"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; winds southeast to south.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,349. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902. —32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE'S CAPITALS.

LONDON. | *PARIS.* | *BERLIN.*

MOST TALKED-OF SUBJECT IN LONDON

Who Is to Succeed to the Ambassadorship in Washington?

PROMINENT NAMES MENTIONED

Lord Curzon Spoken Of in Private Conversation—Lord Cromer Also Mentioned, Lord Minto, and Sir Edmund Monson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—The topic of talk in London all this week, which has rivaled even the prospects of peace and the dream of an imperial Zollverein in popularity, has been the possible successor of Lord Pauncefote in Washington.

The English idea of the importance of this Ambassadorship has been vastly increased lately, and the opinion one hears expressed everywhere is that a man of great ability and distinction only is fit for the appointment. But, as one stanch Ministerialist remarked the other day, we live in an era of small men, and the choice, which is now likely to be deferred until late Autumn, will be most difficult.

In private conversation this week it is an actual fact that the man most talked of as suitable has been Lord Curzon, who is generally recognized here, as well as abroad, as a man with a great future. There is, of course, not the slightest chance for Lord Curzon, whose path seems to lie in another direction and who has another year or more to serve in India, ever to go to Washington, although there is precedent for a Viceroy of India to succeed to an Ambassadorship, and I have heard an eminent surgeon and prominent publisher talking eloquently of the desirability of Lord Curzon's appointment.

Even less practical, perhaps, but equally representative of the public idea that a big man is needed, is the talk about Lord Cromer, who certainly cannot be spared in Egypt and probably would not show at his best in an Ambassadorship.

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LORD GREY.

Of the men more likely in the running, Lord Grey is much talked of, and his fitness for an important mission is unquestioned. He is the one man of all others, declared one of his admirers, best adapted to understand and get along with President Roosevelt.

Among British diplomatists to whom the appointment would be regarded as a promotion and whose friends are urging their claims are Michael Herbert, now Secretary to the British Embassy in Paris, who was formerly attached to the Washington Embassy and married a New York lady; Sir Edward Monson, whose retirement from the French Ambassadorship, though denied, is probably imminent, and Sir Henry Howard.

Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, long First Under Secretary of the Foreign Office and a diplomatist to his fingertips, has often been talked of for the American Embassy, and, of course, talk is renewed now, but some of Sir Thomas's best friends think that his peculiar kind of ability fits him best for the post he now fills. The Hon. Francis Hyde Villiers, who is associated with Sir Thomas at the Foreign Office, also spoken of, has had much diplomatic experience.

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FOR LORD MINTO.

Of all men actually in diplomatic life, the present Lord Minto seems the most distinguished and capable to succeed Lord Pauncefote, and the objection made that the fact that he has been in Canada might lead to complications is made light of even by men who think that a purely diplomatic training is not the best equipment for an Ambassador in Washington. That Canadians should object to their Governor-General going to Washington is said to be absurd, while in regard to any possible American objection, that such an Ambassador might come prejudiced, I heard an Englishman in public life say yesterday, only half jocularly, the fact that a man has been compelled to live in Canada for a long while is as likely as not to make him rather anti-Canadian in his feelings.

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LEGAL KNOWLEDGE DESIRABLE.

However, those persons who know the requirements of this onerous post best and feel the greatest interest in the development of friendly relations between the two countries are insisting that the appointment should be given to a man of the soundest legal training and the widest possible experience as a publicist—in short, to a lawyer of great experience outside the diplomatic rut. Such a man, of course, is the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, K. C., a prominent member of Parliament.

I have talked with members who, while refusing to name any man of their choice, were surely thinking of Mr. Lyttleton while they spoke.

The Spectator, in an article on the requirements of the Ambassadorship today frankly mentions Mr. Lyttleton, while denying that it holds the brief for him. But one sentence in The Spectator's article also distinctly hints at the fitness of Lord Curzon.

"It is a pity that the Right Hon. Richard Seddon stopped over in South Africa on his way from New Zealand to England, for, seen from afar, he appeared a mighty figure, but his proportions have been greatly reduced since the reports of his utterances at Cape Town appeared, and it is likely that by the time he reaches England he will have assumed the stature of an ordinary man. So much the worse for the Zollverein, which, now that peace seems assured, begins to look less formidable itself.

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THE CORN TAX MAY GO.

For if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to back down on the "corn tax," and Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons seems to point that way, the Zollverein's entering wedge will disappear. The London Times's lobby reporter declares that the Government will stick to the tax, but, alas! its best friends are beginning to desert it, and the stanch Spectator to-day finds abundance of reasons for discrediting it. Still, the Canadians and Australians are busily laying pipes, and Mr. Seddon will soon be here, large or small, and, as Mr. Kipling sings in all the papers:

"And my house to thy house none greater can send
Than thy house to my house—friend counseling friend."

It must not be forgotten, however, that peace means a united Liberal Party.

E. A. DITHMAR.

WHAT PARISIAN DIPLOMATS THINK.

Name of the British Ambassador in Berlin Brought Forward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—Conversation here in diplomatic circles principally concerns the probable successor to Lord Pauncefote.

Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador in Berlin, has a big social and family prestige, is a great admirer of the German Emperor, a favorite of the English King, and has charming manners, if little else, so it is thought here that he has a good chance, but the best-informed diplomatists in Paris consider Sir Ernest Satow, formerly of the Tokio Legation, and now at Peking, the right man in the right place, and, if promotion goes by merit, he should receive the appointment.

Austin Lee, the Commercial Attaché here, would undoubtedly have filled the post admirably, owing to his great commercial knowledge and experience, and also to the fact that he has a very charming and clever American wife, but he has been very ill lately from sciatina and malarial fever, and can only just get about on two sticks, although, I am glad to say, he is now distinctly convalescent.

S.

PAUNCEFOTE'S SUCCESSOR.

There Has as Yet Been No Suggestion of an Appointment by the British Government.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The question of the succession to the place in the British Embassy here, vacated by the death of Lord Pauncefote, is attracting attention in official circles to an unprecedented degree. It is the custom of Governments before making such appointments to consult the Government to which the Ambassador is to be accredited before making a selection, in order to insure a favorable reception of the appointee.

In the present case there has not been the slightest hint or suggestion to indicate the purpose of the British Government. This fact is explained by the statement that the Foreign Office officials had such favorable news of the condition of the late Ambassador up to the very moment of his death they had not felt it necessary to even contemplate the selection of a successor. It was intended that Lord Pauncefote was to have the unusual honor bestowed upon him of being exempted entirely from retirement, and he was to be allowed to remain at his post in Washington indefinitely.

In this state of affairs, the officials here are obliged to look entirely to the news dispatches from London for indications of the personality of the new Ambassador. The names of the persons mentioned in The Associated Press dispatches of last night are all favorably received by the officials here, who are acquainted with them either personally or through their records in the British diplomatic service, and it may be stated on the highest authority that the President will cheerfully receive any one of them as persona grata. The weight of opinion here sustains the judgment expressed in the London dispatches that Michael Herbert, now Secretary and Minister at Paris, will receive the appointment as Lord Pauncefote's successor, although the appointment is still regarded as open.

The family of the deceased Ambassador already is arranging to return to England, although it may be a month or six weeks before Lady Pauncefote and her daughters sail.

CHICAGO MAY SEE SCHLAEGER PLAY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31.—The students of Göttingen and other German universities are making preparations to follow President Roosevelt's suggestion to show German fencing at the Olympic games in Chicago.

The peculiar kind of sword play still used by German students would be interesting if shown at Chicago when the time comes for the international or "Olympic" games to be held there. It is one of Baron de Coubertin's ideas that the Olympic games should be held in Greece only now and then, other countries being chosen from time to time. German collegiate fencing is a game rather than a dangerous form of sword play, which is not a hundred years old, having been introduced during the former half of the last century to prevent death by the sword duels then in vogue. It has become the fashion, and though cuts on the face and hands are sometimes serious, as a rule they only leave a scar, which acts as a passport to the man who bears it, showing that he was a member of one college. As it involves a certain amount of bloodshed, it will be difficult to display before the public as it is practiced at the universities.

A special article on the wonderful growth of the American and Canadian Northwest, and the tremendous gains in the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will appear in The Morning Telegraph of June 2.—Adv.

Financial and business men should read the special article on the Northern Securities Co. which will appear in Monday's issue of The Morning Telegraph.—Adv.

HOW MR. MORGAN MAY GET GERMAN LINES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31.—Count Kanitz, the leader of the Conservative Party, who had intended to introduce an interpellation in the Reighstag on the deal of the German steamship lines with J. Pierpont Morgan, has said agreement this week, presented two days after the newspapers had announced my interpellation. It is, however, possible that other members of the party may persist. The interpellation in such a case will be on the Morgan trust direct. I am still of the opinion that in spite of the agreement Mr. Morgan can still obtain control of the German companies by buying stocks offered for sale daily on the Boerse.

"The patriotism of the Germans is not so great as to refuse to sell if good money is offered."

THE SPEYER CATHEDRAL.

Von Werner Thinks $30,000 More Needed to Complete the American Windows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31.—Work on the new cathedral at Speyer, owing to a lack of funds, has come to a standstill.

A large sum of money was raised at one time for it in America by Henry Villard, Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Schieren, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The artist, Anton von Werner, thinks that $30,000 more is needed for the stained glass windows given by America.

Artists in Germany are also dissatisfied that the Kaiser has selected an unknown Dresden artist to do work on the American windows.

There is good reason for German artists to be sensitive regarding the stained glass which will represent the American fund collected for the adornment of the cathedral at Speyer on the Rhine. The art of stained glass has not reached in Germany the height it has attained in the United States, and it is only a very remarkable talent which would carry out the order of the Emperor in a way to meet the ideas of those who understand the situation. They are afraid that some indifferent artist has been chosen who does not realize the backwardness of Germany in this particular branch of art and will not do justice to the task.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING IN PARIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—The chief social feature of the week was a ball given by Mrs. Bell, sister of James Gordon Bennett, at her residence, in Avenue Henri Martin. The Misses Bell, with the Marquis de Montesquiou and the Comte de Berulle, conducted the cotillion.

The famous old restaurant of Juliens in the Boulevard des Capucines has recently been opened under a new management, and two days ago it inaugurated a new supper room, to which a small theatre is attached, where highly artistic performances will be started next September.

C. K. Vanderbilt, James Gordon Bennett, and Pierpont Morgan are among the prominent Americans who have already used the renovated establishment, and supping near them I noticed Mme. Adelina Patti with her husband, Baron Cederström; Miss Marie Tempest and her husband, Mr. Cosmo Stuart; Ponchon, the chansonnier, and Bergerat, the dramatist, &c.

Mr. Morgan left here for Innsbruck Thursday, accompanied by a party of twenty, mostly ladies.

His traveling arrangements, however, pale before those of the Sultan of Jeypore, who has just passed through here en route for the coronation, with 103 servants, 45,000 kilograms of baggage, and provisions for six months, together with an ample supply of sacred Ganges water for ablutionary and drinking purposes.

Another Maharajah equally wealthy created a disturbance last night on the boulevards by disputing, for a fee of 10f., with a hotel guide.

Thursday was the birthday of the Marquise Doyley (née Macdonald) of Baltimore, and among her numerous presents she received a golden lotus, which is supposed to bring luck, from Lady Yu, wife of the Chinese Ambassador. The Marquise's husband, Dr. John Evans, is a great friend of the Shah of Persia, who decorated him on the occasion of his last visit to France with the Grand Cordon of the Lion and Sun.

The Shah, I hear, will visit Aix-les-Bains after his cure at Contre-Xeville.

Mrs. Astor gave a dinner and reception in the Champs Elysées Saturday. It was brilliantly attended, and Miss Dodge, who has very promising talent, sang several songs.

S.

LATEST DANGER IN CHINA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—The opinion of Mgr. Passerini, lately the Vatican's representative in Southern China, that harmony there is all on the surface and that a vast and terrible anti-European uprising is being prepared, would seem less important if nearly all recent dispatches from Chinese centres, except Dr. Morrison's in The Times, had not a perceptible undertone of distrust.

Probably the good vicar, being a man of peace, is unduly alarmed, but a well-grounded distrust of the sincerity of the Chinese expressions of friendly regard would account better for the attitude of Germans and Russians in certain recent matters than the everlasting attributing of bad faith and the desire to acquire territory to those nations.

Obesity treated in connection with the CARLSBAD CURE (imported waters furnished) at Zander's Institute, 20 West 59th St.—Adv.

STRIKE ORDER TO STAND

Mine Workers' Leaders Refuse the Request of Engineers.

Four Hundred, Including Firemen and Pumpmen, Decide Not to Obey It—Committee's Conference Futile.

WILKESBARRE, May 31.—A committee representing the 400 engineers, firemen, and pumpmen of the Lackawanna region, who are opposed to a strike came to Wilkesbarre to-night to endeavor to have the strike order rescinded. The committee met President Mitchell and District Presidents Nichols, Fahy, and Duffy. After a lengthy conference, in which the committee presented its reasons for asking that the order be rescinded, the United Mine Workers' leaders decided unanimously that the order must stand. The Scranton delegation then returned home with the avowed intention of adhering to the resolutions adopted earlier in the day.

District President J. F. Mullahy of the Stationary Firemen issued the following statement to-day:

"Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 31, 1902.

"All persons belonging to the Stationary Firemen's Organization employed as engineers, pumpmen, firemen or ash-wheelers, working in and around the mines in the anthracite coal regions, are hereby notified to cease operations on Monday, June 2, 1902, at 7 A. M., unless granted an eight-hour day to remain permanent with the same wages now paid for twelve hours.

"By order of Executive Board.

"J. F. MULLAHY, District President."

SCRANTON, Penn., May 31.—A statement was issued to-day by a committee representing the 400 engineers, firemen, and pumpmen employed at the collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company announcing that they intended remaining at work on Monday regardless of the order of the district Executive Boards of the United Mine Workers to strike of they were not granted an eight-hour workday, with no reduction in wages. The statement includes a resolution adopted at a meeting of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen explaining their position, and giving reasons for the stand they have taken.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL BACK.

No Peace Conference Has Been Held, Declares the Strikers' Leader at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 31.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers returned to this city to-day after a week's absence in the West, and immediately his headquarters at the Hotel Hart acquired an appearance of activity which was not noticeable during his visit to Indianapolis. District leaders were awaiting Mr. Mitchell's arrival, and through them he immediately placed himself in touch with the developments since his departure.

Mr. Mitchell said his trip to the West had nothing to do with bringing about a settlement of the strike in the anthracite region. No peace conference had been held, and none was contemplated. During his stay in the West, Mr. Mitchell said, he met many of the leaders of the bituminous miners and settled some internal disputes. He said the plan of holding a convention of hard and soft coal miners to decide what action the bituminous men should take in the anthracite strike was still an open question; he did not know what the sentiment of the bituminous men was on the subject. That would be found out when the convention was held.

President Mitchell said to-night that he would attend a meeting of railroad men in Ashley to-morrow and deliver an address. When asked whether he had given the subject of proceeding legally against the coal companies in this State any consideration, Mr. Mitchell said he had not.

HAZLETON, Penn., May 31.—Thomas Duffy, President of the United Mine Workers of this district, went to Wilkesbarre to-day prepared to submit figures in detail to National President Mitchell as to the number of engineers, firemen, and pump runners who can be depended upon to strike Monday.

Everything was quiet hereabout to-day. A. S. Van Wickle & Co., at Coleraine, to-day removed the pumps from No. 2, new slope, and 7, 9, and Evans slopes. The only slopes in which an attempt will be made to keep pumps in operation are No. 1 and Buckmountain. A dozen men will be able to keep the pumps of A. S. Van Wickle & Co. at work.

Commissions were received here to-night for 870 special officers, who were sworn in for guard duty at the collieries in the Hazleton district, beginning Sunday night.

About 300 special officers were commissioned earlier in the week.

At least 100 men, who came here presumably to take the places of the striking firemen and engineers and to act as deputies, arrived late to-night from Philadelphia.

Shortly before midnight a crowd of 300 strikers gathered about a restaurant where the non-union men were eating, and when the latter left the place the angry mob jeered and hooted them. For a time it looked as though there would be trouble, but the new men reached their hotels without being subjected to violence.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., May 31.—Secretary George Hartlein of the Ninth District, United Mine Workers, said to-night after hearing from lieutenants in a dozen prominent coal centres in the district, that unless concessions were granted to the firemen, pumpmen, and engineers by Monday, 95 per cent. of them would quit work. Local engineers, who were counted on by the mine bosses as being certain to stand by the company, have decided almost to a man to remain away from the collieries. Colliery pumps are being greased and boarded up to save them from water as much as possible.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 31.—The Erie Railroad Company to-day brought a trainload of cots, bedding, and provisions here and distributed them at the various collieries located in and around this city. Several colored cooks accompanied the goods, and a number of strange men also appeared. Many engineers, firemen, and

Continued on Page 2.

A list of hundreds of Hotels and Boarding Houses in the Adirondacks and 1000 Islands sent for a 2-cent stamp by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

Norfolk & Western's New Train.
The Shenandoah Special leaves N. Y. by Penn. R. R. daily 5:55 P. M. Arrives Roanoke 9:05 A. M., etc. Inquire N. & W., 398 B'way, or Penn. R. R. Agts.—Adv.

HISSED SENATOR CARMACK

Senate Gallery Rebukes Him for a Remark.

He Says Soldiers in Philippines Have Been Ordered to Deny Statements and Have Obeyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In that dignified legislative body the Senate, where solemnity reigns and where a casual handclap is rebuked with sternness by the gavel of the President, and a warning that the galleries will be cleared if the offense is repeated, a United States Senator was hissed to-day—hissed and hooted for a long time without an interruption, and without the slightest admonition from the Chair.

In the memory of old habitues of the Senate galleries there has been recorded no such occurrence. It is without precedent for many years at least, and there are those who say that there is no precedent for it.

The Senator thus rebuked was Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, who has had several unfortunate experiences during this session, his first. That he felt it was plain, and he hastened to make such amends as he could for the error which provoked the demonstration, but his explanations were listened to in silence.

It was not a strictly Republican audience, either. That had been demonstrated only about fifteen minutes before, when Mr. Hoar made some strong anti-imperialist statements, interrupting Mr. Spooner, who had the floor. The galleries applauded Mr. Hoar. But when they hissed Mr. Carmack there was not so much as a hand-clap in his defense.

Mr. Carmack is regarded as a clever and brilliant man. He has command of epigram, metaphor, and forceful statement that make people listen to him with interest whenever he arises to speak. The numerous mistakes which he has made this Winter, it is believed, have been due to an infirmity of temper which leads him astray and makes him say things which he does not mean, and which in his sober moments he repents. He has had the manliness to arise twice in the Senate and apologize for statements made in the heat of passion. He is hot-headed and impetuous, but honorable and frank.

But to-day's crowded galleries of strangers did not know this, and the treatment they administered to him was severe. It was during Mr. Spooner's speech that a dispute arose about a letter alleged to have been written by a Massachusetts soldier, in which he said that a thousand Filipino prisoners had been compelled to dig their own graves, and then had been shot and buried in them. Many Senators took part in this discussion, and Mr. Spooner took his seat to let them talk. Mr. Rawlins, one of Mr. Carmack's fellow-managers of the Philippine bill for the opposition, said that not a thousand, but two, Filipinos had been treated in this way, and he read an extract from a report of the Governor of the province to prove it.

No exception was taken to Mr. Rawlins's statement, and all was apparently going smoothly when Mr. Lodge arose to say that Secretary Root had cabled instructions to have the soldier examined and have him say whether or not he had written such a letter.

Then Mr. Carmack, who had taken an active part in the discussion, said hotly: "And the soldier will deny it, as all our soldiers in the Philippines have done when ordered to do so by their superiors."

The first demonstration from the gallery was a deep groan, which ran around from gallery to gallery. It was followed by prolonged hissing and hooting. Once or twice the noise seemed to be dying down, but it was renewed again and again, and even after it had ceased as an organized demonstration, it was renewed by individual hisses in different parts of the galleries.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who was in the Chair, never so much as reached for the gavel. There was a strong belief among many that Senators joined in the hissing. Later, when Mr. Spooner concluded, some people in the gallery started a sporadic hand-clapping. Chairman Platt immediately thumped with his gavel and ordered the noise to cease.

Mr. Carmack started and seemed surprised during the hissing and hooting and groaning. Two or three Democratic Senators went over and whispered to him. Later he arose and said that he did not believe the soldier's statement, that he considered it impossible. The galleries listened in dead silence, but as Mr. Carmack walked out of the Chamber there was a sound of derisive laughter.

Mr. Spooner's speech was fairly studded with warm colloquies. He had several with Mr. Hoar, whose attack he seemed to invite, and it was the general opinion that the Massachusetts man did not come off second best. Once Mr. Spooner paid a tribute to Senator Dubois of Idaho by saying that he was the only Democratic member of the Philippine committee whose questions had been designed to elicit the facts; the others had endeavored to find out only such facts as might tend to discredit the army.

A highly significant statement was made by Mr. Spooner at the conclusion of his speech. Referring to Mr. Hoar's peroration, in which the Massachusetts Senator had depicted a monument with inscriptions made by succeeding generations of Americans, Mr. Spooner predicted that this generation would inscribe on Mr. Hoar's pyramid an inscription reciting that when the Filipinos were ready for independence, the Americans had offered them their choice of independence or annexation. His use of the word "independence" was regarded in all quarters as highly significant.

SENATOR CARMACK SPEAKS.

He Denounces as "Truthless Calumny" Statement that Democratic Senators Had Defamed the Army.

WASHINGTON May 31.—At the opening of the evening session of the Senate to-night Mr. Carmack, (Tenn.,) who had made several speeches during the debate on the Philippine bill during the day, took the floor. In explanation of the protracted nature of the debate, he said it had been carried on by the minority in the hope that the bill would be purged of its most objectionable features. All hope of substantial amendment of the bill was now abandoned.

He scoffed at Senator Morgan's theory that the Filipino insurgents were the tools of "wicked conspirators at Hongkong."

The charge that Democratic Senators had defamed and slandered the American Army he denounced as a "truthless calumny."

He and his colleagues had only assailed the policy that sent the army to the Philippines, and a few of the officers who had disgraced the uniform they wore. He specifically desired to disclaim any intention of attacking the army as a whole.

He quoted extracts from many Republican papers denouncing the brutality of Gen. Smith's order. Yet, he said, Mr. Lodge had found in the tortures inflicted in the Philippines only natural acts of vengeance. "The apologists of lynchings in the South," he continued, "will find able support in the statements of the Senator from Massachusetts. I have never sought to uphold mob law or the practice of lawless vengeance upon any criminal, no matter how black his crime."

When Mr. Carmack read the testimony of some of the soldier witnesses before the Philippine Committee, detailing tortures inflicted upon the natives, Mr. Beveridge took him to task for not reading testimony showing the generally kind treatment of the natives by the soldiers. Mr. Carmack said there was no controversy upon that point. Both sides admitted that the overwhelming majority of officers and men in the Philippines were kind and humane. "But that," he said, "is no excuse for Smith."

Proceeding with the discussion of the outrages committed upon the natives, Mr. Carmack declared that, in order to offset the revelations that had been made, the authorities here were as busily engaged in furnishing details of every outrage committed by the Filipinos as they had been earlier in the war in suppressing the truth relative to the insurrection.

Mr. Carmack referred to President Roosevelt's Memorial Day address at Arlington yesterday, saying that he judged from what the President had said about lynchings in the South that that cry was to be the Administration's favorite ground of defense of its policy in the Philippines. He had thought that the waving of the "bloody shirt" was an effort to revive sectional hatred.

"But I admit I was mistaken," said he. "The Republicans used to keep the Southern outrage mill grinding, holding up our terrible and bloody deeds to the execration of mankind. That was for political purposes. Now they are seeking precedents to excuse their policy in the Philippines. The President gives the cue. He says it is the same old 'rebel yell' from the same old people who vilified Grant and Lincoln as they now are vilifying the great and magnanimous Smith.

"Oh, no. President, you cannot throw dust in the eyes of the people in that way. This attempt at diversion will not do. The question is: Are these accusations against Smith and those like him true or false?"

NEW SUCCESSFUL CURE FOR DIABETES.

A Glasgow Physician Uses an Infusion of Dried Eucalyptus Leaves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—Almost as important as current political gossip is the announcement that a Glasgow physician, A. C. Faulds, has been able to cure fifteen cases of diabetes out of forty-six by using an infusion of dried eucalyptus leaves.

It is said that his experiments, which were prompted by his discovery that New Zealand natives used such an infusion instead of the eucalyptus oil of commerce, will be repeated on a larger scale in the London hospitals.

According to the Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery, edited by Drs. G. M. Gould and Walter L. Pyle, eucalyptus is made from the leaves of blue gum, native of Australia, but now cultivated in California. It contains a volatile oil that yields camphor by distillation, and has an aromatic, bitter taste, promoting digestion. It is highly antiseptic and anti-malarial, and is valuable in dyspepsia and intermittent fever. It is also extremely astringent and valuable in the treatment of relaxed throat. The genus embraces many species of trees and shrubs, nearly all of which appear to have highly useful medicinal qualities. Eucalyptus honey, gathered by bees from the flowers of the species, is valued in Australian domestic practice as a cure for almost all catharral troubles.

MISS GOULD AND PARTY RIDE ON A MILK TRAIN.

Trolley Accident Causes Her and Party to Miss Regular Train and They Board This.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—By the trolley accident on Friday on the new Paltz Traction Company line Miss Helen Gould and a party of her friends who were returning from Lake Mohonk missed the train on the Hudson River Railroad on which they expected to return to Tarrytown.

At the railroad station here the proposition was made to Miss Gould to take a special, but she declared that the occasion did not warrant it and refused to consider this way out of the dilemma. Miss Gould was positive that she would not wait for the 9.53 P. M. train, which was too late to suit her plans, and was certain that she would get to Tarrytown on an earlier train without taking a "special."

While she was talking with the station officials, the milk train, in charge of Conductor John Lange, came along. On the rear of the train was an old coach used as a caboose. Miss Gould inquired if she and her friends could ride in it, and when an offer was made to attach a new coach to the train, she refused, saying that the old coach was good enough.

Miss Gould and her party made themselves comfortable in the dingy coach, and when they left Poughkeepsie seemed to be enjoying their novel experience.

Maine Building Operations Review.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., May 31.—A review of building operations in Maine shows that there have been completed in the State since Jan. 1 buildings aggregating in cost $1,075,000, about 50 per cent. being dwelling houses. There is now in progress work involving an expenditure of $3,919,000. Of this work about $1,400,000 is for residences, hotels, dormitories, Government barracks, &c., and about $900,000 for mills and factories. The amount of work projected is $3,500,000, of which $840,000 is for residences and $880,000 for mill and factories. The total cost of work completed since Jan. 1, or projected, is about $8,500,000.

Pain's Fireworks in Cuba, as everywhere else, delighted every one. Send for this season's catalogue; 12 Park Place.—Adv.

Leave New York 8:45 A. M. by New York Central, arrive Buffalo 7:10 P. M. same day; Chicago at 7:50 next morning; by either Lake Shore or Michigan Central. Sleeping and dining car service.—Adv.

Hudson River Day Boats stop at New Harlem Landing, foot 129th St., every week day A. M. on up trip, and P. M. on down trip. Music. Scenery.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILE DEALS DEATH AND INJURY

Dashes at Terrific Speed Into a Crowd at Staten Island Races.

VICTIMS TOSSED IN THE AIR

Man Instantly Killed and Many Persons Hurt, One Fatally.

W. C. Baker and C. E. Denzer of Cleveland, Ohio, Who Were in the Machine, Arrested After Marvelous Escape.

One man was instantly killed yesterday and another mortally injured, while six persons were seriously hurt and a score more or less harmed by an electric automobile which, at terrific speed charged among the spectators at the races held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America on the South Shore Boulevard, S. I. The races were immediately stopped.

The machine weighed a ton and a half and was attempting to break the speed record. It was in charge of W. C. Baker, President of the Baker Motor Vehicle Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and C. A. Denzer, also of Cleveland. In a manner which they cannot explain it became partly uncontrollable just after rounding a curve, and then, on striking a trolley track, made a leap in the air to turn on touching the ground in swift circles, striking those standing on the left-hand side of the track and tossing them into the air. The machine had made one kilometer in 36 1-5 seconds, or a shade over 90.63 feet per second.

Dead.

FETHERSTON, ANDREW, Assessor of Taxes at New Brighton.

The Most Seriously Injured.

BOGART, JOHN G., sixty-eight years old, of Castleton Corners; compound fracture of right leg and internal injuries; taken to Smith Infirmary; mortally injured.

BRICK, JOHN E., fifty-five years old, of Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton; broken leg; taken to Smith Infirmary.

HAY, Mrs. ELLEN, eighty years old, of Richmond Road, Concord; abrasions on face; taken home.

JOHNSON, Mrs. LOUISE, thirty-four years old, of Rossville; fracture right leg; taken to Smith Infirmary.

KENNEY, PATRICK, flagman on railroad, sixty years old, of 344 Bay Street, Clifton; fracture right thigh; taken to Smith Infirmary.

TAYLOR, Capt. THOMAS H., of Bay View Avenue, Rosebank; scalp wound on head; fracture right arm, and bad bruises on leg; taken to Smith Infirmary.

The new portion of the South Shore Boulevard, a mile ending near Grant City, was the course used for the races. To the quarter-mile posts a level stretch of macadam offered splendid inducement for speed records. Between the quarter and the half the grade was slightly hilly, but not sufficient to materially retard the progress of the speeding vehicles. Near the three-quarters there was a long sweeping turn. The rest of the course was straight with intersecting car tracks at Lincoln Avenue, near the scene of the accident.

Twenty-four machines had torn safely down the track, sending up great clouds of dust as they sped to the finish at far above the average speed of locomotives. They had been hailed with rejoicing, as the crowd was essentially one devoted to the automobile. They were arguing the merits of the different makes and motor models, and witnessing practical demonstrations of the truth or falseness of their expressed opinions and beliefs. There were many others, who knew little of the machines, but had gathered to see the whizzing monsters.

The particular point of interest was just below the turn in the road where the trolley line crosses. The rails had been covered at this point with a heavy layer of dirt, which was piled up in little mounds. As the different machines thundered by they disarranged the mounds of soft dirt. Here and there little exposed places, where the dirt had been thrown aside, and the rails, glistened in the sunlight, were warnings of danger.

The crowd took no heed, and as the precaution against sudden jolts was gradually being destroyed their enjoyment increased, for the giant vehicles would take little jumps in the air, jolting the low-bent racing men with their funny, vizor-covered faces and great goggles. Records were being smashed, but the crowd drifted from the finish line to the place where the autos were "taking the hurdles," as one man put it. This was at Lincoln Avenue and South Boulevard. From there a rope had been stretched on the right-hand side to the finish, to keep the spectators clear of the track, but as the particular point of interest became overcrowded, several slipped under the rope and hurried across to the other side, where they might have better views of the machines jumping the tracks. Among them was Andrew Fetherston and John Bogart and all those who were hurt. They stood close to the road among the bushes, with perhaps threescore of people.

They were all talking of the "demon" machine from Celeveland, which was next on the programme, and of which it was stated that it ought to break the record. Several persons had examined the machine earlier in the day, or had seen it in trial spins along the same road, and they told of its wonders.

A little way from the people in peril was a white tent, and from its peak there was a white pennant bearing the red cross. It had been the object of a great deal of interest and the cause of many jokes about races where they had to have "field hospitals." No one thought of being taken there for it was supposed to be for the benefit of chauffeurs and their employers who possibly might be injured. Two skilled nurses, standing at the door, chatted with Drs. John T. Sprague, Deputy Health Commissioner, who had made the arrangements at the suggestion of the Automobile Club of America, and the dressings, medicines, and surgical instruments came from the Smith Infirmary.

"Here she comes!" yelled some one in the crowd. There was a cloud of dust in the distance, and a long black cigar-shaped object in a whirl of dust shot down the road. It was like a torpedo striking the water on leaving the tube of a battleship, but it was apparent, even to the most inexperienced, that there was something the matter. The racing machine was not keep-

a straight course after turning the ve, but was swerving a little from side side. It was running at a speed which automatic electric devices showed to be nile in 54 seconds.

THE FATAL TWIST.

The fraction of a second before the maine struck the rails it moved in a straight ne, the pilot seemingly having gained conol of the steering gear. Then it made a ip in the air like a deer shot through the art when in full flight. It turned to the ght, straight for the greatest number of ie crowd. They fell over one another in a ild effort to escape. The pointed prow razed the nearest of the spectators touching the rope. The machine swept to the eft in a wide circle and tore up the left bank, throwing the people there into the air as it swept them and the small trees before it, and then stopped, the two wheels on the right side being torn to pieces.

To one side of the wrecked monster Andrew Fetherston lay dead. His ribs were crushed in and his death had been instantaneous. Others lay scattered about shrieking and writhing in pain, while still more who had not been hurt, as they were thrown aside, were here and there picking themselves up in an amazed and stunned way. Under the pile of wreckage, pinned down and unable to help himself, was Capt. Thomas H. Taylor. In a minute the doctors and the uniformed nurses had hurried to the injured, whom willing hands helped to carry to the tent hospital, where everything was in readiness.

There was an ambulance in waiting and the first of the injured who had received temporary treatment was hurried off to the S. Smith Infirmary. The other ambulances on the island were summoned and were prompt in response. In addition, the three patrol wagons were used.

There had been a large force of policemen in attendance and they were quick to drive the crowds from the scene to make room for the real rescuers. They helped lift the heavy wreck from Capt. Taylor and carried him to the hospital. Many of those who were not badly hurt, after being bandaged in the little tent hospital, were taken to their homes in carriages or automobiles, several of those present offering their machines. Most of the injured, however, preferred the patrol wagons, ambulances, or carriages to the machines, which filled them with terror.

Immediately after the accident, while the excitement was at its height, a large stage drove up. It was filled with a band playing a jolly ragtime tune, its occupants utterly unconscious of what had happened. Policemen rushed up, stopped the horses, and ordered the band to cease playing. The leader did not understand what the trouble was, and there were several more notes of music. The policemen threatened to club the musicians, who ceased their efforts suddenly. They were told of the accident and drove away in silence.

While the injured were being cared for and the body of Mr. Fetherston was being carried to a place of shelter, everybody seemed to have forgotten the two men in the shell of the machine, or had taken it for granted that they were dead and that it would take time to remove their bodies from the tangled wreck. The men who were strapped to their seats inside the shell—a fact which saved them from death, as otherwise their brains must have been battered out against the ceiling or the forward machinery—managed to unbuckle the straps holding them and crawled out.

Mr. Baker, dazed and weak with fright, hurried to his wife, who was waiting for him at the finish of the course in an automobile. Their meeting was pathetic, as she had thought he must have been killed. Mr. Denzer was taken care of by friends, and the two men were driven to Charles Walsh's Hotel, Richmond Road, Grant City.

Mr. Baker there said he was at the lever when they were near the finish. They were reaching speed gradually. As they sighted the car tracks on Lincoln Avenue the automobile swerved to the east. It hit the tracks and the forward end bounded into the air. At this juncture he lost all control. Mr. Baker said he was sure he shut off the power just before the car hit the tracks.

Mr. Denzer could give no better explanation.

A. R. Shattuck, President of the Automobile Club, said:

"It seemed to me that a rear wheel came off and that this sent the machine into the crowd. It was all so quick that one could not be certain, but that was the way it seemed to me. I don't want to think of what would have happened if the machine had swerved the other way into the great crowd. It is too horrible even to imagine."

An automobilist who has taken a great deal of interest in the machine, said he had examined it several times, and had told its owner he feared it was dangerous, as he did not believe there was sufficient leverage to the steering wheel for a machine which ran at its terrific speed. He described the steering gear as being much like a wheel, but said that the spokes were too short.

ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

Soon after their arrival at Walsh's Hotel Mr. Baker and Mr. Denzer were arrested by Plain Clothes Man Philip Chorman of the Eightieth Precinct. He knew that the men had been stopping at the hotel during the preparation of the machine for its race against time that ended in death. He rode with his prisoners in an automobile to Police Headquarters in Stapleton. They were charged with homicide, and, despite their protests, locked in separate cells. They begged Sergeant McLaughlin to let them stay in the back room of the station house, saying that they were suffering from shock and slight, painful burns from sulphuric acid, spilled from the batteries at the time the machine was wrecked.

The Sergeant refused to listen to them, or to their friends, who had followed them and added their pleas to those of the prisoners. When they found the Sergeant insisted on locking the men in cells, and he had gruffly ordered them out of the station house, they hurried to near-by telephones and notified the officials of the automobile club of the predicament of the prisoners.

Then began the wild chase all over the island for a Magistrate. The Magistrate's court was closed for the day, it being Saturday afternoon. The Coroner fixed the bail for the two prisoners at $5,000 each. Acting Captain Cobb, who relieved Sergt. McLaughlin, refused to obey the Coroner's order on the ground that a Magistrate was the only official who had the authority to release the prisoners.

Coroner Schiefer went to the station house and insisted that he was authorized under the law to fix bail, even though the police did make the arrest. The Coroner accepted J. W. Flagler as security and signed a bond releasing Baker and Denzer. The police, however, refused to recognize the bond, and the Coroner then aided the automobilists by sending his officers to hunt for a Magistrate. After a long and unsuccessful search efforts to secure the release of Mr. Baker and Mr. Denzer were abandoned by their friends. As they were leaving the station one of the friends remarked:

"Well, this ends automobile racing on Staten Island, and if I ever get in trouble I'm going to put on the full power, get away, and see to it that I am not found. The Staten Island policemen are ruffians."

"You are wrong in that," said a man in the crowd, "for if you fellers with your machines go tearing around and killing people on this island you'll find the people with the police every time, and more than that some of us may take matters in our own hands. The automobilist has got to learn that he has not the exclusive right to the roads of Staten Island."

REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL.

Shortly after the friends of the prisoners had left, Dr. Sprague was called to the station house to examine Mr. Baker, who complained of severe pains in his head. The physician found that the two men were suffering from shock, and that they had cuts and bruises about the head and body. He ordered their removal to the hospital. They were accordingly taken to the Smith Infirmary, where their injuries were attended to. They were left there over night with a police guard, and will be arraigned to-day before Magistrate Corsk at New Brighton on the charge of homicide.

The machine that caused the disaster was what is known as a "freak." It was built entirely for racing purposes, and at great cost, by the Baker Motor Vehicle Company of Cleveland. The racer is said to be a good deal on the plan of the Serpollet, a machine used in France. The wheels stand a little higher than the body, which runs very close to the ground. The operators sit, tandem fashion, strapped to seats, above them being the body formed as a wind shield, and in shape that it offers the least resistance. In general appearance it is like a long, dark cigar.

There is a little conning tower on the top with about a six by two inch opening to give the stearer a view of his course, and this is covered with isinglass. The front of the shield comes to a sharp point, and then the shield slopes away to a point at the other end, so that there may be no suetion to act as a drag. This wooden shell is highely polished, and enameled. The great object of the designer was to give the machine high power, and at the same time to reduce friction to the minimum.

WORLD'S MOTOR RECORDS CUT.

Speed Trials of Automobiles on Staten Island Resulted in New Figures for Two Classes.

Two new world's records were made in the automobile speeding races on the South Shore Boulevard, Staten Island, yesterday before the accident happened which brought the mile trials to a sudden termination. Had it not been for the hills, sweeping curves, and intersecting car tracks near the three-quarter mile post of the macadam course it is possible that the figures made might have been bettered in the majority of instances.

Ernest Cuenod's sixteen horse power gasoline machine was the first automobile to break a record, the American time for the mile, 1:53 2-5, made over the Coney Island Boulevard last November, being reduced to 1:22 4-5. This new record stood only a short time, as Percy Owen's fifteen horse power American vehicle did the mile in 1:17 3-5, after a trial which was done in 1:25. Four of the eleven entries in this class, for machines from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, competed, and each of them succeeded in bettering the American record.

The world's record for motor cycles was set aside by C. H. Metz, whose three and one-half horse power machine finished in 1:10 2-5, just two seconds better than the old figures. S. T. Davis, Jr., the holder of the world's record in the steam class, clipped three seconds from his former time in a ten-horse-power automobile. The time was 1:12. H. M. Wells's four and one-half horse power vehicle was also in this class, going over the course in 1:37 1-5.

The best time of the day was made in the gasoline class for vehicles over 2,000 pounds. This was made by E. E. Britton and A. J. Levy's sixty-horse power machine, but the time, 0:55 1-5, failed of a record by some three seconds. Mrs. Howard Gould's automobile also competed in this class. After going at a good clip about half of the distance some slight mishap caused a stop for a moment, and the best the machine could finish in was 5:18 1-5.

Lewis Nixon had an entry in the gasoline class under 1,000 pounds, which in its second trial did the distance in 1:43 3-5. L. S. Thompson's entry, an eight-horse power machine, did the course in 1:35 3-5, which was the best time made in this class yesterday, the American record for the distance being 1:27 3-5. Summary:

MOTOR BICYCLES.

Name.	Horse Power.	Time.
C. H. Metz	3½	1:10 2-5

GASOLINE, UNDER 1,000 LBS.

L. S. Thompson	8	1:54 1-5	1:35 3-5
Lewis Nixon	7	1:48	1:43 3-5
H. Ward Leonard	8	1:46	1:45
W. Leonard Electric Co.	4½	1:58	2:03

GASOLINE, 1,000 TO 2,000 LBS.

Percy Owen	15	1:25	1:17 3-5
Ernest Cuenod	16	1:22 4-5	1:20 4-5
Jefferson Seligman	16	1:33 4-5	1:22 3-5
F. A. La Roche	15	1:44	1:46

GASOLINE, OVER 2,000 LBS.

E. E. Britton and A. J. Levy	60		0:55 1-5
William Guggenheim	24		1:11
H. H. Rogers, Jr.	35		2:26 4-5
E. E. Britton	16		1:36 4-5
Mrs. Howard Gould	35		3:18 1-5

STEAM.

S. T. Davis, Jr.	20	1:15	1:12
H. M. Wells	4½	..	1:37 1-5

AUTOMOBILE WRECKED BY CAR.

Two Occupants of the Motor Vehicle Narrowly Escape Injury in Accident at South Ferry.

A steam automobile owned by Edwin Melvin of 144 Park Place, Brooklyn, was wrecked in a collision with a Broadway electric car in the circle in front of South Ferry yesterday morning. In the car with Mr. Melvin at the time was E. M. Pages of the Brooklyn Automobile Company. While both were considerably shaken up as a result of the collision, neither was hurt.

Mr. Melvin was on his way to Staten Island to take part in the automobile races. According to his story the car, which was in charge of Motorman Michael Spaulding, who was breaking in a new motorman, came around the curve at full speed and paid no attention to his signals, which he said were given in plenty of time to give the motorman a chance to slow up. He was just about to turn his machine in the direction of the ferry when it was struck from behind, jammed up against an iron elevated railroad post, the wheels crushed off, and the framework badly battered. The two men jumped out, and thus escaped injury.

Motorman Spaulding's version of the accident was that the machine had come up from behind and, dashing in front of his car, was jammed against the post of the elevated structure before he could bring the car to a stop. There were scores of witnesses to the smash-up, and they seemed to be about equally divided as to which party was in the wrong.

AS TO OWNERS OF AUTOMOBILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with regret the well written, but ill-advised, letter in your issue of May 30 signed "Anti-Automobile." No one can doubt the good motives of the writer, but the tendency of such a communication is exceedingly bad. It tends to stir up a bitter feeling of class hatred, i. e., the poor against the rich. Yellow is the fitting word for it.

Your correspondent, speaking of the law, says: "It would seem that it is permitted to be violated when wealth is an adjunct." This statement is not only a false assumption and a gratuitous insult to our, on the whole, excellent and conscientious police officials, but it is far worse—it is anarchistic, and would be just such a statement as we might expect from Herr Most and those of his ilk.

There are many owners of automobiles who are not rich; there are others who are rich, but are not "idle" or "vicious," perhaps there may be a few (certainly a very few) who are rich, "idle and vicious." We believe the records of the courts will show that rich and poor are treated alike, but a stranger in our midst would not receive that impression from your correspondent's letter.

The law should be enforced on all alike. The Automobile Club of America is using its utmost efforts to compel its members to obey the law. Only recently the club meted out drastic punishment to some of its members proved to be guilty.

It is a wicked and unlawful act for a man to drive his machine recklessly on the highway. I hope every such will come speedily to the penalty of violated law. On the other hand what shall we say of the man who writes to the press a venomous communication calculated to inflame the minds of the poor against the rich, thus encouraging the spirit of anarchy and hoodlumism such as found its logical expression recently in the act of a street boy who hurled a stone and knocked senseless a woman in an automobile? WINTHROP E. SCARRITT.

New York, May 31, 1902.

Wants Automobile "Ruffians" Arrested

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest to bicyclists and pedestrians, who so frequently narrowly escape being run over by automobiles driven at a high rate of speed, that they telephone, whenever practicable, to the nearest police station, and have the occupants of the offending vehicle held on a charge of violating the speed ordinances. It will doubtless be possible in many cases to secure in this way the arrest of the insolent ruffians who run their machines without regard to the lives of others having equal rights to the use of the streets and roads. The automobile is swift, but the telephone is quicker.

New York, May 27, 1902. WHEELMAN.

CHICAGO CHAUFFEURS ARRESTED.

They Are Charged with Exceeding the Lawful Speed Limit.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Three chauffeurs have been arrested for exceeding the lawful limit of speed for automobiles in Chicago. Paul Picard, a Frenchman living at his Summer home in Winnetka, was arrested for driving his machine through the Lincoln Park boulevards at too high a rate of speed, and Frederick D. Counters and J. K. Robinson, Jr., were arrested in Lake Forest for exceeding the limit of eight miles an hour.

The arrest of Mr. Picard was accomplished only after he had given a small squad of policemen an exciting race along the north side boulevards.

LONDON AWAITS PEACE NEWS.

Celebration Rivaling That of Mafeking Night Likely If the Expected Announcement Comes To-morrow.

LONDON, May 31.—If a definite announcement of peace in South Africa is made Monday, as expected, that night will bid fair to rival the celebration which occurred when the relief of Mafeking was officially announced in May, 1900. Throughout London arrangements have been made for numerous peace dinners. The aristocracy will "Maffick" on no small scale, and doubtless the denizens of White Chapel and the various East End quarters will invade the Strand and other thoroughfares with their wild exultation.

For Monday afternoon every seat in the House of Commons is already pre-empted. If the statement of the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, comes up to expectations little will be done in the United Kingdom that day except to exult over the end of the war that has tried the spirit of the nation to it uttermost. Already the wiseacres ere saying that Lord Kitchener will be made an Earl and receive the thanks of Parliament, accompanied by a substantial grant of money.

One of the most curious features of the war is the remarkable way in which Lord Kitchener has deepened the awesome respect, akin to fear, with which the British nation regards him and his laconic reports, and his utterly independent prosecution of the campaign in South Africa has heightened his military reputation to such an extent that he has actually become a god to the average man in the street. Yet he is universally admitted to have next to nothing in common with his countrymen or their Government.

As Lord Kitchener's star has ascended so has Lord Roberts's declined. The genial optimism of the old fighter, who is now Commander in Chief, grates so bitterly upon a people severely overtaxed for the war which Lord Roberts so long ago declared finished, that the spontaneous popularity which made him the hero of the Jubilee procession could never be repeated at the coronation. Indeed, it is more likely to be transformed into a hostile demonstration, in which Gen. Buller's name may be greeted with cheers.

However, peace is undoubtedly the question of the hour, and Lord Kitchener is once more the man of the moment. Lord Milner may or may not have played an important part in the peace negotiations, but popular and political opinions assign to the ex-Sirdar of the Egyptian forces the bringing about of the present negotiations. This feeling is by no means confined to outsiders. Great financial magnates whose information regarding the conditions in South Africa has often been better than the Government's, and whose interests there are almost as great as the empire's, declare that Lord Kitchener is the savior of his country.

REBELS MARCH ON CARACAS.

Gen. Matos, with an Army of 6,500 Men, Evades the Venezuelan Forces.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, May 31.—Carupano, in the State of Bermudez, was reoccupied May 28 by the Government forces without resistance, the revolutionists having abandoned the town two days before Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader, landed on Venezuelan soil, May 25, coming from Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Having evaded the army of the Government, Gen. Matos, with 6,500 men, composed of revolutionists from Carupano, Cumana, and Barcelona, is marching in the direction of Caracas, and is now distant about a fortnight's march from that city.

The Government of Venezuela was thunderstruck by the news received in the capital that the towns of Coro, State of Falcon, and Valencia, State of Carabobo, were seriously menaced by the revolutionists.

News of a fresh uprising in Venezuela against President Castro is coming from all quarters.

The family of ex-President Guzman Blanco has refused to pay the contribution of a million francs demanded by President Castro.

PRICES OF SCULPTURE HIGHER.

J. P. Morgan's Payment of $30,000 for a Statuette Significant of the Tendency.

Amateurs of early Italian sculpture have been driving up the price for authentic specimens, and the sculpture of seventeenth and eighteenth century French workmen have followed. The cable that J. Pierpont Morgan has paid $30,000 for a statuette of Hercules, eighteen inches high, attributed to Pollaivolo of Florence, means that prices for such things are going still higher.

The brothers Pollaivolo were sons of a goldsmith, who became painters and sculptors after practicing their father's profession. Antonio was more noted for sculpture and Pietro for painting. Both died a few years before A. D. 1500. A picture attributed to them at the Metropolitan Museum is a "St. Christopher and Infant Christ."

WOMAN CASH DRAWER THIEF.

Took Money and Checks While Bakery Cashier Waited Upon Her.

Several detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station are looking for a well-dressed woman who robbed the cash drawer of B. J. Nellesen's bakery, at 652 Sixth Avenue, of $50 in money and checks representing about $75 last night.

Mr. Nellesen, the proprietor of the bakery, went to his supper at 8 o'clock, leaving the store in charge of his wife. It was shortly after his departure that the strange woman entered the store and asked for some cakes. She said she was in a hurry and requested Mrs. Nellesen, who was sitting near the cash drawer, to wait on her, as the clerks were busy. Anxious to please such a well-appearing customer, Mrs. Nellesen went to the back of the store to get the bakestuff. When she got to the desk at the front of the store the customer had disappeared. The cash drawer had been opened and the money and checks had disappeared also.

Mrs. Nellesen immediately went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and informed Sergt. Shiels of the incident, and detectives were at once assigned to look for the woman.

MR. CORWINE RETURNING HOME.

William R. Corwine, who went to Martinique as the representative of the Associated Committees for the Relief of the West Indian Suffers, is expected home on Tuesday on the Quebec Line steamship Madiana.

On his arrival, G. H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will call a meeting of that body to decide what disposition shall be made of the supplies and funds on hand. The committee has in bank a sum approximating $160,000.

THE MEMORIAL FOR MRS. FOSTER.

The committee of the City Club under whose auspices the subscriptions were started, announces the following additional ones given for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of Mrs. Rebecca Salome Foster, the "Tombs Angel:"

Halgarten & Co.	$50.00
Mrs. Josephine K. Jones	5.00
Mrs. Shepherd Knapp	5.00
Mrs. William W. Martin	20.00
Herbert Parsons	15.00
F. Kingsbury Curtis	5.00
David Willcox	10.00
Bartow S. Weeks	10.00
John F. Dillon	10.00
Edward D. Page	10.00
Alrick H. Man	5.00
Mrs. William Leon Graves	50.00
H. E. G.	20.00
Mrs. L. R. Morris	10.00
Previously acknowledged	4,392.63

PASSENGERS SHAKEN IN GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Two Thousand Persons Returning from Intercollegiate Games Alarmed by a Collision.

Two thousand persons who had been out to see the intercollegiate games at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon boarded the Croton local of the New York and Putnam Division to come into the city. The train entered the Grand Central Station at 5:15 o'clock, but the brakes were not applied quickly enough, and the forward car knocked over the bumper at the end of the track, the truck leaving the track and the body of the car being raised about six inches above the truck.

The shock came so suddenly that some of the passengers were badly frightened. As a woman who was on board said, "We always expect those things to happen in the tunnel, so when we felt the collision in the station, we really didn't know what was coming."

The force of the collision was sufficient to knock down several persons who were standing in the car. The rush to get out was so sudden that a number were uncomfortably crushed, but nobody was hurt. Half an hour later the bumper again was in position, and the car placed on the trucks.

Y. M. C. A.'S NAVAL BRANCH.

Miss Helen Gould Witnesses Presentation of Colors by Lafayette Post at the New Building.

Interesting exercises marked the presentation yesterday afternoon of colors to the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sands Street, Brooklyn, by Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Miss Helen M. Gould, who gave to the branch the handsome new building it now occupies, was present at the presentation.

The members of the post assembled at Sands and Bridge Streets and, headed by Commander Alfred C. Barnes, marched to the Naval Branch. The exercises were held in the roof garden. The presentation address was made by Commander Barnes and the colors were received on behalf of the branch by Frederick B. Pratt of the Committee of Management of the Institution. A patriotic oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church. As the colors were broken out on the staff on the roof they were formally saluted by a detachment of marines from the navy yard and by the members of the post.

Following the ceremonies on the roof exercises were also held in the auditorium down stairs, at the conclusion of which an informal reception was held by Miss Gould and Commander Barnes.

About 300 sailors from the ships at the navy yard attended the presentation exercises. The music for the occasion was by the Navy Yard Band.

STEEL CASE TRANSFER ASKED.

Trust's Attorneys Want Suit Against Bond Issue to be Tried in a Federal Court.

Stetson, Jennings & Russell, attorneys for the United States Steel Corporation, made application yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to have transferred from the Supreme Court of the State of New York to the Federal courts an action commenced in May last by the C. H. Venner Company and James Pollitz against the Directors of the Steel Trust, including

J. Pierpont Morgan,	Henry C. Frick,
John D. Rockefeller,	Marshall Field,
Henry N. Rogers,	George W. Perkins,
Charles M. Schwab,	J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
Peter A. B. Widener,	J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

In this action the plaintiffs, who own 700 shares of stock in the corporation, seek to prevent the proposed issue of $200,000,000 bonds of the concern and also to prevent the retiring of a like amount of the corporation's preferred stock. It is claimed that the law of New Jersey, recently passed, which is the warrant for this proposed change, is unconstitutional and illegal in that it violates a provision of the Constitution of the United States which provides that no State shall pass a law in any way impairing the obligations of contracts.

The claim is made by the defendants that the Supreme Court of the State of New York has no jurisdiction or right to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of the New Jersey Legislature.

CHANCELLOR'S TICKET BEATEN

New York University Alumni Choose Their Own Officers Despite Dr. MacCracken's Wishes.

The annual business meeting of the Alumni Association of the New York University was held yesterday afternoon at University Heights.

Chancellor MacCracken of the university was present for a part of the time at the meeting and had a list of officers which he was anxious to see the association elect. Some dissatisfaction was expressed among members of the association at his efforts in this respect.

Members of the association had their own ticket, however, which consisted of the same officers of the association elected last year, with the exception of William A. Nichols, one of last year's Vice Presidents, whose name on this year's ticket was supplanted by that of A. B. Carlton. Before the election Dr. Charles F. Benedict of the Board of Health made a motion that a committee of five be appointed to arrange the list of officers for the ensuing year. Leslie Tompkins, who is secretary to Chancellor MacCracken, offered an amendment that a committee of twelve be appointed for this purpose, and that it report the list to an executive committee to be named, who would have the power of election. President J. J. Reid of the association ruled the latter portion of this amendment out of order, after which the amendment suggested by Mr. Tompkins was adopted. This committee reported to the association the names of last year's officers, with the exception of Mr. Nichols, and they were elected.

The following officers of the General Alumni Association were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Joseph C. Stephenson.
Vice Presidents—Dr. J. D. Bryant, Arthur von Briesen, Dr. Charles F. Benedict, and Dr. J. B. Merrill.
Secretary—William J. Greanelle.
Treasurer—William A. Wheelock.

THE ANTI-CARROLL CIRCULAR.

Ex-Justice Daly, Whose Name Was Signed, Says He Is Not Taking Any Part.

The circular issued by the Greater New York Democracy of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District has been causing comment in political circles. The circular contained an attack on the "Gambling Combine," and also on John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth District.

There was also an appeal to "kill off the boss and the deputy boss in their home ballwick." Attached to the circular were the names of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, John D. Crimmins, and William F. Sheehan. Ex-Justice Daly said yesterday that he was not taking any part in the district contest against John F. Carroll for the control of the district.

Attached to the circular was the name of Myer J. Stein as executive member of the Greater New York Democracy of the district. When asked yesterday whether any of the alleged signers of the circular had allowed the use of their names, Mr. Stein said:

"I don't know about that. All I know is that ex-Judge Daly and John D. Crimmins and the others are members of our organization. They are also subscribers, and ex-Judge Daly paid a year's dues in advance. I do not know whether they gave permission to have their names attached to the circular."

At the headquarters, 141 East Eighty-third Street, it was said last evening that Chairman John O'Connor of the Enrollment Committee was responsible for having the names attached to the circular. None of the officers of the organization who were at the headquarters last evening would say whether any authorization had been received for the use of the names attached to the anti-Carroll petition.

STRIKE ORDER TO STAND

Continued from Page 1.

pumpmen whose night shift ended this morning, took their working clothes away from the mines.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Since the inauguration of the anthracite mine workers' strike the supply of hard coal has perceptibly diminished, and this condition has resulted in another increase in the market price of fuel, the third since operations at the mines ceased. A new schedule of prices was announced to-day advancing the price 50 cents a ton, making a total advance of $1.50 a ton since the strike.

The greatest scarcity now exists in the steam sizes, and manufacturers are purchasing the larger or domestic sizes wherever possible. Outside of the coal distributed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this week, no anthracite has been received in this city.

Two agencies for the employment of engineers and firemen have been opened in this city. While it is admitted at both of these places that the men employed are destined for service out of Philadelphia, information concerning their intended destination is withheld.

LEADERS ISSUE A CIRCULAR.

Local Unions Advised to Report the Engineers and Others Who Refuse to Go Out To-morrow.

WILKESBARRE, May 31.—The following circular was issued from strike headquarters to-night:

"Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 31, 1902.

"To John T. Dempsey, John P. Gallagher, George W. Hartlein, Secretaries Districts 1, 7, and 9, U. M. W. of America:

"Reports received from all sections of the anthracite regions indicate that many companies, principally individual operators, will concede the eight-hour day to firemen, engineers, and pumpmen, and where the eight-hour day is refused a very large proportion of the firemen, engineers, and pumpmen will cease work Monday morning. Should any fail to do so please have the local unions report to your office by letter the collieries at which firemen, engineers, and pumpmen remain at work. Advise all mine workers to exercise great precaution and vigilance that there be no violation of the law under any circumstances.

"T. D. NICHOLLS,
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"JOHN FAHEY,
"JOHN MITCHELL."

The engineers, firemen, and pumpmen from Ashley and vicinity held a meeting in this city to-day and a resolution indorsing the strike was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

At a meeting of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen employed at the collieries in Plymouth, this afternoon, the strike order was indorsed by a vote of 92 to 0.

All the hotels in the city are filling up with strange men. Many of them are said to be machinists having knowledge of all kinds of machinery. The operators claim they are prepared in case all the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen should go out to fill their places with men who are competent. No chances will be taken with green hands or those who have no knowledge of machinery.

THE SOFT COAL SITUATION.

Frank P. Sargent Repeats His Prediction that a Strike Will Come Within Ten Days.

PEORIA, Ill., May 31.—Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and a member of the National Arbitration Board, said in an interview here to-day that unless conditions greatly changed the soft coal miners of the United States will be called out in a sympathetic strike within ten days. He says he is informed that miners are in excellent condition to prolong the strike, and that the anthracite and soft coal operators will co-operate, which will probably result in a most severe struggle.

Mr. Sargent further said that the Arbitration Board is making every effort to avert such a calamity.

RUMORS OF PLANS TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

President Truesdale Gives Out Pumpmen's Refusal to Join.

There were many rumors in the city yesterday of plans for a settlement of the strike of the anthracite miners. The leading members of the Civic Federation were either not in town or would not be seen. Various suggestions are to be offered to the federation if it is willing to accept them.

One is that the federation apply in the courts for a receiver for the mines, to work them in the interests of the operators, the miners, and the public while the strike lasts. The author of this suggestion says that this course was adopted during a strike of street car men in Indianapolis a long time ago, and the result was that the strike was speedily settled. Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the federation, could not be seen. Prof. Commers, his assistant, could not say whether or not Secretary Easley had been in conference with Senator Hanna or with George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. regarding the strike.

The operators said, however, that the situation was unchanged, and that there would be no compromise. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad gave out a copy of the resolutions passed by the pumpmen, engineers, and firemen of the company, in which they refused to obey the strike order and which are as follows:

Whereas, The officers of the United Mine Workers of America in session at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on May 22 issued an order calling on all engineers, pumpmen, and firemen to cease work on May 2 if the eight-hour work day was not granted by the various companies, and

Whereas, The engineers and firemen are not properly organized, which fact is owing chiefly to the American Federation of Labor at its convention held in Scranton in December, 1901, and

Whereas, Said convention decided that the above-named craftsmen should disband their respective organizations, and become members of the various branches of the United Mine Workers of America, against which action we protested vigorously unless we were given separate charters, so as to keep our organization intact, and

Whereas, The United Mine Workers of America at the Indianapolis convention of 1902 refused to grant this request and consequently our organizations were swept out of existence, leaving at least 1,000 of our members unorganized.

Therefore, in view of the facts here set forth, be it resolved that we request President Mitchell and the Executive Boards of the United Mine Workers of America to rescind the order calling on us to cease work on June 2. This order does not meet with the approval of the community at large, nor can we see where the action would be of any assistance to the mine workers, as we positively know that our places would be immediately filled. Therefore, be it

Resolved, as the unanimous decision of this meeting, that we continue to work as usual, as we feel that it would be unwise to obey the commands of an organization to which the body of us does not belong.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the officers of the United Mine Workers and also to the city press.

Coal dealers both wholesale and retail said yesterday that in all probability more soft coal would be burned next week than last in this city and vicinity on account of the scarcity of anthracite. The question with New York manufacturers, they added, was either to burn soft coal or shut down, and a shut-down of business was out of the question as long as soft coal could be procured.

The Pennsylvania Railroad annex boats for Brooklyn burned soft coal in their furnaces yesterday, and other ferry lines will do the same next week. H. L. Herbert of Herbert & Co., operators in the Coal and Iron Exchange Building, said that the Health Board could not possibly, in view of the scarcity of anthracite, carry out its anti-smoke ordinance.

"I have only about 100 tons of anthracite," he continued, "which I am doling out a ton at a time to customers who must have it."

At the Health Department it was said that President Lederle was out of town and would not be back until this evening or to-morrow morning. It was admitted that little or nothing had been done in making headway against the bituminous smoke nuisance.

There will be no regular schedule price for anthracite by other retail or wholesale dealers after to-day. Yesterday, although the schedule price was $7.50 a ton by retail, it was sold in some cases as high as $8. This week it may go up to $8.50 or $9 a ton, or even higher.

STREET CAR MEN REINSTATED.

President of Chicago Union Traction Company Avoids Threatened Strike.

CHICAGO, May 31.—In pursuance of the settlement of the threatened street car strike, President Roach of the Union Traction Company, to-day, reinstated in the employ of the company 90 men, who had been discharged for joining the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes.

He further carried out his promise to the union men by dissolving the Independent Benevolent Association, which was the competitor of the union. These concessions have eliminated all probability of a strike of street car employes in this city.

STRIKE HERE NOT EXPECTED.

Sympathetic Movement for Chicago Teamsters Said at Freight Yards to be Unlikely.

It was stated yesterday at the various freight yards in New York and vicinity where dressed meat is handled for shipment to other cities or to the different sections of this city that no sympathetic movement in behalf of the Chicago teamsters who are on strike at the Stock Yards is looked for.

The switchmen struck at the Mott Haven freight yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad some time ago for grievances of their own, but were ordered back to work again by the general officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Though a good deal of the dressed meat shipped for Boston is handled at the Mott Haven yards, it is believed that the strike fiasco there will make the switchmen unlikely to strike in sympathy. The freight handlers are not very well organized here, and the Teamsters' Union of this city, as far as is known, does not belong to any central labor body.

It was stated at the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where most of the dressed meat for New York and its vicinity is handled, that a sympathetic strike of teamsters or any other body of people there was very unlikely.

Notwithstanding all this some of the labor men said yesterday that if the Chicago teamsters asked the New York men to strike in sympathy there would be a great chance, on account of the feeling against the Beef Trust here, that a sympathetic movement of some kind would take place.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Wright—Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 31.—Miss Mary How Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dewitt Miller of this city, and the Rev. Harrison K. Wright of Pulaski, N. Y., were married at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. I. L. Miller, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. William Rodgers Richards, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of the Theological Seminary, at Schenectady, N. Y. Miss Anne Kip Miller, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Miriam Wright of Pulaski, N. Y., and Miss Bessie Brower of this city. Frederick T. Persons of New York was best man, and the ushers were Wirt Lancaster of New York and Joseph Wright of Pulaski. After the wedding trip the Rev. Mr. Wright and Mrs. Wright will sail for China, where he will engage in missionary work.

WOMAN KNOCKED INSENSIBLE.

She Stepped from a Moving Car While Facing Backward.

Julia Fleming, 40 years old, of 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was riding north on a Madison Avenue car last night when at 10:30 o'clock she signaled the conductor to stop at her street. He rang the bell, and the car began to slow, but she stepped off facing backward before it came to a standstill.

She fell to the pavement, and was picked up unconscious with a severe scalp wound. She was carried into a house in Madison Avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets, and an ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital. She had revived by the time it came, and Dr. Slevin, the surgeon, dressed her wound, after which she went home, refusing to make any complaint against the men in charge of the car from which she fell. Accordingly, neither was arrested. Traffic was delayed for several minutes by the great crowd which the accident caused to assemble.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe Sees Castro.

WILLEMSTED, Island of Curacao, May 31.—Gen. Uribe-Uribe, chief of the Colombian revolution, who was recently reported to have arrived at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, is now at Caracas in conference with President Castro.

A Bostonian Married in London.

LONDON, May 31.—D. P. Rhodes of Boston, Mass., was married to Miss Bertha Johnson, at St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, London, this afternoon. W. C. Rhodes was the best man.

William Clark's Condition Serious.

LONDON, May 31.—William Clark, President of the Clark Thread Company of Newark, N. J., who has been suffering from gout and influenza, at Bath, passed a good night, but suffered a relapse to-day and his condition now is serious.

Opera in the English Tongue.

The James W. Morrissey English grand opera season opened on Monday night at the Grand Opera House in "Carmen," and continued during the week. To-morrow night will begin the second week of Mr. Morrissey's company with Gounod's "Faust," cast to the strength of the important artists of the company. Miss Rosé Cecilia Shay will be heard as Marguerite, Miss Isabelle Underwood will be the Seibel, Miss Etta Bigelow as Martha, Mr. Barron Berthold as Faust, Mr. Achilie Alberti as Valentine, Signor Abramhoff as Mephistopheles, Mr. Arthur Seaton as Wagner, and the Metropolitan Opera House chorus in the ensemble vocal music. The week of June 9 Verdi tuneful opera, "Il Trovatore," will be produced with Miss Rose Cecilia Shay as the gypsy.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS EXPOSED

FOUR EX-OFFICIALS ARRESTED — EIGHT INDICTMENTS FOUND—EX-MAYOR ZIEGENHEIN DENOUNCED BY THE GRAND JURY—GROSS VIOLATION OF THE LAW—INVESTIGATION TO BE CONTINUED.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Startling exposures of municipal corruption, exceeding the hopes of the most ardent reformers, were made in the final report of the April Grand Jury that was filed to-day in the criminal division of the Circuit Court. Besides indictments against several ex-officials of the city, the Grand Jury gave a scathing denunciation of ex-Mayor Ziegenhein, asserting that, while he was City Collector, he deposited municipal funds in the Lafayette Bank, of which he is President, and that he had interest on the balances transferred to his own account to the amount of $13,000.

Indictments against Councilman Louis Schnell, Charles F. Kelly, ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates; Delegate Charles L. Geraghty and Fred W. Ziegenhein, private secretary of ex-Mayor Henry Ziegenhein, were handed in. Schnell, Kelly, Geraghty and Ziegenhein are out on bond, having been brought in on bench warrants several days ago. Four indictments were withheld because the defendants are not in custody.

The bribery investigation has not been completed. It is to be continued by the next Grand Jury, which is to be impaneled on Monday. In its report the Grand Jury reviews the whole bribery investigation. While no names are mentioned, the dealings of certain municipal officials and others are described in such minute manner as to leave no doubt as to identity. It mentions the conviction of Emil Meysenburg and Julius Lehmann; the flight of Kratz and Murrell, and the continued absence of Ellis Wainwright, who was indicted by the December Grand Jury in connection with the suburban bribery. Mr. Wainwright is traveling abroad. Kratz is in Mexico and Murrell has never been located. Five indictments were found against Fred Ziegenhein. Four of them charge bribery and one charges false pretenses.

One of the indictments charges that Ziegenhein accepted a bribe of $35 on Feb. 14, 1901, to issue a permit of the Mayor to Anthony Kohn, granting him the privilege to extend a show window over the sidewalk in front of his store. Another indictment sets forth that on March 15, 1901, Frederick Ziegenhein accepted a bribe of $75 to grant a permit to excavate under the sidewalk at the side of Deck's saloon, at Sixth and Pine Streets. In connection with this a third indictment charges Ziegenhein with accepting money under false pretenses. It is alleged that he issued a permit to Deck to excavate, declaring the regular costs to be $75, when, as a matter of fact, he had no right or authority to issue any such permit.

A fourth indictment alleges that Ziegenhein accepted a bribe of $35 on March 18, 1901, to issue a permit for Julius Well to extend the show window of his store twelve inches over the sidewalk at 11 North Broadway. The fifth indictment sets forth that he accepted a bribe of $25 to issue a permit to William T. Newman, a tailor at 807 Pine Street, to extend a show window over the sidewalk. The witnesses are Charles Biehle, Newman's partner, and "Nat". Sebastian, a saloonkeeper at Eighth and Pine Streets.

Louis Schnell is charged with misdemeanor in office. The Grand Jury's information states that Schnell entered into a contract with the City of St. Louis under the assumed name of the South Side Supply Company, a corporation whereof he was owner and manager, to furnish the city with groceries and provisions for the City Hospital and House of Refuge. Schnell was then a member of the City Council. Kelly and Geraghty are under similar charges.

In the course of its report the Grand Jury says: "Members of the Municipal Assembly have come before our body and brazenly admitted that they sought seats in the Assembly for the money they could make selling their votes, and it is apparent that this spirit has governed for years, and no bill of consequence has passed unless money has been paid to secure favorable action. We have carried the investigation on, and although we were prepared to some extent by what has transpired, to hear of official misdoings, we have been amazed at the vastness of corruption that has been common among members of the Assembly and other officials of our city.

"It seems to have been the highest aim of some officials to rob the city whenever opportunity offered. They have regarded the holding of office merely as a means of making a livelihood easier than they could in private life, and have administered the trust reposed in them for private gain and not for public good. It is in evidence before us that a former Collector of the City of St. Louis, who was Mayor afterward, received interest on public funds for his own private account. The sum so received was something over $13,000, which, with interest to date, would amount to about $20,000. Any possible criminal charge arising out of this conduct has been barred by the statute of limitation, which, unfortunately, is three years. A civil action to recover the money, however, can still be brought and, we understand, will be instituted.

"The secretary of the late Mayor made a practice of selling permits and of extorting money for remitances of fines in criminal cases. Witnesses have testified before us that a former City Register, who, under the law, gave out contracts for city printing, received by arrangement, from the representative of the parties to whom he gave city printing, a rake-off of 10 per cent. on bills. The 10 per cent. would be added to the price charged for the printing, and, of course, paid for by the city. This rebate of the Register on account of printing amounted, we believe, to thousands of dollars during his term.

"The charter of the city provides that no member of the Assembly, or any city official, shall be interested directly or indirectly in city contracts, or in furnishing supplies to the city. The purpose of this provision is manifest, and is intended to prevent the corruption that would necessarily ensue if city officials were allowed to be personally interested in city contracts. This beneficent law is, we find, most grossly violated."

MARK TWAIN'S VISIT.

The Author Sees His Former Sweetheart In His Old Home in Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 31.—"I'm afraid we'll have to put a hoop around Mark Twain's head before he leaves Hannibal," said Mrs. Laura Fraser, the author's reported first sweetheart, now matron of the Home for the Friendless at Hannibal.

"I'm afraid he'll be spoiled," she continued; "but I suppose if there was any danger of that it would have happened long ago."

Mrs. Fraser, who is believed to be the original of Becky Thatcher in "Tom Sawyer," is now a matronly lady, whose memory is still clear concerning those early times. Last night Samuel L. Clemens met Mrs. Fraser at dinner at the home of Mrs. John H. Garth, and the talk reverted to the incidents and the friends of their youth. This afternoon Mr. Clemens visited Mrs. Fraser at the Home for the Friendless.

A story attaches to a visit made by Mr. Clemens yesterday, of which no word has yet been said. When he was "Sam," and perhaps "Tom Sawyer," he knew a girl whose full name was Azalia Erminie Cordelia Tranquilla Amelie Amerine Penn. Her father owned Mr. Clemens's birthplace, a house in Florida, Mo.

The visiting author remembered the name Azalia, &c., Penn, and found that the lady was now Mrs. Fowkes, seventy years old, living in Hannibal. He lost no time in calling on her.

AWAITING A BRIDEGROOM.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—When Hugh T. Robertson returns from his wedding trip on Monday he is likely to have a hard time explaining to the many callers he will probably have that he is the innocent victim of practical jokers, and that he is in no wise responsible for the public invitation to drink and smoke with him that has gone forth.

Robertson has an office at the corner of Central Avenue and Seventh Street, and yesterday it was covered with placards which caused everybody to stop and read, and there were also old shoes and bottles nailed on the door. Some of the placards read as follows:

"Come on, boys; what will you have? It's my treat."

"A cigar will be given to every single man who stops here."

"Kindly come in and congratulate me on Monday."

"I am on my wedding tour; will return Monday."

As the placarding of the building is the work of Robertson's friends, there will be little chance of their being removed until he returns and removes them himself.

GOLFERS STOP BOLTING TEAM.

Was Dragging Overturned Carriage Containing C. A. Dards and Three Women—None Seriously Hurt.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 31.—Several members of the Siwancy Golf Club stopped a runaway team to-night and saved the lives of Charles A. Dards, the New York florist who lives at 140 Summit Avenue, this city; his daughter, and women friends.

The party was returning from a ride when the horses shied at a trolley car. The carriage was overturned and was being dragged along the road with its occupants when the golf players stopped the team. Mr. Dards and his daughter received several bad bruises and cuts, but they are not seriously injured. The others escaped unhurt.

St. Louis Fair Agent in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 31.—Mr. Wands, a representative of the St. Louis Exhibition, arrived here to-day.

Danish Cruiser Leaves St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 31. The Danish cruiser Valkyrien sailed some yesterday.

MUCH SOFT COAL SMOKE BRINGS A FIRE COMPANY.

Excitement Follows a Call to a West Fourth Street Building—A True Alarm Later.

A stove fire and a burglar alarm caused plenty of excitement last night in the vicinity of 21 and 23 West Fourth Street. An excited man rushed into the house of Engine Company 33 on Great Jones Street and told the firemen that there was a fire in the Fourth Street building. They were about ready to go out when an alarm was sounded from a near-by box.

The firemen found smoke pouring out of the windows of the building, which is devoted to business concerns and is six stories in height. At the same time a squad of policemen under a Sergeant from the Mercer Street Station arrived on the scene. There was an examination and as the place was locked up the firemen and the police broke down the door. They found the place filled with smoke, but after examining the upper floors could find no fire.

Then one of the firemen went down stairs and his shouts told those above that he had discovered the source of the smoke. The other firemen rushed down stairs and found, they said, a stove filled with soft coal and banked for the night sending out a volume of smoke.

About this time the Sergeant, who had been helping to keep back the crowd which had gathered, put his head in the front door. Instantly there was a rattle and a bell began to ring in a most alarming way. It sent the firemen scurrying up stairs, and added to the excitement on the street. Another investigation was made, and it was discovered that an automatic burglar alarm had sounded. The firemen turned on the dampers of the stove and went home.

They had hardly got back before they were summoned to 201 Greene Street. This time there was a fire. It was in the clothing shop of Silas Whitcup, on the fifth floor of the building. It was put out after a hard fight, but not before $2,000 damage had been done. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUISE DE LA ROZIERE.

Her Father, F. B. Tilghman, and Her Cousin, Miss Bispham, Among the Mourners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—A very melancholy affair was the funeral of the youthful Marquise Carlet de la Rozière, which took place Thursday, in the presence of nearly the whole American colony, the chief mourners being her father, Frederick B. Tilghman, the well-known Wall Street man, and her cousin, Miss Bispham, who is very popular here socially.

The Marquise de la Rozière died shortly after giving birth to twins, two boys, who survive her. Her marriage with the Marquis de la Rozière was a love affair, for which she broke off another engagement. Within a year after she was dead.

The Marquise Carlet de la Rozière died in Paris on May 27, and was buried on May 29 from the American Church, on the Avenue de l'Alma. She was born Edith Barney Tilghman. The marriage of Mme. Carlet was a romantic one. She suddenly went abroad about a year ago and registered at the Walsingham House in London on July 17 as Mrs. E. Barney of Bristol. Two days later she was married at the Registrar's office in Westminster, the groom giving his name as the Marquis Eugène Lucien de la Rozière.

WIFE'S STRUGGLE FOR LETTER.

She Said It Was from Her Husband's ex-Typewriter—Caused a Scene in Police Station.

A small note written on fashionable paper in a delicate penmanship was the cause of a lively struggle in the West Thirtieth Street Station late last night between a well-dressed prisoner who was brought in on a charge of intoxication and a woman who said she was his wife and who had also caused his arrest. Policeman Fields, who had arrested him, was making the customary search when he brought the missive from his coat pocket.

"Oh, my! A letter from your typewriter! That's what I want," shrieked the woman as she saw it, and instantly grabbed it from the policeman. The man who had been listless up to that time tore himself from the policeman and seized the woman's wrist.

"You will never see that," he shouted.

The policeman jumped in, too, but the man got the letter for a second and tore it into small fragments. A large roll of bills and some papers had been taken from the man and turned over to his wife by Sergeant Shields. As the prisoner was being hustled back to a cell she relented a little. Stripping a bill from the outside of the roll, she extended it to him.

"Here," said she, "you had better take that. You will want carfare in the morning."

"I won't take a cent," said the man. "I'll get even with you for this."

"You are already even. That letter more than evens you," was the reply, in tones of sadness.

This closed the chapter. The next will be revealed in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Policeman Fields first had the case brought to his attention in Madison Square, where the woman, who was bedecked with diamonds and expensively gowned, approached him, and, giving her name as Mary Smith, told him that she had followed her husband from Brooklyn and that he had just sent a messenger boy with a note to a girl who had formerly been his stenographer, asking her to meet him. The policeman did not see his way clear to act until the wife told him that her husband had taken several drinks on the way. This statement at least was evidently true from the man's appearance, and gave a pretext for making him a prisoner.

He refused to answer any questions before the Sergeant except to say that he was born in Guatemala. The woman volunteered the information that he was John E. Smith, forty-five years old, a broker living at 136 Mekam Street, Brooklyn, but this information was evidently false, for there is no such street in the city.

SIX THEATRES' SEASONS END.

Curtain Falls at the Empire, Broadway, Bijou, Savoy, Criterion, and Grand Opera House.

The curtains dropped for the season on six theatres last night. The Empire closed after seven weeks' presentation of "The Importance of Being Earnest." John Drew is expected to open the house in the Fall with a new play. The Broadway closed its doors with the end of the thirtieth week of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," and will be occupied late in the Fall by Amelia Bingham and her company. "The Sleeping Beauty" company will open in the Fall at the Illinois Theatre in Chicago.

Before the curtain fell at the Bijou, where Miss Bingham has been presenting "A Modern Magdalen," the star made a happy speech thanking her audience and company for their kindness to her. Robert Edeson closed the Savoy with his "Soldiers of Fortune," and will reopen it for the next season. Mrs. Leslie Carter gave the last performance of "Du Barry" for the Criterion's season last night and ended a record-breaking money-making run.

The James W. Morrissey English Grand Opera Company suddenly closed its season at the Grand Opera House, and the theatre also decided to ring down its curtain until next Fall, when the opening attraction will be a Broadway production. The opera company had been in the theatre but one week, although it was to have occupied it until July. John H. Springer manager of the Opera House, said last night that the company had been paid their salaries and that there was no dissatisfaction.

BRUCE EDWARDS INJURED.

Theatrical Manager, Thrown from a Cab, Has Left Arm Broken.

Bruce Edwards, the theatrical manager, who recently recovered from smallpox in the hospital on North Brother Island and left two weeks ago for his home in Hartford, Conn., returned to New York yesterday. He entered a hansom-cab in front of the Grand Central Station.

The horse attached to it took fright at something shortly after the start and ran away, throwing Mr. Edwards out. His left arm was broken in two places, and he was taken to the Ashland House.

Queenie Vassar to Wed Cawthorn.

Theatrical circles are interested by the announcement of the wedding to-day of "Joe" Cawthorn, he of the concertina in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," and Queenie Vassar. The ceremony will take place at the Criterion Hotel, the Rev. H. M. Warren officiating, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast. This is the actress' third matrimonial venture.

FARMER NAILED TO A TREE.

Two Men Rob and Maltreat a Resident of Alabama.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 31.—Tom Harless, a farmer living near Berkeley, was assaulted and robbed by two men late yesterday afternoon and then nailed to a tree. He was rescued alive, but his hands were badly torn and he will not be able to work for several months.

Harless had been plowing and was eating his dinner at a spring when he was confronted by two strange men with pistols, who robbed him of $4 and then backed him against a tree and nailed him there. In this condition the man remained until dark, when he was rescued by a farmhand.

Carpenters Object to Judge Speaking.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—A protest made by Carpenters' Union, No. 79, of this city is said to have been the cause of the withdrawal by Judge Edwin B. Gager of the Superior Court of his acceptance of an invitation to deliver an address at the joint graduation exercises of the High School of this city, June 23. The union protested against the school committee's action in inviting Judge Gager to speak, the ground of the protest being that the Judge signed an injunction against the carpenters in Ansonia at the time of the Farrell Foundry labor troubles. Judge Gager's action is declared to have been entirely voluntary.

Herr Kraus May Come Here.

BERLIN, May 31.—Herr Kraus, a singer at the Royal Opera, has received an offer from Maurice Grau for next year. He will accept if he can be released from his present contract.

Minstrel Show on the Philadelphia.

PANAMA, Colombia, May 31.—A minstrel performance was given last night on board the United States cruiser Philadelphia. Gov. Salazar, his secretaries, and all the members of Panama society were present.

Governor of Shentung Province.

PEKING, May 31.—Chou-Fu, Treasurer of the Province of Chi-Li, has been appointed Governor of Shantung Province. He is ably and progressive and has proforeign views.

SEC. MOODY DEFENDS THE ADMINISTRATION

The Achievements of the Republican Party Reviewed.

No Parallel in History to the Treatment of Cuba—Congressmen Boutell on Financial Policies.

DETROIT, May 31.—Light Guard armory rang to-night with Republican sentiments uttered by leading men of that party at the seventeenth annual banquet of the Michigan Republican Club. More than 600 members of the club gathered about the banquet tables, and afterward cheered to the echo the addresses of the distinguished men who had come from Washington. Congressman John B. Corliss of Michigan was the toastmaster of the evening, and seated at the table with him were Secretary of the Navy William H. Moody, who had come from Washington to speak for the Administration; Senator P. M. McCumber of North Dakota, Congressman Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, Congressman R. W. Tayler of Ohio, Gov. A. T. Bliss of Michigan, ex-Secretary of War R. A. Alger, ex-Gov. John T. Rich, and a number of prominent Michigan Republicans.

Before the speakers of the evening were introduced, letters of regret were read from Gen. Leonard Wood, who was to have been present and respond to the toast, "Americanism," and President Roosevelt. Gen. Wood was detained in Washington by War Department business. Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana was down to discuss "The Philippines," but telegraphed that he had missed train connections and would not arrive in Detroit in time to speak.

After Gov. Bliss had welcomed the speakers to the city and State, Congressman Corliss introduced Secretary Moody, who responded to the toast, "The President." He was given a veritable ovation. Secretary Moody said he regarded the gathering as one of the many tokens of the opening of the National campaign, and declared that the Republican Party did not shrink from scrutiny of its stewardship. It faced the ordeal with cool courage, not unmindful of mistakes, but conscious of rectitude of purpose. There was not in all political history such a record of promises performed and pledges redeemed.

He pictured the condition of the Treasury and of American industries when McKinley came in and contrasted them with the present; with our Government credit higher than ever attained by any other in the world's history; with our 2 per cent. bonds above par and our enormous surplus, and the bonded debt so reduced that we were actually $25,000,000 richer than at the beginning of the war. In the meantime we had enjoyed a National prosperity greater than the world had ever seen; our foreign and domestic commerce had increased by leaps and bounds; our currency was stable; where there had been despair there was confidence.

How much help had the Government had from the Democracy in bearing great burdens, he asked. "Their policy has been one of snarling criticism," he continued, "they even charged the gentle and pure-minded McKinley with an ambition for an imperial crown. One could not but recall the Democratic denunciation of the Republican policy toward Porto Rico, yet the fruit of that policy has been to raise the prostrate island, to treble our imports from and quadruple our exports to the island, and to give the light of the American schoolhouse to the people who had known only tyranny—to give them liberty, intelligent self-government, and equal justice.

"Again, one might search all recorded history and find no parallel to the treatment of Cuba by the United States. She had lain absolutely helpless in our hands—the richest prize the world contained for us; yet an American warship sailed away from Havana saluting the flag of a sister republic—Cuba. What other nation would have done the like?"

Secretary Moody closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to suspend judgment upon the American soldiers in the Philippines until the other side was heard, saying that the President would punish any proved misconduct.

Congressman Boutelle followed. He spoke on "The Financial Triumph of the Republican Party." After complimenting the Republicans of Michigan on the work they had done in past campaigns and reading statistics to show how the Nation had been benefited by Republican rule, Congressman Boutelle said:

"In the first place, the present high wages are due in a large measure to the present tariff law. This is recognised by many of our opponents. There are Democrats who could not be induced to vote for a reduction of the duties on sugar, tobacco, and many iron and steel products. This law is also largely responsible for the present healthy condition of the public revenues."

Recalling in statistical form the administration of the revenues and the handling of the National debt during the last four years, Mr. Boutelle closed by saying: "Such a record of successful national financiering has never been equalled. It has astonished the statesmen and financiers of Europe. The party that guided the Republic out of the darkness of 1896 into the light of the present day may confidently claim continued support of a grateful people."

PULLMAN COMPANY MANDAMUS.

A Stockholder Brings Proceedings to Compel Examination of Books.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Mandamus proceedings have been begun in the Superior Court by B. A. Taylor of Alton, Ill., a stockholder in the Pullman Company, against Robert T. Lincoln and A. S. Weunsheimer, President and Secretary of the company, to compel them to permit the petitioner to examine the books, accounts, and records of the company.

This action is an outgrowth of a suit for an injunction restraining the Pullman Palace Car Company from consolidating with the Wagner Palace Car Company, which was dismissed about three months ago by Judge Tully.

Among the results which Mr. Taylor is said to want to bring about in inspecting the books and records is to find out in what manner the consolidation of the two companies was brought about and who received the commissions for making the trade.

Gaynor and Greene's Position.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The report that Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, who are in Quebec, had notified the Attorney General that they are willing to return to the United States and stand trial before any Judge of a United States Court, excepting Judge Emory Speer of Georgia, is denied on the authority of Attorney General Knox.

Denver Real Estate Man's Church Gift.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—Henry Cole, one of the oldest real estate men in the city, will enrich the Methodist Church of this city by over $350,000. This amount will be invested in a new corporation and the interest accruing is to be divided as follows: Fifty per cent. to evangelical work, 25 per cent. for buildings and improvements and the balance for charities.

DEFENSE OF CENTRAL PARK.

F. W. Kelsey's Views of Its Condition—New York's Parks Called Most Beautiful in the World.

Frederick W. Kelsey, one of the original Park Commissioners in charge of laying out the present Essex County, N. J., park system, who has given the subject of public parks much attention and is familiar with the larger park systems, both in this country and abroad, yesterday gave his views concerning Central Park.

"The current discussion as to its condition," said he, "will have one good effect—that of reminding the public of the priceless possession of this city in its parks.

"Considering the topography and natural obstacles that had to be overcome in the creation of Central Park, the wonder is, not that there is here and there evidences of decay or deterioration—for death is a normal result and condition of trees and grass, as much as life—but that the Park has been and is in its present state so beautiful and so much a matter of just pride and credit to the city. The conservative statement of President Willcox, in effect that the conditions were well understood and that appropriate remedies toward restoration would be constantly applied, must tend to allay the panic-stricken on this subject, and strike a responsive chord in the minds of all who have given the park question special study from a practical standpoint.

"The parks of Greater New York, with all the changes from rapid municipal growth and the frequent transition of political control are now the most beautiful parks in the world. Not one of the park systems of Europe can compare with the varied attractions to be found here.

"One of the principal difficulties has been the want of courage in not properly thinning the plantations in all the parks, made necessary by the growth and development of close planting as originally made. Another obstacle frequently mentioned, but never with sufficient emphasis or thoroughness carried out, is the lack of sufficient sod and space for root growth in planting. These defects are, however, easily overcome by intelligent direction on the lines of well-understood methods. The interment process of a whole park would accentuate not alleviate the difficulty. The same may be said as to the lawns. As has been well stated, Central Park is not Prospect Park in these matters. Each park has its inherent individuality, both as to composite parts and uses.

"The treatment applicable to one park may be as inappropriate as injudicious or injurious to another. Every place of recreation has an environment peculiar to itself, and because the conditions in one instance permit people to romp at pleasure over the lawns it does not follow that other conditions in other places may make the reverse rule just as imperative and desirable.

"With the full measure of responsibility for the management of the parks directly concentrated, as under the present city charter, there is little cause for alarm or reason to doubt that Central Park and all the parks of the greater city will in the future continue to be as they have been in the past, the most beautiful and valuable pleasure grounds to be found anywhere."

TERRACE GARDEN OPERA.

Summer Season Opened with Millocker's "The Black Hussar."

The Summer season at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, was opened last night by the production of Carl Millocker's military opera, "The Black Hussar." A large audience was present, and liberally applauded the performers.

The principal parts were interpreted by Harry Luckstone as the Colonel of Hussars, Douglas Flint as the Magistrate, Edward M. Favor as Piffkow, Bella Thorne and Clara Lavine as the Magistrate's daughters, and Edith Sinclair, his housekeeper. The opera will be continued this week.

RUSSELL SAGE MUCH IMPROVED

Able to Take a Long Drive and Expects to Return to His Office Soon.

Russell Sage, the veteran financier, was much improved in health yesterday, and enjoyed a long drive with Mrs. Sage during the afternoon. At the residence, 506 Fifth Avenue, it was stated that it was quite probable Mr. Sage would be at his office early in the week, even if he did not go there to-morrow.

Mr. Sage will soon reach the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth, and, because of his advanced age, friends have been not a little worried that the cold which has clung to him for nearly two weeks might develop more serious ailments. But Mr. Sage is in good spirits and confident of early recovery. It is well for him that he is not confined to his bed and needing quiet because the premises immediately adjacent to his house, both north and south, are in the possession of workmen, who make quite a good deal of noise.

Dr. John P. Munn, who is attending Mr. Sage, is not at all alarmed. He says his patient has had a very heavy cold, but there have been no indications of grip. The physician stated that the cold has been broken up, and with rest and care Mr. Sage will soon be himself again. While realizing that a cold attacking a man of Mr. Sage's years is always attended with danger, Dr. Munn is not apprehensive of serious danger.

RANGER'S LONG CHASE.

More than a Thousand Miles Over Deserts and Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 31.—Frank Conger, only twenty years of age, but famous as a daring horse thief in the Southwest, was captured on Thursday after a desperate fight with a party of Arizona rangers. For two months Oscar Felton, one of the rangers, had followed close on Conger's trail, extending more than a thousand miles in the long chase over mountains and desert.

Felton tracked Conger all over Southeastern Arizona and part of old Mexico and New Mexico. On Thursday, with two other rangers, he cornered Conger at the home of a friend in the mountains. Many shots were fired, and Conger was wounded twice before he surrendered. One of the rangers was wounded.

Nathan Babcock Dead.

Nathan Babcock, founder of the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company of New London, Conn., died in his home in Pawcatuck, Conn., yesterday. He was the eldest son of Oliver and Phebe B. Babcock, and was born in Westerly, R. I., on Nov. 19, 1824. At the age of eighteen he became an apprentice in the machinist trade at Warwick, R. I. In 1855 he entered into partnership with the late C. B. Cottrell under the firm name of Cottrell & Babcock, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery. A few years later the firm commenced building power printing presses. In July, 1880, Mr. Babcock retired from the firm. In 1882 he organized the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company. He was the Secretary and Treasurer of the company from the time of organization until that of his death. During recent years he took an active part in the work of the Prohibition Party.

Sunday Is the Assassin's Day.

From The London Chronicle.

A curious feature may be noted in our yesterday's list of assassinated sovereigns. Of the six rulers who have been murdered during the last two decades, four met their doom on Sunday, and the other two on Saturday. Czar Alexander II., President Carnot, and King Humbert were all slain on Sunday, and, though Shah Nasred-Deen was killed on Friday, that is the Moslem Sabbath, and he was actually shot while kneeling in the Mosque. On Sunday, too, Señor Canovas, the Spanish Premier, was killed, while the life of President Faure was twice attempted on Sunday in 1900. Next Sunday is Saturday, and on this day Gen. Garfield, the Empress of Austria, and President McKinley met their fate, and last Saturday Kl. Alfonso stood in peril of his life. Mere mortals hail the week end with pleasure, but to monarchs it seems a season of peculiar peril.

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CUBA SETTLING DOWN TO HER NEW TASK

Festivities Over Achievement of Independence About Ended.

The Banquets for the Poor—The Brilliant Illuminations of the Streets—Minister Squiers's Arrival.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 27.—As yet we are counting the age of the Cuban Republic in weeks and days. To-day the new nation was a week old. The wild enthusiasm with which it was greeted has lessened somewhat, but while it has lessened in a great degree, the feeling of contentment over their complete independence is very apparent in the people. For three days there was such rejoicing as has never before been known to the present generation here, nor to many preceding ones. As the days go by these people seem to realize more and more fully that the United States has truly been their friends.

Hundreds of poor people will remember this as a particularly joyous occasion, because of the banquet spread for them. It was intended to be on the Prado, but this place was changed and the feast was in the Tacon Theatre instead. This theatre is said to be the third largest in the world, and has been the scene of many a celebration of one kind or another. It was in it that the Military Governor's farewell ball was given only a few evenings before the 20th. It was in the same theatre also that the Cubans gave their farewell banquet to the American officers. Besides the feast at the public expense there was one to 500 children given by Mr. Paine of Boston. For a great many years this gentleman has spent much time here, and has shown his interest in Cuba by many generous acts.

For other poor people it has not been such a happy time, since with the outgoing of the Americans many have lost their employment in the various departments. On every hand we see these seeking other means of livelihood, fortified by letters of recommendation from their American employers. I heard some boatmen in the harbor discussing the coming changes a few days since, and they agreed that they would have to go to the country to make a living after the Americans were gone, since they would not have enough patronage to support them.

Brilliant illuminations and fireworks characterized the nights of the three feast days. The Spanish wholesale street was especially beautiful with a series of illuminated arches from end to end. The shopping streets of Obispo and O'Reilly were likewise set with a series of arches of red, white and blue. The streets were crowded with people in holiday dress, who walked or drove about until late in the evening. Night was turned into day. Very little business was attempted at any time, although it would have been a harvest time for the merchants, since the capital was crowded to overflowing with people from all the island and from many other parts. Yet many of Havana's own citizens are away, since shipload after shipload went to Spain to attend the coronation of the young King. Through all the excitement the new nation bore itself with a dignity that could not but win admiration.

Now the days of feasting are well over and the republic is settling down. The President has moved into his new home, the Palace, which for more than 100 years has been the residence of his predecessors in power. Congress has been getting into shape, and foreign Ministers to the Republic of Cuba have begun to arrive. Mr. Squiers being the first to reach here. He came on the Olivette yesterday, and the boat was brightly trimmed with streamers to tell that she had some one of importance on board.

This afternoon Mr. Squiers presented his credentials to President Palma at the Palace. It was an event marked by much formality. A company of Cuban artillery and a detachment of Rural Guards were drawn up at the foot of the Palace stairs to receive the American diplomat. At the appearance of the Minister they presented arms, and he passed up the broad marble stairs to the room in which the President and his Cabinet were waiting to receive him. After the presentation speech, its response, and the other necessary features, he withdrew, passing through the courtyard, where the body of soldiers again presented arms. Then he drove to his hotel.

The warships which came to salute the new flag have gone. Only the United States Steamship Eagle remains.

Hundreds of Americans are leaving, every boat going north being crowded, and the "left overs" are becoming accustomed to our new position. Ten days ago an American soldier was a common sight in the city, either cavalry or artillery; today there is not one to be seen on the streets of Havana, at least in the uniform of a soldier. Both soldiers and officers now adopt civilian dress when visiting the city and are to be recognized only by their military bearing, or by driving in army conveyances. In fact, there is only a handful of military people in this vicinity, four companies of artillery, and most of these depreciated in number until they have not more than half their quota.

Outside of the military circle there is quite a large colony of Americans, some of whom have lived here for a great many years, and are identified with the city life. Others have been here only since the occupation.

DORTHY STANHOPE.

Won by a Single Vote.

From The London Mail.

A curious election result is reported from Montauban, (Ille-et-Vilaine,) where, out of a constituency numbering about 30,000, the Radical candidate obtained 12,904 votes, and won the seat by 1 vote, his opponent, a Conservative, receiving 12,903 votes.

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Father Dolling Anecdotes.

From The London Chronicle.

May 20 Father Dolling was carried to his last resting place. Many stories are being told of his genial and spontaneous ways. On occasions, as when preaching in a city church, he has dropped the conventional "My brethren," and boldly addressed his congregation as "Gentlemen." If need be he would break off in the middle of a sermon, as he did last Lent at St. Ethelburga's, to reprove a member of the congregation, who had not moved up as previously requested, to leave room for latecomers. Only four or five Sundays ago, when preaching in Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—not from the pulpit, but the central aisle—he deplored the decay of prayer in the present day, and then suddenly called upon the congregation to kneel with him and pray for the Peace Conference in South Africa. Nor was he averse to dancing. As a counter attraction to the music hall he engaged for his young people the services of a dancing master, and has himself acted as M. C. of the parish dances, an invitation to which was an acknowledgment of one's respectability.

With young people Father Dolling was always popular. If he saw, as he often did at Portsmouth, young soldiers or sailors among the numerous communicants, a pat of encouragement would be theirs while the bread and wine was being administered. And the children of his Poplar parish are not likely to forget him. When the news of the relief of Ladysmith arrived he hurried down to his schools, had a table arranged altar wise in the playground, and a big Union Jack brought forth. Himself standing beside it, all the children were ranged in a semicircle around him, while he told the story of that great event. Then, by way of adding their acknowledgments to a nation's gratitude he led them in singing the Te Deum. In single file the whole school then marched past the flag, each saluting it in turn, this dramatic scene concluding with the national anthem.

Kipling's Views on Two Wars.

From The London Chronicle.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Rudyard Kipling to a Shanghai correspondent appears in The North China Daily News: "All you say about the Philippines, the conflict there between the Americans, military and civil, and the pig-headedness of the military and their habit of setting 'buildogs to catch rabbits,' is immensely cheering to me, because it is precisely what we are doing in South Africa. You cannot persuade a big country full of prosperity that it does not know everything. When it has lost a few thousand millions sterling it may, if unusually enlightened, begin to understand that it has taken hold of the wrong end of the stick. * * * I am very glad to learn, on your showing, that the American seems to be constitutionally incapable of admitting himself wrong, and frankly putting himself in the right, because I did not like to think of the Americans as more logical than ourselves. Of course, what a new country wants is a high-toned despot of unlimited powers and absolute integrity; but as America and England are both free people we must muddle along in the expensive, wasteful, but cheery fashion that attends our methods."

The Railroads and the Trolleys.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

It is only within the last six or eight years that the Massachusetts railroads have suffered seriously from trolley competition. Up to 1894 their revenue was larger from their passenger business than from carrying freight. All this has changed, figures showing an excess in revenue from freight in 1901 of over $6,000,000, while in 1894 the excess in revenue from passengers was $3,440,326. An encouragement to the steam roads, however, is to be found in figures showing that the electric street railway lines have steadily been carrying fewer passengers per mile since 1895, while the former have recovered some of their previous losses during the same time.

It is now generally admitted that while the street railways of Massachusetts made quite considerable inroads into the business of the steam lines when electricity first became an important factor, which has only been during the past eight or nine years, it would seem that the latter have proceeded to make some recovery of lost patronage and that the street railway has become less rather than more threatening.

Shocked Him Into It.

From The Boston Transcript.

Kitty—So you have managed to get Fred to propose at last? How did you bring it about?

Bertha—I borrowed Mamie's engagement ring and had it on the third finger of my left hand when Fred called last evening.

Kitty—And what did he say?

Bertha—He saw it the moment he got into the room. He looked as though he'd go through the floor. Finally he mustered up courage to ask if it was an engagement ring, and I said "Yes." That was no lie, you know. It was an engagement ring—Mamie's, you know.

Kitty—And then?

Bertha—Then he gasped, and I though he would faint. But the upshot of it was he proposed.

American Tourists In London.

Those Who Came Quickly Departed On Account of the Bad Weather and the Excessive Cost of Living—Expected Back in Droves—American Girls Capture Oxford.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—One of the evening papers has been lamenting this week that there are not nearly as many Americans in London as customary at this time of year, and that if the rush does not begin soon the annual invasion will fall off up to the record.

The fact that hotels and lodging houses where visiting Americans most congregate are, as yet, unfilled, and, indeed, the star of the coronation season is very slow in rising. The crowds on the streets in the afternoon are not as great as usual at the end of May. One reason of it is that it has been bad weather all the Spring. At the office of the American Express Company, where they keep track of visiting Americans, it is told that many have arrived, but that have rushed off to the Continent to escape the chill winds which prevailed during this week and that they will soon return in droves.

There is another reason for ordinary American tourists shunning London as much as possible this early, for the cost of nearly everything here has about doubled, and it is economy to spend as much time as possible elsewhere.

Neither on the Continent nor in rural England have travelers found better weather, but they have been able to live much more cheaply. Wherefore the annual pilgrimage to Stratford and Warwick has begun much earlier than usual, and Oxford, all through Eights' Week, has been crowded with Americans, including hosts of young women with "Baedekers" and cameras, who invaded the ancient Quad of Oriel College as the centre of attraction, because of Cecil Rhodes's bequest and have made all the old town lively by their presence. Oxford men say that these spirited visitors make Eights' Week this year its chief event, for the cricket matches and boat races were spoiled by rain, which set in on Wednesday while the ardor of the American tourists was undamped.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

There was a fair attendance of Americans at the historic flower show in Temple Gardens this week, especially on the expressive first day, when the King and Queen were there, and the name of Pierpont Morgan appears among the donors to the fund for the erection of the fine horticultural building in Westminster growing out of this annual floral fair, on the scene of the birth of the White Rose and Red of English history.

A number of Americane also attended the al fresco luncheon given hy Mr. Burdett-Coutts at his Brookfield etud farm yesterday, and Americane, as usual, have purchased the highest-priced horses in the succeeding sale. This affair always takes on a social aspect and the spectators' stand was crowded with gayly dressed women.

AT THE RACES.

The Derby would undoubtedly attract a large crowd of Americans, as usual, next week, and Cook's people say that their charabanks, which, as ever, is the American tourist's favorite conveyance to Epsom Downs, will be as numerous and as crowded as ever. The drags which start from the great hotels, generally charging absurdly high prices, may not prove as remunerative as is hoped.

AT THE HOTELS.

I hear that many of the hotels are insisting that people desiring rooms through coronation week must begin payment June 16, and cards printed in red letters announcing that the prices this season will be a third to a half larger than usual are now posted in the rooms of most of the hotels, including many out of the fashionable quarters.

The Carlton is filling up, hut that is the usual story there at this time of year, while a number of wealthy Americans have rooms at Hyde Park Court Hotel and at the Walsingham House.

"Tom" Ochiltree has made an early appearance at the Carlton. While within a few minutes' walk, in the neighborhood of the Piccadilly Circus the other day, I saw William Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Stone and Mise Stone, Nahan Franko, and the Rev. E. L. Stoddard.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, who arrives next Wednesday with his three daughters, has been lucky enough to secure apartments in Queen Anne's Mansions, within reach of everything.

Mr. W. M. Chase during his etay will sit for his portrait to Sargent on a commission from New York art etudente, who intend to present it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Prof. Brander Matthewe at the Royal Institution to-day delivered the second lecture in his course on "The History of the Drama."

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes is away on the Continent for rest.

Mr. W. M. Reid-Elngs has already taken up his usual Summer quarters at Richmond.

Anna Elchberg Lane's article in the June Fortnightly Review treating of the comparative cost of living in New York, Boston, and London is widely quoted and discussed here, amazing the Britons, but striking a responsive note in the bosoms of all Americans domiciled in London or briefly stopping here. It sete forth, with a possible excess of emotion but with absolute veracity, that London is the dearest city in the world and that the comforts of New York cost much more here or are not obtainable at all.

THE STATE CAMP OPENS

First Battery and Twelfth and Ninth Regiments at Peekskill.

One of the Twelfth's Men Fell Off the Train Without Serious Injury—Early Morning Scenes at the Armories.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, May 31.—The twenty-first season of the New York State Camp of Military Instruction opened to-day without ostentation or ceremony, save the firing of the National salute of twenty-one guns by a detail from the First Battery under command of Sergt. H. W. Mack. The flags, National and State, were hoisted on the poles and that was all. It was just three minutes past the hour of 11 when the first twelve-pounder spoke. Three minutes before that time the Ninth Regiment, 583 men, in command of Col. William F. Morris, who had left New York on a special train, had arrived at Battery Hill. They found Gen. Roe and his staff and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and his staff awaiting them. The Ninth went immediately to the north field and pitched their own camp with tents they had used a year ago this month, in fact, the Colonel said to a TIMES reporter, a year ago to-day, at the strike at Albany. It took one hour and twenty minutes to pitch the tents. Then the men had dinner and were in shape to "get things to rights," which they did by supper time.

After supper Col. Morris, being the senior Colonel in camp, took his troops out on the main field for evening parade, and they acquitted themselves with credit. The numbers of the Ninth were augmented during the afternoon by over a score of men who came up on later trains. There are two vacancies in Col. Morris's staff, the Battalion Quartermaster and Inspector of Small Arms. There is also no chaplain, because the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters recently resigned. The Ninth will take their practice march to Mohegan Lake on Monday, returning on Wednesday. The Colonel and his staff expect to ride out to-morrow and look over the field, where they will spend two days and two nights.

It was 1:15 o'clock when the Twelfth Regiment left New York. They had 935 men and it took two sections of a train to bring them up, 525 men in the first, the remainder in the second section. They were in command of Col. Dyer and were assigned to the permanent camp which had been established last week, so that they had little to do, and were ready for sunpper in short order and followed the Ninth Regiment in evening parade. Col. Dyer is minus one staff officer, an assistant inspector of small arms. But he has his chaplain with him, the Rev. Dr. James N. Connolly, of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, New York, and once the secretary of Monsignor Corrigan.

Gen. Roe and his staff arrived in camp this morning and have established headquarters in Quality Row. The head of the National Guard is accompanied in person by:

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Frederick Phisterer.
Col. James Wray Cleveland and Col. William H. Chapin, Inspectors.
Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry, Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieut. Col. E. M. Ward, Quartermaster.
Majors John B. Holland and Louis M. Greer, aides de camp.

Brig. Gen. George M. Smith of the First Brigade is, however, in command of camp, which is a new departure this year. He and his staff arrived last evening and spent the night in the tented city. Those with him are:

Lieut. Col. Thomas O. Donohue, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major Harris B. Fisher, Quartermaster.
Major Elmore F. Austin, Acting Inspector.
Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis, Surgeon.
Major Frederick C. Thomae, Commissary.
Capt. Arthur West Little, aid de camp.

Capt. H. G. Lyon of the Twenty-second United States Infantry will be here next Tuesday and stay until camp closes, to represent the War Department.

The Army Young Men's Christian Association was put in commission again today. It is in charge of Charles A. Green and George M. McLaren of the Springfield School. They will hold services to-morrow evening.

The music this year is furnished by a band of twenty-seven pieces from New York called Berlinghof's Band, Peter Berlinghof leader. They will give concerts each evening.

There was some excitement on the train carrying the Twelfth Regiment soon after it pulled out of the depot in New York. Private Wilkins, of Company F, was stationed on the platform to keep the soldiers from passing from one car to another. When the train rounded the ourve at Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, Wilens was thrown off. The train was etopped so suddenly that a coupling broke. Wilene was not seriously injured. He walked to the train and was relieved for the rest of the trip to camp. When the regiment marched to its camp here Wilens was in the ranks apparently none the worse for his fall.

Bustle and activity pervaded the armories of the Twelfth Regiment at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street and the Ninth Regiment in Fourteenth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, early yesterday morning while the troops were preparing to depart for their week's duty at Peekskill, and all seemed possessed with as much of the holiday spirit as with grim military ardor. Both armories were crowded with relatives and friends of the soldiers, of all ages and both sexes, young women, however, predominating among the visitors who gathered to see the commands etart. Col. Dyer of the Twelfth said that the regiment would be 1,000 strong in camp, the largest number it has ever taken out, the next largest being 800, two years ago.

Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt reached the armory at 9:30 o'clock in a cab and at once went to his company room to prepare for his week of roughing it with his comrades in arms. The regiment was greeted with constant cheers all along its line of march through Sixtieth Street to the North River behind its excellent band. Similar scenes were enacted at 7:30 A. M., when the Ninth Regiment left its armory by the Fifteenth Street entrance.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now introducing (exclusively), LACE FOOTWEAR, a decided Novelty in fine Dress Slippers, appropriate for the present style of Lace Gowns; made of Irish Crochet, Filet Italian, Duchesse and Point, Chantilly, Point d'Alencon, Guipure, etc.

Shoe Department, Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co. *announce that beginning June 7th, and during June, July, August and September, their store will be open between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Saturdays: 8:30 and 12 Noon.*

THE NEW BRITISH GRAIN TAX.

Horse Owners Vainly Petition for the Exemption of Oats and Maize.

LONDON, May 31,—A deputation representing the owners of half a million horses interviewed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to-day and strongly protested against the tax on oats and maize. The Chancellor, however, informed the delegates that it was impossible to give up the general tax on grain, or specially exempt oats or maize.

There was no greater reason, he pointed out, for the exemption of horse food than there was to exempt wheat or other grains used by humans. If the alleged increase in the cost of horses and food was due to the war, with the expected peace there would be a fall in prices considerably greater than the amount of duty. In the meanwhile, horse owners could make the public pay the duty, as ought to be the case. In his opinion the present high prices, especially of maize, were temporary and were due to the short harvest in America last year.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Intervention of the Emperor Has Now Become Inevitable, It is Said.

VIENNA, May 31.—Well-informed persons here say that, while the speech made in the Upper House of the Reichsrath yesterday by the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Koerber, in which the speaker intimated that, much as Austria desired to maintain its friendship with Hungary, there were certain lengths of concession to which it was impossible for Austria to go, was defensive of Austrian interest, it was not intended to be aggressive toward Hungary. Nevertheless, there is no douht that a serious crisis exists, and that everything depends upon the tact of Emperor Francis Joseph, whose intervention has become inevitable. It is expected that His Majesty will support Dr. von Koerber's position.

The Neue Freie Presse says the road to the Ausgleich lies through a crisis which would still further estrange both States.

LIEUT. COM. POTTS HONORED.

Emperor William Entertains Him at the Opera and at Dinner.

BERLIN, May 31.—Emperor William, recognising the unpleasant position in which Lieut. Commander Templin M. Potts, United States Navy, who is to succeed Commander William H. Beehler as Naval Attaché of the United States Legation here Oct. 1, was placed by the reports that his Majesty would not receive him, appears to be determined to remove that impression.

Besides the audience granted to Lieut. Commander Potts after the review here yesterday, the Emperor invited the naval officer and his wife to the gala opera performance and asked the Lieutenant Commander to dine with him at the new palace, Potsdam, to-day, to which function the Shah of Persia and the Crown Prince of Siam also were invited.

ETRURIA SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Cunard Liner's First Trip Since Her Breakdown in February.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, Capt. Stephens, sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, this being her first transatlantic trip since her breakdown in February last.

The steamer Etruria lost her propeller and rudder on Feb. 26 in mid-ocean, while bound from New York for Liverpool, and she was towed into Horta, the Azores, March 9. Her passengers and mails were trans-shipped to Southempton by a special steamer, where they arrived March 20, a month from the time of leaving New York. The Etruria was subsequently towed to Liverpool by three tugs. The extent of her injuries required the removal of her stern frame in order to make the necessary repairs.

THE PAN-GERMAN MOVEMENT.

German Periodicals Protest Against Exaggerated Opinions Abroad.

BERLIN, May 31.—Responsible periodicals are protesting against the exaggerated opinions abroad of the Pan-German movement. What is particularly resented is the assertion of Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart., Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, that Germany is seeking to prepare the way to annex parts of Switzerland.

The Government publications also repudiate the notion, expressed in the debates at Budapest, that the Berlin Government countenanced the Pan-German dream of the absorption of German Austria. They point out that even Prof. Hasse, Chairmen of the recent Eisenach Convention of Pan-Germans, protested that the movement was not meant as an attack on the integrity of any State.

AMERICAN SCHOONER LOST.

The Amelia Hearn of Baltimore Wrecked in the Bahamas.

NASSAU, New Providence, May 31.—The American schooner Amelia Hearn, Capt. Griffith, from Baltimore May 17 for Tarpun Bay, was wrecked May 24 on Aboca Reef, the Bahamas, and became a total loss. The crew were saved.

The schooner Amelia Hearn was owned by William F. Moore, and hailed from Baltimore, Md. She was built at Laurel, Del., in 1873, registered 108 tons, was 84 feet 2 inches long, had 23 feet 5 inches beam, and was 9 feet 1 inch deep.

Many Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 31.—There are 250 Americans at a single hotel in Berlin, and other hotels are entertaining numbers of travelers from across the Atlantic. The hotel men think Americans are more numerous in Berlin this year than ever before. But the sudden burst of hot weather is causing a dispersion to the baths and mountains. Adolphus Busch and family of St. Louis go to Marienbad Monday. Miss Pabst of Milwaukee, Mr. Buchanan of Buffalo, and Manager Heinrich Conried of New York are among the latest arrivals here.

CARRIAGES AT THE CORONATION.

Ambassador Choate Will Occupy the Plain Vehicle He Daily Uses.

LONDON, May 31.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, will go to the coronation in the plain carriage in which he daily drives about London. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Special Envoy, will occupy the royal carriage provided for him by the King. Even the latter will be plain, in comparison with those in which the other Ambassadors will drive to Westminster Abbey, to say nothing of the semi-regal vehicles which members of the nobility will draw out from long, stabled seclusion for the great event.

One of the curious features of the coronation will be that, while all the Irish Members of Parliament and their wives have been invited, none will attend. A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party will shortly be held, at which this decision will be announced and the reasons therefor will be declared.

CELEBRATION AT BERLIN.

The British Colony Will Have a Dinner Near the City.

BERLIN, May 31.—The British colony of Berlin is arranging to celebrate King Edward's coronation with a dinner at the Swedish Pavilion, at Wannsee, not far from Berlin. In view of the anti-British feeling existing here it was concluded that it would be better to celebrate the event outside of the city, and thus avoid any possibility of provoking a demonstration.

For a while it looked as though the coronation of King Edward would pass unnoticed here.

French Minister to Ecuador Recalled.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 31.—Hippolyte Frandin, the French Minister at Quito, capital of Ecuador, who has been recalled by his Government, left here to-day on his way to France.

Gov. Taft Has Tonsilitis.

ROME, May 31.—Gov. Taft of the Philippine Islands is suffering from tonsilitis. Consequently his meeting with Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, arranged for to-day, was postponed.

Monument to Alphonse Daudet.

PARIS, May 31.—The monument in memory of Alphonse Daudet on the Champs Elysées was unveiled this afternoon. Most of the well-known literary men and women of Paris were present.

Queen Wilhelmina Takes an Outing.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—Queen Wilhelmina took her first outing to-day since her recent serious illness, and spent some time in the Castle Loo Park.

French Victory in the Sahara.

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 31.—A small detachment of friendly Arabs, commanded by a French Lieutenant, while returning to Ain Salnh (an oasis in the Sahara, east of Tuat) after punishing a raiding band of Tuaregs, was attacked by 300 Tuaregs, in the neighborhood of Dliesa. The Tuaregs were routed and left seventy-one dead on the field. The French force had three men killed and ten wounded.

Emperor William Views a Parade.

POTSDAM, Prussia, May 31.—The parade of the Potsdam garrison took place in the Lustgarten this morning. Emperor William, accompanied by Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia and other princes, took up a position opposite the statue of King Frederick William I. to view the march. The Shah of Persia witnessed the military display from a window of the Stadt Schloss.

Spanish Cabinet Change.

MADRID, May 31.—Senor Suares Incian has been appointed Minister of Agriculture, succeeding Senor Canalejas.

China Will Decorate Consul Goodnow.

PEKING, May 31.—The Government proposes to bestow a decoration on John Goodnow, the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, in recognition of his services in maintaining peace in the Central Provinces of China in 1900.

President Steyn Has Paralysis.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, May 31.—Acting President Steyn of the Orange Free State is suffering from paralysis and will not participate further in the peace conference at Vereeniging. He has given his parole and has gone to Krugersdorp, about fifty miles southwest of Pretoria.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION AND THE NORTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your splendid editorial in THE TIMES today on "Southern Opinion" can but force home to the hearts and minds of all lovers and promoters of education that the one main watchword should be "Agitate, agitate, for more education." As Benjamin Franklin said, "A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, are the principal support of virtue, morality, and civil liberty." The efforts and aims of the General Educational Board are launched forth, and it will continue to do business, whether the South wants it or not.

Still, in some sections the South looks upon the help from the North as onerous and the Northern gentlemen as a sort of new carpet-baggers. This is illustrated in that they gladly welcome Northern capital to develop their native industries, but refuse, as in the case of Howard College, at Eastlake, Ala., to receive Northern aid.

As to Northern benevolence going toward educating the colored people to the neglect of the whites, the case of South Carolina may be taken as an illustration. The number of white children attending public schools in South Carolina last year was 127,858; the number of colored children enrolled, 155,944. Thus, there were 27,086 more colored children enrolled in the public schools than white children. The amount of money that was expended last year for teaching white children in this State was $638,169, and for teaching colored children, $190,628. Thus, there was expended $432,541 more on white than on black education, and yet there were over 27,000 more colored than white children enrolled in the public schools. So that there is an inequality of advantage, and much of the help that the benevolent North has given is largely of a supplementary character.

If the Southern fathers and brethren of Christian education would, like the great Empire, Nutmeg, or Keystone States, abrogate the separate school system and have one common school for all the children then much more would be accomplished.

Why should the General Education Board make proletarians and mendicants out of a people who have always enjoyed the birthright of an Anglo-Saxon education? For years and years the Northern Presbyterian Ladies' Home Missionary Society has, through the Board of Home Missions of that Church, spent thousands and thousands of dollars in educating the mountain whites of the South. With the erection of every new factory the rural population is decreased, until now the "salt of the Southern earth" is found in the towns and cities, with most excellent school facilities; and when we try to salt the salt of the South, why, we pauperise the people who are well able to care for themselves.

What the real South needs to-day is another Horace Mann to reconstruct her entire school system. In the meanwhile Southerners are like the old fellows "feared the Greeks, even when they offered gifts." (Rev.) J. M. BODD

Troy, N. Y., May 29, 1902.

COALING STATION IN LIBERIA.

The Cruiser San Francisco Said to Have Been Negotiating with the West African Republic.

LONDON, May 31,—The Associated Press learns that the United States cruiser San Francisco is now on her way to the United States after making exhaustive surveys and semi-diplomatic negotiations regarding a United States coaling station in the West African Republic of Liberia. Until Capt. Asa Walker's report is received in Washington the actual result of the trip cannot be foretold, but, in view of the previous adverse report made after the United States cruiser Montgomery's last trip to Liberia, it is evident that Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, is considered of much importance by both the State and the Navy Department at Washington.

Should any such arrangement as contemplated be concluded, considerable adverse comment may be apprehended from both France and Germany, who are keeping a very close watch on the colored republic, which adjoins their West African territories. From Great Britain, which at present controls the major part of Liberia's commerce, no protest is likely to be forthcoming.

In connection with Liberia a curious incident occurred this week. The son of one of the members of the Liberian Cabinet went to London for the purpose of learning English ways of business. To what extent American ideas and desirability of returning to American customs have invaded English life can be judged from the fact that the young colored man was refused accommodation at almost all the hotels. After great difficulty he was given a room in a private hotel, in Bloomsbury, where he was shut up in one apartment, owing to fear that the American guests would find out that a colored man was staying there. Eventually the Liberian was transferred to a boarding house where no Americans were staying. To find such a place was no easy task, and this did not occur in an aristocratic quarter of London. A few years ago a colored man in London was rather paid especial respect.

TIFF WITH KING EDWARD.

Lord Salisbury Again Rejects His Nominee for a Peerage—King's Disagreement with a Duchess.

LONDON, May 31.—Those in touch with royal circles are busy gossiping about the reported tiff between Lord Salisbury and King Edward, which is said to have arisen on account of the King's demand that the Premier recommend Sir Ernest Cassel for a peerage. Last year the same request met with a refusal. This year it was again urged by King Edward on the ground of Sir Ernest's munificent gift of £200,000 ($1,000,000) toward the cure of consumption. The Premier absolutely refused to countenance the suggestion, and, at the end of a stormy interview, which occurred the day the state dinner was held at Buckingham Palace, Lord Salisbury remarked:

"Well, Sir, I suppose I had better leave my place at to-night's banquet vacant?" To which the King is said to have replied: "Yes, I think you had," and stalked out of the room. Since then, accordingto Court gossip, King Edward and his aged Prime Minister have scarcely been on speaking terms.

Another incident which is causing considerable commotion in royal circles is the disagreement between King Edward and the Duchess of Buccleuch, a member of the old-style, exclusive aristocracy, who has not countenanced the so-called "smart set." The King was to dine with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and intimated his desire that a lady of his set be invited. This is usually tantamount to a command, but the Duchess of Buccleuch, nothing daunted, refused point-blank to ask the King's friend to make one of the dinner party.

His Majesty was furious and threatened to cancel his promise to dine with the Buccleuchs, whereat the Duchess of Buccleuch retorted that she was quite willing to accept resignation as Mistress of the Robes to Queen Alexandra. Later in the day the King thought better of it. Informed the Buccleuchs that he accepted the exclusion of his favorite, and forbade the Duchess to resign.

Many members of the nobility, especially old country families, make no secret of their disapproval of various events in the King's social life.

BAD HEALTH OF THE SHAH.

Unable to Enjoy the Entertainments Prepared for Him by His German Host.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Shah of Persia, who is in very bad health, was taken slightly sick at the opera last evening, but he managed to sit out the first act, sipping lemonade frequently handed to him by an attendant. The house wee excessively hot and the Shah continuously fanned himself.

The Persian monarch is fearful of accidents and declines to travel on a railroad faster than eight to ten miles an hour. His suite largely consists of detectives, and his Majesty's health prevents him from taking any enjoyment at the entertainments prepared for him. He took a mere glance at the exposition of arms, automobiles, and machinery arranged specially by German manufacturers.

The Shah is described as shaky, prematurely old, and rather querulous. His only idea is to get through the functions somehow and reach Carlsbad for repose and cure. It was hoped at the review of the troops that he would be surprised, but his Majesty did not display any such emotion. On the contrary, the long lines of heavy-built horses and men sitting on them like wooden figures seemed to disappoint the Shah as an exhibition of cavalry.

KAISER RECEIVES ENVOYS.

Was Especially Gracious to Andrew D. White and Sir Frank C. Lascelles, England's Ambassador.

BERLIN, May 31.—Emperor William, between the acts of the gala opera yesterday evening, received the Ambassadors and was specially gracious to the British Ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, and the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White. His Majesty remarked to Sir Frank Lascelles that he had noticed a suggestion in the newspapers that he might be transferred to Washington, to which the Ambassador replied that he had not received any intimation on the subject from his Government and supposed there was no foundation for the report. It is well known here that Sir Frank Lascelles is gratissima with Emperor William, who is exceedingly fond of him personally. His Majesty not infrequently visits the British Embassy. Knowing that Sir Frank Lascelles is probably the latest riser in Berlin, the Emperor usually calls before twelve, invades his bedroom and chats with the Ambassador while the latter is sitting on the edge of his bed, in pajamas.

Emperor William met Mr. White yesterday evening for the first time since Prince Henry's return from the United States. His Majesty said he had not got over his wonder at the kind, sumptuous treatment shown his brother in America.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The Dowager Czarina Especially Gracious to Miss Clara Barton.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Dowager Czarina was especially gracious to Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, when receiving at the Gatchina Palace to-day the delegates to the International Red Cross Conference, who have been in session at St. Petersburg. Her Majesty repeatedly thanked Miss Barton for coming so far to attend the conference.

Admiral Kasnakoff, who was stationed at New York in 1893, personally attended the Americans. Luncheon was served at the palace.

Tablet to Archibald Forbes Unveiled.

LONDON, May 31.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley this afternoon unveiled a memorial tablet to Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, who died March 30, 1901, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence, among others, of the widow; Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, and Commander Richardson Clover, Naval Attaché of the United States Legation. Lord Wolseley paid a high tribute to the correspondent, who served through so many campaigns with him.

THE CHINESE TARIFF CHANGE.

Government May Insist on Arranging Duties on a Gold Basis.

PEKING, May 31.—The Government has instructed the Chinese members of the International Commission now engaged at Shanghai in changing the tariff from an ad valorem to a 5 per cent. specific duty, in accordance with the protocol, to discontinue the work. The board has been arranging the duties upon a silver basis, and it is believed that the Government purposes levying them in gold because the powers insist upon the payment by China of the foreign indemnity on a gold basis.

Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Chinese Customs, has given an opinion in support of the plan. The foreign merchants will vigorously opposote the change and the ministers will probably protest against it.

Five Prominent Carlists Arrested.

BARCELONA, May 31.—Five prominent Carlists, including the Marquis Lacour, Alde de Camp to Gen. Moore, the Carlist leader, and Father Matat, have been arrested here.

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer on Monday and Tuesday at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

8,000 yds. Colored Dress Goods

including HIGH-CLASS Eoliennes, Crêpes, Canvas, Nun's Veilings, etc., at

$1.25 per yd. original prices $2.00 to 3.75

and

78c. per yd. original prices $1.25 to 2.50

also

6,000 yds. Fine Cotton Dress Goods

Comprising Novelties in Silk Linon, Embroidered Muslins and Silk Ginghams,

58c. and 78c. Yard. *Originally $1.00 to $2.00*

B. Altman & Co.

For Monday, June 2d:

Lace Curtains, *Bed Sets, Door and Window Drapery Materials, Couch and Table Covers, Cretonnes, Crêpes, Hammocks, Screens, Cushions, etc., appropriate for Summer furnishings.*

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, Pair, $2.75, 3.50

BOBBINET LACE BED SETS, full size; deep flounce with lace insertion and edge, . . . Each $3.90

STRIPED DIMITIES in assorted colors, desirable for Slip Covers and Hangings, . . per yard, 22c.

TAMBOURED SASH MUSLIN with ruffled or scalloped edge, . per yard, 24c.

WOVEN HAMMOCKS, full size with balance spreader and cushion, six colors, each, ... $1.45

Washable Waists

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES,

in a variety of popular fabrics, including Plain and White Striped Lawn; Dimity, Oxford and Madras, will be offered, as follows:

WHITE WAISTS, 75c., 95c., $1.15, 1.45, 2.00
COLORED WAISTS, 95c., 1.18, 1.38, 2.25

Rug Department.

B. Altman & Co. *are now prepared to receive Rugs for storage and repairs under the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York

FILIPINO OFFICIAL HEARD IN WASHINGTON

SENOR BUENCAMINO, AGUINALDO'S EX-SECRETARY OF STATE, APPEARS BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS—HE SAYS PEOPLE LOOK TO CONGRESS FOR JUST GOVERNMENT—SELF-GOVERNMENT DECLARED INADVISABLE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Felipe Buencamino, ex-Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Aguinaldo, was heard to-day for the first time since his arrival by the House Committee on Insular Affairs. Señor Buencamino is a type of the best class of Filipino, about fifty years of age, of dignified bearing, his dark hair just beginning to turn gray. He was accompanied by two other native Filipinos and by an interpreter, Frank L. Joannini of the Insular branch of the War Department.

Chairman Cooper introduced the distinguished Filipino to the members of the committee, stating that he was a member of Aguinaldo's Cabinet and had come direct from the Philippine Islands. Mr. Cooper asked Señor Buencamino why he had come to the United States. In response the witness arose and in measured terms made a statement, speaking in the native tongue. His statement was followed with the closest interest by members of the committee. He said he was here representing the Federal Party and the influential elements of the insurgents and the Katipunan Society.

He said his country, the Philippines, was like a sick man convalescing from a dangerous illness. It was still bleeding from the wounds of war. Its aspirations were those of Washington.. liberty with justice, under American sovereignty, which they loved. They looked to Congress to give them a just and liberal Government. He detailed the facts connected with the early uprising of the Filipinos.

Aguinaldo was an idol, and the people believed him when he told them that Dewey had promised them independence. He reviewed all that had been done since the outbreak, and spoke of the gradual extension of American authority and practical pacification of the greater part of the islands.

There were now 800 municipalities established, and they had proved satisfactory. Under the Taft system he said the Filipinos have greater liberty than they would have enjoyed under the Aguinaldo Government had it been established. Gov. Taft was now the idol of the people. He said the people of the Philippines would like to have their political status fixed, whether they are Americans or Filipinos. He preferred that they should be Americans. The happiness of the people depended upon American sovereignty.

WILL NOT SUMMON LOPEZ.

Representative Jones of Virginia called attention to the fact that Sixto Lopez differed with Buencamino, and said the minority wanted to have Lopez summoned. Several Republicans protested, because Lopez had not been in the Philippines in recent years.

There was some discussion between the members of the committee of a warm character.

"I did not think it would so offend the minority to have this witness exonerate American troops," said Chairman Cooper.

"I resent that insinuation," said Mr. Williams, (Miss.)

"And his remark is not in accord with facts," said Mr. Patterson, (Tenn.) The motion to summon Lopez was lost by a party vote.

Señor Buencamino related the extent of the work done by the Philippine Commission. He spoke of the many schools and the improved educational methods, the Filipino families no longer finding it necessary to send their children to Manila as the local schools were ample. Instead of 1,200 American teachers, he said, there should be 6,000, and the salaries should be doubled in order to secure the best material.

Speaking of education, he said the hostility of the friars to the American Government was evident. On Palm Sunday, he asserted, the friars had told the people in the confessional that the cholera existed only in the minds of the Americans, for the reason, he said, that the friars desired the cholera to spread in order that their fees for various attendance and ceremonies might be increased.

Among the facts he stated were the following: 85 per cent. of the people are illiterate and cannot read or write; there are many dialects, which may be reduced to eight main dialects; if education means protection to life, property, and rights, then the Filipinos are as well educated as any other people; if it means culture, then they are uncultured.

"We would like to know what we are," he said with emphasis. "Are we Americans or are we Filipinos? This is the question impressed upon me by the Federal Party and by the Filipino people." He approved the plan of a legislative assembly of the Filipino people.

"But," said he, "do not call it a Filipino assembly; let the members meet as Americans and let the assembly be American."

As showing his authority, Señor Buencamino produced a large photograph showing fifty or more Filipino leaders, with himself in the centre, and a large American shield above them. He also said that he spoke for such insurgent leaders as Gen. Trias and the entire general staff of Gen. Malvar, and he presented a statement from Gen. Trias indicative of this attitude.

"If we are to become American citizens," he proceeded, "it will be a great achievement. Our desire is to secure a just and liberal government. If Congress does not grant citizenship it has that right, but it would be responsible for the future, for we have submitted unconditionally to the will of Congress."

SELF-GOVERNMENT INADVISABLE.

"Are the people capable at this time of independent self-government?"

"It would not be advisable," he said, turning to the map of the archipelago. "Russia was near at hand, at Port Arthur; Japan also was near; Australia and other British possessions were near by. Besides," he said, "Great Britain and Germany had on file at the American State Department large claims for damages, growing out of the bombardment of Iloilo, &c."

"Suppose the United States abandons us," he said, "then all those claims will be presented against the Philippines, backed up by squadrons."

Mr. Jones (Va.) questioned the witness at length as to the responsibility for the original outbreak. Preparations for war were begun by Aguinaldo as early as October, 1898, the witness said. He gave the conflicting claims as to who fired the first shot, and expressed doubt as to the claim of a Nebraska soldier that he had fired the first shot.

When asked who were the slayers of Gen. Luna the witness asked to be excused, saying an answer would require reference to Aguinaldo, who was now a prisoner and an enemy of the witness. He said, however, that Aguinaldo was seventy-five miles away.

Mr. Jones brought out that the witness was appointed to a civil position—as Civil Service Commissioner at $3,500—and that the appointment was made by the Military Governor, Gen. MacArthur. The witness said he was not in the confidence of Gen. Taft, owing to his (the witness) racial ideas.

"Have you the confidence of the Filipino people?" asked Mr. Jones.

The witness said he could not state positively, but Governors, the President of the Federal Party, and many others gave him letters showing their confidence in him.

Asked if the Filipinos after three or four years of American tutelage could stand alone, Señor Buencamino said they would be able by that time to determine whether they wanted annexation to the United States or independence. The Federal Party, to which he belonged, opposed the holding of the Philippines as an American colony. About 15 per cent. of the people, he said, favored a Colonial Government.

He said American troops could be withdrawn ultimately, except from the Moro country, where they would have to remain for a long time.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) brought out that the witness had come from the Federal party, which paid his expenses. The Federal Party favored annexation, and if the pending bill did not contemplate annexation, but instead established a colonial form of government, then the witness said he did not approve this feature.

He said that as Secretary of State and private secretary to Aguinaldo he had the secrets of the Philippine Government, and in answer to questions denied that he had betrayed these secrets to American officers.

"Was it not for the betrayal of secrets that you received an appointment?" asked Mr. Patterson.

"Emphatically, no."

Mr. Patterson brought out that Buencamino had served as private secretary to Gen. MacArthur, but he denied having betrayed Philippine secrets to that officer. He also denied that his brother was killed as a traitor, saying he was assassinated because he favored peace.

At another point the witness said the Filipinos wanted the "Constitution to follow the flag." They also wanted liberty with justice, and believed the American system gave this blessing.

"Would the Filipinos take independence after eight years of tutelage by the United States?" asked Mr. Patterson, referring to the plan of the minority.

"If the Congress so determined, that result would be accepted," answered Señor Buencamino, "but Congress would become responsible if the Philippines were devoured by other nations and the Filipinos would be left to damn the Congress for bringing about such a result."

He contended that annexation was the solution satisfactory to the people.

The witness said the Moros would fight to the death to retain their slaves.

KILLING OF TWO FILIPINOS

Governor of Philippine Province Reports It as Murder.

One of the Men Was Head of a Town and the Other a Policeman.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate Committee on the Philippines a copy of a report made by J. G. Livingstone, Governor of the Philippine Province of Sorsogon, of the killing by soldiers of two native officials of the town of Santa Magdalena of that province.

One of the men was the Presidente of the town named Ysidro Gallanosa, and the other a policeman. The Secretary of the town, one Quintin Gamit, also was tortured for the purpose of forcing a confession from him.

Gov. Livingstone says that a native who was trusted by the American authorities was sent to the town to spy out men connected with the movement known as the "Anting-Anting" movement; that he arrested some such men and took them with their papers before the Presidente, and that while all were there a detachment of troops under a Corporal entered and arrested all as insurgents. They were then taken before Lieut. F. W. Harker of the Fifteenth Infantry, who put them to work on the streets. The report continues:

"The next day the Presidente and Gamit were taken out in the woods and banged until their feet were nearly off the ground and were asked if they would 'talk,' to which they replied that they would, naturally. They were returned to Matnog, where the Secretary was again questioned by Lieut. Harker as to the conduct and character of the Presidente, giving, according to his (the Secretary's) statement, satisfactory answers.

"He was returned to the jail, and later he and the Presidente and Ciriaco Funes, a policeman of Magdalena, were again taken to the hills, being compelled to carry a rope, a pick, and a spade, and on reaching a certain spot the Presidente was put to work digging what would appear to be a grave. Then the Presidente was bound and shot in the back. The Secretary states he saw all of this himself, and also saw the policeman bound in the same way and a little later heard shots, which he presumed were fired at the policeman, as he was also killed."

The report also says: "It is claimed that the Presidente and policeman attempted to escape, and the soldiers concerned have made affidavits to this effect, but I believe this to be absolutely untrue."

Gov. Livingstone concludes by giving his own opinion of the case, as follows: "Upon careful consideration of the whole question, from my knowledge of the conditions existing at the time and from my personal knowledge of those most directly concerned, I am forced to the opinion that the original order for the arrest of these men was absolutely unwarranted, possibly due to mal-interpretation and over-zealousness on the part of the corporal; that the two prisoners killed did not attempt to escape, and that their killing was murder."

Inclosed with the Governor's report are affidavits of the private soldiers who shot the Presidente, and also an affidavit from a native prisoner saying that the Presidente had allowed him to escape for pay. There also is a report upon the case by Capt. E. Wittenmeyer of the Fifteenth Infantry, as follows:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that at the time this occured some 400 prisoners had been captured, most of whom were members of the Anting-Anting Society, and I have no doubt that this Presidente was a member of this gang. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that a company of Anting-Anting from St. Magdalena was in the fight at Gati Sept. 7, and some of their wounded were cared for by this President and his subordinates. There is no doubt in my mind that he was guilty of inciting and sustaining insurrection and opposition against United States forces."

SAYS A VILLAGE WAS BURNED.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Wagner, U. S. A., Continues His Testimony Before the Senate Philippines Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Col. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., and formerly Adjutant General of the Army in the Philippines, to-day continued his testimony before the Senate Philippines Committee. He said that he knew that one village had been burned because the citizens would not give information of the murderers of a native friendly to the United States. He gave a fine character to Gen. Bell as a humane officer. He said the conduct of Americans in the Philippines had been uniformly kind to the native prisoners.

Col. Wagner did not agree with Gen. Hughes that the war in the Philippines was not civilized war. He said that in the provinces commanded by Gen. Bell about 100,000 people were gathered in the concentration camps. Their property left outside the camps was confiscated and the wealthy people lost heavily.

Asked by Senator Beveridge for his estimate of the character of Gen. Bell, the witness replied: "I have known Gen. Bell intimately for twenty-eight years, and I have never known a braver or more humane man."

Senator Culberson conducted the cross-examination and began with a series of questions intended to secure an opinion of Gen. J. H. Smith's conduct at Cakpas, in 1899, when, according to the General's report, 200 or 300 natives marching up the railroad track were fired upon, notwithstanding they bore a flag of truce. Col. Wagner said that in this case there was some doubt as to whether the troops which fired had observed the flag of truce, but if they had done so, their course was, in his opinion, contrary to the laws of war.

Senator Culberson read a letter from an anonymous officer, said to be a graduate of West Point, which had been quoted in the Senate by Mr. Bacon, in which the officer described a concentration camp as a "suburb of hell."

"Did you ever visit that camp?" the Senator inquired.

"No, I did not," replied the witness, "nor do I believe that any such camp ever existed."

Replying to a question from Senator Lodge, Col. Wagner said he had never visited the Province of Tayabas, of which province Major Cornelius Gardener was Civil Governor, but that as Adjutant General he was familiar with conditions there and knew of nothing improper.

Senator Deitrich related to the witness the statement made by Capt. McDonald that he would shoot rather than strike an unruly prisoner, and then asked Col. Wagner's opinion as to whether such a statement was justified. Col. Wagner said that "all would depend upon the nature of the order given to the prisoner and the degree of his disobedience." Shooting should not be resorted to unless necessary to keep a prisoner in custody.

Miss Alice Hay Not Seriously Hurt.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The condition of Miss Alice Hay, daughter of Secretary Hay, who was injured yesterday in a runaway accident, is said to be satisfactory. The young lady is suffering from shock, and her forehead and the left side of her face are severely bruised and cut, but it is hoped that permanent scars will not be left.

Oppose the Nicaragua Canal Route.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The minority members of the Committee on Isthmian Canals of the Senate have prepared a report opposing the views of the majority. It is directed mainly to showing the impracticability of the Nicaragua route, especially on account of volcanic disturbances, and favors the Panama route.

SENATOR SPOONER'S SPEECH.

Mentioning Gen. Smith's Order in Senate Discussion on Philippine Bill He Arouses Senator Hoar.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the Senate to-day during his speech on the Philippine Civil Government bill Mr. Spooner (Wis.) quoted from the diary referred to to show that Aguinaldo had said that once the independence of the Philippines was declared he (Aguinaldo) and his friends would take a trip to Europe with an allowance of $1,000,000 for expenses.

Mr. Spooner referred to the last Presidential campaign and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan and to the assertions of the Filipino leaders that the success of the Democracy meant the independence of the Philippines, and then, after saying that the American people had passed upon the Philippine question at the polls, added: "You cannot charge upon the ratification of the treaty nor upon the sending of our army to the Philippines all the bloodshed or all the cruelties that came to that army."

He thought it was an unhappy thing that words of encouragement, words denouncing the Senate for having bought unconstitutionally the sovereignty of the Philippines, should go to the Philippines, saying that this country was violating the Declaration of Independence, and promising that in case of Democratic success at the polls the Filipinos would be granted independence under a protectorate.

Those statements had prolonged the war, embarrassed the operations of the Government, and made it difficult speedily to carry to fruition the blessings which the United States desired to confer.

"I say 'will confer,'" said Mr. Spooner, "because the American people have no idea of turning back or of running away from their duty. They have adopted and ratified at the polls our action upon the Paris treaty. They indorsed the attitude of the Republican Party. They indorsed the brave and chivalrous Democrats who joined our action; and they elected McKinley President of the United States with no idea of turning back."

Referring to Gen. Smith's order for the killing of all inhabitants of Samar above ten years of age, Mr. Spooner quoted the witticism that the Pilgrims, on landing, first fell upon their knees and then upon the aborigines. He read from a statute of Massachusetts of 1722 offering a reward of £100 for every male Indian scalp, twelve years old and upward, and of £50 for the scalp of those killed in battle.

Mr. Hoar interrupted to say that the Puritans had bought and paid for every foot of land acquired from the Indians, and that the statute of 1722 was "cruel and barbarous."

"Do you approve of it," he demanded, "when at the beginning of the twentieth century you make it a precedent?"

"I think," said Mr. Spooner, "that our fathers bought the lands of the Indians in Massachusetts and then proceeded to buy their scalps."

"Senators," declared Mr. Spooner, "who denounce our policy in the Philippines in general language, on ex parte testimony ought not to forget that our forebears (brave men in war) also found it necessary to resort in war to what in time of peace no man on earth would approve."

"Does the Senator approve of that order?" demanded Mr. Hoar, "in war or in peace?"

"If it were necessary," suggested Mr. Spooner, "to make the order in Massachusetts so that the Pilgrim might protect his home from destruction, his wife and his children from cruelty, I would have done what he had done."

"It never was necessary to do it," Mr. Hoar declared. "It was a base and wicked order, and when the Senator talks of forebears I am happy to say that the man of that generation who bore my name incurred obloquy and indignities through resisting things then as I do now." [Applause.]

Mr. Hoar said he thanked God he never had found a man in a place of power who would not stand up for the right.

"And you will never find any man, thank God," declared Mr. Spooner, "who can properly impeach the American Army for few isolated instances as the army as a whole."

"Our army," replied Mr. Hoar, "is composed of brave and humane men. In a war of this kind cruelties always have occurred and the responsibility for them rests not upon the army, but upon those who are responsible for the policy inaugurated."

"I stand for the army of McKinley," declared Mr. Spooner, "of the army that has been charged with the mission by the American people who supported these policies at the polls."

Mr. Spooner said to Mr. Hoar that if he did not believe his party was right and could not act with them he would vote for the other party.

This elicited quite a long reply from Mr. Hoar, who paid a tribute to Mr. Spooner, to Mr. McKinley, and to Mr. Roosevelt.

GET LEGION OF HONOR MEDALS

The French Government Bestows Decorations on Three Washington Officials.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Government of France has bestowed upon Assistant Secretary Peirce, Col. Bingham, and Commander Rodgers the decoration of the Legion of Honor. These gentlemen constituted the committee appointed by the President to receive and entertain the Rochambeau visitors, and the award is made in recognition of the agreeable and satisfactory manner in which they discharged the task entrusted to them.

Mr. Peirce, as the Chairman of the committee, is made a commander, and Col. Bingham and Commander Rodgers are designated as officers of the Legion of Honor. The three medals were transmitted to the State Department through Ambassador Cambon, and they will remain on deposit until Congress by special act grants the recipients permission to keep them.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Army.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—Samuel M. Whitside and Sumner H. Lincoln.

Infantry—Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels—William Quinton and Jesse C. Chance.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels—Ralph W. Hoyt and George A. Cornish.

Captains to be Majors—Charles H. Bonesteel, Lyman W. V. Kennon, William Lassiter, and Charles G. Morton.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—George F. Baltzell, Edgar T. Conley, Edgar T. Collins, Seaborn C. Chiles, and Lyman M. Welch.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Ore.—George W. Bibee.

Col. Whitside, who becomes a Brigadier General, was born in Canada. He entered the Sixth Cavalry as a private in 1858; was breverted Major for faithful and meritorious service in 1865, and became a Captain in the same regiment in 1866. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Cavalry in July, 1895; was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry in October of the same year, and in 1898 became Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry.

Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, who also becomes a Brigadier General, has served in the Nineteenth, Thirty-third, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of Infantry. He entered the army in 1862, became a Captain in 1866, and Colonel of the Tenth Infantry in 1896.

Of the Lieutenant Colonels who have been nominated Colonels, William Quinton was born in Ireland. He entered the army from Illinois in 1861. Jesse G. Chance entered the Twenty-fifth Ohio as a private in 1862, and became a Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry in 1884.

Majors Ralph W. Hoyt and George A. Cornish, who will become Lieutenant Colonels, and Capts. Charles H. Bonesteel, Lyman W. V. Kennon, William Lassiter, and Charles G. Norton, who will become Majors, are graduates of West Point.

WILLIAM TELL NOW HOME

The Filipino Goat Mascot Back from Havana.

Career of the Black and White Pet Kidnapped by American Jackies Near the Naval Station at Cavite.

"William Tell" arrived home from Havana Friday afternoon, whither he went to witness the inauguration of President Palma. Mr. Tell would not discuss the impression he formed of the Cubans or the way they usher into office Presidents, but from what a few of his friends said, "William" did not enjoy his visit to the Pearl of the Antilles to any great extent, and showed in many ways during his short stay that he was very anxious to get back to his new home at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"William," who, by the way, is the only genuine Filipino goat at present connected with the American Navy, has a very interesting history, and it is from that standpoint that this story is written. Born not far from the naval station at Cavite, P. I., about two years ago, it was Mr. Tell's fortune or misfortune, it matters not which, to be kidnapped some fourteen months ago by a couple of jackies from the gunboat Helena. The sailors were out for a good time, and the thought of capturing a new mascot had not entered their heads, when all of a sudden they ran across a little white, black-spotted animal peacefully nibbling away at the grass that grows in spots around Cavite. No sooner was William sighted than the two Americans forthwith decided that his right place was in the navy and aboard the Helena, which, at that time, outside of a rather ancient parrot, was minus a real mascot. So it came about that the little goat was soon captured and taken to the naval anchorage off Cavite, where he was with considerable ceremony enlisted as a mascot of the United States Navy. There are very few vessels in the navy that do not carry mascots during their cruises, and of these pet-carrying men-of-war, nearly every one boasts of a goat as its chief of staff in the mascot line. Most of these goats are of American origin, so it will be easily understood what a unique place "William Tell" occupies at present. He arrived at New York on board the Brooklyn, which had been the flagship of the Asiatic Station for a long time, and it was from one of the sailors aboard that famous vessel that the following story of the accomplishments, &c., of "Mr. Tell" was gleaned.

"When the goat was first brought on board the Helena," said the sailor, "he was a little lean, hungry-looking cuss, and looked anything but the trim, well-groomed little fellow he is at the present time. Of course, you know that it isn't any easy matter to train a goat for service in the navy, and in the case of this one the task was unusually hard, owing to the fact he did not understand a word of English. The day following his kidnapping a committee of three of the oldest men in the Helena's complement were appointed a commission to educate 'William.' For a long time it was almost impossible to make him understand a thing that his teachers tried to impress on him. Finally, though, after he had been in service some six or seven weeks he began to see things in a better light, and then his education went along in splendid shape, the goat catching on to all the English words and learnings tricks so fast that his tutors soon found out that they were running short of tricks, and had to give him a week's vacation. At the end of ten months the commission reported that the education of the goat was complete, and that the result was that the Helena had the smartest mascot in the service—an opinion that has been verified by William's career.

"To give you an idea of what William can do, it will be enough to give you a fair idea of his abilities to say that there is hardly a command given aboard ship that he does not understand. For instance, there is the target practice. William is mortally afraid of the big guns, and he knows exactly what is coming the minute the officers give the orders that cause the men to get the guns ready. No sooner does he realize what is about to take place than he whisks away down into the engine room, where he will snuggle away in the darkest corner until somebody tells him that there are to be no more noises or uncomfortable recoils that day.

"On the other hand, the boat drills are his especial delight, and he is never so happy as when sitting in a boat, watching the rhythmical swing of the oars in the hands of the sailors. Also he understands exactly how to deport himself on board ship, being as lively as a cat when in the quarters of the enlisted men and as dignified as a Judge when visiting the cabin of Admiral or Captain. He eats only navy food, and the tobacco that he consents to chew is very now and then is the usual navy brand. We have not learned him how to smoke yet, but it is not a forlorn hope by any means that he may be prevailed on eventually to smoke as well as chew.

"He knows the flag of every nation that owns a ship, and he refuses absolutely to salute any colors other than the American, although he has on several occasions shown that he holds in very high esteem the flag of England, this fact being due probably to the good times given him by English troops when we visited Australia during the Duke of York's tour of the British possessions, and also at Shanghai, where the Britishers treated him more like some royal visitor than mascot of an American warship. By the way, I might tell you how it was that William came to be transferred from the Helena to the Brooklyn. It came about this way:

"In the harbor of Shanghai during the China trouble, the Helena and the Brooklyn met, and the sailors of our ship saw William do a few of his favorite stunts. They were so impressed that negotiations looking to his transfer to the Brooklyn were immediately opened. At first the Helena's men would listen to no arguments whatever about any transfer, but the men of the flagship persisted, and eventually succeeded in convincing the Helena sailors that it was due to the education of William that he be transferred to the Brooklyn and brought to America, so that he might have a chance to form a more accurate as well as intimate knowledge of the land of his adoption."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Edward P. Orton, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty.

First Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty with the troops of the Second Cavalry stationed at that point.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty at the Artillery School.

Contract Surgeon Herbert L. Harris will report to the commanding officer at Chickamauga Park for duty.

First Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, will repair to Washington and report to the chief signal officer of the army for duty in his office.

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrach, recently appointed, is assigned to the Fifth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Winn, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the Thirty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Thomas for temporary duty.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. William F. Spurgin.

First Lieut. William B. Foiwell, First Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Major James S. Wilson, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph for further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick is ordered to the Brooklyn June 2 for duty on the staff of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers is ordered to Minneapolis for duty as Inspector of engineering material at the American Bridge Works plant.

Cable from Asiatic Station: First Lieut. A. S. Williams is ordered home; Lieut. Commander J. H. L. Holcombs is ordered to Port Isabella; Lieut. W. W. Gilmer is ordered to the Don Juan de Austria; Second Lieuts. F. Halford and W. Brackett are ordered to Olongapo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Dolphin reached Washington May 29.

The Nashville reached Leghorn May 29.

The Alert reached Santa Barbara May 29.

The Leonidas sailed May 29 from Norfolk for St. Vincent.

The Olympia and Kearsarge reached Boston May 30.

The Dixie sailed May 30 from Santa Lucia for Martinique, then New York.

The Caesar reached Colombo May 30.

The Alabama reached the New York Navy Yard May 30.

The Cincinnati reached Santa Lucia May 30.

The Brooklyn reached the New York Navy Yard May 31.

The Lancaster sailed May 31 from Charleston for Hampton Roads.

The Ajax reached Lambert Point May 31.

The Vixen reached Havana May 31.

REPUBLICANS ON DEFENSIVE.

They Are Disposed to Let Democrats Name Issues in Congressional Campaign and Meet Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Representatives Babcock of Wisconsin and Overstreet of Indiana were in conference with the President this morning about the issues of the Congressional campaign.

The present inclination of the Republicans is to wage their Congressional campaign on the defensive; that is, they are disposed to let the Democrats name the issues and then meet them. The Republicans have practically no affirmative issues. For a time there was a disposition to let the House pass the Fowler Currency bill.

The Fowler Currency bill will not be passed. The Republicans will lie in wait, letting the Democrats prepare the issue for the campaign. The Democrats will, unless all signs fail, name the Philippine question, the tariff, and the trusts. The Republicans are ready to assume the defensive on all these questions, and expect to carry the country on them.

The Philippine campaign in the Senate has been waged on the defensive by the Republicans. With regard to trusts, they expect to point to the record of the Administration. On the tariff, they are ready to defend the Dingley rates or else raise Gen. Grosvenor's cry, "Let the tariff be revised by its friends."

On the trust question the Democrats expect to claim that the action of the President and his Attorney General will have no effect on the trusts except to momentarily embarrass them; that if the Republicans really desire the suppression of the dangerous among the trusts, they would pass legislation designed to cope with them, and that this legislation would supersede the comparatively harmless Sherman law. On the tariff they will probably wage an offensive warfare, and they certainly will on the Philippine question.

Whether other issues will arise remains to be seen. It is the judgment of good politicians here that they will not, and that the campaign of 1902 will be fought freely on these three issues, the Democrats attacking and the Republicans defending.

ARMY STRENGTH REDUCTION.

New Order Lessens It from 77,287 Men Under Last May's General Order to 66,497.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By direction of the President, Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of the permanent military establishment and changing the ratio of its make up, as provided in the general order issued last May to carry out the army reorganization law.

Under the general order of last May the total strength of the army was fixed at 77,287 men. The order issued to-day reduces this figure to 66,497—a reduction of 10,790.

In the cavalry branch of the service the old order specified 12 troops of 85 men each to a regiment; the new order establishes 12 troops of 75 men each. This will decrease the total strength of the fifteen cavalry regiments from 15,840 to 14,040.

In the artillery branch the coast contingent will be kept at its strength of 126 companies of 109 enlisted men each, or a total of 13,734, but the field artillery will be reduced from thirty batteries of 160 men each to 28 batteries (25 light and 3 mountain) of 120 men each. Provision is made in the new order for two siege batteries, each with a strength of 160 men, which in addition to the light and mountain batteries will give the artillery corps a total enlisted strength of 17,742 as against the 18,662 men provided in the other order.

The new order reduces the number of men to an infantry company from 104 to 80, and thirty regiments of twelve companies each will now give a total infantry force of 29,880 instead of 38,520. The strength of the engineer branch remains as formerly, as does also the strength of the staff departmente.

It will be the plan of the War Department hereafter to divide the army, as provided in the order issued to-day, into thirds, having one-third of the entire establishment in the Philippines at all times, and the remaining two-thirds in the United States and elsewhere. By this plan an enlisted man, taking six years as a basis, would serve four years in the United States proper, or in Hawaii, or in Alaska, to every two years served in the Philippines.

SENATOR QUAY'S PORTRAIT.

It Was Painted by Theodore Chartrand and Presented by H. C. Frick to Senator's Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The latest piece of work from the brush of Theodore Chartrand, who makes yearly visits to Washington to paint distinguished Americans, is a portrait of Senator Quay, which has just been received at that Senator's K Street residence from Paris, where the artist completed the work begun here last Winter. Like the portrait of President Roosevelt, by the same painter, the picture is a three-quarter figure, almost life-size, which shows Senator Quay standing in an easy position, with his hands resting on the back of an antique chair.

The portrait, framed in antique gilt, is a gift to the children of Senator Quay from Henry Clay Frick of Pittsburg, at whose request the sittings were given to M. Chartrand. In showing his appreciation of art in this practical manner, Mr. Frick is following the example of that other Pittsburg millionaire, Charles M. Schwab, who three years ago commissioned M. Chartrand to paint the portraits of the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, which he presented to them.

$1 COSTS HIGHWAYMAN DEARLY

Stood in the Pillory, Got Forty Lashes, and Must Serve a Two Years' Term.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—John Manluff, colored, who Sunday morning last held up John E. Price, a white man, on Market Street Bridge and robbed him of a silver dollar, to-day stood for one hour in the pillory at New Castle workhouse, and was then strapped to the whipping post and given forty lashes. The man's back was striped like a zebra's, but he never complained.

In addition to this punishment for the theft of the dollar, Manluff must serve for two years in the workhouse.

SUBMERGED CITY IN MEXICO.

It Was Covered by Water Probably 3,000 Years Ago—Obelisk Resembling Those of Egypt.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Leopold Batres, Conservator of National Monuments, has returned from his explorations of the ruins of Zapotean cities in the State of Oxaca. Among other discoveries he found the ruins of an ancient city on Monte Alban which shows unmistakable indications of having been submerged perhaps 3,000 years ago, for traces of extinct marine life were uncovered.

In the ruins is an obelisk similar to those of Egypt, which was found placed to the entrance to a tomb exactly as was the custom in Egypt. Mr. Batres will make a detailed report of this remarkable prehistoric city to the Government.

Monte Alban was visited some time ago by Prof. Holmes of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. It stands 1,800 feet higher than the City of Oxaca, and its central square was surrounded by great temples.

CRANK ANNOYS MISS GOULD.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—A crank who said he was Miss Helen Gould's husband was arrested in Irvington last night. He was taken before Judge Taylor to-day and committed to White Plains for examination as to his sanity.

The man said he was James H. Anderson of Kansas. He came here to see Miss Gould. Last night he went to Lyndhurst, but the watchman refused to take his card, and ordered him off the property. Anderson was arrested on Main Street later for creating a disturbance. He was well dressed and carried letters addressed to himself, care of a well-known New York hotel.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S FUNERAL

Last Rites Over the Statesman's Body in Peking—Taking the Remains to His Birthplace.

PEKING, May 31.—The last rites in Peking over the body of Li Hung Chang were performed to-day in the presence of a large assemblage. A number of officials carried the body to Tung-Chou, where it will be embarked to-morrow on a boat for Taku.

Thence the remains of the late Earl will be taken by special steamer to Shanghai. They will be conveyed from Shanghai to the birthplace of the dead statesman in the Province of Nganhwei for burial.

$3,000,000 GLUCOSE PLANT.

A Report Says It Will Be Erected at Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The announcement has been made that a $3,000,000 glucose plant is to be erected at Waukegan, Ill., independent of the Corn Products Company.

It was said by A. H. Kersting that a syndicate already has been formed with a $3,000,000 capitalization, and that enough money already had been raised to begin the erection of a modern glucose factory.

C. M. Warner of Syracuse, N. Y., ex-President of the United States Sugar Refining Company of Waukegan, is said to be at the head of the new syndicate. Associated with him are E. R. Chapman and Mr. Kerstling. Mr. Kersting was connected with the National Starch Company until that concern was merged with the Corn Products Company.

Gov. Sayers's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 31.—The protracted illness of Gov. Sayers is causing uneasiness among his friends. He has been confined to his bed by fever for two weeks. While his condition is not considered serious, he does not show the improvement that could be expected.

New Philippine Trading Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—The Philippine-Oriental Trading and Development Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is authorized to engage in the business of general trading in cities in the Philippine Islands, China, and other Oriental countries. The incorporators are John Partridge, O. A. Lane, E. T. Heald, A. B. Hunt, Robert B. Todd, D. G. Doubleday, and L. E. Replogle, all of Camden.

Shingle Combination Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., May 31.—An agreement has been entered into by a number of the largest manufacturers of board shingles in New England for a combination of their interests, with the purpose of raising the market price. The demand for shingles is brisk, and the manufacturers say that owing to Western competition during the years past the market price of the products has decreased to such an extent that the profit has reached a very narrow margin.

Public School No. 7 Alumni Dine.

The George T. Trimble and Alumni Associations of Old Public School No. 7, Hester and Canal Streets, had their annual dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel. About seventy-five persons assembled under the Presidency of L. K. Bingham and with the Principal of the school, J. Frank Wright, who is Treasurer of the society. A similar dinner is held almost simultaneously in San Francisco, where there are a number of the old scholars of the old Seventh, and a feature of the two dinners is the exchange of telegrams of congratulations.

Republican Primary Arrangements.

The Republican Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. Arrangements were made for the September primaries, and also for the primary election officers. Its action was approved last night by the Republican County Committee.

Capitol Restaurant Liquor Sellers Fined

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Theodore L. Page and Warren J. Coffin to-day were fined in the Police Court $300 each for selling liquor in the restaurants in the Senate and House wings of the Capitol. The defendants appealed.

Government's Fiscal Agents at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The International Banking Corporation and the Guarantee Truet Company, both of New York, have been designated by the President as the fiscal agents of this Government at Hong Kong and Manila. They have filed their bonds and they were approved to-day by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

PHILIPPINE TREASURY FUNDS.

After Making Appropriations Immediately Necessary, There Is Left About $600,000 in United States Money.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of War has forwarded to the Senate Committee on Philippines the following cablegram from Acting Gov. Wright of the Philippines concerning the condition of the Treasury of the Philippine Government:

"After making available in United States money appropriations immediately necessary, there is left in the Insular Treasury about $600,000 money of the United States. Practically none is being received from customs or internal revenue; must very soon face the question of obtaining next month to pay obligations payable in only money of the United States; request suggestions as to method of obtaining money of the United States; can pay for it only Mexican dollars; can advertise for bids to furnish gold, payment to be made in Mexican currency; or can raise ratio so high that customs and internal revenue receipts will be gold; either method highly objectionable, and would greatly deplete Treasury balance.

"Price of gold at local banks to-day is $1 for $2.41 Mexican, but no large orders can be filled."

The Siamese Prince's Coming Visit.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Phya Akharaj Varadhara, the Siamese Minister, and Edward H. Loftus, Secretary of the Siamese Legation, had an interview with Secretary Hay of the State Department to-day in regard to the forthcoming visit to the United States of his Royal Highness, Prince Mana Vajiravuch, son of the King of Siam, who will represent his Government at the coronation of King Edward VII., and return home by way of the United States. One object of the Minister's call was to ascertain if the President would be pleased to receive the Siamese Prince, and he was assured by Mr. Hay that he would receive a cordial and befitting welcome in this country.

Bills Passed in Washington.

BY THE SENATE.

To pay to the Mobile

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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The price of THE SUNDAY TIMES to-day, and in future, is 5 cents a copy.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE ISSUE.

The President has disappointed those critics of the Administration who insist that the issue of the independence of the Philippines is one he dare not discuss. Having insisted on that assumption for a long time it is naturally not convenient for them that Mr. ROOSEVELT takes up the issue in a sensible, direct, and straightforward fashion and declares that when the people of the Philippines "have shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest."

This is practical because it involves a definite test of fitness for self-government by extending self-government as fast as order is restored. That process is steadily going on. Wherever resistance to the United States has ceased the natives enter immediately into the exercise of the elementary forms of civic activity. They have a voice in the choice of their local officers. They have a voice in the levying of taxes and the determination of the use to which the taxes shall be put. They have representation in the administration of the law and of justice. They supply the local police. They share in the regulation and in the benefits of schools, roads, and sanitation. And this entrance on local self-government is assured to them without interference from other parts of their islands or from other tribes. The United States keeps the peace throughout the territory and guarantees to each community, in the words of the President, "that with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace."

Now there is nothing theoretical or fanciful about this. It is plain, solid fact. We are giving to the Filipinos wherever our authority is established actual freedom, with peace, safety, order, and all the conditions of continuous prosperity and progress. And ours is absolutely the only power existing on the islands, or possible there, that can do this. No native "Government" could do it. Native Government in any effective shape is only possible in limited districts as the arms of the United States make it so, and protect it from internal disorder or outside hostility and attack. In the reality of freedom we are generous and steadily more generous. In the freedom to fight among themselves or to perish, or both, we must frankly confess that we do not deal. Nor do we see that it would be more merciful, or more just, or more intelligent to try to do so. As the President says, we are preparing the Filipinos through self-government for possible independence, sure that when they are so prepared the question can be settled wisely, and only then.

THE QUESTION OF SMALL CHANGE.

The demand for the issue of more subsidiary coins, in other words, for small change, in this country has steadily increased for many years. Of late the increase has been very rapid. It used to be the theory of Congress that a limit should be fixed to the issue. The assumption was that coins which pass for considerably more than their face value should be very cautiously provided. But this is not true when the coins are limited in legal tender to very small amounts and are properly redeemed at their face value by the Treasury.

Up to 1880 it was thought that we could get on very well with not more than $50,000,000 of subsidiary coins. Then the limit was extended to $90,000,000, and there it remained until 1900, when it was again advanced to $100,000,000. But in the eleven years since the limit was raised the country has called for $12,000,000 more, and the amount in circulation in 1901 was already $92,000,000. Within the past two years the increase in the demand has been so great that the Treasury officers predict that the entire amount authorized will be exhausted before the meeting of the next Congress. It is in view of these facts, and to meet the legitimate and steadily growing requirements of actual trade, that the House has just passed a bill directing the Treasury to coin the silver bullion now in the vaults as fast as it may be called for into limited legal tender coins. It is calculated that this process will require not more than five years, when we shall have outstanding a little more than $150,000,000 of "change." The amount seems large, but it will give only $1.80 a head to the population, and that is less than two-thirds the amount authorized in Great Britain, and about one-half the amount permitted in Germany. After the bullion in the Treasury is thus coined the bill directs the Secretary to proceed to coin the silver dollars in his possession.

Certainly this is a sensible provision. There is no reason in the world why Americans should not be provided with all the change they need for the uses of daily trade. They cannot possibly cheat any one or be cheated in the use of silver in this form. It is a great convenience, and it is in some degree an absolute necessity. The Government has no use for the silver bullion or for the silver dollars in the Treasury. It would be a good thing to get rid of both. The small coins are always paid out at their face value, so that the Treasury receives more than the silver cost. At present the bullion has to be coined into standard silver dollars, and certificates issued on them as fast as the old Treasury certificates are received. It is a clumsy and useless process. It would be far better to coin the metal in a form which the country really needs.

IN TO-DAY'S TIMES.

Readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES will learn by our cable dispatches that London complains of the unusually small number of Americans who are there. Many of our countrymen recently arrived in London have fled to the Continent to escape the wretched weather and the exorbitant charges of the keepers of hotels and lodging places. Most of them will return for the coronation. London is now enjoying the acting of JANE HADING, and will presently see BERNHARDT and the elder COQUELIN, as well as the Danish actress WIEHE.

Some very high names in English public life are freely mentioned in the discussion of the appointment of an Ambassador to the United States. It is admitted on all hands that the English attach a much higher importance to their representation in this country than ever before.

From Berlin comes the news that Prince ARNULF of Bavaria will visit this country in September to hunt in the West. Count KANITZ, the Conservative leader, who recently announced his intention to interpellate the Government concerning Mr. MORGAN'S Atlantic steamship combination, thinks the terms of the agreement with the German companies are a sufficient protection of imperial interests. But he still thinks that there is nothing to prevent Mr. MORGAN getting control of the German lines by buying their shares in the open market.

There are special articles and contributions of interest and substantial value in to-day's TIMES. Mr. SPEARS'S "May in the Adirondacks" will be read with pleasure by all lovers of nature. Dr. BINION'S description of a bracelet of the Pharaohs, with illustrations, gives to modern readers an idea of old-time ornament. Every playgoer will be interested in the extracts from "The Merchant Prince of Corneville," Mr. GROSS'S play, from which, in the opinion of a Chicago Judge, ROSTAND purloined the materials for his "Cyrano de Bergerac." The stories of The Man in the Street department appear as usual, and The Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, added to the main sheet and Magazine Supplement of to-day's SUNDAY TIMES, rounds the issue out to a volume of completeness that, we hope, will leave no reader unsatisfied.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

Those Southern statesmen who are reported by our Washington correspondent to resent the President's remarks at Arlington will seem to most Americans, we imagine, to be supersensitive. We agree that the President would have done better to omit his reference to the official and unofficial denunciation, on the part of the Southern Confederacy, of the inhumanity with which the war for the Union was carried on in general, and of the "spirit of barbarous ferocity" manifested by ABRAHAM LINCOLN in particular. It cannot be denied that the references were germane to the President's theme. As nobody would now think of repeating at leisure what was then said in the haste and bitterness of war time, so, the unexpressed inference is, nobody will in future be inclined to repeat the factious criticisms upon the brave men who are doing, for their country and for the world, the work of civilization in the Philippines. But it would have been better for the President to lose the illustration, pertinent as it was, than to lay himself open to the charge of reopening closed issues.

As to the lynchings, it seems to us that the President's critics are entirely in the wrong and that he is entirely in the right. It is simply true that lynchings do occur in our own country "under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity, a cruelty infinitely worse than has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines, worse to the victims and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it." But there is nothing in the statement that ought to excite any sectional susceptibility. Lynchings are not confined to any section. It is true that they are more numerous in the South than elsewhere, and true also that they are apt there to be more savagely and wantonly brutal. But the President did not say so. One of the President's critics declares that "we do not believe in lynching; we condemn it as vigorously as the President or anybody else." And he adds that, as Governor of his own State, he drafted a bill to prevent lynching; that the bill became a law and was faithfully executed. In that case, neither this Southerner nor the community in which lynching was put down by law is amenable to the President's condemnation. But to show that the sentiment of any community is opposed to lynching, it is necessary to show either that lynchings do not occur in that community or that, when they do, those who are guilty of them are punished. In the absence of one or the other of these demonstrations, the condemnation which the President expressed, but which he did not make either personally or sectionally specific, remains in full force and effect.

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY.

It is a pleasure all the keener for its rarity to be able to commend the Manhattan Elevated Railway for any action or inaction. But we really can abandon ourselves to that pleasure now without any compunction. Whether the improvements made and making are the result of a change of heart and of "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," or merely of a pained contemplation of the amount of traffic withdrawn from the company by the superior attractions of the surface cars, does not in the least matter to the public, which finds its account in the improvements all the same.

It is true that the Manhattan was in very much the reverse of a hurry to install electricity as its motive power. Not until almost every problem in the use of electric motors as applied to its system had been solved at the expense and through the experimentation of more enterprising and progressive corporations could it be got to take up the question at all. But it is to be said that by its deliberation it doubtless obtained a more complete system at less cost than if it had chosen to be a pioneer instead of a very belated follower in this field. So that, in this case also, the majestic language of Sir THOMAS BROWNE may be applicable: "Deliberate delay may be wise cunctation and slowness no slothfulness."

At any rate, its electric trains, which are becoming more numerous almost daily, are very tolerable means of transit. The improvement in lighting and the improvement in cleanliness and quiet followed automatically in the wake of the main change. Below two miles the street cars still have the advantage. From two to four the choice depends upon special considerations, such as the distance of the station and the length of the walk at each end. Above four miles, the elevated road has the advantage in the matter of speed, which it can make higher than can safely be attained at the surface, and this advantage will, in almost all cases, be decisive.

The open cars of the surface lines, in the weather that is now coming, have given them an advantage, even under conditions which otherwise would have inclined many passengers to the elevated roads. This advantage the Manhattan has now begun to neutralize by providing a few open cars of its own, one to a train, and these will doubtless speedily become more numerous. The second car of the train, the first carrying the motor, seems to have been designated for this purpose. The cross-seated arrangement of the surface cars is made practicable by a lever which raises a barrier all along the car when the train starts and lowers it when the train stops. And the rule that no passengers shall be allowed to enter the open car for whom there are not seats is a boon for which packed New Yorkers have long sighed in vain. What with the improvements both in surface and in elevated transit, we can now await with more patience than has heretofore been possible the arrival of real rapid transit.

THE STATUE OF THE GREAT FRITZ.

The sudden resolve of Emperor WILLIAM to decorate Washington with a statue of FREDERICK THE GREAT has roused a pother in Germany as well as in America. Persons who reveal an amazing absence of the sense of humor, among them correspondents and at least one Congressman, are alarmed lest a bronze Frederick on a bronze horse should put Freedom to flight. As the cartoon on another page of this paper sets forth, they are looking that gift horse in the mouth as if they expected to find it hollow and see the glitter of Prussian Pickelhauben in its inward parts. "I fear the Greeks bearing gifts" is the motto that Mr. STEPHENS of Texas should inscribe on his legislative desk. But the majority of Americans are not so timid and may even say that they prefer a bronze horse to a burro that cannot recognize what an ass he is.

The monument to Der Grosse FRITZ which the German Emperor offers to the United States in acknowledgment of the courtesies paid his brother will be modeled by Prof. UPHUES, an academical sculptor whose name suggests the famous title invented by JOHN LYLY when "Euphues and His England" delighted the Elizabethan age with the pomps of parallel, antithesis, and rolling sentences caught from his Spanish and Latin models. Perhaps it would be an Euphuism to call Prof. UPHUES a great sculptor, but he is a well-trained artist and in all likelihood will produce a dignified FREDERICK. Like the plays and novels of JOHN LYLY, his sculptures find favor at Court, and though they have no startling message to bring, yet they have a mission of their own, namely, to accustom the somewhat empty-headed courtiers to the fact that art and literature exist and their authors must be accorded a place in the State.

We cannot expect Mr. STEPHENS of Texas to follow in this, but to us the sending of a statue of an autocrat like Frederick, will open an exchange of courtesies of like sort, wherein we shall not be the losers. WASHINGTON, for example, already sits in bronze on horseback and presides over a public square in Paris. A statue to WASHINGTON is proposed for London. On some fitting occasion it will be the privilege as well as pleasure of the American people to return the Emperor's graceful gift with a statue of WASHINGTON or LINCOLN for a square in Berlin. Doubtless that aspiring patriot the gentleman from Texas would have no objection to seeing such a monument erected in Germany, but when it is the other way he acts like the steer of Texas when brought within the radius of city improvements. Should he ever go to Germany he would find that so long as he does not violate the laws he will be treated according to the good Biblical precedents which relate to the ox and the ass and the stranger within the gates. Is it buncombe on his part or brazen idiocy?

IS FORTY-FIVE THE DEADLINE?

In a recent report to his Government embodying his conclusions relative to American business methods, the British Consul at Chicago laid much stress upon the comparatively early age at which a man in the United States is relegated to the ranks of the superannuated. Inquiry and observation lead the Consul to believe that when a man reaches the age of forty-five he has great difficulty in finding employment in Chicago, and, indeed, in any American city. This he considers a grave defect in an otherwise admirable business system. He says: "There are many men in good positions over that age who will, in all probability, retain them for some years to come and then retire; but a new-comer of that age has little chance of employment, as he cannot expect to learn new ways. A man who is out of work at that age is regarded with suspicion, especially when trade is good, because if he had proved that he was worthy of his position—which should be a good one after many years of service—he would not have been forced out; or if he had been, some other firm who had come into contact with him in business would try to secure his services."

This would seem to be a very fair statement of the facts of the case, and, being so, it leaves no basis for the conclusion that it constitutes a blemish in the otherwise admirable business system of the United States. The man who reaches and passes the age of forty-five years, and "looks it," without having made a place for himself in the world of business which renders him independent of the necessity of seeking employment is perhaps the most unfortunate individual among all of those who excite the sympathies of the practically benevolent. It may be due to any one of a great many causes, but however explained or excused it remains a misfortune for which it is quite impossible to find any adequate relief. A successful commercial business cannot be organized on the plan of an asylum for incapables. As the rule, the reason these middle-aged applicants for salaried positions have trouble in getting them is that they are not in a position to offer an employer services in any line for which he would be justified in paying the salary expected and demanded by the applicant. For the man who can do some one thing better than others can do it there is no "deadline." The incapacity of inexperience is capable of correction; at least, it may conceal the potentialities of great usefulness. The incapacity which lands a man in middle life without employment and without the character and reputation which make a market for his services is hopeless from the point of view of the employer. This condition may be due to the fault or the misfortune of the victim—to a misspent youth or to the shape of his head. In most instances it is attributable to the fact that the victim has been content to drift, content with rendering a minimum service for the largest salary he could earn, and thoughtless of the future until he suddenly wakes up to the fact that he cannot hold his own in the competition with the younger and more ambitious men seeking a chance to do what he failed to do. In such matters ex post facto wisdom is exceeding wise, but not especially useful.

It is easy to reach mistaken conclusions in discussing the fact under consideration. For example, one of the leading trade journals lately said editorially:

> This is essentially an age of young men, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the older men to secure positions in any profession, trade, or business. Complaints of an arbitrary "deadline" are heard in many fields of work in this country. The man who has passed forty-five or fifty milestones on the road of life, and who should be in the plenitude of his mental and physical powers with a fund of valuable experience at his back, not seldom finds himself shouldered aside by younger men. Whether this is simply a passing phase, or a policy that is destined to endure, is hard to say; but the fact remains that to-day age and ripe experience are often put aside in favor of youth and inexperience. This tendency is one of the features of modern business life in America, and it is a fact that must be taken into consideration as bearing upon the commercial and industrial future of the country.

This sounds very much like nonsense. The kind of experience which is nowadays pushed aside in favor of youth and inexperience is the kind which is compoundable from the following formula:

Acquired habit	65
Knowing things that "aren't so"	25
Useful knowledge	10
Total	100

It is chiefly men with qualifications thus made up who at or after forty-five find that they have passed the deadline and are of no further use in the world of business. The best lesson which young men can draw from their unhappy example is that the years which are devoted to the formative stages of a business career should, if possible, be so employed that when youth is past and the physical energies flag there will remain a special skill in something useful which will have a market value. The successful man of business may live for the present, but he shapes his business policy for ten or twenty years ahead, and as the rule it is those who neglect this who find a deadline drawn at or near forty-five.

THE AUTOMOBILE ROWDIES.

The automobile is an exceedingly serviceable vehicle of which the usefulness has been curtailed and the promise and development checked by the behavior of rowdies having money enough to own them without sense enough to run them properly. The discredit and public odium into which automobiles have been brought by the rowdies are sufficiently serious to deter many men from buying and using them who would otherwise be glad to avail themselves of an invention so serviceable and convenient.

The worthless sons of an earlier generation of rich men in this country used to manifest their high spirits and low breeding by getting drunk and becoming disorderly in public places, to the annoyance and disgust of decent people. That sort of thing was tolerated for a time, and then the police and the police courts put an end to it. There are fifty or a hundred times as many rich men's sons now, and perhaps a somewhat greater proportion of them are cads and rowdies. Those among them who are cads and rowdies are justly regarded as about the least useful class of society. A good many of this class have taken to automobiles, which they hire a driver to operate. The aversion to them provoked by their acts of rowdyism in those vehicles is heightened by the general contempt for them as beings without any earthly use. This cumulative burden of loathing is probably more than they justly deserve—certainly more than their insignificance would warrant if they did not make dangerous nuisances of themselves.

The bad example of the idle rowdies has contaminated a good many automobile owners who really earn their own livings. Altogether, there is now a numerous class of persons who make the highways dangerous by the speed at which they run their machines.

The courts are beginning to take hold of them in the right spirit, just as they took hold of the drunken rowdies of the earlier day. And the public anger has been roused to a pitch which is going to make it exceedingly dangerous for automobilists who violate either the statute law or the ordinary courtesies of the road.

CHICAGO AND LONDON.

Doubtless Bishop FALLOWS of the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Diocese of Chicago does well to maintain that he is not a citizen of so mean a city as many might be apt to suppose. But his method of defending its reputation against Bishop THOBURN and against the Rev. FRANCIS TUCK of Newberry, Penn., who had asserted that Chicago was wickeder than London or Hongkong, leaves something to be desired.

When the good Bishop says: "If there are any forms of vice in Chicago that cannot be found in London, I should be glad if the Rev. Mr. TUCK would inform me what they are," he lays himself open to a very obvious gibe on the part of the scoffer. On reflection he must own that that is "one of the things one would rather have expressed differently." And when he observes that he has seen "more forms of wickedness under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey in two successive nights than he had seen for years in Chicago," he makes us think that his civic zeal must have outrun his topographical recollection. About the shadow of Westminster Abbey we have nothing to say. But if the good Bishop saw much nocturnal vice within the shadow of St. Paul's he must have been singularly—shall we say favored? The City of London is a most moral place at night, and for the most obvious reason. There is nobody there. Really, he might as well talk about vice stalking by night under the shadow of Trinity Church in this borough. Within that shadow, as within that of St. Paul's, vice is exclusively diurnal and aleatory, and is in each case practiced by brokers. The Londoner to whom the good Bishop made that startling statement might rejoin in the somewhat infelicitous phraseology of the prelate's rejoinder to Mr. TUCK, that he would be extremely obliged to his right reverend friend if his right reverend friend would inform him what the vice was.

THE GOOSE'S LIVER COMPLAINT.

It will afford some excellent people in this country great satisfaction to learn that United States Consul TOURGEE, at Bordeaux, has deemed it consistent with his official duty to maintain, in a report to the State Department, the contention that the exaggerated, abnormal, and engorged goose livers which enter into the composition of the toothsome paté de foie gras are not "diseased." This is a question concerning which a Consul of average attainments could not be expected to speak by authority. One would look to the results of a post-mortem to establish the truth in such a case. But Consul TOURGEE considers himself an expert in the diagnosis of sick geese, and what he has to say on this subject is probably as important as it is interesting. From his report we learn that an abnormal liver in a goose in which the habit of exercise is discouraged by fastening it by one leg to a stake, and which is supplied with more food than in the circumstances it can digest or healthfully assimilate, is not a diseased liver, but only one highly developed. The contention may answer very well as material for a Consular report, but in point of fact it does not rest upon a monolithic foundation of blizzard defying certitude. In other words, it is not strictly true.

What happens to the Strasburg or Bordeaux goose when overfed and deprived of exercise is very much the same as that which happens in the case of human geese whose appetites survive the inclination or capacity for wholesome activity, and who find no pleasure in life save in overeating and rest between meals. To such creatures the liver, while it lasts, as a "going concern," is one of the most important of the organs of the viscera, since it plays so many rôles in the metabolism of nutrition. Its product of bile is essential to the digestion and assimilation of fats and fatmaking foods. Its cells contain abundant glycogen, or animal starch, which is in a sense a reserve stock to supplement the limitations or deficiencies of an unsatisfactory dinner. It thus becomes a storehouse of carbohydrates, and if these are not required for absorption into the system for purposes of nutrition, the liver becomes congested, as any other storehouse might if its contents were constantly added to and never subtracted from. Finally, it appears to be the organ in which takes place the final process in the manufacture of urea. The raw material comes with the blood from various organs to the hepatic cells, where it is transformed into urea and turned over to the kidneys. So much of its machinery as is adapted to this important function is quickly deranged when cirrhosis occurs, and what happens then has more interest for the physiologist than for the epicure. An attempt to establish the thesis that the liver of the goose which has developed all of that organ he has room for in his internal economy by overfeeding and indolence is healthy and in a state commending itself to the prudent dietician as wholesome and nutritious food is necessarily attended with some difficulty—though less for a Consul, perhaps, than for a pathologist.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the essay which won this year's first prize from the Stokes Fund for the Preservation of Native Plants, the author laid much emphasis upon the importance of impressing on the public mind that wildflowers are of no actual—that is, monetary—value. We questioned the wisdom of this advice, on the ground that to declare a thing worthless was not the way to interest people in its preservation. Curiously enough, the essay which took the second prize in the competition, one by CORA H. CLARKE of Boston, and entitled "New Missionary Work," presents a better objection by proving that the wildflowers, or at least a good many of them, do have only too much value in dollars and cents, as well as aesthetically and sentimentally. Not only that, but she says: "The chief danger that threatens our native plants is from those who cut and dig them in quantity to sell in the cities." That children and people old enough to know better do much harm by picking such flowers as they come across, in casual strolls through park and suburb, is not denied, but the real work of devastation and extermination is charged against those who gather the wild growth systematically and as a business. Specific cases are mentioned in number where whole regions have been stripped completely of holly, laurel, ground pine, maidenhair, and Christmas ferns, the trailing arbutus, and even the humble pussy willow by these reapers of a harvest they have not sown and do not think of perpetuating. The essayist seriously suggests that the remedy for this evil is a general refusal to purchase such wares, thus destroying the market and the cruel trade. That is hardly practicable, however, and there is more hope in following the hints contained in this notable passage from the essay: "Can we not persuade those who go out to gather flowers that a few blossoms showing the graceful outline and contrasting leaves are really more pleasing to the eye than a great crowded bunch? Surely, after all these decades of Japanese art, we ought to have a generation growing up that has learned to appreciate the beauty of a single spray, be it rose, bamboo, or pine, and the eye thus trained will soon learn that those able to go to see the flowers in their natural surroundings will care but little for a bunch in a vase. For the pleasure of those unable to ramble in wood or meadow let us bring home a few of the beauties—moss, grass, sedge, fungus, fern, and flower, and arrange them as far as possible to imitate their natural surroundings—yet what columbine in a vase begins to compare with the graceful beauty of a columbine nodding on a rocky ledge?"

—It is not alone as pulpit orators that negroes of the older school use an eloquence more interesting than intelligible. The recent desperate battle in Atlanta between the man RICHARDSON and the police has naturally received comment from many colored editors in the South, and among those who have discussed the affair is Mr. RANDOLPH MILLER of The Chattanooga Blade, whose journalistic career began some twenty-five years ago, when he was employed in "pulling" a handpress for a white man. He has since acquired a paper of his own—and a vocabulary of considerable extent. Of the Atlanta killings he writes:

> In this case, as are generally in all other cases of sort, the whites have disgraced themselves ten fold worse than the act of the Negro; for this reason, while it is said the Negro committed a high crime by an act of way-laying with an intent to take life, a crime of the same nature or worse from the fact it was committed collectively, a part of which was in the presentence of 3,000 people in a nation, that boasts of being the encyclopedist, of the balance of the civilized and intelligent world, perpetrating a deed that of collective arson unequaled in the ancient history of the darkest days of savagery of races, even of the canibal kind. Who is to pay for all of this property burnt by the mob in Ga., belong to colored people other day? The governor will look after that, as he promised no one shall be hurt; he must have meant in all respects or nothing. Cubans, Porto Ricans and the Filipinos had better hurry up and consent to fall in lines and get in the happy band wagon with us before the circus leaves town.

To pretend not to understand what Mr. MILLER is driving at would be unfair, for his meaning does vaguely glimmer up through his welter of big words and shattered sentences, but how mysterious is it that he could not put his ideas on paper as simply as he would have spoken them. Or somewhere near as simply. Only an occasional genius in any race ever attains the power of writing in almost the exact tone of conversation. The fault whose utmost possibilities the work of this negro illustrates we all share in some degree, and therefore the amusement he creates should contain an element of sympathy.

—There is consolation—of a sort—in some remarks by The London Chronicle on the American walls over the price of meat. The Chronicle, in its long-distance wisdom, tells us that our denunciations of "the trust" are nonsensical, and it kindly explains that a combination, not of meat dealers, but of circumstances—those ever convenient and innocent "circumstances"—has "resulted in a marked shortage of cattle, which must continue for a few weeks longer till Spring grass-fed stock again marches in vast herds to Chicago." Then comes "In the meantime ... higher than average London prices, which shows how cheaply the Americans are accustomed to be fed. American prices must slowly advance, as Western feeding grounds get divided into small farms—and the ultimate result must be the great advantage of Canada. For the great plains of the Northwest will become the supply source for the Americans." That we call consolation—of a sort. We are even now no worse off than London long has been, and in time we shall get used to our sufferings!

The Cost of Living.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The struggle for higher wages nowadays is based largely on the increased cost of living. The worker complains that the wages of to-day do not go as far as the same wages a year ago because nearly everything that he requires costs more now than then. That is true, and so he demands a higher wage, but the remedy is short lived. The higher wage increases the cost of his product, which some one must pay just as he pays it on the articles that other workers produce. The eight-hour day with the same wage as the ten-hour day increases the cost of labor 25 per cent., and this must be added to whatever is produced, consequently not only the worker, but every one, finds the cost of living growing higher and higher.

The law of equalization works unceasingly and the relation of shorter hours, higher wages, and increased cost of living will continue until the summit is reached and the descent begins. The indications are that in many lines the summit has already been reached. E. H. M.

New York, May 31, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Extremes Meet.

"Were you positive enough when you told the old man you intended to marry his daughter?"

"Yes; but he was negative."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Eminent Lawyer's Client.

"What," asked the eminent criminal lawyer, "is your friend's defense?"

"That depends altogether on you," replied the friend of the accused. "If he had one we would be consulting a cheaper lawyer."—Indianapolis News.

No Help from Her.

"Miss Frisbie—Ellen, love," said young Mr. Gallagher, timidly, "I have lost my heart."

"I'm sorry I can't help you, Mr. Gallagher," replied the maiden, not unkindly. "I haven't found it."—Detroit Free Press.

Frightened Off.

"So Ethel delivered her essay at the graduation exercises for over half an hour. Jack, who was in the audience, must have felt proud of her."

"Not at all. He shuddered at the possibility of being married to such a talker and immediately broke off the engagement."—Baltimore Herald.

That Was All.

"See here," said Col. Winders, angrily, "your reporter promised to print all I said at the banquet last night."

"Well?" replied the editor.

"Well, he printed only a few lines, although my speech was quite a long effort."

"Yes, but you didn't say much."—Philadelphia Press.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP.

(An Adaptation.)

"Build me straight, O, worthy Nixon,
Staunch and true, a pirate schooner
That shall take the blooming tricks on
Next election day—or sooner."

The boss's word
The trouble Nixon heard,
But his heart was in his work, and the heart
Giveth grace to the leader's part.
A ghastly smile played round his lips
As the eddies and dimples of the swell
Play round the bows of subsidized ships
That art built, primarily, to sell;
And in a voice that was full of woe
He answered: "E'er long we will launch
A corsair (nit) as strong and staunch
As ever weathered a term of Low.
You may think she will float from her mizzentop
The Jolly Roger of Squire Dick,
But I'll bet my pile to a lollypop
That when she's finished, all span and spick,
She will need a crew from the angel chotr
And her owner and Captain won't be the Squire."

And first, with nicest skill and art,
Perfect and finished in every part,
A little model the leader made,
(In his mind,) and great was the skill displayed
In hilding the rakish pirate build,
In the lines of the barge of St. John's Guild,
A craft adapted in every way
For Sunday school picnics down the bay,)
That with a hand more swift and sure
The greater labor might be brought
To answer to his inward thought.
And as he labored his mind ran o'er
The pirate craft that were built of yore;
And above them all, and strangest of all,
Towered Boss Tweed, who rode for a fall,
And whose picture was hanging upon the wall,
(Or should be if he had his due,)
With his mansion on Fifth Avenue,
And his various sources of revenue
Drawn in one or another way
From the taxes the people had to pay.
And he said with a grin: "Our ship, I wis,
Shall be of another form than this."

Covering many a yard of floor
Swarmed the politician folk—
Husky braves, who winked and swore
'Twas a most prodigious joke.
Mingled here and there with these
Were Tenderloin crooks and grafters gay—
Placemen, bums, and the busy bees
Who buzz around on election day;
Brought from regions far away,
From Harlem Flats and Corlears Hook
And the banks of roaring Donnybrook.
Ah! what a wondrous thing it is
To note how many kinds of crime
The quest of votes can set in motion.
There's not a corsair sails the ocean
But every nation, every clime,
Must send its heelers, small or great,
To help the bosses win the state.

Beside the leader as he spoke,
Carroll against a column leaning
Listened to catch his slightest meaning.
Only the laughter as it broke
In surging waves 'round Tammany Hall
Showed that "the boys" gave heed at all.
Beautiful he was, indeed—
This leader of a different breed
From the Squire who'd given Jerome the slip
When he sailed away on an English ship.
Beautiful, too, in a different way,
Was Johnny Carroll, within whose sleeve
Was a Bowie knife which he meant to leave
In Nixon's abdomen some day,
When the old machine was running right
With plenty of boodle once more in sight.

"Thus," said Nixon, "we'll build this ship.
Lay square the blocks upon the slip,
And follow well this p'an of mine.
Choose the timbers with greatest care;
Of all that is unsound beware;
For only what is straight and right
Will 'go' in the next election fight.
The Irish vote must be held secure;
The German vote must be captured, sure;
And every alien who hasn't got
His papers, must get them, whether or not.
We'll disinfect the Tammany name
And make it stand for a Hall of Fame;
Its moral tone we will raise so high
That its superstructure will scrape the sky.
There will be no graft in the days to come;
No 'System' to work in the sale of rum;
No red light divvy, no gambling rooms,
No Ice Trust scandals to jibe our booms;
For 'soap' and 'sugar' no more we'll care.
Brothers, let us unite in prayer."

But the ship thus planned was never built.
Every stick was as rotten as punk;
The kettle of pitch was quickly spilt
And the iron and copper were cribbed for junk.
The workmen struck with one accord
And asked for an arbitration board,
(Though Nixon answered, in lofty state,
"There's nothing whatever to arbitrate.")
The only part that is finished now
Is the figurehead for the vessel's bow;
But carve it with what care you will
Its face is the face of Croker still.

Then Nixon said, with a sigh and sob,
"I'm going to chuck this blooming job.
I can't build a vessel to breast the seas
Out of rotten timbers such as these.
There isn't a fragment of honest stuff
In the whole darned stock pile, smooth or rough;
And if I built her as I had planned
She'd surely founder in sight of land.
I don't care much for the pirate crew;
Who may drown whenever it suits them to;
But I'm not dead stuck on building a ship
Which I don't dare sail on her trial trip."

J. C. BAYLES.

London Theatres, Plays and Actors.

By E. A. DITHMAR.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—The most interesting theatrical item of the week in London is the announcement that Charles Wyndham and Sir Henry Irving may act together next season in a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, and, although absolute confirmation of this is, at present, lacking, it is not unlikely.

The experience of the past two seasons proves that only extraordinary attractions at the theatres pay in this overheated capital, with its great abundance of diversions. The result of the forthcoming experiment with a "star cast" of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will undoubtedly have some effect on this proposed artistic union of the two foremost actors on the English stage.

Besides the play which Wyndham will use at the theatre bearing his name, Jones has finished a play in which Lena Ashwell, now blossoming into a star, will open the New King's Theatre, back of Wyndham's, on St. Martin's Lane.

Charles Frohman has secured all rights for America in Ludwig Fulda's new drama, to be first acted in Berlin next October. The title is "Cold Water." Mr. Frohman tells me, by the way, that Charles Wyndham seriously talks of a tour of the world after next season, including a long engagement under Frohman's management in New York.

IRVING, WYNDHAM, AND FULDA.

Both Sir Henry Irving and Charles Wyndham are players so well known to all persons who are interested in theatrical matters that the announcement of a projected combination effort on their part arouses more than ordinary curiosity. Mr. Wyndham has not been seen in this country for many years, but he is remembered as a comedian of essential grace and pleasing personality. His favor in London has long been undisputed, and there is every reason to believe that in the event of his coming to America he would be welcomd heartily by lovers of comedy.

Playgoers in this city are best acquainted with the work of Ludwig Fulda by reason of the fact that "The Twin Sister," a comedy by that playwright, was recently presented at the Empire Theatre, where the principal rôles in it were played by Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin. While it could hardly be termed a popular success, it served to introduce to the attention of playgoers here a dramatist who has enjoyed some popularity abroad and whose work is marked by a certain poetical quality that differentiates it from much that is put forward in the theatres nowadays. In the Empire production the play suffered somewhat by reason of the fact that it was handled in a manner rather more serious than was consistent with the obvious intent of the author. The play has also been seen here at the Irving Place Theatre, and by patrons of that house the acting of Agnes Sorma in the leading female rôle is held in pleasant remembrance.

CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAYS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—There has been both good and bad news of Clyde Fitch from Salso Maggiore this week, one report being that he is still so ill that he was about to proceed to Berne to consult an eminent specialist, while it is an assured fact that he has been able to work hard since he came abroad and has already finished a new play, in which Mary Mannering will act at the Garrick Theatre, New York, written an entire new act for the piece he has been adapting for Lionel Barrymore, and got his play for Clara Bloodgood well under way. Mr. Fitch's main trouble seems to be his inability to take a rational rest.

Will Clara Bloodgood Act?

Interest in the announcement that Clyde Fitch has nearly completed his play for Clara Bloodgood is increased in this city by reason of the marriage of that actress last week to William Laimbeer. Some time ago it was announced here that Charles Frohman had decided to star Mrs. Bloodgood, and that she would appear for a period at the New Savoy Theatre. The tentative title of the play that Mr. Fitch is working on for her is "The Grass Widow." Of course, people are now asking whether the actress's marriage will cause her to abandon her stage career. No intimation to that effect has come from her, however, and at Charles Frohman's offices it is asserted that the plan regarding her which was originally outlined will be followed.

MISS HARNED TO MEET PINERO.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—Virginia Harned, when she arrives in London next week, will meet Arthur Pinero and go over the manuscript of "Iris" with him, studying the title rôle from his point of view. With her temperament, personality, and experienced skill Miss Harned should make a great hit in this rôle.

One of the possibilities of the production of "Iris" in New York is the engagement of Oscar Asche to act his original rôle of Freddy Moldanado. Dion Boucicault, who staged the play here last Fall, goes to America to conduct rehearsals, but he will not act his original rôle of Harrington, as he must return here to prepare for the opening Autumn term at the Duke of York's Theatre, of which he is stage manager, and where it now seems likely that the first play will be Pinero's new comedy, which involves a pretty and sympathetic love story and contains characters specially designed for Irene Vanbrugh and Harry Irving.

"Iris" Provoked Comment.

In "Iris," the play in which Miss Harned is to be seen next season, Fay Davis, an American actress who has scored a great success in London, was the original player when the work was produced there. The play called forth much diverse opinion from critics, but the general consensus of opinion was that it was powerful, although in some instances it was objected to because of the nature of its subject.

Joseph Humphreys Coming Home.

LONDON, May 31.—Joseph Humphreys sailed for home to-day, and William Gillette finishes this evening in Liverpool a remarkably successful tour of the provincial cities with "Sherlock Holmes," in which he will act all his next season in America, which is limited to twenty weeks.

He and Mr. Frohman seem perfectly serious about "Hamlet" and declare that Gillette will act the Prince of Denmark for the first time at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, early in the Autumn of 1903.

Joseph Humphreys has been for many years Charles Frohman's general stage manager. It is his custom to go abroad each season to make a study of "the business" of the current plays in London, so that as far as possible it may be reproduced when the works are presented in America. It is a matter of common knowledge among professional people that if Mr. Humphreys sits in front one night he can readily recall every action of the players in the piece he has seen and reproduce it for the guidance of the actors who are to play the rôles in this country.

AMERICAN PLAYERS IN LONDON.

MAUDE ADAMS NOT TO ACT IN "QUALITY STREET" ABROAD—JOHN DREW SEEKS NEW PLAY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—Frohman and J. M Barrie have come to an understanding about the production of "Quality Street" in London without Maude Adams, who will soon be here, but will not act. No new play for her or for John Drew has as yet been finally selected, but Barrie is finishing a piece, which will be ready for next season, and R. C. Carton has one well under way.

Mr. Drew will be in London for a short stay in the latter part of June, and it is likely that there will be a piece ready for his inspection and possibly that very Jones play in which Wyndham and Sir Henry are announced to act together here.

William Faversham has been here consulting with Gilbert Parker, M. P., about the dramatization of "The Right of Way," in which he is to play Charley Steele, and which is nearly finished, although Messrs. Frohman and Parker have arranged to spend a week together at some quiet Continental retreat before the coronation and go over it scene by scene.

Maurice Grau arrives in London from Paris next Thursday and Mr. Frohman leaves on Saturday to be gone until after the fuss is over.

Many Americans are now in London on business, and many Englishmen are going to flee from the coronation crowds.

Daniel Frohman took up his customary rooms in the Walsingham House Hotel Wednesday night, but will not stay in London long, as he has arranged for an extended Continental bicycling tour. He has engaged the Russian pianist Gabrilovitch for a tour of the United States, beginning in October. One of the possibilities of his visit is the engagement of Annie Hughes, a charming popular actress here, to appear at his New York theatre in "The Country Mouse," in which she is now drawing crowds at the Criterion Theatre.

Olive May, who retired from the cast of "Arizona" when the play went to a cheap theatre, has returned from a short visit to Paris and a trip to Ireland and will spend a few more weeks in sightseeing before returning home.

Elizabeth Tyree is also back in London from the Continent, but sails for home next Wednesday, and spends the Summer studying two new parts, which she will act next season, the heroine of Hazleton's "Captain Molly," at the Manhattan in New York early in the Autumn, and a star part in "Gretna Green" later on.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield has taken for the Summer a charming house at Weybridge-on-Thames, while Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer are occupying their house at Notting Hill, where they have spent many Summers.

The players from France have had a large share of public attention this week, and Mme. Réjane at the Imperial Theatre has drawn large and fashionable crowds, thus proving that Mrs. Langtry's pretty theatre in the Parish of St. Margaret's is not "hoodooed," and only needs the right attraction to pay.

French Actors in England.

Americans in London who see Mme. Réjane in "Zaza" for the first time express surprise that the original French play is precisely the same as the New York version except the change of a few words in the last act. Nevertheless some distinguished London critics are unfavorably comparing that version, in which Mrs. Lewis Waller is now acting here, with the original as a crude American perversion.

At the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill, Jane Hading has been acting in Marcel Provost's "Les Demi-Vierges," which proves under its new uncompromising title of "Maud" to be a play much like a thousand other modern French plays, and reveals Mme. Hading's gifts in no new light. She has not developed much lately, but is as reasonably competent and handsomer than ever.

In June, besides Mme. Bernhardt and Coquelin, ainé, London is to have a chance to see Charlotte Wiehe, the great Danish actress.

The agitators in favor of opera sung in English are troubled because the new work by Herbert Bunning called "The Heart of Princess Osra," is to be sung in French at Covent Garden. But the libretto, founded on Anthony Hope's book, was written in French by a Frenchman, and it is impossible to secure a competent cast of English singers.

"Le Second Ménage," the title of a new three-act comedy by Sylvane and Froyez, produced at the Odéon in Paris, is criticised as being rather light stuff for so important a house, but its humor and spirit are generally admitted.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

SUMMER PLANS DIVIDE THE PRESENT INTEREST, IN FASHIONABLE CIRCLES, IN THE MANY WEDDINGS WHICH WILL, AS USUAL, MARK THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Summer plans are matters most of interest to society at the present time. Town houses are closed and nearly all the fashionable element is rusticating. It is only a month before the opening of the Newport season. During that time the Spring suburban resorts are having their full share of patronage. There is always a new favorite each year, and this season it seems to be the Hudson and Putnam County. There are, of course, suburban settlements where little colonies or sets collect and where handsome country houses are built, and these are occupied and house parties given at them from Easter until late June. Although society is out of town, the leaders and those who are most conspicuous in it are seen frequently in New York. The motor car has brought this possibility about, and men especially find it very convenient to run in for a few hours every day. The clubs, therefore, show no decrease in attendance, and at luncheon time the fashionable restaurants are very well patronized.

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This week there will be quite a number of people coming into town for the many weddings which will be the feature of the beginning of June. Later the arrivals of those who have taken a flying trip to Europe and the races at Sheepshead Bay and the polo tournament in the near suburbs—New York lays claim to environs reaching nearly all the way to Philadelphia on one side and Boston on the other—will prevent New York from being actually dull in a social way. In fact, the months of August and September are really the only time when there is not something taking place in a social way in town. The season seems to be growing longer instead of shorter, and New York is found an excellent place to be in, at least three-quarters of the year.

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The general holiday, of which Memorial Day was the beginning, began on Thursday. To-morrow morning the members of different house parties will return to town. There have been all sorts of attractions at the different country clubs. Ardsley had an informal dance on Thursday evening; Meadow Brook had polo and dinners and small entertainments Friday and Saturday; Morristown had its Friday Decoration festival and its Saturday afternoon, and Tuxedo was crowded, while the golf and yachting clubs had all their celebrations. One of the most interesting was perhaps that at Oyster Bay. Here the Long Islanders who are interested in yachting assembled, and Oyster Bay is always in the public eye on account of the President and his family. Mrs. Roosevelt is expected there this week.

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The south shore of Long Island has begun its season. Idle Hour, the country seat of William K. Vanderbilt, will be the scene of some merry house parties. Mr. Vanderbilt will be on the Vallant, however, a greater part of the Summer, and he will also be at Saratoga during the racing season. It is a little early for Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese are abroad, and do not return until July. Mrs. Henry S. Trevor will not open Meadowmere until the end of this month. Secretary Root will as usual pass the Summer at his home near Southampton.

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Quaint Easthampton is the locale of a set which is literary and musical in its tastes. Mrs. William Draper, C. W. L. Eldlitz, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, J. Rogers Maxwell, and the Rev. Dr. Greer generally summer there. On the Shinnecock Hills, near Southampton, will be Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Lyman Colt, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, A. B. Claflin, and Miss H. L. Parrish.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn pass a greater part of the Summer at Red Croft, their house on Shinnecock Bay. Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas and Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff are also in the section of country known as the Hamptons and overlooking the ocean and bay, and at Wickapogue Lake Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver have a beautiful Summer home, while not very far away are the country seats of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey.

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This week Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Sloane are expected to leave for Lenox, although their departure may be delayed. Mrs. Field and Miss Mary Field have left town for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, who are at their place on Long Island, will sail for Europe some time this month.

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The Misses Cryder will pass the Summer at their home near Southampton. Mrs. Duncan Cryder took a long trip to California. The Cryders are in very deep mourning for their young son, who died from the effects of an accident last Winter.

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All during the Spring the South Side Club has been a Mecca for anglers and their families. It is one of the most exclusive clubs near New York, and it is really an annex of the Union and Knickerbocker. Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, and others will be at Islip; Mr. and Mrs. Julian Davies are at Bayshore, and Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder at Babylon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., will return from England in July and occupy the Cutting place.

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Many of the Meadow Brook people will remain at their country homes until very late. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay at Harbor Hill have the double advantage of sea and Sound, as from their house there is a distant view of the ocean, and indeed a sweep of the greater part of Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer go to Newport for July and August. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan will also be at Newport during the season, they having taken a cottage there this year. At Sands Point, W. Bourke Cockran has been giving small entertainments, and large house parties have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly remain at Florham until July, and they will give there many large house parties. The season at the Morris County Club will last until July. There will be golf and music and tea every Saturday afternoon. Bernardsville and the Somerset Inn and the cottages and the club are beginning their season, and there will be polo there this month. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze are at their country place, but will sail for Europe on July 26. Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne will be near Far Hills, where Mr. Pyne built a very handsome country house two years ago. Near Pleasant Valley Lake, in the same vicinity, is the residence of C. Ledyard Blair, and nearer Bernardsville live Col. R. L. Stevens, E. T. H. Talmage, Frederick Cromwell, George B. Post, and John F. Dryden. With polo at Somerset, and golf at Morristown, and perfect roads through all this picturesque section of country, the late Spring and early Summer will have many attractions. Already have Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury given a large entertainment at their Elizabethan manor at Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers and Mr. and Mrs. Freylinghuysen are among the set at Morristown who are constantly giving dinners, musicales, and luncheons.

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Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who are now at their country place, at Tarrytown, will sail for Europe in July. Miss Delia Gurnee of 626 Fifth Avenue, goes abroad on the French liner La Lorraine on June 12. Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., and A. C. Gurnee intend to leave for Bar Harbor this week.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are expected this week at Newport. The lease of their cottage begins, but it is doubtful as yet whether they will go there. Mrs. Astor has been in town all the Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin are to-day expected from Kentucky, where they have been during the month of May. They take possession in a few weeks of their cottage at Newport, which they have rented from Lispenard Stewart.

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Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Susan Bliss have taken Edgecombe-on-the-Dunes, Southampton, the cottage of Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Burr Barnes sail on the Lucania, to be absent until October.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel is in Philadelphia. A dinner was given in her honor on Friday evening by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson gave a dinner for Mrs. Burke Roche and J. Norman De R. Whitehouse.

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The rumor that the position of British Ambassador at Washington is to be made more desirable and more important by the increase of salary, if verified, will be hailed with much joy by society, not only at the National Capital, but all over the United States and especially at Newport, which for years has been looked upon as the official Summer residence of the Embassy. Ambassador to the United States was not looked upon as a very good appointment in the line of diplomatic progress, but this change will elevate it to the same rank as Paris. The men chosen will be of the very best class and of excellent social position. This has not always been the case, and the secretaries will be taken also from a set of men who will be better endowed with the world's goods, and the reproach will not be made as formerly that the British attachés were the hungry brigade. Much interest is felt in New York at the possible appointment of the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, who may then be raised to the peerage. This will be another great triumph for the family of R. T. Wilson of this city, all of whose daughters have made brilliant matches. Mrs. Herbert, who was Miss Belle Wilson, is a young woman of remarkable cleverness and tact. She is the beauty of the family, and her long residence abroad has made her familiar with the ways of courts and diplomatic usages. She will be a great addition to Washington and Washington society.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are expected in this country next month. They will not remain abroad all Summer, as was first reported. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned from Newport.

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Ilseborough and Dark Harbor, Me., are to be very popular this year, and in a way as fashionable as Bar Harbor. The set that go there have a number of young people among them, many of the girls having made their débuts in society either last Winter or the Winter before, or they are to do so in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. George Bird have taken a cottage there, and Miss Betty Metcalfe, Mrs. Bird's daughter, will be with them, and Miss Frederica Webb will visit them during the Summer. Coleman Drayton and Miss Caroline Astor Drayton will be there also this Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whelen and Miss Violet Whelen of Philadelphia are among the cottagers who will be there in early June.

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Besides Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid, who sailed on the Umbria yesterday, there were booked Col. Horace Brooks, Mrs. C. H. Cushing, Mrs. William Douglass, Leo Everett, Miss Louise Havemeyer, George Kepper, Charles H. Marshall, W. B. Ogden, C. W. Taintor, Mrs. Bloomfield James, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whiting, and Juan Bryce.

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There arrived on the Umbria Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Blow, W. H. Corbin, R. W. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, George Parker, Henry Tod, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and A. C. Hemingway.

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Among the smaller entertainments given last week was a musicale by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry Randall (Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst) at their apartments. There was playing on the kioto by a Japanese girl, and solos by various artists.

***

The Adirondacks will be quite gay until late Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertaining at their camp this week Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt will be at his camp by the middle of June with Miss Roosevelt. They are at present abroad. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, after a short sea voyage, will go to their camp and Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb will be in the Adirondacks a great part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at the old Twombly camp, which they have purchased.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury and Mrs. Waterbury's niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, who have been in England, return on June 9. Miss Roosevelt is the daughter of the late Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, the elder sister of Mrs. Waterbury, and one of the most beautiful and popular matrons in New York society fifteen years ago. Miss Roosevelt makes her début next Winter.

***

In the immediate neighborhood of Garden City—and this comprises Roslyn and a part of the Meadow Brook country—there has also been a great deal of entertaining. Mrs. Mackay has had a large house party at Harbor Hill. At the Garden City Hotel are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, W. R. Potts, Mrs. Jacob Berry, Miss Lita Berry, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ogden, Arthur Graves, and Miss Graves.

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The Halcyon Hall opened its doors on Memorial Day for the season with quite a formidable list of distinguished guests, among whom are W. W. Goodrich and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Houghtaling, Col. William H. Reynolds and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David F. Manning, Gen. J. A. Haldeman, U. S. A., Mrs. Henry Sanger and Miss Sanger, Mrs. Henry Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Daniels, Mrs. Anna Loriug, Dr. and Mrs. Hardy, L. A. Houghtaling, Miss M. Arrowsmith, Mrs. W. H. Dougherty, Mrs. F. M. Knapp, William H. Huine, William Howard Barnard and family, Mrs. G. R. Rainford and family, Miss L. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler, Prince Hohenlohe.

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The wedding of Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Archibald G. Thatcher will be celebrated at Newport on Aug. 9. The engagement was first announced in the TIMES of March 30. Miss Cornelia Davies will be her sister's maid of honor.

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Several engagements have been announced during the week. On Wednesday that of Miss Madge Niles, a daughter of Lucien H. Niles and sister of Mrs. John Jay Knox, and Sewall Boardman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, was published. Mr. Boardman is a brother of Miss Cecil Boardman, whose engagement to James Hammond McLean was announced not long ago. He is also a cousin of Reginald Bonner, whose engagement to Miss Effie Caesar was also recently announced.

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On Thursday the engagement of Miss Florence Jacqueline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacqueline, to Charles R. Swords, son of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, Mr. Swords is a brother of Mrs. William H. Folsom and Mrs. James F. Bacon, of this city, a graduate of Columbia, class of '94, and a member of the University, Badminton, and St. Anthony clubs.

***

This week there will be many weddings, more of them, as usual, occuring on Wednesday than any other day. Out-of-town weddings of to-morrow will include that of Miss Florence Day of East Orange, N. J., and James P. H. Adams. Miss Katharine Whiting of this city will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Julia Adams, Virginia Whiting, Anna Ladd Cutler of Brooklyn, and Edith Davey of East Orange. Maynard Perkins of this city will be the best man.

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Another Monday wedding will be that of Miss Maude A. Wolfe, daughter of Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo, and J. Butler Wright of this city. It will be celebrated in St. George's Church, and Dr. Rainsford will officiate. Miss Mary E. Wolfe will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Sibyl Kane, Louise Gibson, Edythe P. Jones, Mary E. Simons, and Beatrice Crosby will be the bridesmaids. Marshall Geer is to be the best man, and the ushers selected include Cornelius R. Agnew, H. Mercer Walker, and Stanton Whitney of New York, and Harold Bullard of Boston.

***

The marriage of Miss Mary Seymour Jewett, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hurst Jewett of this city, and George Carey of Baltimore will take place to-morrow in the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth Street. It will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, in Ninth Street. Miss Jewett will have Miss Sophie Jewett as her maid of honor. The Misses Maria Potter, Alice Wild, and Miss Thurber will be the bridesmaids.

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Another of to-morrow's weddings will be that of Miss Lillian Wing, daughter of Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, and Lawrence York Spear. This will be a home wedding. The bride's attendants will be married women, and the best man and most of the ushers will be navy or army men. Mr. Spear is a Naval Constructor.

***

Tuesday will bring a larger number of wedding than to-morrow. Miss Grace Hurd Richards, daughter of Peyton C. Richards, and Charles A. Skidmore are to be married at 4 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. Miss Frances Owen will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Edith Plummer, Lita Berry, Edith Drake Skidmore, Agnes C. Adams, Frances Thornton, and Madeleine Maguire are to be the bridesmaids. Gerald Stratton will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Arthur Gouverneur Morris, J. Montgomery Strong, Barnet R. Ruggles, Robert S. Talmadge, Edward F. Du Vivier, and Augustus F. Ireland.

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In Philadelphia on Tuesday there will be a wedding of interest to New Yorkers and to which many of them will go. It will be that of Miss Florence B. Register of that city and Henry A. Dalley of New York. Miss Frances Stotesbury will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Stotesbury, Runk, Clothier, and Brooke will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Dalley's best man is to be Northrop Fowler, and the ushers will be William B. Claflin, who recently married Miss Dalley; Henry V. Register, H. Bartol Brazier, and Edward M. Dalley, a brotber of the bridegroom.

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Wednesday there will be the wedding of Miss Alice Marston McKim and William Hude Neilson Voss. Mrs. Winthrop McKim will be the matron of honor and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Helen de Peyster, Katherine Newbold, Marie Winthrop, Edith de Russy, Mary Ogden, and Jessie Voss, the latter a sister of the bridegroom. Franklin Cooke Voss will be the best man, and Edward S. Voss, De Lancey Coster, Jules Blanc Neilson, Le Roy McKim, Norman McLeod, Lieut. Edward McCauley, Edward Menocal, Robert N. Elder, and Lawrence B. Eellman will be the ushers.

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Miss Constance Marie Gunther, daughter of Mrs. W. Henry Gunther, and Dr. Clemons are also to be married on the same day, and at 4 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's. Alfred Dieterich is to be the best man. Miss Lena Fanshawe will be Miss Gunther's sole attendant. The ushers selected are John Clinton Gray, Jr., a cousin of the bride; Burt Brown, Simms G. Wylie, Franklin M. Gunther, a brother of the bride; Louis Young, and Alfred Clemons. W. Lawrence Gunther, a brother of the bride, will escort her to the altar. The Rev Dr. Greer and the Rev. Dr. Bridges of Islip will officiate. The following reception at the residence of the bride's mother will be for relatives and the bridal party only.

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The wedding of Miss Maude L. Quintard, daughter of the late James W. Quintard, and James H. Brookfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, will take place on Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration. Mrs. John G. Richardson, a sister of the bride, will be the matron of honor, and Miss Lucia Safford, the bride's niece, will be the maid of honor. Harry M. Brookfield will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Frank Brookfield, Gardner W. Brown, John Lorillard Arden, John G. Richardson, and Douglas Campbell. There will be no reception.

***

On Thursday there will also be several weddings in town, and at Mount Kisco, N. Y., Miss Agnes Layng, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Layng, will be married to Ashbel Green. The wedding will take place at Sengalhurst, the country residence of the bride's parents. Miss Sara Means will be the maid of honor, and Daniel W. Evans will be Mr. Green's best man.

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An out-of-town wedding of Wednesday of much interest to New Yorkers will be that of Miss Fairfax Loving Yancey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Porter Yancey, and Charles Fuller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller of New York. A list of the attendants has already been published. The wedding will take place at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. A number of New Yorkers will go down for it.

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The marriage of Mrs. Evelyn A. Jaffray and Theodore Dehon Wilson will also take place on Wednesday.

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The wedding of Lieut. John T. Geary, United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and Miss Ellchen Slaughter of Louisville, Ky., will take place in Louisville on June 4. Lieut. Leigh Sypher of Fort Getty, S. C., is to be the best man, and Mrs. Samuel Holloway of Louisville matron of honor. Lieut. Geary is himself a Kentuckian, and was born and educated at Lexington. He is a member of the Staten Island Club, and the Catholic Club of New York City.

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The season in Paris, so far as the Americans are concerned, is over. The finale was the dinner given by Mrs. Bradley Martin at the Elysée Hotel, to which reference has already been made in this column. The American settlement was deeply grieved at the news of the death of Mrs. Meridith Read, who has lived abroad for a number of years. She was the widow of Gen. Meridith Read. Mrs. Read's daugbter is Mrs. Edward Spencer.

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Mrs. Astor will pass the next month in England. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Kernochan, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr will be here very soon. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have returned to England. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has been in Paris recently, but has gone back again to London.

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In London there is quite a little on hand, although the season is not as gay as expected. The greater part of the entertaining is done by Americans. As one cynical writer observed, in speaking of the coup d'oeil at Covent Garden, "all the tiaras are worn by Englishwomen and all the Englishwomen are Americans." At one of the last drawing rooms five American women instead of four—the usual number—were presented in the general circle. The five were Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mrs. Blow, Mrs. Newhouse, and Mrs. Carter. One of these ladies was added to the list by special desire of the King, and there is some guessing as to which was the one favored. It seems to be settled almost between Mrs. Newhouse and Mrs. Blow. Mrs. Newhouse has taken another opera box, and alternates between the two tiers. She has a number of apartments at Claridge's, and is entertaining a great deal.

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Yesterday the entire colony was at Hurlingham watching the polo games. William Waldorf Astor gives a large concert to-morrow evening, with all the stars of the musical season on the programme. There will be dinners and entertainments the entire week Mrs. Mackay has promised a cotillion a little later, and the Duchess of Marlborough is to entertain for Miss Deacon.

BRET HARTE PLAY FOR LONDON.

Written in Collaboration with Edgar Pemberton—To be Produced by Arthur Bourchier.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 31.—A play in which the late Bret Harte wrote in collaboration with Edgar Pemberton, and which was completed just before the former's death, will soon be produced by Arthur Bourchier.

Mr. Harte also made an important alteration in the last act of "Sue," which Charles Frohman intends to revive in America for Annie Russell.

DEATH OF WILLIAM D. MOORE.

Career of Brooklyn's ex-Deputy Fire Commissioner, Who Was Removed by Mr. Sturgis.

Ex-Deputy Fire Commissioner William D. Moore died on Friday at his home, 300 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, from a paralytic stroke. He was born in Ireland forty-four years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He served through the civil war, being first with the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn and afterward with the Seventy-first Regiment. Returning to Brooklyn, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the United States Marshal's Office, then under Anthony E. Campbell, and when Mr. Campbell became Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, Mr. Moore was appointed bookkeeper of the department and later became Chief Clerk, and in 1884 Commissioner Poillon made him Deputy Commissioner. He held this office for ten years, when he was made Secretary at the Fire Headquarters in Brooklyn, being removed from this position on April 19 last by Commissioner Sturgis.

Mr. Moore, who was a Democrat, made an effort to prevent his removal, claiming that he was a member of the uniformed force, but the case was decided against him. Mr. Moore was one of the originators of the Firemen's Pension Fund in Brooklyn.

Efforts that were made to have him retired on a pension failed because of the question which arose as to his being a member of the uniformed force. Friends of Mr. Moore claim that his removal after so long a service hastened his death, so deeply was he affected by it.

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN GERMANY.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 31.—Humperdinck has finished another fairy opera, which will have its first performance next season. He is keeping the libretto secret.

De Marchi sang for the first time in Berlin during the Verdi festival, which ended, Wednesday last, in "Otello." His invitation was due to the gala opera performance in New York, where Prince Henry heard him for the first time, and mentioned him to Emperor William.

The musical career of Rudolph Berger of the Berlin Royal Opera has been interrupted by a call to do military service in July and August, compelling him to cancel his engagement to sing the part of Amfortas in "Parsifal," at Baireuth. Hartleben's "Rose Monday" had its one hundred and fiftieth performance at the Deutsches Theatre yesterday evening.

At the Lessing Theatre a new comedy, "So Leben Wir," is having a great run, and has just been engaged for the stock companies of twenty other cities.

The Liszt festival at Weimar was concluded to-day with the unveiling of the Liszt statue.

KING EDWARD DELAYS PLAY.

Orders Change of Bill and Royal Party Arrives Half an Hour Late.

LONDON, May 31.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra twice visited the Imperial during the week.

The King did a very inconsiderate thing on Thursday.

Mme. Réjane had been announced to play "Zaza," but, on arriving at the theatre, the audience found a notice to the effect that, by the King's command, "Ma Cousine" was to be played instead.

The performance was, further, delayed over half an hour while awaiting the arrival of the royal party.

Josef Hofmann's American Tour.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 31.—Henry Wolfsohn, who has been in London since the middle of May, has arranged with a number of important artists for a tour of America during the coming season. They include Josef Hofmann, who begins his American tour in January, 1903.

Business Notices.

THE PATRONS OF THE LAFAYETTE PLACE BATHS are notified that the excavation of the underground road is now closed, so that carriages can drive to baths by way of 4th St. Open day and night. 18 Lafayette Place, New York.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

HABCOCK.—At his home, in Pawcatuck, Conn., on May 31, Nathan Babcock, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence on Tuesday, June 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BLEECKER.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 30, Henry Bleecker, son of the late William E. and Elizabeth R. Bleecker.
Funeral services from his late residence, 221 Paulison Av., Passaic, N. J., on Monday, June 2, on arrival of train leaving foot of Chambers St., New York, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Albany Rural Cemetery.

CONGER.—On Friday, May 30, 1902, at her residence, 134 West 82d St., Mary Starr, wife of Henry C. Conger.
Funeral service at Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Monday afternoon, June 2, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Rural Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

ESLER.—On Saturday, May 31, 1902, Catharine M., widow of Thomas Esler.
Funeral services at her late residence, 160 West 93d St., on Monday, June 2, 1902, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On May 30, at Boston, while on his way to his home in Maine, Carlos Mayhew Foster of this city.
Funeral at North Anson, Me.

HEYMAN.—Suddenly on Thursday, May 29, Edward Heyman, son of Nathan and Sarah Heyman, deceased.
Funeral from his late residence, 239 West 51st St., Sunday morning, June 1, at 9:30. Kindly omit flowers.

HOPKINS.—At Catskill, Saturday, May 31, Jane Vernon Hopkins, daughter of the late Caleb and Keturah Hopkins.
Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, June 3, at 3 P. M.

JACOBY.—On Thursday, the 29th inst., Rachel E., widow of Carl W. Jacoby.
Funeral service at her late residence, 211 East 29th St., on Sunday afternoon, June 1, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, May 31, in the 29th year of her age, Katharine Thompson, daughter of William J. and Mary P. Westcote and widow of Chester Winthrop Knapp.
Funeral services at the residence of her father, 53 West 85th St., on Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

LAPSLEY.—On Friday, May 30, at Atlantic City, in his 72d year, Samuel W., son of the late David and Anna W. Lapsley.
Interment at the convenience of the family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEGGITT.—Suddenly, at his late residence, Friday, May 30, aged 67 years, the Rev. John A. Leggitt, D. D., pastor Second Presbyterian Church.
Funeral service held at the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., Monday, June 2, at 3 P. M.

LENT.—Suddenly, in

Boston's Welcome to the French Delegates

THE COMMONWEALTH, THE CITY, AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY EXPRESS DELIGHT —AT THE NAVY YARD MAJOR BERTHELOT FELL AND HAD HIS LEG BROKEN—GEN. BRUGERE'S TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON AT A HISTORIC ELM.

BOSTON, May 31.—With a blue sky and the rays of a sun not too warm, this day opened delightfully for the members of the French Rochambeau mission who came here from Newport, R. I., last night, and are to spend here the last day of their stay in America. They set sail to-morrow on their own battleship, the Gaulois. To-day they received a welcome from the State, the City of Boston, and Harvard University.

The fullest enjoyment of the day was prevented by an accident to Major Berthelot, aide de camp to Gen. Brugère, while a part of the delegation was visiting the navy yard early in the day. While passing from the hall of the Commandant's house into the reception room, Major Berthelet slipped over a rug on the polished hardwood floor and fell. He was unable to rise, and he had to be assisted to a coach. Doctors found that one of the bones of the left leg had been fractured. As soon as possible the injured man was removed in the Government launch to the French battleship Gaulois, where the ship's physicians attended him. The accident caused some confusion and brought the visit to the navy yard to an end. Admiral Fournier and the others had been received with full honors by Admiral Johnson and his staff and the marines.

At 10 o'clock the delegation left the Somerset under the escort of the National Lancers, Capt. Frank C. Neal commanding, and proceeded to the State House, to make an official call upon Gov. Winthrop Murray Crane. With the delegates were President Roosevelt's special representatives, headed by the Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Pierce.

Gov. Crane, with his staff, received the visitors in the Executive Chamber. In leaving the guests walked through Memorial Hall, where Gen. Brugère and the Count de Rochambeau expressed admiration of the beauty of the rotunda. Mr. Renouard, the eminent French painter and engraver, who was with the party, representing the Ministry of Public Instruction, made sketches of various objects.

From the State House the delegation made an official call upon Mayor Collins at the City Hall, and from a stand on the grounds reviewed the Boston School Regiment, a thousand of the city's schoolboy soldiers, maching past. After the parade had passed carriages were taken to return to the Somerset, but on the way a stop was made at the Public Library. Gov. Crane and Mayor Collins returned the official calls.

A luncheon by the Commonwealth was served in the palm room of the hotel. The soon after noon. At the same time the ladies were entertained by Mrs. P. A. Collins, wife of the Mayor. Luncheon was served in the balroom of the hotel. The two daughters of Mayor Collins assisted their mother.

At the State's luncheon Gov. Crane spoke briefly, extending a welcome to the visitors, and proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. The Governor then gave a toast to President Loubet. Ambassador Cambon then arose and proposed in English a toast to the Governor of Massachusetts, repeating his toast in French.

Afterward the guests went to Harvard University. Before the arrival there were several picturesque incidents occurred. The visitors, escorted by the National Lancers, were driven through a part of Brookline and thence to Cambridge. At Soldiers Field, where the Harvard-Yale freshmen baseball game was in progress, the guests received a cordial reception. As the carriages were driven on to the ground the Harvard band struck up the inspiring air of "The Marseillaise." Then the Harvard contingent gave three long Harvard's and three times three for the French republic. The French delegates seemed to be interested in the baseball game.

The carriages were re-entered in less than half an hour and the party was driven through the Cambridge Parkway, reaching Brattls Street, and thence to the famous Washington elm on Garden Street, under which Gen. Washington took command of the American Army. Gen. Brugere was the first to alight from his carriage and walk up to the stone tablet under the aged elm. He held a bouquet of American Beauties and signalled his compatriots to gather about him. He spoke to them in French. He said:

"Here in this place, where Gen. Washington took command of the American Army, and which is really the birthplace of American independence, it seems entirely fitting—and I am very glad on behalf of the special mission and in behalf of the army of France—to place these flowers under this tree, in memory of Washington."

The General then placed the bouquet on a twig of the tree. This impressive tribute accomplished, the company moved on to the various points of interest about the college, stopping for a moment at the Agassiz Museum to view the famous collection of glass flowers.

All then repaired to Sanders Theatre, every seat of which was filled with students and residents of the city. The exercises were opened by President Charles W. Eliot. Speaking in English, he referred to the privilege of welcoming such a company of French gentlemen, and especially his privilege in introducing M. Croiset, the Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris.

The President first presented M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington. M. Cambon spoke in French. He expressed his great pleasure at meeting President Eliot and coming to Harvard. He referred to the object of the mission of the delegates to America, and dwelt for a moment upon the spirited patriotism which accompanied an occasion memorable on account of its connection with Rochambeau and Washington, who were compatriots.

After having saluted Harvard University in the name of the French Republic, M. Cambon introduced M. Croiset, who spoke at some length upon the University of Paris, which, he said, was the oldest in the Old World, as Harvard was the oldest in the New. In general, he made a plea for a closer relation between the two institutions of learning.

At the close of the exercises the guests walked to the Phillips Brooks house, in the college yard, where tea was served by the ladies of the Faculty. The reception was attended by the ladies who are traveling with the Rochambeau party. Escorted by the cavalry, the company returned to Hotel Somerset, where, at 8 o'clock, they were banquetted by the City of Boston.

HE SELLS TRAINED REPTILES.

Minnesota Man Has a Farm on Which to Raise Them—Rattlers Are His Specialty.

There is a man out in Minnesota who seems to be in league with a woman in Dublin to neutralize the good work St. Patrick did in driving the snakes out of Ireland. The Northwesterner is proprietor of the "Minnesota Snake Farm—rattlesnakes a specialty." He recently made a shipment of reptiles to the Dublin woman, Miss Anna Lewis by name. The consignment went on the good ship Saxonia, sailing from this port on May 17. But the shade of St. Patrick must have been hovering over the vessel, creating great anguish of spirit in passengers, crew, and living cargo. The snakes were a real Jonah, but one that could not be pitched overboard.

Just what happened on the trip is not a part of recorded history. It is known that when the crew learned there was a box of snakes in the hold of the vessel, bound for Ireland, there was a spirit of mutiny stalking aboard. It is also known that on May 27 the New York agent of the United States Express Company wrote this letter to the Minnesota snake breeder:

"Please take note that the steamship company advises us that they will not receive any more of this property. If is possible we can arrange with some other steamship line, but the Liverpool lines say they positively will not accept property of this character."

The letter of the express company to the shipper was elicited by a letter from him requesting information as to the date on which the snakes had left New York. His letter was written on a brilliantly illuminated letter head, red and green lettering occupying about half the page. In the centre of the page was a picture of the owner of the farm, prytographed with numerous snakes encircling his neck, arms, and chest.

That this enterprising man is abundantly able to stock Ireland with snakes is made evident by the various items of information on this letter head. The public is informed, for example, of the following facts: "All snakes fixed and broke to handle," and "Rattlers warranted to be safe for anybody to handle." On the reverse side of the letter is a price list of reptiles and other small animals, as follows:

Diamond back rattlers, 2½ feet to 5 feet, 50 cents to $2 each.
Yellow rattlers, 2 to 5 feet, 50 cents to $2 each.
Chicken snakes, 3 to 6 feet, 50 cents to $1.50 each.
Coach whips, 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents to $1 each.
Racers, (blue,) 3 to 6 feet, 50 cents to $1.25 each.
Milk snakes, 3 to 5 feet, 50 cents to $1.50 each.
Bull snakes, 4 to 8 feet, $1 to $3 each.
Water snakes, 2 to 4 feet, 25 cents to $1 each.
Spotted adders, 2 to 4 feet, 50 cents to $1 each.
Turtle heads, 4 to 6 feet, $1 to $3 each.
Cotton mouths, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents to $1 each.
Copper heads, 50 cents to $1 each.
Black snakes, $1 to $5 each.
Klagsnakes, $1 each.
Pythons and anacondas, (according to size,) $10 to $35 each.
Small snakes, for Bosco act, $10 to $25 a hundred.
Wildcats, (according to size and beauty,) $10 to $15 each.
Armadillos, $4 to $5 each.

The head of the Minnesota Snake Farm thus further enlightens the reader of his letter: "All poison snakes I fix permanently safe for any one, experienced or inexperienced, adult or child, to handle without fear of losing their life by being bitten. My fixed snakes I can guarantee safe to handle, as I have had twenty-one years of constant experience. Being the first person to fix rattlers safe to handle and guarantee them, I trust no one to fix snakes but myself. I put up dens of mixed snakes for $10, $20, $30, $50, and $90 that give good satisfaction. State whether you want snakes for Bosco act, eating or swallowing."

The local agent of the United States Express Company said the other day that he did not know to what extent it was intended to ship snakes to Ireland and that he had not as yet begun to negotiate with steamship companies on the subject. But even if those sent to Miss Anna Lewis arrived safely, he added, there would seem to be work enough already for another St. Patrick.

SIX TABLES IN ONE.

Novel Piece of Furniture Designed for Use in the Harvard Astronomical Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—One of the first results of the recent anonymous gift of $20,000 made to the Harvard Astronomical Observatory is a new study table for the Director's office. The table is probably unique among study tables the world over. It was worked out by Prof. Pickering and Mr. W. P. Gerrish, also of the observatory, and is practically six separate tables of ordinary size, each provided with its own bookcase. But instead of having to move around from table to table and from shelf to shelf, tables and book shelves move around to whoever is using them. These tables are joined to make one big circular table which revolves horizontally on an axis so that each section can be brought easily within working distance of a stationary office chair. The bookcase, situated in the centre of the table, revolves independently, so that any book may be brought within reach without disturbing the table itself.

The main axis of the table proper, the part used as a writing desk and covered with the materials of the various subjects which are constantly taking up the Director's personal attention, rises from floor to ceiling and turns slowly around as one section after another passes in review before the stationary chair in which the Director is seated. Above this table and in the centre of it is the special library containing all the books and pamphlets likely to be needed in the day's work. But there are really six little libraries, and between each of them another smaller triangular compartment for pens, ink, mucilage, letter scales, paper weights, and all the other things that accumulate on an ordinary desk.

Each section is about four feet long by two deep and in addition has two good-sized drawers for stationery, stamps, envelopes, measuring charts, diagrams, photograph slides, and the other paraphernalia of modern astronomy. One section is, therefore, for scientific correspondence. Two sections are devoted to photometry—the constant record of the light or brightness of the stars. Another section is for studying and comparing the records of the thousands of spectroscopic photographs yearly taken by the observatory instruments. Another is devoted to the proof sheets of the observatory annals, bulletins, and catalogues. The new revolving table is thus very like the whole observatory in miniature. In fact, every bit of scientific information that goes out from the observatory will ride round and round upon it in process of being digested.

Still Waving the Bloody Shirt.

(By Sidney Herbert in The Savannah Morning News.)

Bishop Kelley, in his Memorial Day address gave "A Fellow Named Miles" about as "hot a roast" as falls to the lot of mortals here on earth, and I am fearful that if said Miles was in "purgatory" he could not depend upon the prayers of the Bishop to get him out. It seems strange to me that Senators and Representatives in Congress can overlook the brutal treatment given Jefferson Davis by Gen. Miles, and yet pour out their "vials of wrath" upon Gen. Chaffee for supposed or actual cruelties to insurgents in the Philippines. Bishop Keiley may have been somewhat "stirred up" in his feeling of righteous indignation, but in the main his characterization of the insuitng and brutal treatment visited upon Mr. Davis by Gen. Miles himself, or under his orders, was none too strong.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND HERE

The Mining Expert and Friend of Cecil Rhodes Talks.

He Thinks the South African Englishman's Will Is to be Interpreted Liberally—Looking for Peace in the Transvaal Soon.

According to John Hays Hammond, the mining expert and friend of the late Cecil Rhodes, who reached this city from England on the Lucania yesterday, that part of the Rhodes will bearing upon the subject of scholarships for American young men is to be administered more in its spirit than its letter.

"It was the dream of Mr. Rhodes," said Mr. Hammond, "to bring the American and British peoples into closer friendship. He conceived the idea that if American young men went to Oxford for their education they would form friendships with Englishmen which would be kept up through life, and thereby instill a general spirit of understanding between the men of the two countries.

"But Mr. Rhodes was no man for detail, and his administrators—several of whom I saw while in England—recognize the deficiences of his will in its details. They will consult with representative Americans as to the best manner of allotting these scholarships, to insure that the men who go to Oxford shall be Americans who will inspire respect in England, and at the same time remain truly American in sentiment.

"Lord Grey, Lord Rosebery, and Dr. Jameson are among the administrators of the will. They are able men, and will do what will most truly effect the real objects Mr. Rhodes had in view. I saw Dr. Jameson in London. He had just returned from South Africa. For the past year he had spent most of his time caring for Mr. Rhodes, and he had many interesting things to say of him personally.

"England is saying things of Rhodes now that were never said before he died. Englishmen are beginning to realize that he was the greatest man of their number in this age. They are seeing the great possibilities which lay in the work which he laid the foundations for.

"Mr. Rhodes's death has had no effect upon mining in South Africa, for he had taken no active part in this work for several years before his death. Preparations are being made to push forward the work in these mines as rapidly as possible now that peace is so nearly at hand. Large machinery contracts will doubtless be fulfilled now which were suspended during the war.

"That peace is almost at hand there can be no doubt. The Boers are of course striving for all the concessions they can get, and, as they are a slow-moving people, they have no desire to bring things to a head any sooner than is necessary. At the same time they acknowledge themselves whipped, and formal peace will very soon be declared.

"It won't take long to establish real peace when it is formally declared, for the moral support will be withdrawn from all the commandoes still in the field. There may be some brigandage for a time afterward, but it won't last long. And when peace is restored the development of the country will go forward very rapidly."

Mr. Hammond went to England and Europe to attend several Directors' meetings with a view to pushing forward work on South African mines more vigorously after peace is established. He also floated a British company, with a capital of £820,000, to operate the Camp Bird Mine of Ouray, Col. It is his intention to open other American properties to British capital.

Mr. Hammond says he does not expect to return to South Africa for some time in the future. He will make his headquarters in this city.

STEEL STOCK CONVERSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An influentially signed request for three months' delay was last Saturday cabled to the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation from here. The result is given in the telegraphic report of the meeting in The Daily Mail of Tuesday: "The management, of course, had a large majority of proxies, but the minority protested in impassioned speeches. The Directors were asked why the conversion was necessary, and why the operation was not conducted without an enormously expensive syndicate. They did not answer, and refused to postpone the meeting."

In this extraordinary affair, the conundrum which puzzles me is this: Why, if the corporation is as prosperous as the Directors say it is, are they in such an indecent haste to reduce their income from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent. and take a mortgage security? If the corporation is not as prosperous as they say it is, how dare they, being Trustees, incumber the property which they manage with a mortgage in their own favor for $200,000,000?

Note how painful and embarrassing to sensitive men of honor will their position be if—through unavoidable misfortunes or their own reckless mismanagement—the corporation shall one day be unable to meet the new fixed charge of $10,800,000 they are forcing upon it. They will then have to foreclose on themselves, and for their own protection they will have to cut out all the stock, both preferred and common.

The circular of the Directors contained a financial fallacy which one would not expect from such experienced financiers as Mr. J. P. Morgan and his partner, the Chairman of the Finance Committee. These gentlemen invited the stockholdere to increase the mortgage debt of the corporation by $200,000,000 without a dollar of direct consideration, because it would thereby gain the following advantage, and this, mark you, is the only inducement they can think of. They say, speaking of the $250,000,000 mortgage: "The consequent $14,000,000 reduction of dividend payments, as compared with the $12,500,000 increase of interest, would result in a net annual saving of $1,500,000, exceeding by $490,000 the annual sinking fund contribution of $1,010,000 required by the proposed mortgage."

Now, to me it seems that Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. Perkins fail to understand the difference between interest on a debt and a dividend on stock. The interest is a sum which the corporation is forced to pay out of its resources, although it may be working at a loss, and it is a fixed charge on the assets. The dividend is not a charge on the assets; it is only payable out of profits; it is the residue of the profits, which the corporation—having liberally supplied its own needs in the way of reserve funds, &c.—has no use for, and which it, therefore, distributes to its stockholders.

Apply this distinction to the case in point. Supposing that, after paying the interest and sinking fund on the corporation's first mortgage, there should be just $14,000,000 on hand. Under the Directors' scheme, before it could use a dollar for its own needs, the corporation would have to pay out $13,510,000 as interest and sinking fund for the $250,000,000 mortgage, and it would be left with the pittance of $490,000 with which to make good its necessary reserves. But without the conversion scheme, the only forced payment out of the $14,000,000 would be $2,700,000, being the interest and sinking fund on the $50,000,000 mortgage. It would, therefore, be left with the handsome sum of $11,300,000, instead of only $490,000, and out of this it would be able to make good its reserves and supply all its corporate needs; having done that, it would distribute the residue, which it did not want itself, among its stockholders.

As I see it, therefore, the proposed conversion scheme, instead of increasing the saving power of the corporation even by the trivial sum of $490,000, would decrease it by $10,810,000, being the difference between the $13,510,000 fixed charges under the mortgage for $250,000,000 and the $2,700,000 fixed charges under the $50,000,000 mortgage. JOHN TREHANE.

Upper Norwood, England, May 24, 1902.

Spitting in Smoking Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can THE TIMES, as a leader in questions of public decency, do anything toward agitating the question as to why all railroads running out of New York should not be obliged to place cuspidors in their ordinary smokers?

Since the evils of promiscuous spitting have been so thoroughly demonstrated, has not the necessity for making this provision been strangely overlooked?

M. A. BARNETT.

Bayshore, L. I., May 31, 1902.

ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Advices from Constantinople state that various regulations which have lately been enforced are increasing disaffection in the ranks of military and civil officers.

Military officers are prohibited from entering cafés and beer halls, as they may there come into contact with Europeans and read foreign papers, from which they may imbibe ideas which are considered in the Turkish capital dangerous and seditious.

Government officials of high rank are forbidden to reside in the islands or distant suburbs in the Marmora, whence they may easily reach some passing steamer and escape abroad. Fishing licenses are refused to natives and foreigners alike, except, of course, to native professional fishermen, for fear that they may facilitate the flight of discontented subjects of the Porte.

This fear and the smuggling of arms, which is believed to be going on both in Constantinople and the provinces, are the main reasons for the prohibition to foreigners to fish in Turkish waters—a measure which, being contrary to the treaties, has elicited a protest from the powers and led to an exchange of notes between the Porte and the Embassies.

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO.

Russell Sage Said to be About the Only Millionaire Who Can Be Found Here All Year Round.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

New York City is again attempting to explain, in a manner satisfactory to herself, why it is that several Chicago millionaires have taken up their residence on Manhattan Island in the last few years.

In this latest effort to appease her vanity New York utterly ignores the fact that these millionaires left Chicago to escape the attentions of Chicago's City Government. It seems to suit her fancy better to declare that they were attraced by the superior advantages that New York is able to offer men of wealth. Acting as her own mouthpiece in this connection, she sets forth: "There are more luxuries in New York for those who can afford to pay for them than in Chicago, and if the millionaire is socially ambitious for himself and children this city offers the greatest prizes."

The inference here is plain. We are told in so many words that after a man becomes a millionaire in Chicago he cannot, hard as he may try, command all the luxuries he is willing to pay for. Moreover, if he be socially ambitious, he will be doing himself and his children a great injustice by remaining away from New York City, where all the luxuries and social advantages that he could reasonably seek would be within his reach.

Nevertheless a great many Chicago millionaires remain in Chicago. Nevertheless, also, a great many Chicago millionaires who were forced, in self-defense, to move themselves and their intereste to New York within the last few years are looking hopefully for a favorable opportunity to return.

If it is true that New York is such a delightful place of residence, is it not remarkable that so few New York millionaires live there? Except when business urgently requires their presence on Manhattan Island, it is almost the rule to find them somewhere else. Even the millionaires who have moved to New York from Chicago and other parts of the country are seldom to be found there.

John W. Gates, for example, makee it a point to be out of New York as much as possible. Andrew Carnegie can be found generally in Great Britain. Charles M. Schwab takes advantage of every opportunity either to run out to South Chicago or over to Monte Carlo. The Vanderbilts may be safely addressed for the greater part of the year at Newport or Biltmore.

Chauncey Depew balances between the National Capital and Buckingham Palace. Charles T. Yerkes resides in New York, but lives in London. John Pierpont Morgan in these days is either just returned from Europe or about to take passage for Southampton. There are times in New York when the only millionaire of any fame who seems resigned to being in town is Russell Sage.

It may be that New York has more luxuries to offer than Chicago, and more social advantages, but the contention is hardly borne out by the fact that the richest people of New York are to be found in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European capitals for a large part of every year, while the less wealthy flock to the suburbs, or even to Hoboken and Long Island City, to relieve the strain of doing business on Manhattan Island.

PICKLE A MYSTERIOUS BOAT.

Made by a Silent Inventor and Guarded by a Smiling Watchman at City Island.

She hasn't been named yet with the ceremony of breaking a bottle of champagne over her bow, but the residents of that quiet little town on the Sound, City Island, have described her as "Pickle," because she resembles in shape and color the cucumber before it has gone through the necessary chemical process to make it an article of table delicacy.

Pickle is a boat, a submarine boat. Beyond that information concerning her is kept as dark and mysterious as the plans of the fort of Kronstadt. Some of the other residents of the town have referred to Pickle as the boat which will make City Island famous. Ask any of the cab drivers at the railroad station where the submarine boat is and they will reply invariably: "Oh, you mean Pickle. Jump in."

Pickle was launched for the second time about three weeks ago, having been classed as a land lubber during the Winter when she was in the yards and guarded, even during the most inclement nights of the cold weather, lest some one should discover the great secret that may make her a rival of Holland's boats for submarine use. She floats lazily off Robert Jacob's shipyards. Her inventor is J. C. Carter, who, until a short time ago, was a resident of City Island, but has moved to Manhattan. The neighbors say that he moved to escape the importunities of the searchers of information concerning his boat. He goes to the island every day and works with his watchman, who has been nicknamed "Carter's Man Friday" by the shipyard men.

Friday's identity is as much a mystery as the mechanism of the boat. He can be found any day basking in the sun on top of the boat. He smiles but does not talk when questions are put to him concerning the great mystery beneath the porthole where his employer is at work.

Mr. Carter on the way to the boat each morning nods to any acquaintances he happens to meet, but never speaks. When he descends to the boat Friday pulls the ladder down and the inventor disappears through a hole and then sight of him is lost until night. In the meanwhile Friday sleeps covered by a sheet of canvas with a newspaper over his head.

The boat—the part which can be seen above the water-line—is cigar-shaped. At the blunt end she has a long snout. She is wide at the centre. It is said that she draws about eight feet of water and is about fifty feet in length and fifteen feet in width. She has a turret deck, which is covered by canvas at present. When puffs of wind lift the coverings, tanks of many sizes and shapes, single and in pairs, can be seen. It is believed that during the past year a thousand persons have visited the boat, but no one ever got aboard of her except the mysterious inventor.

The boat was built in Connecticut and was several years ago. It has been reported that she attempted a descension off Bridgeport at one time. The inventor afterward decided to make over and change her mechanism, and that is what he is doing at present.

"They poked fun at Holland, Edison, Morse, Franklin, Westinghouse, and many other great inventors," one of the shipyard men remarked. "Perhaps after all Pickle will some day ram holee in the big warships. Who knows?"

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Send 5c. for Children's VARTRAY BROWNIE TRANSFER PICTURE BOOK.

STATE ELECTION IN OREGON TO-MORROW

Democratic Candidate for Governor Said to Have a Chance.

Legislature to be Elected That Will Choose a United States Senator—Simon's Defeat Seems Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 31.—At the general election Monday a full set of State officers, two Congressmen, and county officers will be chosen in Oregon. In Portland City officers are also to be elected, and a vote is to be taken on the adoption of a new city charter, framed with much care by a special commission created by the Legislature. An initiative and referendum amendment to the State Constitution is also to be voted upon.

The chief contest for State office is on the Governor. The Republicans renominated most of the other State officers, and there is no doubt that they will be elected. But the present Republican Governor, T. T. Geer, failed of renomination, and his friends are not likely to support the man who was successful, W. J. Furnish, a banker and politician of Pendleton, who wae a very active Democrat up to the time of the first Bryan campaign. Mr. Furnish's opponent on the Democratic ticket is George E. Chamberlain, who was formerly Attorney General of the State, and is now Prosecuting Attorney in this county. He was elected to his present office two years ago on a citizens' ticket, and in the face of a normal Republican plurality of 4,000 in a total vote of 18,000. But to be elected Governor he must overcome a Republican plurality of 13,000 in a total of less than 90,000 votes. His opponents concede that he will reduce the Republican plurality very greatly, and he may entirely overcome it.

Seventy-seven of a total of ninety members of the Legislature are to be elected, and that Legislature is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Joseph Simon, whose term will expire next March. Mr. Simon was chosen in 1899, as a Republican, to succeed Senator Mitchell, whose re-election in 1897 was defeated by the failure of the Legislature to organize that year. Mr. Mitchell was chosen to succeed G. W. McBride, and is now Mr. Simon's colleague. But they are inharmonious bedfellows and belong to opposite wings of the Republican Party in their own State. The Republican primaries went against Mr. Simon in Multnomah, his home and the chief county of the State, so the organization of the Republican Party in this county and State was taken from his hands. His friends have combined with the Democrats in the nomination of a citizens' ticket in this county, and if they should win they would cut considerable figure in the coming Senatorial election. But it is not deemed possible that Mr. Simon can be re-elected.

By a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, candidates for United States Senator may get on the popular ballot upon nomination by convention or by petition. The only effect of a popular ballot for Senator will be advisory, indicating to the Legislature how the candidate stands among the people. The Democrats in State Convention nominated C. E. S. Wood, a Portland attorney, as their choice for United States Senator. Retiring Gov. Geer was nominated by petition as a Republican. Of course Geer will get a greater popular vote than Wood, but that does not mean that he will be elected by the Legislature. There are others in the field, among whom is State Senator C. W. Fulton of Astoria, who has formally declared his candidacy, and Sol Hirsch of Portland, who has not. H. W. Scott, editor of The Portland Oregonian, is much talked of for the office, but he declares in his paper that he is not a candidate. The Oregonian, however, has been the soul and brains of the Republican campaign, which a great many people think makes Mr. Scott the logical candidate for Senator if the Republican ticket shall win at the contested points. If it should fail, therefore, will be almost certainly a bad mix in the Senatorial election.

The Republican organization in this State is now favorable to Senator Mitchell, but the Senator is somewhat embarrassed by obligations to two or three of the aspirants to succeed Simon, and it cannot be said now just how he will exert his influence in the election of his own colleague. The Oregonian, which formerly opposed Senator Mitchell with great vehemence, is now reconciled to him.

There is no doubt that Congressman Tongue will be re-elected in the First District, and J. N. Williamson will succeed Congressman Moody in the Second, both being Republican.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING HOTELS.

One of Two Prisoners Arrested Had a Guest's Missing Watch and Chain.

Locked up at Police Headquarters are two men who the police say have been stealing from hotels. They gave their names as Henry Hubel, nineteen years old, and John Forrer, bakers, of 88 Second Avenue. The specific charge against the men is made by August Zimmerman, proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel, at Chambers and West Streets. The men, according to Detective Sergts. Summers, Brown, and Braun, who made the arrest, got positions at the hotel and then departed with linen and 300 cakes of soap.

It is also charged that they entered the room of Edward Cuthbert, a guest at the hotel, and took his watch and chain. They were arrested on Friday, and yesterday they were taken to Jefferson Market Court and remanded for examination on Monday. The police say that when arrested Hubel had the missing watch and Forrer the chain. They also had, according to the police, a number of pawn tickets.

An Unexpected Result.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Walter Schlichter, the well-known referee and writer on sporting topics, tells of a friend who was a conspicuous victim of the craze for bicycling that marked the mid-nineties. He talked wheel, breathed wheel, and oozed wheel from morning to night. His jewelry reproduced salient parts of the "bike"; he talked of "resiliency" and "periphery"; and he and his wife bought new "models" as regularly as September rolled around.

The respective agents of patterns had been soliciting them for an order when, a few yeare ago, the time came for new wheels. He expected to become a father in the near future, however, and told the agents to wait until after the event. When the event was due, he was called to Chicago on business, but left word that the decision regarding the new wheels depended altogether on the newcomer, and arranged that, if a boy, the name "Victor" should be wired him, and if a girl, the name "Columbia." But even his enthusiasm was dampened when he received a telegram from the nurse reading:

"Tandem. All three doing well."

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125th Street, West.

Ladies' Suits and Skirts. Third Floor.

WALKING SUITS, of light weight all wool rainproof Covert Cloth, Eton or double breasted Jacket effect, leather trimmings, colors gray, Oxford or brown, value 25.00 ..... 16.95
ETON SUITS, of all wool Canvas Cloth, prettily trimmed and made over drop, colors gray, tan or blue, value 22.50 ..... 12.95
WALKING OR DRESS SKIRTS, of Mohair, unlined, finely tailored, colors blue or black, value 8.00 ..... 5.25
WALKING SKIRTS, of best quality all wool Melton, Cheviots or Hair Stripes, flare or flounce effect, heavily stitched colors, black, Oxford, gray or tan, value 7.50 ..... 4.95

Silks---Underpriced. Main Floor.

BLACK TAFFETA, pure silk, an extra good quality, 19 in. wide, reg. 65c. per yd. 49c
BLACK ALL SILK PLISSE GRENADINE, the newest weave, 45 in. wide, reg. 1.29 per yd. 89c
ALL SILK SATIN FOULARD, best quality, a large variety of styles, 24 in. wide, reg. 1.00 per yd. 65c
COLORED TAFFETA SILK, the newest street and evening shades, 19 in. wide, reg. 85c. per yd. 69c

Tempting Prices in Dress Goods. Second Floor.

ALL WOOL GRANITE SUITINGS, the newest colorings and black, 46 in. wide, reg. 75c. per yd. 59c
ALL WOOL OXFORD HOMESPUN SUITINGS, in all the latest mixtures, 52 in. wide, reg. 85c. per yd. 69c
ALL WOOL BLACK CHEVIOT SUITINGS, a exceptionally good quality, 50 in. wide, reg. 75c. per yd. 59c
BLACK ENGLISH BROADCLOTH, Twilled back, a fine grade and finish, 52 in. wide, reg. 1.25 per yd. 89c

Wash Dress Fabrics. Second Floor.

GRASSMERE LAWNS, a very sheer fabric, fine quality, in a large variety of styles and colorings, reg. 12½c. per yd., on Monday 6½c
HEMSTITCHED SATIN STRIPED BATISTES, all colors, reg. 39c. per yard, on Monday 23c

Beds and Bedding. Fourth Floor.

ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, complete, with all-steel wire Spring, soft top Eureka Mattress and one all-feather Pillow, entire outfit, reg. 9.00 ..... 6.69
WHITE ENAMELLED STEEL BEDSTEADS, heavy chills and filling, all sizes, reg. 4.00 ..... 2.49
AFRICAN FIBRE MATTRESSES, soft top and bottom, with 5-inch border, all sizes, reg. 5.00 ..... 3.35
PILLOWS, of pure white live geese feathers, 3 lbs. weight, covered with best A. C. A. ticking, size 22x30, reg. 2.55 ..... 1.79

Rugs and Mattings. Fourth Floor.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, Oriental designs and colors:
Size 8.3x10.6 ft., reg. 30.00 ..... 23.50
Size 9x12 ft., reg. 35.00 ..... 27.50
CHINA MATTINGS, heavy quality, per roll of 40 yds.:
Reg. 6.50 7.50
At 4.50 5.50
BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, best quality, choice designs and colors:
Size 8.3x10.6 ft., reg. 22.50 ..... 18.50
Size 9x12 ft., reg. 25.00 ..... 20.00
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Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers to order—best materials, first-class work; lowest prices. Estimates gratis.
Curtains and Blankets Cleaned equal to new. Let us call for them now—we'll store them free during the Summer.
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125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Aves.



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La Grecque Bust-Suppotring Corset Cover.

A Full Bust

is always firm and shapely in our

Bust-Supporting Corset Cover,

BECAUSE

It takes the place of a fitted lining and enables a very full figure to wear an extreme low bust corset without shifting or sagging over the top.

It covers the corset and the entire bust without seams, wrinkles or fullness anywhere.

It is indispensable to the full figure in the shirt waist season.

Price $1.50, $2.00, $3.00.

VAN ORDEN,
164 5th Av., Between 21st and 22d Sts. New York.

HIDE AND LEATHER BANK

Large Transfers of Stock to New Interests Announced.

Present Capital of $500,000 May Be Increased to $10,000,000—No Change In Officers.

The Hide and Leather National Bank will soon move into the front row of National banks in this city if plans now on foot are carried out. It is proposed to increase its capital stock, which at present is $500,000, to $5,000,000, or, possibly, $10,000,000.

These plans have been under consideration for some weeks, and the fact that some changes in the bank were being considered became known and caused all kinds of reports to be circulated in Wall Street. These are now set at rest by a statement regarding the affairs of the bank which was made yesterday by Clarence Foote, cashier of the bank. Mr. Foote said:

"There have been large transfers of stock to individuals recently, but not to another institution. There is no proposition of the bank's being acquired by another corporation. These transfers of stock were made at an agreed price of $375 a share. The highest previous price was $190. It is proposed to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $5,000,000, or, possibly, $10,000,000. Deposits, which are now $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, will, it is expected, be thereby increased from $30,000,000 up.

"Probably one-half of the present Board of Directors will resign to make way for representatives of the new interests. This will probably be done within a week. The officers of the bank will remain the same. The names of the new interests will be made public as soon as the transaction is completed."

D. S. Ramsay is President of the Hide and Leather National Bank and Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is Vice President. The bank is located at 100 William Street, the southeast corner of John Street.

An Important Personage.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did you see that distinguished-looking man who came down the aisle of the theatre and whispered in Mrs. Giddypate's ear?"

"Yes, I saw him."

"He looked like a perfect stranger, too."

"Guess he was."

"It's astonishing the way that woman goes on. Could you hear what the man said?"

"Yes, I heard it."

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'Madam, please remove your hat.' It was the chief usher."

GIRL IMMIGRANT'S DEMENTIA.

Adelia Glynn, from Galway, Thinks a Plot Exists to Poison Her and Refuses Food.

In the steerage of the steamship Celtic there arrived yesterday a girl who is afflicted with a peculiar form of insanity. Her name is Adelia Glynn. She is twenty years old, and she comes from Galway, Ireland. Her hallucination is such that she has refused for five days to partake of any kind of food, believing that some one is trying to poison her. The girl will be examined by doctors from the Marine Hospital to-day, and if found incurable, she will be deported.

None of the officers on the steamship would admit that the girl was insane, and attributed her malady to other causes. It was said by a steward on the ship, however, that nourishment had to be administered to her during the voyage in capsule form, each time after a struggle with the ship's doctor and two stewards. The girl is now greatly emaciated, and fears for her life are entertained.

A Philadelphia Man's Thrift.

From The Philadelphia Times.

His acquaintances have been laughing for the past fortnight at an up-town beau renowned alike for his vanity and tight-fistedness. He had been devoted in his attentions to the pretty daughter of a wealthy widow of the neighborhood; but the mother is a bit of a Mrs. Malaprop who has unconsciously ruined more than one good opportunity for the daughter. The beau in question had been a persistent wooer, but, so far as is known, had kept the expenses of his courtship down to mere carfare.

He called one recent evening, and was entertained by the mother pending the completion of the daughter's toilette. The mother showed him a box of superb roses from one of the most fashionable of the local florists, and told him they had been sent "monotonous—without any card, you know." Thrift led him into mendacity, and he said he had sent them.

"You did?" questioned the mother.

"Well, if you bought the flowers, you are no longer monotonous."

He told the whole story in pennywise glee to a friend, who, a day or two later, dropped into the florist's to learn the identity of the anonymous sender, and was told that the mother herself had bought the flowers and sent them to the daughter. Those who know the persons concerned are divided between admiration for the old lady's nerve in the face of the beau's fib and wonder as to the meaning of her second employment of the word "monotonous."

RESULTS OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

Waiting for the Formation of a New Ministry.

Uncertainty About the Outcome of the Proceedings of the Chamber—Waldeck-Rousseau and the Humbert-Crawford Exposure.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 23.—The results of the French elections are precisely what was foreshadowed in these columns on Sunday three weeks ago, when the first polling took place. A larger majority than ever, favorable to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's policy, has been returned to the Chamber. In the ordinary course of things the Government, after placing a formal resignation in the hands of the President of the Republic, would have been requested by him to resume office, and would undoubtedly have complied. But M. Waldeck-Rousseau is determined to retire, so that the Cabinet disappears. It will simply carry on the current business of the country until a new ministry can be formed, and will not even make a statement to the new Chamber.

It is announced officially that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's reasons for taking this step are due to ill-health and fatigue, and no doubt that is in a primary degree true. The present Cabinet has always been in the strictest sense a one-man Cabinet, and the herculean task which M. Waldeck-Rousseau undertook of welding the Chamber to his will, and after the Chamber the electorate, would have exhausted the energies of the strongest statesman, even if a serious illness and a nearly fatal carriage accident had not been added to the general hardships of the situation. M. Waldeck-Rousseau's plea of ill-health is in no sense of the term "diplomatic," but he adds another reason which cannot be gainsaid seriously—namely, that the task which he set himself when he took over the reins of government has been completed satisfactorily. He undertook to settle the Dreyfus case definitely and forever and to save the Republican régime from being overturned.

He is justified in claiming that he has attained his end; and now, of course, it only remains for his successors to carry on the good work. But this is just where the difficulty begins. There are certainly no members of the Cabinet other than M. Waldeck-Rousseau capable of doing what he has done. They all lack either the intellectual authority or the practical experience of their chief. The general color of the new Chamber is Radical, with a disposition toward Socialism, the combined Radical and Radical Socialist groups numbering 211. To these may be added 46 Ministerial Socialists of the Millerand type, making 257 in all. The moderate Republicans elected on the Ministerial ticket are only 125 in number, and they make a much less imposing show than in the last two Legislatures.

Could M. Waldeck-Rousseau, had he remained in office, have continued to secure by his magnetic personality the fidelity of this large and even preponderating group of Radicals and Socialists, while practically ignoring the principles which they have been elected to establish? In all probability he could and would have done so. It has been the fate of the Radical programme hitherto to figure exclusively at the polls or on the banner of the opposition in Parliament; the Radicals themselves have never thought of applying it when the Ministerial power was in their hands.

But in the absence of M. Waldeck-Rousseau it is very difficult to predict what the Chamber may do. The leader of the Radical Party in the last Legislature but one was M. Cavaignac, the introducer of the Income Tax bill, but his views on the Dreyfus case have made him a Nationalist. M. de Freycinet has always classed himself as a Radical, and though he is known to have no wish for a revival of the "Affaire," his record in connection with it is such as to render his presence in the new Cabinet, either as its chief or as Minister of War, extremely difficult. The compact body of forty-six Nationalists will act as a sliding weight in anxious divisions, settling the fate of a Ministry in one way or another. They can be relied upon to make the most of this useful strategic position, being a noisy and intriguing band.

There are 148 Conservatives and Anti-ministerial Republicans and 2 uncompromising Collectivist Socialists. The Conservatives and Anti-ministerials may, if they like, join hands on given issues with the Moderate Republicans, (125,) and check-mate a Radical Ministry, or may be sufficiently influential to necessitate the inclusion of a moderate element in a Cabinet even if the latter be Radical in name, strong enough to render impossible any serious legislation of a Radical tendency. Republican concentration has been the great cry for a decade past, but it seems to be as far off as ever. Elected to back up M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Chamber will now be left to its own devices, and a rather weary session made up of squabbles and crises and profitless from a legislative point of view seems to be the most likely outcome.

As if to gave the public a new bone to quarrel over in place of the "affaire" M. Waldeck-Rousseau has exploded the Humbert-Crawford case upon an astonished world at the precise moment of his resignation. That there is something more than a mere coincidence in these two events coming together I am seriously fain to believe. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has every right to be proud of the fact that years back he described the Humberts as the greatest swindlers of the century. Had it been left for a future Government to unmask them it is certain that his enemies would have accused him of tacit complicity in their crimes. As it is he shows his hands to be perfectly clean, and leaves to his successors the by no means facile task of coping with the sheaves of social and political scandal which must eventually be harvested from this astounding adventure unless it is hushed up. Already the names of the late M. Felix Faure and of M. Perivier, the former President of the Court of Appeal, who tried Zola, are mentioned in connection with the case.

What the Humberts have done is wonderful enough; but what they tried unsuccessfully to do was more amazing. When M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, returned from a fruitless heiress hunt in the States, (this was in his simple Deputy days,) he nearly fell into an ingenious marriage trap set him by the astute Mme. Humbert. But Mlle. Eve Humbert has not been able to grace the Palais Bourbon by joining the escutcheons of Daurignac and Deschanel. In legal circles little sympathy is felt for M. Du Buit, at one time bâtonnier, or President of the Paris bar, who had such entire faith in his clients, and there is a rumor afloat that he will be asked an explanation of his conduct by his colleagues. Such a proceeding would be another triumph for M. Waldeck-Rousseau, whose hand M. Du Buit refused to shake after the former's onslaught upon the Humberts. ROWLAND STRONG.

Yacht Virginia in English Waters.

LONDON, May 31.—The steam yacht Virginia, owned by Isaac Stern, and belonging to the New York Yacht Club, which sailed from New York May 20 for Southampton, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

Catholic Interests in Spain.

MADRID, May 31.—It is announced that the Vatican authorities have intimated their willingness to agree to some slight modifications of the concordat upon condition that satisfactory guarantees be given for the safeguarding of the interests of Catholic residents in Spain. So far 2,746 Catholic religious associations have registered with the police.

DIXIE STARTS FOR NEW YORK.

Mont Pelee Is Again In Violent Eruption—The North Craters Belching Torrents of Mud.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 31, 7 P. M.—The United States steamer Dixie arrived here from St. Vincent last night and left early this morning for New York. Prof. Robert T. Hill, United States Government geologist, and Mr. Russell are passengers on the Dixie.

George Kennan and his party are still up country.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the submarine cable broke again, and at 2 o'clock Mont Pelée was in violent eruption. Reports received here say the north craters are pouring great torrents of mud in the direction of Vive. Yesterday evening there was an enormous eruption of steam and ashes. This morning a correspondent of a New York newspaper went to St. Pierre with the Government party engaged in burning the bodies of the victims of the first eruption, but the party was forced to leave, the volcano throwing out threatening volumes of black smoke and loud detonations being heard.

The Riviere Blanche is again the course of a torrent of intensely hot mud, giving off steam and falling into the sea. A portion of the party which went to St. Pierre this morning was in considerable danger, and the Captain of the boat which took the newspaper correspondent and his companions to the ruined town says he will not return there again.

United States Consul Ayme took breakfast this morning with Special Delegate Block, who is desirous that the people of the United States should believe that the authorities are acting effectively and without loss of time. Delegate Block deprecates the criticism of the course of the authorities by uninformed correspondents. He will begin an extended tour through the island Monday or Tuesday.

The re-establishment of business in Fort de France is restoring confidence, and the work of relieving the distress in distant districts is being effectively carried out by a well-perfected organization.

GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENT.

Carriage Party Struck by a Fast Train on the Erie—Two Children Killed.

GREENVILLE, Penn., May 31. — At a grade crossing of the Erie Railroad near Sugar Grove, six miles east of here, an accident this evening almost blotted out one family and maimed for life every member of another.

The dead are:

McCLURE, ETHEL, aged 7.
McCLURE, BEETIE, aged 12.

Injured:

McCLURE, Mrs. CHARLES; cannot survive the night.
OWENS, JOHN W., aged 50; left arm broken, cut about head and face, severe contusions on body.
OWENS, Mrs. JOHN; ear almost severed, entire cheek torn open, and badly bruised.
OWENS, MARY, aged 12; bruised and shaken up.

The party occupied a double-seated carriage on the way to visit relatives at Jamestown, Penn. The crossing is on a stretch where the trains attain great speed. The carriage was struck by Train No. 3, which was running at about sixty miles an hour, Mrs. McClure and her two daughters occupied the rear seat and they received the full shock of the collision.

FIERCE FIRE IN ARIZONA.

Raging in a Mountain Forest for Three Days—Camps in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, May 31.—For three days, a fierce fire has been raging in the forests of Huachuca Mountains, and timber worth hundreds of thousands of dollars has been destroyed. The fire is spreading rapidly along the slope, and there is no hope of stopping it. The watershed that supplies Tombstone is in the direct path of the fire, and a force of men is at work laboring to stop the progress of the blaze there. Flames and smoke can be seen from Tombstone.

Many prospectors are in the mountains, but they have escaped danger. The fire will cause much damage by the destruction of small mining camps, and therefore it has created much consternation in that part of the Territory. The smoke and flames have the appearance of coming from volcanoes in eruption in the Huachuca Range.

BANK PRESIDENT HURT.

Ladder Broke While He Was Reaching for a Chicken in a Coop.

Ephraim A. Walker, President of the Seventeenth Ward Bank in Greenpoint, is confined to his home, 135 Oakland Street, suffering from a sprained knee which he received on Wednesday.

Mr. Walker had climbed a ladder to reach a chicken coop in the rear yard of his home to select a Spring chicken for dinner. After he had grabbed a fowl to suit his fancy the ladder broke and Mr. Walker fell to the ground. He retained his hold on the chicken, however, and it duly graced the dinner table.

RELIEF SHIPS TO RETURN.

The Dixie Will Leave Martinique as Soon as Practicable.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Navy Department is withdrawing the warships sent into the West Indies on account of the volcanic eruption and political troubles. United States Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, reported by cable to-day that the situation in Haiti was such as to make the further stay there of the Topeka unnecessary. So the ship will be ordered North, probably to Port Royal, which is her headquarters.

The Cincinnati, now at St. Lucia, probably will start northward about the middle of next week, coming to Hampton Roads. The Dixie is under orders to sail from Fort de France just as soon as she can make ready for the homeward trip. She will bring North as a passenger United States Consul Ayme, who is in need of rest after his extraordinary efforts for the relief of the volcano sufferers.

PASTEURIZED MILK DEPOTS.

It is announced that Nathan Straus's Summer depots, where pasteurized and modified milk may be obtained for children, will be opened to-morrow for the tenth year of their existence. Following are the locations of the depots:

151 Avenue C. (laboratory and depot.)
241 East Fifty-ninth Street.
225 West Sixtieth Street.
305 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.
65 Market Street.
Hebrew Institute Roof Garden, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.
Central Park (near the Arsenal.)
Tompkins Square Park.
City Hall Park.
Battery Park.
Recreation pier foot of West Fiftieth Street.
Recreation pier foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.
Recreation pier foot of East Third Street.
Recreation pier foot of Barrow Street, North River.

CYCLONE STRIKES TWO TOWNS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Many Persons Injured, a Number of Houses Demolished, and Considerable Mining Property Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAD, S. D., May 31.—The most disastrous cyclone in the history of the Black Hills formed in the western part of this city this afternoon, and, sweeping down Poorman's Gulch, struck the town of Terraville, where twenty-five houses were wrecked and six people injured fatally while jumping down the mountain side.

Central City was directly in the path of the storm, and was torn to pieces, many buildings being demolished and several persons injured. A. Longpre, his mother, his wife, and four children were injured badly, two of the children fatally. Mary Cunday was fatally injured. W. H. Adams had both legs broken, and he will die. A miner was injured fatally. Probably fifty others were injured. Fifty houses were wrecked in Central City and Terraville.

The path of the storm is 150 feet wide, except where confined to the narrow canons, and its path can be traced through the forest, where the sides are clean-cut. The greatest loss will be among the mines, many of which were damaged considerably. The Homestake, Portland, and Deadwood Terra sustained serious loss of machinery and buildings. Many of the small vertical shafts of prospectors were filled with debris.

Fears are felt for miners scattered throughout the hills who were in the path of the storm. The full extent of damage will not be known until to-morrow. Reports of damage are coming in constantly. The roaring of the winds through the narrow canons could be heard at Deadwood, ten miles away.

CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS.

New Jersey Union Leader to Exhibit Twelve Children Employes Said to be Under Age.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—A unique campaign is about to be inaugurated by the organized labor leaders of the State with a view of having the alleged violations of the child-labor law thoroughly sifted. A. J. Skiffington, the representative of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was before the Central Labor Union, at its regular meeting last evening, and he spoke of his investigation of the child-labor question in South Jersey.

Skeffington, with Mrs. Lamphere, a labor leader, spent all of last week in the glass district, and they declare that their findings warrant the asking of the Stats to take a hand in the child-labor question. The speaker maintained that he found open violations of the law at that place, and that he has obtained living evidence that will shortly be presented to the Governor and the public at large.

Skeffington has obtained a dozen children who are employed in the glass factories in and about Minitola and these, it is said, will be taken before every large labor union in the State. All of the twelve are under the legal age, and Skeffington says that he will submit proof of their ages along with the children.

Invitations will be extended to prominent business men, politicians, professional men, and members of the clergy to be present at the meetings where the children are exhibited. After this public exhibition of violations of the labor law has been made, the children will be taken before Gov. Murphy and he will be asked to take immediate steps to remedy the evil.

DEATH ENDS A HONEYMOON.

Young Couple from New York City Drowned in the St. Lawrence River.

Special to The New York Times.

WADDINGTON, N. Y., May 31.—Walter H. Gross, twenty-two years of age, and his wife, nineteen years of age, of New York City, who were married at that place three weeks ago, were drowned in the St. Lawrence River this afternoon.

They had been spending their honeymoon with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Buretts of Morrisburg, Ontario, and they attempted to cross the river to visit relatives here. Shortly after they left the Canadian shore the boat struck the current and was capsized.

SHERMAN WILL CASE DECISION.

Property of ex-Secretary Does Not Go to Adopted Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

MANSFIELD, O., May 31.—Judge Dirlam, of the Common Pleas Court to-day in rendering his decision asked by the administrators of the ex-Secretary of State Sherman for a construction of certain clauses of the Sherman will, in regard to property devised before the death of Mrs. Sherman, held that such property does not fall to Mrs. J. C. McCallum, adopted daughter of the Shermans, but reverts to the residuum of the estate, and instead of belonging to Mrs. McCallum is to be divided among the six residuary heirs, five of the Sherman blood and Mrs. McCallum.

The property involved amounts to about $30,000, and is in addition to the $100,000 and all the Washington real estate heretofore bequeathed to Mrs. McCallum.

Mrs. S. S. Howland Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mrs. S. S. Howland of Washington, D. C., daughter of the late August Belmont, died at Hot Springs, Va., to-day.

Mrs. Howland was Frederika Belmont, the only daughter of the late August Belmont and sister of August Belmont, Perry Belmont, and O. H. P. Belmont. She was well known in New York society, for her husband, Samuel Shaw Howland, long maintained a house in West Eighteenth Street and a country home, "Belwood," at Mount Morris, N. Y. The most of their time, however, was spent in Washington, where Mr. Howland has his principal professional and social connections, and where he is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, and Washington Clubs, and also of the Union Club of this city and the Philadelphia Club.

Salvini's Son to Support Mary Mannering.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Gustave Salvini, the only living son of Tommaso Salvini and the brother of Alexander Salvini, whose last appearance was made in Chicago in "Othello," will visit America next year for the first time, having just been engaged as leading man for Mary Mannering. His American début will occur in Chicago. Salvini's engagement is in conformity with plans of Miss Mannering to leave light comedy rôles, with which she has been associated, and devote herself to emotional parts. Clyde Fitch is writing the play in which she will make her début. Miss Mannering, accompanied by her husband, James K. Hackett, will sail for Europe June 17.

Miss Marlowe's Season Is Ended.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Miss Julia Marlowe closed her season to-night at Powers's Theatre with the five hundredth performance of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," breaking the record of theatrical profits for the past year. Her personal share of the net receipts for this season's performances of the play aggregates $165,000. Her production of Catulle Mendes's play, "Queen Fiametta," will be given to the public next October, after Miss Marlowe's return from Europe, whither she sails June 5.

HE SMELLED SMOKE WHILE READING HOMER.

Physician Discovers Early Morning Fire, Arouses Many Persons, and Escapes from a Window.

The fact that Dr. J. Koch sat up until early this morning in his room at 53 West Twenty-fifth Street to read Homer, is probably responsible that no lives were lost in a fire which occurred there at 1 o'clock this morning.

The doctor was reading when he smelled smoke. He at once went into the hall and found that the house was full of smoke. The house is a five-story brown structure. The basement and first two floors are occupied by a man named Heine, who keeps the Du Barry restaurant there. He and his wife occupy rooms on the second floor. The upper floors are occupied by two physicians and thirteen medical students.

Dr. Koch went through the building and aroused the sleeping inmates, who got out in a more or less state of undress.

On the top floor lived H. B. Sholtz, a student. He was so soundly asleep that Dr. Koch had difficulty in awakening him. When he finally got the man out, he found that the smoke was so dense that they could not go down by the stairs. The two men groped their way to a front window on the fifth floor and opened it.

As they were seen by the crowd on the street, a shout of "Don't jump" went up. The firemen who had arrived were about to raise a ladder, but the doctor did not wait for that. He got out on the ledge and worked his way over to No. 55 and knocked with his foot on the window of a room occupied by the two sons of Henry W. Hofener. The young men opened the window and assisted Dr. Koch into the room. Sholtz made the same trip in safety.

The fire started in the dining room and did much damage to fixtures and woodwork on that floor. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated about $2,000. There was plenty of excitement while the fire lasted.

RUSHED THROUGH BLINDING SMOKE IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Families Driven to the Street by Midnight Blaze—One Man Overcome and Found by Firemen.

Fire, which occurred at midnight last night, on the second floor of the seven-story tenement at 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, in rooms occupied by Jacob Swartz and family, caused the numerous tenants of the house to rush from their rooms in fright.

Many of them were half blinded and choked with smoke when they reached the street. The cries of the Swartz family, which was awakened by the smoke, aroused the entire house, and at once the exodus began. In the meantime, a policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station had sent in an alarm.

After Swartz had seen his family safely in the street he went back into the house to fight the fire and was overcome by smoke in the hallway. He was found by some firemen headed by Battalion Chief Short and carried to the street. He revived after being treated by Dr. Greil of the Harlem Hospital, and was not much the worse for his experience.

The fire was extinguished after $500 damage had been done. The cause of the blaze was not determined. The tenants all returned to their homes after the fire.

ITALIAN SHOT IN THE BACK.

Elizabeth Street Scene of Early Morning Crime Attracts a Crowd—One Arrest Made.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning four pistol shots were heard coming from Elizabeth Street, between Houston and Prince Streets. As is usual in the neighborhood when the unusual happens, people quickly assembled, almost appearing to come from the sidewalks, and soon there was a large crowd gathered about an Italian who was lying on the easterly side of Elizabeth Street.

The prostrate man had been shot, it may have been twice, for he had a wound in the side and another in the back. The neighborhood resounded with the rapping of policemen's clubs and several came running from all directions.

Candles were procured and the wounded man was asked questions, but it was found that he spoke no English. Tomaso Nuccio of 704 East Thirteenth Street asked the wounded man in Italian who had shot him, but the latter said he couldn't tell, as he had been shot from the back.

Meanwhile John Ryan, or 237 Elizabeth Street, living just opposite to the spot where the man fell, had seen a man walking toward Prince Street, whom he thought did the shooting. He followed the man to Prince Street and then to the Bowery, where he caused Policeman Stackhouse to arrest the man he suspected. When the wounded man was confronted by the prisoner in the dim candle light and he was asked if he had done the shooting the Italian responded:

"No, no, no."

The prisoner was much agitated, but denied any connection with the crime. Near the wounded man were found a revolver and several cartridges.

The revolver had not been discharged. Ryan said he had seen two other men with the wounded man, but they disappeared immediately after the shooting.

The Italian was unable or unwilling to give his name, and he was taken to St Vincent's Hospital without it being procured.

The prisoner was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station and locked up on suspicion. He said he was Ignace Siatto, twenty-five years old, an importer of fruits and wines, living at 430 West Forty-sixth Street.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S LUCK.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., May 31.—Carl Sherr, a young railroad telegraph operator, has fallen heir to a $200,000 estate by the death of his uncle at Idaho Springs, Col. The young man recently worked for the Northern Pacific here, and was transferred to Helena.

Early this week telegrams came to railroad officers asking his whereabouts. He is only twenty-five years old, and will leave Helena at once for Colorado to take possession of the property.

Last month while standing on Pacific Avenue Mr. Sherr was arrested by a new policeman and sent to jail in a patrol wagon for alleged vagrancy. This fact made him famous locally, as he is known as the best dressed telegraph operator on the Pacific Coast.

Walt Whitman Fellowship Meeting.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Walt Whitman Fellowship was held yesterday at the Hotel St. Denis. The afternoon session was devoted to speeches by Isaac Hull Platt, William E. Davenport, Gustav Wiksell, Leonard D. Abbott, George J. Smith, and others; songs by Weda Cook Addicks, and readings by Henriette Hovey. At the evening session a dinner was partaken of. Among the speakers were F. W. Halsey, Bolton Hall, William Oppenheimer, Joel Benton, and E. C. Walton.

THE BUSY MAN'S WAY TO Philadelphia VIA Reading Route

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

"A Train Every Hour."

Direct to Reading Terminal. New Coaches and Parlor Cars.

OPEN CARS FOR THE ELEVATED ROAD.

Two Make Their Appearance on the Third Avenue Line—More May Come Soon.

Unheralded and unannounced the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has given the public, on the Third Avenue line, what many have been clamoring for in the form of open Summer cars. They include also smoking cars, since, as in the case of the surface cars, smoking is allowed on the four rear seats. The public yesterday took to the innovation enthusiastically.

There were only two cars running, however. None of the officials would authoritatively discuss the possible development of the plan, but many of the Inspectors, conductors, and the workmen of the road said that they heard that at least forty were to be put on immediately.

The cars are well appointed. Instead of opening from the front, as the surface cars do, they open from the side by a lever in the rear, which it is possible for one man to handle with little trouble.

The passages for entrance are somewhat narrow, and it was at first feared that some people, particularly women with voluminous skirts, would have some trouble in stepping on and off the cars, but even that has been dispersed by the little experience gained so far.

Some humorous incidents such as naturally occur when an innovation like this one is tried resulted yesterday, principally in the cases of men or women who dozed in the cars, and before they knew it found themselves hatless.

In the main, however, the expression of delight carried with them a fear that the company would see some reason for not increasing the number of cars.

"It is too good to be true," they added.

The fanitfinders, especially some of the employes of the road, sought drawbacks in the cars, but the conductors and gatemen who actually had charge of them did not see them. There was a fear that during rush hours, the gate being low, people would not hesitate to jump off while the train was still in motion.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE SPREADS.

The Department Stores in Chicago Become Involved—Men Refuse to Deliver Ice.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The teamsters' strike spread to the department stores today. Eighty-nine men working for "The Fair" struck, and it was stated that 400 more men, employed by other big downtown stores, would be out by night. The effect, it is said, will be practically to shut off the delivery of goods to customers and the bringing in of new stock. The Department Store Teamsters' Union was formed recently. It is affiliated with the National organization on the same footing as the one at the stock yards. The men make the demand for better hours, higher wages, and recognition of the union.

Police were called to guard the Fair. Jacob Kessner, the manager of the establishment attempted to address the teamsters this morning. Their business agent told him that he would have to talk to the men's agent and not to the men.

"I don't recognize you" Mr. Kessner said.

At this the business agent blew a whistle and the teamsters to a man quit work. They left a large guard of pickets to look after their interests.

Serious trouble began for down-town hotels and restaurants to-day, when members of the Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' Union refused to deliver ice to the Great Northern Hotel, the Palmer House, Kinsley's restaurant, and the Heusner Baking Company. The management of the Auditorium Hotel and Annex was notified also that no ice would be delivered after to-day if meat from packers who have not signed the union agreement be used in the hotel.

Businesse Agent Flynn of the Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' Union to-day said the members of his organization are determined to not deliver ice to hotels and restaurants that buy meat of the proscribed packers.

Abou 2,000 men and boys in the Bridewell and the John Worthy Reform School will be without meat to-morrow, according to a statement made to-day by Superintendent Sloan. Mr. Sloan held a conference with his supply firm to-day, and was told that the situation appeared to be hopeless. These institutions have been using half a ton of meat a day. To-day Mr. Sloan purchased ten tons of beans and 1,500 pounds of oatmeal in anticipation of a meat famine. The teamsters are allowing the packers to take meat to the hospitals.

At midnight the situation throughout the city is estimated to be as follows: Proprietors of 40 per cent. of the 1,600 meat markets in the city have entirely exhausted their supplies. Of the 955 restaurants in the city, it is said 70 per cent. will be without meat for their customers by Sunday night.

All the meat markets conducted by Jews, where kosher meat is sold, closed down to-night. This leaves 85,000 Jews in Chicago without their regular meat supply.

HUNT FOR A SCHOOLMASTER.

Principal McNeil of East Moriches Escaped After Arrest.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., May 31.—The residents of this place were thrown into intense excitement last night when it became known that Principal McNeil, one of the best-known men of the town and head of the Eastport Public School, was accused of wrongdoing by a number of girl pupils.

A warrant was issued for his arrest. Principal McNeil was arrested, and while being taken to the lockup, broke away from the officer and escaped. The residents organized a posse and they are now scouring the woods for the accused man. Up to a late hour no traces of the fugitive had been found. Principal McNeil is about thirty years old and is married. He has heretofore borne an excellent reputation.

New Yorkers at Mill Brook.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., May 31.—Many wealthy New Yorkers will pass the Summer at Mill Brook, Dutchess County. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her niece, Miss Johnson of New York, will arrive there on Monday and stay during June. When Lieut. Vanderbilt returns from State camp at Peekskill on Friday next he will join his wife at Mill Brook. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmett of New York are to be there until July. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin are to go there the first of the week. Others from the metropolis who are at Mill Brook now are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Taylor, W. T. Lawrence and family, Miss Emily Watson, Mrs. Walker, Miss Baker, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoey. Nearly all of them have automobiles.

DIED AFTER SINGING HYMNS.

Excitement Attendant Upon Revival Services Declared Not to Have Hastened Miss Scudder's Death.

There was much sorrow yesterday among the members of the York Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, over the sudden death on Friday night of Miss Loretta Scudder, which occurred while she was attending a revival meeting at the church.

Miss Scudder was eighteen years old and lived at 24 St. Edwards Street. She had been a member of the York Street Church for some time. On Friday night she attended revival services at the church. At the close of these services she, with other young people, went into the parsonage adjoining to join with Evangelists Charles Winter and Seth Gorden of the Moody School at Mount Hermon, Mass., in singing hymns.

While singing Miss Scudder suddenly became faint and made her way out to the street, where she fell to the sidewalk. Mr. Winter, who had seen that she was ill and had followed her out, picked her up in his arms and carried her back into the house. A physician was called, but Miss Scudder died before he arrived. Heart disease, it is believed, caused the young woman's death.

There was a suggestion that possibly the excitement attendant upon the revival had had something to do with Miss Scudder's death, but Mr. Winter said yesterday that there was less than the usual stir, and that he was convinced that it had nothing whatever to do with the young woman's sudden end.

RACE BY CAR AND BOAT TO JOIN DYING HUSBAND.

Drivers and Ferry Attaches Hasten Their Speed to Help Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn.

After an anxious race early yesterday morning by boat and street car from her home, 402 East Twenty-fourth Street, to the Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn arrived just in time to hold her husband in her arms as he died. She had been at the hospital in the night, but had gone home feeling assured that there was no immediate danger. At 1:30 she was notified by a policeman that her husband was dying, and hastily dressing, she boarded a street car. It was a horse car, but seeing the woman's great anxiety, the driver lashed his horses. The ferryboat at the East Twenty-third Street wharf was also hastened, as well as the trolley car in Brooklyn.

Quinn was a member of the musical comedy team of Forbes and Quinn, which was lately changed to Cook and Quinn, and had been playing an engagement at Coney Island. On Wednesday night he was taken suddenly ill, and his condition became so serious that he was later removed to the Kings County Hospital. The physicians ascribe his death to euremic coma. He was twenty-eight years old, and leaves, besides his wife, three small children.

BURGLAR TRAVIS SENTENCED.

Maithew J. Travis, the burglar who recently acted as his own counsel in two trials in the Queens' County Court with such skill that he obtained disagreements of the jury in both, was yesterday sentenced to nine years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Harrison S. Moore in Long Island City. Before acting as his own advocate Travis had retained a lawyer, and at that time, was convicted of robbing a house at Richmond Hill on the night of Dec. 24 last.

Before sentence was pronounced Travis made a speech in which he said that he had been persecuted by District Attorney Merrill and other county officials, and that Judge Moore was the only one who had treated him fairly.

Mr. Merrill asked that Travis be adjudged an habitual criminal, and Judge Moore said he would consider the matter. If he should acquiesce Travis might be sent to prison for life should he ever again be convicted.

Louis, the colored man who assisted Travis and his fellow-prisoner in their sensational escape from the Queens County Jail soon after their arrest, was sentenced to seven years and two months in State's Prison.

St. Vincent Fresh Air Fund.

Preparations are being made by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to send 125 children at a time to their fresh-air home at Bayehester. Last year only 100 children could be taken. The home is to open in June and close in September. Only the poorest children are to be taken, those who otherwise would not be able to get out of the city for a day during the Summer. It costs only $10 to send four children to Bayehester for two weeks. Some outside assistance is needed. Checks for this purpose may be mailed to John J. Barry, Treasurer, 2 Lafayette Place, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. Dawson, Scotland; B. F. Yocum, St. Louis; A. A. Blow, London; F. van Hoof, Belgium.

HOLLAND—E. M. Barton, Chicago; Alexander Burrell, Montreal; J. G. Whytlaw, Glasgow; R. T. Bayliss, London; C. G. Lee, Kansas City.

CAMBRIDGE—A. P. Burgwin, Pittsburg; E. Kirk Green, Montreal; F. W. Malson, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—John P. Hunter, Pittsburg; C. C. Gardner, London; T. Kelner, London; Gaylord Hawkins, Indianapolis; Frederick Miles, Atlanta.

NETHERLAND—W. J. Stocker and J. Austin Browne, Nottingham, England.

MANHATTAN—Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army; R. J. Herbert, London; Capt. Ellison Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.; Dr. Edward Armitage, Hawaii.

PLAZA—Dr. Thomas D. Coleman, Augusta, Ga.; H. L. Shaffer, Pittsburg; G. T. Peck, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—W. C. Robinson, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Emerson, Denver; S. T. Mather, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—Ben Hartley, Pretoria, South Africa.

GILSEY HOUSE—J. Herron, Denver; R. Hay Anderson, Mexico; H. Clay Stier, Washington.

EARLINGTON—J. J. Healy, Alaska.

MAJESTIC—Dr. E. L. Shurley, Detroit; H. G. Chase, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—Henry Beuttell, London.

ALBEMARLE—Y. Youatt, Manchester, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. C. Washburn, Minneapolis; Henry Tod, Edinburgh.

EMPIRE—R. E. Pratt, Chicago; J. C. Gordon, Cincinnati; W. P. De Lund, Chicago; M. Nagahama, Tokio, Japan; Y. Takahi, Tokio, Japan.



Summer Corsets.

A GOOD WEARING CORSET IS ESSENTIAL FOR SUMMER VACATIONS.

The wearing capacity of the NEMO corsets is unequaled. Where other corsets have one strip of cloth the NEMO CORSETS are re-enforced by Triple Strips which ensure durability. They are made of Batiste, are Well Boned, and Rust-Proof. The NEMO Self-Reducing Corset (see cut) is indispensable to the stout women; it positively reduces the abdomen. Price $2.50. The NEMO Hip Spring is an actual figure builder; it comes with or without the Delta Dip garter attachment. $2 and $2.50.

For Sale in All Corset Departments.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado. "Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

The Kidneys and Liver

Any interference with the proper performance of the functions of these most important organs should never be slighted. If it be, serious consequences are sure to follow.

IRON-OX TABLETS

ARE AN INVALUABLE CORRECTIVE

Price, 25 Cents

President Gets a Cuban Battle Flag.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Gen. Whiteside, formerly Military Governor of Santiago, Cuba, to-day presented the President with a large Cuban battle flag. The presentation was made at the request of the officers of Fourth Guantanamo Regiment. This is said to have been the Cuban flag that was raised on the island beside the American colors.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:55 A. M.—241 West Eighteenth Street; M. Schiaroni; damage, $50.
2:00 A. M.—280 West Forty-seventh Street; Charles Perrin; damage, $200.
6:45 A. M.—260 West Twelfth Street; Frank McGowan; damage, $50.
8:30 A. M.—Forty-third Street and North River; sewer hex; damage, $10.
1:00 P. M.—670 Eighth Avenue; Fred Blocker; damage, $50.
1:54 P. M.—708 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $300.
2:07 P. M.—1,000 Third Avenue; C. F. Shultz & Son; damage trifling.
3:00 P. M.—358 West Forty-seventh Street; Alden Herldy; damage, $50.
5:00 P. M.—544 to 548 West Twenty-fifth Street; E. R. Newman; damage, $100.
7:15 P. M.—201 Greene Street; Charles Whitcupe; damage, $2,200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 31.—A fire in the Empire Outfitting Company's furniture and carpet store this evening did damage amounting to $10,000 before it was put out. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Partly cloudy; winds southeast to south.

West of the Rocky Mountains the pressure is low, abnormally so over the plateau region, and showers have been general in the coast States from Central California northward, and also in Nevada and Western Idaho. Temperatures are decidedly lower in California, Nevada, and Western Idaho. The weather will be unsettled for the next few days from the Rocky Mountains eastward, probably excepting New England. There will be showers today in the Pacific Coast States and the middle and north plateau; it will turn cooler Monday from the upper lakes westward.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east to south; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh east; on the Gulf Coast and on the Great Lakes, fresh and mostly southeasterly. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly southeast, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New Yorks Badly Beaten by the Philadelphia Team.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES

Scores of the Games in the Principal Leagues—College Games and Other Scores.

For the third time in four days the New York baseball team was shut out at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. It was a battle of the pitchers, in which Voorhees of the Philadelphia team had a shade the better of it, and the visitors won by a score of three to nothing.

Sparks, although ill, pitched good ball, and had he received the support in the field that was accorded to Voorhees the result might have been different.

Bean and Yeager were responsible for the runs scored by the visitors. The only error charged against Philadelphia was made in the first inning, when Huiswitt fumbled Smith's grounder and the batter was safe. This, however, was of no advantage to the home team, as Smith only got as far as second when the side was retired.

The first run of the game was scored in the fourth inning on a base hit by Jacklitsch, Yeager's wild throw and Huiswitt's single.

In the seventh inning the visitors added two more runs to their score. Thomas started off with a single. Browne then hit to Bean, but the latter fumbled the ball and both runners were safe. Douglass then sent a grounder to Doyle and was out at first. Barry hit to Bean, and again the latter made a mess of it and Thomas and Browne scored on the fumble. A double play by Sparks, Smith and Doyle retired the side.

The home players made a rally in the ninth. Yeager got a base on balls. Lauder struck out, but Bean sent Yeager to second on his single past first. Dunn sent a hot one to Huiswitt, but the shortstop held on to the ball and forced Smith at second. He then threw the ball to Douglass, doubling up the batter, and the home team was again shut out.

There being no game scheduled for tomorrow the New York and Philadelphia teams will play off a postponed game of May 3. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0			Doyle, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
Browne, lf.	1	0	1	0	0			Clark, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Douglass, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0			Washb'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Barry, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Smith, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0		
Jacklitsch, c.	1	2	9	1	0			Yeager, c.	0	0	6	1	1		
Huiswitt, ss.	0	1	2	1	1			Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1		
Hallman, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0			Bean, ss.	0	0	2	1	2		3
Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0			Dunn, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Voorhees, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Jackson, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
								Sparks, p.	0	0	1	0	5		0
Total.	3	6	27	11	1			Total.	0	0	27	14	6		

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Philadelphia 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 7. Stolen bases—Thomas, Browne, Jacklitsch, Smith, Jackson. Double plays—Hulswitt and Douglass; Sparks, Smith, and Doyle; Bean, Smith, and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Yeager. First base on balls—Off Voorhees, 2; off Sparks, 6. Struck out—By Voorhees, 6; by Sparks, 5. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Brooklyn Beat Boston Twice.

That Brooklyn is playing good baseball is evidenced by the fact that since the team came home it has won all the games played on the home grounds, five straight. Yesterday Hanlon's men succeeded in taking the Bostons into camp in a double header, the score being the same in each game, two to one. It was good and fast ball playing, both at the bat and in the field on both sides.

Two unusual things occurred. McCreery, first baseman of the Brooklyns, did not have a single put out until the last half of the sixth inning, and Dolan, the centre fielder of the same team, accepted seven chances.

The first game was largely a battle of the pitchers. Boston put Willis in the box and Hughes opposed him for the home team. There were no runs in the first two innings. Then Brooklyn opened the ball by scoring one. Flood went out on an easy grounder to first. Irwin singled, Hughes sent a long fly which was caught by Lush. Dolan and Keeler singled and Irwin got home. Sheckard got his base on balls, but McCreery was an easy out on a line hit to Greminger. Boston drew nothing in this half of this inning.

In the fifth Brooklyn scored again. Irwin tried to bunt, but was easily put out at first by Long. Then Hughes smashed a three bagger down by the left field fence. Dolan went out on an easy grounder from short to first, but Hughes scored. Keeler was put out at first.

Boston made a single run in the seventh inning, a two bagger by Carney did the trick. He stole to third, and after Greminger had been put out at first and Long was put out with an easy pop fly to short, Carney scored. Kittridge filed out to Keeler. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	1	7	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	McCre'y, 1b.	1	1	4	1	0	0
Carney, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	1	0	0
Greminger, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	7	3	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	0	1	3	1	Flood, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	1	1	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	1	2	0	Hughes, p.	1	1	1	3	0	0
Total.	1	4	7	19	11	1	Total.	2	5	27	10	1	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Tenney, Carney. Three-base hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Lush, Carney. Sacrifice hit—De Mont. First base on balls—By Willis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 6; by Willis, 0. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

The second game was played immediately after the first. Boston led by 1 run up to the seventh inning, when Brooklyn tied the score.

Flood broke two bats in the game, which, had the bats held good, would have been clean hits. Boston made the first run in the third inning. Moran was given his base on balls and Eason singled. Lush and Tenney followed suit, and then De Mont walked, forcing Lush home. Tenney was nailed at the plate, trying to steal.

There was a large contingent from Boston, who went wild with glee when Boston scored. There was no run getting after this until the seventh, when Brooklyn tied the score. Dolan fouled out to Greminger. Keeler sent a long hit to short left field, which Cooley captured. Sheckard got a two-bagger and McCreery followed, with a single which brought Sheckard home. Great things were then expected of Dahlen, when he came to the bat, but the best he could do was to strike out. The winning run was made in the tenth inning, singles by McCreery and Dahlen, and a long hit by Flood to deep left field bringing McCreery home. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	0	1	7	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	1	5	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	0	0	0	3	4	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	0	5	0	0	McCrey, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0	0
Carney, rf.	0	1	1	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	0
G'm'ger, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	1	3	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	0	5	1	0	Flood, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0	0
Eason, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0	McMakin, p.	0	0	0	0	*1	0
Total.	1	3	5	29	*	7	0	Total.	2	3	30	10	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 12. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Lush, Tenney, (2,) McCreery. Double plays—Dahlen, Flood, and Farrell; De Mont, Long, and Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Long, Dahlen, Farrell. First base on balls—Off McMakin, 4; off Eason, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By McMakin, 2; by Eason, 1. Struck out—By McMakin, 4; by Eason, 2. Wild pitch—McMakin. Time—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

ST. LOUIS, 9; CINCINNATI, 3.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Hard hitting of Pitcher Phillipi's delivery won the baseball game against Cincinnati here to-day for St. Louis. Inclement weather kept the attendance to 1,000. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	—9	15	1	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3	10	4	

Batteries—Yerkes and O'Neil; Phillips and Peltz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	30	6	.833	New York	15	21	.417
Chicago	23	12	.657	Philadelphia	14	20	.412
Brooklyn	17	19	.472	St. Louis	13	21	.382
Boston	15	19	.441	Cincinnati	13	22	.371

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

By hitting the ball freely, Jersey City's baseball team defeated Newark at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, by a score of 14 to 5. Every player on the home team made one or more hits, and they rolled up a total of eighteen hits.

Thielman, who played for Jersey City in centre field yesterday, and who was protested by Newark on the ground of his having signed with that club, was awarded to Newark.

The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Schrall, rf.	2	1	1	0	0			Childs, 2b.	1	2	3	1	1		
Hayward, ss.	0	0	5	1	1			Mack, ss.	2	2	2	3	0		
Griffin, 3b.	2	2	1	0	0			Halligan, lf.	2	4	6	0	0		
McIntyre, lf.	0	2	3	0	0			Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Wright, lb.	1	2	0	1	1			Carr, lb.	2	2	7	0	0		
Jordan, cf.	0	0	2	0	0			Woods, rf.	2	3	2	0	0		
Bierhauer, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1			Shoch, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Jope, c.	0	0	1	1	0			Clark, c.	2	2	3	1	0		
Wadsw'th, p.	0	0	0	3	0			McCann, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total.	5	7	24	8	4			Total.	14	18	27	8	1		

Newark	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Jersey City	0	4	3	0	2	2	0	3	0	—14

Earned runs—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Jersey City, 5. Two-base hits—Schrall, Wright, Clark, Mack. Home run—Carr. Stolen bases—Halligan (2,) Griffin (2.) Sacrifice hits—Hayward, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Wadsworth, 1; off McCann, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By McCann, 1. Struck out—By Wadsworth, 1; by McCann, 8. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

AT WORCESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Worcester	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	—7	10	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	2

Batteries—Pappalau and Kelley; Brown and McCauley.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—7	9	2
Toronto	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0—8	12	3

Batteries—Ferry, Hooker, and Shaw; Esper and Brennan.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	5	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1

Batteries—Horton, Dillon, and Phelps; Milla and Raub.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	14	9	.609	Toronto	14	13	.519
Buffalo	16	11	.593	Worcester	12	14	.462
Providence	14	12	.538	Newark	11	15	.423
Jersey City	14	13	.519	Montreal	8	16	.333

N. Y. A. C., 4; FORDHAM, 1.

Weakened by the loss of Catcher Butler, who has been signed by the Jersey City baseball team of the Eastern League, and by the absence of Third Baseman W. O'Brien, Fordham College's baseball team was defeated by New York Athletic Club yesterday in a close game at Fordham. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK A. C.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swetnam, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0			Lambert, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0		
Keane, c.	0	0	8	0	0			Philipps, 2b.	1	1	4	7	0		
Robertson, lb.	0	1	15	0	0			Powell, ss.	0	0	1	1	0		
Mitchell, lf.	0	0	0	0	0			Rich'son, lb.	1	2	14	0	0		
Kennedy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0			H'nriquez, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Doscher, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Mollay, c.	0	0	7	2	0		
Hart'an, ss.	1	1	5	5	0			Cowan, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Ewald, cf.	0	0	0	1	0			Barnes, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Crossen, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Kebler, p.	1	0	0	3	0		
Total.	1	4	27	10	1			Total.	4	7	27	13	0		

Fordham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
New York A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York A. C., 4; Fordham, 1. First base on balls—Off Crossen, 2; off Kebler, 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 5; New York A. C., 5. Struck out—By Crossen, 0; by Kebler, 7. Home run—Richardson. Three-base hits—Richardson, 1; Henriquez, 1. Stolen base—Hartman. Sacrifice hits—Crossen, 1; Cowan, 1. Double play—Hartman to Robertson. Passed ball—Keane. Umpire—J. Dempsey. Time of game—Two hours.

Bayonne Doctors, 22; Lawyers, 9.

Bayonne doctors defeated the lawyers of the town in an interesting baseball contest on the Knickerbocker A. C. field yesterday afternoon. The lawyers only scored nine times against twenty-two.

About 3,000 tickets were sold in advance and 200 at the gates. Bayonne Hospital obtains the proceeds of this first game between two well matched teams. Nearly 3,000 persons attended the contest.

Dr. W. Axford of Bayonne Hospital, a former Yale twirler, proved superior to City Attorney Allan Benny in pitching, both being caught well. Dr. Axford was in good form after much practice and proved a surprise to the lawyers. Lawyer Allan Benny, formerly a clever pitcher, was wild in his work and was batted hard and safely. The lawyers batted Dr. Axford hard and freely also. Dr. John, T. Connelly batted well and covered first base cleverly. Dr. Woodruff made a home run and brought in three runs, owing to D. G. McConnell's fumble when the ball was thrown in. The score:

DOCTORS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	LAWYERS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hendr'ks, c.	2	2	16	1	2			Garvin, 3b.	3	2	3	1	0		
Axford, p.	5	6	1	3	0			Benny, p.	1	1	5	0	2		1
Connelly, 1b.	4	3	4	0	0			Botzong, c.	0	0	10	3	0		
Borgm'r, 2b.	2	2	4	2	1			Lang'd, 1b.	1	2	5	1	2		
Ste's, 3b.	3	3	6	1	3		2	McCon'll, ss.	2	2	2	3	2		
Woodr'f, ss.	3	3	4	1	2		1	Lazarus, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Corwin, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		0	Noonan, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0		
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		0	V. Bus'k, lf.	1	0	7	0	0		
Donohoe, c.	0	0	0	0	0		0	Stillwell, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Sel'h, lf&cf.	0	1	0	0	0										
Davey, lf.	1	0	0	1	0			Total.	9	12	*23	8	5		
Total.	22	20	27	9	6										

Luce batted once, but did not catch, for Hendricks.
*Stevens bit by a batted ball.

Lawyers	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	—9
Doctors	3	0	0	6	1	1	4	7	..	—22

Earned runs—Doctors, 12. Home run—Woodruff. Three-base hits—McConnell, Lazarus, Stevens. Two-base hits—Garvin, (2;) Benny, Axford, Borgmeyer, Woodruff. Sacrifice hits—McConnell, Selsmith. First base on balls—Off Benny, 5; off Axford, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Benny, 6; by Axford, 3. First base on errors—Lawyers, 2; Doctors, 3. Stolen bases—Doctors, 11; Lawyers, 3. Left on bases—Doctors, 9; Lawyers, 12. Wild pitches—Benny, 8; Axford, 1. Passed balls—Hendricks, 1; Botzong, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—A. A. Smith and Henry Meigs.

$20,000 for a Rejected MS.

From The London Chronicle.

M. Xavier de Montépin, the eminent French novelist who died lately, had, like most of his craft, experienced hard times at the beginning of his eventually very successful career. To one experience he always referred with particular zest. On concluding a long and elaborate tale of adventure he took it full of hope to a publisher, who promptly declined it on even the most advantageous terms, to the writer's poignant mortification. Twenty years afterward this identical publisher besought at his hands a sensational story—one of those serials which were the delight of grisettes—offering any price within reason. "Well," said de Montépin, "I will oblige you, but my terms must be somewhat heavy, I want £4,000." After many protests it was paid. In telling the story de Montépin added: "The best of the business was that it was the very same story which he had previously rejected, and which I had in various directions endeavored in vain to dispose of."

The Risk of Ballooning.

From The London Chronicle.

Considering the risks which aeronauts necessarily take every time they make an ascent the science or sport or trade (for it partakes of all three) is extraordinarily free from fatal accidents. Mr. Charles Green, who made over 600 trips, died at the age of eighty-four in 1870. Twenty years later M. Eugène Godard, who had made quite 2,000 ascents, died in his bed. On the other hand, among British balloonists, Capt. Dale was killed before he had completed 200, and Capt. Whelan also, in 1892, met his death in his three hundred and fifteenth ascent. Mr. Percival Spencer, our most noted living English aeronaut, has probably beaten all these records, and has in addition made parachute descents on all the continents and in most of the seas surrounding them.

TRAVIS WINS LOCAL GOLF

Defeats Marcellus at Tuxedo for Metropolitan Championship.

SCORE 11 UP AND 10 TO PLAY

Former Attorney General Griggs and John Moller, Jr., Tie in the Handicap—Douglas Gets Low Score Prize.

Walter J. Travis did what was expected of him yesterday at Tuxedo and won the Metropolitan championship for the coming year. He defeated Frank A. Marcellus of the Yountakah Country Club, Nutley, N. J., by 11 up and 10 to play. The final round was thirty-six holes, but only nine holes of the afternoon round were played, as the match came to an end on the eighth green, or twenty-six holes played in all. No more medal play records were made, but the excellence of Travis's golf was manifest from a 76 which he did in the first round. It made the third time in the tournament that he had scored 76, while on Friday he did 72, which is likely to stand as the Tuxedo record for some time to come.

Marcellus is to some extent an unknown golfer to many players in the Metropolitan Association. He holds the championship of his club, and while he has competed in several local tournaments, he never stood so well before. He is a steady, easy player, approaching admirably and putting with excellent accuracy. Besides Travis, he and Douglas are the only golfers who scored a 76 during the contest. He played a steady game yesterday, but was occasionally weak at approaching, so that while Travis finished the first eighteen holes in 76, Marcellus needed 85. He is not in the same class as Travis as a golfer, and, considering the disadvantagea under which he labored, he put up a very creditable losing game.

Travis began by taking the first hole in four to five, and Marcellus got the better on the next by the same figures. An excellent put from a long approach gave Travis the third hole in three. He then won two more, and the sixth was halved. Marcellus took the seventh in three from a long put. On the turn Travis was three up. He won six of the next nine holes, Marcellus getting one and two were halved. Travis then stood eight up at the close of the morning round.

There was no change in Travis's machine-like accuracy in the afternoon, but Marcellus managed to win two holes of the eight that were necessary to play before Travis secured his victory. The ninth hole was played out. Marcellus getting a two, but it availed nothing on the match, and the men then accompanied the gallery to the clubhouse. In the entire match Marcellus won five holes and halved five. The cards are:

Travis, out	4	5	3	4	4	6	4	5	3	—38							
Marcellus, out	5	4	4	6	5	6	3	5	4	—42							
Travis, in	4	5	4	4	6	4	3	4	4	—38	—76						
Marcellus, in	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	—43	—85						
Travis, out	4	5	4	4	6	5	3	4	3	—38							
Marcellus, out	5	6	4	4	6	5	4	4	5	—42							
Travis, in	4	5	3	4	4	6	4	5	3	—38							
Marcellus, in	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	—43	—85						
Travis first won the metropolitan championship at the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, in 1900, when he beat Herbert M. Harriman, the holder, by 3 up and 2 to play. Last year at Apawamis he was beaten in the semi-final round by Charles H. Seeley in a nineteen-hole game. He now holds the National championship for the second successive year, and is the only golfer in the country who has held these honors twice.																	

Nearly fifty players competed in the metropolitan handicap at thirty-six holes, and thirty-six complete scores were turned in. For such a long competition, the result was the unusual one of a tie, the rivals for first honors being former Attorney General J. W. Griggs and John Moller, Jr., of Lakewood. Mr. Griggs had the heavier handicap, being allowed 18 on eighteen holes, while Moller had 10. Their net score was 140. Findlay Douglas won the prize for the lowest gross score, his total being 158 strokes. He was allowed 1 stroke on eighteen holes handicap. The results were:

John Moller, Jr., Lakewood:			
Out	4	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	3	—40		
In	5	4	4	5	6	4	4	5	—38	—78		
Out	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	6	4	—40		
In	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	6	—42	—82	—160	20	140
J. W. Griggs, North Jersey Country Club:			
Out	5	4	4	5	6	3	4	4	4	—39		
In	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	—41	—80		
Out	5	6	4	7	5	8	3	5	2	—45		
In	5	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	—46	—91	—176	36	140
C. F. Watson, Lakewood											—165	22	143
J. G. Batterson, North Jersey											—174	28	146
John M. Ward, Fox Hills											—162	16	147
Bruce Price, Tuxedo											—178	28	150
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's											—159	8	151
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook											—160	8	152
W. C. Carnegie, St. Andrew's											—163	10	153
Duncan Burnet, Garden City											—163	10	153
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook											—163	10	153
F. O. Horstman, St. Andrew's											—170	16	154
S. V. Beckwith, Dyker Meadow											—178	24	154
Garry B. Adams, Crescent A. C.											—178	24	154
Joseph Chatwick, Jr., Powelton											—175	18	155
H. Watson, Jr., Lakewood											—175	20	155
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau											—158	2	156
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow											—172	16	156
H. L. Pierrepont, Jr., Tuxedo											—182	24	158
Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook											—175	16	159
James S. Taylor, Powelton											—175	16	159
James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow											—182	22	160
J. G. Douglas, Oakland											—178	18	160
J. M. Byers, Dyker Meadow											—190	30	160
J. W. Lockhart, Powelton											—189	28	161

DOCTORS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	LAWYERS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hendr'ks, c.	2	2	16	1	2			Garvin, 3b.	3	2	3	1	0		
Axford, p.	5	6	1	3	0			Benny, p.	1	1	5	0	2		1
Connelly, 1b.	4	3	4	0	0			Botzong, c.	0	0	10	3	0		
Borgm'r, 2b.	2	2	4	2	1			Lang'd, 1b.	1	2	5	1	2		
Ste's, 3b.	3	3	6	1	3		2	McCon'll, ss.	2	2	2	3	2		
Woodr'f, ss.	3	3	4	1	2		1	Lazarus, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Corwin, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		0	Noonan, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0		
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		0	V. Bus'k, lf.	1	0	7	0	0		
Donohoe, c.	0	0	0	0	0		0	Stillwell, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Sel'h, lf&cf.	0	1	0	0	0										
Davey, lf.	1	0	0	1	0			Total.	9	12	*23	8	5		
Total.	22	20	27	9	6										

Luce batted once, but did not catch, for Hendricks.
*Stevens bit by a batted ball.

Lawyers	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	—9
Doctors	3	0	0	6	1	1	4	7	..	—22

Earned runs—Doctors, 12. Home run—Woodruff. Three-base hits—McConnell, Lazarus, Stevens. Two-base hits—Garvin, (2;) Benny, Axford, Borgmeyer, Woodruff. Sacrifice hits—McConnell, Selsmith. First base on balls—Off Benny, 5; off Axford, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Benny, 6; by Axford, 3. First base on errors—Lawyers, 2; Doctors, 3. Stolen bases—Doctors, 11; Lawyers, 3. Left on bases—Doctors, 9; Lawyers, 12. Wild pitches—Benny, 8; Axford, 1. Passed balls—Hendricks, 1; Botzong, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—A. A. Smith and Henry Meigs.

SCHOOLBOYS' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Team of Brooklyn High School Won in Long Island League's Annual Athletic Meet.

The Boys' High School of Brooklyn won the championship of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League at the annual championship meeting, on Adelphi Field, Brooklyn, yesterday, with a total of 52½ points. St. Paul's School of Garden City was second with 31 points, Erasmus Hall High School of Flushing third with 22 points, Pratt Institute of Brooklyn fourth with 20½ points, Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn fifth with 16 points, and the "Poly. Prep." School of Brooklyn sixth with 11 points.

In the 220-yard hurdle race, Paine of St. Paul's School was badly spiked in the foot by O'Donoghue of Erasmus Hall, and fell, but kept in the race, and even obtained the lead again near the finish, when he fell again and was passed by the other three competitors. O'Donoghue was disqualified, and the other three contestants, including Paine, each moved up one place. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Brinckerhoff, Boys' High School; Herr, Boys' High School, second; Reed, St. Paul's School, third; Halstead, Polytechnic Preparatory School, fourth. Time—10 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Jessup,

KING HANOVER'S STAKES

W. C. Whitney's Colt Cleverly Took the Carleton at Gravesend.

TWO FAVORITES WERE FIRST

An Immense Crowd Saw the Half-Holiday Racing at the Brooklyn Jockey Club Track.

The racing programme offered at the Gravesend track yesterday produced good and closing racing, and the attendance again was of proportions that challenged records. As yet uncounted officially, there have been crowds that in attendance this season seemed larger than that of yesterday, but track officials would have to look back with care to get the figures to beat those of yesterday's gate. The Saturday half holiday, following Memorial Day, doubtless had much to do with making the attendance what it was, but regardless of circumstances and conditions the crowd was of a size to surprise the management.

For the third time of the meeting the grand stand was taxed to its capacity, while in the field stand all visitors who arrived after 2 o'clock considered themselves fortunate to get into the stand at all, thoughts of such things as seats being regarded as frivolous. The club house, too, was filled to an extent unforseen by the builders, but for all that offered the nearest thing to comfort to be found on the grounds. The excess portion of the crowd early found its way into the betting ring and remained there or hovering in the vicinity until the races were ended, there being no time in the course of the afternoon when the approaches to the betting ring were not so crowded as to compel serious thought by those persons who contemplated entrance to it for the first time. The number of bookmakers in line was about the same as on Brooklyn Handicap Day, while as if to reward them for their consistency in hanging on, the results of the afternoon's racing were very similar to those of the earlier days of the meeting, only two actual favorites getting to the winning post first in the course of the afternoon, while the long chance outsiders who were successful were backed but so lightly that the effect was hardly felt.

Of the six races that made up the afternoon's card, the feature event was the Carleton Stakes, at one mile, for three-year-olds, five horses of the nine announced to run, starting for this event, with the Belmont Stakes winner, Masterman, among the number, he going to the post favorite at an average price of about 2 to 1. Hyphen was the next best backed, with the Whitney colt, King Hanover, the third choice. At the send-off, King Hanover, who was away well, went on, and in the run through the back stretch led, Hyphen taking second place and hanging with the pacemaker until they were well into the straight for the run home, where Masterman went on after King Hanover. In the run to the winning post, Masterman brought King Hanover to a drive, three horses fighting the race out with King Hanover, the winner, Masterman second, and Hyphen third.

RIVER PIRATE AGAIN FIRST.

For the Hudson Stakes for two-year-olds, J. B. Haggin's colt, Sir Voorhels, was the favorite at an average price of about 6 to 5, five horses, including an added starter, answering the roll to the post. At the start River Pirate went out in the lead, and, hotly pursued by Injunction, made the running. Into the last quarter of a mile the order was the same, Sir Voorhels, the favorite for the race, then taking the place of injunction as the pursuer of the leader, and making a strong effort after River Pirate, but never being able to get near him, River Pirate winning easily by four lengths, with Sir Voorhels second, just clear of Injunction.

For the Greater New York Steeplechase, at two miles and a half over the full course, Miss Mitchell was favorite at odds-on, and ran for the horsemen until the stable trying hard to pick some of the other starters to beat her. Perion made most of the running, but tangled up at the end, and Miss Mitchell then went on and won rather handily by three parts of a length from Rowdy, who beat Perion by a half length, Curfew Bell being third at the last jump with Veltch, while Clasher fell a little later with Helder, neither of the riders being hurt. For the opening race Ipse Dixit, the best backed and the favorite, practically was left at the post, Mount Hope, the second choice, making most of the pace and leading into the last furlong, where he stopped so badly that Stunts caught him and won by a length with Colonel Tyler second. Stunts was sold in the forenoon by J. J. McCafferty, but for the seekers after tips the very fact that the colt was sold ought to have been a warning of the result. McCafferty then announced publicly that while the colt was for sale, he would not go to a new owner until after he had entered the first event of the day. Accordingly Stunts ran for McCafferty and won at 20 to 1 and better, after having been knocked down to Ed Peters for $900. In the fifth race, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, Dublin was a lukewarm favorite with Monograph, who was sold in the forenoon at private sale by R. Bane, heavily backed to beat him. In the race Grand Opera made the running for the first half mile, Sadie S. then taking command, and with only 88 pounds on her back, holding the lead to the end and winning rather cleverly by a length or better from Herbert, who closed fast at the end and was second well off before Dublin, third. Monograph was well up into the stretch, where he began to go back on the other horses, he finishing moderate fourth.

For the last race The Referee was the favorite, and, after trailing for nearly seven furlongs, went on after the leaders, Dr. Preston and Lucky Star being the first two through the early part of the race. On the stretch for the run home Lucky Star looked to be winning, but The Referee went up to him in the last few strides and won a good race by a neck, with Lucky Star second and Kingraine third.

Jockey Alfred Booker, who was thrown and badly hurt in the third race at Gravesend on Friday, is still in an unconscious condition at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn. His skull is fractured, and the physicians entertain but little hope that he will recover. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two year olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. J. J. McCafferty's Stunts, b. c., by Doctor Rice-Esther's Pearl, 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won cleverly by a length; L. Astle's Colonel Tyler, ch. c., 104, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from W. T. McGrath's Mount Hope, br. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. George W. Dasch, Stockholder, Herl, Jane Kas, Lord Turco, Plunger, Ipse Dixit, Wolfram, Decorator, Melbourne, Eclipse, Julia Arthur, Meddling Mary, and Cincinnatus also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $790.

SECOND RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two miles and a half. Joseph E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 6 years, by Landlenas-Maggie Mitchell, 152 pounds, (Mara,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won cleverly by three parts of a length; Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., by Lissak-Lady Royster, 146, (Barry,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from Fred Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., aged, by The Sailor Prince-Perception, 140, (Donahue,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—4:41. Last Card, Clasher, and Curfew Bell also ran. Value to the winner, $1,615. Winner trained by A. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Capt. S. S. Brown's River Pirate, ch. c., by Pirate of Penzance-Flapjack, 117 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by four lengths; J. B. Haggin's Sir Voorheis, b. c., by Sir Modred-Pearl V., 115, second by a length and a half from J. R. & F. H. Keene's Injunction, ch. c., by St. Leonards-Pretty Girl II., 115, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:00 2-5. Wilarter and Meunenfield also ran. Value to the winner, $2,900. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carleton Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile. Willett C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., by Hanover-Lady Agnes, 118 pounds, (T. Burns,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; August Belmont's Masterman, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Margaret, 126, (Bullman,) 1 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length and a half from S. S. Brown's Hyphen, b. c., by Himyar-Semophare, 118, (Odom,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1 40 1-5. Igniter and Cunard also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. P. H. Sullivan's saddle S., h. f., 4 years, by Charles Eois, 88 pounds, (W. Waldo,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; W. C. Rollin's Herbert br. h. 5, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 126, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by six lengths from the Goughacre'a Stable's Dublin, 4, by Atheling-Wild Honey, 118, (Lsudry,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Ethics Monograph, Argregus, Lanceman, and Grand Opera also ran. Value to the winner, $1,020. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Charles White's The Referee, b. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Nellie C., 89 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; Miles Finlen & Son's Lucky Star, b. g., aged, 108, (Doggatt,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head from J. J. McCafferty's Kingraine, b. c., 104, (Miller,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:40. Vitellius, Dr. Preston, Mollie Peyton, Caithness, San Andres, and Cryptogram also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by F. Berlew.

ROAD HORSES IN FAST TILTS.

Matinee Racing on the Speedway Made Fine Sport for a Great Crowd of Spectators.

A fair sky and the promise of some lively sport brought thousands of spectators to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday afternoon to witness the second Spring matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York. The programme presented was an excellent one. Entered in the various brushes were many favorites of the road.

Long before 3 o'clock the grand stand at the foot of the lower stretch was crowded, while along the curbs of the sidewalk the crowd stood two and three deep. Close finishes marked the majority of the heats, which were started in regular order with little or no delay. Fifty horses were entered in the nine brushes on the card, and only ten of this number failed to appear at the start on time. The conditions were the same as on the previous matinée—half-mile heats, best two in three, with winners only to start in the final. George Coleman saw that the horses got away on even terms, while A. L. Kerker watched the finishes.

Great interest centred in the brush in which E. E. Smather's green trotting mare Queen Wilkes, and Dr. J. F. Moore's trotter Page (2:05¾) were entered. The race proved somewhat of a disappointment, however, as Page was sadly out of condition. When they got away Queen Wilkes followed Page for the first quarter, and then went out in front and was never headed, winning in a jog. Page acted so badly on being jogged back to the start that it was deemed unwise to start him again, and he was sent back to the stable. Queen Wilkes stepped over the course, and claimed the heat.

A dead heat marked the first tilt of the brush for pacers, which only had two starters, Bell Boy, (2:07¼,) driven by F. W. Darrin, and Bicycle Girl, (2:20½,) driven by Josepn P. Meyer. It was a nip and tuck go from the first turn of the wheels, but nearing the finish Bell Boy drew ahead and looked like an easy winner until Bicycle Girl, with a wonderful burst of speed, closed the gap and passed the post nose and nose with her opponent. The crowd cheered enthusiastically, and the judge at the finish declared that the heat would have to be paced again. Bicycle Girl, although badly handicapped by being started with a 2:07¼ horse, won the next heat handily, but lost the third by the overconfidence of her driver, who pulled up when Bell Boy went to a break. The final was an easy victory for Bell Boy, as Bicycle Girl broke badly near the finish and was taken in hand and jogged home. Alexander N. C. Harrison's trotter, with a mark of 2:21, showed fine form and speed, winning two heats from the famous trotter Chance, (2:12¼,) driven by John Irving. Swift, with a trotting mark of 2:15¾, driven by John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association, showed some of his former speed by defeating the trotter Kingmond, (2:09,) driven by G. Bobling.

INTERNATIONAL CANOE RACES.

F. C. Kendall Howard, British Champion, to Challenge for the Chief Trophy of America.

The prospect of an early termination of the war in South Africa makes probable a series of international canoe races on Gravesend Bay next August, between F. C. Kendall Howard, the present British champion canoeist, and a defender to be chosen by the New York Canoe Club for the possession of the International Challenge Cup of the New York Canoe Club.

Mr. Howard is the holder of the challenge cup of the Royal Canoe Club of London, England, which is the blue ribbon of canoeing, as it is subject to challenge from any part of the world, he having successfully defended it last season against Herman D. Murphy of the Winchester Boat Club of Winchester, Mass. After his defeat of Mr. Murphy, who was completely outclassed by the British champion, Mr. Howard announced his intention this year of coming to race for the New York Canoe Club Cup, in case of a termination of hostilities in South Africa. The reason for this provision was that Mr. Howard owns large interests in Natal, which he would be unable to leave for an extended tour during the unsettled condition of affairs in that colony. Mr. Murphy recently has received a letter from Mr. Howard stating that he expects to make the trip, and the receipt of his challenge, which will be sent through the Royal Canoe Club of London, is expected early in the Summer.

The International Challenge Cup of the New York Canoe Club was offered as a perpetual challenge sailing trophy in 1885 and has been challenged for and successfully defended six times. Two of the challengers were Englishmen and the remaining four Canadians. The cup may be challenged for once each year by any regular organized canoe club outside of the United States. It is defended by the New York Canoe Club, through representatives chosen in trial races, in which members of other clubs in the United States are invited to compete.

NEW AMATEUR CYCLING RECORDS

Nelson of Chicago Beat Old Figures in Five Mile Paced Race.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—Joseph Nelson of Chicago broke the amateur one, two, three, four, and five mile world's records on the Colosseum cycle track this afternoon. Nelson was riding against A. A. Courter of Newark, in a five-mile amateur motor-paced race, when the records were broken. Summaries:

One-mile, 1:31 1-5; two-mile, 3:03; three-mile, 4:35 1-5; four-mile, 6:07; five-mile, 7:39 1-5. The one-mile record was lowered 4-5 of a second, the two-mile 9 seconds, three-mile 15 seconds, four-mile 21 seconds, and five-mile 20 1-5 seconds.

In the twenty-mile professional motor-paced race, William F. King of Salt Lake City, the twenty-four-hour champion of the world, easily defeated Nat Butler of Boston in 33:36 2-5. King led at every mile, and at the finish was about 2 miles 3½ laps ahead. In the second mile, Butler's front tire blew out, and in the eleventh his pedal broke.

Interclub Pool Championship.

Fred Perry added a victory to the score of the Lambs' Club yesterday in the interclub pool championship tournament at the Strollers' Club. He defeated Guy Phelps Dodge of the Strollers' Club No. 1 team by the score of 100 balls to 91.

From the opening shot to split the first pyramid Perry demonstrated that he was likely to win against the best player of the Strollers' team. He pocketed ten balls in the first frame and followed this up by clever safety play and some dazzling shots, by which balls that lay in difficult positions were sent rolling into the pockets.

Dodge played a plucky up-hill game. He had the thankless task of breaking the majority of the pyramids, and this handicapped him considerably. His best break was 11 balls pocketed, in the sixth frame.

Chairman Maximillian B. Ziegler has arranged to play the final matches for the Strollers' Grand Challenge Cup and the team championship to-morrow night.

The summary:

Fred Perry—10 5 7 4 9 3 9 2 11 5 12 11 7 5 —100 balls.
Guy Phelps Dodge—5 9 8 10 5 11 5 10 3 7 2 4 8 4—91 balls.
4 balls 4—1 balls.

Athletes Suspended by A. A. U.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday suspended all the athletes who competed in the unsanctioned meeting held at Flushing May 30 by the West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., and the [illegible] Club.

SCEPTRE AND THE DERBY

Famous Filly Is Favorite for Noted English Turf Event.

NOVEL SITUATION IN RACING

$50,000 Yearling, Now Held Above Price, Will Run for Robert Sevier, Meteoric Turf Gambler.

Whether it be victory or defeat that awaits the great race mare Sceptre in the one hundred and twenty-third running of the English Derby, to be decided Wednesday at Epsom Downs, the very fact that Sceptre will run will make a worthy addition to the records of the race that throughout the world has gained place as the synonym of a supreme trial. That Sceptre will run is accepted as a fact, while that she will win is a matter that has kept Englishmen busy betting for some weeks. The mare now is the public favorite for the great race, and in that already has won a position unique in the history of English racing, for that a filly should be favorite for the great race is as strange as that a filly should win it.

Aside from the remarkable prominence of Sceptre, the highest-priced yearling that the turf anywhere has ever known, and a mare held at the highest price in the history of horse racing, the Derby favorite has another claim to public attention in that she is the property of the phenomenon of the British turf of to-day, the plunger, in and out of season, Robert Sutton Sevier. It is only in keeping with the record of her owner and with her own career that Sceptre occupies the position she does. The filly made a beginning when she was led into the sales ring after the death of her breeder, the Duke of Westminster, for she was the bright particular star of the most remarkable sale ever known in all records of great sales in England or the world, the filly, then described as the Persimmon-Ornament filly, bringing the top price of that sensational offering of untried horses, and going to her present owner for 10,000 guineas, the equivalent of $50,000. On the score of pedigree the filly has appealed to other English turfmen as one that ought to be worth a great deal of money, as her dam is own sister to the great Ormonde, but the price that Mr. Sevier bid and paid for the baby race mare staggered even the most progressive of English turfmen, and so it was that Sceptre, as she was named later, began her public career under circumstances of a sensational nature.

SCEPTRE HELD ABOVE PRICE.

How well she has lived up to her early promise may be gathered from the fact that her present owner, the same Mr. Sevier, bookmaker and race horse gambler, has refused all offers for the phenomenal mare, even to the bid of a sum said to be $300,000, credited to one of the millionaires of America. Other rich men frequently have asked Mr. Sevier to put a price on his great mare, William K. Vanderbilt being named among the many who have wished to become owner of the Derby favorite, but the gambler Englishman in whose name Sceptre resides has declined to consider any offers, and it is not even remotely possible that should Sceptre be successful in winning the Derby, that she will do it in any name other than that of the man who dared to pay $50,000 for the yearling that developed into Sceptre. Mr. Sevier's position to-day is most remarkable. After having begun life as a low salaried clerk in a London office, he to-day is the first man on the English turf, for the time at least. Strange as is the change in Mr. Sevier's condition, there is precedent for it even on the turf of conservative England, though should Sceptre win the Derby the achievement for filly and owner will make the most remarkable chapter in the history of the most remarkable race of the world.

Thrice before in the years since the race was instituted in 1780 have fillies won the Derby. Eleanor won in 1801, Blink Bonnie in 1857, and Shotover in 1882. Sceptre, however, will start for the Derby with the honor earned beforehand of having won both the One Thousand Guineas and the Two Thousand Guineas, and should she add the Derby to the list of her triumphs, as the best judges of racing in England firmly believe she will, Sceptre will have a position unique in turf history, for of the winners of both the races for the "Guineas" Crucifix in 1840, Formosa in 1868, and in comparatively recent times Pilgrimage, none has been a Derby winner, though the first two did add the Oaks to their triumphs. Of the trio of filly Derby winners, Eleanor and Blink Bonnie also won the Oaks. Shotover, after in a measure having forecast the present season's success of Sceptre by winning the Two Thousand Guineas, won the Derby, but it was not her fortune to triumph in the Oaks, that race going to another remarkable mare in Gochelmnlss.

ROBERT SEVIER'S CAREER.

The parallels to the triumphs of Sceptre are vastly more numerous than are those to the remarkable achievements of the owner of the Derby favorite, Robert Sutton Sevier. That favorite of fortune stands alone on the turf to-day, though history names one other turfman who may be regarded as the prototype of Sceptre's owner. Sevier from his beginning in life as a clerk gambled on races, won and lost a fortune, and then taking the bull by the horns, embarked in turf gambling as a life business. He had "ups and downs" of a character to discourage any but a born gambler, and after amassing a great fortune by introducing the English method of "ready money" betting and hookmaking on the race tracks of Australia, lost all that he had accumulated in that country and returned to England a hankrupt, to begin again at the bottom. His next success in a financial way was achieved through the establishment of post odds betting agencies in English towns, his chief business being in London. By the operation of these agencies, which were similar to the American poolrooms, Sevier accumulated another fortune. In the course of this success he was fortunate enough to marry an Englishwoman of nohle family, whose dower and position gave him the chance to embark in racing as the owner of a stable of race horses. These promptly went on and made him rich. Then a new fortune Sevier became one of the big figures of the English turf to the extent that he paid the largest sum ever paid in England or elsewhere for the Persimmon-Ornament filly, now known to fame as Sceptre.

Somewhat similar to the rise of Sevier was that of one John Gully, who in the year 1808 was in the King's Bench prison, detained for a small debt. When he obtained his release Gully, with a thrift that might have won him success in any other line, set himself to the task of saving enough money to embark in the precarious business of betting on race horses, some idea of which he had gained by association with ruined turf gamblers in prison. Gully was at the time occupation in a cold-blooded manner, however, and next to Sevier probably was the most successful turf gambler the world has ever known. The American "Pittsburg Phil" hardly can be compared with him. He bet and raced horses with such success that he amassed a great fortune and took a leading place on the English turf of his time, horses owned by Gully winning the Derby three times, a record that has been equaled by only two other turfmen, the Duke of Westminster and Sir Joseph Hawley. Gully is credited with having won in bets more than a million dollars over the victory of Andover in 1854, and when he died in 1863 he left an estate valued at more than £2,500,000, or about $12,000,000. Robert Sutton Sevier already is credited with having won more than a million pounds.

GAMBLING ON THE DERBY.

To offset these singular successes, however, there are cases of ruin wrought by the turf, the most notable instance being that of the Marquis of Hastings, who blossomed out as a plunger on the English turf nearly half a century ago, and after a long series of reversals, lost something like $500,000 on the Derby won by Hermit, and soon thereafter committed suicide by shooting himself. It was typical of the time that on the same race that brought the ruin of the titled gambler, a butcher of Islington won about £100,000 in future bets, and another gambler, a bookmakers' tout, won nearly £29,000. Hermit starting at 66 to 1. As unexpected as Hermit's victory was that of Jeddah at 100 to 1, in 1898.

The history of the race, aside from the mere gambling sensations that have attended its running, has tempted the cupidity of gamblers for more than 100 years, and has caused attempts innumerable to swindle the patrons of racing. The most notable instance of attempted fraud was in the year 1844, when the turf crime known in the present day as "ringing" was practiced with such success that a four-year-old horse actually ran in the Derby and was first under the name of Running Rein. Under protest by Col. Peel, whose colt Orlando was second, the antecedents of the supposed Running Rein were investigated, and the horse was found to be a horse named Maccabeus, afterward Zsnoni, by Gladistor. The so-called Running Rein was disqualified, the stakes and bets going to Orlando. It indicates the turf morality of the time that in the same race another four-year-old ran as a three-year-old, this being Leander, so many persons being awsre of the fact, however, that, had Leander won, there would have been instsnt protest against him. In the case of the horse that actually finished first however, the fraud wss carefully planned, the story being brought out at the investigation that the real Running Rein had been killed at night. After being decapitated, his head was taken away and buried secretly, where none might find it, to prevent the chance of identification.

FRAUDS IN THE FAMOUS RACE.

In later Derby races other means were employed to swindle the betting horsemen and the general public. When Macgregor, the Derby favorite, failed to win in 1870, it was rather freely stated that he had been poisoned in the interest of bookmakers who had laid too heavily against him. This report so persistently was circulated that after Kingcraft, heavily backed by persons supposed to be "in the know," finished first, The Jockey Club started an investigation, of which, however, nothing came. A more recent case of poisoning was that of Orme in 1882. Prior to that, another famous horse was poisoned in Touchstone, but in that case the attempt was made so esrly in the season that, aided by the devotion of his trainer, he recovered in time to win the coveted race. Earlier still the Derby was in part the cause for the poisoning of a man, touts who had been expelled from the training grounds, where they were spying on the preparation of Eleanor, the first filly to win the great stakes, taking this means of removing the groom who discovered their presence. In the century and a quarter of the existence of the Epsom Derby the race has been won but twice by horses other than those bred and owned in England.

In 1835, known to turf history as the French year, the celebrated French horse Gladiateur captured the stakes for the Count de Lagrange, while in 1881, "the American year," Pierre Lorillard's American bred colt Iroquois won, and later captured the St. Leger. For this year's Derby there was promise of international interest in the fact that William C. Whitney, who won the race last year with the English bred horse Volodyovski, had sent, to England the American bred colt Nasturtium, regarded by some turfmen as the very best of the two-year-olds of last season in America. The sickness of Nasturtium and his subsequent return to this country removed the only apparent chance that America had to win the race, and left the greatest turf event of the world to be contested for by horses that all represent English owners.

New Yorker Buys English Horses.

LONDON, May 31.—Unusually high prices prevailed yesterday at the annual sale of William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts's stud, composed of harness horses. J. R. Smith of New York was the principal buyer. He paid 450 guineas ($2,362.50) for a pair of chestnuts, and 250 guineas ($1,312.50) for a single harness brown mare.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts is one of the best-known breeders, having crossed successfully hackney, thoroughbred, and other various types.

The following amusing notice appeared on the catalogue:

"A motor car of more than usually hideous proportions, colors, noise, and smell will be kept going on the stud grounds in order to thoroughly accustom horses to the conditions under which they will have to meet these machines on country roads."

A pair of brown mares brought 735 guineas, ($3,858.)

CRESCENTS WON AT LACROSSE.

Bay Ridge Athletes Cleverly Defeated the University of Toronto Team.

On the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon, in probably the most closely contested game played this season, the lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated the twelve of the University of Toronto by the score of 4 to 1.

In spite of the keen rivalry and fierce, rapid play, the game was remarkably free from roughness. Clean stick work was the predominating feature, and none of the goals were made from scrimmages.

The Canadians defeated the home team in a close contest by the score of 7 to 6 on Friday, and consequently there was a slight change in the make-up of the Crescent Athletic Club team, three players—Stoba, Symington, and Dr. Maddren, who did not play before—being in the line-up for yesterday. Kearns, the Toronto point, put up a brilliant defensive game, and checked many of the opponents' attempts at goals.

The American team tallied the first goal by Liffiton after a fierce and rapid attack, and shortly afterward Gladney, at the end of a long run, made the single goal for Toronto. Leacy, outside home on the Toronto team, received a laming blow on the leg, which prevented him from playing with his usual aggressiveness for the remainder of the game. The score at the end of the first half was: Crescent Athletic Club, 1; Toronto University, 1.

In the second period the home players redoubled their effort, scoring 3 goals, all by Capt. Wall, and by clever team work succeeded in covering and checking the Canadian team so effectively as to prevent them from throwing another goal. The line-up follows:

Crescent Athletic Club.	Position.	Toronto University.
Garvin	Goal	McEvoy
Dr. Maddren	Point	Kearns
Miller	Cover point	McHugh
De Casanova	First defense	McKinnon
Drakely	Second defense	Challes
Bobby	Third defense	Martin, (Capt.)
Kennedy	Centre	Wood
Jewell	Third attack	Gladney
Wall, (Capt.)	Second attack	O'Flynn
Stoba	First attack	McIntyre
Liffiton	Outside home	Leacy
Symington	Inside home	McKay

Goals for Crescent A. C.—Wall (3,) Liffiton. For Toronto University—1. Referee—L. Mosea, Jr., Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—E. M. Saunders, Crescent A. C., and E. M. Keyes, Toronto University. Time of game—Thirty-minute halves.

Columbia Club Ping-Pong.

John L. Kebler won a signal victory yesterday over M. H. McGuire in the third round of the championship ping pong tournament at the Columbia University Club, 49 West Thirty-sixth Street.

From the service to the finish of the match, Kebler had the game well in hand. He outmaneouvred and outplayed McGuire at every point. The latter was especially clever at making his place shots. To offset this, Kebler was remarkably quick at getting difficult balls and covered every inch of his section of the table in surprising form. Kebler took both sets, the score being 6—2, 6—3.

Manhasset Y. C. to Open New House.

The Manhasset Yacht Club will open its new house at Port Jefferson, L. I., next Saturday, June 7. Commodore Stephen Roach has sent out an official circular summoning the yachts of the club to rendezvous in the harbor before the clubhouse at 2 P. M. Captains are ordered to report on the flag ship, and at 4 o'clock the club burgee will be masted.

Riverside Y. C. Season Opened.

The Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., went into commission at noon yesterday, with the usual formalities. In the evening there was a complimentary entertainment, including dinner, concert, and dancing, for the members and their families.

Michigan Athletes Won Western Meet.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Five Western intercollegiate records were broken and one equaled at the annual meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association on Marshall Field to-day. Michigan won the meet, having secured 36 points, while Chicago was second with 23 points, and Wisconsin third with a total of 19 points.

YALE'S TENNIS TEAM WON

New Haven Players Easily Beat the Experts of Columbia.

CAPTAINS MET IN A MATCH

Victory for the Blue in This Event Led Up to Overwhelming Triumph for the Connecticut Men.

Yale's team of lawn tennis players greatly surprised the Columbia University team yesterday at South Field courts, when the men of Old Eli won every match in the singles and doubles. Only in two instances were the Columbia players successful even in getting a set. Harry L. Parr took the first set of his contest with Henry L. Galpin, and in the doubles Ralph B. Miller and Harry L. Parr won the second set of their match with Robert K. Condict and Henry L. Galpin.

Despite every effort and all the skill that the Columbia team could muster they were unable to overcome the fast and accurate work of the Yale tennis experts. The Yale men were led by Howard A. Plummer, Captain and champion of his college team, and included Samuel L. Russell, Robert K. Condict, Henry W. Hamlin, Henry L. Galpin, and Henry C. Martin.

Capt. Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia's champion, headed the players that represented the light blue and white. The team comprised Alfred E. Thurber, Ralph B. Miller, Irving C. Ropes, Harry L. Parr, and Henry C. Hatch.

Following the time-honored custom of these competitions the Captains of the teams met in the opening match. This match, by a previous arrangement, was played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, as both men are members of that organization.

Mahan attempted to play his favorite game of going to the net and volleying or driving for the point. All along he has been very successful in this sort of attack. Plummer, however, overcame it in a manner that brought forth round upon round of applause from the assembled spectators.

Every time Mahan ran in behind his returns the Yale player shot the ball over the net by a swift and forceful forehand stroke. The ball fairly whizzed through Mahan's court, and Plummer's shots were so accurate that he was repeatedly successful in passing the Columbia champion. Mahan tried in vain to lob, and also used long drives that cut the base line of Plummer's court. His efforts were futile, as the Yale title holder met every form of attack with great steadiness. Plummer was resourceful to a marked degree, and Mahan lost the match in stright sets.

Efforts at the same sort of work and very similar results fell to the lot of every man on the Columbia team. Harry L. Parr was the only man to get a set from his opponent. The method pursued by Parr in the first set would probably have won the match for him if he had retained his steadiness. Parr relied upon long drives from his base line in the opening set. These had length, speed, and accuracy to a high degree, and he worked so persistently at the corners that the Yale man, Galpin, was caught off his feet with great frequency. In the second set Parr's arm began to tire from the terrific strain. As a consequence his shots began to miss the mark aimed at, and his errors cost him the match.

While the play of the team in the doubles was spirited, the scores were too one-sided, and the Yale men had little difficulty in getting the victories. The Yale pair of champions, Plummer and Russell, disposed of Mahan and Thurber, the Columbia champions, by comparatively easy scores in the three sets of their competition. The Columbia men worked desperately to overcome their opponents, and because of this effort lost the smoothness of their team work, which proved to be costly in the end.

The summary:

Intercollegiate Team Singles.—Howard A. Plummer, Yale, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, 6—2, 6—1; Samuel L. Russell, Yale, defeated Alfred E. Thurber, Columbia, 6—4, 6—4; Robert K. Condict, Yale, defeated Ralph B. Miller, Columbia, 6—1, 6—1; Henry W. Hamlin, Yale, defeated Irving C. Ropes, Columbia, 6—2, 6—3; Henry L. Galpin, Yale, defeated H. L. Parr, Columbia, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2; Henry C. Martin, Yale, defeated H. C. Hatch, Columbia, 7—5, 6—2.

Intercollegiate Team Doubles.—Howard A. Plummer and Samuel L. Russell, Yale, defeated Lyle E. Mahan and Alfred E. Thurber, Columbia, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0; Robert K. Condict and Henry L. Galpin, Yale, defeated Ralph B. Miller and H. L. Parr, Columbia, 7—5, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6; Henry W. Hamlin and Henry C. Martin, Yale, defeated H. C. Hatch and Irving C. Ropes, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 8—6.

TENNIS AT YONKERS.

Amakassin Country Club's Tournament Advances to Final Stages.

The Amakassin Country Club's tennis tournament at Yonkers was continued yesterday with play in the handicap singles and doubles and mixed doubles. The doubles were finished, being won by F. Blake and W. Lockwood, who defeated C. Bogert and A. B. Hallilday. Summery:

Handicap Singles.—First Round—H. S. Parr, owa 30, beat Myrle, owe 15, by default.

Second Round—W. Lockwood, owe 30, beat H. S. Parr, nwe 30, 7—5, 6—4; S. E. Williams, owe 30, beat J. P. Wylie, owe 30, 6—3, 6—2; A. B. Hallilday, scratch, beat H. Bashford, scratch, by default; L. Ledoux, owa 30, beat R. A. Baldwin, scratch, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—L. Ledoux, owe 30, best A. B. Halliday, scratch, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles, Handicap.—Semi-Final Round—W. Lockwood, owe 30, and F. Blake, owe 15, beat F. Parton and E. Davis, scratch, by default; C. Bogert and A. B. Hgilday, acratch, beat J. P. Wylie and W. Lockwood, owa 30, 6—1, 8—10, 6—3.

Final Round—F. Blaka and W. Lockwood, owe 30, beat C. Bogert and A. B. Halliday, scratch, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles, Second Round—Miss Fitch and W. Lockwood, owe 30, beat Mias Lawrence and F. Parton, scratch, by default.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Strong and F. Blake, owa 15, beat Miss Fitch and W. Lockwood, owe 30, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Kings County Club Winner Over Nelson Lodge in Metropolitan League Championship Series.

Some excellent batting, coupled with poor fielding and dropped catches, enabled the Kings County Cricket Club to win an easy victory over Nelson Lodge yesterday at Prospect Park, the score being 171 to 68. The game was of the championship series of the Metropolitan League, and Kings County thus won by 103 runs after "declaring" with five wickets down. A. B. Lewis, H. Tattersall, G. Eshelby, H. Seely, and G. Marriott all showed to advantage with the bat for the winners, and Tattersall bowled in most successful style and captured 7 wickets for 23 runs. E. Phillips did the best work with the bat for Nelson Lodge, while J. Hunt and F. A. Walters each made double figures.

The Essex County Club of Newark played the Manhattan second eleven in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association at Prospect Park, where a batsman's contest resulted in a draw. The New Jersey men had their eyes well on the ball, and they rattled up 154 for 7 wickets in lively style. They then declared, and it looked as if they would score an easy victory until F. A. Cox came in and saved the game by good cricket. He was ably assisted by W. Burroughs and C. A. McCully. Their total for six wickets was 113. F. Birch, T. Gilbert, G. H. Breeze, and F. Spateker all did good work for Essex County.

The Brooklyn Club got out a strong team to play the Manhattans, and experienced little difficulty in securing a victory. Victory, the margin being 91 runs and 5 wickets to spare in a total of 169 to 78. J. Poyer batted in capital form for the winners. His contribution of 70 was put together in most vigorous style. G. Cox, S. B. Standfast, and H. Poyer all did good work with the ball, while C. Wesson excelled with the ball and captured 7 wickets at a small cost.

The Columbia Oval team visited Newark for a game with the Newark eleven, and played an even draw in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, as, needing but 3 runs to win, the Newarks had only one wicket to fall when the game was called. J. N. Escobal and R. Dundas contributed 23 and 10 respectively to the Columbia total, while the best work for Newark was done by S. Livingston, with 16. The totals were: Columbia Oval, 60; Newark, 58, for 9 wickets.

CROWD FORCED CRICKET GAME.

Australians and Englishmen Play Their Match, Which Was Drawn.

LONDON, May 31.—The first of the five test cricket matches between Australia and England, which was commenced Thursday at Birmingham, resumed yesterday and and was to have been decided to-day, was abandoned on account of the weather.

The Englishmen, when they had scored 376 runs for 9 wickets down, yesterday, declared the innings closed and sent the Australians to the wickets on a wet "pitch," which resulted in the Australians going out in their first innings for a total of 36 runs. In their second innings yesterday the Australians had scored 8 runs for no wicket down when play was stopped, owing to the bad light.

In consequence of the threatening attitude of the half-holiday crowd, numbering 10,000 to 15,000 persons, all clamoring for admission, the cricketers reconsidered the abandonment of the game and decided to play. The crowd then broke into the grounds and several persons were injured in the crush. Play, however, only lasted an hour, when the game was declared drawn. The Australians scored 40 runs for 2 wickets down in their second innings.

Ping-Pong at Strollers' Club.

All of the winning competitors yesterday advanced to the semi-final round of the handicap singles in the tournament at the Strollers' Club, 67 Madison Avenue. In all of the contests played the work of the men was so even that the resulting scores were close.

The match which engaged S. V. Tappan and H. Lindsley provided the most exciting sport. Lindsley was very strong in the first set, and won on his service with unvarying success. It was not until the games had gone to deuce at 12-all that T

MR. CLEVELAND TO ADDRESS DEMOCRATS

Tilden Club's Invitation to the Ex-President to Speak at the Opening of Its New Home Accepted and a Plan for Party Unity May Be Approved at the Big Political Function.

Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the opening of the new home of the Tilden Club, Broadway near Seventy-fourth Street, on June 19. The speech will be the first delivered to a political audience since Mr. Cleveland's retirement from the Presidency.

Democrats from every section of the country have been invited to be present, and no section or faction has been ignored in the sending out of invitations. The gathering, according to the managers of the club, is not for the purpose of launching a new Democracy, but to welcome all leaders of Democratic thought who may have been opposed to each other in the past and to make "the occasion of the opening of the club a direct effort to harmonize various discordant elements of the party."

Invitations have been issued to 1,500 Democrats, and few declinations have been received. The Directors of the Tilden Club have issued an address setting forth the purposes of the organization. The following is an extract:

"The Tilden Club is an association of Democrats. Its members hold to the political principles of Jefferson, believing that those principles are as sound and beneficent now as they were a hundred years ago. In their opinion all that is needed is the constructive statesmanship of a Jefferson, a Jackson, or a Tilden to restore the Democratic Party to the place it held so long in the hearts of the great majority of the American people."

In the same address it is stated that "unqualified assurance is given that no settled policy for the disposition of any particular question of municipal or State affairs is demanded of candidates for membership; nor is it the intention of the club to commit itself to any such policy. Among the members are Democrats of all kinds: silver and anti-silver men, Tammany men, Greater New Yorkers, Citizen's Unionists, and Independents, who, ignoring factional lines, find ample ground for unity in the broader principles of their party."

Among the Democrats who have been invited and who are expected to attend the opening are the following:

Ex-Senator David B. Hill,	Louis F. Haffen,
William J. Bryan,	John D. Crimmins,
United States Senator Bacon, Georgia;	The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey,
	Henry George, Jr.,
Mayor Patrick Collins of Boston,	Bird S. Coler,
Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney,	Hugh McLaughlin,
Dr. Felix Adler,	George L. Rives,
John E. Millburn of Buffalo,	August Belmont,
Henry Titchenor of Binghamton,	John B. McDonald,
Thomas N. Osborne of Auburn,	Perry Belmont,
William Everett of Quincy, Mass.;	Justice M. J. O'Brien,
W. Bourke Cockran,	Justice J. A. O'Gorman,
Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney,	Justice C. H. Van Brunt,
Dr. John H. Girdner,	Justice G. C. Barrett,
John Brisben Walker,	Justice E. Patterson,
Ex-Mayor Grace,	Justice L. F. Giegerich,
Ex-Mayor Grant,	Justice G. L. Ingraham,
Ex-Mayor Gilroy,	Justice C. F. MacLean,
Ex-Mayor Van Wyck,	Justice C. H. Truax,
Ex-Mayor Hewitt,	Justice J. Fitzgerald,
Ex-Mayor Cooper,	Justice F. H. Dugro,
Ex-Mayor Edson,	Justice J. J. Freedman,
Ex-Mayor Ely,	Justice H. Bischoff, Jr.,
Lewis Nixon,	Surrogate F. Fitzgerald,
Andrew H. Green,	Surrogate A. C. Thomas,
Charles W. Dayton,	Smith M. Weed, Plattsburg;
William P. Sheehan,	E. Atkinson, Boston;
John A. Mason,	District Attorney Jerome;
	Alton B. Parker,
	Chief Judge Court of Appeals;
	Justice E. M. Scott,
	Justice Gaynor.

Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives and Democratic members of the State Legislature as well as Democratic National and State Committeemen have been invited.

The new Tilden Club is located on the east side of Broadway, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, opposite the Ansonia Apartment Hotel. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was spent in equipping and furnishing the club. The building is French Renaissance, four stories in height, with the front of brick and India limestone. Two massive stone porches inclosed in iron and glass form an architectural feature of the building. On the first floor is a reception room and a large lounging room decorated in white and gold. In the basement there is a café and grillroom finished in Dutch style, with Caen stone side walls and heavy natural wood ceiling showing rough-hewn beams of black oak.

The upper stories contain a large library, billiard rooms, card rooms, and private dining rooms. The entire fourth story is divided into suites of bedrooms. Elevators run to the roof, which is fitted up as a garden.

The officers and Directors of the club are:

Robert E. Dowling, President.	L. Lafling Kellogg,
William A. Barber, Vice President.	George L. Slawson,
Lewis H. Spence, Treasurer.	James R. Ely,
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Horner's Furniture.

Aids to Summer Comfort.

Bedroom Suites of White Enamel finish, Bird's-eye Maple, Birch and Oak.

Brass Bedsteads in over 100 patterns.

White Enameled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings.

Roomy Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs and Rockers in English Quartered Oak, dull finish.

Select examples of Flemish, Old English, Mission, Weathered and Green Oak Furniture; also Venetian Carved Furniture.

All at Very Attractive Prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In view of the positive advance in Furniture the coming Fall, consequent on the advanced cost of production now in force, intending buyers will effect a very material saving by purchasing at present low prices. Selections made now will be held for future delivery without extra charge.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL PROTEST.

President Greatsinger Objects to the Terms Imposed Upon Bidders for Its Construction.

President J. L. Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has filed a protest against the terms which the Rapid Transit Commission recently decided to impose upon bidders for the construction of the tunnel between this borough and Brooklyn. In a letter sent to the commission Mr. Greatsinger says that the burdens imposed upon the new contract are greater than those imposed in the case of the subway now being built by the Belmont-McDonald syndicate.

Objection is made to the sinking fund of 1 per cent. on the cost of construction, running from the date of the work's completion. It is argued that this is manifestly unfair, inasmuch as the contractor of the Manhattan-Bronx tunnel has to pay such 1 per cent. only for five years after operation in the event that the profits of the contractor in the operation of the road shall exceed 5 per cent. over the amount invested by him, and for the succeeding period of five years he is only required to pay one-half of 1 per cent., unless the profits in the operation of the road shall exceed 5 per cent. over the amount invested.

That advertising is not to be allowed in tunnel stations is another ground for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's complaint, as is the fact that interest on the large deposits required under the contract is only to be allowed at the average rate of interest collected by the city from the banks where city moneys are deposited, whereas under the McDonald-Belmont arrangement interest is allowed at the same rate as the bonds issued for rapid transit purposes bear.

It is stated, further, that it is unfair to oblige the Brooklyn tunnel contractor to enter into an agreement with the owners of other connecting railways for the carriage of passengers on terms fixed (without a loss to the operating corporation) by the Rapid Transit Commission.

Mr. Greatsinger says $1,000,000 is "entirely unjust" as security for rental. The Brooklyn tunnel being much shorter and less costly than the one in Manhattan, he sees no reason why the sum of the former's security should be as large as the latter's. In conclusion Mr. Greatsinger says that his company proposes to offer the lowest fares it can afford, that it has power to offer a more embracing transfer system than any other prospective bidder, and that it requests the commission to remodel the contract so as to make the burdens no greater than those imposed on the Manhattan-Bronx line's builders.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their large collection of

Women's Summer Dresses

of Dimities, Batistes, Organdies, Point d'Esprit, Silk Mulls, Linen and Piques

And will offer to-morrow

Exceptional Values in

French Organdies, Waist and Skirt tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, at $19.75
Real value $25.00

Also a complete line of

Wash Skirts

Of French Piques, at $3.95, 4.95
Of Linenette Ducks, $6.25
Of Fancy Piques in choice patterns, $9.75, 10.50

New and Very Desirable Styles of

Washable Shirt Waists at Unusually Low Prices

Of Colored Madras, 75c, 95, $1.25
Of White Lawns, Piques and Dotted Swisses, 95c, $1.25, 1.65
Of China Silks, $2.98, 3.95, 4.85

Girls' & Misses' Suits

More Than 1/3 Below Real Values

Girls' Sailor Suits
of Chambrays, White Pique Collar and Shield, Embroidered Emblem, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $1.95 — $1.10

Of Blue, Brown, or Red Serges, trimmed with soutache braid, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.50 to 7.98 — $3.75

Misses' Satin Foulard Suits
with bands of taffeta silk, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $18.50 — $12.90

Misses' Walking Suits
of Melton Stripes, or Plain Blue and Black Cheviots, with Slot Seam Jackets, or Eton Blouses and Plaited Skirts — $15.75
Real value $23.50

Boys' & Youths' Apparel

Stylish Cut, Well Made, Suitable for Present Wear

Russian Blouse & Sailor Suits
of Imported Washable Fabrics, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $2.95 to 3.75 — $1.95

of Serges and Cheviots, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to 9.75 — $3.75, 5.00

Two & Three Piece Suits
of All-Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, 9 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to 6.95 — $3.75

Boys' Trousers
of Tan Linen and White Duck, 3 to 16 yrs., 48c, 75

Youths' Negligee Shirts & Boys' Blouses
Celebrated Star Manufacture, Value $1.35 — 95c

Lace Curtain Dep'ts — Third Floor

Large assortments of dainty furnishings for summer homes at remarkably low prices

Curtains: Ruffled Muslin, Value $1.00, 1.40 & 1.75 pr. — 75c, $1.15, 1.35
Curtains: Ruffled Bobbinette, Formerly $2.35, 3.00, 3.65 — $1.85, 2.45, 2.95
Bed Sets: Ruffled Bobbinette, with lace insertion and edge, $5.00, 8.50, 12.50

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored
For the Summer. No charge for storage.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK IN THEIR

Trimmed Millinery Dep't.

New Creations in swell Summer Hats, after latest Paris models, only the best materials used, from $6.00 to $15.00, value $10.00 to $30.00.

Ideal Shirt Waist Hats,
new models for Golf, Outing, Seaside or Country, 95c. to $5.00 each.

Suit Department.

A limited number of Gray, Oxford, Tan, Brown, and Blue Suits, Eton or Blouse Jacket, handsomely trimmed; former prices $25.00 to $33.00. For this sale at $11.00 each.

White Pique Walking Skirts, three styles. Slot Seams, $3.50; Tucked, $3.75; Box Plaited, $3.98.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Pongee, with self or red stitching; Corded Wash Silks, white and colored; black and white checked Taffeta, trimmed with bands of White Taffeta and buttons. Special at $3.98.

Figured Foulards, Colored Wash Silks and Black China Silks at $2.50.

Special sale of Muslin Underwear odd pieces at very low prices.

White Goods.

100 pieces White Persian Lawn at 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c yard.
500 yards 40-inch Lawn at 12c and 15c yard.
1,000 yards White Fancy Lawns, Cheviots and Madras, at 15c yard.

Embroideries.

1 lot 5,000 yards Edgings and Insertions, selected patterns, at 12½c yard.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR



Boys' Hats.

Children's Outing Hats of white duck and piqué, also shapes for large boys..... 50c

Tam o'Shanters of white duck, embroidered..... 50c

Children's Straw Sailor Hats, in rough and ready braids, with silk streamers..... 75c

Children's Sailor Hats of linen crash, various colors, stitched brim, long silk streamers..... 98c

Boys' Split Straw Hats, former prices $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50, now..... 98c

60-62 West 23d Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 2nd,

SPECIAL PRICES.

Embroidered Pongee Dresses, $25.00.

Shirt Waist Suits,
Navy Blue Foulard Silk,
$12.50.

Silk Blouse Coats,
$12.50, $19.50, $25.00.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TO STOP DEAD-NAME VOTING.

Election Board Asks Health Department for Death List Since Oct. 10.

Fraudulent voting will receive another check through the action of the Municipal Board of Elections, which has just been made public, in requesting the Department of Health to furnish them with a list of names of all men whose deaths have been reported from Oct. 10, 1901, to the present time, and to supply supplementary lists weekly of all such deaths from now until Sept. 15. This, it is hoped, will put an end to the quite common practice of voting the names of those recently dead. The special purpose of the board is to be able to check thoroughly the lists of special certificates of enrollment, of which there are always a large number before all primary elections.

A table issued by the board shows that since Jan. 1 in the Borough of Manhattan 66 Republicans who have become of legal age have enrolled, but no Democrats. Sixty Democrats have moved from one district to another and ninety Republicans. Of special enrollments there have been 627 Democrats and 420 Republicans, and of this number 403 Democrats are credited to the Second Assembly District, where there was a hot fight between the Elsner and Foley factions last year. One hundred and thirty-six Republicans have also enrolled in this district. In the Fourth Assembly District 176 Republicans have registered their names, while in the Ninth Assembly District, where a renewal of the fight between the followers of Sheehan and Goodwin is expected, 123 Democrats are already enrolled. In the Thirty-second Assembly District 80 Republicans have specially enrolled and in The Bronx 144 Democrats.

PHOTOGRAPHING A WILL.

The Picture to be Used in a Suit in San Francisco.

A will has been photographed in Brooklyn in order that the picture may be used in a suit in San Francisco. The will is that of Joseph M. F. O'Hare of Brooklyn, and was executed in 1901. The photographic copy is to be used in a contest over a holographic will alleged to have been executed by O'Hare in 1896.

The will filed in Brooklyn leaves all of O'Hare's property to his four sisters, and they are contesting the holographic will in the Probate Court, San Francisco. Surrogate Church gave an order permitting the will to be photographed.

MASQUERADE BALL AT SEA.

Lucania's Passengers Also Enjoyed a Ping-Pong Tournament.

A ping-pong tournament and a masquerade ball, the latter said to be the first affair of the kind ever held in mid-ocean, made the voyage of the Cunarder Lucania, which ended yesterday on her arrival at New York, an unusually pleasant one for the passengers.

About fifty persons took part in the ball, and some of the costumes were said to be very original, while the affair as a whole was voted a great success. There was a cakewalk in which the prize winners were Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mallone, who appeared with black faces and in ante bellum garb.

In the ping-pong tournament, in which forty persons participated, the winner was Rupert G. Usmar. The last night at sea was given over to the concert which was held in the saloon. The proceeds netted quite a large sum to the fund for the benefit of the English and American marine charitable institutions.

Two Deaths on Board the Lucania.

Two deaths, both in the cabin, occurred on board the Cunarder Lucania during the voyage that ended on that vessel's arrival from Liverpool yesterday. Mrs. J. A. McArthur died on Wednesday. Her body will be taken by her husband, Dr. J. A. McArthur, to his home in Canada for burial. The other death, which also occurred on Wednesday, was that of the infant child of Mrs. Alman, one of the second cabin passengers.

New York University Degrees.

Only the baccalaureate degrees in arts and science will be conferred at the New York University commencement at University Heights on Wednesday. All the other degrees, including the honorary degrees, will be conferred at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The degree of Master of Letters will be conferred at that time upon the three ladies who have acted on the Women's Advisory Committee of the university, namely, Miss Emily Ogden Butler, Mrs. Henry Draper, and Miss Helen Miller Gould.

Farewell Dinner to Columbia Instructor

On Thursday evening a farewell dinner was given to Dr. William Robert Shepherd, Instructor of History at Columbia University, by a number of his students, at Muschenheim's Arena. Dr. Shepherd leaves shortly for Europe, to follow up his studies at universities of the Continent, at which he will remain for about a year.

CITY HOUSING PROBLEMS.

Described in a Discussion of Neighborhood and Civic Improvements at a Meeting in Detroit.

DETROIT, May 31.—"Neighborhood and Civic Improvements" was the general topic of discussion at the first session to-day of the National Federation of Correction and Charities. After Robert W. De Forest of New York had read the report of the committee which has been investigating the subject, papers on various phases of it were read. Robert Hunter of New York, formerly a worker among the Chicago poor, discussed "Housing reform in Chicago." He declared that the problem of housing the poor was not so grave in Chicago as in New York and London. There was so much more room in Chicago than in either of the other cities that the tearing down of an unsanitary, unhealthy house did not mean simply the overcrowding of other houses in the same neighborhood by its former tenants. Mrs. Robert C. Lincoln of Boston told of the housing reforms that have been accomplished in Boston.

In his paper A. W. Gutridge of St. Paul, Secretary of the Associated Charities of that city, touched on the public baths of that city and the great benefits that had resulted from them. He said that they had taught people the pleasure and benefits of bathing. Since their installation there had been, he said, a marked increase in the business of all bath rooms in barber shops and such places. In the five minute talks from the floor which followed Gen. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, Ohio, called attention to the fact that all of the papers of the morning had been on the housing problem in its various phases and urged the federation to consider also the necessity for civic improvements, such as parks and public playgrounds.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

Transportation on the Santa Fe Road Through the Arkansas Valley Delayed.

LAJUNTA, Col., May 31.—The damage done by the recent flood to the Santa Fé Railroad through the Arkansas Valley is greater than at first supposed.

Near Caddo, fifty miles east of here, several hundred feet of track have been washed out. It is probable that transportation may not be resumed in a week. The flood is subsiding.

Married Under a Confederate Flag.

A wedding was celebrated a few days ago at Radford, Va., in which, instead of the conventional marriage bell, the bride and bridegroom took their place when the ceremony was about to be performed, under a Confederate battleflag, made by the mother of the bride and carried by the Wythe Rifles, the company commanded by her father until the close of the civil war. It was the regimental flag, and Gen. G. C. Wharton, who forty-one years ago received the flag at her mother's hands, was present at the ceremony to witness beneath its folds the marriage of her daughter. The bride was Mrs. Sallie Floyd Lanier and the bridegroom J. Frank Watson.

Wheelman Dies on a Cycling Trip.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., May 31.—Robert Black of 279 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Manhattan, was taken ill yesterday while crossing from Patchogue to Port Jefferson, on the cycle path, and died before medical aid could be secured. His two brothers-in-law and four other friends and he had ridden on wheels from Manhattan. Black was a plumber by trade and was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gift to a Hospital.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 31.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the President, who is expected at her home, at Sagamore Hill, within the next ten days, has sent a letter and handkerchief to the Nassau Hospital Endowment Fund Association. Mrs. Roosevelt has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the hospital, and the handkerchief is to be sold at the fair that will be held on June 11 and 12 by the association.

Dinner to Archbishop Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney gave a dinner last night at their residence, 41 Riverside Drive, in honor of Archbishop Ireland. The decorations were purple, and the dining room was festooned with the American, Papal, and French flags.

Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stearns, Mrs. Henry Bradley Plant, Miss Humphreys, and the Right Rev. Dr. McGoldrick, Bishop of Duluth.

A Fair to Aid Hospital Work.

The Sisters in charge of St. Vincent's Hospital will hold a fair at that institution, Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue, in aid of their work for free patients, commencing to-morrow and continuing for four days.

Attorney General Knox Better.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Attorney General Knox is recovering slowly from the cold he contracted on his trip from Pittsburg. He had a comfortable night, and, although he is weak, his condition is reported to be improved.

AUTHORS READ THEIR WORKS.

Four of Indiana at an Entertainment for the Benefit of an Institution.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—Under the management, and for the benefit, of the Harrison Memorial Association, the first public readings from the works of Indiana authors were given last night in English's Opera House. Senator Fairbanks presided. The audience filled the available space. James Whitcomb Riley read "Old Man and Jim" and "Little Orphan Annie"; Mary Catherwood read "The Skeleton on Round Island"; George Barr McCutcheon read the first chapter of "Graustark," and Charles Major read the chapter "Thomas, the Man Servant," from his latest book, "Dorothy Vernon."

Gen. Lew Wallace, Miss Evaleen Stein, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, and Meredith Nicholson will read to-morrow night. It is estimated that $10,000 will be raised.

LEAPED FROM FERRYBOAT RAIL.

Unknown Man Rescued by Engineer Died Later in a Hospital.

While the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Cincinnati lay in her slip at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning a man who stood on the bow of the boat quickly climbed the guard rail and leaped into the river.

The act was witnessed by John Ryan, the engineer, who gave an alarm, and, with the aid of deckhands, succeeded in rescuing the man in an unconscious condition. The man was taken to Jersey City and sent to the City Hospital, where he died shortly afterward. There was nothing about him by which he could be identified. He was about thirty years old, five feet ten inches high, and weighed 180 pounds. He was clean shaven, and wore a black coat and vest and gray striped trousers, with blue striped outer shirt. He left on the deck a bundle containing a new suit of blue flannel.

Architectural Improvements in Cities.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 31.—At to-day's session of the American Architectural League the discussion on the question of architectural education was continued. Great advantages, accruing from the newly aroused interest in architecture were apparent, it was said, in the work of improvement that has been going on in Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, and particularly in Washington. The declaration was made that the new plans of improvement that have been adopted by the Government will make the last-named city the finest capital city in the world.

Indian Slashed to Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—Adam Jacobs, a Cattaraugus Indian, was slashed to death with knives in a fight on the reservation near Lawton's Station yesterday afternoon. It is said that Jacobs went to the house of Hattie Snow and smashed in the doors and windows because an Indian girl, with whom he was in love, had taken refuge there. He was jealous of Charles Snow, son of Hattie Snow. It is said that Jacobs attacked Snow and that the latter acted in self-defense.

Prizes Awarded at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—George Sidney Leach of Gloversville, N. Y., is the winner of the Scott Prize at Yale University for excellence in German. The sophomore declamation prizes have been awarded to Thomas Henry Kirkland of Indian Orchard, Mass., and Henry Wood Shelton of Montclair, N. J.

Supposed Case of Hydrophobia.

LIVONIA, N. Y., May 31.—William Spencer, aged thirty, a farmer near here, died to-day after suffering intense agony since Wednesday night. On April 1, while trying to drive a strange dog from his yard, he was bitten in the right cheek. It is supposed that he died of hydrophobia.

Meteorite Struck Water and Exploded.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., May 31.—A large meteorite fell during the night near the Whale Rock Light, and on striking the water exploded with such force that the detonation was heard on shore two miles away.

A great Health Restorer is Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.—Adv.

Justice Beach's Will Filed.

The will of Justice Miles Beach was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate left by the testator was not stated. His wearing apparel was left to James Campbell, his personal attendant. The residue of his property goes to his nieces, Mrs. Clara Hamilton, and Annie F. Beach. The executors of the will are ex-Judge Augustus C. Brown and John Delahunty.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE GARVEY LITIGATION.—Justice Steckler of the Supreme Court yesterday sustained a demurrer to the complaint in an action brought by the daughter of Richard Garvey against the executor of her father's will, to recover $29,212.63, the amount of her father's share under a settlement arising out of the litigation over the will of Andrew J. Garvey, one of the contractors in the construction of the Tweed Court House. The elder Mr. Garvey left a large fortune to his widow for life, the estate to be distributed at her death among various charitable institutions. A dispute arose as to the validity of the will, the heirs-at-law contending that it contravened the provisions of Chapter 360 of the Laws of 1860, prohibiting any person having a husband, wife, child, or parent from bequeathing more than one-half of his or her estate to charity. The act, however, invalidates such a prohibited bequest only as to one-half. By an agreement between the widow, heirs, and charitable institutions, the property was to be sold and the proceeds distributed among them all in certain proportions. Richard Garvey died in Boston before the making of the agreement and left a will which was admitted to probate there. Miss Garvey alleged that her father was of unsound mind and that his will was procured by undue influence. Justice Steckler decides that the complaint in her suit is legally insufficient. He says: "There is no allegation that the will of Andrew J. Garvey is invalid. The fact that for the sake of buying peace the devisees and the heirs made the agreement referred to does not prove invalidity. Whether or not the testator gave more than one-half of his estate to corporations or associations mentioned in the act of 1860 is a question of fact, which must be alleged and proved in an action by the heirs-at-law to recover possession of the estate which the testator devised to such corporations, and to which the prohibition of the act of 1860 applies. The heirs of Andrew J. Garvey, therefore, had no rights in the real property devised which the plaintiff can enforce in this action on the theory that the will of her father, Richard Garvey, was obtained by undue influence. Whatever rights the heirs-at-law acquired in the estate of Andrew J. Garvey they obtained through the agreement made by them and the devisees. It seems to me that such rights were personal, not real property, and as to those rights, contingent at the time of his decease, the will of Richard Garvey was a will of personal property. Under the circumstances the decree of the Probate Court of Suffolk County, Mass., Richard Garvey's domicile, was conclusive, and cannot be collaterally attacked by the plaintiff."

SUBSTANTIAL GUARDS AT THE OPENINGS OF ELEVATOR SHAFTS.—Edgar Weinberger, a traveling salesman, obeying a notice in a building that business callers were to use the freight elevator in the rear, started to go that way to the floor occupied by Kratzenstein & Co. The elevator not being at the ground floor, Mr. Weinberger put his hand on the chain stretched across the front of the shaft to lean out and see where it was, and in so doing the chain gave way, precipitating him to the bottom of the shaft. Mr. Weinberger testified, on the trial of his action against Kratzenstein & Co., and the owners of the building, to recover for the injuries he received, that the immediate cause of the accident was the pulling out of the iron bolt to which the chain was hooked. A witness for the defense, who examined the chain just after the accident, said that the bolt did not pull out, but that the hook which fastened the chain to the iron bolt was somewhat straightened. There was another tenant in the building besides the firm which Weinberger was about to visit, and the Appellate Division of this city holds, on appeal, that the trial court was right in dismissing the complaint as to Kratzenstein & Co. The other tenant, the court says, by Justice McLaughlin, had as much right as Kratzenstein & Co. to use the elevator, and as the obligation to repair was imposed by the terms of the lease upon the owners, no duty rested on the tenants. The owners are, therefore, held to be liable for the accident, their negligence being predicated upon a failure to provide a substantial guard or gate as required by Section 22 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1892. "The statute contemplates," says Justice McLaughlin, "that there shall be a substantial guard or gate, and it certainly could not be said, as a matter of law, if the chain gave way in the manner in which the plaintiff said it did, that it complied with the statute. In view of all the facts and circumstances, this was a question for the jury to determine." The testimony of the defendants' witness also presented a question for the jury as to the sufficiency of the guard, "because if the hook could be bent to such an extent that it would become unfastened by a person leaning upon it in the manner in which the plaintiff said he did, then it was for the jury to say whether it was a substantial guard required by the statute, and if it was bent before the plaintiff leaned upon the chain, it was still a question for the jury as to whether, if a proper inspection had been made, that fact would not have been discovered and the defect remedied."

REFUSAL TO TAKE REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS IS NEGLIGENCE.—Charles Shilasi, eighteen years old, while standing on one of the streets through which the rapid transit road passes, watching the workmen of the Degnan-McLean Contracting Company cut an iron pipe, was injured by being struck by a piece of iron which flew from the pipe. On the trial in the Supreme Court of his action by guardian to recover damages, evidence was given tending to show that young Shilagi had been warned that the place where he was standing was dangerous, and that he ought to go away. The court charged that "there was no legal right in the defendant to insist upon any pedestrian moving away. Yet, if there was a risk of imminent danger and the pedestrian's attention was called to it, and he refused to take such reasonable precautions for his own safety as a reasonably prudent man ought to take under the circumstances, then he would be guilty of contributory negligence." This charge, the Appellate Division holds, is a correct exposition of the law upon the subject. One of the alleged errors on which the contracting company took an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff, was the trial court's refusal to charge that "if the jury find that the plaintiff was warned that he was in a dangerous place and failed to move from that place, and was injured in consequence, that he was guilty of contributory negligence and cannot recover." "This request," says Justice McLaughlin, for the appellate tribunal, "is simply to the effect that if the plaintiff was warned that he was in a dangerous position and failed to move he was guilty of contributory negligence. This is not a correct statement of the law. The plaintiff had a right to be in the street. He also had a right to stop and observe what was there occurring, and the mere fact that some one told him that he was in a dangerous place did not, in and of itself, make him guilty of contributory negligence in failing to act upon the information given. If the fact that it was a dangerous place was apparent to the plaintiff, or the reason why it was dangerous was communicated to him, and he had then refused to move, it would render him guilty of such negligence as would have prevented a recovery. But the request did not go to this extent."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED LIBRARY LUXURY.

2 and 3 Piece Suites in Mahogany and Golden Oak, $60.00, $80.00 and $150.00, (reduced from $84, $106 and $195,)—covered with Tapestry and green and Spanish leather.

Odd Easy Chairs in Mahogany and Golden Oak, $40, $48 and $58.00, (reduced from $59, $60, $62 and $80.00,)—covered with Tapestry, Velour and Mohair, also all-upholstered.

Odd Mahogany Sofas, $70.00 to $120.00, (reduced from $85 to $156,)—covered with Plush, Tapestry, and Velour.

They present a most dignified appearance with the rich tones of their colorings.

For protection, and to make them appear cooler until Autumn, have

SLIP COVERS,

"made to fit," perfectly—our artistic cretonnes, 15 cts. a yd., (reduced from 25 cts.)—Morris designs.

For every Summer, as well as Winter comforts now at reduced factory prices, you must promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

THE CORONATION CUP.



Made in English Foley Faience, gray body with gold edge. Symbolical decoration, with photograph of Edward VII. and Alexandra on front. Inscription on reverse side, "King of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the British dominions beyond the seas; Emperor of India." The cup is 4½ inches high and 6½ inches from outside to outside of handle. **Special Price, $1.00 each**

Orders sent by mail will be filled promptly as long as the cups last.

51, 53, 55 West 21st St.
50, 52, 54 West 22d St.
Entrance from Carriages at 21st St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

COOPER UNION'S ENDOWMENT NOW OVER TWO MILLIONS

EX-MAYOR HEWITT ANNOUNCES THAT THE WHOLE FOUNDATION WILL BE DEVOTED TO EDUCATION, REFERRING TO THE NEW CARNEGIE AND COOPER FUNDS, AGGREGATING $1,200,000, AND A RECENT GIFT OF $250,000 MADE TO THE EX-MAYOR PERSONALLY.

At the annual commencement exercises of Cooper Union last night, Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, announced several new gifts to the institution and stated that hereafter the entire building would be used for the advancement of knowledge, the income of the institution now being nearly $100,000.

After the meeting Mr. Hewitt stated that the Union was now in a position to discontinue the practice of renting the large hall in the basement of the building on one night a week, as has been the custom for many years, to political organizations. This will not be done, however, as these meetings are considered one of the means of educating the people of that section of the city.

The hall will often be provided free of charge, however, said Mr. Hewitt, instead of rented as in the past. The Hebrew Educational Alliance may have opportunity to make use of it for lectures. The Central Federated Union, "an organization of honest thinkers," according to Mr. Hewitt, may also be offered its privileges, and without charge. Strictly political meetings will have to pay rent as in the past.

Mr. Hewitt urged that a school for the teaching of handicrafts should be established in connection with Cooper Union. He said that if the city would provide the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, which was soon to be vacated, he had assurances that sufficient endowment would be furnished to run the school without expense to the city. He also advocated the turning over of the Astory Library to the Union when the new library at Forty-second Street is completed.

The large hall of the Union was crowded for the commencement exercises. By the gift of Thomas Snell of $4,516 it had been possible to newly paint the lobbies and interior of the auditorium, and the hall presented a very novel and a very spick and span appearance. Edward Cooper, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer opened the exercises with prayer.

There were some essays and orations by graduating students; on "Woman as an Educator," by Miss Alice Becker; on "The Progress of Electrical Engineering," by John P. Wagner; on "A Glimpse at Decorative Art in America," by Miss A. B. Miller, and on "The Future Sources of Energy," by Montrose Stuart.

The address of young Mr. Stuart excited considerable amusement, especially on the part of the Trustees, by his suggestion that among the possible sources of energy that might be utilized in the future, along with great waterfalls, and such like, were volcanoes.

"Why can we not curb volcanoes?" asked the speaker. "Could we not secure some communication with the gases pent up in these great mountains and utilize them for some good end? The proposition is not so enormous that we should give up all hope of ever doing it and insuring the safety of people in volcanic countries."

MR. HEWITT'S HOPE REALIZED.

Mr. Hewitt appeared greatly amused at this suggestion. He was in a particularly happy frame of mind, and was joking with the audience all the time that he was speaking. Among other things, he said:

"For forty-three years I have annually presented the report of the Board of Trustees on this occasion. I have usually had occasion to state that the income of the institution was inadequate, and for the greater part of those forty-three years the appeal I made seemed to fall on deaf ears. I confess that I did not expect to live to see the great object accomplished of freeing this building from secular uses and turning it over entirely to educational work.

"But we have struck a volcano, and I think we've done what our young friend will find rather difficult to do with his volcano—made good use of all the erupted matter that has come to us. [Applause and laughter.] When I reported to you last year the total endowment of the institution was $958,000. To-night it is $2,133,159.

"This increase of endowment is so important in its results and so far-reaching that I shall have to go into a short history of Cooper Union to explain its significance. Peter Cooper was a poor boy who wanted to get along in New York, but he found that there was no free night school where he could study. He determined even when still a poor and very young boy that he would seek to remove that reproach from the City of New York. This was the great purpose of his life.

"I have often heard Mr. Cooper say that the first thing every man should do was to save a little money, and that when he had saved this money and invested it in some little property he was pretty sure to be a pretty good citizen. Hence he said in his deed of gift that of all things to be taught in Cooper Union the science of good government must be first—not political science, but the doctrine, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'

"When he had accumulated money enough he erected this building. He knew that his means would not provide for more than the building itself. When he called the Trustees together to transfer the building to them, he said: 'I want this structure appropriated as soon as possible to the education of the young men and young women of New York—and everything must be free. I have contributed all the property I can, and here is $30,000 for apparatus. I wanted the building to be called The Union, but the Legislature has unfortunately affixed the name Cooper.' This will probably prevent general gifts being donated. It will probably be necessary, therefore, to rent some of the offices in order to provide some of the revenue necessary to conduct the institution.'

"Before he died, Peter Cooper provided $200,000 more, the income on which would run the building itself. He often said, 'I hope the time will come when some one will make it possible to remove all secular tenants from the building, so that all the space can be devoted to education.' But as years went on no one seemed to come to our relief.

"Finally, Mr. Carnegie wrote to me and said that he wanted to in some manner show his appreciation of the great work Peter Cooper had done. His idea was to give $100,000. I answered him that we would be glad to have the $100,000, and that I hoped the time would come when we would have money enough to free the entire building of tenants. He immediately wrote to me again, saying that he did not know of the real situation, and offered to give $300,000.

"I answered that it would take $300,000 to entirely free the building of the necessity to rent some of its space. I have no doubt but that Mr. Carnegie would willingly have supplied this amount then and there, but I told him that the Cooper family could not permit any one to give more to the Union than they did. It was a kind of financial bluff which the family of Mr. Cooper kept up until they felt prepared to match any offer that was made. I hope you will not think from the expression of my face that I play the game in which these expressions are used. [Laughter.]

"It was apparent in January that our expenses for the year would be $12,000 in excess of the receipts. Mr. Carnegie then asked again to be allowed to give $300,000 more. It was now up to the Cooper family. [Laughter.] So they agreed to go Mr. Carnegie one better. [Laughter and applause.] The family of Mr. Cooper had some years ago entered into a family agreement by which a trust fund of $600,000 created by Mr. Cooper for their benefit should at their decease be turned over to the institute. When Mr. Carnegie's offer was made the family decided that the time had come when the transfer should be made without any further delay. [Applause.]

"So I am now prepared to announce to you that every tenant has been instructed to get out of this building, and that the great design of the founder is now to be realized. The entire floor heretofore used for offices and stores is now to be turned into a physical laboratory.

"I was now speculating on where the next $300,000 should come from. I realized that to run the institution properly, with the added room, it would be necessary to spend still more money, and it seemed that just $300,000 more would be necessary to place us upon an independent foundation. I was reminded by Mr. Carnegie of Mr. Lincoln during the civil war, who seemed to be always asking for 300,000 more.

"One day a man came to my house, to whom I had once mentioned the subject of Cooper Union, but whom I did not expect to have any special interest in the institution. He chatted awhile, and then handed me $250,000, which he said he desired to be presented to the Union. It seemed almost too good to be true. And it is now almost impossible for me to realize that, after these forty years of hoping and struggling, a way out of the problem has at last come.

"I charge you young men, remember that a noble purpose like this of Peter Cooper, pursued through life and even from generation to generation, will eventually work itself out. This is the great moral lesson of Cooper Union. And in my opinion this moral lesson is one of the most profound of which I have heard in the history of mankind. [Applause.]

"You may ask me, if these miraculous gifts had not been made how would the original purpose of the founder ever have been realized? Mr. Cooper often said that if no one would make the necessary gifts, this institution would one day have a large list of alumni, who, out of their success, would want to assist this Union. I did not take stock in this to any great extent, and I have waited forty years to get a single gift in this way."

GIFT OF AN ALUMNUS.

Mr. Hewitt then read a letter received a few months ago inclosing $1,000 from E. E. Guernsey, the first donation to be made to the union by an alumnus. Within two days Mr. Hewitt said, he had received a check for $5,000 from John F. O'Rourke, the contractor, who was the second alumnus to so contribute. In this letter Mr. O'Rourke said that his education at Cooper Union as a civil engineer made it possible for him to advance much more rapidly than graduates from other institutions, and that he expected to make far greater contributions to Cooper Union in the future.

"In addition," said Mr. Hewitt, "a letter came from Poland not long ago stating that a gentleman with a most unpronounceable name, but which seemed to be a combination of two coughs and two sneezes, had died and left $5,000 to Cooper Union. I did not attach much importance to this, but a few months later I was notified by the Austrian Consul that $5,000 was at my disposal. I can only account for this gift on the ground that this man was a graduate of this institution and wished to show in this way his appreciation of the education he had received."

At this moment Mr. Hewitt glanced around at the clock, and was evidently astonished to see that he had been speaking nearly an hour. But the audience cheered him, and cried out: "Go on." Mr. Hewitt smiled and, continuing, said:

"I don't want to take your time, but your applause is very encouraging. I haven't always been received so well as this in the course of my life. [Laughter.] I had a dream when I was a young man, or how is it, doctor, [turning to Dr. Slicer,] should I say that as a young man I had a vision?"

Dr. Slicer—Old men dream dreams and young men see visions.

"Well," continued Mr. Hewitt, "I may have got the Scripture wrong, but as clergymen are so busy with controversies as to what they really mean, I am sure you will pardon me. [Laughter.] I had a dream of this institution, and I cannot tell you how happy I am that it has come true.

"The Trustees look forward to the time when instruction will be given in the handicrafts. The armory of the Sixty-ninth regiment, near us, is soon to be vacated, and it could be turned over to us by the city, just as the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been purchased. I know I could secure sufficient endowment to run the institution without cost to the taxpayers.

"It would be an ideal arrangement also if the Astor Library could be turned over to us when the library is moved up town. The building will not be of value to any one else, and it would be admirably adapted to our needs, and is near us. I hope that when I am dead and gone it will enter into the heart of some one—and he need not necessarily wait until I am dead [laughter]—to add these two buildings to our equipment. [Applause.]

"I suppose that I both dream dreams and see visions in my eightieth year because I am as young as some of the rest of you, and that I am dreaming dreams because I am young. I want to say to you to-night that we, the original Trustees, three of whom are still living, feel that we have fought the good fight. We have finished our course with joy. I feel like saying, since Scriptural quotations are in order: 'Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for I have seen Thy salvation.'" [Loud and prolonged applause.]

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

When Mr. Hewitt had concluded his address, the prizes and diplomas were awarded. The Cooper Medal and Diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Science were awarded to the following graduates of the Night School of Science:

Sydney W. Ashe,	Leopold Haber,
Edward Bauman,	Adolph G. Koenig,
Alice Becker,	Egbert V. Lawrence,
Joseph Bourguignon,	Samuel Levisohn,
Robert W. Brown,	Carl H. Stengel,
Louis E. Duenkel,	Montrose Stuart,
William J. Dunsing,	Thomas J. Toomey,
William W. Ewing,	John P. Wagner.
Philip W. Ennis,	

Diplomas were presented to the following graduates of the course in qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis:

Robert H. Bennett, Jr.,	Jeremiah J. Hastinga,
Thomas A. Cashman,	Carl H. Zieme,
Myron, C. Durkee,	Bernard Nangle,
Edmund Esquerré,	Edward Ramsay,
Otto Formica,	Charles M. Tilkie.

Post graduate degrees to graduates of the Night School of Science were awarded as follows:

DEGREE OF CIVIL ENGINEER.

James Dougan, class of 1901.
John D. Griffiths, class of 1894.
Philip Guise, class of 1897.
William P. Hennessy, class of 1894.

DEGREE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Emanuel Hollander, class of 1896.

DEGREE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Frederick W. Young, class of 1896.

The following were graduates of the Woman's Art School:

Callie T. Baker,	Mary R. G. McCoy,
Cordie M. Chase,	Jennie McCutchen,
Aileen O'L. Coholan,	Sallie Le B. F. Milton,
Elizabeth M. Conrad,	Bertha E. Ranken,
Ellen V. Farrell,	Jennie Rosengarten,
Harriet Hall,	Florence I. Sims,
Charlotte D. Keyser,	Jessie E. Taylor,
Anna E. Kinder,	Letitia E. Williams,
Emma Kreisel,	Lillian M. Wilson,
Edith Levin,	Frieda W. G. Zeidler.

The A. A. Low, Frederick A. Lane, Robert C. Goodhue, and Trustees' Medals were awarded to the following students of the Woman's Art School:

SILVER MEDALS.

Goldene H. Newhall, oil painting, portrait.
Antonia Moritz, oil painting, still life.
Minnie I. Van Sycke, drawing from life, third year.
Bertha W. Wenzlaff, drawing from life, first year.
Laura S. Armstrong, drawing from the antique.
Sarah Ferdon, preparatory drawing from cast.
Mae W. Watson, drawing for illustration.
Muriel Atkins, drawing for illustration.
Esther Kleinberger, designing, second year.
Bertha D. Chandler, designing, third year.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Susie R. Knox, oil painting, portrait.
Jennie Rosengarten, oil painting, still life.
Anna M. Noble, water color.
Lilian Bremer, water color.
Jennie Rosengarten, drawing from life.
Julia E. Whiting, drawing from the antique.
Florence M. Andrews, preparatory drawing from cast.
Jessie M. Banks, drawing from illustration.
Elise de Mol, designing, first year.
Bertha Stuart, designing, first year.
Margaret Y. Sterling, designing, second year.
Grace J. King, designing, third year.

Wilson G. Hunt Prizes were awarded to the following students of the Night School of Art:

Colin C. Campbell, $15 in gold for mechanical drawing.
Samuel Gibson, $15 in gold for architectural drawing.
Hans Peter Hansen, $10 in gold for cast drawing.
Julius Rothstein, $10 in gold for form drawing.

Prizes from Herman Ridder were awarded to the following students of the School of Stenography and Typewriting for Women:

Emma M. Kellogg, first prize, $25 in gold.
Loretta A. Cavanagh, second prize, $15 in gold.
Sadie C. Turner, third prize, $10 in gold.

THROW MAN FROM A TRAIN.

Tramps Shoot and Rob Son of Milford (Conn.) Manufacturer.

CHICAGO, May 31.—F. R. Kenton, son of E. R. Kenton, a shoe manufacturer of Milford, Conn., is at the county hospital with a bullet wound in his abdomen, from which it is believed he will die.

Kenton was riding on a Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock freight train last night. He was attacked by two men, supposedly tramps, shot and robbed of a gold watch and $30. The tramps then threw the insensible man from the train which was running at a rate of twenty miles an hour. The assault occurred near Momence, Ill. Kenton lay for an hour before regaining consciousness. Then he managed to drag himself to the railroad station, where he received medical attention. He was brought to Chicago to-day and local detectives were put to work on the case.

NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD AWARDS.

The Philharmonic Society, Utica, N. Y., Gets the $1,000 Prize.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 31.—The National Eisteddfod ended to-day with the competition on Mendelssohn's "The Night Is Departing," in which four chorusea of 200 voices each contested. The $1,000 prize went to the Philharmonic Society of Utica, N. Y., and the second price of $250 to the Choral Society of Wilkesbarre.

The Scranton Ladies' Choral Society was awarded the $200 prize for the best rendition in ladies' chorus of "Spanish Gypsy," and "Nes Calan"; the second prize, of $100, went to the Cecelians of Utica. For the male chorus competition on "The Britons" and "All Thro' the Night," the Dr. Mason Glee Club of Wilkesbarre was awarded the first prize of $100.

PROPOSED ALASKA RAILROAD.

Capt. De La Mar of New York Is at Head of Syndicate to Build the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., May 31.—Capt. J. R. De La Mar of New York, one of the best known mining men in the country, is at the head of a syndicate which proposes to commence immediate construction work on a four hundred and fifty mile railroad from Valdes to Eagle on the Yukon River. Capt. De La Mar has been acquiring options to more important groups of copper mines in Copper River Valley and at the mouth of the Copper River. His options aggregate nearly two million dollars, and cover some of the largest copper ore bodies in the world. The financing of the proposition is in the hands of Abbott & Helm, New York brokers, who, together with Capt. De La Mar, have awarded the contract for the construction of the first section of 160 miles to M. J. Haney, builder of the White Pass Railway. This section will carry the line to the big Bonanza Copper group of thirty-five claims near the junction of the Copper and Chittyna Rivers. They have been bonded for a million dollars.

Capt. De La Mar also has an option on the Nicol group, on Chittyna River. Mr. Haney has gone to New York and is expected back in two weeks. Present plans contemplate the rapid assembling and shipment North of material, in order that part of the road can be built this Summer.

Two rival companies propose building railroads through Central Alaska, but present indications are that Capt. De La Mar's company will beat them in getting started. One of these is the Central Alaska Exploration Company, formed by Capt. John J. Healy to build the railroad over the Valdes-Eagle route. Another company now has surveyors in the field between Resurrection Bay and Rampart.

TO ORDAIN COLORED DEACON.

Cardinal Gibbons Will Consecrate the Second Negro to Receive Catholic Holy Orders in America.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—The June ordinations at the Cathedral, which will take place June 21, will have an added interest from the fact that the second colored man ever ordained to the Catholic priesthood in this country will receive holy orders on that day at the hands of Cardinal Gibbons. He is the Rev. J. Harry Dorsey, a student at St. Joseph's Seminary. He was raised to the diaconate last Fall by Bishop Alfred A. Curtis.

The first colored man ordained in this country was the Rev. C. R. Uncles, in the Cathedral, December 13, 1891. Father Uncles, who is a member of the Josephite Order, is now stationed in Delaware.

J. Harry Dorsey was born in this city twenty-eight years ago, and was educated at St. Paul, Minn., under Archbishop John Ireland. Father Dorsey will labor among his own people.

TRACTION COMPANIES' TAXES.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Attempts made by the Chicago Union and Chicago Consolidated Traction Companies to secure an injunction, restraining the collection of taxes assessed against them for the year 1901, met with defeat in Judge Tuley's court to-day, when the Chancellor dismissed their bills for want of equity.

Judge Tuley also ordered the distribution by the County Treasurer of $298,933 that was deposited with him by the traction companies, pending the outcome of the suits. Of this amount the City of Chicago will receive about $100,000 and the remainder will go to the towns, districts, villages, corporations, and others to whom it is due, according to their respective shares.

Japanese Capitalist Visiting America.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Baron Eichhi Shibusawa, one of the richest merchants of Japan, has arrived here from the Orient, accompanied by a large retinue of secretaries and servants, and an interpreter. He is President of forty stock companies representing an aggregate capital of $100,000,000. For many years he was President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce and has held many important offices. He was created a peer in recognition of his services in building up the commerce of his country. The Baron is touring the world for pleasure.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Annual Sale of Fine Imported Stockings.

Women's Lace Lisle Thread Hose, all-over or ankle patterns, in black, royal, cadet, pearl, red, and tan, value 75c. pair,	50c.
Women's "Rock Dye" Black Balbriggan Hose, silk embroidered fronts, value 35c. pair,	19c.
Women's "Rock Dye" cobweb gauze Lisle Thread or Egyptian Balbriggan Hose, plain or lace patterns; also fancy ribbed Lisle, with vertical braid ankles, value 50c. pair	35c.
Women's Real Lace Lisle Thread Hose, assorted patterns, black, royal, pearl, etc.; also ankle lace patterns, silk embroidered, value $1.00 pair,	65c.
Women's Fancy Lisle Thread and fine Cotton Hose; also Fast Black ribbed Balbriggan, value 35c and 50c pair,	17c.
Women's I. & R. Morley's "Rock Dye" black lustre Balbriggan Hose, spliced soles, value 85c. pair,	50c.
Men's "Rock Dye" gauze Lisle Thread Half Hose; also Lace Lisle Thread, in black or colors, value 50c. and 60c. pair,	35c.
Men's fine black Balbriggan Half Hose, with silk embroidered fronts; also fancy Lisle Thread, value 39c. and 50c. pair,	25c.
Men's "Rock Dye" Black Lace Lisle Thread Half Hose, plain or with silk embroidered fronts, value 75c. pair,	50c.
Men's Fancy Lisle Thread and fine Cotton Half Hose; also "Rock Dye" black Balbriggan, unbleached feet, value 35c. pair,	17c.
Children's "Rock Dye" black ribbed Cotton Hose, fine, medium and heavy, value 50c. to 65c. pair,	35c.

THIS ANNUAL SALE OF RELIABLE MAKES OF FINE HOSIERY (EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED) REPRESENTS THE BEST VALUES OFFERED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

JUNE 2ND—To-morrow

The day we have been talking about

Our June Sale of Ladies' Underwear Begins

Many have waited—they will not be disappointed.

It is not our aim to bring you here by Cheap Goods at Cheap Prices, but following precedent of past years, to give those splendid Values in Goods of the better and best grades, that have caused this sale to be watched and waited for, as

The UNDERWEAR EVENT of the season.

NIGHT DRESSES

1,000 Gowns of fine Soft Muslin—Cool for Summer—yoke of tucks and insertings—high or V neck..... .49
The Muslin in this gown is better than elsewhere shown in 98 cent gowns.

Dolly Varden Gowns of Nainsook—revers and front of lace insertings, with lace trim'd ruffles—long or short sleeves; also other fancy styles in Cambric and Soft Muslin..... .67
Fanciful, yet good and substantial—regularly 98 cents—Value you'll be proud to show your friends.

Night Gowns—fancy low and medium neck—some with round yokes of lace and emb'y insertings, others with fancy trimmings of Val. lace and strong fine embroideries—long and short sleeves ..... .95
No such pretty Night Dresses ever before sold at such a price.

Chemise Gowns, with elaborate trimmings of laces, insertings, hemstitchings, tucks and ribbons in Bolero, Empire and Round yoke styles—long and short sleeves—$2.00 values.....1.25

Empire Gowns of Nainsook, with full ruffles of exquisite Embroidery—whose finesse and beauty of design at once appeal to refined tastes; Value $2.25.....1.49
From that price up to $12.98 we show what is without doubt the largest variety of handsome Novelty Night Dresses to be found anywhere—Copies of the latest Paris styles—some masses of showy trimmings, others conspicuous by their beauty of texture and delicacy of garnitures.

FULL SIZE SKIRTS

Cambric—20 inch flounce, with four lace insertings and cluster tucks; ruffle with lace and tucks; another style has deep lawn flounce with wide Emb'y and three hemstitch tucks.... .98

A handsome style to wear under thin Summer dresses, has knee deep flounce entirely composed of bias tucks and Point de Paris insertings—deep ruffle finish with tucks and wide lace 1.49
This work alone on these skirts is worth twice the price.

Handsome skirts with extra deep flounces with hemstitch tucks or insertings—finished with lace to match or handsome openwork embroidery—value $2.69....1.98
We never sold so many rich skirts as we have this season, and never had a finer stock to show—prices range up to $14.69 and include the most elaborate effects for evening, dancing or day wear, with fancy Summer dresses—flounces and ruffles of filmy laces and fine Swiss embroideries—many with the tight fitted effect now so desirable.

CHEMISES

Cambric and Muslin—round yoke of eleven lace insertings—lace trim'd ruffle or pointed yoke of solid emb'y..... .39

Skirt Chemises—Cambric, Lawn and Nainsook—fancy yokes of open work emb'y or fancy lace—ribbon run—regular 98 cent quality..... .69

Nainsook Skirt Chemises—lace trim'd skirt and yoke—practically two garments at cost of one.....1.25
Novelties in finer Skirt Chemises—elaborate styles to $4.69.

CORSET COVERS

Fine, firm cambric—shirred waist—low neck—crossover front of fine tucks and hemstitching—back has ten lengthwise tucks—hemstitched lawn ruffle round neck and sleeves—refined, dainty—real value .50..... .24
A style that has not been shown by any other house in New York—entirely new.

Cambric Corset Covers—low neck—lace trim'd neck and armholes—front with four crossover insertings. .89

Nainsook and Cambric—straight front and shirred—a dozen fancy styles with lace, tucks or hemstitchings—pretty for thin waists.... .49

Still finer, with extra fine laces, ribbon run—newest French styles, including the button back..... .98
Finer Corset Covers to $1.98.
Latest Paris Novelties in Finer Corset Covers to $3.98—Some entirely made of lace and embroidery insertings or with Medallion effects—far below the prices elsewhere asked for such dainty styles.

DRAWERS

Fine Soft Muslin and Cambric—cut full and wide—deep lawn ruffle, with hemstitch hem and four hemstitch tucks—value .50..... .27

Cambric and Muslin—wide ruffles, with hemstitch tucks or emb'y or lace—extra good quality and style..... .39
Nothing like them anywhere for the price.

Fine Cambric and Muslin—a number of handsome styles, with Point de Paris lace and inserting of fine, strong emb'y—Magnificent Value ..... .49

Fine Drawers of Nainsook, lawn and cambric—umbrella ruffles, elaborate effects with fluffy laces, blind and showy embroideries, also the new round cut with lace and emb'y—.69... .79 and .98
Beautifully trimmed Drawers in still more elaborate styles to $4.69.

EXTRA SIZE UNDERGARMENTS

are included in this sale.
A Few Items:

Drawers—to 42 band.....Special. .35
Gowns—to 52 bust.....Special. .89
Skirts—to 44 band.....Special. .69
Corset Covers—to 52 bust....Special. .25
Chemises—to 52 bend.....Special. .79

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

at Special "Sale" Prices.

Tucked Drawers—2 to 6 yrs..... .9
8 to 14 yrs..... .14

Cambric and Muslin—Lace or Emb'y—2 to 16 yrs..... .25
Finer trim'd Drawers to $1.49.

Skirts—Pin tucked ruffle—1 to 6 yrs.—buttonhole bands—value .59 to .79.... .39
Finer Skirts to $3.69.

Night Dresses—fancy yoke—1 to 8 yrs..... .39 | 10 to 14 yrs..... .49
Finer Night Dresses to $1.25.

Boys' "Good Wear" Muslin Night Drawers—1 to 12 yrs..... .39

THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS FOR LITTLE ONES

At prices that should quickly bring mothers from miles around—no "trashy" goods, but neatly made garments of merit and style at prices remarkably low.

5,000 LONG SLIPS AT 17 CENTS.
good Cambric—hemstitch ruffle.

5,000 NAINSOOK SLIPS AT 24 CENTS.
Round Yoke of solid tucks.

5,000 SHORT DRESSES AT 19 CENTS.
Good White Lawn—Yoke with Emb'y.

NAINSOOK SHORT DRESSES..... .39
Full wide skirts—deep hemstitch hems—Yokes of dainty tucks and insertings; value 60 cents.

DAINTY FRENCH DRESSES..... .49
Fine White Lawn—Long and short waist effects—full blouse style or fancy trim of tucks and emb'y—1 to 3 years.
Also a special line at 69 cents.

ALSO SPECIAL VALUES IN
Babies' Long and Short Skirts—
French or short waist—
.19.. .25.. .39.. .49.. .69
Finer to match finest dresses to 3.98.

Flannel Barrows ..... .34 to .75
Domet Short Skirts..... .12½
Domet Long Skirts..... .19
Domet Barrows ..... .11

Cashmere Shirts—fine rib—sizes to 3 years—value .29 to .39.... .12½

A GRAND LOT OF DRESSES AT .95
Fine White Lawn—high and low neck, including the Juvenile Gibson—long and short waists—with pretty laces, embroideries, insertings and beadings—plain and trimmed skirts—Boy and Girl Styles—1 to 3 years.
The above will be a revelation to those who may have bought elsewhere, at nearly double our price, and thought they were obtaining "Exclusive" Styles.

Ask to See the Specials in Still Finer Dresses
At 1.49.. 1.98.. 2.98.. 3.98.. 4.98
Too many styles to attempt description, but just imagine the daintiest frenchy, long and short dresses—with trimmings of finest baby edgings and laces—high and low neck—short or long sleeves.
The low neck and short sleeve long dresses are very cute, and if you are thinking of having the baby's picture taken this is the style that will properly set off plump little arms and neck.

WHITE PIQUE REEFERS—
Circular collar—double ruffle of emb'y—sizes to 3 years worth $1.. .69

WHITE CORDUROY RIB REEFERS—
Fancy collars—value $1.50..... .98

Two Beautiful Styles in Ladies' Summer Dresses.....10.98

STYLE I...White Point D'Esprit—double bertha, with clusters and edgings of narrow satin ribbon—Skirt with flare flounce and 20 rows narrow ribbon—lawn drop skirt.

STYLE II...Black Emb'd Dot Organdy—sheer and fine—lace Medallions, and insertings—fancy sleeves and collar—velvet belt—graduated flounce—lawn drop.

Another Great Lot of Boys' Knee Pants

Made of manufacturers' remnants. That is why we can sell
.75 and $1.00 qualities.....at .49
$1.25 and $1.50 qualities.....at .69
Made of Tailors' Remnants of fine Suitings—(ends left over from Men's Suits and Trousers). We have them specially made up for us and take all the manufacturers turn out.
The majority made with belt loops, extra well sewn with silk, seams double covered, and finish throughout of the best.
Among the 49 cent Lot are also pure finish corduroys.

Remarkable Values in Summer Portieres

These values should stir up an excitement in this Section, for the prices are absurdly low.
500 PAIR TAPESTRY CURTAINS
Armure Tapestry in two toned colorings, all colors, full length—full fringed—value $3.00..... 1.98
300 PAIR PORTIERES—Comprising:
Summer Tapestry—5 colorings;
Armure Tapestry—7 colorings;
Two-toned Stripes—Empire wreath;
Bagdad Stripes—Striking effects.
Over 30 styles and colorings; eminently desirable for Summer cottages or hotels and in quality and style the equal of many sold at $5.00..... 2.98

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by EXPRESS within one hundred miles;
by FREIGHT anywhere in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England States.

Just space left to tell of
A Sensational Offering of Dimities 15 cent qualities—at..... 6 cts.
25,000 yards, bought at great loss to the manufacturer and just delivered us.... Not the coarse, heavy kind, but fine close cord, sheer quality—made of best Sea Island Cotton—only used for fine qualities, and which gives a soft silky finish.
Assortment comprises dots, detached figures, allover designs and plain and combination stripes—white and tinted grounds—also black with neat white or violet figures.
Imagine SUCH DIMITIES at SIX CENTS!

Comedy in Italian on the Stage at Gowanus.

Grimy Benches and No Comforts at the Teatro Instructionale d'Apollo—Opera or Drama Produced with Equal Indifference by the Company—Comments on the Actors by One Who Was With Them—Noisy Prelude on the Piano by the Manager.

"Sporche gente! These are not the kind of people I play for on the other side," remarked the First Lover, as he leaned gracefully against the piano in the pit, and surveyed the rough benches and yet rougher men who lounged, sprawled, or lay at length in various parts of the hall, each smoking a pipe.

It was his turn off the stage, where he had been singing an aet from "Aida," to a Prima Donna of a certain age, and a voice sure enough until she ventured on the upper register. Opera or drama, it makes little difference to the performers in the Teatro Internationale d'Apollo at Gowanus. They are equally expert in the path of Rossi or Campanini, and the ladies think nothing of tossing off a brindisi like Patti or tackling a Shakespearean part. But what worries them is the base quality of the Italian audiences before which they have to make their bow.

Signor Piau is a fop in his way, and his glossy top hat and immaculate shirt are certainly impressive. Also the lock that trails carelessly over his large square and white forehead. Yet despite the hateur of his remarks, the unbending quality of his dignity, and a certain noli me tangere toward a mere man, he is not absolutely unapproachable by way of a cigar, and will even take occasion to enlighten the stranger regarding the play. Indeed, he produced the manuscript in Italian, duly stamped by the censor, and full of cuts and underscorings, and showed the part he took—now, it appeared, played by Another.

The play about to begin was ushered in by a tremendous row on the piano by the manager, a thickset Italian, with a fine cranium closely covered with hair, and, when he turned, a not less handsome profile. How so much noise could proceed from one upright pianino is the secret of that manager and the piano factories; it was an orchestra by itself, all but the wind instruments, and its noise took the place of a summons of the audience from the foyer, which consisted of the street. Observe that the International Theatre of Apollo scorns the meretricious luxuries and even the comforts which modern theatres on Manhattan offer. A fauteuil in the pit costs twenty-five cents, the orchestra benches back of them cost ten, and for five cents there are stools in the balconies running along the sides of the hall. The theatre itself stands among the sheds for the most part given over to coal and lumber, and old anchors and ship's boilers in that classic land where the first white settler in Amsterdam on the Manhattoes was born, and where the prison ships were moored during the Revolution.

As the piano fell into a monotonous roar I called Signor Piau's attention to the fact that in the bloom-time and fruitage of the British drama little care was taken for the comfort of the audience, nor was the stage itself at all elaborate.

"It is zat S'enry Hir-vingg oo done it," remarked Signor Piau with a distinct and full-grown sneer that I watched with some dismay. "He done it. What does he know of hacting? O, but he know that Hinglish and Hamerican audience say all right to any kind of hacting if they only comfortable! Ha, zat's it!"

Signor Piau was about to give me a lecture on the shortcomings of Miss Terry and Sir Henry Irving as actors, and the folly of scenic grandeur in general, when the manager gave the traditional French three raps and the curtain rose, reducing my informant to a scornful silence.

It was a beautiful thing to see him leaning back in his chair, with his hat over one eye and his cigar at a different angle as he surveyed the stage. Indeed, simplicity was the one cardinal virtue thereof. One old table and a chair—the rest was any old interior of any old house.

Floated out a seraph of nigh on half a century, followed by a youthful father who expressed his determination that the seraph, on his own authority asserted to be a young thing of nubile years, must marry his rich old friend Pancrazio. This situation, remarked Signor Piau, is of frequent occurrence in his own land, where commerce is weak and fortunes difficult to make. Therefore an old bachelor, unglovanotto, who has money, is the darling of poor fathers with girls to marry off.

"So different from America!" I remarked. "Here we despise the rich old man who seeks to wed. On the contrary, we look for poor and handsome young men, marry them to our daughters, and support them in affluence ever after."

Signor Piau stroked his fine brown mustache and looked pensive as he digested this glimpse of American manners. A little sigh suggested that he had not yet encountered this kind of American, though he felt himself more than capable of sustaining a leading part.

The Desperate Father, having sallied forth to drag in Pancrazio the rich, Roberto, the young lover [Signor Piau's rival, by the way] rushes on the stage and has some difficulty in clasping the opulent charms of the maiden to his breast. Soothing the latter's tears, he dashes off, exclaiming that the marriage shall not be, for he will prevent it.

Signor Piau took the opportunity to call attention to the undeniable fact that Roberto was pigeon-breasted and toed in; also that his organ, whatever that may have been, was bad. There was not much time to converse, for presently the Desperate Father brings Pancrazio in. He is clad in enormous checks and wears a hat twice as tall as even comedy requires and big diamonds on his necktie and hands. To his admiration for the maiden expressed by many wriggles of the body, play of hands and eyes and stammering speech, the latter first turns her broad back and then frankly replies that it is not for her to marry an old fool.

This is only momentarily a damper on the glovanotto, for the Desperate Father takes him apart, stiffens him up by telling him that all girls so inexperienced as his casta colomba, his unspotted dove of a girl, talk that way at first. Then he introduces general topics, seizes his hat and makes for the door, mumbling excuses. The casta colomba then leaves the room also, loudly bolting her door behind her to express her disdain and her castita.

Signor Piau's criticisms just here were somewhat to the point. Why, he wanted to know, had Nina yoked, that lazzaroni, that half-grown boy who played the lover's part, failed to inform the audience that * * * but soft, he comes!

He comes, but clad as a poet with long cloak and Calabrian hat and a roll of manuscript. And he comes dark and prophetic, calling aloud for his love Teresina, with whom he has walked so often by moonlight on the strand. Unperturbed, strangely unperturbed when he learns from Pancrazio that the latter is to wed his Teresina, he delivers his ultimatum. Either he is to be installed as family friend in the new menage, or he will do Teresina to death by poison. Exit the poet.

Signor Piau observed that while the cloak concealed the defective legs of the actor, nothing could hide his lack of true dramatic art. Any fool, he maintained, could have penetrated the transparent disguise.

"But Pancrazio," I dared murmur, "is a great many assorted kinds of a fool." Alas, why did I try to explain that joke in Italian? The next scene was partly over before I desisted in despair.

Pancrazio has only time to soliloquize a half hour or so, wondering why Teresina does not come back, and pulling out a six-inch watch. * * *

"It is not a real watch," Signor Piau remarks, only one of pasteboard. * * * When a stripling in bicycle attire slips into the room, walks to Teresina's door and knocks thrice:

"Is that you, Giulietto?" cries the voice of that coy maiden Teresina.

Pancrazio seizes the intruder by the ear and brings him away from the door, fiercely demanding an explanation.

"Ah, 'tis the rich juncle," exclaims Giulietto, and proceeds to beg him to be on his side in his love for Teresina. Yes, they love each other dearly, and just because he has no money that miserable father has forbidden him the house and is forcing her to marry a knock-kneed, spavined, goat-toothed, squinting, brainless, hairless, one-foot-in-the grave, an old bachelor with thousands gained by the foulest means—in fine, an old ass named Pancrazio.

Exit Giulietto before the cane of the exasperated old bachelor. Pancrazio begins to consider. There's the poet who will use poison freely, if he is not made the family friend; there's Giulietto, who seems to get into the house whenever he wants. Shall he stay any longer? Shall he not write a line to his friend to say that he has changed his mind and does not want the casta colomba?

The performance is suspended by the entrance into the hall of half a dozen Breton sailors from the French frigate in the harbor, who are full of talk, and perhaps a bit of wine, too. Signor Piau draws himself up as if the theatre belonged to him. Here is fame, here is popularity, indeed. The only drawback of the new comers is their tendency to burst out with snatches of the "Marseillaise" or more intimate ballads of the sea in which "marins" and "babord" and "Genevieve" and other words recur—presumably the names of ladies whom they adore. This is awkward for the audience, but it must be confessed that the actors, far from resenting these interruptions, rather approve of them than otherwise.

The reason for this I had already detected, because I had observed the prompter climb down into his hole, the box itself fitted over him, and ever since I had heard him, not whispering, but roaring the lines, while one lean, long forefinger kept pointing over in a dreadfully cadaverous way just over the top of the prompter's box at the actor momentarily prompted.

"Poor actors," said Signor Piau, "with the exception of Madame"—hand on heart, alluding to the portly lady who played the girl—"none of them know their parts. They are glad of any interruption!"

While Pancrazio is writing his letter, in flies a brigand, rushes up to him, and asks in a fury whether he is the man who is to marry Teresina. There is a difficulty, he observes, for Teresina happens to be his wife! But he has been insulted; when will Pancrazio meet him in a duel? As Pancrazio utterly declines a duel, the brigand draws a revolver and forces him to his knees. * * * when the approach of the Desperate Father is heard. The brigand retires to the flies, keeping Pancrazio covered with his revolver, and the Father enters, to find his rich son-in-law in a collapse.

The tedium of this scene was enlivened no little by the remarks of the French sailors, who would not be contented until they saw the lady in question. At the sight of Teresina they were appalled.

Oh, là-là—"c'est ma mère," they began to chant, and wittiisms began to fly concerning the size of her waist and the probable age of grandmothers.

Signor Piau was indignant. "She may be a poor actress," he admitted, "but she is a good woman. But what can you expect of Frenchmen?"

Luckily Pancrazio managed to wind himself up in various phrases that cast a dubious moral light on Teresina, which were promptly withered, spurned, scorned, and generally reprobated by that strenuous lady; then the lover came in while Papa was most furious at his old friend's excuses, and entered, too, with the very timely news that his aunt was dead and had made him her heir. Luckily, for the play ended just in time to prevent a pitched battle between the French sailors and Italian laborers in the audience. As I parted from Signor Piau he informed me that he intended to start next Fall with his own company in a real theatre, (withering look around the hall, crushing gesture of the left hand downward and backward,) which he would open in Fulton Street.

"In Fulton Street, Manhattan?"

"No, no, Signor. In Fulton Street, Brooklyn."

COULDN'T TAX MISSING PAGES.

Court Says Book's Status Was Not Affected by Printed Sheets Sent from Abroad to Complete It.

A decision was handed down by Judge Lacombe yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of importance to book publishers and authors, deciding that a book's status is not affected by missing pages.

The decision was the result of an appeal by the Macmillan Company, publishers, from a decision of the Board of Appraisers. The Macmillan Company made arrangements with the publishers and owners of the English copyrights of Cleland and Mackay's "Anatomy" to publish and copyright the work in this country simultaneously with the English appearance of the book. The first sixty-four pages were sent to America, printed and copyrighted, and then it was found that the Macmillan Company could not complete the printing of the book in time to get it out on the same date as the English publication. Accordingly, the book was printed with the sixty-four American printed and copyrighted pages, and the remaining pages imported from England.

The Board of Appraisers assessed the pages at 25 per cent. duty, under the paragraph relating to "printed matter," reading, "books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, music, maps, or charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years, and all scientific books and periodicals directly devoted to original scientific research, &c." In his opinion, Judge Lacombe says:

"Concededly this is a scientific book. It has been held that 'book' in the paragraph was broad enough to cover the printed sheets unbound, and it would seem that these sheets did not cease to be a book because a few pages at the beginning or ending were wanting. The decision of the Board of Appraisers is therefore reversed."

MAYOR TALKS TO NURSES

He Attends the Training School Commencement Exercises.

Visits City Hospital and Other Institutions on Blackwell's Island—List of the Graduates.

Interesting exercises were held yesterday in the chapel of the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, in association with the twenty-fifth annual commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses. Prior to attending them Mayor Low went to the island by way of Seventieth Street with Mrs. Low and Homer Folks, Commissioner of Public Charities, and visited the Metropolitan Hospital and its storehouse and tuberculosis wards, the nurses' quarters of this hospital, the Almshouse, and many of its dependencies. The Mayor at each place met those in charge, and by his questions indicated more than ordinary interest in the institutions. His open carriage and a team of bays had been taken to the island, and he went to the lighthouse at the north end.

The commencement exercises began at 4 P. M. The chapel was crowded to the doors. On the platform were Mayor Low, as honorary presiding officer; Commissioner Homer Folks, as Chairman; President Eornes of the Board of Aldermen, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Dr. E. S. Peck, the Rev. J. H. McMahon, and the Rev. Henry M. Barbour. The chapel was prettily decorated and the Hungarian Orchestra furnished music.

Miss Mary S. Gilmour, superintendent of the Training School, presented its twenty-seventh annual report. The school is attached to the City, Maternity, Gouverneur, Harlem and Fordham hospitals. In reviewing the year Miss Gilmour referred to the embarrassments of 1901 through legislative and other causes and gave the various operations of the school in detail. Referring to the scheme for a three-year course, she said that it was adopted to avoid confusion and cited the expedients resorted to to provide extra room.

At the May examinations the classes made creditable averages, the graduates 82½ per cent., the seniors 82, and the juniors 81. At the Nurses' Home the percentage of sickness was but one-tenth. During the year there were 950 applicants. Of these 725 were found eligible, 68 were admitted on probation and 58 of them were appointed. There were six resignations. Through donations 812 patients received Christmas gifts and cut flowers were distributed at Easter.

Miss Gilmour referred to a meeting Sept. 13, 1877, of "a little band of women," sixteen in number, who met in the City Hospital to clear one of the wards and decorate it for a festival. They were assisted by men and women garbed as prisoners. Mayor Smith Ely came and each of the sixteen women received a diploma as qualified as a trained nurse. This was the first commencement of the school. From this class it has grown and the nurses came to displace prisoners who took care of the sick poor. Only paid help is now employed in the hospital and the nurses number 120 and have a home of their own instead of sleeping in the wards.

Mr. Folks, in introducing Mayor Low, spoke of his interest in the Charities Department. Mr. Low referred to Miss Gilmour's report and asked what contrast could be greater than between present conditions and those of a quarter of a century ago. He added in part:

"We try to teach ourselves that life is a service. Sometimes men make it a service of themselves; those whom we call noble, those whom we learn to admire, contrive in one way or another to make it a service of others. You nurses are fortunate in having chosen a career in which your daily ministrations are a service to those who most need help, a service to those who cannot help themselves.

"I hope that in choosing your lifework among the sick you will guard against one temptation: I sometimes think that a hospital, like a newspaper, gathers together all the elements of the great community and presents them to the eye at once, and it takes somewhat of an effort of the mind to remember that, after all, you see in a hospital, as you see recorded in the pages of your daily newspaper, the misfortunes of one community. One must remember that, or else I am sure that he is in danger of thinking about life in an entirely false way. All the people in the world are not sick because you pass your time with them; all the people do not have trouble with their eyes because in some hospital it is filled with patients with eyes in distress.

"While I am neither physician nor nurse, I do remember that a very wise man said that 'a merry heart doeth good like medicine'; so I would urge you to keep a merry heart for your own sake and for your patients' sake. The City of New York has many things of which to be proud. I do not know that it has anything of which it should be more proud than this training school for nurses, and I am very glad indeed to be able to be with you to-day."

Dr. Peck spoke of the inspiration of work and advised the graduates to be optimistic. Father McMahon spoke of womanhood and suffering and why the weaker sex is by nature fitted to be a nurse, the psychopathy between nurse and patient, sympathy and its influence in a sick ward.

Mrs. Jones, who is Chairman of the Advisory Board of the school, then administered the Hippocratic oath and delivered the diplomas to the graduates, who are:

GRADUATING CLASS.

Margaret P. Young,	Elizabeth Morgan Hall,
Mary A. McClafferty,	Ada DeAnne Davis,
Lucy M. Moore,	Effie D. Hamilton,
Luella May Olin,	Elizabeth J. Roycroft,
Helen Grant Hunt,	Anne M. Lyons,
Jean G. Dawson,	Mary E. Birmingham,
Mary Katharine Wolff,	Louise Winne,
Eliza Dabney Minor,	Henrietta M. Lyons,
Alice White Flint,	Emma Frances Giblyn,
Emma E. Haskew,	Mary E. MacEwen,
Mary Martha Hough,	Bertha M. Fraine,
Elizabeth E. Weyer,	Agnes G. Queenen,
Victoria G. Brannan,	Sellua A. Welgel.
Helen M. Radell.	

GRADUATES OF THE POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Anna M. Wade,	Estelle Beardslee,
Theresa Duva,	Isabella B. Walker,
Helen M. Sheehan,	Hannah Green,
M. M. Abbott, B. A.,	Elizabeth Gregg,
Edna Blanche Kline,	Elizabth Farrell,
Ada Creed Lynch,	Annie J. Robinson,
S. Matilda Wescoat.	Edith V. D. Smith.

Commissioner Folks then gave each graduate an instrument case, and Miss Wolff, head of the first division, and Miss Queenen, head of the second division, were awarded gold pendants to their badges for high standing in studies. The Rev. Dr. Barbour pronounced the benediction.

During the ceremonies Mrs. Jervis, on behalf of the nurses, thanked Mayor Low for placing his yacht at their disposition, and bouquets of roses were presented to Mrs. Low, Miss Gilmour, Miss Le Febvre, Assistant Superintendent, and Miss Silver, Superintendent of the school for male nurses. A reception followed at the Nurses' Home.

KILLED BY A BOSTON EXPRESS.

Engineer of a New York Store Struck While Taking a Short Cut to Catch a Train.

Thomas S. Rose, engineer in Rogers, Peet & Co.'s clothing store, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, was instantly killed by an express train from Boston, at the Bedford Park station, yesterday morning, while running to catch the 6:43 local train on his way to work. He was twenty-four years old, and lived with his parents and brother at 3,216 Hull Avenue, a house which his father, William F. Rose, purchased only a fortnight ago. He had barely time to catch his train, and ran from his home down the spur of track over which passengers used to be carried on race days to old Jerome Park. When he reached the main line he bounded over the rails, instead of taking the tunnel beneath the tracks.

The train which struck him was going at full speed, and his body was tossed from the cowcatcher fully forty feet. His skull was crushed. Policeman Wilson of the Bronx Park station, who lives next door to the Rose family, was close at hand, and recognized the unfortunate as his neighbor, so that no time was lost in notifying the dead man's relatives.

Engineer J. B. Bonners stopped the express and backed to the scene of the accident. The spur, along which Rose ran, is used as a short cut by many commuters of the district.

ON ENGLISH QUESTIONS

ENGLISH CONSOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in Mr. E. A. Bradford's description of "A new instrument in Wall Street" in your issue of yesterday. If there is a demand in this market for English consols, the scheme devised to make dealings in them easier for the holder in this country is admirable, and it would be impossible to name other houses in New York and London which would offer greater security to the holder of a consol certificate. With all that Mr. Bradford states about consols being a premier security; that there is a broad market in them in London at all times; that the probability is that with peace assured their price is likely to rise and a profit will accrue to the investor at current quotations—with all these things one can heartily agree with Mr. Bradford. But the whole drift of his communication seems to me to betray less an anxiety to recommend English consols to the private investor than to bring it to the attention of American banks and monetary institutions with a view to their becoming holders of English consols because of the facility with which in case of a panic they could be converted into gold ready to be shipped, if necessary, to this market.

Now, no private investor would want to do any such thing; it is only people engaged in banking or finance who will consider English consols in this aspect. Without saying so in so many words, Mr. Bradford claims that English consols are, in banking parlance, a "most liquid asset," for he states that * * * "the holder of consol certificates has his option either to borrow at the Bank, (meaning the Bank of England,) which is under moral compulsion to loan upon consols, or to sell at the market price." I believe that by far the greater part of London bankers would side with me in advising the holder of consols, in time of a panic such as Mr. Bradford contemplates, to trust to his ability to sell them rather than to getting a loan on them from the Bank of England.

The principal function of the Bank of England, particularly in case of a panic, consists in discounting bills of exchange, and London bankers look upon bills of exchange as the safest and most liquid asset. On the Continent of Europe, too, French, German, Austrian, and other bankers look upon bills of exchange on London as part of their gold reserve, but they do not so consider English consols. If Mr. Bradford has access to a file of The Economist of London of the years 1891 and 1892 he will find there a number of letters thrashing out this same subject of the availability of consols in a time of panic. It may be wise for New York banks to invest part of their assets in values that can be readily converted into gold at any time, but let them select first-class bills of exchange on London for that purpose.

Of course I am aware that whereas an investment in consols at current prices will yield about 2¾ per cent., and that discount rates are likely to rule much lower, but experience points to the bill of exchange as the most liquid asset for any bank to hold.

That Lord Revelstoke, a member of the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, is a Bank of England Director, need not count for anything with the man who contemplates an investment in consol certificates. He will not be on the board permanently, for under the charter the Directors of the Bank of England retire in turns, and must stay out two years, when they are eligible for re-election. A nice little device to get "new blood" into the board. Suppose Lord Revelstoke is a Director at a time of a panic. If I hold a bill of exchange accepted by his firm I am sure he will do more "running" to see that it is promptly met at maturity than he will do to exercise "moral compulsion" upon his fellow-Directors to make loans upon consols at a time when the Bank would be besieged by applicants for loans. Mr. Bradford should remember that corporations have no souls.

For my part I would always rather trust to the personal responsibility of an acceptor of a bill of exchange if he be of the standing of the Barings. New York banks need not experience any difficulty in buying first-class bills of exchange. The discount brokers of the City of London—not to be confounded with the note brokers of the city—form a shrewd body of men, all eager for new business. But that is another story.

F. J. JENNER.

New York, May 26, 1902.

"ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The choice of signatures by those who seek in your columns to add to the store of human knowledge must, when examined in the light of what they are supposed to attest, be described, in some instances assuredly, as unhappy. Of such, for example, is "A Grateful American," who sounded a note of thanksgiving in to-day's paper for "England's neutrality" in the awful period of the civil war. Of such, too, was "An American," who praised recently England's friendly attitude toward us during the war with Spain; a claim which, by your indulgence, I was permitted to demolish, and which your own news columns had already for that matter made minced meat of. Comes now "A Grateful American," asserting jauntily that England was good to us, especially good, in fact, during the war of the rebellion. And that's why he's "grateful." I've seen a play where one of the characters was kicked by an English lord. The lord never missed a trick if the other fellow came at any time within a leg's length. Each time he experienced this resounding evidence of "neutrality" on the lord's part he would turn toward his "only ally," smirk, bow, and say: "Thanks, me lud—I thank your Ludship." He was "a grateful American," too. So that really there is no accounting for tastes.

It isn't a question of convincing either one of these men of his error in exploiting conclusions so demonstrably quaint; for it would be useless to do that. To the average reader the point of interest in these cases is, Where do these kind of Americans come from? Are they really Americans? It used to be deemed the correct thing in England, until quite recently, to be ignorant of American history; in fact, the discovery that a fellow could discourse intelligently on the topic, and make correct historic allusions now and again, was accounted as bad form over there as the discovery that a fellow had squared his tailor's bill. They both went together, and in ultra-fashionable circles, at all events, either delinquency was sufficiently glaring to warrant a blackball. "A Grateful American," meeting one of these Englishmen, would be wholly justified in falling on his neck and exclaiming amid sobs, "My long-lost brother!"

"And now would you believe it," he said, dropping his monocle and leaning across the table, "when I was in the States, by Jove! I found people during dinner helped themselves to peas with their knives, don't you know. What do you think of that?" There was just one American oh hand. "I think," said he dryly, "that your Lordship must have had very poor letters of introduction." There was a certain virility about that reply which was refreshing. What he should have said, however, was: "Why, you say, me lud, is, alas! only too true, but your Ludship must bear in mind we are a young Nation—a 'headstrong and violent people,' as Mr. Bayard said. Have a little patience, me lud, have a little patience; we shall get the corners rubbed off by and by." An answer like that would satisfy "A Grateful American," I am certain. He would say the English lord was right; for isn't an Englishman's word the supreme law on all disputed questions—or shouldn't it be, anyhow?

England neutral during our civil war, indeed! It has passed into history that England was the bitterest foe we had in all the world during the trying time; that her open and avowed enmity toward us prolonged the war; that Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Liverpool, jubilantly hailed Jefferson Davis as "the creator of a nation," and, finally, that she had to fork out to us $15,500,000, a mere percentage for what we would have been justified in claiming, but enough nevertheless to go on the record as damning proof of her undisguised hostility to the American Union. "A Grateful American" thinks differently, and deems this a fitting occasion to express his dissent. It must pain our true English friends," he says, to see that our minds are upon the old conflict in which France helped us." And this at a time when a number of gallant Frenchmen, of great circumstance in the official life of their own country, are the guests of the Nation, and when this Nation is acknowledging that it wouldn't have been a Nation at all had it not been for France. "It pains our true English friends," he says, to see that we remember this. Undoubtedly it does. But why should it pain them? If England loves us, why should it pain her to see that we remember with gratitude a people who, not only said they loved us, but actually proved it? It's England's point of view all the time with your correspondent. It's what "pains" England, not what pleases America, that concerns him most. When poor old Sam Pilmsoil was here a few years ago to investigate the Venezuelan volcano, he found that our public school system, in so far, at least, as it related to England, was an abomination. In fact, it "pained" him. And with the most shameful disregard for international courtesy, we still suffer this pain-producing medium to do business at the old stand.

Comes next your correspondent to the "episode in our history," which he thinks is "known to few." That's true. And what is this episode? Why merely that "most Americans who think England wished for the success of the Confederacy" have been fooled all these years—fooled worse than anybody was ever before fooled. And how does "A Grateful American" proceed to this conclusion? Because, he asserts, Lecky, the well-known English historian, clearly states it was wholly otherwise. Mind you, Lecky doesn't clearly demonstrate this, doesn't clearly prove it. Lecky "clearly states" it. That's enough. What more could anybody want? When one Englishman "states" a thing, and "most Americans" say it isn't so, so much the worse for the Americans. How curious! There was a discussion about oratory. "The finest piece of oratory extant," said a Yankee, "is the Gettysburg oration." Everybody agreed. "And, pray," said Matthew Arnold, who was one of the party, and who with lofty scorn had adjusted his single eyeglass, "what is the Gettysburg oration?" Your correspondent says that the "episode" of which he speaks, namely, that England was not alone neutral, but actually friendly, during the civil war, is "known to few." True for him, indeed. But then he is one of the few; and so he is "A Grateful American."

Replies to the strange people who write these strange things would ordinarily be unnecessary, but the strange signatures which they affect, and the weighty character of the newspaper in which they appear, make it meet that they should not be suffered to go unchallenged. It is safe to say that such "Americans," whoever they may be, and whatever their environment, are not of the sturdy type who launched this young Nation on her career, bidding defiance alike to precedent, to Kings, to aristocracy—and even to English historians.

J. M. WALL.

New York, May 30, 1902.

ENGLAND IN THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In speaking of England's attitude toward the United States Government during the war of the rebellion, "A Grateful American," one of your correspondents, says: "Most Americans think that England wished for the success of the Confederacy, but Lecky, the well-known historian, clearly states that it was the English Government that prevented France from taking action against those who were trying to preserve the Union."

While it is not my desire to enter into a discussion of the subject, I cannot refrain from quoting the words of another "well-known historian," William Cullen Bryant, who says: "The English Ministry made no pretenses of sympathy with the North; they permitted rebel cruisers to be built in English shipyards, English colonial ports were their harbors, it was here they were fitted and refitted, and thence sailed to prey upon American commerce. English blockade runners supplied the rebels with munitions of war and articles of commerce, and, so far as she dared to be, England was the open friend and ally of the inchoate slave-holding Confederacy, subjecting herself to no other restraint than the keeping so far within the lines of a professed neutrality as to escape responsibility by war for her enmity to the United States." (See "A Popular History of the United States," Page 514, Chapter XIX.)

The "cruisers" referred to by Mr. Bryant were the Florida, an iron screw gunboat, built in 1861 by Laird & Son of Birkenhead, England; the Alabama, built in 1862 by the same firm, and the Georgia, built on the Clyde, in 1863. Both the Alabama and the Florida were manned by British subjects. The Alabama captured something like 65 vessels and destroyed $6,000,000 worth of property. The Sumter, the Nashville, the Tallahassee, the Chickamauga, and the Retribution were equipped in Confederate ports, but "were received into British ports, and permitted to ship coal and supplies, in excess of the maximum amount permitted by the Queen's proclamation of neutrality," &c. The Shenandoah, another vessel, was originally the British steamer Sea King. She sailed on the 8th of October, 1864, and met the steamer Laurel from Liverpool, with arms and ammunition, at Funchal, where the transfer was made. In January, 1865, the Shenandoah arrived at Melbourne, where she was permitted to coal, repair, and enlist men into the Confederate service, in spite of the protests of the United States Consul stationed there. It strikes me that England was not quite as friendly as some people think.

GEORGE F. SHRADY, Jr.

New York, May 30, 1902.

THE LATE MRS. D. M. P. READ.

Widow of Col. John Meredith Read's Experiences in Momentous Periods of the World's History.

Mrs. Delphine Marie Pumpelly Read, who died in Paris, France, on Thursday, was in many respects a remarkable woman. Born in Owego, Tioga County, she went with her parents to Albany in 1841, where she resided until 1868. She was the daughter of Harmon Pumpelly, a descendant of Jean Pompille, a famous French sea Captain who came from Avignon. Her mother was the daughter of Judge John R. Drake, a lawyer and a member of Congress about 1800. Mrs. Read was married to Col. John Meredith Read in 1839. Her husband, a lawyer, took a prominent part in politics and was an acknowledged leader in the Republican ranks. He was the originator of the name and organization known as the Wide Awake Clubs which swept this State for Abraham Lincoln. This gave great prominence to Col. Read and brought his wife in contact with the social leaders of the day and with the men who were then making history—Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan and a host of Governors and other personages prominent in public life. These were frequently entertained by Mrs. Read.

After the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency Col. Read accepted the office of Consul General to Paris, where Mrs. Read, by her great beauty, tact, and intelligence soon became a favorite at the Court of Louis Napoleon. Mrs. Read had been in Paris little more than a year when the Franco-German war broke out and she and her husband were placed in a delicate position because Col. Read was also serving as Consul General for Germany. But Mrs. Read's tact came into play and all difficulties were smoothed over, and when she left Paris she did so with the full respect of the Parisians.

Subsequently Mrs. Read accompanied her husband to Athens, where she lived seven years while Col. Read was United States Minister to Greece. There she entertained lavishly, and Americans were ever welcome at her home. She was in Greece during the Russo-Turkish war and ably assisted her husband, who was showered with honors and decorations for meritorious services. After leaving Greece she returned to Paris, residing there, except for brief absences, until her death.

One of her sons, named after his father, lives in Albany, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain offered to fit out an American regiment for service at his own expense. The offer, however, was declined.

GREAT DOG'S LEAP FROM ROOF.

Jumped First 30 Feet and Then 20 Feet to Rejoin His Little Master and Was Unhurt.

A Great Dane dog belonging to Otto Smith, who lives at Manhattan Avenue and Colyer Street, Greenpoint, while on the roof of his master's house on Decoration Day, heard the voice of his master's little son in the yard, and in order to get to him leaped 30 feet to an extension, and thence 20 feet from the extension to the yard.

Before making the leap the animal began to whine, and his whines attracted the attention of many people, and when the dog made his perilous jump it was expected that he had been killed. To the astonishment of every one the animal escaped without a scratch, and upon reaching the side of his master's son began to lick his hand.

Mr. Smith had put the dog upon the roof because of the animal's dislike for drums, and so that he would not become frightened.

THE TIPPING SCANDAL IN SWITZERLAND.

Hotel Proprietors Take Action—Tribulations of an American Who Ignored the Custom.

The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES recently called attention to the fact that Swiss hotel proprietors and commercial travelers had by convention fixed a system of tips. This was held at Olten by the Society of Hotel Proprietors, the Society of Commercial Travelers and others interested in the question. The convention drew up a "tariff of tips," which consists of a fixed maximum sum to be paid by the tourist to hotel servants. The tariff is to be posted up in all hotels, cafes, and public places of amusement this season, and it will be curious to note how the system will work. Visitors are requested to abide by these regulations as far as possible, and give only the "tariff's fares." A further question as to whether the tourist should himself tip the servants or hand over the necessary sum to the hotel proprietor for distribution has not yet been settled.

The waiters are now thinking of organizing, for the proprietors of the majority of hotels in Switzerland shamefully underpay their staff—from the "directeur" to the boot boy. As a natural consequence, the employes prey upon the visitors in order to supplement their meagre pay, with the result that the traveler often pays away in tips more than the amount of his hotel bill. Few have been able to face the withering contempt of a hall full of servants gathered together to wish him "bon voyage" without loosening the strings or his purse.

A short time ago an American tried the experiment of declining to pay tips. This is what happened to him: His trunks and bags were always the last to be put into the railway omnibus; he met with vexatious delays at every turn; he received brusque answers; his "hot" water, when it did arrive, was cold; at table d'hôte he invariably received the leavings of the table, and on three occasions he missed his train. He at last gave up his system of reform in despair, and to make up for the discomfort of three months paid up liberally. A few chalk marks on his luggage—unintelligible hieroglyphics to the tourist—had branded him as a miser on all his travels.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the minister's name is announced he is mentioned for the service or services at which he will officiate.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 5 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, cor. 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 8.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, 10:45; the Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., near 120th St.—The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES'S, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4:30.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. David A. Macmurray; 10:45 and 7:30.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
SAVOUR, 100th St., near Madison Av.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone; 11 and 8.
SEVENTH STREET, Near 3d Av.—The Rev. John R. Henry; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Chapman, 11; the Rev. E. E. Davis, 8.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr.; 11 and 8.
LENOX, 139th St., west of 8th Av.—The Rev. Thomas W. Smith; 11 and 7:45.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, 11; the Rev. William W. Cox, 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 4.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, (First Reformed Church,) West 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Albert E. Bentley, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—11 and 8.
HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 7:45.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 11 and 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—

LONDON FREELY ADMITS IT

New York Holds the Record for Discomfort.

London's Streets Are "Up" Too Much, but They Are Not Up Permanently and Simultaneously.

From The London Mail.

I can forgive New York for doing some things in a bigger way than London does them.

It is a big country, with products in such enormous volume to be handled that a man going into business even in a small way has to begin in the wholesale.

They simply cannot help being in the big way.

There is no need to be jealous of their sky-piercing business buildings, which are chiefly remarkable as indicating the conditions which necessitate them. From an engineering point of view the Monument on Fish Street hill—which considerably antedates the oldest of them—or any good-sized factory chimney stack is just as great an achievement.

They are enormously tall because they have to be enormously tall. New York, as its business and population increase, has to expand; and in its fully occupied business section the only direction in which expansion is possible is upward.

They can have their big buildings and their other big things for all I care; but there are certain respects in which one has to acknowledge with considerable resentment that London's pre-eminence has passed to New York.

THE EXCAVATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

For instance, if there is one thing more than another about which Londoners have always thought themselves justly entitled to swagger, it has been the discomfort of their climate.

But I have been in New York in March, and I have been there in September, and I boast no longer of the unrivaled beastliness of my native weather.

We have also been accustomed to flatter ourselves with the notion that we held the world's record for suffering, discomfort, and annoyance at the hands of the various corporations and boards who have the power to tear up the wood pavements of the principal thoroughfares.

We pretend to grumble, of course—that is our way—when Piccadilly is "up" and the Strand looks like an earthquake. But in our secret hearts we gloat over the spectacle. The magnitude of the discomfort it causes flatters our sense of importance. It reminds us what a great, busy people we are, and how richly endowed with the patience and forbearance that are among the most valuable of the national virtues.

I remember once standing upon the edge of the old open mine at Kimberley, and peering fearfully down into the dim immensity of that awful excavation, which a patriotic colonial proudly described as the biggest hole ever dug.

"Oh, yes," an unimpressed Londoner said, "a good-sized hole for the country, but, my dear chap, you should see Piccadilly about the first week of the season."

FLIMSY CLAIMS TO SUPREMACY.

Well, we have, I regret to state, to resign the street excavation championship.

The New Yorkers have made our cherished records look, as they say, "like thirty cents." After all, when one comes to think of it, on what flimsy foundations have we based our claims to supremacy!

One or two of our favorite thoroughfares have been occasionally "up." We have talked about the state of the Strand as if it were a permanent national memorial; whereas, as a matter of fact, I doubt whether, with the combined efforts of the paving people, the drainage authorities, the gas, telephone, and electric light companies, it has ever been up more than six months in any one year.

Perhaps our very best record was made when Piccadilly, Regent Street, the Strand, and Holborn were simultaneously obstructed. I am sorry to have to say it, but that circumstance tickled up the national vanity, and we positively mafficked over it.

But what a paltry achievement it seems now that New York has applied its all-conquering energy to the uprooting of streets. For all New York is up, and it is up all the time.

NEW YORK UP ALL THE TIME.

By a master stroke of imagination which settled the question out of hand, they decided to build themselves a new underground railway twenty-four miles long, running along the lines of the busiest thoroughfares.

For two whole years they have been excavating it, and they do not intend to finish it at the earliest for two years more.

It was a noble idea and it is being carried out in a way that makes it indescribably effective. For, observe, in the busiest parts of the city they are not burrowing their tunnel. It is no mere tube affair, creeping along silent and unperceived deep down in the ground. They are building it on what is known to engineers as the "cut and cover" system, which means that they dig out a huge, deep, open trench and then roof it in.

For a great part of the way they have had to make their way through solid rock, so that the joy of blasting operations has added to the satisfaction of the work. A little while ago they let off a big stock of dynamite in one of the cuttings, and blew up one or two hotels, killing a lot of people in their beds.

They have dug enormous chasms in nearly all the principal streets—great yawning gulfs—over which they have had to throw temporary bridges to carry the trolley-car traffic. City Hall Park, where there is to be a loop, has looked like a stone quarry. Madison Square has been torn up by the roots. Broadway, Forty-second Street, Twenty-third Street, nearly every important thoroughfare, has been mined into a ravine.

LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

In fact, the entire city seems to have suffered from the most destructive earthquake on record. For they have not been content with the uprooting of the city for the subway. In a hundred and one other ways they have applied themselves to uprooting the streets and obliterating all the records.

In every part of New York enormous private building operations are proceeding, and on every side colossal public works are being carried out. No building that existed in New York ten years ago seems to be good enough for it to-day. Everything that was built of stone, wood, and brick has to be pulled down to make room for some towering, gorgeous structure of steel and marble. Everywhere forests of steel girders and lofty cranes rise against the sky.

New York is now Newer York; in ten years' time it will be Newest York, a city not to be identified except on the map with the New York of ten years ago.

It has been growing up to now, and now they are busy building it. There is not a boom town in the West that is springing into new life so rapidly. It will be the most magnificent city in the world.

But in the meantime the streets are all up.

CHARLES E. HANDS.

Sure Enough Centenarians.

From The London News.

Talk about centenarians! A Welsh correspondent informs us that the following inscription on a tombstone in Amroth Churchyard, near Tenby, has just been brought to light:

> Here lieth the body of John Rees,
> who departed this life
> October 17, 1824.
> Aged 249 years.
> Reader, prepare to meet thy God.

John Rees is not "in it" when compared with the following Irish record of longevity sent us by "J. B.": In The Daily News of the 8th inst. an inscription from Wales records the death of one John Rees at the severe ripe age of 249 years. John was only a youth in comparison to Dennis Grady, whose gravestone in the churchyard of Ballysallagh, near Charleville, County Cork, reads:

> +
> IS HIS
> HERE LIES THE BO
> DY OF DENNIS GRA
> DY WHO DEPARTED
> THE 5TH OF MAY BEING
> THE 140TH YEAR OF
> HIS AGE. 1727.

But, of course, we know even the laws of nature are inverted in the "distressful country."

WOMEN FIGHT FOR OFFICE.

One of the Outs in Colorado Would Fain Supplant One of the Ins.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Miss Emma Hersey, Superintendent of Arapahoe County Schools, are arrayed against each other in a contest for the nomination for State Superintendent next Fall.

Mrs. Grenfell is an avowed candidate to succeed herself for a third term, and Miss Hersey has ambitions to succeed Mrs. Grenfell.

Both candidates are working actively, and the campaign for the past two weeks has been bitter in the extreme.

Personalities have been indulged in by the dignified educators and the strife between them has become so heated that they do not speak as they pass each other on the street.

Mrs. Grenfell is a silver Republican and Miss Hersey a Democrat. Mrs. Grenfell was elected on the fusion ticket, and expects the Democrats to nominate her for a third term next Fall.

As a simon-pure Democrat Miss Hersey thinks she should be the choice of her party in view of her record as County Superintendent.

EIGHT-HUNDRED-POUND BEAR.

California Hunters Found Him a Very Hard One to Subdue.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

For several years a large brown bear has been living off the finest and best kids on the Harian goat ranch, between Sheet Iron and St. John peaks of the Coast Range mountains in Glenn County, and recently a party composed of A. T. Luttrell, W. T. Brown, and Chris and Helm Harian of the ranch started out with a pack of imported hounds determined to find the bear.

Just at the ravine which marks the dividing line between the two great peaks above named the dogs brought him to bay. He was in the brush so the men could not see him. Both the Harian boys went into the brush and he made for them, striking one of them such a terrific blow as to knock him down and tear most of his clothes from his body, but fortunately he got away. The bear then got hold of the other Harian boy, but the dogs piled in on the bear so that he got away without being badly hurt. About this time a third party got into the thicket and put five shots into the bear's body, and the animal ran. In the fight at this place he killed four dogs. They followed him about half a mile and found him dead.

This is perhaps the largest brown bear ever killed in these mountains, as, when dressed, he weighed over 600 pounds. Old hunters say the weight was over 800 pounds when alive.

CRIPPLED CANARY IN A CRIPPLED BOYS' HOME.

His Cheerful, Tuneful Singing Teaches Them All a Beautiful Lesson.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Down in Esplanade Avenue, near Bayou St. John, there lives a lady who has given much study to birds and fishes," said a gentleman who lives in the old quarter, "and she has quite an interesting collection at this time. She is Mrs. Sudier, and there is scarcely a better-posted woman in the country when it comes to the kind of pets, she is fond of raising, canary birds and goldfishes particularly. She has made a close study of the habits and modes of living of canary birds and goldfishes, and she talks entertainingly about them at all times.

"Some time ago she found an afflicted canary, which had just come pecked through the shell. The bird had club feet. It could not get around as well as the others, could not swing as gracefully, could not cling to the side of the cage with so much ease, and there was much pathos about the way the little fellow acted. The baby canary seemed to realize that there was a difference between himself somehow and the other birds that hopped and fluttered around in their cages with so much ease and grace. But soon the little fellow began to sing, and his singing was a revelation. He was the sweetest singer in the lot. His throat seemed to have a silver lining, and the notes gurgled out like the laughter of a brook. He was a genius in trilling and twittering after the fashion of his kind.

"Mrs. Sudier soon discovered the rare singing qualities of the little crippled canary, and became more attached to it than ever before. The little fellow became the particular pet of the whole flock. But its owner decided to part with it.

"Out in Tulane Avenue there is a little hospital, and it is filled with little children, all of them afflicted in one way or another. They all came into the world crippled in some way. The little canary genius, with its club feet, was sent out to the Children's Hospital, and he is out there now, swinging in his awkward way and singing to the crippled children of the institution. Mrs. Sudier thought it would be an object lesson for the little children. So the little bird is out there now, and he is no doubt a source of great inspiration to them. It is a pretty lesson."

King Edward's Coronation Ring.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The King's coronation ring has been reset. The size of his Majesty's ring finger has no doubt been accurately taken. In the case of the late Queen a neglect of this precaution led to painful results. The ring had to be forced on and a refrigeratory process was needed to get it off again.

From the time of Richard II. to 1831 the coronation ring was a table ruby set in gold. In later times the ruby was engraved with a St. George's Cross. The cross does not appear on the coronation ring of Queen Mary II. It is to be seen on that of William IV. and of Queen Victoria. The ecclesiastical custom was followed in the case of her late Majesty, and a sapphire was made the foundation stone of her coronation ring, with the St. George's Cross set in rubies thereon.

To receive the ring, the King will draw off the linen glove, which he has worn since the anointing, and it has, I take it, been decided which glove he will draw off, and on which hand the ring will be put. That seems, however, to have been rather a moot point. The last King Edward, according to one account, received the ring on his wedding finger—that is, the fourth finger of his right hand. Another account has it that he received it on his left hand. In the "Liber Regalis" and the "Forma et Modus," neither the hand nor the finger is mentioned. For the wedding ring of England the wedding finger of the sovereign perhaps appeared to be sufficiently indicated.

The blessing of the ring by the Archbishop is first prescribed in the "Liber Regalis." It was there twice blessed. At the coronation of Charles I. one blessing was considered sufficient, though James I. insisted upon two. James II. dispensed with the blessing altogether, and since 1685 the custom has not been revived.

Japan's Mercantile Marine.

From The London Globe.

M. Duball, the French Minister to Japan, publishes some interesting details in The Bulletin Economique of Indo-China concerning the Japanese mercantile marine. The statistics referred to are taken from a report issued by the Japanese Minister of Communications, and they deal with the steady increase in the number of steamers and sailing vessels in the Japanese merchant service during the last four years:

	Steamers.	Ton'gc.	Sail'g Ships.	Ton'gc
January, 1898	627	429,774	174	24,014
January, 1899	679	470,534	1,485	165,710
January, 1900	753	498,375	2,783	270,161
Sept. 16, 1901	942	557,166	3,416	315,576

Thus it will be seen that the Japanese mercantile marine has increased in three and a half years by 315 steamers, and by 3,242 sailing vessels, the increase in tonnage in each class being respectively 127,392 and 294,562 tons. This is a striking rate of progress and one rarely met with in the case of other countries, especially if the increase in the number of large steamers is taken into account. In fact, in 1896 Japan possessed only one merchant steamer of a tonnage exceeding 5,000 tons; but at this moment it possesses twenty-one steamers whose individual tonnage is above 5,000 tons. In proportion as the volume of shipping has grown so there has been an increase in the number of seamen available for manning the ships, and it is to be remarked that Japan can provide its own skippers and naval engineers. At the end of last June the number of ship's officers with a Captain's certificate, and of engineers, was 15,412, of whom 15,108 were Japanese and only 304 were foreigners. The number of engineers, serving in the mercantile marine of Japan was 2,791.

FOODS TO NOURISH AND SUSTAIN THE BODY

Chemical Properties of Those Most Healthful.

What Are Demanded to Supply Heat and Energy and Restore the Wasted Tissues.

Paper from the College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

"What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" The last question we shall leave. The first two are a perplexity to the cook, to the marketer, to the diner with an elaborate menu before him, and to one whose bill of fare affords but a meagre meal. The housekeeper says, What is there in the house to prepare, and what will the family like? Appetites are fickle; fruit agrees with some and injures others, some thrive on buckwheat, others avoid it. The nature of the occupation should modify the diet. A woman is in the house most of the day about her work and needs different food from that of her husband who may have active exercise in the open air. The children, growing and perhaps in school, need a special diet. Some member of the family may have purely sedentary habits, and the diet of the active, outdoor laborer is entirely unfitted to his needs.

The woman who has access to a good market finds her problems hard enough, but the farmer's wife has a much less variety from which to select her dietary, although the well-filled potato bin, the barrels of apples, the shelves of jellies and canned fruit, the pans of rich milk and cream, the fresh eggs, and always available poultry may well be the envy of the city marketer. However, the latter is greeted with fresh fruit and greenhouse vegetables in Winter, with all kinds of meats and fish, and the possibilities of cream, eggs, and poultry from the country. The woman who is not near the market varies her menu with a round of visits to the pork barrel, the smokehouse, and the corn beef supply, returning ever and anon to the pork barrel. If her pin money is not too dependent upon the labors of the hens, eggs form a most acceptable variation to the menu, and if the creamery does not make too great a demand, fresh milk and cream are a most satisfying part of her bill of fare.

We must eat, first, to form and maintain the fluids and tissues of the body; second, to furnish fuel to yield heat and energy. Food must supply the material which is consumed with every motion of the body and the energy for intellectual power.

All energy, either intellectual or that manifested in physical action, comes from the stored-up energy in the food. This is obtained by the chemical changes which transform the food into substances less complex in their composition. One's proper food should contain the materials which will build up the wasted muscles and best supply this energy. All food materials do not contain proper elements for the fulfilling of these two general functions.

For the building and repairing of muscles and bones and supplying heat and energy the food must contain (1) protein, (2) fats, (3) carbohydrates, and (4) ash.

Protein is that part of food which nourishes the blood and the muscles and in general repairs the waste of the body. Protein always contains the element nitrogen, and nitrogen is always a constituent of the blood, the muscle, and the bone. It is the only nutriment which can serve for the building and repair of the body. At the same time it supplies energy. But under ordinary conditions it is too expensive to be used chiefly for this purpose. Examples of protein are found in lean meat, peas, beans, lentils, &c.

Fats and oils supply heat and energy. They also aid in digestion. The fat of meats often so carefully removed and ignored, butter, oils of vegetables, &c., may serve for furnishing the fat stored in the body or used as a source of heat. Of the meats, veal has the least fat and pork the most. Cheese contains much fat as it does protein. The greater the percentage of water found in animal foods, the less the amount of fat.

CARBOHYDRATES.

This group includes the starches, sugars, and gums, and similar chemical bodies, substances which, like fat, furnish heat and energy to the body. Carbohydrates contain no nitrogen whatever. Therefore, they cannot replace protein as a tissue builder. Carbohydrates and fat are needed by the body and the amount required is larger than the amount of protein. Carbohydrates supply heat and energy to the body the same as fats, but to a less degree. For the energy and heat needed for the body, about two and one-fourth pounds of starch and sugar equal a pound of fat. Fats and carbohydrates are often called energy yielders since they are used to keep the body warm and to enable it to perform work. Protein also furnishes energy. It is thus seen to serve a dual purpose.

Ash, Salt, or Mineral Substances—Every well-regulated diet should contain the mineral substances necessary for the building and repairing of the bones and teeth and required in other ways. Milk, meats, cereal products, vegetables, especially the leaves, all contain phosphorus and lime which go to make the mineral part of the bones. Chemically pure sugars, starches, and fats contain no ash whatever, hence a diet entirely of these substances, if such a thing were possible, would furnish no food for the growth and repair of the bones. Neither would it supply the protein which is essential. The ordinary mixed diet, it is generally considered, contains a sufficient amount of ash constituent for the needs of the body.

REFUSE IN FOODS.

Foods have a varying proportion of refuse, (portions unsulted for eating,) from the 10 per cent. in a round of beef to the 50 per cent. of fish. Examples of refuse are found in bones of meat, oyster shells, apple cores, peach pits, orange skins, &c.

A large and necessary proportion of the weight of the body is made up of water, and water must be furnished to the system in foods and in beverages in order to keep up the supply. It is not usually taken into consideration as a nutrient. Ordinary foods contain water in juice or in particles too small to be seen. Some is always chemically combined with other constituents.

The balanced ration should contain the proportion of protein, carbohydrates, and fats which will produce the best results. Occupation, temperament, climate, personal peculiarities of digestion all vary to an extent which makes it impossible to form a fixed rule for all cases, although general averages have been adopted. The changes which food undergoes in the body are largely due to oxidation. Therefore, from the amount of heat which a food is capable of yielding may be estimated the amount of its value for work.

The standard of the heat production is the calorie or the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water 1 degree C. The standard amounts of the different nutritive constituents required daily by a man of average build and weight differ with various authorities so far as fat and carbohydrates are concerned, although the amount of protein is similar in all. The standard proposed by Prof Atwater for a man at moderately active muscular work requires 125 grams protein, with fat and carbohydrates enough to make the nergy value 3,400 calories.

No one article contains the different nutritive constituents in proper proportions nor do we consume our food in the form of pure protein, carbohydrates, and fat. Allowance must also be made for imperfect digestion and for waste, as for example, the potato pared before boiling, where there is a waste of about 35 per cent., and sirloin steak with a waste of 25 per cent.

Plenty of Boys in Berlin.

From The London Telegraph.

In general statisticians have to complain of the unequal increase in the number of female children as compared with that of males. It is interesting, therefore, to note that Berlin, the capital of the military monarchy of Prussia, has always broken the record in this respect, so that Kaiser Wilhelm need not fear that the ranks of his legions will be thinned. Last year 52,245 children were born in Berlin. Of these 27,077 were boys and 25,168 were girls, showing an increase to the credit of the male population of 1,909. Berlin, for some reason or another, seems to have the privilege of turning out more boys into the world than girls, for, taking the numbers from 1891 to 1900, we find there was an average annual increase in the male progeny of the city during the ten years of 1,361 over the female—in other words, out of every 1,000 infants born, 513 were boys and 487 girls. The year 1820 was the record year last century, when 523 boys were born out of 1,000 babies.

LINCOLN'S TENDERNESS.

The Letter He Wrote for a Dying Soldier Boy and That to the Mother Bereaved of Five Sons.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

As a part of the Memorial services in Broadway Methodist Church, ex-President J. H. Martin of Moore's Hill College Sunday night delivered his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln." In simple, forceful sentences he portrayed Lincoln the man and President. He told with eloquence the story of Lincoln's early life and struggles; of his achievements as a lawyer; of his historic debates with Douglas and of his dramatic political career, with its tragic ending.

"No story of Lincoln," he said, "would be complete without some mention of his tender, sympathetic nature. A man of great physical strength and moral courage, as well as firmness of will, he had all the gentleness of a woman.

"His heart and sympathies were always with the common soldier. It was Gen. Butler, I believe, who gave an account of the President's visit to a hospital. As he passed from ward to ward, stopping long enough to speak a word of cheer and comfort to each poor fellow as he lay on his little cot, he finally came to a boy who was evidently dying.

"Mr. Lincoln sat down by his side, and asked the dying boy if there was anything he could do for him. 'I wish you would write to my mother,' was the feeble answer. And the President wrote it down, signing his own name.

"When he read the letter to the boy, and came to the closing sentence, 'This letter is written by Abraham Lincoln,' the poor fellow looked up, and said, 'Why, is this our President?'

"Mr. Lincoln answered, 'Yes, and now that you know who I am, is there anything more I can do for you?' The dying boy answered, 'Nothing more, unless you hold my hand and see me through.'

"And so the great President sat by that humble cot, and with big tears rolling down his face he held the trembling hand of that dying boy until the spark of life had fled.

"Search the annals of history and you will nowhere find a more beautiful, tender utterance than his letter to Mrs. Bixby of Boston, who had given five sons to her country. This letter was written in November, 1864, at a time when the angel of death had visited almost every household in a stricken land, and it was even then hovering over the President himself. It begins:

"'My Dear Mrs. Bixby: I have been shown in the files of the War Department that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from your grief for a loss so overwhelming.

"'And yet I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic which they died to save. I earnestly pray that our Heavenly Father may soothe the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and the lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours in having laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.'

"The peerless glory of Abraham Lincoln lies in the fact that beyond all other men he could read the thoughts and enter into the feelings and sympathies of the common people, and in his own great sad heart he carried the burdens and sorrows of his countrymen until he wrought out the Nation's freedom and sealed it with his blood."

Relating Lincoln's order to Grant that Jefferson Davis was not to be captured, ex-President Martin continued:

"The sequel showed that Gen. Grant in his prophecy was not mistaken. In a few days the rebellion did collapse. Richmond was taken and Davis and his Cabinet were fugitives. The civil war was ended. The patient man who had suffered the pains of a thousand deaths was now in the full sunshine of popular affection. By slow and painful steps he had climbed from the foot of the ladder to the topmost round. Enemies no longer denied, friends no longer questioned, his ability. He had saved the Union, given freedom to a race. Even Mr. Lincoln himself was happy. His face, always sad in thought or repose, kindled with renewed life. His tall, bent form straightened; his whole being seemed transformed as if conscious that the great purpose of his life had been accomplished."

Describing the scenes that followed the announcement of the President's assassination, the speaker said: "Business stopped, merchants closed their stores, professional men their offices. Mechanics left their shops and farmers their plows. Men gathered in groups. The flags of victory were hauled down, while emblems of mourning took their places. Bells which yesterday rang in triumph tolled in mourning for the dead.

"Men forgot that they had ever doubted or despised him. They saw only the simple, noble outlines along which he had always worked—how completely he had sunk every personal and partisan feeling in his efforts to save the Union."

HONOR TO A WOMAN.

Made a Bachelor of Divinity by a Congregationalist Seminary.

From The Pittsburg, (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

For the first time in the history of the Congregational Church the degree of Bachelor of Divinity has been conferred on a woman.

Miss Florence A. Fensham, dean of the American College for Girls in Constantinople, was made the recipient of the honor at the annual convocation of the Chicago Theological Seminary in the Congregational Church. The emotion of the President, Dr. J. H. George, was plainly visible as he conferred the degree, with the word: "This shows what a woman can do."

Miss Fensham was one of the most scholarly women in this country, and the course of study which brought her so brilliant a distinction has taken her half around the world and given her an apt knowledge of the women of three civilizations.

Of New England stock, she was born in East oDuglas, Mass. Her education began at Albany. Her unusual aptitude induced her parents to send her to Cornell. She was later sent to Harvard, and from there went to the University of Edinburgh, and afterward to Mansfield College, Oxford, where she studied theology under Dr. Fairbairn.

The Chair of Biblical Literature and Comparative Religion was then offered to Miss Fensham in the Constantinople College, of which she afterward became Dean. The college was then a high school which had been founded by the Women's Board of Foreign Missions. It so fast outgrew the limits of the school proper that it was incorporated as a college by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1890. Four years later Abdul Hamid II. recognized it by a royal irade as a permanent educational institution in the Turkish empire.

Miss Fensham is enthusiastic about the capacity of the girls in the East, of whom there are two hundred in the college. More than half of the graduates are instructors, and the rest are trained nurses. Their love for outdoor sport, such as basketball, she finds equal to that of American girls.

After eighteen years in the college Miss Fensham came home for the express purpose of taking an entire theological course in the Chicago Theological Seminary and to earn her degree. She will return to her labors in the East next August.

LOUISIANA'S GOVERNOR.

Effort in the Legislature to Make Him Eligible for a Second Term.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A very simple notice of a bill was given in the House of Representatives at Baton Rouge on May 21, but it has far-reaching possibilities and a deep political significance. It reads:

"By Mr. Ventress—A joint resolution providing an amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution."

Article 63 of the Constitution provides among other things that the Governor shall not succeed himself. Mr. Ventress proposes to restore the old conditions.

Coming from Mr. Ventress, who is a sugar planter in Iberville, and pretty well represents the sentiments of the Democrats from the sugar district, this means the first gun in the campaign for Governor in 1904, and it is directed against one man. Judge Blanchard is generally regarded as having the field almost to himself. Many of the Democratic sugar planters are opposed to him, and same say they will never consent to his nomination. This move is to make the way clear for Gov. Heard, whose administration has given satisfaction, and whom the sugar planters would infinitely prefer to Judge Blanchard, should he care to make the race. The Governor, of course, is not a party to this movement.

TOLD TO CINCINNATI BANKERS

Opportunities Opened for Their Class in Cuba.

The Sugar Business Affected by Legislation by This Country—New York Banks.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cincinnati Bankers' Club at a meeting at the Queen City Club listened to addresses by James J. Hooker and Charles B. Murray. Besides these speakers others of the members were called upon for remarks.

Mr. Hooker took for his subject the resources of the Island of Cuba and the opportunities for the development of trade with the island. He said that the American growers would not be harmed by the increase of the sugar business and its being fostered by favorable legislation on the part of the United States. The belief on the part of some people, said Mr. Hooker, that the American Sugar Refining Company could fix the price of sugar by controlling the business in Cuba was all wrong, and that the price of sugar would be fixed the same as the price of wheat is fixed—that is, in the largest market. In the case of sugar this is at Hamburg.

Mr. Hooker said that the largest fruit grower on the island was a Cincinnati man, Adam Gray, who has 24,000 orange and grape-fruit trees, and during the ten days from May 6 to 16 this year had shipped out 60,000 pineapples. He also said that there were excellent opportunities for the development of the banking business, and prior to the war with Spain there were no banks in the island beyond that at Havana. Since then there had been branches established at Havana and Matanzas by other banking concerns. Banking business as such is little known in Cuba, the Spanish merchant or factor advancing the money that the grower needs, and taking a mortgage on the grower's land as security. Mr. Hooker said that high rates for money and the likelihood that values of farm property would rapidly increase would make it a desirable thing for Americans to interest themselves in the island.

Mr. Murray talked about Cincinnati. He said that Cincinnati was the best-known inland city of the United States among European countries both on account of her large export trade and the fact that Cincinnati's German citizens were much given to visiting the homes of their childhood or of their fathers. He stated that a Cincinnati concern was the largest importer of coffee outside of New York, and that this city shipped abroad more manufactured product annually than any other city. Census figures also showed it to be one of the wealthiest cities in the country, with the wealth more equally distributed than in most cities.

Griffith P. Griffith made a brief talk concerning his conversation recently with the President of one of the largest New York banks, in which he stated that New York was losing business, and was not getting the deposits from the interior that it should by reason of the custom of New York banks to call so closely their legal reserve. He said that a glance at the figures showed that the banks in Chicago and St. Louis and Cincinnati were piling up the money, and that it was because the people in the interior noticed the low reserves of the New York banks.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

A Few Very Aged Men Hold a Reunion in Fort Worth, Texas.

From The Dallas (Texas) News, May 21.

The heroes of Texas of over half a century ago are gathered in Fort Worth in their annual reunion. They are the veterans of the Mexican War, and there are but few of them with the elastic step and the straight, erect form. The greater number are bent with age, and the heads of the majority are as white as snow. There are about sixty of them. The youngest is seventy-two years of age, (several being this age,) and the oldest has passed the eighty-fifth milepost. It is a grand and glorious little band of patriotic men, who were the fighters for Texas independence in the 40s, and who by their gallantry and bravery enabled Texas to throw off the yoke of tyranny and become, as they feel, one of the greatest, indeed, if not the greatest State in all America.

In response to the address of welcome which was delivered by Mayor Powell this morning, President George P. Finlay of Galveston delivered a very feeling talk in which he said that it was realized that the veterans of the Mexican War were tottering and that they had no political influence and could consequently command no especial consideration at the hands of the Government. He declared that they no longer took pride in the politics of the country; that they had done their part in service and had lived to see Texas spread out and develop into a great empire and that they felt happy for this reason alone. He said that the veterans of the Mexican War loved Texas and loved its history; that they fought bravely, gallantly, and fearlessly for its independence, and had seen the State walk into the legislative halls like a mighty giant. He continued by saying that as sure as the grass grows and the water runs those who read carefully and study the history of Texas will not fail to give the Texas Mexican War veterans the credit which is properly due them. The veterans did not care to be noticed in the present affairs; they had lived too long for that; but the pleasant smile and the cordial greeting were worth more to them than any other consideration or honor that could be bestowed upon them. He said that he met people every day who shook hands with him and said they were glad to see him, but that when he gripped the hand of a Mexican War veteran, with his old, creeping form, he knew that he meant exactly what he said; he knew that the expression came from the bottom of his heart, as the tears in his eyes would often tell. Fifty years ago they were all youthful, but time had made changes and now they were content to receive the unostentatious attention, such as had always been accorded them by the citizens of Fort Worth, where they had held many pleasant reunions.

President Finlay of the veterans' Association received the following greeting from President Roosevelt:

To the veterans who to-day meet in annual reunion, I send hearty greetings. They merit and have the thanks of the country for the deeds of stirring patriotism they so well performed. I am glad to give expression to this gratitude and to send to the members of the association my best wishes for the success of the reunion. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Greetings were received from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, dated Memphis, Tenn., May 13, as follows:

My Beloved Countrymen and Veterans of the War with Mexico: I have head from your comrade, Col. William E. Estes, that you are to have a reunion on the 20th inst., and he asks a note of salutation from me. Your reunion gives me unfeigned pleasure, for I would not have the sorrows, the sacrifices, and the valor of those days forgotten.

Though the gigantic war between the States seems to have dwarfed all other wars, the events of the Mexican War are as fresh in my memory as if they had occurred yesterday. A short while ago while on a visit to Vicksburg a friend allowed me to copy a letter of condolence addressed to the mother of a brave boy who fell at Buena Vista and who was a member of my husband's regiment, (the First Mississippi.) This letter was written on the battlefield and the hero's name was Dick Eggleston. I send you the letter, which is like a living voice sounding down the years which have rolled away.

I congratulate you upon your reunion and long to look upon it myself, but the feebleness inseparable from a long illness and from old age restricts me to sending you my sincere regards and assurances of identification with you in your sad but proud memories of "a day that is dead" which is very dear to each one of us. Very cordially yours,

VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Knew What He Wanted.

"Your Honor," said the prisoner, who had been brought in for a preliminary hearing after six weeks in the country jail, "I want a change of menu."

"You mean," said the Judge, kindly, "that you want a change of venue. Now, the proper course of—"

"No, I don't mean that. I want a change of menu. That Sheriff seems to have tried to corner the corned beef supply of the world."—Baltimore American.

Quite Unpardonable.

Edmonia—Mrs. Topnotch is what I call impertinent.

Eudocia—In what way?

Edmonia—Why, she is not a Colonial Dame, but when she came to the colonial reception she had on a more elegant frock than any one of the Dames.—Detroit Free Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. and Broadway. Charles Frohman.....Manager. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Eves., with WEDNESDAY MATINEE, VIOLA ALLEN as Julia in THE HUNCHBACK, assisted by Ehen Plympton, Auhrey Boucicault, Jameson Lee Finney, and strong supporting company. Liebler & Co., Mnnagers.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE. WM. A. BRADY announces the appearance (by arrangement with the executors of the late Augustin Daly, Esq.,) of GRACE GEORGE as Gilberte in a special production of "FROU FROU." SEATS TO-MORROW AT 9 A.M. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c., and 50c.

Manhattan Theatre. Broadway and Thirty-third Street. HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager. Evenings at 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. ***THEATRE COOLED BY ICED AIR.*** MRS. FISKE in Victorien Sardou's Comedy, DIVORCONS. Preceded by Horace B. Fry's One-Act Tragedy, LITTLE ITALY.

"It has been a long time since such spontaneous and hearty laughter has been heard in any theatre in the city, aroused by such legitimate and even subtle methods and maintained by brilliant dialogue and clever situations, as was heard during the three acts of 'Divorcons.' Mrs. Fiske's comedy is exquisite."—TRIBUNE.

MRS. FISKE'S engagement at the Manhattan Theatre next season will open with the production of a historical drama by Paul Heyse, entitled "Mary of Magdala."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Gala Opening TO-MORROW EVENING at 8:15 Promptly. With Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Superb production of The London Musical Comedy Sensation A CHINESE HONEYMOON. CAST: Thos. Q. Seabrooke, Edwin Stevens, Van R. Wheeler, Wm. Pruette, Wm. Burress, Adele Ritchie, Amelia Stone, Katie Barry, Toby Claude, Amie Angelus, Amie Yeamens, Nelln Wehh, Entire Ensemble (Numbers Eighty). By George Dance and Edward Talbot, now in its second year at The LONDON, Strand. MATINEE SATURDAYS ONLY. The management requests that the audience be seated at 8:15 promptly on the opening night.

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS. OLYMPIA FIELD—135th St. & Lenox Av. OPENS SATURDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7. 40—BIG STAR ACTS—40 IN RING—ON STAGE—IN AIR. ROBERT Stickney Jr. principal rider. ADOLPH HESSE'S Concert Band. ARNOLD KIRALFY'S beautiful ballet. THE FLYING RATHBUNS aerial wonders. PROF. BRISTOL'S Equine Marvels. LOUIS RAVELLE pantomimist. TWICE DAILY—RAIN OR SHINE. Seat for the Multitude—Capacity 10,000. Mats. 10—20—30c. PRICES Eve. 20—30—50c. ALL CARS TRANSFER TO GROUNDS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Management Sam S. Shubert. A HALF YEAR OF SUCCESS! MR. F. C. WHITNEY PRESENTS LULU GLASER In the Reigning Musical Hit, DOLLY VARDEN. USUAL MATINEE SATURDAY.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot. 4th Year Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY. PRICES EVENINGS 25—35—50. LADY OF LYONS. JUNE 9. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME?

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way and 7th Av. GLASS INCLOSURE and Fully Protected. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT and to-morrow night. 20 Great Foreign Acts.

3D Ave. Thea. Mats. Mon., Thurs., Sat. John Jasper's Wife

Senator Vest's Reminiscences.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Replying to the suggestion that he write his memoirs, Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, who will retire to private life next year, after forty years of public service, has this to say: "I am not vain enough to suppose that matters personal to myself would excite any general interest. But the time may come when I might consider it necessary to publish my recollections in order to do justice to the dead and remove many false impressions now accepted as authentic history." The Senator's "recollections" would be a valuable contribution to the history of the civil war period, and he could hardly round out his career in a worthier manner than by committing them to writing.

How a Town's Name Was Made.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Times.

Few persons know how the new town Donora was given its name. It is simple enough. The first syllable is part of the name of W. H. Donner, President of the Union Steel Company, which started the town, and the last syllable is the first name of Mrs. A. W. Mellon, the wife of one of those heavily interested in the town and steel company.

Boston Man's Privileges.

Because a Massachusetts visitor at Washington fell by the wayside, was arrested, and kicked the copper, he was sent to jail for sixty days. Are the ancient privileges of the Massachusetts man to kick at everything outside of Boston to be thus ruthlessly ignored?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PROCTOR'S. 23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AVE. 25,50; Res.75; Bx. St. $1. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. JOE WELCH, H. V. FITZGERALD, NEWELL & NIBLO. 25—STAR ACTS—25. 5TH AV. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY. 25,50; Res.75; Bx. St. $1. THE GREAT SUCCESS, "A MODERN MATCH." THE BIG STOCK

CHALLENGE YACHTS RACED

Four Rivals in Seawanhaka Cup Trials Met for First Time.

MASSASOIT WAS THE WINNER

Amateur Sailors of Many Clubs Enjoyed Brisk Sport in a Smart Breeze Yesterday.

Four Seawanhaka challenge yachts, the Massasoit, Seeress, Nutmeg, and Tecumseh, met yesterday in a seven-mile race off Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound. It was their first meeting and race and it was arranged by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

Seventeen other yachts started, and although the Massasoit, which won in her class—and her three rivals showed good speed in the strong and steady southwest breeze—the raceabouts Scamp, Jolly Roger, Whistlewing and Pompilio were beaten only a few minutes by these crack vessels.

It was a run with spinnakers to port on the first leg of the triangular course; a broad reach for the second leg, and windward work for the third. The Massasoit beat the Seeress 1:27, the Tecumseh 5:33, and the Nutmeg 7:56. The Scamp, which won in the raceabouts, was only beaten 4:44 by the Massasoit. The Marcia won in the knockabout class, the Lambkin in the Manhasset Bay yachts class, and the Knave in the New Rochelle one-design class. The summary:

SEAWANHAKA CUP CLASS.
Start, 3:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Massasoit, Com. McDonald et al	5:14:44	1:34:44
Seeress, Mower & Hunt	5:16:11	1:36:11
Nutmeg, L. D. Huntington	5:22:40	1:42:40
Tecumseh, ———	5:20:57	1:40:57

CLUB RACEABOUTS.
Start, 3:45.

Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	1:41:58
Snapper, A. B. Alley	1:43:59
Indian, H. W. Maxwell	1:42:10
Pompilio, J. R. Maxwell	1:41:50
Mavis, Gordon Pirie	1:46:40
Scamp, A. Pirie	1:39:28
Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	1:41:48

CLUB KNOCKABOUTS—START, 3:15.

Marcia, Johnson De Forest	2:47:40
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	2:49:29
Vagrant, Brown & Low	2:50:22
Bobs, N. V. Stewart	2:56:15

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS—START, 3:55.

Arizona, J. Corry	1:59:17
Mab, Hoyt	2:02:55
Lambkin, Stephen Roach	1:59:15

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS—START, 3:55.

Caper, P. L. Howard	2:00:42
Knave, W. N. Bavier	1:56:18

CLUB CATBOATS—START, 3:55.

No. 1, Percy Hudson	1:59:20
No. 2, Satterthwait	2:02:31

The winners were the Massasoit, the Scamp, the Marcia, the Lambkin, the Knave, and No. 2 catboat.

Walter Kerr and Charles Leland managed the race.

POLO AT MEADOW BROOK.

Westchester Quartet Defeats the Home Team After a Spirited Contest.

Westchester and Meadow Brook were the opponents yesterday at polo on the field of the Meadow Brook Club for the Hempstead Cups, and the former team won after a spirited combat by 9½ goals to 6. The final game for the cups will be played tomorrow, when Westchester will meet Rockaway.

The interesting feature of the game was that Meadow Brook succeeded in getting a lead of 4 goals before Westchester made a single point. The teams were handicapped evenly, so that handicap allowances were obviated. Stevens scored twice for Meadow Brook in the first period, and Appleton and Brooks added two more goals at the opening of the second period. At this point Collier and Beeckman got into the game with more snap, and a series of poor plays by Meadow Brook in losing the ball at critical periods finally gave the Westchester team 4 goals in succession, and the period ended with honors even. Blair and Collier were the scorers for Westchester, and both made a number of spirited runs with the ball.

Stevens tied the game at the beginning of the third period, but Reynal soon showed up grandly as a goal hitter and made four beautiful ones in a string. That gave Westchester a decided advantage, and the visiting team held their honors well in the last period. Their team work was superior and there was snap in their play. Havemeyer played a good game for Meadow Brook, but he lacked support after many excellent plays.

The line-up and summary follow:

WESTCHESTER.	MEADOW BROOK.
1—Eugene Reynal	1—R. L. Stevens
2—J. T. Blair	2—Reginald Brooks
3—R. J. Collier	3—T. A. Havemeyer
Back—R. E. Beeckman	Back—J. W. Appleton
Total 14	Total 14

FIRST PERIOD.
1—Stevens, Meadow Brook 5:00
2—Stevens, Meadow Brook 6:15

SECOND PERIOD.
3—Appleton, Meadow Brook 1:00
4—Brooks, Meadow Brook 2:00
5—Blair, Westchester 0:30
6—Collier, Westchester 5:00
7—Blair, Westchester 2:00
8—Collier, Westchester 4:00
Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.
9—Stevens, Meadow Brook 3:00
10—Reynal, Westchester 1:30
11—Reynal, Westchester 4:00
12—Reynal, Westchester 2:30
13—Reynal, Westchester 3:00

FOURTH PERIOD.
14—Appleton, Meadow Brook 2:30
15—Reynal, Westchester 5:30
16—Reynal, Westchester 4:30
Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.
Goals earned—Westchester, 10; Meadow Brook, 6. Lost by penalties—Westchester, ½. Net score—Westchester, 9½; Meadow Brook, 6. Referee—Morgan Grace.

Little Retains Tennis Title.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Raymond D. Little, Southern tennis champion of 1901, successfully defended his title to-day, defeating Franklin Geoghegan of the Capitol Hill Club in the challenge match. Little won easily and was in fine form.

In the final game in the men's doubles, Wylie C. Grant and J. P. Paret beat J. C. Davidson and H. M. Glazebrook in three fast sets.

The summaries:

Championship Singles.—Final and Challenge Round—R. D. Little defeated F. Geoghegan, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Championship Doubles.—Championship Round—Grant and Paret defeated Davidson and Glazebrook, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

Many Golfers at Dyker Meadow.

George Williamson won the club bogey handicap yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn. He was 2 up on bogey from 6 strokes handicap. There were over forty starters. The scores of the leaders were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	
G. Williamson	87	6	2 up
Samuel K. Probasco	92	14	1 up
George S. O'Flyn	91	11	1 up
E. Holden Smith	101	18	Even
William Jarvie	97	17	Even
W. J. Gaddis	101	18	1 down
A. B. Byrne	103	17	6 down
J. D. Dithridge	108	18	4 down

In the final round for the Lovell Cup Marvin T. Lyon defeated George Barnes by 2 up.

Rhett Wins Crescent Golf Handicap.

James Rhett won the club handicap yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. His gross score of 78 was also the lowest in the match. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
James Rhett	78	9	69
C. C. Mason	80	10	70
H. A. Tucker	81	10	71
H. S. Bowns	81	8	73
J. S. Jones	86	10	76
M. H. Goodwin	86	10	76
G. W. Thcomb	90	13	77
C. E. McMahon	89	11	78
E. B. Knowlton	91	11	80

BASEBALL VETERANS BEATEN.

Yale's 'Varsity Nine Defeat Her Old-Timers on the Crescent A. C. Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Yale's 'Varsity baseball nine won a game from the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn today by a score of 8 to 4. In the seventh inning the visitors made 3 runs, which, with one already to their credit, tied the score for a few minutes. But in the second half of this inning Yale put in 4 runs, closing the scoring for the afternoon.

The playing was rather loose at times, but the 2,000 spectators took the contest in good spirits, especially after Friday's victory over Princeton. From a Yale standpoint, the game was unique, in that it brought back to New Haven six graduates of the university—Keator, F. Stephenson, Quinby, Reddington, Camp, and "Dutch" Carter.

Carter, who played right field, took his old place in the box in the fifth inning, when Wilmot was injured in the knee, but the Carter of to-day hardly came up to the Carter record for undergraduate days, and it was while he was in the box that Yale ran the score from a tie at 4 runs to the winning 8.

Leslie M. Johnson, who is now acting as Yale's coacher, was put in the field to fill the vacancy at right field on the Crescent Club, and earned the approbation of the grand stand by a three-base hit. De Saulles closed the game by a pretty double play, picking up a hot grounder near second, stumbling on the bag, and tossing the ball to first, thereby putting out Camp and Reddington respectively. The score:

YALE.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CRESCENT A. C.	R	I B	P O	A	E
De S'lles, 2b	2	3	5	8	0	Keator, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Barnes, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Quinby, 2b	0	1	2	0	2
B'nwell, cf	0	1	1	1	1	Camp, ss	0	1	0	3	1
Cote, lf	1	1	4	0	1	R'dgton, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Ch'den, 1b	2	1	15	1	1	Carter, rf, p	0	0	1	0	0
G'rnsey, 3b	1	2	2	2	1	F. Sth'n, 1b	0	0	6	2	1
Miller, es	0	0	1	4	1	Watt, 3b	0	1	2	5	1
Welton, c	1	2	0	2	0	Dunne, c	0	1	2	4	0
Westcott, p	0	2	0	3	0	Wilmot, p	0	0	1	0	0
						Johnson, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Total	8	15	27	20	4	Total	4	9	24	13	5

Crescent A. C. ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—4
Yale ..... 0 0 2 0 2 0 4 0 ..—8

Three-base hits—Cote and Johnson. Bases on balls—By Carter, 1; by Wilmot, 1; by Westcott, 3. Base hit on pitched ball—By Carter, 1. Struck out—By Wilmot, 2; by Carter, 1; by Westcott, 1. Stolen bases—De Saules, 2; Barnes, 1; Welton, 1; Keator, 1; Quinby, 1; Watt, 1. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mr. Hill of Meriden.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 8; Albany, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 13; Binghamton, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; A. J. & G., 3.
At Utica—Ilion, 2; Utica, 0.

Scores of Other Games.

At Fall River—Lawrence, 6; Fall River, 5.
At Manchester—Lowell, 8; Manchester, 6.
At Dover—Dover, 5; Haverhill, 4.
At Concord—Concord, 10; Nashua, 5.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 5; Middlebury College, 2.
At Ann Arbor—Northwestern, 9; Michigan, 7.

American League Games.

At Boston—Detroit, 13; Boston, 7.
At Baltimore—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 3.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 7.
At Washington—Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	12	.613	St. Louis	15	15	.500
Chicago	18	13	.581	Baltimore	16	17	.485
Boston	19	14	.576	Washington	14	20	.412
Detroit	16	14	.533	Cleveland	11	23	.324

N. Y. U., 10; RUTGERS, 4.

New York University baseball team turned the tables on the Rutgers nine yesterday by defeating them at Ohio Field by the score of 10 to 4. The game was well played from start to finish. New York earned victory by good work at the bat and on O'Connor's steady pitching. A three-bagger by Condit and a home run by O'Connor were the only long hits. An unusually large crowd of college alumni and undergraduates attended the game. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
N. Y. U.	2 0 0 3 0 5 0 0 ..	10	18	7
Rutgers	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 — 4	13	5

Batteries—O'Connor and Coe; Sangennard and Hitchner.

Harvard, '05, 4; Yale, '05, 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—The Harvard freshman ball team won from Yale freshmen by a score of 4 to 2 this afternoon. The game was won in the first inning, when Mason knocked a three-base hit with three men on bases, bringing in three runs. After this it was a pitchers' contest with very few features. Yale's runs were made in the sixth on an error, a passed ball, and two hits. Harvard was the stronger at the bat and in the infield, while Yale's outfield had the advantage. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard, 1905	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..	4	6	3
Yale, 1905	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	2	5	4

Batteries—Tuckerman and Mason; Bell and Farmer.

Holy Cross, 11; Brown, 0.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 31.—Brown could do nothing with McGeehan's pitching in the game with Holy Cross this afternoon, and was shut out by 11 to 0, this being the second time this year the Providence team has been so defeated by the Worcester collegians. Holy Cross found Leland an easy mark, and batted him freely. The shut-out was the third Holy Cross has earned this week, as it beat Cornell 3 to 0 and Dartmouth 9 to 0. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0 2 6 2 0 1 0 0 ..	11	15	3
Brown	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0	2	5

Batteries—Noonan and McGeehan; Phillips and Leland.

U. of Illinois, 6; West Point, 5.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31.—The baseball nine of the United States Military Academy was defeated in a pluckily contested game to-day by the University of Illinois, by 6 to 5, the cadets playing up hill after failing to score in the first four innings. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
U. of Illinois	1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 6	12	6
West Point	0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 — 5	6	5

Batteries—Herring, Graham and Hackett; Fahenberger and Stahl.

Cornell, 7; Williams, 4.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 31.—Cornell won from Williams to-day by superior batting, the score being 7 to 4. Wadsworth was batted out of the box in the fifth inning. Lawrence, who succeeded him, kept the visitors' hits well scattered. Williams as a rule played loosely. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cornell	3 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 — 7	12	4
Williams	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 — 4	6	7

Batteries—Henderson and Whinery; Lawrence, Wadsworth, and McCarthy.

Wesleyan, 11; Dartmouth, 10.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 31.—Wesleyan defeated Dartmouth at Andrus Field this afternoon by a score of 11 to 10. The game was loosely played and was marked by heavy batting on the part of both teams. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	0 3 0 1 4 3 0 0 0 — 11	11	8
Dartmouth	3 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 — 10	9	11

Batteries—Chapman and Ingalls; Keady, Newlck, and Corse.

The Age of Fishes.

From The London Globe.

At the meeting of the Royal Society last night, Mr. J. Stuart Thomson made public by exhibits a discovery of very great consequence to the fish supply ot this country. He has ascertained that, as in the case of the bark of some trees, the ages of many fish furnished with scales can be determined by the markings of this protective armor. The scales show, when closely examined, a series of parallel eccentric lines which indicate successive increments of growth, and a trustworthy record is thus automatically kept of physical development. But that would still leave the age question largely conjectural did not Mr. Thomson add a supplementary discovery which removes all difficulty. He finds that the lines of growth are more widely separated during the warm season than during the cold season, and by taking the two together each year's record is completed, and it becomes practicable to determine at any time the number of years the subject under examination has lived. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this scientific discovery to our fishing industries, both riparian and maritime. For the future there should not be much difficulty in judging the period required for young fry to reach maturity. Up to the present, size has been the only criterion, and that, at best, is no better than a rule of thumb method. But we may safely anticipate that the lead thus given by Mr. Thomson will be followed by fresh additions to our knowledge of fish.

SARATOGA'S NEW TRACK

Old Race Course Remodeled on Modern Scientific Principles.

AUGUST BELMONT INTERESTED

He Erects New Stables and W. C. Whitney Is Reported as About to Construct Training Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 31.—When the new Saratoga race track is thrown open to the public it will be found that the course on which so much time and money have been spent during the last few months is about the finest in the country. The Saratoga Racing Association has spent upward of $1,000,000 in building this racecourse, with a turf track and steeplechase within the limits of the principal track. The grand stand has been moved and enlarged to a capacity of 6,000 persons; the Jockey Club house has been rebuilt; the betting ring moved to the position corresponding with the newly constructed grand stand; a new paddock, with greater facilities for the jockeys, and improving the grounds and entrances to such an extent that it would be difficult to make them better or more inviting.

In addition to the track improvements August Belmont, one of the leading members of the racing association, proposes to make Saratoga his Northern headquarters, and with this end in view has expended $75,000 on his property, just south of and adjoining the track. He has constructed a private exercise half-mile track, which encircles his residence and stables, moved from the farm north, where they were situated a year ago.

The work of improving the Saratoga track was begun last October. During the Winter months little could be done, but since March 17 much has been accomplished. Hundreds of men and scores of teams have been kept constantly at work, and the result is that the landscape within the racing grounds has been completely changed.

The old track was one mile long, and the grand stand was in such a position that the afternoon sun shed its rays directly in the faces of the spectators. The clubhouse was in such a position as to inconvenience those which assembled on its verandas, and it became obvious to Whitney, Belmont, and others that changes were absolutely necessary. In laying out the new course, the engineers changed its position about thirty degrees from the old track, and the position the grand stand now occupies is such that the view will be much better.

The new track is built on scientific principles. It is a mile and a furlong, with stretches the same length as the curves, making the curves a great deal easier to round by horses and jockeys, and minimizing the danger from accidents at these points. The track was built on the same principle as the Empire track at Mount Vernon. It has a mile shoot at the west and a seven-eighth-mile shoot at the southwest end. It always proved awkward starting horses on the curves of the old track, and these new shoots will remedy the difficulty experienced last year.

The main track is about completed. The grading is done, and for a week they have been working it with harrows. "Cherry pickers," as they are called, have been going over the track on hands and knees picking out all the stones, from a pebble up, and carefully removing them. Rain is badly needed, and after the first shower the contractors will put on the top dressing, a one-and-a-half-inch cushion, and the track will then be completed and ready for racing.

Within the main track there has been constructed a turf track which is now ready for seeding, but will not be used this year. The turf track is a mile long. Inside of the turf track is the steeplechase with its liverpools and hurdles. The work on this has progressed rapidly and will be finished by the middle of July. Railings and fence posts around the tracks are now being built.

The track building has been under the immediate supervision of F. E. Spinner. At the main entrance to the track, Union and Lincoln Avenue, there will be an ornamental iron fence with steel gates. The park will be beautified with flowers, shrubs, and small trees. To the right of the entrance is the cottage which will be occupied by the jockeys and which has been entirely remodelled within. Close to this cottage is the new paddock which is 220 feet long and 80 feet wide and which will contain about twenty-five stalls.

In moving the grand stand from its old to its present position it was first cut into three sections and moved to a position facing almost directly south. Two large additions were built between the sections, and the stand lengthened 160 feet, its present dimensions being 550 feet long by 50 feet wide.

August Belmont recently paid a flying visit to Saratoga, and after looking over the new track declared it to be a very promising and fast course. To reach his residence without driving across his exercise track he has decided to build a tunnel at a cost of about $10,000. The tunnel will begin at a point near the race track and will pass beneath his exercise track to his stables within. The tunnel will be about ten feet square, with square arches and macadamized flooring. It will be lighted by electricity. In this manner August Belmont will be able to drive to and from his quarters without disturbing the horses that are being tried out in his practice track. His racing stable has been enlarged, and there are now twenty-four stalls in it. He has built two new stables, one for yearlings, which will contain twelve stalls, and another for polo ponies. It is reported that William C. Whitney will have quarters just north of the Belmont farm.

Woodward Wins Cuyler Golf Cup.

A. Woodward won the cup given by Theodore Cuyler yesterday at the Marine and Field golf links, near Bath Beach. He beat E. H. Cross in the final round by 2 up. Eight originally qualified at medal play to play off at match play. A. D. Seaver won the club handicap in a net score of 85 strokes from 10 handicap. The results of the Cuyler Cup contest by rounds are:

Qualifying Round—W. F. Spalding, 109, 21—88; E. H. Cross, 115, 26—89; A. Woodward, 106, 16—90; Percy S. Mallett, 105, 14—91; D. R. Aldridge, 111, 24—87; R. P. Rowe, 122, 34—88; W. Vanderhoef, 120, 30—90; D. A. Fuller, 100, 11—89.

First Round—Mallett beat Rowe by default; Cross beat Aldridge by 1 up; Fuller beat Vanderhoef by 1 up, (19 holes;) Woodward beat Spalding by 7 up and 6 to play.

Second Round—Cross beat Mallett by default; Woodward beat Fuller by 1 up.

Final—Woodward beat Cross by 2 up.

Tie in Flushing Golf Handicap.

The members of the Flushing Golf Club began the first of a series of handicaps yesterday for the Governors' Cup. F. H. Rossiter and W. C. Perkins tied for leading honors with net scores of 77. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
F. H. Rossiter	81	4	77
W. C. Perkins	85	8	77
George Ingraham	94	16	78
F. W. Belknap	87	7	80
J. H. Gordon, Jr.	88	4	84
R. H. Elliott	91	7	84
Clarence Dean	97	13	84
R. M. Crosby	97	10	87
L. W. Bascoe	104	16	88
H. M. Nesmith	108	20	88
W. P. Harrison	97	8	89
Z. K. Salvage	102	7	95

Clan-na-Gael Games Programme.

The thirty-fifth annual games of the Clan-na-Gael will be held at Ridgewood Park, Ridgewood, L. I., on Friday, July 4, commencing at 2 P. M. The events, which are under Amateur Athletic Union rules, are as follows:

Seventy-five-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; three-mile run, handicap; twelve-pound shot, (for men weighing 160 pounds or less;) one-mile relay race, open to teams of four men each, each man to run a quarter mile; throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, (for members only;) shooting contest, (for members only,) and a sham battle between the Leo Military Cadets and the Leo Naval Battalion.

Entries will close on June 28 with John L. Moore, 354 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York.

YACHT HAUOI LAUNCHED.

F. M. Smith's New Steam Yacht a Model for Speed and Elegance.

F. M. Smith's new steam yacht Hauoi wae euccessfully launched at the shipyard of John N. Robins, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, yeeterday afternoon. Superintendent Dickey supervised the launching, which was shortly before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Smith was not present. He wae represented by his business manager, Mr. Zabriskie. Several hundred friends of the owner were on band by invitation to witness the affair. Miss Lulu Pfizer broke the bottle of champagne on the bow of the boat as it slid down the ways, and christened it Hauoli, which is a Hawaiian word meaning delight.

The work of titting out the yacht will now proceed with expedition. This will probably be completed in three or four weeks, and it is expected that the yacht will be in readiness to go into commission early in July.

The Hauoli was designed by Henry J. Gielow. She is 153 feet 6 inches over all, 122 feet 9 inches on the water line, 17 feet 6 inches beam, and 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold. She is calculated not only to be a luxurious cruising craft, but to be very speedy as well. Her contract calls for eighteen miles an hour for six consecutive hours, and with forced draught a speed of twenty miles an hour may be reached. She has unusual bunker capacity for a vessel of her size, so that although she will be primarily used on Long Island Sound and other local waters, she can also go on extended cruises. The hull is of steel and the vessel will be schooner rigged. Her machinery consists of a four-cylinder triple-expansion engine and two water-tube boilers. She will have a complete electric lighting plant, with searchlight and storage battery.

In the comfort and elegance of her appointments the Hauoli will not be surpassed by any vessel of her size in these waters. On deck there are two houses finished in mahogany, each 22 feet in length. In the forward house is the dining room, butler's pantry and other appurtenances. In the afterhouse is a social hall and music room. These apartments will be equipped with a piano and handsome divans. The furniture of the dining room will be upholstered with sea green velour, while the draperies of the same room will be of silk velour and lace with carpets to harmonize. In the social hall there will be mahogany furniture upholstered in ivory silk damask and the room will have draperies of silk velour.

For the owner and his wife there are two large state rooms, the full width of the vessel, abaft the machinery on the deck below. In addition there are on this deck three other state rooms, a bath room, and lavatory, and aft of these compartments the main saloon, a handsome apartment the full width of the vessel, to be elegantly decorated and furnished. Forward of the machinery in the forecastle will be accommodations for ten men, state rooms being provided for the Captain, engineer, steward, and mate.

Nature's Own Euthanasia.

From The London Telegraph.

Sir Henry Thompson in his essay just republished, "The Unknown God," makes the following statement as the result of long and careful observation: "A really painful death from disease is never witnessed. Whatever of suffering may have previously occurred, the act of death is believed to be always preceded by a considerable period of insensibility. Acute and sometimes long-continued sufferings precede death. But, thanks to man's scientific researches, especially to one of the most recent, the inhalation of anaesthic vapors, all acute sufferings can be completely avoided. In the course of most chronic diseases it is well known that some form of anodyne, of which several notable examples exist, can almost always be utilized so as to avoid severe suffering. No man should be a martyr to pain who can obtain a tolerably skillful medical attendant, and such are provided in all the public institutions for the care of the poor, or at the hospitals which abound in London, and exist in almost every small country town." Sir Henry philosophically remarks that continued sufferings "are believed by not a few to have perhaps a beneficial effect upon the sufferer himself, leading him to exercise the virtues of patience and of aympathy with fellow-sufferers."

DUFFY'S WORLD'S RECORD

Georgetown Sprinter the Star of Intercollegiate Athletic Meet.

HARVARD WON CHAMPIONSHIP

Yale Second with Thirty Points—College Records Broken in Five Events at Berkeley Oval.

New records were made in the intercollegiate athletic championship meeting, which was concluded on Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, and the anticipations of those who claimed that new marks would certainly be made in some of the events were more than realized. In all, four intercollegiate records were excelled and one world's record established. Arthur F. Duffy of Georgetown University, last year's champion sprinter, ran remarkably fast in the final of the one hundred yard dash and broke the tape in nine and three-fifths seconds, two yards ahead of W. A. Schick of Harvard, who was only a few inches in front of Westney of Pennsylvania, with Moulton of Yale and Cadogan of California scarcely a foot away.

The little Georgetown runner said on Friday that he was confident of equaling nine and four-fifths, and that if the weather was fine and the track good, he thought it probable that he could make a better mark. The weather was good, and the track in excellent order. There was just a light breeze blowing down the stretch before the final was run, but it did not delay almost to a zephyr, and several of the timers and judges at the finish held their handkerchiefs out to test whether there was breeze enough to help the runners, but they all declared that there was not sufficient wind to assist the sprinters, and Duffy's time of 9 3-5 seconds will stand as an accepted record.

When Duffy won his semi-final heat in 9 4-5 seconds many of those who watched his wondertul turn of speed said that Schick could not hope to reach him in the final. He was in wonderful condition, and his stride was faultless. From the crack of the pistol in the final heat Dutty showed in front, but not until forty yards had been traversed did he break away from the other four contestants. At the fifty-yard mark the little fellow was fully two feet in front of Schick's second. Duffy gained perceptibly in the next twenty yards, and then had a lead of more than a yard. He eeemed to fairly fly over the cinder track, and in each five yards gained about one foot. Schick made desperate efforts to overhaul the tiying leader, but all to no purpose, as Duffy drew away every instant, and finally broke the tape fully two yards ahead.

Three watches timed him at 0:9 3-5, and one watch made it 0:9 2-5. When the time was announced there was wild cheering from the spectators as well as the contestants in different parts of the inclosure Duffy took his honors quietly, and in response to hundreds of congratulations which were showered upon him said that he felt confident of making a new mark if everything was favorable.

DUFFY GOING TO ENGLAND.

Duffy will sail for England on June 14, and while abroad will compete in several athletic meetings. He hopes to be able to repeat his effort of yesterday while on the other side of the Atlantic, and if he does it will he a source of much pleasure to the hundreds of wellwishers who applauded him at the oval yesterday.

The final score by points for the team championship and Intercollegiate Cup resulted in the victory of Harvard with 34 points, Yale being second, with 30, and Princeton third with 27.

YALE MAY BE CHAMPION.

Just before the semi-final heats in the 100-yard dash were decided the Executive Committee ot the I. C. A. A. A. A. held a meeting on the intield to consider the protest made against Shick of Harvard by Yale, but they adjourned until the 14th or 21st of June, after deciding to allow Shick to compete pending a final adjustment of Yale's complaint. Shick ran second to Duffy in the 100-yard dash and looked like a winner in the 220-yard sprint, but in this he was outfooted in the tinish by his college mate, M. T. Lightner, and again had to be satisfied with second position. In case he should be disqualified Harvard would lose 6 points, and Yale would gain 2, so that an adverse decision to Shick would mean a victory for Yale by a total of 32 points to Harvard's 28.

In the quarter-mile run W. J. Holland of Georgetown took the lead from the start, and while he was closely pressed by C. B. Long of Yale and R. C. Rust of Harvard, he never relinquished his advantage, finishing about twelve inches ahead of Long, who was three feet in front of Rust, with Lightner ot Harvard fourth, two yards back. Holland's time of 0:49 3-5 is 1-5 of a second slower than the intercollegiate record made by M. W. Long of Columbia three years ago.

In the high hurdles Converse of Harvard passed Clapp of Yale when half the hurdles had been negotiated and won very handily in 0:15 3-5. Willis ot Harvard, in the low hurdle event, duplicated his college mate's win over the high hurdles by defeating Clapp in 0:22 4-5, Cheek and Powell, both of California, finishing third and fourth, very close up.

Trott of Cornell cut out the running in the one-mile event, and with his partner tried to make a runaway race of it. He led for nearly three-quarters of a mile, but the pace told on him. Marshall of Columbia began to pick up at this point, and overtook the leader in the last 150 yards. It looked like Marshall's race up to the twenty-yard mark, where Williams of Princeton, who had been carried along by Marshall's excellent pacing, nipped the Columbia man nearing the tape, and with a fine burst of speed Williams won by a scant yard, with Marshall second, two yards in front of Jacobus of Yale, who beat Trott by four feet for third place.

The two-mile race was a continuous and hard fight between the four placed men. Bowen, Franchot, Foster, and Russell, all the way. In the last 300 yards Franchot took the lead and was two yards ahead twenty yards from the tape. He seemed to have the race well in hand, but he faltered about five yards from the finish, where Bowen passed him and won by inches only. This was a remarkably close race, and Franchot afterward declared that when he faultered he thought he had breasted the tape.

Taylor of Amherst won the half-mile run by a narrow margin from Adsit of Princeton, who was second, with Boynton of Harvard and Kane of Yale well up in third and fourth positions.

LIGHTNER'S GOOD EXHIBITION.

One of the prettiest exhibitions of the day, and for that matter one of the best that has been seen in a long time on the track, was that given by M. T. Lightner of Harvard in the 220-yard dash. In the quarter-mile this runner ran fourth, and certainly beat fifty seconds. Then he came out and won the second heat of the 220-yard dash in 21 4-5 seconds. His finish in the final of this event was one of the finest pieces of sprint running seen since Wefers's time, and he was applauded heartily when his name was announced as the winner in 21 3-5 seconds. Schick, his club mate, who ran second, led up to within a few yards of the finish line, but Lightner had the speed and finished fully five feet in front of his brother collegian. Moulton of Yale was third, and Haigh of Harvard fourth. So that in this event Harvard scored nine out of the eleven points.

In the field contests three intercollegiate records were broken. F. G. Beek of Yale won the sixteen-pound shot put, making a new record of 44 feet 8¼ inches, which is 5¼ inches better than his own existing record, made in 1900.

In the hammer throw J. R. De Witt of Princeton did not improve on his record-breaking trial throw of 164 feet 10 inches, which he made on Friday, but Alfred D. Plaw of California showed wonderful improvement over his exhibition of the previous day by hurling the hammer a distance of 163 feet 8 inches, gaining second place to De Witt, who beat him by 14 inches.

D. S. Horton of Princeton won the pole vault with the bar at 11 feet 3 inches. Carter of Syracuse was second, with 11 feet, and Gray of Pennsylvania, Coleman of Princeton, and Hinton of Yale, tied at 10 feet 6 inches. These three divided the three points for third and fourth positions, and tossed coins for third and fourth medals, which were won by Coleman and Gray, respectively. Horton then went after the intercollegiate record of 11 feet 5 inches, made by Clapp of Yale in 1899, and cleared the bar at 11 feet 7 inches. This made the fifth new record of the meeting out of thirteen events. The points score of the meet:

Harvard	34	California	8
Yale	30	Syracuse	8
Princeton	27	Columbia	3
Amherst	11	Cornell	3
Georgetown	10		
Pennsylvania	9	Total	143

100-Yard Dash, Semi-final Heats.—First Heat—Won by F. R. Moulton, '03, Yale; W. A. Schick, '05, Harvard, second; J. S. Westrey, '02, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by Arthur F. Duffy, '03, Georgetown; A. Codogan, '03, California, second. Time—0:09 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Arthur F. Duffy, '03, Georgetown; W. A. Schick, '05, Harvard, second; J. S. Westney, '02, Pennsylvania, third; F. R. Moulton, '03, Yale, fourth; A. Codogan, '03, California, fifth. Time—0:09 3-5. This establishes a new world's record for the distance.

120-Yard Hurdle, Semi-Final Heats.—First heat Won by J. G. Willis, '02, Harvard; E. S. Wilson, '02, Amherst, second. Time—0:15 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. A. Clapp, '04, Yale; J. H. Converse, '02, Harvard, second. Time—0:15 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. H. Converse, '02, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, '04, Yale, second; J. G. Willis, '02, Harvard, third; E. S. Wilson, '02, Amherst, fourth. Time—0:15 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Final Heat—Won by W. J. Holland, '03, Georgetown; C. B. Long, '04, Yale, second; E. C. Rust, '04, Harvard, third; M. T. Lightner, '03, Harvard, fourth. Time—0:49 1-5.

Mile Run.—Won by R. E. Williams, '04, Princeton; C. B. Marshall, '02, Columbia, second; C. E. Jacobus, '05, Yale, third; R. S. Trott, '03, Cornell, fourth. Time—4:29 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by A. C. Bowen, '02, Pennsylvania; D. W. Franchot, '03, Yale, second; T. M. Foster, '03, Cornell, third; E. Russell, '02, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—9:57.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Semi-final heat won by E. J. Clapp, '04, Yale; W. A. Powell, '02, California, second. Time—0:25. Second heat won by J. G. Willis, '02, Harvard; H. C. Cheek, '04, California, second. Time—0:24 4-5.

Final heat won by J. G. Willis, '02, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, '04

THE WORLD'S TEAPOTS.

What the Various Nations Put Into Them and Take Out of Them.

From The London Telegraph.

There is no one, perhaps, who plays with figures in a more interesting manner than Sir Alfred E. Bateman, who is the statistician of John Bull, shopkeeper, and has an office at the Board of Trade. He can make a blue book—or, to be more accurate, "white book"—of figures of absorbing interest, and certainly his latest effort in this direction is not his least successful. The title of his latest work in "Tea and Coffee, 1900," and forbidding as the statistical tables therein appear, Sir Alfred Bateman's preface is full of interest, and throws an interesting light on some of the characteristics of the nation, characteristics which our kindred have carried over the sea with them to the colonies. John Bull is usually depicted as a free drinker of beer and spirits, but his penchant is not so much for alcohol as for tea. It is that which most distinguishes him from his neighbors, and, thanks to the firm planting of his foot in India and Ceylon, the tea that he drinks is mostly and increasingly grown under the protection of the Union Jack. We take a smaller quantity relatively every year from China. To put the matter in a nutshell, the total consumption of tea in the United Kingdom exceeds that of all the other European countries and the United States put together. During the seventeen years from 1884 to 1900 is has risen from 175,000,000 pounds to 250,000,000 pounds, an increase of 43 per cent. To go into further detail, it may be added that every person in Great Britain and Ireland, counting each centenarian and baby in arms, the upper ten, and "the submerged tenth," consumes annually over 6 pounds of tea, an increase of 1 pound in 16 years. How does this compare with other countries? When it is stated that we use nearly half the world's crop, little more in answer to the question need be said; but Sir Alfred Bateman, going into further detail, points out that there is no other European country where such a per capita consumption is approached. Indeed, there is no other European country, with the exception of Holland, (1.48 per head,) where the consumption of tea exceeds 1 pound per head.

In Russia (0.93) and in the United States, (1.00,) which are the other two large tea-consuming countries, the consumption amounts to about 1 pound per head.

In France the total quantity of tea consumed is under 2,500,000 pounds, or .06 of a pound per head of the population.

In Germany it is 6,750,000 pounds, or .12 of a pound per head of the population.

And, lastly, the United Kingdom imports 300,000,000 pounds, (re-exporting very little,) and, as stated, requires 6 pounds for every man, woman, and child.

These contrasts are very striking, and it is remarkable that British colonists on the other side of the globe beat the mother country in tea drinking. Australia averages 7.81 pounds per head (Western Australia rising as high as 9.30 pounds) and New Zealand 6.78, while Canada takes only 4.64 pounds.

While we go abroad for much that we need to sustain life and increase its amenities, it is a satisfaction that not only are beer and spirits almost exclusively of our own production, but that the tea is also principally British. This is effectively illustrated by the following statement. The 6 pounds of tea which is the present per capita consumption may be thus roughly divided up:

1-3 pound—a little more than 1-3 pound—from China.

3 1-3 pounds from British India.

2½ pounds from Ceylon.

Not only is this consumption of British-grown tea a gratifying feature of this trade, but the consumption of the Ceylon product is increasing even at a greater rate than that of India. At the same time China, though she has sadly fallen from her high estate, is still the largest tea producer, supplying not only a percentage of what we require, but keeping her customers in Russia, in Holland—which favors the Java leaves also—and the United States. Americans and Canadians have a liking for Japanese tea. China's decline is, nevertheless, remarkable and apparently is almost entirely due to the falling off of imports to this country.

In the period 1884-6 the amount of tea exported from China averaged 282,000,000 pounds, while in the period 1898-1900 it averaged 202,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 28 per cent.

Meanwhile the exports of tea from the three other producing countries—British India, Ceylon, and Japan—have been constantly increasing of late years; in the case of British India the exports have doubled in thirteen years, while in the case of Ceylon the export, which is now nearly 150,000,000, was in 1884 only 2,000,000 pounds.

Though tea does not seem to vary much in cost to the consumer, its wholesale price is changing, and fortunately the tendency is in favor of the housewife. In 1884 the value of the tea landed in this country averaged 11¾d. per pound; in 1900 it averaged about 8½d. The landing value of the tea imported from different countries was:

British India in 1884, 14.12d.; in 1900, 8.71d.

Ceylon, 17.26d per pound in 1884; in 1900, 8.59d.

China in 1884, averaged 10.59d.; in 1900, 7.82d.

If we are good friends of the tea planter, we and the British colonists show little liking for coffee, possibly because coffee is so seldom well made in this country, and frequently has its flavor killed by admixtures of chicory. British coffee is a fearsome production, and it is not popular, though it is used slightly more to-day than it was. How do we compare with the rest of the world in this respect? The three countries where the consumption per head is the largest are Holland (with an annual normal consumption of from 15 to 17 pounds per head), Belgium, and the United States. In Belgium the annual consumption per head may be put at about 8½ pounds, and in the United States somewhat higher, probably over 9 pounds. After these countries come Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary in the order named. These are all the countries whose total consumption exceeds 50,000,000. The United Kingdom falls far below this level, with a consumption of only about 2-3 pound per head of population. As regards total consumption (as distinct from consumption per capita) the United States stands pre-eminent, the quantity of coffee there consumed being nearly as great as that of all the other countries mentioned put together. In Germany the total consumption, though less than half that of the United States, is nearly twice as great as that of France, which takes the second place in Europe as a coffee-consuming country.

The curious point in connection with the difference in the consumption of tea and coffee in this country is that coffee is very lightly taxed—only 1½d per pound, as compared with the French duty of nearly 6d—while tea bears a burden of 6d per pound with us, and a minimum of 9d in France and 2½d in Holland.

THE DELUSIONS OF SPRING.

Why the Seasons Are Tangled and Get Each Other's Weather.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times:

Sir—You have spoken words, I will not say of comfort, but of consolation to us. Time is the consoler, and (in the plural) you have acted in your traditional capacity. As you say, our memory lingers fondly on the one mild May out of a dozen, and so we think the remaining eleven bitter Mays are exceptional. It is so with other things: we notice the tall men and thus acquire a too exalted idea of the average height of mankind. But even you, Sir, who have treated the subject with so much accuracy, have, if I may dare to say so, omitted one point which is material. You say, "True Winter rarely begins until the year has turned, true Summer hardly ever begins until the longest day has passed." But then, I would submit, this is only in the fitness of things. It is as it ought to be. As far as I can make out from talking to people the times when the seasons begin and end are known only to the calendar and to me. The Winter months are January, February, and March; the Spring is April, May, and June—June, if you please; the Summer July, August, and September; the Autumn October, November, and December. There is only one awkward thing that has to be swallowed, but it must be got down somehow, and that is that midsummer day takes place in a Spring month. This it does with undeviating regularity. The coronation will come off in a Spring month. Christmas Day occurs in an Autumn month. The sun is at its highest in a Spring month, at its lowest in an Autumn month. It takes time for things to warm up. It takes time for things to cool. But in this latitude, at all events, it takes longer for things to warm up than it does for them to cool.

The true, proper calendar Summer is about a month and a half behind the sun, and one may say pretty much the same about the Winter, although not quite as much.

As with the year so it is with the day: the hottest time of the day is not noon but about 2 P. M., the coldest time of the night is not midnight but about 2 A. M.

And so we get the wonderful long days and think it ought to be warm, or we come indoors thoroughly chilled on a Winter's day and sit before a roaring fire and wonder why we still are shivering. It takes time, I say, to get warm, and it takes time to get cool.

We are just now, at this present time of speaking, in the middle of the Spring. The Summer is a good six weeks off. The middle of the Summer—Midsummer Day notwithstanding—I am speaking of the really warm time of the year—that is to say, the midsummer of the calendar—is three long months ahead, a quarter of the year away; and yet we complain because in this "temperate" clime it is not yet warm weather. Songs that begin "Hail, smiling May," or that wind up "The Spring is here," are merely so much impatience. We must wait, and when "Midsummer Day" arrives, as it will in about six weeks, we shall have got to the beginning of the Summer, and, if we have luck, shall very possibly have settled milder weather.

BALMANNO SQUIRE.

May 17.

SPOILED MEAT CONDEMNED.

Thirty Thousand Pounds Seized at the Chicago Stock Yards.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Thirty thousand pounds of canned meats, which had long been exposed to the sun, were condemned at the stock yards by Meat Inspector John J. Cashin, just as jobbers were about to negotiate sales with local peddlers. The meat was a relic of the fire that destroyed part of the German-American packing plant last month. When the insurance companies settled the loss they took whatever saleable material might be found in the ruins. The meat was sold by the companies to a firm of jobbers.

Until a week ago the cans, part of them in their cases and the rest with their coverings scorched and burned, lay in the ruins of the fire, exposed to the sun. The contents were damaged by the fire, Cashin says, but jobbers bought the whole stock, and a few days ago the entire lot was exhumed from the ashes and débris and stacked up by the side of the buildings.

"The meat was absolutely unfit for food," said Inspector Cashin. "It had lain in the ruins of the building for nearly a month. I heard the first week that jobbers had bought the lot from the insurance adjusters and were preparing to sell it. I went out to the yards and placed condemnation tags on a portion of the lot. The jobbers sent representatives to me, protesting, but I told them the tags must stay. Thursday night I went to the yards and found several men gathering up the cans and unbroken cases and piling them up. I called the police to aid me and stopped the work. The following day I condemned the balance of the stuff."

Even when the meat was taken from the ruins it was not placed in storage and grew more tainted each day. According to Cashin, the meat in the cans was worse than the canned beef that was furnished by contractors to the soldiers in Cuba during the Spanish war, and in case it had been distributed and eaten many cases of poisoning would have followed.

A week ago Cashin learned that the German-American Packing Company had sold the entire lot of damaged meat, amounting to about 30,000 pounds, to jobbers at the stock yards, who intended to dispose of it to meat peddlers. His suspicions were aroused when he saw several owners of itinerant meat wagons looking over the stock, and he secured several samples for analysis. Half a dozen cans were placed in the hands of Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, City Bacteriologist, and the contents were found to be so decayed that they were unfit for use.

In talking with one of the peddlers who was looking the stock over, Inspector Cashin discovered that the man had a scheme for disposing of the meat by pasting bright new labels over the scorched incasements and retailing it as the product of a new packing plant. In many districts, he said, he would find no difficulty in disposing of the meat, provided he placed the price low enough.

David Heinsheimer, Secretary of the German-American Packing Company, asserted that no attempt had been made to dispose of any of the meat that was in the building at the time of the fire. "It is all out there pending the adjustment of the insurance," he said. "I understand that some of it was condemned, but there was no attempt to dispose of any of it to jobbers. I have not heard of any peddlers looking the stock over, although, I understand, they do that sometimes after a fire. The meat was probably condemned because it was exposed to the sun, but it would not have been sold."

FLOWERS AND FOOLS.

Facts Which Make Flower Girls Cynics —How They Learn to Sell Their Posies.

From The London Telegraph.

There are many cynics loose in London. The cabby and the bus driver have lost their belief in the wisdom of man over the everlasting eruptions of the Strand. The gentlemen who sell "extry-speshuls" by shouting news which the extra specials do not contain never had any. The lions in Trafalgar Square, monuments of departed greatness, look wearily and cynically upon the present littleness that harangues them on a Sunday afternoon. There are church wardens who have found a bad franc in the plate, and a thousand others who divide mankind into knaves and fools. But the cynicism of all these is thrown into the shale by the monumental cynicism of the flower girl.

Flower girls, of course, are not monumental except by contiguity. They haunt statues—the commanding Sir Robert Peel who presides over Cheapside or the dirty Mercury who brings from Olympus to the less heavenly regions of Piccadilly. In theory the flower girl is highly poetical. In practice she is cynical in excelsis. It is partly the fault of the climate. "Carnation, lily, lily, rose," is all very well in a picture or a poem. When you have to sell them in a twentieth century May you do not look pictorial, and your language is rather expressive than poetical. It is hard to be sentimental with a blue nose. There are degrees in the trade. The "button holes" that cover some square feet belong to a different caste of vendor and a different caste of wearer from the eminently respectable carnations and rosebuds of Piccadilly. But the young ladies who manufacture for the dwellers in outer darkness jungles of maidenhair and narelssus are not a whit less cynical than the artists among flower-girls who dwell in the shadow of Mercury.

They see the vanity of the lordly sex as under a searchlight. And the lordly sex is vain, whether the hat it wears with its frockcoat is of silk or straw. The silk hat ponders deeply over the shade of its rose; the straw hat grasps greedily at another inch of green background. It is the same principle, and the same cynicism says when it has gone, "Lor, Polly, there's a fool!" There are many strangers within our gates, strangers with clean shaven faces and a nasal drawl, strangers also with floppy ties and terribly neat mustaches. The strangers come to the flower girl and she takes them in. It is all one to her. The American is brisk and brusque, but he pays all the more. The Frenchman is profusely polite, but he pays none the less. They are both mere foolish man to the cynical flower girl. Her chief joy—if she has a joy—is the youth who desires to be made splendid without counting the cost. He is not only profitable, but amusing. Her chief sorrow, no doubt, is her own sex, who have a mean, and unscrupulous desire to pay just prices. Her own sex, unlike the mere man, generally buy in bulk, for the decoration of their homes, not themselves. This is a disheartening practice, which confirms the cynicism of the flower girl. A few inches of wire will not suffice to make a bunch of flowers, and the exacting female pays just about as much for a dozen good blooms as man does for one decrepit specimen with a wire leg. Consequently, the flower girl believes neither in the brain of man nor the heart of woman, and sits in the lee of statues, cynical and blue. It was a lawyer who said that only fools went to law. The flower girl knows who buys flowers.

Barbados, or Barbadoes, and Why.

From The London Chronicle.

Attention is again called by the calamity in the West Indies to the want of uniformity in the spelling of Barbados, many papers spelling it Barbadoes. That the latter is wrong is shown by the fact that all official documents emanating from the colony, and all the stamps for upward of half a century, have the word Barbados. In the local pronunciation of the word the middle syllable is strongly accented, while the last syllable is generally sounded much like "dz." The name is an adjective of the singular number, being derived from the bearded fig, a kind of banyan, which grows plentifully in the island.

A correspondent reminds us that other things than figs have beards. The late Mr. Froude, for instance, in his "English in the West Indies," gave an opinion that the name arose from the former presence of bearded Caribs. But there is another suggestive derivation. Barbados is not purely volcanic, as are the rest of the West Indian Islands. If it originally formed part of the American mainland it would long have retained traces of the mainland fauna. Now bearded monkeys are among the American species. Whose beard gives the name to our West Indian possession? The man's, the fig's, or that of the monkey which comes between?

THIRD CANAL AT THE SOO.

The Clergue Syndicate to Build It on the Canadian Side.

From The Boston Transcript.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, May 26.—Another great water power canal is to be dug by the Clergue syndicate here. It will be the third to use the water of Lake Superior for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and will increase the company's power to about 110,000-horse power. All the contracts for this canal will be let this Summer, and heavy concerns are now making estimates. The canal will require the removal of 400,000 cubic yards of earth and 600,000 yards of stone, and will be several years in building. This canal will provide power for a great metallurgical plant to treat ores of copper, zinc, silver, and gold electrically. The ores for treatment are expected to come from Western Canada and from the region to the north of the Sault, where extensive developments are now in progress. Paper mills are also to be erected under this new power, and contracts for the first of these, a very large plant to make news print, &c., are already closed, it is stated.

Contracts for immense grading operations on the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, a Clergue enterprise, are to be made at once. These will be for the extension of the road in the nickel and copper country near Sudbury. This road is designed ultimately to form a link in the new transcontinental line of the Canadian Northern Road, which now stretches west from Lake Superior into the far Northwest on its way to the Pacific Ocean. The Manitoulin and North Shore will be the link in this line connecting its rails north from Lake Superior with the Canada Atlantic east of Lake Huron. Tidewater is to be reached by the Canadian Northern via the Canada Atlantic and the Government roads. By this connection the Clergue interests will secure what they need to render them independent of their interior position for export, that is, a direct route to the Atlantic under their own control. In this way they will be able to land export freight at the seaboard as cheaply as necessary. The new steel mills being erected at the Sault will require connection with tidewater in order to connete for European trade, which is the ultimate Clergue idea.

THE BIG LEADER OF THE BAND.

President Lincoln's Remark to Him in the Second Month of the War.

Brevet Brig. Gen. I. C. Abbott writes to The Washington Post, saying:

"On the 19th day of May, 1861, the First Michigan three months' volunteer Infantry arrived in the City of Washington, and on the 22d it was reviewed by President Lincoln near the White House, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the field and staff, the line officers, and the regimental band, led by the Colonel, O. B. Wilcox, now Major General United States Army, retired, called upon Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott at the War Department. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and after grasping the hand of the old veteran, the party marched over to the White House, with the band playing 'America.' There the party were escorted to the East Room.

"The President soon came in and all were introduced. The President shook their hands very heartily. After greeting the members of the band, the President walked up to the leader, whose avolrdupois was about 300 pounds and whose height was about 5 feet 6 inches. 'Sir,' said the President to him, 'you are the biggest blower I ever saw.'

"This evoked a cheer, and the drum major ordered the band into position. The band struck up 'Yankee Doodle' and the company passed out and to quarters. Thus ended one of the most pleasant incidents of my service during the civil war."

His Prospective Father-in-Law.

"What's the matter with you?"

"I've just been asking old Jorkins for his daughter."

"And he cut up rough, eh?"

"He did. After he had said 'yes' he insisted upon telling me the story of his life—and it took a full hour!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Scotch Ginghams::Unprecedented Sale

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND YARDS—surplus enough to stagger almost any importer. But no man can guarantee the weather and if an unusually cool Spring delays the sale of usually wanted fabrics, the wise importer pockets his loss without a murmur and looks ahead to make it up. From such a man has come to us this great stock of

25c. and 30c. Ginghams to Sell at 11c. a Yard.

There is immense assortment for choice—we could scarcely give you more at regular prices in the season's beginning. At regular prices now, we could get no finer Ginghams than these. It is a sale without precedent—the lowest price ever placed on Ginghams of this character. Just at the beginning of Summer, with the months of wear-time still ahead, it is a stirring offering of popular cotton fabrics which should meet with broad and prompt response. The assortment includes:

Open Work Lace Stripes. Stripes in Brocaded Effect. Small Broken Checks.
Mercerized Stripes. Corded Novelty Stripes. Small Broken Plaids.

Not a single yard is worth to-day less than 25c. a yard. Many have been priced up to now at even more than 30c. a yard. Choice to-morrow at **11c.** a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Trunks and Refrigerators::Bargains.

Two elements to make to-day's news from the great Basement Store of interest to everyone:

The Trunks and Refrigerators Are the Best to Be Had at Any Price.
Prices Are Decisively Less Than Ordinary Sorts Cost Everywhere.

It is a good Store throughout—we try to make it as good as we know how. But in some lines—and Trunks and Refrigerators are notable instances—the Abraham and Straus Store is pre-eminent. Nowhere in this country, we believe, is there another such various and excellent gathering of Trunks. Every one is strong and convenient and handsome. Nowhere outside this Store is there another such distinguished group of good Refrigerators. Prices are unusually small. These instances:

Our "Seventy-Two" Series.

There are two models of the Seventy-two, a "regular" and an "extra," both unusually well made. The extra is lined with linen, has brass hardware and russet straps:

"Seventy-two" "Regular," 28 inch, $3.25; 30 inch, $3.50; 32 inch, $3.75; 34 inch, $4.00

"Seventy-two" "Extra," 28 inch, $4.25; 30 inch, $4.50; 32 inch, $4.75; 34 inch, $5.00

Our Improved "Langtry."

Have you ever had trouble with the divisions of the tray in your old Trunk? If so, you will appreciate the value of the Langtry. We could say lots of good things about the Langtry, but we would like to show you the good points personally.

28 inch, $6.50 30 inch, $6.75 32 inch, $7.00 34 inch, $7.25

The "Twenty-Two."

Did you ever hear of corner sets? Did you ever have a Trunk with the bolt lock on it? Our "Twenty-Two" has these and they are new features of merit that appeal to your judgment when deciding what trunk to select. Firm and rigid as if one piece, they are sure and safe travelers:

30 inch, $11.00 32 inch, $11.75 34 inch, $12.50 36 inch, $13.25

Our Bridal Outfit Trunk.

Containing five trays, four of which are extra deep suit trays with tying tapes. The top tray is covered and has a deep hat compartment, with removable hat crown, and a half dozen little sections suitable for the many smaller things. The Trunk itself is of selected basswood and carries our five year guarantee on the hardware.

40 inch, $20.20 42 inch, $21.60 44 inch, $23.10

Our "Nineteen."

It's a good looking Trunk, that has never failed to travel safely. Good, sensible material in its construction. Best excelsior lock, strong brass hardware, wood fibre corner binding and two russet leather safety straps.

28 inch, $6.98 30 inch, $7.34 32 inch, $7.69 34 inch, $8.05

Our "Adirondack" Trunk.

The new, bright nickel trimmed traveling Trunk that made its first bid for your approval last week. And if what seventy-one people thought and what they did is any indication of success, we may prophesy you will see lots of "Adirondack" Trunks leaving Brooklyn this Summer. Its entire makeup is a combination that is certainly attractive. And it has merit and intrinsic value in its material. Our five year guarantee on the hardware:

30 inch, $8.50 32 inch, $9.50 34 inch, $10.50 36 inch, $11.50

North Star Refrigerators

Most perfect food preservers. Most economical users of ice. We have unbounded confidence in the "North Stars." They have been faithful and efficient preservers of food and ice in thousands of Brooklyn homes. The manner in which the entire Refrigerator is put together, the little details of construction that add to the utility of it and the very superior finish of the exterior, all combine to make the "North Star" the best appearing, most practical and the most successful preserver of food stuffs on the market. Prices range from $8.66 to $77.19.

Basement.

Girls' White Dresses.

A Brilliant Showing : : Small Priced.

There isn't in all New York City another such fine showing of dainty white Dresses for little girls as we have ready now. This is said advisedly. Most makers think that good material, made up with a bit of trimming here and there, is all that may or should be done. But we have found one maker—pretty nearly all our white Dresses come from him—who shows individuality, style, character, in all his product. He takes the same pride in making children's Dresses that the great dressmaker does in a beautiful costume.

Materials are the finest, workmanship of the highest character—note the careful sewing and finishing of these Dresses—and the trimmings are exquisitely appropriate. The Gibson model, which is so popular now, finds its counterpart in these fresh white Frocks for little girls and the long waisted effects that have won Brooklyn's chief favor are shown in immense variety.

With it all *prices are just about what we should ordinarily have to pay for white Dresses at wholesale.* How is it possible? We have studied the problem and gone further than anybody else, that's all.

At $1.98, worth $3.75. White lawn Dresses, collar of tucks, yoke of insertion and the material; shoulder capes of the material edged with ruffle and trimmed with lace; full sleeves finished with cuff of dainty tucks, edged with small ruffle and lace; very full skirts and deep hems; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $2.95, worth $5.00. White lawn Dresses, collar and deep yoke of dainty insertion and the material; pointed shoulder capes trimmed with medallions and edged with lace; tucked belt and cuffs, the cuffs trimmed with lace to match ruffle and collar; full skirts and ample hems; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $4.98, worth $6.50. White lawn Dresses, in low neck effect, yoke of insertion and material edged with medallions and lace, elbow sleeves, finished with wide ribbon fun beading and edged with lace, belt to match, full skirts and deep hems; sizes 4 to 10 years.

At $4.98, worth $6.50. White lawn Dresses, guimpe effect and Gibson style, with detachable front, to make ironing easier; entire Dress finished with clusters of tiny horizontal tucks; front edged with ribbon run beading and embroidery, elbow sleeves to match; sizes 6 to 10 years.

Percale Dresses at 98c.

Sailor and Guimpe Dresses of excellent percale, in dainty stripe effects, trimmed with white pique and tailored straps, full skirts and deep hems; sizes 4 to 10 years; little priced at.....98c

Second floor, centre, Central Building.

An Important Sale of SHIRT WAISTS Under Price

We believe there is no store in the country that sells so many Shirt Waists each season as the Abraham and Straus Store. We know that no other Store sells for so little money. And to-day brings news of a Shirt Waist sale that is fit companion for the June White Sale—thousands of crisp, fresh and fine Waists at

The Greatest Savings We Ever Knew

The materials are excellent. The sewing is fine and strong. The trimming is dainty. The styles are fresh and charming. In a word, they are Waists that will appeal to the refined taste of Brooklyn women; waists that will be chosen by thousands of Brooklyn women here to-morrow and in the week to come. Don't miss your share.

At 28c., worth 69c. Madras Waists in assorted colored stripes, full front, plain back.

At 49c., worth $1.00. Chambray Waists in plain blue and oxblood, with tucked front and back, bishop sleeves; another style in madras, prettily assorted stripes, full front, plain back, shirt sleeves.

At 59c., worth $1.25. Soft finished percale Waists in black and white stripes, full front, tucked back, shirt sleeves.

At 70c. Black sateen Waists, with stitched box plaited front, tucked back, bishop sleeves.

At 98c., worth $1.75. Finely made Waists in stylish stripes, strictly tailored effects, finished with white pique stock and tie.

At $1.59, worth $3.00. Silk madras Waists, with full front, French back, shirt sleeve, stock collar, prettily dotted effects, in cream, tan, blue, oxblood, pink and gray.

White Waists.

At 98c., worth $1.75 to $2.00. White lawn Waists, in six different styles, one style with hemstitched tucked front and back, another with tucked yoke front with four rows of fine embroidered insertions, another of pique, hemstitched tucked yoke, plain back, another of white lawn, lace yoke and tucking, short sleeve, finished with ruffle edged with lace, soft lace collar.

At $1.29. White lawn Waists, Gibson style, front of fine all-over embroidery, assorted patterns, shirt sleeves, finished with tucked cuff and collar.

At $1.59. Fine white lawn Waists, with front of embroidery and tucking, tucked back, bishop sleeves.

At $1.98. White lawn Waists, front made with nine rows of dainty insertions, with tucking between, hemstitched effect, tucked back, short sleeves, tucked and finished with embroidery ruffle.

Silk Waists at Sharp Savings.

At $1.98. White China Silk Waists, with full front of fine tucks to match, bishop sleeves, collar to match.

At $2.98. China Silk Waists, in white and black, full front, with two rows of lace insertion, back and part of sleeves tucked to match.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Drugs and Toilet Needs

From Our Own Laboratory: Under Price

Ordinary prices for these fine preparations are much the smallest anywhere—we established our own laboratory so that we might have them pure and at moderate prices. Not a bit of reason for selling them so much under the usual, except that we want everybody in Brooklyn to know how good they are. Drugs will be at their regular counter; Perfumes, Dentifrices, etc., at their usual counter. Here is the list:

Amber Petroleum, 1 pound jars; regularly 15c., at..... 8c
Pure Witch Hazel, 16 ounce bottle; regularly 20c., at..... 15c
Pure Alcohol, 90 per cent. test, 16 ounce bottle; regularly 39c., at. 35c
Pure cold pressed Castor Oil; regularly 9c., at..... 5c
Glycerine, for toilet or medicinal purposes; regularly 8c., at... 4c
Paregoric; regularly 9c., at..... 5c
Flasks of Ginger or Peppermint; regularly 11c., at..... 4c
Tincture of Benzoin, 3 ounce bottle: regularly 23c., at..... 9c
Prophylactum Wash or Gargle, 12 ounce bottle; regularly 39c. 21c
Almond Meal, 8 ounce jar; regularly 28c., at..... 7c
Fuller's Earth, in wooden boxes; regularly 9c., at..... 1c
Powdered Pumice Stone, wooden boxes; regularly 6c., at..... 1c
Cold Cream, perfumed; regularly 9c. a jar, at..... 2c
Violet Talcum Powder, in glass bottle; regularly 15c., at..... 10c
Carbolated Talcum Powder; regularly 10c. a bottle, at..... 6c
Eau de Quinine, for the hair; regularly 33c., at..... 25c
Bay Rum, excellent quality, 16 ounce bottle; regularly 53c., at. 37c
Florida Water, excellent quality, 8 ounce bottle; regularly 33c., at. 26c
Dentifrice Tooth Powder, in tins; regularly 9c., at..... 4c
Dentifrice Tooth Powder, in glass bottle; regularly 12c., at..... 8c
Farina Cologne, 4 ounce bottle; regularly 33c., at..... 23c
Violet Toilet Water, 6 ounce bottle sprinkler top, regularly 49c., at 39c
Sachet Powder in envelopes, assorted odors; regularly 9c., at 5c
Face Powder, in flesh, cream, white and pink; regularly 24c., at. 18c
Eau de Cologne, 8 ounce bottle; regularly 59c., at..... 45c
Glycerine and Rose Water Lotion, 4 ounce bottle; reg. 19c., at.. 14c
White Rose Cologne, 8 ounce bottle; regularly 65c., at..... 40c
Vegetal Lotion, violet and lilac perfume, 6 ounce bottles, sprinkler top; regularly 49c., at..... 39c
Bandoline, rose odor, for the hair; regularly 11c., at..... 8c
Cold Cream, for the complexion, in tubes; regularly 11c., at.. 8c
Glycerino Jelly, for the complexion, in tubes; regularly 11c., at 8c
Camphor Ice, for roughness of skin; regularly 5c., at..... 3c

Main floor, Central Building.

Laces : : Less to Pay

Than Such Laces Ever Cost in Any Store.

Fine French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions in sets and odd widths, ½ to 1½ inches wide, at **10c.** to **98c.** a dozen yards.

Fair sample of the values in the sale—and there is immense variety for choice. Makers give their best bargains to their best customers—that is human nature. So you are likely to find the best values in a store that does such a Lace business as Abraham and Straus'. Read the details:

Nottingham Laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths, 1 to 6 inches wide..... 3c. to 25c. a yard
Nottingham Galloons, in various makes, white, cream, butter and linon shades..... 5c. to 25c. a yard
Nottingham Allovers in various makes, white, cream, butter and linon shades..... 25c. to 98c. a yard
Plauen and St. Gall Galloons and insertions, in white, ivory, butter and linon shades..... 10c. to 98c. a yard
Plauen and St. Gall Allovers, in white, butter and linon shades, 75c. to $4.98 a yard
Black lace Allovers, neat and elaborate patterns, in various makes, 49c. to $1.98 a yard
Black Chantilly Galloons, in sets and odd widths, new designs, 1 to 10 inches wide..... 5c. to 98c. a yard
Black silk Mousseline de Soie Galoons, in various widths, 25c. to 49c. a yard

Embroideries : : Low Priced.

Nainsook, Swiss and cambric Edgings and insertions, in various widths, pretty patterns, neat effects, suitable for infants' wear and women's underwear..... 3c. to 25c. a yard
Allovers on nainsook, Swiss and fine cambric, detached and attached figures, scrolls, vines and floral patterns, suitable for yokes, guimpes, waists, &c.; the least they have ever cost...25c. to 98c
Embroidered Robes, suitable for city or country wear, washable, colors and combinations of black and white; much less than half price..... $4.98, $7.50 and $10.98 each

Main floor, centre, Central Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Toilet Articles

Guaranteed absolutely pure. Preparations from our own laboratory.

Ivory Tooth Powder, bottle..... 11c
Talcum Powder, sprinkler top, box.. 6c
Violet de Parme Toilet Water, 3 oz. bottle..... 21c
Tincture Benzoin, 3 oz. bottle.... 16c
Genuine Rose Water, 3 oz. bottle.. 10c
Witch Hazel, pint bottle..... 12c
Florida Water, 8 oz. bottle..... 13c
Petroleum Jelly, 1 lb, glass jar, screw top..... 11c
Castor Oil, 2 oz. bottle..... 8c
Spiced Syrup Rhubarb, 2 oz. bottle.. 9c
Rhubarb, plain, 2 oz. bottle..... 9c
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 2 oz..... 10c
Sun Cholera Mixture..... 10c

Hair Brush.

Very Special value, solid back, 15 row all bristle Hair Brush, in fox wood, every Brush warranted for one year, worth $1.25..... 69c

Silver Special, The Unique

Rogers', fancy pattern, extra plate, Set of Spoons, Knives and Forks, consisting of six Tea Spoons, six Table Spoons, six medium Knives, six medium Forks, Sugar Shell, Butter Knife, 26 pieces, complete in silk lined box, regularly $8.25, $5.00

Silver plated Forks, medium size, each..... 12c
Silver plated Orange Spoons, each..... 10c
Silver plated A. D. Coffee Spoons, each..... 6c
Silver plated Medium Knives, each..... 12c
Silver plated Dessert Knives, each..... 12c
Silver plated Fruit Knives, each..... 10c
Silver plated Pickle Forks, each..... 12c
Silver plated Oyster Forks, each..... 10c
Coin silver plated Berry Spoons, Gravy Ladles, Cold Meat Forks and Pie Knives, each..... 15c

Quadruple Plate.

Quadruple plated Fruit Stand, with tinted opalescent glass dish, regular value $2.00, special at..... $1.50
Quadruple plated Condensed Milk Holders..... 95c
Quadruple plated Soup Tureens, burnished finish, fluted design, ebony handles, capacity 2 quarts, regularly $4.98..... $4.25
Quadruple plated Water Pitchers, regularly $2.25, at..... $1.69
Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, regularly $2.00, at..... $1.48
Quadruple plated Lunch Sets, regular 89c., at..... 69c

Dress Fabrics Under Price.

3,000 yards cream white Mohair, black polka dot, suitable for shirt waists and outing suits, yard..... 39c
$1.25 quality 45 inch navy blue stripe and dot Mohair, a very stylish material for waists and suits, yard..... 89c
49c. quality 45 inch navy blue Mohair, yard..... 29c
80c. quality 45 in. Mohair, in grays, Oxford and greens, yd. 59c
42 inch very fine Nun's Veiling, dainty shades, regular price 60c.; yard..... 49c

Fill Your China Closets.

A display of China, Bric-a-Brac, etc., imported and domestic, that will please even the critics. Suppose you visit this specially prepared June display. It is as artistic as in service it will prove useful.

Our Leader Dinner Sets.

100 piece decorated porcelain Dinner Set, dainty pink floral design, desirable for country house..... $5.85
100 piece English porcelain Dinner Set, dark blue border, for this sale..... $8.98
112 piece decorated Dinner Set, dainty decoration and shapes, $15.00 kind..... $10.50

Towels and Still More Towels.

All Linen and Union Linen Towels, Foreign and Yankee Made Towels, Huckaback Towels, Damask Towels, Fringed Towels, Hemmed Towels, Hemstitched Towels, in fact all sorts and qualities of Towels in this sale. Note these four items:

No. 1. Pure linen fringed damask Towels, colored borders, mammoth size, 22x48 inches, each, 22c., or per doz..$2.40

Turkish Towels.

Such values—such splendid large absorbent Towels, seldom seen at these prices. Bleached Turkish Towels:

Size 19x39 in., each..... 9c
Size 21x43 in., each..... 12½c
Size 22x48 in., each..... 15c
Size 23x52 in., each..... 21c
Size 27x58 in., each..... 25c
Size 27x54 in., each..... 37½c
Size 30x60 in., each..... 50c

Misses' and Children's Millinery.

Fashioned especially for a happy harmony of Anniversary Day, at the puniest prices possible for perplexed purses.

Misses' and children's white Leghorn Hats at 39c. and Tuscan Flats at..... 57c
Ladies' and misses' fancy straws in dress shapes and children's Flats, black and colors, at..... 25c
Black chiffon Hats, with silk straw crowns, made on wire frames, all hand made, at..... $1.25

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All the local Exchanges were again closed yesterday, and outside of the banking institutions there was little or no business doing in Wall Street. As was the case on the day previous some of the up-town offices of Stock Exchange houses were kept open for the benefit of those customers desiring to do business in London. Little disposition to trade developed, however.

The cables reported the London market quiet but strong, with some American shares a trifle higher than on Friday and others lower. The changes, however, were not consequential.

Closing prices for the day in the London market, compared with Thursday's final figures here, were as follows:

	London's Yesterday's N. Y. Close.	Equival.	Thursday's Close.	Net Change.
Atchison	81¼	80½	80½	— ¾
Balt. & Ohio	109½	108⅝	106	— 3⅝
Canadian Pacific	135½	133⅝	128⅝	..
St. Paul	173	171	170½	— 1
Ches. & Ohio	48	47	46¾	— ¼
Erie	38⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ½
Erie 1st pf	70⅝	69⅝	69¼	— ½
Illinois Central	158	155¾	153⅝	— 2⅛
Louis. & Nash.	132⅝	130⅜	130	— ⅜
N. Y. Central	160¾	158⅝	157½	— ⅛
Norfolk & Western	59⅝	57⅞	57½	— ⅜
Pennsylvania	149	146⅝	146⅜	— ⅜
Reading	72⅝	69⅞	69¾	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf	82⅝	80¼	82¾	— ⅝
Reading 2d pf	75⅝	73¼	73¼	..
Southern Pacific	68⅞	67¼	64¾	— ⅜
Southern Railway	38¾	37¼	36⅝	— ⅜
Union Pacific	105¾	103⅝	104¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	41⅝	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	92⅝	90⅛	90⅛	..
Wabash	27¼	26¾	26⅜	..

MAY OATS CORNER CLOSED.

James A. Patten, Mayor of Evanston, Ill., Credited with Clearing Nearly $1,000,000 by It.

CHICAGO, May 31.—James A. Patten, Mayor of Evanston and a prominent Board of Trade operator, to-day brought to a successful close the corner in May oats which has dominated the oats market since early last Fall. The profits credited to Mr. Patten on the deal are estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

About the time prices in corn began to mount skyward last year on account of the crop shortage, it was learned that someone was taking in all the May oats offered on the Chicago market and elsewhere. Prices began to advance steadily and around 37 cents it was known that Mr. Patten was trying to work a corner. On the big flurry on the Chicago board last December May oats were pushed to 47¾. Since that time reactions occurred and when delivery day came this month many speculators thought the bottom had fallen out of the corner.

It was said Mr. Patten had 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of the May options. Everything that was offered to him on deliveries he took and in turn sold practically all the contract stocks to speculators at good inducements. This left nothing for the shorts to acquire with which to settle, and prices accordingly were pushed up by Mr. Patten personally in the pit to-day.

May oats closed Thursday at 43¾. To-day prices were jumped about 8 cents, and closed at 49½. There was a flurry of excitement at the close, but the corner did not affect the other options.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports New York, May 26 to 31.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$1,613
Caracas	La Guayra	2,350
American Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	87
Adler	Kingston	680
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	245
Adler	Kingston	160
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Adler	Kingston	25
Gold Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	1,408
Alleghany	Carthagena	250
Alleghany	Puerto Colombia	9,342
Urizaba	Colon	244
Silver Bullion—		
Niagara	Tuxpico	16,198
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	530
Orizaba	Colon	1,421
Gold Ore—		
Horace	Santos	25
Total		$35,748

Exports, New York, May 21 to 31.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
May 27	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	$230,860
May 28	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	8,000
May 28	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
May 29	Alps	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	1,963
May 31	Umbria	London, S. B.	82,000
Total			$328,823

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 20	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C.	$900
May 23	Lauenburg	Inagua, G. C. (Br.)	200
May 23	Campania	London, S. B.	171,455
Total			$601,078

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

LEHIGH VALLEY for April—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Lehigh Valley Railroad:			
Gross earnings	$2,490,759	$1,982,917	$1,916,025
Exp. and taxes	1,069,600	1,721,541	1,737,910
Net earnings	521,159	261,376	178,115
Ratio oper. exp.	70.1%	86.8%	90.7%
Gross, 10 months	23,509,878	21,605,889	.....
Net, 10 months	4,415,656	3,774,918	.....
Lehigh Valley Coal Company:			
Gross earnings	2,457,474	1,061,600	1,075,920
Exp. and taxes	2,474,037	1,733,891	1,297,345
Deficit	16,563	72,291	131,416
Gross, 10 months	18,781,316	16,853,124	.....
Deficit, 10 months	372,802	546,944	.....
Both companies:			
Net earnings	504,596	189,175	40,699
From July 1 to April 30:			
Net earnings	4,042,854	3,227,974	.....

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,250,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,709,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,857,350	28,833,825	28,501,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,302,025	27,870,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,478,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,053,425	10,717,275	10,576,275
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,684,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,870,150
April 5	2,640,525	8,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,023,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,373,650	14,122,100	14,894,350
April 28	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,401,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,200,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,391,450	21,200,000	19,315,725
May 31	11,920,000	21,255,650	20,123,275

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the prescnt date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
June 1	$21,253,050	$20,123,275	$42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,222,150
June 15	8,782,425	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,528,850	25,197,800
June 29	8,459,200	14,229,450	24,337,350
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,047,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,060,125	10,098,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,115,350	29,144,578	8,110,200
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,295,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	26,557,650	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	25,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,678,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	5,315,575	26,488,250	2,824,525
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,936,175	275,450
Sept. 21	12,654,225	16,552,225	2,967,700
Sept. 28	16,263,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	644,200
Oct. 12	17,438,175	4,423,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,405,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,028,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,050,400	*358,350
Nov. 9	8,389,925	4,290,050	*2,871,275
Nov. 16	10,103,825	3,693,775	*212,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,823,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,805,675	8,530,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,850,525
Dec. 14	5,455,925	3,527,575	1,925,850
Dec. 21	3,785,025	9,400,000	10,884,075
Dec. 28	7,801,350	11,725,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$11,920,000	1899	$22,220,675
1901	21,255,650	1898	41,221,250
1900	20,123,275	1894	77,965,100
1899	42,710,600	1893	20,987,500
1898	55,704,900	1892	24,312,825
1897	46,616,100	1891	7,529,175

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 31.—There were considerable movements in the money market to-day in connection with calls for new issues of capital and the payment of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) of India bills. Rates for money were steady. Discounts were easier. Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and operators were confident that Monday will be a red letter day, as peace in South Africa is expected to be then announced. Prices were generally firm, and fair business was transacted in certain quarters. Governments and Canadian Pacifics were cheerful. Home rails were strong. Americans were listless, transactions being deterred by the holiday in New York. The tone, however, was good in sympathy with other sections. In Kaffirs moderate business was done, and there were several improvements. Argentines were the feature of the strength of the foreign market. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 97 3-16; consols, for account, 97 7-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 82½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 109⅝; Canadian Pacific, 143¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 38⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 158; Louisville and Nashville, 142½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160¾; Norfolk and Western, 59¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 72⅞; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 38¼; Southern Railway preferred, 97¾; Southern Pacific, 68⅝; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 41⅝; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 27½; Wabash preferred, 45½; Spanish 4s, 78¾. Bar silver steady; 23 13-16d per ounce. Rand Mines, 13. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. De Beers, 42⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞@2 13-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 37.67; Lisbon, 20; Rome, 1.57.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 31.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm, owing to the settlement being most favorable and contangos light. Brazilians and Argentines were in considerable inquiry and rose sharply at the finish. Industrials were inactive. Rio Tintos were steady. De Beers receded, on account of a persistent rumor that an unsatisfactory dividend will be declared. Kaffirs were firm, in expectation of peace in South Africa; but they were inactive. The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent. Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 79.30.

BERLIN, May 31.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Banks had a good tone at first and then became irregular. Austrian Credit shares were weak, owing to the Austrian Premier's apprehensions regarding the Ausgleich negotiations with Hungary. Mines were easier on realizations. Canadian Pacifics and Transvaal certificates were firm. Exchange on London 20 marks pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills 2 per cent.; three months' bills 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—The money market continues dull. Owing to the inactivity in the stock market the demand for accommodation from the brokers is at a minimum. For commercial purposes, however, the demand for discounts is quite brisk. The best double-named mercantile paper passes readily at 4@4½ per cent., and time loans on gilt edge collateral are quoted at the same figure. Call money is easy and rates run from 4 to 5 per cent., with some concessions to the strongest borrowers. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent. New York funds, par and 5c. premium; exchanges, $22,087,935; balances, $1,510,249. The clearances for the week aggregated $101,497,042, as against $102,271,054 for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of $7,774,010. The balances for the week amounted to $8,120,087, as against $11,874,-915 for the corresponding week last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$195,470,222
Gold	96,580,208
Silver	21,748,343
United States notes	8,376,093
Treasury notes of 1890	106,770
National bank notes	9,143,955
Total receipts this day	3,483,953
Total receipts this month	49,560,449
Total receipts this year	513,727,719
Total expenditures this day	992,000
Total expenditures this month	38,702,000
Total expenditures this year	437,326,966
Deposits in National banks	126,033,594

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$345,272,089
Silver dollars	455,607,000
Silver dollars of 1890	20,936
Silver bullion of 1890	31,286,064
Total	$832,186,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$345,272,089
Silver certificates outstanding	455,607,000
Treasury notes outstanding	31,307,000
Total	$832,186,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,707,718
Gold certificates	28,880,490
Silver coin and bullion	14,732,226
Silver certificates	7,016,117
United States notes	131,416
Other assets	23,087,976
Total in Treasury	$149,890,022
Deposits in National banks	126,033,594
Total	$275,834,217
Current liabilities	80,363,994
Available cash balance	$195,470,222

NAVAL STORES QUOTATIONS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—Spirits of turpentine, receipts, 71 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 301 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.90; receipts, 178 casks. Tar, $1.35; receipts, 98 barrels.

SAVANNAH, May 31.—Turpentine, 45½c; receipts, 1,019 casks; sales, 1,455 casks; exports, 579 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,066 barrels; sales, 3,235 barrels; exports, 1,392 barrels; A, B, C, D, and E, $1.25; F, $1.32½; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.50; K, $2.45; M, $2.90; N, $3.20; W G, $3.50; W W, $3.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

CHICAGO CASH PRICES.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.85@$4; straights, $3.40@$3.80; clears, $3.20@$3.60; Spring specials, $4.30@$4.40; patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.60@3.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@73½c; No. 3, 69½@71½c; No. 2 red, 75@80½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 41½@42½c; No. 2 oats, 39@41½c; No. 2 white, 43¼@44½c; No. 3 white, 42½@44c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; fair to choice malting barley, 68@70½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $3.30@$3.45; mess pork, per bbl, $17.10@$17.15; lard, per 100 lb, $10.12½@$10.15; short ribs, sides, (loose), $9.70@$9.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8@8¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.20@10.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

WESTERN WHEAT MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—Wheat, July, 73¾c; September, 69⅝@69¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@72⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Wheat, No. 1 red, cash, 75½c; May, 76½c; July, 69⅝c; September, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, 73⅝@73c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 62c; May, 62½c; July, 60⅝c; September, 58⅝c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 41½c; July, 32¼c; September, 27½c; No. 2 white, 44½@45c.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Wheat, July, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76½c. Rye, No. 1, 56c. Barley, No. 2, 71@71½c; sample, 65@71c. Corn, July, 61¾c.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Moore, James, Lyman & Herrick have been appointed Chicago general agents of the employers' liability and personal accident departments of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit.

George W. Watt has been appointed New England special agent of the Boston Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. H. Battman.

M. E. Lease has been appointed Iowa special agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

Fire underwriters are estimating the recent carpet loss in the Terminal Stores at something like 60 per cent. of the amount of insurance involved.

Baldwin, Fuller & Caln have been appointed metropolitan agents of the German Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Wheelock & Serrat have been appointed Boston general agents of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford and the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	June 2	Apr. 30	May 15
Boston & Lowell R. R. (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 7	June 16
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	May 31	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	June 14	July 1
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	June 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton R. R. (old company) com. (semi-annual)	3½	June 2	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton R. R. (old company) pf. (semi-annual)	3½	June 2	.....	.....
Chicago & East. Ill. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	.....	.....
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	June 1	Apr. 21	June 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	June 16	May 28	June 17
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	June 9	May 31	June 9
Mexican Northern (quarter)	½	June 2	Holders of record	May 23
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk (semi-annual)	2½	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
Norfolk & Western com.	1	June 20	June 6	June 20
Panama Railroad (special)	2	June 5	June 2	June 9
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown (quarter)	3	June 4	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 1	Holders of record	May 15
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf. (quarter)	1	June 2	May 16	June 2
STREET RAILWAY.				
American Railways, Philadelphia, (quarter)	1¼	June 16	May 31	June 16
BANK STOCKS.				
American Colonial Bank, Porto Rico, (semi-annual)	2½	June 6	May 24	June 10
Bank of Montreal (semi-annual)	6	June 1	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	3	June 20	May 20	June 3
Union Square (semi-annual)	3	June 2	May 22	June 3
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 21	July 2
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	June 2	Holders of record	May 31
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Adams Express Co. (semi-annual)	2	June 1	May 9	June 2
Adams Express Co. (extra)	2	June 1	May 9	June 2
Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf.	1¾	June 2	May 20	June 3
American Caramel com. (quarter)	1½	June 2	May 11	June 2
American Chicle Co. com.	1	June 10	June 5	June 11
American Cotton Oil Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 2	May 15	June 3
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
American Express Co. (extra)	..	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Thread Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 1	May 20	July 2
Barney & Smith Car Co. pf.	2	June 2	May 13	June 4
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quarter)	1½	June 15	June 4	June 16
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarter)	2	June 2	May 15	June 2
City & Suburban Homes	2	June 3	Holders of record	June 1
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 16	Holders of record	June 2
Consol. Gas Co. of Baltimore	1½	June 1	May 15	June 2
Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y. (quarter)	2	June 16	May 27	June 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	May 31	June 2
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mining Co. (month)	3	June 9	May 27	June 1
Continental Tobacco Co. com.	2½	July 2	June 17	July 8
Continental Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 17	July 3
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	June 12	May 31	June 13
General Chemical Co. com. (quarter)	1	June 2	May 22	June 31
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	5	June 2	Holders of record	May 22
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 16	July 1
International Silver Co. pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 14	July 2
Kings County E. L., H. & Power (quarter)	1½	June 1	May 22	June 2
Laclede Gas Light Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 16	May 27	June 17
Lancaster Mills (Mass.)	$10	June 2	Holders of record	May 12
Lawrence Mfg. Co., Massachusetts, (semi-annual)	3	June 2	Holders of record	May 22
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co. (semi-annual)	2½	June 2	May 28	June 3
Massachusetts Mills in Georgia	3	June 2	Holders of record	May 20
Nashua Manufacturing Co.	$25.	June 2	Holders of record	May 23
Nat. Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	July 15	June 27	July 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 16	May 23	June 17
N. Y. Dock Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 2	May 21	June 3
N. Y. Realty Corporation	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 16
Ohio & Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. (quarter)	1	June 2	May 23	June 3
Pacific Mills, Mass., (semi-annual)	$50	June 2	Holders of record	May 20
Philadelphia Electric	15c	June 6	May 31	June 17
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 16	July 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 16	June 6	June 16
Saco & Pettee Machine Shops, Boston, (semi-annual)	3	June 2	Holders of record	May 20
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 14	July 1
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 23	July 1
Shawmut Oil Co.	50c	June 10	May 31	June 11
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	4	June 14	Holders of record	May 20
Standard Oil Co.	$10	June 16	Holders of record	May 15
Trenton Potteries Co. pf. (quarter)	2	June 10	Holders of record	June 4
United States Cast Iron Pipe Co. pf. (quarter)	1	June 1	May 10	June 1
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	June 30	June 9	July 1
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	June 1	May 24	June 2
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 5	June 16
York Manufacturing Co.	$22.50	June 2	Holders of record	May 23

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Adventure Consol. Copper Co.	May 26	June 6	June 5	Annual
Alles-Chalmers Co.	May 15	June 6	June 5	Annual
Amalgamated Copper Co.	May 10	June 30	June 2	Annual
Atlantic Coast Line R. R.	.....	.....	June 16	Special
Automatic Target Machine Co.	.....	.....	June 2	Annual
Barney & Smith Car	May 13	June 4	June 3	Annual
Belvidere Hotel Co. (Baltimore)	.....	.....	June 18	Special
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	.....	.....	June 4	Special
Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R.	.....	.....	June 9	Annual
Canada Southern Railroad	May 10	June 5	June 4	Annual
Canda Cattle Car Co.	.....	.....	June 5	Annual
Chestnut Hill Railroad	.....	.....	June 7	Special
Chicago & Northwestern Railway	May 3	June 6	June 5	Annual
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.	.....	May 9	June 7	Annual
Cuban & Pan-American Express Co.	May 19	June 10	June 9	Annual
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R.	.....	.....	June 5	Annual
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 12	Annual
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	.....	.....	June 10	Annual
Frank M. Pierce Engineering Co.	.....	.....	June 12	Annual
Greenwich Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 2	Annual
International Steam Pump Co.	May 20	June 11	June 10	Annual
Keokuk & Des Moines Railway	.....	.....	June 4	Annual
Mexican Northern R. R.	May 23	June 3	June 3	Annual
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 2	Annual
National City Bank	May 23	June 3	June 2	Special
New York Air Brake Co.	June 2	June 20	June 10	Annual
N. Y. & Long Island Bridge Co.	.....	.....	June 10	Annual
North American Co.	May 23	June 19	June 18	Annual
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	.....	.....	June 8	Adj. Annual
Quicksilver Mining Co.	June 6	June 19	June 18	Annual
Railway Steel Spring Co.	.....	.....	June 3	Special
Reading Co.	.....	.....	June 3	Annual
Rhode Island Copper Co.	May 26	June 6	June 5	Annual
Rogers Locomotive Works	.....	.....	June 10	Annual
St. Paul & Sioux City R. R.	May 6	June 9	June 7	Annual
South Carolina & Georgia R. R.	.....	.....	June 12	Special
Steel Tired Wheel Co.	.....	.....	June 3	Special
United States Oil Co.	.....	.....	June 2	Special
United States Machinery Co.	May 24	June 2	June 14	Annual
United States Illuminating Co.	.....	.....	June 10	Annual

BARBED WIRE 'PHONES.

Montana Ranchmen Making a General Use of the Fences.

From The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

"They are inaugurating a telephone exchange in Fort Benton," said a Northern Montana man recently, "that will put the embryo telephone companies entirely in the shade.

"There is nothing slow about the people at the head of Missouri River navigation, and when it comes to municipal questions and their solution they can give Henry George, Ignatius Donnelly, Edward Bellamy, and Mrs. Chapman-Catt cards and spades and little casino and win out.

"Fort Benton's latest effort is a barbed-wire telephone communication. Being by instinct and association cow people, they resented the genesis of the barbed wire, and when it was discovered that it was one of the evils that came with the railroad and threw the cowpuncher, the bull-train, and the river steamer out of the game, they decided to take a material view of the situation, and the result is that they are preparing to have a telephone exchange which will take in every ranch from the Missouri River north to the Canadian line and south to the Highwood Mountains.

"Among the duties of the operator at the toll station, which will be situated at Benton, will be calling the ranchers on the various creeks in the morning, notifying them when the trains are twelve or fourteen hours late, and advising the sheepmen the latest report of the Weather Bureau, so that they may be ready during lambing time for the storms which are so destructive in that section.

"Ranches are strung all along the line from Benton up Shonkin Creek to the mountains, and with a short addition to the fence which now connects with the line will be carried across the Richwood Mountains near old Jack Connolly's ranch at Eagle's Head to the thickly populated Highwood district and to the Judith Basin.

"When the line is finished the ranchman of Northern Montana will only have to step to the 'phone to be in connection with every city in the State. On emergency cases he can call a physician or a minister, as the case requires. The latter is of particular importance in the Bear Paw and Little Rocky region, as some men down there have still the old-time habit of dying in their boots, and even telephonic connection with a sky-pilot is a desirable modern convenience."

When a bunch of beef steers stampedes and goes through the barbed wire, Central will know that the line is in need of repair and that the beef steers of the Square outfit are losing flesh by the pound.

Warned Off.

"Look out below!" cried the aeronaut to the farmer. "My airship's burst and I'm coming down!"

"You better not," yelled the farmer; "I got trespass notices on this farm an' I give you warnin'."—Boston Post.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 31.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Grove Straw Hat Manufacturing Company, Manhattan; capital, $75,000. Directors—William Menkhoff, Gottlieb Menkhoff, Manhattan; Oliver P. Grove, Denver, Col.

Harral Soap Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. W. Harral, J. E. C. Harral, P. S. Clark, New York.

Niagara Cut Glass Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. J. Eisele, E. A. Eisele, H. C. Van Anda, Buffalo.

Equitable Hotel Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Henry Nobel, Henry Menken, New York; Frederick Burr, Hoboken.

American Melody Company, New York, (songs and music;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. A. Shuy, I. R. Smith, Ferdinand Welzler, New York.

Keystone Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—John S. Pease, Flushing; Josiah H. Mead, Rockville A. Miller, New York.

The International Securities Corporation, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Alfred Hendriks, A. Parker Nevin, C. Monteith Gilpin, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—The following companies were chartered at Dover to-day:

The International Voting Machine Company of Cincinnati; capital, $250,000.

The Philadelphia Granito Company of New York; capital, $150,000.

The Washington Contract Company of Washington, D. C.; capital, $100,000.

The Petroleum Developing Company of Baltimore; capital, $50,000.

The American Petroleum Company of Baltimore; capital, $50,000.

The Georgetown Water Company of Georgetown, Del., to operate water works; capital stock, $25,000.

The Health Protective Association of Wilmington, Del., to deal in medicines; capital, $1,000,000.

The Scotland Woolen Mills Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $50,000.

The Southern Reduction Company of Chicago, to engage in mining; capital, $500,000.

The Cuban Mining and Milling Company of Chicago; capital, $500,000.

Live Stock Quotations.

Market dull except for prime stock; sheep sold at $3.50@$4.75 per 100 lb; few export wethers, $5.50; yearlings at $5.50@$6.25; culls, $4.50; lambs at $6.25@$8.25; one little bunch, $8.50; culls, $5.50; dressed mutton, 9c to 10c per lb; dressed yearlings, 7c to 12½c; dressed Spring lambs, 11c to 16c. No sales of hogs; nominally weak; country dressed unchanged.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET

BEANS AND PEAS.—The market has been dull for white beans, and continuee slow and rather weak at the close, although prices show no further change. There has been a light export interest for red kidney, and desirable stock is held with some confidence. Yellow eye and turtle soup have a small jobbing demand. Choice California lima scarce. Other kinds unchanged. Beans, marrow, choice, per hushel, $2.22½@$2.25; do, poor to good, $1.60@$2.17½; do, medium, choice, $1.70; do, poor to good, $1.45@$1.65; do, pea, choice, $1.75; do, poor to good, $1.40@$1.70

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Prominent, with Good Volume of Minor Dealing.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Bronx Properties at Auction—Complete List of This Week's Offerings.

Such business as has come to light during a somewhat abbreviated week has included scarcely a single transaction of the first importance and has emphasized the effect of the temporary retirement of large speculative interests from the market. Dealing has been of fair volume, but with few distinguishing features, and has for the most part had to do with those classes of property which may be expected to furnish the bulk of Summer trading.

Purchasers in the upper Fifth Avenue section, however, have little respect for seasons, and buying of one sort and another, both north and south of the Carnegie blocks, was perhaps the most interesting of the week's developments. J. C. Umberfield is the latest of the speculative builders to transfer the scene of his operations from the west side to the new field east of Central Park, and will erect two six-story houses on a fifty-foot frontage on Fifth Avenue, just south of Eighty-ninth Street, which he has bought from Joseph Hamershlag. Archer M. Huntington, who recently purchased 1,082 and 1,083 Fifth Avenue, has also acquired two adjoining lots on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, with a view toward preventing any objectionable improvement of the latter plot. On the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, Isaac H. Clothier disposed of a plot of four lots, the buyer being Jacob Wertheim. Madison Avenue reflects to a noteworthy extent the development of the corresponding region on Fifth Avenue. Only a few days ago the announcement was made that the entire westerly block front on Madison Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, had passed into single control, presumably for ultimate reimprovement, while last week witnessed the sale of the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street.

Longacre Square activity seems to have ceased almost entirely—a condition which, even though only temporary, should be protective of some but the most desirable results, particularly as Longacre's activity has been to so large an extent of the purely speculative sort. Potter & Brother's acquisition of a large plot at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street is of some significance in its bearing upon the improvement to reclaim the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Street neighborhood between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, which movement is among the probabilities of the near future and toward which some purchases of the last few months have pointed very strongly. It also seems likely that the rebuilding of these streets will be from Seventh Avenue inward, and the further development will hinge largely upon the development of the adjacent section of Seventh Avenue.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Theodore Rogers Brill has sold for Thomas Dwyer the lot 236 West Eighty-fifth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, 25 by 102.2.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Andrew J. Connick a plot of about forty lots including the block front on the west side of Seeman Avenue, between Emerson and Isham Streets.

David Stewart has sold for James McDermott the lot at the north corner of Seaman Avenue and Emerson Street, 25 by 108.5.

Sarah J. Leonard has sold to William Carlin, 207 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Solomon L. Kaye has sold to Julius J. Hone, through the Ruland & Whiting Company, the five-story stone-front building 34 Cliff Street, 27.1 by 83.4 by 20.6 by 82.9.

H. W. Nichols has sold to Annie Dordan the four-story brick dwelling 343 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 50 by 100.5.

J. Kissling has sold to H. Greenberg the four-story tenement 773 Ninth Avenue.

A. Satzman has sold for M. Kotzin, for $30,500, the six-story triple flat 759 East Fifty-first Street, 25 by 97; also, for Julius Solomon to M. Kotzin, for $37,000, the old building and land and 324 East Eighth Street, on plot 20.6 by 97.6.

The McVicker Realty Trust Company purchased the recent sale of 101 East Thirty-ninth Street, to W. Clarence Martin.

Deeble & Thiery have leased 146 West Eighteenth Street for a term of years. The lessee on the house, Miss Laura Jacobi, will occupy it as a school.

The auction sales at Whitlock, S. L., on Decoration Day and yesterday amounted to $70,000, at an average of $300 per lot.

The Auction Room.

Expectations for lively bidding at the sale of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street were amply fulfilled. The buyer, Jacob Rothschild, paid $263,000 for the parcel, or at the rate of about $54 per square foot, a figure generally regarded as well up to the value of the property in view of the fact that it equals the price paid for the Chickering Hall plot, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

The Bronx again furnishes the majority of offerings of a voluntary character in this week's schedule. For Tuesday, an executors' sale, to be conducted by James L. Wells, will include seven dwellings on Bergen Avenue, near Grove Street, as well as the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Grove Street, extending through to Bergen Avenue. On Wednesday, Auctioneer Meyer will sell under a partition decree three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Of the Manhattan properties in the list, perhaps the most important is the Grand Court apartment house, a seven-story structure, 99.9x102.2, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, to be sold under the owner's order by Richard V. Harnett & Co. on Thursday. Auctioneer Smyth announces for Tuesday an executors' sale of 105 West Forty-third Street, just west of Sixth Avenue.

Two of the week's foreclosure offerings, involving good-sized plots on Washington Heights, promise to be the centre of some activity. Twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, will be sold to satisfy a claim of $80,000, while a plot of six lots running through from One Hundred and Fifty-second to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 175 feet west of Broadway, appears in Thursday's list, the amount due on judgment in the case of the latter parcel being $11,177. On Wednesday the old Germania Assembly Rooms, at 291 and 293 Bowery, will be sold as the result of proceedings in which the Bowery Savings Bank is plaintiff.

There were recorded last week 245 mortgages, for $4,021,134; of which 75, for $1,240,100, were at 5 per cent.; 104, for $1,196,534, were at more, and 66, for $2,616,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 249 mortgages, for $4,385,371; of which 91, for $1,056,700, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $801,173, were at more, and 65, for $2,534,498, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale; Victor W. Hungerford, referee, 561 Mott Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,426.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, running through to an alley, 25.1 by irregular, two-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,350.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, 105 West Forty-third Street, north side, 99.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,913.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Ashbel Fitch, Jr., referee, 227 and 229 Water Street, northeast corner of Beekman Street, 50 by 93.3 and irregular, two four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,952.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 177.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,909.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 079 Home Street, east side, 94 feet north of Union Avenue, 18 by 119.6, two-story frame dwelling with extension.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 2,970 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Grove Street, running through to Bergen Avenue, 26.3 by 102.5 by 48.9 by 186.8, three-story frame hotel; 727 Grove Street, northwest corner of Bergen Avenue, 41.7 by 86.1 by 47.4 by 85, two three-story frame flats; 652 to 664 Bergen Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of Grove Street, seven three-story frame flats, tha frontages varying from 16.10 to 22.8 feet and the depth of the lots from 52.6 feet to 131 feet; Bergen Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, triangular vacant plot, 61 by 59.10 by 22.5.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David H. Weil, referee, Sheridan, formerly Walton, Avenue, east side, north of Marcy Place, 50 by 87.10 by 51.1 by 78.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,359.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 87 West Third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Thompson Street, 25 by 109.3, five-story brick four-family tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 221 Bowery, east side, north of Houston Street, 25 by 78.3 by 24 by 78.7, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whittaker, referee, 212 and 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 292 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 26.11 and 27, respectively, by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $25,093.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 1,297 Forty-first Street, north side, 150.3 feet east of Washington Street, 25 by 98.10 by 25 by 98.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,512; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 12 Hamilton Street, south side, 133.5 feet east of Catharine Street, 25.1 by 103.11 by 104.1 by 25, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,373.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 1,293 to 1,297 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; 440 to 446 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,681.

By Brian L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Nelson M. Powell, Jr., referee, 529 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,674.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 291 and 293 Bowery, east side, 125.1 feet north of Houston Street, 48 by 134.1, running through to 7 and 9 Second Avenue, west side, 101 feet north of Houston Street, 51 by 188.6, four three-story buildings, known as the Germania Assembly Rooms, together with two five-story brick tenements on Second Avenue. Due on judgment, $147,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, referee, Avenue C, Unionport, west side, 53.1 feet north of Second Street, 75 by 99, vacant; Fourth Street, Unionport, south side, 340 feet west of Avenue C, 50 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,172.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; 544 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 221.3 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,708.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 40 by 102.2, seven-story limestone and brick apartment house.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee; 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $3,374.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,303; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 265 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 84.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,175.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 200 by 99.11, one and two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $40,495.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 75 by 100.10, two and three-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,177.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 20 East Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19.9 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,090.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, 590 Robbins Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Pontiac Place, running through to Terrace Place, 24 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee, 315 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 230 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,664.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 1,514 Brook Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,274.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Helmberger, referee, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,588.

By Charles A. Berrian, executors' sale, 1,302 and 1,304 Washington Avenue, east side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 24 by 102, two three-story frame dwellings, with a two-story frame dwelling at the rear of 1,302.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 824 Greenwich Street, west side, 88.2 feet north of Jane Street, 21.2 by 92.8 by 21.2 by 93.1, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,761.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 468 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,894.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, Lots 11 to 17 on David B. Taylor's map of Throgg's Neck, Long Island, on east side of the Throgg's Neck Road, near Haskins Street, 175 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,786.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 290 to 294 West Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 50.5 by 108.2 and 107.10; H. J. Greenberg, 292 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 606 Water Street, for a two-story brick stable, 21 by 61; C. F. Schmale of 602 Water Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 597 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 82.6; E. E. Smathers of 45 West Thirty-second Street, owner; S. G. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 141 and 143 King Street, for a one-story frame shed, 43 by 40; Astor estate, owner; E. Wilbur, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Norfolk Street, east side, 100.4 feet south of Rivington Street; Sixteenth Street, north side, 134 feet east of First Avenue; Hester Street, north side, between Orchard and Ludlow Streets; Horatio Street, north side, 102 feet east of Hudson Street, and First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, northwest corner, to five brick schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. H. Rogers, Jr., of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. Bingham, Boston, Mass., architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1 and 3 East Fourteenth Street, to two five and six story brick offices, with stores; Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company, premises, owner; Mowbray & Uffinger of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $3,600.

No. 70 East Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Taylor, premises, owner; W. F. Wallace of 351 West Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 123 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; I. Furman, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

No. 66 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. Huppaul of 988 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

No. 16 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. O. Bouvier, premises, owner; Blake & Burke of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 64 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. M. Benjamin, Garrison, N. Y., owner; Foster, Gade & Graham, architects; cost, $16,000.

No. 74 Reade Street, to six-story brick lofts, with store; L. J. Bradshaw, owner; J. M. Ferguson, architect; cost, $175.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, May 31.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 190th St, —x—20.4x87.4x220; Christian Stochr to Adolph Bendheim and another, (mtg $15,000, R S $12)..... $100

BALCOM AV, w s, 25 ft s of Latting St, 25x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to Robert McLaughlin, (R S none)..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 23x55.11x23.7x—; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, (R S none)..... 13,500

BRIGGS AV, n w corner of Maple Av, 25x195.5x12.5x196.5; Joseph S. Wood to William J. Edwards, (R S none)..... 100

HUDSON ST, 505, w s, 51 ft n of Christopher St, 22.8x84.11 to alley x24x85.2; Francis R. Pemberton to William G. McAdoo, ½ part, (mtg part of $1,000, R S 50 cents)..... 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 228.7 ft s of 166th St, 17.4x87.6; John P. Petty to August Krail, (mtg $4,000, R S 50c)..... 7,250

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 102d St, 40x47.6; Richard Dudensing, Jr., to Otto Aulert, (mtg $14,000, R S $1.50)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054, s w corner of 75th St, 124 to 130, 17.2x79.6; Eagle Savings and Loan Company to Stephen G. Thomas and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $5.75)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 99th St, 25x95; Clementina Brodbeck to Charles Hulfart and another, (mtg $28,750, R S $4)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 113th St, 50x100.11; Charles Rosenberg and others to Christian Stoehr, (mtg $50,000, R S $10)..... 0

LOTS 211, 212, 44, 45, 46, 63, 67, 68, 69, 71 to 77, 129 to 133, map of Samuel Ryer homestead; Ellen G. Kirby to Ellen Kirby, widow, (R S none)..... Nom.

LOTS 211, 212, 44, 45, 46, 63, 67, 68, 69, 71 to 77, 129 to 133, map of Samuel Ryer homestead; David L. or Daniel Kirby to Ellen Kirby, (R S none)..... Nom.

LOTS 211, 212, 44, 45, 46, 63, 67, 68, 69, 71 to 77, 129 to 133, map of Samuel Ryer homestead; Cornelius Kirby and another to Ellen Kirby, (R S none)..... Nom.

LOTS 211, 212, 44, 45, 46, 63, 67, 68, 69, 71 to 77, 129 to 133, map of Samuel Ryer homestead; Margaret E. Kirby to Ellen Kirby, (R S none)..... Nom.

PARKER AV, s w s, 50 ft n w of St. Raymond Av, 25x100, Lot 48, map of property of H. P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis, (R S 50c)..... Nom.

PARKER AV, s w s, 50 ft n w of St. Raymond Av, 25x100, Lot 48, map of property of H. P. Rose; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $2,000, R S none). Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 24.1x30.7x irreg, to Marcus Waxinowitz, (mtg $13,000, R S $1.75)..... 20,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 278, e s, 30 ft n of 139th St, 27.6x101.6x27.6x100.10; St. Ann's Av, 280, e s, 57.6 ft n of 139th St, 27.5x102.4x27.6x101.6; St. Ann's Av, 284, e s, 114.11 ft n of 139th St, 27.6x101.2x27.6x100.5; St. Ann's Av, 286, e s, 142.5 ft n of 139th St, 27.6x101.11x27.6x101.2; Samuel E. Jacobs to John E. Gerlach, (mtg $56,000, R S $13.25)..... 100

2D AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x88.8x 25x88.7; Max Orbach to Jacob Kaplin, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.50)..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 50.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x 83.9; Jonas Aaron to Frum Merser, all liens, (R S none)..... 550

7TH AV, s c corner of 133d St, 26x100; John E. Gerlach to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtgs $40,000, R S $4.75)..... Nom.

31ST ST, 225, s s, 290.6 ft w of 7th Av, 21.4x98.9; Sarah A. Tobin, formerly Donnelly, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (R S $10.25)..... 54

32D ST, 352, s s, 421.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18.6x98.9; Thomas Draper to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $9,200, R S $5.75)..... 100

33D ST, n s, 148 ft e of Lexington Av, 20 x98.9; Axel O. Ihlseng to Magnus C. Ihlseng, ½ part, (mtg part of $8,000, R S none)..... Nom.

35TH ST, 309, n s, 133.9 ft s of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Hortense U. Dube to Martial A. Taconnet, (mtg $2,000, R S none)... Nom.

36TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 98.9x63.4x98.9; Adam Engel to Zacharias Zacharias, (mtg $32,000, R S $20.25) 100

50TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; James O. Farrell, referee, to Kathleen K. Taylor, (R S $5.50)..... 9,500

53D ST, 62, s s, 148 ft w of Park Av, 16x 105.5x16.4x100.5; Benjamin B. Kirkland to Elizabeth H. Stanton, (mtg $15,000, R S $11.75)..... Nom.

70TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Maria L. Wadsworth to Mary H. Spencer, (R S $9.75)..... 22,000

70TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Mary H. Spencer to Hugo Hutter, (R S $10.25)..... 24,600

79TH ST, 125, n s, 245 ft e of Park Av, 20 x102.2; Mary L. Speirs (formerly Pinckney) to David Lydig, (mtg $12,000, R S $6.75)..... 100

80TH ST, 121, n s, 237.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100; Charles Rosenberg to Max S. Goodman, (mtg $10,000, R S $4.25)..... Nom.

94TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Riverside Av or Drive, 63.5x100.8; the New York Investment and Realty Company, limited, to the West Side Construction Company, (R S $19.75)..... 100

103D ST, n s, 262.6 ft — of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; John C. Barth to John C. Oeters, (mtg $21,000, R S $1)..... Nom.

111TH ST, 122, s s, 695 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Joanna Donnelly to Max Cohen and another, (R S $2.25)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 39 and 41, n s, 519.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Marcus Nasanowitz to Myer Bach, (mtgs $41,800, R S $1).. Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 128 and 130, n e corner of Pitt St; Gustave Wachs to Sigmund Mottel, 3 years..... $1,080 to $1,200

MOTT ST, 110; Giuseppe Felino to James De Fazio, 5 years..... 1,560

STUYVESANT ST, 33; Elias Stone to Mathias Fettinger, 2 years..... 1,100

5TH ST, 808; Grace A. Hoffmere to Louis Loewenthal, 5 years..... 1,375

21ST ST, 141 West; Harriet E. Sleight to Gustave A. Bonschur, 5 years..... 1,400

59TH ST, 346 East; George Doctor and another to John Reilly, 7 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

GERLACH, John E., to Samuel E. Jacobs; St. Ann's Av, 278, 280, 284, 286, four mtgs, prior mtg $56,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 4,000

BROWN, Mary E., to John W. Brown; Union Av, n w ½ of Lot 4, map of Jacob V. Hutschler, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 3,500

KIRBY, Ellen, the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Jefferson Av, w s, 125 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years..... 3,500

WEIL, Samuel, to Anna M. Winterroth and another; 12th St, s s, 394 ft n w of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,000, due Aug. 1, 1904..... 5,000

WINTERROTH, Emil J., and another to Mary A. Byrne; Lexington Av, n w corner 91st St, prior mtg $15,000, due July 17, 1904, 5 per cent..... 5,000

ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Samuel Wacht; Clinton St, 14, prior mtg $23,000, due Aug. 25, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,550

ZACHARIAS, Zachariah, to Carrie Bauer; 36th St, 206 210 West, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year, 0 per cent..... 12,000

ZACHARIAS, Zachariah, to Titis Guarantee and Trust Company; 36th St, 200 to 212 West, 1 year..... 55,000

THE WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION Company to Realty Mortgage Company; 94th St, s s, 125 ft a of Riverside Drive, prior mtg $33,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 37,000

THE WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION Company to City Real Estate Company; 94th St, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 33,000

MOONEY, William, to Stephen Garland; Willis Av, s s, 28 ft s of 145th St, due July 11, 1905..... 4,000

STOEHR, Christian, to George Willis, Jr.; Lexington Av, s e corner of 113th St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year..... 10,000

SIEGMAN, William H., to Simson Wolf; Amsterdam Av, e s, 24.9 ft n of 129th St, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

AULERT, Otto, and wife to Richard Dudensing, Jr.; Lexington Av, e a, 55 ft n of 102d St, due July 1, 1907..... $3,500

TRUE, Herbert H., to Henry G. Atwater; 136th St, s s, 125 ft e of Cypress Av, prior mtg $63,500, due Dec. 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 40,000

BACH, Myer, to Reuben Grunauer; Delancey St, n e corner of Sheriff St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BYRNES, James T., to Joseph H. Kernochan; Ogden Av, new line, s e corner of Kemp Place or 164th St, due Nov. 30, 1902, 6 per cent..... 14,000

STOEHR, Christian, to the Savery Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s e corner of 113th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

KAPLON, Jacob, to Max Orbach; 2d Av, 1,468, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHEN, Max, and another, to American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 122 and 124 East, 1 year..... 9,500

KRAIL, August, and wife to Titis Guarantee and Trust Company; Jackson Av, 1,053, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

KRAIL, August, and wife to John P. Petty; Jackson Av, 1,053, prior mtg, $4,000, installments, $75 quarterly, 6 per cent..... 1,250

HUNEAVY, Hugo, to William E. Weber; 70th St, s s, 120 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 18,000

JAMES, Harriet S., to Hippolyte Lajoanio; 38th St, n s, 107 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DAVIS, James M., to Mary C. Mathews; Parker Av, s w s, 50 ft n w of St. Raymond Av, 3 years..... 2,000

EDELSTEIN, Frederick W., to William A. Martin, Jr.; private street extending n and s w of Boulevard Lafayette, e s, 501.1 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 2 years..... 4,000

RINALLO, Garry, to Minnie Rinaldo; 25th St, 217 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 3,500

SILSBEE, John D., to Provident Savings Loan and Investment Company; Terrace View Av, n s, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, installments, $20.50 per month, 6 per cent..... 2,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Pythian Honie..... 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 15,000

SEELER, Frederick W., and another, administrators, to Samuel Rothschild..... Nom.

HUDSON, Anna H., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... Nom.

KAHN, Abraham L., to Jacob Scheer..... $1,000

LOUGHRAN, John, to Mary E. McKeon. 1,600

SMITH, H. Erskine, individually and as trustee, to Bayard Smith, trustee, seven assignments..... Nom.

Lis Pendens.

42D ST, n a, 187.6 ft n w of 3d Av, runs n e 70.4x n 14.4x s w 78.1x s e 12.6, and 42d St, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, runs n w 70.4x s 14.4x n w 175x s w 62.8x s w 12.6; Charles I. Campbell and another, executors, against Annie Conley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Vincent.

46TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, leasehold; Cornelnett Smith, executrix, against Luke O'Reilly, executor, and another (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 464; Ida Blumenstein against John Reeves, owner; Nathan Goldstein, contractor..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 430; S. A. Bossert against — Conlinis, owner; Max Bargebauha, contractor..... 24

EAST BROADWAY, 274; Allen Black against Isidor Braveman, owner and contractor..... $500

EAST BROADWAY, 274; Giovani B. De Marci against Isidor Braveman, owner; Lewis Toffauer, contractor..... 170

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

83D ST, s s, 155 ft a of 5th Av, 80x 102.2; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with James A. Frame..... $300,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV AND 140TH ST, n w corner; William J. Fowler against David Pollock, May 2, 1902..... $16,470

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS AND BESSIE FRANK.—Judgment for $5,040 was yesterday entered against Louis Frank and Bessie Frank in favor of the Jefferson Bank of the city on promissory notes made on March 8, 1902 by Louis Frank and indorsed by Bessie Frank. Louis Frank is a cloak dealer at 11½ Division Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEOPOLD HOLZMAN.—Leopold Holzman of 58 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who, with Louis C. Rosenberg, composed the firm of Holzman & Rosenberg, cigar dealers, at 252-254 Pearl Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities of $7,722, and assets of $3,411. The petitioner declares that his partner disappeared during the early part of this month, and that he has no knowledge of his whereabouts or financial condition. There are forty-three creditors of the firm, the principal ones being L. Spear, $730, and J. J. Stelndler, $879. The assets consist of stock in trade, $875; open accounts, $2,480; cash, $5; personal property, $50.

ALFRED N. COHEN.—Alfred N. Cohen of 420 Sixth Avenue, formerly a member of the firm of A. Silberstein & Co., jewelers, at 132 Eighth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $830, and no assets. There is but one creditor, Joseph Pollok. The partnership expired by limitation Sept. 1, 1901. The petitioner says that there are no assets of the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBOT, William G.—E. A. Davis..... $27

BROWN, William T. and Ann M.—W. H. Nelson..... 640

BLOCK, Emil—J. Stanton, costs..... 28

BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton, costs..... 28

DARE, Annie A.—J. Cartleman..... 54

DWYER, Robert F.—R. Flynn..... 550

ELLIOT, Jonn L.—A. S. Hall..... 640

ELLIS, George V.—L. J. Walsh..... 63

ELTING, Tuthill—W. Morse..... 274

FRANK, Louis and Bessie—Jefferson Bank..... 5,040

GROSS, Max, Marshal, and Abraham, and Ephraim Grinspan—S. Pobls and another, costs..... 117

GOLDSTEIN, Abraham—A. Ascn..... 109

HERSCHEL, Julius, and Morris Kahn—Swift & Co..... 787

HANSCOM & HOLGH STORAGE BATtery Company—T. C. Murray..... 18

HUCK, Frederick—G. Klein and another.. 139

JOHNSON, Henry J.—M. E. Alexandrine and another..... 938

JONES, Emma M.—H. E. Lippencott..... 611

KRAFFT, Richard—G. F. Wisemann, Jr.. 48

LYONS, Mary—C. Wenger..... 169

LACHMAN, Fablan—Crandall & Godley Company..... 262

MACDONALD, James M.—E. S. Gilmore and another..... 112

MUNK, George—E. Newman, administratrix, costs..... 159

NEWTON, William H.—Boorum & Pease Company..... 94

PARR, Albert E.—J. W. Roe..... 206

PETERS, William A.—Dennison Manufacturing Company..... 508

RUBEL, Ira W.—E. M. Sergeant..... 342

SCHWARTZLER, Albert J., Samuel Ginsberg, and Sigmund Blumenthal—A. Schwartz..... 678

STEVENS, Edwin A., Robert L., Richard, May B., Robert L., and Frank K. Sturgis, executors—A. Gracie, costs..... 385

SHEEDY, Patrick F.—G. F. Kohl, costs.. 173

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY Lubricant Company—B. Kreizer..... 142

THE BROOKLYN IRON WORKS COMpany—W. Mixer..... 73

STORAGE POWER COMPANY—James Reilly Repair Supply Company..... 1,645

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—E. J. Rodde..... 223

VENTIMIGLIA, Pasquale—M. Cooper, costs..... 88

WIGODSKY, Solomon and Lewis—W. Klatzes..... 320

England's Persistent Deficiency of Rain.

From The London Telegraph.

Probably the oldest meteorologist living cannot recall such an unbroken succession of years as that through which we have passed since 1894 with a continuous deficiency of rainfall. The figures reported by the Astronomer Royal, dating from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 in each year, are so remarkable as to be worth quoting in detail. They stand thus:

Year.	Rainfall. Inches.	Below the Average of 50 Years. Inches.
1895	19.725	4.813
1896	22.420	2.118
1897	22.126	2.412
1898	18.850	5.688
1899	21.232	3.206
1000	22.315	2.223
1901	20.293	4.245
Total deficiency of seven ycara		23.705

The fifty-year period was taken between 1841 and 1890, and the mean annual rainfall over that time was 24.538 inches, so that the shortage within the last seven years has amounted to almost one average years precipitation, and exceeds the amount of any single year since 1894. It will be observed, also, that there exists a curious regularity in

WORRYING ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Albany Paper Protests Against Construction of Tinder Boxes in It.

From The Albany Argus.

On the sixth floor of the Capitol, some 180 feet from the ground, in the southeast tower or pavilion, is being constructed out of wooden joists and other fuel for flames another of those cheap apartments which are partitioned off every week or so and called offices of this or that department. It is under the supervision of Superintendant of Public Buildings H. H. Bender and the State Architect, and it does not belie their skill for such kind of work. It adds one more cubbyhole to the many in the building upon which the flames may feed if once a fire is started in the big building. The whole floor is full of inflammable material, and there is no water to be secured for extinguishing it. The city Fire Department could not reach a fire on the sixth floor of the Capitol from the outside, nor has it hose enough to wind all the way up there from the inside. Two department offices are already in this part of the building, with storehouses and exposed woodwork, platforms, and the like abounding. All is of the cheap order so dear to the heart of the present Superintendent.

This latest addition to the rookeries of the twenty-two-million-dollar Capitol is intended for the Fiscal Supervisor and his office force of eighteen or twenty. Superintendent Bender hopes to be the Fiscal Supervisor himself, yet to keep down the cost of construction there has been no attempt made to get a supply of water to this upper floor. The whole construction is a practical violation of every sanitary law and building code, and would not be allowed to disgrace a village of 500. It is on a par with the construction in the Secretary of State's office of a cheap wooden gallery and wooden shelf cases for the storing of invaluable records that cannot be replaced if once destroyed. It is cheap. That is the criterion. Records that no amount of money could buy are jeopardied to enable a petty State official to save a few hundred dollars. But that is the character of most of the work that is now being done, and some day this spigot economy will yield its legitimate result in vast loss to the State.

Because the outer walls of the Capitol are not likely to succumb to fire the notion seems to have taken possession of the persons in charge of interior constructions and alterations that wood will not burn when it is surrounded by stone walls. Hence wood is lavishly used and rendered more inflammable by the more or less free use of paint and oils, varnishes, and similar dressings.

PECK ON THE AUTOMOBILE.

The Waggish ex-Governor Makes Suggestions to the Owner Thereof.

Milwaukee Letter to Chicago Chronicle.

Ex-Attorney General W. H. Mylrea has just gone from Wausau to Chicago, having formed a law partnership with Joseph Paden of that city. It is presumed that he took his new automobile with him. When he first became the owner of this steam contraption it had all kinds of fun with him while he was learning its curves. More than once it ran away, one of the times being when former Gov. Peck was a passenger. Shortly after that the machine and an infuriated bull contested for some time the right of way, with the result that the roadway was torn up for rods and the machine lost some of its beauty. This inspired Gov. Peck to write to his friend Myirea some suggestions regarding the auto. In his letter he said:

"I have read your experiences with the bull, and in discussing the matter as to what I would have done in your place I am sure I have convinced my wife that I am a brave man. I have told her I would have changed ends with the vehicle, suddenly raised a red flag, and when the bull charged into the hind axletree, I would have exploded the gasoline tank and had roast beef rare done with the hair on. If I were in your place I would arrange a Gatling gun on the dashboard, loaded with rock salt, and the next bull would get killed and salted at one discharge and you would have corned beef in plenty. Then you might take along some empty cans and a soldering iron and can a lot of embalmed beef. I would put a set of steer horns on the bow of the vehicle and a couple of mule hind legs on astern, so it could hook or kick, as the case might be."

Mummy Colors for Artists' Use.

From The London Tatler.

Manufacturers of artists' colors now often use mummies in making their colors, and it is almost certain that a small percentage of some ancient Egyptian rulers went to compose some of the colors used by various R. A.'s in painting their portraits for this year's Academy. Mummies were usually preserved in bitumen of the best pitch, and this, blended with the bone of the mummy, gives a peculiarly beautiful tint, especially in brown or dark blue.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR

27 miles from New York, Scarborough Station, N. Y. Central Railroad.

A luxurious suburban home for exclusive people.

Delightfully located on an eminence, 600 feet above the Hudson, commanding superb views.

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THERON O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

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The Ruisseaumont, (in the Adirondacks.) Address T. Edmund Krumbholz, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 9th.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

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HENRY A. BANE, Prop.

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Thousand Island House.

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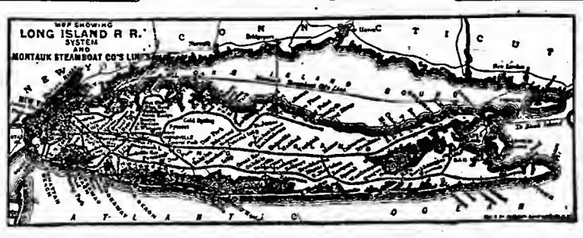
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Will Open Thursday, June 19th.

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Summer Resorts.

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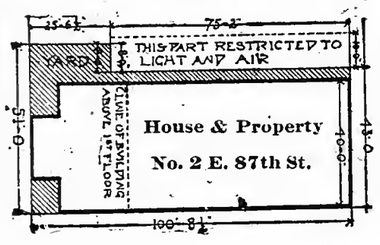
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By order of the Supreme Court, to close the Estate of William H. Pemberton, deceased.
SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH,
at 12 o'clock noon, on the property, Second Street, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues and South Street. Diagrams and full particulars of JAMES W. RICH, AUCTIONEER, 5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Only one mile from depot; 27 acre farm; large orchard apples and other fruit; 2 acres woods; fine tillable land; abundant supply of spring water; location high and sightly; 8-room house and good stable; on easy terms; price $2,200.
S. J. THORP, Bedford Station.

A number of beautiful Homes for rent at
YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.
highest point; most desirable section; overlooking river and Long Island Sound; rent very low. Apply or address Geo. W. Chapman, 22 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d St.; choice lots for homeseekers and investors; $250 up; city improvements paid; fare 8c.; title insured; easy terms. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

I HAVE ACREAGE ALONG the proposed Portchester Railroad, from Eastchester through Mount Vernon to Pelham, N. Y.
No brokers.
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MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.
Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Five-story tenement, 81st St., near 3d Av., 20x85x101; price, $24,000; mortgage, $18,000, at 4½ per cent. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

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ONE visit to Borough Park and you will realize that lots or homes in this beautiful suburb are luxuries within your reach. You don't take any chances as to who your neighbors will be when you purchase here. Buy between two homes already occupied by owners. A small sum down will start you—the rest easy. If you can't come out, write.

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WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. & New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.
Take Fifth Av. L direct from Bridge. Fare 5c.

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and see the choice lots we are offering at $250, and up.
They cannot be duplicated in Greater New York at these prices.
Over 150 beautiful homes built and sold at HOMECREST in the past two years.
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HARBOR & SUBURBAN BUILDING & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
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Maps and particulars sent on request.

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TO SELL OUR HOUSES.
It is not necessary to offer prizes, premiums, etc. Don't be deceived by the old "Something for Nothing" plan.
SOUTH MIDWOOD
Houses sell on their merits alone. Detached, on plots 50x100, new models, perfect in every detail of design and construction,
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South Midwood has natural beauty of location, lawns, trees, shrubbery, flower beds.
Every improvement, macadamized streets, electric lights, sewers.
28 minutes to Park Row, N.Y. 12 minutes to Beaches.
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JOHNSON'S MODEL SECTION IN BOROUGH PARK.

Consists of up-to-date one and two family detached houses; 20 to select from; on terms within the reach of all; 28 minutes from Manhattan; fare, 5c; model house open for inspection daily and Sunday.
Take Fifth Av. "L," Borough Park Division, to
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EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder,
55TH ST. AND 14TH AV., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

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THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSE EVER BUILT, ON BEAUTIFUL CORNER,
with large Lawn, and fine Trees. Streets all improved. Near the Elevated Station and Ocean Av. BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH. 28 minutes from Manhattan. 12 fine large rooms; Tiled Bath and complete Billiard Room; separate Laundry; Steam Heat; EXQUISITE DECORATIONS; ALL PARQUET FLOORS; OAK BEAM CEILINGS; OAK TRIM; China Closets and Book Cases; Very handsome large Library and Dining Room. Has been built one year. Never occupied. COST, $12,000. PRICE, $10,000. TERMS, $1,000 CASH. Balance, mortgage. MAKE AN OFFER. Can be seen at any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 7th FLATBUSH AVE., near the Park. Take Flatbush Av. car. Get off at Lenox Road.

$2,000 BUYS

New 3-Story Residence.
Only few left. Stone-front houses, complete in every detail; hardwood trim; open plumbing, foyer halls, all modern improvements. Location, Linwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Balance remain on mortgage. Send for booklet or call. W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

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Beautiful new house and grounds, near Ocean Av. and elevated station; fine shade trees; twelve rooms and tiled bath; toilet separate; first story brick; double hardwood floors on first and second floors; panel ceilings; hot water heating; electric and gas lighting; in fact, a fine house; cheap to a quick buyer; terms made to suit. C. S. Osborn, 1,087 Flatbush Av.

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BUYS NEW 2-STORY HOUSE
on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences; elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Balance can remain on mortgage. Write for booklet or call. W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

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One of the finest houses at Bedford Park, situated on Mosholu Parkway, corner Decatur St., opposite Botanical Gardens; ten city lots; elegant suburban home, with all city advantages. For price and terms call or address Southern Realty Association, Room 502, Lincoln Building, 1-3 Union Square, New York.

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OF BUYING A HOUSE. IT'S UNIQUE.
Easier than Building and Loan Plan and Cheaper Fair, Simple, Sure.
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—Near Ocean Parkway; 35 minutes City Hall, 5th Av. "L"; corner plot, 200x175, 12-room house, 40x51, extension, improvements; construction unequaled. 312 Elmwood Av. Henry Erdtmann, 2,324 Beverley Rd., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

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Grantwood,

High above the river, opposite the Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

Is not in any single respect an ordinary collection of house lots. See the property, the streets, the water, the sewerage and lighting systems, the houses already built; inquire about the building restrictions, the taxes, title guarantees, etc.; then if this seems the right spot for your home let us talk with you of buying or building to order, for cash down or on liberal terms for time payments.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferry, (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry and trolley.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $40.00 PER MONTH
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; finished in oak, cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; large porch; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO., 1,135 Broadway, New York.
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OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
as an IDEAL RESIDENCE LOCALITY. The natural beauty of its scenery, its superb view OVERLOOKING NEW YORK CITY and the Hudson River, and its excellent transportation facilities offer a combination of advantages not to be found elsewhere.
OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET,
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FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
6 and 8 rooms, with bath, open plumbing. Now ready for occupancy. Genuine bargain prices. Properties fully restricted. ON THE
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Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d, or Franklin St. Ferries, by Trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents, (including ferry.)
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HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY, OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS SEEKING PERMANENT HOMES. A FEW 6-ROOM FINISHED COTTAGES, $2,000, ON RENT-PAYING BASIS, NOW READY; ALSO LOTS $5.00 DOWN, $5.00 MONTH; HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT; FREE SKETCHES; MONEY FURNISHED TO BUILD. SEND FOR BOOKLET TO WILLIAMS LAND COMPANY, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

Fruit farm up the Hudson, 15 miles river view. Catskills and Berksbires in plain sight; 52 acres, 2,300 choice fruit trees; nice residence, furnace-heated; barn, outhouses complete; short walk from village; business compels removal nearer city; $14,000; might exchange. Doane & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

ON THE EDGE OF THE PALISADES

For sale or to rent, furnished, a gentleman's country seat opposite Yonkers. Large gray stone house with tower; seven acres, fruit, garden, stable. Apply Room 1,000, 257 Broadway.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; instalments, 50 cents weekly. Apply, 10 Wall Street.

At Morristown, N. J., 1½ miles from station, gentleman's country place; farm of 90 acres; fruit, &c.; brick residence and out buildings; all improvements; in good order; price $16,000; mortgage $7,000; cash $20,000. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Hunting and fishing preserve for sale; 400 acres; stocked lake 50 acres; less than 2 hours from city; healthy location; delightful surroundings. Carter & Salmon, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

East Orange, N. J.—8-room house, reception hall, all improvements; A1 neighborhood; near cars; lot 32x100; $5,500; terms reasonable. Wade's Agency, 121 Main St., near Grove, East Orange.

Small, desirable farm, fully cultivated; fruit; house 10 rooms, bath; improvements; moderate price. Frank Stavens, Ridgewood.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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LONG ISLAND FACTORY PROPERTY WITH R. R. SIDING, CHEAP FOR CASH.
EXCHANGE FOR MANHATTAN.
ROBERT S. FINNEY,
Tel. 2169 Cortlandt. 35 Nassau St.

SHORE FRONT.
10 acres water front, Huntington; fine beach; magnificent views; anchorage for yachts; plenty fruit and shade; an ideal spot; restricted neighborhood; price, $6,500. J. C. Farnsworth, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

For Sale.—Fine water fronts on the Great South Bay, and on the Atlantic Ocean; farms and cottages cheap; I can suit you; write me what you want or come and see me; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

At Patchogue.—Fully furnished cottage, seven rooms and bath; barn and lawn; three minutes' walk from Great South Bay; photo and terms. Owner, 1,970 Madison Av.

Rockaway Park.—Cottage, fourteen rooms, facing ocean, with four lots; price reasonable. Mrs. Fisk, 2d Av.

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DO YOU NEED MONEY? IF SO, COME HERE.
ALLEN REAL ESTATE CO.,

256 WEST 116TH ST.
We place first and second mortgages, building loans especially; no time lost in getting them through.
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Wanted for a quick purchaser, a four-story house in a private neighborhood on the west side, south of 86th St. Owners send full particulars to Down-Town Broker, Box 193 Times Office.

Tenements, Flats, Dwellings, or old buildings wanted; any section; have cash buyers; quick results. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway. Telephone connection.

Florida property wanted for city income or suburban property; send particulars. Taylor, 671 President St., Brooklyn.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Owners, good-paying double and triple flats, west side, for sale, please call or send particulars to Joshua Jones, 162 6th Av. Cash buyers.

Private house in Bronx, exchange for small store property, west side; difference cash. Exchange, 1,620 Broadway.

Send in your list of houses and flats to let or for sale. Case, 42 West 128th St.

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CORONATION DAY PROCESSION.
Westminster Hospital, immediately opposite the Special Royal Entrance to Westminster Abbey. Incomparably the best position on the route. SEATS to be LET on the COVERED GRAND STANDS which will be erected around the hospital. Prices to include breakfast and luncheon from 6gs. to 20gs. each, according to position. The profits arising from the sale of seats will be devoted to the general support of the hospital. Plans may be seen and all information obtained on application to the Secretary at the hospital. Telephone No. 44, Westminster.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Gentleman's Summer residence for sale, in Westport, Conn., one hour from Grand Central Depot, on line of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; large two-story and attic square-built dwelling house, with 12 rooms; six acres of highly cultivated land; barn, carriage house, cow-sheds, and other buildings on the premises; also large well good spring water, two cisterns, and cesspools; shade and fruit trees of all descriptions; sightly location, best in town; three minutes from Bridgeport and Norwalk electric cars and all electric cars to the various shore resorts; house and outbuildings just painted and in splendid condition; an excellent opportunity for gentleman looking for a Summer home; must be sold to close an estate; price, $4,200. Inquire of W. K. Maples, Trustee, Norwalk, Conn.

VIRGINIA BEACH.
$10 secures one of the finest building lots in Virginia Beach, (Virginia,) which is absolutely the best and most promising Atlantic Coast resort in the South and one of the most attractive and healthful resorts in the world. A highly profitable, safe investment for the conservative man of small means; a rare opportunity for any one intending to build a seaside cottage. Price of lot, $200. The first $10 remittance secures it; the balance may be paid at the rate of $5 a month. Send $10 at once. I guarantee absolute satisfaction. I have a few handsome, instructive books (free) describing this famous resort. Write for one. Write now. W. M. Ostrander, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

for Summer and Winter dwelling; 2½ acres beautiful grounds; 500 feet front on river; fishing, bathing, rowing; one hour from City Hall or 23d St. and Broadway, Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, New Jersey and New York R. R.; 13-room house; all improvements; conservatory; stable, barn, gardener's house; price, $15,000, $5,000 cash. Owner, Herman Bartsch, Oradell, N. J.

For Sale.—Near the Conn. River, at one-quarter its cost, a gentleman's country place, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of good land, beautiful new residence with all modern improvements, including gas, electricity, steam heat, running water, baths, &c.; fine stables and outbuildings; pure spring water; elegant grounds and walks, fine shade and fruit trees; best of hunting, fishing, and driving; daily boat to N. Y.; time by train three hours. For views and further information, address B. H. Pettengill, East Haddam, Conn.

Fine country place in one of the finest towns of Western Massachusetts; large Colonial house, 16 rooms; hydraulic elevator to third floor; hardwood floors, beamed ceilings, Old English finish; hot and cold water in sleeping rooms; furnace heat; sanitary plumbing; bouse only five years old; furnished with elaborate imported furniture and fittings; fine lawns; large shade trees; drives in vicinity unequaled; price, $14,000; terms easy. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., or Henry B. Holmes, 68 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.

SPORTSMAN OR INVESTOR.
2,350 acres, including forest, lake, and miles of stream; upward 2,500,000 feet standing timber—pine, oak, &c.; elevation 1,500 feet; adjoins lands of game associations and great forestry reserve of Pennsylvania; suitable for game preserve or hotel site; superbly located and priced to sell. Address Step Lively, P Box 144, Times, Park Row, New York.

120 Payments and Stop

THAT'S ALL. YOUR HOUSE IS THEN all yours. Write us about it.
60 Liberty St., New York.

Farms for Sale.—Arise my love and come away to grand old Cheshire and Prospect Mountain, via new route, N. H. and Waterbury; two hours; frequent trains; good land and buildings; broad verandas; shade, pure water, mountain air, military academy; great bargains; ½ acre to 250. Connecticut Land Company, West Cheshire, Conn.

At Shawnee on the Delaware, Monroe Co., Pa.—Beautiful, new Colonial Summer or all the year round residence, modern conveniences; one minute to river; three minutes to boarding houses; villa plots; charming scenery; Pocono air and mountain spring water; two and half miles from Water Gap; booklet and particulars. CROWE & CO., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

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For sale, cheap, Catskill Mountain cottage, 2,250 feet elevation, near Laurel and Kaaterskill Hotel; 20 rooms, completely furnished; fine shade; near lake; half acre; suitable for boarding; photographs; $4,500. Geo. Hochsprung, 111 Patchen Av., Brooklyn, owner.

A chance of lifetime—7-acre chicken farm, 1½ hours New York; 8-room house, new two-story hennery, wire runs, barns, abundance fruit, running stream, nice bay land, timber, only $1,100; must be sold; immediate possession. Doane & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

Gentleman's country place, 90 acres; house, 22 rooms, laundry, billiard room, bowling alleys, ballroom; steam heated; stable; 1,100 feet elevation; Dutchess County; rent, sell cheap, or exchange. Box 1,437 New York Post Office.

At Bellport, L. I.—Gentleman's country residence for sale, or will exchange for city property, or small place near town; large comfortable house and grounds; golf, sailing. Marshall McLean, 59 Wall St.

Chance lifetime secure elegant 74-acre village farm; fine buildings; grandest view State Connecticut; hour half out; price $5,500, which is half of cost; don't delay; photos and particulars. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Great Farm Bargains.—100 acres, $2,000; 36 acres, near depot, $1,200; 8 acres, $600; buildings, plenty fruit, on each. D. Hull, So. Norwalk, Conn.

I have some splendid farm bargains for sale and exchange this Spring; write for particulars. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 360 Broadway, New York.

Very desirable location at Lake Mahopac; Summer boarding house, 35 rooms, furnished, for sale or lease. Lewis Welspiel, Carmel, N. Y.

For Sale—100 Central Iowa farms. Writs for list. Geo. H. Gallup, Jefferson, Iowa.

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Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

To Let.—Store and large cellar in Metropolitan Realty Building, (fireproof and dry,) 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent low. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A store, with large plate glass front; immediate possession; rent, $30; 27 Bedford St.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A shop, 23x78, 106 West 30th St., near 6th Av.; rent very low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A building, with store, on 42d St., near West Shore Ferry; rent low.
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Broadway lofts and offices, suitable most any business; very low rents. 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th St.

A.—Lofts on Broadway, near 57th St., suitable for light manufacturing or office purposes; $40.
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Basement, very light, 25x100, 1,360 5th Av., corner 113th St. Apply office on premises.

Large basement, heated; business or living; rent, $20. Chas. E. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

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For three months, from June 15, furnished tenroom house in perfect order; excellent location; twenty minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; $60 per month. Address C., 184 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
Write for full descriptions.
75 acres building land, Hammonton, N. J.; well improved locality; 2 railroad stations on the property; will continue to increase in value. Reasonable price and easy terms.
78 acres in Norristown, Pa.; fair buildings; excellent location for building purposes or suitable for brick yard; abundance of good red clay; one square from station; $50,000.
275 acres, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; fair buildings; orchard; 20 acres timber; 200 acres tillable; 2 miles from R. R.; $12,500.
House and 3 acres, Norfolk, Va.; 7 rooms; lot about 3 acres; good location; fishing and boating; ¾ mile from R. R.; $3,000.
330 acres, Cumberland Co., Me.; good buildings; orchard; fine location; 6 miles from R. R.; $4,000.
House and lot, Plainfield, N. J.; 9 rooms, bath, and all conveniences; 3 min. walk from R. R.; lot 75x164 ft.; $6,000.
66 acres, Northumberland Co., Pa.; 36 acres under plow; 22 acres timber; orchard; small buildings; 3 miles from R. R.; $2,500.
13 acres, Worcester Co., Mass.; excellent barn and outbuildings; ½ mile from R. R.; $2,000.
House and lot, York Beach, Me.; 7 rooms; lot 1¾ acres; fine shade trees; ½ mile from R. R.; $7,500.
An ideal Summer home in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., near the famous Chautauqua Assembly grounds; 100 acres; fine large house of 14 rooms; good barn and other buildings; low price.
200 acres seashore property, Barnstable, Mass.; this property is in an excellent location and can be made one of the finest seashore estates in Massachusetts; good 10-room house; orchard of 2 acres; 1¾ miles from R. R. station; $15,000.
Four residences and 60 acres in the Catskill Mountains at Highmount, Delawars Co., N. Y. This property is about ½ mile from the Grand Hotel Station and adjoins the new Grand Hotel, which is the finest in the mountains. Contains 2 lakes filled with trout, and is near a fine trout stream; the houses contain 9 rooms each and are nearly new; $30,000.
2,278 acres in Coryell and Bell Cos., Texas; 1,000 acres suitable for cultivation; good houses, 2 barns, and a number of other buildings; beautiful location and delightful climate; one of the best improved properties in Texas; $33,000.
An excellent hotel on Lake George, Queensbury, N. Y.; 66 bedrooms; one of the finest locations on the lake; 700 ft. shore front; will increase in value; $25,000.
108 acres in Chesterfield Co., Va.; 3 miles below Richmond, with deep water front on the James River; 9-room house; small barn; suitable for wharfage, ship building, or other industrial plant; ½ mile from R. R.; $250 per acre.
4 building lots in Montclair, a suburb of Denver, Colo., 25x125 ft. each; well located and sure to increase in value; the price, $350, is far below the original cost.
4 building lots in Southern Pine, S. C., 50x125 ft. each; pleasantly located; 10 minutes from R. R. station; $250.
Cottage and 4½ lots in Waco, Texas; situated 2 blocks from the business centre of the city, and is especially valuable because of its proximity to the McLennan County Court House; small stable; shade and fruit; $12,500.
W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Only 30 Minutes to 34th St. and Broadway, the Business Centre of New York City.
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Our Optional Purchase Plan, Rapidly Enhancing Real Estate. Within Reach of Most Moderate Investors.

LOUONA PARK,

Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.
Titles guaranteed.

NOTE—New Bridge and Tunnel will bring this property nearer trade districts than Harlem, where lots are selling for fifty times the price. This section, the Hub of Greater New York, is high, with splendid water views. A few water front plots left. Hundreds of houses built and building.
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From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St. (to Astoria), or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence new Jackson Ave. electric line direct to our local office, corner Jackson Ave. and Bayliss St. From Brooklyn, any line to North Beach, changing at Jackson Ave. to Jackson Ave. line. Car fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Maps and full information from

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542 FIFTH AVENUE,
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Manhattan, New York City.

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TO MAKE REAL ESTATE PAY IS MY BUSINESS. AM DOING IT FOR OTHERS AND CAN DO IT FOR YOU. GUSTAV GOODMANN, 1,515 FIRST AVENUE.

DWELLINGS BUILT TO ORDER. Will erect city homes in choice location to suit purchaser. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

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120 Payments OF $44.84

Buys a Splendid Home

IN THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF

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Only 30 minutes from Madison Square.

NO INTEREST. NO INSURANCE. NO MORTGAGE. NO TAXES. NO TROUBLE. SIMPLE, CLEAR, FAIR.
Call on or write Realty Trust
60, 62, 64 Liberty St., New York.

Jamaica.—New 6-room house, improvements; plot 25x150; price $1,400; easy terms. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Bargain.—1¾ acres in Jamaica; trolley passes property; $600 down, $1,400 on mortgage. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

For Sale—6-room cottage, improvements, Rockaway Beach, $1,950; $350 cash. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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HOUSE TO LET.
26 WEST 26TH ST.,
for residence or business purposes; a 4-story and basement brownstone, high-stoop house, near Broadway. Apply to R. Alexander, 119 West 24th St.

64TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
A 12-room Queen Anne house in a choice neighborhood; immediate possession; rent, $100.
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Lexington Av., 1,584, near 101st St.—Very handsome 10-room house; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom. Apply John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

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"THE HIGHLANDS"

Apartment House and Hotel Combined!
Home or Hotel, at Tenant's Preference.
Suites for Housekeeping.
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Domestic cares banished.
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Apartments 1 to 14 rooms; 100 tiled baths.
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Rents much lower than other leading houses.
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Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bath-room; Carnegie Hill; private block; $35. 115 East 92d St.

116th St., West 30-40.—6 large light rooms; bath, hot water supply, steam; newly decorated; new carpets, $21, $25.

Brooklyn.

Equal to a corner flat; outside windows to bedrooms; splendid seven rooms and bath flat; finely decorated and open plumbing; porcelain bath; adults only; can be seen Sunday. Apply to janitor, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn, or Thomas Rosecrans.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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Southeast Cor. Riverside Drive, at 84th St.
TWENTY MINUTES FROM THE OPERA.

At an annual rental of $2,000.00, $2,300.00, $2,700.00, $3,000.00, and $

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below, for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:23 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car) 4:25 (Dining Car) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—7:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:25 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 401, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00, A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:53, 4:45, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove; 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL) —24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:00 P. M., †12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †2:30, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, †10:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖‖1:05, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, *5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty-street Ferry only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23d Street Station, Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d12.45, e7.15, z5.25, s6.45, x5.45

	lv. N.Y., A	lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkesbarre and Scranton Exp.	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*x5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1231 and 1354 Broadway; 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8.00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8.30 "
" West 22d St. " ..... 9.00 "
" West 129th St. " ..... 9.15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

Half rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29 to June 9.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Str. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL LANDING and NEWBURGH. Connects at FISHKILL LANDING with ELECTRIC RY and OTIS INCLINE RY for SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON. SUNDAYS leaves from earlier pier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST., week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., (Saturdays 1:00 P. M.) for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LANDING, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

Str. "ROMER," on MONDAYS ONLY, leaves FRANKLIN ST. at 7 A. M. for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St. Week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Maine and Connecticut.

NORWICH LINE, via Norwich or London. Lv. Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Week days only, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Chester W. Chapin & City of Worcester.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip. Week days, 4:30 P. M., Str. Richard Peck.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Po'keepsis, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
*8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:45 p. m.	Albany Special	*2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*9:25 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:25 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	Buffalo Special	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Southwestern Special	*7:50 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
*11:30 p. m.	Northern New York Ex.	*7:27 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M., daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 132, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., West, 275 Columbus Av., 138 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 724 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

New York Central Route

Between

NEW YORK & BOSTON

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
*9:00 a. m.	12:35 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*12:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 a. m.—For intermediate points to Albany.
‡11:20 a. m.—(1) Hudson River & Mohawk Ex.
*1:00 p. m.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 p. m.—Cont. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 p. m.—(2) For Hud. River points & Albany.
*5:15 p. m.—For Roch., Buf., Cleveland & Chicago.
*7:45 p. m.—For Roch., Buf., Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 p. m.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Dt. & Ch.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex: No. 1 at †10:45 a. m.; 2 at †3:00 p. m. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta.: No. 1 at †11:20 a. m.; 2 at †3:35 p. m. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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to Alaska, Yellowstone Park, Colorado Mountain Resorts, Canadian Rockies, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, White Mountains, Maine, and Eastern Seashore Resorts, Maritime Provinces, etc.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

Phone 3138-18th. 25 Union Sq., New York.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*5:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*5:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	‡8:25am,	‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Royal Limited	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices 1,216, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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FOR

CORONATION.

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For London, Paris and Hamburg.

Cabin accommodation unsurpassed. Steamer carries only first-class cabin passengers. No second cabin, steerage, or cargo taken. Service and table same as on Deutschland. Special rates for parties of five or more.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Columbia...June 5, 10 AM | Fl. Bismarck...June 26, 10 AM
A. Victoria...June 12, 10 AM | Columbia...July 3, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria...June 7, 6 AM | Moltke...June 10, 9 AM
Viet. Luise...June 11, 11 AM | Patricia...June 17, 3 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia...June 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia...June 24, 2 PM

Delightful Summer Cruises

During JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST

to Norway, the North Cape, and Spitzbergen, to the Baltic Sea and the Capitals of Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark

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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz...June 3, 2 PM | Kronprinz, July 1, noon
Kaiser...June 17, 10 AM | Kaiser...July 15, 10 AM
Kaiserin...June 24, 10 AM | Kaiserin...July 22, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst...June 5, 10 AM | Friedrich...June 26, 10 AM
Barbarossa...June 12, 10 AM | Luisa...July 3, 10 AM
Bremen...June 19, 10 AM | Kurfuerst...July 10, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn...June 14, noon | Hoh'z'lern...July 5, 9 AM
Trave...June 21, 9 AM | Lahn...July 19, 8 AM
Aller...June 28, 10 AM | Trave...Aug. 2, 3 PM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail steamships

Glasgow via, Londonderry,

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia...June 7, noon | Astoria...June 21, noon
Ethiopia...June 14, noon | Columbia, (new,) June 28

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

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Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson	$155
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

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WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105

538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
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JERSEY CITY.

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

Square Pianos.....20, 40, 75
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

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Small Uprights—Leading Makers—for Summer Cottages. Also a number of slightly used BRIGGS PIANOS fully warranted, at reduced prices, cash or installments.

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Small Pianos for Small Rooms

A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

CONNOR PIANOS.

Buy from manufacturer and secure high-grade piano at lowest price; easy terms. Renting, exchanging, repairing. Catalogue free. 4 East 42d, near 5th Av.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$85—Elegant mahogany upright; every improvement; nearly new; bargain; Steinway piano; great sacrifice; rents, $3; installments, $5. Bildle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wm. Cole, Auctioneer, City Salesrooms, 7 and 8 Court Square, Brooklyn.—Administrator's sale, on premises, Central Av., Lawrence, L. I., (late residence of John J. McGarry, dec'd,) of all the elegant furniture, paintings, draperies, rugs, carpets, and other personal property belonging to estate, Tuesday, June 3, 1902, 10:30 A. M. New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad, "Jamaica Bay Route." Taks train at 8:14, Flatbush Av. Station.

E. Simmons & Co., auctioneers, sell Monday and every day following, during this week, cigars, &c., at 219 Bowery, commencing 10:30 A. M. daily.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells, this week, diamonds, watches, &c., 455 8th Av., 2 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....June 7, 6 A. M.
MANITOU.....June 11, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....June 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....June 21, 6:00 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 28, 10:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...June 4, 10 AM | Phila...June 18, 10 AM
St. Louis, June 11, 10 AM | St. Paul, June 25, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland...June 4, noon | Southwark, June 11, noon
Friesland, June 11, noon | Vaderland, June 21, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

LEYLAND LINE,

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
From Pier 50 North River.

BOHEMIAN.....May 24, June 28, Aug. 2
CANADIAN.....June 14, July 19, Aug. 23
HANOVERIAN, New Twin Screw.....July 26

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At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, Near Centre Av.—Very desirable rooms; large grounds, directly on the water; boating, bathing, and fishing; large piazzas.

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Bensonhurst, L. I.—Large connecting rooms with board; near water and station. Jones, Benson Av. and Bay 25th St.

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Summer boarders wanted; $6 a week. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y., Rockland County; W. S. R. R.

New Rochelle.—30 minutes out; pleasant accommodations; large, shady grounds; convenient to station. 427 Main St.

The Ivanhoe, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Select Summer home; capacity, 60; telephone. Mrs. E. J. Lydecker.

Maple Lawn House.—Select Summer home; excellent table; beautifully located. Mrs. E. B. Banes Cary, Suffern, N. Y.

Lake Grove Cottage.—Moriches, Box 46; near water; accessible to surf; generous table; fishing; sailing; reasonable.

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Maples, Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Large airy rooms, shady lawns, beautiful walks, drives, &c.; excellent table. George Vail.

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Clintondale Elixir Spring House, Clintondale, Ulster Co.—Select home, beautiful surroundings; elevation 1,000 ft. S. F. Thorn.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—COPEL MARCUS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Copel Marcus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 19th day of May, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Georga B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1

The Ideals and Duties of the Republic

The Subject of an Address in Boston by President Schurman of Cornell—Continentalism the First Ideal of the American People—Devoted to Peace Also—Pronounced Opinions on the Philippine Situation.

BOSTON, May 31.—"The Ideals and the Duties of the Republic" was the subject of the address that was delivered by Jacob Gould Schurman, LL. D., President of Cornell University, before the delegates at the convention of the Free Religious Association of America to-day. The sessions were held in Colonial Theatre, President Edwin D. Mead presiding.

In the course of his remarks President Schurman said:

"I am justified in saying that the first ideal of our people has been continentalism. I mean by that term territorial occupancy of the New World and territorial separation from the Old, with all the institutions, sentiments, ideas, and yearnings of which that physical fact is the source and condition, among which I desire to mention, as especially characteristic, our conviction of the self-sufficiency of the North American Continent for all the purposes of our national life, our sense of its superiority to any other part of the surface of the earth, and our habitual thought of it as a promised land for the best favored race of mankind. Though the word is less familiar to us than it was to our fathers, continentalism has been the dream and the glory of Americans since the issue of the Declaration of Independence. The Monroe doctrine is merely an application of continentalism to the circumstances of the peoples of Central and South America.

"Continentalism is the physical basis of the Nation's life. Neither our needs call nor our institutions permit us to go beyond our own hemisphere. Such for more than a hundred years has been the proclaimed policy and the unspoken determination of the American people. And the transcendent wisdom of the policy has been demonstrated in all our history.

"No American, I venture to assert, would ever have recommended a voluntary departure from this policy of continentalism which four generations of his fathers had pursued with such eminent success. But those who go to war must take the consequences, which are generally unforseen, and not infrequently undesirable even for the victors. As a result of the war with Spain we found ourselves in possession of sovereignty over the Philippines. Many of you may think otherwise, but for my own part I wish to say that unless the American people after going to war for the liberation of Cuba had been willing to leave the Philippine Islands under Spanish dominion, I cannot see how it was safe, prudent, or honorable for our Government to do otherwise than assume responsibility for them.

"The course pursued by President McKinley was, therefore, in my judgment, dictated by the force of circumstances to which any other statesman of ability, integrity, and political sagacity would have made substantially the same response. Nor has President Roosevelt had any choice but to continue the Philippine policy inherited from his predecessor. For not until this year has the insurrection been completely crushed. But now that it is quelled, the greater issue looms up portentously before us. What shall we do with the pacified archipelago? This question has many aspects, but at present I am looking at it only in relation to that ideal of continentalism which has hitherto animated and shaped the life of our Republic.

"Nothing thus far done compels our abandonment of the Continental ideal; for in politics practical necessities, if they are but temporary and recognized as temporary, are readily accepted and condoned as unhappy exceptions to recognized principles. The fundamental question, therefore, regarding our Philippine policy, from the present point of view is this: Shall we permanently retain the Philippine Islands? I do not now argue the question. I content myself with asserting that if the Nation decides for the permanent retention of the Philippines it must forever forego that ideal of continentalism which, to put it moderately, has been a very large factor in making its life since the beginning peaceful and secure and its history glorious.

CONFRONTED BY A GRAVE ISSUE.

"If our enforced incursion into Asia means a permanent occupation we must be prepared, in abandoning the ideal of continentalism, for foreign attacks on the Monroe doctrine, which, as I have already said, is the application of that ideal to the field of diplomacy and international law. Shall we abandon continentalism? No graver issue has confronted our Nation since the close of the civil war.

"Before the child that is born to-day tastes of death he shall see in the United States a population larger than the present population of all Europe. With what incredulity, think you, will he learn, as he notes the hundreds of millions of intelligent, prosperous, and self-governing Americans who dot the vast spaces of his native land from the region of arctic snows to the laughing waters of the tropics—the continental abode of the largest, richest, and most powerful nation on earth—with what ever-recurring amazement, I say, will he read that on his own birthday, politicians at the National capital were gravely arguing that the Republic could never be a world power without the annexation of Asiatic territory and the subjugation of Asiatic peoples, a policy which, as he will see with his own eyes, entails the decline of great nations and the deterioration of the character of their people precisely as we know it destroyed the Roman Empire and undermined the political and moral virtues of the Roman people.

"The American people have always been devoted to peace, as they have been engrossed in honorable industry, to the pursuit of which peace is the necessary condition. With the birth of the American Republic the Christian conception of peace on earth received a mighty impetus. Here there was no sovereign with personal interests to maintain by the sword; the policy of continentalism saved the young Republic from entangling alliances with European powers, thanks to the profound wisdom of the fathers; an unoccupied continent could not be the scene of border wars; and the people, serious-minded and intelligent, pursued peace on principles of religion and morality, and also from considerations of prudence, for they knew well that though governments initiated war the community as a whole paid and suffered for it. Thus expediency, principle, and happy circumstance alike combined to dedicate the United States of America to peace.

"If we did not constantly forget that the progress of the race consists in the advance of the well-being and happiness of mankind, in the perfecting of social justice and in the growth of art, knowledge and virtue, and scarcely at all in military victories and the mechanical enlargement of empires to which they lead, we should habitually regard the existence of a peace-loving republic already containing, or in a few years to contain, 100,000,000 souls, as the most significant and encouraging phenomenon in the long and checkered history of human civilization. The progress of the race has been from idleness and fighting and despotism to industry, peace, and liberty. And the United States of America has long been the most potent factor in the world in the furthering of this glorious development. And if the nation is true to its own principles it will in the future do vastly more for the promotion of peace than it has ever done in the past. If we are true to ourselves the vast potentialities of America will make as certainly for the moral as for the economic and political regeneration of mankind.

CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.

"I do not deny there is some danger to the fruition of these vast hopes. One cloud at least, as big as a man's hand, is visible on the horizon. Since our war with Spain a gust of militarism disturbs the clear atmosphere of the nation's life. There has been a yearning for the flesh-pots of barbarism; brute force has been glorified; might has been exalted at the expense of right; the animal struggle for life resulting in the survival of the fittest, that is, the strongest and most cunning, has been elevated to the dignity of a law of human conduct which tends to replace the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule with Clough's formula; the devil take the hindmost; patriots, preachers, and prophets who proclaim the everlasting glory of peace are treated as weaklings, lacking gall, and pigeon-livered; and war itself is held up as the best school for noble character, a discipline in all virtue and in every perfection.

"Well, I am no Quaker. I believe that an army is indispensable even for a nation so pre-eminently peaceful as our own. On the other hand, I do not believe that war as such ever has ennobled a nation or ever will or can ennoble it. The moral potency never lies in the fighting, but in the cause. The liberation of the oppressed Cubans and the happy establishment of the Cuban republic pursuant to the wishes of the Cubans is what ennobled our recent war with Spain. And now that we have magnanimously hauled down the Stars and Stripes in Cuba, it will be easier for us to consummate the glory of our Spanish war by granting the prayers of 6,500,000 Christians in Luzon and the Visayas for the establishment of an independent Philippine republic.

"The Filipinos will never be content till we allow them to govern themselves in their own way, as we have already allowed the Cubans. By all means take your time; have guarantees for the fulfilment of your pledges to Spain and to the world; assure protection to every Filipino who has aided your army and navy and civil administration; only let the Filipinos knew that when all these vital interests are assured you will, under such guarantees as you devised for the external defense and internal protection of Cuba, permit them as you have already permitted the Cubans to institute an independent republic. Such a declaration of policy will insure peace. Without it there may be announcements of peace, peace, but there will be no peace. For a national sentiment once awakened will be satisfied with nothing short of national independence.

"Shall we then exchange our National ideal of liberty and peace for subjugation and war? We must choose one or the other. I assert, and I challenge any one to contradict the statement, that dependencies won by the sword can be held only by the sword. And I conclude that if we are to retain our historic policy of peace we shall have to grant the Filipinos the independence to which they aspire and for which they have fought and will fight. We are at the parting of the ways. Shall it be peace or—a sword?

"Given the cause you cannot escape the effect. So long as there is conquest and domination on the one side there will always be hatred and revolt on the other. And when the conquered nation is moved by antipathy of race, by a sense of wrong, and by a love of independence it dilates even to the stature of its titanic conqueror.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY.

"There is one other National ideal I intend to consider because in a manner it embraces all others and is, by universal agreement, the soul and animating principle of our Republic. I mean the sacred and inalienable principle of liberty; the self-evident axiom that all just Governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed; the right, implanted by God and inviolable to man, of every people under heaven to earth's chief blessing for humanity—the blessing of self-government and national independence. This simple and sublime principle needs neither explanation nor defense anywhere in the United States.

"For the emancipation of Cuba from oppression you went to war with Spain, and, nobly true to your ideals, you have aided the Cubans in establishing an independent republic. If any man tells me you will do less for your fellow-Christians in the Philippines, who fell under your power as an accidental and unforseen result of that humanitarian war for the deliverance of Cuba, I will answer that he slanders the American people, whose entire history gives the lie to so base a calumny. You cannot deny to any other people the right of governing themselves in their own way, for the United States itself rests and must rest on the principle of the consent of the governed. Any action taken by any party in contravention of that principle is intrigue against the life of the Republic. I refuse to believe that the American people will repudiate, either in their operations in the Old World or in the New, the principles of liberty, self-government, and national independence.

"In the Philippines the immortal principle of government by the consent of the governed must remain intact, though in 1899 you fought in the interest of the Philippine people themselves an army of Tagalog insurgents, while in 1902 your policy of force is paralyzed by the discovery that the opponents to your domination are no longer a Tagalog minority, but an entire nation of 6,500,000 Christian Filipinos, who inhabit all Luzon and the Visayas. This is the new, the central, the pregnant and all-important fact in the present Philippine situation.

"Only a minority of Filipinos were opposed to us in 1899, and the majority (as everybody believed) were favorable, or at least acquiescent. Consequently, in suppressing the Tagalog insurrection, in denying to Aguinaldo and his military Government lordship over the other peoples of the islands, we were holding in trust the sovereignty of the archipelago for the reversionary benefit of the entire population. I am bound to say that, as a result of a good deal of inquiry and observation on this subject in the Philippines in 1899, I came to the conclusion that the overwhelming majority of Filipinos of education and property at that time desired the establishment of American sovereignty and its temporary maintenance with a view to ultimate Philippine independence, and that the masses of the people outside the Tagalog provinces were in general indifferent, and when not indifferent rather favorable than averse to the American cause. And I still believe that was a correct diagnosis of the political situation in 1899, though I realize it has completely changed in the last three years.

PHILIPPINE FACTS NOW.

"At any rate, it is the Philippine facts of 1902, and not the Philippine facts of 1899 with which the American people are now called upon to deal. For myself, I have no new principle to adduce. My Philippine policy is, and has been, first, the pacification of the archipelago; secondly, the political organization, with representative institutions, of the civilized and Christianized inhabitants of Luzon and the Visayas; and, thirdly, such ever-increasing measures of home rule as the nation thus organized might demand, including independence when they wanted and were reasonably fit for independence. As in the interest of the Philippine people I opposed in 1899 the recognition of Aguinaldo and his Tagalog republic, so to-day, when the 6,500,000 civilized and Christianized Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas are united and animated by a new national Constitution, I am in favor of transferring to them, under such safeguards as the Republican Party devised for the Republic of Cuba, the sovereignty which we now hold in trust over those islands.

"The report of the first Philippine Commission states that even the Filipinos who favored American sovereignty looked forward to ultimate independence. And a government for the Filipinos, we said, has no chance to stand unless it is adapted to what they want, and, not least, what they think they are entitled to have and enjoy. For my own part I can say that in all I have ever said or written about the political future of the Filipinos I have been guided primarily by the ideals, aspirations, and conditions of the Filipinos themselves. Some of my colleagues on the commission were, as is known from their other writings, thorough imperialists. But I steadily refused to recommend the retention of the archipelago on the ground of advantage to the United States, first, because I always thought it would be a burden rather than a benefit, (which is the view now also expressed by Gov. Taft,) and, secondly, because such a ground of American policy seemed to me a shameful violation of the principles of our own Government, and a brutal outrage on 6,500,000 brother men and fellow-Christians in Luzon and the Visayas.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S VIEWS.

"In a speech delivered in this city in January last I endeavored to make a pretty exhaustive analysis of Philippine affairs. Instead of repeating my own words I will now ask you to listen to the statement of another. I hold in my hand a letter from one of your most distinguished citizens, a wise and sober-minded man, devoted to truth and right, the enemy alike of cant and fanaticism. I speak of our foremost American educator, President Eliot of Harvard University. The letter I have is one he recently wrote me on reading my Boston speech of last January. 'I find myself,' writes President Eliot in this letter, which is dated May 20, 'agreeing with you absolutely on several important points:

"'(1.) The United States does not want the Philippines for any industrial or commercial purpose. As a National investment they are unprofitable. We should like to trade with them—as with Japan and China—on as good terms as any other nation; but we do not need them for any purpose whatever.

"'(2.) They are not to be thought of for a moment as future States of the Union.

"'(3.) We do not want them as perpetual Territories or as subject provinces.

"'(4.) The supposition of 1899 that Aguinaldo represented only a Tagalog faction was probably erroneous. At any rate, the sentiment of nationality among the Filipinos has been greatly strengthened by three years of resistance to us, and the Christian Filipinos would now like to set up an independent Government.

"'(5.) They should be encouraged and helped to do so forthwith.'

"These were points developed in the speech I made in this city last January. To prevent misapprehension I will repeat that I am in favor of retaining naval stations in the archipelago, and I do not want to see our sovereignty withdrawn from Luzon and the Visayas till we have guarantees for the fulfilment of our treaty obligations with Spain and for the protection of all our friends among the Filipinos, and, furthermore, I leave an open question the disposition to be made of Mindanao, Sulu, and the other Southern islands inhabited by Mohammedan and heathen tribes.

"That a Philippine nation exists in this twentieth century, however it may have been in the nineteenth, there is no manner of doubt. These Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas are all united together in opposition to American sovereignty and in their demand for national independence. In 1899 you fought the Tagalogs, in 1902 it is a nation that is arrayed against you. Then you did no violence to the principle of the consent of the governed; to-day you cannot persist in dominating a nation without trampling that principle under foot. The Filipinos have become ingrainably possessed of the fixed idea of national independence.

"In the last report of the Taft Commission we are told of the Filipinos that even the educated people themselves, though full of phrases concerning liberty, have but a faint conception of what real civil liberty is and the mutual self-restraint which is involved in its maintenance.'

"Now, what do we mean by liberty in the sense of which Filipinos, ignorant and educated alike, are reported so woefully deficient? I know no better answer to that question than the classic definition: This is liberty, where free-born men having to advise the public may speak freely.

"I repeat that the fundamental and controlling fact in the Philippine situation of to-day is that 6,500,000 civilized and Christian Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas have their heart set on national independence. We may stop the wagging of their tongues, but we cannot stop the workings of their hearts and minds. And why should we want to? It is all a tragic mistake. Why deny the Filipinos the liberty and independence we have all delighted to confer upon Cubans?"

A PLAN FOR CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion going on in the public prints relative to the decadence of Central Park, so ably brought out by our competent Superintendent of Parks, Mr. Parsons, suggests that this is an opportune time to bring forward to public notice an improvement in our Park, the possibilities of which, to my mind, are practically infinite. I refer to the roofing over the lower reservoir and throwing the large space of thirty-three acres into the Park area proper. It has come to my knowledge that previous to sailing for Europe Mr. John D. Crimmins submitted to the President of the Park Board a plan for this improvement, with the details of which I am not familiar. That the plan is practicable would seem to be sufficiently vouched for by the name of its author, a man not given to vagaries, but of an eminently practical mind.

The lower reservoir, as it appears at present, adds nothing to the beauty of the landscape, but seems to have been dropped there by some unfortunate chance, an eyesore to the thousands who frequent the Park, and completely out of rhyme with its surroundings. There has been some criticism of the Park authorities for forbidding the people to tread upon the grass. The explanation of Mr. Parsons that the turf in Central Park is dying, must cause this criticism to cease. The tramp of thousands over its green surface would only serve to hasten its dying.

What is now needed is some place sufficiently large to accommodate the many thousands, to whom Central Park is their only Summer resort. How many thousands there are of this class it is difficult to estimate. Even under present conditions the area set aside for the accommodation of the numerous throngs of children who come to the Park to spend their holiday is painfully inadequate. Who of us who has driven or wandered through the Park within the last few weeks, particularly on a Saturday afternoon, has not realized this fact. The children have no place to disport themselves; they are crowded together, and discomfort is the necessary result. If it were desired the roofed reservoir might be reserved exclusively for their use, making it a veritable "children's paradise." Here they would have room to romp and play; games of every kind could be indulged in, and there would be no necessity for "keep off the grass" signs. The reservoir, on its high elevation, is swept by every breeze that blows, and would make a cool and pleasant playground.

There are no hygienic reasons to be urged against this improvement. The covering over the reservoir, leaving sufficient air space to aerate the water, would be beneficent in its results rather than otherwise. It would prevent pollution of the water by birds, filth, &c. It would afford the advantage of shade, protecting the water from the beating rays of the sun during the hot Summer days, leaving the water cool and pleasant. The improvement could be carried out so as to add to the beauty of the landscape and the general attractiveness of the Park. It is not my object to enter into any lengthy details of this plan; I am not competent to do so. There are minds in our city great and able enough to evolve a practicable plan, if that of Mr. Crimmins should not prove to be one, which I may add, I greatly doubt.

EDWARD F. BERGEN.

New York, May 27, 1902.

INVENTED DOVER'S POWDER

An Old-Time Physician Who Had an Adventurous Career.

Quarreled with the Royal College of Physicians and Rescued Alexander Selkirk.

Since Mark Twain at a recent dinner in this city went into the subject of old-time physicians and their methods, an investigation has been proceeding in England into ancient cures and their authors, with the result that some strange and little-known facts have been brought to light.

Who, for instance, knows anything about Dover, who immortalized himself by discovering "Dover's Powder," which is in daily use in many countries of the world and is a regular stand-by? Many people had supposed that this worthy lived in comparatively recent times and that he belonged in the category with Bright, of "Bright's disease" fame; Murphy, the discoverer of "Murphy's button," and McBurney, after whom "McBurney's Point" is named.

The singular fact, however, has been brought to light that Dover was not only the author of one of the earliest "roasts" on the Royal College of Physicians, but that he discovered Alexander Selkirk on the Island of Juan Fernandez and brought him away. At least that is what The Chemist and Druggist says.

Out from some dust heap of the past there has been fished Thomas Dover's sole contribution to literature. It was published in 1732, when he was past seventy years of age, and bore the following title:

"The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country—Being what he has collected himself in Forty-nine Years' Practice. Or an Account of the Several Diseases incident to Mankind, described in so plain a Manner that any Person may know the Nature of his own Disease. Together with the several Remedies for each Distemper faithfully set down. Designed for the Use of all Private Families." Herein Dover's famous formula was contained.

AN ANCIENT "ROAST."

Dr. Dover felt he had a message to deliver, and he had but little faith in the "clan of prejudiced gentlemen," as he termed the Royal College of Physicians. They returned his contempt, or, more probably, they began the squabble, for Dover tells in his book that they had referred to him in derision as "the quicksilver doctor." But it was a title in which he gloried. He had immense faith in quicksilver, "this precious jelly of mettals, as it may be called." It makes "a pure balsam of the blood," he says. "You all give it," he adds, "but you disguise it. I give it in an honest, open manner. You give it combined with sulphur, the worst excipient you could find, in the form of Ethiop's mineral. That is like striking a man with a sword in a scabbard."

"Their opinion is a sign they have traveled far at home." He advises them to "take a trip to Hungary and visit the mines where the quicksilver is dug. They may there see slaves working entirely naked to prevent them stealing the mettal." But these slaves, it appears, dodged their taskmasters by swallowing every day so much that they buy a choppin of drink with it at night."

DOVER'S CAREER.

Dover was born somewhere in Warwickshire in 1660. How he got his medical training is not known, but some time in his youth he lived in the house of the famous physician Sydenham. There he had smallpox, and his treatment is worth recording. First he was bled to the extent of twenty-two ounces, and then he had an emetic. It was January; he had no fire in his room, the windows were always kept open, and the bedclothes were only allowed up to his waist. The medicine he took was twelve bottles of small beer, acidulated with spirit of vitriol, every twenty-four hours.

Having resisted both the disease and the treatment, he is first heard of in practice at Bristol in 1684. He plodded on there till 1708, when at the age of forty-eight he set out with a privateering party on a voyage round the world. They had two ships, the Duke and the Duchess. Capt. Woodes-Rogers, who has left an account of the expedition, was in chief command, and Dover, who had charge of the Duke, was his second. He must have been on the sea in his early life, or he would hardly have been chosen to command a vessel. The buccaneers were away from England three years, and they came back with a Spanish frigate of twenty-one guns and lots of loot.

Among the other events of the voyage was one of world-famous importance. On Feb. 2, 1709, Dover touched at the Island of Juan Fernandez, and brought away from it Alexander Selkirk, who had been there alone four years and four months, and who was the prototype of the immortal Robinson Crusoe.

A few months later the expedition landed at Guayaquil, in Peru. Having sacked the city and stored their plunder in the ships, the sailors slept in the churches, and Dover records quaintly how they were annoyed by the smell of the corpses. For plague was raging in the place at the time, and the victims were laid just below the floor, with only a plank or two to cover them Forty-eight hours later, after they had again put to sea, a large number of the sailors were attacked by the disease. One hundred and eighty of them altogether had it.

EARLY TREATMENT.

Dover, who had four surgeons under him, ordered them to be bled freely, and he says about 100 ounces of blood was taken from each man. The surgeons went ronnd and started the bleeding, and only stopped it when they had made their rounds. Then he gave them spirit of vitriol, and only seven or eight died.

Returning to England, Dover practiced in Cecil Street, London, till 1728, when he is again missed for two or three years. From 1731 to 1736 he lived in Arundel Street, Strand. There he wrote his book, in the preface of which he quotes Dr. Radcliffe's opinion that it is expedient that young gentlemen entering our profession should travel. "If traveling be necessary to make an accomplished physician," Dover remarks, "I am very sure that I have traveled more than all the physicians in Great Britain put together."

His diaphoretic powder is prescribed in his book in a chapter on gout. The formula differs, but the resulting compound is practically the same thing that is called Dover's powder. The original formula was as follows:

"Take opium 1 ounce, saltpetre and tartar vitriolated each 4 ounces, liquorish 1 ounce, Ipecacuanha 1 ounce. Put the saltpetre and tartar into a red-hot mortar, stirring till they have done flaming. Then powder them very fine; after that slice in your opium; grind these to a powder, and then mix the other powders with these. Dose: From 40 to 60 or 70 grains in a glass of white wine posset going to bed, covering up warm, and drinking a quart or three pints of the posset-drink while sweating."

"In two or three hours at furthest the patient will be free from pain; and, though before not able to put his foot to the ground, 'tis very much if he cannot walk next day. The remedy may be taken once a week or once a month."

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

A sidelight on the relations between doctors and apothecaries in the early days of the eighteenth century is thrown by Thomas Dover's treatise. In a chapter on ague (for which he says bark is the best medicine known to mankind, though he wishes he could have the resinous quality of it separated from the earthy part) he remarks that he cannot prescribe to please the apothecaries. He cannot "bring a fever case to £3," though he has known apothecaries who have run up their bills in such cases to £40, £50, or £60. Every time a physician writes, he says, it is supposed to put 10s. or 12s. in the apothecary's way. Then as a postscript, he prints the following on the last page:

"N. B.—Having taken notice of some errors in the practice of other physicians, I shall frankly own one in my own; I have hitherto been too zealous in recommending one particular apothecary, but am resolved, for the future, to let all my patients make use of any apothecary they like best, which I think is but doing justice to the gentlemen of that profession."

Whether this was a really honest repentance, or whether the one particular apothecary had offended Master Dover, did not appear.

TO CONQUER THE HIMALAYAS.

Great Climbs Contemplated by Dr. Jacot-Guillarmod—Summit of Mount Everest His Aim.

A Geneva scientist has received a communication from Dr. Jacot-Guillarmod of Neuchatel, the well-known Swiss mountain climber, dated Srinagar, in Cashmere. Dr. Jacot-Guillarmod is one of the members of the party that intends to climb some of the highest peaks in the Himalayas this season. It consists of three Englishmen, Crowley, Knowles and Eckenstein, the last of whom accompanied Sir William Conway in his last expedition to the Himalayas; two Austrians, Drs. Pfannel and Wessely; and the Swiss doctor.

The starting point of the expedition was Trieste, which the party left on March 8, and reached Bombay on the 20th of that month. From there they went to Rawal-Pindi, where their baggage had been previously forwarded, and spent three days in the town getting ready for their perilous undertaking. Great difficulty was experienced in packing the large amount of baggage in portable form, and it took seventeen ekkas to transport it to Srinagar. The main object of the expedition is a sporting ambition to break all former records in mountaineering, but scientific observations will also be made, and the flora and fauna of the Himalayas will not be neglected. The services of a small army of porters have been engaged, while experienced Swiss and native guides will conduct the expedition in these unexplored heights. The first summits to be attempted will be the Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, and the Dapsang, 28,265 feet. If success crowns the initiative attempts, Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, the highest mountain in the world, and the goal of ambitious Alpinists, will be tried.

It may be of interest to mention here that the record in Himalayan mountaineering is held by Sir William Conway, who climbed the Pioneer Peak, 21,000 feet, in 1892. Since this time no important ascents have been attempted in the Himalayas.

A BRITISH GARRISON FOR LAKE CHAD.

The British Government has decided upon the establishment of a garrison on Lake Chad, and the post of Resident in that region has been offered to an officer who has lately done distinguished service in the remoter regions of Northern Nigeria. The command will be known as that of the Upper Bornu, and its headquarters will be at Kuka, the old capital, at present an unoccupied ruin owing to the depredations of Rabah. The garrison at Kuka, which is situated at least 600 miles distant from Lokoja, will probably number two companies of the West African Frontier Force.

The rich province of Bornu will, for administrative purposes, be divided into two provinces—Upper Bornu, with headquarters near Lake Chad at Kuka, and Lower Bornu, with headquarters at Gujba—the point where Fadr-el-Allah is said to have been killed by the French on the direct road to Lokoja, and about 150 miles from the lake. Capt. J. K. Cochrane, Leinster Regiment, has been appointed Resident at Gujba, and the garrison will consist of a company of the West African Frontier Force.

By this arrangement the whole of the vast area from the Niger to Lake Chad will be effectively occupied by British garrisons under white officers.

"OUR UNCLE WILL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sitting to-day upon a lonely island in Canada, opening a weekly mail and thinking only of the commonplaces of business, I came upon this note from a young friend:

Our Uncle Will died on Monday at Lake Placid.

"Our Uncle Will" was the Rev. William Wilmerding Moir; he was known by that name, I suppose, to two or three thousand young men of this city, and his last home. I sat alone and thought about him, and the tears came into my eyes, and the world faded out of my thoughts. I have sat down to write what I know about him, because it may come to the eyes of a few of the many hundreds who loved him, and because also it may here and there suggest a beautiful thought or action to the hurrying millions of the city.

"Our Uncle Will" was the noblest man I have ever known; he was a man who had left business and wealth and society to go into the ministry, and to give himself to the satisfying of the love for all men that was in his heart. I have known him since I was twelve years old, and seen him always going about among rich and poor, bringing courage and counsel, love and faith, wherever he went. He was for years the assistant at the Church of the Holy Communion in New York, and afterward he built and took charge of the Church of St. Eustace, at Lake Placid. At both places I believe no one ever saw him that did not love him. He founded schools; he started I know not how many movements for the benefiting of the people of the town.

Let others who know more of it tell of what he did at Lake Placid; it would be worth a newspaper's time to seek it out. I am writing now of what lies near to my own heart. My memory runs back to my youthful days.

"Our Uncle Will" loved every one; but chiefly he loved "his boys," and the task that lay nearest to his heart, I believe, was the inspiring of young men with the ideal of pure and upright living. He founded out of his love a society called "The Order of the Silver Cross," and those who belonged to it were all the young men he could meet. They pledged themselves to pure and upright living, and once a month they came in love and told him all that was in their hearts. It is a memory that I shall never forget as long as I live, how when I was wrestling in agony with the temptations of my youth, he used to walk about the streets with me at night and press his big hand upon my shoulder. If I am to-day a clean man and can look at my life without shame, I owe it all to my "Uncle Will." If I have my faith in God to have talent and to be a force for righteousness among men, I shall feel in my deepest heart that I owe it to my "Uncle Will."

I sit to-night thinking that he is gone, that even now they are taking the body to New York, and that to-morrow it will be in the ground. I think that nothing matters now but to pray. It has been hard for me since I left his care to wander far in the fields of thought, but the memory of his strong hand and true heart will be a reason why, so long as I live, I shall never speak an angry word of the old faith. I only wish that I might know that there are in it many such as he, who stand as he stood for love and purity and holiness to the rich and the poor of this land.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Leck Island, Cananoque, Ont., May 15, 1902.

BEHANZIN, DEPOSED KING OF DAHOMEY PROBABLY PERISHED.

ROYAL PRISONER OF MARTINIQUE HAD BEEN LIVING WITH HIS WIVES AND CHILDREN WITHIN THE SHADOW OF MONT PELEE . . . .

In all the overwhelming, stunning rush of news from Martinique nothing seems to have reached the American newspapers about the fate of Behanzin, ex-King of Dahomey, the royal prisoner of Martinique. The dead have been counted in thousands, and the American public have found quite enough difficulty in realizing the fact that so many human beings have died a death of which the average man can hardly form any conjecture except that it must have been horrible; who the dead were is a question that has not had power to interest imaginations numbed by the force of the thought that those dead were human, and that their destruction was beyond any conceivable human foresight or prevention. Now that three weeks have elapsed since the first news of the cataclysm, one begins to remember that perhaps some of the victims were individuals in whom the non-French West Indian world may have taken an interest at one time or another. Something has been heard from St. Vincent about the saving of a few of those half-breed Caribs whom their Government has been preserving as our Government preserves a few bison. Now comes the question: What has become of Behanzin, the only King in exile in the New World?

Ten years ago Behanzin was absolute ruler over some 50,000 square miles of territory on and adjacent to that part of the African west coast known as the Slave Coast—the cradle of a race which has had so much to do with the development of the United States, both industrially and politically. This absolute monarchy of Dahomey, with its 1,000,000 pure negro inhabitants, was understood (by agreement with the German and British governments,) to be "in the French sphere of influence." The behavior of Behanzin in relation with both his own people and themselves was so far from pleasing the French Colonial Government established at Porto Novo, on that coast, that a military expedition under Col. Dodds was sent against Behanzin's capital, Abomey, with the general results so usual when the white man takes up his burden. To the French people, though, about the most interesting outcome of Col. Dodds' expedition was the publication of the news that Behanzin's sacred person was protected by a bodyguard of about 800 female warriors. Here was a militaire Francais who had been fighting and vanquishing a corps of women—a very bad pleasantry on the gallant Dodds and a most astohishing revelation to the French people at large. To the American people, many of whom had lived in the South and observed the strenuous conjugal and maternal ways of the female American cousins of the Dahomeyans, the story of these so-called—though somewhat inaccurately—"Amazons" was more easily credible; still, some "Amazons of Dahomey" were thought worth showing, or, at least, advertising, at the World's Fair.

After 1893 matters went more peaceably for a time between the Court of Abomey and the Champs Elysées. But Behanzin had not reformed his domestic policy, and it shocked the neighboring representatives of the most civilized of peoples. Anthropologists, whose business it is to apologize for every variety of human conduct, have of late years explained that the royal Dahomeyan custom of lashing down living men and women from high places, with living hawks, cats, and alligators, was not an effect of royal cruelty, but of religious faith. It showed that the King at least believed in another world; for, by his own account of it, slaughter was made in order to assure the other-world birds, beasts, reptiles, and humans that he, Behanzin, was a mighty King. The French Government, however, irritated at the same time by other peculiarities of Behanzin's policy, would not take this large view of it; it deposed him, undertook to regulate his kingdom—regardless of the reputation for voracity of numberless poor ghosts of men, birds, beasts, and alligators—and deported him, with two wives and two daughters, to their doomed island of Martinique.

It would have been a cruel punishment, however one may judge the Abomey customs, if the French Government had been able to tell their prisoner what Mount Pelée intended—confining the blood-stained autocrat within sight of that horrid peak to await for two years the unimaginable fate it was nursing for him. But nobody knew what was coming, and the French Government was far from wishing to be severe on its prisoner. It gave him a pretty little country home in a land that, to any but Dahomeyan eyes, must have seemed much more lovely than anything in Dahomey, and it paid him a pension of about $8 a week with which to support himself, his two wives, and his two daughters. He and his family became one of the few objects of interest on Martinique, sharing the honor with Pelée and Josephine's statue, and photographs of the royal family of Dahomey became popular souvenirs of a visit to the island.

One American visitor recalls with satisfaction spending one of the two Princesses out walking, barefooted and bareheaded, and apparently quite happy.

But Behanzin could hardly have been happy, for he had no more the consciousness of being a mighty King who could send messengers to proclaim his might beyond the grave. The little cottage, with its surroundings of tropical vegetation, and the blue Caribbean beyond, must have been a ceaseless reminder of his fall, for there was no pyramid of skulls in the yard; and no doubt the rum of the country was bitter when he could not drink it from an enemy's skull, as his ancestors had been used to drink their palm wine. When the clouds and the lightnings whirled about Mont Pelée, perhaps Behanzin thought that the spirits of those ancestors were coming to avenge him. But whatever the reckoning may have been for, he seems to have been obliged to pay it in common with his jailers. In the absence of assurance to the contrary, it is safe to assume that Behanzin, like every other living thing—human, bird, beast, and reptile—in the St. Pierre section of the island, died the death which the men of science are now trying to explain. Not having been a man of science, but a savage, royal exile, his last thought would have been of whirling away in the fire and smoke, like the son of many Kings, back to Africa and kingship.

HOW EASTERN POTENTATES HONORED ENGLAND'S HEIR.

Following the custom of King Edward, who on returning from India allowed an exhibition to be made of those presents he had received from Eastern potentates, so the Prince and Princess of Wales have consented that the gifts and addresses which were presented to them during their tour of last year should be shown at the Imperial Institute in London. Of the scores of addresses being shown, the most interesting is thought to be an upright silver plaque, covered with characters in applied gold, ornamented with silver peonies, which is the address of the Chinese Federated Malay States. The handsomest cases in which the addresses were contained were those recalling memories of Ceylon and Singapore, and of these particularly the casket which contained the address of Ceylon planters. It is of carved ivory and gold, set with all manner of strange precious stones, such as jargoon, yellow and green tourmaline, and chrysoberyl, twenty-four varieties in all, to say nothing of 246 rubies, 142 sapphires, and 100 pearls.

Of the gifts the most noteworthy are a star-shaped box in unalloyed and really ruddy gold from the Federated Malay States, and a fac simile (also in pure gold and presented by Sir Frank Swettenham) of the traditional chain of office of the Sultans of Perak. Australia's gifts are not so curious, although costly in many cases; but the New Zealand collection makes up for the Australian. It includes beautiful carved models of Maori houses, enriched with gold and silver and inlaid with greenstone; numerous greenstone "meres," described somewhat doubtfully as sceptres, which are touching presents, since many of them have been handed down from generation to generation for centuries, although in shape they resemble the familiar and painfully modern ping-pong bat. There are also feather mats and kilts, huia feathers, the badge of chieftainship, and the model of the sacred canoe presented by the veteran Maori, Major Fox, at Rotorua.

From South Africa come precious jewels and ingenious mementos of the war; for example, a set of bells, a gong, and a model of a diamond mine, into each of which enter cases of pompon shells, Mauser bullets, and the like. Boer prisoners and their mechanical ingenuity, too, are represented by objects made by them in South Africa, and even in St. Helena, which was not visited save by the escorting cruisers.

Canada, like Tasmania, is represented by a beautiful collection of furs and by some jewelry of great value, notably a bracelet of unalloyed nuggets from the miners of Atlin, B. C., and a branch of maple leaves in gold, the outline and stem being marked by brilliants, the color shown in enamel, and at the end of the branch a large bouton pearl. American Indian souvenirs, too, there are in plenty, including the canoe which was used by the royal tourists at Ottawa. There are 870 exhibits in all.

SCHEME TO PROMOTE ANGLO-FRENCH FELLOWSHIP.

The annual report of L'Entente Cordiale, or Anglo-French Association, which aims at drawing more closely together Englishmen and Frenchmen in the bonds of international brotherhood, announces a large increase in the membership. The society now consists of more than 250 "paying members," 122 having joined since the issue of the last report, and only 19 resigned. Many meetings, social and educational, have been held, and two scholarships of $50 each were offered for competition among students from English School Board or other free schools "conditional on the scholars spending a month in France, and so learning something of the real life of the French people." The following extract from the report shows the past and prospective work of the association:

"In the beginning of the present year a series of four afternoon lectures and two evening concerts was organized at the Grafton Gallery, in London. The subject of each lecture was one of social interest to both French and English, and one which tended to give useful information on some point relating to the life and literature of the French people. The first lecture, on 'Education in France and England,' was given by the Rev. H. R. Wakefield; the second, on 'Alfred de Musset,' by Mme. de Pontevedra; the third, on 'La Charité à Paris,' by M. Thémoin, and the fourth, 'La femme devant la loi Francais,' by Mr. H. Mesnil, a member of the council.

"A discussion in both English and French followed the lectures, the attendance at all of which was good, and an informal 'at home' was held at the close of the proceedings. The council considers that these lectures have been of the greatest possible advantage to the society and proposes to organize two series in the coming year—one in the Autumn of 1902, the other between Christmas and Easter of 1903."

TUXEDO PARK NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 31.—Tuxedo passed an exceptionally lively week. The metropolitan golf championship attracted many of the social colony, and the week's end at the club houses and among the cottagers was full of social functions. The cool weather of the first part of the week k

Sunday
June 1, 1902

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Enthronement of the King of Spain

Brilliant Yet Simple Ceremonials—Picturesque Scenes in the Old Castilian City When Alfonso XIII. Came Into His Own.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, May 18.—This old Castilian town was bathed in Summer light and sweetness yesterday as Alfonso XIII. was reacclaimed King of Spain. At his birth he had been so acclaimed, for he is the only sovereign this country has had who was King from his first breath. By a curious whim of Spanish politics, the same Premier who saluted him yesterday as he took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, just sixteen years ago presented him, then a new-born babe, on a silver salver to the assembled Ministers, prelates, and grandees, and hailed him "King."

The workmen who have been busy for weeks hanging festoons and planting Venetian masts, put the finishing touches to their work as the sun arose through a clear sky yesterday morning, preluding a torrid day. The provincial visitors to the city were awake at an early hour. A light breeze, blowing over the Puerta del Sol, caused the decorations to wave lightly, while a faint flutter could be noticed among the countless groups of men, women, and children, gay with ribbons, parasols, fans, shawls and mantillas, that moved slowly, yet with a certain quiet gayety, along the pavements. As the sun rose higher and the parti-colored masses became more compact, it seemed as though the Puerta del Sol had been transformed into a vast ball-room, roofed by a pale-blue dome. The converging streets took the form of gigantic corridors leading from tropical gardens, for the scent of roses, violets, jessamine, and lime blossoms was in the air. The morning light illumined, as it were, a picture of old Spain, in all her bravery of color, with her grave-faced men in broad-brimmed hats and knee-breeches, and her graceful women in their gay bodices and skirts, and their flower-decked hair, from which fell the folds of their mantillas. Surely there was not a suspicion of decadence in all this scene. But then this was not modern Spain. Modern Spain, as represented by the Parisian-garbed citizens of Madrid, still slumbered behind its shuttered windows.

The Queen Regent's Request.

As the long-awaited day drew near, that august lady who was about to surrender her prerogative of Queen Regent, with a curious presentiment of impending evil common to the humblest mother, requested her Cabinet to allow her to accompany her boy on his way to the Chamber of Deputies, and to share with him the royal carriage. It was a reasonable wish, a wish with which every one will sympathize. But the rules of etiquette in Spain are as immutable, in controversy at least, as the laws of Medes and Persians, and Ministers versed in precedents felt disposed to make the grant of this simple request dependent upon the question whether her son becomes King on attaining his majority, or only after having taken the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. In the former case he would have been of age, and therefore King at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and must go to the Chamber alone, whereas, in the latter case, he would enter into his regal rights only after having sworn to observe the Constitution, and might, therefore, be accompanied by his august mother to the ceremonies. After many appeals to precedents, and much learned discussion, the common-sense view prevailed, and mother and son were allowed to proceed to the Chamber in the royal carriage, despite the admitted fact that Don Alfonso de Bourbon had become King of Spain at 8 o'clock in the forenoon.

Toward 1 o'clock the gallop of horse guards in the direction of the Plaza de Armas informed the crowds of the gathering of the royal procession. Eight mounted grooms headed the cavalcade when half an hour later, it began to move in the direction of the Palace of Congress.

The Palace of Congress.

The palace of the Congress is a splendid structure, with a portico of six Corinthian columns and two lions on the steps, cast from the metal of cannon captured in Morocco. The Session Hall, where the oath was administered, is lighted from the roof and from a solitary window above the President's seat, opposite to which the chairs of the Deputies, covered with scarlet velvet, are arranged in semi-circular rows. On the wall are many frescoes representing the oath of the Cortes at Cadiz in 1812, while on the ceiling itself may be seen the portraits of Spain's famous legislators of all time. For the present ceremony the President's platform had been transformed into a sort of throne, and chairs had been provided for the Queen Regent, the Infantas, and the Prince of Asturia. The door through which the royal party was to appear was concealed with draperies covered with gold embroidery and spangles. A magnificent and ancient piece of tapestry had been spread on the platform where Don Alfonso was to take the oath.

At ten the doors were opened to the grandees and notables, who came singly or in groups and quietly filled the tribunes. Scarcely a flutter of excitement was noticeable. It was like waiting for a funeral cortege amid a gayly colored assembly composed of inarticulate, slow-moving puppets. So the morning passed.

The King should have made his appearance at 2, and it lacked twenty minutes of that hour when the Marquis de la Vega de Amijo entered the hall, and the articles of the Constitution, to which the King was to subscribe, were read. Then the special foreign Ambassadors began to arrive and to take the seats reserved for them on the right hand of the throne. A conspicuous and animated figure among them was the Envoy Extraordinary from Morocco, who was swathed in a cloud of white silk from head to foot, offering a curious contrast to his swarthy visage and jet-black beard.

Don Alfonso Arrives Late.

Time dragged heavily, and it was fully ten minutes past the hour appointed when the throng that filled the tribunes stirred sharply. Whispers, then voices, could be heard. All at once a pretty boy, grandson of the President of the Senate, made his appearance on the platform. With curious Spanish dignity and grace, mixed with childish curiosity, he walked boldly across the tapestry, touched the big crown, examined the glistening sceptre, glanced at the huge Bible, and then ran off into the arms of a tall Senator whom he had recognized. Next the President of the Senate appeared, but before he could reach his place his secretary touched his elbow. They spoke in low tones together, and a mighty, portentous hush fell upon the assemblage. Ten minutes more passed. The voices in the tribunes became audible once more. A faint shuffling of feet arose from the place where the foreign diplomatists were seated. Then a murmur from without could be heard. Silence again reigned in the Hall of Session, but the murmur increased to the roll of distant voices, in which distinct cries could be heard. Then the wave of sound seemed to penetrate the walls. There were shouts of acclamation, hand-clapping, and strains of music. On the instant all the tribunes were astir. The assemblage rose to its feet as one man. All eyes were directed toward the draped door behind the throne.

At that moment a pale youth entered. He stood for an instant clearly outlined against the curtain that had just fallen from his hand. His features were somewhat plain, but he had a pleasing, boyish air which showed to full advantage as he lightly stepped forward and bowed solemnly to the representatives of his country and of the world. There was a thunderous burst of applause, which quickly died away again, only to be renewed a second later with vociferous acclamations from the tribunes and loud handclapping from the seats of the Ambassadors.

How the King Looked.

Don Alfonso's face was deathly pale, but it was wreathed with smiles, genuine, unaffected, innocent—like the smiles of a child who approaches its parent to receive some well-merited reward. During the shouts and hand-clapping he gazed about him with a wondering, pleased air, as though he were saying to himself: "Is all this for me?"

He was attired in the uniform of a Captain General. The insignia of the Toison d'Or glittered on his breast. In his right hand he carried a light walking stick, and in his left a three-cornered hat with a snow-white plume. The Queen Regent diverted attention for a moment as she entered, gowned in a gorgeous pearl-colored robe with a superb diadem of pearls and diamonds on her head and stood at the right hand of her son. The applause was renewed, and in the brief lull that followed a faint, boyish voice was heard: "Be seated." Then Don Alfonso shifted his stick to his left hand and removed his white cotton glove from his right, and the Duke of Bivona as the First Secretary of the Congress approached, holding with both hands the book containing the oath of fidelity. Around stood the members of the royal family, and around the royal family the grandees of Spain were massed. And the young King, stretching forth his right hand and in an eager yet distinct voice, repeated the words:

"I swear by God, upon the Holy Gospels, to keep the Constitution and the laws. If I do this God reward me, and if I do not may He call me to account."

The King, who with the rest of the royal family had risen while he pronounced the oath, then sat down. The President returned to his seat and announced: "The Cortes have received the oath which your Majesty has sworn to keep the Constitution and the laws."

A salute of 21 guns then announced to all Madrid that the oath was taken. As the guns boomed forth the Queen Mother was seen to smile and nod to her son, who after a moment or two exchanged a few words with several of the personages present. Then they withdrew.

The Way to the Church.

The way of the Royal train to the Church of Saint Francis the Great lay for the most part through narrow and dark streets where the shops or entrances to the houses looked sombre and somewhat cavernous and cold. The windows of the barracks situated beside the cathedral were filled with soldiers' heads, around which thrushes and canaries in cages were blithely singing. The sacred edifice itself, indeed, looks a fortress of peace and silence in the centre of squalid realities. It is not an ancient shrine, it played no part in the glorious past of Spain, it hallowed no cherished memories.

It is a modern structure of sober gray, erected regardless of expense, and modeled on the Pantheon of Rome. Destined to serve as a sort of pantheon for the great men of Spain, each of its six chapels has room for 100 tombs. The frescoes on the cupola are bright with color, and the pillars are embellished with figures of the Apostles by the best modern sculptors of Spain. None of the churches of Madrid is well lighted, and the cathedral of St. Francis is no exception.

The long procession of gayly equipped soldiers, historic carriages, and picturesquely-dressed officials, many of whom looked like some of the mediaeval Spanish figures with which Velasquez has familiarized us, the youthful monarch, his mother, and the Infanta Donna Maria Theresa moved slowly and with long halts through the densely-packed streets of Madrid. Huzzahs, shouts of "Viva el Rey," the clapping of hands, announced the progress of the Royal coach. From time to time the people broke through the line of soldiers and police surrounding the Royal vehicle and gave vent to their enthusiastic loyalty in shouts, ejaculations, and short speeches, which the King, who made it a point, going and coming, to sit at the right-hand window, received with smiles and thanks.

At one place the girls who make cigarettes gave the royal family an ovation; at another a group of Spanish women surrounded the coach and offered bouquets of flowers. At the Puerta del Sol, from one of the balconies it literally rained fresh-cut rosebuds till the royal carriage roof was covered with them and the air impregnated with their refreshing scent. Don Alfonso might well regard his capital as a symbolical foreshadowing of his coming reign epitomized in the brief space of three hours. As he passed the Calle Mayor the balconies were gay with life and movement, dimpled little hands peeped forth from the graceful folds of ample robes, and graceful figures bent over the leafy railings to drop roses, violets, and other flowers on and before the royal carriage.

The Service of Thanksgiving.

At precisely 4 o'clock Cardinal Sancho, the Papal Nuncius, the Cardinals of Santiago and Barcelona, and thirty-one Bishops received the King and his august mother at the portals of the church. A march was executed on the organ as the royal family entered and took their place opposite those of the members of the Cabinet. Cardinal Sancho, the Primate of Spain, officiated. When the tones of the organ had died away the Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo intoned the first words of the "Te Deum," which were at once taken up by a fervid choir of 200 trained voices, and the harmonious strains rolling around the lofty spaces of the church were wafted into the streets and squares beyond. Although no part of the official ceremony by which the young Prince is consecrated King, but merely an action of thanksgiving, the church function was incomparably more impressive than the administration of the oath in Congress. The full significance of a spectacular mother Church was here. The aesthetic charm of the Roman Catholic chant and liturgy, its tender graces of feeling, its magic power over human sentiment were felt in an especial manner during the "Te Deum," for many of those present were under the impression that the King had but narrowly escaped death at the hands of some desperate criminal. Hence that solemn song of thanksgiving seemed peculiarly appropriate, and the idea shared by most was confirmed by the expression of gratitude and expansion of heart visible in the features of the Queen mother, whose public rôle was now over.

The organ was playing softly as the King and his mother and the Infantas reappeared from the portals of the church and were received with shouts by the people in the streets. As Don Alfonso descended the steps he cast a hurried glance to the west, at the cool, purple walls of the Vistillas. Then he entered his carriage and was slowly driven away to his palace through the crowded streets of the old Castilian city.

G. P.

MADRID CEREMONIES AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Spain, May 17.—It has been "King's weather" to-day in Madrid, for the beginning of young Alfonso's reign. Such weather has prevailed since my arrival. Certainly Spain is trying to make the most of the holiday time.

Last night at midnight the crowd in the streets, including women and children, seemed greater than during the day. Although this is the day, the programme began with the month, and extends to next Saturday, its range including polo, the displaying of agricultural products, birds, and quadrupeds, a horse show, horse racing, a flower battle, a royal bull-fight, receptions, a National exhibition of portraits, a gathering of academicians and other representatives of learning or science in Spain, and the giving of aid to charity and religion. The day of San Isidro, Madrid's patron saint, opportunely came within the festal period.

Yesterday Alfonso was invested with the Order of the Garter, conferred by the Duke of Connaught, representing King Edward; the Order of the Agdas, by a Persian high functionary, representing the Shah, and the Order of the Seraphim, granted by King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, Prince Eugene officiating.

At night at the palace a banquet was given to the foreign envoys, Dr. Curry, our Special Ambassador, among the number. The programme to-day opened with the military music of the "Diana" at 9 A. M. The great event for the eyes of the public was the afternoon procession, when the young Prince went from the palace to take the oath before the Congress of Deputies, thence, a new-made King, to the Te Deum at the Church of San Francisco el Grande.

Through American Eyes.

Of the first part of the march I had from the pavement of the Calle Mayor an excellent view. To an American the parade was disappointing—rich and formal, but short, and with little or nothing but the notables and what pertained to them. Soldiers lined the sidewalks to keep back the people. One poor fellow, without gun but in uniform, and in his place in the line, showed both legs off about the knees, perhaps a sad souvenir of San Juan Hill.

Of attendants in the procession an interesting feature appeared in the Escolta Real, or Royal Escort, with beautiful white plumes, uniforms of red, blue, and white, and red and white saddle cloths. Of the royal and notable personages who came before Alfonso's coach, I mention only the Infanta Eulalia, or Eulalie, of Columbian Exposition memory.

The last conveyance before the royal coach was a mahogany coche de respeto (coach of respect) drawn by eight horses, empty. Then, with the troopers of the Escolta Real in front and more behind, came the coach, drawn by eight English horses, in which, with his mother, the Queen Regent, Maria Cristina, and one of his sisters, the Infanta Maria Teresa, was the young Alfonso.

I stood perhaps thirty-five feet away, and had an excellent view of his face as he smiled and waved greeting to the throng. A pleasant lad, with a kindly face, born sixteen years ago, and, five days later, incumbered at baptism with the names Alfonso, Leon, Fernando, Maria, Santiago, Isidro, Pascual, and Anton, the last for the saint on whose day occurred the christening, not improbably Santiago and Isidro for the patron saints of Spain and of Madrid.

Prince when he passed me in the Calle Mayor; King Alfonso XIII., wielding the diminished power of the Spanish sceptre when, later in the afternoon, having availed myself of an official card of admission, I looked down from the Salon Roja (Red Saloon) of the building of the Ministerio de la Gobernacion, as the procession went after the oath taking through the Puerta del Sol en route to the Te Deum, and saw the top of the royal coach but not the face of the new monarch. There were cheers as he passed through the Puerta del Sol, though I recall none in the Calle Mayor. But the continuous roar that would have marked the progress of a new British sovereign or a loved American hero was lacking.

A Royalist evening paper fills considerable space with an account of the exercises at the Jura, (oatb,) but the exercises were brief, and the oath in support of the Constitution and laws decidedly so. In the number of persons present a striking contrast to the American way is seen. The same paper's account of the Te Deum is brief.

The programme to-night was a general illumination. How general it is I know not, but the Puerta del Sol is bright and the crowd apparently oblivious of the hour. The young King's address to the nation is so patriotic one might imagine he had help from some American friend. He seems to have good character and good intentions. Let us hope he may have good advisers in the duties whose serious nature will be apparent when

"The tumult and the shouting dies,
"The Captains and the Kings depart."

CARLOS.

NEW FIREWORKS FOR THE FOURTH OF 1902.

A Miniature Volcanic Eruption that Destroys a City Is One of the Novelties—Millions of Dollars that Will Be Spent This Year in Rockets and Bombs—Growing Preference for Quality Instead of Quantity.

Patriotic young America is impatiently awaiting the recurrence of Independence Day, when he can spend the trifling sum of $7,000,000 in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of this great and good Republic under which he moves and has his being. Seven million dollars for fireworks! A mere bagatelle.

Three days before the date designated for this celebration the "blowing" (literally speaking) of the money contributed by mamma, papa, and friends, will begin. Of course the youngster whose excess of patriotic enthusiasm prompts him to celebrate prematurely will come to grief. The policeman or Town Marshal will get him, or his fond parent will chastise him, or, what is worse, his allowance for "the Fourth" may be curtailed. But the law-abiding boys and girls will not celebrate until "the Fourth." Early, very early, in the morning of that date, in that witching hour when lads and lassies would not dare poke their little heads out o' doors on any other occasion, the celebrating will commense. Bells will ring, cannon will boom, crackers and torpedoes will explode noisily, and fireworks will illuminate the heavens—at a cost of $291,666 an hour. At least that is what it will amount to, according to a careful estimate of a prominent seller of fireworks in New York, who has taken the trouble to figure the matter as closely as is possible. He says that about $7,000,000 will be spent for fireworks in the United States for the coming Fourth of July. A trifle less than that sum, he says, was spent on the anniversary of Independence Day last year.

In the South.

And this $7,000,000 spent for pyrotechnical displays in the United States on the Fourth represents only a portion of the amount spent for noise and illuminations in the United States during the year. The people who live south of the old Mason and Dixon's line do not spend much money for fireworks on the Fourth. Their Fourth is at Christmas, time, when, the same authority estimates, at least $1,000,000 is expended for fireworks. Fairs and expositions and carnivals and private displays bring the total amount paid for this purpose to about $8,200,000. The same merchant, whose factories and agencies are scattered in many countries in the New World and the Old, says that not less than $22,200,000 is burned on this terrestial sphere each twelvemonth. There are national events in many lands that must be celebrated fittingly, and rockets, bombs, pin-wheels, "set" devices, crackers, and torpedoes have come to be indispensable adjuncts on all the occasions. Other occurrences swell the demand for fireworks. Affairs of state, inaugurations, and coronations of the heads of Governments, visits of royalty to foreign parts, expositions, fairs, carnivals, and house and lawn parties give ample excuse for burning money, until the grand total approximates twenty-two millions each year.

The past year has been unusually prosperous for the pyrotechnist. There were the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the Commonwealth celebration at Sydney, Australia; the tour of the Duke of York, with grand ovations at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Ottawa, besides those at Melbourne and in New Zealand, the Charleston Exposition, and the inauguration of President Palma of the new Cuban Republic. The coronation of King Edward VII. will give occasion for the display of pyrotechnics that will cost thousands of dollars.

New York firms supply about three-fourths of the fireworks used in the United States, and one of the local houses has branches in several countries—branches whose orders are filled partly through factories in the locality and partly through the main office in this city. Large shipments are on the way to wholesalers and jobbers in all parts of the country for the Fourth of July trade. Few sales are to be made to the consumer, however, until about the third week in June. The battleship Illinois, which will represent the United States in the naval parade at King Edward's coronation, when it left New York a few weeks ago, carried a large stock of fireworks with which it is to be illuminated during the review. The subjects of the set pieces are to be chosen by President Roosevelt. His selections are to be cabled to London, and the pieces are to be constructed at the English factory of the New York house. A large portion of the fireworks for the coronation celebration is to be furnished by a local concern that has sent out large shipments to Canada and other English provinces to be "fired" when Edward is ostentatiously inducted into his high office.

Pretentious Designs.

The general public, having witnessed the grand displays at the expositions and in the big cities, looks for quality instead of quantity nowadays, a New York merchant said. No longer will the celebrants, even those in the country districts, be content with a small assortment of old-fashioned works, such as ordinary rockets, Roman candles, and pin-wheels. They want more pretentious designs, like those exhibited on festal occasions in larger places. If they cannot stand the expense of all they would like to have, they take the best as far as their money will go and are better satisfied than with a raft of fireworks of a commonplace kind.

This more fastidious demand has caused the introduction of new devices. The innovations have been many, but there are few radical departures. The most notable is a new electric effect. In this pyrotechnists have found at last a perfectly white, shimmering fire which takes the place of, and in many instances is more appropriate than, the yellow or gold. This is something practically new, and it comes about 20 per cent. higher. It is now used in the productions of representations of Niagara Falls, and in this set piece, too, there have been other beautiful alterations. The piece is known as "The Spirit of Niagara." In the misty background, beneath and yet a part of the falls, is represented the figure of a graceful woman. With the new white effect this representation is said to be beautiful.

Firecrackers of the old, staple variety are not to be so much in vogue in future. Although they were made so as to give a report as loud as a thirteen-inch cannon, the celebrants demanded something new and better—and got it. The merchant now offers what is known as a Mandarin cracker. The "cracker" is put up in bunches of from 10,000 to 50,000 each. These "go off" almost simultaneously, and the effect, it is said, "beggars description." Formerly the great aerial bombs contained only a single charge. Now you can get a bomb that is made up of as many as eight or ten smaller bombs—a decided and popular improvement, according to the dealers. There are also many novelties in aquatic fireworks this year.

Daylight fireworks are growing in popularity. A new wrinkle is a souvenir with each piece. There are floating figures which, when their fire has gone out, drop a souvenir—a small flag, a miniature parasol, or a tiny animal. This is a recent arrival from Japan. Japanese lanterns, by the way, are higher this year than usual. About six weeks ago a ship carrying a whole cargo of these fancy paper shades, considered enough for the Fourth of July trade in Eastern and Central United States, went down in the Atlantic a short distance out of New York. It will be impossible to get another shipment into New York in time for the trade, and as the supply is very low, merchants say, it has been necessary to hoist prices.

A Volcanic Eruption.

The recent volcanic activities in Martinique and St. Vincent, it is believed, will revive interest in the pyrotechnical reproduction of the destruction of Pompeii by Vesuvius. A local concern, that has made a fortune out of the piece, which has been "on the road" for many years, showing at expositions, fairs, and carnivals in many countries, is making hurried arrangements for its rehabilitation. It was feared that the production had been "worked to death," and plans were making for a substitute. Several were tried, but with indifferent success. The remarkable similarity of the fates of Pompeii and St. Pierre, however, will make the exhibition good for several years to come, the managers believe. It would be too serious a travesty on the appalling misfortunes of the people of the West Indies to give any alleged reproduction in miniature of the eruptions of Mont Pelée or Soufrière—at least for a year or two.

Not all fireworks are exploded "for fun." They are of great utility in the business world and in war. Uncle Sam buys large quantities of rockets, candles, and bombs—not for celebrations, for his patriotic citizens attend to them for him. It is a business proposition with the Government. One New York firm is furnishing large quantities of special rockets for Uncle Sam—rockets of a kind that few celebrants would feel able to purchase. They are what are known as "aequence rockets." They are shipped, hundreds of them at a time, to the Philippines, where they are used largely by the outlying forts for communicating with the commanders. The balls for these rockets are colorless, and the signal man can adopt and apply his own colors. In this way, and by the use of a code, a vocabulary of 2,000 words can be used. The signals can be distinguished at a distance of twenty miles. Because of the pervading dampness in the islands great care must be taken in the transportation of these valuable fireworks. Each rocket is placed in a tin-lined case; six of these cases are packed in a larger box, which also is tin-lined, and, as a still further precaution, the boxes are packed in a larger one of similar construction. Thus there is little chance of damage being done to the rockets before they are wanted for use. The life-saving stations use special rockets for signaling.

Some of the so-called "legitimate" business of the fireworks man is transacted with persons other than the agents of the Government. "Ships that pass in the night" are able to hold long conversations with one another by the use of rockets and candles. A code of night signals has been compiled, and by it any one of nearly 300 vessels that sail the high seas can be distinguished by her fireworks display.

PROPOSED GREAT TUNNEL BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

It is interesting to learn from Innsbrück that the estimated cost of the proposed tunnel between Garmisch and Flaurling is 40,000,000 kronen, an expenditure which it is proposed shall be shared in equal proportions by Austria and Germany. The St. Gothard Tunnel, which is 14 kilometers 912 meters long, cost approximately 57,000,000f. and 3,400 workmen were employed in constructing it; while that through the Mont Cenis cost 75,000,000f., is 12 kilometers 233 meters long, and gave employment to about 2,000 men at each end. The length of the Arlberg is 10 kilometers 240 meters, and cost 32,000,000 kronen. Accordingly, the St. Gotbard Tunnel cost per kilometer about 3,800,000f., the Mont Cenis 6,250,000f., and the Arlberg Tunnel 3,200,000f. for the same distance, while the proposed Garmisch-Flaurling Tunnel, inasmuch as the length will be 18 kilometers, and the expense will only amount to 40,000,000 kronen, promises to be a less costly undertaking than either of the others, since the expenditure works out at about 2,200,000f. per kilometer.

The chief ground for this conclusion is said to be in the fact that the process of perforating the Wetterstein Range will be a comparatively easy one, but experience has shown that tunnel-making often proves to be far more expensive than had been anticipated, and in this case it would seem to be exceedingly probable that it will be found that under the valley of Leutasch there will be a considerable quantity of water to be grappled with, for it is here that the Wetterstein Range and the Miemінger chain come together.

The village of Leutasch lies 1,175 meters above sea level, and, consequently, the tunnel will only attain an altitude of 674 meters—that is to say, 500 meters under the surface of the valley. But whatever the cost may eventually prove to be, it should, after all, be held a very unimportant matter, when it is considered what an enormous advantage such a connection must needs prove to both Bavaria and The Tyrol.

Preparing for the Coming Primaries.

Party Leaders in New York Now Working Actively to Secure Enrollments — Fierce Struggles Looked For in Several Tammany Districts—The Law Governing the Right to Vote.

The importance of the primary election law was never more fully appreciated than now because of the certainty in this city, and especially in Manhattan and the Bronx, of fierce struggles for leadership in several of the Tammany Hall districts, contests of minor importance in others of this party, the resolve of the Greater New York Democracy to make an effort to kill Crokerism at the primaries, and evidences that there is rivalry that may develop into hostility in several Republican districts in Manhattan.

Statistics of the Bureau of Elections of the registration, enrollment, and vote in New York City at the general election of 1901 show a total of 614,180 electors registered and a vote of 582,209, or that 5 per cent. of those who registered did not vote. Each elector when he registered had the right to enroll. Enrollment gave the elector the right to vote at the primary elections this year. Those not enrolled when registered cannot vote this year at the primaries except by "special enrollment." The law provides that electors who registered last year and did not enroll may this month and up to June 30 next become eligible as voters at the primaries of 1902, if they still reside in the election district in which they registered, by making and filing in the office of the Board of Elections in the borough in which they reside a statement and declaration for special enrollment.

The law also provides that a person who has become of age since the general election of 1901 may become eligible to vote at the primaries by making and filing with this board a declaration to this effect. It is also provided in the primary election law that an elector who was registered but not enrolled in 1901, and who has moved out of the election district in which he was registered to another in this city, may also become eligible to vote at the primaries by making a statement for enrollment into another election district and filing it at the office of the board. The statements for special enrollment must be filed in May and June, those in relation to electors who have become of age may be filed at any time during the year up to thirty days before the primary elections, and the transfer statements can be filed between Feb. 1 and thirty days before the primaries.

Political Leanings of Electors.

The other statistics of last year's election compiled semi-officially show that when registered 193,230 electors declared their intention to support the Republican Party, 242,598 the Democratic, 1,610 the Prohibition, 4,227 the Socialistic Labor, 3,488 the Socialistic Democratic, and that 169,027 declined to enroll. In other words, they were not "affiliated," and are entitled to the special enrollment spoken of. These "unaffiliated" electors, it is generally conceded, constitute the "silent vote" of the city, while nothing but conscience can afflict a man who votes contrary to his declared affiliation. It should, of course, be kept in mind that enrollment has no bearing on an elector's voting at a general election, while it binds him to a ticket in voting at a primary election.

It is to be assumed that of the 169,027 electors who were registered and who did not enroll, less than 95 per cent. of them voted at the general election of 1901, as they are mainly of a class that finds more excuses for not exercising the franchise than those who declare their political faith and are regarded as straight party electors. Just now the efforts of the Republicans, Tammany Hall, and the Greater New York Democracy are exerted to the special enrollment of these unaffiliated electors. Speculation is rife in regard to how many will be taken into the various political camps. Some shrewd politicians say that with no party contests for leaderships in any of the districts only about 20,000 or 25,000 of them would consent to specially enroll themselves. But it is estimated that with leadership splits in at least fourteen Tammany districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, contests in about five Republican districts, and zealous endeavor by the Greater New York Democracy to "down" Crokerism in all of the thirty-five Assembly Districts, 40,000 to 45,000 unaffiliated electors may have been induced to declare for special enrollment before June 30. This would leave more than 120,000 electors without the voting privilege at the primaries Tuesday, Sept. 16, next.

Experts of all political parties in elections and primaries who have studied the primary election law say that the initial and ultimate privileges of the elector have by it been safeguarded with consummate skill and that the day of the ward politician and franchise juggler would be over were all who register to enroll and so be legalized as primary election voters. Gov. Odell vetoed this year an amendment to the primary election law which would have made only those who declared affiliation at the registration of 1901 eligible to vote at the primaries of 1902 mainly on the ground that notice was not given at the time of the last registration, that no opportunity for special enrollment would be given this year, and that such a law would be unfair to those coming of age between election day, 1901, and Aug. 16, 1902.

Those ardent in striving for the best results from the existing election laws say that the old reproach against those who abandoned the primaries to the ward heelers applies with more force to-day against the electors who do not enroll, as with the primary and general election laws as they stand the best results would come of every registered elector being interested in the primaries. Few of the "unaffiliated" registered voters of 1901 will before the opportunity to specially enroll expires June 30 next, fail to have this argument presented to them.

Special Enrollment Prospects.

It is the opinion of the chief officers of the Board of Elections that the certificate or special enrollment this year will be heavy and that there will be many transfer enrollments and coming-of-age declarations, so that the vote at the primary election in September will evince a greater interest and conviction in what it makes for good government. The various certificates which must be legally acknowledged before an Inspector of Election of the district in which the enrolier resides or a Commissioner of Deeds, will come to the Board of Elections singly or in batches collected by officers of the parties interested in having a heavy primary vote.

The law provides for two enrollment books for each election district, in which electors are enrolled during the four days of registration. In these books are entered up to thirty days before the primary election a record of the special enrollment, the electors who have declared coming of age, and transfers of enrollments. As has been stated no elector not registered last October can be enrolled, no one not enrolled can vote at a primary, and at a primary the "affiliated" can only vote the ticket of the party with which they declared themselves in sympathy.

Commissioner John R. Voorheis is content with the primary election law as it stands in the main, and considers its punitive features as strong as those of the general election law.

"But," he adds, "there might still be success in a concerted plot to mislead or venality might have a bearing on results, as might political chicanery. The present law is weak in that it gives the Election Board no power to pass judgment on statements, and it has to pursue troublesome and unsatisfactory methods of detective investigation in certain cases. This will continue until we have the power I speak of, and until the law is changed so that there shall be no other enrollment and declaration of political affiliation other than that which may be made at registration.

The Age Certificate.

"Just see how the coming of age certificate works. You fail to vote because of absence or other cause. You may be a convict and disfranchised or an alien. But you are a hustler and want to work for a ward heeler's money. You want to get on the enrollment books for the primaries, and you fill out a twenty-one-year certificate and attain your end. Take the recent case from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. From here came in March twenty-one certificates of attaining majority. They were suspicious on their face. They were from the same election district, and nearly all the men named were given a residence on the same block. Only one of the men was found to be a resident as stated in the certificate. Sixteen of the men were not found. The other four could not qualify on the terms of their certificates. I am going to follow these twenty men. I am also watching for rascality in transfer enrollments. If it were made an object a leader in a district in turmoil could get voters over from a quiet district to help him out."

Tammany Hall has been active in many Assembly Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx during the present month in inducing unaffiliated registered electors to fill out declaration blanks for special enrollment. In other districts nothing has been done to this end, and the statement is made by Alderman "Tim" Sullivan and other statesmen that nothing will be done in them. The districts in which the greatest hustling to increase the number of primary voters has been done because of splits in the organization over leaderships are:

The First, where Daniel E. Finn aspires to succeed Michael C. Murphy.

The Second, where the leadership of "Tom" Foley will be attacked.

The Third, where Leader Ryder's scalp is sought by several.

The Fifth, where Ernest Harvier is looking for the scalp of Senator B. F. Martin.

The Seventh, where there are many aspirants for Leader P. H. Keahon's place.

The Ninth, John C. Sheehan's district, where Leader Frank Goodwin will have to reckon with ex-Chief Devery and John F. Carroll.

The Seventeenth, where Leader and Triumvir Daniel F. McMahon has John Brennan for a rival.

The Nineteenth, where John B. Sexton has the fight of his life on with J. S. Hill, Percy D. Billiott, and the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The Twenty-third, where John Whalen's leadership is coveted by ex-Police Inspector T. F. McAvoy.

The Twenty-ninth, where John F. Carroll expects to battle for his leadership with Lawrence Delmour.

The Thirty-second, where Leader J. F. Frawley has a rival in J. J. Ryan.

The Thirty-fifth, where Borough President, Leader, and Triumvir Louis F. Haffen has a fight on with State Senator Joseph P. Hennessy, R. H. Mitchell, and others who want the leadership of W. H. Zeltner.

The General Plan.

So far the greatest activity in special enrollment has been in the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-fifth Districts. The general plan up to the present time by Tammany district leaders has been to address circulars urging special enrollment to the unaffiliated registered electors. These are accompanied by blanks and instructions to whom to apply for proper acknowledgment. In some districts the election district Captains have been made Commissioners of Deeds, so that if an elector consents to apply to be entered on the enrollment books the statement is promptly executed. In others Commissioners of Deeds accompany the Captains.

In McMahon's district no circulars have been sent out, and enrollments have been secured by personal solicitation by visitors.

In Sexton's district the ex-Police Commissioner says that he has done nothing to secure special enrollments because he does not need it, his captains having reported "all solid." His opponents laugh at this and say that they have canvassed and will canvass the district untiringly, and that they have had amazing success. Unaffiliated electors have had circulars sent to them and they have been visited and supplied with declaration blanks and instructed in regard to enrollment.

In the Thirty-fifth Haffen, so far as is known, relies on the influence resulting from the patronage he controls, and has done nothing in regard to special enrollment. The friends of Mr. Zeltner, on the other hand, have been unceasingly busy in canvassing every election district and securing enrollments for which ample arrangements were made at the Passaconawa Club.

The Republicans say that there are always a few contests over primary elections, and that they expect some this year. Rivalries are more than probable in the Second District, where Dennis Shea's leadership may be contested by Michael Hines, and in the Thirty-second of which Isaac Newman is leader. Contests are possible in the Twenty-fifth, of which McDougall Hawkes is leader, in the Twenty-ninth where A. T. Mason rules, and in S. Strassburger's district, the Thirty-first.

SAMUEL GROSS'S CYRANO

Passages from "The Merchant Prince of Corneville," the Play from Which a Chicago Judge Has Decided Edmond Rostand Stole His Famous Drama.

Early in 1896 Mr. Samuel Eberly Gross of Chicago sought the aid of Mr. Ingalls Kimball of The Cheltenham Press in bringing before the world as a "privately printed book" an original comedy, which filled 168 quarto pages, and was deemed by several good judges of the art of bookmaking to be an admirable specimen of mechanical and artistical skill in paper and typography. It was entitled "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," and upon the interleaf was to be found a legend characteristically eloquent of privately printed books:

"This comedy, written at an earlier period as a diversion amidst business pursuits, is now printed for private circulation only. This edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, of which this is No. ——."

This is the play which caused Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, sitting in the United States District Court, in the City of Chicago, to issue a perpetual injunction against the production in the United States of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," in the suit brought against Richard Mansfield and A. M. Palmer by Samuel Eberly Gross, author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." The Judge in giving his long and elaborate opinion made known numerous parallels of both action and language, proving as "plain as Holy Writ" that M. Rostand was enormously indebted to the author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville."

The judgment showed the French author and Academician to be "a plagiarist and by inference a perjurer"; the first because he had "obviously" borrowed from "The Merchant Prince of Cornville" while writing "Cyrano de Bergerac," and the second because he had denied in the most solemn and categorical manner possible all previous knowledge of Mr. Gross's masterpiece.

It was hardly to be expected that the judgment of the court, hampered as it necessarily was with the burden of proving literary theft, could do full justice to the qualities of either play, dramatic or poetic. Many people have made acquaintance, in some form or other, with "Cyrano de Bergerac," a pleasure denied them in the case of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." Notwithstanding the judgment of the court, it cannot be positively asserted that a full knowledge of the former necessarily precludes all interest in the latter. "The Merchant Prince of Cornville" contains many things not to be found in "Cyrano de Bergerac." It was hardly within the province of the court to show this. Still there may be some curiosity to know just what M. Rostand ignored, even at the risk of leaving his taste of selection notoriously open to condemnation.

"The Merchant Prince of Cornville" has the appearance of being a modern pastoral, the scene of which is laid at "the seaside, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century," not a thousand miles from Chicago. Northlake, a philosopher, having long since separated from his wife, and run through his own fortune and that of his niece, Violet, is anxious to marry the latter to an immensely wealthy and impossible fellow named Whetstone, "the merchant prince." There are other suitors for Violet's hand, however—Ideal, the poet, and Fopdoodle, a fop. Then we have Whetstone's secretary, Bluegrass; Scythe, a scientist; Catherine, former wife to Northlake, together with Violet's maid, Ninon; Whetstone's housekeeper, Susan, together with various minor characters.

Just who of Violet's suitors is the original Cyrano is not clear. For if Ideal is blessed with the gift of conversing with her in rhyme, Bluegrass is no less eloquent on behalf of Whetstone in didactic prose. Much the same difficulty attends the attempt to discover the plot of the piece. Some may say that it centres around the career of Northlake and his reunion with Catherine at a masquerade. Others with equal powers of observation and judgment may declare that it concerns the flirtation of Violet and her final happy escape from the impossible Whetstone, aided and abetted by her own faithful lover, Ideal, and Whetstone's housekeeper. It does not matter which scheme is analyzed. Each requires the same amount of imagination to see in it the original scenario of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

The following passages taken from the first scene, an orchard by the sea; sunrise; birds singing, besides revealing the first meeting of Violet and Ideal, give one a good idea of Mr. Gross's poetic art:

[Enter Violet.]

Violet—Which way's the robber gone? I'm sure I saw him here.

Ideal (aside)—What! I'm a robber, am I? Well, this tree hath no telltale bark, and I'll stay here.

Violet—I thought I heard some one speak, but not from underground, for he's not a goblin; nor yet from the sky, for he's not an angel; nor yet from the earth, for no dreadful man is near. Why, what is that in the sky? 'Tis last eve's moon, that will not to her couch by day. To rest! pale planet. Oh gentle moon, where is thy blush? Thou art dismantled by the roseate sun. Alack! what divine dramas are there in the skies!

Oh, would that I within thy circlet's rim
Might glide by curves of brightening lawns.
In thee
The day is half a month till noon, and thoughts
Are gentle as the velvet fawns that glide
From out thy rustling groves. In thee
rare flowers
Their fragrant balms distill, and perfume
wreathes
The girdling hours. Let me fancy this!

Ideal—Now doth she see her fragile fancies rise on wings of gossamer, like one who chases golden butterflies, flying before the dawn. What sweet, mysterious alchemy could beauty such as hers persuade!

Violet—But list; what's this? A spirit in the tree—a talking spirit, too! I'll listen; 'tis my privilege in this orchard. Go on, sweet spirit, I'm listening. (Pauses.) Nay, go on, my time is brief; or, if thou'dst rather, I'll not overhear.

Ideal—Nay, heart sweet maid; I'm fated in this tree to dwell, and ne'er before so spoke my heart unto a maid.

Violet—Can'st thou not speak in rhymes? Why, spirits should be poets, too; or is the tree's rind too hard? I do pity thee for a poor spirit. * * *

Ideal—What pure, mysterious alchemy.
Doth beauty chaste as thine persuade
To sublimate its crude degree
In sweetest herbs of earth displayed!

Violet—stop, stop; I command thee! Thou art much too philosophical for a poet. I'm weary.

Most people will appreciate Violet's feeling. But her gentle hint is apparently lost on Ideal, for he unswervingly continues to reel off his quatrains. Scenes and acts follow each other in not very rapid succession, but with commendable appreciation of the rhetorical rule of suspense and a full sense of the value of repetition in demonstrating an obscure theme. At length the balcony scene is reached—that situation dwelt upon so eloquently and at such length by the distinguished Chicago Judge:

[Enter Violet upon the balcony.]

Violet—I plainly see there's business in this night. (Perceiving Whetstone.) Why, 'tis the self-same knight that did bedight another night, but far more musical. There's a sad want of unity here, as no music, however rich, can me unite to yonder knight. (Addressing Whetstone.) Do my two eyes behold the Mayor Whetstone of Cornville near the capital of Illinois, called Hercules, after his granduncle Hercules, who drove the Indians down the Mississippi?

Whetstone—You do behold with two, unless with one you kindly wink upon me, which I half believe you do.

Violet—Is thy meaning double or single?

Whetstone—Sweet Miss Violet, I have been a man with an eye single to business, but who would double his business.

Bluegrass—Don't give her any quandaries.

Violet—Why, thou hast changed thy voice!

Whetstone (aside)—Major, you rascal, assume my voice!

Bluegrass (assuming Whetstone's voice)—Sweet Violet, it is the air, that's sometimes tuneful and sometimes not, that doth effect the change.

Violet—Thou art an artful man.

Bluegrass (assuming Whetstone's voice)—Sweet Violet, 'tis even noted so.

Whetstone (aside)—Confound you, 'tis not so!

Bluegrass (assuming Whetstone's voice)—I meant to say the air is so.

Violet—If thou sowest the air with so, so, thy harvest will be no, no. The air upon this balcony well balances its fruitage.

Whetstone (aside)—You villain, we're caught!

Violet—I'll not complain if thou wilt sing me another song.

Whetstone (aside)—Major, you rascal, another song!

Bluegrass (aside)—I don't know any more.

Whetstone (kneeling)—Sweet Miss Violet, upon this green grass I vow to love you as long as grass grows. Oh, Miss Violet, you're too young to know what you may lose. You may lose the real Merchant Prince of Cornville, near the capital of Illinois, called Hercules after his granduncle Hercules, who drove the real Indians reeling down the real Mississippi.

Violet—Rise, thou mighty chief of merchandise. I set much store by thee.

Whetstone (rising and aside)—Major, my boy, did you hear that?

Violet—Great Prince, it is my humor to be enamored of thy union of business and romance. (Calls to Ninon within. Ninon enters. Bluegrass leaves the shrubbery and goes behind Whetstone, as his shadow.) Take no leaves from my shrubbery. What is't that's back of thee, Prince?

Whetstone—'Tis but the shadow cast from me by the moonlight.

Violet—The tree 'neath which thou standest is cedrine, and its laced boughs, filtering the moonlight, cast an interlacing shadow on the lawn; upon this plot, now, in part, a deeper shadow rests, like shadow upon shadow.

Bluegrass (sings in recitative, and Whetstone accompanies with pantomime)—'Tis but a shadow, 'tis but a shadow cast from me by the moonlight.

Although there may still be some doubt in the minds of readers who have gone thus far as to the exact mathematical proportion of the plot, characters, style of Mr. Gross's work to be found in that of M. Rostand, there can hardly be any doubt concerning the Frenchman's extent of indebtedness to the Chicagoan on the score of humor. Here are a few gems of fun picked up almost at random from the pages of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville:"

Violet (laughingly)—What a name! Ha! ha! Couldst thou not add something to it? 'Tis too short.

Northlake—Thou wilt be added to it.

* * * * * * *

Catharine—* * * You shall pay me for the weight, for that the fish had in the sea; but for the moral, that is in my humor, and gain has taken a vacation. Every one has his pastime, and no one is so poor but he has his own humor. Mine is to see men buy a fish, each in his own humor; for by the fish's scales will I weigh him.

* * * * * * *

Scythe—Mayor Whetstone, why do you not change the Eagle to the Hawkeye Review of Western Science?

Bluegrass—Strip that proud bird of his plumage, and in less than seven revolutions of this magnificent star of ours he will have fewer followers than a vanquished rooster.

Whetstone—Major, I cannot resist you. You are my true, my great and only editor. Give me your hand; let us be friends.

* * * * * * *

Whetstone—What birds are those flying above the waves and darting like flying squirrels?

Catharine—They are the larks of the sea, and in the wake of a ship are wider awake than your land larks.

* * * * * * *

Whetstone—Major, put that in The Eagle, and see how it looks in print. Something's bitten me! It must be one of your sea fleas. (Looking up his sleeve.)

Bluegrass—Sea fleas; do you see it?

* * * * * * *

Whetstone—Northlake is a most melancholy man. I believe if he had a warehouse full of anchors, and the market for anchors was booming, he'd be hoplessly unhappy. Said I to him to-day: Northlake, don't look so confoundedly gloomy; cheer up! The day I marry your niece Violet you shall have five hundred thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Bluegrass—Hold! You must talk in the language of knight-errantry: My sweet, fair, or beauteous lady, will tread a measure in the dance? I am listed in the tournament of love—something in that strain.

Whetstone—Will my clothes bear the strain?

* * * * * * *

Whetstone—Why, there is the so-called fair moon now, sure enough! (Looking at the moon.) It shines like a new tin pan.

Violet—The moon shines on thy armor, and thou thyself dost shine like a new tin pan.

The Coronation Circus

From The Baltimore American.

LONDON, May 28.—The Duke of Deddebroke to-day rehearsed the manner in which he will manage the royal peanut privilege on coronation day. The Duke suffered somewhat from stage fright, and did not fill his sacks very well, but hopes to overcome this before the date of the performance.

Twenty American millionaires rehearsed their parts of sitting in their hired chairs this morning. They were palpably nervous, but, as one of them explained it, he was always a bit excited when he was anxious for a king to come his way.

Mr. J. Mierpont Porgan, the eminent American, put his trained octopus through its psees this afternoon slong the routs to be followed by the coronation procession. The performance went off without a hitch, and Mr. Porgsn is jubilsnt over the outlook, as he expects to make a hit.

The Marquis of Coldefeete rehearsed his lemonade privilege to-day. He succeeded in making three barrels of lemonade from one lemon and a pound of sugar. There is no doubt that this part of the programme for the coronation will go through swimmingly.

The street sweeping brigade was late this evening put through a practice drill at sweeping up dropped "h's." It is expected that they will have the hardest task of their lives on the night of the coronation parade, as they must remove all the dropped aspirates before sunrise of the next day. Their work is not altogether perfect, and they will be rehearsed every night from now on.

Mr. Croksr of Wantage drove his milk wagon over the corenation route at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

William Waldorf Astor practiced from 4 to 5 P. M. for his feature of the coronation festivities. Mr. Astor expects to put in most of his time bowing and smiling to the cheering populace.

This week's Punch is eagerly sought for. It contains a cartoon suggesting that a huge umbrella be put over London on coronation day "to keep De Wet off." This is considered the funniest thing that has been in Punch for centuries, and the bulletin boards of the daily papers contain reproductions of the cartoon, with explanatory diagrams. Almost everybody is able to understand it, with this aid.

Lord Fattleigh, who weighs 325 pounds net, has engaged the Living Skeleton at the London Dime Museum to substitute for him at the coronation ceremony. Lord Fattleigh says he can't squeeze into that nineteen square inches of space.

JOSH WINK.

SIGNS OF IRISH PROGRESS

Figures that Prove the Country's Increased Prosperity—A Visitor to the Exhibition at Cork Says the City Has Improved in Many Respects Since 1883.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, May 20.—On arriving at Queenstown, to visit the Cork Exhibition, one is struck by the total absence of anything suggesting coercion or poverty. There was a time, not many years ago, when beggars by the dozen blocked the way from the landing point to the principal hotel. But on this occasion I failed to encounter a beggar either at Queenstown or Cork.

There was nothing whatever to indicate that the Crimes act was in force. The examination of baggage by Custom House officers was the merest formality—a question or two in regard to spirits and tobacco, the faintest make-believe search in the tray of a steamer trunk, and a respectful request for the name of the passenger and of his place of destination.

Queenstown has not made much progress in the way of new buildings for commercial purposes, but in the picturesque quarter devoted to private dwellings there is a noticeable advance. There are few places that lend themselves more gloriously to effects in landscape gardening. The hill upon which the town stands rises to a considerable height above the sea. Business is confined to the water line, and the private residences are situated upon streets that partly encircle the hill, climbing gradually to the top. The lots belonging to many of the houses do not consist of much more than perpendicular rock. In the acclivities there are opportunities for gardening that are generally taken advantage of. With the aid of lichens, ivy, wall flowers, creeping vines, and flowering shrubs, the rugged aspect is softened and beautified. The golden gorse, finest in the month of May, generously crowns the summit.

It takes from fifteen to twenty minutes by railway to reach Cork from Queenstown. The road keeps to the shore of the Lee all the way. The valley of this river has a variety of scenery that suggests the finest in Europe.

Thackeray has written more kindly of Cork than of any other place in Ireland or England. One of his compliments was that there were no finer gentlemen anywhere than the Cork merchants. The private residences of these merchants of to-day show that in the matter of taste they are above the standard of Thackeray's time. To a considerable extent the residence quarter of Cork, like that of Queenstown, rises above the streets devoted to business and manufactures. Numerous massive stone mansions of the olden time and villas in the modern style of architecture, inclosed in lovely parks laid in grass of the rich green of the emerald, are luxuriously identified with the Cork hills.

The grounds of the Cork Exhibition include those of two or more richly planted and highly ornamented private places on the south bank of the Lee, with which they are charmingly connected for boating and water-chute purposes. A public walk a mile in length, known as the Mardyke, running parallel with the river, leads to the exhibition from the popular thoroughfares. In a modest way it is after the manner of the entrance to the last Paris Exhibition.

Although there is not much else that reminds one very strongly of Paris, there is a great deal that is attractive from the purely Irish point of view. Contrasting the present Cork Exhibition with that of 1883 there is ample cause for felicitation. The whole show in that year was confined to a building covering four acres, and the amount expended upon it was within $70,000. There were 240 exhibits, of which 100 were Irish.

In 1902 there are forty acres in the grounds. These contain ten acres of buildings, and there has been an expenditure of over $200,000. The exhibits number 550, of which 80 per cent. are Irish. Of these nearly half belong to merchants and manufacturers of Cork City and county. Exhibits from the City and County of Dublin number sixty, and from Belfast and Antrim fifty.

We have been long accustomed to hear in America that there is no real progress in Ireland outside of Ulster. It will therefore be news to most people to hear that the population of this southern city has increased by over 10,000 since 1883. It is calculated by R. A. Atkins, Honorary Secretary to the present exhibition, that the shipping trade of the Port of Cork has improved by at least 50 per cent., and that the volume of business has improved by over 50 per cent.

The manufacturing and other enterprises in the City and County of Cork since 1883 have absorbed capital to the amount of nearly $5,000,000. Among the most important manufactures are woolens, linens, shoes, chemicals, soap, felt and straw hats, starch, and bacon.

In 1883 the citizens of Cork either went on foot or rode on jaunting-cars. Now they have smartly equipped electric street-cars that convey passengers within the city and to the extreme suburban points for a two-cent fare. The capital of the company is $1,000,000, and upon this the shareholders have been receiving a 5 per cent. dividend. Over 2,000 houses for private occupation have been built in Cork since 1883 at a cost of over $5,000,000.

In addition to the marks of progress named, I find that the Cork City Government, during the same period, has erected 1,000 model cottages for laborers, which are rented at an average of 48 cents a week. Since 1883 the business houses of Cork have been much improved in appearance, inside and out, many having been remodeled and greatly enlarged. Most of the merchant companies have taken advantage of the law of limited liability in trading to secure increased capital. There are twice as many good hotels as in 1883, and the accommodation for freight and passengers at the terminals of the principal railway lines has been improved beyond recognition.

Finding Cork thus advanced, it became still more interesting to look into the condition of things in the rest of Ireland. The deposits and cash balances in the joint stock banks of Ireland in 1883 amounted to $156,700,000, calculating the pound sterling at $5. At the close of the year 1901 this total had been increased to $214,615,000. There are nine such banks, having between them branch offices and agencies throughout Ireland to the number of 520, an increase of 70 since 1880. There were six banks in 1844 that had the right to issue bills of $4.80 and upward to increase the circulating medium. It is worthy of remark that all are still in existence.

Looking at industrial Ireland from the point of view of a decreasing population, the showing is more remarkable. In 1883 the Post Office and trustee savings banks had on deposit $20,500,000. Last year the amount aggregated $53,985,000. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank alone has increased over 200 per cent.

The extension of Irish railways in the face of a steady drain by emigration is yet more of a puzzle. In 1871 there were 1,988 miles open for traffic. The population of the whole country then was 5,412,377. This had been reduced to 4,558,546 in 1901, and the number of miles of railway had increased to 3,183. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 15,541,934. This was increased in 1900 to 27,649,815. The total receipts for passengers and freight in 1871 was $10,361,930. In 1900 it was $19,031,735. Of the total receipts in 1871 there was expended 52 per cent. for working and maintenance. For similar purposes in 1900 the expenditure was 60 per cent.

It is further interesting to note that of the stock guaranteed by the British Government for the purchase of Irish land by the occupying farmers the Irish people are holders to the extent of $53,725,000. Upon this a dividend of 2¾ per cent. is paid. To the various loans issued by the British Government the Irish have subscribed $159,940,000.

GEORGE HENRY BASSETT.

HOW THE IRISH COLLEGE IN FRANCE SURVIVED REVOLUTION.

A recent manifestation of the friendship which for so many centuries has existed between the French and Irish peoples was the dinner given at Delmonico's on Thursday night by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to the members of the Rochambeau mission. The strongest testimony to this friendship is that which history bears to the fact that Ireland in the time of her trouble received her most potent aid from French officers, and that France in her glory owed many victories to the valor of her Irish regiments. The most remarkable, and perhaps the least generally known proof of the sympathy between the two nations lies in the fact that the Irish College founded in Paris in the latter part of the sixteenth century is still in existence.

At the time of its foundation the Irish College, like the English, the Scotch, the Italian, and the Spanish Colleges went to make up what was then the most famous seat of learning in the world, the University of Paris. To-day all the other foreign colleges have disappeared, and the university itself has passed out of existence; but the Irish College, deserted though it is by all its old neighbors, to-day enjoys a prosperous existence in the Rue des Irlandais, in the old Latin Quarter.

The path of the College des Irlandais to its three hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, which it will celebrate next year, has been by no means a flowery one, for it was three times legislated out of existence, and a number of times its life was threatened by other causes. The beginning of what later became the Irish College was made in 1578, when Father John Lee, an Irish ecclesiastic, and a band of Irish students who had been driven from Ireland on account of their faith, came to Paris that they might be better able to pursue their studies. Their poverty prevented them from entering the more prosperous colleges, but there was at that time an institution known as the College de Montaigue, whose building was unpretentious and to which the only requirements for admission were poverty and good abilities. It is related that in 1545 the entire year's revenue of the college amounted to 16 sous, and for many years it was known as Haricot College on account of the beans which formed the principal article of diet. Its students, however, were noted for profundity and brilliancy, and it was there that St. Ignatius studied Latin, and where the Scholar Erasmus also studied as long as he could subsist on the poor fare. Here the Irish students entered in a body and made such progress that in 1619 three public debates on philosophic questions were carried on in Greek, a feat which never since has been attempted.

THE COLLEGE DE MONTAIGUE.

The students in the College de Montaigue became so numerous that in 1677 they petitioned Louis XIV. for permission to occupy Lombard College, which had been deserted by the Italians. Louis, anxious to show his appreciation of the bravery of the Irish soldiers, then numerous in his army, readily assented, and the Irish took possession of the dilapidated buildings. Two Irish ecclesiastics then resident in Paris, Abbot Maginn of Tuley and Malachy Kelly, chaplain to the Queen of Poland, donated considerable sums of money to the new institution, and, moreover, obtained from the three nominal provisors of Lombard College the concession of rights and the eleven original burses which still remained in force after a lapse of 350 years. Building commenced soon after, and over the door was placed this inscription:

COLLEGIUM B. M. VIRGINIS,
PRO CLERICIS HIBERNICIS,
IN ACADEMIA PARISIENSI STUDENTIBUS.
INSTAURATUM ANNO 1681,
PRO ITALICIS FUNDATUM ANNO 1330.

The number of students in 1770 amounted to 160, of whom 100 were ecclesiastics, and accommodations were so limited that the Prefect of Studies, Lawrence Kelly, purchased a house and grounds in the Rue de Cheval Vert, now the Rue des Irlandais, and the building has ever since been known as the College des Irlandais.

The Administrator of Lombard College at that time was the famous Dr. Walsh. He was formerly Superior of the Irish College at Nantes, and, later, when the Archbishop of Paris consulted the Bishops of Ireland as to who would be a capable person to take charge of the Irish institutions in the capital, they fixed upon Dr. Walsh, and in consequence he was called from Nantes. Under him Dr. Kearney was Superior of the College des Irlandais.

A record of the trials of these colleges during the Revolution is contained in The Irish Ecclesiastical Record in an issue bearing the date of 1866. In 1790 the National Assembly ordered the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property. Dr. Walsh, however, presented to the Government a document signed by himself and by the Superiors of the English and Scotch colleges, claiming exemption from the law on the ground that their property was not French, but British, and purchased with the money of British subjects. A committee was appointed to investigate, and in October of the same year the National Assembly passed a decree exempting these colleges from the operation of the law.

Then followed the Reign of Terror, during which the mob visited the Irish College. Three students were killed and Dr. Kearney himself narrowly escaped death. After the revolution Dr. Walsh took advantage of the calm to reorganize his disrupted foundations. During the period of from 1792 until 1800 the Irish College departed considerably from its original function, which was to inculcate piety and advance religion and learning.

MR. O'REILLY'S BOOKS.

Mr. O'Reilly, at that time Paris correspondent of The London Times, relates in his book, "The Irish at Home and Abroad," a conversation which he had with a friend who was a student at the Irish College. "I entered the Irish College some time ago," said the friend, "but am not able to present you with a favorable picture of its studies. The practice of religion was not tolerated. Voltaire and Rousseau were more read by myself and fellow-students than sacred history.

"If, however, we were not devout or spiritual in our studies we distinguished oureives as gentlemen. The college was the centre of elegance and gayety. Twice a week we gave balls, at which we were honored with the presence of the most celebrated women of the day. Our festivities were graced by Josephine, the good, the amiable, the kind-hearted; by Mme. Récamier, by the Princess of Chimay, as well as by the pupils of Mme. Lemoin, whose establishment for the education of young women was the most distinguished in Paris. It was a jolly time, but could not last forever."

Among the students then attending the Irish College were Eugene Beauharnais, later Viceroy of Italy and Prince of Venice; Jerome Bonaparte, a brother of Napoleon, who later made him King of Westphalia, and one of the Perigaux. Jerome afterward remembered his old tutor, Dr. McDermott, by later giving him a pension of 10,000 francs.

In 1801 Dr. Walsh obtained from Napoleon a decree re-establishing the Irish College as such, and under Dr. Walsh's administration it became again an ecclesiastical institution. According to the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, Napoleon invited the old Irish families in France to send their children thither, and at the same time many of the old French noblesse sent their sons. Among the names which appeared on the books at that time the best known, perhaps, are those of the four Counts de Rochefoucauld, one of whom afterward became the Duke and head of that house.

A royal ordinance was passed in 1818 in which it was declared that the Irish College could no longer exist; that the building should be let to tenants and the students dispersed among the different seminaries of France. Insufficiency of funds necessary for its support was the reason given for the decree, although it had been prepared without the knowledge of the Superior.

DR. WALSH'S WORK.

Once more, however, Dr. Walsh came to the aid of his college, and in his own name and in the names of Messrs. Long, Tuite, and Desjardins, ex-Superiors of the British colleges, prepared an able document, which was signed also by all the students and presented to the King, Louis XVIII. According to a writer of the time, it was "a strong appeal for the venerable institutions which had narrowly escaped destruction during the Revolution, had been respected when all other ecclesiastical property had been swept away, had been restored to their ancient rights by Napoleon, and had been confirmed in these rights by his reigning Majesty." The petitioners were able to prove to the satisfaction of the King and the Council of State that their funds were adequate, and the appeal was granted. Since then the College des Irlandais has been left undisturbed.

At present the college is under the direction of the Irish Province of the Congregation of the Missions, and possesses eighty-three burses, well endowed by Irishmen for the benefit of their countrymen. The course of studies includes one year of rhetoric, two years of philosophy, and four years of theology. There are eight professors and 100 students.

The little colony still possesses the house built by their countrymen in the Latin Quarter more than 100 years ago. The Montague Ste. Genevieve, in the twelfth century the seat of all learning in Paris; the Abbey of St. Victor, where the University of Paris may be said to have commenced; the great Carmelite Abbey, the famous monastery of the Dominicans, all once close to the Irish College, have disappeared.

A New Shad Discovered

Inhabits the Ohio River and Was First Caught by Accident—Given a Scientific Name by the Fish Commission and May Become Valuable as an Article of Food.

A new species of shad has been discovered in this country. It inhabits the Ohio River, and has been named by the authorities of the United States Fish Commission at Washington "Alosa Ohiensis."

From time to time the Fish Commission had heard of the catching of shad in the Mississippi Basin, and as long ago as 1872 Prof. Baird called attention to the occurrence of shad in the Ouachita River in Arkansas. But it was not until recently that the members of the Fish Commission procured specimens of the fish, which when examined was found to be a new species of shad, differing in many important particulars from shad as taken from the North River and from other waters on the Atlantic seaboard.

These new shad have been caught by means of seines light-leaded so that they would fish the upper few feet of water rather than the bottom. This method of fishing was first adopted in order to get the "spoonbill cat," which when running swims close to the surface. When the nets were hauled in it was found that the shad had been captured at the same time. The two species of fish appear to run together. The principal seining ground has been near Louisville, below the Falls of the Ohio and between Rock Island and the Indiana shore.

All the known facts regarding the distribution and habits of the Ohio shad indicate that it has regular runs, like the common shad.

It appears in the Mississippi on the borders of Coahoma County, Miss., about the middle of March; in the lower Ohio about a month later, (April 20,) at Louisville still a little later, (April 28 to May 20,) and in the Kanawha River at Montgomery, West Va., in the latter part of May.

The Ouachita River, Ark., from which shad have been reported, has its mouth in the Red River, near the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi, more than 200 miles below Coahoma, and only about 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Although it has not been proved that these shad come up from the Gulf of Mexico, it is regarded as certain that they do, and that they are as truly anadromous as is the Atlantic shad.

Whether important fisheries for the Ohio shad can be established remains to be determined. In the first place, it is not yet known whether the fish is commercially abundant. It is considered not at all improbable that its apparent scarcity may be due merely to the fact that the methods of fishing in vogue in the Mississippi basin have not been such as would prove effective in the capture of shad. Gill nets and trap nets are scarcely known, and where seines are used they are usually leaded so as to fish the bottom, and are hauled mostly during the daytime. Shad might very well be present in abundance and remain forever unknown so long as the present fishing methods are continued.

Many plants of Atlantic shad have been made by the United States Fish Commission in the waters of the Mississippi Basin—the first in 1874 and the last in 1883—and although none of the planted shad has since been received by the Fish Commission for identification, and the capture of none has been fully authenticated, it does not follow by any means that none has survived. It is regarded as by no means improbable that the Atlantic shad may now be abundant in the Gulf and its tributary streams, and that a thorough investigation may establish the fact.

The spawning time of the shad in the Ohio River is not earlier than the 16th of June. The numerous examples seen at Louisville May 16 to 19 were far from ripe, and it is regarded as doubtful if any of them would have spawned much before the middle of June.

As an article of food the Ohio shad does not yet seem to have appealed to the citizens of the Mississippi Valley. At Louisville they sold at a low price, the price received by the fishermen being but 2 cents a pound, the same that was paid for carp, "buffalo," and toothed herring. Those who are familiar with the delicous Atlantic shad and who know how to prepare it find the Ohio species not at all inferior.

If the shad should be found to be present in the Mississippi and its tributaries in sufficient numbers to justify the establishment of permanent fisheries each Spring, there is, it is believed, little doubt but that it would soon become quite as highly prized as its near relative in the Atlantic coastal streams.

Many Changes Coming in Postage Stamps

Woman at Last to Be Honored with a Place—Benjamin Harrison's Face Soon to Appear—Farragut's Portrait to Supersede Commodore Perry's.

From The Baltimore American.

Woman continues to break away barriers. Her latest achievement is to induce the Post Office Department at Washington to put Martha Washington's face on the new series of eight-cent postage stamps, which will make their appearance next Fall.

Ever since Uncle Sam's Post Office began making stamps, in 1847 or thereabout, the face of Washington has appeared on one of the stamps in every regular issue and, with a single exception, on a stamp of low value and general use. Benjamin Franklin's face has always adorned postage stamps of low value and has thus become familiar to people who send or receive letters ever since 1847. Presidents other than Washington whose faces have appeared on the stamps are Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant, Madison, and Taylor.

Of the stamps of higher values the eight-cent stamp now bears Sherman's picture, the ten-cent Webster's, the fifteen-cent Clay's, the thirty-cent Jefferson's, the fifty-cent Jefferson's, the dollar stamp Perry's, the two-dollar Madison's, and the five-dollar Marshall's.

FACES OF PRESIDENTS.

Since 1861 but two Presidents have not been honored by placing their portraits upon a postage stamp—Johnson and Arthur—Cleveland, still living, not being eligible.

In the first entire series, in 1851, Washington appeared upon all the denominations save two—Franklin on the one and Jackson on the five. In the 1870 series Stanton appeared upon the seven-cent, Scott upon the twenty-four, and Hamilton upon the thirty-cent.

All have been permanently superseded or the denominations abolished. Zachary Taylor appeared upon the five-cent value in 1875 when the value was created, but disappeared in 1882, giving way to Garfield.

A face that will appear on stamps of the new issue shortly to be circulated will be that of ex-President Harrison. It will be a 13-cent stamp. There will be practically no demand for a stamp of this value for domestic use, but for foreign use there is a place for it. Thirteen cents is the cost of sending a registered letter weighing not more than a half-ounce to any country within the Postal Union. Heretofore it has been necessary to use a five and an eight cent stamp. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has been requested to furnish the department a photograph or portrait of Gen. Harrison which meets her approval, for the purpose proposed.

The Post Office Department is said to be contemplating a general change in the present issue of stamps, which have been in use for twelve years, a period much longer than the ordinary life of a stamp. One change already determined upon is that Commodore Perry, whose face has adorned the 90-cent stamp from 1870 down to 1894 and the one-dollar stamp from 1894 to the present date, will be superseded upon the one-dollar denomination by another famous sea fighter, Admiral Farragut. Commodore Perry disappears permanently.

THE FULL SET.

As at present constituted, the full set is as follows: One-cent, green, face of Franklin; two-cent, carmine, face of Washington; three-cent, purple, face of Jackson; four-cent, dark brown, face of Lincoln; five-cent, chocolate, face of Grant; six-cent, red-brown, face of Garfield; eight-cent, mauve, face of Sherman; ten-cent, light brown, face of Webster; fifteen-cent, dark blue, face of Clay; fifty-cent, orange, face of Jefferson; one-dollar, black, face of Perry; two-dollar, sapphire, face of Madison; five-dollar, dark green, face of Marshall.

Before 1845 there were in the United States no postage stamps of any sort. Two years before that date Great Britain had been experimenting with some degree of success, and in 1845 the Postmasters of Alexandria, Va., and St. Louis, Mo., issued stamps on their own account. Up to this time it had been the custom to dispatch mail without prepayment of postage, the fee, according to weight and distance, being paid by the recipient, as a general thing. The Postmasters mentioned had printed at their local printing office crude labels, the first bearing the words, "Alexandria Post Office; paid five cents," and the St. Louis stamp, representing the figures 5, 10, and 20 cents just above the picture of two bears standing with their paws upon the seal of Missouri.

In 1846, Postmasters in Millbury, Mass.; Brattleborough, Vt.; Baltimore, Md.; New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I., followed suit. Copies of these stamps now sell readily at from $25 to $2,000, according to the number of copies in existence.

In 1847 the United States issued two stamps, of the value of 5 and 10 cents. The portrait on the five-cent is that of Franklin, after a painting by Longacre. The venerable statesman and inventor looks the picture of contentment, his long curls hanging down upon his shoulders, a white handkerchief and fur collar about his neck.

A reproduction of Stuart's famous painting of Washington, within an ellipse, appears upon the ten-cent denomination. The words "Ten cents" and two large "Xs" on either lower portion, and "U. S. Post Office" on the upper part, all in black, complete the stamp.

THE FIRST SERIES.

In 1851 what may be termed the first regular series of United States postage stamps was issued. There were eight denominations, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents, and Washington's face was upon five of them. Franklin appeared upon the one-cent and thirty-cent, and Jefferson entered the arena upon the five-cent. This series continued in use until 1861. Up to 1856 all stamps had been furnished the public in imperforated condition, requiring a knife or scissors to sever them, and copies of the 24, 30, and 90 cents, without perforations, unused, are worth a fortune each.

From 1861 to 1866 the denominations of two and fifteen cents were added. The full face of Andrew Jackson appears upon the two-cent and the martyred Lincoln is imprinted upon the fifteen-cent.

In 1869 the department issued its first series of stamps in two colors, or, rather, partial series. The head of Franklin appears upon the one-cent; a postman riding a horse going at breakneck speed is depicted upon the two-cent; an old-fashioned, wood-burning, funnel-stacked locomotive is the central figure of the three-cent; Washington's face is upon the six-cent; a gray eagle with outstretched wings resting upon a shield represents the ten-cent; an ocean steamer, badly tossed about, is the vignette of the twelve-cent.

The twenty-four-cent is a reproduction of Trumbull's famous painting, "Declaration of Independence," in Washington. The picture is in purple border and ornamental work in green. The thirty-cent represents an eagle upon a shield, in carmine, upon a background of flags in blue. The portrait of Lincoln, in black, appears within a background and border of carmine in the ninety-cent.

QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC.

A Few Problems for Grown-Up People on Matters that Arise in Everyday Life.

From The Ohio State Journal.

If a man tries to carry two potted plants from the cellar to the front yard for his wife and one falls and breaks, what commandment does the man also break?

If the patron of a restaurant has to wait three-quarters of an hour for a pork chop, how long would he have to wait for two pork chops?

A. and B. are good friends, who live next door to each other. A. bought his daughter a piano for $500. How much would B. give if some one would steal the piano; also how long will A. and B. remain on speaking terms?

A man dies leaving a will. How many lawyers will be required to break the will and how long will it be before the lawyers own the estate of the deceased?

A doctor calls on his patient three times a day. How long will the patient live and how much will the doctor make out of the patient before he dies?

How long can a half-horse power man run a four-horse power lawn mower?

Mary has three green apples and Johnnie has seven. If Mary eats all of her green apples and Johnnie eats all of his green apples, at what hour will the funerals occur?

Mr. Carnegie on the Anglo-American Ideal

His Flag at Skibo Castle Embodies the Idea of Anglo-Saxon Unity—His Claim to Immortality—Londoners "Electrified" at His Exposition of Racial Patriotism.

The London Telegrah of May 15 contains the full text of a remarkable speech made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in Guildhall, when he was presented with the Freedom of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers:

Andrew Carnegie was yesterday presented with the Freedom of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers. The ceremony took place at the Guildhall in the presence of a large and representative assemblage of City men.

The meeting was forced to devote itself to the Anglo-American ideal. It was carried away by the advocate of "sewing the flags together" before it, knew what he was doing with it. The social evangelist of the new "gospel of wealth" became the preacher of the patriotism of race, pleading for Anglo-American reunion as for the supreme cause. He compressed a trenchant criticism of life, business, and English-speaking relations into an unexpected masterpiece of natural oratory. Before he had been speaking for many seconds he produced an effect upon his audience such as can only be described by saying that he had electrified them into silence. Before he had done the cheers came again and again. But the great and novel feature as he spoke was the intensely interested attention of his hearers to what he had to say. With its directness of appeal, the light and shade of its play of thought, its unconventional freedom of action and phrase, its altogether extraordinary effect of high earnestness and fit eloquence, Mr. Carnegie's speech was a display of sincere, virile, elevated utterance, than which a more remarkable contrast to the ordinary perfunctory performances of public speech could scarcely be conceived. It would have moved and riveted any audience in England as completely as it did that at the Guildhall.

If ever the genuine accents of passion and pathos were heard it was there. No one could remain cold to them. No one did. Mr. Carnegie, in mid-oratory, folded his arms or swept them out, leaned forward to drive home his point, or stood back when he had made it effectively. But it was not excessive, because it was entirely real and spontaneous. Nothing could be less theatrical; nothing more dramatic. And when he had taken his seat the audience was up to cheer him, with the feeling that this was among the rare utterances which are events to the hearers.

MR. CARNEGIE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Carnegie, who, on rising, was received with prolonged cheers, said: "Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen—Am I really standing in the Guildhall in the presence of the Lord Mayor of London and other dignitaries as the honored guest of an ancient guild, and welcomed as a brother—this hall to which I came on my first visit to England when still a young man, and discovered the noble epitaph of one of the great of our race, and received the lesson which has never ceased to influence my life—the inscription on yonder monument of Pitt, which closes with these ever-memorable words, 'Dispensing for many years the favors of his sovereign, he lived without ostentation, and he died poor'? A noble epitaph indeed! The Great Commoner escaped an avalanche of gold falling upon him. If he had not, one might wonder how he would have proceeded to earn such a tribute. Would he have found the task of conscientious distribution much more difficult than that of acquisition, as I have, as far as my experience goes, in both directions; it is so easy to create poverty and pauperism by giving, so difficult to lessen it. Curative measures seem ineffective and of little moment; we must get at prevention, and that is probably only to be reached through the instruction of the people leading to better habits, for much of the extreme poverty of the people comes from lack of sobriety, prudence, and thrift. Where it arises from other causes, such as disability or indisposition to work or confirmed intemperance causing permanent pauperism, then such persons become the proper care of the State, not of the individual. If all the money devoted to charitable ends were wisely given and wisely administered we should make some headway, but much of that which well-meaning people give is not only useless; some of it may be positively harmful, widening the area of the misery which they fondly desire to contract.

What Is Helpful Charity?

"Indiscriminate charity works evil, and that continually, and, generally speaking, individual charity is beneficial only when it helps people to help themselves. It is the swimming tenth and not the submerged tenth which we can greatly benefit, and this often by indirect rather than by direct means. ['Hear, hear.'] We must attend to the causes of poverty and crime and strike at the roots, and not keep forever chopping at the branches of the upas tree. No man can be pushed up a ladder who does not do some of the climbing himself. [Cheers.] Your eloquent Chairman has offered some reasons to justify your generous action to-day in my favor. My relation to handicrafts has been noted by the Chairman. I came to these by heredity. My grandfather was the Scottish correspondent of Cobbett, and I keep with my precious heirlooms a copy of The Register in which Cobbett says that the most valuable paper yet published in The Register is that which we publish to-day from the pen of our esteemed correspondent, Thomas Morrison of Dunfermline, entitled "Handication versus Headication." It closed with the words, 'I thank God that in my youth I learned to make and mend shoes.' [Cheers.] When we visit the night classes in our technical schools, attended by young men who spend all their evenings in gaining instruction, we cannot fail to remember that many of the greatest have been craftsmen. The greatest of all, Shakespeare, was a wool carder; the greatest of Scotland, Burns, was a plowman, and Watt was a hammerman. Arkwright, Hargreaves, Cort, Nelson, were all craftsmen. Columbus was a dock worker, and my valued friend, the famous Pittsburger, Westinghouse, [cheers,] whom I am delighted to see here to-day, and many others to whom the world is greatly indebted, labored with their hands. There is no surer foundation upon which to develop the inventor than manual labor. My right to the title of craftsman will pass unchallenged in any part of the world, for my first dollars earned came from manual labor. [Cheers.] I am proud of my membership of this ancient guild, which, from its foundation, has stood for craftsmanship and citizenship, the education of both hand and head, which my grandfather advocated. When one from the rushing New World of the younger branch of the race stands in the Guildhall, hoary with history, which records it as in all contests thundering for freedom when assailed or denied, the poet's words come to him,

> The place itself becomes religion and the mind runs o'er
> In silent worship of the great of old.

The Whirl of These Days.

"We do live in a whirl these days—things move so fast. Consider for a moment what I, in my short span, have already seen. When a boy I saw the first locomotive brought to Pittsburg in a canalboat, no railroad being constructed. I saw the first telegraph wire from the East stretched into the town—no telegraph beyond or in any other direction. But, stranger than these, as a messenger boy I have delivered telegrams to the first white man born west of the Ohio River. To-day the centre of population in the United States of America is 600 miles west of the Ohio at Pittsburg, which means that in the area in which there had not been a white man born until this Pittsburger came, at least 40,000,000 of people live to-day, all Americans, and now of the English-speaking race, whatever their origin. The development of the American Union has just begun, for less than 30 people to the square mile inhabit it, while the old home, England and Wales, has 500. What has rendered such unprecedented development possible? Nothing but what you have given us. To Arkwright and Hargreaves and their colleagues the Republic owes its manufacturing development in textiles; to Nelson and Cort, to Bessemer and Siemens and Thomas its extraordinary development in iron and steel; its railroad system, which until a few years ago was one-half of the railroad mileage of the world, we owe, of course, to Stephenson. The first locomotives and carriages were imported from you, and I have in my possession, presented by a brother of the inventor, a piece of the first tee-rail ever rolled, made by the Guests here and laid upon the line between New York and Philadelphia. The material progress of America, and indeed of the world, has for its base the invention of my fellow-countryman—the Scotch hammerman—Watt. Thus the new has used the inventions of the old home and thus to the parent the giant child chiefly owes its position.

Scotland the Mother; America the Wife.

"While your offspring has displayed energy and ability in applying and improving these inventions, yet it is to you that he is indebted for the inventions themselves, as he is equally indebted for his religion, language, literature, and law, in some of which you may be disposed to hold his improvements are of dubious merit. [Hear, hear.] We may even go a step further and say also, largely for his political constitution, which Mr. Gladstone pronounced the greatest work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man, and which your present Prime Minister has more than once extolled. It was modeled upon your own. Certainly, in computing the debt owed by the old to the new branch of the race, the schedule would be incomplete without including what we owe politically. If the new land, therefore, has anything of value which your captains of industry, professors of technology, or your principals of universities, or, excuse the suggestion, your statesmen can appropriate, or, if there be lessons to be learned, by your employes and working classes, pray let them all help themselves without stint, assured of this, that all they can possibly learn or adopt from the Republic can never be compared in value to what we have received from you. Take everything you can lay your hands upon in language, religion, law, literature, politics, science, banking, manufacturing, or transportation by land or sea, including shipping, or in any other branch, a huge unpayable debt must still remain due from the child to the parent land. [Cheers.] Fortunate indeed is your youngest freeman who, being of both lands, can claim his share upon both sides in the great account of mutual and beneficial exchange between them, however it may be adjusted, or upon whichever side the balance remains. I stand before you as a representative of both the old and the new, being neither exclusively of one or the other, yet of both—a Scottish-American—one my native and the other my adopted country. I like to think of them as mother and wife, both to be greatly loved. Such they are to me.

The Flags That Fly Together.

"I never see the two flags as I see them before me now without feeling a lump in my throat. It is many years since there first floated from our castle in Scotland a double flag, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack sewn together. It floats there now—a symbol heralding, I believe, what is to come. Even to-day the position justifies such a flag. When yachting in the Mediterranean one calm morning, I found that flag the single flag displayed. I said to the Captain, 'What is the matter with the united flag?' 'Sir, there is not wind enough to-day. In calm seas the united flag droops, being heavy.' A stiff breeze came in the afternoon, and I came on deck to see the united flag unfurled to the breeze like a thing of joy. It is the day of storm and danger that would bring out that flag—[cheers]—and woe to those who stand against it! [Renewed cheers.] The longer I live the more I like to dwell upon the thought that it is inevitable that the two are to draw closer and closer in years to come. Recent events have tended, and future events are likely to tend, in this direction. I rejoice to say that never in my day have the people and the Government been so lovingly inclined to the old home, never has patriotism of race—the coming force, perhaps, in international affairs—revealed itself so clearly. Fortunately, the policy of your present Government in favor of the Republic has powerfully stirred this sentiment. The masses of your people have always been most friendly to their kin beyond the sea, as the lamented Queen was, and your present King is, as he is continually proving. [Loud cheers.] The American people feel and appreciate this deeply. We have now reason to believe that we have banished from the earth the possibility of English-speaking men killing English-speaking men under the plea of warfare. We may believe that in case of difference, no Government upon either side of the Atlantic could resist the offer by the other of arbitration, and it can scarcely be believed that a serious quarrel ever will arise when that offer will not be made by one or the other." [Loud cheers.]

BIRTH OF NATIONAL AIRS

How "Yankee Doodle" and "John Brown's Body" Were Written.

From The Boston Herald.

In one sense national music is any music which is beloved by a nation. Under this head would come "Home, Sweet Home" and "Suwanee River," a more tender lyric of home and its memories than Stephen C. Foster's "Old Folks at Home," of which about 500,000 copies were sold. It was often under interdict during the civil war because it made soldiers down-hearted. Another kind is of a patriotic nature.

Often a national song is at first of local fame and interest, and by merit becomes national, and may even be spread the world over. Thus as the voice of friendship and loyalty "Auld Lang Syne" is known the world over, and the "Marseillaise," which began as a marching song for a corps of the Army of the Lower Rhine became the universal cry of liberty in patriotic struggles everywhere. The whole composition came to Rouget de l'Isle in one night, 1792.

Two French songs sung during the Reign of Terror were in some degree induced by American events, and these form a preliminary to our American music. In Revolutionary times and previously there was but little music in America.

During the Revolution there was no American composer of note. No American tune during the Revolution took root as the one which began and ended the war, and existed in England in 1775 or 1776—"Yankee Doodle." The words were written during the French and Indian war by Dr. Richard Shuckburg, a British surgeon, in a sort of parody way on seeing some of the New England troops marching into Albany, and set to an old English dancing tune.

In Europe "Hail, Columbia," is considered our chief National anthem, and has certain rights to be so considered, as it was composed on American soil, only they put the cart before the horse, and the tune was composed and played nine years before the words were fitted to it. The tune was known and immensely popular as "Washington's March," and played till it was threadbare.

Nine years after it was written, Gilbert Fox, an actor, was to have a benefit. He was announced to sing a new patriotic song, and got Joseph Hopkinson to write words for him to the tune of "Washington's March." A new patriotic tune meant everything in those times. The theatre was crowded. Fox sang the song, and had to sing it over eight times, and then the audience sang the chorus. This was in 1798, and it was called "The New Federal Song."

The oldest of our National tunes is the English national anthem, "God Save the King," and even during the Revolution people sang the tune with patriotic words. Several songs were sung to the tune with varying success, and in 1832 the melody was given in good earnest by the Rev. S. F. Smith at a children's temperance celebration at the Park Street Church, in Boston, and it has taken such root that "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" became our National melody.

Now, a word about what we call our chief tune, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The words were formed here, the music abroad, and there is much false history about it. It began as a drinking song, in 1765, of an English club which met at the Crown and Anchor Inn on the Strand. Later, in 1802, it was used as a Masonic tune, and in 1798 Thomas Paine, at Boston, put words to it, called it "Adams and Liberty," and it was sung everywhere. In the darkest part of the war of 1812, Francis Scott Key, watching the British bombard Fort McHenry, wrote, in a moment of inspiration, this National song, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"John Brown's Body" was first sung in a purely local way at Fort Warren, but it became the chief marching song of our army in the rebellion, and Julia Ward Howe set to the inspiring tune the great hymn, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," and thus was a song of war transformed to a song of peace.

JUDICIAL SELECTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite natural that the Bench of New York City should have been composed largely of Democrats by reason of the large majority of voters of that complexion within the County of New York. The Republican Judges now holding office in New York County owe their positions originally to appointments by Republican Governors, being subsequently elected in most cases by a combination of Republican and so-called Independent votes.

The supreme test of executive officers, whether of the United States or of any particularly State, has often been claimed to lie in the character of their judicial appointments, and cases are not infrequent where a President or one of our Governors has appointed to the Bench, to fill a vacancy, some man not of his own party. In some cases these appointments have been beyond criticism, even from the standpoint of that loyalty which is expected of a Governor or President to the party by whose votes he was put in power. The circumstances which make such a non-partisan appointment a matter of perfect propriety does not at the present exist in respect to the vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench in this department.

Gov. Odell appointed to succeed Mr. Justice McAdam Mr. Steckler, who laid no claim to Republican Party regularity. Wholly irrespective of the personal abilities and judicial qualifications of Mr. Steckler, as to which no complaint has been made, it is not improper, perhaps, to remark the fact that this appointment occasioned disappointment. Nor was this wholly unreasonable. Among the many thousand members of the New York City bar there are many men of unquestioned Republican loyalty who are of equally unquestioned ability and integrity and as fully qualified as any of their party opponents to grace and dignify the bench.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that in view of the fact that election to the bench in this county of a Republican usually depends upon the candidate being actively in service, and so in a position to run, as if for re-election, on the record he may have already made, is it not the duty of a Republican Governor to strengthen his party by appointing only Republicans to office under such circumstances, in order to demonstrate (if such demonstration be needed) to the voters here that the Republican Party can furnish as good, well-seasoned, and reliable judicial timber as Tammany Hall?

It is therefore improper to consider vacancies in judicial offices, regrettable in themselves, and particularly so when they are caused by the loss of such able and faithful Judges as George P. Andrews and Miles Beach, as great party opportunities, which a Republican Governor ought to avail himself of, not as occasions of rewarding political services merely, (although loyalty to the party should be a primary consideration,) but, particularly, as the means of putting upon the bench as able a man as can possibly be secured and persuaded to accept, so as to give the party at the next election an opportunity of appealing to that large class of independent voters to support their nominees and so insure their election next November as Republican Judges.

Viewed from a standpoint of political expediency, the next campaign is hardly to be looked forward to as one in which Republican nominees, judicial or otherwise, are going to ride in on a tide of popular enthusiasm. The difficulties that have confronted the present municipal administration have been so great that, while it will not justify, yet it will explain a certain unthinking reaction on the part of many of the voters in favor of the Democratic Party on the ground of absence of immediate and striking results in the way of economy and efficiency. Therefore, it is peculiarly important that those whom the Governor may appoint to fill these vacancies shall be persons of such ability as not only to rally enthusiastically to their support the entire party whom they may represent, but also all good citizens.

Thus it would seem very unfortunate should the Governor heed the suggestion that a Democrat, no matter how able or strong a man he may be, should be appointed to one of these vacancies.

H. W. J.

Progress of International Arbitration.

RECENT EVENTS WHICH SHOW THAT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE IS BEARING FRUIT—HISTORY OF THE MOVEMEMENT.

(From The Springfield Republican.)

The meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference calls attention to the remarkable progress of international arbitration in recent years.

Arbitration was first suggested by Emery de la Croix in the beginning of the seventeenth century. For the next 200 years it was the occasional dream of great and good men like Grotius, Penn, and Kant. William Penn's "Plan for the Peace of Europe," published in 1693, in which he advocates a permanent international tribunal, reads today like an inspired prophecy.

After a hundred years the prophecy was apparently no nearer fulfillment. Then the Jay treaty of 1794 provided for the reference of several pending questions to "mixed commissions." Such commissions, while not strictly courts of arbitration, because they lack the element of an impartial umpire, embody the fundamental principle in arbitration, the substitution of law for force in international relations.

Since the time of the Jay treaty arbitrations has been successfully tried in over 100 instances, some of them, like the Alabama claims, involving matters of high importance to the nations concerned, and there have been about seventy-five questions submitted to mixed commissions. Thirty-seven nations have been parties before courts of arbitration, the United States and England heading the list.

The distribution of these cases as to time is very significant. None was decided in the first decade of the century and but one in the second. There were four cases between 1820 and 1830, and the number steadily rose, until the last year of the century had sixty-six cases to record. At present there are about a dozen cases pending before special tribunals of arbitration.

THREE ORGANIZATIONS.

Besides the numerous peace societies, there are three great international organizations which devote a large share of their attention to arbitration—the Institute of International Law, the International Law Association, and the Interparliamentary Peace Union. The first two associations are composed largely of scholars and jurists; the last, as its name indicates, admits to its membership only those who are members of the National Legislatures of some of the countries of the world. It has a membership of about 1,500.

The majority of the legislative bodies of some of the countries of Europe and a number of the members of Congress belong. Arbitration has long passed out of the hands of those who can only plan and preach. The Legislatures of practically every country which enjoys representative government have passed resolutions in favor of arbitration, many of them by unanimous vote.

The proposal made by the Swiss Government for an arbitration treaty with the United States in 1883, the arbitration treaty adopted by the Pan-American Conference of 1890, the Olney-Pauncefote treaty, and the treaty between Italy and the Argentine Republic, all of which failed of ratification at the time they were negotiated, prepared the way for The Hague treaty and the permanent international court.

In was a year on the 9th of April since The Hague court was formally opened for business. It has been a memorable year in the history of arbitration. Some will be inclined to doubt this for the reason that there has been no case before the court, although the savage wars of peace have been devastating two continents.

To this there are several short answers. A lawsuit between individuals is not a good thing in itself for any one but the lawyers. It is desirable only when compared with private war. For nations as well as for individuals it is better to settle peaceably out of court. The existence of the international court tends to the settlement of disputes by diplomacy. It is said that the threat of Russia and the United States to bring the question of the amount of the Chinese indemnity before The Hague court had a great deal to do with securing agreement among the powers.

NOTHING DOING.

A lack of business before the court is only a reproach to the powers which created it if questions which might naturally have been expected to be submitted to the court have been brought to the arbitrament of war. But the wars in the Philippines and South Africa involve the right of the people inhabiting a certain tract of territory to national existence. Men being what they are, the right of a nation to exist is the last, not the first, question that will be sumbitted to the new court.

By the time men have become civilized enough to arbitrate that question it will probably never be raised again in an acute form. It would not be raised now in the case of a great power. And, finally, it would be well for those who are inclined to make fun of The Hague court to remember that the Supreme Court of the United States had to wait two years and a half for its first case.

The Pan-American conference unanimously agreed that the nations of the two Americas should give their adherence to the treaty establishing The Hague court, thus bringing practically the entire world within the jurisdiction of the tribunal, and setting at rest the fear that the unity of the development of the law of nations might be impaired through the establishment of a rival court for the Western Hemisphere. Arbitration under the original Hague treaty is, of course, entirely voluntary, but the American republics have gone a step further in unanimously agreeing that the appeal to The Hague shall be obligatory in all cases arising out of claim on the part of private citizens of one State against the Government of another.

Senor Mariscal, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, called this the most notable achievement of the Congress. Most of the foreign complications of the South American republics arise from such claims

PAN-AMERICAN RESULTS.

Finally ten of the nineteen powers represented at the conference signed a treaty, making arbitration by a tribunal constituted under The Hague rules obligatory in all cases arising out of diplomatic privileges, boundaries, rights of navigation, and the validity, interpretation, and fulfillment of treaties, and all other matters which do not in the opinion of either party affect national honor or independence.

And just now comes the news that Spain instructed her Minister at the City of Mexico to take advantage of the presence of the Spanish-American diplomats to negotiate a series of arbitration treaties between Spain and her former colonies. A number of these treaties have already been signed. They are said to provide for a special tribunal composed of Spaniards and Spanish-Americans, and failing agreement on such a tribunal they provide for reference to The Hague.

Last but not least in ultimate significance, two treaties have been negotiated during the year, one of them our treaty with Denmark, regarding the cession of the Danish West Indies, which contains a clause binding the signatory powers to refer any question arising out of the interpretation of the treaty which fails to yield to diplomacy to The Hague Court. The importance of this lies in the fact that if this clause appears in a sufficient number of treaties it will gradually come to be a general principle of international law, applicable, even if not expressed, and one of the most fruitful causes of war will be done away with forever.

NO LONGER A DREAM.

Arbitration has passed from the land of dreams to the world of action. When two men disagree as to their rights they go to law. When two nations disagree they go to war. Arbitration is a plan to substitute law for force between nations as between men. There is no argument for war that at an earlier age did not apply to private war. Arbitration does not always secure justice; neither does a jury; but it comes as near doing so as Kentucky feudists, with less danger to the bystanders.

It is urged that war is necessary to preserve the virility of the race—urged not by the scientists, but by poets and philosophers and politicians. Scientists like Dr. Jordan and Prof. Shaler say that the poets are making the mistake of thinking the qualities displayed in war were created by war, whereas in fact everything but a certain mechanical readiness is a legacy of peace.

It is not usually thought that an occasional fire is desirable merely to preserve the esprit de corps of the hook and ladder company. In fact, war impoverishes a race by killing the best and bravest and leaving the coward and weakling to beget the next generation. The degenerate Latin races are the natural result of the continued survival of the worst after the best had given their lives to preserve the virility of the race. At any rate, we do not need a war to save the race in America as long as the last available report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shows that out of 1,017,653 employes of railways in the United States 2,250 were killed and 39,643 injured during the year.

During the war with Spain, out of 273,717 officers and men, 345 were killed in battle or died of wounds. That is, one employe was killed for every 399; one soldier out of every 793. This does not count death by disease, since that does not develop virility.

If this factor were counted, one soldier out of 94 died during the war. But in the group of States comprising West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, one trainman was killed out of every 95! Let us get a job as trainman in the Old Dominion and preserve the virility of the race.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF REFORM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having felt much interest in and having exerted some effort to effect the result of the municipal election of last November, I left New York for the Winter, in December, in the fond belief that upon my return this Spring I should find some changes for the better in the administration of the laws and ordinances of the city, and evidences of some increased attention by the members of the police force to their sworn duties.

All efforts made since my return last week to discover even the slightest change for the better in anything pertaining to the rotten administration of the Police Department by the more or less lamented Van Wyck-Murphy-Croker-Devery gang, (in so far as is visible to the naked eye, or at least that attached to my personality,) have utterly and absolutely failed to discover any change whatever, for unlimited violations of laws and ordinances continue unchecked, even when done in full view of lounging colloquially inclined officers sworn to prevent just such things.

Specific and absolute laws and ordinances positively prohibit all of the following violations, (to be observed on every hand,) and, too, make the failure of police officers in whose knowledge these violations are perpetrated liable to a penalty of money and imprisonment in the penitentiary. But did any one ever hear of a policeman being subjected to any such discipline?

Unmolested by the sworn officers of the law, whose duty it is to prevent these violations of law and arrest the violators, all over the city are to be found the following:

Occupation of the sidewalks by building material;

Debris from old buildings being demolished; newsstands at the curbs;

Itinerant peddlers of all kinds;

Peddlers, with pushcarts, the latter in the gutters, but the former upon the sidewalks; bootblacks whose stands occupy the house line; fruit stands;

Barber poles, theatre billboards, awnings stretched across the sidewalks, absolutely and specifically prohibited upon Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison and Lexington Avenues; handcarts, both in and not in use; bootblack stands under elevated stations, notably at the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; covered ways in front of buildings in process of erection, which are of less width than the sidewalk they cover, and used for storage and advertising purposes.

The flagrant and outrageous permanent additions to Martin's (Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street) and Sherry's (Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street) restaurants, used as dining rooms, in these cases the entire space known as "area" having been built upon as a part of the restaurants named; other restaurant and beer garden proprietors, notably the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street; by the Pabst Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street; barber poles at the curb, or, in fact, on any part of the sidewalk.

Men packing and unpacking goods in front of stores.

Open manholes which obstruct the use of the walks and are dangerous to passers by, (these are kept open for ventilating purposes.)

There are many other constant and objectionable usurpation of the rights of the public for private purposes, utterly ignored by the police.

The use of soft coal is prohibited, yet the engines of the elevated railroad use it without hindrance.

The law prohibits the washing of the sidewalks after 8 A. M. in Summer and 9 A. M. in Winter, yet they are washed whenever it is desired.

Horn-blowing scissors grinders perambulate the residential streets contrary to law. Hacks, hansoms, &c., solicit custom, while prowling about the streets contrary to law, and ply their trade at night, in many instances with no lamps lighted, and often with but one lighted; but they are never arrested.

The above are a few of the many violations of the laws and ordinances that are so evident at all times and in all parts of the city as to be patent to every observing citizen, but were no more in evidence during the time of the malodorous Van Wyck piratical crew than at present.

If this is "reform," the significance of that term must undergo a marked change in the vocabularies of the English language, and the citizens who in the past have been proud of being termed "reformers" must adopt some other title to truthfully indicate that they are not as are the "reformers" now constituting the misnamed administration of this dirty, unswept metropolis of the United States.

My regret is that necessity required my returning to it until after those elected by the people to clean out the corruption and political rottenness known to exist for the past four years fulfilled their pledges made to the voters last Fall, and which, as yet, they have shown no evidence of even any pretense of doing.

A THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED NEW YORKER.

New York, May 27, 1902.

NEW CLOAKROOM STORIES.

The Candidate Who Used the Wrong Argument in the "Neck," and the Man Who Straddled a Presidential Ticket.

From The Washington Post.

The vote in the House for the abolition of drinks in the Capitol restaurant moved James Montreville Moody of North Carolina yesterday to an anecdote:

"Over in the great valley where the Mississippi rolls toward the sea," said this mountaineer, "it makes an enormous bend, something like fifteen miles, as I remember it. The waters swirl around a large extent of territory, which is denominated in that region 'the neck.'

"An aspirant for the House from the district comprising 'the neck' went over there to campaign against the sitting member, who had, according to The Congressional Record, been absent from numerous roll calls," continued Mr. Moody, who is by no means a frequenter of the House bar, but who nevertheless enjoys a good story.

"'Where was your member when your public business was being transacted on the floor of the House?' inquired the orator. 'He was not at his post of duty. He was off and gone. In Washington they have them gilded palaces; they have them large mirrors and frescoed ceilings, where drinks are sold. Your member of Congress was there while public business was being transacted.'

"'Mister,' broke in an angular-looking man, way back in the rear of the audience, as he unfolded himself and arose to a great height. 'I would jes' like to make one observation. From the tee-nor of yo' remarks and the progress of your discourse, reckon yo' are agin drinks, and I wishes to observe that, ef so, you will receive nary a vote in this neck.'"

"Down in one of the counties of my State there was once a man who ran for the Legislature as an independent," observed Mr. Kluttz of North Carolina, in the Democratc cloakroom. "He is still living, and as the county is still on the map, I shall mention the names of neither.

"But he was a power as an independent, received an election to the Legislature, and a re-election. Nobody could ever get him to declare whether he stood with the Democrats or Republicans in his political views. At last the Presidential canvass of 1880 came on with great fury in my county, and my independent friend was again a candidate for the Legislature.

"The boys were determined to make him declare himself. They badgered him on every stump where he appeared, demanding whether he was for Garfield or Hancock. At last they worried the wary old fellow to such an extent that he promised, on a certain day to state his predilections between the Presidential candidates.

"A mighty throng of voters gathered, for the entire county was keenly interested in the man who had successfully straddled the fence for so many years.

"'Friends and fellow-citizens,' said he, as he started on his declaration, 'I have keerfully considered the kallifercashuns of both these 'ere kendidates fer the high awfis of President, and after this keerful considerashun I am led ter believe thet Gen. Hancock should be elected fer President and Mr. Garfield Vice President.'

"It was the most artistic feat of political straddling I ever observed," commented Mr. Kluttz.

"And he was re-elected to the Legislature?"

"No," rejoined the king of all Tarheel raconteurs; "he fell ignominiously outside the brentworks. The declaration was fatal to his legislative career."

THE FILTER CRANK.

He Knew All About Purifying Water, but Ended Up by Making a Purchase.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The man of the house happened to be in the kitchen when the peddler called at the rear door.

"Good morning, Sir," said the peddler. "If you are interested in having clean water, as every citizen ought to be, you might like to look at a little arrangement I am selling. It—"

"It's a filter, I presume," interrupted the man of the house. "Well, Sir, it's no good."

"I've sold a lot of them in this neighborhood. All you have to do with it is to put it on your faucet, and—"

"My dear Sir, I have experimented with all kinds of filters, and I tell you they're no good. We used one for several years that we paid over $14 for, and I took it off six months ago and threw it away."

"But this one—"

"It can't be any better than the best, can it? Look here! Don't you know that the idea of purifying water by filtering it is all nonsense?"

"It takes the dirt out, doesn't it?"

"Same as a sponge would. Say, do you know that if you filter turpentine the result is turpentine? Run a gallon of whisky through a filter and you get a gallon of whisky, snakes, and all. Same way with vinegar. Same way with corrosive sublimate. Same way with cider, beer, or alcohol. It doesn't make any essential change in the liquid."

"But—"

"Same way with water. If the water is charged with ammonia you're not going to get the ammonia out of it by filtering it, are you?"

"But you can strain out the sand and the insects, and the little four-legged things that look like alligators."

"Oh, yes, and you can do that with a rag. Let me tell you, Sir, the only way to make the hydrant water absolutely wholesome is to boil it. Boil it at least an hour. Then the ammoniacal gases in it are eliminated, the organisms are rendered harmless, and there isn't a case of typhoid fever in a million gallons of it. Do you know why I threw away my expensive filter? Because I found, by my sense of smell, that the water was the same, to all intents and purposes, that it was before I—"

"But—"

"And I found that it was different after it had been boiled. You boil your water the evening before, pour it into a big jar, and it will be cool enough for drinking next morning. Or you keep it in one of these water coolers, with an ice chamber in the middle—"

"I was only going to say that I sell these little filters for 25 cents apiece, and they're worth that to—"

"Oh, well, I'll take one rather than have you stand there talking all day and taking up my time. Here's your money. Remember what I say about—"

But the peddler had grabbed his quarter and escaped.

The Latest in Melodrama.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cleveland man has finished a new melodrama that he thinks will be a winner from the word go. He hasn't named it yet, but most any name will do, provided it shows up well on the posters, and the dramatist isn't worrying a bit about this trifling detail.

In the construction of his play he has followed the Dumas method and written the last act first. This enabled him to finish at the beginning.

"My drama can be played from either end," he said recently. "It not only concludes with a climax, but begins with one as well. This at times should be a very good thing for us. If business proved dull and it became necessary to take unusual pains to save the costumes from the despoiler, the people of the cast could wear all their costumes at once, and then by beginning the play at the end would be enabled to utilize the outside costume first.

"While all my scenes are strong, I like the climax of the third act best. An officer comes in to arrest the hero for a crime which he did not commit—an old idea carefully worked over—and the hero's intelligent dog eats the warrant for his master's arrest. The officer, who is really the villain in disguise, is nearly baffled, but not quite. He snatches up the dog and hands him to the hero, declaring that in doing so he has served the warrant on him.

"The hero demurs and thereupon everybody comes on, including the father of the girl the hero loves, a leading corporation lawyer, and to him the hero appeals for a decision in the matter. The eminent counsel considers the question gravely, while everybody hangs around waiting for the opinion. Just as he is going to decide in favor of the villain the dog suddenly coughs up the seal of the warrant he had swallowed, and the lawyer quickly decides that the document without the seal is worthless. This releases the hero amid tremendous applause, and the villain sneaks away muttering 'Foiled!'

"All I'm afraid of," the dramatist concluded, "is that just after I get this play going and pulling in its thousands, some blamed Chicagoan will hustle forward and insist that he wrote the piece twenty years ago."

Another Step Forward.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The manager of our bureau has thought out a splendid scheme for the children's supplement."

"Eh! What is it?"

"He has had one of the artists draw a full-page picture of Mont Pelée in action, and then, right at the summit he has rubbed a lot of explosive chemicals. When a match is touched to the stuff the eruption occurs. The child under five years whose photograph shows the smallest amount of hair and eyebrows after the explosion gets the first prize. Great idea, isn't it?"

Another Ruthless Rhyme.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer

Willie scalped his baby brother,
Left him lying hairless;
"Willie," said his worried mother,
"You are getting careless."

BIG JUMP IN Basket Shares

Notice is hereby given that upon completion of negotiations now in progress, shares of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. will be advanced to par. The present selling price of the shares is

75 Cents

(Par value $1, full-paid and non-assessable.)

There will be no intermediate price between 75 cents and par, as the present negotiations, now nearly completed, will equip the company at once with a great mill property surrounded by inexhaustible supplies of lumber at inconceivably low prices. The property includes.

OVER TWO MIELS OF DOCKS

On one of the Great Lakes, with facilities for cheapest water transportation of baskets to every fruit-growing district in New York, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New England, Indiana and Illinois.

200 MACHINES

Orders for which have been placed, will at once be installed in this great property, giving the Company an equipment sufficient to turn out 180 millions of grape baskets and 600 millions of quart berry baskets per year, a total volume of business upon which the actual net profits exceed

2 1-2 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Or over 25% on the Company's entire capital.

This statement is given at this time in order that those who are considering investment in the shares of the Company may be fully and fairly informed and may, if they act promptly, secure shares at

75 Cents Each

which shares will in a very short time be worth many times this price, because the Company has actual demand for the full output of this immense factory at prices which will yield the profit stated.

The time to decide this matter is NOW, and to assist those who wish to subscribe and who are not fully provided with the money, the Directors have authorized the acceptance of

ONE-QUARTER IN CASH WITH SUBSCRIPTION

and balance in three equal monthly instalments.

Not less than fifty and not more than five thousand shares will be accepted in a single subscription, and the right is reserved to reject any subscription. Checks should be drawn to the order of Charles R. Barlow, Treasurer.

N. B. The automatic basket making machines of the Company are on exhibition, making baskets in Boston at 179 Tremont Street, in Chicago at 118 Munroe St. and in Philadelphia at 812 Chestnut St., and they will at once be placed upon exhibition also in Pittsburg, Buffalo and St. Louis.

The MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

Executive Offices, 287 BROADWAY, New York

SOLICITORS
Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown
76 William St., New York

TRANSFER AGENTS
Corporation Trust Co
135 Broadway, New York

Death List of the Week.

Abbey
Abbott
Abel
Adler
Alburtus
Allen
Andrews
Armstrong
Baker
Bailey
Bancroft
Bangert
Bannon
Barber
Barbin
Barnes
Bash
Beck
Beers
Bellew
Bergen
Berlenbach
Berlin
Betting
Birdsall
Blanchard
Blazo
Bleeker
Bleier
Blum
Bond
Bradley
Brady
Brandegee
Brannigan
Bray
Broderick
Brodie
Brown
Buckbee
Buckley
Bulkley
Burke
Burns
Bushby
Calm
Cameron
Carleton
Carney
Cary
Casey
Chichester
Christie
Clark
Clarke
Clemow
Cochrane
Coll
Cooper
Conlin
Connors
Constant
Coolidge
Corbett
Corcoran
Corr
Corsa
Coryell
Costello
Coutan
Covington
Cowan
Cox
Crow
Cummings
Davis
Dean
Dederick
Deischbourg
Delehey
De Mets
Dennis
Devanny
Devereaux
Dick
Dillen
Dolan
Donohue
Doyle
Dreer
Drennan
Driggs
Dubreuil
Duckworth
Ducey
Dunstan
Dusenberry
Easton
Eckerson
Eifler
Elliott
Englehardt
Entzer
Eschelbach
Evans
Fagen
Falkenburg
Farlow
Farnsworth
Farrell
Fay
Feil
Fenegel
Ferrin
Ferris
Ferry
Fickett
Finnegan
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Flanagan
Foster
Fowler
Foy
Fraser
Freeman
Frohne
Gallcenstein
Gallivan
Galvin
Gardner
Garry
Gemille
Gilbert
Gillespie
Gilroy
Gladwin
Goggins
Goodman
Gough
Gould
Graham
Gray
Greene
Gregory
Grevills
Griffiths
Griswold
Guerber
Gunn
Gwynne
Haggerty
Haire
Hale
Halsey
Halstead
Hambley
Hard
Hart
Hartigan
Hatch
Hattemer
Hawkins
Hayes
Heath
Heer
Henches
Henry
Heurring
Hewes
Heyman
Higgins
Highet
Hill
Hoert
Holborrow
Holmes
Holt
Hooton
Hoover
Horton
Hubbard
Hurtig
Hyde
Inglee
Isaacs
Jackson
Jacoby
James
Jelliffe
Jermyn
Jones
Joyce
Kamps
Kane
Kanne
Keables
Keenan
Kelly
Kenah
Kerr
Kibbler
Kimball
Kinkel
Kloeber
Knapp
Konig
Kreutz
Kuhnel
Lambert
Landolfi
Lanier
Lawyer
Lee
Lehman
MacNamara
MacQuinn
McWilliams
Maher
Mahoney
Malloy
Mangan
Manhelmer
Manning
Martin
Matthews
Minttoch
Maxwell
Melvin
Mendelson
Meyer
Meyers
Miller
Mills
Mitchell
Moller
Moore
Monsees
Moran
Morford
Morton
Moss
Mott
Mulhare
Muller
Mundorf-Brunner
Nelley
Nicholas
Nittke
O'Brien
O'Callaghan
O'Donnell
Oelrichs
Ogden
O'Hanlon
O'Neill
O'Rourke
Owen
Page
Palmer
Pennoyer
Perin
Perkins
Pickens
Piggott
Pisek
Provost
Pullen
Purtell
Quinlan
Ramho
Rask
Reardon
Reed
Reidy
Reiter
Riechers
Robinson
Roche
Rochford
Rogan
Rogers
Rosenfeld
Royce
Rudy
Rutherford
Ryan
Safford
Scanlon
Schackelford
Schafer
Schell
Schwartz
Scudder
Seibert
Seligman
Seyer
Shaffer
Shaw
Sheehan
Shipman
Silver
Simpson
Skinnell
Slattery
Smith
Snelder
Sniffen
Solomon
Sorg
Spalding
Springs
Stead
Stephens
Sternfels
Sticht
Stork
Stumpf
Sturgess
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tarnassi
Teehan
Terry
Thayer
Thompson
Thorne
Tierney
Tilghman de la Rozier
Titlar
Totten
Townsend
Twyffort
Twomey
Van Beuren
Van Dorn
Vreeland
Wagner
Ward
Warner
Washbaugh
Waters
Watkins
Weeks
Weil
Weinberg
White
Whitney
Whittemore
Wilbur
Williams
Williamson
Young
Ziegler.

BRAY.—On May 24, Frances Bray, (née Corr,) wife of Patrick J. Bray, and daughter of William and Frances Corr of Dublin; residence, 303 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

BRODERICK.—On May 28, John Broderick, aged 25 years; 447 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

BRODIE.—On May 25, Joseph M., husband of Elizabeth Brodie of 257 Myrtle Avenue,, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—On May 30, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Cecil C. Brown, born 51 year ago in Brattleboro, Vt.

BUCKBEE.—On May 25, Rebecca, daughter of the late Andrew and Eliza A. Buckbee, at 300 Union Street.

BUCKLEY.—On May 24, Theresa, wife of Dennis Buckley; 85 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., May 30, Elizabeth, wife of the late Charles Bulkley, in her 90th year.

BURKE.—On May 24, Dr. William Craig Burke, in Cheyenne, Wyo., at the home of his son, T. F. Burke, United States District Attorney. He was 95 years old.

BURNS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on May 25, James H. Burns, formerly of 28 West Eighty-fourth Street.

CALM.—On May 25, Elizabeth, wife of the late Emil C. Calm; residence, 24 East Seventy-fourth Street.

CAFFRY.—May 28, Warren, husband of the late Malvina E. Caffry, St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

CAMERON.—May 29, Oscar Smedberg Cameron, 33 years of age, 69 Congress Street, Jersey City.

CARY.—On May 30, Theodore Cary, founder of the Aristook (Me.) Times; aged 67 years.

CARLETON.—At West Somerville, Mass., May 24, Ruth A., widow of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Carleton; aged 57.

CARNEY.—On May 25, Patrick F., son of Winifred and James Carney; 18 Clinton Avenue.

CASEY.—May 30, Mary, widow of the late Martin Casey of Philadelphia.

CHICHESTER.—In London, May 28, the Earl of Chichester, (Walter John Peiham,) born in 1838.

CHRISTIE.—On May 27, Dr. James A. Christie.

CLARK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on May 28, John M. Clark, 82 years.

CLARKE.—On May 26, Catherine, widow of Thomas Clarke, at 420 West Thirty-second Street.

CLARKSON.—Elizabeth Colescott Clarkson, May 28, widow of Coker F. Clarkson, and mother of James S. Clarkson of this city and R. P. Clarkson, editor of The Iowa State Register, in Des Moines, Iowa, 82 years.

CLEMOW.—May 28, Senator Francis Clemow, at Ottawa, Ontario, aged 81.

COCHRANE.—May 25, Dr. S. R. Cochrane, son-in-law of Judge Santord E. Church, Albion, N. Y.

COLL.—On May 27, Mary, wife of Patrick Coll and daughter of Thomas and Margaret O'Brien, 545 West Twenty-ninth Street.

CONGER.—On May 30, Mary Starr, wife of Henry C. Conger, 134 West 82d Street.

CONLIN.—On May 27, James S. Conlin, 67 years of age; 226 East Fiftieth Street.

CONNORS.—May 25, 1902, Kate, daughter of Ellen Clifford and Patrick Connors, aged 5 years; residence, 48 Bethune Street.

CONSTANT.—Paris, May 26, Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the painter, 57 years old.

COOLIDGE.—Edwin L., May 28, 37 years old, 929 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

CORSA.—Mrs. Araminta Corsa, in her 66th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hallett, 1,240 Atlantic Avenue.

CORR.—May 28, at 193 Greene Street, Greenpoint, James Corr, 49 years of age.

CORBETT.—May 27, Maria Emily, wife of John W. Corbett, 158 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

CORYELL.—At Jersey City, May 26, Caroline Large, wife of Lewis Coryell.

CORCORAN.—On May 28, at 2,100 Eighth Avenue, James, aged 16 months, only son of Thomas and Mary Corcoran, native of Ballyroan, Queens County, Ireland.

CORCGRAN.—May 28, at 2,100 Eighth Avenue, James, aged 16 months, only son of Thomas and Mary Corcoran, native of Ballyroan, Queens County, Ireland.

COSTELLO.—James B., son of James and the late Ann Costello, 24 Rose Street.

COUTAN.—At 1,100 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on May 24, Anna A. Coutan, aged 72 years.

COVINGTON.—James M. Covington, Danville, Va., May 27.

COWAN.—May 25, David, husband of Letitia Cowan, 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

COX.—At Beeston, England, on the 25th, in the 84th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Daniel Cox and mother of Henry L. Cox, Jersey City.

CROW.—On May 28, Mary Emily Rae, widow of Thomas N. Crow, 13 East 126th Street.

CRAW.—On May 23, Victoria Sutherland, wife of Wesley Haven Craw, 513 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

CULLY.—On Saturday, May 24, Mamie Cully, (née Tregoning,) wife of George J. Cully, at 508 Eleventh Avenue.

DAVIS.—On May 26, Marion Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Davis, of Astoria, N. Y.

DAVIS.—On May 28, Millege J. P. Davis, aged 30 years, 434 East 26th Street.

DEAN.—May 25, Walter P., beloved son of Mary and the late Edward Dean, at 370 Broome Street.

DE METS.—On May 28, George De Mets, at 30 East Third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

DEDERICK.—Mrs. Emma F. Dederick, on May 24, at 280 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

DEISCHBOURG.—On Feb. 3, at Galveston, Texas, Frank Deischbourg, age 38 years.

DENNIS.—May 28, Isabella, wife of John Dennis and daughter of Patrick and Isabella Carroll and sister of George E., Sarah M., James S., and William H. Carroll, 61 Hausman Street.

DELEHEY.—At 147 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, May 28, Michael Delehey.

DEVANNY.—On May 29, James S. Devanny, husband of Lillie F. Walsh, 23d Street and 1st Avenue.

DEVEREUX.—On May 26, Catherine, wife of Frank Devereux, 42 years of age, at 69 North Moore Street.

DILLEN.—May 31, John Dillen, 33 years old, 79 Goerck Street.

DICK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on May 30, Anna, widow of William Dick.

DONOHUE.—May 26, Andrew, son of Rose and the late Patrick Donohue, 337 East Thirtieth Street.

DOYLE.—May 26, at Orange, N. J., Katherine, aged 32, wife of Nicholas Doyle and daughter of Thomas Nevin of Killeen Castle, Ireland.

DOYLE.—May 24, Michael, Doyle, husband of Jane Doyle, 997 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

DOYLE.—May 26, 40 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, Thomas Doyle, native of Tullow, County Carlow, Ireland.

DOLAN.—May 29, at 303 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, John T., father of Thomas and Patrick Dolan.

DRENNEN.—At 55 Woodhull Street, South Brooklyn, Patrick, husband of Annie Drennen, nee O'Hara, in his 37th year. A native of Tipperary, Ireland.

DREER.—Ferdinand J., at 1,520 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

DRENNEN.—May 28, at 72 West Eighty-ninth Street, Patrick Drennen.

DRIGGS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, H. P. Read, 128 Caton Avenue, Anna A., wife of Elliott F. Driggs.

DUBREUIL.—May 27, at 185 West 135th Street, Prospere Dubreuil.

DUCEY.—On May 28, Garrett, son of Catherine and the late John Ducey, 327 Hudson Street.

DUCKWORTH.—On May 22, Ella, daughter of the late M. H. and Louise Duckworth.

DUNSTAN.—May 24, T. B. Dunstan of Hancock, Mich., at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

DUSENBERRY.—May 24, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Lyda, widow of the late John H. Dusenberry, Jr., aged 46.

EASTON.—May 27, at home of his daughter, 426 Main Street, Orange, Ahel Easton, aged 72 years.

ECKERSON.—On the 30th, Abram Boyd, 387 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

EIFLER.—May 26, Louis, husband of Juliana Eifler, in the 71st year of his age, 39 Sutton Place.

ELLIOTT.—May 24, Elizabeth F., widow of the late Charles B. Elliott of Brooklyn, at 90 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

ENNIS.—On May 30, Rose Ennis, 30 years old, of 412 West Fifty-sixth Street.

ENTZER.—On May 27, Josephine, wife of late Louis Entzer, 1,372 Prospect Avenue.

ENGLEHART.—May 29, at Far Rockaway, I. Albert, husband of Lizzie Frank Englehart, in his 56th year.

ESCHELBACH.—May 27, Sigmund, husband of Henrietta Eschelhach, 50 years of age.

EVANS.—May 25, Mary Rea, widow of Charles D. Evans, aged 65 years; residence, 27 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

FARNSWORTH, On May 23, Helen Porter, wife of F. Crawford Farnsworth, aged 25, Upper Montclair, N. J.

FARLOW.—May 29, 1,126 Fox Street, near 160th Street, Bronx, Arthur H., youngest son of Emily M. and the late John Farlow, aged 24.

FENEGEL.—Edward Fenegel, May 30, in his 64th year, 1,325 Second Avenue.

FAGEN.—On May 30, Thomas W., brother of United States Commissioner Michael I. Fagen of Jersey City, at 15 Pearsall Avenue; 37 years old.

FARRELL.—At 155 East Eightieth Street, May 26, James F., eldest son of James and Mary Farrell.

FALKENBURG.—Obadiah D. Falkenbury, in Jersey City, May 28, born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1823.

FAY.—At Long Branch, May 24, Eugene Fay, aged 71 years.

FERRIN.—May 26, Augustine W. Ferrin, editor of The Cattaraugus Repuhlican, at Salamanca, N. Y., 59 years of age.

FERRIS.—On May 22, Isabella, wife of the late Eugene Ferris, Residence, 235 West Twenty-fourth Street.

FERRY.—May 27, Walter Knapp Ferry, at 560 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Born in 1870.

FELL.—On May 29, Barbara, daughter of Mrs. Eva Fell, at her mother's residence, 41 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

FICKETT.—May 26, at Morristown, N. J., Deborah M., wife of the late Walter Fickett, in the 85th year of her age.

FINNEGAN.—May 26, Mary A., daughter of the late James and Mary Finnegau, Marble Hill, King's Bridge.

FITZPATRICK. — At her residence, 73 Clarkson Street, Jane Fitzpatrick, nee Carey, wife of Michael Fitzpatrick, May 25.

FITZPATRICK.—May 25, 369 First Avenue, Edward Fitzpatrick, husband of the late Bridget Monahan.

FLAHERTY. — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. McGarrett, 331 East Sixty-ninth Street, on May 28, Catherine Flaherty.

FLANAGAN.—May 26, James Dewey, son of Joseph and Bridget Fianagan, residence, Ackerman Street, King's Bridge.

FOSTER.—On May 30, at Boston, Carlos Mayhew Foster of North Anson, Me.

FOWLER.—At Whitestone, L. I., May 27, Susan E., widow of James Fowler, 84 years of age.

FOY.—May 27, Daniel, husband of Elizabeth Foy, nee Kelly, 241 Clinton Street.

FRASER.—On May 30, at Washington; 80 years of age.

FREEMAN.—May 26, at 117 East Seventy-eighth Street, Martin, husband of Henrietta Wise Freeman, in his 58th year.

FROHNE.—May 27, Catharine Frohne, nee Hennrichel, wife of Charles Frohne, 1,074 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

GALICENSTEIN.—May 25, Edgar David, aged 7 months, son of Emanuel and Carla Gallcenstein.

GALVIN.—On May 24, Catherine, mother of Michael, Bernard, and William Galvin, wife of the late Michael Galvin, 210 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn.

GALLIVAN.—May 29, at the residence of his mother, 155 Duke Street, St. John, N. B., Dr. John W. Gallivan of New York.

GARRY.—On May 30, Peter Garry, at 752 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

GARDNER.—At South Orange, N. J., on May 28, William C. Gardner, aged 56 years.

GEMILLE.—William N. Gemille, May 27, York, Penn.

GILBERT.—The Rev. Elias Gilbert, May 26, in Danbury, Conn., 91 years old.

GILROY.—May 30, at 51 Emmett Street, Maria, widow of the late Frank Gilroy.

GLADWIN.—26th inst., 330 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Mary E. Gladwin.

GILLESPIE.—On May 26, James Gillespie, a member of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R.

GOGGINS.—May 23, Julia Goggins, 406 West Thirty-seventh Street.

GOODMAN.—May 24, Nettie, wife of Jacob Goodman, 50 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

GOODMAN.—Sophia, mother of Mrs. Abraham S. Silherman and Joseph, Bella, Minnie, and Maurice Goodman, on May 29, at 1,881 Lexington Avenue.

GOODMAN.—Sophia, mother of Mrs. Abraham S. Sliverman and Joseph, Bella, Minnie and Maurice Goodman, May 29, at 1,881 Lexington Avenue.

GOUGH.—On May 6, William H., husband of Margaret W. Gough, at 212 President Street, Brooklyn.

GOULD.—May 29, Matlida Saltonstall, daughter of the late Fisher Howe and widow of William R. Gould, Eighty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues, Brooklyn.

GRAY.—On May 22, Bernard Gray, aged 58 years, 302 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

GRAHAM.—Edward J., son of Catherine and the late John Graham, May 27; 246 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

GREENE.—Catharine Greene, on May 25, aged 28 years, 254 West Thirtieth Street.

GREENE.—May 29, in Flatbush, William L., son of Sarah Holt and George W. Greene, 20 years old.

GREGORY.—May 24, Jennie F., wife of Silas W. Gregory, in the 60th year of her age, residence, 426 Vanderhilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

GREVILLE.—At Paris, May 26, Henry Gréville, (Alice Marie Céleste Henry Durand.)

GRIFFITHS.—May 27, Thomas H., husband of Caroline J. D. Griffiths, 99 Monitor Street.

GRISWOLD.—May 28, Myrtilla, widow of Alfred D. Griswold, 316 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

GUERBER.—On May 28, at 300 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his 71st year, Adolph L. Guerber.

GUERIN.—May 26, Maggie, at 103 Perry Street, daughter of the late James and Mary Guerin of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn.

GUNN.—On May 26, Sylvia, daughter of Archie and Marie Gunn, aged three and a half years, 301 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

GWYNNE.—On May 25, at 2 East Forty-fifth Street, Louise Hanna, widow of David E. Gwynne and daughter of the late I. Hanna.

HAIRE.—George C. Haire, aged 48 years, in Nyack, N. Y., May 27.

HAGGERTY.—At Hackensack, N. J., May 26, 25 years of age, Paul Lamont, son of Julia Lamont and the late Rev. Theodore Haggerty.

HAGERTY.—On May 29, Capt. John Hagerty, 93 Flatbush Avenue, of the Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company.

HARTIGAN.—May 29, Matthew J., youngest son of Eliza A. and the late John F. Hartigan, 66 Decatur Street.

HALE.—May 24, in Itaiy, Mary Lee, widow of Matthew Hale, residence, Albany.

HALSEY.—At 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Jane M. Berrian, wife of Joseph Bayley Halsey.

HALSTEAD.—May 26, Robert Halstead, 807 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAMBLEY.—May 27, David A., infant son of A. H. and M. E. Hambley, 743 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARD.—On May 26, Gersham Noble Hard, in his 85th year, at 285 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

HART.—May 25, at 97 Prince Street, Mary, wife of Michael Hart.

HATCH.—At Washington, D. C., May 23, Julia Hatch, aged 73.

HATTEMER.—May 26, Katharine F., relict of Valentine Hattemer, in her 68th year, 355 West Forty-sixth Street.

HAWKINS.—At Toronto, Ont., May 25, George Conger, husband of Sadie E. Hawkins and son of Jonathan and Mary E. Hawkins.

HAYES.—On May 25, James Hayes, U. S. N., in his 69th year.

HENRY.—At Congers, May 28, Allenphine Henry, (nee Petrle,) aged 56.

HEYMAN.—May 29, Edward, son of Nathan and Sarah Heyman, deceased, 239 West Fifty-first Street.

HIGGINS.—May 29, Thomas, husband of Margaret Fallen, native of the town of Roscommon, Ireland.

HEATH.—On May 29, Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Heath (nee Higgins,) 215 Pearl Street.

HEER.—In Berlin, May 13, Mrs. Sophia Herr, nee Lichtenberg.

HENCHES.—At Hackensack, N. J., May 22, Richard Henches, faithful servant of Mrs. Edward E. Poor.

HEURRING.—At Jamaica, L. I., May 26, Joseph M. Heurring, aged 28 years.

HEWES.—Lehanon, N. H., May 25, Norman C. Hewes, aged 74 years.

HIGHET.—May 26, Mary Hill, wife of Robert B. Highet, 357 West End Avenue.

HILL.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., May 23, Capt. Edward B. Hill.

HOERT.—On May 25, at 446 St. Nicholas Avenue, Martin Henry, husband, and father of Fillibina Nagel, in his 53d year.

HOLBOROW.—May 24, Howard J., infant son of Harry E. and Lillian C. Holborow, 309 West Fourteenth Street.

HOLMES.—May 26, at 149 Marshall Street, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 70 years, Barnes B. Holmes, a native of Marion, Cape Cod, Mass.

HOLT.—May 25, Louise Terretta eldest daughter of W. H. C. and Louise Holt, 59 Camhridge Place, Brooklyn.

HOOTON.—May 26, Thomas, husband of L. Stella Davis, 419 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

HOOVER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., May 24, Merrill Whitmore, infant son of John B. and Harriett L. Hoover.

HORTON.—On May 23, Margaret M., wife of John G. Horton, at her residence, 311 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

HUBBARD.—May 26, George C., son of the late Dr. George C. and Carrie L. Hubbard of Tottenville, S. I.

HURTIG.—On Sunday, May 25, 1902, at 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Henrietta, widow of Daniel Hurtig.

HYDE.—On May 26, at 30 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, John Milton Hyde, aged 68 years.

HYDE.—May 26, at 717 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, William Cleveland, son of the late Simeon and Catharine Cleveland Hyde.

INGLEE.—At Amityville, L. I., May 26, Martha C., widow of Lewis Inglee, in her 74th year.

ISAACS.—May 28, Samuel B. Isaacs, in his eighty-second year; 112 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

JACKSON.—At Walnut Grove, Middletown, Conn., May 25, Edward Thorne, son of Mary Thorne and the late Arthur H. Jackson, M. D., aged 45 years.

JACKSON.—At Belleville, N. J., May 24, William Jackson in the 86th year of his age.

JACOBY.—On May 29, Rachel E., widow of Carl W. Jacoby; 211 East Twenty-ninth Street.

JAEGER.—On May 29, at 150 Harman Street, Frank, husband of Lizzie Jaeger.

JAMES.—On May 30, Lyman Dwight James, 67 years of age, at Williamsburg, Mass.

JELLIFFE.—At Saugatuck, Conn., May 29, 1902, Hiram Jelliffe, in his 67th year.

JERMYN.—At Scranton, Penn., May 29, John Jermyn, aged 76 years.

JONES.—On May 27, father of Marcella Jones and Rosle Kennedy, 588 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

JOYCE.—On May 24, at 267 Bay Tenth Street, Bath Beach, Ellen C., wife of Dr. Thomas F. Joyce.

KAMPS.—At 114 Newell Street, Greenpoint, in his 80th year, John D. Kamps.

KANE.—On May 25, 1902, Ellen M., wife of John Kane, at her residence, 115 East Sixtieth Street.

KANNE.—May 26, Chr. M. Kanne, 78 years of age, at 168 Seventh Street, May 28, at 1:30 P. M.

KEABLES.—On May 26, George H. Keables, Jr., in the 22d year of his age, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Spanish War Veterans.

KEENAN.—On May 27, Margaret, only child of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Keenan, in her 6th year, at 290 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

KELLY.—May 26, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Kelly, aged 79 years. 572 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

KEOGH.—May 30, Ellen, wife of Officer Michael Keogh, 37 Catharine Street.

KERR.—On May 29, Lizzie M., widow of George Kerr, 137 East Forty-sixth Street.

KENAN.—At Newark, N. J., May 22, Katharine M., sister of the Rev. Thomas J. and John L. Kernan.

KIDDER.—May 16, at Manchester, England, William M., 39 years of age, only son of A. M. Kidder, Highwood, N. J.

KIMBALL.—On May 24, 1902, David Kimball.

KINKEL.—On May 29, Philip F. Kinkel of Clifton, N. J., formerly of Brooklyn, 84 years of age.

KLOEBER.—On May 23, Capt. Henry Kloeber, 294 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

KNAPP.—May 31, Katherine Thompson, daughter of William J. and Mary T. Westcote and widow of Chester Winthrop Knapp.

KONIG.—May 29, Annie, wife of John Konig, in her 37th year; 112 Butler Street, Brooklyn.

KONIG.—May 29, Annie, wife of John Konig, in her 37th year, 112 Butler Street.

KREUTZ.—Louis A., 507 East Eighty-eighth Street, on the 20th inst., son of Eva Kreutz, in his 30th year.

KUHNEL.—May 30, Ida L., wife of E. G. H. Kuhnel, and daughter of the late J. G. Bass, Jr., and Anna Bass, 69 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn.

KUSNER.—May 30, Jacob Kusner, 1 year and 9 months old, of 314 East Eighth Street.

LANDOLFI.—May 27, Antonio, husband of Clementina Landolfi, 1,142 First Avenue.

LAMBERT.—On May 29, at 66 East Ninety-third Street, Prof. Etienne A. Lambert.

LAYMAN.—On May 24, at her residence, 325 East Ninety-third Street, Lizzie, wife of John Layman and daughter of Mary and Stephen Maxwell of parish Anniduff, County Leitrim, Ireland.

LEAMING.—On May 24, Susan E. Nelson, wife of the late Dr. James Roseburgh Leaming. Residence, 25 East Eighty-first Street.

LEAVY.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Finnegan, 237 East Eighty-eighth Street, Bridget Leavy, native of Ballymorris-Grannard, County Longford, Ireland, in her 88th year.

LEE.—On May 28, at 146 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Margaret McDonald, wife of Michael Lee.

LEHMAN.—On May 24, at 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Sarah, widow of Joseph Lehman.

LEKOWITZ.—Max, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lekowitz, on May 28, at the age of 19 years, at his parents' residence, 632 East Ninth Street.

LENNON.—On the 29th, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. A. O'Meilia, 407 Union Street, James E. Lennon, formerly of Rochester, 28 years of age.

LEVY.—On May 26, at 93 Orchard Street, Mrs. Betsey Levy.

LEVY.—On May 23, at 166 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Morris Levy, aged 43 years.

LEWIS.—On May 29, in Chicago, William Lewis, born in England, 1835.

LIGGETT.—On May 30, in Rahway, N. J., the Rev. J. A. Liggett, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, aged 67 years.

LINCOLN.—At Worcester, Mass., on May 25, Capt. Winslow S. Lincoln, grandson of Gov. Levi Lincoln.

LONGFELLOW.—On May 27, at 129 East One Hundrsd and Twenty-seventh Street, William H. Longfellow.

LUBCKE.—On May 24, at 836 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, John C., husband of Sophia Lubcke.

LYNCH.—On May 24, at 188 East Eleventh Street, Edward Lynch.

LYNCH.—On May 26, at 550 Broome Street, Thomas Lynch, husband of Katherine McMahon.

MacQUINN.—Mrs. William E. MacQuinn, 204 West Eightieth Street.

MACNAMARA.—On May 30, at Corning, William F. MacNamara, 42 years old.

McCORKELL.—On May 29, Eliza Belle, wife of William McCorkell, 107 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

McKEE.—On May 30, Alexander, McKee, 344 East 120th Street.

McCARTEE.—On May 28, at 10 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, Peter, husband of Anna J. McCartee.

McCARTHY.—On May 23, at Geneva, Robert McCarthy of Syracuse, aged 75 years.

McCORMICK.—On May 26, at Williamsport, Penn., Henry Clay McCormick, ex-Attorney General, 58 years old.

McGOWAN.—At Winfield, L. I., on May 24, Terrence J. McGowan.

McILVAINE.—On May 26, Reed McIlvaine, at Cedarhurst, L. I., in the 64th year of his age.

McINTOSH.—John McIntosh, 24, a native of Scotland, at 655 Manhattan Avenue, in the seventeenth year of his age.

McLAUGHLIN.—On May 25, Bessie, daughter of John and Maria McLaughlin, aged 11 years and 10 months; 215 Walworth Street, Brooklyn.

M'DERMOTT.—On May 28, Charles, son of Joseph and Rose McDermott, native of Cartron, Roscommon, Ireland, aged 1 year and 10 months, 151 Dupont Street.

M'ELROY.—Jennie, child of Thomas and Mary McElroy, 447 West Fifty-sixth Street.

McWILLIAMS.—At 114 King Street, May 25, James McWilliams, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, in the 62d year of his age.

MAHER.—On May 25, Frances, daughter of John F. and Katie Maher, aged 5 years; residence, 224 West Sixteenth Street.

MAHONEY.—On May 24, Jeremiah Mahoney; 645 East Thirteenth Street.

MALLOY.—May 23, at Florence, Col., Richard Malloy, aged 64.

MANGAN.—On May 24, Robert Henry, aged 7 years, son of Mary A. and Edward J. Mangan; 276 Mulberry Street.

MANNING.—John Manning, May 28, 505 East Fifty-fifth Street.

MANHEIMER.—May 27, 169 East Ninety-first Street, Jenny Manheimer, (nee Tonhime,) in her 37th year.

MARTIN.—At Plattsburg, N. Y., May 29, Charles E. Martin, 53 years old.

MATTHEWS.—Catherine, mother of William J. Matthews and Elizaheth M. Gilloon; 116 Washington Place.

MATTOCH.—On May 24, Mary Mattoch, 837 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAXWELL.—At Montclair, N. J., May 28, Alexander, son of John and Ella Maxwell, in the 34th year of his age.

MELVIN.—May 30, Michael, son of Julia Melvin, nee Kearney, and of the late Martin Meivin; 21 West Street.

MENDELSON.—Herman S. Mendelson, May 27, 53 years old, residence 340 Manhattan Avenue.

MEYER.—At Sheepshead Bay, May 26, Henry F. Meyer, late member of Engine Company 146, New York Fire Department, in his 38th year.

MEYERS.—May 25, Andrew J. Jr., son of Frederick and the late Metta M. Meyers, 757 Seventh Avenue.

MEYERS.—In London, May 26, Ascher I. Meyers of The London Jewish Chronicle, age 54.

MILLER.—On May 23, George W., son of Agnes W. Miller of 522 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

MILLER.—May 26, James M. Miller, 266 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

MILLS.—On May 28, Ellen, wife of the late William Mills, in her 67th year. Residence, 19 Prospect Street, Flatbush, L. I.

MILLS.—Mary, widow of Moses P. Mills, aged 87 years, 206 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

MULLER.—Katherine Muller, aged 69 years, May 28, 108 Varick Street.

MITCHELL.—On May 28, Frances D. Mitchell, niece of Mrs. Doherty, 58 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

MITCHELL.—On May 28, Frances D. Mitchell.

MONSEES.—On May 28, Annie, daughter of Henry and Minnie Monsees, 424 East Sixteenth Street.

MOLLER.—May 27, Henry, husband of Anne Moller, aged 41 years, No. 200 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

MOORE.—May 26, Rehecca, daughter of the late David and Rebecca Moore, aged 71 years, 225 East Twenty-sixth Street.

MOORE.—May 28, Lail, daughter of Joseph and Alda Moore, 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, aged 5 years.

MOORE.—On May 30, William Dalton Moore, aged 59 years, 300 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

MORAN.—Catherine, widow of John W. Moran, at Providence, R. I., May 28.

MORFORD.—May 28, Fred C., husband of Virginia J., and son of the late William T. Morford, in his 33d year, at the residence of his brother-in-law, E. P. Sheldon, 80 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

MORTON.—May 29, Ellen, mother of James Morton, sister of Joseph Fitzgerald, 225 East Eighty-eighth Street.

MORTON.—On May 29, at the residence of her brother, James Fitzgeraid, at 7:30 o'clock, Ellen, mother of Officer James W. Morton.

MOSS.—On May 28, 75 East Fifty-fifth Street, John H. Moss, 73 years of age.

MOTT.—On May 24, Annie Elizaheth, (nee McKeon,) wife of Daniel L. Mott, 408 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

MULHARE.—May 28, 103 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Katherine, wife of the late Hugh Muihare, and daughter of Thomas and Annie Burke; native of Killen, parish of Grannard, County Longford, Ireland.

MUNDORF-BRUNNER.—On May 30, Rosetta A. Mundorf-Brunner.

NICHOLAS.—May 23, at Summit, N. J., Jane Lawrence, wife of the late George W. Nicholas.

NEILLEY.—On May 29, at Stony Point, N. Y., Wilhelmina Byron Neilley, youngest daughter of the late John H. and Wilhelmina Byron, aged 38 years.

NITTKE.—On May 29, Johanna Nittke, 460 West 20th Street.

O'BRIEN.—On May 25, at 702 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Emma, wife of Stephen O'Brien, and mother of Police Captain Stephen O'Brien, Jr.

O'BRIEN.—On May 25, Patrick Francis, son of Morgan J. and Annie O'Brien, (nee Farrell,) aged 10 months, residence, 604 West Forty-fifth Street.

O'BRIEN.—William, husband of Louise Wortendyke O'Brien, and son of the late Joseph O'Brien, May 27.

O'DONNELL.—At 728 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, May 24, Catherine O'Donnell, 73 years old.

O'CALLAHAN.—Annie, widow of Thomas O'Callahan, native of Kilmore, Parish of Grenagh, County Limerick, Ireland, May 28, aged 52 years, 305 East Sixty-third Street.

OELRICHS.—At Newport, R. I., May 28, Harry Oelrichs, aged 46 years.

OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, May 28, Rehecca S. Ogden, daughter of the late Charles R. Ogden; aged 46 years.

O'NEILL.—On May 26, in his 36th year, William, husband of Emily O'Neill, at 13 Summit Street, Newark, N. J.

O'NEILL.—On May 30, Katherina, widow of the late John Constantine O'Neill, in her 78th year, 218 6th Avenue, Brooklyn.

O'ROURKE.—On May 23, Michael O'Rourke of 120 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

OWEN.—On May 26, at Oyster Bay, Walter Tallent Owen, 38 years of age.

PAGE.—At Boston, May 22, Marion Josephine, daughter of Mary Hersey and the late Timothy R. Page, aged 65 years.

PALMER.—At New Orleans, May 28, the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer; born in Charleston, S. C., in 1818.

PENNOYER.—On May 30, at Portland Oregon, Sylvester Pennoyer, ex-Governor of Oregon, born at Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y., July 6, 1831.

PERIN.—At Baltimore, May 26, Clifford Perin, a brother of Nelson Perin.

PERKINS.—At Akron, Ohio, May 26, Henry Perkins, 60 years of age, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hartley, 7 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

PICKENS.—May 25, Emily A. Pickens, aged 71 years, 1 Ashland Place

The Boer Delegates at Pretoria

How the Peace Negotiations Were Carried On in South Africa—Character Sketches of the Transvaal Leaders and Their Views.

The following letter descriptive of the Boer delegates—their appearance, mode of life, and views on peace—has come to The Daily Telegraph of London from its special correspondent in Pretoria:

PRETORIA, April 19.—In due course I followed the Boer Government, Generals, and delegates, or whatever they may be called, to Pretoria. Thither they were invited after they had frequently compared notes at Klerksdorp, and submitted various proposals for ending the war. It was found that communication by telegraphic dispatches was unsatisfactory. The studied courtesy of the military authority, which provided the Boer chiefs with special saloon trains, and did justice to English hospitality in the matter of seeing to their creature comforts, was conspicuous and surely most commendable. The Orange River Colony officials and the Transvaalers had been lodged in different houses in Klerksdorp, and so they were conveyed to Pretoria in separate specials. In the capital they were all accommodated in the large, handsome garden-embowered villa next Lord Kitchener's official residence, and facing the well-wooded town park.

Means were placed at their disposal to obtain such articles of clothing, toilet, and the like as they desired, and care was taken that they should be able to select personally what they wanted. They had drafted several documents, the terms of not a few of which were in decidedly bumptious language.

As a matter of fact, from first to last while Schalk Burger, the Vice President, and the rest of the Transvaal Government, with the exception of Reitz, were in favor of peace on any or no terms, and Louis Botha shared their views, Steyn, De Wet, and Delarey were for demanding impossible conditions. Of that, however, anon. The first protocol set out: That whereas Great Britain was responsible for the war, &c., and by force of arms, &c., they were willing to sue for peace on the understanding that their rights should be restored to them at the expiration of a fixed period, &c. All that was brushed aside and the delegates after a while, with some disputation among themselves settled down to draft less objectionable terms. But Brer Boer is a quaint compound, suspicious, and slow to move in any approved common sense direction. Like nearly all primitive peoples he has no fear of asking too much, but a constant dread of seeking too little. He goes on the principle that arrangements and concessions are the outcome of entirely low, selfish motives on the part of the other side.

Journey of the Delegates.

The delegates evinced little surprise during their railway journey at the evidences of the resumption of industrial pursuits in all directions, as if there was neither war nor unrest in the country. In conversation they betrayed no special interest upon any topic except in the matter of politics, home and foreign. They were polite enough, but evidently silent and distrustful as red Indian chiefs, of whom they put me more than once in mind. Officers and civilians who in kindness tried to engage them in a chat found it dull work and gave up the attempt. They were taken to a stirring polo match in Pretoria, but they paid little heed to the game, and only answered now and then with a "Ja! Ja!" On the railway journeys they read little, passing the time for the most part in smoking, talking to each other, and drinking. Poor Mr. Steyn seemed more down on his luck than any of the others on the way to Pretoria. He was nervous and out of sorts, and as he stepped out of the train his hat fell off more than once. But his eyesight is very bad—worse than I thought it. There is something more seriously wrong than an ordinary cold and inflammation. A local medical man was called in and is prescribing for him. Within a few minutes of their arrival each party was conveyed to a temporary residence.

Sentries were placed at the gateways of their abode. The soldiers in question were drawn from the escort or guard of honor. It was conceded that the Boers could see whomsoever they wished, or go where they willed, in company of an officer. The only understanding was that the delegates, unless by express consent, should not discuss politics or the war with their visitors. Scores of female relatives and a few of the sterner sex could be seen walking about daily in the garden or lounging upon the verandas and balconies chatting with the Boer leaders. Delarey had visits from his daughter, who resides with her husband in Pretoria, as well as from old burgher friends. Doubt and suspicion clouded the Boer General's mind as they did those of his colleagues, destroying frankness and easy intercourse.

Delarey in Doubt.

And yet Delarey and the others were anxious to know what the true situation of affairs was, what chance there was of assistance from abroad, and how much the English would concede them. He said they would insist that their flag, the "Vierkleur," should be retained. He spoke of their recent successes, in particular his run over Von Donop's convoy, and the capture of Lord Methuen. "I took on the latter occasion over 857 of Lord Methuen's column prisoners, including wounded," he observed. "Why, I could hold out in the Western Transvaal for two years more," added the Boer General, who is, I fear, suffering from that sad complaint, "a swelled head." But to a man who has lived upon the veld among a very homely, untraveled people some boastfulness is, under the circumstances, surely pardonable. Delarey is a man among and over his Boer compatriots. He is honest and downright in his dealings, and was so before the war—a Boer whose word was his bond. He further hotly declared that if he fought he would fight, as in the past, as an honorable foe, and would do nothing to forfeit the good name of himself and his burghers. Lord Kitchener, who surely is a diplomatist as well as a soldier—and he has had varied experience in both capacities, at least in Egypt—received the delegates at his residence.

With studied care the large drawing room for his work was tidied up, and many of the maps, books, pictures, and papers were removed. But the large Dutch family Bible, the pride and ornament of every Boer household, held its old conspicuous place upon the centre of the great table. It was a sight to see how the delegates came in and peered about, gazing flatly at everything they saw, and wondering who was hidden behind the curtains. But they were soon evidently all at their ease and talk proceeded. Louis Botha was an old acquaintance, and neither Lukas Meyer nor Schalk Burger evinced any reticence in discussing the cause of their visit. In short, the Boers showed that they rather liked the opportunity of meeting and conversing with Lord Kitchener, whereas it is an open secret that they fear Lord Milner. The latter arrived at Pretoria on Sunday evening, and took up his abode at the British residency in Sunnyside district. Lord Milner subsequently met the delegates, individually and collectively, at Lord Kitchener's and at the residency. Evidently he got on good terms with the most of them, and in particular with the chief members of the Transvaal Government. It became hourly more evident that there was a serious division of counsel among the Boers as to any further prosecution of the war.

Transvaalers for Settlement.

The Transvaalers, with but one or two isolated exceptions, were for immediate settlement of hostilities, even to leaving the Free Staters to themselves. In the end, I believe it has come to this—they are to have the dubious honor of being the last to come in and to give up the further, useless, wanton spilling of human blood. Steyn, who is, I fear, breaking up physically, voted for continuing the struggle, but his influence counts for little beside that of the pugnacious, plump, swart, saturnine Christian De Wet, who is the real burgher master of the Free State. Delarey's was practically the only bellicose voice raised for war to the bitter end from the Transvaal. Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, need not be too seriously considered. But let this justice be done to Gen. Delarey, who deserves the meed of honest men's praise; he said: "If the commandoes or burghers accept the English flag I will abide by their verdict and come in, for I have done my duty. If not, I will die in the field, fighting for the old Government and the old flag." At last the voices of the Boer women—or, at any rate, a majority of them—are now for peace, and that has not been without its influence for settlement in the deliberations.

To get to the back of any man's mind is not usually an easy task. It is almost an impossible one when the stolid, taciturn, self-sufficient Boer is the subject of the operation. I would not be dealing fairly by you and your readers if I did not state that there are those among the Boers now demanding settlement and peace who seek to and would use these as a means to conspire for the abrogation of all the conditions they are to-day so anxious to sign. But the sense of fairness, the pride of keeping their plighted word, will, I believe, weigh with the vast majority, and the "peace" will be a lasting peace if the terms do not assign away the victor's manifest rights. Better, in mercy's name, to "fight to a finish" than tolerate such a settlement, for bitterness and contention carried into civil life are more deadly to nationhood than war in the field between men. The future danger, if not guarded against, will come from the former evil element in South Africa, intriguing foreigners, who were mostly Hollanders. Brer Boer, left to himself, readily strikes up fast and lifelong friendships with our countrymen.

Progress of Negotiations.

To give a succinct account of the conduct of the negotiations is difficult but not impossible. The customary embargo was laid upon our cabling news. Even letters, mark you, are not yet out of the censor's list, and as for the claim of our press to be informed of all matters of public importance that is an extravagant dream. The statement of the Boer case and claims was reduced to writing more than once. Constant communication was maintained as to the course of proceedings between Pretoria and London. Finally, when the proposals were drafted into something like conditions that could really be entertained, the text was wired to the Colonial Secretary. Thereafter came back in answer on Thursday, I think, the British Government's irreducible minimum. Lord Milner had several days previously received a very long message, in cipher, setting out the home authorities' views and instructions. The negotiations were nearly broken off more than once, but the departing Boers delayed departing, and started to talk matters over afresh with each other.

There was a second meeting on Thursday and one more on Friday (yesterday), the date of their actual return to the commandoes. Nothing is ever lost to a Boer for want of asking. In the beginning of the palaver the delegates "opened their mouths" monstrous wide. There was a declaration that England had unjustly provoked and made war upon the republics; that the struggle was an unequal one, and they wished for peace. They were able to continue the war for some time, but to stop further effusion of blood they would cease hostilities provided that within a year civil government was restored to the two States. They stipulated that, pending that and the withdrawal of the troops, they should be represented by an actual majority of at least four out of seven upon any administrative council formed to conduct the government of the country, that their flags should be retained, and at the end of five years the British forces should be entirely withdrawn from the Transvaal and Orange Free States, and these two countries should be recognized as independent republics.

In that "purgatory" period there should be no disfranchisement of burghers, and the Boer officials should have control of the reins of government; and, further, they would agree to amend the franchise law, as formerly asked for by England, and would allow British subjects to vote, and also permit the use of the two languages. There was to be a general amnesty for all who had borne arms, including Cape rebels. It was tolerantly pointed out by Lord Kitchener that such demands were unreasonable, intolerable, impossible. The process of cutting down seemed wearily slow, but bit by bit they lumbered from stage to stage, as it was seen that otherwise they would have to go back to their commandoes without any message. Ultimately the matter was put in a manner from which there was no trimming possible by the British Government setting forth the terms they would concede and not go beyond. These were substantially the same conditions as were offered over one year ago to Louis Botha and the commandoes at Middleburg.

Reports of Unlisted Securities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several gentlemen in conversation at the club a short time ago remarked with pleasure that your paper had been making a feature of the reports of unlisted securities; that is, giving the number of shares traded in, also the high, low, and last prices of the day and, when no transactions, the bid and asked. This, to our mind, makes the financial department of your paper perfect. It was remarked also that your efforts always seemed to be to give the facts, instead of the editor's views, which is not common to all New York dailies.

E. CLINTON CLARK.

New York Yacht Club, May 22, 1902.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 27th, concerning the Presidential prospects of Tom L. Johnson, whom you charge with being a "faddist," you talk about the "historic principles" of the Democratic Party and the possibility of a winning platform being constructed out of the trust and tariff issues. Will THE TIMES kindly tell us what are the "historic principles" of the Democratic Party, and whether there is any solution of the trust question short of Government ownership of railroads and all other natural monopolies?

The Democratic Party is now inflicted with a large number of honorable trimmers, who talk loudly and eloquently about "Democratic principles," and who, if pushed for an explanation, will finally tell you that the Democratic principles about which they are so eloquent consist of a 5 or 10 per cent. reduction in the tariff. If you ask your honorable trimmer for his views on the trust question, he will pose majestically and tell you that trusts ought to be "regulated," while everybody of sense knows that the trusts would own the regulators, and in every case dictats appointments on boards of regulation, just as the railroads now dictate appointments on railroad regulating commissions. Intelligent Democrats are heartily tired of all this humbug, and are now demanding somsthing more than a "jolly." The platform you ascribe to Tom L. Johnson—three-cent fares, municipal ownership, single tax, initiative, and referendum—stamp him as an honest man and no demagogue. If these issues are fads, then fads are good things.

THE TIMES itself led the fight against Ramapo, showing that it believed in municipal ownership of waterworks. If it is wrong for a private corporation to supply us with water, is it not equally wrong for a private corporation to supply us with gas or telephone or street railroad service, for are not those businesses in their very nature as monopolistic as the supply of water, and is not THE TIMES committed at least by inference to the principle of municipal ownership? The Chambsr of Commerce and the Merchants' Association also fought Ramapo and are also by inference committed to municipal ownership.

As for single tax, THE TIMES advocates the abolition of tariff and personal property taxes, which brings it within speaking distance of the single tax.

Next to municipal ownership, the thing that would do most to purify politics is the initiative and referendum. Corporations seeking special privileges would hesitate about bribing Legislatures if legislative measures had to be submitted to the people for ratification. Johnson's platform would solve the problem of Governmental corruption and bring incalculable good to the common people.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, May 27, 1902.

AN APPEAL FOR A PUBLIC NEED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York City is noted for its charitable institutions, yet with them all, it is doubtful if any philanthropy is more needed in this city than a day nursery for colored children.

Realizing this great need a committee of twenty representative colored women, under the direction of the Executive Board of the Association of Day Nurseries of New York, has made an effort to establish a nursery on the west side, between Thirtieth and Fiftieth Streets, where mothers who are compelled to go from their homes to labor during the day may leave their little ones to be properly cared for.

The committee has selected this section because it is most densely populated by colored people. For the past two months the ladies have been working quietly and faithfully, and have succeeded in obtaining some donations, and yearly subscriptions amounting to $200, to carry on the work.

The committee hopes to establish the nursery by the 1st of September under the name of "Hope Day Nursery." Many plans are in operation for raising funds which are greatly needed, as at least $2,000 will be required to commence the nursery as it should be and in accordance with the laws of State and city governing such institutions.

In the near future it is hoped to give a public meeting where the needs and the work will be fully explained. The nursery will be conducted on lines employed by other charities of the kind throughout the city, five cents a day being charged for each child whose mother can afford it. In suitable cases where the fee cannot be paid, the child will be accommodated free of charge.

Not only money but bed linen and little garments of all kinds are needed and the committee would be grateful for any such donations.

The charity is a worthy one, sorely needed. It ought not to beg. It is hoped that responses will be generous and that the dire necessity for such an institution will be a strong enough appeal to lovers of humanity who wish to alleviate the sufferings of a class less fortunate than themselves.

MRS. E. DORSEY, President,
316 West 59th St.
MISS M. K. GRIFFIN, Secretary,
127 West 134th St.
MISS E. BURLEIGH, Treasurer,
436 West 33d St.

New York, May 28, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is always a painful thing to me to see a fault in our Chief Executive, for I admire the man and the President. But if his love of horseflesh did not interfere, no doubt he would see himself just now as others see him.

In what way are the Sheepshead races better than outlawed gambling? The State law protects them, and makes them in a measure respectable. The Stock Exchange is protected and made respectable in the same way. Other men who prefer to gamble in some other way are hunted for with knife and X-ray, and treated as sores within the body politic. They must be cut out if the body is to be saved. The law condemns them, and condones the race track. The race track has large money and influence back of it. Our lawmakers and Governors and Presidents are fond of fliers on the street and on the track. Society thinks it a good thing, too, and the King of England pays $40,000 a year to a jockey. Gambling with such approval is not so dreadful. But other forms of not earning one's bread by the sweat of one's brow must look out—

For what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
It ever follows wealth and fame
But leaves the wretch to weep.

I fear nothing but contradiction when I say that of all the demoralizing forms of gambling found all the way from the church euchre to the Stock Exchange, none has a prouder record than the race track. My work, in two States, has thrown me close up to the men who "follow the races." From such lips has come the statement that it is the "worst thing on earth." From such lips I have heard this: "When a man loves the track and suddenly loses all, and cannot beg, borrow, or steal—he dies."

The claim to respect for going to the races and not betting, would be disallowed in any court of pure morality. It is like saying: "I was with the thief when he stole, but I neither disapproved of his stealing nor helped him to steal."

I voted for Mayor Low last Fall. But let us have justice. Let the other gamblers alone if the race track gamblers are to go free.

By appearing at the Brooklyn Handicap or expressing his hope to do so, President Roosevelt has done more harm to New York than all his sermons in churches or out of them have done good.

CHARLES STEELE DAVIDSON.
Rector of Church of the Holy Apostles.
Brooklyn, May 27, 1902.

M. SEVERO'S AWFUL FATE

One of the Most Shocking Balloon Accidents Known.

The Story Told by Those Who Saw What Happened—Defect in the Airship's Plan.

The tragic death of the aeronaut Auguste Severo is graphically described by the special Paris correspondent of The London Telegraph as follows:

PARIS, May 12.—Two fresh names must be written on the roll of martyrs to science—those of Auguste Severo and his mechanic, George Sachet. Both met with a terrible death this morning while taking the airship Pax out for her first trial cruise. The balloon, ignited by a spark from one of the motors, burst suddenly. The ship fell with appalling swiftness from a height of 1,600 feet on to the pavement of the Avenue du Maine, a mile from the shed at Vaugirard, whence the vessel had started.

M. Severo had hosts of friends here, and, indeed, all who had approached him had appreciated the charm of his open manner and the perfection of his courtesy. He leaves a young widow—he himself was only thirty-eight—and five children. To add to the horror of the tragedy, Mme. Severo, her sister, and one of her sons were present when the catastrophe occurred. They were following the airship in a motor car along the Avenue du Maine when the explosion happened. The balloon fell before their very eyes. When they reached the spot the dead bodies of M. Severo and his assistant lay horribly mangled amid the wreckage of the ill-fated Pax. Countess Almeida and M. Alvaro Reis, personal friends of M. Severo, also saw the disaster. The terrible death of the aeronaut has been a great blow to the Brazilian Minister, M. Pizza, who was intimately acquainted with Auguste Severo.

The catastrophe happened in the portion of the Avenue du Maine where the Rue de la Gaîté branches off obliquely, and, by a strange coincidence of fate, close to a street named after that other martyred aeronaut, Croce Spinelli, who was killed in a disaster which happened to a balloon called the Zenith. On the scene of the accident I obtained an account of it from an eye-witness who saw the terribly brief tragedy enacted from beginning to end. I quote unaltered the narrative which my informant gave me as we stood on the pavement in front of the wrecked Pax. The street before us still bore signs of the disaster. The stern of the ship hung on to a tree, which had been broken by its fall. All around were strewn splinters of wood and iron, the smashed motors, the six broken screws, and the torn envelope of the silk cylinder. Portions of the latter have been cut off and taken away by people of the neighborhood, who knew well and fervently admired M. Severo. A small butcher boy took from his pocket a bit of the silk which he had kept in memory of the aeronaut and showed it to me with tears in his eyes.

Eye-Witnesses' Accounts.

"It was exactly five minutes to 6," said my informant. "I had just opened my windows, when, on looking out, I saw a balloon coming over the Avenue du Maine from the vicinity of Montparnasse Cemetery. It was turning around slowly in a circle at a height of 500 meters. There was no wind. Two men were on board. One, whom I afterward was told was M. Severo (it was I, indeed, who picked up the poor gentleman's dead body) stood in the middle of the car. The mechanic was placed in the front. The airship was evidently being manoeuvred around southward, as I saw the two occupants actively engaged with the machinery. However, the motor was not going, or else I would of course have heard the sound of the engine. All at once I saw a spark, doubtless emitted by one of the motors. Almost instantaneously there was a flash like a sheet of lightning. Half a second later came a terrific explosion. The thundering noise actually burst open a window in my house and broke a pane of glass on the top floor of that building over there next door to me.

"In an instant the balloon came down with frightful speed. I saw the two aeronauts turn and stagger as if dazed. When the crash came I am certain they were already dead. Neither of them left his post or tried to jump out. As the balloon fell the stern caught on that tree, which you see was broken. The centre and the forepart smashed up on the stone pavement. The force of the fall and the impetus with which the great mass came to the ground may be estimated by the fact that one of the screws was hurled off fifty yards away and broke through the roof of a shed in my backyard. I rushed out into the street where the airship had crashed to the ground, exactly opposite my door. There lay the two men quite dead, huddled among the splinters and the enormous silk envelope. The bodies were fearfully mangled. But the wounds, I am certain, had not been felt by the two martyrs. M. Severo's foot had in the fall literally been torn off.

"The sight was agonizing, and I felt half faint, while tears came into my eyes as I picked up the corpse and carried it into my house. The mechanic's body was taken up by a neighbor of mine. The poor man's face had been mangled beyond recognition. But I say again that I believe neither he nor M. Severo felt any pain. As I saw them fall they looked to me to be quite dazed, either with the suddenness of the rush through the air or else perhaps suffocated by the gas from the balloon just over their heads. After my neighbor and myself had taken up the two bodies the police came and conveyed them to the nearest station."

Tale of a Motorist.

A motorist who went out to the Vaurigard Park at 4 o'clock this morning in order to see M. Severo ascend in his airship, gives a remarkable narrative of the fatality. The aeronaut, who was so soon to be dashed to pieces, was in high spirits, and playfully remarked that St. Benedict had at last heard his prayers and was propitious toward him. "I am," he said, "at last going to launch into space and to realize the dream which I have cherished for the past twenty years, namely, to manoeuvre freely in the air. If the first trials prove favorable, I mean to make a trip around Paris, and with the present weather I am sure of success. Go back to the shed and have breakfast and champagne with our friends. To-morrow, the anniversary of her freedom, Brazil will hear that one of her sons has carried her flag in triumph through the air. You shall see that I am not in error."

A little while afterward, and as the men were making the final preparations for the start, Severo said to the motorist that he intended to return to Brazil at the end of May to collect funds for the construction of a new airship, which would be built in France. Severo next went about among other friends and chatted with them. With his wife, Mme. Severo, and one of his sons had come the Countess d'Almeida, M. and Mme. de Souza, and other Brazilians resident in Paris. Severo, having given a look around the ship, got into the framework near the fore motor. In the after part was his assistant Suchet. Just before the ascent Severo remarked that he was delighted with the efficiency and solidity of his ship, that he had full confidence in the vessel, and that he was perfectly ready to die if his time had come. Mme. Severo bent over to speak to her husband, and spoke to him in Portuguese. He kissed her, and she moved from the spot full of anxiety and fear. For days past this lady has, it appears, been doing her best to delay the ascent.

Severo at last got away from firm earth, saying, with a clear voice, "En route!" The airship ascended in a splendid manner, and all below applauded, including Mme. Severo, who had tears in her eyes. Then everybody was preparing to follow the course of the balloon. The motorists were in their cars when the cry rung through the place that the balloon was on fire. There was heard a violent explosion, and all the motorists dashed through the narrow streets of Vaugirard. Shouts of "To the right, near the railway," were heard, and the cars rolled on to the Avenue du Maine, where the dead bodies of the ill-fated aeronauts were lying bruised, battered, and bleeding. People went back to Mme. Severo, who had fainted in the balloon shed. When she revived she was not told that her husband had been killed outright.

Cause of the Accident.

The motorist who gives this account thinks that when in the air the hydrogen in the balloon dilated under the influence of the sun, and M. Severo opened the safety valve, which was in dangerous proximity to the discharge tubes of the motor, placed aft. The gas coming into contact with the heated parts of the balloon inflamed them, and the explosion occurred. That explained the deep burns on the body of Sucbet, who was aft. The motorist further says that M. Severo had embarked all his capital in the balloon, and his family are unprovided for. The Brazilian Parliament, which gave a prize to Santos-Dumont, is now expected to do something for Mme. Severo and her children.

There is no doubt that the catastrophe was due to the gas in the balloon having been ignited by an electric spark from one of the motors. I remember that when M. Severo first explained to me the plans of the Pax last year, the danger of the close proximity of the engine to the gas-containing cylinder struck me, and I mentioned the subject to him. With a reassuring smile he said: "Oh, no; there is little to fear. My motors are properly incased. There is only the merest chance of a spark getting at the balloon. And that chance, after all, is just one of the risks which one must make up one's mind to run in a motor airship." Now that the unfortunate aeronaut has fallen a victim to his devotion to science, those words of his recur to my mind with vivid intensity, and I recall, too, his genial manner and his frank, fearless look.

The following is an exact specification of the Pax, as it was given to me by M. Severo himself: The Pax was a navigable balloon, properly so called. The hydrogen-inflated silk envelope contained 2,500 cubic meters of gas. The originality of the airship consisted in the manner of attachment of the framework to the balloon. This was effected on a principle quite different to that followed by Santos-Dumont. The Pax was throughout a rigid system, the frame not hanging by flexible attachments from the balloon, but being fixed directly to it. The longitudinal section of this framework or cradle was a symmetrical geometric figure, consisting of two adjacent squares, on the two outer vertical sides of which were built two rectangular triangles, one side of each triangle being in a line with the upper sides of the two squares. The sides of the triangles and of the squares measured nine meters (about twenty-eight feet) each. The total length of the cradle was therefore approximately 112 feet above and 48 feet below. The bottom of the frame consisted of two stout wooden rafters, some four feet apart, connected by cross pieces, and strengthened by iron clasps. The top was a long ladder, one foot wide, made of bamboo stems.

The latter were used for all parts of the cradle except the keel. A vertical ladder of bamboo connected the top and bottom of the frame in the centre. The outer sides of the two squares were double ladders, also of bamboo, connected by numerous cross pieces, and forming thus two square towers of light but strong wood.

Design of the Balloon.

When M. Severo and his mechanic started on their fatal trip to-day, the former stood in the centre of the ship behind the middle ladder, while the assistant's post was fore, close to the front bamboo column. The outer sides of the two triangles, rising diagonally from the lower to the upper extremities of the horizontal pieces of the frame, were also bamboo ladders. Finally, each triangle was consolidated by four vertical and four diagonal bamboo ladders of the same kind. The whole system was thus very rigid and strong. The two motors, fore and aft, were placed at the base of the two bamboo towers. The two propeller screws revolved beneath the diagonal sides of the two triangles. Lower down, close to the two bamboo towers, were two smaller screws fore and two aft, these being the steering gear. This great originality of the Pax was the adjustment of the frame to the balloon. The latter encased the cradle, the upper horizontal ladders described being at the summit of the indentation in the silk envelope, and corresponding almost exactly with the axis of the gas-containing sylinder. The balloon overlapped on each side of the frame for a distance of about 19 feet, only 9 feet of the cradle protruding below the silk envelope.

In imbedding his frame in the balloon, M. Severo had devised a system in which the force of impulsion was as nearly as possible exercised on a line with that of the resistance of the air to the passage of the silk cylinder. But, as has been tragically shown, the great danger of this arrangement was the proximity of the motor to the hydrogen-inflated balloon. The escapes of the motors were turned downward to prevent accidents by this means, and the motors were incased, but this has been proved to be an insufficient method of protecting the balloon from the electric sparks of the engine. In all except this fatal defect it is certain that the Pax was an admirably-thought-out and most-promising invention.

The medical examination has confirmed the opinion that the two unfortunate aeronauts were already dead when their bodies reached the ground. The remains of both victims are shockingly mangled. The fall broke M. Severo's spine and jawbone. Georges Suchet's body is horribly burned. The blaze of the gas caught his face and hands. But this must have happened when the unfortunate youth was already lifeless or unconscious.

Wreckage of the Pax.

Troops of the Engineer Corps, under the supervision of the balloonist, Col. Renard, removed the wreckage of the Pax to the shed when the airship had sailed on her first and fatal journey. The soldiers found among the shattered spars a bundle of leaflets, each bearing the inscription, "Brazil greets France from the navigable balloon Pax," in French and in Portuguese, and signed "Augusto Severo." These the dead aeronaut meant to shower over Paris during his aerial trips. The police inquiry has shown that several fragments of the wrecked airship were hurled during her fall to great distances. I have already mentioned the instance of the rudder, which broke through the roof of a shed. Another loose spar actually crashed into a bedroom, where a man lay asleep, throwing in a mass of bricks and plaster. Fortunately, the bed was at the further end of the room. Otherwise the occupant would probably have been killed by the projectile.

M. Severo was a Deputy and President or Chairman of the Customs of the United States of Brazil. In 1892 he had already made an ascent in a sterrable airship, called the Bartholomew da Gusmao, at Rio de Janeiro. The vessel was named after a priest, who made experiments in ballooning in the sixteenth century. M. Severo's ascent in the year mentioned was a failure, owing, it is said, to the fact that the framework of his ship was in wood, and not in aluminium. A storm also arose, and the vessel was completely wrecked. The aeronaut was so discouraged over the failure that he gave up ballooning until the success of Santos-Dumont stimulated him to resume his experiments in steering aerostats through the sky. His companion, Georges Suchet, who shared his sad fate today, was only twenty-eight, and was employed by M. Buchet, who constructed the motors for the balloons of Santos-Dumont and of Severo. Suchet was a daring young fellow, and volunteered from time to time for many hazardous enterprises. He had been a cyclist, a motorman, and a balloonist.

A NEW JAPANESE TRICK.

The "Enchanted Fountain" Is a Mysterious Act Which Nobody Can Explain.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

One of the most interesting tricks that those wonderful people the Japanese have contributed to the amusement of the American public is the "enchanted fountain" act. The originator of this feat is Prof. Shogiokusai Ten-Ichi of Tokio, "juggler patronized and given a gold medal by his Imperial Majesty the Mikado," to quote his visiting card.

In his country Ten-Ichi is accounted a great magician and a wealthy man. It is said that he has a fortune of 500,000 yen, which is equivalent to making him a many-times millionaire in this country. He lives in a palace in the environs of the Japanese imperial city and on his extensive estates has erected a go-down, or storehouse, in which he has curiosities estimated to be worth 250,000 yen. Japs never keep their valuables or relics in the house in which they dwell.

Years ago Ten-Ichi was a Buddhist priest. Early in life he manifested a desire to learn magic, and before he had grown very old he found that the practice of that art would be extremely profitable to him, so he abandoned the priesthood and gave all his time to the cultivation of the art mystifying.

He rose rapidly in a profession which flourishes in the Flowery Kingdom. He attracted the attention of the court and the nobles and the Mikado appointed him imperial magician, a great honor. Ten-Ichi means "the first man in heaven." Ten meaning "heaven" and Ichi "one." This name he adopted after the Mikado had honored him.

Fortune began more than ever to favor the imperial magician. He organized a company and traveled many times the length and breadth of the Island of Japan. The "enchanted fountain" act gained for him great fame.

For the "enchanted fountain" act the stage is set with three chairs, behind which a heavy dark plush curtain is suspended. Ten-Ichi comes on the stage and draws a beautiful sword from its scabbard. To show how sharp it is he cuts paper with it and then suspends it between two little posts some two feet high, the sharp side up.

On his right there is a pyramid of three ordinary glasses or tumblers. The magician pours from a teapot into the top one of these tumblers, then seats himself leisurely on the middle chair. At the same time two pretty Japanese girls come in, one from either side of the stage, and take the seats beside him.

Ten-Ichi produces a fan from the folds of his gown and makes several passes over the pyramid of tumblers. Instantly a stream of water, thin but strong, comes out of the tumbler. It spouts to a height of five or six feet. He waves his hand, the stream ceases. He waves again and for a second time the stream shoots up. Then he touches the stream with his fingers and it disappears. He shows that he has absolute control over it.

A young Jap comes in and is amused at the trick. This Jap evidently is a comedian, but as he talks only Japanese the spectator has to guess. He asks how the trick is done and is told. He gets the magic word, but when he says it nothing happens. He yells and storms the magic word, but to no avail. The magician whispers it and the stream reappears.

Suddenly Ten-Ichi makes a pass with his left hand and a second fountain spurts from the very edge of the suspended sword. The comedian goes over to investigate and is surprised to see a third stream come from the top of his head. He is amused, and more so when a second Jap boy, coming on the stage suddenly develops a spring of water in his head.

This second boy brings on a torchlike little stick, which is lighted and held by the two girls. Ten-Ichi produces a short stick to the end of which a little teacup is attached. He waves his wand and little streams of water shoot forth from the teacups, from the torches, from the heads of the assistants—in fact, the stage is a regular sea of fountains. The scene winds up with all the streams playing.

A CLERIC'S WORDS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While looking over the news column of your paper of this date I came across the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. George R. Lorimer at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, in which he says: "The men who ride down people in automobiles are generally rich men," and further he says that "every life that is sacrificed in that way should be paid for in the electric chair."

Expressions like the above, coming from the lips or the mind of a barbarous or uncivilized person, would be pardonable, but what excites comment is: How can a minister of the Gospel, (a representative of the teachings of Christ,) give utterance to such an expression and still consider himself fit to guide and direct the flock over which he presides?

I wonder if the reverend gentleman has really given this subject any thought, or has he reflected upon it sufficiently to express such an opinion!

We will take for granted that such a law should be enacted, and that the sentence of death, by way of the electric chair, had been pronounced upon "one more unfortunate," don't you think that a person expressing such words as the above would make a capital official to take part in the carrying out of the law?

But then it is so easy to say such things that we should be inclined to pass them by and not criticise, although there are times when we are not in the humor to do so.

N. J. KENNEDY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 26, 1902.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

OF ENGLAND

Ordered Johann Hoff's Extract.



Marlborough House, S. W.

Please send for the use of H. R. H., the Princess of Wales, six dozen of Johann Hoff's Extract as soon as possible. Kindly give two bottles to bearer for to-day's luncheon.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GWILLAM, Cellarman,
For H. R. H.

Johann Hoff's Extract taken with meals and on retiring is a perfect Health Insurance.

Those who use it regularly are immune from disease.

It keeps the entire system in such healthy vigorous condition that disease germs and bacilli are resisted and thrown off.

Johann Hoff's Extract expels dangerous catarrhal secretions from all part of the body.

It regulates the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

It makes the troubles peculiar to women easy to bear.

Johann Hoff's Extract is prescribed and recommended by leading physicians of all civilized nations of the entire world.

There is no season of the year when it is so necessary to keep the system in "condition" as the Spring.

Johann Hoff's Extract, the true nutritive tonic will do it for you.

Insist upon Johann Hoff's Extract and take none of the cheap substitutes offered as "just as good."

They have nothing but their cheapness to recommend them. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA

A CERTAINTY.

Not a Single Failure Where the New Treatment Is Used.

Not one single failure to cure dyspepsia in any of its forms has been reported since the new vegetable cure Mi-o-na was found and it has been tested in thousands of cases.

The fact that Mi-o-na, the new remedy, was so entirely different from any and all treatments heretofore used, made its introduction somewhat slow at first, but the statement that no drugs were used and the claim made that the sole object of this remedy was to cure the diseased digestive organs themselves, soon appealed to the chronic dyspeptic who had found from experience that drugs and digestive ferments only relieved the symptoms for the time being, and in the end weakened every other organ in the body.

In this way Mi-o-na has been tested more severely than any other cure ever given for this disease, and its effects upon the stomach have been truly wonderful.

To explain to those who are unacquainted with the new remedy we will say, Mi-o-na is not a drug or digestive ferment, but the active properties of the Taro plant, used daily by the natives of Hawaii as a vegetable and which has made them the most perfect physically of any nation on the globe.

Mi-o-na acts only on the digestive organs themselves. It gives new life and vigor to these organs. It heals the diseased parts rapidly and by renewing the digestive fluids, causes these organs to do the work of digestion and assimilation as Nature intended. The most confirmed dyspeptic being able to eat anything fit for human food without distress, and all this within a few weeks.

With healthy digestive organs there can be no such things as dyspepsia, indigestion, gastritis, nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach or any other disagreeable symptom of diseased digestive organs.

We are the only authorized agents for the sale of Mi-o-na in this city and will supply a two days' treatment free to all who desire to test it.

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 152 Broadway, Wall & Broadway, Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 373 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,071 Third Av., 226 Willis Av., 532 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 264 to 270 Fulton St., 456 Fulton St., 273 to 275 Flatbush Av., 227 Columbia St., Sumner Av. & Putnam, Brooklyn.
R. Burkhardt, 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn.
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THEATRE CURTAINS THAT WILL RISE AND FALL THIS WEEK

What Will Be Seen at the Various Houses—Viola Allen at the Garrick—"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino—Although the Season Proper is Over, Many Plays Run On—Some Interesting Gossip of the Footlights.

Though last night marked the end of the theatrical season proper, and the beginning of Summer, with its open-air concerts and roof gardens, yet not a small number of theatres are scheduled to run on indefinitely. In fact, the announcements of several new plays to be put on this week might indicate the middle of the season, instead of the tag end.

Among the announcements that cannot fail to give pleasure to the theatregoers not yet flown to the vales and dales of the country, or the sands of the seashore, are the revivals of "The Hunchback," a new "Du Barry" at the American, "The Chaperons" at the New York, "Boccaccio" at the new Star, and the continuance of "Divorcons" and "Little Italy" at the Manhattan.

Miss Viola Allen, who will appear as Julia in James Sheridan Knowles's famous comedy, "The Hunchback," at the Garrick Theatre the first three days of this week, essayed the rôle for the first time at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, on April 28, and since that time she has appeared in many of the leading cities. Her managers have surrounded her with a company which includes Eben Plympton, Aubrey Boucicault, Jameson Lee Finney, Adelaide Prince, and C. Leslie Allen.

The part of Julia has been a favorite since the time when Fanny Kemble first appeared in the rôle at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1832. Since the production of the play in the Union Square Theatre in 1874, many actresses have been seen as Julia. At the Union Square Theatre performance in 1874 Clara Morris was the Julia. One year later at Booth's Theatre, Adelaide Neilson was seen as Julia, the character which she again impersonated in 1880. Mary Anderson was seen in this rôle at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1878 and in 1880. Ada Cavendish was the Julia in the production at Wallack's Theatre in 1879. Kate Forsyth supported John McCullough in this play in 1882. Julia Marlowe appeared as Julia at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1890, and Ada Rehan in Daly's production two years later. The cast of characters is as follows:

Master Walter.....Eben Plympton
Cousin Modus.....Jameson Lee Finney
Sir Thomas Clifford.....Aubrey Boucicault
Lord Tinsel.....J. H. Benrimo
Gathom, servant to Master Walter...C. L. Allen
Wilford, Earl of Rochdale.....Walter Hitchcock
Master Heartwell.....Harry Hanlon
Thomas, servant to Master Heartwell.A. T. Hoyt
Markham, Scrivener's Clerk.....Frank Bixby
Gaylove, private soldier in the Guards.....
Simpson, Scrivener's Clerk.....Robert Hopkins
Landlord of Three Tuns Tavern.Edward Maffiin
Waiter of Three Tuns Tavern.....Harry Ford
Williams, servant at Rochdale Castle.....
John P. Jordan
Helen.....Miss Adelaide Prince
Dorothy.....Miss Maude Warrilow
Julia.....Miss Allen

"JEANNE DU BARRI."

"Jeanne Du Barri," announced as a historical drama in five acts, by Borraine Hollis, is to have its first metropolitan hearing at the American Theatre on Monday evening. Preparations have been under way for many weeks, and the management promises a magnificent mounting for the play. The scenery, painted by Henry Hoyt and Moses & Hamilton, is said to be effective. The costumes have been reproduced from plates in the Astor Library.

It has been announced in positive terms that the play is in no way a copy of another drama dealing with the same central figure, but a dramatic effort based on incidents in the career of Mme. Du Barri, the favorite of King Louis XV. of France.

The full cast is as follows:

King Louis XV.....Edward Mawson
Chevalier de Brissac.....Mortimer Snow
Viscount Jean Du Barri, (brother-in-law of the Countess).....Herman A. Sheldon
Count Sartines, Minister of Police, ...Frank E. Jamison
Duke de Choiseul, Prime Minister.Emile Collins
Marshal Richelieu, Peer of France.....Robert Cummings
Acherat, a Persian Sage.....E. L. Snader
Leonard, a hairdresser.....Victor Moore
Duberval, an opera dancer....Frederick Clarentz
Zamore, an African boy.....Walter Thorne
Sergeant.....Wilson Wallace
Corporal.....Thomas Ahearn
Usher.....Harry Germon
Countess Jeanne Du Barri.....Jessaline Rodgers
Duchesse de Gramout, Choiseul's sister.....Lillian Bayer
Marchioness de Mirepoix.....Mary Stuart
Baroness de Bearu.....Julia Blanc
Fanchon Du Barri, Countess's sister-in-law.....Olga Bowen
Gabrielle Mandeville.....Georgie Welles
Madame Adelaide } Louis's .....Helen Campbell
Madame Victoire } daughters.....Helen Mowbray
Madame Louise } .....Frances Innis
Courtiers, Ladies, Soldiers, Pages, Citizens.

"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is to be presented at the Casino to-morrow. It is a musical comedy imported from London, where it is in its second year at the Strand Theatre. The production was prepared by Sam S. Shubert and Nixon Zimmerman, and it is stated that every detail in the matter of costumes, scenic effects, and mechanical devices has been arranged carefully. The company engaged for the presentation includes Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Edwin Stevens, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Pruett, William Burress, Adele Ritchie, Amelia Stone, Katie Barry, Amie Angelus, Nella Webb, Mrs. Yeamans, and Edith Barr.

The scene is in that land of tea houses and short and sharp justice. The story tells of a certain Mr. Pineapple (Mr. Seabrooke) who carries his beautiful bride (Miss Ritchie) to the Far East on their wedding tour. The latter is attended by her eight bridesmaids, for she is ever on the watch for the misdoings of her husband. The Emperor (Mr. Stevens) wants a wife, and Admiral Hi Lung, (Mr. Pruett.) Lord High Admiral, in despair of finding one for him, introduces pretty Mrs. Pineapple to the monarch, and she, angered by her husband's flirtation, allows the Emperor to kiss her. A royal kiss in Ylang-Ylang is as good as a betrothal, and as Mr. Pineapple imprints a fatherly salute on the cheek of the Emperor's niece (Miss Stone) another wedding is imperative. Of course there is a real lover for the Princess, who is an English soldier, (Mr. Wheeler.)

GRACE GEORGE IN "FROU-FROU."

Grace George will share the coming week at the Garrick Theatre with Viola Allen, appearing on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in a revival of "Frou-Frou." There are various reasons why this announcement should possess particular interest, the chief of them being the fact that the production will give Miss George opportunities she has not had since she began starring. Miss George has previously appeared in "Her Majesty," and "Under Southern Skies."

The part of Gliberte is said to be peculiarly adapted to her requirements, running the gamut of the emotions and relying largely for its sympathy on girlish ingenuousness and youthful appearance. "Frou-Frou" has been considered by some greater than that of any other piece from the pen of MM. Meilhac and Halévy. Mr. Brady announces with Miss George a supporting company, which includes Cuyler Hastings, Donald MacLaren, Herbert Carr, Henry Bergman, Selene Johnson, and others.

"THE CHAPERONS."

The Broadway opening of Frank L. Perley's singing comedians in "The Chaperons," a musical gayety show, is to be at the New York Theatre on Thursday night, following "The Hall of Fame." George W. Lederer, Mr. Perley's associate in the production, will have full control of the stage.

"The Chaperons" made a hurried close of its Western tour on Thursday last, after a season of thirty-five weeks, and left Chicago on a special train of five cars for New York. Scenic artists and costumers will be at work night and day on the rush order to finish a new dress. Several new music numbers are being added, nearly two score of new chorus beauties have been engaged, and the entire company will start to rehearse twice daily to prepare for the coming event.

"The Chaperons" is described as a diverting musical travesty and a home product. Frederic Ranken wrote the book and lyrics, and Isidore Witmark set it to music. It contains, it is said, melodies that satisfy the popular demand. Among the number are "We're All Good Fellows," by a male chorus; "Talk, Talk, Talk," by Walter Jones, Eva Tanguay, and Ed Redway; "My Sambo," by Miss Tanguay; "A Gentle Touch," by Trixie Friganza and Harry Conor; "My Low C," by Joseph C. Miron; "My Official Capacity," by Harry Conor, and "Little Maid That Couldn't Say No," by Nellie Follis and Walter Jones.

The cast includes the following:

Adam Hogg.....Harry Conor
Augustus, his valet.....George K. Henery
Algernon O'Shaunessy.....Walter Jones
Signor Ricardo Bassini.....Joseph C. Miron
Schnitzel.....Edd Redway
Tom Schuyler.....Albert Farrington
Francois, a headwaiter.....Carl Hartberg
Aramanthe Dedinecourt.....Trixie Friganza
Phrosia.....Eva Tanguay
Violet Smilax.....Nellie Follis
Jacquelin.....Lou Middleton
Hortense.....May Boley
Girlie.....Winifred Florence

"BOCCACCIO" AT THE NEW STAR.

Manager William T. Keogh of the New Star Theatre will begin the Summer season of opera on June 9 with a production of "Boccaccio." The principals of the cast will be:

Boccaccio, a novelist and poet.....Rossmrie Campbell
Leonetto, his friend, a student.....Percy Walling
Pietro, Prince of Palermo.....Alfred Kappeler
Lotteringhi, a cooper.....John Allison
Lambertuccio, a grocer.....Albert Mabar
Scaiza, a barber.....J. J. Cluxton
Fiametta, Lambertuccio's adopted daughter.....Louise Moore
Beatrice, Scalza's daughter.....Cora Daigneau
Isabelle, Lotteringhi's wife.....Susan Seabrooke
Petronella, Lambertuccio's sister.....Mme. Del Puente
Checco, a beggar.....Charles Hillman
Fratelli, a cookseller.....A. McCormick
Fresco, the cooper's apprentice.....Frankie Mack
The Unknown.....John Hendricks
Lo Cascio, Major Domo of the Duke.....J. L. H. Handworth
Donna Jancofiere.....Dorothy Brandon
Eliza, Donna Jancofiere's daughter.....Kitty Lawrence
Marietta, a citizen's daugbter.....Agnes Kruse
Donna Fulci.....Margia Lytton

CHANGES IN THE BILL.

The new Star Theatre presents this week the Black Patti Troubadours. The new opening sketch is called "A Filipino Misfit." It embodies all of the company's characteristics in a new song and situations, with John Rucker as the leader in the comic rôle. Black Patti has a new act called "Songs of Dixie Land," assisted by the entire chorus.

"The Climbers," by Clyde Fitch, which ran for 200 nights at the Bijou Theatre, will be presented at the Metropolis Theatre this week. Mr. Fitch's play treats of contemporaneous New York life. A coterie of members of a fashionable set in New York society furnish by their amusing tactics diverting and original comedy. This attraction closes the season at the Metropolis Theatre.

At the Third Avenue Theatre next week "John Jasper's Wife," a domestic play by Frank Harvey, will be seen for the first time in America, with the cast headed by E. L. Walton. This will mark the closing of the regular season of this house.

The Terrace Garden Opera Company began the Summer season with "The Black Hussar" Saturday night.

"The Lady of Lyons" will be the week's revival of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

For those who prefer intellectual brilliancy to the brilliance of costume, song and dance, Mrs. Fiske's revival of Sardou's "Divorcons" at the Manhattan Theatre is the most enjoyable of the Summer shows now running on Broadway. The play was written as a Palais Royal farce, and, though often played as a legitimate comedy, it is most enjoyable when played, as Mrs. Fiske plays it, in a vein of rapid and extravagant humor. The evening's entertainment begins with Horace B. Fry's striking one-act tragedy of the East Side, "Little Italy," in the leading part of which Mr. Frederic de Belleville shows truly great powers as an emotional actor.

Of the performances that hold over the only one that is at all serious is Mrs. Fiske's double bill at the Manhattan, consisting of Sardou's "Divorcons," with "Little Italy" for a curtain raiser. "Divorcons," however, is a Palais Royal farce, and is played in the true Palais Royal manner. It may be recommended as a first-rate Summer show.

"Dolly Varden" continues her reign at the Herald Square. The piece is in its fifth month and the cool, inviting interior of the theatre promises well for its succes far into Summer. Miss Glaser and her play have much vitality as a source of popular amusement.

The run of "The Show Girl" at Wallack's will be indefinite, if its present success holds. The management is prolific in means to attract attention to the "Girl." The performance may be commended as achieving the very happy mediocrity of such musical extravaganzas.

"King Dodo," at Daly's, continues to pack the house nightly, and bids fair to be one of the greatest hits of the year. Its songs are bright and attractive, and it is an acceptable Summer show.

"The Wild Rose," at the Knickerhocker, still plays to large crowds. Comedian Eddie Foy has struck a new character song that promises to equal the popularity of "I'm So Tired" of "The Strollers." "I'm Unlucky," is the title of the number.

VAUDEVILLE AND MUSIC HALLS.

The bill of continuous vaudeville in Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre has Joe Welch as its top-liner. Kelly and Adams, an Irish team, are second features. H. V. Fitzgerald, a rapid change artist, is an extra attraction. The bill will also engage the Tossing Austins, Newell and Niblo, the Kingsley Sisters, Al Lawrence, and a dozen others. The Sunday concerts begin at 1:30 and are continuous.

At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre the Proctor Stock Company, headed by Alden Bass, will present "Peaceful Valley." The Carmen Sisters will be vaudeville leaders in a hanjo specialty. The Sunday concerts begin at 2 P. M. and are continuous, engaging some of the bests acts in vaudeville.

"Lord Chumley" will be on the bill at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. Wallace Erskine will play the name part and Adelside Keim will lead the Proctor players in support. The Sunday concerts begin at 2 P. M. and are continuous.

The Fifth Avenue will have Clyde Fitch's clever comedy, "A Modern Match," as the Proctor stock offering. There will be the usual vaudeville between acts, the feature being Craig and Ardelle, musicians. Souvenir matinées on Saturday are to be features at this house hereafter.

Sunday concerts at all of Proctor's theatres will engage the best vaudeville talent procurable.

In Newsrk, the hill at Proctor's will employ the Living Art Studies. Souvenirs are given to the ladies who attend the daily bargain matinées.

At the Eden Musée the change from Winter to Summer costumes was carried on last week. All of the groups and figures went to the workshops, where they were washed and scrubbed and repainted. The interior of the Musée presents a new appearance. New moving pictures are to be shown during the week, including a number of mysterious subjects. The afternoon and evening concerts remain features.

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum heads its hill next week with a company of colored jubilee singers and dancers known as the Settle Alabama Students. Walter Wentworth, the seventy-six-year-old contortionist, who accomplishes the feat of packing himself in a box 26 inches square, remains for another week. Tom Harrison's Klondike exhibit, Dexter, the mindreader; Bartino, the strong man, and Alice Sabion's midget theatre are other features of the hall. In the theatre the J. M. Burke Company offer "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

The Sunday night concert at Huber's Museum includes the Sisters Richard, J. H. Moore, the Pearys, H. S. Clark, Pearl Trio, Edison pictures, and J. M. Burke & Co.

A vaudeville hill has been arranged for the opening of Huber's Casino, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue, to-day. There will be an instrumental concert in the afternoon, and in the evening the bill will include the Rossi Sisters, Joe Hardman, Al Barton, Adeline Marden, and Cris. Green.

During the coming week Hurtig & Seamon's Gayety Company, comprising many prominent vaudeville features and a musical extravaganza, will hold the boards at their hall. The ollo consists of the Carl Dammann Troupe in acrohatic evolutions; Bickel and Watson, in a grotesque musical comedy act; Wrothe & Wakefield in eccentric Irish comedy, Three Rackett Brothers, in a musical act; Williams and Estelle, sketch artists; Dayton Sisters, in a dancing specialty, and Clara Douglas, in popular melodies. The second part of the programme presents "On the Yukon," with pictures, comedy, songs, and a pell-mell of funny situations. The usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts are the offerings of James Thornton, Ryan and Richfield, Lewis McCord & Co., Seven Reed Birds, Harry Le Clair, Cooper and Reynolds, Three Murray Brothers, Ford Brothers, Bennett and Rich, and a number of illustrated songs. On Monday evening a testimonial will be tendered to the Treasurer of the Music Hall, Mr. Louis Hurtig.

At Keith's this week European vaudeville novelties predominate. The four Lukens, aerial artists, will be the stars, and the comedy contingent will be headed by Tom Ryan and Mary Richfield, in "Mag Halgerty's Father." Clayton and Jenkins, with their funny mule "Jasper"; the Three Blossoms, French acrohatic comedians; Hughey Dougherty, black-face monologist; Snyder and Buckley, musical artists; Gracey and Burnett, original sketchists; Carson and Willard, Dutch comedy; Radford and Winchester, comedy jugglers; Gordon Eldred, mimic; Joelson and Moore, in illustrated songs, and new foreign pictures on the Biograph, constitute the Keith programme.

The new Paradise Roof Gardens, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, offer a hill that includes twenty foreign acts, and a sensational feature of a mechanical doll.

JOTTINGS OF THE STAGE.

The announcement is made that the New York Roof Garden is to be opened on June 16. The Garden has been newly decorated and the building and fire requirements have been complied with.

During the past week the managers of "King Dodo," running at Daly's, gave out hints to the effect that the musical comedy would probably be taken to the Gaiety in London for next season. It is understood now that the negotiations have been broken off because the London managers wanted Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, upon whom has depended so much of the success of "King Dodo." His departure was not possible, as he has been engaged to play in American theatres.

Frank Hennessey has secured from Klaw & Erlanger the Western rights to "The Liberty Belles," and he will send out a company to tour the Middle West, the Southwest, and the Pacific Coast.

William A. Brady, who has been out of town for several weeks with Grace George, has returned in order to superintend arrangements for Miss George's appearance as Frou-Frou at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Brady said that the special tour of "Frou-Frou" was successful, and that everywhere the impression made by Miss George as Gliberte has been favorable.

"Peck and His Mother-in-Law," the title of a series of pictures by Cartoonist F. Opper, has been made into a big musical show, and will be presented in the larger cities the coming season under the direction of the Selden-Shea Amusement Company.

Robinson & Temple recently signed Percy Walling as leading baritone for their Summer opera company at the New Star Theatre. Mr. Walling is the youngest son of ex-Chief of Police Walling of New York. He made his first appearance in opera in Paris in 1896. When he returned to this country he was signed by Henry M. Savage for the Castle Square Opera Company, with which organization he remained until he joined the "Princess Chic" company. Mr. Walling will sing in "Boccaccio" on June 9.

Tyrone Power, who will appear prominently in support of Mrs. Fiske next season at the Manhattan Theatre, has been specially engaged by Sir Henry Irving for the forthcoming revival of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum Theatre, London, in which play Mr. Power will appear as Bassanio.

EXTENSIVE THEATRICAL PLANS.

Klaw & Erlanger Will Control Nine Attractions Next Season.

Klaw & Erlanger have completed arrangements for the opening of their various enterprises next season, which will be the most extensive in the history of the firm. They will present nine attractions. Five will be new, three will be continuations of past successes, and one, Martin Harvey, will be brought from England.

The Rogers Brothers in a new vaudeville farce by John J. McNally to be called "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," will open the season at the Knickerhocker Theatre on Sept. 1. "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" will open its season, and that of the Illinois Theatre, in Chicago, Sept. 1, and its route will include only four of the larger cities. "Ben Hur" will open the new Grand Opera House, in Cincinnati, and the Troubadours, with Harry Gilfoil, in "The Liberty Belles," will open at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia Sept. 8.

The firm's opera company, with Jerome Sykes, will present a new musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Gus Kerker, called "The Money Burner." It will be presented first in New Haven about Oct. 1. After a season in the larger cities it will follow "The Country Girl" at Daly's Theatre. The production of Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," one of the most important dramatic efforts of the year, will receive its premiere in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10. The dramatic version is by Mr. Lee Arthur.

Miss Ada Rehan, under the firm's direction, will be seen in a new play, probably a dramatic version of George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," the latter part of November.

Mr. Harvey, with his London company, will open his first American tour at the Herald Square Theatre in New York Oct. 20. He will present a repertoire of his successes, which will include "The King's Children," "The Only Way," "After All," and, probably, "The Cigarette Maker's Romance."

The production of "Mr. Blue Beard" will open its season on about Dec. 1, and will be the premiere attraction at the New Amsterdam Theatre now being built in Forty-second Street by Klaw & Erlanger.

BENEFIT FOR J. S. MATHEWS.

The benefit performance at the Broadway Theatre to-night for the relief of J. Sherrie Mathews, formerly of the vaudeville-farce team of Mathews and Bulger, who has become permanently disabled through a stroke of paralysis, is to be opened with an old-fashioned minstrel first part, in which Marie Dressler will act as interlocutor and Lew Dockstader, Dan Daly, James T. Powers, Harry Bulgers, Joseph Cawthorne, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Eddie Foy, and Joseph Coyne as end men.

Other prominent entertainers in the first part will include Andrew Mack, Dan McAvoy, George Sidney, Bob Vernon, Eugene O'Rourke, Phil Ryley, Mark Murphy, John Page, Tim Cronin, Hugh Chilvers, and Paul Nicholson. The minstrel show is to be followed by a vaudeville olio of fourteen numbers, in which Ross and Fenton, Junie McCree and Company, Amelia Somerville, McCoy sisters, George Fuller Golden, James Morton, Bill Jerome, Jose Van der Berg, Angeles sisters, and John Hyams, Dolan and Lenhaer, Hawthorne aisters, Sheridan Simpson, and Lawlor and Daly will appear. The box office at the Broadway Theatre is to be open all day.

REPERTORY OF DRAMAS IN ITALIAN.

The coming week will witness the revival of a series of great dramas in the Italian language at the hands of the Majori-Rapone Company, which plays at the People's Theatre in the Bowery. On Monday night the play will be "Otello"; Tuesday night, Sudermann's "L'Onore"; Wednesday night, Georges Ohnet's "Il Padrone delle Ferriere" (Le Maitre des Forges); Thursday night, Dumas's "Kean"; Friday night, Sardou's "Tosca"; Saturday afternoon, Giacometti's "La Morte Civile," and Saturday evening, "Amleto," ("Hamlet.") The performances of this company have received a good deal of attention of late from people who take pleasure in stray glimpses of the life of one of the most interesting of our foreign colonies, and at the same time improve their knowledge of the Italian language. The familiar character of the plays of the coming week should make the performances of especial interest.

WALTER DAMROSCH SUPPORTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a music lover, a patron of the Philharmonic Society, and am pained to see the mistaken controversy that has been started in respect to the appointment of Mr. Walter Damrosch as its future leader. A casual observer would naturally ask: "Why has the management of the Philharmonic Society not replied?" I have inquired of several members, and I give the response of one of its most prominent members to my query: "Because a critic who writes that Mr. Arnold cannot play in tune, that Mr. Eller's tones are unmusical, and Mr. Duschker's muddy stands convicted of injustice and partiality, and the impotence of his criticisms are self-evident, therefore for any of the Philharmonic Society to reply would be a waste of time and a slur on the intelligence of the New York musical public, who at least have musical judgment enough to reject criticisms of a decision which is backed up by such grossly unjust argument and attacks on those among the ablest and most talented musicians in the United States."

Who is Ambrose-Chorley, Jr., and why have the vials of his wrath been poured on the members of the Philharmonic Society? Echo answers, "Who?" Are his criticisms induced hy personal liking for Emil Paur or from personal dislike for Walter Damrosch? What can the public think of a critic who says he has "nothing" to say against Mr. Walter Damrosch, who is an accomplished musician of eighteen years' standing, and then goes on to say these "nothings" hy calling him "merely a routiner"? At least Ambrose-Chorley, before he attempts to write and criticise and lead a crusade against the majority of the musical world, should learn so to write as not to contradict his own arguments.

Have the members of the Philharmonic Society done right in selecting Mr. Walter Damrosch in Mr. Emil Paur's place? I unhesitatingly say "Yes," and I indorse the choice of the committee. The majority of music lovers in New York welcome the change. The falling off in the receipts, as stated hy Ambrose-Chorley, Jr., justifies the change, and I am sure the lovers of music and of justice in New York will not be prejudiced in advance and withhold their support, as Ambrose-Chorley, Jr., suggests, but will give a fair trial to the new leader, whose ahility, musical tastes, and many qualifications will, I am sure, benefit the Philharmonic Society.

Is not Ambrose-Chorley rather late with his criticisms, which are nothing more or less than criticisms of the decision of the majority, because it is the majority who elect the committee of the Philharmonic Society, and in the exercise of their trust the majority of the committee that decides who would he the best leader in the interest of the organization? To criticise after an election is made is futile, and the utter futility reveals the desire to injure the society by prejudicing the minds of the public.

I look forward to great successes for the Philharmonic Society under the able leadership of Mr. Walter Damrosch. I have nothing to say against Mr. Emil Paur and will say nothing, but I have much to say in favor of Mr. Walter Damrosch. To say it, however, is needless, for his ability and reputation are known worldwide. The correctness of the decision of the Philharmonic Society will be justified by the success of the organization in the future, and I voice the opinion of many when I say the change is approved by the musical world, as also by A MUSIC LOVER.

New York, May 28, 1902.

ART NOTES

The place of Gen. Loring as the head of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston has been filled by the election of Mr. Edward Robinson, who, as director in charge of the collection of plaster casts, has done the museum good service. The advance of Mr. Robinson is strictly in accordance with the idea of promoting an official who has done his work to the approval of the Board of Managers rather than looking elsewhere for a man who has made a name as an archaeologist, an expert, or a connoisseur. The new incumbent is young and has good business ability. The Boston Transcript says that he has "the qualities of aggressive leadership," and speaks of his genius for order and classification and his untiring industry and zeal." Mr. Robinson selected and placed the plaster casts in the Slater Museum, in Norwich, Conn., and chose the casts for the Willard collection at the Metropolitan Museum here.

An engraving upon mother-of-pearl, hearing the monogram A. D. of Albrecht Dürer, has been added to the treasures of the Louvre.

The national competition at the South Kensington or Victoria and Albert Museum is a portentous annual event which recalls the examination of literates at Peking. From the local schools in Great Britain and Ireland come 80,000 drawings, out of which examiners, whose time must he paid for, gradually extract 4,000. On Aug. 1 these are shown to the public for thirty days. As the judging is over by May 31, it is proposed to arrange an immediate exhibition, so that they will get notice in the daily press while the London season is on.

The prizes awarded to the pupils of the Art Museum in Boston include three Sears Prizes of $50 each, won by F. P. Fairbanks, Miss Emily L. Sohier, and Miss M. Farlow. The two Kimhall Prizes of $50 each go to Silas B. Duffield and Miss Susan B. Burgess. The four Thayer Prizes of $50 and $25 were taken hy the Misses Fuller, Barnes, and Bahcock and Mr. Cheney. The Paige Traveling Scholarship, consisting of the income of $40,000, was won hy Miss C. M. Norton. It runs for two years.

"Art," says a London paper, "seems to be looking up. Modern pictures are selling, and selling in the galleries, which is always a good sign. This means that the public are buying direct from the artist and not through the dealer, which may not make much difference to the purchaser, but very considerably benefits the painter."

Miss Jennie M. Grant and Miss Alice M. Boner have taken the Widener and Elkins Traveling Scholarships at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

Whistler sends five pictures to the New Salon at Paris, including "Ivory and Gold," which is a portrait of Mrs. Vanderbilt, a small oval picture showing the lady in a high lace collar. It is kept very quiet in tone. "The Little Cardinal" is the portrait of a little girl, "with a face," says a London paper "as strangely beautiful as the color scheme for which it is the motive."

Frank Brangwyn has a peculiar decorative scheme in his "Cider Press" at the New Gallery, London. It may be called a scheme of circles. The foreground is full of heaps of apples, baskets, and boys. Behind the apple-laden trees are groups of peasants working the cider press, and heyond are more trees with heavy, brilliantly toned cumulus clouds ahove them. The circles are on the apples, the plump cheeks of the hoys, the tops of the haskets, and form a kind of pattern. Brangwyn is one of the most original and colorful of the younger British artists of the day, and usually is bracketed with the Glasgow school of painters so much relished in Bavaria and Holland.

The New York Puhlic Library has an interesting album of celebrities in France made in the epoch of the Revolution, which was given hy Mr. W. F. Havemeyer, and is kept at the Lenox Library. Some are engravings, others lithographs. There are caricatures, satires, and allegories on the declaration of the American War of Independence and the defeats of the British; portraits of Louis XVI., Necker, Siéyès, and Menou, Chafford's portrait of Admiral Rossel, and a long list of men directly or indirectly active in the overthrow of England in America.

The schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts have been awarding prizes this week, with the result that Miss Helen D. Hunt won the $500 of the Charles Toppan prize for "A Cup of Tea," and Miss Martha Walter the $200 prize. The traveling scholarship of $800 was won by Miss Ella Hergesheimer. As the winning of this prize makes it incumhent on the winner to pass a year in study in Europe, it might seem only fair that the Academy should increase the prize to a sum that will permit reasonable comfort and freedom from pecuniary care. It is impossible to go to Europe and hack and live for a year in Paris with the strictest economy for such a sum, unless the art student submits to the privations that, unfortunately, are only too common in the American colony on the left bank of the Seine. The minimum should he $1,500, and $2,000 would be better still. Rather than tempt girls and hoys to try it on $800, it would he better to award it only every other year, and then give $1,000. But, undoubtedly, there are people of wealth in Philadelphia who will correct this mistake hy subscribing to a traveling scholarship fund which will allow of the award of proper prizes.

The famous jewelry house of Christofle in Paris is issuing in several sizes, as a commemorative placque and as a little watchguard decoration, a medal by René Rozet in honor of Victor Hugo, which was modeled from the poet the year before his death. On one side is the face of Hugo appearing among clouds, on the other a view of the Pantheon at Paris in the distance, and the inscription "1802—Centennaire de Victor Hugo—1902." Of the placque there are three sizes in bronze and in silver running in price from 65 cents to $10. The little pendants in silver are 75 cents. The original medallion from which these souvenirs have been rearranged hy the sculptor is owned hy the Government and at present is in the Besançon Museum.

Earl Beauchamp has commissioned John Longstaff, an Australian painter, to execute a portrait of King Edward as a present to the Commonwealth. Longstaff came to France on a traveling scholarship, exhihited at the Royal Academy in 1895, and returned to Australia in 1896. He was greatly influenced hy the study of Velasquez during a stay in Madrid.

The Jefferson Davis Monument Association has decided to huild a memorial arch in Richmond to the President of the late Confederacy. Early in June the models will be examined in the Senate Chamber of the Virginia Capitol; they must he on hand hy June 2. The material will he Virginia granite. The sum of $42,000 has been raised and this will he increased to $75,000. According to the Baltimore American, artists of the Northern States are not expected to submit models. Among those mentioned as introduced hy some member of the Board of Directors, who are all ladies, are Charles Albert Lopez, Lewis Albrecht Gudebrod, William Couper, and George Julian Zolnay of New York, and Waldo Story of Rome. The other sculptors and sculptresses introduced have names which are not generally known in New York, however famous they may be in their various localities. It is odd that two sculptors of Virginia, who are somewhat known here, do not figure in the list given hy the Baltimore paper, viz., Valentine and Ezekiel. The sum suggested appears very small for the huilding of so important a thing as a memorial arch. The site selected is the intersection of Twelfth and Broad Streets.

THE SALE OF MULES IN WAR TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the United States in permitting its citizens to sell mules and horses to the agents of the British Government, presumably for the use of the British Army in South Africa, appears to have been considered by some people a breach of neutrality. It may be a matter of some interest to recall the statement of a Secretary of State as to the limitations imposed by war hetween two foreign powers on the trade of a neutral, as it is a clear and definite expression of international law.

Soon after war had broken out between France and Great Britain, in consequence of the French Revolution, the position of the United States became difficult and dangerous. In 1793 President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was resented hy France as a violation of the treaty of alliance made during the Revolution. On the other hand, the British Government accused America of unduly favoring France, and the British Minister addressed several memorials to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the partiality alleged to have been displayed. Mr. Thomas Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State, wrote a letter to M. Ternant, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, under date of May 15, 1793, in which he said:

Sir: Having received several memorials from the British Minister on subjects arising out of the present war, I take the liberty of inclosing them to you, and shall add an explanation of the determinations of the Government thereon. Theee will serve to vindicate the principles on which it is meant to proceed, and which are to be applied with impartiality to the proceedings of both parties. They will form, therefore, as far as they go, a rule of action for them and for us.

In one of these memorials it is stated that arms and military accoutrements are now buying up by a French agent in this country, with an intent to export them to France. We have answered that our citizens have always been free to buy, vend, and export arms; that it is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means perhaps of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries, in which we have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of nations, therefore, respecting the rights of those at peace, has not required from them such an internal derangement in their occupations. It is satisfied with the external penalty pronounced in the President's proclamation, that of confiscation of such portion of these arms as shall fall into the hands of any of the belligerent powers on their way to the ports of their enemies. To this penalty our citizens are warned that they will be abandoned, and that the purchasers of arms here may work no inequality between the parties at war, the liberty to make them will be enjoyed equally by both.—American State Papers. Vol. 1, Pages 69-70.

If this be held in regard to arms, it seems that it might be maintained as equally true as to the sale of horses and mules.

CHAS. MINOR BLACKFORD, JR., M. D.
Lynchburg, Va., May 28, 1902.

EXASPERATION EXPRESSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES claims for itself that it publishes "All the news that's fit to print," and one may therefore reasonably expect that its editorials will be written hy men who desire to publish views that are fit to be published, but your issue of May 26 contained an editorial upon "East End in London and New York" that expressed opinions more in keeping with the condition of Russia than our "land of the free and home of the brave."

As to whether the conditions into which the Royal Commission is inquiring as to the effect of alien immigration upon English labor will be found to be as "grim" as you appear to think remains to be seen when the Royal Commission publishes its report. But the testimony of the Registrar of Births and Deaths, (of Stepney,) even if it does contain the statement "that that parish had been utterly ruined and the standard of living of the whole neighborhood lowered," is an unsupported expression of opinion entirely at variance with the rest of the evidence which I have seen. Even Mr. Arnold White, the arch-enemy of free Jewish immigration into England, said nothing like it. Our own experience stamps as utterly untrue the next statement that "half of the aliens apply for medical charity and their defective (?) children become public charges."

The final paragraph of your editorial shows that you are as biased against Jewish aliens, and with as little reason, as is Mr. Arnold White and the British Brothers' League. You did not mention the word "Jew" openly in your creed, hut the food riots to which you refer, and your sneering references to "these not yet Americanized New Yorkers," is "stranger than any nightmare," when it is published on the page of a newspaper that gives more than a column to a report of a public meeting of these very "not yet Americanized New Yorkers." I do not know the birthplaces of Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, or Joseph J. Corn, but Mr. Nissim Behar has been in this country about one year, and the other gentlemen mentioned as having taken part in the Israelite Alliance American meeting were once certainly either themselves alien immigrants, or, at most, the children or grandchildren of those who were in their day the counterparts of those who cause you to feel sympathy with London over its East End problem.

Fair play is a jewel, and we expect, may have a right to demand, fairer treatment at the hands of our fellow-citizens than is expressed by the innuendo and sarcasm of your leader. An explanation and apology is in order.

ALB. LUCAS,
Secretary the Union of Orthodox (Jewish) Congregations of the United States and Canada.
New York, May 27, 1902.

THE HUMBERTS' DOWNFALL

Burglary of Chateau Vives Eaux Viewed with Suspicion.

How M. Cattani, a Rich Egyptian Banker, Started a Press Campaign to Expose the Paris Swindlers.

The Humbert case continues to be the sensation of Paris and London. Interest in London in the case has been increased through the development that Mme. Humbert numbered London bankers among her victims.

The latest news is that Mme. Humbert has been seen in Paris disguised as a beggar woman. The French police believe that the party is still concealed somewhere in Paris, probably in some old building that they had prepared for their retreat long ago, on the left bank of the Seine, whence they could issue safely, one by one, after the affair, in a measure, should have blown over.

Each day since the flight of the Humberts from Paris has furnished new and interesting developments in the celebrated case. Probably the most interesting of the later developments was the burglary of Mme. Humbert's château of Vives Eaux, near Fontainebleau.

The burglars entered the Vives Eaux chateau early in the morning of Saturday, May 18, while the solitary watchman on the premises was fast asleep. The entrance was easily effected through a window, and the burglars took away with them paintings of Corot, Petitjean, Diaz, Rafaelli, and several other great artists. Pictures were remarkably numerous in the residences of the Humberts. M. Humbert, an artist himself, was also a great buyer. In fact, it is now said in art circles in Paris that it was because of his liberal expenditure for works of art that Mr. Humbert was enabled to secure a place for his own paintings in the Salon. It is further asserted that in order to keep up his reputation as an artist M. Humbert had "ghosts," or deputies, paint for him. These painted and he signed their works. A portrait of his daughter Eve, which was much admired in the Salon of 1894, and which was signed hy him, it is said was, in reality, the work of a painter of international reputation who was well paid for the deception.

SHOCKING THE MEXICANS

American Tourists in Sister Republic Are Impolite.

Make Noisy Incursions Into the Most Sacred Places and Intrude Upon the Privacy of Citizens.

From The Mexican Herald.

Tourists by wholesale and tourists by retail have been arriving in the republic during the last month. Some of them are a credit to the country from which they come and—some of them are not. Of the first class very little is seen, though it is possible that in point of numbers they exceed the second. But they go quietly about their business, seeing the sights in an unobtrusive way, and there is nothing about them to attract attention.

Of the second lot the less seen the better for one's personal comfort, and the less heard the better for the reputation of their native land. There may not be so many of them, but they are as ubiquitous and all-pervasive as the flea. And personally they are just about as pleasant to have as companions.

Some of this kind wandered into the cathedral yesterday. They were armed with kodaks and the women wore the short skirt which is the sure sign of the tourist.

Service was being said at one of the altars, but that made no difference to the sightseers. They wandered around, staring at the paintings, commenting on the altar decorations, and talking in tones which could almost have been heard in the atrium. The fact that many worshippers were in the church made no difference to them. They stared and talked and turned their backs on the altar as suited their own sweet will.

A withered old Indian woman, her back bent with labor and age and her body covered with a mass of rags, hobbled in and knelt on the floor in prayer.

"Oh, isn't she a sight!" exclaimed one of the she tourists.

"You bet she is," answered the he tourist. "You don't see things like that in the States. Wait and I will get her."

There was a hasty adjusting of the kodak, a pressing of the button, and the he tourist "had her" to take back to the United States and show as a specimen of the strange things one sees in the Republic of Mexico. Unfortunately, the old Indian had no kodak, or she might also have begun a collection of pictures of freaks.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

It wasn't the same couple, but it was two other specimens of the same species, who a short time later in the cathedral wandered around, now and then bending down and peering into the faces of the kneeling worshippers. Whether they thought the devout ones were asleep and wanted to be sure about it or whether they merely wanted to get some idea as to their facial appearance is still unexplained.

It is behavior such as this on the part of tourists that has led to the posting of a special notice in English at the entrances of the Puebla cathedral suggesting to this class that if they are not prepared to behave with ordinary reverence and decency in a place of worship they had better stay away.

What they do in the churches is excelled by what they do in private houses. To walk into a patio, take snapshots of everything and everybody in sight, is a very small breach of politeness. In fact, these he and she tourists seem to think that they are conferring a favor when they thus print a private citizen's face on the cartridge of their picture-making machine.

But sometimes they even go further than that, and a man who lives in Tacubaya had an experience the other day with a batch of the most troublesome. He was sitting in the patio of his residence with some friends and the members of his family. The outer gate was closed, but not locked. Suddenly it was pushed open and in marched the tourists. Before the family could realize what was in store for them they had been "shot" by half a dozen of the tourists, while the others were staring around looking for something upon which to level their instruments.

The owner of the house rose to his feet in mingled amazement and indignation. Like all the members of his family, he speaks and understands English well. But in his surprise his knowledge of the language left him for the moment. Before he could speak one of the tourists pointed to one of the women of the party.

"Say, she's got fine hair, hasn't she? I wonder if it's all real."

By this time the owner of the place had somewhat recovered, and, with what semblance of politeness he could muster, asked the intruders to leave, explaining that they were in private grounds.

"It that so?" asked a he-tourist. "I thought this was that big gambling house."

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE.

There are few Americans who have lived in this country more than six months but can tell many instances of similar gross rudeness on the part of their visiting countrymen and women. And some of the more experienced Americans so dread the tourist and fear being approached by specimens of the class that when they see one they begin the use of Spanish, and if approached in a conversational way will deny all knowledge of English.

The ignorance of the tourist is as monumental as his rudeness. Some of them expressed great surprise recently when told that Gen. Diaz did not preside at bull fights given in this city.

Each tourist has a special fad, in the execution of which he goes to the extreme of his rudeness. But all tourists have one fad in common. They think that the efficient and hard-working Ambassador of the United States, the courteous Consul General, and all their Secretaries and the members of their staffs were sent here by the United States Government for the sole purpose of acting as free guides and sources of information for the itinerant American.

They walk into the Embassy and demand passes to the President's private quarters or to anything else they may happen to wish to see, and feel themselves aggrieved if the Ambassador does not stop all diplomatic business to give it to them personally, and to also give them a private note to the President.

They seem to think that the Consul General should leave the business of the American merchants to carry itself on while he does himself an honor by taking the visiting tourist on a street-car ride. They want the Government to turn itself upside down for them, and then they want to take a snapshot at it in the act. Some of them seem to object because earthquakes, revolutions, and other interesting things are not given daily for their amusement, they being provided with safe quarters from which to view the sights.

NOT APPRECIATED.

One of the impertinences of the members of large tourist parties is to imagine that their coming has been looked forward to and constitutes an event in the daily life of this city, whereas, as is well known, it passes unnoticed by the great majority of the inhabitants of the capital, unless their attention happens for half a second to be attracted by a lot of ill-dressed and odd-looking people walking about together. The people of this city know nothing about the coming of tourists and care still less if possible.

This class of tourists is considerably nettled when on arriving here they notice no particular signs of excitement over their coming, and the cosmopolitan throngs on the streets seem to be going about their business as if nothing extraordinary had happened.

"Now, if the Mexican people would only treat us right," said one of this class yesterday, evidently nettled at the fact that more had not been made of the coming of the party, "we might return here next year." The reporter did his best, with what success he cannot say, to look properly impressed with the awful contingency implied in the above remark.

Another class of tourist is the one who thinks he ought to be received in special audience by the President of the republic, never seeming to reflect that if a miscellaneous party of wandering Mexicans were to go sightseeing to Washington they would be considered fit subjects for a lunatic asylum if they were to ask that President Roosevelt should hold a special reception in honor of their arrival.

"KILL AND BURN" ORDERS

Some Historical Precedents for Recent Occurrences.

By Sidney Herbert in The Savannah Morning News.

Senators and Representatives in Congress who delight in abusing Gen. Fred Funston, United States Army, and belittling his capture of Aguinaldo, charging him with grossly deceiving this modern "Georgia Washington," ought to read Miss Lucy Hooper's famous poem on "Osceola." It appears in the "Compendium of American Literature"—1859—with this foot note: "This was the noble Seminole chief who, in the second Seminole war, in 1837, being found invincible in open battle, was decoyed, by orders of Gen Jessup [Jesup,] into a conference under the white flag of truce held sacred by all nations, and then surrounded by our troops, disarmed, and made a captive—a transaction which should ever cover the officer's name with lasting infamy."

Lucy Hooper also calls it "the bitter stain that from our country's banner may not part." The Rev. John Pierpont, the distinguished poet, likewise sided with Osceola, and condemned the breaking of a truce and dishonoring a "flag that Tartar hordes respect," and calls upon the "ghost of the great-hearted, broken-hearted Osceola" to "bear witness."

In 1838, I think, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Congressman from Ohio, published his "hot roast" on "crimes committed by our Government" in Florida, entitled "The Exiles of Florida." There are other old publications of a similar character that Funston's defamers should read.

As to the orders of Gen. Smith to kill and burn, the history of the Mexican war will show ten gross outrages of this kind to one in the Philippines. Gen. Taylor himself in a dispatch to the Secretary of War, in June, 1847, referring to the outrages committed by his volunteers, said: "There is scarcely a form of crime that has not been reported to me as committed by them." In bombarding cities, in many cases, women and children were slaughtered by the hundreds and their homes destroyed.

But we need not go back to the Mexican war for orders to "kill and burn." When it was reported that Gen. W. T. Wofford, C. S. A., who was in command in North Georgia in April, 1865, proposed to cut off Gen. Thomas's railroad communication, a telegram was sent by Gen. George H. Thomas, United States Army, to Gen. Steedman, in these Smithlike words: "I wish you to send out a flag of truce to Gen. Wofford, with the information stated in general terms, and tell him that we are prepared, and if he makes the attempt I will so despoil Georgia that fifty years hence it will be a wilderness."

The same month at Mount Sterling, Ky., the commanding officer of the Union forces telegraphed his superior officer this "kill" message: "We have seven guerrillas, some of them very bad men. If they could be hung at this place it might do some good."

GEN. THOMAS'S ORDER.

But Gen. Thomas sent out more than one howling wilderness threat. On May 2, 1865, he telegraphed Gen. Hatch as follows: "Send, under flag of truce, a summons to Forrest to surrender. * * * Inform him at the same time of the rumors which have reached you, and that you are prepared for him, and if he attempts such a reckless and bloodthirsty advance he will be treated thereafter as an outlaw, and the States of Mississippi and Alabama will be so destroyed that they will not recover for fifty years."

And these telegrams were inspired by orders from Gen. U. S. Grant, in supreme command. Orders were sent to Gen. Steedman in regard to North Georgians in these words: "Pursue and destroy all guerrillas and robbers who refuse the terms offered them." I suppose "destroy" meant to "kill."

Gen. Hobson, United States Volunteers, at Lexington, Ky., on April 17, 1865, telegraphed his superior officer: "Capt. Penn, under my orders, moved from Lebanon on Friday, with instructions to kill and capture Marion and his guerrilla band. * * * Marion was killed yesterday." Now, in conclusion, let it be understood that I am no apologist for Gen. Smith, nor for Gens. Grant, Thomas, or Hobson, but I protest against the attempt to make Gen. Smith the "only pebble on the beach."

I would also recommend to the disgruntled Congressmen, as an "eye-opener" to what kind of "hell" has characterized war in all ages, that popular novel "Alice of Old Vincennes," by the late gifted Maurice Thompson of Georgia. The cruelties and barbarities of the war there depicted throw the Philippines horrors far into the shade.

Then it would be a good plan to follow up that book with "Recollections of a Private Soldier," by Frank Wilkeson, later a Lieutenant in the regular army during the civil war. His accounts of "tying on the spare wheel" of artillery caissons insubordinate soldiers in our army beats the "water cure" method "all hollow." But worse than this, was "tying them on the rack," of the battery wagons, or hanging them up by the thumbs. Men who had to "suffer these tortures" were gagged in order to suppress their groans of agony and cries for relief.

And these were not bloody insurgents in rebellion, but soldiers of the regular United States Army. Congress will find that it has opened up a Pandora box of worse cruelties than Smith or Waller committed.

COMING EXPOSITION AT BRUGES.

Valuable Art Contributions by British Societies and Individuals and by Continental Galleries.

A committee of Belgian delegates representing the fine arts has, with the patronage of King Leopold, organized an exhibition which will take place in the ancient Flemish town of Bruges from June 15 to Sept. 15. The committee, besides having access to the public, ecclesiastical, and private collections in Belgium, is being aided by subsidiary committees in other countries, especially England. The President of the Belgian committee is Baron Karvyn de Lettenhove, while the English committee includes Lord Balcarres, M. P., (Chairman,) his Excellency, the Belgian Minister, Lords Northbrook and Windsor, Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A.; Sir Walter Armstrong, Mr. Herbert Cook, Mr. A. G. Temple, and Mr. W. H. James Weale, who are considered to be the first of living authorities on early Flemish art.

The Englishmen have succeeded in obtaining for the exhibition about forty-five pictures, all of considerable importance, including many of the best of those which were shown at the recent exhibitions of this branch of art at the New Gallery and the Burlington Fine Arts Club in London. Among the British leaders are the Corporation of Glasgow, who contribute their celebrated Van der Goes; the Corporation of Liverpool, the Earl of Northbrook, who lends nine pictures, among them the "Virgin and Child," by Rogier Van der Weyden; Lady Wantage, Sir Frederick Cook, who contributes five, including Van Eyck's "Holy Women at the Sepulchre," and Mr. George Salting, who lends his portrait by Memline and his Petrus Christus.

The Bruges committee have secured very important contributions from the galleries of Brussels, Antwerp, Tournay, The Hague, and Amsterdam, the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, and many of the cathedrals and churches of the Low Countries. All the pictures will be shown in the Government buildings, situated on the Grande Place, Bruges, and the other antiquities (goldsmiths' work, ivories, sculpture, lace, manuscripts, miniatures, &c.,) will be placed in the Hôtel Gruuthuuse.

PLIGHT OF THE BERLIN CHURCH SYNOD.

Warm Condemnation of the Immorality Alleged to Exist in Prussia's Capital—Variety Theatres and Music Halls Should Be Stopped.

The great sensation produced in Germany by the Berlin Church Synod protesting against the immorality of the Prussian capital has already been touched on by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It seems that, although churches are being multiplied in the capital, the Church is fast losing its influence on the people, and especially on the rising generation, a fact which the delegates and the Synod prefer to ascribe primarily to extraneous influences. The Socialists are blamed for educating their children to disdain authority and piety, and mothers are taken to task for being indifferent to the dangers run by their daughters. The Roman Catholic clergy are described as keeping a sharp look-out on children of mixed marriages. The alleged universal practice of parents keeping their children out late at nights in restaurants is condemned.

Finally, the startling statement is made that one marriage out of every twelve contracted in Berlin is followed by divorce.

The Synod ultimately passed a series of resolutions calling the attention of the secular authorities to the danger to public morality occasioned by low-class variety theatres and music halls, which are said to be increasing at an alarming rate all over Berlin. A resolution was also passed urging the police to close all restaurants and saloons during church time on Sunday morning, but this has created such a storm of protest from the liquor dealers that it will no doubt prove quite futile.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Londheim vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—Eugene Frayer, to take deposition, Partridge vs. Vassler—William T. Connell, to compute, Hayne vs. Sealy—William B. Hurd, to ascertain damage.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Russell, J.—Conklin vs. Porterfield—Herbert H. Taylor.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
102—Raynor vs. Shipway.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, June 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; Oildersleeve and MacLean, JJ.—Calendar for June term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—O'Reilly vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2—Moore vs. Smith.
3—Glaser vs. Glaser.
4—Schmeidel vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5—Leo vs. McCormack.
5½—Mumford vs. Consol Tobacco Co.
6—McNiffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Goldstein vs. same.
8—Berman vs. same.
9—Haan & Co. vs. Rosenert.
10—Copeland vs. Lengert Co.
11—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House Co.
12—Smith vs. Starkey.
13—Am. Brew. Co. vs. Wolf.
14—In re Rosenbaum.
15—In re Callahan.
16—Hannis vs. De Castano.
17—Bayne vs. Flanagan.
18—Brennan vs. Sturgis.
19—In re Penn.-N. Y. Extension R. R. Co.
20—In re L. I. Extension R. R. Co.
21—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
22—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta vs. R. C. Church of All Saints.
23—Berminsbam vs. Grout.
24—Klefe vs. Herts.
25—Rosenbaum vs. McCoy.
26—Matter of Graham.
27—Fruitnight vs. Arnheim.
28—In re Welling.
29—In re Smith.
30—City Real Estats Co. vs. Ogle.
31—Triest vs. Rogers.
32—Jennings vs. Supreme Council L. A. B. Assn.
33—Gutstadt vs. Gutstadt.
34—Eclipse Cement, &c., Co. vs. Heidenreich.
35—Karsch Brew. Co. vs. O'Donohue.
36—In re Hurlimann.
37—Ison vs. Horst.
38—Thaw vs. Thaw.
39—Bishop vs. Smith & McNeil Co.
40—Smith vs. Starkey.
41—Ledner Amusement Co. vs. Rosenthal.
42—Henry ve. Hynes.
43—Metzger vs. Schmugg.
44—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Lee.
45—Gray vs. Indianapolis Sentinel Co.
46—Grob vs. Horowitz.
47—Larney vs. Kopetsky.
48—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Richards.
49—In re Sorrentino.
50—Fylé vs. Treat.
51—In re Hedges.
52—Muller vs. Simon.
53—Ebbets vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers.
1895—Ellis vs. Macfadden.
1896—Jefferies vs. Akers
1897—Miller vs. Barlow.
1898—Rogers vs. Conde.
1900—Fleming vs. Courtney.
1901—J. P. Kane Co. vs. Whitman.
1902—Ryan vs. City of New York.
1903—Smith vs. Bryan.
1904—Magoun vs. Magoun.
1905—Smyth vs. Tilford.
1906—Edge vs. Haviland
1907—Schnurmacher vs. Dillon.
1906—Waltham Mfg. Co. vs. Brady.
1909—Morse vs. Treat.
1911—Graham vs. Erie R. R. Co.
1835—Harrigan vs. City of New York.
1868—Kaughran vs. Donnelly.
1874—People, &c., vs. Arrasy.
1875—Same vs. Helnitman.
1876—Same vs. Behraman.
1877—Same vs. Cohen.
1878—Same vs. Sommers
1879—Same vs. Schneitzer.
1880—Same vs. Schneitzer.
1881—Same vs. Goss.
1749—Hayes vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1750—Wronkow vs. same.
1823—Bradford vs. Bernhauer.
1895—Mahan vs. Miller. Preferred causes.
5453—Joseph vs. Makley
5190—Williams vs. James.
2449—O'Brien vs. Leary.
3206—Dale vs. Huston.
5187—Hyde vs. Kimball.
4653—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Piper.
5406—Bisbop vs. Leary.
8988—Francis vs. Central Trust Co.
General calendar.
3885—Rosenbaum vs. Rice.
4625—Sutton vs. Sutton.
3884—Farmer vs. A. D. Farmer's Sons Co.
4598—Mollsr vs. Presbyterian Hospital.
4600—Finkeistein vs. Huner.
3391—Export Lumber Co. vs. South B'klyn Mill Co.
3930—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
4664—Henry vs. Henry.
3232—Shidlovsky vs. Alexander.
4640—Stevens vs. Solomon.
1890—Shenstone vs. Bean Co.
2697—Watertown Paper Co. vs. Walter.
4059—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. R. Co.
3811—Clark vs. Heylman
4573—McMahon vs. Woods.
3201—Voigbt vs. McManus.
2918—Conlon vs. Mission
Higbest number reacbed in regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Osborne, and Nott and Deputy Attorney General Hedges for the People.
1—Joseph E. Welling.
2—Jacob Rosen.
3—James McCabe.
4—Thomas Mullen.
5—Duncan Young.
6—Alice E. Stovsr.
6½—Roland B. Molineux.
To fix a day for trial.
7—Richard F. Price.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Inquest, 12590—Cunningham vs. Cunningham
Inquest, 14498—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. McComb.
5777—Fletcher vs. Doyle.
14953—Steers vs. Steers.
14596—Lund vs. Lund.
15397—Innes vs. Innes.
14491—Schimmsr vs. Baldwin.
10602—Newman vs. Ringler.
15403—In re Kelly.
12289—Bachmann Brew. Co. vs. Oberloskamp.
14109—Magnolia Mstal Co. vs. Drew.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.
Inquest, 4917—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
13171—Talcott vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
4664—Associazione Fraterna, &c., vs. Gobbi.
4703—Gassan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4800—Wahl vs. same.
8363—Steinhardt vs. Bingham.
14297—Lishinsky vs. Ceffen.
4707—Bassrman vs. Outfrend.
4879—Kerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4531—Suse vs. same.
4700—Caudwell vs. Herts Press & Rdgs Print. Co.
4814—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4815—Green vs. sams.
4825—Metz vs. same.
4682—McDonald vs. Herts.
4857—Farley vs. Mst. St. Ry. Co.
4809—Pharr vs. same.
4887—Hegner vs. sams.
4889—Perkins vs. sams.
4895—Chilcott vs. same.
4906—Rogers vs. same.
14194—Wbalen vs. same.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4718—Hackett vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
Highest number reached in regular call, 5147.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
1279—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
4432—Schumsky vs. Levy.
4566—Sakowitz vs. Union Ry. Co.
4830—Spindler vs. Union Ry. Co.
3338—Brotzky vs. same.
4850—Siegel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1676—Hyman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4576—Thorn vs. Cohen.
4764—Weils vs. Int. Nav. Co.
4896—Phillips vs. Schubert vs. City of New York.
4912—Donnelian vs. City of New York.
12746—Fennell vs. City of New York.
4830—Brigante vs. Libbey.
4930—Bauman vs. Reinhardt & Co.
15350—Carnes vs. Hanson.
4510—Finck vs. Hollingsworth.
4981—Boivin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5033—Day vs. Am. Machinist Press.
4689—Iverngazzi vs. Dunn.
10036—Hummel vs. McArthur.
4812—Houghton vs. Imperial Realty Co.
14434—City of New York vs. Peoples' Traction Co.
14438—Same vs. McCalden Bros. Co.
13165—Horsfall vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3970—Nicholal vs. Walsh.
4855—Deeves vs. Cushman.
14016—Ward vs. Ludwick.
14216—Hauptner vs. White.
4902—Helneman vs. Stewart.
4918—Dolan vs. City of New York.
4857—Byrne vs. sams.
4878—Weinstein vs. Solomon.
2391—Ettlinger vs. Well.
5091—Force vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
14442—City of New York vs. Forest Park & Land Co.
[illegible]—Same vs. Diamond.
14449—Sams vs. Campbell.
14452—Same vs. Lassen.
4497—Same vs. Moore Bronze & Plats Co.
14575—Same vs. Meaney Printing Co.
4661—Same vs. Met. Inv. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Glegerich J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Caisndar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30, A. M.
Clara Nathan, Louis Percival, Margaret L. Groat, Sigmund Cohn, Edmund Demmler, Abraham Levy, Gertrude L. Skinner, George Barhanes, Matilda Yates, Charles A. Klemens, Miles Beach.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1793—Henry Hughes.
1795—Elise Pabst.
1797—Mary Keeley.
1803—Mary P. Collins.
1805—James Fitzgerald.
1806—Maria Van Alstyne.
1807—Frank M. Wright.
1808—Dora M. O'Donohue.
1809—Margaret Courtney
1810—Kate A. Hemming.
1811—John Bohlken.
1812—Rosanna F. Meehan.
1813—Caroline E. Crossman-Riley.
1814—Fanny Williams Matthews.
Estate of Anna E. Kidd.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on this calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstons Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3483½—Tessler vs. Abramson.
4693—Levine vs. Shapiro
3694—Green vs. Hay, J.
3695—Frank C. McLain Co. vs. McCone.
3699—Hynes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3702—Fellerman vs. Cohen.
3704—Orinsberg vs. Uffenheimer.
3705—Same vs. Olensky.
3706—Goldstein vs. Mst. St. Ry. Co.
3707—Magolis vs. same.
3163—Eisenberg vs. same.
8197—N. Y. Con. & Trucking Co. vs. same.
3198—Gaffney vs. same.
3703—Orzechonitz vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
1346—Podmore vs. Bank for Savings.
3230—Phillips vs. James.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5265—Rothman vs. Rothman.
2203—Hutt vs. Zimmerman.
3845—Daniel vs. Stern.
3791—Hindes vs. Ullo.
3605—Baum vs. Ottenberg.
4974—19th Ward Bank vs. Sommer.
1277—Henriques vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3758—Williamson vs. Platt.
3757—McDonnell vs. Union Ry. Co.
3760—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3764—Galler vs. Union Ry. Co.
3771—Snlderband vs. Baruth.
3772—Griffin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3600—Owens vs. same.
3601¼—Billig vs. same.
3616—Orr vs. same.
3620—Geddes vs. same.
3621—Hannan vs. same.
3622—Szabo vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
511—Friedheim vs. Doyle.
3586—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3450—Solow vs. same.
3273—Zelsser vs. same.
3521—Ireland vs. Nash.
2724—Tillotson vs. McQuinness.
2316—Starkweather vs. Med. Soc'y.
2344—Lowenbein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2924—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Ludwig.
2292—Imperator vs. Mst. St. Ry. Co.
2935—Florentine vs. same.
2612—Cassidy vs. same.
2888—Sachs va. Union Ry. Co.
2891—Szurek vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1290—Jordan vs. Vantine.
507—Heimerdinger vs. L. V. R. R.
5709—Dubrstein vs. Radt.
4969—Mendel vs. Simon.
5614—City Bank of Hartford vs. Arendt.
4832—Pons vs. Clausen.
5768—Brodie vs. Moore.
5779—Souhegan Nat. Bk. vs. Reed.
5758—Rosenzweig vs. Catrevas.
5731—Brounoff vs. Adler.
5734—Sballita vs. Kramer.
5831—Wanamaker vs. Sire.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstons Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
5594—Pick vs. Block.
5571—Palladino vs. Gallagher.
5350—Dressner ve. Herrigson.
5287—Fournier ve. Hoog
5587—Hsussr vs. Urbach
5522—Herm vs. Nachtigall.
4841—Bloodgood vs. Lederer Amusement Co.
5498—P. H. Bresnan Type Foundry Co. vs. Bedell.
5673—Bab vs. Goldstein.
5595—Reiter vs. Kremer.
5626—Pollock ve. Cohen.
5534—Burns vs. Burns.
5627—Adams vs. Gallagher.
5538—North Am. Engraving Co. vs. Arnold Adv. Co.
5608—Welsman vs. Levi.
5576—Taylor vs. Kraus.
5471—Miller vs. Pollock.
3563—Kelleher vs. Sklarsky.
4472—Blumberg ve. Denstorich.
5271—Herring vs. Union Surety and Guaranty Co.
4950—Luts vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
5314—Strauss vs. Borchard.
5557—Musical Courier Co. vs. Robinson.
5514—Oppenhelmer vs. Scbeuer.
5586—Hollender vs. Sass.
2963—Powers vs. Camp Bird Extension M. Co.
2780—Post vs. Dougherty.
5236—Forbes vs. Wheeler.
5452—Griffin vs. Hart.
4831—Hull vs. Kessler.
5503—Gsrman Exchange Bank vs. Levy.
5598—Mulgrew vs. Rushforth.
5198—Smith vs. Welssman.
5300—Neumann vs. Herter.
5243—Same ve. Bryant.
5486—Golding vs. Ruge.
5313—Pionier vs. Lebr.
5306—Oberley vs. Textile Pub. Co.
5507—Jones ve. Wellington Mfg. Co.
5328—Kiencke vs. Razzuto.
5584—Hoey vs. Brennan.
5578—Lebowitch vs. Edelman.
5182—Pollock vs. Silberstein.
5357—Levineon vs. Blaber.
4639½—Prosser vs. Miller.
5644—Goldschmidt vs. Newmark.
5656—Gottlieb vs. Varick Bank.
5577—New Amsterdam Nat. Bank vs. Lyman.
5758—Rosenzweig vs. Catrevas.
5731—Brounoff vs. Adler.
5734—Sballita vs. Kramer.
5831—Wanamaker vs. Sire.
4086—Van Winkis vs. Van Winkle.
4510—Hall vs. Blue R. Mining Co.
275—Lyle vs. Little.
4082—Fellows ve. Johnson.
4589—Liebowitz vs. Siegel.
3155—Glean vs. Glean.
4809—Sullnski vs. Lyncb.
4899—Hallock vs. Miller.
5047—Leppens vs. Leppens.
4593—Williams vs. Schneidsr.
1134—Beckham vs. Hague.
2163—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Simpson.
2164—Same vs. Page.
2165—Same vs. Halsey.
4322—Beattis vs. Callahan.
4324—Hanson vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2256—Photo Engraving Co. vs. Turner.
2584—Kasansky vs. Hubener.
3812—Hoar vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1990—Beller vs. Corn.
1277—Henriques vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3758—Williamson vs. Platt.
3757—McDonnell vs. Union Ry. Co.
3760—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3764—Galler vs. Union Ry. Co.
3771—Snlderband vs. Baruth.
3772—Griffin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3600—Owens vs. same.
3601¼—Billig vs. same.
3616—Orr vs. same.
3620—Geddes vs. same.
3621—Hannan vs. same.
3622—Szabo vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
511—Friedheim vs. Doyle.
3586—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3450—Solow vs. same.
3273—Zelsser vs. same.
3521—Ireland vs. Nash.
2724—Tillotson vs. McQuinness.
2316—Starkweather vs. Med. Soc'y.
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2935—Florentine vs. same.
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2164—Same ve. Page.
2165—Same vs. Halsey.
4322—Beattis vs. Callahan.
4324—Hanson vs. same.
Higbest number reacbed in regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Casee to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Osborne, and Nott and Deputy Attorney General Hedges for the People.
1—Joseph E. Welling.
2—Jacob Rosen.
3—James McCabe.
4—Thomas Mullen.
5—Duncan Young.
6—Alice E. Stovsr.
6½—Roland B. Molineux.
To fix a day for trial.
7—Richard F. Price.

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Inquest, 12590—Cunningham vs. Cunningham
Inquest, 14498—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. McComb.
5777—Fletcher vs. Doyle.
14953—Steers vs. Steers.
14596—Lund vs. Lund.
15397—Innes vs. Innes.
14491—Schimmsr vs. Baldwin.
10602—Newman vs. Ringler.
15403—In re Kelly.
12289—Bachmann Brew. Co. vs. Oberloskamp.
14109—Magnolia Mstal Co. vs. Drew.
13911—Neubrik vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
12207—Paddock & Fowler Co. vs. Bartling.
13805—Phillips vs. Vogel
12401—Straub vs. Haight & Freese Co.
14894—Strong vs. Friedlandsr.
12

South China a Field For American Trade

Hong Kong, the Commercial Hub of Asia, Neglected By Merchants of This Country—Belgians Have Acquired the Control of the Canton-Hankow Railway Project—The Mineral Wealth of China Will Be Tapped By the Mid-China Railway—A Fine Field for American Cotton Goods.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONGKONG, May 1.—Whether or not Hongkong may have its best record behind it as a trading port, American opportunity is as good here, and suffers from as gross neglect, as anywhere along the China coast. The port is the commercial hub of Asia, the terminus of some of the mail lines, and the meeting place of all of them, from across the Pacific in one direction and through the Suez Canal in another. It draws coasting trade from ports as distant as Vladivostock in the north and from Colombo in the south, and the redistribution occurring here reaches those coasting points, and embraces Japan, the Yang-tse region, the waterways that penetrate the various provinces from the China Sea, the populous Canton district, the Philippines, Borneo, the Dutch Indies, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Burmah, and the east coast of India.

Ships run in regular service to Australia and New Zealand. Nearly all the Asiatic banks have headquarters here. Few projects affecting this part of the world can be pushed without the knowledge of those who oil the financial wheels in Hongkong, and most of them that make any progress do so with Hongkong help. An American bank is starting, under the guidance of the Guaranty Trust Company, but whatever it may accomplish at this point, it is not now needed to facilitate American trade, unless that trade may acquire an unexpected and unexampled impetus through the efforts of other nations. Probably it is one of the few banks whose main operations in Asia will be at some other point, locating an office at Hongkong on the long chance, or in the hope, that trade interests at home cannot much longer ignore a market so important.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS FEW.

If American figures could be had they would doubtless show pleasing increase; but a one-handed man might count on his fingers the American houses that have been represented here for years. Merchants at home are apparently careless whether more come or not. If other evidence is wanting that American trade has had part in the increase in trade here, the establishment of a new steamship service from Portland, in connection with the Oregon Short Line, would probably be generally regarded as practical proof of progress. Presumably such a service would not be added to that with which the Pacific Coast was already supplied unless there had been progress of good business to maintain it. But observation regarding American neglect need not be modified on that account. American houses remain with only the most meagre representation, and when the establishment of a steamship line is offset by the practical withdrawal of American interests from the Canton-Hankow Railway project, which looked to paramount American influence through a section where a large miscellaneous trade might have been developed, the net result cannot certainly yet be written on the right side of the account.

Although William Barclay Parsons still figures here as the head of the company owning the concession, there is authority for saying that the control of the company has passed from American hands. It is said to have gone to Belgians. Belgium furnishes names also for the company, which has the concession for rails from Hankow to Peking, where a road is proposed with Russian gauge. Whatever Asia will take will be sold in the fields which Hongkong feeds.

Chinese mineral wealth, or a very valuable part of it, is to be tapped by the mid-China Railway. A few mines in that section are now operated by Chinese for iron, copper, and antimony. A road has been built from one of them, which was to go into the Brice concession if Senator Brice and his friends built the Canton-Hankow lines, but on which a sort of option might be taken up by the Germans in case the enterprise were diverted to other than American control. Something is heard now of so-called German rights in that connection, which may explain why the corporate mask is still worn. It does not appear how much American machinery may be in the mines. Whatever the ownership of the concession, the railway will not be built in a hurry, and the field for mining machinery might be profitably exploited.

AS TO PIECE GOODS.

In regard to piece goods, observations applied to other places in Siam and the Malay Peninsula in former letters fit here, except that the climate hereabouts is better suited to goods already in the field than is the market in the warmer latitudes. Cotton is the general wear, none being too good for it, and none too poor. German and English goods rule the market. If the mills which have announced their purpose to give this field a fair trial were to put agents here, departures from American styles would not need to be so radical as in the South, and yet they might wrench preconceived notions quite enough for a start.

The English met German competition and have approached the same level of inferiority. In reckoning with the Chinse, it may do no harm to take for granted that they are not hopelessly or irrevocably bound to a penny-wise life. They have learned that when goods come cheap, price is not their sole cheap property, and would like to see whether something better may not cost less in the end. If an American stamp may become a certificate of quality, and hold that reputation by honest right, it ought to sweep the market. Time was never more propitious than the present for that innovation. Not one American cotton mill is directly represented in Hongkong. There may not be more profit in selling goods here than in lands further south, but there is less risk.

Failing to get the usual orders this year the manufacturers of Europe have been sending along goods on consignment and commission houses, pressed for room to store them, have been forcing them on dealers. This departure from cautious policy has resulted in failures for $500,000 in Singapore alone, and consequently an uneasy feeling in all branches of trade. China trade escapes those afflictions because the majority of commission houses take no chances with shopkeepers.

If trade in South China may be worth cultivating for American goods, merchants at home should make up their minds to two things: To deal through direct and exclusive representatives and to bow to the peculiarities of Chinese tastes and customs.

AMERICAN TRADE.

One may hear no end of unkind things about American trade, and since it has no advocates or defenders such things become current. An American merchant visiting here will receive such genial personal treatment from other foreigners that he is not only willing to confide his interest to them, but to fight to a finish any one who will intimate that they will cut his throat in business without scruple. American goods get into this market by luck rather than by management.

When American home offices get word from this place or any other port concerned largely with Chinese trade that American goods fail to sell as well as they should because of Chinese antipathy, roused by the prospect of the re-enactment of the exclusion law, odds may be given that the word comes from a foreign house that is not American, and which would be most pleased were the Chinese to boycott American goods on that or any other account.

In a stay in China of fully half the time in the last twenty months, covering calls at nearly every important point along the entire coast and various interior points, for the purpose of observing native as well as foreign conditions and sentiment, the writer has yet to hear a single objection raised by Chinese to Americans on account of the exclusion law or any other.

A peculiarity of the Chinese market which custom sanctifies and Eastern philosophy approves is the chop, or trade mark, which distinguishes, and individualizes merchandise. If local trade wishes a package wrapped in a special color of paper, or of a given size or shape, merchants who conform to such notions get the trade, and generally speaking those who will not will seek it in vain. There is a condensed milk company which has begun to put up cans for China in red paper, covered all over with ideographic mottoes. Milk is scarce and babies are plentiful in China, and an English brand has the market. A compradore here has persuaded some of his shopkeepers to try the new chop. He would have wasted his breath if the wrapping had not appealed to native fancy.

The wrapper costs the company no more than the one which it ordinarily uses, and if by that device it may capture this market the increase in its sales cannot fail to be tremendous.

FAVORITE AMERICAN GOODS.

American flour goes here, as throughout the East, because nothing approaching it in quality can compete with it. American kerosene is in fair demand, and nicotinized hayseed in American paper delights the Chinese smokers of cigarettes. These lines have their special agents on the ground, and they are almost the only ones who have.

The American Trading Company may soon start a branch here, hoping to follow up successes in Japan and in the North and in the Philippines. There is a large and constant demand for all kinds of hardware, for glass, and for Yankee notions, corresponding to the mick-and-muck which seems to consist of sweepings from all the bargain counters and cheap factories in Germany and of which cargoes are regularly dumped on these shores by ships of that nation. In eatables American houses do passably, especially in salmon and in canned meats. American beer finds occasional sale, but it costs more than that from Europe.

If American houses were to send their own representatives to study the field and to push trade on good report, credit difficulties, which have raised an unyielding barrier to American commercial progress in these parts, would naturally disappear. Agents can advise when and how to ship; they can guard against the delays in the delivery which have vexed and spoiled various American ventures; they can insure collections by means of well-bonded compradores, and, bearing in mind that Chinese rather than white consumers are worth coming so far to capture, they can learn what the Chinese want and work American goods into common use as far inland as foreign trade extends. Americans are the only men for the work. It is a waste of patience to trust others.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

MAKING ICE BY MACHINERY.

The greatly increased quantities and the lower prices of early Spring vegetables of all kinds, and of small fruits, especially strawberries, in New York and other Northern city markets during the present season, as compared with conditions a few years ago, is a matter of common observation. Few persons who have noted and commented on the change nave realized the true cause.

In a general way the new conditions are due to the greater cultivation of early fruits and vegetables in the South for consumption in the North, but back of this greater cultivation lies the important factor in the change. It is the remarkable growth of the industry in manufactured or artificial ice.

To such a degree of perfection has the machinery of ice manufacture been brought that manufactured ice is produced now almost as cheaply as the natural ice can be cut and housed under the most favorable conditions. Ice is available in any of the Southern States at about the same cost as that at which the resident of Maine or Vermont obtains his supply.

The result is that the Southern grower is able to ship his fruits and vegetables, through the use of refrigerator cars and cold-storage warehouses, to the North and deliver them at their destinations with freshness and flavor unimpaired.

An idea of the magnitude of the industry in manufactured ice in the United States is conveyed by some figures which have been published by the Census Bureau at Washington. According to these figures there was in 1900 a capital of $38,204,054 invested in the manufacture of ice in 787 establishments engaged exclusively in that business. The quantity of artificial ice produced by these establishments was 4,353,645 tons, valued at $13,412,133. That sum, however, does not represent the total quantity manufactured during that year, as many establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice for sale in connection with other industries.

Considering the rapid growth of the industry since the census of 1900, it is probable that the value of the present annual output of manufactured ice approximates closely to $20,000,000, and that a capital of $50,000,000 is engaged in it. It is to be noted that the value of the output represents the cost of its manufacture simply, for the industry is peculiar in that practically the only materials which affect the cost are those which do not enter into the product, but are used in the generation of the cold necessary for the making of ice.

It is only within the last fifteen years that the artificial manufacture of ice has attained commercial importance, and it is a striking evidence of its present magnitude that the States of New York and Pennsylvania, where natural ice is obtainable, now produce almost as much of the manufactured product as all of the Southern States combined. Among the cities, New York leads, producing annually almost 1,000,000 tons, valued at $2,000,000. It is estimated that the city's annual consumption of ice is about 5,000,000 tons, three-fifths of it coming from the Hudson River and from Maine.

The first ice factory of importance in the United States was erected at New Orleans in 1866. At that time nearly all of the natural ice used in the South came from Boston, and, on account of the distance, difficulties of shipping, and loss by melting, the price was high, ranging from $15 to $20 a ton. For a long time it was found impossible to produce the manufactured ice at less cost, as the process was experimental and the leakage of ammonia during the operation was very great.

In the manufacture of ice at the present time two systems are used, known as the "compressor" and the "absorption" systems. The "compressor" system, which is employed commonly, involves three successive steps, called respectively compression, condensation, and expansion. The following is an explanation of the process:

Anhydrous ammonia (ammonia which contains no water) in the gaseous form is subjected to a pressure of from 125 to 175 pounds per square inch, by the use of a pump, employing steam or other power. The gas is reduced to the liquid state by condensation by passing the ammonia through coils of pipe, the pipes being in contact with cold water or some other cooling medium. The excess of heat is thus given up, and the ammonia, reduced to the liquid state, is then caused to expand or become gaseous in coils of pipe which are in contact with the water to be frozen. This reduces the temperature of the ammonia gas below the freezing point of water, and the ammonia absorbs from the water to be cooled the heat which was taken from the former during condensation. This of necessity results in the freezing of water. The ammonia, having completed its cooling work, is returned to the compressor, where it may be reused repeatedly.

In the absorption system an aqueous solution of ammonia is used, the process involving four successive steps: The generation of gas, condensation, expansion, and absorption. The application of heat to the aqua ammonia converts it into a gas, and raises the pressure to from 120 to 160 pounds per square inch. The ammonia is then condensed, or reduced to liquid form, by being conducted through pipes which are in contact with cold water. The next step is the expansion, which is usually accomplished as in the compressor system. The ammonia is then changed from a liquid to a gas, and, being greatly reduced in temperature, absorbs heat from the pipes, thus producing ice or refrigeration.

According to Mr. Arthur L. Hunt, who conducted the investigation for the Census Bureau, practically all of the ice manufactured in the United States is produced by the can system or the plate system. In the can system distilled water is used, since, if the water were not distilled, the ice would be opaque, and, in most cases, of a brownish color. Distilled water is furnished by condensing exhaust steam from the refrigerating machine or by condensing live steam. In the plate system a clear ice is made without distilling the water.

In the can system ice may be formed either in stationary cells or in removable cans, the latter being the method in more general use. The cans can be taken out singly, and, after the removal of the ice, can be filled again with water and replaced in the tank. The time required for the formation of the ice varies from twenty to sixty-six hours, according to the thickness of the mold containing the water to be frozen and the temperature of the brine.

In the plate system a hollow iron plate is immersed in a tank containing the water to be frozen, and as the plate contains coils for the freezing medium, or is filled with brine, the ice is formed on the two outer surfaces. The ice cake may be of several sizes, the standard being 16 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 11 inches thick. This system is used chiefly in connection with electric power where the conditions are such that the cost compares favorably with the cost of steam power.

The average cost of ice in the City of New York, as obtained by correspondence with several of the leading manufacturers, is placed at $1.50 a ton, and the average wholesale price $2 a ton. The average retail price varies from 15 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, according to the season of the year, and, perhaps, the disposition of the Ice Trust.

WHAT BROKE HIM.

An Unexpected Occurrence that Dispelled Love's Young Dream.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Try to bear up, dear," she said when he went to her and confessed that he had lost all; "it may be for the best."

In one cruel day the work of years had been swept away. He had hoped to be able to give her a splendid home, to surround her with luxuries such as she had never known before. But the splendid dream was ended. He was almost penniless, and had gone to her frankly to let her break the engagement if the loss of his money made any difference to her.

The brave girl did not turn from him. She put her beautiful face against his own and leaned fondly upon his breast.

"Though you have lost your money," she said, "you are still my brave, noble hero. You are the only man in the world for me. I would rather be yours and penniless than the wife of the greatest King that ever sat upon a throne. Do not sigh, love. Your money is gone, but we have each other, and can we be poor while love remains for us to have?"

"Ah, my darling!" he exclaimed, pressing her close to his heart and passionately kissing her again and again, "I cannot understand what I have ever done to deserve to win you! My love—my life—my all! What is money while I may have you and know that you are glad to be mine? What I have lost to-day is but poor payment for the happiness you have given me in this proof of your love. My angel! It is as you say. My loss was for the best, for without that loss I could not have known the depth of your love."

Their lips met again, and for awhile they stood lost in a thick, moist fog of ecstasy. At last she asked in the low, sweet tones that were to him as the most exquisite music:

"How did your misfortune occur, dearest?"

"I had a tip on July oats and sold short for a decline."

"Yes," she urged.

"But Hammond Bunkley, the man who is to marry your friend, Miss Merryman, just as I began to think everything was going my way, succeeded in establishing a corner. The result was a sudden rise that swamped me."

"And who got the money you lost?" she asked, drawing back in sudden fear.

"He. All that was mine is his. I—"

"What!" she yelled, jumping over a chair to be out of his reach; "you ask me to share your poverty while Maude Merryman is to live in luxury! No, no, no! Leave me! Leave me! It can never be. If you were fool enough to lose your money to him you'll have to try to pick up alone. She shall never look down with pity on me!"

A moment later he shuffled down the front steps and passed out of her existence.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

OUT-OF-TOWN DELIVERY.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door at all places reached by the express companies in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at railroad station where there is no express. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

Harvest Time the First of Summer.

In Loeser's come days as near perfect as the best merchandising facilities can make them. Nature in all her moods extends to you not many more attractions, the season's newest in everything, dainty, airy, summery things that spread your pathway with comforts and pleasures. Practical merchandise that you want and at prices that will give you more real value than if you spent the money in any other kind of an investment. And so all along the line the first days of summer open up at Loeser's a harvest of values far beyond the accustomed yield. There are golden opportunities for those who will rise with the sun. Are you one of them? This is anniversary week and Loeser is better ready than ever.

Harvest Time for Carpets.

Our Great Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

The manufacturers have had their house-cleaning time, the benefits of which we have already extended to our customers—now comes our time—our semi-annual clearing sale—always looked forward to by Brooklyn, and for a reason—this year the reason is stronger than ever. As our carpet business greatly increases each year, naturally the value and variety at these sales become better with each season, therefore the offering of to-morrow is the best we have ever had, and with a little patience and a knowledge of the size of your rooms, you will be able to purchase two carpets for the price of one. All the odd rolls and short lengths of all grades of carpets are offered at about half their usual prices.

29c. for all carpets usually sold up to 60c. yard.
49c. for all carpets usually sold up to $1.00 yard.
69c. for all carpets usually sold up to $1.50 yard.
99c. for all carpets usually sold up to $2.50 yard.
All odd and cut rolls of matting at one-half the regular yard price.

And the Rugs.

Best quality, all-wool art squares. We will close out the balance of this season's patterns, all we have, at these prices:

3 x 3 yards, at $4.75; regular $6.75.
3 x 3½ yards, at $5.45; regular $7.90.
3 x 4 yards, at $6.50; regular $8.50.
3 x 4½ yards, at $7.45; regular $10.00.
4 x 4 yards, at $8.95; regular $12.00.
4 x 4½ yards, at $9.90; regular $13.50.

Harvest Time for Men's Clothing.

Flannel and Homespun Suits at $9.50.

These are the most comfortable and sensible hot weather suits made—and will excite the envy of every man who sees one but hasn't got it—real style and comfort combined. They are made in either the single or double-breasted styles, the latest cut. The coats are unlined and have wide shoulder facing tailored so as to fit well and retain their shapeliness permanently. The trousers are cut on the latest lines, with turn-ups, side straps and belt loops. The materials are flannels, homespuns and unfinished serges of a very fine texture, light in weight but very durable. The patterns and colorings are beautiful and the latest weaves—light, medium and dark, also navy blue. Notwithstanding that these suits are of very light material and made up as light as possible, they fit as perfectly as lined garments, and have a very dressy and stylish appearance. Sizes 34 to 44, including sizes for stout and slim figures. Extremely low price, $9.50.

Harvest Time for Girl Garments.

Clearing Sale of Suits, Jackets, Etc.

You will find this one of the most important sales ever made—Brooklyn knows the character of the Loeser garments—the prices, then, must speak with double force.

A great clearing up of girls' and misses' ready-to-wear cloth garments at prices never offered before. The stocks are from the foremost makers, and mostly styles that are exclusively our own. They consist of reefers, jackets, suits, silk coats (long and short), one piece dresses and blouses—here are some of them:

AT $3.98 TO $4.98. VALUES $5.50 TO $7.50—Girls' tan covert reefers, box back, full front, notched collar, side pockets and satin lined.
AT $9.98 TO $35.00, VALUES FROM $15.00 TO $68.00—High-class tailor-made suits in cheviots, serges, homespuns, etamines, canvas cloths, and all the latest shapes. Eton jackets are handsomely trimmed in taffeta or moire, some strictly men-tailored, new skirts, some entirely silk lined.
AT $3.75 TO $6.13, VALUES FROM $7.50 TO $12.25—Children's blouse suits in variety of cloths, neatly trimmed with braid, and embroidered shields.

Harvest Time for Laces.

At 2c. to 98c., Value 5c. to $2.98.

Our recent sales of laces have been so phenomenal as to have produced more opportunities from importers with odd lots—this will be found one of our very best, and you know what that means with the Loeser lace triumphs.

Torchon Laces and insertion to match, machine made, at 2c. to 10c., value 5c. to 29c.
Venetian Galloons in butter, white and Arabian at 5c. to 29c., value 10c. to 69c.
Cotton Galloons in butter, white and Arabian color at 5c. to 12½c., value 10c. to 39c.
Black Chantilly Galloons in all widths at 5c. to 69c., value 10c. to $2.98.
Normandie and Point De Paris laces and insertions at 5c. to 15c., value 10c. to 29c.
French and Ronbaix Valenciennes laces and insertions at 5c. to 69c., value 25c. to $3.50.
Black Chantilly nets, 45 in. wide, in ring, dot, esprit and floral effects, at 98c., value $1.49 to $2.98.

Harvest Time for Silks.

You will find the silk opportunities in Loeser's at the flood tide to-morrow—the character of our silks needs no comment; you know our silk supremacy—the prices speak for themselves.

AT 59c., FORMERLY 75c.—21-inch guaranteed black taffeta.
AT 69c., FORMERLY 98c.—27-inch guaranteed black taffeta.
AT 49c., FORMERLY 75c.—1,800 yards plain pongee silks.
AT 59c., FORMERLY 89c.—1,200 yards embroidered pongee silks.
AT 49c. FOR REGULAR $1.00 QUALITY—27-inch Japanese corded silks, splendid variety, fast colors.
AT 69c., FORMERLY 98c.—Black hemstitch silks.
AT 79c., FORMERLY $1.10—Reversible black peau de soie.
AT 59c., FORMERLY 89c.—Black peau de cygne, beautiful quality, all silk, light weight.
AT 69c., FORMERLY $1.00—24-inch white crepe de chine.

FRISCO'S RECOLLECTIONS OF BRET HARTE

A Lonely Man Whom Few People Knew—Never Popular on the Pacific Coast—Early Developed Anglomania and a Love of Dress.

From The San Francisco Call.

"Who knew Bret Harte?"

"I."

"And what did you know about him?"

No answer.

They are ready enough with their "I's," these old residents who watched the name of Frank Bret Harte, only thrice capitalized, grow to Francis Bret Harte, capitalized from end to end, within the pages of San Francisco's Directory. They are ready enough, those who have watched that name arise to still bigger letters in America's literary muster. They are all ready enough, with the exception of now and then one who ruffles and asks indignantly: "Do you suppose I date back to Bret Harte's time?"

But when you ask these ready "I's" to prove their claim to acquaintance, alas for their memories!

The truth of the matter is, nobody ever knew Bret Harte.

Ask the people of London's literary colony. Harte spent his late years in England, where he lived as a man of literary distinction. Surely he must have been known in London. He must have had time to be known there, living in the luxury of laurels won.

"No," they answer, the London folk. "Why didn't you ask us about somebody else? We know other literary people there; we know the American set, but Bret Harte—oh, he was different."

Ask the people of the mines. They were the material upon which Bret Harte built his fame and fortune. Surely there must be miners of the one-time who knew him. He must be remembered somewhere in the region of Poker Flat or Roaring Camp, or Red Dog or Port Wine.

Ask.

"No," they answer, the miners of the one-time. "We never knew Bret Harte. Don't believe he ever came here."

And yet these are the men of whom he wrote.

Ask the white-haired populace of San Francisco. They are all ready enough to remember him, but pin them down to facts and they will tell you that "Harte always kept a good deal to himself."

Harte did. He never liked people. He was never the good fellow. The men who worked beside him in the same office, who lived beside him on the same street, never knew him.

BEHIND A WALL.

Bret Harte put up a wall around himself and drew himself within it, and stayed there to his dying day.

Was he happy?

Nobody knows—we can only guess. Few lonely men are happy.

Perhaps he wanted to break down the wall. But he never will be given credit for wanting to. Instead, he will go down in history recorded by the generous as a cold man, recorded by the less kindly a snob.

If he was a snob he was an intellectual one. Money and what it buys were never a source of vanity with him. In fact, he never was known to have any of either.

Bret Harte's life in San Francisco was a hard-luck story. Not that he didn't make money. He did. There was a time when he was drawing three comfortable salaries at once: One hundred and fifty dollars from the Mint, an average of twice as much from The Overland Monthly, and a good round sum from old Trinity Church on the Plaza, in which his wife, formerly Miss Griswold, sang.

And Harte has been known to borrow money for a new hat. He made the most of the hat. He was always fond of dress. This never showed particularly until he went to England, adopted London ways, and went the English one better from the turn of his trousers to the cut of his hair. He was too poor here to dress smartly, but when he managed to raise enough to invest in anything new and swell he would put it on with careful elegance and start down the Montgomery street parade in it.

FOND OF DRESS.

A huge overcoat with a great astrakhan collar that lay high against the neck and turned over with a great showing of fur was one of his sources of pride. Montgomery street, the then fashionable line of march, the Kearny street of yesterday, saw him wear this. He seemed to delight in being observed, but he scarcely ever stopped for a friendly word with any of those whose admiration he coveted. He managed to get a peep at their eyes out of the corners of his, enough to let him see if they were looking.

But there was a large part of the time when he was lucky if he could keep from being actually shabby. He never was sloppy, like his friend, Mark Twain, because he hated untidiness, but he was often threadbare. He lived with nothing less than frugality, and the wonder of the thing is what he did with his money.

His homes—the man moved at least once a year—were always simple in the extreme. He didn't spend his money in their adornment. His wife and children lived and dressed simply. His money didn't go in that way. He had no dissipations, so say both his friends and enemies. He did not drink, he did not gamble.

Most certain of all, he never saved. That was the thing most remote from his mind. If he made out to live from day to day he was doing very well—for Bret Harte. And yet he always lived in a scrap of a house, had no more furniture than was absolutely necessary, and was in need of borrowing from one week's end to the other.

A GOOD LISTENER.

Those rare ones who did know him in a more or less informal way never found him a great talker. He was a listener. He liked to hear miners talk, and those who knew the mines, for from such people he drew the sources of his stories. He knew little enough of the mines at first hand.

He was not gifted as a conversationalist. He never attempted to be witty. Joe Spear remembers him as he, along with "Old Zander," used to come into Spear's store, on California Street, and sit there, afternoon in and afternoon out, joining little in the talk that went on about him. He sat back and watched people and listened to them, studying character in his own quiet way.

He never joined men in their ordinary amusements. In the old Occidental, which was frequented in those days as the clubs are now, he used to stand back from the table and watch from a distance while others played billiards. He never seemed particularly interested in the game. Mark Twain, ready to mix in anything there was going on, played a great deal, and well, and Harte would accompany him to the billiard room, then—he would make a wall flower of himself.

That was what Bret Harte was in all lines save professional ones—a wall flower. He never liked sports; he never liked roughing it. He did not hunt, nor fish, nor ride. When he went to the country he staid indoors and read and wrote.

He and Anton Roman built a cabin in the Santa Cruz Mountains one Summer—somewhere near the spot that is now Wrights. It was a rough and picturesque place, lonely and romantic. The Harte and the Roman families used to join forces and go to this mountain spot every week, to get away from the world for a Saturday to Monday. The place would tempt a man to be out of doors if anything would; but Harte spent most of his time inside the rude walls poring over books and manuscripts. On Monday morning he could be seen returning to town, his arms full of copy ready for publication.

There was one short period when he was able to live in fairly smart style—for then. That was when Swain made him his secretary at the Mint. The Mint was on Commercial Street, where the Treasury is to-day, and he was given apartments across the street from his place of business.

One day Harte received a visit from some swell English acquaintances. He went to Swain and asked for money to entertain them with. Already he had a touch of the Anglomania that developed so greatly later in life.

"I've spent all my salary," Harte said. "Can't you advance me enough with which to entertain these people?"

"How much do you need?" Swain asked.

"Five hundred will do."

"Five hundred is yours."

Harte took the amount and sallied forth to attempt sociability. He was nothing of a good fellow, but he was determined to make a bluff at being one for the nonce. The next day Swain met him making the rounds with his smart Englishmen. Harte cut Swain dead.

It was such things as this that caused him to be remembered as "not one of the boys." "He was always so terribly sober," one of the old-timers said. "In those days you had to go into a saloon now and then to be popular."

George Merrill, one of the few men in town who has a truly friendly word for the lonely genius, says that he was a domestic man, keeping closely at home, where he read and wrote persistently. Harte was by no means a religious man in the usual sense of the word. He was a thinker and a philosopher, but he had no use for churches. What his real creed was nobody seems to know. He was far from orthodox, at any rate.

Even his old friend of California, Mark Twain, was estranged from him. Mark and he had shared a pipeful of tobacco when they could not raise the price of two; they had dined together over one loaf of bread when the price of it was all they could afford; and after that they learned to forget each other. The difference was finally adjusted when Fred Stocking, a mutual friend, went East, met Twain and brought the two together. But taken throughout his life, Harte had little ability for making friends, and still less for keeping them.

He was alone even to the last. In his English country home he lived in seclusion. The best known of all California's literateurs was her least known man.

Comment on Mr. Cockran's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report in this morning's TIMES of the speech of W. Bourke Cockran at the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dinner last night, the passage given below occurs, which, if a correct report, calls for some comment.

He said, among other things, "The intervention of France was as remarkable for what she failed to do as for what she did. When the victory was won, she made no demand for remuneration, no demand for a coaling station, no demand for any advantage on our shores."

Was the reference to a demand for a coaling station "when the victory was won" (about 1779) intended as an Irish bull, or was it the careless statement of a sick man? As I understand it, coaling stations are intended for the use of ships propelled by steam and not by sail power.

S. WOLBARST.

New York, May 30, 1902.

JUNE

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902.



LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.

• • • "The acceptance of such a statue by this Government would be a repudiation of its basic principles • • • an admission that one man may govern a nation without the consent of the governed, and after his death have his statue erected in our Republic and the divine right of Kings to rule thereby approved."—From the speech of Congressman John H. Stephens of Texas.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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AMONG the Presbyterian ministers who were presented to President Roosevelt when he came to the city recently was one who bears the burden of an overweening sense of duty and is wont to "rebuke in season and out of season"—mostly out of season.

"I regret," said the preacher, "to see that the Administration conntenanced the use of liquor in the Governor's Palace at Havana."

"But I am glad to see," said the President, deftly changing the subject, "that the General Assembly is discountenancing the use of brimstone."

COMMANDER BOOTH TUCKER of the Salvation Army tells of an experience of a faithful army lassie who had been promoted to the rank of Captain for efficient service, to illustrate the convention of the army that the results justify the methods they employ.

"In a saloon in the slum district late one night this young lady met a man who was so drunk as to be utterly unable to care for himself. The Captain wanted to help him ont of the disrepntable place and to his home.

"'What is your name?' she asked, solicitously.

"'I'm sure I don't know,' replied the drunken man.

"'Where do you live!'

"'I'm sure I couldn't tell you just now. Wait a minute, let's see'—meditatively—'I don't seem to remember.'

"'Where have you been to-night?'

"'I'm sure I don't remember whether I was at a funeral or a wedding, but'—with enthusiasm—'whatever it was, it was a great success.'"

WHILE Lucius Weinschenk of the magazine Popular Fashions was in Washington recently on business connected with the proposed action of the Post Office Department relative to depriving mail-order papers of the privilege of sending their publications at the rates prescribed for second-class matter, he received this telegram:

"Never mind second-class mail matter; a fine eight-pound bundle of first-class male matter was left at home last night by special delivery via Stork Line, and wants his papa."

EDWARD ATKINSON, addressing an audience on anti-imperialism, concluded from the vociferous applause with which he was received that there were no expansionists among his hearers. So he said, boastingly:

"If there is an expansionist here, I should like to ask him his name, and where he lives, and how he feels now!"

Thereupon one man arose and answered: "I am an expansionist. My name is Robert Field. I live in Haverhill, and I feel like a thoronghbred horse among a lot of jackasses."

JACOB A. CANTOR, President of the Borough of Manhattan, at a dinner last week concluded his speech in this fashion:

"I am like a photographer who has shipped his pictures to a distant city—I have simply expressed my views."

WHILE Dr. Faunce, now President of Brown University, was pastor of the Fifth Avenne Baptist Church, Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, meeting him at a reception, said:

"Dr. Faunce, I have never been quite able to understand why you call your church the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church when the church is not on Fifth Avenue, but on Forty-sixth Street. Can you reconcile the name to the situation?"

"Perhaps not, doctor," replied Dr. Faunce, "but you must at least acknowledge that our church is nearer to Fifth Avenue than yours is to 'the Heavenly Rest.'"

AT a little dinner the other night the statement was made that the colored race had longer memories than white folk. Mark Twain, who was present, agreed with the remark, and to prove it told the following:

"Some years ago, when South, I met an old colored man who claimed to have known George Washington. I asked him if he was in the boat when Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware, and he instantly replied, 'Lor', Massa, I steered dat boat.'

"'Well,' said I, 'do you remember when George took the hack at the cherry tree?'

"He looked worried for a minute, and then, with a beaming smile, said:

"'Why suah, Massa, I dun drove dat hack mahself.'"

PRESENTING the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Church to the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, said that he knew of two men in a community, one of them a Methodist and the other a Presbyterian. Both were prominent in Church work, but both were corrupt in their business, and both failed abont the same time. The Methodists said to their man:

"You were converted once, hut you have fallen from grace. You will be condemned if you do not humble yourself before God and repent of your sins."

The Presbyterians said: "You were never converted in the first place, bnt you will be damned unless you confess and seek pardon for your sins."

"The disease may have been different," commented Dr. Buckley, "hnt the remedy was in each case the same." At which the assembly roared.

THE criticism of the Cincinnati Festival recalls another occasion on which Theodore Thomas was under fire. He had condncted the last rehearsal on Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871, and the first concert was to take place on Monday. The Chicago fire intervened. The orchestra lost their instruments and Thomas was driven from his hotel. Some wit, with a cynicism engendered by his own misfortune, perpetrated ahout the only conundrum on that appalling calamity:

"What is the difference between Thomas and Nero?"

"Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, but Thomas roamed while his fiddles were hurning."

WHISTLER one afternoon called on a young painter of his acquaintance who did the pretty little sort of things that are popular. In the course of the conversation that followed the young artist turned to a little head he was painting, and, daintily balancing a square paletfe by one corner between two finger tips, took a fine sable brush and as daintily began to tickle a piece of bad drawing into a "sweet expression," saying:

"A pleasant art, ours, isn't it, Jimmy?"

"Yes," was Whistler's response, "but what are you doing, Frank?"

"Oh," said the young artist, "I am painting a replica of a little thing some one liked, because, you know, I can always sell two or three of the same subject, if it's a taking one."

"Ah!" commented Whistler, "you must be a genius, Frank, and I, alas! am like the simple-minded hen who when asked to do so protested that she could not lay the same egg twice!"

PROF. RICHARD LYNCH GARNER'S return from Africa, where he has been for the third time to study the language and habits of the monkey tribes, calls to mind a little incident in which he unknowingly figured. The professor had just returned from a previous trip, and upon reaching the United States went at once to Chicago, where he is connected with the Chicago University. The daily papers were anxious to get interviews with him in regard

to his study of the language of monkeys. The city editor of The Chicago Daily News sent a young reporter on the assignment, and had forgotten about him in the work of the day when the enthusiastic young man rushed into the office and exclaimed:

"Well, I've seen Garner, the man who says he can understand monkeys."

"Then," replied the editor, "I suppose you had no difficulty in making yourself understood."

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr., very early in life evinced some of the leading traits of his ancestry. A friend of the family says that when he was but a baby of seven years he was thrown into a state of great excitement by a proposed trip in the care of his mother. The night before he started his father said:

"Ted, you must take good care of your mother while you're away."

That night the child undressed himself without any help from his nurse, and when he knelt at his mother's knee he prayed:

"Please, God, take good care of papa, but I'm going with mamma myself."

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DURING one of Bishop Potter's parochial visits there happened to be a number of young Deacons in the vestry room before service. One of them, who was rather talkative, remarked, "See, BisHop, in the benedicite there is mention of you," pointing to the words, "O, all ye priests of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," &c., "but there is nothing said about us Deacons; I don't think it is quite fair!"

"Oh, yes, there ie," quietly replied the Bishop. "Here it is: 'O, all ye green things upon the earth, biese ye the Lord!'"

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FOR some time the City of Philadelphia has been very much stirred up over the failure of the asphalt companies in which its people were deeply interested financially. A group of Philadelphians were discussing the usual topic, when Dr. Weir Mitchell said:

"The word 'asphalt' has a bad sound in the ears of everybody, so when the new company is formed don't you think it would be well to choose some other name for it—some word descriptive of the situation?"

"Yee, that would be a good idea. What word would you suggest?"

"Bit-you-men," answered Dr. Mitchell.

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THERE have been many criticisms of the ability and action of the British Army in South Africa, but few more amusing than that of Master Allen Dulles, the eight-year-old grandson of the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, in the "History" he has undertaken to write of the Boer war. That he has a very poor opinion of the British fighting methods in general, and of their artillery practice in particular, is shown by the following extract from his manuscript:

"One day the British tied 10 Billy Goats," he writee, "to try the efects of some lideight shells; so he fired about 20 shots at them, and then went up to see how many were left, and he found there were 11—one had been born."

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EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED tells a story at his own expense of the late William M. Evarts:

"I met Senator Evarts in the Capitol at Washington one day," Mr. Reed relates, "when I was Speaker, and he said to me:

"'Mr. Speaker, I half suspect that you believe that a deliberative body is like a woman—if it deliberates it is lost.'"

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DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, the new Moderator of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Presbyterian Assembly, sat in the Waldorf-Astoria recently, while to an appreciative surrounding he told this story: "A certain colored clergyman in the South had among his parishioners an old colored 'mammy' whose shortcomings and backslidings were many, and who caused the old minister to make numerous trips to 'mammy's' old shanty, followed by exhortation and prayers. After a long time he succeeded in causing the old lady to renounce one by one each of her bad habits until none remained but the old black pipe.

"'Sister Marfa,' he said solemnly one night after an unusually long argument, 'how you spec to meet yo'r Lord wif sech a 'baccy bref?'

"'Bless you, honey, dat's all right,' cried mammy. 'Befo' I meets my Lord I 'specs to lose my bref.'"

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EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CARLISLE has his office in the Johnson Building. The other day he was riding up in one of the elevators which—as is not unusual—was crowded. The ex-Secretary was in one corner, while in another was a full-grown Indian who, notwithstanding Mr. Carlisle's presence, was the centre of attraction.

"Who the dickens is he?" some one asked of the elevator man.

Just then the elevator stopped at Mr. Carlisle's floor, at which he, the Indian, and some third person got off.

"Don't know," said the elevator man, closing the door with a bang and starting the machine on up again. "May be"—and it was said apparently in all sincerity—"may be he's one of Mr. Carlisle's Indians you so often read about."

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GEORGE D. BISBEE, one of the leading attorneys of the Pine Tree State, tells this story apropos of the workings of the law for the protection of the game in the forests of Maine. The deer are protected for ten months, and no provision has yet been made for recompensing the farmers whose peas, beans, sweet corn, and clover may be eaten by those same deer.

A farmer up in Carritunk Plantation wrote to the Commissioners of Inland Fisheriee and Game to inquire what he might do to abate the nuisance of deer that were consuming his crops. It was not lawful to kill them, and they could jump any fence that it was practicable to build. The answer from the commission was: "The only legal thing for you to do is to scare the deer off."

The information didn't seem promising as concerned the crops, but some time afterward the Commissioners received a letter from the farmer in which he conveyed the grim intelligence:

"I have followed your advice about scaring the deer out of my garden and—have scared them to death."

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THE late Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's dislike of pork in any form was nothing less than hatred. Once while breakfasting with friends he was asked to say grace. At the same moment a servant appeared with a dish of pork chops. The doctor scented the pork, and, sniffing disapproval, waited until the hated dish had been placed near him upon the table. Then he pronounced the following unique grace:

"Oh, Lord, if Thou canst bless under the Gospel that which Thou didst curse nnder the law, bless, we beseech Thee, this pig!"

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DR. ALONZO CLARK once attended a yonng medical etudent through a long illness. Thongh the embryo doctor knew that, according to professional etiquette, physicians do not accept fees from each other, he felt that since he felt that since he was only a student and had taken so such of the famous doctor's valuable time he ought to requeet a bill for services rendered. When he approached the matter, however, the gruff old man spoke out brusquely:

"Don't you know the etiquette? Dog doesn't eat dog."

"Yes, Sir; well aware of that," replied the young fellow; "but you see I'm not a doctor—I'm only a medical student."

"Well, then, if you like it any better, dog doesn't eat puppy!"

++++++

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his secretary were traveling in company with Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia recently, when the secretary ventured a joke at the Archbishop's expense.

"Well, your Grace, as President Cassatt has given yon a pass on the railroad, why not give him a pass to heaven?"

"Indeed, I would," replied the prelate, suavely, "but I should not like to separate him from his secretary."

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WHILE dining with Grieg in Copenhagen a gentleman of this city heard a friend say to the great composer that a certain young local violiniste, whom it was charitable to call even a second-rate artiste, would play his "D minor Sonata" in public the following evening.

Grieg mused a while and then, smiling rather ironically, said:

"Well, if she will at least play it in D minor I suppose I shall have to be satisfied."

How John Wiman "Got Even."

A GOOD story is told of the immortal trio, "Larry" Jerome, "Bill" Travers, and John Wiman, by one who knew them. It all happened some years ago when they were on their way to attend a number of dinner parties that were to be given in their honor out West. They had spent two or three nights on the way at the houses of friends, and X— was the next stopping place, where dwelt a kindred spirit who was to entertain them.

When they boarded the train they found only three vacant chairs in the parlor car—two at one end and one at the other. John Wiman gathered up his papers and belongings and took the single chair at the end, leaving the other two together. When the conductor passed through and came to Wiman for his ticket he simply designated the other two as having his, as Jerome was carrying them for the party. Upon reaching Jerome, the conductor asked if Wiman (designating him) was a friend of theirs, as he had said his ticket was in their hands. Jerome looked at the conductor and then at Wiman who was nodding and smiling. "That's all right. I've told him you had it," &c.

"Said he was a friend of mine?" asked Jerome. "Never saw him in my life before," looking at Travers in apparent astonishment.

Travers also looked at Wiman and shook his head.

The conductor went back and told Wiman he must produce his ticket or "get out, as them gentlemen don't know you." Wiman went down the car followed by the conductor, and demanded: "What's the matter, boys?" But the "boys" didn't respond. Travers quietly suggested to the conductor that it was probably a case of mistaken identity. Wiman commenced to smell a rat. "Here," he said, "what's the matter with you fellows? What kind of a game are you trying to play on me?" Jerome still tendered his two tickets, and it was not until the situation was getting pretty warm and uncomfortable for Wiman that they both burst out laughing and produced the third ticket.

That was all right, but John Wiman was not the man to forget his turn at a trick. When they reached the hotel at X— they all decided that it was about time to have a little laundry work done. Wiman saw his chance.

"All right," he said, "do up your bundles and have them sent to my room and I will attend to it."

He did. He sent for a laundress, and when she arrived he said:

"This bundle marked 'Wiman' do up in the usual way, but those two belong to some very eccentric gentlemen and require different treatment. They like the tails of their shirts starched as stiff as the bosoms, and they won't pay you if you bring them back any other way. Make them as stiff as boards."

The laundress carried out her instructions to the letter. The bundles were returned, neatly done up, and Wiman gave each to its owner just in time to get them packed before starting off again. It was not until the trio had reached their destination and were dressing for dinner that the awful truth was discovered by the victims. There was no help for it. They had no other clean linen to put on, so perforce had to wear the bosrdlike garments provided for them which emitted a crackling sound at every movement by their wearers. A more uncomfortable pair of convives never sat down to a feast.

Eggcyclopedic.

SEIZED with a turn for investigation the reporter stopped in front of a west side store the show window of which was filled half-way to the top with nice, fresh-looking eggs. He entered the store to see if there was anything he didn't know about eggs.

"What is there new in eggs to-day?" the reporter asked the storekeeper.

"Well," said the storekeeper, picking a sad-looking article of hen fruit from a basket and handling it with care, "in this particular egg I would be willing to bet a flock of hens against a red-headed woodpecker that the newest thing is a chicken. The chicken is new, but the hen is old. Did you want some eggs?"

"No," said the reporter. "I am seeking knowledge. What is the largest egg you put on the market?"

"Oh, the Brahma!" replied the storekeeper. "The Brahma is the biggest of all eggs, and the yallerist. The next, as to size and yaller, is the Houdan, with the Langshan rolling up a mighty close third. The favorite white-shelled eggs are the Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Hamburgs, Dominicks, and the game chicken eggs. I have 'em all, and it won't take me but a minute to put you up a dozen or so of each."

"Do you know what the outcome of the different varieties of eggs is when they cease to be useful as eggs and go forth to encounter the dangers of the wide, wide world as chickens?" inquired the reporter, ignoring the exceeding bad taste of the man in talking shop.

The man put the dubious egg cautiously back in the basket and leaned thoughtfully against the counter.

"Do you know," persisted the investigator, "which egg evolves the ingredients for the deceptive fricassee? Which one is responsible for the weakness of the chicken soup that pales the boarding house tureen? Which egg contains the germs of that unrelenting assailant of the gastric juices, the insidious potpie?"

The storekeeper changed to his other foot and gazed up at the ceiling.

"Can you tell me," the reporter went on, "against which egg will the allegation lie that foists the gutta percha Spring chicken on the confiding and unsuspecting Summer boarder? Are you on to all these possibilities of the ante-incubated egg?"

And the reporter paused for a reply. The storekeeper put the basket of suspicious eggs out of reach.

"Am I on to 'em?" he exclaimed. "Well, somewhat! I'm what you might call an eggcyclopedia. Now, as to broilers, sonny, the Plymouth Rocks and the Brahmas hatch out the most promising, and you can put your money on the Wyandottes for second place. A Brahma or a Plymouth Rock youngster will be ready for the gridiron eight weeks after he knocks a hole through his shell, but it takes the Wyandotte a couple of weeks longer before he is fit to sizzle over the coals. The Leghorn is hardly big enough to split for the iron before four months have passed over his head, and by that time he is tolerably well fixed as to sinew, and there ain't any more juice in him than there is in a nutmeg. He's the chap the Summer boarder gits to gnaw, I should reckon, and I shouldn't wonder but what, in the rough, so to speak, he stands for the suptneness and the pallor of the soup that has placed the boarding house menu in the hall of fams. The Leghorn wasn't cut out for meat for man to eat. The Leghorn's destiny is eggs.

"But then! Age is the great leveler, after all, when it comes to that. There ain't much choice among any of the breeds when they have got along in years. One will make as uncertain a fricassee, as exhausted a soup, as indigestible a potpie, and as rubbery a spring chicken as t'other one will when age has stolen on.

"And let me tell you this, sonny, as to eggs. When they are in the glad heyday of youth is the time for you to grab your eggs! If you wait until to-morrow it may be too late! I can put 'em in a paper bag."

"No. Not to-day," said the reporter as he walked away, stuffed with egg lore; and the storekeeper didn't seem to like it.

Oddities in Hats.

THE "limit" may at last be considered to be reached when realistic looking carrots form the adornment of a chapean. Conceive a flat toque of goodly size, composed mainly of carrot leaves fastened to an expanse of green straw and having drooping over its brim carrots of varying sizes, many of them spotted with a material representing the soil in which they were supposed to grow. Such a hat occupied a prominent place in a window full of surprising creations, but was emphatically the "freak" of the lot. This window may be seen on a well-known avenue in this city, and many are those who gather about it.

Another of these hats is made up of plum foliage. A knot and ends of green ribbon are affixed to the back and huge purple plums appear at the sides and in the back. Still another is trimmed with pears of goodly size in dull greens, touched with a reddish tint. This has a large bow and ends of white satin ribbon at the back. Life-size apples are attached to another. It is a large hat. White apple blossome and twigs and leaves of the tree form most of it, but at the left two apples are fastened and several appear in the back, as doee also a bow of green. The cherry hat is rather pretty; folds of red satin are used and a bow and ends of the red finish the back.

One almost equaling the carrot chapeau in quaintness is of banana leaves, with yellow bananas bunched on it.

Still another with grape leaves and clusters of purple grapes is quite attractive. Black satin ribbon is used for the inevitable bow and ends.

A woman, who certainly attracted much attention, if not admiration, drove down the avenue one hot day wearing a waist and hat that rivaled the rainbow in primary colors. The bodice was a Persian-striped affair. The brilliant scarlet stripes were fully an inch and a half wide; next to these came other stripes of bright blue, with white and blazing orange. These were divided vertically into sections perhaps six inches long of the plain orange and the broken hiue, and a line of white divided them from the red. The hat—fortunately not large, else the sun itself might have hidden under a cloud, its brilliancy outdone—was almost covered with glowing yellow, china-blue, scarlet, and light green. All hut the green were small flowers massed in front and back; the leaves were mostly at the sides. The straw was yellow. The woman herself would have "passed muster" almost anywhere as to looks and manner of holding herself, and one instinctively wondered if she were paying a wager that called for such a wondrous output of colors.

The Easier Way.

He—Don't you think Miss Newstar made a mietake when she went on the stage by beginning at the top instead of working up by degrees?

She—Oh, I don't know. It's so much easier sliding down to one's level than in working up to one's idea of it.



Scarabs 2 and 3 are of the "New Empire," 2500 to 3000 B. C., and belong to the XVIII. Dynasty. Scarabs 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 belong to an earlier period. Scarabs 1 and 9, as well as the pendant, are of carnelian. As there are no inscriptions upon them, the exact date is impossible to determine. The gold settings and chain are of comparatively modern manufacture.

SCARAB VENERATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

ORIGIN AND PECULIARITIES OF THE ANCIENT GEM.

Rare Egyptian Bracelet Owned in this City—Ignorance and Cupidity of Some Turbaned Dealers in Antiques.

IT IS not often that it falls to the lot of the tourist in Egypt to get even a single genuine scarab. But Mr. H. C. Corson of this city is the lucky possessor of a bracelet which is composed of nine genuine scarabs, some of them bearing the inscriptions of Pharaohs antedating the builders of the great pyramids of Gizeh, about 4000 B. C., and others, contemporary with Thothmes III. and Rameses II., (the Pharaoh who did not know Joseph.)

As few readers are likely to be familiar with the subject of scarabs, especially in connection with their being worshipped by the ancient Egyptians, I deem it desirable to give here, in as concise a manner as possible, a few particulars as to what a scarab is and why this insect was selected as an object for veneration. Few of the vast number of tourists who visit annually the Land of the Pharaohs and departing bring with them scarabs purchased from the ubiquitous vendor of "antichi" know what a scarab really is. They know this much—that it is an imitation of a beetle in stone, glass, paste, or porcelain. Those who have searched further and have consulted modern dictionaries are informed that it is "an ornament, a gem, usually made of green feldspar or obsidian, cut in the form of a beetle and engraved on the under face; common among the ancient Egyptians as an amulet." But as to its other uses and the deity it represented they are usually left in the dark.

The Egyptian Pantheon contained several great deities and a vast number of smaller gods and goddesses, the latter subdivided into several special classes. Every province, city, hamlet, yea, every household, as well as the elements, seasons, &c.,



The Scarab.

Sanskrit—CARABHA.
Ancient Egyptian—KHEPER.
Hebrew—K'ROUB, Plural K'ROUBIM.
Modern German—KAFER.
English—CHAFER.

had their gods. One of their principal deities was called Khepera. He is represented in human form, dressed in royal attire and holding the divine staff (kukupha) in his left hand and the ringed cross, (the ankh,) which is the sign of life, in his right. He is usually represented with a beetle (kheper) upon his head, and sometimes he is depicted with a beetle in place of his head. The word kheper has a double signification; it means to create and transform.

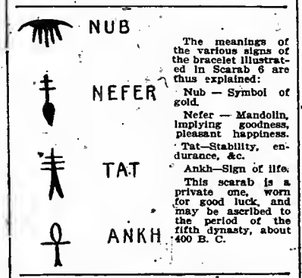
Plutarch informs us that "the men of the eword had a beetle carved upon their signets because there is no such thing as a female beetle, for they are all males." The habit of the beetle of depositing its eggs in a rissole of dung or mud, "being herein providers of the place in which they are to be engendered, as well as of the matter of their nutrition," says Plutarch, rolling it into a small ball and propelling it up the bank of the Nile, then burying it in the sand, out of which, after a short time, emerge the new creatures, has caused it to be named the Creator Kheper, as related by Plutarch. In time the beetle became the emblem and type of the god Khepera, the creator and transformer of all.

Khepera, according to the Egyptians, was not only a god of the living, but also of the dead. The instruction given in Chapter XXX. of the Egyptian ritual called "The Book of the Dead," is that a scarab of green stone, set in gold, should be placed in the heart of the mummy as a charm to protect the heart and keep it intact during its peregrinations in the nether world. The scarabs were considered religious emblems for more than 4000 B. C. There is in the British Museum a scarab bearing the name of King Semen-Ptah of the First Dynasty, (about 4400 B. C.) The hierogyphic inscriptions upon three scarabs in this bracelet bear the names of Egyptian Kings, and are thus called royal scarabs. The names of Kings are generally inclosed in an oblong ring called cartouche.

One of the principal uses of the scarab was as an amulet; it was placed, as above stated, in the breast where the heart of the mummy was situated. The heart itself was removed by the embalmers and placed in one of the four jars called canopi, which were the receptacles of the viscera. Those scarabs were termed "the stony hearts," and were of a larger size than the ordinary scarabs.

The scarabs were used as ornaments in connection with rings, necklaces, pendants, charms, &c. These were manufactured of steatite, jasper, carnelian, amethyst, &c., but the most common are of steatite. The inscriptions of non-royal scarabs are various. Some bear names of priests and priestesses of the temples of Amon at Us, (Thebes,) On, (Heliopolis,) or Men-Nefer, (Memphis;) others bear the names of Princes and Princesses, royal spouses, and mothers.

They were worn together with other amulets, forming necklaces, such as Sign of Life, the Ankh; Emblem of Stability, Tat; the Emblem of Watchfulness and



The meanings of the various signs of the bracelet illustrated in Scarab 6 are thus explained:

Nub — Symbol of gold.

Nefer — Mandolin, implying goodness, pleasant happiness.

Tat—Stability, endurance, &c.

Ankh—Sign of life.

This scarab is a private one, worn for good luck, and may be ascribed to the period of the fifth dynasty, about 4400 B. C.

Protection, Ut'a, &c. The scarabs, one writer plausibly observes, "held the position among the ancient Egyptians which the Latin cross holds over us." Taking into consideration the etymology of the word, I venture to suggest that the great lawgiver, Moses, the iconoclast of the Egyptian Pantheon, substituted the cherubim for the scarabs. The Israelites were accustomed to see the scarab with outstretched wings and the solar disk everywhere. Hence the cherubim upon the mercy seat, called kaporeth, the place where the khepers or k'roubim were placed. The Sanskrit word for scarab (carabha) is the same as the Hebrew word, k'roub, "cherub," plural k'roubim, (cherubim.) Can it be possible that Moses' command was to place scarabs upon the mercy seat, also to weave them into the curtains of the Tabernacle? (Exodus, xxxvi., 8:)

"And every wise-hearted man among them that wrought the work of the Tabernacle, made ten curtains of fine twined linen and blue, and purple and scarlet; with cherubims of cunning work made he them." (Exodus, xxxvii., 6, 9:) "And he made the mercy seat of pure gold, kaporeth, * * * and he made two cherubims of gold, * * * one cheruh on the end on this side and another cherub on the other end on that side out of the mercy seat made he the cherubims on the two ends thereof. And the cheruhims spread out their wings on high and covered with their wings over the mercy seat, with their faces one to another; even to the mercy seatward were the faces of the cheruhims."

It seems to be near the truth but contrary to the accepted and time-honored interpretation of cherubim, by which a cherub is represented as a beautiful winged child.

The Babylonians placed at the entrances to the royal palaces and temples winged, human-headed bulls and lions, as well as eagle-headed lions, which were called in Assyrian Karuhi, "cherubim," the powerful. The placing of those figures at the entrance is supposed to have been with the object of preventing enemies from entering the royal domains. This throws much light upon the narrative, (Genesis, iii., 24,) "So He [God] drove out the man [Adam]; and He placed at the east of the Garden of Eden cherubims (the additional plural s is superfluous, since cherubim is the plural form of cherub,) and a flaming sword which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life."

Whether the cherubim were imported from Assyria into Egypt, or vice versa, is difficult to decide. I am, however, inclined to join the ranks of those who give Egypt's civilization priority. At all events, as far as Kheper, the emblem of the deity Kheperu, is concerned, it must be admitted that it is purely Egyptian.

There was a time, we are told, when the Egyptians were spoiled, but that was in remote antiquity. Nowadays it is different; it is the Egyptian who spoils the tourists. There ought to be signs in every public place in Cairo where tourists frequent warning the visitors: "Beware of the antichi vendors." But there are no such things, and the tourists are taken in.

When I first visited Egypt, about thirty years ago, the inhabitants near the necropoli on the west side of the Nile gained their livelihood from the sale of Egyptian antiquities, mostly scarabs. The Fellahin then were not as much restricted from excavating among the tombs and ruins as they are now. Genuine relics were plentiful; statuettes, scarabs, and even mummies were obtainable for reasonable prices. It was about thirty years before that time that the late Dr. Abbott was enabled to make his wonderful collection, which is now the envy of the museums in the old country. The Abbott collection is now the property of the New York Historical Society. Every article of that collection is known to be genuine. But things have changed now. The Fellahin are still at work, but their finds belong to the Government, and woe betide those who are detected in purloining them. The finds are scarce, but the number of tourists, especially since the English occupation, have considerably increased. The majority of American tourists are not enthusiastic collectors of antiquities. You cannot hammer into their heads that there are pleasures in collecting other things than dollars. But even they are tempted to buy a few of the relics and trinkets offered for sale at the places they visit, and thus exchange good money for worthless pebbles.

But as the supply always corresponds with the demand, the Fellahin counterfeiter, as well as numerous "Frank" (i. e., European,) sharpers have multiplied and their name is legion. It is therefore safe to state that fully 99 per cent. of the so-called Egyptian antiquities offered for sale at Sakkhara, Luxor, and other villages along the Nile are base forgeries. The modern forger does his work scientifically. It is therefore hard to discern between a counterfeit and a genuine scarab. There is not now such a thing as an expert in discerning scarabs. There was a time when most of the counterfeit scarabs had only the hieroglyphic inscription Ra-Men-Kheper, the Pron. of Thotbmes III., or that of Ra-Mesu, the Pron. of Rameses II. of the Nineteenth Dynasty. But the subtle counterfeiter has been graduated in his profession, and he imitates the more difficult signs with equal facility.

The vendors of antiquities get their wares not only from accomplished counterfeiters at home, but from European emporiums. There are only two methods of protecting the tourist from imposition, and those are: First, to possess himself with the names of reliable antiquaries in Cairo. These he could easily procure from the Consul. Second, to show the relics to the Custodian of Antiquities in the Boulac Museum before concluding the bargain.



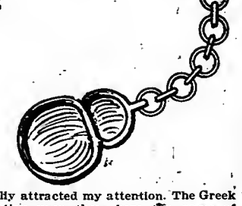
The scarab bearing the prenomen of THOTHMES III. is the most numerous and has often been counterfeited.

Mr. Corson, the owner of the bracelet, had recourse to both above mentioned means. The antiquary from whom he purchased the gems was more than willing to let him have the bracelet for approval before receiving the money. The Curator of Egyptian Antiquities in the Boulac Museum pronounced it genuine.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of those spurious articles were sold at the International Exhibition in Chicago and the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. Prof. Adams of the Johns Hopkins University and myself visited "Cairo" in the "Midway Plaisance." The camels and their drivers were the only genuine Egyptians, but not so the Antechi. We approached a venerable-looking, turbaned merchant, who was sitting in front of his bazaar. I addressed him in the Arabic language.

"Me no understand Arab; me speak French. Me Turk," he said.

One of the glass cases in his store contained ancient coins, scarabs, idols, &c. Several silver coins of the size of our dollar



specially attracted my attention. The Greek inscription upon them bore the name of Ptolomaio Basileos, "King Ptolemy." As I had never seen such large silver coins of the Ptolemaic period, I was anxious to examine them. The Turk was obliging, and he handed me one of them, adding that the coin was of the premier roi de l'Egypte. Now, the first King of Egypt, I said to myself, was Mena, about 5000 B. C., and there was no money in Egypt throughout the thirty-one succeeding dynasties. Surely, I argued, he means the Ptolemy Soter, the first King after Alexander the Great.

"Monsieur," I said, "do you mean Ptolemy Soter or Ptolemy Philadelphus?"

"Filapelpus," he replied.

He thus betrayed his ignorance, and I justly formed an adverse opinion about his Antichi.

I told him that I was not ready to buy it, but should feel obliged if he would tell me its value. Thereupon he requested his employe behind the counter (in Turkish) to refer to the catalogue. That individual fetched a yellow-covered octavo volume from the shelf and began to turn rapidly the leaves, and scanned the pages from top to bottom.

"Dix-huit écus. Eighteen dollars," was the answer.

The unusual size of the coin catalogue and the yellow covers of the same caused me to suspect that all was not right. I therefore craned my neck across the counter and endeavored to learn the name of the publisher, &c. But I was not a little surprised when I discovered that the "catalogue" was nothing else but one of Emile Zola's novels.

When we left a lady customer was bargaining for a scarab. We entered the court of the temples. Prof. A. wished to know the meaning of the hieroglyphics upon the walls. While I was explaining to him somebody touched my shoulder.

"Excuse me, Sir, in my interrupting you. I listened to your conversation with the Egyptian. I presume that you can read the hieroglyphics. Will you kindly tell me whether the scarab I have just purchased is really of Harmachis?"

"Harmachis? No. There is no such thing as a scarab with that inscription. You probably mean Har-em-kho-Horus."

My second surprise surpassed even the first. The inscription upon the counterfeit was the usual "Ra-men-kheper," the Pron. of Thotbmes III. I gave to her my candid opinion, as she requested, and told her that the scarab was a counterfeit.

"Well," she said, complacently, "I have only paid $4 for it, and I want to have a souvenir from Chicago."

S. A. BINION.

Postal Deliveries Abroad.

THE feat of the New York Post Office in properly delivering a letter addressed to "Monsieur Broadway Chambers, Etats Unis," to Cass Gilbert, the architect of the Broadway Chambers, set the managing clerk of a large law office making invidious comparisons between the way letters are delivered in this country and abroad.

"Would you believe it," he said, "the slightest ambiguity in the address seems to floor the foreign postal official, and back the letter comes with the information that the address is insufficient, or that the person cannot be found. For example, we had occasion to mail a letter to

"'No. 10 5th Street, Belfast, Ireland.'

"There was a space between the 10 and the 5, but it was not very marked. The letter came back with the information that there was no 105th Street in Belfast. It did not seem to occur to them to try Fifth Street, as our Post Office would have done.

"Another letter came back from London because 'E. C.' was omitted. Fancy a letter coming back from Washington because 'N. W.' was lacking!

"Still another letter, addressed to a business house at 'White's Grounds, London,' came back because the section of the city, 'Bermondsay,' was not given. We certainly would not regard it as an excuse for the non-delivery of a letter intended for some one in the Germantown section of Philadelphia if Germantown were omitted from the address.

"These are but a few instances out of many showing how stupid or how indifferent they are abroad in delivering letters."

Mr. Larrabee on National Destiny

THE SAGE OF OGUNQUIT A THOROUGH BELIEVER IN THE DOCTRINE OF DIVINE INTERPOSITION

ALPHONZO BUTTERWORTH of Kalamazoo has written another letter to Silas Larrabee. While we were at the Smithsonian Institution this afternoon Mr. Larrabee handed me the letter and asked me to read it.

"It surprises me, Mr. Larrabee," the Kalamazoo man wrote, "that a person of your good sense should commit himself to the proposition that a divinity shapes the ends of nations. I don't believe any such rubbish.

"There's altogether too much talk about divinity and divine interposition. Every time anythlog unusual happens somebody pops up and says it was God's will that ordered it done. I thought the hard-headed Sage of Ogunquit was above such talk as that."

"Guess Alphonzo is what you call an infiddle," Mr. Larrabee remarked as I finished reading the letter. "Mebbe he believes in a God; but if he does he don't give him no God-like equipment. Alphonzo's God, if he's got one, ain't sech an extry-ordinary sight wiser and powerfuller than Alphonzo is. It's a sort of Kalamazoo divinerty: Alphonzo don't seem able to comprehend the fact that it is in the power of any bein', human or divine, to do things that never was done ont in Kalamazoo.

"What business has Alphonzo or anybody else to say God can't do this thing nor that thing, or God wouldn't do this and He wouldn't do that?

"When I think of a divine bein' as the creator and ruler of the airth, I don't think of a God penned up somewheres with nothin' to do hut watch what's goin' on, smilin' when things goes right and frownin' when things gits topsy-turvy.

"Some folks thinks that when God made the world he used up his powers, and that He ain't dooe nothin' sence and can't do nothin'. I can't prove sech views as that is foolish, but they don't jihe with my philoserphy. My jedgmunt is that the bein' that sot this world of ourn agoin' has had a little something to say about the subsequent perceedins. I don't have no doubt he has consider'hle to say even now about the developmunt of this wonderful airth of ourn."

"I suppose you believe in meracles, don't you, Silas?" demanded Barick Marston.

"Barick," said Mr. Larrabee, "suppose we meander about this room a minute or two and look at the things that's in these ere glass cases. Look at these repersentativs of the hird creation and tell me what you think about the divinerty that shaped their ends, and dyed their feathers."

"You talk as though them birds was made in a fact'ry, Silas," remarked Mr. Marston in quizzical fashion.

"They was made in what they call the labor'tory of nature," Mr. Larrabee solemnly replied. "I ain't undertakin' to say jest how the husioess was done; but I ain't afeared to tell you my belief is they ain't nary a hird in all them cases that's an accidunt—they was all of 'em designed and put into the world accordin' to somebody's orders.

"I can't speak for nobody else, hnt so far's I'm consarned, they's evidence enough in this one little room to satisfy me that the power that made the airth is still in existunce. It goes agin my reason to think that the great bein' that was able to create these beautiful and amnsin' hirds and to provide the proper sort of fodder for each and every one of 'em, ceased to be anything but a spectator in the universe as soon as He'd got through that job and the other jobs that was necessary for completin' the world.

"I couldn't prove it to my friend out in Kalamazoo, but my best jedgmunt is that birds wasn't made for the entertainmunt of mankind alone. I've always been used to thinkin' of the Lord of the Universe takin' delight in the birds of the fields and woods.

"Accordin' to my idees God loves the birds as much as man loves 'em. Their hright and beantiful colors pleases His eye; their songs dclight His ear; their queer shapes and odd plumage tickles His fancy.

"Now, there's one of the pootiest little hirds in that case over by the winder that I ever sot eyes on. He's what one of them artists that comes down to Ogunqnit every year would call a color scheme. Seems to me I never see sech beautiful colors as that hird wears. My philoserphy tells me that the creator of that lovely hird knowed he was a lovely hird and tuk pleasure in him and the little family he belonged to."

"And how about this sweet little thing?" demanded Mr. Marston, interrupting Mr. Larrabee's rhapsody.

"Oh, that's a pelican," said Mr. Larrabee laughing.

"Geeny criny, hut I can't help laughin' whenever I see a pelican," said Mr. Larrabee. "And do you know, Barick, I can't help thinkin' that the divinerty that shaped the pelican finds him a terrible amusin' critter. That ere bird always looks to me like a joke, 'jest as if the Lord had said, 'I've been makin' beautiful hirds and sweet singin' hirds and consider'hle many hirds that's pooty well equipped for fightin' their way through the world; I'm goin' to make a hird now that nobody can look at with a sober face.'"

"You don't mean that, Silas, do you?" anxiously inquired Mr. Marston. "Sounds terrihle funny to me to have anybody intermate that the Lord actually got Himself to work, while He was fittin' out our world, to pnt funny things in it."

"Yon think what I said was rather wicked, mehbe?" queried Mr. Larrabee. "I don't think so. The Lord put what they call the sense of hnmor into men and women so's to help 'em enjoy their lives. We've all of us got more or less of it, and it's jest as valuable a part of our systums as the faculties the Lord has given us for appreciatin' the grand and beautiful things in the world. I don't ask no apology of nobody when I see funny critters in the animile world or the hird world, for sayin' that they was created for the purpose of feedin' the appetite the Lord has put in us for things to laugh at. I don't ask no apology nuther for believin' that the creator of those funny things is still in existunce, and that He appreciates the humor of the nfitural world full as much as we do.

"Over there is a hird of another sort. I'm alludin' at that one that's sockin' the life hlood out of that 'ere sheep. He's a wicked devil, ain't he? I dunno why the Lord made a critter of that kind, but you can depend on it, they wasn't no accident about it. That hird is doin' jest what it was expected he would do.

"Them eagles, too, is cruel-lookin' birds, but ain't they magnificent? Put one of 'em alongside this 'ere hird they call the lyre hird and see how different he is. The lyre hird looks like he was made to pnt into a museum for folks to wonder at. He's one of the oddest things I ever see in the hird world. I believe the Lord meant to make him odd lookin' jest to show us people what wonderful things He could do with feathers. Don't that hird look jest as if he'd come out of a fairy book?

"But the eagles don't look that way. They ain't no ieverty about them eagles. Life's a terrible serious thing to them. They ain't nothin' in the world that I can think of that beats eagles for lookin' stern and solemn.

"I'wouldn't surprise me none if eagles was in the habit of visitin' some of the other worlds we see about us. I ain't sure they couldn't tell us something about Mars and Venns and Jupiter if they conld talk. They don't have no more to do with our airth than they have to. Live way up in the sky and don't come down no oftener than they can help. I ain't foolin', Barick, when I tell yon I've often thought of 'em as makin' journeys away off in the hlue heavens to them stars we see a-twinklin' in the night time.

"Now be you goin' to take penell and paper and write down a lot of rules and regerlations for the bein' that made all the hirds we see repersented in these cages? Is a feller out in Kalamazoo that couldn't make a mosquiter if he tuk his lifetime to it, goin' to be allowed to say they's altogether too mnch talk abont divinerty nowadays?

"Too much talk about divinerty? They don't begin to be enongh of it. The wonders of the airth ain't talked about anywheres nigh enough. The whole airth proclaims the glory of Him that made it. The more you investigate the wider your eyes is opened the greater your amazemunt is at the equipmunt the Creator of this world of ourn must have had.

"What the hirds tells us ain't nothin' to what you find out if you cover the whole of natur' with your investigation. But as I said before, they's enough right in this one room to satisfy me. They's enough to satisfy me that the Lord didn't abandon this airth when He'd got through fittin' of it up. They's enough to satisfy me that us humans is bein' directed hy the power that made us and that we're workin' out sartain idees consarnin' the developmunt of the world that was formed in the mind of the Lord.

"I don't see no reason why anybody should shy at the properstition that the Lord forms new idees from time to time. It's jest as easy for me to think that as to think that the course of everything and everybody on the face of the airth was mapped out in the beginnin' and that they can't be no changes made. It don't tax my jedgmunt of the fitness of things to admit that there is divine interposition once in a while—you can call it a meracle or anything else you like.

"When the course of human events ain't satisfact'ry, why shouldn't the Lord of the Universe put it into the mind of some man or men to do what's necessary to straighten out the trouhle? It don't distress me none to believe that possihle; it would distress me consider'hle not to believe it.

"It wonldn't surprise me none to know for sartain sure that God brings for'ard men from time to time to do great works. They say George Washin'ton was divinely app'inted to direct the war the UnitedStstes of Amerlky fit agin England for independunce. My friend out in Kalamazoo probahly doubts that, but I don't see why it can't be true.

"Who knows what the real meanin' of that ere conflict was? It was the beginnin' of the American Republic, but that may not tell the whole story. Don't look to me as though it did. I wouldn't dispute with nobody that said God wanted this Nation of ours estahlished because it was part of His plan for the developmunt of the human race. They ain't no doubt that our forefathers believed the Lord was on their side when they was fightin' for liberty and independunce. I raather think they was right, hnt mebbe they didn't know the whole truth. Mebbe God was on their side, not for their good only, but for the good of all the world, countin' on the Nation He was helpin' to estahlish to spread the knowledge of liberty, jestice, and civilization all over the face of the globe.

"Who's goin' to say that God didn't keep the best part of the world for us to build our nation in? Who's goin' to deny that His purpose was that we should become the greatest nation on the face of the airth, so's to help carry ont His plan of lightin' up the dark places of the world and makin' the inhabitants thereof wiser and better and happier?

"My friend Alphonzo says this sort of talk is ruhhish, hut I don't think so. It agrees with my reasonin' powers a thnnderin' sight better than the other theory that the ruler of the universe either don't keer a continental what takes-place down here amongst us mortal critters, or else is tied up so hard and fast hy what they call natural laws that no matter which way things is movin' He can't help Himself.

"I tell you, Barick, they's a good deal more in heaven and airth than is dreamed of in the philoserphy of the gentleman out to Kalamazoo.

"Geeny criny, hut I pity a man who won't believe in nothin' that he can't touch, taste, see, or smell. I pity a man that ain't big enough to comprehend nothin' that laps over his miser'hle little airthly intelligunce. The wonders of natur' would be jest throwed away if all men was like him."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Washington, May 27, 1902.

Measuring the Earth's Temperature.

'USE OF THE THERMOGRAPH, AN INVENTION OF NEW YORK SCIENTISTS, IN OPERATION IN BRONX PARK BOTANICAL GARDENS.

IN ONE of the most secluded portions of the New York Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park, where the errant footsteps of the casual pleasure seeker rarely, if ever, intrude, a small hut eminently scientific and accurate instrument has been steadfastly at work night and day for some two weeks registering the temperature underground where the most valuable tubers and roots accumulate and store provisions used hy man, and all that is beautiful or useful in the floral kingdom is quickened into active life.

How important such ioformation is considered hy the scientist is instanced hy the fact that a group of English botanists once obtained a year's record of underground temperature hy the laborious process of hourly plunging a thermometer underground and making record of the more or less inaccurate tales the instrument told of the constantly disturbed earth, the investigations being continued hy night as well as hy day.

The underground portion and what may be termed the vital principle of the thermograph, as the new instrument has been named hy its inventors, may lie undisturhed in its underground bed as long as the practically indestructible nature of copper, the metal of which it is composed, will admit of—a period unquestionably longer than the lives of the men who invented it.

The inventors are Prof. William Hallock of Columbia University and Prof. D. T. MacDougal, First Assistant at the Botanical Gardens. They are men filled with that insatiable desire to know, which not only forces events hut bends things animate and inanimate to the will.

Dr. MacDougal conceived the idea of wanting to know the temperature underground, and told his needs to Dr. Hallock. They compared notes, combined ideas, and the thermograph was evolved.

As in most effective inventions, the vital principle of the thermograph is very simple. It consists of a hollow globe of copper, connected hy a capiliary tube of copper, some ten feet in length, to two small drums—about two inches in diameter, and possibly a quarter of an inch in depth—also of the same metal. The globe is filled with common petroleum. The expansion of the contents of the globe under heat forces an increased quantity of the fluid between the pliable walls of the small drums which expand under the pressure and hy such expansion lift a nicely balanced lever and cause a downward stroke of a pen attached to the opposite arm of the lever. The contraction of the petroleum in the globe hy cold reverses the action of the lever and pen.

Rising and falling under the indirect action of heat and cold, the pen indelihly records its progress on a chart divided into small squares representing degrees of heat, Centigrade, and subdivided into spaces representing the days of the week and the hours of the respective days. The charts enwrap a cylinder revolved hy clockwork which accurately gauges the length of the days. The recording machine is not new, the principle having been in use for some time in recording atmospherie conditions of heat, moisture, wind velocity, &c., hut its field of usefulness has been widely extended hy its utilization hy Drs. Hallock and MacDongal to record the discoveries made underground hy their invention, the thermograph.

The records thus far obtained with the thermograph are of temperature about one foot underground. To obtain them a trench about eighteen inches deep was dug. The proper depth having been reached, the excavation was extended some eighteen inches beyond the open cut, leaving between seven and eight inches of the top soil and turf undisturbed.

The globe was placed in this hollowed-ont chamber, and trench and hollow carefully refilled. Thus the most natural surroundings possihle were furnished, and it may be further said that the turf under which the globe rests has certainly been undisturbed for years, if, in fact, it is not as truly primeval as in the days when the moccasined foot of the savage alone pressed its verdure.

Now that the instrument is new and its records are liable at any time to upset old theories and show conditions which have never been evep suspected, it is looked to often and studied with interest, but one of its chief points of value is the fact that it reqnires no attention beyond removing the completed record and attaching a new hlank chart weekly.

During the short time the instrument has been in existence it has shown that the changes of temperature nnderground are much less marked than in the open air and sunshine, and that the hours of the extremes of heat and cold are the reverse of those above gronnd. Thus the honrs of greatest heat underground are between 8 P. M. and midnight, the average point of greatest heat being about 10 P. M., while the hottest sunlit hours of the upper world day are hetween noon and 3 P. M.

During a ten days' record the thermograph showed a very limited range of temperature underground, the variation not exceeding one degree in any single day. While a registering thermometer showed a range of some twenty-five to thirty degrees above ground within the day.

While scientists will study the records of Drs. Hallock and MacDougal's new thermograph with unquestioned interest, it is believed that in these days of scientific farming the thermograph will be utilized hy the agriculturist and will add much to the certainty of his operations and the success and profits of his work. It is beyond question that an absolute knowledge of heat conditions underground, upon which so much depends in the germinations of seeds, would advance the season of planting very materially in some especially advantageous seasons, while in others less forward the sowing wonld be retarded with equal advantage to the farmer.

As at present placed, the thermograph is registering temperature at a depth most utilized hy the cultivator, hut the range of the effectual use of the instrument is only limited hy the ahility of the user to sink the hulh to the required depth. By lengthening the tube it would seem to be equally simple to obtain records of temperature in a burning mine or in the depths of the sea, proper precantions being taken as to streugth of connections and the effects of pressure, temperature, &c., on globes and tubing put to such use.

Work Without Reasoning.

THE recent death of Archbishop Corrigan is bringing forth many stories of his kindliness, his charity, and his broad view of living. The following is a story told illnstrative of the latter point:

Last Winter he delivered a series of addresses on Socialism, setting forth, not only his views on that subject, hut also his ideas of the art of living. One Sunday morning after one of these addresses, he was approached by one of his auditors, who asked to speak with bim a moment. The Archbishop stopped to listen.

"It seems to me," began the person, "that you take quite a cheerful outlook upon life. The misery and misfortune of this world don't trouhle you. Hiding yourself in your religion, you don't see the masses of workingmen, who, tired of waiting for the happiness of the world to come, knock at your door and ask for a little in this one."

"Ah, yes, my friend, I do," sighed the Archbishop. "I have felt and seen all that; but, after all, I find that the only way for the most of us to render life supportahle is to work without reasoning."

LITTLE STORIES FROM THE CITY'S STREETS

His Bug Already Classified.

AS the stogie man stood at the end of the bar he chuckled to himself and blew clouds of smoke until the mixer had serious thoughts of sending in a call for the Fire Department. Fortunately the broker's clerk and the meek man came in together and the oracle let it out.

"Got a laugh on that college professor up my way. His reg'lar graft is anatomy, you know; bnt he makes a side issue of zoology in general—specially insects and bugs. Reg'lar bug hunter—one of these fellers that chase butterflies and such with a young fish net, and impales the specimens on a big-headed pin, and, as though that wasn't bad enough, insults the poor creatures by writing unpronounceable names under 'em.

"Well, he was returning from church with his family last Sunday when he discovered a new and singular insect on the front doorstep. He was naturally mighty pleased, and, forming his handkerchief into a net, he pounced down upon and succeeded in capturing it.

"'Bring the microscope, children,' says he, 'an' tell your ma to hurry; I want her to look at it. I'm sure it belongs to the hemiptera class, and is a new specimen. Here, Charlie, put your eye to the glass and tell me what you see.'

"'Oh, pa, ain't it splendid! It's got four wings, eight eyes, and don't it sparkle! Red and green and yellow—oh, it's getting away, ain't it?'

"'Then it isn't dead!' cried the professor, in ecstasy. He's so near-sighted that he passes his next-door neighbor on the street without knowing him. 'I wasn't quite sure whether it moved or not. Let me look! Yes, I think after all, it belongs to the genus pentamera—the antennae have that peculiar flexible look; and yet, now that I look again, the eyes seem to indicate that it is a phytoooridae, in which case it will be very destructive to your ma's plants and we must kill it at once. It will be a very valuable addition to our collection. Marie, where's the chloroform?'

"'What are you going to do with it?' asked Mrs. Professor. She wouldn't trust him with the paregoric without knowing woat he was going to do with it, he's so absentminded.

"'Kill this insect as soon as you have examined it.'

"'Well, I guess not,' says she, looking with much interest at the new specimen. 'I paid $2 for that insect, as you call it, last week, to wear on my new bonnet, and it must have dropped off when I came in. It belongs to the genus millinerae, and couldn't be any deader if it had been baked for a century. Science will have to get on without it, professor; it's already classified.'"

Reform's Brief Popularity.

"GREAT is reform," was the not altogether sarcastic ebout which went up in a Dey Street barroom a week ago Saturday when the ticker told that Reina bad won the Brooklyn Handicap.

For two honrs reform had been roundly abused by several score men who had searched in vain for a poolroom, and could not even find a handbook man to take their bets on Herbert, Blues, Oom Paul, and Monograph. Not one of them would have trifled with the longest shot of the day—Reina at 50 to 1.

So when Arthur Featherstone's filly won the rich prize every man who had been railing at reform for denying him the opportunity to bet, still had his money in his pocket and had a temporary change of heart as he saw the silvery lining to the reform clood which has darkened the poolrooms and has even scared the handbook men out of business.

A Caterer to Vanity.

A CERTAIN young New Yorker who fonnd himself desperately hard up last week was reduced to the necessity of selling or pawning some of his possessions to tide him over for a few days. It wasn't the first time he had been confronted with this necessity and he cast his eye around the room, wondering which of the few objects of value remaining he could best afford to part with. His eye happened to fall on a traveling bag which be had carried with him during a year abroad.

"I might get 50 cents on that," he murmured. "It's frightfully battered up, though. I wonder how it would do to scrape off all those labels and polish it up a bit?"

But he decided that this was too much bother, and, taking the valise, he walked down Sixth Avenue till he came to a little trunk shop.

"Do you ever buy second-hand goods in your line?" he asked the proprietor.

"That depends," was the reply. Then with a quick glance at the valise: "You've done some traveling, eh?"

"Yes, but you can easily get those labels off. They don't hurt the leather, you know."

The business man laughed. "Take any trunks with you when you went across?" he asked.

"Yes. A steamer trunk and one other," replied the impecunious one. "I was better off then than now."

"I'll pay you $2.50 for this bag," said the other quickly. "And if you'll fetch me those trunks, I'll let you have from $7 to $10 apiece for them, according to the number of labels on them and how much battered up they are.

"You see," he went on, noticing the young man's astonishment, "dozens of people come in here every week searching for trunks and bags that look as though they had seen a lot of knocking about and are covered with labels. Some persons make a practice of going to the small dealers in leather goods for just such things. They are people able to pay a good price for what they want, but who are either too poor to travel or so occupied that they cannot get away from home. They think nothing of paying from $15 to $20 in order to make people think that they are able to spend their Summers abroad.

"It's all very well to talk about buying labels and pasting them on one's trunk and batting it about one's room and hammering it with a club to make it look disreputable, and all that, but what results never looks like the genuine article. the man or woman who wants to put up a good bluff knows this and has no confidence in them.

"I think I could easily dispose of two dozen old trunks that have been around the world a bit every week if I bad them. That's why I have given you a good price for this bag. I want to encourage you to bring your trunks around. And, say, perhaps you know of other fellows who are in pretty much the same fix as you are? Just put them on to me, will you. I pay about the best prices of any dealer in New York. Good day."

Sailing in the Streets.

BOYS in Brooklyn's suburban districts have found a new amusement. Passengers in distant trolley cars are amazed to see billowy white sails where they had never known water to be. Going closer, however, they have fonnd that the youngsters have constructed of the buckboard dear to the boy's heart, a ship to sail on the land. This buckboard is made of a long plank placed upon four wheels. A number of these are fitted with masts, and with a sail stretched to catch the breeze, they move swiftly up and down the smooth asphalt. If the breeze blows in the wrong direction these young land sailors tack and jibe from side to side of the street, with all of the expertness of a blue-water Jack.

Frequently the boys race their queer craft, and sit at one side, ballasting, that they may obtain the greatest possible speed of sail and the advantage of every whiff of wind. Numbers of enthusiastic spectators view these races, the participants seeming to be the only persons unmoved by excitement. The sport seems to be absolutely safe, as an upset could do but very little damage to the children, and if a collision occurs, nothing worse than a broken string or wheel results.

Boys Saved the Bank.

JACOB A. RIIS said the other night that his favorite book—or one of his favorite books—was "John Halifax, Gentleman." And that everybody who hadn't read it should do so. It had been objected to the story, among others things, Mr. Riis said, that such a performance as that of the hero in stopping a run on a bank by putting his own gold into it was an action so unnatural and impossible as to be a serious fault in the book.

So Mr. Riis told a story—a bit of very modern history—to furnish a parallel. And that in a very unlikely quarter.

Down on the east side, not long ago, a settlement was founded and the ladies developed a powerful influence over certain little "gangs" of boys—rather evil boys. The "gangs" took the settlers into favor by degrees, and the wildest "gang"—notorious marauders of fruit stands and pests of the police—held ont longest. But they, too, came in at last, and were much influenced for good.

Now a leading feature of this settlement was an institution called a "Penny Provident Bank," in which the girls of the neighborhood deposited their spare coppers. Not the boys—the boys used their coppers otherwise.

One day a rumor got abroad that the settlement was about to move. Then followed a run on this penny provident bank. All the little girls came and stood in line and called for their money, and the appeals and arguments of the ladies of the settlement had no more effect than similar appeals and arguments of bank Directors have with older people when there is a run. So the ladies were distressed, for the pennies were going out of the bank as fast as water out of a sieve.

Just then that same wildest "gang" of boys—the last to come under the influence of the settlement, hove in sight and discovered what was going on. Presently they vanished—into alleys, streets, houses, back rooms of saloons, places unknown. Somewhere and anywhere they got together all the pennies they could beg or borrow. And then the "gang" came to the bank, and for every penny the frightened girls took out the "gang" deposited another penny in its place, and so stopped the run.

Why Wall Street Was Merry.

A SQUAD of police raided the pushcart men on Beaver Street, and amid great excitement managed to round up a dozen in the short block between New Street and Broadway. An Italian ice cream vendor took fright and left his cart and its contents to the tender mercies of the scores of messenger and office boys that infest the neighborhood. A crowd soon collected around the deserted ice cream wagon on which the urchins were making a fierce onslaught. As it was shortly before the time for the opening of the market, many brokers stopped to see the fun.

Presently the big, burly Sergeant who was conducting the raid appeared on the scene and drove the boys off. He looked around for the owner of the cart, and singled out a dark-complexioned man in the crowd wearing a white slonch hat.

"Come here, you," he ordered gruffly, "and get this bunch of wheels down to the station house, and be quick about it, too."

The man did not move.

"D'y' hear what I say?" bawled ont the angry policeman. "Get this wagon out o' here."

"You're not addressing me, are you?" demanded the dark-complexioned man, indignantly.

The Sergeant then took another look, and it dawned npon him that he had made a mistake.

"Why, er, d-don't you own this cart?" he humbly asked.

There was a roar of laugbter from the crowd. The man in the white bat walked away, followed by a half dozen companions, who took delight in jabbing him in the ribs. Their laughter was heard by the "rattled" Sergeant until they disappeared through the entrance to the Exchange.

The dark-complexioned man was one of the best-known members of the Stock Exchange, whose hobby is Southern Pacific. He could buy 1,000,000 pushcarts if they were selling for $5 apiece.

A Broadway Beauty Show.

SEVERAL yeare ago a high-priced Broadway stere room was converted into a restaurant of the "quick-lunch" variety, and the venture wrecked the man who undertook to satiefy the noonday appetites of down-town business men and clerks. He left the fittings in lieu of rent and the owner of the property had several tenants before he found one who could make enough out of the place to pay the large rent.

This man had some understanding of human nature—that is, of masculine nature.

"I knew," he said, in talking of his success the other day, "that I could get all the trade I could handle if I conld make the surroundings attractive. The neon-day meal is a bore to the business man. He protests with every monthful at nature's insistent tyranny in making him hungry in the midst of his work. If I could make his luncheon a comfort and a pleasure to him I knew I would have his trade.

"Of course, I could not give him an upholstered chair and Delmonico service with beef and, but it occurred to me that I conld please his eye with pretty faces, so I picked my waitresses for their beauty rather than for their skill at serving, and I got several of my friends to tell their business associates that I had the prettiest waitresses on Broadway.

"In fact, I had a regular beauty show, and before the month was out I had every seat in the place filled from noon until 2 o'clock and got my bank account in excellent shape.

"But a pretty waitress is hard to find and still harder to keep, so I have a good deal of trouble living up to the reputation of having the handsomest girls on Broadway."

As to Balky Horses.

ONE of the queer sights of an up-town street last Sunday was a balking horse hitched to a hearse. "I have seen a good many stubborn horses in my time," said the city salesman, "and likewise a good many funerals, but Sunday's exhibition was the first combination of the two that I ever came across.

"It was a curious spectacle, and not at all edifying. The procession was held up about an hour, during which time the mourners fretted, the drivers swore, and the idle and solicitous passers-by gathered around and volunteered suggestions for conquering the refractory beast as unconcernedly as if the delayed cargo had consisted of a ton of coal or a load of turnips. The driver acted on some of this advice at first, but finding that none of it was likely to be productive of good results, he finally let the gray horse stand and hustled around to find a substitute. Neither was this an easy matter. Sunday seemed to be a busy day with that particular undertaker, and all his horses were in commission. After inquiring at several livery stables, the driver managed to secure a brown hack that had no special engagement for the day, and he was hitched alongside the well-behaved gray. They made an odd-looking pair. There was about six inches difference in their height, and their gaits did not gee, but they were probably able to make the trip to the cemetery in company, which was the main consideration just then.

"I was all the more surprised at this breach of good manners on the part of the funeral horse," continued the observing salesman, "when I remembered how few balky horses I had seen in New York. It is a curious thing that there are, relatively, more balky horses in the country than in the city. City horses don't have time to balk. A horseman with whom I was talking on the subject a few days ago attributed the stubbornness of the country-bred animal to atmospheric influences. The peace and quiet of the country, he explained, superinduce sluggishness, and when a horse takes a decided notion to stop and rest awhile he is pretty sure to have his own way, no matter what the cost. On the other hand, the city horse is brought up on the hay and oats of activity, and he realizes that he has got to get up and hustle or run the risk of being bowled over completely in the shuffle.

"The horseman further stated that most balking horses that we find about town are country cousins who have not yet become acclimated. The chances are that their reasons for showing off down here are quite different from the motives that prompted them to balk up in the country. There they were actnated by pure deviltry, here they are paralyzed with fear. The strange sights and sounds of the city act on different animals in different ways. Some try to solve the problem of existence by running away from it, while others stand stock still and wait for the whole circus to overtake them.

"Since my conversation with the experienced horseman I feel kind of sorry for a balking horse—the funeral gray excepted, for he was well seasoned and ought to have known better—for I can see that in most cases it is nervousncss that ails the poor creatures, and not pure cussedness.

"Another dedoction gleaned from the observing horseman is the fact that fully two-thirds of the horses that balk are gray horses. Just what affinity there is between gray coloring matter and a predisposition to delay general traffic for half a day at a stretch is a question too deep for me, bnt perhaps some scientist can figure out an answer.

"Another thing worth noting is that a horse traveling toward the north seldom balks. When going east, west, or sonth he may, on occasions, suddenly take root in the pavement, but if northward bound there seems to be an irresistible current that generally sweeps him along, no matter how strong his inclination to stop and ruminate.

"Furthermore, according to my informant, a horse hitched singly is more apt to balk than when driven with a mate, and is also much harder to reduce to an amiable frame of mind.

"It is strange, too, said my friend, what a boundless respect most horses have for certain kinds of freight. Very seldom does a horse hitched to a milk wagon stop to think things over, unless given permission to loiter. Bakers' carts are likewise immune, and no self-respecting horse ever thinks of going on a tantrum when drawing a load of flowers. The drivers of pickle wagons also give a good account of their teams, and nobody ever heard of a candy wagon being held up by an unruly horse. Up to yesterday I had supposed that hearses were equally fortunate, but the escapade of the gray horse smashed that illusion."

As to Doctors' and Lawyers' Fees.

IN conversation the other day a prominent lawyer remarked to a physician of repute that the Plant estate, amounting to some forty millions, would bring the lawyers about a million dollars as fees. The doctor asked the lawyer:

"Mr. F., suppose Mr. Plant were dying, but there being a chance of saving his life by a difficult operation, a surgeon should operate and save Mr. Plant's life, would that surgeon be justified in sending in a bill for $100,000?"

The immediate answer was: "Certainly not."

"Well," asked Dr. M., "how is it that the lawyers can charge such large fees?"

"Because," replied the advocate, "a lawyer's fees are fixed by the courts."

And the celebrated physician, whose office fee of ten dollars is often grudgingly paid, remarked:

"You lawyers have solved the problem of self-preservation, while we are spending our time in the preservation of others."

IN A TROPICAL GARDEN.

Nature's Glory in Fruit and Flower Revealed by Day and Night in Surinam, Dutch Guiana.

THIS garden is not German, but only Surinam Dutch, and no one in it is called Elisabeth. This garden lies hidden behind a substantial old house that fronts the main street of Paramaribo. A high, wooden fence closes it in on its remaining sides, screened and dwarfed by an inner hedge of banana trees. And on moonlight nights when the lofty, shell-curved spires of the new leaves and the splendid, earth-sweeping rags of the old ones glitter and gloom through dew-laden shadows, the banana trees seem instinct with the very spirit of things equatorial—of things unspeakably beautiful, unspeakably tainted, without a past, without a future, created by some graceful demon from rich mud, to live for an hour, a mockery of life; then utterly to vanish into mud again.

But he who sojourns on the sixth parallel, except he hold his wits in iron mastery, does well to avoid the minor key of thought, lest it return upon him when his heart is faint and slay him. So one considers matters chiefly on their material side, without sentiment or speculation.

Petronella, the black housekeeper, has the banana trees in keeping, and with her the days of every one are numbered. She watches each plant, from the infant shoot until, in the ninth month, its single bunch of fruit approaches maturity; watches each "hand," as, with blossom-tipped fingers, it opens upward to the sky; and then, the appointed moment come, she cuts away the bunch, and lops the whole great trunk with a few swinging strokes of her machete. For the law of bananas is that what is finished is finished, and that no fruit may ripen on the parent stalk, on pain of degeneration into food for horned cattle.

A mammoth bread-fruit tree, dome-shaped, with deep-cloven leaves and spreading like a chestnut, overshadows one corner of the garden, its boughs hung full of great green globes, rough of surface, like an osage orange, and heavy by reason of the solid meat within. A young mahogany, by chance sprung up beside it, lately cast a feathery veil over my chamber window, but now Petronella has "chopped" that, too, with her potent machete, and it exists no more. A fat and palpitating toad, making it his ladder to the upper window sill, had brought the hint that where toads trod snakes could follow; and that there are snakes in this garden, even bad ones, even the deadly fer-de-lance, it is not safe to doubt. We fell their causeways when we see them, we put up hits of netting here and there—and then we close the doors of our imaginations.

As to the matter of "chopping," Petronella chopped the very heart out of the lime tree not long ago, and that cruelly, when it was laden with half-grown fruit. "A kom toemoesi dik. A wan sneki hoso. Wakta pikinso. Wi sa kisi foeroe limetje baka." She scoffed to all protests. "It has grown too dense. It is a snake lair. Wait a bit, we shall have limes yet." And surely enough in an incredibly short time the remaining boughs had doubled their promise, taking up the task let fall by their murdered brothers. Month after month that liberal tree continues to bring forth its plenty. Do you want a pleasant drink or something refreshing in your bath, something to ease an insect's sting, or something to clean the floor? Send to the good tree and it will never turn you away unsatisfied. So that you long to say to it, as you do to a good little horse: "Take it easy, pony; don't work so very hard."

The alligator pear, hearty and lazy, shows no such character. For more often its great boughs go barren than studded, and when there is green-purple fruit to ripen and fall from beneath its rich concealment, some small black imp from over the fence, knowing his opportunity as by instinct, spirits away the prize before we guess the manner of his dealings.

Up toward the head of the garden grows a "pompramousse," as the negroes call it, a lean and sprawling giant, often decked with fragrant flowers, but rarely rallying its energies to more material effort. Occasionally, however, it justifies itself by an offering of fruit nearly as large as a man's head, crimson-pulped things of the orange sort, their juices stored in a mass of close-packed vessels as distinct one from another as the several peas in a pod.

Beside the pompramousse, and encircled by a hedge of some green foliage plant, more delicate of leaf than any fern, a beautiful orange tree bends its protecting boughs above a jasmine covered with camelliaIike blossoms, and the scent of the two goes up to heaven in a single cloud of sweetness. Under the arch of the orange, and within the circle of the hedge, a blue-and-scarlet macaw sits enthroned, bending a friendly brow to the few whom he favors, but keeping a fierce and ready beak for all his world besides. A wise old bird he is, mellowed, resourceful, and given over to contemplation. The masters of the house he receives on equal terms, with reverend kindliness, but the servants he has taught by stripes and blood to respect his privacy. And this, perhaps in part, because the masters approach him softly, quietly, with gentle touches and with voices tuned to his mood, while the negroes must always convey their blandishments in clumsy capers and strident squawkings. So his final word as to sheep and goats has been spoken, and the household abides thereby.

An alley of grape fruits shades the central path of the garden, and, where the grape fruits cease guavas begin, leading to a high arbor of maracousa, or passion flowers, very splendid with its jeweling of violet blossoms. Each delicately tinted disk measures five inches or more in diameter, and the fruit, pale green and satin smooth, reaches the size of an average muskmelon. Within lies a mass of white jelly filled with seeds. Turn this into a bowl, ice it, add sugar and red wine, and you have improvised a sherbet of merit.

The most delicious sherbet that man could desire, however, has its source close by. The soursop tree, after rearing a bare trunk to a prodigious height, puts forth a crown of foliage so discolored, thin, and poor that hope sickens at the sight, and each great ball suspended among the faltering branches seems a final effort of existence. But month after month the miracle continues. Still there are soursops, jade-green and prickly, packed from centre to circumference with snowy pulp. Words cannot describe the delicacy of their flavor and consistency, or the excellence of the ices into which they are made.

The star apple, under its shining canopy of ivy-green russet-lined leaves, bears a rich treasure of fruitlike plums. Slice one across and within its purple, milk-exuding heart you find a white star, very true of form and very palatable. The papalas, too, tall as the palms, which, with their slender stems and dainty crests, they most resemble, have culinary uses. Their fruit serves either as a vegetable or as a dessert, and if the meat for dinner be tough, wrap it in a fresh papala leaf for half an hour before cooking, and it is tender. Leave it a little longer and it is decomposed.

From our trees, on the whole, we get our best garden service. Beautifully varied of shape and tint, generally lavish of foliage and often sweet of flower, their unbroken persistence or succession in bearing does much toward solving a vital question of health in the tropics—how to keep the fare sufficiently varied and attractive to tempt appetites dangerously discouraged by physical conditions. Lettuce we find that we cannot grow. Only the good Moravian missionaries possess courage and devotion sufficient to espouse to a victorious issue the cause of a lettuce head against sun, flood, drought, worms, and beetles. To the Moravians, therefore, the credit and the spoils—to us their salad. Tomatoes, by dint of heartfelt solicitudes, we sometimes bring to happy conclusions. Melons we no longer attempt, but owe those that we enjoy to the Oriental patience of the East Indians, in their little farms on the outskirts. Yams, squashes, and the tropical sweet potato—a pale, tasteless, sodden thing whose sweetness is all in its name—are among our easy achievements. And the sebi-jari, a praiseworthy bean, so called from the saying that each vine bears daily for seven years, from January through December, covers a long arbor with its prolific mass.

Over in a remote corner a clump of pepper-plants dangles its gaudy catholicity of pods upon a front of green. And behind that spangled screen lies Aceidama, the fowls' purgatory. Here, in a dreary cage, Petronella holds incarcerated a changing company of innocents. Chickens, ducks, and even pretty wild wood pigeons, ruby-eyed, coral-legged, delicately dun of plumage, abide imprisoned for the period supposed to suffice to wipe out their past and so create their substance anew of material known and approved by Petronella. Then off with their heads! Lay before her master birds constructed by chance or by the canaille? Not Petronella, nor any other decent housekeeper of the province! Meanwhile, though the sentiment is doubtless false, one would liefer avoid the gaze of the victims. As they stand on one leg in the attitude of oppression, looking on hopelessly with dull and half-shut eyes, you seem to yourself so big, so brutal, and they so—so little, so injured, so forlorn, that your conscience stirs within you, putting upon their tongues the words of Dr. Johnson to the beggar: "A man must live," urged the sturdy rascal. "Why, no," mused the other; "I do not see the necessity."

Flowers we have in the garden, and a gay multiplicity of foliage plants, all growing like weeds for strength and rapidity. Roses need care, to be sure, and never reach northern standards, but the commoner things, such as zinnias, hybiscus of many sorts, Eucharist lilies, and others grow with wonderful readiness. Do you see among a friend's possessions a plant or a shrub that takes your fancy? Beg a twig, stick it in your own ground, and trouble yourself no more about it until, continuing on in independent prosperity, it has given you your wish. The magnificent elderberry bush that shades our well has been propagated in a hundred places in this very fashion. The rich clusters of blossoms with which it is always weighted never ripen into seeds, but wither and fall in their prime, leaving the bush barren. Any little branch snapped at random from the boughs possesses, however, sufficient vitality to continue a separate existence.

Even the pineapples act as docilely. If a pine of uncommon excellence appears on the table, orders are given to plant it; in accordance with which the little tuft of green shorn from the top, or perhaps an eye or two from the rind, is presently tucked under ground in the pins plot. And therefrom, in the fullness of time and without further difficulty, the good pine is duplicated.

Orchids of all sorts come; inckily, as easily. The beautiful rose and ivory blossome that hang in great clumps in the crotches of the calabash spring from plants lightly laid there by one who brought them from the heart of the jungle lying loose in a biscuit tin. And the slender brown ropes, seemingly as warm with hovering yellow butterflies, that swing among the branches of the orange trees, are sprays of another orchid carelessly tossed aloft by some servant who had made it the booty of a Sunday's outing. The next old negress who swings open the servants' gate, and, with her plaintive, minor, "Odi, Missi!" comes shuffling barefoot down the garden path, may bring some queen of orchids in the tray upon her head, to sell for copper pennies. Or the next benused gold-digger, fresh from the bush, that you see lounging at the water-side, may wear a priceless treasure trailing from his pocket. Whether in gardens or in life and human fortunes, whether for weal or woe, the chances are all for the unusual, on the sixth parallel, and only the incalculable happens.

KATHERINE PRENCE.

The Heavens in June

IN the character and variety of the blessings bestowed no month in the year is so so rich as June. First on the list is the Summer solstice, the culmination of solar glory for dwellers in the Northern clime. The epoch occurs on the 22d, when the sun enters the sign Gemini and the astronomical Summer begins. The sun, it is said, stands still for several days at that time, and such is the case, according to common observation and the figures in the ordinary almanacs, where only degrees and minutes are given. If, however, the computation be carried out to seconds it will be found that the sun moves an almost inappreciable distance. When, therefore, the sun grazes the tropic of Cancer a great change begins. Days will pass before the decrease in the length of the day amounts to a minute or before the sun's lessening altitude is perceptible to the untrained eye. But the change, although slow, is sure, and early in July observers will perceive plainly that the days are shorter and that the sunrise and sunset points are retreating toward the south. The sun's journey southward is not without its compensations in the earlier portions of its progress. The celestial machinery does not always move by line and plummet, but its gradations succeed each other like dissolving views. Although the days shorten the heat increases, from the stores of garnered sunshine, flowers deepen in coloring, harvests ripen, and the whole earth in the perfection of development pays tribute to the all-powerful sun, whose beams wakened to life her slumbering energies.

The sky is a vast immovable dial plate of "that clock whose pendulum ticks ages instead of seconds, and whose time is eternity." The moon moves among the illuminating figures, traveling the dial quickly, like a second hand, once a month. The sun, like a minute hand, goes over the dial once a year. Various planets stand for hour hands, moving over the dial in various periods, reaching up to 164 years; while mother earth, like an exploration ship, sails the infinite azure, bearing the observers to different points where they may investigate the infinite problems of the mighty machinery. The dial not only shows present movements; it keeps the history of uncounted ages, ready to be read backward in proper order, and it has glorious volumes of prophecy, revealing the far off future to any man who is able to look thereon, break the seals and read the record.

The new moon for the month of June comes on the 6th, with first quartering on the 12th, full moon on the 20th and last quartering on the 28th. The playful sweetness of our satellite never seems more appealing than when we view him on Summer nights surrounded by the mysterious palpitating stars that serve to mark its progress as it passes along its monthly course. The conjunctions in which the planets and the moon take part begin on the 3d, with a somewhat distant meeting with Venus. This is followed on the succeeding day by a meeting with Mars, and on the 7th with Neptune, and a few hours later with Mercury. There are no more conjunctions until the 20th, when the moon is in line with Uranus, passing between three and four degrees to the northward of the planet. Saturn's turn comes on the 23d, the monthly programme closing the following day with quite a distant meeting between Jupiter and Luna.

Three first-magnitude stars have come into view in the early part of the evening in the past two weeks which have not been visible at the same hour since last year. They are Antares, Deneb, and Altair. Antares is the bright star in the constellation of the Scorpion, which is in the southeast early in the night; in the northeast Deneb of the constellation of the Swan appears, while Altair, which is the leading brilliant in the star group of the Eagle, comes into view in the east. The other conspicuous luminaries that may be seen through part or all of the month are Capella of the Charioteer in the northwest; Castor and Pollux of the Twins in the west; Procyon of the Lesser Dog in the southwest; Arcturus of the Bearkeeper, near the zenith; Regulus of the Lion, between the zenith and the southwest, and Vega of the Lyre in the northeast.

The highest place on the play bill in June is for Uranus, because the planet is to be in opposition, shining with a greater brilliancy than usual. Opposition is considered the most favorable position for observing a planet, as it is rising about as the sun is setting and it always seems larger and brighter than at other times. The tremendous distance of this grand celestial body effectually prevents our seeing it at present, but in this era of wonderful progress and invention, who knows but what a few generations hence it will be possible to study this planet and find that, like the earth, it "curves, sinuates, and rises, fritting forth in mountains, falling away in plains, brown and all woven with the silver woof of rivers and lakes, green and all bristling with trees, with plants, with grass."

Venus is still the morning star, and at present she rises some three hours earlier than the sun; a gradually diminishing period, however, as the planet draws toward her time of conjunction, to become after that event the queen of the evening twinklers. Her rôle just at present is not one of very great importance to the majority who seldom open their eyes until after daylight. But the fortunate ones who have an opportunity to look at her lovely face will be repaid, as it seems to carry with it a sense of good luck for the coming day.

Mars is lying low at present, and his cheerful, ruddy face is not particularly conspicuous. Those who know most about this charming neighbor say that we must wait patiently until he gets ready to assume the chief part in the drama, when we may see something that will amply reward patient waiting. At present this warlike member is keeping out of the way among the morning stars, possibly fearing Congressional investigation for alleged cruelties.

Neptune is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 23d, and after that it becomes one of the morning stars. The period of man's whole history is not sufficient for an express train to traverse half the distance to Neptune from the earth. Thought wearies and fails in seeking to grasp such distances, it can scarcely comprehend 1,000,000 miles, and here are thousands of them. When we stand on that, the outermost of the planets, the very last sentinel of the outposts of the king, the very sun grows dim and small in the distance.

Saturn is content with a very minor part on the programme, and we find him mentioned once only, on the 23d, when he and the waning crescent are at their closest. However, next month we shall have something more to say of the ringed planet, when he will be in opposition. Mercury, the skipper of the brotherhood, does not get his nickname because he is in charge, but rather because he goes charging about in a most dodgeful manner; so much so in fact that we can hardly blame the ancients for thinking he was two different planets, as he never tarried long enough in one place to be properly counted. He is in inferior conjunction on the 23d, when he becomes a morning star.

Jupiter we can now almost begin to enjoy, as he rises on the 18th at about 10 o'clock, and will repeat the performance every evening at a somewhat earlier hour each successive night. Early in August he will rise just about as the sun is setting, and 'tis now about the time to engage reserved seats for two on the beach or among the rocks facing east.

Ye Fickle Summer Maid.

The Oak—Did they cut their initials on your bark again?

The Elm—Yes, and what's strange, hers are just the same, but his are changed.

Their Ailments.

Knicker—The de Styles aren't looking well.

Bocker—No. She is getting over a ping-pong wrist and he is just recovering from a poker hand.

1902

Men's Clothes as Seen in Street and Club

HINTS ON PROPER SUMMER RAIMENT AND SOME NOTES OF GARMENTS WORN BY MEN OF FASHION.

THE Brooklyn Handicap and the very first warm days of last week brought out the Summer man in all his glory. Since then he has had to take refuge in Winter clothes and overcoats. But the cold is only temporary.

The Summer man this year is not gorgeous. He does not show many novelties. There is a kind of go-as-you-please in the fashions. This promotes originality and gives the short man, the stout man, or the very tall man more latitude in his choice of clothes.

There is very little to say about the hats. Much has already been written about the Panama. The truth of the matter is that the real Panama is so expensive that once having been purchased, the wearer will make it the fashion for many years. The imitations—even the best of them—are so unlike the real article that it is doubtful whether they can continue in vogue. Next to an automobile—or, to be very smart, a motor car—the most expensive belonging is a real Panama hat. Some have been shown at $400 and others at $100. The $15 ones are all very well until one sees the hundred-dollar product—then, as a man said recently, "You feel as cheap as 30 cents."



Thus those who do not feel that they can spare $100 for a hat are wearing the flat, smooth straws. These have an ordinarily wide and flat brim, and are very low in crown. There are a few English straw hats with very narrow brims. Not many of these are in vogue, as it takes a man with a long face to wear them. Otherwise they look like a button on the top of a man's head, somewhat of a reminder of the Great Panjandrum.

One fashion, however, is very prevalent. Trousers are loose and wide. The latest from English tailors beg and float in the breeze. When made of ordinary heavy material, or even of serges and homespuns and some quality of flannels, they are not bad, but a stout man in a light gray suit with loose trousers is a ludicrous sight. And yet one very popular member of the Union and another from the Knickerbocker are wearing such loose trousers as to have provoked comment from urchins at the course on Saturday.

Blue serges and flannels have come again into popular favor. One of the neatest suits of the kind was worn on Saturday by Harry Payne Whitney.

Harry Payne Whitney's Blue Flannel.

It was blue flannel with a pea jacket single-breasted and buttoned close and high in front. The trousers were quite wide and of same proportions from the hips to the boots. They were creased down the front. Mr. Whitney wore a white Ascot and brownish yellow gloves and a Panama hat.

William C. Whitney, his father, had a dark suit which looked like some species of black serge. He wore with it a white waistcoat of duck, single-breasted without collar. He had a white shirt with all-round turned down collar, an Ascot, flat, of a peculiar shade of reddish purple—something like that which is now known in London as coronation red, and which is made into ties and sold all over that city—and a small gold pin representing a horse; black derby hat, and brownish yellow gloves.

Craig Wadsworth always dresses in brown. He wore one of the few brown suits seen in the clubhouse. It was made in the cutaway fashion, and he had a brown linen waistcoat of a lighter shade, and a red tie, four-in-hand, and Panama straw hat.

Perry Belmont was in navy blue flannel, with a coat which was of the morning cutaway variety, black Ascot, with small pin, all-round turn-down collar, and black derby.

Alfred Vanderbilt's Odd Derby.

Alfred Vanderbilt affects a rather odd style of derby, somewhat high in the crown, and this he wore with a dark suit and tie, and a brown waistcoat.

Robert L. Gerry is another who has been wearing browns. He has a brown coaching suit of a homespun mixture. The coat is half cutaway and half frock, with wide skirts. In coaching he always wears patent-leather boots and grayish brown spats, a tall collar, and a coaching Ascot stock of white.

There is no doubt that washable waistcoat will be worn very much this Summer. The most fashionable haberdashers are displaying them in their windows and already many of them are to be seen in the get-up of men who are considered the best-dressed in town. Brown is coming back, but in homespuns. It is a combination more of white and brown. Small men should, however, avoid the brown or gray pronounced cutaways. One well-known man in New York at the Handicap on Saturday had one of these suits. The coat had cutaway lines as sharp and as angular as the wings of a bird. He was very short and somewhat stout, and it gave him the appearance of a sparrow or a small bantam rooster.

Perry Tiffany Wears Gray.

Brown is a good combination with grey. Perry Tiffany has a gray suit with small lines of black almost invisible. With it he wears a brown, or tan waistcoat, collarless and single-breasted with five buttons.

In fact, waistcoats are being made not only of linen proper, but of crash, of madras even, and any light material. They will be the only concessions to bright colorings, and as they are in whites, in tans, and in indefinite greens and blues, they are not very gorgeous. The patterns are in lines up and down, usually of black and very thin. Checks will not be worn.

There are no novelties as yet in shirtings. The pleated shirts are worn this Summer for negligée, but not in as great numbers as those with plain bosoms. Many negligée shirts of white figured goods are popular. Browns, olives, and lilacs are shown, and white with black stripes and figures. In fact, the black stripe, however narrow—and the more infinitesimal the better—is the smartest.

There is no demand for flannel or silk shirts. Collars are all-round turn-down of medium height. As the Summer progresses the Ascot will be discarded entirely and the most popular and most fashionable cravating will be the long narrow four-in-hand.

Carving School For Men.

WHEN the Engaged One had beamed upon Him in unspeakable devotion for about ten minutes, she took a typewritten letter from a pile of papers on the writing desk and held it up before his own adoring eyes.

"Did you get one of these this morning?" she asked.

He said he did not.

"Then read it, please," said the Engaged One, "and you will learn something to your advantage."

He stepped nearer to the gas jet and read aloud:

"CARVE OUT YOUR OWN HAPPINESS.

"Young men contemplating housekeeping via matrimony will do well to consult me before committing themselves in either particular. No home is blessed with perfect happiness whose master knows not the art of serving meat properly. I teach this art in all its perfection, and at reasonable terms. Scientific carving of steaks, roasts, and fowls taught by practical illustrations in six lessons. For further particulars inquire of Ex-Caterer."

The Engaged One nodded approvingly.

"I call that a perfectly lovely scheme," she said. "Just think how many little tiffs and mortifications young married couples would avoid if the men would only put their pride in their pocket and take a few dollars out and go down and take lessons in cutting meat from Ex-Caterer."

But somehow this means of working out domestic salvation, even though clothed in the charm of the Engaged One's enthusiastic expression, did not make much of an impression on the particular Him in question. "Oh, I don't know," he said doubtfully. "I don't take much stock in that business. I've an idea the fellow is a fakir."

"Oh, no, he isn't," the Engaged One returned, warmly. "I know all about him and his methods. I went down there yesterday and interviewed him and looked up his pedigree. The man is an expert carver. He was employed in the kitchens of big hotels for years, but he finally concluded that the work there was too hard for him, and he decided to take a vacation from that sort of thing, and at the same time earn a little money by conducting a carving school for the benefit of young men—and old ones, too, for that matter—who were about to set up housekeeping. His thoughts were turned into this channel by the report of the Superintendent of a cooking school, in which it was stated that the management had received scores of applications for admission from inexperienced men who wished to learn how to dissect a fowl and carve a roast before settling down for good by their own fireside.

"The school has been open for three months, with day and evening classes. The evening sessions bring out the fullest attendance, for most of the pupils are business men whose daily routine allows no time for cultivating the little domestic virtues, such as cutting up chicken and slicing pork. They all make wonderful progress. Ex-Caterer is exceedingly conscientious. Instead of giving them theoretical instruction out of text books or through the use of papier mache turkeys and beef steaks, he provides the real thing, and teaches them to say, 'White meat or dark?' just as if they were carving at their own table."

"I should think," observed He, "that that would be a pretty expensive demonstration."

"It is," said the Engaged One, "but Ex-Caterer doesn't mind that. Under no circumstances would he ever condescend to makeshifts. Besides, he probably doesn't lose so much, after all, for his classrooms are above a restaurant, and after everybody has got through slashing and cutting he sends the remains down stairs to be served in the dining room at regular prices. I spoke to him about you, and he said he would send you a circular to-day. He guarantees to teach you everything you need to know for $5. You'd better begin at once, so you'll be letter perfect before the wedding. I don't want you to make any mistakes after that. I should certainly shrivel up with humiliation if you should ever make such a botch of carving the turkey or anything else as Fanny Corbin's husband made last Christmas. You'll take the course to please me, won't you, dear? All engaged young men are studying carving these days, either with Ex-Caterer or some other teacher."

And when He realized that the Engaged One had confidingly put her happiness into a pair of hands that had never yet clutched a carving knife, what could He do but promise to enroll himself under the banner of Ex-Caterer without delay?

Uncle Sam's Freak Money.

SCATTERED throughout the country are a few pieces of paper money that are known as "freak bills" by the officials of the Treasury Department. One of them turned up in this city not long ago—it had the imprint of a twenty-dollar note on one side and a ten on the other. As the face showed the twenty, that was its legal value.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States Marlor, who is stationed in the New York Sub-Treasury, was speaking of these freaks the other day and said he had only seen one of them in his life, although he had heard of several. Very rarely they have slipped through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, despite a careful scrutiny by three or four sets of Inspectors. In most cases they have been National bank notes, which, like regular Treasury notes, are printed at the bureau in Washington. The face value always is recognized when the freaks come to be cashed in at any branch of the Treasury, and the imprint on the back has no lawful status whatever.

"The notes are printed in sheets at the bureau," said Mr. Marlor. "Usually there will be one twenty and two tens on a sheet. They are printed one side at a time, so it can be seen that the printer, in turning over the sheet, might get it upside down and thus put a ten-dollar back on the twenty-dollar note, or a twenty on the back of one of the tens."

In the bureau are women who are supposed to examine all the bills carefully, but occasionally they neglect to look at both sides as scrutinizingly as they should, and so the money goes out into circulation. When errors are discovered, the misprinted sheet is laid aside to be destroyed. It cannot be torn up at once, for every sheet has to be accounted for. After a good deal of red tape it is ground up into pulp.

Most of the freak bills which have been issued in the past have found their way back to the Treasury, there to be destroyed. It is thought that less than a dozen are now scattered about, most of them in the hands of curio hunters. Mr. Marlor said that no effort to collect them had been made by the Government, and that the Treasury Department did not consider the circulation of the few notes a matter of any consequence, inasmuch as there was no doubt about the values as indicated on the face.

One on the Chaplain.

A chaplain in one of the regiments in Cuba had been a watchmaker, so when he joined the regiment he brought a consignment of second-hand watches, that he disposed of at good prices, although they did not give satisfaction. One Sunday morning he announced that he was going to preach a sermon entitled "Fools," which caused many a smile to wander over the faces of his soldier-congregation. During the afternoon he made a short cut down a company street in time to hear a soldier inside of a tent ask his comrade: "Say, Bill, are you goin' up to hear the preachin' chap to-night?"

"Huh, why should I go up? I didn't buy any of his watches!" was the reply.

Did He Mean Poker?

"My friends," orated the representative of the Anti-Sportsmen's League, "we must protect our American game—"

And then some one down in the crowd interrupted: "Then make it illegal to play ping pong."

Hotel Detectives and Their Experiences

PRIVATE detectives in the large hotels in New York are supposed to have very easy berths. As a matter of fact, they are the hardest-worked men to be found in the big caravansaries. They are on duty day and night, and have many peculiar jobs to do. One of the old hotel detectives in New York, who has been in the business for twenty years, yesterday related some queer experiences:

"A rich man," he said, "came to this hotel a short time ago and lost his overcoat, worth $7. He made a howl down at the office, and you'd have thought he had been robbed of half his fortune. I caught the servant who took the coat and returned the garment to the old man. Across the back of the coat there was a stain, as if the person who had stolen it had seated himself on a dirty chair. When this old gentleman got his coat, instead of thanking me, he said, 'Look at that stain!' I gazed at the old man and wondered if that was all the thanks I was to get for working forty-eight hours at a stretch to get the stolen property back. 'Who is going to pay for cleaning this coat?' he demanded. I left the room, and when I got outside the language I used would not be fit to repeat.

"In one of the largest hotels on Broadway, not far from Long Acre Square, there was a series of robberies which baffled the skill of the old house detectives, and all the Central Office men who were called in had to give up the search for the culprits. The robberies continued until the business of the hotel was seriously injured. The proprietor was in dire straits. Guests would come at all hours of the day and report all kinds of thefts, from diamond watches to silk handkerchiefs. In every instance the proprietor, in order to keep the stories of the robberies from being circulated, paid in full for the articles stolen, and, of course, in many instances the prices charged were many times the value of the property.

"Detective Sergeant 'Sam' Davis, who has for twenty years been responsible to Police Headquarters for all the hotel detective work between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, was put to work on the case. He said to the proprietor:

"'Let me organize this matter and do as I want. You must discharge any employe in your house on my word without question.'

"He looked around that hotel and in less than forty-eight hours told the proprietor to discharge one chef, three cooks, two porters, half a dozen chambermaids, and a woman in charge of the linen room. Now, there was no disgrace put upon these people, but every one of them were crooks of the worst type. They would steal from the kitchen, steal from the hotel, steal from the guests, and nothing was safe when they were around. He recommended to the proprietor certain people for important positions in his hotel, and in less than a week not only were the robberies stopped, but the proprietor found his receipts growing larger.

"Talking about hotel detective work, look what happened to-day. A man down in the kitchen kept coming up on the freight elevator leading to the street, and each time carried a large package. The fellow was crafty, but I caught him and found that he had been systematically stealing the best cuts of meat and the choicest fowl from the hotel.

"A hotel detective must know every 'mug' whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He must have intuitive knowledge of human nature. He must know about the guests' luggage. Why, here a month ago a fellow came to this hotel with four trunks. He looked all right, dressed well, and it was not long before they were cashing his checks. At the end of four weeks he owed the house several hundred dollars, and when he skipped his trunks were found to be full of old truck.

"One peculiar custom of hotel detectives is never to take a drink of any kind in the hotel in which they are working. Another custom is that every half-hour during the evening in the large hotels they make their round. In every department of the hotel, from kitchen to the garret, the house man must have his trusties, who will inform him about suspicious people, stealings of other employes, suspicious guests, and of every minor detail which may lead to the trapping of the various kinds of hotel crooks.

"One example of the work of the hotel detective came to light last week. A young foreigner took a cab from an up-town hotel to go down town. He had on his person a valuable watch and chain. Before he arrived at his destination, he found that his watch and chain had been stolen, undoubtedly by the cabman. The robbery was reported to one of the hotel detectives, and its return was secured in less than forty-eight hours.

"You see under the new law every pawnbroker when he takes a watch must register in a book the number. If he does not do this he is guilty of a misdemeanor and forfeits his license. There are 536 pawnbrokers in New York, and whenever a watch is taken by a crook it turns up in one of these places, so by sending out to all the pawnbrokers a notice of a theft of a watch of a certain number we soon secure its return."

The hours of the hotel detectives are generally from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the following morning, if there is no trouble or danger of trouble in the house.

Benjamin Constant,

The Artist and the Man

WHEN a great man dies the world, in honoring his memory, recalls his accomplishments in art, in science, in literature, in politics, or in whatever domain of activity he happens to have distinguished himself, which are matter of public record. Often enough his personality is not known to the world at large, which having admired the tangible evidences of his genius is curious to know what the celebrity in his private and intimately social life may have been, in what other directions his mind and aspirations may have trended, in what circumstances and surroundings the foundations of his fame were laid. Of Jean Joseph Benjamin Constant, the artist, whose death on Monday last leaves a distinct void in his particular field of art, little could be related that has not already been told. Of Benjamin Constant, the man, little is known outside the circle of his friends and acquaintances.

Constant lived at Montmartre, the Parnassus of Decadentism in French art and literature, but he had nothing in common with the hybrid bohemianism that has made famous this new Latin Quarter of Paris, this last retreat of Murgerism, whose emblem and portion is the "vache enragée"; or, to reach the eminence he attained, did he have to toil up that "Street of the Martyrs" of genius which is paved with despair and strewn with so many blasted hopes and ambitions, and the bones of those who have fallen in the hard struggle for the bubble reputation. He was a brilliant society man, was born, so to speak, under the aegis of the golden calf, and all his life had been free from the harassing necessity of earning his bread from day to day, which is so often a clog to artistic effort. He was, too, successful from the start of his career, yet this was due not alone to his natural talent, but also to his indomitable perseverance and capacity for hard work—the almost invariable characteristics of the man who succeeds.

Besides being a painter he was a writer, as a number of published volumes bear witness, and was, moreover, in the habit of jotting down his thoughts on art and other matters.

"Formerly," he used to say, in explanation of this custom, "painters used to write books giving their views and impressions of art. Nowadays we do not care to do this for fear of being accused of self advertisement. It is a great mistake."

Here are a few of his written epigrams on art and other things that tend to give an insight into his character:

"In matters of art he who criticises always appears to know more than he who admires."

"Art without genius produces a pedant; genius without art produces a madman."

"He who sketches like a master often finishes like a pupil."

"Apropos of literary painting, nothing is less literary than the Salon Carré of the Louvre."

"Those who are patient are not always sensitive, and those who are impatient are too sensitive."

"A master often does unskillfully a thing that is true, and a pupil skillfully a thing that is false."

"The talent of the real masters is never discouraged."

"On leaving the Louvre one is encouraged; on leaving a modern exhibition one is discouraged."

"Character is attained more easily in drawing than in color."

"The time often taken by a painter in doing his work is not the result of conscientiousness, but of powerlessness. Velasquez, Rubens, Frans Hals, and Van Dyck were quick workers."

"It is fearful to think of God."

"Where the thought of man ends God begins."

"Without might, right can enforce nothing."

"A statesman: one who governs, or who appears to do so."

"Nobody is the first to invent anything."

"Good faith is the health of the soul."

"Often, alas! one enjoys one's defects and suffers from one's good qualities."

"Music is an art born of heaven."

"My favorite motto: 'Always in my place.'"

Constant not long ago was asked what prompted him to devote himself to art. He replied:

"It's all the fault of Toulouse, that blessed town which produces so many artists that one would think it had a monopoly in this direction. Falguière is from Toulouse, Jean Paul Laurens also. How many great singers, too, have come from there. It is no uncommon thing to hear the pastry cook boys on their way to deliver an order singing an air from 'La Juive' as though they were candidates for the grand opera. Why, those youngsters know the répertoire from beginning to end. Well, at a very early age I entered the Toulouse School of Fine Arts, the rules and regulations of which, oddly enough, were made by Gen. Lejeune—and here I am.

"Were I not an artist I think I should be a literary man, for I love to write. And, talking about the profession of painter, people are sometimes jealous of us—that is, of those of us who have made some reputation—because, they say, we earn lots of money. Yet great merchants and financiers, and celebrated playwrights earn a hundred times more than we do. If I occupied in literature the place I occupy in art I should be much wealthier than I am. See what I have to spend in pigments and canvases, and for models, and studio hire when the picture is too big for my own atelier. And when, after months of work, I have finished one of these big paintings, what does it sell for? Whereas, all that literary men have to spend is their talent and the price of a few reams of paper.

"Besides, they are not members of the Salon jury. Ah, you have no idea what it is to have canvas after canvas passed before your eyes for hours at a time. At last, no matter how attentive and conscientious a juror may be, he cannot distinguish anything, and the finest picture appears poor. It is only later, when it is examined a second time, that its merit is appreciated. And then the recommendations and petitions with which we are pestered! It's a provincial artist with a large family to keep, a young painter about to be married, and so on. These are things that the literary man is spared.

"But, to return to my début as a painter. One day I received a letter from M. Tissot, one of my friends, who had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier. 'Come,' he wrote, 'and stay with me awhile. There's lots of things here to paint.' I went, and staid there for eighteen months. Tissot was right. I had only to open my eyes to find subjects for pictures, and I made sketch after sketch, which I used for my paintings, 'Thirst—Prisoners of Morocco,' and 'Mahomet's Entry Into Constantinople,' which won a medal for me in 1878. Well, would you believe it? The critics said these pictures didn't represent the Orient as it really was! Delacroix, Regnault, and I were about the only ones to explore these countries when they were 'new.' I wouldn't go back to Morocco now for the world. I should be afraid of finding electric street cars there!"

The picture "Thirst" was the sensation of the Salon of 1878, and is one of the finest examples of Constant's art. It represents a white waste beneath the pitiless glare of an African sun. A slender runlet of water crosses the sands in the foreground. An Arab horseman pauses there to let his prisoners, three half-naked Moors, drink from this scanty rivulet. In their eagerness they have fallen prostrate on the ground. One man laps up the water with frenzied haste, another has plunged his face in it, a third fills his bottle, while their captor looks on, impassive. Another Arab, crouching in the background, with his rifle across his knees, watches the movements of the prisoners.

This painting was purchased by Mr. Schaus of New York.

An amusing and pathetic story is told of Constant's first picture to attract attention. It was called "Too Late!" and represented Fortune and Glory visiting an artist just as he had breathed his last. The artist was lying on the bed; the figure of Death stood near the door, through which Fortune (carrying a box of money) and Glory (bearing laurels) had just entered.

The artist received many letters from those who had seen the painting. One was written by a professor of music, an old man, who expressed, in touching words, the emotion he had felt at the sight of the artist's work. He asked Constant to visit and talk to him about "Too Late!" The invitation was accepted, but as soon as the old professor saw the artist he uttered an ejaculation of surprise and anger.

"Why, you are quite a youth!" he exclaimed. "I thought you were old and, like myself, had spent your life in vain endeavor to obtain recognition of your abilities. I conceived that picture to be the last despairing cry of a man as unfortunate as I am. I find you are quite young, and your eyes are full of hope. You are a humbug, Sir, and I request that you leave this house immediately."

Constant did so without remonstrance, but he never forgot the old man's despair.

When he first began to make a reputation it was suggested to him that the United States afforded a fine opportunity to an ambitious portrait painter. He consulted his master, Cabanel. The great painter thought over the proposition for a while and finally said:

"No, don't go. C'est un métier de ténor."

And Constant didn't. In later years, however, he came here twice, and was an enthusiastic admirer of America and Americans.

Some interesting recollections of Constant were recounted to the writer by James Carroll Beckwith, who was an intimate friend of his fellow-painter.

"Benjamin Constant," said Mr. Beckwith, "was brought up in an atmosphere of wealth and culture, and his taste for society, therefore, was perfectly natural. He was of sympathetic personality, very genial, an accomplished conversationalist, fond of books and horses, and devoted to his wife and children and home. The residence at Montmartre is a beautiful place, where he and Mme. Constant, a daughter of Senator Arago and a woman of great personal charm, entertained considerably. They also went much into society. Two years ago, however, the elder of their two sons died, and Benjamin Constant never recovered from the shock.

"I think his taking away is a great loss to French art, for he was in the prime of his talent, and his counsels were much sought by the younger French painters, who had unbounded confidence in his wisdom and judgment. Had he chosen any other profession, had he been, say, a lawyer or a physician, he would, I am sure, have risen to the same height of prosperity and recognition that he attained in art. He had in him all the elements that go to make a successful career. He was a man of very distinctive administrative ability, order, and method, great determination, and untiring industry. I do not think he undertook an enterprise of any kind that he did not carry through to its fullest possible realization. Success came to him almost from the beginning of his career, even though he did not win the Prix de Rome while at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, and he had about all the honors France could confer upon him.

"His industry always impressed me. I called upon him one Sunday morning, expecting to find him at leisure. Instead, he was hard at work drawing a small study of one of Barye's horses. He had no sitting for that day, and could have been out enjoying a walk in the sunshine, but there he was, devoting himself to a rigid and severe study of a piece of still life.

"With his pupils he was very patient, but exacting in all the academic branches of their work. He was a great believer in the thoroughness of drawing, and always maintained the importance of the antique in the study of art. He loved color and believed in it for color's sake. Often he has said to me that it was much easier to paint a picture in faded tints than one embodying brilliant coloration.

"He was a very helpful instructor to a large number of American students who have been in Paris. In the last letter I had from him he congratulated me on the skill and ability in drawing shown by the American students who came under his charge while abroad."

During his visits to the United States he was popular socially. One of the finest portraits he painted here was that of Jay Gould, which, painters agree, is a very remarkable work. JOHN W. HARDING.

BLUNDERS IN LIBRARIES

Modern Malaprops and Their Male Counterparts Provide Humorous Interludes for the Distributors of Books.

A FREE circulating library should, in the nature of things, prove a promising field for the seeker after amusing anecdotes; the librarian gifted with a good memory ought to be able to tell more than one good story. This seems a reasonable conclusion, when the following incidents are considered, each of which occurred within the last two years at a free library, one of the most important in the up-town district in the Borough of Manhattan.

One of the librarians, having had her sense of humor aroused by the recurrence of ludicrous episodes of the sort here recounted, decided to keep a record of them, and to that record the writer is indebted for the present collection. The stories are absolutely true.

A lady, who looked as though she might have known better, inquired, with perfect gravity of countenance, for "Hawthorne's House of the Seven Fables." Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Hentzau" was asked for by another member, who had evidently become mentally confused over her list of that author's works. An attractive young woman whose looks and manners plainly indicated social superiority was anxious to obtain "Crawford's 'Via Crucifix.'"

Here is an instance of confusion of the author's name: "Have you 'The Right of Way,' by Parkhurst?" Another of confusion of one author with a contemporary: Two gentlemen enter the library; one of them "takes out" Marie Corelli's "Barabbas" and confidently assures his companion that "This is another story by the author of 'Quo Vadis.'" A member whose memory possibly had been inspired by a too strenuous study of very modern historical fiction asked for "'Richard Carvel,' by Mary Johnston."

Perhaps the following are examples of the ruin wrought (as some critics would have us believe) by overindulgence in the romantic novel: "The Pride of Jennico" was once inquired for as "The Pride of Jericho," and again as "The Bride of Jericho." Possibly, however, the two members respectively responsible for these queries may have imagined the book to have been a work of a religious character.

A young woman who had heard of "The Puppet Crown," by Harold McGrath, seemed desirous of reading it under the title of "The Puppy Crown." Maybe she was fond of dogs.

Strange lack of knowledge of the literary life purpose of famous writers is exhibited in inquiries such as these:

An elderly lady, refined of speech, manners, and aspect, approached the librarian's desk and inquired, holding up a volume of Ruskin: "Is this all one story?" She was disappointed when told that the book would not furnish her with a hoped-for feast of fiction. Applying for the librarian's expert assistance in the selection of something "interesting to read," a well-dressed man was recommended "Via Crucis" or "Tommy and Grizel." He explained, however, that he "had an aversion to 'ghost stories.'" A lady, probably blessed with several olive branches, inquired as to where she could find the shelves containing "the juvenile books," as she wished to "take out." "The Heavenly Twins." She left the library with something else.

This record of actual workaday experience gains in interest from its reliable assurance of the presence in real life of many Mrs. Malaprops and other quite unconscious humorists whose existence might otherwise be doubted. A lady preferred the request that the librarian kindly choose a book for her from the shelves, as she (the applicant) "was deaf." Apparently the loss of one sense had made her forgetful of the natural uses of another.

One of the ordinary application blanks in use in free libraries was handed to a man who, as a would-be member, filled it up and then naïvely inquired if "you have just the same kind of blanks for ladies?" There is the case of the agitated lady who, upon a warm day, hurried up to the assistant librarian's desk to ask whether they "had any books?" Seemingly even the stress of hot weather could not sharpen her dulled sense of the wisdom of avoiding superfluous effort—even in the asking of questions. A woman applicant for membership, on being told that she must give as a reference some one whose name could be found in the city directory, put the following question as her answer:

"Oh, it doesn't matter, does it, whether it's any one that I'm acquainted with or not?"

A small boy was discovered diligently searching through a shelf of medical works. When asked what he was looking for, he said: "Perhaps you could tell me where Horatio A. Alger's books are?"

Some people display their oddities in their methods of filling out the application blanks. One person disposed of the line headed, "What occupation," by writing altruistically: "Doing unto others as I would they should do unto me." Another applicant, elderly, and "solid" of aspect, handed in a filled and signed blank, the "occupation" line of which read thus: "No occupation; retired from life." In direct contrast was the juvenile aspirant for membership who applied for a blank by requesting "an occupation slip, please, Ma'am."

Not least among the woes of a librarian or assistant in one of these free institutions is that caused by the perverse failure of members to return books "taken out" within the time prescribed by the library rules. A member laid a volume on the assistant's desk and was asked:

"Did you renew this book?"

This was the reply: "Well, yes—in a way; it's overdue." Curious casuistry!

A lady, very anxious to explain satisfactorily the cause of a book being overdue, said:

"You see, I'm an invalid, and some days I do not leave the house for weeks at a time."

A young girl almost tearfully protested:

"But surely, if I can keep one book fourteen days, I may keep two books twenty-eight days!"

When returning books three weeks overdue, the delinquent (a man) observed that "but for your library postal about these books I'd have kept them for a year and blown in my whole income in fines."

Oddly appropriate was the request of a small boy who walked up to the desk carrying a fox terrier in his arms and asked for the "second volume of Kenilworth." Yet he looked too guileless to be capable of a pun. A philanthropic little boy, who must also have had an eye for the main chance, raised his face just above the top of the desk and laboriously unloaded some books there. He explained: "This little boy," alluding to a companion who was too small to be visible at all from the librarian's side of the desk, "has asked me to return his books, and says that I may have his choose."

We are now in a group of juvenile anecdotes, including that of the small boy who asked for a "book of fiction" suitable "for a lady about forty years of age." That boy must have lived in a family where feminine traditions were not upheld. Another boy asked for "Remembrances of An Old Maid"—his recollection of the title he had been told to procure—"An Old Maid's Love." He may have been the courier of some one with pathetic memories. A boy returning some novels on his father's behalf repeated the parental injunction thus: "My father says he would like a book like this one, but with the love

left out. He wants it all murder." Doubtless there was here a keen sympathy betwixt father and son, accounting for the exactness with which the message was repeated.

A boy who must have heen an attentive reader of a certain special department in a popular juvenile magazine, put this inconsequent query at the desk: "Please, may I belong to the story-teller's club?" He was referred to the editor.

The boy who asked for "a hook called 'The Smile Invisible,'" could not have helonged to a vested choir.

Chided for talking in the library, a very small girl inquired, awestruck, if "there wes a sick men in the house?"

But the small boy who, having asked whether "The Little Minister" was "in," and heen answered that it was not, rejoined: "Does his mother know he's out?" was clearly a premeditative and therefore an undesirable humorist.

A lady once asked "if there was any expense in taking out a book you don't like?" Necessarily, in a free library, an enigmatical query. Her ambiguity of expression, however, may be excused when it is told that she had just "had out" several volumes of Browning. Younger in years, but equal in mysticism, was the woman who wanted to know if the library "took a mortgage" on its hooke, (meaning what is known as a "reserve," where books are held for members who have made special requests for them.)

Occasionally the eccentricities of members were startling in their manifestations. A medical student with a stutter broke upon the assistent et the desk with: "H-h-h-ave you In-In-Indigestion?" But before the librarian had had time to digest the question, the applicant luckily added: "By Dr. George Smith."

"I should like 'Breakfast and Repartee,'" said another member, who had not mistaken the library for a "bohemian" café, hut merely desired a published work called "Coffee and Repartee."

Being asked by the librarian for his card of membership a man slapped his pockets and hastily explained that he "had forgotten it in the Infant Department." The young man who asked:

"Do you know how to reserve books?" was not a ely examiner in librarian drill, who had popped in with the object of posing the unsuspecting assistant. He was merely one of those persons who seem to be so frequent in free libraries—a member whose way of expressing himself was unfortunete.

Oysters at the Coronation.

WHILE the thousands of oysters ordered for the coronation festivities come from the United States, every effort is being made to give them a distinctly English flavor. This work has heen in progress for nearly four weeks, and by the time King Edward formally receives his crown it is expected the American importation of bivalves will he acclimatized to the extent of losing every trace of their nationality. The palates of the Kings and Queens of Europe have not yet been won over by the extra succulency of the genuine Yankee Blue Point, and the 175 barrels of Blue Points that were shipped from Bayport, L. I., early in April, for the King's feast are now undergoing the "water cure" outside London, to suit them for English tastes.

This is ths first large shipment of oysters sent abroad to be treated at the point of arrival before consumption. The treatment the hivalves are now experiencing will make them lose, more or lese, the fine individual flavor which hae given the Blue Point such a firm hold on the good-will of the general public in the States.

Several experiments have been tried in shipping oysters to foreign ports, and there treating them to suit the known tastes of the local consumers, hut hitherto the experiments have alwaye heen carried on on a small ecale.

The Bayport oysters shipped to London are being prepared in hrackish water. On arrival they were spread in a specially prepared hed, and in order to secure the best results, in slowly moving water. As a general rule oystere when first taken from their original home are thinner than when placed on the market. They are also much more salty, and nearly all the oysters eaten here go through the same process as that now heing practiced on the lot intended for the King's table. King Edward's guests will find a plumper and less salty oyster on their plates than when they were packed for ehipment on Long Island. With even ordinary attention the hivalves will fill out wonderfully in the interval since their arrival in London, and the gradual freshening of their bath in Britain's waters will eradicate the acuteness of the salty flavor.

The Strenuous King.

Richard of England pnt on his yellow leggins and Rough Rider hat. Tracing the mountain lion to its lair, he plunged his arm down the ferocious beast's throat and tore out its heart. At the crucial moment, however, his trusty photographer lost nerve and fled, thue epoiling the chance for a hully picture.

"What's the use of thie etrenuous life," exclaimed the angry King, "if you have nothing to show for it?"

However, the episode gained him the title "Coeur de Lion," and though he did no more mountain lion, the Crusades afforded opportunity for plenty of other lyin'.

How a Jury of Matrons Found a Verdict.

Unique Trial and Its Quaint Features on the Single Occasion When Women Only Formed the Jury in a New York Court.

AMONG the many etrange facts revealed in ths records of the work of the criminal courts of this city, at present in the possession of the Court of General Sessions, probably the etrangest lies in the proceedings of a jury of matrons who sat in judgment of the facts of a once-noted case in March, 1789. A careful inspection of the records of New York's criminal tribunal from the date of the organization of the General Quarter Sessions Court, August, 1694, down to the present day show that only in this one instance has the better half of mankind ever been intrusted with the fate of a person accused of crime. The records do not state whether the jury of matrons was an experiment, and the only chronicles available fail to throw any light on the real reason for its impaneling, though there is extant a very spirited narrative of the etormy session of the twelve women jurors.

The title of New York's criminal court in 1789 was The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in the City and County of New York. Court was held in those days in the old City Hell, which building then stood on the site now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury on Wall Street. The court was presided over by what was called the Esquires' Commission, consisting of the Chief Justice, a Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Mayor, and two Aldermen. The courtroom where these learned Justices held forth was about half the size of one of the parts of the present Genesal Sessions Court. It was a rude structure, and contained no more furniture than was absolutely necessary. The bench, which was raised about two feet from the floor, contained eight rude arm chairs, all of which were occupied only at the beginning of the court year and during the progress of cases of great public importance. The rear of the room was railed off and furnished with long, low, rough benches for the use of the spectators or ths friends and relativea of those on trial. The clerk of the court sat just before the bench, and to his right eat the court recording clerk. In a little inclosure, well to the left of the court clerk, sat the man with the irons, (the official brander.) He occupied a little hewn hench before a table of meagre proportions, on which was a little iron brazier filled always with red-hot coals and containing a euppiy of branding irone. Inside the railing between the bench and the epectators sat the Attorney General, his aseistants, and the lawyers in the case at bar, and on a raised platform almost as high and alongside the bench was the dock, where the prisoners were kept, generally standing, during the progress of the trial.

The eerly records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer contain only the bare etatement of the namee of the prisoner, the complainant in the caee, the Justicee presiding, and the nature of the crime charged. The detaile of the alleged crime are not given, nor is there any record of the various steps taken in the court proceedings. Had it not been for the diary of Solomon Smithers, who was a court attendant at the time the only jury of matrons ever impaneled in this city sat, New York would have lost a veluable record of a remarkable event. Solomon Smithers's diary consists of about 500 pagee of closely written manuscript, and ie devoted almost exclusively to the description of noted triale and proceedings in the old Conrt of Oyer and Terminer. The following extract from the diary contains the only narrative extant of the session of the jury of matrons:

"On March 13, 1789, the day on which the jury of matrons was impaneled, the court was presided over hy the Hon. Richard Morris, Esq., Chief Justice, and Richard Varick, Esq., William W. Gilbert, Esq., Jeremiah Wool, Esq., Thomas Hazard, Esq., and John S. Hobart, Esq., Justices. The case before the court was a charge of kidnapping, and the facte presented were, to say the least, extraordinary. The prieoner was one John Meeker. The name fitted him down to the ground. He was a mnn of small etatnre, and between twenty-five and thirty years of age. The indictment accused him of kidnapping, 'by force of arms and with illegal and criminal intent,' one Jessie Angel, age unknown. She was tall, angular, and muscular, and had passed the hloom of youth, (how far only her parente conld tell.) She admitted that ehe was twenty-four, but to my knowledge she has mads the same confession for a decade or more."

"The circumstances of the kidnapping alleged in the indictment were that on a hitter cold evening in the latter part of February of that year the prisoner had met the young woman at the ehore of the East River where she was watching some skaters, had decoyed her into placing some skates on her feet; then when she got out on the ice on the river had grasped her hy the wrist and 'hy exerting great force which overcame her resistance had dragged her along the ice at great speed for a distance of several miles.' The indictment etates that he would have continued to drag her to a distance unknown had she not been rescued by a fisherman who was fishing for bass through a hole in the ice. The indictment concluded with a'etatement that the complainant had informed the Grand Jurors that ehe believed that the prisoner had a coach waiting eomewhere along the river front in which he intended to place her and drive her to Connecticut. When he had gotten her as far as that State, she declared, he intended to forcibly conduct her to a church and there terrify her into marrying him."

After the indictment of John Meeker had been read to the court the Justices deliberated together for several minutes and then imposed upon the Sheriff the extraordinery duty of impaneling a jury of twelve matrons. Solomon Smithers saye in his diary that the learned Juetices did not reveal to the public why they had decided to take this nnprecedented action. He saye, however, that the Chief Justice impressed the Sheriff with the fact that he ehould use the utmost circumspection in the eelection of a panel of matrons; that he only wanted women whose husbands are now living, and those who had no inclination toward "giddiness or flightinees," hut who were still young enough not to be "soured."

When court convened on the morning of March 13, 1789, the courtroom wes crowded to the doors and the pressure upon them was so great that the bench gave orders that none hut those of the gentler sex be admitted. The following description of the scene is taken from Solomon Smithers's diary:

"After the Crier of the Court had announced the Court's convention, which announcement could hardly be heard for the many whisperings and the rustling of many skirts, the prisoner, John Meeker, was led to the dock. When the prisoner looked upon the multitude of women before him he evidently qualled, for every eye of eeveral score of severe-looking matrons was bent upon him with suspicious scrutiny. Their scrutiny of the prisoner, however, was hut a casual glance compared to ths incisive manner in which they took in the 'fair complainant,' from the toes of her not unusually emall foot to the waving tall of the strange-looking bird that adorned her hat.

"'The indictment was read to the prisoner and the Attorney General and the prisoner's counsel began the work of eelecting the jury. Twelve of the mntronly panel were called to the jury box and counsel for both eides began the weeding-out process. I have attended the courte for many years, hut never before have I seen counsel proceed with such caution and evident fear of offending talesmen with impertinent questione as in the case of the People against John Meeker. The first of the matrone challenged hy the proecouting officer rose from her seat, told him that he had not the first instincta of a gentleman, accused him of insniting her, and appealed to the Court, asking that he be punished for holding her up to public ridicule. The other eleven women in the jury box were evidently much amused at this proceeding, and smiled approval upon the Attorney General for his good judgment. The second woman challenged had eeveral friends seated beside her in the jury box. She made no criticism of the challenge, but called upon her friends to leave the jury box with her. They promptly responded to her appeal, and the confusion that ensued before the learned Justices were able to convince the woman's friends that they could nnt leave the jury box of their own accord was such ae was never seen in any other courtroom.

"Finally, it came the prieoner's turn to challenge, and he rose to the occasion. Standing to the full height of his diminutive etatnre, he surveyed the jury with a critical glance, withstanding the hard glare of twelve pairs of eyes, and then turned to the bench and said: 'Your Honors, I have no challenge to make of any of the jurors. No man ever had more certainly a jury of his peers to sit in judgment upon him.' Every eye in the jury box turned a warm glance upon the prisoner, and every bosom heaved with a mixture of pride and satisfied vanity. It was nndouhtedly a master stroke upon the part of John Meeker.

"After ths jury had been sworn in the trial proceeded. The first witness called was Jessie Angel, the complainant. When she took her seat on the stand she turned toward the jury and a single glance took the twelve matrone in from top to toe. The twelve women returned the look, and nudged each other significantly. When her examination began, the court announced to the jury that they could ask her any questione that they desired. In reply to a question of the Attorney Generai, the complainant gave her age as twenty-four, and the conrt had to rap for order before the titter that went through the jury box could be qnelled. Then one of the jurors np and asked the complainant if she had not gone to school with her. The complainant retorted that she had not known that the juror had ever gone to school.

"'I suppose not,' the juror responded, 'for you were quite a young lady at the time and I was only a little girl.' The courtroom was again demoralized for several minutes.

"When Miss Jessie Angel began to tell her story of the alleged kidnapping one of the jurors asked the complainant if ehe would mind standing. She replied that she intended to keep her seat, and remarked that eome people could not help showing their poor bringing 'up. She was finally requested by the court to stand, whereupon the juror pointed to the prisoner and said: 'Why, that poor little man wouldn't come up to her shoulder. She is big enough to take him across her lap and spank him.' At this even the stern Justices were hard put to it to repress a smile, and the complainant turned upon the juror and fairly hissed: 'You hussie,' at which all the jury ehook with suppressed mirth.

When the complainant got to that part in her story where she announced that she had reeson to believe that the prisoner intended to drag her to a church in Connecticut and marry her by force, one of the jurors remarked in a hoarse whisper: 'Had he made such a proposal a regiment of horse couldn't have kept her from the church.' Thereupon the complainant asked the court if she was there only to be insulted by 'these women,' this with ecornful inflection. The court then admonished the jury gently, and the jury looked very humble, but at the same time very much pleased.

"When the prisoner was placed on the stand he told a straightforward story, in which he said that on the day in question he had been skating alone on the river, when he met the complainant.

"'She asked me to skete with her,' he said, 'and I was too much of a gentleman to refuse her request. She proposed,' he continued, 'that we skate up the river, where it was more "lonely and romantic."' I objected to that, but finally consented. In the coursc of our conversation I muet have said something that offended her, for ehe euddenly left me and went over to a man who was fishing through the ice, and told him the story that she now tells in court.'

"As the fisherman had been drowned through a hole in the ice a few daye before the case was brought to trial he could not be produced to corroborate the prisoner's stutement, and the caee went to the jury.

"The only jury room in the City Hall was just at the rear of the courtroom. It was a emall, stuffy room, that fairly reeked with tobacco, and when the jury of matrons was conducted hither, to a woman they protested against being locked up in that 'nasty little room.' Ths Sheriff conducted them back to the bench and a spirited argument took place, at the conclusion of which the court was routed and finally consented to leave the bench and allow the jury to deliberate in the courtroom. The Justices went out and sat on the steps of the Court House until a verdict wes reached. The court attendant who had charge of the jury told me that their deliberatione consisted of a wholesale criticism of the complainant in the case and then turned to a general discussion of each of their neighbors and other similar topics that usually prevail at sewing circles. After they had been in eession for about an hour the caee in question was entirely forgotten, and when the Justicee, who were tiring of eitting on the steps of the Court Honse, sent in a query ae to whether they had reached a verdict, the foreman said: 'Why, certainly; we found a verdict before we began to deliberate!'

"Court was convened again, and when the Clerk aeked 'Gentlemen, I mean ladies of the jury, have you found a verdict?' the foreman replied:

"'We have found that the prisoner is entirely innocent; that that creature who was on the atand is not capable of telling the truth; that she has persecuted a poor, innocent man, and should therefore be punished to the full extent of the law for perjury. That—' Here the Chief Justice interrupted and said:

"'I think you have said enough, Madam. The court will take under consideration your recommendation that the complainant be prosecuted for perjury.'"

There is no record in the archives of the court that Jessie Angel wae ever indicted for perjury. Solomon Smithers saye later on in his diary that the entire bench took a month's vacation after discharging the jury of matrons, and met in secret conclave during this vacation to take a solemn oath never to repeat the experiment.

The Man and the Machine.

"WHEN men complain about their houre of labor," said a railroad Superintendent the other dey, "they are wont to exclaim that they have to work like machines. Now, do you know that is a very fallacious comparison, for few machines are worked more than eight hours a day, and the locomotive, the crowning glory of mechanism, to my mind, seldom does more than five hours' work a day.

"This fact struck me when I saw the other day that the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad made an average record of 32,480 miles each last year, or less than 100 miles a day, while the average run of the New York Central locomotives was 38,831 miles, and the Wabash headed the list with 42,670 miles, while Lehigh Valley engines covered only 25,883 miles each.

"So it means it isn't so bad to be a locomotive."

Women Here and There

ELECTROPHOBIA is the disease which a woman who rides much in the electric cars says has become chronic with her. It is a most unpleasant disorder, accompanied by irritability, a feeling of antipathy to human beings generally, and in particular a chip-on-the-shoulder feeling at all times when traveling in the street cars. In other words the symptoms are all those, the woman says, of what she would consider n particularly disagreeable temper If they were not confined to hours of electric car travel. At other times, the woman declares, and her friends support her in the statement, she has an equable disposition and a sympathetic interest in humanity, all classes of society, and the world at large. In the cars these amiable traits vanish. Wheo the omnipresent fat lady sits down heside her in half a seat, companiooably preferring that to two seats which she would comfortahly fill on the other side of the car, the electrophihiac, instead of appreciating the humor of the situation, as ehe gradually becomes submerged beneath the voluminousness of the fat lady's superior hreadth, becomes downright angry. She has even been known to extricate herself and "flounce" into another seat, leaving the fat lady looking hurt and surprised. She gives the man who crowds her against the end of the seat a stony stare, and she draws away her ekirts from the feet of the man who with a supercilious air sits cross legged. All this without a consideration of the almost bad words she says under her breath when the cooductors or motormen refuse to etop at the proper place. There are people who say this is a plain case of nerves, hut the victim declares that nothing but a sort of car madness could keep her so continually in such a particularly ugly frame of mind.

Poor minister! The little girls were presiding over ooe of the street candy stands which have become so common of recent years, and by means of which children have raised considerable money for one or another worthy object, or perhaps—sometimes—for tbemselves in the name of Charity. This stand was doing a legitimate husiness and raisiog money for the church. It was in ooe of the euburbs of Brooklyn. The candy stand was just inside the fenee of the yard to the house in which one of the little girls lived. Across the fence they invited the passers-by to purehase.

"Going to build a new church?" asked a patron, waiting for her parcel to be delivered.

"No," answered one of the little shopkeepers, "we have a church, though it is oot getting along very well, for, you see, they doo't like the minister, and they can't raise the money to pay him his salary and let him go."

And the little girls, who had already made several dollars in their commereial veoture, were not working for the minister'e hock salary, but for a new parish house. Poor minister!

It is a queer sensation meetiog a gown oo the street that ooe has, previously seen in a shop window. A woman the other day was admiring one of these window frocks lo a smart establishment. It was a particularly attractive foulard, made in a somewhat uousual style, and undoubtedly the only one of that kind whieh would be made. It was pretty enough and unusual eoough to keep the woman gazing for some time, and it was not until she had every detail fixed in her mind's eye tbat she fioally turned away. A few days passed and the frock had slipped from her thoughts, hut not from her memory. Chaneing to wander down Fifth Avenue at the promenade hour one afternoon what should she meet in the promenading-to-be-admired throng hut her smart silk frock. She knew it in an instant, although it was now filled out by the figure of a pretty and plump young woman. It gave her a queer shock of recognition, a sense of meeting an old friend under new conditions, and in a crowd, among a thousand, she would see that frock and it would stand out from the rest with all its familiar features.

There was a less agreeahle surprise for another woman who met a frock twin to one of her own on Twenty-third Street. Hers was a smart frock, made by one of the best tailors, and the beauty of having it made where she did, the woman thought, was that she would not see half a dozen others like it. But tailors can confound the best-laid plans of the woman seeking individuality. As like as two peas was this gown to hers, every strap laid in the same plaee, and the whole hearing the marks of the same tailor. The only difference was that in the duplicate gown a handsome lace collar, which was a distinctive feature of the original frock, was miasing. But the woman who thougbt she had a patent right to this model bad had nearly all the wear she cared for from her frock, or something might have happened.

Speaking of gowns, one of the prettiest of silk frocks is a genuine old silk, made from a gown in the trousseau of the mother of the young woman who is now wearing it. It is a rich, heavy green and black figured silk, just suited to the present fad for greens. It carries even the buttons which were on the frock when it began life in the wardrobe of the bride—small, fancy green buttons, which could not be duplicated now, and which are quaint and dainty.

That story of the woman who always dressed her two daughters alike because it gave them a certain distinction which they would miss if dressed differently, and so each became simply one of a number of attractive girls, has been verified lately. Two young women friends made an appointment to meet down town, go shopping, and take luncheon together. When they met each stopped short and gazed at tha other in amazement. By some odd chance, buying handsome colored shirt waists, they had bought them alike and chanced to wear them on that particular day. Being waists with considerable character, their similarity was noticeable, and other people besides the two girls discovered the fact. As they went through the shops, walked along the street, and finally went to luncheon the eyes of the people continually followed them with interest. They were uncomfortably conspicuous and glad to reach home again and escape observation.

It is an odd thing about shirt waists, not that one occasionally comes across a duplicate of one in one'e own wardrobe, but that the streets are not filled with women wearing shirt waists that are alike. The greater nomber of people buy their waists ready made, finding that it is an economy in time and money as well as an advantage in obtaining a good style. There are many waists of a kind made and yet to see two alike during a day's shopping is something so unusual as to excite instant comment.

A New York physician was called up to Westchester by a woman whom he knew well the other day, and was surprised and not altogether pleased to find that the patient was a cat for which he prescribed a dose of castor oil.

Who would have thought the black silk coat would have fallen into such bad ways? There is nothing more etylish than the long black silk coat in the proper place or more useful than the short black silk jacket, and children in black silk outer garments are pictures. But the woe of it when such garments get to be popular. Every other woman has a black silk coat now, and she wears it upon all occasions, entirely regardless of propriety. The young woman stenographer of a prosperous business house will wear a long silk coat over a simple frock in the street cars during the crowded hours; the woman who takes her meals in a neighboring boarding house flies through the streets several times a day with her silk coat waving in the breeze. One night last week the woman with a handsome silk coat, made additionally rich by a deep lace collar, wore it to the theatre, accompanying an escort dressed in a tight business suit and sack coat. The incongruity of these things is abominable. While a silk coat at the present time may not be expensive, it still stands for richness in dress and should not be worn under inappropriate conditions. It has a shoddy appearance when the rest of the costume is not in keeping with it in small details, and it is not intended for business wear. The silk coat is right for the theatre as it may be for traveling when simply made and worn by women who live up to it in other details of their costumes, but there is as shoddy an effect in seeing a woman in evening dress with a man in a morning suit as in the combination of morning and evening clothes in a single costume.

Short silk jackets and children's silk coats are as much abused. Plain silk Eton jackets can be worn at most times, but the short plaited jackets with large loose sleeves require a more special occasion and special clothes. They are a semi-dress garment and worn over a plain shirt waist are absurd. For children the black silk coats are inappropriate, unless the child has other clothes in keeping, although the silk coat may be actually less expensive in first cost than a cloth coat of simple effect. A little girl who looked as if she might be in the employ of some milliner or dressmaker for running errands wandered up Fifth Avenue the other day wearing a long silk coat and though she was neatly and trimly dressed otherwise, the costly appearance of the coat, compared with the costlessness of her other clothes made a contrast which was almost pitiful.

How is this for patriotism! Girls in England are wearing sailor hats with the bands bearing portraits of the King and Queen and the Royal cipher.

M. A. T.

GRANDMOTHERS' SAMPLERS

Quaint Designs and Inscriptions Revealed in Old Needlework Collected by Alexander W. Drake.

AMONG the interesting objects that fill the charming old house in East Eighth Street, the home of Alexander W. Drake, head of the art department of The Century, is a collection of "samplers," worked by the grandmothers of the present generation of Americane, when they were little girls. Considered as works of art, they fall somewhat short of modern requirements. But regarded as glimpses into the enviroomeot of the little giri of the early part of the nineteenth century, they are interesting. The colors are usually crude; and the cats and dogs and other domestic animals whose worsted counterparts adorn the eurface are queer studies in nntural history. But the verses and mottoes, which form the salient features of the whole, are suggestive of piety.

To the Colonial nnd Revolutionary little girl, the sampler was what the High School girl'e diploma is to her nowadays. It showed her industry and her skill as a needlewomnn, and the stanza with which it was embroidered was supposed to measure the high water mark of her sentiments.

Take Prudy Richards, for example, who worked her sampler when she was eleven yenrs old, in hlue, pink, purple, and green. She put "Frudy" in hlue, "Richards" in red, aod then, in the remaining colors moralized as follows:

When I am dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
Then look on this, and think of me,
That I be not forgotten.

Jane Johnston, ten years old, made a nice horder, in well chosen colors, inside of whieh she worked cats, dogs, birds, and houses. Then she embroidered this verse:

"She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Then there were two little sisters, who made samplers almost alike. Each worked her name, and after it the words:

England is my nation.
Wilmington my dwelling place,
And Christ is my salvation.

Then eame the portentous warning:

Engaged in youth's delightful scenes,
Reflect that time is rolling fast;
In virtue centre all our aims,
Naught else will be of worth at last.

There were two other sisters of eight and twelve years respectively, of whom one worked the Lord's Prayer and the other a verse on "Infant Piety." A little Canadian girl remarked prinly:

"As elegance of dress adds grace to beauty itself, so delicacy in behavior is the ornament of the most beautiful mind."

A family record of 1827 is full of names inclosed in a fine, stiff border of tulips. Below is the following expression of hope sedately expressed:

Tho' age may show youth's fond pursuits are vain,
And vain the pleasures here to be enjoyed,
Yet may this work of pleasing proof remain
Of youth's gay period usefully employed.

Poor little maid, that the "work of pleasing proof" ehould last so long after her "youth's gay period" has become dust of the past. Aod she did want to be remembered so much, for down in one corner she tucked away two little lines:

When this you see,
Remember me.

Indeed it would seem that this must have heeo the heginniog of all poetry—the anelent, original, protoplasmic verge. Every school child thinks it is new when she learns it, at about the age of ten. Noah's grandchildren probably wrote it in each other's antograph albums.

In one sampler is worked a wreath of flowers, evidently around the space which was to contain the chosen sentiment. But the verse was altered from that originally intended, and it was pnt in hy the hand of the sorrowing mother:

By Mary's hands this wreath was wrought,
Then very distant was the thought,
Its centre would so soon disclose
Her epitaph, her parents' woes;
She's gone; her mortal race is run:
Great God, Thy will, not our's, be done.

Mary Robbins was evidently a Humane Society girl, for after decking her sampler with an imposing array of black cats and dogs, she quaintly adds:

Let gentle pity fill my heart with charity divine,
To aid the needy and distressed and make their misery mine.

Upon another strip Solomon's temple is elaborately embroidered, together with a great store of data as to its size, erection, and so on; then the following verse, which seems to have rheumatism in its feet:

"The last fond charge by David given to raise a house to Heaven, hy Solomon was horne in mind."

What kind of women did they make, all these demure little maids, with their prim little verses and their stiff little sentiments, and their absurd little cats and dogs? Some of them are no doubt living now, but they do not teach their granddaughters to make samplers. They do not wish to, and it wouldn't do any good if they did. The modern child would be apt to pronounce her grandmother's sampler hopelessly inartistic, and if she were obliged to make one she would probably design a horder of conventionalized lotus and embroider a quatrain from the "Rubiayat" in the centre.

A Storehouse of Ideas.

SHE had lately set up a dressmaking establishment and was chatting of her trade.

"You'd be surprised to learn how many 'fashion hints' I gather from studying the windows of the dyeing and cleaning shops," she said. "You know, I have been to lots of expense fitting up these parlors," she continued, glancing with some complacency at a rug, a cheval glass, two palms, and several other articles. "And the real French magazines are so frightfully high. If you get one you must get them all or some customer will be sure to tell you of one you have not bought, which contains perfectly lovely designs.

"The ordinary catalogued patterns a good many of my patrons won't have. They want something you are not likely to see duplicated at every corner, and I cannot, positively, I cannot design. I am utterly lacking in originality. So one day, when I had a very particular lady's goods in the house and on my mind, to be made up into an evening gown, I was about in the depths of despair. Butterick's, May Manton, Standard, I thumbed their pages over until I had succeeded in getting up a fine case of 'nerves,' and rushed out to calm my tumultuous brain. At almost the first step I saw before me in a window the very gown for which I had been longing and which I had vaguely felt must exist somewhere in the world of robes.

"Perhaps it had been floating about me in space in some previous state of existence. Perhaps I had evolved it out of my longing and my dire necessity. I don't know and I don't care much which it was. I only know it hung there, beautifully radiant, and made of white samite or its more modern substitute, panné velvet, and that I stood there entranced and studied it in all its details. I carefully counted the ruffles and noted the size of the tucks. Then I devoted my attention to the cut of the sleeve, which was the pretty, modified Bishop style, and I got a brand-new suggestion from the stock collar. Thus fortified, I rushed home and made a drawing from memory lest I should forget, and then went back with my copy in hand to verify uncertainties. The blind was drawn down and the robe of my dreams had vanished. The next morning, bright and early, I was at the shop and found that my copy had been a faithful one.

"Mrs. B. was perfectly delighted with her gown, and gave me an order for another and the addresses of two of her friends who wanted work done. So now, you may believe, I haunt the dyers' places in the fashionable neighborhoood pretty steadily. Then I go home to my faithful pen and pencil. In this way I have accumulated a choice lot of exclusive designs, all of them possible, wearable styles, that I could not have gotten for love or money."

She Liked Perfumery.

THEY were discussing the fondnese for perfumery manifested by many persons, which reminded the physician in the group of a queer case that recently came under his observation.

"Two ladies called on me," he said, "and while one was in consultation with me in my private room the other whiled away her time by investigating the contents of a large case of bottles, jars, &c., in the outer apartment. Between the two rooms is a glass door, over which is drawn a shade, but the shade happens to be torn across ooe corner, so that it is possible to see from the inner room into the outer office.

"Hearing a rattling among the bottles, I stepped to the glass door and discovered the lady in the act of taking down one bottle after another and smelling the contents. At length she got hold of something whieh evidently had a pleasing odor, for finally she poured some of the liquid into her hand and smelled of it again, then hastily rubbed the liquid upon her nose and portions of her face contiguous thereto, replaced the bottle, and took her seat, as she heard a rustling in the inner room.

"Knowing what the result would be, I detained the ladies in coosultation for several moments. By that time, as the one with the desire for perfumery sat near a warm stove, her nose and portions of her face began to turn a deep olive color, and before they departed had assumed a beautiful dark brown. She had mistaken my favorite hair dye for perfumery. Needless to say that she became an 'invalid' and was not visible to her friends for a week."

Too Soon for Her.

APROPOS of those who never enjoy the luxury of a carriage save when the death of some one makes for a free ride to the cemetery, the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) told of a little girl standing at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. She was a ragged little thing, and she was watching the carriages rolling past with the most wistful blue eyes.

"Well, little one," he said, "would you like to own one of those carriages?"

The blue eyes turned up and there were tears in their corners.

"I niver rode in a kerridge," she said, softly, "me little brudder died afore I was born."

Funny to Her.

"Is he really a humorist?"

"He certainly is," replied the Sweet Young Thing. "He actually asked me to marry him."

JUNE

Racing, Coaching and Other Gowns

THE Morris Park races brought out a number of striking gowns. Mrs. Clarence Mackay went up from town one day in a motor victoria. She wore a soft rose-pink costume of some filmy material. The skirt had a wide band of white lace insertion near the bottom and bands of white lace ran down the pouching bodice. Her hat was pink to match her frock. Narrow chiffon folds formed it and huge pink ostrich plumes trimmed it. Her wrap was a long pongee coat with cuffs and collar of black moiré, and these were decorated with large rope-cords of white silk.

With Mrs. Mackay was Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr. She was robed in pale gray. The gown, like Mrs. Mackay's, was trimmed with white lace, and her light gray hat was trimmed with ostrich feathers of the same hue. She, too, wore a long coat of natural-colored pongee, but it was most simply made.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who went up on the Reliance with a party, was in white—white hat, white frock, white wrap, with gloves and parasol of the same hue.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton recently took a party to Ardsley on the Pioneer. As it was raining at the start, long heavy coats were worn by most of the women guests. Mrs. Pendleton was in light gray, a plain, long skirt, and wore a three-quarter coat of heavy, mixed dark gray. It had a pointed yoke in the back, and coat sleeves. Her toque was small and gray, trimmed with a pale blue chou and gray quills. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt wore a light gray gown, very full as to the bodice, and a long greenish coat of some mixed material. This had a full back held into the figure by a belt of the same goods. The sleeves were also large, and bagged a little. Her small hat was black. It had a pointed front and the sides turned back; inside of the brim at the left was a flat white straw rosette and outside there were two. Miss Evelyn Burden was in dark stone gray. The skirt had three plain, overlapping flounces, and an Eton coat that was cut to curve into the figure in front, was trimmed with strappings and small dull silver buttons. Over this she wore a box coat of black, the back quite full and the sleeves also full and gathered into cuffs. Her hat was green, and trimmed with fine fern leaves, and at the left of the front, where the brim turned up, on each side it had a flat rosette of light green.

⁂

Miss Madeleine Knowlton went out on the coach as one of the guests of Mr. Sturges in a simple dark blue frock. The skirt was perfectly plain and barely touched the ground. The little Eton coat was also plain, save that it had a yoke collar of heavy white lace. Her small fancy dark blue straw hat was trimmed with blue wings. Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, also one of the party, wore a bat of brilliant scarlet flowers with loops of red velvet ribbon standing out at each side of the back and front.

⁂

Mrs. Oliver Harriman dined the other night with Mrs. Trenor L. Park at Sherry's. She wore a robe of white Irish lace. The bodice had an unlined yoke and sleeves, and the skirt was formed of two deep, perfectly flat overlapping flounce portions, the upper one nearly as deep as the lower. Her hat was an immense wide-brimmed affair with a crown barely an inch high. It was encircled by a fold of white taffeta silk with a tiny bow to the right of the front. Long, wide plumes of white started from this and extended over the back brim and almost to the nape of the neck, while on the left side trails of rich white lace drooped. Mrs. Park was in pale pink chiffon. The skirt was fitted without fold or plait and was laid in quarter-inch vertical tucks, the edges just meeting. The skirt trailed in the back, and three bands, composed of small lace wheels two and a half inches across, simulated a series of tunics. The first row formed a deep square effect in the back, rising high on the sides, and then curving across the front in a deep round apron effect. This row was perhaps eighteen inches from the waistline at the sides, and three feet in the back by two and a half feet from it in front. The second row was perhaps a foot below the second, and the third a similar distance from the second. Each followed the outline of the first. The bodice was also laid in tucks, the yoke seemingly pressed in. This yoke, a deep one running straight across, was outlined by a band of lace wheels. The sleeves were long and were also tucked, but puffed a little between the three encircling rows of wheels and the lace bands at the wrists. Mrs. Park's hat was a large one. It was white, not so wide as to brim, but higher of crown than Mrs. Harriman's. It was of cream-colored straw, a very fine braid, and simple. It was set back a little from the brow and was trimmed by most natural appearing sprays of pinkish lilacs and white lace. An exquisite white boa with sprays of lilacs matching those on the hat was also worn.

⁂

Mrs. Oliver Harriman's wrap was made of white broadcloth, and was lined with white moiré. It was a three-quarter-length wrap, baggy and with immense sleeves. At the bottom of the coat were rows of applied folds simulating tucks; these were nine in number, four of cloth and five of moiré, each an inch wide, and each overlapping the other; half of this row turned up and half turned down, where the coat closed, and they formed scroll rosettes. Below these tucks there came a band of white Russian lace. The neck had two plaited frills of white taffeta, the outer one coming to the edge of the yoke. A wide band of lace finished the neck—there was no standing collar. The yoke was outlined by a series of the moiré and cloth folds, with a band of lace below. The huge sleeves were plain at the top as to gathers, being cut very large as to armholes, and had the lace there. Large hollow squares were outlined on the lower halves of the backs of the sleeves by three applied tucks and there were tucks and the lace at the wrists. Large cabochons of white silk passementerie with short ends covered the ends and also closed the sleeve trimming.

⁂

Mrs. Henry Siegel was recently lunching at Sherry's in a striking costume of black and white taffeta combined with pompadour silk. It was one of the princesse robes so much affected by Mrs. Siegel. In the back from the neck to the skirt's hem the black and white checked taffeta—the checks a quarter of an inch across—extended, and near the neck, also at the back, a small black chiffon chou was fastened, from which twisted scarf ends of black chiffon fell almost to the bottom of the frock; these ends were drawn in at intervals and encircled by rings of chiffon. On each side of this centre back panel were panels of pompadour silk, the pattern composed of small and deep pink roses on a pale pink background—the roses in the centre. These panels were, perhaps, eight inches wide, and the seams through the middle of them were taken in much deeper at the waist line, fitting the gown. On the sides there were wider panels of the black and white silk. These were wide enough to meet the centre pompadour panel that made the robe's front, and this last was tucked at and a little above and below, the waistline. The pompadour panels stopped, say, eighteen inches above the floor in the back and in the front, say, a foot. They ended under a deep plaited flounce of the black and white. A soft scarf of black chiffon was pulled through slashes under the checked panels and formed a finish to the pompadour sections. The elbow sleeves were close-fitting and had falls of tucked black chiffon. A large cape boa of gray chiffon, with long wide ends and a shirred muff to match, formed accessories.

⁂

Mrs. James W. Gerard was lunching the other day in a pale gray frock. The material was soft and much like a cashmere in effect. The bodice was laid in an inverted box plait in the back and in two box plaits—not inverted—in front, and bloused. The yoke was made of rich embroidery in gray silk; this ended in square outlines in the back and dipped deep in front. The sleeves, modified bishop, were embroidered. The skirt had an inverted box plait in the back, but otherwise was fitted smoothly over the hips and into the waist by darts and goring. At its lower edge there were three or four narrow tucks, and each tuck was its own width from the next. Above this there came a horizontal line of feather stitching, and above this a group of tucks, then more feather stitching and more tucks. There were four or five groups of tucks in all, and finally the deep applied flounce of which they formed a part were joined to the upper skirt by the featherstitching. The hat worn was a round and flat toque of white, largely covered both under and on top of the brim by shaded gray velvet leaves.

⁂

Miss Eleanor Morris, whose marriage to R. Hall McCormick, Jr., will be an important social event of the future, was another blonde in pale gray at the Stokes-Constable wedding. This frock was a princesse, and fitted like the proverbial glove. It had from its yoke to its hem rib tucks two and a half to three inches apart. There was nothing in the way of girdle or belt to define the waist line. The gown was closed in the back and to perhaps a foot below the waist by tiny bows of black velvet ribbon, each having a mite of a buckle glittering in its centre. The sleeves, of white lace from the elbows down, also had these bows on the outside seams. The upper sleeves were full and drooped a little. There was a yoke and stock of lace. A coque feather boa of pale pink and a large lace-trimmed hat with hints of black velvet and pink blossoms were worn.

⁂

Miss Lily Oelrichs was lunching a day or so ago in a fashionable restaurant with her fiancé, Peter Martin. Her hat and skirt were scarlet. The material of the skirt was etamine. It had about the knees a wide band of scarlet taffeta and this was trimmed with crescent-shaped bands of taffeta about an inch wide, which were stitched upon it. The lower rows curved upward, the ends resting on the edge of the insertion, and the lower and shorter crescents curved the other way, their ends touching the lower edge. From the taffeta down the skirt was sunplaited. Her waist was the simplest possible shirtwaist of thin white. The hat topping the costume was large and laden with scarlet poppies.

⁂

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore was dining at Sherry's the other evening in pink taffeta and white lace. It was a princesse robe, and fitted closely, except for a pouch in the lower portion of the bodice front. The upper part of the bodice was of the silk, and there was a lace stock. The elbow sleeves were of silk and creamy lace, ending in lace frills. The pouching part of the bodice was of the lace over chiffon, and from there down to the hem of the sweeping skirt the lace extended in a wide panel. There were also panels of lace at the sides and in the back, and here the bodice was of the silk nearly to the waist line in the centre, the lace curving up gently from that line. Mrs. Moore's hat was a wide-brimmed white straw, with a low, round crown, and was worn straight on her head, with the brim dipping a little in both front and back. Its only trimming was a pink chou at the left and a long pink ostrich plume, the plume starting from the chou, crossing the front, and drooping at the right side.

⁂

Mrs. W. Scott Cameron (Miss Rosalie de Goicouria) chaperoned a number of young women at a dinner in a public restaurant just before sailing. She wore a white silk crêpe frock. It was simple, and the distinguishing feature was the trimming of the extremely deep applied flounce, which formed nearly half the skirt. This trimming consisted of small rosettes of the crêpe, arranged in straight rows, from the upper edge of the flounce a third of the way to the bottom. The upper rosettes were hardly a half inch across, and the lowest were, perhaps, an inch and a quarter. The sleeves had frills at the elbows. The bodice bloused a little and had a lace yoke with light pink chiffon underneath it. The large hat was bent a trifle over the face, and also turned down in the back. It was trimmed with lace and white ostrich plumes on the right, and at the left pale pink showed under the falls of lace. Miss Caroline Edgar, Miss Hollins, and Miss Alice de Goicouria were in the party. Miss Edgar was in a fine black-and-white-checked silk, both bodice and skirt being laid in graduated box plaits, stitched at their edges. The bodice bloused quite a bit. Miss Hollins wore a pretty hat of fine lines of ecru braid over white chiffon; where the lines crossed tiny straw beads were caught, and pale blue silk flowers were placed at irregular intervals. Loops of pale blue velvet ribbon were also arranged on it. Miss Alice de Goicouria's hat was extremely effective. The moderately broad crown was curved and caught up at the left. It was of red straw and the top was half concealed by plaited ruffles of cream-colored lace. The under brim had small red berries fastened here and there and they were also used at the left, where the brim curled up. A few of the berries were mixed in the lace on the hat's top.

⁂

One of the prettiest flower toques seen of late was oval in shape and made of small shaded pink roses, all of the most delicate shades. The boa to match it was made of a long and wide scarf of heavy pink chiffon. The neck portion was formed of small puffs of the material tied with narrow pink velvet ribbons. Wider ribbons of the same hue and material formed loops and short ends where the puffing ended. The long straight scarf ends, nearly a foot wide, came to the knees. They were plain until, say, fifteen inches above the hemstitched ends, and then medallions and insertions of rich white lace were inserted; just above these inch-wide pink velvet ribbon was wound around, gathering the ends at that point into a two-inch space. These ends were tied with full but short bows and loops.

⁂

The black or white hats touched with the new greens in ostrich plumes or aigrettes are certainly things of beauty, but not, alas! joys forever, being far too delicate as to the greens to be joys for more than a few short days. Some of the new greens are too bright for the taste of the refined woman, but others are charming. Mrs. Jules Vatable wears a small toque in greens that is excellent. The shape is oval and flat, and the foundation—either green chiffon or straw—is covered thickly with a tiny, trailing vine with a trefoil-shaped leaf. The simplest possible bow of rich emerald green velvet ribbon is fastened at the back. This ribbon is perhaps two inches wide, and there are only two loops, perhaps six inches long, the two ends being possibly an inch longer.

⁂

So many of the "smart set" have been driving on the Avenue the past fine days that one is almost persuaded that steamer lists are mythical and that, after all, no one has gone abroad. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was driving down in an open trap, wearing a black gown with dead white silk showing through the open meshes of the lace yoke. A large straw hat, turned up at the left had its brim caught to the crown with masses of small pink roses, while large pink roses and black lace circled around the crown.

⁂

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children were among those seen driving down the Avenue. Her chapeau was large and round and tipped neither to the fore or the rear. It was red and so were the flowers that bedecked it, as were the trimmings of the heavy pongee coat that swathed her figure in its ample folds. This coat had wide bands of red linen on each side of the front. Renaissance rings and vines in linen floss trimmed it.

⁂

Mrs. F. K. Pendleton was out, too. Her frock was the plainest of navy blues. When she left the carriage it merely touched the pavement as she walked. It was gathered a mite directly in the back, and was absolutely plain. The Eton coat could not have been plainer, and its revers and collar were black silk. Her small, low toque was of the tricorne shape. The braid was coarse and arranged in alternate rows of black and white, and a small black velvet bow in the back formed its trimming.

⁂

Mrs. Reeve-Merrit, a cousin of President Roosevelt, wears an odd hat. It is a lustrous straw of a peculiar bluish hue, with a metallic finish that causes the straw to throw off different shades of blue, including greenish tints. It has a crown possibly an inch deep and the five-inch brim is round and indented at intervals, forming big scallops. The hat is set back a little and thus the brim seems to droop over and around the face and hair. It is not faced at all. On the brim there are sprays of rose foliage—very fine and so arranged as to form an irregular wreath with two or three tiny button roses falling near the outer edge of each indentation. Some of these roses are dull pink, others a dark purplish red, and so on through the gamut of dull red shades.

Infant Prodigy.

Visitor (to little Freddy)—Let's see what you have learned in your school. Now, can you tell me the difference between B and C?

Freddy—Thath's eathy. A bee ith a inthect, an' a thea ith full of water.

Recklessly Wealthy.

"Is he really so rich?"

"Rich! Say, he doesn't even care when his automobile runs over a man."

AN ADIRONDACK MAY

..BY.. JOHN R. SPEARS

AFTER an April in which rain or snow fell on nineteen days, and a raw, cold wind prevailed on several more, May 1 came with a few fleecy clouds above the forest-clad ridges, while the sun-lit air was fragrant with the breath of the balsam groves along the black-water streams. Two-thirds of the calendar Spring was gone, but the days of Adirondack flowers and birds had come at last. A few flowers had bloomed in April, and a few migrants had arrived. The staminate pussies on the earliest willows were fading, while the ovaries of the pistillates had grown round and firm, and the white elm blossoms were flinging their purple-headed stamens to the winds. Spring beauties could be found in the southern edge of every wood lot and on the southern slope of every forest covered ridge.

But small effect had these flowers produced on the Adirondack landscape. The elm tops had showed but a tinge of yellowish green, the limbs of the willows and poplars, seen at a distance, had appeared as if hung with big drops of rain. But now the swift floral transformation of the warm season began.

First of all came the blossoms of the red maples. The staminate trees had been aglow with the red of calyx and petal and extruding stamen, and the trees with pistillate flowers, though in less degree, had shown the flush of coming bloom. But on this day for the first time the pistillate flowers spread their moist crimson stigmas in the sunshine, while the staminate flowers flooded the air with their yellowish pollen.

Nowhere in the mountains can the beauties of the red maple in bloom be seen to better advantage than from the highway that runs up the north side of the West Canada Creek. For the valley lies nearly east and west, and the road is on the north side of the stream. The tourist therefore looks away to the forest-covered ridges across the creek, and there, because the shaded sides of the trunks of leafless trees and of balsams and hemlocks form the background, the great rounded masses of flowers stand out with a crimson glow that sometimes seems to flame forth as the breeze waves the branches to and fro.

For a week this crimson glow seemed to hold its own, for while the staminate flowers faded, and dropped to the ground, the color of the pistile flowers deepened, and even when their petals fell away the swelling winged ovaries caught their crimson hue and gave it greater breadth.

A beautiful if lowly host came smiling over the ground in the shadow of the crimson maples. The spotted adder tongues were found for the first time on May 1, and the next day the Dutchman's breeches were seen studding a fence corner with the white bloom of bloodroot hard by. A day later still the bluets began to whiten the moist meadows along the creek bank, and then the purple petals of the wake robin spread wide the green sepals that had for a week been clasping them. The white, or so called early trillium did not open until three days later. Though never conspicuous in the landscape the purple trillium is the most attractive flower seen in the early season, and the country people here sometimes make beds of it near their houses.

Violets, (and there are five varieties here,) with dandelions, followed close on the trilliums, and with these flowers, as we have noted during the several seasons, come the Baltimore orioles, that look like gorgeous flowers tossed about by the wind as they flit to and fro among the branches of the evergreens, where they have invariably been seen, first of all, on their arrival. It was 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th that the first oriole appeared; it was a female, but the male came to the grove half an hour later. There was no resisting their whistled calls to come out and look for the arrival of other cheerful migrants.

Mr. and Mrs. Chebee—the first of the least fly catchers—arrived the same day, along with a male house wren that fairly bubbled over with joy the whole day long, save only when he saw any one near an old pile of brush and wood into which he dived at intervals with the air of an owner.

In the meantime the white-throated sparrow had arrived, (May 3,) and on the same day several migrants not often noted as such, but none the less interesting on that account, were found—migrating spiders, that is to say. On May 8 we found witchhopples in full bloom, though the large petals were yet pale green, showing that they had not been open more than a day. With the discovery of these flowers we had to record the arrival of a Western migrant that is very rare in these parts—the lovely, plaintive-voiced, white-crowned sparrow. We had never seen them here before, though we had read that stray ones had been found in Lewis County. But now here was quite a flock—nine by count. For a week they flitted about the house, where they seemed quite friendly, and then they disappeared, gone away north, as we supposed, to old-time nesting places.

On the day we found the first witchhopple blossoms we caught the first good mess of trout of the season. They were not yet on the rifts—there had been too brief a space of warm weather for that—but by using a sinker on the stretcher we managed to beguile a baker's dozen from the deep water just above the island on which Capt. Walter Butler, the noted Tory leader of the Revolution, was shot.

The average local fisherman does not hope to make good catches before the tame plum trees blossom, but here and there is a sophisticated woodsman who uses a sinker on his line in the deep still waters as soon as the witchhopple blooms.

Then the hard maple blossoms began to usurp the place of the soft maple in the mountainside landscape. A notable tree is the hard maple at all times, but never is it as beautiful as when blooming on an Adirondack ridge. For it is a huge tree; it dominates the forest, and the mingled tints of green and yellow in its clustered blossoms seem almost like bright cumulous cloud masses against the dark shades of the northern slopes.

The seasons vary a few days from year to year, but when the dandelions begin to occupy a conspicuous part of the meadow scenery, we look for the bobolink, and are never disappointed. He arrived on May 10, and there were places on the flats where we could count from fifty to sixty dandelions blooming within a square yard.

A notable bird is the bobolink, and a notable flower is the dandelion. Before the bobolink came we could say that never for a minute, between day dawn and nightfall, was it possible to step out doors without hearing some bird's shout of joy, but when the bobolinks were here their bubbling, tinkling music flooded the air until all other songs were all but overwhelmed. The bobolink is killed out of sheer love of murder; it is "collected" for its beauty; it is caged for its song; it is slaughtered by the thousands because of its love for rice; but of all the birds that gladden the Adirondacks there is not one that could console us were the bobolinks exterminated.

And as for the dandelion, it has qualities that are not sufficiently considered. It persists. It is found on the deserts, where the Apaches know and eat it. It grows on the mountain tops. It is found in the bleak north of Canada. It survives in spite of arid heat and bitter cold. It blooms with a stem an inch long on the shaven lawn, and with a stem two feet long where weeds and grass try to choke it. And when its seed is maturing that stem, of whatever length, reaches up until its head is from six to eight inches above all obstructions, and there it gives its harvest to the helpful winds. The farmer may worry and dig, but the dandelion yields a crop that puts to shame his best cultivated vegetables. There are plants as well as men that show their superior powers under adverse circumstances.

Just before the bobolinks came flocks of warblers. The blackburnian, the black-throated green, the golden-winged, the spotted and the Summer warblers were all seen between the 6th and 8th of May. The Maryland yellow throat was seen on the 9th, but judging by the record of other years it may have arrived three or four days earlier and escaped observation. But this list contains only about half the actual arrivals. An ever-active, gentle-voiced host pervaded the trees about our five-acre home. It made life worth living to watch them—so well worth living that no desire to take their lives, for the sake of identification, was felt. It is the work of a life to name all the birds without a gun, and we would not shorten the time required for the work by an hour.

While the warblers and bobolinks were arriving the robins and bluebirds were laying eggs. We found one young robin out of the nest on May 15, and that was three days before the merry swifts came to their old abiding place in an old chimney not used in Summer. A queer bird is the swift in one respect. A family of swifts is reared every year in a neighbor's chimney, through which the smoke of a wood fire passes every day for at least an hour or two, and sometimes all day long. And yet a church chimney not far away, that is never used as a flue in Summer, is not occupied by them.

On the 15th, after seeing the young robin, we stumbled over the nest of a killdeer plover, a grassy little saucer near a small swampy pool. Hiding behind some alders at a convenient distance we saw the birds recover their usual serenity very quickly. The female settled down first, and then the male, after a wide sweep over the neighborhood, alighted directly in front of her and, standing erect, raised his wings to the utmost stretch above his head, brought the extreme tips of the outer feathers together, and stood for at least two seconds. It was a most beautiful display—especially as it was made for his wife.

The bluets, that, as told, very early began to whiten the lowlands, became the dominant flower in the Adirondack landscape after the hard maples began to throw down their staminate blossoms. In the hand the bluet is a tint of blue, but seen where millions cover a sunlit field with irregular streaks and breaths of dark green grass intermingled, the flower masses appear to be of a brilliant white that is marvelously beautiful. There is no white, either of water, or snow, or flower to compare with it—a fact due, of course, to the blue in the petals.

But the bluets are the flowers of the meadows and abandoned fields, and while they spread their radiant white above the grass the choke cherries of fence row and forest side opened their blossoms. The choke cherries flourish everywhere in this region, with a most beneficent influence in the economy of wild life—particularly in the economy of bears and porcupines. To find them at their best, we go where they blossom among the abundant balsams on some of the moister abandoned pastures. For cherry saplings and twigs are tolerant of shade—they grow into dense thickets about the parent tree—and so form tiny mounds and ridges and hillocks of white flowers, with the dark green of the balsam for a setting. And when seen in a setting of hemlocks and black shag alders on the shores of a tiny lake, they are little less attractive.

Meantime to the white of cherry blossoms among the trees, and the white of bluets afield, was added the white of the early everlastings. They are usually found growing in bunches big enough for a handful, and within two years have redeemed some of the most arid of the abandoned fields. It is not a little interesting to observe when these everlastings blossom that, with the cherries and bluets, the landscape shows three distinct varieties of white.

Until the middle of May the foliage of the trees was but little noted save by special observers. There was not a tree leaf anywhere of sufficient size to cast a shadow on the ground until the 18th, and the farmers called the season backward. But as early as the 10th, which was a typical spring day, we noted as we walked up the valley road that the forest seemed filled with a delicate green mist—the effect of the infinite number of tiny leaf buds opening on shrubs and trees.

The cherry leaves are the first to tinge a tree with green, (a green to which a cherry red tinge is added,) and they show their color while yet the hard maples are in blossom; but the tamarack is the first to attract universal attention by its beauty of foliage. For there is a purity and sweetness of color in their tiny bunches of threadlike leaves that is unequaled by that of the leaves of any other deciduous tree. And if seen close at hand there is a crimson tint in the bracts of its little cone-shaped pistilate flowers that is unsurpassed in beauty by any tint or shade of crimson known to the flowers of the Adirondacks. The cones grow in size and deepen in color as the leaves about them lengthen, and though both cones and leaves are small in proportion to the size of the tree, I doubt if there is any more affecting display of colors made by any tree of the year than the combination of green and crimson made by the tamarack at the end of May in a fruiting year.

The soft maple leaf is the first to cast a shadow, and it was on the 18th that these leaf shadows first became distinct. That was the day that the catbird came. We heard his exuberant mocking song in a water beech grove a few rods from the house, at 11 o'clock, and a few minutes later he came to a mountain ash near the kitchen door, where he said "Zea-a-y" as if he were trying to tantalize the cook, hopping from branch to branch, meantime, and never for a moment taking his eye from the open door. When he flew back to the grove I followed him, and, sitting on a log, tried to imitate the "Zea-a-y" with which he sainted me. At the first sound of my voice he plunged with a tremendous flutter of wings through the brush down the hillside, and for a minute I thought I had lost him for the day. But while I was regretting my wretched attempt to imitate him, I heard a flutter of wings behind a big black cherry, a few feet in front of my seat, and the next instant the little rascal poked his head from behind a root, and with his eye just showing clear, he said "Zea-a-a-y" and then disappeared and flew away again.

As the month waned the wild flowers bloomed in prodigious profusion. Foam flowers and Clintonias were found in wide beds, in the edges of the forest; the haws and the whortle berries made the abandoned fields more beautiful than they ever were under crops of oats. And as the trilliums withered many thousands of butter cups opened.

On the day that the whortle berries bloomed (May 20) the first whippoorwill arrived. On the 22d, when the tall meadow rue bud first showed the color of its flower, a ruby throated humming bird appeared. On the 23d, when we found the first bed of golden meadow parsnip, we saw the first nighthawk. Meantime, half a dozen different deer were playing around the fields as we saw by the sizes of the tracks they made, and three were bold enough to appear together on several occasions in a neighbor's field that lies against the deep, thickly wooded valley of an old mill brook.

In the last week of May the golden meadow parsnip was a conspicuous flower. So was the tall meadow rue. In its place—the warm forest ridges—the pink lady's slippers brightened the view. We counted fourteen within the space of an acre, and considering the local rarity of the flower, that was a notable find.

At the same time callas came to replace the marsh marigolds and when the lilacs and crabapples bloomed about the farmhouses, May 26, the thorn-apple opened its buds all over the region. The thorn-apple is of the stock that persists in spite of the combined attacks of insects, fungi, and man.

The dandelion ripened its seeds at this time, (seeds that are of a very pleasant taste, if one will take the pains to learn the fact,) and that was a good thing for the yellow birds. They had not found such an abundant supply of food, apparently, since they and the purple finches made havoc with the pollen of the common poplars.

No other month of the year brings such striking successions of colors as May; no other brings so many feathered migrants to enliven the appreciative with enthusiastic songs. Rain or shine, every morning was welcome, and every night came far too soon. The month was an unbroken succession of perfect days, and yet there was one day that stands out like a rock maple in bloom on the mountain side—Friday, the 30th.

It was a warm and almost a stormy day. Dashes of rain fell now and then, but each shower was followed by splashes of sunshine on the wet foliage. It was a day that set all the birds a-singing. Robins, orioles, bobolinks, catbirds, jays, swallows, swifts—the whole cheerful throng of forest and field united to make the welkin ring. It was a concert such as can rarely be heard more than once a year, and, abandoning all work, we went walking from grove to grove on the creek flats. The grass and the waist-high brush were wet, and we had not reached the first grove before a shower that was almost a deluge came. But as the sun shone forth after the shower passed an old, familiar voice—familiar, though it had not been heard here for three years before—called from the top of a white elm a quarter of a mile away. We made haste to go in answer to that call, and then, as we stopped within easy view of the leafy tops, two friends instead of one came into view. For in the top of the elm a brilliant rose-breasted grosbeak was seen jumping about from limb to limb, gathering full-grown seeds and whistling at the top of his voice at every jump, while from a thick mass of bushes about an old log at the foot of the tree came one of our long-lost white-crowned sparrows. To see the rare grosbeak at a feast that might (and did) persuade him and his mate to remain for the season, with the rare white-crowned sparrows already keeping house, was enough to make the day pre-eminent among all of the season, and yet that was not all of its beauty. For within half an hour after seeing the grosbeak and the white-crown we found the first of the wild azaleas throwing their pink-tinted shadows on a black stillwater of the West Canada creek.

Because of its song birds and its flowers and its spreading foliage May is the most luxuriously beautiful month of the Adirondack year.

Trials of a Poet.

Eugene F. Ware got to be Commissioner of Pensions in spite of being a poet, and not because of it. So declares a Kansas man, who, chatting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening, said that poem of Ware's, "The Washerwoman's Song," defeated him for Congress and threatened to kill him politically.

"There are a lot of rigidly orthodox preachers out in Kansas, and when Gen. Funston's father was contesting the nomination for Congress with Ware the preachers cited the poem to prove that the author was not sound on miracles, and they nominated Funston.

"After the convention a Baptist preacher who headed one of the delegations met Ware and said:

"'We'd liked to have voted for you, 'Gene, but you wrote one poem too many.'

"'The Washerwoman's Song' also caused a philanthropist to pour the vials of his wrath upon Ware's head. The man was touched by the poem and sent Ware $10 for the washerwoman. Of course the check was returned with the explanation that the woman was a creation of his imagination, and the return mail brought the hottest blast that Ware ever got.

"The philanthropist was mad clear through. He declared that the poet was trifling with the higher qualities of human nature in wringing people's hearts over imaginary ills, and that he ought to be locked up for it.

"Ware was in doubt whether he ought to feel tickled or penitent, but he kept out of the philanthropist's way."

When Rare Queen Bess Was Gay.

Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak in the puddle in order that Queen Elizabeth might pass over dry shod. As it was a little affair he had imported from the Bowery on his last trip abroad, the Virgin Queen heard it a block off, so was able to find the spot without difficulty.

"Well done," cried a courtier, applauding the act.

"No," replied Queen Bess, "not well done, but Raleigh!"

At this her train declared they would laugh their heads off, knowing their heads would certainly come off if they didn't laugh.

Her Status.

"Is Mrs. Tocker a professional woman?"

"Well, I think it would be more accurate to refer to her as a woman by profession."

1902

LOBSTERS

An Internatinnal Dispute as tn Whether They Are Fishes—Extent of the Coming Industry in Newfoundland—Steps Taken to Artificially Propagate the Lobster—International Agreement Desired.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May —.—"Is the lobster a fish?" is a query that may sound absurd at first, but it involves a very nice point of scientific disputation, and two great nations are at a dead-lock over it for years past, the asperities of the problem having more than once brought them to the verge of war. The acutest phase of the famous "French Shore question" in Newfonndland is comprehended in this very matter. If the lobster is a fish the French have a right to take it on the treaty coast, but if it is not their operations are illegal. An arbitration tribunal, presided over by M. Maartens, the eminent Russian jurisconsult, and consisting, besides him, of representatives of Belgium, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland, was agreed upon by France and Britain in 1892 to decide this seemingly simple matter, but it cannot meet because Newfoundland, enjoying autonomous powers, declines to accept the tribunal unless it includes all aspects of the dispute over the colonial seaboard. This France will not permit, claiming that her other rights are incontestable, and here the question rests at present.

Meanwhile lobster canning on the "French Shore" has been conducted under a modus vivendi between the two powers, by which canneries of both that were in operation before July 1, 1889 are permitted to continue, all others being forbidden, while the rights of both nations are reserved. Some colonists tried to carry on the business in 1890, but the British warships landed armed parties and forcibly seized their establishments. One sturdy settler tested the legality of this proceeding, and the Imperial Privy Council upheld him and awarded $5,000 damages against the Admiralty, but an act was then passed investing the warship commanders with autocratic powers, and they rule the coast with a rod of iron. If the fisherfolk attempt illicit canning the cruisers may seize their shacks, destroy their outfits, carry off their implements, confiscate their stocks of the canned article, and fine, imprison, or deport from the coast the offenders themselves.

The latter penalties are never inflicted, because to attempt such would be to arouse a storm of indignant protest in England. But every Summer the warships are employed in patrolling the coast to prevent infractions of the lobster laws. Great injury is thus done to a large body of hard-working fishermen who are the victims of this iniquitous arrangement, which forbids them to carry on a legitimate industry along their own coastline, that is admittedly British soil, though the French are accorded certain fishing rights there. The terms of the treaties specify that the French can erect temporary shelters of wood for their people, and platforms for drying fish. The Newfoundlanders contend that permanent canneries with boilers bedded in brick and mortar do not come within this category, and that lobster canning being unknown 150 years ago, when the treaties were framed, could not have been contemplated.

The genesis of the dispute is found in the saying of Cuvier, the great French naturalist.

"What is a lobster?" he once asked a student.

"A red fish that walks backward," was the reply.

"You are quite right," commented Cuvier, "except in three small particulars. It is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not walk backward."

Zoologists do not class the lobster among the fishes. It is with them "a marine animal." So is the whale and the seal. These are amphibious, and are not correctly denominated fish. In Newfoundland seal is eaten by Catholics on Fridays, as it is neither fish nor flesh. The colonial laws never refer to these sea dwellers as fish, and it is always the seal "industry" and lobster "industry," not "fishery." To use the latter word would be to give the French an argument against us. Only this session, when a new whaling bill was being enacted, the first draft was quashed and another prepared because the words "whale fishery" instead of "whaling industry" were accidentally used in it.

It is only within the past thirty years that the lobster has become of prime commercial utility. Prior to that he could only be used while fresh and in his shell, and prolonged exposure to sun and air caused serious deterioration. In those days the market for lobsters was confined to populous sections near where they were caught, and in Newfoundland they were regarded as a nuisance, because they became entangled in the fishermen's nets, which they tore with their claws as they ate the cod or one another. For the lobster is a cannibal, one of the most voracious in the sea. The biggest prey on the next, and so on down through the scale to the smallest. The favorite time for this is when the annual moult or shell-shedding term comes on. The lobster sheds his coat, shell, armor or house—for it answers all these purposes—once a year, retiring for this purpose to the shallows near the coast, where he can be perdu until his new garb is hardened by the alkaline action of the sea.

When the process was discovered of packing lobsters in hermetically sealed tins a new industry of vast proportions was initiated. To-day there are thousands of men along the Atlantic seaboard from Delaware to Labrador engaged in canning lobsters, and the product goes into every market in the world. In Paris it is served to you as sturgeon or caviare is in Russia; the German consumption of canned lobster is phenomenal, as it is used in every beer garden and private house. It is even a dietary element in Cuba, for the humorous "Mr. Dooley" sends Gomez and his patriots into the chaparral "armed with forty rounds of canned lobster a man."

As is well known, the lobster is usually black originally and red only after boiling. But it is not so familiar a fact that lobsters are boiled alive. There is from time to time an outcry over this cruelty, and last year some tender-hearted American females obtained a fleeting newspaper notoriety by demanding that live crustaceans exposed on ice for sale should be equipped with flannel jackets to preserve them from the chill. Butler, in his "Hudibras," wrote:

"Till, like a lobster boiled, the morn
From black to red began to turn—"

but the simile is in danger of being forgotten, because the lobster is not now boiled so commonly, and the canning of the creatures is decimating them so rapidly that all authorities agree that their extinction is only a matter of a brief period. Years ago lobsters were found of phenomenal size, but nowadays they are of small growth. The trapping of them is so universal along the Atlantic seaboard that few escape long enough to become "grayheards."

About twenty years ago a lobster weighing eighteen and a half pounds was caught at Gaultois, on our South Coast. One claw was large enough to just hold half a gallon of rum, and it is the practice still to treat the crew of the fishing boat which makes the best season to a real draught of liquor from this novel goblet. But to-day the crustaceans run very small. It takes about six of them to fill a one-pound tin, as the only "meat" used is that in the claws and under the tail—about three ounces in all. The meat in the body, which epicures like best, is too difficult to extract to make the operation remunerative. All the great bulk of material is thrown away as useless. Last year this island exported 33,000 cases, each containing forty-eight one-pound tins of lobster, and valued at $396,000. This represented 1,584,000 pounds of "meat," to provide which called for the trapping of no less than 9,504,000 crustaceans. Making allowance for small, damaged, and meatless ones, and for those consumed by our own people, it is safe to estimate that about 12,000,000 lobsters were taken from our waters during the year. Therefore, it is not surprising that there should be a depletion of the crustaceans, and imminent danger of extinction. There are 1,440 canneries around our coast.

Newfoundland is, however, the foremost country in the world in the matter of artificial propagation of lobsters. Nowhere else is the process conducted on so large a scale or so economically. Some years ago a Norwegian scientist, named Nelson, who was engaged by the colony to become Superintendent of Fisheries, invented a floating incubator, by means of which the young fry can be brought to life as easily as by the natural method. About 150 of these incubators are operated by thirty trained men at an annual cost of $1,500, and about 450,000,000 lobsters are hatched and planted in the water each year. These life-germs are all taken from the female lobsters as they are brought to the various factories, and they would all perish in the canning process if not rescued and brought to life. When thus distributed in the water these artificially propagated lobster fry increase immensely the possible number available for commercial purposes in years to come. Enormous numbers, of course, are destroyed by one agency and another before maturity is reached; but if only one out of 2,000 were to survive and reach the mature period the gain to the industry in sustaining its numbers would be immense and would repay the cost a hundredfold. Hence, then, the great importance of saving from destruction and bringing to life the largest possible quantity of ova if the lobster fishery is to be preserved. But even with the artificial aid thus provided the drain on the industry can be only partially arrested. The tendency to enlarge the business, the recklessness and ignorance of canners, the failure to observe the regulations, and the thousand and one evasions which cupidity will suggest, all these things combine to hurry forward the day when the lobster will be as rare as the buffalo.

In the United States the process of extermination is even further advanced than it is here, because the Atlantic seaboard had been fished for years before we began in the industry. We consequently profited to some extent by the experience of our American and Canadian neighbors, who followed in their footsteps, so that now we have a larger reserve to draw upon than they can boast of. For its size and population, Newfoundland is the greatest lobster-producing country in the world. Canada also exports a large quantity, and the consumption in the Atlantic States is something amazing. But there the crustaceans are largely served in the shell, and weighed by their total bulk, while with us the only weight calculated is that of the "meat" which fills the tins. It is doubtful if along the whole Atlantic seaboard Newfoundland's total annual catch of 12,000,000 lobsters can be duplicated, and if some ingenious inventor could only devise a means by which the "meat" now discarded could be utilized, we would be able to supply the world with the much-favored edible in a quantity and at a price not now to be dreamed of.

Fresh lobsters can be bought for 5 cents apiece in Newfoundland which cost 50 in the United States. There is no export trade for them here, because of the remoteness of the colony from large centres of population, and they must either be used fresh or promptly canned. From Nova Scotia supplies of live lobsters, packed in ice, are dispatched to Boston daily by train or steamer during the season and meet a ready sale, but the increased distance from our coast forbids such a possibility. Canada has tried to restock its waters somewhat as we do, but does not seem to meet the same success, having only planted 80,000,000 ova last year. Thousands of common fishes prey upon the fry, and the shoals of mackerel, which frequent the Nova Scotian coast, are among the most destructive enemies of the embryo.

It may be that international action for the preservation of the lobster will be taken ere long. The Newfoundland Government three years ago prohibited the catching of them after July in each year, suspending the usual "fall fishing." This has helped somewhat in maintaining the annual output of the industry, for a continuance of "fall fishing" would have expedited the depletion. Such a close time might be arranged for the whole Atlantic seaboard by the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland combining together for that purpose. Or it might be possible to forbid lobster fishing entirely for two or three years, so as to give the crustaceans an opportunity for reproduction. Such a policy is being seriously advocated by some of our most competent authorities, and may be carried into effect, but the possibility of making such an arrangement operative along the whole lobster-bearing area is by no means so easy of accomplishment. It would mean that the lobster would completely disappear from the menus for such a period of years as might be determined upon, and that is a contingency which would evoke the bitterest protests from those partial to this delectable crustacean. However, if it does not come in one way it must in another, for the day is not distant when the lobster will form a dish only to be enjoyed by millionaires.

CAT HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY

How the Gray-Eyed Stranger with the Air-Gun Helped Mary, the Cook, to Realize Life's Romance.

MRS. MARKHAM lives in a street among those numbered in the Seventies, close to Central Park West. Her pride is in the old-fashioned flowers that grow in the little backyard of the home of her son-in-law and her daughter. She would prefer to live in the country, but there is a golden-haired grandson and a yellow-haired granddaughter to keep her in town until the family move to her home, where the old-fashioned flowers do not need the constant care they require in the city.

Mrs. Markham went into her little garden the other morning, when the sun was just beginning to shine on the chimney tops, prepared to prune away dead leaves. In her horror she stepped on a dead cat. Of course, she screamed, and Mary, the new cook, whom even the old lady had not dared to scold, because she failed to rise as early as Mrs. Markham, hurried into the yard to see what the trouble might be. She picked up the dead cat by the tail and lifting it high, so that she could look behind the left ear of the carcass, remarked:

"That's him, him for certain, but there ought to be more dead uns."

She found five, and they had all met the same death. Each had a small wound just behind the left ear. Mary gathered up the dead and piled them in the ash barrel to wait for the coming of the wagon from the Street Cleaning Department.

Mrs. Markham asked the cook who "him" might be and what he had to do with filling her garden with dead cats. The new cook looked very cunning and said:

"Him? He is a angel what has done more good for us servant girls than any man in New York. We don't get too much sleep, anyhow, for we can't have a quiet chat with the policeman until tha families has gone to bed, and then there is tha old ladies to be up and stirrin' about before daylight, beggin' your pardon, Mrs. Markham, for you is a dear old soul and can get up when you want to without me givin' notice, and then there is the cats. Sayin' as if you had two children to home with their aunt, and yon was a widow lady, like me, and the cats would commence to cry, you'd wake up with a start to cover the babies you thought was cryin'.

"You'd find it was a cat, or some cats, and you'd be mad, even if you was a widow lady, bopin' that as you was young and good lookin' the policeman might want to be a father to your darlin's. You'd say ugly things about them cats, and the next night you'd be too tired to wait for the family to go to bed, that you might let the officer see how pretty you are in the moonlight. But the angel has came, and there won't be no cats before long in this here neighborhood, but there may be weddin' bells."

Mrs. Markham is a very old and a very wise lady, too wise to interfere in her son-in-law's household, and she had to be satisfied with the cook's story about the "angel, him, the policeman, and weddin' bells."

Just before dark the old lady was in the yard watering her plants. There were two cats on the back fence, one following the other, with their right sides turned toward Mrs. Markham. She looked up at them and was wondering if they were seeking their five brothers and sisters, when the first cat sprang into the air and fell dying at her feet. The second cat did not jump. It simply fell dead near its dying comrade. Mrs. Markham, in natural amazement at the second visitation of the unseen "angel," ran into the house with an exclamation of "Dear me!" and "My, my!"

Mrs. Markham said nothing to the rest of the family. Mary continued to excel as a cook and even promised to go with the family into the country. She was untiring in her devotion to the old lady, whom she made a confidant, even to the extent of stating that she was going to marry the policeman in the Fall. But she would not explain the identity of "him, the angel."

One night the son-in-law telephoned that he had met down town an old friend he had known in California, and that he would bring him home to dinner. Mary did justice to the occasion, and the gray-eyed stranger enjoyed himself as only a man who has been living in a boarding house can at a good home dinner. Mary had taken it upon herself to help Mrs. Markham up the broad stairs every night.

The old lady retired early. She had made her excuses to the guest, who followed her to the door, when Mary appeared.

"Good Lord, that's him," cried Mary in delighted surprise.

"What, the angel?" asked Mrs. Markham.

"Him, and I did not mean to give him away."

Mrs. Markham insisted that Mary come into the parlor and let "the cat out of the bag." The guest looked uncomfortable. The old lady's daughter and her husband were bewildered.

"May I," asked Mary, "tell 'em how you does fer the cats? Yes? Well you see it's this way, Mrs. Markham. He come to board with a lady I cooked fer, and then the cats began to disappear. They all on 'em had a hole behind their left ears, always in the same spot. When there weren't no more cats, he moved away, and I had a row with the missus and went to another, and he was boardin' there. One Sunday he had a friend in his room, and I heard him say, as I was passin', that he was goin' to move. He was a nice gentleman, free with tips, and the missus weren't any too nice, so I stopped, disappointed, and heard him say that there weren't no more cats in the neighborhood, that he'd have to look fer a new field fer game.

"'There is two out there on the fence,' says his chum. 'But I don't shoot on Sunday,' says Mr. Tom. 'Come to-morrow evenin' and see me stalk tha game. I always hit 'em behind the left ear. It makes it interesting to wait for the chance, and it never hurts the cats. They goes to kingdom come without knowin' how they gits there.' Then they laughed and talked about the old days out West, and the chum says:

"'Tom, you always was a better shot nor Buffalo Bill.'

"I follered him from place to place, fer you could always sleep nights where he was, as the cats vamoosed. He was a terrible gentleman fer movin' after the game, an' I lost him until I came to this nice place, and then on the second mornin' I saw that he was in the neighborhood."

It developed that Mr. Tom was the owner of a high-power air gun that made little noise. He had taken rooms in a house adjoining in the rear. He promised not to go hunting for game, but to keep the neighborhood free of cats.

Mary was married in the Fall to the policeman, and among the presents was a handsome brooch representing a cat's head, with a ruby just back of the left ear, and diamond eyes.

Force of Habit.

His Honor the Judge had gone down to the Jersey coast for his vacation. He had barely stepped off the train when a picket of the mosquito band found his ankle. "A true bill," announced the newcomer, though not with official dignity.

ANTIQUITY OF SOME PHRASES AND JOKES

THAT many of the familiar phrases and jokes which pass current at the present time are of ancient origin is no longer a matter of mere surmise. It is being established by archaeological and philological research, much to the discomfiture of the modern joker.

The popular notion that the ancients were very serious persons who, when not engaged in killing one another, spent their sober moments in abstract philosophical debates, will have to be revised in the light of discoveries that they were also humorists of no mean calibre. At any rate, Dr. Flinders Petrie, the eminent archaeologist, has come forward with a little story which cannot hnt have this effect.

Dr. Petrie annonnces that he has deciphered tha cnneiform inscription on a tablet which he excavated in the plains of Assyria, and believes that it is a copy of a prehietoric comic paper. Among other items it contains tha following merry jest, in which tha ancient prototype of tha present day "oldest inhabitant" is plainly outlined. Dr. Petrie's translation reads:

Now, there were gathered together at tho place of telling stories many of them that have lived long in the land, and one of them lifted up his voice and said:

"Lettuce, it groweth cold with much extremeness."

Whereupon another made answer, saying: "Verily it doth. But let us separate and get hence, for here cometh Methusalem, the aged, and if we tarry he will even tell ue egain of the cold epell of tha year 40."

And they gat hence with much speed.

In a similar line with Dr. Petrie's discovery are the results of the researches of a learned German philologist, who has recently traced several of the familiar slang phrases now in vogue through half a dozen languages to their beginnings. Here are some of them:

"To give the cold shoulder." It appeare that it ewes at one time the custom in France, when a guest had outstaid his welcome, to serve him with a cold shoulder of mutton at dinner instead of a hot roast. When the cold shoulder made its appearance at table, therefore, the guest was supposed to take it as a gentle hint that it wae time for him to go.

"To kick the bucket" is another phrase that might be presumed to have originated with the light and flippant youth of modern times, but it seems that it dates back to the days of good Queen Elizabeth of England. One Hawkins, a shoemaker, committed suicide one day by standing on a bucket, which he had placed upon a table in order to raise himself sufficiently to fasten the noose to a convenient rafter. When the knot was tied, he kicked the bucket away and swung into eternity.

"Apple-pie order" is, on its very face, a term of good old New England origin, for where else has pie flourished in equal luxuriance? A certain Hepsibah Morton, whose name smacks of New England equally with pie, was, in Puritan times, in the habit of baking two or three dozen apple pies every Saturday, which were to last the family through the week. Hepsibah placed the pies in the pantry, labeling a certain number for each day of the week. Needless to say the pantry thus arranged was in apple-pie order.

Tho term "deadhead," according to the German investigator, is as old as the Christian ers, a fact which ought to afford some consolation to modern proprietors of theatree, owners of railroads, operators of telegraphs, and others who have calls upon them for "deadhead" favors. In Pompeii people who gained admittance to an entertainment without paying were called "deadheads," because the checks used for such admission were small ivory death's heads.

"A feather in one's cap" is also a phrase of eome antiquity. It originated from the custom of the Hungarians, during their wars with the Turks, to wear a feather in their caps for each Turk killed. In its more modern application it is not always necessary to kill a Turk in order to be eligible to have a feather in the cap, hnt a "killing" of some sort is certainly presuppoeed.

The word "chic," so dear to the French heart, and, indeed, of very frequent use the world over, which has just secured recognition by the French Academy, is fully two and a half centuries old, and is of German origin. In its original form it was spelled "Schick," and was thus used hy Schiller in the first piece of the Walleostein trilogy. Two cavaliers boast of their pranks and prowess to a Wachtmeister, and flatter themselves that posterity will talk of them for centuries. The Wachtmeister replies: "Shall these things be talked about? It is not riot and junketing that make a soldier. He needs time to acquire wit and schick."

This "schick" was doubtless a patois abbreviation of "geschick," which means skill or address, and also appearance. Its expressiveness at once appealed to the French soldiers who heard it used in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, and on their return to France they brought it back with them.

A more modest philologist than either Dr. Petrie or the German professor, who, because his researches and fame are as yet limited, was unwilling that his name should be used, gave the writer some further instances of modern catch-phrases which were known and appreciated years ago.

"Why," said this observant individual, "I was going through some of Dickens's works the other day—second reading, you know—and in one book alone, 'Martin Chnzzlewit,' I found pretty nearly everything that has passed for new in tha way of 'gags' in the past ten years."

This sweeping assertion being questioned, tha amateur philologist proceeded to marshal his facts.

"First," he said, "there's that 'Nothin' doin'.' That's pretty new, isn't it, don't you think? Well, Dickens coined it forty years ago. Just look here."

Taking down a copy of "Dombey & Son," and turning to Chapter 4, where Uncle Sol was lamenting to his naphew that times were not what they used to be at the old ehop, he read the following from Uncle Sol's reflections:

"You see, Walter, in truth this hueiness is just a habit with me. I am so accustomed to the hahit that I could hardly live if I relinquished it; but there's nothing doing, nothing doing."

Then he took down his "Martin Chuzzlewit," and picking out places which he had marked with notes at the back, began:

"A few years ago," he said, "'I don't think' had quite an extended run. When people wanted to emphasize a negative they asserted the affirmative and added, 'I don't think.' Well, that's another of Dickens's. Here it is in Chapter 6:

"'Tom Pinch • • • pursued his ruminations thus: "I'm a nice young man, I don't think, as John used to eay," &c.

"Here's another:

"'Sir, your servant,' said Mr. Pecksniff, taking off his hat; 'I am proud to make your acquaintence.'

"'Come off the grass, will you,' roared the gentleman.

"'I beg your pardon, Sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff, doubtful of his having heard aright. 'Did you—?'

"'Come off the grass,' repeated the gentleman, warmly."

"There you are," said the Observant Man; "there's the origin of 'Come off the grass' or 'Come off the perch.' Here's another; it's about 'doing people,'" and he fingered over a few more pages and read:

"A bargain," said the son, "here's the rule for bargains—Do other men, for they would do you.' That's the true business precept. All others are counterfeits."

"Now, there's that song, 'Just Tell Them That You Saw Me,'" continued the man. "That had quite a run not long ago, and of course everybody thought the idea quite original. But just look here," and he turned over some more pages and read, where Tom Pinch was talking to tha kind-hearted hostess of the Dragon:

"Say you saw me," said Tom, "and that I was very bold and cheerful, and not a bit down-hearted; and that I entreated her to be the same, for all is certain to come right at last."

"There are half a dozen others at least that I have marked. Here are a few:

"Very fine talking, Tom, (it is Martin Chuzzlewit addressing Tom Pinch;) hut I'm at Peckniff's, I remember. • • • Perhaps you've heard again this morning from what's-his-name, eh?"

"And never, Mrs. Harris, (it is Sairey Gamp loquitur) whilst I've a drop of breath to draw will I set by, and not stand up, don't think it." "I ast your pardon, ma'am," says Mrs. Harris, "and I humbly grant your grace; for if ever a woman lived as would see her feller-creeturs into fits to serve her friends, well do I know that woman's nama is Sairey Gamp."

"Then you will notice that, though Mrs. Gamp does not say anything about hoping 'the cat may spit' in anybody's face, sha certainly originates one part of an expression which is quite common among school children of a certain age to-day. Here's another:

"Belog a fat little woman, too, (it is again Sairey Gamp who figures, being encountered on the street hy Tom Pinch and his sister,) eha wae in a state of great exhaustion and intense heat. She had been grievously knocked about, no doubt, for her bonnet was bent into the shape of a cocked hat.

"Another:

"Keep your eye npon him in the meanwhile, (Jonas is speaking to the redoubtable Sairey,) and don't talk about it. He'e as mad as a March hare.

"There," said tha amateur philologist, closing his "Chuzzlewit" with a hang, "I've still more of them marked, hut that'e enough to prove what I said, isn't it?"

NEW YORK'S FRENCH COLONY.

THE visit of a party of eminent Frenchmen for the unveiling of the Count da Rochambeau memorial and the raising of funds for the relief of the survivors of the eruption of Mont Pelée on the island of Martinique have brought into prominence the French colony in this coemopolitan city of New York.

Some 26,000 sons and daughters of eunny France are mingled with the nearly four million inhabitants of the American metropolis, taking pert in all the varied activities of husiness and eocial life, forming an integral part of the community, end yet constituting a distinct colony within the horders of the city, hound together hy a common language and hy an enthusiastic, devoted love for their mother country.

The French colony is almost as old as tha settlement which has grown into the present city of New York. French Huguenots having been among tha early settlers of Manhattan, and the present Church of Saint Esprit, in East Twenty-seventh Street, is the lineal descendant of tha Huguenot Society, which was formed in New Amsterdam in 1658, and which built a church in old Petticoat Lane, now obliterated hy the Produce Exchange, in 1688.

But the French colony has long since lost its Huguenot character and is now largely Catholic, maintaining the Churchee of St. Vincent de Paul in West Twenty-third Street, and of St. Jean Baptiste in East Seventy-sixth Street, and forming a considerable part of the congregation of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on upper Broadway.

In the two and a half centuries since the landing of the Huguenot refngees the French inhahitants of New Ydrk have taken an honorable part in the development of the premier city of the New World and have added many illustrious names to the city's honor roll.

But it is the French colony of the present that is in the public eye—and the city is reminded that these people constitute a rather remarkable hody of importers, professional men, teachers, artists, musicians, chefs, waiters, artisans, forming a desirable element of tha community, and unlike some of the other nationalities giving the name of their nation to no section of the slums of the great city.

Official position and personal qualities place M. Edmond Bruwaert at the head of New York's French colony. After thirteen years' service as the Consul of his nation at Chicago, his Government advanced him to the post of Consul General at this port in 1894, and exemplifying the gentle courtesy for which the French people are famed, he has won a secure place in the hearts of hie fellow Frenchmen of New York, and has commended his nation and his people to America.

The body which is most representative of the colony is the French Chamher of Commerce, founded seven years ago hy M. Bruwaert at the request of the French Government to look after the country's trade with this port. It is supported hy a euhvention from the French Government and the contributions of French producers, and it hrings into alliance the men who are eogaged in importing silks, dress goods, millinery, furs, decorations, wines, preserves, chocolate, and works of art from their mother country. Henry E. Gourd, importer of wines, is tha President, and associated with him in the executive work of the chamher are M. Hr Galland, the dry goods importer; E. da Bocande, agent of the French steamship line; H. C. de Medeuil, Superintendent of the West Indian trade of the American Trading Company, whò is now in Martinique administering the relief fund raised hy the chamber, and Fernand Allard, the decorator. The organ of this body is a monthly Bulletin.

The Alliance Française, founded in 1883, unites tha members of the French colony under the Presidency of James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in an effort to promota the use of the French languege and to foster interest in the art and literature of the mother country hy lectures, &c. Among its officers is Robert J. Hoguet, the elik man and President of the Washington Heights Bank.

The social centre of the French colony is the clubhouse of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie, at 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, where tha ties of language and nationality hring together pretty nearly all the elements in the make-up of the French colony of New York. This circle has provided a rallying point for Frenohmen for the past quarter of a century, while a hattalion of the Guards of Lafayette, with headquarters at 122 West Twenty-fifth Street, keeps alive national traditions among the young Frenchmen of New York.

Naturally, the race which hes exalted cookery among the fine arts has eocieties of chefs, euch as L'Art Culinaire, at 105 West Twenty-eighth Street; Culse Cosmopolite, 110 West Thirty-third Street, and Culse Philanthropique, 142 West Thirty-first Street, while the French waiters have their mutual benefit society in L'Amitie and the French musicians are banded together in the Cercle Musical de l'Orpheon.

The charitahle organizations of the French colony show the care of the more well-to-do for their less fortunate compatriots.

Forty years ago Father Lafont, one of the Fathers of Mercy, and Mrs. Emilie Crooks founded the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, at 120 West Twenty-fourth Street, hy furnishing shelter for two waifs, and now the institution occupies a hullding, covering five city lots, in West Thirty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and twenty sleters cara for 250 children, many of whom are not French. The boys are kept until they are twelve years old and the girls until they are from fifteen to eeventeen, and homes or positions are found for them. The property is free from debt, and the institution is under the care of the Rev. Theophile Wucker, pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street.

The French Benevolent Society, (Societe Francais de Benefaisance,) founded in 1809, and now nnder tha Presidency of Henry Maillard, with F. Xavier Dietlin of P. Harmony'e Nephews & Co. as First Vice President, maintains a hospital of 100 beds at 320 West Thirty-fourth Street, hesides doing a general benevolent work, looking after French immigrants, visiting the poor, and supporting a dispensary and a night refuge. The hospital was founded fifteen years ago and is under tha care of the Sisters of Mercy. Tha foundations are now being laid for new buildinge for the hoepital ona hlock west of its present site, and it is expected that M. Cambon, tha French Ambassador at Washington, will lay tha cornerstone on July 14, the anniversary of tha taking of the Bastile. Dr. Peck is President of tha Medical Board, Dr. von Schaick is tha principal surgeon, and Dr. Monory is tha visiting physician. The new hospital will have 200 beds.

The Sisters of the Misericordia maintain a crèche in South Washington Square, where they daily care for 400 children while their mothers are at work, and tha sama order has a maternity hospital at 531 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Among other French orders working in the city are the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of Good Succor, and the Sisters of the Marionites of St. Croix.

Huguenot House, at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, is a Protestant home for young girls, and the French Evangelical Church, at 126 West Sixteenth Street, hae a home for girls at 341 West Thirtieth Street.

Many of the Catholic men of the French colony are associated in personal work among the poor in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Protestant young men have a society, the Union Chretienne de Jeunnes Gens, at 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, which is associated with the Young Men'e Christian Aesociation, and publishes a monthly paper, L'Union Francaise.

For many years the French colony, occupied that part of the city between South Waehington Square and Thirty-third Street, and in later years an east side colony of French people has grown up between Seventy-second and Eightieth Streets, hnt tha shifting of population has made the French occupancy of these eections less marked, and gradually these people are becoming scattered more and more throughout the city, hut their fondness for their native tongue servee to keep them more bound to ona another than is the case with any other nationality in polyglot New York.

They have another bond of union in their daily newspaper, the Courrier Des Etate-Unie, puhlished and edited hy H. P. Sampers & Co., at 195 Fulton Street, and going daily into 15,000 French homes—while its Sunday edition has a circulation of 30,000, and its weekly issue, with an edition of 50,000 copies, carries the news of New York's French colony into pretty nearly every part of the world in which Frenchmen are to he found.

The colony aleo has its year hook and directory in the Guide Franco-Americein Annuaire, edited hy Jules Roussel.

Running down the liets of the members of the French colony in this directory one sees that there is hardly a department of human activity in which the colony is not represented, and one is struck hy the nnmber of well-known names, of those whom the puhlic at large regards simply as New Yorkers, hut who are here enrolled as members of the French colony.

Business Instinct.

A PROMINENT Wall Street man told the following story on himself the other day, hut made his hearers promise that under no conditions would they reveal his name, as he did not wish to be bothered hy the heggar who figures in the story.

The Wall Street man was walking with a friend down Broadway when, at Twenty-third Street, he was accosted by a heggar. The man was more persistent than the ordinary mendicant, and to get rid of him the broker said:

"I will give you 50 cents if you will give me your coat."

"All right, Bose," replied the beggar, and within a moment the change had heen made.

The hroker and hie friend then turned hack and went up Fifth Avenue to the Holland House. Still carrying the beggar's coat the man of finance strolled into the har and hegan telling the story to his friende.

"I think you made a had hargain," said one.

"Look in the pockets," said another.

And as the hroker went through the ragged garment he pulled forth 45 cents in money, a silver-tipped pipe, a flask of whisky, and a pouch of tohacco.

"You eee," he replied, "this only proves that I never make a had trade, even when I don't know what I am huving."

JUNE

Domestic Comfort in Holland

How the Servant Girl Problem Has Been Solved—Where Housecleaning Is a Science, and the Men Have Comforts, Too.

THE long parade of stoves that usually stops the way in the Spring season of Holland is now drawing to its end. The thermometer is still hardly above 50 Fahrenheit. The sun out of pure cussedness hides behinds a sky that looks like the wall described by Dante, where even Hope lost courage to step within. One wonders at the bravery of these Dutch people—these husbands, who after a day of business, or an afternoon's lively trot behind some favorite horse, (in The Hague about half the heads of the households are men of leisure)—that they should come home cheerfully to * * * I had almost said their firesides. It has been a question to me since living in Holland as to whether cleanliness is next to godliness. It certainly demands that divine spark held out to us in the wise old adage to calmly live through the good six weeks of cleanliness which summons all your godliness to quietly take the scrubbing and beating and shaking and polishing that the Dutch housekeeper deems necessary to keep up from the first of March to nearly May. The rebellious spirit can only seek consolation by flying off to the Riviera, or if he must stay at home, by watching the peach blossoms, poor innocent things, that have bloomed on the south side of the garden wall, companions in misery, as you see them sail snatched from their frail branches by the fierce north wind.

The uplet is near at hand, however, and soon the stove parade will adjourn to reappear Sept. 1, when they must all come back. The wagons used for transporting these comfort-giving factors of the household are boxlike affairs, painted black, with doors that open at the back. They look something like that sad vehicle named the Black Maria. These wagons are swung very low, almost touching the ground—they would stick if the roads in Holland were anything but table land—they have two enormous wheels and are pushed by the couple of men in charge. The most unhandy thing to get a stove into, but it is sufficient to the mind of the "smit" that the wagon is near to the ground, so that the stove requires little lifting. On their knees they grunt and push and punch and rattle until the stoves get finally each in its appointed corner, then one of the parade starts off toward the camping grounds, where all Summer the stove is brushed, polished, and generally put in order, remaining until September; when the roll is called, be the thermometer in the eighties or forties, that stove comes home.

The stoves once gone, the housekeeper breathes again, for now the schoonmaak can begin. Forthwith the sweep makes known his presence on the housetops, for his howls (second only to the north wind) come down the chimney and echo from peaked roof to peaked roof. Daring little devils they are; one sees from a back window their lively legs clad in linen trousers by origin white, (they must start out clean,) scrambling over the steep tiles and performing antics to kill time, while waiting for the man below to give the call. Which man, however well he knows his business, is being presided over by the madam, a couple of servants, who stand ready with dust pan and brush lest something in the way of soot might escape the ample bag brought by the sweep for the purpose of capturing the chimney's year's savings. To him the soot means money, for they sell it to stove-polish manufactories. The chimneys once ready, the housecleaning plans can proceed. One week for the garret, if it is done well; according to Dutch ideas, it means every nail box rubbed up with sandpaper, trunks emptied and filled again, curtain rods rubbed down, skates, steel pokers, tongs, coal buckets greased and wrapped up, brass rods polished and set on end—in fact, everything that is stowed away in a garret has to have its "beurt," (turn.) The garret ready, the whitewashers come. From top story to cellar the ceilings and walls are whitened. When the rooms are done in a manner that in no other land that I ever lived in one ever thinks of doing, then there are inventories of the linen chests and china cupboards. When all is ready, the schoonmaak curtains, simple white material that no one can see through, are removed and the lace curtains hung, which hereby proclaimeth that visitors may come.

No Dutch woman will receive a caller when housecleaning is going on, no matter what the time of day the visit may occur. When once things are in order the methods of Holland households are certainly homelike and comfortable.

The servants are well trained. Unless they thoroughly understand their work they cannot receive good wages. They are respectful, attentive, and rarely anything but scrupulously clean in both person and methods of work. They are not eye servants, and at the same time will not do those things that are not expected from them. They have their own rights, according to the laws, and they all know them by heart. These rules are set down for mistress and maid alike in specially published books which come under the control of the city authorities.

A policeman may not enter one's house when the family is at home, no matter what happens, unless called in by the head of the family. But he can serve a notice through the servant, to which one is obliged to respond.

The rules for the servants are just when once well understood. The good servants have specified seasons for engagements, May 1 and Nov. 1 being considered the dates most to be relied upon for a "good girl." Those changing in August and February are looked upon as "malcontents" or else not possessing a knowledge sufficient in household affairs to carry them over the six months when the good maids are making a change. If for any reason the family where a good servant is employed must break up their home or curtail expenses it is the custom for the lady to advertise for the girl and state the reason of her being out of a situation between seasons of engagement. This is one of the just points. Otherwise the girl's character or recommendation suffers.

When engaging the bargains are sealed by the payment of five guldens—called "godspenning." When a girl has once received this and the lady once given it, neither is considered honest if by chance of a better place or a better maid the word is broken. If the servant by illness or inevitable conditions cannot keep her word she must send the godspenning back. Very few are bold enough to keep it, for they are brought up with a round turn by the rules of the book mentioned above.

A similar percentage on the wages is given at New Year, and at the "Kermiss" time. If it is not offered by the mistress, the maid understands that in six weeks she will have notice to leave, which notice, when a change is to take place, must be given by both the employer and employe, six weeks before the date of departure. The servant must clean her bedroom thoroughly, and leave cellar, kitchen, and cupboards in perfect working order before she goes, her wages being the last thing to be arranged before she is ready. They bring with them always a bureau to hold their wardrobe. A servant who comes without it is counted for "Not much good." "Is niet fatsoenlijk zon der kast," as an old-fashioned Dutch servant would express it. (Is not genteel without a wardrobe.) This is one step toward the getting of the girl. Once in your house, her work is expected of her, and, by the true Hollander, right rigidly.

The usual wage in large cities for general houseworkers is 100 gulden in the year; 26 gulden for wash money, and 5 per cent. on the wages, as stated before, payable twice a year. Then comes the "verval" (perquisites,) which is 1 per cent. on the household expenses. Usually the table expenses only, though it is the general custom to send the servant to pay all such vulgar things as bills, for which they receive the so-called fee from the shopkeeper. This, of course, brings wages up to a nice sum in those households where money is freely spent. It has, however, to be equally divided between the domestics of the establishment.

Aside from this, it is the custom for guests who dine at your table to leave a gulden in sight for the cook to find. He usually puts it on the hall table if the kitchen is below stairs; if not, the smartest of gentlemen will think nothing of stepping to the kitchen door to drop his fee. This custom is one as old as the nation, and although it is generally condemned, there seems no way of changing it.

A general houseworker does no washing or ironing. In most households this is put out of the house. There are three ways of bringing it home—rough dry, well-folded, ready for the mangle or press, and "opgemakt," as it is termed when ironed and ready to put on. This allows one to determine the expense of the washing, "opgemakt" being the dearest of the three ways. A household of three persons will cost 40 gulden for three months. For this you can use as much linen as you choose, within a fair limit of course. Rough-dry is 25 gulden; folded, 35 gulden for the household articles per annum. So if one chooses to mangle and press at home—many women do—the washing is very cheaply done.

A maid must be well provided with clothes—three to four blue calico dresses, a clean one every week for morning work. When she comes for dinner to serve the table, and a good general houseworker understands it perfectly, she must appear in a black wool, white apron and cap. She must have working aprons, plenty of check gingham. She rises usually at 6:30, comes to the mistress for the street door key, and opens the house for the milkman and baker. Breakfast is nothing in this country, a gas stove boiling the kettle and eggs. The early morning work in every house follows a fixed routine. May and November servants rarely have to be told after the first week what to do. They demand their time out liberally—two evenings in the week and one afternoon every other week. The hour for homecoming is exceedingly strict—10:30 in the evening—and being for the third time over her time is one of the causes for which a servant can be immediately dismissed. In this case the rules protect the employer.

Another line of domestic comfort in Holland is that of the "oppasser." This is a man who comes at an early hour to black boots, clean knives, get ready the bath, brush clothes, and see that the shoes go to the shoemaker's when repairs are required, and trousers to the tailor's. He is a body servant, and a factotum in one. He runs errands and pays bills. He is usually employed for the man of the house, and his time daily is about two hours, for which he receives each week one gulden and a half, (60 cents.) Sometimes he acts as barber.

The "smart class," however, always have their barber come daily to the house. One sees hairdressers on bicylees flying round of an early morning by the dozens. Gentlemen don't like to enter barber's shops in Holland. The oppasser, as one may imagine, is a character, and a reader of men. Also a great spreader of gossip, for he flits from house to house, and there is little concerning his masters that he does not know. Not being the confidential servant the "valet" is, he feels himself to be more at liberty to entertain the listener while at his work. The cherished secrets often float on the breeze, and those jokes that would be kept quiet furnish laughter at the club. But with all their faults they serve well, and so, on the whole, one sees less of anxious faces among housekeepers in Holland and hears of fewer cases of "nervous prostration" among the mothers of a family.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

The Hague, April 29, 1902.

Told While the Doctors Smoked

Of the Nurse Who Fainted—The Young Practitioner's First Patient—How the Drowned Boy Came to Life.

IT was half-past 8 o'clock and the night staff at Beaumont Hospital was preparing to go upon duty in the wards at 9. Dr. Fenwick, the house surgeon, had withdrawn from his duties for the next sixteen hours, and sat smoking a cigar in the library of the apartments of the faculty when Dr. Lynds, his assistant, came in to have a half hour's chat with him.

"Dr. Fenwick," said he, "I've learned why it was that Nurse Grace fainted in the operating room yesterday."

"Over that appendicitis case?" Dr. Fenwick asked. "That was very annoying. I hadn't made an incision before she keeled over, and delayed me fully ten minutes."

"Well, you know, Sir, there's none of the squeamishness of the probationer about Nurse Grace," Dr. Lynds continued. "She is as stout-hearted as we can expect a young woman to be. She has always been reliable, and I believe that in this single exception she is able to plead extenuating circumstances as an excuse for her weakness. There has been quite a bit of talk about the case through the corridors, and from what I hear it appears that the subject you had under the knife yesterday is her young man."

"Her young man?"

"Yes; they're engaged, I am told."

"Even so, did she not know he was coming to the table?"

"I believe not, Sir. They both come from some small up-State town, and since Miss Grace moved to New York they have been corresponding regularly. She knew nothing of his trouble, however, as he was attacked suddenly with symptoms of appendicitis, and, upon the advice of the family physician, came at once to New York to be operated on. He was brought to the city and reached the hospital in such a condition that he had to be prepared for the table without delay. Nurse Grace is on duty in the operating room this week, and has no occasion to go through the wards. She knew nothing of the young man's arrival at the hospital, and did not recognize him when he was carried into the operating room until the inhaler was lifted from his face. He looked very badly, and so, as you say, Nurse Grace keeled over."

"A thing like that is likely to happen," said Dr. Fenwick reflectively. "It must have been a great shock to her, and quite accounts for her fainting. How is the young man doing?"

"Very well," said Dr. Lynds. "Miss Grace has begged off from the operating room, and wants to be assigned to the convalescent ward, where she can take care of him herself."

"Let Miss Watson make the transfer, by all means," said Dr. Fenwick. "Anything unusual last night?" he asked.

"Nothing out of the ordinary except a little fun in the inebriate ward," his assistant replied. "About 10 o'clock some prodigal of a fellow was brought in stupefied with liquor. Apparently he was a well-to-do chap who had been drinking heavily for some time. He was put to bed to sleep off his stupor, but in the course of an hour his respiration became so high that the nurse was alarmed. She took his pulse, and found the heart action very much depressed—the fellow had taken an overdose of chloral. Dr. Wathbut was called, and by the time he arrived the man required immediate resuscitation. So the doctor and two nurses began to administer artificial respiration, and they kept the treatment up for two hours, each taking their turn in exhaling into his lungs. At length their patient came to suddenly while Nurse Sweeny was administering respiration. Dr. Wathbut and the other nurse saw him open his eyes, but as they said nothing Nurse Sweeny continued to inflate him for several minutes after he had revived. All this time the fellow was conscious of his situation, and wondering what the nurse was doing. This artificial respiration was a favor he had never before experienced, and he could not understand it. He remained quiet, however, until Nurse Sweeny removed her lips from his, and then he looked sleepily up into her face and repeated, or rather sang, the words: 'She certainly was good to me.'

"Mistook artificial respiration for the osculatory process, eh? That will be great fun for the nurses. By the by," said Dr. Fenwick, "I received an announcement card from Dr. Haskel some days ago. He has gone into practice."

"Yes, Sir," Dr. Lynds nodded, "he's gone into practice, and he has got his first patient."

"Has the Coroner been called in yet?" the house surgeon asked quietly.

"No, this patient has a constitution that will withstand a lot of malpractice," said Dr. Lynds; "it's a horse."

"You don't say. How is that?"

"Well, it's a ludicrous affair. It appears that one evening last week a boy came running to Dr. Haskel's office and asked him if he would attend a kicked horse. The doctor scented an emergency case—somebody had been kicked by a horse, he supposed—and, thinking the boy had miscarried his message, he asked no questions, but hurried after him with a satchel of instruments in one hand and a big roll of dressing in the other. The boy ran to a near-by boarding stable, the doctor following at a lively gait, and there was his patient—a foundered horse that had been kicked by a fractious animal in the next stall."

"Some time you ought to get Dr. Arnet to tell you about his first patient," said the house surgeon. "He has an extraordinary story of an incident that happened one Winter, twenty years ago, when he began practice in his native town. There was a small river there, and one day a number of boys were coasting down the bank and over the ice, when one of them, a lad named Boyce, slipped through a hole into the water and disappeared under the ice, sled and all. His companions on the hill at once raised a shout, and ran off for assistance, and one thoughtful fellow hurried into town for Dr. Arnet. The doctor came with all speed, and when he reached the river he found a knot of excited people standing on the ice. The scene of the accident lay under a bridge, and the hole into which Boyce had fallen extended around the first pier. Boyce's father was there, frantic with grief. He asked how long the boy might remain under water and still be saved, and the doctor, to allay his fears as much as possible, allowed him the extreme limit of fifteen minutes. They worked around that hole, ready with blankets and restoratives, the doctor with his watch in his hand feeling the tension as keenly as the boy's parent, until the fifteen minutes' grace had expired. Then the doctor added five more minutes to the time allowance, and the grappling continued with redoubled effort. Still the boy could not be raised, and Dr. Arnet, by way of breaking the sad news gently, closed his watch with a significant click.

"It was a sad situation, but fortunately, before it became highly tragical, it was relieved by the reappearance of the supposed drowned boy himself. He walked unconcernedly across the ice to them from the opposite side of the river, and he was warm and dry and in the full glow of health.

"Quite a possible miracle had happened which proved that Boyce was not born to be drowned. As Dr. Arnet explains, the river was narrow and the ice open around the two piers that supported the bridge. Boyce had coasted down the steep bank, and was shooting across the ice when he plunged into the hole around the first pier. Now his sled was buoyant, and, moreover, it was going at such speed that it carried him through the water under a neck of fifteen feet or so of ice, and he bobbed up again at the hole around the second pier. But his companions did not see him reappear, as they had all hurried away for help. Boyce quickly scrambled out upon the ice and as he was then within a short distance of the other side of the river he ran to his married sister's house, which stood just at the top of the bank. She rigged him out in a dry suit of clothes, and sent him back to his parents. You see the incident is quite within the probabilities."

The Inevitable.

Jaggles—Does Santos-Dumont make money out of his airship?

Waggles—It isn't likely. But one of these days there's sure to be money in it for somebody. His life is insured for $100,000.



UNSEAWORTHY.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—What! Are you going to quit?
SHIPBUILDER NIXON—Yes. I've tried my best, and I can't make the old hulk safe enough for decent New Yorkers to sail in.

A Balloon Pig and a Flat.

LAWYER J. M. ROSEBERRY LONG tells a story of a domestic tragedy precipitated by the bursting of a toy balloon which involves a chain of circumstances of remarkable rapidity in sequence and of destructive effect. The balloon, which is one of the pig variety that are being sold in great numbers down town, was purchased by a friend of Mr. Long for his three-year-old son. The same day this friend invited Mr. Long to sup with him in his spacious Harlem flat.

"He told me," said the lawyer in telling the story, "that he would show me a truly happy family. The family consisted of a dainty little housewife, Bobby, a three-year-old prodigy; 'Ootsy-Tootsy,' aged ten months; 'Jack,' a little black dog; 'Fluff,' a great gray cat; 'Suchalena,' a buxom maid-of-all-work, and my friend, who beamed upon this domestic complement as only a proud young father can beam.

"After the coffee and cigars we adjourned to the parlor. The parlor might have been spacious for a Harlem flat, but it needed a man with the nerve of a harbor pilot to thread his way through the labyrinth of rubber plant, fern, vases, joshes, stone and brazen images that plied the floor, and I was amazed to see the way the three-year-old prodigy launched himself about the room without spreading destruction in his path. While my friend was relating the history of the curiosities that covered the floor, mantelpiece, brackets, and shelves his wife put Ootsy-Tootsy in the cradle. 'The smartest child that ever lived,' then lisped through a few nursery rhymes, after which his father produced the balloon pig and the prologue to the tragedy began.

"The prodigy was engaged in trying to strangle the cat and relieve the black dog of its tail at the same time, but he gave up the attempt and accepted the balloon and blew into it with all his breath. When the inflated pig had reached the limit of expansion he kept right on blowing just the same, with the result that it exploded with a loud report and one of its legs hit the cat in the eye. The feline jumped six feet in the air, landing on the mantelpiece, whence she descended to the floor amid a wreckage of Sèvres and Dresden china, Venetian glass, Dutch pottery, etc. One large vase fell on the dog, who immediately gyrated around the room, spreading destruction among the joshes, dragons and images.

"Just as the storm broke the buxom maid-of-all-work was carrying a tray loaded with cut glass and fine china from the kitchen to the dining room show case. Judging from the way she came down in the centre of flying glass and crunching china she must have turned a flip-flop. At this second crash the ten-months-old awoke with a start and engaged in such a strenuous effort to drown all other sounds that he fell out of his crib to the floor.

"Up to this time pater and mater familias had been executing astounding gymnastic feats in their efforts to sort out the prodigy from the whirling circles of china, cat and dog; but when mater heard the thud in the bedroom she rushed thither and in her hasts got tangled up in a portière, which she simply tore to shreds. The baby's fall had bumped it off to sleep and she thought it was dead. The prodigy had three cuts on one finger and one on the chin and his father thought he was bleeding to death and dispatched me for the doctor.

"As I sped down the stairs I saw tenants lined up at the door of every apartment, who hurled questions at me which I did not answer in my haste. In my excitement I did not notice that I had a brazen image in one hand and a blue china dog in the other which gave the impression that I was a thief escaping after having murdered the family of my friend. The tenants in a body pursued me into the street yelling 'Stop, thief!' with the result that before I reached the corner I was under arrest.

"When I got back with my blue-coated escort to my friend's flat I found my friend and the man who occupies the floor below him on the point of blows. The man on the floor below had a grievance in the fact that his ceiling had collapsed and ruined most of his furniture and carpets. The awe-inspiring presence of the policeman, however, acted as oil on the storm-tossed waters, and things began to straighten out.

A doctor was summoned and Ootsy-Tootsy was restored to a screaming condition of animation and the prodigy's wounds were bandaged. A search for the maid-of-all-work revealed her crouched and trembling with fear on the fire escape and she was put right to work sweeping up the débris. The cat and dog had escaped in the excitement and have not been seen since. The actual damage caused by the bursting of that five-cent balloon was $910 plus the temporary wreck of the nervous systems of my friend, his wife, the maid-of-all-work, and myself. The $910 includes the damage by the falling ceiling in the floor below."

How Henderson Lost the Ball.

DURING the baseball game between the Cornell University team and the United States Naval Academy nine on the grounds of the latter last week, one of those funny things occurred which college men delight in telling around the training quarters or at alumni banquets when the delightful college days have long since gone.

Harry Henderson was pitching for Cornell. The ground was damp and soggy as a result of the previous day's rain, and he asked Paul Dashiell, the umpire, if he might have some sawdust to sprinkle over the muddy pitcher's box so as to offset the chance of slipping. Dashiell hustled off a blue jacket to get the stuff and he came back shortly with a large bagful. It was dumped in a pile near Henderson, who sprinkled enough to make the place firm where he would operate. The rest was allowed to remain where the jackie had deposited it.

A middie was at the bat. He met the second ball fairly and rammed one of those "hot ones" about six inches from the ground straight at Henderson. The pitcher, who got a glimpse of the sphere, then saw it no more; the batter saw his chance and footed it for the bases, the crowd meanwhile yelling like Indians, the partisans of the cadets encouraging the runner and the Cornell rooters shouting advice to Henderson, who was vainly trying to locate the ball. Finally his eye fell on the pile of sawdust, and down he went, digging into the pulverized lumber frantically. He found the ball at the bottom of the heap, but by that time the embryo Dewey had reached home and was being pounded on the back by the delighted members of his team.

Sailors' Yarns That Are Yarns.

LANDSMEN are queer folk, in the opinion of the "jolly, jolly mariner." They won't believe a sailor when he tells the truth about the queer things he has seen, but when he draws upon his imagination they sometimes believe everything he says. At least this has been the experience of one veteran skipper.

"It reminds me of the story of Jack and his old Scotch mother that used to be told when I was at sea," he said, the other day, discussing this perverseness on the part of the landlubber." "Jack had just returned from a cruise around the world, and at the supper table was telling about his experiences. He told about the flying fish, and his mother gently rebuked him for trying to deceive her. He spoke of whales and porpoises, and the old lady shook her head and said that, as for her, she didn't believe a word of it.

"So it went on until Jack, in a spirit of mischief, told her that when the ship was in the Red Sea they had pulled up anchor and had found tangled in the flukes some of the chariot wheels of Pharaoh and his army.

"'Oh,' said the old lady, 'certainly I believe that, for it's in the Bible.'

"Capt. Kelley the noted whaler, once told me of a similar experience. He was retailing some of his adventures to a group of store loafers, when a tall, thin fellow rose from his cracker barrel and asked: 'Say, Mr. Kelley, tell us how big is a whale, anyhow.'

"The Captain tried to give him some idea, and a murmur of incredulity went around the circle.

"'How big is a whale's mouth?' asked another.

"'The jaw is fourteen or fifteen feet long,' replied Kelley.

"There was a general unbelieving laugh.

"'How much ile can you get from one?' was next asked.

"'A good whale will make about 240 barrels.'

"They didn't believe it. They weren't to be fooled that way simply because they were countrymen.

"The Captain finally grew reckless. 'Well,' he said, 'I'll tell you of a little experience I once had off the coast of Peru. We'd sighted near the shore a big whale, with a calf by her side. The boat put in after her, and I was in charge of the harpoon at the bow.

"'A female whale with a calf, you know, is very bad tempered, and will protect her young against almost anything, but we reckoned we'd sneak up quiet like. Well, Sir, we'd got within twenty feet of the fish when something happened. The mother whale lit out with her tail, the boat was stove in pieces, and I found myself sailing through the air toward the shore.

"'I alighted in the top of a cactus tree, where I thought myself at least safe from the whale. But bless me if the old lady didn't measure the distance carefully with her eye, turn about and slice that cactus tree off nicely near the base with her powerful tail, leaving me up there without any way to get down.'

"The Captain paused, and there was a general chorus of 'Go on. That story sounds a little more reasonable,' said one of the auditors."

Her Shrimp Salad.

A very young and very inexperienced matron—a well-known society woman of this borough—recently undertook to assume the entire management, even to the smallest detail, of her household affairs, and her directions to the servants are conveyed to them in writing. A few days ago, wishing to have some dainty dish for luncheon, she thought a nice shrimp salad would be the thing, and accordingly wrote her instructions to the cook to prepare the salad and for the purpose to order from the market man "one small shrimp." The story leaked out, and it will be many days before she will be able to look into the eyes of any of her friends without seeing the small shrimp twinkling therein.

Against Time.

Poor old Father Time is up against it. Most clocks lose him and every little eighty-five-cents-reduced-from-a-dollar metronome beats him.

His Only Hope.

Grymes—I am awfully in love with that girl, but I am too bashful to propose. What shall I do?

Trimmer—Wait until she is a widow.



FELICITATIONS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
—From The Chicago Chronicle.

In a Hurry.

Music Teacher (in the throes of teaching little Elsie)—One, two, three—one, two, three. Now, that was good and we'll try it all over again.

Elsie—But can't I go on and learn the four, five, six now?

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JUNE 1902

JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1902. TWELVE PAGES.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended May 31	1,495,104
Same week last year	4,388,010
To date this year	79,734,051
Corresponding date last year	156,911,687

Bonds for the week	$7,978,500
Same date last year	$16,574,400
To date this year	$423,163,600
Corresponding date last year	$560,734,600

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	*June 1, '01.	†May 31, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	2,857,802	935,248	1,922,554
Industrial	1,530,208	559,856	970,352
Banks	.....	285	‡285
Mining	500	.....	500

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	*June 1, '01.	†May 31, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$15,663,000	$6,622,000	$9,041,000
Industrial	865,000	1,325,000	‡430,000
Government	16,400	21,500	‡5,100
State	.....	10,000	‡10,000

*Five days. †Four days. ‡Increase.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; six months, 4¼ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Kan. & Mich	2¾
American Ice	1½	Keokuk & D. M.	2½
Am. Locomotive	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Malting pf.	1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	2½
American Snuff	17	North American	1
Am. Snuff pf.	2¼	Pressed Steel Car	4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¾
Ann Arbor pf.	11	Pullman Co.	1
Bklyn Union Gas	1	Reading	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1¾
Can. Pac. sub. cts.	1	St. J. & G. Isl.	2
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1	So. Ry., M. & O. cts.	1
Cont. Toh. pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Detroit City Gas	3	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Hocking Valley	3¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Sol. Sonth. 2d pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	D. M. & Ft. D.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Evans & T. H.	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	Evans & T. H. pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1	General Chemical	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	Gt. Northern pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf.	1¾	Int. Power	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	5
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Manhattan	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Clev., Lor. & W.	3½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Mexican Central	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	1
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	1½	Tex. Pac. land tr.	1½
Pacific Mail	1	Union Pacific	1
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1	West. El. & Mfg.	3

Bond changes for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Mich. Cent. 5s	1½
At. & Dan. 4s	1	Morgan's L. & T. 7s	2
B. & O. conv. 4s	2¼	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
B., C. R. & N 1st	1½	Rio Gr. West. col. tr. 4s	1¾
Blyn City R.R. 1st	1½	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	1	Wabash 2d	2
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st	2	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1½		
Evan. & Ind. con. 6s	1		
Long Island Ferry 4½s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1¼	Denver & S'w'n 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2¾	Green Bay deb. B	1¾
Ches. & O., Craig Valley 1st	1½	Mobile & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	1¾
Denver & R. G.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	3

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday would, no doubt, have been regarded as unfavorable by speculative Wall Street had the market been open. Surplus reserve decreased $2,372,450, loans increased $15,109,300, specie increased $613,600, legal tenders increased $1,157,800, and deposits increased $16,575,400.

The increase in loans, in view of the week's developments, is not surprising to close students of the situation. It is known that some large time loans have been financed for various purposes—these having nothing to do with speculative ends, while the subscriptions on the shipping combine also played a part in the figures.

The gain in cash is somewhat smaller than the known movements of money had led to expect, but probably the average system is responsible for this.

The increase in deposits necessitates additional reserve requirements of over $4,000,000, and hence the decrease in surplus reserves.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$885,572,000	$866,314,700	$800,268,600
Deposits	948,326,400	962,396,200	887,954,500
Circulation	31,245,300	31,093,900	22,459,300
Specie	172,536,600	181,190,000	170,231,300
Legal tenders	76,474,000	76,162,800	71,880,600
Total res.	$249,010,600	$259,252,800	$242,111,900
Res. reqnired	237,081,600	238,099,550	221,988,625
Sur. res'd.	$11,929,000	$21,253,050	$20,123,275
Ratio res. to deposit	26.3%	27.2%	27.3%

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended May 31, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$777,361,194	$906,530,677	−14.2
Boston	79,409,047	82,921,943	− 4.2
Philadelphia	73,181,114	68,812,405	+ 6.3
Baltimore	15,976,246	14,964,868	+ 6.6
Chicago	104,075,060	107,220,890	− 2.9
St. Louis	33,384,324	31,766,770	+ 5.0
New Orleans	7,757,848	8,235,201	− 5.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,091,544,833	$1,220,401,723	−10.6
Other cities, 5 days	211,673,418	200,207,416	+ 5.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,303,218,251	$1,420,609,139	− 8.3
All cities, 1 day	260,011,294	400,062,279	−35.0
Total, all cities, for week	$1,563,229,545	$1,820,761,418	−14.1

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $0,154,978. The imports of specie amounted to $33,788, and the exports of specie to $001,078.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Delay May Have Discounted the Peace Announcement.

Experienced Operators Disposing of Their South Africans—Still There Are Many Speculative Accounts Open—Belief That Wall Street Is Buying Certain American Rails for Control Discredited in Conservative Circles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, May 31.—It begins to look as if the long delay had largely discounted the announcement of peace to the markets. It is a striking fact that this week of "peace markets," for every operator in the City regards peace as assured, and, in spite of the qualifying phrases in Mr. Balfour's statement Thursday, has been a week of many realizations.

I could name more than one experienced operator who has been buying South Africans more or less freely for a month past and has disposed of them all at a reasonable profit this week. Peace is assured, said one broker this morning, and what more is there to wait for? It will take two or three years of steady development to make the best of the Rand shares worth more than to-day's quotations, which, for all well-known properties, are remarkably large. Shares of the Chartered Company, at first issued at one pound, are now at four, and the Company has never paid a dividend. Goldfields, issued at one, are nearly ten, but this is a better paying property. Such prices are higher than is conceivable, but of course they may be higher still, as they have been in former booms. The Chartereds have been quoted as low as 10s. and as high as £8 10s. If the Government eventually takes over these properties, as is likely, all the shareholders are sure to get something, but hardly as much as the highest figures quoted.

Shares of all well-proved mining properties are very high and doubtless most of the operators who have been taking in these securities have expected the outside public to take them off their hands when peace should be declared.

I only dwell on these surface facts of the South African situation because of the widespread belief here that New York is largely interested in Kafirs. If there is no peace announcement by Monday, there will be much disappointment, however, as there are still many open speculative accounts.

But the principal feature of the week has been the continued rise in good investment securities, and it is possible that any boom in purely speculative stocks will be deferred.

June is likely to be a holiday month.

American rails this week have been fairly firm but slow, with the old story of waiting on Wall Street. Though both Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics have continued to rise, the best-informed persons refuse to believe the sensational yarns about Americans buying for control. Persons of sensational views point to the comparatively poor April statement of the Canadian Pacific as proof that there is no other visible reason for the rise, but conservatives frown them down with tales of the growing commercial importance of Canada. E. A. D.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market crawled through the four business days of the week showing hardly a single feature of interest. Coal-strike bulletins, Boer war dispatches, crop records and forecasts, and half a dozen lesser topics have had attention—but none beyond what was purely conversational. Out of the two hundred stocks quoted barely a dozen have fluctuated in even scantily consequential fashion, and of them all only two or three have been dealt in on a scale significant of more than mere room-trading. "Public interest" has been virtually indistinguishable.

In Canadian Pacifics there have been transactions mounting into some hundreds of thousands of shares—counting the business both here, in Canada, and at London and for Berlin; and evidence has been disclosed of active participation in this movement by interests of the very highest financial rank. Much theorizing is indulged in as to the why and wherefore of it all; but actually nothing has been made plain—the stake being evidently far too important to permit disclosure. One fact that can be relied upon—quoting what may be regarded as official authority—is that the purpose in course of achievement threatens the American railway situation not at all, but "is absolutely beneficial to our Northwestern properties."

The return of W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe is likely to have early sequels for the financial affairs of half a dozen corporations. Mr. Vanderbilt's leisurely progress in the comprehensive plan he has in view for the unification of his railway interests has almost persuaded Wall Street that the project has been abandoned. It has not.

With the coal strike out of the way, developments in the industrial quarter of the market will be disclosed. Expansive United States Steel Corporation plans will come into prominence, a number of important properties—large users of the Steel Trust's product—will assume new consequence, some hint of what is approaching being shown in the week's movements in Car and Foundry shares and the issues of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Andrew Carnegie is not quite so far ont of the business world as the popular notion supposes.

Crop calamity howling is excellently absent. Every prospect swells with encouragement.

And as to coal trade conditions:

For the late fiscal year (covered by a

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 29, 1902

Range In 1901. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Thursday, May 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended May 29, 1,495,104.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended May 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year.	Sales Week Ended May 29, '02.
120	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	69	69½	— 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	71	71	68⅝	69	110⅜	54,800
8¼	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6¾	7	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,700
31	10	26¾	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	22⅞	23	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	14,251,900	.....	.....	.....	23	23	22¾	23	.....	700
35	19	32½	Mar. 24.	29¼	Apr. 11.	31½	32	+ 1¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	31	32⅜	30⅝	32	38	50,700
80½	67	91⅛	Mar. 25.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91	91¼	.....	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	90⅜	91½	90⅜	91	89½	2,980
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	52	53	— 3	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. '01.	3	.....	52	52	52	52	28¼	1,300
91½	85	95½	Apr. 22.	86	Feb. 3.	94	.....	.....	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,900	June, '02.	2	SA	97½	97¼	97¼	97½	.....	45
45	30⅝	59⅛	Apr. 28.	33½	Jan. 9.	58⅞	58⅝	+ ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	10,083,600	Apr. 7, '02.	1¼	Q	57⅝	59	57⅛	58⅛	.....	5,200
41⅝	22⅝	31⅛	Jan. 2.	16	Apr. 10.	18⅝	19	+ 1½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	Q	18	20	18	19½	38¾	7,900
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 3.	54	Apr. 21.	60½	61	— ⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	2,827,900	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	61½	62	61¼	61½	72	600
30¼	5¼	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	26	26⅜	.....	American Linseed Co.	100	16,700,000	.....	.....	.....	26	26¼	25	25¼	19¼	700
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	51	54	.....	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	.....	52	52	52	52	45¾	200
35⅞	22½	36⅛	Apr. 22.	29⅛	May 19.	32⅜	33	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	32	33¼	31¾	33	.....	17,600
91¼	83⅝	100⅜	Apr. 22.	83	Jan. 3.	93¾	95¾	.....	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,500,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1⅝	Q	93½	94⅜	93	93½	.....	2,800
9	1½	7⅞	May 26.	3	Jan. 20.	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	7	14,300
30	22½	26⅝	May 26.	21	Jan. 20.	24½	25½	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	.....	24½	26⅜	24½	25	25	3,900
60	35⅞	49⅝	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	48⅝	49	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	49	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝	55	42,400
104⅞	83	99⅝	Mar. 10.	86	Apr. 30.	98½	98¾	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 8, '02.	1¾	Q	97½	98	97	98	96½	6,300
49½	26	120	May 29.	40½	Jan. 22.	118	120	+ 17	American Snuff Co.	100	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....	120	120	109	120	109	3,200
90	73	100	Apr. 18.	85	Jan. 13.	90⅝	100	+ 2½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	97	98	97	98⅝	77½	2,100
133	103¼	135⅛	Mar. 31.	118¾	Jan. 6.	123	123½	.....	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2	Q	123½	126⅛	123½	126⅛	121½	82,100
130	111	130½	May 7.	115	Jan. 6.	119¼	119¾	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	118¼	119	118	118	122	1,000
167⅝	137½	186	Apr. 4.	160	Jan. 13.	170	184	+ 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	22,500,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	180	182	180	182	180	335
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	146	151	— 4	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	May 1, '02.	2	Q	147	147	147	147	145½	150
21⅝	15¾	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¾	May 1.	13	16	— 1	American Woolen Co.	100	35,000,000	.....	.....	.....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	15	180
82⅜	70	90	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	76	76	— 1¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	35,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	110	Apr. 17.	116½	117	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	2½	Q	116½	117	116	117	108	3,200
66	50	77⅜	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	72	75	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	75	75	75	75	.....	100
91	43¾	84⅝	Apr. 18.	74¼	Jan. 27.	80½	80¾	.....	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	70,000,000	June 1, '01.	2	SA	80½	80½	80½	80½	85	200
108	70	109⅝	Jan. 6.	93¼	Jan. 27.	99⅝	99⅝	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	70,000,000	Feb. '02.	3½	SA	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	105⅜	200
114½	81⅝	110	Apr. 18.	101	Jan. 14.	106½	109⅝	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio	100	25,000,000	May 1, '02.	1	Q	109	110	109	109	111	1,100
97	89⅝	97	Jan. 2.	90⅝	Feb. 11.	95	95¾	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	25,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	96	100
58⅞	35⅝	73⅜	Apr. 28.	51⅞	Feb. 14.	67⅝	67¾	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	67,000,000	.....	.....	.....	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68⅜	51	31,500
226	175	242	Apr. 25.	210	Jan. 2.	225	240	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	240	240	240	240	220	100
122	77	120	May 28.	110	Apr. 4.	117	120	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	120	120	120	120	110	100

NOTES. The highest and lowest prices given are for calendar years. Sales of less than 100 shares included in the week's range. Dividend of 1 per cent. In dividend period column. A shade for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 29, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended May 29. $7,497,000

	Week Ended May 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
American Bicycle 6s	65	65	65	65	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	98	97½	98	36
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100¾	100¾	100½	10
American Steamship Co. of West Va. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	86	88	86	88	40
Ann Arbor 4s	90½	90½	90½	90¾	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	80½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94	94	93¾	93¾	17½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92	92	91½	91½	6
Atlantic & Danville 4s	98	98	98	98	15
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	30
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102½	102½	102⅜	102½	91
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	113
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	91½	91	91½	94
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	91	91	90¾	90¾	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn City Railroad 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	5½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106¾	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108⅝	100	108⅝	108⅝	25
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	86	86	85	85	110
Central of Georgia 2d pref. incoms	40	40	38½	38⅝	90
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	26	26	26	26	17
Central of New Jersey general 5s	138¾	139¾	138¾	138¾	5
Central Branch Railway 4s, (Mo. Pac.)	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅝	102¾	102⅛	102¾	83
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	89	89	89	89	5½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	112¼	112¾	112	112	8
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Valley 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106¼	106½	108½	108¼	42
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119⅝	120¼	119⅝	120¼	60
Chicago & Alton 3s	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	85¼	84½	85	83
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96	95¾	96	295
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106¼	106¼	105¾	106½	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106½	106¼	106	106	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	132	132	132	132	5
C., M. & St. P. Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117	117	117	117	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Fac. & West. 5s	121¼	121½	121¼	121¼	9
C., M. & St. P. La Crosse & Dav. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	6
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	112	111¾	111¾	111¾	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 1st 5s	131	131	131	131	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	89¾	90	89½	89½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. general 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	14
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	116½	116¼	116½	116½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	105⅞	106	105¾	106	16
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	105⅝	105⅝	104¾	105⅛	317
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	27
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	95¼	95¾	94¾	95	37
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	66⅞	67	66⅝	66⅞	568
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	19
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	112	112	112	112	9
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	5
Denver & Soutbwestern general 5s	87	87	87	87	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	15
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	12
Detroit Southern 4s	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	49
Detroit Southern, Ohio Soutbern 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	28
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	122	122	121¼	121½	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	107½	108	107½	108	25
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	15
Erie general 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88	148
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100½	100½	100	100½	57
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94⅞	95	94¾	94⅞	55
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139	139	138¼	138¼	4
Erie 4th ext. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Evansville & Indianapolis con. 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	115⅝	116½	115¼	116⅝	59
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	90	90	90	90	4
Green Bay debenture, B	23¾	23¾	22½	22½	207
Hocking Valley 4½s	110½	110⅞	110½	110⅞	54
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	21
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100¼	99¾	99⅞	10
International Paper 6s	107½	108	107½	108	17
Kansas City Southern 3s	72	72¾	72	72¾	46
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	91	91	91	91	28
Kings County Elevated 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Kentucky Central 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108⅝	109	108¼	109	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coal ext. gtd. 4½s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	6
Long Island general 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	8
Long Island Ferry 4½s	103	103	103	103	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	8
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103¼	103¼	103¼	104
Louisville & Nashville, St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	114	114	113	114	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	3
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	7
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼	9
Mexican Central 4½s	96	96	96	96	20
Mexican Central consol. 4s	82¼	82⅞	82¼	82⅞	36
Mexican Central 1st income	32¼	32½	32	32	92
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	130	130	130	130	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	8
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105½	105	105½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	83¼	82⅞	83	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107½	108	107½	108	39
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Morgan's L. & Texas 1st 7s	133½	133½	133½	133½	2
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	114¾	114¾	114	114	12
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79½	79½	10
National Starch 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	8
New York Central 1st 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96	95½	95	95½	13
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	103	103	103	103	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	14
New York Dock 4s	97½	97⅝	97	97	53¼
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96⅜	96	96¾	97¼	131
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	116	116	116	116	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	104	103¾	103⅞	16
N. Y. & Queens County El. L. & P. 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	1
New York, Susquehanna & West. ref. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Norfolk & Western imp. & ref. 6s	135½	135¾	133¾	133¾	13
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	135	135¼	135	135¼	7
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	65
Northern Pacific 3s	73¼	73½	73	73¼	164
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105	104¾	105	84½
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	24
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	119	119	118½	118½	51
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	12
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	16
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50 per cent pd	103½	104	103½	103½	761
Pennsylvania 3½s, Series B	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	2
Pennsylvania 3½s, Series C	97½	98	97¾	98	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100¼	100	100	14
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 3½s, Series E	97½	97½	97½	97½	6
Reading general 4s	99¼	100¼	99¾	100¼	191
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	20
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	24
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	93	93¾	93	93¾	7
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116¼	116	116¼	35
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	22
St. L., K. C. & N., St. Charles Bridge 1st	110	110	110	110	5
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	96¼	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	206
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	5
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s, trust certfs	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	226
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	115¾	115¾	113¾	115¾	2
St. Paul, Minn. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115	115¼	115	115¼	7
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	86	86	85¼	86	38
Seaboard Air Line ref. 6s	103	103	102¾	103	51
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	15

BONDS.

	Week Ended May 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Pacific 4s	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95¼	60
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st, 1910	114⅛	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	4
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	5
Southern Railway 5s	122⅝	123	122¾	123	27
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	14
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	72½	73	72½	73	19
Standard Rope & Twine income	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	38
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York 1st 7s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	121¾	122	121¾	122	4
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101⅛	101¼	101	101	54
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¼	106¼	106	106¼	55
Union Pacific 1st refunding 4s	107⅝	107¾	107⅛	107½	1,649
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	87½	87½	87	87	9
Wabash 1st 5s	119½	120¼	119½	120¼	27
Wabash debenture, Series B	75⅞	75⅞	75¼	75⅞	196
Wabash 2d 5s	111½	112½	111½	112½	71
West Shore 4s	115	115¼	115	115¼	3
West Shore 4s, registered	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	107	107	107	107	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93	129
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94	59

Total sales $7,947,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 29, 1902.

United States 3s, coupon	108	108¼	108	108¼	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	19½

Total sales $21,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 29, 1902.

Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10

Grand total $7,978,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 7	109⅞	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109⅝	Mar. 7	108½	Jan. 8	109⅝	May 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	112⅛	Feb. 7	110⅝	May 28	110⅝	May 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	110⅝	May 28	110⅝	May 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	139	Jan. 18	139½	Feb. 5
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	106¼	Apr. 23	105½	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	108	May 26	108¼	May 27
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109½	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	109⅝	Apr. 24	109	Apr. 14	109⅝	Apr. 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¾	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102¼	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106¼	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96⅝	Apr. 29
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95	Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¾	Jan. 15	7¾	Jan. 15	7¾	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	10¼	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	9¾	May 28
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅝	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	95⅝	May 20

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	96½	May 15	96	Jan. 13	98½	May 21

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Continued Ease the Feature of the Week—Sterling Exchange Lower Also—All the Indications Point to Still Greater Ease.

Last week's developments in the money market only served the more strongly to impress how altogether abnormal were the conditions which prevailed two weeks ago when call rates for a time were carried up to 20 per cent. and the average buying figure for the week was between 12 and 15 per cent. Whatever doubt there may then have been in the matter, it is now quite clear that the high rates that prevailed were not due to any scarcity of funds or to the withdrawal of large credits, but solely to the quite unprecedented demand put upon the financial institutions in order to carry through certain large corporate transactions. With the completion of these transactions and their successful financing—involving the demand for some $100,000,000 in ten days—the money has been released and returned to what certain interests in the Street are pleased to designate "its proper channels," as though purchases of railroad properties, stock issues to provide funds for extensions, &c., and similar plans were neither laudable nor proper.

Probably the most striking feature of the week has been the continued decline in the sterling exchange market, coincident with the fall in money rates. This is so much at variance with "authoritative forecasts," which had predicted the certain resumption of gold exports so soon as money became easy, that it is worthy of special attention. As one authority points out in discussing this phase of the situation, one thing that becomes apparent from the failure of the exchange market to regain its former level, notwithstanding easy money, is that conditions have changed from previous years. There is practically no urgency at this time for the settlement of foreign obligations. On the contrary, foreign bankers are apparently very willing to allow further credit extensions, while the employment of foreign capital in dealings in American securities is now well known.

Of course, here again the argument employed by certain people who insist that credits are far overextended, and who declare with much definiteness that [illegible] these foreign obligations have finally to be met, and that it will not do to procrastinate and to defer the day of settlement. The answer to this is that the future in respect to the general financial situation is growing clearer and clearer. The Boer war, which has cost England something like $1,000,000 a day, and has closed down the Rand mines, is, apparently at an end; a month hence the war revenue tax repeal becomes operative here, while the crop prospects are so favorable that it is clear that, unless in the event of the altogether unforeseen, crop exports a little later on in the season will so swell the total of our exports that thereby the debt now owing abroad will be very largely reduced. In addition, with the ending of the Boer war it is likely that British capital will seek reinvestment here, and by the purchase of securities in this market further reduce the total of our foreign indebtedness. On this point it may be interesting to reproduce the following paragraph from a market letter sent out by one of the Street's leading banking houses:

"A good deal of interest is shown in the probable effect of the cessation of the Boer war on the American market. In the long run it cannot help being beneficial. The first effect, however, may be for British speculation to spend considerable energy upon Kafir shares, after which it will probably overflow into Americans. The war has been costing England at the rate of about $400,000,000 a year; and the release of such vast sums from destructive purposes to flow again into the legitimate channels of industry and investment must act as a powerful stimulus that cannot be confined to the London market. British capital is always forced to go beyond its native land, and it is not at all improbable that the liking for American securities may revive in view of the wonderful records they have been making."

As for the situation locally, so to speak, it is general testimony that the May settlements on mercantile accounts have been satisfactory to an unusual degree, while from the interior come similar encouraging reports. Indeed, there seems to be an abundance of money for all purposes, and hence it is that the opinion quite freely is expressed that from this time on and for some time to come greater ease will show in the money market. Gold is on the way here from the Klondike, so the odd million sent to Canada last week does not signify.

The foreign banks continue to improve their positions. Last week the Bank of England increased its gold [illegible] $4,900,000 and the Bank of France [illegible] 1901.

Continued from Page 1.

variety of dates) the principal anthracite coal roads showed gross transportation earnings of $110,696,806, from which it will be seen that these properties have a considerable money-getting power outside of the actual results from the mining enterprises in which they are interested. The roads alluded to are the Reading, Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hndeon, Lehigh Valley, and Ontario and Western, and of the sum named no less than $50,065,403, or 45 per cent., arose from the carrying of the one commodity, coal. As a rule, this proportion of a little less than one-half of the gross from coal is common to all the roads. Jersey Central and Ontario and Western report figuree closer together than the other companies, and Lehigh Valley shows a somewhat larger percentage of receipts from other sources than coal, as compared with the general average. But, taken on the whole, the variations are not conepicuons, as demonstrated hy the record for 1901, now submitted, with the necessary remark that for Reading and Ontario and Western the year ended with June 30, for the Delaware and Jersey Central on Dec. 31, and for Lehigh Valley on Nov. 30.

GROSS TRANSPORTATION EARNINGS, 1901.

	From Coal.	From All Other Sources.	Total.
Reading	$12,391,307	$15,226,115	$27,617,422
Jersey Central..	7,220,817	8,055,892	15,286,709
Lackawanna ..	10,749,344	12,758,290	23,507,634
Del. & Hudson.	5,464,741	6,714,042	12,178,683
Lehigh Valley..	11,033,276	15,000,258	26,033,534
Ont. & Western	2,546,918	2,775,966	5,322,884
Total.....	$50,065,403	$60,531,463	$110,596,866

Recent cessation from labor on the part of the whole body of anthracite miners naturally lende peculiar interest to anything that the records reveal with regard to the progress of earnings, seeing that the transportation of coal is such a considerable item in the gross revenues of the roads concerned. Unfortnnately, no group of roads in the country has been in the habit of putting ont such meagre and unsatisfactory reports of their traffics and traffic results as the coalers, details to a large extent having been conspicuous by their absence, and little attempt having been made to publish more than the merest summary of results. A couple of years ago steps were taken by President Truesdale of the Lackawanna to bring about a change by improving the annual statement of that company, among other innovations heing the publication of a classified freight traffic movement. This example was followed last year by the Delaware and Hudson, hnt that is as far as progress has been made up to the present time hy the delinquent companies, which, it must be said, do not include Lehigh Valley. Nothing would be more valuahle just now than such a record covering a series of years, could it be obtained, and comparison for the late year be instituted with the freight movement over a period of any length, showing what articlee had come forward in increased volume to account for the known expansion which has taken place in the aggregate of earnings. But while this is impossible there is left open the opportunity to compare earnings from the movement of coal with those from the movement of all other freight, and with revenuee arising from other than freight eources, these being separately reported in all cases hut that of Delaware and Hudeon for each of the past five years, excepting only Lackawanna for 1897, for which year approximate figures may he taken. The complete summary is as follows:

CLASSIFIED GROSS RECEIPTS.

Reading—	Coal.	Merchandise.	All Other.	Total.
1897....	$9,535,077	$8,455,031	$4,244,586	$20,235,294
1898....	8,931,896	7,163,170	4,380,176	21,475,242
1899....	10,085,701	7,824,888	4,545,604	22,456,193
1900....	11,371,203	9,750,602	4,987,929	26,109,734
1901....	12,391,307	10,079,427	5,146,688	27,617,422
Jersey Central—				
1897....	5,454,354	3,416,007	2,607,967	11,568,328
1898....	5,067,388	3,700,050	2,728,408	11,505,847
1899....	6,208,793	4,510,483	2,917,434	13,645,710
1900....	6,283,633	4,744,039	2,947,954	13,975,646
1901....	7,220,817	5,075,417	2,982,475	15,286,709
Lackawanna—				
1897....	*9,500,000	*5,533,700	5,968,317	21,002,017
1898....	9,902,666	6,105,855	6,160,023	22,168,344
1899....	9,407,796	6,300,148	5,617,177	21,325,122
1900....	8,535,324	6,090,186	5,692,253	20,887,763
1901....	10,749,344	6,985,689	6,069,801	23,507,634
Lehigh Valley—				
1897....	8,560,418	7,403,471	3,595,278	19,559,167
1898....	8,436,392	7,571,978	3,734,168	19,742,538
1899....	9,553,950	8,236,505	3,780,047	21,570,502
1900....	9,413,472	8,659,172	3,876,638	23,049,282
1901....	11,033,276	10,259,961	4,744,297	26,033,534
Ontario & Western—				
1897....	1,722,936	1,352,570	818,897	3,894,403
1898....	1,666,242	1,423,978	824,455	3,914,635
1899....	1,921,503	1,528,645	884,015	4,346,163
1900....	2,223,464	1,746,670	993,349	4,963,483
1901....	2,546,918	1,722,389	1,053,577	5,322,884

*Estimated: Lackawanna's total freight earnings were $15,033,700 in 1897.

This display of figures may appear somewhat formidable, but the latter are of a sufficiently instructive character to warrant their introduction, and will be found ready to repay careful perusal. While it can hardly be said that in any case there has developed anything but an increaee in the importance of the coal traffic to any of the companies, it can be seen at a glance that if earnings for coal have increased, earnings from general merchandise have made more conspicuous gains. From passengers, and from improvement has been the least pronounced; but nevertheless there has been no inconsiderable advance. The experience of the different roads, however, has varied considerably, even in the matter of results from coal, Lackawanna, for instance, showing an increase of only $1,250,000 on a total of $9,500,000 since 1897, Reading an increase of $2,800,000 starting from a similar point.

This fact will perhaps make a closer examination of more interest, and taking Reading first it is to be observed that while the income from coal carrying was ns stated, the increase from the movement of other freight was in excess of $3,500,000, $10,079,427 for 1901 comparing with no more than $6,455,031 for 1897. Outside of freight, Reading gained less than a million dollars, hut obviously Reading has worked into a position of etrength by having been able to hring its miscellaneous traffic np to such a high standard. Presumahly, hold will be maintained npon this business, and that therefore an offset will he applied to the loss which may be hrought about by the present temporary interference with the coal movement.

Jersey Central's record is hardly less conspicuous as to the features which attract attention in the case of Reading. Here the coal traffic receipts increased $1,780,000, and general merchandise traffic receipts increased $1,650,000, the development possessing added interest from the fact that the two companies are now under one control. Improvement in revennee having their origin apart from freight of any description has not been marked. Less than $300,000 covers it, and perhaps the best that can be said of such a record is that it is a better one than that submitted by Lackawanna, which shows hardly any gain in this particnlar item. From coal the latter company secured an increaee of $1,250,000, as already stated, and for other freight a gain of $1,130,000.

Lehigh Valley's exhibit is a highly interesting one. That company's gross total in the fonr years succeeding 1897 shows expansion of $7,120,000, of which $3,120,000 came from coal, leaving $4,000,000 to be accounted for hy the growth of general husiness. Merchandise appears to have contributed $2,850,000 and remaining iteme $1,150,000, indicating a substantial npward movement of the company's revennes in all directions. The concluding statement, that of Ontario and Western, is notable for its record of progress on similar lines, so that, broadly speaking, it may be said that the earnings of the coal [illegible] have received their greater etimulation from the generally prosperous conditions which have prevailed, and which have found reflection in miscellaneous receipts, than from the improvement in the anthracite situation, important as that has been, and largely as it has shown up in operating results. A recapitulation of the statements presented above, adopting totals for 1897 and 1901, and bringing out the changes in respective footings, is given below to make this point more clear.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1897.	1901.	Increase.
Coal	$34,773,385	$44,001,662	$9,828,277
Merchandise	24,160,779	33,799,883	9,639,104
All other	17,325,045	20,016,638	2,691,593
Total.....	$76,259,209	$98,418,183	$22,158,974

The aggregate gain for merchandise earnings since 1897, showing up for approximately the same amount as the gain for coal earnings—$9,639,104 and $9,828,277 respectively—cannot fail to arrest attention, as it is seen that the one comes on a total of only $24,160,779, the other on a total of $34,773,385, or $10,610,000 larger. Reduced to percentages, coal transportation furnished an increase of 28 per cent., merchandise transportation an increase of 40 per cent. All earnings additional to theee increased in the equivalent of 16 per cent., the aggregate rise in the four years being about 29 per cent.

One thing demonstrated hy the hringing together of the figures for all these companiee engaged eo largely in the anthracite trade, and eo largely interested in the orderly conduct of that trade, is that it would be somewhat difficult to say just where the strike which was in progrese in 1900 hit any of the roads. Reading's coal traffic returns show steady increase for all years, and the same may be said of Jersey Central and Ontario and Western. Lehigh Valley was only a very moderate loser in 1900, Lackawanna alone reporting anything like a heavy ehrinkage, and a smaller total for all gross earnings for that than for the previous year. Traffics were delayed, but were not wiped out altogether. Earnings were eet back, but only to recover as soon as the embargo was removed. Profits were reduced, but only temporarily, as every one is aware who has taken only a superficial interest in what immediately succeeded the return of the miners to work and the starting into motion of the wheels which had been ecotched.

The exceedingiy high range of results for 1901 as compared with those for any previous year is not the least significant feature of the showing made by the anthracite coalers.

ATCHISON EARNS 8 PER CENT.

The Atchison statement for April was a trifle disappointing as a considerably larger increase in gross earnings had been looked for. It should be remembered that April was a month when the fill effect of the short corn crop of last year should have been reflected, and that the corn crop failure did not have enough effect to make the road show a decrease in gross earnings is a somewhat remarkable development. Of late, however, people have become accustomed to seeing earnings increase in the face of everything, and consequently the statement did not come up to expectatione.

For the ten months ended April 30 the net gain is about $3,200,000. We may assume for the remaining two months of the fiscal year a net gain of, say, $200,000, making a total estimated gain in net for the fiscal year of approximately $3,500,000. Allowing that one-half year's proportion of interest and sinking fund will accrue on the debenture bonds, taking $1,850,000 in all, the net gain for the stock will be in round figures $1,000,000, or the equivalent of 1.6 per cent. on the common. As the company earned on the common stock last year 6.6 per cent., it looks as if the earnings for the current year will be equivalent to 8.2 per cent., or double the dividend that is being paid.

This is probably a fairly conservative estimate of results, and it is possible that the final statement will show a larger percentage on the common. That, however, in the face of a corn crop failure the road should be in position to increase its net earnings eo as to be able to pay $1,850,000 increased charges, and yet show a further like amount as extra earnings on the common stock, is a somewhat remarknble testimony to the prosperity in the territory served by the road. Recent advices hold out very flattering hopes for the corn crop this year, and also indicate that the failure of the Winter wheat has not been so bad as was at first feared—Wall Street Journal.

CONGRESS AND THE DISTILLERS.

John B. Thompson, President of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, who has been in Washington several months in connection with the proposed whisky legislation, says: "I feel certain that Congress will pass the Outage bill at the present session, and at the next session I am reasonably certain will reduce the tax on whisky from $1.10 a gallon to 70 cents. The movement in favor of a reduction of the tax is widespread. Even the Prohibitionists realise that the reduction of the tax gives the only hope of any success in their work and they are anxious that the tax be lowered. It has been proved that the revenue for the Government would be as much if not more if a seventy-cent tax were collected than it is under the present high tax. The present tax leads to no end of lawlessness and cheats the Government out of a revenue which it would get if the tax were reasonable."

Development.

in West Virginia.

One of the largest of our soft coal operators, who for years has been an important factor in the development of the resources of the State of Pennsylvania, has within the past few months acquired a large acreage in the Pocahontas coal district of West Virginia, which will be tributary to the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The property is near the Frick holdings, and those of persons not remotely connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is now every prospect of an immediate opening up of this territory far beyond what has heretofore been supposed would be the case for years to come. There have been many recent purchases of land for development in West Virginia, and particularly on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway, or on branches yet to be built to connect therewith, so that there must be a vast increase in the tonnage hauled by that line of road, beyond the total of 6,000,000 tons, with which the road is credited for the year 1901. Many points of interest in this connection have recently been made known, but none more so than the remarks of an official of the company, who stated:

"Our business westward from our Pocahontas coal field is growing so rapidly and is already assuming snch proportions, that we are making eurveys with a view of putting in more passing points, and possibly doing some donble tracking. In regard to the progress of construction work generally, we are steadily at work in improving our line, particularly in the matter of donhle tracking between Lynchburg and our Pocahontas coal field, and we expect to continue that work during the present season."

It is given out on what is considered good authority that the Lexington and Eastern Railroad is to be extended to the coal fields of Sonthwest Virginia, where it will be connected with the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western Road at Norton, twelve miles north of Big Stone Gap. The Lexington and Eastern is now under the control of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. It is believed that the Norfolk and Western people are behind the move in an effort to get a direct outlet to the Northwest through Kentucky. The Norfolk and Western has been doing a heavy and fast increasing business from Norton, Va., over the Louisville and Nashville Road. The new line through Lexington will shorten the route to the Northwest and make the Norfolk and Western Company independent of all competing lines for Northwest freight and passenger traffic.

The development of coal mines, coke works, and railroads in West Virginia during the last two years has brought the Mountain State prominently into the public eye. Millions have been made speculating in its mining lands, and many times as many millions will be made from the development of these same lands. Where no railroad enters, and none is projected, coal land is still selling cheap, options being obtainable on nine and ten foot seams at from $15 to $20 an acre. Where the coal is tappable by railroad it cannot be bought for much less than $100 an acre, and frequently it is held at twice that figure. The southern part of West Virginia, in the New River, Kanawha, and Pocahontas fields, is furnishing the greatest illustration of the unprecedented increase in the control of one of the best coal-producing sections in this State. Kanawha County, which is among the older coal-producing counties, increased its production from 1,042,000 tons in 1897 to 2,000,000 tons in 1901. Fayette County increased its tonnage from 3,000,000 in 1897 to upward of 5,000,000. McDowell County increased its tonnage from 2,600,000 in 1897 to 5,000,000. In 1892 the total coal produced in West Virginia amounted to 9,800,000 tons. This year it will amount to upward of 27,000,000 tons. Fayette and McDowell Counties last year produced as much coal as the whole State did in 1892. These fields are illustrative of the wonderful advance of this State in the production of coal. The railroads have each year increased their ability to carry coal, and to-day they are probably as well equipped for coal carrying as any companies in the world, yet both of these roads to-day have immense orders in the shops for increasing equipment for the carrying of coal. Every mine in the Southern West Virginia districts is working to its full power. Every coal operation is prospering. There is scarcely a mine operating in the district of West Virginia which is not clamoring for hands and which is not increasing its productive capacity. The hands have gone np with immense jumps in prices, and now that they are understood to rival in quality the soft-coal production of Pennsylvania, an immense increase in valne from this time on will be looked for. It seems that the production has been steadily continuous, and we are informed by those engaged in coal operations that in most instances they have their production sold for a year ahead.

The Pocahontas Coal Company, which was organized for the purpose of acquiring coal lands along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Virginia and West Virginia, is owned by the Norfolk and Western Railway, and by this purchase the Norfolk and Western secures absolnte control of the total tonnage of that part of the Pocahontas fields. The coal company owns about 380,000 acres of land, of which about 100,000 acres are leased in perpetuity on a royalty which, at present, brings in about $750,000. The United States Steel Corporation has agreed to lease 50,000 acres on a royalty of 15 cents per ton, and to put up 1,200 new coke ovens this year, 1,200 more twelve months hence, and 1,200 additional a year later, making in all 3,600 coke ovens. Each 1,200 ovens will furnish 730,000 tons of coke per annum, to be carried by the Norfolk and Western; and, in addition to this, the steel corporation proposes to ship all the coal they can to their various plants from the Pocahontas mines. The steel company is under obligations to sell no coke, all the output being for its own use. Before the Summer is out the Norfolk and Western will have its new tracks in the vicinity of Coopers in nse, thus avoiding two heavy hills as well as a bad curve; the double-tracking between Bluefields and Radford is going forward rapidly and will probably be finished hy the end of the year. This will not only enable the company to handle a lot more business, but will turn into the net earnings each enccessive month a great deal of money which has been going out for a year past in payment for the extra work. The securing of the coal property to the railroad company, through the Pocahontas Coal Company, was a peculiar one, in that the tonnage might at some time be lost to the Norfolk and Western had it passed out of their control, yet the fact remains that it is now one of the most momentous in the history of the railroad company, and means much for the United States Steel Corporation. The hand of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the matter is clearly in evidence.

The magnitude of the business offering is perhaps best measured by what has been done in the past with the facilities available; that it will be an eye-opener to many persons we have no doubt, for it is not often that the statistics are available. Here we have a total of nearly 6,000,000 tons of coal and 1,500,000 tons of coke carried in the calendar year 1901:

Pocahontas fields, tide	2,318,778
Clinch Valley fields, tide	143,089
Thacher and Kenova fields, tide	50,909
Pocahontas fields, line	1,630,773
Clinch Valley fields, line	425,196
Thacher and Kenova fields, line	43,573
Pocahontas fields, west	720,739
Thacher and Kenova fields, west	439,298
Making a total of (net tons)	1,160,037
Total tonnage, (net tons)	5,822,345
Pocahontas fields, line	354,389
Clinch Valley, line	191,944
Pocahontas fields, west	925,444
Total tonnage, (net tons)	1,471,748

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

1902

New Sugar Trust Competition.

Claus Spreckels, Jr., Starting Rival Refineries.

When the first centrifugal sugar refining machine was invented in 1866, the period of time required for refining white sugar was reduced from sixty to seventy days down to the same number of hours. Claus Spreckels, Jr., is now the inventor of a machine or a process which reduces this period to a corresponding number of minutes. It is believed in some quarters that the new process will revolutionize the sugar business.

Time and time again experiments have been made with solutions which, it was hoped, would effectually cleanse the impure sugar crystal, by cold washing—bnt all to no avail. The process of refining the sugar has remained a very expensive and very tedious one. That old process, which is now still extensively used, is, in brief, as follows:

The raw crystals are first melted in charges of five or six tons in blow-ups—cast-iron tanks fitted with mechanical stirrers and steampipes for heating the water. The solution, called liquor, is brought to a certain degree of gravity, and in many cases this liquor is treated with blood albumen. The hot liqnor is next passed through twilled cotton bags, incased in a meshing of hemp, throngh which the solntion is mechanically strained.

From 50 to 200 of these filters are suspended in close chambers, in which they are kept hot, from the bottom of a perforated iron tank, each perforation having under it a bag. These bags have from time to time to be taken out and cleaned. From the bag filter the liquor is passed for decolorizing through beds of animal charcoal inclosed in cisterns to a depth of from thirty to fifty feet, the sugar being received into tanks for concentration in the vacuum pan. In that opparatus it is boiled to the grain, and the treatment is varied according to the nature of the finished sugar to be made.

The essence of the old process is to remove the sugar from the impurities. The essence of the new process is to remove the impurities from the sugar. The efforts which have been made to do away with the boiling and filtering processes, usually planned to wash or cleanse a mass containing sugar crystals by treating the same with a saturated solution of sugar or with alcohol. The saturated solution of sugar, however, is only a non-solvent of the sugar when its full strength was maintained, and its use in any event resulted only in the transfer of a certain proportion of impurities from one body containing sugar to another of nearly equal quantity.

The process of treating with alcohol was difficult to practice, owing to the volatile character of the material and the large losses necessarily incidental to its use. Moreover, the percentage of refined sugar recovered or produced in both the attempts mentioned was unsatisfactory, both in amount and in quality of product.

Attempts have also been made to wash a mass containing sugar crystals with a liquid consisting of a mixture of water and paraffin oil, but the employment of the paraffin oil in such process was only for the purpose of diminishing the amount of water used, and so lessening the dissolving effect upon the sugar crystals, and the mixtures had little or no effect upon the earthy or metallic salts or the invert sugar in the mass under treatment.

It is argued by the inventors of the new process also that the practice of filtering the sugar liquor through the mass of bone black, while it partially removes other impurities, does not act to remove the invert sugar which remains and interferes with final crystallization and forms molasses therein.

According to the new process, the sugar or sugar solution as it comes from the raw material manufacturer, is mixed with a defecating or cleansing composition produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon bodies snch as resins, resin oil, essential oils, fats, fatty oils, and fatty acids, in such proportions that no injurious results are effected upon the sugar from the sulphuric acid. Sulphonated or sulphooleaginous bodies, such as sulphonic acid or sulphonic acid bodies are thus produced which have greater affinity or absorbent properties for the earthy or metallic salts and for the invert sugar and caramel ordinarily found associated with sugar or sugar-bearing bodies than has the sugar itself. By using this mixture extensively the sugar is separated from the impurities which surround it, and the sugar absorbed by the mixture is subsequently separated from the defecating or cleansing composition itself.

All of this is done without the use of extra heat, and experimenta have shown that the operation of this process will within fifteen or twenty minutes turn the raw brown sugar into the snow-white crystals known to commerce as granulated sugar. It is claimed by the inventors of this process that they are the first to discover the possibility of using sulphonated or sulphooleaginous bodies, especially the recognized sulphonic acids or material containing the same for the purpose of cleansing or purifying sugar, or in employ a non-solvent of sugar having the affinity for the ordinary sugar impurities greater than the adherent properties of such impurities to the sugar itself.

To utilize this new process, the Federal Refining Company has been organized by Mr. Spreckels, with a nominal capital of $100,000. A factory, to cost abont $1,000 00, is being erected in Yonkers, which will be in full operation by the beginning of next year. The site of the new refinery is situated on the Hndson River, with a water frontage of about 400 feet. Three piers extend to deep water. One of them will be used to receive the raw sugar, over another the refined article will be shipped ont, and the third will be utilized to receive coal and general supplies.

The new refinery will have a capacity of 1,000 barrels or 500 tons a day, and arrangements are being made to increase the capacity to 3,500 barrels a day. The absence of complicated machinery in a refinery using the new process will make it possible to erect new refineries in six months, against twelve in eighteen months required under the old methods. It is planned, in case the refinery at Yonkers prove a success, to erect others in different parts of the country.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

The long-predicted absorption of the Havana Commercial Company by the tobacco trust, which was finally announced during the past week, resulted in material advantage to the holders of Havana Commercial by bringing about a sharp advance in both the common and preferred stocks. The earlier prediction that at last the deal was practically completed caused new strength in these stocks, and its advance continued when the official announcement was made. The preferred stock of the Havana Commercial Company rose to 61 and the common sold as high as 20, having donbled in price in about two weeks.

In American Tobacco the acquisition of the Havana cigar business was reflected by an advance from 265 bid to 325 bid. The total trading on this advance amounted to only 800 shares. This fact served to emphasize the position of American Tobacco common. So little of the stock is now outstanding that the price is easily advanced by the purchase of an insignificant amount of stock.

SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAYS.

The most active of the securities traded in during the past week in the ontside market were the San Francisco Street Railway issues, all of which were strong. Especial attention was given to the preferred stock, which advanced several points. The trading in this issue amounted on one or two days to more than 6,000 shares. Transactions in the snbscriptions were also very heavy. Much arbitraging was done by buying the subscriptions and selling the common and preferred stocks. The bonds were also much more active than they had been, although the fact that they are held under option by the managers of the underwriting syndicate naturally limited tha trading in the bonds.

The preferred stock—a 5 per cent. cumulative dividend issue—has been largely bought by investors, one important trust company taking a substantial block. The earnings of the company are running beyond recent official forecasts, approximating gains of 9 per cent.

GENERAL CARRIAGE.

Trading in General Carriage during the past week was very quiet. The stock showed no activity at all after the termination of the time for the deposit of the stock under the plan of reorganization, which called for the payment of $2 a share on the old stock. It is claimed that the stock deposited amounted to about 150,000 shares ont of a total of 190,000 shares. If these figures are correct the assessment on the stock has placed the Manhattan Transit Company in possession of $300,000 in cash. The transactions in the stock during the past week were about evenly divided between the deposited and the undeposited stocks, the quotations for the two being about 2 points apart, or the amount of the assessment.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD.

Resumption of work at the Rand mines has now proceeded so far that the number of stamps running is estimated at nearly 2,000 out of a total of about 6,000, showing that the industry is employed to about one-third of the full capacity in operation before the war. The total output of gold for April amounted to 119,588 fine ounces, valued at $962,269, which compares with the previous month and with the period before the war, as shown in the following statement, in ounces:

	January.	February.	March.	April.
1902.....	92,967	91,602	104,127	119,588
1900.....	96,797	75,170	95,284	
1899.....	410,265	404,238	441,978	420,111
1898.....	818,826	807,976	892,767	893,156
1897.....	298,853	311,809	892,767	843,668

Lead Trust Progress.

Statistics that Have Interest in Consideration of Recent Stock Market Activity and Strength.

Recent trading in the shares of the National Lead Company has been attended by much strength, both issues selling at the best prices for the year, the common stock having advanced from 15½ and the preferred from 78⅛ since the middle of January—the latest price being 23 for common and 89 for preferred. From what is known of earnings, which for years past have shown only just enough to pay the preferred stock its 7 per cent., it has hardly needed official denial of a rumor that a distribution was about to be made upon the common shares. It was partly on this dividend prediction, however, that the recent advance was predicated, additional argument being based on presumptive benefits to accrue from the reported formation of a new combination of sheet-lead and lead-pipe concerns, an industry in which the National Lead Company is interested, though its business is more particularly the manufacture of white lead, for the production of which it controls extensive plants.

It has been represented that important interests are arranging the consolidation, reviving an effort engaged in for a similar purpose some time ago, but then abandoned as not sufficiently covering the field; but what is now contemplated is more comprehensive and hopes are entertained that the ontcome will be favorable to holders of National Lead shares.

In the report issued for last year interesting reference was made to the company's progress during the decade of its existence rounded out with the close of 1901. Net earnings for the ten years were $13,340,234, hence an average of $1,334,023 per annum, and as preferred stock dividends absorbed $1,063,280 yearly, it can be seen, as stated above, that the results for the common have been quite small, averaging only $270,743, or about 2 per cent. on $14,905,000 of ontstanding capital. The common got 2 per cent. in 1898, 3 per cent. in 1894, 1 per cent. in 1895, and in 1898, 1899, and 1900, or, altogether, 9 per cent. In the ten years, bringing the total paid in dividends up to $11,774,295, and leaving $1,565,954 of the net earnings to be otherwise applied. The ten-year account appears to stand about like this, $288,146 having been charged off for depreciation in 1896, and $1,277,808 showing in the form of a surplus account, now actively employed as working capital:

Net earnings, 1892-1901	$13,340,229
Preferred dividends	$10,632,800
Common dividends	1,541,495
Depreciation charged, 1896	288,146
	12,062,431
Surplus account	$1,277,808

Last year's net earnings had been subject to reduction of $288,169 for new work and current repairs, and showed up for $1,112,145, a bare margin over preferred dividends, the common dividend having been paid in 1900 only after a deficit of $115,808 had been incurred. For the entire period of ten years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive, results have been as follows:

	Net Earnings.	Dividends.	Surplus.
1892.....	$1,806,998	$1,043,280	$863,706
1893.....	1,428,137	1,341,388	86,649
1894.....	1,212,258	1,490,442	*278,184
1895.....	1,231,261	1,192,334	38,927
1896.....	1,174,904	1,043,280	*156,431
1897.....	1,532,376	1,043,280	489,096
1898.....	1,241,839	1,192,334	49,505
1899.....	1,373,906	1,192,334	181,572
1900.....	1,076,041	1,192,334	*115,893
1901.....	1,112,140	1,043,280	68,860

*Deficit in 1896 after deduction of $288,145 for depreciation of plant.

The company reported as of Dec. 31 last assets and liabilities decreased $915,000. Notes payable were brought down to $900,000 from $1,835,000, and cash was reduced $450,000, from $724,226 to $274,435. Current assets, however, were shown largely in excess of current liabilities, as against less than $900,000 for the latter, accounts receivable alone stand for $1,608,149 and notes receivable for $170,494, irrespective of the cash total just mentioned, the balance sheet items admitting of the following comparisons for the past two years.

ASSETS.

Yearended Dec. 31—	1900.	1901.	Decrease.
Plant investments	$23,479,631	$23,471,010	$8,621
Other investments	1,230,521	1,227,424	3,097
Stock on hand	5,693,718	5,218,707	469,011
Treasury stock	190,600	190,600	.....
Cash in bank	724,226	274,435	449,791
Notes receivable	181,386	170,494	10,892
Acc'ts receivable	1,576,575	1,903,149	*26,274
Total assets	$33,065,957	$32,150,818	$915,139

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	.....
Preferred stock	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....
Surplus Dec. 31	1,206,948	1,277,808	*68,860
Mortgages	12,803	12,803	.....
Accounts payable	9,406	60,407	*51,001
Notes payable	1,835,000	800,000	1,035,000
Total liabilities	$33,065,957	$32,150,818	$915,139

*Increase.

With regard to the company's progress since its organization, President Cole said in his recent report: "Tonnage of manufactured products in 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by 23.44 per cent. During the same period $1,553,665 was expended in the maintenance and repair of properties, all of which was charged to operating expenses. The cost of manufacture and administration has been sensibly reduced and the standard of quality improved. Numbers of new processes for making white lead have been patented and presented for our consideration, and while each has been exhaustively examined, it is our judgment that no method has yet been proposed or perfected the product of which is comparable in quality to that made by the old Dutch process, which we continue to use. Our growth has been substantial; new properties have been bought, and all are in better condition than when acquired; useful and profitable lines of manufacture have been added, its trade has been conserved, protected, and extended, and competition has been met as it developed."

BUFFALO GAS.

The report of the Buffalo Gas Company for the month of April showed such improvement over the corresponding period of last year that its publication was followed by considerable buying of the stock of the company. The statement showed a substantial surplus as against a deficit last year, and the fuller report for the period from Oct. 1 of last year to the beginning of the month of May showed an average monthly increase in earnings of more than $3,000. Both the stock and bonds of this company have quietly improved of late, advancing to higher prices, with few or no reactions. The bonds recently have been firm around 84, and the buying of the stock during the past week carried the price of that issue up to 13, which is the highest price at which it was selling about a year ago.

MUNICIPAL DEBT LIMITS.

American Conservatism Pointed Out as an Example for England.

Taking as text the rapid increase of local indebtedness in England, Robert P. Porter, former United State Census Commissioner, is leading in London an agitation in favor of curtailing further extension of municipal debts; and he is using American illustrations to point his arguments.

According to a statement recently made by Mr. Alexander Henderson, M. P., local indebtedness in England has increased in the twenty years from 1881 to 1900 from £144,000,000 to £294,000,000, an increase of abont £150,000,000.

The first half of the last century, says Mr. Porter, found the several States of the Union not only heavily in debt for all sorts of public enterprises, bnt a large number of bur counties and municipalities were seriously involved financially, having recklessly pledged their credit to all sorts of canal and railway schemes, to say nothing of the debt incurred for legitimate local purposes. Some of this debt, I regret to say, was repudiated, the interest in other cases was scaled down, while in many instances communities struggled along and by high taxation, which almost confiscated the property of the unhappy ratepayer, redeemed their credit. The fiscal history of those times is very gloomy reading, and the lesson taught seems to have made a lasting impression upon those responsible for subsequent legislation. In nearly all the States Constitutions framed since that unhappy period bas been inserted a clause absolntely prohibiting a State, county, or municipality lending its credit to any private company whatever. Not contented with this, the Constitutions of nearly all our States contain clauses limiting the amount of debt which a city or town may contract to a certain fixed per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property.

"Local taxation in the United States," continues Mr. Porter, "is on the assessed capitalized value of property, which for the whole country may be taken at less than half what we term the estimated true value of property. Thus, for example, the assessed value of property for the entire country, as returned by the local assessors, was in 1890 upward of £5,000,000,000, whereas the official estimates of the real value of property, made by the Census Bureau, of which I was Director, exceeded £13,000,000,000. The figures for the last decade have not yet been published, but will bear about the same relative relation. The several State Constitutions limit all local indebtedness, therefore, to a percentage of the assessed value of property, varying from 10 per cent. in the State of New York to only 2 per cent. in the State of Indiana. In Pennsylvania local authorities may never exceed 7 per cent. upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein,' which includes both real and personal property. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and most of the great Western States have a 5 per cent. limitation of debt, based on the assessed value of all property as returned for taxation—that is, real and personal property.

"In length of time a large number of our States require repayment of local loans within twenty years, and many States require that at the time of issuing a loan a tax must be levied to provide for both interest and retirement of principal. The effect of these debt restrictions has undoubtedly been beneficial. It is the chief barrier to-day against municipal trading; for were it not for the constitutional limitation of debt many of our municipalities would have long ago launched into all sorts of industries, and our State and local indebtedness, which between 1880 and 1890 increased only £2,400,000 (while the value of taxable property doubled) aggregates for the entire country £227,000,000. This includes States, county, school district, as well as municipal indebtedness. Our municipal debt proper was not then over £145,000,000, and it has not increased much since 1890, owing in a large measure to these restrictions—it is probably £160,000,000 at the present time, not greatly exceeding half the aggregate of the municipal indebtedness of the United Kingdom. Local indebtedness has increased in England threefold, and ratable value 80 per cent., in the last twenty-five years. Without the exact figures before me I should think the reverse of this proposition is true in the United States—namely, increase of State and local indebtedness in the last twenty-five years 30 per cent.; the value of ratable property in same time has trebled. While we have other troubles, the increase of local indebtedness is not giving us much concern and will not so long as the constitutional debt limits are not repealed.

"It may be true that the English municipalities," concludes Mr. Porter, "have obtained the worth of their money and that this enormous debt has been justified, but I am satisfied that many of the industries which British municipal corporations have taken up are far better in the hands of private individuals or companies. Had it not been for this limitation of debt I am sure the fiscal condition of our cities and minor civil divisions would not have been in such a healthy condition as they are to-day."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The double holiday at the end of the week considerably curtailed the business in the outside market during the past week, as on the days immediately preceding the closing of the market trading narrowed down and less than usual interest was shown. Prices, although irregular at times, showed a number of gains, and the week as a whole was a favorable one. The copper stocks were among the active issues and they showed some strength as a result of the further advance in the price of the metal. Northern Securities was at first neglected but later being bought about an advance of 2 points. The Weyl-Meyer stocks were at no time active. The report of the condition of these properties by the Stockholders' Committee may be flouted by a further fallfng off in the earnings for most of them, but very little stock will sell.

LAST YEAR'S CROPS AND RAILWAY RESULTS.

When the Agricultural Department some days ago published its final estimates of the yield and farm value of the country's principal crops for the late year, the figures fairly took the breath away from the "trade," whose calculations showed much more moderate totals. The Government report had been delayed in order to harmonize returns with census results, and meantime current information had crystallized into current belief in certain production totals, so that it was a foregone conclusion that unless the official statement approximated what had already been accepted as a full, true, and particular account of the harvest of 1901, it would be discredited as having been founded upon false premises.

The document showed for wheat nearly 50,000,000 acres—away ahead of expectations—and a crop of 748,000,000 bushels, or fully 100,000,000 bushels more than was justified by any of the commercial estimates. Oats also ran up violently as to area, showing 28,500,000 acres, and about 70,000,000 bushels too much as to yield, taking average indications adopted, 737,000,000 bushels being reported instead of about 660,000,000 to 670,000,000 bushels. The minor crops, barley, rye, and buckwheat, have naturally not been the subject of as much comment, but corn, now to be spoken of, has been the feature of all others to attract attention and to invite discussion.

Corn, it appears, could not be figured ont by the department for less than 1,522,000,000 bushels, coming from the unprecedented breadth of 91,350,000 acres. Leaving out the question of acreage, the result is put down at 200,000,000 bushels too high, as being misleading, and out of line with every known factor by which the result can be measured—home requirements and exports on the one hand, condition at harvest and acreage believed to have produced the crop on the other.

Turning from this conflict of authorities for the moment, the fact is easily recalled that conditions in the agricultural sections of the country have lately yielded better railroad results than any on record. In order to do this, there must have been more traffic or better paying traffic, or both; and that such a state of affairs could be brought about only through the larger productiveness of the territory and a generally improved situation is an obvious fact. It is a matter of record that there has been no cry of hard times from the crop-growing sections, that there has been no increase in business mortality, that trade has been no sufferer, and that prosperity has reigned—all in the face of what was regarded as one of the worst blows ever sustained by the corn crop, the oats crop, and the crops of fodder and feed stuffs generally. It may therefore be doubted whether the agricultural community would not be glad to experience more of the same sort of disaster, while it is sure enough that the railroads would make the earnings of their existence on a continuation of such influences as those which have lately operated to swell their income and profit totals.

A further glance may now be taken at the remaining figures submitted by the department, those referring to farm value. Here is seen the secret of the great prosperity, which will still be observable even if allowance for all excess estimates be made, for the totals are of such magnitude that they will submit to the paring-down process and yet come out ahead of almost everything the country has ever been able to produce before. First take the exhibit as it stands:

	Crop, Bushels.	Farm Value.
Corn	1,522,510,000	$921,555,768
Wheat	748,460,218	467,350,136
Oats	736,308,724	293,658,777
Barley	109,932,924	49,705,163
Rye	30,444,830	18,999,742
Buckwheat	15,125,941	8,523,318
Total	3,163,291,637	$1,757,702,934

Here are enormous totals, $921,000,000 for corn—millions of dollars more than any previous year had been able to show; $467,000,000 for wheat, only exceeded three times before in the history of the country as a wheat grower, namely, in 1879, 1880, and 1891; and $293,000,000 for oats, also an unprecedented figure. The latter remark would apply to barley, with its $50,000,000, but not to rye or buckwheat, with the respective totals of $17,000,000 and $8,000,000. The aggregate shows $1,757,000,000, and this, needless to say, is also a footing without a parallel. Perhaps the cause of so much strength in conditions is not so far to seek after all. Perhaps the West was more comfortably fixed than ever. Perhaps there was no room for the croaking that took place, and the assigning to oblivion of everything which depended on crops which were swept away by the rather more than Summer zephyrs that spread over the farms of Kansas, Missouri, and other States.

But let due consideration be given the various claims made that the Government has erred egregiously in putting out such inflated figures of area and production. Corn averaged, as near as may be, 60.5 cents per bushel on the farm last year, according to the report, wheat 62.4 cents, and oats 40 cents. Allow the excess of 200,000,000 bushels for corn, 100,000,000 bushels for wheat, and 70,000,000 bushels for oats, and a result like this is obtained:

	Crop, Bushels.	Farm Value.
Corn	1,322,000,000	$800,000,000
Wheat	648,000,000	404,000,000
Oats	666,000,000	266,000,000
Barley	110,000,000	50,000,000
Rye	30,000,000	17,000,000
Buckwheat	15,000,000	8,000,000
Total	2,792,000,000	$1,545,000,000

Even now there is left a total value of $1,545,000,000 for the six crops, a reduction having been made of $212,000,000 to conform to the indicated decrease in the size of the different yields of corn, wheat, and oats; and now it must be said that there is no record except one to equal this of more than one and one-half billion dollars. Large totals were rolled up in 1879, when wheat averaged $1.10 per bushel, and in each of the three following years, when corn prices mounted after the light crop of 1881, and when wheat and also oats continued to command high prices; but the figure named was not reached in either of those years, it being left for 1891 to show the only total ahead of the one in question. The result was due, not only to the good prices which stand as the basis for estimating the outcome, but also to good crops, 1891 having been a banner year for wheat and oats up to that date, and corn yielding 2,060,000,000 bushels. In order to bring in these exceptionally good periods, comparison in the subjoined table is extended back to 1879, and the Government's figures are adopted for 1901:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.
1879	$580,486,217	$497,030,142	$120,533,294
1880	679,714,499	474,201,850	150,243,565
1881	759,482,170	456,880,427	193,198,970
1882	783,567,175	445,902,125	182,978,022
1883	658,051,485	383,649,272	187,040,204
1884	640,735,560	330,382,260	181,528,470
1885	635,674,630	276,320,350	179,631,800
1886	610,311,000	314,226,020	186,137,930
1887	646,106,770	310,612,960	200,690,790
1888	677,561,580	395,248,030	196,424,240
1889	597,918,829	342,491,707	171,781,008
1890	754,433,451	334,773,678	222,048,496
1891	936,439,228	513,472,711	222,312,257
1892	642,146,630	322,111,881	209,253,611
1893	501,625,627	213,171,881	187,576,092
1894	654,719,162	226,902,025	214,816,628
1895	944,985,594	237,938,946	193,955,066
1896	491,066,967	310,602,538	182,436,032
1897	501,072,802	426,547,121	147,974,718
1898	552,023,426	362,770,220	196,405,364
1899	629,310,110	310,545,259	193,167,978
1900	751,220,034	522,525,177	208,069,223
1901	921,555,768	467,350,156	293,658,777

Annual aggregates, combining barley, rye, and buckwheat with the foregoing totals for corn, wheat, and oats, have been as follows:

	Total Values.		Total Values.
1879	$1,245,127,710	1891	$1,630,555,371
1880	1,381,497,504	1892	1,232,991,853
1881	1,470,957,200	1893	1,041,789,153
1882	1,459,693,133	1894	1,043,007,993
1883	1,230,765,927	1895	994,795,164
1884	1,184,311,520	1896	972,068,888
1885	1,143,144,789	1897	1,121,295,706
1886	1,162,161,910	1898	1,153,509,293
1887	1,204,289,370	1899	1,185,915,391
1888	1,320,255,398	1900	1,225,110,545
1889	1,162,923,636	1901	1,757,702,934
1890	1,376,758,971		

It would of course be ridiculous to suppose for one moment that the growers of corn, wheat, &c., received for their products the sums above mentioned. At best these only show an attempt to get at an approximate value of the various crops on the farm, and the result is undoubtedly open to many objections, one of these being that prices for a given date are adopted, and not averages, hence that the totals may result from the arbitrary figure being higher or lower than what would otherwise be shown. For 1901 it is not in question that the report is favored, at least for corn and oats, by the quotation adopted being superior to that which would come from ascertaining the outcome over the whole period. But be this as it may, it is obvious from the magnitude of the footing that there is room for a good deal to be lopped off, and still for the exhibit to make a strikingly favorable comparison with almost every previous year. No system that is ever likely to be devised for gathering crop data will be impeccable and escape criticism. At best results can only be approximations. There is room for improvement in present methods, no doubt, and there are improvements which could easily be made as to getting at values. But, the same considerations applying for all periods, it is tolerably well demonstrated that the uplifting forces of the late year were of a quality not materially inferior to that of the forces of any other favorable period, and that there have been abundant offsets to poor yields, and abundant reasons for the maintenance of splendid conditions generally.

MILTON J. PLATT.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S RETURN.

Quite generally in Wall Street surprise is expressed that W. K. Vanderbilt should have returned from abroad at this season of the year, when many prominent New Yorkers are making preparations for the regular Summer exodus—either to the country or to London to be present at the coronation ceremonies. Mr. Vanderbilt, maintaining his usual policy of reticence, has not taken the public into his confidence as to the reasons for his return, but friends of his are not so uncommunicative.

From them it is learned that Mr. Vanderbilt has come home "to mend his fences" and to complete the plan of unification of all the Vanderbilt properties projected by him some time ago. While abroad, it is understood, Mr. Vanderbilt had intimated to him that there was a danger of him losing control of certain of the heretofore recognized Vanderbilt properties such as Chicago and Northwest, and it was said also that New York, New Haven and Hartford (in which there is a fair Vanderbilt representation) might pass to interests which would refuse longer to give recognition in that property to the Vanderbilts.

These same friends of Mr. Vanderbilt declare that at the Northwest meeting this week there will be developments helpful to all of the Vanderbilt properties.

STEEL TRADE PROSPERITY.

Wall Street was much impressed last week by the declaration of so conservative and reliable authority as The Iron Age that "conditions throughout the iron trade continue of a character to satisfy the most sanguine believer in a continuance of existing prosperity." The many orders placed months ahead, and the persistent demand even beyond this time are but indications of the truly phenomenal prosperity in this direction.

Coming to specific cases, the Steel Trust reports itself booked ahead practically all of this year; the Pressed Steel Car Company has orders on hand to a total of $18,000,000; Republic Iron and Steel is rushing to completion new furnaces, &c., in order to keep up with its work; and the like is true of American Car and Foundry, of Colorado Fuel, and of Tennessee Coal.

MR. KEENE'S TRIP ABROAD.

It has been learned on authority that the present trip to Europe of James R. Keene has for its object something other than the restoration of Mr. Keene to health. It is a fact that Mr. Keene is not a well man and that he hopes to be greatly benefited by the trip; but it is a further fact that the present trip, so soon after his long sojourn in Florida, was not undertaken by Mr. Keene for health alone.

The truth is that up to a week before he left Mr. Keene had not the most remote intention of taking a trip abroad. It was only when he received an urgent request from J. P. Morgan to meet him in London to discuss matters of far-reaching consequence that the bull leader resolved to "cross the pond." It is violating no confidence to say that the matters referred to include not only Steel Trust extension plans, but have to do even more with Mr. Morgan's plans relative to the Shipping Combine and certain railroad properties at home, such as Erie and Union Pacific—Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman being interested in these latter plans.

COPPER TRADE STATISTICS.

The mid-monthly report of James Lewis & Son, copper brokers of Liverpool, just received, gives some interesting facts and figures. The report notes that "a much more sanguine feeling pervades the copper market on both sides of the Atlantic and it is thought that the advance in copper shares is the prelude to an advance in the metal. Statistics show an increase in the consumption of England, France, Germany, and the rest of Europe of nearly 17,000 tons, while the exports from England (exclusive of those to France and Germany) have increased over 3,000 tons. On the other hand, the imports into England, France, and Germany (exclusive of those from the United States) have decreased more than 2,000 tons. The consumption of the United States continues to be much larger than last year, while the production is less."

HOW NEW ENGLAND STANDS.

Only Relatively Less Influential Because of the New West's Progress.

New England, until the West recently came forward as an investing centre, represented about one-half the investment territory of the United States. Not many years ago she held one-half the savings banks of the United States. All the first transcontinental lines originated in New England, the Union Pacific with the Ameses, the shovel makers of North Easton; the Northern Pacific with the Cheneys and the Billingses of New Hampshire and Vermont; the Atchison with the Nickersons and their associates in Boston; the Burlington with the Forbeses, Thayers, and Brookses of Boston. The builder of the Central and Southern Pacifics, C. P. Huntington, was a Connecticut boy. Only the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific have crossed the continent without inception from New England brain or capital, but both of these have been done by Canadian and foreign capital, so that New England has been pre-eminently the Western railroad builder.

If some of the plans of the ambitious builders of the Boston and Albany had had more active backing that road would have taken the New York Central from Albany west, instead of allowing the Vanderbilts to consolidate it with the Hudson River Railroad. But Boston could not do everything, although she did build the Michigan Central. New England has been the largest owner in the Chicago and Alton, a very large owner in the Chicago and Northwestern, and is still the great owner of Western railroad bonds and shares. A large part of her share holdings is carried on New York account, and nearly all her speculative interest is registered on New York books.

New England has for years taken a conspicuous interest in investments identified with electricity. She still holds control of the General Electric Company, the pioneer in the electric lighting field, and now prominent as well as a manufacturer of motive power machinery.

Another favorite electrical investment has been the telephone. Less than thirty years ago the telephone was unknown. To date it has already wrought such changes in commercial methods and social life that it takes rank with the greatest inventions which during the nineteenth century have especially marked the world's progress. New England capital has developed the telephone, and brought the American Bell Telephone Company to be recognized as one of the leading investment properties in the country. The magnitude of the business of the American Telephone Company (the successor to the American Bell Company) may be appreciated when it is known that its lines carry 2,425,000,000 separate conversations a year, an average of over 7,500,000 daily.

Boston is also the home of copper-share investments, and in this way identifies itself with another branch of the electrical industry. The Yankee points with pride to the Calumet and Hecla, the greatest copper mine of the world, and carried to its lofty pinnacle of success through the persistency of New England brains and capital. The stock of the Calumet and Hecla Company represents but $1,200,000 paid in on its 100,000 shares, but during the thirty years of its existence has paid to stockholders in dividends rising $80,000,000. The mine produces between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000 pounds of fine copper per annum, or about one-sixth of the entire copper output of the United States. The Tamarack, Quincy, Osceola, and Wolverine copper mines are additional Lake Superior properties which Boston men have brought into the dividend-paying or investment class. But Boston capital has not confined itself to the copper mines of the Michigan peninsula, having taken an extensive investment interest in the copper mines of Montana and Arizona.

Boston has naturally been the source of information respecting all departments of the copper mining industry. What Wall Street has lately acquired in the form of copper information it has largely taken from New England, whose technical and practical study has made her a recognized authority on copper statistics. And conspicuous to the point of leadership in this particular has loomed up the aggressive energy of a single financial news agency—the Boston News Bureau—which from the start placed the searchlight of common sense upon the Amalgamated "trust" proposition so strongly that when New England holders saw the opportunity of getting $80,000,000 for the Boston and Montana mine they took it—largely through sales of Amalgamated at high figures. The conspiracies and inside workings of the Amalgamated promoters were fearlessly placed before thousands of interested readers in all parts of the country. For such high public service the Boston News Bureau has won, as it well deserves, unstinted public approbation. Few journalistic campaigns have brought better results or brought them so promptly; and no review outlining the current investment interests of New England can fairly omit reference to a news organization so progressive that it has become a constituent factor in the sphere of New England finance.

H. M. C.

JUNE

1902

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,240,800	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$17,939,000	$2,911,000	$1,579,000	$17,439,000	$996,200
2,050,000	2,288,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,096,000	5,925,000	1,895,000	25,608,000	.....
2,000,000	1,246,700	Merchants' National	12,331,100	2,267,400	1,657,200	14,733,400	.....
2,000,000	2,426,200	Mechanics' National	12,483,000	2,247,000	1,213,000	12,635,000	.....
1,500,000	3,297,800	Bank of America	19,585,500	2,839,300	2,779,000	21,702,000	.....
1,000,000	285,600	Phenix National	5,159,000	945,000	373,000	5,132,000	49,000
10,000,000	7,783,400	National City	110,421,000	25,308,000	7,726,000	122,632,000	4,310,000
7,300,000	7,087,100	Chemical National	23,977,200	3,447,200	2,965,900	22,693,200	.....
600,000	371,100	Merch. Exch. National	4,999,100	691,800	594,600	5,212,000	238,400
1,000,000	2,044,100	Gallatin National	8,881,100	1,098,900	812,800	7,150,500	988,400
300,000	77,800	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,541,000	250,000	42,800	1,830,300	40,200
400,000	142,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,212,000	466,000	345,000	3,801,000	.....
200,000	181,900	Greenwich	1,271,400	94,100	105,400	1,100,900	.....
600,000	528,200	Leath. Manuf. National	4,687,700	1,103,500	215,300	4,794,100	487,500
1,700,000	99,800	Seventh National	5,946,200	1,125,400	333,200	5,914,400	552,900
5,000,000	3,200,000	Am. Exchange National	31,267,000	7,069,000	1,814,000	28,291,000	4,530,000
10,000,000	7,237,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	74,193,300	8,287,000	8,240,200	83,774,600	7,476,100
1,000,000	1,502,100	National Broadway	6,969,400	1,141,500	210,200	5,961,600	440,400
1,000,000	1,416,300	Mercantile National	13,580,600	1,884,100	1,849,000	14,443,700	988,500
422,700	235,800	Pacific	5,082,200	414,300	502,700	5,914,300	.....
450,000	1,002,100	Chatham National	9,174,400	776,600	846,200	6,311,100	49,400
240,000	254,900	People's	2,071,100	184,000	375,100	3,004,000	.....
2,000,000	2,027,700	National Bank of N. A.	15,816,900	2,335,800	1,519,000	14,970,800	819,200
3,000,000	5,912,100	Hanover National	47,591,800	8,261,100	6,203,500	54,384,300	2,000,000
500,000	454,000	Irving National	4,463,000	511,500	547,400	4,518,000	248,100
1,550,000	902,400	Citizens' National	5,850,000	995,700	741,700	6,054,300	644,000
500,000	289,100	Nassau	2,723,200	283,300	344,800	3,134,200	.....
900,000	1,046,500	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,175,300	1,111,000	732,400	6,601,200	50,000
1,000,000	247,300	National Shoe & Leather	5,715,100	1,115,700	200,000	4,155,500	49,900
1,400,000	1,788,700	Corn Exchange	22,087,000	3,650,000	2,822,000	23,550,000	.....
300,000	365,200	Oriental	2,910,400	211,300	325,100	1,998,200	.....
1,500,000	6,573,200	Imp. & Trad. National	21,425,000	3,046,000	1,257,000	21,023,000	46,700
2,000,000	4,192,700	National Park	59,564,000	14,043,000	4,098,000	64,021,000	49,700
250,000	152,100	East River National	1,230,500	193,700	179,800	1,384,100	50,000
5,000,000	2,966,500	Fourth National	30,302,900	3,151,600	5,728,600	32,745,700	50,000
1,000,000	599,100	Central National	10,449,000	2,292,000	1,093,000	12,238,000	500,000
300,000	1,135,800	Second National	9,515,000	1,524,000	1,098,000	10,328,000	284,000
10,000,000	11,960,100	First National	79,062,600	19,200,400	1,496,300	78,703,600	2,959,700
500,000	341,900	N. Y. National Exchange	5,534,100	1,081,200	378,400	5,853,800	496,900
250,000	756,200	Bowery	2,861,000	425,000	303,000	3,277,000	.....
200,000	604,100	N. Y. County National	5,960,500	880,000	440,000	5,006,400	50,000
750,000	410,100	German-American	3,450,000	524,400	240,000	3,317,700	.....
1,000,000	3,629,200	Chase National	39,196,300	9,764,300	2,198,200	47,031,400	50,000
100,000	1,488,500	Fifth Avenue	9,237,100	2,521,100	140,500	10,331,400	.....
200,000	902,700	German Exchange	3,453,200	822,100	250,000	3,141,800	.....
200,000	853,500	Germania	3,010,100	409,700	588,400	4,718,100	.....
300,000	1,171,200	Lincoln National	14,720,500	1,874,100	2,598,400	17,355,600	247,000
1,000,000	1,224,400	Garfield National	7,975,300	1,582,500	329,200	8,295,600	49,500
200,000	387,600	Fifth National	2,276,700	485,400	127,400	2,409,400	195,600
300,000	1,200,500	Bank of the Metropolis	8,017,000	1,647,100	602,800	9,170,300	.....
200,000	481,700	West Side	2,886,000	525,000	325,000	3,252,000	.....
500,000	1,108,100	Seaboard National	13,395,000	2,324,000	1,681,000	15,303,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,874,700	Western National	30,348,800	9,882,100	2,244,300	40,419,600	50,000
300,000	535,200	First National, Bklyn	4,488,000	432,000	668,000	4,534,000	75,000
500,000	829,300	Liberty National	7,359,700	1,271,400	425,000	7,216,600	497,000
1,000,000	458,100	N. Y. Produce Exchange	3,976,600	672,700	378,800	3,878,800	.....
500,000	561,200	New Amsterdam National	7,716,600	1,424,500	537,000	8,314,200	100,000
350,000	469,300	Astor National	4,255,000	803,000	229,000	4,270,000	350,000
500,000	422,400	Hide & Leather National	2,991,200	370,500	99,400	2,165,000	380,000
73,300,000	87,585,300	Total, National banks.					
9,972,700	15,422,600	Total, State banks.					
83,272,700	103,007,900	Totals	$885,592,600	$172,536,600	$76,474,000	$948,326,400	$31,245,300

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, April 30, 1902; 17 State banks, March 12, 1902.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended May 31, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	100,000	283,200.00	3,100.00	$11,700	$24,500.00	.....	$155,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,309,800.00	42,000.00	139,000	137,000.00	.....	2,350,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,851,000.00	136,000.00	93,000	376,000.00	$3,000.00	3,109,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	538,412.00	7,657.00	33,341	36,732.00	.....	506,250.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,111,300.00	118,593.00	22,900	221,100.00	.....	2,452,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,473,960.55	10,613.75	81,812	108,316.43	69,360.03	1,633,947.43
Hamilton	200,000	1,906,200.00	80,600.00	101,500	151,000.00	25,000.00	2,018,300.00
Jefferson	300,000	1,143,900.00	12,000.00	95,400	134,000.00	300.00	1,183,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,425,600.00	122,800.00	99,600	210,100.00	52,800.00	2,931,900.00
Mutual	200,000	1,495,977.48	36,283.71	112,020	112,020.00	8,847.14	1,524,354.84
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,418,252.00	22,548.00	150,533	316,183.00	100,000.00	1,732,797.00
Plaza	100,000	2,755,000.00	85,300.00	170,200	381,500.00	.....	3,129,600.00
Riverside	300,000	1,019,772.63	18,437.23	72,909	97,125.03	.....	1,074,817.30
State	100,000	4,814,000.00	332,000.00	166,000	171,000.00	211,000.00	5,383,900.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,480,000.00	31,000.00	153,000	107,000.00	.....	1,830,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,110,400.00	39,000.00	109,900	74,800.00	28,000.00	1,259,400.00
Union Square	200,000	1,968,415.38	200,000	51,178.00	191,746	422,423.72	425,000.00	2,794,943.72
United National	1,000,000	1,980,500.00	204,700.00	44,300	60,100.00	.....	1,029,100.00
Varick	100,000	805,300.00	4,100.00	66,800	98,600.00	400.00	806,500.00
Washington	100,000	706,200.00	10,421.00	40,652	62,673.00	17,886.00	705,350.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	395,383.00	8,055.00	10,582	37,947.00	.....	253,100.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,493,000.00	40,003.00	140,000	93,400.00	7,800.00	1,515,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,424,051.00	14,259.00	86,233	87,485.00	126,468.00	1,576,458.00
Broadway	100,000	1,657,792.00	12,479.00	136,350	184,000.00	.....	1,906,324.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,327,400.00	71,800.00	88,100	147,400.00	27,200.00	1,347,900.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	344,000.00	5,503.00	30,800	45,200.00	8,600.00	385,300.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	731,800.00	30,500.00	27,500	58,000.00	9,200.00	670,300.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,913,000.00	338,700.00	123,100	329,000.00	.....	3,272,500.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,777,400.00	182,500.00	182,000	212,100.00	20,000.00	4,150,100.00
Merchants'	100,000	758,000.00	15,000.00	55,000	77,000.00	.....	808,000.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,750,000.00	162,000.00	270,000	426,000.00	27,000.00	3,881,000.00
National City	300,000	2,927,000.00	126,000.00	262,000	347,000.00	109,000.00	3,177,000.00
North Side	100,000	827,427.48	10,709.27	51,432	87,063.03	39,619.42	717,368.84
People's	100,000	1,250,500.00	39,000.00	84,100	51,000.00	51,000.00	1,322,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	562,403.00	8,974.00	32,788	68,316.00	36,515.00	544,661.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,025,400.00	95,200.00	4,000	106,900.00	29,000.00	980,200.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	545,079.00	5,351.00	35,254	78,856.00	1,866.00	567,312.00
Union	200,000	1,222,620.00	40,220.00	80,440	69,840.00	161,880.00	1,240,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	821,700.00	40,600.00	28,000	82,300.00	37,900.00	848,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	200,000	550,880.00	14,260.00	18,925	80,125.00	14,500.00	598,000.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	699,100.00	48,000.00	10,000	102,000.00	.....	673,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,818,700.00	261,100.00	291,300	1,395,000.00	1,249,000.00	6,851,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,207,564.00	75,993.00	67,687	138,381.00	91,800.00	1,817,795.00
Second National	250,000	1,185,700.00	79,700.00	14,100	448,500.00	78,600.00	1,360,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,110,536.66	46,100.03	69,601	306,286.30	27,468.35	1,202,389.98
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,631,000.00	138,000.00	36,000	121,800.00	22,600.00	2,447,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,003,429.00	28,731.00	32,174	42,600.00	18,900.00	1,009,140.00

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 2.

Adams Express Company—Dividend payable.
Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Amalgamated Copper Company—Annual meeting.
American Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Automatic Target Machine Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of Montreal—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred, (old company.)
City and Suburban Homes Company—Books close.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light and Heat Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Great Falls Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Greenwich Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Lancaster Mills—Dividend payable.
Lawrence Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Mills in Georgia—Dividend payable.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mutual Life Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Nashua Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
National City Bank—Special meeting.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York and Hoboken Ferry—Dividend payable.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company—Annual meeting.
New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad—Dividend payable.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Pacific Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Saco and Potter Machine Shops—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Union Square Bank—Dividend payable.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Oil Company—Special meeting.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
York Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, June 3.

Barney & Smith Car Company—Annual meeting.
City and Suburban Homes Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Railway Steel Spring Company—Special meeting.
Reading Company—Annual meeting.
Steel-Tired Wheel Company—Special meeting.

Wednesday, June 4.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Special meeting.
Borden's Condensed Milk Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Canada Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, June 5.

Adventure Consolidated Copper Company—Annual meeting.
Ailis-Chalmers Company—Annual meeting.
American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Canada Cattle Car Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Annual meeting.
Panama Railroad—Special dividend payable.
Rhode Island Copper Company—Annual meeting.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.

Friday, June 6.

American Colonial Bank, Porto Rico—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Adjourned annual meeting.
Philadelphia Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, June 7.

Boston and Lowell Railroad—Books close.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Special meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Annual meeting.
St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad—Annual meeting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Thursday, May 29.

Sales.		Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
287	American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	*13⅜	*13⅜	13¼	13¼	−⅛
1,287	American Can pf	44,000,000	..	..	.....	56	56	54⅞	55	−1⅛
200	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	May 10, 1902	96	98	96	98	+4
200	American Chicle pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 1902	88	93	88	93	+5
4,300	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
1,100	American Hide & Leather	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
600	American Hide & Leather pf	13,000,000	..	..	.....	39	39	39	39	−1
600	American Light & Traction	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37¼	37⅝	37	37	−⅛
430	American Light & Traction pf	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 1902	92	92½	92	92½	+1
800	American Tobacco	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 1902	310	328	310	328	+38
300	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12	11¾	12	.....
2,900	Alaska Gold Mining	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3	2½	3	+⅛
9,200	Bay State Gas	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅛	2½	1⅞	2	.....
3,200	British Columbia Copper	1,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9½	8¾	8¾	−¼
1,075	Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	15	13½	14½	+2½
3,000	California Copper	1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1	⅝	⅝	−⅛
2,100	Camden Land		..	..	.....	¾	1	¾	¾	.....
1,050	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾	6	6	−⅜
600	Consolidated Storage Battery	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	18¾	18½	18½	−⅛
17	Denver Gas	2,650,000	1¼	S	Sept., 1900	15	15	15	15	.....
200	Dominion Securities	1,700,000	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	15	16	15	16	−6
25	East River Ferry	750,000	1½	Q	Mar. 15, 1902	78	78	78	78	.....
1,970	Electric Lead Reduction		..	..	.....	3¾	4	3¾	4	+⅛
100	Electric Lead Reduction pf		..	..	.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
300	Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	5	..	1899	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+⅜
905	Electric Vehicle pf	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	15¾	14	14	−⅜
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
4,800	General Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅛	2¼	1⅞	2	−½
1,025	General Carriage ctfs. of deposit		..	..	.....	4	5	4	4¾	.....
1,600	Gold Hill Copper	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜	−⅛
6,612	Greene Consolidated Copper	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	29½	29½	27¾	29	+1½
2,275	Havana Commercial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18¾	20¾	18¾	20	+1
1,850	Havana Commercial pf	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	58½	61¼	58½	61¼	+5
9,900	Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	.....
300	International Salt		..	..	.....	14	14	14	14	−¼
100	Manhattan Transit, when issued	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
200	Mine Securities	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
5,425	Montreal & Boston Copper	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
200	National Enameling	14,038,100	1	Q	Apr. 1, 1902	30½	30½	30½	30½	+⅛
150	National Enameling pf	7,658,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 1902	84½	84½	*84½	*84½	+⅛
500	New England Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	−⅛
100	New Orleans Street Rys. pf., when is.		..	..	.....	70	70	70	70	.....
100	New York & Hoboken Ferry	3,300,000	1¼	Q	Mar. 1, 1902	69	69	69	69	.....
100	New York & Queens Co. Elec. L. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+¼
300	New York Transportation	5,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	13¾	13¼	13½	+⅛
2,795	Northern Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 1902	101	102	100	101¼	−⅝
15	Otis Elevator pf	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 1902	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	.....
1,920	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
250	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31, 1902	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¾
95	Safety Car Heating	4,849,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 1902	147	149	147	149	+3
100	St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+⅛
100	Seminole Mining		..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
3,042	San Francisco common, when issued		..	..	.....	25¼	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅞
23,170	San Francisco pf., when issued		..	..	.....	63¾	65⅞	63	65⅞	+2⅛
25	Seaboard Air Line	25,107,850	..	..	.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
115	Seaboard Air Line pf	16,635,100	..	..	.....	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	.....
53	Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 1901	31	31	31	31	.....
100	Standard Milling pf	6,900,000	..	..	.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	−½
118	Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar. 15, 1902	625	625	625	625	.....
300	Storage Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
3,000	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	..	..	.....	11½	13¼	11½	13	+⅛
100	Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−1
600	Union Copper	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
200	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr 1, 1902	96	*100	96	*100	+3
1,700	United Copper, when issued		..	..	.....	36⅜	36⅜	35¾	35⅝	−1½
400	United Gas & El. of New Jersey		..	..	.....	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	.....
200	United Gas & El. of New Jersey pf		..	..	.....	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87½	−⅛
100	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	..	..	.....	36	36	36	36	−⅛
400	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	23	23¾	22	22	−⅛
14,000	American Malting 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	99	99¼	99	99	−⅛
10,000	American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 1902	71⅞	72	71¾	72	.....
36,000	Cuban 6s of 1896		..	..	.....	43¾	44	42	43	.....
39,000	Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas 4s	20,000,000	..	..	.....	92¼	92¼	92	92¼	+⅛
15,000	North Jersey Street Railway 4s	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1902	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	.....
1,247,000	San Francisco subs., 90 p. c. paid		..	..	.....	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	−⅛
237,000	San Francisco subs., full paid		..	..	.....	103	103	102¾	103	.....
119,000	San Francisco 4s, when issued		..	..	.....	91½	91½	91¼	91½	.....
36,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	25,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 10, 1902	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+⅛
98,500	United States Steel new 5s, when iss.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	94½	95	94¾	94¾	−⅛

*Less than 100 shares.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 31	$1,015,077,980	$52,275,333
May 24	1,356,053,894	61,584,076
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,683	77,222,044
May 3	1,525,150,246	78,207,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,619,006
April 19	1,750,113,750	69,387,560
April 12	1,535,120,041	58,936,540
April 5	1,476,997,643	66,112,182
March 29	1,192,963,961	45,074,006
March 22	1,288,177,807	66,912,469
March 15	1,345,284,808	62,690,067
March 8	1,313,226,947	67,840,163
March 1	1,426,916,688	69,907,220
*Feb. 22	1,715,283,975	64,477,196
*Feb. 15	1,477,135,191	63,711,629
Feb. 8	1,254,041,018	55,643,824
Feb 1	1,378,936,915	60,661,966
Jan. 25	1,415,000,205	67,267,177
Jan. 18	1,400,000,000	71,207,363
Jan. 11	1,426,915,707	77,288,911
Jan. 4	1,202,000,000	71,000,000
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,198
Dec. 21	1,453,181,190	64,027,536
Dec. 14	1,662,949,758	58,705,788
Dec. 7	1,540,986,661	66,627,373
*Nov. 30	1,332,943,858	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,359	66,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,606,613
*Nov. 9	1,535,007,907	69,095,440
Nov. 2	1,356,815,915	71,837,106
Oct. 26	1,295,603,364	63,478,567
Oct. 19	1,587,906,210	59,519,025
Oct. 12	1,331,044,023	66,546,135
Sept. 28	1,314,096,907	69,877,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,899,116
Sept. 14	1,276,846,725	73,000,703
Sept. 7	1,206,638,569	69,324,405
Aug. 31	1,126,828,498	58,713,414
Aug. 24	921,803,079	44,993,646
Aug. 17	1,268,608,968	54,914,056
Aug. 10	1,169,096,362	74,618,023
Aug. 3	1,151,125,610	73,574,142
July 27	1,361,620,077	67,322,923
July 20	1,552,066,473	85,207,011
July 13	1,361,140,435	68,506,818
*July 6	1,185,696,961	62,722,923
June 29	1,525,867,123	69,737,999
June 22	1,537,398,982	74,662,782
June 15	1,567,254,362	82,705,000
June 8	1,485,254,362	67,626,000
June 1	1,177,433,146	67,662,000

*Five days

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended May 29, 1902.

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 8	99¾	May 29		97¾
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105½	Mar 31	103	Apr 24	103¾	May 29	105¼	106¼
Do registered	A O	105¼	Mar 25	103	Jan 16	103	May 23	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	95¾	Jan 4	92	Jan 22	93¾	May 23	93¾	94
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 6	90¼	Mar 24	94¼	Apr 15	..	..
Do stamped		94¾	Jan 8	91¾	May 29	91¾	May 29	..	..
Do debentures 4s, Series L, 1911	F A	95¼	Apr 28	95¼	Apr 28	95¾	Apr 28	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	..	..	..	..	108¾	De 30,01	115	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
De prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J D*	97	Apr 29	94¾	Jan 2	96¾	May 29	96¼	96¾
De do registered		97	Apr 29	97	Apr 29	..	..	..	..
De g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	104¼	Jan 28	102	May 20	102¾	May 29	102¼	102¾
De do registered		103½	Feb 5	102	Jan 2	102¾	Feb 19	..	..
De conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110	Apr 16	104	Jan 14	107¾	May 29	..	..
De P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M S	97	Apr 25	95¾	Jan 2	97	May 29	97	98
De P. Le. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101	Feb 18	97¾	May 21	97¾	May 29	97	98
De S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¼	Apr 7	90¼	Feb 21	91¾	May 29	91¼	91½
De do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	..	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919		..	..	..	..	..	No 14,01	..	..
Con. Ohio rear. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	..	Ap 5,02	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119½	Feb 20	117¾	Mar 5	118	Apr 5	..	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J A	..	..	..	..	..	Ap 14,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	130¼	Apr 11	126	Feb 25	130	May 20	..	130
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	129¾	Mar 10	127¼	Feb 25	127¾	May 17	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	..	..	..	..	..	No 14,99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	102	Apr 18	102	Apr 18	102	Apr 18	..	100¾
Buf., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1908	J D	106¼	May 29	104¼	Jan 2	106	May 29	..	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾	Mar 26	124¾	Jan 9	126¾	Mar 26	..	..
Do do registered	A O	124¾	Feb 14	123¾	Feb 25	124	Mar 28	..	..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¼	Apr 24	105¾	Jan 2	106¾	May 29	106¼	107
De 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Feb 15	107¾	Mar 19	109¾	May 21	109	110
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	107	Au 6,01	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	94¾	May 3	91¾	Jan 7	94¾	May 29	94¼	95
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga., col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	109¾	Apr 15	106¾	Jan 28	109¾	Apr 15	109¾	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123	May 27	119¾	Mar 10	122	May 27	120	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	135½	Apr 12	106¾	Jan 2	135½	May 23	109¾	110
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Se 18,01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	86¾	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	85	May 29	85	85¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44¾	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	38¾	May 29	38	39
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31	Apr 12	15¾	Jan 3	28	May 29	28	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	93¾	Feb 8	91¾	Jan 31	92	May 22	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27,99	100	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Je 27,98	100¼	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1949	J J	112¼	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	112¾	Apr 30	112¼	115½
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¾	Jan 7	101¼	May 24	101¾	May 24	101	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J D*	141	Apr 18	132	Jan 2	139¾	May 28	135¾	139
Do do registered	Q J	138¾	Apr 12	131	Jan 2	138	May 9	137	138
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	114	Jan 27	112¾	Jan 21	114	Feb 11	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	100	Mar 27	100	Mar 21	100	Mar 27	101	104
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	103¾	May 28	106	108¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	116	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	112	112¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911		117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	118	May 27	118	119¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	123½	Apr 30	119¾	May 14	120¾	May 29	120	120¾
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	120¾	De 31,01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	110¼	Feb 27	106¾	Jan. 2	108¾	May 29	108	108¾
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 16,01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 6s, 1940	J J	115½	May 15	106¾	May 15	114	May 29	114	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	103½	Apr 2	104	Jan 4	103¼	Apr 17	104¼	105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	..	..	..	..	101½	De 2, 01	90	101
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¾	Ap 29,99	108	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104½	Mar 15	103¾	Jan 10	104¾	Mar 15	102	..
Miss. R. Bridge 1st 6s, s. f. 1912	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	83	Jan 11	85	Apr 18	85¾	May 23	85	85½
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	85	May 29	84	Jan 2	85	May 29	85	..
Do registered	J J*	83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	106¾	May 24	104¾	Jan 6	106	May 29	105¾	106¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¼	Jan 17	100¾	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 22	100¾	102¼
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	103¾	Mar 31	102	Jan 7	102¾	May 8	102¾	102¾
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	116¾	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 18	114¾	Apr 18	114¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106	Feb 14	105	May 14	105	May 14	104¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111½	Feb 20	109¾	May 26	109¾	May 26	109¾	110
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	109¾	An 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100	Mar 20	99¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110	Feb 20	107¾	May 2	108¾	May 20	107¾	108½
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122	Jan 24	119¾	May 19	118¾	May 20	118	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J J	114	May 19	112¾	Feb 19	114	May 19	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	139¼	May 21	138¾	Apr 4	139¾	May 21	139¼	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	126¾	Apr 12	124¾	Jan 21	124¾	May 21	124	..
Do do registered	M N*	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s, 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125	May 6	125	May 6	125	May 6	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. Ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132	Apr 29	126	Jan 10	132	May 28	131¼	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1947	J J*	110	May 7	113	Jan 14	116	May 7	114¾	116¼
New A. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9	115	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	196	Apr 4	182¾	Jan 10	196	Apr 4	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115	Mar 26	112	Jan 20	115	Mar 26	113	115¼
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	116¼	Mar 21	110¾	Jan 3	116¾	Apr 30	115¼	117
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	106¾	Fe 19,98	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 4s, 1926	J J*	124¾	Apr 3	118¾	Jan 17	124¾	Apr 29	123¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118	Mar 31	114¾	Jan 14	117¾	May 6	116¾	117¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾	Apr 29	117¾	Jan 7	117¾	May 27	121	121¾
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 7	115¾	May 16	..	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	137¾	Jy 18, 99	135	..
Do 1st M. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124	Apr 2	122¾	Feb 28	124	May 20	123¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J*	110¼	Apr 16	108¾	Jan 21	110¼	Apr 16	109¾	111½
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	182¾	Jan 22	182¾	Jan 22	182¾	Jan 22	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119	Mar 6	118	May 16	118¾	May 26	117¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	103¼	Feb 7	100¾	Feb 7	100¾	Feb 7	110	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117¾	Apr 4	114	Jan 7	117	May 29	116¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115	Mar 4	113¾	Jan 7	115	May 4	115¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 10	120¾	May 21	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117	Mar 19	115	Jan 27	117	Mar 19	117¼	119¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	123¼	May 14	120¾	Feb 20	123¾	May 14	122	124½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141	Jan 24	138	Mar 20	138	May 29	138	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	104¾	May 28	103¾	Jan 13	104¾	May 28	104½	..
Do do registered	J D*	104	Apr 2	103¾	Mar 17	104	Apr 2	..	..
Do ext. 5s, Aug., 1926	F A	107¾	May 8	107¼	May 8	107¾	May 8	106¾	..
Do do registered	F A	15	..	..	..	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	..	..	..	..	111	Oc 2, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	118	Mar 3	114	117½
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,98	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Apr 10	108¾	Jan. 2	110	Apr 10	108	110
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 24,01	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	103½	Feb 27	107¼	May 8	107¼	May 27	107	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	108	Oc 3, 01	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¼	Mar 22	114	May 10	114¼	May 23	114½	..
Do do registered	A O 15	..	..	..	..	114	Oc 23,01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	Q F	124	Apr 21	121¼	Jan. 8	123	May 2	..	123½
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	123	My 28,01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 23,01	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	100½	Mar 7	100¼	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	..	..	..	..	110¼	Au 30,01	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	119¾	Apr 2	119¾	Mar 10	119¾	Apr 2	116	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	137¾	Apr 10	134¾	May 17	137¾	May 29	135¾	136
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	125¾	Jan 8	125¾	May 17	125	Apr 23	125¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	142¾	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 7	142¾	Feb 10	138¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	139¾	Jan 10	139¾	Jan 3	139¾	Jan 10	135¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	..	..	..	..	107¾	Fe 21,01	..	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	110¼	May 2	110¼	May 2	110¾	May 2	107½	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132	Apr 23	128	Jan 6	131½	May 22	131	..
Do registered	J J	129¼	Mar 11	129¼	Mar 11	129¼	Mar 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾	Apr 18	105¾	Jan 6	111¾	May 26	111¼	112½
Do do registered	J J	112	Mar 25	109	Jan 25	112	Apr 9	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¼	May 20	98	Apr 28	99¼	May 20	99	100
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	86¾	Au 25,00	90	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	97	De 19,00	97	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	110½	Jan 10	106¾	Apr 2	110½	Apr 4	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	..	..	107	Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142	Apr 30	139¼	Jan 10	141¾	May 24	141	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1018	M N	141¾	Mar 21	140	Jan 6	141¾	Mar 21	135¼	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	..	..	..	..	140	Mr 22,01	135	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	130¾	Mar 29	127¾	Apr 2	128¾	Apr 16	128¼	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J D*	90¾	Apr 17	86	Feb 6	89¾	May 29	..	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119	May 21	118	May 5	119	May 21	..	119
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	109	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½	May 14	105	Jan 14	114½	May 14	112	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	111½	De 9, 01	100½	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	..	..	102¾	Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M S	115¼	Apr 28	113¾	May 7	113¾	May 7	112¾	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾	Apr 17	102¾	Jan 9	104½	May 26	104	104½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102	Jan 28	102	Jan 28	102	Apr 9	101	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾	May 19	101¾	Mar 3	103¾	May 19	102¾	103¾
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾	Apr 7	102¾	May 29	102¾	May 29	102¾	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	98	Je 14, 01	98	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	93	No 21,99	104	..
C. I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N*	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	104	104¾
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	J J	106	Jan 29	105	Jan 20	106¾	Apr 5	106	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 26	115¼	Apr 23	115¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	131	135½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	139	May 9	138	May 9	138	May 9	138	139¾
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	104½	No 19,01
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	102	Mar 3	98¾	Jan 6	100	May 28	99½	100¾
Do income 4s, April, 1990		72¾	Feb 21	72	May 16	73	May 28	72	75
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	116¾	May 27	114¾	Apr 2	116¾	May 27	116	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	127¼	Jan 25	127¼	Jan 25	127¼	Jan 25	127½	..
Chi., Mid. Ry 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	J J*	87	Feb 27	87	Jan 2	93	May 28	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	86¾	Mar 24	82¾	Jan 6	84½	May 29	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	96¾	Apr 21	91	Jan 2	96	May 29	95	96½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼	Jan 28	117¾	May 1	117¾	May 1	117¼	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	138	Apr 1	136¾	Jan 28	138	Apr 1	133	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141	Apr 24	137¾	Jan 27	140	May 21	140	141
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137	May 19	133¼	Jan 6	137	May 19	135	136½
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	135¼	Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	113¼	May 2	116¾	Mar 31	115¾	May 2	116¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	105¾	Mar 5	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	101¾	103¾
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar 12	114¾	May 5	114¾	May 28	114	..
Del. & R., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May 12	144	May 12	144	May 12	140	144
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	140	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾	Feb 19	115¾	Feb 19	115¾	Feb 19	112¼	..
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	122	Je 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	106¾	Apr 2	106¾	Apr 2	106¾	Apr 2	106¾	..
Do do registered	A O	113¾	Feb 14	113¾	Feb 14	113¾	Apr 2	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	151½	Apr 2	151½	Apr 2	151½	Apr 2	147¾	..
Do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	151	Ja 17,01	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¼	Apr 28	101	Jan 6	104¼	May 13	103¾	104¼

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	112	Jan 6	110¼	Mar 17	110¾	May 26	110¼	111¼
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113¾	Apr 17	110¾	Jan 27	112	May 28	110¾	112¾
Den. & South'w. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	90	Jan 6	87	May 26	87	May 26	..	88
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	..	..	..	..	111	Fe 28,01	104	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	..	..	..	..	102	17	22,01	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	J D	85¼	May 16	82¾	Jan 24	83¾	May 15	95	96
Det., M. & T. 1st g. 7s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	90	Apr 7	90	Jan 3	90	May 23	..	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	J D	87¾	Apr 29	84¾	Feb 6	87¾	May 29	..	..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	85¾	Feb 22	82¾	Mar 26	84¾	May 29	..	84½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 15	112¾	May 27	112¾	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	May 20	111	Jan 20	115	May 20	115	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	113	May 23	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M S	106	May 14	105¾	Jan 13	106	May 22	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122	Jan 25	116¾	May 20	118¾	May 20	118¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116	Apr 16	115	Mar 14	115¾	Apr 16	115	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121	May 28	120	May 28	120	May 28	120	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	100¾	Jan 16	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 16	100¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	M S	103	Feb 21	99	Mar 3	103¾	May 27	..	103¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	135	Feb 21	132	Mar 3	135	May 21	134	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	100¾	Apr 21	96¾	Feb 4	100¾	May 28	99¾	100¾
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	98	Au 16,01	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90	Jan 2	87¾	Mar 11	89	May 28	87¾	88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	98	Apr 25	93¾	Feb 3	94¾	May 28	94½	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133	Jan 2	131	Jan 9	133	Jan 9	133	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	122¾	Apr 2	120¾	May 1	120¾	May 29	120	124¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	108	Jan 2	107¾	May 1	107¾	Apr 25	107¾	108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	152¾	May 7	150	Mar 3	152¾	May 21	152¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & M. 1st c. 6s, 1911	M S	118¾	Apr 23	114¾	Apr 22	115¾	Apr 28	115¾	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M N	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 27,98	115¾	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118	Mar 7	115¾	Jan 7	118	May 22	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	112	Mar 5	111¾	Jan 7	111¾	May 29	111	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A*	103	Apr 25	102	Feb 3	102	Apr 25	..	110
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	114¾	Jan 2	110¾	Feb 3	114¾	May 27	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	116¾	May 1	116	Jan 14	116¾	May 1	116	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	116¾	May 14	115¾	Jan 13	115¾	May 20	116	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10,97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	125¼	May 1	..	..	125¼	May 27	123¼	..
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	M S	112	Mar 13	108¾	Jan 7	112	May 16	..	106¼
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	110	May. 83	110	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sep. 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115	May 28	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	107¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	106¼	Feb 26	105½	Feb 26	105¾	Feb 26	107¼	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D	106	Mar 19	106	Mar 19	106	Mar 19	106	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	116¾	May 28	106	Jan 30	116¾	May 29	116	116¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	92¾	Apr 4	88	Feb 6	90	May 28	89¼	90¾
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	106¾	Jan 25	102	May 8	103	May 22	103	106
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	..	..	..	..	106	De 12,98	113¾	..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	111½	Mar 20	109¾	Jan 27	111¼	Mar 20	113¾	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., 5s		22	Apr 9	19	Jan 3	22	May 29	..

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
*Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103 May 27	103	103½
Do do registered	M S*	103¾ Jan 3	102¾ Apr 1	102½ Apr 17	102¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1930-1905	*J D	101¾ Apr 23	101¾ Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	101¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	100¼ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	99¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¾ Apr 3	100½ Jan 3	101¾ Apr 15	100	..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100½ No 21,01	99¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98 Jan 7	94¾ May 20	96½ May 29	95¾	95¾
Do do registered	*F A	96¾ Jan 16	93¾ Feb 15	93¾ May 23	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 23	94½ May 23	94½ May 23	94	95¼
Do do registered	*F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93½ Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10, 01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J	95 Apr 3	93 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	93	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 24,97	105	..
Do income os, Sep., 1992	Sep	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	113¼ May 20	112 Jan 20	114¾ May 29	115	115¾
Do registered	*J J	114¾ May 27	112½ Jan 22	114¾ May 27	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾ Mar 3	107¼ Jan 7	107¾ Apr 22	108	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾ Mar 3	107¼ Mar 13	104¾ May 20	104½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109½ Feb 17	108 Feb 11	106½ May 14	108¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	146¾ Ap 12,01	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	118¾ De 4, 01	115	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132¼ Feb 6	125¾ Apr 25	130 May 28	128	130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jan 14	130 Jan 14	130 Jan 14	125	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 Je 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 21,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. lst g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 20	121½ May 1	..	123
R. W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½ Mar 12	122¾ May 12	123¾ May 12	123½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1923	..	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ No 25,01	..	111
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108 Jan 6	105¼ May 20	105¼ May 29	105½	106
Do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	100 Do 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	214 Apr 16	204½ Jan 26	211 Apr 16	210	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	197 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	212¾ Apr 21	207 Mar 10	212¾ Apr 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135¾ Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	132½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 9, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	108¼	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*	106¾ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	105¾	..
N. Y. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	E J*	104¼ Jan 3	102 Apr 10	103¾ May 29	103½	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	119¾ Mar 7	110¾ Mar 7	110¾ Mar 7	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¾ Mar 10	134¾ Jan 21	135¾ Apr 12	133	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	135¾ May 20	132 Feb 18	133¾ May 29	132¼	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾ May 20	135 Apr 3	135¾ May 28	130	136
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¾ Mar 21	101¼ Apr 12	101¾ May 29	101¾	102¾
Registered	..	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 1, 01	103	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼ Apr 21	101¾ Jan 10	102 May 17	101¼	102½
N. F. Ry p. in ry & L. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾ Mar 31	104¾ Jan 13	105 May 29	104¾	105
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	103¾ Apr 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾ Jan 31	73 May 5	75¾ May 29	73¼	75¼
Do do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 7	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac. Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97 Jan 2	95¼ Jan 22	96 May 29	95¾	96
Do do registered	J J*	96¾ Jan 10	94½ Mar 13	95 May 16	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾ May 1	122¾ May 1	129¾ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jy 28,99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	125 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112½ Feb 28	110¼ Apr 4	110¾ Apr 11	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100½	105
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94½ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	..	94½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119¾ May 29	115 Jan 13	119¾ May 29	119	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Jne 3, 01	115	117
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	110 Apr 7	110 Apr 7	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½ Mar 12	112 Jan 6	113¾ May 12	113½	114½
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½ May 13	102½ May 13	102½ May 14	102½	104
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. M N*	102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 21	102 Apr 14	90½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¼ May 20	111¾ Feb 4	113½ May 28	113	114
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾ May 26	111½ Jan 10	112¾ May 26	112¾	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	96½	..
Do gtd. 3½s, coll. tr. cts., S.R., 1941	*F A	99 Jan 3	97¼ Mar 7	97¾ May 27	97	99¾
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 May 28	97¼ May 12	98 May 28	96	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	122½ May 2	121½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22,00	122¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	102	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	116¼ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	114¾ Apr 2	114¼	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	114¾ Apr 7	114½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ Fe 14,01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 4, 01	105	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97¼ May 28	97¼ May 20	97¼ May 29	97	98½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ Feb 28	130 Jan 10	131½ Mar 6	9[illegible]	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	130 Jan 24	131½ May 2	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	127	129¾
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110½ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	109	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. pd.	..	104¼ May 2	106½ May 19	103¾ May 29	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	112½	..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 29	130¾ Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	124½ Apr 30	123	126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	111	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 6s, 1939	*A O	117 Jan 17	113¾ May 19	113¾ May 23	113	114
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11,01	124½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar. 03	114	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101¼ Apr 28	100 Jan 16	101¼ May 6	101½	102
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	101½
Pitts., Y. & Asb. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	121½ Mr 12,01	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	100½ May 29	97½ Jan 14	100¾ May 29	99¾	100½
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr g. 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	95¼ Apr 1	96¾ May 29	95¾	96¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾ May 8	100 Jan 2	101½ May 29	101	..
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	96¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	93¾ May 27	93½	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼ Apr 4	111¾ Mar 28	114 May 13	114	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¼ Apr 30	82 Feb 6	82½ Apr 30	..	84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94½ May 9	91 Jan 2	94½ May 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99¾ Mar 1	95 Jan 4	98 May 24	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111¾ Jan 7	107¾ May 12	107¾ May 12	107¾	109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	107 May 14	107¾	109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 28	131¾ Jan 7	132¾ Apr 9	132	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118 Jan 21	118 May 21	118 May 21	117	119
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100 Jan 10	96 Jan 6	99 May 6	98	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¾ Feb 5	96½ Jan 2	96¾ May 27	96¾	97¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	123¼ De 2, 01	125¼	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¾ Jan 2	91 May 29	90¾	91
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼ Apr 15	96¼ Jan 2	98¾ May 29	98½	98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	88 Apr 14	77 Jan 2	84½ May 22	..	..
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾ May 28	80¾ May 12	81¾ May 29	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	114½ May 16	114¾	116
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼ Apr 30	137¾ Jan 11	141 Apr 30	140	141
Do do registered	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	139¾	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½ May 27	114 Feb 26	115¾ May 27	114¾	115¾
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116¾ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¾ Apr 7	115¾ May 26	115¾ May 26	115	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109 Apr 23	106 Jan 6	107¾ May 27	107¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jan 11	107½ Mar 14	106¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	123 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¾ Mar 28	141¼ Apr 24	140½	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	126 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 26	125 Apr 17	122½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	126¾	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	128 De 31,01	125¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95¼ No 30,01	95	..
Ala Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	110	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	87 Au 22,01	93¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	93¼ Mar 11	89¼ Jan 8	93 Apr 7	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	87¼ Apr 28	84 Apr 10	86 May 29	85½	86
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	105½ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	103 May 29	103	103¾
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 15,97	114½	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¾	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 4, 01	103	..
Southern Pacific Company— Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¾ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	101 Apr 30	101¼	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¾ May 1	93¼ Jan 13	95¾ May 29	95¼	95¾
Do do registered	J D	95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 24	95 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 25,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104 Jan 8	101¼ Feb 11	102¾ May 29	102¼	102¾
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	97¼ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	80 Feb 15	87 Jan 2	89 May 27	88¼	89
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112 Apr 28	100¾ Mar 7	112 Apr 28	111½	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	107½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M N	110¾ Apr 28	109¼ Feb 21	110¾ Apr 28	107¾	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112 Apr 28	106 May 14	106 May 14	103	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106 Feb 24	105 Feb 5	105 Feb 24	107	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112¾ Apr 15	110¼ Jan 27	112 May 26	111½	112¾
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114¾ Mar 20	110¾ May 10	110¾ May 13	110½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	95¾ Feb 3	94¼ May 13	94¼ May 13	96	98
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¼ Feb 27	122¾ Feb 3	122¾ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123¼ Jan 6	123 Jan 6	123 Feb 5	122½	..
Do 1st ls, 1918	*A O	137 Jan 6	135¾ May 24	137 May 29	135¾	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	134 Mar 5	135	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	117¼	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ No 7, 01	102	..
San. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	M J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	90½ May 16	90	90½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112¾ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	113	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114¼ Apr 16	114 Mar 21	114¼ May 26	114¼	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	108¼ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105¼ Apr 23	105½	106½
Do do Series B	..	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 23,01	106¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110½ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	120 Fe 15,01	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111 Feb 24	108½ May 2	109 May 26	108½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	106 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	111	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Ja 12, 01	106½	107
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	123 Apr 18	119¼ Jan 16	123 May 29	122¾	123¼
Do registered	J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99¼ Feb 27	97 Jan 6	98 May 27	98	99½
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115 Mar 12	112¾ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	115	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½ Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	101 May 29	101	101¼
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Mr 25,01	115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96 May 27	94 Jan 2	98 May 27	97¼	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Ja 12, 01	121¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divs. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 17	117 Jan 17	119 May 29	118¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	121½ May 29	..	..
Do do registered	..	118¾ De 4, 01	.. ....	115 Ja 21,01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼ May 24	113¼ May 6	117¼ May 24	116	116¼
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	123 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	128 May 9	128	129¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	125¾ Jan 9	125 Jan 30	125 Jan 30	120½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½ May 3	120¾ Jan 24	122 May 3	121¾	122
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¾ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼ May 1	111¼	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	111 Apr 29	110 Jan. 97	110½ May 29	109¼	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	115¾ May 6	115 Jan 13	115½ May 16	115¼	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120¾	..
Do serial, Series D	M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 13,99	112	115½
Do serial, Series E	M S	.. ....	.. ....	114 Se 10,01	114½	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	93½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120½ May 15	120½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jul 25,00	125	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	112¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	*F A*	116½ Jan 24	116½ Jan 24	116½ Mar 26	116½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O*	115¼ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115¼ May 15	114	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	104 Fe 15,01	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	122 May 29	121½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾ Feb 14	98 Mar 11	97½ Apr 22	98	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½ Jan 15	113¾ Mar 20	113¾ Apr 10	112¾	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ No 22,01	109	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾ Apr 22	107 Feb 26	109 May 23	108	110
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾ Feb 14	98¼ Apr 15	98½ Apr 22	95	97½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93 Mar 10	91 Jan 3	91¼ May 29	..	93
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	91½ Apr 9	90 Feb 27	91¼ May 5	..	91½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	A O	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	82¼ May 23	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J J*	99½ May 5	97½ Jan 4	99 May 26	..	99½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	112 Mar 3	111 Jan 17	113 May 20	..	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106¾ Feb 24	104¾ Jan 13	106¼ May 29	106	106¼
Do registered	J J*	104 Mar 4	104¼ Mar 3	105¼ May 14	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	110¾ Apr 21	106¼ Jan 14	107½ May 29	107¼	107¾
Do do registered	..	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	104¾ May 5	102 Jan 3	104¾ May 29	104½	..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. s. 6s, 1922	*F A	129¼ Jan 3	126 Feb 3	127 g. May 21	126½	127½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½ Apr 13	117 Jan 2	118¼ May 28	118¾	..
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	103¼ Oc 15,01	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Au 3, 01	114	..
Do g. 5s, 1929	J J*	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	113	116
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	121 Apr 30	118¼ Jan 13	120½ May 26	119¼	120¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114¾ Jan 13	110¾ Mar 28	112½ May 27	..	112¾
Do deb., Series A,

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *M N	118¾ Apr 2	112 May 1	112¼ May 2	112¾ 114
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	30¾ Feb 27	85 Feb 6	87 May 29	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902. ...*F A	.. ..	.. ..	101	5o 80 Un
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1900. J J*	.. ..	.. ..	85	No 2, 00
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943. ...*F A	109¾ May 7	108 Mar 18	108 May 20	.. ..
De 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. *F A	111¼ Apr 24	102¼ Apr 1	102¼ May 29	.. ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919. ...*M N	113 Apr 21	111 Jan 2	111 Apr 21	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919. ...A O	108 Jan 20	108 Jan 20	108 Jan 20	108 ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1920. ...J D	.. ..	.. ..	107	May 22,00 .. ..
De 2d g. 5s, 1926. ...J D	.. ..	.. ..	80	May 4, 97 .. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951. J J*	106¾ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106¾ Feb 27	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928. ...J J	.. ..	.. ..	105	Oc 24,00 .. ..
T. C. I. & R. R. T. Div. 1st 5s, Jan., 1917. A O	111¾ Apr 9	108 Jan 16	108¾ May 10	109 111¾
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. ...*J J	112¾ Apr 18	100 Jan 9	112¾ May 15	112½ 113
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. ...J D*	.. ..	.. ..	105	Fe 9, 00 .. ..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 5s, 1910. ...*F A	104 Apr 8	101½ Feb 6	102¼ May 23	.. ..
W., L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1919. J J	.. ..	.. ..	82 Ja 15, 00	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929. ...J J*	100¾ Mar 17	90¾ Feb 4	100 Mar 28	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. Q J	100¾ Apr 8	100½ Apr 9	100¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered. ...Q J	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Oc 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928. ...J J*	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918. *M N	114¾ Apr 22	114¾ Apr 22	114¾ Apr 22	.. ..
West. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s, 1938. ...J J	113¾ Apr 21	112¾ Apr 2	112¾ May 17	112 ..
Do ref. and t. c. 4½s, 1950. ...*M N	106¾ Apr 30	106¾ May 8	106 May 29	.. 107
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911. ...M N	113¾ Jan 7	110½ May 5	110¾ May 5	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904. ...J J	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS: J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	May 29.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	215		**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	210	Apr. 14	199	Jan. 4	205	May 19, 1902
225			Albany & Sus.	[illegible]	Jan., 1892	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1899
26½	29½		Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,000	..	..	30½	Apr. 30	26½	May 17	28½	May 24, 1902
84½	88		Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	87½	Apr. 29	82¾	Jan. 2	86	May 9, 1902
..	..		Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	20	Nov. 12, 1901
..	..		Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	70	July 15, 1901
190	200		Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902	b	..	.....	..	.....	190	Dec. 12, 1901
38	40		Am. Dist. Telegrapb.	3,845,000	May 15, 1902	1	42¾	May 2	33½	Jan. 14	38	May 22, 1902
220	226		Am. Express	18,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	4	244¾	Feb. 11	210	Jan. 13	230	May 21, 1902
..	..		Am. Spirits Mfg.	$7,500,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 16, 1899
90	95		Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902	1½	93	Apr. 22	84	Mar. 10	91¾	May 13, 1902
40	44		Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	48¾	May 10	32	Jan. 4	44	May 22, 1902
..	96¼		Ass'd Merchants' 1st pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	96	Feb. 14	93	Feb. 14	96	Apr. 22, 1902
..	..		At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 23, 1898
..	..		**Beech Creek**	5,055,000	April, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 21, 1898
108	..		Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1902	1½	106¼	Jan. 17	105½	Jan. 17	108¼	Jan. 17, 1902
12½	13		Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	14⅝	Apr. 23	10	Jan. 13	12⅞	May 24, 1902
150	185		Bur., C. R. & N.	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1902	5	185	Apr. 5	139	Feb. 13	170	Apr. 18, 1902
..	..		**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	108¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..		Central Coal & Coke	3,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
184	190		Central of New Jersey	27,414,800	May 1, 1902	2	198	Jan. 6	187	May 12	187	May 13, 1902
..	..		Cbi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Apr. 28, 1902
190	225		Cbic., Bur. & Q.	111,142,800	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	May 2, 1902
140	145		Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	144	Apr. 12	137	Jan. 10	140	May 14, 1902
..	..		Cbi. & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	Apr. 4, 1902	1¾	274½	Apr. 29	230	Jan. 18	270	May 14, 1902
155	160		C. St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1902	5	170½	Apr. 30	140	Feb. 6	160	May 12, 1902
200	208		Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902	3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	195	Apr. 30, 1902
..	..		Chi. Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	102¼	May 22, 1901
..	..		Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
116	122		C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	1¾	122¾	Feb. 6	118	Jan. 21	121¼	Apr. 28, 1902
94	96		Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	96½	May 23, 1902
185	..		Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902	1½	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23, 1902
132	138		Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	4	140	Mar. 25	132	Mar. 25	138¾	April 2, 1902
167	..		Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 2, 1902	1¾	166	Jan. 23	152	Apr. 15	158	Apr. 25, 1902
75	85		Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80	Apr. 24, 1902
..	..		Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	24¼	Jan. 9	23¼	Feb. 14	23¼	Feb. 14, 1902
..	..		Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902	1½	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85½	May 21, 1902
263	285		**Del., Lack. & West**	26,200,000	Apr. 21, 1902	1¾	297	Feb. 4	253	Jan. 15	285	May 22, 1902
25	50		Den. & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	49	Jan. 10	40	Apr. 19	40	Apr. 22, 1902
25	65		Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	64	Feb. 24	40	Jan. 20	64	Feb. 24, 1902
..	..		Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	763,300	Aug. 1, 1901	7	..	.....	..	.....	130	April 2, 1901
..	..		Detroit United Ry.	12,500,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	75	Nov. 15, 1901
132½	136		Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12, 1902	2½	139⅞	Jan. 2	130	Jan. 13	136	May 21, 1902
..	..		**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,00	April, 1902	3¾	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
47¼	48		**Ft. W. & Den. City**	2,555,000	Apr. 15, 1902	2	52½	May 9	30	Jan. 2	47	May 22, 1902
..	..		Fort W. & R. G.	3,108,100	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..		**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
316	319		General Electric	25,042,100	Apr. 15, 1902	2	334	Apr. 9	270¾	Jan. 25	315	May 23, 1902
..	..		Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	April, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..		Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84⅞	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..		**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	Apr. 15, 1902	2	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4, 1902
..	..		H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..		H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..		Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
..	..		Homestake Mining	21,840,000	May 26, 1902	50c	90	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90	Apr. 17, 1902
106	..		**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	106	Mar. 30, 1901
74½	76		International Paper pf.	22,639,700	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	77⅛	Jan. 6	73½	May 5	74¾	May 23, 1902
87	93		International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	May 1, 1902	1½	94	Mar. 21	87½	Jan. 6	90½	May 21, 1902
67	72		**Keokuk & Des M.** pf.	3,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	70	May 16, 1902
..	..		Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Jan. 25, 1899
12	20		Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,600	..	..	14	Feb. 28	8¾	Jan. 3	12	May 21, 1902
..	..		Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	90	Mar. 13, 1901
10	20		Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½	Mar. 11	15	Feb. 10	17½	Mar. 11, 1902
40	55		Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902	3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
86	89		**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902	2	91	Feb. 6	88¼	Jan. 30	89	Apr. 19, 1902
105	110		Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 16, 1902	2½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	102½	May 5, 1902
340	350		Lake Shore	49,486,500	Jan. 29, 1902	3½	340	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	340	Apr. 25, 1902
15	17		**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	19	Apr. 24	12	Jan. 24	16¾	May 23, 1902
75	78		Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 21, 1901	3	78	May 15	72	Apr. 18	78	May 15, 1902
..	..		Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	182½	Nov. 12, 1901
89	90½		Met. W. S. El. Chi.	6,000,000	Mar. 28, 1902	1½	91¾	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3	90	May 15, 1902
121	..		Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
..	..		Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118¼	Jan. 22	126	May 22, 1902
196	198		Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1902	3½	197	Feb. 25	196¾	Mar. 20	196¾	Mar. 20, 1902
104	108		**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	122	Apr. 22	80	Jan. 24	107	May 22, 1902
..	..		Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	June 9, 1901
..	..		Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1½	30	Jan. 20	15	Apr. 17	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..		Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66	Feb. 13, 1902
33	38		New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	35½	Jan. 24	33	May 1	33	May 14, 1902
115	118		N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,660,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½	Jan. 27	117⅞	May 21	118	May 21, 1902
50	53		N. Y. Dock pf.	10,000,000	..	..	56½	Apr. 21	39½	Feb. 21	53	May 23, 1902
..	..		N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	490	Apr. 3, 1901
139	145		N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..		N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..		N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*178	June 5, 1901
..	..		Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	68¾	Nov. 14, 1899
89	91		Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 21, 1902	2	93	Jan. 14	90	Feb. 21	90½	May 15, 1902
..	..		**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 18, 1900
..	..		Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Mar. 29, 1902	30c	9½	Jan. 6	7⅞	Mar. 24	8¼	May 23, 1902
..	..		Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,900	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..		Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	Jan. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
66	70		**Pacific Coast**	6,500,600	May 1, 1902	1	75½	Mar. 8	68	Apr. 30	69¼	May 20, 1902
101	104		Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	May 1, 1902	1¼	106	Mar. 25	100¼	Jan. 6	106	Mar. 26, 1902
75	80		Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1902	1	82½	Mar. 8	70	Jan. 20	79¾	May 9, 1902
..	..		Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..		Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 26, 1899
39	43		Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	47½	Apr. 9	39	Jan. 9	41	May 16, 1902
71	75		Pere Marquette	14,145,500	..	..	83	Jan. 14	71	Feb. 15	73	May 12, 1902
..	90		Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902	2	83	Apr. 24	80	May 17	80	May 17, 1902
..	..		Philadelphia Co.	27,602,450	Apr. 21, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	104	July 3, 1901
..	..		P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 10, 1899
116	127		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,640,200	Jan. 15, 1902	2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	128	May 14, 1902
..	..		Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
3	4		**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	4¾	Mar. 8	3½	May 24	3½	May 24, 1902
9½	10½		Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞	Mar. 10	10	Mar. 3	10	May 17, 1902
95½	96¼		**R. R. Secur.**, Ill. C. st'k certs.	8,000,000	..	..	96½	May 15	95½	May 21	96¼	May 22, 1902
210	..		Rens. & Soratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	215	Oct. 25, 1901
..	..		Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, 1902	1¾	*141	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139	Mar. 3, 1902
30	..		**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..		Silver Bullion certs.	[illegible]	..	..	55⅞	Mar. 12	54⅝	Mar. 10	55⅝	Mar. 12, 1902
..	..		Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
30	32		Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron	7,500,000	..	..	34½	Mar. 18	29½	Jan. 3	31	May 22, 1902
..	..		Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
7⅞	8		Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	8¾	Apr. 23	⅛	Jan. 10	7⅞	May 24, 1902
..	..		**Texas Central**	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..		Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
130	131		Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	130	May 19, 1902
14	..		Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,900	..	..	*25	Apr. 14	*8⅝	Feb. 7	*25	Apr. 14, 1902
156½	160½		Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	159½	Feb. 18	157	May 15	157	May 15, 1902
..	..		**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	¼	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..		U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1902	2½	*280	Jan. 6	*230	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..		Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
131¼	131⅝		**Va.-Car. Chemical** pf.	12,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902	2	134½	May 15	120¼	Jan. 17	132¾	May 21, 1902
..	..		**Warren Railroad**	1,500,000	Jan., 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
200	220		Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902	5	215	Apr. 22	194¾	Jan. 25	205	May 19, 1902
..	..		West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..		Western Gas.	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
210	221		Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	234	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 2	210	May 19, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend April 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $237,811,788; balances, $11,765,661; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $642,956.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2¾@2 13-16 for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅝ and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$9,154,978
Week ended May 31, 1901	10,075,934
From Jan. 1, 1902	238,867,106
From Jan. 1, 1901	241,885,948

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 27, 1902	$9,344,822
Week ended May 28, 1901	10,669,567
From Jan. 1, 1902	198,908,936
From Jan. 1, 1901	214,613,996

Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$15,197
Week ended May 31, 1901	30,309
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,133,426
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,057,475

Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$7,169
Week ended May 31, 1901	4,071,453
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,875,564
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,779,248

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$8,034

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended May 31, 1901	$4,041,153
From Jan. 1, 1902	15,742,138
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,721,773

Imports of Silver.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$18,541
Week ended May 31, 1901	62,456
From Jan. 1, 1902	488,520
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,573,959

Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$593,015
Week ended May 31, 1901	586,430
From Jan. 1, 1902	15,543,642
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,137,274

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$574,474
Week ended May 31, 1901	532,980
From Jan. 1, 1902	15,045,122
From Jan. 1, 1901	20,563,315

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$33,738
Week ended May 31, 1901	92,750
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,621,946
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,631,434

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$601,078
Week ended May 31, 1901	4,666,883
From Jan. 1, 1902	32,418,706
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,916,522

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended May 30, 1902	$567,340
Week ended May 31, 1901	4,574,133
From Jan. 1, 1902	31,296,760
From Jan. 1, 1901	42,285,088

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holsderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 36 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 01	525	550
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	275	282
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	695	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	150	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	190	200
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	335	345
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	May, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,500,000	13	S	May 1, 02	207	215
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	626	630
Colonial	1,000,000	5	..	..	370	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	350	360
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	435
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 02	3800	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	830
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	135	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	385	..
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	325	360
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	665	680
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	660
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	205	210
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	215	230
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	575	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1050	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	800,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	290	310
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1899	160	175
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	290	310
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	350	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	210	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	S	Dec 31, 01	700	725
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	350	365
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	8½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	645	655
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	495	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	600	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	608	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	605	615
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	300	310
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	425	..
Central Realty	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 01	1920	1960
Central Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	525	530
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	230	..
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	625	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,400,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1405	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 02	600	650
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 02	750	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	420	450
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	175	..
Lawyers' Title In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	210	220
Lawyers' Title In.	5,000,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	205	210
Long Island	1,000,000	8½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	300	320
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 02	325	..
Manufacturers'	200,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 02	340	360
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 02	1105	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	425	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	1000	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	....	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 01	1280	1300
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 02	1375	1400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan 15, 02	260	265
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Mar. 1, 02	375	400
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	480	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	400	410
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,250,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 02	570	590
Tr. Co. of Amer	2,500,000	6½	S	Jan. 2, 02	260	270
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	30
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 10, 02	1300	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	470	490
United States	2,000,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 02	1750	1800
Van Norden	....	..	..	.....	245	255
Washington Tr.	300,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	400	410
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 02	215	230
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$3,000,000	..	..	.....	1	4
Hoboken 1st	....	..	..	.....	..	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	104	106
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	41	43
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	96	99
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac	4,424,800	..	..	.....	37	37½
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	92½	92¾
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	92½	94
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	15
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	83½	84½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	109¾	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	148	149
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,606,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	89	93
Do preferred	3,085,900	3	S	Dec 20, 01	105	106
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do 1st con. 5s, 1938	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	85	86½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	13	20
Do 1st 5s, 1940	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	56	..
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	75	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	101	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	48½	53
Jacksonv'e Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. certs	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	356,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	320	340
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	5,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112	112½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1927	16,370,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	54	56
N. Y. & R. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	3½	S	Jan., 1902	95½	96½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sept., 1901	93	95
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	180	190
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,562,000	2½	S	May, 1902	110½	..
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,812,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	96¼	96½
Western (Mass)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 30, 02	..	121
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Casual 1st 7s, 1909	300,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	35	40
Allen Realty	2,500,000	..	..	.....	105	106
Am. B'k Note ($50)	5,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*87	89½
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15½
American Can. pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	53	55½
American Chicle	2,000,000	1	..	May 16, 02	99	102
Do preferred	2,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	85	88
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7½
Do preferred	12,000,000	..	..	.....	33	40
Amer. Mail. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	99	100
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,980,475	1½	S	Jan. 2, 02	3¾	4¼
Am. Tobacco	64,549,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	220	240
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 02	47	50
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	55¾	60
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	91	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	71¾	72½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,280,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Brit Col Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Brit. Electric 5s	£10,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1902	30¾	30¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	¼
Celluloid	5,250,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	113	118
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	1,725,000	1½	S	Apr. 1, 02	100	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	..	..	.....	23	25
Do preferred	1,247,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	65½	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	850	875
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	10	11
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1902	60	70½
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do 1st 4s, 1951	1,000,000	2	S	Apr. 1, 02	10½	11½
Cont. Tobacco Sch. 7s, 1905	1,851,100	2½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,968,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 02	70	79
Dominion Securities	1,931,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	11	16
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Electric Weld'g	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Empire Steel	1,500,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	S	Dec. 1, 01	45	..
Gen'l Sanitary	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2½
Grasselli C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	20	25
H'wick-Stadacona	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5	11½
Hall Signal	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	75	78
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	..	Apr., 1902	50	61½
H'ing-Hall-M'vis	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Horton Cil	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	21
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	Mar 15, 02	67	70
Hudson Riv. Tel	3,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	105	107
Int. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Int. Power 5s	600,000	*½	Q	May 1902	11	12
Internat. Boat etc.	....	..	..	.....	13½	14½
Lanston Mfg.	1,327,200	..	..	.....	12½	17½
Lorillard	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	170	..
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	May 31, 02	260	..
Mex. Nat. Constr.	7,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Pf. 6% paid off	7,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Nat. Starch	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Nat. Sugar, 6s, 1st	12,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	75	80
Do preferred	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	20	25
N. Y. Dock	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
N. Y. & Y. Ferry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
N. Y. & Y. Tel	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 15, 02	30	35
N. Y. Transp.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Pac. Coal	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ontario Silver	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	100	101½
Pen. Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	1¾
P., B. & L. R. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36	37
Planters' Comp'r	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	355	375
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	..	..	47½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	90	94
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	105½	107
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,840,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	148	151
Seaboard Air L.	29,197,000	..	..	.....	25½	26
Do preferred	18,000,000	..	..	.....	45¼	45¾
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	80	88
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	31	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 01	125	137
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	9¼	10
Do preferred	6,300,000	..	..	.....	33	34½
Do 1st 6s	3,450,000	..	..	.....	80	81½
Standard Oil	97,100,000	20	Q	Mar 15, 02	625	630
Ster. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	102	103
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101½	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*13	13½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1899	14	15½
Do preferred	1,750,000	2	Q	Mar 10, 02	98	105
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	2	..	Apr. 1, 02	99	101
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 02	127	..
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	..
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
U. S. Envelope	....	..	..	.....	..	40
Do preferred	3,750,400	3½	S	Mar. 1, 02	74	78½
U.S. Steel 25s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	..	94½
Va.-Iron, C. & C.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2	S	Sep., 1900	55	57
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Apr 10, 02	*186	188
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	22	22½
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 02	122	126
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1902	670	700
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	8	S	July, 1901	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	570	600
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	310	320
Greenwich ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	165	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	135	140
Home	3,000,000	17	S	Jan., 1902	310	315
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	140	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	175	185
New York	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	Jan., 1902	225	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Peaslee ($25)	....	5	S	July, 1901	100	105
Peter Cooper ($20)	120,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'klyn ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 25, 02	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	4	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
Unit'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	112	118
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	380	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	280	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1906	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	800,000	3½	S	Jan., 1902	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	96	100
B'dway & 7th Av. Do 1st 5s, 1924	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	267	272
Do 2d 5s, 1914	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Broadway Surface gum. 1st 5s, 1924	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109½
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	113½	115
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101½	102½
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	121,940	2½	S	Apr., 1902	192	194
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 02	248	250
B'klyn City & N. Riv. 1st 5s, 1939	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111½	112
B. Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	114½	116½
Buff. Croast'n 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	106	111
Cent. Crosstown	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116¼	118½
Chris. & 10th St.	800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	305	320
Columbus Ry.	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	123	124
Con. Tract. of N.J.	15,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	210	220
Cons. Tr. of N.J. 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	102	103
Coney Island & B.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	105½	107
Do 1st 5s, 1935	1,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	555	415
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	60	161½
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1922	1,250,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	97	100
Do 5% ctf. 1905	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Con. Tract. of N.J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	70	71¾
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110½	111
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,250,000	2	Q	May, 1902	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1922	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	114	116
Do scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R. 1st 5s, 1914	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	400	410
42d St. E. & Grand St.	750,000	2½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 5s, 1940	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	110	..
Fulton Street 1st 5s, 1931	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Gassaway Electric	500,000	2	S	May, 1902	97	100
Hest. 1st 5s, 1941	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Houston Electric	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	87	90
Ninth Avenue	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do 1st 5s, 1948	6,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93½	94
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	87	95
Rochester, pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Rochester Ry. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	111	114
St. Louis Transit	25,000,000	..	..	.....	31	31½
Sec. 5-60 Ry. subs.	....	..	..	.....	105½	106½
Do common	....	..	..	.....	39½	40
Do preferred	....	..	..	.....	91	92
Do 1st 5s	....	..	..	.....	91½	92½
Scranton Pass. Ry. 1st 5s, 1931	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	86	88
Syracuse Rap. T.	1,500,000	2½	J	June, 1902	85	90
Do preferred	....	..	..	.....	22	30
Do gen. 5s, 1946	3,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	62	68
Third Av. R. 1st 5s, 1937	3,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	117½	118
Twenty-third St.	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1902	300	310
Union Ry. stock	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1902	270	285
Do 1st gen. 5s, 1942	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	110½	112½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	107½	109
Union Ry. of N. Y. 1st gen. 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	115	117
Westchester Ry. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	110	112
Yonkers R.R.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	110	112

JUNE 1902

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds south.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,350. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FOUR PERISH IN FIRE AT ROCKAWAY BEACH

Two Blocks, Comprising Museum, Casino, and Hotels, Destroyed.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

Heat So Great Firemen Had to Use Doors as Shields—Policeman Threatened People to Save Them—Loss, $125,000.

Four lives were lost, several people burned, some perhaps fatally, and two blocks in the seaside district of Rockaway Beach, in the heart of the amusement centre of the resort, were destroyed by a fire which began at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning and burned fiercely till 8 o'clock, when it was under control of the firemen. That the whole section given up to hotels and amusement places of various kinds for a long distance south was not totally destroyed was attributed to the fact that there was little wind, and to the work of the volunteer firemen, assisted by hundreds of residents of the village.

In the two blocks destroyed were several hotels and a number of large dancing and dining halls, including the Casino and the museum, two of the largest structures at Rockaway Beach. Nothing was left in the square bounded by the Long Island Railroad, the Boulevard, Pier Avenue, and Henry Street, save here and there the standing ruin of a chimney and the twisted iron of the burned buildings. The fire was attended by several rescues on the part of the policemen and firemen, and many other lives were saved by their efforts and judgment. That the loss of life was not greater, occuring, as the fire did, at such an early hour, was undoubtedly due to the fact that the hotels, which later in the season would have harbored many boarders, were almost vacant. The property loss, estimated at $125,000, represents nearly the entire capital of many of the proprietors, as the insurance is less than one-third on all the buildings, which were of wood.

An hour after the fire started the flames lighted the entire village, and the word was passed that the place was doomed to destruction. This filled the streets with frantic men and women clothed only in their night clothes, many endeavoring to save their household goods, with the result that in some streets the sidewalks and the roadways were strewn with furniture and bedding. The prediction came near being only too true, for a short time after the fire was under control a sharp breeze sprung up from the southeast. Had it come earlier little probably would have been left of Rockaway Beach, as the eye witnesses say a fire never burned more swiftly than this one, and the heat was so intense that the firemen were obliged to fight it from behind shelter, using wooden doors as shields and sending the water over and around them into the flames.

There is no paid fire department at Rockaway, and the work of fighting the flames fell to the ten companies of volunteer firemen, who were obliged for a time to allow the east side of Seaside Avenue to burn while they fought the flames on the other side, where most of the hotels were located and where it was thought most of the people were in peril.

The list of dead and of the injured who have been reported to the police is as follows:

The Dead.

KASTEN, MAX, thirty-two years old, Seaside Avenue, Rockaway.

McKROW, Mrs. THOMAS F., 1,277 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

McKROW, FREDERICK J., five years old, her son; died in St. John's Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED BODY, thought to be that of a woman.

The Injured.

McKROW, THOMAS E., husband and father of two of the victims; badly burned about body and head; taken to St. John's Hospital; may recover.

HANSON, MARTIN, a chef, of 351 West Fifty-third Street, Manhattan.

BAIMBRIDGE, Mrs. KATHERINE, wife of the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel; fell and fractured an arm; remained at home.

DODD, M. J., a salesman, of Boston; burned about neck and face.

The fire started in the rear of Kasten's Hotel, on Seaside Avenue, about 150 feet north of the Boulevard. One supposition as to its origin is that it caught in the kitchen of the hotel. Another is that it may have been caused by heated coals dumped near the house from the stove of a street candy merchant, an Italian or Greek, who had the privileges of a small stand outside of Kasten's Hotel.

The hotel being a wooden structure two stories high, soon was enveloped in flames. George Herr, one of the winners in the last six days' pedestrian race at Madison Square Garden, and his brother are the proprietors of a music hall on the Boulevard. George Herr first noticed the fire, and, running to the Seaside Engine House a short distance away, turned in an alarm, which was sounded throughout the village and quickly responded to by the firemen. Before they had arrived the flames had made great progress, and they could do little for some time in checking them, as the water supply was very low.

Mousette's place, next to Katsen's, caught fire quickly, and Peterson's Hotel to the north also was soon aflame. The fire then swept across the street to the Casino, a large building extending back 250 feet. This building on the east side made fuel for the flames, and the remaining buildings on the same side, with the exception of one near the railroad, were soon ablaze. These included the Museum, the largest amusement place of its kind at Rockaway Beach. This building, situated at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Seaside Avenue, was composed of brick, and acting as a check, enabled the firemen to put forth all their efforts to check the flames from further progress south.

In all ten volunteer companies were on the scene, including four engines, hook and ladder, and hose carts, and a chemical engine. The heat was so intense that the firemen were driven back again and again. The water supply from the hydrants, the firemen and the residents say, calls for a minimum pressure of 40 pounds, which is contracted for by the Queens County Water Company, and they also say that at no time during the fire did the pressure exceed 17 pounds. Far Rockaway was telephoned to for help, and this adjoining village sent its entire fire equipment, engine and hose cart.

The police—the command being small there, as it is only a sub-precinct—finding it impossible to establish firelines owing to the size of the crowd which assembled in all kinds of attire, telephoned to Manhattan and Brooklyn and 100 reserves were sent from the different stations. They quickly established order when they arrived.

About a dozen streams of water with the low pressure were all the firemen could use, and after deciding that the section was doomed, they began the work of saving the property to the south of the Boulevard, as the flames, spreading to the east, could only destroy a part of Pier Avenue and the bathing houses on the beach. South of the Boulevard was, then, the most important point, and the buildings across this thoroughfare, though they caught fire a number of times and were badly scorched, were saved, and the flames did not get beyond this point.

Fire Chief Hammel of the Volunteer Department directed the work. He, too, advised the saving of the property not burning. He took his stand on the roof of the New York Hotel, where, though several times surrounded by flames where the wood had caught, he kept the men at work pouring water upon it and saved the place, which is one of the largest hotels at Rockaway.

Meanwhile the work of rescuing the occupants of the buildings and warning those in the neighborhood to vacate their places of abode was begun by the police. The members of the bicycle squad stationed at Rockaway rendered valuable aid. Three of them effected several rescues, and one of their number, Policeman Conneally, who took a course in medicine before he joined the force, looked after the injured with Dr. Tingley, the only physician upon the scene.

Of those who perished Max Kasten, son of the proprietor of the hotel where the fire started, might have saved himself. The Kasten family, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Kasten and their sons, Hyman and Max, were early alarmed by the flames. All, with the exception of the father, reached the street without injury. He is seventy-one years old, and could not get out as quickly as the others. Max ran back to find him, and brought him out, but then returned in an attempt to save the contents of the safe. His body was found burned to a crisp. Near it was a box containing some silver and copper coins, and the door of the safe was open.

McKrow and his wife and child were guests of the Kasten Hotel, having arrived there a few days ago. They occupied apartments on the second floor, in the rear and almost directly over where the fire was discovered. McKrow was awakened by his wife, who told him the hotel was on fire. He rushed to where his son was sleeping, and, supposing that his wife was following, gained the window on the front of the building. The flames were fast enveloping the structure, and he shouted for help. Seeing that the only way to save his child was to throw him to the street, a distance of about twenty feet, he did so. Then, shouting for his wife, he ran back to the rear, where he had left her. The flames had eaten their way up stairs, and he was driven back and forced to jump from the window.

Mrs. McKrow's body was found charred in the ruins of the hotel, and was identified by relatives. In the ruins of this hotel also was found the body supposed to be that of a woman, a cook, who arrived there a few days ago, and whose name could not be ascertained.

Owing to the fact that there is no ambulance service at Rockaway Beach, the policemen had to exercise their knowledge of first aid to the injured. The policemen, with torn bed sheets, bandaged the bodies of Kusten, McKrow, and his son, after covering them with salad oil procured in a hotel. They then removed them to the hotel of Peter McEaneney, at Henry Street and the Boulevard, and laid them on the bar of the saloon. Bicycle Policeman McDonald in the meantime had gone to another hotel and secured several bed sheets. With these more bandages were quickly made. Dr. Tingley then arrived to help them, and the work of removing the sufferers to the hospital by the way of the Long Island Railroad, a distance of seventeen miles, was attempted. Stretchers were improvised from mattresses and pillows thrown from residences, and on these they were carried to the railroad station.

REFUSED TO RUN A TRAIN.

The police say that there was an engine and one car at the station, but that those in charge of it said they could not run it to Long Island City. A special train was telephoned for, but did not arrive, and the injured were not taken away to the hospital until 8 o'clock.

Many people appeared at the windows of the hotels shrieking for help, and some attempted to jump. Policeman Eakin of the Rockaway command prevented four persons from jumping. In one of the Annex Hotel windows were two women in their nightrobes, and Eakens saw they were about to jump. He cried to them to stay there till help arrived, but the women were screaming hysterically, and did not seem to heed him.

"If you don't stay up there," shouted the policeman, "I will throw my club at you."

Eakins found a ladder, and, raising it, climbed into the window. He lowered the women to the ladder and they descended to the street. In another window of the same hotel were Joseph and Edward Peck, the sons of one of the proprietors. They also attempted to jump, but were restrained by the policeman, who also brought them down safely on the ladder. Eakins saved many others from injury and possible death by his coolness and authority.

It was 9 o'clock before the firemen, many of whom were at times overcome by the terrible heat, had the fire under entire control, and all day long the streams were kept directed on the standing buildings. The sidewalks were like ovens, and even late in the day were uncomfortable to walk upon.

It was first supposed that many persons had perished, and the police and firemen, after streams of water had been kept upon the ruins for several hours, began the search for the bodies. There was little obstructive débris, the devastated area being covered with a mass of ashes.

The news of the fire spread to all quarters, and every train brought thousands to the scene until it was estimated that 30,000 persons were parading the resort during the afternoon and evening. Ex-Chief of Police Devery viewed the scene both during the morning and afternoon. His elaborate carriage was in the Peter Brannan's stable on the Boulevard, which was destroyed, but the vehicle was rescued with many other carriages and seventeen horses.

Next to the stable was the hotel and saloon of the Kerr Brothers. It was not insured.

The firm of Remsen & Wainwright, with George Burchell, are the heaviest losers, as they owned nearly all the buildings burned. William Wainwright is known as the "father of Rockaway." He has lived there for over a quarter of a century, and thirty years ago bought the site of the property over which the fire swept for $600.

The entire list of the buildings destroyed follows:

Brick Museum	$14,000	Kasten Hotel	$5,000
Colonnade Hotel	9,000	Peter Brannen's Casino	3,000
Annex Hotel	5,000	stable	3,000
Byrne's Hotel	12,000	Mousette's Hotel	8,000
Peterson's Hotel	4,000	Kenet Hotel	2,000
Waters's Hotel	10,000	Herr Brothers	3,000

The loss on the goods and chatteis was estimated at about $25,000.

John Wainwright, son of William Wainwright, who is the agent of the property, said last night:

"This is the worst fire Rockaway Beach has suffered in over ten years, and it will seriously cripple business here for the Summer. The work of rebuilding, however, will be begun at once.

"We will replace those destroyed with better structures, as fireproof as possible. The actual loss is considerable, and few lessees of the places were insured to anywhere near the extent of the value of their assets. In many cases no insurance was carried at all, as the buildings were of wood and a high rate was exacted by the insurance companies."

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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Financial and business men should read the special circular on the Northern Securities Co. which will appear in Monday's issue of The Morning Telegraph.—Adv.

COAL STRIKE CRISIS WILL COME TO-DAY

Order Calling Out Engineers and Pumpmen to Go Into Effect.

Entire Mining Region in a State of Apprehension — Fears that Disturbances May Occur This Week.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 1.—The eve of what is looked upon as a most important week in the progress of the anthracite coal miners' strike finds the entire region in an apprehensive mood. At 7 o'clock to-morrow morning the order of the United Mine Workers of America, calling out all the stationary engineers, firemen, and pumpmen unless the companies grant them an eight-hour work day at present wages, will go into effect and no one can foretell the outcome of the new move.

Victory for either side will be of immense advantage, and both parties to the controversy are striving with all the power at their command to win. If the union succeeds in shutting down the pumps, the mine properties will suffer damage that may reach into millions of dollars, and if the employers should be able to keep the water out of their workings without the aid of organized labor it would mean that the power of the union in the anthracite region has reached its limit and that all help in the effort to force the mine owners to grant the demands of the army of 147,000 miners must come from some outside source.

The mine workers say they will preserve the property of the companies if the engineers, pumpmen, and firemen are given what they ask for, and the companies say they will permit no outsiders to fix the hours and wages of their men. Neither side to-night shows the slightest disposition to yield, and in the words of one mining Superintendent, "It's a fight to a finish."

President Mitchell said to-night that this is the first time in the history of his organization that the union was compelled to call out this class of employes and thus endanger the safety of the mines. In all other instances, he said, the demands were granted.

There is fear throughout the coal belt that the coming week will witness more or less serious disturbances. To-morrow is looked upon by well-informed persons as a critical day, but it is not believed that any serious trouble will occur. It is a fact that the labor leaders have counseled the strikers to remain quiet and commit no violation of the law. It is claimed by the union that nearly all of the pumpmen and firemen will quit work and that about three-fourths of the engineers will also refuse to continue work. This claim was privately admitted to-day by a company official familiar with the situation.

While the plans of the union have not been made public, it is known that a thorough system has been mapped out with a view of getting out those men who will refuse to quit to-morrow. A house-to-house canvass will be started, which no doubt will have considerable effect. The methods that have been adopted in regard to the non-union men who will take the strikers' places are not known.

Practically all the non-union men to be employed are now in the region. The companies say that the number of those who have volunteered to fill strikers' places has been surprisingly large, and that no difficulty has been encountered in selecting good men. An army of approximately 3,000 armed coal and iron policemen, sworn in under a law of the State of Pennsylvania, is in the field to-night ready to protect these men and the mining properties. There also are scattered throughout the country, it is said, about 1,000 men who are doing secret work for the companies. Every colliery in the coal belt has either a board or a barbed-wire fence around it. At some of the mines "camp" cars are lying on the siding for the accommodation of non-union men, most of whom will live within the colliery confines during the suspension.

A journey through the thickly populated parts of this Wyoming district to-day developed the fact that the idle mine workers are greatly incensed at the importation of strangers. Those workmen who have refused to strike to-morrow also came in for considerable condemnation.

It was quiet around strike headquarters to-day. President Mitchell spent the day in going over correspondence. His only visitors were Charles H. Schadt, Sheriff of Lackawanna County, in which Scranton is located, and a friend of the Sheriff's. There was some speculation regarding the object of this visit. Mr. Mitchell explained that the Sheriff was an old friend and that his visit was merely a social one. Sheriff Schadt to-day posted a notice at each colliery in Lackawanna County, warning all persons not employed at the mines to keep away from those properties and not to violate the law in any way.

To-morrow marks the beginning of the fourth week of the total suspension of mining. Mr. Mitchell said that he was well satisfied with the progress of the strike. He had nothing to say regarding the probability of calling out of the bituminous men.

At a meeting of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen employed in the collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company, Alden Coal Company, and the two collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, held at Nanticoke to-day, it was decided by a vote of about two to one not to strike. About seventy men attended the meeting.

A joint meeting of the Brotherhoods of Railway Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen, Switchmen, Conductors, and Telegraphers employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey was held at Ashley this evening. About 600 men were present. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, District President Fahy, and Charles S. Wilson, Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, delivered addresses. Mr. Mitchell outlined the strike situation in the anthracite region in detail, and told of the prospects of the miners winning the strike. He said a victory for the miners would be a victory for all organized labor. In his opinion the miners were going to win.

Grand Master Wilson, in his talk, said if Mr. Mitchell demanded the co-operation of the Railroad Brotherhood men he could get it without a dissenting voice. The present strike did not concern the miners only, but all union labor.

A resolution was adopted pledging the co-operation of all railroaders if such a move was necessary in order for the miners to win their strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 1.—The Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson engineers will go to work to-morrow. The Ontario and Western men will stay out. Many firemen will quit and there is apprehension that the hiring of non-union men for their places will cause trouble.

Sheriff Schadt has refused to swear in any deputies at the request of the coal companies. He says if there is need of any deputies he himself will direct their work.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 1.—The mine workers' leaders said to-night that the engineers, firemen, and pump workers will remain away from collieries to-morrow in order to preserve peace. Whether the Hungarian and Lithuanian strikers can be controlled is a question. The priests to-day advised their congregations to remain law abiding.

Sheriff Samuel Deitrick of Northumberland County and his two deputies went on duty at their offices this evening to be in instant readiness to cope with any trouble which might arise. The Sheriff is contemplating the swearing in of strike leaders to serve as deputies in case any are needed, and in the event of those deputies not being able to control the men he would ask Gov. Stone for troops.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., June 1.—Three-fourths of the firemen, hoisting engineers, and pump runners comprising the day forces employed at the fifteen collieries of the several mining corporations in the Mahanoy Valley quit work this evening in response to the call of the miners' organization for an eight-hour day. The night forces will desert their positions at 7 o'clock in the morning. Representatives of the coal companies say they are amply prepared to cope with the strike situation, and that they have enough non-union men to fill the strikers' places.

In view of the growing seriousness of the situation, the priests of the churches at which the foreign strikers worship in their sermons to-day advised their people to remain at home and to refrain from committing any breaches of the peace. Coal and iron policemen are on guard at the collieries.

HISS OFFICERS IN HAZLETON.

Attack by Strike Sympathizers Seemed Imminent—Servant Girls Refuse to Wait on Special Policemen.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 1.—The scene that occurred here last night upon the arrival of a deputation of special officers was repeated at 7:30 o'clock to-night, when about twenty officers, in charge of a coal company agent, boarded a trolley car at the Hazleton House for Freeland. The streets of the city were crowded, and when the officers came into sight about 500 men rushed at them, hissing and yelling. It was feared that the crowd would attack the officers, and trouble would undoubtedly have occurred had not Chief of Police Ferry and four of his men held the crowd of strike sympathizers back until the car left. As the car started the yelling and hissing were resumed.

Two of the imported men remained in the city, and as they proceeded through the crowd under police protection to their hotel they were also hooted. Several hundred of these officers were distributed among the mines to-day.

The ten servant girls at the Hazleton House, where some of the officers are quartered, were prevailed upon immediately after this episode to quit, and when they left their posts, with declarations that they would not wait upon the imported men, they were loudly cheered.

About 800 men have been in the vicinity of the Hazleton House all night, and the situation is extremely exciting. A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd as the striking servant girls were conveyed by a committee of miners from the scene of disturbance to their respective homes.

The engineers, firemen, and pump runners employed at the Coxe collieries unanimously voted for the second time, this afternoon, to obey the strike order.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., June 1.—The firemen, pump runners, and engineers employed in the Erie Railroad Company's mines at Forest City, Susquehanna County, have voted not to go on strike Monday. In anticipation of trouble the company's property has been inclosed with an eight-foot barbed-wire fence, and will be guarded by a large force of coal and iron police, sworn in by the authorities of Susquehanna County.

STRIKE'S COST, $14,850,500.

The Loss to Miners Alone in Wages $3,890,000 Since They Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 1. — The losses for the three weeks of the strike, based on figures furnished by the operators and miners, are as follows:

Loss to miners in wages, $3,890,00.
Operators' loss in price of coal, (normal,) $7,806,000.
Loss of employes (other than miners), $904,500.
Loss to business men, $2,250,000.
Total, $14,850,500.

AFTER MEN IN THE EAST.

Good Wages and Expenses Offered by an Agent of the Coal Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—To foil the miners' plans the operators to-day began hiring pump miners and engineers in this city through E. H. Sheville, an agent who opened headquarters in a West End hotel and advertised for help. It is known that he has hired and sent away several men to-night. Good wages and expenses are offered and to competent men extra inducements are offered in the form of contracts.

Officers of the local unions say that few men can be secured here. But the fact remains, that the Blake Pump Company, whose shops are non-union, have hundreds of available men, and it was stated to-night that its foremen were rounding up men to take the strikers' places.

WOMAN IN A VICTORIA ARRESTED ON SPEEDWAY.

Mounted Policeman Said He Warned Her in Vain—Her Carriage Not an Allowable Vehicle.

A young woman, who said she was Miss Louisa Campbell of 31 East Sventy-seventh Street, was arrested at the lower end of the Speedway last evening, because she refused to obey a mounted policeman and order the victoria, in which she was riding, driven on the driveway. Policeman Wiener of the East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, a mounted patroiman, said he warned the young woman that a Victoria was not an allowable vehicle on the Speedway, and that she must at once leave the pleasure course. He says that she refused, and, therefore, he arrested her on a charge of violating a city ordinance.

Miss Campbell was escorted to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, where, after a delay, a woman who inscribed her name on a bail bond as Miss De Regnier of 31 East Seventy-seventh Street, furnished bail in the sum of $500 to insure Miss Campbell's appearance in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

TO GRAFT A NEW SKIN.

200 Men Will Contribute Patches for a Badly Burned Boy's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—To save the life of one of their shopmates, 200 employes of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company will bare their arms and submit to the removal of a piece of their skin, 1 by 2 inches in size. The little patches will be used to graft a new skin on two-thirds of the surface of the body of Otto Bosel, a fifteen-year-old boy burned in an explosion of a zinc galvanizing tank three weeks ago.

Should the operation prove successful, it will be regarded a remarkable surgical feat. As a rule, a person whose body is so badly burned dies.

A special article on the wonderful growth of the American and Canadian Northwest, and the tremendous gains in the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will appear in The Morning Telegraph of June 2.—Adv.

A day in June on the dainty Day Liners represents 100 per cent. of pure pleasure. Music.—Adv.

SCIENTIST REACHES PELEE'S CRATER

Prof. Heilprin Looks Down Into the Vast Chasm.

AN ERUPTION IN PROGRESS

Showers of Mud Fall Upon Him —He Remains On the Summit More Than Two Hours—His Observations.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Saturday, May 31, 8 P. M.—The National Geographical Society has scored a great triumph through its representative here, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who this morning, with three guides, ascended to the top of the crater on the summit of Mont Pelée. Prof. Heilprin is also President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society.

Prof. Heilprin had gone to the Plantation Vive, which is near the crater, in company with Fernand Clerc and Mr. Ried, landed proprietors of Martinique. This expedition had been especially organized by United States Consul Ayme and Prof. Heilprin, and was led by the latter. The expedition left Fort de France last Thursday, May 29, at noon. Friday was spent in studying the newly formed craters on the north flank of the mountain. Saturday morning Prof. Heilprin determined to attempt the ascent to the top of the crater, and, with that purpose in view, he set out at 5 o'clock.

The volcano was very active, but amid a thousand dangers Prof. Heilprin reached the summit and looked down into the huge crater. Here he spent some time in taking careful observations. He saw a huge cinder cone in the centre of the crater. The opening of the crater itself is a vast crevasse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide.

While Prof. Heilprin was on the summit of the volcano several violent explosions of steam and cinder-laden vapor took place, and again and again his life was in danger. Ashes fell about him in such quantities at times as to completely obscure his vision. One particularly violent explosion of mud covered Prof. Heilprin from head to foot with the hideous, viscid, and semi-solid matter thrown out. Prof. Heilprin still persisted in his study and observations, however, and twice more was he showered with mud. He learned that, as had been suspected, there were three separate vents through which steam issued. Full details of the professor's observations cannot be had until he returns to Fort de France.

Prof. Heilprin's journey down the side of the mountain was fully as perilous as the ascent. Mont Pelée seemed to resent the intrusion of a puny human being into her most awful precincts, and belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes, and boiling hot mud.

Prof. Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater at the head of the River Fallaise has synchronous eruptions, with the crater at the summit of the volcano, and that it ejects precisely the same matter at such times. The River Fallaise crater and the crater at the summit showed during Prof. Heilprin's visit a new phenomenon. Mud was thrown up in high columns. Heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out, and flowed downward in huge streams. In the course of one eruption of the River Fallaise crater an enormous mass of intensely hot mud was ejected. This flow reached the rum distillery on the Vive Plantation and extinguished all the fires there. This torrent of mud may invade the entire plantation, and as Vive is the centre of one of the richest districts of the island, it is feared the damage there may be great.

Mr. Clerc furnishes the following further details of Prof. Heilprin's ascent: The party proceeded on mules to an altitude of 700 metres, the ancient line of vegetation. From this point Prof. Heilprin continued on foot, leaving the mule that had carried him up the steep hog-back to the tree line. Upon reaching the site of Lake Palmiste Prof. Heilprin found it to be completely dried up. He crossed the bed of the lake, and continued on up the gently rising slope to the crater. Formerly the edge of the crater was a high bluff or shoulder. This the explorer found had fallen inward into the great crater, and he thinks this change probably occurred at the time of the great explosion of May 20. This is the first important topographic alteration in Mont Pelée which has been noted and verified.

Prof. Heilprin arrived at the edge of the summit crater at 1:30 o'clock, and remained there for more than two hours. When he returned to Vive he resembled a statue of mud. The weight of ashes and mud he carried on his person, the horrible atmosphere he breathed, and the fearful difficulties he encountered reduced Prof. Heilprin to a condition of extreme fatigue, notwithstanding the fact that he ascended Mont Pelée from the most accessible and easiest side. Prof. Heilprin may return to Fort de France to-morrow if he has sufficiently recovered by that time to travel.

George Kennan and his party, which went to Morne Rouge, found on their return trip that a bridge across the road had been carried away by a torrent of hot mud. Negroes managed to get the party across the obstruction. They took the carriages to pieces and carried them and the members of the party to the other side of the river of mud, which was still hot. All the members of Mr. Kennan's party are well.

Broker Isaacs Dead.

Montefiore Isaacs, the stock broker, died yesterday in this city in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Metropolitan, Union, Whist, Tuxedo, South Side, Sportsmen's, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

Greatly improved train service on the Putnam Division of the New York Central between 125th Street and Yorktown Heights. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv

LONDON TIMES'S COMMENT.

The Probable Terms Upon Which Peace Has Been Concluded Discussed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 2.—In an editorial article regarding the conclusion of peace with the Boers The Times says there has been and could be no treaty for a substantial settlement without the recognition by the burghers of the extinction of the South African republics and the definitive incorporation of their inhabitants into the British Empire. The Times continues:

"We told Louis Botha more than a year ago the terms on which we were ready to accept the surrender of his fellow-citizens and their allies. There is every reason to believe that it is upon terms essentially the same that the surrender is now made. The attitude toward the nation of all her great self-governing colonies has been above all praise. It has proved that we are not unworthy of our past. It has given the world an earnest of what we are capable of doing in the future, if we learn the lessons of the struggle aright. * * *

"No other nation could have made such a military effort at such a distance from its base. Lord Salisbury had put our relations with the foreign Powers on a footing which made it difficult for those who might be inclined to intervene in the quarrel to indulge their inclinations without risks which they did not care to face. By his sagacious and conciliatory diplomacy, ably continued by Lord Lansdowne, he had built up that amicable understanding between ourselves and our American cousins which has done much to sober the reflections of less friendly States."

LA SOUFRIERE STILL ACTIVE.

Eruption on St. Vincent Accompanied an Earthquake — Indications that the Island May Subside.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, May 30.—La Soufrière volcano is still active. Another eruption occurred at 3 o'clock this morning. It was accompanied by a thunderous noise and a shock of earthquake, while volumes of dense vapor ascended to such a height that they were visible from Kingstown. The vapor formed a thick cloud over the crater of the volcano, and this cloud was illuminted as if by fire. In the crater itself the lightning was more vivid than upon any previous occasion. No damage was done, and the eruption ceased at the end of an honr.

With the eruption of these occurrences the night was quiet and the weather fair. Throughout Friday the crater was capped with dense gray and silver clouds, and sand fell heavily this morning on the leeward side of the mountain within a radius of eight miles.

The American scientist who started out to ascend La Soufrière is still striving to reach the summit. During the intervals when the volcano was quiet yesterday this scientist reached a point almost half-way up the mountain. He reports, to the awe of the inhabitants of the Island of St. Vincent, that the island may subside. There are clear indications, he says, that a considerable portion of the leeward district of St. Vincent will subside.

Owing to the continuous rain, there have been heavy floods in the windward district of the island, and many houses have been washed away or filled with mud. At Rabacoa a storehouse, a large brick building, was wasbed into the sea by a stream of mud. The wharf at Rabacoa and the cargo crane there are also covered with mud.

News has reached here of another eruption of Mont Pelee on Martinique on May 27. Owing to the great quantity of ashes which fell on the British islands of Dominica that day, it is presumed that the eruption which threw them out was of great severity. Mont Pelee is still emitting vast volumes of smoke, and flashes from the Martinique volcano have been seen forty and fifty miles from St. Pierre.

ERUPTION OF MT. REDOUBT.

Ashes Fell on the Opposite Side of Cook Inlet, Alaska, Sixty Miles Distant.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 1.—Brief details of a mighty eruption of Mount Redoubt, northwest of Cook Inlet, Alaska, were received to-day by the steamship Chico. The officers report that a liberal sprinkling of ashes fell around Kenai, on the opposite side of Cook Inlet and sixty miles south of Mount Redoubt.

A resident of Kenai, writing under date of May 6, says: "Mount Redoubt has been spouting forth fire and brimstone for the past two months, but the heaviest blowout occurred on the evening of May 3. Flames shot into the air for hundreds of feet apparently. The entire opposite side of the inlet was hidden from our view by the dense smoke.

"About 7 P. M. we noticed a dense streak of smoke coming toward us, and ashes began to fall. They fell as thick and fast as snow, and continued to do so for hours. Houses and ground were covered with dirty gray ashes next morning. The natives of this section are severely frightened."

ENDOWMENT OF SWARTHMORE.

Dr. Swain Will Not Accept the Presidency Unless the Fund Is Increased to $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 1.—The Trustees of Swarthmore College have been assured of subscriptions to the endowment fund amounting to more than $350,000. With this amount promised, the Trustees have not, however, been able to assure Dr. Joseph Swain, President of the Indiana University, that they can meet the conditions under which he has agreed to accept the Presidency.

Dr. Swain holds to his determination not to go East unless $600,000 is added to the endowment fund, making it in all $1,000,000. He must be in a position to tell Indiana University his decision within two weeks, and the Trustees are very anxious to raise the whole amount within that time.

The Trustees have refused to put themselves in the position of underwriting the sum, and must have positive assurance that the money is on hand before they will make any positive agreement with Dr. Swain.

Dandruff, Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a luxuriant growth of the hair.—Adv.

BOER WAR IS ENDED

Burgher Conference Accepts British Terms.

LEADERS SIGN AGREEMENT

Enthusiasm in London When the News Is Received.

It Is Announced at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor — Singing, Shouting, and Horn-Blowing in the Streets.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 2.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria says the convention at Vereeniging decided on Saturday morning to accept the British terms.

The delegates arrived at Pretoria at a late hour Saturday night, and immediately subscribed to the conditions of surrender.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which has tried the British Empire to its uttermost and which has wiped out the Boers from the list of nations. The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that he, Lord Milner, and the Boer delegates have signed "terms of surrender."

This announcement had been anticipated for several days, but its receipt yesterday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the House of Commons would hear the first news to-day.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the House of Commons from the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight:

"The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his Majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably never be known until the private memoirs of the present régime are given to the public.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Utrecht, Mr. Kruger was informed last night that peace had been declared. He had been asleep. "My God!" he said, "it is impossible."

Mr. Kruger and his entourage, the dispatch continues, hope to be permitted to return to the Transvaal. This, however, is quite unlikely.

The news which Great Britain was so anxiously awaiting came on a Sunday afternoon, when London presents a sadly dead and deserted appearance. Very late on Saturday night a dispatch was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he said that the Boer delegates were coming to Pretoria, that they had accepted Great Britain's terms, and that they were prepared to sign terms of surrender. The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary, personally communicated this message to King Edward, who was at Buckingham Palace. But the Government declined to take any chances, and nothing concerning the receipt of the message was allowed to leak out.

KITCHENER'S DISPATCH.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the War Office received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Saturday, May 31, 11:15 P. M.:

"A document concerning terms of surrender was signed here this evening at 10:30 o'clock by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner and myself."

The clerk on duty at the War Office transmitted this message to Buckingham Palace, where King Edward was lunching. At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of the message, and the small notice which was stuck up outside the War Office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put up outside the Colonial Office. From these two skimpy bits of paper London obtained its news of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels, and the newspaper offices, which were almost all deserted, the momentous intelligence was ticked out on the tape.

Then, like wildfire, at about 6 o'clock, and without any visible means for the transmission of the news, London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the East End, who were busy airing their Sunday clothes, flocked to the Mansion House, that Mecca of the boisterously patriotic, just in time to see the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, come to a balcony on the front of the municipal headquarters and announce that the terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. Amid many cheers the Lord Mayor made a short speech, in which he expressed his hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by behaving itself decently and in an orderly manner. "Let us," he said, in conclusion, "now pray for a long and happy peace."

The assembled crowd, which was in no humor for praying, yelled lustily, and at the instance of the Lord Mayor gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced.

JOYFUL STREET CROWDS.

By 8 o'clock last night the news had become generally known. A few belated ex-

fra editions of newspapers wers peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept union jacks, feathers, and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, wers much in evidence. The efforts of the hawkers received lucrative rewards, with the result that until long after midnight the national flags were waved indiscriminately by well-meaning roysterers.

There wae scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with the national emblem. Improvised processions marched up and down the Strand and Piccadilly. Sporadic cheering and much horn blowing atoned for the slimness of the crowds, which, had their volume been greater, would doubtless have rivaled those of "Mafeking Night." As it was, the demonstrations of the night resulted in a genial and harmless sort of jubilation.

Outside of Buckingbam Palace, whers King Edward kept himself in wise seclusion, a crowd of fairly good proportions gathered, and there, as elsewhere, the national anthem was sung lustily.

Two sentries and many policemen guarded the historic message outside the War Office, which could scarcely be read by the flickering gaslight. After reading this notice, the people passed on in eager crowds into the more easterly districts of London, where there were no illuminations such as made the clubs in Pall Mall noticeable.

"Good old Kitchener!" and "We're blooming glad it's over," were among the phrases shouted by the crowd. A large number of those who have relatives at the front participated in the street scenes, and lent a serious and often pathetic touch to what would otherwise have been an amusing jollification. "Dear old Bill," or some such name, would be called out by some one in the crowd, with en added "He'll soon be 'ome."

While the general public celebrated the news of peace in the streets, society was equally joyous, although perhaps not quite so demonstrative. Many references were made to the coincidence of the declaration of peece in South Africa with the "Glorious First of June," ever memorable in Great Britain's history by reason of Howe's victory over the French fleet in 1794.

At the fashionable botels and restaurants patriotic airs were played, and those present repeatedly stood up and cheered when the bands played "God Save the King." At the Carlton Hotel a particularly brilliant crowd of fashionable people celebrated the news from South Africa in this manner. Among the people at the Carlton were a good many Americans, who good naturedly joined in the enthusiasm.

NEWS READ IN CHURCHES.

In the meanwhile the news had been conveyed to most of the churches, whose bells clanged out the message of peace. Clergymen stopped in their prayers and their sermons to read Lord Kitchener's laconic message to their congregations. At St. Paul's Cathedral the Bishop of Stepney made the announcement and impressively prefaced the reading of Lord Kitchener's message by saying: "God has been pleased to answer our prayers and give us the blessings of peace."

Dr. Parker electrified 3,000 listeners at the City Temple by suddenly interjecting the dispatch received at the War Office, to which he added an expression of hope that this would also mean peace in England, and that there would no longer be anything heard of pro-Boers or pro-Britons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will shortly appoint a day of national thanksgiving, in which Cardinal Vaughn will join on behalf of the Catholics.

The Cabinet will meet this morning and will probably discuss the wording of the statement to be made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. This statement is eagerly awaited, as it is understood that Mr. Balfour will enlighten his bearers as to the conditions upon which the Boers surrendered. On this important point no further information has been forthcoming other than the intelligent anticipations with which the papers have been filled for the past week.

KRUGER NOT CONSULTED.

Cabling from Pretoria a correspondent of The Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declares that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British Government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, said in an interview:

"The whole country will rejoice over peace. I know nothing of the terms or conditions, but I hope they are such as will be full of promise for the future."

The large cities of England, notably Liverpool and Manchester, celebrated the receipt of the news from South Africa in a manner similar to London. The country, where almost every member of the Cabinet bad gone for the week-end, heard the news too late for any organized rejoicings. Wherever telegrams had reached throughout the whole United Kingdom, or where the glad tidings bad become known by any other means, the key note of the sentiments expressed and of the celebrations was, "Thank God, it is over!"

In the absence of any knowledge of the terms of peace, the editorials in this morning's papers are rather stereotyped and uninteresting, expressing generally and without undue exultation thankfulness that the long and arduous struggle is ended and the hope that the peace will be enduring.

The papers recognize also that there is still a great and difficult task ahead in reconciling and reconstructing South Africa, and, as The Morning Post significantly observes, in taking "the right means to prevent what has been won north of the Orange River from being lost to the south of it."

In this connection it should be remarked that there are some small Boer commandoes in Cape Colony, and probably elsewhere, which were not represented at the Vereeniging conference. The Daily Graphic, in this connection, says:

"This is a consideration which may well chasten our sense of triumph to-day. We have done great things in the war, but we have still greater things to achieve in peace."

PRETORIA, June 1.—A proclamation which was issued yesterday, in connection with the signing of the peace terms last night, declares that notwitbstanding the proclamations of Mr. Kruger that interest on the bonds of tbe Transvaal Republic would be suspended as long ae the war lasted, such interest shall begin to accrue to-day.

June 26 and 27, the days of King Edward's coronation, have been proclaimed public holidays here.

SATISFACTION IN EUROPE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says much satisfaction and enthusiasm are felt in the French capital at the news that peace has been secured in South Africa.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the first news that peace had been arranged reached the Belgian capital shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Special editions of the newspapers began to appear on the boulevards a little after 7 o'clock and sold as rapidly as they were issued. Though it was to some extent discounted, the news has given the greatest satisfaction.

REJOICING IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The dispatch conveying the welcome news of the end of the South African war was sent to all the churcbes in the city, end it was read at the evening services.

The congregation sang "God Save ths King," and the National anthem was also played on the chimes of several churches.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The peace news from South Africa was greeted here by demonstrations of joy. The bell at the City Hall was rung for ten minutes.

The Mayor has arranged for a grand demonstration to-morrow to celebrate the ending of the war. Flags will bs hoisted on public and private buildings; a royal salute will be fired at noon, and the school children will have a half holiday. At night there will be a display of fireworks and a military parade.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 1.—The news of peace in South Africa reached Halifax early this evening and quickly spread throughout the city. Great enthusiasm was manifested over the ending of the long struggle.

The pastors of all the churches announced the peace news from tbeir pulpits, and at the close of the evening services prayers of thanks were offered, the national anthem was sung, and churcb bells pealed forth the joyous news. Preparations are making to celebrate the event hers tomorrow.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., June 1.—In nearly all the churches here to-night Lord Kitchener's cablegram was the text of a sermon of thanksgiving or the keynote of a hymn of praise for the end of the long struggle in South Africa.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The officials of the British Embassy here share the jubilant feeling existing in London over the termination of the war in South Africa. Official notice of the signing of the terms of surrender came to A. S. Raikes, the British Chargé, in a cablegram from the Foreign Office at London. It was very brief, and was in accord with the statements contained in the press dispatches. It probably will be communicated formally to the United States Government to-morrow. Nothing official has reached the State Department from Ambassador Choate or from any other source. To President Roosevelt was furnished a copy of The Associated Press dispatch giving the news of the signing of surrender terms.

The impression prevails in official circles that the terms of surrender granted by the British are very liberal, perhaps from the double desire to bring the war to a close and to have this happy event formally proclaimed before the coronation of King Edward.

From a commercial point of view the cessation of hostilities will result beneficially to American exports to South Africa, the reports issued from time to time by the Foreign Commerce Bureau of the State Department showing that they have suffered considerably since the beginning of the war.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

It Has Lasted Two Years and Nearly Eight Months—Principal Features of the Campaign.

The Boer war has lasted for two years and nearly eight months. It seemed to the British nation one of the longest wars on record, but actually, of course, many conflicts have occupied a considerably longer time, and those who were thoroughly acquainted with conditions in South Africa before bostilities began (they did not include the members of the Britisb Government) quite anticipated that the campaign would be a prolonged one.

Oct. 11, 1899, was the last day fixed by the Boer Government for Great Britain's compliance with its "ultimatum." This word is always placed by the London papers within quotation merks, though why there should be any doubt as to whether the ultimatum was reelly an ultimatum has not been shown. At any rate, it was so regarded by the Boers, and when it was not complied with they proceeded to act as any other nation would have done had its ultimatum been disregarded.

The controversy which preceded the war has been the occasion for so much American newspaper comment that it need not be described at this time. Technically, the Boers began the war by invading British territory, but the question in regard to the responsibility for opening hostilities has also been so thoroughly thrashed out (though without any conclusion being reached) that it is not necessary to refer to it. Four days after the expiration of the time limit in the ultimatum Kimberley was isolated, and a fortnight after that Ladysmith and Mafeking were also besieged.

The first battle of the war was regarded as a British success. On Oct. 20 the Boer position on Talana Hill was captured by the troops under Gen. Symons, but the British retreat to Ladysmith followed, the wounded, including Gen. Symons, being left at Dundee. They fell into the hands of the Boers, and on Oct. 23 Gen. Symons died.

On the last day of October Gen. Sir Redvers Buller landed at Cape Town, and received the enthusiastic plaudits of the people of that city. It was supposed by the great majority of British people that he would make short work of the campaign. It was even complained by some humane persons that it was wrong to send to fight the burghers a commander who was so notorious for his stern character.

SERIES OF BRITISH REVERSES.

Then followed that extraordinary series of British reverses which created utter consternation throughout the empire. In the middle of December the prospect for the British was of the most gloomy character. On Dec. 10 Gatacre bad been defeated at Stormberg, the following day Methuen sustained a terrible defeat at Magersfontein, and on Dec. 15 Buller was repulsed on the Tugela, losing 1,100 men and 12 guns. The mobilization of a seventh division for service against the Boers was ordered by the War Office, and on Dec. 18 Lord Roberts was appointed Commander in Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as his Chief of Staff. Great Britain had awakened to the peril which menaced the empire.

Roberts and Kitchener reached South Africa on Jan. 10, 1900. For a time the British reverses continued. On Jan. 23 and 24 occurred the catastrophe of Spion Kop—that engagement which afterward, in the opinion of most British experts, cost Buller his reputation.

It was not until February that the tension in the United Kingdom began to lighten. On Feb. 9 Roberts reached the Modder River, and soon afterward began a series of British successes that seemed all the more striking because of the fear of utter disaster which had preceded them.

When, on Feb. 15, Kimberley was relieved, scenes wers witnessed in London such as had never before been thought possible in that solemn capital. People literally went crazy with joy, and when, in quick succession, came the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg, the relief of Ladysmith, and continual minor defeats of Boers, the excitement rose to a pitch which is simply indescribable. Peers walked arm in arm with chimney sweeps, ladies behaved in a manner which at another time would have caused the arrest of flower girls, and so great was the crush in the principal streets that traffic was impossible. These scenes were repeated in the middle of May, when the news of the relief of Mafeking arrived. The two chief heroes of the war were then Roberts and Baden-Powell, with Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, a close third.

On May 30 Kruger fled from Pretoria, and after stopping at various Transvaal towns, ultimately reached Portuguese territory, sailing for Marseilles on Oct. 19. Johannesburg was occupied by the British on May 31, and Pretoria fell five days afterward.

Even military experts then supposed that the war was practically over, and no one believed that the Boers would continue fighting for two years. The history, from the burgher side of the events which followed the fall of the Boer capital, has not been written, but it would seem as though the burghers must have been encouraged by the number of recruits they obtained from Cape Colony. At any rate, it was that colony which for a long time was the scene of the fiercest hostilities.

On Nov. 20, 1900, Roberts transferred the supreme command to Kitchener and went home, believing, according to report, that the war was "practically ended." A short time afterward a member of the British Cabinet described the operations in South Africa as "a kind of warfare."

The operations last year presented no features of the first importance. Boer success followed British success, but always the number of Boer prisoners in British hands increased, until it became a mystery as to whence all the fighters came. It is now believed that the rebels from Cape Colony, whose number was said by the British Government to be unimportant, really formed a formidable army.

Last Aug. 6 Kitchener's famous proclamation, notifying the Boers that all leaders taken under arms after Sept. 15 would be permanently banished from South Africa, was promulgated. The proclamation had by no means the effect intended, and it is believed that the British authorities now realize that it was a mistake. At any rate, it is safe to assume that its provisions will not be enforced.

The war, as wes only natural, was fought in its later stages with more ferocity, but not with more eagerness, by both sides. The Boers are said to have committed various atrocities, and some Britisb troops have been proved guilty of murder. A number of Boers, including Commandant Scheepers, were executed after court-martial by the British.

Just wbat induced the Boers to decide for peace when they opened the negotiations now concluding is doubtful. Probably the "sweeping" operations which Kitchener made possible by his system of blockhouses bad a good deal to do with the result, as these operations almost invariably resulted in the capture of a considerable number of Boers.

FORMER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations which have now proved successful were not the first initiated with a view to peace since the conflict began. In March, 1900, Boer overtures for peace were rejected. In June, 1900, negotiations, which came to nothing, were carried on bstween Christian Botha and Gen. Buller with the object of arranging an armistice, and it has been said that if the British Government had shown an inclination to grant lenient terms after Pretoria wae occupied the war might have been ended two years ago. Tbis claim bas been made in defense of the optimistic statements of Lord Roberts, after he returned home. He is said to have known that the Boers were willing to treat for peace, but it is alleged that the demand of the British Government for unconditional surrender prevented the end of the campaign at that time.

In February, 1901, peace negotiations were initiated through Mrs. Botha, the wife of the Transvaal Commender in Chief. After a visit to her husband ehe informed Lord Kitchener that Gen. Botha was willing to meet him to discuss means of bringing the war to an end, on the express understanding that the question of independence of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies should not be discussed in any way. On Feb. 28 Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha met at Middleburg, and Gen. Botha then said he was afraid peace could not be secured without independence. However, he asked for information as to the nature of the future government proposed for the two colonies and as to other points.

After correspondence between Lords Kitchener and Milner and the British Government, a letter was sent to Gen. Botha on March 7 setting forth the terms which Great Britain would grant. They included amnesty for the Transvaal and Orange River Boers, while the rebels were to be dealt with by the special laws passed by Cape Colony and Natal. A Crown Colony Government was promised at the earliest possible date, to be followed "as soon as circumstances permit" by representative government. Both the English and Dutch langueges were to be taught in schools and allowed in courts of law. Great Britain promised to set aside, as an act of grace, a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 to repay the Boers for goods requisitioned by the late republican Governments. The British Government promised to consider the possibility of assisting by loan Boer farmers who took the oath of allegiance to repair losses to farms caused by the war. Firearms for sporting and protection were to be allowed by license to Boers who took the oath of allegiance. Great Britain promised to secure the predominance of the white races, although she refused to promise not to give a limited franchise to the Kafirs.

Gen. Botha replied that he had advised his Government of the terms offered, but that, "after the mutual exchange of views at our interview at Middelburg on Feb. 28 last, it will certainly not surprise your Excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend that the terms of the said letter shall have the earnest consideration of my Government. I may add also that my Government and my chief officers here entirely agree to my views."

An official British estimate gave the Boer losses up to the end of last year at 18,320 men killed, wounded, and captured.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

The following is a diary of the principal events of the South African war:

1899.

Oct. 11—5 P. M. time fixed by the Governments of the South African Republic and Orange Free State for compliance by Great Britain with their ultimatum.

Oct. 14—Boers march on Mafeking and Kimberley.

Oct. 15—Kimberley isolated.

Oct. 20—First battle of the war. Gen. Symons captures the Boer position at Talana Hill.

Oct. 22—Yule, with Symons's force, retires from Dundee on Ladysmith.

Oct. 30—General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval guns silence Boer siege artillery. Surrender of part of two battalions and a mountain battery at Nicholson's Nek.

Oct. 31—Gen. Buller lands at Cape Town.

Nov. 1—Boers invade Cape Colony.

Nov. 2—Ladysmith isolated.

Nov. 9—General attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

Nov. 15—Armored train wrecked by Boers near Chieveley. Over 100 British troops captured.

Nov. 19—Methuen's column for the relief of Kimberley concentrated at Orange River.

Nov. 23—Methuen attacks Boers at Belmont with Guards Brigade and Ninth Brigade. Boers driven from their position.

Nov. 25—Methuen attacks Boers in position at Enslin and dislodges them. Buller arrives in Natal.

Nov. 28—Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River, the battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.

Dec. 10—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and driven back with heavy loss.

Dec. 11—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magersfontein, and is repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Wauchope killed.

Dec. 15—Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near Colenso. Buller repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties and loss of 12 guns.

Dec. 18—Lord Roberts appointed Commander in Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

Dec. 20—Formation of City of London Volunteer Corps for South Africa announced.

1900.

Jan. 6—Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Renshurg, over 100 prisoners taken. Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

Jan. 10—Lords Roberts and Kitchener arrive at Cape Town. Forward movement for relief of Ladysmith resumed.

Jan. 11—Dundonald eelzes pont on Tugela at Potgeiter's Drift.

Jan. 18—Buller makes second attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Dundonald, having crossed Tugela, engages Boers near Acton Homes. Crossing of Tugela by Warren and Lyttelton concluded.

Jan. 24-25—Spion Kop captured and held during Jan. 24, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25. Gen. Woodgate mortally wounded.

Jan. 26-27—Buller's force recrosses the Tugela.

Feb. 3—MacDonald with Highland Brigade marches out from Modder River.

Feb. 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Lyttelton crosses Tugela and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he captures and occupies.

Feb. 7—Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.

Feb. 9—Roberts arrives at Modder River.

Feb. 11—French, having been summoned from southern frontier, leaves Modder River with cavalry division and horse artillery.

Feb. 13—Lord Roberts at Delkei's Drift.

Feb. 15—Relief of Kimberley.

Feb. 17—Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein. Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.

Feb. 19—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill.

Feb. 20—Boers under Cronje, having lasgered near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts.

Feb. 21—Fifth Division crosses the Tugela.

Feb. 23—Buller unsuccessfully attacks Railway Hill.

Feb. 26—Buller makes a fresh passage of the Tugela.

Feh. 27—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg. Pieter's Hill, the main Boer position between Ladysmith and the Tugela, carried by Hildyard.

Feb. 28—Relief of Ladysmith.

March 5—Gatacre occupies Stormberg. Overtures of peace made by Boer Presidents.

March 7—Roberts routs a large force of Boers at Poplar Grove.

March 10—Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.

March 11—Overtures of peace rejected hy the British Government.

March 13—Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Bloemfontein. Boers retire on Kroonstad.

March 31—Broadwood attacked at Waterworks. During retirement Royal Horse Artillery and convoy trapped at Koorn Spruit. Six guns lost. 350 casualties.

April 3—Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and mounted infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.

May 10—Zand River crossed, Boers rapidly retreating before Roberts's advance.

May 12—Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition. President Steyn having retired to Heilbron, which he proclaims his new capital. Attack on Mafeking repulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken.

May 13—Col. Mahon with Mafeking relief column repulses attack at Koodoosrand.

May 15—Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe, having driven the Boers from the Biggarsberg. Plumer, reinforced by Canadians and Queenslanders from Carrington's Division, joins hands with Mahon.

May 17-18—Relief of Mafeking.

May 24—Advance portion of Roberts's force crosses the vaal near Parys.

May 28—Annexation of Orange Free State under name of Orange River Colony formally proclaimed at Blomfontein.

May 30—Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria.

May 31—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg. Surrender of 500 British at Lindley.

June 2-4—Futile negotiations between Buller and Christian Botha for armistice.

June 5—Occupation of Pretoria.

June 8—Hildyard takes Botha's Pass. Surrender of Fourth Derbyshires at Roodeval.

June 11—Stubborn fight at Allemans Nek. Heavy Boer losses.

June 12—Boers evacuate Langs Nek. Roberts defeats Botha at Diamond Hill, east of Pretoria.

June 14—Boer attack on Sand River repulsed.

July 11—Surrender of Scots Greys and Lincolns at Ultval Nek.

July 21—Advance eastward toward Komati Poort begins.

July 30—Surrender of Prinsloo and 2,000 Boers to Hunter in Brandwater Basin.

Aug. 30—British occupy Nooitgedacht and release 2,000 prisoners.

Sept. 11—Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Marques.

Sept. 26—British force occupies Komati Poort. Many Boers cross Portuguese frontier.

Oct. 5—De Wet drives British across the vaal at a Orange River Colony.

Oct. 19 — Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marques for Marseilles on a Dutch man-of-war.

Oct. 24—Buller sails from Cape Town for England.

Oct. 25—Formal annexation of South African Republic, which is styled the Transvaal Colony.

Nov. 6—De Wet defeated at Bothaville.

Nov. 22—Kruger lands at Marseilles.

Nov. 23—Garrison at Dewetsdorp captured by De Wet.

Nov. 29—Lord Kitchener takes over the supreme British command.

Dec. 5—De Wet's first attempt to enter Cape Colony frustrated by Knox.

Dec. 11—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.

Dec. 13—Clements defeated with heavy lose by De la Rey at Nooitgedacht.

Dec. 16-20—Boer raid into Cape Colony.

Dec. 20—Martial law proclaimed over northern districts of Cape Colony.

Dec. 28—De Wet fails in attempt to break back into Cape Colony. Cape raidere driven northward.

1901.

Jan. 7—Determined Boer attack on Belfast and other stations on railway to Lorenzo Marques.

Jan. 28—French enters Ermelo. Smith-Dorrien repels determined attack hy Botha. Sweeping movement commences in Southeastern Tranevaal, finally resulting in capture of 8 gune and 784 prisonere.

Feb. 10—De Wet slips through into Cape Colony.

Feb. 13—Botha writes to Kitchener proposing an interview.

Feb. 25—After desperate chase De Wet recrosses Orange River, having lost all guns, ammunition, transport, and many prisoners. Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer Commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to peace negotiations.

March 16—Botha breaks off negotiation.

March 22-23—Babington routs De la Rey at Ventersdorp and captures 8 guns and 6 Maxims.

April 10—Civil jurisdiction resumed in Transvaal.

April 14—Rawlinson captures laager and 2 guns at Klerksdorp.

May 8—Lord Milner leaves Cape Town for England. Municipal government started in Johannesburg.

May 24—Milner received hy King Edward and raised to peerage.

May 29—De la Rey defeated by Dixon at Viakfontein.

June 2—Kruitzinger captures James Town, Cape Colony.

June 12—Disaster to Australian troops near Wilmansrust.

July 4—Train wrecked by Boers near Naboomspruit.

July 5—In reply to Botha's inquiries about ending war Kruger telegraphe to Botha to continue fighting.

July 13—British surprise Reitz and capture Steyn's correspondence. Narrow escape of Steyn.

July 14—French drives Scheeper's commando with heavy loss out of Camdeboo Mountains.

Aug. 1—Kitchener reports shooting of native prisoners by Boers.

Aug. 5—Proclamation by Lord Kitchener of permanent banishment from South Africa of all Boer leaders taken in arms after Sept. 15.

Aug. 8—Commandant de Villiers and two field cornets surrender at Warmbaths.

Aug. 13—Kruitzinger's commandos routed near Steynsburg hy Col. Gorringe.

Aug. 25—Kitchener announces receipt of letters from Steyn, De Wet, and Botha, declaring their intention to continue fighting.

Aug. 27—Lord Milner returns to South Africa.

Sept. 5—Lotter's commando captured by Col. Scohell; Commandants Lotter and Breedt prisoners.

Sept. 10—Col. Crahbe routs Scheepers's commando at Lalngsburg; van de Merwe killed.

Sept. 17.—British force under Major Gough surprised near Utrecht. Smut'e commando surprises Seventeenth Lancers at Elands River Poort.

Sept. 20—Kruitzinger fails to force a crossing of the Orange River, after inflicting a heavy loss on Lovat's Scouts.

Sept. 26—Botha's attack upon Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu border, repulsed with severe loss.

Sept. 29—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field, in accordance with previous proclamation.

Oct. 8—Martial law extended throughout Cape Colony.

1902.

Jan. 4—British lose heavily in driving off commands at Amersfoort.

Jan. 12—Botha nearly captured by Bruce Hamilton.

Jan. 16—Commandant Scheepers executed at Graaff-Reinet.

Feb. 7-8—"Sweeping" operation in Orange River Colony. De Wet escapes.

Feb. 12—British trapped near Johannesburg and lose heavily.

March 7—De la Rey captures Lord Methuen, 200 men, and 4 guns near Twebosch.

March 12—Methuen released.

March 23—Schalk-Burger and other members of the Transvaal Government reach Pretoria under a flag of truce and see Kitchener. Afterward go to Kroonstad. Negotiations which have ended in the conclusion of peace begun.

March 23-24—Movement against De la Rey results in capture of 5 guns and 135 men.

April 7—Commandant Kruitzinger acquitted by court-martial of charges of murder and other offenses.

NEW FRENCH CHAMBER MEETS.

PARIS, June 1.—The new Chamber of Deputies met this afternoon for the first time. The house and the galleries were crowded.

M. Rauline, (Rightist,) the oldest member of the Chamber, presided, and delivered the inauguration speech, in which he appealed for parliamentary peace. In concluding his allusions to the Martinique disaster M. Rauline said: "Ob behalf of the Chamber of Dsputies I address the homage of our grief and sympathy to the terribly afflicted population of Martinique."

After the inauguration speech the important business of electing the provisional President of the Chamber, whose election, however, is invariably ratified, was taken up. Although the President of the Chamber is supposed to stand above parties, today's election to fill this post was purely a political one. M. Deschanel, the President of the former Chamber, was the candidate of the Moderate Republicans. He wae opposed by Léon Bourgeois, who represented the Radical groups. M. Deschanel was defeated by a vote of 308 to 267, and his four years' tenure of the office ended.

M. Deschanel's defeat wae almost a foregone conclusion in view of the result of the general election, which gave the Radicals a majority in the House.

The election of M. Bourgeois, however, makes the political situation quite clear, and indicates to President Loubet where to choose successors to the Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Various lists for a new Ministry have already been brougbt forward, but nothing in the respect is yet certain, nor is it likely that anything will be definitely known until the middle of the week, except that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will probably retain his post. Of this there appears to be no question whatever.

After the election of two Radicals, Eugene Etienne and Louis Maurics-Faure, as Vice Presidents, the Chamber, on a motion of M. Bourgeois, adjourned until Tuesday ae a sign of mourning for the Martinique victims.

NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP'S AFFAIRS.

New Jersey Courts Asked to Appoint Investigating Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs of Neptune Township, Monmouth County, which embraces the municipalities of Ocean Grove, West Asbury Park, and West Ocean Grove, and Ocean Grove proper.

It is charged that there has been gross extravagance in the expenditure of public funds; that the appropriations are constantly overdrawn; that the township is bonded beyond its limit; that valuable franchises are awarded without any benefit to the township, and money is borrowed at a high rate of interest and that contracts are being awarded to the officers of the township, who are receiving township money without any warrant of law.

The argument on the application will be heard this week.

Memorial Service for Mgr. Corrigan.

At a meeting of representatives of the Catholic Club, Holy Name Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Xavier Alumni Society, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Singing Society, and Young Men's Archdiocesan Union, held at the Catholic Club yesterday, it was decided to hold a memorial meeting for Archbishop Corrigan at Carnegie Hall on Sunday next. District Attorney Philbin will preside, the orator of the evening will be W. Cockran. Music will be rendered by a choir of 300 voices.

Incendiary Fire at Holliday...

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., ... fire of incendiary origin late last ... etroyed W. H. Goodfellow & ... ware warehouse, wrecked the ... burg Opera House, and damaged ... Leet business block, Frank G... partment store, and John H. ... ing store. The loss is estimated ...

Yale's New Track Team...

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1. ... Thomas, Jr., 1903, has been elected Captain of the Yale track team for the coming year to succeed Newell H. ...

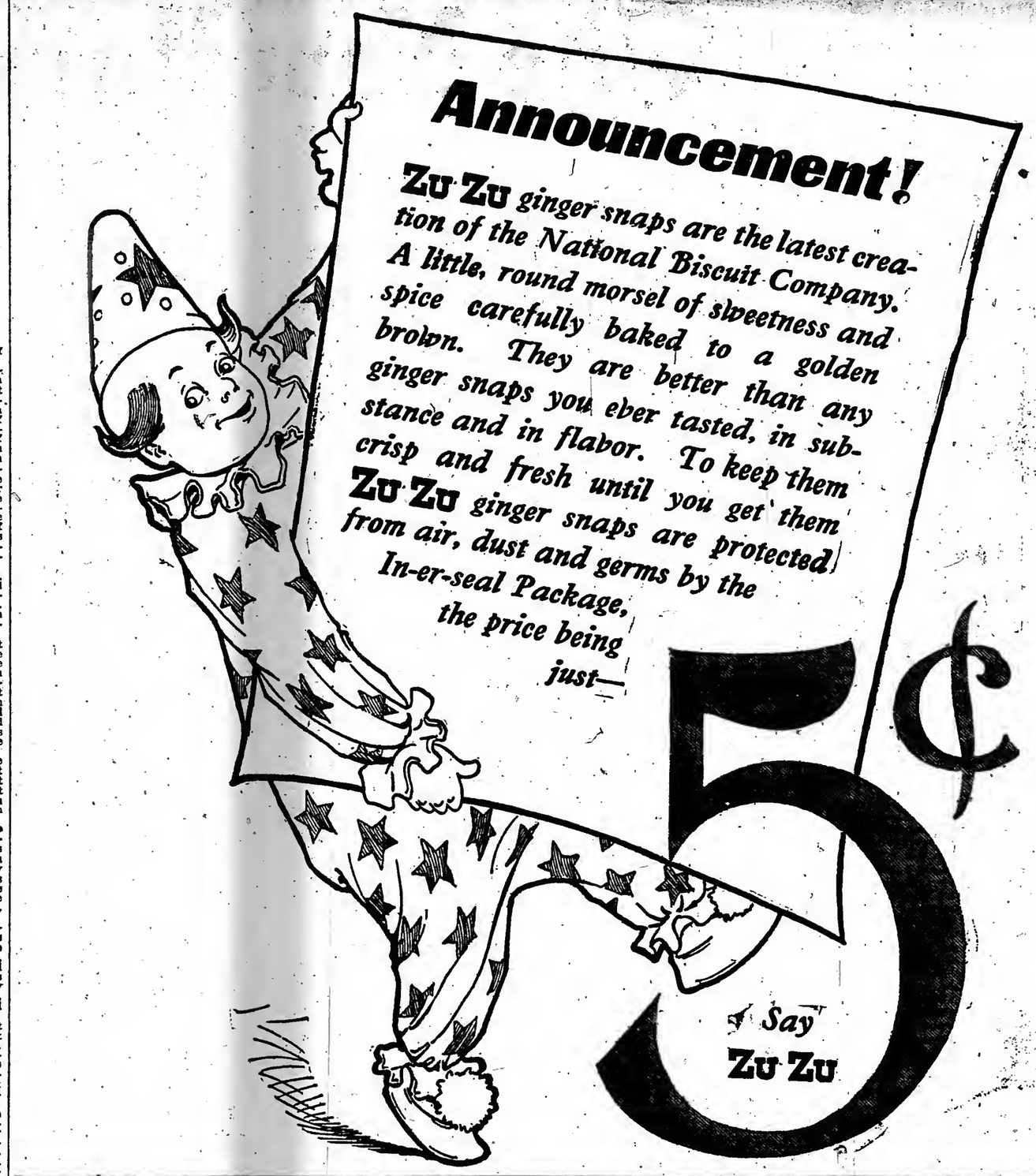
Noteworthy Facts.

Apollinaris Sales in 1901 exceeded the Enormous 1900 Figures—28,000,000 bottles.

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Rattan Arm Chair, Special, $5.50.
Cool, Useful, Artistic. Much in Favor for Club, Yacht and Cottage Furnishing.
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Our plain 14-kt. Gold or Diamond Slide Chains mean maximum quality at minimum cost.

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Rope design, Guard Chains, $10.
Other patterns, $7.50 to $100.
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ANOTHER DEATH IN AUTOMOBILE TRAGEDY

John G. Bogart Succumbs to Injuries in the Smith Infirmary.

CASE GOING TO GRAND JURY

W. C. Baker Deposits $15,000 Cash Bail for Himself and $10,000 for C. A. Denzer, His Companion, in the Freak Machine.

John G. Bogart, one of the persons injured during the races of the Automobile Club of America at Staten Island on Saturday, died at the Smith Infirmary yesterday, changing the result of the tragedy of the freakish motor vehicle to two deaths and five injured.

W. C. Baker, the President of the motor vehicle company which made the electric flier, and C. A. Denzer, who tried to help him to guide it, were released on bail. Baker is under $15,000 bonds, and Denzer under $10,000. As there had not been from the moment when the two men were arrested any question but that a bondsman for them would be promptly on hand, so it occurred that the minute bail had been fixed by Magistrats Nathaniel Marsh, the bail was ready, and in the form of cash. Baker drew a roll of bills from his pocket and placed the bail for both himself and Denzer on the Magistrate's desk.

While the two accused men were still in the infirmary during the early morning thousands had a look at the whalelike object which had come so near to smashing all automobile records for speed, and which had brought grief into seven households. The giant machine, which is not so badly wrecked as to preclude a good impression of its build, had been carted to the rear of the Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company's headquarters, where a big crowd was clustered about it. Many who had a look at it were among those who had the run of their lives on the day previous to get out of its way.

About 9 o'clock in the morning House Surgeon Jackson of the Smith Infirmary notified the police that both Baker and Denzer, who had been under police surveillance there during the night, were able to leave the hospital. They were immediately taken before Magistrate Croak of the First District of Richmond County. Magistrate Croak read the complaint against them to the accused men, which included two separate charges; that they had run their vehicle at a dangerous speed, and that they had caused death to one man and serious injuries to several others, "with doubtful and felonious intent." He also informed the two men that, according to a prescribed regulation of rotation, which existed between him and Magistrate Marsh, they would have to be arraigned before the latter official.

Magistrate Marsh's office is on St. John's Street, Rosebank, and thither the two men were taken. When they arrived there their counsel, ex-District Attorney George M. Pinney of Richmond and assistant District Attorney Schurman of New York County, were on hand. The bail which is standing against them as fixed by Coroner Schaefer on Saturday still remains standing against the two men additionally.

The bearing was fixed for this morning at 10 o'clock, about which time they will also be required to appear before the Coroner. Both of these hearings, however, will be formal, and a future date for the actual hearing of the cases will probably be fixed for Friday next. Meanwhile, the case will be presented to the Grand Jury, which sits for the first time for the coming term today. District Attorney Edward S. Rawson will conduct the case there, but as the Straight-Edge Farm homicide case is likely to come up before that body to-day, the witnesses who will be subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury will probably not be required to testify before Wednesday.

When the hearing before Magistrate Marsh was over, a big red automobile was in readiness to take the men to New York. Mrs. Baker was in the vehicle. At that time it was noticed that Baker was limping slightly, and Denzer had a cut on the head. The latter said that he did not think that he had received the bruise through the sudden stoppage of the automobile, but as a result of some one trying to break into the machine when they did not immediately emerge from it.

Mr. Baker said that he could give no exact reason for the accident, that he operated the brakes with his feet, and that he had already pushed the ons controlled by the left foot, when the machine began to act queerly. Noticing something wrong, he said, he pushed the right foot also, and that put all the brakes on and shut off the power.

"The first impression I had that all was not right," Mr. Baker went on to explain, "was that I noticed that the crowd was swaying before my eyes from side to side. I felt also that there was an undulating of the machine. I yelled to Mr. Denzer to hold fast, and then the crash came."

District Attorney Rawson was visited at his home, near Fort Richmond. He said that he would conduct the prosecution and that the case would probably coms up before Judge Stephens D. Stephens.

"Permission was granted to the Automobile Club by the Board of Aldermen for its races," Mr. Rawson went on to explain. "I think Mr. Cullom introduced the resolution. I'm sure that Mr. Malloy, one of our Aldermen here, was not in favor of it.

"It happened that I was myself one of the crowd into which the machine ran. Certainly I have never seen anything like it in my life. To see some of the other autos coming along was a sight, but that freak of a thing—well, it only lacked a devil sitting upon it with his forked tail sticking up. I had decided that to stand behind a tree was a safe place, and I was not far away from it when the crash came. I saw one man go up into the air and turn a somersault for all the world like an acrobat. He landed on his feet, strange to say, and was not injured.

"I have myself been somewhat annoyed by the recklessness of some of the automobilists. They don't seem to care. I was almost thrown against a wall by one the other day.

"Although the Board of Aldermen gave permission for the race, I doubt that they had any idea that such a freak as that of Baker's was to be introduced in ths races. It would be interesting to learn, too, why the Automobile Club took the precaution of erecting a Red Cross tent.

"You ask whether Staten Island wants another automobile race here. What do you think yourself?

"The Police Sergeant has just been here. He informs me that Mr. Baker says that we have injured his machine to the extent of $500 by moving it. That's a sad affair."

All the other injured were reported as doing well at the Smith Infirmary. It was said that they were all likely to recover.

Mr. Bogart, who died yesterday, was a carpenter. He was well-to-do, and had not worked for several years past. He was born in Staten Island, and leaves a wife and a daughter. His wife and daughter were with him in the hospital when he died.

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY CAUSED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Italian Editor Had a Rib Broken and His Back Sprained—His Coachman Also Injured.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 1.—M. A. Vicairo, editor of the Italian Herald of New York, and his coachman were badly injured this afternoon, as a result of their horse running away after being frightened by an automobile. They were out driving, and were met by an automobile belonging to George Arents, Jr., which it is alleged was traveling at a high rate of speed and making a great noise, it as flew past. Mr. Vicairo's horse took fright and dashed along the road. The carriage was overturned, and both Mr. Vicairo and his man thrown to the road.

Mr. Vicairo had a rib broken and sustained other injuries, including a severe sprain of the back. The coachman was also bruised, and both are under the care of a physician. Inquiry to-night was fruitless to learn whether the editor would lodge a complaint against Mr. Arents. Mr. Vicairo is too badly injured to think of that as yet. Mr. Arents is already under charges of reckless driving, which were preferred by J. Weavor Webb, whose Summer place adjoins the Arents place.

WRECKED AUTOMOBILE IN TOW.

Trolley Car Struck the Machine, Throwing Out and Injuring Four Persons.

A badly damaged automobile was towed to a barn at Rockaway Beach last evening. It had been in collision with a trolley car. The latter was able to proceed. The automobile was marked "R. N." It had been occupied by William M. Collard of 153 West Eighty-ninth Street. A. Gilmore of 351 Lexington Avenue and Miss Dorothea Straussmann and Mrs. William Gilmore, both also of 351 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. The collision occurred at Wainwright Avenue and East Crossing.

The car, E4 of the Long Island Railroad line, hit the automobile hard and sent its four occupants flying out on to the road. Miss Straussmann sustained a scalp wound and an injury to her right leg. Mrs. Gilmore suffered from shock and bruises. Mr. Gilmore sustained bruises and a shock, as did Mr. Collard. They were attended by Dr. Tingley and sent to their homes in Manhattan.

AN AUTOMOBILE ABLAZE.

Water, Turned Into the Gasoline Jet, Burst Into Flame.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 1.—There was an automobile fire at the park in the centre of the city this afternoon. The machine was badly damaged. It was owned by Henri P. Wertheim of West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, whose Summer home is at Cedar Courts, near here, owned by his brother-in-law, Arthur H. Kahn.

Mr. Wertheim and his chauffeur, with another man, were out for a fifty-mile run to-day, and on the return trip the water in the tank ran low and they stopped at the watering tank at the park for water. When the tank was filled the water was turned into the gasoline jet and there was an immediate burst of flame. The chemical engine and the supply wagon were turned out and the chemical engine put out the flames.

RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Horse Frightened by an Automobile—Two Women Injured and Two Carriages Smashed.

In a runaway accident in Central Park last evening two carriages were smashed and two persons wers injured. When the East drive was filled with vehicles, at about 6:30 o'clock, a horse attached to a light runabout and driven and owned by T. Greenbaum of 120 East Eighty-second Street became frightened by an automobile at Seventy-ninth Street and ran away. Greenbaum could only attempt to guide the horse through the maze of carriages.

At Seventy-seventh Street the horse ran into a carriage owned by Charles Hass of 153 East Seventieth Street. Greenbaum, seeing that a crash was inevitable, jumped from his carriage and avoided injury. The runabout struck the carriage and Mr. Hass, his wife, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Interman, were thrown out. Mr. Hass had contusions of the head and body and Mrs. Interman a dislocated right shoulder. Mrs. Hass was unhurt. They went home in a cab. The horse, with the wreck of the runabout, continued down the drive, but was caught by Policeman Charles E. Moore.

FATAL BICYCLE COLLISION.

One Man Dead and Another Dying from Accident at Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 1.—One man is dead and another dying as the result of a bicycle collisisn which occurred here last night. The victims are Walter Powell and Daniel Treewitz, each aged about seventeen years. Powell is a speedy amateur bicyclist. Paced by Treewitz, he was training for a race on Wheatland Avenus. It was dark and nsither bicycle had a lamp.

Powell thinking he had outstripped Treewitz, turned to find him, and they collided, both being thrown violently to the street. Powell was carried unconscious to St. Joseph's Hospital near by. His skull was fractured, and he died to-day, without having regained consciousness.

Treewitz, who at first was not thought to have been seriously hurt, developed alarming symptoms to-day from internal injuries, and there is but little chance for his recovery.

Automobile Runs Over a Child.

While playing in the street at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue last evening Charles Rigney, eight years old, of 669 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was run over by an automobile. The child fortunately was not badly hurt, and was taken home. The chauffeur, August Newman of 152 Eighth Avenue, was arrested.

SANITARIUM NEAR DENVER.

To be Built by the ex-Treasurer of the Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 1.—In memory of his mother, Lawrence C. Phipps of Denver will establish a sanitarium at Mont Clair, a suburb of Denver, for the treatment of tubercular disease. The Trudeau system is to be introduced for the first time in the West.

The plans call for the expenditure in the near future of $250,000. Ons hundred and sixty acres near Mont Clair have been purchased for the site. After resigning as Secretary and Treasurer of the Steel Trust Mr. Phipps came to Colorado on a pleasure trip and decided to settle permanently in Denver.

NAVY GUNNER'S ROMANCE.

Young Woman Whom He Rebuked Once While on Duty Becomes His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 1.—"I beg leave to inform you, miss, that you are violating ons of the naval rules. Pleass taks no offense." Tbus spoke Gunner George Smith of the battleship Texas, and the young woman who obeyed his order was Miss Melissa Warren of this city. The incident occurred two years ago this month at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the Texas then was.

Miss Warren, who is exceptionally pretty, visited the Texas with a party of friends. She admired one of the large polished guns so much that she could not resist touching it. The alert gunner stepped forward and apprised her she was infringing the ship rules. An acquaintance was thus struck up and correspondence ensued. The culmination of the romance was the wedding of the couple in this city by the Rev. Mr. Baragwanatb of Trinity Church.

Gunner Smith is now on bis way to ths Philippines on the Texas. His wife will leavs for Manila in July. The sailor hopes to secure a transfer there to permanent duty.

Perfectly Aged Beer.

All ths beers brewed by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., are kept "on lager" for the proper length of time to insure perfect wholesomeness. A capacity to continually store 375,000 barrels provides ample facilities for securing the needed age by natural process. The brews of this Association are served in Hotels, Clubs, and Cafés at all points of the Globe.—Adv.

GRUBER ATTACKS JEROME

District Attorney Denounced for Calling East Side a Ghetto.

He Declares No Other Public Man Has Sought Power by Slandering the People of One Religion.

Col. Abraham Gruber, who for soms time has been thinking tbings about the District Attorney, took the opportunity offered him last night to put his thoughts into words. The occasion was the initial meeting of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Auxiliary of tbs recently dedicated Beth-Israel Hospital, held in the new building, at Jefferson and Cherry Streets, and Col. Gruber, who told the audience that he had been born and brought up in the neighborhood, denounced Mr. Jerome for what he called "bis sensational doings on the east side," and particularly the District Attorney's references to the so-called "Ghetto."

After he had finished speaking Col. Gruber said, "I meant every word of it. It's a shame how that man goes around talking about the east side." Congressman Goldfogle also made a speech. What Mr. Gruber said was in part as follows:

"It is fashionable for some persons to come down in this district some sixty days before election, and for them to tell you how degraded you are and how necessary it is that they should bring their purity to your assistance. For the past six months there has been much talk of this sort from one man about what he called the ghetto, but my patience was exhausted when I read a report of what he said at Harvard the other day—that even, even in the ghetto, people vote for civic righteousness.

"There is no ghetto on the east side and there never will be. What is a ghetto? In the European cities it was a place where all the Jews were all walled up or chained. To have come from a ghetto was a sign of degradation. There is no ghetto here, for on the east side are Catholics and Protestants and men of all nations. Who talks of a ghetto doesn't know what he is talking about.

"The District Attorney's sensational doings concerning the east side and his living here part of the time without his wife and child thus emphasizes that his residence here is not good enough for them.

"Why does he make indecent speeches and revel in doing purely sensational work of no consequence, while great wrongs go unrighted? It is time for him to learn from the people who elected him to office that it is not a warrant to exhibit one's idiosyncrasies and abnormal weaknesses. What the people would like to see is less sensationalism, more devotion to duty, more work by the District Attorney, and less by Mr. Jerome.

"He nominated himself for Governor, and then declined the nomination, and everybody accepted the declination. He has been seeking to attract attention to himself by unsupposable means, not the least of which were his public talks concerning the Jews and the ghetto.

"No other public man has dared to segregate the people of one religion, and by slander of them and their children sought to gain prominence and power to himself. He has deliberately misstated conditions on the east side, but he is better understood now than he was months ago, and can do less harm now than then.

"We will fight against those who seek to make merchandise of our race or religion. Let us sec to it that those who misrepresent us receive their deserved punishment."

The hospital was open for inspection before the meeting, and a large number went through.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

To be Opened at Albany To-day—Prominent Men to Attend.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—Democratic State Headquarters will be opened here tomorrow and prominent party men from every section of the State have signified their intention of being present. Among those expected to make speeches at the formal opening are John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, John Cuneen, Chairman of the General Committee of Erie County; Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, ex-Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, Senator McCarren and Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, George M. Palmer of Schoharie, and some one who will be selected by Tammany leaders to speak for that organization.

Lewis Nixon of New York has promised to be present and may consent to speak.

The Triumvirs Will Go to Albany.

It is expected that many Democratic leaders from this city will attend to-night at Albany the formal opening of the State Headquarters of the party. Triumvirs Charles F. Murphy, D. F. McMahon, and Louis F. Haffen are regarded as certain attendants, and with them will go a majority of the members of ths Democratic State Committee living in New York. Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler will also journey to the State capital.

Republican Congressional Hopes.

Republican politicians are confident that in the coming election they will elect three Representatives in Congress from the Borough of Manhattan. The men said to be slated for the nominations are ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, from the Thirteenth; Congressman W. H. Douglass from the Fifteenth, and Assemblyman W. S. Bennet, from ths Seventeenth.

Harlem Democratic Club Fight.

Some of the members of the Harlem Democratic Club have named a ticket in opposition to ths Isaac A. Hopper slate for the annual election on Wednesday nigbt. The opposition nominees for members of the Executive Committee are A. L. Baggot, J. J. Schreiner, Morris Katz, J. D. Miller, and Arthur Thorne.

LOST SPEECH AFTER LAUGHING.

Wealthy Farmer of Williamstown, Mass., Stricken Dumb.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 1.—Edward Goodrich, a wealthy farmer, has been stricken dumb, loss of speech following a spell of laughing that lasted for over an hour. When he stopped laughing his wife found he could not talk. A physician was called, who decided that he was suffering from either a clot on the brain or a hemorrhage, probably the latter. A Boston specialist confirmed the diagnosis.

Under treatment Goodrich has recovered somewhat, but he is still unable to talk distinctly, transacting business altogether on paper. He says that just prior to the laughing spell, he had a funny dream, but he cannot now recall what it was about.

BEEF TOO HIGH FOR A HOTEL.

Increased Cost of Running Caused a Change of Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1.—The St. Cloud Hotel passed at midnight into possession of I. Paine of Rochester, who held a chattel mortgage of $17,500. Clarence A. R. Euston, who has been proprietor since May 1, 1901, accuses the beef combins for his relinquishing possession of the property.

He said: "While the St. Cloud has been well patronized, the exorbitant price of beef and provisions generally has made any measure of profit impossible. The arbitrary increase of the prices of meats by the trust a few months ago led to an enormous increase in the cost of running the hotel. We could not reduce the quality of our table or raise our rates. As a result the heavy tax paid to the Beef Trust swept away a big percentage of the legitimate profits."

WANTS MR. COWEN DISMISSED.

Central Federated Union Resents Award of City Record Printing Contract to a Michigan Firm.

The Central Federated Union denounced in strong terms at its meeting yesterday the awarding of a contract for $7,000 worth of printing for The City Record to a firm of printers in Grand Rapids, Mich., when a number of printers, it is alleged, are idle in this city.

The matter was introduced by Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers' Union, who said that his organization had denounced Supervisor Cowen of The City Record for making this award as showing, he said, a lack of public spirit that was not creditable to him.

He offered the following resolutions, which were preceded by a preamble denouncing the management of The City Record for inviting competition for New York City printing from Michigan:

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union, in regular meeting assemhled, in the desire to protect our fellow-workmen from such abuse of power in the future, and in order to protect ourselves from such reckless want of consideration for the taxpayers of this city, demand that an example he made of the Supervisor of The City Record by his immediate dismissal; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of this city be requested to indorse the above-mentioned complaint and earnestly recommend the punishment of instant dismissal as a just and salutary example to all the heads of the other departments in control of the management of this city.

Delegate Ryan said that this action of The City Record was in violation of the promise of home rule for New York, which was made by the present city officials before they were elected.

It was decided by a unanimous vote to send the resolutions to the Board of Aldermen with the request that the board act on them at its meeting this week.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND DEAL.

Six Trust Companies Interested in Financing the Consolidation—Will Underwrite Securities for $20,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—Six trust companies aro interested in financing the Fuller Syndicate, which is to combine the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad with the Western Maryland Railroad and complete the extension of the Gould system eastward to tidewater, at Baltimore. Thess companies are the Continental Trust of this city, tbs Mercantile, ths Bowling Green, and the North American of New York, the American Trust, and the Guardian Trust of Cleveland, Ohio.

The syndicate will underwrite securities for $20,000,000, including an issue of 4 per cent. bonds. The extensive soft coal properties of the West Virginia Central are included in the deal.

The consolidated company is to issus its securities in payment to the underwriting syndicate which purchased ths two properties. There will also be provision for securities to cover the cost of ths extensions and improvements to be made. These include the building of the tidewater extension of the Western Maryland, which will take its track direct to the water front. It also embraces the cost of reconstruction to get the property in shape to handle heavy traffic.

The extension from Cherry Run, West Va., to Cumberland, Md., sixty-five miles, to connect the West Virginia Central with the Western Maryland, will cost more than $2,000,000. The construction and improvements necessary for the extension of the Gould lines to tidewater from Pittsburg will cost in the aggregate about $15,000,000.

RAILROAD TARIFF CHANGES.

Proposition for a General Reduction of Rates in Illinois Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—A meeting of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission will be held in this city next Tuesday for the purpose of giving shippers and railroad representatives a hearing on the proposition for a general reduction in rates and the revision of the classifications in Illinois in freight shipments. As compared with adjoining States, the rate in Illinois are exceedingly high, and the shippers of this State are placed at a decided disadvantage in competition with manufacturers and jobbers in surrounding territory. It is generally expected that a sweeping reduction in rates and a general rsvision of classifications will result.

The shippers and tariff bureaus will ask for a general reduction both in classifications and in rates. At the suggestion of the commission the various shipping interests of this section of the Middle West have forwarded to the board their requests for changes, and these have been tabulated and arranged in a manner convenient for consideration. The St. Louis Traffic Bureau has been particularly active in the matter, and has requested a great many reductions. Others that have replied to the commission's request are wholesale grocers and merchants of Chicago and local merchants' associations from all over ths State.

BIRMINGHAM'S RAILROAD WAR.

The Seaboard and the Belt Line Get Injunctions Against Each Other.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 1.—Developments came fast in ths war between the Seaboard and the Belt Line yesterday, and by midnight each side had registered an injunction to its credit. Late yesterday afternoon the Seaboard secured an injunction restraining the Belt Line from laying tracks on Thirty-second Street, Tenth Avenue, and Avenue A, the point of entry into the city.

No sooner had this injunction been served than the Seaboard representatives begun having new cross ties hauled to the base of operations. By the light from gasolene lamps gangs of laborers began laying railroad track on Avenue A for 150 or 200 yards outside the city limits.

The Belt Line attorneys shortly after midnight secured an injunction against the Seaboard and work was stopped until a hearing of the case can be had.

NEW ENGLAND WAGE SCALE.

Men on Poughkeepsie Bridge Route Have Their Pay Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 1.—By the new wage scale which went into effect on the Central New England Railroad, Poughkeepsie Bridge route, to-day, section men will receive $1.50 per day instead of $1.25, and section foremen $12 per week instead of $10.38. About 300 men are affected.

A railroad man said that the company had been a school for other roads long enough. In the past when they had a foreigner fairly broken in on the track, the New York, New Haven and Hartford or some other road would acquire his services, paying 25 cents more a day. It is believed that the advance will put a stop to this.

Gunner Morgan a Deck Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Gunner Morgan of the United States Navy, who has recently been promoted to the grade of Chief Gunner, arrived at League Island Navy Yard last night, and will be assigned to duty as deck officer of the cruiser Minneapolis. Gunner Morgan's coming was not expected by the officers of the yard. He became known to the public through the disapproval of his request for promotion by Admiral Sampson with whom he served in the Santiago campaign.

Memorial Windows Unveiled.

Two memorial windows were unveiled in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Williamsburg, yesterday during the morning services. One is in memory of Harry R. Vogel, son of Henry J. Vogel, who died in 1888, and the other is in memory of Mrs. William P. Newland. The donors of the windows are Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Vogel and William P. Newland.

THE BIG STORE  A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE., MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Home and Garden Helps.

Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Screens, Mowers.

A seasonable opportunity for selecting present necessities from complete stocks. Prices very low.

REFRIGERATORS.

MODEL REFRIGERATORS, 1902, charcoal filled; so constructed that nothing but pure air is drawn into the provision chambers; hardwood, thoroughly seasoned, brass locks and hinges, removable sides and waste pipes, easy to clean; will save from 25 to 50 per cent. from ice bill:

No. 430,	6.75
No. 432,	9.50
No. 458, Apartment House Style,	12.00
No. 460, Apartment House Style,	14.00
No. 461, Apartment House Style,	17.50

ICE CHESTS, hardwood, charcoal filled:

No. 1 size Chest at	4.00
No. 2 size Chest at	5.75
No. 3 size Chest at	8.00
No. 4 size Chest at	9.75

LAWN MOWERS.

"LIGHTNING" BEARING LAWN MOWER, guaranteed; a good mower at a popular price:

14-inch size, to-day,	2.00
16-inch size, to-day,	2.45

WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS.

WINDOW SCREENS, your choice of 4 sizes, made of hardwood, adjustable, 25

WINDOW SCREENS, from 10c., 15c., 20c., upward to 75

SCREEN DOORS, 7-8 inch stock, very strong; the following sizes:

2.6x6.6; 2.8x6.8; 2.10x6.10; 2.10x7; 3x7, at 70

SCREEN DOORS, of natural wood, strongly mortised; the above sizes at 90

SCREEN DOORS, natural finished, fancy designs; strongly put together; to-day 1.05

SCREEN DOORS, fancy mortise size, made of hardwood, varnished and extra strong; to-day 1.25

OIL STOVES.

"UNIVERSAL" WICKLESS 1902 OIL STOVES, Western make, adopted by the large jobbing houses; is not to be compared with an inferior stove that is often sold under the same name. Easy to operate, safe and odorless. 2 burner size, to-dsy, at 5.75



GARDEN HOSE.

"PLUMBER" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed; complete with coplings, 25-ft. lengths, at 1.50

50-FT. LENGTHS, 3.00

EXTRA "STANDARD" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed; fine grade, 25-ft. lengths, at 2.25

50-FT. LENGTHS, at 4.40

HOSE REEL, (extra), 55

(Basement.)

$65,000 Worth of New Furniture

Sacrificed at Prices That Average 1/3 or More Off Our Own Low Prices



Plans for a general enlargement of our wonderfully growing business are now vigorously under way.

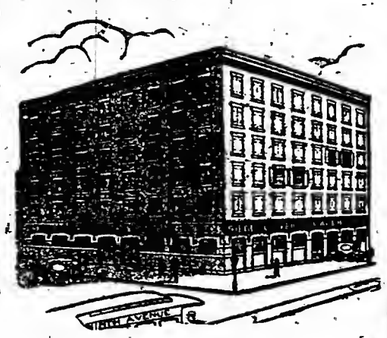
These operations necessitate the prompt and complete removal of all our Surplus Stocks of Furniture, FOR WE MUST HAVE ANOTHER FLOOR FOR SELLING PURPOSES.

We must either distribute these surplus stocks among the homes of our customers, or else send them to our storage warehouse at the southeast corner of 9th Avenue and 16th Street.

But Rather Than Move These Stocks to the Warehouse, We Are Willing to Make Many Extraordinary Sacrifices, and at a Time, Too, When Furniture Prices Are Advancing.

About $65,000 worth of fine, new and stylish Furniture is represented in this transaction.

More than 12,000 pieces are included, and we are eager for the 90,000 feet of floor space now occupied by these lines:



Suits,	Mirrors,	Tables,	Wardrobes,
Bureaus,	Beds,	Sideboards,	Chiffoniers,
Bookcases,	Chairs,	Rockers,	Stands,
Couches,	Wash Stands,	Racks,	Desks.

Picture to your mind what a prodigious display of furniture this is. Imagine what it will cost to move it to the warehouse.

The cartage figures up heavily. Labor, too, is expensive. Time is also precious. We have studied it all out carefully, and we tell you the exact situation without mincing words. We want you to understand it clearly.

Every bit of this furniture must be outside of this store in less than two weeks, and we would rather give you the opportunity to profit handsomely than send it to the warehouse and then sell it in the regular course of business.

Furniture Bargains Were Never Before So Tempting.

Extra salespeople in attendance, and you'll be waited upon to your entire satisfaction. Take Elevators to Third Floor.

OFFICE DESKS.

Roll top, in golden oak polish finish; large deep drawers in pedestals; easy working slides.

48 inches; reduced from 18.75 to	14.00
50 inches; reduced from 29.75 to	24.00
54 inches; reduced from 34.00 to	26.00
60 inches; reduced from 35.00 to	28.00
60 inches; reduced from 55.00 to	45.00
60 inches; reduced from 60.00 to	49.00

FLAT TOP DESKS at the following prices:

50 inches; reduced from 16.50 to	11.00
54 inches; reduced from 18.00 to	12.50
50 inches; reduced from 26.00 to	21.00
60 inches; reduced from 28.00 to	21.00

PARLOR SUITS.

In new and beautiful designs; some handsomely carved frames; others beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl.

3-piece Suits; reduced from 20.00 to	16.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 24.00 to	19.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 40.00 to	30.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 49.00 to	35.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 57.00 to	45.00
2-piece Suits; reduced from 65.00 to	54.00
2-piece Suits; reduced from 85.00 to	69.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 95.00 to	79.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 125.00 to	85.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 75.00 to	62.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 85.00 to	65.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 86.00 to	69.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 98.00 to	75.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 112.50 to	85.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 135.50 to	98.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 175.50 to	140.00

HOTEL DRESSERS.

Towel rack attached, in golden oak, polish finish, bevel plate mirror.

Reduced from 8.50 to	4.00
Reduced from 9.00 to	5.00
Reduced from 12.50 to	6.50
Reduced from 16.00 to	11.50
Reduced from 20.00 to	14.00

MORRIS CHAIRS.

Golden oak and mahogany finish, new and exquisite designs, broad arms, some with heavy claw feet, can be adjusted to several different positions; complete with reversible cushions, covered in Belgian velvets and Argyle and Rockwood velours.

Reduced from 9.25 to	6.75
Reduced from 10.50 to	7.50
Reduced from 12.25 to	9.00

DRESSERS.

In all the newest designs, piano finish, some with swell front, others serpentine front, double tops, handsomely carved standards and French bevel plate mirror.

Golden Oak; reduced from 15.50 to	11.50
Golden Oak; reduced from 17.00 to	12.50
Golden Oak; reduced from 20.00 to	15.00
Golden Oak; reduced from 22.00 to	16.50
Mahogany; reduced from 21.75 to	17.50
Bird's-eye Maple; reduced from 21.75 to	17.50
Golden Oak; reduced from 25.25 to	18.00
Golden Oak; reduced from 27.25 to	20.00

DINING CHAIRS.

Box seat style, piano finish, new and artistic designs; made of selected oak.

Cane Seat; reduced from 2.25 to	1.75
Cane Seat; reduced from 2.50 to	1.90
Cane Seat; reduced from 2.75 to	2.25
Leather Seat; reduced from 4.00 to	3.25
Leather Seat; reduced from 4.50 to	3.50
Leather Seat; reduced from 6.50 to	5.00

Arm Chairs to match the above dining-room chairs at equally low prices.

BEDROOM SUITS.

New and exquisite designs, many new finishes; some with swell fronts, others with serpentine fronts; cast brass trimmings, beautifully carved.

Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 18.50 to	14.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 21.75 to	16.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 22.50 to	17.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 28.00 to	20.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 52.00 to	30.00
Mahogany, 3 pieces; reduced from 66.00 to	35.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 56.00 to	39.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 65.00 to	45.00

EXTENSION TABLES.

Some of golden oak, others mahogany, some round, others with square top, piano polish finish, some 6 ft.; others 8 ft. and 10 ft. long when extended, very artistic designs.

8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 14.50 to	9.00
8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 18.00 to	10.00
8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 18:50 to	12.50
8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 25.50 to	17.50
10 ft., G. O.; reduced from 29.00 to	18.00
8 ft., Mah.; reduced from 32.50 to	20.00

WARDROBES.

In golden oak, polish finish, some with double doors, all well made and roomy.

Reduced from 9.75 to	6.75
Reduced from 14.50 to	9.00
Reduced from 16.75 to	10.50
Reduced from 17.00 to	12.00
Reduced from 19.00 to	14.00

REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

Quarter-sawed golden oak, some with saddle seat, others cane seat, broad arms, well made and finished.

Reduced from 4.50 to	3.65
Reduced from 6.00 to	4.50
Reduced from 6.50 to	5.00
Reduced from 7.50 to	6.00
Reduced from 10.50 to	8.00
Reduced from 13.00 to	10.00

CHIFFONIERS.

Made of golden oak, polish finish; some with 5 large deep drawers, others with hat box combination; some with carved standard and French bevel plate mirror.

Reduced from 8.75 to	6.00
Reduced from 11.00 to	7.00
Reduced from 12.00 to	8.00
Reduced from 12.75 to	8.50
Reduced from 15.50 to	10.00
Reduced from 19:50 to	14.00
Other specials up to	155.00

HANDSOME TABLES.

All desirable woods and finishes; suitable for parlor, bedroom, library and den.

Reduced from 3.00 to	1.80
Reduced from 4.25 to	2.50
Reduced from 4.50 to	3.25
Reduced from 5.25 to	4.00
Reduced from 7.00 to	5.50
Reduced from 9.00 to	6.50

HANGING HALL MIRRORS.

In golden oak, polish finish, new and exquisite designs; French bevel-plate Mirrors, heavy brass prong hooks.

Reduced from 5.00 to	4.00
Reduced from 5.75 to	4.50
Reduced from 6.50 to	5.50
Reduced from 8.00 to	6.50
Reduced from 13.00 to	10.50
Reduced from 16.00 to	12.50

WASH STANDS.

Large size, some swell front drawers, closet in base, brass trimmings.

Golden oak; reduced from 4.75 to	3.50
White Enamel; reduced from 7.50 to	4.00
Golden Oak; reduced from 8.00 to	5.00
Golden Oak; reduced from 9.00 to	6.00



The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Exquisite Garments That Paris Sends

THE LITTLE FRENCH STORE joins hands heartily with the great White Movement this season. And the very daintiest of hand-made Lingerie is being offered at a third to a half below what it costs under ordinary conditions. We have found progressive manufacturers in Paris who see that their interest is mutual with ours in this great movement; and now women who love these soft and exquisite garments, may possess them freely, because of lower prices than have ever been known before.

Here are a few suggestions:

Nightgowns, hand-embroidered or trimmed with lace, insertion, featherstitching or plaits; $3 to $12.

Chemises of fine French cambric or nainsook, hand-embroidered, fine plaits, insertions and laces; $1.25 to $4.75.

Drawers of fine nainsook, hand-embroidered, trimmed with lace, plaits and deep flounce; $1.75 to $4.75.

Corset Covers, hand-embroidered or trimmed with lace and ribbon; $2 to $4.75.

TEA-GOWNS

At $75, from $95—Kristoline Gown, trimmed with Chantilly lace; large round collar and short sleeves.

At $65, from $95—Beautiful dotted Swiss muslin Negligee, elaborately trimmed with Chantilly lace, with under-lining of China silk.

At $65, from $95—Beautifully embroidered batiste Gown, with square neck and short sleeves; made over a slip of pink China silk, daintily trimmed with Point d'Esprit lace.

At $95, from $150—India muslin tea-gown; Princesse style, trimmed with heavy Cluny lace and hand-made plaits.

At $45, from $75—India silk Gown, elaborately trimmed with lace and insertions, and deep flounce.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth street.

Quantities of NEW SILKS Priced Far Below Their Worth

THERE are over fifty thousand yards in this offering of bright, handsome Summer Silks—and every yard of them came to us, fresh and new, on Saturday.

They are precisely the Silks that are in greatest current demand; all of them worthy, in their complete assortment of design and color—not imperfect lots—to be made into the prettiest of Summer gowns. And at what an emphatic saving the following prices will tell:

40c Corded Japanese Wash Silks at 30c—
In a good variety of neat stripes; pinks, blues and other good colors.

75c Printed Twill Foulards at 38c—
A good, strong and serviceable quality in new and pretty patterns and complete line of colors, with plenty of black-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

Corded Japanese Silks at 45c—
Three thousand yards, of new and choice styles, in the best quality; all white, and the most desirable colors.

65c Printed India Silks at 50c—
In a host of neat designs and dots; all in black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; 23 inches wide; a very fine, light-weight and serviceable silk. Woven in Japan and printed in Lyons, France.

75c Imported Black Taffeta at 60c—
Three thousand yards of bright, strong and evenly woven silk; a quality we have sold for several years.

$1 and $1.25 Printed Liberty Satins at 65c—
Printed Liberty Satins and Foulards in excellent quality, and in about seventy-five of the season's best designs and colors. High-grade Silks of which we have sold hundreds of pieces at full prices; and far superior to the kinds usually sold at this price.

90c Shantung Pongees at 75c—
26 inches wide, in the correct bamboo color. This is the last lot of this fine quality we can hope to offer at this small price. Same quality, 34 inches wide, $1 a yard, instead of $1.25.

Rotunda.

Women's Imported SUITS In Distinctive Summer Styles

THIS is a group of Women's particularly stylish Imported Suits in Summer materials, duplicates of which will not be found elsewhere in America. Since we control the designer's output, we can offer these exquisitely tailored, smart Summer Gowns, that will appeal irresistibly to women of taste in dress, at lower prices than we could similar dresses, if made in America. Some descriptions:

At $23.50—Of duck, in plain and fancy twill; Eton and blouse jackets with sailor collar, trimmed with lace and embroidery; jackets organdie-lined; skirts unlined.

At $30—Of duck in fancy twill and dot, in brown, mixed blue, black and tan; stylish blouse jackets with sailor collar; flounced skirt unlined.

At $35—Of duck, in mixed blue, black, red and pastel blue; blouse jackets with sailor collar with lace and embroidery, lined with fancy organdie; skirt unlined.

At $23 to $38—Of white duck; blouse jackets with sailor collar, trimmed with lace and embroidery; very stylish.

At $52 to $70—Costumes of duck, in white and pastel shades, richly trimmed with lace and embroidery, and all silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Prettiest of Summer Cottons— Dimities and Batistes, 12½c

'TWAS a stroke of genius to think of bringing out this charming second crop of designs in Batistes and Dimities—after the choicest patterns of the earlier comers had been exhausted. It insures to women, who want to buy Summer wash dresses now, a delightfully free field for selection, at a trifling price, of fresh, new Batistes and Dimities, at **12½ CENTS A YARD**

Some of these newest designs are:

Small rosebuds in clusters on white grounds; or rosebuds with colored striped borders, white polka-dotted, for trimming.

Pin-dots of white on colors, with medallion floral borders.

Larger polka-dots, with colored Persian borders.

Floral stripes on colored grounds; colored Persian and rug-dotted stripes on colored grounds.

Polka-dots, small and large, in black and colors on white.

Colored stripes on white, or white on colored grounds.

The Main aisle holds a fascinating showing of them today.

Today More Thousands Join the June Assembly of The Lingerie Legions

THIS first Monday of June finds the splendid stocks of White Garments renewed to the fullness of the White Sale's opening day. The selling this year has been enormous. Thirty thousand garments of a single style and price melted away during the first week of the sale; and proportionate numbers of all the other little-priced pieces that were found to possess real excellence despite their little prices. Immediately we telegraphed for new supplies all along the line, to be ready for this first Monday in June; and today they are here in full, superb supplies.

Not a Skimpy Garment in the Assembly
Not an Ill-fitting Piece in the Collection
Not an Out-of-date Style to be Found
Not a Piece with Mis-matched Trimming
Not a Carelessly Made Piece is Here
Not a Garment Offends Refined Taste
Not a Piece Comes from a Questionable Factory

Designed first of all to be the most beautiful, the best made, the most sensible, the most varied collection of Muslin Garments ever brought together anywhere; yet presenting the broadest economies ever known in the selling of Muslin Underwear for women.

Here are the details, which can tell little of the real beauty and cheapness of such garments as these:

DRAWERS

10c—Of muslin; deep hem with plaits above. Only 3 to a customer.

25c—Of muslin; trimmed with cambric ruffle, edged with embroidery.

35c—Of muslin; embroidery and plaits above.

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 5 styles; embroidery or hemstitched hem and plaits.

75c—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.

$1—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; open or blind embroidery or torchon or Val. lace insertion and edging.

$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; open embroidery or Point de Paris lace.

$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; Point de Paris lace or embroidery.

PETTICOATS

50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle, with 12 plaits above.

75c—Of cambric; finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

85c—Of muslin or cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion, edging and embroidery; or lawn ruffle with plaits above.

90c—Of cambric; deep lawn hemstitched ruffles and 8 plaits above.

$1—Of muslin or cambric, 7 styles; torchon or Point de Paris lace, or embroidery; or deep ruffles, hemstitched.

$1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon lace or hemstitched ruffles.

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; hemstitched lawn ruffles.

$1.75—Of cambric, 5 styles; open or blind embroidery, torchon or Point de Paris lace insertion and edging.

$2.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; Point de Paris insertion and edging; plaits above.

SHORT PETTICOATS

$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, with torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging; plaits above.

$1.25—Of cambric; lawn ruffle, torchon insertion and edging; hemstitched plaits above.

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, with Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging.

$1.75—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, with Point de Paris insertion and edging.

NIGHTGOWNS

38c—Of muslin, 2 styles; square neck, with lawn ruffle; cluster plaits and torchon or embroidery insertion. Only 3 to a customer.

50c—Of muslin, 2 styles; V neck; embroidery or torchon lace.

65c—Of nainsook; high neck; lawn ruffle and beading; ribbon-trimmed.

75c—Of muslin; 2 styles; high or square neck; yoke of cluster plaits, or embroidery insertion and edging.

85c—Of cambric, 2 styles; V or high neck; hemstitched plaits with embroidery, or Valenciennes lace insertion and edging.

$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; round neck; torchon insertion and edging.

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging.

$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; V or square neck; embroidery or torchon lace, or large sailor collar, with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

$1.75—Of nainsook; square neck; embroidery insertion, edging and ribbon through beading.

CORSET COVERS

8c—Of cambric, 2 styles; V neck, with lace or embroidery. Only 3 to a customer.

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; round neck; hemstitched lawn ruffles, torchon insertion and edging, or embroidery, ribbon-trimmed.

75c—Of nainsook or lawn, 2 styles; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging, or front of hemstitched plaits; hemstitched lawn ruffles, and draw-string at waist.

$1—Of nainsook, four styles; square or round neck, with embroidery or Val. or Point de Paris insertion and edging, ribbon-trimmed.

$1.25—Of nainsook; front of Val. insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; square or round neck; embroidery or Val. insertion and edging.

$1.75—Of nainsook, 2 styles; round neck, with Point de Paris insertion and edging, or embroidery or Val. insertion and edging.

$2—Of cambric; round neck; front of cluster plaits, embroidery insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.

The 8c Corset Covers, 38c Nightgowns and 10c Drawers on special tables in Basement; other goods on Second floor.

DAINTY GARMENTS FOR CHILDREN

Pretty Summer Wash Dresses and well-made, attractive Muslin Undergarments in many new styles, at notably low prices:

Children's Short Dresses—
At 38c to $1.50—Of lawn or nainsook; yoke effect; various styles of trimming; sizes 6 months to 3 years.
At 50c to $3—In French waist and guimpe styles; various styles of trimming; including lace or embroidery insertions, ruffles or bretelles; skirts with plain hem or embroidery ruffle or insertions; sizes 2 to 4 years.
Tenth st. Elevator Counter and Second floor, Fourth ave.

Babies' Slips—
At 35c to $2—Long Slips and Dresses; plain, bishop or various styles of yokes; skirts plain or trimmed.

Babies' Long Skirts—
At 25c to 50c—Of cambric or nainsook; plain hem or ruffle, with plaits; also embroidery edge.

Children's Petticoats—
At 50c, 75c and 95c—Short Petticoats, with short or long French waists; lawn ruffles, with plain or hemstitched plaits; also lace-trimmed; sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Girls' Petticoats—
At 25c to 45c—Of cambric or muslin; hemstitched cambric ruffles, or plaits; also embroidery insertion; sizes 2 to 14 years.
At 50c to $1—Of cambric; ruffles with hemstitched plaits; or embroidery or lace ruffles; some with lace insertion; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's Drawers—
At 25c to 38c—Of muslin or cambric; hemstitched plaited ruffle, or embroidery; plain or umbrella styles; sizes 2 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Important Sale of Couches AND Easy Chairs

A LARGE manufacturing concern whose goods have been sold in our regular stock for some years, is discontinuing the making of Couches and Easy Chairs, to devote itself entirely to other lines. The entire stock of Couches on hand has been turned over to us, and the new prices average *a third below regular values;* though they are new and perfect goods, of the very best sort.

There are about 125 Couches and 30 Easy Chairs in the lot. Frames are oak or imitation mahogany. Some are fringed, not showing frames. In the lot are about 20 Box or Wardrobe Couches. Covering materials are plain or figured denims, corduroy stripes in velour, Belgian velvets in plain and figured effects, imported linen velours, plain embossed patterns, and moquette figured designs. The couches are both plain and tufted, and in the lot there are about a dozen with ratchet ends. The Ratchet Couch can be made perfectly flat, or one or both ends may be raised, to any height desired. We tell of a few prices:

Couches

$6, from $9—Full-size spring-top Box Couch in figured muslin.
$8.50, from $12.50—Raised-head Couch in figured velour.
$9, from $13.50—Raised-head Couch in figured velour.
$10, from $15—Raised-head Couch in figured Bagdad.
$11, from $17—Raised-head velour Couch.
$12, from $17—Box Couch.
$12, from $18—Raised-head velour Couch.
$13.50, from $20—Raised-head velour Couch.
$15, from $23—Tufted Couch in tapestry.
$16, from $24—Tufted Couch in velour.
$18, from $27—Box Couch.
$19, from $28—Box Couch.
$20, from $30—Box Couch in denim.
$24, from $36—Box Couch in Bagdad.
$18, from $30—Ratchet-head Couch in velour.
$30, from $48—Raised-head Couch in velour.
$32, from $45—Tufted Couch in tapestry.
$35, from $55—Tufted Couch in leather.
$40, from $60—Harfington spring leather Couch.
$45, from $65—Tufted Couch in leather.
$50, from $75—Tufted Couch in leather.

Easy Chairs

$20, from $30—Easy Rocker in tapestry.
$22, from $32—Easy Rocker in tapestry.
$25, from $36—Leather Easy Rocker.
$28, from $40—Leather Easy Rocker.
$30, from $45—Leather Easy Chair.
$33.50, from $50—Leather Easy Chair.
$35, from $50—Leather Easy Rocker.
$40, from $56—Leather Easy Chair.
$43, from $58—Leather Easy Chair.
$45, from $65—Leather Easy Rocker.

Fourth floor.

A Superb CARPET Stock

THE BEST CARPETS made are here in lavish variety. This store was famous for carpets in the old days of A. T. Stewart; but it never knew in those days such splendid stocks as are here today. Every season we go through all the great lines on the market, picking out the choicest patterns of each, and plentifully from all. Today we show—

200 Patterns of Wilton Carpets at $1.75 to $2.75.
150 Patterns of Axminster Carpets at $1.10 to $1.65.
225 Patterns of Velvet Carpets at $1 to $1.65.
160 Patterns of Body Brussels Carpets at $1 to $1.40.
230 Patterns of Tapestry Carpets at 50c to 85c.
55 Patterns of Ingrain Carpets at 65c to 90c.
300 Patterns of Mattings at $6 to $30 a roll.

Our organization for making and laying carpets is most perfect. All work is done in the most expert manner known to the craft, and satisfaction always guaranteed, of course.

Rugs and Mats for Summer homes in most profuse variety.

Third floor.

The Importance of this Summer Sale of SHOES

FIRST—in the immense quantity of Shoes gathered for it—Shoes for a cityful—men, women and children. Second—in the high quality of the Shoes it contains. Not a pair that isn't intended and suitable for this Summer's wearing. Materials and workmanship are as good as styles are timely—for no unworthy shoe enters this Sale at *any* price.

Third—in the matter of price. A saving of a hundred thousand dollars is surely worth while. That's *at least* what this Sale means to the people of New York—an average of a dollar a pair.

Newcomers are flocking in daily—scores of cases of them. Today's bulletin:

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES—
At $1.90—Enameled leather lace; medium toes, welted soles.
At $2.40—Patent leather Oxfords; double soles extended; stylish last.
At $2.85—Patent colt leather lace; welted oak-tanned soles; newest toe-shapes.

MEN'S KID AND CALF SHOES—
At $1.90—Box calf lace; half-double soles of oak-tanned leather; welted and stitched.
At $2.40—Kidskin lace, in various stylish shapes; Summer weights.
At $2.85—Kid and calfskin shoes of high grade, for present use.

MEN'S TAN SHOES—
At $1.50—Tan Russian grain Oxford Shoes; cadet last; extension soles.
At $1.50—Tan calf lace; single sole; full toes with tips.
At $2.25—Brown kidskin and tan Russian calf lace; medium and full toes; light and heavy soles.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES—
At $1—Black kidskin Oxfords, with flexible or extended soles.
At $1.30—Kidskin button and lace shoes, with medium toes; patent leather tips; flexible soles.
At $1.60—Kidskin Oxfords, with turned soles; kidskin boots, laced and buttoned, with welted soles.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES—
At $1.60—Kidskin boots, button and lace, with patent leather tips, swell shapes; kid Oxfords with extension soles.

WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES—
At $1.60—Patent leather Oxfords; turned soles, medium heels.
At $1.80—Patent leather lace and button Boots; also enameled leather lace Boots; on popular lasts, well-made.
At $2—Patent leather Oxfords, with welted oak leather soles; very swell shoes.

WOMEN'S TAN SHOES—
At $1—Tan kid Oxfords; light soles, neat shapes.
At $1.20—Brown and tan kid and calf Oxfords, in various good shapes.
At $1.50—Dark brown kid and calf lace Boots; both welted and flexible soles.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES—
At 85c—Small boys' strong spring-heel lace Shoes, with tips.
At 90c—Girls' Shoes of kid and calf, with tips; sizes up to 10½.
At $1.20—Extra grade kid and calf Shoes for girls and small boys; spring heels.
At $1.30—Youths' veal calf lace Shoes, with heels; solid soles; extra grade.

Basement.

Free Summer Seashore Deliveries

BEGINNING tomorrow, June 3d, and continuing during the Summer, we shall include within the limits of our Free Delivery System the following resorts on the New Jersey Coast. Goods purchased today for these addresses will be included in tomorrow's deliveries.

Allenhurst
Asbury Park
Avon
Belmar
Bradley Beach
Como
Deal Beach
Elberon
Galilee
Interlaken
Long Branch
Lowmoor
Monmouth Beach
Norwood Park
Ocean Grove
Rumson Beach
Seabright
Sea Girt
Spring Lake wood)
West End (Holly-

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Reading Route

New Jersey Central
HAS HOURLY TRAINS
TO
PHILADELPHIA
DIRECT TO
Reading Terminal.

Vestibuled Coaches and Parlor Cars on all trains.



A serge or light weight flannel suit will help to make the summer walk comfortable—they are the favorites of all warm weather fabrics. We guarantee ours to hold shape and the fronts of our coats not to break—which seems to many tailors almost impossible; suit to order, $20. A sale of English trouserings at $6.00—exceptional value; they are sold by some tailors for $12 to $15.

Samples, fashion booklet and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS
3 & 5 West Nineteenth Street,
Cor. Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Amusements.

CASINO OPENING 8:15 PROMPTLY. TO-NIGHT
Messrs. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success LULU GLASER
DOLLY VARDEN By Stange & Edwards.

GARRICK THEATRE 25th St. & B'way.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Tues. & Wed. Nights.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as JULIA in THE HUNCHBACK.
Thursday, Fri., & Sat. Evgs., & Sat. Mat.,
GRACE GEORGE in FROU FROU.
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S THE WILD ROSE

PROCTOR'S 23RD ST. 5TH AV. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. Big Vaudeville, Big Comedy. 25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Box Seats $1.
Joe Welch, H. V. Fitzgerald, Continuous Vaudeville, 25 Star Features.
"A Modern Match," Big Stock & Vaud., Continuous, Full Orch. 10 acts.
"Peaceful Valley," Big Stock & Vaude., Ladies' Souvenir Mats. Daily.
"Lord Chumley," Big Stock & Vaud. Ladies' Souvenir Matinees Daily.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS.
OLYMPIA FIELD, 135th St. & Lenox Av.
Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30c. Ev., 20, 30, 50c.
OPENS SATURDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7.
40—BIG STAR ACTS—40

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 124 St., B'way & 7th Av. Glass inclosure. TO-NIGHT 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 5TH WEEK RICE'S SHOW GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30..... at 8:15
Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
CHORAL COURT OF 100. KING DODO

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. THE BLACK HUSSAR

MAT. TO-DAY HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. 7th Ave.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S BIG GAIETY CO.
TO-NIGHT, LOUIS HURTIG TESTIMONIAL.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. To-day.
BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

MURRAY. HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
LADY OF LYONS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Jeanne du Barri.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. June 5—THE CHAPERONS. LAST 4 TIMES. Last Mat. Wed. HALL OF FAME
Seats Selling.

3RD AVE. THEA MAT. TO-DAY. JOHN JASPER'S WIFE.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

The Senate to Vote on the Philippine Bill Tuesday.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Will Come Up Next—Important Measures Due in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Under the terms of the unanimous agreement reached last Wednesday, the Senate will vote at 4 o'clock Tuesday on the bill providing a form of civil government for the Philippine Islands, and the entire intervening time of the Senate's sessions will be devoted to fifteen-minute speeches on the bill. The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock Monday and Tuesday for the purpose of giving additional time for the discussion. A large number of short speeches will be made, but no order for their delivery has been agreed on.

The general understanding now is that Wednesday, after the disposal of the Philippine bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill will be called up and made the regular order of business. An effort will be made to substitute for the Nicaragua bill the bill introduced by Senator Spooner leaving to the discretion of the President the selection of an isthmian canal route, and its champions are claiming that a majority of the Senate will support them. The friends of the Nicaragua route, and also the advocates of a policy that would leave the President discretion as to routes now say there is no necessity or prospect for prolonged debate. A number of speeches, however, already have been announced. Senator Hanna will speak at length for the Spooner bill, as will Senator Kittredge. Among those who have indicated their purpose of addressing the Senate in the interest of the Nicaragua route are Senators Harris, Mitchell, Foster of Louisiana, Turner, and Morgan.

The present understanding is that the Cuban Reciprocity bill will not be discussed during the week. That measure is still in committee, but probably will be reported Tuesday or Wednesday. Its terms having been practically agreed on by the Republican members of the committee, and Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the committee, having indicated his purpose to lay the bill before the full membership at an early day. The bill agreed on provides for a straight reduction for five years of 20 per cent. of the duty on Cuban goods coming into the United States without imposing conditions as to immigration and labor laws, or, indeed, any other conditions.

It is the present intention to have the Republican Senators caucus on the bill when reported, with the hope of making it a party measure, and of thus avoiding the division in the party ranks which was experienced over the question in the House of Representatives.

The Naval and District of Columbia Appropriation bills probably will be reported during the week, but their immediate consideration will depend largely on the readiness of Senators to continue discussion of the canal question.

During the coming week the House probably will act on three important bills which the Rules Committee decided some time ago to bring before that body at the earliest opportunity. These are the Anti-Anarchy bill, the Pacific Cable bill, and the Senate Irrigation bill. No time limit is to be set on the Anti-Anarchy bill, consideration of which will be entered on to-morrow, but it is not believed that it will occupy more than two days. A day is to be given to the bill for the Government cable to the Philippines, and three days to the Irrigation bill. In case the General Deficiency bill, the last of the big appropriation bills, is ready before the end of the week, the programme above outlined may be interrupted, as appropriation bills and conference reports are to have the right of way under the terms of the special order which the Committee on Rules has prepared.

UNION ENGINEERS OPPOSED TO SOFT COAL.

Those Affected by Nuisance Ordinance to Stand Together.

The question of upholding the city soft-coal ordinance was discussed informally yesterday by the leaders of the Safety Association of Engineers, the Standard and Eccentric Engineers' Union, and the Eccentric Firemen's Union. Members of the latter have been arrested within the last few days for violating the ordinance, and if the ordinance is to be strictly enforced more will be arrested weekly, and perhaps daily, until the strike of the anthracite miners is ended.

The unions, it was reported by their leaders, have decided that their members cannot handle soft coal in buildings where the ordinance is being enforced on the ground that if they do so they are liable to be arrested and fined. These unions are in sympathy with the striking miners and will aid in any way they can to help them to win the strike.

The subject was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by James Ryan, delegate of the Photo-Engravers' Union, who denounced the anthracite coal operators for refusing to submit the demands of the anthracite miners to arbitration.

Delegate Ryan then submitted a preamble and resolution in reference to the preparation made for defending the miners during the strike. The preamble deprecated the use of armored trains or the employing of Pinkerton men and declared that the operators are trying to break up the United Mine Workers' organization. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union demands, on behalf of organized labor, that the State of Pennsylvania calls on no armed men; believing that the presence of armed special officers encourages disorder. Is is unjust for the State to give military support to a body of capitalists who have utterly refused to arbitrate with men who have thus far exhibited not the slightest tendency to violence, who are desirous for industrial order, and who have repeatedly urged that the mine operators meet them and agree on some plan which will insure individual peace.

The preamble and resolution were carried by acclamation. It was decided to send a copy to the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor to be indorsed and sent to the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

The delegates of the Eccentric Firemen said that an agency had been established in this city for the hiring of non-union firemen, who, it was believed, were intended for the anthracite mines. He added:

"My union sent agents there and found that non-union men were hired who said their destination was Mount Carmel, Penn. We intend to do some picket duty at this agency within the next day or two."

SHOT AT A CAT, KILLED A YOUNG WOMAN.

Colored Man of Burlington, N. J., Causes the Death of Miss Viola Allen.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 1.—Miss Viola Allen, eighteen years old, was shot and almost instantly killed here to-day. The shooting was done by Henry Elsey, a young colored man, and was accidental. Elsey is under arrest.

Miss Allen was the daughter of Ridgeway Allen. When she was shot her parents were awaiting her return from Sunday school. Elsey has but one arm. His folks keep chickens and recently they had been annoyed by cats catching and killing the young.

Elsey waited to-day for the cats to appear and was rewarded by seeing a cat stealing upon a chicken. He had his shotgun loaded with buckshot and when he rose to fire the cat started to run and Elsey took flying aim and fired first one barrel and then the other.

As Elsey pulled the trigger Miss Allen, who had not seen him, and who was not seen by him, came into line. The charges struck her in the face and head and chest. She dropped and died almost instantly.

B. Altman & Co. *are now prepared to receive Rugs for storage and repairs under the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

STOLE TO BE A COLLEGE MAN.

Magistrate Pool Orders Raid on the Gambling House Where the Purloined Money Was Lost.

William Klein, the eighteen-year-old boy, who was arrested Saturday for the larceny of $22 from Brentano's Union Square book store, in confessing the crime and many other petty offenses of a similar nature told Manager J. M. Fuller of Fuller's New York Detective Agency, who made the arrest, that he was trying to work his way through the College of the City of New York, intending to become a lawyer and had stolen in order to get money enough to pay his way. According to his own confession he used the small sums which he had stolen in gambling in the hope of winning enough to pay his board and tuition for a year.

Manager Behrman of Brentano's told Magistrate Pool, when Klein was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, that he had engaged the boy on Tuesday of last week. He was very bright and had excellent recommendations. On Saturday morning Miss Nellie Jump, the cashier, gave Klein $22 with which to get some books. He was gone all day, and, when he returnsd at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, said that he had lost the money. The detective agency was at once communicated with and Detective Fuller got a confession from the boy. He said that he had lost the money in the rear of a saloon on Houston Street, playing "schtoz," a Hungarian game.

In his confession the boy mentioned a number of places in which he had committed petit larceny, among them Hammerslough Brothers, on Broadway, before they went out of business, and where he made collections on deliveries amounting to $19, which money he had not returned, saying he had lost the goods. He claims to have an uncle who is a Jewish rabbi of 240 East Second Street. He has a stepfather, but on account of ill-treatment says that he has not lived with him in some time.

Magistrate Pool became interested in the case at once, but not from a sympathetic standpoint.

"Do you know the house where this young man lost his money?" asked the Magistrate, turning to a court officer.

"If he doesn't I do," broke in Mr. Fuller.

"Well, then, we will adjourn this case until to-morrow afternoon," said the Magistrate, "and, in the meantime I want you officers to raid the gambling house. Those are the fellows we want to see."

TWO MOTORMEN ON A TRAIN.

East Side Democratic Club Thinks Them as Necessary as Two Pilots on a Ferryboat.

The East Side Democratic Club, which is aiding Thomas F. Duffy in the Twentieth Assembly District in his effort to defeat the Tammany organization in the coming primaries, has adopted this resolution:

Whereas, The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company has only one motorman on each electric train, and, he being obstructed from the view of the passengers and crew, endangers the lives of thousands of the traveling public daily should anything happen to said motorman. And as the law compels ferryboats to carry two pilots to prevent such accidents,

Be it resolved, That the East Side Democratic Club of the Twentieth Assembly District demand that two motormen be placed on each train for the safety of the traveling public.

CHILD KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

She Was Hurrying from Sunday School to Share Ice Cream with Her Sister.

While returning from Sunday school Flora Peterson, ten years of age, of 638 Leonard Street, Greenpoint, was killed instantly by a trolley car of the Lorimer Street line yesterday afternoon. She was running across Manhattan Avenue at the time and many persons witnessed the accident and several women on the sidewalk fainted.

The child had attended the Tabernacle Methodist Church Sunday school and she was hurrying to her home with some ice cream to divide with a younger sister. She did not notice the approach of the car, and before Motorman John Brennan could stop it she was struck. The two front wheels passed over her.

When the mother was informed of the accident she went into spasms. It is feared that she will not survive the shock. The motorman was arrested. He declared that he had done everything possible to prevent the accident.

AS TO THE "BOOM" OF MR. HANNA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your leading editorial in this morning's paper, and wish to say—although a Republican, having voted that ticket, and no other, since the foundation of the party—that I fully indorse it, and think it states the subject fairly and truly, and its conclusions are most just.

I believe that the nomination of the apostle of all that is undesirable for the true benefit of the "masses" of our people would prove of great blessings to our country at large, inasmuch as the defeat of Hanna and the overthrow of his policies would, in my opinion, be likely to follow, should the Democratic Party put in nomination a man worthy of being the President of the United States.

To make such a result reasonably sure, it would only be necessary to make one of the prominent features of the Presidential campaign the advocacy of "a graduated income tax," that Mark Hanna and his followers might be made to bear their just proportion of the expenses of this Government, the laws of which he and his followers, by their corrupt methods, are having made for their personal benefit, and against the true interests of the American people.

New York, May 30, 1902. F. W. B.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds south.

Unsettled weather will continue over the interior districts with showers to-day, except in the Southwest. On Tuesday the showers will probably extend through the Atlantic States and continue westward through the Mississippi Valley. Temperatures will fall in the West and will change but little in the East.

On the New England coast winds will be fresh south to southwest, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to south, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east, on the Gulf Coast fresh and mostly southeast, and on the Great Lakes fresh south. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	50	53	60
6 A. M.	53	56	63
9 A. M.	60	61	68
12 M.	66	68	78
4 P. M.	66	70	72
6 P. M.	65	68	69
9 P. M.	57	65	62
12 P. M.	57	61	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1901	60
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 60 degrees and the humidity 73 per cent.; at 8 P. M., 62 degrees; humidity, 81 per cent. The maximum temperature was 72 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum, 56 degrees at 6 A. M.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Maniton.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Maniton) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

SMALLPOX VICTIM FOUND IN VACANT LOT

Fearing to Spread Contagion, He Wandered Alone Until Overcome.

A Policeman Discovered Him Half Starved—Health Wagon Arrived Two Hours Later—Nine New Cases in the Bronx.

Nine cases of smallpox which developed in the Bronx Friday and Saturday have served to create a scare in that borough. There has been more or less of the contagion in that part of town during the Winter and Spring, but for the past three or four weeks there had been but few new cases. On Friday, however, five cases came to the attention of the authorities, and on Saturday there were four more. Three were in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The others were scattered in location.

Policeman Gilroy of the Wakefield Station on Saturday afternoon noticed a man lying in the centre of a vacant lot, and as he walked toward him was halted by a cry from the man:

"I wouldn't come near me, officer."

Gilroy asked what was the matter and the man replied that a physician had told him he had smallpox. The officer retreated hastily, and, going to the station, gave a report. Four officers were sent to the lot and each took up his post at a corner and warned all pedestrians to pass by on the other side.

Two hours later the Department of Health wagon arrived, and the sick man was removed to North Brother Island and placed under quarantine.

On the way to the hospital he told the ambulance surgeon that his name was James Tinin, aged thirty-four years, and a lineman in the employ of the New York Telephone Company. He said he had been living at a hotel at Mount Vernon, which is just outside the city limits.

Friday he was taken ill, and a physician who was summoned diagnosed his case as smallpox. He was then, Tinin said, turned out of the hotel. Until Saturday afternoon he wandered about, unable to procure food, and unwilling to jeopardize citizens by calling at their houses and stores.

Some whom he approached, hoping to be able to communicate with them at a distance, would not listen to him, and others, seeing his blotches, feared and would not remain near him. Finally he fell in the lot where he was found; half-starved and emaciated.

THOUSANDS GOING TO NOME.

Claim Owners and Business Men and a Few Laborers—Twenty Dredges on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 1.—Nine steamships and sailing vessels sailed yesterday and to-day, and during the coming week they will carry three thousand persons to Nome, the majority of the argonauts being claim owners or men with business projects.

Comparatively few laborers are going north, despite the fact that Charles D. Lane and other large operators say that they can use several thousands of men in building railroads, ditches, and other construction work. High transportation charges and short season prevent a stampede of workingmen.

A feature of the freight shipments north is the large number of dredges of varied patterns that have been taken to Nome for use on Solomon, Penny, and other rivers. More than twenty have been shipped to date. Some of them that are to be installed will cost more than $100,000 each.

"BARKERS" THWART POLICE.

Driven Off Streets of Coney Island They Stand Inside Their Establishments and Use Megaphones.

Officers of the law were openly defied by "barkers" for places of amusement at Coney Island yesterday. Armed with the Sunday ordinance the police drove the solicitors from the streets, that being a part of the programme for the renovation of the pleasure isle. There were at least 100,000 visitors, and the glaring posters in front of the establishments of the concessionaries were not very enticing. So the proprietors got their heads together, and before noon soived the perplexing problem.

Equipping their "barkers" with megaphones of all styles and dimensions they stationed them just inside the doors, and there they stood, shouting their wares and amusements as effectively as though they had been permitted to stand in front of their places.

The patrolmen first tried to convince the offenders that that was not a successful evasion and threatened them with arrest. But they were not daunted, and the facts were communicated to the island police headquarters. The officers in command learned that the "barkers" were complying with the letter if not with the spirit of the law and so had to let them go unmolested.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar Free!

To every customer who purchases during our Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Sale the following assortment of high-grade groceries:

1 Pound Very Best No. 1 Tea, any kind	35c	1 Pound Fresh, Crisp Ginger Snaps	5c
1 Pound Best Mocha and Java Coffee	25c	1 Large Bag Fine Salt	5c
1 Bottle Liberty Brand Pickles	12c	¼-Pound Can Black Pepper	8c
1 Pound Package Imported Macaroni	10c		

TOTAL FOR SEVEN ITEMS, $1.00—THE SUGAR FREE.

Fancy Golden Santos **COFFEE,** 17 cent quality, in the bean or ground, **1lb., 10c**

TWO SEASONABLE BARGAINS.

VIOLET AMMONIA, Best quality, large 10c bottle.
BUTLER'S BORAX, ¼-pound, 5c. package.
BOTH FOR..... **10c**

CLENEWEL WASHING POWDER, 4-pound, 15c. box.
WASHING SODA, 3½ pounds, value 5c.
BOTH FOR..... **15c**

Ice-Cream Salt, best quality, 10-pound bag	12c
Parlor Brooms, best No. 7, each	25c
French Peas, fancy Petits Pois, a can	12c
Crest Salmon, choice Alaska, 1 lb. tall can	10c
Purity Sockeye Salmon, 1 lb. tall can, 15c.; ½ pound flat can	10c
Sweet Chocolate, Triumph brand, a cake	5c
Pineapple Chunks, fancy Singapore, large flat can	13c
California Pears, White Clover brand, a can	15c
California Apricots, Overland brand, a can	14c
Cheese, Best York State, full cream, a pound	15c
Salad Oil, best domestic, pint bottle	8c

NEW POTATOES
Very finest quality—sound, solid, and perfectly white.
A QUART--- **6c**
LARGE BASKET --- **20c**

Campbell's Salad Dressing, special, large bottle	9c
Anderson's Soups, all varieties, a can	7c
Campbell's Soups, all varieties, a can	8c
Olives, stuffed with pimentos, 4 oz. bottle	9c
Queen Olives, large 18 oz. bottle	23c
Alpha Pudding, all kinds, special, a package	5c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder, all flavors, a package	9c
Lemons, large fancy Messina, a dozen	12c
Corned or Roast Beef, 1 pound can	13c
Best Cider Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Corn Starch, X L O R brand, a package	5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

HIGHEST GROCERY QUALITY
LOWEST GROCERY PRICES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Water Filters and Coolers
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best Kinds
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

POLICEMAN CAUGHT IN RAID.

Brooklyn Captain Finds One of His Command in Suspected Place.

Capt. Charles Bedell, commander of the Adams Street Police Precinct, Brooklyn, was amazed yesterday morning, in making a raid on an alleged crap game in a Raines law hotel, to find among the men in the place a policeman attached to his own command. The place where the raid was made is at 127 Myrtle Avenue, and is conducted by Herman Petz.

Capt. Bedell, accompanied by Detectives McCormick and Cole, visited the hotel at 4 o'clock, and, it is alleged, found a crap game going on there. He was astonished upon entering the room to find Patrolman James A. Marley among those there. Marley, the proprietor of the place, and two other men were taken to the station house. All but Petz were discharged by Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Police Court later. The case of Petz was adjourned.

Policeman Marley is an old member of the force, and is said to have an excellent record. He is a detailed man, and was off duty at the time the raid was made.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, Nottingham, England; Wallace Bradford, San Francisco; Col. Alfred Brown, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati; Major L. S. Breckenridge, United States Army; Hugh Chalmers, Dayton, Ohio.

CAMBRIDGE—Henley Luce, Porto Rico.

GRAND—Capt. E. Gottlieb, United States Army.

GILSEY—H. H. Hoffman, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Gen. R. J. Finlayson, Sydney, New South Wales; A. Bentley, M. P., Manchester, England; Dr. R. D. McLeod, Lyndas, Ga.; Dr. W. C. Wimberley, Fort Gainee, Ga.; Col. T. S. Wood, Duluth.

MURRAY HILL—Walter C. Wright, New Orleans.

STURTEVANT—Col. A. L. Claypool, Springfield, Ohio; Harry Carson Clarke, Honolulu.

ALBEMARLE—S. E. Turner, Stratford-on-Avon, England.

MANHATTAN—George Thorpe, United States Marine Corps; S. P. Andrews, Sydney, New South Wales; Justus Chancellor, Chicago.

PLAZA—F. Sitterding, Richmond; Lewis K. Davis, Indianapolis, Ind.

SAVOY—J. E. Bamberger, Salt Lake City; D. May, Denver; E. Berlyn, Paris; Thomas Newburger and Henry Kahn, Indianapolis, Ind.

NETHERLAND—A. Focher, Calcutta; C. T. Dasey, Quincy, Ill.; C. Banks, Calcutta; G. B. Moody, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Jose Resa Pacas, Washington; Major B. V. Randolph, United States Army; Major George F. Cooke, United States Army; A. Yala, Guayaquil, South America.

HOFFMAN—G. H. Towne, Porto Rico; John Kane, Mayo, Ireland.

NAVARRE—D. F. Kronacher, Paymaster of the United States Army; Capt. J. M. Dunn, United States Army.

ASTOR—Hugh Barkley, Porto Rico; L. T. Mallory, Porto Rico.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—53 West Twenty-fifth Street; Frank J. Heln; damage, $100.

3:15 A. M.—1,682 Avenue A; George Jost; damage, $200.

9:25 A. M.—11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Samuel Rathford; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—408 Cherry Street; Joseph Weiner; damage, $500.

2:45 P. M.—410 Cherry Street; Morris Becker; damage, $400.

5:40 P. M.—501 East Twelfth Street; Jacob Zeller; damage, $300.

8:50 P. M.—157 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Bernard Hanery; damage, $1,000.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The Annual June Sale of
Women's Muslin Underwear
Starts This Morning.

Its greatest advertisements are the sales of like character that have preceded it. You know of them—you know how rare the economies in this sale must be.

Any underwear made for this sale must be so nearly like homemade that you will at once realize how absurd home sewing would be. It must be homemade in point of good taste, in quality, in liberal lengths and widths, in daintiness and cleanliness.

It must be made to sell at a price to totally discourage home sewing—at a price to save you money even on the cost of material put into any contemplated homemade ones—

At a price to save you half

what the same qualities would cost you at retail anywhere else in America.

In every under muslin sale we accomplish this. We have lived faithfully up to our record for quality in this one—outdistanced it in quantity, over-topped any previous effort twenty to one in style variety.

The sale is too vast for detailing. You should come yourself to see the rare values offered.

2nd floor, near Rotunda.

Mercerized Silk Chambray 17c. Yd.

Every popular color here, such as ox blood, light and medium shades of blue, pink, new green, pongee, linen, black and white mixtures. This fabric is really worth 25c. a yard. An exceptionally worthy offering at price we quote.

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Linen Batiste 18c. yard.

One of the sheer, modish materials of the season. This is a beautiful quality; designs and patterns most effective and desirable, would be very good value at 25c. a yard.

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Imported Shantung Pongee Silk 79c. yd.

The most popular and effective material of the season. This is a beautiful grade 20 inches wide and fully worth $1 per yard.

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Laces—the demanded sorts.

Valenciennes edgings and insertings 25c. dozen yards to 25c. per yard.

Plat Valenciennes and Point de Paris edgings and insertings 5c. to 50c. per yard.

And many other desirable sorts priced just as low.

Main floor, 59th St. Section.

Smart China Silk Waists $2.98.

The popularity of the china silk waist is easily understood—it is such a purely summery, dainty material. Here you may have them in white or black, with tucked back and front and separate stock collar.

2nd floor, 59th St. Section.

WARRANT OUT FOR AMERICAN POLOIST

Lord Shrewsbury Charges L. Waterbury with Cruelty to Animals.

USED SHARP SPURS IN GAME

Hurlingham Clubmen Denounce the Action of the Man Whom They Have Repudiated Before.

LONDON, June 1.—There is much discussion as well as indignation in polo circles here as a result of the action taken by Lord Shrewsbury in connection with L. Waterbury's wearing sharp spurs in yesterday's polo game at Hurlingham, when the American team, under the captaincy of Foxhall Keene, defeated the English team under the captaincy of Walter Buckmaster.

It is true that the Hurlingham rules, under which yesterday's game was played, forbid the use of sharp spurs, but this rule is more honored in its breach than in its observance, and the English polo players, as well as the Americans, used the spurs repeatedly in the practice games. That the protest against the use of sharp spurs should come from Lord Shrewsbury, who is not even a member of the Hurlingham Club, and whose application for membership to the club has several times been rejected, is resented by both the Englishmen and the Americans concerned.

It seems that when Mr. Waterbury rode in after the game yesterday Lord Shrewsbury came up before Mr. Waterbury had dismounted and said peremptorily: "I would like to look at your spurs." To this Mr. Waterbury replied: "I'll be damned if you do." Lord Shrewsbury then said: "Very well, I will give your pony in charge of a constable," and called a policeman, who took the pony.

Mr. Keene protested that this action might seriously interfere with the prospects of the American team, and that Mr. Waterbury's pony must be rubbed down or it would take cold. Mr. Keene's protests were heeded and the pony was not taken away, but Lord Shrewsbury subsequently swore out a warrant summoning Mr. Waterbury to a police court to-morrow to answer to a charge of cruelty to animals.

The sincerity of this accusation is apt to be questioned and the incident is quite likely to be held as evidence of the allegation that has often been heard before in connection with international contests, that Englishmen are the worst losers in the world.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati Beat St. Louis in the Only National League Contest Played.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Wicker, pitcher for the St. Louis baseball team, was batted rather freely by Cincinnati in to-day's game, and this fact, combined with six errors made by the visitors, lost the game for St. Louis. Thielman, on the other hand, pitched well and his support was only a little better than that of Wickers's. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2*	0	8	13	3
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	6

Batteries—Thielman and Peltz; Wicker and O'Neill.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	30	6	.833	New York	15	21	.417
Chicago	23	12	.657	Philadelphia	14	20	.412
Brooklyn	17	19	.472	Cincinnati	14	22	.389
Boston	15	19	.441	St. Louis	13	22	.371

Game Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia at New York.

Eastern League Games.

By its victory yesterday at Newark the Jersey City baseball team made it three straight from the home nine in a game that for eight innings was a model contest. Then errors by Cross and Bierbauer and five hits scored six runs for Jersey City. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Schrall, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	1	4	6	0	
Hayw'd, ss.	0	0	2	4	0		Mack, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	
Griffin, 3b.	0	1	4	5	0		Hall'n, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
McIntyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	
Sh'kl'n, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		Carr, 1b.	1	2	14	1	1	
Jordan, 1b.	0	0	17	0	0		Shoch, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	
B'rb'r, 2b.	0	0	0	5	2		D'hoe, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Pope, c.	0	0	1	7	0		Clark, c.	1	1	2	0	0	
Cross, p.	0	1	1	2	1		Pfann'r, p.	1	2	1	5	0	
Total.	0	3	27	16	4		Total.	6	9*	26	22	1	

*Griffin out for interfering with catcher.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0—6

Two-base hits—Pfanmiller, (2.) and Childs. Stolen bases—Hayward, Jope, and Carr. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Jersey City, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 2. Base on balls—Off Cross, 2; off Pfanmiller, 3. Struck out—By Cross, 1; by Pfanmiller, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pfanmiller, 1. Double play—Hayward and Jordan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

New York State League Games.

At Ilion—Ilion, 3; Binghamton, 2.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 8; Troy, 3.
At Utica—Albany, 4; Utica, 3.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	8	2
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	7	3

Batteries—Corridon and McCauley; Merritt and Kelly.

OARSMEN SPEND QUIET DAY.

Friday's Regatta Generally Discussed—Hanlan Protests Plan of Starting Races.

As is usually the case on the Sunday following a big regatta, there was marked decrease in activity among the Harlem River oarsmen yesterday. Most of the racing crews had broken training on Friday night, and even those intending to keep in condition for coming events at Philadelphia or on Long Island Sound welcomed a day or two of rest. The air was a little too cold and the wind too strong to row to College Point, but barges from most of the clubs made the trip to the various up-river resorts.

At all the clubhouses Friday's regatta was thoroughly discussed. The defeat of Titus by Scholes was, of course, the principal topic, and it seemed the general consensus of opinion that certain defeat awaits the Union Boat Club sculler if he makes the trip to Henley. It is pointed out that Scholes's time was not remarkably fast, and even his chances of winning at Henley are rather slim. Consequently Titus's chances are even less promising. Officials of the Union Boat Club still say that Titus will go as originally planned, but local oarsmen generally expect an announcement of a postponement for a year.

Three of the six important and valuable challenge prizes offered by the Harlem Regatta Association for annual competition changed hands as a result of the races on Friday. The Diamond Sculls Medal for senior single sculls, an ornate diamond-studded medal valued at $300, passed from the possession of James B. Juvenal of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia to Louis Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, Ontario, who will hold it for a year. The Thiller Cup for junior quadruple sculls, also valued at $300, was lost by the Nassau Boat Club of this city to the University Barge Club of Philadelphia, and the Harlem Challenge Cup for senior eight-oared shells, valued at $500, passed from the possession of the Dauntless Rowing Club to the Harlem Rowing Club, both of this city. The Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia successfully defended the Grand Challenge Cup for senior double sculls, valued at $400, and the Ladies' Challenge Plate for senior four-oared shells, valued at $200, while the New York Athletic Club strengthened its hold upon the Koch Cup for junior eight-oared shells, which is valued at $300, by winning it a second time. Unlike the other five trophies which are permanent prizes, the Koch Cup becomes the property of the club winning it three times. Two years ago the New York Athletic Club secured the first Koch Cup offered, and another was offered to replace it. This second cup has been raced for twice, and both times has been won by a New York Athletic Club eight, so that another victory in that event will give them permanent possession of the present trophy aa well as the original one.

Coach Hanlan of the Columbia University Rowing Club, who was at the house of the Dauntless Rowing Club during the day, made a complaint regarding the manner in which the positions in the finals of races having heats are determined, and said that he considered the system so unfair and such an inducement to a crew to try for second place in a heat instead of trying to win that he would not again start a Columbia crew in a race with more than three entries until the plan was changed.

Under the present system the positions of the crews at the starting line are numbered from the New York shore, and these positions are decided by lot in events having no trial heats. When trials are to be rowed the positions in the heats are decided by lot, and the order of the crews at the finish of the trials determines their positions in the finals, the winner of the first heat becoming No. 1 in the final, the second in the first heat being No. 2 in the final, the winner of the second heat being No. 3 in the final, and the second crew in the second trial being No. 4 in the final.

The No. 1 course is nearest to the New York shore, and Hanlan considers it an unfair one when more than three crews start on account of the cross current from Sherman's Creek at the head of the Speedway and the necessity for avoiding a projecting ledge of rock near the three-quarter-mile mark. On this account he says it is to the interest of the crews in the frist heat to finish second instead of first, and his crew by finishing first in the trial on Friday was materially handicapped in consequence.

He intends to bring the matter before the committee of the Harlem Regatta Association, and to ask that a change in the mode of determining the positions be made.

Capt. Connell of the Union Boat Club announces that the annual regatta of that organization will be held on Saturday, June 14, and the events will be as follows: Novice, single gigs; single gigs, handicap; single shells, handicap; double gigs; four-oared barges, women passengers; four-oared gigs; eight-oared shells; eight-oared barge race between crews of married and single men, women passengers, and a tub race in masquerade costumes.

HURLEY'S NEW CYCLE RECORD.

Amateur Racer Wins Five-Mile Race in the Best-Known Time.

Another new cycling record was made by Marcus L. Hurley, the amateur cycling champion, when he won the five-mile amateur handicap at the weekly race meet at the Valisburg cycling track, Newark, N. J., yesterday in 11:09 1-5. The previous record was 11:13 4-5, made at Buffalo, N. Y., last Summer by Ingraham. Hurley also won the half-mile open amateur event in a close finish with Billington of Valisburg.

The fifteen-mile moter-paced race between Henry Cadwell of Manchester, Conn., and Joseph Nelson of Chicago, Ill. in which the latter made his first appearance as a professional, was won with ease by Cadwell. Nelson led during the first ten miles, and then his pacing machine broke down and he was distanced. The summary follows:

Quarter-Mile Novice Race.—Won by H. B. Appleton, New York City; P. Clayton, Newark, N. J., second; A. Welsher, Valisburg N. J., third. Time—0:34.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City; Theodore Billington, Valisburg, N. J., second; George Glasson, Newark, N. J., third. Time—1:04 2-5.

One-Mile Consolation Race, Professional.—Won by F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn.; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., third. Time—2:09 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch;) H. Welsing, New York City, (scratch,) second; Edward Bailey, New York City, (200 yards,) third. Time—11:09 1-5.

Fifteen-Mile Motor Paced Race between Henry Cadwell, Manchester, Conn., and Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill.—Won by Cadwell. Time—23:47.

N. Y. A. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

O. Hincke and W. K. Gillette Will Contest for Championship.

Play in the annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the New York Athletic Club, which is being played on the courts at Travis Island, has progressed to the final round. O. Hincke has won his bracket by defeating M. Caldwell, and the remaining place has been won by W. K. Gillette. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—H. Davis beat W. A. Burke, 6—0, 6—0; M. Caldwell beat F. Hildt, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Roland Mallory beat E. Freshman, 6—0, 7—5; Otto Hincke beat J. S. Wood by default; C. N. Relyea beat C. Brodie, 6—0; 6—0; W. K. Gillette beat William Mallory, 6—3, 6—4; L. Freedman beat Peter Wilmarth by default.

Second Round—W. K. Gillette beat L. Freedman, 6—1, 6—2; M. Caldwell beat H. Davis by default; O. Hincke beat R. Mallory, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5; C. M. Relyea beat J. O'Connor by default.

Semi-Final Round—O. Hincke beat M. Caldwell, 6—3, 6—2; W. K. Gillette beat C. M. Relyea, 6—1, 8—6.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—Freshman beat Lane, 6—1, 5—1; Davis beat H. Hincke by default; Hildt beat Freedman by default; Brodie beat O. Hincke by default; R. Mallory beat Wilmarth, 7—5, 6—2; Caldwell beat O'Connor by default; W. Mallory beat Burke by default; W. K. Gillette beat Relyea, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Freshman beat H. Hincke, 6—3, 6—3; Brodie beat Hildt, 6—4, 6—4; W. Mallory beat Gillette, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round—Freshman beat Brodie, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Doubles.—First Round—Wilmarth and Goff beat Caldwell and Freedman, 6—3, 6—1; Davis and Freshman beat Hincke and Hincke, 6—4, 8—6.

MAN MORTALLY INJURED FOUND LYING IN A GUTTER.

Unconscious All Day in Roosevelt Hospital—Identified by His Sister—Assault and Robbery Believed.

Four times Coroner Scholer went to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of a man who was found unconscious in the gutter early yesterday morning in front of 653 West Fifty-fifth Street, but could not do so, because the man was still unconscious. The case is mysterious, and the police believe that the man was assaulted and robbed.

When first taken to the hospital the man was unidentified. Through a tailor's name found in his clothing his relatives were found, and, according to Coroner Scholer, he was identified by a sister, Mrs. W. B. Pollock of 244 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, as W. E. Hutchinson, a clerk in the employ of the New York Central Railroad, and living at 247 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The man had sustained a fracture at the base of the skull, a broken nasal bone and jaw, and his left eye is gouged out. A pair of opera glasses and a programme for one of Proctor's theatres were found on him. Save for a diamond ring on one of his fingers, he had when found neither money nor jewelry.

SAID TO HAVE REJECTED GATES.

Report that Union League Club Committee Refused to Admit the Chicago Financier to Membership.

The report was current at the hotels yesterday that John W. Gates, the Chicago financier, had been rejected for membership by the Committee on Admissions of the Union League Club. Mr. Gates, it was said at the Waldorf-Astoria, was out of the city, and his friends there professed to know nothing about the alleged rejection. But while men prominent in club circles would not discuss the matter with reporters they are said to have made remarks to others affirming the truth of the report.

John C. Tappin, Chairman of the Committee on Admission; declined to see reporters at his home on Lexington Avenue or to speak with them over the telephone.

As the story goes, Mr. Gates, who is said to have been rejected by the New York Yacht Club last year, had his name on the waiting list at the Union League for nearly a twelvemonth. He was proposed by a Wall Street operator, and his application was seconded, so it is stated, by a gentleman prominent in club life.

Several members of the Union League Club declined yesterday to talk of matters concerning the organization with outsiders, and others professed to know nothing about the alleged rejection of Mr. Gates.

The name of Charles W. Gates, son of John W. Gates, has been witbdrawn from the Union League Club waiting list, supposedly at his own request.

W. & J. Sloane

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

A bright, cleanly and most serviceable floor covering.

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Broadway & 19th Street

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Large Crowd Watches the Trotting and Pacing Brushes.

CLOSE FINISHES THE RULE

John F. Cockerill's Swift Home First in Several Tilts—The Mare Miss Overton Prominent.

Many of the trotting and pacing favorites that frequent the Harlem River Speedway were missing from the famous drive yesterday morning owing to the fact that they had participated in Saturday's matinée events and had had enough fast work to last them for several days. The crowd, however, was out in full force, and although the sport was not up to the usual Sunday morning standard, enthusiasm did not lag, as the finishes in many of the brushes were close and exciting.

Swift, John F. Cockerill's trotter, with a mark of 2:15¾, was one of the few of Saturday's contestants seen on the road yesterday. His previous day's work did not seem to affect him in the least unless it was to improve his speed, as he trotted two unusually fast heats with the black trotter Mahlon, 2:14¾, driven by Charles Reilly. The first go was nip and tuck from the start, Swift winning by a narrow margin at the post. In the second start Mahlon set the pace all the way down the stretch, but was unequal to Swift's final burst of speed that carried him by the post an easy winner. Fred Dietz's bay trotting mare Miss Overton, 2:26¾, figured prominently in the morning's sport and won three straight heats from the trotter Belton, Jr., driven by Nathan Straus.

Pacers were very much in evidence, five of them starting in one heat, and coming down the stretch almost nose and nose for a quarter, when Jennie C., driven by Clyde McBride, stepped out in front. Tippo, driven by Frank Darrin, made a desperate effort to take the lead, but broke in the attempt, Jennie C. passing the post a half length in front of Miss Meander, 2:16½, driven by H. Main. Tippo came in third on a run, closely followed by Crescent, driven by Morgan Marshall, and Fred W., 2:08¾, driven by Charles Welland. In a second pacing heat Fred W., Crescent, and Jennie C. started on perfectly even terms. A blanket would have covered the trio to the first quarter post, so evenly did they step, but at this point a touch of the whip and a word from Mr. Marshall encouraged Crescent to lengthen her gait, and for a hundred yards she showed a head in front. It was anybody's heat until the final drive was made, when Fred W., who had the centre course, came between bis two opponents like a shot from a gun, and won by a head from Crescent. King, the bay trotter, with a mark of 2:12, who at one time was believed to be a world beater, won a lively heat driven by his owner, David Lamar, from the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, with David Goodman handling the reins.

It is not often that trotters are started against paoers, but yesterday morning Mr. Goodman, finding starters somewhat scarce, turned Freeland, with the old pacing favorite Grant, 2:17¼. Odds were very much against him, as the pacer went away like a flash and gained an open length before Freeland had struck his gait. Urged with word and whip, Freeland gained gradually on Grant until he reached even terms at the head of the stretch. This, however, waa the limit of his speed, for he seemed unable to gain another inch, and when it came to the final drive the pacer went out in front and won by a half length. Freeland and his driver were heartily applauded for the race they had made. The pacer King Tom, 2:19¾, driven by Christopher Hackett, was at his best yesterday, and covered several very fast quarters, besides scoring a couple of notable victories. His best race was with Tippo, handled by F. W. Darrin, in which he was almost left at the post, but continued on and reached even terms at the head of the drive. Here began a drive such as is seldom seen on the road. Both drivers urged their pacers with whip and rein, first one showing in front and then the other. When within a hundred yards of the post Tippo made a desperate dash, but King Tom was equal to the occasion, and his sprint, which was made just at the proper moment, carried him by Tippo and landed him a winner by a head.

Among the many others who participated in the sport were John J. Timmons, driving the trotter Harry Davis, 2:20¼; A. B. Newman, driving the pacer La Belle, 2:22½; Gabe Case, driving a team of black trotters; George C. Hartman, driving the trotter Elton, 2:16¼; George Young, driving the trotter Dandy; Louis Kahn, driving the bay pacer George Wallace, 2:17¾; James Murphy of Chicago, driving the pacer Amy Wilkes; George Grote, driving the trotter Theresa B., 2:16¼; C. C. Valentine, driving the pacer Belle V., and A. J. Franklin, driving Boston Boy and Fannie E. to the pole.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Cephalagia, 159 pounds; Draughtsman, 153; Semper Ira, 150; Colbert, 147; Marylander, 145; Tankard, 145; Mister Stoffel, 136; Big Gun, 133, and Collegian, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Hedge and Dark Planet, 110 pounds each; Warte Nicht, 100; Judge Voorhsis, 107; Gruchan, 105; Mackaday, Dwyer, Bernard, and Gilfain, 105 each; Glorioso and Blue Delft, 104 each; Makeda, Coligny, Stunts, and Royal Ensign, 102 each; Bobbinet, 99; Minotanr, 97; Faust, 96, and Soothsayer and Briers, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Squire Quinn, Goldsby, Bonus, Courtnay, Odds and Ends, Knight of Snowden, Kaleidoscope, and Sterling Fox, 112 pounds each; Lord Sterling, Moroten, Callers, East Kelston, Lord Badge, Knight Templar, Daffy-down-dilly, and Dachshund, 109 each; Beggar Lady, Tchula, Anna Darling, and Goody Goody, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhasset Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; five furlongs. Discus, Attorney, Bob Hilliard, Janeway, Napoleon, Peeper, Blue Ribbon, Fireeater, Hurstbourne, Sportlets, Brimstone, and Rockford, 115 pounds each; Pride of Galore, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Belle of Troy, 115 pounds; Hermis, 114; Highlander, 110; Kamara, 100; Lombrs and Himself, 107 each; Moor, 103; Numeral, 100, St. Finnan, 96; Colonel Bill, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; about six furlongs. Josepha, 107 pounds; Kingraine, 106; Alard Scheck and Military, 103 each; Rappenecker, 100; Duckoy and Maling Tree, 98 each; Bruff, May, 95; Jack McGinnis, 92; Ghost, 91; Cheron, 85.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; about six furlongs. Petra II., Brandysmash, and Mark Cheek, 108 pounds each; Candling, Knapsack, and Early Eve, 105 each; Frank Erne, 102; Zierfeld and Bastile, 98 each; Ascension and Neither One, 97 each; Golden Cottage, 95; Oclawaha, 89.

TWO RESCUED AT A FIRE.

Mother and Child Brought Out in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

Mrs. Delia Shaughnessy and her two-year-old child were rescued in their night-clothes from the second story of a frame building at 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street last evening. The fire had made headway on the shingled roof when John Mahoney, of 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street ran into the house. He reappeared soon, carrying the baby and supporting Mrs. Shaughnessy.

In a stable in the rear were seven horses that were led through an alley. An immense crowd gathered at the scene, and to keep it within bounds the reserves of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were ordered out.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Games.

In the weekly games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, held at Maspeth, L. I., yesterday afternoon, J. Sedelsmeyer was the principal point winner. He was first in the running high jump and the shot put. The summary follows:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Kaiser, (scratch;) E. Stache, (2 yards,) second; J. McGrath, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. McGrath, (20 yards;) J. H. Cranston, (18 yards,) second; E. Stache, (scratch,) third. Time—0:26 1-5.

Running High Jump; Handicap.—Won by J. Sedelsmeyer, with 4 feet 11 inches; F. Pryor, (1 inch.) second, with 4 feet 9 inches; J. Johnston, (2 inches,) third, with 4 feet 8½ inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Sedelsmeyer, (scratch,) with 36 feet 11 inches; H. Kaiser, (2 inches,) second, with 39 feet 7 inches; J. Soriano, (4 inches,) third, with 39 feet 4 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Dunn, (scratch;) J. Johnston, (25 yards,) second; B. Woods, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:23 1-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race.—Won by F. Pryor; A. Martin, second; H. Metzler, third. Time—2:09.

Handball in Jersey City.

At Tarrant's handball court in Jersey City yesterday Oliver Drew, the Irish champion player, lost a match to E. Hopkins and A. Runciman. He then played a second match against the same pair with M. Howley as a partner and won with comparative ease. The scores follow:

FIRST MATCH.

A. Runciman and E. Hopkins	21	21	11
O. Drew	18	16	21

SECOND MATCH.

O. Drew and M. Howley	21	21	17
A. Runciman and E. Hopkins	14	4	21

THIRD MATCH.

W. Lenihan and A. Keefe	21	21	12
James Flaherty and P. Edwards	12	11	21

FOURTH MATCH.

P. Edwards	21	21	12
W. Fitzgerald	19	11	21

FIFTH MATCH.

J. Foley	21	11	21
P. Tracy	17	21	13

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:24	Moon rises 1:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:43	Gov. Isl'd	3:50	H. Gate 5:46
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:20	Gov. Isl'd	4:39	H. Gate 6:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 2.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, &c	.....	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Citta di Milano, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.. ..	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	..... 10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Maracas, St. Vincent, Grenada, &c	..... 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	..... 9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	..10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	..... 3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados, Brazil, &c	..... 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	..... 8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	.. 6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortuna Island and Haiti	..... 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	..... 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rico, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‡1:30 P. M., Sundays at ‡1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

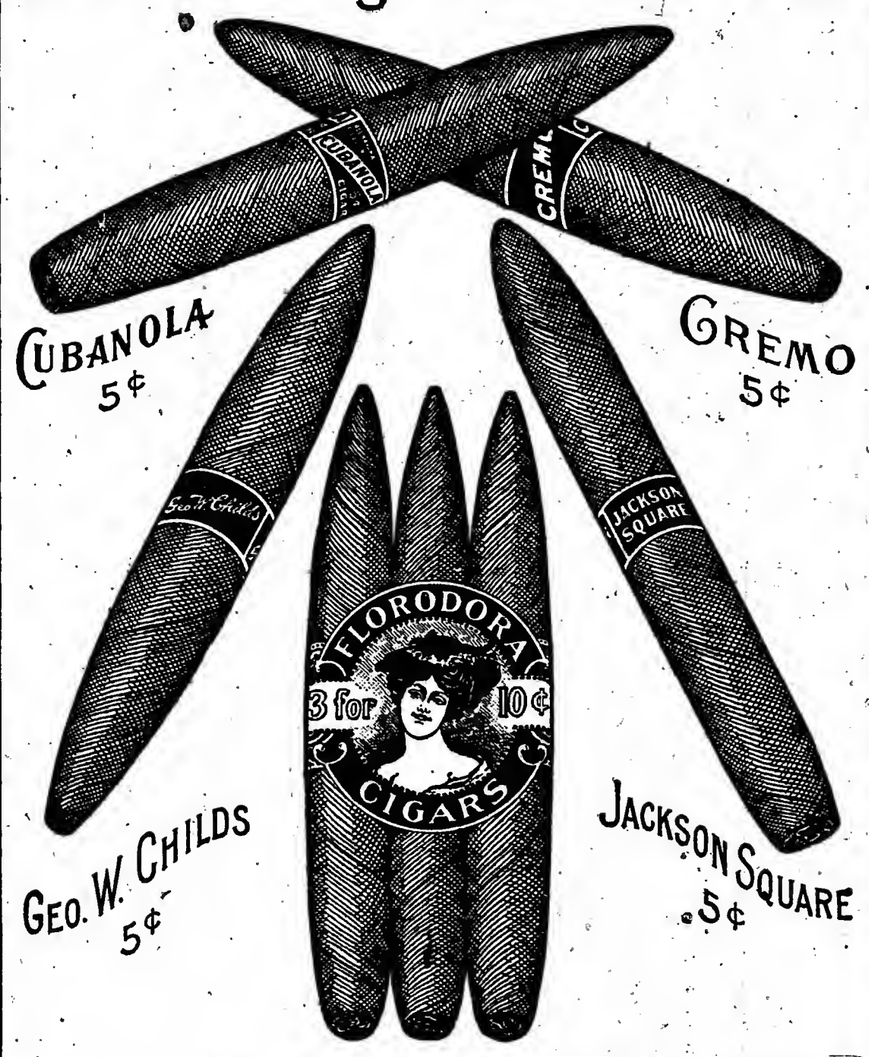
Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 24 and up to June 27, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York June 27, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Toss Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Honolulu reached San Francisco with steamship America Maru and were dispatched east May 30, being due here next Wednesday morning.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!



One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE

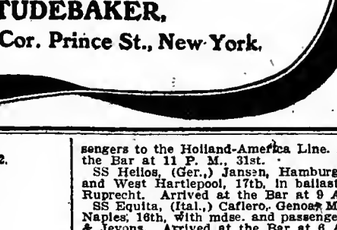
BOX FRONT. REDEEMED AT { 30 EAST 23RD ST. or 507 WEST 22ND ST. } NEW YORK. 5



Roominess and Comfort

There are two main points of attraction in a Studebaker Station Wagon.

We show here No. 1257—roomy and comfortable, yet light enough for one horse if desired. It has curtains only—no glass. Our No. 1258 has glass in doors and glass division front. Our No. 1345 has glass all around. You will find in our stock many other styles and shapes of Station Wagons. The prices vary according to grade of finish.


No. 1257 Station Wagon.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, corner Forty-eighth Street.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

Takes Flavor From Maturity And Fame From Purity



Hunter Baltimore Rye

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Established 1863 Telephone 1132-38TH ST.

OUR SPECIAL CARPET CLEANSING PROCESS DOES NOT STRAIN, TEAR OR DAMAGE FABRICS—COMPRESSED AIR USED WHEN NEEDED FOR THE FINISHING TOUCH.

CARPETS TAKEN UP—CLEANSED—PACKED AGAINST MOTHS, STORED AND RELAID FOR A MODERATE CHARGE.

TELEPHONE OR WRITE FOR COSTS.

T. M. STEWART
328-7th Avenue
Near 28th St.

REAL CARPET CLEANSING

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 2.

Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., May 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 23.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 28.
Marco Minghetti, Naples, May 17.
Moltke, Hamburg, May 24.
Nauplia, Stettin, May 15.
Pretoria, Bermuda, May 31.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 18.
Titania, Sunderland, May 17.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, June 1.
Benedict, Barbados, May 27.
El Valle, New Orleans, May 29.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 24.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 29.
Maracaibo, Curaçao, May 26.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, May 24.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Advance, Colon, May 27.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 20.
Jersey City, Swansea, May 21.
Laurentian, Glasgow, May 24.
Scotia, St. Michael's, May 24.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

El Cid, New Orleans, May 30.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 28.
Manitou, London, May 26.
Umbria, Naples, May 21.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Hesperia, Naples, May 21.
La Lorraine, Havre, May 31.
Sardegna, Naples, May 21.

Arrived.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genos, May 21, Naples, 22d, and Gibraltar, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. East of Fire Island at 12:28 A. M., 2d.

SS (supposed) Delaware, (Br.,) Davies, Liverpool May 20, in ballast, to Philip Ruprecht. Passed Fire Island at 11:29 P. M.

SS Stolzenfels, (Ger.,) Strufing, Fernandina, May 29, with phosphate rock in transit to H. Vogemann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

SS Bernilla, (Br.,) O'Connor, Huelva, May 15, with iron pyrites to the Ganzalli Chemical Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:14 P. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, May 22, and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Whatever the temporary course of prices may be—this undoubtedly depending in large measure on the developments in the coal strike—the one unmistakable fact is that general conditions, market and otherwise, of more than a transitory nature, are making for higher market prices. In no way is this more strikingly borne out than in the earnings of the various corporations whose securities are dealt in on the Stock Exchange. In the industrial group there have lately been presented very favorable exhibits by the United States Steel Corporation, Pressed Steel Car, Republic Iron and Steel, Virginia Chemical, General Electric, and other such concerns, while in the railroad group it may be said without exaggerating matters that practically every railroad in the country continues to report increases upon increases.

In the last few days alone, for example, St. Paul has shown an increase in April net, as compared with last year, of $105,000; Union Pacific of $136,240, Canadian Pacific of $110,000, Reading of $295,000, and Erie of no less than $530,000, while Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Wabash, Pennsylvania—these and other representative systems have done equally as well. What is more, it is the testimony of such leaders in the railroad world as E. H. Harriman, James J. Hill, Marvin Hughitt, and Roswell Miller that, with good crops now reasonably assured, earnings may easily be kept up to—may indeed surpass—the present high mark. This may not be consoling to the bears, may not be in harmony with cynicism, but it has this to recommend it, that it is founded in part on fact, in part on experience, and in part on observation—is not, in short, an opinion influenced in any way by stock market considerations or positions.

Notwithstanding last week's increase in loans, (due to some special operations,) money market conditions continue to improve, and all the promises are of even further betterment.

There is authority for the statement that at this week's meeting of Chicago and Northwest—to be attended by W. K. Vanderbilt personally—there will be some helpful and favorable developments.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 1.—The most interesting question to-day in connection with the Stock Exchange is whether or not the steady upward tide of the past week will spend itself in the face of the official announcement of peace. The general impression is that this tide will not stop, although prices generally, considering the trade outlook, are quite high. There is apparently still enough reserve force in the market to produce at least a moderate, sentimental spurt coincident with the announcement of peace. Indeed, the more optimistic observers look forward to a prolonged boom, and only a few conservatives profess to believe that the advance has already been discounted. One thing is certain—that the professional element is in a state of high tension and praying that, for a while at least, the public will come in and buy patriotically and recklessly.

Conditions are not altogether favorable for lively trading. Money was decidedly scarce at the recent settlement, and a big speculative account is already open for the rise. It is also fully expected that at a meeting of the discount houses, to be held on Tuesday, it will be decided to put up the rates. Still, the tone of the market has been remarkably cheerful, consols closing last week at the highest price of the year, and the American outlook is rapidly clearing on better money, the crop outlook, and hopeful reports regarding the coal strike. Loan issues, both colonial and provincial, fared very well last week. High-class investment stocks, especially home rails, had a strong week, and speculative buying has forced up the cheaper securities; but this latter class, it is generally conceded, will experience a more or less speedy reaction. The chief fear for the Stock Exchange is that it may be swamped by an excessive load of new loans and new companies which are now eagerly waiting flotation.

The chief feature of the American section of the market has been the strength of Canadian Pacifics, rumor having it that the Canadian Government and certain Americans are bidding against each other for control of the Canadian Pacific line.

Foreign bonds generally were strong on the signing of the arbitration agreement between Chile and Argentina.

Mines still have an upward tendency, but constitute one of the most cautious sections of the market.

Much quiet realizing is proceeding among a class which has had its money locked up for a long time past, and is anxious to take advantage of the first opportunity to get out with comparative comfort.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 1.—The Boerse had the best week it has known for months last week, and values rose in all departments. Berlin caught London's optimism regarding peace in South Africa. The activity in Kafirs in London reacted here strongly. Not only did it increase German speculation in mining shares in London, but this London activity bulled the stock of several large Berlin banks which have extensive interests in South Africa. The rise in consols in London caused the placing of a heavy English order for German 3 per cents. and Prussian consols. There was also much domestic buying of these securities.

Almost all the foreign rentes were strong during the week, and the public continues to purchase the Russian 4 per cents. The new Hungerien Crown rentes advanced last week upon the prospective listing of this security in London. Italian rentes stiffened upon Paris orders. Argentines and Chinese were also strong.

Iron and coal shares gained from two to eight points last week, the latter upon the decision of the syndicate to maintain present prices for the next quarter, and the former upon the quarterly report of the Laura Company, which was better than had been expected. The manager of the Laura Company says the concern's business is improving.

The shares of electrical and machinery concerns showed improvement upon general improvement in the electricel business.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 1.—The cloth market was sluggish during the past week, and the demand has not been brisk since the Whitsuntide holidays. No immediate prospects of improvement are apparent, and foreign advices have not encouraged merchants to piece orders. China is inquiring for certain staples, and some sellers report an increased Indian inquiry. There were a few sales of special sorts to the minor outlets.

The demand for yarns was limited last week, but some business was executed where users were providing for their immediate requirements. The spinners were tenacious.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.: Miss E. E. Hunter, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; furnishing goods, dress goods, and silks; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Bloom Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; S. J. Bloom, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mistrot Brothers & Co., Galveston, Texas; I. Simonton, dress goods and linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Meyer, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, notions, buttons, ribbons, and dress trimmings, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

May Shoe & Clothlog Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Webb, Freyschlag Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, fancy goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Aheles, F. E., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Williams, Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. G. Teho, cloaks, domestics, and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgcock, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; C. E. Conde, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear(millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Rieke, C. H., & Sone, Paducah, Ky.; C. F. Rieke, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hostery and underwear; C. F. Fanwet, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, silks, ribbons, and millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortie, ginghams, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Casper, C., & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Mo.; E. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omeha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchieon, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 320 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, furnishing and white goods, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 31st day of May, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$345,272,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$345,272,089
Silver dollars	455,607,000	Silver certificates outstanding	455,607,000
Silver dollars of 1890	20,936	Treasury notes outstanding	31,307,000
Silver bullion of 1890	31,286,064		
Total	$832,186,089	Total	$832,186,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,707,718.99	
Gold certificates	38,880,490.00	
Standard silver dollars	14,151,378.00	
Silver certificates	7,016,117.00	
Silver bullion	580,848.84	
United States notes	8,370,003.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	106,770.00	
National banknotes	9,143,665.05	
Subsidiary silver coin	12,741,154.14	
Fractional currency	96.17	
Minor coin	1,096,291.62	
		$149,800,622.81
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,410,953.80	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,369,964.48	
Total	$125,780,918.28	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	252,676.52	
		126,033,594.80
Total		$275,834,217.61
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,260,395.51	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,582,053.13	
Disbureing officers' balances	51,450,087.40	
Post Office Department account	7,934,106.79	
Miscellaneous Items	2,157,351.93	
		80,363,994.76
Available cash balance		$195,470,222.85

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$882,981.19	$22,159,773.23	$233,189,343.47
Internal revenue	1,928,700.46	23,631,632.06	248,753,784.66
Miscellaneous	672,271.90	3,718,044.14	31,784,591.09
Total receipts	$3,483,953.55	$49,509,449.43	$513,727,719.22
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	450,000.00	8,275,000.00	104,734,175.46
War	38,000.00	5,588,000.00	104,441,340.75
Navy	438,000.00	5,403,000.00	31,951,883.53
Indians	16,000.00	856,000.00	9,270,355.71
Pensions	.....	13,380,000.00	128,214,773.27
Interest	50,000.00	2,200,000.00	28,714,461.05
Total expenditures	$992,000.00	$38,702,000.00	$437,326,990.77
Excess of receipts over expenditures	2,491,953.55	10,807,449.43	76,400,719.45
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	797,162.03	21,021,428.84	220,377,362.52
Internal revenue	1,606,720.13	27,668,702.77	280,082,608.85
Receipts from all sources last year	2,743,770.11	52,629,440.01	535,514,401.16
Expenditures last year	1,815,000.00	42,135,000.00	476,923,705.92
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,576,475.00	30,410,677.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	93,995.00	2,611,037.50	17,975,591.50
Notes received for current redemption	1,068,787.00	17,085,086.00	154,950,606.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,406,414.00	$103,193,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$58,352,018.00	$4,938,705.00	$63,290,723.00
This fiscal year	16,894,648.00	1,131,380.00	18,026,028.00
This month	406,043.00	102,695.00	508,738.00
This day	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	58,352,018.00	4,938,705.00	63,290,723.00
This fiscal year	16,894,648.00	1,131,380.00	18,026,028.00
This month	406,043.00	102,695.00	508,738.00
This day	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers' **Letters of Credit** in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE **Letters of Credit** for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,419,345.28
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHERRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern.
1 share Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club, subject to rules of the club.

Copartnership Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

We, MARY C. LEARY, residing at the Hoffman House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and DANIEL J. LEARY, residing at No. 119 East Twenty-fifth Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, do hereby certify and declare that we intend to deal under the business name of JAMES D. LEARY & SON, in the business of stock building and general contracting, in the Borough of Manhattao, City, County, and State of New York, and elsewhere; and that our respective places of residence are as above stated.

MARY C. LEARY.
DANIEL J. LEARY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

On this, 6th day of May, 1902, before me personally appeared MARY C. LEARY and DANIEL J. LEARY, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they thereupon severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

CHARLES PLATNER,
[L. S.] Notary Public, No. 47,
New York County.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JACOB S. BERNHEIMER and MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, under the firm name of JACOB S. BERNHEIMER & BROTHER, has been dissolved by the death of JACOB S. BERNHEIMER. The business will be continued under the same firm name, pursuant to statute, by the undersigned.—Dated New York, June 2, 1902. MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, LOUIS BERNHEIMER, WILLIAM S. FRIEDLANDER, MEYER STERN, JULIAN A. HELLMAN.

New York, June 2, 1902.

NOTICE.

Mr. Thatcher M. Brown has been authorized to sign for us per procuration in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

New York, June 2d, 1902.
Office of Henderson & Co., Bankers, 24 Nassau Street.
Mr. N. Thayer Robb this day withdraws from our firm, and Mr. Louis E. Hatzfeld is admitted as a partner. HENDERSON & CO.

Meetings and Elections.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of said comoany will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on THURSDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close Thursday, June 5th, and reopen Friday, June 27th.

JOHN F. ROBISON, Assistant Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

32 Nassau St., New York, May 15, 1902.

The annual election for Trustees of the Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 2, 1902.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Anaual Meeting of the stockholders of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 16, 1902, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business ae mey he brought before the meeting. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Bank book No. 152,188, issued by Franklin Savings Bank to Jennie Dwyer. Finder please return to the bank.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $3,000,000.
PAR VALUE OF SHARES $10.
Properties on the Verde Copper Belt, Yavapai County, Ariz.

Twenty-five thousand shares of the treasury stock are offered for sale at $8.50 a share up to June 10th, and at $10 a share on and after that date.

Checks should be made payable to the order of the company and sent to 27 William Street, New York.

Attention Is Invited to Three Things:

1. If there is any place in the world where copper can be produced at as low a cost as on the Verde Copper Belt, that place has yet to be found.
2. The Cliff mine, of the George A. Treadwell Company's properties, is the largest and best mine on the Verde Belt—the United Verde Mine not excepted.
3. The Cliff is only one of the many great and valuable properties which together constitute the holdings of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company—an area in extent magnificent, and in richness unrivalled.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock... $2,000,000.00
Surplus..... 2,784,840.15
Receives Deposits subject to check.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OAKLEIGH THORNE.....President
HEMAN DOWD..... } Vice
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH. } Presidents
RICHARD J. SCOLES.....
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD....Secretary
S. D. SCUDDER.....Treasurer
FRANCIS C. PREST....Asst. Secretary
DIRECTORS:
Horace E. Andrews, Allan McCulloh,
H. S. Black, Joy Morton,
Wm. H. Chesebrough, Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr.
Jonathan R. Currey, E. C. Potter,
E. A. DeLima, John J. Riker,
Heman Dowd, Henry F. Shoemaker,
R. L. Edwards, Edwin Thorne,
H. B. Hollins, Oakleigh Thorne,
John Hone, John C. Tomlinson,
James Jourdan, Warner Van Norden,
James S. Kuhn, R. N. Young.
Charlton T. Lewis,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
31 & 33 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
JUNE 1ST, 1902.
Atlantic, Ia., Refunding.
Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Clarke Co., Wash., Funding.
Clarks Co., Wash., Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Coeur d'Alene, Ida., Independent School District No. 1, School Site.
Creston, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ill., School Building.
Dnhuque, Ia., Water Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Henry Co., Ill., School District No. 1, School Building (Galva.)
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Jessamine Co., Ky., Turnpike.
Joliet, Ill., Economy Light & Power Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Laporte, Ia., Independent School District, School Fund.
Lasalle, Ill., School District No. 2, School.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Menard Co., Ill., Court House.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Purchase.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Perry, Ia., Refunding.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Rockford, Ill., Edison Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Warren Co., Ia., Refunding.
Wilmette, Ill., Fire Engine House.
Wilmette, Ill., School Refunding.
Wilmette, Ill., Sewer Construction.
JUNE 2D, 1902.
Groton, So. Dak., Water Works.
JUNE 6TH, 1902.
White Co., Ind., Court House.
JUNE 20TH, 1902.
Sedalia, Mo., School District Refunding.
JUNE 22D, 1902.
What Cheer, Ia., Independent, School District Refunding.
JUNE 30TH, 1902.
Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y.City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JUNE 2D, 1902:
American Cotton Oil Co. Divd. 3% Pfd. stk.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co. 7s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rd. Co. Divd. 1¼%.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6%.
Edinburg, Ind. Bonds and Coupons.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion Co., Ind., 5s.
Pueblo, Col., Municipal 6s & Bonds Nos. 20 to 35, inclusive. Also Coupons from Sewer Bonds.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 7s, 1st mtg., Series F.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 7s, 2d mtg., Series M.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6%. June 3.
Marion County, Ind., Funding 3½%. June 4.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement. Juoe 6.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement. June 7.
Greenfield, Ind., City 6%, Ser. 2. June 10.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 4s. June 11.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s. June 13.
Case County, Ind., Sheet Ditch. June 16.
Monroe County, Ind., 5%, Ser. A. June 19.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement. June 20.
Decatur County, Ind., 6%.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 3½%.
Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4%, Ser. C.

Colonial Trust Company,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, } $2,150,000
Transacts a general Trust & Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne, Geo. Warren Smith
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, . . . $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull, Dudley Olcott
Albert C. Case, John E. Parsons
Haley Fiske, Henry O. Perkins
Robert Bacon, Morgan G. Post
Brayton Ives, Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup, J. Edward Simmons
Edward D. Judson, John T. Terry
Bradley Martin, (James) Thomas
D. O. Mills, Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren

Dividends.

Continental Tobacco Company.
No. 111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, May 29, 1902.
A dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Common Stock of Continental Tobacco Co. was this day declared, payable at the offices of said Company, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on and after July 2d, 1902, to common stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1902. Transfer books of the Common Stock to close June 17th, and reopen July 3d, 1902.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE CITY.
Baltimore, May 8th, 1902.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on June 1st, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 15th, 1902. JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

The Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of The Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co., payable June 16, 1902, to stockholders of record at cloee of business June 2, 1902. H. M. WORK, Secretary.
THOMAS & POST, Transfer Agents.
71 Broadway, New York.

Second Avenue Traction Company of Pittsburgh.
Coupons due June 1st, 1902, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after maturity on preeentation at the banking house of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.
C. J. BRADY, Jr., Treasurer.

Office Ontario Silver Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, BROAD STREET,
New York, May 27, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 225.
A dividend of Thirty (30) Cents Per Share has been declared, payable June 20th.
Transfer books close June 6th.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Rio Grande Junction Railway Co.
COUPON NO. 25, due June 1st, 1902, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid after that date at the offices of the Financial Agents. MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, May 27th, 1902.

Coupon No. 12 from first mortgage 5 per cent. bonde of the MOBILE, JACKSON and KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, due June 1st, 1902, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, May 28th, 1902.
The Coupons due June 1, 1902, on the bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at matnrity, at the Hanover Nati. Bank, New York.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Augusta Southern Railroad Co.
Coupons due June 1st, 1902, from Augusta Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

International Silver Company.
Coupons due June 1st of the above company will be paid on and after June 2 at the office of
THOMAS & POST,
Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R.R.
Coupons due June 1, 1902, will be paid at the office of the Company, 40 Wall St., New York City. MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS DUE IN JUNE ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1902, AS FOLLOWS:
Alliance Water Works Company.
Boise City Irrigation & Land Company.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
Celadon Terra Cotta Company, Limited.
Cincinnati Edison Electric Co.
Connellsville Water Company.
Columbia Gas Light Company.
Elwood Water Company.
Johnstown, City of, (Water Bonds.)
Kearney City Water Company.
Larchmont Water Company.
Lumberton Cotton Mills.
Merrill City Water Works Company.
Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent.
Napanee Water Works Company.
New Castle City Water Company.
New Philadelphia Water Company.
People's Street Railway Company.
Sharon Railway Company.
Scranton, City of.
JUNE 5TH, 1902.
H. P. Finlay & Co., Limited.
JUNE 17TH, 1902.
Village of North Pelham.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
120 Broadway (Equitable Building,)
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Coupons due June 1st, 1902, from the following bonde will be paid on and after June 2d, 1902, at this office, namely:
Southern Pacific Co. (Central Pacific Stock Collateral) 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southern Pacific Co. 2-5 year First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds.
Central Pacific Railway Co. 3½ Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railway Co. First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Northern California First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. Second Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
JUNE 1, 1902.
Albuquerque, N. M., School.
Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Cleburne, Texas, School.
Connereville, Indiana, Electric Light.
Kirkwood, Illinois, Water.
McIntosh County, N. D.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multnomah County, Ore., School District 31.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light & Power Co.
Pekin, Illinois, Refunding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District 5.
Spokane County, Wash., School District 10.
Spring Valley, Illinois.
Sullivan, Indiana.
Wallington, N. J., Street Improvement.
JUNE 15, 1902.
South Bend, Indiana.
JUNE 21, 1902.
West Indianapolis, Indiana.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE JUNE 1ST.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.5% Bonds 1st Mtg.
Bay City Gas Co., Bay City, Mich.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Columbia So. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
Flushing & College Pt. Elec. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Grand Rapids Ry. 1st Mtge.
Newtown Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
New Hampshire Traction Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.

Continental Tobacco Company.
New York, May 29th, 1902.
A dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Co., payable at the office of Manhattan Trust Co., 20 Wall Street, on July 2d, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1902. Transfer books to close June 17th, and reopen July 3d, 1902.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

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City of Dallas, Texas.
Columbia So. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds.
Flushing & College Pt. Elec. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Grand Rapids Ry. 1st Mtge.
Newtown Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
New Hampshire Traction Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, June 3, 2 PM | Kronprinz, July 1, noon
Kaiser, June 17, 10 AM | Kaisr. July 15, 10 AM
Kaiserin, June 24, 10 AM | Kaiserin, July 22, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southpton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Kurfuerst, June 5, 10 AM | Friedrich, June 26, 10 AM
Barbaroesa, June 12, 10 AM | Lules....July 3, 10 AM
Bremen, June 19, 10 AM | Kr'fuerst, July 10, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn.....June 14, noon | Hoh'z'lern, July 5, 9 AM
Trave...June 21, 9 A.M. | Lahn.....July 19, 8 AM
Aller....June 28, 10 AM |

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
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DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

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SHAMEFUL DELAY.

Nothing will be done in the Senate this week toward discharging the solemn duty of the Nation toward Cuba. The matter will be made the subject of party conference, God save the mark! and an effort will be made to secure party harmony in the final action or inaction.

Were it a great and grievous sacrifice which the party in power is called on to make in order to meet the obligations of the country, we might understand, though nothing could excuse, the shameful delay. But there is no sacrifice demanded. The greater the justice to Cuba the richer and more lasting the advantages to the country which it will insure. A great and growing market is offered to us for the mere taking. Industrial and commercial interests of the utmost magnitude would be advanced hy the simple act of opening our doors to products that we need and cannot now or in the near future raise for ourselves. We potter about it, and haggle, and hesitate, solely because a little band of speculators dependent on the favora of the tariff have succeeded in scaring the hig army of tariff favorites with the idea that the tariff must not be touched at all, or it will go to pieces. We are paying, and paying dearly, in self-respect and in material interests, for our acceptance of the wretched and demoralizing protective scheme.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The announcement hy Lord KITCHENER that "terms of surrender" had been signed on Saturday evening is the announcement of the end of the Boer war. The problem of the British Government now is the future of South Africa.

At the present writing the exact nature of the "terms" is not known. Clearly, they must he such as to induce the Boer leaders to abandon armed resistance to British authority, and that in itself is an acknowledgment of the British sovereignty, which has been declared repeatedly by the responsible Ministers of Great Britain to he the condition precedent of peace. But while British sovereignty is essential to the integrity of the empire, it is not to be supposed that the British Government has any intention or desire to try permanently to rule the people of South Africa, or of any considerable part of it, directly from London, without the aid or participation of representatives of the residents. That would be a task too complicated and too endless to add to the already great burdens of the empire. It must be the wish, and, indeed, it must be the imperative need, of the British Government to turn over to the people of South Africa as large a share in internal administration as is consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the empire. And it must be the wish of the British Government to hasten this process as much as possible.

Such a policy on the part of the British involves winning the respect and friendly feeling of the people in every practicable way. They must be convinced that their essential rights will he secure. They must not be treated as a proscribed class. They cannot have the exclusive privileges they assumed in the past, the monopoly of political poyer, the oligarchic sway they formerly exercised so harshly. But they should not be forced to surrender such privileges to any other class, to submit to the inequality they inflicted on others. They should he enabled, as fast as order and security will permit, to take their places in a self-governing community, with the same rights and the same duties aa all other members of the community. No one who has watched at all closely the current of discussion, especially hy the leaders of the party in power in Great Britain, can have failed to see that this is the line of thought followed hy the Ministry which will substantially determine their future course. At enormous cost it has been shown that South Africa will not be allowed to set up an independent, hostile nationality. It must now be shown whether it can be incorporated as a friendly, harmonious part of the empire. That, we repeat, is the need of Great Britain, and, we are convinced, will be the aim pursued.

Undoubtedly the task is not without its difficulties. Mistakes in carrying it out will be expensive and risky. But in favor of its success there are two elements. One is the cordial respect which the Boers have won from the British for their courage, hardihood, and devotion to their own cause. If they have been "conquered," it is only because they have practically been exhausted. They have shown themselves to be the equals of their opponents in the manly virtues which the British race possess and admire. They have made of the war an arbitrament, and fully estabilshed their standing in the dread court. They have been, in war, neither cowards nor savages, but brave, honorahle, effective foes, and that is not a bad foundation for mutual regard in peace. The other element in the situation that makes for success is the unquestioned fact that the principle on which the British Empire is administered is that toward which all human government for generations has distinctly tended—the principle of democracy worked through representation. As that principle is applied, and as the Boers come to apprehend it and to act under it, the tendency will be for them to see their real interest in its acceptance. They may be expected gradually to turn from the ideas of the perishing past to those that are dominant in the present and pregnant for the futnre. And in this they will be aided by such influx of British immigration as may prove practicable.

To many the war that closes with the surrender of the Boers seems as needless as it has been terrihly costly in treasure and in lives. It would be very difficult to combat the proposition that ten years of patience on either part would have secured a workahle arrangement between the Boers and the British. But in the same way it would be as difficult to prove that equal delay would not have averted the war between the United States and Spain, the effects of which are world wide and lasting. Both these apparently avoidable conflicts must be accepted as due to forces over which men have little control and the results of which they can hut dimly foresee. They have both left to the victors problems in statesmanship that are curiously similar, prohlems that will tax to the uttermost the wisdom, the humanity, the justice, the self-control of those who must solve them. But they are prohlems which, sincs they must come, could not he intrusted to nations more deeply convinced of the value and authority of the democratic principle or more sternly disciplined in its practice. In that fact lies the hope of the future.

STRIKES.

Fifty per cent. of all the strikes in this country are successful, 13 per cent. succeed in part, while 36 per cent. fail completely. These figures represent the averages of the twenty-year period from 1881 to 1900. They appear with many other facts of high statistical and economic interest in a table prepared hy Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT from the material furnished by the sixteenth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor. Mr. WRIGHT puhlishes them in an article in The North American Review for June.

Prior to 1880 there were so few strikes that nobody thought it worth while to write their statistical history. The first great strike was that of 1877. In the twenty years from 1881 to 1900 there were 22,793 strikes, invoiving 117,509 estahlishments, and throwing out of employment 6,105,694 wage earners. The average duration of strikes in this period was 23.8 days.

The statistics of loss are highly significant. The total wage loss of the striking employés was $257,863,478, against a loss to employers of $122,731,121. The total is $380,594,599, or $19,000,000 a year of economic loss, which shows that the strike is a wastefui and costly method of settling labor differences. Two-thirds of the loss falls on iahor, one-third on the employer. But the net result is modified by the increase in wages which lahor secures in its successful strikes.

A little more than 28 per cent. of all the strikes are for higher wages, 11 per cent. for higher wages and fewer hours, and 11 per cent. for fewer hours alone. Only 3.47 per cent. are "sympathy strikes," 2.34 per cent. against the employment of non-union men, and 1.40 per cent. to compel recognition of the union. No doubt these averages are misleading for the present day. Strikes against non-union labor and for recognition have of late become more frequent. It is to be noted that strikes for recognition of the union fail in 87 per cent. of the cases.

Seventy-four per cent. of the establishments involved in strikes are in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, which contain, however, only 45 per cent. of all the manufacturing estahlishments of the country, and 55 per cent. of all the capital invested in mechanical industries. These are the Statss in which the social contact between wage-earners is closest hy reason of their numbers. They are also the States where capital is most abundant and active.

Mr. WRIGHT states an obvious truth when he says that "iahor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence." The ox-like and stupid labor of earlier days made no effort to better its condition. The general motive of all strikes is the wish to improve existing conditions, to rise in the world. We ar justified in the hope that as intelligence increases the means will be more wisely adapted to the end.

The loss to the puhlic through strikes is not aet forth in Mr. WRIGHT'S tahles. It cannot be measured, yet it is often the greatest loss of all. As opinion slowly ripens on this vast and complex subject the one conviction conspicuously growing firmer is that the public must find a way to enforce respect for its rights upon hoth parties to labor quarrels. That is the aim of the courts in granting injunctions against strikers. Yet demagogues and agitators protest against "government hy injunction." Oftentimes anarchy is the only alternative. There is a growing disposition, too, to insist that employers shall give fair consideration to the demands of their men. To say that "there is nothing to arbitrate" is not a satisfactory answer. Certainly questions of hours and wages are arbitrable. But there is no public support for labor's demand to be allowed to dictate to the employer how he shall manage his business. That was the fatal vice of the strike in the steel industry last Summer. Labor organizations discredit themselves by bad faith and breach of contract. For instance, the soft-coal miners are under an agreement, voluntarily entered into, which the anthracite organization has been striving for two weeks to persuade them to break wantonly, without cause or grievance of their own. Capitalists who behaved in that reckless way would be hankrupted by damage suits. Under wiser leaders labor would be taught that it will never win puhlic confidence and respect until it learns to keep its pledged word. Habitual breach of contract constitutes a kind of outlawry, and a resort to violence to prevent the filling of the places abandoned by strikers is universally condemned.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR TENEMENT REFORM.

Once more we are reminded, hy the annual report of the City and Suhurhan Homes Company, of the financial feasihility of tenement houses constructed aiong strictly sanitary lines. This semi-philanthropic organization, it appears, has now more than $2,000,000 invested in New York tenements, and is so well satisfied with its experiment that it is preparing to extend its operations in new and sadly demoralized districts. The attempt to secure decent and sanitary housing for colored people is especially to be commended. Our colored population is miserahly poor, traditionally shiftless, and notoriously backward on rent day; and it is not strange, for these and other reasons, that only the most abandoned tenements are reserved for their occupancy. The result of the present effort to improve their housing conditions will be watched with considerable interest and hopefulness.

All those, however, who have closely observed the efforts of the City and Suburban Homes Company, now extended over a period of six years, to better the housing conditions of the poorer classes must have been struck with one obvious fact—that its operations thus far have not included the district that stands most immediately in need of reform, that is, the lower east side. It is here that the metropolitan popuiation is densest and that the various evils, moral and sanitary, constituting our great tenement problem are especially aggravated and pervasive. The reason why our tenement reformers have left these districts to the exploitation of the speculative huilder is sufficiently obvious. The great pressure for space in the down-town districts has created a remarkahle rise of land valnes—lots selling from about $18,000 to $20,000 each—and it is not surprising that an organization whose purpose it is to operate profitably should limit its endeavors to less expensive sections. In the west and upper east side fenement districts there is unquestioned opportunity for many reforms; the deplorable tenement types of the east side, previous to the passage of the present law, have pervaded the whole city, and the City and Suburban Homes Company has done excellent work in preparing the way for a general reform. The fact remains, however, that the lower east side is the part of the city whioh is chiefly in need of renovation.

The stock argument of the enemies of tenement reform is the financial impracticability of constructing well-ventilated houses upon the high-priced property of the east side. The failnre of the reformers to demonstrate the absurdity of this conclusion only snperficially implies that it is true. As a matter of fact, we do not believe that it is. That abnormal profits are made upon east side tenements is a popular tradition for which there is a considerahle basis of fact. It is here that the rents are the highest; that the tenants are especially punctual upon the first of the month, and that apartments are in the greatest demand. The present is also a favorable time for an experiment in tenements of a considerably higher type than those required hy the new law; for the recent demolition of hundreds of houses to make way for great public improvements has created a good demand for tenements of the better class. That the speculative huilders are quick to take advantage of this is evident from the great increase in building activity below Fourteenth Street in the last two months; but they should not be permitted to have everything their own way. Here is an opportunity for the extension of the already creditahle work of the City and Suburban Homes Company.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

The invasion of mechanics into the domain of the pastoral threatens to rob the conventional Summer vacation of much of its charm for "city folks" who are lured to the fields and woods under the largely mistaken notion that discomfort and recreation are synonymous, and that one cannot be had without the other. No single hucolic ideal has been more cherished, or, like the fly in amber, more effectually crystallised into fascinating and easily remembered verse than that of the hiushing but capable rural maiden tripping lightly through the dew, a stool in one hand and a lustrous tin "blickey" in the other, on her way to milk the cows. Not often for the biase dude from the town has this vision of unsophisticated loveliness materialized. Sometimes he has pursued it only to find at the end of his quest a stunted farmhand with a vocabulary excited into violent eruption by the natural and proper reluctance of the usually patient and amiable cow to "stand for" such a parody of the conventional milkmaid as he is and, as Dr. HOLMES puts it, "effund her aibid hausts" under the rude persnasion of his begrimed digits. But up to this time the typical milkmaid, modest as a violet and sweet as a wiid rose, while as infrequent in nature as the ornithorhyncus paradoxis and almost as evasive, has not been wholly a myth. To those who have seen her and talked with her while leaning on the top rail of a barnyard fence, or heard the blithesome song in which she inred the confiding cow to let down her milk hy the promise of a gown of silk, not intended to be performed and not likely to gratify the cow if it was, she is the incarnation of all that is lovahie and of good repute in ruraiicity.

But the milkmaid is passing, and the place which knew her shall presently know her no more. In future the cow will be milked by machinery, the device consisting of a can with an air pump attachment, a system of ruhber tubes and means for connecting said ruhher tubes with the cow, "suhstantially as shown and described." The average cow is said to regard with equanimity the introduction of this appliance into dairy operations. Having satisfied herself by observation that there is no pail to kick over and no one to be annoyed by having her tail switched in his face, she has accepted the inevitahle, and has come to regard milking as part of the practical business of life and not as an amusement, and has adapted herself to the change with gracious compiacency. Those who hereafter follow the farmer's danghter as she goes about her morning and evening chores will need a revision of the old rhyme, something like this:

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going a milking, Sir," she said.
"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"You may work the airpump, Sir," she said.
"Do you milk with an airpump, my pretty maid?"
"By partial vacuum, Sir," she said.
"Then I'll not join you, my pretty maid."
"Well, I ain't kicking, Sir," she said.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That anything may happen at sea, and that most things have happened, are statements which persons with the largest knowledge of maritime affairs would hesitate longest to deny, but sven the oldsst of old salts must admit, we venture—with some timidity—to claim that never did an ocean vessel perform the feat credited to the little steamer Camano, which plies tbe waters of ths Columbia River. Ths Camano, according to a dispatch which we printed ourselves and which we wonld therefore he the last to discredit, was caught in an eddy while she was making her way out from a landing place, one day last week, and, partly owing to ths pressurs of the current and partly to ths shifting of her cargo of wheat, slowly turned bottom side up. There was nothing remarkable in tbat, but truly amazing is the fact that, instead of remaining in this inconvenient though easily explicable position, the Camano continued to turn, and a few moments later was floating in her proper attitude, having made a complete revolution. Meanwhile, one member of hsr crew had been drownsd, one had gone around with the steamer without losing his life, and the others saved themselves by leaping overboard and swimming ashore—all except the Captain, who is evidently a man of agility worthy of his literally versatile craft. He coolly retained his footing as she turned, and, by stepping briskly to each section of the hull as it appeared above the surface, regained his post in the pilothouse without a thread of his garments moistened. We are aware that it is a not uncommon feat for canoeists to capsize their boats and come up on the other side, ready for further progress, but a steamer, even a river steamer, is different from a canoe, and the performance of the Camano is, so far as we know, without a precedent in nautical history. And woe betide the romancer who dares to use the incident. It is an actual happening far too improbable for a place in fiction.

—There will be little left of literary giory for France when the Chicago courts get through with it. ROSTAND was the first victim of that stern city's judgment, and now he has been joined by poor BALZAC, who has been condemned, not for plagiarism and perjury, but for unsndurable immorality. It seems that a certain Chicago matron, Mrs. MARY A. JEROME, was recently persuaded by a peripatetic purveyor of masterpieces to subscribe for a many-volumed and expensively bound edition of what hs spelled "La Comedy Humaine," the P. P. having told her, she now declarss, that the books were espscially suited for the edification of her growing family. After they had arrived, Mrs. JEROME, cautious matron that she is, proceeded to read them hsrself before trusting them to her husband and children. The first volume excited her suspicions, the second her alarm, the third her horror, and the fourth compelled the writing of a frantic letter to the agent, the substance of which opistle was—"Take thsm away! take them away!" This appeal was not heeded. Instead bill followed bill in quick succession, and when the angry lady announced her firm determination never to pay for what she didn't want and would not have, suit was brought to compel a aettlement. The case was tried last week in the Superior Court before Judge JONAS HUTCHINSON and a jury, and the latter, after listening with what may have been loathing, but looked much like interest, to the reading of certain psasages from the volumes that had been perused by Mrs. JEROME, decided that her repudiation of her contract was perfectly justified and that the publishers would have to take back their dreadful books. Thus does Chicago rise superior to the laxity of a too careless world, and set a standard for herself. The general impression that books are not judged fairly by the consideration of detached sentences or passages does not command her approval; no dread of ridicule intimidates her courts, and she goes her way, nobly self-sufficient. That's why we all like Chicago, and why we respect her even more than we like her.

—Statistics collected last year by the Weather Bureau show that while no part of this continent is entirely free from thunderstorms, they are far from equally distributed over the country, and in some parts of it are so infrequent that the timid people living in them are able to consider themselves safe from the lightning. Florida seems to have more of thsse little storms than any of the other States, though its record of seventy for the year is closely approached in the mountains of Georgia and the Carolinas. The number of thnnderstorms decreases with the distance from Florida, Nova Scotia having only about ten of them per annum, and California four. The average for the entire United States is about thirty each year, with half of the thirty in the months of June, July, and August. The thunderstorms are roughly proportioned to the amount of rainfall, with every inch of which, as a rule, one of them comes. This rule is broken, howsver, notably in the maritime Provinces of Canada and around Vancouver on the Pacific, where the rainfall is abundant and the thunderstorms particularly few. "It may be," says The Electrical World and Engineer, in commenting on these facts, "that in sunny climes rain and atmospheric electrical disturbances go hand in hand; whereas in more temperate regions the rain falls without marked atmospheric electrical disturbance."

—Doctors are criticised by American Medicine of Philadelphia for neglecting to popularize the rudiments of their science. "We are too prone," it says, "to neglect our duty of teaching the people as to medical truth, and there is no better occasion than the annual meetings of ths National associations to bring home to them a right conception of what we are doing. Our associations must necessarily meet in cities whers a large inteiligent lay audience would be glad to gather to listen to the leading men of the profession upon subjects lay people can understand and should be made to understand. The lecture can be made both scientific and popular at ths sams time, and, reproduced in the newspapers, would be a means of great good to the people. It would also help to bridge that hateful gulf which more than in any other calling separates medicine and the community. There is no dearth of subjects, none of lecturers. The British Association (of pure science, not of medicine) has long pursued the plan here suggested with inestimable benefit to all concerned." There is obvious value in this suggestion, but it is so contrary to the ideas and habits of most doctors that action upon it is unliksiy. The doctors are fond of believing that now, as in the past, they talk a special language, comprehensible only to themselves, and that laymen should not and could not be instructed in the mysteries of medicine. This is all nonsense, of course.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's remarks on Decoration Day concerning lynching and the criticisms thereby evoked appear to me to be alike silly. The lynchings that have occurred in this country have nothing to do with the atrocities that have been and probably are being committed by the United States Army in the Philippines—no more than the murders and otber crimes that are committed here, for the reason that they are not perpetrated by an army or pursuant to Governmental sanction; but, instead, despite the efforts of the authorities to suppress crime. Why did he drag in the subject of lynching? Of course he has been a schoolboy, and in some debating society has learned that "two wrongs do not make a right," so he said that "these lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines." Then, pray, why did he mention the subject of lynching? Was it because, as he implies, we, or some of us, have a beam in our eye and are trying to pull a mote out of another's eye? This is no explanation. We have two eyes—one here and one in the Philippines—and we bave a beam in each eye, and it makes no difference which one we remove first. The only eyes concerned are our own.

Now, as to the criticism of his "oration." He has not been criticised for dragging in somsthing that had nothing to do with ths occasion, but for slapping at the South. As a matter of fact he did not mention the South, and the Southerners need not take his remarks to themselves. Furthermore, Southerners are estopped from saying that hs was talking about them, for it has not been ten days since Southerners in Congress asserted that lynching is not confined to the South, but the West and North are equally guilty of lynching. M. A. B.

Northport, L. I., May 31, 1902.

BILL BOARDS AND SKY SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you have noted frequently in both your editorial and news columns, the Municipal Art Society, through a committee, has been urging upon the Board of Aldermen the enactment of an ordinance limiting the size of the bill boards and sky signs. A committee of the Board of Aldermen has finally made a report to that body (see City Record, May 29, p. 3,061) and recommends an ordinance restricting wooden bill boards to ten feet in height, metal bill boards to eighteen feet six inches in height, sky signs to nine feet in height, and requiring that a permit be secured before any bill board or sky sign may be erected.

Although the Municipal Art Society believes that this ordinance does not go far enough and has urged greater restriction upon bill boards and sky signs, it believes that the ordinance should be enacted, as it is distinctly an advance over present conditions, there being no restriction under municipal ordinance of metal bill boards and sky signs. Certain parties have fought the proposal so strenuously that it seemed probable that the report of a too severe ordinance would prevent the enactment of any. Upon the basis that something is preferable to nothing, the Municipal Art Society supports the present ordinance and respectfully requests your assistance in an editorial way in securing the approval of the Board of Aldemen to the report before it. Action will probably be taken next Tuesday afternoon, and I sincerely hope you may be able to give the plan your support in a long editorial.

MILO R. MALTBIE,
Chairman of Committee.

New York, May 31, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Accounting for the Scarcity.

"What makss the prfce of beef so high?"
"Critters can't get anything to eat; pastures are all cut up into golf links."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Exhibits A, B, and C.

"I suppose you set a good tabls?" remarked the man who was looking for board.

"Well, replied the landlady, "three of my regular boarders are laid up with the gout."—Chicago News.

This Would Be a Joke.

"Sir," said the indignant citizen, in the gas company's office, "this bill of mine is an infernal outrage! I haven't used that much gas in six months!"

"Oh!" exclaimed the obsequious cashier, "it must be our mistake, my dear Sir. Pardon us, and just deduct 75 per cent. from your bill."—Baltimore News.

He Brought Them.

Mrs. Slangay—Surely, John, you haven't brought any one home to dinner!

Mr. Slangay—Sure, I have. Haven't you got sny grub for 'em?

Mrs. Slangay—Of course not. You told me you'd hring homs a couple of lobsters for dinner.

Mr. Slangay—Well, that's them in the parlor.—Philadelphia Press.

Would Not Suit at All.

Marie (after the proposal)—While I do not object to your calling, I should hardly like to marry a minister. He might bore me by talking shop, you know.

The Rev. Mr. Gumms—But I assure you that I would not do so.

Marie—Then I should conclude that you were a hypocrite and not sufficiently interested in my spiritual welfare.—Town and Country.

AN ADVANTAGE.

From The Washington Star.

The King, he rideth out in state
And the assembled thousands wait
To sec him pass; and some will aay
In tones exceeding loud, "Hooray!"

The ordinary citizen
Dott board a street car now and then.
The only words he hears ars these,
Repeated oft, "Step lively, please!"

But we who do not ride in state
Ourselves may much congratulate,
Since no one lingers 'round abont
With bombs to decorate the route.

CHINA AND THE POWERS

Conditions for the Return of Tien-Tsin Will Be Accepted.

Russia Still Strengthening Her Position in Manchuria—The German Attempt to Get an Opium Monopoly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 2.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the conditions drawn up by the allied commanders at Tien-Tsin for the return of the native city to the Chinese have been accepted hy the representatives of the six powers intereated. The Chinese are eager to regain possession of the chief city of Pe-chi-Li Province, and will yield to force majeure and accede to the conditions laid down.

A clause has been inserted permitting the Viceroy a bodyguard of 300 soldiers.

The correspondent says that the clause forhidding Chinese troops to approach within thirty kilometers of Tien-Tsin has been accepted hy the Ministers, in spite of its manifest injustice. The Ministers, moreover, have agreed that all the contracts and concessions granted hy the foreign Provisional Government are to be hinding on the Chinese, including a concession for electric tramways and lighting at Tien-Tsin for sixty years, granted by the Provisional Government to one of its own members. Some of the Ministers had misgivings in regard to the correctness of such a transaction, hut decided to support the Provisional Government.

The correspondent adds that the deadlock in regard to the railway question continues. Russia and France object to the terms of the recent agreement in regard to the Peking—Shan-hai-Kwan Railway, which therefore remains in the possession of the British railway administration, while Russia retains the Shanhai-Kwan—Niu-Chwang line and continues to strengthen her position in Manchuria as if the Manchurian convention had never been signed.

The correspondent says that ths recent proposal of a German firm to farm the opium revenues in certain provinces in China is attracting less attention than it deserves. Last Autumn a representative of the French Customs Service in Indo-China spent some time in Wu-Chang in an effort to gain the adherence of Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung to a bold scheme for the farming of the opium revenues hy a system similar to the opium farms in Hongkong, Indo-China, and Siam. The scheme was not favorably received.

Germany, aaya the correspondent, now apparently aspires to secure this immense privilege. Recently a memher of the wealthy German firm of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. arrived in Peking with a scheme similar to that of the Frenchman. In the customary way he enlisted the sympathies of several high officials, hut when it was submitted for imperial sanction, the proposal, on the advice of the Yang-tse Viceroys, was rejected. The Germana, nevertheless, are still negotiating energetically, and are supported by their legation, in co-operation with the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The correspondent says it is necessary for the British Govsnment to take warning. If the concession be granted, which, in the present condition of the Chinese Foreign Office, is not impossible, Germany will turn it to important political and commercial uses. If the concession prove impracticable or unworkable, Germany would probably exact heavy compensation for the failure of the Chinese to execute impossihle conditions.

AUSTRIA'S WARNING TO HUNGARY

Speech of Premier von Koerber Last Friday Has Had a Good Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 2.—By his speech on Friday, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, Premier von Koerber seems to have killed two birds with one stone.

In the first place, the Premier has rallied all the parties in Austria against the exaggerated claims of Hungary, thus improving the domestic situation and his own personal position. Secondly, he shows Hungary that she cannot take advantage of the nationality strife in Austria for purposes connected with the Ausgleich renewal negotiations.

COUNT VON BULOW'S MISTAKE.

His Policy with Regard to Poles Has Helped to Lessen His Prestige at Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 2.—It is pointed out, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that no opponent could have placed the policy of Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, in a more dulious light than he has himself done by his tasteless and somewhat coarse comparison of the Germans and Poles to hares and rahbits in respect to their relative fecundity. He represents himself as fighting against the law of nature.

The correspondent says the Poles are not only driving the German element westward beyond the border by virtue of the more rapid increase of the Polish population, but they also have become economically the stronger element entirely by belying their former reputation for thriftlessness and levity.

It looks sometimes, says the correspondent, as if the Chancellor is really riding for a fall. A few months ago, owing to the prevalence of insensate Chauvinism, foreign criticism would only have strengthened his position in the eyes of his countrymen. But things now have come to auch a pass that not even the unfavorable comments of the non-German press could help restore his faded prestige. It is the public opinion of Germany that has most hitterly disappointed him.

COLOMBIAN REBELS GAINING.

Are Said to Hold All the Isthmus Towns But Colon and Panama—Mines Kill Many Government Soldiers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—The British Steamer Atrato, Capt. Stranger, arrived here to-day from Colon. He reports that there was heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have seized the town of Bocas, and while the Government troops were marching into Bocas to recapture it the mines were exploded and almost all the Government soldiers were killed. The revolutionists still remain in possssslou of Bocas.

Colon and Panama are the only towns on the Isthmus which are now in the control of the Government, and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the Government has decided to reorganize its forces.

The revolution on the Isthmus now considerably hampers the fruit business there, and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

SUNK BY COLOMBIAN GUNBOATS.

Thirty Sailing Vessels Sent to the Bottom and Twenty Captured.

PANAMA, June 1.—The Government gunboats which left here recently to capture certain insurgent vessels which were supposed to be removing produce from the Chiriqui District, returned here last nigbt.

Gen. Salazar said to-day that the gunboats had captured about twenty sailing vessels, and had sunk thirty more at Pijay, a small port between Las Palmas and Remedios. The insurgent garrison at Pijvay resisted the advance of the gunboats, but the landing there was made easy by shells from the gunboat Boyaca.

Gen. Obrogon, a prominent revolutionary leader, was assassinated on May 21 by a soldier in his own camp.

From correspondence which has been captured it is learned tbat the revolutionists are concentrating in the Chiriqui District. At Agua Dulce the insurgent garrison amounts to only 300 men.

$60,000,000 MILL COMBINE.

F. L. Underwood Says Southern Cottor Yarn Will Be Incorporated in October.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 1.—F. L. Underwood of New York, who has just held two conferences with Southern mill men, one in Greensborough and anotber in Atlanta, Ga., states he has secured about 50 or 60 mills to go into his $60,000,000 combino. The mills named by Mr. Underwood are largely in the Carolinaa and Georgia. In October, says Mr. Underwood, there will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey the Southern Cotton Yarn Company, with a capital of $60,000,000.

In an interview with a local paper Mr. Underwood says there is no longer any doubt about the success of the merger, which means that $8,000,000 of New York capital would be immediately invested in the South; also a fixed price for products will be maintained, causing improvement in the selling of goods.

OIL PIPE LINE FOR KENTUCKY.

Atlantic and Pacific and Knox Companies Competing for It.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., June 1.—There is a prospect for at least one pips line for the Knox County oil field. The officials of the Atlantic and Pacific Oil Company of New York were here the latter part of the wsek to see what the prospects were. When they inquired from a Standard Oil man what daily production in ths Richland section his company would require for a pipe line, they received the reply that 200 barrels daily would be necessary. The Atlantic and Pacific officials then agreed to give a bond guarantseing a daily production of more than 200 barrels.

Meanwhile ths Knox Lubricating Oil Refining Company has secured a franchise over all conny roads for the construction of a pipe lins. The indspendent company is backed by soms wealthy West Virginia operators, and the Secretary, when asked what effect any action ths Standard might take would have on the arrangements, replied that it would have no effect whatever. Hs further said that his company has secnred a markst for all ths oil it produces and will own its tank cars.

LONG TOUR OF EDUCATORS.

The Principal Institutions in the East and West to be Visited by an English Commission.

Advicss from London say that Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., who has returned from America, has completed, in conjunction with President Butler of Columbia, an itinerary for the Educational Commission that is expected to leave London in September. Ths programme arranged is of a comprehensive character. It is proposed that the party shall spend the first three days after their arrival in New York in seeing the city and visiting various educational institutions. Among those suggested ars the Columbia University, typical high schools and elementary schools, typical manual training classes and schools, the ethical culture schools, Auchmuty trade schools, the Educational Alliance, the University Settlement Society, and the Normal College. Not all of these, however, are to be visited at once. Some are to be left until the party return to New York on their way home.

The next place to be seen is New Haven, Conn., where Yale University will be inspected, together with typical hardware manufacturing establishments, and the commission will then proceed to Boston. There a day will be spent at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the High and Normal School for Girls, typical elementary schools, and, if possibls, the private fitting school at Groton.

The party will then leave by the Maryland steamship route for Philadelphia. There visits will be paid to such places as the University, the Drexel Institute, the Manual Training Schools, the Commercial Museum, tbe Girls' Normal School, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, together with other industrial establishments, including if possible the shipbuilding works.

From Philadelphia tbe commission will go to Washington, stopping on the way at Baltimore, where the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital will be seen. At Washington various objects of interest will be visited, including, besides the White House and Capitol, the Patent Office, tbs Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. If time permits, excursions may also be made to Arlington and Mount Vernon. The party will next travel westward by the Pennsylvania Railroad through the Allegheny Mountains to Pittsburg, where the Carnegie Museum and various huge industrial establishments are to be visited.

Chicago is the next place on the list, and there many things are to be seen, such as the University, with the School of Education and Prof. Dewey's University School, tbe Armour and Lewis Institutes, typical manual training schools, public high and elementary schools, the stock yards, &c.

Thence train will be taken by tbe Michigan Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, ths internal commerce of the Detroit River being noted on the way at Detroit. A day will be spent seeing the falls and the gorge, and the party will then leave by the Lehigh Valley Railroad for Ithaca, N. Y., where Cornell University will be visited.

Passing a night at Syracuse they will go on by the New York Central Railroad to Schenectady, where the General Electric Company's works may be viewed, and to Albany. The State Capitol having been inspected, they will proceed by rail down the Hudson Valley to New York, and conclude by visiting institutions and establishments omitted on the first visit.

Russell Sage Improving Fast.

The condition of Russell Sage, it was said at his home, 506 Fifth Avenue, last night, had undergone a marked improvement. At 2 o'clock it was said he had eaten a hearty dinner, and during the afternoon had enjoyed a drive in the Park. He is anxious to get back to his office, and will resume the personal direction of his affairs downtown as soon as his physician will let him.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Many New Features in the Enlarged, Improved Issue.

Special Cable Dispatches from London, Paris, and Berlin, and Representative Stories on Varied Topics.

Beginning with the issue of yesterday, THE SUNDAY TIMES has been much enlarged and improved. Besides all the news of Saturday, there are included in the Sunday edition a Magazine Supplement, a Weekly Financial Review and Quotation Supplement, and many columns of special articles on subjects selected to interest readers in all the walks of life.

Especial prominence is given to special cabls dispatches from London, Berlin, and Paris. The news of the foreign capitals is told, as well as the gossip of their American colonies.

In yesterday's issue, for instance, these were some of the topics treated: The question of Lord Pauncefote's successor as British Ambassador in Washington, J. P. Morgan's prospects of securing the German steamship lines, the plan to exhibit German student dueling at the Olympic games in Chicago, the doings of American visitors in the French capital, the travels of people from this country in Great Britain, and the latest American productions on the London stage.

The London theatrical news is from the pen of Edward A. Dithmar, long known as one of the leading dramatic critics of this city.

Special correspondents throughout the United States, as well as representatives abroad, contributed their share to THE TIMES's columns yesterday. Among the things they told about were a ride taken by Miss Helen M. Gould on a dingy milk train, a visit by Mark Twain to his old-time sweetheart, whom he made famous as a model for the Becky Thatcher of "Tom Sawyer," and the remarkable hissing that greeted United States Senator Carmack of Tennessee when he said, in the Senate, that soldiers in the Philippines had been ordered to deny statements about the affairs of the archipelago.

Local news of all sorts was portrayed, as in the daily editions. Racing, baseball, golf, polo, tennis, and the other branches of sports filled pages.

For the first time the Magazine Supplement contained cartoons. The "Man in the Street" department, consisting of short, humorous anecdotes about well-known people, occupied the usual prominent place.

Long and short stories on varied topics filled the rest of the Magazine Supplement. The latest styles in men's clothes were set forth in one; the hats and gowns and fineries of women in another. S. A. Bunion wrote about the rare Egyptian scarab, its oddity and history. There were many short tales about the city streets. There were articlee on outdoor life, urban criminology, interesting things, and people.

One of the stories of forest and stream and wild flower was "An Adirondack May," by John R. Spears. Another article told all about lobsters, how there had existed an international dispute as to whether or not they were fishes and how attempts had been made to propagate them artificially. "New York's French Colony" was another topic, and in a story entitled "Domestic Comfort in Holland," Mevrouw Hanken-Parker told how the servant-girl problem had been solved in the land of the Dutch and how housecleaning had become a science there. In a tale of doctors' doings it was related how the young practitioner managed his first patient, how the drowned boy came to life, and how the nurse fainted when she had to see her fiancé on "the table."

In the Magazine Supplement, besides the serious articles and stories in a lighter vein, were also many jokes.

Until yesterday the main sheet of THE SUNDAY TIMES had contained twenty-four pages. This number was increased to thirty-two, divided into three sections. In these were numerous special articles.

Society's doings at home and abroad were told about at length. Special correspondents described the coronation of the new King of Spain and the aftermath of recent French elections. Josh Wink wrote about the Cyrano play of Mr. Gross of Chicago, a production from which a Chicago Judge thought fit to decide that Edmond Rostand had stolen some of the ideas for his great drama. One of the articles about New York City affairs told of the preparations for the coming primaries, the fierce struggles looked for in several Tammany districts, the laws on voting, and the work of party leaders in the city to secure enrollments.

As many Irishmen or Frenchmen as read THE TIMES yesterday were doubtless attracted by the account of how the Irish College in France survived the Revolution. Scientists or fishermen found something in their line in "A New Shad Discovered"—this new discovery being a denizen of the Ohio River. Local dramatic critics wrote about local theatrical happenings, and a correspondent from Hongkong described South China as a field for American trade. Still another subject was Dr. Dover, the old-time physician, who invented Dover's powders before the year 1700 A. D.

Apropos of the volcanic eruption that destroyed the city of St. Pierre, Martinique, there was printed a story of Behanzin, the deposed King of Dahomey, who lived near Mont Pelée and must have perished along with the other victims of the disaster. This Behanzin was once absolute ruler over 50,000 square miles on the west coast of Africa. He was very cruel, and the French Government finally had to get rid of him. He was banished to Martinique with two wives and two children, and there he lived the rest of his days on a pension of $8 a week.

The specialties in THE SUNDAY TIMES are designed to cover all the phases of interesting newspaper reading. The news sections of the edition include what is happening in financial circles, sports, real estate, theatricals, the city government, the National capital, Europe, the Territorial possessions—in fact, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

GOT THE SUNDAY TIMES EARLY.

The Paper Was Delivered at Saratoga at 7:15 A. M. Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 1.—The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES was delivered here at 7:15 o'clock this morning, an hour sufficiently early to satisfy both Saratogans and their numerous Summer guests, especially those from the Greater New York. The newspaper train, which left Albany at 6:35 o'clock, ran the thirty-nine miles between that city and this place in fifty minutes, which included stops at Mechanicville, Round Lake, Ballston Spa, and two "slow ups."

The average running time was better than a fraction of a mile per minute. The thirty-five miles separating this station from Lake George were covered at the same rate of speed, stops being made at Fort Edward and Glens Falls.

The train distributed upward of four tons of newspapers between Albany and Caldwell, on Lake George. It was in charge of Conductor Cull and Engineer Brown handled the throttle.

NEW TOMBS WARDEN IN.

Flynn Surrenders the Prison's Keys Under Protest to Van de Carr.

Warden Van de Carr formally took possession of the Tombs Prison yesterday. He was met at the prison office by outgoing Warden Flynn. Warden Van de Carr informed Mr. Flynn that he had come to take charge under his recent appointment, and demanded the keys to the prison.

"Here they are," said Flynn, "but I surrender them to you under protest. I am a veteran, and I shall fight for my rights in the courts."

"Well," said the new Warden, "I hope that you do not entertain any ill-feeling toward me in the matter."

Flynn assured Warden Van de Carr that he did not, and declared that he was only acting in defense of his own rights. The keys were then handed to Warden Van de Carr.

Warden Van de Carr made a tour of inspection of the entire prison. He announced himself as being perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he found things.

Warden Van de Carr has been at the Tombs before. He was transferred just five years ago yesterday. Asked what he had to say, the Warden replied that he was well pleased to get back to the Tombs, but that he was sorry that there was any feeling in the matter. He said that he did not contemplate any changes in the near future.

COOL WEATHER IN CAMP.

The Ninth and the Twelfth Ready for Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, June 1.—Bright skies and a bracing southerly wind from Peekskill Bay made the weather very enjoyable at the State Camp during the first Sunday of the twenty-first season. They accounted for the large number of visitors and also the lively condition of th seventeen hundred Guardsmen here.

One of the first incidents of the day was from, but not of, State Camp life. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Frederick Phisterer sent this morning communication to Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade, and to the commanding officers of the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Twenty-second Regiments, and the First Signal Corps and First Battery. After the customary formal introductory paragraphs was the following:

"It gives the Major General commanding the troops in the parade in New York City on May 30 extreme satisfaction to express his appreciation of the most excellent military appearance, of the large turn-out, and of the remarkable way in which all regimental and company distances were kept. Each and every organization is entitled to the highest praise."

Another letter was sent to the commanding officer of the Twenty-second Engineers, commending the commanding officers of the regiment for the prompt action taken and the efficiency displayed by the hospital corps and the regiment in general at the time of the accident at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, on the 27th inst. A similar epistle was dispatched to the commanding officers of Troop C, commending them for service of the hospital corps at that time.

The Twelfth Regiment has followed practically the programme of the Ninth. Lieut. Vanderbilt, one of their stars, is officer of the guard to-night, and is on duty at the Annesville Creek outpost, where the rowboat ferries land. The Vanderbilt yacht Carmen is anchored in Peekskill Bay, having steamed up the Hudson from New York last night.

SQUADRON A'S RETURN.

Close of Three Days of Camp Life in Van Cortlandt Park.

Squadron A, after having been in camp at Van Cortlandt Park since Friday, broke camp yesterday and returned to the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The members of the crack cavalry troop were watched by a good-sized crowd as they began striking their tents and stowing away the accessories of camp life. They made short work of it, and by 3:30 o'clock the last of the heavy baggage wagons had rumbled away with its escort.

The breaking of the camp was accompanied by the only accident which has marred the camp life of Squadron A on this occasion. As Quartermaster Sergt. Robert Bush was about to mount his horse the animal became restless, and brought its hoof down on the soldier's right foot, crushing one of the toes. He was attended temporarily, and later he went in a carriage to his home in Brooklyn. The injury is not serious.

The squadron marched through the Old Albany Road, Sedgwick Avenue, to Jerome Avenue, across Central Bridge, to Seventh Avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Ninety-fourth Street. With their faces tanned by sun and open-air life and their uniforms covered with dust the cavalrymen presented a more soldierly appearance returning than when seen in parade attire at review. They were applauded occasionally by the Sunday crowds that lined the streets. The baggage wagons and the escort covered the distance from the camp in one hour and ten minutes, which is said to be the best time on record.

DEATH OF MME. DI CESNOLA.

She Was a Daughter of Capt. Reid, the Hero of the Battle of Fayal, Who Designed the American Flag.

Mme. Di Cesnola, the wife of Gen. Louie Palma Di Cesnola, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died at her home, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-two. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death. She had been an invalid for some time, and for the past five weeks she had been unconscious nearly all of the time. Ths funeral is to be at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The interment is to be at Kensico, where Gen. Di Cesnola has a mausoleum.

Mme. Di Cesnola was the second daughter of Capt. Samuel C. Reid of New York, and she was married to Gen. Di Cesnola on June 11, 1861. At that time Gen. Di Cesnola had not become an American citizen, but shortly after the wedding he took out his first papers. At the close of the civil war Gen. Di Cesnola began the researches in archaeology that subsequently made him famous. In all of his eclentific investigations Mme. Di Cesnola was his most stanch supporter.

Until a few years ago Mme. Di Cesnola devoted much of her time to literature and art. Her grandfather was Lieut. John Reid, of the British Navy, a lineal descendant of Henry Reid, Earl of Orkney. He was captured near New London in the War of the Revolution, and he remained in America.

Capt. Reid, the father of Mme. Di Cesnola, had command of the famous American privateer brig General Armstrong at the battle of Fayal. Rather than allow his ship to be captured by the British, he scuttled her. For that act he was honored in this city. Subsequently he became Port Warden of New York. He organized the pilot system here, established a marine telegraph between Sandy Hook and New York City, and was the founder of the Marine Society. He was also the designer of the American flag. The first flag of his designing was raised over the Capitol in 1818, and was made by his wife, Mary Reid, a daughter of Nathan Jennings.

CONFIRMED 53 CONVICTS.

Ceremony Conducted by Bishop McFaul in the New Jersey State Prison —Ten Converts.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Bishop McFaul stated to-night that the most interesting religious ceremony ever held in the New Jersey State Prison was his confirmation of a class of fifty-three convicts this afternoon.

Ten converts to the faith were previously baptized by the prison chapiain, the Rev. Aloysius Fish, assisted by clergymen of the Franciscan order. The youngest of those baptized was a convict of eighteen years and the oldest fifty-five. It required four clergymen to hear the confession of the large class. Two of the men confirmed are serving thirty-year sentences, one a twenty-year term, two fifteen years, and one ten years. The terms of the remainder range from six months to seven years.

In the confirmation class was William G. Wanso, colored, of Boston, who was convicted of breaking and entering in Atlantic County and sentenced to four years. His term of imprisonment expires to-morrow. He was converted over a year ago, but as confirmation is only given every two years, he had to wait. On his release he intends, he says, to become an evangelist.

Lecture on Dwight L. Moody's Work.

Under the auspices of the New York Northfield-Hermon Club, Paul Moody, a son of Dwight L. Moody, and Prof. Charles E. Dickerson will deliver an illustrated lecture, entitled "How D. L. Moody's Work Goes On," to-night in Room 824, Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue. Miss Agnes Sumner Geer will recite, and Mr. George E. Woodhouee will sing.

BATTLESHIP GAULOIS LEAVES FOR FRANCE

Dinner Given to American Representatives on Board.

Gen. Brugere Toasts the Two Republics, France and America—Admiral Higginson Wishes Him "Bon Voyage."

BOSTON, June 1.—The sentiments of gratitude and affection which grew in the hearts of the members of the mission delegated by President Loubet of France to coms to America to attend ths unveiling at Washington of the statue of the Count de Rochambeau found final expression this afternoon on the battleship Gaulois, which conveyed to this country the members of the Rochambeau mission and which lats ths afternoon left Boston to return to the fatherland of ths delegates of the French Republic.

This expression was had at a dinner served on the battleehip, attended by the special representativee of President Roosevelt, representantivee of ths State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston, the members of the French Embassy at Washington, and the members of the Rochambeau mission. All of ths President's representatives were thers, including Herbert H. D. Peirce, the Third Assistant Secretary of State; Col. Theodore A. Bingham of the United States Army; Commander Raymond P. Rodgers of the United States Navy, and Edwin Morgan, the Secretary of the President's commission. Massachusetts was represented by Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton and the City of Boeton by Mayor Patrick A. Collins.

The United States Navy Yard at Charlestown was repreesnted by Commandant Rear Admiral Mortimer Johnson and others. Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson was also preeent, togsther with Capt. Henry W. Lyon and his Flag Lieutenant of the Olympia. All of those who are connected with the French Embasey at Washington, hcaded by Jules Cambon, were in attendance, while ths members of the mission itself all gathered to pay a final acknowledgment to their Amsrican welcome.

For the ladies there were present Mme. Cambon, the wife of the Frsnch Ambaseador; the Countess de Rochambeau, Mrs. Herbert H. D. Peirce, the wife of the Third Assistant Secretary of State; Mms. de Margerie, Mme. Vignal, Mrs. Johnson and the Misses Johnson, the wife and daughters of ths Rear Admiral; the Misses Collins, daughtere of the Mayor of Boston, and others.

It was 11:30 o'clock before all of the company took tugs for the Gaulois. The after oeck, where the dinner was served, was traneformed into a bower of beauty. Above a canopy was suspended. Around were arranged the flags of the French and American Republics. Fully two hours were consumed in the partaking of the repast. Eventually Gen. Brugere, who occupied a seat at the head of the table, proposed a toast. Speaking in French, he said:

"I unite in my toaet France and America—not the France and America of one hundred and twenty years ago, but the two republics of to-day—a toast to President Loubet of France and to President Roosevelt of the United States."

Rear Admiral Higginson then said:

"I regret very much to be obliged to fire a parting salute as you of the French mission leave the ehores of America to return to your home in France. It seems to me that this Rochambean mission has been most apropos. It has touched a tender chord in the hearts of the American people, which but needed the vibration given by this mission to give it its original force and strength. There have been unveiled here statues of Rochambeau and Lafayette, and every time the President of the United States passes to the Executive Mansion on the right he must encounter the statue of Lafayette, on the left that of Rochambeau. He can never forget their meaning, representing as they do the friendship of the country of France. In parting, General, I wish you bon voyage."

Lieut. Col. Meaux Saint-Marc, the personal representative of President Loubet, testified to his great plsasure at being delegated as a member of the mission by the head of the French Republic. "It is an honor I prize today," he said, "in the name of the President of France, to hold my glass and drink to the President of your country, Theodore Roosevelt."

Vice Admiral Fournier wished, he said, to give assurance of the bonds of frlendship between France and America, and he expressed the pledge that if any American naval officer came to the shores of France he would be given the same welcome which had been given here in America to the representatives of the French Republic.

At the conclusion of the exercises those who were not to return to France on the Gaulois came back to the city.

When the Gaulois steamed out of the harbor, accompanied by the battleehip Kearsarge and the cruiser Olympia, she fired the National salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned by the Olympia. Then at Boston Light, where the escorting squadron took leave of the French man-of-war, the Olympia fired a salute of seventeen guns in honor of Gen. Brugere, and then a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Vice Admiral Fournier.

The majority of thoee who did not return to France will visit the site of the exposition at St. Louis, and left for New York this afternoon. Among these are M. Lagarde, M. Jean Guillemin, M. Robert de Billy, the Secretary of the Embassy at Washington; M. Jules Boeufve, the Chancellor of the French Embassy at Washington; the Vicomte de Chambrun, the attache to the French Embassy at Berlin; the Count and Countess de Rochambeau, and the Count de Lafayette.

M. Croiset, the Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris, will first visit Yale University and later he will proceed to Columbia University, where it is expected he will be given a degree. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Cambon will remain in Boston for several days.

The condition of Major Berthelot, the aide de camp to Gen. Brugere, who had hie leg fractured at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday, was much improved today. He returned to France on the Gaulois.

FRENCH MISSION'S THANKS.

Gen. Brugere Writes an Expression of Appreciation to the President—Mr. Roosevelt's Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following correspondence between Gen. Brugère of ths French mission to participate in the Rochambeau etatue exercises and the President wae made public to-day:

Boston, Mass., May 31, 1902.

His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

Before my departure for France, whither important duties call me, I deeire to address to you, Mr. President, as also to the Government and people of the United States, the thanks of the French mission for the kindly and warm welcome which it has received in your beautiful country. We take back with us, after our too short stay in this hospitable land, an ineffaceable eouvenir. We have there found hrighter than ever the remembrance of the brotherhood in arms which united Washington's soldiers to those of Rochambeau, and it is particularly pleasant to me to think that our visit may have contributed to draw still closer the bonds of traditional friendship which, for more than a century, have existed between the United States and France.

Permit me, Mr. President, to thank you personally for the hearty sympathy which you have been pleased to manifest to me, and to inform you that we all entertain the best wishes for your prosperity and for the future of the great American Nation, the friend of France

GEN. BRUGERE.

White House, Washington, June 1, 1902.

Gen. Brugere:
Care Gaulois, Boston, Mass.:

Accept my most hearty thanks for your courteous message. It has given our people genuine pleasure, not merely to receive the embassy from our great sister republic on such an occasion as this, but especially to receive an embassy composed of such men as those whom President Loubet has sent hither. Your visit has done good in more ways than one, and on behalf of the American people I again desire to express to you how sincere has been our welcome and to wish all happiness in the present and in the future to you and to the nation you represent.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PRIZES FOR HEBREW ORPHANS.

Annual Distribution Before Many Visitors at the Asylum in Amsterdam Avenue.

One of the interesting events at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is ths distribution of prizes to the children. It was conducted yesterday morning, and the rooms of the institution were crowded with visitors throughout the day.

Mrs. Jacob Bookman, President of the Ladies' Sewing Society, delivered the opening address, and President Louis Stern presented the Betty Bruhl prizes of $50 each to Beckie Jampolsky and Samuel Gertler for the highest standing in the public school and general excellance in ths institution during ths year.

Dr. H. Baar, who was Superintendent of the institution for many years, related several intereeting incidents in connection with his management and then presented the following prizes:

Rosetta and Simon Bernheimer Prizes, $45 Each.—Henrietta Epstein and Frank Hirschfield.
Malcolm Atherton Strauss Prizes, $30 Each.—Annie Farber and William Siegel.
Seligman Solomon Prizes, $25 Each.—Elsie Frankel and Samuel Bernstein.
Abraham Bernheimer Prizes, $25 Each.—Fannie Kahn and Morris Bimstein.
Miss Eleanor Hendricks Prizes, $15 Each.—Laura Last, Gussie Kaliman, Isidor Rabinowitz, and Morris Gradskin. $10 Each.—Frieda Goldstein, Amelia Greenberg, Calman Goldstein, and Harry Smith.
Franklin Brush Meyer Prizes, $15 Each.—Rosie Pearlman and Samuel Solomonowitz. $10—Abe Gartner.
Kate Kleinert Memorial Prizes, $10 Each.—Tillie Schroeder, Tessie Kossick, Louis Leventhal, Jacob Cushner, and David Lang.
Betty Frankenheimer Prizes, $10 Each.—Sadie Gross and David Sherman.
Morris Becker Franklin Prize, $10.—Herman Levine.
Hettie Levy Prize, $10, for Excellent Monitorship.—Rosie Adler.
Theodore Richter Prize, $10.—Harry Feldstein.
Mrs. Julius Hart Prize, $10.—Fannie Folkowsky.
In Loving Memory of Julius Hart, $10.—A. Rabinowitz.
Frederika Sondheim Memorial Prizes, $10 Each.—Julia Lichtner and A. Hirsch.
Mrs. Frances Loewenthal Prizee, in Memoriam, $10 Each.—Blanche Rosenstrauch and Sadie Parver.
James J. Stettheimer Prize, in Memoriam, $10.—Harry Baron.
In Memory of Hannah Adler, $5, for Neatness.—Annie Bernstein.
In Memory of Anton Adler, $5.—Louis Sher.
Mrs. Herman Korn Prizes, $5 Each.—Annie Sophian and Morris Gottfried.
Newman Stieh Medal, for Proficiency in Hebrew.—Nathan Abraham.
M. J. Lissauer Prizes, Two Silver Watches.—Rosie Rosenberg and P. Singer.
Mrs. S. Klingenstein Prizes, Two Silver Watches.—Frances Cohen and Rosalie Berwin.
Mrs. S. Mehrbach Prizes, Two Silver Watches.—Gussie Sophian and Morris Soling.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Allen Medals, for Proficiency in Sewing.—Lillie Fruehauf and Carrie Toperoff.
Sol. Moses Medal, for Fine Needlework.—Fannie Lieberman.
Mrs. Samuel Eiseman Prize, $10.—Sadie Breakstone. Medal for Excellent Housework—Gussie Nagler.
Miss Florence Lissauer Medal, for Excellent Scholarship in Primary School.—Sadie Turkenkopf.
James de Forest Medal, for Proficiency in Gymnastics.—Rachel Goldstein and Nathan Abrahams.
Medal of the Freund Military Band, for Proficiency in Music.—Alex. Lewis.

ILLNESS OF WILLIAM CLARK.

Cablegram Received in Newark Says He Is Dying in Scotland.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—A cablegram was received here to-day saying that William Clark, head of ths Clark Thread Company, is dying at his home at Paisley, Scotland. A few days ago a cablegram was received announcing that he was very ill. His eon, J. William Clark, the active head of the company, started at once for England, en route to Scotland. He is now on the ocean. From the wording of the cablegram to-day it is thought J. William Clark will be too late to see his father.

William Clark, after building up the great plant here and devoting forty years of his life to it, retired two years ago and returned to Paisley, his birthplace.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a delightful parasol. It is of white, with raised chenille dots, also in white, covering it rather closely, and with a white enameled handle. Ths top of the handle is irregular, like a small root end, and in the irregularities are small brilliants and red etones.

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A white silk petticoat has a pretty effect when made with coarse net ruffles trimmed with lace and narrow white ribbon. At the lower edge of ths skirt are two narrow ruffles edged with the narrow ribbon slightly ruffled. Above these ie a deep ruffle, plaided off with the narrow ribbon, and in the large squares made by it are appliqued medallione of lace upon the net. A very narrow ribbon-edged ruffle falls over the top of the large one ae a finish.

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Pretty and simple is a pale blue straw hat trimmed with embroidered cream batiste. The embroidery forms open-worked stars, set at rather wide intervals. The batiste encircles ths hat in full loose folds, leaving only a narrow edge of the rim and little of the crown showing.

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Veiling trims another hat, which has two small parrots upon ths front of it with their bills togethsr, after the fashion of cooing doves. The veiling is heavy white, which is good form this year, although but little seen. It has a scrollwork pattern upon it and slender lines running through the heavy scrolls, making it altogether rather thick.

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In white mitts, more effective than the finer onee are those made of a coarse net with a pattern running through part of it. Lace mitts they call them, ae well as those made of the fine Chantilly, but they are inexpensive, costing only $1 or $1.50.

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Oh, yes, there are low slippers in black velvet, with several straps and a small cut-steel ornament on each.

***

An effective bodice in black is of black taffeta, the lower part tucked in fine tucks and the yoke of a heavy black lace in large designe, making it very open.

***

Similar white silk waists have a regular Renaissance lace yoke.

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Pretty pique gowns for children are made with one or two simple ruffles, one around the low-cut bodice, made to wear with a guimpe, and others around sleeves and skirt, finished with a simple edge and sometimes a small figure of embroidery.

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All eorts of chiffon veils are to be seen, with large velvet dots and rings in contrasting colors. Women seem to take a special delight in these, and, after having been worn in past seasons until it might be thought there was no life in them, they come to the front again and are liked as much as ever.

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It ie called Vernis-Martin, but it has an appearance like that of the old Adams furniture, chiefly because of its color (yellow) and the flowers in hright colors painted upon it. This piece is a good-sized, fancy, yellow round table, and in the centre is a big cluster of flowers, with the name of the artist. There is a glass serving tray, which nearly covers the table, to go with it. The whole costs $10.50.

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In the art nouveau style is a brass umbrella stand. There are tall, slendsr flowers and leaves forming the ends; a curled piece of brass running from end to end through the centre to support the umbrellas, and keeping guard over them, one at each end, are big brass frogs.

***

Attractive things in the dark Flemish oak are the settles, which come carved more or less elaborately and reasonable in price. With a deep carved line across the top of the back, which is not very high, one will cost $17 or $18, and for $27 one can be found which will have all of the back and the sides carved. There are box seats to all of theee. Settlee with mirror attachments are more expensive.

DEATH OF JAMES B. LORD

The Architect of the Court House for the Appellate Division.

Conspicuous as a Man Who Had Done Much for American Sculptors and Artists—His Illness Involved in a Suit.

James Brown Lord, the well-known architect, died after a lingering illness in his home at 21 West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. He had been ill since January, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Lord was forty-three years of age and is survived by Mrs. Lord and one son, James Couper Lord, a junior at Harvard University.

Mr. Lord was a son of James Couper Lord, who was a son of Daniel Lord, a distinguished New York lawyer. His mother was a daughter of James Brown, the founder of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., this city. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1879, and afterward he studied architecture under William A. Potter. As an architect he was the designer of many of New York's best-known structures, among his efforts being the two Delmonico Buildings, one in Beaver Street and the other in Fifth Avenue, the Hospital for the Insane at White Plains, and the Hospital for Babies constructed recently on the east side.

His best-known work is the Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Madison Square. The building is said to be the first ever constructed in America in which the architect had the entire control of the sculpture and mural decorations, as well as the construction of the building. Many other well-known structures in New York, among them office buildings and the residences of prominent citizens, were ths products of Mr. Lord's work. He was a member of the Tuxedo Club, and he designed a large number of the buildings there. Another of the buildings he designed is the first of the Carnegie Libraries, which is under construction in East Seventy-sixth Street.

Among the clubs of which Mr. Lord was a member are the Metropolitan, Union, Players, Racquet, American Inetitute of Architects, and the National Academy of Design. Mrs. Lord was Miss Mary Townsend Nicoll, a sister of ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. The funeral is to be on Wednesday at 10 A. M., in Grace Church, the interment following in Greenwood.

President F. Wellington Ruckstuhl of the Mural Society of Painters and Artists will take a cast from the dead architect's face, from which a bust is to be worked for presentation to the City of New York. On ths bust is to be this inscription: "In Honor of an American Gentleman who has done so much for American Sculptors and Artists."

Mr. Lord's illness was the direct cause of a very nnusual court proceeding. At 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, next door to the house in which Mr. Lord lived, Elden C. De Witt, a wealthy manufacturer of proprietary medicines in Chicago, purchased a house and had it razed to the ground preparatory to building a fine residence. To make room for his foundation walls he began blasting, which, it was said, caused Mr. Lord great distress and threatened to hasten his end. The ledge of rock which was being attacked was one on which all ths residences on that side of the street, including that of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, stood. All of them were more or less shaken by the blasts.

Mr. De Witt delayed his blasting for what he considered a reasonable time and then gave notice that the operations would be resumed. De Lancey Nicoll applied to Judge Blanchard for a preliminary injunction, which was granted, but Mr. De Witt had the case transferred to the Federal Courts on the ground that he was a resident of Chicago. Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court denied the injunction in a decision which is said to be unique in legal annals. Judge Lacombe said that the only recourse he could recommend to the petitioners was an appeal to the humanity of Mr. De Witt.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Hurley White.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—Thomas Hurley Whits, senior member of Thomas H. White & Co., for years identified with the business intereste of New York and Baltimore, died last night. He was born in this city in 1838. His father, Amhrose White, was the head of the large coffee-importing house of White & Elder.

In 1861 Mr. White went to New York as the representative of White & Elder, continuing in that capacity for two years. Subsequently he went with Oliver K. King & Co., in New York, in the shipping business. From 1867 to 1872 Mr. White was at the head of the Atlantic Sugar Refinery, in Brooklyn, besides being the Brooklyn representative of Sterling, Ahmens & Co., sugar refiners of Baltimore, whose failure some years later was the end of Baltimore's prominence in the sugar-refining business. In 1874 Mr. White returned to Baltimore and founded the firm of Thomas H. White & Co.

Arthur Tracy Ely.

Arthur Tracy Ely, a relative of ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, died of Bright's disease at his home, 50 West Sixty-second Street, Saturday morning. He was fifty-four years of age, and a native of Brooklyn. He retired from businese several years ago, having been connected with the firm of Ely, Overhalsey & Co. He was married to Miss Mary Heggerman of this city, and leaves two sons, Joseph N., a broker in this city, and Francis H. of San Francisco. The funeral of Mr. Ely will be held this morning at his home, and the interment at Cranford, N. J.

Joseph E. Westcott.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 1.—Joseph E. Westcott died here to-day, aged seventy-five. He wae born in New York City. He was connected with ths Saratoga County Clerk's office for thirty years and was ths Deputy County Clerk for the past twenty years. Mr. Westcott had the largest and finest private collection of Indian arrowheads and relics in this State.

John A. Hambleton.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—John A. Hambleton, formerly the head of the banking firm of Hambleton and Company, died to-day at hie home here, aged 75 years. He had been in ill-health for several months, and two weeks ago wae stricken with paralysis. Because of failing health, Mr. Hambleton retired from the banking business ten years ago, but continued as a Director in several financial and railroad companies.

A. G. Corre.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A. G. Corre, aged 61 years, principal owner of the Grand Hotel and the Gibson House in this city, died to-day after an illness of three months. He had been in the hotel business here more than forty-one years as proprietor of the old Spencer House and the Broadway Hotel in former years, and accumulated a large fortune.

Mrs. Henry Shelton Sanford.

DERBY, Conn., June 1.—Mrs. Henry Shelton Sanford, widow of Henry Stephen Sanford, Minister to Belgium during President Lincoln's term, died at her home in this town thie morning. She is survived by four daughters. Mrs. Sanford was known as the most beautiful woman at King Leopold's Court during her husband's term in Belgium. She was also well known in Washington.

Wilton Lackaye in "Frou-Frou."

Wilton Lackaye yesterday was engaged by William A. Brady to play Sartorys in Grace George's forthcoming revival of "Frou Frou" this week at the Garrick Theatre.

The Silent Piano

Becomes a musical instrument in reality with the aid of THE PIANOLA.

OF ALL musical instruments the piano is the most popular.

There can be no stronger evidence of this fact than that at the present time two hundred thousand pianos are annually manufactured in this country alone.

Why are the majority of all pianos silent and merely serving as dummy cases to decorate the rooms?

They were not bought for this purpose. Any piano dealer will tell you that more care is devoted to the selection of a piano than any other article in the house. The buyers are so particular as regards *tone quality* that in most cases, fearing their own judgment, they will not make a decision until the instrument is approved by a professional musician.

The piano is undoubtedly obtained for the express purpose of furnishing music, and it becomes silent because there is no one available who can play it.

The Pianola is the solution to the problem, or rather the "means to the end."

The number of silent pianos are being reduced each year by the number of Pianolas that are manufactured.

With a Pianola in front of your piano, each and every member of the family can play the particular music they fancy, and play like an artist.

No musical knowledge or practice is required—only a little application to familiarize yourself with the "marking" of the music paper, and the handling of the levers that govern the tempo and expression.

A good piano costs from $400.00 to $1,000.00 *without any means of producing music* unless you are a pianist. Add to this amount $250.00 for a Pianola and you have a medium for producing over five thousand pieces of music, from rag-time to a Beethoven Symphony.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. It may be purchased by moderate payments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.

SELLING AGENTS:

Brooklyn, - - - - - - FRED'K LOESER & CO.
Newark, N. J., - - - - - LAUTER COMPANY

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—MILLER.—On Saturday, May 31, 1902, at Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, Mary How, daughter of William De Witt and Grace Waldron Miller, to the Rev. Harrison King Wright of Pulaski, N. Y.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—At his home, in Pawcatuck, Conn., on May 31, Nathan Babcock, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence on Tuesday, June 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CESNOLA.—At her residence, 109 East 57th St., on June 1, 1902, Mary Isabel Jennings Reid, wife of Louis P. di Cesnola and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, United States Navy.
Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and interment at Kensico, N. Y. Date of both will be announced later.

CONGER.—On Friday, May 30, 1902, at her residence, 184 West 82d St., Mary Starr, wife of Henry C. Conger.
Funeral service at Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Monday afternoon, June 2, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Rural Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

ESLER.—On Saturday, May 31, 1902, Catharine M., widow of Thomas Esler.
Funeral services at her late residence, 160 West 93d St., on Monday, June 2, 1902, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On May 30, at Boston, while on his way to his home in Maine, Carlos Mayhew Foster of this city.
Funeral at North Anson, Me.

GILLIES.—Sunday, June 1, Wright Gillies, in the 82d year of his age.
Services Tuesday, 3 P. M., at his late residence, 153 West 34th St. Interment at convenience of the family.

HAVILAND.—Fifth month, 31st, 1902, John A., son of Elizabeth C. and the late Aaron G. Haviland.
Funeral at Purchase Meeting House, Sixth month, 3d, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet ths 1:03 P. M. train from Grand Central Station at Port Chester.

HOPKINS.—At Catskill, Saturday, May 31, Jane Vernon Hopkins, daughter of the late Caleb and Keturah Hopkins.
Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, June 3, at 3 P. M.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, on May 31, at Hot Springs, Va., Frederika, wife of Samuel Shaw Howland and daughter of the late August and Caroline Slidell Belmont.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 3, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

ISAACS.—On Sunday morning, June 1, 1902, Montefiore Isaacs, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral private, on Tuesday, June 3. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, May 31, in the 29th year of her age, Katharine Thompson, daughter of William J. and Mary T. Westcote and widow of Chester Winthrop Knapp.
Funeral services at the residence of her father, 53 West 55th St., on Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M.

LAPSLEY.—On Friday, May 30, at Atlantic City, in his 72d year, Samuel W., son of the late David and Anna W. Lapsley.
Interment at the convenience of the family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEGGITT.—Suddenly, at his late residence, Friday, May 30, aged 67 years, the Rev. John T. Leggitt, D. D., pastor Second Presbyterian Church.
Funeral service held at the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., Monday, June 2, at 3 P. M.

LENT.—Suddenly, in Peekskill, May 31, 1902, Sarah Elizabeth Rogers, widow of Cornelius C. Lent, aged 69 years 4 months and 20

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, plaintiff, against HENRIETTE K. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

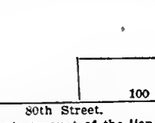
All those two certain lots of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eightieth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence running westwardly along said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet and two inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

1. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $208,425, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,400, with interest.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

my26-2aw3wM&Th&je17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISE PUNNETT, Emily M. Punnett, and Catharine E. K. Punnett, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK P. SNYDER et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed made by John D. Baker and wife to Francis M. Jencks and Charles T. Barney, dated May 13th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,053 of Conveyances, at Page 204.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 615 West End Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,947.91, with interest thereon from May 27th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.60 with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $525 and interest.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902.

CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.

je2-2aw3wM&Th&je23

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RAPP & SPEIDEL IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that all bids received by the undersigned, as Receiver, on the 31st day of May, 1902, were rejected, on the ground that same were insufficient, and pursuant to the order entered herein, notice is hereby given that the entire assets of the above-named bankrupt on the factory or premises at 11th Avenue and 29th Street, New York City, will be sold at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, on June 5th, 1902, at 11 A. M. Such property will be sold in one or more lots and subject to buyer's inspection. Terms of sale will be announced on date of sale. The property to be sold consists of engine, boiler, machinery, iron, bolts, forges, belting, shafting, wagons, derricks, hoisting engines, tools, office furniture and fixtures, and lease, &c., &c. Such property may be inspected at any time between ten A. M. and five P. M. prior to sale. Further particulars may be obtained from attorneys for receiver. By order of SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Esq., Receiver. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Receiver, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY KASSEBAUM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Kassebaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 31, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

HALLETT, MARGARETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA HALLETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 99 Gold Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1901. SAMUEL K. ADDOMS, WILLIAM H. ADDOMS, Executors.

de23-1aw6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, No. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALKER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my5law6mM

RAUB, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK RAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 735 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901. EMMA RAUB, GEORGE HILLEN, Executors.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, New York City.

d30-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1896, as amended by order entered herein, dated March 26, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described in said judgment as so amended as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the block bounded on southwest by Houston Street, on the northeast by First Street, on the northwest by the Bowery, and on the southeast by Second Avenue, and particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Bowery one hundred and twenty-five feet and one inch and one-half of an inch northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the southeasterly side of the Bowery, and running thence southeasterly parallel or nearly so with Houston Street one hundred and thirty-four feet six inches and one-half of an inch to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue at a point distant one hundred and one feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said northwesterly side of Second Avenue fifty-one feet one inch; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street fifty-eight feet ten inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue fifteen feet one inch; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street and along the rear of an alley leading to First Street nine feet three inches; thence again northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the northwesterly side of said alley nineteen feet; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with First Street thirty-five feet four inches; thence southwesterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue twenty-one feet eleven inches; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and five feet two inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery nine feet ten inches, and thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and twenty-six feet three inches to said southeasterly side of the Bowery, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of the Bowery forty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with all the right, title, and interest which said John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel had on December 10, 1890, of, in, and to said alley leading to First Street. Said premises being known as the Germania Assembly Rooms and by the street numbers Two Hundred and Ninety-one and Two Hundred and Ninety-three Bowery and numbers Seven and Nine Second Avenue. Which said premises are the same premises conveyed to John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel by four several deeds, one made by Jacob Hoffman and wife to Barbara Stimmel by deed dated April 6, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1558 of Conveyances, Page 223, September 24, 1880, and the other three made to John Stimmel by John C. Mahr and wife by deed dated September 16, 1880, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1556 of Conveyances, Page 320, September 20, 1880, by Francis Baumann and wife by deed dated January 26 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1764 of Conveyances, Page 13, November 2, 1883, and by Emily Emmett by deed dated December 15, 1888, and recorded the same day in said Register's office in Liber 2184 of Conveyances, Page 102.

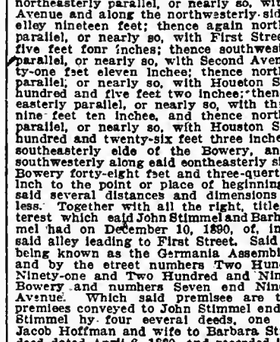
Excepting and reserving from the premises above described so much of the easements or rights in the nature of easements, in the said Bowery, abutting or adjacent to or in front of said premises and appurtenant thereto, as are by law deemed to have been taken by the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Elevated Railroad, which upon said Bowery, as such railroad has been herstofore, and is now, constructed, maintained, and operated, together with all rights of action against any person or corporation by reason of the conetruction, maintenance, and operation of such Elevated Railroad in front of said premises, as the same is now and heretofore has been constructed, maintained, and operated, and subject to the right of the Manhetan Railway Company, the New York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the successors and assigns of said companies, to severally maintain said elevated structure and operate railways thereon in the manner in which said structure exists and said railway is being operated thereon, and generally subject to all rights, property rights, and easements acquired or to be acquired by said railway companies, under and by virtue of a conveyance and release made to said companies by Barbara Stimmel and others, dated the 8th day of January, 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The street numbers are 291 and 293 Bowery and 7 and 9 Second Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $150,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1901, (less the sum of $2,200,) together with the expenses of the sale, the costs having been paid. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.

Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

my12-2aw3wM&Th&je2

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY. —MARY ANN WELLS and BENJAMIN F. WELLS, plaintiffs, against ANN MAHETABLE STORER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and hearing date the twenty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and one, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the premises at the corner of road from West Farms to Westchester and the Bear Swamp Road, in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, the premises in said judgment mentioned, divided into lots as by said judgment directed, on the 9th day of June, 1902, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by H. C. Mapes & Co., auctioneers; the premises to be sold and subdivided are in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain parcel of land situated in the City of New York, formerly in the Town and County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is designated on the map annexed to the report of the Commissioner in partition in a certain action in the Supreme Court between James H. Sackett, plaintiff, and Sarah M. Curtheil and others, defendants, by the letter D, and in the judgment made and entered in said action on June 10, 1882, is described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain piece or parcel of said premises designated on said map as Section D, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner or intersection of the line of the Bear Swamp Road and the line of the road leading from West Farms to Westchester, and running thence north eighty-nine (89) degreee east, along the road last above mentioned five hundred and ninety-two and one-half (592½) feet to a stake at the southwest corner of Section E., a parcel allotted to Francis Harding; thence north one (1) degree west at right angles with said West Farms Road along the west line of Section E three hundred and ninety and one-half (390½) feet to the southerly line of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad; thence south seventy-eight and one-half (78½) degrees west along the southerly line of said railroad nine hundred and twenty-six (926) feet to the easterly line of the Bear Swamp Road; thence south forty-seven and one-half (47½) degrees east one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet all along the said Bear Swamp Road to the point or place of beginning. Containing five and 583-1,000 acres.

And also the one-half part of the several roads, including said railroad track, lying opposite to and adjoining the said parcel to the centre line of said roads or railroad track, except such portion of the aforesaid premises as were conveyed to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company by deed bearing date May first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in Liber 1,400 of Deeds, Page 425, and deed dated June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and recorded July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-five in said Register's office, in Liber 1,400, Page 397.

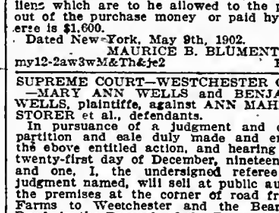
Dated, May 12th, 1902.

SEWARD BAKER, Referee.

WELLS & SNEDEKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

M. H. DILLENBECK, Esq., Attorney for defendant James B. Storer.

JOHN D. SNEDEKER, Esq., Attorney for defendant Haisey Corwin.



Road from West Farms to Westchester.

The above is a diagram of the premises described in judgment.

SEWARD BAKER, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—WILLIAM D. BERRIAN, Plaintiff, against C. ADELBERT BECKER et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the seventeenth day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery; thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebbard by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue twenty-two feet and thirty-seven one-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and sixteen one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Aletta Kreemer by the said C. Adelbert Becker and wife by deed bearing even date herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money therefor.

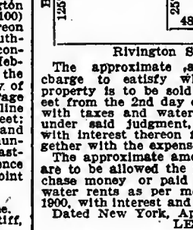
Excepting from the above-described premises a certain strip of land released from the lien of said mortgage by the said William D. Berrian by release dated the 15th day of June, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Avenue, as it existed in May, 1895, distant seventy-eight (78) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eightieth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out and said Washington Avenue; running thence easterly along the line of land hereto conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and 86-100 (100.86) feet to a line drawn parallel with said Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred (100) feet easterly therefrom and to a point thereon distant twenty-three (23) and 37-100 feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebbard by deed dated May 2d, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with said Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 2,092 Washington Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,381.63, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.98, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assesments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $743.72 and interest, and the Croton water charge, payable May first, 1902.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my26-2aw3wM&Th&jul6.

117TH STREET, WEST OF MADISON AVE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—BERNHARD FREUND, Plaintiff, against AMUND JOHNSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date May 15, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

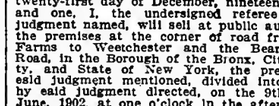
All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street at a point distant one hundred and ten feet west from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly side of Madison Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street one hundred feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Amund Johnsen by Bernhard Freund and wife by deed dated May 20, 1901. Subject to two prior mortgages as follows: (1) A mortgage for $20,000, with interest at five per cent., from December 1, 1901. (2) A mortgage for $12,000, with interest at five per cent., from June 13, 1901.

Dated New York, May 19, 1902.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $45,712.35, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.76 and interest, together with a possible Croton water tax for 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Referee.

my22-2aw3wTh&M&je13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER, Benjamin C. Wetmore, and Jacob Berry, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Bell, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHRISTIAN ROHRS and others, defendants.

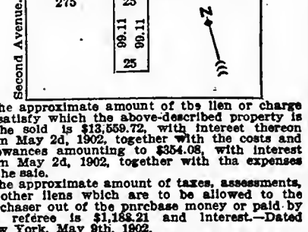
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line parallel with said streets twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 316 East 126th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,553.72, with interest thereon from May 2d, 1902, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $354.08, with interest from May 2d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,158.21 and interest.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

my12-2aw3wM&Th&je2

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 3d day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street, where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery; thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebbard by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue twenty-two feet and thirty-seven one-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and sixteen one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Aletta Kreemer by the said C. Adelbert Becker and wife by deed bearing even date herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money therefor.

Excepting from the above-described premises a certain strip of land released from the lien of said mortgage by the said William D. Berrian by release dated the 15th day of June, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Avenue, as it existed in May, 1895, distant seventy-eight (78) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eightieth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out and said Washington Avenue; running thence easterly along the line of land hereto conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and 86-100 (100.86) feet to a line drawn parallel with said Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred (100) feet easterly therefrom and to a point thereon distant twenty-three (23) and 37-100 feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebbard by deed dated May 2d, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with said Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 2,092 Washington Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,381.63, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.98, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assesments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $743.72 and interest, and the Croton water charge, payable May first, 1902.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my26-2aw3wM&Th&jul6.

117TH STREET, WEST OF MADISON AVE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—BERNHARD FREUND, Plaintiff, against AMUND JOHNSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date May 15, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street at a point distant one hundred and ten feet west from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly side of Madison Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street one hundred feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Amund Johnsen by Bernhard Freund and wife by deed dated May 20, 1901. Subject to two prior mortgages as follows: (1) A mortgage for $20,000, with interest at five per cent., from December 1, 1901. (2) A mortgage for $12,000, with interest at five per cent., from June 13, 1901.

Dated New York, May 19, 1902.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $45,712.35, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.76 and interest, together with a possible Croton water tax for 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Referee.

my22-2aw3wTh&M&je13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE A. BARKER, Benjamin C. Wetmore, and Jacob Berry, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Bell, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHRISTIAN ROHRS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line parallel with said streets twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 316 East 126th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,553.72, with interest thereon from May 2d, 1902, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $354.08, with interest from May 2d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,158.21 and interest.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

my12-2aw3wM&Th&je2

Summer Resorts.

DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 118,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Vistor W. Hungerford, referee, 563 Mott Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,436.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, running through to an alley, 25.1 by 184 and irregular, two-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,350.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hudson St., Near Besch.—3-story, attic, and basement brick building, 28.7x76, on easy terms, or will exchange; on line of improvement. For particulars, apply to John F. Couch, 271 Broadway.

Operators, Speculators, Attention.—Greatest bargain desirable city property; two five-story double flats, suitable for store alteration, near 8th Avenue and 116th; executor's sacrifice, $20,750 each, rock bottom, will yield $2,850 rent each. Brokers invited. Baum, 72 West 116th St.

Two 5-story 3-family houses, 25x100; rental $2,750 each, price $27,500; good location; equity about $16,000; cash and part exchange considered. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 West 116th St.

Attractive Residences in the Sixties, 5th and Park Avs.; $20,000 to $200,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, East 29th St.; asking $14,000; rents, $1,834.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST., NEAR 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 104TH ST. | 2-3-story 10-fam. apart. & store. Rent, $6,350. Price, $56,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

2D AV., NEAR 106TH ST. | 5-story, 20 families & stores. Price, $23,500; mtg., $18,000 at 4%. Bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$26,000; rented $2,800; charming wide single flat, fine location, west side; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Five-story tenement, 81st St., near 3d Av., 20x88x101; price, $24,000; mortgage, $18,000, at 4½ per cent. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Bronx.

$1,000 Cash—Balance easy terms, buys new one-family detached house on full lot; 8 rooms, all improvements; decorated. Take Fordham car to 205th St., Webster Av., walk 2 blocks west to Hull Av., and block north to 3,226. Can be seen at any time. PERRY, Builder.

At Woodlawn Heights, Bronx Borough, choice two-family houses, barn, and extra wide lots; bargain to a prompt buyer. Irving, 237th St., Woodlawn.

Asking $7,000 for six lots, Fulton Av., near Wendover, opposite Crotona Park.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Absoluto Auction Sale at Monnt Vernon of 34 Superb Building Lots.
PARTITION SALE.
By order of the Supreme Court, to close the Estate of William H. Pemberton, deceased.
SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH,
at 12 o'clock noon, on the property, Second Street, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues and South Street. Diagrams and full particulars of
JAMES W. RICH, AUCTIONEER,
5 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Only one mile from depot; 27 acre farm; large orchard apples and other fruit; 2 acres woods; fine tillable land; abundant supply of spring water; location high and sightly; 8-room house and good stable; on easy terms; price $5,200.
S. J. THORP, Bedford Station.

Bronxville, 28 minutes from 42d St.; choice lots for homeseekers and investors; $250 up; city improvements paid; fare 8c.; title insured; easy terms. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

I HAVE ACREAGE ALONG
the proposed Portchester Railroad,
from Eastchester through Mount Vernon
to Pelham, N. Y.
No brokers.
P. O. Box 127, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.
Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

TO MAKE REAL ESTATE PAY IS MY BUSINESS. AM DOING IT FOR OTHERS AND CAN DO IT FOR YOU. GUSTAV GOODMANN, 1,515 FIRST AVENUE.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Wednesday, June 4, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, ESQ.,
Referee,
4 and 5 story brick buildings, with large plot of land,
Nos. 291 & 293 BOWERY
AND
Nos. 7 & 9 SECOND AVENUE,
between Houston and 1st Streets,
KNOWN AS
GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
For maps, etc., apply to Seth Sprague Terry, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 60 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auct'r.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of Annis E. Timpson, Deceased.
Will sell at auction
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Tuesday, June 3, at 12 o'clock Noon,
by ordnr of Alfred H. Timpson, Esq., Executor,
87 WEST 3D ST.,
a five-story brick Tenement with Store, four families on a floor; size 25x97x109.3.
Maps and particulars of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Tel. 2,481—Cort.

On Tuesday, June 3, at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, will sell, by order of the Supreme Court, the 5-story brick double flat, No. 310 East 126th Street; building in excellent condition. Particulars of auctioneer.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flats, tenements, private dwellings; business properties, all sections, all prices; exchange for lots, farms, or country property; bargains. Call or telephone Thomas Fayns, 96 Broadway.

An elegant residence, Cairo, Catskill Mountains; four acres, all kinds of fruit; equity, $5,000. Send for photograph, particulars. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Two brownstone houses; exchange for frame house, city or suburbs, or lots and part cash. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; instalments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall Street.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Small, desirable farm, fully cultivated; fruit; house 10 rooms, bath; improvements; moderate price. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood.

Real Estate Wanted.

Tenements, Flats, Dwellings, or old buildings wanted; any section; have cash buyers; quick results. Address Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway. Telephone connection.

If you want to sell your property write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Send in your list of houses and flats to let or for sale. Case, 42 West 128th St.

Real Estate for Sale Queens.

Real Estate for Sale Queens.

"BETTER THAN ANY OLD HARLEM OR NEW HARLEM."

THE PROPERTY TO BUY. THE TERMS TO BUY ON

Opening Sale

LOUONA PARK,

Borough of Queens, New York City.

OWNED BY EDMUND L. BAYLIES.

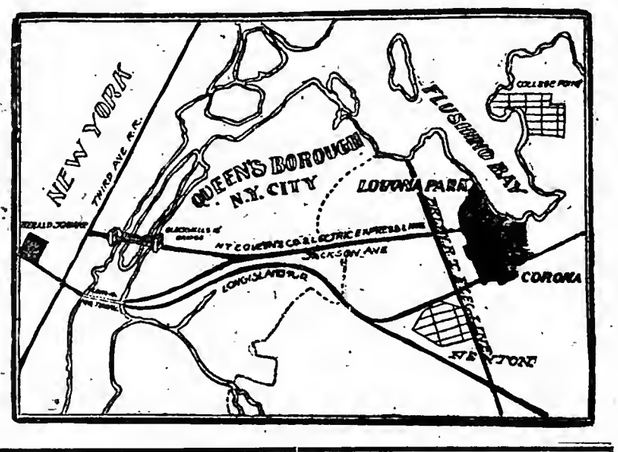
FRIDAY (Decoration Day,)

Saturday, May 31, and Sunday, June 1.

Special 10% Discount on Above Days Only. LUNCHEON Served.

Out of 5,000 lots only 1,000 remain.

Distance—30 minutes from 34th Street and Broadway, Manhattan's business centre.



NOTE—New Bridge and Tunnel will bring this property nearer trade districts than Harlem, where lots are selling for fifty times the price. This section, the Hub of Greater New York, is high, with splendid water views. A few water front plots left. Hundreds of houses built and building.

INVESTIGATE

OUR OPTIONAL PURCHASE PLAN.

Meaning rapidly enhancing Real Estate offered on such Liberal terms it places the man of most moderate earnings in such a position he can enjoy the same benefits that have made dozens of men fabulously rich.

HOW TO REACH LOUONA PARK,

From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St., (to Astoria,) or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence new Jackson Av. electric line direct to our local office, corner Jackson Av. and Baylies St. From Brooklyn, any line to North Beach, changing at Jackson Av. to Jackson Av. line. Car fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Maps and full information from

S. Osgood Pell & Co

542 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 45th Street,
Manhattan, New York City.

Jamaica.—New 6-room house, improvements; plot 25x150; price $1,400; easy terms. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—6-room cottage, improvements, Rockaway Beach, $1,950; $350 cash. Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.



HOMES-ON-THE HUDSON.

Grantwood,

High above the river, opposite the Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

Is not in any single respect an ordinary collection of house lots. See the property, the streets, the water, the sewerage and lighting systems, the houses already built; inquire about the building restrictions, the taxes, title guarantees, etc.; then if this seems the right spot for your home let us talk with you of buying or building to order, for cash down or on liberal terms for time payments.

Reached in 20 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferry, (by Hudson River Traction Co.'s R. R.,) or 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry and trolley.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $40.00 PER MONTH
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you the house at Grantwood.
Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; finished in oak, cypress or whitswood; oak staircases; large porch; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO., 1,135 Broadway, New York.
(TELEPHONE 1847 MADISON SQUARE.)

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
MUST SELL. MAKE AN OFFER.
THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSE EVER BUILT.
ON A BEAUTIFUL CORNER,
with large Lawn, and fine Trees. Streets all improved. Near the Elevated Station and Ocean Av. BEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH. 28 minutes from Manhattan. 12 fine large rooms; Tiled Bath and complete Billiard Room; separate Laundry; Steam Heat; EXQUISITE DECORATIONS; ALL PARQUET FLOORS; OAK BEAM CEILINGS; OAK TRIM; China Closets and Book Cases; Very handsome large Library and Dining Room. Has been built one year. Never occupied. COST, $12,000. PRICE, $10,000. TERMS, $1,000 CASH. Balance, mortgage. MAKE AN OFFER. Can be seen at any time.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE., near the Park. Take Flatbush Av. car. Get off at Lenox Road.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SHORE FRONT.
10 acres water front, Huntington; fine beach; magnificent views; anchorage for yachts; plenty fruit and shade; an ideal spot; restricted neighborhood; price, $6,500. J. C. Farnsworth, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufactnring conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on the corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

To Let.—Store and large celler in Metropolitan Realty Building, (fireproof and dry,) 16 Rosa St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent low. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A store, with large plate glass front; immediate possession; rent, $30; 27 Bedford St.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A shop, 23x78, 106 West 30th St., near 6th Av.; rent very low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A building, with store, on 42d St., near West Shore Ferry; rent low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Broadway lofts and offices, suitable most any business; very low rents. 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th St.

A.—Lofts on Broadway, near 57th St., suitabln for light manufacturing or office purposes; $40.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Basement, very light, 25x100, 1,360 5th Av., corner 113th St. Apply office on premises.

Machinery.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes, sizes from 1 to 60 horse power. City or country use. Gas or kerosene. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET.
26 WEST 28TH ST.,
for residence or business purposes; a 4-story and basement brownstone, high-stoop house, near Broadway. Apply to R. Alexander, 119 West 24th St.

84TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
A 12-room Queen Anne house in a choice neighborhood; immediate possession; rent, $100.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Lexington Av., 1,584, near 101st St.—Very handsome 10-room house; hardwood trim; tiled bath-room. Apply John McCarthy, 1 West 118th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bath-room; Carnegie Hill; private block; $55. 115 East 92d St.

116th St., West 30-40.—6 large light rooms; bath; hot water supply; steam; newly decorated; new carpets, $21, $25.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent, Nutley, N. J.—Queen Anne cottage, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; neighborhood refined; golf and country clubs; 45 minutes to New York; $30 per month; yearly lease. Apply to Howard R. Bayne, 67 Wall St., New York.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH.
RUMSON ROAD.
Furnished cottages for rent. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St., New York. Telephona 253 Cortlandt.

For Rent—At New Canaan, Conn., ona hour and 10 minutes from New York; convenient to station; house ten masters rooms. For full particulars address Willard Parker, Jr., P. O. Box 1,017 New York.

Handsomely furnished cottage, 10 rooms and bath; piano; beautiful grounds; snitabla private family or boarders; rent only $100. Mrs. G. Bertholf, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Stamford, Conn., furnished house, 10 rooms, desirable location, electric light, &c., for Summer months; rent moderate. P. O. Box 535, Stamford, Conn.

Cottages furnished with or without improvements, in East and Centre Moriches; $175 to $450 per season. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

Long Island Property to Let.

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
To Let—Two beautiful, high-class cottages, just completed; 14 largn rooms; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished; naighborhood exclusive; almost adjoining Edgemere Hotel. Apply to H. C. Friedman, 16 East 92d St., N. Y.

North Shore L. I.—Two nicely furnished cottages left; fruit, dairy, vegetables; boating, bathing, fishing; high, cool, healthy; splendid views; barn; $200 season. Particulars Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

Cottage, furnished, 11 rooms; near depot and ocean; White St. Far Rockaway, Box 418.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Comfortable, roomy, furnished house; thirty acres; high ground, ovnrlooking Sandy Hook Bay; abundance of fruit and vegetables, with cow, chickens, horse, and phaeton; half mile from station, connecting with Sandy Hook boats at Atlantic Highlands; $500 for the season; two excellent colored servants, man and woman, can be retained. A., Box 175, Times.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—12-room house; all improvements; rent, $45 per month. Inquire agents at Montclair, or Owner, J. W. Chandler, 100 Broadway, N. Y.

To Rent—Furnished, for thn Summer, eight-room house; fivn minutes' walk from Grovn St. Station. Address Prentiss, 127 William St., East Orange, N. J.

AVON BY THE Sea. N.J. Furnished Cottages for rent. Sale Office near Depot. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Westchester Property to Let.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT,
FROM $40 UPWARD.
FINE LOCATIONS.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
SIEGFRIED WURZBURG,
Bank Bldg., 3d Av. & 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of thn Stats of New York, held in and for thn County of New York, at thn County Court House, on thn 6th day of March, 1902. Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In thn matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MANHATTAN EAST SIDE MISSION, a corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of Abby B. Blodgett, Margaret B. Dawes, Helen S. Darling, Gabrielle McA. Dexter, Elizabeth C. Swords, Helen M. Tweed, Alice D. Weekes, and Laura E. Hunting, as trustees of the Manhattan East Side Mission, and ths schedulu therein set forth, duly verified by the petitioners nn the 3rd day of March, 1902, and on motion of William H. Sage, counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the Manhattan East Side Mission, a corporation, show cause before this Court at the Special Term thereof, Part One, to be held at the New York County Court House, on thn 16th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in thn forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can bn heard, why thn prayer of thn petitioners should not be granted and said corporation be dissolved. This order shall bn published once a week in each of three weeks immediately preceding said June 16th, 1902, in Thn Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, published in the County of New York.

Dated March 6th, 1902.

Enter. J. A. O'G.,
my26-1aw4wM. J. S. C.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of New York, Part II., held at thn new County Court House, in thn City of New York, Borongh of Manhattan, on the 7th day of March, 1902.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a Voluntary Dissolution of the KIESSLER & CABOT ENAMELED FURNITURE COMPANY.

On reading and filing thn petition of Sigmund Wetzler and Jefferson Wetzler, as directors of thn Kiessler & Cabot Enameled Furniture Company, a corporation created under thn laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 553-557 West 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and thn schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 25th day nf February, 1902, and on motion of S. D. Epstin of counsel for the petitioners:

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show causn beforn this court at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, in thn Nnw County Court House, in thn Borough nf Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week in each week of thn three weeks immediately preceding the said 9th day of June, 1902, in Thn Nnw York Law Journal and in Thn New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered. Enter. J. A. O'G.
J. S. C.

JOHN REYNDERS & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made on thn 21st day nf May, 1902, by the Hon. F. Henry Dugro, onn of thn Justices of thn Snpreme Court of the State of New Ynrk, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN REYNDERS & COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, with an office at No. 27 Bond Street, Passaic, N. J., and lately doing business at No. 303 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New Ynrk, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, William A. Kirkhoff, who has been duly appointed assignen of the said John Reynders & Company for the benefit nf its creditors, at the office of his attorney, James M. Hunt, Nn. 34 Pine St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before thn 11th day of August, 1902.—New York, May 26th, 1902. WILLIAM A. KIRCHHOFF, Assignee. JAMES M. HUNT, Atty. for Assignee, 34 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my26-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supremn Court of the State nf New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA MARVIN, lately doing business at No. 337 Broadway and 468-472 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of Marvin & Co., for a sale and use of safes, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, Eugnne V. Myers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Ezra Marvin for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, Arthur L. Marvin, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July, 1902. EUGENE V. MYERS, Assignee.
New York, May 10th, 1902.
ARTHUR L. MARVIN, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Wall St., Bor. of Manhattan, City of New York. my12-1aw8w

Business Opportunities.

Patents, all kinds, trade marks, machinery, motor vehicles, power apparatus, gasoline, and electrical motor designing; mechanical development of crude ideas a specialty. Philip K. Stern, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Solicitor of Patents, 180 Fulton St., New York. Telephone 5876 Cortlandt.

"INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS." Business Corporations, their incorporation, organization, and procsdure; send stamp for new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Capitalists or Iron Works.—I control a machine for cleaning sisal, New Zealand hemp, similar plants; am open for a proposition; particulars at interview. Address 72 Trinity Place, New York, Room 500.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.
Digest nf the corporation laws nf leading States sent free upon application to National Incorporating Company, 76 William St., corner Liberty, N. Y. Inclose stamp.

Partner wanted, to take charge of store; $1,000 required. Store, Box 104 Rahway, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME

for Summer and Winter dwelling; 2½ acres beautiful grounds; 500 feet front on river; fishing, bathing, rowing; one hour from City Hall or 23d St. and Broadway, Chambers or 32d St. Ferry, New Jersey and New York R. R.; 13-room house; all improvements; conservatory; stable, barn, gardener's house; price, $15,000, $5,000 cash. Owner, Herman Bartsch, Oradell, N. J.

Finn country place in one of thn finest towns of Western Massachusetts; large Colonial house, 16 rooms; hydraulic elevator to second floor; hardwood floors, beamed ceilings, Old English finish; hot and cold water in sleeping rooms; furnace heat; sanitary plumbing; housn only five years old; furnished with niaborate imported furniturn and fittings; fine lawns; large shade trees; drive in vicinity unequaled; price, $14,000; terms easy. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., or Henry B. Holmes, 68 Bridga St., Springfield, Mass.

At Shawnas on the Delaware, Monroe Co., Pa.—Beautiful, new Cnlonial Summer or all the year, round residence, modern conveniencns; one minute to river; three minutes to boarding house; villa plots; charming scenery; Pocono air and mountain spring water; two and half miles from Water Gap; booklet and particulars. CROWE & CO., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Gentleman's country place, 90 acres; house, 22 rooms, laundry, billiard room, bowling alleys, ballroom, stables; 1,000 trees; 1,000 feet elevation; Dutchess County; rent, sell, cheap, or exchange. Box 1,437 New York Post Office.

Chance lifetime secure elegant 74-acre village farm; fine buildings; grandest view State Connecticut; hour hallfastnet; price $5,500, which is half of cost; don't delay; photos and particulars. H. B. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Great Farm Bargains.—109 acres, $2,000; 36 acres, front depot, $1,200; 8 acres, $600; buildings, plenty fruit, on each. D. Hull, So. Norwalk, Conn.

I have some splendid farm bargains for sale and exchangn this Spring; write for particulars. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,158 and 309 Broadway, New York.

Very desirable location at Lakn Mahopac; Summer boarding house, 35 rooms, furnished, for sale or lease. Lewin Welspial, Carmel, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

Patents, all kinds, trade marks, machinery, motor vehicles, power apparatus, gasoline, and electrical motor designing; mechanical development of crude ideas a specialty. Philip K. Stern, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Solicitor of Patents, 180 Fulton St., New York. Telephone 5876 Cortlandt.

"INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS." Business Corporations, their incorporation, organization, and procsdure; send stamp for new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Capitalists or Iron Works.—I control a machine for cleaning sisal, New Zealand hemp, similar plants; am open for a proposition; particulars at interview. Address 72 Trinity Place, New York, Room 500.

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Partner wanted, to take charge of store; $1,000 required. Store, Box 104 Rahway, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE BERKSHIRE."
500 Madison Avenue, Corner 52d Street.
A choice southerly apartment on 1st floor, Parlor, Library, Dining Room, 3 Family Bedrooms, 2 Servants' Bedrooms, and Kitchen. All improvements; rental $4,500.
J. H. MORAN, Supt.

48 EAST 26TH ST.
Centrally located corner apartments; modern improvements; two elevators; hall service at all times; large, light rooms; rent, $1,400 to $1,600. Apply Superintendent.

8 Rooms, Tiled Bath;
Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequoled at $55, $60.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

A large corner apartment to sublet, partly furnished, eight rooms and bath, all light, open plumbing, steam heat, hot and cold water, refrigeration; separate laundry; elevator service and electric light, all included in rent. Address "H.," P. O. Box 247 New York.

Attractive Bachelor Apartments—The Westerly, 101-107 West 54th St.—Exposed plumbing; electric light; telephone; breakfast and valet; room and bath; rent, $30. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, PRIVATE SURROUNDings; convenient to elevated station and surface roads; six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $26, $27; references. 360-362 West 117th St.

SINGLE FLAT, PRIVATE HALL; MODERN, 6 large rooms and bath; direct light, hot water supply, open plumbing; all improvements; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

Bachelor Apartments.—11 West 28th St.—Open plumbing; valet; breakfast; telephone; two rooms and bath; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

545-549 Lenox Av.; 4 large rooms, bath; whole floor through; steam heat; hot water; all improvements; convenient to all cars; inducements. Apply premises.

Five, six, and seven rooms, bath; location, improvements, the best; 7 West 92d St.; $45 to $70. Premises or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

211 WEST 106TH ST.
Convenient to parks and transit; very choice 7-rooms and bath to select families at moderate rents. Apply to manager on premises.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Eight large, airy rooms, gas range, hot water; very moderate for Summer. Fowler, 247 West 135th.

4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21; 307 3d Av., near 49th. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

58th St., 357 West.—Single flat, seven rooms, bath, improvements; newly decorated, $35 and $40. Inquire janitor.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath, modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

5th Av., 223, Opposite Cafe Martin.—First floor, parlor, bedroom, and bath; service and light; piano, tapestries, &c.; for three or six months; very cheap.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Two rooms and bath; delightful Summer location; (Apartment 226;) San Remo, 74th St., Central Park West.

Nicely furnished five room apartment; all light; rent from July 1, $30 a month. Lee, 210 West 42d St.

125th St., 529 West.—5 rooms and bath; newly renovated; cheap, comfortable, and cozy. Janitor.

706 West End Av.—Cool, quiet, eight rooms, fully furnished; gas range; hot water; low rent. Havens.

Furnished apartment to let, near Riverside—Thn Holyoke, 97th St., West End Av. Greene.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wm. Coin, Auctioneer, City Salesroome, 7 and 8 Court Square, Brooklyn.—Administrator's sale, on premises, Central Av., Lawrence, L. I., (late residence of John J. McGarry, dec'd,) of all thn elegant furniture, paintings, draperies, rugs, carpets, and other personal property belonging to estate, Tnesday, June 3, 1902, 10:30 A. M. New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad, "Jamaica Bay Route." Take train at 8:14, Flatbush Av. Station.

Mortgage Sale.—We, the undersigned, will causn to be sold at public auction to-day, 10 A. M., by virtus of chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon No. 291-293 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan. By order nf Geo. Ringler & Co., mortgagees.

H. Perelmuter, auctioneer, by virture of chattel mortgage will sell this day, 25 1st Av., at 9:30, 10 couches, 2 mirrors, 2 benches, &c. By order of Attorney for the Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today, at 9 n'clock, at No. 339 East 104th St., Borough nf Manhattan, fixtures and chattele of a saloon. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

By virtue of execution will sell this day, 25 1st Av., at 9:15, assortment of notions, dry goods, &c. Albert Levine, City Marshal.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, selle to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, &c.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.—A gentleman will sacrifice for $150 his handsome hackney bred coh; he is absolutely fearless of evnrything; has superb style and extra high knee action; very attractivn in appearance; in fact, a prize for any one wanting a perfect saddle and harness horse combined, as he has been ridden and driven constantly by nwner's wife. Also, at less than quartnr value, elegant nearly new Stiver's runabout, (rubber tired,) family surrey, (seats four,) station wagon, Brewster brougham, (rubber tires,) victoria, (rubber tired,) Healey beach wagon, (seats four,) light and heavy singln and double harness, imported lady's and gent's riding saddle and bridle, fur and cloth robes, blankets. S. Weeks, nwner's privats stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, third floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1902.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public schools, editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respectivs professions and not following any other calling; active and full and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city, State, and United States employees; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling, Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course nf justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-ona and seventy years of age, Sunset or absentees, persons temporarily ill, United States and special jurors arn not exempt.

Every man must attend to hie own notice. It is a misdemeanor to givn any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive a consideration, bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or makn any falee statement, and every case will bn fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
County of New York.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
(Notice pursuant to the laws of 1894, Chapter 556, Title 12.)
A competitivn examination of candidates for thn Stnte scholarships in Cornell University, falling to the County of New York will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, Park Av. and 59th St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York Saturday, June 7, 1902, commencing at 9 A. M.

Candidate must be at least 16 years of age and of six months' standing in the common schools or academies of the State during the year immediately preceding this examination, and actual residents of this State.

No person should enter an examination unless prepared to accept a scholarship should nne be awarded.

The examination will be upon the following subjects, viz.: English, history, (ancient, medieval, English, American,) plane geometry, algebra through quadratic equations, and either Latin, French, or German, at the option nf the candidate.

There will be at many candidates appointed from this county as thnre are Assembly districts in this county. Candidates will become entitled to the scholarships in the order of their merit.

Dated at the City of New York this first day of May, 1902.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,
City Superintendent of Schools.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites; single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17th St., 36 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests and transients accommodated; references.

21st St., 56 West.—Central location; large and small rooms; good cooking; table board; parlor dining room.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady offers superior Summer accommodations; transient or permanent; cool, airy rooms; elegant parlor suite, with bath; bountiful home table.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; bstween Broadway and 6th Av.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—Full hotel accommodations; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including w

TWO SHOT IN FIGHT ON A PICNIC BARGE

Fierce Scrimmage at Patrick Walsh Association Outing.

Terrified Man Jumpa Overboard, and Boat Going to Hia Reacue Is Capsized—Saved by Ferryboat.

Two men were shot and several were more or less seriously injured yesterday in a fight that occurred on board a barge carrying a portion of a picnic party of nearly 1,800 people, members of the Patrick Walsh Association.

The organization is a quasi-political ons, mads up of residents of the lower east side. For the annual outing they had chartered the steamer Crystal Stream and the barges Meyers and Columbia. They went to Point View, which is about opposits Yonkers, via the Battery.

Securing herself between the two barges the Crystal Stream started on her trip from the foot of East Ninety-first Street at 11 o'clock. On board the Meyers Peter Sweney, aged seventeen, with several companions of his own age, started a game of craps on the forward deck. A great crowd gathered to watch the game.

It seems that the bar privilege on the Meyers had been let to several Italians. They thought the game of craps drew the crowd from the bar and diminished their patronage. One of them tried to talk with the crap shooters. Hs told them that it was a sin to gamble on Sunday, whereat the crowd hooted and jeered, and some ons tripped him up.

He leaped to his feet, drew from his hip pocket a revolver, and began to fire. Frank Marr, aged nineteen, of 420 East Eighty-ninth Street, was the first man hit. A bullet grazed the side of his head, but did not injure him seriously. The next shot struck Jeremiah Higgins of Eighty-first Street and First Avenue in the back. He fell to the deck unconscious. The crowd closed in on the Italian, and bore him to the deck, where he was beaten severely. A countryman came to his aid. He pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired several times. Women screamed and several of them fainted, while men scurried to cover.

Christopher Spencer, living at 332 East Eighty-second Street, dived overboard. A moment later he was seen floundering in the stream, but there was too much doing aboard the Meyers for any of its passengers to think of a man ovsrboard.

In a rowboat near by, however, were two men, who, hearing the shots and seeing Spencer fall into the river, turned about to rescus him. Their frail little craft got into the swell of a barge coming down stream and was capsized. The men, with Spencer, were picked up by the Astoria ferryboat Harlem and landed at Astoria.

The first Italian regained his feet, and he and his countryman, standing shoulder to shoulder, backed into the bar, keeping the crowd at bay with their revolvers. They hid somewhere in the hold, and kept away from the angry crowd during the rest of the voyage.

The Captain of the Crystal Stream got his crew together, and, marching with them to the barge Meyers, he told the crowd that any unruly or disorderly person would be placed in irons. He then headed for Sohmer's dock, at the foot of Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, and Marr and Higgins were put ashore and taken to St. John's Hospital.

About 200 girls and women went ashore at the dock and refused to continue on the journey. The Crystal Stream and the two barges reached the foot of East Ninety-first Street on the return from the picnic at 1 o'clock this morning and were met by Sergt. Casey and eight men from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. They were unable to find out anything about the shooting or the instigators of the trouble and made no arrests.

FERRYBOAT RAMMED BY A TUG IN THE HARBOR.

Big Crowd of Passengers Excited by Collision Which Did Apparently Slight Damage.

The ferryboat West Brooklyn, plying between Whitehall Street, Manhattan, and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was rammed by a tug just off Governor's Island early this morning, while coming up the East River to her Whitehall Street slip.

There was a big crowd of passengers on board and much consequent excitement when the tug rammed against the port side of the ferryboat, splintering some of the lighter framework and shivering the windows of the women's cabin.

Deckhands on board the boat would not talk about the collision further than to say that the boat was not damaged enough to lay her up, and that she continued her regular schedule of trips throughout the night. They said that probably a hundred persons were on board at the time. The police of the Steamboat Squad said they had heard nothing of the collision, and had received no report of the matter.

NIAGARA FALLS TUNNEL.

Officials Inspect It and Find It in Perfect Condition.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 1.—The inspection of the mammoth tunnel of the Niagara Falls Power Company was successfully accomplished to-day, and the tunnel was found to be in perfect condition. That it was so is a very definite triumph for the American contractor, the American engineer, and American capital. The tunnel is 21 feet high and 18 feet 10 inches wide, and it carries off 4,600 cubic feet of water every second, and when the new wheel pit is running it will carry off 90,000 cubic feet per second.

The trip through the tunnel, a mile and a third, under the heart of the city, and 200 feet below the surface, was made by a party of officials of the Power Company and Clemens Herschel, the hydraulic engineer.

HIGH WATER AT WICHITA, KAN.

Railroads Anchor Their Bridges to Prevent Their Being Carried Off.

WICHITA, Kan., June 1.—The high water reached here at noon to-day, and the river has been rising continuously ever since. Since noon it has risen four and a quarter feet, and it is reported another rise of two feet is due during the night, which will completely fill the river at this point.

Rain is threatened, and if it shall be heavy, it will overflow the Little Arkansas River, break the banks, and run over the packing house district. The railroads and street railway companies have anchored their bridges. There are fourteen bridges across the river in the city, and if one of them shall go, it will be disastrous to the others.

The rainfall here for the month of May was ten and a half inches, a record unprecedented for May.

Ferryboat Suicide Identified.

The man who drowned himself from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Cincinnati as she lay in her slip at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 12:50 o'clock Saturday morning, was identified yesterday as George Hechinger, twenty-seven years old, of Newark, N. J. The identification was made by his sister, who said she knew of no reason why he should have killed himself.

Failed to Appear Against Her Husband.

Mrs. John E. Smith of 136 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who had her husband arrested Saturday night on a charge of intoxication after he had attempted to send a note by a messenger boy to an address in Union Square, failed to appear in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, and the husband was discharged

Great Dress Goods Sale! | Great Dress Goods Sale! | Great Dress Goods Sale!

O'Neill's

A Timely and Most Extraordinary Sale of Fine English Mohair Dress Goods!

June! July! August!

These are the three months of the year that see the greatest demand for Mohair Fabrics. This year it will be greater than ever. It will be used for almost every garment worn by women during the Summer months.

For Tailor Made Suits! For Raglans! For Dust Coats! For Walking Skirts! For Shirtwaists! For Tourists' Coats! For Automobile Coats! For Under Skirts! For Bathing Suits!

20,000 Yards Comprising

Mohair Brilliantines! Mohair Sicilians! Mohair Glaces!

will be placed on sale this morning at prices that will make this the most memorable offering of Fine Imported English Mohairs ever made in this or any other city. It is of no special interest to the women of New York as to how we bought this great quantity of goods or why we can afford to sell them so cheap; the thing that interests them most is the fact that they can buy here at "O'Neill's" to-day Fine English Mohair Dress Goods at prices less than the cost of weaving them—only another striking illustration of our methods of buying and selling Dress Goods. Note these details:

Thousands of Yards of the Regular 50c. Quality of English Mohair Brilliantines,

All the desirable plain colors, 36 and 38 inches wide,

29c. Yard.

Thousands of Yards of the Regular 59c. Quality of English Mohair Melange Glaces and Hair Line Stripe Glaces,

38 inches wide, high lustre, in all the most wanted colors,

35c. Yard.

Thousands of Yards of the Regular $1.00 Quality of Pure English Mohair Brilliantines and Pure Mohair Melange Sicilians,

Of high lustre; 22 of the most attractive plain shades, including the choicest light colorings and Grey Mixtures, 45 inches wide,

59c. Yard.

Thousands of Yards of the Regular $1.25 Quality of English Mohair Sicilians,

Extra heavy and bright lustrous goods. All the popular shades and mixtures, 56 inches wide,

69c. Yard.

Never before have fabrics of such great merit been offered at such extremely low prices.
☞ Don't forget to see our Window Display this morning. It is the best we have ever made.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN RUSSIA

Meeting Demands Protection for Those of Jewish Faith.

Father Ducey, John De Witt Warner, and Congressman Goldfogle Among Speakers at Israelite Alliance Gathering.

Ths second public meeting under the auspices of the Israelite Alliance of America, in furtherance of the agitation to safeguard the rights of American citizens in Russia, was held yesterday afternoon, in the large hall of the Educational Alliance, on East Broadway. The hall was crowded and the meeting was enthusiastic. Among the speakers were Father Ducey, John De Witt Warner, and Congressman Goldfogle.

Joseph J. Corn presided and made a brief address, outlining some of the purposes of the Israelite Alliance. It is intended to have simultaneous meetings in all the large cities of the country some evening next Fall in aid of the agitation.

Nissim Behar was the first regular speaker. He said:

"Some of our people have said to me, 'What difference does it make whether Amsrican citizens are treated well in Russia or not? We don't have to go there. I'm sure I don't want to go.' Well, soms of us havs business that takes us to Russia. But it is not merely a question of money. It is our duty to protest. It is a question of dignity. We Jews must be treated like any other American citizens." [Applause.]

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey said:

"As I understand it, any country may have an exclusion act, and enforce it; but we have a right to protest, and that is why we are here. Citizens are fools if they allow any class to oppress them and deprive them of their rights. The tendency to bow down before wealth and power is strong, even in the Church. I was surprised to learn long ago that that tendency is seen even among you Jews, the same as among Christians. Yet we should stand up for our rights, even though we stand alone, whether in a Catholic church or in a Jewish synagogue, for others will be benefited, though we should drop dead on the spot. Let us follow the example of the merciful Samaritan heretic rather than that of the proud Levite. And let me bid you to struggle for your rights until they are respected in every land."

David Lubin remarked that it was the ideal which Israel stood for which built up this Republic.

"The real Declaration of Independence," he continued, "was when the Puritans abolished the feudal law of England, and established in its place the law of Israel. It is not a hooked nose and kinky hair that make an Israelite, but the loyalty to ideals, among them being the ideal that the kingdom of heaven shall be established upon earth. To love your neighbor as yourself—and to fight for your neighbor, too—is a part of that ideal. That Hebrew who relies on a great big nose, or something else, is a great, big—well, he's not Israel at all. You can fight not only for what this Republic stands for, but against what Russia stands for—which is despotism and tyranny. [Great applause.] Any one among us who cares for no such ideals can justly be called a 'damned Jew,' for Israel means that where there is a fight on to advance the kingdom of heaven, our only cry shall be, 'Lead on, we follow.'"

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner insisted that the rights of American citizens should be recognized throughout the world. The conditions complained of were intolerable. They did not need to be recited in detail, mere bald statement of facts was sufficient to condemn the Russian system.

M. Goldman of 121 Prince Street, Newark, was introduced, and made a brief statement of his personal experience. He was born in Cincinnati, but ten years ago went to a watering place in Russia for his health. He was arrested and kept in prison for months on the mere suspicion that he was a native of Russia. No charge was made against him, and he was finally released, but his baggage was held for nonpayment of duty, and he was told he would have to go to the courts to get it back, and that would take a long time. When his passport was returned to him, however, there was an official indorsement on it to the effect that if he were not out of Russia inside of twenty-four hours he was to be sent at once to Siberia. He got out. And he has not seen his baggage since.

Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, made a plea for the Roumanian Jews, who during the past two years have been making a forced immigration to this country because of oppression under the laws of Roumania.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes declared that America must speak just as freely on behalf of the Jews in Russia as she did for the Cubans who were shut up by Spanish Generals.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle was the last speaker. He spoke to his constituents, and he received an ovation. He said:

"The question before us is not a Jewish question. There is nothing of racial character in it. It is a matter of pure Americanism. America should demand uniform treatment and protection in every country whatsoever for every American citizen, whatever may be his creed or his race."

TO BOYCOTT BREWERIES.

United Workers Decide to Reaume the Fight in Cincinnati and Newport.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—On account of the differences between ths engineers and others employed in ths brsweries of Cincinnati and Newport more than 1,200 brewery workmen were locked out last February. At a conference yesterday it was learned that all have resumed work except 375. Meantime the breweries have been running at full capacity, and with their new msn have more men in their employ now than they really need.

Because of the refusal yesterday of the brewers to give employment to all of the 375 old men still out, the United Brewery Workers, at a mesting to-day, decided to renew the fight through efforts at boycott. Secretary Zorn of the United Brewery Workers says ths conditions offered by the breweries are sucn that some of the old men would never be taken back. Many of the locked out men have found employment in the breweries at Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, and none of the new men employed here has been displaced.

CHANCES FOR AMERICAN BOYS.

Wide-Open Field Abroad, the Rev. H. G. Underwood Tells Students.

The baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of New York University was preached yesterday in the auditorium of ths library by the Rev. Horace G. Underwood. The Rev. Mr. Underwood is a graduate of the university. For the past seventeen years hs has been in Korea as representative of the Presbyterian Missionary Society. He is the author and compiler of the only Korean dictionary in existence and has written several books in the Korean language. Hs is in this country on a vacation, and expects to return to his post in a short time.

In his sermon ths Rev. Mr. Underwood dwelt upon the opportunities for well-educated American boys in foreign countries. He declared that there was a wide-open field for educated men made possible by the great advancement in science by Americans and by the position that America had taken in recent years in political and diplomatic circles. He referred to the generosity of the United States in repaying China and Japan the excess of money claimed recently by Americans. He also spoke of the unselfish attitude taken by the United States toward China and Cuba. These acts, he declared, made unprecedented openings for educated American boys the world over.

Japanese a Christian Missionary.

J. O. Inouye, a middle-aged Japanese, was yesterday received into the ministry at the Church of the Strangers, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. The simple ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, assisted by several deacons and deaconesses. It is the intention of the new minister to return to his native land and preach the Christian religion. Mr. Inouye came to the United States several years ago and took up the study of Christianity in this city.

Bells Dedicated to McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—A chime of ten bells was dedicated to the memory of William McKinley in this city to-night. They are placed in the spire of the largest church in the city, St. Paul's Methodist. They were dedicated with impressive services, after a sacred concert from the bells. Mr. McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," were played during the evening.

In Memory of Gen. Kearny.

Memorial services were conducted over the grave of Gen. Phil Kearny, in the southwest corner of Trinity Churchyard yesterday afternoon by Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, G. A. R., of New York, and Phil Kearny Camp, No. 3, Sons of Veterans, of New York. The Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis opened the service with prayer and delivered a short sermon. John D. Rose of Camp No. 3, the orator of the day, described acts in the life of Gen. Kearny and referred kindly to the President. A beautiful wreath was placed on the grave.

THOUSANDS IN CENTRAL PARK.

The First Concert of the Season the Principal Attraction—The Youngstera Liked the Lawns.

A typical late day of Spring was yesterday, with a clear sky, warm sunshine, and gentle breezes out of the northwest early and ths south later. Under the favorable conditions nearly 10,000 persons went to Central Park, where the first concert of the season was given by the Seventy-first Regiment Band. On the Mall, from the Marble Arch to the Terrace Bridge, there was an immense assembly. Every ssat in the neighborhood of the band stand was occupied early in the afternoon, although the concert was not begun until 4 o'clock. Many persons sought rest on ths iron fences whioh inclose the forbidden sections of the greensward; hundreds were under the arbor, and on the grass lawn were so many persons that little of the green was visible. An enjoyable concert of ten numbers was rendered by the band.

It was noticeable that a large number of the city's poor had sought the Park to enjoy the music and the environment. Among these were hordes of youngsters, boys, and girls. Many were restless, and they seemed to enjoy romping on the grass and up and down the broad walks and driveways much more than the music, while others secured ssats near the band stand and remained there during the concert. The crowd, big as it was, was orderly, the only trouble experienced by the policemen being that of inducing those on the Mall to obey their oft-repeated injunction to "move on," and kseping the refractory and taunting children off the forbidden sections of the sward.

Unable to get seats near enough to hear the music of the band, many persons wandered through the Park, down toward the lagoon, which had its usual number of patrons, or to the Menagerie, where the children seemed to take particular delight, as children always do.

Few persons who attended the concert knew what the band was playing. There was an announcement bulletin near ths stand, but it could bs seen only a short distance. Programmes had been printed, but not many of the visitors knew about that. Some who were particularly anxious to secure one of the copies found, after a long search, two young men on a bench ncarly a block from the band with several thousand programmes on their arms. They were doling out the slips to thoss who called for them. The applicants were many, and three other young men were employed in keeping the people in lines to pass the distributers, and each ons was scrutinized lest he should "double up" on the programme ma and get two copies. There were many complaints against the way the programmes were taken care of. In all other particulars the day was enjoyable for the visitors.

TRIBUTES FOR CONFEDERATES.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, of which Col. Edward Owen is commander, held memorial services yesterday afternoon at its plot in Mount Hope Cemetery and decorated the graves of comrades with floral tributes. A special train of seven cars left One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon carrying about 300 veterans and as many friends. Noticeable among the party were several hundred men from Lafayette and Hamilton Posts, G. A. R., who sent handsome floral pieces to the plot.

On reaching the cemetery the party marched to the plot tn the centre of which stands the monument given by Charles Broadway Rouss. The exercises opened with the singing of "America" by Miss Sophia Hendrick, the entire assemblage joining in the chorus. The Rev. George S. Caker, Chaplain of the camp, offered a prayer, after which there was a solo by Miss Eulah Lee, and an oration by William S. Kelley.

It was expected that Senator William Lindsay would deliver the oration, but he was detained. One of the features of the exercises was the presentation of the Southern cross of honor, a bronze medal bearing the name of some of the famous battles of the struggle between the North and the South. They were presented by Mrs. Henry Palmer, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to about twenty members of the camp. In the party was Gen. Thomas Jordan, who was on Bragg's staff, and who commanded the Cuban Army during the ten-years' war.

STRUCK BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

Louis Elsmere, one of the Deputies under John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, was the victim yesterday of a chauffeur speeding a racing automobile along Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Elsmere was crossing the thoroughfare near Twenty-ninth Street when an automobile turned into the avenue. He tried to avoid it, but the machine grazed him with sufficient force to throw him to the ground with violence. In trying to save himself, Mr. Elsmere's right arm was badly wrenched. The chauffeur continued on his way as though nothing had happened, and the injured man had his arm bandaged by a neighboring physician.

A great Health Restorer is Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.—Adv.

O'Neill's

The JUNE SALE of WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

85,000 Pieces!

EACH ONE GENEROUSLY MADE AND ABSOLUTELY PERFECT IN FIT, FINISH AND MATERIAL, AT

The Following Unmatchable Prices.

This is not a clean up of old stocks, but A BONA FIDE SALE at which we offer *new goods*, fresh from well-ventilated factories in the upper part of the State, *at lower prices* than you can buy them for in any other store.

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, V or high neck, yoke trimmed, with clusters of tucks and cambric ruffle.... 25c

Cambric Gowns, Kimono shape, low neck, short sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle..... 39c

Muslin Gowns, tucked yoke, finished with ruffle of embroidery and feather stitching; also with V neck, embroidery insertings and tucks, finished with cambric ruffle; also high neck, lace insertings and tucks..... 49c

Muslin Gowns, V neck, embroidery insertings and tucks, finished with hemstitched ruffle; also high neck, lace insertings, tucks and hemstitched ruffle; also in cambric, tucked yoke and ruffle of embroidery..... 69c

Cambric or Nainsook Gowns, square and V neck, lace insertings and tucks, finished with lace edged ruffle; also Nainsook Gowns with low neck and short sleeves, hemstitched tucks and ruffle, and Kimono Gowns of fine nainsook, neck and sleeves of hemstitching..... 98c

Cambric Gowns with square neck, of fine embroidery, insertings and feather stitching; also Nainsook Gowns with square neck; Torchon insertings, ruffle and ribbon..... 1.25

Nainsook Chemise Gowns, with lace or embroidery, insertings and tucks; short sleeves..... 1.48

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, hemmed and tucked..... 19c

Muslin Drawers, deep ruffle, with hemstitched hem and tucks; also with ruffle of embroidery and tucks..... 25c

Cambric Drawers, with ruffle of Torchon lace and tucks, also in muslin, with ruffle of embroidery and tucks..... 39c

Cambric Drawers, deep lawn ruffle, with two Torchon insertings and edging; also cambric or muslin, with embroidery ruffle and tucks, and in muslin, with ruffle of embroidery and inserting..... 49c

Cambric Drawers, with deep embroidered ruffle and tucks; also with deep ruffle of lace inserting, tucks and edges..... 79c

Drawers of cambric or lawn, deep full ruffle of blind embroidery and tucks; also with deep ruffle of lace insertings, edge and tucks.. 98c

Skirts.

Muslin Skirts, tucked umbrella ruffle finished with dust ruffle; also with tucked umbrella ruffle finished with Torchon edge.... 49c

Muslin Skirts, with embroidered umbrella ruffle..... 79c

Cambric Skirts, with deep flounce, embroidered ruffle and tucks; also neatly tucked, with two embroidery insertings and hem; also with lace inserting, tucks and edge. 98c

Skirts.

Cambric Skirts with deep embroidery ruffles and tucks; also deep ruffle of bias insertings and ruffle; also with deep flounce of three Torchon insertings, tucks and edge..... 1.49

Cambric Skirts with deep flounce of embroidery, Torchon or Val. insertings and tucks; several different styles to choose from..... 1.98

Chemises.

Cambric Chemises, round neck, lace inserting, edge and two rows of ribbon; skirt trimmed with lace inserting and edge; also of nainsook with two lace insertings, edge and two rows of ribbon, deep ruffle with hem and tucks..... 98c

Corset Covers.

Cambric Corset Covers, with square neck of embroidery; also low neck, short cover, with embroidered edge and draw string.. 19c

Cambric Corset Covers, with low neck, trimmed with Torchon edge and draw string..... 25c

Nainsook Corset Covers, long or short, trimmed with lace insertings and edge, with draw string.. 49c

Nainsook Corset Covers, low neck, lace insertings, edge and ribbon draw string..... 79c

Short Underskirts.

Muslin Underskirts, with hemstitched cambric ruffle..... 25c

Cambric Underskirts, with deep ruffle of Torchon inserting and edge..... 49c

☞ *Orders by Mail Promptly and Accurately Filled.*

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.



There is no thin dividing line in livery—what is not right is wrong.

It's the rightness of its smallest details that has given our whipcord livery the whiphand.

Whether for coachman or groom, whether coat or jacket, whether trousers or breeches and leggins; whether of brown, tan, dark or silver gray cords, you will not find a stitch lacking, a size wanting.

Square and bell crowned derbies, driving gloves, Punjab scarfs—all the little finishings too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THE Coward Shoe For Children.



One of the facts impressed upon us during 30 years' experience with Shoes and Feet, is this:

A foot crippled in infancy, can never be a foot perfect in maturity.

Think what this means; and know that with the Coward Shoe your Children's feet are absolutely safe.

Infants' - - - - *65c. to $1.00*
Children's - - - - *$1.30 to $1.65*
Misses' - - - - *$2.00 to $2.75*
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
263-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

An Important Rug Sale.

130 Extra Quality Persian Carpets,
sizes 8x10 to 13x17,
$63 to $175
each.

200 Fine Antique Rugs,
$11.00,
formerly $18.00.

200 Hamidan (Persian) Rugs,
$4.90 each.

Note. The above offering is exclusively to our Retail trade, and none of these goods will be sold at wholesale.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

1,000 Pieces, Various Patterns (extra quality).

Regular 7.50 Rolls (40 yards), at 4.89
Regular 12.00 Rolls (40 yards), at 8.94
Regular 16.00 Rolls (40 yards), at 9.84

We call attention to our immense line of

INLAID LINOLEUMS

Odd pieces of SHEET OIL CLOTHS and PRINTED LINOLEUMS at about one-half price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

N. B.—Great Sale this week of Summer Furniture and Furnishings in our Furniture Buildings.

Parties desirous of finding a method of using or burning Bituminous coal, under their boilers, WITHOUT BEING FINED OR IMPRISONED, can learn how to do so by calling on
S. L. SIMPSON,
Room 517, 11 Broadway.
Bowling Green Bldg.
The process can be seen in PRACTICAL operation at the STEVENS INSTITUTE, Hoboken, N. J.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS REDUCED.

MORRIS CHAIRS.

$5.00 TO $27.00

(reduced from $7.50 to $36.00).

CUSHIONS, $4.50.

Golden Oak, Mahogany and Mahogany finish frames—Tapestry and Velour Cushions.

Also Library luxuries reduced—2 and 3 Piece Suites, odd Easy Chairs and Sofas.

Hosts of reed novelties—Divans, Chairs, Tables, Muffin Stands, Golf and Umbrella Baskets, etc. Everything cool, artistic and economical, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Kitchen Utensils HAVING THIS TRADE MARK



(burned in the enamel) are *Safe*

We claim Purity and Safety, and substantiate this claim with Chemists' Certificate.

Note the blue label used by us (and fully sustained by recent U. S. Circuit Court decision) to distinguish our absolutely pure Agate Nickel-Steel Ware. This label is pasted on every piece of genuine Agate Ware.

A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.

Booklet showing fac-simile of our label, etc., free to any address.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO.
NEW YORK. BOSTON CHICAGO

ARE SAFE.

CARPET CLEANSING.

Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 Years' Experience.
1554 Broadway, New York.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and cooler; fresh south winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,351. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3. 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHEEHAN SAYS CROKER GOT PART OF $1,000,000

Big Profits of Naughton & Co. in Railway Contracts.

DANIEL McMAHON ARRAIGNED

Starting the Campaign for the Defeat of Tammany Hall, the Greater New York Democracy Launches a Sensation.

The Greater New York Democracy has opened the campaign for the defeat of Daniel F. McMahon, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth District and one of the triumvirs of the Wigwam. How Richard Croker and Daniel F. McMahon, as he charged, divided between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 profit as the result of contract work done for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was told in detail by John C. Sheehan, once leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Sheehan in his speech told of the conversations he had with Mr. McMahon that led up to the formation of the firm of Naughton & Co. and of how that firm prospered under the Tammany régime.

Mr. Sheehan said also that the present leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Tammany camp held up to Richard Croker the prize of enormous profits in the contracting firm of Naughton & Co. and, in the words of Mr. Sheehan, "as Richard Croker was broke he took half the profits of Naughton & Co. on Metropolitan work which, I am told, amounted to between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000." Mr. Sheehan made many other statements in his speech. President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan made allusions to the harmony meeting of ex-Senator Hill in Albany, and said that the "Tammany Democrats who were in Albany were the men the Greater New York Democracy were going to defeat at the primaries this Fall."

MR. SHEEHAN'S CHARGES.

The meeting was held in Stein's Hall, in Fifty-eighth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. On the platform were John C. Sheehan, Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, and ex-Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips. Denis J. Harrington presided. The hall was crowded with more than 500 enthusiastic politicians. When John C. Sheehan began to speak of Richard Croker there were hoots and howls of derision. Mr. Sheehan said, in part:

"I knew the inside workings of Tammany Hall when I was the leader. I know all about Daniel McMahon, and I am going to tell the whole story of how McMahon came to the front in Tammany politics. McMahon was a Police Judge, and he was put out of office during the administration of Mayor Strong. Shortly after that he came to me and said that he was broke, and that if he received some help he might be able to get a few small contracts. He then decided to go into the contracting business, and concluded to go into partnership with Barney Naughton. He said to me, 'With your help I can get a few odd jobs.'

"Shortly after he made that statement to me I was elected the leader of Tammany Hall to succeed Mr. Croker, and then Mr. McMahon came down to me and told me about getting some work for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He said that the company was going to change from horses to electricity, and that he was certain to get some of the work if he received the proper backing from me. He said that the sub-contractors were to get 8 per cent. on the work.

"He came to me after that and said that the time was ripe. I saw the people—and you know who I mean—and McMahon got the contract for the greater part of Fourth Avenue, and after that he got contracts for more of the work. I saw some people, and urged McMahon and his firm. When I first mentioned his firm I was told that he was a cheap politician, but the second time I spoke about the matter McMahon secured the contract. His firm made something like $100,000 out of the contracts."

The audience laughed and cheered these statements. Mr. Sheehan then said:

"From that time on Mr. McMahon was a wall flower in my office. He was there morning, noon, and night. He was there from one end of the week to the other. When Croker came back to this country McMahon went to him and explained to the visitor from England of the large sums of money to be made out of the contracting business. He said to Croker: 'Take a point from a friend.'

"There is money in this business, Croker was in need of money, as he was broke at this time. McMahon said that the Metropolitan people had $10,000,000 to spend on equipment, and that if Croker wanted to he could get half of the profits. Croker asked McMahon how it was to be done, and McMahon said 'You must again be the leader of Tammany Hall.' He entered into the conspiracy, and I believe that Croker would never again have become the leader of Tammany Hall, and that he never intended to return to the leadership until it was suggested by McMahon. McMahon said that they could divide the profits. 'You can come into partnership with Naughton & Co. and get your profits out of the work of the concern,' he said. I have been told that Croker received his profits from the contracts."

SAYS HE WAS "BUNCOED."

Then Mr. Sheehan began the discussion of the political situation as it existed when Richard Croker came back from England after his retirement from the leadership of Tammany. He said in part:

"At the time of Croker's return I was in favor of naming Hugh J. Grant for Mayor of New York. Grant was responsible for having started McMahon in life and, after the talk was started about the nomination, McMahon said to Croker: 'Don't name Grant. Name a man you can trust.' Then they named Van Wyck. I am very sorry, and express regret that I was buncoed into this deal. Van Wyck was elected by a scratch, as you know. That meant the return of Croker to power, and McMahon got a number of contracts, and I am told that they divided between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000."

Mr. Sheehan then told of further relations of the leader of Tammany Hall with the affairs of Naughton & Co., and said:

"A little later the Metropolitan Company became wise and would not give contracts to the firm or have anything to do with them. Then Croker thought that McMahon was holding out on him and they came near to a break. Their relations were so strained that it was some time before matters were patched up."

Raising his voice, Mr. Sheehan said:

"Now this man McMahon is the same man who is now one of the three echoes of Tammany Hall. We are in this battle to win and we will defeat all the leaders who have been identified with such affairs. I predict that the Greater New York Democracy will be victorious this Fall and that Tammany Hall will disintegrate and will be no longer a factor in the political affairs of this city or State."

William Hepburn Russell, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, spoke on the issues of the fight in the Seventeenth District. He said that it was a fight for decency in politics and for the turning down of such leaders who falsely claimed to represent Democracy as did Mr. McMahon. He said that the Greater New York Democracy was in the district fights and was determined to win.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan was the next speaker. He said in part:

"It is necessary sometimes to reform the Democracy from outside the lines. Samuel J. Tilden was one of the greatest men in our party, and he went outside of the party lines in order to accomplish great things for the party. We of the Greater New York Democracy certainly have the same privilege. We have determined to drive McMahon to Europe to keep company with Richard Croker in Wantage.

"New York and the United States were good enough for Croker until he became rich. Then he wanted an estate in Europe—in England—with a moated grange. Instead of going to Europe and buying the Lakes of Killarney he decided to go to England and mingle with the aristocracy. We must win a great victory in the September primaries, and we will."

The announcement was made that headquarters are to be open in the Seventeenth Assembly District, and that the enrollment is to be continued for the defeat of Daniel J. McMahon as leader in the September primaries.

CUBAN BILL CONFERENCE.

The President Sees Some of the Beet Sugar Senators—At the Capitol a Meeting Is Held and Great Secrecy Is Preserved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Cuban reciprocity situation clarified somewhat to-day, but not in a way very satisfactory to the friends of Cuba. Things were being done at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. At the White House end the President, roused to action by the imminent danger of the failure of his plan, was rounding up beet sugar Senators and pleading with them to carry out the Administration's scheme of relief for Cuba. At the Capitol end the beet-sugar Senators were holding a little caucus of their own and deciding to resist by every means in their power any measure of relief except the old Morris scheme of a rebate.

The conference of the beet-sugar men was held in Senator Elkins's committee room, and great secrecy was preserved about it. It was agreed that all inquiries should be answered by the statement that the conference had relation to the Congressional elections and not to the Cuban reciprocity question. The truth is, however, that the Congressional elections were not mentioned except incidentally. There were eighteen Republican Senators present, and it is said that two, who were unable to attend, sent notice of their adhesion to the programme.

The eighteen Senators present were:

Elkins,	Foster,
Scott,	Mitchell,
Perkins,	Nelson,
Baird,	Clapp,
Gamble,	Elkins,
Kittredge,	Kearns,
Dietrich,	Jones, (Nev.)
Millard,	Mason,
Burrows,	Pritchard.

The beet-sugar Senators are determined, as a result of their conference, to fight to the end against any proposition that savors of reciprocity. They will consent to a rebate scheme of relief to Cuba, but this is no concession, for the beet-sugar men in the House from the very outset were willing to have a rebate scheme adopted. They said that although they did not think Cuba was entitled to relief they would consent to give a rebate, but they insisted that under no consideration must any scheme of reciprocity be passed. Tawney, Morris, and William Alden Smith were rebats men in the House.

Speaker Henderson, Chairman Payne, Gen. Grosvenor, and Mr. Dalzell would not listen to the rebate scheme and in doing so it was said they represented Mr. Roosevelt and spoke for him.

Some of the leading beet-sugar Senators were among those to whom the President talked this morning. The Senators listened attentively to what the President had to say, and then went down to the Capitol and attended the meeting in Senator Elkins's room, where they gave their hearty adhesion to the scheme outlined for the beet-sugar element.

It is regarded as probable that the President will agree to the rebate if necessary. At present, he is opposed to it, but if it becomes certain that no reciprocity bill can get through it is believed he will consent to a rebate rather than have it go on record that he was totally defeated by Congress at the first session of his Administration.

To-night President Roosevelt had a number of Administration men at the White House to confer about Cuban reciprocity, and outlined to them his views about the way in which the beet sugar men should be fought. Those present were Senators Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, Allison, Spooner, Representatives Babcock, Hull, Dalzell, Payne, Cannon, and Sherman, and Postmaster General Payne.

Of these Senator Platt is the Cuban reciprocity leader in the Senate. Senator Spooner is the author of the 20 per cent. reduction compromise, which the President is ready to accept, but which the beet-sugar men agreed to-day to fight, after their conference with the President. Mr. Babcock was originally a beet-sugar man, but went over to the President just before the House vote on the bill. Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Cannon are Speaker Henderson's right-hand men and strong Administration leaders. Postmaster General Payne is the man who is credited by the Democrats with being the head of the new Federal machine which they say the President is building up to secure a renomination, and he has been present at several of the important conferences on political subjects held recently by the President, notably his conference with Senator Hanna. The others are Republican leaders of prominence, but who have not taken a leading part in the Cuban reciprocity fight.

KING EDWARD IN PERIL.

A Cab Collided with His Carriage While He Was Driving to St. James's Palace.

LONDON, June 2.—King Edward narrowly escaped what might have been a serious accident this morning. His Majesty was driving to St. James's Palace, when a cab collided with his carriage. The cab horse fell and lay struggling under the royal vehicle. The King alighted and stood upon the pavement until matters were righted.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, together with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, attended the production of Wagner's "Die Valkyrie" at Covent Garden to-night. Their Majesties received an ovation from the audience, and when they entered the Opera House the orchestra played "God Save the King." The rendering of this air was a feature at all places of amusement in London to-night.

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CHICAGO STRIKE RIOTS

Bloodshed Marks Progress of the Trouble With the Teamsters.

Women Aid the Strikers and Are Among the Fiercest Fighters—Police Charge the Crowds.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters' strike to-day. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers. Street-car traffic was stopped while the fighting went on.

Fists, stones, and clubs were brought into requisition by the strikers, and the police used their batons and the butt ends of revolvers freely.

The fighting began on the West Side shortly after noon, and in different parts of the city continued practically all of the afternoon.

The most serious trouble of the day occurred in Crosby Street, in the district which is known in police circles as "Little Hell." A detachment of policemen under the command of Lieut. Collins was escorting a number of wagons loaded with meat to the distributing stations down town. A large crowd followed the wagons, shouting and jeering, and now and then sending a stone over the heads of the officers in the direction of the men on the meat wagons.

The line of wagons escorted by the police was frequently stopped by other teamsters who would manage to pull across the street just in the proper place to prevent the meat wagons from making any progress. The police would order the man away and in a few minutes the performance would be repeated, much to the delight of the immense crowd that was following on.

Finally one teamster refused to pull his team out of the way of the meat wagons, and the police placed him under arrest. Then the fight commenced. In an instant a shower of stones, mud, and sticks fell around and upon the officers, bruising some of them badly. Lieut. Collins ordered the march of the meat wagons to be stopped, and at once charged the crowd.

The sight of a policeman on the aggressive is nothing new to the inhabitants of "Little Hell," and the crowd refused to budge when the police came on. A large number of women came up to the aid of the strikers and were the fiercest fighters of the lot. One officer was knocked down with a brick and his companions then drew their clubs and made war with such energy that in a few minutes the street was filled with men with bleeding heads.

The mob was led by a large man, who came from the gashouse near Crosby Street, and who continually called to his followers to "Kill the coppers first and hang the scabs afterward." Finally a big policeman got to the man from the gashouse, and when it was over the leader was carried off by his friends with his head and face covered with blood.

The police made no attempt to arrest him, for they had their hands full with the hundreds of men and women who crowded around them and fought viciously with anything they could lay their hands upon. The crowd increased so rapidly that Lieut. Collins soon saw that his men would be overpowered unless he took vigorous action at once.

He ordered the men to fall back slowly toward the wagons, and the crowd, seeing in this action a token of victory, pressed on with shouts, and the volleye of stones came more thickly. The police fell back until they had formed a compact mass close to the wagons and then, at Lieut. Collins's order, they drew their revolvers and charged the crowd once more.

This time the fight was more desperate than before, and it was over in much less time. The police struck down numbers of men, and used their clubs and revolver butts with energy, and in three minutes the crowd was broken and in full flight.

Forming his men around the wagons once more, Lieut. Collins started on his march. As soon as the police started away, the mob formed again, and although at a respectful distance, they kept after the wagons until they had reached the barns at Halsted and Division Streets. In this fight about a dozen of the officers were badly bruised, and nearly all of them had torn clothing. Many more of the mob were badly used up, but as they were all taken off by their friends, it is impossible to guess at the number.

By the time the barns were reached the anger of the crowd had grown to fever heat. An attempt was made to cross Halsted Street, but in less than a minute a blockade had been formed which it took two hours to release. This trouble at this point began when a Halsted Street electric car stopped directly on the crossing. The car was filled with passengers on their way home from work.

CITIZENS DEFY POLICE.

It was a peculiar coincidence that just as the packing house wagons approached the crossing the current was cut off. It was said that the trolley wire had been cut. A Police Sergeant approached the car and ordered the motorman to proceed.

"Don't you do it," shouted the passengers. "We'll stay here all night. Don't move a step."

The motorman informed the Police Sergeant that the current was turned off and showed this to be a fact by turning the controller. Hundreds of factory hands were being dismissed from the neighboring shops. Scores of heavily loaded wagons drove up, and in five minutes Halsted Street was packed and jammed with teams and wagons for a distance of four blocks.

The drivers drove on purpose in such a way as to form a complete blockade. The crowd shouted and jeered at the police when they attempted to induce the teamsters to move on. The police attempted a display of force, only to arouse the crowd again. Stones were thrown at the police, and the rioters were clubbed and dragged into the patrol wagons. Finally, after pushing and fighting for a long time, the police managed to get the wagons to the barns and the doors were closed.

To-night another serious fight took place at Twelfth and State Streets. Meat was being removed from the packing house plants by two retail firms, Froehlin & Heppe and Rettinger & Hoffherr.

In the afternoon the wagons had been loaded, and then a request was made for a police escort to accompany the loads. The owners of the butchers' shops were with the loads to encourage their men and offer such assistance as they could.

A crowd awaited the wagons. The drivers were hooted and jeered, but they kept their seats and waited for a signal to leave the packing plant. Shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening the wagons started. Three policemen were detailed to follow the men and prevent trouble.

The crowd held back from open violence until the wagons reached the Twelfth Street viaduct. The wagons first passed the viaduct on State Street, but as the crowd enlarged and the threats were increased it was deemed advisable to return the wagons to the packing house plants. The crowd had rapidly increased, and the wagons could not be driven through the dense masses. The three policemen tried to frighten the crowd by a display of weapons, but while they were attempting to guard two wagons each the strikers and their sympathizers removed the nuts on the axles and cut the traces.

The strikers climbed into the wagons and threw the meat into the street. The three policemen and the eight drivers, aided by the owners of the shops, fought the mob, but they were being rapidly overpowered. Police Sergeant Mooney was passing on a State Street car. He pushed his way through the crowd and took a place near one of the wagons where the fighting was the thickest. As he did so he was seen by Edward Allen, colored.

Allen, it is said, was six months ago sent to the Bridewell by Sergt. Mooney. The colored man was wielding a razor, and he threw himself at the Police Sergeant. The two grappled and fought in the mud until the colored man, it is said, had cut this Sergeant twice over the head with the razor. Allen was pulled away by another policeman. Mooney was taken to the Samaritan Hospital. His injuries are not fatal.

POLICEMEN FIGHT CROWD.

Policeman Weber had forced his way to a patrol box and sent in a riot call. Patrol wagons from the Central, Harrison Street, Twenty-second Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, and Thirty-fifth Street Police Stations were sent to the scene. The policemen surrounded the wagons and fought back the crowd. Clubs were used and revolvers were drawn to intimidate the mob. Slowly the attacking party gave way, and in the scrimmage the police arrested six men, among them Allen.

Five patrol wagons were detailed to accompany the meat wagons. First the meat owners rescued the meat from the muddy street and then, under heavy guard, drove to their places of business.

The six prisoners were placed in a patrol wagon and started for the Harrison Street station. A crowd followed the wagon and threatened the policemen. At Taylor Street the wagon stopped. The horses could not be driven through the crowd. As the wagon stopped and the policemen ordered back the crowd, another fight started. The horses were taken from the patrol wagon and the six prisoners were for a time released. The officers fought hard and the crowd was forced back. The prisoners were again loaded into the wagon and the horses attached. With the crowd shouting and threatening, the patrol wagon was driven to the police station without a stop and the six men were locked in cells.

Froehlin & Hepps said that they had saved a week's supply of meat. Rettinger & Hoffherr also saved most of their meat. Twelve policemen were placed in front of each of the stores to protect the places from attack through the night. One hundred and fifty extra policemen were sent to the packing plants at Sixteenth and State Streets to be on guard through the night.

Later in the evening a crowd gathered in front of the Frohlin & Heppe store and threatened the police guarding it. Stones were thrown and the windows broken. A hurry call for help drove away the mob.

In the fight at the Twelfth Street viaduct, where the police were severely handled, Lieut. Moore was knocked down and dazed by a heavy stone. He recovered and continued his duty. George Froehling, a butcher, was knocked down and his skull fractured by a heavy missile. He was taken to his room, where he is in a serious condition. It is thought that he will recover.

One hundred and sixty policemen were transferred from the South Side stations to the stock yards at midnight to prevent trouble to-morrow morning. It is said that the packing companies have brought into Chicago several carloads of colored men, and that the men will be placed at work to-morrow morning. If this is done it is thought that there may be an outbreak in the stock yards, and the police are preparing to handle any trouble that may result.

During the fighting thirty-eight prisoners were taken by the police.

BIG STORE MANAGERS MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Managers of the State Street department stores held a meeting at noon to-day in the office of Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store and decided to stand by each other on the questions confronting them in relation to the Drivers' Union agreement, which has caused a strike at the Fair. Details of what took place are refused by the managers.

No deliveries of merchandise were made at the Fair to-day because of the strike of the drivers of its wagons, which took effect Saturday. The strike was declared by Department Store Delivery Drivers' Union, No. 14. About eighty drivers are involved. The agreement was presented last Wednesday to the managers of all of the department stores.

The drivers say that they had the alternative of leaving the union or the fair, and they left the fair. They say that if goods from the fair are delivered by any other store wagons with non-union drivers there will be a strike which will tie up the whole retail and wholesale district of Chicago. They claim support of the Teamsters' Union, and that a general strike of haulers may come.

Policemen were guarding the alleys about the Fair to-night for fear of mischief on the part of the strikers.

ENGINE LOST IN RIVER.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., June 2.—A Denver and Rio Grande passenger train with through passengers from the coast was wrecked thirteen miles east of Glenwood Springs last night by colliding with a huge boulder on a sharp curve at the edge of Grand River.

The engine jumped the track and sank out of sight to the bottom of the river. Engineer "Matt" Flynn and Fireman Kilpatrick were carried down with it, but pulled themselves to the top of the cab.

Kilpatrick seized a tree and floated ashore. Flynn, holding to a tie kept in the centre of the stream, was pursued for five miles on the bank by a hundred passengers. A dispatch was sent to the next station, five miles east. An old boat was procured, and with only broken planks for oars W. J. Riley succeeded in landing Flynn fifty yards from the rails.

BRYAN IN THE BACKGROUND.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2.—There promises to be a sharp contest between the conservative and radical element of the Indiana Democracy over the prominence to be given William Jennings Bryan in the State Convention which will be held Wednesday.

A big picture of the silver leader which hangs in the State Committee room has been taken to Tomlinson Hall to be used in the convention decorations. There had been much speculation as to whether Bryan's picture would appear with those of Jefferson, Jackson, and Hendricks.

The picture will be there, unless plans are changed; but it is evident from the sentiment expressed by the men who are coming in for the convention, that a determined effort is to be made to prevent any eulogy or indorsement of Bryan, either in the "keynote" speech or in the platform.

"The Prophet's Chamber,"

reprinted from the Four-Track News for May, will interest every farmer's wife in New York and New England. Sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

FUGITIVES IN RAID SHOOT AT PURSUERS

Man Trying to Escape from Poolroom Hit and May Die.

Revolvers Deliberately Used by Men Who Had Succeeded in Getting Away—Capt. Delaney's Alleged Reluctance to Help Jerome's Men.

Fleeing gamblers surprised in a big poolroom in Forty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue, by a raiding party from the office of District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon in pure, wanton vengeance turned and opened fire with revolvers on the officers of the law.

Scenes of wild excitement were going on all around at the time. More than 100 men had been cornered in the place and were making desperate efforts to escape. Some were leaping from the windows of the room, which was on the first floor, dozens of others plunged through a trap door into the cellar to escape arrest, needlessly, too, for Mr. Jerome's men knew for whom they had come and they took no ons else.

The men who began the shooting had no such excuse as might have applied to the others, for they had gained the roof of the building and from that had leaped into an alley opening into the public thoroughfare close to the Grand Central Station. The way to freedom was clear before them. One of their bullets whistled close to the temple of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Chadwick, the leader of the raiding party. An instant later James McCoy, forty-five years old, who described himself as a hotel keeper at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue and was trying to escape from the raiders, fell from the roof with a bullet in the back of his head.

WOUND DISCOVERED AT HOSPITAL.

Two of the hospital physicians, assisted by some of the visiting surgeons, operated on the man, but failed to locate the bullet. At an early hour this morning he was still under the influence of ether, and it was not expected that he would become conscious much before daybreak. The doctors said that they could not tell positively what were his chances of recovery.

It was thought that he was merely stunned by the fall, and the bullet hole was only discovered when he reached Bellevue. He had by that time revived so that he was able to walk from the ambulance into the reception ward. Then he was taken into an operating room, where ether was administered to him and the surgeons sought the bullet. It was said afterward that a most delicate operation had been performed at the base of the brain, and that the man was dying.

The utter lack of reason for the shooting is the most significant feature of the affray. Old officers who took part in the raid said it was the first time since the draft riots when the powers of vice had offered deliberate resistence and open defiance to the law. It was, they argued, as though they believed the Government of the city was without power to enforce its own mandates and that the officials at its head would not be supported by their own subordinates or by each other.

Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Police Court, issued the warrants upon which the alleged poolroom was raided. It was in the rear of Sherman's Hotel, 152 and 154 East Forty-second Street. There were many circumstances connected with the fracas, which Capt. Delaney, of the East Thirty-fifth Street police station will be called upon to explain. It is said, that when the District Attorney's man called upon him for assistance he refused to let them have any of his men, although he furnished a patrol wagon, and they had to go out of the precinct to Capt. Lantry, at the station house in East Fifty-first Street, to get the force they needed to successfully invade the place.

Capt. Delaney himself declared last evening that Jerome's men had received all the assistance they asked for. He said they had come to the Sergeant, who was on duty at the station house, and on asking for help had promptly been given the patrol wagon and five or six men. There was not the slightest desire or attempt to hinder them the Captain said.

"That's what we're here for. We could not withhold help if we wanted to," he added. At the East Fifty-first Street Station the desk Sergeant said that that precinct had not been asked for assistance and that none had been given.

Acting with Mr. Chadwick were Deputy Assistant District Attorney Minor, County Detectives Dillon, Reardon, Hammond, and McLellan, and the police detail, who were all in plain clothes. They foregathered at the hotel in groups of two and three, while the patrol wagon, which had been loaned by Capt. Delaney, waited around a convenient corner for such prisoners as the raid might yield.

HOW THE RAID WAS MADE.

All was ready at 2:30 o'clock, when the raiders, mingling with the crowds that lined the bar in the saloon attached to Sherman's, had seen scores of men pass from the drinking place through a narrow door and into a building in the rear. Chadwick gave the agreed signal then, and they made their rush. The doorkeeper of the rear building, however, saw and recognized them and slammed the door in their faces.

There were holts and bars on the door, but the man had time to shoot hut a single one when Chadwick, who won distinction as the centre rush of the Yale football eleven of 1897, threw his brawny bulk against it and hnret it from its fastenings. His men followed close behind him into the crowded room, from which they took with the prisoners a great mass of racing cards, sheets, and tickets, and other poolroom paraphernalia.

Panic seized upon every one hefors the officers could announce that the raid was on warrants and they only meant to take thoss who were called for by the court. Ons man was sitting in a latticed enclosure counting over a huge pile of hills and a smaller stack of coin. He knew they were after him apparently, and he had evidently rehearsed for just such an emergency. He darted for a ladder leading to the roof. Another followed, and they gained it before Chadwick, Reardon, and McLellan, who jumped to head them off, could intercept them.

The first of the men leaped into the alley whsre were standing a number who had already come through the windows and knew that they were now safe from pursuit. Then it was that one of the men in the alley whipped out a heavy revolver, and leveled it at one of the officers, a small man, who stood silhouetted upon the roof of the rear structure, and fired. Other shots followed in quick succession as McCoy rolled over the edge, and the officers of the law leaped down with their revolvers in hand ready for action.

McCoy lay upon a heap of old lumber where he had fallen while the others ran out of the alley and scattered.

The following were arrested in the raid:

MURPHY, THOMAS, 37, of 479 Third Avenue.

HOWARD, JOSEPH, 34, of 241 East Forty-first Street: said to be the proprietor of the place.

DAYTON, GEORGE, 35, of 815 Second Avenue.

KING, F., 23, of 241 East Forty-first Street.

MILLER, FREDERICK, a clerk of 117 East Forty-first Street.

CUSSEC, EDWARD, 29, of 810 Second Avenue; was arrested charged with interfering to prevent the service of the warrants.

The prisoners were taken first to the Court of Special Sessions and then to the Elizabeth Street Station where Magistrates Crane and Zeller admitted them to bail in $1,000 each, the bonds being signed by James Fulton of 254 East Forty-first Street and James Welton of 52 East Forty-first Street. Mr. Jerome was in the street near the Criminal Courts Building when the party arrived. He was appraised of the facts by Mr. Minor.

"Were the police on?" asked the District Attorney.

"No, a wardman came around and asked us what the row was about," was the reply.

It was generally said about the neighborhood of East Fourteenth Street as the afternoon wore on that McCoy had been brought down by a bullet from the revolver of Detective McLellan. George Brown, a bartender at Sherman's Hotel, and Annis McGurty, the housekeeper, asserted that Jerome's men rushed through the hotel after the fugitives, nearly knocking the woman down; that they had revolvers in their hands, that all the shooting was done by them, and that the fleeing men did not attempt to use weapons.

District Attorney Jerome on his way to the scene of the shooting last evening, stopped at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where he arrived at 8:30 o'clock. Messrs. Dillon, McLellan, and Hammond were with him. They remained closeted with Capt. Delaney for about ten minutes, and then with the Captain went to Sherman's Hotel. Newspaper men were ordered from the premises after Dillon had shown the door which Chadwick had battered down. Soon afterward the party appeared in the alley where they struck matches and appeared to be making a careful search for something. Then they came into the street.

"All right, Captain, I'm much obliged," said Mr. Jerome, with a distinct note of sarcasm in his voice. "I'm going to see the poor chap. I understand he is dying."

Mr. Jerome and Capt. Delaney and the county detectives then started for Bellevue, an immense crowd accompanying them which swelled till the hospital gates were reached. Mr. Jerome and Capt. Delaney went to the surgical ward where McCoy was lying unconscious, and they came away after the reports as to the grave nature of the man's injury had been fully confirmed.

The address given by McCoy as his home is the Vanderbilt Hotel. An inquiry at the Vanderbilt last night elicited the reply that no one there knew anything about him.

OIL COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 2.—One of the largest consolidations of Texas oil interests that has occurred since the opening of the Beaumont oil field was consummated today by the filing in the Secretary of State's office here of the charter of the Star Oil Company, which has a capital stock of $10,000,000.

There have been merged into this corporation all the holdings and interests of the San Oil Refining Company, Homer Oil Company, Diamond Crude Oil Company, Texas Grizer Oil Company, Saratoga Oil and Pipe Line Company, Texas Standard and Line Company, Omaha-Texas Oil Company, Eastern Texas Oil and Development Company, Texas Fuel Oil Company, and the Texas Petroleum and Refining Company, all of Beaumont.

This Amalgamated Company has a pipe line eighteen miles long, running from its several oil wells to Port Arthur; four storage tanks, each of 50,000 barrels capacity, and two storage tanks each of 35,000 barrels capacity. It also owns thirty-two large settling tanks, and is building a storage reservoir which will have a capacity of 650,000 barrels. The incorporators are principally Iowa men, W. E. Brice of Iowa City, Iowa, being at the head of the corporation. It is one of the most powerful corporations operating in the Texas oil fields.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY HAS A GOOD SHOWING.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—The report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the quarter ended March 31, just made to the State Railroad Commission, shows phenomenal results in operating its system, in that its operating coat was less than half its earnings for the quarter, and with the taxes on all its property used in operating the road and on earnings and capital stock, but 4½ per cent. above half the earnings.

This statement is looked upon as marvelous by railroad men, who believe that there is not another big railroad system in a large city in the country can show anything like such good results.

The Niagara Gorge Railroad is the only road in New York State that has shown smaller operating cost. Its December quarterly report gave the operating cost as 32 per cent. of its earnings. This represented the enormous travel drawn to the Gorge Road by the Pan-American Exposition. But the March quarter more than made up for the small cost of the preceding quarter, the figures for it being 320 per cent. of the earnings. Here are the principal figures to be taken from this report of the Metropolitan Street Railway, just made, which tell the story:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$3,415,388	$3,283,208
Operating expenses	1,436,805	1,681,403
Other income	126,963	203,676
Fixed charges	1,171,998	1,128,967
Net income for March quarter	733,548	676,513
Net income for three quarters ended March 31	2,548,712	2,764,683
Operating cost per cent. of earnings	47.91	51.21
Operating cost (including all taxes) per cent. of earnings	54.55	57.27

The balance sheet, whose total is $94,417,448, has a profit and loss surplus of $5,342,451. The capital is $51,995,200, the funded debt $21,750,000, the bonds proceeds to the credit of the Metropolitan Street Railway, lessee of the Third Avenue Railroad, conetruction cost $4,304,655, and the bills payable $9,250,000.

W. J. BRYAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2.—A conference of leading Fusionists of the State was held here to-night to consider the question of asking William Jennings Bryan to run for Governor at the Fall election. Mr. Bryan will be called on to-day to decide whether he cares for such a nomination.

Ex-Attorney General Smith, who started the fight against the Standard Oil Company under the anti-trust laws of his State, will be Mr. Bryan's principal opponent in the convention if the latter decides to allow his name to go before it. The Fusionists openly admit that no one other than Mr. Bryan can carry the State; and it is for this reason his name has been suggested. Mr. Bryan's friends, who are supposed to represent his views, say that it is asking too much of him to force him into the State campaign.

The New Through Train for Bar Harbor

connecting at Portland with train for principal Maine Resorts, will leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 9:00 P. M., due at Portland at 6:40 A. M., and at Bar Harbor at 2:00 P. M., commencing June 23d, Pullman Sleepers.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

LONDON IN WILD JOY OVER PEACE

Repetition of the Great Mafeking Celebration.

Hundreds of Thousands Throng the Streets and Create Pandemonium—An Undercurrent of Discontent.

LONDON, June 2.—The peace in South Africa and its very elastic terms were welcomed in London to-night with a mild repetition of the Mafeking celebration. Hundreds of thousands of people surged through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace, but never at any time did the density of the crowds equal that of those which created the verb "to mafficK."

To-night there was a tremendous noise in the streets, composed of a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the coarse jests of costers, but the abandon which marked the announcement of the reliefs of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking.

Women, many of them carrying babies; boys, drunken loafers, and others, glad of any excuse to defy law and order, were the principal elements in the ragged processions which wended their ways through the city, through Pall Mall and up Piccadilly.

The crowds concentrated in Regent Street, and especially in the Strand, and let themselves loose. Women of the lower class jabbed men in the faces with feathers, indiscriminately flung as an apology for confetti, and in turn were hugged and kissed by any man who found time for such a diversion. A few helpless policemen stood around and watched the fun.

One of the favorite decorations with the crowd was a cluster of red, white, and blue stripes wound around a tall hat. American visitors in London, who to-night saw the city crazy for the first time, freely expressed their utter astonishment at the scenes, and ingenuously asked: "Were the Mafeking celebrations worse than this?" This question called forth a response from the Americans resident in London as follows: "Why, this isn't a circumstance to Mafeking."

A very serious undercurrent of discontent is probably responsible for the fact that London has not been entirely given over to the wildest debauch. An old soldier, who stood apart from the boisterous crowds and refused to "mafick," said bitterly:

"Peace with honor! It seems to me we've got all the peace and the Boers have all the honor."

This idea was echoed in more thinking quarters. The Liberal members of the House of Commons declared freely to-night that peace in South Africa might have been secured a year earlier and upon better terms had not the British Government been so obdurate.

AMERICAN FLAGS SEEN.

The decorations and illuminations of London took on a more organized form as the peace news grew older. The American and the Irish flags figured largely among the decorations, while the new ensign of the Australian Federation made its first appearance in a national celebration.

The words "God Save the King" were very generally inscribed across the union jacks exhibited. This was a sort of unconscious tribute of the National belief that peace in South Africa was due more to King Edward's personal influence than to any other cause.

A company of negro minstrels and other public singers in London to-night took advantage of the occasion frequently to sing "God Save the King."

A curious feature of the night's street scenes was that banners were carried in several processions bearing the inscription "Bravo, Buller!" Not a cab or carriage or bus that was driven through the streets to-night was not decorated with flags or some other sign of rejoicing.

There was a general jubilation in St. James's Park. The large crowds which had assembled there waited until a late hour for a chance to give members of the royal family, bound for Buckingham Palace, a passing cheer or a toot from a paper trumpet.

At the height of the rejoicing a hearse passed through Piccadilly, and even the undertaker's assistants, who are known as mutes, waved Union Jacks.

Throughout the evening the crowds exhibited the utmost good humor, and while some of the worst elements in London took advantage of the opportunity to disgrace themselves, the announcement of peace, on the whole, was received with merely mild "mafficking." This was somewhat atoned for by the uproarious scenes in the fashionable restaurants.

The people who were dining in these places vociferously joined in with the orchestras when popular airs were rendered, and then indulged in what was termed a "battle of napkins," in which these articles were knotted up and thrown around the dining rooms indiscriminately. In the restaurants the amusement was heightened by the uproarious waving of British flags.

The rejoicing began early in the day, when crowds of suburbanites poured into London and converged toward the usual centres, the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Trafalgar Square, &c., and quickly bedecked themselves with tiny flags, buttons, and badges.

The earliest demonstrations occurred on the Stock Exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, and began bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present, and a telegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"The members of the London Stock Exchange join with the rest of the British Empire in rejoicing at the happy end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to Your L

levee, at which the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and all the members of the Embassy, and a number of special coronation envoys were present.

Mr. Choate presented in the Diplomatic Circle Dougiss Robinson and W. C. Endicott, and in the General Circle J. Lee Saltonstall and Robert S. Keeling.

Telegrams received from all parts of the province testified to the extreme joy felt by all classes at the conclusion of the war. At many places the Magistrates discharged all ths prisoners charged with light offenses.

A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peacs was received at Windsor, hy telephone, from Berlin and Paris.

Many of the provincial Exchanges closed at lunch tims, and ths children at ths schools everywhere were dismissed.

The news of peace was transmitted this morning to the inhabitants of Blenheim Palace, the country seat of the Duke of Marlborough (who married Consuelo Vanderhilt of New York) in a manner that had conaiderable flavor of American progressiveness.

An immense phonograph, with a monster horn attached, had been hoisted to the top of ths church tower. The phonograph was operated by the Rev. Aylmer Scott, the local vicar, and it transmitted the peacs dispatches, word for word, so loudly that they could be hesrd in a radius of half a mile from the tower.

After this had been done the Union Jack was run up on the tower flagstaff and the phonograph sang the national anthem, in which the whole neighborhood joined clamorously.

Queen Alexsndra drove out from Buckingham Pslace at 6 P. M. and was greeted with loud cheers.

PEACE REJOICING ELSEWHERE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times's correspondent in Melhourne, Australia, says peace enthusiasm there is widespread. Directly the news was received business was abjured in every city and hamlet. There was a great demonstration in the Melhourne Stock Exchange. The speakers, who were Chief Justice Madden and others, said they are proud to belong to the English race and are confident the benign rule of Great Britain will obliterate rancor in the conquered territories.

At a crowded meeting in the Town Hall Gov. Clarke, Premier Peacock, and Federal Attorney Deakin made intensely fervent speeches, declaring the outlook for the empire is brilliant.

KINGSTON, Jamaics, June 2.—The announcement of peace in South Africa was received here with the deepest satisfaction, and special prayers of thanksgiving were read in sll the churches. Upon receipt of the official news, the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, sent a congratulatory message to Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary.

HONGKONG, June 2.—When the news that peace terms had been signed in South Africa was received here to-day the ships in the harbor were dressed with flags and royal salutes were fired from the forts and the warships.

MONTREAL, June 2.—There is general rejoicing in Montreal and the Province of Quebec over the news that peace negotiations in South Africa have been concluded. A general holiday hss been proclaimed for to-morrow, prisoners in the city courts have all been released, and there is a great noise from firecrackers everywhere.

TORONTO, June 2.—All the flags are flying mast high, the school children were given a half holiday, the public buildings ars decorated, and at noon a salute of twenty-one guns thundered out its message from the armories. The Government intimates that a day for general rejoicing will be set apart in the near future.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 2.—The news of peace in South Africa was received here to-day with enthusiastic rejoicings. The ships in the harbor were decorated, flags were raised, and church bells were rung. To-morrow will be observed as a general holiday, and a formal day of thanksgiving will also be observed upon the same date as this is done in Great Britain.

CAPE TOWN, June 2.—The announcement of peace was made publicly in St. George's Cathedral here this morning, and has been hailed everywhere with the greatest relief. The entire town has been decorated with union jacks. June 8 has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in the churches.

THE POPE EXPRESSES JOY.

"I Hope to Close My Eyes on World-Wide Peace," He Says.

ROME, June 2.—On the receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa the Pope expressed his joy, adding:

"I hopc to close my eyes on world-wids peace."

ASSEMBLING THE BOERS.

Leaders Have Gone to Bring in the Commandoes, an Operation Likely to Consume Two Weeks.

PRETORIA, June 2.—A number of the Boer leaders left here to-day. They are going to bring in the commandoes.

It is expected these operations will occupy about a fortnight.

KING EDWARD CONGRATULATED

European Sovereigns and Princes Send Messages — Emperor William Especially Cordial.

LONDON, June 2.—King Edward has been the recipient of a very great number of congratulatory telegrams from European sovereigns snd Princes.

A message from Emperor William is understood to have been of a particularly gratifying character.

King Edward has received a message from the Pope which conveys the Pontiff's sincere congratulations on the re-establishment of peace in South Africa.

MR. KRUGER SEES NO ONE.

Since the Peace News Arrived He Has Declined to Receive Visitors or Discuss the Question.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Since the news was received here that peace had been concluded in South Africa, Mr. Kruger has declined to receive visitors or express an opinion on the subject. The other Boer delegates here arc disappointed at the outcome and are not inclined to discuss the matter.

Ths Dutch newspapers declare that Great Britain will gain nothing " from this unjust war," and that her difficulties in South Africa are now beginning. The papers generally express admiration for the courage of the Boers, and regret that their sacrifices have proved to be in vain.

FEELING OF JOY IN PARIS.

Papers Seek to Diminish the Importance of England's Victory, but Their Bitter Tone is Gone.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—Concerning the effect of peace news in Parie, The Times's correspondent says the predominant feeling among all parties is one of joy that the war has ended. The majority of the papers, without displaying hostility toward England, seek to diminish the importance of her success, hut the bitter tone prevailing during the height of the struggle is quite changed and not a single French paper lets slip into its columns any of those words of hatred and insult formerly common. There is an effort to obtain respect by showing respect

TERMS OF PEACE WITH THE BOERS

Burghers Required to Swear Allegiance to King Edward.

SELFGOVERNMENT GRANTED

Dutch Language Retained in Schools and Courts — Permission to Carry Arms — $15,000,000 to Aid in Restoring Homesteads.

LONDON, June 2.—Not in years has ths House of Commons been so thronged with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience as when the First Lord of the Treasury and Govcrnment leader in the House, A. J. Balfour, announced this afternoon the peace terms concluded with the Boers.

An hour before the House met a large crowd on Whitehall vociferously cheered the notable politicians, particularly the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, who walked unconcernedly from the Colonial Office, with a broad smile on his face.

Long before the customary prayer ths galleries of the House were packed. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, the Secretary of the Embassy; Lord Rothschild, and many members of the Cabinet patiently waited through the answering of questions in the House for the momentous announcement. An unusually large number of peers sat in their gallery, and behind the ladies' grill aristocratic women were closely packed. Noticeable among them was Lary Sarah Wilson, who thus saw the end of the drama in which she played such an active part.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour received great ovations as they walked to their scats, Mr. Chamberlain's reception being by far the more enthusiastic of the two.

The lobbies and waiting rooms were crowded with disappointed seekers for seats, among whom were many Americans.

The period of waiting finally came to an end. Amid breathless silence, broken a few seconds later by applause such as the House of Commons seldom hears, Mr. Balfour stood up and announced the terms on which the war in South Africa had been ended. The reference to the Boers acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign made the hit of the day, being greeted with a salvo of "Hear, hears!" and applause from the galleries, the occupants of which refused to be silenced.

As the liberality of the terms grew plainer, the cheers on the Government side of the House diminished, while the Opposition's satisfaction was proportionately increased.

Through all this the Irish members sat impassive, though earlier in the afternoon they had startled the House by a demonstration, which at first was thought to be in honor of peace, but which, it was soon discovered, was caused by the reappearance in the house of William Redmond, who has just returned from the United States.

Mr. Balfour arose at 2:40 P. M. and announced the terms of peace in South Africa, as follows:

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

"His Excellency Lord Milner, in behalf of the British Government; his Excellency Mr. Steyn, Gen. Bremner, Gen. C. R. De Wet, and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and Gen. Schalk-Burger, Gen. Reitz, Gen. Louis Botha, and Gen. De la Rey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to ths following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles, and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and desist from further resistance, and acknowledge King Edwad VII. as their lawful sovereign.

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by Gen. De la Rey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

"Second—All burghers outside ths limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his Majesty, be brought back to their homes so soon as means of transport can be provided, and means of subsistence assured.

"Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

"Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the Commander in Chief to the Boer Generals, and which shall be tried by court-martial after the close of hostilities.

"Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

"Sixth—Possession of rifles will he allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, according to law.

"Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, he succeeded by a Civil Government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

"Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

"Ninth—No special tax will he imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony fo defray the expenses of the war.

"Tenth—So soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will he represented, will he appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the Presidency of a Magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, ars unable to provide for themeelves, with food and shelter, and ths necessary amount of seed, stock, and implements, &c., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His Majesty's Government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) and will allow all the notes issued under ths law of 1900 of the South African Republic, and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under thsir orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the Government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commiseion to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations they will be received hy ths first-named commissions as evidence of war lossee suffered hy the persons to which they were originally given.

"In addition to the ahove-named free grant of £3,000,000, His Majesty's Government will hs prepared to make advances, on loan, for the sams purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayahle over a period of years with 3 per cent. interest. No foreigner or rebel will he entitled to henefit under this clauss."

CAPE AND NATAL REBELS.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

"There ars certain important points not dealt with in the document I have juet read, and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may he convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War, dated May 30, as follows:

"'After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement I read them a statement and gave thsm a copy of it, as follows:

"'"His Majesty's Government must place on record that ths treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion, and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, bs determined hy the Colonial Courts and in accordance with the laws of ths colonies, and any British subjects who havs joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of ths British Empirs to which they helong.

"'"His Majesty's Government are informed hy the Caps Government that their views regarding the terms to he granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or hsen captured sincs April 12, 1901, are as follows:

"'"With regard to the rank and file, they should all, after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded thsm, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to ths usages of civilized warfare, shall he that they are not entitled, for life, to he rsgistered as voters, or vote in any parliamentary or provincial Council or municipal election.

"'"With reference to Justices of the Peace, Field Cornets, and all others who held official positions under the Government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rsbel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason hefore the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter he constituted, their punishment to be isft to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no cass shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"'"The Natal Government are of the opinion that rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony."'

These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the Government have approved."

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in behalf of the opposition, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. They wers unanimous in admiration of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow-citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose, and self-sacrificing devotion to liherty and country, had won them the respect of the whole world, and, foremost of all, the respect of their opponents. Every member would offer congratulations to the King and to the country, on the thrice blessed restoration of peace.

Mr. Balfour, having announced that the Government would take an early opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa, the members of ths House of Commons returned to their ordinary avocations.

The tension was over, and when Mr. Balfour's statement was concluded every one seemed glad of the opportunity for a hearty laugh, caused by the Government leader's humorous quashing of the suggestion that the Commons adjourn in honor of peace. Then the House, in which even members could not find seats, was emptied, and diplomats, Indian Rajahs, in gorgeous robes; Peers and Peeresses, and Commoners and their guests trooped into the lobby, when general congratulations followed.

Various objections to the peace terms were expressed, hut they did not appear to be very serious. The Irish viewpoint was that the Government has given up practically everything and that the regulations affecting the Cape rebels will be done away with, in consequence of the King's amnesty proclamation.

Mr. Choate did a lot of handshaking and took part in the general congratulations.

In the purlieus of Westminster large crowds waited long after it was seen that the day's session of the House of Commons was over, hoping for another chance to cheer some of the leaders.

ANNOUNCED TO THE PEERS.

Lord Salisbury, After Eulogizing Ambassador Pauncefote, Reads the Terms of Peace.

LONDON, June 2.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Camhridge went to the House of Lords to hear the peace statement of the Premier, Lord Salisbury. There was a large attendance of Psers and Peeresses.

Lord Salisbury, before mentioning South Africa, referred to the great loes which the empire had sustained on the death of Lord Pauncefote, ths British Ambassador at Washington, "who had done more than any one man to cement the union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, which is one of the healthiest and most promising indications of the time."

Lord Tweedmouth, Liberal, and Lord Rosebery associated themselves with the Premier's tribute.

Lord Salisbury then remarking that he hoped the agreed on terms of surrender would bring the iamentable state of things in South Africa to an end, proceeded to read the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Boers.

Lord Rosebery sxpressed his hearty, unstinted, and unrsserved congratulations.

STORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Boers Made First Overtures March 12—First Demands Were Based on Independence—The Final Meeting.

LONDON, June 2.—A Parliamentary paper, issued this evening, gives the correspondence preceding the peace agreement. From this it appears that Gen. Schalk-Burger, Acting President of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener March 12 that he was prepared to make peace proposals. A month later the Boer delegates submitted propositions. On April 13 the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, refused to entertain any propositions based on the independence of the republics. Subsequently President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Gens. Schalk-Burger and Botha declared that the surrsnder of independence must be submitted to the Burghers in the field. The British Government expressed surprise at this attitude, but announced its willingness to accept the Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered Gen. Botha, and to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commands.

On May 17 Gen. Schalk-Burgsr and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener that the burghers, assembled in Vereeniging had empowered a commission to negotiate peace terms, subject to ratification at Vereeniging. Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, and the Boer commission mst May 19. The latter offered to surrender the independence of the republics, as regards foreign relations, to surrender part of their territory, and retain self-government under British supervision. Thess proposals were forthwith rejected. The sams day Lord Milner, Gen. Smuts, and Judge Hertzog drew up a form of agreement, to be submitted to the conference at Vereniging, for a yes or no vote. This was very similar to the final agreement, and, with few alterations, was approved by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in giving notice of his approval, told Lord Milner he must inform the Boers that unless it was accepted within a fixed limit of time the conference would be conaidered ended and his Majesty's Government would not be bound in any way by the present deoleratlons. The Boers asked to be allowed until Saturday night to give an answer, and the result was seen in the tsrmination of the war.

The last meseage of Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June 1, after the signing of the peace agreement, mentions that Mr. Steyn's name was omitted from the signatures because he was too ill to come up to Pretoria, adding that he had already taksn his parole.

Gen. De Wet signed first of the Orange Free State delegates hecause Mr. Steyn nominated him "Acting President" on retiring from the conference.

SATISFACTION IN AUSTRIA.

From the Emperor Down All Classes Rejoice that the War Has Ended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—Among all classes, says The Times's correspondent in Vienna, from the Emperor, one of England's hest and most trusty friends on the Continent, down to small Vienna tradespeople, there is the same feeling of intense satisfaction that the war has ended.

LONDON TIMES'S COMMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—In an editorial The Times says that the German press, according to its wont, is most acrimonious and most ungenerous in its comments on the end of the struggle in South Africa. It continues:

"It is a disappointment for Germans that we have carried our hurden without a sign of distress and that we have come out of our struggle stronger and more respected than we were when we entered. We have gained hy the war not only the imperial position which was assailed, but a new consolidation of the resources of the empire and the magnificent development of nascent imperial sympathies. It is a very considerahle advantage that we have cemented the friendship we most highly prize, which finds expression in the generous and sympathetic comments of the New York press, and it is a minor advantage that we have also discovered heyond all douht where lies the most hitter jealousy of our power."

DISAPPOINTMENT IN GERMANY.

No State Was So Eager to Encourage the Boer Hopes of an Independent Nationality.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times's correspondent in Berlin says that German comments on peace represent to a great extent reflections of impotent malice and disappointment or despairing resignation. No State was so eager as Germany to encourage Boer ideas of an independent nationality, evidences of which date back eighteen years, when the German Government set the tune to which public opinion danced. When the futility of this policy was exposed it was too late to call hack the forces of hate and calumny which had heen loosed.

If the German Government now washes its hands in innocence as it did after the Spanish-American war, it must be remembered that the semi-official press attributed the prohihition of Mr. Kruger's visit after he left South Africa to purely prudential considerations. The English should bear in mind the efforts to sow trouble between England and Russia and even hetween England and America are unahated; though in the case of America the recent splendid demonstration of good feeling by Americans, particularly President Roosevelt's noble tribute to Lord Pauncefote, for the moment dissipated German intrigues.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 2.—The hueiness classes of Germany are glad that the war in South Africa is over, and expect to share in the new impulse to the business of the world resulting from the revival of financial confidence in London. Some South African orders which were placed with Berlin houses during the month of May, conditional upon peace in South Africa, will now be filled.

The Voesische Zeitung to-day publishes an article in which it cautions its readers against indulging in overexpectatione of the new condition in South Africa, hecause, the paper says, "Mr. Chamberlan, the British Colonial Secretary, ssems intent upon reserving the colonial markets for the mother country."

Almost all the newepapers to-day print eulogies of Bosr valor and steadfastnese, and lament pathetically that the Boers succumbed to a power a hundredfold greater than their own.

BELGIAN PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—Apropos of the declaration of peace The Times correspondent in Brussels says the Belgian press shows a general tendency to bury the hatchet while indulging in a final fling at England with respect to the war itself. The Indépendance Belge says Great Britain must show a real spirit of generosity in order to efface the impresion created by the past policy.

Le Journal severely condemns Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds, saying the terms of peace are practically the same as those offered a year ago; therefore last year's fighting, which was merely wasted, must have been due to the attitude of the Boer delegates in Europe. They have been punished, it adds, by exclusion from the negotiations, seeing themselves in a measure disavowed by their own friends.

GEN. PEARSON'S PLANS.

The Boer Representative in This Country Will Ask for Transportation at the British Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Gen. Samuel Pearson, the Boer representative in this country, said to-night that he intended to call to-morrow at the British Embassy and ask for traneportation to South Africa.

"Under the peace terms," said Gen. Pearson, "Great Britain agrees to send the Burghers back home, wherever they may be. I havs been ruined hy the war and I have not a sixpence to my name."

Gen. Pearson is ex-Commissary General of the Boer Army, and a price of $25,000 is said hy Boer sympathizere to have been placed on his head by the British. He has been most active and industrious in the Boer cause in this country, and has probably done more to injure Great Britain than any other Boer who has visited these shores. It was he who stirred up the trouble about the alleged British camp in Louisiana.

BOERS HERE WILL GO HOME.

So Says ex-Consul General of the Orange Free State—His Views of the Future.

Charles D. Pierce, for the past few years Consul General at New York for the Orange Free State, was asked yesterday what he thought of the terms of peace agreed upon by England and the Boers.

"The Boers," replied Mr. Pierce, "got everything thsy fought for except their independence. But as they will still be in the majority in South Africa, they will continue to rule things down there, I think. England, however, still has to deal with the Bosrs in Cape Colony."

Asked if the Boer refugees in this country would return to South Africa, Mr. Pierce replied:

"They will all return and take back their property. Ono of the best known of them, W. D. Snyman, is now at the Union Squars Hotel."

Concerning his own status, Mr. Pierce said he eupposed his office was a thing of the past. "At any rate," he added, "I shall not make any claim to the title."

Gen. Louis Botha Going to Europe.

PARIS, June 2.—Gen. Louis Botha yesterday telegraphed to his wife, who is at Brussels, that he had signed the peace agreement and would start for Europe next month.

Liverpool Exchanges Close.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The Cotton, Grain and Provision Exchanges here closed at 1 o'clock to-day in consequence of the general holiday declared in celebration of peace in South Africa.

DUC DE CHARTRES'S GIFT FOR SCIENCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says the Duc de Chartres, in memory of his son, Prince Henry, has given the Geographical Society 11,000f., the interest of which shall be given every triennium to some Frenchman to facilitate a journey for economic study and geographical exploration in Asia.

DENIAL FROM JOHN W. GATES.

He Declares He Never Was Proposed at the Union League Club.

Ths report that John W. Gatee and his son "Charley" Gates had been proposed hnt had not been elected members of the Union League Club brought the following characteristic denial from Mr. Gates, who is in Chicago:

I was never proposed and never thought of being a member of the Union League Club. The story is a lie made out of whole cloth.

"Charley" Gatee said that if he had ever heen proposed for membership in the cluh, it had heen dons without his knowledge.

CUNARD COMPANY'S PLANS.

Circular Announces that Negotiations Are on Foot, but Withholds Details.

LONDON, June 2.—The Cunard Steamship Company has sent a circular to its shareholders announcing that negotiations are on foot which affect the future position of the company, hut which says it is impossible to make a more definite announcement until the proposals in question have been submitted to the Government.

Directors of the Cunard Company have been interviewed on this matter, hut decline to say anything further. It is not known whether the negotiations referred to in the circular are with the Morgan or eoms other syndicate.

J. P. MORGAN'S $500,000 GIFT.

LONDON, June 2.—The report that J. Pierpont Morgan has presented a piece of tapestry valued at $500,000 to King Edward, and that it is to be hung behind the coronation chair in Westminster Ahhsy, seems to he untrue. Neither J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., nor the officials of the United States Embassy, through whom any such presentation would be likely to he made, have heard of the mattsr.

Mr. Morgan, Sr., is in Venice.

RECEIVES GOV. TAFT.

Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, Gives Him an Audience.

ROME, June 2.—The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, to-day received Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., acted as interpreter.

S. WULFF VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Says He Was Nearly Killed Trying to Convince His Friends that He Was Not Dead.

S. Wulff, a promoter of mines, had a husy time yesterday trying to convince his friends that hs was not dead. And as he sat perspiring and out of hreath in his chair in his office at 34 New Street explaining to a newspaper man that he was very much alive, he declared that nothing had come so near killing him as his day's effort to prove that he had not "shuffled off this mortal coil."

His troubles were all dus to a diepatch which was printed in a morning newspaper yesterday. It came from Chicago and announced that one L. Wachsmann had fallen dead in a saloon supposedly from poison, and that on his body had been found a letter from S. Wulff of 34 New Street, which, according to the Chicago detectivee, proved that Wachsmann was a member of a New York suicide cluh of which Wulff was also a memher, and that Wuiff had prohahly also killed himself. The letter was written in German and some alleged linguist had tried to render it into English and had translated into it all the marvelous statements on which the Chicago sleuths based their deductions a la Sherlock Holmes.

Friends and acquaintances of Mr. Wulff in this and othsr cities read of ths affair and kept the wires hot with dispatches, while the telephone bell was almost worn out hy the ringing of anxious inquirers. The worst of it was that those who called up on the 'phone could not believe they were talking to Mr. Wulff, so he finally made up his mind to go around in person and convince them. He also went to his bank to inform them, and rode up to Harlem to keep his wife from being frightened by reporters.

When he finally got back to his office he explained to a few newspaper men, who had been investigating everything in sight, (hoping to find his body in the desk or under the sofa,) that he was very fond of living, and had no intention of committing suicide. "Neither did Wachsmann, with whom I had business relations," he said. "Poor fellow, he had had heart disease for fifteen years, and he dropped dead in the saloon. The hottle of supposed poison contained digitalis or something like that, which he took for his malady."

CASE OF CHICAGO'S OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Navy Has Been Informed Regarding Their Conduct at Venice Recently.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Moody has been informed of the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the conduct of the officers of the Chicago who were involved in the trouble at Venice some weeks ago.

This came in the shape of a cablegram from Admiral Crowninshield at Castellamare, where the European Squadron is now lying. The department deemed it well not to make puhlic at this time the conclusions reached hy the court.

The hellef is that the court has not seen fit to recommend a court-martial, at least of all the officers, hut that, in view of the clemency extended by the King of Italy to the imprieoned officers, it is not regarded as polite now to puhlish any conclusions hy ths court that perhaps might reflect on the Italian Judges and police officers of Venice.

Queen Wilhelmina Thanks Americans.

J. R. Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands, yesterday received a communication from Baron Van Lynden, Minister of Forsign Affairs for the Netherlands, expressing the thanks of Queen Wilhelmina and her people for the evidences of sympathy and interest manifested hy the people of the United States during her Majesty's late illness.

DEMOCRATS OPEN STATE HEADQUARTERS

Big Gathering in Albany Marks the Occasion.

NIXON INDORSES TRIUMVIRS

John B. Stanchfield Attacks State and New York City Administrations—Prominent Democrats Present—Congratulations from Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—After being located elswhere for thirty years the State Democratic Headquarters was reopened here tonight most auspiciously. The new home of the State Democracy is at 119 North Pearl Street, corner of Orange, and diagonally opposite the historic two-steeple Dutch Reformed Church. It is spacious, nicely furnished, and centrally located, being within an easy distance of the Union Railway Station.

The hig huilding was profusely decorated without and within by American flags and electric lights of different colors. The new furnishings of the house were most radiant. Red figured Brussels carpets cover the hails and stairs, the parlors or reception rooms heing laid with figured green carpet. In the central of the three large drawing rooms on the first floor the speaker's rostrum was erected, facing the north. Over it is the coat of arms of ths Stats, set off with the National colors, and ahove the escutcheon of ths Nation. Potted plants added to the harmonizing scheme of the decorations and furnishings.

Chairman of ths Democratic Stats Committee, Frank Campbell, was early on hand, and shortly after his arrival came ex-Senator David B. Hill, accompanied by Lewis Nixon. Mr. Hill stood at the hall door leading into the central room and passed ths visitors along, shaking hands with many and exchanging a word or two. Soon the central room was filled, and then Mr. Hill had to proceed to one of the side rooms in order to reach the platform.

Before the speech-making hegan the principal part of the house was filled uncomfortably. In the throng were:

John B. Stanchfield, Elmira.
Bird S. Coler, Brooklyn.
E. Danforth, Bainbridge.
Lewis Nixon, New York City.
J. K. McGuire, Syracuse.
G. W. Batten, Lockport.
J. Gerling, Rochester.
Recorder James E. Donovan, Little Falls.
Congressman C. A. Pugsley.
W. M. West, President National Hamilton Bank.
D. C. Dow, First National Bank, Cobleskill.
John Cunneen, Buffalo.
W. A. Parshall, Port Jervis.
H. O. R. Tucker, Troy.
I. J. Beaudrias, Yonkers.
J. J. Cummins, Syracuse.
G. M. Palmer, Democratic leader of the Assembly.
State Senator Victor J. Dowling.
State Senator T. F. Donnelly.
State Senator S. J. Foley.
John F. Carroll.
John J. Scannell.
Charles F. Murphy.
Ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen.
Julius Harburger.
William C. Osborn.
Ex-Congressman Townsend Scudder.
Louis F. Haffen.
John T. Oakley.
Charles W. Dayton.
Percival F. Nagle.
Thomas J. Dunn.
Timothy P. Sullivan.
John Fitzgerald.
John W. Keller.
Nicholas J. Hayes.
I. A. Hopper.
Ambroee McCall.
James Shevlin.
N. W. Lyttleton.
State Senator Patrick H. McCarren.
John Clancy.
John McCardy.
James Kane.
John L. Sbea.
William A. Doyle.
Conrad Rosenfind.
R. W. Bainbridge.
Otto Kempner.
Charles N. Bulger, Oswego.
Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.
Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo.
Daniel D. Frisbie, Middleburg.
John H. Burke, Bailston.
C. L. Becker, Waterloo.
S. S. Taylor, Elmira.
J. H. Manning, Albany.
E. S. Atwater, Poughkeepsie.
M. J. Flaherty, Brooklyn.
Walter F. Nurzey, Buffalo.
C. M. Doolittle, Chairman Dem. Co. Com. of Saratoga County.
C. S. Duryea, Babylon.
H. W. Wilsrstine, President, Dem. Editorial Association.
Peter H. Troy, Poughkeepsie.
G. F. McDonnell, Troy.
Ex-Assemblyman L. W. Redington, New York.
Ex-Assemblyman T. J. Harden, Watervleit.
B. C. Sloan.
Gerardus Smith.
Ex-Assemblyman E. D. Cutler, Schenectady.
Dr. J. E. Cresfield, State Committeeman, Dansville.
Frank J. Hone, Rochester.
Ex-State Assessor H. D. Brewster, Syracuse.

Chairman Campbell, in welcoming his fellow Democrats, took occasion to point out the extravagance of the Republicans since the retirement of Democrats from State office in 1893.

STANCHFIELD'S SPEECH.

John B. Stanchfield was ons of the early speakers and struck the keynote when he declared we have been without a canvass and destituts of a thorough organization covering every county in the State since the days of Governor Flower. We have progressed upon an eratic course, like a rudderless ship upon a storm-toseed sea. Thie is a meeting for neither reorganization nor harmony. Its purpose is to formulate a policy upon which we can go to the people and rally to its support the Democrats of the State.

The crying need of the hour ie a presentation of the issues of the day to the people of the State through the papers published in the interior cities. The opening of this establishment assures the result. A matter of fully as much importance is ths reorganization of the County Committees throughout the State for the purpose of obtaining a full representation of every election district of every town in the respective counties. Within a strong Republican territory there are many places entirely without representation from the Democratic Party. This is true to such an extent as to require that the polls be manned exclusively hy Repuhlicans, owing to lack of organization. The time hristles with issues.

"The people of the Empire State, as never before, are stirred and interested in the constantly growing and increasing power of mercantile monopolies. While one of our foremost capins of industry was recently entertaining the officials of a Western State at a banquet, the splendor of which eclipsed effeminate Rome in her palmieet days, the citizens of his own State were rioting for meat."

Mr. Stanchfield then paid his respects to the trusts, saying that the Ice Trust dwindled into insignificance alongside the Beef Trust. Then he said:

"The sexiess administration of Mayor Low, lacking in both virility and fertility, has paved the way for an enormous vote below the Harlem. The destruction of our eleemosynary inetitutions for political gain, the attempted subjection of the judiciary to the same nafarious end, coupled with unexampled scandals in high places and the flood of criminal indictments, opens up a horizon prophetio of success.

"Not content with subordinating the prison system of the State to the domination of Albany the last Repuhlican legislature, at the beheet of the Governor, overturned the government of the hospitals of the State and placed them under the supervision of a salaried official at the capitol. The last remnant of political power has been taken from the peopls of given localities and made to suhserve a political purpose. Our hospital system was one of the glories of the State.

"The initiatory step has been taken, and if the State remains in Republican control we may expect to see ths goings and comings of the judiciary subject to the caprice of the Executive. For answer to our indictment we are told that the Republican Party has wiped out the direct tax, hut there is no decrease in the cost of Government. The money of right belonging to the municipality and which ought to be used for the public schools, Fire and Police Departments, &c., has been taken and appropriated for this use of the State. By subterfuge and trick they have endeavored to cover up waste and extravagance such as has never been equalled in a Democratic administration. The trend of sentiment is in favor of a chance. We need a broad, liberal policy that will appeal to and enmesh every believer in honest government and personal liberty."

John T. Oakley, who spoke for Tammany Hall, said: "I come to you as the representative of the only Democratic organization in New York County. The regular organization, Tammany Hall, is in happy accord with everything that has been done hy the State Democratic Committee up to date. We are opposed to factionalism, and we believe that we should uphold the State Committee, and it is our purpose to render every assistance possihle. I will not attempt to discuss the issues on which Democracy will make ite fight this Fall; nor will I make any suggestione, hut I believe with Mr. Palmer, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, that organization should be perfected in every town in the State.

We of New York City have every confidence in the State Committee, and if you nominate candidates and prepare a platform such as has been suggested here no ons will render more earnest support than the organization of Greater New York."

NIXON INDORSES TRIUMVERATE.

Lewis Nixon was given a warm and cordial greeting and he smilingly showed his appreciation of the reception given him. His address was hrief. He said: "Fellow Democrats, I appreciate the wisdom of the Democratic State Committee in establishing permanent hsadquarters in Albany. The location will do away with a great deal of the misunderstanding and misapprehension that assisted in defeating the party in the past. The Democrats of the City of New York and the Democrats of the county have principles in common which they will support in the coming campaign.

"The platform will embody principles of economy and regard for public welfare, and the framing of thie platform will he in the hands of men whose wisdom has never been doubted. Ths Democracy must ceaee to he simply anti-Republican. We must have principles of our own. The issues are developing, and I believe that when they are properly presented to the people that the Democracy will receive the support of the masses and will be triumphant. We should appeal to ths common sense of the people of the State of New York. A fictitious and misleading tax rate has been adopted, and ths shallowness of it will be expressed in the statements which will soon be issued from these headquarters.

"As I was being introduced to-night Senator McCarren said to me: 'Tell them ahout harmony in New York.' There is harmony in New York City, and in the hands of the three strong, forceful, modest men who are now guiding Tammany Hall, you will see the men and methods who have injured the party in the past relegated to the rear."

Senator McCarren oreated a little stir in his remarks when he referred to Mr. Bryan, saying:

"We have been reading a great deal in the newspapers recently about Mr. Bryan, who was twice a candidate of the Democracy for President. If there ever was a man who owed gratitude and loyalty to Democracy, that man is Mr. Bryan. If he is repotted correctly, and if it is true as we are told in the newspapers, Mr. Bryan should go way back and sit down. It is his plain duty to advise Democrats to support the regular candidates of his party."

John G. Milburn of Buffalo wrote that he is "sincerely in favor of any step which promises unity and harmony in the Democratic Party."

John C. Sheehan of New York hoped sincerely "that the establishment of a permanent headquarters for the State Committee will result in much good to our party."

C. V. Fornes of New York ended his letter of regret with the hope that the movement will come to a harmonious conclusion, and that the success of the party will be complete.

Other prominent Democrats in expressing regrets at being unable to be present wrote:

John De Witt Warner, New York: "Congratulating the commiltes on its enterprise on thus perfecting organization for the coming campaign and auguring sverv advantage for the party in this progressive step," &c.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York City: "I trust its outcoms will he a splendid Democratic victory."

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, New York City—I sincerely hope that your effort to secure a more thorough organization of our party in the States will meet with complete success and that the Democratic candidate for Governor will he

STRIKERS FAIL TO FLOOD MINES

Calling Out of Engineers, Firemen, and Pumpmen Futile.

COMPANIES KEEP UP STEAM

Pumps Running in Every Mine Except a Few in Hazleton District—Places of Strikers Easily Filled.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 2.—The plans for ending the anthracite strike which gave such promise of success on Tuesday and Wednesday last appear to have miscarried. I understand the reason for this was that some of the leading operators do not think the union has yet been sufficiently punished and that if any peace overtures were now authorized the United Mine Workers would want to dictate terms. To end the strike now would be regarded as a victory by the men and would mean trouble with the district leaders for years to come. The question was suspended in the balance some forty-eight hours, when the conclusion was reached that any conciliating overtures prior to June 2 would be misunderstood and considered a confession by the operators of their inability to keep their pumps going. I said last week that the order calling out the engineers and pumpmen was a tactical mistake. The results show it to have been a great blunder.

The most that can be said of President Mitchell's seemingly specific declaration on his return from the West, that he knew of no negotiations leading to a settlement of the strike issues, is that it is perhaps technically true. He is too shrewd to make a statement which admits of circumstantial contradiction and too good a diplomat to tell any more of the truth than is necessary at the moment.

That the attempt to flood the mines is a failure, and that the union has suffered a great and perhaps decisive defeat is admitted to-night by all who are willing to talk frankly on the subject. The strike leaders claim that 80 per cent. of those called out responded. This figure is probably far in excess of the truth, but, whether it is or not, is unimportant. The pumps are running in every mine except a few which have been intentionally closed in the Hazleton district. In the Scranton district the order was generally ignored. In the Pittston district only the firemen responded and their places were readily filled. The same is true to a great extent in the Wilkesbarre district. In the Hazleton district most of the men quit, but the Superintendents report that no embarrassment has resulted. Around Shenandoah the men who have struck are mostly firemen, whose work can be as well done by others.

In the Shamokin district, where trouble was most expected, none is reported. The engineers and firemen who have remained at their posts are working willingly with non-union men.

The entire field is quiet, and while no prediction as to what may happen is safe, there are no present indications that trouble is brewing. The impression one gets from a visit to the strike headquarters is that all concerned are disheartened and depressed. It is a bad sign that Mitchell is beginning to issue circulars which are covertly incendiary. In one issued today he says: "A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the operators to act as coal and iron police. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations of law by mine workers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of strikers. In some places foremen have manned the pumps, and in others clerks have been required to perform this labor."

This kind of tactics does not make the peace among the turbulent element, but is in some sense responsible for disorder. There is much dissatisfaction among the more intelligent English-speaking miners, who begin to realize that they were dragooned into a strike from which no advantage can be gained. I talked with a great many to-day, and can say with confidence that the door would not need to be opened very wide to induce them to return to work. However, the time for this has not yet come. J. C. B.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 2.—The order of the United Mine Workers of America, calling out all engineers, firemen, and pumpmen employed at collieries where the eight-hour day with present wages was not granted, went into effect to-day, and, as has been predicted, a majority of the men obeyed the order. Neither side can claim a victory at this time because the struggle on this phase of the anthracite coal miners' strike has just opened. There was only a partial showing of strength to-day. The real test of whether or not the mine pumps shall be manned will begin to-morrow.

National President Mitchell of the Miners' Union gave out a statement to-day in which he says:

"Reports received from every important mining community indicate that where the eight-hour day has not been conceded fully 80 per cent. of the firemen, pumpmen, and engineers have ceased work. The number will be materially increased to-morrow. In some sections mine foremen have positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen, and pumpmen. In some places foremen have manned the pumps and clerks have also been required to perform this labor.

"A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence is unwarranted. There have been no violations to-day by the mine workers, and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers."

In reply to a question after issuing his statement Mr. Mitchell said he knew of no mine that is being flooded as a result of the action of the union to-day.

In explaining the first sentence of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that several of the individual operators had conceded the demands of the men during the past ten days, but that not one of the big companies had done so.

A mining official of one of the largest coal companies who received accurate information from the entire coal belt as to the number of firemen, pumpmen, and engineers who went out to-day makes this statement:

"'President Mitchell's estimate is too high. We have received figures from all our collieries and the general Superintendents of all other coal companies, but they are not to be given out, as it would not be policy to reveal our weak spots or to betray our strongholds as far as they relate to the collieries individually. I can say that about 62 per cent. of all the Lehigh Valley's men who are scattered from near Scranton down to Shamokin went out. The Delaware, Lackanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Erie Companies, whose operations are mostly located north of here, fared a little better. The Susquehanna Coal Company's collieries, which are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and which are located at Nanticoke, south of here, were crippled less than any big company in the region. The Reading Company, with forty collieries in the lower region, was the worst sufferer, more than 70 per cent. of its men refusing to go to work. The individual companies all lost more than 50 per cent. of their men.

"'Notwithstanding the big desertion of men, every colliery in the entire region that made the effort was able to get up steam and maintain it. We are satisfied, in the circumstances, with the situation as it exists at present, and we do not care to boast of our future ability to keep the mines from flooding. The companies have nearly all the men they want for present needs. We look for intimidation of our men by the strikers, but we will go right along and protect our employes and property as best we can."

Considering the vast number of men who are idle, the coal field was very quiet throughout the day. Reports came in from several sections telling of disturbances, but these were of a minor nature only. Early this morning and this evening some workmen were stoned, principally by boys, as they were on their way from the mines to their homes. The small army of coal and iron policemen which is in the field is not much in evidence. The companies have instructed these men that in order to avoid trouble they must not make themselves conspicuous.

Committees of the local unions were busy to-night canvassing the men who remained at work to-day. Hundreds of them, however, cannot be reached, as they are quartered within the confines of the collieries. The companies do not care to risk the safety of the men by letting them go to their boarding houses or their homes.

There was quite a flurry here to-day when it was learned that a party of negroes had arrived over the Jersey Central Railroad. The strikers at first thought they were to take the places of the union men, which somewhat incensed the men. It was learned later that they were only engaged to cook for the non-union workmen temporarily living at the collieries.

The several brotherhoods of railroad employes in this locality held a meeting here to-day, at which the general strike situation was discussed. No action of any kind was taken. The railroaders are in hearty sympathy with the striking miners, and it is not unlikely that they will give the men financial or other material support.

President Mitchell to-night received a telegram from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, denying the truth of the dispatch sent out from Toledo, Ohio, last night, in which Mr. Gompers is reported to have said that the Federation was in favor of the engineers' and firemen's organizations having complete control of such crafts in whatever line, including mines and breweries. At the last convention of the confederation held at Scranton, Penn., it was decided that the Mine Workers' Union should have jurisdiction over all men employed in and about the mines.

J. F. Mullahy, State Secretary and Treasurer of the Stationary Firemen's Union, to-night issued a statement in which he says: "Reports received at headquarters from all districts indicate that the firemen have obeyed the strike order almost to a man, and no doubt within the next twenty-four hours every fireman will fall into line unless an eight-hour day is granted."

HAZLETON, Penn., June 2.—All the coal companies in Luzerne County have appealed to Sheriff Albert Jacobs for protection in case of trouble. The Sheriff says he will swear in no Deputies at Large until it becomes absolutely necessary. A Deputy Sheriff will be appointed to-morrow for each colliery in the county. These men will be the personal representatives of Sheriff Jacobs, and their duty will consist only in reading the riot act to any mobs that may gather.

TAMAQUA, Penn., June 2.—Several car loads of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company deputies are stationed at Lakeside, north of here. All the men are armed and are quartered in armored cars. Several engines with steam up are kept at the place so that the deputies may be moved to any part of the region on short notice.

BLAIRSVILLE, Penn., June 2.—The efforts to promote a strike among the miners in this district have resulted in an application to court for an injunction to restrain the leaders from interfering with the men at work. All the mines are in operation today with a diminished force, but not one half of the regular men quit work. The suit is against Miners' President Patrick Dolan and others who have taken a leading part in the strike movement. A rule was granted to show cause why an injunction should not issue and is made returnable next Saturday.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 2.—Commissions were issued by Gov. Stone to-day to about 100 additional coal and iron policemen for duty in the anthracite strike region.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND IN A STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Civic Federation Not to Move at Present—Dock Department Gets No Bids for Anthracite.

Archbishop Ireland, a member of the Arbitration Committee of the Civic Federation, was in this city yesterday, and had a talk with other members of the committee regarding the strike of the anthracite miners. It was agreed that there was no way at the present for the committee to interfere in the strike with a view to a settlement. A member of the committee said:

"We can only wait to see if any change takes place or if any opportunity offers for settling the strike. We certainly do not want to interfere if we are not wanted. I am very sorry that the strike took place. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers did all he could to avert the strike, but he was simply outvoted."

The Presidents of the anthracite roads were in close touch with their agents at the mines yesterday. According to advices which they received the strike order was not generally obeyed by the pumpmen, engineers, and firemen at the mines. President Robert M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said:

"Up to the present the advices we have received show that less than one-half of the men obeyed the strike order. We are simply filling the places of the strikers."

Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, who has been following the situation very closely for the last day or two, said yesterday that Mitchell had lost prestige by ordering out the pumpmen, engineers, and firemen.

"He took the stand first," Mr. Saward added, "that nothing would be done which could bring about injury to the property of the mine owners. If he had kept this stand without flinching and had ordered the men who were idle simply not to work in the bituminous mines he would have kept up his reputation as a labor leader of the first class. Now his stock has gone down away below par."

The shortage of anthracite coal looked more serious than ever yesterday. In response to an advertisement for bids for supplying 2,000 tons of anthracite coal for the Dock Department and 2,800 tons for the Bridge Department, the bids to be opened yesterday, not a single answer was received. The Commissioners of the departments said that they had only enough coal for two or three days, and will go into the open market to buy coal at any price for which they can get it.

Manager Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co. said yesterday that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has on hand about four weeks' supply of anthracite. Regarding the chances of the strike ending, he said:

"If violence is used and the militia be called out the strike will not last two weeks. If the men are orderly it may drag out for two months, and will then frizzle out. The Manhattan Elevated people may have to mix the anthracite with soft coal in order that it may last out."

GETTING MEN FOR THE MINES.

James McNamara Secures Firemen in Baltimore at an Advance.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2.—James McNamara of Chicago is here, acting in behalf of mine owners near Hazleton, Penn., to secure men to take the places of striking coal miners in that vicinity. Only firemen and pumpers are wanted, as the mines already have engineers either working or ready to work when the firemen and pumpers arrive on the scene.

Through Mr. McNamara's efforts twelve Baltimore firemen left last night for Jersey City, N. J., whence they will be sent to the mines under guard. He expects to secure others to-day. As an inducement, $2.50 a day and eight hours is being offered. This is an advance of 50 cents over the usual wage scale of Pennsylvania mine workers in the capacity of firemen and pumpers.

TRYING TO REPLACE MINERS.

Lehigh Valley Operators Conducting Bureau—Union Picket Men Dissuade Many of Those Engaged.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, and possibly several other of the anthracite coal companies—there is considerable mystery about the proceedings—are hiring men to go to the coal regions, in Room 20, at 21-23 Ann Street. Several advertisements which appeared in the morning newspapers of yesterday drew the usual number of unemployed men to the place. The advertisements were not alike in all the papers, but they included in the list of men wanted watchmen, able-bodied ex-policemen, ex-soldiers, and pump handlers. The men who applied said that they were offered $2.50 a day, room rent, and washing.

At the door of the office a cluster of men hovered about all day. Two of these quite frankly admitted that they were John M. Syron and James P. Holland of the International Union of Steam Engineers. They said they were there for the purpose of dissuading men from going to the coal regions to replace the strikers. They moved about on the sidewalk the minute a crowd collected and whenever a policeman who was watching the place a little more closely than any other spot on his beat hove into view. Across the street were two mysterious looking men—one of them a man who wore a straw hat pulled down over his eyes—who confessed to being detectives—private detectives.

Those who stood about the door said that the place had been open for the recruiting of men to go to the coal regions since Friday last, and that about 200 had been hired. But most of those, they said, had been engaged before they—the union men—had got there.

SOFT COAL TEST CASE.

Engineer of the Hotel Majestic Prosecuted in General Sessions.

Henry I. Kenney, engineer of the Hotel Majestic, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He is the first against whom action has been begun by the people for the unlawful use of soft coal. Assistant District Attorney Lord appeared for the people, and with him was Secretary F. Wadsworth of the Board of Health. The case against Kenney is a test, and upon it will depend the action in complaints which have been filed against several hotels and restaurants.

"JEFFERSON'S BIBLE."

Presbyterian Ministers Object to Its Publication by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—A warm discussion was precipitated at the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association today by a report from a committee of which Dr. Charles W. Nevin is Chairman, making an earnest protest against the publication by Congress of the work called "Jefferson's Bible," or, as the book is entitled, "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth," by Thomas Jefferson. The proposal of Congress is to print 3,000 copies for the Senate and 9,000 for the House. The committee's report declares that there are many objections to the work. Everything that appeared incredible the writer laid aside.

Among the portions of Scripture not used are all passages referring to the deity of the Saviour, the annunciation, the resurrection, and to the appearances of the risen Saviour between the resurrection and the ascension. An introduction of twenty-five pages is written by a prominent opponent of the Christian Church.

The work, the report says, is undoubtedly an assault upon the commonly received views of the Christian Church in that it strips Jesus of His deity and makes Him simply one of the great moralists of the world and the Gospel an elevating composition without inspiration. After considerable debate the matter went over until next week.

KILLED BY HIS COMPANION.

John Currey, a Sixteen-Year-Old Boy, Shot in a Boat, Helps to Row It Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 2.—John Currey, aged sixteen years, a son of Erie Engineer Samuel Currey of Matamoras, Penn., and a companion, William Sheen, went fishing on Brink Pond, situated in the wilds of Pike County, eight miles from the nearest settlement, on the morning of Memorial Day. Just before the following midnight the lads went out on the pond in a boat to examine a set line. Sheen carried a double-barreled shotgun, and when near the centre of the pond the cocked gun was accidentally discharged and a load of shot scattered through Currey's abdomen.

Sheen was so overcome with the horror of the accident that he was powerless to render any assistance, but the wounded boy, with the blood dripping from his side, seized the oars and pluckily rowed to the shore. Then he climbed a steep embankment to a vacant house and sent Sheen for assistance while he remained all alone for several hours in a dying condition.

Neighbors hastened through the woods for help, but some time after the arrival of a physician the boy died. He made a statement completely exonerating his companion from blame. Just before the boy died his mother reached his bedside after trudging up hills and through woods for several miles.

ANSWERS IN MERGER SUITS.

The Replications of the United States Filed in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—The replications of the United States in the railroad merger suits were filed to-day with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

The replications are six in number, all the same, except that each is directly addressed to one of the six different answers filed by the various defendants—the Northern Pacific, Northern Securities Company, J. J. Hill and others, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Robert Bacon, and the Great Northern Railway Company. The signature of M. D. Furdy, United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, is attached to each replication.

The Government reserves all advantages of exceptions which may be taken "to manifold errors of the defendants." A general denial is made of the points contained in the answers, and it is alleged, "that the answer of each defendant is very uncertain, evasive, and insufficient in law to be replied unto." The plaintiff avers that it will prove the bill to be true.

The next move in the case will be the appointment of an examiner by the Court to take testimony, to be submitted to the Court for ruling.

JUMPS FROM A TRAIN.

William Dundom Follows the Military and Comes to Grief.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 2.—William Dundom of 537 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, is a patient at the Highland Hospital, in Matteawan. He has a severe scalp wound. Dundom is nineteen years old. He left New York for Peekskill on Saturday, being attracted thither by the departure of two regiments from New York for that place to go into camp.

The young fellow boarded a fast train. He found it did not stop at Peekskill, and he jumped as the train was leaving the State Camp in the distance. He broke no bones. He remained between the railroad tracks all night, and was found Sunday morning in a disabled condition.

Admiral Coghlan Takes Command.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, who is to be the junior commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, late yesterday afternoon hoisted his flag on the armored cruiser Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

AMBULANCE SURGEON CHARGED WITH CRUELTY

Dr. J. Walsh of Fordham Hospital Accused by Patient.

Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals Making an Investigation—The Physician's Own Story—Once Before Under Charges.

Charges of brutality in caring for a patient in an ambulance have been made against Dr. J. Walsh of Fordham Hospital, and are in the hands of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. The complainant is Charles Newbold of 2,867 Webster Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, who was in Dr. Walsh's care in an ambulance about two weeks ago. Mr. Newbold asserts that the physician in attempting to prevent him from leaving the ambulance, jumped on his stomach, struck him in the chest, kicked him in the face, and used abusive and threatening language. The Board of Trustees is conducting an investigation.

Newbold was seen by several citizens wandering about in a vacant lot in Westchester, apparently making a careful search for something in the grass. One man who questioned him received the answer that he was looking for his wife. It was feared that the man was insane, and a policeman was notified. After questioning him further the officer summoned an ambulance from Fordham Hospital. Dr. Walsh was in attendance.

Without offering any resistance, Newbold entered the ambulance, which started at once for the hospital. On the way the patient told Dr. Walsh that there was nothing wrong with him, and that he wished to be taken to his home. Dr. Walsh told him that, now they had started, it would be necessary to go on to the hospital, where he would be released, if he was well. Newbold, it seems, was determined not to be taken to the hospital.

A scuffle ensued. As to just how serious this struggle was, the stories of the physician and the patient differ. According to Dr. Walsh, the ambulance was within two blocks of its destination when Newbold made an effort to get out. That was the first sign of physical resistance or opposition he had shown. The doctor says that he tried to hold him in the seat, but that Newbold arose and fought him. He declares that he used only necessary force to restrain him. Because they were within so short a distance of the hospital, the doctor did not think it would be necessary to put the straps on the patient. The driver noticed the trouble and looked back. It was a lively scuffle, he says, but not very serious.

Newbold's story, however, is somewhat different. He was held by some means until the ambulance drew up at Fordham Hospital and he was taken out. Dr. Montgomery, who was in charge at the time, received him. Newbold told him that there was nothing wrong with him, and that he wanted to go home. Fearing from the hurried report made to him at the time by Dr. Walsh that the patient was not responsible, Dr. Montgomery refused to let him go, but the patient insisted. He was asked if he would be willing to sign what the hospital attaches knew was a "voluntary release," which absolves the hospital authorities from responsibility for a released patient. Newhold said that he would gladly. This was done, and Newbold went to his home.

Dr. Francis H. Dreyer of 747 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Newbold's family physician, was called at once. To him Newhold told how the ambulance physician had treated him. He said that the man had jumped on his stomach with his feet, had struck him in the chest, and dug the heel of his shoe in his face, and had used threatening and abusive language to him. Dr. Dreyer was very much incensed and made a report of Newbold's statement to the Medical Board of Fordham Hospital in writing. This was sent by the board to the Trustees, the general governing board. The latter body, noting the serious character of the charges, began an immediate investigation.

The statement of Dr. Walsh was taken, and the physician in charge at the hospital when the patient arrived, Dr. Montgomery was asked to tell what he knew about the case. The driver of the ambulance was also asked for a statement as to what he saw. What the other physicians at the hospital and the driver reported, it is said, was favorable to the case of Dr. Walsh.

The Board of Trustees deem the charges very grave, and say that, while they have received practically all of the available evidence, they will not be ready to take any action until next Thursday.

Dr. Walsh recently was suspended from the Fordham Hospital staff for his conduct while assisting in the performance of an operation. Dr. John J. Quigley, ex-President of the Medical Board of the hospital and now one of the visiting physicians, was performing the operation and Dr. Walsh was aiding him, his duty being to administer ether to the patient. Dr. Quigley said to him:

"I think the patient has been given enough, doctor. Take the sponge out of the cone."

Dr. Walsh did not do so for some reason, and again Dr. Quigley asked him to stop. There were some hot words between the physicians when Dr. Walsh still refused to comply, and even defied Dr. Quigley, asserting that he guessed he "knew his business." Dr. Quigley became angry at the attitude of his assistant, and ordered him to leave the room and to consider himself suspended until the board took action on a report which he would make immediately.

Dr. Walsh was severely reprimanded and informed that he would be reinstated only on condition that he make a public apology to Dr. Quigley. Dr. Walsh remained obdurate for nearly two weeks, and until last Saturday, when he finally called on Dr. Quigley and complied with the instructions of the board.

FOR SELLING IMPURE MILK.

Fifteen Prisoners Fined in Amounts Ranging from $15 to $50.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday the following were fined in amounts ranging from $15 to $50 for selling impure milk:

Henry Goodman, 251 Seventh Street, and Alonzo Zosburg, driver for the Tuxedo Dairy Company of 332 West Twenty-first Street.
Fred N. Roe, 402 Fourth Avenue.
George Schwelnke, 337 East Seventy-fourth Street.
Ernest Seenever, 985 First Avenue.
George Nattein, 901 First Avenue.
Edward J. White, 910 Ninth Avenue.
Henry Von Oelsen, 425 West Forty-fourth Street.
Charles Schaefer, 441 East Eighty-first Street.
Adam Nuff, 900 First Avenue.
August Schneer, 1,289 Lexington Avenue.
William A. Bausch, 421 Tenth Avenue.
Otto H. Windels, 228 East Seventy-sixth Street.
Isidor Sernbael, 2,213 Second Avenue.
Louis Gerstenfeld, 614 East Eleventh Street.

Bankruptcy Law Amendments.

The Merchants' Association of New York, through its Committee on Bankruptcy, mailed yesterday to more than 150,000 merchants throughout the United States a circular calling their attention to the advantages which would result to them by the passage at this session of Congress of the proposed amendments to the bankruptcy law. The circular states that the amendments will benefit directly, because they prohibit the discharge of those who have dishonestly sought credit from the merchant, and, secondly, materially increase the amount of credit which he will be able to obtain.

Fast Train Every Hour

TO

PHILADELPHIA

VIA

READING ROUTE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Trains Direct to Reading Terminal. Up-to-Date Equipment.

QUEER CASE OF SHOOTING.

Two Men Dead After a Test of Revolvers in the Woods Near a Mining Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 2.—In a shooting affair at Hibernia late yesterday afternoon two men were killed. One was Andrew Cohsn, a dealer in fancy goods in Dover; the other was Joseph Mulchot, a Hungarian. Cohen, who ran a peddler's wagon in conjunction with his store, had gone to Hibernia with some revolvers that he intended to sell to the miners. With Mulchot and two other Hungarians he went into the woods to try the revolvers. He was about to shoot at a hat, which one of the Hungarians threw into the air, when the revolver was discharged while he was cocking it. Mulchot was hit in the breast. When Cohen saw what he had done, he turned and fired a shot into each side of his breast.

The story is doubted by some, who think that Cohen was set upon by the Hungarians and that in defending himself he shot the Hungarian. Cohen's revolver lay by his side, while the one that the Hungarian had was found behind a rock some distance away. Coroner Haga of Dover was unable to obtain any definite information regarding the affair.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

Ninth Regiment on the March—Gen. Henry Mistaken for President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 2.—The Ninth had its first practice march today. Immediately after reveille this morning the dismantling of the camp on the North Field, across the Annsville Creek, commenced. The tents were soon struck and packed, with the equipage, rations, &c., in fourteen army wagons. This work accomplished, the men had breakfast, which was eaten with a keen relish. Guard mount followed. The regiment was then formed. It was 12:30 when Camp Roe was reached, and in an hour the tents were up.

At headquarters yesterday Adjt. Gen. Henry was sitting on the "White House" stoop, clad in his uniform. He wears glasses and has a strenuous appearance. He was being introduced to officers and civilians, and immediately some one started the rumor that he was President Roosevelt who had come up to visit the camp. The rumor spread, and in fifteen minutes there were several hundred persons gathered about to see the head of the Nation. When Gen. Henry was told the cause of the admiring throng, he blushed, but said nothing.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Frightened by the Noise of the Crash, a Man Fell Dead a Block Away.

One of the heavy storage battery cars on the Thirty-fourth Street Cross-town Line crashed into a south-bound car of the Third Avenue Line at Thirty-fourth Street last evening and injured one man. The collision was evidently the indirect cause of the death of another man.

At the time of the accident Frederick Schaeffer, aged fifty, a cigar dealer, of 419 East Thirty-fourth Street, was standing at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, a block away. He heard the noise of the crash, and a newsboy near by said something about an explosion in the Park Avenue subway.

"My God; another explosion!" Schaeffer cried, as he threw up his hands. Then he reeled and fell dead.

The Thirty-fourth Street car was going westward at the time of the collision, and was well filled with passengers. The car slackened speed when near Third Avenue, as the Third Avenue car slackened. Then both motormen started to go ahead. The cross-town car struck the avenue car in the centre. John O'Hara, aged forty, of 324 East Twenty-ninth Street, had his arm broken in the Thirty-fourth Street car. A few of the passengers were scratched.

THE STERLING'S RELIEF WORK.

Commander of the Ship Sends Report of Assistance Rendered at Martinique and St. Vincent.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Acting Secretary Darling has received a report from Commander George W. Mentz of the United States steamship Sterling, dated San Juan, May 22, on the relief work done by that ship in Martinique and St. Vincent.

The Sterling was the station ship at San Juan, Porto Rico, and arrived at the scene of distress May 15, next to the little Potomac, with relief supplies.

The report shows that within nine hours after receiving the orders of the Secretary of the Navy the ship was ready to sail. The only incident of the trip to Fort de France was the rescue from a sinking boat of four refugees from Precheur. Commander Mentz reports that the Governor having been killed by the St. Pierre eruption, the Secretary of the island assumed the Governorship, being confirmed by the French Government, and to him Commander Mentz delivered the relief supplies.

Commander Mentz thus describes the eruption on the 20th, which was greater than the one on the 8th, which destroyed St. Pierre:

"Larger stones fell in the town, some six inches in diameter. The hail of pebbles was greater, as also was the deposit of mud and dust. The people naturally were in a panic, and shrieking with fright flew to the water, taking boats or swimming to get on board the vessels in the harbor.

"About 3,000 were thus struggling at one time to get to a place of safety, among them women scantily clad. For some time it looked as if Fort de France would meet with the fate of St. Pierre. Except, however, for a deposit of good-sized stones, pebbles, and mud and dust, no damage was done to the town itself, so far as I know.

"Where on the 8th inst. the destruction seemed to stop at a line running east from the village of Carbet, it now, as far as vegetation is concerned, extends to the edge of the town of Fort de France; so that, although the relief sent by the United States Government is not absolutely needed at the present time, I am confident that, in the course of a few weeks there will be much distress, and it will be a very welcome supply."

United States Consul Ayme is specially commended as ready at all hours of the day and night, in spite of illness, to render assistance.

WEST INDIES RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions Still Coming In to the Associated Committees—Total Nearly $170,000.

Subscriptions are still being received by the Associated Committees for the relief of the Martinique and other West Indian sufferers.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, but the opinion was that nothing should be done regarding the receipts of money and supplies until William R. Corwine, who is on his way home from Martinique, makes a personal report to the committee.

The total receipts for the benefit of the sufferers is nearly $170,000, as follows:

National Committee	$112,787.52
Chamber of Commerce	41,854.13
Merchants' Association	1,010.00
Produce Exchange	1,121.00
Alliance Francaise	837.35
French Chamber of Commerce	9,724.90
Total	$167,334.90

The following additional subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday by Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Associated Committees:

Willard H. Platt, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.	$10.00
Presbyterian Church, Jewett, N. Y.	9.00
South Range (Wis.) Sunday school, through E. L. Fisher, Postmaster, Duluth, Minn.	1.10
Chicago Relief Committee, through J. J. Mitchell, Chairman	8,628.78
Cleveland Relief Committee, through Samuel Mather and Myron T. Herrick	564.65
St. Andrew's Church, Fishkill-on-Hudson	10.62
First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn	211.60
Forest Avenue Baptist Church, Des Moines, Iowa	6.00
Citizens of Newark, through Mayor J. M. Seymour	300.05
H. Schlicting, Sherwood, Oregon	1.00
Through A. F. Hooks, Postmaster, from citizens of McIntosh Bluff, Ala.	3.40
Through J. W. Campbell, Postmaster, Morrisonville, Ill.	1.50
Citizens of Hackensack, through J. J. Anderson, Postmaster	68.00
Citizens of Cherokee, Iowa, through J. A. Henderson, Postmaster	9.60
Citizens of Sacramento, Cal., through J. O. Coleman, Postmaster	16.50
Through Mrs. Carl Pietsch, Postmistress, Cedar Falls, Iowa	1.00
Through the Hon. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General, from various Postmasters	308.85

ERUPTION OF ALASKA VOLCANO.

An Eye Witness of the Outburst on Mount Blackburn Gives a Description.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 2.—Word has been received here that an eruption of Mount Blackburn, Southeastern Alaska, occurred on April 11.

A special from Skagway under date of May 28, says:

Accounts of a most thrilling nature regarding the volcanic action of a supposed harmless mountain in Alaska were brought to this city by J. C. McFarland this afternoon. Seven weeks ago a slight earthquake shock was felt in all parts of Alaska, and until to-day the phenomenon remained unexplained.

Mr. McFarland, who is a geologist, happened to be within a few miles of Mount Blackburn. He said regarding it:

"On April 11, about 7:30 in the morning, the air about me suddenly became oppressive with a distinct and uncommon silence. In my wanderings through different wilds I had become used to many strange freaks of nature, but this one appalled me. I was in a rough, mountainous country, I should judge, about ten miles from the base of Mount Blackburn, in Southeastern Alaska, not far from the starting point of a glacier called Muir Glacier. Suddenly the earth beneath my foot shook, a low, rumbling sound accompanied the quaking. I glanced up at Mount Blackburn. Instantly it seemed as if the peak had opened; a cloud of ashes and smoke shot out into the air several hundred feet, and then there seemed to flow from the opening in the top a stream of dirty stuff mixed with large and small boulders. This continued only for about ten minutes, then ceased as suddenly as it had begun.

"It was three days, after many perilous attempts, before I succeeded in reaching the base of the mountain. Then I discovered that the country for miles around had been affected. The small undergrowth of the trees had been entirely covered. This stuff, which poured from the top of the mountain, was not even warm, but seemed to consist purely of dust, rocks, and other like substances. As far as I can discover, this mountain had never been considered a volcanic nature."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

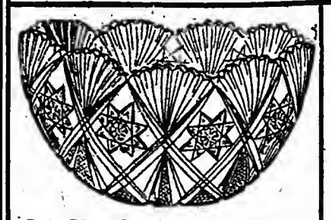
Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will move to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

China and Glass.

We always undersell competition. That simple statement from us closes the question. It is truth—truth sustained by irrefutable facts. We are manufacturers. A large part of the Glass and China we offer is made in our own European and American factories. No other store in the Western world possesses equal facilities. The balance must yield tribute to producer or importer or both. They can't escape the profit of the middleman. We've eliminated all in-between costs by becoming makers. No other retailer has made such progress. Every other retailer realizes that we are in a position to quote lowest prices, and we do.



Cut Glass Salad and Fruit Bowls, star and fan pattern, sparkling festoon edge, $4.97

Finer qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $29.66.

June Weddings.

Brilliant Cut Glass at Macy's. Eliminating the attractions of our low prices, we offer the results of other advantages and facilities that united Competition cannot match. It is an absolutely perfect Cut Glass stock we ask you to consider.



Cut Glass Pitcher, brilliantly cut, handsome pattern, 8½ in. tall, $4.99

Finer qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $14.97.



Cut glass Celery Trays, full size, deeply cut all over, $3.47

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $12.97.



Bohemian Glass Set, 60 pieces, exquisitely engraved, $6.97

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $47.14.

Our China Department is radiant with rare offerings. The words sound commonplace and hackneyed, but the China and the Prices are quite the reverse. Open stock patterns, dinner sets, tea sets, toilet sets, odd pieces—anything you may need in China and related goods, at an average saving of one-third. Don't be so unjust to your own interest as to buy before having seen our values. Afterward you'll thank us for the suggestion.

Dark o' the Moon

By S. R. CROCKETT

Another "Raiders"

$1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Men's $5 Trousers, $3.50

MOST MEN know the superior character of Wanamaker's $5 Striped Worsted Trousers; but naturally the stock needs cleaning-up once in a while. The odd lots picked out yesterday make a group of about two hundred and fifty pairs, including all sizes, though, of course, in small lots of each pattern. Today choose at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rich Replenishment Among White Sale Stocks

THE women who have put off until now their purchases of Muslin Underwear would be taking a risk if this White Sale were held anywhere else but at Wanamaker's.

But here selection is as superbly broad, stocks are as splendidly complete, as during the opening week of the sale. For large surplus supplies of the same beautifully made Muslin Undergarments, that created such enthusiasm at the outset, were timed to arrive here with the first week in June.

So late-comers have no penalty to pay, as details suggest:

DRAWERS

10c—Of muslin; deep hem with plaits above. Only 3 to a customer.
25c—Of muslin; trimmed with cambric ruffle, edged with embroidery.
50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 5 styles; embroidery, or hemstitched hem and plaits.
$1—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; open or blind embroidery or torchon or Val. lace insertion and edging.

PETTICOATS

50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle, with 12 plaits above.
85c—Of muslin or cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion, edging and embroidery; or lawn ruffle with plaits above.
$1—Of muslin or cambric, 7 styles; torchon or Point de Paris lace, or embroidery; or deep ruffles, hemstitched.
$1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon lace or hemstitched ruffles.
$1.75—Of cambric, 5 styles; open or blind embroidery, torchon or Point de Paris lace insertion and edging.

SHORT PETTICOATS

$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, with torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging; plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, with Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging.
$1.75—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, with Point de Paris insertion and edging.

NIGHTGOWNS

38c—Of muslin, 2 styles; square neck with lawn ruffle; cluster plaits and torchon or embroidery insertion. Only 3 to a customer.
50c—Of muslin, 2 styles; V neck; embroidery or torchon lace.
75c—Of muslin, 2 styles; high or square neck; yoke of cluster plaits, or embroidery insertion and edging.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; round neck; torchon insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; V or square neck; embroidery or torchon lace, or large sailor collar with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

CORSET COVERS.

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; round neck; hemstitched lawn ruffles, torchon insertion and edging, or embroidery, ribbon-trimmed.
$1—Of nainsook, 4 styles; square or round neck; with embroidery or Val. or Point de Paris insertion and edging, ribbon-trimmed.
$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; square or round neck; embroidery or Val. insertion or edging.
$1.75—Of nainsook, 2 styles; round neck, with Point de Paris insertion and edging, or embroidery or Val. insertion and edging.

The 38c. Nightgowns and 10c Drawers on special tables in Basement; other goods on Second floor.

Fine Imported WRAPS

A Quarter to a Third Under-Price

SUCH A LAVISH DISPLAY of foreign Wraps as we have shown this season, never came to America before. The word "wrap" has taken on a new significance this year. It is no longer a thing apart from the costume—a necessary and oft-times unpleasant protector, as in the past. Now it is a thing of beauty, an exquisite finish to the costume. Into it have been put the brains and skill of foremost Parisian designers. Materials used are taffeta silks, Pongees, laces, and loosely-woven materials, of graceful and airy character; and the most beautiful coats are three-quarter length.

Every woman who is ambitious to look well, must possess one of these garments, which are now a Summer essential of proper dress.

The opportunity to do so at unusually little cost, is presented here today, when we offer about

$8,000 Worth of Imported Wraps for $5,800

Prices of the Wraps range from $30 to $150. Formerly $40 to $225.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cut Glass and China

For June Weddings

THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING A GIFT of satisfying character for a June bride, as well as those anxious for right table-wares for Summer homes, will find a stock of unusual beauty and fullness here to choose from. The best factories of the world have contributed the finest things that they produce; and prices are always lowest at Wanamaker's. Here are some details:

DINNER SETS

American porcelain, 100 pieces; two shapes and four decorations. $6.50, worth $8.50.
American porcelain, 100 pieces; filled-in flower decorations and all pieces gilt. $10, worth $16.
American porcelain, 113 pieces; in full flower decorations, and all pieces gilt. $12, worth $18.
American porcelain, 113 pieces; flower decoration, and all handles gilt. $14, worth $20.
Austrian china, 100 pieces; five pretty flower decorations, and all handles gilt. $15, worth $22.50.
Limoges china, 100 pieces; flower decoration, and all handles gilt. $13.50, worth $22.50.
English porcelain, 112 pieces; four fine underglaze decorations, and all pieces gilt. $16, worth $22.50.
Theodore Haviland Sets, 100 pieces; in a fine border decoration, and all handles gilt. $20, from $25.
French china, 100 pieces; three shapes and sixteen fine decorations to choose from. $25, worth $35.
Theodore Haviland Ssts, 113 pieces; in four fine decorations. $30, worth $45.

Basement.

CUT GLASS

Bowls, 8 in., at $3.50, worth $5. Other Bowls at $6.50, $7.50, up to $30 each; worth $10, $12, up to $45.
Water Bottles at $1.75, $2.50 to $5.50, worth $2.75 to $9.
Water Tumblers at $5, $7, $8.50 and $10 doz.; worth $8.50, $12, $13.50 and $18.
Water Pitchers at $7, $8, $9 and $12; worth $12 to $18.
Claret Jugs at $12, $15, $16; worth $18, $20, $22.50.
Flower Vases at $2.25, $4, $6, up to $45 each; worth $3.50, $7, $10, up to $60.
Bonbon Dishes at $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3 and $4.25 each; worth $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $5 and $7.
Ice Tubs at $6, $8.50, $9, up to $25; worth $9 to $35.
Rose Bowls at $6, $8, $10 and $12; worth $9 to $18.
Salad Bowls, fancy shapes, at $16, $18 and $25 each; worth $25, $27.50 and $35.
Punch Bowls, $25, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75 and $100 each; worth $35, $50, $60, $73, $85, $100 and $140.
Sugars and Creams, $3.50, $5.50, $6.50, $9, up to $15 pair; worth $5, $9, $10, $15, up to $22.50.
Spoon Holders, $2.50, $3 and $4.50; worth $3.50 to $7.
Celery Trays, $3, $3.50, $5 to $17.50; worth $5 to $25.

Ostermoor Elastic Felt Mattresses

THE OSTERMOOR COMPANY have accomplished much for comfort-loving humanity, in the producing of "Elastic Felt" Mattresses. Restful sleep is the greatest factor known for conserving health, beauty and strength; and an enduringly elastic mattress is the first essential of a comfortable, rest-giving bed.

"Elastic Felt," as made by the Ostermoor Company, retains its soft, elastic qualities through many years of continuous service. It never mats nor packs, is non-absorbent and vermin-proof.

"Elastic Felt" Mattresses are covered with best quality of ticking, either plain or fancy, and tufted in most expert manner.

These suggestions of prices:

At $15—Full size, 54 x 75 in.
At $13.35—Three-quarter size, 48 x 75 in.
At $11.70—Large single, 42 x 75 in.
At $10—Single, 36 x 75 in.
At $8.35—Cot size, 30 x 75 in.

Made in two parts for 50 cents extra.

Ostermoor Elastic Felt Mattresses are sold only by John Wanamaker in New York City.

Fourth floor.

The Shoe Sale

EVERYBODY must have new Summer Shoes; and everybody might as well save a dollar a pair—if there were shoes enough to offer at this average saving. But we could only find something over a hundred thousand pairs, obtainable under-price, that were good enough to cover with the Wanamaker guarantee.

And in a city of four millions, only one in forty has a chance to profit by this great Summer Shoe Sale, and the Shoes are melting away rapidly. Plenty of all of these today:

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES—
At $1.90—Enameled leather lace; medium toes, welted soles.
At $2.40—Patent leather Oxfords; double soles extended; stylish last.
At $2.85—Patent colt leather lace; welted oak-tanned soles; newest toe-shapes.

MEN'S KID AND CALF SHOES—
At $1.90—Box calf lace; half-double soles of oak-tanned leather; welted and stitched.
At $2.40—Kidskin lace, in various stylish shapes; Summer weights.
At $2.85—Kid and calfskin shoes of high grade, for present use.

MEN'S TAN SHOES—
At $1.50—Tan Russian grain Oxford Shoes; cadet last; extension soles.
At $1.50—Tan calf lace; single sole; full toes with tips.
At $2.25—Brown kidskin and tan Russian calf lace; medium and full toes; light and heavy soles.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES—
At $1—Black kidskin Oxfords; with flexible or extended soles.
At $1.20—Black Kid Oxford Ties with turned soles; tips of Kid or patent leather.
At $1.30—Kidskin button and lace shoes, with medium toes; patent leather tips; flexible soles.
At $1.60—Kidskin Oxfords, with turned soles; kidskin boots, laced and buttoned, with welted soles.
At $1.80—Kidskin boots, button and lace, with patent leather tips, swell shapes; kid Oxfords with extension soles.

WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES
At $1.60—Patent leather Oxfords; turned soles, medium heels.
At $1.80—Patent leather lace and button Boots; also enameled leather lace Boots; ou popular lasts, well-made.
At $2—Patent leather Oxfords, with welted oak leather soles; very swell shoes.

WOMEN'S TAN SHOES—
At $1—Tan kid Oxfords; light soles, neat shapes.
At $1.20—Brown and tan kid and calf Oxfords, in various good shapes.
At $1.50—Dark brown kid and calf lace Boots; both welted and flexible soles.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES—
At 85c—Small boys' strong spring-heel lace Shoes, with tips.
At 90c—Girls' Shoes of kid and calf, with tips; sizes up to 10½.
At $1.20—Extra grade kid and calf Shoes for girls and small boys; spring heels.
At $1.30—Youths' veal calf lace Shoes, with heels; solid soles; extra grade.

Basement.

Luxurious Wrappers

At HALF PRICES

THIS is an extremely attractive group of dainty Wrappers, that are faithful copies of imported models, beautifully carried out.

They are of Crepe de Chine or India silk, lace-trimmed, allover lace, French flannel, cashmere or fine white lawn embroidered or trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Some of the most exquisite productions we have seen, are here. But new goods are on their way, and these must go—*at half price:*

Now $5.25 to $50
From $10.50 to $100

Women of taste will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure superb Negligees at such slight cost.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Sack Suits to Order

DOESN'T $20 or $25 sound attractively moderate as a price for a Sack Suit to your order? Particularly when said suit is made of handsome all-wool materials—say blue or black serge or fancy cheviots, in new patterns? Further, when the style and fit are absolutely correct, the tailoring noticeably good and the quality of staying in shape strongly marked?

Think it over—we think you'll agree with us. If you have doubts, at least come and see the materials—no harm done.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Underwear

MOST manufacturers are very independent about making Children's Underwear. They make it in crude shapes, and ill-proportioned sizes, and the jobbers buy it; then the dealers and the public have to take it, or nothing—unless they come to Wanamaker's. It has been a constant struggle, but we have Children's Underwear made for us now, that fits children comfortably, and wears well. Mothers will appreciate the virtues as soon as they try it on their children.

The variety is very broad, of course:

Infants' Bands, 25c to 75c each.
Infants' Wrappers, 25c to $1.60 each.
Children's Vests, 12½c to $1.95 each.
Children's Pantalettes and Drawers, 25c to $2.40 each.
Children's Union Suits, 90c to $1.55.

This special word of a few kinds taken at random from our stock:

Children's gauze cotton Vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; high neck, long or short sleeves; sizes 18 to 24, 20c; 26 to 34, 25c; Pantalettes and Drawers to match, 25c each.
Brown balbriggan Shirts; long or short sleeves; knee-length Pantalettes, also Drawers in knee or ankle length, 25c each.
White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; high neck, short sleeves; sizes 3, 4 and 5, 20c each; 6, 7 and 8, 25c each; Pantalettes to match, knee length, 25c each.
Girls' white ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, lace-trimmed, 25c each.
Children's white ribbed lisle thread Vests; high neck, short or no sleeves; without front opening, made to slip on over the head; also knee-length Pantalettes, plain or lace-trimmed, 25c each. Finer quality of lisle thread Pantalettes, knee-length, lace-trimmed, 37½c each.
Extra fine white gauze merino Vests; high neck, short or long sleeves; size 18, 45c; knee-length Pantalettes; size 18, 50c; Drawers, knee or ankle length, size 24, 65c; advance 5c on each larger size.
White gauze merino Union Suits, knee-length; high neck, long or short sleeves; size 20, $1.05; advance 10c on each larger size.

Broadway.

GRADUATION GIFTS

THE PROUD COMMENCEMENT DAYS will soon be here; and almost every one has friends who will win diplomas this month. You will probably be glad enough to please these expectant ones, but don't know just what to give them. Here are helpful suggestions:

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS—
Gold Watches, $18.75 to $50.
Gold Chains, $6.25 to $37.50.
Gold Brooches, $2.25 to $41.
Gold Cuff Pins, $1.50 to $6.25 pair.
Gold Bracelets, $7.50 to $25.
Gold Hat Pins, $3 to $17.50.
Gold Belt Pins, $3.75 to $12.75.
Gold Neck Chains, $3.25 to $6.
Gold La Vallieres, $2.50 to $24.
Gold Lockets, $3.75 to $42.50.
Silver Hair Brushes, $3 to $12.
Silver Mirrors, $6.75 to $13.75.
Silver Combs, 50c to $1.75.
Silver Velvet Brushes, $2.50 to $4.75
Silver Bonnet Brushes, 75c to $3.25.
Silver Puff Boxes, $3 to $11.25.
Silver Salve Jars, 75c to $4.50.
Silver Nail Polishers, $1.25 to $3.
Silver Shoe Hooks, 85c to $2.
Silver Shoe Horns, 75c to $3.
Silver Nail Files, 75c to $2.50.
Silver Manicure Sets, $9 to $17.50.
Silver Cologne Bottles, $1.75 to $10.75.
Silver Inkstands, $2.50 to $12.
Silver Picture Frames, $2.50 to $22.50.
Silver Purses, $3.50 to $7.50.
Silver Bags, $13.75 to $30.
Silver Vinaigrettes, $1 to $4.50.
Silver Bonbon Boxes, $1.75 to $4.50.
Silver Chatelaine Mirrors, $1 to $3.

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS—
Silver Lockets, 75c to $3.50.
Silver Belt Buckles, $2 to $6.
Silver Belt Pins, $2 to $4.25.
Silver Brooches, 75c to $2.50.
Silver Hat Pins, 25c to $2.50.
Silver Bracelets, 75c to $4.25.
Pearl Collars, $2.50 to $6.
Pearl Chains, 75c to $3.

FOR MEN AND BOYS—
Gold Watches, $32 to $100.
Gold Chains, $7 to $36.
Gold Fobs, $4 to $40.
Gold Links, $3.75 to $31.75.
Gold Studs, $2 to $23.75 set.
Gold Scarf-Pins, $1 to $33.75.
Gold Signet Rings, $3 to $30.
Gold Tie Clasps, $2.50 to $10.
Gold Pocket-knives, $10.75 to $17.50
Silver Military Brushes, $3.50 to $4.75.
Silver Mirrors, $6.75 to $13.75.
Silver Combs, 50c to $1.75.
Silver Hat Brushes, 75c to $2.50.
Silver Shoe Horns, 75c to $3.
Silver Nail Files, 75c to $2.50.
Silver Match Boxes, $1.25 to $3.
Silver Cigarette Cases, $4.25 to $17.
Silver Cigar Cutters, $1.25 to $2.
Silver Flasks, $2.25 to $15.
Silver Fobs, $1.25 to $4.25.
Silver Links, 50c to $2.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Time for Parasols

PARASOLS begin now in earnest to be actual comforts, as well as decorative additions to the costume. And the warm, sunny June days will send you here a-flying—and you shall not be disappointed. For our collection of charming styles of imported and domestic Parasols is better than you can possibly imagine. And prices are remarkably low—as following hints illustrate.

There's an attractive group of Children's Parasols for Brooklyn's Anniversary Days, that is of especial interest today:

At $2.50, worth $3.50—
Parasols of white-and-black striped or hemstitched plain black silk, or pongee with plaited border.
At $2.35, worth $3.75—
Of pongee, with colored silk lining; taffeta, with embroidered polka-dots or Dresden stripes; or taffeta, with hemstitched and fancy striped silk border.
At $3.75, worth $5—
Of fancy striped silk; pongee, embroidered or silk-lined; or taffeta.
At $4.75, worth $6 and $7—
A group of parasols of finer grades, in charming styles.
At 50c to $4—
Children's and Girls' Parasols, in a variety of attractive kinds, for Anniversary Day.

Broadway.

Boys' Cool Suits

For Warm Weather

STYLISH, comfortable Suits that come back from the wash as shapely, spick and span as ever, and that will keep the boys looking well and feeling cool on the hottest days. Low-priced, too:

Russian Blouse Suits in newest washable materials; sizes 3 to 6 years, at $1.25 to $4.50.
Washable Sailor Suits, in a variety of attractive styles and materials; sizes 3 to 12 years, at $1 to $5.
Washable Trousers of striped galatea, tailor-made, 25c; of linen and white duck, 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

For the Bath

HERE are comforts for the Bath—Brushes, some with long handles that make the region between your shoulder-blades delightfully accessible, Bath-Mitts, and so on; all at a most satisfactory range of prices:

Bath Brushes, long handles, excellent value, 25c to 60.
Kents' English Bath Brushes, long handles, $2.25 to $4.25.
Bath Brushes, strap handles, 50c to $3.75.
Turkish Bath Mitts, 20c to 75c pair.

Tenth street.

LILLIAN CORSETS

In Summer Styles

WE have had the maker of these admirable Lillian Corsets take especial pains with the styles for this Summer.

You can't help being impressed with the dainty, cool materials, the numerous refinements in modeling—in fact, the rare combination of absolute grace with hot-weather comfort and freedom.

And, although the Lillians are imported, they're very moderately priced. Witness:

At $2.75—Of batiste, especially light and cool for Summer wear; no side steels; garter attachment. Same, in light-weight coutil, $2.50.
At $1.75—Of fine netting; dip hips, low bust; light and cool; medium and short lengths.
At $3.75—Of double netting; bias sides, gored hips; for medium figures.
At $5.50—Of fine batiste; medium high bust, short hips; for slender figures.
At $6.50—Of fine batiste; low bust, long over hips; very flat over abdomen; garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Second floor, 10th street.

Dainty Cottons at 12½c

THE MOST gratifying experience that can come to the woman who loves dainty cotton dresses is to come across a charming collection of fresh, new Dimities and Batistes, so late in the season, and realize that the choicest, daintiest things have not been picked out. That is exactly what this offering presents, for these printed stuffs are in entirely new designs, right from the mill,

AT 12½ A YARD

Among the patterns are small rose-buds, in clusters on white grounds; rose-buds scattered over grounds of white with dainty borders in colored stripes with white polka-dots; pin-dots of white on colors with medallion floral borders; larger polka-dots with colored Persian borders; floral stripes on colored grounds; colored Persian and ring-dotted stripes on colored grounds; polka-dots small and large, in black and colors on white; colored stripes on white, or white on colored grounds.

Main aisle.

Girls' Tailored Suits

At Tailored Prices

TODAY brings splendid opportunity to those girls of 14 and 16 years, whose Summer outfit does not already contain the essential Tailor-made Suit.

We have lowered prices sharply on a choice group of handsome, stylish suits, in the best of the season's models and materials. Many of them have silk drop-skirts.

The new price is

$20, for Suits worth up to $40

But there are not many in the lot.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Let the Coal Fire Die

TWO kitchens in the same apartment house, one containing a Gas Range, the other a coal range, will show an average difference in temperature of at least ten degrees, all Summer long—in favor of the kitchen having the gas range.

Add to the actual physical relief the saving in labor in making fires, disposing of ashes, and, at the present time particularly, the vast economy in the price of gas over coal—and the argument for the Gas Range is clinched.

Our range of Gas Ranges and Water Heaters is broad, and all of them are good sorts. All necessary connections, excepting unusually long and difficult ones, are made free of charge along the lines of the Consolidated Gas Company of Manhattan.

Get your Gas Range *now:*

Wanamaker Single-oven Gas Cooker; with broiler, $7.50.
Wanamaker Single-oven "Chief" Range, $12.75.
Wanamaker Double-oven "Cottage" Range, $12.50 and $14.75.
"Detroit Jewell" Double-oven Range, $13.75 and $15.75.
"Superb Estate" Double-oven Range, $16.50.
"Eclipse" Water Heaters, $6.75 and $7.75.
Gas Stoves; 2 burners, $1.25 to $2.50.
Gas Stoves; 3 burners, $1.75 to $3.75.
Single-burner Ovens, 65c to $2.50.
Double-burner Ovens, $2.25 to $3.75.
"Blue Flame" Wickless Oil Stoves, $3.50 to $18.75.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LICENSING OF CHAUFFEURS

Question to be Discussed by the Automobile Club of America.

Some Members Think It Should Be Made a Federal Matter — Present Law Governing Motor Vehicles.

The Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America will this afternoon hold a special meeting at the offices of the President, Albert R. Shattuck, 11 Broadway, to discuss the accident at Grant City, S. I., on Saturday, which resulted in the killing of two persons and injury to many by an electric racing machine built by the Baker Motor Machine Company swerving into a crowd The Governors will also consider other subjects of importance, among them the qualifications of chauffeurs and a system of licensing after the applicant shall have demonstrated ability to conduct a motor, whether the energy is derived from electricity, steam or gasoline. Many of the members of the club favor this, but would insist on a Federal license plan rather than a State plan.

The Board of Governors is composed of President Shattuck, First Vice President Gen. George Moore Smith, Treasurer Jefferson Seligman, W. E. Buzby, W. H. Hall, George F. Chamberlin, D. H. Morris, Sidney Dillon Ripley, J. M. Ceballos, A. C. Bostwick, W. E. Scarritt, and James L. Breese.

While Saturday's disaster has not been attributed to incompetency on the part of those who were on the cigar-shaped racing freak, it has stimulated interest in the qualifications of those who run motor vehicles on the highways and revived the question of licensing them after they shall have established adequate technical knowledge and ability to properly pilot them. At present they are subject only to their regulations as to registration, &c., under the highway laws:

Section 166. Registration by Owners of Automobiles.—Every owner of an automobile or motor vehicle shall within thirty days after the amendment to this section takes effect, file in the office of the Secretary of State a statement of his name and address, with a brief description of the character of such vehicle, and shall pay to the Secretary of State a registration fee of $1. The Secretary of State shall issue to such person a certificate, stating that he has registered in accordance with this section, and shall cause the names of such persons to be entered in alphabetical order in a book kept for such purpose. Every person hereafter acquiring an automobile or motor vehicle shall, within ten days after acquiring the same, register with the Secretary of State as required by this section. This section shall not apply to a person manufacturing or dealing in automobiles or motor vehicles, except those for his own private use.

Section 169. (a) Licenses or Permits for Automobiles.—Any person owning or operating an automobile or motor vehicle, whether the motive power of the same be electricity, steam, gasoline, or other source of energy, except such as are used for public hacks, trucks, or other vehicles for hire, shall not be required to obtain any license or permit pursuant to the provisions of any local or municipal resolution or ordinance, or the rules or regulations of any Commissioners, Trustees, Supervisors, or other authorities having charge or control of any highway, public street, parkway, driveway, or place, or pursuant to the provisions of any municipal charter or any other statute, except as herein contained. Every such automobile or motor vehicle shall have the separate initials of the owner's name placed upon the back thereof in a conspicuous place, the letters forming such initials to be at least three inches in height.

One of the officers of the Automobile Club said that while no chauffeur is licensed in this country, all were "supposed to be" in every way competent, and means for acquiring technical knowledge of motor vehicles and practice in conducting them abound. Those who are professional chauffeurs and those who run their own vehicles can find instruction in a score of places in New York, and every manufacturer has experts to fit novices for the public highway. A professional chauffeur could not obtain employment unless he were not only a skilled mechanic but a good careful driver with plenty of nerve.

"The club," the officer added, "acts in an educational capacity. It does not certainly encourage or wink at recklessness or incompetence in capacity. It is only a few days ago that it suspended two members for fast driving."

"Why not ask the same question in regard to drivers of butchers' carts?" retorted A. Ward Chamberlin, a member of the club's Committee on Laws and Ordinances, and until recently its Chairman, when asked why chauffeurs were not licensed. "Runaway accidents occur every day, and yet there is no public clamor about them. Still, I believe that we shall come to some system of licensing drivers of motor vehicles. It would be the most satisfactory test against 'fool' drivers. As to the terms and conditions of such licensing, I cannot at present speak of them, the matter is so involved. I think that drivers should submit to tests for competency and carefulness. I think, too, that all machines should be compelled to have two brakes, one an emergency one. In Paris there is an officer who examines candidates to run motors, and they must all be licensed. The French chauffeurs who have come over here have given us the most trouble in translating liberty into license. In this country licensing should be made an interState, a Federal matter. A local State licensing scheme would not do. Our roads are, like our rivers, a subject of National interest and importance, and should, I think, be the subject of National legislation."

"I should not," said President Shattuck, "object to a proper licensing scheme. There is none at present here or in England. In France you apply to the Chief of Police. In Paris he refers you to one of the engineers of the city for examination. You go to him, by appointment, with your motor. He gets in beside you, and you drive as he directs, slow or fast. He asks you a few questions, and all is over in six or seven minutes. The examination is by no means severe. You get first a provisional license, and then a full license. If you are caught in delinquency, fast driving or what not, the officer takes your number and you may expect a summons. If you are caught frequently you may wind up in a cell for a day or so. I was not opposed to motor racing last Saturday morning. I am now opposed to it, and shall in future have nothing to do with it."

A member of the staff of The Automobile Magazine said that the question of licensing chauffeurs was a delicate one, because it was regarded as certain that such a system were adopted, organized labor would assert itself, while with a license bureau there would be "a shakedown at the other end."

STATEN ISLAND AUTO DISASTER

Coroner's Jury Exonerates Messrs. Baker and Denzer — Proceedings Before Magistrate Postponed.

The inquest held by Coroner Schaefer and a jury into the death of Andrew Fetherston, a Tax Assessor, of New Brighton, who was killed by the automobile driven by W. C. Baker, President of the Baker Motor Vehicle Company of Cleveland, Ohio, with C. E. Denzervas assistant, at the automobile trials at the South Shore Boulevard, Staten Island, on Saturday, resulted yesterday in a verdict exonerating Messrs. Baker and Denzer from all blame. A similar verdict was rendered in the case of John T. Bogart of Castleton, who died on Sunday from the effects of injuries received at the time of the accident.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Denzer, who had been released from custody under $10,000 and $5,000 bonds, respectively, appeared before Nathanial Marsh, in the Second District Magistrate's Court. With them was their counsel, Mr. Van Slyck of Pinney & Van Slyck of Manhattan, who said it was the request of the People and the defendants that the case be adjourned until Friday next, and tha court accordingly put over the hearing until Friday at 2 P. M.

In the proceedings before Coroner Schaefer, at his undertaking establishment, in Bay Street, Stapleton, Policeman John McKenna testified that he was stationed about fifty feet from the spot where the crash occurred. He saw the machine coming, and he shouted to the spectators who were massed along the route to keep back. He saw the auto begin to sway, and he shouted another warning, but, despite his efforts and those of the mounted policemen, the people refused to fall back and the machine crashed into the crowd.

Policeman John E. Hoggins of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was also stationed at the scene of the accident, said the machine started to sway from left to right at the Boulevard Hotel. The dust was so thick that the machine could hardly be seen, but when he was able to make it out he shouted a warning, and the people tried to get out of the way, but were unable to do so.

Similar testimony was given by other witnesses.

The jury decided that the accident was unavoidable and that the police took all precautions to prevent it.

Judge Stephens, in charging the Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday, while he made no direct reference to the accident, told the jury it was within their power to investigate any occurrence in the county, either on complaint of some person or by their own initiative. Later he said he intended this reference to cover the automobile affair. He said the jury would be discharged about June 11, and that meanwhile any one wishing to make a complaint could do so.

Mr. Fetherstone's funeral was held at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, in the afternoon. It was attended by delegations from the Knights of Columbus, Veteran Firemen's Association, Shaw Post, G. A. R.; Knights Templar, and Knights of Pythias.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.—An application made on behalf of Sylvester B. Hinckley for an injunction pendente lite restraining the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, the meat corporation, from increasing its capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, by the issuance of preferred stock, was denied yesterday by Justice MacLean. The company, though doing a profitable business, has absorbed large sums of money and created a floating debt of about $3,600,000. Of the 41,595 voted, 39,343 shares were for the change. Mr. Hinckley voted his 425 shares with the minority, and then instituted the proceeding, declaring that an act of the Legislature allowing such a change as the proposed one to be done by two-thirds of the stockholders, instead of by unanimous consent as heretofore, violated the provision of the Federal Constitution against the passage of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The issuance of preferred stock, Mr. Hinckley argued, would change the contract between the corporation and the original stockholders, take his property, and give it to another. He contended also that the change in the law did not apply to existing corporations. "To issue certificates of stock, preferred or common, in return for money paid at par is not," Justice MacLean said, "in any wonted use of words, to be called taking the property of one and giving it to another. That it was the intendment of the Legislature that the new law was to apply to all corporations, existing as well as to be created, appears from the act itself, which in terms applies to every domestic stock corporation." The objection that the issuance of preferred stock would change Mr. Hinckley's contract with the corporation was considered by Justice MacLean to be the most serious one. As to this, he said: "The trend of treatment by the public and so by the courts of the relations and rights of corporations and of stockholders inter sese may be more and more to regard the action of the majority as controlling and to say 'the majority must rule so long as it keeps within the powers conferred by the charter.' Still a bargain if bargain there be, between a corporation and its stockholders or between stockholders themselves, is no more to be broken than any other bargain. Articles of association and subscription do not express all the regulations of the parties. Saving exceptions not here of moment, part of each and all engagements, is the law of the land. Its statute of creation, whether general law or special statute, is not only part of the law of the corporation, but also of the compacts with it and between the persons aggregating themselves into the artificial being. Each person as he subscribes for stock in this State, or purchases a share, must be taken to have in contemplation the unexpressed condition of the agreements, the eventuality of the alteration or even cancellation of the compact by the Legislature. The provision that the defendant corporation might issue preferred stock by the unanimous consent of the stockholders was not a stipulation by the plaintiff with fellow-stockholders or with the corporation into which he came by subscription or purchase, but a condition made by the legislative power to which was expressly reserved the right of alteration or repeal. If such possible change in the circumstances of his investment be unwelcome, the investor must refrain from subscription or purchase, or he must needs see to it that the stability of control is put beyond peradventure by contract with his fellow-stockholders or the corporation itself, providing that their relations shall remain so far as may be unaltered by any act of the Legislature, and if unavoidably altered that their association shall be dissolved."

***

LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOR IN BAKERIES.—The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Davy, has held that the section of the labor law that provides that no employe in a bakery or confectionery shall be permitted or required to work more than sixty hours in any one week or more than ten hours in one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week, or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the number of days during such week, is not unconstitutional. The case was before the Appellate Tribunal on an appeal from a judgment of the Oneida County Court, convicting Joseph Lochner, a baker, of violating Section 110 of the labor law, in permitting one of his employes to work more than sixty hours in one week. Mr. Lochner's counsel argued that the statute unwarrantably impairs liberty of contract. The rule, as stated by Justice Davy, is that, when one devotes his property to a use or carries on a business in which the public has an interest, he holds the property and carries on the business subject to the police power of the State to regulate or control its use, so as to protect and preserve the public health, the public morals, and the general safety and welfare of the public A bakery and confectionery, he holds, come within the rule. The statute does not prohibit any right, but simply regulates the business. The defendant is not deprived of any right or privilege which is not denied to others in a similar business. Justice Davy, after discussing the cases on the police power of the State, says: "It is very important for the health of the community that bakers should supply the people with wholesome bread and pure food. The people are interested in the business; it is of so much public interest that the Legislature, under the police power of the State, may control the business by any regulation which is necessary to secure the public health. The regulations instituted by this statute were for the purpose of protecting the health of the employes and giving the public pure and wholesome bread and other articles of food sold by bakers. These establishments are compelled to do baking during the nighttime, in order to supply their customers in the morning. It is necessary for them to have their ovens heated day and night, and their employes are required to work more hours each day than men usually work who are engaged in other kinds of business. When we consider the intense heat of the rooms where baking is done, and the flour that floats in the air and is breathed by those who work in bakeries, there can be but little doubt that prolonged labor day and night, subject to those conditions, might produce a diseased condition of the human system, so that the employes would not be capable of doing their work well and supplying the public with wholesome food." The Legislature no doubt recognized the fact that proprietors of these establishments desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, who, from fear of being discharged, are often induced to comply with the employer's request to work during both day and night, and the Legislature evidently reached the conclusion that more than ten hours' labor each day might be injurious to the health of the employes." Justices Spring and Hiscock concurred with Justice Davy; Presiding Justice McLennan and Justice Williams dissented.

E. H. HARRIMAN AGAINST STATE SUPERVISION

Union Pacific's Chairman Talks on Railway Problems.

He Believes that the Railroad Systems of the Country Should Be Free to Make Rates and Conduct Business Economically.

E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Company, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and chief power of various other railroad systems in tha West and Southwest, returned yesterday from a three months' tour through those sections. Mr. Harriman has heretofore been almost inaccessible to reporters, but yesterday ha talked to a group of newspaper men.

"The railroad situation," said Mr. Harriman, "and the attitude of the public toward the railroads never were better. The physical condition of the properties, principally the properties affiliated with the Union Pacific, are better than they ever have been, and they are getting tha beneficial results of the improvements which have been going on for the last few years and which are still being continued.

"We have all had the idea that in building the Pacific Railroads little attention was paid to saving distance, and that tha lines were constructed so as to cover aa much territory as possible for the purpose of getting as large a subsidy as possible and as large a proportion of land grant. On 392 miles of the Rocky Mountain Division of the Union Pacific we constructed 158 miles of new railroad and threw away 188 miles of the old railroad. By the elimination of curvature from 10 degrees maximum to 4 degrees, and by the reduction of grades in the mountains from 90 feet to 43 feet, the whole distance of 1,030 miles was reduced only 30 miles on tha Central Pacific. With an expenditure of $8,600,000 we shall reduce the grade from a maximum of 97 feet to 21 feet. We shall eliminate curvatures from 10 degrees to a maximum of 4 degrees on 585 miles of railroad. To get a twenty-one-foot grade we save three miles.

"So you can realize what was tha location before and how those roads were built from a railroad standpoint, and how marvelously well it was done. By building across Salt Lake from Ogden to Lucin we save forty-six miles, but there wa hava to pile through water in one place thirty feet. This is practically all the distance we saved by the construction, and it shows that these railroads wera originally constructed on true lines and not for land grant and subsidy purposes.

"The antagonisms which formerly existed between the transportation companies and tha public are gradually being eliminated, and there is a marked change in tha attitude of the public toward transportation companies, as compared with what existed in the past. The public understands that what affects the capacity of the transportation companies by improving their properties and conducting the transportation more economically, equally affects the public. The economies which ought to be practiced in the future by the transportation companies must be on the lines of closer alliance with each other, by combinations which will enable them to conduct the transportation on the lines upon which it can be the most economically done. Unless some such arrangement can be brought about, either the transportation companies must restrict their expenditures, employ less labor, or at lower cost, obtain a higher price for the commodity which they have to sell, which is transportation. But if by combination they can conduct their business on the lines of economy, in the end the public must get some of the benefit as well as the railroads, and in that way both the public and the transportation companies see that their interests lia in the same direction.

"I think the attitude the officers of the railroads have taken toward the public in taking them more into their confidence than formerly, and the improved service that has been put on most of the lines, have eliminated much of the adverse feeling which existed in the past.

"There is much talk of the overcapitalization of railroads. There are miles and miles of reconstructed railroads which it costs $40,000 a mile more to build, and when we have a tunnel, of course, it takes sometimes as much as $1,000,000 or $1,200,000 a mile to save distance or elminate grades and curves. Besides, when the railroads were built in the first instance the securities had to be issued so that the money could be raised under the conditions then prevailing, as the proposed railroads were not able to sell 4 per cent. bonds at a premium.

"At those times money had to be hired at the price which the market demanded, and therefore it is difficult to determine what railroad might be over-capitalized, and what might not. I do not think any of us could work it out.

"The legislation of tha future must be pro-railroad instead of anti-railroad, and it must develop confidence between the public and the transportation companies. I believe in combinations of lines, whereby the products can be transported on the lines on which it can be done most economically. You can transport over comparatively straight and level roads more cheaply than over crooked and mountainous roads. There must be some way given to compensate those high-grade lines. We could do it undoubtedly if we had the power, so that the transportation companies, as well as the public, would be benefited. What I want to bring about is a better feeling and a feeling of more confidence between the people we serve and ourselves.

"I do not know what the phrase 'community of interest' covers. What I believe in is 'common interest,' never believe in 'community of interest.' We all have one common interest—that is probably what the term 'community of interest' is meant to cover, but it does not express it. It is the common interest of the shipper and transporter, the employer and employed. I believe combinations must go on until entire systems are completed, but I think consolidation is a matter which none of us can forecast.

"The making of rates would be well taken care of if railroads could hava tha right to direct their business on economical lines. These are matters which should be left to the discretion of those in charge of the transportation. If we do direct the business on the lines on which it can be most economically done, we have no way to compensate the line from which we take it away. Combination is the right to agree among ourselves, so that we can more economically conduct business. It does not mean consolidation.

"Regarding the Inter-State Commerce Commission, I believe that commissions are things of the past. I do not think transportation companies should have to submit to dictation or control by bodies who do not know anything about transportation. I think now is the time for all of us to speak out what we think. Meet the thing face to face. Bodies formed for the purpose of controlling transportation should have in them representatives of the companies whose bnsiness is to be controlled.

"Regarding Government ownership of railroads, I would not like to say anything that would appear to criticise or offer any expression as to what the effect might be on the transportation companies or the public. I do not believe that there will be another receivership period, at least not if the railroads are permitted to transact their business in a business-like way. The receiverships will come because of excessive legislation, and the result of that would be restriction of all classes of business, because railroads are really the producers of a large amount of traffic which they themselves enjoy."

RAILROAD RATE SUSTAINED.

United States Supreme Court Decides Against Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and others, involving the right of the commission to reduca the terminal rate made by the railroads in Chicago on cars containing live stock. Tha opinion was presented by Justice White, and affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which refused to carry into affect the order of the commission reducing tha rate from $2 to $1 per car.

In delivering this opinion Justice White gave a detailed history of the relationship of railroads to the Stock Yards in Chicago. He said that clearly under the Sixth Section of the Inter-State Commerce law the railroads had a right to separate their charges. On the point of the reasonableness of the added rate the court said:

"If the statement on the rehearing which we are considering be taken as a finding and given the force previously stated, then it follows that the rate from the points in the territory to which the reduction applied were just and reasonable, and as to those points the order should not have bean rendered, and there is no finding establishing the points to which the reduction applied which would enabla us to separata the reasonabla from the unreasonable rates. It results that tha findings do not afford the basis of even sustaining the order in part. Being then constrained to the conclusion that tha order of the commission was not sustained by the facts upon which it was predicated we cannot enter into an investigation of the facts, even if it ba conceded the record is in a condition to enable us to do so in order that new and substantive findings of fact may be evolved upon which the order of the commission may be sustained.

"It follows that the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals refusing to command compliance with the order of the commission was right and must therefore be affirmed."

Justice White added that the opinion was not intended to operate so as to prevent future proceedings to correct any unreasonableness of rate.

RAILROAD DEMURS.

Inter-State Commerce Commission's Authority to Fix Rates Contested.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A demurrer was filed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company in the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the case begun by the Inter-State Commerce Commission last March, based on tha Sherman law and the Inter-State Commerca act, to prevent rate cutting and discrimination against shippers by the railroad. The demurrer is general, and simply sets forth that the Government is not entitled to an injunction on tha petition filed, and asks that the bill be dismissed.

There are fourteen of these cases against as many railroads, and all are sat for hearing in the local courts, before Judges Grosscup and J. F. Phillips, June 23.

GRAND JURY FOR JUNE.

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, the Dry Goods Merchant, Appointed Foreman.

Tha Grand Jury for June was sworn yesterday by Judge Warren W. Foster, in Part I. of General Sessions. Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, the dry goods merchant, was appointed foreman. Judge Foster complimented the jurymen in having Mr. Bloomingdale at their head, saying that he had had a great deal of experience, and that, therefore, he would be abla during the month through which they serve, to maka their burden ligbt. Mr. Bloomingdale's associates are:

John F. Caraher, trucks, 49 Downing Street.
John E. Berwind, President, 1 Broadway.
Jacob D. Hilme, retired, 620 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.
Charles G. Moller, merchant, 80 Wall Street.
Harry de B. Parsons, engineer, 22 William Street.
Henry G. Gabay, President, 1 Madison Avenue.
Henry P. Fairbanks, carpets, 147 Fifth Avenue.
William E. Caldwell, insurance, 44 Pine Street.
F. Brant Calkin, insurance, 49 Liberty Street.
Joel E. Fisher, Treasurer, 45 Broadway.
Solomon Tim, merchant, 37 Franklin Street.
Daniel A. Fisher, retired, 106 West Eighty-fifth Street.
Clinton Gilbert, merchant, 2 Wall Street.
Charles E. Hammond, dry goods, 224 Church Street.
Charles M. Lamline, manager, 3 Union Square West.
Charles F. Brown, Treasurer, 505 Washington Street.
Edward Du Vivier, wines, 22 Warren Street.
Nicholas Terhune, railroads, 2 Pine Street.
James A. Glover, insurance, 34 Pine Street.
Lucius M. Stanton, silks, 475 Broadway.
John J. Kavanagh, real estate, 1,031 Madison Avenue.
Fleming Handy, Secretary, 51 West Ninety-second Street.

RUSSELL SAGE SUED.

One of the Defendants in Action by German-American Guarantee Receiver.

Russell Sage, ex-Controller Edward V. Loew, and Charles J. Obermayer, who is identified with the Brooklyn Savings Bank, are defendants in a suit aggregating $350,000 damages, brought by John Henry Hammond, receiver of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company. The plaintiff says he seeks to recover damages "for the wrongful, tortuous, negligent, and careless acts of the said Loew, Obermayer, and Sage, who wera Directors of the defunct organization."

The plaintiff charges that the three defendants who were members of the Finance Committea of the title company from 1897 to 1900, wera guilty in that they loaned the concern's money on property not worth the value of the loans advanced; or loaned the money on property already covered by mortgage, or did wrong by making as many as three different loans on the same property, the loans in no single case being secured by proper chattel mortgage on other property worth the money advanced.

It is charged that loans of $46,000 and $60,000 were made to Walter S. Evans on property in West Sixty-third Street, and that a second mortgage, given to another party, was allowed to slip in against tha property, and that the property sold under foreclosure for only $51,000, resulting in a loss to the title company of $60,000. This transaction took placa in 1897.

NOT POISONED AT CAFE MARTIN.

Physician Says Man's Illness There Was Not Caused by Strychnine.

Dr. Armand Dufloo of 155 West Twenty-second Street, the physician called to attend Henry S. Brandt of 54 West Thirty-fifth Street, who, it was alleged in reports made public yesterday, had been poisoned at the Café Martin on Friday night by drinking ice water that contained strychnine; denied absolutely yesterday that Mr. Brandt had been the victim of this drug.

"When I was telephoned for by Mr. Martin," said he, "I found Brandt ill in an anteroom, but he was not unconscious. He gave symptoms of exhaustion, with accompanying heart depression. His symptoms were exactly the opposite of those which would indicate strychnine poisoning, as this drug is one of the strongest of heart stimulants. Ha had partaken, according to his friends, of a number of mixed drinks, and had eaten clams and soups. As he was fond of athletic sports, I think ha was overtrained, and tha collapsa followed after eating."

At the Café Martin the matter was treated as a joke, many of Mr. Martin's old customers asking him for a strychnine cocktail.

TO TEST TEXAS TRUST ACT.

New Jersey Oil Companies Admit Facts and Take an Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 2.—In tha District Court here to-day in the cases of the State of Texas against the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the National Cotton Oil Company, both New Jersey corporations, charged with forming a combination to control the price of cotton-seed products in Texas, in violation of the Anti-Trust act of 1898, the defendant companies admitted the facts charged, and each paid to the Stata penalties aggregating $2,600. The permits of the two companies to do business in Taxas were declared forfeited, and the companies, denying the Constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act, took an appeal to the Appellate Court on this sole issue.

These proceedings were the result of an agreement between the Attorney General and the attorneys for the oil companies to secura an early decision by the Appellate Court upon the Constitutionality of all the anti-trust statutes.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Major Charles A. Williams, and Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, vice Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, and Major Charles Humphreys.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Andres, Eighth Infantry, will report to Col. Goodale, President of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. William C. Rafferty, Artillery Corps, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright and enter upon duty at that post pending the arrival of his company, Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery.

Major William Stephenson, Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Mason to relieve Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Newgarden, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippines.

Capt. Shannon Richmond, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged.

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will take charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling and Fort Lincoln.

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Quartermaster, will be relieved of his duties at San Francisco by Major Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, and will proceed to St. Paul and report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Thirteenth Cavalry, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Meade.

The following named officers will take station in Washington until further orders:

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood.
First Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Second Cavalry, aide de camp.
First Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry, aide de camp.
Capt. Hugh L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry.
Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General.
Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry.
Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate.
Capt. Walter B. Baker, Quartermaster.
Major Jefferson R. Kean, surgeon.
Major Harry F. Hodges, corps of engineers.
First Lieut. William J. Barden, corps of engineers.
Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps.
Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry.
Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry.
First Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry.
Col. Samuel M. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Warren W. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Twelfth Cavalry.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, Twenty-second Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect May 28, 1902.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker will report to the Quartermaster General for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco and upon arrival report by telegraph for orders.

Capt. George H. Penrose is relieved from temporary duty as assistant to Major Gonzales at Bingham at Seattle, and will proceed to Port Townsend and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Worden, Fort Casey, and Fort Flagler.

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe will proceed via San Francisco to San Diego, take station at the latter place, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Rosecrans.

Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Jefferson Barracks, vice Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, relieved.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office, to relieve Capt. Henry G. Cole.

Capt. Cole, upon being relieved, will proceed to New York City and report to Major David L. Brainard, Purchasing Commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office, to relieve Capt. Frank H. Lawton.

Capt. Lawton, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as an assistant to the Chief Commissary of that department.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Second Lieut. William A. Covington, Guilford S. Garber, and James L. Long, Artillery Corps.
Thomas J. Rogers, Twenty-eighth Infantry.
George W. England, Slyde B. Parker, and Frank R. Curtis, Sixth Infantry.
Leonard T. Baker, Nineteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., is ordered to the Brooklyn as aid to staff of Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan.

Ensign E. W. McIntyre is ordered to the Michigan.

Naval Cadet J. P. Murdock is ordered to the European station via the Buffalo.

Medical Inspector E. H. Green is detached from duty as member of the Medical Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Wisconsin for duty as fleet surgeon of the Pacific station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. B. Kerr is detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, June 5 and will report to the commandant the same day for duty with recruiting party.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Cincinnati reached Santa Lucia May 30.

The Prairie sailed May 31 from Cape St. Vincent for Lazorete, Canary Islands.

The Monterey sailed June 1 from Shanghai, Verde Islands, for target practice.

The Caesar sailed June 1 from Colombo for Port Said.

The Don Juan de Austria and Pompey reached Yokohama June 1.

The Sterling reached Norfolk June 2.

The Machias reached Colon June 2.

The Hartford sailed June 2 from New Orleans for Mobile.

The Kearsarge sailed June 2 from Boston for New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:30 A. M.—7 and 9 White Street; B. E. Bronze; damage, $200.

8:30 A. M.—East River and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Washburn Wire Company; damage, $50.

10:40 A. M.—859 Ninth Avenue; David Stephen Egan; damage, $25.

1:35 P. M.—140 Monroe Street; Isaac Huberman; damage, $50.

3:00 P. M.—1,164 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $50.

4:00 P. M.—40 Downing Street; Ellen Gallagher; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—466 Eighth Avenue; H. Hanter; damage, $5.

9:00 P. M.—88 Prince Street; Friedman Brothers; damage, $15.

9:05 P. M.—336 East Ninety-second Street; Lewis Schmidt; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—285 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; John Dwyer; damage, $200.

9:20 P. M.—107 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Edward Williams; damage, $500.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive Rugs for Storage under the usual guarantee for safe-keeping, etc. Where necessary, repairing will also be attended to.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

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Carpets and Rugs Cleaned and Stored.

We are prepared to take up and care for Floor Coverings of all kinds, clean and renovate, pack carefully with moth preventives, store in our own warehouse, which has been especially equipped for the purpose, alter, refit and relay at a moderate cost.

We make no extra charge for fire insurance or cartage, and add the precaution of a periodical examination of goods stored with us.

All up to date methods in use, including steam and compressed air.

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SUMMER FURNISHINGS FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

If you want "Aids to Summer Comfort" this list will prove a help.

COOL HANGINGS of Cotton Fabrics, from India.
PORTIERES AND CURTAINS of Glass, Bamboo and of Rice.
JAP FOLDING SCREENS
INDIA MOODJ RUGS for Verandahs.
CUSHIONS of Madagascar or Komo Cloth.
COTTON RUGS Blue & White, Pink & White, Green & White.
JAPANESE FANS open and folding styles.
JAPAN & CHINA MATTINGS
JAPANESE PORCELAINS in Tea, Berry and Ice Cream Sets.
ORIENTAL Perfumes, Incense, Talcum Powder, Sachets, etc.

RATTAN & WILLOW FURNITURE.

Smoking Cars on the Elevated.

The Third Avenue elevated road put on several more open smoking cars yesterday as an experiment, and it was said at the office of the company that this service may be increased or extended to all the elevated lines when electric power is introduced. The power houses for the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines are now nearing completion.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy and cooler; fresh south winds.

It will be cooler over the districts where showers are indicated, and also cooler to-day in the middle and north slopes, followed by rising temperature to-morrow over the latter district.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh southeast to south; on the upper lakes brisk and occasionally high southwest to west, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk and mostly southwest.

Steamers which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh southwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the hanks.

Frost warnings have been issued for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, northern New Mexico, northern Arizona, western Oregon, and southern Idaho.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	56	60	63
6 A. M.	58	59	66
9 A. M.	55	67	71
12 M.	60	69	70
3 P. M.	60	82	83
6 P. M.	58	80	82
9 P. M.	56	75	75
12 P. M.	56	72	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 77 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 4:15 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Count and Countess d'Rochamheau, Viscount d'Chamheau, Jean Guillemin, Robert d'Billy, and M. La Grave, Paris; A. G. Yates, Rochester; W. G. Elliott, Wilmington, Del.; ex-Gov. J. B. Grant, Colorado.

HOLLAND—The Rev. George William Douglas, Tuxedo; the Rev. P. M. Prescott, Washington; J. Opie Smith, London.

MURRAY HILL—E. A. Hanna, Cleveland; John Tweedy, Danbury, Conn.; H. E. Harman, Atlanta.

MANHATTAN—Judge John Clinton Gray, Albany; Capt. H. Sproule, R. A., China.

SAVOY—Lieut. W. W. Whiteside, United States Army; Harry Weissinger, Louisville.

VICTORIA—Col. J. W. Melklejohn, Brisbane, Australia; Miguel Peon, Meride, Mexico; Raue Mato, Costa Rica.

HOFFMAN—Emile von Dammel, Brussels.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Clay Evans, United States Consul General at London; J. W. Gande, Shanghai, China.

ASTOR—Alexander Dumas, Paris; Carl Simonson, Copenhagen; Victor E. Wilson, United States Consul General, Norway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Weinberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.

Meeks, John, Cleveland, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.

Wendland, H. G., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; H. G. Wendland, notions; F. L. Dardas, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunter, A. S., & T. Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, silks, dress goods, and cloths; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. S. Mandell, linens and white goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

KEENE WON TWO RACES

Injunction Took Manhasset Stakes and Soothsayer a Purse.

SIX FAVORITES DEFEATED

Josepha, at Odds On, Was the Only Successful Choice at the Gravesend Track Yesterday.

A programme of seven races, framed for horses of cheap class, offered more quantity than quality at the Gravesend track yesterday. Nevertheless the attendance was quite up to the large average for the meeting, and a good day for the bookmakers. To add to the happiness of the bookmakers, the favorites fared exceedingly ill, only one post choice getting to the winning post first, and that being an odds-on favorite, whose short price tempted the general public to try to "pick one to beat the favorite."

The weather was clear and warm, the track fast, and, as it was a foregone conclusion that there would be but little scratching among the kind of horses engaged for the afternoon, the fields were large throughout the day.

The one stake event on the card was the Manhasset, for two-year-olds, with allowances, run over the five furlong course as the fourth race. Thirteen horses originally were named to start, and while three of these were withdrawn, the addition of three other horses brought the field back to the same number of runners as was announced on the programme. One of those added starters and the winner of the stakes was the St. Leonard's colt Injunction, from the stable of James R. Keene, the colt defying form by turning the tables on Sir Voorheis, who beat him in handy style a few days before. Sir Voorheis, on the strength of that form, was a steady favorite, with the Memphis colt Janeway the second choice, Injunction starting at odds of 10 to 1 and better.

Pride of Galore led sway with Sir Voorheis second; Bullman, on the favorite, at once going on after the filly. When she tired and quit, Sir Voorheis showed in the lead and seemed to have the race won. Injunction challenged then, and caught Sir Voorheis, whose chase after Pride of Galore had taken nearly all the run out of him, about the last furlong pole. From there on Sir Voorheis was stopping, Injunction drawing away at the finish and winning rather easily by a length, while Sir Voorheis lasted long enough to get second place by a similar distance from another added starter, Kittaning, who raced in the colors of H. Vingut. The selling five furlongs for two-year-olds also went to a colt from the Castleton Stud, this being Soothsayer, also at a long price, and ridden by the stable boy Waugh. Makeda, from W. C. Whitney's stable, was the best backed for the race, and after getting away well galloped in the lead into the last quarter of a mile, after which she fell back and was passed by both Soothsayer and Bernard, who fought it out under the whip, Soothsayer barely managing to win by a head.

For the mile-and-a-sixteenth handicap St. Finnan and Kamara were about equal choices in a field of nine, which included the American Derby colt Hermis. None of these ever was prominent, Highlander leading off and lasting in front into the backstretch, where Colonel Bill and Himself passed him, Colonel Bill holding the lead into the quarter stretch and threatening to make a runaway race of it until Highlander went up to him in the last quarter. The finish was between the two, Highlander drawing out at the end and winning rather cleverly by a length, with Hermis closest of the others, a half dozen lengths away.

The sixth race produced a great deal more than its share of excitement, as Jack McGinnis went to the post seemingly overstimulated and breaking away with the light boy Redfern, ran away three times around the course. Redfern pluckily stuck to the horse and finally pulled up, but Jack McGinnis already had run his race, so the boy was excused and went to the barn. Immediately after the runaway the field was started, and Duckoy fell with Jockey L. Jackson, throwing the rider and then running away a countless number of circuits of the track. Josepha, the favorite, was well away, and these happenings assisted her to win, though at the end she was ridden out to stall off the effort of Rappenecker. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. J. W. Smyth's Cephalogia, b. g., 5 years, by Mars-B. and S., 159 pounds, (Barry,) 13 to 5 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; S. Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 5, 133, (Connelly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a neck from Mr. Chamblett's Semper Ira, b. g., 5, 150, (Veitch,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—3:18. Draughtsman, Marylander, Tankard, Mr. Stoffel, and Collegian also ran. Winner trained by A. Carter. Value to the winner, $705.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs. James R. Keene's Soothsayer, ch. g., by Horoscope-Seeress, $500, 99 pounds, (Waugh,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; F. M. Taylor's Bernard, b. c., 105, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from W. C. Whitney's Makeda, br. f., 102, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Gloriosa, Gilfain, Dark Planet, Hedge, Cruachan, Faust, Briers, Warte Nicht, Minotaur, Bobbinet, Royal Ensign, and Judge Voorheis also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $780.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Peter Wimmer's Tchula, b. f., 3 years, by Longstreet-Taffeta, 107 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won handily by two lengths. Franklin Stone's Daffo Down Dilly, b. g., 4, 112, (J. Woods,) 11 to 5 and even, second by a head from C. G. Sell's Lord Sterling, ch. g., 4, 109, (Landry,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Knight Templar, Goody Good, Sterling Fox, Maraten, Odds and Ends, Esst Keiston, Squire Quinne, Goldsby, Bonus, Dachshund, The Beggar, and Knight of Snowdoin also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $790.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhasset Stakes, for two-year-olds, with allowances; five furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Injunction, ch. c., by St. Leonards-Prohibition II., 115 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 7 to 2, won handily by a length. J. B. Haggin's Sir Voorheis, b. c., by Sir Modred-Pearl V., 115, (Bullman,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a length from H. Vingut's Kittaning, b. c., by Holma-Georgia Kenney, 115, (L. Jackson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Blue Ribbon, Napoleon, Janeway, Bob Hilliard, Prids of Galore, Hurstbourne, Discus, Brimstone, Rockford, and Cinquevalli also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $1,900.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Henrietta, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won cleverly by a length; John E. Madden's Col. Bill, br. c., 3, 89, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from H. M. Ziegler's Hermis, ch. c., 3, 114, (L. Jackson,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Ksmara, Belle of Troy, Lombre, Moor, Himself, and St. Finnan also ran. Winner trained by T. J. Healey. Value to the winner, $835.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Bavaria, 107 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a length; George H. Avery, Jr.'s, Rappenecker, blk. c., 4, 104, (Brennan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by three lengths from Thomas Mulry's Alard Schack, Br. c., 4, 101, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Jack McGinnis, Ghost, Military, Duckoy, Malden, Chiron, and Kingrains also ran. Jack McGinnis ran away and was withdrawn. Duckoy fell in the race. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner. Value to the winner, $720.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Charles Orx's Ascension, b. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Adora, 97 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a head; Krauss Brothers & Co.'s Neither One, gr. f., 3, 97, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by six lengths from J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 3, 103, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Mark Cheek, Bastile, Brandy Smash, Oclawaha, Candling, Ziegfeld, Knapsack, and Frank Ennis also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $730.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beaten by Philadelphia in Only National League Contest—Smith to Captain Team.

A change of Captains was made in the New York baseball team yesterday. First Baseman "Jack" Doyle was deposed and Second Baseman Smith was appointed Captain in his place. The change was the result of a conference held between President Andrew Freedman and Manager Fogel in the morning. Mr. Fogel said that something ought to be done to improve the playing of the team, as the showing of nine straight lost games, three of them at home, was telling in more than one direction. He suggested Smith as Captain of the team, and Mr. Freedman consented.

Yesterday's game, however, showed no difference in the poor playing of the New Yorks. Philadelphia again defeated them by a score of 6 to 1. The exhibition that the home team put up was even worse than any of the previous games of the present series on the Polo Grounds.

It looked at times as if New York might pull this game out of the fire, but when they had men on bases the batters failed to hit, even with the bases filled and no man out.

Bean at short stop made two costly and inexcusable errors, fumbling slow ground hits that a boy could easily have fielded. Yeager and Jones also allowed two men to get home by overthrowing to the bases. Thomas got a single and Browne was given his base in the ninth inning, and then the pair tried a double steal. Thomas was caught out at third. Dunn gave Barry a base, and then Doolin singled, sending Barry and Browne across the plate. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	2	2	0	0			Jones, cf.	0	2	4	1	1		
Browne, lf.	2	1	2	1	0			Bean, ss.	0	0	1	7	2		
Douglass, lb.	0	2	7	0	0			McD'n'ld, rf.	0	3	0	0	0		
Barry, rf.	0	2	0	0	0			Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	3	0		
Doolin, c.	0	2	9	5	0			Yeager, c.	0	0	4	2	1		
Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	2	2	0			Smith, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0		
Hallman, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1			Lauder, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0		
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0			Jackson, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Iberg, p.	0	0	0	1	0			Dunn, p.	0	0	2	3	1		
Total	6	12	27	13	1			Total	1	11	27	18	5		

Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; New York, 12. Two-base hits—Douglass, Smith. Three-base hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—Browne, 2; Barry, Hallman, Smith. Double plays—Iberg, Doolin, and Douglass; Bean, Smith, and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Bean, Jones. First base on balls—Off Iberg, 4; off Dunn, 5. Struck out—By Iberg, 3; by Dunn, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Cantillon.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	30	6	.833	Philadelphia	15	20	.429
Chicago	23	12	.657	New York	15	22	.405
Brooklyn	17	19	.472	Cincinnati	14	22	.389
Boston	15	19	.441	St. Louis	13	22	.371

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—Newark's baseball team broke its losing streak yesterday by winning out in the eighth inning on McIntyre's three-base hit, Shackleton's single, errors by Childs and Mack, and a single by Jope. Thielman has signed with Newark. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Schrall, rf.	1	1	2	0	0			Childs, 2b.	0	1	5	4	2		
Hayw'd, ss.	0	1	1	1	1			Mack, ss.	1	0	2	4	2		
Griffin, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0			Halligan, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf.	1	2	4	0	0			Shindle, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0		
Sh'k'ton, cf.	1	1	4	0	0			Woods, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	0	1	6	0	1			Shoch, c.	0	0	1	3	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0			Zim'man, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Jope, c.	0	0	2	4	1			Clark, c.	0	0	3	1	0		
Moriarty, p.	1	0	1	1	0			Luby, p.	0	0	2	0	2		
Sc'klett, p.	0	0	0	1	0			***Butler	0	0	0	0	0		
**Thielman	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	4	9	27	7	2			Total	3	7	*23	18	4		

*Daly out for Jordan's interference. **Batted for Moriarty in ninth inning. *** Batted for Luby in ninth inning.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4
Jersey City	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Earned runs—Newark, 1. Two-base hits—Luby, Shindle, Griffin, Schrall. Halligan. Three-base hits—Jordan, McIntyre. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. First base on errors—Newark, 4; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Jersey City, 8. Base on balls—Off Moriarty, 3; off Luby, 4. Struck out—By Moriarty, 3; by Luby, 1. Double plays—Jope and Griffin, Shoch and Woods. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	2	3
Montreal	0	0	1

0 0 0 0 5—11 18 3
1 1 3 2 2 0—10 14 4

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; Soudere and Rauh.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0
Rochester	1	0	0

1 0 0 3 0 0—4 9 2
0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 0

Batteries—Yeager and Toft; Cates and Dillon.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	2	0
Providence	0	0	1

1 1 1 0 0 0—6 10 3
0 0 0 0 3 0—4 7 3

Batteries—Hastings and Kelley; Conn and McCauley.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schnectady, 6; Albany, 3.
At Syracuse—Ilion, 3; Syracuse, 1.
At Amsterdam—A. J. & G., 12; Troy, 11.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 14; Cleveland, 1.
At Washington—Washington, 12; Chicago, 0.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO

Westchester Beaten in Final Game for Hempstead Cups.

MEADOW BROOK GAMES ENDED

La Montagne, Conover, and Savage Score the Points for the Victors—Superior Team Work Tells.

Rockaway won the Hempstead cups yesterday in the final polo competition for those trophies at the Meadow Brook Club. The competition, besides being the last of five games for the cups, also marked the close of the Meadow Brook polo tournament season, and no more events will be held in this vicinity under the auspices of the Polo Association until July, when the annual tournament of the Rockaway Hunt Club will be held at Cedarhurst, L. I. The polo teams will be engaged at the three clubs around Philadelphia during the balance of this month.

Rockaway met in the final Meadow Brook event the Westchester Country Club, and won by 9¾ goals to 4. The teams played on an even basis, 14 goals each being the aggregate handicap. Superior team work won the game, La Montagne, Conover, and Savage being steady and active in every stage of the play, and they held possession of the ball during the greater part of the time.

Rockaway did everything in the first period, Savage making the first goal and Conover following with two more. The playing was more of a steady nature than brilliant, and the riding was not particularly dashing. When the second period opened Reynal furnished a decided element of interest by making a goal in the fast time of thirty seconds, getting the ball almost at the throw-in and running it down by three lively strikes to the line. Nearly eight minutes of hard play then followed, when La Montagne scored and the last goal was made nicely by Collier.

This indication of activity by Westchester was not maintained in the third period, for Rockaway made three goals in succession. The team work of the Country Club men fell off lamentably, although Collier saved the ball at several critical periods. Collier made two goals for his side in the final period, but Rockaway easily held its lead and added three more points to its score. In the last period La Montagne was severely hit in the ankle by the ball, and time had to be taken out, but he finished the game in good style.

The line-up and score follow:

ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER.	Hdcp.
1. D. F. Savage	3	1. Eugene Reynal	3
2. R. La Montagne, Jr.	5	2. J. I. Blair	3
3. F. S. Conover	5	3. R. J. Collier	5
Back, W. B. Rand	1	Back, R. L. Beeckman	3
Total	14	Total	14

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Savage	Rockaway	2:30
2	Conover	Rockaway	7:30
3	Conover	Rockaway	3:30

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Reynal	Westchester	0:30
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	7:30
3	Collier	Westchester	4:30

Rockaway lost ¾ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	La Montagne	Rockaway	5.00
2	Savage	Rockaway	2:00
3	Savage	Rockaway	6.30

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	Collier	Westchester	3:30
2	Conover	Rockaway	1:00
3	Conover	Rockaway	0:30
4	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:30
5	Collier	Westchester	1:35

Goals earned—Rockaway, 10; Westchester, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¼ for a safety. Net score—Rockaway, 9¾; Westchester, 4. Referee—T. A. Havemeyer.

ONE CLUB'S SHOWING.

New West Side Athletes Led Local Clubs in Memorial Day Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club scored the largest number of points of any club in the Metropolitan Association at the various games held on Memorial Day. Thirty-nine athletes from the club competed, and its entries numbered fifty-one, in addition to two relay teams. The total score of the club for the day was six firsts, four seconds, and eight thirds—a total of 50 points. The club nearest to them was the Pastime Athletic Club, which scored 33 points.

At the Brooklyn Athletic Club games the New West Side Athletic Club won a handsome silver cup for scoring the largest number of points. The team which carried off the honors was comprised of W. Ingraham, who won the 100 and 220 yard runs; John Reiss, who won the 12-pound shot competition; W. Beckman, who was second in the 100-yard and third in the shot competition; C. W. Boynton, who finished third in the 100 and 220 yard runs, and J. Daly, who finished third in the 880-yard novice.

At the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games the New West Side Athletic Club also made a good showing. J. H. Wright won the half mile and was third in the mile, J. Ronane won the 300-yard run, E. M. Carrette finished second in the one-mile run, F. S. Callahan obtained second place in the shot, John Herty obtained third place in throwing the hammer, John Malone obtained third in the running broad jump, and the New West Side Athletic Club team finished second in the relay race at these games.

At the Catholic Club games T. J. Murray won the 300-yard run, and the New West Side Athletic Club relay team finished third in the relay race.

LAMBS WIN POOL TITLE.

Strollers Grand Challenge Cup Captured by Their Team in Inter-Club Tournament.

By his victory last night John H. Booth won for the Lambs Club the title of inter-club pool champions and the right to hold the Grand Challenge Cup offered by members of the Strollers' Club. The final match of the tournament was held in the theatre of the Strollers' Club house, 67 Madison Avenue, and resulted in Booth defeating Benjamin B. Tilt, Strollers' Club team No. 1, by the score of 100 balls to 79.

Although there were several changes made on the Lambs' team, the players included John H. Booth, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Collier, and Arthur Perry. In addition to the challenge trophy, each of the men on the team will receive a smaller cup as an individual prize.

From the start of the match Booth held the competition well in hand. His stroke was faultless, and he cut the balls into the pockets in fine style. On making combination shots Booth was easily the peer of his opponent, Tilt, who had the misfortune to handicap his game by making several scratches. The second prize goes to the Strollers' No. 1 team.

Beginning to-night the first of the competitions for the individual championship and the Colby Cup will be played. The schedule includes: Braddish J. Carroll, Union, vs. Frederick Thorp Chapman, Strollers; Benjamin B. Tilt, Strollers, vs. William Forepaugh, Yale; Maximilian B. Ziegler, Strollers, vs. John L. Kebler, Columbia; John H. Booth, Lambs, vs. Edward Van Schaick, New York Yacht Club.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:25	Moon rises	2:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:45	Gov. Isl'd	4:58	H. Gate	6:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:15	Gov. Isl'd	5:36	H. Gate	7:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Milano, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracas, St. Vincent, Grenada, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
North Star, Portland, Me		5:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados, Brazil, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Antilla, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Bahamas, Guantanamo, &c	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, Argentina, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rico, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ¼, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May ¾4 and up to June ¶7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York June ¶7, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ¶7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ¶10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ¶11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ¶11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June ¶13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Juns ¶16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June ¶7 and up to Juns ¶21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokobama, and Honolulu reached San Francisco with steamship America Maru and were dispatched east May 30, being due here to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 3.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, June 1.
El Valle, New Orleans, May 29.
Friesland, Antwerp, May 24.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 29.
Maracaibo, Curacao, May 26.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, May 24.
Rosalind, Tynes, May 16.
Titania, Sunderland, May 17.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Advance, Colon, May 27.
Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 20.
Jersey City, Swansea, May 21.
Laurentian, Glasgow, May 24.
Scotia, St. Michael's, May 24.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

El Cid, New Orleans, May 30.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 28.
Manitou, London, May 28.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Hesperia, Naples, May 21.
La Lorraine, Havre, May 31.
Sardegna, Naples, May 21.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg, May 29.
Busnos Aires, Naples, May 22.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 31.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 31.

Arrived.

SS Oneida, Hale, Georgetown, May 30, and Wilmington, 31st, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg, May 23, Boulogne, 24th, and Southampton, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Wise, Leith, May —, and Dundee, 18th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Passed Fire Island at 11 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Glenisla, (Br.,) Wallace, Palermo, May 13, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Ritter, Kingston, &c., May 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool, May 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Weyer, Genoa, May 21, Naples, 22d, and Gibraltar, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:07 A. M.

SS Umbria, (Ital., new, 3,383 tons,) Barabino, Genoa, May 19, and Naples, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) Krohg, Santa Marta, May 26, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, May 31, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS John J. Hill, Johns, Grand River, N. S., May 26, with railroad ties to the Long Island Railroad Company; vessel to Scammell Brothers.

SS Louisiana, Kelsey, New Orleans, May 28, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Alien.

SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz, &c., May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Jamee E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., May 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool, May 22, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M., 1st.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) Benedetto, Genoa, &c., May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 1st.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, May 22, and Moville, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:33 A. M.

SS Melbridge, (Br.,) Dilley, Gibara, &c., May 11, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at ths Bar at 2 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Douglas, Antwerp, May 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Smith, Gonaives, &c., May 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Nanpilo, (Ger.,) Kraft, Stettin, May 16, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS New York, Watson, Jacksonville, May 30, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west-southwest, moderate; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Panamas
A Young's Panama can be trusted. Young's name in a Panama is the guardian that protects your investment.
Young's price for that Panama is another safeguard against over paying for the quality you get.
199 Broadway, Near Dey.
299 Broadway, Near Duane.
605-609 Broadway, cor. Houston.
849 Broadway, Near 14th.
1197 Broadway, Near 28th.
1359 Broadway, Near 36th.
Only Brooklyn Store—371 Fulton St.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

SS Atlas and barge Standard Oil Company No. 81, for Port Arthur, Texas.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 2.—SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New York, arr. at Havre today.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from Naples for New York, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt. Gunson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Ranson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Firby, (Br.,) Capt. Horn, from New York for Sharpness, arr. at King Road yesterday.

SS Aladdin, (Nor.,) Capt. Schjott, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr.



Registered Trade Mark.

The Dr. Deimel Underwear

Porous, Ventilating, Healthful.

For Summer wear a perfect luxury, and one practically within the reach of all. It keeps the skin dry and the body cool and comfortable.

Booklet, telling all about it or the garments, at

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.,

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APOLLO

Master Piano Player.

CANNOT BE EQUALED BY ANY PIANIST.

Dr. William Mason, a pupil of Liszt, says:

"I can say that after a careful and attentive examination of the 'Apollo,' I find it capable of rendering difficult compositions with a clearness and rapidity which I believe cannot be equaled by any pianist, however dextrous.

"By reason of its accuracy better effects with it are possible, even in the hands of a beginner than are usually attained by a majority of amateur pianoforte players after years of practice, for the 'Apollo' never blunders or makes mistakes.

"By judicious use of the mechanical device for piano and forte playing and for changing the tempo the skillful manipulator can produce variety and contrast, and thus infuse into the composition a certain form and degree of expression which is never attained by many amateurs on the pianoforte.

"The device for transposing the key is very clever, and must prove useful to many, especially in rapid accompaniment work.

"William Mason.

New York, May 21st, 1902." Note date

The APOLLO Company,

Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)

Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New Publications.

DO YOU KNOW HER SERENE HIGHNESS?

Perhaps you have seen her picture—the one by Howard Chandler Christy.

If not, ask to see it and to see what David Graham Phillips says of her.

You will thoroughly enjoy meeting her.

That is the title — HER SERENE HIGHNESS.

It is a capital story, just published by

HARPER & BROTHERS,

New York.

BRENTANO'S Union Square New York. PAPER NOVELS 5, 10, 15 & 19 cents. CATALOGUE FREE.

Health Full

Welch's Grape Juice is Health Full. It combines the three essential characteristics of food value—it is palatable, nutritious, easily digested. It is these qualities that make it especially valuable for the sick. Few foods possess all.

Welch's Grape Juice

gives health to the sick, it keeps health for the well. It has the delicious fruity taste of the Grape. It's pure.

Sold by druggists and grocers. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y. 10

41 THE American Man's Whiskey 41

Trade—41—Mark

Every American is supposed to be a gentleman. He always wants the best he can get. That is why he wants "41."

L. J. CALLANAN,

Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 & 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.

Monthly price list mailed on application.

PLAZA HOTEL RECONSTRUCTION

Ten Millions of Dollars Involved in the New Enterprise.

The Purchase by the Fuller Company One of the Largest in the Annals of City Real Estate Transactions —Adjoining Lots Bought.

Through the sale of the Plaza Hotel property at Fifth Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, to the George A. Fuller Company and allied interests, there is to be erected on the site a new twenty-story hotel, which those interested in the enterprise say is to be the finest structure of its kind in the world. The price paid to the New York Life Insurance Company for the property is $3,000,000, and, among transactions involving no element of trade, it is believed that the purchase ranks as the largest in the city's real estate annals. Negotiations were conducted through John N. Golding.

Including the cost of the new hotel building, the enterprise will involve nearly $10,000,000. Associated with the George A. Fuller Company in the purchase are the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company and Haligarten & Co. Through the bankers, it is understood, considerable foreign capital will be interested in the project.

About a month ago negotiations for the sale of the hotel property to a syndicate headed by Justice P. Henry Dugro, John J. Gibbons, and Louis C. Raegener reached a sufficiently advanced stage to justify an announcement by the New York Life Insurance Company that the hotel had been sold, but the deal was abandoned subsequently.

The present structure extends 175 feet in depth on Fifty-ninth Street and 125 feet on Fifty-eighth Street, but included in the present purchase are adjoining lots on Fifty-ninth Street, making in all a frontage of 250 feet on that thoroughfare. It is not unlikely that before the completion of the new structure a similar frontage on Fifty-eighth Street will have been secured through the purchase of several adjoining dwellings.

The existing lease of the hotel to F. A. Hammond does not expire until 1904, but that will not prevent work being carried forward immediately upon the part of the proposed structure to stand on the three adjoining lots along Fifty-ninth Street. It was intimated also yesterday that some arrangement might be made under which the construction of the main part of the building will not have to be deferred, although no agreement to this end has been effected yet.

The Plaza Hotel was erected in the early eighties. The undertaking was financed by the New York Life Insurance Company, and that corporation was compelled to take the property under foreclosure soon after the building had been completed. In the company's last report to the Insurance Department of the State the property was listed at a valuation of $2,500,000.

The new owners of the Plaza are interested in several real estate and construction projects in this city, aggregating many millions of dollars, such as the new Flatiron Building at Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street, the proposed structure on the Borgel Building site, and a twenty-story building to be erected on Battery Place, between Washington and West Streets. A large interest in the company has recently been acquired by President Charles M. Schwab and other officers of the United States Steel Corporation.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 2.—The New Emmanuel Church, which has been built by Mrs. Natalie Bayard Brown as a memorial to her late husband, John Nicholas Brown, will be consecrated to-morrow. The Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island and Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, now in his ninety-first year, is expected to perform the consecration. He will be assisted by Bishop Walker of Western New York, Coadjutor Bishop McVickar, and many of the prominent clergymen of this diocese. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. N. Huntington, D. D., rector of Grace Church, New York.

Mrs. J. N. Brown has arrived at the Fearing cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, and has as her guests Bishop Walker of Western New York and the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Kane of Tuxedo.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York is guest of Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast of New York have arrived at the Cushman villa for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., have arrived at their cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

Mrs. R. M. Hunt, who has been visiting Mrs. Sidney Webster, returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have arrived from Europe, bringing the body of Mrs. E. D. Bolt, who died recently. The body has been placed in a receiving vault, where it will be kept until Autumn, when Mr. Bolt and Mrs. W. M. Little, Mrs. Bolt's mother, will return from Europe.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Center Hitchcock are expected at the Elliot cottage June 11.

J. S. Barney, Mrs. Cameron Winslow, Mrs. George E. Cole, Mrs. S. Leroy, and Henry S. Redmond are expected at their cottages this week.

Mrs. W. G. Weld arrived at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-day.

J. F. D. Lanier is at the Tiffany cottage, which he has taken for the season.

Mrs. G. L. Beckman of New York is guest of her daughter, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, at Whitehall.

Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver have arrived at their cottage on Purgatory Road for the season.

J. R. McLean of Washington has rented James Gordon Bennett's stone villa, opposite the Casino, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ariol of Baltimore are occupying The Cedars, on Catharine Street, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., arrived this evening, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morse.

Mrs. C. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt arrived to-night at the Breakers for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones arrived yesterday at the Havemeyer villa for the season.

C. W. Dolan was here to-day inspecting his cottage at Bailey's Beach.

Lieut. Commander Frank F. Fletcher reported to-day for duty as Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the torpedo station, relieving Commander Newton E. Mason, who has been in command of the station for two and a half years, and who goes to the Naval War College for the Summer's course. At the conclusion of the course he will be ordered to command the cruiser Cincinnati.

The officers ordered to the Naval War College for the Summer reported to-day to Capt. F. E. Chadwick, President of the College. They were divided into classes for the consideration of various phases of the problem and otherwise arranged for the Summer's work. The college will be formally opened to-morrow by an address by Capt. Chadwick.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Widener of Philadelphia were here to-day arranging for the occupancy of the Cutting cottage, which they have rented.

E. H. Bulkeley is visiting friends here.

George Lauder's schooner yacht Endymion arrived here to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The month of June is one of marrying and giving in marriage, and yesterday was the first of the numerous weddings of the month. To-day there are also a number, both in New York itself and in the suburbs. The church ceremonials, the receptions, and the wedding breakfasts make up the sum total of the assemblages of fashionables at this late season. There are no entertainments whatever in town, and all the news is that of arrivals, of departures, and of Summer plans and suburban amusements.

***

The marriage of Miss Maria N. Potter and the Rev. Philemon S. Sturges is to take place to-day, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter, and will be a very small and quiet wedding, only relatives and a few intimate friends having been asked to it. Miss Potter is a niece of Bishop Potter, who would have performed the ceremony had he not so suddenly sailed for Europe. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's will officiate, and the Rev. Mr. Chauncey, one of the assistants at St. George's, will be Mr. Sturges's best man. The bridegroom is also an assistant clergyman at St. George's. Miss Potter will have no attendants. She was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding yesterday of Miss Jewett and Mr. Cary.

***

The wedding of Miss Isabel Lovell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallett Lovell of Washington Square, and Grafton Duvall Dorsey of this city, but formerly of Baltimore, will be celebrated very quietly on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Louise Rogers, a cousin of Miss Lovell, will be the maid of honor; there will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Dorsey's best man will be his cousin Henry Williams of the United States Navy. Relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked to this wedding, at which the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will officiate.

***

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, Miss Grace Hurd Richards and Charles A. Skidmore are to be married by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. In Philadelphia will occur the wedding of Miss Florence B. Register of that city and Henry A. Dalley of New York. Many New Yorkers will be present.

***

The wedding of Miss Maud L. Knapp and Edward Beekman Hosier will also occur to-day, at the residence of the bride's parents, 88 Riverside Drive. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan will officiate. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning, it will be a very small affair.

***

Society has suffered severely from death since Saturday, and many families will be in mourning this Summer. The death of Mrs. S. S. Howland, the only surviving daughter of the late August Belmont, will keep a large family connection from participating in the gayeties of society. The passing away of James Brown Lord was not unexpected, but it is a severe loss to many of the clubs of which he was a prominent member and to Tuxedo, in which colony he and Mrs. Lord always took an active interest. The death of Montefiore Isaacs is regretted by many friends. He was one of the most popular bachelors in society.

***

The funeral services for Mrs. S. S. Howland will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at St. John's Church, Washington. Bishop Satterlee will officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and Mrs. Frederick Neilson accompanied August Belmont to Washington in his private car.

***

On the St. Paul, sailing to-morrow for Southampton, are booked William T. Aldrich and Miss Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall and Miss Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tailer, Mrs. C. W. Lasell and Miss Lasell, the Misses Horstman of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Daniel H. Carstairs and the Misses Carstairs, Rear Admiral Watson and Gen. Wilson, representatives of the navy and army at the coronation; F. A. M. Schieffelin, A. A. Dinsmore, and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Searles.

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The Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails to-day, has on her passenger list Mrs. J. W. Farrish, Miss Caroline Choate, Mr. and Mrs. John Muir and the Misses Muir, E. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Mason Perry, Maurice Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Carl Vietor and Ernest Vietor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould and the Misses Muriel and Ethel Gould, Mrs. I. Warren Goddard, Miss Helen Stevens, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rogers and Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Mrs. Arthur Wolman, Mrs. James Wilson Clark and the Misses Clark, Henry Klauber of Louisville, Robert Livingston Gerry, Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Robbins, Ernest Thalmann, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John Merriam Taylor and the Misses Isabelle and Florence H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern and family, and the Princess Bamba Dulop Singh.

***

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are expected in town to-day en route for Newport. They will open the Breakers there this week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, now that the coaching season is over, are to close Ardsley Towers and go to their camp in the Adirondacks.

***

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of 8 East Twenty-ninth Street will not go to Europe this Summer. She and her son Center Hitchcock will leave to-morrow for Newport, where they will remain during the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have engaged rooms at the Garden City Hotel. They will remain there about a fortnight before going to Newport.

***

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Gwendolyn Burden are to sail this week from Southampton. On their arrival they will go to Newport. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden have remained on this side of the water. Miss Burden has been paying a number of visits to friends in the suburbs.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim. They return next month, and will go to Bar Harbor.

NEW BANKING INTERESTS.

William C. Whitney and T. F. Ryan to Control the Hide and Leather Institution.

The new interests in the Hide and Leather National Bank are William C. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan, but they are acting independently of the Morton Trust Company. These two men will furnish all the new capital of the bank, the stock of which will probably be increased to $5,000,000. Charles E. Schieren, Dick S. Ramsey, and the other men who now control the bank will retain their present interests to a large extent, but the control will rest with the new interests. Mr. Ramsey was out of town yesterday, and Clarence Foote, the Cashier, said that there were many details to be arranged, and until these had been disposed of there would be no further official statements.

William Nelson Cromwell was out of town, but one of his partners said that at the present time nothing could be added to what was already known, as there had been no new developments in the matter.

Statement of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during May, 1902, the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted to $2,359,850, as follows: Gold, $426,000; silver, $1,873,000; minor coins, $60,850.

JEROME ANSWERS GRUBER

Denies that "The Ghetto" Is a Term of Reproach.

Jews Themselves Use It In Speaking of Lower East Side — Cambridge Speech Misquoted, He Says.

District Attorney Jerome returned to his desk yesterday after his trip to Cambridge. Asked what he had to say in regard to the speech of Abraham Gruber criticising him for referring to the "Ghetto" and the Irish, Mr. Jerome said:

"I live myself in the Ghetto, one of the most crowded places in the world, and I got a quicker and keener response to my appeals to them as American citizens than I did from those who wear silks and dress suits. The Ghetto is not a term of reproach. It signifies a district in which a number of Hebrews live, and there is no more offense in it than there is in saying the French or the Bohemian quarter. Most of my Jewish friends always refer to the lower east side as the Ghetto. Just before the last election a paper was started in the interests of reform, and it was called The Voice of the Ghetto. It was edited by Jews and was for Jews. The title would never have been chosen if there had been any offense in it.

"I started out with a clear policy, and I mean to stick to it. The administration, so far as it touches matters with which I have to deal, has no policy. I think before the end it will be found to stand with me. The great trouble now is the feeling of uncertainty on the part of the police and the public as to what the intention of the administration is. It may be politically wise to declare for the non-enforcement of the liquor and gambling laws, and leave it to the people to justify such a course, rather than to maintain an unsettled policy. Personally, I stand committed for the enforcement of all the laws, not only because I believe it is the only way to maintain my self-respect, but because I believe it wise from the low plane of political expediency.

"I have been misquoted in my Cambridge speech. I have been misrepresented in regard to what I said about nationality. I said nothing offensive of race, creed, or religion. I was talking about the social evil and the liquor law, and spoke of the hypocrisy there is in their pretended enforcement. I said that we have a reform Mayor, a reform Controller, a reform Police Commissioner, and—Gold help us—a reform District Attorney, yet the poolrooms and the gambling houses are open. Richard Croker, I said, when he went in for racing, and it suited his monetary purposes, ordered these places closed, and they were closed within twenty-four hours.

"Under such circumstances, if men from institutions of learning prate for a liberal interpretation of the law, how can we expect the 7,500 Irishmen on the police force to understand? The liquor law is plain. The Legislature overworked in finding plain English for it, and there can be but one interpretation. The law should be remodeled, but it is a law and must be enforced. I was taught at school and at home to tell the truth and to be honest, and I am not going to change now."

IN THE SHOPS.

Enameled sets for bedrooms continue to be used. One attractive set has a pattern of pink roses, with a few field flowers and blue bow knots. The roses and the bow knots are the most conspicuous. The smaller flowers would not be noticeable if they were not used on the back of the chairs where a smaller design is necessary. These sets are painted to order, as a rule, and to match the wall papers and cretonne hangings or couch upholstering. They are painted more often on the white than on colors, though the colors are to be seen. One pretty set has painted poppies and another jonquils.

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One of the features of these sets, as well as more elaborate ones in the hard woods, is the "costumer." This is, in plain English, the tall, round clothes tree, with its hooks, which is really a most convenient piece of furniture.

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One can get the cretonnes which serve for upholstery and draperies for 25 cents a yard, but the better kinds come at 85 cents and linen taffeta is $2 a yard. Only the nicer materials have wall paper duplicates. Some of the colorings in these are so soft that they are restful, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the colors. The taffeta has a little rib to it, and often a tiny raised woven figure. One of these linen taffetas, which is peculiar, and makes a handsome contrast in some rooms, is in deep tones, with purple and green for the color.

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Dark blue is the color of the ground of one piece of attractive cotton for hangings, with flowers in deep red and a bit of green foliage.

***

Next to the dark green reed furniture the brown is most satisfactory in combination with all colors. It is of a warm mahogany shade.

***

In fanciful French shapes is furniture in enameled wood, white and a soft gray only a little off the white, and upholstered in gayly colored cretonnes in pinks and blues on a white ground. They are on the Pompadour order, and very good.

***

When one wishes something light, a little different from the enameled bedroom furniture, there is something new in furniture which cannot be found everywhere—sycamore finished in the natural wood and very attractive. Sycamore is a beautiful wood and expensive when quartered. These sets are very simple in design, being made in straight lines, with tall, slender, square posts, tapering at the ends. In some of the sets there is no metal. Even the drawer pulls are of wood; others have brass pulls. A set of three pieces will cost about $119.

***

Similar attractive sets are made of Georgia pine on simple lines, with a natural wood finish unstained.

***

One of the most beautiful woods that is made into bedroom sets, and now not seen much, is olive wood. The design of the furniture is simple and the wood takes a fine polish.

***

The most expensive of woods that are used in chamber sets are white mahogany and satin wood. Bird's-eye maple is one of the popular woods in good sets, and it is rather showy. White mahogany has frequently fine painted designs, many being reproductions of old French pieces. Satin wood is painted also. Mother of pearl inlaying is used also on these finer woods.

***

Old hickory furniture comes in all designs, in big chairs, little chairs and tables. Some of the low-backed chairs have arms and back of the same height, the top being finished with a single piece of wood or branch bent and giving the chair a round effect. This furniture is durable and will stand outdoor life.

***

The hickory cradles are the most interesting pieces of bedroom furniture, having, like the old-fashioned cradles, a seat for the mother at the end, so that she may rock herself and the baby at the same time.

***

Everything comes in sets, and the sets themselves are developing and including more and more pieces. Besides the waste-paper basket, cushion cover and work basket, covered with material alike, there are sets in blue denim, with white trimming, which include bureau covers and shoe bags.

***

In the fancy colored cretonnes, with flower designs, there are sets of cushion covers, waste paper and work baskets, bureau covers, handkerchief and glove cases. In some of the sets there are also paper racks for the walls. All are inexpensive.

THE BIG STORE  A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Best Furniture Opportunity You Have Ever Had.

The Sale got a great start yesterday, when it started with $65,000 worth of fine new furniture, or about 12,000 pieces.

We told you last Sunday, you will remember, how plans for the general improvement of our business necessitate the removal of all our Surplus Stocks of Furniture so that we may have another floor for selling purposes. This furniture must be out of the store in less than two weeks. Rather than go to the heavy expense of carting these stocks to our warehouse at 16th Street and 9th Avenue,

We Are Offering the Furniture at Prices 1/3 or More Off Our Own Low Prices.

Untrimmed Hats.

For Women, Misses and Children.

Newest Summer shapes; in Tuscan and such fancy straw braids as are most worn now. Hats that have been selling freely here and elsewhere at from 75c. to $1.50; to-day, each, 25c

Plenty of blacks and whites and the colors which are all the rage at present. (Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Silks.

Beautiful quality TUSSAH SILKS; linen grounds with contrasting silk stripes; new and very desirable Summer fabric; 85c. value; per yard, 45c

(Main Floor, Front.)

White Cambric.

WHITE CAMBRIC; light weight; for making summer underwear for women and children; value 12½c.; per yard, 9c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Wrappers.

WRAPPERS, lawn, dimity and percale, very desirable patterns, light and dark, skirts very full, with deep flounce, waists trimmed with embroidery and fancy braid; value $1.39, 98c

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Kimonos.

KIMONO GOWNS; Batiste, new "Dolly Varden" patterns, with white lawn border trimming, very sheer and pretty; special, 1.39

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Night Gowns.

THE NEW CHEMISE NIGHT GOWN for Women; good muslin, elbow sleeves; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn, hemstitched ruffles; value 50c.; special, 38c

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Drawers.

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, very fine cambric, umbrella style, lawn tucked ruffle, deep hemstitched hem, some with embroidery ruffle; value 50c., 39c

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Drinking Cups.

WHITE METAL COLLAPSIBLE DRINKING CUPS; leatherette cases; black, red, maroon, brown and green cases; special, 19c

(Main Floor, Centre. Leather Goods Dept.)

Dress Suit Cases.

LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, russet color, Irish linen lined, leather protected corners, heavy inside straps, stitched leather handles, solid brass English lock and catches, has linen shirt and shirt waist holder attached, an important feature in a case at this price; size 24 inch, 2.85

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Wrist Bags.

German Silver, heavily plated, fish scale mesh, French gray frame and chain; value, $1.75; very special, 75c

(Main Floor, Front, Jewelry Dept.)

Shirt Waists.

White Lawn Elbow Sleeves. Lace Yoke and Collar.

95c.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Satin Striped Tissues

Beautiful sheer fabric, satin stripe, neat floral and Persian printing; 19c. value, per yard, 10c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Novelty Lawn.

NOVELTY WHITE LACE STRIPE LAWN, sheer and pretty, for dresses and shirt waists; values up to 35c., per yard, 19c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Women's Footwear.

WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORD TIES, PAIR, 98c

The ties are in four styles in tan and black leathers; all sizes of each style; made to sell at $1.50.

The shoes are all black kid and calf, button and lace; some with spring heels; made to sell at $1.50 and $2.00.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Garden Hose.

"PLUMBER" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed complete with couplings, 25 ft. lengths, at 1.50

50 ft. lengths, 3.00

EXTRA "STANDARD" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed; fine grade, 25 ft. lengths at 2.25

(Basement.)

Velour Pillows.

SILK VELOUR PILLOWS, covered with Cheney Bros.' finest silk velour tops, 24 in. square, filled with best quality pure silk floss; value $3.00; special, 1.50

(Third Floor.)

Water Tumblers.

We sell Water Tumblers cheaper than any other store in New York because we enjoy certain trade advantages not accorded to others. Special to-day:

WATER TUMBLERS, thin blown glass; special, per dozen, 30c

(Basement.)

Stationery.

An excellently stocked department, constantly presenting many attractive features.

WRITING PAPER, one-pound package, 5c

STATIONERY IN CABINETS; 24 sheets of writing paper and 24 envelopes, 7c

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Infants' Wear.

GUIMPE DRESSES, red and blue dotted lawn, gingham and chambray; yoke, guimpe and French effects, trimmed with Val. lace and embroidery; sizes 1 to 4 yrs.; each, 49c

(Second Floor, Centre.)

A Great Rush for Ribbons!

THOUSANDS OF YARDS AND THRONGS OF SHOPPERS IN THE MAIN AISLE.

It reflects the wonderful degree of interest that is being manifested in what is undoubtedly the MOST IMPORTANT SEMI-ANNUAL RIBBON SALE the Siegel Cooper Store has ever held. Selling and buying attained an extraordinary degree of activity yesterday, and when the day closed it revealed a record-breaking Ribbon business.

Quite natural, however, for the Ribbons are the newest and most desirable; the range of shades and combinations is remarkably large, and the excellence of the stocks distinct and emphatic.

TAFFETA RIBBONS.

Plain and corded edges; 2 inches wide; black, white and colors; value 10c.; per yard, 6c

FANCY RIBBONS.

Beautiful stripe, hemstitched, corded and dotted effects; exquisite colorings; 3¼ inches wide; values up to 19c.; per yard, 9c

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS.

Superior quality, black, white and all Summer shades; 3 1-3 inches wide; per yard 17c

CORDED STRIPE FANCY RIBBONS; value 5c.; per yard, 3c

TAFFETA AND MOUSSELINE RIBBONS.

MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBONS; 5¼ inches; soft liberty finish; and 5 inch SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS; also 6 inch LIBERTY MOUSSELINE RIBBONS; black, white and every wanted shade; superior qualities; values 35c. to 45c.; per yd., 25c

BLACK SATIN AND BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.

Superior qualities; woven edges; fully one-third less than usual prices:

Width No. 1, per piece of 10 yards, 25c

Width No. 1½, per piece of 10 yards, 32c

Width No. 2, per piece of 10 yards, 35c

Width No. 3, per piece of 10 yards, 50c

Width Number 5, per yard, 8c

Width Number 7, per yard, 10c

Width Number 9, per yard, 13c

Width Number 12, per yard, 16c

Width Number 16, per yard, 19c

Width Number 22, per yard, 23c

Width Number 40, per yard, 25c

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.05 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

PRESENT STAGE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Except in the Hazleton district the order calling out the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen from the mines does not appear to have been generally obeyed. Most of the firemen went out, not so many of the engineers and pumpmen. In the Hazleton district the order was effective. The operators, however, speak confidently of their ability to fill the places of the strikers with a sufficient number of men to prevent the flooding of the mines. This would seem to be entirely feasible, if it be true, as stated, that only 5,700 men altogether, including engineers, firemen, and pumpmen, are required in the 357 collieries of the anthracite region. The operators are offering $2.50 a day for eight hours, and they provide the new men with board and lodging near the mines. They will also provide a force of guards to protect them.

This brings the anthracite coal strike to what may prove to be its last stage. If the operators are able to protect the mines from flooding and destruction they will be in a position to bear the cost of the strike much better and much longer than the miners. If the contest settles down to a trial of endurance, experience warrants the expectation that the men will presently show signs of weakening and dissatisfaction, which would portend a not very distant return to work. It is known that they were by no means unanimous in the desire to strike, and their chief, Mr. MITCHELL, one of the most conservative men among them, was opposed to their going out.

The immediate question now is that of violence on the part of the strikers in resistance to the efforts of the operators to man the pumps and engines. Mr. MITCHELL says in his statement issued yesterday: "A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted." This is a very foolish statement. The history of strikes, if it teaches anything at all, teaches the lesson that they are exceedingly apt to lead to violent and destructive acts on the part of the strikers. The agent or manager of a corporation, with this lesson before him, who did not take measures to protect the property of his company would be a fool. Mr. MITCHELL himself, by issuing the order withdrawing the men from the engines and pumps, has attempted to destroy the mines, or at least to make them useless for months. The operators, in the attempt to protect the mines, are hiring other men in place of the strikers and in the attempt to protect these new men they have engaged reinforcements for the coal and iron police. Mr. MITCHELL's position is that they have no right to do this. Such talk is strange from a man of his reputation for good sense.

If the strikers make assaults upon the new men or attempt by other means than those of lawful persuasion to prevent their going to work, there will be bloodshed, and then the cause of the strikers would inevitably be lost. The operators could not yield to violence. Public sentiment would condemn them if they did yield. Apparently they are determined not to yield at all. Before proceeding to the extreme measure of asking the bituminous miners, who have no grievance and are bound by an agreement, to support the anthracite men by a sympathy strike, President MITCHELL would do well to review with sober care the present situation of his United Mine Workers' organization and to weigh more deliberately than he has as yet done the probabilities of success or failure through the extension of a strike which, in his judgment, was uncalled for in its beginning and has thus far resulted only in loss to the miners and inconvenience to the public, leaving the objects of his attack, the operators, in a position of unimpaired prosperity.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The terms of peace agreed to by the Boers and the British are honorable to both sides and secure, as far as it is possible to foresee, in the words of King EDWARD, "prosperity in his new dominions," and "cooperation on the part of his South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

These words certainly are without precedent on the lips of the sovereign of a nation victorious in such a war. But the terms as announced in the House of Commons fully justify them. The burgher forces lay down their arms, but rifles are allowed for protection. All prisoners are to be returned to South Africa without loss of liberty or property, and no action will be taken against them unless they have been guilty of violations of the laws of war. Dutch is to be taught in the schools if desired and used in the courts if necessary. No tax will be levied on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war, while the sum of $15,000,000 is to be provided for restocking the Boer farms. Finally military occupation is to be withdrawn so soon as possible and self-government substituted, which leaves the time of establishing self-government substantially to the Boers of the Transvaal. Only the insurgents of the purely British colonies are excepted from these terms. They are liable to trial according to the law of the colony to which they belong, the rank and file being disfranchised for life, but no death penalty will be inflicted. This is in effect the proclamation by the British Government of the nature of the allegiance it has a right to exact and enforce, and which it will firmly require of all subjects. It is an explicit denial of the claim of a Dutch nationality outside of the Transvaal in the past, which could be held to justify taking arms for the Boer cause. It is the one touch of severity in the terms of peace. Whether its harshness will be maintained in practice will depend largely on the spirit in which the Dutch of the colonies accept the situation.

So far as the burghers are concerned the terms of settlement are a deliberate and wise declaration that, having been compelled by force of arms to become a part of the British Empire, they will be treated as loyal citizens of that empire and will as speedily as possible be admitted to all its advantages and benefits. "We must live together," the British say. "That is settled by the result of the war. Let us live together in peace and mutual respect for common rights. As an earnest of the sincerity of our desire for this, you shall not be asked for any contribution to the cost of the war, and a considerable part of your losses shall be made up to you." That is as sagacious as it is magnanimous. It lays as solidly as may be the foundation for future order and progress and prosperity. It is a manly and sensible effort to bind the individual Boers to the empire by ties of immediate gratitude and steadily increasing interest. It will not make the future entirely secure, but it is the best and in fact the only means to that end.

TO THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

We submit certain propositions to the candid consideration of the Automobile Club of America.

A 3,000-pound automobile capable of running one mile in 50 seconds and doing it is as much out of place in a road race or anywhere on the public highway as a Gatling gun introduced into a hotel for the purpose of killing cockroaches.

An inventor or manufacturer may cause such an engine of death to be constructed—there are in this world thousands of persons who lack sense and judgment—but the members of the Racing Committee of an automobile club who sanction or permit the public exhibition and use of such a machine should resign in a body and have their bumps felt.

The Automobile Club of America should hold a solemn meeting, tear up its constitution, burn its by-laws, and disband, in order that, if ever reorganized at all, it may become a club seeking the promotion of proper ends by rational means.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, all of them.

What are the proper objects of an automobile club? Plainly these: To encourage the improvement and use of the automobile in ways that will develop its utility as a vehicle capable of being operated on the public highway without infraction of the universal and fundamental law that the highway must be at all times safe and convenient for travel. That means that the line of tendency in automobile construction should be toward the devising of machines that can be driven long distances at low cost; that will not break down or "give out"; that are safe for their passengers and for the public, and that will run at the highest speed consistent with prudence and safety. In short, the economic problem of the automobile, the test of its general utility compared with the horse and wagon, is the worthiest object of an automobile club.

To organize speed races and put a premium upon mere velocity is senseless and vicious, as any man of ordinary judgment must see, if he will put his mind to it. The automobile has already reached and far overpassed the rate of speed safe and permissible upon the public highway, where alone it is to be used or can be used. It has attained the speed of the locomotive, which has the exclusive use of its own road, a prepared and inclosed way, where nothing may lawfully get in its path. It has much exceeded the utmost speed of the horse, yet for exhibitions of his highest capacity the horse is always withdrawn to reserved speedways or race tracks, where there is no intrusion of spectators or vehicles not participating in the contest. Greater speed than even the inferior automobiles now exhibit can be of no use or service. Why encourage development along that foolish line? Of course, if makers or drivers of machines are bent on breaking their own necks it is open to them to own or hire a race track and go their way to dusty death in unobjectionable privacy. But to what good? A road automobile is worthy and useful. A track automobile is a perfectly worthless thing and necessarily a dangerous thing, for it is obvious that at a mile a minute a vehicle, to be safe, must run upon rails giving it uniform support and guidance. But that is the field already filled by the locomotive.

The fatal automobile race on the South Boulevard would never have been arranged or permitted by men who clearly understood what they were about. We do not refer to the homicidal recklessness of running at high speed machines notoriously not always controllable between dense lines of spectators, but to the whole stupid, brainless plan of a road test of highest speed between these machines. Long-distance tests, trials of endurance under hard service conditions of rain, mud, or snow—these are intelligible. Of speed the automobile already has too much.

Accordingly, we think the Automobile Club of America should disband as a mark of want of confidence in its past objects. Haven't the automobile men sense enough to see their own interests? Or must sense be actually beaten into them by the angered public?

REDEEMING OUR SILVER DOLLARS.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday the report of the Committee on Finance and Currency, of which Mr. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES is Chairman, on the policy of redeeming silver dollars in gold will be considered. The report is in entire harmony with the views of the committee as submitted at the March meeting, which were unqualifiedly in favor of gold redemption of silver dollars when presented in sums of five dollars.

The occasion of repeating these views is the presentation at the April meeting of a resolution opposing the redemption, which was referred to the committee. The ground of opposition was that the gold reserve is not now too large for the redemption in gold of the United States notes, and not nearly large enough to meet redemption of the silver dollars. To this Mr. RHOADES's committee replies, first, that the withdrawal of small silver certificates will practically reduce the demand for redemption of silver dollars to a negligible amount; second, that the gold reserve can always be protected by the use of Treasury certificates to meet any excess of current expenses, and, third, that if by any chance the reserve is not large enough, it ought to be increased to meet this redemption of silver dollars and establish beyond all possible doubt the ability of the Government to maintain in letter and in spirit the gold standard.

We do not see how these conclusions of the committee can be reasonably contested. We have not the slightest doubt that, with the withdrawal of the small silver certificates—those for $1 and $2—the actual daily use for the silver dollars in trade would keep them always at par in gold. If, however, that should prove not to be the case, then they should be kept at par in gold by the Government which issued them as dollars, and the only fair, honest, effective way to do this is to give gold for them whenever demanded by the holder. We are quite sure that the reserve now authorized would be ample for that purpose, but if it should not be, then it should be increased. The gold standard requires that every dollar issued by the Government should be worth a dollar in gold and the only absolutely sure way to secure that is for the Government to be prepared to give a gold dollar for any dollar issued by it. There is no middle course. Gold payments mean payments in gold on demand. They mean nothing less and nothing else. And the time to make such payments entirely certain is when the Treasury is amply supplied with means, for when these payments are made entirely certain the demand for them will be reduced to the lowest possible amount.

DIPLOMACY AND THE ARTS.

One might imagine the Golden Age come again, to listen to the mellifluous accents of Kings and Preaidents as they beat their breasts and call the world to witness what lovers of peace they are; as they send each other telegrams dripping with the honey of brotherly love, and present each other with gifts of gold, services of silver, statuea of bronze.

And the best of the comedy is that they are serious—they actually mean it.

Here is a Dante about to be presented to Berlin as a courteous reply to a Goethe to be erected in Rome. Here is King EDWARD employing Americans, Frenchmen, and Germans to illustrate and deck in various ways his coronation. Here is Emperor WILLIAM offering a statue of his free-thinking, cynical, dare-devil ancestor, with the certainty that sooner or later he cannot escape the return gift of a monument to some tyrant-scorning American. And thereat, in each country, the kind of man, who, did he but know it and had he the power, would burn his neighbor at the stake for differing from him in his view of GOD, begins a long wolfish howl about principles and the desecration of ideals, and calls for the head of the President or potentate who dares to be internationally affable and courteous.

In Germany the Agrarians are saying things which would cause anybody else but those reckless Prussian libertines of speech to be gathered in by the strong arm of the law. Those hateful Yankees who keep the price of foodstuffs low should not be allowed, remarks one organ of the Agrarians, to become cultivated by the contemplation in their midst of German works of art! To give the barbarians statues is to educate our rivals. The coarse commercial race, adds another, with that delicate persiflage which in the mouth of the Prussian editor takes the place of wit, will think that our Emperor is currying favor with the new world-power and laugh at him.

On our side the people who know least about FREDERICK THE GREAT are the most incensed. One might suppose, to hear their ravings, that democracy in this country was but a weakling, a plant with shallow roots which might at any moment be destroyed by the Upas Tree of monarchy, a principle so little settled in men's hearts that the contemplation of a few bronze statues on the part of the American public will uproot it and change the country from a Republic to a One-Man Show. What kind of patriots must they be who impute to their fellow-citizens such feeble minds that ten thousand effigies of tyrants could suggest to them the giving up of the rights we have had for more than a century?

On the contrary, Emperor WILLIAM is employing a very graceful sort of diplomacy, which is also very ancient, since portraits and paintings have been the usual gifts for the past two thousand years. Surely a statue of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of LINCOLN, or WASHINGTON is a safer envoy than the usual brand of American politician, particularly so, as a judicious German has pointed out, since the statue has no wife. It preserves, as no diplomat yet, the most strenuous silence; never writes letters during political campaigns, and is absolutely sure not to leave memoirs reviling every one at the capital ornamented by its presence.

Could the charge ever be brought against Der Alte FRITZ in bronze that he was accumulating plans of our seaboard defenses against a possible war between us and his beloved Prussia? Besides—what a delightful way to dispose of statues which, to speak mildly, are at present slightly out of place! There's the Sunset Cox in Astor Place; why not give him to the Sublime Porte? Or the Bobby Burns on the Mall in Central Park—box him up and direct him to Skibo Castle, Scotland. The more one reflects on the possibilities in the way of a diplomatic use of statues, the readier is one to swear that Emperor WILLIAM "beats the Dutch" in striking out bright and useful ideas.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One can, by trying hard, imagine a reason besides regard for the public safety to explain why the East Side Democratic Club has demanded that there be two duly qualified motormen for each of the new electric trains on the elevated road. But the desire to create positions for men whom the recent change of system has deprived of employment is not an unworthy one, however impracticable it may be, and the club's resolution, comparing the electric trains with ferryboats and pointing out that many of the arguments which led to the passage of the two-pilot law are applicable to the electric trains, is not without some justification. The motormen occupy a compartment where they are screened from view, and, in case of sudden inability to perform their duties, the consequences might easily be disastrous. The responsibility upon these men is heavy, and their work demands the constant exercise of all their faculties. Death or a relaxation of attention due to a less serious cause would obviously lead to disaster in the shape of collisions between the fast following trains, and these would happen before anybody knew that something was wrong with the motorman. On the steam locomotive there was always the fireman, ready and competent to replace the engineer in case of accident to the latter. In theory, at least, the law requiring two pilots on ferryboats removes the similar danger from those craft, and though there be suspicious persons who question whether or not that law is always obeyed with scrupulous fidelity by all the ferry companies, the companies all admit its reasonableness, and a second pilot of some kind is usually within sight of the man at the wheel. This understudy, however, rarely passes his time in well-paid idleness, and that is what the motorman's deputy would have to do—to the great pain of his employers. The problem is not a simple one, and the East Side Democratic Club will not accomplish its reform in a day or a week, but to the unprofessional mind it does look as though it would be well to leave the motorman uncurtained, large as is the excuse for his seclusion.

—In ascending Montagne Pelée at this time and remaining for two hours on the edge of its main crater, Prof. HEILPRIN demonstrated the very utmost possibilities of human courage—or of human recklessness, some may be disposed to say. That he deliberately exposed himself to half a dozen particularly dreadful forms of sudden death cannot be questioned. He escaped alive, but, as it was, the volcano bombarded him with hot boulders, half boiled him with steaming mud, half asphyxiated him with sulphurous gases, and half buried him in the powdered stone which it is convenient to call "ashes." Had one of the mountain's great explosions occurred, as might have happened at any moment, while he was there, the professor's body would instantly have been reduced to its elements, and even a slight increase of the activity he encountered would not only have killed him, but it would have left even his fate a terrible mystery. Yet it is safe to assume that Prof. HEILPRIN took all the precautions he could take, such as profiting by the direction of the trustworthy trade winds and his own observations as to the average interval between the fiercer eruptions, and his scientific attainments made him competent to judge as to whether or not a close inspection of the crater was likely to make a useful addition to the sum of human knowledge—an addition valuable enough to justify the risking of his life. It is far from safe to charge Prof. HEILPRIN and the other scientists with foolhardiness. They are fully aware of this danger they encounter, but they also remember that though there are many theories about volcanic action, there is little actual information concerning it, and that such information can be secured only by close study of eruptions in progress. It is not an idle or morbid curiosity they are satisfying. With a better understanding of volcanic conditions there may come means of recognizing the premonitory symptoms of disaster and so of preventing such loss of life as resulted at St. Pierre from the failure of its people to interpret the mountain's warnings.

—A curious, and, to Northerners, surprising emphasis marks the comment made in some of the Southern papers upon the recently published interview in which Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS was quoted as saying that, when her husband was the prisoner of Gen. MILES, the latter brought to see him "school teachers and boarding house keepers," they being "the only women then who could abide his [Gen. MILES's] underbreeding." These unfortunate words—we believe their authenticity has been denied—have excited deep resentment in the South, and the feeling is well illustrated by a communication to The Washington (Ga.) Chronicle, signed by Miss E. F. ANDREWS, a daughter of the late Judge GARNETT ANDREWS, a sister of Col. GARNETT ANDREWS of the Confederate Army, and herself prominent in the Daughters of the Confederacy. "Certainly," she writes, "the best womanhood of the old South had none of the snobbery that looks down with vulgar insolence upon honest labor, as they nobly proved afterward by the humble occupations which they did not disdain to follow when the evil days came and they were made to feel the bitter pangs of poverty, which Mrs. DAVIS has happily been spared. In view of the fact that Mr. DAVIS, at one critical period of his life, was glad to accept the generous hospitality of a 'boarding house keeper,' and that many a high-born daughter of the South, whose breeding would at least not compare unfavorably with that of Mrs. DAVIS, has been forced to earn her living by teaching school, may there not be some danger that the teachers of the South, whose duty it is to instruct the children in the true history of their country, may find the unpleasant necessity thrust upon them of leading the youth of the rising generation to question whether the wife of the Confederate President was a fair representative of the highest type of Southern refinement and culture?" That says much and hints more as to feelings which, if they existed, have hitherto been studiously and successfully concealed from public notice.

—Saturday's terrible automobile accident on Staten Island is peculiar in that the responsibility for it seems to be shared, if it is not monopolized, by the local authorities who authorized the holding of races on a public road. They either did take or should have taken into account the possibility that one of the great machines, when moving at more than railway speed, might escape from the control of its operators, and the people who lined the sides of the road had full warning that the automobilists would make the best speed they could. Justification for this animosity expressed against the racers is therefore slight in this instance, and it might better be directed, if at all, against the Aldermen who formally authorized the contests with the records. Automobilism has sins numerous and heavy enough to account for without burdening it with those belonging to others. This was an accident pure and simple, and it might have happened on a special track made in private grounds.

NO DRUNKARDS HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a mass meeting in the interest of temperance, and in connection with the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, a delegate, the Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, was reported to have said: "Liquor is to be held responsible for the great coal strike. The strike leaders are drunkards and their beadquarters are in saloons." I wish to answer this assumption by the general statement that some men from nature and ability are qualified for leadership in all movements for human betterment, and that this is as true in labor-capital contests as in any other field of action. The drunkard here, as everywhere else, is either a weakling or a hindrance, Mr. Lansing to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the contrary, we read that the Catholic priests mingled among the men and advised them to abstain from liquor and sign the pledge, and the absence of disorder indicates that their advice was followed. Let me ask if the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, who led the strike of 1901, or Mr. Mitchell, the present leader, or many of the Presidents of the eighty-seven organizations comprising the American Federation of Labor are drunkards?

The uniform testimony of the newspapers is that there are concerned in the present coal strike 145,000 men, whose daily wages average about $1.30 for skilled miners and unskilled laborers, all told. The quantity of coal mined is about 5,000,000 tons per month, for which about $3,000,000 is paid in wages, or 60 cents per ton. The demands of the workmen are for eight hours' work, the legal rate in twenty-six States of the Union, with the same pay as now. The laborers are usually paid by the miners, who get out the coal at a certain rate per ton, so the loss from a shorter day, if there be any, would come out of the pockets of the miners. To cover that loss they ask for an increase of 5 per cent. in the contract price, which would make the cost of the coal mined 3 cents per ton more than it is now. This difference is the bone of contention, and liquor and drunkenness have nothing to do with it whatever.

All that the workmen want is an eight-hour instead of a ten-hour day at the same pay. The contractors want 5 per cent. more a ton for mining, and they will stand all losses for the shorter day. The men believe they are not getting a just compensation for hard and honest work, and by a vote of their whole number after patient efforts, have decided upon the only manly way, to abstain from working at such rates. As long as they use no violent measures they should have the encouragement of all who would follow the Great Teacher.

I am giving undue prominence to the incorrect statement of a delegate, but such statements tend to strengthen a too-popular belief that this influential denomination of Christians is often dominated by men who are unfriendly to the workingman, which is proved by the fact that in all issues between the workman and his employer the clergy and the press almost always prejudice the case in favor of the employer.

I am not a labor agitator and have no private wrongs to be righted, but I am not willing that the statement of this delegate should circulate without protest, and which I had hoped would be answered by an abler pen than mine. LAICUS.

Brooklyn, June 2, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Two Cigars for a Quarter.

Hoax—What do you mean by giving me a cigar like this? What did you pay for it?
Joax—Two for a quarter.
Hoax—I'll bet you kept the twenty-cent one.—Philadelphia Record.

The Plan Demanded It.

"See here!" cried the dyspeptic patron, "this coffee's cold."
"Sure," replied the waiter. "Dis is a quick-lunch joint. If de coffee was hot you wouldn't have time to drink it."—Philadelphia Press.

The Thing That Puzzled the Patient.

"You may be thankful for your excellent constitution. It has pulled you through many a spell of sickness."
"But, doctor, if I have such a blamed strong constitution, why am I always getting sick?"—Chicago Tribune.

Settled.

Jenks—Haven't you and that neighboring farmer settled your differences yet?
Farmer Akers—No, but our lawyers have settled.
Jenks—Settled? How?
Farmer Akers—On our farms.—Catholic Standard and Times.

WAIFS.

W. L. Sanford in Dallas News.

With faces lined too soon with care
They glide along the street,
A scared look in the eyes that stare
Into the eyes they meet,
As if they would apologize
For bringing to the earth
The discord of their sobs and sighs
That chill the soul of mirth.

Those little faces lined with care;
Those little shoeless feet
That shiver in the frosty air;
Those wistful eyes I meet—
They haunt me through the busy day
And come to me at night
When home I watch my own at play,
So glad of heart and bright.

Thou Father of the fatherless,
Watch o'er them all the way.
Through all life's perils guide and bless
The little ones, we pray,
Who early face the orphan's woe
And want while others waste.
The world is kind at heart—but oh!
So thoughtless in its haste.

My needs are small; I ask not wealth,
And less care I for fame.
The one rich boon I crave is health
And strength of mind and frame,
That I with deeds of love may gem
The childhood of my own,
And stand between the world and them
Till they can stand alone.

SECRETARY HAY THANKED

The House Acknowledges His President McKinley Speech.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) Had Objected to Request for Unanimous Consent —How Vote Stood.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the House to-day Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of a joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State Hay for his address on the occasion of the McKinley memorial services last February.

Some time ago Mr. De Armond (Mo.) objected to the request for unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution. To-day Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, demanded a second upon Mr. Grosvenor's motion, and it was ordered, 92 to 52.

Twenty minutes' debate were allowed on a side. Mr. Grosvenor explained that Secretary Hay had been invited to deliver the memorial address by both houses of Congress, following which the resolution of thanks was offered in terms identical with that passed by Congress after George Bancroft, the historian, had delivered the eulogy upon Lincoln.

Mr. Richardson then yielded his twenty minutes to Mr. Clark, (Mo.,) who made an objection to the consideration of the resolution in committee. Mr. Clark said he appreciated that any one who opposed the pending resolution would subject himself to the criticism of every editor in the United States who also was a Postmaster or who hoped to be a Postmaster.

In some respects, Mr. Clark said, he had a high opinion and a high regard for the Secretary of State. He was a historic personage. He had made a name in literature, both in prose and poetry, that any man might envy. It was not against the man, therefore, that his criticism was directed. It was because in the presence of a great, brilliant, and sympathetic audience he had abused the occasion to inject into his eulogy of McKinley a high-class stump speech.

Mr. Clark contrasted Mr. Hay's speech with that of Mr. Blaine, delivered on the occasion of the Garfield memorial services. Although the latter's eulogy was delivered under the most difficult circumstances, when the Republican Party was divided into two warring factions, he did not utter a single word that could offend. About half the Democrats applauded Mr. Clark as he concluded, but the demonstration was not enthusiastic.

Mr. Grosvenor then yielded five minutes to Mr. Hooker, (Miss.,) who made a defense of Mr. Hay's speech. Gen. Hooker is a one-armed Confederate veteran, who was one of Jefferson Davis's counsel when he was tried for treason. He had been a member of the committee which selected Mr. Hay as orator of the memorial services, and had united in the selection. Mr. Hooker spoke as follows:

"I listened with great care and attention to the address delivered by Mr. Hay. I think I am as keenly alive to everything that affects the interests and the honor and the welfare of the Democratic Party as my friend from Missouri, but from whom I entirely dissent on this occasion, but I failed to detect in the whole of that address anything that I thought was improper to be said or anything said in a party spirit. And I feel sure that if a man selected for the great duty of speaking on that occasion the sentiments of the American people had dared to inject into his address anything that was an appeal to party spirit and party sentiment the heads of our great President, breaking the cerements of the tomb, would have appeared before him and at once challenged his utterances.

"President McKinley was a Republican; the man selected as orator by the Joint committee was a Republican. Did we expect to select any other?

"I say that the man selected to deliver the address in commemoration of him and to utter the sentiments which all the people of this country entertained for him, and proudly entertained, would not have dared to undertake to deliver a political address when he was speaking of a man of such high character, such noble nature, such pure life, as our assassinated President." [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor concluded the debate with a few words pointing out that the failure of the House to adopt a resolution of thanks would be construed by many not only as a condemnation of Mr. Hay's address, but also of McKinley.

In closing he expressed the hope that not a vote would be cast against the resolution.

The vote then was taken and the resolution adopted—120 to 46.

Those who voted against the resolution were all Democrats, as follows:

Adamson, (Ga.,)	Lester, (Ga.,)
Bell, (Texas,)	Livingston, (Ga.,)
Bartlett, (Ga.,)	Lewis, (Ga.,)
Bowie, (Ala.,)	Little, (Ark.,)
Brantley, (Ga.,)	Lloyd, (Mo.,)
Brundidge, (Ark.,)	McCullough, (Ark.,)
Burgess, (Texas,)	Maguan, (Miss.,)
Burleson, (Texas,)	Maddox, (Ga.,)
Burnett, (Ala.,)	Mahoney, (Ill.,)
Candler, (Miss.,)	Neville, (Neb.,)
Clark, (Mo.,)	Richardson, (Tenn.,)
Clayton, (Ala.,)	Scarborough, (S. C.,)
Cochran, (Mo.,)	Sims, (Tenn.,)
Conry, (Mass.,)	Slayden, (Texas,)
De Armond, (Mo.,)	Smith, (Ky.,)
Feeley, (Ill.,)	Sparkman, (Fla.,)
Gresne, (Penn.,)	Spight, (Miss.,)
Henry, (Miss.,)	Stark, (Nev.,)
Johnson, (S. C.,)	Sulzer, (N. Y.,)
Jones, (Va.,)	Underwood, (Ala.,)
Kern, (Ill.,)	Wheeler, (Ky.,)
W. W. Kitchin, (N. C.,)	Williams, (Miss.,)
Kleberg, (Texas,)	Wooten, (Texas.)

SENATOR MASON'S PLAN.

He Suggests that an Attempt Be Made at Self-Government by the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—General debate on the Philippine Government bill was announced in the Senate to-day, the arrangement being that the debate should proceed under the fifteen-minute rule.

Mr. Cullom supported the general policy of the Republican Party, denominating the Democratic Party as a "fire in the rear party."

Mr. Mason (Ill.) spoke, as he said, for the Filipinos. He said he would not have voted for the peace treaty but for the open and notorious understanding among Senators that there was to be a vote on a resolution to give to the Filipinos self-gov[illegible] as soon as, in the opinion of the President, the United States, they were [illegible] the task.

"Why not try it?" he asked. "It will [illegible] nothing. No harm can come from an effort in that direction. Our Republic is right [illegible] enough to do right, regardless of what other nations of the world may think [illegible]. You have tried subduing the Filipinos with a strong hand and without any promise of self-government, as you gave the Cubans.

"I have faith in the ultimate liberty of mankind," concluded Mr. Mason. "It may not come in your day or mine, but some day not only the people here in the mother Republic, but all over the world—in Cuba, in South Africa, aye, in the Philippines—will be free."

Mr. Hoar, after reviewing the situation in the Philippines and referring to the outrages which had been committed, said: "I do not charge these things upon the army. I charge them upon imperialism." He referred to the cost of the war as enough to establish universities like Harvard through the country. He adverted to the references which had been made to the acts of Gen. Grant during the civil war, and declared: "The most shameful thing in this whole transaction is the summoning of the authority of Gen. Grant to justify the order of Gen. Smith."

BANKRUPTCY LAW UPHELD.

United States Supreme Court Declares It Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In passing on the case of the Hanover National Bank of New York vs. Max Moyses the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller to-day, decided the National bankruptcy law to be constitutional. The proceeding was instituted by the bank against Moyses in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee on a judgment recovered against him, and the validity of the bankruptcy law was attacked. The court held that to be valid a bankruptcy law must be uniform throughout the United States, and further, that it is uniform "when the Trustee takes in each State whatever would have been available to the creditors if the bankrupt law had not been passed."

Chief Justice Fuller added: "The general operation of the law is uniform, although it may result, in certain particulars, differently in different States."

The Chief Justice also said: "Congress may prescribe any regulations concerning discharge in bankruptcy that are not so grossly unreasonable as to be incompatible with fundamental law, and we cannot find anything in this act on that subject which would justify us in overthrowing its action."

MRS. ROOSEVELT BETTER.

She Will Leave Washington for Oyster Bay Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt has so far recovered from her recent indisposition as to take a daily drive about the city and suburbs. This afternoon she was at home to a number of friends, who called at the White House to pay their respects.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by her sister, Miss Carew; Miss Roosevelt, and the children and some of the domestics of the White House, will leave Washington Monday morning on the Dolphin for Oyster Bay, where she will pass the Summer.

It is not probable that President Roosevelt will accompany his family Monday on account of pressing business, attendant upon Congress, but he will follow them for a short visit as soon as these affairs will permit.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

NAVY.

Promotions.—Lieutenants (junior grade) to be Lieutenants—Walter J. Manion and George Gelm.

Assistant Surgeon—Francis M. Furlong, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon.

CHICAGO BANKS MERGED.

Business of the Metropolitan National Combined with That of the First National.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—All the business of the Metropolitan National Bank was merged this morning with that of the First National. Deposits of the latter institution were, in round figures, $98,157,000. While it is to be expected some accounts will change, that so large a percentage should go with the Metropolitan is still a matter for congratulation by the First National officials.

E. G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan, and Cashier Hitchcock, together with other Metropolitan officials, were at the First National at the opening of business to receive their friends. It was a busy day at the bank, which, in the matter of deposits, is second largest in this country.

Mr. Keith will assume the Presidency of the Chicago Title and Trust Company on July 1. He has resigned from membership on the Clearing House Committee, and a successor will be appointed at a meeting of the association to-morrow.

Directors of the Western State Bank will meet to-day to add to the membership of the board.

AMBASSADOR PORTER DINED.

Toastmaster C. N. Bliss at the Union League Club Opposed Publicity—Coghlan's Case Recalled.

Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, was entertained at an elaborate dinner by the Union League Club last night.

The question of whether or not the happenings of the dinner should be made public arose early in the evening, for many newspaper men came to the club in search of extracts from the speeches of the distinguished talkers who responded to toasts. Cornelius N. Bliss, toastmaster, set his foot flat down upon the publicity proposition. Said he:

"If any man lets his speech become known after this dinner, we'll have him drummed out of public life."

"No, we mustn't let our talk out," echoed another member who heard the discussion. "Look at Admiral Coghlan there at the end of the guests' table. Do you remember what a lot of fuss he caused by allowing the public to hear about ble 'Hoch der Kaiser'?"

The Admiral nodded his approval, and it was forthwith decided that the Porter dinner speechmaking should be shrouded in secrecy. Those who spoke at the dinner were Gen. Porter, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, Senator Depew, Consul General Bruwaert, President Butler of Columbia University, President Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Gen. Eli Torrence, and Collector of the Port Stranahan.

Before the speechmaking began there were standing toasts to President Roosevelt and the President of the French Republic. Before, after, and between speeches there were chorusee of patriotic songs. The tables were arranged so as to form a gridiron with the guests at the head. The number of diners was about 200, and those at the guests' table were:

Cornelius N. Bliss,	Collector Stranahan,
Gen. Porter,	Gen. John R. Brooke,
Secretary Root,	Ex-Secretary B. F. Tracy,
Ex-Justice Horace Russell,	Gen. Grenville Dodge,
Gen. Bruwaert,	James W. Alexander,
President Butler,	Justice Clarke,
Richard A. McCurdy,	J. G. Darlington,
William E. Dodge,	Rear Admiral J. B.
Gen. Torrence,	Coghlan.
Senator Depew,	

VETERAN'S QUERY TO MR. LOW.

Col. J. E. Jones Unable to Reconcile His Dismissal with the Mayor's Speech at Soldiers' Monument.

Col. James E. Johee, recently superseded as Keeper of Small Parks by Thomas F. Murphy, ex-Warden of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday sent a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mayor Low:

New York, June 2, 1902.

Hon. Seth Low:

When on May 30th I heard your almost inspired words at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on Riverside Drive, I felt a thrill of joy that seemed to move the entire audience that surrounded you. You gave utterance to the honest sentiments of your manly heart. With what feelings of wonder and surprise, when I recall a late event, the following words impressed me:

"I may well be said that those who fought for the Union in the civil war stand in need of no monument of stone or bronze. Our happy, prosperous, and reunited country is in itself a monument greater than any that the sculptor can devise or loving hands can set up. But the city needed this monument for its own sake. It could not be that the loyal, patriotic, powerful City of New York could permanently go without such an inspiration to patriotism as this monument will henceforth supply.

"I commit this monument to the keeping of the Park Board as a sacred trust. See to it that it receives the affectionate care due to a monument whose foundations are laid deep in the hearts of our people. The memories that hover around it already clothe it with a light that makes it sacred to the eye, and every day, as one veteran after another passes from earth to rest by the eternal campfires, there shall fall upon it an added glow, as if the fires of the setting sun in which it will always shine were indeed a benediction upon it and upon our country from those in whose honor it is reared."

I was the first man from the State of New York to enter the military service the day after the firing upon Fort Sumter; served honorably through the war, was three times brevetted, and mustered out in 1866. After you became Mayor I was about the first official that met disaster at your hands. I had honorably filled a place for four years with never a complaint against me from a superior and many gratifying commendations from the public. My conduct as a soldier, that was so generously referred to in your grand address, makes me a shareholder in the monument you turned over to Commissioner Wilcox, of which those of my own line that come after me will ever be proud; but how can they reconcile that fact, that my memory can be perpetuated in marble while it is dishonored by the great reform party of which you are the acknowledged leader? Very respectfully,

JAMES E. JONES.

Russell Sage Not Down Town.

Russell Sage, who has been suffering from a cold for two weeks, did not come down to his office yesterday. One of his clerks said that he was better, and that he might be down to-day.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Viola Allen Appears as Julia in "The Hunchback."

Opens a Short Summer Season at the Garrick—"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino.

It is not easy to see why Miss Viola Allen should bid a superheated public to the Garrick Theatre to see her play Julia, unless it be for the same reason that Mary Jane said she played the piano—for her own amazement.

"The Hunchback" is as absurd and false a play as ever took the manner of Shakespeare in vain. Even to so great a dramatist as Goethe a friend remarked that the imitation of Shakespeare was ruin. In the case of Sheridan Knowles the result is to gain at times the absurd and unreal effect of a parody, without the fun.

Yet there is still good stage material in "The Hunchback." Its absurdities are all amiable and its falsities are all pious frauds in the interest of true feeling. And absurdities and falsities are in league to afford good acting parts. The personality and the skill of a gifted and accomplished actor are able to give flesh to the outlines of Julia so as to create for a moment the glamour of life and true feeling, and indeed to electrify an audience with theatrical effects. It is for this reason that the part has always been so well beloved of the actress heart.

It can scarcely be said that Miss Allen availed herself of her opportunities. She is well enough put together for all legitimate purposes, but she flings herself about—or, as George Meredith would say, she "gaiumps" upon the stage, until she resembles anything rather than a creature of poetic romance. Her face in repose has a good measure of natural seemliness, even of charm. But in emotional passages—and in "The Hunchback" the passages are almost all emotional—her good points are mostly lost in what is known on Broadway as mugging. As for her voice—we have it on the delightful authority of Mr. Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells" that the ambition of the heavyweight actor is a part he can grip his teeth into. Miss Allen not only grips her teeth into Julia, but she tears her to tatters, and threatens at times to eat up the scenery.

It would perhaps be vain to pray her to avoid this. There is a large public that has an unfailing appreciation for the obvious, and it is perhaps to this public that Miss Allen intends to appeal. After a lifetime in "The Christian" and another in "In the Palace of the King," some little emotional extravagance was perhaps to have been expected. In fact, it is not unlikely that the production was intended as a preliminary canter to get into condition for a strenuous eternity of "The Eternal City."

The rest of the company was more controlled. The Master Walter of Eben Plympton, while not a great rendering of the part, was intelligent, capable, and sympathetic, and the Clifford of Aubrey Boucicault was acceptable. The Fathom of C. Leslie Allen was effectively humorous.

The modus of Jameson Lee Finney might perhaps be censured by actors of the old school as being in unduly neutral tints, incongruously naturalistic. At all events, it was the most finished and artistic performance of the evening, dignified in its awkwardness, natural in its bashful gaudity and stupidity. None of our younger actors makes simple, natural inflections of the voice carry further, or makes normal movements of the features and of the whole body express a more poetical grace. And perhaps Mr. Finney's personal charm is even more potent than his art. Another reason, it is announced, he is to figure as a star. Many a charming actor is unequal to bearing the full weight of an evening's entertainment, and it is to be hoped that he will take full note of the dangers that lie in his path in order to avoid them.

"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

English Musical Comedy Is Presented at the Casino.

Distinct achievement in "A Chinese Honeymoon," the new musical comedy seen at the Casino last evening, is to be credited to Kate Barry, a diminutive newcomer, who, by reason of a quaint personality, a semblance of buoyant good nature and ability in the direction of grotesque activity, scored an unusual success with an audience that was not always as discriminating as it was demonstrative. From the occasion of her first entrance through the successive drolleries in which she figured, as well as in her individual songs, which proved among the most diverting features of the entertainment, Miss Barry's efforts provided occasion for much spontaneous laughter. Entirely unknown here up to last night, her success is, therefore, a fact to be recorded.

Another surprise of the evening was provided by Aimee Angeles, who blossomed forth as an imitator of no mean ability, to the satisfaction of those who had heretofore known her simply as a graceful dancer in the Weber and Fields ranks. The enthusiasm evoked by her mimicry, in which she was admirably assisted by William Pruette, was unbounded.

Mention of these distinctly favored features of the new musical comedy seem fitting, for the very beginning of its success as the piece achieved is largely due to the efforts of the actors, and to those of the scene painters and costumers. If the author of the book and the composer of the music had been as successful as those who had the setting forth of their work, praise, must now be qualified, might be accorded without stint. But there is little in the book, which is by George Dance, that provides any occasion for humor, and most of Howard Talbot's music, when it is not reminiscent, is lacking in such tunefulness as is required to make it of the essentially popular sort. One has passed the stage of waiting for a song for great originality in such compositions, or, at any rate, one is mightily surprised if it is forthcoming. But that the tunes shall fall pleasingly on the ear and that they shall come readily to the lips of whistlers and singers—that may be fairly demanded. Perhaps after a few nights, too, the tendency toward ear-crashing effects in the new beginning of the choruses will have been overcome, and it may well be hoped for, for last night noise, rather than melody, marked much of what was sung.

In point of lavishness of production "A Chinese Honeymoon" is entitled to much praise. The two scenes—"the garden of the hotel at Yiang Yiang" and "the room in the Emperor's palace"—are well painted, and the pictures presented, with many richly dressed women on the stage, is one of Oriental splendor. In the combinations of colors one notes the absence of those faults in taste which so often mar. An exceptionally pretty and novel effect is obtained in the second act, where disappearing and reappearing lines of chorus girls in bright colored gowns provide a panorama of changing color.

The story of the "Chinese Honeymoon" is not important. It concerns one Simon Pineapple, who goes to China on a honeymoon with his bride, under the somewhat unusual conditions of being accompanied by her eight bridesmaids. The chief uses of these bridesmaids is apparently to blow screeching whistles, which add to the general clamor, and to wear "creations" in the now absolutely essential "octet specialty." Pineapple meets in China his nephew, Tom Hatherton, who is there for the purpose of falling in love with Soo Soo, the Emperor's niece. Fifi, a waitress in a hotel, is in love with Tom, but sacrifices herself to make that worthy young man happy. The Emperor has ordered his Lord Chancellor to find him a bride, one of the conditions being that the aspirant for that position shall not know the real rank of her fiance-to-be, but shall be allowed to think that he is a bill-poster. Various complications result through the peculiarities of the Chinese laws. Pineapple finds himself married to his niece-that-was-to-be and Hatherton's intended bride becomes his aunt-in-law. It may readily be observed, therefore, that atmosphere is not entirely forgotten even to the extent of providing a Chinse puzzle in the disposing of the various newly related persons.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who played "Pineapple," won favor for a song, "Mr. Dooley" and Van Renssalear Wheeler was particularly favored for his number, "I Love Her." Edwin Stevens was successful as the Emperor, as was Amelia Stone, the "Soo, Soo."

To Establish a Shakespearean Theatre.

At the annual meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance in the Berkeley Lyceum last evening W. Fearing Gill said that Stuart Robson and a number of other theatrical men had decided upon a plan to establish a Shakespearean Theatre. It is to be, he said, a sort of Hall of Fame, in which bronzes and marbles of prominent Shakespearean actors are to be placed and their fame perpetuated. Shakespearean productions are to be given there, too, he said. Just when it is to be built had not been discussed.

VAUDEVILLE AND MUSIC HALLS.

The Paradise Roof Gardens afford amusement by a variety of unusual foreign performances.

Keith's programme continues full of fun and variety, with a predominance of European vaudeville novelties.

Hurtig & Seamon's company holds the boards at their hall, with vaudeville and musical extravaganza.

The bill at Huber's Casino consists of instrumental concerts in the afternoon and vaudeville at night.

The bill at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum is headed by a company of colored jubilee singers and dancers.

New moving pictures of a mysterious nature are among the attractions at the Eden Musée.

Joe Welch heads a bill of vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, presenting his Hebrew impersonations.

Clyde Fitch's comedy, "A Modern Match," interpreted by the Proctor Stock Company, was the dramatic feature at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Beatrice Morgan and Mabel Montgomery have leading roles.

Wallace Erskine and Adelaide Kelm led the Proctor Stock Company in "Lord Chumley" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Popular music by the Proctor Orchestra and the distribution of souvenirs to ladies at the daily matinées continue to be attractions.

At the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre the Proctor Stock Company, led by Aiden Bass, who plays the rôle made famous by the late Sol Smith Russell, gave a performance of "Peaceful Valley." The Carmen sisters, banjoists, were features of the between-act vaudeville.

In Newark the living studies in art remain the feature for a third week, other prominent acts being furnished by C. W. Littlefield mimic; Mason and Francis, in a rural sketch, and Howley and Leslie, dancing experts.

SOME OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Miss Glaser, as Dolly Varden, continues in popularity at the Herald Square.

"The Show Girl" at Wallack's is prolific as a source of popular amusement.

"King Dodo," at Daly's, runs merrily on.

The curtain falls on "The Hall of Fame" at the New York on Wednesday night.

Weekly changes add variety to "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker.

At the New Star the Black Patti Troubadours are on the boards.

"The Climbers" is the attraction at the Metropolis Theatre.

The Murray Hill Theatre revives "The Lady of Lyons."

"John Jasper's Wife" appears for the first time in America at the Third Avenue Theatre.

Grace George in "Frou Frou" follows Viola Allen the last three days of this week at the Garrick.

"Divorçons" and "Little Italy" continue this week at the Manhattan.

The Terrace Garden Opera Company has opened successfully, playing "The Black Hussar" last night.

HENRY SIEGEL'S INVESTMENT.

Small Corner Bought for $375,000 Will Bring $40,000 a Year, He Says.

Henry Siegel is making arrangements for the construction of a building on the site of the small piece of property at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, which he purchased about a year ago for $375,000.

"People said I was crazy when I paid $375,000 for the property," said Mr. Siegel yesterday. "It has a frontage of 31 feet on Broadway and a depth of 51 feet, but it slopes so that the width of the lot in the rear is only 16 feet. I have leased the property for a long term to a cigar company for $40,000 a year. That represents 5 per cent. on $800,000. When the present tenant's lease expires next year I shall put up a four-story building costing not more than $40,000."

NEW JERSEY STATISTICS.

An Industrial Directory, Describing Each City and Town, Issued.

"The Industrial Directory of New Jersey" is the title of a new book just published by the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics. The book comprises a description of every city and town in the State having 100 population or more. The railroad connections of each place are given, as well as the banking, telegraph, postal, and other facilities, the population, and proximity to other large cities. In the directory is published a county map of the State, printed in colors.

Following each city and town is given the names and addresses of the leading manufacturing establishments located there, with the number of persons employed in each.

Another section contains the classified list of industries in the State, giving the names and business addresses of every industry.

Will of Gen. C. H. T. Collis.

The will of Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works during Mayor Strong's administration, who died on May 11, was filed for prohate yesterday. It was executed a week before his death. To his son, Lloyd Collis, the testator left the furniture and live stock at his place, Redpath, Gettysburg, Penn., having given him the house and grounds there. To the Grant Monument Association he left his two regimental flags, "to be deposited in the tomb of my old commander, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant." The will provides for a trust fund for his son Charles until the age of twenty-five, when the principal accumulations are to be divided equally between the testafor's three children. The value of the personal property is estimated at $25,000.

For a Statue of Henry W. Maxwell.

A number of prominent residents of Brooklyn met yesterday in the Art Association's rooms, 174 Montague Street, under the Presidency of ex-Mayor Schieren, and decided to erect a statue of Henry W. Maxwell, the philanthropist and financier, at the entrance to the building of the Brooklin Institute of Arts and Sciences, on Eastern Parkway, near Prospect Park. It was voted that the sum of $10,000 be raised for the purpose. A committee was appointed to select an appropriate design for the statue.

William Clark Better.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—William Clark, the head of the Clark thread industry, has improved in health, according to a bulletin received this morning from Bath, England. The supposition yesterday was that Mr. Clark was dying. About a month ago he had an attack of heart trouble.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Carey—Jewett.

The wedding of Mise Mary Seymour Jewett, daughter of the Rev. Edward Hurst Jewett, and George Carey of Baltimore took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Transfiguration, and was followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Wilmot Towsend Cox. The bride's father and the Rev. Nelison Poe Carey, a cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. The church was simply but effectively decorated with vases of white sweet peas and daisies.

Miss Sophie Seymour Jewett, the bride's sister, was her maid of honor. She was in white tucked chiffon over white silk, and wore a black picture hat, plume trimmed, and carried white daisies. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Maria Potter, Katharine S. Jewett, a sister of the bride; Elizabeth Cushman, Natica Thurber, Cornelia Ward of Washington, and Alice Weil of Philadelphia, were gowned in yellow chiffon over yellow silk and carried yellow daisies. Their hats were like that of the maid of honor and their frocks were made in the same fashion.

The bride was in white satin, a long, plain gown with full sweeping train. The bodice front was draped with white chiffon and point lace, and her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Her uncle H. S. Miller gave her away.

Rutgers Bleecker Jewett was Mr. Carey's best man, and the ushers were Henry Seymour Jewett, William A. Evans, Robert S. Huse, James Johnston, James F. Mitchell, George C. Morrison, and Wilmost Griffis, the last three of Baltimore.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were:

Mrs. James Carey,	Mr. and Mrs. R. McA. Lloyd,
Mrs. F. M. Warren,	Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield,
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lloyd,	Mr. and Mrs. Sackett
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan,	M. Barclay,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fairchild,	Capt. Chadwick,
Dean Hoffman,	Mrs. Chadwick,
Mrs. Hoffman,	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Oakman,
Miss Mary Elmendorf,	E. J. Wendell,
Mr. and Mrs. Stockton Heckman Colt,	Mrs. Elipahlet N. Potter,
Mrs. Robert L. Belknap,	Miss Nan Nott,
Miss Belknap,	Miss Jane Gillet,
Dr. Deas Murphy,	Miss Jeannette Glider,
Mrs. Murpby,	Mr. and Mrs. Morris Green and Miss Green of Syracuse.

Wright—Wolfe.

In St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Sqnare, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, the wedding of J. Butler Wright, son of Mrs. C. R. Wright, and Miss Maude A. Wolfe, a daughter of Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo Park, was celebrated, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford officiating. The church itself was simply decorated with vases of pink roses placed on the altar.

The bride was gowned in a princess robe of white satin, the bodice front being trimmed with a plastron of point lace. There was a long tulle veil and a short three-cornered one of point lace arranged over it.

Miss Mary E. Wolfe was her sister's maid of honor. She was frocked in white crepe de chine simply made and wore a large white hat trimmed with chiffon and a white ostrich plume that ran nearly all the way around the brim, and she carried pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Sibyl Kane and Marie Louise Gibson of Tuxedo, Miss Beatrice Crosby, Miss Mary E. Simons, and Miss Edythe P. Jones. They were in white mousseline gowns over pale green silk. These gowns were tucked and had insertions of cream-colored filet lace and green chiffon on the bodices. The moderately large black hats were straw trimmed, with ostrich plumes and black moire ribbon. They carried large round bunches of maidenhair and farleyence ferns tied with green gauze ribbons.

Marshall Geer was Mr. Wright's best man, and the ushers were Cornelius R. Agnew, H. Mercer Walker, Edward Leavitt Howe, and Stanton Whitney.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were:

Mr. John Wolf,	Mrs. Bowie Dash,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leavitt,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Dash,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Park,	Mr. and Mrs. Hammond,
Miss Anthony,	Mr. and Mrs. Carey,
Miss Lewis,	Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Leavitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Howe,	Miss Virginia Tucker,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crosby,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt,
Mr. and Mrs. George Kohbe,	Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Richards,
Mrs. C. R. Wright,	Dr. G. Richards and Mrs. Richards,
Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup,	Miss Dorothy Richards,
Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland,	Miss Cuyler,
Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young,	Mrs. John Bullard,
Dr. and Mrs. Cammann,	The Misses Bullard,
Miss Spencer,	Miss Young,
Mrs. Nelson Tappen,	George Spencer,
Miss Tappen,	Alfred Edwards,
Mrs. William Carhart,	Miss Edwards,
Miss Le Roy,	Mrs. Richard Heckscher,
Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard,	Mrs. Nelson Wright,
The Misses Whitlock,	Mr. and Mrs. Kent,
Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane,	Mr. and Mrs. Irving Clark,
	Edward Kent.

Spear—Wing.

Miss Lillian Wing, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, was married at the residence of her mother yesterday afternoon to Lawrence Yorke Spear. It was a military wedding. The bride also added novelty to the occasion by choosing all married women as her attendants. Her matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. Matthew Nicoll, and the bride's matrons were Mrs. George M. Magoun, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Flanigan, Mrs. Henry C. Kerr, and Mrs. W. Gustav Triest.

The bride entered the drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, alone. She was given away by her mother. Her gown was white liberty satin and chiffon, with trimmed lace applique, and the stock and sleeves of the same. Her veil was of tulle, held by orange blossoms, and her boquet was of lillee of the valley. Mrs. Nicoll was in white mousseline de soie and lace over satin, and the other attendants wore pink liberty satin and chiffon. All had large hats trimmed with daisies, and carried baskets of flowers.

The best man was Lieut. William M. Buck, United States Navy, commander of the President's yacht, the Sylph, and the ushers Capt. Sydney A. Coleman, United States Army; Lieut. Merriweather L. Walker, United States Navy, and Francis Drake Potter and Elijah Woodward. The best man and the naval and military ushers wore their uniforms.

The drawing room was decorated with white roses.

Borgia-Valenti—Young-Valenti.

A double wedding took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral last evening, and the great church was filled. The brides were Miss Adele Valenti, who was married to Dominico Borgia, and Miss Olympia Valenti, who became the wife of William J. Young of Danbury, Conn. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Orazio Valenti. Miss Adele Valenti entered the church on the arm of her father, and Miss Olympia Valenti was escorted to the altar by her eldest brother, Frank Valenti. The Rev. Dr. Ferranti of the cathedral parish and the Rev. Father Henry Lynch of Danbury, Conn., officiated.

The brides were dressed alike in white satin, trimmed with point lace. Their veils were of tulle, and they wore diamond crescents. They carried hunches of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Adele Valenti had as maid of honor her sister, Miss Julia Valenti, and Miss Margaret Young, a sister of the bridegroom, was the attendant of Miss Olympia Valenti. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Corvan, Miss Victoria Cavagnaro, Mise Marie Armstrong, and Mies Dolly Young. The bridesmaids wore white crepe de chine, trimmed with lace and chiffon, and picture bats of white lace and tulle. Each carried a large cluster of American Beauty roses.

Pasquale Simonelli was Mr. Borgia's best man. William Downs of Yonkere acted in the same capacity for his cousin, Mr. Young. The ushers were Edward Young, Egiddio Valenti, John Cavagnaro, and Thomas Durnin.

After the ceremony there was a reception and seated supper for 100 guests at the Hotel Savoy.

Adams—Day.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 2.—In Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, this afternoon Miss Florence Louise Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Weldon Day of 158 Harrison Street, this city, was married to James Pinkney Henderson Adams of New York, by Archdeacon Alexander Mann, rector of the church.

The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Whiting of New York, who was maid of honor, and these bridesmaids: Miss Anna Cutter of Brooklyn, Miss Virginia Whiting of New York, Mise Julia Adams of New York, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Edna Ambrose and Miss Edith Davey, both of this city. The bride was attired in a gown of white duchess satin embroidered with satin roses and chiffon, and with a yoke of duchess lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a Princess gown of Irish lace over Nile green, and an irish lace hat with a green plume. She carried white roses. The bridesmaids were dressed in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with Irish point lace and green chiffon. They carried bouquets of sweet peas.

Little Miss Alice Bailey of Washington and Master Chester Smith of East Orange were flower bearers. They were dressed in pure white and as baskets carried straw hats which contained rose petals. Master Maynard Whiting of New York was the ribbon boy.

Maynard Perkins of New York was the best man, and the ushers were Edward Redington, Harrison P. Smith, and Herbert Kremer of New York, Edward Samson of Boston Glover Prout of Nutley, and Robert Mills and J. Carlyle Lord of Orange.

Following the ceremony a reception wae held at the residence of the bride's parents.

Pepper—Willing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—In St. Paul's Episcopal Church this afternoon Miss Rebecca Thompson Willing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Willing, became the bride of B. Franklin Pepper, the Rev. J. Andrews Harrie performing the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. W. G. Thayer of Southborough, Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful gown of white liberty gauze, trimmed with old Honiton lace, which had been worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Shippen, and a tulle veil fastened with a bunch of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. She was attended by six bridesmaids, who wore gowns of white Paris muslin wth large black Gainsborough hats, and carried bunches of pink sweet peas tied with pink ribbon. They were Miss Rebecca W. Newhall, a cousin of the bride; Miss Sarah P. Gerhard, Miss Ann Tennant of Richmond, Va.; Miss Anne P. Johnson, Miss Louise Johnson, and Miss Elizabeth W. Roberts.

Mr. Pepper was attended by his brother, Dr. William Pepper. The ushers were Albert P. Gerhard, Ensign W. C. Watts, Truxton Hare, William R. Howell, Lawrence Johnson, Jr., T. Duncan Whelen, Arthur P. Baugh, J. Kent Willing, George Willing, Jr., and E. Shippen Willing.

Following the ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Pepper left for New York, where they will remain until Thursday, when they will sail for Europe in the steamship Columbia. They will return about the middle of August and live at Chestnut Hill.

GEN. LYNCH'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Becomes the Wife of Lieut. M. S. Lacier of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 2.—Mise Finette Ball Lynch, daughter of the late Gen. Lynch of Philadelphia, was married here on May 20 to Lieut. Morrie Stafford Lacier of Philadelphia, who is now attacbed to the training ship at Philadelphia. Nothing was known of the wedding until to-day.

The bride, who has of late years spent much of her time in New York, recently appeared with Henry Ludlam, in a Shakespearean revival. When she decided to go upon the stage it is said that her family objected, but finally consented. She was at that time engaged to marry Lieut. Lacier, and when she sought his consent to a brief stage carecr he refused. Finally it was agreed that she would marry the officer at the close of the season, and permanently retire from the stage.

BOSTON SOCIETY WEDDING.

Miss Lucy Fuller of Weston Married to Philip Cabot.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—The wedding of Miss Lucy Fuller of Weston to Philip Cabot, eon of J. E. Cabot of Brookline, wae solemnized at the First Parish Church, Cambridge, at noon to-day. The ceremony was largely attended by well-known people of Cambridge, Brookline, and Weston. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Samuel Crothers, pastor of the church.

Miss Margaret Fuller, eister of the hride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Mahel Cabot, Elizabeth Hamlin, and Miss Hardy. The best man was Dr. Hugh Cabot, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Moses Williams, W. H. Cabot, Norman Cabot, S. P. Cabot, J. W. Farley, J. P. Gardiner, Henry Jaynes, D. S. Miller, Dr. G. W. Brewster, and Dr. L. D. Davis.

The hride was given away by her father. She was handsomely gowned in crepe de chene, with a long tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas.

The young couple, after a wedding breakfast and reception, left on an extended tour, and will reside in Boston upon their return.

Harding—Knowles.

Special to The New York Times.

COHASSET, Mass., June 2.—The marriage of Miss Harriet Knowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knowles of this city, and Mr. C. L. Harding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Harding of Beacon Street, in Cohasset, at 4 P. M., ushered in the June season of weddings, and was one of the most brilliant events of the year. The smart set took a special train at 3 P. M., the party comprising the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The ceremony took place in the Unitarian Church. Miss Leslie Knowles, an only eister, was maid of honor, and Robert Harding, brother of the hridegroom was hest man. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were classmates of the hridegroom at Harvard. Following the marriage a reception was held at Mr. Knowles's country place at Sandy Cove.

Clark—Haines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Church of the Advent was the scene of a pretty wedding at high noon to-day, when Mise Zaidee Haines, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Haines, was married to J. T. Clark, a large numher of guests being present. The maid of honor was Miss Powers of New York City, a eister of the hride, while the hest man was Edward Clark of Boston. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Winchester Donald of Trinity Church. The ushers were Messre. Roger Scaife, Frank Stanwood, Robertson Doff, Dr. David Cheever, J. T. Hurd, Jr., and F. R. Wheelwright.

Immediately following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Clark had a wedding reception at the Tuileries, being assisted in receiving by Mrs. N. J. Haines, and Mrs. Powers.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mme. Cambon, wife of the French Amhassador, has gone to Montreal, Canada, for a visit with friends, where she will remain until June 15. Shortly after her return to Washington she will accompany the Ambassador to France, where they will paes the Summer with their family.

The engagement of Representative Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina to Miss Louise La Verne Parker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Myron Parker, wae formally announced here to-day. The wedding will take place the 1st of December.

Father Lavelle Ill.

The Rev. Father Michael J. Lavelle, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has been confined to his bed since Thursday with a heavy cold.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

Selected from Those Printed Under "The Man in the Street" Caption in Sunday's Magazine.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

There have been many criticisms of the ability and action of the British Army in South Africa, but few more amusing than that of Master Allen Dulles, the eight-year-old grandson of the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, in the "History" he has undertaken to write of the Boer war. That he has a very poor opinion of the British fighting methods in general, and of their artillery practice in particular, is shown by this following extract from his manuscript:

"One day the British tied 20 Billy Goats," he writes, "to try the effects of some lidelght shells; so he fired about 20 shots at them, and then went up to see how many were left, and he found there were 11—one had been born."

SECOND PRIZE.

For some time the City of Philadelphia has been very much stirred up over the failure of the asphalt companies in which its people were deeply interested financially. A group of Philadelphians were discussing the usual topic, when Dr. Weir Mitchell said:

"The word 'asphalt' has a bad sound in the ears of everybody, so when the new company is formed don't you think it would be well to chcose some other name for it—eome word descriptive of the situation?"

"Yes, that would he a good idea. What word would you suggest?"

"Bit-you-men," answered Dr. Mitchell.

THIRD PRIZE.

Among the Presbyterian ministers who were presented to President Rooseveit when he came to the city recently was one who bears the burden of an overweening sense of duty and is wont to "rebuke in season and out of season"—mostly out of season.

"I regret," said the preacher, "to see that the Administration countenanced the use of liquor in the Governor's Palace at Havana."

"But I am glad to see," said the President, deftly changing the subject, "that the General Assembly is discountenancing the use of brimstone."

DEATH OF MONTEFIORE ISAACS.

Career of the Clubman, Connoisseur, and Broker, Nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore.

Montefiore Isaacs, who died on Sunday morning at his apartment in this city, was one of the best-known and most popular bachelors in New York society. Mr. Isaacs came of an old and distinguished family, which has been identified for years with New York. His uncle was Sir Moses Montefiore of London, the famous philanthropist.

Mr. Isaacs was a very cultivated and clever man. He was a profound Shakespearean scholar and a collector of rare books, works of art, and antiques of all kinds. This was a particular fad of his, and some years ago he sold a part of his collection. He was a rare judge of paintings and old china and silver. He was alwaye interested in the drama, and in his library had many valuable works on the subject. What was at one time a passing fad with him, but soon became one of his characteristics, was wonderful dexterity at sleight-of-hand tricks. He always at his own home performed some of these so well, and without any mechanical contrivances, that he would invariably mystify his guests. One of his favorite tricks was to produce dainty gifts and favors from all kinds of bowls and glasees, and those who dined with him invariably took home some little souvenir of the occasion. But it was not only in private that he gave these exhibitions, but he has appeared a number of times in public for various charities, quite regardless of creed.

Mr. Isaacs wae a member of the Ninth Regiment during the war. By occupation he was a broker and a member of the Stock Exchange. He was also a member of a number of fashionable clubs, including the Union, the Metropolitan, and the Racquet. He was one of the first membere of the Tuxedo Club, and was much interested in the progress of Tuxedo Park. He also belonged to the Southside Sportsmen's Club.

Mr. Isaacs was one of the most genial and delightful of hosts. Of late years he lived in a small apartment near the Union Club. He frequently gave dinners there to his intimate friends, and was the very soul of hospitality. Mr. Isaacs leaves three sisters and one brother.

DEATH OF PETER ROSS.

Was at One Time State Historian of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Peter Ross, LL. D., one of the best-known Scotchmen in this country, died yesterday morning at his home, 62 West Sixty-sixth Street, of nervous prostration resulting from overwork. Dr. Ross was born in Edinburgh in 1847. He learned the printer's trade and later wrote for a number of papere. In 1875 he came to America and became editor of a Scottish newspaper. He wae elected a member of the Masonic Order and attained the thirty-second degree. He was a Past Master of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, and had eerved as State Historian of the Grand Lodge of the State. On a return visit to Scotland he was made an honorary member of Kilwinning Lodge, of which Robert Burns had been a member. Dr. Ross received degrees from a number of colleges and universities in recognition of hie literary works. His most prominent works are "The Life of St. Andrew," "Scotland and the Scots," "The Scot in America," "Scottish Characters in History," and "The History of Freemasonry." At the time of his death he was engaged upon a history of Long Island. He received a letter from Mr. Gladstone in commendation of eome of hie writings.

He had been connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES for about twelve years. He is survived by a wife, a son, and a brother.

The funeral servicee will be held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday at 1:30 o'clock.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Justice George F. Yeoman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 2.—Ex-State Supreme Court Justice George F. Yeoman ie dead, aged fifty-six years, after an illness of about a month, gangrene, supervening an operation for appendicitie, causing death. Mr. Yeoman was born in Andes, this State, in 1846, studied law here, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and appointed to the Supreme Court Justiceship on Nov. 10, 1893, by Gov. Flower.

Obituary Notes.

KIRTLAND CALHOUN, a well-known stage manager, died at Pleasure Bay yesterday afternoon. He was about forty-five years old, and was at Pleasure Bay getting ready to stage "Evangeline" in an open-air performance there. Mr. Calhoun was connected with Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia, and helped stage such plays as "Miss Bob White," "Toreador," and "The Chinese Honeymoon." He staged "El Capitan," "Wizard of the Nile," and "Isle of Champagne" two yeare ago.

JAMES RAYMOND, the hroker and clubman, died yesterday morning at his home, 18 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was a momher of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Country, the Racquet and Tennis, the Luncheon, and the Rockaway Hunting Clubs. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the late residence.

DEATH OF W. S. EATON.

Treasurer of the National Tube Works Succumbs Suddenly.

BOSTON, June 2.—William S. Eaton, who died suddenly at hie residence, 62 Commonwealth Avenue, Sunday, had won a wide reputation as the successful treasurer of The National Tube Works, of Boston, and McKeesport, Pa. His death was unexpected. He was born in Boston on April 2, 1817, and had always made this city his home. His father was rector of Old Christ Church, at the north end, for twenty-seven yeare.

After receiving a liberal education in the schools of Boston, the son engaged in the Calcutta trade, which he successfully conducted for many years. He was one of the original organizers of the National Tube Works Company, and for twenty-five years he was its treasurer. Mr. Eaton was also a Director in the National Bank of North America. He retired from active business about two years ago.

He was one of the original members of the Union Club in 1860-61, but when it became a distinctly social body he resigned his membership. Two sons and a daughter survive, William H. Eaton, Jr., Francis S. Eaton, and Miss Eaton.

Robert Swan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—Robert Swan, the oldest Principal of a Boston school, died at midnight at his home in Dorchester. He attended as usual to the routine dutiee of his school throughout last week. Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening he experienced difficulty in breathing. A physician was at once summoned, but Mr. Swan died within two hours. He was born in Dorchester, Nov. 28, 1821. He received his education in the local schools, and in 1837, before he had completed his studies, became an instructor. He was promoted in September, 1856, to be master of the Winthrop School on Tremont Street. Here he had remained since.

$10,925 FOR COLUMBIA.

Chinese Department Organized, with Prof. Hirth of Munich as Its Head—Professorship for Dr. Felix Adler.

The trustees of Columbia University at their final meeting of the academic year held yeeterday afternoon, announced seven money gifts, amounting to $10,925; organized the Dean Lung Department of Chinese, and appointed Dr. Felix Adler to the newly-established professorship of Social and Political Ethics.

The endowment of the Dean Lung Chinese Department wae increased by $5,500. Of this $1,000 came from Wah Jim, a Chineee resident; $4,000 from an anonymous donor, and $500 from Dean Hoffman of the Union Theological Seminary. Prof. Frederick Hirth, of Munich, Germany, was appointed head of the Chinese Department. He will spend the Summer in St. Petersburg, cataloging an enormous collection of Chinese manuscripts captured by Russian soldiers at Pekin, and will come to Columbia next Fall.

Among the other gifts announced was $3,500 from F. A. Schermerhorn for the Department of Architecture; $1,200 from a former student for free tuition received in his undergraduate courses, $650 from Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Blizabeth Billings, and the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to establish a fellowship in American history open to women students; $75 from James Loeb for hooks, and a life size bust of Benjamin Franklin from Dr. J. Aokerman Coles.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, for over thirty yeare professor of the diseases of children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, resigned his position. Dr. L. Emmet Holt was appointed to succeed him.

Mrs. S. S. Howland's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, August Belmont, and Mrs. Lewis Neilson arrived in Washington this morning on a special car to attend the funeral of Mrs. S. S. Howland. Other members of the family will arrive to-morrow. The services will be heid in historic St. John's Church at 5 P. M. to-morrow, Bishop Satterlee officiating.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

CAREY—JEWETT.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett, assisted by Rev. Dr. Houghton and Rev. Nelson Poe Carey, Mary Seymour, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett, to George Carey, Esq., son of the late James Carey, Esq., of Baltimore.

JENNESS—WARD.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, by the Rev. Otie A. Glazebr

FEDERAL COURTS.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Sopreme Court of the United States:

227—Marcellus R. Lander, as Treasurer, &c., appellant, vs. The Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Decree of said United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Mr. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

180—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, petitioner, vs. The Penn Plate Glass Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

206—Peter Hagan et al., petitioners, vs. the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. —On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third District. Decree of said United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania affirmed and cause remanded to the said District Court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

209—The Capital City Light and Fuel Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Tallahassee.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

572—Solomon Hotema, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 4—The Compagnie Francaise de Navigation, A. Vapeur, plaintiff in error, vs. The State Board of Health of Louisiana et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting: Justice Brown and Justice Harlan.

191—Brainard H. Warner et al., appellants, vs. Lily Elva Godfrey.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Court of Appeals, with directions to reverse the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on June 14, 1900, ordering a conveyance to the complainant on compliance with certain conditions, and to affirm and reinstate the decree of said court passed January 24, 1899, dismissing the bill and amended bills as against certain of the defendants. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Harlan and Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

178—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. Thomas Conmey receiver, &c.—On writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Gray and Justice Brewer did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

151—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, without prejudice to the right of the commission to hereafter proceed in accordance with the reservation expressed in the opinion of this court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this cause.

224—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward J. Freel, as executor, &c.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justices Gray took no part in the decision of this case.

261—Thomas P. Kennard, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.

131—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota ex rel., the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

234—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New York.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

318—J. Henrietta Hoffeld, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

249—The United States, appellant, vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Question certified, answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice Brown.

250—The Pine River Logging and Improvement Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota in this cause, subject to a deduction of the sum of $356.69, affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice Peckham, Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

209—The Capital City Light and Fuel Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Tallahassee.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

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191—Brainard H. Warner et al., appellants, vs. Lily Elva Godfrey.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Court of Appeals, with directions to reverse the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on June 14, 1900, ordering a conveyance to the complainant on compliance with certain conditions, and to affirm and reinstate the decree of said court passed January 24, 1899, dismissing the bill and amended bills as against certain of the defendants. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Harlan and Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

178—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, petitioner, vs. Thomas Conmey receiver, &c.—On writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Gray and Justice Brewer did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

151—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, without prejudice to the right of the commission to hereafter proceed in accordance with the reservation expressed in the opinion of this court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this cause.

224—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward J. Freel, as executor, &c.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justices Gray took no part in the decision of this case.

261—Thomas P. Kennard, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this cause.

131—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota ex rel., the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

234—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of New York.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

318—J. Henrietta Hoffeld, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

249—The United States, appellant, vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Question certified, answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice Brown.

250—The Pine River Logging and Improvement Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota in this cause, subject to a deduction of the sum of $356.69, affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

502—Fred Hardy, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

223—Lee Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe D. Herrington.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Gray took no part in the decision of this case.

126—The Bienville Water Supply Company, appellant, vs. The City of Mobile.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

138—John G. Jenkins et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Barzillai G. Cook, President, et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. —Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

202—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, appellant, vs. J. Forrest Manning & Co.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to remand the cause to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with directions to that court to set aside its decree and inquire as to the reasonableness of the rates in the light of the construction given by this court to the statute. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice White, Justice Harlan, and Justice McKenna. Justice Gray and Justice Brown took no part in this decision of the case.

93—The Hanover National Bank of New York City, plaintiff in error, vs. Max Moyses.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

525—Chin Bak Kan, appellant, vs. The United States, and 526—Chin Ying, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.—Orders affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller; dissenting, Justice Brewer and Justice Peckham. Justice Gray did not hear the argument and took no part in the decision of the cases.

536—The First National Bank of Denver et al., appellants, vs. John F. Klug et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

221—S. D. Hatfield et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. King.—Motion to correct decree denied. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

A. Gallaway et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, et al. —Motion for leave to sue out writ of error without giving bond required by law denied.

217—John E. Hanifen, &c., petitioner, vs. Edward A. Greer et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, by a divided court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

449—The Indiana Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Armin C. Koehne et al.; and 559—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward A. Moseley; and 605—Robert E. Downs, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Monday, Oct. 20, after the cases already set down for that day.

534—William L. Snyder, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bernard Bettmann, Collector, &c.; and 650—George C. Thomas, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motions to advance denied.

664—Edward S. Bragg, special administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. Ella Wright.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

671—Thomas A. Edison, petitioner, vs. American Mutoscope Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second Circuit denied.

676—Julia Adam, petitioner, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

678—St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Warren G. Furry.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

680—Marshall M. Miller et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

677—La République Française et al., petitioners, vs. Saratoga Vichy Spring Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

679—Nicholas C. Benziger et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

Original, Ex Parte—In the matter of Charles Bennett, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

597—The United States, appellant, vs. William T. Sampson, Rear Admiral, United States Navy. —Motion as to new parties herein postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

533—National Surety Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John McCormick.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Pim vs. St. Louis, 165, U. S., 273; Duncan vs. Missouri, 152, U. S., 377, and other cases.

558—The Board of Commissioners of Wilkes County et al., petitioners, vs. W. N. Coler & Co.—Petition and brief in support of same stricken from the files because of the scandalous, unwarranted, and irrelevant matter therein, but the application will retain its place on the docket and may be reviewed in proper form on the coming in of the court at the next term.

609—Edwin L. Vetter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

700—Lui Tsy Tsin, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

701—Ju Fook Pion, appellant, vs. The United States; 702—Wing Long and Loy Kee, appellants, vs. The United States; 703—Young Shang Lee, appellant, vs. The United States, and 704—Lee Lui Sing and Lin Nan, appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellees.

705—Chinn Long Goon, appellant, vs. The United States; 706—Louis Pang Lung, appellant, vs. The United States; 707—Ling Quong, appellant, vs. The United States; 708—Ling Ming, appellant, vs. The United States; 709—Wong Soo Bow, appellant, vs. The United States; 710—Wong Fat, appellant, vs. The United States; 711—Wong Hong Yep, appellant, vs. The United States; 712—Ching Chow, appellant, vs. The United States.; 713—Wong See Loon, appellant, vs. The United States; 714—Wong King, appellant, vs. The United States; 715—Wong Ap Sing, appellant, vs. The United States; 716—Wong Sek Chung, appellant, vs. The United States, and 717—Wong Sow Sin, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellees.

698—The Allegheny Oil Company et al., petitioners, vs. Hiram A. Snyder et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by S. Schoyer, Jr., for the petitioners.

189—Lee Lung appellant, vs. J. L. Patterson, Collector, &c.—Motion of leave to file petition for rehearing submitted by John H. Mitchell for the appellant.

388—N. O. Murphy et nl., Appellants, vs. James L. Utter et al.—Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing submitted by H. W. Van Dyke in behalf of counsel for the appellants.

245—Henry L. Ward, petitioner, vs. Hiram Blake et al., executors, &c.—Motion for leave to file petition for hearing submitted by A. B. Brown & Co. in behalf of counsel for petitioner.

687—Henry B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioner, &c., appellants, vs. Jesse Brown et al. and 88—Henry B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioner, &c., appellants, vs. Eugene Byrnes, et al.—Motions to advance submitted by A. B. Duval for the appellants.

497—Sanford Jacobi, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Alabama.—Motion to advance submitted by Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

454—The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick Chormaunx.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Order—It is now hereby ordered by the court that all the cases on the docket not decided and all the other business of the term not disposed of by the court, and the same are hereby continued until the next term of the court. Adjourned to the time and place appointed by law.

United States Supreme Court Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day adjourned finally for the present term. The court will convene again on Oct. 1 next.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 3.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

104—Ronen vs. Indem-136—La Industrial vs. nity Mut. Ins. Co. Olsen.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, June 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Loughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Price.
4—Same vs. Ametta.
5—Russell vs. Woodbury.
9—Maas vs. German Savings Bank.
11—Preifer vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.
15—Conde vs. Rogers.
23—Crashley vs. Press Pub. Co.
24—In re Widmayer, deceased.
25—Goldstein vs. Goldman.
26—Ass'd Mfrs. & Ins. Co.
27—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Ass'd Mfrs. & Ins. Co.
28—Med. College Laboratory vs. New York.
29—People, &c., vs. Gilmor.
31—Disken vs. Herter.
32—Tegner vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; Glidersleeve and MacLean, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from the Municipal Court.

79—Van Ness vs. Wash. Life Ins. Co.
83—Larsen vs. Bell.
85—Sauter vs. McDowell, &c., Mach. Co.
87—Larkin vs. Walker.
91—Tullis vs. Mills.
100—Huddle vs. Lashe.
108—Peabody vs. Curran
111—Brinn vs. Rinderman.
115—Stromberg vs. Vischer.
116—Winterfield vs. Jacobus.
119—Estey Wire Works Co. vs. Co-op. Bldg. Bank.
120—Simon vs. Schroeder.
122—Constable vs. Rosener.
123—City of New York vs. Montague.
124—Same vs. Londrigan
125—Arsene vs. La Femina.
126—Cram vs. Dietrich.
130—Siegel vs. Neary.
141—Dabritz vs. Blum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Jurasky vs. Monsky
2—Ransom vs. Erdt.
3—Atkinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Downes vs. same.
5—De Vassey vs. same.
6—Moore vs. same.
7—Mink vs. Mink.
8—Schlossman vs. same.
9—Barson vs. Mulligan
10—In re Abrahamson.
11—Kopf vs. Kopf.
12—McNulty vs. City of New York.
13—Hines vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
14—Lams vs. Arcadia Oil & Fuel Co.
15—Kaplan vs. Kaplan.
16—Kelly vs. Mount.
17—Thalmann vs. Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank.
18—Brown vs. Baucus.
19—Lewis vs. Scott.
20—Lawrence vs. Cammeyer.
21—Eichler Brewing Co. vs. McKeon.
22—In re Edgecombe Road.
23—Wynkoop vs. Rozell.
24—Mitchell vs. Depew.
25—Doerr vs. Crandall.
26—Johnston vs. Harris.
27—Reiskin vs. Roth.
28—Dougherty vs. Lyons.
29—Huchee & Bell vs. Gilleman.
30—Segal vs. Sohel.
31—In re Ricketts.
32—In re Vernam.
33—In ra E. 171st St.
34—United Furnishing Co. vs. Stout.
35—Colored Orphan Asylum vs. Smith.
36—Ernst vs. American Spirits Mfg. Co.
37—Rosenhaum vs. Rothschild.
38—Schuchman vs. Metzger.
39—MacKnight vs. Brennan.
40—Manara Brothers vs. Am. Trading Co.
41—City of New York vs. Emanuel.
42—Bogert vs. Deeross.
43—Zollo vs. Bradley.
44—In re Parsons.
45—Dempewolff vs. Man. Delivery Co.
46—In re Berst.
47—In re Emanuel.
48—Nat. Wool Stock Co. vs. Smith.
49—Harlem Club vs. Nugent.
50—In re Thompson.
51—Muller vs. Simon.
52—People, &c., vs. Eustis.
53—Arhecam vs. Bruce.
54—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
55—Reiner vs. Johnson.
56—Allen vs. Finkelstein.
57—Brndley vs. Wolff.
58—Ebbets vs. Williame
59—Innes vs. Innes.
60—In re Smith.
61—Heaton vs. Mowry.
62—Stetson vs. Board of Education.
63—Meyer vs. Meyer.
64—Rock vs. Rock.
65—In re Burke.
66—Josephy vs. Block.
67—Reed vs. Reed.
68—Friedman vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
69—Engelhardt vs. same
70—Same vs. same.
71—Hellner vs. Siegman.
72—Bricker vs. Damsky.
73—People, &c., vs. Wittenberg.
74—Hunt vs. Cossniff.
75—Holliday vs. Holliday.
76—In re Leonard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parta business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1123—In re Cromwell Av.
1127—In re Elton Av.
1415—In re Merriam Av.
1535—In re E. 175th St.
1356—In re St. Paul's Place.
1644—In re 110th St.
1677—Skillin vs. Central Trust Co.
1676—Steinert vs. Steinert.
1678—In re Pier Old No. 15.
Demurrers.
1902—Ryan vs. City of New York.
1907—Schnurmacher vs. Dillon.
Preferred cauees.
2088—Francis vs. Central Trust Co.
5080—Freund vs. Voorhees.
General calendar.
4600—Finkelstein vs. Huner.
3391—Export Lumber Co. vs. South B'klyn Mill Co.
3884—Farmer vs. A. D. Farmer's Sons Co.
3930—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
4604—Henry vs. Henry.
3232—Shidlovsky vs. Alexander.
4640—Stevens vs. Solomon.
4059—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. R. Co.
3811—Clark vs. Heyiman
4573—McMahon vs. Woods.
3201—Voight vs. McManus.
2918—Conlon vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nott and Deputy Attorney General Hedges for the People.

1—Joseph E. Welling. 3—James McCabe. 2—Jacob Rosen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14596—Lund vs. Lund.
15397—Innes vs. Innes.
14491—Schimmer vs. Baldwin.
10602—Newman vs. Herrigson.
12289—Bachmann Brew. Co. vs. Oberfoksamp.
14100—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
13911—Neubrik vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
14590—Campbell vs. Rubino.
10522—Mut. Bank vs. Greacen.
12747—Campbell vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III. To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Parts III., IV., V. and VII., for trial.

4331—Germains vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3846—Browning vs. same.
14297—Lishinsky vs. Ceffen.
4707—Basserman vs. Gutfriend.
4870—Kerney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4531—Suse vs. same.
4700—Caudwell vs. Fless & Ridge Print. Co.
4814—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4815—Green vs. same.
4825—Metz vs. same.
4682—McDonald vs. Herts.
4857—Farley vs. Mat. St. Ry. Co.
4887—Hegner vs. sams.
4880—Perkins vs. sams.
14194—Whalen va. same.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4718—Hackett vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
4685—Freist vs. Consol. Gas Co.
14484—Riker vs. Clonton.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest. 4902—Heineman vs. Stewart.
1279—Thieman vs. Mayor, &c.
4432—Schumeky vs. Levy.
4839—Spindler vs. Union Ry. Co.
4764—Wells vs. Int. Nav. Co.
4896—Phillips vs. Goldberg.
4897—Schubert vs. City of New York.
4912—Donnellan vs. City of New York.
12746—Fennell vs. City of New York.
4890—Brigante vs. Melbey.
4930—Baumen vs. Reinhardt & Co.
4981—Bolvin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5032—Day vs. Am. Machinist Press.
10036—Hummel vs. McArthur.
4812—Houghton vs. Imperial Realty Co.
14438—City of N. Y. vs. McCalden Bros. Co.
13165—Horsfall vs. Man. Ry. Co.
14616—Ward vs. Ludwick.
14216—Hauptner vs. Whlte.
4857—Byrne vs. City of New York.
5091—Force vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
14442—City of New York vs. Forest Park & Land Co.
Adams vs. Diamond.
14446—Same vs. Campbell.
14452—Same vs. Lassen.
4417—Same vs. Moore Bronze & Plate Co.
14535—Same ve. aame.
14578—Same vs. Meaney Printing Co.
14542—Same vs. Sire.
4961—Same vs. Met. Inv. Co.
14658—Same vs. Nassbaum.
14724—Same vs. Weeks Morgen Wharf Co.
14470—Same vs. Newgass.
14471—Same vs. Malt. Diastase Co.
14457—Same vs. Murphy
14457—Same vs. Goldstein.
14467—Same vs. Miller.
14475—Same vs. 1nd. Light Co.
14440—Same vs. Kasse.
14499—Same vs. Bloch.
15036—Downes vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Gierlerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John D. Probst.
2—Gardiner G. Howland.
3—Valentine Hamman.
4—Joseph A. Booth.
5—William C. Wolter.
6—Henry A. Newell.
7—Eliza B. Downing.
8—Jacob Sussman.
9—Maria L. Brooks.
10—Eugene Kelly.
11—Charlotte Miller.
12—Benjamin F. Hawes.
13—Francis King, Jr.
14—Benjamin f. B.Trask
15—John Reichert.
16—Mary Johnson.
17—Mary Johnson.
18—Mary Johnson.
19—Mary Johnson.
20—Maria J. K. Cooke.
21—Henry Tholman.
22—William A. Wadde.
23—Caspar Fechteler.
24—Samuel Campbell.
25—Michael Gilligan.
26—Ellen Kennedy.
27—Magdalena Kensing.
28—Catharine Mortrian.
29—Albert Vogel.
30—Caspar Fechteler.
31—Thomas Kerr.
32—Jane Mahoney.
33—Peter M. Weed.
34—Jane Lee.
35—Mary W. Bowler.
36—Joseph L. Spofford.
37—Mary McGee.
38—Margaret A. Stirling.
39—Henry Hughes.
40—William Stacom.
41—Elizabeth F. Jennings.
42—Patrick Green.
43—Daniel Donovan.
44—Hart B. Helmke.
45—Albert L. Thomas.
46—Anna Rohr.
47—William Snell.

48—August Manger.
49—Alma B. Slater.
50—S. Louise Lyon.
51—Julia Huf.
52—Joe Friedman.
53—William M. Havemeyer.
54—Henry Havemeyer.
55—Fannie L. Rylance.
56—William Whitewright
57—Theron R. Butler.
58—Annie Taylor Morgan.
59—Clara Lee.
60—Philipp Muller.
61—Johan Ubelhor.
62—Johanna Ubelhor.
63—Philippina Frass.
64—Seahury Tredwell.
65—Mary Etta Camp.
66—William Bishop.
67—Adolph Starke.
68—Mary Adelaide Dermott.
69—John Schmitt.
70—Erastus H. Munson.
71—Jacob B. Taliman.
72—Pierre Lacroix.
72—Georges Marchand.
74—Jacob Bollenbacher.

Wille for probate at 10:30 A. M.:
Margaret Marmon.
John B. Spring.
John Ansley.
Frances Hoffman.
Jacob Doornbos.
Henry Miller.
Benjamin Lord.
Caroline Senges.
Annie A. Olney.
Lewis I. Schiit.
Annie E. McKeon.
William Morstatt.
Henry Bischoff.

At 11 A. M.:
Julia L. Harper.

At 2 P. M.:
Karl Ganther.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Open at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaulte on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3192—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2979—Hazel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2978—Cantore vs. same.
2541—Savitsky vs. same.
2553—Youngling vs. Crawford.
2564—Osborne vs. Seligman.
3214—Van Wyck vs. Un. Ry. Co.
3704—Grinsberg vs. Rentsimer.
3705—Same vs. Olensky.
3707—Margolies vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3706—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3705—Trzchonitz vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
3520—Strumpf vs. Wiessnfeld.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3809—Walsh vs. N. Y. and Kentucky Co.
3049—McFadden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3024—Doran vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3312—Hoar vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1990—Beller vs. Corn.
1277—Henriques vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3757—McDonnell vs. Union Ry. Co.
3760—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3764—Galke ve. Union Ry. Co.
3800—Owens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3601½—Billig vs. same.
3616—Orr vs. same.
3620—Geddes vs. sams.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3273—Zeisser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2724—Tillotson vs. McGuinness.
2316—Starkweather vs. Med. Soc'y.
2344—Lowanhein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2935—Florentine vs. same.
2612—Cassidy vs. same.
2888—Sachs ve. Union Ry. Co.
2891—Szurotzsk vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4290—Eisen vs. Goldstein.
11284—McVay vs. same.
14710—Keene vs. Mayer.
14383—Inness vs. Inness.
14879—Cox vs. Bouvier.
14687—McComber vs. Burns.
14548—Goldstein vs. Segner.
12805—N. Y. Juvenile Asylum vs. City of New York.
11349—Wilson vs. same.
14686—Jennison vs. Jennison.
14775—Leggett vs. Miller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5584—Pick vs. Block.
5856—Dressner vs. Herrigson.
5587—Heuser vs. Urbach
5577—New Amsterdam Nat. Bank vs. Lyman.
5694—Bach vs. Plough & Allen Co.
5789—Stamford Nat. Bk. vs. Beals.
5714—Kennedy vs. Ames.
5689—Barkin vs. Ringler
5749—India Rubber Co. vs. Jones.
5745—Rosenfeld vs. same.
5765—Flanners Residential Ins. Co.
5737—Altman vs. Paley.
5462—Dentz Lith. Co. vs. Baron.
4172—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Bland.
5524—Rauh vs. Hochstadter.
5777—Levine vs. Herter.
5804—Shnle vs. Lemlein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3306—Devlin vs. American Ice Co.
3315—Press Pub. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3412—Bernbaum vs. same.
3551—Ditchtenberg vs. same.
3316—Miller vs. Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.
3396—Mahon vs. Sealch.
3416—Ferniciaro vs. Schott.
3657—McCardle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3658—Schlaegeter vs. same.
3672—Hand vs. same.
2082—Canary vs. Ruab.
796—Friel vs. Harris.
797—Callahan vs. same.
2420—Wise vs. Ratkowsky.
2040—Frank vs. Kapisn.
1657—Diskin vs. Kramer
3558—Siken vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3664—Meyers ve. same.
3666—Toplitz vs. Strange
3743—Hakimson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1722—Lekas vs. Volkman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Edward F. Regan.
2—Frederick G

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Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, FRANK S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK S. SMITH, late of Ridgewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Lynch, his attorney, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1902. ALONZO D. SMITH, Administrator. JAMES A. LYNCH, Attorney for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

TENER, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA TENER, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of John H. Parsons, at No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1902.—ELIZABETH M. TENER, Administratrix.—JOHN H. PARSONS, Attorney for Administratrix, 253 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. f4-1awGmTu

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Emp. of China...July 7|Emp. of Japan..Aug. 18

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 2	273,819
To date this year	80,007,870
Corresponding date last year	158,689,895

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 2	$3,130,000
To date this year	$426,293,600
Corresponding date last year	$565,402,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Gen. Electric	6½
Am. Smelting pf	½	G. A. Fuller Co	2
Am. Sugar pf	½	Hock. Valley pf	¾
Am. Woolen pf	1⅛	Lake Erie & W	½
Con. Tobacco pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Den. & R. Grande	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Den. & R. G. pf	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Det. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	St. L. & S. F.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Ice pf	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
C., M. & St. P.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Reading	¾
Erie	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Rutland pf.	½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Md. Coal pf.	½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	U. S. R. & R. pf.	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	L. E. & W. 1st pf.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
Ohio Riv. gen. 5s	2	Wabash 2d	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's New York security market—less than 275,000 shares being traded in—there was slight reflection of the improved conditions which are naturally accredited to the settlement of the British-Boer war. Final quotations showed few fluctuations of consequence, only three stocks traded in to the extent of a thousand shares changing as much as a whole point. One of these was St. Louis and San Francisco, where a belated pool is struggling to get even, another being Continental Tobacco preferred, where there are official plans to retire the whole issue, for reasons born of the new and broader tobacco deal that is progressing internationally.

In so far as news developments were concerned nothing new came into Wall Street while the market was open—the Boer agreement and the anthracite strike proving equally uninfluential.

Only small fractional declines were scored by any of the coal stocks—Erie losing ¾, Delaware and Hudson ½, Ontario and Western ¼, and Reading ⅛. All day long the Street was bombarded with bulletins from the coal regions, announcing dreadful news in variety, but the Stock Exchange appreciation of what was in progress showed in the insignificant quotation fluctuations. Though aggressive efforts are made to impress the seriousness of the strike situation, neither speculator nor investor becomes anxious or nervous.

Money market conditions maintained satisfactory character in yesterday's market; call loans rose to 5 per cent., and fell to 2, practically all of the day's business being done around 3 per cent., while time funds were in liberal supply, rates running from 4 to 4½ per cent. for practically the rest of the year. In foreign exchange there was not a single feature of interest; recent gold export prophecies are being disposed of.

Even though in yesterday's New York market there was shown scant appreciation of the improved international business conditions growing out of the ending of the South African Boer war, experienced men of affairs recognize the fact that the war's settlement must eventually be far-reaching in its influence—apropos of which an important London authority says:

> Continental capitalists have begun to buy in London upon a considerable scale. They are not only buying British Government funds, but they are also buying mining shares. They will buy still more freely. Thereby they will raise the prices of everything in which they invest, and in so doing they will strengthen the better feeling that will spring up here, and will increase very materially the purchasing power of the British public. In turn, this investment will give a better employment to Continental money; will, therefore, add to the purchasing power of the Continent, and very soon after will give a fillip to Continental trade.

It is to be recollected that there has been practically no speculation in this country since the war broke out, more than two and a half years ago, and before that there was very little speculation since the breakdown in the mining market just before the raid. Consequently, credit here at home is thoroughly sound, trade is being conducted in the safest manner. Moreover, in spite of appearances to the contrary, the wealth of the country has enormously increased.

In France, again, there has been exceedingly little speculation for several years, owing to its distracted internal condition. There was some speculation and much more mismanngement in regard to investment in industrial enterprises. But the losses thereby incurred have now been made up, or nearly so. There is an unprecedented accumulation of unemployed money in France. There is a restoration of political and economic confidence. And, in short, the nation is prepared for new enterprise.

Even in Germany, we may expect to see an improvement, once the war is over; partly because enterprising German capitalists will invest in London, and thereby will make profits; partly because the increase in the outturn of gold will relieve the money markets of the world, and partly because the slow liquidation that has been going on now for nearly two years must have made so much progress that very soon Germany will be in a sounder position than she has been in since the beginning of the recent wild boom.

At home and abroad, then, we expect to see a steady and marked improvement as a direct consequence of the conclusion of peace.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Yesterday's market was so altogether dull that there is little to say of any stocks. Barely 270,000 shares were dealt in throughout the day with but five stocks—Union Pacific, Reading, Atchison, St. Paul, and Fuller Construction Company—traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each. Even the coal stocks, Reading excepted, were neglected, only 4,500 shares of Erie, 500 of Delaware and Hudson, and 1,500 of Ontario and Western coming out all day. Beyond the coal strike developments, the South African peace announcement, a rise in call rates to 5 per cent., and some very favorable railway earnings statements, chief of which was the Burlington exhibit showing an April net increase of $261,120, there were no influencing factors.

For the first time in some weeks there was apparent a renewal of active operations on the part of the pool in Atchison common stock which last year advanced the issue from below 30 to 90. London joined in the buying, which was said to be predicated on the large earnings of the property and the exceptionally promising outlook in the section of the country traversed by the road.

The sustained strength of Continental Tobacco preferred was on buying by brokers usually acting for Tobacco Trust interests, with some little independent buying also appearing. The strong investment position of the stock, which pays 7 per cent. and has priority over the bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, is said in some quarters to be responsible for the steady demand for the stock. In other quarters the talk persists that the stock is to be retired at 150.

Banking houses identified with the property were reported to be the largest buyers of Fuller Construction Company common stock, which advanced sharply. Beyond the purchase by the company of the Plaza Hotel, nothing new developed to explain the buying. Earnings, however, are said to be steadily increasing.

The advance of over six points in General Electric was due to the execution of an investment order for 300 shares which disclosed a very limited supply of the stock available.

Union Pacific's strength in the early trading was said to be due to buying by the Harriman interests. Mr. Harriman's confidence in the future, expressed after a three months' trip through the West, was regarded in the Street as distinctly encouraging.

The selling of the Steel stocks—part of it for London account—was vaguely declared to be the result of the suit instituted to prevent the carrying through of the bond conversion scheme. Inasmuch as the stocks are now selling lower than when this plan was first suggested, the Street was inclined to accept this excuse with some reservation.

Copper trade authorities declared during the day that the cessation of hostilities in South Africa ought to be followed by a revived foreign demand for copper. The buying of Copper Trust stock yesterday seemed to have been influenced by this suggestion.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Call rates were somewhat firmer yesterday than for some days, the figure at one time reaching 5 per cent., with the bulk of the day's loans made at 3½ per cent. Time money, on the other hand, showed an inclination to greater ease, it being stated that transactions have been made in time money, with all industrials as collateral, at 4½ per cent., which for an industrial loan is cheaper than in several months.

There was no significance to yesterday's slightly higher call rate other than that for the moment the banks are inclined to discourage borrowings for stock market speculative activity. Moreover, at the beginning of each month National banks, desirous of taking advantage of the privilege of retiring circulation—the total being limited in any one month to $3,000,000—hasten to make deposits of bank notes for the purpose of retirement, this naturally tending to tighten rates temporarily.

THE DEALINGS IN ST. PAUL.

There was much speculation in the Street during the day as to the source of the selling order given in St. Paul to a leading Stock Exchange house. This order is understood to have totalled between 8,000 and 10,000 shares. This is a fairly considerable single order at any time in so high-priced a stock as St. Paul, and in such a dull market as yesterday, when, all told, only 15,000 shares of the stock were traded in, it seemed to be even greater than under ordinary circumstances it might have appeared.

The house doing the selling is usually employed by the firm with which John W. Gates is connected, and generally the opinion was that the selling was for his account. Nothing definite, however, could be learned.

The stock, as offered, was taken by what were said to be the Pittsburg-Western interests, which the Moore Brothers and H. C. Frick are the leaders. This is said to account for the small decline in the stock, all the offerings being absorbed within a range of three-fourths of a point.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Notwithstanding the statement of President B. F. Yoakum of St. Louis and San Francisco that he knew of no offer for control of that system, there was persistent buying of the shares of the company yesterday, resulting in sharp advances in all the issues.

As the story runs, a definite offer for the purchase of the road has been made by one of the larger systems, 80 being offered for the common and 100 for each of the preferred issues. It is said that the system is needed to "round ont" a larger system planned by leading Western and Southern capitalists.

The report that dividend payments are shortly to be begun on the common stock is not confirmed, though earnings are said to show something over 9 per cent. on the stock at present.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did little in this market yesterday, dealing in not more than 12,000 shares, about equally divided between purchases and sales. The buying was of Atchison, Union Pacific, and St. Paul, and the selling was of the coalers and the steel stocks.

Private cable advices received in the Street during the day were to the effect that the Londoners were so busy celebrating the conclusion of the war that they cared little or nothing for what the stock market did at the moment.

It is understood that in the London market there was not a little selling of consols for American account.

METROPOLITAN'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street read with interest yesterday the report of the Metropolitan Street Railway for the quarter ended March 31. This showed gross earnings of $3,415,388, an increase of $132,180; operating expenses of $1,636,805, a decrease of $44,598; net earnings thus increasing $176,778; "other income" of $126,933, a decrease of $76,743, and a surplus of $733,548, an increase of $57,035. During the quarter fixed charges increased $43,001.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $5,221,394 and a profit and loss surplus of $5,342,451.

ALLIS-CHALMERS YEAR.

The first annual report of the Allis-Chalmers Company, which was incorporated under New Jersey laws on May 7, 1901, has been issued. It covers the operations of the company from the beginning of business up to the close of the fiscal year, April 30. It shows:

Net profit, after deducting all expenses of manufacture and selling, and after making full provision for depreciation of buildings, plant, and machinery, and for possible bad debts, $1,442,260; dividends on preferred stock, $1,137,500; surplus, $304,760.

The balance sheet as of April 30 shows:

Assets—Real estate, good will, &c., $27,352,082; bills and accounts receivable, $2,778,721; stocks of merchandise, materials, and work in progress, (at cost,) $3,333,065; cash, $4,514,167; total, $37,078,635.

Liabilities—Capital stock, preferred, $16,250,000; common, $20,000,000; accounts payable, $1,139,500; dividend No. 2, paid May 1, 1902, $254,375; surplus profits for period, $1,442,260; less dividends on preferred stock, $1,137,500; total, $37,078,635.

President Charles Allis in his report says:

> The manufacturing operations of the company during the past year have been marked by a demand for the products of the company greatly in excess of the capacity of the works even when operated under the most favorable conditions. The operations of the various works the past year have been greatly hampered and the output seriously restricted owing to the changes necessarily incidental to the consolidation of such large business interests, and to the prolonged strike of some of the workmen, the effects of which are still felt at several of the plants.
>
> The company has no floating debt. It has cash in bank amounting to $4,514,167, and in addition in excess of current liabilities it has net current quick assets of $4,088,511, making total cash and net cash assets of $9,202,678. The orders unfinished and in hand on April 30, 1902, amounted to $8,157,035; orders on hand and turned over to this company upon its commencement of business amounting to $5,685,882, showing a gain in the volume of business for the year of $2,491,153. The amount of work available is much in excess of present facilities, and these will be gradually and largely increased during the present year as the new works at West Allis approach completion. We believe, therefore, that the prospects of this company for the current year are most satisfactory.

COTTON EXCHANGE ELECTION.

There was no opposition to the regular ticket at the annual meeting of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday, and by the votes of 105 members the following officers were elected:

President—J. Temple Gwathmey.
Vice President—Robert P. McDougall.
Treasurer—George Brennecke.

MANAGERS.	
George W. Baily.	Hermann Norden.
Eustratius A. Fachiri.	Marcus J. Parrott.
Frank B. Guest.	William Ray.
Hermann Hagedorn.	Albert L. Rountree.
James F. Maury.	Richard A. Springs.
J. Frank McFadden.	Frederick Van Riper.
David H. Millar.	Edward M. Weld.
	Henry H. Wheeler.

Trustees of the Gratuity Fund, to Serve Three Years—Otto Arens.
To Serve Two Years—Charles Stillman.
To Serve One Year—Edward E. Moore.
Inspectors of Election—A. G. Munn, Jr., John F. Black, and Henry H. Royce.

PACIFIC NAVIGATION CHANGES.

Arthur W. Bibby, Chairman of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, at the annual meting of the company, held in Liverpool last week, in presenting the accounts of the company for last year alluded to new arrangements and combinations which his company had recently concluded with the Orient Steamship Company, Limited, under which its Australian mail service is now known as the Orient-Pacific Line, and forms a weekly service to the antipodes in conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

He also said that combinations had been made with the Cia Sud American da. Valpores of Chile (South American Steamship Company) for working on the west coast of South America, and with the Atlantic steamship companies serving Colon.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

The underwriting syndicate for the extension of the Seaboard Air Line Railway to Birmingham, Ala., has been completed. It will underwrite an issue of $5,300,000 4 per cent. bonds.

Included in the syndicate are Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Vermilye & Co., F. R. Pemberton, the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, J. W. Middendorf & Co., and John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond.

Another project under consideration is a new railroad from Athens, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., via Augusta. Surveys for this road have been completed. It will be known as the Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Railroad.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued by the Treasury Department to-day, shows that at the close of business May 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $982,469,578, a decrease as compared with last month of $646,403. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $931,070,340.
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,301,880.
Debt bearing no interest, $895,447,582. Total, $1,327,819,802.

This amount does not include $832,186,089 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand which is held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund, $150,000,000.
Trust funds, $832,186,089.
General fund, including $124,882,004 in National bank depositaries, $275,619,822. Total, $1,257,805,911.

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $912,455,681, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $345,350,229.

Railway Steel Spring Dividend.

The Directors of the Railway Steel Spring Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock—the first dividend declared on this issue. Earnings are reported to be very satisfactory.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The monthly statement of the National banknote circulation issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business May 31, 1902, the total circulation of National banknotes was $356,747,184, an increase for the year of $5,164,594, and a decrease for the month of $240,215.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $313,609,837, a decrease for the year of $9,928,380, and a decrease for the month of $1,503,555.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $43,137,347, an increase for the year of $15,092,974, and an increase for the month of $1,263,340.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $316,196,180, and to secure public deposits, $123,779,150.

The New Equitable National Bank.

The Equitable National Bank of New York, by order of the Controller of the Currency, opened for business yesterday at 10 o'clock. The deposits for the first day are reported by the officers of the bank to be in excess of the expectations of the Board of Directors. James S. O'Neale, the assistant cashier, was for ten years cashier of the Chattanooga National Bank.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 116 shares of National City Bank stock at 609@612@605 @610.

Statement that an agreement has been entered into by a number of the largest manufacturers of board shingles in New England for a combination of their interests.

According to Helena (Mon.) dispatches, the Helena Power and Light Company, sold in foreclosure, will be reorganized by Chicago capitalists.

Merger of the First National and Metropolitan National banks, both of Chicago, ratified by the stockholders of the two institutions.

Great Northern Railway said to be planning a complete reorganization of the system.

Reports from the West that an independent glucose plant, with $3,000,000 capital, will be built at Waukegan, Ill.

Increase of 24,846 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended May 20, making a net increase of 94,655 instruments since Dec. 21 last.

Purchase by the Pittsburg Coal Company of the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad and its mine.

Dispatches from San Francisco stating that the Standard Oil Company has bought all the property of the Arctic Oil Works.

Plan of reorganization of the Planters' Compress Company and Indo Egyptian Compress Company declared effective.

Reserve of outside banks $1,404,750 below legal requirements, according to last week's statement, as against $2,080,850 below in the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $118,861,107; balances, $7,439,944; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $169,572.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84⅞.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 @40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Chicago 20c premium, Boston—50c discount, New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 3.—In its City article to-day The Times says the conclusion of a very heavy settlement in consols made the demand for money strong and only a trifling portion of the large amount due banks was repaid. Discount houses decided to raise the deposit rates one-half of 1 per cent. and discount rates were a shade easier. It is unlikely the Boer surrender will have an immediate effect on the money market. On the Stock Exchange the announcement of peace produced numerous realizations, but consols finished at a slight rise since Saturday. The prices of all leading South Africans show an appreciable decline. The partial liquidation will tend to make the markets healthier. American rails were very quiet. They opened firm in sympathy with other things; then became flat and remained so.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 2.—Money was in good demand to-day, in connection with the consols settlement. Disconnts were steady. Operators on the Stock Exchange were excited by the news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. South African securities opened active and higher, but heavy realizations throughout the day brought prices down to below those of Saturday's. Consols hardened, owing to strong foreign demand. Home rails were sympathetically buoyant, but reacted later. Americans were dull, on account of the absence of New York quotations. They were firm at first, and then became easier, owing to an indisposition to operate, but closed firm and quiet. Foreigners were firm, especially Spanish 4s. Rio Tintos were firm. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 96 11-16, ex interest; consols, for the account, 96 15-16, ex interest; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 83¼; Atchison preferred, 101¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 109¼; Canadian Pacific, 143⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅜; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville and Nashville, 141⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 59⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34⅛; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 25⅝; Reading first preferred, 42⅜; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 92⅜; Wabash, 27½; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 79¾; Rand Mines, 13⅛; De Beers, 42½.

Bar silver steady at 23 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £53,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.80; Madrid, 37.57; Lisbon, 26; Rome, 1.62.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 2.—Business opened animated on the Bourse to-day, owing to the announcement of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. There were several sharp advances, but later the market became quieter, on realizations of Kafirs for London account, and there was a reaction. Spanish fours advanced considerably on the statement that exterior debt conpons would be accepted in the future in payment of customs duties, which are payable in gold. Argentines were in strong request. Brazilians were firm. Banks were strong. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houstons were dull. Sosnovice was freely offered, and finished weak. Rio Tintos were well disposed, in sympathy with copper. De Beers were conspicuously flat.

The private rate of discount was 1⅞ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

Spanish fours, 80.50.

BERLIN, June 2.—The conclusion of peace in South Africa caused a general rise of prices on the Boerse to-day. Home rails were strong. Spanish fours and Argentines were the features. Banks and locals hardened considerably on repurchasing. Canadian Pacifics and Transvaals were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 2.—This was a day of extreme dullness and irregularity in the Philadelphia market. No effect was observable from either the peace or the strike news. The coal stocks and stocks akin to them yielded somewhat, taking their cue from the Readings. This stock was sometimes slightly higher here than in New York, and such trading as there was was for arbitrage account. United Gas Improvement stock warrants advanced slightly. Union Traction was a shade lower—both for the stock and the rights to subscribe to the new Rapid Transit shares. Weisbach lost some of its recent gain. Philadelphia Electric advanced a fraction. Philadelphia and Erie declined slightly. Diamond State Steel preferred was off ½. The decline in call money rates here amounted to ½ of 1 per cent., the bank statement not being as good as expected. So far as known, only one institution dropped loans to 4 per cent., others all quoting 4½ per cent. Business was very dull. Time money is quoted at 4@5 per cent., and commercial paper is at 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	American Cement	7½		7½
45	American Railways	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
37	Cambria Steel	23½	23½	23½
812	Con. Lake Superior	29¾	29½	29¾
331	Con. Lake Superior pf.	75½	75¼	75¾
10	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
331	Diamond State Steel pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼
14	Electric Co. of Am.	7¼	7¼	7¼
14	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	233½	233½	233½
1	Girard Nat. Bank	250	250	250
103	Lehigh Valley	35	35	35
101	Lehigh Navigation	73½	72	73½
3	Norristown	174	174	174
100	Philadelphia Electric	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
24	Pennsylvania	74¾	74½	74¾
21	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97¾	97¾
388	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48¾	48¾
11	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
10	Penn. Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
20	Penn. Salt Mfg.	111	111	111
100	Philadelphia & Erie	57¾	57¾	57¾
10,777	Reading trust ctfs.	31 13-16	31 7-16	31 7-16
17	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	42	41¾	41¾
520	Reading 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	34¾	34½	34¾
50	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,248	United Gas Imp.	104½	104½	104¾
500	Un. Gas Im. war	53¼	53¼	53¾
1,082	Union Traction	42¼	42	42
498	United Trac. warrants	3⅝	3½	3½
400	United States Steel com.	40⅝	40½	40¾
125	United N. J.	284	284	284
100	Welsbach Company	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Western Union	90¾	90¾	90¾
605	Warwick Iron & Steel	5	5	5
15	W. N. Y. & Penn.	8¾	8¾	8¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 2.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Crucible Steel	22	21¾	21¾
490	Crucible Steel pf.	86	85¾	85¾
178	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89	89	89
165	Press Steel Car	40½	40½	40½
420	U. S. Steel	40¼	40	40
100	U. S. Steel pf.	90¼	90	90
200	Am. Window Glass	58¾	58¼	58¾
17	Federal Nat. Bank	157	157	157
2	West Air Brake	185	185	185
100	West Elec. 2d	106½	106½	106½
10	Second Nat. Bank	111	111	111
23	Ohio Valley Bank	125	125	125
10	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
11	Phila. Co. pf.	48	48	48
10	Fifth Ave. Nat. Bank	65	65	65
50	North Am. Sav. Bank	90	90	90
30	Cosmopolitan Nat. Bank	107½	107	107
7	First Nat. Bank	640	640	640
35	Allegheny Trust	152	151	151
200	Luster Mine	15	15	15
90	Pittsburg Trust	60½	60	60½
16	Fourth Nat. Bank	158	155	158
10	United Realty Trust	137	137	137
100	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	Nat. Fire Proof. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
3,000	P. McK. & C. Ry. 5s	100½	..	..
8,000	Phila. Co. New 5s	105½	..	..
250	Phila Co. bond scrip	105	..	..
1,000	River Coal 6s	117	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were very limited, a fairly large number of stocks being traded in but none showing overmuch activity. As in the Stock Exchange market, the course of prices was somewhat uncertain, the same stocks advancing and declining at different times during the day. For the most part, however, these movements were within a narrow range and practically none of the net changes of the day was of special importance. No single group of stocks assumed a place of special prominence, the small transactions being fairly well distributed through the list. The San Francisco Street Railway issues, which last week were both very active and strong, showed only small totals yesterday with very little change in the quotations.

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BUFFALO GAS.—Considerable prominence has recently been given to Buffalo Gas stock because of the favorable reports of the company's earnings, and still more recently on account of the statements emanating from Philadelphia, which were to the effect that these reports were misleading, and that as a matter of fact the company was in a "deplorable condition." The official figures of the company's condition and earnings show that its affairs have been constantly improving and that, instead of a deficit, there was at the period of the last annual report an actual surplus in quick assets of over $50,000. During the seven months since the close of the company's fiscal year the earnings have shown an increase of $25,000 over the same period of the previous year. These statements further suggested that in some way the company was to be taken over by the Bay State Gas Company. At the offices of the company yesterday it was said that there is absolutely no connection whatsoever between the Buffalo Gas Company and the Bay State Gas Company.

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TRUST OF THE REPUBLIC sold at 235, an advance of 1 point over the previous high price of the stock.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	American Can	13¾	13	13¾
100	American Can pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾
400	American Elevated	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	92½	93
100	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Alaska Gold Mining	3	3	3
1,260	Bay State Gas	2¼	2	2
3	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108	108	108
100	British Columbia Cop.	9¼	9¼	9¼
485	Buffalo Gas	15	14½	15
100	California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
250	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Con. Storage Battery	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Dominion Securities	13	13	13
50	Electric Vehicle	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,100	Electri-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	General Carriage	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Gen. Carriage, ctfs. of dep.	5½	5	5
100	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	29	28	28
55	Havana Commercial	20¾	20	20
600	Houston Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾
5	Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	2	2
5	Herring-Hall-M. 2d pf.	5	5	5
450	Illinois Transportation	1	1	1
100	Mine Securities	6½	6½	6½
800	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2¾	2½	2¾
5	National Enameling	30½	30½	30½
100	National Enameling pf.	86	86	86
100	N. Y. Transportation	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,000	Northern Securities	102½	102	102
7	Otis Elevator pf.	102	102	102
1,000	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	106½	106½	106½
347	San Fran. com., w. i.	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,362	San Fran. pf., w. i.	65¾	65¾	65¾
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	46	46	46
1	Standard Oil	625	625	625
300	Tennessee Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾
900	Union Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	United Copper	35¾	35½	35¾
50	Unit. Rys. of St. L. pf	84	84	84
4	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	14	14	14
400	Vulcan Detinning	35	34½	35
100	Vulcan Detinning pf.	81	81	81
1,800	White Knoh Copper	23¾	22¾	22¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	43	43	43
20	Her.-H.-M. 1st pf. scrip	30	30	30
60,000	San Francisco subs.	103⅜	103½	103¼
17,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	94¾	94½	94½
13,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	57	55¼	55¼

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 2. Bid.	June 2. Asked.	May 29. Bid.	May 29. Asked.
American Banknots	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	98	102	98	102
American Chicle pf.	85	88	85	88
American H. & L.	7	7¼	7	7¼
American H. & L. pf.	38¼	40	38¼	40
Am. Mait. 6s, ex-coupon	95⅞	07	99	100
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	47	50	47	50
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	71½	72½	71½	72½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Central Foundry	1	2	..	..
Central Foundry pf.	7	10	..	..
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	65½	70	66½	70
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	14	15	14	15
Compressed Air	9	10¼	9	10¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Con. R

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 2, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69	69¼	7,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	68⅞	69¾	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
31⅝	31½	1,800	Am. Car & F. Co.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	— ½
91	91¼	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
51¼	52	200	American Cotton Oil.	52	52	52	52	...
58⅝	58¾	800	*Am. Grass Twine.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	19¼	275	*Am. Ice Co.	18¾	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
60½	61¼	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	60¼	60¼	60½	60½	— ⅝
26¾	26½	600	*Am. Linseed Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	...
32⅞	33¼	2,116	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
93¼	93¾	220	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	93¾	93⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7⅛	600	*Am. Malting Co.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
24½	25½	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25½	25	25½	+ ½
48½	48¾	2,815	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
98¼	98½	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	+ ½
118	120	400	*Am. Snuff Co.	120	120	120	120	...
128⅜	128⅞	3,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120	129	128⅜	128½	— ½
118	119	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
177	178	52	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	181¼	181¼	181¼	181¼	...
73⅜	75½	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1½
116½	117	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
80¾	81	18,710	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80¾	81⅝	80¾	80⅞	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	3,160	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98¼	99	98⅝	98⅞	— ⅛
106	106¼	1,536	Baltimore & Ohio.	106¼	106¾	106	106	...
95	96	118	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¼	95½	95	95½	...
66⅜	67¼	2,200	Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	67⅛	67⅛	66⅞	67	— ⅜
139	...	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	...
138½	139	38,200	Canadian Pacific	139¼	140⅜	138¾	138⅞	+ ½
...	...	2,450	*Ca. Pac. ctfs., 1st pd	132½	133½	132⅛	132⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	37½	1,800	Chicago & Alton	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	...
20⅛	20¼	2,200	Chicago Great West.	20½	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
88½	89½	66	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
94⅜	95	800	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	...
75	76	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75	75½	75	75½	...
169¼	169¾	15,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	170⅝	170⅞	169⅝	169⅝	— ⅞
189	190	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
250	252	500	Chicago & Northw.	250	250	250	250	+ ⅛
173	173⅛	433	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	173	173¼	173	173¼	+ ⅛
38	38⅛	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38½	38	38	— ¼
18½	18¾	1,200	Chicago Union Trac.	19½	19⅝	18½	18½	— ½
100½	100⅝	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	101¼	100	100¼	— ½
31½	31⅝	600	Colorado & Southern	31	31⅞	31	31⅝	...
123⅞	124	3,720	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	123	124	122⅞	124	+1
32⅜	33½	212	Corn Products	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
86⅜	87⅜	295	Corn Products pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
174	174½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	173¾	175	173¾	174½	— ½
41¾	42¼	900	Denver & R. G.	42¼	42¾	41⅞	42	+ ½
90¾	91	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅞
67	73	400	Detroit City Gas.	71½	72	71½	72	+1
21½	22¾	880	Detroit Southern	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21½	...
41¾	42	400	Detroit Southern pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...
74	75¼	200	Detroit United Railway	75	75	75	75	...
8	8⅝	2,800	*Distilling of Am.	8¼	8⅜	8	8½	— ⅛
38¾	39	1,000	*Distilling of Am. pf.	39	39	39	39	...
17¾	18⅛	2,000	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
31½	32	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ½
37⅜	37⅝	4,700	Erie	37½	37¾	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
67⅞	67¾	340	Erie 1st pf.	68	68	67½	67½	— ⅛
51½	51¾	400	Erie 2d pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52	52	— ⅝
52	52½	200	Evans. & T. H.	52	52	52	52	...
46	48	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	47	47	47	47	...
320	322	300	General Electric	320½	321½	320½	321½	+6½
53	53¼	12,125	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	51¼	53	50¾	53	+2
97½	97¾	175	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	— ⅛
86	86¼	2,580	Hocking Valley	86¼	87¾	86	86½	+ ¼
92	92	500	Hocking Valley pf.	92¼	93	92¼	92¾	+ ¼
153	153¼	500	Illinois Central	153	153¼	152¾	153	— ¼
74½	75	200	Internat. Paper pf.	74	74	74	74	— ¾
13	14	500	*Internat. Silver	14	14	13⅞	14	...
60½	65⅜	200	*Internat. Silver pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	...
46	46⅜	100	Icwa Central	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
82½	82¾	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	...
42	43	700	Kanawha & Michigan.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
93½	93¾	900	Kansas City Southern.	93¾	94	93¼	93¼	+ ⅜
61¼	61¾	580	Kansas City South. pf.	61¾	62	61½	61½	...
65	66	200	Lake Erie & West.	66	66	66	66	+ ½
137	138	100	Louisville & Nashville.	138	138	138	138	...
131¾	132	1,050	Manhattan Elevated.	132	132½	131⅞	132	...
75	78	100	Maryland Coal pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ½
147¾	148½	500	*Met. Street Railway.	148¾	148¾	148	148	— ⅜
175	177	120	Michigan Central	175	175	175	175	...
110½	111½	1100	Minn. & St. Louis.	111¼	111½	111	111	...
58½	59	400	M., St. P. & S. M.	59¼	59¾	59	59	+ ⅛
124	124	200	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	124⅞	124⅞	124	124	— ½
25⅜	26	200	Mo, Kan. & Texas.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
56	56⅛	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56½	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
99¾	99⅞	5,690	Missouri Pacific	100¼	100¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
47⅞	48¼	500	*National Biscuit Co.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	+ ¼
22	22½	100	*National Lead Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
18½	19	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
136¼	137	500	New York Central.	137¼	137¼	136¼	136¼	— 1
52½	53	1,000	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
91	92	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	+ ½
235	238	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	237	237	237	237	— 1
32⅜	33	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
57½	57¾	200	Norfolk & Western.	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
89	91	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
149	149¼	2,350	Pennsylvania R. R.	149½	149¾	149¼	149¾	— ½
97	98	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
47⅜	48	2,350	Pressed Steel Car.	49¾	49¾	49	49	— ½
86	86¾	1,100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	— 1
31	33¼	3,225	*Ry. Steel Spring.	33	33¾	33	33	+ ⅛
88	88¼	1,200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87½	88	87½	88	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	22,170	Reading	63½	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
82½	83	1,220	Reading 1st pf.	83¼	83	83	83	— ¾
68	68¼	4,000	Reading 2d pf.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	— ¾
17⅛	17⅜	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
74	74⅜	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	...
67	67¼	700	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	68	68	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
82	83½	1,900	Rurland pf.	85	85	82½	82½	— ½
70¼	71	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	69¼	70½	69½	70½	+1½
29	30½	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
69	69¼	4,550	St. L. & San Fran.	68	69¾	68	69	+2
84¼	84½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84½	+ ⅛
72	72½	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
58	58¾	550	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58½	59	58½	59	— ⅛
64⅜	65	4,400	Southern Pacific	64⅛	65	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅞
36⅝	36⅞	2,150	Southern Railway.	36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅞	...
94¾	95	1,000	Southern Railway pf.	95	95	94⅜	95	...
64⅜	64¾	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	64½	65	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
41⅜	41½	100	Texas & Pacific	41⅜	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	— ¼
37¾	37⅞	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	37½	37¾	37½	37½	...
120	121½	235	Twin City R. T. x rts.	121	121¾	121	121¾	...
15	15¼	1,000	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
104⅝	104⅞	23,200	Union Pacific	104¾	105½	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅜
87¾	88	1,050	Union Pacific pf.	88⅜	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅜
12¼	12⅜	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	...
43½	44	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	44	44	44	44	...
13	13⅛	400	*U. S. Leather.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
84	85	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
14⅜	15¼	150	U. S. Rubber	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
56	57	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	56¾	56⅞	56½	56½	— ½
39	40⅛	7,385	U. S. Steel.	40⅛	40⅞	40	40	— ⅛
89½	90	5,000	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	90⅜	89⅞	89⅝	— ⅜
39¾	40⅛	225	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	40	40	40	40	— ¼
63	63½	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	— ¾
70	70½	410	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	70	70	70	70	...
26¾	26¾	2,000	Wabash	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
44⅛	44¼	1,700	Wabash pf.	44	44⅝	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
90⅜	90¾	900	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ⅛
22	22½	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
27⅝	27⅞	1,900	Wisconsin Central.	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
49½	49¾	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼

Sales..... 273,819 | *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.....	310	310	310
3d week May....	$38,715	$37,023	$37,544
From July 1.....	2,207,757	1,959,687	1,881,777
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage.....	336	336	336
3d week May....	112,533	99,353	95,630
From July 1.....	4,923,720	4,435,737	4,545,545
COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage.....	269	269	269
3d week May....	26,669	22,955	24,300
From July 1.....	1,083,570	931,815	914,181
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage.....	50	50	50
3d week May....	3,102	3,147	.....
From Jan. 1.....	68,711	58,590	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE system—			
Mileage.....	2,603	2,600	2,600
3d week May....	228,814	213,171	179,183
From July 1.....	10,280,549	9,782,967	8,581,224
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for April—			
Gross earnings...	4,225,481	3,862,313	3,667,919
Ex. and taxes...	1,008,561	2,806,453	2,507,592
Net earnings...	1,316,080	1,055,860	1,010,327
Ratio oper. ex...	68.6%	72.6%	72.0%
Fixed charges ...	800,000	797,260	816,818
Surplus....	516,080	258,600	194,509
Gross, 10 months.	44,941,238	41,817,145	39,969,255
Ex. and taxes...	27,837,117	26,437,045	24,558,702
Net, 10 months..	17,004,121	15,180,100	15,410,553
Fixed charges....	8,000,000	7,072,801	8,138,183
Surp., 10 months.	9,007,121	7,207,499	7,252,370
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for April—			
Gross earnings....	433,095	343,251	287,809
Op. expenses.....	312,246	261,111	241,627
Net earnings.....	120,819	82,140	46,182
Taxes.....	17,357	16,783	13,157
Surplus	103,282	65,387	28,024
Gross, 10 months.	4,577,370	3,912,944	3,533,460
Op. expenses.....	3,342,051	2,881,080	2,563,066
Net	1,231,319	1,031,884	970,394
Taxes	175,576	167,977	18,490
Surplus, 10 mos..	1,055,743	864,507	809,904
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for April—			
Gross earnings...	241,797	203,567	206,518
Op. expenses.....	137,301	129,819	121,807
Net earnings.....	104,496	73,748	84,711
Total income....	104,019	74,234	.....
Surplus	104,278	*4,407	.....
Gross, 10 months.	2,210,531	2,042,329	.....
Net	815,811	602,886	.....
Total income....	820,202	696,738	.....
Surplus, 10 mos..	33,735	*88,262	.....
*Deficit.			
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for April—			
Gross earnings...	183,167	165,613	117,792
Op. expenses.....	137,784	134,312	104,707
Net earnings.....	45,383	30,701	13,085
Gross, 10 months.	657,244	685,603	475,256
Op. expenses.....	520,561	495,495	385,310
Net, 10 months..	190,383	189,568	89,946
IOWA CENTRAL for April—			
Gross earnings...	177,663	162,267	167,887
Exp. and taxes..	157,998	121,580	140,878
Net earnings.....	19,755	40,687	27,209
Total inc. & taxes	23,114	49,369	.....
Gross, 10 months.	2,127,271	1,944,992	1,985,815
Exp. and taxes...	1,722,048	1,569,615	1,420,156
Net, 10 months..	405,223	353,377	565,659
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for April—			
Gross earnings...	2,520,550	2,243,520	2,148,371
Op. expenses.....	1,836,372	1,650,872	1,577,244
Net earnings.....	684,178	592,648	571,127
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings...	25,424,757	23,364,153	23,304,290
Op. expenses.....	17,286,031	14,977,605	15,456,863
Net earnings.....	8,138,726	8,386,548	7,847,436
METRO. ST. RY for quarter ended March 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	3,413,388	3,283,260	132,180
Op. expenses	1,630,805	1,631,403	*44,598
Net earnings	1,778,583	1,601,805	176,778
Other income	126,033	203,676	*76,743
Total income	1,905,516	1,805,481	100,035
Fixed charges	1,171,968	1,129,967	43,001
Surplus	733,548	676,513	57,035
The general balance sheet shows cash on band $5,221,394 and a profit and loss surplus of $5,342,451.			
*Decrease.			
MEXICAN CENTRAL for April—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	1,764,564	1,446,520	1,462,400
Op. expenses	1,300,608	1,010,755	975,713
Net earnings	463,956	435,774	486,687
Gross, 4 months..	6,658,349	5,815,242	5,876,664
Op. expenses	4,540,480	4,159,889	3,918,367
Net, 10 months ..	2,112,860	1,655,353	1,958,297
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	225	225	225
3d week May....	7,263	14,523	5,614
From July 1.....	541,603	640,521	345,726
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for April—			
Gross earnings ..	535,587	485,246	416,423
Op. expenses	335,355	263,082	251,005
Net earnings	199,232	222,164	165,418
From Jan. 1 to April 30:			
Gross earnings ..	2,111,196	1,959,083	1,780,878
Op. expenses.....	1,274,652	1,081,930	1,071,063
Net earnings	837,144	878,053	709,815
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for April—			
Gross earnings ..	274,143	257,988	213,044
Exp. and taxes...	186,870	175,852	142,159
Net earnings	87,273	82,136	70,885
Total income	95,670	90,138	.....
Gross, 10 months.	2,010,840	2,716,154	2,251,127
Op. expenses	1,701,539	1,590,823	1,381,648
Net earnings	1,200,306	1,125,331	999,479
Total inc., 10 mos.	1,327,642	1,230,583	.....
MINERAL RANGE for April—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	58,986	45,819	13,167
Op. expenses	30,147	45,401	*6,254
Net earnings	19,839	417	19,422
Other income	252	88	164
Total income	20,091	505	19,586
Interest and taxes	8,113	4,547	3,566
Surplus	11,078	†4,041	16,010
From July 1—			
Gross earnings ..	494,402	484,013	10,306
Op. expenses	410,494	408,705	1,789
Net earnings	83,915	75,308	8,607
Other income	806	978	*172
Total income	84,721	76,286	8,435
Interest and taxes	80,778	46,743	34,035
Surplus	3,944	29,544	*25,600
*Decrease. †Deficit.			
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for April—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	661,950	595,634	566,834
Op. expenses	504,125	447,163	384,007
Net earnings	157,825	148,471	182,827
Int., rent & taxes	152,510	145,712	162,560
Surplus	5,301	2,759	20,266
Gross, 10 months.	6,581,054	6,447,088	6,016,166
Op. expenses	4,623,332	4,310,479	3,990,815
Net, 10 months..	1,957,722	2,137,209	2,025,351
Int., rent & taxes	1,524,098	1,553,704	1,574,631
Surp., 10 months.	432,724	583,505	450,719
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings ..	14,850,988	12,304,105	12,175,917
Op. expenses	10,632,597	8,173,646	8,130,520
Net earnings	4,218,391	4,130,459	4,045,397
Other income	1,695,296	1,596,986	1,619,281
Total	5,913,687	5,727,445	5,664,678
Fixed charges ...	5,270,601	4,260,954	4,272,153
Surplus	642,995	1,466,490	1,392,525
The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $2,054,169 and a profit and loss surplus of $13,793,561.			
The figures for the quarter ended March 31, 1902, include the operations of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.			
NORFOLK & WESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings ..	1,574,818	1,280,729	1,128,614
Op. expenses	893,545	836,898	719,939
Net earnings	678,273	443,831	408,074
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	57	65	64
Fixed charges....	201,501	193,966	187,237
Surplus	476,772	240,865	221,437
Gross, 10 months.	14,530,232	13,555,101	11,498,526
Op. expenses	8,381,907	8,140,354	6,961,228
Net, 10 months...	6,148,325	5,408,747	4,537,297
Fixed charges....	1,954,775	1,881,785	1,898,746
Surp., 10 mos....	4,193,550	3,526,962	2,638,551
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for April—			
Gross earnings ..	521,229	419,561	445,776
Op. expenses	334,901	271,185	308,773
Net earnings	186,238	148,376	137,003
Total income	189,873	155,714	137,212
Charges	144,288	136,939	132,355
Surplus	45,585	18,775	4,857
Gross, 10 months.	4,043,870	4,363,823	4,648,150
Op. expenses	3,217,451	2,855,141	2,959,318
Net, 10 months..	1,726,419	1,508,682	1,683,832
Total income	1,747,490	1,525,078	1,694,369
Charges	1,421,161	1,355,017	1,311,856
Surp., 10 months.	326,329	170,961	382,713
Denver and Rio Grande reports for April surplus after charges $137,041, decrease $424; from July 1 to April 30 surplus after charges and dividends $427,239, decrease $554,635.			
Rio Grande Western for April surplus after charges $107,517; from July 1 to April 30 surplus after charges, $816,738.			

North American Trust Secretary.

G. M. Wynkoop was yesterday elected Secretary of the North American Trust Company, succeeding E. C. Lockwood.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,120	Amal. Copper	68⅞	69¾	68⅞	69¼
90	Am. Car & F.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
20	Am. Ice	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Am. Locomotive	33	33⅜	33	33⅛
3,000	Am. Sug. Ref.	129¼	129¼	128⅝	128½
5,530	A., T. & S. F.	80⅝	81⅝	80⅜	80⅝
80	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
30	Balt. & Ohio	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½
760	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¼	67½	67⅛	67⅛
1,000	Canadian Pacific	139¾	140¾	138⅞	139
480	Chi. Gt. West.	29⅝	29¾	29⅜	29⅜
4,080	C., M. & St. P.	170½	171¾	169⅞	169⅞
10	Chi. Union Trac.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
30	Col. Fuel & I.	100⅜	100⅜	100½	100½
20	Col. Southern	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	Del., S. S. & A.	18	18	18	18
530	Erie	37¼	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
20	Erie 2d pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
50	Manhattan	132⅝	132⅝	132	132⅛
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
1,880	Mo. Pacific	100½	100½	99⅞	100
30	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33	33	33
40	Pennsylvania	149½	149⅝	149½	149⅝
8,070	Reading	63½	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛
20	Reading 1st pf.	83½	83¾	83¼	83¾
120	Reading 2d pf.	68¼	68¼	68	68
50	St. L. & S. F.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
2,010	Southern Pac.	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
530	Southern Ry.	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝
530	Tenn. C. & Iron.	64½	64⅞	64	64⅝
10	Texas Pacific	41¼	41¼	41	41
4,390	Union Pacific	104⅝	105½	104⅝	104⅞
170	U. S. Leather	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
1,690	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅛
120	U. S. Steel pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90	90
200	Wabash	28¾	27¾	28¾	27¼
680	Wabash pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44¼
50	Wisconsin Cent.	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜	28

$38,800

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	94	94	94	94

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930, ex int.	108¼	108¾
2s, c., 1930	108⅜	108¾
3s, r., 1918	107⅝	108¼
3s, c., 1918	107⅝	108¼
3s, 1918, sm.	107⅝	108¼
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110½	111
4s, r., 1925	136	137
4s, c., 1925	136	137
5s, r., 1904	105¼	108½
5s, c., 1904	105¼	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	200	210
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	140	..
Am. Bic. pf.	21½	22
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	95½	99
Am. D. Tel.	38	40
Am.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Broadway Parcel on Long Acre Square—New Building on Lower Fifth Avenue.

Details relative to the sale of the Plaza Hotel property to the George A. Fuller Company will be found in another column.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for the executors of the estate of William M. Ryan, the four-story brick building 1,555 Broadway, 23.10 by 88.11 by 23.3 by 83.3. The purchasers are Stanley Brothers, who own an adjoining Broadway parcel together with a large plot at the rear on Forty-sixth Street.

The property 127, 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Twentieth Street, according to a report current yesterday, has been sold and will be the site of a new store and loft building. From the prospective purchasers, W. Emlen Roosevelt & Son, it was learned that such a deal is in negotiation, but has not yet been closed.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold, for Nicholas Espenscheid, to a firm of operators, 169 to 161 Prince Street, old buildings on plot 57 by 62.4, adjoining the southeast corner of Thompson Street.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have also sold, for Mrs. Eleanor Gilliat, to James W. Henning, the four-story dwelling 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, 15 by 98.9.

John D. Beals has sold to Mrs. Ida S. Stafford, for $140,000, the seven-story apartment house 25 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9. Mr. Beals takes in part payment, at $60,000, the four-story dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 23 by 100; also, at $17,500, the three-story dwelling, 149 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Henry Siegl will erect a four-story building on the lot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. The property has been leased for a term of years to the Royal Company, tobacconists.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John C. Umberfield, to a client, the five-story American basement dwelling 315 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 21 by 100.14.

Pease & Elman have sold for a client, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,012 Madison Avenue, 17 by 82.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for Dr. O. R. King, to Herman E. Eggers, the two five-story flats with stores, 813 and 815 Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 54 by 90.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Catherine H. McClure, to Emily L. Landon, for about $30,000, the dwelling 512 West End Avenue, 21 by 89.

William E. Baker has sold, for a client, the five-story brownstone-front flat 15 West One Hundred and Sixth Street; also, the five-story double tenement 153 West One Hundredth Street.

J. L. Buttenwieser has sold, to Henry and Jacob Abeles, for $89,000, the property 508 and 510 Ninth Avenue.

Well & Mayer have sold, for $28,000, the double flat, 899 East Ninth Street.

Kallman Cohen has sold, for Seligman & Sugarman, to a client, the five-story flat 172 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for John F. and Wilhelmina Snossen, the four-story single flat 417 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The estate of Charles C. Beaman has leased the four-story dwelling 11 East Forty-fourth Street, 27 by 100.5.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

563 Mott Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Joseph Weiner..... $6,050

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, 105 West Forty-third Street, north side, 93.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 316 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,913.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Ashbel Fitch, Jr., referee, 227 and 229 Water Street, northeast corner of Beekman Street, 50 by 93.3 and irregular, two four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,652.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 510 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,909.

By James A. Wells, public auction sale, 979 Home Street, east side, 94 feet north of Union Avenue, 18 by 119.6, two-story frame dwelling with extension.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 2,970 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Grove Street, running through to Bergen Avenue, 26.3 by 102.5 by 48.9 by 186.8, three-story frame hotel; 725 Grove Street, northwest corner of Bergen Avenue, 41.7 by 86.1 by 47.4 by 83, two three-story frame flats; 652 to 664 Bergen Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of Grove Street, seven three-story frame flats, the frontages varying from 16.10 to 22.8 feet and the depth of the lots from 82.6 feet to 131 feet; Bergen Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, triangular vacant plot, 61 by 50.10 by 22.5.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David H. Weil, referee, Sheridan, formerly Walton, Avenue, east side, north of Marcy Place, 50 by 67.10 by 51.1 by 75.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 87 West Third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Thompson Street, 25 by 109.3, five-story brick four-family tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 291 Henry Street, north side, between Scammel and Grand Streets, 24 by 78.3 by 24 by 78.7, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 212 and 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 292 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 26.11 and 27, respectively, by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $25,093.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 137 Perry Street, north side, 139.3 feet east of Washington Street, 25 by 98.10 by 25 by 98.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,512; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 27 East Twenty-second Street, for a ten-story brick office building, with stores, 33.4 by 85.6; H. Acker of 1,226 Union Avenue, owner; A. Martin of 33 Union Square West, architect; cost, $180,000.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 198 feet west of East End Avenue, for a one-story brick factory, 50 by 70; Raff & Selig, owners; T. H. Styles of 455 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement; P. Doniger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. Steegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, June 2.

ALLEN ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25.6x87.6; New York Spar Verein to Joel Sammet, (mtg $22,000, R S $5)..... $30,300

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,412, w s, 25x80; Mary Whalen to Frank Wokoun, (mtg $18,640)..... 12,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25x100; George A. Schenbeck to Nelson Rigen, (mtg $45,000, R S $11.25)..... 100

AVENUE B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Moses Greenwood to the Seymour Realty Company, (mtg $89,061)..... 1

AVENUE A, s e corner 28th St, 26.6x98; John Volz to Mathias Makans, (mtg $25,500, R S $5)..... Nom.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 93.2 ft n e of Travers St, 75.6x148.2x75x139.6; Helen J. Erickson to Carl R. Eberth, (R S $1.25)..... Nom.

BECK ST, e s, 150 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Mary J. Price, (R S $75c, mtg $6,000)..... 10,000

BERTOZY ST, e s, 105 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Charles Hohl to Rudolf Graf and wife, (mtg $3,500, R S none,) other considerations and..... 100

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x100; Daniel F. Murphy, referee, to John Ernst, (R S none)..... 1,000

DUCKHOUT ST, s s, 100 ft w of new line of Anthony Av, 41.8x100; Lewis E. Blanchard to Rosalie Dohn, (mtg $2,500, R S none)..... Nom.

CANAL ST, 401, n s, 21.7x irregular; Canal St, 409, n s, 22.1x22.1x irregular; James A. Campbell and wife to James W. Furman, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.75)... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 132.2 ft from n w s of Boston Road, runs s 31.5 x w 25.8x s 2.4 x w 66.2 x n 34.4 x e 83.2 to beginning; Henry Engel to John Drakard, (R S $11.50)..... Nom.

CROTONA AV, 1,411, w s, 65.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x85.2x23.11x93; John Drakard to Henry Engel, (mtg $5,000, R S 25 cents)..... Exchange

DAWSON ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 20.3x81.8x19.10x77.8; Hulda Hopps to Joseph H. Cohen, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,500) 1

DIVISION ST, 40, n s, 52.8 ft w of Chrystie St, 17.2x105.2x16.8x97; Emil Reibstein to Samuel Rouse, (mtg $14,000, R S $2)..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 6.3 ft w of Grand St, runs s 78.10x e 15.8x n 73.10 to Grand St x w 10.7 to East Broadway x w 6.3 to beginning; Christiane C. Pfaender to Henry Kelius, (R S $5.75).. Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 341, w s, 125 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Moses Finkelstone to Solomon Cohen, rerecorded, (mtg $18,500, R S none)..... 26,875

GOUVERNEUR ST, 28, e s, 21.11x83.6; Rebecca Anscher to Lewis Barnett, (mtg $27,600)..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 78.3x39.4 x 67.8 on w s, part of Plot 386, map of village of Mount Eden; James Nolan to Alexander Wilson, all liens, (R S none)..... Nom.

INWOOD AV, e s, 400 ft s of Goble Place, 100x130; Inwood Av, w s, 225 ft s of Goble Place, 100x130 to e s of McComb's Dam Road x—x120; Louis Lowenstein to James McSerley, (R S $5)..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 1,132, e s, 175 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Thomas J. Quinn to Jacob Gruner, (mtg $7,000, R S 50 cents) 10,500

KING AV, e s, 100 ft n of Bowne St, 75x 2138.—x2200, James H. Maloney and wife to Charles Barr and another, (mtg $1,800) 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 138th St, 25x75; Lenox Av, w s, 25 ft n of 138th St, 24.11x75; Stanley W. Dexter and wife to Wendel Bieser, (R S $7.75)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x100; Harry M. Austin and wife to Maurice Beckon, (R S $1.25, mtg $17,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 86th St, 13.1- 100.8x12.6; David Steiner to John Volz, (mtg $54,000, R S $12)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 18.5 ft s of 56th St, 37x90.6; Joseph L. O'Connell and wife to Annie M. Keenan, (mtg $35,000, R S $8.75)..... 55,000

LEXINGTON AV, 714, w s, 60.5 ft s of 69th St, 20x68.9; Daniel H. Freedman to Morris Blum and another, (mtgs $15,000, R S $2)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,697, e s, 77.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9; Moses K. Wallach to House St. Realty Co., (mtg $11,500, R S 39).. 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,697, e s, 27x82.9; Rose Solomon to Moses K. Wallach, (R S $2.25, mtg $18,000)..... 100

LISPENARD ST, n s, 150.3 ft e of Church St, 24.9x94.11 to Canal St x 25.5x111.1; Randolph Eggenhofmer and another to Solomon Oppenheimer, (mtg $49,000, R S none)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 100.5x145; George M. Miller and wife to Percy D. Rogers, (mtg $110,000, R S $253.75)..... 620,000

MADISON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 129th St, 25x100; Louis D. Levy and wife to Samuel Levy, (R S $2.25, mtg $20,000)..... 100

NORTH ST, 140, e s, 25x100.5; Joseph Solomon and wife to Lippe Lunitz, (R S $3.25, mtg $20,500)..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 217 and 219, 50x100; Pitt St, 70 to 74; Jacob Condz and wife to Louis Cabinsky, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25 x74.11; Isidore Solomon to Annie Aaron and another, (mtg $10,500, R S none)... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 177, w s, 173.3 ft n of Houston St, 22.6x100; Frederick Mohr to Isidor Jackson, (mtg $7,000, R S $4.25)..... Nom.

TERRY ST, 7, n s, 75.2 ft e of Gold St, 25x117.3x25.5 x 83.5; Elizabeth M. Livingston, widow, to A. Augustus Healy, (R S $12.75)..... 28,000

TREMONT AV, n. or n w, s, at intersection of e s of Lot 51, runs n w 92.9 x n e 25.3 x n e 14.9 x s e to avenue x n e 40 to beginning; Lot 52, and w or s w 3-5 of Lot 53, map of 71 lots of Kupland estate; John D. Beals to Mary H. Beals, (R S 75 cents)..... Nom.

WALTON AV, e s, 173.4 ft n of 167th St, 100.9x14.6x100x26.6; Charles W. Kay to F. C. Kay..... 400

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 73d St, 25x90; Catherine McNamee to Catherine McNulty, all liens..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 88th St, 22.8x99.6; Ida S. Stafford to John D. Beals, (R S $32.75)..... 68,000

WOOSTER ST, 147, w s, 25x100; Meyer J. Wohlgemuth to Harry Cohn, (R S $7.50, mtg $25,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 1,951, e s, 25 ft s of division line between Plots 46 and 47, 24x130x24x132, being part of Plot 47, map of Claremont; William H. Thiemann to Frederick Pfitzner, (R S none)..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,751, e s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x90; Leopold Levy to Leo Friedman, (mtg $21,000, R S none)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,130, e s, 25.2x75; Simon Herman to Thomas W. Jones as executor, (mtg $10,000,) B. & 450

3D AV, 1,751, e s, corner of 97th St, 25.5x 90; Thomas W. Jones, executor, to Simon Adler and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 1,750

3D AV, 1,755, e s, 25x90; Simon Herman and others to Thomas W. Jones, Executor, E. & S., (mtg $25,000)..... 2,000

6TH AV, 841, w s, 20x84; Eugene L. Murtha to Moses Bachman, (R S $14)..... 1

6TH AV, 841, w s, 20x84; Moses Bachman and wife to Emanuel Alexander and another, (R S $30, mtg $22,000)..... 1

7TH AV, 2,373, e s, 25 ft s of 139th St, 25x100; Samuel E. Jacobs and another to Sarah E. Jones, (mtg $21,000, R S $3) 100

8TH AV, 494 and 494½, e s, 25 ft s of 35th St, 23.8x77.4; Morris Shucksman and wife to Julius Rohe, (R S $5.50, mtg $20,000)..... 100

9TH ST, 809 East, n s, 27.10x83; Samuel Weil and wife to Isidore Teitelbaum, (R S $4, mtg $17,000)..... 1

9TH AV, s e corner of 38th St, 24.8x 100; 9th Av, 510, e s, 24.8x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Henry Abeles and another, (R S $12.75, mtg $30,000)..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 62d St, 25x 100; Jacob Polatschek to Morris Katz and another, (mtg $25,000, R S $4.75).. 37,000

12TH ST, s w s, 394.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 20x106.6; Anna M. Winterroth and husband to Samuel Weil, (mtg $15,000, R S $9)..... Nom.

14TH ST, 405, n s, 155.1 ft w of Avenue D, 25.1x108, Unionport; Richard L. Kempe to Marie Strohmenger, (mtg $2,250, R S 50 cents)..... Nom.

15TH ST, 342, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 21x103.3; John H. Timony to Aaron Goodman, (mtg $8,500, R S $5.25)..... Nom.

15TH ST, s s, 154 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 103.3; Charles Kuhn to Aaron Goodman, (R S $8)..... Nom.

16TH ST, s s, 312 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 103.3; Julius Schinkowsky to Leo Kramer, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.25)..... Nom.

20TH ST, 131, n s, 363.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x92; Herman Wronkow to William S. Kane, (mtg $15,000, R S 75 cents).. Nom.

26TH ST, 314, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98; John J. Abberton and wife to Mary Abberton, quitclaim..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; John D. Beals to Ida Stockdale, (R S $52.75, mtg $72,000)..... 1

27TH ST, 130 and 252, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 45x98.9; Mary Kranich and others, executors, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, (R S $11.75)..... 26,600

28TH ST, s s, 596.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Sarah B. McAdam to A. W. Becker, (R S $7.25)..... 16,750

29TH ST, 243, n s, 223.10 ft e of 7th Av, 23.3x98.9x23.4x98.9; Aphelus White to Magdalena Hahn, (R S none)..... Nom.

29TH ST, 143, n s, 223.10 ft e of 7th Av, 23.3x98.9x23.4x98.9; Angeline E. Carr, widow, to Magdalena Hahn, (R S none). Nom.

29TH ST, 145, n s, 223.10 ft e of 7th Av, 23.3x98.9x23.4x98.9; Magdalena Hahn to Joseph C. Casteras and another, (R S $8.50)..... Nom.

31ST ST, 147 West, 19.5x125.8x29.1x125.6; Joseph Silvermart to Lucy C. Worth, (mtg $14,000, R S $4.75)..... 100

31ST ST, 147, n s, 231.3 ft e of 7th Av, 19.5x125.8x29.1x125.6; Lucy C. Worth to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $14,000, R S none)..... Nom.

35TH ST, s s, 77.4 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 84.8; Sarah A. Floy and others to Julius Rohe, (mtg $6,000, R S $3)..... 100

36TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 6th Av, 20x86.4; Robert G. Macdonald to Josephine A. Macdonald, ½ part, (R S $8.75)..... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 98.9; Helena Flint to Mary E. Bacon, (R S $13.75)..... 70,000

39TH ST, n s, 118 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Benjamin F. Watkins to Mildred A. Page, (R S $12.25, mtg $20,000) 47,000

44TH ST, 221 to 231, s s, 100.3 ft e of 6th Av, runs w 111.8x n 100.5x e 16.8x s 15x e 18.4x s 0.5x e 17.10x n 0.5x e 58.9 to avenue x s 85.5 to beginning; Charles C. Marshall to Thomas B. Hilden, (R S $37.75, mtg $76,000)..... 100

45TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Irving I. Kempner to Edward Wilckens, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 275 ft s of 8th Av, 50x100; Henry Kyle, executor, etc., as President of Adams Express Company, B. and S., (mtg $14,500, R S $20.25)..... 57,500

49TH ST, n s, 825 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Lionel Sutro and another, executors and trustees, to Moses Lichtenauer, (R S $36.25)..... 75,000

49TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Moses Lichtenauer to William N. Cohen..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Stuyvesant Wainwright to Century Realty Company, (mtg $20,000, R S $7.75)..... 100

53D ST, 338 and 340, s s, 345 ft e of 9th Av, 40.8x100.5; John McKeon to Anna W. Fox, (mtg $10,000, R S $7.50)..... 27,500

54TH ST, n s, 245.10 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10 x100.5; Augusta V. Partridge to Robert F. Weir, (R S $41.25)..... 85,000

54TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100, with all title to lot, beginning at a point 100 ft s of 54th St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, runs s 35.2x e 25x n 38.8x w 25; Wendel Bieser to Isaac Farber, (R S $7.75)..... Nom.

54TH ST, n s, 245.10 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; 54th St, 15, n s, 260.8 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; Robert F. Weir to Alice T. Drexel, B. & S., (R S $37.50)..... 100

54TH ST, 15 East, 20.10x100.5; Linda M. Holt to Robert F. Weir, (R S $40)..... 82,500

55TH ST, 120 East, 18.9x100.5; Nettie Steinberg to Anna W. Sherman, (mtg $15,000, R S $6)..... 100

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; Louis Edelman to Isaac Dewis, (R S $22, mtg $61,000)..... 700

59TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.5; Orson D. Munn to Edward S. Simon, B. & S., (mtg $40,000, R S $63.75). 100

64TH ST, 36, s s, 300.5 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; William E. Prudsn to Simeon S. De Pew, (R S $11.75)..... 26,000

61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Simon Herman and wife to Thomas W. Jones, executor, (mtg $20,000,) B. & S.. 2,500

61ST ST, 109 East, 19x100.5; Mina Shire to Josephine Van Boskerck, (R S $16.25)..... 35,000

61ST ST, s s, 103 ft e of Lexington Av, 29 x100.5x23x93.5; Anne Lewis and others to James A. McMillin, (mtg $15,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

62D ST, s s, 48 ft e of Park Av, 16x80; Regina Sturmdort to Charles B. Gumb, (R S $3.75)..... 20,000

63D ST, 149, n s, 432.9 ft w of 9th Av, 16.9x100.5; Jefferson D. Thompson and another to Moreli B. Beals, (mtg $9,500, R S none)..... Exch.

64TH ST, 53, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.5; Augusta Erlanger to Elizabeth R. Delafield, (R S $18.25)..... Nom.

64TH ST, 182, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Julius Zweig to Amslia M. Michel, (mtg $15,000, R S $2)..... 100

65TH ST, 119 East, 20x80; Grace C. Ryno to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (R S $17.50)... 1

66TH ST, 36, s s, 300.5 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Simeon S. De Pew to E. Clarence Jones, (mtg $13,000, R S $5.25). 100

70TH ST, 211.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; William R. Travers and wife to Margaret C. Dongan, (R S $9.75)... 22,000

73D ST, 119, n s, 651 ft w of 3d Av, 17.3x 102.2; James Duggan to Mary F. Betts, (R S $9.75)..... 20,000

74TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x102.2; Bertha Guttenberg to N. D. Stillwell, (R S $3.25)..... 1,000

74TH ST, 124 East, 18.9x102.2; Nelson D. Stillwell to Mary E. Vredenburgh, (R S $10)..... 1,000

75TH ST, 222, s s, 270.10 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2; 75th St, 224, s s, 310 ft s of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2; Rose Solomon, widow, to Moses K. Wallach, (mtg $20,000, R S $2.25)..... 100

76TH ST, n s, 489 ft w of 9th Av, 18x 102.2; Park Benjamin to Esther D. Lincoln, (R S $3.50, mtg $14,000)..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Samuel Ullmann to Laura F. Caesar, (mtg $40,000, R S $33.75,) other considerations and..... 100

76TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x 102.2; Carrie Scherz to James Duggan and wife, (R S $11, mtg $12,000)..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 193.10 ft e of Park Av, 18.8 x102.2; Mary C. Lawrence to Mary C. Sniffen, (R S $12.50)..... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 171 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; Marie H. Weiser to Isabella Hoffman, (mtg $16,000, R S $18.75)..... 100

82D ST, s s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.2; Rosa Hoffmann and others to Julius Rouhlschecke and another, (mtg $10,000, R S $4.50)..... 100

83D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henry Kammerer to Pauline Kammerer, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

83D ST, 521, n s, 329 ft w of East End Av, 25x102.2; John Volz to David Steiner, (mtg $15,000, R S $3)..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of Columbus Av, 25 x100.8; Lillian W. McCrea to Herman Schiffer, (mtg $33,000, R S $13.25,) other consideration and..... 110

92D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 17.10½x irregular; Elizabeth Fogerty to Moses Rosenkrantz, (R S $12.25)..... 1

92D ST, 40 East, 17x100.8; Eliza V. Markham to Charles Gulden, (R S $7, mtg $10,000)..... 100

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.8; John Volz to Mathias Makans, (mtg $34,000, R S $3)..... Nom.

103D ST, 11, n s, 154.6 ft s of Hannattan Av, 20.6x100.11; Alice E. McGloin to George F. Goldschmidt, B. & S., (mtg $23,500, R S none)..... Nom.

103D ST, 11, n s, 154.6 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20.6x100.11; George B. Goldschmidt to John W. McGloin and wife, B. & S., (R S none)..... Nom.

103D ST, 116, s s, 112 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x100.11; David Pearl to Henry Pearl, (mtg $55,000, R S none)..... Nom.

104TH ST, 172 East, 25x100.11; Max Rapholowitch and another to Mary Caspe, (mtg $12,500)..... 1

106TH ST, 63 East, 25.2x100.11; Hannah Wallach to Isidor Block, (R S $3.25, mtg $14,500)..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 52.6 ft w of Manbattan Av, 47.6x100.11; D. Willis James to John McGovern, (R S $31.25)..... Nom.

106TH ST, 13 West, 25x100.11; William Buhler to Lizzie Moss, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75)..... 100

106TH ST, 65 East, 25.2x100.11; Hannah Wallach to Isidor Bloch and another, (R S $5.25, mtg $14,500)..... 1

107TH ST, 81, n s, 425 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.11; Dora A. Davies, formerly Marshall, to Louis Simon, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.75)..... Nom.

108TH ST, 212 and 214, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50.4x100.11; James McSorley to Willie Lowenstein, (mtg $46,000, R S $6.75)..... Nom.

108TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of 4th Av, 17x 100.11; Michael H. Smith to Samuel Nelson, (mtg $6,000, R S 75 cents)..... 9,950

108TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 4th Av, 17x 100.11; Michael H. Smith to Anna C. Niedermann, (R S $1.75, mtg $6,000)... 9,900

112TH ST, 5 East, 27x100.11; Charles S. Albert and others to Sarah Lese, (R S $2.25, mtg $18,500)..... 10

113TH ST, 71 to 75, s s, 124 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.10; Leon A. Lelheskind to Louis Russell, (R S $23.75, mtg $51,000)..... 100,000

118TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; Louis Levi and wife to Mark Blumenthal and another, (R S $1.25, mtg $21,000)..... 100

118TH ST, 1,751, e s, 335 ft e of old line of Lenox (6th) Av, 50x100.11; William Schuster to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $46,000, R S $3.75)..... Exch.

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Abraham Rath to Isaac R. Horowitz, (mtg $10,000, R S $3.50)... Nom.

130TH, ST, 137 West; 20x100.11; Ellen J. Jones to E. Clarence Jones, (R S $5, mtg $13,500)..... 100

130TH ST, 61 East, n s, 16.5x100.11; Isidor Bloch and wife to Hannah Wallach, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,500)..... Omitted

123D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, new line, 24.6x100.11; John Jasper to Adeline E. Jasper, (mtg $12,000, R S none)... Nom.

125TH ST, 203, n s, 101.11 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 90.11; Amos C. Dodge to Carrie Katz, (mtg $8,000, R S none)..... Nom.

130TH ST, 11, n s, 166 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Mary M. Benedict to Emma A. Cobbe, mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

135TH ST, 890 East, 25x100; 135th St, 894 and 896 East, 50x100; Robert J. Moorhead to Napoleon Bohlin, (R S $2.75, mtg $31,500)..... 100

136TH ST, 118, s s, 25 ft e of Willow Av, 25x100; Cornella Paolillo to Brian G. Hughes, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.25)..... Nom.

139TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 99.11; William Kerchhof and wife to John Matz and wife, (R S $4.25, mtg $20,000)..... 50,000

139TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Andrew Brose to John Willenbrok, (mtg $28,000, R S $3.25)..... 37,000

145TH ST, 680 East, 25x100; James W. Furman and wife to Henry Crawford,. (R S $3.75)..... 1

153D ST, 686 East, 26.2x100; William H. Muhlker to Christiana Schupp, (R S $9.50)..... Exch.

153D ST, 996 East, 26.2x100; George Schupp and another, Executors, to Leonhard F. Ott, (R S $2.75, mtg $15,000). 800

236TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of Katonah Av, 75x100; 236th St, n s, 135 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Emanuel I. Silberstein, Referee, to Lillian B. May, (mtg $1,500, R S none)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 141 and 143; John O. Baker to Thomas Healy, 10 years, $700, $1,000, and indefinitely.

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, 7; William Zinsser to William P. Schmitt, 3 years.. 600

3D AV, s w corner of 10th St; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Jacob Cohn, 21 years..... 1,150

7TH AV, n e corner of 111th St; Eliza Guggenheimer to Ernest Tribelhorn, 7 8-12 years..... 11,400 and 16,200

38TH ST, 237 West; Jane A. McKenna to W. K. Wilkins and another, 5 years.... 1,050

87TH ST, 12 and 14 East; William H. Parsons to Ernest Tribelhorn, 1 1-12 years..... 6,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ABELES, Henry, and another to Joseph L Buttenwieser; 9th Av, 508 and 510, installments, 6 per cent..... $5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to the Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, 841, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

BACON, Mary E., to Helena Flint; 39th St, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, old line, and 155 ft e of present line of 4th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

BEAL, John D., and another to Edward Ashforth; 16th St, s s, 100 ft e of Rapid's map, at division line between lands of Columbia College or Loyal L. Smith and Zinore West, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BECKER, Ambrose W., to Francis Becker, Sr., 125th St, 213 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $9,000, 4 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

BECKER, Ambrose W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, s s, 506.3 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 9,000

BETTMAN, Max, to Henry A. C. Taylor, 73d St, 119 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 16,000

BLOCK, Isidor, and another to Hannah Wallach; 106th St, 63 East, Installments, 6 per cent..... 3,250

BLOCK, Isidor, and another to Hannah Wallach; 106th St, 65 East, Installments, 6 per cent..... 3,250

ELUMENTHAL, Mary, and another to Louis Levi; 118th St, 33 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BOHLIN, Napolion, to Robert J. Moorehead; 135th St, 894 and 896, s s, 625 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,200

BOHLIN, Napolion, to Robert J. Moorehead; 135th St, 890, s s, 575 ft e of St. Ann's Av, prior mtge $10,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

CALLAHAN, John, to Nathan Bernstein; Park Row, 150 to 154, installments, 6 per cent, note..... 900

CASTERAS, Joseph, and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 28th St, n s, 223.10 ft e of 7th Av, due May 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

COGGEN, Solomon, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Eldridge St, 141, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

COHN, Martin, and wife to Gabriel A. Jacobs; 117th St, 47 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

CONKLIN, Jennie, trustee, &c., and another to Herbert H. Trus; 18th St, 430 West, due 10,000

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Dollar Savings Bank; Clinton Av, n w s, 79.2 ft s w of 182d St, 1 year, gold 3,500

DE PEW, Simeon S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 68th St, 36 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 13,000

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, 53 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 20,000

DOUGAN, Margaret C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St., 120 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 12,500

DRAKARD, John, to Henry Engel and another; Clinton Av, w s, 132.2 ft from n w s of Boston Road, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

DRAKARD, John, to Henry Engel and another; Clinton Av, w s, 132.2 ft from n w s of Boston Road, 3 years..... 5,000

DREXEL, Alice T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, 13 and 15 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 90,000

DUGRO, Philip H., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Madison Av, a w corner of 59tn St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 190,000

DUGRO, Philip H., to Georgs M. Miller; Madison Av, s w corner of 59th St, prior mtgs $290,000, 5 years, 4 per cent. 245,000

EBERTH, Carl R., and wife to Josepbena C. M. Collins; Bainbridge Av, n w s, 88.2 ft n e of 198th St, 3 years..... 3,500

FARBER, Isaac, to H. Linsley Johnson; 54th St, s s, 175 ft s of 11th Av, due Oct. 1, 1902..... 12,000

FAY, Louis D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84th St, 35 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,500

FOX, Anna W., to Delta Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 53d St, 338 and 340 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 13,000

FRANKEL, Adolph, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 22 ft s of 115th St, 1 year, 4 per cent... 10,000

GION, Jeanette P., to Richard M. Cadwalder; 5th Av, 582, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 27,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, to American Mortgage Company

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Grantwood,

High above the river, opposite the Riverside Drive at Grant's Tomb.

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Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
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FROM $40 UPWARD.
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To Let—Two beautiful, high-class cottages, just completed; 14 large rooms; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished; neighborhood exclusive; almost adjoining Edgemere Hotel. Can be seen at Edgemere, 10 to 3, or by appointment, H. C. Friedman, 16 East 92d, N. Y.

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105 East 15th St.; apartments furnished and unfurnished; five rooms and bath. Paul B. Pugh, owner.

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128 West 11th St.; six rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator, hall attendance. Janitor on premises.

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at
Natural Bridge, Va.

Pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, rendered respectively on the 17th day of February, 1899, and the 10th day of December, 1901, in the chancery cause herein pending, under the style of F. W. Breed vs. the Glasgow Investment Company, the undersigned Commissioners will on the

26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1902,

at 12 M., offer for sale at public auction, upon the premises, all the certain real estate, except as excepted below, situated on the east side of Cedar Creek, near Natural Bridge, Va., embracing about 1,060 Acres, and known as the NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL PROPERTY, with the buildings and improvements, comprising the HOTEL APPLEDORE and THE PAVILION, and the unfinished Hotel; and also the Store, Stables, Shops, Tenement Houses, &c., and also the pereonalty mentioned below, which said decrees will be exhibited on the day of sale.

There will be excepted out of and not sold with the above real estate, the Wingfield, Wheeler, and Parsons tracts, and any residence lots and villa sites with streets and alleys for the outlet thereof, which may have been laid out on said real estate, and sold conformably with the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of June, 1899, by the Glasgow Investment Co. to S. H. Letcher, Trustee.

There will also he sold all the personal property on the premises, which may be subject to the operation of the said deed of trust, embracing hotel furniture, china, cooking utensils, linen, bar furniture, vehicles, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two, and three years, respectively, for which the purchaser shall execute notes, bearing interest from day of sale, to be secured by deed of trust upon the property, conveyancing and stamps to be at the cost of the purchaser.

GEORGE E. SIPE,
GREENLEE D. LETCHER,
Commissioners.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, third floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1902.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public schools, editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmaciste actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and full and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city, State, and United Statea employees; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling, superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty ae such, stationary engineers, Grand, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapacitated by performing jury duty by reason of severa sickness, deafnese, or other physical disorder.

Thoee who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in pereon and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age. Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, United States and special jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
County of New York.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,844.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM APRIL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abram April of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1902, the said Abram April was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 2nd, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KUNA GROWMAN, individually and as a copartner of Louis Michner, trading under the firm name of "Commercial Sterling Company," bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Kuna Growman, individually and as a copartner of Louis Michner, trading under the firm name of "Commercial Sterling Company," of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Kuna Growman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1902, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 2, 1902.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN L. KERNER and SAMUEL SINDEBAND, individually and composing the copartnership of KERNER & SINDEBAND, Bankrupts.—No. 4,847.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Edward G. Benedict, the receiver, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 26 and 28 Liespenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of said property is as follows: Woolen cloth, worsteds, lining, buttons and merchant tailoring trimmings, and fixtures, showcase, &c., &c.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum of appraised value. Property may be inspected at above address any day before sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, June 2nd, 1902.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT,
Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Att'ys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER LEICHT and FREDERICK ENGLER, individually and as members of the firm of ALEXANDER LEICHT & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 4,926.

To the creditors of Alexander Leicht and Frederick Engler, individually and as members of the firm of Alexander Leicht & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Alexander Leicht and Frederick Engler were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 3rd, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST SHIPMAN, Fred Shipman, and Joseph Shipman, individually and as members of the firm of Shipman Bros, bankrupts.—No. 4,923.

To the creditors of Ernest Shipman, Fred Shipman, and Joseph Shipman, individually and as members of the firm of Shipman Bros. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May A. D., 1902, the said Ernest Shipman, Fred Shipman, and Joseph Shipman, individually and as members of the firm of Shipman Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of June A. D., 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 2d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR E. SMITH, Bankrupt.—No. 4,830.

To the creditors of Arthur E. Smith of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Arthur E. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 3rd, 1902.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Rapp & Speidel Iron Works, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell, Thursday, June 5, 1902, 11 A. M., at 11th Ave. and 29th St., New York City, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of engine, boiler, machinery, iron bolts, forges, belting and shafting, wagons, derricks, hoisting engines, tools, office furniture, fixtures, safes, &c., &c. Order of Samuel Strasbourger, Receiver. Hastings & Gleason, Attorneys for Receiver, 258 Broadway, Manhattan.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CLAIRE L. TAYLOR against JOHN H. TAYLOR, Henrietta Taylor Freeman, Grace Taylor Ely, Alfred S. G. Taylor, Amelia Scranton Taylor, wife of Alfred S. G. Taylor; Charles E. Appleby, and Claire L. Taylor, as sole executrix of the last will and testament of Arthur Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action by an order of this court, made herein on the 16th day of May, 1902, hereby requires each and every person, not a party of this action, who, at the date hereof, has a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned, on the 20th day of June, 1902, at his office, 26 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in order to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due, by reason thereof; and a specification of the said Incumbrances and the dates thereof, respectively. The premises are described in the complaint in the above action, as follows:

All those certain lots of ground, situate in the City and County of New York and in the Borough of Manhattan, which are together described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Seventh Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line 175 feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the northerly line of 57th Street; thence easterly along said last mentioned line 175 feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, and being the premises known as the "Osborne Apartment House," and lot adjoining on the west, 25 feet in width. Said premises are in Block 1,029, as shown on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1902.

WILLIAM RUMSEY, Referee.

JAMES L. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
JAMES ARMSTRONG and EUGENE SMITH, Attorneys for Defendants.
my20-1aw6wTu&thJy1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Muldoon-Caterson Granite Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the American Granite Construction Company.—Dated New York City, 19th day of May, 1902.

MULDOON-CATERSON GRANITE COMPANY,
By M. Muldoon, President.

MY WIFE HAS LEFT MY BED AND BOARD. I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

HENRY SPITZ, 1,426 Franklin Av.

Surrogate Notices.

PFLEGER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB PFLEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hoffman & Wahle, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1902.

ALBERT ARNS, Executor.
HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attys. for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHOEN, JENNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE E. SCHOEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Executor.
LEON LEWIN, Esq., Attorney for Executor.
my13-1aw6mTu

Summonses.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States Court for the Southern District of New York, held at the United States District Court Rooms, in the United States Post Office Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of May, 1902.—Present, Hon. George B. Adams, District Judge.—In the matter of the petition of SAMSON FRANK et al. to have RUPERT FRITZ adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the annexed affidavit of Albert Falck, verified the 15th day of May, 1902, and the 23d day of April, 1902, filed herein, that a petition has been filed in this court praying that the above-named Rupert Fritz be declared a bankrupt in involuntary proceedings; that thereupon a subpoena was issued on the 26th day of March, 1902, out of this court, and that service of said petition and subpoena cannot be made by the Marshal of this court upon said Rupert Fritz, as shown by the return made by the U. S. Marshal on file in this court, stating that the debtor could not be found, and it further appearing in the said affidavit that more than 10 days have elapsed since the return day of said subpoena and that no appearance has been filed by the said Rupert Fritz, and that the present whereabouts of the alleged bankrupt, Rupert Fritz, is unknown, and that service of the subpoena and petition herein cannot, with due diligence, be made upon him within this district, it is therefore ordered and directed that the said Rupert Fritz plead, answer, or demur on the 1st day of July, 1902, to the petition herein dated the 26th day of March, 1902, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 26th day of March, 1902, praying that said Rupert Fritz may be declared an involuntary bankrupt, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made according to the petition; and it is further ordered and directed that service of this order be made upon said Rupert Fritz by publication once a week, for not less than six consecutive weeks in The New York Times, which paper is designated by me to be the most likely to give notice to the debtor, said publication to be commenced not later than the 20th day of May, 1902; and it is further ordered and directed that on or before the day of the first publication of this order, if service is made by publication; the petitioners herein deposit in the Post Office of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, one copy of this order contained in a securely secured postpaid wrapper, and addressed to the alleged bankrupt's last known place of residence, as follows: 214 East 84th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH GIFFORD, Plaintiff, vs. MARY T. CRAWFORD, individually; Mary T. Crawford, as executrix of the last will and testament of Kate C. Kelly, deceased; Elizabeth F. Knauss, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife; the Christian name "Louisa" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff; Alphonse E. J. Sohmer, and Ehrich Miller, Defendants.—Summons and notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife, the Christian names "Louisa" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 26th, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, New York City.
my27-1aw6wTu&thS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—ANNIE MAUDE DE SOMELLERA, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE SOMELLERA, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 20th, 1901.

MILLIKEN & NICHOLSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant, Manuel de Somellera:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.

MILLIKEN & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, New York City.
my20-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN A. OLSEN, plaintiff, against PAULINE FOSHEIM, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1902.

MATTHEW P. DOYLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Pauline Fosheim: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 26th, 1902.

MATTHEW P. DOYLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
my27-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

BLANKE, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Blanke, Mathilde Delorme, and Marie Anna Korn, heirs at law and next of kin of MARIA BLANKE, deceased, and Katherina Allweier, widow of John Allweier, deceased; who was one of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Maria Blanke, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valesca G. Delorme of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated July 27, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Maria Blanke, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probata of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ADOLPH BLOCH, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
my20-1aw6wTu

LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ap-29-1aw6mTu

LEVY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LEVY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Leo Levy, Esq., No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated N. Y., 25th day of March, 1902.

HARRY M. OSTERWEIS, MORRIS M. LEVY, Executors. LEO LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh25-1aw6mTu

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1902.

WILLIAM MANWELL,
Executor.
FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

PAYTEN, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. PAYTEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, William F. Clare, at No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1902.—HUGH O'DONNELL, MARGARET E. CARLIN, Executors. WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh4-1aw6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 A WEEK.

Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson . . $155
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style leather cover.

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WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (littis used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
588 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.

Square Pianos 20, 40, 75
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

CONNOR PIANOS.
Buy from manufacturer and secure high-grade piano at lowest price; easy terms. Renting, exchanging, repairing

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

June Sale Ladies' Underwear Babies' Clothing

Principles of Sale

I.....TRUSTWORTHY QUALITIES AT LOW PRICES.
II.....NO "CHEAP" GARMENTS.
III.....FULL ASSORTMENTS OF SIZES.
IV.....NO EXAGGERATED VALUES.
Everything as represented, or better.
V.....ALL LOTS PLAINLY MARKED.
No mix-up of Low and High Priced Articles to confuse.
A child can buy here as well as the most experienced.

Corset Covers	.19	.24	.39	.49	.69	.98
Drawers	.27	.39	.49	.69	.79	.98
Night Dresses	.49	67	.95	1.25	1.49	1.98
Skirts	.98	1.49	1.69	1.98	2.69	3.98
Chemises	.29	.39	.69	.98	1.25	1.98
Babies' Long Dresses	.17	.24	.39	.49	.98	1.98
Babies' Short Dresses	.19	.39	.49	.95	1.98	2.98

We have just made an extraordinary purchase of

Imported Real Lace Store's Bonne Femme

and offer choice of the entire lot, worth $25.00 to $40.00 each,

At $11.98

All 3¼ yards long, made of finest French Mull, elaborately inset with hand-made linen Renaissance, Cluny or Marie Antoinette lace—linen or Arabian tint—majority with lace inserting to match, running through entire length—not more than three of a kind.

These Curtains, being of such exquisite texture and having draped valance or curved flounce, and the lace in them being so rich and effective, can be, with a little manipulation, made into exquisite gowns for stage or evening wear, the cost of which under usual circumstances would actually go up into hundreds of dollars.

Special Display in Window and in Ruffled Curtain Department

Summer Curtains and Furnishings

Using time—buying time, and yet prices are all out of time... There is a reason for it, and the fact that we are now quoting prices that really ought to belong to end of season, means that we are buying in a rapidly declining market....May did not bring the re-orders that Manufacturers and Importers expected, and many were the orders sent out, "cut prices and make sales at any cost"—as result, we have a perfect harvest of bargains to offer.

100 PCS. FANCY SILKOLINES
36 inch—40 styles—value 12½..... 8¾

FIG'D COTTAGE MUSLINS
Col'd Fleur de Lis and Bow Knot designs—value .12½..... 7¾

36 TO 45 INCH BOBBINETS
Plain mesh—for Curtains and Bed Sets—value .30..... .19

CURTAIN MUSLINS
Coin Spots and Figures—white and colored—value .19..... 12½

COL'D SNOWFLAKE COSS STRIPES
Also Fig'd Madras—40 to 45 inch..... .25

MOMIE FINISH CRETONNES
Floral, Oriental and Conventional designs—value .12½..... 9¾

FANCY DRAPERY SILKS
Persian, Moorish, and Floral designs .49

SLIP COVERINGS
Colored Stripes—single width..... .14
Imported Linen—50 inches wide..... .34

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Immense variety of styles and figures; many never before shown.. .25

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French designs and colorings—value .49..... .29

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Heavy quality—copies of rich Turkish and Oriental Rugs..... 1.98 and 2.98
(Cannot be duplicated under double.)

3,000 M'FRS' SAMPLES
Damasks, Tapestries and Cretonnes—½ to 1½ yds each..... 5 to .98
Half and quarter value.

STRIPED ORGANDY CURTAINS
3 yds. long—pleated ruffle—value .69. .49

PLAIN ORGANDY CURTAINS
Hemstitched border and ruffle—3 yds. long—value 1.50..... .98

RUFFLED BOBINET CURTAINS
Also Plain Organdy—lace inserting and edge—value 2.25..... 1.49

POINT D'ESPRIT CURTAINS
Also Bobbinet—rich lace insertings and edge—value 4.50..... 2.98

SCOTCH LACE BED SETS
Ten styles—full size—value 3.98... 2.49

FANCY BOBBINET BED SETS
Fancy Centre Pieces—20 inch Valance—Bolster Sham—value 5.98..3.98

FRENCH NET BED SETS
Full size Renaissance Centre Piece—Bolster Sham—festoon Valance—for metal beds—value 8.50..... 5.98

IRISH POINT BED SETS
White and Ivory—full size with sham—value 9.98..... 6.98
Finer Bed Sets to $20.00.

FRENCH TAPESTRY PORTIERES
Turkish and Persian designs—value 7.98..... 4.98

FINE REP PORTIERES
Emb'd border on side and bottom—best colorings—value 9.98..... 7.98

MERCERIZED DAMASK PORTIERES
The new duplex effect—one of the richest productions of modern looms—will not be generally shown until next Fall—virtually two curtains in one—as one side is of solid color, the reverse two-toned—beautiful colorings.... 10.98

IMPORTED CRETONNE CURTAINS
All over figured or with borders—Best block prints—value 8.00..... 3.98

If you have a possible need for any of the foregoing and don't buy at the prices, you will certainly regret it.

An Offering of Turkish Towels

that will create lively selling To-day

At no time of the year could such an offering prove more welcome, for warm weather creates much bathing, and one of the best points of the bath is the brisk rubbing down afterward with a good heavy Turkish towel, so that these values need only be known to bring eager buyers.

PURE WHITE TURKISH TOWELS

44 inches long—value .16..... .10 cents
39 inches long—value .11..... 7 cents
52x23 inches——value .25..... .17 cents
Same size—extra heavy—value .39..... .25 cents

TURKISH BATH SHEETS
Pure White—hemmed—close, soft, and spongy—regular Blanket size—large enough to wrap yourself completely in—regular price 2.19 each 1.29

TURKISH WASH RAGS
Pink and Blue Checks—hemmed ready for use—two for..... .5

HEAVY TURKISH TOWELLING
By the yard—30 inches wide—value .89 and scarce at that—our special price..... .59

HANDSOME TURKISH BATH MATS
Rich patterns and colorings—50 inches long—26 inches wide—regularly 50 cents—special..... .39

Continuation of the Great Sale of 15 cent Fancy Dimities at.... 6 cts.

Owing to the rapidity with which these Dimities are being sold, we advise customers who want any particular color or style to come early to-day.

The most wonderful values in fine dainty Dimities New Yorkers have ever known.



If puzzled about a suit, you can find an answer in the puzzle.

Suits not too thick for hot days nor too thin for cool nights; not too gay for Summer Sundays nor too grave for holidays.

General utility mixed sack suits.

$15 to $35.

Young men's sizes, 32, 34-inch chest; $14 to $22.

Norfolk suits ready for vacationers, and for men who seek ease while vacation's a-coming.

Homespun, striped flannels, fancy cheviot and gray serge are proper Norfolk materials.

$15 to $25.

Three hot weather graces.
Negligee shirts.
Low shoes.
Straw hats.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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We fill orders by mail.

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RUG DEPARTMENT.

Fine Axminster Rugs—Suitable for parlor, library, dining or bed rooms. Size 9x12 ft.

$19.50,
Formerly $24.00.

2000 Yards Fancy China Matting.

20c. per yard.

1500 Yards Japanese Inlaid and Damask Mattings.

30c. per yard.

Cotton and Moouj Mats, complete range of colors and sizes.

Twenty-third Street.

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REDUCTIONS FOR THE SUMMER BEDROOM.

Dainty hangings—Muslin curtains with floral insertions and ruffles, $1.20 per pair. Effective cretonnes, Morris designs, 15 cts. a yard, reduced from 25 cts. Body Brussels Carpet, $1.15 per yd., reduced from $1.50.

Light, graceful Bird's-eye Maple furniture—2 Piece Suites, $60 and $155.00, (reduced from $79 and $192;) Bureaux, $105 and $125, (reduced from $125 and $150;) Cheval Bureaux, $25 and $50, (reduced from $31 and $62.) Also Twin Beds, Toilet Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Glasses, and Work Tables, equally reduced. Modified Louis XVI. designs; simple carvings of flowers and floating ribbons.

Birch, Golden Oak, and Enameled furniture also reduced below factory prices now, as you

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

24 YEARS
the Standard of Excellence

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Porous Woolens

ONLY TRUE SANITARY UNDERWEAR

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR SUMMER

Illustrated Catalogue Free

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O'Neill's

WILL OFFER TO-DAY, TUESDAY,

The Season's Most Fashionable Suit

At Just Half the Regular Price!



These suits are entirely new, having just been made for us by a manufacturer who found he had a surplus stock of materials on hand and who offered to make them up for us at a liberal discount—a discount that enables us to sell them to you to-day at exactly half price. They are made like the accompanying cut, of imported Striped Mistrals, and are exceedingly light and cool as well as very dressy; they are made all over taffeta silk with drop skirt and trimmed with lace and tailored bands of taffeta.

☞ *Regular Price 55.00,*

Sale Price 27.50

ALSO Women's Etamine Suits,

Made of the lightest weight of this popular fabric, blouse jacket lined and trimmed with silk taffeta, finished with white moire vest; drop skirt of "nearsilk" with deep accordion ruffle of taffeta. ☞ *Regular Price 25.00.*

On Sale To-day at 16.50

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Tuesday, June 3rd.

Millinery.

Sale of Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets,

$6.00,

former prices $15 to $35.

Children's Hats,

$3.00,

former prices $10 to $15.

Lord & Taylor,

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Good Vacation Suits

or for Business—hot weather wear generally. Those thin shapely Flannel, Homespun and Wool Crash Coats & Trousers, $10, $12 & $14

SERGE SUITS. Blue or Black—Worsteds & Cheviots—Smooth & Rough—$12 to $25.

BOUGHT THE STRAW? Our's Correct, $1 to $3. Panamas, $5 to $18.

HOT DAY HINTS. Soft Cool Shirts, $1 to $3.50. Zephyr Underwear, $1, $1.50 & $2.50. Wash Neckwear. Bathing Suits, &c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

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1.00 Negligee Shirts, 59c.



A manufacturer's surplus stock.

They are Madras, with pair Detached cuffs.

White Madras, 79c.
Scotch Madras, 98c.
2.50 Negligee Shirts at 1.49.

They are Tan, Blue, Green, &c., solid plain colors, the very latest.

Summer Underwear, mill clearance, saving a third:
American Lisle, 49c.; worth 75c.
American Silk, 1.19; worth 2.00.
French Balbriggan, 49c.; worth 75c.

MEN'S HATS.

PANAMAS direct from the isthmus.
No middlemen's profits.
4.80 to 15.00.



Porto Ricos, 1.65, 1.90 and 2.40
No middlemen's profits.

MEN'S SHOES,

5.00 High Heel Oxfords, 2.97.



Patent leather and Black Calf, both guaranteed, Oxford Bluchers, 4.98 and 5.98.

Flat lasts, high heels, narrow shanks, calf and patent leather. Sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00.

4.00 Sample Shoes at 2.35.

Lace and Oxfords, all leathers and all styles.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 35c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 22d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.



W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. A trial will convince you.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

Notice increase of sales:

1898, 748,706 Pairs
1901, 1,566,720 Pairs

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Made of the best Imported and American leathers, including Pat. Corona Kid, Corona Colt and Nat. Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

14 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 14

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O'Neill's

The Great June Sale of

Women's Muslin Underwear

Still Continues!

Thousands of Pieces Sold Yesterday!
Thousands Will be Sold To-day!

Never before have such values in new crisp underwear been given. Bear in mind this is not old stock, but all new goods fresh from the manufacturer's hands. Each piece generously made and absolutely perfect in fit, finish and material. In addition to the stock now on sale we will add to-day several more choice lots at prices equally attractive. Just as a reminder we mention again a few of the inducements offered at this sale:

Gowns.

MUSLIN GOWNS, V or high neck, yoke trimmed with clusters of tucks and cambric ruffle, ... 25c

MUSLIN GOWNS, tucked yoke, finished with ruffle of embroidery and feather stitching; also with V neck, embroidery insertings and tucks finished with cambric ruffle, ... 49c

MUSLIN GOWNS, V neck, embroidery insertings and tucks finished with hemstitched ruffle; also in cambric tucked yoke and embroidery ruffle, . . . 69c

KIMONO GOWNS of fine nainsook, neck and sleeves of hemstitching, 98c

NAINSOOK CHEMISE GOWNS with lace or embroidery insertings and tucks, short sleeves, ... 1.48

Drawers.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, hemmed and tucked, ... 19c

MUSLIN DRAWERS, deep ruffle, with hemstitched hem and tucks; also with ruffle of embroidery, . . . 25c

CAMBRIC DRAWERS with ruffle of Torchon lace and tucks; also in muslin with ruffle of embroidery and tucks, . 39c

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep lawn ruffle with two Torchon insertings and edging; also cambric or muslin with embroidery ruffle and tucks, . . . 49c

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with deep embroidered ruffle and tucks; also with deep ruffle of lace inserting, tucks and edges, ... 79c

Skirts.

MUSLIN SKIRTS, tucked umbrella ruffle finished with dust ruffle; also with tucked umbrella ruffle finished with torchon edge 49c

MUSLIN SKIRTS with embroidered umbrella ruffle 79c

CAMBRIC SKIRTS with deep flounce, embroidered ruffle and tucks; also neatly tucked, with two embroidery insertings and hem; also with lace inserting, tucks and edge 98c

CAMBRIC SKIRTS with deep embroidery ruffles and tucks; also deep ruffle of bias insertings and ruffle; also with deep flounce of three torchon insertings, tucks and edge 1.49

Corset Covers.

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS with square neck of embroidery; also low neck short covers with embroidered edge and draw string 19c

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS with low neck, trimmed with torchon edge and draw string 25c

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, long or short trimmed with lace insertings and edge, draw string 49c

Women's Petticoats.

Made of the very best grade of seersuckers, full shape, finished with deep ruffle 49c

A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Silk Petticoats.

Accordion plaited with two ruffles on plaiting and silk dust ruffle. Colors and black.
☞ Regular price 8.50.
5.00 each.

All Mail Orders Promptly and Accurately Filled.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)

For a limited period will accept orders for

Costumes, Tailor Gowns, Waists, Etc

suitable for all occasions

At Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Urgent orders completed to meet every requirement.

West Twenty-third Street

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The NEW YORK TIMES

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Do you know whether your carpets are cleaned properly or beat to death when they leave your house? This is the only

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunder storms and cooler, winds south to west.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,352. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

KING EDWARD CABLES HIS CONGRATULATIONS

Sends Messages to Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener.

Compliments Them on the Successful Termination of Hostilities with the Boers—Their Replies.

LONDON, June 3.—King Edward has cabled his congratulations on the conclusion of peace to Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa. The text of the royal dispatch to Lord Milner is as follows:

"I am overjoyed at the news of the surrender of the Boers, and I warmly congratulate you on the able manner in which you have conducted the negotiations."

To this message Lord Milner replied:

"I offer my deepest thanks for your Majesty's gracious message. I am profoundly thankful that your Majesty's coronation will be celebrated with peace throughout your South African dominions."

The following is the text of King Edward's dispatch to Lord Kitchener:

"I send you my most hearty congratulations on the termination of hostilities. I also heartily congratulate my brave troops under your command for having brought this long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful a conclusion."

To this message Lord Kitchener replied:

"The army in South Africa highly appreciates your Majesty's most gracious message, which I am now communicating to it. I humbly beg to thank your Majesty."

King Edward will attend a peace thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral Sunday, June 8. The Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and the members of the Corporation will be present in state.

TO REWARD LORD KITCHENER.

King Edward Will Confer a Title Upon Him and Give Him $500,000.

LONDON, June 4.—Contrary to custom, the House of Lords will hold a sitting today to receive a message from King Edward with reference to peace in South Africa. It is expected that this message will announce the conferring of a title upon Lord Kitchener, and the granting him a reward for his services. This reward will probably be £100,000, ($500,000.)

It now appears that Lord Kitchener will not return to London for the King's coronation, and Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has said that the Government does not propose to have the new South African colonies represented at the crowning of King Edward. Transvaal and Orange River representatives could hardly reach London in time for the function.

SIGNING OF THE PEACE TERMS.

Motion to Accept the British Conditions Was Adopted Almost Unanimously by the Boer Delegates.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says:

"When the delegates arrived Saturday night there was a brief discussion. They were inclined to dilate on the difficulties experienced in persuading the Vereeniging delegates to accede to the British proposals. It seemed almost as if some objection might still be raised.

"After the meeting broke up, a few privileged all-night passholders, guessing what had happened, held a meeting in the market square, and the strains of the national anthem 'Rule Britannia' broke the silence of the streets until the early hours of Sunday.

"Considerable discussion occurred at Vereeniging when the final offers were laid before the Boers. Their speeches were mostly hostile, but I understand that the motion to accept the conditions was carried almost unanimously.

"Until the general surrender of the burghers' rifles and ammunition is accomplished, there will be no breaking up of the columns or withdrawal of troops from posts and blockhouses."

CAPE COLONY'S GOVERNMENT.

War Debt Reduced to $8,750,000, Says Premier Sir Gordon Sprigg—No Abrogation of the Constitution.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times's correspondent at Cape Town says that Premier Sir Gordon Sprigg in his speech declared that the Colony's extraordinary expenditure caused by the war and the plague was £3,000,000, ($15,000,000,) but, owing to the buoyancy of the revenue, the debt was only £1,750,000, ($8,750,000.) He caused great confusion by declaring that the members of the Cape Parliament blamed him for helping the Imperial Government suppress the rebellion.

Sir Gordon Sprigg said if a loan was necessary to liquidate the debt, Cape securities stood high in the London market, and the interest could be met yearly by excise. He also said that he had arranged for the free entry of Cape products to the Transvaal. He announced that peace having been concluded, he would leave for London Wednesday a week to attend the coronation ceremonies and the conferences of colonial Premiers. He said that he is a free trader, but that the solidarity of the empire is a greater thing than free trade. There might be free trade in the empire and a different principle for nations outside.

This part of his speech was loudly cheered by the great crowd present.

Sir Gordon Sprigg criticised adversely the proposed abrogation of the Cape Colony's Constitution and other points of the Crown Colony Government scheme and spoke in favor of continuing existing institutions, declaring that Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, denied any intention of suspending the Constitution.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks very dull. Financial Markets.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69½c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c.; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20; butter, Wesern, creamery, 22½c.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

"The Prophet's Chamber,"
No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series," sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

BOER DELEGATES CONFER.

They Meet Mr. Kruger, but Refuse to Talk—Have No Dispatches from Africa.

UTRECHT, Holland, June 3.—The Boer delegates in Europe arrived here this afternoon. They held a prolonged conference in the house of Mr. Kruger, and afterward another meeting was held in the Hotel des Pays Bas, here. None of the delegates was willing to talk with regard to the conclusion of peace or of what had been done at to-day's meeting. Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fischer will remain here. Mr. Wessels and Mr. Wolmarans have proceeded for The Hague.

The Handelsblad declares that neither Mr. Kruger nor any of the Boer delegates in Europe has received any communication from the Boers in South Africa concerning peace. "The inference is," says the paper, "that the British Government is stopping such dispatches."

BOER PRISONERS REJOICE.

Glad the War is Ended and Long to Return to Their Homes.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times's correspondent at Colombo, Ceylon, says that a large majority of the Boer prisoners there rejoice that peace has been concluded and long to return to their homes.

By The Associated Press.

BOMBAY, British India, June 3.—The news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa was received with mixed feelings in the Boer prison camps here. A majority of the prisoners rejoiced, but many of them considered the news to be bad, as it meant the loss of all they had been fighting for.

"We would have staid in captivity for years without complaint," said many of the Boers, "had such been the judgment of the burghers."

JAMESTOWN, Island of St. Helena, June 3.—The news of the peace agreement in South Africa created the greatest enthusiasm in the Boer prison camps here, and was celebrated with singing Bosr and British anthems. A majority of the Boers on this island insist that peace carries independence with it.

25,565 BOER PRISONERS.

Announcement in the House of Commons—Tax on Grain to Stand.

LONDON, June 3.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, said the total number of Boer prisoners in South Africa and elsewhere was 25,565, of which 783 were under sixteen and 1,025 were over sixty years of age.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, finally announced that it was not proposed to remove the tax on grain from the budget.

GERMANY'S CHANGED ATTITUDE

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times's correspondent in Berlin says there are signs that carefully calculated attempts will be made to improve Anglo-German relations, with the object of consigning to oblivion certain inconvenient episodes connected with the war. It is believed that England will be ready, if peace promotes trade revival, to do business with a power which thinks there is business to be done with England.

Anticipations entertained here that the most important lessons of recent years will be rapidly forgotten are probably far too sanguine.

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENT.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—The majority of the St. Petersburg papers cast cheap ridicule at England for the length of time taken to subdue "a tiny nation of farmers," says The Times's correspondent at Russia's capital.

Some anxiety is expressed there lest the end of the war may enable the British Government to defend with greater energy than has been possible hitherto her imperial interests in various parts of the world.

BOERS BETTER OFF NOW.

Ex-Consul Stowe Says They Will Become More Progressive Under British Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—Col. J. G. Stowe, United States Consul to Cape Town, South Africa, during the early part of the Boer war, said yesterday about peace there:

"Naught can be said against the bravery of the Boers. They have fought a good fight. When responsible government is given the new colonies, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, like that of Cape Colony and Natal, the Boer of the veldt will become more progressive than heretofore and civilization will be advanced among them more than there ever would have been under their former government. The producers and manufacturers of the United States will again find a good market there. We were pleased over our advance in exports to South Africa from $9,000,000 to $20,000,000 per annum, but we will now do even better. To rehabilitate the Boer farms, to restock the shops whose stocks have been exhausted, and provide for the new ones that must be opened and the railroads, telegraphs, water, gas, and electric plants that are already planned will require American goods."

COL. PARTRIDGE FINDS CAPT. FOODY GUILTY

A Public Reprimand for Neglect of Duty the Penalty.

The Commissioner Took Into Consideration that There Was No Evidence of Blackmail—The Decision Not a Precedent.

Capt. Michael E. Foody, who has been on trial at Police Headquarters for neglect of duty in failing to enforce the excise law from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, has been found guilty, Commissioner Partridge having announced his decision to that effect yesterday. A public reprimand is named as the punishment.

A general order embodying the riprimand was promulgated, and will be read to every platoon at every station house in the five boroughs by the commanding officers. A copy, it is directed, shall also be posted in the men's sitting room in every station house.

The purport of the order is that policemen, rank and file and men doing duty in the raiment of private citizens, are not required to devote themselves to the enforcement of the excise law to the exclusion of other police business, and Col. Partridge advances as one reason why no heavier penalty was inflicted that no evidence was adduced to show any bribery or blackmail in connection with Capt. Foody's dereliction.

Lenity shown Capt. Foody must not be taken as a precedent, the Commissioner states. Capt. Foody was tried because of seventy-odd violations of the excise law in drinking places in his precinct on the first three Sundays in March, in connection with which no arrests had been made. The following Sunday, when he had just reported sick, it was alleged there were thirty-nine violations, and it was then that the police "revolt" started among his patrolmen, who on that day made eighteen excise arrests. After reviewing the case and the law bearing upon it, Col. Partridge sums up as follows:

"(1) It was established on the evidence of persons not suspected of being police or other officers connected with the administration of this law that liquor was sold in saloons and in barrooms of hotels.

"(2) People were openly admitted to saloons; the doors of saloons were unlocked; the windows of saloons had shades or screens in them so that observation of the interior from the street was obstructed.

"The second group of violations testified to were not of the character that required any extraordinary exertions to discover or suppress. To use the language of the Supreme Court in the case of People vs. Diamond, an offense of such a character as is comprised in the second group "required no spying to discovr. It was flagrant, open, notorious, and a public defiance of the police and all the effective machinery for punishment at their command." I am satisfied that if due diligence had been used Capt. Foody, through the force under his command upon the three Sundays, would have detected many if not all of these violations of law.

"I therefore find Capt. Michael E. Foody guilty of neglect of duty.

"The next question to be considered is what punishment should be imposed.

"Every officer of the force is bound, not only by the general rules of law and the regulations of this department, but by the special provisions of the liquor tax law, to see that the plain requirements of that law are complied with. Commanding officers of precincts are not expected to use the force under them in order to make arrests in excise cases to the exclusion of arrests for other offenses. Nor are plain clothes men to be used specially for the purpose of discovering violations of this law or for the purpose of inducing illegal sales of liquor, except in cases where by reason of the ill-repute or disorderly character of a place such methods become essential in the public interest. But every commanding officer and every member of the force under him is required to see that there is no flagrant, open, notorious, or public violation of the law. For example, doors to barrooms must be kept locked on Sundays; screens must be taken out of the windows; persons must not be admitted to barrooms; sales of liquor must not be permitted in the barrooms of hotels.

"Taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, as well as the further fact that this is the first complaint for neglect of duty on the part of any of the superior officers of the force in connection with the liquor tax law which has been brought before me, and as there was no evidence in this case of blackmail or bribery, I believe that it would be unjust to Capt. Foody to dismiss him from the force, and that the ends of discipline will be fully served in this case by a reprimand.

"But this must not be deemed a precedent. If evidence shall hereafter be brought before me showing a failure on the part of the police to enforce the plain, simple requirements of the statute, and the case is established to my satisfaction, a more severe penalty will be inflicted.

"For the reasons hereinbefore stated, Capt. Michael E. Foody is hereby publicly reprimanded for neglect of duty on the 9th, 16th, and 23d days of March, in failing to enforce the provisions of the liquor tax law, and it is ordered that a copy of this decision and reprimand shall be read by the commanding officer of each precinct to the men of each platoon under him, and a copy be posted in each station house throughout the city."

Ex-Judge Olcott, who defended Capt. Foody, was seen last evening at the University Club. His said:

"I have no statement whatsoever to make until I have seen and read the decision of Police Commissioner Partridge."

Capt. Foody was seen last evening in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. When asked what he thought of the decision of Commissioner Partridge, he looked serious and replied:

"I have been asked that question several times to-night, and each time I have refused to say anything. I will add this time that a good soldier never comments on the actions of his superior officers."

THE ELECTION IN OREGON.

Incomplete Returns Show that, with Exception of Governor, the Republican Ticket Has Good Majority.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—Incomplete returns from every county in the State reduce the Democratic majority for Governor. Complete returns may wipe out the lead of Chamberlain, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, will have nearly 10,000 majority, and both houses will be Republican, insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Joseph Simon.

Thomas H. Tongue, (Rep.,) Congressman from the First District, is re-elected by an increased majority, the latest estimate being from 5,000 to 6,000 majority. Williamson is elected to Congress from the Second District by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority.

The returns show that George H. Williams (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Portland.

"The 20th Century Train."
The new 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via New York Central and Lake Shore. Write G. H. Daniels for particulars.—Adv.

Motor Cycles, $95 to $200.
Holly, Marsh, Merkel, Thomas, Keating, etc. Call and try them. Willis, 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.—Adv.

AN INDIAN COAL MAGNATE.

Summoned East to Confer with Trust About Sale of His Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAREMORE, I. T., June 3.—A. J. Blackwell, an Indian, whose wealth is estimated at several million dollars, left here Sunday for New York in answer to repeated wires from agents of the coal opsrators who asked for a conference with him.

Blackwell has recently opened extensive coal mines on his property around Chsisea, north of here twenty miles. These mines cover 12,000 acres. The coal is soft, but of an excellent quality. He began fighting all trust agencies in Kansas and Oklahoma, selling coal at $3 per ton. The trust sent agents to him. He claims they have offered him $4,000,000 for his coal lands. He wants $5,000,000. Immediately after his departure for New York the 500 employes in his mines quit work at his demand.

WILL GO TO GRAY GABLES.

The Cleveland Family to Visit Their Summer Home Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—A dispatch from Buzzard's Bay says that everything in and about Gray Gables is in readiness for the arrival of the Cleveland family, who are coming next week for the Summer. The house has been thoroughly renovated and put in the best condition.

Having sold his sloop yacht Ruth, Mr. Cleveland will make his trips to and from the fishing grounds in his launch, the Three Sisters.

PRETTY BOSTON ROMANCE.

Roland Worthington to Wed Miss Edith Johnson, a Stenographer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—A pretty romance of State Street is brought to light by the announcement of the engagement of Roland Worthington and Miss Edith Johnson. Mr. Worthington is the son of the late Collector of Customs Roland Worthington and owns the "skyscraper" bearing the family name.

Miss Johnson is the stenographer in the building. She lives with her aunt in Wrentham. Mr. Worthington was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor. He is in middle life and a member of numerous clubs. Yachting is his chief diversion, although he is enthusiastic over golf and several other sports. His town residence is in Beacon Street.

His attachment for the pretty stenographer has been noticed for several months, and they have been seen together frequently. They are to be married June 12.

SENATOR SCOTT'S JOKE.

It Was at the Expense of Senator Carmack's Many Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—"Hurry up, Hanna, and get into the Senate Chamber," said Senator Scott of West Virginia, as he met the Ohio Senator in the Marble Room to-day.

Mr. Hanna at once started for the Senate Chamber, Mr. Scott walking with him.

"What's the matter?" he demanded of the West Virginian.

"New man speaking on the Philippine bill," was Mr. Scott's answer, "and I want you to hear him."

"You don't say so!" remarked Mr. Hanna. "Who is it?"

"Carmack," replied Mr. Scott as he nudged Mr. Hanna in the ribs.

"Which is it?" persisted Mr. Scott, "the eleven hundred and eleventy-eleventh or the twelve hundred and twelfty-twelfth time?"

"Can't say," responded Mr. Hanna, "I haven't kept the count."

AFRAID OF NEGRO RISKS.

Northern Fire Insurance Companies Regard Them as Too Hazardous.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—A suit just filed at Shreveport by the Fire Association of Philadelphia against its agents, the Penik-Ford Insurance Agency, is believed to indicate that there is a general boycott among Northern fire insurance companies against taking risks on property in the South owned by negroes, the companies regarding the moral hazard bad and the race-riot hazard too dangerous.

The Penik-Ford Agency issued a Fire Association policy on the gin house of John Kirvin, a negro. The gin house burned and the company paid the loss, discovering then that the assured was a negro. The company claims its agents had instructions not to write negro risks, and now sues them to recover $1,000, the amount of the loss.

BEET SUGAR IN INDIA.

Action Taken by Her Government May Have Important Results.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—In its City article to-day The Times infers that the early action taken by India to realize the decision of the Brussels Sugar Convention may have important results in view of the German Government's vacillation under Agrarian pressure and Austria's failure to overthrow the combination of beet growers and sugar manufacturers.

In four years India's imports of refined sugar have doubled, and beet sugar is now entering India to an unprecedented extent. The new legislation proposed there follows strictly the lines laid down by the convention for countervailing duties in excess of the specified surtax.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trips. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

MORE RIOTS IN CHICAGO

Crowds Aid Striking Teamsters to Prevent Goods Delivery.

An Attempt by a Department Store to Send Out Wagons Causes Fighting—Revolvers Fired.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Chicago's police were given a strenuous life to-day by the striking packing house teamsters. In spite of the striking teamsters and their friends thirty-three wagon loads of meat were delivered from the stockyards to down-town stations. Before this task was accomplished, however, a score of policemen and rioters had been injured, and fully fifty persons had been placed under arrest. Several of the injured were in such a serious condition that they were taken to hospitals. Two of the injured may die.

When the procession of wagons left the packing district they were guarded by a heavy detail of police. Fully 500 enraged strike sympathizers made a rush to overturn the conveyances.

The policemen drew clubs and after a hard struggle succeeded in scattering the mob. A fresh start was made, but before the wagons reached the down-town district the mob, augmented by hundreds of sympathizers, made another attack. In the fight that followed revolvers were drawn. No person was shot, the police instead using their clubs indiscriminately, and a dozen or more people were hurt before the march could be resumed.

To add to the burdens of the Police Department 1,300 drivers and their helpers employed by the State Street general retail merchandise department stores went on a strike to-day.

An attempt by the Fair Stors management to deliver goods this afternoon after their drivers and teamsters had struck resulted in a riot, several persons injured and a number of arrests, and, finally, the failure of the project. Escorted by fifty policemen, two wagons were started from the store to deliver some parcels. Crossing Clark Street, a heavy express wagon drove into the leading wagon of The Fair. The Fair wagon was badly damaged in the collision and the guard thrown into confusion.

A crowd gathered to watch the excitement. The police charged with drawn clubs and struck freely at the people who were nearest them. The crowd was pressed back and the procession resumed. Before another block had been traversed the crowd made another rush for the wagons, and a battle followed. Bricks and stones were the weapons used, and the missiles were thrown with such effect that after the fight was over dozens of big show windows in adjoining stores were shattered.

In the attack which the police made upon the crowd a dozen men were severely injured by the police. Several strike partisans were arrested.

Rioting took place in South Clark Street in front of the stores of Irwin Brothers and Wagner, Winslow & Co., wholesale dealers, using meats from the big packers. Wagons from the yards were driven to these stores and were being unloaded, when a crowd of spectators and strike sympathizers began hooting and interfering with the non-union drivers. The disturbance drew a mob of nearly 2,000 people to the scene. The police, who were guarding the wagons, tried to preserve order, but were not successful. The two Irwin brothers seized axe handles and, in company with the police, beat back the crowd. One man, Isaac Bean, was thrown down a stairway and had his back broken.

A passing street car overturned a patrol wagon on the way to the riots and dumped the police into the street.

Two revolver battles marked the rioting that attended the progress of the meat caravan from the yards to the city stores. After the riot at Irwin Brothers' place the wagon train moved on. As Peck and State Streets were reached a detective on horseback, annoyed beyond endurance by hisses and jeers, drew a revolver and fired. A little further on, at Peck Place and Michigan Avenue, in front of a new building, the drivers were assailed by a quantity of bricks and mortar. One driver fired three times into the crowd, but as far as could be learned no one was injured.

LIGHTNING CAUSES A PANIC.

Strikes One Factory and Girls in Adjoining One Are Badly Frightened.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3.—Lightning this afternoon struck a building of the Johns-Pratt Company on Capitol Avenue. The bolt went through the top floor room from east to west, damaging some electrical apparatus that was being made and knocking asbestos about. Then it set fire to woodwork.

An explosion of naphtha followed, lifting the roof. The only person hurt was a boy who jumped out of a window. Sixty girls in the adjoining factory were thrown into a panic that threatened serious results till the foreman succeeded in driving them from the building. Three fainted and one was unconscious until this evening.

The fire was extinguished by the city department, with a loss of about $50,000.

COLORADO RAILROAD VALUATION

State Board of Equalization Orders Assessment on $59,053,515.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—The total assessed valuation of railroad property in Colorado for 1902 is $59,053,515, as announced by the State Board of Equalization to-day. The total includes the value of railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, express companies, and the Pullman's Company's property. Foreign car lines, the assessment of which has not been completed, will bring the total to approximately $60,000,000, compared with $32,000,000 for 1900, an increase over two years ago of 88 per cent.

The 1901 assessment was $125,000,000. Most of the railroads have contested paying their taxes under that assessment, and railroads are making overtures for a settlement of last year's taxes on the basis of their assessment fixed by the State's board for this year.

20-Hour Train New York to Chicago Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
In order to meet the popular demand for a faster train between the great commercial and financial centres of the East and the West, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 15th, inaugurate a twenty-hour train service between New York and Chicago; the new train will be known as the "Pennsylvania Special." It will be composed of a Pullman combination smoking and baggage car, a dining car, a Pullman drawing-room sleeping car, and a compartment car. The Pennsylvania Special will run every day and will leave New York, West 23d St. Station, at 1:55 P. M., Philadelphia 4 P. M., Harrisburg 6:05 P. M., Altoona 8:45 P. M., arriving in Pittsburgh 11:20 P. M., and Chicago 8:55 A. M. next morning. The East-bound train will leave Chicago 12:00 noon, Pittsburgh 11:20 P. M., Altoona 2:05 A. M., Harrisburg 4:45 A. M., arriving Philadelphia 7 A. M. and New York 9 A. M. This will be the fastest long-distance train ever regularly scheduled on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the average rate for 912 miles being about 45 miles an hour; the maximum rate of speed will be 52.6 miles per hour, the minimum 44.6. In order to comply with the usual rule covering fast time an extra fare of $5.00 will be charged between New York and Chicago and $6.00 between Philadelphia and Chicago and $4.00 between New York and Pittsburgh.—Adv.

OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN BILL.

Relief Measure May Be Rebate—Conference of Beet Sugar and Administration Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The same opposition that took place in the House when the Cuban problem was pending in that body is going on in the Senate. The best-sugar Republican Senators have appointed a committee to confer with a committee representing the Administration Senators, and for this time being it is left with the joint committee of conference to wrestle with the Cuban question.

So far there has been no development in this committee, or outside of it, to warrant any other expectation than that the best response Congress will make to the President's urgent pleading for Cuban reciprocity will be a rebate measure.

An attaché of the Senate who is in position to know with a fair degree of accuracy how this majority Senators stand, said to-day:

"It will be rebate or nothing, according to my best judgment. I don't see how it can be reciprocity, for there are enough beet-sugar Senators with their faces set firm against reciprocity to defeat it. In a little while I think this so-called Administration Senators will yield. There are only a few men in the Senate who are earnest advocates of relief for Cuba. The real question is whether the President would accept the rebate scheme in place of reciprocity.

"I hear from a member of the Senate that when the matter of a rebate was discussed at the White House recently in the Senator's hearing the President said: 'It is for Congress to determine how the relief shall be given. I ask for the relief; you gentlemen must say what the scheme shall be.'

"Another Senator said to me: 'The President will be thankful for anything. He does not want Congress to go home and leave him without any Cuban measure; that wouldn't speak well for his hold on us. Really that's all there is in the fight now.'

"There are two distinct parties that will not agree to Cuban reciprocity, but, unless I am mistaken, I believe there's a sufficient number of beet-sugar Senators found to vote against reciprocity to kill it in the Senate. I believe the beet-sugar Republicans of the House would fight against a reciprocity bill sent over from the Senate as hard as they fought against the one reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

"The suggestion that the beet-sugar Representatives in the House are not likely to feel differently about Cuban reciprocity than they felt when the matter was before the House a few weeks ago accords with the views of a number of Administration Senators."

One of these Senators said to-day: "I don't believe they will budge an inch. They faced full fire when the House bill was pending and never flinched. I reckon they would do the same thing over again if the Senate should send back to the House another reciprocity bill."

A Democratic Senator who took the same view of the situation in the House, said this evening that he believed the Republican Senators would get together on a 20 per cent. reciprocity measure, and that they would do it before the week was over.

"One of the Republican leaders," said he, "told me to-night that forty-three votes had been secured for reciprocity and that he had no doubt whatever that the other two needed to make a majority of the Senate would be secured very soon."

When asked what the House would do with a reciprocity measure the Senator quoted said: "It would not accept it. The whole matter would end with the passage of the bill by the Senate. It must be a rebate bill."

WHEAT OUTLOOK GOOD.

Minnesota and the Dakotas Probably Will Yield a Big Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., June 3.—Two weeks ago it was believed that the Spring wheat crop of the Red River Valley was largely ruined. But the weather changed and conditions have suddenly put about face, so that the outlook for the Spring wheat crop of the three great wheat-raising States of Minnesota and the Dakotas is most favorable. The possibilities are for a large crop.

Last year's wheat acreage in the three States was about 14,700,000 acres; this year's will be a few hundred thousand acres less. But, while wheat will be shortened a trifle, the abundant moisture of the Spring will aid the crop in growth.

There will be a far larger crop this year of other grains than wheat, if the present promise is fulfilled. There will be an increase of 1,000,000 acres of flax alone in North Dakota, so that the flax crop of the three States will be from a little over 3,500,000 acres of land.

THE POPE'S SILVER JUBILEE.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times announces that Cardinal Vaughan and the Roman Catholic Bishops of England have arranged a general celebration here of the Pope's silver jubilee. For the purpose of presenting a tiara embellished with precious stones they are raising a substantial sum of money.

They also are organizing pilgrimages on an extensive scale, and are preparing to hold special ceremonies in all the Roman Catholic churches early next year.

NEW KRUPP GUN PERFECTED.

Projectile Can Penetrate the Thickest and Best Krupp Armor Plate.

BERLIN, June 3.—According to the Boersen Courier Herr Krupp has brought to perfection a gun the projectile from which is capable of penetrating the best and thickest armor plate he manufactures.

Emperor William has already witnessed trials of this gun, and his Majesty has exacted a promise from Herr Krupp to reserve it exclusively for the use of the German Navy.

Massachusetts State Bonds Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—State Treasurer Bradford had on Monday what he says was "an odds-and-ends sale of State bonds." He sold to Kidder, Peabody & Co. at private sale, and at very satisfactory prices to the State, $1,800,000 bonds, maturing from 1927 to 1940, some bearing a 3 per cent. interest rate and the remainder 3½ per cent. The State will issue no bonds this year.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and prevents the hair from falling out.—Adv.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES THE SENATE

The Measure Provides Form of Government for Islands.

THE VOTE IS 48 TO 30.

Every Democrat Casts Ballot Against the Bill as Do Three Republicans—Proceedings Are Anything but Spirited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—By a vote of forty-eight to thirty the Philippine bill passed the Senate to-day. Every Democrat voted against the bill and so did three Republicans—Senators Hoar of Massachusetts, Mason of Illinois, and Wellington of Maryland. Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, who is no longer counted as a Democrat by either side, voted for the bill.

Much surprise was occasioned by this vote of Mr. Morgan of Alabama. That Senator delivered a speech in favor of the bill on Thursday, and has always been a pronounced expansionist, but his voted to-day with his colleagues of the Democratic party. The surprise was all the greater because during the voting on amendments which preceded the final vote, Mr. Morgan voted with the Republicans.

An absurd and unfounded rumor had gone out that Mr. Hoar would vote for the bill. It was based solely on his remark the other day that he approved of some provisions in the bill. A number of wiseacres have been talking very glibly since of Mr. Hoar's inconsistency, notwithstanding the fact that he has never given the slightest indication of intending to vote otherwise than he did to-day.

Mr. Hale of Maine, a strong anti-imperialist, was paired, and announced that if he were not he would vote for the bill. He voted, however, for Mr. Teller's amendment setting forth the purpose of the United States to grant the Filipinos independence under a protectorate.

The bill went through in a mechanical and lifeless way. There was no such interest as attached to the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill, and the amendments offered were few.

This statement, however, applies only to the floor, for the galleries were crowded and intensely interested. When the bill was passed there was an attempt at applause by persons in the galleries ignorant of the rules, but it was quickly suppressed.

After the committee amendments, all of a routine character, had been adopted, Mr. Lodge announced that he hoped all other amendments would be voted down, and the Senate obeyed his suggestion. The first amendment was offered by Mr. Quay, providing that the tariff on Philippine products imported into the United States should not exceed 50 per cent. Five Republicans voted for this—Foraker, Gallinger, Nelson, Quay, and Clapp. Ten Democrats—Foster of Louisiana, Patterson, Vest, Carmack, Culberson, Taliaferro, Teller, Money, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Clark of Montana voted against it. It was beaten by a vote of 56 to 19.

THE PATTERSON AMENDMENT.

Mr. Patterson then offered an amendment providing that trials for crime must be by jury and in the province where the crime was committed. This was beaten by 47 to 40, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Wellington voting for it and Mr. Morgan against it. Then came Mr. Teller's amendment already mentioned, which was beaten by 47 to 30. Mr. Morgan voted against it, and Messrs. Hoar, Hale, Mason and Wellington voted for it.

The only other amendment of importance was the minority substitute, which was offered by Mr. Culberson. The vote on this was 48 to 30, Messrs. Hoar and Wellington voting for it and Mr. Morgan against it. There were other amendments by Mr. Carmack and Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi, on which there was about the same division as the others.

HOW THE BILL WAS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Consideration was resumed in the Senate to-day under the fifteen-minute rule of the Philippine Government bill. Mr. McLaurin (Miss.) denied that the Democrats had attacked the army.

Mr. Beveridge (Ind.) said the next world's drama would be enacted on the Pacific, and it was essential that the mastery of that great ocean should be ours, and it would be ours.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) deplored the fact that the President, on Memorial Day, had seen proper to make "a bitter partisan speech." That President, he said, had gone back forty years to rekindle the fires of sectionalism and had referred to the acts of an infuriated mob to justify, he supposed, the awful order of Gen. Smith in the Philippines.

Mr. Quarles (Wis.) denounced as "damnable" the suggestion that the object of the pending bill was to turn over the Philippines to the exploitation of carpet baggers.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) was permitted to print in The Record the remainder of Sexto Lopez's statement, a portion of which he read yesterday.

Mr. Culberson (Texas) intimated that the War Department was endeavoring to suppress information concerning matters in the Philippines. He then presented the charges of Private Andrew K. Wier against Lieut. F. P. Arnold, and the report thereon by Capt. P. W. West, alleging cruelties against Filipinos.

Mr. Beveridge inquired if the information concerning the charges had come from the War Department.

Mr. Culberson said he had not received the charges from the department.

Mr. Beveridge then inquired if the information had come from any officer of the War Department.

After fencing the question for a time, Mr. Culberson, being pressed, said: "The question of the Senator might properly be characterized as impertinent."

"I ask the Senator," Mr. Beveridge persisted, 'whether or not, directly or indirectly, the papers were received by him from Gen. Miles?"

Mr. Culberson to this inquiry made no reply.

Mr. Beveridge remarked: "That is all."

Mr. Allison (Iowa) said Lieut. Arnold, who had been attacked, was a resident of

Iowa, and that the charges seemed to depend upon pure hearsay.

Mr. Culberson (Texas) referred to the colloquy between himself and Mr. Beveridge, including the question whether the papers presented to him (Mr. Culberson) had been received directly or indirectly from Gen. Miles. He desired to say that the papers were received from a party entirely disconnected with the army, and neither directly nor indirectly from Gen. Miles.

Voting on Philippine bill amendments began.

The detailed vote on the Quay amendment follows:

YEAS.

Bacon, (D., Ga.)	Gallinger, (R., N. H.)
Bailey, (D., Texas.)	Gibson, (D., Mont.)
Bate, (D., Tenn.)	Heitfeld, (D., Idaho.)
Berry, (D., Ark.)	Martin, (D., Va.)
Blackburn, (D., Ky.)	Mitchell, (R., Or.)
Clapp, (R., Minn.)	Morgan, (D., Ala.)
Clay, (D., Ga.)	Nelson, (R., Minn.)
Cockrell, (D., Mo.)	Quay, (R., Penn.)
Dubois, (D., Idaho.)	Tillman, (D., S. C.)
Foraker, (R., Ohio.)	Total, 19.

NAYS.

Allison, (R., Iowa.)	McComas, (R., Md.)
Bard, (R., Cal.)	McCumber, (R., N.Dak.)
Beveridge, (R., Ind.)	McEnery, (D., La.)
Burnham, (R., N. H.)	McLaurin, (D., Miss.)
Burrows, (R., Mich.)	McLaurin, (D., S. C.)
Burton, (R., Kan.)	McMillan, (R., Mich.)
Carmack, (D., Tenn.)	Mallory, (D., Fla.)
Clark, (D., Mont.)	Millard, (R., Neb.)
Clark, R., (Wyo.)	Money, (D., Miss.)
Culberson, (D., Texas.)	Patterson, (D., Col.)
Cullom, (R., Ill.)	Perkins, (R., Cal.)
Deboe, (R., Ky.)	Platt, (R., Conn.)
Dietrich, (R., Neb.)	Platt, (R., N. Y.)
Dillingham, (R., Vt.)	Pritchard, (R., N. C.)
Dolliver, (R., Iowa.)	Proctor, (R., Vt.)
Elkins, (R., W. Va.)	Quarles, (R., Wis.)
Fairbanks, (R., Ind.)	Scott, (R., W. Va.)
Foster, (D., La.)	Simmons, (D., N. C.)
Foster, (R., Wash.)	Simon, (R., Or.)
Frye, (R., Me.)	Spooner, (R., Wis.)
Hanna, (R., Ohio.)	Stewart, (R., Nev.)
Harris, (P., Kan.)	Taliaferro, (D., Fla.)
Hawley, (R., Conn.)	Teller, (S. R., Col.)
Jones, (R., Nev.)	Vest, (D. Mo.)
Kean, (R., N. J.)	Warren, (R., Wyo.)
Kearns, (R., Utah.)	Wellington, (R., Md.)
Kittredge, (R., S. Dak.)	Wetmore, (R., R. 1.)
Lodge, (R., Mass.)	Total, 56.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) announced that he would not vote on any of the amendments, but would vote against the bill when it was placed on its passage.

The vote on the minority substitute to the Philippine bill follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Kittredge,
Bard,	Lodge,
Beveridge,	McComas,
Burnham,	McCumber,
Burrows,	McLaurin, (S. C.,)
Burton,	McMillan,
Clapp,	Millard,
Clark, (Wyo.,)	Mitchell,
Cullom,	Nelson,
Deboe,	Penrose,
Dietrich,	Perkins,
Dillingham,	Platt, (Conn.,)
Dolliver,	Platt, (N. Y.,)
Elkins,	Pritchard,
Fairbanks,	Proctor,
Foraker,	Quarles,
Foster, (Wash.,)	Quay,
Frye,	Scott,
Gallinger,	Simon,
Gamble,	Spooner,
Hanna,	Stewart,
Hawley,	Warren,
Jones, (Nev.,)	Wetmore.
Kean,	Total, 48.
Kearns,	

NAYS.

Bacon, (Ga.,)	McEnery, (La.,)
Bailey, (Texas,)	McLaurin, (Miss.,)
Bate, (Tenn.,)	Mallory, (Fla.,)
Berry, (Ark.,)	Martin, (Va.,)
Blackburn, (Ky.,)	Mason, (Ill.,)
Carmack, (Tenn.,)	Money, (Miss.,)
Clark, (Mont.,)	Morgan, (Ala.,)
Clay, (Ga.,)	Patterson, (Col.,)
Cockrell, (Mo.,)	Simmons, (N. C.,)
Culberson, (Texas,)	Taliaferro, (Fla.,)
Dubois, (Iowa,)	Teller, S. R., (Col.,)
Foster, (La.,)	Tillman, (S. C.,)
Gibson, (Mont.,)	Vest, (Mo.,)
Harris, (Kan.,)	Wellington, R., (Md.)
Heitfeld, (Idaho,)	Total, 30.
Hoar, R., (Mass.,)	

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Philippine Government bill, as passed by the Senate to-day, approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission and the offices of Civil Governor and Vice Governor of the islands, and authorizes the Governor and Vice Governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by Executive order. Future appointments of the Governor or Vice Governor shall be made by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate.

The "bill of rights" of the United States Constitution are applied to the Philippine Islands with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury.

The Supreme Court and other courts of the islands shall exercise jurisdiction, as heretofore provided by the Philippine Commission, and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President and the Senate; the others by the Civil Governor and the commission.

The action of the President of the United States in levying and collecting taxes is approved.

All the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and entitled to the protection of the United States.

When the insurrection in the islands shall have been subdued a careful census of the islands shall be taken, and after such census the Governor of the islands shall make a full report to the President, and make recommendation as to the future government.

Meantime the Philippine Commission is authorized to establish municipal and provincial governments with popular representative government so far and as fast as the communities are capable and fit for the same, the Philippine Commission being authorized to determine the qualifications of the electors. The President is authorized to regulate the commercial intercourse with the archipelago in the interest of the general welfare.

The Government of the Philippines is authorized to provide for the needs of commerce by improving barbors and navigable waters, providing warehouses, lighthouses, signal stations, &c.

All land in the Philippines is placed under the control of the Philippine Commission for the benefit of the inhabitants of the islands, except such as may be needed for the use of the United States.

PUBLIC LANDS DISPOSITION.

The Government of the Philippines shall make rules and regulations for the disposition of the public lands, but the regulations shall not go into effect until approved by the President and Congress; provided that a single homestead entry shall not exceed forty acres, and also provided that no such land shall be leased, let, or demised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of the public lands shall be enacted.

No corporation shall be authorized to engage in agriculture unless provision shall have been made therefor.

The bill provides at length how claims, both agricultural and mineral, shall be located, and the Philippine Commission is authorized to establish a mining bureau.

The Government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to acquire and convey title to real and personal property and to acquire real estate for public uses by right of eminent domain.

The Philippine Commission is authorized to acquire the Friar lands, and is empowered to issue bonds to pay for them. These lands, once acquired, shall be a part of the domain of the United States and may be disposed of as such.

Upon the Supreme Court of the United States is conferred the right to review the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Municipalities are authorized to issue bonds for municipal improvements with the consent of the President and Congress, the entire indebtedness of any municipality not to exceed 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property.

SHALL BE GOLD BONDS.

It is provided that the bonds shall be gold bonds and shall be free from any taxation. A sinking fund for the payment of the bonds and interest thereon must be provided by the municipality issuing them. The City of Manila is authorized to incur indebtedness in gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $4,000,000, to pay for a sewer system and water supply.

The Government of the Philippines is authorized to grant franchises and concessions, including the right of eminent domain, for the construction of works of public utility, provided that no private property shall be taken without just compensation; that no franchise shall be granted to any corporation that shall not be subject to review by Congress, and that all lands granted shall revert, at the expiration of the concession, to the Governments by which they were made.

No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, and the amount of real estate which shall be held by any corporation shall be determined by Congress.

A mint is to be established in Manila, and coins authorized may be coined at the mint, the coinage laws of the United States being extended to the islands. The Philippine Government is authorized to coin a silver dollar, containing 416 grains of standard silver, to be a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin to be expressed in English, Filipino, and Chinese characters.

Silver brought to the Manila mint shall be coined for the benefit of the depositor, the mint charge being 1 cent for each dollar coined. The same coin may be made at the mint in San Francisco upon the request of the Philippine Government, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that such deposits at the San Francisco mint shall be confined to silver produced in the United States.

Subsidiary coins of silver also may be coined at the Manila mint under restrictions similar to those regulating the coinage of the dollar.

The dollar shall be legal tender in the Philippines for public and private debts, except where otherwise stipulated. Silver certificates may be issued for deposits of Filipino dollers in sums of $20 or more. Other minor subsidiary coins are provided for.

The bill also authorizes the division of insular affairs of the War Department, the chief of which shall have the rank of a Colonel of the United States Army.

LATEST HEAT RECORD OF 1902.

Hottest June 3 in the History of the Weather Bureau with One Exception—One Death Recorded.

Old Sol made a new record for this year yesterday afternoon, when he pushed the mercury up to 89 degrees, beating the previous high record of May 23 by 1 degree. Yesterday was also the hottest June 3 in the history of the Weather Bureau, with one exception, that of 1895, when the thermometer registered 94 degrees.

Yesterday's record mark was reached at 2:20 P. M., and the mercury remained at 89 until 4 o'clock, when it dropped slightly, but went up to 89 degrees again at 5 o'clock.

Those who started out early in the morning with light overcoats, derby hats, and gloves, were shaking hands with themselves for their foresight, for at 6 o'clock in the morning the weather man had marked up only 66 degrees, and at 8 o'clock only 71. Four hours later the mercury had climbed 15 degrees, and then everybody agreed that it might turn out to be a warm day.

The palm-leaf fan man made his appearance at 11 o'clock in front of Trinity Church, and in Wall Street this is considered the official opening of the Summer season. It was also announced unofficially in the various down-town cafés that yesterday was the hottest day this year.

Anybody who had any doubts as to whether or not the Panama hat was going to be popular this Summer will feel easy on that score now, for yesterday they came out in thousands.

The humidity was not high during the day, its lowest point—58 per cent.—at 2 o'clock almost coinciding with the highest temperature. From 5 o'clock the mercury dropped noticeably, the thermometer registering 83 degree at 7 o'clock and at midnight 77 degrees. A heavy thunderstorm passed over the upper part of the city at 6:30 o'clock.

There were one death and six prostrations from the heat. William Noble, a laborer, forty-five years old, of 302 Tenth Avenue, was overcome at 245 Tenth Avenue in the afternoon. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died early in the evening.

NEW HISTORICAL BUILDING.

Samuel Thorne Elected a Life Member of the New York Society for His Aid.

A new Building Committe was appointed last night by President Eugene A. Hoffman of the New York Historical Society and its members were authorized to begin active preparations toward erecting the new building at Central Park West as soon as the necessary $20,000 has been raised in order to secure the gift of $20,000 made last month by Archer M. Huntington. Of the needed sum $16,000 has been raised during the past montb, $10,000 coming through Samuel Thorne, and in recognition of his services he was elected a life member of the society at the monthly meeting in the hall of the society, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The new committee consists of President Hoffman, Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr., Frank Tilford, and Charles Frederick Hoffman. The recent death of John J. Tucker necessitated a reconstruction of the committee. It formerly was composed of three members, including the President and Dr. Carney.

Dr. Carney said after the meeting that he expected the additional $4,000 would be secured in a short time, and he thought that active work would begin during the Summer. The meeting was the last for the present season, and no more sessions will be held until October.

SHAM SEA FIGHT OFF NEWPORT.

To be One of the Features of the Joint Army and Navy Manoeuvres.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday it was said that one of the features of the joint army and navy manoeuvres this Fall at Newport will be a sham sea fight between the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Coghlan, the junior commander of the squadron, opposing Rear Admiral Higginson, the senior commander.

Every available ship of the squadron, it is said, will take part in the sham battle, which will probably be fought in the waters about Fisher's Island. Admiral Coghlan will command the attack and Admiral Higginson the defense, the former's flagship being the cruiser Brooklyn and the latter's the cruiser Olympia.

MUST FIND NEW QUARTERS.

Saloon Opposite Building the Home Guardian Society Occupied.

For a number of years the Home Guardian Society, of which Miss Helen M. Gould is one of the patrons, conducted a kindergarten and industrial school in the building at 304 West Twenty-sixth Street. It has had as many as seventy-five pupils at various times, and not alone did those who supported the institution provide for their tuition, but each noontime luncheon was given them. A short time ago the school closed.

Across the street from the schoolhouse, at the corner of Eighth Avenue, there is to be opened on Saturday a saloon. For a long time this corner had been looked upon as an excellent site for a saloon. Many tried for a license, but were refused on account of the schoolhouse being within the limit of 200 feet.

The lease which the society held on the premises expired on May 1, and it is understood that a brewing company secured the building on bigber terms, rented it for a boarding house, and will supply the beer to the new saloon.

The pupils of the school were distributed among the different classes of the society in various parts of the city. It is expected that when the Fall term begins a building somewbere in the neighborbood will be leased.

Summer Resort Number Next Sunday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a Special Summer Resort and Travel Edition next Sunday, June 8th. This edition will cover practically all the Summer resorts throughout the country. It will form an outing directory and will serve as a guide to tourists. This number will be much in demand by those who seek information as to Summer homes and routes of travel. To be sure of securing a copy of next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

DEVERY RAPS CROKER AND THE TRIUMVIRS

A Young Man, Like Carroll, He Says, Should Lead.

Tammany Hall Must Not Be "Freedmanized," or Run by a Lot of Tricksters, the ex-Chief's Ultimatum.

William S. Devery, who is contesting in the courts his removal through the operation of the single-headed Police Commission law as Chief of Police, squared off last night at his country villa at Arverne and dealt blows from the shoulder at the Tammany Hall triumvirate and many of its leaders. He proclaimed himself as anti-Croker and satirized the ex-chief, and declared that the old men of Tammany Hall must get out and make room for young men in touch and in sympathy with the people, and he gave some broad views in regard to the leadership of the party of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam.

Mr. Devery departed from his usual policy of silence mainly because of a published interview with him, which he vouched for as entirely correct.

HE'S AGAINST CROKER.

"I'll stand for every word that is there," he said, when the report was shown him. "It's quite correct, and says what I wanted to say. Those are my views."

Among the statements and criticisms in the interview are the following:

"I'm against Croker. No man can live in England and tell New Yorkers how to vote. Croker is putting himself in the William Waldorf Astor class, and the people of New York have got next.

"Croker is playing both ends against the middle. He is trying to run Tammany Hall by the wireless telegraph system. He can't. Tammany Hall is like that guy from Missouri. You've got to show Tammany Hall.

"Why, Tim Sullivan came along and looked over the ground and wes so disgusted he went back to Hot Springs. I'm a loyal member of the organization, but I can't stand for the new way they are running things.

"Now, Charley Murphy is a nice sport. He is a smart man and keeps his mouth shut, but it would take a bigger man than what Charley is to keep Tammany moving. This talk about Charley Murphy being leader—there's nothing into it."

"How about McMahon and Haffen?"

"They ought to be over skimming milk for Croker. Dan McMabon is a two-spot. He is the most ungrateful men in politics. Dan gets into the contracting business, cleans up a pile, and forgets his old friends. Haffen is a joke.

"These contractors are trying to run New York. McMahon is getting like all the rest of 'em. Look at John D. Crimmins, with his rabbit-tail whiskers. To hear Crimmins talk you'd want to open bis coat to see if he didn't bave wings. But you bet that when the contracts are passed out John D. has got his fists where the contracts land, and it don't cut any ice with him whether Tammany hands 'em out or not.

"There's a contractors' trust in New York. The small contractor is against the well, with his tongue hanging out. He is losing his horses and his carts and the men that worked for him are out of jobs. And the hottest hollerers for reform are the big contractors.

"That reminds me of this Fire Department down here at Rockaway Beach. When I was in the Police Department Chief Croker was always knocking me and my men, but when there was an emergency the police force was 'Johnny on the spot.' It's different with the Fire Department. When this fire broke out to-day we had no water pressure. There ain't a foot of city hose in Rockaway Beach. We get $600 a year for the Fire Department here and have to pay $400 of that to the engineer. What do they expect the horses to eat—chestnuts?

"I claim that Croker and the other men at the head of the Fire Department are shirking their duty. This is as much a part of New York City as the whole dry goods districts is, and it is entitled to just as good protection. I'm an old inhabitant down here—been coming here every Summer for twenty-five years."

"What do you think about the Police Department?"

"Now, here, Sport, Devery wes never a 'knocker.' They 'knocked' me good and plenty, but when I was Chief of Police I attended to business, and when a policeman didn't do his duty he heard from me and heard for fair.

"All I've got to say la that Col. Partridge is a real nice old man. But he don't know the New York police force. No man knows it that hasn't pounded a beat, sat behind a desk and learned everything in it. A men may learn the clerical end of it, but no man can learn the men. That's all I've got to say. No man can learn the men. He's got to be one of the men."

"And Freedman?"

Devery arose from his chair, extended both hands above his head, puffed out his cheeks and then roared with laughter. Without a word he walked away.

TRIUMVIRATE CONDEMNED.

Ex-Chief Devery, after disposing of the interview, added earnestly:

"I'm anti-Croker. I'm an American. I was born here. I stand by what I said in regard to him. What can you expect from the three men who are trying to run Tammany Hall. A lot of contractors who have ground down laboring men and lined their pockets. Look at the fire here last Sunday. No fire department, no water, four lives lost. Who's to blame but Eddy Look-up Croker.

"I am not in politics in the Ninth District. I am still a policemen. Perbaps a turn of fortune may come to me. My suit to be put back as Chief is now due at the Court of Appeals. I won't make any forecast on the result.

"I don't wonder that Tammany Hall is in the condition it is. Croker is too old. He's abroed ten months in the year. How can he know the wants of 4,000,000 people? To know this he should stay among the people. Nixon's all right, but you can't take a man out of a hopper and make him leader over night. Good enough to build men-of-war, but what does a man from Virginia know about the people of New York?

"The crew ought to get out. Cherley Murphy is not broad enough, Haffen and McMahon can't, after what they have done as contractors, have any hold on the people. Tammany Hall must not be Freedmanized or run by a lot of tricksters.

"Who do I think should be leader of Tammany Hall? Any young man who has broad views—like Cerroll, for instance, who knows the people and who is close to them—can run it properly. I am with the younger element first, last, and all the time. The old men who have feathered their nests should get out—Murphy, Haffen, McMahon, Plunkitt, Hopper, and the rest of them. They are selfish and not with the people. Tammnay Hall wants men who know the people and are in sympathy with them.

"I will not criticise the present municipal administration. I wish it well and hope that it may succeed in doing what it started to do, and I repeat what I said some months ago that I am ready to do all I can to help it.

"I will not name any one who in my opinion is fit to be leader of Tammany Hall. But he can be found—among the young men."

MEETS DISTRICT CAPTAINS.

Triumvir Murphy Discusses Arrangements for the Coming Primaries.

Twenty-three of the Tammany district Captains in the Twentieth Assembly District met their leader and the head of the triumvirate, Charles F. Murphy, at the Tammany Central Club, 205 East Thirty-second Street, last night.

The approaching election was informally discussed, and arrangements were made for the primaries in that district. Blanks for the inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks were given to the Captains for distribution. Among those present, besides the Captains, were Daniel F. Martin, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Thomas F. Donahue, ex-Assemblymen Callahan and Corrigan, and ex-Aldermen Woods and Wund.

The Captains were invited by Leader Murphy to attend a meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum to-night, at which James Lindsay Gordon will make an address.

WEST POINT'S CENTENNIAL.

Toasts for Banquet and Names of Those to Respond Announced.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3.—The entertainment for the Board of Visitors to-day was a cavalry drill on the cavalry plain. The troop was under command of Capt. Sands and Cadets Casad, Hinrichs, and Bell. The drill was followed by target practice with machine and mounted guns on the target range by the first and second classes, and rifle practice on the target range by the third class.

Arrangements have been completed for the entertaining of the guests at the approaching centennial celebration. President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will be entertained at the Superintendent's quarters, Secretary of War Root by Prof. Edgerton, Postmaster General Payne by Prof. Larned, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, by Gen. Roe at his residence, in Highland Falls, and the Italian Ambassador, the Costa Rican Minister, the Nicaraguan Minister, the Siamese Minister, the Colombian Minister, the Turkish Minister, and the Swiss Minister at the hotel. The Belgian Minister will be entertained by Capt. Davis; Col. Kitson, the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, by Prof. Fieberger, and Lieut. Commander von Rebeur Paschwitz, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, by Capt. Wilcox.

The following are the toasts for the centennial banquet: "Our Country," no response; "The President," no response; "Our Alma Mater," no response," "Our Dead," no response; "Our Guests," by Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; "American Universities and Colleges," by Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago; "Congress and Its Relations to the Military Academy," by David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; "The Army," by Gen. Nelson A. Miles; "The Navy," by Capt. French E. Chadwick; "The Staff and the Army Schools," by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin; "The Volunteers," by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and "The National Guard," by Major Gen. Charles Dick of the Ohio National Guard.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT COLUMBIA.

The Columbia University Council yesterday announced the successful applicants for scholarships for the coming year. Among them are a Japanese, an Italian, and ex-Capt. H. D. House of the Syracuse University baseball team. The scholarships are worth $150. The list follows:

PRESIDENT'S UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Elmer Jones, New York City, psychology; A. B., Monmouth College, 1894; M. A., University of Colorado, 1901.

Arthur C. Neil, Kingston, Ontario, chemistry; A. B., Queen's University, 1898; A. M., Columbia University, 1900.

Ralph Barlow Page, Toronto Junction, Ontario, history.

Eugene Tavenner, New York City, Latin; A. B., University of Nashville, 1899; A. B., Columbia University, 1901.

Ray Walter Thompson, Palo Alto, Cal., sociology; A. B., Leland Stanford University, 1901.

Nachida Yatsu, Tokio, Japan, zoology; Rigakuskl Tokio Imperial University, 1900.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Manley Benson Baker, Stratford, Ont., geology; A. B., Queen's University, 1900.

Leon O. Beatty, Lexington, Ky., chemistry; B. S., Kentucky University, 1899; M. S., Kentucky State College, 1900.

Dino Bigongiari, New York City, Latin; A. B., (candidate,) Columbia University, 1902.

Beverley Waugh Bond, Jr., Baltimore, Md., history; A. B., Randolph-Macon College, 1900; A. M., Randolph-Macon College, 1900.

Palmer Cobb, North Carolina, Germanic languages; Ph. B., University of North Carolina, 1901.

Orrok Colloque, New York City, philosophy; A. B., Trinity College, 1899; A. M., New York University, 1901.

Frederic Anson Cummings, Spartanshurg, S. C., English; A. B., Wofford College, 1896; A. M., Wofford College, 1901.

Clarence Errol Ferree, Delaware, Ohio, psychology; B. S., Ohio, Wesleyan University, 1900; A. M., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1901; M. S., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1902.

Claude Russell Foutain, Portland, Ore., mathematics; B. A., University of Oregon, 1901.

Clifford Crag, New York City, mechanics; C. E., (candidate,) Columbia University, 1902.

William Brown Griffin, Moscow, Idaho, political science; B. A., University of Idaho, 1901.

Harold Clarke Goddard, Amherst, Mass., English; B. A., Amherst, 1900.

Edward Kidder Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C., English; Ph. B., University of North Carolina, 1898.

George Christian Haas, New York City, Indo-Ironian; A. B., (candidate,) Columbia College, 1902.

Paul Leland Hapworth, Marquette, Mich., History; A. B., Indiana University, 1899; A. M., Indiana University, 1901.

Homer Dolliver House, Syracuse, N. Y., botany; B. S., (candidate,) Syracuse University, 1902.

Harry Theodore Johnson, Dakota City, Neb., Political Economy, B. A., University of Nebraska, 1900.

Horace Leonard Jones, Harriman, Tenn., Greek, A. B., Carson Newman College, 1898; A. M., Columbia University, 1900.

Austin Baxter Keep, New York City, American History, B. A., Amherst, 1897; A. M., Amherst, 1901.

David Ford McFarland, Lawrence, Ky., Organic Chemistry, B. A., University of Kansas, 1897; M. A., University of Kansas, 1901.

Allen Henry Nelson, Baltimore, Md.; Physics, A. B., Middlebury College, 1901.

Roscoe Packard, Orono, Me., Mathematics, A. B., Adelbert College, 1899; A. M., Western Reserve University, 1900.

Paul Marshall Rea, Williamshnrg, Mass., Zoology, B. A., Williams, 1899; M. A., Williams, 1901.

Arthur Dongberty Rees, Philadelphia, Sociology, B. S., University of Pennsylvania.

Henry Kirkland Smith, New York, Sociology, A. B., (candidate,) Columbia University, 1902.

Grey Edward Snider, Columbia, Mo., economics and finance; B. L., University of Missouri, 1901.

Albert George Stacey, Little Britain, Ont., physics; B. A., (candidate,) University of Missouri, 1901.

Charles Emil Stangeland, Minneapolis, Minn., economics; A. B., Augshurg Theological Seminary, 1898.

Edwin Hochkiss Tuttle, New Haven, Conn., romance philology; A. B., Yale, 1901.

Robert I. White, Lowell, Mich., European history; A. B., Albion College.

CURTIS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Clara De Lissa Berg, New York, comparative literature; A. B., Columbia University, 1898.

Liza De Laren Bloodgood, New York, Greek; A. B., Columbia, 1901.

Louise Hermine Fuhlpace, St. Lonis, Mo., Germanic language; A. B., Washington, Minn., 1901.

NORMAL COLLEGE HONORS.

Honor students among the 308 members of the senior class of Normal College, who will be graduated at Carnegie Hall on June 17, are:

Teresa Loewy, Florence Gertruds
Jean Fleming Robert- Strous, salutatorian.
son, the valedictorian; Amelia Pearl Sable,
Katherine Elsie Day.

Other honor students are:

Estelle B. Crawford,	Margaret Stella,
Frances Grandin,	Alice Landru,
Loretta C. Hunt,	Elizabeth Eckel,
Eva Jacobs,	Eleanore Muller,
Jessie Clara Klein,	Ida Raisbeck,
Fannibelle Leland,	Minnie Stumpf,
Minnefred Michael,	Frida Pollack,
Sophie Moeller,	Yella Ehrusam,
Mabel Morris,	Adella Reynolds,
Helen Taylor,	Julia Adler,
Margaretha Albers,	Louise Hardenbrook,
Consuelo Kohly,	May Bruning,
Frances Shields,	Julie Dulon,
Jeannett Smith,	Ethel King,
Julia Cavanagh,	Emma Hammond,
Agnes Constable,	Muriel Burger.
Louise O'Brien,	

The graduating class will be much smaller than usual this year, because half of the class of 1902 was graduated last year as normals.

CLASS DAY AT BATTERY HILL.

Senior students of the New York University held their class day exercises on Battery Hill, at University Heights, yesterday afternoon, before an audience of about 800. F. B. W. Cleverdon was the marshal of the day, and led the opening procession from the Hall of Fame to a beautiful grove of elms, where the festivities began. The programme there was as follows:

Invocation—Dr. R. H. Randolph.
Address of Welcome—Class President Newton Chapin.
Review—William Peck Banning, Class Historian.
Class Prophecy—Carleton C. Carpenter.
Oration—David A. Craig.
Class Poem—John Trevette Allen.
Presentations—George D. Hadley.

Ivy exercises were then held at Gould Hall, when the "last will and testament" was read by D. Van Z. Bogart and an oration delivered by Wilbur Stone Wilding. The ivy was then planted. A feature of the day was the presentation of the class bun to the Class of 1903. This time-honored relic was first donated to what was voted the most popular class in 1885. Each class that has held it keeps its whereabouts a profound secret. It has not been brought out before for two years. The ancient confection now reposes in a silver glass-covered casket. Cremation exercises preceded the ball in the evening, when the books and class records were reduced to ashes with ceremony.

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$8,000 AUTOMOBILE GONE.

William P. Rainey's Chauffeur Also Missing—Police Asked to Look for Both.

A French automobile, valued at $8,000, the property of William P. Rainey, President of the Oldsmobile Company, was taken from its stable, 138 West Thirty-eighth Street, early last evening, and at a late hour at night had not been traced. The chauffeur, Harry Hill, disappeared at the same time. Mr. Rainey went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and told the police that he had reason to believe that Hill bad taken the vehicle and requested them to send out a general alarm to Philadelphia and Boston as well as in New York.

Mr. Rainey left the automobile in the stable, which is in the same building as the offices of the company, when he went to dinner at 6 o'clock. When he returned about 8 it had gone.

Hill was engaged about three weeks ago. He is a well-known chauffeur, and showed good references when he entered Mr. Rainey's employ. The automobile has a record between New York and Philadelphia of four hours and eight minutes.

Automobilists Held for Man's Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 3.—Frederick Blum, part owner of the Alexander Dye Works at Lodi, and William Anderson, his chauffeur, were held on a charge of manslaughter to-day at the inquest into the death of Richard Henches, who was killed on May 22 in a runaway alleged to have been caused by Mr. Blum's automobile. Bail was fixed at $4,000 in each case. The jury found that the machine was running at an excessive speed, and recommended that the speed limit of automobiles, according to ordinance, be reduced from twelve to seven miles an hour.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

R. R. CABLE NOT TO RETIRE.

Chairman of Rock Island Railroad Directors' Board Denies Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Island Railroad Company will be held in this city to-morrow. R. R. Cable, Chairman of the Board of Directors, says there is little outside of routine matter to consider.

Notice was given some time ago that a proposition would be voted upon to increase the capital stock from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. Mr. Cable denies the reports that he has any intention of retiring from the chairmanship of the board. He says the Directors will not be asked to vote on a proposition to take over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

TO CHICAGO IN TWENTY HOURS.

Pennsylvania and New York Central Roads to Reduce Journey from This City by Four Hours.

Beginning June 15, twenty-hour trains to Chicago will be put into service by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, thus reducing the journey by four hours.

The Pennsylvania Road's train will be called the "Pennsylvania Special." Every day it will leave the West Twenty-third Street station in this city at 1:55 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 8:55 the next morning. From Chicago it will start east at 12 o'clock noon and reach here at 9 A. M. It will be composed of a Pullman combination smoking and beggage car, a dining car, a Pullmen drawing room sleeping car, and a compartment car, and will be the fastest long-distance train ever regularly scheduled on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The average rate of speed for 912 miles will be about forty-five miles an hour, the maximum rate 52.6 miles per hour, and the minimum 44.6.

The flier of the New York Central will be known as the "Twentieth Century Train," and will cover the 980 miles between the two cities, including all stops, in exactly the time stated. It will leeve the Grand Central Station here at 2:45 P. M. each day, arriving at the Grand Central Station, Chicago, by the Lake Shore at 9:45 next morning. It will leave Grand Central Station, Chicago, at 12:30 P. M., to arrive at the Grand Central Station in this city at 9:30 A. M.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Present Indications Are the Stockholders' Meeting Will Be Uneventful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Present indications are that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Thursday will be an uncventful one. W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew and H. McK. Twombly will arrive here in a special train over the Lake Shore in the morning to attend the meeting.

President Hugbitt is said to hold proxies for 70 per cent. of the stock—a large part of which was tendered by the Moore party, with the understanding that they be given representation on the board. It is assumed that W. B. Leeds, President of the Rock Island, will be elected to represent the Moores, and that Albert Keep will retire.

EDWARD E. GWYNNE BANKRUPT.

Nephew of Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Has $56,403 Liabilities and Assets $57.

Edward E. Gwynne of Park Hill, Yonkers, who formerly resided at Lawrence, L. I., up to May 1, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $56,403 and assets of $57, due him by Perry Tiffany for money loaned. Mr. Gwynne is a nephew of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The petition was filed chiefly to get rid of a judgment which was obtained against him by Leopold Grinberg for $47,911 in Nassau County on Sept. 18, 1901, on four drafts made by A. Reinach, a Paris jeweler, on November and December, 1897, which were accepted by the petitioner and guaranteed by his wife, Helen, when they were in Paris. Mr. Grinberg also obtained another judgment against Mr. Gwynne for $1,182 on a similar draft. Mr. Gwynne, it is said, purchased diamonds, pearls, and other jewelry from Mr. Reinach, and the drafts were given in payment. Mr. Reinach was unable to collect the money in France, and the claim was assigned to Mr. Grinberg, who brought suit in Nassau County and obtained judgments.

Mr. Gwynne owes the Baron St. Aubanat of Paris $4,000, balance on a note made in Paris in May, 1899. He owes $384 to four doctors for medical services; for shoes, $248; board, $141; food and drink, $100; wines, $28; harness, $296; clothing, $750; haberdashery, $60; riding habits, $80; trunks, $30; coal, wood, and hay, $317; plumbing, $34. Mr. Gwynne has an expectant beneficial life interest under the will of his father, David E. Gwynne, in farms at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Linneus, Mo., and some land in Cincinnati, the value of his interest being unknown.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to receive Rugs for Storage under the usual guarantee for safe-keeping. Repairing will also be attended to.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hawes

TWO STRAW AND THREE DOLLAR HATS.

Broadway, cor. 13th St. cor. 30th St., Astor House, N. Y.
171 Tremont St., Boston.

DR. G. H. WYNKOOP'S DEBTS.

Petition in Bankruptcy Shows $132,336 Liabilities and $1,152 Assets.

Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop of 128 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $132,336 and assets of $1,152. The assets consist of cash, $6, and debts due from patients, $1,146. For six years he has been in partnership with his son, Daniel W. Wynkoop, in the practice of medicine, and the debts due, $1,146, are to the firm, but belong to him, and his son appears in the list of creditors for $1,146.

The petitioner has also 1,200 shares of stock of the Granville Gold Company of New York, 1,000 shares of Glynn-Dale Consolidated Mining Company of California, and 518 shares of the National Heating Company of New York, all of no value. There are thirty-two creditors, and seventeen judgments have been entered against him from 1890 to 1899.

Dr. Wynkoop has been a physician since 1866, and built up a large practice among the wealthy families. In 1888 he invested heavily in the National Heating Company of this city and the Boston Heating Company at Boston, and could, it is said, have sold his interest in these concerns for $700,000, but they did not prove successful and he found himself in debt to the extent of $250,000. Since then, it is said, that he has paid off a large part of that indebtedness.

NEW YOR

OPERATORS TRYING TO AVOID TROUBLE

Coal and Iron Police Are Being Kept Out of Sight.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S TALK

Operators Confident of Their Control of the Situation—Meeting of Engineers, Firemen, and Pumpmen Called.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 3.—It is to be regretted that so many well-informed people speak and write of the quiet which now prevails throughout the mining districts as "ominous." To expect trouble and predict it would seem the surest way of inviting it. The sincerity of the strike leaders is generally doubted. At headquarters the preparations of the mine owners to safeguard life and property are resented and denounced, but why they should be is not explained. The miners can doubtless find trouble if they seek it, but it will not seek them. This morning I visited a number of breakers between here and Pittston, and yesterday several near Scranton. I am told that they are well guarded, and have no doubt this is true, but I did not see any men about. Evidently the coal and iron police are not obtruding themselves upon the public notice. I have yet to see one. So far as my observations in three districts warrant an opinion, the operators are carefully avoiding giving the miners any pretext for disorder.

President Mitchell to-day indulged in more ill-advised talk about the coal and iron police, and characterizes them as "a mob of disreputable men, who will incite more trouble than they will prevent." He tells a very improbable story of how, during the strike of two years ago, these special police visited the homes of miners, and, by a show of authority they did not possess, coerced them to resume work against their will. He is rapidly losing prestige as a broad-minded, conservative leader. His position is obviously one of great difficulty, but he is making it harder every day by talking too much and saying what he cannot justify to his own conscience or the judgment of his following. The reputation with which he entered this fight he is likely to leave behind him when it is ended.

There were peace rumors to-day, but no great importance attached to them. They refer to the effort of the Industrial Committee of the Civic Federation to induce the Vanderbilt interest to exert pressure upon the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson managements to consent to arbitration. I doubt if much will be accomplished in that direction at present.

There is very little change in the situation since yesterday. The strikers have intimidated a few men who could be reached overnight and induced them to quit, but others have been secured, and the net result is unimportant on either side. The operators are more confident than they were yesterday of their control of the situation. One mine in North Wilbesbarre is reported to be filling with water, but the owners refuse to confirm this report, though admitting that they do not know just what the conditions are in their pits.

A call has been issued for a general meeting of engineers, firemen, and pumpmen on Friday. The purpose of this meeting and its probable action cannot be learned, but, as only those on strike will attend, the mystery is not profound.

The situation to-night is one of increasing tension, especially in the districts where the telegraph poles have been decorated with effigies labeled with the names of steam men who have remained at work. Such demonstrations are attributed to the breaker boys, who are more noisy than dangerous. J. C. B.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 3.—President Mitchell to-night gave out the following statement:

"Detailed reports from all quarters of the anthracite field indicate that the number of engineers, firemen, and pumpmen who ceased work yesterday was considerably increased to-day, and the probabilities are that it will be further augmented to-morrow.

"There have been no violations of law on the part of the strikers, and our predictions made last week, that the mine workers would be law abiding, have been more than verified by the events of yesterday and to-day.

"The coal strike is remarkable in many respects. Were it not for the fact that the coal companies have a veritable army of private guards and coal and iron police employed, there would be no exterior evidence that a great industrial contest was being waged.

"We are sure that the splendid conduct of the men and boys who are engaged in this great, silent, and passive struggle for at least a small share of our country's prosperity must commend itself to all well-disposed persons."

President Mitchell went to Scranton to-night with District President Nichols. Mr. Mitchell said his visit there was for the purpose of conferring with the leaders in that vicinity.

There was a cutting affray at Edwardsville late this afternoon. A striker hung an effigy of one of the workmen on a telegraph pole, and when the victim of the prank, a Hungarian, learned of it he sought out the perpetrator and stabbed him in the arm. The Hungarian was followed by a crowd, which stoned him. He was slightly injured.

At East End the father of a young man who did not quit work became enraged because his son was interfered with, and in his anger shot into a crowd. No one was injured. The miner who did the shooting was rescued by the police, and taken to the Wilkesbarre City Hall and locked up.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 3. — To-day about 200 men from Nuremburg marched into Oneida, where Coxe Brothers & Co. have a big colliery. There was some promiscuous shooting, but no one was injured. A car carrying special officers was sent from Drifton to the scene of the disturbance, but when the police reached there the crowd had dispersed.

Price of Coal Advances.

BOSTON, June 3.—The retail price of coal was advanced 50 cents a ton to-day. The new prices are: Stove and nut, $7; egg, $6.75; broken, $6.50; Shamokin, $7.25; pea, $5.25, and Franklin, $8.25. This makes an advance of $1 since May 17.

NEWARK SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION SUSPENDED.

Receivership Application to be Heard on June 17—Examiners' Affidavit Shows a Deficit of $69,471.49.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—Attorney General McCarter, representing State Bank and Insurance Commissioner Bettlem, made application to-day to Chancellor Magie for a ruling for the Public Savings and Loan Association of Newark, to show cause why it should not be adjudged insolvent and a receiver appointed.

The Attorney General also asked for an injunction restraining the company from doing business, pending the disposition of the application for the appointment of a receiver.

The Chancellor took the papers and this afternoon granted the rule applied for and also the order temporarily restraining the association from doing business. The rule was made returnable on June 17.

The affidavit of the examiners for the Banking and Insurance Department, which accompanied the application for the appointment of a receiver, shows the liabilities to be $695,166.68 and the assets $623,695.19. This leaves a deficit of $69,471.49. In addition the assets do not include any profit upon money paid in by shareholders, but counts only the actual dues paid in. The liabilities include $382,961.69 of dues paid in and $268,600 of mortgages. The assets include $436,248.28 of real estate, the balance being made up of loans made to shareholders.

The affidavit shows that the number of shareholders has fallen off in the last few years from 3,800 to 1,200, exclusive of 800 whose withdrawal applications are now on file.

YACHT NEOLA LAUNCHED.

George M. Pynchon's Racing Craft Takes the Water at Shooter Island.

George M. Pynchon's new yacht of sixty feet racing length that has been building at the Townsend & Downey shipyards, Shooter Island, was put overboard yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. Pynchon christened the yacht, naming it Neola. On account of her delicate construction the boat was not slid down the ways, unsupported, as in the ordinary launching. She was held up by block and falls and allowed to go into the water easily so as to avoid any possibility of straining her. The launching was in every way a success.

The Neola was designed by Gardner & Cox, and she is a racing boat pure and simple. Generally speaking, except that she is larger, she is similar in design to Gardner & Cox's successful creation, Dorwina, of last season that won the championship of the forty-three-foot class on Long Island Sound. She has been designed up to the limit of the sixty-foot racing length class. On the water line she is 51 feet, with length over all 87 feet 6 inches. Her great overhangs are especially noticeable, being within 5 feet and 10 feet respectively of the big ninety-foot cup racers, the Columbia and Shamrock. She is of the finkeel type, the keel being about 10 feet long, 3 feet deep, and 2 feet thick. The beam is 16 feet 9 inches, the depth 12 feet, and draught 11 feet 6 inches.

In construction, the new boat, while very light—everything possible having been conceded to speed—will, it is believed, prove to be substantial and seaworthy in every respect. Her stern and rudder frame are of manganese bronze, and her frames, floor plates, and stringers bars are of steel, very light and very strong. She is plated with Tobin bronze. Her model is of the scow type, with rounded bilges carried well forward and aft.

BIG POWDER EXPLOSION.

1,500 Kegs Touched Off by Lightning Near Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, June 3.—Fifteen hundred kegs of powder blew up at the Oliver Powder Works, located on the mountain south of here, during a thunderstorm this afternoon. No one was injured. Because of the coal miners' strike and the consequent lack of demand for powder the works have been closed, and no one was about the place except Superintendent William McDonald.

The powder was stored in two small buildings, which were situated close to a group of other small structures. The Superintendent said he was standing near the buildings when a blinding bolt of lightning struck one of the buildings and both of them were wiped out of existence. The loss is estimated at $7,000.

FOR STUDENTS OF THE DRAMA.

Will of Julia Hanna Williams, Who Died Here, Makes Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—The will of Julia Hanna Williams, who died several weeks ago in New York City, having taken poison by mistake, was filed for probate yesterday morning. The estate is valued at about $50,000, and the Union Trust Company is named as executor. A fund of $1,000, to which other sums are added, which will probably make the amount reach $5,000, is created and placed in the hands of Edith Williams, Jennie O. Turner, Caroline N. Parker, Julia Mary Patten, Lilia S. Ganapol, Helen Pitts, Parker and Elizabeth Farrand Bloodgood, and Francis McGraw Lighner.

The fund is to be loaned to talented women students of the art dramatic, acting professionals preferred. If possible it will form a nucleus for an endowment of a National School of Acting, or if that is not possible to endow a dramatic chair at Harvard.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, will report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Barrancas, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail:

Major William Crosby, Major Henry L. Harris, Capt. John C. W. Brooks, Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Capt. William E. Cole, Artillery Corps, recorder.

The following-named Second Lieutenants of the Artillery Corps will report to Major Crosby, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Barrancas at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Robert W. Collins, Samuel D. McAlister, Robert J. Arnold, Francis W. Griffin, Marion B. Wilhoit, and Robert S. Welsh.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, has been accepted.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, Fourteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Denver and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city. He will also retain charge of the recruiting station at Pueblo.

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop D, of that regiment, vice Capt. Floyd W. Harris, who will remain unassigned to a troop until further orders.

Second Lieut. William S. Wood is assigned to the One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. Marlborough Churchill is transferred from the One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn and Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at St. Paul, vice Capt. Charles H. Martin and First Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, recently appointed, is assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Capt. George L. Anderson,	Second Lieut. John M. Dunn,
Second Lieut. Daniel F. Craig,	Second Lieut. Carroll Power,
Second Lieut. John M. Shook,	Second Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell.
Second Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck,	

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Chickamauga Park, Ga., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail:

Major George F. Chase,	Contract Surgeon Harry M. James,
Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick,	Contract Surgeon Herbert W. Hatch,
Capt. William A. Mercer,	First Lieut. Ewing E. Booth, recorder.

Second Lieut. George W. Bigler, Seventh Cavalry, will report to Major Chase, President of the examining board convened at Chickamauga Park, at such time as he may be required to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, acting Judge Advocate, will report to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, President of the examining board convened at St. Paul, at such time as he may be required for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The resignation of Second Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, Artillery Corps, has been accepted.

Contract Surgeon Robert P. Cooke will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright for duty.

Contract Surgeon Samuel A. Maxwell will proceed to Fort Grant for duty.

First Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Myer and report to the commanding officer of the Signal Corps Post for duty.

Major Arthur C. Ducat is relieved from further recruiting duty at Denver, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with that portion of his regiment stationed in that department.

Contract Surgeon Thomas Devereux will proceed to Fort Snelling for duty.

Contract Surgeon Charles F. Morse will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty.

Contract Surgeon Gary A. Snoddy will proceed to Fort Thomas for duty.

Contract Surgeon Wilmont E. Brown will proceed to Fort Casey for duty to relieve Contract Surgeon William M. Hendricks, who upon being relieved will proceed to his home, Wrangel, Alaska, for annulment of contract.

Contract Surgeon Heywood S. Hansell will report to the commanding officer at Fort McPherson for duty.

Navy.

Capt. C. H. West is ordered to Washington June 10 for examination for retirement.

Capt. E. W. Watson is detached from the Norfolk yard, and ordered home to await orders.

Ensign E. C. Keenan is transferred from the Constellation to the Michigan.

Admiral E. W. Watson is retired from June 2.

SOFT COAL USED IN NEW YORK FREELY

Complaints Pouring In to the Board of Health.

THE ELEVATED AGAIN WARNED

Stationary Engineers' Unions to Help the Strikers—Effort to Get Men Here—Operators Express Confidence.

The deliveries of soft coal were very much increased in this city yesterday, especially in the down-town office buildings, where quantities of soft coal were openly unloaded all day. Complaints poured into the offices of the Board of Health from all parts of the city of violation of the ordinance.

One of the most emphatic of these complaints came from the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, which is housed on one of the upper floors of the Syndicate Building, on Park Row. The complaint stated that soft coal was being burned so extensively in the vicinity that volumes of black smoke were frequently blown into the offices of the department when the windows were opened.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company was again warned against the use of soft coal by the Health Department yesterday. In spite of denials of its regular use by the officials of the department, more complaints came in about the company. President Lederle of the Board of Health announced that he would take civil action in the courts against all those found violating the ordinance.

The unions of stationary engineers and firemen, whose members are in sympathy with the striking mine workers, will each hold mass meetings on Saturday night to consider how they can co-operate with the strikers. The engineers' meeting will be held in Brevoort Hall, 163 East Fifty-fourth Street, and the firemen will meet in Military Hall, 193 Bowery. Most of the engineers are in favor of refusing to handle soft coal. They say that if decisive action was taken in this way in New York it would hasten the end of the strike in favor of the strikers, and that it is within their rights to refuse to handle soft coal in violation of a city ordinance.

The engineers' and firemen's unions decided to open headquarters at once at these two halls, where engineers and firemen who would otherwise be hired for the coal regions can be promised jobs in this vicinity. James P. Holland and J. Syron, the delegates of the engineers' and firemen's unions, redoubled their efforts to keep men from being hired as pump men, engineers, or firemen for the strike regions. There were two other agencies in operation besides the original agency at 21 and 23 Ann Street, and Holland and Syron kept going from one to the other doing missionary work.

One of the new agencies was opened at the Crystal Hotel, 4 Greenwich Street, which is kept by Daniel J. Moran. Here an agent, who gave his name as James Wilson, tried to hire men in a dark little back room. He was not very successful. Only about a dozen men admitted that they were engaged. The other agency was at the Occidental Hotel, Broome Street and the Bowery, in the basement of which men were engaged. The advertisements called for ex-soldiers, ex-policemen, ex-firemen, and ex-sailors to act as "watchmen." A few men only were engaged at this place, and the proprietor of the hotel did not like the crowd that it drew around the doors. When he was told that the men were wanted to take the places of strikers he decided that the agency would have to close.

The original agency, in Ann Street, did a better business. Some men who said they had been hired declared that about 5,000 engineers and firemen were always idle in New York at this time of the year. One of the men who was engaged, and who gave his name as William J. Jennings, said:

"As soon as the hot season begins numbers of engineers and firemen lose their positions through apartment houses and other places of the kind closing for the Summer season. I had a good position up to the present, and would be idle for three months if I did not take this job."

It was stated that there is more anthracite in Brooklyn than in Manhattan, but none of it is for sale. None of the Brooklyn dealers would admit yesterday that they had any anthracite on hand.

George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railroad, had a conference yesterday with representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. He also communicated with some of the other Presidents of the coal-carrying companies by telephone. The operators said that they were satisfied with the outlook. President Olyphant of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said:

"We are confident that we can keep our mines from being flooded. Notwithstanding the statement of the strikers more than one-half of our pumpmen, engineers, and firemen remained at work."

Some of the retail coal dealers said last evening with regard to the statements that there was plenty of hard coal in Boston that this would not benefit New York. A dealer said:

"It would cost $2.50 a ton to bring it here after all the expenses of freight and handling were counted independent of paying a fancy price for it in Boston. People would need to be very hard up for anthracite to go to Boston for it."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Helena has reached Kinkiang.

The Nashville reached Naples June 2.

The Monterey reached Shanghai June 3.

The Cincinnati sailed June 3 from Santa Lucia for San Juan.

The Alert sailed June 3 from Santa Barbara for Monterey.

The Brooklyn will be ready for service June 29.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:31	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..3:14

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:43	Gov. Isl'd...6:00	H. Gate....7:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:08	Gov. Isl'd...6:29	H. Gate....8:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados, Brazil, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortuna Island and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Antilla, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arapahos, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Bahamas, Guantanamo, &c	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, Argentina, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Celtic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Uller, British, Dutch, and French Guianas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Alene, Kingston, Cartagena, Limon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Coamo, San Juan, Ponce	9:00 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	.....
Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggery, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	.....
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	6:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfonndland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addreeeed for dispatch by steamsr, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rico, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 24 and up to June 7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York June 7, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Honolulu reached San Francisco with steamship America Maru and were dispatched east May 30, being due here this morning.

It is also announced that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatched East June 2, at 6 P. M. Due here on Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 4.

Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 20.
Jersey City, Swansea, May 21.
Laurentian, Glasgow, May 24.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 16.
Titania, Sunderland, May 17.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

El Cid, New Orleans, May 30.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 28.
Manitou, London, May 26.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Hesperia, Naples, May 21.
La Lorraine, Havre, May 31.
Sardegna, Naples, May 21.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Barbarossa, Cherhourg, May 29.
Buenos Aires, Naples, May 22.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 31.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 31.

Arrived.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Sauermann, Hamburg May 24, with passengers to ths Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:53 A. M. June 4.

SS (supposed) Olivetts, Capt. Allen, Port Tampa. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:45 A. M. Wednesday.

SS Advance, Corning, Colon May 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at ths Bar at 3:22 P. M.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Beyer, Manaos May 14, with mdse. and one passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool May 23, with mdes. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, New Orleans 5 da., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jefferson, Dow, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Matanzas, Miller, Tampico May 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:21 A. M.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rhode, Savanilla May 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Crockett, Maracaibo May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:55 A. M.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Wlss, Leith May 15, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Yonng. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Hamer, Genoa May 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwarp May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Redondo, Krog, Toledo May 25, in ballast to Dearhorn & Latham.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados May 24, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Waccamaw, Pickett, Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonvills May 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 3, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wimeira, (Br.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Bergensern, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Silicia, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Orizaba, for Colon.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherhourg.
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) for Tampa.
SS New York, for Providence.
SS El Alba, for New Orleans.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 3.—SS Murcia, (Br.,) Capt. Orchard, from New York, arr. at Hamburg, today.

SS Calliope, (Br.,) sld. from Las Palmas for New York May 20.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Frohlich, sld. from Genoa for New York May 31.

SS Plnin, (Ital.,) Capt. Guano, sld. from Genoa for New York May 31.

SS Hilkien, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Singapore, Manila, &c., May 30.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Cant. Courtin, sld. from Rottersdam for New York May 31.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York via Christiania, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York via Desterro, arr. at Rio Grands do Sul to-day.

SS Inverie, (Br.,) Capt. Kennedy, from Norfolk and New York via Singapore, arr. at Hongkong, to-day.

SS Bucrania, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Adelaide prsvious to to-day.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from Calcutta for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, from Hamburg for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Green Jacket, (Br.,) Capt. Palmer, from Alexandria for New York, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday for coal.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. off Queenstown at 10:40 P. M. to-day and proceeded. Did not communicate with shore owing to gale.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from Leghorn and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne sur Mer at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

W. & J. Sloane

USQUE CONABOR.
NAIRN'S
Registered Trade Mark.

For all floor surfaces where there is incessant and hard wear, such as in Kitchens, Offices, Bathrooms, and lower Halls, nothing is so durable as

Nairn Linoleum

We have it in plain colors, inlaid and painted patterns.

Printed Oilcloths in All Colors.

Broadway & 19th Street

We hit the mark every time—giving customers the best style, fit and value. Special sale of worsted flannels and serges, the kind that are the standard for good wear, suit to order $20, trousers $5.00; better style cannot be had if you pay three times the price. Exceptional value in English trouserings at $6.00.

Samples, books of information and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

The Whiskey That Made The High Ball Famous

Hunter Baltimore Rye — Fine, Rich Flavor



A.B.HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

GALL STONES

are softened, dissolved and expelled, and the condition which creates them is remedied by the genuine ***Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.***

A diuretic in warm weather.

EVERY BOTTLE bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., of New York. Beware of imitations.

PIONEER COACH HORSES.
William Easton, Auctioneer.

The horses which have been working the "Pioneer" coach during the season just ended, will be sold at public auction at Madison Square Garden Thursday afternoon, June 5, 1902, at 3:15, without reserve and to the highest bidder. These horses were carefully selected in Mains in March last, from the best blood in that State, and are confidently recommended as one of the very best collections of horses ever gotten together. They have good looks, good manners, and good mouths and plenty of speed. Catalogues may be had at the Holland House and Ardsley Club.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Continuation of the Muslin Underwear Sale and Beginning Of the Sale of Knit Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

$1.00 Negligee Shirts at 64c.

Made of fine corded madras, neat figures and stripes on white grounds, cut full and roomy, worth $1.00; our price 64c.

Men's Negligee Shirts at 94c.

These are also our own productions—made in our factory to compete with and surpass the best $1.50 shirt on the market—fine madras in all the newest patterns and colorings, including tan and gray solids and stripes, plaited bosoms, two pair cuffs, 94c.

White Nainsook Negligee Shirts, dainty self-colored checks and narrow satin stripes, attached and detached cuffs, sold by others at $1.50; our price 94c.

Men's Negligee Shirts at $1.99.

These Shirts were made in our own factory of David and John Anderson's best imported madras. The same fabric is used by custom shirt makers who charge from $3.50 to $4.50. Our price is $1.99—and the workmanship as well as the fit will please you.

We can't say too much about our

Men's Collars at 14c.

Twenty-one hundred count pure linen, four-ply, improved bar-end buttonholes, eighteen new Summer shapes to choose from. Turned-down high-band from the lowest to the highest extreme. Who could wish for a better collar? Men who pay 25c. for expensively-advertised brands err if they think they secure as much value at that price as we sell for 14c.

Thirty Thousand Imported Manila Cigars—ANNEX.

These Cigars were made in the famous Alhambra factory, in Manila, of the finest tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands. American soldiers and civilians who have visited there recommend the native tobacco in the most unstinted terms. These Cigars were painstakingly rolled by best experts. Beautiful, smooth wrappers, except where their surfaces are veined with little streaks of oil. Some of them look heavy, but they all smoke mildly and fragrantly—fine flavor and mellow bouquet.

Exquisitos, box containing twenty-five banded 4-in. cigars	$1.99
Favoritas, box containing twenty-five foil-wrapped and banded 4½ in. cigars	$2.49
Perfectos, box containing twenty-five banded 4½ in. cigars	$2.49
Imperiales, box containing twenty-five foil-wrapped and banded 5⅞ in. cigars	$3.74
Incomparable, box containing twenty-five foil-wrapped and banded 6¼ in. cigars	$4.24
High Life, box containing fifty banded 4¾ in. cigars	$4.99

Mail orders promptly filled.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

A Special Invitation To Buy Our Shoes.

We specially invite those who do not already know about the superior strength and durability of Best & Co.'s Shoes for Children, to make a single test purchase an become personally informed as to the way in which the retain so long their shape and good appearance.

You run no risk,

The cost is certainly not prohibitive,

And the result is so invariably satisfactory to the buyer as to make the experiment well worth while. Begin, for instance, with Shoes for Outings and Vacations.

Russia Calf, button or lace; 7 to 10½, *$2.00;* 11 to 2, *$2.50.*
The Best Orthopedic Russia Calf, button or lace; 7 to 10½, *$2.25;* 11 to 2, *$3.00.*
Child's Tan Shoe, button or lace, especially designed for first walking, light spring heels and medium weight soles; 4 to 8, *$1.35.*
*White Canvas

The Wanamaker Store.

Serge Suits for Summer Comfort

THE PROPERLY DRESSED MAN rarely gets over-heated. The hot sun warms a man's blood; but he only suffers when the heat can't get out. And no man has any right to complain of the weather while he wraps himself in hot clothing.

A good, closely-twisted, pure worsted serge lets the cool air in, and the body's heat out; it is light in weight, but always neat in appearance. Every man who appreciates comfort, owns a serge suit. But if he is wise, he guards against getting the poor kind of serge.

The safest way to skip all risk, is to buy the suit at Wanamaker's. We guarantee every suit we sell, whatever its price.

Blue and Black Serge Suits, single-breasted, at $10, $12 and $15.

Two styles of Black Serge Suits, made double-breasted, with two buttons; dressy and stylish, at $15 and $18.

Blue Serge Suits, double-breasted, two-button, decidedly stylish, at $12, $15, $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Tan Shirts
With Plaited Bosoms, $1

TAN is the most popular color of the season in men's shirts. We can't get enough of them; and are glad to tell it when we have them at popular prices. These told of today will go in a jiffy as soon as they are shown.

They are made of beautiful tan percales, printed with neat black figures; bosoms are handsomely plaited, and shirts are finely laundered; cuffs are detached.

They are shirts that will be hard to equal at a dollar and a half. These at $1.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Price-Shrinkages on Boys' Summer Suits

A FEW odd suits here, a few others there—all that are left of some of our most popular lines—are gathered into some very respectably sized groups today.

And they're newly priced, at figures that will delight the mother who is searching for a stylish, serviceable vacation suit for her boy. See how much you save:

$5 and $6 Sailor Suits at $3.75—
Of various serges and cheviots; all sizes from 3 to 12 years among them.

$6 to $11 Three-piece Suits at $5—
In plain blue and mixtures; extremely stylish. Sizes 9 to 16 years.

$6 to $9 Double-breasted Suits at $5—
Of handsome cheviots. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Walking Hats
At Half Prices

A SAVING of precisely half former prices is possible today on a most charming collection of Women's Walking Hats—our regular stock.

They're trimmed simply—a quill, a knot of silk, a pompon, or the like—but none the less attractive for that. Shapes are among the most desirable of the season.

Old Prices Were $3 to $7.50
New Prices Are $1.50 to $3.75

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Negligee Shirts
50 Cents

WE look after the boys' needs of Summer Shirts as carefully as after the men's. The styles we offer are as comfortable and well-fitting, as varied and attractive in patterns, and as excellent in value, as our Negligee Shirts for Men.

We're selling a fine assortment today, of plain white and fancy striped madras; some with detached cuffs; sizes 12 to 13½, at

Fifty Cents Each Basement.

FRESH GARMENTS IN WHITE
For the Thousands of June Buyers

EVERY ITEM QUOTED BELOW is new today. Descriptions read much the same; but each paragraph was newly written about distinctly different garments from those described before—different in every point except the economy of prices, and the goodness and daintiness of every piece.

The greatest charm of this entire movement, to tasteful women, is the variety and the beauty of the goods. Never was there an assembly so broad and worthy as this; nor more positive in the economies offered:

PETTICOATS

50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle, with 7 plaits.
75c—Of cambric; with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of muslin or cambric, 7 styles; torchon or Point de Paris lace, or embroidery; or deep ruffles, hemstitched.
$1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon lace or hemstitched ruffles.
$1.50—Of cambric, 3 styles; hemstitched lawn ruffles.
$1.75—Of cambric, 5 styles; open or blind embroidery, torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging.
$2.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging; plaits above.

DRAWERS

35c—Of muslin; embroidery and plaits above.
50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 5 styles; embroidery, Valenciennes or torchon lace, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
75c—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.
$1—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; Valenciennes or torchon lace or blind embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; Point de Paris lace or embroidery.
$1.50—Of nainsook, 2 styles; blind embroidery or Point de Paris lace.
$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery or Point de Paris lace.

CHEMISES

65c—Of nainsook; round neck; hemstitched lawn ruffle
75c—Of cambric; square neck; embroidery.
$1—Of muslin; round neck; embroidery and beading, ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; torchon insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.
$1.50—Of nainsook; round neck; Point de Paris insertion and edging; ruffle on skirt, edged with lace.

CHEMISES

$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck; front of cluster plaits and torchon insertion and edging.
$2—Of nainsook, Marguerite style; round neck; Point de Paris lace insertion and edging.

CORSET COVERS

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or embroidery, or hemstitched lawn ruffles.
75c—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.
$1—Of nainsook; round neck; embroidery and torchon insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging, ribbon trimmed.
$1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, 2 styles; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck; embroidery and Val. insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.

NIGHTGOWNS.

38c—Of muslin, 2 styles; square neck; embroidery or torchon lace and cluster plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Of cambric, 2 styles; V neck; torchon lace and embroidery.
75c—Of muslin, 2 styles; high or square neck; cluster plaits, or embroidery insertion and edging.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; round neck; torchon insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; lawn ruffle, Valenciennes insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; square or V neck; embroidery or torchon lace, or large sailor collar with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1.75—Of nainsook; square neck; embroidery insertion and ribbon.

The 38c Nightgowns on special tables in Basement; other goods on Second floor.

Fine BLACK GRENADINES
At Quite A Saving in Price

A FINE BLACK GRENADINE is a fabric confined to no particular season. It makes the lightest and coolest of Summer dresses, and the most refined and elegant gowns for all-year-round. The patterns are staple and change little; but at this season we reduce our stock to the minimum quite arbitrarily, and the saving offered by these reductions in price is quite positive; making it well worth while to buy a dress pattern to lay away, even if you do not wish to make it up immediately.

At $1—All-silk figured Grenadines; worth $1.50.
At $1.25—Brocaded satin-striped all-silk Grenadine; worth $1.75.
At $1.25—Lace and faille-striped all-silk Grenadine; worth $1.75.
At $2—Soutache-braided faille-striped silk Grenadine; worth $2.75.
At $2—Embroidered figured all-silk gauze Grenadine; worth $2.50.
At $2—Hemstitched drawn striped all-silk gauze Grenadine; worth $2.50.
At $2—Embroidered polka-dot and silk-striped Voile Grenadine; worth $2.50.
At $2—Hemstitched striped silk-and-wool Grenadine; worth $2.50.
At $2.25—Silk-and-wool checked Grenadine; worth $2.75.
At $2.50—Embroidered figured all-silk gauze Grenadine; worth $3.
At $3—Embroidered figured all-silk gauze Grenadine; worth $3.50.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Summer Shoes

OXFORDS, of course. And two or more pairs, for frequent changes. The feet are responsible for many human discomforts, but you are responsible for the shoes you put on them; and shoes are everything—particularly in Summer.

The smart-looking, comfortable kinds are here in most satisfying variety. Here are suggestions:

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES at $3.90—
Patent leather and waxed calf and tan Russia calf, Blucher cut.
Patent leather, kidskin—tan and black; Russia calf, tan and black; Ideal kid and waxed calf Oxfords. Lasts to fit most feet, in widest range of sizes and toe-shapes.
Other Oxford shoes at $3 and $5.
Men's Outing and Summer-day Shoes, of linen crash and white duck, with rubber or leather soles; Oxford or high cut. Prices $1.50 to $3.50.

WOMEN'S OXFORD TIE SHOES at $3—
Black kidskin, in dozens of toe-shapes, with light or heavy soles, patent leather or kid tips or plain toes.
Patent leather, with Louis heels, or with heavy soles and low heels, or with kid back, medium weights.
Tan kid, light weight.
Tan calfskin, heavy soles.
Calfskin and dull kid, in medium weights.

CHILDREN'S SHOES AND SLIPPERS—
White top patent leather vamp shoes for baby, and up to 6-year sizes; $1.25 to $2.25, according to sizes.
Slippers of patent leather or black, blue, pink, white, red or brown kid; made with one strap and wedge heels; sizes 1 to 5, 75c; 5½ to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.25; 11 to 2, $1.50; 2½ to 5, $1.75.
Shoes of tan goatskin, made on full toe lasts, with tips; welted soles of oak leather, $1.50 to $3.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Wedding Gifts
In Sterling Silver

THE Silver Store is one of the most satisfying places in which to select wedding gifts for particular friends. Here intrinsic worth and real serviceableness combine with sentiment—making the ideal gift.

These suggestions of pieces and prices:

Five-piece Tea Sets, $100 to $225.
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $45 to $58.50.
Sugars and Creams, $12 to $24.
Water Pitchers, $15 to $65.
Berry Bowls, $18.50 to $75.
Bread Trays, $15 to $33.75.
Bonbon Dishes, $3.25 to $11.25.
Candlesticks, $9 to $25 a pair.
Butter Dishes, $5 to $15.
Meat Dishes, $33.75 to $114.
Gravy Boats and Trays, $16.25 to $30.
Loving Cups, $14 to $125.
Vases, $3.50 to $65. Decanters, $15 to $27.
Claret Pitchers, $8.50 to $21.50.
Salt Cellars, $2.25 and $3.
Peppers, $4 to $12 a pair.
Call Bells, $3.50 to $6.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Cool Gloves

HOT DAYS demand cool gloves—of lisle thread, lace lisle, or silk. Lace Mitts, too, of the old-fashioned kind, have asserted themselves again.

All these comfortable, sightly sorts are here, attractively priced:

Suede lisle Gloves, two-clasp; in colors, black and white, 25c, 50c, 75c pair.
Lace lisle Gloves, jersey wrists; in colors, black and white, 50c and 75c pair.
Kayser double-tipped Silk Gloves, in colors, black and white—a guarantee with every pair—at 50c, 75c and $1 pair.
Silk Gloves, 16-button length, with lace tops, for elbow sleeves, $1.75 to $2.50 pair.
Lace Mitts, in splendid variety, short and long, from 50c to $5.75 pair.

Tenth street.

Washable Dress Skirts
For Girls

DRESS SKIRTS, of wash materials are cut and made with infinitely more care than they used to be. They now possess a definite style, that gives them a very smart effect.

You see it clearly in these attractive wash skirts for girls to wear with shirt waists. Lengths are 36 to 40 inches; and the variety is most ample:

White Duck Skirts, well cut, $1.
Plain white Pique Skirts, $1.50, $3 and $5.75.
Trimmed Pique Skirts, $2.75, $5.50, $7.50 and $15.
Linen Skirts, $2.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.25 and up to $7.50.
Black-and-white and navy blue-and-white polka-dotted Pique Skirts, with white trimmings, $3 and $3.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

. . . The . . . Under-Price Shoes

THE Basement Sale offers its splendid economies to careful men and women. All the shoes are worthy sorts, in styles of this present season.

The variety includes everything that most people want. The saving is a third to a half on regular prices.

These brief hints today:

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES at $1.90, $2.40 and $2.85.
MEN'S KID AND CALF SHOES at $1.90, $2.40 and $2.85.
MEN'S TAN SHOES at $1.50 and $2.25.
WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES at $1, $1.20, $1.30, $1.60 and $1.80.
WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES at $1.60, $1.80 and $2.
WOMEN'S TAN SHOES at $1, $1.20 and $1.50.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES at 85c, 90c, $1.20 and $1.30.

The Wanamaker Store.

More Couches and Easy Chairs
At These Much Reduced Prices

A LUXURIOUS LOUNGE or capacious Easy Chair is an essential part of the furnishings of the comfortable library or sitting-room. Here's your chance to secure just the type you wish of either, at a saving of *one-third* the real value.

To the stock of handsome new Couches and Easy Chairs, that we obtained from this manufacturer of only first-rate goods, we have added our entire line of Sample Couches, at the same scaling down of prices. That means practically any style you may prefer. The Easy Chairs are of large size and finely constructed and finished; and the Box Couches are roomy, have self-opening spring attachment to the tops, and muslin-lined boxes.

Details follow:

Box Couches

$9, from $12—Red muslin figured cover; muslin-lined; full size.
$10, from $15—Imitation mahogany frame; imitation Bagdad cover.
$19, from $28—Imitation mahogany frame; cretonne cover, tufted.
$19, from $28—Green denim; spring seat; tufted; imitation frame.
$24, from $36—Bagdad cover; tufted; oak frame; spring seat.
$27.50, from $40—Denim cover; tufted; full spring top; 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.
$27.50, from $40—Plain green velour; plain seat; ratchet head.

Raised-Head Couches

$9, from $12—Oak frame; tufted seat; figured velour cover.
$11, from $17—Dark red figured velour; tufted seat and head; fringed.
$13.50, from $18—Imitation frame; denim cover; plain seat and head.
$15, from $22—Cream tapestry cover; tufted seat and head; oak frame.
$18, from $30—Ratchet-end Couches in several materials and colors; both ends can be raised from level to any desired position; oak frame.
$20, from $28—Dark green striped velour; tufted seat and head; imitation frame.
$21, from $32—Ratchet-end Conches with back; raising the ends forms divan; tapestry cover; oak frame.
$30, from $48—Tufted seat; plain pillow-head; imported moquette pattern velour; also in figured tapestries.
$32.50, from $65—Dark red imported velour; tufted head and seat.
$35, from $70—Oak frame; Turkish pattern; red embossed velour.

Leather Couches

$25, from $35—Dark red; tufted seat and head; imitation frame.
$35, from $50—Oak frame; green leather; tufted seat and head.
$50, from $75—Imitation frame; tufted green leather.
$40, from $60—Dark green leather; Harrington spring; fringed.
At $45, from $65—Dark red leather; tufted seat and head; oak frame.

Easy Chairs

$11, from $15—Plain seat and back; figured muslin cover.
$16, from $23—Dark green denim; English fireside pattern.
$20, from $30—Rocker; dark red tapestry; oak frame; plain seat.
$22, from $32—Rocker; oak frame; tapestry cover; tufted seat and back.
$25, from $36—Chair; plain green leather; oak frame.
$28, from $40—Rocker; tufted seat and back; plain green leather; oak frame.
$33.50, from $50—Oak frame chair; dark green leather; no tufting.
$35, from $50—Chair; dark green leather; tufted back; fringed.
$37.50, from $58—Chair; green leather; puffed edges; tufted; fringed.
$40, from $56—Chair; dark green leather; fringed; plain seat; tufted back.
$43, from $63—Large-sized Chair; plain seat; tufted back; fringed.
$45, from $65—Rocker; dark red leather; tufted seat and back; fringed.

Fourth floor.

New $5 to $6.50 Silk Waists at $3.50

THESE are fresh, new Waists, of the light Summer Silks—Liberty satin, Louisine, India, and wash silks—in fancy stripes, and plain silks, plaited; some trimmed with lace, others in plain tailored effects.

Some lined, others unlined. Only a few of a kind; and a good assortment of white waists. Regularly $5 to $6.50. These at $3.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine New Silks
At New Prices

THE real test of the worth of a Silk Sale lies in the age of the designs and the selection of colorings offered. If designs are out of date, and colors are undesirable, the silks are dear at any price.

But this gathering of Silks is distinctly up to the minute, in fresh, attractive new patterns and a full line of most-wanted colorings. It includes just the popular sorts of silk, too, for Summer wear. And every yard at the sharp price-savings told of below:

40c Corded Japanese Wash Silks at 30c—
In neat stripes and good colors.
75c Printed Twill Foulards at 38c—
A good quality in new and pretty patterns and colors, with plenty of black-and-white and navy blue-and-white.
Corded Japanese Silks at 45c—
New and choice styles, in best quality; all white and most desirable colors.
65c French Printed India Silks at 50c—
In many neat designs and dots; all in black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; 23 inches wide; fine, light weight, and serviceable.
75c Imported Black Taffeta at 60c—
Bright, strong and evenly woven; a quality we have sold for several years.
$1 and $1.25 Printed Liberty Satins at 65c—
Also Foniards in excellent quality, and in about seventy-five designs and colors.
90c Shantung Pongees at 75c—
26 inches wide, in the correct bamboo color. The last lot we can offer at this small price. Same quality, 34 inches wide, $1 a yard, instead of $1.25.

Rotunda.

Live Rose-Bushes

THESE are sturdy, vigorous young Rose-bushes that are ready, and eager, to be set out. They're put up in bunches of four, each of a different variety, and we have priced them at

25c a bunch

Basement.

Colored Reproductions of PAINTINGS
By Great Artists

WE have received from the publishers the first two numbers of a series of Art Portfolios, each containing splendidly truthful photographic reproductions in color of four paintings by artists of renown.

The photographs were taken, in each case, from the original paintings, and, as the choice of subjects is as happy as the execution is excellent, they form admirable pictures for framing.

The published price for each portfolio is $2, but we have cut that in half and offer them at

One Dollar a Portfolio

Portfolio No. 1 contains pictures by Meissonier, Cesare Detti, Anatole Vely and Emile Van Marcke.

Portfolio No. 2 contains pictures by Jules Breton, Edouard Detaille, P. J. C. Clays and Adolf Schreyer.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Summer Wraps
Under-Price

THESE are the beautiful and exclusive Wraps that we brought from Europe in such lavish quantities this season. They represent the choicest Summer over-garments that will be seen this season. Materials are taffeta silks, Pongees, laces, and loosely-woven fabrics, of graceful and airy character; and the most beautiful coats are three-quarter length.

Former prices were $40 to $225. Now **$30 to $150.**

We are also now offering our

Imported Costumes at Half Price

The elegant dresses that were fairly priced at $200 to $500, are now marked $100 to $250.

Second floor, Broadway.

MUSIC WITHOUT EFFORT

PERHAPS it's one of the laws of contrarities that the desire for music is greatest during the lazy Summer days when one least likes to make the effort to produce it.

Swinging in the hammock on a drowsy afternoon, or drinking in the timid breezes of the veranda in the evening, it is delightful to listen to the soft, sweet tones of

A Regina Music Box

And no effort at all is required, except for the winding at intervals.

Then the *Regina* keeps the children happy all day long.

The Summer home is a barren place without it.

It is very easy to buy. If you can't come to the store to see it, write, and we'll send full information.

Annex Store, through Subway, from Main Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THERE ARE
HUNDREDS
of Imitations of the
CELEBRATED
MOXIE
Nerve Food
Scattered Over this Country,
WHY?

$50 For the Best Answer.
$25 For Second Best.
$10 For Third Best.

Conditions:—Write us a letter giving your opinion as to WHY there has been so many so-called Nerve Tonics, Nervines, etc., put upon the market since MOXIE attained its great fame. Also state what you think their purpose is.

What beverages do you know of that you would consider to be an imitation of MOXIE, and why do you consider them so?

Are they put up in bottles of similar shape to the MOXIE bottles?

Are the contents of the bottles similar in color and flavor to MOXIE, and if so, what is the object of the manufacturer in making it so?

Have you ever called for MOXIE and been served with an imitation, and if so, when and where?

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

NOTE:—YOUR LETTER WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED.

Directions:—Your letter should be simply a good common-sense letter on the above subjects and should not contain over 200 words. Sign your full name and address and mail to us before June 1st, 1902. Address, (6

MOXIE NERVE FOOD CO. of N. E.,
69 Haverhill St., Boston, Mass.

Of Ancient Lineage

are the designs from which we have created our noteworthy exhibit of Colonial Furniture. Sideboards and Tables for the Dining Room. Sofas and Chairs for the Library—pieces that exert an influence of refinement with easy comfort. West Indian Mahogany, in the glory of its deep coloring, is the wood used in this conception.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, No. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Messrs. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
"A London Success. A New York Triumph."—N. Y. Journal.
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA The Reigning Success LULU GLASER. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. DOLLY VARDEN By Stange & Edwards.

PROCTOR'S Big Vaudeville. Big Comedy. 25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Box Seats $1.
23RD ST. Joe Welch, H. V. Fitzgerald, Cootinone Vaudeville. 25 Star Features.
5TH AV. "A Modern Match," Big Stock & Vaud. Continuous. Full Orch. 10 acts.
58TH ST. "Peaceful Valley;" Big Stock & Vaude. Ladies' Souvenir Mats. Daily.
125TH ST. "Lord Chumley," Big Stock & Vaud. Ladies' Souvenir Matinees Daily

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Matinée To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:20.
VIOLA ALLEN
as JULIA in THE HUNCHBACK.
Thursday, Fri., & Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mat.,
GRACE GEORGE in FROU FROU.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15. GEO. W. LEDERER'S THE WILD ROSE

PERMANENT CIRCUS, G. N. Y. OLYMPIA FIELD, 125th St. & Lenox Av. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30c. Ev., 20, 30, 50c. OPENS SATURDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7. 40—BIG STAR ACTS—40

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 | 5TH WEEK RICE'S SHOW GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30... at 8:15. Matinées TO-DAY and Sat. at 2. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK CHORAL COURT OF 100. KING DODO

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Glass Inclosure. TO-NIGHT 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MRS. FISKE and LITTLE ITALY. DIVORCONS

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT. THE BLACK HUSSAR

NEW YORK. B'way, 45 St. To-day 2. Tongt 8. Last 2 times. HALL OF FAME
Tmrrw Night—THE CHAPERONS. Seats Selling.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. To-day. BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS

BUSS and his inspiring Band in Summer Nights' Concert Carnivals at The St. Nicholas. Eves. 8:30. Admission, 50c.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

MAT. TO-DAY. HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. 7th Ave. HURTIG & SEAMON'S BIG GAIETY CO.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Jeanne du Barri.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. LADY OF LYONS.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

BASEBALL.—Polo Grounds to-day, 4 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.
BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30.

SPEED CONTESTS ON HIGHWAYS BARRED

Decisive Action of the Automobile Club of America.

Resolutions Deplore the Fatal Accident at Record Trials on Staten Island—Licenses for Race Meets.

No more speed contests on public highways will be held by the Automobile Club of America. That decision was reached yesterday after a prolonged meeting of the Board of Governors, held in the offices of President Albert R. Shattuck, 11 Broadway. The formal resolution embodying this decision of the club was given out after the meeting and is:

Whereas, The Automobile Club of America deeply regrets and deplores the terrible accident which occurred during the holding of the record trials by this club on Staten Island on May 31 last,

Resolved, That although similar trials have been heretofore held throughout the world without serious accident, yet this accident upon Saturday, notwithstanding every safeguard that precaution could suggest was adopted, has convinced the governors of the club that it is unwise to hold speed trials with automobiles on the public highways, and that the Governors of this club will not hold or consent to the holding of such contests by the club.

President Shattuck and Jefferson Seligman, of the Board of Governors, afterward went to the rooms of the club, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, where they attended a regular monthly meeting of the American Automobile Association. No formal action was taken regarding speed races. The association came out strongly in regard to lending its sanction to race meets. The point was brought up in view of the fact that a series of track races has been announced to be held on Saturday, June 21, at the Brighton Beach track, and it was stated that they would be conducted under the racing rules of the Automobile Club of America.

It was resolved that in order to secure the sanction of a reputable automobile body for race meets, it will be necessary hereafter to obtain a license from the American Automobile Association. These licenses will not be granted to any but bona fide clubs or associations which are devoted to the interests of automobiles.

It was learned after the meeting that a license had been refused for the Brighton Beach events, which are to be held under the auspices of the National Automobile Racing Association. When licenses are granted they must also be approved by the Racing Committee of the association.

President Shattuck said that the action of the Governors of the club in coming out definitely against speed races was unanimous.

"I have felt very badly about the accident on Saturday," said Mr. Shattuck. "I feel so strongly upon it that hereafter I am opposed to automobile races or speed tests of any description.

Action against any great legal speed for automobiles was taken at a meeting held on Monday evening at the residence of Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association. Invitations have been sent out for a meeting to be held to-morrow night at the Bar Association, when decisive steps will be taken to check reckless automobiling in the crowded city streets.

EXPERTS PLAY FAST TENNIS.

F. G. Anderson Plays Remarkable Backcourt Match in Kings County Championship Tournament.

Long, speedy drives of the most brilliant character gained a victory for Frederick G. Anderson yesterday in the open lawn tennis championship tournament now in progress on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. Anderson hails from Canada, where he has won titular honors in many of the meetings across the border. His style is typically English, as he relies chiefly on the speed of his accurate drives to pass for the point.

Anderson's opponent was Frank B. Hague, the expert of the Kings County Club. He is especially strong at backcourt play, and used every strategic move of varied speed, short returns, and effective lobbing against Anderson. In the majority of the games the points were close. The steadiness of Anderson at the crucial moment was remarkable. He made the most difficult cross-court drives, even under the stress of the most rapid play, with unerring accuracy. Prchably not more than five times in the entire competition did Anderson lose the point by faulty returns. He rarely sent the ball beyond the court lines or into the net.

On the other hand, Hague displayed excellent generalship in making his attack on Anderson. He gave the Canadian an abundance of footwork, and by quick change of direction was frequently successful in passing for the point. In all but steadiness Hague was the equal of his hard-hitting opponent. He put an abundance of force into his strokes and did not become fatigued. When it came to making a shot with positive accuracy to win, Hague was not always to be depended upon. At critical moments his returns landed in the net, which led to his defeat, although the competition progressed through thirty-one games of the speediest tennis likely to be played in the tournament.

Two of the other contests provided excellent sport. Walter Hazard of the Crescent Athletic Club met defeat at the hands of Howard Talbot, the expert of the Kings County Tennis Club. The Crescent player was somewhat handicapped, as he is essentially a grass court player, and the ball took on an unaccustomed speed for him on the hard dirt courts. He gave Talbot a fine competition, but the latter always had the game in hand. The Columbia University champion, Lyle E. Mahan, defeated the Police Department lawyer, Louis J. Grant, in two hotly contested sets.

The men's championship doubles will be started to-day. Thirteen teams are entered and the list includes the Columbia champions, Lyle E. Mahan and Alfred E. Thurber; Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, indoor champions, and Harry Mollenhauer and Joseph T. McMahon, the Crescent Athletic Club pair.

The summary:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Leon Freeman, Texas, defeated C. C. Cassan, Jr., Kings County, by default; F. B. Hague, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated J. J. Kyle, New York Tennis Club, 6—0, 7—5; Henry W. Warner, New York Tennis Club, defeated Semp Russ, Texas, by default.

First Round—Howard Talbot, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Walter Hazard, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—3; Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia University, defeated Louis J. Grant, New York Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4; S. A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Leon Freeman, Texas, 6—4, 8—6; F. G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated F. B. Hague, Kings County Tennis Club, 12—10, 6—3; Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Henry W. Warner, New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—1; O. B. Smith, Jr., Morristown Field Club, defeated Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, by default.

Second Round—Robert Colwell, Jr., Brooklyn, defeated O. B. Smith, Jr., Morristown Field Club, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

National Guardsmen Flooded by Thunder Shower's Downpour — Senator Pettus of Alabama a Visitor.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, (State Camp,) June 3.—One of those old-time thunderstorms, so familiar to National Guardsmen who have spent many Summers here, descended upon this plateau this evening as the men were at supper. There was the usual preliminary, a scorching hot day, with the sun's rays heating down on the plateau and the mercury climbing way above the ninety mark. The storm came down the race between the mountains of the highlands, and with little ceremony hurst upon the camp with a sixty-mile wind, a dash of rain followed by hailstones. There was a hurry and scurry to secure the tents, tighten the fastenings, and get under cover and none to soon. The lightning was vivid and almost incessant.

The company streets were flooded. The parade ground was a miniature lake at first, and then an ice pond, for the thickness and fast falling of the huge hailstones. Even the Ice Trust would have been put out of business. The drainage of the camp however, did not fail, and the water ran rapidly off. The storm went as quickly as it came, and at half-past 6 the sun was out again.

The Ninth Regiment will start back to New York to-morrow morning, immediately after breakfast. The Twelfth will vacate their quarters at noon, and as the Ninth comes in will then pack up their tents and equipage and start for Camp Roe, remaining there until Friday morning. Lieut. Vanderhilt will then have a taste of the hardest work he has done in some time. He has been in the city all day.

Senator Pettus of Alabama, who has been the guest of Gen. Smith, has departed. He said he was delighted with the high efficiency of the New York State National Guard, which he had seen for the first time. He thought the camp tour one of the best features of the Guard's work.

STOLEN GOODS IN HIS ROOM.

Mystery of Up-Town Robberies May Be Solved by Arrest of Abraham Schlissinger.

Detectives of the Alexander Avenue Police Station yesterday arrested Ahraham Schlissinger, nineteen years old, of 1,224 Tinton Avenue, son of a prosperous tailor at that address, and believe that in doing so they have solved the mystery of many sneak robberies which have occurred lately in the neighborhood.

Detectives Mallon, Kelly, and Cass caught him in a furnished hall bedroom which he had hired in a house at the southwest corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, diagonally opposite the station house, and their suspicion was attracted to him by noticing that he always carried a dress suit case. They found the room filled with jewelry and fine clothing and silverware, in all worth about $1,000. In the young man's pockets were a diamond scarfpin, two watches, a number of gold stickpins, a turquoise ring, and an amethyst ring.

Later Carl Nellson of 133 St. Ann's Avenue identified about $400 worth of the property as having been stolen from his house, which was entered on April 14. The boy's parents were nearly prostrated when informed of his arrest. He had gone away a few weeks before, saying that he had a mercantile position down town, the hours of which would not permit him to come home. Yet he had visited them at regular intervals, they said.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—J. Powell, London; Robert W. Irwin, Tokio, Japan; M. Moxham, Sydney, N. S. W.; James M. Fetherston, London; James Tod Mix, Chicago; W. M. Salisbury, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE.—G. P. Shiras, Pittsburg; M. W. Jopling, Marquette, Mich.

IMPERIAL.—W. E. Coffin, Cleveland; L. H. Hazard, Baltimore.

PARK AVENUE.—T. H. Parrott, Birmingham, England.

GRAND.—H. P. Birmingham, United States Navy; Dr. John McMullen, United States Hospital Service; Capt. W. B. Lemly, United States Marine Corps.

MANHATTAN.—Sir William and Lady Van Horne, Montreal; Capt. M. G. Sproule, United States Army; Dr. W. A. Roberte, Louisville.

NETHERLAND.—Naval Constructor L. Y. Spear, United Statee Navy; Percy L. King, San Francisco.

PLAZA—William Loewey, San Francisco.

SAVOY—Carl Hillman, Hot Springs, Va.; H. Richards, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Francis Anson, M. P., London; Robert Wallanger, United States Navy; S. W. King, Auckland, New Zealand.

VICTORIA—Dr. William Campbell, London; Col. James Adler, London.

HOFFMAN—F. B. Freger, United States Navy; W. Stebbings, Cape Town, South Africa.

ALBEMARLE—R. J. Morgan, Cincinnati; Charles A. Brown, Chicago.

NAVARRE—Capt. R. S. Abernethy, United States Army; Capt. C. W. Early, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 495 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shano, Lancaster, Penn.; F. T. Watt, hosiery, linens, and white goods; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasalle, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Flaxman Notion Company, Houston, Texas; T. Flaxman, notione; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Greenwald, books; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, trimmings, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Kantrowitz, cloaks and suits; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed millinery; A. K. Field, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; W. H. Crumbley, white goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and walets; Herald Square Hotel.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Divee, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Squarc Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Watt, Retten & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions and perfumery; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Leroy S. Cohen, linings, notions, and jewelry; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; J. Baere, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. J. Cohane, prints and ginghams; 486 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Linhoft, hosiery; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Tracy-Wells Company, Columbus, Ohio; Uri Tracy, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Divee, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Burkey, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Roebush, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Gordnow, domestics, dress and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Jones, furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Webb, dress goods and linings; 65 Wooster St.; Hotel Navarre.

Harris, Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; C. H. Seely, notions; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Feibel Bros. & Rice, Columbus, Ohio; F. C. Rice, notions and millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Rosenthal & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. J. Rosenthal, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Mnrray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; C. A. Rochat, notions; 57 White Street.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, silks and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; W. M. Calkins, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. White, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Summer Resort Number Next Sunday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a Special Summer Resort and Travel Edition next Sunday, June 8th. This edition will cover practically all the Summer resorts throughout this country. It will form an outing directory and will serve as a guide to tourists. This nnmber will be much in demand by those who seek information as to Summer homes and routes of travel. To be sure of securing a copy of next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES, order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

TO GET TO
PHILADELPHIA
QUICKLY USE THE
Reading Route
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
A train every hour on the even hour.
New and comfortable Coaches and Parlor Cars.
DIRECT TO READING TERMINAL.

PREVENTS DISTRESS
AFTER EATING.
A NEW VEGETABLE CURE.
It Enables You to Eat Anything Fit for Human Food Without Distress.

MI-O-NA, the new remedy for dyspepsia, is unlike any other cure ever given for this disease.

It does not decompose the food and take away its nourishing qualities, as is the case in all preparations where digestive ferments and drugs are used.

MI-O-NA does not act on the food at all, but renews the digestive fluids and forces them to flow in their natural abundance, thus enabling the stomach and bowels themselves to perform the work of digestion just as nature intended.

It does not require weeks or months to accomplish this, either, for relief follows the first day's treatment. All disagreeable symptoms, such as flatulency, gastritis, indigestion, dizziness, heartburn and pain in the stomach, disappear entirely and in a few weeks the digestive organs are restored to their normal, healthy condition.

MI-O-NA is guaranteed to cure any case of dyspepsia no matter of how long standing. Call and obtain a free sample.

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 132 Broadway, Wall & Broadway, Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 373 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,671 Third Av., 236 Willis Av., 532 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 264 to 270 Fulton St., 456 Fulton St., 273 to 275 Flatbush Av., 227 Columbia St., Sumner Av. & Putnam, Brooklyn.
R. Burkhardt, 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Kalish Pharmacy, 234 St. & Fourth Av.



You know history repeats itself.
We've had some pretty hot times in history.
Those days when the fat man sizzles and the lean man is fairly puckered up with the heat—they'll come again.
Homespun is the coolest thing yet, and it's one of the smartest for summer suits, too.
Here's the new two-button, double-breasted sack suit of it—$18.
Homespuns, Crashes, Serges and all the other summer suit stuffs are ready.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

THROUGH BRIDGE TRAINS.

Accommodations for Brooklynites to be Increased in Early Morning—Twenty Minutes' Headway.

In order to meet the demand for more through trains after midnight, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has arranged a schedule of trains, which went into effect last night, to be run at twenty minutes' headway over the Lexington Avenue and Fulton Street elevated lines to the loop at East New York, and on the Fifth Avenue elevated line.

The first Lexington Avenue train will leave the Manhattan side of the bridge at 12:55 A. M.; the first Fulton Street train at 1:05 A. M.; the first Fifth Avenue train at 1:10 A. M., and trains on all of the lines will then be dispatched on a twenty-minute headway until 5:30, when the regular day schedule will be resumed.

Heretofore Brooklynites have been compelled to change cars on the Brooklyn side of the bridge and to wait for connecting trains during the early morning hours.

Princeton's New Track Team Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3.—At a meeting of the members of the track team this afternoon, D. S. Horton, '03, of New York City, was elected Captain for next year. Horton has been a member of the team for the past three years, scoring each year in the vault.

Last Saturday Horton broke the intercollegiate record for the pole vault by two inches, and made a game attempt at the world's record, knocking the bar off with his hand only.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Thunderstorms and cooler; winds south to west.

Temperatnres will continue comparatively high except from the lake region eastward, where they will be lower.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk southwest, shifting to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh and mostly south, and on the great lakes fresh west to south. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh to brisk southwest to west winds shifting to north, with showers, to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	55	69	71
6 A. M.	54	66	73
9 A. M.	62	75	79
12 M.	67	86	87
4 P. M.	70	89	87
6 P. M.	70	88	85
9 P. M.	67	77	81
12 P. M.	62	77	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Summer Upholsteries. Fourth Floor.

A wonderfully helpful and suggesting showing of Summer Upholsteries is here. Everything that contributes to the coolness and comfort of the home during the heated term.

Make a list of your needs, and then come to this store and see how easily and splendidly every desire and requirement can be met.

Consult us about Awnings and Slip-Covers, &c. Your appreciation of our quotations we feel sure will take an active form.

Muslin Curtains; felled ruffles, in pretty striped effects; value $1.00 pair 75

Brussels Net Curtains; fine Renaissance Edging and Insertion; regular price $3.75, for this sale $2.95

English Bobbinet Curtains; prettily trimmed with Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions, regular price $4.00 pair, at $2.95

Nottingham Lace Curtains; in neat stylish patterns, very durable; value $1.60 pair, at $1.15

Snowflake Cross Stripe Curtains; in a new line of colorings, 3 yards long; value $1.40 pair, at 98

Tapestry Couch Covers; Kiskelin designs, in rich Oriental colorings; heavy Egyptian fringe; 60 inches wide; usual price $6.50 pair, at . . $4.75

Fast Colored Cretonnes; 36 inches wide; in stylish patterns; formerly sold at 16c. and 20c. per yard, at . . 12½

Finest Grades French Cretonnes; formerly sold 75c. per yard; reduced to 45

Oriental Cushions; value $1.35 each 98

Straw Stoop Seats; Japanese manufacture; each 5

Hammocks: In immense variety; a full size woven Hammock with spreader, valance and pillow; value $1.50, at 98

Adjustable Chair Hammock; with awning and stand complete; the most comfortable outfit on the market at $12.40

Summer Draught Screens; oak frames, 3 fold, 5 ft. high, filled with pretty Silkoline; value $3.00 each . . $1.95

Bamboo Portieres; geometrical designs; rich color effects; value $2.00 each, at $1.25

Porch Screens; made from best grade outside bark bamboo, size 7x8 feet, each 90

Mosquito Canopies; with fixture complete; 90 inches deep, 9-yard skirt $1.58

Suites of Slip Covers; made from Damask, Jacquard or Cretonne, at exceptionally low prices.

LACE CURTAINS CALLED FOR AND CLEANED TO LOOK LIKE NEW.
WILL STORE FREE OF CHARGE UNTIL FALL.

Furniture for the Summer Home for Porch and Lawn.
Fourth Floor.

The showing here is large and varied and embraces practically every new idea—thus every fancy can be met. Choose from Reed, Rattan, Rush, Rustic, Willow, Wire Grass, Mission, etc.,

At One-Third Off Regular Prices.

Rattan Rockers.
Two very special offerings.
Made from the finest bleached reeds, finished natural color; full roll arms and back; regular price $3.50 and $4.00, at . . . $2.45, $2.95

Colonial Rockers and Chairs.
500 Rockers and Chairs; Colonial style, wood seats, spindle or slat backs, finished dark green, handsome and durable; these Rockers and Chairs were made to sell for $5.00; we make a special price for this lot only—your choice of Rockers or Chairs, at $3.25

Porch Rockers.
An endless variety to choose from.
All styles and finishes.
300 Ladies' Rockers; without arms, slat back, closely woven splint seat, frames of white maple, finished red, green or natural; regular value $1.00; for to-day 75
200 Porch Rockers; large size, extra high back, wide arms, well braced seats and back of double woven splint, frames of white maple, finished green, red or natural; regular value $3.00; special for to-day $1.75

Beds and Bedding.
HANDSOME BRASS BEDSTEADS; 1¾-inch pillars, bow foot, extended foot rail, T ball joints, best lacquer, fine design; can be had in all sizes; regular value $30.00 at $24.00
UPHOLSTERED SPRINGS; Covered with best A. C. A. or fancy ticking, fitted with cleats for Iron or Brass Beds; regular value $10.00; special at. $7.50
OUR SPECIAL HAIR MATTRESS; Made from the best long drawings; full 40-lbs., in one or two parts; covered in A. C. A., San Remo or Sateen Tickings; our guarantee with every mattress; actual value $30.00; special at $20.00

China Mattings.
Fourth Floor.
China Matting, jointless in red, green and blue effects, 40 yd. roll, for $5.95
Extra heavy China Matting, jointless, made from fine straw, select styles and colorings, 40 yd. roll, for $9.75

Japanese Matting.
Made from long straw, small, neat effects, also carpet patterns, 40 yard roll,
$10.50 quality for $8.00
$12.50 quality for $10.00
$16.50 quality for $12.00

High-Grade Ball-Bearing Sewing Machines, $15.50.
Fourth Floor.
Ball-bearing as applied to Sewing Machines is practically a new experience and one which has met with very great success. It reduces friction to a minimum, making the running of the machine light, easy and noiseless; at the same time increasing the speed 80 per cent. over the old style.
These ball-bearing Machines we offer at $15.50 possess all the latest improved attachments, are strictly high grade and up to date in every respect; made of Polished Oak, have drop head which gives the appearance of a table when closed, and are guaranteed for an unlimited length of time; thus, should any of the working parts prove defective, will be made good free of charge.
Call and see this Machine in operation. Instruction free. Same Machine in fancy decorated wood from $19.00 to $25.00; in parlor cabinet style, with automatic lift-head, at $30.00 and upward.

Trunks and Leather Goods.
Basement.
We've as complete a trunk and leather goods store as you'll find anywhere. In fact a bigger and better one than is usually seen in department stores.
There's not a reasonable trunk or bag want that cannot be met here, from the low-priced good sorts to the very best manufactured—at prices more favorable to you than will be quoted anywhere else.
We carry all of the acceptable standard and indestructible kinds. Over one hundred styles to choose from.
SPECIAL: Strong basswood box, covered with extra heavy waterproof duck, cloth-lined, deep set up tray and extra skirt trays, also umbrella compartment; all hardware is riveted down on burrs; sheet iron bound and bottom, hardwood slats, with solid brass lock; heavy side bolts with two extra heavy sole leather straps across top $7.25

Sole Leather Suit Cases, $4.00.
Well worth $5.00; in fact, sold by exclusive leather goods stores for even more; cloth-lined throughout, solid brass lock, steel frame, riveted hinges, straps or catches.
Other Suit Cases at $5.95, $6.50, $7.75 and up to the finest fitted Alligator Suit Case at $39.75.
ALLIGATOR HAND BAGS, $2.95 to $10.75, in club and cabin shapes; also every other character of travelling bag.

$4.00 Steamer Rugs, $2.95.
Basement.
Special purchase of fine imported Steamer Rugs; 10 choice patterns; plain on the reverse side; fully worth $4.00 and would not be high at $5.00; special price $2.95
Other Steamer Rugs as high as $19.75.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.
Basement.
Special showing and sale of the famous and well-known Bloch Patent, reclining, adjustable Go-Cart, with plain rattan body, shellacked and varnished, fitted with American steel gear, enamelled green, steel wire rubber tire wheels $5.00
Finer grades at $6.50, $8.00, $10.50, $12.50 and up to $27.00 for the very finest that can be procured. Parasol and rod given with each cart.

Simmons's English Perambulators and Go-Carts at Greatly Reduced Prices.
These are all new and this season's styles.
$33.00 ones reduced to $27.50
$40.00 ones reduced to $33.00
$43.00 ones reduced to $35.00
$60.00 ones reduced to $48.00
$72.50 ones reduced to $50.00
$79.00 ones reduced to $60.00

Simmons's English Doll Perambulators.
$13.50 ones reduced to $10.00
$14.75 ones reduced to $12.00
$22.50 ones reduced to $16.50
Everything else to complete the baby's Outing Outfit.
Lace Covers for Parasols . . . . . .75 to $5.00
Afghan Robes at . . . . . $1.00 to $2.50
Fur Mats for bottom of carriage or cart 50

A Sale of Sheet and Pillow Cases.
Basement.
Ready for use; the cotton in these sheets is one of the best makes; being torn, they are even at both ends after laundering; these are ironed and especially well made. The prices are much lower than present wholesale cost.
Single size 33
Three-quarter bed size 39
Medium size 42
Full-bed size 53

Wilton Rugs.
Fourth Floor.
High grade Wilton Rugs, subdued Oriental designs and colorings, at prices interestingly low:
6 ft. x 9 ft., worth $22.50, at $18.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., worth $32.50, at $24.50
9 ft. x 12 ft., worth $35.00, at $28.50
BEAUVAIS AXMINSTER RUGS, carpet sizes, made in one piece without a seam, exact copies of fine Orientals.
6 ft. x 9 ft., worth $20.00, at $15.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., worth $30.00, at $23.00
9 ft. x 12 ft., worth $35.00, at $28.00

Framed Pictures, $1.00.
Values $2.00 to $3.00.
Fourth Floor.
Embracing Water Colors and Fac-Similes; fitted with mats in handsome gilt frames; the sort for which art dealers would ask from $2.00 to $3.00; only a limited number; while they last . . $1.00

Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th St. Simpson Crawford Co. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1901	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	05

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 82 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 89 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:55 A. M.—390 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Woods; damage, $300.

7:55 A. M.—272 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—504 East Sixteenth Street; William Erbins; damage, $9.

4:45 P. M.—420 East One Hundred and Third Street; M. Fisher & Co.; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—5 Second Avenue; Michael Picorra; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—West Farms Avenue and Bronx Road; Bronx Company; damage, $500.

8:10 P. M.—603 East Sixteenth Street; Charles Clarke; damage, $1,000.

MORNINGSIDE'S STAKES

W. C. Whitney's Filly Cleverly Won the Brookdale Handicap.

THREE FAVORITES WERE FIRST

Merito Was the Medium of a Coup for the Western Horsemen at the Gravesend Track.

Luck seems to have turned at last for the racing stable of William C. Whitney, for, following the victory of King Hanover in the Carleton Stakes, which some critics asserted was a "fluke," the Whitney filly Morningside yesterday at the Gravesend track captured the Brookdale Handicap, one of the important events of the meeting, in a style that left absolutely no room for doubt that she was the best horse at the weights and distance.

The veteran campaigner Advance Guard was the top weight in the race, and started second choice, with the winners Colonel Padden and Carbuncle the next in favor in the field of eight, every horse named to run answering the call to the post. H. Cochran, who has ridden but few times for the Whitney stable since he refused to risk a trip to England for the Whitneys retaining fee, had the mount on Morningside, and rode a perfect race. Cochran broke well up with the crowd, and, taking a steadying pull on the favorite, let her rate along in second place, close on the heels of Colonel Padden, who went out to make the running. With the pacemaker always in easy reach, Morningside, never being hurried at any point, galloped second until they made the turn into the stretch for the run home, where Cochran let her go on.

The moment Morningside had her head she slipped past Colonel Padden, and had the race won a few strides from the head of the stretch. Old Advance Guard, after trailing last for the first three-quarters of a mile, made a strong bid for the race on the straight and closed with all the speed and resolution he is famous for. His move only carried top a fresh burst of speed from Morningside, and the Whitney filly, drawing away again, won, with a lot to spare, by a length. Advance Guard getting second place by three lengths from Colonel Padden, who just managed to stagger in third. The time of the race—1:52 3-5—was fast, considering the dusty condition of the track. Following up the victory of Morningside, two other favorites managed to get to the winning post first. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; weights seven pounds below the scale, with penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. The Goughacres Stable's Atnelroy, blk. c., by Atheling-Elsie Rosalind, 105 pounds, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 won, ridden out, by a length; Krauss Brothers & Co.'s Our Nugget, b. f., 112, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three lengths from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Whitechapel, ch. c., 105, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Damon, Akela, Quaas, Earl of Warwick, Mennefield, First Chord, Shoes to Plates, Pebble, My Queen, and Ancke also ran. Winner trained by A. Weston. Value to the winner, $570.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500, weights eight pounds below the scale, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Homestead, b. c., by Candelmas-Sweet Home, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; Clarence H. Mackay's Grand Opera, blk. c., 111, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from J. P. Martin's Fried Krupp, b. c., 106, (Shaw,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Connecticut and Trump also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $770.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; about six furlongs. W. A. Winant's Cheat 'Em, b. g., 3 years, by Oddfellow-Martina, $1,700, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 won, ridden out, by a head; the Milltown Stable's Essene, ch. g., 3, 94, (Shea,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from W. L. Oliver's Snark, b. g., 4, 103, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Robert Metcalfe, Macana, Lady Appleby, Lord of the Manor, The Furies, Flirtineer, Bastile, Locket, The Dancer, Shandonfield, and Genesee also ran. Shandonfield ran away going to the post. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $800.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. William C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 104 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by a length; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 125, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from Frank Farrell's Colonel Padden, blk. c., 4, by Charaxus-Meta Brussell, 111, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Watercure, Sadie S., The Regent, Carbuncle, and Trigger also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $2,250.

FIFTH RACE. For maidens two years old; weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. J. Grant Lymon's Tantalus Cup, h. g., by Locohatchee-Charma, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; the Albemarle Stable's Invincible, ch. c., 112, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from P. H. McCarren's Credulity, b. f., 109, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Dauphin, Barnstormer, Prediction, Sumida, Dr. Hagyard, Buttons, Pearl Diver, Northbrook, Attorney, Navigator, and Franklin C. also ran. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $770.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. H. B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5 years, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, won cleverly by a length; J. E. Richardson's Mercer, b. g., 5, 105, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by four lengths from Louis Stuart's Prince Richard, h. h., 5, 108, (J. Woods,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Gibson Light, Henry Clay Rye, Zoroaster, Rocky, Aster, Satire, and Alack also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $860.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages, about six furlongs. Ballyhoo Bey, 134 pounds; Swiftmas, 132; Smart Set, 126; Eddie Busch and Rone, 120 each, and Grail, 117.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Congar, 109 pounds; Ethics and Ingraine, 108 each; Goldsky, 107; Masketo, 103; The Referee, 96; Five Nations, 95; Jim Tully, 93; Swamplands, 89, and Caithness and Linora, 86 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kingraine, Swamplands, and Five Nations.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Bensonhurst, 126 pounds; Artols, 124, Lady Albercraft, 122; Mackey Dwyer, 122; Onatas, 113; Bob McLean, 117; Whorter, 115; Blue and Orange, 113; Hackensack, 112, and Queen Bess, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Blue Girl, 124 pounds; Hanover Queen, Par Excellence, and Blanche Herman, 113 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; five furlongs. Dark Planet, 109 pounds; Gillie, 108; Mackey Dwyer, 107; Blue Delft and Mount Hope, 106 each; Ora Viva and Colonel Tyler, 103 each; Earl of Norfolk and Makeda, 102 each; Onca, 99; Melbourne, Eclipse, and Plunger, 97 each, Squid, 96, and Onyx and Julia Arthur, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Onca, Squid, Melbourne Eclipse, Earl of Norfolk, Onyx, Plunger, and Julia Arthur.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, weights fourteen pounds below the scale; one mile and seventy yards. Courtenay, Hindred, Goldsby, Jim Tully, and Bar-le-Duc, 112 pounds each; Lord Badge, Edgar Poe, Fire Escape, Condiment, Silver Trinket, Furlough II, and Odds and Ends, 109 each; Bella, Snn Shower, and Pink Rose, 107 each.

The World's Cure for

CONSTIPATION

IMMEDIATELY UPON ARISING

DrinR One-Half Tumblerful of

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Mineral Water.

When buying be sure and asK for

Hunyadi JANOS

(FULL NAME).

If you asK simply for Hunyadi Water you may be imposed upon.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Again Defeated — Timely Batting and Clever Base Running Won for Brooklyn.

The New York baseball team was again defeated on its own grounds yesterday afternoon. This time they lost to the Chicago team, which opened the present series. Superior playing on the part of the visitors, both at the bat and in the field won the victory by a score of 12 to 4.

Cbicago hit Taylor, the New York pitcher, hard and often, and this, combined with listless fielding, piled up the runs. The home team hit the visiting pitcher for eight bases, while Chicago doubled this number. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagls, lf	3	4	1	0	1	O'Hagen, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Bean, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Dexter, 3b	2	1	2	3	1	McDon'd, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Conzon, rf	1	1	2	0	1	Doyle, 1b	1	2	7	1	1
Chance, c	0	2	3	0	0	Yeager, c	1	1	7	2	1
Schaefer, 1b	0	0	13	0	1	Smith, ss	0	0	2	2	2
Lowe, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
Tinker, ss	2	2	3	4	1	Jackson, lf	1	0	3	0	0
J. Taylor, p	3	1	0	2	0	L. Taylor, p	0	1	0	2	0
						*Bowerman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	16	27	13	4	Total	4	8	26	12	5

*Batted for L. Taylor in ninth inning.
†Chances out, hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	0	—12
New York	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; New York, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Dexter, Smith, (2.) Three-base hit—Yeager. Home run—Congalton. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Low, (2.) Tinker, Slagle. Double play—Tinker and Schaefer. Sacrifice hits—Jones, (2.) Congalton, O'Hagen. First base on balls—Off J. Taylor, 1; off L. Taylor, 2. Struck out—By J. Taylor, 1; by L. Taylor, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BROOKLYN, 2; CINCINNATI, 1.

Brooklyn came near losing a game to the Cincinnati baseball team at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The Westerners gave the ex-champions a hard fight for victory, but the home team won by a score of 2 to 1, timely batting and clever base running aiding it.

In the sixth inning Beckley, the first man at the bat for Cincinnati, made a home run and it looked as if they might tie the score, but the Brooklyn fielders retired the next three men in short order. This is six straight victories for the Brooklyn team since the players came home from their Western tour. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Dobbs, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	2	1	0	0	McCr'ry, 1b	1	1	6	2	0
Magoon, 2b	0	1	4	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	6	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	5	1	0
Stein'dt, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Pletz, c	0	1	4	1	1	Ahearn, c	0	0	5	3	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	1	0	Newton, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	1	7	24	7	1	Total	2	8	27	17	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Pletz, Dahlen. Home run—Beckley. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Stolen bases—Newton, Dahlen. Double plays—Corcoran and Beckley; Dahlen, Ahearn, McCreery, and Flood. Sacrifice hits—Magoon, Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Newton, 1; off Hahn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 1; by Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 4; by Hahn, 4. Passed ball—Ahearn. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 11; BOSTON, 9.

BOSTON, June 3.—Pittinger weakened in the ninth inning of to-day's baseball game and allowed six of St. Louis' batters to score after Boston had apparently won the game. Both teams batted well and fielded poorly. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	1—	9	14	5
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	6—11	10	2	

Batteries—Malarkey, Pittinger, and Moran; Murphy, Dunham, and O'Neill.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; PITTSBURG, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The baseball game to-day was a stubborn contest, Philadelphia winning in the tenth inning. Pittsburg tied the score in the seventh inning through Wagner's home run, a sacrifice, and two singles. White's pitching was superb. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0 0—3	4	3	
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1 0—4	10	4	

Batteries—Phillippee and O'Connor; White and Dooln.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	30	7	.811	Boston	15	20	.429
Chicago	22	12	.647	New York	15	21	.417
Brooklyn	18	19	.487	St. Louis	14	22	.389
Philadelphia	16	20	.456	Cincinnati	14	23	.378

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

In the baseball game, which was marked by a number of long hits, Newark defeated Jersey City at West Side Park yesterday afternoon, by a score of 12 to 7. The batting of Childs, Griffin, and Daly was a feature of the game. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Schrall, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	3	3	1	1
Hayward, ss	1	2	2	3	0	Mack, ss	0	2	1	0	2
Griffin, 3b	1	3	1	2	0	Halligan, lf	2	1	3	1	0
McIntyre, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Shack't'n, cf	2	1	1	0	1	Donahoe, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jordan, 1b	2	0	12	0	0	Woods, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Daly, 2b	2	2	3	3	2	Shoch, cf	1	1	6	1	0
Clark, c	0	1	5	1	0	Butler, c	1	1	5	2	0
Stricklett, p	1	1	0	2	0	McCann, p	1	0	0	2	0
						*McManus	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	12	27	11	3	Total	7	10	27	11	1

*Batted for McCann in ninth inning.

Newark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	3—11
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	—7

Earned runs—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 2; Jersey City, 5. Two-base hits—Griffin, Shackelton, Shindle. Three-base hits—Stricklett, Schrall, Mack. Home runs—Daly, (2.) Stolen bases—McIntyre, Childs, Mack. Double play—Jordan, unassisted. Sacrifice hit—Hayward. First base on balls—Off Stricklett, 3; off McCann, 4. Struck out—By Stricklett, 3; by McCann, 5. Wild pitch—Stricklett. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—6	11	2
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3	8	0

Batteries—Scott and Toft; Becker and Dillon.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2	

Batteries—McFall and Steelman; G. Sullivan and McCauley.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	—9	14	4	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	7	2	

Batteries—Gray and Shaw; Lee and Rauh.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 7.
At Washington—Washington, 2; Detroit, 0.

BASEBALL EXECUTIVE MEETING

New York's Protested Games at Chicago to be Played Over—Freedman Consents to Assessment.

In an all-day executive session at the League's new headquarters, in the St. James Building, yesterday the committee of the National Baseball League completed its business. There were two sessions. At the first all of the members, including John L. Brush of Cincinnati, James A. Hart of Chicago, A. H. Soden of Boston, Harry Pulliam of Pittsburg, Fred Knowles and Andrew Freedman of New York, Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, and Stanley Robison of St. Louis, were present. The second session was only for the members of the Executive Committee—Brush, Soden, and Hart.

At the conclusion of the session Chairman Brush said:

"The meeting was for the purpose of closing up some unfinished business, which included, among other things, the adjustment of the 5 per cent. fund which is being raised for the purpose of settling with the Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and Cleveland Clubs, and the adjustment of the expense of maintaining Manhattan Field. All differences which have influenced club members of the National League in the past have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and the National League stands to-day a harmonious organization.

"In the appeal of the New York Club asking that the games played at Chicago May 7 and May 8 be forfeited to the New York Club because of a willful violation of Rule 8 of the Playing Rules, this board finds that there was no willful violation by the Chicago Club, and exonerates the club from any attempt to gain an unfair advantage in the location of the pitcher's plate. This board finds, however, that the plate was not located as required, and that the two games were not legally played, and consequently directs that said games be considered as not played, and orders that these two games be played as follows: One game on Monday, July 7, and the other game on Monday, Aug. 18."

This decision benefits the New York Club. Both of the protested games were won by the Chicago team.

When asked if all of the clubs had agreed to pay up their 5 per cent. assessment, Mr. Brush said they had. It was stated that the committee had discussed a plan of fight against the American League, but had taken no definite action.

KING EDWARD AT EPSOM.

In the Race for Craven Stakes Three Horses Collided and Jockey Lane Was Badly Hurt.

LONDON, June 3.—Many Americans found their way to Epsom to-day, where King Edward and a brilliant suite watched the races, which will culminate to-morrow in what is expected to be the most brilliant Derby in years.

To-day's racing was marred by accidents to three jockeys in the race for the Craven Stakes, when, owing to the unevenness of the turf, three horses collided, throwing their riders, including England's premier jockey, Lane, to the ground, and incapacitating him from riding in the Derby.

Maher, (American,) succeeded in capturing the Moodcote Stakes and the Wallington Plate, the latter on Mrs. Langtry's Smilax.

Maher will ride the Duke of Devonshire's brown colt Cheers, 20 to 1 against, in the Derby to-morrow; Jenkins, (American,) will have the mount on Wallace Johnstone's bay colt Fowling-Piece, 100 to 9 against; J. H. Martin, (American,) will pilot J. Gubbins's brown colt Ard Patrick, 7 to 1 against; J. Reiff, (American,) will be in the saddle on William C. Whitney's chestnut colt Intruder, 100 to 6 against, and Spencer, (American,) will have the mount on J. R. Keene's bay or brown colt Kearsarge, 100 to 1 against. All these horses are regarded as outsiders, except Ard Patrick, which is supported by many as being the best gamble for a place in the race.

Reiff, who, it is said, has had the offer to ride R. S. Sievier's bay filly Sceptre, the favorite, at 5 to 4 against, and had William C. Whitney's permission to do so, says he would rather ride a loser for Mr. Whitney than win for Mr. Sievier.

Apawamis Women Win at Golf.

The women of the Apawamis and the Harbor Hill Golf Clubs met yesterday on the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye to compete in the Class B series of team matches for the women's metropolitan championship. Miss Genevieve Hecker headed the home club forces, and she beat Miss M. L. Scrymser, the Harbor Hill champion, by three points, the Nassau system of scoring being used. Miss Hecker's team won by 8 holes to 1. The players and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	H'cp.	HARBOR HILL.	H'cp.
Miss G. Hecker	3	Miss M. L. Scrymser	0
Mrs. H. B. Clark	0	Miss E. L. Scrymser	1
Miss L. Z. Hecker	3	Miss Coffin	0
Miss M. Gwynne	2	Miss L. Scrymser	0
Total	8	Total	1

Yearlings Brought Big Prices.

The first sale of yearling thoroughbred horses this season was held at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks of the Fasig-Tipton Company yesterday, when twenty-eight head were sold for $39,000, in the presence of a large crowd of horsemen. The horses offered were the property of Col. E. F. Clay, Runnymede Stud, Catesby Woodford, Raceland Stud, and several smaller breeders, all of Paris, Ky. The largest price of the sale was $5,600, paid by J. E. Widener of Philadelphia, for the black colt by Sir Dixon-Lady Wayward, by Virgil. To Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg went the chestnut filly by Sir Dixon-Sallie McClelland, by Hindoo, for $4,500, and the bay colt by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, by Virgil, for $3,100; J. E. Widener also bought the bay colt by Sir Dixon-Nutshell, by Hindoo, for $2,500, and P. J. Dwyer bought the bay colt by Esber-Miss Annie, by Monarchist or Virgil, for $2,500.

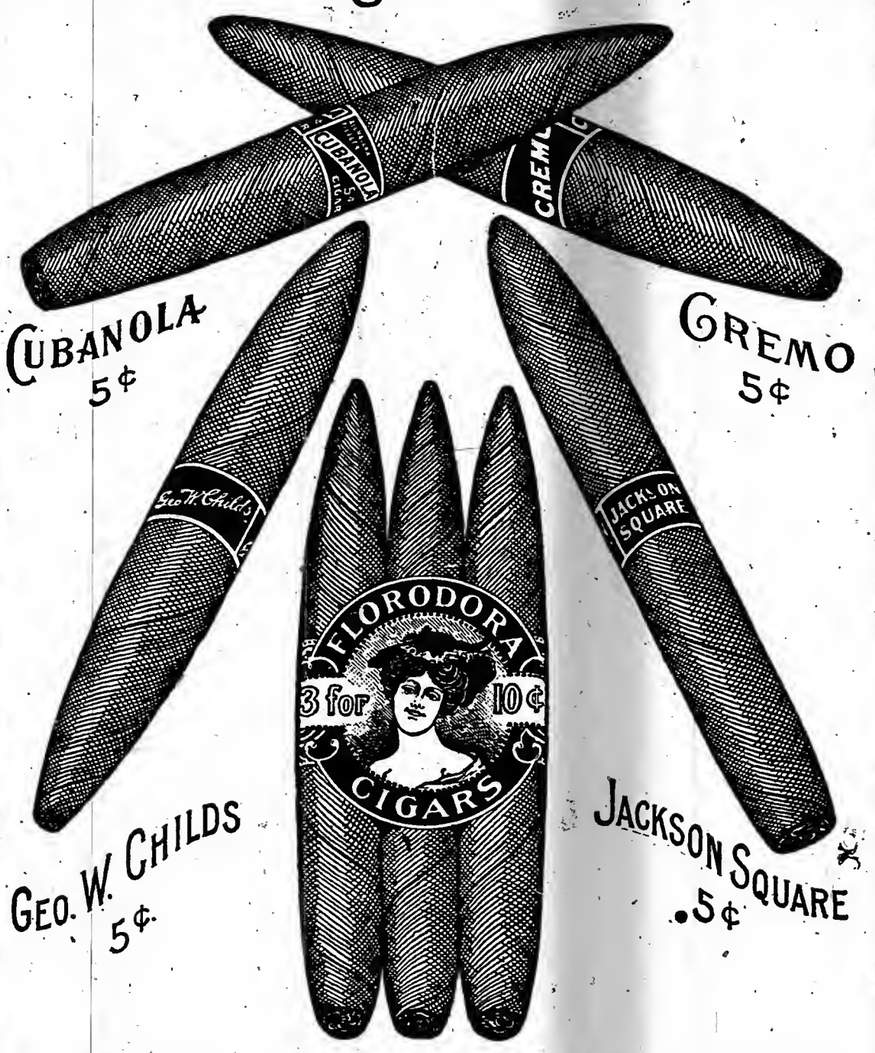
Veteran Cricketers to Play.

S. E. Hosford of Brooklyn and Capt. John P. Green of Philadelphia have arranged a match between the veteran cricketers of New York and Philadelphia. The game will be played on the ground of the Manhattan Cricket Club at Prospect Park on Thursday, June 19, and will be the means of bringing together many of the old-time players of this vicinity.

Capt. Hosfod will have the following team: S. E. Hosford, Mayor John Hinchcliffe of Paterson, Howard MacNutt, Henry Martin, W. Fenwick, Theodore G. Clarke, George Williams, H. S. Jewell, N. S. Walker, Jr., R. St. G. Walker, H. Manley, George W. Barnes, and G. Fitz Gibbon.

Capt. Green's team has not yet been announced, but it is undestood that it will include J. B. Colohan, Dan Newball, W. C. Lowry, J. N. Henry, and several other well-known Quaker City cricketers.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!



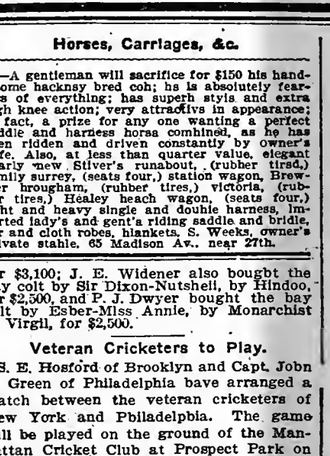
One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE BOX FRONT.

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TWO FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES. TWO BLUE RIBBONS. TWO HIGHEST AWARDS. A third Toledo (non-contestant) covered the 100 mile course at an average speed of over 20 miles an hour.

It was a Standard Toledo that was driven from Toledo to Hot Springs, 2,000 miles, without an accident; with the same ease that Nos. 5 and 6 won Blue Ribbons in the Endurance Contest.

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New Type Automobile.

The C. G. V. The Renault.

CHARRON, GIGARDOT & VOIGT,

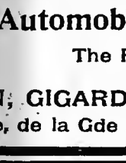
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A.—A gentleman will sacrifice for $150 his handsome hacknsy bred coh; hs is absolutely fearless of everything; has superb styls and extra high knee action; very attractive in appearance; in fact a prize for any one wanting a perfect saddle and harness horsa combined, as he has been ridden and driven constantly by owner's wife. Also, at less than quarter value, elegant nearly new Silver Brunabunt, (rubber tirs4,) family surrey, (seats four,) station wagon, Brewster brougham, (rubber tires,) victoria, (rubber tires,) Healey beach wagon, (seats four,) light and heavy single and double harness, imported lady's and gent's riding saddle and bridle, fur and cloth robes, blankets, S. Weeks, owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Colonial Building,
Boston, Mass.

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Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Genova..Juns 14|Nord America....July 1
Citta di Torino..June 28|Citta di Milano..July 22
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:20 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:25 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	Buffalo Special	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Southwestern Special	*7:50 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*6:30 a. m.
*11:30 p. m.	Northern New York Ex.	*7:27 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M., daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

New York Central Route
Between
NEW YORK & BOSTON
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenus and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive. Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 a. m.—For intermediate points to Albany.
†11:20 a. m.—(1) Hudson River & Mohawk Ex.
*1:00 p. m.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 p. m.—Cont. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 p. m.—(2) For Hud. River points & Albany.
*6:15 p. m.—For Roch., Buf., Clevel'd & Chicago.
†7:45 p. m.—For Roch., Buf., Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 p. m.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Dt. & Ch.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex: No. 1 at 10:45 a. m.; 2 at 13:06 p. m. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta.: No. 1 at 11:20 a. m.; 2 at 3:35 p. m. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
" Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
" Royal Limited "	*3:25pm.	*3:30pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington,

WHITE'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS

THE FIRST CHOICE OF CONNOISSEURS

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The Beverage of Health

No temperance drink has won such universal popularity as a thirst quencher and blood purifier as

Rose's Lime Juice

The product of the choicest West Indian Lime Fruit. It is always

Delicious
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Ask your grocer for it and insist on having ROSE'S.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe For Children.



One of the facts impressed upon us during 30 years' experience with Shoes and Feet, is this:

A foot crippled in infancy, can never be a foot perfect in maturity.

Think what this means: and know that with the Coward Shoe your Children's feet are absolutely safe.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
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Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
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WE
are not public benefactors.

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WE
cannot say that we are restoring to health those who have been given up by anywhere from three to thirty eminent Doctors.

WE
make only the very modest claim that

IRON-OX TABLETS

are an invaluable nerve tonic, a cure for indigestion and constipation, a blood maker and purifier, a corrective of sluggish liver and derangements of the kidneys.

ONLY THAT!

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As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

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Established 1863 S Telephone 1132-38th St.

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T. M. STEWART
326 4th Avenue
Near 28th St.

REAL CARPET CLEANSING

WOMAN'S DEVICE SAVES LIFE AT A FIRE

Fireman's Wife Jumps Into a Quickly Improvised Net.

The Same Fireman's Mother Rescued by Her Son, Though Both Fall from a Ladder—Peril in Burning Tenement.

The flat-iron-shaped apartment house facing on Broadway, No. 934, Brooklyn, and bounded on the east and west by Myrtle and Stuyvesant Avenues, caught fire yesterday morning, and for a time gave the firemen and policemen considerable work in rescuing the occupants, mostly women and children, and extinguishing the flames, which in a short time gained much headway.

Joseph Holdsworth, a fireman attached to Engine No. 127, lives in the burned apartment house with his family, including his mother, numbering altogether ten persons. His company was one of the first on the scene, but before they arrived the flames had made such progress that his wife was forced to jump from the window, a distance of 30 feet, to the sidewalk, landing partly in an improvised net, which had been made by a young woman cashier in a clothing store. Mrs. Holdsworth received injuries and suffered from shock. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Holdsworth had no idea where the fire was located until he arrived at the scene and saw that the smoke was pouring out of the windows of his apartment. His wife, half unconscious, was taken first into the clothing store in the block at the corner of Broadway and Myrtle Avenues. Holdsworth, excited and frantic with grief, rushed up the ladder which was extended to the window where his mother was crying for assistance. He took her in his arms and started to descend, but when within ten feet of the sidewalk his feet slipped on the rung and the two fell. His mother, who is nearly seventy years old, received several bruises about the body and head, though after they were dressed by the ambulance surgeon she went to the hospital to look after her daughter-in-law.

Several other women fainted after they had gained safety, one fireman was overcome by the smoke, and a number of minor accidents were reported to the police, all of which were looked after by the surgeons of the ambulances, there being three at the fire, from St. Mary's, St. Catharine's, and the German Hospital.

Miss Sarah Lubell was the young woman who undoubtedly saved the life of Mrs. Holdsworth. When the cries of fire alarmed the neighborhood, she ran from the store, and, looking up, saw Mrs. Holdsworth at the window about to jump. She shouted to her to wait, and rushing back into the store snatched the large bundle of cloth which is used to cover the goods at night.

Calling upon the spectators and policemen to aid her, they stretched the improvised net, holding it at the corners. Mrs. Holdsworth then jumped, landing on one corner which gave way under the weight, but her fall was greatly broken. Holdsworth, though he fell still clinging to his mother, was not injured.

The fire spread to the upper floors of the building through the airshaft, and at all the windows there appeared women shrieking for help. Considerable trouble was experienced by the firemen in extending the ladders, as the elevated structure is very low at that point. They shouted to the people in the windows not to jump, and after some delay they were all brought down in safety.

The fire occurred at 11 o'clock, and nearly all the children were at school and there were not many in the building. This fact probably prevented much loss of life. The reserves from three police stations were present and aided much in the work of rescue. Policeman Green alone helped several women down the ladders to the street.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer, eighty-three years old, who with her daughter lives on the top floor, was carried down the ladder and both women fainted from excitement and smoke inhalation. They were revived and went to the home of relatives. Joseph Ward, a fireman, was overcome, and after attendance by an ambulance surgeon was removed to his home on Jefferson Avenue. Lena Gasburger, one of the occupants of the block, suffered from shock and exhaustion. She was also attended and went to the home of relatives. Fred Raymond, while attempting to rescue some of the occupants, received a sprained arm.

Mrs. Catherine Allen, living on the top floor, was carried down by two firemen. The shock caused her to faint.

The fire is supposed to have started in the cellar of 934 Broadway, but the cause is unknown. The damage is estimated at $10,000. Stores occupy all of the ground floor.

HORACE MANN GRADUATES.

Fifty-one Diplomas Awarded at the School's Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the graduating class of the Horace Mann School were held yesterday morning in the auditorium of the new building at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Broadway. Virgil Prettyman, Principal of the school, presided. The Rev. Harry P. Nichols, rector of Holy Trinity Church, delivered the address to the graduating class. Dr. Samuel Train Dutton, General Supervisor of Teachers College schools, presented the diplomas, and Dr. James Earl Russell, Dean of the Teachers College, made a short address. The graduating class numbered fifty-one, as follows:

Bertha Myers Atkins,	George B. Leggett,
Francis George Baldwin,	Amy Louise Logan,
Earle Youmans Boothe,	Harold Lewis Mack,
Rema Block,	Jeannette MacColl,
Beulah E. Brigham,	Grace B. MacColl,
Breta M. Brigham,	Catherine Macdonald,
Florence Marie Brown,	Lydia Maeder,
Grant Burns,	Anthony P. Matheslus,
Frank W. Chambers,	Cassandra May,
Frances L. Copeland,	Bradford Merrill,
Gerald B. Curtis,	Eva Hawley Meyrowitz,
Maurice Deutsch,	Henry Michelsen,
Alice Dayton,	Anna May Newland,
Emilie M. Diestel,	Seymour M. Peyser,
Percy Gordon Douglas,	Robert M. Richter,
Lillian Dutton,	Arthur Ruhe,
Henrietta B. Elliman,	Edmund Thorpe See,
Florence C. Ernst,	David Christie Stagg,
Clarence M. Haight,	Rita Stevens,
Christina C. Hallett,	June Tasche,
George Washington Hill,	Clementine Tetedoux,
Grover Hughes,	Rhoda Todd,
Edwin C. Keys,	Elizabeth C. von Saltza,
Karl W. Kirchwey,	Harold C. Washburn,
Jessie C. Kursheedt,	William L. Woodward.
Charles C. Lee,	

SUMMER PHYSICIANS' CORPS.

Number to be Increased and Work to be Begun Earlier.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, chief medical officer of the Department of Health, has submitted a report of the work of his Summer corps of physicians, those who attend the sick in the crowded tenement districts of the lower east side during the Summer season, and a prospectus of the work planned for this year. It is proposed to increase the number of corps physicians from 42 to 75, and to begin the work about June 15, instead of July 1, as has been the custom. To meet the extra expense this will necessitate, Health Commissioner Lederle has asked the Board of Estimate for a special appropriation of $10,000, in addition to the $10,000 provided by the Legislature for the Borough of Manhattan and $5,000 for Brooklyn.

During the intensely hot weather a large amount of sickness and many deaths occur, especially among infants and young children, due in large part to the general unsanitary conditions and surroundings, caused largely by ignorance and negligence.

It is proposed to extend the work of the Summer corps this year to include vaccination in the tenement houses and measures for the prevention of malarial fever, which Dr. Biggs says, is increasing steadily in Manhattan and Brooklyn, despite the fact that it is distinctly a preventable disease.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Weddings still form the subject of greatest interest in society, and there were several yesterday and there are a number arranged for to-day. The sailing of the ships for Europe to-day will take away about the last Americans who intend to be in London for the coronation. There are not many well-known New York names on the different lists, and the bookings have already been given. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer go abroad each year, and after a short stay in London travel in some part of England. Robert L. Gerry and Moncure Robinson are among the younger set sailing. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry and the Misses Gerry were in Paris last week, and will probably sail for this country by the middle of June.

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Booked on the Zeeland, which sails to-day for Antwerp, are Mr. and Mrs. Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Remsen, Mrs. Elihu Root and Miss Root, John J. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Vapet, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berry, Mrs. J. R. Rand and Miss Rand, and Mr. and Mrs. William L. Allen.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have taken a cottage at Lenox this season. They will go there in the middle of June. This is their first Summer in the Berkshires for many years.

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The wedding of Miss Maria Potter, daughter of Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter and niece of Bishop Potter, and the Rev. Philemon S. Sturges will take place at 12:30 this noon at the residence of the bride's mother, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford will officiate. Through an error it was stated that it was booked for yesterday instead of to-day.

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To-day there will be any number of weddings, both in and out of town. The wedding of Miss Alice Marston McKim and William Hude Neilson Voss will be celebrated in Grace Church, and that of Miss Constance Marie Gunther and Dr. Carl A. Clemons is to take place at St. Bartholomew's, while in the Church of the Transfiguration Miss Maude L. Quintard will be married to James H. Brookfield. There are also several other weddings.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Clarisse Coudert, a daughter of the late Charles Coudert, and Conde M. Nast. Several years ago Miss Coudert was engaged to Dr. Paul Kimball of Lakewood, but the engagement was broken after a short time.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will open their cottage at Newport the middle of this month. Judge Gray was in town yesterday, having arrived from Albany.

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Mrs. Robert R. Livingston will return next week from Europe. She will spend a part of the Summer at Tivoli on the Hudson.

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Mrs. Lawrence Kip will go to her camp in the Saranac Lake region the end of this week. Mrs. J. J. Staples will visit her during the month of June.

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What promises to be the largest of the June weddings in Albany will take place at noon to-day in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, when Miss Bertha Boss, eldest daughter of Prof. Lewis Boss of the Dudley Observatory will be married to Philip Farnsworth of New York. The Rev. Dr. Battershall will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stewart Mears of New Haven. A small reception will follow at the Dudley Observatory. Miss Boss will have as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Helen Hutchinson Boss, and for her bridesmaids Miss Elizabeth Pruyn, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Charlotte Morton, and Miss Mildred Farnsworth, sister of the bridegroom. The best man will be W. H. Clay of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ushers are to be Emmerson R. Newell of New York and Foster Pruyn and Benjamin Boss of Albany.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Pruyn have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Jane Ann Lansing Pruyn, to William Franklin Townsend, son of Franklin Townsend. Miss Pruyn made her début in Albany society three Winters ago, and since that time has spent a year in travel in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage gave an elaborate dinner recently at their home, Menands, to announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Sage, to Edwin O. Holter of this city, formerly of Montana.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen W. Beaman, daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, to Herbert C. Lakin of this city, a graduate of Harvard, Class of '94, and also of the Harvard Law School.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin arrived to-day at the Osgood villa, on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. Hamlin brought with him several of his celebrated fast trotters from the Hamlin stock farm, in East Aurora, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Greene and the Rev. R. A. Greene arrived to-night at their cottage on Broadway.

Mrs. Griffin of New York is the guest of Mrs. S. Webster.

Henry S. Redmond has arrived at the Sargent cottage on Kay Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taussig of St. Louis have arrived at their cottage, Shoreby Hill, Jamestown.

Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Huhn, George D. Widener, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Major R. F. Yelverton, United States Army, and Edward H. Bulkeley are registered at the Casino for the season.

John C. Whitelege of Baltimore has arrived at his Summer place on the East River, Portsmouth.

James V. Parker and Mrs. William Edgar have arrived at their villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pfizer of New York have arrived; also Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pfizer, Jr., of Philadelphia. They are at the Marquand villa, Lindengate, for the Summer.

Mrs. William D. Hatch and family have arrived at the Gilbert cottage.

NAVY WEDDING IN WASHINGTON

Marriage of Miss Mary Livingston Austin to Lieut. Charles S. Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Washington's most fashionable June wedding occurred to-day when Miss Mary Livingston Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin, was married to Lieut. Charles S. Poor, United States Navy. The ceremony took place in the Epiphany Church before an altar screen of white roses and trailing green vines, the Rev. Randolph McKim, rector of the church, officiating.

The audience of several hundred persons was composed of the most fashionable society, both the bride and bridegroom being social favorites here, and their families well known in society in Washington and New York. Chief Justice Fuller, cousin of the bride, accompanied by Miss Fuller, represented the Supreme Court circle, while Miss Roosevelt, an intimate friend of the bride, represented the President's household. The bridegroom's best man was Lieut. Edward McCauley, and the ushers were Lieut. C. T. Jewell, Lieut. A. B. Niblack, Lieut. John Gibbons, Lieut. H. H. Rosseau, and Lieut. C. E. Gilpin, all brother officers in the navy, each wearing full dress uniform, as did the bridegroom. The other two ushers were William A. Austin, brother of the bride, and George McKesson Brown.

A Marriage in Arizona.

Miss Minnie Shreve Busbey, daughter of Hamilton Busbey of New York, and Dr. Trafford B. Salisbury, also of this city, were married on Monday at Tucson, Ariz., where Miss Busbey spent the Winter. After a tour of California and Mexico, Dr. and Mrs. Salisbury will make their home in this city.

BROWN MEMORIAL DEDICATED.

Impressive Services Mark Opening of New Emanuel Church, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—The new Emanuel Church, the gift of Mrs. Natalie Bayard Brown, in memory of John Nicholas Brown, was dedicated to-day by the Rev. William N. McVickar, Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, assisted by Bishop Walker of Western New York, and the clergymen of the city and diocese.

The services were of the usual impressive character of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Messrs. Porter and Pomeroy of Emanuel Church, the Rev. S. C. Hill of Germantown, Penn., a former rector of the church; the Rev. G. G. Merrill of Tuxedo Park, and the Rev. F. J. Bassett of Providence took part in the ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William R. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, his theme being "Vision and Service, the Essentials of Church Life."

The musical programme was rendered by the surpliced choir of the church, augmented by soloists from Providence and Newport, and the organist was assisted by Herr Heinrich, harp soloist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Among the guests were Prof. William C. Poland, representing President Faunce of Brown University, and Judge J. H. Stinnes of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, Mayor D. L. D. Granger of Providence, and Judge W. W. Blodgett of the standing committee of the diocese.

The church is of the early English and Gothic architecture, built of seam-faced granite, with limestone trimmings, a large tower on the southeast corner, rising to a considerable height above the roof, being a prominent feature.

To-day there was used for the first time a handsome communion service, a gift to the Church of the Goddard families of Providence in memory of John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown. Mrs. Brown made some fine needle work for the altar from a rare piece of lace, much admired by her husband, which was purchased in Venice.

IN THE SHOPS.

Who would buy fans when they can be had for nothing? One of the surest signs of Summer was to be seen yesterday in the number of advertising fans issued by the different department stores, shoe shops, and the like. The shops must have big cases of these fans marked "Take One," for most of the women loaded with bundles in the street cars had taken three each.

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That sensible practice of opening at 8:30 and closing at 5 has begun in some of the shops and will continue through June, July, and August. It is a blessing—though sometimes an unappreciated one—to the shoppers as well as to the shop people.

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The man will look like a veritable "buttons" if he wears all the vest buttons which are prepared for him this Summer. There are sets of silver buttons as well as those in pearl and gold.

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An interesting fob is in the form of an old silver coin with an old tavern upon it and an old-fashioned coach and four, the coach in enamel, yellow, and blue.

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The pin to a pretty little watch which has raised and enameled flowers, so natural that they look as if laid upon it, is a little green ribbon bowknot. This knot is in enamel with emeralds set all over it and a line of diamonds outlining the ends of the ribbons.

***

This is the season when the toilet articles of different kinds are in demand. People are laying in a stock to last for the Summer and preparing to battle against the effects of the sun and winds upon their complexions. Ammonia for the toilet and bath comes in big bottles and variously scented. One can have violet of a white lilac fragrance.

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A good liquid almond cream which keeps the skin soft and white will cost 35 cents.

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Now is the time to lay in a stock of sachet powder, one of the most delicate and satisfactory methods of imparting a delicate fragrance to one's wardrobe. Big wide-mouthed bottles of it with glass stoppies carefully sealed can be bought now for $1.25, and they have been selling for $1.75. This is surely a bargain.

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A concentrated sachet powder comes in the shape of colored hearts. They are in different colors, according to the nature of the perfume, and have a little ring at the top that they may be worn inside the frock. They cost 10 cents each.

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Turnover collars and cuffs of heavy, fine, and solid embroidery—flaring collars and flaring cuffs, the former to be worn with frocks cut low at the throat, like those which can still be found among the relics inherited from our great-grandmothers, are to be seen in the shops.

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Such things as there are in muslin underskirts, lace trimmed!. They come with a white ground and colored dots of different kinds upon them, are well shaped, and have flaring flounces with insertions and a lace edge. They are charming to wear with some light gowns and are comparatively inexpensive.

***

Pongee skirts are among the coolest to be found and are exceedingly pretty made in different ways, some with embroidery and some without. Their one fault seems to be that they are too soft to hold the dress skirt out around the lower edge and to stiffen them defeats the purpose of having a wash skirt which is not difficult to launder and which will look and wear well.

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Linen skirts are among some of the best for the woman who wishes to wear a serviceable skirt other than a white. These in a heavy linen have body and hold the skirt out well, but they do not, of course, launder as easily as one of cotton.

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Plain white pique stocks with fine white madras butterfly ties cost 50 cents each.

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An attractive pongee waist which costs $3.75 is trimmed with colored silk in Oriental design, red with soft blue upon a white ground. This silk forms the turnover cuffs to stock, and sleeves and the band in front is made of it. There is also a tie of the colored silk.

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For mothers who like the stockinette drawers for their children and do not like those which have increased warmth by being made to slip under the stocking at the knee, there are others which have wide legs finished with an edging of lace.

MRS. HETTY GREEN'S APPEAL.

Wants an Accounting from Executor Who Invested $500,000 of Her Money.

BOSTON, June 3.—The appeal of Mrs. Hetty Green from a decree of the Bristol County Court, in proceedings in connection with property left by Mrs. Green's father, was heard in the Supreme Court today. Mrs. Green, in the lower court, demanded an accounting from W. W. Crapo of New Bedford, executor of Edward D. Mandell, who was auxiliary executor of the will of Mrs. Green's father. Mr. Mandell died in 1897.

Mr. Mandell had, it is claimed, about $500,000 of Mrs. Green's property, which was transferred to Mr. Crapo as Mr. Mandell's executor. Mrs. Green claimed that the property had not been wisely invested. The Bristol County Court decided against her and an appeal was taken.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Every Kind of Choice Furniture Mercilessly Sacrificed at a Time When Prices Everywhere Are Sharply Rising.

What's up? Reason enough!

Here we are offering you fine and stylish Furniture of every description at cost and less just when the Furniture Trust is aggressively raising prices all over the United States.

No city, town or village will be exempt from the Trust's ruling.

It's a practically inexorable condition that forces us to this ruthless price-cutting. We are planning extensively to expand our business—that is, to obtain more floor space for the display and sale of merchandise.

To achieve this aim we are forced to remove all our Surplus Stocks of Furniture. Rather than haul these stocks to our storage house at 9th Avenue and 16th Street, we decided to

Offer You This Fine, New and Stylish Furniture at Tremendous Price Concessions.

Some houses would have preferred to store these stocks, and in the regular course of business sold at the Trust's high prices. We'd rather give you the benefit—rather have the furniture in your homes.

And so when the Sale began Monday morning $65,000 worth of Furniture was at stake, or approximately speaking, about 12,000 pieces. Of course, the demand was constant.

Plenty of everything to-day. You can't sell 12,000 pieces in a day or two.

Now, then, the points to bear most vividly in mind if you are at all interested are these:

HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

The Whys and Wherefores of the Trust's Move.

Under date of May 22 the New York papers printed the following despatch from Chicago:

FURNITURE MEN'S TRUST.

CHICAGO, May 22.—A furniture manufacturers' trust has been decided upon, and it will not be long, its promoters say, before the cost of better grades of furniture will be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. To accomplish this, a combination of about 85 per cent. of the furniture manufacturers of the country, with a capitalization of $25,000,000, has been effected. The outstanding 15 per cent. will be urged to come into the combine, and the new schedule of prices has already been agreed upon.

The effect was felt quickly. It had an almost barometric-like influence upon the retail trade. Prices in many stores jumped at once. A few days later a New York maker, importer and retailer announced in his advertisement:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In view of the positive advance in Furniture the coming Fall, consequent on the advanced cost of production now in force, intending buyers will effect a very material saving by purchasing at present low prices.

Cause and effect with a vengence. Since that time we have received the following and other letters from furniture manufacturers whose names and locations we naturally omit. Probably every Furniture seller in the country received similar notices:—

Siegel-Cooper Co., New York.
Gentlemen: On account of the advance in labor and all kinds of material entering into the manufacture of furniture, we are obliged to withdraw all our former prices after above date. (May 26.)

Here's a letter from a factory nearly 2,000 miles distant from place whence the foregoing emanated:

Siegel-Cooper Co., New York.
Gentlemen: On account of the extreme advance in price of labor and all material used in the manufacture of our furniture, we find ourselves obliged to withdraw former prices and beg to hand you herewith new price-list, which will take effect immediately.
We have found it particularly difficult to secure high-class lumber showing good figure; in fact, can only secure it by paying top prices, and as we do not wish to lower the standard of our production, we are obliged to advance our selling price, although we do so reluctantly.

An expert furniture man who recently toured the entire West writes:

Siegel-Cooper Co., New York.
Gentlemen: I have been all over the Western country, and there is going to be advance on all furniture lines by July 1. Some firms are going to advance their prices 15 per cent. or more.

And there you are. You can see for yourself whether it's wise to take immediate advantage of this sale or wait until it is over and buy at the advanced prices.

POINT I.—These surplus stocks are new. The latest woods, styles, metals and decorations are represented. Everything is here, from the humble kitchen table to the most magnificent mahogany suite.

POINT II.—OUR PRICES IN THIS SALE are lower than any we ever quoted, no matter what the occasion was. Much of this furniture is now priced at cost and less, as we said.

POINT III.—The Furniture Trust is advancing prices everywhere. Any furniture man will unhesitatingly tell you that after July 1 prices will be higher than ever.

EXTENSION TABLES.

Some of golden oak, others mahogany; some round, others with square top, piano polish finish, some 6 ft., others 8 ft. and 10 ft. long when extended, very artistic designs.

8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 14.50 to	9.00
8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 18.00 to	10.00
8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 18.50 to	12.50
8 ft., G. O.; reduced from 25.50 to	17.50
10 ft. G. O.; reduced from 29.00 to	18.00
8 ft., Mah.; reduced from 32.50 to	20.00

DRESSERS.

In all the newest designs, piano finish, some with swell front, others serpentine front, double tops, handsomely carved standards and French bevel plate mirror.

Golden Oak; reduced from 15.50 to	11.50
Golden Oak; reduced from 17.00 to	12.50
Golden Oak; reduced from 20.00 to	15.00
Golden Oak; reduced from 22.00 to	16.50
Mahogany; reduced from 21.75 to	17.50
Bird's-eye Maple; reduced from 21.75 to	17.50
Golden Oak; reduced from 25.25 to	18.00
Golden Oak; reduced from 27.25 to	20.00

PARLOR CABINETS.

Vernis-Martin and Rookwood Parlor Cabinets, beautifully hand-painted decorations, new and exquisite in design, specially reduced for this sale as follows:

Rookwood Cabinet; reduced from 38.00 to	29.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 52.50 to	35.00
Rookwood Cabinet; reduced from 75.00 to	45.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 75.00 to	45.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 75.00 to	55.00
Rookwood Cabinet; reduced from 85.00 to	69.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 105.00 to	75.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 145.00 to	98.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 175.00 to	138.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet; reduced from 264.00 to	175.00

PARLOR SUITS.

Handsome, High-grade, 3-Piece Gold Frame Parlor Suits of exquisite designs, made in the best possible manner and covered with extra quality satin damask and silk tapestry, specially priced for this sale as follows:

3 pieces, reduced from 230.00 to	100.00
3 pieces, reduced from 275.00 to	150.00

WEATHERED OAK FURNITURE.

200 pieces of WEATHERED OAK FURNITURE, suitable for library, den or hall, comprising Settees, Rockers, Arm Chairs, Desk Chairs, and Roman Chairs; special for this sale at the following prices:

Regular price 5.00, reduced to	4.00
Regular price 5.25, reduced to	4.50
Regular price 7.25, reduced to	5.75
Regular price 8.75, reduced to	6.75
Regular price 9.00, reduced to	7.50
Regular price 11.25, reduced to	10.00
Regular price 18.00, reduced to	15.00
Regular price 23.25, reduced to	18.00
Regular price 25.00, reduced to	20.00

HANGING HALL MIRRORS.

In golden oak, polish finish, new and exquisite designs; French bevel-plate Mirror, heavy brass prong hooks.

Reduced from 5.00 to	4.00
Reduced from 5.75 to	4.50
Reduced from 6.50 to	5.50
Reduced from 8.00 to	6.50
Reduced from 13.00 to	10.50
Reduced from 16.00 to	12.50

SIDEBOARDS.

Handsome designs, elegant construction and finish; some swell front, others serpentine front; lined silver drawer, large linen drawer and wine closets; carved standards, with French bevel plate mirror.

Reduced from 27.50 to	22.00
Reduced from 30.50 to	29.00
Reduced from 48.00 to	34.00
Reduced from 50.00 to	39.00
Reduced from 59.50 to	46.00
Reduced from 71.00 to	59.00
Reduced from 75.00 to	60.00
Reduced from 150.00 to	100.00
Reduced from 204.50 to	175.00

PARLOR CHAIRS.

Odd Parlor Chairs, in new and artistic designs, some prettily carved, others inlaid with fine French marqueterie, covered in high-grade coverings, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Value 4.50; reduced to	3.50
Value 6.00; reduced to	4.00
Value 6.50; reduced to	4.50
Value 7.50; reduced to	5.00
Value 8.50; reduced to	6.00
Value 10.00; reduced to	6.50
Value 12.50; reduced to	9.00

ROCKERS.

Rockers in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, new and beautiful in design, some wood seat, others cobbler seat, plain finish, well made and durable, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Value 3.75; special	2.50
Value 4.25; special	3.25
Value 5.00; special	3.50
Value 6.50; special	4.75
Value 7.00; special	5.00
Value 8.50; special	6.50

COUCHES.

COUCHES, some all hair, others upholstered in moss and tow; spring edge all around; covered in new designs of fancy denims, tapestry, Bagdad, Rookwood velours and Belgian velvets. Specially priced for this sale as follows:

Value 11.25; reduced to	8.25
Value 12.50; reduced to	9.00
Value 15.00; reduced to	11.50
Value 16.50; reduced to	13.50
Value 18.75; reduced to	14.00
Value 22.00; reduced to	16.50
Value 24.75; reduced to	18.50
Value 30.00; reduced to	22.00

BEDROOM SUITS.

New and exquisite designs, many new finishes; some with swell front, others with serpentine front; cast brass trimmings, beautifully carved.

Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 18.50 to	14.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 21.75 to	16.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 22.50 to	17.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 28.00 to	20.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 52.00 to	30.00
Goldeu Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 56.00 to	39.00
Golden Oak, 3 pieces; reduced from 65.00 to	45.00

PARLOR SUITS.

In new and beautiful designs; some handsomely carved frames; others beautifully inlaid with French marqueterie and pearl.

3-piece Suits; reduced from 20.00 to	16.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 24.00 to	19.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 40.00 to	30.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 49.00 to	35.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 57.00 to	45.00
2-piece Suits; reduced from 65.00 to	54.00
2-piece Suits; reduced from 85.00 to	69.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 95.00 to	79.00
3-piece Suits; reduced from 125.00 to	85.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 75.00 to	62.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 85.00 to	65.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 86.00 to	69.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 98.00 to	75.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 112.50 to	85.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 135.50 to	98.00
5-piece Suits; reduced from 175.50 to	140.00

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

BRASS BEDSTEADS, new and beautiful designs, some 2-inch pillars, others 1½-inch pillars, some exquisite scroll patterns, finest lacquer, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Reduced from 24.25 to	18.75
Reduced from 28.00 to	24.00
Reduced from 37.00 to	26.00
Reduced from 37.50 to	26.00
Reduced from 50.00 to	38.00
Reduced from 58.00 to	48.00
Reduced from 63.00 to	50.00
Reduced from 87.50 to	69.00
Reduced from 100.00 to	80.00

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, new and beautiful designs; some continuous posts; others beautiful scroll pattern; special for this sale at the following prices:

Reduced from 3.25 to	2.50
Reduced from 5.50 to	3.50
Reduced from 6.00 to	4.00
Reduced from 7.25 to	4.00
Reduced from 9.75 to	5.50
Reduced from 8.50 to	6.00

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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DEMOCRATIC DIFFICULTIES.

It was a wise thought of ex-Senator HILL to get the Democrats together at Albany. The meeting at the State headquarters is of good augury for Democratic union and harmony. Democratic leaders all over the State showed either by their presence or by words of approval and encouragement their willingness to co-operate for the success of the party. But it is useless to ignore the fact that in the City of New York the Democratic situation is, as usual, disgusting.

Tammany is in a condition which may or may not be perilous to itself, but is unquestionably awkward and dangerous to the party in the State. Mr. SHEEHAN makes charges against MCMAHON, one of the triumvirs, and also against CROKER, which the public is entirely willing to believe. It has, in fact, long believed them. Although Tammany men went cheerfully to the meeting at State headquarters, nevertheless the Tammany organization is no more acceptable to Democrats up the State than it was in 1898 and 1900.

The attempt to disfellowship Tammany, or to organize a campaign which should leave CROKER and the criminal part of Tammany outside the pale, would, however, cost the Democratic Party all the votes these vicious elements can control. The party has no votes to spare.

Here is a political situation and here are political difficulties worthy to engage the highest genius in leadership and tactics which the Democratic Party can command. The Republican Administration in the State is vulnerable. Gov. ODELL has been too much given to seeking personal power, for what use nobody understands, unless he intends to use it against Mr. ROOSEVELT in 1904. But the Republican organization is perfect. The Democrats, with a disunited party, must make a campaign against a party entirely harmonious and exceedingly fond of power.

The source of disunion, the origin of trouble and embarrassment, is, of course, Tammany. The Democratic Party in the State will never be in a sound condition until the power of the party organization in the great city is transferred from the blackmailers and protectors of vice to a body of genuine Democracy loyal to the purposes of the party in the State and Nation.

THE SHOOTING OF M'COY.

There is evidently an attempt making in a portion of the press to awaken prejudice against District Attorney JEROME in connection with the shooting of a man in the poolroom raid on Monday afternoon, and in this effort we regret to see that Magistrate CRANE shows some sympathy.

Of course, the taking of life where not absolutely necessary, even though it be the life of a man escaping arrest, and a man, according to Mr. JEROME'S critics, who was a "gambler," is greatly to be regretted. Such an occurrence should be investigated thoroughly, and the exact degree of legal responsibility should be fixed in a regular and orderly manner. But on the facts as they have been published, we see no evidence that the county detective who is alleged to have fired the fatal shot did more than he was justified in doing, or that the death of MCCOY was anything more than might at any time have occurred in the company he kept and the business he was engaged in. He seems to have been the chief man in the alleged poolroom that was raided. A warrant had been issued for him in due form. He gave proof of guilt involved in flight. While he was trying to escape, one of his companions, already beyond the reach of his pursuers, turned and deliberately sent a murderous shot after the detective who is charged with killing MCCOY, and the detective fired in return, one of his shots, as reported, striking MCCOY and inflicting what is likely to be a fatal wound. The detective, MCCLELLAN by name, has a good record, has been active in the pursuit of the gamblers, and has been several times badly beaten by them. Undoubtedly he took his life in his hands when he went on the raid in Forty-second Street, and he had every reason to think that it was in immediate danger when he fired. We cannot see that an officer of the law, in these circumstances, should or could do otherwise than MCCLELLAN appears to have done.

In any case it shows a curiously depraved mind to attempt to saddle the District Attorney with any blame for this occurrence. The most that can be said against him is that he has been unusually active, courageous, and persistent in running down gambling in thie city. That is not an offense except to those who are in sympathy or interested with the gamblers. To decent citizens it is a cause for praise of him and congratulation for themselves. Excess of zeal in this direction does not seem the worst danger to which the city is just now exposed. It is far worse for the city that a detective of the District Attorney's office is exposed to the risks that MCCLELLAN has repeatedly met than that a gambler should lose his life at the hands of the detective defending his own. It is a very plain case of the perpetual conflict between the criminal class and the rest of the community, and it ought not to be difficult for any respectable person to know where his sympathy should be.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Mayor has revised his intention of reducing the number of the City Civil Service Commission to three, and Mr. OGDEN has revised his announced intention to take no salaried office under this administration. As a result, Mr. OGDEN becomes the paid President of the commission as it was originally made up. Mr. GEORGE MCANENY retires from the post of Secretary, on account of his health, and is succeeded by Mr. BRISCOE, who was Secretary under the administration of Mayor STRONG.

It would be a lack of candor not to state our opinion that the net effect of these changes is not altogether hopeful, and that Mr. OGDEN in the new position of authority and responsibility which he has assumed has a very difficult work before him. Nor can we feel that the work he has so far been identified with affords complete assurance that he will be equal to the task. The retirement of Mr. MCANENY is a serious loss. "I know of no man in the State," says Mayor LOW, "so well equipped as he to deal with the complicated questions arising under the civil service law. He has had and retains my unqualified confidence." The tribute is richly deserved. And the rarest feature of Mr. MCANENY'S equipment is an accurate understanding of the principle underlying the merit system, with a resolute and practical purpose to apply it intelligently and firmly. These united qualifications no one left in the civil service offices now possessee in the same degree. The task of the commission, and especially of Mr. OGDEN as the executive head, will thereby be the greater and harder.

It is to be said, however, that for Mr. OGDEN and his associates on the commission the opportunity is as great as is the responsibility. The Constitution of the State defines the aim they are to pursue and the general means they are to adopt. It says: (Article 5, Section 9) "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divieions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive." This is plain and conclusive, and the statute made in pursuance of the Constitution provides ample powers to carry it out. Under the etatute and the Constitution merit and fitness must be the basis of all appointments and promotions, and these must be ascertained by competitive examinations, unless some more practicable and certain tests can be secured. Any exceptions from such examinations can only be justified first when the examinations are proved to be impracticable, and second, when the sole object of any other method proposed is more surely and severely to establish merit and fitness. With this principle clearly kept in mind, most of the difficulties arising in the civil service can be met.

It certainly should be a great advantage for Mr. OGDEN that Mr. LOW was elected explicitly to carry out the principle laid down in the Constitution. That was not the purpose of Tammany, and the work of the Civil Service Commission under Tammany was not directed solely to the exclusion of politics from the service. One result ie that the new administration finds the civil aervice machinery an obstacle in aome degree to the work it wishes to perform. There has been a tendency rather to eeek exceptions from the rules than to improve the application of them. It is an unfortunate tendency, and ehould not be encouraged. What is needed is not laxity as to the law, but intelligence as to its enforcement, with entire fidelity to the principle of the merit syatem. If Mr. OGDEN can efficiently follow this rule, if he can establish the reputation of Mr. LOW'S administration for successful and faithful adherence to its most conspicuous profession, appointments for fitness and not for personal or political patronage, he will deserve, and will receive, the cordial recognition of all good citizens who understand his work.

A DISCREDITED ISSUE.

It is the opinion of Mr. JOHN D. STANCHFIELD, as expreesed in his epeech at the opening of the State Democratic headquarters at Albany, that "a horizon prophetic of success" now invites the gaze of the members of his party. In his view also "the time bristles with issues." It was to define issues and formulate a policy in support of which the party can appeal to the people rather than for campaign organization that the meeting at the Albany headquartere was held.

If the Democratic leaders are seriously considering what issues they shall chooee and what reject it will be well for them to study with care the result of the election in Oregon. In that Republican State a Democrat has been elected Governor by a majority which may run up as high as 5,000. A Republican Legislature has been elected, however, and two Republican Congresemen, by aggregate majorities of about 12,000, which is the usual Republican majority in Oregon. Thie may be called a large Republican majority for an off year.

The defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor is clearly attributable to a bitter faction fight in that party. Before the election The Portland Oregonian asserted that Gov. GEER and his friends were doing their utmost to defeat FURNISH, the Republican candidate, and elect CHAMBERLAIN. Senator SIMON was also openly charged with activities prejudicial to Republican eucceas. It ie plain that Democrats in other States can derive no great comfort from the election, in such circumstances, of a Democratic Governor in Oregon, coincident, as it is, with a sweeping Republican victory in respect to other candidates.

In the election of Congressmen National issues were directly involved, as they were also in the election of the Legislature which is to choose a United States Senator. The chief National issue was presented in the declaration of the Republican platform protesting "against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine Islands." The Democratic platform declared for Philippine independence and self-government as soon as the people of the islands are prepared for it. Upon this presentation of the National issue a Republican Congressman hae been elected in the First District by a majority nearly double that given in the same district in 1900, and the majority in the Second District is about the same as in that year.

It will be perilous for Democrats to assume that this result reflects anything local or peculiar to the Pacific Coast. The people of Oregon are good representative Americans, holding the same convictions and moved by the eame sentiments as those which are observed in other States of the Union. They reject the teachinge of anti-imperialism, they will not sanction the policy of scuttling out of the Philippines.

The Democrats of this State will make a costly blunder if they act upon the supposition that people of New York will take a different view of the Philippine policy of the Administration. Whatever merit the Democrats of New York may put into their case as presented in State issues, however numerous and great may be the sins they discover in the Republican administration of Gov. ODELL, their appeal to the voters will fall dismally if they load it down with a deadly burden of anti-imperialism. That lesson, at least, they ought to learn from the election in Oregon.

THE GRANDMOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.

As all the world knows, these are busy times for England'e Parliament, and bnsier than the cisatlantic world wots. Not only have great questions of peace and war been debated. Not only has there been considered no smaller question than the abandonment of Cobdenism, or what has been alleged aa euch, in the form of a tax on imported food. Not only has there been something portentous and beyond understanding by Americane in the form of an education bill. Oceans of talk have been expended—it is premature to say wasted—on topics of which a few are eet forth from the most recent mails. Mr. LOUGH raised the question of the admission of motorists to Hyde Park and Regent'e Park. It seeme that eome intolerable distinction is made between motors with different numbers of wheels. Mr. BOWLES had much to say about the Rangers in the same parks. As the Rangers, in the words of Mr. BRYCE, are "among the darkest mysteries of the British Constitution," we do not even attempt to outline the importance of this debate. Mr. CREMER raised a question about the Spate chair contract—that is to say, he raised a very similar question, so far as the merite are diecoverable. Mr. CREMER had a further grievance in that upon visiting Kew Gardene he was served with stewed tea and oleomargarine. Mr. WHITELEY complained moet eloquently that the House itself was inadequately supplied with hat pegs. Mr. TENNANT demanded that the Constitution Hill Roadway be put in euch a condition that it would not give him nausea to ride over it in a motor vehicle. And there was a general aympoalum over the manner in which the House is cleaned. It appears that there is one department to dust the table, another to dust the seats, a third to dust the floor. The trouble is as to who ehall duat under the seats. Mr. LABOUCHERE was glad of all this. While the war laated he hoped the honorable members would be put to all the discomfort poesible by rigoroue economy in order that they might suffer for their extravagance in troubling the Boers.

Let nobody imagine that this ia a topic suitable for frivolous treatment. Upon the contrary, it is freighted, conceivably, with the fate of the empire. Everybody knows what the leading counsel in Bardell versua Pickwick found concealed in the simple phrase "Chops and tomato sauce." We are no rivals of Sergeant Buzfuz, and yet we find in the above proceedings of a aingle day a solution of why England doea not solve the problems pressing upon her. Mr. GLADSTONE, with all his acuteness, was not able to settle for Englishmen the great "in and out problem," that is, how Ireland could be within the empire for imperial purposes and out for non-imperial purpoees. Similarly, Parliament is unable to divest itself of unworthy tasks. There is distinction between an assembly of beadles and an assembly of stateemen. Beadles would botch the task of statesmen. Statesmen simply would not bother with the tasks of beadles. They would divest themselves of such functions. But Parliament flounders along overwhelmed with the supervision of charwomen, and Spate contracts, and educational matters. Of such details we have found a way to relieve Congress, and even Legislatures. Englishmen understand this in the United States. Irishmen even better the instruction we give them. But within the British Isles there is no intelligence keen enough to understand it, or, if understanding it, to practice it in practical ways. And the empire languishes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Washington dispatch, as explanation of the Navy Department's failure immediately to make public the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of ths officers arrested in Venice, says that, in view of ths clemency extended by the King of Italy, it ie not deemed politic to publish conclusione that might reflect on Italian Judges and policemen. This more than intimates that the Chicago's officers wsre "pardoned" for offenses which they either did not commit or committed under provocation great enough to servs as adequate excuse. If that is so, concealment of the facts is a eomewhat serious injustice to the men who were arrssted and imprisoned, and who havs been widely condemned, both at home and abroad, on ths assumption that their misbehavior justified the eeverity with which they wsre treated. It is well to be politic on proper occasions, but it is not well for the department to be politic at the expenss of the reputation of ths navy and its officers. We want no Dreyfus cases, big or little, in this country, and the shortest and safest way to bring that Venetian episode to a close is to present the exact truth and to let the blame fall where it belongs, whether upon Americans or Italians. As the matter stands now, there is embarrassment for both sides, and though each can claim to be in the right, the critics of each can declare it in ths wrong. Thus is unpleasant controversy prolonged indefinitely, and the course adopted through policy will turn out in the end to be most impolitic.

—Nobody in the lower part of the city who did his work yesterday near an open window could fail to be reminded constantly of the coal strike—could fail to grieve over the loss of that clean, pure air which has been New York's pride—could fail to see that the evil days of smuts and smears are upon us, and that we will soon be even as are Chicago and Pittsburg. However good the intentions of the Health Board may have bsen, and however great the activity of its officials, the use of soft coal here has enormously increased in ths past few days, and the efforts, if any have been mads, to consums the resulting smoke have not been successful. Particles of greasy carbon float in at every window, settle on every desk, and defile, to mention only ons of many precious things, evsry page of "copy" prepared by wise paragraphers for the edification of the waiting world. And ths evil, remember, is more than an annoyance; it is a danger. It means lowered vitality and a speedy rise in the death rate. It means a diminution of sunlight and an increase in the number and density of fogs. It means all sorts of dreadful things, including a new form of law-breaking undsr the plea of necessity, than which nothing is more destructive to the moral eense. The worst feature of the situation is that it will tend to become permansnt. With our standards of atmospheric purity once swept away, there will be much difficulty in establishing them again.

The Times's Sunday Edition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the last Sunday number of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It certainly is a great improvement on all previous numbers, and to my business particularly valuable.

I have closs to 5,000 subscribers to my press clipping bureau. Nearly every one of thee subscribers ia prominent in their particular walk of life. THE NEW YORK TIMES always contains a great number of notices of service to my bureau, but in yesterday's number we found 243, in other words 25 per csnt. more than we found in the next best of the New York daily Sunday editions.

HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, Jnne 2, 1902.

Two War Governors Living.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In publishing an item in THE TIMES of Saturday, with reference to ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, who rode in the Memorial Day parade in St. Paul, ae the only living War Governor, you apparently overlooked the fact that Vermont'e War Governor, Frederick Holbrook, is alive. He rode in the Memorial Day parade at Brattleborough, Vt., this year.

W. KIRKLAND.

Elmira, N. Y., June 1, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Complaoent Wife.

Mrs. Muggins—Your husband seems like a man of rare good taete and excellent judgment.

Mrs. Buggins—Of course. Otherwise he wouldn't have wanted to marry me.—Philadelphia Record.

Exclusiveness to be Maintained.

Ping—Are Mrs. De Styles's entertainments very exclueive?

Pong—Well, I should say so; she hae just made application to have the conversation of her guests copyrighted.—Baltimore Herald.

The Acme of Credulity.

Wigg—Yes, I expect to live to see the day of perfected aerial navigation.

Wagg—Well, I come of a long-lived family myself. I expect to see the day when Philadelphia will have good water.—Philadelphia Record.

Otherwise Arbitration Might Be Easy.

"I don't see why there should be any difficulty about arbitration," aaid the eocial economist.

"Neither do I," answered the man who delights in paradoxes. "Arbitration would be very easy—if some people were not so arbitrary."—Washington Star.

His Business Habits.

Benevolent Gentleman—So you're working, are you? Well, that's right. Do you go home for your luncheon?

Busy Boy—O, sometimes I do, but generally I stay down town for it.

Benevolent Gentleman—And how long have you been employed?

Buey Boy—Since yeaterday.—Loe Angeles Herald.

WHEN I GET RICH.

The Rev. P. H. McCauley in Freeman's Journal.

When I get rich, oh, many things I'll do;
For all poor folks whoee lives are full of care,
Their days, now drear, I'll make so sweet and fair,
They'll know no grief, no sorrow, no despair
When I get rich!

When I get rich the friends I love so dear
Shall know no more those weary, tollsome hours;
I'll light their skies with aunshine, and the showers
Will scatter on their pathway fairest flowers,
When I get rich!

When you get rich! Those friends you loved so well
May not be here, but far beyond the skies,
And never know the hidden love that lies
Within your heart—ah! foolish, vain surmise—
When you get rich!

Wait not till rich, but haste to do it now!
Yes, scatter sunshine—dry the failing tear—
Light up with hope the darkened heart and drear,
That may be near you—Oh, ne'er mind the year
When you get rich!

SECOND ASCENT OF MONT PELEE MADE

George Kennan, Prof. Heilprin, and a Companion Climb It.

A TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE

Graphic Story of the Trip Told by Mr. Kennan—He Praises the Pluck of the Professor, Who Twice Climbed to the Crater.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Juns 3—1 P. M.—George Kennan, accompanied by Messrs. Jaccaci and Varian, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning after an absence of twsive days. Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is in Martinique under the auspicee of the National Geographical Society, and M. Leadbetter are expected to reach Fort de France tonight.

Prof. Heilprin, Mr. Kennan, and Mr. Varian have ascended Mont Pelée. They stood on the very edge of ths crater, and looksd down on the incandsscent mass within. This ascent was made last Sunday, and it was the second time Prof. Heilprin climbed the mountain. All ths explorers are in perfect health and good spirits. In an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press Mr. Kennan said:

"I must preface all I have to say by paying the highest posible tributs to Prof. Heilprin. He is modeet and brave, a superb mountaineer, and the nerviest and pluckiest man I ever knew. Prof. Heilprin's first ascent of Mont Pelés last Saturday with Mr. Leadbetter was a most awful experience, yet he started a second time undaunted.

"Five of us started for the crater of the volcano last Sunday, and three of us reached our objective. We crossed Lake Palmiste, which is now dry and full of boulders and hugs ragged rocks of trachyte, rhyolite, and andesite. We then climbed on up and reached the edge of the crater. We found it to be a huge chasm or crevasse, with perpendicular walls. We could not ses down into the crater more than 150 feet; it was like looking into a white-hot furnace. The chasm opens out toward St. Pierre, but the enormous columns of steam cut off the view in that direction. There were hundreds of fumaroles all about us. What was thought to be a cone of cinders in the crater, we learned in reality to be a huge pile of gigantic rocks piled up one upon the other. There were crusts of sulphur everywhere, but we saw no ashes or cinders in or near the crater. The whole vast bsd of the old crater and of Lake Palmiste is emitting steam through thousands of orifices.

"Ths ascent to Lake Palmiste ie up a long and sharp incline, covered with ashes. These had been soaked by the rain, and as we proceeded there wers terrifying gorges full of hot, volcanic débris on each side of us. Every footstep dislodged aehee, and our footing was most insecure. There were also clouds of sulphurous smoke, through which the sunlight swept at intervals. The ascent was the most terrifying experienes of my life, yet Prof. Heilprin, the previous day, had sat enveloped in darkness on ths lip of what was once Lake Palmiste and had descended the horrible arête in a thunderstorm of volcanic clouds and almost complete darkness. Mr. Leadbstter was with him.

"The itinerary of our party was as follows:

"May 23 we went to Vive Plantation, the property of Hsrman Clero. Vive is on the River Capot, into which flowe ths River Falaise from the new crater. Vive is the new volcanic area, and our position there was vsry dangerous. May 24 we want to Basse Pointe. On the 25th we went to St. Pierre and returned to Basse Pointe by way of Morne Rouge. Our party was the first to make this trip. We followsd the old road to the point where ths volcanic tornado had swept across it, and from there we followed down the track of the tornado. The spectacle here was truly appalling; there were numberless bodies on every eide.

"On the night of the 26th occurred the great explosion of the volcano. All that day Mount Pelée had been vomiting masses of yellow, mud-colored vapor. We now know that this presages a serious explosion. We heard fearful detonatione during the night, and huge columns of black smoke, alive with lightninglike and terrifying flashes, rose from the crater. One column, which rose to the height of a mile and a half, was lit up like fire from the fierce reflection of the incandescent mass within the crater. The population of Vive Plantation became panicetricken at the eruption and went to Acier, two miles further away. Mr. Jaccaci and I returned to Vive. The day had been one of terrifying experiences and inconcelvable grandeur. Our party reeted the 27th. Mr. Varian and Mr. Jaccaci were not well, and I was very ehaky. The ash-laden water caused digestive troubles.

"Another enormous explosion occurred the morning of the 28th, and Vive wae declared to be untenable. We all abandoned the plantation, and taking furniture, bedding, and provisions, we went to Acier, which from that day was our base. The 29th we spent at Morne Rouge questioning eye-witneesee of the catastrophe of May 8. The 30th we tried to ascend to the crater from the side, along the Cale Basse divide. From the crest of the divide we had a wonderful view into the awful Fallaiee Valley, which was a tremendous, seething gorge of terrible volcanic activity. We were driven back by a severe thunderstorm, and very nearly lost each other in the dense volcanic clouds. We planted a record stake at the highest point we reached, on which we inscribed our names. While at Morne Rouge we saw and interrogated the man who was rescued from the dungeon in St. Pierre, and who is the only real survivor of the city.

"On the 31st we returned to Acier, and at 6:30 o'clock in the evening Prof. Heilprin and Mr. Leadbetter came down from their splendid attempt to reach the rim of the crater. Prof. Heilprin said he and Mr. Leadbetter had been enveloped in volcanic clouds and a thunderstorm, and that they therefore did not reach the actual edge of the crater itself. I fully realized Prof. Heilprin's danger the next day when we made the ascent; he is a fearless scientist, and Mr. Leadbetter also deserves the highest praise.

"On Sunday, the 1st of June, the five members of our party, Prof. Heilprin, Mr. Deadbetter, Mr. Jaccaci, Mr. Varian, and myeelf atarted to make the ascent. Mr. Jaccaci came down with mountain fever on the arête, and Mr. Leadbetter became exhausted; they did not reach the crater. June 2 we rested and went to La Trinite, and to-day, the third, we are here safe and sound.

"We had a good time and a hard time both. Fernad Clerc was moet kind to us. At Vive Plantation we were well eheltered and had pretty good food, though the water was very bad. The traveling was exceedingly rough, trying, and fatiguing. The vegetation was loaded with ashes, which fell upon us at the least touch. We were often expoeed to great dangers, but happily there wae not the elightest accident. I am now going thoroughly to examine the Precheur area.

"I forgot to say we planted another record stake alongside the crater on the summit. Prof. Heilprin is well and will probably come into Fort de France to-night."

Mount Pelée is quiet to-day, but great volumes of steam are iesuing from the volcano. The lowsr mud craters, however, are still pouring forth torrents. The Precheur cheur district is said to be caving in, but port has not been verified.

United States Consul Ayme has been sick for two days as a result of his three weeke of hard work, in which he was unaided. Mr. Ayme has rested, and le now again at work. He has been ordered home to report, and will leave for the United States on the first opportunity.

Two more French warships have reached Fort de France, and there are now five such vessels here. Admiral Goudron has also arrived at Fort de France. M. Lhuerre, the Governor of Martinique, and Delegate Bloch are making a tour of investigation by land.

FOR CONSUL IN MARTINIQUE.

John F. Jewell of Galena, Ill., Accepts the Post and Will Be Nominated To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Roosevelt has found a competent man willing to undergo the dangers of another eruption of Mont Pélée, in the Island of Martinique. He is John F. Jewell of Galena, Ill., who to-day appeared before the board of officers at the State Department and was examined to ascertain his fitness to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Consul Prentis at St. Pierre. His nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The departmsnt is anxious that he shall reach Fort de France as quickly as posible in order that he may relieve Consul Ayme, whose post is at Guadeloupe, and who has been compelled to attend, not only to the Consular business of his own island, but to that of Martinique as well.

BISHOPS MEET IN ALBANY.

Hold a Conference with Regard to Successor of Archbishop Corrigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 3.—Very quietly, and unannounced, seven of the Bishops of the Province of New York assembled in Albany to-day for ths purpose of selecting three names to be forwarded to Rome from which, possibly, the selection for the successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan of New York may be made. Ths prelates who attended the meeting held at the episcopal residencs of the Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany, were:

Mgr. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York.
Bishop Jamee Edward Quigley of Buffalo.
Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester.
Bishop Patrick A. Ludden of Syracuse.
Bishop Henry Gabriels of Ogdensburg.
Bishop T. M. A. Burke of Albany.
Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton.
Bishop John Joseph O'Connor of Newark.

The only absentee was Bishop Charles A. McDonnell of Brooklyn, who has been in Rome several months on business in connection with the Diocese of Brooklyn.

The meeting was of short duration, and while the Bishops are pledged to secrecy, it may be authoritatively stated that a vote was not taken on the namee to be sent to Rome. The sudden departure of Bishop Gabriels for Chicago, immediately after the conference of the prelates, is believed to be in connection with the matter of the selection of a succeesor to the late Archbishop Corrigan. It is believed that certain preliminaries had not been attended to, and the Bishops could not proceed to ballot on the candidates.

The Bishops will meet in New York City about the middle of next week, when definite action will be taken. The belief exists here that Auxiliary Bishop Farley, who was named as dignissimus by the irremovable rectors of the Diocese of New York recently, will be ths first choice of the Bishops.

MGR. MARTINELLI'S SUCCESSOR

Report that Mgr. Falconio Has Been Selected as Papal Delegate to the United States.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch to ths Central News from Rome says that Mgr. Falconio, the Papal Delegate in Canada, has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as Papal Delegate in the United States.

Mgr. Diomede Falconio was born in 1842 at Pescocostango, Italy. In 1860 he joined the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor, and five years later was sent to the United States as a teacher of classice at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y. He was ordained a priest the following year. He remained in the college a number of years, and was then sent to assist ths Bishop of Harbor Grace, N. F. In this diocese he laborsd as Vicar General and Administrator until 1870, when he returned to New York and spent eome tims in the Sullivan Street parish.

Subsequently he returned to Italy, and his return to New York was prevented by appointments to various offices in the Franciscan order, culminating in that of Procurator General. The Pope appointed him Archbishop of Acreuza in 1892, and in 1899 he was appointed permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee Reports Favorably on All the New Vessels Recommended by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Hale, from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, today reported the Naval Appropriation bill to the Senate. The committee reports in favor of all the new vessels recommended by the House and at the prices fixed in the House bill, but strikes out the provision that half of the veseels shall be built in Governmsnt yards.

There is a provision authorizing the construction either of a battleship or a cruiser on the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract with the Holland Company for five submarine boats, and another at a cost not to exceed $175,000. The bill as reported increases the appropriations made by the House $546,905, making a total of $78,166,888.

The committee recommends the striking out of the House provision repealing parts of the Navy Personnel act of March 3, 1899, and also increases the navy pay corps to the extent of forty-three officers.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President today eent the following nominations to the Senate:

Blanchard B. Weber, agent for the Indians in New York.

POSTMASTERS.

New York—Charles A. Snyder, Middleburg; Joseph A. Leggett, Troy.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE HOUSE.

For holding terms of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit annually at Denver, Cheyenne, and St. Paul.

To construct a lighthouse and fog signal on the Patapsco River, Maryland.

To authorize a light and fog signal at Semiahmoo Harbor, Washington.

A Senate bill to grant 160 acres of land, embracing certain hot springs, to the State of Idaho.

BRYN MAWR TO GET GIFT.

The College Now Seems Assured of the Provisional $250,000 from John D. Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jnne 3.—From recent developmente, Bryn Mawr College seems assured of the provisional gift of $250,000 from John D. Rockefeller, which has been regarded as in jeopardy because the college authorities had raised but $250,000.

While no authoritative etatement has been made by Miss Thomas, President of the institution, it was admitted by those who are authorized to speak for her that the raising of a half million dollars for the college has been achieved.

Miss Thomas has chosen the date of the annual commencement, next Thursday, to make the fact known definitely and to make public the list of subscribers who have aided the college to secure the Rockefeller gift.

The amount raised is said to be still several thousand dollars short, and considerable anxiety was felt lest the Rockefeller gift should be forfeited. Mr. Rockefeller, however, evidently decided to split no hairs, and a number of his agents were at the college to-day and carpenters began the preliminary work of erecting a new dormitory.

Tax Exemption for S. P. C. A.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—The State Board of Taxation to-day granted the application of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for exemption from taxation on its office building in Jersey City. The board holds that the society comes within the statutes allowing exemption to charitable institutions.

CONDITIONS THE DIXIE FOUND AT MARTINIQUE

Relief Ship Met by Boats with Bread, Fruit, and Milk for Sale.

Laborers at Fort de France Demanded Double Wages for Unloading Supplies—Real Distress at St. Vincent.

The Quebec Line steamship Madiana, which arrived yeeterday evening from Barbados and the Lesser Antilles had on board twelve newspaper correspondents, including a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who sailed three weeks ago on the United States steamsr Dixie, the relief ship of the American Government bearing food, clothing, and other necessary supplies to the thousands who were impoverished and ruined by the volcanic eruptions on the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

The Dixie arrived at Fort de France, Martinique, on Wednesday, May 21, the day after the second great eruption of Mount Pélée had once more swept the already incinerated wastss on which St. Pierre had been situated and found that many hundreds more of the population of the outlying villages of that beautiful island had sought refugs in what is now its chief city. The people were more or less panic stricksn, and from ths hills were just returning many men and women who the day before had fled blindly to the hills when the darkness fell upon the city and a rain of ashes came from the hissing Pélée fifteen miles away.

Every available local craft was being pressed into eervics to carry the people away from the island, and everywhere was evidsnce of uneasiness and preparation for departure, for it is become a settled conviction on all sides now that the mountain has not yet given out its full quota of death-dealing energy and that even Fort de Franc is not safe.

While these are the general conditions, it was soon found by Capt. Berry of the Dixis that on shore there was far less urgent need of the beneficent visit of the vessel and her great cargo than had been anticipated. There wers alrsady enough provisions on hand to provide for the refugees for a period of six months, and, although there was a perfect willingness to receive the Dixie's contribution with thanks, it was plainly evident that for the present, at least, there was no need for it.

About 5,000 refugees were being cared for or had been looked after in a great acreage of tents and shanties spread in the sha suburbs of the city, and these were found to be in fine health and spirits. Food was being distributed by the Mayor of the city and the Vicar General of the diocese, and the portions were ample. The Mayor insisted that the Dixie's contributions be given into his charge directly, and not confided to the Government authorities. Capt. Berry decided that the supplies wers from the United States to the citizens of France, and accordingly what was left was placed in ths hands of the Acting Governor of the island.

In Martinique the destruction had swept out of existence all the people in the district directly affected, and therefore those who are now in Fort de Francs, even though they have been driven from their homss, have had time to bring their goods away with them, and thus far the resources of the districts not affected have not been drawn upon to any extent to fsed the hungry. For instancs, it seemed odd to those on board the Dixie upon her arrival in the harbor to be visited by a number of bumboats in which were stocks of bread and piles of luscious fruits exposed for sale, while in two of the boats were great basins of cow's milk. It was concluded that for the present ths Island of Martinique was amply supplied with food and clothing, but that later the smaller planters living in the partially affected districts may need help to get on their feet again, so the Dixie left 40 per cent. of her cargo.

Strangely enough, it transpired that the officials of Fort de France were having a difficult time in procuring laborers to assist in discharging supplies. The laborers of the city demanded double wages for the work of succor, and finally it became necessary to call for 100 sailors from the cruiser Cincinnati lying in the harbor to help the crew of the Dixie discharge food and clothing that the people ashore were supposed to be in urgent need of.

On Thnrsday, May 22, the Dixie proceeded to St. Vincent, arriving in Kingstown on the following morning. Here it wae found that real distress existed. The eruption of La Soufrière on this beautiful island has been even more widespread in its effects than that of Pelée, even though it was not so destructive. Hundreds of homes have been laid waste, and a very large part of the island has been rendered absolutely barren for some years to come.

The aid from the United Statee was received with heartfelt thanks by the greater part of the people although it became known that already a committee of merchants of the island had called upon the Governor and asked that aid to the etarving people be hereafter given in money, so that they, the storekeepers, might sell at a profit the goods needed. The committee was promptly sent about its business.

The remainder of the Dixie's cargo was discharged at Kingstown and put away in the Government etorehouses, to be finally sent overland to Georgetown, Chateaubelair, Wallabou, and the other towns and villages where the breath of the volcano has laid the whole country waste.

AN EXPLORER'S EXPERIENCES.

On board the steamship Madiana, which arrived from Martinique last night, were C. E. Borchgrevink, the explorer, who was one of three scientists to visit St. Pierre on the Dixie, and Edouard Reynal de Saint Michel, a French resident of St. Pierre.

Mr. Borchgrevink said he had returned with valuable information on the subject of volcanic eruptions, and that he would go at once to Washington, where he would present his report to the National Geographical Society, which he represents.

"At present," he said, "I am only at liberty to tell you that I have secured data which I think will enable scientists in future to foretell when an eruption will take place. I do not think there will be any more trouble on the islands for eome time to come. Mount Pelée, when I left, was perfectly quiet, and the inhabitants of the island seem to have recovered from their panic. I do not think that St. Pierre will ever be inhabited again."

When the explorer was asked what he thought of Prof. Heilprin's reported ascent to the crater of Mont Pelée, he said:

"If the report is true it was a very brave act done by one I know to be a very brave man but, if so, of little practical use. It would have been much better if the crater had been inspected before the eruption took place. We had some very narrow escapes from death, too. One day, while walking around at the foot of the mountain, a jet of steam came out of a place in the ground over which we had just paseed. If it had struck any of us we would have been scalded to death. As it was the vapor blew all around us, so that we could not see where we were going."

M. Saint Michel, besidee losing all his property in St. Pierre, suffered the loss of his mother and four sisters.

"On May 7, the day before the eruption," said he, "I sent my wife and baby son to Fort de France to stay with friends for a couple of days. The next morning, at 6:30 o'clock, I set ont to join them, taking a little ferryboat that makea trips from one end of the island to the other.

"When I arrived at Fort de France, exactly two hours later, I was told that no communication could be had from St. Pierre and that it was feared something terrible had happened. That night, when some native runners came into the town with the news that the town had been destroyed, no one would believe it, and it was not until the French warship, the Suchet, arrived with the survivors that the report was accepted as true.

I, and several other persons, tried to put back to St. Pierre the next day in the ferryboat, but we could not get within several miles of the town, the waves were so high and the air so full of ashes. It was not until six days after the eruption that I succeeded in getting to St. Pierre, and when I saw what had really happened, I fainted."

ANOTHER KIND OF DU BARRY

A Seemly Heroine as Presented at the American Theatre.

None of the Flaming Passion of Mrs. Carter's Acting in Miss Jessaline Rodgers's Interpretation.

Three years ago the theatres of the country blossomed with Cyranoses; two years ago there were Sapphic staircases on every hand, and now, no sooner has Mrs. Leslie Carter taken a vacation than Jeanne du Barry crops up at the American.

The du Barry of Miss Jessaline Rodgers is a very different person from that of Mrs. Carter. She has nothing of the flaming passion of an enamored tigress; she does not punch anybody's wound, much less her lover's; she does not even kill anybody with a candlestick. Her head is cut off on the very stage, but she does not grovel in hysterics. Through all the five long acts of Lorraine Hollis's play she du Barrys as gently as any sucking dove.

She is frank, humorous, and buxom. She rules the King of France by playfully patting him on the cheek, and by leaping to kiss him like a child of three. She capers and gallops about the stage, kicks her white satin slipper over the chandelier in an excess of gross animal spirits, and bounces headlong upon the couch. Altogether, she is a very primitive, buoyant, and charming young woman of the people, as the real Du Barry is said to have been, and the audience at the American Theatre was as much shocked as she was when her young lover, the sculptor, said that she was a wanton, as, indeed, they had a right to be, for that is not a nice thing to say to a lady.

This young sculptor was an admirable fellow. When Du Barry says to him: "I was your first love," he answers: "You were my first sin; but even now I would give my life to save you one pang!" "He loves me!" answers Du Barry in ecstacy. He does love her, and he wants to save her from herself. In fact, she wants to be saved; but she is determined that she shall first be presented at Court, so that she shall be known not as the King's wanton, but as his favorite. The difference is obvious.

The first two acts are taken up with the counter-plots by which she thwarts the plots of the jealous Court. When she is presented, in the third act, there is a heated scene, in which the King delivers a more heated speech, beginning "Ladies and gentlemen." But the King dies and the revolution comes. Du Barry is saved from herself, but she cannot escape the guillotine.

At first she is afraid to die, just like Mrs. Carter, but she agrees with those who maintain that this fear of death is too ignoble to be represented on the stage, and she plucks up courage and faces her end bravely. Miss Rodgers is no more expert at being guillotined, however, than Mr. Mansfield used to be at fencing, and conceals her deficiency in precisely the same manner by prevailing on the stage crowd to surround her at the end of the last act. So, in spite of the dull and sickening thud of the falling knife, and perhaps also because of the equanimity with which she faces the catastrophe, she does not quite lose her head, and survives to play du Barry night after night.

ENGAGED BY CHAS. FROHMAN.

Earl of Rosslyn Will Appear Here in September—Alida Cortelyou Will Support William Gillett.

LONDON, June 3.—The Earl of Rosslyn has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to open at the Garrick Theatre, in New York, on Sept. 5, as the hero in Capt. Marshall's new comedy, in which the Earl will play the part of a young lover. The Earl of Rosslyn will attend the coronation of King Edward as a peer, and will sail for the United States Aug. 8. Up to the present time the Earl has always appeared on the stage here under the name of James Erskine, but it is provided in Mr. Frohman's contract that in the United States he will be billed as the Earl of Rosslyn.

Mr. Frohman has also engaged Alida Cortelyou to support William Gillett in the United States. Miss Cortelyou is a cousin of George B. Cortelyou, secretary to President Roosevelt, and came over here as Wilson Barrett's leading lady.

Manager John A. Reed's Failure.

John Allen Reed, theatrical manager, with an office in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,761 and no assets. This is his second petition in bankruptcy. He filed the first one on Oct. 31, 1901, with liabilities of $12,446 and was discharged on March 17, 1902. His personal liabilities were contracted between Nov. 1, 1901, and April 10, 1902, and are nearly all for services of actors and actresses who played in "Her Ladyship" and "One of the Bravest." There are twenty-six creditors, among them being Charles McCarthy, $1,500; William Currin, $500; Allen Davenport, $186, and May Donohue, $175.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Skidmore—Richards.

Charles A. Skidmore, grandson of the late Samuel Tredwell Skidmore, and Miss Grace Hurd Richards, daughter of Peyton C. Richards and a granddaughter of the late Charles Fessenden of this city, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The chapel had its wide nave spanned by several arches covered with oak leaves, and there were palms each side of the chancel and vases of pink roses on the altar. The bride, who walked to the chancel on the arm of her father, was in pearl-white satin brocaded with flower-shaped sprays. The bodice had a lace yoke, and a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms was worn. She carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Frances Owen, was in white tucked organdy, lace trimmed, and her white hat was trimmed with pale green ribbons. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Lita Berry, Edith Plummer, Madeleine McGuire, Edith Skidmore, Frances Thornton, and Alice C. Adams, were also in white organdy, but their large white straw hats were trimmed with shaded pink sweet peas. Gerald Stratton was Mr. Skidmore's best man, and the ushers were J. Montgomery Strong, Augustus F. Ireland, Robert Talmadge, Barnet R. Ruggles, Edward Du Vivier, and Arthur Gouverneur Morris. A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, followed the church ceremony.

Caulkins—Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 3.—Miss Sara Platt, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Platt, was married at her home, on Tenafly Road, Englewood, yesterday afternoon, to Edward Burns Caulkins of Detroit by the Rev. George F. Flichtner, rector of St. Paul's Church. The maid of honor was Miss Ada Howard of New York, formerly of Englewood. The best man was Dr. Frederick Waldron of Ann Arbor, Mich. A pretty innovation from the usual wedding custom, of ralling off the bridal party with broad bands of ribbons was the following of the Vassar College custom of making chains of daisies—in fact, the wedding might be called a daisy wedding, as the home of the bride was profusely decorated with them. The bride was gowned in white liberty satin trimmed with point d'esprit, with a veil of the same caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Immediately after the wedding there was one of the largest receptions ever held in Englewood, from 5 till 7 o'clock. There were over forty out-of-town guests from Detroit, Mich., and near-by towns. After an extended tour the couple will reside in Detroit, where Mr. Caulkins is engaged in business.

Rowland—Hubbell.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 3.—The marriage of Miss Grace Churchill Hubbell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wolcott Hubbell, to Dr. Henry Cottrell Rowland took place at Christ Church this afternoon and was one of the prettiest nuptial events of the season. The Rev. Sidney Hubbell Treat, of Greenfield, Mass., cousin of the bride, was the officiating clergyman, and he was assisted by the rector of Christ Church, the Rev. M. George Thompson. George Wolcott Hubbell, Jr., brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Mary Josephine Rowland, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Kathrin Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., were bridesmaids. The ushers were Dr. Edward Trudeau, Dr. Frank Parker, Dr. Cornelius Vanwagon, Henry T. Maury, Philip Stillman, and Jasper Rowland. Dr. Gerritt Smith, of New York, presided at the organ. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of sweet peas and wore a pearl pin the gift of the bride. The ushers were presented with pearl pins by the bridegroom.

Two thousand invitations had been issued to the church. The reception, which followed from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock at the Hubbell residence, was confined to the family and intimate friends numbering about two hundred. Early in the evening the bridal couple stole away and were driven in a carriage to the depot, departing for Maine, where they will spend a month. Upon their return they will make their home the balance of the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, in the Fall taking a house of their own in the city. Guests were present from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Daily—Register.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 3.—A large contingent of New York guests to-day witnessed the fashionable wedding of Miss Florence Bartol Register, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Register of Ardmore, to Henry A. Daily of New York. The ceremony took place in the First Unitarian Church at high noon, the Rev. Mr. Ecob officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin antique, trimmed with duchesse lace on bodice and skirt, a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley tied with white tulle.

The best man was Northrup Fowler of New York, and the ushers were Matthew Baird, Jr., Henry V. Register, and H. Bartol Brazier, all of this city; Edward Dailey of New York, and J. Sawyer Wilson, Jr., of Baltimore, James Magee of Pittsburg, and William H. Claflin of New York.

Miss Frances Stotesbury, maid of honor, wore white silk muslin, with chantilly lace insertion. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Stotesbury, Miss Helen Bowle, Miss Lydia Clothier, and Miss Elizabeth Runk. A reception followed at 1900 Spruce Street.

Rice—Curtis.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 3.—A very pretty wedding took place this evening in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which was crowded with guests and friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bride was Miss Mabel Park Curtis, daughter of Henry N. Curtis of the firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., bankers and brokers, of Wall Street, New York. The bridegroom was Percy W. Rice of this village. Two clergymen officiated, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. James A. Williams of the Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was the bride's little twelve-year-old sister, Ruth. The bridesmaids were the bride's two cousins, the Misses Mary W. Mason of Metuchen, N. J., and Lucy E. North of Montclair, N. J. The best man was Charles Edgar Rice, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Frank North of Montclair, a cousin of the bride, and Adolphus L. Johnson of Ossining. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride.

Russell—Leskom.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 3.—Miss Grace Leskom, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Leskom, was married in the First Presbyterian Church here to-night to the Rev. George Jeffrey Russell of Montclair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Berry of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. L. S. Fulmer, pastor of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Clyde McCarroll of Brooklyn, while the Rev. Frank E. Simmons of Chicago acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Ellen Reid, Miss Edith Manson, Miss Nina Ames, Miss Helen Ingalls, and Miss Louise Cary. The ushers were Thomas Russell, brother of the bridegroom; Robert H. Southard of New York, Alexander Armstrong and E. J. Russell of Philadelphia, A. J. Barron of Pittsburg, and James Ames of Montclair. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Montclair Club. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Harding—Zimmerman.

The wedding of Miss Marie Zimmerman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman, and Hammond Lee Harding took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 316 West Eighty-seventh Street. There was a canopy of white roses and arches of green in the drawing room, under which the ceremony took place. The Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, officiated. Miss Josephine Higgenbotham was the maid of honor and only attendant. She wore pink silk and lace, and carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas. The bride wore white satin crepe de chine, with insertions of lace and a spray of orange blossoms held her veil. The best man was Charles A. Slosson, and the ushers were Messrs. Walter H. Mote, John B. Power, Byrd Wellman, Robert Zimmerman, L. H. Dos Passos, H. Rogers, Jr., and J. H. Drake, Jr.

Coe—Colver.

Miss Virginia Martin Colver, the daughter of Mrs. M. L. Colver, was married yesterday evening to Joseph Brewster Coe. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. George E. Godward, 241 West One Hundred and Second Street. The Rev. Henry D. Coe, pastor of the Baptist Church of Richmond Hill, L. I., and a brother of the bridegroom, officiated. The bride was attended by her little niece, Miss Alice Mildred Godward, who wore white lace over pink silk. The bride's gown was of white crepe de chine with trimmings of Irish crochet lace, and she carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Whitton—Stafford.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—A wedding of more than local interest in Washington this morning was that of Miss Helen Stafford, sister of the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, to Alfred C. Whitton of New York. Dr. Stafford was the celebrant of the high mass which followed the ceremony, assisted by the Right Rev. Mgr. Roomer and the Rev. Thomas F. Dolan. A number of other clergymen were associated with the bride's brother in performing the service, which took place at St. Patrick's Church.

Aitken—Ralston.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The marriage of Miss Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Ralston of Kenilworth, to John Aitken of New York was solemnized at 12:30 o'clock to-day at the home of the bride's grandfather, John S. Gould. Miss Jean Aitken and John Ralston were the only bridal attendants, and the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., officiated. About eighty-five guests witnessed the ceremony and partook of a wedding breakfast.

Hunter—Tomlinson.

Alice Josephine Tomlinson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Tomlinson, was married last evening to William Allen Hunter of Brooklyn at the residence of the bride's parents, 120 West Ninety-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. R. H. Thompson of Red Bank, N. J., performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter left after the reception following the wedding for Niagara Falls, whence after a visit of two days they will depart for a stay of one month in the White Mountains.

Van Dresser—Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—The wedding of Miss Jessamine Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stone, to Charles Van Dresser of New York, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., took place at high noon in the Church of the Messiah. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Day. Charles Galloway presided at the organ. Miss Hattie Seales of New York and Miss Clara Bean were bridesmaids. Arthur C. Van Dresser of Memphis, Tenn., brother of the groom, was groomsman. Little Miss Nancy Lewis Saunders, a niece of the bride, served as flower girl. The ushers were Messrs. Fred Blanke, Charles Barber, James Westlake, and Frank Thraberg.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William F. Saunders, of 5,562 Clemens Avenue. A small informal reception followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Van Dresser departed on the boat for Memphis, Tenn., where they will visit the bridegroom's family before going to New York, their future home.

Wallingford—Longworth.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 3.—Miss Anna Longworth was married to Buckner Wallingford at high noon to-day at the Church of the Advent, Kempner Lane, Walnut Hills. The Rev. Samuel Tyler, the pastor, assisted the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, former pastor, in performing the ceremony. There was a large throng at the church.

The bride, a daughter of the late Judge Longworth and niece of Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the Minister to Spain, was preceded by her sister, the Countess de Chambrun, and Miss Rebecca Anderson as she walked up the aisle. State Senator Nicholas Longworth, her brother, escorted her.

McLean—Swazey.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—Miss Lucille Richardson Swazey, daughter of the late Dr. I. N. Swazey, was married at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of her mother, 40 Heywood Avenue, Orange, to North McLean of New Dorp, S. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter Reid Hunt, pastor of the First Unitarian Church. There were no attendants. The bride was given away by her brother, Samuel L. Swazey.

Hosier—Knapp.

Miss Maude Lillian Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard Knapp, and Edward Beekman Hosier were married at the residence of the bride's parents, 88 Riverside Drive, last evening. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan officiated. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives, and there was no reception, the family of the bride being in mourning.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's Letter Explaining This Action Will Be Published To-day.

PARIS, June 3.—At a Cabinet Council, held at the Elysée Palace to-day, and at which President Loubet presided, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, formally presented the resignation of the Cabinet, and in so doing expressed the sentiments of gratitude which his colleagues and himself retained for the constant kindness the President had shown them. President Loubet in reply said he regretted the decision of the Ministers and thanked them for the co-operation they had lent him in difficult times.

The letter of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to President Loubet, tendering his resignation as Premier, will be published in the Journal Officiel to-morrow. M. Waldeck-Rousseau in this communication says the state of his health, after three years of uninterrupted exercise of office, compels him to take a rest. Moreover, he considers that the task which he took up is terminated, and that the recent elections produced a majority sufficiently powerful to assure not only the maintenance but the development of republican institutions.

A note from M. Loubet, in reply to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's communication, will also be published to-morrow, announcing that the President accepted the resignation and charged the Ministry to carry on affairs until the appointment of their successors.

M. Loubet will begin his consultations to-morrow. Senator Combes, the ex-Vice President of the Senate, is regarded as likely to be the first man who will be asked to form a new Cabinet, and it is thought he may undertake the task with considerable chances of success.

The Cabinet which has just resigned consisted of the following members:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. Waldeck-Rousseau.
Minister of Finance—M. Caillaux.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Delcassé.
Minister of War—Gen. André.
Minister of Marine—M. de Lanessan.
Minister of Colonies—M. Decrais.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. Georges Leygues.
Minister of Justice—M. Monis.
Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs—M. Millerand.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Public Works—M. Pierre Baudin.

SUEZ CANAL'S BIG RECEIPTS.

In 1901 They Exceeded $20,000,000 for the First Time—Dividend of $26.60 Declared.

PARIS, June 3.—The report of the Directors of the Suez Canal Company for 1901 shows that the receipts from transit dues have, for the first time, exceeded 100,000,000 francs, ($20,000,000.) A dividend of 133 francs ($26.60) was declared.

Shipping aggregating 10,823,860 tons traversed the canal in 1901. The cargoes shipped beyond Suez consisted largely of petroleum and railroad material.

THE STEAMSHIP MERGER.

Proposed Agreement of the North German Lloyd Line with the Syndicate.

BERLIN, June 3.—The resolutions which the Directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will submit to a general meeting of the shareholders, June 23, were published to-day. A contract which will be submitted with the resolutions is identical with that submitted to the general meeting of the shareholders of the Hamburg-American Line, May 28.

In an explanatory statement, accompanying the resolutions, the North German Line Directors declare the convention is based purely on mutual interests of the German lines and American syndicate, the details having been drawn up after the most careful and friendly conference. The Directors regard the agreement as being of great value to both parties to the contract and as, therefore, likely to be maintained for a long time. They scout the idea that the independence of the German lines was ever threatened by aggressive action on the part of the American capitalists.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 3.—The Harbor Board to-day voted £299,000 ($1,495,000) to construct a graving dock 800 feet long and capable of accommodating the vessels to be built by the shipping combine.

Germany Ignores the Cuban Republic.

BERLIN, June 3.—The German Government has taken no steps to recognize the Cuban Republic. The official explanation of this fact is that as yet the Government has not been notified of a change in the political status of the island, the affairs of which, in theory, are wholly within the military jurisdiction of the United States.

CRITICISE SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Shareholders Suggest that He Attend a Little More to Business and Less to Yacht Racing.

LONDON, June 3.—The annual meeting of the company known as the "Lipton, Limited," produced some interesting complaints from the shareholders over the reduction of the amount of the dividend. One man said that if Sir Thomas Lipton, the Chairman, attended a little more to business and a little less to yacht racing the conditions would be improved. Other shareholders loudly denounced the action of Sir Thomas Lipton in going into the liquor business.

Sir Thomas Lipton's gift of the company's advertising expenses was also criticised, a shareholder, amid remarks of approval, declaring that he did not want to be the recipient of charity.

Sir Thomas replied by saying that it was not too late for the shareholders to refuse the gift. But this offer produced no takers and, eventually, all the Directors were reelected and the meeting passed a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Lipton.

OBERLIN'S PRESIDENT DEAD.

John Henry Barrows Succumbs to Pneumonia After Short Illness.

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 3.—After nine days' illness with pleuro-pneumonia, John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, died at 2:50 o'clock this morning. Funeral services will be held Thursday morning at the Second Congregational Church. All classes at college have been suspended until Friday.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows was born in Medina, Mich., July 1, 1847. He was graduated from Olivet College in 1867. His theological training was obtained in Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. He did educational work in Kansas for two and a half years. He preached in Springfield, Illinois, and Lawrence and Boston, Mass. He traveled abroad for one year. In 1881 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he served fifteen years.

Dr. Barrows was the organizer and President of the World's Parliament of Religions held during the World's Fair. In 1896 he went to India to give the Haskel lecture for the University of Chicago. On his return he lectured for two years. In November, 1898, he was elected President of Oberlin College. During his incumbency as President that institution has prospered greatly.

A widow, three daughters, and a son survive him.

DEATH OF SOLOMON SPALDING.

One of the Most Prominent Men in New Hampshire Passes Away.

NASHUA, N. H., June 3.—The death of Solomon Spalding to-day removed one of the most prominent men in the State. He was also well known in banking and railroad circles in New England. Mr. Spalding was ninety-one years of age.

At one time he was President of the Wilton Railroad and of the New Hampshire Banking Company of this city, which carried on an extensive business in the West.

The last years of Mr. Spalding's life were overshadowed by misfortune, largely the result of the collapse of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, where his son, Charles, was Treasurer. The elder Spalding was one of his son's bondsmen and he became involved in litigation, among the suits brought against him being one by the University of Illinois, of which Charles Spalding was Treasurer. The university lost.

Mr. Spalding is survived by three children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard B. Tindall.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 3.—Richard B. Tindall, who had been City Clerk of this city for twelve years, died to-day after a protracted illness. He was prominent in Republican politics, a member of the Elks and of the Masons, an ex-Chief of the Fire Department, Secretary of several social organizations, and a Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was fifty-nine years of age. He is survived by two children. He was born in Malden Lane, New York City, in 1843. During the civil war he served with the Seventeenth New York Volunteers. The Fire and Police Departments will attend the funeral.

Col. Dallas Bache.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 3.—Col. Dallas Bache, Surgeon United States Army, retired, is dead at his home in this city. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon in 1861 and served in the field during the entire civil war. For a number of years he was the Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha. Later he was at Washington as Assistant Surgeon General. Col. Bache was twice married, his widow being the daughter of Major Gen. James W. Forsyth, retired.

Dies at Age of Ninety.

BOSTON, June 3.—Frederick P. Ingalls, for forty-eight years an officer in the municipal courts here, died to-day, aged ninety years. Both in age and in length of service Mr. Ingalls was considered the oldest municipal court officer in America, and one of the oldest, if not the oldest, active member of the Independent Order of Oddfellowe in New England. Up to within a year he has attended to his duties as court officer and constable.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. R. J. C. ROEHM, for fifty-one years pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Galveston, is dead there from a stroke of paralysis. He was a pioneer of Galveston.

Mrs. LUCINIA M. SPENCER-RIPLEY, widow of the Rev. M. W. Ripley, is dead at Rochester, N. Y., aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Spencer-Ripley gave large contributions to Methodist institutions for founding churches.

JOHN B. SWAIM, formerly President of the National Iron and Steel Company of Nashua, N. H., died yesterday, aged seventy-four years. For many years he had been a leading figure in industrial circles of New England. A widow and one daughter survive.

Death of Abel Riccadonna.

Abel Riccadonna, who a few years ago was one of the best-known caterers in New York City, died on Friday evening last as the result of lung trouble. The funeral services took place yesterday in the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West Thirty-seventh Street. Riccadonna was born in Milan, Italy, fifty-four years ago, and coming to New York as a young man, started a modest restaurant. He later built up the famous establishment at 47 Union Square, which gained an enormous patronage. His last place was in West Twenty-seventh Street, but for several months he had been unable to conduct a business.

Mrs. S. S. Howland's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The funeral of Mrs. S. S. Howland, the only daughter of the late August Belmont of New York, was held at St. John's Church in this city this afternoon. Bishop Satterlee, of this diocese, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and August Belmont were among the relatives present. The remains were placed in a vault here and later probably will be deposited in the Belmont mausoleum at Newport, R. I.

Memorial to Amos J. Cummings.

Memorial services in honor of its late brother member, Amos J. Cummings, will be held in Carnegie Hall, Sunday afternoon, June 22, by Typographical Union No. 6. Several prominent men have been invited to speak, and special music will be rendered by a chorus of 200 voices, under Tali Esen Morgan, and by a combined orchestra from the Proctor chain of theatres. Admission will be by invitation.

THE FOSTER MEMORIAL.

Keepers' Association Pays a Tribute to Mrs. Foster's Memory.

The Committee of the City Club announces the following additional subscriptions for the fund for the erection of a memorial to Mrs. Rebecca Salome Foster, the "Tombs Angel":

Miss Florence Harriot	$5.00
Theodore L. De Vinne	10.00
A. B. Townsend	5.00
Miss Violetta S. White	25.00
Albert Mathews	20.00
Miss Josephine W. Drexel	20.00
John Notman	10.00
F. F. Ayer	25.00
C. R. Corning	5.00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons	5.00
C. Armstrong	100.00
Previously acknowledged	4,617.63

In forwarding their subscription the Keepers' Mutual Benefit Association said:

We, the Keepers' Mutual Benefit Association of the Department of Correction, most respectfully forward to you our subscription of $25 to the Foster Memorial Fund, and say that we as prison officers, in our line of official duties, probably knew better than all others, of her real charitable work among the unfortunates of this city, and in the most unassuming way echo the sentiment that she was indeed a holy woman.

The committee says that with about $1,500 more it will have enough to erect an appropriate memorial.

Charity Appeals from Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities acknowledges the following sums in response to its recent appeals: Samuel Schrier, $5; William G. Low, $20; "W. G. L. B.," $10; "Marjorie," $5; Caroline Henry, $5; "E. G. C.," $5; "M. L.," $1; "H. H.," $5; "E. C.," $5. The bureau appeals for $100 with which to send a family to the Island of St. Kitts.

Aid Asked for American Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $10 a month to provide food and shelter for an aged and respectable American woman who is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Money sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street will be publicly acknowledged.

Business Notices.

As a dressing and color restorer, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM never fails to satisfy.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

AITKEN—RALSTON.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, Ethel, daughter of Henry M. Ralston, Esq., to John Aitken of New York City.

HARDING—ZIMMERMAN.—On Tuesday, June 3, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Miss Marie Zimmerman, daughter of Mr. Joseph Zimmerman, to Hammond Lee Harding.

SALISBURY—BUSBEY.—On June 2, 1902, in Tucson, Arizona, Minnie Shreve, daughter of Mr. Hamilton Bushey of New York, and Dr. Tafford B. Salisbury of New York.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—Mrs. Katie Edwards, beloved wife of James C. Edwards, at 9 P. M. June 2, after a lingering illness, at their home, 1,621 69th St., Homewood, Brooklyn.
Funeral services will be held at Lefferts Park Baptist Church, 69th St. and 13th Av., on Wednesday, June 4, at 2 P. M.

HERTER.—Suddenly, at Seal Harbor, Me., June 2, 1902, Albert, only son of Christian A. and Susan Dawe Herter, aged 2 years.
Service and interment at Seal Harbor Wednesday afternoon.

LORD.—On Sunday, June 1, 1902, at his residence, No. 21 West 54th St., James Brown Lord, in the forty-fourth year of his life.
Funeral service will be held at Grace Church on Wednesday, June 4, at 10 A. M.

McCANN.—On Monday, June 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. F. Keating, No. 201 West 85th St., New York, Mrs. Mary McCann, widow of the late John McCann of Brooklyn.
A requiem mass at St. Peter and Paul's Church, corner of Wythe and South 2d St., Brooklyn, Thursday morning, June 5th, at 11:45 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

MERRITT.—On Monday, June 2, 1902, at Locust Cove, Great Neck, L. I., George Merritt, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral private. Interment on Wednesday at Greenwood.

RAYMOND.—On Monday, June 2, 1902, at his home, 18 West 77th St., James Raymond.
Funeral services from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, June 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.

ROSS.—On Monday, June 2, at his late residence, 62 West 60th St., Peter Ross, LL. D., in his 55th year.
Relatives, friends, members Scotia Lodge 634, F. and A. M., official Staff of Grand Lodge of N. Y. and A. M., State of New York, and Clan Macdonald No. 33, O. S. C., of Brooklyn, are invited to attend funeral services at Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., Thursday, June 5, at 1:30 P. M.
Scottish papers please copy.

ROSS.—Members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral services of honorary member R. W. Peter Ross at the Grand Lodge Rooms, Masonic Hall, 23d St., on Thursday, June 5, at 1:30 P. M. Members will meet in Austin Room at 1:15.
ALMET REED LATSON, Master.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, at Bridgeport, May 31, 1902, Lewis Howard Ruesell.
The funeral services were held from the residence of Mrs. Robert H. Russell June 2, 1902.

SENDERLING.—Grace I., daughter of Martin L. and Sophia L. Crocheron Senderling, at her home on Tuesday, June 3.
Funeral services on Friday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 333 Fairmount Av., Jersey City. Burial private.

TOTTEN.—Suddenly, June 2, 1902, Emma Louise Rapelye, wife of William Totten.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, June 4, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Trains leave Long Island City half-hourly.

WHITESIDE.—On Sunday, June 1, at Brookside Park, Tarrytown, N. Y., Anna, widow of William Whiteside.
Funeral service on Wednesday, June 4, at St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:45 A. M. Interment at conveniens of family. Kindly omit flowers.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Jun.
ANDREWS, Effie, 29 W. 65th St.	23	2
*ARCHBOLD, James J., 97 Morton	9	31
BRUSKNER, F. C., 479 W. 153d St.	2	3
BLACK, Elizabeth, 230 Avenue A	36	2
BREEN, Joseph M., 407 E. 72d St.	38	2
BREITSTEIN, Lena, 210 E. 106th St.	35	2
BERGER, Manny, 73 Rivington St.	1	2
BAKER, John, 130 W. 30th St.	57	3
BRINN, Fred, 450 7th Av.	1	1
BAUER, Mary K., 604 E. 148th St.	34	1
CASSIDY, Jennie, 148 Ridge St.	6	2
CAMMERON, James, 249 Clinton St.	54	3
CORUSO, Angelo, 210 E. 111th St.	42	2
CIECH, Stefania, 136 Essex St.	2	1
CUZZUCOLA, Santo, 28 Chrystie St.	2	2
*CARTER, Belle, Albany Av., King's Bridge	2	30
CRAWFORD, Francis, 18th St., William's Bridge	62	1
DEBRINSKY, Charles, 114 7th St.	52	2
DELANEY, Mary, 426 Cherry St.	70	3
DAIN, Edward, 433 W. 50th St.	47	1
*DIXON, William, 681 E. 152d St.	31	31
EGAN, John, 235 E. 85th St.	40	2
EISELE, Joseph, 647 Elton Av.	1	2
FERGUSON, Elizabeth, 728 8th Av.	37	2
FLANIGAN, Ellen, 209 E. 44th St.	50	1
GAUZZA, Josephine, 22 Mott St.	1	1
GORBE, Theodore, 802 E. 9th St.	52	2
GRIMES, Roger, 120 Leroy St.	42	2
GODFREY, Sarah J., 33 E. 33d St.	40	3
GUINEE, Margaret M., 1,797 2d Av.	55	1
GUNTHER, Arthur R., Wakefield.	1	2
HUGHES, John, 352 8th Av.	64	1
HARPER, Cora, 44 Oliver St.	31	1
HARTLEY, Thomas, 115 7th Av.	40	2
HENNESSY, Catherine, 109 W. 15th St	68	2
JONES, Charlotte A., 502 W. 130th St.	60	2
JOHNSON, Adelaide H., 322 W. 40th	1	3
JAFFE, Morris, 91 Monroe St.	1	3
KRONIN, Kathe, 222 E. 84th St.	1	2
KINSELLA, Mary A., 305 W. 38th St.	80	1
KATZ, Joseph, 65 Willett St.	6	1
KEATING, Sarah, 524 E. 84th St.	30	2
*KRUM, Marla, Riversids Hosp.	2	31
LYNCH, Annie, 13 W. 47th St.	34	2
LYONS, James, 441 E. 20th St.	32	2
LIMPERT, Pessel, 36 E. 4th St.	1	2
LEWENSOHN, Augusta, 24 E. 118th.	20	2
LORD, J. B., 21 W. 54th St.	43	1
LEVINSOHN, Augusta, 24 E. 118th.	20	2
LAMPOON, Samuel, 90 Attorney St.	65	2
MASON, Hannah, 171 Avenue B.	53	1
MARGIOTTI, Nicolo, 261 W. 3d St.	1	2
McCANN, Mary, 201 W. 85th St.	84	2
McDONALD, Rose, 500 E. 15th St.	61	1
McCARITY, Anna, 511 E. 154th St.	58	1
NOWAK, Barbara, 294 1st Av.	30	2
O'CONNOR, J. V., 406 W. 28th St.	1	2
O'BRIEN, W., 559 Grand St.	23	2
PAU, Leonard, 401 W. 30th St.	41	2
PEDRO, Rosa, 143 Elizabeth St.	2	2
*PIGOTT, M., 512 W. 20th St.	34	18
PASGARETTO, J., 307 E. 104th St.	1	3
PETERSON, Amanda E. S., 101 10th St., William's Bridge	37	31
PLSEK, Catherine, 300 E. 81st St.	10	2
*RICCADONNA, Abel, 448 6th Av.	54	31
REISS, Magdal

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

4788—James C. Murray.
4792—Thomas C. Casey.
4637—Ferd. Bloch.
4811—James Rubens.
4798—Francis McCloskey
4695—L. & J. Osterweis.
4703—Simon Rose.
4775—J. A. Van Renssel-aer,
4578—Louis Helm.
4748—O. & D. Kimmel.
4196—Frankfort & Shaine.
4694—Weiss & Berger.
3735—Leo Lewek.
4731—Samuel Winkler.
4684—J. G. Schmecken-becker.
4578—James Patterson.

Cases under objection.

4682—Max O. Cohn.
4536—Louis Haiman.
3884—Thomas F. Mul-vancy.

Adjourned cases.

4543—John J. Higgins.
4722—W. F. Studebaker.
4744—William Kase.
4736—Mark H. Elsner.
4396—Leo Friedheim.
4625—Jacob Riger.
4584—Charles E. Canes.
4666—Job M. Reamer.
4446—Newmark & Sha-piro.

Motions.

In re Colonial Brewery.
In re L. Davis.
In re Xavier Grisez.
In re John A. Barrett.
In re W. L. Heermance.
In re Julius Sauer.
In rs James Brown.
In re Julius Sauer.
In re James W. Young.
In re John P. Mahn.
In re Mary H. Jen-nings.
In re Alfred W. Sex-smith.
In re Charles Devlin.
In re Kremer & Linden-band.
In rs Joseph Eifenbein.
In re Louis Rupp.
In re David Frischberg.
In re John H. Lochman.
In re Frankfort & Shaine.
In re Abraham Philipo-witz.
In re Matusow & Coop-erman.
In re Rabino & Cope-land.

Involuntary case.

4691—Brody & Kramer.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, June 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

28—Med. College Lahora-tory vs. New York.
29—People, &c., vs. ——.
31—Disken vs. Herter.
32—Tegner vs. same.
13—Heatb vs. Koch.
16—Joseph vs. Nissen.
33—Bennett vs. Ameri-can Surety Co.
35—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
37—Duff vs. Blair.

41—N. Y. & Penn. Co. vs. Whiting Paper Co.
45—Boyd vs. Atlas Safe Mach. & Trucking Co.
46—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
47—United Press vs. A. S. Bell Co.
48—Lurman vs. Jarvie.
51—Pomroy vs. Hincks.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Purdy vs. Johnson.
2—Lee vs. McCormack.
3—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—McGuire vs. same.
5—Berman vs. same.
6—Mahack vs. Smiley.
7—Lederer Amuse. Co. vs. Rosenthal.
8—In re Hurlman.
9—In re Hutchison.
10—In re Gebhardt.
11—Varick Bank vs. Heath.
12—Verges vs. Verges.
13—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
14—Sears vs. Saul.
15—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
16—Schlossman vs. Brodsky.
17—Flagler vs. City Real Estate Co.
18—Slattery vs. Hall.
19—In re Pfieffer.
20—Leggett vs. Darling.
21—Sands vs. Treadwell.
22—Reilly vs. Bradley.
23—Jordon vs. Putney.
24—Waldron vs. Schwenker.
25—Fisher vs. Bloom-berg.
26—Sturgis vs. Sturgis.
27—Lowenfeld vs. Hart.
28—Grozan vs. Stewart.
29—Healy vs. Same.
30—Quinn vs. same.
31—Cooper vs. same.
32—Manning vs. Mer-cantile Trust Co.
33—In re High Bridge Park.
34—Goebel vs. Lamb.
35—Keshin, Blitstein & Co. vs. Ginsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. General calendar.

4600—Finkelstein vs. Huner.
3884—Farmer vs. A. D. Farmer's Sons Co.
3391—Export Lumber Co. vs. South B'klyn Mill Co.
3030—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
4664—Henry vs. Henry.
3232—Shidlovsky vs. Alexander.
4040—Stevens vs. Solo-mont.
4059—Ferguson vs. To-ledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. R. Co.
3881—Clark vs. Heylman
4573—McMahon vs. Woods.
3201—Voight vs. McManus.
2018—Conlon vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
675—Seifferd vs. Mulligan.
4502—Excelsior Terra Cotta Co. vs. Harde.
1539—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
4583—Berge vs. Bergs.
4584—Fromer vs. Heuberg.
4633—Upperman vs. Upperman.
4644—Fuhl vs. Cronin.
4663—Pehler vs. Pebler.
3677—Hosmer vs. Dar-rah.
1130—De Rago vs. Cucbe.
4086—Van Winkle vs. Van Winkle.
4510—Hall vs. Blue R. Mining Co.
275—Lyle vs. Little.
4082—Fellows vs. Johnson.
4589—Liebowitz vs. Siegel.
3155—Glean vs. Glean.
4809—Sulinski vs. Lynch.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nutt for the People.

1—Jacob Rosen.
2—Thomas Mullin.

To fix a day for trial.
1—Albert J. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 14498—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. McComb.
14596—Lund vs. Lund.
15397—Innes vs. Innes.
14491—Schimmer vs. Waldvin.
10602—Newman vs. Ringler.
12280—Bachmann Brew. Co. vs. Oberloskamp.
14109—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
13911—Neubrik vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
14599—Campbell vs. ——.
14282—Inness vs. Inness.
14579—Cox vs. Bouvier.

14260—Barth vs. Murphy.
14732—Murray vs. Dillon
15802—Glaser vs. Glaser.
14885—Grad vs. Ginsberg.
14404—Browning vs. Nash.
14947—M. Glove Leather Co. vs. Pings & Pinner Co.
14932—Bolles vs. Bolles.
14860—Moss Photo Eng. Co. vs. Gilbert.
14813—Bolton vs. Commercial Travelers' Mutual Assn.
12693—Otto vs. Seyd.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

4331—Germaine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4707—Basserman vs. Gutfriend.
4531—Suse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4700—Caudwell vs. Fless & Ridge Print. Co.
4814—Kelly ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4815—Green vs. same.
4825—Metz vs. same.
4682—McDonald vs. Herts.
4887—Hegner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4889—Perkins vs. same.
14194—Whalen vs. same.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4715—Hackett vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
14484—Riker vs. Clonton.
4262—Lenox vs. Robert Palmer & Son Shipbuilding &c., Co.
5086—Harney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13773—Engel vs. N. Y. Eve. Post Co.
4376—Clifford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12862—Gill vs. same.
4887—Hegner vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this salandar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 4902—Heineman vs. Stewart.
4912—Donnellan vs. City of New York.
4830—Briganta vs. Libey.
4930—Bauman vs. Reinhardt & Co.
4031—Bolvin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5033—Day vs. Am. Machinist Press.
10030—Hummel vs. McAuley.
4812—Houghton vs. Imperial Realty Co.
14438—City of N. Y. vs. McCalden Bros. Co.
13155—Horsfall vs. Man. Pub. Co.
14616—Ward vs. Ludwick.
14216—Hauptner vs. White.
5091—Force vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
14442—City of New York vs. Forest Park & Land Co.
14445—Same vs. Diamond.
14446—Sams vs. Campbell.
14497—Sams vs. Moore
Bronzs & Plate Co.
14535—Sams vs. same.
14842—Same vs. Sire.
4941—Sams vs. Met. Inv. Co.
14658—Same vs. Nassbaum.
14724—Sams vs. Weshawken Wharf Co.
14479—Sams vs. Murphy
14457—Same vs. Goldstein.
14433—Same vs. Kasse.
15036—Downes vs. City of New York.
3970—Nicholai vs. Walsh.
3432—Canale vs. Press Pub. Co.
4699—Astor vs. Moss.
8723—Evans vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
6536—D'Andrea vs. Press Pub. Co.
2248—Cahill vs. City of New York.
2244—Cabill vs. sams.
3088—Wencke vs. same.
1757—Talcott vs. same.
14008—Goldstone vs. Stursberg.
14463—Turk vs. Gleason.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3312—Hoar vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1277—Henriques vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6760—Hemmerdinger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3764—Galke vs. Union Ry. Co.
3600—Owens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3601½—Billig vs. same.
3616—Orr vs. same.
3620—Geddes vs. same.
3621—Hannan vs. same.
3622—Szabo vs. same.
3623—Klenick vs. same.
3629—Cohn vs. same.
3641—Samuelson vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2316—Starkweather vs. Med. Soc'y.
2344—Lowenhein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2935—Florentine vs. same.
2612—Cassidy vs. same.
2888—Sachs vs. Union Ry. Co.
2891—Szurotsak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2899—Elsen vs. Goldstein
1197—Nachmanowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5749—India Rubber Co. vs. Jones.
5772—Sloane vs. Herter.
5522—Herm vs. Nachtigall.
5498—P. H. Bresnan Type Foundry Co. vs. Bedell.
5020—Pollock vs. Cohen.
5314—Strauss vs. Borchard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3315—Press Pub. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3411—Zabkowitch vs. same.
3412—Bernbaum vs. same.
3551—Ditchtenberg vs. same.
3316—Miller vs. Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.
3390—Jones vs. Scalch.
3416—Pernician vs. Schott.
3657—McCardle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3658—Schlaegeter vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a bearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11:30 A. M.—Foster J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Samuel Silverman.
2—Adolph Rodesch.
3—John Blake.
4—Panagotis Varelopoules.
5—Thomas Boyns, John Nolan, John Brady.
6—John S. Harris, Eva A. Harris.
7—William H. Ellis.
8—James Gunn.
9—John Flynn.
10—Gertrude Freund.
11—Samuel Michlowitz.

Pleadings.

12—Gilbert Brooks.
2—James Murray.
3—James Cheney.
4—Edward Whalen, John Fox.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Iselin for the People.

1—Charles A. Schoe.
2—Maurice Maher.
3—George Brown.
4—George C. Clark.
5—Edward F. Cregan.
6—Louis Stern.
7—John Smith, Henry Kline, Michael Fisher.
8—Sampson White.
9—Nicholas Feaster.
10—Adam Ballie.
11—William J. Schoe.
12—Louis Goldberg.
13—Julius Frolich.
14—Frederick C. Pringle
15—Annie Philp, Becky Fine.
16—George Wilson.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Joseph Weller.
2—Mac Borschardt.
3—Samuel Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and O'Connor for the People.

1—George Williams, John H. Clarke, Thomas Ledwith, James Barry.
2—Thomas Rodgers, Fred Roach, John M. Post.
3—James Barry.
4—George Williams, John Davis, John Kelly.
5—William Hart.
6—William Harland, Henry Freeman.
7—Edward Chetwood.
8—Peter Demakos.
9—David Stekolchik.
10—Daniel Harris.
11—Harry Johnson.
12—Edward Kroschel.
13—Edward Snyder.
14—William McIntyre, Charles Wilson.
15—James Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for ths People.

1—Jules Vianderean.
2—Frank Meyers.
3—William Stadley.
4—William George.
5—Nicholas Graham.
6—Abraham Singer.
7—Charles Murray.
8—William Talbot.
9—John Dillon.
9—William Spooner.
10—Louis Zipper.
11—John M. Swansey.
12—William Elsworth.
13—Catherine McCaull.
14—Samuel Paltzer.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Obermeyer & Leihmann vs. Abraham Bernheim et al.—Joseph Thomas. Anna H. Wilde vs. Walter Smith et al.—Michael W. Divine.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Joe Karmiss vs. Abraham Newman—Adrian T. Kiernan. Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Katie Dugan—Moses Levi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—In re Burgah—Herman W. Vanderpoel. Leggett ve. Frank Vogel Company—Fred A. Tanner, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Doherty—Fred A. Tanner.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Rosenhaun vs. Rothschild—Maurice I. Hirsch. Hahn vs. De Castano—Philip J. McCook. Satteries vs. Leary—Hial Bell and Smithtight vs. Arnheim—Augustine R. McMahon.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Wednesday, June 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J., Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated day calendar.

254—Thompson vs. Stebbins.
284—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
114—McIntosh vs. Pendleton.
181—Batt vs. Kelly.
300—Wright vs. Holdridge.
303—Hardy vs. Berger.
304—Staats vs. Storm.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Irick, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.; Part VI., Chester, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4684—Calli vs. Navigazione Italiana.
3324—Bellefountaine vs. B. U. E. R. R.
4926—Culhans vs. Reilly
3389—Condon vs. Export Lumber Co.
4938—Hall vs. B. H. R. R.
4363—Ahoud vs. Met. St. R. R.
4418—Brigman vs. Kress
4446—Flannelly vs. Miller.
7892—Wilson vs. Orguinette Co.
2835—Cohen vs. Del., L. & W. R. R.
4961—Laydon vs. B. H. R. R.
4962—Krinke va. same.
4964—Fraser vs. B. H. R. R.
4965—Ray vs. same.
4966—Daly vs. same.
4968—Strauss vs. Dry Dock & Battery R.
4190—Leach vs. City of New York.
4008—Hendrickson vs. B. H. R. R.
3841—Smith vs. West Brighton Amusement Co.
4440—Schutz vs. Gabriel.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

4843—Harkins vs. B. H. R. R.
4486—Goldstein vs. same
932—Biebusen vs. Haywood.
2719—Ginshurgh vs. Collier.
5768—Collier vs. Collier.
4463—Brown vs. Knox.
2938—Serwer vs. Serwer.
2416—Chaytin vs. Shevlin.
2810—Winant vs. Donovan.
1996—Sands vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
4609—Kenney vs. McSwegan et al.
4980—Pfieging vs. Rau.
4982—Murcbie vs. B. H. R. R.
4983—Burkhardt vs. same.
4984—Norstrom vs. same
4990—Griffin vs. Porter.
4991—Moskowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
4806—Jardin vs. same.
2593—Rowe vs. same.
4331—Duffy vs. Met. St. R. R.
4535—Halstead vs. Hinman.

Highest number reached on regular call 5009.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1050—Ericius vs. Brown.
1051—Freel vs. Freel.
273—Kirkwood vs. Smith.
716—Venezia & M. Glass Co. vs. Church of St. Mary's.
941—Haller vs. Haller.
1058—Barry vs. Gundeman.
1062—Eagle Iron Works vs. Harrison.
1066—Happ vs. Lauffer.
1069—Malrano vs. Adams.
1072—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1076—Claussen vs. B. U. R. R.
1077—Same vs. same.
1078—Same vs. same.
1079—Reid vs. same.
1080—Same vs. same.
1081—Douthy va. same.
1083—Same vs. same.
1085—Beek vs. same.
1086—Siehert vs. same.
1087—Tynan ve. Fitzgerald.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Joseph Hardy.
Same vs. Thomas Donovan.
Same vs. Maggie Mersser.
Same vs George H. Bruning.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

In rs Weaver, an alleged Incompetent person.
344—Fallon vs. B. H. R. Co.
345—Ehrlich vs. same.
346—Hardiman vs. Jennings.

S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Cburch, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The accounting in the estates of William Cronheim, Anna Mary Thiel, Isaac Trimble, Elliot McCormick, Mary Hanley, George Kurz, David H. Groman, Robert Kent, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson, Michael Hynes, (two proceedings,) and Henry Timmig.
The estate of Emma L. Williams.
The administration of Ellen Ryan.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—71—The will of Mary Gilroy.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Northbridge—J. Harry Snook, to take proof. Burke vs. Hopkina—E. L. Vaughan, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Wednesday, Juns 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1094—O'Connor vs. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1095—Koestler vs. same.
1096—Langley vs. Rouss
1104—Kissam vs. Met. St. R. Co.
1105—Baumbach vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1020—Pennecks vs. Met. St. R. Co.
1021—Same vs. same.
1082—Cleary, administrator vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
794—McCullen, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & North Shore New York Co.
R. R. Co.
1062—Duggan vs. City of
1055—Link vs. same.
1056—Same vs. same.
1097—Melnero vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1098—Daly vs. same.
1100—Carson vs. same.
1106—Sullivan vs. Southard.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1108.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day Calendar for June 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

46—Fisher vs. Townsend.
4—Dempsey vs. Yonkers
R. R. Co.
5—Byrnes vs. Wendall.
6—Cox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7—Crosby vs. same.
8—Newman vs. same.
9—Vander Roest vs. Rodem.
10—Walker vs. Jenkins.
11—Walter ve. Wainwright.
12—Sutton vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
13—Leys vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE STRASSBURGER WAX FIGURE COMPANY.—Sheriff O'Brien received an execution yesterday against the Strassburger Wax Figure Company, at 595 Broadway and 97 Crosby Street, and also against Louis and Susie Strassburger for $1,067 in favor of Bernhard Mittelstaedt. The company was incorporated in December, 1898, succeeding Louis Strassburger, who had started the business several years ago, and he became President of the company.

CHARLES STOCK.—Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has taken charge of the store of Charles Stock, grocer, at 198 Columbus Avenue, corner of Eighty-ninth Street, on an execution for $1,128 in favor of Samuel S. Schwartz, to whom Mr. Stock confessed judgment for money loaned, and the Sheriff's sale has been set down for the 9th inst. He began business on Feb. 1 last.

PIKE & KIRSCH.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an execution for $370 against Pike & Kirsch, manufacturers of furs at 115 Bleecker Street, in favor of Elleck Dickler, and levied on the stock. They have been in business eight years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY NADLER.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Nadler, manufacturer of women's shirtwaists and belts at 70 Mercer Street, with a retail store at the corner of Grand and Essex Streets, by the following creditors: Max Goldkwitz, $196, and M. Lowenstein & Son, $311. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred to a Mr. Simon and others merchandise and accounts to the amount of $1,500. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets. He began business two years ago, and opened the retail store a month ago. He is said to be only twenty years old.

SIMON LEBOWITZ, CHARLES H. KONDAZIAN, AND HYMAN GUMBRECHT.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Lebowitz, Hyman Gumbrecht, and Charles H. Kondazian, comprising the firm of S. Lebowitz & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 97 Fifth Avenue, by Lesser & Rooney, attorneys for Isaac Goldstein, a creditor for $900. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred a part of their property to certain creditors to prefer them, made payments to certain creditors on antecedent indebtedness, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by a judgment. They began business in December, 1900. Lesser & Rooney said that the liabilities are about $6,000 and assets about $2,000. Addison S. Pratt has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets.

SUSAN RUBENSTEIN.—Susan Rubenstein of 173 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,976 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $3,000 are secured by a mortgage on 344 and 346 Pleasant Avenue and $3,976 is a deficiency judgment on foreclosure.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Carrie B.—W. J. Moran	$134
ANDERSON, William C.—P. W. Cullinan, committee	800
BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton	222
BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton	432
BACOT, Cecile C.—J. W. Dunston and another	124
BRODERICK, Michael J.—New York Edison Company	68
BINGHAM, Blanche, or Bertha—G. Harris and another	36
BRAND, Claude B., and Hannah Harris—J. J. Friel	22
CAVINATO, Christopher—Flood & Conklin Company	62
CONDIT, Silas—J. S. Hall and another	31
COHEN, Herman—E. R. Hatch, costs	74
CARROLL, Michael, administrator—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, costs	125
CORCORAN, Timothy S.—S. Oppenheimer and another	79
COLEMAN, Emanuel—H. K. Coleman and another	26
COLEMAN, Emanuel—A. E. Wilson and another	22
DALTON, David C.—P. Ballantine & Sons	828
DEVLIN, Annie—J. H. Williamson	98
EMADOR, Estivan—New York Edison Company	44
EAST INDIA COMPANY—T. G. Robertson and another	115
FOX, John, Patrick Fogarty, and Emma Kramer—Boyle & Fogarty Company, costs	93
FROEHLICH, C. Herman—Allen Advertising Agency	292
GALLIGAN, Marion—N. Abrams	32
HORAN, Michael—David Mayer Brewing Company	1,149
HIRSCHBERG, James—E. Hirschberg, costs	144
HESIER, Henry—H. Montgomery	556
JUDSON, Spencer C.—L. E. Landon and another	458
KEOGH, James A.—T. F. McCane	187
KLEIN, Bernhard—G. F. Weimann, Jr	90
KELLY, Thomas F.—W. O'Brien	178
KLING, Adelaide N., executrix—J. B. Taylor and another	1,213
KLING, Adelaide N., executrix—M. Eckhardt and another	623
KIRKLAND, William J.—E. B. Hopkins	45
KISNER, Oren D.—J. F. Swanick	470
KINSLEY, Charles—J. Ruppert	943
LIVINGSTON, James—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company	353
LAWRENCE BROTHERS, INCORPORATED.—Schlf	1,239
LEVY, Louis—S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company	89
LAFRISCO, Leonardo—R. Hill	39
LIVINGSTON, James—G. Speath	624
LAMBORGHINI, John—A. Nielsen, costs	31
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. K. Moore	1,163
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—42d St., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company.	75
MISNER, Jacob—J. Wolford and another	25
McKANE, Peter, and John Lawrence Riker 2d, administrators—M. McKeady	818
McKANE, Peter, and John Lawrence Riker 2d, administrators—A. McK. Gallagher	818
McCANN, Harry F.—S. H. Levy	30
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. H. Howell	1,570
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Monroe	8,634
MAGUIRE, Mary E.—A. L. Scheuer	336
McCANN, Harry F.—S. H. Levy	30
NORTH-WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE Company—G. M. Stewart	3,282
NUGENT, James C.—New York Edison Company	77
O'HARE, John J.—Ryan Ice Company	268
PRICE, Walter B.—Magnolia Metal Company, costs	35
ROSENFELD, Samuel B.—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	47
SELIG, Pauline—S. Brandt and another	60
SAWTELL, Leonard W.—W. H. Morris	849
STRASSBURGER WAX-FIGURE Company, Louis and Susie Strassburger—B. Mittelstaedt	1,067
STIM, Julius—L. Dindler	828
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK—A. O'Connell	1,474
TYNECKY, Anton—A. Princs	220
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—G. F. Trauher	1,364
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—J. McInerney, individually and as executrix, and another	892
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. F. O'Hanion	1,085
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—F. Lorch	1,162
THE WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILroad Company—W. C. Lesster	306
WOLF, Adolph—John H. Fincke & Co	173
WARD, Beverly—H. C. Koch & Co	910
WARNER, Eugene L.—Easton Printing and Manufacturing Company	210
WEBER, Otto—B. J. Kelly	86
WINICK, Alexander—D. Doherty	38
WOODWARD, Henry E.—Century Milk Company	74

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.45
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.25
Beef bams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.62½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, June 3.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 78@80c; No. 2 yellow corn, 62¾@63c; No. 2 oats, 40¾@41c; No. 2 white, 43¾@44¼c; No. 3 white, 42¾@43¾c; No. 2 rye, 58@59c; fair to choice malting barley, 65@67¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.68; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70; prime timothy seed, $6.30@6.35; mess pork, per bbl, $17.20@17.25; lard, per 100 lb, $10.22½@10.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.80@9.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8@8¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.30@10.40; whisky, basis of bigbwines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—It was a bear gala day in the cotton market, with prices at all times far below the previous close, and with opposition from the bulls scarcely sufficient to make matters interesting. The opening was weak, with prices down 5@10 points under a scramble of smaller holders to unload, and a wave of bear pressure which carried everything before it. Thorough belief in a fine monthly crop statement from Washington urged on the bears, while the bulls were frightened by the severe losses already accrued and by the sheer absence of public supporting orders. Following the call there was a brief pause in the downward rush, but as new shorts cared to take profits on the bull leaders made a further decline right the market, prices once more started downward, and did not stop until July had reached 8.06 and August 8.39. Around these figures smaller bears turned for cover, and scalpers purchased Summer months by the lump. The Liverpool and Continental reflected extreme weakness at that point, prices being down 6@10½ points, while the private crop reports and the Government daily weather chart indicated generally prime conditions over the entire belt. The disturbing report from the Atlantic regions that Southern snot markets were weakening under large offers combined to check extensive new buying. Promptly at 12 M. the bureau announced the crop condition on the averages to be 95.5, as against 95.1 the same day last year, and gave a decrease in acreage of only three-tenths of 1 per cent. Immediate selling for both accounts ensued, and July dropped to 8.53, while August sold at 8.34. From this ruling the market later steadied up on a less bearish crop and weather report from Washington than looked for. Prices advanced 10 points, but later eased off again, in the absence of eubstantial bull support. During the balance of the session trading was less active, and fluctuation followed more conservative lines. The market closed quiet and steady, with prices net 8@21 points lower. Total sales were estimated at 350,000 bales, well distributed through the list.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c lower, on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling uplands and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,004 halcs. Southern epot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged, at 9¼c; Mobile, unchanged, at 9c; Savannah, ¼-16c lower, at 9¼c; Charleston, quotations omitted; Wilmington, unchanged at 9¼c; Norfolk, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore, ¼c lower, at 9¼c; Galveston, unchanged, at 9¼c; Augusta, partial ¼c lower, at 9¼c; St. Louis, 1-16c lower, at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.86	8.86	8.80	8.78@8.81
July	8.77	8.77	8.50	8.61@8.62
August	8.42	8.43	8.34	8.39@8.40
September	7.95	7.98	7.91	7.95@7.96
October	7.79	7.83	7.75	7.78@7.79
November	7.64	7.73	7.64	7.68@7.70
December	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.67@7.69
January	7.65	7.72	7.64	7.69@7.70
February	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.76@7.71
March	7.75	7.75	7.71	7.72@7.74

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 5 1-16d.

Futures opened easy, 7-64d decline; closed quiet and net 6¼@10½d lower: June, 4.56, sellers; June-July, 4.54, sellers; July-August, 4.52, sellers; August-September, 4.44½, sellers; September-October, 4.29, buyers; October-November, 4.21, sellers; November-December, 4.18½, sellers; December-January, 4.17½, sellers; January-February, 4.17, sellers. Manchester yarns dull and irregular; cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although at one time soon after the opening, wheat advanced a little on a temporary scare of shorts, the market was dominated most of the session by bearish crop news, and closed weak at ¾@1c net decline. Not only was the weekly Government crop review very favorable on Spring and Winter wheat prospects, but weather in the Southwest was such as to promote reports of an early harvest, and this induced active selling of September, widening its discount under July. All cable news came weak and lower, Liverpool closing ¾@1¼d off because of promising European crop prospects, and large arrivals off coast. This so weakened bids on casb wheat that only seven loads were worked altogether, adding materially to the weak feeling in domestic markets during the last hour. It consisted of one loade No. 2 Northern, Manitoba, and five loade outporte. The feature of statistics was a reduction of 5,417,000 bushels in world'a stocks, according to Bradstreet's, decreases being shown both here and in Europe. Seaboard clearances reached 83,300 barrels flour, and 401,800 bushels w

Excursions.

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NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean trip out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

The route to Bar Harbor, White Mountains, and all coast resorts.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office on the pier, 290 Broadway, and all agencies.

NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.
Up the Hudson in a "Mobile."
Round Trip Sixty Miles,
Seats, $2.00.

Another "Mobile" trip is from Fifth Av. & 25th St. via 23d St. Ferry, through Prospect Park, down Ocean Parkway, to Gravesend and Coney Island Beach. Fare each way $1.00. Engage places in advance, Office Mobile Rapid Transit Co., 1,122 Broadway, Cor. 25th St.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday).
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
½ rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29 to June 9.

Surrogate Notices.

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

DWIGHT, CLARA LEIGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA LEIGH DWIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of A. P. Ketchum, Nos. 21-24 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1902. JOHN DWIGHT, Administrator. A. P. KETCHUM, Attorney for Administrator, Nos. 21-24 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja29-law6mW

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902. JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my28-law6mW

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-law6mW

McADAM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID McADAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1902. HARRIET M. McADAM, Executrix. THOMAS McADAM, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

ROFFMANN, CARL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL ROFFMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the law office of Joseph Steinar, No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1902. HENRY ROFFMANN, CHARLES ROFFMANN, Executors. JOSEPH STEINER, Atty. for Executors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STANBERY, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA STANBERY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 127 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1901. MARIA S. GOUGAY, Executrix. HAMILTON ODELL, Attorney for Executrix, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d18-law6mW

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE M. WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 116 Naseau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH P. O'NEILL, CECILIA G. WARD, Executors. HENRY E. KLUGH, Attorney for Executors, 110 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-law6mW

Legal Notices.

CARSON WILLIAM W.—To the creditors of the estate of WILLIAM W. CARSON, deceased: Take notice: That we intend to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of letters of administration, &c., with the will annexed, of the estate of William W. Carson, deceased, who resided in the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, N. Y., and who died in the City, County, and State of New York, and that the amount of our bond be fixed under the provisions of Section 2,064 of the Code of Civil Procedure at twice the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before June 30, 1902.

They may be presented on Tuesdays at his office in the City of Newburgh, or on any other day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.

Dated May 27, 1902.
DAVID F. B. CARSON,
WILLIAM F. CASSEDY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1902, notice is hereby given to all the creditors or persons having claims against LOUIS WAEFELAER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Louis Waefelaer for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 62 Gold Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the eighteenth day of August, 1902.—Dated N. Y., May 24th, 1902.
GEORGE B. ROFKAR, Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, N. Y.
my28-1awöwW

My wife has left my bed and board. I will not be responsible for debts she may contract. **Henry Spitz**, 1,426 Franklin Av., Bronx.

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East Windham, N. Y. Finest location. Elevation, 3,000 ft. Home comforts. Refined surroundings. (TEMPERANCE RESORT.) ALFRED J. GALER.

LOCUST GROVE HOUSE,

Arkvills, N. Y. (Delightfully situated in large shady grove.) Hot and cold baths; toilet rooms; (roome en suite.) Booklet. E. KELLY.

THE KAATSBURG. Huntsr, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvemsnts; high-class cuisine; circular and terms. R. C. ELLIOTT.

THE PARAMOUNT. South Durbam, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) (Noted for its location.) Shady lawns and generous table; airy rooms; romantic scenery. $7.00 $10.00. (BOOKLET.)

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE Catskill, N. Y. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Rates, $8.00 to $8.00. Writs for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

SUNSIDE FARM. Sunside, Green County. Home comforts; delightfully situated; peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery; fruit; $6.00, $7.00. J. RICHTMYER.

MEADOWBROOK FARM, MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location, Refined and Homelike; modern improvements; Bath; First-class Cuisine. Terms apply E. F. KEENEY.

Green Lake House Beautifully situated on lake. (Enlarged; refurnished.) Boating. First-class table. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

Grand View Hotel and Cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Pine Grove House Gayhead, N.Y., (Catskill Mts.) (Elevation 1,800 ft.) Beautiful mountain scenery. Shady lawns; generous table. $7, $9. D. Feeney.

Stamford.

The Rexmere Opens June 21.
Churchill Hall Now Open

Leading hotels at Stamford, New York. Elevation, 1,800 feet. Rapid vestibule trains direct via West Shore R. R. Golf, boating, and Summer camps in Churchill Park. For particulars apply E. R. JENKINS, 8 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D. Tel. 6,050 Cortlandt.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, Sull. Co., N. Y. E. E. PINNEY, Prop. One mile east of Liberty; elevation 2,000 feet; city conveniences; suitee of rooms, with private bath. Booklets.

Maple Rest Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements; generous table. (BOOKLET.) A. W. L. PARSONS.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE,

Stamford, N. Y. (Large Farm.) Finest location; peerless cuisine; fishing; $6 to $8; large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

Far View House, Stamford, N.Y. One of best. Spacious, shady grounds; fireplaces; hot water heat; inducements June & Sept. Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hagar.

Ingleside, Stamford, N. Y. Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. G. R. MARTIN & SON.

The Westholm. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Cairo.

CAIRO, N. Y.

The Ideal Resort of the Catskills. Leading Hotels open for the Summer. MAPLE LAWN, WALTERS HOTEL, THE ROCKWOOD, EVERGREEN GROVE, THE DELLWOOD, PINE HOUSE, GLEN FALLS, THE BECKWITH, ROUND TOP VIEW, CENTRAL VIEW, ROUND TOP FARM.

Glen Falls House 44th season. (Capacity 75.) 2,000 ft. elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano, organ. Tennis grounds, croquet. Pure spring water. (NO MALARIA.) Perfect drainage. Table supplied from farm and dairy. City references. Information and illustrated booklet. R. B. JOHNSON, CAIRO, N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN.

Accommodates 175. Terms, $7 to $12. Special rate for June, a half rate Decoration Day Excursion. Illustrated Booklet giving full information. A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

THE BECKWITH. Beautifully situated amidst a LARGE PINE GROVE. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Bath, toilet rooms, $7.00, $9.00. Z. Beckwith, Purling, N. Y.

Dellwood House PURLING, N.Y. Delightfully situated. Highest elevation. Beautiful shady lawns. (ALWAYS COOL.) Generous table. $7.00, $10.00. A. LENNON.

Evergreen Grove House Purling, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) (New management.) Entirely refurnished. Finest location. Amusement halls, shady groves. $7, $10. A. C. Schermerborn.

Rockland County.

WIGTON HALL, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.; elevated, healthful locality; hour out; attractive surroundings; excellent accommodations; good service; farm prodnots; telephone; near village and Post Office. Address J. L. Wigton.

HILLSIDE SPRING Farm; New City, Rockland County; shady lawns, airy rooms; excellent table; baths.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Personal New York representative for rooms and rates at 3 Park Place, 12 to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8. Telephone, 6050 Cortlandt.

Atlantic City's newest and most magnificent hotel
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Private baths with every room or suite. Capacity 600. Entire block on

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks very dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 3	183,906
To date this year	80,191,776
Corresponding date last year	160,179,955

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 3	$3,492,000
To date this year	$429,785,600
Corresponding date last year	$568,656,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil..... ¾ | Met. Street Ry..... 1⅜
Brklyn R. T..... 1½ | Met. Sec. Sub. R.... 1
Chi. G. W. pf.. 1½ | Nat. Lead..... ½
Con. Tobacco pf..... 1¼ | N. Y. Air Brake..... ⅝
Det. City Gas..... ½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ⅝
Int. Paper pf..... ⅞ | Va.-Car. Chem..... ⅛
Int. Silver pf..... 1⅛ | Westinghouse 1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf..... ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf..... 1½ | M., St. P. & S. S. M. ½
Am. Sugar..... ½ pf..... 1
Am. Tel. & Tel..... 4 | Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf. ½
Chi. G. W. pf. A..... ½ pf..... ½
Chi. & N. W..... 2 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d ½
Col. F. & I..... ½ pf..... ⅝
Col. & H. C. & I..... ½ | Ry. Steel Spr. pf..... ½
Consol. Gas..... ½ | Rubber Goods..... 2
Corn Products..... ½ | Rutland pf..... ½
G. A. Fuller Co..... 1 | U. S. C. I. P. pf..... ½
Hocking Valley..... 1½ | U. S. Express..... ½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. ½ | W. & L. E. 1st pf.... ½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s..... 1 | St. P., M. & M., E. Consol. 1
Consol. Tob. 4s..... 1½ | Minn. 1st..... 1⅜
Peo. & East. inc..... 1 | Texas Pac. 2d..... 1
St. L. S. W. 2d..... 1

Bond Declined.

Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg..... 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's dealings on the Stock Exchange, totalling barely 180,000 shares, were the smallest for any one day in the year—the smallest, indeed, since October of 1900, almost two years ago. This fact tells the story of the day and carries its own comment. There was no market worthy of the name, trading being in the main of a spasmodic style and purely professional in nature. Here and there some specialties, affected by pending developments, showed activity and strength. Continental Tobacco preferred, which lately has been steadily absorbed by Tobacco Trust interests, was one of these, selling up to a new high price, while coincidently the bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company came in for no little attention. The local railway shares also were active, and there was some demand from Philadelphia for Reading common stock; but beyond this the market, such as it was, was featureless. Only four stocks—Sugar, Reading, Continental Tobacco preferred and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—were traded in to the extent of 10,00 shares or more each.

The market merely waits on the coal strike developments. While it is waiting the banks are the better able to improve their position and to strengthen their reserve accounts. In this respect at least the strike may prove a blessing in disguise.

***

What developments there were during the day were of an altogether helpful nature. These included some further favorable railway earnings statements, with Pennsylvania and Wabash presenting especially excellent exhibits; reports from the strike district indicating that the mine owners were having no difficulty in keeping the mines clear from water; and a very gratifying Government cotton crop report.

In respect to this cotton report, showing an average condition on June 1 of 95.1, the Street apparently did not realize its full significance. Not only is this condition 1⅘ per cent. better than on this date a year ago, but it is nearly 9 points higher than the average at this time for the past ten years. This indicates that unless there be untoward developments this year's crop should be the largest on record, acreage being very little less than last year. When it is borne in mind what an important part cotton plays in our export trade, the significance of a bumper crop this year, especially to the money market, cannot be lost sight of.

Incidentally it may be noted that the Government weekly report on wheat and corn is a favorable one.

Advices are that gold from the Klondike will probably be received at the Pacific coast before the present week is out.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

Practically the only feature of the market, outside of the advance in Continental Tobacco preferred stock, was the strength and relative activity of the local railway shares. Metropolitan rose almost 3 points, jumping at one time 1½ points between sales; Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose nearly 2, while Manhattan was up almost a point. Beyond the fact that the earnings of the several properties are qualifyingly large, no explanation was offered for the buying. It developed, however, during the day that on Monday a meeting of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Directors had been held, at which it is understood some important matters were discussed, though no information on the subject was forthcoming. The buying of the Brooklyn stock yesterday was largely by one Stock Exchange house.

There is a considerable short interest in each of the stocks.

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The complete general balance sheet of Metropolitan as of March 31—some of whose figures were presented yesterday—is as follows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Cost of road, &c.	$43,437,494	$35,369,004	$8,063,490
Stocks and bonds.	22,561,542	21,767,398	794,144
New construction on leased lines, &c.	7,144,405	17,210,903	*10,066,498
Supplies on hand.	78,633	165,364	*86,731
Improvements on leased lines	15,637,633	2,250,598	13,407,035
Cash on hand	5,221,394	11,528,096	*6,306,702
Bills receivable	286,469	692,209	*395,800
Office furniture.	19,937	18,753	1,184
Total	$94,417,443	$89,002,325	$5,415,123

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$51,995,200	$51,987,300	$7,900
Scrip outstanding	4,800	.....	4,800
Funded debt	21,750,000	21,750,000	.....
Interest on debt accrued	137,525	137,525	.....
Bills payable	9,250,000	1,606,736	7,643,264
Rents accrued	324,361	324,386	*25
Dividends unpaid.	909,916	909,748	168
Coupons due	398,539	.....	398,539
Bond proceeds, credit 3d Av. R. R. con.	4,304,655	9,302,864	*5,498,209
Profit and loss surplus	5,342,451	1,642,070	3,700,381
Open accounts	.....	841,694	*841,694
Total	$94,417,448	$89,002,325	$5,415,123

*Decrease.

TOBACCO STOCKS AND BONDS.

The only securities on the list yesterday that developed what may be called aggressive strength were the bonds of the Tobacco Trust and the preferred shares of the Continental Company. The latter rose at one time 2½ points to the highest price on record and retained fully one-half of this gain until the close, the dealings in the issue totaling 13,500 shares.

In the Consolidated Tobacco bonds there was very persistent buying all day, advancing the quotation to the highest price recorded in weeks. Over a half dozen leading banking houses took from $50,000 to $150,000 each of these bonds.

The Street hears, in explanation of the buying, that the Continental preferred stock is to be retired and that some important development plans are being worked out by the Trust.

SUGAR'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Certain traders on the floor discovered yesterday morning a weak bull pool in Sugar Trust stock, with some stop orders less than a point away from the market. Thereupon, using the developments at Washington as a pretext, these traders made a raid upon the stock, with the result that they succeeded rather easily in forcing a two-point reaction and shaking out some stock. The pressure removed, the issue promptly rallied to its original price.

During the day the Directors of the company met and declared the regular quarterly dividend on the stock.

FEW STOCKS OFFERING.

One of the features to yesterday's market which brokers invested with much significance was the extremely light offering of stocks. For instance, not a share of such ordinarily active stocks as Illinois Central, Erie first preferred, Monon, Delaware and Hudson, Chesapeake and Ohio, Alton, Texas Pacific, Ontario and Western, or Republic Steel preferred, was dealt in, while only 100 shares of Northwest, 400 shares of Baltimore and Ohio, 1,200 of St. Paul, 400 of Atchison preferred, 300 of Rock Island, and 500 of New York Central came out all day.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did little or nothing in this market yesterday, trading all told in not more than 5,000 shares, practically all of which were purchases.

Private cable advices were to the effect that, in respect to American securities, the London market is much in the position of the New York market—that is, waiting on the coal strike developments.

FAILURES IN MAY.

Failures continue well down to a minimum, the aggregate reported by Bradstreet's for May being the smallest for any month so far this year, and fewer than in May a year ago also. With the exception of May, 1899 and 1900, in fact, failures in the month just closed were the lightest reported in May for at least ten years past.

There were 767 failures in the United States reported during the month, with liabilities aggregating $8,496,058 and assets of about 44 per cent. of this. These figures indicate a decrease of 2 per cent. in number from the total in April and of 3 per cent. from May a year ago. It is true that May, 1902, failures exceeded those of 1899 and 1900 by 8 per cent., but back of that year comparisons favor the month just closed. As to liabilities, it might be said that they were one-fifth larger in May than in April, but 1.5 per cent smaller than in May a year ago. They were 6 per cent. larger than in May, 1900, and 43 per cent. larger than in May, 1899, but were smaller than in any preceding May by from 20 to 50 per cent. The failures in each month of the present calendar year follow:

1902.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	1,343	$6,113,284	$14,589,064
February	854	7,430,617	12,173,227
March	823	3,041,641	7,403,699
April	793	3,106,834	6,943,282
May	767	3,767,088	8,496,058

The comparisons as to May for a decade past follow:

Years.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1902	767	$3,767,038	$8,496,058
1901	783	3,911,956	8,629,904
1900	710	3,331,904	8,209,793
1899	720	2,724,639	5,912,216
1898	894	4,196,399	10,266,986
1897	1,054	6,662,020	19,461,542
1896	996	7,782,031	13,470,335
1895	875	4,093,651	8,576,699
1894	861	5,899,001	10,700,150
1893	1,049	17,693,072	32,037,921

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According to reports received by Dun's liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in May, compared with last year, are:

MANUFACTURERS.

	—Liabilities.— 1902.	1901.
Iron, foundries, &c.	$83,199	$29,260
Machinery and tools	166,613	163,830
Woolens, carpets, &c.	6,000	1,300
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	12,500	.....
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	623,221	442,973
Clothing and millinery	223,178	316,780
Hats, gloves, and furs	17,000	17,000
Chemicals, paints, &c.	26,858	53,969
Printing and engraving	530,535	133,153
Milling and bakers	147,529	61,021
Leather, shoes, and harness	403,737	43,476
Liquors and tobacco	74,083	58,397
Glass, earthenware, brick	1,225	278,000
All other	1,448,711	793,467
Total manufacturing	$3,993,934	$2,393,726

TRADERS.

General stores	$785,832	$463,548
Groceries, meats, and fish	474,465	445,442
Hotels and restaurants	192,770	339,726
Liquors and tobacco	296,055	170,550
Clothing and furnishing	420,341	357,069
Dry goods and carpets	392,692	185,953
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	191,050	219,970
Furniture and crockery	85,635	185,311
Hardware, stoves, and tools	82,198	358,009
Drugs and paints	154,057	168,153
Jewelry and clocks	264,307	125,796
Books and papers	9,263	8,500
Hats, furs, and gloves	.....	500
All other	606,825	472,328
Total trading	$3,952,540	$3,500,966
Brokers and transporters	1,163,366	2,095,731
Total commercial	$9,109,840	$7,990,423

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $700,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Michigan Traction Company.

German Bank of Buffalo absorbed by the Union Bank of that city, making the third merger of banking interests there within six weeks.

Statement that the $20,000,000 securities of the New Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis will be issued about Sept. 1.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of four shares of the Bank of the Metropolis at 925 and eighty shares of National City Bank at 611@610.

Certificate of dissolution filed in New Jersey by the Spirits Distributing Company.

Southern Pacific Company said to have let contracts for eight oil tanks with capacity of 20,000 to 55,000 barrels each.

According to Sharon, Penn., dispatches work on an additional furnace for the United States Steel Corporation at Ranklin, Penn., has been begun. The new furnace will have a capacity of 800 tons a day.

Name of the United States Oil Company changed to the United States Coal and Oil Company and the capital stock increased to $6,250,000 and the number of Directors to eleven.

Decrease of $1,142,657 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $56,357 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Smallest day's business in stocks since Oct. 11, 1900.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent, closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $268,750,817; balances, $10,822,291; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $23,971.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾@2¼ per cent. for short and 2¾@2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 3.—There was a decided weakness, especially in Kafirs, on the Bourse during a considerable portion of the day, due to realizations. Foreigners were irregular. Rentes were supported. Spanish 4s, Brazilians, and Argentines suffered. Russian industrials were freely offered. Thomson-Houstons and Metropolitans were heavy. Rio Tintos were weak, in spite of the satisfactory copper statistics. De Beers improved on bear covering toward the close. Rentes were in steady demand, owing to the renewed rumor that M. Ronvier would receive the Finance portfolio in the new Cabinet. Kafirs rallied, and the whole list was better. The private rate of discount was 1 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 80.27.

BERLIN, June 3.—Prices opened easier on the Boerse to-day in consequence of the depression in London and the dullness at New York. Later they hardened somewhat. Mines were animated, owing to speculative purchases. Internationals were maintained. Canadian Pacifics improved on London advices. Transvaals were in good demand.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 4.—In its City article The Times says money was fairly in demand yesterday morning, but in the afternoon the supply increased, and at the close balances were freely offered. Realizations were numerous on the Stock Exchange, and as there was less fresh buying, prices generally declined. Toward the close consols recovered, but as a rule the market closed dull, sales to secure profits occurring not only in mining stocks, but in such securities as Argentines, which have been rising lately. Realizations probably will continue on a decreasing scale for a few days, and on the whole the tone has been good, prices declining less than might have been anticipated in view of the enormous bull account in consols. High-class investment securities are still in brisk demand and are likely to continue so unless money soon becomes dearer, which is improbable, although it may not be cheaper soon. American rails were dull, without any declared tendency, because of the uncertainties of the strike situation. The lower level of prices, however, attracted some scattered buying, which was sufficient to keep prices above parity.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 3.—The supply of money was small to-day, and the demand was strong. Discounts were firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was quieter and there were more realizations, which depressed consols. Several home rails were lower. Americans opened dull, afterward had a hardening tendency, and remained steady and inactive, closing quiet. Canadians fluctuated. Rio Tintos were lower. Kafirs were undecided at first. They started rather lower, recovered almost immediately and later weakened on selling orders. Closing prices were:

Consols for money, 96⅛; consols for account, 96⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 142½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 38; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 54½; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville and Nashville, 141½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160¾; Norfolk and Western, 59; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 37⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 92; Wabash, 27½; Wabash preferred, 45½.

Spanish 4s, 79⅝; Rand Mines, 12 7-16; De Beers, 22⅝.

Bar silver steady at 24d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ to 2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ to 2 13-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £204,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132; Madrid, 37.35; Lisbon, 26.50.

STEEL TRUST CHANGES.

W. E. Dodge and Percival Roberts, Jr., Succeeded as Directors by Robert Bacon and James Gayley.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, which was held yesterday, William E. Dodge and Percival Roberts, Jr., resigned as Directors, and Robert Bacon and James Gayley were elected to succeed them. The resignation of Edward Shearson as controller of the corporation was accepted, and the appointment of W. J. Filbert to succeed him confirmed.

Mr. Dodge said in his letter of resignation that he was about to retire from the various Boards of Directors of which he was a member. His action is due to ill health. Mr. Roberts wrote that in resigning he was simply carrying out his determination to retire, which he announced some months ago.

Mr. Bacon is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and was a Director of the company until he went to Europe some months ago, when he resigned. James Gayley, the other new Director, is First Vice President of the corporation.

It was stated after the meeting that the price of steel rails for delivery in 1903 had been fixed at $28 a ton, which is the present price, and that large orders had already been booked. The output for this year is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, and in 1903, with several large new mills in operation, it is expected to produce 3,000,000 tons.

Plainfield Trust Company Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 3.—A number of New York business men residing here have organized the Plainfield Trust Company, capitalized at $100,000, and have started business in this city. The Board of Directors includes Charles J. Fisk, Edwin S Hoobey, George P. Mellick, Ernest R. Ackerman, Augustus V. Heeley, Edward H. Ladd, Charles W. McCutchen, James W. Jackson, Henry A. McGee, Walter M. McGee, and Orville G. Waring.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, June 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 26,020,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 80,000 marks, other securities increased 17,300,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 47,180,000 marks.

Consolidated Exchange Commissions.

The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon and voted to raise the commission on fractional lots of stock under fifty shares from 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. This change will take effect on Monday, June 16.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Philadelphia market to-day was dull and irregular. Reading common was an exception, New York taking all the stock offered here. The advance in this issue acted in some measure toward sustaining the market, but the list generally was lower. National Asphalt, which has been somnolent for a long time, advanced one-eighth on the transfer of 100 shares. Diamond State Steel preferred declined fractionally. Electric Company of America stock was a shade lower. Union Traction and Philadelphia Company stocks were steady. Slight declines were suffered by United Gas Improvement stock and warrants. Weisbach 5s dropped 1⅝ on small transactions. Lehigh Navigation improved toward the close. The new rate of 4½ per cent. for call loans is general among the financial institutions of the city, with the exception of one, where 4 per cent. is quoted. It is generally agreed that the demand and present outlook for funds makes this a fair figure for both parties. Time and commercial paper are at about the same. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
74	American Rys.	45½	45½	45½
270	American Cement	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	Bank of N. A.	274	274	274
35	Cambria Iron	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
350	Cambria Steel	23½	23⅜	23½
665	Cons. L. Superior	29½	29	29⅜
111	Cons. L. Superior pf.	75½	75¼	75¼
15	Camden & Trenton Ry.	5	5	5
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
637	Elec. Co. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6	Elmira & Williamsport	52	52	52
30	Girard Nat. Bank	257½	256	257½
100	Hunt. & B. Top	22	22	22
151	Lehigh Valley	35	34¾	34¾
208	Lehigh Navigation	74	73½	74
200	Nat. Asphalt	⅜	11-16	⅜
25	Philadelphia Electric	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
608	Pennsylvania	74¾	74½	74½
227	Philadelphia Traction	97⅜	97	97⅜
1,726	Philadelphia Co.	49	48¾	48¾
75	Philadelphia Co. pf.	43½	43½	43½
8,120	Reading tr. ctfs.	31¾	31 7-16	31⅝
292	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	41 9-16	41⅝	41⅝
500	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	34¼	34¼	34¼
3	Trust Co. of N. A.	140	140	140
252	United Gas Imp.	104½	104	104½
127½	U. G. I. warrants	53½	53	53
759	Union Traction	42	41½	41⅞
126	Union Trac. warrants	3⅞	3½	3½
645	U. S. Steel com.	40½	39⅞	40

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—The demand for money is very limited, and rates are nominal. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 5 cents discount; call loans, 3½ to 4½ per cent.; time money, 4 to 4½; Clearing House exchanges, $25,958,734; balances, $1,761,614. In the stock market, American Telephone sold off to 175; otherwise there was no feature. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		Higb.	Low.	Last.
40	Atchison	80⅝	80½	80½
3	Atchison pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4	Boston & Albany	262	262	262
1	Boston & Maine	200½	200½	200½
2	Flint & Pere Marq.	70	70	70
17	Flint & Pere Marq. pf.	82½	82½	82½
450	Mass. Elec.	45	44½	44⅝
30	Mass. Elec. pf.	98	98	98
6	N. Y., N. H. & H.	238	237½	238
1	Old Colony	210	210	210
100	Rutland pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
55	Union Pacific pf.	88	87¾	88
10	West End	96	96	96
66	West End pf.	115	115	115
9	Wisconsin Central	27½	27½	27½
8	Wisconsin Central pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝

TELEPHONES.

1,750	Am. Tel. & Tel.	177⅜	175	175
11	New England	148	148	148
76½	Western	28	27½	27½
8	Western pf.	101	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Ag. Chem.	27½	27½	27½
25	Amer. Pnsu. Service	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	36	36	36
5,277	American Sugar	129	128½	128½
116	Amer. Sugar pf.	118½	118½	118½
875	American Woolen	13½	13½	13½
85	American Woolen pf.	75	75	75
200	Dominion Iron & Steel	55⅞	55¼	55⅝
2	General Electric	320	320	320
115	Planters' Compress	5½	5½	5½
100	Pullman	237	237	237
57	Swift Pack. & Prov	103½	103½	103½
10	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
1,590	United Fruit	110⅛	108¼	109½
235	United Shoe Machine	54	53½	54
55	Union Shoe Machine pf.	32½	32½	32⅝
1,481	United States Steel	40½	39⅞	40
89	United States Steel pf.	90⅛	89½	89⅝

MINING.

50	Allouez	3¼	3¼	3¼
345	Amalgamated	69¼	69	69
200	Amer. Zinc	12	12	12¼
210	Bingham	36½	36	36
100	Centennial	19¾	19¾	19¾
35	Central Oil	8	8	8
20	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
40	Continental Zinc	3¾	3¾	3¾
280	Copper Range Consol.	58¾	58½	58½
170	Franklin	11¼	11	11
285	Guanajuato	3⅝	3½	3⅝
35	Michigan	12½	12	12¼
380	Mohawk	43	42½	42½
635	Montreal & Boston	3	2⅝	2⅞
4	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
125	Old Dominion	21½	21	21½
4	Osceola	63	61½	61½
1,000	Santa Fé	2½	2	2
280	Shannon	16⅞	15½	15½
60	Tamarack	185	182	182
50	Trinity	13	13	13
100	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾
150	United States Oil	17	16¾	17
10	Victoria	4¾	4¾	4¾
242	Winona	3	2½	2⅝
24	Wolverine	56	55	56

British Columbia, 8½ bid, 9½ asked.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.16	.16
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.75	.77
Challenge Consolidated	.15	.15
Chollar	.17	.17
Confidence	.60	.60
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.55
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.05	.06
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.40	.33
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.04	.04
Mexican	.53	.49
Occidental Consolidated	.20	.22
Ophir	1.30	1.25
Overman	.24	.26
Potosi	.32	.35
Savage	.14	.14
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Silver Hill Nevada	.18	.18
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.26	.23
Utah Consolidated	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20
Silver bars	.52	51¾
Mexican dollars	.44½	.44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations of mining stocks to-day and Monday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	9½	10	
Alamo	3¼	3⅝	3	3⅜
American Consolidated	2⅛	2⅜	2½	2¼
Anaconda	17	17¾	17	20
Battle Mountain	15	15	14½	15
Blue Bell	7	9	7	9
Butterfly	15	18	15	18
C. C. Con.	6¼	6½	6¼	7
Coriolanus	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
C., K. & M.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Columbine Victor	7	7½	7	8
C., K. & N.	5½	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
Dante	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3½
Doctor Jackpot	15	15½	17¼	17½
Elkton	63¼	65½	63	63¾
El Paso	53½	54	51⅜	52¼
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	4½
Findlay	3	3⅜	3	3¼
Gold Dollar Con.	5¼	0	5¼	5⅝
Golden Cycle	62¼	63½	62½	63¼
Golden Fleecs	20	25	20	25
Gold Sovereign	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Gould	5½	7½	6	8
Gold Exploration	4¾	5	4¾	5
Gold Bond	2¾	3	2¾	3
Isabella	29¾	30½	29¼	29½
Jackpot	13	14½	14½	15¼
Keystone	3½	4	3½	4
Last Dollar	40	55	40	55
Lexington	5¼	6¾	5¾	6¾
Little Puck	4	4¼	4¼	4⅝
Little Bessie	3	3½	3½	4
Moille Gibson	14½	15	11	14
Mary Cashen	3	4½	3¼	4½
Meon Anchor	12¾	13	12¾	13
New Haven	3⅞	4½	4¼	4½
Old Gold	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pharmacist	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Pinnacle	7	7½	6⅝	7½
Pointer	2	2¼	2	2½
Portland	175½	180	175	180
Rose Maud	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Rose Nicol	3	5	3¼	3¾
Republic	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Sunset Eclipse	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Vindicator	90	93	90	93½
Work	5¼	6½	5¼	6½

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,202,166, against $9,344,823 in the preceding week and $8,145,809 the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $210,714,096, against $222,759,805 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fairly large number of stocks were dealt in yesterday in the market for outside securities, but none showed large totals. Prices in most cases were firm, some issues making advances of importance, while few or no stocks showed more than fractional reactions. In Trenton Potteries preferred, Union Typewriter common, and one or two other stocks the highest prices yet reached were recorded. American Chicle common sold as high as 102, the record price for the stock. This strength is due to the fact that for the past two months the company has been paying a dividend of 1 per cent. a month, it being said that this rate will be maintained.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE.—Since the beginning of last week, when the time for the deposit of General Carriage stock under the plan of reorganization expired, there has been several predictions that the books would be reopened for the deposit of the stock which did not come in on the first announcement. These predictions are now said to be entirely unfounded. It is asserted that there will be no extension, and that no more stock will be taken in except certain lots amounting in all to about 8,000 shares held by persons who assented to the plan, but who could not deposit their stock in time. Seemingly the recent buying of the undeposited stock of the General Carriage Company has been on the supposition that this stock would be accepted by the Reorganization Committee. On this point W. J. Arkell said yesterday: "Under no circumstances whatsoever will there be an extension of the time for the deposit of the stock of the General Carriage Company. There have been deposited 140,000 shares out of the total of 190,000 shares outstanding, and, barring about 8,000 shares now in transit, the stock which was not deposited will not be accepted. All the stock of the Manhattan Transit Company other than that issued to the holders of General Carriage stock has been underwritten and will soon be paid for." It is stated that the stock of the Manhattan Transit Company will be ready for delivery about June 15.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,100	American Can pf.	54½	53⅝	54
655	American Chicle	102	100	102
600	American Elevated	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 3, 1902.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69	69½	3,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	69⅝	69⅞	69	69½	— ¼
6½	7	400	Am. Bicycle Co.	6⅞	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
20¼	22½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	—1½
31½	31½	750	Am. Car & F. Co.	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
51½	52½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	52¾	51¼	52¾	+ ⅝
58	58½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	19	100	*Am. Ice Co.	19	19	19	19	...
60½	61	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	60½	60¾	60¼	60½	...
25½	26¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	26½	26⅞	26¼	26¼	...
33¼	33⅜	1,275	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
93	94	110	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
6¼	7	100	*Am. Malting Co.	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
24½	25½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25½	25½	25¼	25⅛	— ⅝
48½	49	2,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98½	98⅞	98½	98½	...
120¾	121	180	*Am. Snuff Co.	120	120	120	120	+ ½
99⅞	100	600	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100	100	99¾	100	+ ½
128	128¾	20,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128½	128½	128⅜	128	— ½
171	176	300	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	177	177	176	176	— 4
13¼	13½	300	*Am. Woolen Co.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
80⅜	80¾	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80⅝	81¼	80⅜	80⅝	— ¼
98⅜	98⅞	425	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98¾	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
105⅞	106	400	Baltimore & Ohio	106	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
95	95½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95½	95½	95½	95¼	...
68	68¼	15,840	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	68⅝	67	68⅛	+1⅛
12½	12¾	25	Brunswick City	13	13	13	13	...
115	120	121	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	120	120	120	120	...
138½	138¾	7,025	Canadian Pacific	139	139¼	138¼	138⅝	— ¼
...	...	300	*Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st pd.	132	132	131¾	131¾	— ⅜
76¼	76¾	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76½	...
29	29¼	900	Chicago Great West.	29⅜	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
88⅜	89¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89	89	89	89	— ½
48¾	48⅞	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48½	48¾	48½	48½	+ ½
94½	95	20	Chi., Gt. West. deb.	95	95	95	95	...
85	86¼	250	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½	— ¼
169¾	170¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	170	170¼	169⅝	169¾	+ ⅛
247	250	100	Chicago & Northw.	248	248	248	248	—2
172	173	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	173	173	173	173	— ¼
21	22	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21	21	21	— ¼
38	38½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	38	38	38	...
18¾	19	1,000	Chicago Union Traction	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
99¼	99⅞	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99⅛	99⅞	99¼	99¾	+ ½
70¾	71	50	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	...
17¼	18	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
221	221½	600	Consolidated Gas	221½	221½	221½	221½	— ¼
125	125¼	13,250	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124	126¼	124	125¼	+1¼
32⅜	32½	300	Corn Products	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ½
87	88	245	Corn Products pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
90¾	91	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ⅛
75	75¼	960	Detroit United Ry.	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
67	73	300	Detroit City Gas	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
21¼	21¾	2,100	Detroit Southern	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
41⅜	42¾	400	Detroit Southern pf.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
7⅞	7⅞	1,205	*Distilling of Am.	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
38½	39	285	*Distilling of Am. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
17¾	18	500	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18	18⅛	18	18	...
37	37½	2,000	Erie	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
52½	52¾	6,350	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	53	53	51¾	52	—1
97¼	97½	200	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	— ¼
183	185	100	Great Northern pf.	184	184	184	184	...
85¾	86	765	Hocking Valley	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	—1½
92½	92¾	400	Hocking Valley pf.	92¾	92½	92¾	92½	— ¼
152½	152¾	25	Illinois Central	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	152⅞	...
74	75	260	Internat. Paper pf.	74	74⅞	74	74⅞	+ ⅞
13½	14	245	*Internat. Silver	14¼	14¼	14	14	...
60½	63¾	200	*Internat. Silver pf.	63⅝	61¾	61⅜	61⅞	+1¼
46	46½	100	Iowa Central	46½	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
82½	82¾	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82¾	83	82⅞	83	+ ¼
33⅛	33¾	600	Kansas City Southern	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
61	61½	200	Kansas City South. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	...
137	138	200	Louisville & Nashville	138	138	138	138	...
132	132¼	5,100	Manhattan Elevated	132	132⅞	132	132¾	+ ⅛
150	150¼	3,735	*Met. Street Railway	147⅞	150¾	147⅞	149¾	+1⅝
113½	114	1,170	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects.	113½	114	113½	114	+1
26⅞	26½	1,400	Mexican Central	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	...	...
58¼	58¾	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	— ½
122	124	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123½	123½	123	123	—1
26¼	26¾	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅜
56	56¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¼	56¼	56	56	— ⅛
99¾	99⅞	1,250	Missouri Pacific	100	100	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅜
48½	48¾	800	*National Biscuit Co.	48⅛	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	23	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	23	23	23	23	+ ½
18⅞	19	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
173	176	100	*New York Air Brake.	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾	+ ¼
156	156½	500	New York Central.	156	156	156	156	— ¼
90½	92	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ¾
57⅜	57¾	305	Norfolk & Western.	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	— ¼
149¼	149½	2,720	Pennsylvania R. R.	149¼	149½	149¼	149⅜	+ ¼
101⅜	101⅝	800	Peopic's Gas, Chicago.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
96	98	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	97½	97½	97½	97¼	...
48	48⅜	450	Pressed Steel Car.	48¾	48¾	48½	48⅜	— ¼
88¾	89¼	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88½	88	88½	+ ¼
3	3¼	550	Quicksilver	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
63⅜	63¾	14,600	Reading	63⅜	63½	63	63¼	+ ⅛
83	83⅜	200	Reading 1st pf.	83	83⅛	83	83¼	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	4,700	Reading 2d pf.	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅜	— ⅛
32½	33	900	*Ry. Steel Spring.	33¼	33¼	33	33	...
87	87½	700	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¼	88¼	87½	87½	— ½
17½	17⅝	150	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
19½	20	810	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19¾	20	19	19	—2
81½	82	100	Rutland pf.	82	82	82	82	— ½
20¾	21	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	21	21	21	21	...
70½	71	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	70½	70⅜	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
69	69½	2,400	St. L. & San Francisco.	69½	69¼	68⅜	69¼	+ ¼
84½	84¾	335	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
72½	73	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72¾	+ ¼
26½	27	200	St. Louis Southw.	27	27	27	27	...
58½	59	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛
63⅝	64¼	1,000	Southern Pacific	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64½	— ⅛
36⅝	36¾	1,200	Southern Railway	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
94½	94⅞	500	Southern Railway pf.	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	— ⅛
64⅝	65	500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64¼	— ¼
21	21¼	400	Tol., St. L. & Western	21	21	21	21	...
117	120	600	Twin City R. T.	121½	121½	121¼	121½	— ¼
104⅜	104⅞	8,100	Union Pacific	105	105⅛	104⅜	104⅝	— ¼
87¾	88¼	300	Union Pacific pf.	88⅜	88⅝	88	88¼	+ ⅛
12	12⅝	510	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12¾	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅛
43¼	44	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ½
115	120	300	United States Express.	115	115	115	115	— ½
13	13¼	400	*U. S. Leather.	13	13	13	13	...
84½	84¾	550	*U. S. Leather pf.	84⅝	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	41	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
63	64	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	63	63	63	63	...
40	40⅜	4,850	U. S. Steel.	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
89⅜	89¾	2,520	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅝	89⅞	89⅜	89⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	1,560	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	3,100	Wabash	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
44	44¾	3,400	Wabash pf.	44¼	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
90⅛	90¾	520	Western Union Tel.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
208	214	290	Westinghouse E. & M.	213	213	213	213	+1
62	62⅜	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
27⅛	27⅝	900	Wisconsin Central	28	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
49½	50	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
Sales		183,906	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,326
4th week May	$504,722	$471,062	$432,299
Month	1,510,759	1,411,684	1,292,870
From July 1	17,557,805	16,126,323	14,730,850
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
4th week May	174,600	150,538	166,201
Month	521,100	432,437	488,029
From July 1	5,464,971	4,796,261	5,131,178
CENTRAL CROSSTOWN (New York) for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	116,149	132,851	142,648
Op. expenses	88,224	103,983	104,138
Net earnings	29,025	28,868	38,512
Total income	31,102	30,256	40,027
Net income	4,757	3,168	12,638
Net preced. quars.	32,973	31,023	44,125
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for April—			
Gross earnings	801,784	883,067	780,620
Op. expenses	529,120	542,122	511,839
Net earnings	272,664	340,945	268,781
Ratio op. expens.	59.36%	61.4%	65.6%
Other income	1,730	.....	419
Int., dis., and exchange	.....	1,019	.....
Total income	264,394	339,926	269,200
Charges, taxes, &c.	217,352	192,431	192,028
Balance	147,042	147,465	77,172
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	15,000
Surplus	137,042	137,465	62,172
Gross, 10 months	9,732,239	9,632,239	8,460,452
Op. expenses	5,143,070	5,949,223	5,325,795
Net earnings	3,610,369	3,583,011	3,127,657
Other income	127,703	108,788	100,279
Total income	3,738,072	3,691,790	3,236,936
Charges, taxes, &c.	2,100,833	1,998,655	1,974,006
Balance	1,637,239	1,693,144	1,262,930
Ren. and s'd conv. fund	100,000	120,000	150,000
Surplus	1,537,239	1,573,144	1,112,930
Dividends	1,110,000	591,250	413,001
Surplus	427,239	981,894	639,929
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for the quarter ended March 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	133,016	133,386	370
Op. expenses	123,392	101,014	*22,378
Net earnings	9,624	32,372	22,748
Total income	10,183	32,019	22,747
Deficit	21,631	†800	*21,831
Net, preced. qrs.	24,364	41,534	17,170

*Increase. †Surplus.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for April—

	April, 1902.	Ten Months to April 30, 1902.
Gross earnings	Inc. $82,553	Inc. $353,013
Expenses	Inc. 33,377	Inc. 252,354
Net earnings	Inc. 29,176	Inc. 300,665

NEW YORK CENTRAL reports to the New York Railroad Commission for the Boston & Albany for the quarter ended March 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,077,494	2,256,909	2,210,195
Op. expenses	1,539,236	1,712,093	1,695,300
Net earnings	538,258	544,006	514,895
Other income	79,985	2,924	.....
Total income	618,243	546,930	514,895
Fixed charges	848,174	330,101	135,941
Deficit	229,931	*217,639	*378,954

*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA—Eastern lines directly operated for April—

Gross earnings	8,465,272	7,537,972	6,609,372
Op. expenses	5,583,564	4,950,764	4,768,164
Net earnings	2,911,708	2,587,208	2,141,208
Ratio op. exp.	65.7%	65.8%	66.9%
Gross, 4 months	31,611,109	29,255,909	26,501,909
Op. expenses	21,759,881	19,827,981	18,634,381
Net, 4 months	9,851,228	9,427,928	7,867,528

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, show changes in April and the four months as follows—

	April. Increase.	From Jan. 1. Increase.
Gross	667,600	1,968,700
Operating expenses	512,400	1,531,800
Net earnings	155,200	434,900

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for April—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,015,373	948,073	912,973
Op. expenses	699,949	690,149	663,849
Net earnings	315,424	257,924	249,124
Gross, 4 months	3,724,536	3,634,736	.....
Net, 4 months	1,021,638	914,438	.....

NORTHERN CENTRAL for April—

Gross earnings	758,902	692,202	651,702
Op. expenses	507,448	487,748	497,248
Net earnings	251,454	204,454	154,454
Gross, 4 months	2,770,427	2,608,527	2,485,927
Op. expenses	1,970,265	1,939,765	1,848,765
Net, 4 months	800,162	663,762	637,162

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for April—

Gross earnings	277,014	280,814	256,714
Op. expenses	220,790	210,160	197,360
Net earnings	56,254	70,654	59,354
Gross, 4 months	929,378	891,278	817,278
Op. expenses	799,718	741,218	700,818
Net, 4 months	129,660	150,060	116,460

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for April—

Gross earnings	431,691	430,406	378,928
Op. expenses	229,978	268,926	263,959
Net earnings	201,713	161,480	114,969
Other income, $6,928; total income, $208,639; charges, taxes, &c., $101,122; surplus, $107,517.			

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for April—

Gross earnings	47,368	40,353	40,374
Op. expenses	23,093	21,738	22,714
Net earnings	24,383	18,615	17,660
Total income	24,989	18,817	17,660
Fixed charges	18,633	17,683	17,783
Surplus	6,956	1,134	*123
Gross, 10 mos.	476,612	452,403	440,911
Op. expenses	264,364	242,466	227,940
Net earnings	212,248	209,937	212,971
Total income	219,789	215,990	212,971
Fixed charges	181,311	178,559	178,817
Surp., 10 mos.	38,478	37,431	34,154

*Deficit.

From July 1 to April 30:

Gross earnings	4,434,594	4,022,022	3,687,186
Op. expenses	2,641,484	2,670,068	2,214,174
Net earnings	1,793,110	1,351,954	1,473,012

Other income, $31,488; total income, $1,824,598; charges, taxes, &c., $1,007,861; surplus, $816,736.

UNION RAILWAY (New York) for quarter ended March 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	218,591	194,091	24,500
Op. expenses	170,778	144,945	25,833
Net earnings	47,814	49,146	*1,333
Charges	34,402	23,912	10,490
Surplus	13,400	25,234	*11,823

Cash on hand, $15,485, and a profit and lose surplus of $617,023.

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Salee.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,410	Amal. Copper	69¼	69½	69	69
50	Am. Car & F.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
50	Am. Ice	19	19	19	19
110	Am. Locomotive	33	33¼	33	33¼
10	Am. Loco. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
10	Am. Smelting	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
14,730	Am. Sugar Ref.	128½	128½	126¾	128¼
2,540	A., T. & S. F.	81	81¼	80¾	80⅝
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,750	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¼	68½	67¼	68⅛
200	Can. Pacific	139	139½	138⅝	138⅝
50	Chi. Gt. West.	29½	29½	29	29¼
1,810	Chi., M. & St. P.	169⅝	170¼	169¾	169⅞
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	173	173	173	173
10	Chi. Union Tr.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾
140	Col. Fuel & I.	100	100	99¾	99⅞
460	Erie	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
1,180	Manhattan	132	133	131⅝	132½
20	Mexican Central	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
10	Met. Street	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝
20	Mo., K. & Tex.	26	26	26	26
810	Mo. Pacific	100	100½	99¾	99¾
30	N. Y. Central	156¼	156½	156¼	156¼
10	Nort. & West.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
10	People's Gas	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,410	Reading	62⅞	63⅝	62⅞	63¼
20	Reading 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
350	Southern Pac.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¾
200	Southern Ry.	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
20	Southern Ry. pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½
70	Stand. R. & T.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
2,490	Union Pac.	105	105¼	104½	104⅝
120	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13	13⅛
30	U. S. Leather pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
1,220	U. S. Steel	40	40¼	40	40
40	U. S. Steel pf.	90	90	89⅞	89⅞
150	Wabash	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
120	Wabash pf.	44¼	44¼	44	44
50	Wis. Central	27¾	28	27¾	28

39,860

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Stan. R. & T. 1st	16½	16½	16½	16½
3,000	Wis. Central 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½

$5,000

Railroad's $1,750,000 Bond Issue.

N. W. Harris & Co. offer $1,750,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Pennsylvania and Mahoning Valley Railroad Company, maturing May 1, 1922. The company's system consists of the lines connecting the principal cities and towns in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, with New Castle and adjacent cities in Pennsylvania, and it owns the entire electric light, power, and manufactured gas business of New Castle, Penn.

Spirits Distributing Co. Litigation.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—A final order has been signed by Vice Chancellor Stevens dismissing the bill filed on behalf of Henry M. Rau of New York to prevent the dissolution of the Spirits Distributing Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the Whisky Trust. Charles D. Thompson, counsel for Rau, gave notice that he would appeal. As soon as the order was signed Joseph P. McGovern of counsel for the company hurried to Trenton to file the certificate of dissolution with the Secretary of State.

NEW CHICAGO BANK STARTS.

The Federal Trust Company Begins Operations While Building Is Being Converted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Something like $100,000 was taken out of the Rookery Building yesterday, where it had been on deposit, and carried up the steps of the Home Insurance Building. This was one phase of the opening for business of the Federal Trust and Savings Bank, one of the three large banks recently organized.

The National Bank of North America will open June 16 and the Central Trust Company of Illinois is slated to start July 15. The Federal Trust got under way while the workmen were busy converting the old quarters of the Union National Bank into a home for the new company.

The first depositors for the bank interfered with the work of marble setters.

FARMS OF NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The census report on agriculture in New York, issued to-day, shows that the 226,720 farms of that State enumerated on June 1, 1900, were valued at $888,134,180.

Of this valuation 38 per cent. is in buildings and 62 per cent. in land and other improvements than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $56,006,000, and live stock $125,583,715, making the total value of farm property $1,069,723,895.

The total value of farm products in 1899 was $245,270,600, of which 61 per cent. comprised crops, including forest products, cut or produced on ferms, and 39 per cent. animal products. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that of 1839 by 52 per cent. The gross farm income in 1899 was $181,841,420, and the gross income upon investment 17 per cent.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the total area planted in cotton at about three-tenthe of 1 per cent. less than the acreage planted last year. On the basis of the acreage figures published on May 31 of last year this would give an acreage for the years 1902-03 of about 27,450,000.

From the recently published census report for 1899, however, it is apparent that for some years past the acreage planted in cotton in the Carolinas, Arkansas, and Tennessee has been somewhat overestimated, and that in Texas and other States more or less underestimated, with the result that for the cotton belt, as a whole, there bas been an underestimation of acreage and an overestimation of yield per acre.

Adjustments have been made to bring the department's estimates into reasonable conformity with the report of the census, the net result being an addition of about 418,000 acres to the estimate of tha area planted last year. This addition raises the estimate of the area planted for 1902-1903 to about 27,878,000 acres, or 72,000 acres less than the revised area for last year.

There is a reported decrease in acreage amounting to 9 per cent. in North Carolina, 4.6 per cent. in Soutb Carolina, 4 per cent. in Georgia, 3 per cent. in Alabama, four-tenths of 1 per cent. in Mississippi, and three-tenths of 1 per cent. in Arkansas. On the other hand, there is an increase of 3 per cent. in Louisiana and Florida, 2.5 per cent. in Texas, 8 per cent. in Missouri, 15 per cent. in Oklahoma, 24 per cent. in the Indian Territory, and five-tenths of 1 per cent. in Tennessee.

The average condition of the growing crop on May 26 was 95.1 per cent., as compared with 81.5 on May 20 of last year, 82.5 on June 1, 1900; 85.7 on June 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 86. Only twice within a period of twenty-one years, in 1887 and 1893, has the average condition on June 1 been as bigb as the condition now reported. In tbe former year it was 96.9, and in the latter 97.2.

The condition by States is as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
North Carolina	91	Louisiana	98
South Carolina	97	Texas	96
Georgia	94	Arkansas	100
Florida	100	Tennessee	100
Alahama	92	Oklahoma	96
Mississippi	94	Indian Territory	99

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Tha week ended June 2 was abnormally cool in tbe Lower Miesouri, Central Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and on the Atlantic Coast northward of the Carolinas.

Froste, more or iese destructive, occurred from the 27th to the 29th in the lake region, Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Western North Carolina, over the interior portions of the Middle Atlantic States and generally throughout New England.

In nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains crop growth has been checked by low temperatnres, and raine have interfered with farm work in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas. On tbe Pacific Coast tbe first part of the week was favorable, but the latter part was much too cool, with injurious frosts in the eastern parts of Oregon and Washington.

Corn has made slow growth over most of tbe corn belt, and has suffered injury from frost in tba Obio Valley and lake region. In the States of tbe Lower Missouri Valley the crop is mucb in need of cultivation, warmth, and sunshine; in Nebraeka, Iowa, and Illinois its condition is more favorable. Planting is nearing completion in the more northerly sactions.

Winter wheat has made favorable progress in the States of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and in portions of the Lower Ohio Valley. The crop has made splendid growth in Nebraska, and a general improvement is reported from tbe upper leke region. Some complaints of rust are received from portione of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, and of "lodging" in the last-named State.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States the previously reported unfavorable condition continues; thin stands and heading low being generally indicated. Harvesting is nearly finished in Texas, but its commencement has been delayed in Oklahoma on account of rains. The crop has made good progress on the Pacific Coast; is maturing rapidly in California, where harvesting bas begun in the San Joaquin Valley.

Spring wheat is stooling well and is making splendid growth throughout the Spring wheat region, except on low lands in Wisconsin. In Iowa dry weather is needed to prevent too rank growth.

The outlook for oats continues unfavorable from the Middle Atlantic Statee and Ohio Valley southward to the East Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts. In tbe Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake region the general outlook is encouraging. Harvesting is completed in Texas and continues in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Cool nights have checked tbe growth of cotton throughout the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, but the general condition of the crop is promising. At least favorable reports coming from the Carolinas. Over the western districte outside of Texas, tbe unfavorable effects of low temperatures bave been lese marked.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Dealings Confined to Small Properties—Good Demand for Bronx Parcels at Auction.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 7 West Thirty-ninth Street, 15 by 98.9.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold to Edward L. Tilton the four-story dwelling 122 East Thirty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9.

George Ranger has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy the five-story brick and brownstone flat 2,532 Broadway, east side, 50 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 25.4 by 100.

Jacob Rosenbaum has sold for Morris Bauer the two three-story dwellings 149 and 151 East Fifty-fifth Street, on plot 40 by 100.5. The buyer will ereet a six-story apartment house on the lots.

E. M. Silverman has bought the three-story dwelling 20 West Ninety-fifth Street, 19 by 100.8.

D. B. Freedman is the buyer of the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, sold recently through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Dr. Alexander Lyle is the buyer of the dwelling 1,043 Madison Avenue, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

It is reported that William F. Carroll has sold to L. M. Aldrich 355 Central Park West, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 50.

Isaac Dreyfus has sold to William Evans the four-story stone-front dwelling 69 East Eightieth Street, 20.6 by 102.2.

Lewenfeld & Prager have bought from Ludwig Wehlberger the five-story flat, with stores, 1,461 Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9. The same operators report that they have sold the following properties: 582 Grand Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 75, to Herman Silverberg; 611 East Sixth Street, old building, 25 by 90.10, to Louis Bloch; 707 East Sixth Street, a four-story flat, 22.5 by 90.10, to L. Spielberger; 313 East Seventy-sixth Street, front and rear tenements, 25 by 98.9, to E. Levinson; 269 East Seventy-sixth Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 102.2, to E. Levinson; 325 Broome Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 76, to Berma Dringer.

William and Julius Baehrach have bought from the various owners 82 to 88 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, old buildings, on plot 82 by 100.11.

Simon Fine has sold to Harry Horowitz, for about $17,500, the five-story flat 341 West Fortieth Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for Daniel B. Childs to a client the property 307 Ninth Avenue.

Klaw & Erlanger's new theatre site, announcement concerning which was made about two weeks ago, will include 231 to 239 West Forty-first Street, 100 by 100.11, with an entrance at 224 West Forty-second Street. These properties have been leased, through L. J. Phillips & Co., from the Goodrich estate for a term of twenty-one years, with privileges of renewal. The construction of the new theatre will be begun next May.

Oscar Debroczynski and Adolph Blumenkrantz have sold for Davis Rosenkrantz to Bernard Sherer, for $82,000, the two seven-story tenements 283 and 285 East Fourth Street.

Frank Jay Gould took title yesterday to the dwelling 834 Fifth Avenue, purchased by him recently from John T. & James A. Farley. Revenue stamps on the deed indicate a consideration of $450,000.

The plot, 50 by 93.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Broadway, was transferred yesterday to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. It is understood that a sub-power station will be erected on the lots.

Bleodgood, Hayes & Morrill were the brokers in the trade involving 26 West Twenty-seventh Street and 578 West End Avenue, details of which were reported yesterday.

A. Saltzman has sold for Binder & Baum to Gokling & Hillman the southwest corner of Orchard and Broome Streets, seven-stock brick building, 50 by 75, for $140,000; also for Mr. Golding, to Binder & Baum, the two six-story brick buildings, 327-331 East Twenty-third Street, 50 by 100, for $90,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

316 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 50.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to A. L. Hayes $12,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

227 and 229 Water Street, northeast corner of Beekman Street, 50 by 74.6, irregular, two four-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to Mary K. and Frances Starrett 40,500

310 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to George W. McAdam, Jr. 3,600

By James L. Wells.

2,970 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Grove Street, running through to Bergen Avenue, 26.3 by 102.5 by 48.9 by 180.8, three-story frame hotel; executor's sale, to F. Ei Camp 42,500

725 Grove Street, northwest corner of Bergen Avenue, 41.7 by 86.1 by 47.4 by 85, two three-story frame flats; executor's sale, to Mrs. A. Olt 10,000

652 to 656 Bergen Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of Grove Street, seven three-story frame flats, the frontages varying from 16.10 by 22.5 feet and the depth of the lots from 52.6 feet to 131 feet; executor's sale, to Henry F. A. Wolf at from $4,000 to $4,500 each 28,700

Bergen Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, irregular vacant lot, 50 by 50.10 by 22.5; executor's sale, to William A. Boyd 1,150

Sheridan, formerly Walton, Avenue, east side, north of Marcy Place, 50 by 67.10 by 51.3 by 75.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Welply 3,900

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

87 West Third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Thompson Street, 25 by 100.3, five-story brick four-family tenement; executor's sale, to John W. Dunn 29,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

212 and 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 292 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 26.11 and 27, respectively, by 99.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank 50,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

137 Perry Street, north side, 150.3 feet east of Washington Street, 25 by 98.10 by 25.5 by 98.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Henry N. Gallandt .. 27,500

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

738 Sixth Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet north of Forty-second Street, 20.1 by 62.1, leasehold, four-story brick building, with stores; bankruptcy sale, to John J. McBride 8,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., reference, 12 Hamilton Street, south side, 125.5 feet east of Catharine Street, 25.1 by 103.11 by 104.1 by 25, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,330.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 1,293 to 1,297 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; 440 to 446 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,681.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Nelson M. Powell, Jr., referee, 520 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,147.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice D. Blumenthal, referee, 291 and 293 Bowery, east side, 125.1 feet north of Houston Street, 48 by 134.1, running through to 7 and 9 Second Avenue, east side, 101 feet north of Houston Street, 51 by 188.6, four three-story buildings, known as the Germania Assembly Rooms, together with two five-story brick tenements on Second Avenue. Due on judgment, $147,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, referee, Avenue C, Unionport, west side, 53.1 feet north of Second Street, 75 by 90, vacant; Fourth Street, Unionport, south side, 340 feet west of Avenue C, 50 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,172.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; 544 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 221.3 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,708.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eleventh Street, north side, 196.6 feet east of University Place, for ten-story brick lofts, with store, 54 by 93.3; J. C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-third Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 49 by 76.2; G. W. Karpa of 30 Beekman Place, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 135 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick tenement, 63.5 by 87.8; West Side Construction Company of 2,603 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Avenue B, southwest corner of Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 48 by 72; Goodman & Wallach of 1,430 Madison Avenue, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 322 to 326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 87.11; M. S. A. Wilson of 210 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $80,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 49.11 ft s of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 45.5 by 95; S. G. Fuller of 502 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; E. L. Angell of 243 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Main Street, west side, 222 feet west of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame stable and dwelling, 28 by 105; Ralph S. Baxter, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Monroe Avenue, east side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 43; Mary J. Price of 1,652 Morris Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Fourteenth Street, to two three and two story brick stores; C. Beckmann of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue, owner; F. Gerber of 122 Liberty St., architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 359 East Thirty-third Street, to brick tenement, with stores; M. M. Denison of 107 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; F. Friend, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 65 West Thirty-eighth Street, to s four-story brick studio, with stores; J. Hartjen of 218 West Forty-third Street, owner; G. Butz of 528 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,634 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. P. Wetmore of 152 Madison Avenue, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 16 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. J. Latham, premises, owner; Nieman & Nash of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 325 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Laura Wehman of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $125.

No. 718 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick store and tenement, 22 by 40; M. Schwartzler, premises, owner; Edward Wilbur of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 671 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to one-story and basement frame and brick building, 18 by 25; Anna Windisch, premises, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 121 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings, 22 by 32 and 23 by 28; Monica Mayer of 676 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 54 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two-story frame shop and dwelling, 18 by 88; Mrs. Mary Schweickert of 26 Eighth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 769 and 771 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick market, 37 by 103; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Swift & Co., lessees; J. A. Rennie of 320 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveysnce should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, June 3.

AVENUE D, 42, s e s, 24 ft n e of 4th St, 24x100; Jacob Frankenthaler and another to Morris Kronovet. (mtg $9,000, R S $3.25) ..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 61, s s, 132.8 ft e of Roosevelt St, 24.11x63.7x25x64.9; Roosevelt St, 71 to 75, s w corner of Oak St, 75.6 x76.4x75.3x77.11; Rosario Lentino to Francesco Bloise. (mtg $71,000, R S none) ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8x100; Isaac Untermyer to Jacob Levin. (mtg $9,000, R S $10.25) 100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to William Schuster. (mtg $36,000, R S $7.75). Nom.

CONVENT AV, n s, 200 ft s of 133d St, 25x101.1x25x100; Max Marx to John Robertson and another. (mtg $3,000, R S $1.50) ..... Nom.

DYCKMAN ST, n e s, 270.6 ft s e of Naegle Av; Howard J. Hildt to the Fort George Realty Company. (mtg $25,000, R S $16) ..... Nom.

EAST PROSPECT ST, s s, adjoining the property of Amelia McClennon, runs s 100 x w 24 x n 100 to the street, x e 24 to the beginning, Felham; Silas E. Payne to Trumbin A. Jewell. (R S none). Nom.

FREDERICK ST, e s, 175 ft s of Jacob St, 25x87.6; Nellie F. Cantwell to John Smith. (mtg $2,000) 1

GRAND ST, 384, n s, 50 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100; Charles Lowenfeld to Joseph Smolensky. (mtg $25,000, R S $5.75) Nom.

HESTER ST, n e corner of Mott St, 26.6x 45.2x25.10x45.5; Vito Cunino or Cemino or Cimino to Faust D. Malzone, B. & S., (R S none) ..... Nom.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jay St, 24x100; Samuel Turnbull to Margaret Turnbull, all liens. (R S none) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, e s, 50 ft n of 130th St, 24.11 x100; Frederick W. Sauer and another to George Hertener, 2-3 part, all title, (R S $10.50) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,584, s s, 36.3 ft s of 101st St, 16.2x75.5; Austin E. Pressinger, referee, to Solomon Oppenheimer. (R S $9) 8,200

LOT 477, Block 1P, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; William Nagle to Otto Ahlstrom. (mtg $2,000, R S none) ... 2,500

MADISON AV, s w corner of 99th St, 19x20.11; Samuel J. Ruth to Theodore Ellender. (mtgs $198,000, R S none) 100

MADISON AV, 1,733, n e corner of 114th St, 25.11x91x26x91; Samuel Bloom to Jennie Kaiser. (R S $20) 1

MADISON AV, 1,583, s e s, 25x51; Samuel Sandler to Charles Garfiel. (R S $1.25, mtg $18,000) 1

MADISON ST, s s, 104.6 ft e of Rutgers St, 36.3x100; Michael F. Bivans to Louis Abrahams and another. (mtg $18,000, R S $8.25) 100

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 148th St, 25.4x88.7x25x92.10; J. Burke Company, a corporation, to J. & M. Haffen. (mtg $20,000) 22,000

PERRY AV, w s, 590.2 ft s of old road and 568.11 ft s of Reservoir Place, 75x 88.7x75.6x81.11; W. P. Sandford to Annie F. Mackenzie. (mtg $7,500) 1

PLOTS on Fort George Av, Boulevard, or Dyckman St; Plots 25, 26 27, 31, and 32, map of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, Fort George property; Edward P. Griffin and others, executors, to Howard J. Hildt. (R S $99.25) 1

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 218.6 ft n e of Home St, 75x100; George H. Pigueron to Jacob Harris. (mtg $7,500, R S 25c) 1

ROSE ST, 28, w s, 27.4x104x25.7x110.6; George E. Sherman to William H. Gardner. ½ part 1,500

RUTGERS ST, n w corner of Henry St, 25 x104.6; David Ravitch and others to Margaret Jaeger. (mtg $55,000, R S $9) Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; J. Herbert Watson, referee, to Israel Block. (R S none) 29,300

THOMPSON ST, 171 to 175, w a, 100 ft n of Houston St, 72.8x100; Adolf Mandel to Max Weinstein. (mtg $46,000, R S $5.75) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 27.6x 100; Henry W. Gilbert to Joseph H. Cohen. (mtg $12,000, R S 50 cents) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft n of 166th St, 21.6x90.8; Caspes Sennhauser to Sophia M. E. Gleckner. (mtg $5,000, R S $1.50). Nom.

WEEKS AV, e s, 195 ft n of 173d St, 50x 100; John Peters to Lawrence Peters, (mtg $1,600, R S none) ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x 106; Emeline Phelan to Thomas F. Somers, 1-24 part, all taxes 304

WOODLAWN ROAD, s or s w side, 70 ft w of Norwood Av, 24x96; Louise Weberg and another to Henry Weller. (R S 25c, mtg $3,000) 1

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 125 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; Louise S. Friess to Louis G. Friess. (R S 50 cents) 1

WOOSTER ST, 221, n w s, 75 ft s w of Amity St, 22x71.3; Charles E. Whitehead, individually and as executor, to Elise Hyams. (R S $7.75) 18,000

1ST AV, 1,710, e s, 100.8 ft n of 88th St, 25x95; Frank A. Uihlein and others, executors, to Peter Uihlein and another. (R S $8.75) 19,750

1ST AV, s e s, 24 ft s w from division line between Lots 46 and 47, runs s w 24 x e 100 to Dodge's Brook x n e 24 x n w 132 to beginning, part of Plot 47, map of Claremont; Frederick Pfitzner to Katie Thlemann, B. & S. (R S none) .. Nom.

3D AV, s e corner of 49th St, 25x100; John S. Wood and Isidore Jackson and another. (mtg $24,000, R S $5.75) .. Nom.

5TH AV, w s, 26.0 ft n of 28th St, 22x 100; Mary D. Van Winkle and others to Frank V. Burton and another. (R S $18.75) 200,000

5TH AV, 428, w s, 48.9 ft n of 38th St, 25x100; John H. Huyler and others to Frank V. Burton and another. (R S $90.25) 195,000

5TH AV, 834, e s, 65.6 ft n of 64th St, 34.10x110; John T. Farley to Frank J. Gould. (R S $223.75) 100

5TH ST, s s, Lot 501, map of Leandert's Farm, 112; John Reinhardt and another to Ludwig Kohn. (mtg $20,000, R S $8.50)

8TH AV, 2,556, e s, 49.11 ft n of 136th St, 25x88; Beatrice Tuotl to Herman Harris and another. (R S $2.75) 100

9TH AV, 307, w s, 29.6 ft s of 28th St, runs w 48.2x s 2.9x w 15.10x s 16.11x e 45.10 to beginning; Daniel B. Childs to Eva B. Hirschberg, widow. (R S 25.75) ..... Nom.

9TH AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of 42d St, 20x100; Jacob Kissling to Harry M. Greenberg. (R S $8) 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 33d St, 67.6x19; Jennie Frazer to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 33d St, 67.6x19; Ferdinand M. Roehling to Jennie Frazer. (R S $6.75, mtg $20,000) 1

9TH ST, n s, part of Lot 219, map of Unionport; Gottfried Kutz and another to August Helmstetter 650

10TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Adam Steinman and another to August Helmstetter 3,450

11TH AV, e s, 51.6 ft s of Dyckman St, 715.3x irregular; H. J. Hildt to Fort Georgs Realty Company. (R S $29, mtg $75,000) 1

11TH ST, n e corner of Waverley Pl, 20x 90; Charles Paterno and others to Le Grand L. Clark. (mtg $11,500, R S $2) .. Nom.

13TH ST, 443, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x103.1; Fisher Grosman to James B. Walker. (mtg $10,000, R S 3 cents) .. Nom.

15TH ST, 342 and 344, s s, 154 ft w of 1st Av, 42x103.3; Aaron Goodman to Meyer Simon and another. (mtg $29,000, R S $3.25) 38,000

17TH ST, 243, 245, and part of 247, n s, 423 ft w of 7th Av, 55x38.3x55x38.5; Donald McCredie to Charles L. Hoffman. (R S $8.25) 19,000

17TH ST, 243, 245, and part of 247, n s, 420 ft w of 7th Av, 55x38.3x55x38.5; Charles L. Hoffman to Oscar L. Mayer, (R S $3.25) ..... Nom.

20TH ST, 131 West, 22.6x92; William S. Kane to Mitchell A. C. Levy, all liens, (R S none) ..... Nom.

25TH ST, 217, n s, 267 ft w of 7th Av, 21 x98.9; Jacob Frankenthaler to George & Theresa Abelson, (R S $6.75) ..... Nom.

25TH ST, 215, n s, 186 ft w of 7th Av, 21 x98.9; William C. Breed to Theresa Abelson, (R S $6) ..... Nom.

25TH ST, 215 and 217, n s, 168 ft w of 7th Av, 42x98.9; Theresa Abelson to Marcus Nathan. (mtg $24,000, R S $4.25) Nom.

27TH ST, 230 and 232, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 45x98.9; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Abraham Goldsmith. (mtg $20,000, R S $2.75) 100

31ST ST, n s, 182.10 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 98.9x w 42.2x s 34.7x c 12.3x s 62.7 to street x e 21.1 to beginning; Frederick B. Hawley and another, executors, to A. L. Hayes. (R S $10) 22,500

32D ST, 17 to 21, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 73.9x98.9; Alliance Realty Company to Old Colony Company. (R S $141.25) 100

39TH ST, 30 East, 20x98.9; John McKee to Frederick Woodell, (R S $35) 70,000

40TH ST, n s, 250.6 ft e of 9th Av, 24.6x 98.9; Michael Donoghue to Harry Horwitz and another. (R S $6.50) ..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Michael Donoghue to Herman Shapiro and another. (R S $6.50) ..... Nom.

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 33.4x 100.5; Jacob Wolf and another to Walter J. Kohn. (mtg $40,000, R S $10.50) ..... Nom.

47TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 75.5; Adeline Bierstrobe and others to John C. Eidt and another. (mtg $8,000, R S $3.75) 18,000

52D ST, 46, s s, 340 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.4; Minnie K. Young, executrix, and trustee, to William R. Willcox. (R S none) ..... Nom.

52D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.5; Theron G. Strong to Augustus Jay. (R S $11.75) ..... Nom.

53D ST, 437 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Mattie J. Griffin, (R S $5.75, mtg $75,000) 100

61ST ST, 117 East, 19x100.5; Harris D. Colt and others to Frederick W. Jones, Jr., (R S $15) 1

70TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Hugo Hunfaloy to Nellie W. Cawood, executrix and trustee, B. and S., (mtg $18,000, R S $2.25) 25,000

72D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Apama L. Conde, widow, to Francis P. Fernald, (mtg $65,000, R S $10.25) ..... Nom.

73D ST, n s, 702.9 ft w of 3d Av, 17.3x 102.2; Emma D. Twomey to Amos R. E. Pinchot, (mtg $8,000, R S $8.75) 100

85TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Kunigunda Baumann to Augusta Baumann, (mtg $8,000, R S none) ..... Nom.

92D ST, s s, 71 ft w of Park Av, runs s 101 x w 6.4 x n 0.3 x w 10.8 x n 100.8 to the s s of 92d St, x e 17 to the beginning; Moses Rosenkranz to Leopold Schmidler and others, (mtg $17,000, R S $3) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 246, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; Bernhard Gutman and another to Meyer Grayhead, (mtg $5,000, R S none) 7,000

113TH ST, 240, s s, 128.7 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5x100.11; Annie Gaffney, widow, to Pietro Brescia, (R S $1.50) 5,500

116TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to John Shields. (mtg $40,000, R S $5.25) 100

122D ST, s s, 321 ft e of 8th Av, 102x 100.11; Louis F. Gandolfo to Sophia Hirschfeld, (mtg $105,000, R S none) .. Nom.

123D ST, 349, n s, 122.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x100.11; Mary H. Nolen to Mary H. Nolen, (mtgs $10,000, R S $3) .. Nom.

131ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; Thomas J. Larkin, executor, to Annie M. Sands, (mtg $6,000, R S 75c) .. 9,600

134TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x 103.8x—x103.3; Louisa Gangnus to Thomas Moore, (mtgs $4,000, R S none) .. 6,250

138TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Cypress Av, 100 x200; H. H. True to Clarenca D. Baldwin. (R S $13.75) 1,000

143D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; Henrietta A. Mittnacht to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $7) 16,500

149TH ST, s s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x106.6; Ann Lynch to Ann A. Lynch, all liens 1

155TH ST, 516, s s, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x100; Mary E. Lester and another to William Eckenfelder, (mtg $10,000, R S 50c) ..... Nom.

162D ST, s s, 173 ft e of Broadway, 18x 99.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Ernest B. Wintersmith. (mtg $12,000) 1

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x58.3x50.2x53.6; the Deane Realty Company to Charles G. Moses, (mtg $3,900, R S 25 cents) 1

179TH ST, n s, 130.1 ft w of Webster Av, 16.8x125; Annie M. Metzler to A. F. Hopper, (mtg $26.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 701, n e corner; 94th St, 79; Emma Lehrhurger, executor, to Alfred J. Mockler and another, 9 10-12 years $4,000

HOUSTON ST, 342 East; Henry Kracke to Joseph Jacoby, 3 years 444

LENOX AV, 134; Francis J. Schnugg to Harry B. Grob, 2 years 1,080

MELROSE AV, 721, n w corner of 155th St; Sophia Schneider to Daniel Carmichael, 2 11-12 years ..... $720 to 780

PARK AV, 1,245; Herman Hoyns to Thomas Quinn, 4 11-12 years 1,500

STANTON ST, 188; Lieh Landau to Istryker Congregation Bnei Rahbi Moses Abraham, 4 years 132

10TH AV, 329; Mary A. McElhinney to John M. Cleary, 5 years 1,800

11TH ST, 327 to 331 East; Martin Engel to Giuseppe Calozzo, 5 years 3,600

74TH ST, 154 and 156; Louis P. Sefton to Helen Le M. Greye, 10 years 15,000

104TH ST, n s, between 1st Av and East River; James Moses to Gustav Fuchs, 5 years 4,680

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ABELSON, Theresa, to American Mortgage Company; 25th St, 215 and 217 West, 1 year $24,000

ABRAHAM, Louis, and another to Michael F. Burns; Madison St, s s, 104.6 ft e of Rutgers St, prior mtg $48,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

ANDERSON, Henry, and another to Laurie L. Levey; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtg $125,000, 6 months, 6 per cent. 15,000

BALDWIN, Clarence D., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 138th St, s s, 118.4 ft e of Cypress Av, due July 1, 1903 .. 20,000

BARNERT, Lewis, to Rebecca Anscher; Gouverneur St, 28, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

BAUMANN, Ludwig, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 125th St, 54 to 62 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 180,000

BAYLIES, Laura, to Benjamin F. Ashley; 54 West End Av, s e corner of 62d St, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

BEALS, Morell B., to William B. Bloodgood and another; 63d St, 149 West, 1½ years, 6 per cent. 1,250

BLOCK, Israel, and wife to Hugh R. Hill, trustee; Suffolk St, e s, 125 ft a of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. .. 22,500

BRESCIA, Pietro, to Annie Gaffney; 113th St, 240 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,500

BROWER, William A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 80th St, s s, 233 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 16,000

BURTON, Frank V., and another to United States Trust Company; 1 West 35th St, interest and time due as per bond .. 650,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Virginia Wood; Lots 58 and 59, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,800

CARY, Nellie B., to Sydney J. Smith; 76th St, 63 East, prior mtg $42,000, time and interest due as per bond 5,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Berry B. Simons and another; 111th St, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East, prior mtg $70,000, due Nov. 14, 1902, 6 per cent. 1,200

COHN, Walter J., to Rosy Kohn; 45th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,250

COHN, Walter J., to Jacob Wolf; 45th St, s s, 256.8 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,250

CONNOR, Thomas P., to Catharine C. Hill; White Plains Road or 3d St, a e corner of 9th Av, Westchester, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 5,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Ella V. Greene; Aqueduct Av, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 3 years 3,200

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to tha Bowery; Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 92.2 ft n e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

DIENER, Alois, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 91 Bedford St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

DOHN, Rosalie, to William D., Lent; Buckhout St, s s, 95 ft w of Anthony Av, new, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each 4,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to John C. Baker; Broadway, n e corner 55th St, prior mtg $1,205,000, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

DRESSER, Daniel L., to Frederick C. Train, as trustee; Wooster St, 205 and n ½ of 203, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

EVERET, A. Leo, to Anne D. Thomson; 31st St, n s, 182.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another; Richard H. Clarke; Lot 268, map of part of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,200

GREENBERG, Harry M., to Jacob Kissling; 9th Av, w s, 78.9 ft s of 42d St, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years 2,500

GREENBERG, Harry M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 9th Av, w s, 78.9 ft s of 42d St, 5 years, 4 per cent. .. 10,000

HARTZELL, Hannah C., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 2d Av, s w corner of 37th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

HEIDELBERG, Gustav, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 140th St, 844 to 848 East, 3 mtgs, 2 years, 4½ per cent., each 11,000

HERRENER, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lenox Av, s s, 50 ft n of 130th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 18,000

HERKOMMER, Dora, to fda Muelhens; 151st St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years 6,000

HILDT, Howard J., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Dyckman St, s w s, 45 ft s e of 11th Av, 3 years 75,000

HILDT, Howard J., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Dyckman St, n e s, 270.6 ft s s of Nagle Av, 3 years 25,000

HIRSCHBERG, Eva B., to Daniel B. Childs; 9th Av, w s, 39.6 ft s of 28th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

HOERTEL, Amelia J., and others to Fannie E. Hoertel; 7th Av, 343, 3 years, 6, per cent. 7,000

HOPPER, Albert F., to Mary E. Smith; 179th St, n s, 130.1 ft w of Webster Av, installments 1,049

HYAMS, Ellis, to H. Linsly Johnson; Wooster St, 221, 1 year 17,500

JAEGER, Margaret, to David Ravitch and another; Rutgers St, n e corner of Henry St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,250

JAY, Augustus, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, due Sept. 4, 1903, 4½ per cent. 30,000

JONES, Frederick W., Jr., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 61st St, 117 East, 1 year, 4 per cent. 19,000

KAISER, Jennie, to Lola Frank; Madison Av, 1,730, n e corner of 114th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000

KAISER, Jennie, to Lola Frank; Madison Av, 1,730, n e corner of 114th St, prior mtg $28,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

KANE, Bridget C., to Robert Boyd, executor; 3d Av, 1,382, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

KARP, Davis, to Francis C. Reed and another, executors and trustees; 8th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 3 years 21,000

KARP, Davis, to Friedrich Seibel; 2,795 8th Av, due July 1, 1907 21,000

KARP, Davis, to Sarah A. Dusenbury; 8th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 149th St, 3 years 20,000

KRONOVET, Morris, to Jacob Frankenthaler; Avenues D,

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET.
26 WEST 26TH ST.,
for residence or business purposes; a 4-story and basement brownstone, high-stoop house, near Broadway. Apply to R. Alexander, 119 West 24th St.

Lexington Av., 1,584, near 101st St.—Very handsome 10-room house; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom. Apply John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE BERKSHIRE."

500 Madison Avenue, Corner 52d Street,
A choice southerly apartment on 1st floor. Parlor, Library, Dining Room, 3 Family Bedrooms, 3 Servants' Bedrooms, and Kitchen. All improvements; rental $4,500.
J. H. MORAN, Supt.

48 EAST 26TH ST.

Centrally located corner apartments; modern improvements; two elevators; hall service at all times; large, light rooms; rent, $1,400 to $1,600. Apply Superintendent.

A large corner apartment to sublet, partly furnished, eight rooms and bath, all light, open plumbing, steam heat, hot and cold water, refrigeration; separate laundry; elevator service and electric light, all included in rent. Address "H.," P. O. Box 247 New York.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, PRIVATE SURROUNDings; convenient to elevated station and surface roads; six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $26, $27; references. 360-362 West 117th St.

SINGLE FLAT, PRIVATE HALL; MODERN, 6 large rooms and bath; direct light, hot water supply, open plumbing; all improvements; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

Five, six, and seven rooms, bath; location, improvements, the best; 7 West 92d St.; $45 to $70. Premises or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

211 WEST 106TH ST.
Convenient to parks and transit; very choice 7-rooms and bath to select families at moderate rents. Apply to manager on prsmises.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

58th St., 357 West.—Single flat, seven rooms, bath, improvements; newly decorated, $35 and $40. Inquire janitor.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath, modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

30 EAST 57TH ST.—STUDIO NO. 4, JUNE TO OCTOBER. FULLY FURNISHED; LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING; PIANO; LIBRARY; REASONABLE.

Nicely furnished five room anartment; all light; rent from July 1, $30 a month. Lee, 210 West 42d St.

125th St., 520 West.—5 rooms and bath; newly renovated; cheap, comfortable, and cozy. Janitor.

706 West End Av.—Cool, quiet, eight rooms, fully furnished; gas range; hot water; low rent. Havens.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished cottage, "Bonnieview," on Senexett Lake, South Woodstock, Conn.; has eight chambers, bath room, hot and cold water, parlor library, dining room, kitchen and Summer kitchen; wood and ice houses filled; spring water piped to house; pressure for lawn; superb view; beautiful pine grove on place; boating, sailing, fishing, bathing; fine golf links across the lake on the hills; rent for season, $350. Apply Dr. Catlin, 207 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
MONMOUTH BEACH.
RUMSON ROAD.
Furnished cottages for rent. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St., New York. Telephone 253 Cortlandt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT,
FROM $40 UPWARD.
FINE LOCATIONS.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
SIEGFRIED WURZBURG,
Bank Bldg., 3d Av. & 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Handsomely furnished cottage, 10 rooms and bath; piano; beautiful grounds; suitable private family or boarders; rent only $100. Mrs. G. Bertholf, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Stamford, Conn., furnished house, 10 rooms, desirable location, electric light, &c., for Summer months; rent moderate. P. O. Box 535, Stamford, Conn.

Cottages furnished with or without improvements, in East and Centre Moriches; $175 to $450 per season. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Fine Groves; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

Long Island Property to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
To Let—Two beautiful, high-class cottages, just completed; 14 large rooms; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished; neighborhood exclusive; almost adjoining Edgemere Hotel. Can be seen at Edgemere, 10 to 3, or by appointment, H. C. Friedman, 16 East 92d, N. Y.

Lake Ronkonkoma.—House seven rooms, furnished; garden, fruit, shady lawn, barn; convenient Post Office, store, churches; healthful location; $150 season. Postmaster, Lokegrove, Long Island.

Cottage, furnished, 11 rooms; near depot and ocean; White St. Far Rockaway, Box 418.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

116th St., West 30-40.—6 large light rooms; bath, hot water supply, steam; newly decorated; new carpets, $21, $25.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,752.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISRAEL BLUMENTHAL of the late firm of J. H. Blumenthal & Sons, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isreel Blumenthal of the late firm of J. H. Blumenthal & Sons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 3d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in oankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George E. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner ehould not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 3d, 1902.

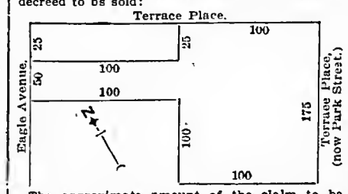
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN L. KERNER and SAMUEL SINDEBAND, Individually and composing the copartnership of KERNER & SINDEBAND, Bankrupts.—No. 4,847.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Edward G. Benedict, the receiver, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 26 and 28 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of said property is as follows: Woolen cloth, worsteds, lining, buttons and merchant tailoring trimmings, and fixtures, showcase, &c., &c.
The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum of appraised value. Property may be inspected at ahove address any day before sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Dated New York, June 2nd, 1902.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT,
Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Att'ys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—RICHMOND LEIGH ROOSE, ALLEWELLYN A. ROOSE, WILLIAM H. ROOSE, HARRIET WILSON, and CHARLOTTE E. ROOSE, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET ELLEN ROOSE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Richmond Leigh Roose of Holt, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Ellen Roose, late of tha County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
my14-1aw6wW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants. Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:
"All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, and being part of Lots Three Hundred and Forty-seven (347) and Three Hundred and Forty-eight, (348,) on the map of East Morrisania, lying east of the branch railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, Oct. 1851, which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:
"Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Terrace Place with the southerly side of a street shown on said map running from Terrace Place to Eagis Avenue, which is also known as Terrace Place, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Eagle Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to Terrace Place, as shown on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly side of said Terrace Place one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning."
Dated New York, May 27, 1902.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to bs sold:

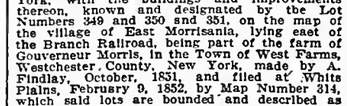


The approximate amount of the claim to ba satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight and 75-100 ($8,988.75) dollars, with legal interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting together to the sum of seven hundred forty-seven and 31-100 ($747.31) dollars, together with the expenses of sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceede of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight and 61-100 ($3,428.61) dollars, with interest from May 28th, 1902.
Dated New York, May 27, 1902.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and being part of Lots Three Hundred and Forty-seven (347) and Three Hundred and Forty-eight, (348,) on the map of East Morrisania, lying east of the branch railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, Oct. 1851, which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:
"Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Terrace Place with the southerly side of a street shown on said map running from Terrace Place to Eagis Avenue, which is also known as Terrace Place, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Eagle Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to Terrace Place, as shown on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly side of said Terrace Place one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning."
Dated New York, May 27, 1902.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to be sold:

Westchester Railroad Street, (now East 149th Street.)
The approximate amount of the claim to ba satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $42,258.05, with legal interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting together to the sum of $756.31, together with the expenses of the sale.
This approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of six thousand one hundred and sixty-six and 29-100 dollars, with interest from May 28, 1902.
Dated New York, May 27, 1902.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
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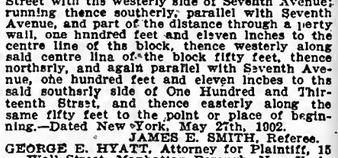
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MAX HOEBERLEIN, Plaintiff, against ELISE BALZ and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing dats the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the promises directed by said judgment tu be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Unionport, in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, now City of New York, which on a certain map, entitled "Map of property situated in Unionport, Westchester, New York, Charles A. Mapes, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, 534 Willis Avenue," dated August, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, are known and designated by the lots numbered 126, 127, 184, 224, and 225, which said Lots 126, 127, and 184, when taksn together, are bounded and described from said map as follows:
Beginning at a point on the westerly sids of Avenue C, distant fifty-three and seven-one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of ths northerly side of Second Street with said westerly side of Avenue C; running thence westerly parallel with Second Street ninsty-nine feet; thence northerly parallel with Avenus C seventy-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Second Street ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Avenue C, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Avenue C seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. And which lots numbered 224 and 225, when taken together, are bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant three hundred and forty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Avenue C with said southerly sida of Fourth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Avenue C one hundred and three and six-one-hundredths feet; thenca westerly parallel with Fourth Street fifty feet; thenca northerly parallel with Avenue C one hundred and three and six-one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Fourth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, May 12th, 1902.
THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.
JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is one thousand and forty-one 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from tha 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to one hundred and thirty-one 4-100, with interest from May 10th, 1902, together with the expeneee of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assesmenta, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is Thirty Dollars and interest.
Dated New York, May 12th, 1902.
THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.
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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—1. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against ELLEN McLAUGHLIN, individually and as executor, &c., et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 230 West 113th Street:
113th Street.

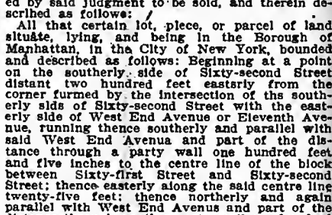


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,953.30, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.77, with interest; together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,519.38 and interest.
The above property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $75,000 and accrued interest from November 1st, 1901, at 5% per annum.—Dated New York, May 27, 1902.
JAMES E. SMITH, Refsree.
my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARTHUR HURST and another, as executors, &c., of Samuel F. Engs, deceased, plaintiffs, against RUSSELL SAGE and Margaret O. Sage, his wife, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on tha 19th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant two hundred feet eastsrly from the corner furmed by the intersection of the southerly sids of Sixty-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said West End Avenua and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first Street and Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along the said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenus and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimenelons more or less.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 242 West 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:
62d Street.

The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satisfy which they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbnrsements, and allowance is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $400.50-100.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE F. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Plffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against MARY E. LOGE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the nndersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, which are therein briefly described, as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, along ahe easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches; thence easterly, at a line parallel with the southarly side of Tenth Street, one hnndred feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence weeterly, along the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenne, at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and designated as No. 33 Fifth Avenue. Subject to a lease for one year from May 1st, 1902.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenua number is 33 Fifth Avenne.



Dated June 3, 1902.
HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.
WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York.
je4-2aw3wW&Sdje26

Instruction.

Princeton University Examinations 1902

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will ha held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor E. Y. Robbins of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 12 AND 13, 1902, commencing on Thursday at 9 A. M. and on Friday at 8:30 A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST.
Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.
A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at the above-stated time and place shall pase the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.
For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to
TRACY H. HARRIS, 45 Cedar St.
T. F. HUMPHREY, 16 William St.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, 18 Vesey St., or to
H. N. VAN DYKE, Registrar, Princeton, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

FIVE WEST 75TH STREET.
Upon personal application to the Head Master a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent to an accredited address, giving a list of 342 graduates, a table of tha honors won by them in University and Colleges, together with the namcs of parents who hava had from one to five sons in the school during an aggregata of from five to thirty-eight years.
Special facilities afforded to hoys attending the school from suburban towns—regular stage service to and from Grand Central Station.
JOHN STUART WHITE, Head Master.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

SYMS SCHOOL

Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

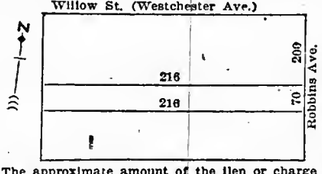
MISS FARWELL'S SUMMER HOME

FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND CHILDREN.
Wells River, Vt. June 18th to Sept. 10th, $125.00.
Address till June 1st, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

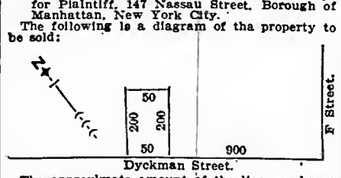
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. MARTIN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land now in the Twenty-third ward of the City of New York, formerly Yorkville and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, (three hundred and twenty-seven,) as the same is laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," bearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant southerly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avenue, as the same are laid down on sad map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenua and along the northerly line of Terrace Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avsnne seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along Lot Number 328 on said map two hundred and sixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning. Be the said sevsral dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1891, in Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 10, Page 115.
Dated New York, June 3, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to hc sold as described above:
Willow St. (Westchester Ave.)



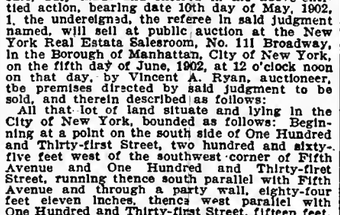
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,659.02 and interest.
Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
je4-2aw3wW&Sa&je26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIE Y. CLAUSEN, Plaintiff, against CARL LANZER and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots or parcels of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, which by reference to a certain map entitled "map of property of Abraham R. Van Neet," situated at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York made by Hamilton Bowen, City Surveyor, New York, May, 1879, (which map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered 868,) are designated as follows, to wit: Lots Numbers One hundred and seventy-three, One hundred and seventy-four, One hundred and ninety-one, and One hundred and ninety-two, as shown on said map. The same being marked Parcel "15" in blue on said map. And also all the right, title, and interest of said parties of the first part in and to Inwood (now Dyckman) Street, lying adjacent to said lot up to the centre of said street, being the same premises which were conveyed to Carl Lanzer by Myron C. Merriman and wife by deed dated April 26, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York April 28, 1890, in Liber 2,294 of Convsyances, Pags 236.
Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.
BENJAMIN PATTERSON, Referee.
FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 147 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of tha property to be sold:



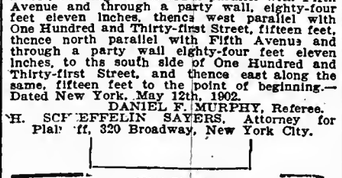
Dyckman Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charga to satisfy which tha above-described property is to be sold is $3,155.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $200.29, with interest from May 16th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaeer out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $668.25 and interest.
Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.
BENJAMIN PATTERSON, Referee.
my21-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNA C. ANDERSON, plaintiff, against CHARLES B. GRAHAM, as executor, &c., and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land situate and lying in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, two hundred and sixty-five feet west of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, running thence south parallel with Fifth Avenue and through a party wall, eighty-four feet eleven inches, thence west parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, fifteen feet, thence north parallel with Fifth Avenue and through a party wall eighty-four feet eleven inches, to ths south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and thence east along the same, fifteen feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1902.
DANIEL F. MURPHY, Referee.
H. SCHEFFELIN SAYERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to ba sold is $8,865.96, with interest thereon from 10th day of May, 1902; together with costs and allowances amounting to $309.75, with interest from May 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchaee money or paid by tha referee is $195.00 and interest.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1902.
DANIEL F. MURPHY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SADIE RICER, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAWKINS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the westerly side of Market Street, and distinguished on a map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, made by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15th, 1815, as lot number Five Hundred and Four, and bounded easterly in front by Market Street aforesaid, westerly in the rear by a part of lot number Five Hundred and Three on said map, northerly on the west side by lot number Four Hundred and Fifty-six on said map, and southerly, on tha other side, by lot number Five Hundred and Five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-seven feet, and in length on each side eighty-eight feet, be the said distances and dimensions more or lees, and said premises are now known by the street number Forty-nine Market Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, May 20, 1902.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.
JAMES BILGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number heing 49 Market Street.
Market Street.



Catharine Street.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 A WEEK.

Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson . . $155
Harmony . $175
Richardson $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

A Week of Opportunities at the

WISSNER

WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright

MAN SHOT IN RAID IS TOTALLY BLIND

Coroner Says McCoy Cannot Recover from His Wound.

Mr. Jerome Now Admits the Bullet Was Fired by a Detective — Sherman Hotel Prisoners Remanded.

Whether ono of District Attorney Jerome's County Detectives had a right to shoot James McCoy, a poolroom attaché, during a raid on the Sherman Hotel, in East Forty-second Street, night before last —for it is now admitted that the bullet was fired by Detective McLellan—is a question that agitated police and political circles considerably yesterday. Those who don't like Mr. Jerome condemned the action of McLellan, and some of the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station went so far as to say that the fleeing men from the poolroom did not fire at the officers at all, as was stated by Mr. Jerome and those who represented him in the raid. The District Attorney himself stood by his men.

In the meanwhile McCoy was lying at the point of death in Bellevue Hospital. His optic nerve had been severed by the bullet from McLellan's pistol, and he was totally blind as a result. To Coroner Moses J. Jackson, who tried to get a statement from him, he talked incoherently. The Coroner afterward said that the man had aphasia, and could not live

"It is a shame that a big, fine-looking fellow like this should have been shot," he added.

In the random statement he made to the Coroner, in the presence of an Assistant District Attorney, McCoy showed that he was unable to remember his first name or address. Pieced together, his scattered words were given out by the Coroner as follows:

"Yes, I was shot because I got in the way. They shot me in the head. I don't know who they were. I was running away as fast as I could. I couldn't get away. I told them that they hadn't ought to shoot. I do not think I would recognize the men if I saw them now."

In answer to a question, the injured man said:

"I don't know whether I shall get well. I hope so. I don't want to die."

Coroner Jackson was indignant that an Assistant District Attorney had been sent to the hospital to see that the statement was taken accurately. Such a thing, he said, was unprecedented and uncalled for. The Coroner also expressed the opinion that the detective who did the shooting ought to be "pushed off the list."

MR. JEROME'S STORY.

District Attorney Jerome told how the shooting occurred. McCoy, who had been in the poolroom, escaped through a window opening on a projection of the roof. Thence he jumped into a narrow alleyway running toward Forty-first Street. With him was another man. This other one, seeing McLellan and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Chadwick follow them out to the roof, turned as he ran down the alleyway and fired several shots toward the officers.

Mr. Chadwick is one of the authorities for the statement that no firing was done by the officers until the running man had shot at them. Then McLellan drew his pistol and returned the fire. He aimed, said Mr. Jerome, at the man beside McCoy, but hit McCoy instead. The man who had fired the challenging shots escaped, and they are still looking for him. No firearms were found in McCoy's possession when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The District Attorney said he saw no reason why McLellan should be arrested. McLellan, he argued was justified in the shooting on two grounds. In the first place, he was firing in self-defense after the fleeing man had shot at him. Secondly, he was firing at an escaping prisoner, accused of a felony in having pursued the business of bookmaking.

"I would have done the same thing myself if I had been in his place," said the District Attorney. "I have made a personal investigation of the affair and am convinced that McLellan was in the right. He is still working here, and they can find him at any time they wish to arrest him."

Policeman Walsh, said Mr. Jerome, was the officer assigned to serve the warrants. One of the warrants was for McCoy, but the name on it was a fictitious one. McCoy's description was given.

All the raid prisoners, except McCoy, were arraigned in the morning before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Court. Mr. Jerome was on hand, but one of his assistants, Mr. Minor, had active charge of the cases. Terence J. McManus of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruher & Bonynge appeared for the prisoners. The court room was filled with gamblers and sporting men.

"I am going to demand of Mr. Jerome the surrender of McLellan," said Mr. McManus, "on the ground that he is a public official and should have nothing to conceal. I intend also to ask Magistrate Crane if modern raids include the permission to shoot and kill."

The men arraigned were Thomas Murphy, Joseph Howard, George Dayton, S. King, Frederick Miller, and Edward Cusse. Cusse was accused of disorderly conduct and the others of felony in engaging in the bookmaking business. This pursuit is made a felony under Section 351 of the Penal Code. Against Murphy an additional charge of disorderly conduct was made by Reardon. The detective said that the prisoner had used vile and abusive language toward him while on the way down town in a patrol wagon.

COURT REBUKES DETECTIVE.

"And is it a new crime to talk to a County Detective?" remarked the Magistrate. "Why do you want to pound this man so? There is no need for a District Attorney to come down to my court to pound a man. I'll not stand for it. Why don't you be fair about this?"

Assistant District Attorney Minor interrupted to say that Reardon wanted to prosecute Murphy. Then Murphy told the court that Reardon had struck him before he had said anything. This the detective denied.

"Now, look here, Reardon," said the Magistrate. "I know you. I know what kind of a man you are. I have known you for a long time. There was a man shot, perhaps killed, in that raid last night. Now the warrants were not issued for that purpose at all."

Some further talk ensued, and Reardon finally said:

"Well, if Your Honor feels that way about it, I'll withdraw the complaint of disorderly conduct."

"That's a good idea," was the reply, and the Magistrate dismissed the charge against both Cusse and Murphy.

The hearing on the felony charges was set down for Friday at 10:30 A. M., the Magistrate holding each of the men in $500 bail. Mr. McManus complained that the bail was excessive, and then the Magistrate said:

"I have not had time to look into the evidence against these men, but if I find that it is insufficient to hold them, I'll discharge them mighty quick."

In speaking of the McCoy case to the court, Mr. McManus said that the injured man had only been brought into the case because he had been shot, intimating that none of the warrants was intended for him, as was stated by Mr. Jerome in the interview he gave out concerning the affair. To this statement of Mr. McManus Mr. Minor took exception. The counsel for the defense proceeded to say that the District Attorney should produce the detective who did the shooting and bring him into court voluntarily. The Magistrate agreed with him.

It was reported in the afternoon that the firm of which Mr. McManus is a member was going to use the McCoy affair as a ground upon which to get up charges against District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Gruber, a member of the law firm, made a bitter attack against Mr. Jerome a few days ago. When Mr. McManus was asked what action would be taken in the case, he said:

"It will depend on the developments. I shall defend McCoy only."

He refused to say who had retained him to defend McCoy, but admitted that some person or persons had employed the firm.

When McCoy's clothes were searched in the hospital they were found to contain $2,600 in cash, a gold watch, two rings, and a scarfpin.

Patrick J. Donohue, brother-in-law of McCoy, called at Bellevue Hospital last night to see the wounded man. Donohue came from Boston, where he lives, and he brought McCoy's twelve-year-old son George, whom he has been caring for since the boy's mother died ten years ago. They went at once to the bed where McCoy lay, and found him unconscious. He regained consciousness shortly afterward. Placing his hand on the boy's head, he said: "God bless you, my son." He then lapsed into unconsciousness again.

Donohue denounced the shooting, and said he would do all in his power to have justice done. He is stopping at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was reticent about the raid. Mr. Jerome declared that the Captain had received many complaints against the Sherman Hotel, both as a disorderly house and a gambling place, but had always reported to Headquarters that he could get no evidence against the place. Commissioner Partridge said he had no official knowledge of the raid. He would investigate it. As to whether charges would be preferred against Delaney, he did not know.

MRS. CAMPBELL DISCHARGED.

Court Justifies Arrest of Woman Who Drove Her Victoria on the Speedway.

Mrs. Louise Campbell of 31 East Seventy-seventh Street, who insisted on driving her victoria upon the Speedway last Sunday, and, according to testimony, blocked the drive for twenty minutes while she argued with Mounted Policeman Weiner of the East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, who then arrested her, was discharged at an adjourned hearing of the case in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

Lawyer Block asked that she be spared from taking her place at the prisoner's bar, but be allowed to sit in the courtroom. He said she was ill from excitement and annoyance. Magistrate Meade refused to permit this, and she was escorted to the rail, where Policeman Weiner stood ready to confront her.

"Madame," said the Magistrate, "always do what an officer tells you. This officer was right and you were wrong. You ought to have obeyed him and left when he told you. If an officer abuses you, you can get redress in this court, but don't stand and argue when he tells you to leave."

MRS. BUTTERFIELD IN COURT.

Sues In Order to Enable Her to Account to Heirs of F. P. James, Her First Husband.

Julia L. Butterfield, widow of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, has brought suit to enable her to account to the heirs of her deceased first husband, Frederick P. James, a broker, for the portion of the estate which he left to them by the terms of his will. Mr. James died in Cold Spring, this State, in 1884. The estate which he left amounted to about $1,000,000, consisting in part of about twenty properties, of which one is at 400 Fifth Avenue and another the country seat of Mr. James, near Cold Spring. The will which the broker left is somewhat obscure. It bequeathed about everything to his wife, with the exception of half of the income from his various interests. A subsequent decision by the Court of Appeals made the heirs liable for the expenses accruing from the operation of the interests of which the heirs were to get one-half. These expenses, the plaintiff's lawyers contend, about ate up what would have come to them without them.

The heirs of Mr. James were originally thirteen in number, consisting principally of sisters and brothers, for the broker had at the time of his death no children living. The heirs have multiplied wonderfully since then, however, because the original thirteen sold their interests, and the purchasers again resold them in some instances. The result is that there are now over 100 persons interested in the outcome of the suit. Mrs. Butterfield has made no accounting since the time of her husband's death, and, as her lawyers contend, largely for the reason that it became more and more a question of who she should account to, and also for the reason that there was little that would come to them after expenses had been paid.

The case is virtually amicable, and is being heard before Peter B. Olney, as referee. There is a little difference of opinion as to how the present accounting shall be made—whether in bulk or year by year. This obviously is for the purpose of establishing a precedent for the future. One hearing was had before the referee yesterday, and others will follow.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

What Mayor Low Expects of It—Pleased at Col. Ogden's Acceptance.

Mayor Low gave out yesterday the following statement in reference to the decision of Col. Willis L. Ogden to accept the position of President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission at a salary of $6,000 a year:

"Since Mr. Ogden's return from Europe I have been glad to learn that he is willing to give his time to the work of the Civil Service Commission, as other paid Commissioners do. His colleagues, also, are prepared to work with him and to hold up his hands. There will not be, therefore, at this time any change in the commission, and I hope there may not have to be later.

"No one on the outside fully understands the difficulties that have had to be contended with in this department. Beginning with the Bureau of Examinations, it needs the most thorough and radical reorganization. Examiners permanently employed should be substituted, wherever practicable, for those paid by the hour; and such oversight should be given to their work as will insure prompt returns.

"The Civil Service Commission, as heretofore organized, has not been well adapted to deal with this situation. The Secretary, Mr. McAneny, did not have the authority to deal wath it; and no member of the commission has heretofore been able to give his time to it. Mr. Ogden, as the paid President of the commission, will unite in himself both the authority and the command of time essential to bring about the best results.

"I sincerely regret the retirement of Mr. McAneny as Secretary, which has been made necessary by the condition of his health. I know of no one in the State so well equipped as he to deal with the complicated questions arising under the civil service law, and he has had, and retains, my unqualified confidence.

"I expect from the commission prompt returns from examinations; an active and intelligent co-operation with all the departments of the city in the effort to make the civil service law a benefit to every department; and such a reorganization of its own bureau as will make it a model instrument for the administration of the civil service law."

SAILS WITH 1,350 PASSENGERS.

Many More Wanted to Go on Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bound for Europe.

The largest number of passengers that have been carried by a steamship of the North German Lloyd Company on any one trip this season went yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the total being 1,350, of whom 350 were in the first cabin, 250 in the second, and 750 in the steerage. Most of the officers gave up their staterooms to accommodate passengers, and over 200 had to be turned away from the steerage, as no room could be made for them.

An extra force of police was present on the pier when the ship sailed, and, by a careful formation of lines, kept the crowd from crushing against the gangplanks. In spite of the precautions taken several of the women visitors were slightly overcome by the heat.



DISORDERLY CONDUCT CASES.

Justice Gaynor, In Discharging a Woman, Says Such a Loose Charge Is Dangerous.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, of Brooklyn, in an opinion handed down yesterday again laid down the law with regard to so-called "disorderly conduct" cases for the benefit of City Magistrates. The decision was in the case of Rosie Frank, who was committed to the State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, for three years by a City Magistrate for "disorderly conduct." The woman was discharged by Justice Gaynor, who, after reviewing the different statutes bearing upon the point, declared that there was no such offense as "disorderly conduct."

"It is a loose charge which, standing alone, i. e., without a statement of the facts alleged to constitute it," said Justice Gaynor, "may mean anything a policeman or Magistrate may wish, and has been very generally resorted to in the City of New York (where most abuses against individual rights originate) against persons who are guilty of no criminal offense, but whom some policeman or other person wishes to annoy and oppress by arrest and imprisonment. It is unfortunate that such a loose phrase has any statutory sanction. It is dangerous, in that it affords room for false arrest and oppression, especially of those whose rights and liberties ought to be jealously guarded, namely, the weak, uninfluential, and friendless, whose protection should be the chief aim of government."

WOULD STOP PLAZA TRACKS.

Alderman Bridges's Resolution, Instructing Col. Partridge, Adopted.

At the session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bridges introduced a resolution directing Commissioner Partridge to prevent the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from laying tracks on the plaza at the Brooklyn terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"The city has paid $3,000,000 for this property, and now they want to grab the whole thing," said Alderman Bridges. "Why, the city paid the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company $100,000 for property owned by the company taken for the plaza, and now this company wants the use of all the plaza for practically nothing. I am against such a game, and if they try to put tracks on the plaza, the police should prevent such action." The resolution of Alderman Bridges was adopted.

Alderman Devlin introduced a resolution directing Commissioner of Street Cleaning Woodbury to abolish the plan to have a dump at the foot of Jackson Street, near Corlears Hook Park. Alderman Devlin said in support of his resolution that if the dump is established there a recreation ground which cost the city a large sum of money would be ruined. The board then adjourned.

EX-ALDERMAN WELLING FREE.

Man Who Accused Him of Bribery Had a Prison Record.

Ex-Alderman Joseph Welling, proprietor of a saloon at 128 West Houston Street, was discharged by Justice Scott in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Welling was indicted Feb. 18 on the charge that he had bribed men to vote in the special election in the Eighth Congressional District election, when Montagu Lessler defeated Perry Belmont.

Lester Bennett was the one witness against the prisoner. He said that he had been bribed by Welling to represent himself as another man, and then vote. On cross-examination he acknowledged that he had served several terms in prison. It took the jury six minutes to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

CHARLES H. HAM RESIGNS.

President of the Board of General Appraisers In Poor Health.

Charles H. Ham, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, yesterday forwarded his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, to take effect Aug. 1. His resignation is due to his ill health. Mr. Ham was at one time a law partner of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. For a long time he was Appraiser at the Port of Chicago. He was also an editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean and wrote for a number of publications.

It is reported that Mr. Ham's successor will be Judge Byron S. Waite of Michigan.

Pool at the Strollers' Club.

The individual pool tournament, under the auspices of the Strollers' Club, was begun last night at the Strollers' rooms, 67 Madison Avenue. Three games were played and there was a large delegation of clubmen present to watch the start of the contest. Bradish J. Carroll, the pool champion of the Union Club, met L. P. Chapman of the Strollers in the first game. Carroll jumped to the lead from the start and held it easily, winning by 100 points to 36. John L. Kebler of Columbia and M. B. Ziegler of the Strollers played the second game. This was somewhat more closely contested, but Kebler managed to hold the lead and won by 100 to 77. The third game was between J. H. Booth of the Lambs' Club and Eugene Van Schaick of the Strollers. It was after midnight when the men began play and at 1 o'clock they were still at it.

Ping-Pong at Columbia Club.

Two additional rounds were played last night in the ping-pong tournament of the Columbia University Club. The contest has now been brought down to the semi-final round, and this and the final round will be finished to-night. The feature of the games was the match between Irving Gibbons and B. H. Ringer. The former won the first set, easily in 6 games to 2, but 26 games were needed to complete the second set, Gibbons finally winning by 14 to 12. The results are:

Fourth Round—B. P. Reed beat R. P. Boyd, 6—3, 6—2; Irving Gibbons beat B. H. Ringer, 6—2, 14—12; R. S. Woodward beat W. B. Johnston, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; L. N. Chase beat Dr. J. A. McWhorter by default.

Fifth Round—B. P. Reed beat John Kebbler, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; R. S. Woodward beat Irving Gibbons, 8—10, 6—1, 6—1.

SUNDAY BALL PLAYER FREED.

Justice Gaynor Says Men Who Play Golf Should Be Arrested Before Boys.

Justice Gaynor has rendered a decision in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, which, it is thought, will make him very popular among the small boys of Nassau County who like to play baseball on Sundays. Frederick Bedell, seventeen years old, who, with other boys, was arrested recently in Hempstead for playing the game on Sunday, was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by his lawyer, Frederick D. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert said that forty or fifty boys of Hempstead who were employed during the week had hired a field in the Hempstead Meadows that they might play baseball on Sundays.

Twenty-seven of them were arrested while playing on the complaint of a man who lives two miles from the field. The boys, counsel declared, were in no way disturbing the peace of the community or annoying anybody. Mr. Gilbert said that a local preacher was really responsible for the arrest of the lads.

Assistant District Attorney Graham, of Nassau County, said that, while he certainly did not view it as a crime for hard-working boys to play ball on Sunday, there was a law against their doing so.

"You've got a golf club down there," said Judge Gaynor. "Why don't you arrest the men who play golf on Sundays, instead of grabbing small boys playing baseball? It is evident that they begin down there by arresting a small boy for breaking the Sabbath. Let them begin with a big man. I'll let the boy go."

LEGAL NOTES.

INHERITANCE AS SET-OFF FOR DAMAGES FOR DEATH OF PARENT.—In the case of Stahler against the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company (49 Atlantic Reporter, 273) it was shown that the father of the plaintiffs was killed in a railroad accident; that at the time of his death he was the owner of property valued at many thousands of dollars, and that he had contributed to the plaintiffs about $2,500 a year toward their support. The unique defense was urged by the railroad company that the plaintiffs were benefited by their father's death by inheriting his estate and that they had therefore suffered no loss. In excluding the offered testimony the court said: "A son who is receiving nothing from his father living may be said to be benefited pecuniarily by the parent's death, but we have yet to learn that a railroad company, by negligently causing death, can in this way become the gratuitous or unsolicited benefactor of children who prefer their father living." After a thorough discussion of a number of cases in point, the court states that the law does not open the door to anything so shocking as a discussion of the point whether the death of a parent was an actual loss or gain.

RECOVERY MUST BE ACCORDING TO THE COMPLAINT.—The complaint in an action brought by William H. Vedder and others against Harvey Leamon alleged that the plaintiffs sold and delivered to the defendant merchandise "at and for prices mutually agreed upon, which were worth and amounted, at the prices so agreed upon as aforesaid, to the sum of $16,702.30, which said price and value the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiffs for said goods, wares and merchandise." The answer admitted that the goods were sold and delivered at prices mutually agreed upon, but denied that the total prices amounted to the sum stated in the complaint. The plaintiffs, under objection, proved the market value of the merchandise, and the referee placed the value according to such testimony. He made no finding, however, as to what the prices agreed upon between the parties were. The Third Appellate Division has ordered a reversal of the judgment for the plaintiffs, holding that the trial proceeded in entire disregard of the well-settled rule that the recovery must be had in accordance with the claim made in the complaint. "The complaint," says Presiding Justice Parker, for the court, "sets up a claim for lumber sold at agreed prices. The answer concedes that such a contract was made, and differs only as to what such prices were. Here was a distinct and narrow issue tendered by the plaintiffs and accepted by the defendant, and the defendant had the right to expect that upon the trial such issue, and that only, would be tried. He was under no obligations to prepare to meet the other and distinct issue as to what was the market value of the goods so sold. Evidently the trial of that issue would require a preparation very different from the one tendered, and it violates the first principles of pleading to permit the defendant to be lured into court upon the issue framed by these pleadings and compelled to meet the one upon which judgment has been rendered against him."



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Certainly Norfolks are on top for knockabout wear, country or city.

Norfolks with long trousers of homespun, striped flannels, fancy cheviots and gray serge; $15 to $25.

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All the Standard European and American manufacturers.

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One-third less than usual prices.

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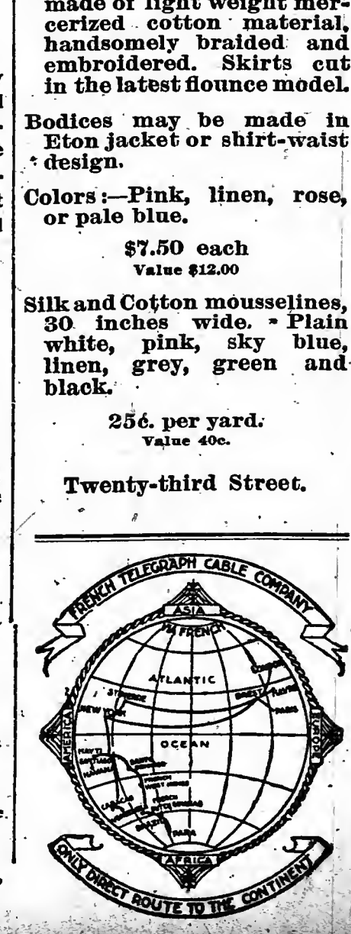
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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WAR DEPARTMENT LEAK

The President Investigating to Discover Senator Culberson's Informant.

Papers in the Case Refer to Alleged Ill-Treatment of Filipinos by Lieut. Arnold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President is conducting an investigation with a view to locating the leak in the War Department by means of which Senator Culberson yesterday obtained the papers in the case of Lieut. Arnold of the Fourth Cavalry.

Mr. Culberson had been trying for some time to have the Senate call for the papers in the case, but his resolution was buried in the Philippine Committee. At last Mr. Culberson set about securing them on his own hook. He read them yesterday in the Senate.

Mr. Culberson asserted that he had secured them from a person in no way connected with the War Department. Where this person got them and who he is are the questions which interest the President.

The President first sent for and questioned Assistant Secretary Sanger, and then directed him to begin an investigation. It turned out that the papers on reaching Washington were recorded in the office of the Adjutant General, then referred to Army Headquarters for Gen. Miles's information, then sent to Judge Advocate General Davis for action, and laid by him before Secretary Root.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin was sent for and denied that Mr. Culberson got the papers from his department. Next came Gen. Davis with the same statement. Capt. Parker West, who made the report in the case, declared that he did not know how Culberson got them. Gen. Miles is now at Fort Riley, Kan., witnessing a test of the Lewis gun carriage plans. The President intends to severely punish the officer responsible for the communication of these papers to Mr. Culberson.

The papers consist of the charges made by Private Andrew K. Weir against Lieut. Arnold, and Capt. West's report of his investigation. Weir asserted that the tortures inflicted by American soldiers were as great as those inflicted by Filipinos. He told of a case which he witnessed, in which, under orders from Lieut. Arnold, Sergt. Edwards tortured a prisoner to make him confess to crime. The Filipino was first tortured by the "water cure."

"A rough stick," says Weir, "about eight inches long and a half inch in diameter, was put between the man's jaws. A soldier held the man's head down by pressing on the ends of the stick. Another sat on the man's stomach, and still another sat on the man's legs. Edwards had a bucket of water at hand; water was poured down the man's throat. While down he was whipped and beaten unmercifully. He was then stood up and asked to confess. He did not. He was then beaten and clubbed again. I do not think that a square inch of the man's body was left untouched. He was kicked; a rope was thrown across a beam; the man was strung up by the thumbs; another rope was tied to his ankles, and his feet jerked from under him. While up he was beaten."

Weir threatened to report Lieut. Arnold, and Arnold threatened to court-martial him for insubordination. The prisoner did not confess.

Another of Arnold's methods of torture, Weir said, was to cut a strip of flesh just above the ankle of the prisoner. The strip was then attached to a stick, and the stick was coiled with the strip of flesh. Weir saw a man who had been treated in this way, and who was then put to work in the road with other prisoners. Weir charged that Lieut. Arnold had his men take an old man to a stream and kept him under water until he was unconscious.

Another of Arnold's methods, Weir charged, was to tie a prisoner to a saddled horse, allowing a few feet of slack. A soldier then mounted the horse and galloped down the road for a mile and then back.

"If the prisoner," said Weir, "could run as fast as the horse it was all well, but if he could not he had to drag."

Capt. West was ordered to investigate this, and he examined soldiers, who all corroborated Weir's charges.

Capt. West reported that, in his opinion, a thorough investigation would substantiate Weir's charges.

STEEL BRINGS $20 A TON.

Order for 100,000 Tons Placed with Bessemer Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 4.—An order was placed to-day with the Bessemer Association for 100,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron. The buyer could not learned, but it is surmised that the United States Steel Corporation placed the order. The price paid was $20 and $20.50 for delivery during the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year.

The last purchase made by the Steel Corporation was at $16.50 per ton. The price for next year is established, and if the buyer is the Steel Corporation, the ordinary purchaser will pay from $21 to $22 per ton for stock. The purchase indicates that business enough has been hooked for next year to warrant such a high price, and there will be no reduction in iron and steel next year.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 44½c.; cotton, middling, 9⅜c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20; butter, Western, creamery, 22½c.—Page 10.
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and return from Chicago, May 27th to June 8th, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. The electric-lighted "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything. Offices 461, 287, & 349 B'way.—Adv.

Beautiful West Point, Historic Newburgh or Po'keepsie may be visited on a Day Line one-day Exc. New landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. Music. —Adv.

WAR COLLEGE OPENS.

Capt. Chadwick Says Future Wars Will Be Commercial Conflicts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—The War College, season of 1902, was formally opened this morning by Capt. French E. Chadwick, President of the college, who gave the opening address and later entertained the officers present in his quarters. The members of the class, the officers of the training and torpedo stations, of the Monongahela, and of the army stationed near here, were present; also a few invited friends who have been in the service or who have an interest in the service. Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, the father of the naval training system and of the War College, was a guest of honor.

Capt. Chadwick's address was a scholarly production, in which he set forth the basis of the work of the War College, showed why it exists, and on what lines its work turns. He spoke of the necessary conservatism of naval officers, arising from the character of their profession, which differentiates from the general body of men more than any other class except the religious orders. He said it was impossible to study the subject of a general staff and not be convinced of the necessity of such a staff.

The necessity of the study of military history was dwelt upon. The speaker said it was the occupation of the Chesapeake by De Grasse which assured the surrender of Cornwallis.

It is likely, Capt. Chadwick said, that wars hereafter will be commercial wars, as they generally have been in the past. It is therefore very necessary, he said, to study their possibilities and to prepare for them. He held that he is the greatest commander who does by strategy what another would do by the expenditure of blood, and that it is the true strategy of this Government to place the United States in such a position as to be able to command peace, this being the true desideratum for which armies and navies are kept.

INTERNATIONAL PULP COMPANY

Troy Stockholders Demand and Secure Recognition in Board.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., June 4.—The annual meeting of the International Pulp Company was held yesterday at Gouverneur. Much of the stock is held in Troy and vicinity, and stockholders, not satisfied with the management started a movement to secure representatives in the Board of Directors. A meeting was held in Troy and the following circular, signed by William C. Geer, as Secretary, was issued:

"The undersigned, representing all the large interests of International Pulp Company held in Troy and vicinity, request that shareholders of the company who are unable to attend the annual meeting sign and return the inclosed proxy in favor of Michael Doyle of Rochester, W. B. Pollock of New York, and John A. Manning of Troy, believing that the interests of all the shareholders of the company will be benefited by such action."

The stockholders responded to such an extent that the proxy at the meeting yesterday represented a large amount of stock. The following Directors were elected:

A. G. Paine,	J. Arkell,
Michael Doyle,	S. J. McCrimlisk,
Thomas L. James,	M. M. Belding,
A. G. Paine, Jr.,	John A. Manning,
M. M. Armstrong,	Thomas Breslin,
James Foster,	Henry L. Dyer.
E. M. Upton,	

This election is regarded as a victory for the Trojan interests. It was agreed that either A. G. Paine, Jr., or Henry L. Dyer should retire and a Director be appointed who will hold the balance of power. Heretofore the Trojan interests had no representation. There is no disposition to change the officers who are to be chosen later in New York.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

President Loubet Summons Henri Brisson, but M. Combes More Likely to be Next Premier.

PARIS, June 4.—After consulting with M. Fallières, the President of the Senate, and M. Léon Bourgeois, who has been elected Provisional President of the new Chamber of Deputies, President Loubet has summoned M. Henri Brisson, (Radical Republican and ex-Premier,) to a conference to-morrow.

It is understood that M. Louhet will offer M. Brisson the task of forming a new Cabinet, but in view of M. Brisson's expressed determination not to form a Cabinet nor to enter the new Ministry, the general expectation is that M. Combes, member of the Senate from Charente-Inférieue, will be asked to accept this mission.

M. Combes's Ministry will probably include the retention of M. Delcassé, Gen. André, and M. Leygues, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Public Instruction, respectively, in the last Cabinet, and the appointment of M. Cruppi, (Republican,) member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a well-known lawyer, to the post of Minister of Justice, and that of Deputy Camille Pelletan (Radical Socialist) as Minister of Marine.

RUSSIAN VOLCANO IN ACTION.

BAKU, Russia, June 4.—The Gusygran, a mud volcano, situated near the village of Kobi, Caucasia, has had an eruption. The outburst was accompanied by cannon-like reports.

The country around the volcano, for some distance, was enveloped in flames. Flocks of sheep were destroyed and a few shepherds were burned.

COL. JACOB RUPPERT'S LOSS.

His Barns and Other Buildings at Lyndhurst Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—There was a thirty-thousand-dollar fire at Lyndhurst, near Rhinebeck, the Summer home of Col. Jacob Ruppert, this afternoon. Fire was discovered in the roof of the immense farm barn, and the flames spread rapidly to adjoining buildings.

The home of Superintendent Henry Ackert, the magnificent coach barn, and several other smaller buildings were entirely consumed. All the horses and live stock and the carriages were removed in safety. The origin of the fire is not known.

MR. KRUGER ILL IN BED.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—A dispatch received here from Utrecht says that Mr. Kruger is seriously indisposed and confined to his bed.

Twenty-four hour morning train from New York to Chicago, via New York Central and Lake Shore or Michigan Central. Leave New York 8:45 A. M., arrive Chicago 7:50 next morning.—Adv.

STRIKERS RESORT TO THE BOYCOTT

Non-Union Men and Their Families Refused Supplies.

Strikers' Children Leave School Because of Presence of Non-Union Men's Children—Mines Are Flooding.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 4.—There is very little change in the situation since yesterday. Perhaps there is more excitement in the settlements surrounding the collieries, but the breaker boys and women have been responsible for most of the disorder thus far reported.

The influences brought to bear upon the men who disregarded the strike order of June 2 are so potent that many of those who remained at the pumps have been won over, and President Mitchell predicts that not 2 per cent. of the old employés will remain with the companies. In one way or another the places of the strikers are being filled, and I cannot to-day learn of any pits which are in present danger of flooding. It is evident, however, that the mine owners are increasingly apprehensive.

President Mitchell's personal influence is ostensibly being exerted to hold the men in check, but the Sheriffs of the mining counties have been formally notified that they will be held responsible for any loss of property resulting from riot. The lack of confidence in President Mitchell's honesty of purpose is due chiefly to his efforts to make the coal and iron police odious. What might be expected if this protection was withdrawn is shown by the attack last night on the Stanton colliery, within the municipal precincts of Wilkesharre, which resulted in the burning of a warehouse and part of the stockade erected to protect the companies' property. It is said that no miners took part in this demonstration. This is probably true, but they were not far away.

Minor incidents, even more than spasmodic outbreaks of violence, show the intensity of the popular feeling. In some of the schools the children of strikers have left the classrooms because the children of those who remain at work are permitted to attend. Last night the girls employed in the lace mills at this place gave notice that they would strike if the daughters of those who remained at work in the mines were not forthwith discharged. To-day the Street Car Men's Union held a meeting to determine whether they should allow non-union mine employes to ride on the cars. These are evidences of the development of a condition which may easily become critical and they are noticeable throughout the entire district.

The conviction is expressed by conservative men of all classes that the premature recourse of the strike managers to the measure by which it was sought to destroy the mines rendered any early and amicable termination of the conflict impossible. No significance is discovered in the decision of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to bring the strike officially to the notice of President Roosevelt and ask his good offices in furthering arbitration. J. C. B.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 4.—More engineers, firemen, and pump runners obeyed the call of the miners' union and struck to-day, but in most instances the coal company officials were able to fill the places of the strikers. The Susquehanna Coal Company's Colliery No. 5, at Nanticoke, was the worst sufferer, all the firemen refusing to go to work, which compelled the company to shut down the engines. This colliery furnishes the power for the water supply of Nanticoke, and unless the engines are again started the borough will have a water famine to contend with. There was a fire in the town to-day, and, as the fire alarm is sounded by means of the colliery whistle, there was considerable trouble and delay before the volunteer firemen could be called to the scene of the fire. The company, it is said, will allow its mines to fill with water and let the borough get its water supply as best it can.

In the Wyoming Valley some men were stoned on their way to and from work, and several were thrown into pools of water. The fear of bodily harm is causing more men to quit work than are the arguments of the strikers.

President Mitchell was kept busy all day in his headquarters. He had nothing to say regarding his visit to Scranton last night, where he met Frank P. Sargent, Chief of the Locomotive Firemen. Regarding the general strike situation, he said everything was progressing satisfactorily, that more men were coming out each day, and that the idle men are behaving themselves well. In emphasizing the latter statement, Mr. Mitchell said the Chief of the Wilkesbarre police told him that during the twenty-one days the strike has been on there have been fewer arrests than during the same number of days prior to the suspension of work. Among the arrests that were made not one was a miner. The National President had no comment to make when informed that the New York Board of Trade had decided to ask President Roosevelt to take up the task of trying to end the great struggle.

A systematic boycott of all persons and establishments that in any way supply the wants of non-union men has been inaugurated, and is having its effect in bringing men out of the mines. Men of all callings, including bartenders, hutchers, grocery clerks, &c., are organized in the coal region. A non-union man in most places cannot be served, and if he is, the establishment is immediately boycotted. Families of non-union men are consequently having much trouble in buying the necessaries of life in stores.

A mining official, who has positive information on the situation, said to-day that most of the mines in the Schuylkill region are accumulating water. The Reading Company's collieries situated in that section are the chief sufferers. The collieries of the Lehigh Valley Company and individual companies in the same territory are also slowly filling. In the Hazleton, Wilkesharre, and Scranton districts the condition

Continued on Page 2.

Excursion Rates to Western Points.
Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Limited service to the Mississippi cannot be excelled. It leaves New York daily.—Adv.

GERMAN CAPITAL FOR BOLIVIAN SYNDICATE.

Brazilian Favor Now Sought by American Interests in the Rubber Forest Enterprise.

BERLIN, June 4.—F. W. Whitridge of New York left here to-day for England, after having arranged with the Deutscher Bank and other financial houses of Berlin to take shares in the Bolivian syndicate of New York.

The object of getting German capital for this syndicate does not appear to have been because outside money was needed, but because August Belmont & Co., Vermilye & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Frederick P. Olcott, President of the Central Truet Company, and others, composing the syndicate, desired to broaden the international basis of the enterprise and thus obtain additional diplomatic support in the negotiations now pending between the syndicate and Brazil, since it is through Brazilian territory that the Bolivian syndicate must find an outlet for intercourse with the world. It is likely that the syndicate will also obtain some Belgian capital.

The Bolivian syndicate has been authorized to administer fiscally, to police, and to govern 80,000 square miles of rubber forests in Bolivia, and the output of this country will have to be transported on rivers, which cross the Brazilian frontier. It will also pay an export duty to certain Brazilian States, and chiefly to the State of Amazonas.

The apprehension of the Brazilian Government, arising from the fact that Americans are obtaining fiscal rights in and police control over so vast a territory in Bolivia, a strip of which territory is claimed by Brazil, has created a difficulty which has made international partition and ownership desirable. American interests, however, will predominate.

While Mr. Whitridge has been dealing with the financial interests of the syndicate, Sir William Martin Conway, the explorer, who negotiated the syndicate's concession from Bolivia, has been in Berlin and has explained to the German Foreign Office the objects of the enterprise. It is understood that the Foreign Office will probably forward the aims of the Bolivian syndicate, in which both American and German capital is now interested.

Brazil has obtained from Argentina the right to navigate certain rivers which cross the boundaries of the two countries, and has long contended that Venezuela should concede similar rights with regard to the Orinoco River. It is consequently thought probable that Brazil will yield to the request that Bolivian and Brazilian streams be opened to international navigation.

Mr. Whitridge will leave Liverpool on June 7 for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Campania.

GOV. ODELL IN CAMP.

The Ninth Regiment to Receive Him Upon His Arrival at Peekskill To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, June 4.—The principal event at the State Camp scheduled for to-morrow is the visit of Gov. Odell, who will arrive on the train reaching Peekskill at 12:17 P. M. The train will stop, however, at Roa Hook, from which station the Chief Executive will be conveyed to headquarters and remain there during the afternoon. He will come down from his Newburg home. The Ninth Regiment will have the honor of the Governor's presence because the Twelfth will be in camp at Lake Mohegan.

The Ninth left Camp Roe at 8:10 A. M., and with an ideal day, a cool breeze blowing, the dust laid by last night's showers, and a hearty brakfast before the start, had no trouble in reaching this camp in three hours and twenty minutes. They made only four stops and not a man dropped out. There were no drills or skirmishes coming in. The owners of property along the highways objected last year so strenuously to having their grain fields and pasture lands tramped over that the sham battles were abolished.

The Twelfth, after its morning drill, had vacated the permanent camp so that when the Ninth marched in they took immediate possession of the floored tents, where they will remain until they leave on Saturday for home. After four days spent in shelter tents, lying on straw for a bed, a plank floor and a good cot is a pleasant relief.

At 2 o'clock the Twelfth Regiment started on their march to the lake, which was reached without incident about 6:15. The advance guard, Company B, arrived a half hour earlier, and with them was Gen. McCoskry Butt, who was a visitor at camp. Lieut. Vanderhilt stood the march well.

There was a very interesting entertainment last evening in the Young Men's Christian Association tent given by Company G, Lieut. Vanderbilt's company, of the Twelfth Regiment. It was under the direction of Corp. Jamieson. Lieut. Vanderhilt peeped in to see his boys at their vaudeville, but all efforts to make him do a turn were unavailing.

E. M. BRONNER'S INVENTORY.

Failure of Merchant Who Figured in Alleged Mock Marriage in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—E. M. Bronner, the Fifth Street merchant, who recently failed for over $50,000, filed an inventory of his assets in the United States Court Wednesday. The total amount is $8,812.71, of which $6,792.86 is stock in his store and $2,019.85 the value of the store fixtures.

Bronner was recently prosecuted by Miss Manchester, formerly a cashier in his employ, who claimed that he wed her by a mock marriage at the Hotel Navarre, New York. Miss Manchester lost the suit.

W. M. Rice Estate Agreement.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 4.—A partial compromise has been entered into between H. B. Rice, administrator of the estate of W. M. Rice, the millionaire for whose murder Albert T. Patrick is now under sentence of death, and O. T. Holt, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Rice, in whose interest Patrick claimed to have been working. Under the agreement Mr. Holt has filed two instruments relinquishing all claim to the estate of W. M. Rice, the consideration in each being $53,000. Some of the heirs under the will of Mrs. Rice are not included in the settlement.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

Immediate prompting of strength and energy after using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT and NO REACTION. Beware of substitutes.—Adv.

MRS. KINGDON ROBBED AT WALDORF-ASTORIA

Jewels and Articles Worth $10,000 Reported as Stolen.

Mr. Gould's Family Refuse to Discuss the Case—Many Detectives Working to Recover Lost Valuables —Capt. Titus's List.

A special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Lakewood, N. J., last night said that Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. Edith Kingdon Gould, the wife of George J. Gould, while in New York on Tuesday and a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was robbed of a number of pieces of jewelry, in all valued at $10,000.

At Lakewood more definite information concerning the theft was not forthcoming, though there was much gossip about it. At Georgian Court, the home of George J. Gould, members of the household preserved strict secrecy in regard to the affair, saying that they did so as the matter was now in the hands of the Detective Bureau at New York, and private detective agencies.

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night the proprietor, Mr. Boldt, turned the reporter over to Mr. Thomas, his assistant, who admitted that the robbery had taken place, and that Mrs. Kingdon lost a quantity of jewelry, but he said that the amount and value had been greatly exaggerated in some of the reports that had reached his ears.

Pinkerton detectives who were seen likewise admitted that such a robbery had been committed, and one detective said that he was working on the case. Another of these men said that he had a list containing a description of the articles, but this he refused to make public.

The number of pieces that were taken have been variously estimated, but it was understood that there were four, and that two handsome brooches were among them.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau said last night that he did not think the articles taken would exceed in value $10,000. This amount, he said, represented the appraisement by the owners and given to him by the management of the Waldorf-Astoria. The jewels stolen Capt. Titus described as follows:

Four diamond brooches, valued at $2,000 each, and a gold chain bag with diamonds, valued also at $2,000.

Capt. Titus said that a number of his men were working hard on the case, and that he expected they would soon show results in their work.

PROVIDENCE TRACTION STRIKE.

Three Cities and a Dozen Towns Tied Up—700 Men Now Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—With 700 men idle in a total of 1,200, the close of the first day in the strike of conductors and motormen on the United Traction and Electric Company finds three cities and a dozen or more towns within a radius of sixteen miles of Providence seriously inconvenienced, due to the lack of adequate transportation facilities.

During the morning hours more than half of the equipment was in operation, but during the afternoon the number of cars operated rapidly decreased. In Pawtucket and Central Falls the tie-up was nearly complete, not more than two cars at a time in each city being in operation. In the Pawtucket Valley equally bad conditions existed.

The second shift of men for the night service brought some gain for the strikers, and a number of the suburban lines were either wholly or partially abandoned.

The strike is a result of the enactment of a ten-hour law by the Legislature, the traction company, it is said, having announced that if the men wished to suffer proportionate reduction in wages the hours would be rearranged. If, however, they wished to continue under the old schedule of hours and pay they would be protected against the enforcement of the law, which, it was declared, could be proved unconstitutional.

About the streets and in the vicinity of the car stables everything was quiet. The strikers were active in their efforts to push the contest among the men who had not stopped work. The company, on the other hand, seemed to be anxious only to maintain a reasonable service over its lines. No new men were being hired, and satisfaction was expressed at the outlook as the day advanced.

Omnibus lines have been established in many parts of the city. Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes have arrived from Detroit to conduct the strike.

OUTCOME OF A ROMANCE.

Marriage of Capt. Lefferts Buck, Builder of Brooklyn Bridge, to Miss Mira R. Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 4.—A social event of interest was the marriage this morning of Miss Mira R. Gould of Paducah to Capt. Lefferts Buck of New York City at Grace Episcopal Church. Bishop T. U. Dudley of Louisville officiated. The church was crowded. The attendants were Master Elbridge Palmer of Paducah and Master William Gould, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Little Miss Mary Terry Burnett of Paducah was maid of honor. The bride entered with William T. Gould of Brooklyn, N. Y., who gave her away.

Miss Gould comes of one of Paducah's oldest and most aristocratic families. Capt. Buck is a prominent bridge construction engineer of New York, having built the Brooklyn Bridge. The couple left at noon for New York, where they will live. The marriage is the outcome of a rather romantic courtship begun several years ago while the bride was on a visit to New York and was inspecting the Brooklyn Bridge. Since then Capt. Buck has been a visitor in Paducah regularly every year.

New Warden for Sage College.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 4.—Miss Margaret Harvey of Ogontz, Penn., has been appointed by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to succeed Miss M. F. Washburn as Warden of Sage College. She will assume her duties Sept. 1. Miss Washburn resigned to accept a professorship in the University of Cincinnati.

West 23d St. Station
of the Pennsylvania Railroad is close to the hotel and theatre district of the metropolis, convenient by cab or street car.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS ON VENEZUELAN FRONTIER.

The Two Countries Seemingly on the Verge of War—Secretary Hay Likely to Offer the Good Services of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Venezuela and the United States of Colombia appear again to be on the verge of war. Colombian troops are massed on the Venezuelan frontier and are preparing to invade the neighboring republic.

This information was received to-day by Secretary Hay from the United States officials in Colombia and Venezuela. The strained relations have existed for some time, but it had been believed that an arrangement had been effected by which all danger of war had disappeared. Colombia has not, however, forgiven Venezuela for the aid President Castro has given to the insurgents in Panama and other provinces.

The charges that Castro not only furnished arms, ammunition, and men, but that he allowed the Liberal Chief of Colombia to organize armies on Venezuelan soil. Castro, on his part, insists that Colombia has been equally derelect, permitting reinforcements for Venezuelan insurgents to come from Colombian territory.

The matter is of considerable importance to the United States, because of the effect a war might have upon American interests. Under the treaty of New Granada, the United States is bound to preserve free traffic across the isthmus, and an attack by Venezuelans upon Colon would not be permitted by this Government.

Consequently, there would be danger in the event of war that this country would be forced to take vigorous action. If it refused to allow the bombardment of Colon, Venezuela would charge that the United States was in alliance with Colombia, and Venezuela is not too friendly to this country anyway.

There is reason to believe that Secretary Hay has not lost sight of the effect of war upon American interests, and he will undoubtedly take action to avert it if such a result can possibly be brought about.

It is expected that he will cable instructions to Mr. Herbert, United States Minister at Caracas, and Arthur Beaupre, United States Chargé d'Affaires in Bogota, directing them to make earnest representations to the Governments to which they are accredited, urging that peace be maintained.

If necessary, the Secretary will authorize the two diplomats to tender the most friendly offices of the President. In the opinion of this Government, there is no need of war, and it will probably go to the extent even of applying friendly pressure to prevent it.

War between Colombia and Venezuela would be disastrous to both countries. Colombia has been struggling for more than three years with a rebellion, of which she now seems to have gotten the upper hand, at least in the interior of the country.

In the Isthmus of Panama she is still fighting the rebels and has just dispatched a strong force against them. At the Colombian Legation it is insisted that the revolution is practically ended.

Venezuela, on the other hand, has only recently entered upon a state of revolution. President Castro seems to have maintained his supremacy, but the revolutionists are active, and there is no telling what the result may be, especially as they seem to have money and have been able to introduce arms and ammunition into the country.

At the Colombian Legation it is said that in the event of war Colombia will undoubtedly be victorious, as she has a larger army, a larger population to draw upon, and greater resources.

YAQUI INDIAN UPRISING.

Thirty Mexicans Killed in Ambush Near Aguajite—Runners Report Fearful Cruelties.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 4.—The uprising among the Yaqui Indians is becoming general. A detachment of seventy-three men from the force of Gen. Torres, who is pursuing the Yaquis in the Mazatan Mountains, east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and thirty of the number killed. Capt. Celso Gomez and Lieut. José Valejo of the Twentieth Battalion were among the slain. Only one escaped unhurt. The Mexicans ran out of ammunition and engaged in a hand-to-hand battle with the Yaquis. Fifty of the latter were reported killed, but their great number overwhelmed the Mexicans. The survivors retreated to Hermosillo. Fifteen of them were wounded. Gen. Torres has retreated and sent out scouts loyal to the Government.

Refugees arriving at Hermosillo report that everywhere the Yaquis have taken the warpath. Three stations on the Sonora Railroad have been abandoned, and the telegraph operators have left. Gen. Luis Torres, in command of the Mexican troops, has been reinforced by his brother, Lorenzo Torres, with 200 mounted men.

It is estimated that there are 1,000 Yaquis, well armed, assembled in the foothills of the Mazatan Mountains.

The Mexican forces are short of ammunition and arms and through the authorities at Nogales all available arms and ammunition at Tucson was ordered shipped Monday.

The Yaquis captured twenty-five stands of arms in the ambuscade Sunday. Runners arriving at Hermosillo report fearful cruelties in the ambuscade which occurred Sunday near Aguajite. As soon as the expected reinforcements arrive Torres will engage the Yaquis in the mountains, and a decisive battle is expected then.

Broker Sherwood Reported Ill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 4.—A local physician reports that James D. Sherwood is quite seriously ill and may not recover. He is a New York broker, who for years has commuted between New York and Peekskill, having a village home here on Main Street, and also a place up in the country. He is eighty-three years old. On May 26 he married his fourth wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jewell. She is a granddaughter of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André, the British spy. Mr. Sherwood's last wife, who died last year, was a woman of some wealth, and Mr. Sherwood himself is reputed to be the richest man in Peekskill.

Motor Cycles, $95 to $200.
Holly, Marsh, Merkel, Thomas, Keating, etc. Call and try them. Willis, 23 Park Row, op. P. O.—Adv.

350 Boarding Houses
are contained in No. 15 of Four-Track Series; sent free on receipt of 4c. by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

MANY PERSONS INJURED IN THE CHICAGO RIOTS

Crowds Attack Drivers and Occupants of Meat Wagons.

MILITIA AWAITING CALL

Worst Day in the Strike of Beef Packers' Teamsters—Conference Between Employers and Men.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Driven by men covered with dust and blood, many of them barely able from exhaustion to hold the reins in their hands, thirty-six meat wagons entered the main gate of the Union Stock Yards to-night, amid a shower of stones, bricks, bottles, and sticks.

The wagons, guarded by five police wagons filled with bluecoats and two omnibuses crowded with policemen, were on the return from a delivery of supplies to down-town provision houses, after one of the fiercest days in the strike of the beef packers' teamsters.

Many of the drivers, who are officials at the packing houses, were cut and bruised from head to foot. The police were in worse condition. At the very entrance of the stock yards to-night, after all seeming danger had passed, George June, an employe of the Anglo-American Packing Company, was struck by a baseball bat and knocked from his wagon seat. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and, it is believed, he may die.

Many others were struck at the same time by a shower of stones, but the police were too worn out to offer resistance.

The soldiers of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, were instructed to-night to be prepared for a hurried call to duty. Commanding officers sent word to other officers, and through them the non-commissioned officers were detailed to notify the privates to be ready at a moment's notice. Gov. Yates is in the city to-night.

More than a dozen battles were fought during the day between the rioters and the police, and the hospitals to-night are overcrowded with the injured. The fiercest battle of the day took place this afternoon at Sixteenth Street and Michigan Avenue. The rioters stood on the viaduct and hurled rocks at the meat wagons passing. Before this mob could be dispersed the police were compelled to use revolvers. More than fifty shots were fired, the bullets passing over the heads of the crowd, which finally became frightened and scattered, but not until many of the rioters and policemen had suffered serious injuries.

A conference was held to-night between representatives of the packers and the teamstere, looking to a settlement of the strike. President W. Job, Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration, brought about the meeting. A settlement of the strike of the drivers of delivery wagons of the retail State Street department stores earlier in the day formed the basis on which the opposing elements hoped to effect a compromise.

A fight occurred between a crowd of negroes imported from St. Louis to take the places of the striking yard teamsters, and toughs and strikers at Forty-fifth Street and Centre Avenue early to-day, in which six negroes were badly injured, two possibly mortally.

The substitutes were driving wagons when they were assaulted. Many of their assailants were armed with ice pick poles they had seized from ice wagons, and in the fight the negroes were badly lacerated by these weapons.

At 9 o'clock an imposing caravan of thirty-eight loads of beef, interspersed with five omnibuses containing policemen, came out of the stock yards amid hoots and cries of derision from the crowd.

An incident of the fights during the day was the smashing of an automobile. The machine was caught in one of the blockades and smashed to splinters. Another machine, in which were two women, was caught in a similar predicament. The occupants were so frightened by the riot about them that they were at the point of fainting when policemen rescued them.

Part of State Street was in a state of barricade several hours. Pickets for the strikers persuaded sympathetic drivers to drive into the thoroughfare in order to check the advance of the meat wagons.

At Randolph and Clark Streets the mob, which was preceding and following the meat caravan, grew riotous. From a coal wagon and from standing produce wagons the crowd seized missiles and pelted the drivers of the packing house wagons. Here the police charged the crowd again and again, driving them from the streets and doorways into side streets.

At Fifth Avenue, near Madison, three coal wagons attempted to blockade the streets again. One teamster drew a revolver and threatened to shoot any one who touched his horses.

A number of vehicles, driven by men, blockaded Madison Street and tied up the street car lines running through the intersection. In the jam was a bus loaded with boys. The lads climbed out of their vehicle only to meet the onrushing police, and many of them were clubbed while spectators cried "Shame!"

There was one humorous feature to the otherwise serious situation. A wagon, containing a live calf, was broken into during the absence of the police from that portion of the caravan, and the bewildered animal taken away amid applause.

On Fifth Avenue, between Adams and Monroe Streets, the first shot of the day was fired, and it gave rise to a report that the police had fired upon the mobs. An officer was hit with a pop bottle by a man standing on a fire-escape ladder. The officer, unable to reach his assailant in any other way, drew his revolver and fired two shots. The man escaped. The incident created great excitement, and soon one of the worst riots of the day was in progress.

A dense crowd, attracted by the shots, collected and again missiles flew thick through the air. Several policemen were hit. A driver, catching a man in the crowd throwing at him, upon receiving a stone in the face drew his revolver and fired at the man. The latter's cheek was grazed and he ran with the blood streaming from his face. The police arrested the driver.

At Quincy Street and Fifth Avenue, while there were no shots fired, the police were again called upon to contend with the mob. They used their clubs with a vigor some-

what impaired by the fatigue of their long day's fight, but after making several arrests succeeded in moving the caravan again.

A little further down Fifth Avenue Sergeant Miller fired at a man who threw something at the officer, but failed to hit him. As soon as the cavalcade reached the alley back of Van Buren Street the police adopted the policy of firing volleys in the air to scare the crowd. About thirty shots were fired.

After the wagons were freed from the strikers by repeated charges of the police at Fifth Avenue and Adams Street, one driven made a determined dash at full speed in Fifth Avenue, the mob falling back before the frightened horses. He turned south in Van Buren Street, struck a trolley car and the wagon was wrecked. Then he fled. The crowd rushed in great numbers to the scene and unhitched the horses, the mob meanwhile scrambling for the meat with which his wagon was loaded. The animals ran away in different directions, but were subsequently captured.

During the afternoon's fighting in some way the caravan was separated. Twelve wagons were in Clark Street without police protection. A driver for Swift & Co. with this section of the procession was beaten savagely. He may not recover. The horses were unhitched at this place. The mob swelled to 2,000 here and the law was for the time in abeyance.

GOVERNOR TO CONSIDER JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Morris—No Place for a Sheehan Man.

A conference between Gov. Odell, Senator Thomae C. Platt and Chairman Robert C. Morris has been arranged for Friday morning to discuss the question of the Supreme Court Justiceships. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Borough of the Bronx is a strong candidate for one of the places and many politicians claim that it is a certainty that he will be chosen. Theron G. Strong, J. Van Vechten Olcott, a brother of W. M. K. Olcott, and Robert G. Green are also candidates.

The question was presented to Chairman Morris of the Republican organization as to whether a proposition would be considered to have a member of the Greater New York Democracy named for one of the Judgeships.

"Your organization is making a contest for the control of the Democratic Party of New York," said Chairman Morris to the representative of the Greater New York Democracy. "Now, if you win in the primaries and control the County Convention which nominates the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeships, will you indorse a Republican?"

"Why, no; Democrats would have to be named," was the reply.

The negotiations were at once broken off and it was announced last evening that there was no chance of the Greater New York Democracy receiving a place on the Supreme Court Bench through appointment by Gov. Odell.

GOV. ODELL RETURNS.

Will Be in Albany Several Weeks and Make Some Appointments.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Gov. Odell returned from his extended Western trip this morning, and was at his desk in the Executive Chamber before 9 o'clock. He stated that he had had a most delightful trip, and that his health had been greatly benefited.

The Governor expects to remain in Albany for three or four weeks, and will make a number of appointments before leaving for his Summer vacation. These include a Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, a Railroad Commissioner, a St. Louis World's Fair Commissioner, and two judicial appointments. The Governor stated this morning that he did not know when he would announce his selection for these places.

COL. DADY NOT TO RESIGN.

He Says He Will Retain Office as Elections Commissioner.

When asked with relation to a published report declaring that he would resign his post as Commissioner of Elections, Col. Michael J. Dady denied most emphatically yesterday that he had any such intention.

"Nit, nit, nit," he said. "What do you take me for? What-am I there for, eh? Not on your life am I going to resign."

In the report referred to it was said that Col. Dady had announced that he was ready to turn his office over to the Republican organization, and that ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren would submit the name of a candidate for the office to Mayor Low. This would take the office out of the control of the regular organization.

STATE BANK TAX UPHELD.

Controller Miller's Decieion in Case of Bank for Savings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—State Controller Miller to-day gave his decision on the long pending contest of the law passed by the Legislature of 1901, which taxes the surplus of savings banks in addition to their real estate. The Controller decides that the tax is constitutional. The matter now probably will be carried to the courts.

The case arose over a protest made by the Bank for Savings in the City of New York against the basis adopted by the Controller for the levying of the tax. The bank asked for a revision of the tax placed upon it and asserted that its realty had been assessed too high.

The bank was assessed upon a valuation of $4,610,253, making the tax for the year $46,102. The bank was represented by Strong & Cadwalader of New York, as attorneys, who are understood to be acting for the Savings Bank Association of the State, which is to bring the matter before the courts as a test case.

$700,000 FORECLOSURE SUIT.

Proceeding Against S. H. Kneeland in Settling the Affairs of the Late C. P. Huntington.

There was considerable speculation in financial circles yesterday over the announcement that a suit had been begun by Arabella F. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington, and Charles H. Tweed, one of the executors of the Huntington estate, to recover $700,000 from Sylvester H. Kneeland and Isaac E. Gates. The action was instituted in Westchester County.

Mr. Tweed explained last evening that the litigation was simply to foreclose a mortgage which Mr. Kneeland was not able to take up. The executors want to close the affairs of the estate. Mr. Kneeland borrowed money of Mr. Huntington and gave as security mortgages on property in Westchester County. Mr. Gates, as an executor, was made the mortgagee and thus became a defendant.

NEW RARITAN RIVER BRIDGE.

It Will Reduce Driving Distance to New Jersey Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 4.—The matter of the bridge across the Raritan River connecting Perth Amboy and the suburbs of South Amboy, which has long been advocated in Middlesex County, was favorably acted upon to-day at the meeting of the Board of Freeholders. The board authorizes the issue of $150,000 worth of bonds to meet the expenditure, but it is predicted that this amount will not cover the cost. Senator Kean and Congressman Howell assured the members of the board that the War Department will approve of the plans for the bridge.

It will be possible to reduce the road distance from New York to Long Branch, when this bridge is built, some twenty miles.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS NOMINATE TICKET

Differed Over Platform and Recognition of Bryan.

Convention Declares in Favor of According Independence to Filipinos —Thomas Taggart Indorsed for National Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The Democratic Stats Convention held here to-day was marked by harmony, the only serious differences being over the platform and the recognition to be given William J. Bryan. The following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—ALBERT SCHOONOVER of Attica.

Attorney General—W. E. STILWELL of Princeton.

State Auditor—JAMES R. RIGGS of Sullivan.

State Treasurer—JEROME HERFF of Peru.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—ADAM HEIMBERGER of New Albany.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—SAMUEL L. SCOTT of Clark County.

Statistician—MYRON D. KING of Indianapolis.

State Geologist—EDWARD BARRETT of Hendricks County.

Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth District—TIMOTHY E. HOWARD of South Bend.

Judges of the Appellate Court for the Southern District—JOHN R. EAST of Bloomington, W. H. BRACKEN of Franklin, JOHN D. MAGEE of Rushville.

Judges of the Appellate Court for the Northern District—RICHARD H. HARTFORD of Portland, JAMES T. SAUNDERSON of Fowler, and HENRY G. ZIMMERMAN of Albion.

The gathering was remarkable for its lack of discord, candidates for all but three offices being chosen by acclamation. While there was no fight in the convention proper, there was a battle royal in the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions. A number of the friends of William J. Bryan were very earnestly in favor of the insertion in the platform of a plank indorsing him and the Kansas City platform. The majority of the committee were against any such indorsement, saying they considered it out of place at the present time to inject Mr. Bryan's name into the State campaign. The fight lasted well into the night, and it was nearly noon to-day before the report of the committee was ready for presentation to the convention.

The Philippine plank also created much discussion, the committee being called upon to consider all sorts of propositions in behalf of the Filipinos, some of them being in favor of immediate and complete independence. It was only after hours of argument that the plank was agreed upon in the form in which it appears in the platform.

The Convention was called to order at 10:20 o'clock by W. H. O'Brien, Vice Chairman of the State Central Committee. John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, was then made permanent chairman. The name of W. J. Bryan was greeted with loud cheers when it was mentioned by Mr. Kern.

THE PLATFORM.

Chairman F. B. Shively, of South Bend, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform, which was, in part, as follows:

We, the delegates of the Democratic Party of the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, do hereby adopt the following declaration of principles, and appeal to our fellow-citizens who agree with these principles, to co-operate with us in the coming campaign.

We denounce the Republican Party for its surrender to an alliance with the trusts, and we favor such legislation as will suppress and destroy all trusts or combinations to control the production and the price of commodities.

We denounce the Dingley tariff law as the breeder of trusts, and demand that tariff duties shall be levied for the purposes of revenue only and limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We condemn the Republican Party for refusing to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to enforce its decisions against discriminations in railroad rates, which discriminations have been a potent cause of the creation and maintenance of trusts, and we demand that the commission be given power to suppress this evil.

Continuing, the platform favors the restoration and expansion of our merchant marine, and to this end demands the reformation of our navigation and tariff laws; denounces the Ship Subsidy bill as "an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes, and a wasteful, illogical, and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the seas"; opposes the Fowler Bank bill, recognizes as an economic fact the increase of standard money arising from the vast increased production of gold from our own and foreign mines, as a demonstration of the truth of the quantitative theory of money. The Philippine plank of the platform is as follows:

The Philippine policy of the present Administration has embroiled the Republicans in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of Government, and, as we are not willing to surrender our civilization to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent Government, protecting them from outside interference, and securing to this country such commercial and naval rights and advantages as would be just and fully and fairly protect American interests.

We hold in reverence the valor, patriotism, and services of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic.

The platform further congratulates the Republic of Cuba upon its entering into the family of nations and deplores the cruelty and wanton destruction of the republics of South Africa; favors the construction and control of an isthmian canal; favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote; favors freedom of debate in the legislative bodies of the State and Nation; deplores the death of President McKinley; denounces Anarchy in all its forms, and declares that it should not be permitted to find an abiding place in this country; indorses the course of Democratic Representatives in Congress in standing for economy in public expenditures, for just principles of government, and for the doctrines of the Democratic Party.

The platform ends by condemning the Governor of Indiana "for his violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the State of Indiana in his refusal to honor the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky upon regularly returned indictments for murder against fugitives from justice."

Upon motion of Mr. Shively the report was adopted unanimously and with much enthusiasm.

TAGGART FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform Chairman Kern announced that the Chairman of the committee had another resolution to present. Mr. Shively then offered a resolution declaring that the Democrats of Indiana bore testimony to the fitness of Thomas Taggart for the position of Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and urged his election for the place. The motion was carried with enthusiasm. The Convention then adjourned.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS ESTABLISHED.

College Settlements Association Makes Offer to Young Sociologists.

It was announced yesterday that the College Settlements Association has established two fellowships of $400 each for the year 1902-1903. One of these fellowships may, at the discretion of the committee, be changed into a scholarship of $300. The object of these fellowships is to open to well-qualified persons the opportunity afforded by settlement life for investigation of social conditions; that of the scholarship to give training in philanthropic and civic work. No requirements are made beyond residence in a settlement during the academic year, and the pursuit of some clearly defined line of work.

A college education, it was announced, is regarded as desirable but not essential. Qualifications being equal, a woman applicant will be preferable to a man. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, will receive applications until July 15.

STRIKERS RESORT TO THE BOYCOTT

Continued from Page 1.

is not so bad, only a mine here and there showing bigb water.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 4.—The eleven imported men who were kidnapped at Hazel Brook Colliery by the striking mine workers last night were sent back to Philadelphia to-day. District President Duffy announced that this was the last batch that would be deported at the expense of the union. About 300 men from Philadelphia reached Hazleton on a special train early to-day. They will be put to work around the mines.

One thousand men to-night started from McAdoo on the first stage of a march to Philadelphia with two non-union men who arrived in the former town to-night, and were captured by the strikers. At Silver Brook, two miles south of here, the men will be turned over to another large body of miners, who will proceed with them to Tamaqua, where they will be taken in charge by a delegation of Panther Creek Valley miners, who will march them further toward their destination.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., June 4.—The strikers' pickets were out in force to-day and turned back boeses on their way to work at Tunnel Ridge Colliery. The water is rising rapidly in the mine, and unless pumping is resumed soon the ruination of the underground workings is inevitable. Mine Foreman Terrill was kept a prisoner at the colliery for two hours last night through fear of violence.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, through counsel, has served notice upon Mayor Leonard that its employes have been mobbed in the streets on their way to work. Mayor Leonard replied that he would preserve peace at all hazards.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 4.—Because they refused to man the pumps and fire rooms, the fire bosses at Henry Clay shaft, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, were discharged to-day. The mine, which has been idle since Monday, is filling with water, and in a short time, unless the water hoist is operated, will reach an upper level and flood the Sterling colliery, owned by the same company.

The water in Excelsior and Corbin collieries' slopes, owned by Andrew Robertson & Co., is ascending the workings, as no men have taken the strikers' places.

The Borough Council has decided not to enlarge the police force during the present stage of the strike, because of the peaceable attitude of the men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—A movement to prevent residents of this city and vicinity from engaging to act as guards, engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in the anthracite coal region took practical shape to-day. J. P. Gallagher, Secretary of District No. 7, came to this city from Hazleton, and had a conference with Edward M. Brown, Secretary of the Allied Building Tradee Council. Through Secretary Brown efforts will be made to enlist the services of all union workmen in the cause of the striking miners.

Whenever a member of a Philadelphia labor organization can prevent idle men from going to the coal regions, Secretary Gallagher said, he will do so. Trades unions officials throughout the city have been requested to exert their best efforts in this respect, and all have agreed to aid the miners as far as possible.

Secretary Gallagher stated that the majority of the men sent to the mines up to the present time have been pressed into service as coal and iron police, being unable to operate either engines or pumps.

BOARD OF TRADE APPEALS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Suggestion that a Tender of Arbitration Be Made by a Commission Under the Statute to Settle the Strike.

The Board of Trade and Transportation, of which Oscar S. Straus is President, took up the question of the strike of the anthracite miners at its regular meeting yesterday. Mr. Straus, as a member of both the Arbitration and Conciliation Committees of the National Civic Federation, is anxious to see the coal strike settled. John D. Kernan, who was a member of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate a railway strike, which took place a number of years ago, took a seat beside Mr. Straus.

The following resolutions, offered by D. R. Jamee, were adopted after some discussion, L. J. Callanan reporting against them.

Whereas, Differences have arisen between the anthracite coal roads and their employes in the mines, and a strike has been ordered calling out more than 100,000 miners and laborers, and the production and transportation of anthracite coal has ceased; and

Whereas, The interests of the public are paramount to those of the parties to the controversy; and

Whereas, Chapter 1,063 of the laws of the United States, passed Oct. 1, 1888, Section 1, provides that

Whatever differences or controveries arise between railroad or other transportation companies engaged in the transportation of property or passengers between two or more States of the United States, between a Territory and State, within the Territories of the United States, or within the District of Columbia, and the employes of said railroad companies, which differences or controversies may hinder, impede, obstruct, interrupt, or affect such transportation of property or passengers.

And said law in Section 6 provides that the President may select two Commissioners, ons of whom at least shall be a resident of the State or Territory in which the controversy arises, who, together with the Commissioner of Labor, shall constitute a temporary commission for the purpose of examining the causes of the controversy, the conditions accompanying and the best means for adjusting it, the result of which examination shall be immediately reported to the President and Congress, and on the rendering of such report the services of the two Commissioners shall cease. The services of the commission, to be ordered at the time by the President and constituted as herein provided, may be tendered by the President for the purpose of settling a controversy such as contemplated, either upon his own motion or upon the application of one of the parties to the controversy, or upon the application of the Executive of a State; therefore,

Resolved, That the attention of the President of the United States be respectfully directed to Chapter 1,063 of the laws of the United States passed Oct. 1, 1888, so that he may take such action as therein provided, either through the tender of arbitration by a commission, or, if such arbitration is not accepted, then by an investigation by such commission to the end that the public may be relieved from the increasing loss and injury that threaten to result from a continuation of the conditions at present existing between the railroads and their employes in the anthracite regions.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the President of the United States and the Executive Committee of this board be authorized and requested to take such action as in their judgment the public interests demand.

The Presidents of the coal-carrying roads, when seen yesterday, did not care to discuss the action of the Board of Trade and Transportation. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said he had received no official notification of the resolutions. One of the Presidents who did not wish to be quoted by name said:

"There is no change at the mines. All our pumps are working. As to these resolutions, I might as well propose at any association I was a member of that a commission might be appointed to investigate the wages people were receiving in any concern in this city. Of course, I do not believe that President Roosevelt will be foolish enough to take these resolutions seriously.

"At the same time, they will likely do mischief by creating in the minde of the strikers the idea that there is a new way by which the operators can be forced to grant demands which they are not disposed to grant and will not grant. This may simply have the effect of lengthening out the strike."

It was reported yesterday that several retail coal dealers called on Dr. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, in order to notify him that they have plenty of anthracite to sell at prices that are not exorbitant. Dr. Lederle when seen later said that he was going on with the enforcement of the soft-coal ordinance.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Bramley said that the investigations regarding the charges against the management of the elevated road of violating the soft-coal ordinance had been completed. According to the report of his Inspectors, he said the charges appeared to be well founded and suit would be brought against the elevated road by the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Bramley also said that his Inspectors had reported that they examined a number of locomotive tenders in use on the elevated road and found that many of them had a layer of hard coal on top and soft coal underneath. The point to be proved was whether or not the smoke from the soft coal had been a nuisance or a menace to health.

A number of well-known coal dealers said yesterday that all that could be said to the contrary notwithstanding, anthracite was growing scarcer every day. One of the most conservative of the dealers said:

"People do not want to burn soft coal, but have to do so. Look at the clouds of black smoke over the city now. In a very short time the use of soft coal will be general."

The delegates of the Engineers and Firemen's unions who are watching the recruiting agencies for men to take the places of the striking miners, reported yesterday that there was practically "nothing doing" in the way of shipping men to the mines. They had persuaded all who had been hired to remain, and had obtained places for two of them as firemen, one at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and the other at the works of the New York Steam Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

He Considers the Plan of a Commission —Mr. Hanna May Be Asked to Become a Member.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Roosevelt spent some time this afternoon considering the proposition of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation that he appoint a commission to investigate the strike situation in the anthracite regions, with the view of effecting an arbitration of the differences between the miners and operators.

It is stated that the President has not decided what action he will take.

Senator Hanna of the Civic Federation professed to know nothing of the New York board's action, but it is intimated in official circles that if a commission is appointed the President will look to the Senator to aid in the task.

Soft Coal Smoke Causes Alarm.

The smoky atmosphere in the vicinity of Rector Street and Broadway last night caused a passerby to turn in an alarm of fire from the box at that corner. He did not realize the real trouble, and thought that there was a blaze in one of the buildings near by. The Fire Department responded with a complement of apparatus. The soft-coal nuisance, according to the firemen's statements, has caused several scares in the down-town district.

PAPER TROUBLES SETTLED.

The trouble in the Eastern paper-making trade that has threatened to tie up the supply of paper for newspapers in the Eastern cities was reported yesterday by Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, to be settled definitely.

One of the grievances was an attempt by one of the companies to introduce the three-shift system, or shifts of three every twenty-four hours night and day, including Sundays. The pulpmakers' union had separate demands, including a demand for an increase of wages.

The meeting at which the trouble was settled was held outside of New York. Manager Parkes, of the International Paper Company, represented the employers. Samuel Gompers and Herman Robinson represented both the Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor.

It was agreed that the pulpmakers should have a 10 per cent. advance in wages, and several other concessions. The question of the three-shift, or three-tour system, was left to a joint committee. Pending its decision the two-tour system is to be continued. The agreement is to run for a year.

MR. MORSE'S BANK STOCKS.

The Mercantile National Believed to be Under His Control—His Large Purchase of Its Shares.

Charles W. Morse has added another large block of stock to his already large holdings in the Mercantile National Bank, and although he will neither confirm nor deny it, the belief in Wall Street is that he has secured absolute control of the bank.

Mr. Morse was seen yesterday at the National Bank of North America, which he controls. In reply to a question he said:

"I have bought another block of Mercantile National Bank stock. As to whether I and my friends now control the bank I do not care to say, but there will be no change in the management of the bank."

Mr. Morse declined to say what price he had paid for the stock, but it is supposed that it was somewhere between 290 and 325, which latter figure was the bid price of the stock yesterday.

The Mercantile National Bank has a capital of $1,000,000. According to last week's bank statement its deposits were $14,443,700 and its loans $13,580,600. It had a circulation of $988,500. Its President is F. E. Schenck.

Charles W. Morse has been investing heavily in bank stocks since his retirement from the American Ice Company. He will sail for Europe to-day, to be gone four months.

Philadelphia Record Sale Confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Judge McPherson in the United States District Court to-day handed down a decree confirming the sale of 9,050 shares and $500,000 bonds of The Philadelphia Record, which was recent sold by order of the court at public auction to William S. Stenger and others of this city for $2,874,000.

Suicide on a Country Path.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 4.—George Haight, son of William Haight, was found dead on the path leading to Furnace Wood this afternoon. He had a bullet wound in his head. Nearby was a revolver. Haight, who was thirty-four years of age, left the home of his sister, Mrs. Wright Chase, with whom he lived, telling her that he was going to Indiana and visit another sister.

Summer Resort Number Next Sunday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a Special Summer Resort and Travel Edition next Sunday, June 8th. This edition will cover practically all the Summer resorts throughout the country. It will form an outing directory and will serve as a guide to tourists. This number will be much in demand by those who seek information as to Summer homes and routes of travel. To be sure of securing a copy of next Sunday's edition of vance.—Adv.

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DEGREE FOR MARK TWAIN

Missouri University Makes Him a Doctor of Laws.

The Humorist Eulogizes Himself in a Manner Which Greatly Amuses Those Who Hear Him.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 4.—The graduating exercises of the State University of Missouri took place to-day. The programme included several special attractions. The feature was the conferring of honorary degrees of LL. D. on a number of distinguished personages, including Mark Twain, the humorist; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior; B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis.

Mark Twain was the centre of attraction. Since his arrival from Hannibal yesterday he has been given a continual round of banquets, dinners, and similar entertainments, and when he appeared in chapel this morning he looked fatigued, but was otherwise in fine spirits.

Mr. Clemens, attired in a Yale scholastic gown, led the graduating procession in its march to the stage, and conferred the diplomas upon the graduates. All the exercises were made as brief as possible. The distinguished humorist gave the audience a treat of humorous stories, personal anecdotes, and humorous remarks at the expense of the other distinguished visitors, in whose company he received the degrees.

The conferring of the degrees was especially interesting, each of the ones thus honored responding with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Before the degree of Doctor of Laws was formally conferred upon Mark Twain, Gardner Lathrop read a statement introducing the author to the audience, containing many references to his work and characteristics of his genius.

Mr. Clemens stepped to the centre of the stage and paused. He seemed to be hesitating whether to make a talk or retire with a few remarks. Suddenly, and without a signal, the great audience arose as one man and stood in silence at the feet of the man who wrote "Tom Sawyer." Mr. Clemens bowed and remained silent. Then the audience began a peculiar chant, spelling slowly the word Missouri, with a pause between each letter. It was a solemn sound, and the effect was strongly impressive.

The humorist said that he was in doubt as to whether a speech was expected or only a few remarks. He was not left in doubt very long. With one will the audience demanded a speech and were so insistent that it would have been extremely difficult to decline, but it is doubtful if Mark Twain wished to do so.

His speech was playful, satirical, and at times pathetic, including personal anecdotes, funny stories of a great variety and much that was serious, and all told with great earnestness. He referred with much feeling to his recent visit to his old home and friends, and said that though it had cost him an aching heart, he would not have missed experiencing those sacred emotions even if he could have avoided them. He touched humorously upon the matter of his degree and said that while he fully deserved the honor and was glad to get it, he was very much afraid that it might have aroused jealousy among his enemies.

He said that when he received his degree in an Eastern college as a Doctor of Literature much jealousy of a most reprehensible nature was created among those who envied him the honor, and in his timidity, one man wrote to him asking him what he knew about literature. Another man wished to know if a Doctor of Literature meant a man who was able to "doctor" his own literature, and others asked similar mean questions, which only proved their jealously of spirit and envy of a deserving man.

Mr. Clemens referred to Mr. Lathrop, who had read such a glowing eulogy on the humorist, as "the Ambassador," and expressed his regret that the latter had neglected so splendid an opportunity to tell the real truth instead of contenting himself with compliments.

Mr. Clemens told a watermelon story that greatly amused his audience, and a few jokes on Secretary Wilson and others that were highly characteristic of the humorist. Though he began his talk rather sadly, he was in a merry mood before he had completed. He finally launched forth into a eulogy on himself delivered so seriously and with such a straight face that the audience were almost tempted to take him at his word and refrain from laughing when the laugh came in.

"Since I have been in Missouri," said the speaker, "I have distributed more wisdom than ever before, and I am sure that much good will result from my visit. I have had many honors conferred upon me, but I deserved them all. I sometimes suspect when you confer these honors you mean it as a sort of hint that I have been with you long enough. Some of the Eastern colleges seemed to be rather in a hurry about getting me out of the way, and began conferring honors upon me years ago, but as I stated before, I deserve them all, and am always willing to accept anything in the way of honors that you have to offer."

Mark Twain will leave at noon to-morrow for St. Louis. During his stay in Columbia he has been the guest of E. W. Stephens, proprietor of a paper here. A dinner was given in his honor to-night by his host, and there were twelve invited guests.

TRIUMVIRATE MAKES NO REPLY TO DEVERY.

Sullivan-Croker Faction Declares the ex-Chief is Ungrateful.

The Tammany triumvirs were silent yesterday in regard to the statements made by William S. Devery against Richard Croker as an "absentee boss" and the ex-Chief's personal attacks on many leaders of the Wigwam. The members of the Carroll-Van Wyck faction, who are now friendly with Mr. Devery, would make no statements in favor of or against Devery's views as to Tammany Hall and its future. The members of what is now called the Sullivan-Croker faction in private and in public denounced Devery as ungrateful "to his maker, Croker."

Daniel F. McMahon and Charles F. Murphy, two of the triumvirs, met yesterday at the Wigwam for the transaction of political business. Louis Haffen was absent. Mr. Murphy, when asked about the Devery interview, said:

"I have not a word to say about the matter."

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, who was referred to in the Devery interview as "that old man with a yard of red flannel in his mouth," was incensed over the statements of the ex-head of the Police Department. He said:

"My idea of Devery is just what it always has been. He is a big fake. Anybody who knows anything about the inside workings of Tammany Hall knows why Devery has it in for me. It does not do me any harm to have Devery talk about me the way he does. He knows where I got my money, if that is what is worrying him. He knows that I got it in my business and earned every dollar of it honestly. He knows that I did not get it while in office by any underhand means.

"The one man that set Devery up and made him was Richard Croker. It is enough to show any even-minded person the kind of a man Devery is to see how he has turned against the very man that made him Chief of Police and gave him power.

"Devery is the one man that lost the election for us last year. If it hadn't been for him we'd have won hands down. Not only that, he is the original cause of trouble and dissension in the Tammany organization and the Democratic Party in New York.

"It was Devery that made necessary the Lexow and Mazet investigations that revealed such a disgraceful condition of affairs in the city. If it hadn't been for that, brought about by Devery's conduct, there would not have been any criticism of Tammany Hall to this day.

"Devery doesn't know anything about Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall is all right, and if it hadn't been for Devery, there never would have been any trouble."

Senator Plunkitt, who was also referred to in the Devery interviews, said:

"Devery is a big fat man. I don't care what Devery does or does not do. All I am troubled about is the Fifteenth District."

"How about the $1,000,000 Devery says you have made out of politics?" was asked.

"Now, Devery does me an injustice. I have $2,000,000. I never made so much money as I am making now. I am keeping it and making it all the time. I won't say another word about Devery."

William Hepburn Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, said:

"Well, Devery has created a stir in the Wigwam. We are fighting the organization but it does seem to me to show what kind of a man Devery is. Croker kept him in office during the last campaign, and the cry against Deveryism probably lost Tammany Hall the county places, and now when Croker is down the ungrateful Devery comes out against him. The interview only shows what kind of a man Devery is."

ISAAC A. HOPPER'S TRIUMPH.

Elected President of the Harlem Democratic Club by an Overwhelming Vote.

Isaac A. Hopper, Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, won an overwhelming victory at the annual election of the Harlem Democratic Club last night over his opponent, Hugo Kanzler, being elected to the Presidency by a vote of 140 to 44. The election was held at the clubhouse, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and about $2,500, which was greatly needed, was taken in from members who had been in arrears, the club regulations requiring that all obligations be discharged before a member can be allowed to vote. The full ticket elected follows:

President—Isaac A. Hopper.
Vice President—John A. Wilbur.
Second Vice President—John Martin.
Treasurer—Mosee Barnett.
Corresponding Secretary—Thomas E. Dempsey.
Recording Secretary—Edward W. Fox.

HESS INDORSES MAYOR LOW.

The Opponent of McDougall Hawks Condemns Mr. Jerome for Attacking the City Government.

The administration of Mayor Low was indorsed as a success at a meeting of the Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last evening, held in the clubrooms, on Twenty-seventh Street, near Broadway. John Deemer presided. Charles Hess, who has been making a contest against McDougall Hawks, the leader of the district, made a speech. He commended the city administration, saying, in part:

"The people who are criticising and attacking Mayor Low do not perhaps know the herculean task he has undertaken in giving this great city a good, clean administration. I was astonished when I read the address of District Attorney Jerome made recently at Cambridge; his criticisms were unkind and unfair, and it occurred to me when I read his speech that the distinguished District Attorney could better occupy his time by remaining at home and attending to the business of his great office, and make an effort to redeem his promises made before election, than to go about the country criticising his associates who were elected on the same ticket and but for whom and their popularity, Mr. Jerome might never have been elevated to the District Attorneyship.

"If Mr. Jerome is properly quoted in the morning papers as saying that one of his county detectives was justified in shooting a poor unfortunate for committing a misdemeanor, then he is not fitted to hold his place, and the Governor, in my opinion, would be justified in removing him."

FUNERAL OF J. B. LORD.

Services at Grace Church Largely Attended—Burial in Greenwood.

Funeral services for James Brown Lord, the architect, who died last Sunday, were held yesterday morning in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of the church, and the Rev. N. C. Carey officiated. In the front pews were thirty members of the Princeton Class of '79, of which Mr. Lord was a member, and representatives of various clubs and societies with which he was associated. The church was crowded.

The floral display was very elaborate. More than half of the hundred pieces were kept in wagons outside the church because there was no room for them inside.

There were fourteen pallbearers, Dr. Polk and Dr. W. G. Thompson, who attended Mr. Lord in his long illness; Newbold Edgar, H. S. Van Duser, M. S. Paton, John Farr, J. S. Stewart, Jr., C. C. Cuyler, R. H. McCarter, J. F. Lanier, Richard Mortimer, Paul Tuckerman, Herbert Peil, and W. A. Potter.

As the coffin was borne into the church the choir sang "The Strife Is Over" and "Jerusalem the Golden." As recessional they gave the hymn "Now the Day Is Past and Gone" from the hymn book of St. Paul's School at Concord, where Mr. Lord was prepared for college. The burial was in Greenwood.

REV. DR. RICHARDS UNDECIDED.

Members of His Congregation Consider the Call to the Brick Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 4.—The Rev. Dr. William Rodgers Richards listened to the advice of prominent members of his congregation this evening regarding the call extended by the Brick Church in New York City. Nearly 400 members of the Crescent Avenue Church considered the subject.

Charles J. Fisk, L. H. Barrows, W. D. Murray, and S. A. Strong argued that the call offered a great opportunity in a larger spiritual field, while F. H. Andrewe, I. L. Miller, H. M. Humphrey, and the Rev. J. A. Love advised him to stay here, declaring that the missionary work of the local church under his guidance exceeds that of the more wealthy congregation in New York.

The Rev. Dr. Richards says he is undecided, but that he expects to arrive at a decision in a short time. The majority of the members of the church express the opinion that Dr. Richards will accept the call.

MARITIME EXCHANGE TO MOVE.

Proposes to Buy and Occupy a Building on the West Side of Lower Broad Street.

The Maritime Exchange, which occupies quarters on the Beaver Street side of the Produce Exchange building, will probably have a building of its own at 78 and 80 Broad Street in the near future. Superintendent Smith said yesterday that the purchase of the desired property had not been made yet, but that at a meeting of the Exchange held yesterday a committee was appointed with authority to proceed with the negotiations.

Present plans, it is understood, do not involve the erection of a new building on the Broad Street property, but simply a renovation of the existing structure, which is five stories in height, and occupies a plot 52 by 100 feet on the west side of the street, about midway between Stone and Marketfield Streets. The present owner of the Broad Street parcel is Edward F. Searles.

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Broadway & 19th Street

A HISTORIC CALAMITY ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

On Sunday next, June 8, THE NEW YORK TIMES will print a fuller and more comprehensive story than any yet given of the devastation wrought by the volcanic eruptions on the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

The account was written by its Special Correspondent, who followed the course of the calamity on the two islands and who describes graphically and in detail the scenes which he witnessed.

It is a narrative of absorbing interest, concerning the greatest disaster of modern times, which no one should fail to read.

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BOERS ACKNOWLEDGE COMPLETE DEFEAT

Cape Rebels Left Out of the Terms May Not Surrender.

Possibility that Irreconcilable Commandos May Begin Brigandage Causes Little Concern—Significance of the Peace Provisions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says that possibly some may consider that the fact that long negotiations preceded peace and that such liberal terms were granted was a mistake, and may think that the Boers will hereafter assert that they were not really defeated. But the Boers at Vereeniging recorded an acknowledgment of complete defeat in the resolution which was prefixed to the authorization of their delegates to sign the document of surrender.

In this resolution it was declared that, only in view of the absolute refusal of the British Government to negotiate further, and in consideration of their own reduction in numbers and the impossibility of ever getting back their prisoners of war, and in order to save the existence of their own race, they had brought themselves to consent to relinquish their cherished independence.

The peace terms are described by the correspondent as generous in all personal matters and firm on the main political issues affecting future government. The chief concession regarding language, he says, only amounts to granting such reasonable facilities as would be granted anyhow, and does not interfere with the status of English as the sole official language. The concession allowing the use of arms with a permit is not unreasonable in a country where there is a large native population and the farms are scattered.

The generous grant of three millions, which is equal to £100 for each farmer, is not only to Boers who fought, but generally to all local inhabitants. All such will be represented on the repatriation and restocking committees. The only clause which is not sufficiently clear is that regarding the recognition of Boers' notes and requisitions, if they are to be held to be bona-fide evidences of proper losses.

The arrangement regarding Boers in the field is that, after laying down their arms, they shall go to their farms or shall enjoy the hospitality of burgher camps until it is their turn to be assisted and repatriated. It is possible that many may join the national scouts if that body is kept up.

The Cape rebels are not included in the terms, and it is possible that operations in the northwestern part of that colony will continue for some time, although it is hoped that the rebels, in view of the hopelessness of their position and the known intention of the British Government to inflict the light penalty of disfranchisement upon the rank and file, will heed the advice of those who have gone from Cape Colony to urge them to surrender.

It is also intimated by the correspondent that there is a possibility that a small element of irreconcilables with commandos will refuse to accept the decision of the delegates and will begin brigandage. But such a situation at the worst will only cause annoyance to the constabulary.

In the opinion of the correspondent, the great task of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, thus ended, although it has seemed long and slow sometimes, will appear in retrospect as one of the greatest military achievements in British history.

BOER BUILDING IN BRUSSELS.

Question Raised as to Whether Intended Legation Quarters Reverted to the British Crown.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times's correspondent at Brussels says that the building in Avenue Louise, which was originally bought by Dr. Leyds, the Boer delegate, for 350,000f. for the purpose of a legation, was subsequently abandoned for smaller quarters.

According to private information, when the Boer cause was definitely compromised, Dr. Leyds unsuccessfully endeavored to sell the larger building, but the purchaser feared legal difficulties.

Ultimately a leading notary effected a sale at 125,000f. How the proceeds were disposed of remains to be learned, but certain jurists argue that the building reverted to the British crown from the date of Lord Roberts's annexation proclamation.

TO RETAIN THE GRAIN DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Reviews the Financial Situation.

LONDON, June 4.—The promised statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons consisted of a lengthy review of the financial situation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the whole £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) provided for in the budget for the prosecution of the war would be needed to effect the demobilization and the transportation of the British troops in South Africa, to move the Boer prisoners from the various concentration camps, and to furnish garrisons for South Africa.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) asked Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the number of these garrisons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be premature to answer this question now, but that he had grounds for hoping that in the course of a few months large garrisons in South Africa would prove unnecessary. The Chancellor said he was glad to say he could dispense with the additional £15,750,000 ($78,750,000) which he had asked for when the new loan was authorized by the House.

He said he proposed to continue the new taxes, including grain duties, for the present; but he asked the House to resume the sinking fund as the best step toward re-establishing the credit of the country.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S OPINION.

He Thinks that the Boers Were Paid to Surrender.

CHICAGO, June 4.—"They win a great victory," said Bourke Cockran when asked what he thought of the Boers' surrender.

"They were paid to surrender," he continued, "and the terms, in my opinion, give them practically all the independence they want. When you stop to consider that the Boers were fighting the two most powerful nations on earth, England and the United States, and were able to hold out so long, then get £3,000,000 as well as their practical independence, I certainly regard the outcome as much more of a victory for them than for the English Government."

Mr. Cockran declared that he was out of politics and consequently took no interest in the Tammany fight.

THE CUNARD LINE'S SCHEME.

Mr. Morgan Not Interested—An All-British Fast Atlantic Service Planned.

LONDON, June 4.—According to The Shipping Gazette, J. Pierpont Morgan is not concerned in any way in the proposed Cunard Line scheme, which, the same authority understands, will be an "all-British" project. The Gazette says:

"The Cunard Line, having finally determined not to enter the Morgan combine, deems the time opportune for the creation of a fast Atlantic service, which shall be entirely British owned, and is now taking steps to ascertain from the Government how far the active interest which the Ministers recently expressed in the welfare of the British mercantile marine is likely to assume a concrete shape."

The Shipping Gazette adds:

"The sympathy of the business men of Liverpool, evoked by the Cunard Line's refusal to join the combine, has already taken practical shape."

MORGAN BURGLAR REMANDED.

Barkley Pleads Guilty and Is Held for Identification by American Police.

LONDON, June 4.—John Barkley, who was remanded at the Bow Street Police Court May 9, on the charge of attempting to break into the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., pleaded guilty in the Old Bailey to-day. Sentence was postponed upon application of the police, who said they believed Barkley was a notorious criminal, and that they were awaiting identification of the prisoner by the American police.

A policeman surprised Barkley as the latter was trying to open a window of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.'s, house, in London, with a "jimmy." Barkley was captured after a sharp struggle. An American revolver, Yale keys, and lockpicks were found in the prisoner's pockets.

PROF. VIRCHOW TAKES BORAX.

German Physiologist Celebrates His Eightieth Birthday with a Double Dose to Prove It a Benefit.

BERLIN, June 4.—Medical men in Germany continue their animated discussion as to whether or not the consumption of borax is injurious to the human system. This discussion has brought out the fresh fact that Prof. Virchow, the world's foremost physiologist, has taken a dose of borax daily for years past, and that this has resulted in benefit to his health.

Prof. Virchow celebrated his eightieth birthday by taking a double dose of borax.

NO REBELLION AT KAWANGSI.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Hongkong states that a missionary dwelling at Kawangsi says that there is no rebellion, though many well-armed predatory bands are terrorizing the people, raiding the customs stations, and infesting the mountainous regions. Tales of attacks upon towns which are gallantly defended are unfounded. Frightened petty officials have magnified the danger.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

Countries Asked to Prohibit Commercial Use of Its Symbols.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—At the last dinner given in honor of the delegates to the International Red Cross Conference, which has been in session here, Prof. Martens, who holds the Chair of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, referred in glowing terms to the humanitarian arrangements which exist in American cities for the care of the public. Mrs. W. P. Foster replied to Prof. Martens in a graceful address.

The conference passed resolutions urging all countries to prohibit the use by manufacturers for commercial purposes of the Red Cross symbols, and to give manufacturers six months' notice of this decision.

After relating instances in which the Red Cross privileges have been abused, the Belgian International Ambulance Corps resolved that every State is bound to exercise strict supervision over the private relief expeditions organized in its territory; that no such organization should leave the State without authorization from the Government, and that such expeditions should not be allowed to use the Red Cross unless they have been recognized by some Red Cross society. The Belgian International Ambulance Corps recommended the establishment of international bureaus to supply information concerning prisoners of war, aid societies, &c., by active service in time of peace, and that the powers take steps to bring about the execution of Article X. of The Hague Convention, which has not yet been ratified.

Yvonne de Treville in Paris.

PARIS, June 4.—Miss Yvonne de Treville, who sang with the Castle Square Opera Company in America two seasons ago, made her début at the Opéra Comique here last night, as Lakme, with great success. She was recalled three times after each act. The critics to-day agree in saying that she has a voice of great purity and power, and praise her performance highly.

William Clark Now Improving.

LONDON, June 4.—William Clark, head of the Clark thread industry, who has been suffering from gout and influenza, at Bath, England, is now improving in health.

NEW FRESH-AIR HOME.

Place Opened at Montclair, N. J., to Benefit New York Sick.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 4.—The new Fresh-Air Home on Grove Street was formally opened this afternoon. The association in charge of it is headed by Mrs. R. H. Dodd of New York.

The home is intended for the use of sick children and other inmates of the crowded New York tenements and will be operated, in a measure, in connection with the various settlement workers in New York. Six of Dr. Felix Adler's wards are here already and are working in the garden for pastime.

Westinghouse Injunction Not Granted.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the application of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company for an injunction to prevent the Stanley Electric Company from manufacturing certain electrical appliances, claiming that the patents for the same, granted to Nicola Tesla in 1892, are controlled by the Westinghouse Company. The refusal was made on the ground that the Stanley company manufactured the appliances in Pittsfield, Mass., and that, therefore, the matter was not within his jurisdiction. The question of the alleged infringement of the patents was not considered.

LORD KITCHENER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

His Address to Boer Delegates Wins Hearty Response.

Gen. Botha and Gen. De La Rey to Go to Europe for Relief Funds—Boers and Britons Rejoicing Over Peace.

DURBAN, Natal, June 4.—The Times of Natal states that Lord Kitchener has left for England, and that Gen. Lyttelton is Acting Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, June 4.—The ballot of the Boers at Vereeniging resulted in fifty-four votes in favor of surrender and six against it. Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commands, which will take place on the racecourse. All the Boers are allowed perfect freedom.

There will be a thanksgiving service, Sunday, June 8, on the Church Square, in which it is hoped the Boers will participate. The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will be impossible until a system of supply depots for the outlying districts is established. Gen. Baden-Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads, and telegraphs will be handed over to the civil authorities so soon as possible, and the restructions of martial law will be gradually relaxed.

The Boer delegates who, during the peace negotiations, were stiff, formal, and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the Commandants are returning to their commands in order to explain the situation.

Gen. Botha, Gen. De La Rey, and other Boer leaders will start for Europe shortly for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed burghers.

Gen. Schalk-Burger, who is Acting President of the Transvaal, joined Gen. Botha in addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed, and to their brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together for the social and spiritual advancement of the country.

Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereeniging, in which the British Commander in Chief said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best possible impression, and drew forth a hearty response from Gen. Beyers, the Chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

The departure of the Boer commanders from Vereeniging for their various districts was marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying the Boers started late, and, the night being extremely cold, the sentries along the railroad track lighted hugh bonfires, round which groups of Boers and Birtons gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene. The late opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again no More" and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and the burghers outvying one another in their demonstrations of joy. In brief, the scenes at the departure of the trains resembled nothing so much as the starting of huge picnic parties. The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the Rand. Flags were displayed everywhere, and thanksgiving services were held in all the towns.

Gen. Botha remarked, relative to the termination of the war:

"It is the happiest day of my life since I left school."

The Boers do not anticipate the least difficulty in bringing in the various commands. The work of returning the men to their wives, children, and farms will, however, be heavy and difficult. It is impossible to send them straight to the veldt. It is absolutely necessary, at this time of the year, to have warm shelter, and wooden huts have already been ordered from the coast towns, to be delivered, in sections, to each family. Those who are unable to return to their former vocations will be temporarily supported by the Government.

The question of restocking the farms is also under consideration. The main difficulty is to find wheat and cattle likely to thrive. No great difficulty is experienced in regard to horses, as the Government is able to dispose of great numbers of remounts.

KITCHENER A VISCOUNT AND A GENERAL.

The King Asks for a Grant of £50,000—Thanksgiving Services Set for June 8.

LONDON, June 4.—It was announced this afternoon that Lord Kitchener had been created a Viscount by King Edward.

Lord Kitchener has also been promoted to be a General.

In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward, as follows:

"His Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener, and being desirous, in recognition of such services, to confer on him some signal mark of his favor, recommends that he, the King, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000, ($250,000.)

John Dillon, William Redmond, and Swift MacNeill (Irish Nationalists) announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage. A resolution giving effect to his Majesty's message will be discussed tomorrow.

The fact that the Kitchener grant is only £50,000 has already created considerable discussion in the Parliamentary lobbies, and some regret has been expressed that it was not equal to the award made to Lord Roberts, £100.000, ($500,000.) It is known, however, that, during the continuance of the war, the question of granting Lord Kitchener £100,000 was seriously discussed by the authorities; but the smaller amount was decided upon, on the ground of Lord Kitchener's lesser rank, coupled with the fact that he received £30,000 ($150,000) at the close of the Soudan campaign, and is still a comparatively young, unmarried man and at the height of his military career, while Lord Roberts is old, has a family, and is not likely to have a further chance to distinguish himself.

King Edward has ordered that special thanksgiving services for the restoration of peace in South Africa be held at all the military centres Sunday, June 8.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.

After a Quarrel with Her Husband She Leaped from a Long Island City Ferryboat.

After having had a quarrel with her husband at her home in Long Island City Mrs. Mary Denner jumped from the Thirty-fourth Street ferryboat Long Beach yesterday morning. She was eighteen years of age, and she worked in a cigar factory in Manhattan. She had chatted with several girls who work in the factory, but they were not aware of her purpose to commit suicide. A young man pulled off his coat and plunged overboard to the rescue, but he failed to get hold of the woman.

Charles Denner, the husband, who is eighteen years of age, is employed in Rhoades's machine shop in Third Street, Long Island City. He and his wife lived in Freeman Avenue, in the Dutch Kills section. He said that he and his wife were married five months ago. They had not lived happily together, and they had a quarrel at the breakfast table yesterday. The young woman was crying when she started for Manhattan.

J. J. HILL SPEAKS ON COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

Only Serious Objection to So-Called Trusts, He Says, Has Been Method of Creating Them.

CHICAGO, June 4.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever assembled in the large banquet hall of the Auditorium was present to-night at a dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, was the orator of the occasion. His subject was "Commercial Expansion," the banquet being in the nature of a celebration of the prosperity pointed to by the organization, as a result of expansion policy.

Special significance was given to the topic, as "Commercial Expansion" was the keynote of resolutions adopted by the Illinois manufacturers and telegraphed to President McKinley at a time when the National Government was said to be hesitating and in doubt as to what policy to pursue regarding the new island acessions.

Mr. Hill said in part:

"The development of commerce is the effort by a country to find a market for its own productions, or to supply itself with material for its necessities, or to further increase its means of commercial expansion. The commercial expansion of a nation is the best index of its growth.

"In the past the public domain suited to cultivation of the soil, producing every useful crop, has furnished homes for the multiplying population. To-day we have about reached the limit of our public domain which can be made to furnish homes for an intelligent and enterprising population.

"Considering the question from a broad, National standpoint the interest next in importance to agriculture is the railway interest of the country. I think I am safe in saying that next to the Christian religion and the common schools, no other single work enters into the welfare and happiness of the people of the whole country to the same extent as the railway.

"While railways have to answer for many mistakes of judgment or of intent, on the whole, the result has been to create the most effective, useful, and, by far, the cheapest system of land transportation in the world.

"The value of the Oriental trade runs back to the very dawn of history. Early in the nineteenth century Great Britain took possession of the trade and has retained it to the present time, for the reason that she furnished the lowest rates of transportation to and from those countries. We are now preparing to challenge her for such share of this business as can be furnished by the manufactures of the United States.

"We have enjoyed all the benefits of a protective tariff for many years, and whatever good it can do in the way of building up infant industries has already been accomplished. The growth of our enormous iron and steel industries, which are pointed out as the result of our protective tariff, can be more surely traced to our enormous resources in the iron mines of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than from all other sources.

"In a country as large as ours, carrying on enormous undertakings, large amounts of capital are necessary, and this capital can be more readily furnished by corporate ownership than in any other way. The only serious objection to so-called trusts has been the method of creating them—not for the purpose of manufacturing any public commodity in the first place, but for the purpose of selling sheaves of printed securities which represent nothing more than good will and prospective profits to the promoters.

"If it is the desire of the general government, through Congress, to prevent the growth of such corporations, it has always seemed to me that a simple remedy was within their reach. Under the Constitutional provision allowing Congress to regulate commerce between the States, all companies desiring to transact business outside of the State in which they are incorporated should be held to a uniform provision of Federal law. They should satisfy a commission that their capital stock was actually paid up in cash or in property, at a fair valuation, just as the capital of the National bank is certified to be paid up.

"With that simple law, the temptation to make companies for the purpose of selling prospective profits would be at an end, and, at the same time, no legitimate business would suffer.

"The survival of the fittest is the universal law of nature in every branch, and in its working it is eternal. Let us, therefore, leave well enough alone."

RUSSELL SAGE OUT RIDING.

His Physician Says that He Has Decided to Take a Vacation.

Dr. John P. Munn was in Russell Sage's house at 506 Fifth Avenue for an hour last evening. When he came out he was asked about the real condition of Mr. Sage.

"Condition?" he replied. "Why, he is all right, most assuredly so. He was not feeling well for a day or two, but he is now all right. Why, he was out riding this afternoon. He has decided to take a little vacation, and, as everything is running smoothly, he sees no necessity for going down town to-morrow."

COLUMBIA GETS SOUTH FIELD.

Wealthy Friends of the University Have Subscribed for the Purchase—Price, $1,900,000.

The New York Hospital has accepted the offer made by the friends of Columbia University to purchase the two blocks of land in front of the University known as "South Field." The price to be paid is $1,900,000, partly in cash. The subscribers to the purchase are:

James Stillman,	Archer M. Huntington,
H. McK. Twombly,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Edwin Gould,	Samuel Thorne,
George F. Peabody,	D. Willis James,
James Speyer,	William E. Dodge,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Mrs. Henry Villard.

The negotiations were aided by the New York Realty Corporation, which endeavored to acquire the property, but withdrew in favor of the university. The title will pass on Oct. 1. It is the intention of the subscribers to give the university an option to purchase the property at cost within one year from that date, their purpose being to secure ample space for the future educational development of the university. They are not seeking to buy the land as an athletic field, although there will be no objection to its use as such until it is required for more important purposes.

The particular use to be made of the property, however, must depend very largely upon the amount which the university can raise by gift to enable it to exercise the option, and to erect buildings, either lecture halls, dormitories, or whatever may be most needed.

RABBI HIRSCH NOT DISTURBED.

Head of the Chicago Temple Israel Congregation Ridicules Action of New York Rabbinical Association.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Dr. Emil Hirsch, rabbi of the Temple Israel Congregation, is not at all disturbed by a report from New York that the Rabbinical Association of that city has adopted resolutions declaring him no longer a follower of the faith. Their action is openly ridiculed by Dr. Hirsch, and is said by him to be totally without effect.

Dr. Hirsch said no body or organization had any control over the various congregations of the Jewish Church, but that each body of worshippers was independent of all others.

"The suggestion that I am about to establish a separate church of my own is ridiculous," said Dr. Hirsch, last night. "The fact that I hold services on Sunday does not make me a Christian nor does it in the least affect either my belief or thousands of Jews who believe as I do."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of this city, Vice President of the Rabbinical Association, said that there is no truth in the report that the Rabbinical Association has declared Dr. Hirsch of Chicago "no longer a follower of the faith." Dr. Silverman says that in the absence of the President he was in the chair at the meeting of the association held Tuesday. A resolution was brought forward criticising Dr. Hirsch for statements recently made in his pulpit, but the association at once considered it out of order.

STATE INJUNCTION AGAINST BEEF TRUST

Judge Chester Issues Restraining Order at Albany.

A. B. Boardman, Counsel for Packers, Says Injunction Will Be Obeyed and No Attempt Will Be Made to Vacate It.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Justice Chester has granted an injunction restraining the beef-packing companies of the West from carrying on business in this State in violation of the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law. The order was served upon the representatives of the concerns in this city and Troy to-day, and will be served on others throughout the State as quickly as they can be reached. It was obtained upon the affidavit of D. W. Meredith, a former manager of Swift & Co.

The injunction is directed against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Company, the Hammond Company, Swarzschild & Sulzberger Company, domestic and foreign corporations, and against Nelson Morris, Edward Morris, and Ira N. Morris, copartners, carrying on business as Nelson Morris & Co.

The order direcls that their managers, agents, attorneys, and servants, and all persons acting for them are restrained and enjoined from fixing and determining, by combining together, the prices to be charged for meat, and from agreeing between themselves as to the supply of meat to be brought into this State by them, and from acting upon any understanding tending to diminish such supply, and from fixing or maintaining prices of their and each other's products by agreement between them.

They are also enjoined from acting under any agreement whereby the price of labor shall be affected or competition therein affected, and also from maintaining uniform rules for credit to dealers or fixing uniform prices for cartage.

In obtaining the injunction Attorney General Davies asked that it be made permanent and Justice Chester directed that it "continue until the other or further order of the court."

The Meredith affidavit which was presented to the court recites that Meredith's experience in the meat business covers a period of ten years, six of which were with Armour & Company and the remainder with Swift & Company. Continuing the affidavit says:

"When I first went to work for Armour & Company there was open and keen competition between all the great packing concerns of the West, and each endeavored to secure all the business it could until 1893, at which time agreements were entered into and meetings held between the representativs of said packing houses to arrange prices at which their products could be sold.

"The general managers of the packing houses were accustomed to meet once a week and sometimes more frequently, for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile any differences existing between them and to consider the prices that they were to impose for the ensuing week for meat products."

The affidavit, which is lengthy, then proceeds to recite in detail how the weekly meetings were conducted and the manner in which the managers apportioned territory among the several packing houses so that competition could be reduced to a minimum.

The Attorney General also submitted to the court copies of an alleged credit agreement and a cartage agreement which were identified by Meredith as the same which were in effect when be worked for Swift & Company.

Relative to the permanent injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Chester at Albany yesterday, restraining the beef packers of the West from carrying on further business in this State in violation of the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law, A. B. Boardman of Boardman, Platt & Soley, counsel for the packers, said:

"I have heard of the granting of the injunction and no effort will be made to vacate it. Every member of the packers will go his own gait relative to prices and credits. They will obey the order of the court, which, of course, does not prevent them from doing business.

"Meat is dear enough now, and the Attorney General doesn't want to exclude any one from sending meat here to sell it. All want meat to come here.

"Some time ago Judge Grosscup of the United States Court granted an injunction in Chicago. That order is operative throughout the country, and as soon as it was issued the packers had notices sent to all of their agents to comply with its terms. No attempt has been made to vacate that injunction.

"Attorney General Davies has sought similar relief for this State at Albany. He is acting under the Donnelly law, which is only operative in this State. He deals with the situation as created when the meat gets here. The order of the United States Court deals with the inter-State features.

"I can say that no attempt, direct or indirect, open or secret, will be made to violate the provisions of either injunction. But there is one suggestion that is perfectly obvious. Until we can get steers that are fattened on corn at less than 60 cents per bushel, it is unreasonable to expect that beef can be bought at the same prices which prevailed when corn was worth less than 30 cents per bushel.

"Many people thought that when the grass-fed cattle came in the situation would be relieved. This is partly true, but only to a limited extent, because carcasses of grass-fed cattle will not bear transportation to distant points."

PACKERS' MOTION OVERRULED.

Missouri Supreme Court Refuses to Quash Information Against Them.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 4.—The Supreme Court to-day announced that it had overruled the motion of the packing companies to quash the information filed against them by the Attorney General.

This afternoon the court directed a writ of ouster to issue against the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company, and suspended the same on condition that the company comply with the State laws relating to corporations within five days. The question of fine was reserved until further orders of the court.

The other packers, against whom similar information was filed, were given until June 18 to respond and file return to rule.

QUIZZED ABOUT MILLIONS.

Side Remarks That Enlivened a Small Suit for Damages in Justice Joseph's Court.

Millionaires gathered in force, if the statements of the lawyers were to be taken seriously, at the trial of a case involving $240 before Justice Herman Joseph in the Seventh District Civil Court yesterday morning, yet, after all, the case was thrown out of court.

Theodore B. Starr, dealer in jewels in Fifth Avenue, instituted the proceedings as an administrator. His uncle, Theodore B. White, held a lease of the property at 121 Madison Avenue that is owned by Mrs. Rosalie Hay. She made some alterations between the time of Mr. White's death and the expiration of the lease, and, according to Mr. Starr, books and furniture were damaged.

"I am surprised that such a wealthy person as the defendant should resist the payment of a just debt," exclaimed Philip Carpenter, attorney for Mr. Starr. "I understand that she has plenty of money, and I also understand that her counsel, Mr. Carlisle Norwood, is a millionaire."

"Your Honor," Mr. Norwood replied, "I am informed that Mr. Starr is a millionaire, and I am surprised that he should come to court on such a small matter."

"Well, then, you are all in good company," Justice Joseph said. "The foreman of this jury, Mr. Charles R. Bigelow, is also reputed to be a millionaire. I guess I and the stenographer are the only poor men in this case."

"I am informed, Judge," Mr. Carpenter remarked, "that you are not very far short of being a millionaire, and I and the stenographer—"

"Let us hear the evidence in this case," Justice Joseph said, resuming an air of judicial severity.

Then Mr. Carpenter tried vainly to establish the fact of the damage to the property in question.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR WEALTH.

President Patton of Princeton Says It Is Dulling the American Conscience.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The danger to American National life resulting from the love of ease and luxury was pointed out by Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, at the meeting of the Presbyterian Social Union, in this city last night.

President Patton's address was upon "The Place of Conscience in the National Life," and his remarks tended to show that the American ideals of life had reached a point where they no longer approached the highest ideals of Christianity.

"Our National conscience is in great danger at present," said President Patton, "on account of the great desire for luxury and wealth, which is pervading this country to the detriment of all other ambitions. I have no objection to luxury and riches in themselves, but it is in the matter of attaining some of the great fortunes at the cost of conscience and honor that the danger to our American Republic lies."

TO USE MARCONI SYSTEM.

Wireless Telegraphy for Coast Survey and Signal Corps.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has completed its new station at Sagaponack, near Bridgehampton, L. I. This will supplement the Nantucket Station's work in furnishing maritime information. The American Line has signified its intention of installing the Marconi system, now used on the Philadelphia, on board the St. Louis and the St. Paul.

The United States Coast Survey has made arrangements to use the device on board of one of its steamers, and the United States Signal Corps has signed a contract for its employment in Alaska. The company expects to complete its primary station at South Wellfleet, Cape Cod, for transoceanic messages, about June 22.

Ping-Pong at Columbia Club.

To give a real sportive setting to the big smoker and dinner to the Columbia 'Varsity crew at the Columbia University Club last night the championship ping-pong match was played by Lewis N. Chase and Charles P. Read.

The competition was held on a special table set up in the lower dining room. Both men showed remarkable skill, and each game was prolonged through many deuce and vantage points. Chase was very speedy, but this was offset by the accuracy of Read's place shots and returns. Only the first set was completed, and that was won by Chase, the former California champion, by the score of 10 to 8.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Books.

Thanks to the publishers for tying competitors "hand and foot," even if they do offer balm to the tied ones **by refusing to sell us.** We particularly enjoy the opportunity of being able to have this illustration made with merchandise on which the "difference of quality" expedient cannot be utilized as an excuse for higher prices.

The deadly parallel columns are incontrovertible.

	All Others Charge	Our Price
Wolfville Days, Lewis	$1.08	96c.
Audrey, Johnston	$1.08	91c.
The Valley of Decision, E. Wharton	$1.44	$1.29
Policeman Flynn, E. Flower	$1.08	96c.
Naughty Nan, L. Long	$1.08	96c.
The Methods of Lady Walderhurst, Burnett	90c.	79c.
The Hound of the Baskervilles, Doyle	90c.	79c.
Battle Ground, Glasgow	$1.08	98c.
Kate Bonnet, Stockton	$1.08	98c.
Aliens, T. Wright	$1.08	98c.
The Outlaws, Armstrong	$1.08	98c.
A Double-Barrelled Detective Story, Mark Twain	$1.08	98c.
The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop, Garland	$1.08	98c.
Hohenzollern, Brady	$1.08	98c.
The Kentons, Howells	$1.08	98c.
Lady Paramount, Harland	$1.08	98c.
The Conqueror, Atherton	$1.08	98c.
None but the Brave, Seers	$1.08	98c.

Wedding | China and Glass. | Presents

This sale continues with all its original vigor. Hard for us to tell you the full particulars. Scores of single pieces and sets, appropriate for wedding presents, in fancy lined white leatherette cases, for which we make no extra charge. You must come, see the goods and hear the prices. Personal inspection is so much more effective than descriptions and quotations.

The Macy leadership in the realm of China and Glass is practically unquestioned. Those who challenge the fact are not meant to be taken seriously. They know, as well as the general public, that our manufacturing facilities in this country and Europe give us advantages not possessed by any other American store.

PIONEER COACH HORSES.
William Easton, Auctioneer.

The horses which have been working the "Pioneer" coach during the season just ended, will be sold at public auction at Madison Square Garden Thursday afternoon, June 5, 1902, at 3:15, without reserve and to the highest bidder. These horses were carefully selected in Maine in March last, from the best blood in that State, and are confidently recommended as one of the very best collections of horses ever gotten together. They have good looks, good manners, and good mouths and plenty of speed. Catalogues may be had at the Holland House and Ardsley Club.

TWICE EACH YEAR

comes the house cleaning time and with it the annoyance of cleaning carpets. Those that are to be cleaned should be well cleaned. They wear longer and look brighter. The Thomas J. Stewart Co. is the largest carpet cleaning house in the world because it does its work the best. Rates low. Address The Thos. J. Stewart Co., 1,554 Broadway, New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J. Telephone.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

PANAMAS

direct from the Isthmus.

No middlemen's profits.

4.80 to 15.00

Porto Ricos

1.65, 1.90 and 2.40



No middlemen's profits.

MEN'S SHOES,

High Heel Oxfords Bluchers, 2.97



Patent leather and Black Calf, both guaranteed.

OXFORDS

4.98 and 5.98.

Flat lasts, high heels, narrow shanks, calf and patent leather, sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00.

4.00 Sample Shoes at 2.35.

Lace and Oxfords, all leathers and all styles.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

1.00 Negligee Shirts, 59c.



A manufacturer's surplus stock.

They are Madras, with pair Detached cuffs.

White Madras, 79c.

Scotch Madras, 98c.

2.50 Negligee Shirts at 1.49.

They are Tan, Blue, Green, &c., solid, plain colors, the very latest.

Summer Underwear, mill clearance, saving a third:

American Lisle, 49c.; worth 75c.

American Silk, 1.19; worth 2.00.

French Balbriggan, 49c.; worth 75c.



A soft, light, airy stuff—is undressed worsted.

It's the ideal material for summer suits, too.

And stylish folks are wearing it.

All the new effects are here.

Sack suits of it—$18.

After you've run the shoe gauntlet—run in here and try a pair of "Every Size" low shoes—$2.50.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

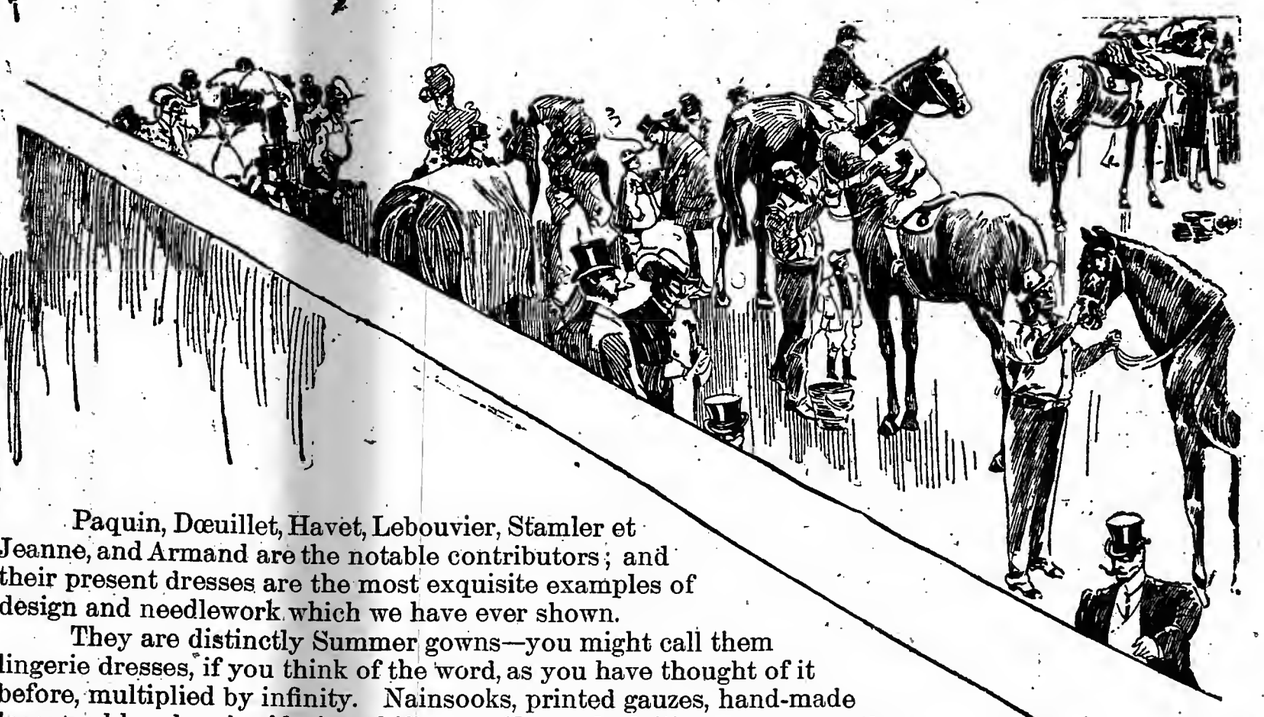
Exhibition of Grand Prix Dresses



JUNE HAS EVER BEEN A BARREN MONTH OF FASHIONS in New York, though a month of marvels in Paris. Ten days later the *Grand Prix* will be run at Longchamps, and Paris will don the most exquisite gowns of the year for this great dress function. Our costume expert caught glimpses of the dainty garments that were being prepared, and determined to give a taste of the *Grand Prix* to our New York public; when they were least expecting it.

From each of the greatest Paris coutouriers he won a promise that they would make him a model of the most charming gown designed for the *Grand Prix;* and

Today They Are Here, On View



Paquin, Dœuillet, Havet, Lebouvier, Stamler et Jeanne, and Armand are the notable contributors; and their present dresses are the most exquisite examples of design and needlework which we have ever shown.

They are distinctly Summer gowns—you might call them lingerie dresses, if you think of the word, as you have thought of it before, multiplied by infinity. Nainsooks, printed gauzes, hand-made laces and hand embroideries, chiffons, ruffles and plaitings compose the tangible part of beauty-work that is quite indescribable.

But you see today the most charming of Grand Prix dresses, ten days before the Grand Prix is run.

The store decorations present the racing colors of the eleven great stables of the *Jockey Club de France;* and jockeys wearing the colors of their various stables are arrayed in life size—some on horses.

The event, in its entirety, is novel and unprecedented; and will interest all lovers of beauty in dress. Our public is invited.

We also present today a delightful collection of airy Summer dresses from Vienna. Just such charmingly exclusive gowns as New York women of refined taste will be glad to secure at this time. Only about thirty in all; and no two alike, of course; and no duplicates to be found in America. Each dress will be as exclusive to its wearer as if made up especially for her; and these are designed by the most artistic dressmakers in Vienna.

Good-Bye Prices on

Men's Sack Suits

ABOUT a hundred and fifty wise men are going to be much interested in this news. It concerns Summer Sack Suits, thin and cool, in stylish patterns of fancy cheviots—suits just right to wear now, that have ranged in price from $10 up to $15.

Small lots, all of them, in a variety of patterns. That's why they are turned out today at

$8.50 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Lots of Men's Shoes

In This June Sale

SOME of the most desirable lots of Shoes for Men that were secured for this sale, have just come in, and are first offered today. Serviceable, good-looking Summer Shoes at very little cost.

Here are the details:

Men's Shoes at $1.65, from $2.50—

Patent leather with-grain tops; close-trimmed edges; square heels; full straight lasts; sewed throughout; also a full supply of black kidskin, tipped, light soles.

Men's Oxfords at $1.65, from $2.50—

In this season's shapes, of patent leather and kid; some swing lasts; light and flexible; all sizes.

Men's Shoes at $2.40, from $3.50 and $4—

A fine display of Men's Shoes and Oxfords of the best makes and lasts; all desirable leathers and every pair with welted and stitched soles; many of "Ideal" kidskin.

Plenty of all other sorts of Shoes, for men, women and children, at a third to a half under-price. Basement.

Splendid Summer Silks

Convincingly Under-Price

MANUFACTURERS', importers' and our own silk stocks act in concert, in providing this welcome news of emphatic savings in the prices of just the Silks that women want most and buy most eagerly nowadays.

To see these beautiful Silks, in their new, attractive patterns and desirable colorings, offered so much below their value, you might think the calendar had gone askew. But it hasn't—it's a Summer-time offering of Summer Silks.

Note prices:

Corded Japanese Silks at 30c, worth 40c—

In very pretty styles and colorings. Light, cool and serviceable for waists.

Printed Foulards at 38c, worth 75c—

In black-and-white, navy blue-and-white and in colors. Good designs, and a strong and serviceable quality.

Black Crepe de Chine at 50c, worth 85c—

About 1200 yards, of a good quality Crepe, with a few dyer's imperfections in them, but mostly on the selvedge, where no harm is done.

Printed India Silks at 50c, worth 65c—

Navy blue and black grounds with neat white figures and dots; cool and serviceable silks.

Printed Liberty Satins and Foulards at 65c, worth $1 and $1.25—

A very fine variety of good styles and colors; no odd lots and shades, but complete assortments. Rotunda.

The JUNE WHITE SALE

And the Power of Persistence

A CONTEST has been carried on, during the past three weeks, between ourselves, and, seemingly, most of the women in New York. You have been trying to take away these dainty, beautifully-made Muslin Garments faster than we could supply them—we have been striving to keep the assortment intact.

How well we have succeeded, thanks to our enormous preparations, is shown in the fullness and breadth with which the White Sale again asserts itself on the Main aisle today. Thousands of fresh, new pieces of Underwear are here—more, by far, than this short list can even hint at.

But your persistence will tell in the end—no stocks can withstand indefinitely such sustained buying.

PETTICOATS

50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle, with 7 plaits.
75c—Of cambric; with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of muslin or cambric, 7 styles; torchon or Point de Paris lace, or embroidery; or deep ruffle, hemstitched.
$1.25—Of cambric; 3 styles; torchon lace or hemstitched ruffles.
$1.50—Of cambric; 3 styles; hemstitched lawn ruffles.
$1.75—Of cambric; 5 styles; open or blind embroidery, torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging.

DRAWERS

50c—Of nainsook or cambric; 4 styles; torchon lace, open or blind embroidery, or hemstitched hem with plaits above.
75c—Of cambric or nainsook; 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric; 3 styles; open or blind embroidery; Valenciennes or torchon lace.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook; 3 styles; open or blind embroidery; or Valenciennes lace insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of cambric; 2 styles; Point de Paris lace or open embroidery.
$1.50—Of nainsook or cambric; 3 styles; Point de Paris lace or open or blind embroidery.

CORSET COVERS

75c—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.
$1—Of nainsook; 2 styles; round neck; torchon lace; Point de Paris lace insertion and edging.

CORSET COVERS

$1.25—Of nainsook; front of Valenciennes insertion and edging, ribbon-trimmed.
$1.50—Of cambric; round neck; front of Valenciennes insertion forming block effect.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and embroidery; neck with Valenciennes edging.

NIGHTGOWNS

50c—Of cambric; 2 styles; V neck; torchon lace and embroidery.
75c—Of muslin; 2 styles; high or square neck; cluster plaits, or embroidery insertion and edging.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook; 2 styles; round neck; torchon insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; lawn ruffle, Valenciennes insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; 3 styles; square or V neck; embroidery or torchon lace, or large sailor collar with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

SHORT PETTICOATS

$1—Of cambric; 2 styles; lawn ruffles; torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of cambric; 3 styles; torchon or Valenciennes insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric; 2 styles; Valenciennes or Point de Paris lace, with plaits above.

Second floor.

Ornamental Clocks

For Wedding Gifts.

JUNE is probably the banner month for weddings, in point of number. You, no doubt, have several to go to, and about that many wedding presents to give. Every household has to have plenty of clocks. Why not be the one to give such an important needful yourself?

There's plenty of leeway as to choice in this clock collection. They're all decorative, externally, and good timekeepers as well. We guarantee the movements:

Enameled Iron Clocks; 8-day; hour and half-hour strike; cathedral gong. $3.75 to $11.
China Clocks; 8-day; American movements. $5 to $32.
Gilt Boudoir Clocks. $1.25 to $11.
Gilt and Crystal Regulators; American movements. $15.75 to $51.50.
Gilt and Crystal Regulators; French movements. $16 to $85.
Gilt Clock Sets; 3 pieces. $15 to $75.
Mantel Chime Clocks; oak and mahogany cases. $15 to $41.25.
Hall Clocks; Elliott movements; oak and mahogany cases. $125 to $365.

Clock Store. Basement.

Ruffled Net Curtains

THE coolest, airiest of all Summer draperies; refined, dainty, yet scarcely interfering with the easy flow of the breeze.

These are made of substantial bobbinet, with lace insertion and edging; newest styles, yet quite decidedly under-price, as these figures show:

At $1.25 a pair, from $1.50 and $1.75.
At $2 a pair, from $2.50, $2.65 and $2.75.
At $2.75, from $3.50 and $3.75.
At $3.25, from $4.25 and $4.75

Third floor.

White Madras Shirts

With Plaited Bosoms, $1.50

WHITE Madras Shirts are wonderfully popular this season—always have been so, among men of refined taste. They are smart, neat, fresh and cool-looking—little wonder that all men want at least one or two white madras shirts this summer.

These are made especially for us, from fine corded madras, ordered to be made up for this particular line of shirts, last Fall. The madras is soft, light in weight, cool, serviceable; and made up in the best manner known to shirt-making.

The bosoms are handsomely plaited; and made long enough to go well below the trouser-band. One style is made to open like a coat, all the way down the front—easy to put on. Also laid in four neat plaits in back, to look well when worn without a coat. All have cuffs attached. Price, $1.50

Broadway and Ninth street.

Summer CORSETS

HERE'S a tableful of light, graceful Corsets, in stylish straight-front shapes, for women's Summer wear, at prices that will prove strongly attractive. Details:

At $1—"W. B." Ventilating Corsets; long waist; erect form; medium short hips; bias cut; gored hips; for medium and slight figures; lace-trimmed on top; sizes 18 to 25.

At 75c—"L. R." Corsets, of batiste; straight-front; bias cut; medium short length; low bust; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 24.

At 50c—Ventilating straight-front Corsets; short and medium length; short hips; lace and embroidery-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 23.

At $1—Tape and Batiste Girdles, for slight forms straight front; sizes 18 to 23.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

More News of LINENS

THE WHITE SALE has made busy times in our Linen Store; and it has brought the best offerings in worthy linens that New York has seen in many a day. The buying opportunities are still open for the profit of thrifty housekeepers and careful proprietors of hotels and Summer resorts.

These suggestions:

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD—

45c yard—Half-bleached Irish Damask, 70 in. wide; washes whits quickly; wears splendidly.
56c yard—Bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide; choice patterns; excellent quality.
80c yard—Bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide—finer and heavier.
90c yard—Grass-bleached German Damask, 70 in. wide; soft glove finish; splendid wearing quality.
$1 yard—Bleached satin-finish German Damask, full two yards wide; new designs.

TABLE CLOTHS—

$2.25 each—Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, 70x70 in.
Same, half yard longer, $2.75; 3 yds. long, $3.25.
$4 each—Grass-bleached Moravian Table Cloths; special design; very fine, light damask; 2x2½ yds.; from $5.
Same, 2x3 yds., $4.75, from $6; 2x3½ yds., $5.50, from $7; 2x4 yds., $6.50, from $8; 2½x3 yds., $5.50, from $7; 2½x4 yds., $6.50, from $9.75.

Fourth avenue.

NAPKINS—

$1.50 dozen—Bleached breakfast Napkins; fine or heavy qualities; slightly designs; 20 in. square.
$1.90 dozen—Grass-bleached German Napkins; soft glove finish; 22 in. square.

BED-LINENS—

$1 yard—Grass-bleached French Linen Sheeting—the old-fashioned quality, for hard wear; full 2½ yards wide.
45c each—Grass-bleached German Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched; 22x36 in.; extra heavy qualities.
$1.75 each—Grass-bleached Linen Sheets, for three-quarter beds; fancy hemstitched; 72x90 in.

FANCY LINENS—

$1 each—Canvas Table Covers; one yard square; colors, tan and red; two choice patterns; formerly sold at $1.25 each.
45c each; Bleached Damask Sideboard or Buffet Scarfs; hemstitched ends; several qualities and assorted sizes; reduced from 60c and 65c.
55c each—Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, 1 yd. square; formerly 85c.
Same, 1¼ yd. square, 85c, from $1.25.

Wrappers and Silk Waists

At Sharp Reductions

ALMOST important price-reduction happens today on a group of superb Waists that are copies of exquisite foreign models. They are of crepe de Chine, chiffon, allover lace or Louisine, and are particularly suitable for afternoon and evening wear at Summer resorts. Only one of a style, and *just half price*—

$25 to $36 Waists at $12.50 to $18

It's a rare opportunity to buy remarkably handsome waists at a very great saving.

Then here's a companion offering of

$3.75 to $4.50 Wrappers at $3

Of cashmere, in solid shades, and attractively made with yoke front and back, bretelles over shoulders and trimmed with ribbon or braid. Of comfortable weight to wear at the seashore or in the mountains. Second floor, Tenth street.

Summer Bed-Coverings

Most Interestingly Priced

A DOUBLE OFFERING of Summer-weight bed-coverings, that, on account of its extreme timeliness and low price, will be of much interest to those who have Summer cottages, hotels or boarding houses to equip:

$1.50 Silkoline Comfortables, $1

The surplus stock of a large manufacturer of Comfortables came to us at a saving of *one-third*. The silkoline covering, of best quality, is filled with fine, clean cotton; and the Comfortables sell regularly at retail at $1.50 each. Two hundred of them at **One Dollar Each.**

$3.50 to $5 Marseilles Bedspreads at $2.75

Manufacturers call them "Seconds," but the small pin-hole or grease-spot you may be able to find by careful search hurts nothing but the price. If technically perfect, these fine Spreads, in handsome patterns, would sell at $3.50 to $5; now take them at $2.75 each. Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

Increase Shown in the Passenger and Freight Earnings—Meeting of the Directors—Capital Stock to be Increased.

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the year ended March 31 last was made public yesterday. The report shows that the passenger earnings increased from $6,400,014 to $8,030,164 for the last year. Freight earnings increased from $17,730,397 for 1901 to $19,061,857 for 1902. Net earnings also increased in proportion. The results of operations show:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$28,385,846	$25,364,695
Operating exp. and taxes.	18,254,725	17,165,093
Net earnings	$10,131,121	$8,199,602
Other income	948,849	701,379
Total income	$11,079,970	$8,900,981
Interest and rentals	3,859,028	3,803,964
Balance	$7,220,942	$5,097,017
Dividends	2,247,901	1,999,692
Surplus	$4,973,041	$3,097,325

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$112,557,158.13
Track elevation in Chicago	1,390,031.04
Track elevation in Davenport	24,711.06
Railroad bridge at Rock Island	964,128.96
Capital stock and bonds of connecting roads	5,250,366.26
Loans and investments	930,032.66
Advances to Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railway	1,956,961.43
Advances to Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico Railway Company	1,220,383.37
Advances to Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso Railway Company	2,593,644.21
C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co., capital stock	94,320.00
C., R. I. & P. R. Co. 6 per cent. mortgage bonds	400,000.00
Stock of material, fuel, &c.	1,835,643.79
Due from Post Office Department.	164,438.21
Accounts receivable	2,099,581.11
Cash and cash assets	17,880,854.11
Total	$149,362,255.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$59,961,960.00
Bonded debt	71,081,000.00
Addition and improvement account.	1,722,917.25
Accounts payable	3,032,539.96
Balance—Profit and loss	13,563,838.03
Total	$149,362,255.24

The rate per passenger per mile was 2.115 cents, as against 2.81 cents for the previous year. The number of passengers carried one mile was 372,318,683, as against 295,952,782 for the previous year. The rate per ton per mile in freight earnings was 1.04 cents, as against 0.99 cents for the previous year. The number of tons carried one mile was 1,839,127,297, as against 1,789,092,549 for the previous year.

At the annual meeting of the company which was held yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected, and these Directors in turn re-elected the retiring officers. The proposition to increase the authorized capital stock from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 was ratified.

AMEND ITS CONSTITUTION.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Stockholders Take a Step Considered Significant.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company met here to-day in annual meeting, and adopted amendments to the constitution that appear significant in the light of recent railway combination.

The capital stock was raised from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. Provision was made that the highest amount of indebtedness to which the company could be legally subject was not to exceed $200,000,000, exclusive of bonds issued for the acquisition of additional railways or properties and secured by mortgages or pledges of such additional railways. Article III. of the constitution was changed to empower the company "to build, construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire; to own, use, maintain, and operate; to sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise convey lines of railway or railway property in any of the States or Territories of the United States."

The following named men were re-elected to serve three years as Directors of the road: W. B. Leeds, Marshall Field, E. G. Reid, and F. S. Wheeler. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared, payable Aug. 1.

The annual report of the company to March 31, 1902, shows the gross earnings from operation, $28,385,845; operating expenses and taxes, $18,254,725, and incomes from lands, loans, and investments to make a total net income of $11,079,969.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS MEET.

W. W. Finley of the Southern and Representatives of Other Lines Indicted at Memphis Confer.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—There was a conference here to-day between W. W. Finley, the Second Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, and representatives, legal and otherwise, of the six railroads indicted last week by the Federal Grand Jury at Memphis on a charge of conducting a pooling arrangement for controlling the Memphis cotton business.

Representatives of several other railroads having an incidental interest also were in attendance.

The railroad corporations are anxious to have a prompt and speedy determination of the issues raised in the indictment, and it was for the purpose of considering suggestions of this character that the conference was held. Mr. Finley and his associates called on the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission during the day and discussed the question with them. They urged that arrangements he made whereby an early hearing be had of a test case, instead of awaiting the ordinary court procedure.

NEW LINK IN ORIENT LINE.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad Company has concluded a traffic agreement with the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad by which the latter becomes practically a link in the Orient line, which is now under construction between Kansas City and Port Stilwell on the Pacific Coast. The traffic agreement covers a period of ten years, with a right of renewal, and gives the trains of the Orient line full rights over the tracks of the Chihuahua and Pacific.

The latter road is an old-established railroad, running from Chihuahua northwest to Minaca, Mexico, a distance of 125 miles. The Orient line is to build northeast from Chihuahua and also west from Minaca to connect with the line of the Orient from Port Stilwell.

A. E. Stilwell, President of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, has also succeeded in purchasing an entrance for his route into Kansas City, and has thus fulfilled the two conditions upon the accomplishment of which he had been assured of the backing of large English capital.

Verdict Directed in Steers Case.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday directed a verdict against Susan Caroline Steers in the action brought by her to have set aside certain property transfers to Lucretia Virginia Birdsall-Steers as having been obtained by undue influence. The transfers involved up-town real estate worth nearly $500,000, and were made by the wife of the late Edwin P. Steers, once President of the Twelfth Ward Bank. Miss Birdsall-Steers was the companion to the banker's wife, and the transfers were made under the latter's will.

American Snuff Company's Treasurer.

George D. Woodside has resigned as Treasurer of the American Snuff Company, and on July 1 he will be succeeded by E. D. Christian, who has been connected with the combination for some time.

MR. JEROME CONDEMNS THE DECISION IN FOODY'S CASE.

He Declares that Police Commissioner Partridge's Action Was Neither Wise Nor Strong.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday gave out a statement in reference to the decision in the case of Capt. Foody by Commissioner Partridge. He said, in part:

"I am not one who won't play because things are done in a way displeasing to me. I shall proceed along the same lines as heretofore, and shall continue to prefer charges against derelict police officials before the Commissioner when evidence of wrongdoing on their part comes to me.

"It is fair to say that in the light of the decision, glorification of the revolting patrolmen in Foody's precinct on the last Sunday in March seems rather peculiar, and it may be somewhat difficult for the patrolmen to understand that they are fined for dereliction of duty, and a captain found guilty of a grave dereliction should be publicly reprimanded only.

"Immediately prior to the accumulation of evidence against the Captain, testimony was given that the Liquor Dealers' Association had passed a resolution to do business in the same old way, namely, to pay $5 a month blackmail, and the Captain admitted on the stand that he had read the testimony given by the Vice President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and understood that was the intimation conveyed by the testimony given.

"My personal relations toward the Commissioner have been always and are now of the most pleasant character. But I do not believe that his decision was a wise or strong one, and I think his advisers made a grave mistake when they counseled him to take the course he has. If there is any situation that has arisen in many years in the City of New York which necessitated dealing with an iron band and in a ruthless way, it is the present condition of the police force of the city, and I am afraid the force will not construe the decision as either masterful or ruthless."

When Capt. Foody of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arrived at the station house yesterday afternoon he found on his desk an immense horseshoe of roses, and attached to it was a card with the inscription:

"With success and well wishes."

The Captain looked at the card, smiled and closed the door of his office. He said he did not know who had sent the floral piece.

CENTRAL'S TUNNEL PROBLEM.

Mayor Low's Reply to President Newman—Against the Proposed Widening of Park Avenue.

Mayor Low yesterday replied to the letter he received from President Newman of the New York Central Railroad, and which was published on Sunday last, regarding the Park Avenue tunnel problem. In his letter Mayor Low says:

"Your letter of May 29 was placed in my hands on the 31st ult. I avail myself of my first opportunity to acknowledge it in a formal way. It will give me much pleasure to take up with you the question you raise whenever you are ready. It is, of course, easy to refer the question of law involved to the consideration of the Corporation Counsel and of the counsel to your company. I think, however, that it would be the best plan to see first whether the city and the railroad can agree on the details of the plan to be carried out. If an agreement can be reached on the physical aspects of the problem, the work of the lawyers will be reduced to a minimum.

"As I told you last Winter when we were discussing the question, I have never felt sure that the proposed widening of Park Avenue is the best way to relieve the situation. The disadvantage of it to the city is obvious, and I should hope very much, through a consultation between the city and the railroad, that some plan may be devised which will be mutually acceptable.

"My suggestion, therefore, would be, if it is agreeable to you, that first of all you authorize your engineer to go over your plan with the engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. If you wish to proceed in a formal way, I shall be glad to ask this board to give you a hearing at which time you may outline your plans, and the necessity for them from your point of view, after which the matter can be referred to the engineer of the Board for consideration and report.

"If, however, you prefer that the preliminary inquiry be conducted informally, I shall be glad to bring about such a meeting as I have suggested between the two engineers, and that can be followed by such conferences between officers of the city and the railroad as may be desired. In the meanwhile, I shall be glad to receive any suggestion that you may wish to make."

WOMAN SHOOTS HERSELF.

Miss Barber Had Been Committed to an Asylum a Year Ago.

Catherine G. Barber of 310 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a sufferer from nervousness and melancholia for sixteen years, or since her mother's death, committed suicide in a bathtub at her home yesterday by shooting herself in the heart. She was thirty-one years of age and single.

A year ago Magistrate Crane committed her to be examined as to her sanity, and she was sent to the Manhattan State Hospital. She left there in January last.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Resignations from the Artillery Corps have been accepted as follows:

Second Lieuts. Homer B. Grant, Francis W. Ralston, Willis R. Vance, Charles M. Bunker, John S. Johnston, and Capt. Harry E. Smith.

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, will report June 9 to Col. Calvin De Witt, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington.

First Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed, not later than June 23, to join his troop at Jefferson Barracks.

Second Lieuts. T. L. Sherburne and F. L. Davidson will report to Major Frank Thorp, President of the examining board convened at Fort Sam Houston, at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Capts. George Palmer and Henry H. Benham will report in person to Col. John I. Rodgers, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Monroe for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail:

Lieut. Col. John P. Story,
Major Clermont L. Best,
Major Albert S. Cummins,
Capt. Frank R. Keefer,
First Lieut. Henry Page,
Capt. Frank E. Harris, Recorder.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report to Lieut. Col. Story, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Capt. Lotus Niles, First Lieuts. Alfred S. Morgan, Charles H. Hilton, Jr., Edward L. Glasgow, Hudson T. Patten, Second Lieuts. Elisha G. Abbott and Garrison Bail.

Capt. Robert G. Paxton, Adjutant Tenth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will join his regiment at Fort Robinson.

Lieut. Col. James Regan and Major Charles G. Starr are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Governors Island during the examination of infantry officers, vice Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor and Major William P. Duvai, who will continue as members of the board for all other purposes.

Navy.

Lieut. T. D. Parker is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Chesapeake.

Ensign F. O. Branch, when discharged from treatment at the New York Naval Hospital, is ordered to the Alabama.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, when discharged from treatment at Hot Springs, will proceed home, with sick leave for three months.

Surgeon H. T. Percy is ordered to the Indiana.

Surgeon C. Biddle is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Lancaster reached Hampton Roads June 3.

The Hartford reached Mobile June 3.

The Kearsarge reached North River, New York, June 3.

The Hannibal reached San Juan June 3.

The Topeka sailed June 3 from Port-au-Prince for San Juan.

The repairs on the Olympia probably will be completed in thirty days.

The Pianola

"I think what has impressed me as much as anything is the ease with which the instrument is played. It is simplicity itself. To summarize briefly, it is my opinion that in all essentials of artistic piano-playing the Pianola is the best instrument of this type to reproduce the piano music."
Josef Hofmann.

THE PIANOLA is a substitute for the mechanical part of piano playing only—the part of striking the keys. Human fingers and the human will directing them are just as important and just as necessary when the Pianola is used as when it is not. *See note.*

In the latter case, the fingers, after years of training to make them strong, supple, and intelligent, must move back and forward over the keyboard, picking out and striking certain of its many keys; whereas, when the Pianola helps, its little pneumatic fingers, one for every key, strike automatically the right notes, while the human fingers resting on the three expression controlling levers direct the speed and force with which they shall strike.

Thus the human will interprets and imparts the feeling of the music equally in both methods of playing.

In the old way, years had to be spent in teaching the fingers their part and making practical machines of them.

In the new, a few hours at the most are needed to thoroughly master the Pianola's technique, after which the player, unhampered by any thought of execution or means, can give free rein to taste and fancy in imparting color and feeling to the music he is producing.

Note—An expression-line is printed on all the music-rolls for the guidance of those unfamiliar with the selection.

The price of the Pianola is $250. May be purchased by moderate monthly payments if desired. Visitors welcome.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

SELLING AGENTS:

Brooklyn.....FREDK LOESER & CO.
Newark.....LAUTER CO.

WOMEN GRADUATED AS PHYSICIANS.

Nine in the Class of the Cornell Medical College—Two on the Honor Roll.

Nine young women, in gowns and mortar boards, marched on the platform of Carnegie Hall last evening, with three times their number of young men of the same class of the Cornell Medical College, to receive their diplomas and degrees as Doctors of Medicine. When each of the young women received her scroll the big auditorium rang with applause. Nan Gilbert Seymour and Anna Irene Von Sholly were on the honor roll. It was announced that nearly one-third of the class had received appointments in the hospitals of New York and other cities, and that among the number were three of the young women. President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University conferred the degrees, Prof. William Polk reading the roll.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas of this city delivered the commencement address. The speaker told the students of the advance that has been made in the science of medicine since he was a graduate fifty years ago, and it fell to them to continue the progress. The great and strong qualities necessary for success as a medical man or woman, he said, are endurance, patience, and hard work.

Dr. Schurman congratulated the students and reviewed briefly the history of Cornell University, telling the members of the class they should feel proud in being the first to graduate from the medical school under the four-year course. Fifteen years ago, he said, the University had only 300 students. Now it has a teaching staff of that number and more than 3,000 students.

The graduates that received prizes and honors were:

Benjamin William Zipser, first prize, $150.
Harry Isaac Jobneton, second prize, $100.
Edward Raymond Hildreth, third prize, $50.
Charles Melvin Mix, set of instruments for best work in otology.

Christian W. Janson, Nan Gilbert Seymour, Theodore J. Edlich, Royden Mandeville Vose, Anna Irene von Sholiy, Robert S. MacDonald.

The names of the graduates follow:

Julius Lewis Amster, Benjamin S. Barringer, Abraham Bernstein, Willis E. Bowen, Stella S. Bradford, Amos Canfield, Charles L. Chasins, Samuel J. Druskin, Frank M. Dyer, Alvin R. Eaton, Theodore J. Edlich, Simon Ehrlich, Frederick Everett, Frederick L. Flynn, Susan B. Geddes, James S. Greene, Alice Gregory, William J. Hammer, Edward R. Hildreth, Ethel O. H. Hitchcock, Corliss M. Hoit, Christian W. Janson, Elizabeth L. Jagle, Harry I. Johnston, James V. Kern, Charles W. Knauss, Msce A. Losee, Mary MacMillan, Robert S. MacDonald, Leslie J. Meacham, Dean Miltimore, Michael Misilg, Charles M. Mix, Walter L. Niles, Jason S. Parker, Augustus A. Rosenbloom, Cecil M. Ross, Louis Schaefer, Nan Gilbert Seymour, David Sheitlis, Abraham M. Skernewitch, Willis M. Stevenson, Charles L. Stone, Victor C. Thorne, Mary F. D. Thornton, Harvey L. Van Pelt, Anna I. von Sholiy, Royden M. Vose, Wm. H. A. Warner, Paul Waterman, Willets Wilson, Henry E. Woelfle, Benjamin W. Zipser.

FEEDING CATS OBJECTIONABLE.

An Italian Tenor in Harlem Summoned to Court.

Cavalier Alberto de Bassini, a tenor, who has appeared in leading rôles with Patti, Albani, and others, has been served with a summons to appear in the East Fifty-seventh Street Police Court this morning because, he says, he has been feeding stray cats in the back yard of his home, at 171 East Ninety-first Street. Word was sent to him recently that he might avoid the notoriety of appearing in court if he would shut down his free lunch for felines during the hot weather, but he refused.

"Who is this plaintiff? I think I know," he said. "I go to the court. I see. If it is a woman, I say nothing, [a shrug;] but if it is a man, or if she have brother, uncle, father, I will slap him."

"But this is no dueling matter," it was suggested.

"No?" he remarked inquiringly, and looked darkly, as if he questioned the suggestion.

Then he told a long story of his efforts in ameliorating the condition of indigent members of the cat tribe.

TAYLOR HOFFMAN A SUICIDE.

Eccentric Character in Jersey City Shoots Himself in the Cellar of His House.

Taylor Hoffman, thirty-eight years old, an eccentric resident of Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by firing a bullet into his right temple, while seated on a wood-chopping block in the cellar on a brick flat he owned at 212 Second Street.

Hoffman was an amateur violinist of local repute. His eccentricity extended to his attire. He always wore a silk hat. In the Winter he generally wore a Newmarket coat and his cuffs reached almost to his finger tips. For this reason he was known by many as "Cuffs." His father was Samuel M. Hoffman, a wealthy coal dealer, who died 20 years ago, leaving a fortune to his three children, Taylor and Samuel L. Hoffman and Mrs. Dykeman. Samuel L. Hoffman died five years ago.

Taylor Hoffman never engaged in business, but lived on his share of his father's estate. He spent his money freely, and was always in good spirits. His friends know of no reason why he should have killed himself.

WEBB-MEYER PROPERTIES.

Statement Issued on Behalf of Stockholders Who Desire to Have an Investigation.

The Webb-Meyer affair, which created such a sensation in Wall Street some weeks ago, was brought to the attention of the Street again yesterday, when the following statement was issued by one of those interested in the matter:

"Delay in appointing a protective committee for Webb-Meyer issues, due to unwillingness of Stock Exchange houses and trust companies to act, and to the unfortunate financial conditions shown in the Stockholders' Committee report, has resulted in an effort on the part of some holders to secure general co-operation in bringing before District Attorney Jerome the facts of the creation and manipulation of the issues. It is the purpose of those organizing the movement to employ the ablest criminal and civil lawyers to proceed, under the penal and civil codes of New York and New Jersey, against the prominent people, officers, Directors, &c., of the various Webb-Meyer properties to recover as much as possible of the profits of the promoters and to test the efficacy of the statutes criminally punishing circulation of false reports, conspiracy, &c."

When this statement was brought to the attention of P. Chauncey Anderson of the firm of Anderson, Pemhleton & Anderson of 25 Broad Street, who was counsel of the temporary investigating committee, he said: "The first part of that statement is true enough. We asked several banking interests and trust companies to act on a protective committee, but none of them wanted to be connected with the matter. As to the rest, I don't know anything. Neither I nor the firm has been retained in such an action."

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday afternoon that no application had been made to his office relative to prosecuting anybody for anything in connection with the alleged Webb-Meyer syndicate.

"Still," he added, "if any gentlemen have any complaints and will present them here this department will accord its heartiest co-operation. Indeed, if proceedings are had, I should be pleased to have the aid of all moving in the matter because, being familiar with the inside history, they can give much information of value that cannot be learned from the moving papers or from the examination before a Police Magistrate."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:04 A. M.—124 East Broadway; E. Block; damage trifling.

10:10 A. M.—87 Monroe Street; Nicholas Rubenstein; damage, $10.

10:25 A. M.—165 Orchard Street; Bernard Goldstein; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—306 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Patrick McKenna; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Sheridan Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—502 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mary McCabe; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—510 Greenwich Street; George Charles; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—1,218 and 1,220 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $800.

6:15 P. M.—163 Sullivan Street; Harry Goldschlad; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—25 Walker Street; Manhattan Real Estate Company; damage, $1,000.

7:25 P. M.—429 East Fifty-second Street; Celia Arbenheimer; damage, $20.

7:55 P. M.—645 Amsterdam Avenue; M. B. Higgins; damage, $25.

8:05 P. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road; Thomas Barke; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—101 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; Frank Gruidlach; damage, $1,000.

9 P. M.—305 East Eighty-seventh Street; Dr. Richards; damage, $500.

9:05 P. M.—South Washington Square; owner unknown; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds north.

Showers will continue Friday in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, and will extend through the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. There will also be local showers on the South Atlantic Coast; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and Friday.

Temperatures will not vary greatly, though they will fall temporarily over the districts where showers are indicated. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh northwest to south; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly southeast, and on the Great Lakes, fresh north to northeast. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Frost warnings have been issued for Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	58	72	75
6 A. M.	56	72	76
9 A. M.	67	75	83
12 M.	75	81	85
3 P. M.	80	80	87
6 P. M.	79	79	80
9 P. M.	74	69	72
12 P. M.	68	65	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	74
Coresponding date 1901	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	67

The thermometer registered 78 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at midnight, Tuesday. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. S. Francis, United States Minister to Greece; H. H. D. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Washington; H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—E. L. Bailey, Singapore; Dr. Carr Lane, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—J. M. Plant, Cincinnati; J. A. Young, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—Lars Anderson, Washington; Judge Niell B. Field, Albuquerque, N. M.; H. von Rebeur Paschwitz, German Embassy, Washington; E. Gross-Horwitz, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Henry de Lorimer, Montreal; Capt. J. M. Barker, United States Army.

PLAZA—A. G. Rollins, Portland, Me.; F. S. Pratt, Burlington, Vt.; J. A. Lemcke, Indianapolis.

NETHERLAND—H. S. Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

SAVOY—Julian B. Newman, New Orleans.

ALBEMARLE—John Hoge, Zanesville, Ohio; John Omwake, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—Ex-Mayor H. H. Dingee, Lynchburg, Va.; A. Martinez, Havana; George M. North, Cleveland.

HOFFMAN—J. N. Dart, Richmond; R. H. Ranson, Kidderminster, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—D. B. Brown, Havana; John J. Fitzpatrick, United States Navy; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; W. Hendrson, London; R. del Paso, City of Mexico.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. T. Merry, United States Army; Capt. E. H. Blake, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, toilet goods and gloves; 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Bernadi, W. C., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gntman, notions, corsets, and jewelry; 23 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lovey, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; S. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, umbrellas; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, linings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, dress goods and cloths; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Bernheimer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; M. Bernheimer, silks and linens; Hotel Marlborough.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Fagar, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dress goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gntman, notions, corsets, and jewelry; 23 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

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MacInnes, J., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dress goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, laces, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. H. Edwards, dry goods; Miss M. Powers, laces; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Kedslie, dress goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. A. Long, ladies' and infants' wear; 47 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam, Hotel.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hnttes, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gamble, Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, silks and dress goods; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and linens; 486 Broadway; Morton House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. Doian, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens; 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Natcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, carpets; 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, M., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. Cohen, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, corsets and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. G. Dexter, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Attractive Shirt Waists Invitingly Priced. Second Floor.

Or inviting Shirt Waists attractively priced. Either applies most admirably to the display that may be seen at this store and the askings. The stock now is larger and more varied than it has been at any time this season, and embraces styles that are not only dainty and bewitchingly beautiful, but scores that are strictly exclusive. Pleasure and satisfaction are therefore assured all purchasers.

Women's and Misses' Corded Dimity Waists; all-over plaited front and tucked backs; also fine tucked White Lawn Waists, special at 98

Women's Waists, sizes 40 to 46, Polka Dot Lawn, Piques and Colored and White Dimities; values $1.25 to $1.75 at 98

Women's Waists of White Lawn; with embroidery insertion yokes; special at 2.95

Women's and Misses' Waists; beautifully trimmed with fine lace or embroidery; a limited number worth upward of $5.75; at 3.50

Sterling Silverware and Silver-Plate Hollow Ware

At About One-Third Under Regular Prices.

Pearl handle Table Knives; finest selected pearl, with sterling silver mounting, in beautiful oak case, satin lined; six in case $8.95

Sterling Silver Dessert Spoons; six in silk-lined case, $9.00 to $11.00

Sterling Silver Oyster Forks; beautiful patterns; six in silk-lined case $4.50

Sterling Silver Orange Spoons; beautiful patterns; six in silk-lined case $5.75

Sterling Silver Cream Ladles, variety of patterns, fancy handles, nicely cased ..... .95 to $1.95

Sterling Silver Sardine, Cream, Sugar Sifter, Bonbon Spoon, Butter Spreader and Cold Meat Fork at ..... .95

Cake or Fruit Baskets ..... $1.95 to $12.75
Bread Trays ..... $1.95 to $11.50
Candle Sticks ..... $1.95 to $4.75
5-light Candelabra ..... $3.75 to $14.75
Claret Jugs ..... .95 to $1.75
Fern Dishes ..... $1.95 to $7.50
Ice Pitchers ..... $5.00 to $16.00
Baking Dishes ..... $2.95 to $11.50

Carving Sets.

An immense selection of two and three piece Carving Sets, all nicely cased and ranging in price from $1.00 to $15.00.

Special Attention is Directed to Our $5.00 Carving Sets.

STERLING SILVER Bon Bon Dishes, Bowls, Bread Trays, Sugar and Cream Sets, Gravy Boats and fancy table pieces of every description, all properly cased for gift giving.

We Announce a Most Important Sale of

Fine White Goods

at 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices.

Embracing all new designs never before shown this season, among which are Linen Finish Oxfords, Mercerized Madrases, Leno Effects in dainty fabrics, and other very desirable White materials; divided into three classes, as follows:

At 14c Several new and desirable lots of fancy White Goods, in Leno Effects and open-work stripes.

At 17c Choice White Madras, in striped and Leno effects.

At 20c Linen Finish White Oxford and very fine fancy sheer White Goods, with dots and open-work effects.

Laces.

Main Floor.

French Valenciennes Laces, Edgings, Insertings, and Beadings. Closing out a number of broken assortments of this season's patterns at greatly reduced prices.

45c values for ..... 25c dozen
75c values for ..... 50c dozen
$1.00 values for ..... 75c dozen
$1.50 values for ... $1.00 dozen

Closing Out Net Robes.

Main Floor.

The balance of our White Net Robes, ribbon Trimmed, complete, skirt, bodice and sleeves, ready to fit; $25.00 values for, each $19.00

Four Tempting Specials From Our Women's Suit Section.

Third Floor.

The following four items are particularly worthy of the attention of all women interested in the securing of correct and fashionable garb at temptingly inviting prices. They reach the highest idea of style expression in popular garments and represent quite the best values that have been offered this season.

Black and Blue Etamine Suits. Tailor-made, braid and taffeta trimmed; 34, 36, 38 sizes only; jacket silk lined; skirt of percaline; $22.50 suit for $15.00

Monte Carlo Coats. Of Taffeta Silk and Pongee; unlined, strapping of same material; the smart coat of the season; special at $10.00

Shirt Waist Suit. Of figured Lawn, white or black ground; waist tucked; skirt has double ruffle flounce; special at $4.50

Pedestrienne Skirt. Of excellent quality Melton and Homespuns; nine gore, stitched flounce, Oxford, blue and grays; special for $5.00

A Great Purchase and Sale of Men's Straw Hats $2. For Values up to $5.00

First Floor, Front.

We have secured from a maker of men's high-grade Straws his entire sample line, comprehending in all about fifty dozen of the season's choicest and nattiest styles in French Palms, Sennetts, Milans, Manillas, Splits, Japs and rough and fancy braids.

This manufacturer produces the very best goods only, such as possess character and smartness such as strongly appeal to good dressers. The cheapest retail for $3.00 regularly. Those embraced in this collection range in value at from $3.00 to $5.00, the bulk of them being regular $5.00 Hats. We offer you the choice at the exceptionally low price of $2.00, which is, we believe, without precedent, considering the opportuneness of the sale, coming, as it does, just at the threshold of the Straw Hat Season.

For quick-selling and convenience we place these goods on sale near the Men's Furnishing Department. Main floor, front.

We repeat the price—$2.00, which is actually less than wholesale cost.

Men's $2.50 and $3.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.25.

Main Floor.

We have about 450 Men's Custom-made high grade imported Cheviot Shirts which are made of goods imported by us, and taken from our Custom Department. The order price is $3.50

WEBER PIANOS

Have stood the test of

FIFTY YEARS

of Use.

Always of Highest Rank

BEST TO-DAY.

Warerooms

5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

ATLASES
Maps and Globes
Largest Collection in America
AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Mesars. Sbubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
A London Success. A New York Triumph."—N. Y. Journal.
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success | DOLLY VARDEN | LULU GLASER | By Stange & Edwards.

PROCTOR'S 23RD ST. Big Vaudeville, Big Comedy. 25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Box Seats $1. Joe Welch, H. V. Fitzgerald, Continuous Vaudeville. 25 Star Features.
5TH AV. "A Modern Match," Big Stock & Vaud. Continuous. Full Orch. 10 acts.
58TH ST. "Peaceful Valley," Big Stock & Vaude., Ladies' Souvenir Mats. Daily.
125TH ST. "Lord Chumley," Big Stock & Vand. Ladies' Souvenir Matinees Daily.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
"Well worth seeing."—Post.
KING DODO
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK,
Cheridah Simpson, Gertrude Quinlan, Greta Risley, Margaret McKinney, Robert Lett, Chas. Meyer.

THE NEW YORK 45th St. B'way TO-NIGHT
FIRST TIME THE TUNEFUL, FROLICSOME MUSICAL TRAVESTY THE CHAPERONS

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS. OLYMPIA FIELD, 125th St. & Lenox Av. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30c. Ev., 20, 30, 50c. OPENS SATURDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7. 40—BIG STAR ACTS—40

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. Sat. Black Patti Troubadours. Champion Cakewalk Starts T'nt. Next Week—Robinson-Temple Opera Co.

PARADISE GARDENS ROOF 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Glass inclosure. TO-NIGHT 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15. GEO. W. LEDERER'S THE WILD ROSE

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PHYSICIAN SHOOTS A MAN

He Fired at His Assailant in Self-Defense, He Claims.

Dr. Harrison Taylor Cronk's Story of His Trouble with Frederick Arlington—Mrs. Arlington Cares for the Doctor's Office.

Dr. Harrison Taylor Cronk, who has an office at 205 West Eleventh Street, and who is connected with the Board of Health, hurried into the Charles Street Police Station yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, clad only in nightgown, trousers, slippers, and coat, and told Sergt. Byrne that he wanted to make a charge of assault against Frederick Arlington, who also lives at the Eleventh Street address. When the doctor told his story, however, and it came out that he had shot Arlington in the leg, he was himself locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Arlington in the meantime had been taken in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he now lies. His wound, it was said at the hospital, is not dangerous, though it was considered remarkable that the bullet had penetrated that portion of the thigh without touching either bone or artery.

Dr. Cronk was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court at 10 o'clock, and when he had given his version of the facts of the case Magistrate Pool paroled him until this afternoon in the custody of his counsel.

The house in West Eleventh Street is where Dr. Cronk boards, and his office is cared for by Mrs. Arlington. It was said that Arlington was jealous of the physician. Arlington, who is about fifty years old, and who had formerly been a salesman, claims that he was shot without provocation as he entered the doctor's room, while Dr. Cronk said emphatically that he was acting in self-defense, and had been nearly choked to death. To bear out his statement the doctor exhibited his torn nightshirt and bruises on his arms and neck.

Dr. Cronk, when seen yesterday, gave this version of the affair:

"In the afternoon I performed an operation on Arlington's twelve-year-old boy, who had been suffering from an abscess. When I came in about 12:30 o'clock last night Mrs. Arlington asked me to give the boy an opiate, which, however, I did not think it advisable to do.

"Shortly after I lay down to go to sleep, and some time later I heard three voices in the hallway, one of which I recognized as Arlington's. The next thing I heard him calling his wife vile and abusive names, and soon the little boy came running into my room, which is the back room on the ground floor and separated from the Arlingtons' room only by a pair of doors, and cried out, 'Papa has thrown Mamma out of bed onto the floor.'

"I told him to stay in my room, and in a few moments Arlington came to the door and called him back. Then he opened the doors between the two rooms and stood there. I told him to shut the doors, but he refused and came reeling into my room, and grabbed me by the throat.

"We struggled for some time until Arlington finally got me on the floor near the bed. The house just at the rear of ours has been torn down, and recently, as I sleep with my windows open, I have kept a revolver under my pillow. I was being almost strangled, and thought of the revolver as a last resort. I reached for it, got it, and, taking aim, shot Arlington in the leg.

"Finally he stopped struggling, and I said to him, 'I want you to apologize.' He did apologize, and then asked me to finish him."

Dr. Cronk then got one of the other boarders to go to St. Vincent's, which is near by, for an ambulance. He then went himself to the Charles Street Station to make a complaint.

Dr. Cronk is about thirty-five years old, and has a large practice in Greenwich Village.

BLUE GIRL WON EASILY.

Filly Added Gazelle Stakes to W. C. Whitney's Victories—Artvis First in Handicap.

With Blue Girl in her best form again, as demonstrated by her victory in the Gazelle Stakes at Gravesend yesterday; King Hanover already a winner, and Yankee back in active training, the stable of William C. Whitney gives every promise of playing an important part in the big events for three-year-olds for the remainder of the racing season.

Though it was apparent early that the Gazelle Stakes would be a very one-sided race, interest centred in that event. Hanover Queen, ridden by O'Connor, was heavily backed at a short price to finish second to Blue Girl. In all probability, the finish would have been as the betting indicated but for the fact that O'Connor conceived the idea after six furlongs had been run that he had a chance to beat Blue Girl, his efforts after the favorite then taking all the run out of Hanover Queen. Burns, who rode Blue Girl, had orders to wait with her; but the Whitney filly was so full of running that after Burns fought to keep her back for three furlongs, he wisely concluded to let her go on, and raced up to Hanover Queen, who acted as pacemaker. On the far turn the two hung together for a few strides, Blue Girl almost running away with her jockey, then drawing out and winning in a canter by three lengths, playing with her ears all through the quarter stretch.

In the second event Ethics, ridden by O'Conner, started at 4 to 5 and won, though when it came to racing he had about all he could do to get home before the maiden Jim Tully, who made most of the running, and with a little stronger rider would have won. T. Monaban, owner of Jim Tully, sought satisfaction by bidding up Ethics, who was entered to sell for $700, or about $4,000 less than would buy him. After the horse had been advanced to $3,000, C. F. Dwyer bid him in for $3,005, and retaliated by claiming Jim Tully for $1,510. Both owners still are figuring on how they finished the bout, for Monahan gained $1,152.50 by bidding up the winner and lost a colt worth much more than he went for, while Dwyer had to pay $2,305 for winning a purse worth $810, but gained a horse that ought to win races. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. G. Walbaum's Smart Set, br. c., 3 years, by Halma-Fashionable, 126 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10, won ridden out by a head; J. H. Carr's Eddie Busch, br. c., 3, 120, (Odom,) 18 to 5 and 9 to 10, second by three lengths from the Goughacres Stable's Grail, b. f., 3, 117, (Landry,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Ballyhoo Bey also ran. Winner trained by John Hynes. Value to the winner, $825.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4 years, by Charaxus-Etble, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out by a half length; T. Monaban's Jim Tully, br. c., 3, 93, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length from the Goughacres Stable's Caithness, br. f., 3, 86, (Dart,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. The Referee, Cougar, Five Nations, and Swamplands also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $810.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Green B. Harris's Artvis, ch. c., by Golden Garter-Memento, 124 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; J. W. Schorr's Onatas, b. c., 118, (J. Woods,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from J. E. Madden's Schorler, ch. c., 115, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Hackensack, Queen Boula, Blue and Orange, and Bensonhurst also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $835.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. William C. Whitney's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 5 and out, won in a canter by three lengths; the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, b. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 113, (J. Woods,) 12 to 1 and even, second by a neck from A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hanover Queen, ch. f., by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, 113, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $2,400.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. P. H. McCarren's Mackey Dwyer, br. c., by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; A. L. Aste's Col. Tyler, ch. c., 105, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from W. C. Whitney's Makeda, br. f., 102, (H. Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Blue Delft, Dark Planet, Ora Viva, Mount Hope, Gillie, Onca, Squid, Melbourne Eclipse, Earl of Norfolk, Onyx, Julia Arthur, and Plunger also ran. Winner trained by F. Brown. Value to the winner, $750.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Hindred, br. c., by Hanover-Mildred, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by three lengths; J. A. Bennett's Courtenay, ch. c., 112, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by a neck, from F. Midgeley's Goldsby, ch. c., 112, (Pickering,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Bells, Furlough II., Odds and Ends, Fire Escape, Sun Shower, Bar-le-duc, Edgar Poe, Silver Trinket, Condiment, and Lord Badge also ran. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Value to the winner, $750.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $800; about six furlongs. Charles W. Meyers, 116 pounds; Meistersinger and Clonmell, 111 each; Reformer and Femesole, 108 each; Ben Howard, 106; Carroll D. and Mac Ana, 105 each; Ravensbury, Golden Cottage, and Cassville, 104 each; Lord Radnor, 101; Essene, 100; Sweet Clover and Parssina, 99 each; Oclawoba and Knapsack, 96 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Essene and Oclawoba.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Monarka, 106 pounds; Watercure, 102; Renald and Merito, 99 each; Hermis, 98; Sadie S., 94; The Regent and Surmise, 90 each; Colonel Bill, 86, and Squire Quinne, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Clover Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five furlongs. Mamari, 119 pounds; Mattie Lewis, Pride of Galore, Fair Lass, Wanakee, Duster, Will o' the Wisp, Blue Banner, Anna Daly, Ada Nay, Gold Money, Miladi Love, Love Note, Mamie Worth, and Lady Chariot, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap over the full course; about two miles and a half. Flon d'Or, 160 pounds; Decameron, 146; Perion, 143; Curfew Bell, 140; Boisterous, 139; Adeck, 135; Adjidemone, 132; Lou Kate and Festive, 130 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; weights ten pounds below the scale; five furlongs. Pebble, Tom Lawson, Alcela, Bob McLean, Clarion, Barkelmore, Baikal, Buttons, Wax Candle, Dauphin, Judge Voorheis, Vinclidea, and Cincinnatus, 112 pounds each; Pearl Diver, Wilhelmina, Lady Josephine, Wannoke, Franklin C., Astarita, Royalist, and Hurry, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Kingraline, 111 pounds; Alard Scheck, 110; Lucky Star, 109; Robert Metcalfe, Double Dummy, Bounteous, and Wunderlich, 105 each; Mosketo and Fonsolee, 103 each; Essene, 95; Alack, 92. Apprentice allowance claimed for Bonsolee, Kilgraine, Alack, and Essene.

SQUADRON A IN POLO.

Team Picked for the West Point Game—Beats the Second Team in Practice at Van Cortlandt.

Squadron A's polo team, which will meet the West Point cadets in polo at West Point on Saturday, June 14, was selected yesterday by the squadron's Polo Committee at Van Cortlandt Park. It will consist of Everett Colby, R. G. D. Douglas, A. R. Whitney, Jr., and H. M. Earle. The men will play in those respective positions. The members of the squadron are taking deep interest in their polo prospects, and to perpetuate the inter-military polo competitions between Squadron A and the West Point cadets the squadron has offered a challenge cup to be played for annually. The cup is of artistic design and the troopers from this city hope to have the name of their team inscribed upon it for the first year.

The squadron team, with the exception of Whitney, who hurt his hand in the games last Saturday, was lined up yesterday on the big field at Van Cortlandt Park against a second team for practice. A. I. Smith, Jr., took Whitney's place, and after a lively match of four ten-minute periods the picked team won by 4 goals to 1. A large number of squadron members and their friends went up to see the match, and the Van Cortlandt Park parade ground had the appearance of a fashionable club gathering. Everett Colby drove the first team to the grounds from the Plaza Hotel in his drag, and the squadron coach, starting from the Plaza, was filled with guests. It was driven by John M. Gallaway.

The showing of the picked team that is to meet the military cadets was very satisfactory. Douglas was never better as an accurate goal hitter, scoring three of the four earned goals, while Smith made one. J. O. Nicholls made the goal for the second team. H. M. Earle was admirable as back, and Colby made several dashing runs down the field with the ball. R. C. Lawrence acted as referee. The line-up was:

FIRST TEAM.	SECOND TEAM.
1—Everett Colby.	1—A. W. Putnam.
2—R. G. D. Douglas.	2—J. O. Nicholls.
3—A. I. Smith, Jr.	3—Leonard J. Hunt.
Back—H. M. Earle.	Back—E. N. Nicholls.

Goals earned—First team, 4; second team, 1.

Another series of practice matches will be played next Saturday.

POLO INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Foxhall Keene and Lord Shrewsbury Write Polite Notes to Each Other and Latter Is Conciliated.

LONDON, June 4.—The Waterbury-Shrewsbury incident, arising from the use of spurs by Lawrence Waterbury while playing polo at Hurlingham, Saturday, against which Lord Shrewsbury protested, has been settled, out of court, by an exchange of letters from Foxhall Keene, in his capacity as Captain of the American team, and Lord Sbrewsbury. The correspondence follows:

No. 6 Aldford Street, Park Lane, June 4.

My Dear Shrewsbury: I deeply regret to hear that there is some unpleasantness between yourself and one of my team, regarding an incident of the game on Saturday at Hurlingham, with reference to which, I understand, you were acting independently, in the interest of horseflesh. I am sure we are all sorry there should have been any cause, in your opinion, to have called for an expression of your feeling. Yours truly,

(Signed) FOXHALL KEENE.

No. 12 George Street, Hanover Square, June 4.

My Dear Keene: I was very glad to receive your letter, which I am only too happy to accept in the good spirit in which it is written, and which will close the matter, so far as I am concerned. I am sure that whatever happened was due, no doubt, to the excitement of the international contest, and will not occur again. This being so, I hope your team and yourself will give me the pleasure of driving down with me on my coach and having lunch with me next Saturday at Hurlingham. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT.

This satisfactory solution of the dispute was largely due to the friendly intervention of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Against Greater Automobile Speed.

J. Bayard Backus, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty which was organized to oppose the ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen to increase the legal speed of automobiles from eight to ten miles an hour, has called a meeting of the Executive Committee for this evening at the Bar Association. The purpose is to consider how the ordinance before the Aldermen can be best amended so as to make the streets safe for all classes of citizens.

In speaking of the subject yesterday, Mr. Backus said:

"The members of the committee are not opposed to automobiles, but they are opposed to the streets of the city being used with an utter disregard for the rights of others by some automobilists, who seem to have more money than brains. There are many automobilists who try to be considerate and who endeavor to obey the law. No one is opposed to these, and we wish them every success in their legitimate pleasure. The larger and heavier automobilles are certainly the greatest menace, notwithstanding the skilful manner in which they can be handled. It may be found necessary to urge further legislation at Albany if the committee is unable to secure the proper relief in any other way."

Columbia's 'Varsity Crew Chosen.

Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, and R. P. Jackson, Captain of the crew, yesterday picked the 'Varsity crew for the Poughkeepsie Regatta. Its make-up includes from last year's 'Varsity eight R. P. Jackson, R. B. Bartbolomew, A. D. Weekes, and H. C. Townsend, and from the recent junior crew, L. Iselin, R. S. Smith, W. F. Rollins, and G. S. O'Loughlin. The statistics of the crew:

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Wgt.
Bow—	A. D. Weekes	22	5 7½	145
2—	R. P. Jackson, (Captain)	22	5 8	146
3—	R. B. Bartholomew	20	5 10	165
4—	H. C. Townsend	20	5 9	152
5—	R. S. Smith	23	5 11	186
6—	L. Iselin	21	6 1	180
7—	G. S. O'Loughlin	20	5 10	165
Stroke—	W. F. Rollins	25	5 9	155
Coxswain—	W. P. Comstock	20	5 6	115
Average		21½	5 9½	161⅛

Since the organization of the 'Varsity, the junior crew has been disbanded and a new second boat formed as follows: Bow, A. B. Hull; No. 2, J. G. Harrison; 3, J. P. Carter; 4, E. H. Updike; 5, V. de la M. Earle; 6, A. Nicoll; 7, B. M. Falconer; stroke, A. B. A. Bradley; coxswain, C. W. Cuthel.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Beat Chicago in a Ten-Inning Contest—Brooklyn Won.

The New York baseball team succeeded in breaking its losing streak in the game with Chicago yesterday, and defeated the visiting team in a ten-inning contest by a score of 4 to 3.

Jackson, who played left field for New York, was released by that team and Hartley was put in his place. McDonald, who covered right field in Monday's and Tuesday's games, has left. O'Hagen played the position in his place.

In its half of the first inning New York began to score. Clark was out on a slow infield hit to Williams, who passed the ball to Schaefer. Bean failed to find the ball on three strikes. Smith hit for two bases. Doyle sent a long fly to Congalton in right field, but Congalton let the ball slip through his fingers, allowing Smith and Doyle to reach the home plate in safety.

Chicago tied the score in the fifth inning. New York took the lead again in the sixth inning by a tally of one. Tinker fumbled Bean's grounder. Smith followed suit, but his luck was not so good, and he was an easy out at first. Bean went to second. Doyle batted safely, scoring Bean. Chicago caught up again in the eighth inning. With two men out Lowe batted for one base and scored on Tinker's three-base hit.

Victory came to New York in the tenth inning. Yeager hit safely. O'Hagen hit to Williams, who made a wild throw over the first baseman's head, Yeager reaching third and O'Hagen second. Yeager was forced out at the plate by Hartley's grounder to Tinker. Dunn batted for Evans, who singled, and brought O'Hagen home with the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Dexter, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Congalton, rf	0	2	0	0	1
Kling, c	0	2	6	1	0
Schaefer, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	3	8	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	2	2	1
Williams, p	0	1	1	2	1
Total	3	7	28	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Bean, ss	1	0	0	4	0
Smith, 2b	1	1	4	6	1
Doyle, 1b	1	1	17	1	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Yeager, c	0	2	2	1	0
O'Hagen, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Hartley, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Evans, p	0	1	0	5	0
†Dunn	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	6	30	18	3

*One out when winning run was made.
†Batted for Evans in tenth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—3
New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4

Earned run—Chicago. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 4. Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hits—Tinker, Slagle. Stolen bases—Kling, Hartley. Double plays—Schaefer, (unassisted;) Bean, Smith, and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Congalton, O'Hagen, (2.) First base on balls—off Williams, 1; off Evans, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Evans. Struck out—By Williams, 5; by Evans, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BROOKLYN, 5; CINCINNATI, 2.

The Brooklyn baseball team added another to its string of victories by again defeating Cincinnati at Washington Park yesterday afternoon.

Brooklyn played an errorless game and batted consistently and opportunely. They made twelve hits off Ewing, who was pitching for Cincinnati, while the visitors could only connect with Kitson eight times. The stars at the bat in this particular game for the home team were McCreery, who hit for four bases; Keeler, Dahlen, and Irwin. In the field both teams put up a fast game. There were many double plays, the honors for which were carried off by Irwin, McCreery, Dahlen, and Flood for the Brooklyns, and Pietz, Corcoran, and Magoon for the visitors. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Dobbs, lf	0	3	2	0	0
Pietz, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Magoon, 2b	0	0	2	5	1
Corran, ss	1	1	2	3	0
St'feldt, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
Bergen, c	0	0	1	1	2
Ewing, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2	8	24	12	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Sb'kard, lf	0	0	2	0	0
McC'ry, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Flood, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
Irwin, 3b	0	3	2	1	0
Farrell, c	0	1	5	2	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	12	27	10	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Steinfeldt, Irwin, Keeler. Home run—McCreery. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Irwin. Double plays—Flood, Dahlen, McCreery; Flood and McCreery; Irwin and Flood; Corcoran, Magoon and Pietz; Pietz and Corcoran. Sacrifice hits—Keeler. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Ewing, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Ewing, 1. Passed ball—Bergen, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 7; ST. LOUIS, 3.

BOSTON, June 4.—Boston won the baseball game to-day by bunching hits in the first two innings. St. Louis fielded in ragged style. A catch by Long and Lush's long home run were features. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7	12	3
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	7	7

Batteries—Willis and Kittridge; Dunham and O'Neill.

PITTSBURG, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Pittsburg's heavy hitting was responsible for Philadelphia's defeat in the baseball game here to-day. Magee was taken out of the box in the first inning and Duggleby, who was substituted, was hit repeatedly. The fielding of the local players was loose. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2—	7	16	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—	4	8	3

Batteries—Tannehill and Smith; Duggleby, Magee, and Jacklitsch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	31	7	.816	New York	16	21	.432
Chicago	22	13	.628	Philadelphia	16	22	.421
Brooklyn	19	19	.500	St. Louis	14	23	.378
Boston	16	20	.444	Cincinnati	14	24	.368

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

Newark made it three straight victories from the Jersey City baseball team yesterday, the latter being unable to hit Thielman to any extent. The work of young Daly for Newark was the feature. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schrall, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Hayw'd, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Griffin, 2b	0	1	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	6	0	0
Sh'kl't'n, of	1	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	0	1	8	1
Jope, c	0	1	3	0	1
Thielman, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	12	1

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b	0	0	5	2	2
Mack, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Hallman, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Shindle, 3b	2	2	1	2	0
Donohoe, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Woods, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Shoch, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Butler, c	0	1	5	2	0
Pfann'l'r, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	2	6	24	11	4

Newark	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Newark, 2. Two-base hit—Mack. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Jersey City, 8. First base on errors—Newark, 3; Jersey City, 1. Stolen bases—Griffin, Schrall. Sacrifice hits—Hayward, Daly, Schrall, Donohoe. Double plays—Hayward, Daly, and Jordan; Childs and Mack. First base on balls—Off Thielman, 4; off Pfannmiller, 4. Wild pitch—By Thielman. 1. Struck out—By Thielman, 2; by Pfannmiller, 3. Passed balls—Butler. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

If you believe in signs—here's something. Since the Seven Young's Hat Stores are clothing the heads of the greater number of local citizens, it is an absolutely TRUE SIGN that Young's Straws and Young's Panamas are best for you and best for your purse.

199 Broadway, Near Dey.
299 Broadway, Near Duane.
605-609 Broadway, Cor. Houston.
849 Broadway, Near 14th.
1197 Broadway, Near 28th.
1359 Broadway, Near 36th.
Only Brooklyn Store—371 Fulton St.

Almont, $1 | Oxford, $3
Yale, 2 | Coronet, 3
Lenox, 2 | Savoy, 3

STRAWS

THE CIGARETTE
THAT SATISFIES

You are not pleased with the ordinary cigarette, either in flavor or fragrance—there's something lacking. . . . . You'll know a really good thing and appreciate it, if you try . . . . . .



High Grade
Delightful Flavor
Moderate Price

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers.

SHADOW SOUP.

An Indian cure for Dyspepsia!
Made by holding a fat fowl over a simmering pot, on a sunny day, and thus—boiling the shadow.

Unprofitable as the wearing of $2.50 Shadow Shoes, which are—70 cents finish and labor,—$1.00 profit,—and 80 cents worth of leather, and materials.

Good shoes cannot be made to sell at less than $3.50.

How good, the $3.50 kind are, depends upon whether you buy the usual five profit footwear, or Regals,—which come direct from Tannery, to Consumer, with only one profit viz. the Manufacturers.

Style Book elucidates.

REGA

FAST VESTIBULED TRAINS

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Every Hour in the Day

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To Reading Terminal without change — NO dust smoke



W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. A trial will convince you.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

Notice increase of sales:

1898, 748,706 Pairs
1901, 1,566,720 Pairs

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

CAUTION! The genuine have W.L.Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Made of the best imported and American leathers, including Pat. Corona Kid, Corona Colt and Nat. Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

14 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 14

43 Cortlandt Street.	974 Third Avenue.	421 Fulton Street.
229 Broadway.	345 Eighth Avenue.	494 Fifth Avenue.
423 Broadway.	95 Nassau Street.	
754-755 Broadway.	BROOKLYN.	JERSEY CITY.
1249 Broadway.		18 Newark Avenue.
2203 Third Avenue.	708-710 Broadway.	NEWARK.
220 W. 125th St.	1867 Broadway.	785 Broad Street.



Cluett "RADNOR" Arrow "AINSLIE"

Many of life's miseries come from ill-fitting collars. The remedy is at your disposal.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars — they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

Cluett 25¢ RADNOR ARROW BRAND 15¢ AINSLIE

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COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

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For 27 Years New England's Favorite **7-20-4** 10c. Cigar.

N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
E. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert Appointed to Washington.

Senor de Ojeda Succeeds the Duke de Arcos as the Spanish Minister There.

LONDON, June 4.—The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, has been appointed Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, to succeed Lord Pauncefote.

The Foreign Office officials are greatly pleased with Mr. Herbert's appointment, which has received the King's approval, and they have great confidence in his success at Washington. The officials of the Foreign Office had received the assurance of President Roosevelt's keen satisfaction before the appointment was gazetted to-night.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times states editorially to-day that there is no more important position in the diplomatic servics of the present day than that of British Ambasador at Washington, for there can be no more important task than to draw continually closer the manifold ties which should and do link the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

None could hope to fill at once the great void which Lord Pauncefote has left, but the Hon. Michael Herbert, who is only forty-five years of age, has a great futurs before him.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Two important changes in the diplomatic representation in Washington were announced to-day. The Hon. Michael H. Herbert succeeds Lord Pauncefots as British Ambassador and Señor de Ojeda succeeds the Duke de Arcos as Spanish Minister.

Notice of Mr. Herbert's appointment came to the State Department to-day through the British Embassy here. It simply confirmed the judgment of the officials as to the succession, and is welcomed hy them. At present Mr. Herbert occupies a place without a counterpart in the American diplomatic service. He is First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, but with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

The change in the Spanish Legation here came as a surprise to all hut intimate friends of the Duke ds Arcos. He cams to the United States as the first Spanish Minister after the war, and naturally his position was a very delicate one, requiring the exhibition of infinite tact. He was successful in his mission, while socially his relations have been very pleasant.

It is understood that the change is attributable entirely to the retiring Minister's desire to secure the best possible treatment for his impaired vision, which has caused him much and growing concern. Therefore, he has secured a transfer to the Spanish Legation at Brussels. There he will be as near as practicable to an eye specialist who already has undertaken his treatment at inconvenient intervals.

Señor de Ojeda, who succeeds the Duke ds Arcos, comes to Washington with excellent credentials. He was Secretary of the Spanish Commission at Paris, and is at present Minister to Tangier.

PARIS, June 4.—The appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador to the United States has occasioned soms surprise here. Mr. Herbert was, until his appointment to Washington, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, and his retiring, although amiable disposition, has not brought him prominently to the public visw.

Mr. Herbert will leavs Paris for London next Wednesday. He declined to discuss the matter ef his appointment to-night, but, speaking a few days ago, when his appointment to the Washington post was first talked of, Mr. Herbert said he would be highly gratified at the honor of succeeding a great man like the late Lord Pauncefote.

He said he regarded Washington as his second home, that he had the most pleasant recollections of his stay there when attached to ths British Legation in the capacity of Secretary, and that he had rctained many friends in America.

Ths Hon. Michael Henry Herbert was horn June 25, 1857, and is the fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sydney Herbert and brother of the Earl of Pembroke. In 1888 he was married to Miss Lelia Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson of this city, by which alliance he became a relative of the Vanderbilts, the Ogden Goelets, and the Astors.

Mr. Herbert entered the diplomatic servlce in June, 1877, and soon gained the reputation of being one of the abiest of the younger men in ths service. He became an attaché at Paris, was soon made Second Secretary, and in 1888 was sent to Washington as Chargé d'Affaires, remaining there a year. He was made Secretary to the British Legation at Washington in 1892, and staid in that city another year.

From 1893 until 1894 he was at The Hague, and in the latter year he becams Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. He remained there three years, heing transferred in 1897 to Rome, from where he went to Paris a year later.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Seventieth Commencement and Those Who Received Degrees.

New York University held its seventieth commencement yesterday at University Heights. The exercises began with a procession across the campus, in which 600 persons in cap and gown marched to the music of the Seventh Regiment Band to the auditorium. Chancellor MacCracken made a brief introductory address, and after the invocation by the Chaplain the address of the day was delivered hy the Rev. Dr. William A. P. Martin on "University Education in China," he having been President of the Government University at Peking. Degrees were awarded as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

D. A. Craig,	J. S. Schultz,
H. S. Lyon,	F. E. Woodruff,
C. Vandewater,	

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

C. S. Carpenter,	G. D. Hadley,
J. F. Allen,	J. Kohn,
F. P. Banney,	H. Stengel,
R. C. Addy,	J. B. Weinberger,
N. Chapin,	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

A. A. Epstein,	J. W. Gould,
J. M. Vanderhoff,	A. R. Nichols,
C. N. Walker,	S. G. Scudder,
W. S. Wilding,	C. L. Thorne,
A. Agramonte,	W. S. Weinberger,
W. L. Boyes,	F. D. Byrbee,
F. R. Cleverden,	L. S. Blunt.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

R. W. Gary,	F. M. Thornbury,
C. Hyatt,	G. A. Vollmar,
D. Ray,	E. C. Woodward.
W. P. Fenner,	

The following prizes were awarded:
German Prize—J. F. Allen.
Hebrew Prize—G. D. Hadley.
Butler Euclean Prize—W. P. Benning.
James Gordon Bennett Prize—C. S. Carpenter.
Butler Classical Fellowship—W. S. Wilding.
Butler Philosophical Fellowship—J. Kohn.
Sandham Oration Prizes—1, K. Lasher; 2, W. Orr.
F. S. Gibson Prize—J. Kohn.
W. A. Coe, Jr., Prize—W. B. Turner.
Samuel Duryea Fellowship—A. A. Agramonte.

HONORS FOR YOUNG DOCTORS.

Graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Who May Complete for Harsen Prizes.

The Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has designated the ten honor men of the graduating class of 150, who will be eligible to compete for the three Harsen prizes of $500, $300, and $200 respectively. The winners will be announced on commencement day, June 11, together with the winners of the college prizes for clinical reports, also founded by Dr. Harsen, who was a member of the Class of '29. The names of this year's honor men, with the colleges from which they come, are as follows:

Charles Edward Webster, A. B., Lehigh University.
Seward Erdman, A. B., Princeton University.
Alvin M. Pappenheimer, A. B., Harvard University.
Ralph M. Beach, Yale University.
William Tillinghast Bull, Ph. B., Yale University.
Hermann von Wechlinger Schulte, A. B., Trinity College.
James Francis Rice, A. B., New York University.
Austin F. Riggs, A. B., Harvard University.
Philip Bissell, A. B., Columbia University.
Henry Woodruff Titus, A. B., Williams College.

Upon graduation from the Medical School Mr. Bull will go to the Roosevelt Hospital; Messrs. Webster, Erdman, Schulte, and Riggs to the Presbyterian Hospital; Mr. Titus to St. Luke's Hospital, Mr. Beach to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, Mr. Pappenheimer to Bellevue Hospital, Mr. Rice to the Hudson Street Hospital and Mr. Bissell to the New York Hospital.

Massachusetts Society Organized.

At a meeting held in the Pulitzer Building yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Massachusetts Society of the State of New York, a temporary organization was effected, Herbert L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard Union being appointed Chairman and Frederic M. Dowd Secretary. Arrangements were made for another meeting to be held on June 17, Bunker Hill Day.

Divorce for Mrs. Brunado H. Schott.

Justice O'Gorman granted yesterday a decree of divorce to Essie M. Schott from her husband, Brunado H. Schott. Mrs. Schott lives at 300 Manhattan Avenue. Schott was a member of the Seventh Regiment. He and the plaintiff were married on April 50, 1895, and they have one child, a daughter. Mrs. Schott named three women as co-respondents. Schott was represented in court by counsel, but he made no defense.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a day of weddings. There were many in town and others in the suhurbs, and also in other cities which were interesting to New Yorkers. In the clubs the news from England and the Derby formed the principal topics. It was sailing day, too, and there were many departures of well-known people. The fashionable element has thinned out in town a great deal, but there are still many left, and thers is quite a crush in the afternoons on the avenue. Miss Martha Johnson has joined Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Millbrook. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs are in town. Mrs. Orme Wilson has been in the city off and on several days this week. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Natica Rives, the de Peysters, and others were in town yesterday.

***

The Majestic, which sailed yesterday, had among its passengers Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, Miss Helen Barney, and the Messrs. Barney, W. Sanderson Brown, Arthur Bentley, Dr. J. J. Detwiller of Easton, Penn.; the Rev. George William Douglas and Mrs. Douglas, D. H. Houghtaling, Mrs. Houghtaling, and Miss Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. G. Warriner, William Bleecker Seeman, Mrs. M. H. Sutton, Miss Elizabeth G. Ogden, and Mrs. Kate Lansing.

***

The Columbia, which sails to-day for Plymouth and Cherbourg, has booked the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Amhassador to Russia; Mrs. George A. Trowhridge, Miss Natalie C. Barney of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. L. von Callenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newman Roe, and J. F. Spencer-Turner.

***

The Baron Bruck, Imperial German Consul at Havana, sails on the Grosser Kurfurst. Others booked are Miss Eleanore Kearney Biddle of Philadelphia, A. C. Hutchinson of New Orleans, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, and George Earle Warren.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Plympton have taken a house at Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer. Mrs. Tarleton, their daughter, and Rohert E. Tarleton will spend part of the Summer with them.

***

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who has heen visiting Philadelphia, has heen the recipient of many hospitalities. On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Childs gave a dinner for her. Among the guests were Miss Ethel Davies of this city and her fiancé, Archibald G. Thacher. Mrs. Drexel was the guest during her stay in Philadelphia of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and James W. Paul, Jr. She went to Mr. Paul's residence, at Radnor, on Monday.

***

Miss Ethel Davies has heen the guest of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul at her country seat near Radnor, Penn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Miss Therese Iselin have opened their country house near New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin are also at their country seat. Mr. Iselin has recently returned from a short cruise on the Emerald.

***

On the liner l'Aquitaine, which sails today, are hooked Mrs. William H. Taft and Miss Taft, Miss Julia Marlowe, and Miss Grace Brewster.

***

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has left for Bar Harbor and opened her cottage there. Her daughter, Mrs. Baker, who visited Mrs. Jackson this Winter, is at her home in Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Russell Bonner (Mrs. Nathalie Edsall Alexandre) will spend the Summer at Nirvana, Stamford, Conn.

***

Society in New York is juhilant at the appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert as Amhassador at Washington. This will insure quite a brilliant season at Washington next Winter. Mr. Herbert's wife was Miss Belle Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson and sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Richard T. Wilson, Jr. Mr. Herbert will before long he elevated to the peerage. Mr. Herhert was attached to the British Embassy at the time he married Miss Wilson. She has been one of the most popular hostesses in Paris, where her husband has heen for the past three years.

***

The coach run by Squadron A from the Plaza Hotel to the polo grounds at Van Cortlandt will continue its runs for the present month. It has been so largely patronized hy members of Squadron A and their friends that no bookings have been sold to the general public. It leaves the Plaza at 3:45 o'clock, reaching Van Cortlandt about 5, and, after an hour's stay, returns to the city. The playing is between the three troops composing the squadron. On June 14 the squadron polo team will go to West Point, and the game will be the first match between these players. Much interest attaches to it.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William North Duane (Miss Ethel Phelps) will spend part of the Summer with Mrs. Duane's mother, Miss Charles Phelps, at the house she has taken at Lawrence, L. I.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and Miss Eleanor Morris are to spend some time at Pawling, N. Y. Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Miss Morris are at Westhampton, L. I.

***

The engagement has heen announced of Miss Helen W. Beaman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman (Miss Hettie Sherman Evarts,) and Herbert C. Lakin. Mr. Lakin is a Harvard graduate, Class of '94, and is also a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—Hugh L. Willoughby has arrived from Philadelphia, having come by road in his new auto-car. He made the run at good speed, hut made no attempt at record breaking, keeping within the prescribed limits of speed in towns and cities and making faster time on country roads. He made only two unintentional stops, one hecause of a punctured tire, and the other on account of a faulty ignition plug. Mr. Willoughby makes the usual report of the bad condition of the roads in Eastern Connecticut. From Philadelphia to Stonington the roads were in good condition, but from Stonington to the West Ferry, at Narragansett, they were generally in bad to very bad condition, sandy and very difficult to drive over. Mrs. Willoughby and other members of the family have been at their cottage, on Halidon Hill, for several days.

Mrs. B. Cutting and William Cutting, Jr., arrived to-night for a short stay at their cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. E. W. Howard arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. John O'Brien has arrived at her villa, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Mrs. J. A. Raynor, Miss Turnhull, Andrew H. Sands, J. C. Kendall, Dr. C. Reiner, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and family, and Mrs. Duncan Elliott and family, all of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Hall Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wesson of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottages.

Dr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Dr. Birney, and Dr. Henry J. Rhett have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown for the season.

Gen. F. P. Lippitt of Washington and his niece, Miss Mary Page, are at the Althea Cottage, Bristol Ferry, for four months.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The marriage of Walter A. Donaldson of New York to Mrs. Lucy Ord Mason, daughter of the late Major Gen. Ord, took place at St. Margaret's Church, this city, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Herhert Scott Smith, rector of ths church, performed the ceremony, and the ushers were Caldwell Tyler and Charles Urquehart of New York, Walter S. Chance of Ohio, and James F. Urquehart of Washington.

Col. True, United States Army, gave the bride in marriage, in the ahsence of her hrother, Major Ord. The three daughters of the bride, with a niece, served as bridesmaids, being gowned two in pink and two in white, while Mrs. James C. Ord, sister-in-law of the hride, acted as matron of honor. The nine-year-old daughter of the bridegroom, Katharine Donaldson, acted as flower girl and preceded the hridal party to the altar. After a wedding journey North, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson will reside in New York.

Society here in general is much elated over the appointment of the new British Amhassador, the Hon. Michael Herhert, who succeeds the late Lord Pauncefote. At the time of the marriage of the new Ambassador to his charming American wife, his mother, Lady Herhert of Lea, came to the wedding. She is an authoress.

Much regret is felt over the retirement of the Duke of Arcos from his post at Washington. Like the new British Amhassador, he was not a stranger in Washington society, having served for a period of nearly twenty years as an attaché of the Spanish Legation here, when, as "Jack" Brunnotti, hs wooed his American wife, Miss Virginia Lowery.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is a surprise to see the great numher of women before the shirt-waist counters of some of the shops. In other shops the average-size walsts are practically sold out. Here and there are the small size, 32, in the prettiest waists, and the larger ones, 40, 42, and 44. The woman who wears a size hetween simply cannot find anything to fit her, and will not find anything in thess particular shops for a week or more, as the present stock will be well sold out hefore another lot is brought in. However, for the women who wear these odd sizes there are hargains, for the waists are much reduced in prics.

***

Here are some hargains in seats—the straw mats for the piazza or front stoop. These can be found two for 5 cents. They are perhaps not the best of their kind, but they will wear as long as any, and they are quite as good as need be for the purpose.

***

Here is something else which is low-priced, and a necessary household convenience at times—a short sulphur candle in a little tin pan ready to light, and sold for 5 cents.

***

One of the most unique things in the fruit line is a helt of cherry leaves with a cluster of the fruit in front. A sash ribhon that ties around the waist is hand-painted, after the style of the sashes. While the latter are long and hroad, with a cluster of blossoms at the ends, and dots of single blossoms on the rest; the ribhon, while wide, is much narrower and painted with a smaller cluster of flowers on the snds and nowhere else.

***

A linen gown of a dark shade of blue is trimmed with hand-made wheels of thread. These ars crocheted with long loops and are effective. The top of the bodice and of the skirt are tucked for some distance down, forming yokes around the bodice, and the skirt are clusters of tucks, and hetween these are set the thread wheels—set on and not into the frock. They have not body enough for that. The hodice is cut out in a tiny point at the neck, filled in with embroidery, and finished along the edges with these wheels, which also finish the top of the collar and the edges of the cuffs.

***

Hats and neck ruffles are getting down to hargain prices. Ons charming ruffle for the neck which is marked "reduced" is combined with ostrich feather tips. With the standing ruffle of the chiffon they encircle the throat. A deeper ruffle of the chiffon falls over the shoulders. There are the usual long ends.

***

Here is a charming hat. It is of the deep, bright green chiffon, ruffled or shirred, made in some way to give the whole top of crown and rim, as well as the under side of the latter, a soft fluffy appearance. It is in the shape of a big, rolling sailor hat, and the only trimming on the upper side is the hand around the crown. The hand is a piece of jeweled hlack lace over gold, and the effect with the green is very rich. A few green ostrich tips to match the chiffon are under the rim at the back.

***

Oh, yes, of course, there are charming emhroidered undersleeves also to match the fine, embroidered, broad, turnover collars of our grandmothers.

***

Such a pretty black and white négligée as it is. The material is of lawn or muslin, with an all-over hlack figure which gives it a soft and almost lace-like effect. The trimming is a hlack dotted net edge and insertion. To hegin at the top, there is a deep turnover collar of the dotted net formed into plaids hy narrow folds of the material of the jacket. This is edged with a deep frill of the net and another frill is carried down the front. The lower part of the garment, which basques but little below the waist, has an inch band of insertion in it, and another deep, black net frill finishes the edge. There is a narrow hlack satin ribhon that ties the collar in front and another forms the helt, tying in front also, with long loops and ends. The sleeves are short, reaching a little below the elbows, and are finished with two rows of hlack insertion and a ruffle edged with a deep frill of hlack net.

***

One very attractive white silk skirt is trimmed with a wide flounce of lace, several rows of insertion heing joined hy half-inch bands of white satin ribhon, with an edge of the lace finishing it. The lace used is Point de Paris.

***

Here is a pretty and simple nightdress, and one made differently from most that are to be seen. It is cut a little low and square at the neck, and the sleeves are rather short. Neck and sleeves are finished with a band, perhaps an inch and a half in depth, stitched several times, the rows of stitching being about a quarter of an inch apart. Through each of the openings is a narrow ribbon. The ribbons are brought out together at the sides of the sleeves and at the opening of the neck and tied. The lines of little ribbon bows look like soft rosettes and are very pretty.

Malt-Nutrine

Is the one malt tonic that is the strictly pure extract of malt. It is prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

All Ribbon Selling Records Broken.

Crowds surged into the Main Aisle every business hour Monday and bought Ribbons with eager enthusiasm. Thousands of yards of bright new Ribbons flashed away. Tuesday told the same vivacious story.

Yesterday the throngs came as if the Sale were only in its inception. And to-day bids fair to rival its predecessors in point of continuous activity.

What a splendid tribute to the Sale and the Siegel-Cooper Store this incessant demand for Ribbons is. It betokens the popularity of the Store; it distinguishes the pre-eminence of the Sale.

Whirlwinds of radiant Ribbons. Ribbons for every use the demands of Summer can possibly require. And here in such brilliant diversity and at such exceptionally low prices as to imbue the Sale with a vivid degree of interest and timeliness.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

June! the Month of Commencement Exercises.

As usual, the Siegel Cooper Store emphasizes its opportuneness and helpfulness in a multitude of interesting and important ways.

The Big Store is as a field a-flower with the many things that are needed to beautify and brighten what is one of the happiest occasions in the life of a young lady or young man.

The dainty girl graduate must needs be as delightfully gowned as a bride. From the crowning coils of her glossy tresses to her daintily slippered feet she must be typical of the day and event.

We have everything she can possibly require. Even Fans from Paris have hurried over to give additional sparkle to this event.

And as for gifts! The Store is radiant with them. The realms of Books, Jewelry, Novelties (and what not?) have been invaded. A few hints follow:

Graduation Dresses.

Price Littleness Has Been Made a Cardinal Consideration for The Occasion.

Of White Point d'Esprit, Net, Mull, Organdie, Lawn, Batiste, India, in the delightful styles that embrace youthfulness and are bright and crisp, with every touch of snowy daintiness.

TWO-PIECE ORGANDIE DRESSES, with Valenciennes lace insertions, at

10.00 11.75 12.75 15.00

TWO-PIECE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES, with ribbon and lace trimmings, at

11.75 13.75 18.75

ONE-PIECE POINT D'ESPRIT DRESSES, profusely trimmed with baby ribbon, at 9.75

ONE-PIECE ORGANDIE DRESSES, Gibson effect, with Val. lace trimming, at 9.75

ONE-PIECE ORGANDIE DRESSES, with ribbon and lace trimming, at 5.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

White Gloves.

Any and every kind, from the plain and conventional in lisle thread, silk or kid, to the most ultra of newest fads. For instance:

JERSEY TOP AND 2-CLASP GLOVES, in Lisle thread, 25

JERSEY TOP AND 2-CLASP GLOVES, in Lisle thread, lace effects; 50c. to 1.00

PURE SILK, 2-CLASP, 98 75 and 50

PURE SILK, lace effects, 12, 16 and 20 button lengths, 1.00 1.50 and 1.90

2-CLASP WHITE GLACE GLOVES, 65 and 1.00

2 OR 3 CLASP Rouilon quality, 1.65

2 AND 3 CLASP WHITE SUEDE GLOVES, 1.35 and 1.50

LONG SUEDE GLOVES, 12, 16 and 20 button lengths, 1.95 2.40 and 2.90

LONG GLACE GLOVES, 12, 16 and 20 button lengths, 2.00 2.75 and 3.15

(Main Floor, Front.)

White Silk Fans.

Gauzy as a butterfly's wings; dainty as wit and money can fashion them.

WHITE GAUZE FANS, prettily decorated in many designs, plain or carved bone sticks, many have lace edges, 75

WHITE SILK GAUZE EMPIRE FANS, decorated in dainty colors and designs, lace trimmed and lace edges, carved bone stick; choice of a large variety at 98

WHITE SILK GAUZE EMPIRE FANS, of exquisite and dainty designs in plain spangled, lace decorated and other effects, beautifully carved or plain sticks to suit the taste, 1.50

WHITE SILK GAUZE EMPIRE FANS, the latest designs from Paris and Vienna, most beautiful designs and workmanship, 3.50 to 5.00

(Main Floor, Front.)

Trimmed Hats

At Lowered Prices.

Every one is in the Latest style; materials are choicest and freshest. Hats Formerly $10 to $12 Are Now

3.75, 5.00 and 7.50

Perfumes.

All Celebrated Names.

Daintily suggestive of the Sweet Summery creations of Goddess Flora.

PIVER, La Trefle,	1.05
PIVER, Azurea,	1.05
PIVER, San Suer,	1.05
ROGER & GALLET, Peau de Espagne,	97
ROGER & GALLET, Vera Violette,	1.06
ROGER & GALLET, Violette Merveille,	3.10
ATKINSON, Chypre, 1 oz.,	59
ATKINSON, W. Rose, 1 oz.,	59
PINAUD, Violette Brise, Embaumee,	4.00
PINAUD, Carnation,	1.25
PINAUD, Theodora,	80
BABCOCK, Cut Roses,	50
BABCOCK, Honeysuckle,	50
BABCOCK, Corylopsis,	50
LE GRAND, Royal Orchidee,	1.15
LE GRAND, Russian Violet,	1.13
COLGATE, La France Rose,	43
COLGATE, Dactylis,	43
COLGATE, Monad Violet,	43
BRADLEY, Woodland Violets,	50
WOODWORTH, Violet of Sicily,	59
WOODWORTH, Blue Lily,	49

(Drug Store, Main Floor.)

Beautiful Jewelry.

Pretty Graduation Gifts.

Chatelaine Watches, Rings, Cuff Buttons, Brooches and silver-mounted articles for Dresser and Desk.

ENAMELLED WATCH AND CHATELAINE, Green, Red and Royal or Turquoise Blue; fine Swiss movement; regularly sells at $6.75, 4.95

SOLID SILVER CHATELAINE WATCHES, handsomely engraved cases and good Swiss movement, guaranteed; regular $2.75 value; to-day, 1.95

LADIES' AND MISSES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, in Princess Clusters, Marquise, single, two and three-stone settings of doublets and pearls; regularly sell at $3.00, 1.25

DIAMOND CUFF BUTTONS, new designs, roman and bright finish, with handsome diamond in centre, regularly priced at $6.00, 3.95

SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, this season's choice designs, over 50 styles, handsome knots, open work and floral effects, plain and stone set, value up to $6.00, 2.95

STERLING MOUNTED TOILET SETS, brush, comb and mirror, beautifully embossed, medium size, and genuine bristles, $3.50 value, 1.75

(Main Floor, Front.)

Silk Belts.

White Silk Belts will be in great demand for graduation. Therefore:

WHITE SILK BELTS will be appropriate for such an occasion; we have a very complete line of them from 50c. to 4.50

WHITE SILK AND MOIRE POSTILION BELTS, the newest and destined to be the most popular styls of crush belt this season; ribbon tabs at back, giving the effect obtained in all the Paris Gowns, 9.8

BELTS OF WHITE SILK TAFFETA AND MOIRE, in more elaborate styles, finished with steel studded effects and ribbon bows, $1.50 and 2.50

LADIES' BELTS, of black silk and satin, with pretty gilt or oxidized buckles and slides; choice of an immense variety of styles at 75

(Main Floor, Front.)

White Parasols.

Latest Coaching Styles.

Light and delicate in appearance and weight, but firmly constructed; excellent values.

FINE ALL SILK TAFFETA COACHING STYLE PARASOLS, deep hemstitched borders, 8 rib frames, bone tips and ferrules, natural sticks; value $3.00; choice, 1.95

THE "DRIVEWAY" PARASOL, in white, black and all the fashionable shades; a dainty combination of silk and chiffon, that compares favorably with the usual $10.00 to $15.00 parasol; on sale here exclusively at 5.00

(Main Floor, Front.)

White Silk Hose Supporters.

LADIES' WHITE SILK HOSE SUPPORTERS; every new and standard style; PLAIN SILK SIDE SUPPORTERS, 18

ALL-SILK FRILLED SIDE SUPPORTERS, 45

SUPPORTERS (all silk), to sew on front of corset, 23

ALL-SILK TWIN SUPPORTERS, to attach to front of corset, 45

(Main Floor, 18th St.)

Photographs

At Just One-Half Price.

One dozen Cabinet size, Genuine Platinums, mounted on fine, large white mounts, 5.00

(Take Front Elevators to 6th Floor.)

Young Men's Suits, 8.75



Cut on special models, designed by our specialist. They have the correct balance for the growing youth 14 to 20 years of age. NOT TOO MANNISH, NOR TOO BOYISH. Choice of single-breasted or the new double-breasted Coats. Fabrics of all descriptions, including blue, black and fancy blendings, AND A GREAT VARIETY to select from, at

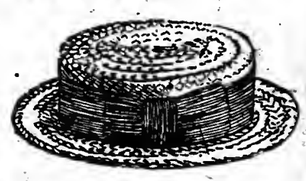
6.75 and up to 12.50

Main Floor, Rear.)

Young Men's Straw Hats.

All the new rough braids in Sailor Shapes.

Jaunty and stylish.



50c to 1.80

Main Floor, Rear.)

Women's Waists.

To-day Several Thousand at Greatly Reduced Prices.

White Lawn Waists,
75c, 95c, 1.00 1.95

Colored Waists
of Madras or Gingham,
45c, 75c, 95c, 1.00

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE PHILIPPINES BILL.

In order to understand with any clearness what the Senate did in passing the bill relating to the Philippines, one must take into view the bill proposed by the opposition, which contains actually the sole alternative suggested in all the long and stormy debate.

The opposition bill provides that ninety days after armed resistance to the United States has ceased in the Philippines certain things shall be done. It will be seen that this contemplates the continuation of the war until it ends in complete victory for the United States, that is, in complete conquest of the Filipinos, according to the phrases of the anti-imperialists. So far, then, the Administration and its opponents agree. They separate only after peace has been won by arms. Then the anti-imperialists propose that there shall be a convention called, to consist of native delegates elected by voters who can read and write English, Spanish, or a native tongue. When this convention has adopted a Constitution, the islands are to hold an election for a Government, and we are after a fashion to retire.

That is to say, we are to retain naval stations such as we desire, and we are to establish a protectorate over the islands, and try to arrange with other powers for their perpetual neutrality and inviolability. Can anything more contradictory, futile, childish, be imagined? We are to conquer the islands first. Then we are to set up a representative Government between and over a multitude of tribes, many of which cannot understand each other's language. Then, having thrown up all means of control over their affairs, we are to assume the responsibilities of a protectorate, and go around among the other powers begging them to agree to keep their hands off. We begin with conquest, pass to anarchy and civil strife, and wind up with the strongest possible chance of foreign complications.

Contrast this amazing programme with the simple measure passed by the Senate, which, in substance, provides for the suppression of disorder and the gradual extension of self-government in each community as fast as it is fitted for it. It is the contrast between fanatical lunacy and practical statesmanship.

COMMISSIONER PARTRIDGE DEFINES HIS POLICY.

For the first time since, five months ago, Col. PARTRIDGE took the office of Police Commissioner he has made a formal, official, and authoritative statement of his policy with reference to the enforcement of the excise law and its relation to other laws. This he has done in the decision given in the case of Capt. FOODY, whom he finds guilty of neglect of duty, but not of corruption, and whom he sentences to a formal reprimand.

The following is the essential part of the decision which defines his conception of the duties of the police:

> Every officer of the force is bound not only by the general rules of law and the regulations of this department, but by the special provisions of the liquor tax law, to see that the plain requirements of that law are complied with. Commanding officers of precincts are not expected to use the force under them in order to make arrests in excise cases to the exclusion of arrests for other offenses. Nor are plain clothes men to be used specially for the purpose of discovering violations of this law or for the purpose of inducing illegal sales of liquor, except in cases where by reason of the ill-repute or disorderly character of a place such methods become essential in the public interest. But every commanding officer and every member of the force under him is required to see that there is no flagrant, open, notorious, or public violation of the law. For example, doors to barrooms must be kept locked on Sundays; screens must be taken out of the windows; persons must not be admitted to barrooms; sales of liquor must not be permitted in the barrooms of hotels.

We do not see that any intelligent, honest, and experienced Captain or other officer of police need have any doubt as to what his duties are under this statement by the head of the force, or as to what will subject him to discipline. He is not to enforce the excise law to the exclusion of the enforcement of other laws. He is not to employ "plain clothes men" for detective purposes, and especially for the purpose of inducing illegal sales of liquor, except in cases of places of ill-repute and disorderly character. But he is to see that there is "no flagrant, open, notorious, or public violation of the law." More specifically, he is to see that barroom doors are locked, that screens are removed from the windows, and that to barrooms thus freely exposed to easy inspection persons are not admitted. Can there be any question as to what a police Captain is to do under these instructions? We can see none. Nor are we prepared to criticise the policy thus made clear. It is essentially in accordance with the law and with the conditions found in this city.

The question which every one will ask is, Will this policy be strictly and effectually applied? That the question thus arises in the public mind is unfortunate, but it is due to the general conduct of Commissioner PARTRIDGE, which has not impressed the public with his promptness in decision and his firmness in action. It may be that the impression does the Commissioner injustice. It may well be that it is due rather to his manner than to his actual course. But it exists, and it is to the last degree important that it shall be removed as rapidly and completely as possible. The beginning that he has made in the disciplining of Capt. FOODY is a good one. It is sufficiently severe for the offense established by the testimony. It is, indeed, as severe as could properly be administered where no corrupt motive was shown or even charged. And it is accompanied by a warning that like offenses will not in the future be treated so leniently. What will be required now is that the Captains shall be held to a vigorous and persistent enforcement of the law in accordance with the Commissioner's statement. And it must be noted that this means really a very strict enforcement of the law. It means practically the closing of liquor saloons on Sunday, so far as attention to the other duties of the police permits. It does not give a loophole for any considerable evasion of the law. It does not tolerate the side door. In brief, while it does not require the police to make wholesale arrests for selling liquor contrary to law on Sunday, it does require them to enforce the conditions which make selling impracticable. If Col. PARTRIDGE will see to it that his Captains carry out his policy as defined, or suffer dismissal, we shall have a great change in their conduct—or in their positions.

THE IRRECONCILABLE KRUGER.

The Boer war and its results have damaged no reputation quite so seriously as that of PAUL KRUGER, lately President of the Transvaal Republic, now a refugee in Holland, where he is said to have received the news of peace with the exclamation, "My GOD, it is impossible!"

In the days preceding the war President KRUGER was regarded the world over as a very remarkable man. This Boer farmer, plain, simple, pious, untraveled man, was more than a match, we were told, for the most astute diplomatists of the British Empire. He was shrewd, but it was the shrewdness of an able, honest mind, conscious of right. This homely, rugged soul was the embodiment of the great native virtues. The pastor of a flock of trusting burghers, rather than the incumbent of an office hedged about by worldly pomp, he was pictured to the world as a kindly, noble, patriarchal figure.

The first thing to go was his reputation for common morality. His Government was shown to be rotten to the core, and he appeared as the sordid beneficiary of official corruption. It was not a free Government, not a good Government, not a clean Government. It was the Government of one disreputable old Boer industriously engaged in feathering his own nest.

The next thing to go was his reputation for wise patriotism and love of his people. He fled from South Africa himself, leaving his brothers to fight for their independence while from his secure retreats in Holland and elsewhere on the Continent he carried on an intrigue against the peace of Europe. It is morally certain that the Boer war was prolonged after the Boer cause was hopeless by the false information sent to South Africa by KRUGER, Dr. LEYDS, and FISCHER, WESSELS, and WOLMARANS. These men have done what they could to provoke an intervention on the part of some Continental power to stay the hand and baffle the policy of Great Britain in South Africa. It has been frequently reported that the Boers in the field were encouraged to hold out by the reports of KRUGER and his associates representing that intervention was imminent. There has never been the slightest foundation for any such report, either as to Continental powers or as to the United States, where the Boer delegates attempted to stir up sentiment against Great Britain.

The hardships and distress of the Boers during the needless prolongation of the war for more than a year seem to be chargeable to KRUGER and his friends in Holland. He is even now irreconcilable, despondent over the conclusion of peace that has saved his country from entire destruction. It is possible that this simple Boer farmer possesses qualities that enabled him to shine in diplomatic fence, but the qualities of a higher wisdom than PAUL KRUGER acquired by dint of farming and praying and leading his narrow, simple Christian life, diversified by predatory undertakings of a nature similar to those which gave Boss TWEED his unenviable fame, were required to determine when humanity and patriotism demanded the admission of defeat. Those qualities Mr. KRUGER failed to display.

THE M'COY CASE.

Criminals and persons in sympathy with the criminal classes or engaged in business undertakings largely dependent upon the criminal classes for their profit will naturally make the best and utmost use of the shooting of McCOY to injure the official standing and paralyze the official arm of District Attorney JEROME. We are confident that outside the criminal classes there will be few save those who sympathize with them or have a beneficial interest in their activities from whom any word of censure of the District Attorney or his detectives will be heard.

The shooting of McCOY was incidental to an attempt to enforce the law. McCOY was not only engaged in a violation of the law, was not only fleeing from a warrant officer sent to arrest him, but one of his companions in flight more than once fired upon the officer. The contention that the shooting of McCOY was not in these circumstances justified might be expected of the criminal enemies of the public prosecutor, but that it should be heard in other quarters is amazing. It is also suggestive.

District Attorney JEROME is trying honestly and fearlessly in conditions of great difficulty to enforce the law. He is to-day the one conspicuous exponent in this community of the law-enforcing spirit. A powerful and desperate element left over from Tammany rule and still intrenched in office is against him and striving to baffle him. The criminal and vicious elements, by no means yet inspired by a wholesome fear of authority under a reform administration, hate him and would go frantic with rejoicing if they could destroy him. He needs, he should have, the positive, vigorous, unfailing support of every law-abiding man in the country. He should be aided and encouraged by every influence that seeks to nullify the pact between power and crime that made Tammany rule dangerous and detestable.

NO MORE ROAD RACES.

With becoming promptness the Automobile Club of America has withdrawn its sanction of road racing contests between automobiles. The resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday declares that the "terrible accident," which occurred during the record trials on Staten Island, "has convinced the Governors of the club that it is unwise to hold speed trials with automobiles on the public highways, and that the Governors of this club will not hold or consent to the holding of such contests by the club."

There was no other course open to the club unless it wished to become an accessory to the homicides almost certain to result from a continuance of the practice of organizing speed trials on the public highways for automobiles capable of running more than a mile a minute. That sort of thing is not going to be permitted in civilized communities. The gentlemen of the Automobile Club have shown wisdom and good sense in deferring to public opinion.

The officers and members of the Automobile Club of America can do a good and useful work by continuing to encourage the use of automobiles in a safe and proper way. These self-propelling vehicles are very useful, and they are going to become much more useful. They are convenient and agreeable as a pleasure vehicle and capable of an almost infinite adaptation to business needs. There is no need now to inquire whether they will entirely displace the horse. They have to a considerable extent displaced him already. The immediate question is the suppression of the vicious, unlawful, and dangerous misuse of them.

The practice of killing and maiming men, women, and children has fallen into disrepute except among the most reckless drivers of automobiles. Even that class will presently abandon it out of wholesome fear of the penalties which outraged public sentiment will cause to be inflicted on them. Obedience to other rules of the road, particularly in the matter of frightening horses, must also be impressed upon the owners and users of these machines. No horseman, not even if he were a racing person, would venture to send his roadster at a 2:30 gait along a public highway frequented by other vehicles and pedestrians. Of course, nobody but a cad would drive an automobile along such a highway at a rate of speed dangerous to other lawful users of the same; and nobody but a coward having gotten other persons into trouble by frightening horses would put on more power and flee from the scene of his crime. It is the cads and cowards among the automobilists who must now be suppressed. The Automobile Club can do much to create a sentiment which will make abuse of the self-propelling vehicle a rare offense.

YELLOW AND OPAQUE JOURNALISM.

English editors utter many criticisms upon the exuberance of American journalism. Usually they condescendingly add that American editors must know their business, and supply the sort of reading adapted to their readers' tastes. For ourselves we make no retort, but call attention to a recent incident for what it may be worth as showing that, however different from American journals English journals may be, it does not follow that they are models of editing.

Readers of Mr. CARNEGIE'S remarks upon being made a plumber, as reprinted in last Sunday's TIMES from the only London journal which gave them with fullness, know that it was an unusual address. There were passages in it of eloquence surpassing any previous utterance by Mr. CARNEGIE, and there were other passages depicting in a manner to appeal to the most sluggish imagination the almost incredible development of the iron trade within a single lifetime, with all that that implied regarding the passage of primacy as a producer of an indispensable metal from England to the United States. Quite possibly English editors may have thought these passages ill-adapted to English readers' tastes, or too much like an advertisement of the trust which rivals Mr. MORGAN'S steamship combination as a British bogy. Too much need not be made of the curious unanimity with which all journals but one refused publicity to such matters. But what should be said upon the fact that it was necessary for an American who happened to be present to point out that all the London newspapers which reported Mr. CARNEGIE omitted any mention whatever of the one point which all British readers would have liked to read, and were entitled to have placed before them?

Americans will recognize the familiar name of Mr. JOSEPH B. GILDER. His version of Mr. CARNEGIE'S omitted remarks is that, after Mr. CARNEGIE had outlined his gifts of libraries to American cities, he continued: "I am ready to do business upon the same terms with any other city in the English-speaking world." He had said much the same thing here, and it had not escaped publication. Mr. GILDER'S interpretation of it is that if London desires a complete system of libraries like New York's, Mr. CARNEGIE stands ready to furnish the million or more (pounds) necessary for the erection of buildings. And neither Cape Town nor Melbourne is too remote to profit, if it wishes, by his willingness to part with his fortune in his lifetime. This is spoken, it must be remembered, of a man who has already given England nearly a million dollars for this purpose; who gave over thirteen millions last year, and whose aggregate benefactions exceed $67,000,000, far exceeding Mr. RHODES'S scholarship foundation.

No American reporter could have been guilty of reporting such a speech and omitting that portion. Nor could all—we had almost said any—American editors have been guilty of overlooking or suppressing such information. Englishmen who may learn of this incident from publication in America will certainly acquit English editors of yellowness in their official function, but only at the cost of convicting them of opacity, a term possibly more courteous than some synonyms.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not the least interesting, and perhaps not the least important, of all the clauses in the peace agreement between the Boers and the British is that providing for the continued use of the Dutch language in the conquered territory. The wording of the clause is a little blind. "The Dutch language," we read, "will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law for the better and more effectual administration of justice." How the desire of the parents is to be expressed is not defined, nor how nearly unanimous it must be in any district to influence the authorities. And it may or may not be easy to prove that justice cannot be satisfactorily administered in English. With Canada to illustrate the enormous evils of bilingualism—its inevitable separation of citizens into permanently antagonistic bodies—it seems strange that the British should have started again over the road they know to be so thorny. A Montreal correspondent of one of the London papers wrote the other day: "The French Canadian has always been very much averse to the idea of the annexation of Canada to the United States. To him that meant the extinction of his language, and thus the crushing out of their existence as a separate people." The point of this—for present purposes—is not its bearing on the annexation question, which is not a question at all, but its clear recognition of the fact that the preservation of the French Canadian, as such, depends upon his use of the French language. And what the preservation of the French Canadian, as such, means to Canada, anybody can discover for himself by traveling through that large country and observing the differences, material, educational, and other, between the parts where English is the tongue and those where only French is spoken. The French Canadians who go to New England become indistinguishable from their neighbors in one or two generations, but in Canada the distinction is immutable. It will be the same in South Africa. The Boers will be Boers as long as they speak the "taal," and they will cease to speak it only under some such compulsion as we, fortunately, have been able to exert on all our immigrants.

—A misguided person has written to us, protesting against our assertion that the pollution of the city's atmosphere with the products of the slovenly combustion of soft coal will not only offend such of its citizens as have a tendency toward cleanliness, but will also result in an increase of sickness and a larger death rate. The misguided person, as is usual with his class, is well supplied with facts and figures with which to prove his point, and he assails us with vital statistics from Pittsburg and several other cities where, despite the ever-present clouds of smoke, the death rate is lower than it is in New York. This, to be frank, is merest nonsense. The death rate of a city is determined by many circumstances, and whether the air is pure or not is only one factor in the problem. Pittsburg has a peculiar population, composed in unusually large part of strong men who, being well paid, live well and have high powers of resistance. Beyond doubt, they die faster than they would if they breathed a purer air, but it is not at all surprising that the rate per thousand is not as large there as it is in New York, where is done an enormous amount of manufacturing of a very different sort, where thousands of immigrants for whom Pittsburg would have no use find employment, and where unequaled doctors and surgeons attract an endless succession of invalids from all parts of the country. The only fair comparison is between the death rates in one city, first when its atmosphere is what it ought to be, and then after it has been vitiated, other conditions, meanwhile, remaining the same. All authorities worth heeding unite in the opinion that air containing appreciable quantities of unconsumed carbon and sulphurous gases is injurious to the health. A selected population, particularly if it is aided by good water and generous living, can survive and thrive in much worse air than New York is likely to see, but, though the death rate of such a city may be low, it is not as low as it would be if the lungs of its people were not engaged in a constant battle with atmospheric impurities.

—From both Martinique and St. Vincent come reports that strikingly illustrate the discouragements encountered in performing works of the most unselfish philanthropy and show how easy it is to do harm while attempting to do good. When the Dixie reached Fort de France, laden with gifts of food and clothing for the victims of the volcano, the very people for whom these gifts were intended refused to unload the vessel unless they were paid twice the wages commonly paid for such labor in that part of the world! Finally the American sailors had to perform the task, for them a dangerous one, and the objects of our swift and practical sympathy got their supplies with the minimum of effort. At first thought it seems as though the Dixie would better have steamed away with all her cargo in her hold, thus letting a little real hunger have its natural effect on greed and ingratitude. The course pursued was better, however, for it took into account the fact that the West Indian negro does not cease to be a West Indian negro just because a volcano breaks out in his vicinity, and that the idea of doing work in any way to be avoided has never entered his head. In St. Vincent the experience was different, but not more pleasant. The merchants of Kingstown sent a committee to ask that the relief take the shape of money to be spent in their shops! Thus did they try to make a profit out of the island's misfortunes. A more charitable interpretation is that they endeavored to prevent their own ruin, which they foresaw as inevitable if the mass of the population were supplied with free food and clothing. In a way, their request was explicable, if not pardonable, for bankruptcy is a very terrible thing, and nowadays West Indian merchants are none too prosperous even when business goes smoothly.

—Coroner JACKSON is quoted as saying, after he had examined the poolroom employé who was wounded by one of the District Attorney's detectives: "It is a shame that a big, fine-looking fellow like this should have been shot!" Is it not, rather, a shame that a big, fine-looking fellow like this, who presumably had the intelligence as he had the strength to earn an honest living, should have chosen to be a habitual and professional lawbreaker; should have made desperate criminals his daily associates, and should have invited, if not necessitated, the fate he met by his endeavors to escape arrest? The Coroner, himself a representative of the law, might well have asked these questions, instead of making the exclamation he did. Nobody, in office or out of it, is under any obligation to approve of Mr. JEROME and all his works—and workers; but to let disapproval of him and them take the shape of maudlin sympathy for a man like McCOY is not admirable in a Coroner, a Police Magistrate, or a newspaper. The shooting of McCOY was justifiable or it was unjustifiable. Whether it was the one or the other will be revealed in due course, and the decision will not be, and should not be, influenced in the slightest degree either by the bigness or the beauty of the man who was shot. The deed would have been just as good or just as bad, as the future may reveal, if he had been as little and ugly as he was large and handsome.

CONCERNING UNWRITTEN LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Topics of the Times" for May 26 you ask the question: "When President Roosevelt visited a foreign warship did he not violate that law, unwritten but long and carefully observed, which forbids our Chief Executive to leave the territory of the United States?" I notice that, while you insist on the existence of the law, you concede its unimportance. But why, let me ask, should we assume the existence of the law? Is it not more reasonable that it has come about undesignedly, each President choosing for himself, that no one of them has left the country during his term of office?

It may well be that none of them has desired to extend his brief tours into neighboring countries and that the appearance of an unwritten rule has arisen from a similarity of conditions in the lives of the successive Presidents with no thought in the mind of any one of them that a rule restricted him. Such a rule would be contrary to the custom of the Chief Magistrates of other countries, and would be absurd.

I believe, too, that similar reasoning will apply to another supposed "unwritten law," that which forbids a third Presidential term. Circumstances existing at the time, in each case for itself only, made it inexpedient or perhaps impossible to elect either of our Presidents to a third term, not that any governing principle was involved, the people being as capable and as free to elect to a third term as to the first or second.

T. W. JOHNSON.
Beeville, Texas, May 28, 1902.

"There's Nothing Doing."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Magazine Supplement of yesterday I observe the statement in regard to the slang phrase, "There's nothing doing," that "Dickens coined it forty years ago." If you will take down your "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts" you will find that De Quincey knew it as a popular catch phrase at a much earlier time. You will read there how "old bed-ridden connoisseurs, who had got into a peevish way of sneering and complaining 'that there was nothing doing,' now hobbled down to our clubroom."

De Quincey uses quotation marks, showing that the phrase was not original with him.

A. L.
New York, June 2, 1902.

Sign for a Smoking Car.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to M. A. Barnett's letter on this subject, printed in to-day's issue of the best of papers, permit me to suggest that this sign be hung up in every smoking car in the land: "The man who cannot smoke without spitting does not know how to smoke." The statement itself is true, but how beneficial its effects experience alone will demonstrate.

C. F. G.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Things Have Changed.

"And she used to take dictation at 130 words a minute."

"Great speed. But is she so slow now?"

"Well, I guess! She's married."—Baltimore News.

The Inconsistent One.

She would not, though I coaxed and teased,
And begged of her my bride to be.
She said she'd marry whom she pleased,
Yet—goodness knows—she pleasee me.
—Philadelphia Press.

Apace with the Times.

"Yes," said the landlord of the picturesque old tavern, "I am going to alter my 'Accommodation for Man and Beast' sign."

"In what way?" queried the tourist.

"Why, I am going to put up: 'Accommodation for Man and Automobile.'"—Chicago News.

Pertinent Query to an Impertinent One.

Higgins—How is it you are always idling about? I never see you when you have anything to do.

Wiggins—The fact is, it takes so much of my time looking after other folks' business I have none left for looking after my own. Don't you find something like the same trouble yourself?—Boston Transcript.

SOMETHING TO FORGIVE.

S. W. Gilfillan in Los Angeles Herald.

You say: "Such ardent friendship is mistaken; if you know—"
There! Close your lips and listen: When
the sky is clear and blue,
When sun and birds and dewdrops make
the big world glad and bright,
Would all be half so precious had there
been no clouds or night?
Would flowers seem so beautiful if sent
from heaven above—
Does not their earthly origin add sympathy
to love?
So friendships must be human if on earth
they'd thrive and live—
For what does friendship feed on when
there's nothing to forgive?

How could my heart be gentle to'ard a
heart that knew no pain?
Could friendship go on living if its proffered help were vain?
Could I, were I not certain you were only
human, feel
The tender, sweet compassion that my
words to you reveal?
O say not, "If you only knew—" the Father
knows I know:
He left His blessed impress on each human
soul; and so
My loved one must be human while upon
this earth I live—
For earthly love grows stronger when
there's something to forgive.

FOREIGN EXPRESS CHANGE.

Treasury Department Determines on a Plan to Expedite Handling Customs Stuff and Relieving Tourists.

WASHINGTON June 4.—The Treasury Department has determined on a new method of handling express matter from abroad through the customs port at New York, which will expedite its delivery several days. The new plan is the result of a personal investigation by Secretary Shaw.

Hereafter each morning the express companies will deposit a lump sum with the Sub-Treasury large enough to cover all possible customs charges on the day's consignment. Upon its arrival all express matter will be sent to the general storage. There, in the presence of a representative of the Collector of the Port, a representative of the express companies, and a representative of the Appraiser, the packages will be unpacked and examined. The amount of the duties will be paid by the express companies from the deposit in the Sub-Treasury, and thereupon the express packages will be released and will be forwarded by the express companies to their destinations. It is estimated that in this way the saving in time will be from eight to ten days at least.

In connection with this an arrangement has been made which it is believed will relieve the incoming tourists of much of the annoyance which comes with the payment of duties on personal baggage at the piers. By law the customs authorities are not allowed to accept anything but money. Under the new plan tourists can pay the customs on personal baggage through an express company.

HEARING OF FILIPINO OFFICIAL.

Senor Buencamino Continues His Testimony Before the Committee on Insular Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Señor Buencamino to-day continued his statement before the Committee on Insular Affairs, explaining the address to the American Congress made by him, advocating Philippine independence. He said the original document showed that he wrote it as Aguinaldo's secretary. He said he might be obliged to divulge some secrets of Agoncillo and Lopez. He stated there were four Filipino agents abroad.

Some sharp talk occurred between Chairman Cooper and Representative Jones over questions especially regarding religious matters in the Philippines.

Chairman Cooper asserted that the question put by Representative Jones to the witness was an attempt to arouse religious prejudice. Mr. Jones commented on the fact that the witness, who had changed his views, "enjoyed a fat office," while Aguinaldo was a prisoner. Señor Buencamino stated that he as well as Aguinaldo had been captured, and that he was alive to-day was due to the humanity of the American Army. The witness said Aguinaldo had a palace for a prison.

Señor Buencamino resented the suggestion that a Government officer had influenced his testimony favorable to the United States. He strongly opposed a colonial system.

THE KAISER'S INVITATION.

He Asks Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood to Attend the German Military Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The State Department received word to-day, through Ambassador von Holleben, from the American Embassy at Berlin, of an invitation from the Kaiser to Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood to attend the German military manoeuvres. The War Department was advised of the Emperor's action.

It is not usual to invite foreign officers, except the resident Military Attachés. In designating three distinguished American officers and inviting them to come across the water the Emperor has paid a high and unusual compliment to this country.

The invitation is a personal one from the Emperor, and not an official one from the German Government. All expenses incurred by the three officials will be borne by the Emperor.

HOUSE PHILIPPINE BILL.

The Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs Says It Will Soon Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—"Now that the Senate has passed the Philippine bill," said Chairman Cooper of the House Committee on Insular Affairs to-day, "I will confer with the Speaker with a view to the early consideration of the bill in the House. As to its passage there can be no doubt, and about the only question is as to reconciling the House bill with that passed by the Senate.

"Already the House bill is favorably reported, and the minority has formulated its opposing plan. While there will be no disposition to unduly curtail discussion, I am inclined to believe that a week will suffice for the consideration of the subject."

It is understood that Mr. Cooper is arranging to take up the bill one week from next Monday.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Maryland—Phillips Lee, Goldsborough.

Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Baltimore, Md.—C. Ross Mace.

Surveyor of Customs, Knoxville, Tenn.—James C. Ford.

CONSULS.

Benjamin H. Ridgely, Kentucky, at Nantes, France.
Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, at Kehl, Germany.
Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, at Santiago, Cuba.
Max J. Baehr, Nebraska, at Cienfuegos, Cuba.
Postmaster.—New York—Albert P. Merriam, Phoenix.

ARMY.

Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant:
William L. Keller, New York, contract Surgeon.
Charles C. Billingslea, Maryland, contract Surgeon.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants:
F. J. Haake, | George C. Carmine,
George M. Daniels, | D. F. A. De Otte
Third Lieutenants to be Second Lieutenants:
Herman H. Wolf, | Eugene Blake, Jr.,
Philip S. Scott, | William J. Wheeler,
Frank B. Goudey,
First Assistant Engineers to be Chief Engineers:
C. A. McAllister, | J. E. Borry,
Second Assistant Engineers to be First Assistant Engineers:
John B. Turner, | Albert C. Norman,
C. G. Forcher, | Theodore G. Lewton,
Acting Second Assistant Engineers to be Second Assistant Engineers:
William J. Gilbert, | Norris K. Davis.
Lorenzo C. Farwell,

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Providing for the transfer of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse of the navy, from the half-pay list to the three-quarters pay list.

Authorizing the promotion and retirement of the present senior Major General of the army, Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

Providing that the Postmaster General may extend free delivery to cities of 5,000 inhabitants or $5,000 gross income, instead of 10,000 inhabitants, as at present.

Joint resolution empowering the State of Minnesota to file selections of indemnity school lands in Minnesota, otherwise misposed of, after the survey thereof in the field, and prior to the approval and filing of the plat of survey thereof.

Granting to the State of California 640 acres of land in lieu of the section now occupied by the Torres Band or Village of Mission Indians.

House Immigration Bill Testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate Committee on Immigration to-day heard a number of witnesses in connection with the House Immigration bill. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, supported the bill, but recommended some minor amendments. C. S. Ward, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Immigration League of Boston, said he would not be satisfied with anything short of an absolutely educational test. Col. C. H. Lieutman of the ex-Industrial Commission

DISCUSSION OF CANAL BILL.

Senator Morgan Opens the Debate in the Senate in Favor of the Nicaragua Route.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate today began consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill.

Mr. Morgan, (Ala.,) Chairman of the Interoceanic Canal Committee, opened the debate in support of the Nicaragua route. He referred to the latest argument against the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the danger from earthquakes and volcanoes.

Mr. Morgan said his committee did not regard the danger from volcanoes or earthquakes as either probable or serious, either as to the Nicaraguan or Panama route. He declared that Nicaragua had been free from seismic disturbances during the recent general disturbances, but the region about the Panama Canal had been disturbed seriously by earthquakes.

Mr. Morgan, again referring to the disturbances reported from Nicaragua, quoted a letter from the Minister of Nicaragua to this country calling attention to the fact that the reports printed were untrue.

He maintained that all projects other than the Nicaragua route were being put forward in order to defeat any canal legislation.

Mr. Morgan said that the failure of the United States to build the isthmian canal would be an exhibition of moral weakness, influenced either by powerful private interests or by some convulsion of nature which appealed strongly to the imagination.

In conclusion, the Alabama Senator made a powerful appeal for action upon the measure.

ANTI-ANARCHY BILL DEBATE.

The House Goes Into Committee of the Whole and Resumes Consideration of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—To-day the House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Anti-Anachy bill. Mr. Powers, (Mass.,) a member of the Judiciary Committee, supported the House substitute for the Senate bill.

He took the position with the Judiciary Committee that the right to protect the officers of the Government existed while such officers were engaged in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) of the Judiciary Committee said that Congress should make it a crime to kill, or attempt to kill, the President, without limitation or qualification. He did not believe the bill went far enough.

"If a President should go to the wicked City of Chicago incognito, and while intoxicated become involved in a quarrel and be killed," interrupted Mr. Ray, (N. Y.,) "should his slayer necessarily suffer the death penalty?"

"No President of the United States has ever lowered himself to such an extent," replied Mr. Jenkins, angrily, "and I decline to answer a question which disgraces the high office of Chief Magistrate." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Nevin (Ohio) supported the substitute bill, which, he said, if it became a law, would have a great deterrent effect.

Mr. Parker (N. J.) agreed with Mr. Jenkins that without limitation a person who unlawfully, knowingly, or purposely killed the President of the United States should suffer death.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Representative Cannon Thinks the Date Will Not Extend Far Beyond July 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, was asked to-day when Congress would adjourn. His answer was:

"At the House end of the Capitol we are ready to go away at almost any date in the near future. With one or two exceptions, everything has been gotten out of the way, and what has not yet been finally attended to is in the last stages of official determination. We are in hopes that the Senate, with the Philippine Civil Government bill now out of the way, will be eager to finish up the Cuban Reciprocity and Isthmian Canal legislation without delay.

"With such a lengthy flow of eloquence as has been poured out on the Philippine business, I think there ought to be a lot of hoarse men at the Senate end of the Capitol, and we at the other end of the building are hoping that their efforts of the past few weeks will put them in a complacent mood for the rest of the session. If our hopes are well founded, the present session will not be extended much beyond July 1."

Gen. Smith Court-martial Report.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The report and findings of the court-martial which tried Gen. Jacob H. Smith for cruelty in the Philippines have been received by the President, and he is now going over the papers. A dispatch from Manila some time ago stated that it was the impression there that the verdict was one of acquittal.

SAILED FOR THE CORONATION.

Rear Admiral Watson and Gen. Wilson On the Way—Mr. Evans's Departure for London.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson and Gen. James H. Wilson, who will represent the Army and Navy of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, sailed yesterday in the American liner St. Paul. Admiral Watson, when asked if he had any news to give out, replied:

"Wait until I return and then I will have many interesting things to tell you. This is the first time I have ever attended anything of this sort, and I may have stage fright, while then again I may not. No, we officers will not have to wear any court costume, nothing but our regular dress uniforms, which will not cause us any embarrassment."

Gen. Wilson said that this was not the first time that the Army had been represented at a coronation, Gen. Alexander McCook having been present at the coronation of the Czar of Russia. Commander W. Sheffield Cowles, U. S. N., and Lieut. E. H. Watson, the Admiral's son, accompany him, Lieut. Col. John Biddle going with Gen. Wilson.

H. Clay Evans, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, sailed also in the steamship to take up his new duties as Consul General in London. Mr. Evans was asked about the report that there are more pensions being paid out than there are veterans.

"That is not true," he said. "There are over 150,000 men who have the right to claim pensions that have not done so. I think I shall find my new position much easier than the one I have left and the duties more pleasant."

Dr. J. McMullen, for many years in the marine hospital service at Boston, sailed also for London to take up his new duties in the American Consulate there. Dr. McMullen will relieve Past Assistant Surgeon Thomas, who has been ordered to Manila.

NATURE OF PELEE'S ERUPTION KNOWN

Prof. Heilprin Tells of Scientific Facts Ascertained.

Scientists Sat on the Lip of the New Crater and Listened to the Detonations—No Subsidence of the Mountain.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, June 4.—Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is here for the National Geographical Society, came into Fort de France last night from his explorations of the crater on the summit of Mont Pelée. Prof. Heilprin is well and in good spirits. He has rested from the fatigues of his last trip, and is ready for more work. The following important points have been settled by him:

The location of the new crater has been accurstely determined; it is positively known that there has been no overflow of molten matter from the lip of the crater; there has been no subsidence of the mountain, and the height of Mont Pelée is unchanged; the crater does not contain a cinder cone; there has been no cataclysm and no topographical alteration of the country.

The period of violent eruptions has probably ended, although the volcano may continue to be quietly active for a long time to come. Referring to his expedition, Prof. Heilprin said to-day:

"I left Fort de France with Mr. Leadbetter on the morning of May 29, and reached Acier at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 30th. We visited Vive and Basse Pointe; the latter place has been entirely destroyed by the overflow of the local streams. Mud flowing into the beds of the rivers there caused this overflow. Many important usines are seriously menaced by the floods.

"On May 31 we made our first ascent of the volcano; we left Acier at 5:30 and Vivé at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. The party consisted of Mr. Leadbetter and myself and three colored boys. We were on muleback. At an altitude of 700 meters we began the ascent of the Arete; we passed along its east side, and slightly to the north of the mountain. We arrived at the lip of the old crater, the former site of Lake Palmiste, at 11 o'clock. Here it began raining. Rain clouds and the clouds from the volcano enveloped us, and we could not see ten feet.

"A terrific thunderstorm had begun, and we sat on the edge of the crater for some time, speculating whether the detonations we heard were of thunder or from the volcano. As we afterward found the River Fallaise to be boiling, the detonations were probably volcanic. We could not tell how near we were to the crater, as either from local attraction or the electric conditions our compass refused to work. Its variation was about 20 degrees to the eastward, but later we found that it acted normally at the lip of the new crater. The colored boys with us were horribly scared. We finally groped our way down that awful Arete through gloomy clouds of rain and amid great electric discharges.

"At every step we disindged the rain-soaked ashes, and were in danger of being precipitated down the hideous gorges on either side. The extreme top of the volcano is covered with cinders, scoriae, boulders, and angular rocks which had been ejected from the crater. The mountain further down is covered with ashes and mud, and these are thick on the Arete. On our way down we saw the River Fallaise rushing along with great velocity and full of steam and of mud. We reached Acier well, but soaked, caked with mud and very much disappointed.

"At Acier we met Mr. George Kennan and his party, and determined to attempt a second ascent the next day, June 1. The ascent made this day with Mr. Kennan was more trying and difficult than the one I had previously made with Mr. Leadbetter. The day was intensely hot and it was raining. When we reached the old crater it was again enveloped in vapor.

"The temperature of the basin of Lake Palmiste, taken three inches below the surface, was 124 degrees Fahrenheit. Between lifts in the clouds of vapor we could see the new crater, of which Mr. Varian made an excellent sketch.

"Suddeply the vapor cleared away and we made a dash forward. We reached the edge of the new crater, and from where we stood we could have dropped stones into the white hot mass witbin. The new crater is a crevasse running north and south, and expanding to the south. This crevasse nearly rifted the mountain; it runs transversely to the old crater, and might be called a huge gash. From it volcanic material has been freely thrown out.

"As we stood on the edge of the crater a sublime spectacle began. I now have some conception of what is going on inside the earth, and have been a spectator of nature's secret interior work. We were assalied with noise; far below there was a hissing of steam like a thousand locomotives, as well as violent detonations. The principle output of the crater while we were there was steam. The phenomena were limited and were not essentially different from those of other volcanoes in action.

"Positive assurance was gained that no molten matter has flowed over the lip of the new crater. Several observations taken with the anerpid barometer showed that the heigh of Mont Pelée has not been changed. I agree with Prof. Robert T. Hill, the geologist of the United States Government, that Mont Pelée has thrown out no lava, and that there has been no cataclysm and not any serious topographical alteration. No cinder cone was visible in the crater. What was taken for a cone is a pile of ejected rocks. Perhaps the bottom of the new crater may contain a cinder cone, but we could see down only about 150 or 200 feet. I believe, however, that the crater is very much deeper than this. I do not know the exact materials of which the pile of rocks in the centre of the crater is composed, but it seems to be matter which has been ejected from the crevasse. This pile of rocks has no vent."

"I think Mont Pelée has freed itself from the interior pressure, and that the volcano is not liable to further violent eruption. It is not safe, however, to make predictions about volcanoes. The eruption of Mont Pelée of May 8 was unique in that it resulted in the greatest destruction of life and property ever knowa by direct agency of a volcano.

"The phenomenon of the explosion of flaming gases is probably new, but a careful study of observations is necessary before an opinion can be reached. The electrical phenomena, also new, probably did not play the chief rôle in the destruction of St. Pierre, but were developed by and aided the other forces. I have specimens which show the effect of the bolts of lightning. The latter were small and intense, and penetrated within the houses of the city. For rapidity of action, as well as for lives destroyed Mont Pelée holds the record among volcanoes.

"When we got back to Acier we found Mr. Jaccaci and Mr. Leadbetter, who had stopped on the Arete and had descended before us. Early in the morning of June 2 Mr. Kennan and his party left for Fort de France. Mr. Leadbetter and I went to Morne Rouge to study topographical details, and from there we came back to Acier and Fort de France.

"I shall now join Mr. Kennan in exploring Le Precheur region."

NEW CONSUL TO MARTINIQUE.

Special to The New York Times.

GALENA, Ill., June 4.—John F. Jewell of Galena, Ill., whose appointment as American Consul to Martinique was to-day confirmed by the Senate, was born at Scales Mound, Ill., May 15, 1873. He is an alumnus of the Warren (Ill.) Academy, the Charles City (Iowa) Business College, and the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Law College.

He studied law in the office of E. L. Bedford of Galena, Ill., and chose this city as a place of location. He formed a law partnership with Attorney J. C. O'Neill, and is recognized as one of the most successful legal practitioners in Northern Illinois.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Voss—McKim.

The marriage of William Hude Neilson Voss, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Voss, and Miss Alice Marston McKim, daughter of the Rev. Haslett McKim and Mrs. McKim, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, and the bride's father officiating. The bride, who walked up the nave with her brother, Winthrop McKim, was in white satin with a yoke and elbow sleeves of point lace. A scarf of white tulle edged the yoke and was draped down the front. The train was long and round, and the veil, of old point lace, came below the waist in rich folds and was caught to her hair with orange blossoms; her bouquet was white sweet peas. Mrs. Winthrop McKim, the matron of honor, was in light green satin liberty gauze, tucked, and trimmed with wide insertions of white lace. She wore a round white hat trimmed with white lace and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Frances de Peyster, Marie Winthrop, a cousin of the bride; Edith de Russy, Jessie Voss, a sister of the bridegroom; Mary Ogden, and Katharine Newbold. They were in white satin-dotted liberty gauze with lace medallions and carried white bouquets. Their straw hats were trimmed with tiny white flowers with green foliage and bows of white satin ribbon. Mr. Voss's best man was Franklin Cooke Voss and the ushers were Lawrence B. Elliman, Edward Menocal, William Hude Neilson, Robert N. Elder, De Lancey Coster, Edward S. Voss, Jules Blanc Neilson, Le Roy McKim, Edward McCauley, and Norman McLeod. Mrs. Haslett McKim was in black lace over heliotrope silk and Mrs. William Voss was in pale gray crepe de chine trimmed with white lace. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Among those invited were:

Philip Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster,
The Misses de Peyster,
The Misses Parkin,
Mrs. Grenville Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hinckley,
Miss Dorothy Hinckley,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Himely,
The Misses Himely,
Mr. and Mrs. Henri C. De Medeuil,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,
Miss Kathleen Neilson,
Mrs. Louis Neilson,
Bishop McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan,
Dr. George T. Ward,
Mrs. Ward,
Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim,
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout,
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick,
Miss Helen Dominick,
Miss May Riker,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Belknap,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin,
Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin.

Clemons—Gunther.

Dr. Carl A. Clemons and Miss Constance Marie Gunther, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Gunther, were married at noon yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. Bridges, of Islip, L. I. Miss Gunther was given away by her brother, W. Lawrence Gunther. She wore a white satin robe, covered with point lace, and the yoke and sleeves were of lace, the latter having long angel sleeves falling from the elbows. The net veil had a deep border of point lace and was caught with orange flowers. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and other flowers, and attached to a chain around her neck was a large diamond-studded heart. The maid of honor and only attendant was Miss Lena Fanshawe, who was in white chiffon trimmed with lace and having lace applique yoke and sleeves. Her large white hat was trimmed with white and pink roses, and she carried pink flowers. Dr. Clemons's best man was Alfred Dieterich, and the ushers were John Clinton Gray, Jr., Albert O. Brown, Franklin M. Gunther, Simms G. Wylie, and Alfred Clemons.

The wedding was followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother. Relatives and a few intimate friends only were asked to it. At the bride's table were Miss Lena Fanshawe and her sister, Miss Julia Fanshawe, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Margaret Robison, Miss Neilson, of Philadelphia; Miss Rita Robbins, and Miss Mary Blair.

Yancey—Le Massena.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENRIDGE, N. J., June 4.—The marriage of Miss Edna Varian Le Massena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Le Massena of Ridgewood Avenue, Glenridge, N. J., to Robert Hamilton Yancey, Rome, Ga., took place here to-night in the presence of a large number of friends. The attendants were Miss Alice Blanke of Brooklyn, N. Y., as maid of honor, and Benjamin C. Yancey, brother of the bridegroom, of Savannah, Ga., was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Sara Yaney and Miss Letitia Johnson of Rome, Ga.; Miss Eliza Caldwell of Danville, Ky.; Miss Lelia Hackett of Easton, Penn.; Miss June Allan and Miss Msriana Higbie of Newark, and Miss Nina Walter of Orange, N. J. The ushers were Sproull Fonche, Robert W. Graves, John Graham, and Hamilton Yancey, Jr., of Rome, Ga.; Bowdre Phinizy of Augusta, Ga.; Hugh Harris of Macon, Ga., and William H. and Clarence E. Le Massena of Glenridge, N. J. After the wedding a reception wss held at the bride's home. The couple will spend their honeymoon at the country hcme of the bride's parents, near New London, Conn.

Hunt—Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—A fashionable wedding occurred this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Williams, 1 Berwyn Street, East Orange. It was that of their daughter, Miss Carolyn May Williams, to Dr. Ralph Hudson Hunt of East Orange. The Rev. Dr. Fritz W. Baldwin, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Walter Reid Hunt, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Orange, a brother of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Emily Williams, a sister of the bride. The bride's gown was of cream satin, trimmed with chiffon and hand-worked lace. She wore a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Edward Hunt of Bangor, Me., a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. There were two little ribbon girls, Carolyn Williams of Baltimore and Dorothy MacDowell of New York; Constance L. Ward of East Orange was the flower girl, and she carried a basket of sweet peas. All were dressed in white.

Sargeant—Armstrong.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—Miss Ciara Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Armstrong of East Orange, was married to-night in Bethel Presbyterian Church, by the pastor, the Rev. David O. Irving, to Mortimer Webb Sargeant of Jersey City. The bride was attired in a lace robe over white satin, and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Fiora Wienand, wore pink crepe de chine and carried white carnations. The bridesmaids, Miss Edna Sargeant, a sister of the bridegroom, of Woodbury, and Miss Mathilda Muller of East Orange were dressed in white and carried carnations. A. W. Armstrong of East Orange, a brother of the bride, was the best man. There were also two flower girls, Sadie Cooper of Brooklyn and Ada Smith of Montclair. They carried white sweet peas and smilax. The ushers were Dr. Frank Boyd of Jersey City, Alfred Cooper of Brooklyn, and Jacob Seamon and Charles Corcoran of New York.

Lyon—Brewster.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 4.—Miss Sarah L. Brewster, youngest daughter of the late J. D. Brewster, was married to-night to E. Wilton Lyon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Lyon. The ceremony took place in St. John's Episcopal Church, and was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., rector of the church.

The bride, who entered with her brother, Lewis O. Brewster, wore a gown of mull, hand embroidered, and with lace applique. It was brought from India by her father fifty years ago. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Katherine Barnard Cissel, wore white tucked organdie with lace insertions and white sash. The bridesmaids were Miss Fannie Gildersleeve Laverty of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Ruth Timms Simons of Portland, Me., and Miss Nevada Temple Osgoodby. Miss Mary Spencer Coote, Miss Florence Prevost, and Miss Maude de Peyster Ricketts of Elizabeth. They wore white organdie over green, with green chiffon sashes. The best man was Walter Magee Annette of New York, and the ushers Alexander Bogart Lyon, Sidney Stephens Brewster, brother of the bride; William P. Riggins, Arthur H. Bogart, Louis D. De Bost of New York, and James Dodd of Plainfield.

Munro—Siebrecht.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 4.—Isabel Louise Sisbrecht, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Siebrecht of Rose Hill, Upper New Rochelle, was wedded at 7 o'clock this evening to William Stanley Munro of Brooklyn. The Siebrecht residence, where the wedding took place, and the grounds about it had been transformed into a palace and garden of flowers. Thousands of palms and potted plants and great quantities of cut flowers were used in the decorations. From the road to the entrance of the house extended a canopy of cut and potted flowers. This and the grounds were illuminated with colored electric lights. About 200 guests attended the ceremony and reception. The Rev. William Ross of the Seacliff, Long Island, Methodist Episcopal Church officiated. Miss Mette Munro was bridesmaid and Miss Gertrude Siebrecht attended her sister as flower girl. James Butler of Brooklyn was best man. George J. and Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., were the ushers. A banquet was served after the service in a bower of palms.

Brookfield—Quintard.

James H. Brookfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, and Miss Maude L. Quintard, daughter of the late James W. Quintard, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. The bride wore a gown of white Irish point over chiffon, having a long, full crepe de Chine train. The tulle veil was not arranged to conceal the coiffure and ended under orange blossoms. She carried a huge round bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. John G. Richardson, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. She was in pale gray. The skirt hung in loose plaits and a tight-fitting white lace coat over gray was worn. A little flower girl, Miss Lucia Safford, a niece of the bride, was fetchingly attired in white with pink ribbons and a big white hat with tiny pink flowers. The basket—a white leghorn hat—was filled with pink blossoms. Mr. Brookfield's best man was his brother, Harry M. Brookfield, and the ushers were Gardner V. Brown, Frank Palmer, John G. Richardson, Frank Brookfield, and John Lorillard Arden. There was no reception.

Gross—Miller.

Charles E. Martin Gross and Miss Leonore Putnam Miller were married at 3 o'clock yesterday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Curtis Braxton Miller, 105 West Seventy-first Street. The bride was preceded to the improvised altar by her little niece, Miss Betty M. Carter, who strewed roses before her. Jarvis Henry Miller, a brother of the bride, gave her away, and Dr. C. B. Carter was Mr. Gross's best man. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend officiated. The bride was in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with point lace, and her point lace veil was one that had been worn by her grandmother, mother, and her sisters at their respective weddings. Her only ornament, a la Vallere of diamonds and platinum, was the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower of sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Gross have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs, and after a few weeks will sail for Europe, where they will remain until late in the Autumn.

Haney—Harvey.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 4.—The marriage of Henry Haney of Hensonville, N. Y., and Miss Jessie Harvey of Oceanic occurred this afternoon. Yesterday afternoon the bride's mother, Mrs. Lydia E. Harvey, was buried. Mrs. Harvey had been sick a long time with heart disease, although her death was sudden. Her daughter's marriage was announced for this afternoon, but Miss Harvey desired to postpone the wedding on account of her mother's condition. Last Sunday, just before she died, Mrs. Harvey called her daughter to her and requested her not to put the marriage off. The clergyman, the Rev. S. W. Kipe, who conducted the funeral service yesterday, celebrated the nuptials to-day.

Sturges—Potter.

The Rev. Philemon S. Sturges, one of the assistant clergymen at St. George's Church, and Miss Maria Potter, daughter of Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter and a niece of Bishop Potter, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, this city, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a white satin frock, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil. She was unattended. The Rev. Mr. Chauncey was Mr. Sturges's best man. Relatives and a few intimate friends only were invited to the ceremony.

Jones—Baird.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Baird, the daughter of Mrs. Matthew Baird of 40 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Richard Anderson Jones took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. Bentley of All Souls' Church was the officiating clergyman. Miss Viola Baird was maid of honor. Henry Ruiz of Brooklyn was best man. There were neither ushers nor bridesmaids, as the family is in mourning, and the reception was small and for relatives and intimate friends only.

Lonsdale—Johnston.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 4.—Miss Emma Augusta Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston, and Edward S. Lonsdale of New York were wedded this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Miller of Port Chester, and the best man Charles F. Porter of New Rochelle. The ushers were Arthur Fisher, T. J. Binderwald of Jersey City, Harold Herricks, and William L. Johnston of New Rochelle. Following the wedding there was a reception at the Johnston home in Residence Park.

Diaz—Rough.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 4.—Miss Ellen Matilda Rough, daughter of John W. Rough, the artist, and William Lopez Diaz, son of Lopez Diaz, were wedded this afternoon at the Rough residence on Park Avenue. The Rev. Charles F. Canedy officiated. Miss Laura Gene Rough was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Rough and Josephine Diaz. Lopez Diaz, Jr., was best man.

Morgan—Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 4.—Miss Katherine Adele Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mills, niece of William Wallace, for many years General Superintendent of the Consolidated Railroad, was married at her home here this afternoon to Harry Morgan. The bride wore white lace and was attended by her sisters, Misses Elizabeth and Alice Mills.

Conner—Brandreth.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 4.—A very pretty home wedding took place this evening at Cliff Cottage, the home of Col. Franklin Brandreth, in the northern part of this village. The bride was Miss Virginia Grahame Brandreth, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, and the bridegroom Capt. Fox Conner of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. It was a military wedding, and the officers present were in full uniform. The house was very handsomely decorated with military emblems, in which the red of the artillery predominated. The ceremony took place in the music room, beneath a wedding bell of white snowballs, in front of a bower made of an American flag, which gave it a very pretty background. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George W. Ferguson, rector of Trinity Church. Then the newly wedded couple walked to the smoking room, adjoining, where a reception was held. The bride's costume was a gown of peau de soie, trimmed with duchesse lace. The tulle veil was held in place hy a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. There was no maid of honor; the bridesmaids were Miss Paulina Brandreth, a sister of the bride; Miss Cornelia Knox of Washington, D. C., and Miss Kathleen D. Green and Miss Delia Brandreth, both cousins of the bride. Their costumes were of white silk mousseline, and they carried red roses. The best man was Capt. George F. Barney, United States Army, and the ushers Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, United States Army; Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, United States Army; Capt. Henry W. Butner, United States Army; Lieut. C. C. Carter, United States Army; Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, United States Army, and Lieut. William P. Ennis, United States Army.

Hibbard—Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 4.—The wedding of Miss Grace Russell Allen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Russell Allen of St. Louis and Pittsfield, and Frederic W. Hibbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hibbard, was celebrated this evening in St. Stephen's Church, in the presence of a large nnmber of society people. The Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson, Jr., rector of the church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Louise Allen, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Mary P. Hibbard, sister of the groom; Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale, Miss Clara Whiting, and Miss Lillian W. Adams. The best man was Harry Allen of St. Louis, a brother of the groom, and the ushers were William Russell, Jr., Brace W. Paddock, Allen Peck, and Henry W. Russell of this city, and George E. Barstow, Jr., and Harold Newlan Hall of New York.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents on East Street. Some of those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Chauvenet of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crane, Miss Marion Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hinsdale, Miss Anna Peck, Walter Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Dutton.

Fuller—Loving.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 4.—No social event for years past has attracted more interest among the smart set at the University of Virginia than the wedding this evening of Miss Fairfax Loving and Charles Fuller of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Wricker of New York. The pretty gothic chapel was filled with invited guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller took the midnight train for the bridegroom's country home, near Tuxedo. Among the guests were Miss Julia Magruder, the authoress, and Princess Troubetzkoy. The wedding presents included a set of silver, the gift of the bridegroom's parents; a massive punch bowl, and a wine set of spun glass.

The bride is the granddaughter of Judge Henry Carroll Loving of Virginia, and numbers among her ancestors many distinguished persons. The bridegroom is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller of New York and cousin of Frederick H. Benedict and the Marquis of Choisserfil.

Zoislowski—Van Rensselaer.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—Miss Margaret Rutgers Van Rensselaer of New York and Dr. Antoine Phineas Zoislowski, also of New York, were married this evening in the old Reformed Church at Belleville. The Rev. Andrew Hegeman of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York officiated. The wedding took place in Belleville, because it was for generations the Van Rensselaer home, and the greater part of the bride's life was spent there. Miss Rebecca C. Van Rensselaer, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler and Miss Ruth Dunning Fowler of New York. Dr. James Sears Waterman of New York was the best man to Dr. Zoislowski. The ushers were Dr. S. H. Lutz of Brooklyn, Bainbridge Spottswood of Virginia, Dr. Eben Baskett, Edward C. Zabriskie, Victor H. Judge-Stockwell, and John D. Clark of New York. Following the ceremony there was a dinner and reception at the home of Mrs. John Brandt on Main Street, Belleville.

Bigelow—Harding.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—The marriage of Miss Helen Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Harding of Boston and Cohasset, to William De Ford Bigelow, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Bigelow of Boston, took place to-day at noon in St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset. The Rev. Milo Gates, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of 300 guests from Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. A special train from Boston arrived just before the ceremony.

Mr. Bigelow was attended by his younger brother, Mr. Albert Bigelow, as his best man, and his staff of ushers was drawn almost exclusively from his class at Harvard University, that of 1900. The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Donald, daughter of the Rev. Winchester Donald of Trinity Church; Miss Mary Bigelow, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Isabel Palmer.

Hammond—Sprong.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—In the little church at Slingerlands to-day was solemnized the marriage of Miss Florence Lyons Sprong, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. White Sprong, and Dr. Henry Powers Hammond of Franklin, Penn., Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo officiating. The bridegroom was attended by Carl Fowler, as best man, and the bride by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Sprong, as maid of honor. The ushers were Harwood Olyphant Sprong, William H. Van Tuyl, Brayton R. Babcock, and Dr. Eugene E. Hinman.

The ceremony was simple, but impressive. The bride was beautifully gowned in white crêpe de chine, with Irish lace and hand embroidery. The maid of honor was in a white embroidered mousseline de sole gown over pink silk. Special trains took the guests to and from Albany.

Bopp—Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Clarke of Boston, and Col. Charles Bopp, a banker of Des Moines, Iowa, took place at 4:30 this afternoon at the Hotel Berkeley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. R. Frothingham.

The maid of honor was Miss Susan Risteen. The ushers were Messrs. Harry Robinson, Luther Lee, Thomas Ashley, and Irving Mollenhauer. A reception and wedding dinner in the banquet hall followed the ceremony.

Col. and Mrs. Bopp will sail from Boston June 10 on the Saxonia for London to witness the coronation services. They will later visit Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Smith—Whitehill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 4.—Hattie Louise, daughter of Mrs. Robert Whitehill, and Charles Holly Smith of New York were married at 7 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's mother, on South Street, by the Rev. O. Applegate, of St. George's Church. Miss Effie Whitehill was maid of honor, and Alvah Staples, of Rondout, best man. The young couple will reside on West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

Dickey—Henning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 4.—Warren F. Dickey, son of Shipping Commissioner J. M. Dickey, was married at noon to-day to Miss Belle C. Henning, at the home of the bride's mother, Shady Nook, Highland Mills, by the Rev. James Calhoun Elliott of this city.

SOME COMING WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Clarita Beltsung and Edward P. Finney will take place June 12 at 4 P. M. at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. After the church ceremony there will be a reception at the bride'e residence, 134 West Eighty-third Street.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Brittan, daughter of the late Frederick W. Brittan, to Stewart Flagg will take place on June 12. The engagement was recently announced.

REFORMED SYNOD TOPICS.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge of New York Chosen President—The Liturgy to be Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 4.—The ninety-sixth annual session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America was opened this afternoon in the Reformed Church, on Grand Avenue. The ministerial and lay delegates present numbered nearly 200. More are to be here to-morrow. The Synod was called to order by President Denis Wortman. The venerable Dr. William H. Ten Eyck of New York City officiated as Permanent Clerk, an office he has filled for thirty-two consecutive years.

The following-named officers were chosen: President—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of New York City; Vice President—The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of Brooklyn; Permanent Clerk—The Rev. Dr. William H. Ten Eyck of New York City; Stated Clerk—The Rev. Dr. W. H. De Hart of Raritan, N. J.

The Synodical sermon was preached by the retiring President. In the course of his remarks Dr. Wortman told of the wonderful strides made by the Church last year, and spoke hopefully of the future.

At this session of the Synod the liturgy is to be revised, and the scheme to amalgamate with the Presbyterian Church South is likely to be debated. Another recommendation is to be that the Theological Seminary connected with Rutgers College at New Brunswick have a more general recognition in the way of contributions. The care of the veterans of the puipit is to be considered also.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The following letter was received last night by Manager Rice of Wallack's Theatre:

Dear Mr. Rice: So many of the girls in the company live in Boston and therefore have no regular church to attend in New York that a number of us wish to hold a Bible class meeting on Sunday afternoon at 1 or 2 o'clock. We wish to know if you will let us use the stage for that purpose. Yours truly. ADELE ARCHER.

Miss Archer, who is one of the "show girls," was unable to explain to Mr. Rice just why the company could not find some churches of Bostonian denomination in New York. Mr. Rice says that nevertheless the stage will be at the company's disposition Sunday, even music being furnished.

***

It is announced by Miss Lulu Glaser that the graduating class of West Point have selected "Dolly Varden" as the play which they will attend in New York June 12. Edward W. Neely, President of the class, writes that he will send for the class a regulation West Point suit and twenty-two caps for the chorus. Though it is against the law for any one not a soldier to wear United States property, Miss Glaser says the uniform will be worn.

***

Miss Minnie Dupree, who will star next season in "Rose o' Plymouth," is now in London, and yesterday she cabled to her manager, W. G. Smythe, that she had won a heavy bet on Ard Patrick, the winner of the Derby.

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Thirty naval cadets from Annapolis, members of the graduating class, and who will sail to-day to join the Asiatic Squadron in the Philippines, were the guests of a Mr. Pryor at Wallack's last night.

***

Harry Dam, the playwright, left yesterday with his wife for the suburbs of Boston, where he will remain for the Summer, engaged in the writing of a play. His wife played recently with "Hearts Aflame." He wrote, among other successful plays, "The Silent Shell," which was successfully presented by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the old Star Theatre.

Condition of Ada Gray.

Ada Gray, the actress, who for some time has been a patient in the Fordham Hospital, suffering from locomotor ataxia, was removed yesterday morning from that hospital to the Home for Incurables, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue. At the latter institution it was said last night that Miss Gray had suffered no ill effects from the transfer.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John P. Loring.

BOSTON, June 4.—John P. Loring, one of the most prominent residents of Charlestown, died this morning. He had for the past twenty-two years been connected with the paving firm of John Turner & Company. Before that he was in the dry goods business on Tremont Row and on Winter Street.

Born in Marshfield April 13, 1834, Mr. Loring came to Charlestown when a small boy and had lived there since. Mr. Loring was a thirty-second degree Mason, he having belonged to all the Scottish Rite bodies. He was also very high in Odd Fellowship, having been past Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and a member of the Grand Lodge.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES D. BUSBY of Nutley, N. J., for the last seven years connected with the Armour Packing Company, died in Kansas City yesterday as the result of a surgical operation, aged thirty-four years. In 1895 he established the Armour agency in South Africa, and since then he had traveled around the world as a representative of the firm.

ABRAHAM BAUM, one of the earliest Hebrew residents of what was once called Yorkville, died after a short illness at his home, 61 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday. He was always prominent in religious and secular affairs, and was the founder of the Congregation Kehillath Jeshurun, on East Eighty-second Street. He leaves a widow and nine children.

GEORGE W. ABBOT, seventy-three years old, died Tuesday night after a few days' illness from gastritis, at his home in Somerville, N. J. He was for many years a Supervisor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was a Town Commissioner for some years, Chief of the Fire Department of Somerville, Chief of Police, and Superintendent of Roads. He is survived by three children.

ANDREW BARRICKLO, whose home was at 73 Grand Street, Jersey City, died of heart disease on Tuesday in his Summer residence, at Forked River, N. J. He was born on the farm of his father, William R. Barricklo, near Cranbury, N. J., in 1826. One of his maternal ancestors was Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave to Princeton College the ground on which Nassau Hall was erected. In 1853 he removed from Trenton to Jersey City, and engaged in the manufacture of window shades and wall paper. He was the founder of the New Jersey Club.

Business Notices.

THE PATRONS OF THE LAFAYETTE PLACE BATHS are notified that the excavation of the underground road is now closed, so that carriages can drive to baths by way of 4th St. Open day and night. 18 Lafayette Place, New York.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—WHITHED.—On June 4th, in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Chelsea Square, by the Rev. Charles Harris Hayes, Gratia Eaton, daughter of Marshall and Elizabeth V. Whithed, to Charles Sears Baldwin.

EDGERTON—ARNOLD.—On June 4, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. Henry Waller, Edith Hopkins Arnold, daughter of the late Richard J. and Minnie S. Arnold of Newport, R. I., to Dr. Francis Cruger Edgerton of New York City.

GILES—MILLER.—On Wednesday, June 4, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Edith Rich, daughter of Benjamin R. Miller, to Murray Ogden Giles.

POOR—AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Mary Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin, to Lieut. Charles Longstreet Poor, United States Navy.

ROBINSON—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, May 21, at Hilo, Hawaii, Hazel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett T. Lewis, to Clarence Robinson of New York.

ROWLAND—HUBBELL.—On Tuesday, June 3, at 3 P. M., Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. Sidney Hubbell Treat of Greenfield, Mass., assisted by Rev. M. George Thompson, rector, Grace Churchill Hubbell, daughter of George Wolcott Hubbell, to Dr. Henry Cottrell Rowland.

SMYTH—WISWALL.—On Tuesday evening, June 3, 1902, at 36 West 130th St., by the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark of Boston, Mass., Louise Adaline, daughter of Mr. Wm. McAlpine Wiswall, to Douglas Grahame Smyth.

WILSON—JAFFRAY.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1902, at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., by the Rev. Edward Walpole Warsaw, Evelyn Ann Jaffray to Theodore Dehon Wilson.

DIED.

BAUM.—On Wednesday, Jnne 4, Abraham (Abbe) Baum, aged 74 years, father of Esther J. Russkay, Leah Crohn, Rebecca Horwitz, Sara Epstein, Millicent Ray, Mallie, Dr. Joseph, and David B. Baum.
Funeral Thursday, June 5, at 10:30 A. M., from Synagogue Kehillath Jeshurun, 127 East 83d St. Kindly omit flowers.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on June 3, 1902, Jane M. Burke.
Fnneral services from her late residence, 425 4th Av., Friday, June 6, at 11 A. M.

McNANEE.—On Tuesday, June 3, Richard McNanee, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral

ARD PATRICK'S DERBY

Irish Colt, Ridden by American, Won Great English Race.

JOCKEY MARTIN ON VICTOR

King and Royal Party and Many Visitors from the United States Among the Large Crowd Present.

LONDON, June 4.—John Gubhins's Irish bred colt Ard Patrick, at odds of 100 to 14 and ridden hy J. H. Martin, the American jockey, won the one hundred and twenty-third Epeom Derhy to-day, in the presence of one of the greatest crowds that ever witnessed the decision of the hietoric race, King Edward and a royal party being among the spectators. Col. H. McCalmont's Rising Glass finished second at odds of 40 to 1, with the Duke of Partland's Friar Tuck, at odds of 100 to 7, third.

Enormous crowds left London for the scene of the race, the exodus beginning at daybreak. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Indian Rajahs and their suites took special trains to the course and received ovations everywhere from the crowds.

A strong contingent of Americans was present. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate was a guest in a coaching party given by Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse of Pittsburg. Americans filled half a dozen other coaches. Foxhall Keene, Lawrence Waterhury, R. L. Agassiz, William Corcoran Eustis, Third Secretary of the United States Emhasey, and William Woodward, Mr. Choate's secretary, were conspicuous on the lawn. Richard Croker wandered ahout the paddock. Mr. and Mre. William Hazard and Royal Phelps Carroll were also among the Americane present.

The racing started with the Epsom Town Plate, in which event the American Jockey Maher piloted Russet Brown to victory. A second event opened the way for the Blue Rihhon race of the racing world. J. Reiff not being well enough, Righy came over from Paris to ride William C. Whitney's chestnut colt Intruder in the Derby. J. H. ("Skeets") Martin was on the hack of J. Guhhins's brown colt Ard Patrick, Maher piloted the Duke of Devonshire's hrown colt Cheers, Jenkins (American) rode Wallace Johnstone's hay colt Fowling Piece, and Spencer (American) had the mount on J. R. Keene's hay or brown colt Kearsarge.

After a tedious wait at the post, the flag fell during a bright burst of sunshine and Ard Patrick, beautifully ridden by his American jockey, finished winner by three lengths, with two other "outsiders" in the hetting ahead of Sceptre, hitherto unbeaten, who was fourth. A summary of the race follows:

The Derby Stakes of $30,000, for three-year-olds, about one mils and a half:
J. Guhhins's b. c. Ard Patrick, by St. Florian-Morganette 1
Col. H. McCalmont's b. c. Rising Glass, by Isinglass-Hautesse 2
The Duke of Portland's b. c. Friar Tuck, by Frier's Balsam, dam by Galopin, ont of Substitute 3
Eighteen horses ran. Time—2:42¼.

The result completely upset all calculations. It was considered to be a "one horse race," hut Sceptre, the winner of the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas stakes,) never flattered his supporters. The Americans' greatest satisfaction was that an American jockey, at any rate, had won. Martin, who rode the winner, said after the race: "I never rode a gamer horse. He seems to like American riders and takes every hint from rein or foot. The trainer, Mr. Darling, cautioned me that there was hut one good run in the colt, and to hold him. But I found him so keen that when I got away well I kept my place and made the pace. Sceptre came along head and head with me around Tattenham Corner, hut I knew then that I had the race won. Rising Glass attempted to challenge later, hut he was never dangerous."

Mr. Gubhins, the owner of Ard Patrick, is an Irishman who owns a hig stud of horses at Dunsdrum. He also owned Gaitee More, which won the Derhy in 1897, and was sold to the Russian Government for $105,000.

Martin again scored in the race for the Caterham Plate when, having the mount on the Fledgling filly, he ran a dead heat with Gun Club.

THE DERBY OF OTHER YEARS.

Features of the Great Race Which Has Been Run Since 1780.

The Epsom Derby, the most famous and highest prized of the so-called "classic" events of the English turf, has been raced for continuously since the year it was instituted, 1780, but in spite of its fame, it is not the oldest of the great English races, the St. Leger, first run in 1776, and the Oaks, for fillies three yeare old, a companion race to the Derby, first run in 1779, both antedating the event whose title has become a synonym for a supreme trial. The first Derhy, run over the turf couree of Epsom Downs, over nearly the same ground that the race still is decided on, was won by Sir C. Bunbury's Diomed, a horse who late in life was sold out of England and imported to the United States, to become one of the most potent infinences on the hlood horse of America, Diomed, more than any other horse, figuring in the pedigrees of the American racehorse, and also being a fountainhead to which is traced the stouteet and fastest of the American trotters. Diomed's Derhy was at a distance of one mile, but the race was increased to a mile and a half the next year.

The fastest Derby ever run was that run by Volodyovski last year, when the English-hred coit was first in 2:40 4-5, unofficial time, or more than ten seconds slower than the best time for a mile and a half in the United States, made hy Goodrich, with light weight, four years ago. Volodyovski, however, really ran a trifle further than a mile and a half, as the present Derhy course is one mile, four furlongs, and twenty-nine yards, the distance having heen as stated since 1872, when a change in the starting post was made to what is called the "New Level Post." Prior to the change mentioned the fastest Derhy time was 2:43, made by hoth Kettledrum in 1861 and Blair Athoi in 1864. After the change in the course Diamond Jubilee and Persimmon hoth won the Derhy in 2:42 for the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. As a matter of fact the Derby has heen run in faster time than the old average every year for the past four, and some attempt has been made to explain it hy the theory that a faster pace has been carried each year as the result of the change worked in English riding methods through the influence of the American jockeys who have been conspicuous on the British turf during the period. In the history of the race it is not uncommon to find the time for the great trial of equine merit stated as slower than 2:50, and even as slow as three minutes, time which is heaten frequently hy hurdle racers in the United States. This fact makes evident the misleading quality of the time test as a gauge of the performances of English and American horses.

The history of the Epsom Derhy would amount to a history of the English turf since the famous event was instituted. Even in the present time, however, when half a dozen other races of greater value are annual fixtures on the English turf, it still is the highest ambition of the British turfman to win the Derhy, an honor which has twice fallen to the lot of the present King of England, and which earlier in Derhy records was earned five times by Lord Egremont, with Assassin in 1782, Hannihal in 1803, Cardinal Beaufort in 1804, Election in 1807, and Lapdog in 1826, and four times each by two other famous racing men, Sir Thomas Hawley having won four times, with Teddington, in 1851; Beadsman, in 1858; Musjid, in 1859, and Blue Gown, in 1868, and the late Duke of Westminster having won the same number of times with Bend Or, in 1880; Shotover, the third filly to capture Derhy honors, in 1882; the great son of Bend Or, Ormonde, in 1886, and with the one-hundred-and-eighty-six-thousand-dollar horse, Flying Fox, in 1900.

In all the 123 years of the famous contest the Derhy has been won hut three times hy horses other than English-hred animals. The first defeat for English turfmen on their own battleground was in 1865, known in English turf history as "the French year," Gladiateur then finishing first before the three-year-old hlood horses of the greatest racing country in the world. Another reverse for the English thoroughhred came in 1876, when the Hungarian-hred colt Kisber was returned the Derhy winner.

A third disappointment to the English turfmen was in 1881, "the American year," when Pierre Lorillard's colt Iroquois finished first with Peregrine second and Town Moor third.

For the past fifty years favorites have fared exceedingly well in the Derhy, the favorites having won twenty-three times, and for the past fifteen years having had almost a monopoly of the race. The longest-chance horses that ever have won the race were Hermit, who started at 1,000 to 15, in 1867, and won, and Jeddah, who started at 100 to 1, in 1898, and likewise was successful. The strongest favorite to win the race was Ladas, who, starting at 2 to 9 on, captured the great trophy for Lord Rosehery in 1894, while Gaitee More was nearly as great a favorite, starting at 4 to 1 on when he captued the first prize of the racing world for John Guhhins in 1897. Flying Fox started at 5 to 2 on in his year, while odds-on have been het on a very large proportion of the Derby winners since Iroquois captured the race at 11 to 2 twenty years ago.

KINGS COUNTY TENNIS.

Women Start Play in the Open Championship Tournament in Brooklyn.

Women lawn tennis experts, strongarmed and vigorous, hegan their competitions yesterday in the open championship tournament on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. They began their part of the tournament by play in the mixed doubles, and, as both of the matches played were for places in the semi-final round, the competitions were keenly exciting. Miss Helen Homane, paired with Marshall McLeán, won the best of the contests. They were opposed by Mise Alice E. Jenkins and Alhert W. Warden. In the opening set Miss Homans demonstrated that she could volley with speed and accuracy. She ably assisted her partner, McLean, in covering the court, and by concerted work at the net they won the set at 6—2.

The following set was a hotly contested series of rallies at the net hetween the two women. Somehow many of Miss Homans's drives for cross-court shots found their way heyond the chalked houndary lines, and Mise Jenkine got the set at 6—1. With the score even at one set all, the rivalry between the women experts became intense. They volley with great speed, and the point score in all of the games was close. Miss Homans managed to steady herself, and hy accurate placing won the final set and the victory at 6—2.

The competitions in the men's singles were for places in the semi-final round. Three of the brackets were filled in comparatively easy fashion. The successful players were Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia University champion; Frederick G. Anderson, Canadian, and Robert Colwell, Jr. The remaining match for the place engaged Dr. William N. Frazer and Joseph T. McMahon, and was left unfinished. Summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Dr. William N Frazer, Kings County Teunis Club, vs. Joseph T. McMahon, Crescent Athletic Club, 1—6, 6—2; unfinished.
Second Round—Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia University defeated T. Howard Talbot, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Frank B. Hague and Fred W. Heitkamp, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Robert Colwell, Jr., and Walter Hazard, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—3, 6—3; J. B. Smith, Jr., and Leon S. Freeman, New York Tennis Club, defeated Louis J. Grant and C. L. Mitchell, New York Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4; Lyle E. Mahan and Alfred E. Thurber, Columbia University, defeated J. Howard Reinlap, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2; Henry W. Warner and B. N. Busch, Brooklyn, defeated C. C. Casson, Jr., and Semp Russ, Texas, by default; Wylie E. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York, defeated Samuel A. Westfall and Dr. William N. Frazer, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.
Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Risch and Robert Le Roy, New York Teunis Clnb, defeated Miss Marie L. Mayhew and Frank B. Hague, Kings County Tennis Club, 7—5, 11—9; Miss Helen Homans and Mersball McLean, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Alice E. Jenkine and Albert W. Warden, Kinge County Tennis Club, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Adorjan Wins Billiard Match.

By an overwhelming score Adorjan, the Hungarian billiardist, defeated Edward McLaughlin last night in the continuation of the four-handed tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy. The final score was 300 to 119.

While the Hungarian did not make any large runs, his position play was faultless for the eighteen-inch balk line game, with the allowance of two shots to count within the lines. He made two breaks of 48 points each that were beautifully executed. McLaughlin was in poor stroke, and far below his usual standard. Ora Morningstar and McLaughlin meet in the contest to-night.

The summary:

Adorjan—48 0 0 1 30 23 13 3 48 3 10 38 14 26 23 1 24. Total—300. Average, 17 11-17; high run, 48.
McLaughlin—0 0 2 7 0 1 0 0 4 1 38 35 11 8 7 5. Total—119. Average, 7 8-16; high run, 38.

Vardon Leads in Golf Championship.

LONDON, June 4.—The contests for the open golf championship commenced at Hoylake, near Liverpool, to-day. The 112 entries (the largest on record) included all the professional "cracks," but some of the well-known amateurs were absent.

At the end of the first round Harry Vardon led the field, finishing in 72, two strokes better than Champion Braid's record over this green. Braid's score to-day was 78. Hilton and Maxwell made 79.

One of the sensations of the day was the play of a Frenchman, Armand Maesey of Biarritz, who scored 77. His driving was especially fine.

Fast Launch Advance Christened.

The high-speed steam launch Advance, built for W. W. Cole of New York, by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seahury & Company, (Consolidated,) was launched from the yards of the builders, Morris Heights on the Harlem, on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. This launch is a decided novelty in the small high-speed craft line, having a speed of eighteen miles an hour and heing a very seaworthy model. The dimensions are 65 feet over all, 63 feet water line, 3 feet draught.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¾
Oets, No. 2 mixed	.44½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef bams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mese	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, June 4.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 71¾c; No. 2 red, 79¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 62½c; No. 2 oats, 41@41¾c; No. 2 white, 44¼@44½c; No. 3 white, 43¾@44¼c; No. 2 rye, 58½@59c; fair to choice malting barley, 64@68c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $6.30@$6.35; mess pork, per barrel, $17.35@$17.40; lard, per 100 lb, $10.22½@$10.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.15@$10.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.50@$10.60; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Cotton turned over a new leaf in a small way, and regained a portion of the previous day's loss. The market opened steady and 1 to 16 points higher on a small scramble of local shorts to secure profits, in part due to better Liverpool cables than expected, and in part to belief that the market was in an oversold condition. After a momentary pause, in which prices settled back a few points, there was a further forward movement, in which room bears and investment demand competed for the Summer months. Reports that the Continent needed large amounts of cotton with which to carry out contracts in yarns and clothe for July and August delivery, and claims that Northern spinners were freely bidding for cotton in Southern spot markets, helped to create a firmer feeling generally. Nevertheless business was at no time particularly active, and the trade, as a whole, was skeptical of any pronounced rise in prices so long as the new crop continued to prosper. A sudden rise to 9.25 for July in New Orleans caused a commotion among local shorts at midday, and on a fresh wave of buying July hers worked up to 8.76, while August sold at 8.49. During the rest of the day the market was quiet, with prices off several points under scattering sales for profits by scalpers and a lull in outside support. The cloee was quiet and steady, with prices nst unchanged to 18 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 100,000 bales. Light port and interior receipts, with an increasing export movement, were given some importance as bullish factors. Rsports of bad weather in portions of the north central belt influenced the market at the close.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotatione 1-16c higher, on this basis of 9⅜c for middling uplands and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged at 9¼c; Mobile unchanged at 9c; Savannah unchanged at 9¼c; Wilmington, ⅛c lower, at 9c; Norfolk unchanged at 9¼c; Baltimore, ½c lower, at 9¾c; Galveston unchanged at 9¼c; Augusta nst unchanged at 9¼c; St. Louis unchanged at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.95	8.95	8.92	8.91@8.92
July	8.67	8.76	8.66	8.72@8.73
August	8.46	8.49	8.42	8.44@8.45
September	7.96	8.00	7.96	7.97@7.98
October	7.81	7.84	7.77	7.80@7.81
November	7.71	7.72	7.70	7.70@7.71
December	7.71	7.73	7.68	7.68@7.69
January	7.71	7.72	7.69	7.69@7.70
February	..	..	..	7.71@7.72
March	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.75@7.77

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Spot cotton in buysrs' favor; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling upland, 5 1-32d. Futures opened steady, unchanged to ¼ point quiet, and closed ¼ point net lower. June, 4.55½ buyers; June-July, 4.53½ sellers; July-August, 4.51½, sellers; August-September, 4.44, buyers; September-October, 4.29, sellers; October-November, 4.21, sellers; November-December, 4.18, buyers; December-January, 4.17, sellers; January-February, 4.16½, buyers. Manchester yarns quiet and firm; cloths freely offered.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Light speculative offerings enebled bulls to advance wheat ½c, the close being about top for the day. Buying was mostly for short account, aside from a moderate foreign demand early in the day. Crop news continued generally favorable, as weather is good in Spring and Winter wheat sections. Reports from the Northwest intimated that recent favorable weather in the Red River Valley had redeemed a large area of territory threatened by previous excessive rain. The Ohio State report made conditions 75, or about like the Government report last month, and suggested but three fourths a yield, owing to 150,000 acres shortage in area this season. The map showed scattering showers in the Southwest and high temperatures, with cooler and clear in Spring wheat States. Cables were ½d lower on July at Liverpool and paris 10 points up at Paris on wheat and flour. Primary wheat receipts, owing to Northwest arrivals of only 146 cars, were but 271,000 bushels, against 675,000 bushels last year. Of similar bullish nature were the seaboard clearances, reaching 756,000 bushels wheat and flour. It was said that Minneapolis stocks might decrease 300,000 bushels this week. Early in the day a good export trade was worked, amounting to 49½ loads, of which 45 loads were taken at ontports; New York contributed 4,000 bushels No. 2 red and 4 loads No. 2 hard Winter. Quotations of casb wbeat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 rsd, 80¾c, elevator, and 78½@79¼c, free on board, export, new crop; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79½c, 10th to 15th; No. 1 Northern, New York, and No. 1 Northsrn, Chicago, 80¾c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81¼c; No. 2 Northern, Manitoba, 79½c, and No. 2 hard, New York, 82¾c, all to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 79½c, first half August, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, first half, August.

DULUTH, June 4.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; July, 72¾c; September, 70½c; Menitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼c. Oats—Cash, 41½c; September, 29c.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76½@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼@76c; July, 71⅞c. Rye—No. 1, 53c. Barley—No. 1, 70c; sample, 65@69½c. Corn—July, 61¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—Wheat—July, 72⅜@73c; September, 68¾@68¾c; on track: No. 1 hard 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼@74⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75@76½c; July, 69¾@69½c; Septemher, 68⅞c; No. 2 hard, 72½@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 62@62¾c; July, 60½c; September, 55¼@55¼c; December, 41c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.75@$3.90; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.20; no grade, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrivs. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Spring white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarss, $1.28@$1.30. Feed—Spring bran, prompt, $19.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lh, $18.50@$19; Spring bran, bulk, $18.50; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24.25; coarse Winter bran, $20.50@$23.50; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27; cotton oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77¾	78 5-16	77⅞	78¼
September	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	76⅛
December	76⅝	77¼	76⅝	77⅛
Corn—				
July	66¾	67¼	66⅝	67
September	63¼	64	63¼	63¾
December	49	49¾	49	49¾
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$10.67

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opsn.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71¾	72	71 5-16	71⅞
September	69¼	70¼	69½	70¼
December	70⅝	71 7-16	70⅝	71⅜
Corn—				
July	61¾	62¾	61¼	61¾
September	57¼	58¾	57¼	58⅜
December	43¼	44¼	43¾	43⅞
Oats—				
July	36⅞	38¼	36⅞	38½
September	29⅜	30	29¾	29⅞
December	30	30¼	30	30¼
Lard—				
July	$10.20	$10.27½	$10.20	$10.25
September	10.25	10.32½	10.25	10.27
Ribs—				
July	9.90	10.25	9.90	10.15
September	9.82½	10.10	9.82½	10.05
Pork—				
July	17.20	17.40	17.20	17.35
September	17.27½	17.47½	17.27½	17.42½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19.25@$19.50; short clear, $18.75@$21.25. BEEF—Mess, $14; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $15@$15.50; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¼c; 50 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10¾c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 10@10¼c; 14 lb, 10c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6½@6¾c. LARD—10.60@10.65; city lard, $10@$10.15; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.85; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound, 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13c; city lard steerine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine barrels, 43½@44c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2; oil barrels, $4. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2.15@$2.20; K, $2.75@$2.80; M, $3.15@$3.20; N, $3.50; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Turpentine, 46½c; receipts, 2,762 casks; sales, 627 casks; exports, 160 casks. Resin—Receipts, 6,756 barrels; sales, 2,154 barrels; exports, 1,804 barrels; A, B, C, D, E, $1.25; F, $1.32½; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $1.95; K, $2.45; M, $2.90; N, $3.10; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.55.

WILMINGTON, June 4.—Spirits of turpentine opened at 46c, closed at 45½c; receipts, 135 casks. Rosin—Receipts, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 316 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 118 barrels. Tar, $1.45; receipts, 149 barrels.

CHARLESTON, Jnns 4.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady to 10c higher, except common grades, which were lower; bulls and cows steady to strong; steers, $4.15@$7.40; oxen, $3.75@$6.25; bulls, $3.60@$5.65; cows, $2.50@$5.60; dressed beef lower at 9@11c per lb. Calves steady to 15c higher; veals, $4.50@$7.50; tops, $7.62½; buttermilks, $4.50@$5; city-dressed veals, 8½@11c per lb. Sheep slow to lower; yearlings firm; lambs strong to a shade higher; sheep, $3@$5; cnils, $2; yearlings, $5@$7; lamhe, $7@$9; culls, $6; dressed mutton elow at 6@10c per lb; dressed yearlings, 8@13½c; dressed lambs, 11@ 16c. Hogs weak; State hogs, $7.40@$7.45; mixed Western hogs, $6.85@$7; country-dressed steady at 7@9¾c per lb.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises..4:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:39	Gov. Isl'd...6:58	H. Gate...8:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate...9:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 5.

	Maile Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonvills		8:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	3:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		8:00 P. M.
Havana, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbadoe and Brazil	5:00 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti		
Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Bahamas, Guantanamo, &c	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, Argentina, &c	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 6.		
Celtic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		8:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		8:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Ulier, British, Dutch, and French Gulanas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 7.		
Alene, Kingston, Cartagena, Limon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Buffalo, Hull		
Coamo, San Juan, Ponce	9:00 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston		
Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Daggery, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	
Furnesela, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		8:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		6:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Princess Anue, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minntes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting cloee here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Maile for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday and Saturday, from Tampa. Mails for Mexico via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondaye and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Maile for Costa Rico, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL

OF THE

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean trip out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

The route to Bar Harbor, White Mountains, and all coast resorts.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office on the pier, 290 Broadway, and all agencies.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., West 129th St. 2:20, arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Tickets good to return West Shore train 5:53, 7:39 or 9:10 P. M. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Return N. Y. Central trains, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board. This excursion made every Saturday.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT or MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts. ½ rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29 to June 9.

Country Board.

THE OVERLOOK, Marlborough-on-Hudson.—Those desiring neat, clean Summer home, near city, all modern conveniences, sanitary plumbing, our own fruits, vegetables, and eggs; reasonable rates, $7 to $9, circulars. Address W. R. Greiner.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, BELVOIR VILLA, Holland Station; unobstructed ocean view facing Waverly Av.; modern improvements; private bathhouses; table first-class; five minutes to station; 40 minutes from city.

THE PINES and Cottages, Hempstead, near Garden City; always open; select; sanitary; private baths, electric lights; pure artesian well water; tennis; acres shady lawn; trolley to city and seashore; moderate terms. Booklet.

THE VALLEY, INN, STAATSBURG, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms, shady lawn, piazza, piano, fine drives, golf links, stabling; 5 minutes from N. Y. C station; 2 hours from city; terms, $7 to $10 weekly. T. Broadfield.

Rockview, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Beautiful scenery; high elevation; healthy location; excellent table; airy rooms; large, shady lawn; good carriages on application. Albert Knapp.

Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large outing parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats. Henry C. Brunner, owner and prop.

Smith House, Cornwall-on-Hudson.—Family home for the Summer; large, airy rooms; excellent table; beautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing, and fishing; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

The Galatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Up-to-date house; newly furnished; appointments first-class; boating, bathing, fishing; fine river drives; $7, $12; references. 'Phone 33A.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—A small family have pleasant accommodation for three or four adults, near depot, bay; golf. Box 332 Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; fres transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Wanted—A few select boarders; no children or invalids taken; everything first-class; terms, $7. Address Harry F. Van Wagener, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and veranda; farm products; homelike. Mrs. Martha Fish.

Pleasant View, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.; beautiful family home; bath; large rooms; excellent table. Mrs. A. Carpenter.

Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; bath; all improvements; fishing, bathing, boating. W. H. Decker, Bruynswick, Ulster Co.

New Rochelle.—30 minutes out; pleasant accommodations; large, shady grounds; convenient to station. 427 Main St.

The Ivanhoe, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Select Summer home; capacity, 60; telephone. Mrs. E. J. Lydecker.

Maple Lawn House.—Select Summer home; excellent table; beautifully located. Mrs. E. B. Banes Cary, Suffern, N. Y.

Wallkill Hotel, Montgomery, Orange Co.—Elegant location, beautiful drives, &c.; boating, bathing, and fishing. D. A. Shafer.

Maples, Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Large airy rooms, shady lawns, beautiful walks, drives, &c.; excellent table. George Vall.

Brook Dale Farm, Dwaarkill, Ulster Co.—Select home, beautiful scenery, walks, and drives; excellent table. Mrs. L. Jansen.

Clintondale Elixir Spring House, Clintondale, Ulster Co.—Select home, beautiful surroundings; elevation 1,000 ft. S. P. Thorn.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine grounds; tennis, golf; references. Box 62.

Spring Farm, Goshen, Orange Co.—Select home for Summer; airy rooms; excellent table. Mrs. Hobart.

Maple Lawn, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; shady lawns, &c.; $8 weekly.

The Pierrepont, Ashury Park, N. J.—Good board, pleasant rooms, $1 per day. A. W. Kelsey.

An invalid may obtain board and care in physician's family. Box 247, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.

MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

O'KELLY, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William J. O'Kelly, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 12th, 1902. JOHN J. McNAMARA, Executor.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mch13-law6mTh

OPPENHEIMER, MRS. PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MRS. PAULINE OPPENHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, or on before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1902. NATHAN MORGENSTERN and OSCAR WHITEHEAD, Executors. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Atty. for Exrs., 271 B'dway, N. Y. ap27-law6mTh

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 113, 141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 257 4th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

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Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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SUMMER ON LONG ISLAND.

Ocean, Sound or Bays.

COOLED BY SEA BREEZES

"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (952 Eagle Bureau,) 1,381 World Bureau,) and 1,983 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St. and 43 West 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Buresu; 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 8c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., L. I. City, N. Y.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

less than one hour from N. Y. City.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

Opens June 21st.

THE INN NOW OPEN.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

Also Proprietor of HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

THE CLIFFTON

BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Bracing Sea Breezes. Right on water front Great South Bay. Now open. Sun parlor. Diagrams. F. J. Toblas, 261 Broadway, or write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE SEASIDE. SAYVILLE, L. I. On Great South Bay.

Grand location, shady grounds; every modern appointment; boating, bathing, fishing; terms moderate. S. S. ACKERLY.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

HOTEL ELMORE, Sayville, L. I., near Gt. South Bay. Modern appointments; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

Bath Beach.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL.

BATH BEACH, L. I., FOOT 17TH AVE.

40 minutes from New York; open for season; situated on water; beautifully laid out grounds; boating, bowling, ping-pong, billiard tables; first-class; send for booklet. A. Richardson, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

ON MOUNTAIN TOP.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Always cool. 3½ hours from New York City. Direct railroad access from New York to Kaaterskill. Address,

H. E. EDER, SAVOY HOTEL, 5th Av. and 59th St., New York.

BUTT'S HOTEL, (TOP OF CATSKILL MTS.,) East Windham, N. Y. Elevation, 2,900 ft. Most popular resort in the mountains. Beautiful shady lawns, (view over five States.) Booklet. John J. Barry.

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STAMFORD. NEW YORK.

"Queen of the Catskills."

IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. Elevation 1,800 feet. Climate DRY, COOL; free from FOGS, mosquitoes, and MALARIA. Water system, costing $45,000, supplied by pure, sparkling mountain springs. Streets and hotels electric lighted. Sewerage system complete. 5 miles flagwalk. Amusements, golf, bowling, tennis, boating. Beautiful scenery on every side, intersected by shaded walks and drives. Lake and mountain streams for the angler. SEE SUNDAY EDITION FOR LIST OF HOUSES.

The Rexmere Opens June 21. Churchill Hall Now Open

Leading hotels at Stamford, New York. Elevation, 1,800 feet. Rapid vestibule trains direct via West Shore R. R. Golf, boating, and Summer camps in Churchill Park. For particulars apply E. R. JENKINS, 2 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D. Tel. 6,050 Cortlandt.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Will open June 20th for the season. N. P. RYDER, Mgr., PINE HILL, N. Y.

Atchinson House Stamford, N. Y. (Send for booklet.) A. B. Atchinson.

Cairo.

The Columbian

Has the most convenient and finest location in the Catskills, 2 miles from Cairo. Large shaded grounds.

EVERY AMUSEMENT.

A select family resort. Special rates for June and to families. White Sulphur Water Springs and new bath house. N. Y. Office, 54 Park Row. Send for booklet.

H. K. LYON, Prop., CAIRO, N. Y.

Fisher's Island.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Mansion House and Cottages

NOW OPEN.

Munnatawket Hotel

OPENS JULY 1ST.

Fine 9-Hole Golf Links.

BOATING, FISHING, DRIVING, CASINO, TENNIS, MUSIC.

STEAMER FROM NEW LONDON, CONN., 7 TIMES DAILY.

For Illustrated Circular address

A. T. HALE, Manager.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE CAPS.—PHILADEPOT, Q. M. Dept., 1428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., May 31st, 1902.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. June 10, 1902, for furnishing this Depot with 7,000 Forage Caps, subject to an increase of 20 per cent. in number if desired by this Department. The Caps are to conform to specifications and standard sample. Early deliveries are essential and bidders must state with what rapidity they will make them. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production, manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the Caps must accompany each proposal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Forage Caps," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., June 2d, 1902.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 12th, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 12th, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Superintendent of the United States Assay Office, at New York, N. Y., until 12 o'clock, June 5th, 1902, and then opened, for all supplies required for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903, in accordance with schedulee and specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to ANDREW MASON, Superintendent. my12-2aw4wM&Th

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JUNE 2, 1902.—Sealed proposals for building one double set quarters here will be received until 12 M., June 21, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Building Quarters," addressed to Lieut. Earl C. Pierce, Q. M.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

Opens June 9th.

WOOLLEY & GEBBANS, Proprietors.

NEW YORK OFFICE at the HOFFMAN HOUSE (25th St. entrance), where plans and particulars can now be obtained.

Dutchess County.

HALCYON HALL

AND COTTAGES,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

NOW OPEN.

TWO HOURS BY NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. A Sumptuous and Artistic Summer Home for Refined Families.

GOLF LINKS, BOATING, FISHING, DRIVING; DAILY CONCERTS.

Scenery and roads unsurpassed; Halcyon Spring water; 21 acres of lawn; rooms single or en suite, with private bath; no mosquitoes; no malaria. HENRY F. GILLIG & CO., Proprietors.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE,

PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

A healthful and charming family resort; 90 minutes from New York; 9 trains each way daily; positively no malaria or mosquitos; finest golf links, tennis courts, and bowling alleys. For terms, booklets, and other information, address The Dutcher House, R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK, Dutchess County, N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Small, quiet, homelike rooms. Fifty acres of land. Charming drives; good livery. First-class golf links. Our own gardens. Excellent table. Resident physician. LONG DISTANCE PHONE. MRS. A. P. CARPENTER.....Manager

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

Two hours from New York by Harlem Railroad. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet Elevation.

GOLF LINKS & ALL OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Post-office address, Pawling, New York. Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., New York.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOUSE

OPEN FOR SEASON 1902 MAY 30TH.

HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.

Every amusement. Summer home. No malaria. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Always cool.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklet with 80 photographic views.

FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY. C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.—One of the fairest and most alluring resorts for health and pleasure to be found in the East. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level on the highest summit between New York City and the Great Lakes. An ideal resort in an ideal country. Magnificently equipped with modern hotels, churches of every denomination, schools, stores, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all the other advantages of a high-class civilization. Finest golf links and tennis grounds.

THE CAMPBELL INN,

ROSCOE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

An ideal resort in an ideal country. Elevation, 1,450 feet. Private lake. Spacious grounds. Golf links, tennis, &c. All modern and sanitary improvements. The place for rest. Booklets upon application. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

THE PALATINE HOTEL.

Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. P. C. Murray, Prop.—One of the most modern transfer hotels in State; located central; Main St.; booklets on application.

HOTEL ROCKWELL

Monticello, Sullivan Co., New York.

Newly furnished; steam heat, electric lights, bathe; special rates to July 1st. Address GEO. W. ROCKWELL.

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One mile east of Liberty; elevation 2,000 feet; city conveniences; suites of rooms, with private bath. Booklets.

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Modern conveniences; well-appointed rooms; excellent table and service. For booklet address B. B. Williams, Prop.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y.

Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

HOTEL WENONAH, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Large, shady grounds, extending to the river. First-class table. Music daily and evenings. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated Booklet.

RAYVELLA HALL, Hasbrouck, Sull. Co., near Fallsburgh.

Accommodates 40; large farm; sanitary improvements; boating, bowling.

White Lake.

HOTEL ARLINGTON

and ANNEX, WHITE LAKE, N. Y.; capacity 200. Descriptive booklet. Full information. Address Richard J. Nellis, (Dorothy,) 2,394 7th Av. Or Brooklyn Eagle Office, 23d St. and B'way, mornings up to June 7th.

Adirondacks.

FULTON CHAIN OF LAKES

THE FORGE HOUSE

P. O. address, N. A. Briggs, Old Forge N. Y.,

EAGLE BAY HOTEL & COTTAGES

P. O. Address, N. A. Briggs, Eagle Bay, N. Y.

John F. Cassidy, Mgr. Capacity 400 Guests. Special accommodations for families. Boating, fishing; fine sandy beach for bathing. Altitude 1,800 feet. N. Y. Central trains direct to hotels.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

LAKE MASSAWEPIE, ADIRONDACKS.

Private Park of 6,000 acres. Opens June 20. Fine camp sites and cottages to let. Golfing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting. Large Casino for entertainments and dancing. THROUGH WAGNER PALACE CAR from NEW YORK to CHILDWOLD.

For information and rates address CHARLES E. LELAND, Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N.Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL.

OTTER LAKE, N. Y.; in midst of Adirondack Mountains; best fishing and hunting; scenery unsurpassed; first-class hotel; now open. For rates and booklet address J. H. WILCOX, Mgr.

The Ruisseaumont, (in the Adirondacks.) Address T. Edmund Krumholz, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

1,000 ISLANDS.

GANANOQUE INN.

Directly opposite Clayton.

THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMER, 3 Park Place, N. Y.

THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK,

St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Two best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 14.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.

Apply to Mr. J. B. Stetson, Townsend Bldg., (Room 210,) Broadway and 25th St., N. Y.

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FERNCLIFF HOTEL,

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Altitude, 1,000 feet. 48½ miles by Erie R. R. Climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Excellent cuisine and service. Gas and all modern improvements. Address the hotel or J. WHITESIDE, 31 West 26th St., New York.

Ulster County.

WINDSOR LAKE HOUSE,

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS.

1500 feet elevation. Accommodates 200

All modern conveniences; fine orchestra, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, &c. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster County, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Baths open June 10th. Pavilion open June 19th. Send for pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."

THE NEW

FT WM. HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE,

Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company.

Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.

OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER,

C. R. ELDRIDGE, Manager.

New York Office—Room 924 St. James Building, Twenty-sixth St. and Broadway.

THE LAKE HOUSE, Lake George, N. Y., is noted for its rare sociability, excellent environment, superior culinary perfection, and reasonable rates; cottages and golf. A. H. RUSSELL.

THE CROSBYSIDE HOTEL, Lake George, N. Y.—its charming location and splendid management appeal to the refined tastes of appreciative people; terms moderate. H. P. Ryalls.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

FIFTEENTH SEASON

HOTEL EARLINGTON

OPENS JUNE 28th.

Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.

HOTEL ST. JAMES

OPENS JUNE 14th.

Moderate Rates.

E. M. EARLE & SON,

New York Booking Office Hotel Earlington 27th St., West, near Broadway.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

The "Berkeley" and "Waiontha" Hotels, under one management. Connecting. On the American and European plan. Situated opposite the Park and Bath House. Amusements, Tennis Court, and the Waiontha Golf Club. Open from June 25 to Oct 1st, 1902.

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The Richards Hotel, Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y. Situated upon the Bluff, near and overlooking the Lake; good table, large rooms. M. A. Clark.

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HILL CREST HOUSE, Near Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, farm products, shady lawns, stabling.

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On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.

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South Farms Inn and Cottages.

Fronting on Bantam Lake. Now open. Everything appertaining to an Ideal Health Resort; elevation 1,200 feet; in the Berkshire Hills. New York office, 503 5th Av.

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(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. E. Davis, Prop.

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Client age, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Prop.

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WATCH HILL, R. I.

Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Only house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet. S. PARK PLIMPTON, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

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House remodeled, redecorated; electric bells, new gas plant; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, baseball, tennis. For booklets, &c., address CHAS. A. DUNN.

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THE PROSPECT HOUSE

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LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

on Lake St. Catherine, beautifully surrounded by large cedar trees; fine drives, boating, fishing, tennis, &c. The environment can't be equaled in any country; modern cuisine and house up to date; terms reasonable; booklet.

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Beautifully situated; large grounds, excellent cuisine, and all the comforts for city families; reasonable rates. H. C. Rumsey, Proprietor, Castleton, Vt.

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on Lake Bomoseen; most picturesque spot in Vermont; good cuisine and all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Edward Dunn, Castleton, Vt.

"Webster House." Town of Bennington, Vt.—Few minutes' walk from Mount Anthony and Golf Links; modern cuisine; good drives, &c.; terms reasonable. Wm. J. Phelan.

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on Lake Bomoseen; farm, large spacious grounds; good cuisine; all the comforts to please city people. E. D. Johnson, Castleton, Vt.

BRANDON INN, Modern. Excellent Cuisine. Brandon, Vt.

Midst of the Green Mountains and the lake regions; golf and all outdoor sports. Geo. Q. Patten.

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Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Open all year. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet. Golf privileges. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., HOWARD WHITE, JR., Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

Atlantic City's newest and most magnificent hotel,

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STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Private baths with every room or suite. Capacity 600. Entire block on Ocean front. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Write to hotel for terms and booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS.

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THE GARDEN SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.

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West End, Long Branch, N. J.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Two Fine Cottages Connecting.

Large colonial porch and lawn. View is the time to engage desirable rooms for season. Transient rates $2 to $3 per day.

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SPECIAL RATES FOR MAY-JUNE.

Directly on the beach; ocean view from every room; booklets, diagram. E. C. Lindsay, Prop.

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THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Unobstructed view of ocean. Open June 21. Modern appointments; golf links. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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Deal Beach, N. J.—Casino with Café and Grill. Golf Links. Opens June 21st. WM. H. WARBURTON, Prop.

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VISIT THE MOUNTAIN RESORTS

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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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WARM SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA.,

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PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 6 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted from July 5th to Sept. 27th, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, North and East. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 6th to Sept. 28th, inclusive, str will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North, from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves New York 4:30 P.M. Sundays, leaves New York 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

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" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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Half rate to Cairo, N.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 4	188,771
To date this year	80,380,547
Corresponding date last year	161,645,654

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 4	$2,592,000
To date this year	$432,377,600
Corresponding date last year	$572,262,770

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff	1	Mo., K. & Texas	½
C., St. P., M. & O.		Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
pf	7	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Det. Un. Ry	3½	Southern Ry	½
Met. Sec. Sub. R	½	Westinghouse	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	General Electric	1½
Am. Grass Twine	⅝	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Ice pf	½	Kan. City So.	¾
Am. T. & T.	1½	Kan. City So. pf	1½
Am. T. & S. F.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅞	Nat. Lead	¾
Can. Pac. ctfs.	¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	¼	Rutland pf	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	0⅛	Twin City	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞
Consol. Gas	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	Wis. Central	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	Wis. Central pf	¼
Erie 2d pf	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	1	Ind., Dec. & W. 1st 5s	2⅞
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Transactions in yesterday's stock market were only a few thousand shares in excess of those of the day previous—itself the dullest day in nearly two years. This said, the story of the day, marketwise, is practically told. The trading was altogether listless and spiritless, with few changes either on the up or on the down side, and those of an unimportant nature. What selling there was came in part from "tired" holders who, perhaps fearful of some untoward developments in the coal strike, preferred to part with their holdings rather than to carry them for an indefinite period; and, in part, from professional bears. In the former case the selling was not at all of an urgent nature; while even the bears were by no means as courageous as at times they have been. Reason for this undoubtedly appears in the fact that, however persistent the raids upon the market, few stocks are dislodged.

The day's developments in the coal strike were watched with no little interest, but they were not consequential enough to have market effect either one way or the other.

Rock Island's annual report, showing nearly $5,000,000 added to surplus even after heavy charges for construction, is anything but a bear argument on the Granger and railway shares generally.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The rise of five point in Detroit Railway (more than three of it retained at the close) had been predicted by certain interests in the Street for some time, who declare that the condition of the property and its earnings warrant it selling higher. There was, however, no special news to explain yesterday's rise, which in some measure bore the earmarks of manipulation. The story was that the option on the block of stock given by the Everett-Moore syndicate some time ago would be exercised.

There was very little activity in Fuller Construction Company stock yesterday, only 900 shares of the common being traded in. It is said that an important meeting of the company is to be held June 17, but there does not seem to be any basis for the statement that at that time a dividend on the common stock is to be declared.

The favorable Government cotton crop report of Tuesday was chiefly responsible for the buying of such shares as Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific, and, to a lesser degree, Texas Pacific.

The rise in Southern Railway came about in the late trading, when for some unexplained reason a rather active demand appeared for the stock. As usually happens in such a case, Morgan interests were credited as being the purchasers.

The announcement of the purchase of the Birmingham Belt Line by St. Louis and San Francisco induced some realizing in the latter issue by those people who sell on "good news." St. Louis interests were buyers.

The Pittsburg bear pool in the steel stocks continued the pressure upon those issues yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL POWER.

There is rather an interesting story in connection with the transfer of the 200 shares of International Power stock yesterday, one sale, the first, being made at 55 (a drop of 15 points) and the other at 70. The fact of the matter is that though there were two transaction only 100 shares of the stock actually changed hands. On the first transaction—an offering of 100 shares by a tired holder—a well-known trader on the floor bought the stock at 55, thinking it cheap at that price. Shortly after an order to buy 100 shares "at the market" was put in, whereupon, no stock being offered elsewhere below 75 this trader turned about and offered his stock at 70—and sold it, clearing $1,500 on the transaction.

The bid and asked prices at the close were 65 and 70 respectively.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

In explanation of the 2-point break in Canadian Pacific it was said that members of a Montreal pool in the stock had been liquidating their holdings—this, much to the discomfiture of Toronto operators who it is reported had been urging the Montrealers to hold for at least 150. On the decline yesterday the buying was on the floor said to be better than the selling.

The earnings of the system, as reported yesterday, showed an increase of $104,000 for the fourth week of May and a gain of $578,000 for the month.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Between Derby Day and a continuance of the celebration of the South African peace conclusion, London operators were yesterday so busy that they did little or nothing in this market. All told, transactions for London account throughout the day amounted in this market to not more than 4,000 shares, practically all sales of the steel stocks.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK.

The publication of the quarterly report of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway (one of the Webb-Meyer specialties) for the period ended March 31, showing a decrease of $17,165 in surplus, effected no change in the bid price for the issue, which is now 35—more than 100 points below the high figure of a few weeks ago.

The report shows as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$59,079	$63,672	*$3,993
Operating expenses	35,337	24,993	10,344
Net earnings	$23,742	$38,079	*$14,337
Other income	206	.....	206
Total income	$23,948	$38,079	*$14,131
Fixed charges	21,683	18,649	3,034
Surplus	$2,265	$19,430	*$17,165

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$2,889,604
Due by agents	18,615
Due by others	8,184
Open accounts	4,190
Cash on hand	23,314
Trust equipment	89,028
Total	$3,032,996

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$1,615,000
Funded debt	1,289,029
Interest, due and accrued	10,000
Subsidy from Canadian Government	34,480
Due for wages	5,511
Due for supplies	4,386
Open accounts	12,024
Profit and loss surplus	12,565
Total	$3,032,996

HOCKING VALLEY.

In many parts of Wall Street there had been for some time expectation that an increase on Hocking Valley common stock was assured at the next dividend meeting. Yesterday, however, the Directors met and declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred and a semi-annual one of 1½ per cent. on the common, the same rates as declared six months ago. When announcement of this action was made there was some selling of the common stock by a few disappointed speculative holders, but not sufficient to make any particular impression upon the quotation.

It was said that all the offerings were taken by interests connected with the property, who are understood to favor the retirement of the preferred stock.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

What threatened until to-day to be a serious development is the strike among the blast furnace hands at the merchant furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys. At one time it caused the banking of twenty blast furnaces, including some of the stacks controlled by steel works. In the aggregate these furnaces represent a monthly product of about 120,000 gross tons out of a total of about 225,000 to 230,000 tons monthly for the two valleys.

The latest advices indicate that the strike has failed, so that the trade will not be embarrassed at a time of extreme scarcity by so ill-advised a movement.

In the East the anthracite strike has caused some blowing out, and may lead to more. The principal effect thus far has, however, been to force those furnaces which were making low phosphorus pig iron to turn off, since the coke available is not adapted to making the grade. This means further reliance upon foreign markets, and, as a matter of fact, another round lot of low phosphorus pig has been purchased abroad.

During the week the four interests which now control the steel rail mills of the country reached an agreement for 1903, and decided to open the books for deliveries during that year at $28 for standard sections at mill. The fixing of that price has caused some surprise in some quarters, since relatively other branches of the steel trade are higher. It appears that quite a considerable number of large orders have already been placed. We are advised that even now they aggregate between 350,000 and 400,000 tons for 1903 delivery, and inside such quantities as over 65,000 tons for the Northwestern, 60,000 tons for the St. Paul, 90,000 tons for the Burlington, 25,000 tons for a leading anthracite road, and other large orders. It is certain that very considerable quantities of rails ordered for that year will not be rolled until 1903, so that the outlook for this important branch is bright. Of course, the productive capacity will be very greatly enlarged by the starting in 1903 of the great new mill which the Lackawanna Steel Company is building at Stony Point, Buffalo.

Steel continues very scarce, and foreign billets are being placed in quantity. Among the recent purchases for a plant on the Delaware is a lot of 18,000 tons. It is understood that a considerable quantity of Canadian steel has been placed in the last few weeks.

Western railroads are beginning to figure on their bridge building programmes for 1903. On the other hand, it must be noted that some of the Eastern roads have looked over the ground, and have decided to await a more favorable opportunity. It cannot be denied that some consumers are deferring improvements.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $50 each, 292½.

1 share Ste. Marguerite Saimon Club, $1,500, $550. (This certificate is issued subject to the provisions of the charter, by which no assignee of stock is entitled to the privileges of membership or to any part in the affairs of the corporation until duly elected a member, and no stock can be transferred until all dues and amounts due the corporation are paid.)

129 shares Farmers' Feed Company of New Jersey preferred, $100 each; 129 shares Farmers' Feed Company of New Jersey common, $100 each, $500 lot.

$2,500 note of C. C. Campbell, indorsed by Charles Heyiman, matured July 23, 1894, together with the judgment in which said note is merged, to wit: Judgment against said Heyiman & Campbell, recovered in the Supreme Court of New York on March 16, 1896, for $3,079.16, $100 lot.

$500 Colonial Club of New York second mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1911, coupons January and July, 70.

$2,000 Western Union Telegraph Company collateral trust mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1938, coupons January and July, 113⅛.

100 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, $100 each, 331.

25 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 276.

10 shares Central Realty, Bond & Trust Company, $100 each, 550.

1 share Newport Trust Company, 295.

$5,000 Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, March, 1901, coupons on, 53¾.

100 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 395.

20 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 276.

$500 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, 49.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the common stockholders of the Tidewater Steel Company have subscribed for the entire issue of $600,000 preferred stock.

Postponement until July 1 of the stockholders' meeting of the Parrot Mining Company.

Reports from Chicago that the joint agreement between the United States and Pacific Express Companies has been dissolved.

Dispatches from Claremore, I. T., stating that A. J. Blackwell, the owner of 12,000 acres of coal land near Chelsea, has gone to New York to confer with parties who have bid $4,000,000 for his land.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 111 shares of National City Bank stock at 610@600 cash.

Shipments of iron ore from Minnesota for the season to June 1, it is said, will be about 1,800,000 gross tons, which is far above the record for any similar period heretofore.

First output of the New Federal Sugar Refinery, it is expected, will be put on the market the latter part of this month.

Twenty-two of the sash and door manufacturing plants of Chicago and vicinity to be combined into the American Sash and Door Company about June 15.

Capital stock of Electric Company of America reduced from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000 and the par value from $50 to $10.

According to Greensborough, N. C., dispatches a deal involving the consolidation of all gas, electric light, street railway, and power interests of that city has been consummated, by which control has passed from Baltimore interests into the hands of New York parties.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $228,515,965; balances, $9,432,848; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $137,904.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝@4.87¾; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95 3-16@95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Slight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times in its City article says that the money market is well supplied, loan rates are rather lower, and the whole sum due the Bank of England has been repaid. As is usual on Derby Day, dealings on the Stock Exchange were dull, and realization sales continued in consols, South Africans, and other securities, especially home rails. Foreign bonds were well supported. American rails were weak in the morning, and Steel was especially so. But there was an afternoon recovery in this stock. Other stocks were almost lifeless because of the absence of strike news. But wherever prices changed, they closed moderately lower.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 4.—The demand for money was brisk to-day and supplies were increased by miscellaneous dividend payments. Discounts were easier. Owing to the attraction of the Epsom races, the attendance on the Stock Exchange was comparatively small and business, which was mostly dull, was restricted to a stream of realizations. High-class securities were easy. Home Rails were lower on unsatisfactory traffic returns. Americans were irregular and the declines were mostly fractional. Eries and Ontarios were firm. United States Steel shares were depressed. The close was quiet. Grand Trunks were lower on the traffic increase not equalling expectations. Canadian Pacifics recovered. Kaffirs were not supported and sagged on the continued liquidation. Foreigners and Rio Tintos were easier. Closing prices were:

Consols for money, 96⅝; Consols for account, 96 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 82¾; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 37⅞; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160¼; Norfolk and Western, 58⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 35⅜; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 32¼; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 37⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 65⅞; Union Pacific, 107⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 27½; Wabash preferred, 45½.

Spanish Fours, 79⅝; Rand mines, 12⅝; De Beers, 42⅝.

Bar silver steady, 24 1-16d. per ounce.

Money 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅝@2 12-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £120,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.30; Madrid, 37.55; Lisbon, 28.50.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 4.— The official list of stocks hesitated at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Later business became animated, owing to numerous buying orders. Most of the foreign securities rose, especially Spanish Fours and Portuguese, while Ottoman Banks were ostentatiously purchased, on the announcement of the impending promulgation of an imperial trade empowering M. Rouvier to negotiate with the Council of Foreign Bondholders regarding a Turkish loan. Russian Industrials rallied, Sosnovice rising substantially. Thomson-Houstons were firm. Metropolitans were stronger. Rio Tintos were easier, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the New York market, but they improved somewhat at the close. Kafirs were weak, rallied later and closed harder. The private rate of discount 1 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish Fours closed 80.47.

BERLIN, June 4.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day, owning to unsatisfactory London and New York advices.

Exchange on London 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates.—Short bills 2 per cent., three months bills 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—There was a heavy contraction of business in the local stock market to-day, but prices were fairly well maintained. Nearly two-thirds of the aggregate trading fell to the Readings, with New York again taking nearly all the stock. The intimation that the strike order in the West Virginia bituminous field would go into effect Monday caused all the coalers to sag. Lehigh Valley went off ½, and Reading Company ¼, but Pennsylvania was strikingly firm. Some attention was attracted on 'Change by the appearance of a new stock to this city—Detroit United Railway. It opened at 75½ and went to 80 bid, Chandler Brothers & Co. being the purchasers. The stock is one of the assets of the Everett-Moore syndicate. There was a better tone in Union Traction and the rights advanced fractionally. It was stated to-day that the Land Title and Trust Company had advanced $3,000,000 to the new Rapid Transit Company, covering the amount of the call on the stock. This will be offset later by the actual payment on the part of the stockholders. The market becme excessively tame at the close. Call loans are still 4@4½ per cent., most institutions quoting the higher figure; time and commercial paper are at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
510	Cambria Steel	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
1,005	Cons. Lake Superior	29½	29	29¼
454	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	75⅝	75	75
9	Catawissa 2d pf	60½	60½	60½
185	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
45	Diamond State Steel pf	3½	3½	3½
500	Harrisburg Traction	79	75¾	79
5,824	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34½	34½
30	National Asphalt	1	¾	1
15	Philadelphia Electric	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
474	Pennsylvania	74⅝	74½	74⅝
5	Philadelphia & Trac	97¼	97¼	97¼
445	Philadelphia Co	48½	48¼	48½
32	Philadelphia Co. pf	48½	48½	48½
7	Pennsylvania Steel pf	90½	90½	90½
100	Phila. & Erie	57½	57½	57½
8,882	Reading tr. ctfs	31¾	31½	31 5-16
10	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs	41¾	41¾	41¾
500	R. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	33 13-16	33 13-16	33 13-16
800	Southern Railway	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
195	Susq. Iron & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
140	Trust Co. of N. A	140	138	140
144	United Gas Imp	104	103¾	104
127	U. G. Imp. war	53	52½	52½
605	Union Traction	42	42	42
1,703	Union Trac. warrants	3⅝	3½	3½
420	U. S. Steel com	40	39¾	39¾
100	Warwick Iron & Steel	5	5	5

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—Call money, while mostly quoted at 4 per cent., is, none the less, being let out by some of the banks at 3½ per cent. For the first time in months there were no sales of New York funds today, although the same were offered at 10c discount. Sterling exchange is firm, with posted rates up ¼c all around. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds offered at 10c discount, no sales; call loans, 3½ to 4 per cent.; time money, 4 to 4½ per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $24,718,726; balances, $1,817,007. Extreme dullness again characterized the stock market and the closing was somewhat weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atchison	80¾	79½	79¾
8	Atchison pf	99	98⅞	98⅞
10	Atchison pf., scrip	100	100	100
10	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
10	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
5	Flint & Pere Mar. pf	83	83	83
845	Massachusetts Electric	45¾	44	44
177	Massachusetts Elec. pf	98	98	98
18	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	235	235	235
16	Rutland pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
150	Union Pacific	104¾	104½	104⅞
10	Union Pacific pf	85½	85½	85½
76	West End	96½	96	96

TELEPHONES.

1,531	Am. Tel. & Tel	175¼	175	175
100	Mexican	2½	2¼	2¼
102	Western	27¾	27½	27½
11	Western pf	101½	100½	100½
½	Western pf., scrip	100½	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	27	26½	26½
5	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	86½	86½	86½
50	Am. Pneu. Service	8⅝	8¾	8¾
25	Am. Pneu. Service pf	36	35¾	35¾
1,012	American Sugar	127⅞	127¾	127¾
125	American Sugar pf	118⅞	118½	118⅞
100	American Woolen	13⅞	13½	13⅞
35	American Woolen pf	75½	75½	75½
150	Com. Iron & Steel	55	55	55
2	Edison	277½	277½	277½
100	Int. Buttonhole	3	3	3
15	Mergenthaler Lin	183	183	183
15	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
40	Planters' Compress	6	6	6
210	United Fruit	109½	109	109½
327	Un. Shoe Machine	54½	54	54
25	Un. Shoe Machine pf	32	32	32
93	U. S. Steel	40	39¾	39¾
476	U. S. Steel pf	89½	89½	89½

MINING.

40	Adventure	24	23½	23⅝
540	Amalgamated	69¼	68⅞	69
200	Arcadian	5⅝	5⅞	5½
1,612	Bingham	36	35	35½
50	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
2	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570
300	Centennial	19¼	19¼	19¼
1,025	Cons. Mercur	1 15-16	1 7/8	1 15-16
400	Copper Range Con	58½	58	58
50	Dominion Coal	139	139	139
2	Franklin	11	11	11
100	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
55	Mass	20	20	20
200	Mohawk	43	42½	42⅝
270	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
125	Old Colony	3	3	3
65	Old Dominion	22	21	21
2	Osceola	63	63	63
5	Parrot	30¼	30¼	30¼
4	Quincy	135	135	135
300	Santa Fé	2 13-16	2	2
685	Shannon	15¾	15	15
5	Tamarack	180	180	180
25	Trinity	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
327	United States	21	20	20⅜
450	United States Oil	16⅝	16½	16½
65	Victoria	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
210	Winona	2½	2½	2½
99	Wolverine	56	55½	56
5	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 8¼ bid, 9½ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The local market was excessively flat and featureless to-day. The strength of Lexington Railway 5s was the most interesting point in the day's whole list of sales. Just prior to June 1 they were selling at 102½. On June 1 they sold ex dividend; since that late date they have lifted from 100 to 101¾. The explanation is not vouchsafed. Street gossips, however, are ready to volunteer a reason. It is claimed that interests identified with the Railways Company of America, a financing and promoting institution, are preparing to operate a comprehensive plan of consolidation down South, which plan is intended to embrace a number of the systems in the smaller cities of that section. The strength of the securities mentioned is looked upon as evidence that introductory movements in that direction have already been made. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 300 shares of stock and $71,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Seaboard Ry. common	25¼	25¼	25¼
15	United Ry. & El. com	15¾	15¾	15¾
125	Nort. Ry. & Light com	13½	13½	13½
30	Citizens' Bank	33½	33½	33½
120	George's Creek Coal	116	116	116
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
3,000	Seaboard Rys. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
23,000	United Rys. & El. inc	69½	69½	69½
20,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Charlestown Ry. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1,000	Anacostia & P. Rys. 5s	96	96	96
3,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
2,000	Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	129	129	129
500	Virginia Cent'y	96	96	96
5,100	City 3½s	1928	111	111
2,000	Cincinnati 6s, 1906	108¾	108¾	108¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—New York Exchange was 10 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Conditions in the local market were in line with those prevailing in Wall Street. There was an almost utter absence of both professional and public interest, and the price changes were insignificant.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
770	American Can	13¾	13	13¾
370	American Can pf	54⅜	53¾	54⅜
100	American Strawboard	37½	37½	37½
100	Amer. Strawboard rcpts.	38	38	38
21	American Radiator	61	61	61
34	Chicago City Rwy	210	210	210
60	Chicago Title & Trust	136½	136	136
250	Chicago Union Traction	18½	18½	18½
100	Metropolitan Elevated	90½	90½	90½
580	National Biscuit	48¼	47⅞	48
91	National Biscuit pf	105½	105¼	105¼
200	Northwestern Elevated	37¼	37½	37¼
32	West Chicago	97½	97½	97½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 4.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Federal National Bank	137	137	137
4	Lincoln National Bank	150	150	150
1	Colonial Trust Co	386	386	386
160	Luster Mining	15	15	15
51	United Traction pf	51	51	51
1,110	Am. Window Glass	61⅝	58⅞	61¼
58	Am. Window Glass pf	93½	93½	96½
525	Crucible Steel	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
1,477	United States Steel	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
13	United States Steel pf	90	89¾	90
150	National Steel pf	32	32	32
125	Nat. Fireproofing pf	40½	40½	40½
100	Marsden com	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	Monongahela River Coal	12½	12½	12½
10	Mon. River Coal pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
345	Pittsburg Coal	24	24	24
725	Pittsburg Coal pf	89½	89	89½
400	Pittsburg Brewing	26½	26½	26½
215	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45	44¾	44⅞
21	Philadelphia Co. pf	48	48	48
100	Standard Chain pf	38	38	38
100	Union Switch & Signal	90½	90½	90½
5	Westinghouse Air Brake	185	185	185
38	Mononga. Water Scrip	41	41	41
3,000	Phila. Co. con 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
5,000	Pittsburg Brew. Co. 6s	113¾	113	113½
1,000	Southern Traction 5s	106	106	106

REPORT ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.

Census Office Bulletin States $457,674,087 is Invested in Its Manufacture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin giving the statistics on the manufacture of alcoholic liquor during the census year ended May 30, 1900.

The report shows a capital of $457,674,087 invested in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the 2,850 establishments reporting. This sum includes the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, and implements and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations.

The value of the products returned is reported as $340,615,466, to produce which involved an outlay of $14,301,644 for salaries of officials, clerks, &c., $25,005,484 for wages, $183,089,796 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, internal revenue, &c., and $76,512,042 for materials used, mill supplies, freight, and fuel.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Ohio Crude Petroleum Company, New City, Rockland County; capital, $1,400,000. Directors—E. H. Neary, Jr., Howard McWilliams, and George L. Prentiss, New York.

Roycrofters of East Aurora, publishers; capital, $300,000. Directors—Elbert Hubbard, Elbert Hubbard, second, and Lyle Hawthorne, East Aurora.

York Reality Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Phelps, W. E. Phelps, Brooklyn, and E. O. Phelps, Westfield, N. J.

New York County Realty Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Isidore Hornsheim, B. H. Homan, and Nathan Weiss, New York.

Madison Building Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—H. E. Fisk, G. H. Robinson, and S. S. Menken, New York.

Grand Hall Company, New York, wines and liquors; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. H. Goodfield, Michael Levinsky, and Lilly Tolk, New York.

Favorite Skirt Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Herman Isaacs, M. C. Katz, and Magnus Abrahams, New York.

Automatic Writing Machine Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. W. Graham, R. S. John, and William Bancroft, New York.

Watkins Brothers Company, New York, lumber; capital, $6,000. Directors—W. W. Watkins, Joseph Watkins, and C. H. Batterman, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The continued dullness in the Stock Exchange market was reflected in the outside market yesterday by a further decrease in transactions in all parts of the list. Only one or two stocks showed totals worthy of more than passing attention, and a number of issues usually more or less active were not traded in at all. Prices were unfavorably affected by the general dullness, but such losses as occurred were to a large extent offset by gains which appeared in some of the less active issues. In one or two instances gains of several points were recorded on the purchase of very little stock. General Carriage was somewhat weak owing to the positive statement by a member of the reorganization committee that no stock which had not already assented to the plan of reorganization would be accepted. Cuban bonds recovered from 40 to 42½. The demand for these bonds has increased considerably of late, and during the past month they have advanced about 12 points.

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UNITED COPPER.—Statements were published in the Street yesterday to the effect that owing to the litigation in progress the position of the United Copper Company is very uncertain. One of the news agencies published the following statement attributed to the "representative of one of the principal dealers in copper":

"Every pound of copper produced must be represented by bonds which may be forfeited in case the courts decide that the copper produced from certain United Copper veins really belongs to the Boston and Montana Company, which is part of the Amalgamated Company.

"There are upward of eighty or ninety suits in which this ownership is contested, and they involve millions of bonds. It will take several years perhaps before these suits reach the courts of final resort, and pending these decisions every pound of copper involved in this litigation must be capitalized by bonds.

"F

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 4, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69	69¼	3,750	*Amal. Copper Co.	69	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	— ¼
6¾	7	200	Am. Bicycle Co.	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
21	22	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
31⅛	31⅜	1,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	31¼	31½	31	31⅜	—
51	51⅜	200	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	—1¼
95¼	99	40	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
57⅝	58¼	700	*Am. Grass Twine	58	58	57⅝	58	— ⅝
60	61	250	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	60½	60½	60	60	— ½
32⅝	33	900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	33	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
93¼	93½	115	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	7	300	*Am. Malting Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
48½	48⅝	2,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝	...
98¼	98½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
113	121	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	121	121	121	121	+1
99⅜	100	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	100	100	99¼	99¾	— ¼
127¾	128	4,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127¾	128	127⅜	128	...
173½	174¼	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	174	174¼	174	174¼	—1⅝
73⅝	74⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	...
116½	117	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	116½	116¾	116½	116½	...
80¼	80¼	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80¼	80⅝	79⅝	80¼	— ⅛
98¾	98¾	2,320	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	— ⅛
105¾	105⅞	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	105⅞	106	105⅜	105⅝	...
68	68⅛	3,875	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	68¼	67⅞	68	— ⅛
12⅝	13	200	Brunswick City	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
136¾	137	14,300	Canadian Pacific	138⅜	138⅜	136⅞	136⅝	—1⅞
...	...	200	*Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st pd.	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
46¾	46⅞	1,525	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ¼
37⅞	37¼	1,900	Chicago & Alton	37	37⅝	36¾	37¼	— ⅛
28⅞	29	1,100	Chicago Great West.	29	29	28¾	29	...
94½	95	200	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	94¾	94⅞	94¼	94⅛	+ ⅛
74¼	76	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
86	87	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	85¼	86¼	86	86	—1
169¼	169¾	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	169⅜	169¾	169¼	169¼	— ½
247½	250	500	Chicago & Northw.	248	248	248	248	...
172	173	620	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	172½	172½	172¼	172¼	— ¾
200	208	100	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	202	202	202	202	+7
20½	21	800	Chi. Term. Trans.	21	21	20½	20½	— ½
38	38½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¼	38¼	38	38	...
18¾	18⅞	200	Chicago Union Trac.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅜	...
78	80	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
93	95	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	90	90	90	90	—6½
99¼	99⅜	1,725	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
30¾	31	100	Colorado & Southern.	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
70	70¼	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	70¾	70⅝	70½	70½	+ ½
220¼	221½	200	Consolidated Gas	221¾	221¾	221	221	— ½
125	125⅜	6,400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	126	126½	125½	125½	— ⅛
32⅛	33	100	Corn Products	32¾	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	...
87	88	100	Corn Products pf.	87¾	87½	87½	87½	...
173¾	174	300	Delaware & Hudson	174	174	174	174	— ½
90¾	90⅞	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅜
70	73	400	Detroit City Gas	72	72½	72	72½	...
78¾	79	6,989	Detroit United Railway	75½	80¼	75½	79	+3⅜
21⅛	21¼	2,300	Detroit Southern	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
41	41⅜	300	Detroit Southern pf.	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
7¾	8	1,000	*Distilling of Am.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	...
38¾	39	400	*Distilling of Am. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	— ¼
17⅝	18	700	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
30¾	31½	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	31½	31½	30⅝	30¾	—1¼
134	136	50	Diamond Match	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
36⅝	36¾	2,425	Erie	37	37½	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
67¾	68	100	Erie 1st pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	52	200	Erie 2d pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
810	820	100	General Electric	820	820	820	820	—1½
51¾	51⅞	912	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
96¾	97½	126	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
84¾	85	1,500	Hocking Valley	86¼	86¼	85	85	— ½
151½	152	1,900	Illinois Central	152¼	152¼	151¾	151⅞	—1¼
75	75¼	400	Internat. Paper Co.	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ⅛
69	70	200	Internat. Power Co.	70	70	55	70	...
13	13⅞	15	*Internat. Silver	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	...
61¼	63¾	200	*Internat. Silver pf.	61½	62	61½	62	+ ⅛
45¼	46	100	Iowa Central	46	46	46	46	— ¼
83½	84	100	Iowa Central pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
82⅞	83¼	950	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
32¾	33	300	Kansas City South.	33¼	33½	33	33	— ⅜
60½	61	800	Kansas City South. pf.	60	60	60	60	—1½
137	138	100	Louisville & Nashville	137	137	137	137	—1
14	16¼	15	Manhattan Beach	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
132¾	132¼	1,300	Manhattan Elevated	132	132¾	132	132	— ⅛
149⅜	150	1,850	*Met. Street Ry.	150	150⅞	149⅞	149⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	114¼	800	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects.	114	114¾	114	114¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	225	Mexican Central	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	...
58¾	58⅞	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	59	59	58¾	58¾	— ¼
122	124½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	+1½
26¼	26½	7,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26¾	26	26½	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	5,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¼	57¼	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛
99½	100	1,400	Missouri Pacific	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	900	*National Lead Co.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	— ⅛
18⅜	18½	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
39¾	40¼	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40¼	40	40	40	— ½
156¼	156¾	1,100	New York Central	156¼	156¾	155⅞	156	—1½
52	53	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	52	52	52	52	...
90	92	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	...
32¼	32⅝	500	N. Y. Ont. & West.	32¾	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
57¼	57⅜	1,700	Norfolk & Western.	57½	57⅝	57¼	57¼	...
149¼	149½	2,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	149¾	149¾	149¼	149⅜	— ⅛
86¼	87	22	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
32	32½	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	32½	32½	32	32	—1
87	87½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	...
62⅝	62¾	18,100	Reading	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	— ¼
82⅞	83¼	700	Reading 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
67⅜	68¼	2,700	Reading 2d pf.	68	68	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
17¼	17¾	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
73⅜	74¼	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
19¼	20	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
82	88	100	Rutland pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
68¾	69¼	700	St. L. & San Fran.	69¼	69¾	69	69	— ¼
27	28	300	St. Louis Southw.	27	27	27	27	...
59⅛	60	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59½	59¾	59¼	59⅜	+1⅛
64½	64¾	2,100	Southern Pacific	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	5,900	Southern Railway	36¾	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
94⅛	95	1,100	Southern Railway pf.	94¾	94⅞	94⅜	94½	— ⅛
63⅞	64	420	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64¼	64¼	64	64	— ⅛
41¾	41⅞	400	Texas Pacific	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
21	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
37	37½	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
119½	121	300	Twin City R. T.	119¼	120	119¼	120	—1½
...	...	900	Twin City R. T. rts.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾	...
15	16	200	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	15	15	15	15	— ¼
104½	104⅝	11,100	Union Pacific	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104½	— ⅛
88	88¼	110	Union Pacific pf.	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88¼	— ⅛
114¼	116¾	100	U. S. Express	115	115	115	115	...
13	13¾	200	*U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13	13	...
84⅜	84¾	250	*U. S. Leather pf.	84½	84⅞	84½	84½	— ¼
39¾	40¼	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	...
62¼	63½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	63	63	63	63	...
38¾	39¾	8,540	U. S. Steel.	39⅜	40	39⅜	39⅞	— ⅛
89⅜	89½	5,040	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89⅜	— ⅛
69¾	70	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	— ⅛
26⅜	26½	2,600	Wabash	26⅞	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
43¼	43¾	700	Wabash pf	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
90⅛	90¼	1,762	Western Union Tel.	90⅝	90¾	90	90¼	+1
210	213	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	214	214	214	214	+1
22	22¼	100	Wheel. & L. E.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
60¼	60⅞	900	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62	62	60½	60½	—1½
27	27⅞	2,300	Wisconsin Central	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
49	49¼	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ¾

Sales.....|188,771| *Unlisted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$195,339,909
Gold	90,488,616
Silver	22,166,194
United States notes	8,550,004
Treasury notes of 1890	118,787
National banknotes	9,292,441
Total receipts this day	1,917,507
Total receipts this month	4,867,694
Total receipts this year	518,395,413
Total expenditures this day	1,740,000
Total expenditures this month	4,295,000
Total expenditures this year	441,666,797
Deposits in National banks	125,890,620

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$345,202,089
Silver dollars	455,100,000
Silver dollars of 1890	433,625
Silver bullion of 1890	30,769,377
Total	$831,505,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$345,202,089
Silver certificates outstanding	435,100,000
Treasury notes outstanding	31,203,000
Total	$831,505,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,549,956
Gold certificates	38,938,630
Silver coin and bullion	15,342,729
Silver certificates	6,823,493
United States notes	2,950,000
Other assets	23,377,477
Total in Treasury	$150,582,293
Depoelts in National banks	125,890,620
Total	$276,472,914
Current liabilities	81,133,004
Available cash balance	$195,339,909

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$36,849
Canadian Pacific	104,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	17,400
Colorado & Southern	22,901
Denver & Rio Grande	8,200
Hocking Valley	32,788
National R. R. of Mexico	3,004
Total increase 7 roads	$225,440
Increase previously reported	57,720
Total increase 9 roads	$283,160

The following showed decreases:

Toledo & Ohio Central	$478
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	3,764
Total decrease 2 roads	$4,242
Net increase	$278,918

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
4th week May	$204,247	$167,415	$184,347
Month	575,664	518,987	571,477
From July 1	5,642,296	5,297,900	4,520,989
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,467	7,001
4th week May	988,000	884,000	856,000
Month	3,204,000	2,628,000	2,639,000
From July 1	34,255,152	28,124,179	28,096,711
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
4th week May	132,400	115,000	87,700
Month	490,935	441,628	355,881
From July 1	5,731,562	5,210,726	4,746,609
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
4th week May	132,148	109,247	.....
Month	448,000	388,664	328,672
From July 1	4,976,805	4,301,608	3,862,132
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
4th week May	803,800	295,300	271,700
Month	927,600	912,200	839,500
From July 1	10,523,200	10,217,400	9,037,100
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
Month May	282,743	234,420	190,007
From Jan. 1	1,292,279	1,104,779	865,149
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileags	347	347	346
4th week May	136,324	103,538	104,531
Month	490,527	399,363	408,194
From July 1	4,774,036	4,217,434	3,982,068
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO—			
Mileags	1,323	1,323	1,266
4th week May	227,765	224,761	240,262
Month	728,162	674,535	715,320
From July 1	7,302,876	7,019,478	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	646	636	636
Month May	434,100	432,400	360,300
From July 1	4,788,600	4,442,600	4,045,419
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	371
4th week May	78,135	78,613	72,371
Month	245,074	222,016	227,685
From July 1	2,602,354	2,294,964	2,131,375
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week May	65,022	68,780	45,216
Month	202,099	205,595	.....
From Jan. 1	1,034,293	1,094,572	706,164
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for April—			
Gross earnings	156,162	123,225	119,459
Op. expenses	101,123	78,076	65,629
Net earnings	54,979	47,149	64,431
Surplus	18,740	12,811	.....
Gross, 10 mos	1,422,142	1,204,941	1,010,342
Op. expenses	902,016	740,950	602,459
Net, 10 months	520,526	457,991	407,883
Surp., 10 mos	160,220	115,917	.....
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTH. for April—			
Gross earnings	396,825	348,173	332,012
Op. expenses	290,140	252,249	245,142
Net earnings	106,406	95,924	86,870
From Jan. 1 to April 30:			
Grose earnings	1,597,297	1,488,093	1,471,932
Op. expenses	1,095,777	1,019,390	1,012,583
Net earnings	501,520	468,703	459,349
CHI., ROCK ISL. & P. for year ended March 31—			
Gross	28,385,840	25,304,695	22,650,604
Exp. and taxes	18,254,725	17,105,092	14,982,450
Net	10,131,121	8,199,603	7,668,154
Other income	948,848	701,379	701,439
Total net	11,079,969	8,900,982	8,369,593
Fixed charges	3,859,028	3,803,964	3,907,532
Dividends	2,247,901	1,099,692	1,999,586
Surplus	4,972,040	3,997,320	2,462,475
GULF & SHIP ISLAND for March—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	113,736	105,953	7,783
Op. ex. and taxes	72,446	77,600	*5,154
Net earnings	41,290	28,353	12,937
From July 1 to March 31:			
Gross earnings	1,012,352	727,458	285,064
Op. ex. and taxes	700,960	570,464	130,496
Net earnings	311,562	156,994	154,568
*Decrease.			
PENNSYLVANIA CO. for year ended Dec. 31—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	29,054,545	25,407,563	22,936,327
Op. expenses	20,312,638	18,05,,984	15,959,211
Net earnings	8,742,507	7,401,599	7,027,616
Other income	3,505,366	2,310,008	2,076,452
Total	12,247,873	9,717,607	9,104,068
Fixed charges	8,568,612	7,598,003	6,957,137
Surplus	3,681,201	2,119,604	2,146,931
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for April—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	95,459	123,643	108,853
Op. expenses	72,571	71,262	85,573
Net earnings	22,888	52,381	23,280
Interest and taxes	18,532	16,037	8,750
Surplus	4,356	36,344	14,530
Gross, 10 months	1,132,605	1,171,549	1,189,156
Op. expenses	710,119	670,296	909,723
Net earnings	422,486	501,253	279,433
Interest and taxes	167,161	155,446	87,500
Surplus, 10 mos	255,325	345,807	191,933
ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY (reported by N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.) for the quarter ended March 31—	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	59,079	63,072	3,993
Op. expenses	35,337	24,993	*10,344
Net earnings	23,742	38,079	14,337
Other income	206	...	*206
Total income	23,948	38,079	14,131
Fixed charges	21,683	18,649	*3,034
Surplus	2,265	19,430	17,165
SEABOARD AIR LINE for April—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,044,148	961,642	781,220
Op. ex. and taxes	765,085	682,213	587,744
Net earnings	279,063	279,429	193,476
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	9,011,248	9,114,538	.....
Op. ex. and taxes	6,683,133	6,812,851	.....
Net earnings	2,928,115	2,301,687	.....

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
109—Ferguson vs. Provident Wash. Ins. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, June 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.: Pattrson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

88—Bennett vs. American Surety Co.
37—Duff vs. Blair.
41—N. Y. & Penn. Co. vs. Whiting Paper Co.
45—Boyd vs. Atlas Safe, Mach. & Trucking Co.
46—Stuart vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
47—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
17—Beatty ve. Searles.
14—Griffin vs. Manics.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Rscess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Tsrm—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Fish vs. Ellsworth.
2—Waldron vs. Schwenker.
3—Smith vs. Secor.
4—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
5—In re Kinsella.
6—In re Walton St.
7—Long vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Campiglia vs. same.
9—Roche vs. sams.
10—Reed vs. same.
11—Hatch vs. Nat. Bank of North Am.
12—Wolff ve. Great Eastern Casualty & Ind. Co.
13—In re Arthur Av.
14—In re Goldsberg.
15—In re E. 192d St.
16—Saherski vs. Co-operative Man. Sausage Co.
17—Grannis vs. Mullan.
18—Fuerst vs. Bruckman Chem. Co.
19—Buckingham vs. Schuylkill Plush & Silk So.
20—McNulty vs. Mitchell.
21—Woods vs. Costello.
22—Gerlach vs. Jaeger.
23—In rs Reich.
24—Schmelzel vs. Man. Ry. Co.
25—Romano vs. McLaughlin.
26—Ksrwin vs. 17th Ward Bank.
27—Moore vs. Monumental Mut. Life Ins. Co.
28—Segal vs. Cantor.
29—Coudert vs. Jarvis.
30—In re Wright, Dureye & Barwise.
31—Langfield vs. Eck.
82—Johnson vs. Spofford.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

78—In re Wendover Av.
97—In re Tisbout Av.
1880—In re W. 135th St.
1—In rs W. 164th St.
767—In re Woodlawn Road.
1417—In re Monroe Av.
853—In re E. 182d St.
1419—In re Public Place at E. 161st St.
1679—In re Creston Av.
1690—Jones vs. Jones.
1681—Yesky vs. Yesky.
1682—Cox vs. Clarke.
1638—Servadis vs. Van Nams.
1683—Man. Ry. Co. ve. Lyden.
1684—Dunlop vs. Mnlry.
1685—Duryea vs. Duryea.
92—In re E. 170th St. Denurrers.
1902—Ryan vs. City of New York.
1889—McCutchen vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
1911—Graham vs. Eris R. R. Co.
Prsferred causes.
5576—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Feltner.
5420—Gordon vs. Harris. General calendar.
4086—Van Winkle vs. Van Winkle.
8930—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
4664—Henry vs. Henry.
3232—Shidlovsky vs. Alexandsr.
4640—Stevens vs. Solomon.
4069—Ferguson ve. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part .IV.—Adjourned until Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Cass on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nutt for the People.

1—Thomas Mullen.
2—Richard F. Price.
3—Jacob Rosen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
14586—Lund ve. Lund.
15397—Innes vs. Innes.
14491—Schimmer vs. Baldwin.
10602—Newman vs. Ringlsr.
14109—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
14599—Campbell vs. Rublno.
14383—Inness vs. Inness.
14879—Lee vs. Duvvier.
14732—Murray vs. Dillon.
14885—Grad vs. Ginsberg.
14813—Bolton vs. Commercial Travelers' Mut. A. Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will hs sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

4700—Caudwell ve. Fless & Ridge Print. Co.
4825—Metz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4887—Hegner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14194—Whalen vs. same.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4716—Hackett vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
14484—Riker vs. Clonton.
4262—Lenox vs. Robert Palmer & Son Shipbuilding, &c., Co.
13773—Engel vs. N. Y. Eve. Post Co.
4376—Clifford ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12882—Gill vs. same.
4089—Carey vs. same.
11150—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
4071—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5062—Whiteledge vs. Vreeland.
5079—Bannon vs. McCullough.
4709—Dirigo ve. Lithauer.
14320—Grunenberg vs. Jones.
518—Thomas vs. Brown.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to hs sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to he sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to he sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

1279—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
4981—Bolyin vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
10036—Hummel vs. McArthur.
4812—Houghton vs. Imperial Realty Co.
13155—Buffalll vs. Man. Ry. Co.
14616—Ward vs. Ludwick.
14216—Hauptner vs. Rublno.
5091—Force vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
14442—City of New York vs. Forest Park & Land Co.
14497—Same vs. Moore Bronze & Plate Co.
14535—Same vs. same.
15036—Downes vs. City of New York.
4699—Astor vs. Moss.
3723—Evans vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
1757—Talcott vs. City of New York.
14463—Turk vs. Gleason.
15350—Carnes vs. Hanson.
4918—Dolan vs. City of New York.
2391—Ettlinger vs. Well
4922—Morrison vs. City of New York.
14939—McCabe vs. same.
14358—Hart vs. Parslow.
4499—Foy vs. Soper.
4854—Myers vs. Elsbre.
295—Baldwin vs. Posey.
604—Smith vs. same.
3467—Victor Knitting Mills Co. vs. Banner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Eleventh Street Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for A. R. Davison the seven-story apartment house known as the Unadilla, at 128 and 130 West Eleventh Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Edmund Coffin 303 West Seventy-first Street, one of two five-story American basement houses recently completed by Mr. Coffin at that point.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Low estate the plot, 120 by 100, on the east side of Hancock Street, 98 feet south of Bleecker Street. The property will probably be resold to a builder.

Well & Mayer have sold, through John Rubinger, for $55,000, the new thirty-foot six-story apartment house at 202 and 204 East Twenty-first Street.

Louis Lesc has bought 115 and 117 Cannon Street, old buildings on plot 41.8 by 100.

It is reported that Jacob Cohen has sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 68 East Eighty-third Street, 18 by 102.2, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue.

Potter & Brother are the buyers of the three dwellings 3 to 7 East Twenty-seventh Street, the sale of which was recently reported.

Max Marx has sold to Miss Mary C. Van Cott, through W. J. Huston & Co., the three-story dwelling 883 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21.5 by 90 by 21 by 94. Mr. Marx has also sold, through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother, the three-story dwelling 885 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21.5 by 94.6 by 21 by 89.11; also, to a client of J. Romaine Brown & Co., the three-story dwelling 421 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 99.11.

Philip Jeselson, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., has sold for Emma Steinau to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 363 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story brick dwelling on lot 20 by 98.9.

H. D. Baker reports that he has sold the flat at the northwest corner of Grand and Clinton Streets for $175,000; also, the similar property 358 and 360 Grand Street for $115,000.

Simon Fine has sold to H. Shapiro, for about $17,350, the five-story flat 320 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

Sonnaberd & Gromer have sold, in conjunction with Arnold & Byrne, for Peter J. Kempt, the five-story flat 2,168 Fifth Avenue.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Philip Hano to Barbara Barr the three-story building 808 Greenwich Street, 20 by 75.

Arnold & Byrne announce the sale for John Miller to John Kafka of the northeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and also for the latter 104 and 106 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, both for cash and on private terms.

The sale of the premises, 318, 320, and 322 East Fifty-sixth Street, by Louis Edelman to Isaac Lewis, was effected through Arthur Greenbaum of 132 Nassau Street.

Lalor & Berlinger were the brokers in the sale of 76 East Seventy-second Street for D. L. Richard to the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company; and also in the sale of 69 East Eightieth Street for Isaac Dreyfus to William Evans.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have leased for James Byrnes for a long term of years the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected on a plot 61 by 100, on Broadway adjoining the church at the northeast corner of Ninety-third Street.

A building costing $300,000 will be erected by the New York Telephone Company at 346 to 352 West Seventeenth Street. The structure will be six stories in height and used as an exchange and repair shop. Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. L. W. Eidlitz.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

12 Hamilton Street, south side, 133.5 feet east of Catharine Street, 25.1 by 105.11 by 104.1 by 25, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. L. Beadleston.....$28,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

520 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the City Real Estate Company. 3,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Avenue C, Unionport, west side, 53.1 feet north of Second Street, 75 by 99; vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Max Hoeberlin 920

Fourth Street, Unionport, south side, 349 feet west of Avenue C, 50 by 103, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff 370

540 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 260 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. F. Monteith, as trustee..... 25,000

544 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 221.3 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff 25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 40 by 102.2, seven-story limestone and brick apartment house.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $3,374.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, referee, 362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,303; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 265 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 84.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,173.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 200 by 99.11; one and two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 175 by 199.10, two and three-story frame buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $1t.117.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosnre sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, refcree, 20 East Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19.9 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,990.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, 599 Robbins Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Pontiac Place, running through to Terrace Place, 24 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee, 315 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 230 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,664.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 1,514 Brook Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100.10, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,274.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Hcimberger, referee, 321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,588.

By Charles A. Berrian, executors' sale, 1,302 and 1,304 Washington Avenue, east side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 24 by 102, two three-story frame dwellings, with n two-story frams dwelling at the rear of 1,302.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner, for a seven-story brick bachelor apartment building, 50.5 by 90; Madison Avenue Real Estate Company of 90 Nassau Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $110,000.

Nos. 336 and 338 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 45.2 by 96.6; Spielberger & Sleiner of 66 St. Mark's Place, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 4 nnd 6 White Street, for a six-story brick factory, 40 by 53; J. Stanton of 35 West Twenty-first Street, owner; F. C. Zobel of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a one-story brick office building, 20 by 100; D. Fiorle, owner; Hamilton & Co., architects; cost, $800.

Nos. 346 to 352 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick telephone exchange and shops, 100 by 92; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Straat, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 53; Louis G. Friess of 271 Broadway, owner; J. J. Campbell of 219 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No 310 East Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. L. Davoe, premises, owner; J. J. Dewey, premised, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 107 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick store; J. T. Dupont of 1 Seeley Street, Brooklyn, owner; C. I. Berg of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 2,893 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 50; Aster estate, owner; Charles Sandhof of 202 East One Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $300.

Cemetery Lane, north side, 100 feet east of Main Street, to five one-story greenhouses, 20 by 96; Marie L. Poder, City Island, owner; George L. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Road, 350 feet north of Kossuth Street, to a two-story frams and stons dwelling, 20 by 31; Marion Cleary of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Woodlawn, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Fourteenth Street, 80 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 14 by 16; Emil Bahelot, Mount Vernon, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Street, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenua stamps. Ths war revenus law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp sball be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or valus exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity abovs the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of ths mortgage. The amount of the mortgags plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times ths value of ths revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, June 4.

AVENUE D, 29 and 31, w a, 39.7x62x irregular, with small plot adjoining, 22x10; Louis Lippmann to Robert Frisdman, (mtg $22,500) $1

BARCLAY ST, s e corner of West Broadway, 0.1x102x—; Mary Ryan to William M. Ryan 1

BROOK AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 49.11x85; J. and M. Haffen to Sebastian Fischer, (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000).... 1

CANAL ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 23.11x75.6x36.9x69.1; Catharine A. Smith and another, executors, to John F. Dour, 1-5 part, (R S $1.75) 6,000

CANAL ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 23.11x75.6x36.9x69.1; Catharine A. Smith, widow, to John Dour, quitclaim 1

CANAL ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 23.11x75.6x36.9x69.1; Ella L. Adams and others to John F. Dour, 4-5 part, (R S $10.75) 24,000

CAULDWELL AV, 967, w s, 42x59.11; Thomas O'Rorks to Louia H. Levin, (R S 25c) 9,000

CHAMBERS ST, n e s, 42.4 ft s e of City Hall Place, 60.8x46.2x irregular; Reade St, s w s, at s s of City Hall Place, 53.2x38.11x48x16.3; Mary Ryan to William M. Ryan, ½ part, (mtg $122,500) 1

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 149th St, 33.3x100; Sebastian Fischer to J. & M. Haffen, (mtg $2,000, R S $3.75).. 1

HENRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 25.9 x100; Callman Rouse to Marx Solomon, (mtg $57,500, R S $7.50) 100

HUDSON ST, s w corner of Vestry St, 23x100; William C. Dewey to the Alliance Realty Company, (R S $13.75, mtg $55,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, 708, w s, 22.10x100; Thornton F. Turner to Harriet C. Cheney, (R S $7.75, mtg $20,000)..... 37,875

LOTS 12 and 13, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Otis Harlan..... 2,150

LOTS 23 to 24, Block B, map of Lester Park; William S. Hughes to Jacob N. Nash, (R S 25c) 1

LOTS 22 and 23, map by William Scofield, adjoining lands of Robert Vait with a strip on Prospect St; also Prospect St, s s, 117.6 ft e of west shore, City Island, runs s 110 x w 84.8 x n — x e 117.6, with a strip 16.0 ft; City Island Realty Company to the Adirondack Realty Company, (mtg $6,000, R S $1.75) 1

LOTS 148 and 149, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Catharine A. Gillingham to the Union Surety & Guaranty Company, (R S $1, mtg $4,500) 1

LUDLOW ST, 86, e s, 25x87.6; Solomon M. Landsmann to Herman Fichter, (R S $3.50, mtg $20,000) 1

MADISON AV, 720, w s, 20x95; Williamsburg Trust Company, as trustee, to Cecilia F. Barrows, (R S $25.50)..... 53,500

MAIN ST, s s, adjoining land of William Bowne, Westchester Village, 40x 200x39x190; Thomas C. Arnow to Charles F. Baxter, (R S $1) 7,600

PARK ROW, 55, s e, Marx Solomon to Louis Manheim, (R S $0.25, mtg $32,000)..... 100

WEST ST, s e corner of Albany St; West St, 85, e s; Charles Spear to Emma S. Spear, 1-5 part, (R S $2.75, mtg $19,140) 1

3D ST, 211 and 213 East, 46x96.2; Sender Jarmulowsky to Max Weinstein, (mtg $18,500, R S $9.50) 1

5TH AV, e s, 95 ft s of 89th St, 50.8x 127.8; Joseph Hamershlag to John C. Limberfield, (R S $67.75, mtg $167,000)... 1

6TH AV, e s, 83.7 ft s of 20th St, 20x77.7; Helen E. Ranney to George W. Cornell, (R S $3.75) 30,000

6TH ST, 707 East, 22.5x90.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Leonor Spielberger, (mtg $12,000) 1

7TH AV, 2,371, e s, 25x100; Rachel Levy to Sarah E. Jones, (mtg $24,500, R S $1.75) 100

8TH ST, 367 East, 25x93.11; Philip Boyer to Ignatz Gluck, (R S $1.50, mtg $10,500) 100

8TH ST, 365 East, 25x93.11; Joseph Sonnek to Ignatz Gluck, (R S $6.75)..... 100

13TH ST, 334 and 336 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles I. Weinstein, (R S $3.25, mtg $17,500)..... 1

20TH ST, 28 and 30 West; 19th St, 31 and 33 West, 46.6x184; Alliance Realty Company to William C. Dewey, (R S $111.25) 100

21ST ST, 204 East, 30.1x90; Jonas Weil and another to Anna E. Muth, (mtg $34,000, R S $0.50)..... 1

21ST ST, 204 East, 30.1x90; Jonas Weil and another to Anna E. Muth, quitclaim 1

34TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x 98.9x—x98.9; 34th St, s s, 380 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x98.9x—x98.9; Helen R. Mitchell to Samuel Ingersoll, quitclaim. 1

34TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 98.9; George S. Kelk to Samuel Ingersoll, (R S $3.50) 100

40TH ST, 336 East, 25x98.9; Ferdinand Fleig to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $15,500)... 1

45TH ST, 437 and 439 West, 55x100.5; George W. Jordan to Mary E. Jordan, quitclaim 1

48TH ST, n s, 105.11 ft w of Broadway, 10.6x93; Sarah C. Doty to William L. Sutphin, (R S $9) 20,200

48TH ST, n s, 122.5 ft w of Broadway, 10.6x93; William L. Radford to William L. Sutpbin, (R S $9) 20,200

48TH ST, n s, 138.11 ft w of Broadway, 16.6x93; William L. Radford and another, executors and trustees, to William L. Sutphin, (R S $9) 20,200

48TH ST, n s, 105.11 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x93; William L. Sutphin to Elizabeth S. Lufburrow, (R S $9.50, mtg $45,000) 1

56TH ST, 133 East, 16x50.5; Mary C. Shelling to Elizabeth F. Nichols, (R S $5.75) 100

57TH ST, 358 East, 20x79.1x20x80.6; Frank R. Sturgis to Nathan Cohen, ½ part, all title, (R S 25c) 1

57TH ST, 358 East, 20x79.1x20x80.6; Arthur B. Sturgis and another to Nathan Cohen, 1-6 part..... 1

57TH ST, 358 East, 20x79.1x20x80.6; Russell Sturgis 2d to Nathan Cohen, 1-12 part..... 1

57TH ST, 358 East, 20x79.1x20x80.6; Dawes E. Sturgis to Nathan Cohen, 1-12 part, all title..... 1

57TH ST, 358 East, 20x79.1x20x80.6; James McKeen and another, executors, to Nathan Cohen, 1-3 part..... 2,525

64TH ST, 137 West, 17.6x100.5; Walston H. Brown, individually and as trustee, to William S. Patten, (R S $1.25)..... 16,000

65TH ST, 34 West, 20.10x100.5; Mary Davis to Mabel G. Maynard, (R S $2, mtg $18,000) 100

65TH ST, 36 West, 20.10x100.5; Jane H. Scanlon to Mabel G. Maynard, (mtg $18,000 R S $2) 100

65TH ST, s s, 341.8 ft w of Central Park West, 41.8x100.5; Mabel G. Maynard to Montgomery Maze, (R S $3.50, mtg $36,000) 1

65TH ST, s s, 256.3 ft s of 2d Av, 18.9x 102; Ann Moore, executor and trustee, to William J. Sloane and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $3,000) 7,250

69TH ST, 14 West, 25x100.5; Mary A. Griswold and another to Eleanor B. Locke, (mtg $37,500, R S $37.50)..... 100

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 24x102.2 irregular; H. H. Cammann to John J. Murphy, (R S $1.75, mtg $27,000) 1

88TH ST, s s, 344 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Frances J. Odell and others to John P. Windolph, (R S $14.75)..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 50.8; Jennie Schwab to Ferdinand Fleig, all liens 1

98TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sophia E. C. Brown to Henry Holiman, (R S $3) 8,500

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Frank D. Arthur to James M. Hills, (R S $1, mtg $23,000)..... 27,900

108TH ST, 119 East, 25x100.11; Griffin B. Disbrow to Elias Gussaroff and another, (mtg $11,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

111TH ST, 11 West, 30x100.11; Bessie Ruth to Joseph Spektorsky, (R S $3, mtg $20,500) 100

115TH ST, 49 West, 25x100.11; Wyllys Hodges, individually and as trustee, to Jacob H. Fischer, (R S $1.25)..... 25,000

115TH ST, 69 West, 25x100.11; Jacob H. Fischer to Morris Trood, (R S $2.25, mtg $20,000) 100

116TH ST, 156 East, 16.8x100.11; William H. Hunt to Lizzie N. Hunt, (R S $6.75) 1

116TH ST, 158 East, 16.8x100.11; William H. Hunt to Lizzie N. Hunt, quitclaim.. 1

122D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25 x100.11; Mott D. Cannon to Edna P. Cannon, (R S $5.) all liens..... 32,500

145TH ST, 412 and 414 West, 32x99.11; Lillian F. Koppell to Carrie Bendheim, (R S $3.25) 1

150TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50 x100; Antonio d'Andre to Benedetta Piccirillo, (mtg $31,000, R S $1)..... 1,000

169TH ST, 1,081 East; Jacob N. Nash to William S. Hughes, (mtg $4,500, R S 25c) 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 259; Edward R. Stehl, agent, to Henry A. Engel, 5 years..... $960

BROAD ST, 121; the United States Trust Company, trustee, to James H. Welch and others, 5 years..... 900

MADISON ST, 228, s w corner of Scammel St; Falica Shapiro to David Lind, 1 10-12 years 600

PARK AV, 1,602, n w corner of 114th St; Lizzie Olivella to Leo Rosenthal, 10 years ..... 720 to 900

WILLIAM ST, 267 and 269; Emma M. Geiss and another to Henry Kast, 4 11-12 years..... 1,080

8TH AV, 2,801, s w corner of 149th St; Davis Karp to Henry Bottjer, 5 years. 1,280 to 1,500

116TH ST, 260 West; Frederick H. Walker to Edward Regensburg, 2 years. 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BARROWS, Cecilia F., to Mary L. Hays; Madison Av, w s, 80.5 ft n of 53d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... $40,000

BAXTER, Charles F., to Mary L. Arnow; Main St or Road, leading through Westchester, n e s, adjoining land of William Bowns, 3 years..... 3,500

BOEHM, Annie, (formerly Frank,) to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Delancey St, 95, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, n s, 560 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 63,750

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, n s, 470 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 65,000

BROADBELT, Geraldine, to the City Mortgage Company; 137th St, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 68,000

BUDDENSTEK, Sophie, to William H. Palmer; Brook Av, 1,514, installmsnts, 6 per cent..... 1,200

BURGER, Edith C., to Samuel Woolf; 64th St, s s, 210 ft w of Lexington Av, lessehold, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent... 3,000

BYRON, Walter C., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, 168 ft n of 167th St, map of Morrisania, due May 29, 1903, 4½ per cent 4,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Henry H. Hendricks, executor and trustee; 57th St, 358 East, 4 per cent..... 7,000

CORNELL, George W., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, 104, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

COSGROVE, Michael, to Harry Held; 1,488 3d Av, s w corner of 84th St, leasehold, installments, notes..... 11,000

CRATGIE, Jeanaie L., to Nellie C. Van Reypen; 46th St, 57 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,350

DEWEY, William C., to Alliance Realty Company; 20th St, 28 and 30 West; 19th St, 31 and 33, due June 15, 1903, 0 per cent..... 190,000

DEWEY, William C., to Alliance Realty Company; 20th St, 28 and 30 West; 19th St, 31 and 33, due June 15, 1903, 6 per cent..... 85,000

DOUR, John F., to Nicolas Henry; Canal St, n e corner of West Broadway, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years 4,000

DOUR, John F., to Catharine A. Smith; Canal St, n e corner of West Broadway, due May 26, 1907, 4½ per cent... 15,000

FICHTER, Herman, to Solomon M. Landsmauer; Ludlow St, 86, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FISCHER, Jacob H., to another; to Everett P. Wheeler; 115th St, n s, 225 ft s of Lenox Av, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years..... 2,000

FISCHER, Jacob H., and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 115th St, n s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 18,000

FLEIG, Ferdinand, to Jennie Schwab; 91st St, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $6,800, installments, 6 per cent..... 500

GIESEMANN, Annie, to Augusta Schleck; 80th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 8th St, 365 and 367 East, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 12,000

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Kreszensia Bauman; 8th St, 365 East, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Rosa Scboeffel; 8th St, 307 East, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GREENBERG, Hyman, and another to Charles Jackson; 14th St, 51 West, leasehold, due May 20, 1903, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HAFFEN, John, and another to Title Insurance Company of New York; Courtlandt Av, s w corner of 149th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

HARLAN, Otis, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lots 12 and 13, map of Neill estate, due May 1, 1907..... 1,500

HOLLMAN, Henry, to Sophia E. C. Brown; 98th St, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

HUNT, Lizzie N., to Jennie F. Demarest, guardian; 116th St, 156 East, 3 years.... 2,500

INGERSOLL, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 94th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVIN, Louis H., to Thomas O'Rorke; 967 Cauldwell Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 7,600

LOCKE, Edward B., to Mary A. Griswold and another; 14 West 69th St, prior mtg $37,500, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 12,500

LUTHER, John F., to Margaret Gillespie and another; Eastern Boulevard, s w corner of Ferris Road or Av, 1 year.... 5,185

MANHEIM, Louis, to Marx Solomon; 158 Park Row, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MASSOTH, Charles, to Mary C. Hencken; Charles St, 72, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

MASTERSON, Anna E., to Helen H. Cornell; 128th St, n s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 7,500

MATTHEWS, James D., to William E. Finn; 94th St, s s, 100 ft w. of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 22, 1902, 6 per cent... 55,500

MAYNARD, Abelgail, to Mary A. Scanlan; 65th St, 36 West, 1 year, 5½ per cent 3,000

MAYNARD, Mabel G., to Mary Davis; 65th St, 34 West, 1 year, 5½ per cent... 3,000

McCULLOUGH, John G., and another to the Continental Trust Company; 44th St, 12 and 14 West, due June 1, 1907, 3½ per cent..... 200,000

McSORLEY, James, to Agnes H. Gibler; Inwood Av, w s, 225 ft s of Gobla Place, 3 years..... 4,000

MONELL, Ralph, to Julia M. Russell; Madison Av, s w corner of 32d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MURPHY, Mary E., to the American Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s, 28 ft n of 178th St, 2 years..... 12,000

MUTH, Anna E., to Jonas Weil and another; 21st St, 204 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

NASH, Jacob N., to Theodore Ebeling; Parker Av, e s, 50 ft n of King St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

NECKER, Karl, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Park Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 5 years, 4 per cenf..... 14,000

NICHOLS, Elizabeth S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 66th St, 133 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

PASCA, Michael G., to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 181 ft n of 172d St, two mortgages, 1 year, 4½ per cent, each 12,000

PASCA, Michael G., to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 130.7 ft n of 172d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

PATTEN, William S., to Frances Schroeder; 64th St, 137 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. with 5th St, 137 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

PHILLIPS, Henry L., to the East River Savings Institution; Prospect Av, n e corner of Westchester Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

RALPH, Henrietta A., and husband to the Broadway Trust Company; Elizabeth St, s s, 125 ft e of Elliott Av, Bronx, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

REYNOLDS, Sophia V., to Harlem Savings Bank; Simpson St, s w corner of Freeman St, 1 year..... 5,000

ROBERTS, John J., to the Elizabeth Savings Institution; Madison Av, 1,356, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 75,000

SCHMIDT, Anton B., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 114th St, 269 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, and another to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 65,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, and another to Hermina Butt; Audubon Av, s w corner of 183d St, prior mtg $30,500; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $65,000, due Sept. 2, 1902, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SMITH, Annie K., to Catharine A. Smith and others, executors; Fulton St, 122, 1-5 part, demand..... 1,215

SMITH, Annie K., and another to Ella L. Adams; Fulton St, 122, demand..... 650

SPIELBERGER, Leonar, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 6th St, 707 East, dus Nov. 28, 1902, 0 per cent..... 2,250

STRAUSS, Hermann, to the German Savings Bank; Park Av, n w corner of 90th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 110,000

SUTPHEN, William L., to William L. Radford and another, executors and trustees; 48th St, n s, 138.11 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SUTPHEN, William L., to Sarah C. Doty; 48th St, n s, 105.11 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SUTPHEN, William L., to William L. Radford; 48th St, n s, 122.5 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 95 ft s of 89th St, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 118,000

WARD, Charlotte B., to Earl S. L'Amoureux; Avenue St. John, e s, 31.7 ft s e of Prospect Av, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,300

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 334 and 336 East 13th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,500

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 3d St, n e, 97 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,500

WINDOLPH, John P., to George Ehret; 88th St, s s, 344 ft w of West End Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frank P. Kendall $12,024

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to American Mortgage Company 45,568

EHRMANN, Mary D., to Isabella Wilson and another 10,000

FINN, William E., to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, other considseration and 100

HAFFEN, John, and another to Charles M. Heimburg 4,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Morris Meyer, and another ..... Nom.

JOHNSON, George F., to Alexander Cash 2,000

KINGSLEY, Jane T., executrix, to ths President and Fellows of Yala College in New Haven ..... Nom.

MUTH, Anna E., to Jonas Weil and another 5,125

NEIER, Charles E., to Louis Whitestone. 3,500

ROSS, Mary D., to Charles E. Neler..... 100

TAINTOR, Charles N., to Amsrican Mortgage Company 20,091

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Mary E. Knight..... 5,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company 16,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the German Savings Bank, two assignments 23,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Emilie E. Weisenbach and another, two assignments 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Robert W. Cooper 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to ths National Savings Bank of Albany 20,000

TRUE, Maria, to Henry J. Brakst..... Nom.

WEBSTER, Helen, to Margaret S. Powers 1,000

WINTHROP, Henry R., and othere, executors, to Henry R. Winthrop..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, 1,056; R. A. Schoenberg & Co. against Emma S. Whitney, owner and contractor..... 110

46TH ST, 20 East; Henry H. Melse against James Peterson, owner; J. Bentely Squire, contractor..... 55

41ST ST, 209 to 213 East; Isidor Fredel against Samuel H. Stone and D. Sylvan Crakow, owners; Isaac Polstein, contractor..... 372

49TH ST, 39 West; Montas & Mulligan against Isborn W. Bright, owner; Sturgis & Hill Company, contractors..... 1,850

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CORDOVA PL, w s, 188.4 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Harlem Savings Bank, with James T. Farrell..... $1,500

3D ST, 211 and 213 East; Sender Jarmulowsky, with Max Weinstein..... 22,000

13TH ST, 334 and 336 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Charles I. Weinstein..... 14,000

14TH ST, 51 West; Charles Jackson, with Hyman and Davis Greenberg..... 7,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, entire front between 90th and 91st Sts, 200.5x 100; Frank C. McLain Company against John V. Signell and another, May 24, 1902, by bond..... $989

92D ST, 32 West; Alexander G. Patterson against James S. Penner and another, Dec. 27, 1900, by bond..... 63

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBIA ST, 34; David Abraham against Lippman Abls and another, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, M. Hallheimer.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,572; the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society against George W. Arthur and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Addoms.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD AND MORRIS ST, s e corner, runs e — x s — along Morris St to Grove Lane, nw — to Macomb's Dam Road, x n — to the beginning, containing 6 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, excepting part taken for Tremont, Aqueduct and Harrison Avs, Bronx; Arabella D. Huntington and another, executors, against Sylvester H. Kneeland and another, individually and as executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

ST. NICHOLAS AV AND 153D ST, s w corner, 127.9x107.10x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank against Jacob D. Butler and another, (foreclosure of mortgags;) attornays, Pierson & Beail.

WEST END AV, w a, 80.6 ft n of 87th St, 20.2x100; Lizzis A. Paddock against William E. D. Stokes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Galtes.

62D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Henry D. Winans and another against Sarah F. Sanford, (notics of attachment;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

82D ST, 176 West; Isidor Fried against Sarah Strauss, (action to foreclosa mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. I. Sire.

89TH ST, 315 West; Norman A. Lawlor against Georgs F. Langbein, (action to set aside and vacate judgment, &c.;) attorney, N. A. Lawlor.

100TH ST, 62 and 64 East, two actions; Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatabls against Louis Lippman, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborne & Gillespie.

111TH ST, a s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Henrietta Marks against Peter Imperiale and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Wielar.

123D ST, a s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York against Russell Sage and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Daly.

123D ST, n s, 50

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET.
26 WEST 26TH ST.
for residence or business purposes; a 4-story and basement brownstone, high-stoop house, near Broadway. Apply to R. Alexander, 119 West 24th St.

Lexington Av., 1,584, near 101st St.—Very handsome 10-room house; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom. Apply John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

48 EAST 26TH ST.

Centrally located corner apartments; modern improvements; two elevators; hall service at all times; large, light rooms; rent, $1,400 to $1,600. Apply Superintendent.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; apartments furnished and unfurnished; five rooms and bath. Paul B. Pugh, owner.

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.; six rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator, hall attendance. Janitor on premises.

A large corner apartment to sublet, partly furnished, eight rooms and bath, all light, open plumbing, steam heat, hot and cold water, refrigeration; separate laundry; elevator service and electric light, all included in rent. Address "H.," P. O. Box 247 New York.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, PRIVATE SURROUNDings; convenient to elevated station and surface roads; six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $26, $27; references. 360-362 West 117th St.

SINGLE FLAT, PRIVATE HALL; MODERN, 6 large rooms and bath; direct light, hot water supply, open plumbing; all improvements; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

Five, six, and seven rooms, bath; location, improvements, the best; 7 West 92d St.; $45 to $70. Premises or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

211 WEST 106TH ST.
Convenient to parks and transit; very choice 7-rooms and bath to select families at moderate rents. Apply to manager on premises.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

58th St., 357 West.—Single flat, seven rooms, bath, improvements; newly decorated, $35 and $40. Inquire janitor.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath, modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

To Rent—June 15 to Sept. 15 or longer, furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; overlooking garden; elevator service; terms very reasonable. Apply 323 West 83d St., near Riverside Drive.

30 EAST 57TH ST.—STUDIO NO. 4, JUNE TO OCTOBER. FULLY FURNISHED; LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING; PIANO; LIBRARY; REASONABLE.

Columbia Heights, 115th St., 606 West.—Exceptionally cool furnished apartments, seven rooms, elevator; till October; $65. Smith.

Central Park West, 381.—Furnished, unfurnished, 5 rooms and bath; overlooking Park; elevator, telephone; very reasonable.

Near Columbia University, 7 rooms, bath; desirable party, $30. Address A. B. C., Times, Harlem.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished cottage, "Bonnieview," on Sunset Lake, South Woodstock, Conn.; has eight chambers, bath room, hot and cold water, parlor library, dining room, kitchen and Summer kitchen; wood and ice houses filled; spring water piped to house; pressure for lawn; superb view; beautiful pine grove on place; boating, sailing, fishing, bathing; fine golf links across the lake on the hills; rent for season, $350. Apply Dr. Catlin, 207 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT,
FROM $40 UPWARD.
FINE LOCATIONS.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
SIEGFRIED WURZBURG,
Bank Bldg., 3d Av. & 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Handsomely furnished cottage, 10 rooms and bath; piano; beautiful grounds; suitable private family or boarders; rent only $100. Mrs. G. Bertholf, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Cottage, 7 rooms, improvements, furnished, near hotel and lake; elevation, 2,000 feet; 90 miles Ont. and W. R. R., Sullivan Co., N. Y.; season, $275. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

Cottages furnished with or without improvements, in East and Centre Moriches; $175 to $450 per season. Georgs Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Four rooms, furnished; mountains, Sullivan; altitude, 2,000; $60.00 season. Louis Hollenbach, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sea Cliff, Overlooking Sound.—Several furnished cottages; boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Evertt, 831 Park Av., Manhattan.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

Long Island Property to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
To Let—Two beautiful, high-class cottages, just completed; 14 large rooms; all modern improvements; handsomely furnished; neighborhood exclusive; almost adjoining Edgemere Hotel. Can be seen at Edgemere, 10 to 3, or by appointment, H. C. Frisdman, 16 East 92d, N. Y.

Lake Ronkcakoma.—House seven rooms, furnished; garden, fruit, shady lawn, barn; convenient Post Office, store, churches; healthful location; $150 season. Postmaster, Lakegrove, Long Island.

Cottage, furnished, 11 rooms; near depot and ocean; Whits St. Far Rockaway, Box 418.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB MOFFIE, plaintiff, against CATHLEEN L. MURPHY, John Gerald Murphy, John D. Murphy, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Catherine L. Murphy, deceased; John Leffler, Jacob O. Leffler, Moses L. Leffler, Bernard Niesz, Morris Marks, Adam F. Schneider, Edward Martin, Patrick Marrin, Union Square Bank of the City of New York, George Feltner, Herrmann Weller, John Frederic Nordsiek and John Ravensburg, as executors of the Estats of Anna Nordsiek, deceased; John Samek, Mabel A. Roby, Emanuel Elsing, Edwin B. Elsing, Harry Elsing, David A. Doyle, Peter Donald, Thomas Todd, Louis W. Tisdt, Henry F. Markthaler, Simon E. Bernheimer, Josephine Schmid, Patrick Curry, The E. Seidenberg Stiefel and Company, The Hannis Distilling Company, Dietrich Meschendorf, Wagner Typewriting Company, John Frederick Nordsiek, individually and as executor of the estate of Anna Nordsiek, deceased; New York Breweries Company Limited, The Globe Lithograph Company, Herbert Spear, Samuel H. Spear, Alphonzo Powell, Seaman L. Pettit, Corn Exchange Bank, Charles H. Arnold, Charles W. Shope, David Zizmor, Maximus A. Lesser as ancillary administrator of Rudolph Vollschnitz, deceased; Mary Ann Kelcher, John Vaughan, John Mitchell, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John Zillerwitch, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; William Lime, Mary Potter, Richard Conway, William Humphreys, Josephine Crawford, John Cody, Frederick Vermilye, John Madden, George McCormack, Henry Brummer, John Cornell, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John T. McGowan, Mary Zimmerman, sued by the fictitious name of "Mary," her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants. Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in this complaint.—Dated February 26, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John D. Murphy, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Catherine L. Murphy, deceased, and on behalf of Cathleen L. Murphy and John Gerald Murphy, infants under the age of fourteen years, and to Dietrich Meschendorf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on May 13th, 1902.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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Surrogate Notices.

KRANICH, HELLMUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELLMUTH KRANICH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offics of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. MARY KRANICH, FREDERICK KRANICH, HELLMUTH KRANICH, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh20-1aw6mTh&s18

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires as place of trial the County of New York.—CHARLES H. PLATT, plaintiff, against WOLFF BLUM, Savelie Levine, Victor Cohen and Toby Cohen, his wife; Salman W. Cohen and Annis C. Cohen, his wife; Hayman M. Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Beney Cohen and Kate Cohen, his wife, (the name "Kate" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Louis Cohen and Eliza Cohen, his wife, (the name "Eliza" being fictitious, the real first nams of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Fanny Navinsky and Henry Navinsky, her husband, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lillie Epstein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annie Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (the name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lillie Epstein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annie Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (the name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Walpert, (formerly Epstein) and Joseph Walpert, her husband, (the name "Joseph" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Maurice or Marx Epstein and Sarah Epstein, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Tinnis Epstein and Seth Epstein, her husband, (the name "Seth" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Philip B. Phillips or Margilis or Paltrovitch and Millie Phillips or Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch and Della Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife, (the name "Della" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Goldstein (formerly Margilis or Paltrovitch) and Marx Goldstein, her husband, (the name "Marx" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Alpert and William Alpert, her husband; Regina Margilis or Paltrovitch and Peter Margilis, her husband, (the name "Peter" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, and all persons who may be the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of, or persons claiming through any of the above, all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff; the wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to the plaintiff; all persons having, or claiming to have, any dower, or right of dower, or curtesy, in the premises described in the complaint in this action; also all persons having, or claiming to have, any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, all of said last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff,

Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 10th, 1902.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Victor Cohen and Toby Cohen, his wife; Salman W. Cohen and Annie C. Cohen, his wifs; Hayman M. Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wifs, (tha name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Beney Cohen and Kate Cohen, his wife, (the name "Kate" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Louis Cohen and Eliza Cohen, his wife, (the name "Eliza" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Fanny Navinsky and Henry Navinsky, her husband, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first nsme of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lillie Epstein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annie Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (tha name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first nama of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Walpert (formerly Epstein) and Joseph Walpert, her husband, (the name "Joseph" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Maurice or Marx Epstein and Sarah Epstein, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Tinnis Epstein and Seth Epstein, her husband, (the name "Seth" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Philip B. Philips or Margilis or Paltrovitch and Millie Phillips or Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch and Della Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife, (the name "Della" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Goldstein (formerly Margilis or Paltrovitch) and Marx Goldstein, her husband, (the name "Marx" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Alpert and William Alpert, her husband; Regina Margilis or Paltrovitch and Peter Margilis, her husband, (the name "Peter" being fictitious, the real first nsme of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, and all persons who may be the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of, or persons claiming through any of the above, all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff; the wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to the plaintiff; all persons having, or claiming to have, any dower, or right of dower, or cnrtesy, in the premises described in the complaint in this action; also all persons having, or claiming to have, any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, all of said last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1902.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. my29-1aw6wTh&fjy3

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM P. SCHMIDT and WILLIAM FORSTER, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Martha Schluter, deceased, and individually, plaintiffs, vs. KATY LIMMER, Lizzie Schmidt, Mary Simon, Adolf Schluter, Charles Forster, Martha Janner, Louie Schluter, Adolph Schluter, August Schluter, Emma Schluter, Charles A. Schluter, Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schluter, William E. Schluter, Jacob Schroeder, Martha Diesler, Henry Schluter, August Schluter, Charles Koehler, Augusta Schader, Martha Schader, Charles Schader, Frieda Schluter, Andrew Schroeder, Charles Schroeder, John Schmidt, Carl Schmidt, Andrew Schmidt, John Stecher, Katy Stecher Witnauer, Lizzie Stecher Notz, William Stecher, Eliza Simon, Deutscher Frauen Verein zur Unterstuetzung Hilfsbedurftiger Wittwen, Waisen und Kranken, Elise Moldehenke as President of the Frauen Verein of the St. Petri Lutheran Church of New York: John Schroeder, August Schroeder, John Schroeder, George Schroeder, William Schroeder, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schluter, William E. Schluter, Henry Schluter, Martha Diesler, Charles Koehler, John Schroeder, August Schroeder, George Schroeder, Adolf Schluter, Augusta Schader, Martha Schader, Charles Schader, Frieda Schluter, and Eliza Simon and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon each of you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1902, dated New York, May 28th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my29-1aw6wTh&jy 10.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOCK HAVEN, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. ROBINSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 17, 1902.

WHITE & WING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

To George W. Robinson, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on May 27, 1902.—Dated New York, May 28, 1902.

WHITE & WING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 20 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.
my29-1aw6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLOTTE HAUG, plaintiff, against RUSSELL SAGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

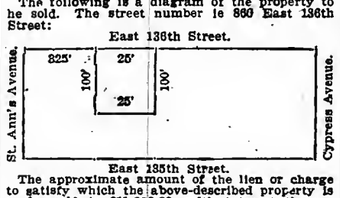
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet; thence easterly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, May 17th, 1902.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 860 East 136th Street:

East 136th Street.



East 135th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,968.85, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $357.20 with interest, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $236.65 and interest.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY PUNDT, plaintiff, against RUSSELL SAGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

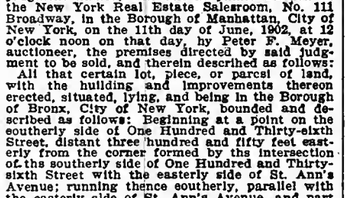
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, thirty-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street thirty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 17th, 1902.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 862 East 136th Street:

East 136th Street.



East 135th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,155.18, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $364.70 with interest, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchasr out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $396.81 and interest.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
my20-2aw8wTu&Th&je11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE F. LANGBEIN, plaintiff, against NORMAN A. LAWLOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-ninth Street with the westerly line of West End Avenue, running thence northwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the northerly line of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Eighty-ninth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902.

MORRIS J. HIRSCH, Referee.

GEORGE F. LANGBEIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 302 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, above, the street number being 315 West 89th St.

West 90th St.



West 89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,476.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchaee money or paid by the referee is $452.66 and interest.

Dnted New York, June 2d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1896, as amended by order entered herein, dated March 26, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the block bounded on southwest by Houston Street, on the northeast by First Street, on the northwest by the Bowery, and on the southeast by Second Avenue, and particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Bowery, one hundred and twenty-five feet and one inch and one-half of an inch northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the southeasterly side of the Bowery, and running thence northeasterly parallel or nearly so with Houston Street one hundred and thirty-four feet one inch and one-quarter of an inch; thence southwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch; thence southeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and eighty-eight feet six inches and one-half of an inch to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue at a point distant one hundred and one feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said northwesterly side of Second Avenue fifty-one feet one inch; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street fifty-eight feet ten inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue fifteen feet one inch; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street and along the rear of an alley leading to First Street nine feet three inches; thence again northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the northwesterly side of said alley nineteen feet; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with First Street thirty-five feet four inches; thence southwesterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue twenty-ons feet eleven inches; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and five feet two inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery nine feet ten inches, and thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hnndred and twenty-six feet three inches to said southeasterly side of the Bowery, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of the Bowery forty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning, he the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest which said John Stimmsland Barbara Stimmel had on December 10, 1890, of, in, and to said alley leading to First Street. Said premises being known as the Germania Assembly Rooms and by the street numbers Two Hundred and Ninety-one and Two Hundred and Ninety-three Bowery and numbers Seven and Nine Second Avenue. Which said premises are the same premises conveyed to John Stimmsl and Barbara Stimmel by four several deeds, one made by Jacob Hoffman and wife to Barbara Stimmel by deed dated April 4, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1558 of Conveyances, Page 223, September 24, 1880, and the other three made to John Stimmel by John C. Mahr and wife by deed dated September 16, 1880, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1556 of Conveyances, Page 326, September 20, 1880, by Francis Banmann and wife by deed dated January 26 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1764 of Conveyances, Page 13, November 2, 1883, and by Emily Emmet by deed dated December 15, 1888, and recorded the same day in said Register's office in Liber 2184 of Conveyances, Page 102.

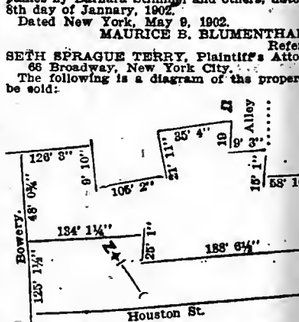
Excepting and reserving from the premises above described so much of the easements or rights in the nature of easements, in the said Bowery, abutting or adjacent to or in front of said premises and appurtenant thereto, as are by law deemed to have been taken by the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Elevated Railroad, in or upon said Bowery, as such railroad has been herstofore, and is now, constructed, maintained, and operated, together with all rights of action against any person or corporation hy reason of the construction, maintenance, and operation of such Elevated Railroad in front of said premises, as the same is now and heretofore has been constructed, maintained, and operated, and subject to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company, the New York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the successors and assigns of said companies, to generally maintain said elevated structure and operate railways thereon in the manner in which said structure exists and said railway is being operated thereon, and generally subject to all rights, property rights and easements acquired or to be acquired by said railway companies under and by virtue of a conveyance and release made to said companies by Barbara Stimmel and others, dated the 8th day of January, 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL,
Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The street nnmbers are 291 and 293 Bowery and 7 and 9 Second Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $150,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1901, (less the sum of $2,200,) together with the expenses of the sale, the costs having been paid. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.

Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL,
Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to June 18, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 4, 1902.

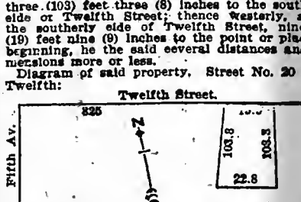
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH SPEARS and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entsred in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twelfth Street distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Fifth Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twelfth Street, twenty-two (22) feet three (3) inches; thence northerly and again parallel, or nearly so, with Fifth Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the southerly side of Twelfth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Twelfth Street, nineteen (19) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 20 East Twelfth:

Twelfth Street.



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $23,575 31-100, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902; expenses of action, $415.82, with interest thereon from May 14th, 1902, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $2,224.89 and interest.

Dated New York, May 14, 1902.

SYLVESTER L. H.-WARD, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my15-2aw8w-Th&S&je5

Surrogate Notices.

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-1awdmTh.

HINSDALE, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HINSDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, eleventh floor, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of February, 1902.—CHRISTINE H. HINSDALE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

M'COY MAY HAVE A CHANCE FOR LIFE

He Recovers Consciousness and Declares McLellan Shot Him.

SAYS HE HAD NO WEAPON

Mr. Jerome in Court Refuses to Enter Complaint Against the County Detective—May Turn the Case Over to the Attorney General.

According to Dr. Voight of Bellevue Hospital there is a chance that James F. McCoy, who was shot hy County Detectivo McLellan during a raid on a poolroom at 156 and 158 East Forty-sccond Street, may recover. The man, who has a splendid constitution and is determined that he will not die, regained consciousness yesterday afternoon.

Peter J. Donohue, the wounded man's brother-in-law, and George McCoy, his fourteen-year-old son, called on him in the afternoon, and were immediately recognized hy McCoy. This disproved the report that he had lost his sight. He told his son that there was no need to worry, for he would surely get well.

"I'm badly hurt," he said, "but your dad is a strong man, and he means to get well."

McCOY'S STATEMENT.

Coroner Jackson was notified that the wounded man had improved, and hastened to the hospital. He was accompanied by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon. They proceeded to take the man's ante-mortem statement. McCoy said:

"On the afternoon of June 2 I was in a poolroom in the Sherman House. I realized that the place was to be raided, and attempted to escape through a window into the yard, which led into East Forty-first Street. I got out of the window into the yard, and it was at that time I heard the report of a revolver and realized in a moment that I had been shot. I know the man who shot me. His name is McLellan. He is a small, miserable man, attached to the District Attorney's office.

"I know it was McLellan because I have seen him on many occasions. I never carried a revolver in my life. Only cowards carry weapons. Men of nerve—real men—fight their battles with their fists. I was the man with the bankroll, the one they were after. My partner got away. I can identify McLellan as the man who shot me."

McCoy was not pressed to give the name of his partner.

County Detective McLellan was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon. The District Attorney stood by his side. Seven of the Assistant District Attorneys were in the court room and a number of the county detectives. Terence J. McManus, attorney for McCoy, said to Magistrate Crane:

"As Mr. Jerome is the chief prosecuting officer of the county, I wish you would instruct him to have McLellan placed under some sort of control pending the result of McCoy's injuries."

The District Attorney replied that McLellan would always be on hand when wanted.

Mr. McManus then asked that a short affidavit he taken. He said that he understood Mr. Jerome had said that the detective had admitted to him that he had shot McCoy. The District Attorney directed James E. Lynch to make a stenographic report of what was said before the Magistrate.

Magistrate Crane asked Mr. Jerome what he had to say. The District Attorney replied that the prisoner was absolutely innocent of any wrongdoing. He said that he had gone over the case completely, making a searching investigation, and there were no facts to show that a crime had been committed. Continuing he said:

"This man is in my office, under my control, and is not going to run away. If any judicial proceeding shall be begun I will personally ask the Attorney General to take charge of the case."

Magistrate Crane suggested that Mr. Jerome, as prosecuting officer, should produce a short affidavit. He said that it was not right for him to shield the man. The District Attorney replied that he was not shielding McLellan. He said again that in the discharge of his official duty he had made a most searching investigation, and that he could not make complaint against McLellan, who had done no wrong, in his opinion.

The Magistrate reminded the District Attorney that he could not take upon himself the functions of a Magistrate. Mr. Jerome replied that as prosecuting officer he could not accuse any innocent man. Magistrate Crane then said that it was the duty of the District Attorney to make a complaint against McLellan, even if he did think him innocent.

Mr. McManus stated that the District Attorney's investigation had been solely on the line of questioning those who had been of the raiding party, and that there were many other witnesses whom he had not subpoenaed.

MR. JEROME'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Jerome then challenged Mr. McManus to make a complaint on information and helief. Mr. McManus said that he might be held legally liable.

Magistrate Crane then adjourned the hearing until this afternoon. The District Attorney and the county detective left the court room together.

Coroner Jackson hearing that McLellan had not been held said that in the event of McCoy's dying he would hold the county detective without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He added that he intended to make the Bellevue authorities suffer as they had not properly notified him at all times of the patient's condition. He said that he had wakened them up, and that he expected that they would hereafter keep him constantly informed.

Several persons who had been connected with the raided establishment, and some of the neighbors, said yesterday that they had been witnesses to the raid, and that the fleeing men had not shot at the county detectives, but that they had been fired upon by the detectives.

In regard to this the District Attorney said that he would take the word of Deputy Assistant Chadwick against every pool or policy man in New York. Chadwick, the ex-Yale football Captain, was close to McLellan when he fired. He says that he was never under fire before, and was naturally not able to tell just how many shots were fired at the detective and himself, but that the firing had been outside of the place raided, and that McLellan had shot only twice after he had been shot at.

Mr. Jerome, after the encounter, in company with a policeman, searched the premises. They found a number of shells which had been exploded. They were not of the caliber of the pistol used by the detective. He says that the men could easily have escaped, and that one of them meant to murder his men, turning to fire on them.

The District Attorney added that things would come to a pitiful state when men acting in the interests of law and order, should be shot at without the right to return the shots. He insisted again that the county detective had shot after being shot at, and that his act was praiseworthy rather than one to be blamed. He expressed sorrow that the bullet had not hit the man who started the shooting rather than his companion.

Convict's Wife Freed from Him.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a decree annulling the marriage of Elizabeth and Edward J. Russell at Hohoken, Nov. 21, 1896. Russell, under the name of Meredith, had then been sentenced to eight years and ten months' imprisonment for a murderous assault on Phil Daly, and is now serving a ten-year sentence for attempting to blackmail Almet F. Jenks, now a Supreme Court Justice. The wife applied for the annulment on the ground that he had represented himself as an honest man.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

What a luxury is pure, sweet Butter. The kind that comes to your table laden with the fragrance of the farm. Such Butter is ours, and at this price should be attractive.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY

BUTTER,

POUND, 23 CENTS.

BREAKFAST CEREALS—SPECIAL.

FORCE, CREAM OF WHEAT, MALT BREAKFAST FOOD, } Package, 12c

CANNED GOODS—A BARGAIN.

1 can New York State Corn, 1 can New York State Peas, 1 can N. Y. State String Beans, } All 3 for 20c

HERE is a splendid offering in Dainty Biscuits—absolutely fresh—all of them.

Package of Social Tea Biscuit, Sponge Lady Fingers, Uneeda Ginger Wayfers, ALL THREE FOR 25c

Fresh, Crisp Ginger Snaps or Lemon Crackers, a pound . . 4c

French Peas, Fancy Petits Pois, a can	12c
Salmon, Purity Sock Eye, 1-pound tall can	15c
Peaches or Pears, Maryland pack, a can	9c
California Peaches or Pears, special, a can	15c
Triumph Cocoa, absolutely pure, ½-pound can	21c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder, all flavors, a package	9c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic, pint bottle	8c
Cider Vinegar, our best, quart bottle	7c
Black Pepper, ¼-pound can	7c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	7c

Coffee and Sugar Special.

1 POUND GOLDEN SANTOS BEAN COFFEE, 3½ POUNDS STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, Both for . . . 25c

CONDENSED MILK, BUTLER'S FAMOUS BRAND, made from the richest of unskimmed milk and granulated sugar, 3 Cans for 22c.

FANS FREE! FANS FREE! FANS FREE!

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

HIGHEST GROCERY QUALITY LOWEST GROCERY PRICES

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WOMAN DENIES THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP

Katharine Hartridge's Reply to Mr. Kersgood's Complaint.

She Gives Addresses of Friends in London, but Says She Has No Money to Cable to Them.

Katharine Hartridge, accused hy Otto C. Kersgood, a confectioner of San Francisco, Cal., with stealing $270 from him, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, and held in $500 bail for examination to-day. The woman was arrested by Detective Jackson of the harhor police at the Panama Steamship Company's pier on Tuesday night, upon her disemharkation after a long voyage, during which the alleged theft occurred. Magistrate Pool said that he desired to look into the question of his jurisdiction in the case. The prisoner spent yesterday and last night in the Jefferson Market prison. Lawyer Boland of the Jefferson Market Court will conduct her defense to-day.

According to the story which the woman tells, she is a member of a prominent family in London. She is about forty years of age. She says that she was on her way from San Francisco to London to participate in the settling of the estate of her grandfather, which has heen in litigation in the English courts for some time.

"My grandfather," she said, "was William Hartridge, one of her Majesty's Lieutenants of the City of London, and my father, William R. Hartridge, founded the stock and share firm of William R. Hartridge & Co., at 5 Draper's Gardens, East Central. He has retired, and my hrother, whom I am trying to communicate with, is Cecil Hartridge, who now conducts the business.

"I expected to meet the attorney and agent for the estate in question in New York and he will probably arrive here soon. His name is Thomas Charles, his address the Throgmorton House, 15 Copthall Avenue, East Central. My brother allows me ten pounds a month, which I have managed to live on, aided by other work which I have heen doing.

"I left London eight years ago and went to Australia and five years ago came to San Francisco. I was employed as a stenographer in the office of Lawyer Frank Stone, and when I was leaving hoth Mr. and Mrs. Stone told me they were about to leave for New York by rail. I expect they are in the city at the present time and if he can he found I know he will look after me until I get word to Mr. Charles or my brother.

"I have no money—not one cent. I landed here with but a few dollars, which I spent on carriage hire to the police station and other things required. I have had no food but a sandwich and two eggs since yesterday afternoon. I haven't the money to cahle to my brothcr and I don't want to tell him I am imprisoned, as I have never been in jail before in my life, not even to visit one. If some one will cahle my brother he will find my story correct.

"As to the charge that I am accused of, it is terrible and absurd. I have handled thousands of dollars for Mr. Stone and he will vouch for my honesty. This man Kersgood, who is a Danc, occupied a second-class cabin and there were forty-two other persons sleeping about him. I met him three days out from San Francisco on the steamship Leelenaw. He hung his coat near his berth one day to go to the washstand and when he returned he missed the money.

"With several other women on the boat we had luncheon together in my stateroom the night previous. I was the only woman to have a cabin by myself on account of the influence brought to bear on the Captain. We had beer and sardine sandwiches. He told me later that he had lost his money and I offered to help him find it, hut he botbered me so much ahout it that I told him not to speak to me again during the trip. Later he came to my room and took from my pincushion the safety pin which he said was his and had heen used to pin his money in his vest pocket."

This safety pin Kersgood, who was in court yesterday morning, positively identified as his property on account of its foreign manufacture. The woman handed Magistrate Pool several pins and he shook them in his hands and then laid them on the desk. Kersgood several times in succession picked out the same one. The woman took stenographic notes during the proceedings. The pin, Kersgood said, was made in Denmark.

The prisoner after the hearing denounced to the reporters, the sanitary condition of the Cbarles Street Police Station, saying that it had made her ill all nigbt. The policemen, she said, were rude, and when in tbc station yesterday morning shouted at her, "Hello, Katie."

She will probably he taken before the British Consul to-day and then to the United States Court for a hearing. The addresses she gave in London were verified by the directory of the British metropolis.

BATHS FOR STREET CLEANERS.

Commissioner Woodbury Took the Responsibility of Vacating Premises That He Considered Unsanitary.

Commissioner Woodhury of the Street Cleaning Department appeared hefore the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday and said that he intended to fix up in all of the stations shower baths and lockers for the members of the street cleaning force. The Commissioner announced that he had vacated the premises leased hy the city at 304 East Ninety-eighth Street and taken up headquarters at 1,886 Second Avenue. Alderman Parsons said he thought that the new quarters should not have been hired.

"The new stable," the Commissioner said, "will have more floor space and will be vastly superior, from the sanitary standpoint, to the old one. The men will have lockers and shower baths, and they will he ahle to wash after their day's work is done and change their clothes."

"You have incurred some liahility by making this change of your own accord without consulting the Sinking Fund Commission," Controller Grout said.

"That rests with me, Sir," Commissioner Woodbury replied. "We have withdrawn from the old place because it was not fit to occupy. I have made no lease, but I won't send my men hack there. I would rather keep them out on the street all the time."

"I think the department in this matter has not acted toward this hoard as it should," Mayor Low said.

It was explained that the additional rental would be $10 a month, and that Commissioner Woodhury wanted $300 for haths. Commissioner Woodhury said that the men would work harder if they were treated better. The Commission authorized the lease of the new quarters.

SCHOOL AND STUDIO BUILDING.

Six-Story Structure to be Erected on a Madison Avenue Corner.

It was learned yesterday tbat the Madison Building Company is the purchaser of the two dwellings at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, on plot 40 hy 70, that were sold recently by D. B. Freedman and Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer. The corporation, with the organizing of which the hanking firm of Fisk & Robinson has heen identified, will erect on the plot a six-story huilding for which a private school has heen secured as the tenant.

The structure is to he made as nearly fireproof as possible and is to he equipped with modern appliances. In addition to the usual classrooms there are to he a large assembly room, a gymnasium, studios and laboratories. A roof garden is to be provided also. The cost of the building and its equipment has been estimated at $250,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED LIBEL IN TRADE CIRCULAR.—The Cimiotti Unhairing Company and others, the owners of certain patents for unhairing skins, published in a trade paper called The Fur Trade Review, and also circulated through the trade, an article or circular stating that they had begun suit against Max Bowsky for infringement of two of their patents, hoth of which had already heen sustained hy the United States courts, and that they proposed to proceed promptly against any further infringers. The circular also stated that all infringers would he held responsible in treble damages, and that a dealer who causes skins to he unhaired on infringing machines, whether on his own machines or by his own workmen, or on machines operated by others, is guilty of infringement. In an action for libel hrought by Bowsky against the Cimiotti Company and the other owners of the patents, a judgment of the Supreme Court dismissing the complaint has heen affirmed hy the Appellate Division of this city, which holds that the article was both privileged and justified hy the facts in the case. Justice Patterson, for the court, says: "The matter contained in this article is in its nature of a privileged character. The defendant corporation was the owner of these patents, and it was, therefore, interested in the preservation of its rights under them. The communication made to the fur trade was evidently one for the protection of the interest of the corporation, and was perfectly legitimate in its character, unless there were false representations contained in it. A privileged communication is one fairly made by a person charged with some public or private duty, legal or moral, or in the conduct of his own affairs in a matter where his interest is concerned. The facts upon which the defendants claim that the article was privileged are uncontradicted, and hence the question of privilege became one of law. On that uncontradicted evidence every statement contained in the circular is shown to be substantially true."

INJURY TO CHILDREN FROM DANGEROUS PREMISES.—The owner of premises upon which a pool of hot water collected as the result of lawful business operations, is held, in the case of Brinkley Car Works against Cooper, (67 Southwestern Reporter 752,) not to be liable for injuries sustained by a child going on the premises and getting into the pool, if the pool was open and the child knew that the water was hot and had sufficient intelligence to appreciate the danger. The court said: "There are few boys of six years of age that do not know that fire or hot water will burn, and if this boy possessed that amount of intelligence, and yet went on the premises of the company, and of his own volition or carelessness walked into an open pool of water that he knew was hot, we think that no recovery can be had for injury thus sustained by him. If the law was otherwise, one could not boil water in an open kettle on his premises without being liahle for damages to any boy who should come and put his hand into it, unless he went to extra precaution to prevent the boy from getting into the water. Such a rule, carried to its logical conclusion, would, as said hy the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, render the owner of a fruit tree liable for damages to a trespassing boy who in attempting to get the fruit should fall from the tree and be injured. It would charge the duty of protecting children upon every member of the community except upon their own parents."

In a late case decided in Texas damages were sought against an electric light company which maintained poles along a highway with spikes driven in them from a point near the ground to allow assent for placing and repairing wires, for injuries to a child who fell in attempting to climb one of the poles. The court, in giving judgment for the defendant, said: "It would seriously retard the material progress and cripple the business interests of the country if persons owning and operating public utilities, which from their very nature require the use of structure and appliances placed in proximity to public highways, should be forhidden to use or maintain any structure or appliance of a kind calculated to attract and allure children to attempt their use as playthings, and which when so used become dangerous."



Get down to summer weights.

Light weight sack suits of mixtures suitable for mixed summer use, city and country; $15 to $35.

Young men's sizes, 32, 34-inch chest, $14 to $22.

Norfolk jacket suits, long trousers; look as easy as they feel, feel as easy as they look.

Of summery materials—homespun, gray serge, striped flannels, fancy cheviots; $15 to $25.

Since sandals went out there has been no summer footgear cooler than low shoes.

Black or tan, $3.50 and $5.

Few men will put up a stiff front this summer.

Hundreds of soft shirt patterns, $1.50 to $5.

There's many a sort of "Panama."

The good sort, here.

Every other good straw hat shape.

$2 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Short Jackets: made of tan covert cloth or black cheviot. Lined with silk.

6.50
Formerly 10.50 and 13.50

Short, box pleated coats, made of black taffetas silk, —trimmed with lace.

12.50
Formerly 16.50

Rain coats, made of tan and oxford grey Cravenette. Loose or belted backs, with capes.

14.00 and 16.50

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James McCreery & Co.

SUIT DEP'T.

Embroidered, white muslin Dresses.

16.50

Dimity Dresses. Very attractive models. Finished with tucks and fine lace medallions.
Delicate colors and black and white.

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Dimity "shirtwaist" dresses.

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Chambray "shirtwaist" dresses.

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Pique skirts.

3.00

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Business, from $5 a month.
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SOROSIS TRADE MARK. THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

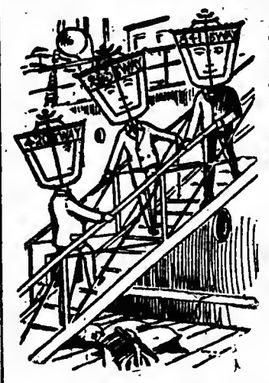
$3.50 per pair.

Low shoes and slippers for summer dress.
Attractive shape and finish for "Verandah" wear.
Stout boots and shoes,—designed for country walking or mountain climbing.

During the warm weather,—perfect fit, pliable leathers and correctly modeled shoes are absolutely essential to comfort. Sorosis shoes provide all these qualities, with the additional attributes of fashionable appearance and diversity of design.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

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All Aboard.

Season of Tropical weather. Ready to furnish you with Suits, Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Shoes, Etc., for Men and Boys.

Solid comfort & style in Flannel, Homespun or Cash Coats and Trousers, Coats with broad shoulders, Trousers correct shape, turn-up bottom, $10, $12 & $14.

Smart New Serges, blues & blacks, also Worsteds and Cheviots, $12 to $25.

Genuine South American & French Panamas, $5 to $18. We have everything in Straw Hats that's correct, $1 to $3.

TROPICAL FURNISHINGS. Thousands of Negligee Shirts. Thin "Sleeping Suits," Light-Weight Balbriggan Underwear, 50c. a garment, &c.

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Summer Resort Number Next Sunday

THE NEW YORK TIMES

will issue a

Special Summer Resort and Travel Edition next Sunday, June 8.

This edition will cover practically all the Summer Resorts throughout the country. It will form an outing directory and will serve as a guide to tourists. This number will be in demand by those who seek information as to Summer homes and routes of travel. To be sure of securing a copy of next Sunday's edition of

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

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Sale of Parasols.

All Silk Taffetas, in black and white, white and black, stripe and border effects in colors,

$1.95,

value $3.00.

All Silk Taffetas, in Dresden, stripes, pongees with colored stripes; black and white, and white and black,

$2.50,

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A NEW SENSATION.



ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH MUSTARD SAUCE FOR Meats, Rarebits, Sandwiches, Fish, &c.

At Your Grocer's. Ready for the Table.

THIS IS THE MALARIAL SEASON.

Don't neglect to get a bottle of Dr. Decker's Shake No More, whether you stay in town or go to the country. It prevents and cures. Tested for twenty-three years. Fifty cents; all druggists.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

VERANDAH FURNISHINGS.

Have you forgotten to include the verandah in your country-house furnishing? WE have not. The Orientals, who know so well how to make verandah life enjoyable, have given us hints, and we have made "Flint" Swings, in stained wood and the cool reed, suspended by chains or colored ropes—Plied with our "Komo" Cushions at 50 cts. each, you have the most luxurious lounging place imaginable.

Bamboo Verandah Shades, $1.00—made of specially durable bamboo bark—complete with ropes and pulleys.

Artistic 2 Piece Suites and odd Chairs in red and green reed now reduced below even factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
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Welch's Grape Juice

is just pure Grape Juice. It contains nothing that is not found in fresh Concord Grapes. 80 tons pressure extracts the life of the Grape, carefulness and cleanliness in the process give to Welch's the natural Grape aroma and flavor which no other Grape Juice possesses. The food properties are unchanged. The sick find Welch's a delicious tonic food.

Druggists and grocers sell it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

41 THE American Man's Whiskey 41
Trade—41—Mark

Every American is supposed to be a gentleman. He always wants the best he can get. That is why he wants "41."

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Monthly price list mailed on application.

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Fair and cooler; variable winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,354. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITY CLUB AND THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION

Trustees Said to be Preparing a Protest to the Mayor.

Trustees Call on Mr. Low, and the Board Holds Secret Meeting—Reported to be Displeased with Col. Partridge.

Reports were current yesterday that the Trustees of the City Club had prepared, or were preparing, a report demanding of Mayor Low the enforcement of the laws; condemning Col. Partridge's administration of the Police Department, and practically calling on the Mayor to remove him. It was stated that this alleged report declared that gambling is widespread; that poolrooms are in full blast, and that the excise law is not enforced.

The story was strengthened when R. Fulton Cutting, Wheeler H. Peckham, James R. Burnet, and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of the City Club called on the Mayor and were in conference with him for more than an hour. Neither the Mayor nor any of his visitors, however, would say anything relative to the matters discussed in the private office of the city's chief magistrate.

Afternoon papers published statements alleged to have been made by Dr. Slicer, but the latter pronounced all of these absolutely false, with the exception of one paragraph. He admits that he did say: "There is no proof that Commissioner Partridge has accomplished much in the way of reform since he took hold of the office."

The Trustees of the City Club were in conference at the clubhouse until a late hour last night. The board is composed as follows:

James R. Burnet,	Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
Henry P. Davison,	R. R. Bowker,
Horace E. Deming,	Joseph G. Deane,
F. Norton Goddard,	Charles C. Nadal,
Frank J. Goodnow,	Adolph Openhym,
Thomas R. Slicer,	John E. Parsons,
Charles Howard Strong,	Wheeler H. Peckham,
Oswald Garrison Villard,	Isaac N. Seligman.

It is possible some of these were not present, but no information was given with regard to absentees. Among those who visited the club house while the trustees were in session were James B. Reynolds, private secretary to the Mayor, and District Attorney William Travers Jerome. The latter said his visit had nothing to do with the trustees, and Mr. Reynolds ridiculed the report that the club was displeased with Mayor Low. "The members are his friends," he said, "and they want to sustain him. They would not want to 'knock' him."

After the meeting James R. Burnet said to the assembled reporters:

"I am authorized to say that no action has been taken by the Trustees relative to the administration of the Police Department of this city. Nor is it true that any delegation was sent by the City Club to call on the Mayor."

Mr. Burnet declined to say anything about the discussion which occurred in the Mayor's office and in which he took part.

This question was then asked:

"Has the City Club as a body, or any of its members as individuals, or have the Trustees individually or collectively prepared, or do they contemplate the preparation of a report condemning or criticising the present administration or any department thereof for alleged non-enforcement of the laws? Is it true that there is dissatisfaction in the club with Mayor Low's administration and that the club as a body or any of its members want Police Commissioner Partridge removed?"

"I can say nothing," replied Mr. Burnet, "beyond what I have already told you."

"Then you don't deny that a report has been or will be prepared?" he was asked.

"I have said all I have been authorized to say, except that Dr. Slicer denies he has given any interview to a reporter."

Being pressed, Mr. Burnet returned to the meeting room and soon reappeared with the statement that Dr. Slicer repudiated all the statements attributed to him, with the exception of the reference to Col. Partridge above quoted.

Dr. Slicer visited Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. Neither Col. Partridge nor Dr. Slicer would discuss the nature of their conversation.

CITY EMPLOYES ON REFORM.

Criticism of the Mayor's Action in Trying to Nullify the Civil Service Provisions.

At the third annual meeting of the Association of Civil Employes of the State of New York in Copper Union last evening more than 500 members were in attendance. The association was organized in 1899 by two members. Now there are 5,000 in the city and 4,000 in other cities of the State.

President John K. Darragh delivered the address of the evening. He said that he did not wish to attack this present administration or any past one, but that when they came into power each sought to remove as many of the former employes as possible. That the association was formed to prevent. He spoke of almost the first action of Mayor Low in requesting the Legislature to give him special law nullifying the civil service provisions of the charter, on the ground that he wished to establish some reforms. That action the association had been able to prevent, he said, for out of the 410 exemptions asked for by the various reformers only ten were allowed, and they are before the Supreme Court on the question of legality. He said that if the public service is to attract the best men, it must be made attractive to the best men.

Secretary Edward Kenny told the members that if they would only stand together they could force the heads of the departments to abolish the system of turning men out upon their entrance to power.

Chicago Bank to Increase Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—Shareholders of the National Bank of the Republic voted this morning in favor of an increase of $1,000,000 in the capital stock of the bank. This stock is to be sold to present stockholders at $150 a share, although the shareholders have been asked to relinquish their rights to 10 per cent. of their subscriptions in order that interests of great value to the bank may acquire holdings. The present capital of the bank is $1,000,000; surplus and profits, $285,450. Through the new issue the capital will be increased to $2,000,000, and the surplus and undivided profits to $785,450.

ARREST IN THE HUMBERT CASE.

Brother of the Woman Concerned in the Paris Swindle Taken Into Custody at Tunis.

PARIS, June 5.—Louis d'Aurignac, a brother of Mme. Humbert, who is concerned in the famous Humbert-Crawford lawsuit, has been arrested at Tunis. He had been managing the Humbert property near Zaghwan, Tunis.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Paris, Wednesday night, said that Maitre Lanquest, the legal adviser of the Humbert family, had placed 3,700,000f. ($740,000) at the disposal of the French authorities for the benefit of the victims of the alleged Humbert-Crawford frauds.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—It is said here that the Humbert-Crawford sensation of Paris probably had its start at Covington, Ky., and that French detectives are now here working under cable instructions from Paris and also under telegraphic advisement from Washington, through Eugene Policey, the French Consul at Cincinnati.

Four Crawford brothers lived in Covington until the early eighties when they left there, and two of them went to Paris. The French Government has information that they may be the men named in the document exhibited by the Humberts to the great financiers. The brothers were John, Henry, Matthew, and Robert. Matthew and Robert went abroad and are supposed to have lived in Paris. Every circumstance indicates that they are the men whom the Humberts named as the nephews who were contesting the Crawford will. The story as related by the Humberts to the bankers is practically the story of the important events in the lives of the Covington Crawfords.

THE SHANGHAI DISPUTE.

Difference Which Has Arisen Between the Municipal Council and the Consular Body.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The Times's correspondent in Shanghai explains the dispute which has arisen between the Municipal Council and the Consular body, growing out of the French Consul's claims regarding the arrest of Chinese residents in the foreign settlement. The Council, having been elected by rate-payers, naturally represents the British majority of electors, while in the Consular body the opinion of the British representative is no more weighty than that of any one of his ten colleagues.

Since the dispute has become ae much a question of the dignity of the French Consul as of his rights over native residents, it is inevitable that the Consuls as a body support him. But the English residents are dissatisfied because the British Consul has not been instructed to dissociate himelf from action believed to be contrary to the interests of fair play.

PULLMAN MEN'S DEMANDS.

They Want More Pay and Free Uniforms—Petition Has 15,000 Signatures.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—One hundred and thirty-eight of the 145 Pullman conductors running into St. Louis have signed a petition setting forth their grievances and demands. The petition is being circulated throughout the country and has now 15,000 signatures. After all the Pullman conductors have been given an opportunity to sign the petition, it will be presented to President Robert T. Lincoln of the Pullman Car Company.

The petition demands that all new conductors be paid $65 per month the first six months they are in the service, $70 the second six months, and $80 after they have served one year. It also demands that the conductors be furnished with uniforms free after they have been in the service one year. At present this concession is only made after they have served ten years.

T. H. Boothby, local Superintendent, says he knows that the petition is in circulation, and that he has no objection to the men signing it if they choose.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW LOAN.

Bill Finally Passes Council—City Authorized to Borrow $5,000,000 for Various Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Select Council this afternoon finally passed the new City Loan bill, which was authorized by the voters at the February election. The measure now only awaits the Mayor's signature to become negotiable. The ordinance provides that the city may borrow $5,000,000 for the following purposes:

New public schools, $1,200,000.
New sewers, $1,000,000.
Distribution of filtered water, $1,300,000.
Dredging the channels of the Delaware and Schuykill Rivers, $400,000.
Grading streets, $300,000.
Paving, $200,000, and macadamizing conntry roads, $300,000.

The measure further provides that all unexpended balances shall go toward the purchasing of sites and the erection of new public schools.

AUTOMOBILE CAUSED DEATH.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—Antonio Pooroer, a wealthy contractor of Rye Village, was frightened by an automobile that whizzed by him as he was riding his bicycle on the Post Road below Rye last night. He lost his balance and fell off opposite the country residence of Frank Daniels, the actor. His skull was fractured by the fall, and he died three hours later.

In the automobile, that was traveling at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, it was said were two men and two women, who were not recognized. The machine was not stopped when Mr. Pooroer fell.

Princeton-Yale Baseball Game.
Pennsylvania Railroad will run special train New York to Princeton and return Saturday, June 7th, leaving West 23d Street Station 12:25 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 12:40 P. M., Brooklyn 12:10 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M., returning immediately after the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick in each direction.
Regular excursion tickets will be good on this train.—Adv.

Ideal Sunday Trip. All day on L. I. Sound. Str. RICHARD PECK. Fare, $1.00. See ad.—Adv.

GEN. MILES IS RETURNING

President Roosevelt Said to Have Summoned Him from West.

It Is Further Rumored the Head of the Army Is Threatened with Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—Lieut. Gen. Miles passed through Kansas City to-night on his way from Fort Riley to Washington, called there, it is declared, by President Roosevelt, and threatened with an immediate court-martial on a charge of having betrayed official secrets. Gen. Miles went through here yesterday attended by several other members of a board convened to observe field gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so engaged for several days. He came back this afternoon, entirely alone, and in such haste that he had not even reserved a sleeping-car berth.

Gen. Miles was apparently worried when he heard read to him a dispatch from Washington, intimating that he was suspected in the White House of having furnished Senator Culberson of Texas with details of a scandal involving Lieut. Arnold.

"It is the same thing. I heard about that this morning and I have nothing new to tell," he said. Where he was, wedged in and about by scores of loitering and moving people, Gen. Miles halted and said:

"You may read the dispatch."

As the Washington message was concluded Gen. Miles was asked what he had to say in answer.

"Senator Culberson semes to have made an answer as full as one could make, and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or any one could demand," he declared.

"But, for yourself, General?"

"I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking."

With that, Gen. Miles turned abruptly and started to walk away. The interviewer said:

"If you will stop long enough to tell about field guns, General—"

The next instant the suit case was jammed down on the tiled floor and Gen. Miles was discussing the tests at Fort Riley.

"We tried American, English, and German guns," said he. "In due time the board will make a report. I am not prepared to state what my own observations were, as there were a lot of data we must assemble and classify."

"There is a second dispatch, General," was then remarked, "to the effect that you are peremptorily ordered back to Washington to face chargee."

Gen. Miles did not deign a reply.

"Is this correct?" was persisted.

So far from evoking an answer, the interrogation did no more than etart the General off on another walk up and down.

PLANT ESTATE CONTROVERSY.

Decision in New Haven Conflicting with That of Justice Leventritt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—A decision bearing on the controversy over the estate of the late Henry Bradley Plant, the millionaire steamboat owner, was rendered to-day in the Superior Court, when a hearing was held to determine the standing of annuities amounting to $6,000 given by the will of Mr. Plant to Horace G. and Charles E. Hoadley of Waterbury. The Hoadleys, who are brothers, applied for an injunction to prevent the removal of the estate from Connecticut to the jurisdiction of the New York courts.

At the hearing to-day before Judge Silas A. Robinson, Edward W. Sheldon of New York, acting as connsel for the New York executors of the estate and the United States Trust Company, was a witness. He testified that by direction of Mrs. Plant, the widow of the testator, a fund of $138,000 had been deposited with the United States Trust Company to meet the annuities, although there was a question whether, under the decisions of the New York courts, the annuities were not void.

Mr. Sheldon said that what was done in New York was under Judge Leventritt's decision. Judge Robinson said that he would not recognize the Leventritt decision ae affecting this trust fund, and that the trust and estate must be accounted for in the New Haven Probate Court.

Judge Robinson decided that the injunction should stand so far as it applies to the annuities.

CHILD KIDNAPPED IN YONKERS.

Belief is that She is with Her Father, Who Has Been Seeking to Get Her.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 5.—Irene O'Connell, eight years of age, was kidnapped this afternoon, and the supposition is that she is with her father, as he has been seeking her custody for a long time.

A woman who called at St. Mary's Parochial School and asked for permission to see the girl explained that she was an aunt. Irene approached the woman as if she knew her, and later left the building with her. It is supposed that they walked to a trolley line for Mount Vernon or the Bronx.

Irene's mother was Annie Curley, who married Michael O'Connell. Shortly after Irene was born they separated, and ever since Irene has lived with her grandmother. The father disappeared for a couple of years. When he returned he sued for divorce and was defeated; but he succeeded in having the grandmother required to provide $1,000 bond to produce the child when wanted in another suit for divorce and an application for the custody of the child. The police are working along the lines indicated to them by the grandmother.

Would Adjourn Congress June 28.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative Ruppert, one of the Democratic members from New York, to-day introduced a resolution authorizing the adjournment of Congress at 3 P. M. on June 28. The resolution was sent to the Ways and Means Committee. Chairman Payne and other Republican leaders of the House have not yet taken action as to the time of adjournment, owing to the situation regarding several important pending measures of legislation.

Golf Bicycle Clothing.
Largest line in America. See our Norfolk Suit. A. Raymond & Co., n. e. cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts.—Adv.

The Highroad to Chicago
Is the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line. Speedy trains at convenient hours daily.—Adv.

RACE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Two Delegations of Shriners Trying to Beat Each Other to San Francisco on Fast-Flying Specials.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—Two passenger trains racing across the continent—one from Philadelphia the other from New York—are exciting great interest among the Shriners, for the nobles and ladies of that order are the passengers on both trains. Members of Mecca Temple of New York, accompanied by Imperial Potentate Philip G. Shaffer of Philadelphia and twenty members of his staff, are aboard one train which is running via St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, and Salt Lake, while Lulu Temple of Philadelphia are en route via Chicago, Omaha, and Ogden. Walter Scott, Illustrious Potentate, and F. H. Humphrey, Past Potentate, are aboard the latter train.

Imperial Potentate Shaffer was booksd to go out with the Lulu Temple, but at the last moment changed to the New York train. This piqued the Philadelphia crowd, who have asked the roads over which they are traveling to beat the New York people into San Francisco, although that train left twenty-four hours before the Philadelphia one. So fast is the latter train that only 80 hours will be consumed between Philadelphia and San Francisco, which will put that train in several hours before ths other, the train having right of way over everything on the Union Pacific tracks.

INDICTED OFFICIALS' PLIGHT.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Tierney Withdraws as Counsel of New Rochelle's Former Administrators.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 5.—Ex-Mayor M. J. Dillon, all the Aldermen except one, and several of the minor city officials who were indicted for wrongful handling of the city's money are to-night in a quandary. Michael J. Tierney, ex-Corporation Counsel, has withdrawn as their counsel.

Justice Smith yesterday announced as his unalterable decision that the pleadings must be made on Monday nsxt, and that under no circumstances would he admit of another postponement. This leaves very little time in which new counsel can prepare. It is expected that whoever is retained to-morrow will enter pleas of not guilty and ask leave to withdraw this later and demur. No other course seems open.

It is said that ex-Mayor Dillon and Mr. Tierney disagreed last night over the question of a fee. It is said that Mr. Dillon refused to pay a retaining fee of $5,000, holding that Mr. Tierney as a matter of friendship and because of his former position in the City Government should defend the indicted men free. This led to warm words and the two parted and Mr. Tierney threw up the case. It is said that Henry C. Henderson and Charles P. McClellan were asked to-day to take the case, and that they either refused or declined to accept until they had investigated it.

SWAMPED BY WEDDING GIFTS.

Adams Express Agent and Assistants at Greenwich Quit Their Places.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 5.—So many carloads of wedding presents have come to Greenwich by express to be delivered to the May and June brides that the local agent of the Adams Express Company, Charles D. Mowrey, and his assistants, Harry Burnett and George Jerman, have thrown up their positions. There have been numerous weddings among society folks this season, among which were the Lauder-Rowland and Rowland-Hubbell nuptials, and the agent found that delivering the hundreds of presents along with the usual run of business wae too much for him. He appealed to the express company for help, but in vain.

Finding it was impossible to deliver the gifts and other merchandise in time, although he and his force of four men worked fifteen hours a day, and as more weddings were coming, he tbrew up his position in disgust. Mr. Mowrey has been in the Adams Express Company's employ for a quarter of a century, for some years on the New York and Boston boat, and then on the train between those two cities. The Mamaroneck agent and a force of men taken from trains are here temporarily.

FUAD PACHA CONVICTED.

Distinguished Turkish General Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for Seditious Acts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—The official announcement of the finding of the final court-martial which tried Fuad Pacha, formerly Under Secretary of the Interior, has been made. Fuad Pacha has been found guilty of revolutionary acts and sentenced to life imprisonment in a fortress, to degradation of rank, and to be deprived of his decorations. An irade has been issued confirming the sentence and designating Damaicus as the place of Fuad Pacha's confinement.

Marshal Fuad Pacha, who was one of the most brilliant Turkish officers in the Russo-Turkish war, wae recently suspected of being identified with the Young Turkey Party, although his loyalty to the Sultan had never been seriously questioned. He was arrested and tried on the charge of having entertained seditious designs.

Relatives Fear for Missing Man.

Thomas C. Meares, who lives in Arlington, N. J., and who was a Superintendent in the Charles Broadway Rouss etore, has been missing since Decoration Day. On that day he worked at the etore until noon, then visited his daugbter who lives at 73 West One Hundred and First Street, and epent a part of the evening in a saloon in West Twentieth Street. He has not been seen since he left for the Erie Railroad depot at 10 o'clock. His son, T. C. Meares, Jr., says that he fears his father met with foul play, ae some years ago he was assaulted and robbed in the same locality.

Bryn Mawr Raises $256,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, to-day announced that $256,000 had been contributed to the institution to meet the conditional offer of $230,000 made by John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller agreed to donate the amount named to Bryn Mawr College to be used for improvements, provided the institution succeeded in raising $250,000.

$50.00 to California
and return from Chicago, May 27th to June 8th, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. The electric-lighted "Overland Limited" provides the best of everything. Offices 461, 287, & 349 B'way.—Adv.

New and Improved Service to Quebec, Commencing June 23d.
Leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 9:00 P. M., due Quebec 1:30 P. M., Pullman Sleepers.—Adv.

MEAT AGENTS MISSING

Witnesses Refuse to Testify Before New Orleans Court.

Grand Jury Had Begun Action to Inquire Into Methods of Dressed Beef Agencies There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The first action taken by the United States Grand Jury since it began last Saturday to inquire into the methods of the dressed-beef agencies in New Orleans, was the presenting of a report to Judge Parlange to-day relative to the refusal of some of the witnesses to answer questions and to produce documents.

The Grand Jury was desirous of finding out from agents and managers of meat-packing firms what were the prices at which the goods were sold; what hooks had been taken from the office of F. T. Murphy and D. Sievewright on Saturday, May 31, 1902; what combinations existed among the dealers in fresh meats for the fixing of prices, and what had become of F. A. Balmer, manager of Swift & Co., and of W. J. Fitzgibbons, manager of Nelson, Morris & Co., who had been notified last Saturday to appear before the Grand Jury and who have not obeyed the summons.

The witnesses would not answer the questions, alleging that they might incriminate themselves, and gave the same reason when asked why they had not produced the books and documents mentioned in the order of the court.

For three days the Grand Jury has been trying to obtain satisfactory answers from the witnesses, and, failing in this, recourse was had to-day to the court, and the Judge was asked for his decision as to whether or not the witnesses should be compelled to obey. The report recites in so many words that E. M. Heath, a local employe of Swift & Co., had declined to answer questions put him on the ground that he might incriminate himself. David Sievewright, local manager for Swift & Co.; B. F. Goodwin of Nelson Morris & Co., and George J. Stoutz, local manager of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and T. A. Best, local manager of the Hammond Packing Company, had declined to answer questions propounded to them on the ground that they "might incriminate themselves."

Judge Parlange ordered that the report he filed and that the persons named in the report be notified to be in court on Monday, June 9, to ehow cause why they should not answer the questions and produce the documents as stated in the report. The Grand Jury was adjourned until Monday.

Messrs. Fitzgibbons, Balmer, Bailey, and Ashby, the missing managers of packing houses, are still invisible. It is believed in the United States Marshal's office that their disappearance coincided with the disappearance of certain books and papers which the Grand Jury is very anxious to examine. The impression prevails that it is only a question of time to secure the presence of the missing agents and managers and to find out where the books and documents are.

It is understood that the United States Marshal at New Orleans has sent warrants with descriptions of the missing persone to every United States Marshal in cities where the fugitives are supposed to be in hiding, and that every effort is being made to locate them.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 5.—The Supreme Court en banc, to-day, in the suit against the packers, set aside the order of ouster issued yeterday against the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and auspended the case of that company that it might comply with the State corporation laws. The company will now plead in the regular way and the question of ouster and fine will be determined later.

After the ouster order was issued the company attempted to file its New York articles of incorporation and have a license issued, but Attorney General Crow protested andSecretary of State Cook refused to iseue certificates of authority to do business in this State. Then the company incorporated anew under the name of the S. & S. Beef and Provision Company of Kansas City. The Supreme Court granted the packers three days in which to file their returne in ouster euit. This includes the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

W. J. BRYAN'S OPEN LETTER.

He Calls on President Roosevelt to Bring Criminal Actions Against the Beef Trust Men.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—W. J. Bryan will to-morrow publish an open letter in his Commoner addressed to President in which he saye:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the Sberman anti-trust law, which declares criminal any conspiracy in restraint of trade and names a penalty therefore. You are the Chief Executive of thie Nation, and as such are not only empowered but are required to enforce the laws.

"By commencing a civil action against the members of the Beef Trust you declare that the members of that trust are, in your opinion, guilty of a violation of the law. Why do you hesitate to commence a criminal action? The penalty fixed in the etatute is insignificant compared with the penalty prescribed for a violation of less important statutes.

When a man violates the internal revenue laws there is no hesitation about prosecution, although the license fee is small and the fine for selling without licenee heavy in proportion to the crime. If the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none applies to the administration of justice, there can be no euch thing as respectability among those guilty of violating the laws of the country.

Does their wealth shield them? Certainly no one will justify the mild treatment of a rich criminal and the hareh treatment of a poor one. Are they favored because of the political influence they exert? Surely the Republican Party has fallen from its first estate if rich trust magnates can violate the law with impugnity and defy the authority of the United Statee.

"Civil suits may annoy the 'Captains of Industry,' but if you are going to shackle cunning you will have to shackle it with criminal laws. A prison cell will prove more effective in the prevention of monopoly than judgments or decreee for the payment of money. You have a chance to show that you were in earnest when you made that Minneapolis speech. So far you have not convinced even your friends."

A Table Fit for a King.
The dining car service of the Pennsylvania Railroad is an example of the highest grade of culinary art.—Adv.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Steamers only $1.00. Tickets good for the Season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Particulars of the Movement Related Before the Synod of the Reformed Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 5.—At the second day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America in the Auditorium on the beach, more than 300 ministers and lay delegates were present. The Rev. Dr. G. D. Matthews of London, England, who returned recently from Poland and Russia, described the wonderful progress made by the Stundist movement in those countries as well as of the advance of the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in England and other foreign countries.

Referring to the mutiny of the Roman Catbolics in Poland and Russia against the Greek Church, Dr. Matthews said that more than 250,000 Catholics had enrolled under the banner of the new Church. In bidding defiance to the Czar of Russia, the men and women dared confiscation of property, flogging, and even banishment to Siberia. The reformers have established "fellowship meetings," where, in secret, they study the New Testament.

Dr. Matthews said the Stundists did not ask for money, but they wanted teachers, and he urged that America join with England in sending missionaries to help the reformers.

From reports submitted by the boards, the following summary of the statistics of the Reformed Church is made: Number of churches, 654; ministers, 736; communicants, 111,171; Sunday school enrollment, 123,934.

BOOTH WITNESS IS DEAD.

Prof. Lewis J. Weichman Testified in Trial of Conspirators to Assassination of President Lincoln.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 5.—Prof. Lewis J. Weichman, who was one of the leading witnesses in the trial of the conspirators to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, died at 8 o'clock to-night at the home of his brother-in-law, Charles O. Crowley. But ten minutes before death came Mr. Weichman called H. J. Creighton, a neighbor, to his bedside. He was unable to talk, and in a trembling hand he wrote the following:

"Now, as I am so soon to meet my Almighty God I wish to state that my testimony in that great trial was the truth and nothing but the truth." It was the last thing he did.

Death was due to a nervous tronble which is said to have been caused from fear of injury at the hands of friende of the conspirators against whom he testified. This fear hae been on his mind almost constantly since the trial until his death, and often he spoke of it to his friends. It seemed to have worried bim constantly, although there was no ground whatever for it.

Prof. Weichman attended school with John Surratt, and was studying for the priesthood. When the war broke out be went to Washington and boarded with Mrs. Surratt. There he met all the conspirators to the assassination. On the night of the assassination Weichman was the only one at home.

Mr. Weichman had written a book. He refused to allow it to be published until after his death.

GOLD STRIKE IN ARIZONA.

Rich Vein of Ore Discovered in Picacho Blanco Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 5.—Confirmatory particulars reached here to-day of sensational gold strikes reported in the Picacho Blanco country, north of Castle Creek. The main find was in the Exposition group. At a depth of forty feet a great body of ore filled with wire nuggets and flake ore was struck. Some of the ore assayed here to-day showed $125,000 to the ton, while none of the samples showed less than $100 to the ton. A series of other strikes followed, and on the Joe Dandy claims in the Trilby group, another find, little less in richness than that of the Exposition strike, was made. Scores of smaller finds have been made in the past few days, and there is a great rush into the district. Experts from there declare the new strike exceeds in richness either Tonopah or Thunder Mountain strikes.

PARDONED BY PRESIDENT.

F. A. Patterson, the Actor, Convicted of Passing Bad Money, Released Because His Child Died.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—A dispatch from New Bedford says that F. A. Patterson, the vaudeville actor, recently sentenced in the United States Circuit Court to serve thirty days in the East Cambridge jail, has been pardoned by President Roosevelt, owing to the death of his child.

Patterson was indicted for passing a few five and ten-cent counterfeit coins given to him by an Italian who lodged in the house with him. He pleaded guilty, and the authorities were lenient with bim, because it was shown that he had been drinking when he spent the money, about 30 cents all told. When he had served twenty days of his term his baby died. He broke down when the news came to him in his cell.

A telegram was sent to the White House by the District Attorney, and in just half an hour the pardon from the President arrived. Patterson, grateful for the kindness shown him, hastened home to see the face of his little one he loved so well.

MR. SCHWAB GIVES $5,000.

His Contribution to Pittsburg's Fourth of July Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5.—President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation this morning made a contribution to the Greater Pittsburg Fourth of July Fund in the form of a check for $5,000. The gift is in behalf of the great eteel corporation and its constituent companies.

When the fact was made known to Mr. Schwab that Pittsburg propoeed to make the coming celebration a red-letter day in the history of the city, he promptly subscribed an amount befitting the greatness of the industrial concern, of which he is the executive head, thereby expressing the steel corporation's appreciation of the fact that from Pittsburg it derivee the greater portion of its income.

Lackawanna's New Mountain Train
to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M., returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

BLOODSHED AND RIOT AT WILKESBARRE MINE

Boy Shot By Guard and Miners Fire a Trestle.

Police Arrest Four Coal and Iron Policemen for the Shooting—Great Crowd Outside Threatens Vengeance Upon Officers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 5.—The spirit of unrest that has been manifesting itself more or less in this city and vicinity during the last few days broke out in earnest at two places in this city to-night, and as a result a boy was dangerously, if not fatally, shot by a guard at the Stanton Colliery and a considerable portion of the fence around the Murray Colliery was destroyed by fire.

There has been considerable trouble around the Stanton Colliery, which is operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The colliery is located in the southern part of the city. Several nights ago, a part of the fence surrounding the place was burned, and also a small frame building. Since then other attempts were made to fire the fence. The guards as a result kept a close watch.

To-night while Charles McCann, aged thirteen years, was walking along the field outside the fence, it is said a guard on the inside fired a revolver or rifle at him. The bullet struck the boy in the back. The shot was heard by the people in the vicinity, and it looked for a time as though there would be serious trouble. The boy was quickly removed to the Mercy Hospital and the police notified.

The Chief of the Wilkesbarre police, with a squad of men, went to ths colliery to arrest the guard, and after some trouble the Chief and his men gained an entrance. They got their man, but the crowd on the outside was so great and threatening that the police did not dare take him from the place.

When the Chief of Police reached the colliery he, with the assistance of the Chief of the Coal and Iron Police on the ground, made an investigation and finally placed the blame for the shooting on four coal and iron policemen who were located near the place where the shooting occurred. They were taken from the colliery by a circuitous route and landed in the lock-up at midnight.

The men say hoys were tearing down the fence, and that they ehot into the air to scare them, and did not know that any one had been injured until told of it later. Three of the men fired one shot each and one fired two. They also claim that some one on the outside fired at them. There were fourteen policemen on the inside of the operations. Each had a .38-calibre revolver, and besides there were five Winchesters ready for use. The men came from Philadelphia to-day and were placed on duty this afternoon.

Shortly after the shooting the crowd sought vengeance on the company's property and some one set fire to a trestlework. The Fire Department was summoned, and with considerable difficulty put out the blaze.

At the Murray colliery, also operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesharre Company, in the eastern part of the city, a crowd of hoys succeeded in burning about 400 feet of a high board fence that surrounds the company's property. The Fire Department extinguished the blaze.

The eyee of the striking coal minere turned to-day toward the White House at Washington. A new hope has arisen in the breasts of the men that the President of the United States, at the suggestion of the New York Board of Trade, may take up the task of attempting to bring miner and mine owner together. There is a strong belief here that President Roosevelt will take up the matter and try to work out a solution of the problem. Mine workers abont etrike headquarters feel that the great coal companies cannot turn a deaf ear to the Chief Magistrate, and that if he can be prevailed upon to etep into the breach it is not improbable that the operators would recede from the atand they have taken. The miners, it is known, atand willing to arbitrate.

This probably was the quietest day in the anthracite region since the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen were called out last Monday. There were several scrimmages in several parts of the Wyoming Valley, in which workmen who refused to desert the companies generally got the worst of it. But one, as far as is known, was seriously hurt. The work of the miners' pickets and the stoning by boys and young men is having its effect. Each day a fewer number of men leave their homes for the mines, fearing they may not again get home alive.

It was stated at strike headquarters to-night that thirty-three additional men had joined the ranke of the strikers during the day and that more are expected out to-morrow. The operators are still able to fill the places of those that desert or are forced to quit. Most of the companies have exhausted their force of company employee and are now using non-union men more freely. It was their policy not to enlist the services of etrangers until it was absolutely necessary. Non-union men from the large cities are still coming in, most of them being brought here under the cover of darkness. They are sent to the collieries during the night, because the officials do not care to arouse the anger of the men and run the risk of having the recruits attacked. During the day and part of the night the strikers are conatantly on the watch, and in a few minutes can call out the entire population of a mining village if necessary.

Mr. Mitchell kept close to his office all day. He epent the time in conferring with committeemen from various parts of the coal fields, and did an unusual amount of telephoning. He expressed himself as satisfied with the progress of the miners' campaign. The mining superintendents who were seen to-day said that they were getting along fairly well. They continue to have trouble in operating their pumps, however, and in eome mines the water is creeping up elowly, notwithstanding the strenuoue efforts of the men on hand to keep it down. This is caused mostly by a lack of firemen to keep up enough steam and also to the fact that some of the men have to fill dual positions. The euperintendent of one company said to-day that

Barnett's Cocoaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the hair.—Adv.

Every Mother in New York and Brooklyn
should read "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20; button, Western creamery, 22½c.—Page 13.
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has had received a number of applications from engineers in cities outside ths coal regions for positions.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 5.—The Erie Company's work train carrying non-union men to the mines of the company was derailed in Hughestown to-day by running into an obstruction of rocks which had been piled on the tracks. No one was injured. All the non-union men at work in the various collieries of ths Erie Company are housed in one building, and are distributed every morning to the mines by special trains. It is supposed that strike sympathizers placed ths rocks on the track.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 5.—Sheriff Reiff swore in a small force of deputies today for duty in the Lykens Valley coal region. Trouble is brewing at Lykens and Wiconisco, and the Sheriff says a riot is likely to occur any moment. Three hundred men congregated on the outside of the colliery at Lykens to-day and tried to prevent ths firemen and pumpmen from going to work. The striking miners refuse to serve as deputies, and the Sheriff was forced to secure deputies in this city.

ROANOKE, Va., June 5.—From present indications it is believed here that the general strike among the soft coal miners of Virginia and West Virginia, which has been scheduled for next Saturday, will go into effect, and that practically all the fields will be tied up on that day. W. R. Sheets, purchasing agent of the Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia, who has been engaged in the fields for more than ten years, says a strike cannot be avoided.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., June 5.—The coal operators of West Virginia will meet here to-morrow night and Saturday to take final action on the strike ordered at the end of this week. A dispatch from Welch, West Va., states that the operators of Flat Top and Tug River districts are arriving to-night for a meeting to-morrow relative to the proposed strike. A dispatch from Eckman, West Va., to-night states that more than 500 mine workers quit to-day, and that the remainder say they will quit Saturday night.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 5.—About 100 Slavonian immigrants, fresh from Europe, were brought here to-night in a special car attached to a Lehigh Valley train. They were sent to the A. S. Van Wickle colliery, at Coleraln, where, it is said, they will be put to work to-morrow. This is the first importation of foreigners to the anthracite coal regions to fill the places of strikers. The officials at the Van Wickle office would neither confirm nor deny that the new arrivals are to be employed by this company.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., June 5.—Under the protection of a cordon of coal and iron police, armed with Winchester rifles, non-union men were placed in charge of the fires and pumps at Tunnel Ridge colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day. The pumps at Primrose colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Pottsville started up to-day with non-union men in the boiler rooms. Strikers are planning to march upon this colliery, and trouble is feared, as there is a large force of armed deputies on guard within the barbed wire enclosure. Non-union men are coming into the regions in large numbers.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 5.—The first serious outbreak of disorder in connection with the strike in the Lackawanna region occurred to-night at Forest City. David Owens, a pump runner at the Clifford Colliery of the Hilliside Company, was attacked by a mob of 300 strikers while on his way to work and beaten into insensibility. He was revived and his wounds dressed in a drug store. He was then taken to his home. His injuries, while severe, are not serious.

PLAN TO OPERATE COAL MINES NEUTRALLY.

Leon H. Bailey, ex-Corporation Counsel of Indianapolis, Tells of the Street Car Experience.

The members of the Board of Trade and Transportation up to the time they left their respective offices yesterday, had not heard anything definite from Washington regarding the resolutions calling upon President Roosevelt to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating and, if possible, ending the coal strike.

The committee appointed to lay the matter before the President will probably leave this city for Washington to-day. In the meantime the members of the committee, consisting of James Talcott, Darwin R. James, and John D. Kernan, have written to President Roosevelt, informing him formally of the action taken. Mr. Talcott and Mr. James of the committee are Republicans, and Mr. Kernan is a Democrat. Mr. Kernan has some experience in such matters, having been a member of the commission appointed by President Cleveland in 1894 to investigate the Pullman car strike.

The members of the committee hold that the controversy between the operators and the anthracite miners is injuring the business interests of the country. They also say that the public are concerned in the matter, and that President Roosevelt will receive the thanks of thousands of business men if he appoints this commission. They point to the appointment of the commission in the case of the Pullman car strike as a precedent.

Leon H. Bailey, who was Corporation Counsel in Indianapolis during a general street railroad strike there about ten years ago, and who is now living in this city, said yesterday that he believed the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania could act in the matter. In all strikes affecting the body politic the rights of the public were bound to be considered.

"The street railroad strike I refer to had been on for a long time," he continued, "and had reached an acute stage. Both sides were obstinate, there was a good deal of feeling on both sides, and the traffic was tied up so effectively that most persons who usually rode in street cars had to walk. Finally an appeal was made by a number of citizens to Justice Taylor of the Superior Court for the appointment of a man to run the street railroads on behalf of the company, the employes, and the public until the strike was ended. The railroad company opposed the application, but the court granted it. The strikers returned to work, and, though the rights of the company were not interfered with, the strike was settled in a few days. In the laws of every State there is an underlying principle by which the rights of the people are conserved.

"A man, on general principles, has a right to do as he likes with his own property, but when the rights of the people are invaded, the people have to be protected. The coal-carrying companies are corporations and, as such, are given certain privileges by the Government, which means the people.

"I believe the Legislature of Pennsylvania could act in the same way as the court in Indianapolis did if it appeared that there would be a dead-lock in the strike—not in a mandatory way, but in the interests of both sides to the dispute and the public. It would then not be necessary to appeal to President Roosevelt."

There were rumors down town yesterday afternoon that Senator Hanna, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation, might be chosen as a member of the commission asked for by the Board of Trade and Transportation if President Roosevelt decides to act in the matter. It was not verified, however.

The operators as a rule were of the opinion yesterday that the action of the Board of Trade and Transportation would not alter the situation.

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Railroad, said: "Such action may lead the strikers to believe that the general public is taking a special interest in their case. It will not, however, change the situation in any way."

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said: "I am not prepared to say what the operators will do in case President Roosevelt takes any action in the matter. In any case, the effect of the action of the Board of Trade and Transportation will be to prolong the strike."

The statements alleged to come from independent dealers that there was plenty of anthracite coal in the vicinity of New York were laughed at by prominent wholesale dealers who were seen yesterday. Manager Helbut of the Metamora Mines in West Virginia said:

"The situation is really very grave. As to ths idea that there is plenty of anthracite in New York, if people want to pay for it, that can be easily disproved. The anthracite is not here. I have a circular here from a small dealer in a town along the Hudson who has 300 tons of anthracite to sell. He has sent the sams circular to about twenty firms, and wants to sell merely to the highest bidder. These circulars convey the idea that he can sell to twenty people, and that he may have twenty times 300 tons, but he has only 300 tons. Another small dealer, who has saved up 150 tons, and wants a big price for it, is doing the same thing. Ths burning of soft coal is becoming general in New York, and nothing can stop it while the strike lasts."

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday that six more dealers wrote to him saying that they had plenty of anthracite for sale on demand. Mr. Lederle said he would investigate the reports.

The agencies for ths employment of men as pumpmen, firemen, and engineers for the mining district which had been running for the last day or two at 21 and 23 Ann Street, and 4 Greenwich Street, were closed yesterday. A notice at the doors of each place said: "No more help wanted."

Delegate Tyron of the Engineers' Union said yesterday: "We made matters so unpleasant I guess that these places had to close."

Another agency for the employment of men for the mining regions was opened yesterday at 266 State Street, Brooklyn. A numher of men were engaged. Others went away when they learned what they were probably wanted for.

Jacob Doll, piano manufacturer, 402 to 408 East Thirtieth Street, was charged in Yorkville Court yesterday by John Sullivan, an Inspector of the Board of Health, with violating the soft coal ordinance. Inspector Sullivan said that black smoke was coming from the chimney of the piano factory.

Mr. Doll denied that he hurned soft coal and said that his fireman had thrown some shavings on the fire. He added that he would put a smoke consumer on the chimney anyway. It was agreed that the case would be dropped if he did this. He was held in $100 hail for trial in the meantime.

RELYING ON ROOSEVELT.

Striking Miners Hope for Interference by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Jenn., June 5.—The work of filling the places of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen with non-union labor is making good progress. Not all of the 5,000 men needed for this purpose have yet been secured, hut accessories to the working force are heing received daily.

The principal trouble seems to he in ths Schuylkill and Hazleton districts. A strong force of the coal and iron police has been mobilized to protect the non-union men as they arrive. As a counter move, the miners are doing their best to secure the co-operation of the railroad men, who have been appealed to not to move trains on which strike breakers travel. Should they succeed in this, it would not only complicate the local situation seriously, but would greatly increase the area of disturhance.

From the point of view of the operators the situation shows practically no change during the past twenty-four hours. The statement attrihuted to President Baer of the Reading Railroad has not made any impression. Some douht is expressed as to whether Mr. Baer said all he is reported to have said, and this will remain until the identity of his anonymous confidant is revealed. It is not believed that he would tell any one who would he likely to repeat it what instructions he has received from Mr. J. P. Morgan. However, whether it is true or not true, it does not affect the situation materially.

President Mitchell is reticent on the subject of the request of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for actlon hy President Roossvelt looking to arhitration. His denials of any official knowledge of the matter, while apparently circumstantial, are so framed as to leave a douht as to whether he does not know more ahout it than he admits. The matter does not appear to interest the operators much.

J. C. B.

MINERS MAY MEET HERE.

Longshoremen's President Consults with President Mitchell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Association and a representative of labor on the Civic Federation Committee, to-day conferred hy long-distance telephone with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. He also had New York, Washington, and Wilkesbarre by telephone, and it is said a meeting may be held in New York Monday or soon thereafter for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement of the hig coal strike on a hasis of a slight concession and a three years' contract.

During the big strike of 1900 one of the prominent characters in it was known as M. A. Guernsey. Guernsey was none other than Daniel J. Keefe. Mr. Keefe admitted having conferred with President Mitchell, hut he was non-committal when asking what arrangements, if any, had heen made for the New York meeting.

Special Police for Coal Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 5.—Awaiting orders to move on to the scene of the coal strike in the Pennsylvania mining district in case their services are needed, 150 special policemen are quartered temporarily in two passenger coaches near the South Plainfield station of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The men have been gathered from Newark, Jersey City, and New York, and have been in the railroad company's service for a week. Most of them are young and some have seen service in the United States Army.

STRIKE RIOT IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—A reign of violence in connection with the street railway strike made the evening the most exciting period in the history of this community. Crowds of men, who blocked the streets, hooted and jeered at the officers and passengers of passing cars, hurled missiles of every description through windows, cut trolley ropes, and defaced with knives the interior fittings of cars.

All the officers from the suburban stations were brought to the centre of the city and reserves finally were called out. Clubs were used freely in half a dozen individual riots, mounted men charged the crowds, and twenty-five arrests were made.

The cause of the disturbance was the parade of about 300 striking conductors and motormen. A blockade gave opportunity for the demonstration.

One official of the Union Traction Company was attacked, and only escaped with slight injury after the police had risked their lives in the rescue.

Toward midnight the crowd dispersed, the absence of cars eliminating the chief cause of irritation.

The street railway system was unable to get more than a third of its cars in operation this morning, the second day of the strike. At midday probably half the equipment was on the road.

Owing to the lack of police vigilance in Pawtucket, where the system was more severely crippled than elsewhere, the unruly element was allowed full sway because of the refusal of the Mayor to afford police protection. Boulders were piled upon the tracks, wagons were walked in front of cars, so that progress was slow and perilous, and finally the drivers and conductors were set upon or missiles were hurled at them.

Messenger Boys Striks.

A strike of fifty messenger boys took place yesterday in the main office of the Postal Telegraph Company, 253 Broadway, their grievance being, so far as could be learned, that they have too few messages. Some of the boys who refused to quit work were chased by the strikers, and jostled and punched if they were caught.

Strike of Hatters at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 5.—Two hundred sizers in Warlng's hat shop in this city went on strike to-day for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages. Superintendent Miller said this evening that the demand would not be considered; that the places of the strikers would be filled at once, and work would not be interferred with.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE ENDS

Chicago Meat Wagon Drivers Secure a Partial Victory.

Some of ths Men Wsre Given Teams Yesterday—One Man Is Badly Beaten.

CHICAGO, Juns 5.—Quiet reigned in the turbulent stock yards district to-day as a result of the settlement of the meat teamsters' strike, but the happiness of the men was marred somewhat by a report that the packers will refuse to rs-employ leaders among the striking teamsters.

The report caused much uneasinsss among the men and there were mutterings that if those who have been active in ths recent disturbances shall he forced into idleness because of their conduct during ths strike there will he further trouble at the stock yards.

The teamsters are to return to work tomorrow morning. A few wers given teams to-day, but the majority was told to report to-morrow. Soon after the agreement, which is a compromise, was ratified by the men, a report from some untraceahle source spread that the packers had determined to take back only teamsters who had not been active in the strike.

That the companies would exercise a choice in taking back their former teamsters seemed not to have occurred to the men before, and on investigation it was found that several workmen employed in the yards had recently been discharged. These men declare that they have been singled out because they were strong union men and strike sympathizers. This is denied by the packers, but the statements of the discharged men are heing investigated.

Instead of another day of rioting and hroken heads, there were peace and the ripple of laughter as the two sides of the controversy good-naturedly discussed the ending of the trouhle. When the members of the conference separated this morning, the strike was virtually at an end, but the agreement of the committeemen had to be ratified by the packers and the teamsters.

This caused some further delay, and it was not until this evening that all arrangements had been completed for the strikers to return to work to-morrow. Meanwhile the only teams called for were to deliver meat urgently needed. The others were told to make the remainder of the day a holiday, and to report for duty to-morrow.

The strike, which has disturhed the peace of the city for nearly two weeks, and which yesterday caused the most serious rioting that has occurred since the American Railway Union strike of 1894, came to an end this morning as the result of a secret conference between representatives of the packers and the teamsters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which had been in session since 8 o'clock last night.

The agreement reached at the conference is a partial victory for the teamsters, in that the packers have declared that they will not discriminate against members of the union. The scale agreed upon is 2 cents lower than that demanded by the men. It is as follows: Cart drivers, 15 cents an hour; single wagon, 20 cents; two-horse, 22½ cents; four-horse, 27½ cents; six-horse, 30 cents. The men are to be paid full time from the time of leaving the barn until they return, with a deduction of half an hour for luncheon. They will not he required to work on Labor Day.

Five hundred teamsters, assembled at Corcoran Hall, near the stock yards, at noon ratified unanimously the agreement made between their representatives and the packers this morning. The document was signed by Albert Young, President of the National Teamsters' Union, and by John Meyers, President of the local union. It was then taken hy President Job of the State Arbitration Board to the several packers for their signatures.

Apparently ignorant of the strike settlement, men sympathizing with the teamsters to-day dragged a meat-wagon driver from his seat, beat him severely, and then demolished the wagon. The driver was Rohert Allan, employed hy Irwin Brothers. The strike having heen practically settled and at that hour awaiting only the ratification of the teamsters' union, the firm sent the wagon out without a guard.

At State and Harrison Streets a mob had collected, apparently expecting a repetition of yesterday's disorder. Allan was hadly beaten, but at the hospital it was said he would probably recover.

Victims of the riots were reported as being well along toward recovery to-day. Only a few who were taken to hospitals remained there. There is no likelihood of fatalities so far as known.

Chief of Police O'Neill is nursing a bruised leg, having heen hit in the leg in one of the Fifth Avenue riots. Inspector Hunt, who led the police during their nine hours of fighting, was hit three times, and was limping to-day as well as displaying bumps on his head and a lacerated cheek and jaw. Many policemen resumed their posts to-day wearing bandages and plasters, but otherwise none the worse for wear and tear.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

The Executive Committee of ths Committee of Fifty, which is organized for the purpose of opposing the increase in the legal rate of speed of vehicles in the congested streets of New York, met last evening in the Bar Association Building, West Forty-fourth Street, for the purpose of considering the amendment of Alderman Parsons to the Oatman hill, now pending before the Board of Aldermen, and which fixes the speed of vehicles at ten miles per hour. The Parsons amendment reduces the maximum speed to eight miles an hour, which meets with the favor of the committee.

After a lengthy session ths committee last night adopted a number of resolutions, the most important of which referred to automobiling. That resolution, which will be sent to the Board of Aldermen for consideration, reads:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no person should be permitted to operate an automobile within the City of New York which has not been registered and for the operation of which a license has not been issued. That provision should be made for the issuing of licenses to owners of automobiles, and that every automobile should be required to display in some conspicuous place its license number, the figures of which number shall be of solid block type, in large legible figures, and shall either be clearly painted on the back of the automobile itself or on a tablet affixed to such back, and that a penalty of not mors than $50 be imposed for ths violation of ths ordinance.

Another resolution referred to street cars and was to the effect that the ordinance in regard to the maximum rate of speed to be maintained by strest cars should be independent of the ordinance referring to all other vehicles.

PARADE OF CHILDREN.

Twenty-two thousand children, with thsir teachers, marched along Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, for half a mile yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the forty-first anniversary and parade of the Eastern District Sabbath School Association.

On the stand in front of the Hanover Club, Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, Borough President Swanstrom, and Fire Chief Croker reviewed the procession.

The children reprssanted forty schools. The schools of the First German Presbyterian and of the First German Baptist Churches led the parade. The odd-numbered divisions marched on one side of the street, and ths even on the other, each division having its band. After the parade, collations wers enjoyed in the churches.

REV. DR. McCONNELL CALLED.

A report was sent out yesterday in Manhattan to the effect that the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, had been tendered and had accepted a call to succeed the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton as rector of All Souls' Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, Manhattan.

Dr. McConnell, when seen last night with regard to this report, said that he had received a call to All Souls' Church, but that he had not as yet either accepted or declined it. He declined to say whether or not he was inclined to accept.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

W. K. Vanderbilt and Senator Depew Attend the Annual Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—W. K. Vanderbilt and other prominent representatives of the Vandsrbilt railroad interests met here to-day at ths annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. W. K. Vanderbilt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, President W. H. Newman of the New York Central Railway and Vice President W. C. Brown of the sams road, arrived early in the morning, and together with the old Directors of the company approved the annual statement of the company.

Mr. Vanderbilt's presence at the meeting was considered specially significant in the light of recent rumors of the probable contest of the Moore, Leeds and Vanderbilt interests.

The financial statement of the company for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1902, shows gross earnings from operating to be $46,534,836; operating expenses, $28,494,674; taxes, &c., $1,410,118; interest, &c., $6,406,068; construction and improvement expenses, $4,606,665; total expenditures aside from dividends, $41,242,191; dividends 5 per cent on preferred and 7 per cent. on common stock, $4,529,468; surplus, $1,340,251. The percentage of operating expenses, including taxes, to earnings was 64.26.

The stockholders declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.; also the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, with an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

There was no contest at the election, and the following officers were chosen: President—Marvin Hughitt; Vice President and Secretary—E. E. Osborn; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary—S. O. Howe; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—J. B. Redford; Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary—R. H. Williams. The following were elected Directors for a term of three years:

W. K. Vanderbilt,	Marshall Field,
F. W. Vanderbilt,	Byron L. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,	Cyrus H. McCormick.

The Executive Committee consists of:

Marshall Field,	H. McK. Twombly,
Marvin Hughitt,	David P. Kimball,
C. M. Depew,	W. K. Vanderbilt,
S. F. Barger,	James C. Fargo.

RAILROAD ELECTS DIRECTORS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Holds Its Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, Charles W. Hillard, Richard M. Hoe, Joseph G. English, and Frederick D. Flower were elected Directors.

At a meeting of Directors following the stockholders' meeting the following officers were re-elected: President—M. J. Carpenter; Vice Presidents—C. S. Lyford and C. W. Hillard; Secretary—A. M. Smith; Treasurer—C. W. Hillard.

The Executive Committee, of which H. H. Porter is Chairman, was re-elected.

The statement of the earnings and expenditures for the year ended April 30 shows that the gross earnings were $5,246,406, compared to $4,769,100 in the preceding year. The net earnings were $2,396,763, compared to $2,042,687 in the preceding year.

Prince Henry's Thanks for a Gift.

Prince Henry of Prussia through Admiral von Seckendorf, one of his aides-de-camp, has sent a communication from Kiel to John S. Collins, the publisher, thanking him for the present of a copy of Mott's History of the Erie Railroad, entitled "Between the Ocean and the Lakes." The Admiral adds: "The Prince being at sea with his squadron regrets very much that he has not been able to acknowledge receipt of all the kind offerings made to him in America at an earlier date."

Faster Time to Colorado.

Beginning on Sunday the fast train known as the "Colorado Special" will leave Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway at 6:30 P. M. daily, arriving at Omaha at 6:55 A. M. and Denver at 8 P. M. the next day, thus reducing the time from Chicago to Denver by two and one-half hours. By connection with this train the trip can he made from New York City to Denver, or vice versa, in 50½ hours.

Railway Officials Opposed to Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day gave a hearing to railway officials on the proposition of the Commission to have a statement incorporated in the annual reports of the railway to the Commission which will show the ton mileage and freight earnings statistics of the roads. The roads are opposed to the proposed innovation. The Commission, which wants the statistics for use in passing on cases, and for other purposes, has taken the question under advisement.

Railroad Trust Deed for $10,000,000.

ANOKA, Minn., June 5.—The Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul and Winnipeg Railroad Company to-day filed with the Register of Deeds here a trust deed to the Standard Trust Company of New York, to secure $10,000,000 in 5 per cent., thirty-year honds, covering the bed, superstructures, right of way, franchise, &c., of 320 miles of railroad between Minneapolis and Baudette, Minn., and 120 miles from Anoka to Superior, Wis. It is expected that 100 miles of the road will be completed this year.

WASHINGTON SELIGMAN SUED.

Verdict of $2,000 Rendered for Damages for Assault on a Woman at Bath Beach.

Washington Seligman, the broker, was mulcted in $2,000 in the City Court before Judge Seabury yesterday in a suit brought against him for alleged assault and battery by Mrs. Annette M. Osborne, who declared that he had attacked her without reason at the Sea View Hotel, Bath Beach, on Jnly 9 last. Mr. Seligman admitted that he had a quarrel with the young woman, but swore in melodramatic fashion that he had never laid violent hands upon her. He declared that the bruises and other evidences of trouhle which she displayed at that time were the results of a misunderstanding with Miss Anita Sutherland, who had taken lessons in boxing.

Miss Sutherland told of the conflict that she had with Mrs. Osborne, and Mr. Seligman said that his meeting with Mrs. Osborne at the hotel was for the purpose of learning the extent of the injuries.

Mrs. Osborne testified that Mr. Seligman had called her into the hotel parlor and chided her for some words she had had the day before with Miss Sutherland, seized her by the throat, and struck her in the eye. She admitted that she had been hit in the eye the day before by a woman. Her story was corroborated partly by visitors at the hotel.

Miss Sutherland testified that she had received an impertinent letter from Mrs. Osborne. Ths court would not permit the letter to be introduced in evidence. She testified that she waited for Mrs. Osborne to coms to the hotel on the day that she had ths conflict with her, and that she had as witnesses two friends.

Mr. Seligman said he had known Mrs. Osborne for a year and a half as the friend of Miss Sutherland, and that he had been kind to her on that account. He acknowledged that he had reviled her. The jury was out seven minutes. Judge Seabury granted a stay of thirty days pending an appeal.

Blast Furnaces Strike Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Juns 5.—The strike of the blast furnace workers in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys has been settled by the payment of an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. The offer to the men was made through the furnace foremen. President James H. McMahon, the representative of the strikers, stepped aside in order to permit this settlemsnt.

Newly Wedded Man a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Joseph Morestine, forty-two years of age, of 295 Morris Avenne, who shot himself twelve hours after he had been married, died in the City Hospital last night. The cause of his act remains a mystery.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK

Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, and Mr. Dunn to Confer To-day.

Views of Mr. Platt — Ex-Judge Ernest Hall Likely to be Selected for Suprsme Court Justiceship.

A Rspuhlican State breakfast is to hs held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gov. Odell, and Chairman George W. Dunn ars to be the convives. The propositions to be discussed are many. Senator Platt in an interview yesterday gave in part a forecast of what is likely to happen in Republican circles during the next fsw months.

One of the points practically agreed upon is that ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Borough of the Bronx is to he the selection of the organization for the appointment to the vacant Suprems Court Justiceship, caused by ths dsath of Justice Miles Beach.

There are many candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceship made vacant by the death of Justice George P. Andrews. Among those talked of are Theron G. Strong, J. Van Vechten Olcott, ex-Surrogate James R. Varnum, and W. R. Spooner. William E. Werner is being talked of for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Another point practically settled yesterday was that Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will not he a candidate for renomination. State Senator Higgins has the support of many of the Republican leaders for the Lientenant Governorship.

One of the questions which the Republican leaders will discuss is the Secretaryship of the State Railroad Commissioner. Senator Coggeshall is in the lead for the place, and the lever he is using to he appointed is his power to run against the Republican candidate for Senator in his district and accomplish the defeat, if so desired, of the party candidate. The matter of a successor to Commissioner Ashley W. Cole will not he taken up for some time.

The meeting between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell will be the first which has taken place in over six weeks. At that time Gov. Odell started on a trip through the West, and he said that he would not make any statement as to whether or not he would be a candidate for renomination until he returned. Senator Platt said last evening:

"I have not seen or heard from Gov. Odell since he started away from New York. He has not as yet committed himself as to whether or not he will accept another term. If he has hesitated about accepting a renomination hecause of douht about his heing re-elected that difficulty has certainly been removed. This will not be a reason for him to hesitate any longer. It ought to be evident to everybody that Gov. Odell, if renominated, will be re-elected triumphantly. The entire Republican State ticket will certainly he successful. The situation in the State, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, has heen improving steadily. The Republicans are growing stronger every day, while there is no improvement in the Democratic situation."

When asked about the opening of the Democratic State Headquarters at Albany Senator Platt said:

"I understand that Mr. Hill upheld the dignity of the occasion. If it was a harmony meeting, why were not the anti-Hill factions represented? The Democrats will not get together, and whether they do or not, this is a year for Republican success. That is certain."

Senator Hill would not talk about the factional strife among the Republicans of Kings County except to say:

"I am not going to interfere over there. They seem to be having quite a time, though. Perhaps Woodruff will have to come back and straighten them out."

It was suggested that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would have to continue in office in order to be a power in politics. Senator Platt said:

"That may be, but it is not the way to keep influence in politics. If a man is ambitious in politics he should make himself so secure at home that it won't matter whether he is in office or not."

It is expected that at the meeting to-day the claims of many of the Republican politicians for places on the State ticket will be discussed.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK TAMMANY.

Commissioner of Accounts Russell and Deputy Sheriff Campbell Denounce Devery and Croker.

Commissioner of Accounts Russell made a speech at the meeting of the Greater New York Democracy of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District held at 1,584 Broadway last evening. He said that evidence of frauds committed by the heads of many departments under the Tammany administration had heen collected, and he told of the discoveries in reference to the contracts for beef and other meats made during Commissioner Keller's administration of the Charities Department. Commissioner Russell recited, as set forth in his report to Mayor Low published some time ago, just how a favored contractor received a large contract by which the city lost about $30,000. He said about ex-Chief of Police Devery:

"Devery says he is opposed to trusts, and I suppose in a short time he will declare that he is opposed to gamblers' trusts and other kinds of trusts which he protected to the eternal shame of the city during his administration of the Police Department."

Deputy Sheriff Campbell, in a speech denouncing Richard Croker, said:

"Why is it he can pay $4,000 for a dirty, ugly, homely bull pup as a plaything for his children—when workmen's children can't afford to eat chuck steak, much less sirloin and porterhouse, like thoss pups."

John C. Sheehan was supposed to be the guest of honor at the meeting, but he did not appear.

MENTIONED FOR CONGRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Darlington of Christ Church, Brooklyn.

Political circles in Brooklyn were interested yesterday by a report to the effect that the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bedford Avenue, opposite Morton Street, that borough, is to be boomed for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District this Fall.

The district is normally Republican by about 3,000 majority. Who is behind Dr. Darlington's reported boom could not be learned. Dr. Darlington is out of town.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Secretary of State McDonough Predicts They Will Be Moved to Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—The re-establishment of State Democratic Headquarters in Albany has set the Republicans to thinking, and thinking seriously. Secretary of State McDonough, speaking of the matter to-day, declared that the Republican State Headquarters should be in Albany, and added:

"If Gov. Odell should be re-elected Governor they will be established here."

Mr. McDonough said that the reasons why Albany is the best location for State headquarters are that it is the capital and is easy of access from all parts of the State. There are, he said, too many attractions in New York which militate to the disadvantage of business when duty calls the party leaders to New York.

Congressman Sherman Renominatsd.

HERKIMER, N. Y., June 5.—James S. Sherman of Utica was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District.

TERRELL WINS IN GEORGIA.

Democratic Primaries for Governor and Other State Officers—Nomination is Practically Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—Incomplete returns received to-night from the Democratic primaries held throughout this State to-day show that the following State ticket has been nominated.

For Governor—J. M. TERRELL.
For Secretary of State—PHILIP COOK.
For Controller General—W. A. WRIGHT.
For State Treasurer—R. E. PARK.
For Attorney General—J. C. HART.
For State School Commissioner—W. B. MERRITT.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—W. B. STEVENS.
For Prison Commissioner—THOMAS EASON.
For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—A. J. COBB and SAMUEL LUMPKIN.

United States Senator—A. S. CLAY was renominated for the short term.

The following candidates wsre chosen for Congress, each candidate receiving renomination except T. W. Hardwick, who won in the Tenth District.

First District—R. E. LESTER.
Second District—J. M. GRIGGS.
Third District—E. B. LEWIS.
Fourth District—W. C. ADAMSON.
Fifth District—L. F. LIVINGSTON.
Sixth District—C. L. BARTLETT.
Seventh District—J. W. MADDOX.
Eighth District—W. M. HOWARD.
Ninth District—F. C. TATE.
Tenth District—T. W. HARDWICK.
Eleventh District—W. G. BRANTLEY.

The result of to-day's nominatlon is virtually an election as no other political parties in the State will place an opposition ticket in the field. The election of the ticket nominated to-day will be held in October next. A heavy vote was polled throughout the State, and advices received to-night give Terrell a large majority over the two other candidates entered in the Gubernatorial race.

Mr. Terrell entered the campaign upon what is known as the local option platform, having as his opponents D. S. Guerry, an advocate of prohibition, and Col. J. H. Estill, editor of The Savannah Morning News. Mr. Terrell was former Assistant Attorney General, which position he resigned in order to enter the campaign.

CANDIDATES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Republicans Make Thsir Nominations for Congress, State Senate, and the County.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Republican Congressional, county, and Senatorial conventions were held in this city to-day and the following candidates were chosen:

CONGRESS.

First District—H. H. Bingham.
Second District—Robert Adams, Jr.
Third District—Henry Burk.
Fourth District—Robert H. Foerderer.
Fifth District—Edward Morrell.
Sixth District—George D. McCreary.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—James L. Miles.
Coroner—Thomas Dugan.
Commissioners—Jacob Wiidemore, Hugh Black.
Judge Common Pleas Court No. 4—Michael Arnold.

STATE SENATE.

Second District—Henry Gransback.
Fourth District—John T. Harrison.
Sixth District—John M. Scott.
Eighth District—Horatio B. Hackett.

All of the Congressional candidates are renominations except George D. McCreary, who is the candidate in the new district created under the apportionment bill by the last Legislature. Robert H. Foerderer is a member of the present Congress as representative of the State at large. To-day he was chosen to represent the Third District in place of Congressman James R. Young, who retires.

Thirty-nine legislative candidates were nominated. It was announced to-day that the eighty-four delegates to the Republican State Convention are a unit for Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of this city for Governor. The convention will meet at Harrisburg Wednesday.

NO CLUE TO JEWEL THIEF.

Theory that He Was Hidden in Mrs. Kingdon's Room.

Capt. Titus, his staff of detectives, the Pinkerton men, and the detectives of the Waldorf-Astoria, as far as could be learned yesterday, made little progress in running down the thief or thieves who stole Mrs. Charles G. Kingdon's jewels from her apartments in the hotel on Monday night.

Mrs. Kingdon, with her maid, arrived at the hotel on Monday from Lakewood and was assigned to a room on the fourth floor on the Waldorf side, the maid occupying a room across the hall directly opposite. Mrs. Kingdon went to visit on Fifth Avenue, then returned to the hotel, and left again with a party for Daly's Theatre. She returned to the hotel at 11:15 o'clock and immediately went to her room, where she was attended by her maid.

According to the maid's story she took what jewels Mrs. Kingdon wore, and, with the exception of a valuable lorgnette chain, placed them in a gold chatelaine bag, put them in a drawer of the chiffonier, locked it, placed the key under the cover of the chiffonier and put a pin cushion on top of this. The chain and the lorgnette, which was studded with gems, was placed in a jewel box on the dresser.

Mrs. Kingdon locked the door as she retired, and according to the story she told the detectives, got up some time during the early morning and unlocked it so that the maid might enter without disturbing her to prepare her bath. Mrs. Kingdon had no baggage, it being her intention to return to Lakewood on Tuesday. At 10 o'clock, when she was about to leave the hotel, she missed the jewels and Detective Joseph Smith was immediately summoned. He found the bureau drawer open and the key lying on the inside where keys of the hotel usually remain when the room is not occupied.

Capt. Titus said yesterday that absolutely no suspicion was directed toward the maid, who has long been in Mrs. Kingdon's employ. The management of the Waldorf-Astoria are equally positive that none of the employes of the hotel is in any way connected with the loss.

The police are looking for two old-time hotel thieves who are always suspected when a robbery takes place in a hotel. These men have been known to enter rooms when guests were at their bath, but the detectives argue that they would have taken all the jewels, and would never have overlooked the chain. One theory is that the thief may have followed Mrs. Kingdon and have been hidden in her room during the night.

Capt. Titus repeated yesterday that the jewels were not worth over $8,000 to $10,000, and this is the value set upon them by Mrs. Kingdon. The list of the stolen jewelry is as follows:

Gold chain bag, used as a purse, bearing the monogram "M. K." It is set with pearls and diamonds and rubies.

Ring with diamonds and emeralds.

Brooch set with diamonds and emeralds in the shape of a peacock.

Small Tiffany open-face watch, No. 73,835, studded with diamonds and rubies.

Chatelains bag set with diamonds and rubies.

HER GEMS AROUSED SUSPICION.

Chief of Police Sylvester of Washington, D. C., last night telephoned Police Headquarters here asking for a description of the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Kingdon. He said that a woman had arrived in Washington from Philadelphia; that she was acting in an apparently deranged manner, and wore a lot of very handsome jewelry.

The description asked for was given to Chief Sylvester, after which he said it did not fit in any particular the jewelry worn by the woman he had in mind.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Still Undermuslin Plenitude.

Were it not that we had bought prodigiously and had such ample reserve stocks to fill in where the lots were depleted so rapidly by the purchases of the appreciative sh

SENATOR HANNA SPEAKS FOR ISTHMIAN CANAL

His Argument Wholly Favors the Panama Route.

The Commission, He Said, Recommend Nicaraguan Because of Price Demanded by the Panama Co.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator Hanna this afternoon opened the debate in the Senate in favor of constructing the isthmian canal on the Panama route. He spoke for an hour and a half in support of the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn bill, and will have more to say about it to-morrow.

Mr. Hanna said that the time had come for the building of a canal. The American people wanted a canal, and he shared in their views as to the necessity for it. The question before the country was not whether there should be or should not he a canal, but on what route the canal should be built. A short time ago there was but one route in the minds of the people, the Nicaraguan route. An unexpected circumstance had altered the situation so that there was a choice of routes.

The Panama Canal Company had made an offer to the United States which had made a tremendous change. It had put it in the power of the Government to build a canal from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean along the best possible route—the route declared to be the best by the experts commissioned by the United States Government to study the question involved in the proper location of the canal.

The commission never had had any other opinion than that the Panama route was the best that could be selected. It so stated in the report, in which it recommended locating the canal on the Nicaraguan route. In that report it favored Nicaragua, not because it considered that the better route, but because the Panama Canal Company demanded $109,000,000 for its properties and franchises.

Mr. Hanna showed by the testimony taken before the Committee on Interoceanic Canals that if the French offer to sell at $40,000,000 had been before the commission when it made its first report it would have recommended the Panama route at that time.

Mr. Hanna promised to show before he was through on what grounds the Panama route was superior to the Nicaragua route. He mentioned briefly some of the grounds this afternoon, but attempted no thorough discussion of any of them.

It was evident from the manner in which Mr. Hanna proceeded in his remarks that he has considered the canal question with great care, and that he has viewed it as a business man. He insisted that the canal question was a business question, and not a sentimental affair. He came to the Senate equipped for its discussion as a business man would go into a meeting of Directors about to consider a work of large importance involving the expenditure of a vast sum of money.

A part of his equipment was a series of maps drawn on a grand scale, showing the rival canal routes and portions of projected work along the Panama route. One of these maps was so large that it reached from the gallery railing to the Senate floor.

It was noticeable that on one of the maps all the volcanoes were marked, the active volcanoes being indicated in red and the extinct in black. It was a very unusual thing for such diagrams to be displayed in the Senate, and they attracted much attention

DEBATE ON THE CANAL BILL.

Senator Hanna and Senator Mitchell Discuss the Proposed Measure from Different Points of View.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In his speech in the Senate to-day on an interoceanic canal, Mr. Hanna (Ohio) said the American people having become accustomed to the rapid transit of the railroads, now demanded quicker transportation on the seas.

Mr. Hanna said he had shared at first in the common belief that the Nicaragua route was the only one to be considered. The United States had been deterred from embarking on that project and in the light of events the fates seemed to him to have interfered to prevent a mistake. The Panama route was only forty-nine miles long, while that of Nicaragua was 183 in length.

"You build your canal," said he, "to provide for the passage of ships from ocean to ocean in the least possible time and at the least expense.

"We are to build this canal for the world," said he. "We are to build a canal for the commerce of the world, and we must take into account the business attracted to it from the world."

By stubborn facts and by the findings of the best engineers in the country he had been compelled to change his views, which originally had been in favor of the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Hanna referred to the seismic disturbances in the canal region, and suggested that those disturbances ought to cause the American Congress to pause and consider the suggested dangers seriously. He referred to the maps arranged around the walls of the chamber, showing the number of active and inactive volcanoes in the canal region, demonstrating that there were more volcanoes in the neighborhood of the Nicaragua route than in that of the Panama route. He maintained that the cost of the Nicaragua Canal would be immensely greater in point of construction and operation than the Panama Canal, and said he could demonstrate that the Nicaragua Canal could not be operated at night.

Discussing the Spooner substitute, he denied that it was a subterfuge intended to delay. He explained that if the President were not satisfied with the Panama Canal Company's title he could proceed to build the canal by the Nicaragua route, provided that all conditions and concessions were satisfactory. By either route, he believed, the canal would be a power for the peace of the world.

Mr. Hanna yielded the floor to Mr. Mitchell, (Ore.,) another member of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee.

The Oregon Senator declared that unless the Hepburn bill were accepted it would mean the indefinite postponement of any canal legislation, and the possible defeat of the canal project. He maintained that the Nicaragua route was absolutely feasible and practicable.

Mr. Mitchell said that if shippers could send their products from the Pacific Coast to Europe by way of an isthmian canal, sailing vessels would be employed where now only steamers were used, thus reducing enormously the freight rates now paid by the Pacific Coast.

He maintained that sailing vessels could not go through the Panama Canal without the assistance of steam or electricity on account of the calms.

FAVORS CHICAGO'S OFFICERS.

Secretary Moody's Conclusion Amounts to Vindication of Charges Against Them.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Navy Department will make a statement Saturday as to the outcome of the court of inquiry

CONSIDER ANTI-ANARCHY BILL.

House Members Discuss Measure for Protecting President—Swift Trial of Czolgosz Commended.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The House today proceeded with the consideration of the Anti-Anarchy bill. Mr. Sibley (Penn.) favored the passage of the bill.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the first recommendation made by the President in his annual message to Congress dealt with the subject, six months have rolled around, and for the first time this is a topic of discussion in this body."

In closing he said: "In the strength of our purpose and endowed with the courage of our convictions, we will send to anarchy and all her brood the message that Garfield once delivered, when upon the death of Lincoln this Nation was plunged in panic and despair—'God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives.'"

Mr. Loud (Cal.) opposed the bill. He said he sympathized with the motives which prompted the proposed legislation, but, nevertheless, he believed Congress was about to act upon impulse. If the matter went over until the next session he did not think it would ever be heard of again. If he could bring himself to believe that there was a word or line in the bill which would protect the life of the President he would accept the remainder, bad as it was.

Mr. Loud referred in his remarks to the intemperate criticism of the President sometimes indulged in by public men in Congress and by the press, which tended to inflame the public mind, and said that this was one of the lessons to be learned from the assassination of the late President, which public men should take home to themselves.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.,) the ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee, defended some of the features of the bill that had been attacked. But he believed the thirteenth section of the bill was unconstitutional, and that the section designed to protect foreign Ambassadors and Ministers should be stricken out.

Mr. Grow (Penn.) advocated the passage of the bill. The killing of the President, he said, should be stamped as the greatest crime on the statute books.

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) contended that Congress had the power, and should exercise it, to make the slaying of the President a capital offense without qualification or limitation. He was opposed to the bill as reported from the committee because it circumscribed the crime.

Mr. Clark (Mo.) declared that the expeditious trial of Czolgosz at Buffalo was an honor to the jurisprudence of New York, while that of Guiteau in Washington was a disgrace to that of the District of Columbia.

BEET SUGAR MAN HEARD.

Truman G. Palmer of Chicago Testifies Before the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Truman G. Palmer of Chicago was a witness to-day before the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations. He gave a list of seventeen American corporations which, he said, have 588,727 acres in sugar producing lands in Cuba, with an annual capacity of 255,425 tons. Of the companies, ten have on file war claims against the Government of the United States, aggregating $9,669,954. The largest of these claims, for $4,177,698, was filed by the Constancia Sugar Company, with an estate of 57,000 acres and an annual capacity of 21,000 tons.

The witness said that an effort on his part to place the bonds of a beet-sugar company had failed last December, because of the agitation to secure a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar.

Mr. Palmer presented a list of estates owned by individuals who are citizens of the United States, and who reside in the United States or Europe, most of whom are either of Cuban or American birth. This included forty-one estates of 366,786 acres, with an average sugar-producing capacity of 394,495 tons. Of these estates, thirty-five filed war claims against the Government of the United States aggregating $13,646,544. Mr. Palmer deduced from this that only 30 per cent. of the product was supplied by farmers who do not own their own factories.

When Senator Platt asked what had induced witness to manifest so great an interest in the legislation proposed, he replied: "Because I believe that if tariff reduction legislation fails, I shall have no difficulty in securing the means of building at least one beet-sugar factory a year."

WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Passes the Measure Providing for Improvements at the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the Senate to-day consideration was resumed of the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Mr. Bate (Tenn.) continued his objection, begun yesterday, to the large amount provided by the measure for improvements at West Point.

Mr. Bate moved to amend by striking from the bill all propositions relating to the proposed improvements at West Point, involving an expenditure, ultimately, of $6,500,000.

Mr. Warren, (Wyoming,) in charge of the bill, explained that the improvements were absolutely necessary, many of the buildings constituting the academy having been in use since 1818.

Mr. Harris (Kan.) opposed Mr. Bates's amendment and expressed the wish that there were 8,000 cadets at West Point. Those not needed in the army, he said, should return to civil life. They would form a fine reserve force to be on call for the defense of the Nation.

Mr. Bates's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

ALTERATIONS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Norcross Brothers Company of Worcester to Do the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5.—The Norcross Brothers Company of Worcester has been chosen to make extensive alterations and improvements to the White House at Washington this Summer.

No contract has been let, but arrangements have been made with the Norcross Brothers Company by which it will do the work after the plans made by McKim, Meade & White of New York. S. F. French of Worcester will superintend the work.

APPRAISER HAM'S PLACE.

He Is to be Succeeded by a Detroit Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—C. W. Ham has resigned from the Board of General Appraisers and his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Ham is to be succeeded by Byron Waite, a Detroit lawyer.

Daniel McKeever of New York called on President Roosevelt to-day for the purpose of urging the appointment of a business man to fill Mr. Ham's place. The President told him the matter had been settled by the selection of the Detroit lawyer. Mr. McKeever told the President that the feeling among the business men of New York was that there already were lawyers enough on the Board of General Appraisers, and that it was desirable that the business interests of the country should be represented on the board.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

FORECAST OF NEXT HOUSE

Belief in Washington that It Will Be Republican.

Practical Approval of Mr. Gorman's Saying that Democrats Cannot Win on "Water Cure" Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The prevailing belief in Washington just now is that the Democrats have not the slightest ground for ever hoping that they may control the next House.

Two months ago there was a different feeling here. There seemed to be a decidedly strong conviction in the minds of the Republican Congressional leaders that their party was threatened with defeat in the Fall elections. Now and then a Republican Representative would discuss the impending overthrow, pointing out that perhaps after all it would be a good thing for the party to be beaten in an "off" year.

Many of the Democrats were quite confident of winning in a majority of the Congressional districts, and confidentially talked about the organization of the next House, picking out the Speaker, the most important committee Chairmen, the Clerk, and other officers.

A change has come over both Republicans and Democrats. The former have recovered from their scare, and the latter have lowered their expectations. The judgment of the Republican Congressional leaders today is that their party will have a majority in the next House fully as large as it has in the present House. The sober judgment of the Democratic leaders appears to be that nothing has been done in Congress this session that will tend to help their party in the Fall elections.

The Republican leaders say the Democrats have made the issue for the Fall campaign, and on that issue the country will respond with a most emphatic condemnation of the minority party. Imperialism, they say, will not be the issue, but the good name of the army and the Nation. They want the speeches which have been made by the Democratic Senators during the three months of debate on the Philippine bill circulated through the country. The greater the circulation these attain, the stronger, they say, will be the feeling of opposition on the part of the people toward the party of whose views they are exponents.

Republicans point to the result in Oregon as a reliable indication of the sentiment of the country on the issue the Democrats have raised. It undoubtedly is a fact that the feeling prevails throughout the minorities of the two houses that the campaign the Democratic Senators conducted against the Philippine bill has turned out disappointingly. There is manifestly a trend toward the indorsement of Mr. Gorman's aphorism that the Democrats cannot carry the country on the "water cure" issue.

TALK OF SPECIAL MESSAGE.

It Is Not Believed President Will Send One to Congress Regarding Cuban Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The talk heard to-day about a special message from the President to Congress touching the Cuban question did not stir the Senate. The same sort of talk was heard when the Cuban bill was pending in the House and nothing came of it.

The situation in the Senate is generally regarded as of a sort that would be even less likely to be affected by a message from the White House. Apparently it is possible to secure from the Senate a Rebate bill, and it is stated positively by several Senators that such a bill would be approved by the President. The prevailing understanding is that those who are known as the Administration Senators do not expect to win over the beet sugar Senators to the support of a reciprocity measure, and that they will accept the rebate scheme after they have made a show of resistance to it.

Left to itself the Senate will agree to some scheme of Cuban relief, unless there is a great misapprehension of the attitude of individual Senators by persons presumably well informed. The general belief is that it will turn out a bill which the House will approve and the President will sign. It was admitted that if he had been misrepresented or had changed his mind and now felt that he could not approve of a Rebate bill, it would be well enough for him to make it known, but even in that case it was held that there were better ways of disclosing his views than by the use of a message to Congress.

CONFER ON CUBAN RELIEF.

Committee of Beet Sugar Senators Meets Senate Cuban Committee, but No Agreement Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The committee appointed by the beet sugar Senators, consisting of Senators Elkins, Burrows, and Jones of Nevada, to confer with the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations as to the degree of relief to be given to the Cubans in the way of tariff concessions or otherwise had their first meeting with that committee to-day. The meeting was attended on the part of the committee by Senators Platt, (Conn.,) Cullom, and Spooner.

No agreement was reached and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The proposition to grant a rebate on Cuban products was made by the beet-sugar representatives, and most of the time was devoted to the discussion of this.

The representatives of the beet sugar interest united in the assurance that there would be no difficulty in securing substantial unanimity in support of the rebate plan, but said in effect that it would be impossible to secure the solid Republican support of any plan for tariff reduction.

The conference for a time took the shape of a discussion of the wisdom of a general revision of the tariff, but it was generally agreed that this is not desirable from any point of view. The beet sugar men urged that there was no more reason for a reduction of the duty on sugar and tobacco than upon other commodities.

GOMEZ DECLINES PENSION.

Says He Will Wait Until All Cuba's Soldiers Can Be Paid.

HAVANA, June 5.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has published an open letter here in which he refuses to accept the annual pension of $6,000 provided for him in a resolution which is now before the Cuban House of Representatives.

Gen. Gomez asks his friends to defeat this resolution, saying it would be unfair for him to accept money so long as the other Cuban soldiers have not been provided for. Gen. Gomez asserts he has a bill against the Government for war services, which some day will have to be paid, but that he is willing to wait until such time as Cuba can pay all her soldiers.

OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC LIST.

For First Time in Nine Years British Embassy Officers' Names Do Not Head It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The official diplomatic list for June, just issued by the State Department, presents a strange ap-

B. Altman & Co. *are prepared to receive Rugs for Storage under the usual guarantee for safe-keeping. Repairing will also be attended to.*

B. Altman & Co. *beginning to-morrow, June 7th, and during the months of June, July, August and September, will close their store at 12 Noon on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other business days.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

sentatives through Lord Pauncefote's deanship in the Diplomatic Corps, has been taken by the German Embassy. Lord Pauncefote's name has been displaced by that of Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador, and he is the first German representative here to secure the deanship.

On account of the death of Lord Pauncefote the names of those composing the British mission have been given sixth place, or at the foot of the list of embassies. The names of Lady Pauncefote and the Hon. Misses Pauncefote do not appear at all. Through the death of the husband and father they lose their official status, although they continue to reside at the British Embassy. The new list gives the order of Ambassadorial precedence as follows: Germany, France, Russia, Mexico, Italy, and Great Britain.

Should Mr. Hengelmuller, the Austrian Minister, present his credentials in the new office of Ambassador of Emperor Franz Josef before the Hon. Michael H. Herbert presents his credentials as the Ambassador of King Edward, Mr. Hengelmuller will take precedence over Mr. Herbert, and Great Britain will then rank seventh and last on the embassy list.

DEPARTURE OF PAUNCEFOTES.

It Is Expected They Will Sail for England June 26.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is expected that Lady Pauncefote and the Honorable Misses Pauncefote will leave Washington June 25, sailing the following day from New York for England to make preparations for the reception of Lord Pauncefote's remains at the Ambassador's ancestral home at Preston.

It is thought that the cruiser Brooklyn, which is slated to transport the remains, will be met on her entry into English waters by a British man of war and escorted to port.

The Brooklyn will be ready for sea at the New York yard on the 29th inst. No further observances to attend the departure of the remains are contemplated here.

Bill to Aid American-Built Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A bill designed to give American-built ships on the Pacific the transportation of Government supplies to the Philippines when the transport service is not adequate, was reported favorably from the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day. In making the report Mr. Stevens (Minn.) stated that the bulk of the transportation to the Philippines, when the Government had shipped in private vessels, has been in foreign-built ships, the amount paid in 1901 to foreign ships being $3,520,000 and to American-built ships $1,003,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The board of officers appointed to examine and report upon applications and recommendations for medals of honor is dissolved. Any unfinished business before this board will be transferred for completion to a new board, consisting of Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery; Major John Tweedale; Chief Recorder and Pension Officer; Major Henry A. Greene, United States Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Ammon A. Augur and Capt. Frederick V. Krug are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, vice Col. Charles G. Penney and Capt. Edward Chynoweth, relieved.

Second Lieut. John W. Ward, Twentieth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers, President of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, vice Major James S. Rogers, relieved.

Second Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, Twentieth Infantry, will report to Col. William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan at such time as he may be required by the board for examination.

Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty temporarily as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster in New York City to relieve Major Frederick von Schrader, Quartermaster, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco in time to take transport to sail from that place, about July 1, for the Philippine Islands.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps, has been accepted to take effect May 29.

First Lieut. Walter Cox, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Banks for duty.

First Lieut. Brinton J. Mitchell, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twelfth Infantry. Lieut. Mitchell will report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston for appointment and duty as aid de camp on his staff.

Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon John H. Ross is detailed to represent the Dental Corps of the Army at the annual meeting of the National Dental Association to be held at Niagara Falls July 26.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry:

Capt. John J. Pershing, from Troop B to Troop D. Capt. Frank Parker, from Troop D to Troop B.

Surgeon John W. Ross, United States Navy, retired, is relieved from duty under the War Department to take effect June 15.

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting, Philadelphia, as assistant, to relieve First Lieut. Walter S. Brown, Fourth Infantry, who, upon being relieved, will join his company.

First Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the recruiting officer at Omaha, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the recruiting officer in that city for duty as assistant.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, from the Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eighteenth Company.

First Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., from the Twenty-eighth Company to the Eighty-third Company.

First Lieut. James R. Pourie and Second Lieut. Aiden F. Brewster, from the Ninety-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, will remain unassigned until further orders, and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Adams for duty.

Assignment of First Lieutenants of the artillery, recently promoted.

Charles L. Lanham, to the Fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

John S. Johnston, to the Seventy-second Company.

Homer B. Grant, to the Eighty-ninth Company.

John W. C. Abbott, to the Ninety-third Company.

Charles M. Bunker, to the One Hundred and Sixteenth Company.

Willis R. Vance, to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Company.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. J. Badger is detached from the Alabama and ordered to report to the Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, for duty in the compass office.

Lieut. Commander R. Henderson is ordered to the Alabama as executive officer.

tached from the New York Yard June 10 and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Kearsarge reached the New York Yard June 4.
The Wisconsin reached Bremerton June 4.
The New York reached Yokoboma June 5.
The Alert reached Monterey June 5.
The Princeton reached Sandaken June 5.
The Porter sailed June 5 from Norfolk for League Island.
The Leyden sailed June 5 from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

DIAMOND DEALER IN TROUBLE.

A. J. Kahn, with Liabilities Exceeding $250,000, Seeks an Extension from Creditors.

Arthur J. Kahn, doing business as Arthur J. Kahn & Co., wholesale dealer in watches and diamonds at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, is in temporary financial difficulties, and his affairs have been placed before his creditors with a view of getting an extension of time to work out of his embarrassment. His troubles are attributed to losses by failure of customers to pay their bills and to operations in real estate, in which he was interested, which tied up considerable of his capital. He has been in business since 1893, had a partner up to September, 1896, since which time he has carried on the business alone under the old firm style.

The creditors have held a meeting at the office of A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, attorneys, at 30 Broad Street, and a committee of creditors has been appointed, which has made an examination of his affairs.

A. L. Jacobs said yesterday that the committee of creditors has recommended that an extension of nine, twelve, and fifteen months be granted to Mr. Kahn, and there were general expressions of regret over his inability to promptly meet his obligations, and considerable sympathy was expressed for him.

The extension paper will be submitted to all the creditors to-day, and it is expected that it will be signed by all of them. The extension was caused, Mr. Jacobs said, by reason of his debtors defaulting and by investments in unproductive real estate, which tied up a good deal of his money.

His unsecured liabilities are $155,000, against which he has nominal assets of $180,000. In addition to the unsecured liabilities he has secured and contingent liabilities aggregating about $100,000. The secured liabilities are fully secured, and it is expected that the contingent liabilities will be taken care of, so that he will not have to pay anything on that account.

One of Mr. Kahn's customers, Louis Simon of 12 Stanton Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, his indebtedness to Mr. Kahn being $855.

Among the recent real estate operations of Mr. Kahn were the following: On Feb. 19 he bought a plot of lots at the corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on which the mortgage was $50,000, and gave a mortgage on it for $23,500. On April 15 he bought two houses, corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, the mortgages on which were $45,000, and gave back a mortgage of $18,000, and on April 17 he bought 154 and 156 West Fourteenth Street, the consideration being $60,500, and gave a purchase money mortgage for $50,000. On April 2 he bought some lots corner of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, subject to a mortgage of $54,000. On May 2 he transferred 154 to 160 West Fourteenth Street and Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to the Trinity Realty Company for a nominal consideration, subject to mortgages of $183,000.

COLER'S NEW POSITION.

Elected President of the Guardian Trust Company at Its Organization.

The Board of Directors of the Guardian Trust Company met for organization yesterday in its banking room in the new Broadway-Malden Lane building, 170 Broadway. The following gentlemen were duly constituted Directors:

Frank E. Anderson,	R. Ross Appleton,
Stephen B. Ashley,	William H. Baker,
William F. Balkam,	William A. Barber,
Carroll F. Bassett,	Ernest C. Brown,
Elverton R. Chapman,	Bird S. Coler,
J. Jesse Courtney,	George W. Fairchild,
Edward H. Fallows,	Joseph N. Francolini,
George E. Green,	Leonard H. Hole,
Edwin S. Hooley,	R. W. Jones, Jr.,
David Bennett King,	George R. Morse,
Charles W. Morse,	Herbert Myrick,
Ludwig Nissen,	Samuel R. Smith.

The following officers were elected: President, Bird S. Coler; Vice Presidents, R. Ross Appleton, Ernest C. Brown, and George W. Fairchild; General Counsel, David Bennett King.

It was expected until within a day or two that George R. Morse, Ex-Vice President and Treasurer of the Iowa Central Railway Company, would accept the Presidency of the company, but, as he has about concluded other business arrangements, he decined the election to the Presidency at yesterday's meeting.

The company will begin business at an early date, probably about July 5.

DANGERS OF OCEAN TOWING.

Chamber of Commerce Asks Congress to Investigate and Act.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions asking for Federal investigation and legislation to regulate the towing industry, with a view of preventing accidents resulting from the towing of several deep-laden barges on one line in the coastwise traffic. The resolutions recite a number of recent accidents involving loss of life, and declare that it is the opinion of the Chamber that the entire matter of ocean towage is of such importance as to call for the consideration of Congress, with the view of taking such action and enacting such laws as will limit the number of barges in one tow. The reso-

minimize the risk attendant on such towage usage.

These resolutions were offered by A. Foster Higgins, who also caused the adoption of resolutions urging the pensioning of all members of the life-saving crews.

The only other business transacted at the meeting was the election of fifteen new members. The next meeting of the Chamber will be held in October.

WANTS GRASS TWINE STOCK.

A $62,000 Attachment Served on a Claim of 3,100 Undelivered Shares.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $62,000 against Clifton B. Beach of Cleveland, in favor of James F. O'Shaugnessy on a claim for non-deelivery of 3,100 shares of stock of the American Grass Twine Company.

It was alleged that on Feb. 28 Mr. Beach made a contract with Stewart H. Chisholm to sell to the latter 5,800 shares of stock of the above company at $40 a share.

Mr. Chisholm afterward assigned the contract to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who received 2,700 shares and paid Mr. Beach $108,000 therefor. On June 2 Mr. O'Shaughnessy tendered Mr. Beach $124,000 in cash and demanded the delivery of 3,100 shares of stock, but Mr. Beach refused to deliver it. The Sheriff served the attachment on a trust company.

Grass Twine Dividend.

The American Grass Twine Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable July 1.

Broker Held on Forgery Charge.

Alfred Russell, a broker, living at 53 West Nineteenth Street, was arrested last night and arraigned before Magistrate Crane, on a charge of forgery brought by James Jones, Jr., of 64 Cortlandt Street. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial. Three or four weeks ago Russell advertised, stating that he was a note broker and had some paper to negotiate. Jones replied, and received a call from Russell, who used an assumed name and gave in return for two notes for $1,250 each, two notes supposed to be made and signed by John I. Kenyon of the John I. Kenyon Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket.

Woman Accused at Sea Discharged.

After two hearings before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Mrs. Katherine Hartridge, the English woman accused of stealing $270 from Otto Kerscard on board a New York-bound steamship, was discharged, the Magistrate deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to hold her. Throughout it all the woman did not lose her defiant demeanor, but roundly rated both police and Magistrate.

Naval Militia Inspection.

The annual inspection of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, was held last night at the headquarters of the battalion on the United States ship New Hampshire, at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River. The inspection was by Commander Jacob

To Sell United States Hotel at Saratoga.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 5.—A petition for the sale of the famous United States Hotel property at Saratoga, including real estate, was filed to-day. The petition, together with a lis pendens, was filed at the

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Clothing—Annex.

Men's Suits, made of finished and unfinished worsteds and cheviots. The same we told you about day before yesterday—manufactured to retail at $22.50; choice at $12.98.

Men's Serge Suits.

We haven't a Suit made of serge that isn't everything that most people *say* serges are. It's only at the price that we part company with the best clothiers in the land.

Our **$9.98** Serge Suits are their $12.00 ones.

Our **$12.98** Serge Suits are their $15.00 ones.

Our **$14.99** Serge Suits are their $18.00 ones.

Boys' two-piece Suits, black and blue unfinished worsteds, serges and fancy cheviots, worth up to $6.50; choice at . . **$3.94**

Children's Sailor-blouse Suits, made of serges, crashes and fancy cheviots, handsomely trimmed and finished, worth up to $8.00; choice at **$4.69**

Men's and Boys' Shoes.—Annex.

Men's Oxford Ties, made of patent leather, box calfskin and black vici kid; welted and stitched soles; all the season's approved lasts, all sizes, sold elsewhere at $3.00; our price . . **$1.89**

Men's Oxford Ties and Lace Shoes, made of black vici kid, wax calfskin and patent leather; hand-sewed welts, straight last with close edges; or moderate swing lasts with straight extension edges; sold elsewhere at $4.50 and $5.00; our price... **$3.49**

Men's Oxford Ties and Lace Shoes, made of patent ideal kid and black vici kid, strictly hand-made, all the popular toe shapes, light weight soles of live oak leather; sold elsewhere at $6.00; our price..... **$4.69**

Little Men's Lace Shoes, made of black calfskin, strong soles, spring heels, mannish lasts, sold elsewhere at $1.50; our price . **99c**

Boys' Oxford Ties and Lace Shoes, made of black vici kid and patent leather—warranted not to break through—hand-sewed welts, mannish lasts, sizes 2½ to 5½, sold elsewhere at $3.00 and $3.50; our price..... **$2.49**

Coffee

Red Star Brand

Regular Price **29c** Special Price **23c**

How many of you pay 30c. or 35c. per pound for Coffee that doesn't compare to the Red Star Brand sold by us regularly at 29c.?

We've blended this Coffee to beat the best offered elsewhere. Connoisseurs have tested its strength, flavor and aroma. They tell us that our statements are fully sustained. We don't think you can buy Coffee anywhere at *any* price that is superior to this 29c. grade of ours.

During the balance of this week we will sell it at 23c. in order to extend its popularity and increase its consumption.

Roasted and ground daily—in the bean, granulated or pulverized, packed in one and five pound cartons.

The Grocery specials for this sale are not limited to Coffee alone. Read on.

Groveland Sweetmeats Four-pound Jars of Peach and Pear Preserves and Jams, **62c**

Packed near the orchard with every care; absolutely pure, ripe fruit and granulated sugar. Sold by other stores under a different name at double our prices.

Select Apple Butter, finest packed, 3-lb. jars, 29c.
New York State Fancy Apples, peeled, cored and quartered, gallon cans, 32c.

Guava Marmalade.

Genuine Guava Fruit Marmalade, packed expressly for us and warranted absolutely pure—made of sound, ripe guavas and crystallized sugar, pound cartons, **15c**

$1,000 Reward



To the New York Herald or Any One Who Will Prove Our Panamas NOT GENUINE.

We make this offer in our own interest and that of our customers because

The Uninformed Have Cried "Imitation."
The Unbelievers Have Cried "Imitation."
The Envious Have Cried "Imitation."

Now let them prove the truth of their claim—if they can. The imitation made of linoleum, as described by the Herald last Sunday, may be selling elsewhere—we don't know, we don't care. You need not care either. *You Can Get the Genuine Here.* Our guarantee is behind this assertion. We can sell these

Genuine South American Panamas at 3.00

Because we planned this campaign months ago

Straw Sailors, 98c. to $2.80.

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores:
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Grand Prix Dresses
Still Hold Reception

ONE of the most delightful Fashion exhibits of the season is presented in this little group of exquisite gowns designed for some of the most beautifully gowned women who will be seen at the *Grand Prix* races next week—some of the masterpieces of Paquin, Dœuillet, Havet, Stamler et Jeanne, Lebouvier and Armand—kings and queens of Paris dressmaking.

The gaily appareled jockeys mingle their rich racing colors with the exquisite laces and embroideries of the dainty Summer dresses; making a picture that is fair to see; and which will delight all lovers of beauty in dress. Gowns that Paris will see for the first time, and rave over nine days later are on view at Wanamaker's today; and you are invited to view them.

The Paris Model Dresses that remain from our earlier exhibition are now marked at just half the prices they were given when they came; although their original prices represented just about their landed cost to us; these dresses being brought over by us for your pleasure and our prestige—not profit. Dresses that were $200 to $500 are now $100 to $250.

Also our superb Imported Wraps, that were $40 to $150, are now marked at $30 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

CLOTHING for Men

NEW YORK MEN were a long while in coming to the conclusion that they could be cool in Summer and yet well-dressed. When they discovered this, they found clothing ready for them that was cool, comfortable and good-looking.

Raiment like this goes far toward mitigating Summer terrors of temperature:

Outing Coats and Trousers, of light colored crashes and flannels, $7.50 to $15.
Alpaca Coats, $1.50 to $5.
Flannel and Crash Trousers, stylish and serviceable, $3.50 and $4.
Silk Coats, $5 to $8.
Blue Serge Coats, $3 to $5.

And a special offering of Blue Serge Suits:
100 Blue Serge Sack Suits, good $12 values, at $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Soft Shirts, $1

HERE are two more attractive examples of the good measure we give you in our Dollar Negligee Shirts. The same splendid making, easy fit, excellent materials and well-chosen colorings, that put the rest of the group on a level with most stores' $1.50 shirts, are noticeable in these. Two shades of plain blue madras—distinctly stylish. Detachable cuffs.

ONE DOLLAR EACH

Shirts like these help much to solve the problem of dressing well at small expense.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Rich Silk Petticoats
Reduced One-Half

TOLD you yesterday about some handsome Silk Waists, for dress wear, at half prices. Today a most charming group of Silk Petticoats share the same fate. No two are alike, but all are copies of beautiful foreign models. There are light shades and a number in pure white; and they show many different styles of ruffles, plaits, and lace insertion, and ribbon trimmings. A few are slightly mussed, but the price atones for that:

$15 to $37.50 Petticoats now $7.50 to $18.75

A handsome Silk Petticoat is the only proper foundation for a stylish costume. And think of such choice models at *half price!*

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Ribbed Underwear

FOR all the women who waited until the actual arrival of the hot weather, before buying their Summer underwear, there is instant, well-varied, and satisfactory relief in this collection of Summer Ribbed Underwear.

Every garment in the stock is carefully proportioned, with a view to giving absolute ease and comfort, and proper reinforcement in places most subject to wear and strain. Lace trimming is in increased favor; on drawers, which are made wide at the knee, vests and union suits. Price-ranges are wide—25c to $3 for Corset Covers, 12½c to $5 for Vests, 25c to $2.75 for Drawers, and 50c to $7.50 for Union Suits.

Some descriptions follow:

At 25c each—Lisle thread Vests, low neck; short sleeves or sleeveless; with pretty designs of lace trimming.
At 50c each—Lisle thread Vests, Swiss, German or American; low neck, sleeveless; lace-trimmed or crocheted.
Lisle thread knee-length Drawers; umbrella shape; lace-trimmed, in a variety of styles.
White ribbed cotton Union Suits; knee length; low necks; trimmed.
At $1 each—Low-neck lisle thread Swiss ribbed Corset Covers and Vests; lace-trimmed; wide knee-length Drawers of lisle thread, with pretty lace trimmings.
Light-weight Swiss ribbed silk Vests; low neck, sleeveless.
Union Suits of lisle thread or cotton; low or high neck; knee length.
Also lisle thread Suits; low neck; lace-trimmed at knees and neck.
At $2 and $2.50 each—All-silk Swiss ribbed Vests, in white, pink, sky blue or black; with handsomely crocheted necks.
At $3.75 each—Italian silk Vests; very light and fine; fronts embroidered in neat and pretty designs.

Broadway.

Five Hundred Cases of SHOES
Added to the Summer Sale this Week

AND A CASE CONTAINS FROM TWENTY-FOUR TO SIXTY PAIRS OF SHOES—a bigger stock of Summer Shoes than many good shoe stores carry—and these are only the *additions* to a stock already enormous.

Stylish, serviceable Shoes for everybody, for all occasions, at a saving of a third to a half of their regular market value.

The assortment is so broad that any reasonable desire may be met with exactly the Shoes wanted, for men, women, or children. The Shoes are all of worthy and reliable character; so that every economy is safe—there is no sacrifice of goodness or style to secure the savings noted in the figures below:

MEN'S BLACK SHOES

At $1—Black satin calf; solid, but not fine; good working Shoes for man or boy.
At $1.40—Black satin calf, lace; in several good toe-shapes.
At $1.90, worth $3—The largest lot and the best shoes yet sold at this price; kidskin of fine quality; enameled leather of high grade; box calf with best oak-tanned leather soles; all are welted and stitched, and made on stylish lasts, with a half-dozen styles to choose from.
At $2.40, usually $3.50—Kidskin and calf, enameled and patent leather laced shoes in many of the season's best shapes; made by the best factories and selected with an eye to durability as well as good looks.
At $2.85, worth $3.50 to $4—Patent leather, calf, enameled leather and kidskin; style, quality and good looks are all here, and choice wide enough to suit almost any want.

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $1.50—Tan Russia calf; sewed extension soles; easy and cool.
At $1.65—Black kid and patent leather; stylish shapes.
At $2.40, usual $3.50 grades—Patent leather Oxfords with extension soles; very stylish last, and in either the heavy-soled swagger style or the lighter and more conservative shoe.
At $2.85, usual $4 grade—Enameled leather Oxford and Blucher shoes with seal calf tops; medium weight and extension soles; very neat patterns.

Basement.

MEN'S TAN LEATHER SHOES

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Tan calf bicycle and combination lace; made especially for riding, and the only correct footgear to wear on the wheel.
At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.50—Tan Russia leather lace, with stout but flexible sewed soles; full toe-lasts with tips.
At $2.25, worth $3 and $3.50—Tan calf and kip lace; extra high grade; made on the season's best lasts; for country wear nothing so good.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.30, worth $2 and More—Black kid and calf spring-weight boots; medium toe-shapes with tips; military heels; small extension soles.
At $1.60, worth $2.50 and More—Black kidskin fine grade button and lace boots in a dozen different styles; mostly welted and stitched; others with light-weight soles.
At $1.80—Patent leather lace and button boots in the season's best shapes; stylish lasts; flexible soles and all sizes and widths in the lot.
At $1.80—Very fine kidskin boots, button and laced, with tips; slight extension soles; neat sloping heels.
At $2—Button and lace boots in kidskin, box calf and enamel leather; splendidly made on approved lasts. Worth a dollar more.
At $2.40—Aristocratic shoes of Ideal kid (the new patent leather), chrome tanned kidskin. Walking boots of box calf and enamel leather. Mainly shoes made to sell at $3.50, but thousands of pairs equal to the usual $4 grades.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $1, worth up to $2—Black kidskin Oxfords; some with light flexible soles; others mannish styles; some patent leather included.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $1.20—Black kidskin, fine quality; turned soles, medium and high heels; tips of kid or patent leather.
At $1.50—Kidskin of choice grades, in wide, medium and narrow toes, with kid and patent leather tips; turned soles; carefully made.
At $1.60, worth $2 and $2.50—Black kid turned sole Oxfords, with kid and patent leather tips; some with patent calf vamps. Very dainty shoes.
At $1.80, usual $2.50 Shoes—Black kid and all patent leather Oxford ties in the prevailing toe-shapes; made up for fine trade; and showing care in detail and finish.
At $2, equal to $3 grades—Finest grades in kidskin Oxfords; made with oak leather soles, *welted and stitched.* Patent leather, too, if you prefer it. Made by a factory that makes many of our best shoes.

WOMEN'S TAN OXFORD SHOES

At $1, worth $1.50—Tan kidskin Oxfords that make the coolest Summer footwear. We bought these last Autumn, knowing that they would be scarce this season.
At $1.20, worth $1.50—Tan and brown kidskin Oxfords, with flexible sewed soles; good hot-weather shoes.
At $1.40, worth $2—The finest grade of tan kidskin, with turned soles; flexible and easy. The sort that every woman should include in her Summer outfit.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Black calf lace shoes with heels; sturdy and well made; sizes 12 to 2; larger sizes at $1.30.
At $1.30, worth $1.75—Black veal lace shoes; from a celebrated maker of school shoes; sizes 12 to 2, with heels.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.70, worth $2—An extra good calfskin shoe, made with solid oak leather soles; welted and stitched; sizes 12 to 2, with heels; larger sizes at $1.90.

SMALL BOYS' SHOES

At 85c, worth $1.50—Black veal calf spring-heel shoes, made on boys' lasts; heavy soles; not fine but durable.
At $1, usually $1.50—Satin calf lace; heavy soles; spring heels; with tips; sizes 9 to 13½.
At $1.60, worth $2—Box calf; extra oak-tanned soles; welted and stitched; wide toe-lasts and heavy spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

At 60c, worth $1—Babies' shoes of patent leather and fine kid; sizes 2 to 6.
At $1, worth $1.50—Black and tan kidskin shoes with spring heels; some patent leather in the lot; sizes 11 to 2.
At $1.20, worth $1.50—Extra quality kid and calf shoes for girls; stout soles, wide toe-lasts with tips; sizes 11 to 2; smaller sizes at 75c and 85c.

OUTING SHOES Under-Price

At $1.50—Men's lace Bicycle Shoes, of tan calf; made on special last, and of specially prepared leather.
At $2.40—Men's white canvas lace Shoes, with oak leather soles, welted and stitched.
At $1.20—Women's white and ecru linen Oxford Shoes, with leather soles.
At $1.50—Women's tan and brown leather lace Shoes; some with stout welted soles, others lighter weight.
At 35c—Rubber-soled Oxfords of canvas, brown, white and black; the good rubber sole that don't break; all sizes.

New Multitudes of MATCHLESS UNDERMUSLINS

THESE BRIGHT JUNE DAYS have tempted thousands of women into making their planned, but hitherto deferred purchases of Muslin Underwear. So our heaped-up counters have witnessed busy selling days.

But still reinforcements pour in, and today sees the tables stocked as superbly as ever with the refined, tastefully and carefully-made garments for which women have learned to look to Wanamaker's, and Wanamaker's only. To aid them in their quest:

NIGHTGOWNS

65c—Of cambric, round neck; short sleeves; lawn ruffle; ribbon through beading.
75c—Of muslin, 2 styles; high or square neck; cluster plaits, or embroidery insertion and edging.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; round neck; torchon insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; lawn ruffle, Valenciennes insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; square or V neck; torchon lace, or embroidery, or large collar with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1.75—Of nainsook; square neck; embroidery insertion and ribbon-trimmed.
$2.25—Of nainsook, 2 styles; square neck; Valenciennes lace insertion and edging.

CORSET COVERS

75c—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.
$1—Of nainsook, 2 styles; round neck; torchon or Point de Paris lace insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; front of Valenciennes insertion and edging, ribbon-trimmed.
$1.50—Of cambric; round neck; front of Valenciennes insertion, forming block effect.
$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and embroidery; neck with Valenciennes edging.

DRAWERS

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; open or bliad embroidery, or hemstitched hem with plaits above.
75c—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric, 3 styles; Valenciennes or torchon insertion and edging or open embroidery.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 4 styles; open or blind embroidery; or Valenciennes or torchon lace.
$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; embroidery or Point de Paris lace.
$1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, open or blind embroidery or Point de Paris lace.
$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; open or blind embroidery, or Point de Paris lace.

PETTICOATS

50c—Of muslin; deep ruffle, with 7 plaits.
75c—Of muslin; with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
85c—Of muslin or cambric, 4 styles; embroidery or torchon insertion and edging, or hemstitched plaits.
90c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, with hemstitched hem and 8 large plaits above.
$1—Of muslin or cambric, 6 styles: open or blind embroidery, Point de Paris lace, or hemstitched lawn ruffles.
$1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or deep umbrella ruffles, with hemstitched plaits.
$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; Point de Paris lace and plaits above, or embroidery.

Second floor.

The Florodora Skirt Lifter -:-



WOMAN has been the slave to many real and fancied ills in the history of the world; and the Twentieth Century finds her the silent slave of custom, with one hand chained continuously to her skirt. Arms grow tired, and ache with the fretting weight; but the load must be borne continuously.

But freedom is provided now.

The skirt may be held just as gracefully, and women have *two* free arms again. A neat little Watch Fob does it all—just as the picture shows. You may raise or lower your parasol or umbrella, greet a friend, carry a parcel, or step in carriage or street car, without dropping the skirt into dust or mud. And you'll save its cost several times over in the saving to your gloves.

It is a new hand for women; and a smart, safe fob for the watch besides.

Prices, 50c to $3 each — wide variety of styles.

Broadway.

Boys' Outing Suits

SOME particularly stylish Summer Suits for boys are here, of light, cool homespun cheviots that are, withal, most serviceable. The suits are made with double-breasted jacket, with extra trousers, in 8 to 16-year sizes. And they're regular $5.50 values at $3.75.

Washable Trousers, well-made, of galatea and crash; sizes 3 to 16 years, are 25c a pair; of white pique, white duck or grass linen, 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Coats Reduced

IT'S not safe to take the little girl away for the Summer, or even to keep her here in town, without sufficient protection from cool days and chilly evenings, in the shape of a Coat or Jacket.

Here's an opportunity to get stylish little coats at a price which permits them to be used economically in most rough-and-tumble fashion.

At $3.50, Coats worth up to $8

Reefers and Three-quarter Length Coats of cheviot and covert cloth; in pretty shades; made and trimmed in various effective ways; for girls of 6 to 12 years. A round-up of odd lots.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Hints of HAND-BAGS

JUST about now, the intending traveler takes stock of his equipment, and makes mental calculations of its carrying capacity. Is a hand-bag of any sort missing? Not a kind that we can't furnish, better and less expensive than you can get it almost anywhere else.

Come and see the collection, of which a hint or two:

High-cut manve grain leather Hand-bags, brass-trimmed and leather-lined, 16 to 18 in. $4.50 to $5.
Alligator Cabin Bags, sewed steel frame, leather-lined; light in weight; 12 to 17 in. $7.75 to $10.25.
Heavy sheepskin Dress-suit Cases; steel frame, good brass spring lock and catches; 22 to 24 in. $3.
Fish-net Shopping-bags. 25c to $1.25.
Morocco line Dress-suit Cases, waterproof, 22 in. $2.
Canvas Telescopes, in all sizes and in large variety, from 25c to $2.50.

Basement.

HANDKERCHIEFS
At $1 a Dozen

ASTONISHINGLY good values for such an insignificant price. Think of pure linen, neatly-hemstitched handkerchiefs, in correct width of hem, for men and women, at

One Dollar a Dozen!

They were provided especially, as an unusual offering for the June White Sale. Half dozens at same rate.

Broadway.

Summer SHAWLS
And Shoulder Capes

FOR the evening walk on piazza or pier, you need a light wrap to throw over your shoulders. There's comfort and attractiveness combined in these pretty Capes and Shawls.

The Capes are of Shetland floss, in white, black, and white with dainty colored borders, at $1 to $2.25.

The Shawls are of Ice wool, in black and white, at 60c, 70c, $1, to $2.25.

Tenth street.

The "Ideal Handypad"
For Summer Correspondence

A HANDY BOX of writing materials for your Summer correspondence, to pack in your trunk or hand-bag. Fifty sheets of well-known Ideal Flax paper, letter size, neatly padded, with fifty envelopes; in convenient, flat box; for

25 Cents a Box

"Steamer trunks," containing 2 quires of paper and 2 packs of envelopes, 75c.

Stationery Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Cherry Jumbles

EVER been to a candy-pull? Know the nice, smooth, sticky candy that results, if the pull is a success?

Fancy that mixed with delicious candied cherries, and there are your Cherry Jumbles. All done up in curl-papers, so to speak—good hot-weather candies.

You'll like the candy as well as you've liked the price, hitherto—

20 Cents a Pound

Basement.

Some More Price-Reductions on
Country-House Furniture

SOME more reduced prices follow in the wake of our recent Sale of Couches—prompted by the unqualified success of the latter.

The group of furniture thus affected today is equally adapted to use in parlors of country houses, consisting, as it does, of Divans, Arm Chairs, and Wall Chairs. They are in Louis XV. effects, finished in white or pale green enamel, with hand-painted panels and frames and upholstered seats. They are most artistic in appearance, and are marked *at just half price.*

Among other pieces are Cozy Corners—all ready for use, instead of having to be built in the room. Prices:

$8, from $16—Arm Chair; pale green enamel; hand-decorated panels; damask seat; Louis XV. pattern.
$10, from $20—Divan; pale green enamel; hand-painted panels; upholstered seat; damask cover; hand-decorated panels.
$11, from $15—Easy Arm Chair, in fancy figured muslin; high back; broad arms; large seat.
$12.50, from $25—White Enamel Divan; hand-painted panels; Louis XV. pattern; damask seat. Several styles and different damasks at the price.
$13.50, from $20—Cozy corner in muslin; high back; spring seat; loose cushion seat; one pillow; made to fit a square corner.
$22.50, from $45—Three-piece Suite in pale green enamel; divan, arm and wall chair; hand-decorated panels; damask seat.
$27, from $42—Cozy corner; oak frame, high back; full spring seat; loose seat cushions; upholstered back; denim cover.
$30, from $45—Seven-foot Davenport in figured cotton drapery cloth; tufted seat and back; high arms and high back; fringed.
$40, from $60—Three-piece Suite in striped muslin; sofa, arm and wall chair; full spring seats; upholstered back and arms; valance around bottom.
$45, from $64—High-back Colonial Sofa and Arm Chair; mahogany legs; claw feet; spring seat; high arms; covered in fancy figured cream color drapery cloth.

Fourth floor.

Fine DRESS FABRICS
At Lower Prices

THESE are sheer, Summer goods, of various fancy sorts; including some of the most desirable fabrics shown this season. If you have a vacation ahead, and wish to add another dress to your outfit, here is opportunity of the most attractive sort:

At $1.25, from $1.50—Corded striped Voiles, in narrow cords of white on colors.
At $1.25, from $2—Silk-and-wool Satin Cloth, in self-colorings of royal blue, castor and old rose.
At $1.50, from $2.50—Embroidered Persian, bordered silk-and-wool Voile.
At $1.50, from $2.75—Silk-and-wool Satin Cloth, in self-colorings of royal blue, tan and gray.
At $1.75, from $2.50—Bourette-figured silk-and-cotton Taffeta, in combinations of white and colors.
At $2, from $2.50—All-wool Etamine, in navy blue with colored faille silk fringed borders.
At $2, from $2.75—Silk-embroidered polka-dot corded Grenadine, in combination of colors and white.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,

MISS HELEN GOULD
A DOCTOR OF LETTERS

The Degree Conferred Upon Her by New York University.

Mrs. Catherine B. Smith and Mrs. Martha B. Munn Similarly Honored at Commencement Exercises.

Upon Miss Helen Gould was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the commencement exercises of the class of 1902 of New York University at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Miss Gould, with Mrs. Catherine Bacon Smith and Mrs. Martha Buell Munn, who also received the degree, sat in the front row of seats on the stage. She wore a flowing black silk college gown, which completely covered her dress, and a mortarboard hat. On the stage, too, sat Mrs. Russell Sage, who accompanied Mrs. Munn, a lifelong and intimate friend.

Chancellor MacCracken, in conferring the degree upon Miss Gould, said that it was given in recognition of her three years' faithful service as President of ths Woman's Auxillary Committee of the university and of aid to students of the institution, which had been given, he said, with the same unostentatious liberality that had marked her gifts to the Nation.

When Miss Gould's name was announced there were loud cheers. With Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Munn, she took her place at ths front of the stage and the Chancellor invested her with the insignia of the degree, a broad sash of purple and white, which was suspended from the shoulder and hung loss at ths opposits side. As he did so there was more hand clapping, which continued until she had resumed her seat.

Honorary degrees wers then conferred on several others who have been prominent in educational work, and the diplomas were given to the graduates, who marched upon the stage from their seats in the front of the house to receive them.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Baese, Julia Elizabeth.	Macdonald, Fred C.
Boehm, Sadie.	Mailhouse, Regina.
Calhoun, Mary Carlisle.	Marvin, Robert Beard.
Carstensen, Gustav Arnold.	Neugroschl, A. E.
	O'Loughlin, Mary M.
Davis, Betsy Buchanan.	Phillips, Winnifred H.
Dreyfus, Leah Johanna.	Powers, Robert Grey.
Dempsey, John Joseph.	Ray, Anna E.
Emsley, Lonis Alfred.	Ross, Charles Raymond.
Finger, Jacob.	Schnepel, Mary M.
Fischer, Maud A.	Seintner, Alexis E.
Friedmann, Henry.	Sewall, Jeannette S.
Grigg, Myra Esther.	Smith, Helen Margaret.
Growoll, Louise E.	Snow, Lillian M.
Hildreth, Edna.	Stoddard, Lucy.
Hoffman, Amie Myra.	Thompson, Gordon L.
Jackson, Samuel T.	Tyndall, Mabel E.
Jenkins, James.	Van Orden, Aldna.
Ilgen, Ernest.	White, Cornelia F.
Langdon, Ellen.	Watson, Mary A.
Lyon, Maude Simonton.	

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Cohan, Louis J.	Weisman, Charles.
Hendee, Edward T.	Wilson, Margaret B.
Pederson, Frederick M.	

DOCTOR OF PEDAGOGY.

Babcock, William F.	Reber, Daniel C.
Bliss, Lucy Ripley.	Robinson, William F.
Johnson, George E.	Rochester, Lauretta M.
Kennedy, Mary Stewart.	Rudy, Abraham.
Miller, William R.	Yetter, John Milton.

MASTER OF PEDAGOGY.

Aitken, Margaret.	Mayo, Marion J.
Arnold, Felix.	Minor, Katherine B.
Chamberlain, Amos.	North, Frederick A.
Clift, Agnes.	Paul, Francis H. J.
Downing, Lizzie, Isabel.	Pickett, Charles J. F.
Gombarts, George K.	Pratt, Grace Eleanor.
Hamilton, Mary S.	Roberts, John Stacey.
Kottman, William A.	Williams, Magdalene G.
MacMillan, Cornelia E.	

DOCTOR OF VETERINARY SURGERY.

Barnett, Oscar J.	Palmer, Warren Jerome.
Hazel, George A.	Serling, Joseph Louis.
McAuslin, Robert A.	Shorey, James Lee.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE

Bain, Howard Lex.	Newstead, Alpha.
Boyd, William Henry.	Oppenheim, S. D., A. B.
Clark, Stuart N., A. B.	Pickett, William Henry.
Dennis, William Henry.	Rowell, George Alfred.
Gilman, Robbins.	Scudder, Marvyn.
Gosford, Edward Joseph.	Seabury, George L.
Healy, Daniel James.	Tinsley, Richard Parren.
Jarvis, Percy Brant.	Vedder, Harry M. C.
Jarvis, Everett Stanley.	Velt, John August.
Judd, Orrin R., C. P. A.	Volckening, G. J., E. M.
Konheim, Maurice S.	Watson, William A.
Lewis, Edward F.	Williams, Edward M.

The Degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science was offered last night for the first time by the New York University. It is granted by only one other institution in the United States, the University of Wisconsin.

FELLOWSHIPS AND PRIZES.

University College and School of Applied Science.

Butler Philosophical Fellowship; Jacob Kohn, Newark, N. J.

W. H. Inman Fellowship, (pure science;) Wilhur S. Wilding, Jersey City, N. J.

Daniel B. Dayrea Fellowship, (applied science;) Albert A. Agramonte, New York City.

William A. Hoe, Jr., Engineering Prize, $60; Nathaniel P. Turner, Santiago, Cuba.

A. Ogden Butler Euclean Prize, $50; William P. Banning, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Frederick Seward Gibson English Prize, $70; Jacob Kohn, Newark, N. J.

James Gordon Bennett Essay Prize, $50; Carlton S. Carpenter, White Plains, N. Y.

Hebrew Prize, $30; George D. Hadley, New York City.

Herman Ridder German Prize, $50; John T. Allen, West New Brighton, S. I.

Sandham Oration First Prize, $65; Henry Lasker, Springfield, Mass.

Sandham Oration, Second Prize, $45; William H. Orr, New York City.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Prize, $100—Abraham Wilkes, New York City.

Second Prize, $60—Joseph H. Callaghan, Newark, N. J.

Third Prize, $40—Samuel Bikoff, New York City.

THIRD YEAR EVENING.

First Prize, $75—Jacob J. Lesser, B. S., New York City.

Second Prize, $50—Percival Howard Gregory, New York City.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

New York University Law School.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Shepard Scholarship—Selig Edelman, A. B., New York City.

First Faculty Scholarship—Jacob I. Berman, New York City.

Second Faculty Scholarship—Helen K. Hoy, A. B., New York City.

Third Faculty Scholarship—Abraham Levitt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECOND YEAR EVENING.

First Prize, $75—Isadore M. Levy, New York City.

Second Prize, $50—John C. Oren, New York City.

FIRST YEAR EVENING.

First Prize, $75—Godfrey M. Lehhar, New York City.

Second Prize, $50—Morris Rosenwasser, New York City.

University—Bellevue Medical College.

PRIZES.

Valentine Mott Gold Medal—Albert Arthur Epstein, New York City.

Valentine Mott Silver Medal—Irving Masten Vanderhoff, New Jersey.

William T. Lusk Memorial Science Prize—Arthur Rudolph Mandel, New York.

The scholarship established by the American Association of Certified Public Accountants of the State of New York, carrying with it tuition for the senior class in the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance was awarded to Stephen Abbott Ciman for the best written examination of that class.

LISTS OF DEGREES AWARDED.

Degrees were awarded as follows:

MASTER OF LAWS.

Bigelow, W., Ph. B., LL. B.,	Steinhardt, S. C., LL. B.
McCloskey, D. M., LL. B.,	Webb, E. D., LL. B.
	Mahoney, J. T., A. B., LL. B.,

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Arnstein, C. A.	Dolliver, Charles M.
Ashley, Jessie.	Doorly, Laurence H.
Baker, Frederic A.	Dornburgh, Leigh.
Bardach, Nathan.	Doty, Madeleine Z., B. L.
Benalm, Joseph F.	Doughty, W. F., M. E.
Bernstein, David.	Draper, George E.
Bikoff, Semuel.	Edie, George S.
Bisberg, Charles.	Engel Stewart.
Block, Bernard, B. S.	Evans, Daniel Corwin.
Bodine, Rosalie C.	Ferguson, George P.
Bolte, Anna Vaché.	Field, Francis Louis.
Booth, Lottie W.	Fine, David C., A. B.
Bradley, Edward B.	Fingerhut, Samuel.
Brand, Samuel, A. B.	Fischer, Julius.
Brandt, M. A., B.	Flatto, Isaac T.
Breithard, Bernard.	Flashnick, Bernard.
Breitweiser, T. J., B. S.	Foster, William C.
Brinn, Solomon.	Frank, Arthur, B. S.
Bromberg, Philip Mark.	Frank, Nathan.
Brown, William F.	Frank, Samuel F.
Browne, Oliver G.	Frank, Samuel.
Buckley, Michael A.	Freedman, Jacob Stone.
Callaghan, Joseph H.	Freedman, Wm. H.
Carroll, Otis Swan.	Fricke, Charles W.
Cohen, Harvey Jesse.	Gabriel, Olive Stott.
Conklin, Fred Lindell.	Garland, Olive R., A. B.
Cook, Harry.	Gilbert, Joseph.
Cragen, John Martin.	Gladstone, David J.
Cushner, Meyer B.	Golden, John Bernard.
Day, Lawrence.	Goldstein, H. E., B. S.
Dierf, John A., A. B.	Goodman, Solomon.
Gottlieb, Eugene I.	Raymond, Bernhard.
Greenfield, Ida.	Reese, R. J., Ph. B.
Gregory, Percival H.	Reiter, Julius H.
Hanes, Mary Estella.	Roder, Paul Garfield.
Hascall, Florence King.	Rodger, William C.
Hayes, George S., C. E.	Roeder, J. M., A. B.
Heilinger, Samuel.	Rosenbloom, Samuel.
Hibbard, Robert H.	Rosenbluth, Herman.
Higgins, Thomas J.	Rosenthal, Samuel.
Hoffman, Samuel.	Salant, A. B., B. S.
Holley, Burton E.	Salant, Louis.
Howe, Arthur Lenvox, A. B.	Sawyer, John G.
	Sayer, George Owen.
Kahrs, Joseph.	Schack, Samuel.
Kelly, Edward J.	Scheider, F. M., B. S.
Kirkland, William G.	Schepper, Abraham.
Lehrfeld, Leo.	Scheyer, Aaron A.
Lesser, J. J., B. S.	Schiff, J. R., B. S.
Levy, Samuel M.	Scobie, John M.
Lieberman, J., B. A.	Sidman, E. A., A. B.
Lubetkin, Herman.	Silverstein, David.
McNamara, Alfred B.	Smith, John William.
Manheimer, John.	Sobel, David, A. B.
Marcuson, Jacob M.	Spaickhaver, Wm. A.
Marks, Manton.	Steffens, William H.
Mead, Edgar Rodman.	Steinhaus, Isaac.
Meeserle, George N.	Stickle, Francis S.
Molleson, S. H., Ph. B.	Volckhausen, Wm. C., B. S.
Moore, Wm. O., M. D.	Voorhis, Henry W.
Morgenstern, Joseph.	Wallace, John Carroll.
Murray, Michael J.	Waugh, T. L., A. B.
Nuestaedter, Isidore.	Webber, Charles R.
O'Leary, John J.	Wilkes, Abraham.
O'Loughlin, C. S., A. B.	Wilkinson, Thomas.
Oakes, Frank B.	Wilson, Alexander R.
Pascocello, Joseph.	Winter, Thomas W., Jr.
Phillips, Herman.	Wolff, Marks.
Porter, Newton H.	Zevie, Simon.
Radgik, Abraham, B. S.	Zipser, William V.
Radin, Max, A. B.	
Rarig, Sydney David.	

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Alexander, L. D., Jr.	Lipset, Louis Jacob.
Barfield, Charles E.	Mandel, Joseph.
Beaman, Allen Hoyt.	Mandel, Arthur R.
Boyd, Frank R.	McGovern, Louis V.
Burns, James J.	Michaelson, Herman.
Buttschardt, C. F. W.	Mills, George W. T.
Condon, William J.	Moore, Alexander W.
Donovan, John Joseph.	Morris, Watson B.
Drew, Stanton Blake.	O'Connell, Timothy J.
Fox, David A., Jr.	Oglesby, James Van P.
Fredrickson, Victor.	Paul, George Philip.
Gieben, Samuel.	Plumley, William F.
Hogan, Austin.	Rochester, Haydon.
Howell, George J.	Roth, Simon M.
Huoy, Arthur John.	Schrift, Joseph.
Hughes, Patrick J.	Schuhmann, Henry.
Karniol, William.	Spinrad, Michael.
Katzman, Adolph S.	Stewart, Albert Cross.
Kimball, Charles D.	Stiles, James W., Jr.
King, Parks McC.	Strine, Howard F.
Lazarus, William W.	Uran, Maurice.
Lightstone, Abraham.	Werner, Max A.
Lindenbaum, Henry.	Wornow, Israel N.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Bostroen, Eric.	Logan, Carrie E.
Hoch, Charles T.	Opdyke, George H.

New York University Expedition.

The New York University biological expedition will sail for Bermuda to-morrow to reopen ths station they have occupied for the past five years on White's Island, in Hamilton Harbor. The party will consist of Prof. Charles L. Bristol, in charge of the expedition; C. L. Davis, and C. E. Brush, Jr. Prof. Ladue of New York University will also go with the party. The work of the expedition will be to continue the researches in marine fauna, which has been going on during the past five Summers.

DAVID WARFIELD RECOVERING.

The Actor Was Operated Upon for Appendicitis.

David Warfield, the comedian, was successfully operated on for appendicitis at ths General Memorial Hospital, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Central Park West, yesterday, and is now convalescent.

The operation was performed by Dr. Charles Dowd, assisted by Dr. Merriman, and the two physicians said last night that, although the case was unusually severe, the patient was rapidly regaining strength. Mr. Warfield was taken to ths hospital on Wednesday from his home, 5 West Thirty-sixth Strest.

Rose Melville Gets a Divorce.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A decree of divorce was granted by the Common Pleas Court hers to-day to Rose Melville, widely known as the impersonater of the character of "Sis Hopkins." She sued as Rose Hardy, wifs of Harry Hardy. Mrs. Hardy was permitted to resume her maiden name of Smoch.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sporgberg, S., Albany, N. Y.; William B. Dick, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Waloman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; N. J. Thompson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; A. Lyall, laces, hosiery, and gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Hotel Earlington.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Cowan, cloaks, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Hotel Earlington.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Greene, L. E., Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; C. M. Guggenheimer, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. V. E. Buppus, holiday goods; S. Herbert, house furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Groes & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, waists, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; Belvedere Honse.

Fahy-Schantz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Schantz, notions and furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wilcox, R., Shoes, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Houle, notions, laces, and ribbons; Continental Hotel.

Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wylie, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Continental Hotel.

Lowengart & Co., Portland, Oregon; J. G. McCallum, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. A. Brower, millinery; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Owens, ribbons and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; C. V. Fauvier, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Boyle, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—P. C. Knox, United States Attorney General, Washington; Samuel B. Dick, Meadville; Gen. Edmund Hayes, Buffalo; W. W. Finley, Washington; R. R. d'Oliveira, Washington; F. A. Gomez-Perez, Havana; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; Capt. C. F. Snow, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; Prof. E. J. Loomis, Amherst.

GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines, Canandaigua; Everett E. Gates, Springfield; Henry O. Robinson, Ecuador; R. M. Moore, ex-United States Engineer, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—William B. Woodrow, Mexico.

NETHERLAND—F. Hanson, Hamburg, Germany.

ASTOR—D. C. Bingham and M. S. Corning, United States Navy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cooler; variable winds.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will he light and mostly south; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to south; on the Gulf Coast, fresh south, and on the great lakes fresh and mostly southeast.

Steamers which depart for European ports Friday will have light to fresh winds, mostly south, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Frost warnings have been issued for Western Montana.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	63	60	65
6 A. M.	60	57	64
9 A. M.	69	63	67
12 M.	80	69	73
3 P. M.	80	73	74
6 P. M.	78	70	66
9 P. M.	72	65	65
12 P. M.	69	62	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67¼
Weather Bureau.....66
Corresponding date 1901.....70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..67

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degreee at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MISS GEORGE IN FROU FROU

Last of Revivals by Star Actors at the Garrick.

The Actress Seen in an Adaptation of Meilhac and Halevy's Play by the Late Augustin Daly.

Those who are looking eagerly for signs of progrsss in the theatrs have derived much ground for hope, and it must be admitted, no little ground for despair in the recent series of brief revivals at ths Garrick. That confirmed stars ilke Miss Mary Mannering, Miss Viola Allen, and Miss Grace Georgs should cars to appear in "The Lady of Lyons," "The Hunchback," and "Frou Frou" shows that a longing for the legitimate springs eternal in the histrionic breast, and that thus the raw material for better things is quite as plentiful behind the footlights as in front. But the actual performances in these plays show that under the present system of few parts and long runs ths available material is much of it very raw indeed.

To be accurate, Miss George did not appear in "Frou Frou," which is a play by Meilhac and Halevy, but in an adaptation of it by the lats Augustin Daly. The original play, best known to American theatregoers through the translation of it employed by Mrs. Fiske, is a literary drama in which each character is consistently and harmonlously developed in itself, with ths result that each makes a quiet and very effectual appeal to normal human emotions, while the main situation has a slow but intense and cumulative power.

In Mr. Daly's version most of ths other parts have been mors or less sacrificed to give prominence to that of Frou Frou. The result is, of course, that the complex and cumulative force of the drama is lost. The place of this is taken, however, by a vein of obviously moral melodrama which overtakes Frou Frou with the third act. "They are not content with stealing the love of my husband," as the young lady remarks to the audience in confidence over the footlights, "but now they are stealing the love of my child."

It is as if the adapter had said in person to an audience he knew to be sensitive and discriminating: "You see, you really must not blame the lady later when she betrays her husband." To a mere immoral critic it would seem better to bid for sympathy as the original authors did by the solid, vital presentiment of human nature and human environment.

These facts are important in judging of Miss George's Frou Frou. To compare it with the thistledown fairy of Mrs. Fiske's creation, whom the inherent forces of her own disposition and of her environment converted into an explosive charge of guncotton, would be manifestly unjust.

The only fair comparison is with the more obvious and robust creation of Miss Ada Rehan; and, sad to relate, the performance of last night had no trace of either the buoyant grace or the sustained vigor of that admirable actress. The buoyancy was forced and the power crudely melodramatic. To specify more minutely would be labor lost. Miss George has not yet learned to breathe correctly or to speak correctly. In the strenuous passages her throat emitted a shrill gasp between phrases, and she slurred sentence after sentence. Even in obvious points of pronunciation she was often at fault, as, for example, in saying "promus," "servus," and "my lover is dangerous and I am glad of ut."

Of the rest of the company Mr. Wilton Lackaye was the only one who showed noteworthy power, and he was apparently handicapped by insufficient study of both the lines and the business.

"THE CHAPERONS."

A Mediocre Show at the New York Theatre.

The Summer theatrical season in New York, which in ths vernacular of ths Rialto "stands for any old thing," was supplemented last night by "The Chaperons," which was presented at the New York Theatre. This matronly title served as well as any other for convenience's sake, and to fit the size of the electric sign in front of the theatre.

The argument had to do with several comedians, comediennes, not to forget an incident which sven by a stretch of the imagination can only be called a distant relative by marriage to a plot. In fact, if Messrs. Frank L. Perley and George Lederer had decided to begin at the end of the piece, go backward for a while, jump somewhere near the middle, proceed to a few of one Frederick Ranken's lines and songs, take another retrogression to the beginning, and afterward land in any part of the piece, they might have succesded in evolving a plot of some sort and incidentally distributing what virtues the piece possessed—not originally, but through the interpolations and direction of George Lederer—throughout the performance and affording an even entertainment.

"The Chaperones" is a vaudeville entertainment, pure and simple, with all the principals backed by a chorus of pretty girls which George Lederer seems to possess the faculty of procuring for all his productions; in spite of the Summer scarcity due to Atlantic City and the other numerous hot-weather entertainments in town.

"The Chaperones" has two stages of life. The first opens in Paris, like many others of its kind, and then by a theatrical rapid transit route jumps to Egypt, where the scene painter comes in for his shars of the credit for the failure or success.

The piece brought back to town Walter Jones, who some years ago held much vogue at the Casino and other theatres, and Harry Conor of "A Trip to Chinatown" fame, whose Welland Strong seems bound to cling to him. These two comedians, furnished with jokes and songs and costumed in new silk and tinsel, but suggestiveof the early American minstrel stage, managed to diffuse what fun the audience enjoyed last night. Though the scenes were laid in far-away countries, it did not interfere with the local hits on things and persons prominent. Walter Jones played the part of an Irishman, Algernon O'Shaugnessy, engaged in studying rapid transit in Paris, while Harry Conor represented Adam Hogg of Cincinnati, President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

"The Chaperons" has been touring the country for the past season, but its entrée to New York was marked by many changes. The music is credited to Isidore Witmark, and he managed in one or two numbers to carry the audience with him. Otherwise the tuneful part of the entertainment was commonplace and reminiscent, particularly one number in the last act, which strongly suggested "Nancy Brown," sung further down Broadway.

Two persons in the cast stood out prominently. They were Trixie Friganza and Albert Farrington. The former has a Dressier-Irwin style, aided by youth and beauty, and she scored one of the real successes of the evening.

If the theatre is filled for long it will be because of the Summer influx of rural visitors, and of the number of members of the theatrical profession who "run over for a day" from Newport or Naragansett.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:27	Moon rises..4:05		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....7:32	Gov. Isl'd...7:54	H. Gate....0:47		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....7:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:18	H. Gate....10:08		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Uller, British, Dutch, and French Guianas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Alene, Kingston, Cartagena, Limon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Coamo, San Juan, Ponce	9:00 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	.....
Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

Turkish, Piraeus ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool ....
Island, Denmark ..... 11:00 A. M. .....
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West ..... 3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool ..... 11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Maracaibo ..... 9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London ..... 6:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg ..... 6:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam ..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 3:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opensd on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Snnday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rico, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 24 and up to June 7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York June 7, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 7 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatch east June 2, at 6 P. M. Due here to-morrow.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China and Japan reached Vancouver per steamer Empress of Japan, and were dispatched east June 3 and 4. Due here June 8 and 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 6.

Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Canning, Pernambuco, May 22.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 20.
Hesperia, Naples, May 21.
Jersey City, Swansea, May 21.
La Lorraine, Ne. Havre, May 31.
Manitou, London, May 26.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 16.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg, May 29.
Buenos Aires, Naples, May 22.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 31.
Hudson, Gibraltar, May 23.
Maraval, Port au Spain, May 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 31.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

Canadian, Liverpool, May 28.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 3.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 29.
Toronto, Hull, May 27.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Bovic, Liverpool, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 29.
Lahn, Gibraltar, June 1.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, May 30.

Arrived.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool, May 28, and Queenstown, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:55 P. M.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Jensen, Lisbon, May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. East of Fire Island at 7:10 P. M.

SS Koln, (Ger.,) Langreuter, Bremen, May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:58 A. M.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Remnant, Sunderland, May 16, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, June 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS J. H. Guffey, McPherson, Philadelphia, in ballast to Rufus King.

SS City of Macon, Johnson, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loverridge, Hull, May 16, via Boston, June 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, London, May 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, June 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Progreso, May 29, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Venice, May 1, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, May 17, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, June 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow, May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Seguranca, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.
SS Equita, (Ital.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Falk, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
SS Hubert, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, &c.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Yuma, for Philadelphia.
SS Tennyson, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Adra, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
United States cruiser Buffalo, for Manila.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 5.—SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 3:40 A. M., 6th.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 5:05 P. M. to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Demerara, &c., arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New York



Sweetens the body—Spiro Powder absolutely prevents and kills the odor of perspiration. An odorless antiseptic powder to be dusted on the body, clothing, and dress-shields. No refined person should be without it. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. *Full size box—price 25 cts.*

SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, New York.



High Mark

When perfection is reached the highest mark is touched.

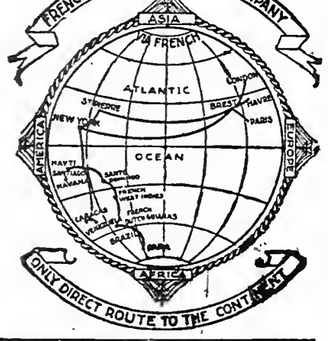
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Age, Purity, Flavor.

Its standard of quality is unique, uniform, invariable. It is always best by every test.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.



Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. | Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Messrs. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
"A London Success. A New York Triumph."—N. Y. Journal.
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success
LULU GLASER in **DOLLY VARDEN**
By Stange & Edwards.

PROCTOR'S Big Vaudeville, Big Comedy. 25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Box Seats $1.
23RD ST. { Joe Welch, H. V. Fitzgerald. Continuous Vaudeville, 25 Star Features.
5TH AV. { "A Modern Match," Big Stock & Vaud. Continuous. Full Orch. 10 acts.
58TH ST. { "Peaceful Valley;" Big Stock & Vaude., Ladies' Souvenir Mats. Daily.
125TH ST. { "Lord Chumley," Big Stock & Vaud. Ladies' Souvenir Matinees Daily.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
"Well worth seeing."—Post.
KING DODO
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK,
Cheridah Simpson, Gertrude Quinlan, Greta Risley, Margaret McKinney, & choral court of 100.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2:15.
GEO. W. LEDERER'S **THE WILD ROSE**

GARRICK THEATRE—TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Last Performance To-morrow Mat. and Evening.
GRACE GEORGE in FROU FROU.

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS, OLYMPIA FIELD, 125th St. & Lenox Av. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30c. Ev., 20, 30, 50c. OPENS SATURDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7. 40—BIG STAR ACTS—40

St. Nicholas—20 degr. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15.
DUSS in Summer Nat's Band Carnivals mild arctic breezes. Hgs't audiences in town. Adms'n, 50c.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS | 124 St., B'way & 7th Av. Glass inclosure. | **TO-NIGHT** 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE and **LITTLE ITALY.** DIVORCONS

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. | Decided Hit!
Perley's Comedians in the tuneful, charming **CHAPERONS**

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. Sat. Black Patti Troubadours. They are off! Champion Cakewalkers. Next Week—Robinson-Temple Opera Co.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 | 5TH WEEK **RICE'S SHOW GIRL**

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
EVERY NIGHT, **THE BLACK HUSSAR**

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Jeanne du Barri.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. LADY OF LYONS.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Cyclorama. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day at 4 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Time Table To-Day: Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car), 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Ave., and 9th St., Brooklyn, only.

MILITARY SURGEONS MEET

The President Addresses Their Convention at Washington.

He Commends Work of the Men Whose Service He Has Witnessed in the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Before an assemblage that crowded the National Theatre President Roosevelt to-day opened the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

On the stage with the President sat Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary Cortelyou, Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, Major George Henderson, Surgeon General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and others.

Mayor Henderson introduced the President, who said:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to bid welcome to the members of this association and their friends to-day. The men of this association combine two professions, each of which is rightfully held in high honor by all capable of appreciating the real work of men—the profession of the soldier and the profession of the doctor. Conditions in modern civilization tend more and more to make the average life of the community one of great softness, of great ease, compared to what has been the case in the past, and, together with all the advantages that have come from this softening of life, this rendering it more easy, there are certain attendant disadvantages also. It is a very necessary thing that there should be some professions, some trades where the same demands are made now as have been made in the past upon the heroic qualities in a man, and these demands are made alike upon the soldier and upon the doctor, and how much more upon those who are both soldiers and doctors; upon the men who have continually to face all the responsibility and all the risk faced by their brothers in the civilian branch of the profession, and who also in time of war must face the same risks, often exactly the same risks, that are faced by their brothers in arms, whose training is to kill and not to cure. [Laughter and applause.]

"It has been my good fortune, gentlemen, to see some of your body at work in the field, to see them carrying the wounded and the dying from the firing line, themselves as much exposed to danger as those they were rescuing, and to see them working day and night in the field hospitals afterward, when even the intensity of the strain could hardly keep them awake, so fagged out were they by having each to do the work of ten. [Applause.]

"I welcome you here. I am glad to have the chance of seeing you, and I wish to say a word of congratulation to you upon this association. In all our modern life we have found it absolutely indispensable to supplement the work of the individual by the work of individuals gathered into an association. Without this work of the association you cannot give the highest expression to the individual endeavor, and it would be a great misfortune if the military members of the surgical and medical professions did not take every advantage of their opportunities in the same way that is taken by the members of the medical and surgical professions who are not in the army or the navy or the marine hospital service, but who are in civil life outside. I am glad to see you gathered in this association, and just one word of warning. Pay all possible heed to the scientific side of your work. Perfect yourselves as scientific men, able to work with the best and most delicate apparatus, and never for one moment forget, especially the higher officers among you, that in time of need you will have to do your work with the scantiest possible apparatus, [laughter and applause,] that in time of need your usefulness will be proportioned not upon the adequacy of the complaint that you did not have apparatus enough, but upon the way you have done with what you have. [Loud applause.]

"Remember that, and remember also, (this applies especially to the higher officers,) that you have got to supplement in your calling the work of the surgeon with the work of the administrator. [Applause.] You have got to be doctors and military men and able administrators. I thank you." [Applause.]

The programme of the morning session closed with the annual address of the President of the Association, Lieut. Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army.

One of the principal features of the afternoon session was the awarding of the Enno Sanden prize, consisting of $100 in gold, a gold medal, to Lieut. Col. Valery Howard, U. S. A., whose thesis on the most practical organization for the medical department of the United States Army in active service was decided by the Board of Award to be the best of all the papers submitted in the competition.

One of the most interesting papers presented at the convention was from Col. J. Morris Brown, who has been in charge of the army medical supply depot at New York City during the past five years. It embraced the period covered by the war with Spain, and some instructive figures were given of the operations of the depot between May and December, 1898. He said during the period covered by the Spanish war there were issued to the army in the West Indies 26,000,000 quinine pills, 1,800,000 cathartic pills, 1,000,000 ammonia chlorate troches, 250,000 "first aid to the wounded" packages, with many other supplies.

From the commencement of the Spanish war to the present disbursements for supplies purchased by the depot at New York have approximated $1,000,000 annually.

To-night the convention spent the time in listening to the reading of papers and in discussion of matters pertaining to National and State services. These papers were read: "Education of Medical Officers for the Public Service," by Capt. John C. Wise, United States Navy; "The Recruit," by First Lieut. S. C. Stanton of the Illinois National Guard, and "The Executive Element in the Training and Skill of a Military Surgeon," by Dr. John N. Galtra, contract surgeon, United States Army.

MAJ. WOODBURY'S ADVENTURE.

How He Got Best of Argument with One "Scissors," Advertiser of a Remedy for Obesity.

The fakirs and sandwich men who haunt Fulton Street, in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, were stirred up yesterday over a meeting between "Scissors" Deegan and Major John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning of the City of New York.

The meeting of the two took place on Fulton Street in front of the Borough Hall. The Major, out for a stroll, spick and span in a new brown check suit, patent leather ties and nobby straw hat, had his attention attracted by a group of boys and men, who were standing about a tall man, fancifully dressed. The tall one, who was somewhere near seven feet in height and built somewhat on the proportions of a length of gas pipe, was "Scissors." He was haranguing the crowd on the virtues of a remedy for obesity, the advertising of which was his occupation for the day. "Scissors" was holding himself up as an example of what the remedy could do, and was handing out circulars telling all about it. Now and then he would take a handful of the circulars from his bag and throw them about in the street.

"Look here, my man, you'll have to stop that," said the Commissioner indignantly.

"Scissors" turned and calmly looked the Major over.

"Why, hello, Reggie," he observed, cordially. "How's things out on ther golf links?"

"Come, no trifling," returned the Major, sharply, and with a frown.

"Trifling," said "Scissors," with an injured air. "There ain't no trifling about this, son. I feel humiliated ter have yer come along and find me workin', but things has changed with me, old chap, since we was at ther old univerelty tergether. There's beef stew and a few high ones in this fer your old chum Harold, and that ain't trifling."

"See here," said the Major, "I'm the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and if you don't get out of this on the double quick I'll have you arrested."

"Gee!" remarked "Scissore," grabbing his bag, and quickly losing himself in the throng down the street.

GOV. ODELL INSPECTS PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

He Reviews the Ninth and the Twelfth Regiments and Visits Camp Roe.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, June 5.—Gov. Odell left Albany at 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his military secretary, Major H. K. Bird. At Fishkill he was joined by his son, Master Herbert Odell, and his brother, ex-Postmaster Hiram B. Odell, who had come over from Newburg. At Roa Hook at 12:13 the party was met by Gen. Roe and Gen. Smith and driven to the camp.

As the carriage reached the brow of the hill, entering camp, the first of twenty-one guns, the salute always tendered the Governor, thundered forth. The Governor's party was driven immediately to State headquarters, where the Governor's flag was at once hoisted. Luncheon was at once served, at which the Governor announced that he intended to pay a visit to the Twelfth Regiment at Camp Roe.

The trio was made in the remarkably short period of one hour's time. This was Gov. Odell's first visit to camp Roe, and he viewed the highways and roads taken by the guardsmen in their practice marches with great interest.

Col. Dyer had only twenty minutes' notice of the Governor's coming, but he put his 930 men under arms and in the field in quick time. The Governor witnessed a review in the field, and then inspected several companies' streets and the company kitchens. He expressed himself as very well pleased with his first visit to Camp Roe and with the perfection of the camp arrangements, as well as the drill and the general work being done by the Twelfth. He spent a few minutes in Col. Dyer's headquarters, where the officers of the regiment were presented. Then a group of the State and brigade and regimental staffs, standing in front of the regimental colors, with the Governor on Col. Dyer's right, was photographed by one of the regiment's amateur photographers.

On their return to the State Camp, a brief rest was in order, and then official visits were made. At 6 o'clock, while the Ninth Regiment men were at supper, Gov. Odell visited and walked through the mess hall. The guardsmen cheered him lustily. At 6:45 he reviewed the Ninth Regiment. Col. Morris's 600 men in khaki uniforms never looked better. Evening parade and sunset gun at just 7:04 closed the ceremonies of the day. The Governor praised the Ninth's showing. He went to Newburg to-night, and said he would be in New York City to-morrow.

MISS MOORE WINS AT TENNIS.

National Champion's First Appearance on Kings County Courts This Season Signalized by Victory.

In two of the events yesterday the lawn tennis players competing in the open championship on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, advanced to the final round. The most important of these matches was won by Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the woman champion in the singles, who was paired with Henry E. McGowan. Together they defeated Miss Helen Homans and Marshall McLean, the team that had performed so brilliantly on the previous day. The experts regard the victory of Miss Moore and her partner as equivalent to winning the laurels in the mixed doubles.

It was not an easy task for the National champion and her partner to outplay Miss Homans and McLean. All of the games were hotly contested near the net, and the points fell evenly between the two teams. From beginning to end the match was a series of prolonged volleying. In these Miss Moore exhibited the strength and accuracy of her forehand stroke to a surprising degree. At the critical periods in the games the nice judgment and sureness of her shots saved the point for her side with frequency. Miss Homans and McLean often missed their opportunities by careless team work, although both played cleverly and with great skill.

The former Canadian champion, Frederick G. Anderson, again displayed his excellent ability as a baseline player. He met Robert Colwell, Jr., in the first of the semi-finals, and the latter was an easy victim of the long drives that Anderson shot through his court. It was rarely possible for Colwell to attain the position at the net, and even when he was successful in so doing Anderson's quickness enabled him to get the majority of Colwell's cross-court smashes.

While Anderson has demonstrated his ranking position as an able exponent of the back court game in the singles his tactics and methods are not successful as applied to doubles. He was beaten in his first match in this event. Anderson paired with T. Howard Talbot, and as a team they practically made no showing against Frank B. Hague and Fred W. Heitkamp. The overhead strokes of the latter were very powerful. At every opportunity Heitkamp did not hesitate to hazard the point on a single "killing" stroke. Few of these failed to score, with the result that Hague and Heitskamp earned their victory in comparatively easy fashion.

Both of the Columbia University teams won their contests, Lyle E. Mahan and Alfred E. Thurber doing so by a close margin, because of poor team work. The consolations will be begun to-day.

The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Dr. William N. Frazer, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Joseph T. McMahon, Crescent Athletic Club, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Frank B. Hague and Fred W. Heitkamp, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Frederick G. Anderson and T. Howard Talbot, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1; Lyle E. Mahan and Alfred E. Thurber, Columbia University, defeated O. R. Smith, Jr., and Leon S. Freeman, New York Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Tennis Club, defeated Henry W. Warner and B. N. Busch, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Risch and Robert Le Roy, New York Tennis Club, defeated Miss Lillie B. Johnson and Henry E. McGowan, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Henry E. McGowan, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Miss Helen Homans and Marshall McLean, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4.

Murphy Going Back to Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—It was learned here to-night from reliable authority that the veteran athletic trainer, "Mike" Murphy, will return to the University of Pennsylvania next September and assume charge of the football squad, coach the scrub team, and prepare the track team for the various Winter indoor meets. Pennsylvania officials indignantly and persistently deny that overtures have been made to Murphy, and decline to discuss the situation.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Articles incorporating Hahne & Co., with a capital of $1,800,000, were filed to-day. This company runs the largest department store in New Jersey, one in which John Clafiin recently became interested. The incorporators are William B. Goodwin, Moses Ely, and John L. Wilkie of New York; L. Hollingsworth Wood of Mount Kisco, N. Y., and Chauncey C. Parker of this city.

Articles incorporating the Hahne Realty Company, with a capital of $300,000, were also filed. The latter company will have control of the realty occupied by the other company, which will lease from it. The incorporators of the realty company are John L. Wilkie, William B. Goodwin, and Chauncey C. Parker.

CONTAGIOUS EYE DISEASES

Physicians Say Public Baths Spread Ophthalmia.

Increase of Cases in School Children Noted by the Academy of Medicine—A Special Hospital and Inspection of Public Baths Urged.

There was a meeting last night of the New York Academy of Medicine in West Forty-third Street, where papers were read and a discussion followed in regard to the prevalent, almost epidemic and very contagious ophthalmia. Incidentally Dr. Lederle of the Health Department, because of the investigation he is making of the many cases of contagious eye diseases in the city schools and institutions, was commended.

The chance that the disease and kindred troubles may spread widely, if there is not the greatest care in the Summer season, when the public baths are open, was emphasized by most of the speakers, who recommended that there be a most rigid examination of all persons making application for baths. It was urged that at each bathhouse there be a physician to guard against the admission of every case of ophthalmia, or trachoma, as well as the familiar skin diseases more readily detected. It was pointed out by several of the doctors that the greatest care must be exercised. The spread of the disease would mean an increase in our population of blind persons, as, when not properly and promptly treated, the trouble is apt to end in the loss of sight.

Dr. Richard H. Derby read the first paper on "Contagious Ophthalmia in Industrial, Residential, and Public Schools and in Asylums and Hospitals." He told how in 1886 a committee was appointed by the American Academy of Medicine to urge that there be proper legislation in regard to contagious diseases of the eye. The committee was responsible for the passage of a law which provided for competent physicians to examine the eyes of destitute children, candidates for admission into public institutions, and another law providing for adequate punishment for midwives or nurses who should fail to report rednesses or inflammation of the eyes of infants in their charge within six hours of its appearance.

He said that an examination in 1888 of the New York Juvenile Asylum showed that 17 per cent. of the children were suffering from ophthalmia, while in 1902 the per cent. was but 2.5. At the Five Points House of Industry the percentage had been cut from 66.5 to 4.4, and that of the House of Refuge from 16.2 to 7 per cent.

Dr. Derby called attention to the extent of the disease in the public schools. He said that in Public School No. 1, Henry Street, and Public School No. 75, Norfolk Street, more than 19 per cent. of the pupils were affected, some of them seriously, with the contagious eye disease. He said that the Health Board is making a splendid effort to stamp out the disease; that it was working in an intelligent manner, and that the danger was that Dr. Lederle would be urged to cross bridges before he got to them.

Dr. Carl Koller read a paper on "Modern Methods Employed in Treatment of Trachoma and Other Forme of Contagious Ophthalmia." His paper was largely technical. He urged chiefly the danger of infection, saying that even the nurses and doctors should wear goggles protecting their eyes, and that all patients should be quarantined.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet, speaking of the laws regarding contagious eye diseases and as to what other laws should be passed, said that in New York City the Board of Health had adequate power, but that in other cities the Boards of Health should have similar power. This gives them the right to exclude sufferers of contagious diseases. He said that there was a muchless number of blind persons in the State than before the laws referred to by Dr. Derby had been passed, and he attributed this largely to these laws, adding that, of course, better knowledge on the part of the people and their physicians must be taken largely into account.

He then called attention to "the great danger of the public baths." He said that he was not prepared to offer a remedy, but that the question of the baths should be most closely investigated.

There followed a general discussion in which Dr. Van Fleet urged again the question of the public baths. He said that he knew of many cases that had been directly traced to the use of the baths. Dr. Gruening urged that there be the most searching study of the disease through tracing the origin of the several cases called to the attention of the inspectors of the Board of Health. The towels of the public bathe should be disinfected.

Dr. Derby told of the cleanly habit of the scholars in the public schools, carrying their own towels, but added that these ought to be examined as in the poorer districts they were too often but dirty rags. He said also that there ought to be a hospital for this class of patients, as the disease was intensely contagious.

CHICAGO SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

New Yorkers Who Formerly Resided in Lake City Incorporate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—The Chicago Society of New York has been incorporated. The objects for which the society is formed are as follows: "To cherish and perpetuate the memories, associations, records, and traditions of the City of Chicago and its people, and to cultivate friendly relations between Chicago men, resident of or sojourning in and about the City of New York."

The Directore number twenty-four, and are:

Melville E. Stone,	Dick S. Ramsey,
George H. Daniels,	Edward F. Cragin,
Elbert H. Gary,	William H. Truesdale,
Ashbel R. Elliott,	Thomas S. Simpson,
William L. Moyer,	Ernest M. Stires,
James W. Ellsworth,	William T. Brown,
Frank A. Vanderlip,	Henry Aplington,
Horace White,	Will van Benthuysen,
Henry A. Dickie,	Robert C. Clowry,
Henry C. Smith,	Charles B. McDonald,
Albert E. Kittridge,	Samuel P. McConnell,
S. Frederic Taylor,	Cassius M. Wicker.

The principal office of the society is in New York City.

BANKERS CONVENE ON WATER.

DETROIT, June 5.—On board the steamer City of Mackinac, which has been chartered for the occasion, the members of the Michigan Bankers' Association, accompanied by their wives, are holding their annual meeting, and at the same time enjoying a trip to Sault Ste. Marie and return.

The party started from here yesterday afternoon, stopping at Port Huron, where others were taken aboard. On the way to the "Soo," the first business session was held, at which President John T. Shaw delivered his annual address. Mr. Shaw said he was not prepared to offer any suggestions relating to a substitute for the currency now employed by the United States and accepted both at home and abroad at its face value. He said that while it might be true, as charged, that the present currency has not the required flexibility to meet all requirements at times of commercial disturbances or panic, yet there was a satisfaction in knowing that every dollar would pay at all times 100 cents of liability, and was acceptable at all times and under all conditions.

A. J. Frame, President of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., read a paper entitled "Branch Banking and Asset Currency Means Revolution and Retrogression." Mr. Frame declared that the "elastic" problem was largely a delusion and a snare; that the remedy would be more fatal to prosperity than the disease, and that the trend of all the banking world was toward a metallic foundation for practically all issues of currency.

The Executive Council decided to report on Saturday in favor of adopting the American bankers' form of statement required of applicants for loans.

The party arrived at the "Soo" at 1 o'clock this afternoon and spent the day in seeing the sights. They will start on the return trip to-morrow, arriving in Detroit Saturday.

LOWEST PRICED STORE IN NEW YORK FOR FINE GOODS.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d and 23d STS., NEW YORK.

Greatest Bargains of the Year.

An array of Special Offers which surpass the best efforts of many a long day---involving opportunities which no wise buyer can afford to miss---representing fresh and seasonable merchandise---all priced specially for to-day's selling.

5c for Pillow Cases—300 pair Hemmed Pillow Cases, 45x36, each 5c.

59c for 90c. Bed Spreads—White, full size, Marseilles pattern, hemmed ready for use.

49c for 95c. and $1.25 Wrappers—Ladies' Fine Lawn Wrappers in several neat patterns and dainty colorings; ruffled yoke trimmed with washable braid; deep flounce on skirt.

15c for Children's Drawers—Good quality of muslin, well made, six button holes; sizes 2 to 16 yrs.

75c for Long Kimona Gowns—Made of white lawn, with yoke and broad band of solid color. Extra good quality.

29c pair for Ladies' 49c. Gloves—Silk lisle, in black and white only, new openwork lace patterns.

48c yd. for 75c. Dress Goods—Colored, 50 pcs. of 50-inch Turkish Mohair Grace, cool and serviceable, for outing garments.

49c for Babies' Dresses—Babies short dresses in fine nainsook and cambric; hemstitched tucks in yoke, full skirt, deep hem; sizes 6 months to 2 years.

25c Pair for 75c. Cuff Buttons—Sterling Silver Link Cuff Buttons, hard enamel, many shapes; actual 50c. and 75c. values.

7.50 for Men's $12.00 Serge Suits—Our own guaranteed Indigo fast blue Serge Suits, cut single or double breasted; sizes to fit most any man; color, fit and workmanship guaranteed.

1.98 for $4.00 Pocketbooks—Genuine Seal, Walrus and Elephant leather combination Pocketbooks, calf-lined, sterling silver mounted, gray and gold finish; real value $3.00 to $4.00.

25c for Children's $1.00 Hats—Boys' and children's straw sailors, rough braids, with large, medium and small brims, fast color hat bands and serviceable leather sweaters.

19c for Children's 35c Vests—Fine white gauze cotton Vests; short sleeves; nicely trimmed with silk tape and pearl buttons; pants knee lengths to match; extra well made; all sizes.

29c for Men's 75c Underwear—5,000 dozen men's shirts and drawers, including balbriggan underwear in ecru color; Egyptian yarn, silk finish. Shirts, silk trimmed, pearl buttons, French necks, drawers have double gussets and fine quality sateen waist bands; colors light and dark blue, pink, lavender and tan; also some white gauze shirts and drawers. Shirt sizes, 34 to 46; drawers, 30 to 42.

1.98 for $3.50 Porch Rockers—Made from maple, wide arms, splint seat, strongly constructed.

4.50 for $7.00 Matting—China Straw Matting, jointless, well selected straw, guaranteed durable, 40 yard roll.

39c for Ladies' Gowns—Made of muslin, yoke of solid tucking, neatly finished.—Finer ones with ¼-inch tucks between hemstitching at 49c; gowns made Empire style, pointed revers, front of insertion of torchon and ribbon, finished with torchon lace, at 59c.

95c for $1.85 Lawn Waists—Beautiful White Lawn Waists of extra fine quality, deep lace yoke back and front and prettily tucked elbow sleeve, tucked and finished, with three ruffles edged with lace.

2.95 for Ladies' $4.75 Skirts—Stylish Duck Skirts of extra fine quality, in black and blue, with neat polka dot, finished with 3 deep folds of plain colored duck.

29c for Boys' 50c Knee Pants—Woolen Knee Pants, ages 3 to 16 years, well made, new desirable patterns and weaves.

25c for Ladies' 50c Vests—Low neck, sleeveless, in plain ribbed or lace open work, lace trimmed at neck and arms, in white, pink, sky, lavender and black, guaranteed fast colors; also shaped Vests, long or short sleeves, with Pants made with French band and lace at the bottom; all sizes, including extra sizes.

10c yd. for 19c Wash Goods—500 pcs. Lawns, Batistes and Irish Dimities, styles and colorings new and first-class, endless variety.

58c yd. for 89c. Dress Goods—Black, 10 pieces only, all pure wool French mistral; a cool wearing, clinging fabric, very much in demand at present.

10c for Ladies' 19c Vests—Fine Ribbed Cotton; low necked; sleeveless; nicely trimmed with lace and silk ribbon at the neck and armholes.

12½c per yard for 25c White Goods—Dotted, striped Swisses, madrases, cheviots, lawns, lace striped batiste, immense variety of styles.

25c per yd. for Fine Silks—Special mark-down on imported wash silks, printed India and China silks. The wash silks are pretty fancy checks. The printed silks are in dots and figures on blue, black and white grounds; also broken lines of plain colored silks.

1.25 for Ladies' $2.00 Oxford Ties, in patent leather and dongola. Also at 75c. a pair, Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, reduced from $1.25; mannish shape, patent tip.

1.65 for Men's $3.00 Shoes—Patent leather, vici kid, calf and velour; new, snappy styles.

29c for Ladies' Drawers—Cambric, umbrella ruffle, 3 tucks and rows of hemstitching.

59c for Ladies' Skirts—Umbrella ruffle, torchon lace insertion and edge or deep embroidered ruffle.

1.25 for Girls' $2.00 Dresses—Pretty Sailor Dresses, of striped gingham, pique shield, collar, sailor knot and cuff; full skirt, with deep hem.

39c for 75c Sofa Cushions—Sofa Cushions, of silk floss, covered with figured sateen, also large ruffle of plain or figured sateen.

1.39 for $2.00 Parasols—22-inch taffeta, coaching shades, hemstitched borders in all fashionable colors, black and white.

8.95 for Ladies' $12.75 Dusters—Beautiful Mohair Sicilian Dusters, in gray and black; some have fitted back and flounce bottom; others half fitted and plain, full length.

18c lb. for Fine Writing Paper—Irish Linen Paper, 18c. lb.; envelopes to match 5c. package. Fine stationery in box, 24 sheets paper and envelopes; special, 10c.

50c for Men's $1.50 Straw Hats—In splits, rough braids, sailors and set brims, in Knox and Dunlap styles, including the fashionable low crown and wide brim sailor.

39c for 89c Hammocks—Fancy open weave, with concealed spreader.

79c for $1.49 Smyrna Rugs—Oriental and floral patterns, size 30x60, sightly and durable.

1.95 for $3.75 Shirt Waist Suits—Ladies' stylish Shirt Waist Suits, of extra quality chambray, in ox blood, reseda green, Oxford and blue, front yoke beautifully tucked and trimmed with bands of material piped with white stylish flounce, skirt also trimmed.

25c for Boys' 40c Underwear. Fine balbriggan shirts, in short or long sleeves, drawers knee or ankle lengths, nicely trimmed and extra well made; guaranteed perfect fitting; all sizes.

39c for 69c Petticoats—Wash Petticoats made of striped seersucker, full umbrella style, trimmed with ruffle; also some with deep Spanish flounce trimmed with strappings.

98c for Ladies' $1.50 Dongola Shoes, lace and button, patent tip, fine fitting, full of style.

50c for Boys' Wash Suits, ages 3 to 10 years, excellent in quality, fit and workmanship. Plain or fancy Crash.

Crash or Mercerized Chambray or other washable suits, with white or blue collars, for..... **69c**

Galatea, Chambray or Sateen Suits, in plain checks or stripes, in all the new shades of blue, pink, gray or oxblood, for..... **1.00**

39c for Kimona Dressing Sacques—White lawn, finished with yoke and broad band of solid color; pink or blue lawn.

OLD MAN'S QUEER DEATH.

Phillip Fay, a widower, seventy-two years old and a mason by trade, was found dead in the yard of his residence, at 609 East Twelfth Street, at 3 o'clock yeeterday morning.

Fay lived with his two sons, George and Charles. Some friends visited them Wednesday night, and when the visitors started for home, shortly after 12 o'clock, Charles went out with them. It is supposed that Fay and his son George went to sleep sitting on the top step of a short flight of wooden stairs in the yard of the house. When Charles returned home at about 3 o'clock he found his brother asleep on the steps and his father's body on the flagstones a few feet below. There was a deep cut in the old man's head.

Policeman Winters of the Union Market Station was called in and he summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Waterhouse arrived with the ambulance, but expressed no opinion, according to the police, as to the cause of death. When he returned to the hospital, however, he declared that the cut could not have been caused by a fall, and that it looked as if it had been inflicted with a hatchet. The police of the Union Market Station declared there was nothing suspicious in the case.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:25 A. M.—135 West Thirty-sixth Street; Lizzie Smith; damage, $25.

9:14 A. M.—One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Louis Wendell; damage, $40.

9:35 A. M.—126 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:10 A. M.—42 Rutgers Street; Charles Laff; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—313 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—83 and 85 Cannon Street; Morris Feitz; damage, $10.

11:50 A. M.—205 Tenth Avenue; Kate Dodge; damage trifling.

3:35 P. M.—212 East Ninth Street; William B. Waller; damage, $1,500.

4:55 P. M.—550 West Thirty-fifth Street; Conded Deihl; damage, $3,000.

5:30 P. M.—280 Mulberry Street; Martin English; damage, $25.

7:15 P. M.—Thirty-first Street and Tenth Avenue; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; damage, $500.

7:40 P. M.—403 Third Avenue; Morris Roder; damage, $25.

8:05 P. M.—15 Vandewater Street; George W. Rogers; damage, $100.

8:25 P. M.—341 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Mayward; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—335 Avenue A; Samuel Konverg; damage, $50.

9:15 P. M.—80 Second Avenue; John Rapp; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—447 and 449 West Fourteenth Street; William Crane & Co.; damage, $25.

Though ninety miles apart there is a train

Every Hour Between New York and

PHILADELPHIA

via

Reading Route

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

The parlor cars and coaches are of the latest pattern and all trains run direct to Reading Terminal without change.



Don't do to buy a serge suit in "any old place."

More different kinds of serges than the're flies in fly time.

And you can't tell much about serge by its looks.

Got to buy it pretty much on faith.

If you don't want to take any chances come 'round and see us.

Here's the sort of serge suits that aren't afraid of the rain or sun or hard wear—special at $12.50.

Panama, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, Low Shoes and all the other comfortable things.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Fine Coffee Combination.

NOTE—A few weeks ago we published this as a blend or combination that many of our customers had found exceedingly rich and at the same time very economical. The suggestion met with instant and widespread response—and now many appreciative letters and duplicate orders are piling in upon us.

Here is the combination that has proved so universally satisfying:—

4 lbs. Broken Java at 20c.. 80c.
1 lb. Genuine Arabian Mocha 35c.

All 5 lbs. for . . $1.15

The Broken Java is made up of the smaller and broken beans of our higher priced Coffees. The Mocha comes to us on through bill of lading from Aden, Arabia, and is the richest Mocha grown anywhere. Sent blended or separately, as desired.

Delivered Free in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx—up to 180th st. 10-lb. combination—free within 25 miles.

Simply Send Postal—or ring up 3471 Cortlandt, and we will do the rest.

Money Back If You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company,

233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.

Bet. Park Pl. & Barclay St. Established 1840.

As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS
3 & 5 West Nineteenth Street,
Cor. Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE BEST VALUE EVER SEEN

Globe-Wernicke Desks and Chairs

380-382 BROADWAY.
COR. WHITE ST.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY.

EXPIRED AT CHURCH ORGAN

De Grandval's Soul Passed with Last Note of a Requiem Mass.

Aged Organist of St. Michael's, Jersey City, Had Prayed that He Might Die as He Played.

The choir of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, yesterday, was singing the requiem mass over the body of Mrs. John Hare. After the procession left the church the sexton noticed that the electric lights in the choir were still burning. He climbed to the organ loft and found the organist, Leopold de Grandval, an old man of more than eighty years, lying upon the steps of the platform upon which the organ stood. The fallen man was speechless and gasping for breath.

Father Shepherd, Vicar General of the diocese and rector of St. Michael's, was called at once, and had barely time to give the last sacrament of the Church before the veteran musician breathed his last.

So almost before the echoes of the last note of his last requiem mass had ceased to sound among the rafters, when the bier and the mourners were just outside the church door, the soul of the organist passed beyond, following the music he had loved all his life.

For fifty years Leopold de Grandval had played the organ in various Catholic churches in and near New York. For the last five years he had played only for the requiem masses in the Church of St. Michael. Yet every day in the week, whether there was mass or not, the old man was at his post, ready for duty. The other members of the choir who sang that last mass to his accompaniment, and the people in the church who heard it, said that every note to the last had sounded clear and true. When the mass was finished the singers descended from the loft. It was the custom of the old man to remain some minutes later. Only a few days ago he said it was his prayer that he might die at his organ. His prayer was granted.

Leopold de Grandval was one of the oldest organists in the country. No man was better known than he among the old Catholics of New York. He was born in America of French parents. Many years ago he was organist at the French Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul—for many years afterward he was organist at the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken—in the time when the rector of that church was the late Father George Corrigan, brother of the Archbishop. For the last ten years Mr. de Grandval had been musical director at St. Michael's, in Jersey City. During many years, too, when Cardinal McCloskey was Archbishop, he was Secretary of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. At another time he was Professor of French at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

For the past two years Leopold de Grandval had lived at Ridgewood, N. J., with his nephew, Louis J. Bruck. Mr. de Grandval was unmarried. He has a sister living in Mount Savage, Md.

Arrangements for the funeral had not been made last evening.

HOE APPRENTICES GRADUATE.

Diplomas Awarded to Boys at End of Printing Press School Course.

The closing exercises for the past year of one of the most unique schools in this city were held yesterday evening at the De Witt Memorial Church, 280 Rivington Street, when diplomas and prizes were awarded to the boys of the Apprentice School conducted by R. Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers.

The school is intended for the development into skilled mechanics and machinists of the boys who are apprenticed to R. Hoe & Co., with the specific idea of bringing out the most valuable talents of the young men, some of whom rise to important positions, not only with their original employers, but with other firms and manufacturers. R. Hoe & Co. found that they needed specially trained men in their shops, and so founded the school, which is now in a very prosperous condition, having upward of fifty scholars.

These, with their parents, sisters, sweethearts, and friends, quite filled the auditorium of the church last night.

Robert Hoe of the company and M. B. Philipp, a patent lawyer, made short addresses, and Headmaster Pringle of the school awarded the prizes and diplomas. There were eight young men who had taken the full six-class course and who graduated. They were all around nineteen or twenty years old. Most of the boys are taken in under an apprentice contract when they are sixteen years of age, and then go through the course of six classes, each of which is a four months' course. The average time to get through is from three to four years. During this time they take progressive courses in English, mathematics, mechanical drawing, and mechanics. After graduation, when they receive a diploma, they get a special year's course in mechanical drawing, or physics, chemistry, &c., that subject being selected for special individual instruction, for which each has shown the most aptitude and talent.

The prizes given consisted of a gold watch, books, mechanical instruments, measuring instruments, and drawing instruments, the two boys who got the best and second best marks in studies in each class getting the prizes. The distribution of prizes was followed by an entertainment, consisting of music, sleight-of-hand tricks, and other performances.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S GIFT.

New Front and Bronze Doors for St. Bartholomew's Church in Memory of Her Husband.

As a memorial to her late husband Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has announced her intention of giving to St. Bartholomew's Church, of which Mr. Vanderbilt was a Vestryman, two sets of bronze doors and an entire new front for the church—all at an estimated cost of something like $200,000.

It was Mrs. Vanderbilt's original intention to confine her gift to the bronze doors, which are now in construction in this city and are understood to be the handsomest in New York; but subsequently, in a discussion with some of her friends, she decided to build an imposing new front to the church.

Workmen will in a week or two commence the work of tearing down the present front wall and erecting the new.

D. O. Mills Going Abroad.

Darius O. Mills, the banker, who was said to be ill at his residence, is not seriously afflicted. He is troubled with a slight cold, but said last night that he expected to sail for Europe on Saturday as if there was nothing the matter.

Attorney General Knox Here.

United States Attorney General Philander C. Knox and Dr. John Charick McGowan were passengers on the Old Dominion steamship Jamestown, which arrived in New York yesterday.

Will of Thomas C. Bushnell.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 5.—The will of Thomas C. Bushnell, that has been admitted to probate, provides for $40,000 to be used to purchase an annuity for his daughter, Anna G., and the same amount for an annuity for his wife. The balance of the estate is to be divided between them, who, with Charles Elmer Bushnell of Philadelphia and John Bushnell of Plainfield, are executors. The estate is valued at a million dollars.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONS.

Brooklyn Minister Tells Society New York Is a Storehouse of Social Explosives.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 5.—The Congregational Home Missionary Society in national convention to-day held a business meeting for reports and election of officers.

The Rev. Dr. Frank S. Fitch of Buffalo spoke of the problem which confronts the society in its rural work in the State of New York.

The Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, D. D., of the Union Congregational Church, Boston, in an address for the Sunday School and Publishing Society, said: "The missionary department organized in the course of the year nearly 500 new Sunday schools."

The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., of Brooklyn, discussed "The Problem of Home Missions in New York City." He said in substance:

"The problem of city evangelization is every year becoming vaster and more complex and more difficult. During the last fifty years the city population has increased four times as fast as that of village and country.

"The city is the danger point; it is the storehouse of explosives. Here the Anarchist, the Socialist, the demagogue, find their recruits in abundance, who are easily persuaded that law is tyranny, that capital is criminal, that property is robbery, that values can be inflated by legislation, and debts repudiated by acts of Congress.

"Friends, the best that legislation can do is to clip the tiger's claws; it cannot tame the tiger's nature. The best that education can do is to furnish a weapon, but the weapon may be used for evil as well as for good. The best that the moralists can do is to provide clean clothes, but clean clothes may cover a putrescent heart.

"City evangelization is the task of the Church in the city. No other agency can solve the problem. She is the channel, the organized instrument of the power which alone can bring about social and civic redemption."

A summary of the report of the Treasurer, William B. Howland of New York, was presented. The receipts of the National society during the year from contributions, legacies, and other sources, were $346,849. The expenditures of the National society for missionary labor and expenses during the year have been $293,063.

The following officers were elected:

President—
The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, New York.
Vice Presidents—
E. Clark Ford of Ohio.
The Rev. Charles R. Brown of California.
Harry J. Hollister of Michigan.
The Rev. Michael Burnham of Missouri.
William D. Hyde (President of Bowdoin) of Maine.
The Rev. Edward D. Eaton of Wisconsin.
The Rev. George E. Hale of New Hampshire.
The Rev. Edward M. Chapman of Vermont.
The Rev. Ruen Thomas of Massachusetts.
Justice David J. Brewer of Washington, D. C.
The Rev. Colvin McClelland of Rhode Island.
Auditor—
George S. Edgell of New York.
Executive Committee to serve until 1907—
The Rev. E. N. Packard of Syracuse, N. Y.
The Rev. W. B. Holman of Connecticut.
W. H. Wanamaker of Pennsylvania.

A Nominating Committee and a Committee on Annual Report were named.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was quiet, matrimonially considered, and there will be no rush of weddings until next week. The double wedding of the Misses Cochrane at Englewood was the principal feature of the day. To-day and to-morrow will be devoted more or less to arrangements for week-end house parties, of which there are quite a number.

***

There is no truth whatever in the report circulating yesterday that Miss Gwendolyn Burden, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, is engaged to George F. Baker, Jr. Both young people are well known in society, and Miss Burden made her début last Winter. She is at present abroad with her parents, but is expected to return with them to New York very soon. Her two brothers, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and William A. Burden, and her elder sister, Miss Evelyn Burden, are still making their headquarters at the Burden residence, in Twenty-sixth Street, and the house will not be closed until the arrival of the rest of the family from abroad.

***

The engagement of Miss Marie Burr Harmon, daughter of Frank Denman Harmon of 771 Madison Avenue, to Guernsey Curran, a son of James Ross Curran, was announced last night. Miss Harmon is a daughter of Mr. Harmon's first wife, he having married last June for his second wife Mrs. Julia Lawrence Riker. Mr. Curran is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Curran (Miss M. Emily Ambler) of 42 East Fifty-seventh Street, and is a student at Princeton. Ross A. and Arthur Curran are his brothers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will leave town in a few days for their Rhode Island place, Oakland Farm, at Portsmouth. A new roadway has been cut through a piece of woods on the estate, so that one may drive for a half mile or so through the trees to the so-called farmhouse, thus avoiding crossing the trolley tracks, which the old road intersected. Mr. Vanderbilt's polo grounds at the south end of the property have been resodded and improved generally, and a huge porte cochère some forty feet in height has been added to the house.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay is in town, and lunched yesterday at Sherry's. She is stopping at the Waldorf, and is looking very well indeed. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been in town all the week, also lunched there, and on Wednesday evening both Delmonico's and Sherry's were crowded with people, some not yet having left town and others having come in for one or more of the weddings of the day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Ives Washburn have opened their country house, "Cedarcroft," at Greenwich, Conn., for the season. John H. Washburn will be with them during the Summer.

***

Mrs. Bradley Martin will give a concert at her residence in London on July 4. This concert is to celebrate the relations between this country and Great Britain at the coronation. There will be both English and American singers, and the two national anthems will be sung. Besides a great number of the London and American set in society some royalties are expected to be present. This evening Mr. William Waldorf Astor will hold his second concert, and the fourth court and drawing room will take place at Buckingham Palace, at which a number of American débutantes will be presented.

***

One of the London society papers gives a long description of the ball which Mrs. Leggett gave on the evening of the Third Court for those who were present and presented. It was originally intended only to be a court supper, but the Americans, who "carried off the palms in splendor and numbers," made it an extremely large and fashionable affair. Among the English guests were Lady Alexander Pagot, Lady Claude Hamilton and her daughter, Lady Brougham and Miss Baba Brougham, Lady Marjorie Manners, Lady Grosvenor, Lady Wenlock, and Lady Constance Leslie. Mrs. Jack Leslie and Mrs. Moreton Frewen were also present. Mrs. Samuel Nowhouse wore at the court a pearl necklace which cost over $250,000, a recent gift of her husband. One pearl alone cost $50,000, and an emerald worn with it as a clasp cost $100,000. It is the famous Exposition necklace. Mrs. Mackay was absolutely covered with jewels, and Lady Naylor Leyland (Miss Chamberlain) wore a superb necklace, coronet, and stomacher of diamonds, and her white satin gown was embroidered in large white lilies, the outlines being in these precious stones.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Waterbury, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Jr., expect to sail within the next ten days for this country. Mr. and Mrs. Loew will pass the Summer on the Jersey Coast.

***

The Squadron A coach made the run yesterday from the Plaza Hotel to Woodmanten Inn. The seats were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parsons and the Misses Elizabeth Leyden, Nellie Leyden, Ficken, Foos, and Dr. Bailey, and Messrs. Meany, Lenox Mott, and Spies. George E. Fahys was the whip.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—Mrs. John Clinton Gray arrived at her cottage on Kay Street this evening.

Mrs. David King arrived to-day at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season. She is accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean have arrived at the Rives cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy has arrived at her cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Mrs. R. P. Carroll is a guest of Mrs. W. Chanler at her cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. G. L. Rivee and Miss Natica Rives arrived this afternoon from New York.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn is at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Bartol of Boston and Mrs. Henry Clews are at the Muenchinger King cottages.

W. D. Hatch and G. G. Haven of New York are registered at the Casino.

T. J. Emery of Cincinnati, who is remodeling the Witherbee estate on Halidon Hill, is expected to arrive for the season to-morrow. He will occupy the Taggart cottage on Broadway until his own place is ready for occupancy.

E. J. Knowlton of Brooklyn is expected to arrive in the morning at the Bull cottage at the One Mile Corner.

J. T. Thompson of New York has rented the A. L. Mason cottage on Halidon Hill and will arrive to-morrow for the season.

Mrs. G. E. Cole has arrived at the Caso cottage on Kay Street.

T. Beckwith of Providence has arrived at Renfrew Park for the season.

W. Starr Miller is here on a brief visit.

Mrs. Amédée Moran of New York has arrived at the Rives cottage on Red Cross Avenue for the season.

Jonathan Evans of Germantown, Penn., is expected at the Knowles cottage, Jamestown, June 11.

The steam yacht Ituna arrived in the harbor to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

One must stop to say something about green. Doesn't the jeweler understand about the repetition of colors in a smart costume, and doesn't he know what is worn? That is green, of course, and the Fifth Avenue man has smart little silk bags in that color, the deep, bright green chatelaine bags, round in shape, and the wrist bags that are oblong, and all with silver gilt frames. The color of the silk just matches the color of one's parasol. There is one important thing to say about the parasols. If they are not good for any other earthly thing, they are good for the eyes. No color is so cool and refreshing or restful. It is nature's own color when she furnishes shade, although no one would ever say that the parasol makers went to nature for their tones of green.

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Some of the smartest handles to the green parasols have green in them. One, for instance, has a silver bandlo, terminating in a flat disk at the top. Running around the handle are lines of green in enamel, and there is more of it at the top.

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Talking of parasols, here is one for the seashore, although it will not be worth much for giving shade, as the silk is thin, plain, and white. Possibly, however, seaside parasols are intended only for digging in the sand, and this one will be just the thing, for on the top of the handle is a big seashell. Could anything be more appropriate?

***

Of all dainty parasols the best is in violet. It is a plain silk parasol, with violet flowers on a white ground. Inside, where the fluff should come back of a woman's head when the parasol is open and over her shoulder, there are flutings of chiffon, covering the frame, and a big rosette of it on the handle. For the top and ornamental part further up on the handle is the head of a little art nouveau maiden with a snood of violet to match the color tone.

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Here is a shirt waist set, which is the real thing, genuine stones surrounded by diamonds. There are four studs for the front of the shirt waist joined by chains of fine gold, each button having a different stone for the centre. Outlining each is a circle of small diamonds. For the cuff links are four more buttons, all with different stones that are surrounded by diamonds. In size and shape they are exactly like the other buttons. As far as possible there are not two stones alike. There is a blue and yellow stone in the two buttons of one cuff link, and a green and pink in the other. In the other buttons there are as few duplicates as possible.

***

Of course the jeweler has ping-pong pins. They are long pins, brooches, a slender bar of gold, and upon each is a couple of ping-pong rackets, the "ping-ponging" part being of mother of pearl, with an appearance somewhat like the vellum of the genuine racket. The balls are small round pearls.

***

There is nothing that the woman can keep to herself. Now that she has taken to pongee shirt waists the man has taken to pongee shirts, and certainly they are very smart, when made with side-plaited fronts like his other fine negligée shirts. There are white linen collars and cuffs, the cuffs stitched to the shirt.

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It is good form, if one has the monogram embroidered upon the arm of one's shirt, to have it repeat the colors of the shirt. One, for instance, which is in a material of pink on a white ground, with black dots, has the monogram in black and white. It is more effective than other monograms in colors.

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Heavy pongees are made into silk vests.

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Long four-in-hand ties of pongee show the natural, slightly fringed edge of the selvage at the ends of the tie and three little blue selvage stripes. It makes an attractive finish, although not seen when worn.

***

Men are wearing silk gloves this year, different colors, a red-brown for one, and with a single pearl button for fastening at the wrist.

***

The smartest thing in man's Summer wardrobe is his negligée coat. It will take the place of the Turkish toweling robe, in which he has disported heretofore at appropriate seasons. The new coat is partly on the lines of an ulster, or it suggests that article. It is made of a heavy linen crash, long, of course, with pockets and a flat belt at the waist. That is where the ulster effect comes in. Some of the coats are plain, and others—and they are rather more attractive—have a blue cord or piping for finishing the neck, which has no collar. The cord runs down the front and outlines the tops of the pockets. The coats cost about $22.

***

Here are the most satisfactory of transferable vest buttons for men. They are of white enamel, with a gold band setting.

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Because of the supreme importance and timeliness of this Sale, and the enormous number of people that are sure to flock to it as soon as the goods are on view, we have allotted it tables in the main aisle.

Here you will see thousands of pieces of Sterling Silver Toilet Requisites of every imaginable description.

The variety is startling. The designs are exquisite, showing every known character of decorative art as applied to these wares, particularly the richly poetical Art Nouveau effects in the superb French Grays so eagerly sought.

If You Want to Share in the Most Remarkable of these Values You Must Come Without Delay.

For instance: There are 16 sterling silver Mirrors valued at $6.00 each; we have priced them at $2.50. 119 Hair Brushes valued at $3.50 each will rush out at $1.50 each. 220 Clothes Brushes valued at $1.75 each are marked at 79c. each.

About 1,000 Manicure Pieces, in a tremendous variety of different designs, and valued at a dollar each, are tagged at 49c.

5,000 Manicure Pieces that cost 25c. to make will sell at 15c. And 5,000 Manicure Pieces at 25c., 29c. and 39c., worth fully twice as much.

The Bonnet Brushes at 79c. each are revelations. They are the regular $2.00 values.

This Sale begins at 8:30 this morning.

EVERY PIECE GUARANTEED STERLING SILVER.

LOT 1 COMPRISES
Sterling Silver Toilet Articles as follows:
Files, Cuticle Knives, Shoe Horns, Tooth Brushes, Button Hooks, Letter Openers, Seals — 15c

LOT 2 COMPRISES
Sterling Silver Toilet Articles as follows:
Shoe Horns, Tooth Brushes, Letter Openers, Button Hooks, Seals, Erasers, Files — 25c

LOT 3 COMPRISES
In addition to Manicure Pieces, about 500 Sterling Silver Manicure Scissors, ranging in values from 50c. to $1.00.
Manicure Scissors, Cuticle Knives, Files, Bonnet Brushes, Darners, Button Hooks, Seals, Bells, Shoe Horns — 29c

LOT 4 COMPRISES
In addition to Sterling Silver Manicure Pieces, about 750 Sterling Silver Combs, for ladies and gentlemen, in white and imitation shell, valued at from 50c. to $1.00.
Combs, Bells, Desk Blotters, Seals, Darners, Cuticle Knives, Files, Button Hooks, Tooth Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Letter Openers, Shoe Horns — 39c

LOT 5 COMPRISES
All the French Gray Art Nouveau Pieces. Included are Glove Stretchers valued at $2.00 each.
Glove Stretchers, Bells, Seals, Blotters, Darners, Files, Cuticle Knives, Hand Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Shoe Horns — 49c

The Furniture Sale

Is Inspiring An Immense Demand.

Hot as the weather was this week, the demand for furniture has exceeded anything this store has ever known at this season.

But there is ample justification for this prodigious selling. When people are offered choice furniture at less than what it cost, and at what it cost, they are not very apt to neglect an opportunity so excellent.

TO MOVE OUT OUR SURPLUS FURNITURE STOCKS WE ARE MAKING UNHEARD-OF PRICE CONCESSIONS.

These stocks must be outside of this store in less than two weeks, so that we have another floor for selling. We'd rather distribute them among The Big Store's customers than haul them to our warehouse at 9th avenue and 16th street. Hence the exceptional price cutting.

AMONG THE SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY ARE:

DINING CHAIRS.
Box seat style, piano finish, new and artistic designs; made of selected oak.
Cane Seat; reduced from 2.25 to 1.75
Cane Seat; reduced from 2.85 to 2.25
Cane Seat; reduced from 3.25 to 2.75
Leather Seat; reduced from 4.00 to 3.25
Leather Seat; reduced from 6.25 to 5.00
Leather Seat & Back; reduced from 7.75 to 6.50
Arm Chairs to match the above dining-room chairs at equally low prices.

MORRIS CHAIRS.
Golden oak and mahogany finish, new and exquisite designs, broad arms, some with heavy claw feet, can be adjusted to several different positions; complete with reversible cushions, covered in Belgian velvets and Argyle and Rookwood velours.
Reduced from 9.25 to 6.75
Reduced from 10.50 to 7.50
Reduced from 12.00 to 8.50
Reduced from 12.50 to 9.00
(Third Floor.)

Excellent Trunks Low Priced.

"THE PRINCETON TRUNK," light in weight, extra strong, made of extra basswood, covered with duck, rawhide bound, brass clamps and corners, 9-inch top tray and extra dress tray; sizes and prices are:

32-inch.	34-inch.	36-inch.	38-inch.	40-inch.
16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00

"PERFECTION WARDROBE TRUNKS," with device for hanging twelve suits; drawers have as much capacity as an ordinary trunk; especially designed for nice clothing, price, each, 45.00

CANVAS COVERED TRUNKS, oil painted, iron bound, five hardwood slats on top, two hardwood frames about body, malleable clamps and corners, two steel outer bands, brass lock, iron bottom, linen lined, two trays; sizes and prices are:

30-inch.	32-inch.	34-inch.	36-inch.	38-inch.	40-inch.
6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

The History Club.

Absolutely Free.

A portfolio containing 12 splendidly colored and vividly drawn scenes of Great Generals in Great Civil War Battles, will be presented free of charge to

EVERY PERSON WHO BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE SIEGEL COOPER HISTORY CLUB.

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2,000 ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIONS.

You pay only $1.00 to become a member. After that $2.00 each month for 9 months. The average cost is about 7 cents a day.

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Toilet Ware.

TOILET SETS, 9 pieces, nicely decorated, 1.85
TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, including large slop jar, handsomely decorated, 2.95
TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shape, variety of decorations, 4.50
TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shapes, decorated in natural colors on rich tinted backgrounds; regular at $10.00; to-day, 6.75
EWERS AND BASINS, pure white porcelain, fancy shape, 75
(Basement.)

Table Glassware.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest crystal glass; per dozen, 21
WATER TUMBLERS, thin blown glass, full size, best quality; per doz., 33
WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, very handsomely engraved, new design, 45
SALTS AND PEPPERS, blown glass, nickel-plated top; regular at 10c; to-day, 3
TABLE SETS, Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder and Cream Pitcher, finest crystal glass; to-day, 20
(Basement.)

Dinner Sets.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin porcelain, under-glazed decoration, 7.50
DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, finest thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, every piece with full gold edges, 9.50
(Basement.)

Ping-Pong and Table Tennis Sets.

SET I.—Consisting of two wood egg-shaped bats, posts, green net, with white binding and four true balls, put up in strong box; special, 1.00
POPULAR SET.—With two double face vellum rackets, wooden base and posts to screw in, superior net, four balls, complete in good box, with rules for game. Per set, 2.00
SET NO. 1.—Good quality battledores, rattan handle and frame, parchment head; twine net bound in heavy cord. Wooden poles with clamps attached; four balls with each set. Packed complete, in neat box, with rules for game. Per set, 2.50
SET NO. 2.—Fine quality battledores, rattan frame and parchment head, handle bound with cane; tan net, hand-made, bound with heavy cord. Wooden poles with clamps attached, six balls with each set. Packed complete, with rules for playing, in neat box. Per set, 3.75
SET NO. 3.—A very fine set, having superior quality battledores, with vellum head and cane-wound grip. Net is hand-made and linen bound; poles have wooden base with leather bottoms to protect table, and are fastened to table with our special clamps, which are neat in appearance but substantially made. One dozen balls inclosed with rules for playing and set complete in neat box, 5.00
(WOOD BATS with any of the above sets.)
TOURNAMENT SIZE TABLES, 5x9 foot, made of compo board, painted green throughout, service courts marked, without legs; special, 9.75
SAME TABLE, with legs; special, 12.00
PING-PONG SCORE CARDS FREE.
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

The New York Times.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID,

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

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THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The assurance given by Secretary HAY, in reply to the usual form of inquiry, that the Hon. MICHAEL HERBERT would be cordially welcomed by this Government as the successor of the late Lord PAUNCEFOTE, will naturally be received with satisfaction in the British Foreign Office and British Government circles. Socially, as well as officially, the coming of the new Ambassador will give pleasure in Washington and in New York, where he is already well known. It is to the mutual advantage of the two Governments that a gentleman already measurably familiar with the duties of his post and on terms with the officers of the United States Government is to be charged with the transaction of international business in behalf of that foreign power in whom we feel the deepest interest and whose friendship we value so highly.

The appointment of a successor to Lord PAUNCEFOTE was a task which the high qualities of that lamented diplomat made somewhat difficult. We are not sure that when he came out to this country the late British Ambassador was better known among the English people or of greater prominence in the Diplomatic Service of his country than the Hon. MICHAEL HERBERT is at the present time. Certainly he was not so well known here. Yet Lord PAUNCEFOTE, by the real ability he exhibited, coupled with unfailing courtesy and a personal bearing which won for him universal respect, came to be as highly esteemed by the American people as he was fully trusted by his own Government. The way is clear for the new Ambassador to deserve and enjoy the same happy fortune.

Americans have not failed to note that dispatches from London speak of Sir MICHAEL HERBERT as not being very well known there. It would be useless to deny that this characterization of the British Ambassador has been read here with a sense of regret, a feeling akin to humiliation. The Ambassadors we send to the Court of St. James are men of National fame. We have no men better known than LOWELL, PHELPS, BAYARD, HAY, and CHOATE. Our greatest and best are chosen to represent us near the person of the sovereign of that people with whom we have relations closer and dearer than those which exist between us and any other foreigners. The Ambassadorship to London is the ranking place in our Diplomatic Service.

We know very well that in Washington London may hold a place of much higher relative importance than Washington holds in London. The great capitals of great powers, geographically neighbors and politically a part of that European system to which we are willingly quite foreign, but with the high affairs of which England has continually to do, may doubtless claim of his Majesty's Government the first and most conspicuous men in its diplomatic service. The feeling here is natural, however, and not altogether blamable, that in naming an Ambassador to the United States the selection of a diplomat of such service and distinction as would necessarily have made him well known in his own country would be accepted by the Americans as an assurance that in the British estimation the United States stood something higher than Portugal, and perhaps did not fall far below Denmark. Perhaps Americans have presumed too much upon the new prominence into which their military, political, and commercial undertakings have brought them in the consideration of Europeans, who doubtless now give them ten times the amount of attention they gave to them ten years ago.

It has been well observed, however, that while we seem to send Ambassadors to the English people, Britain sends Ambassadors to the American Government. We suppose there is no question of Sir MICHAEL HERBERT'S capacity for the business of a diplomatic post. He is, we believe, specially familiar with the Alaskan boundary question. Perhaps that will come up during the time of his residence at Washington. But such a close approach to the American people in their thought and feelings as our Ambassadors make to the English people, among whom they continually appear upon occasions of ceremony, of celebration, and of festivity, speaking words that cement friendship and cultivate esteem, is not to be expected of him or of any British Ambassador. It is not the British Ambassadorial habit, and certainly we have not the right to say that they ought to follow our fashions. An American Secretary of State was once asked what was his ideal for an Ambassador to England. He replied that a deaf and dumb man would be about right. At that time, however, he was influenced by his disapproval of recent expressions of an Ambassador whose eloquence may have outrun his discretion. Certainly we have no present intention to depart from our custom of sending to the Court of St. James men distinguished in letters, in the law, or in public life who are capable of "making a speech" when an appropriate utterance of that nature may give pleasure and perhaps serve a useful purpose. It is equally certain that so long as there are men among us of highest distinction, even of international distinction, in letters, in the law, or in public life, succeeding Presidents will ponder their names with care in order that the fittest among them may be chosen as Ambassador to London.

PRESIDENT HILL ON TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Mr. JAMES J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, made two very radical statements of opinion in his speech to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association of Chicago on Wednesday evening.

One related to the tariff, and was eminently sound. He said:

> We have enjoyed all the benefits of a protective tariff for many years, and whatever good it can do in the way of building up infant industries has already been accomplished. The growth of our enormous iron and steel industries, which are pointed out as the result of our protective tariff, can be more surely traced to our enormous resources in the iron mines of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than from all other sources.
>
> We believe that this is the opinion of pretty nearly all intelligent men who have studied the subject candidly and disinterestedly. It conflicts with the ends of such apostles of protection as Mr. OXNARD, but it does not interfere with the business of men who rely on legitimate trade and competition.

The other statement of Mr. HILL was even more sweeping, and cannot, we think, be so completely justified. He declared that the evil of trusts was that they were organized to sell securities representing only good-will and prospective profits to the promoters. His remedy for this evil is a Federal law requiring that all organizations desiring to do inter-State business "should satisfy a commission that their capital was actually paid up in cash or property at a fair valuation, just as the capital of a National bank is certified to be paid up."

It seems to us that if such a law as this were enforced literally it would have two effects. It would practically put a stop to all enterprises not of a substantially investment character, and it would give a very valuable monopoly to all such enterprises now in existence, since it would shut off competition with them. To take a practical example. The Great Northern Railway Company probably could not have been built under the provisions of such a law strictly and honestly enforced. And if such a law were now passed and applied strictly that company would be safe from competition to which it may at present be exposed.

The analogy of a National bank is taking, but it is misleading. A National bank is not an industrial or commercial venture. The conditions of the business it undertakes are fairly well known in advance. It assumes certain important public functions, which require safety in its methods and solidity in its resources. It is required to have its capital actually paid up, not in the interest of its shareholders, but in that of its depositors and the general public. Even with that condition enforced it is not left to do business in its own way. It is subjected to close inspection, its discretion is restricted at many points, and the Government stands ready at any moment, in case of misconduct, to take its affairs out of the hands of the Directors and put them in those of a receiver appointed by the courts—all in the interest of the security of the public.

To submit a great industrial or commercial enterprise to such conditions would be hopelessly to hamper it, yet the restriction as to paid-up capital is about as hindering. All enterprises involving unusual profit, as compared with mere safe investments, also involve unusual risks. To forbid the taking of the latter is to abolish the chance of great business advantage, prosperity, and progress, and to prescribe a snail's pace for our business. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the extraordinary losses, when they come, fall on those who have taken the extraordinary risks. No law can or ought to prevent men from taking such risks. It appears to us that President HILL has got hold of the wrong end of the trust question. If he could tell us how to prevent trusts or other powerful corporations from securing special favors from the railways he would make a more profitable use of his great knowledge than in the suggestion he has offered.

THE POLICE POLICY AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.

The policy as to the excise law which has now been officially announced by Commissioner PARTRIDGE is criticised in some quarters as not sufficiently distinct and intelligible. We think that it is clear enough. We think also that it is severe, more so than the previous utterances of Mr Low had led the public to expect. What the public will now watch for is the degree and manner of its enforcement. In that direction Col. PARTRIDGE has laid out for himself an extremely difficult and a very important task.

In the first place, as to what is known as the saloon, as distinguished from the Raines law hotel, he really demands that illegal selling of liquor on Sunday shall be stopped as far as the force of patrolmen can stop it without neglecting other equally essential police duties. Activity, persistence, and honesty on the lines that the Commissioner has defined will make a "dry" Sunday for the patrons of saloons. If every barroom is kept locked, if the windows are kept clear, if arrests follow where the room is open or where men are seen in it, the business must gradually cease. There is no room for doubt about that. The Commissioner has proclaimed the "extreme of the law." It may prove the "extreme of injustice." However that may be, he requires its enforcement as far as possible. That means, not arrest in case of every violation, but a considerable number of arrests every Sunday, if violations are general, as they have notoriously been in the last three months. And neglect to carry out these injunctions must, according to the Commissioner, be followed by prompt discipline, more severe than Capt. FOODY encountered.

In the next place, subject to the general requirements of police duty, the Commissioner requires the enforcement of the Raines law. That is to say, every place holding a Raines license and selling liquor on Sunday must be held to fulfillment of the conditions imposed by the law. It must have the proper number of rooms of the proper size and furniture, it must be prepared to furnish hotel accommodations of the legitimate sort, and it must supply liquor only in the manner prescribed by law. Nor this alone. The Commissioner has especially said that the Police Captains must use their detective force to discover and bring to account violators of the law in places of particular ill repute and disorderly character. This includes beyond all question a number of the so-called hotels which are used for vile purposes, and which probably could not make a profit from the liquor business alone. Clearly, under the policy defined by the Commissioner, the number of Raines law hotels, or the number of the present Captains who retain their places, must be in the next six months very decidedly reduced.

In short, the problem before the Police Commissioner now is not at all one of policy, but one of administration. It will tax his ability and his firmness to the utmost. It is to be assumed that he knows by this time whom he can trust and whom he cannot, who are honest and who are "grafters," who are capable, courageous, and faithful and who are not. He has proclaimed his purpose and his methods. His work from this time on will be to use the good men in the force for the ends he has announced, and gradually but as rapidly as possible to get rid of the bad men. He has a fight and a hard fight on his hands. He has taken a fair amount of time to prepare himself for it. It is a good fight in which the sympathies of all decent citizens will be with him. If he succeed in it, he will deserve and he will win great credit. If he fail, it will be a great public and personal misfortune.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY TRAIN.

"America first; there is no second." In this hollow fashion the blue ribbon for pleasure sailing craft passed to the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century. We are only at the beginning of the twentieth century, but Great Britain has already seen the blue ribbon of land transit pass from her also. This statement does not wholly rest upon the venture of two trains which on the 15th are to start and average forty-five miles an hour for a thousand miles. That is a smart performance, but no smarter than it should be. In fact, this acceleration, which brings Chicago some scores of miles nearer its brightest dream of becoming a suburb of New York, was necessary if our average of railway speed was not to be depressed by taking twenty-four hours for the journey.

This may seem a hard statement to the enterprising gentlemen who are vaunting their new trains so glibly. But facts are facts, and any Bradshaw will reveal them. Of course, in all the United Kingdom no straightaway run of a thousand miles can be found, but from London to Aberdeen, which is among the longest English runs, there are sixteen trains regularly scheduled at express speed of forty miles average, and one of them at an average of forty-eight. From Euston to Wick, about 730 miles, including much single track, it is possible to ride at about the present speed between Chicago and New York. In other words, the present average speed between New York and Chicago is barely up to ordinary English express time. That is distinctly not good enough for four-track roads asking extra fare for a vaunted performance. It is well that it is to be bettered. It is on other facts that American supremacy in speed of railway travel rests. The long-distance record is a fancy article. Why call this course a long distance? It is only a start toward the middle of the continent, and San Francisco is a good step beyond. There are several "combines" which could, if they chose, run a transcontinental train and claim a long-distance record because there was no other competitor. But the ordinary traveler does not want to take that ride without a break. It is a tour de force, a freak, an extraordinary performance, which has been done in marvelous time on special occasions. Ninety-five hours and fifty-five minutes is the fastest transcontinental mail time we remember, although we believe millionaires' and railway officials' trains have come nearer to a qualifying average. A sounder basis for superiority rests upon regular trains over moderate distances. Of such there are many. The Empire State Express runs from New York to Buffalo at an average exceeding the maximum scheduled for the new Chicago trains, and even its rival, the Black Diamond, runs nearly fifty miles an hour steadily. But even these are not our fastest trains. The Atlantic City trains run over sixty miles an hour with ample regularity and persistence. Sample distances may be selected elsewhere—as from Syracuse to Rochester or from Albany to Utica—where the speeds are unsurpassed, perhaps unrivaled, but it is scarcely fair to pick out the plums and call them samples. In a general way it may be stated that no train is a wonder unless it runs a mile a minute for an hour. Unless it exceeds fifty miles for several hours it detracts from the average, while of speed below forty miles an hour no notice should be taken. They are "no class" at all. We, as well as Chicago, are grateful for the hours clipped off the ride, but we look to see more taken off when experience justifies it.

And with the praise for the new trains may well go a caution that speed is not all. There should be not one, but several such trains. Here England far surpasses us. The greater density of traffic, of course, explains British superiority in this respect. But the route to Chicago scarcely lies over a prairie. There are villages along the way. Between London and Glasgow there are in Winter twenty-nine trains daily running as fast as these new ones. This is a distinct advantage to the traveling public. As a rule, the ordinary traveler cares more for convenience and regularity than for show trains.

American progress, not British decadence, is the note we would accentuate. England is doing as well as ever, and we are doing better. We are improving, not only in show trains, but even more in the equally important branch of moving freight in large quantities. Ten-ton trucks are the rule in England. Four hundred tons is a trainload. The Reading Railway recently moved 4,000 tons in sixty-one cars with a single locomotive. On British authority it can be stated that the sight would have given a British railway man "fits." On the whole, we take as much pride and satisfaction in our cheap freight traffic as in our lightning expresses. We are grateful for both, but with that sort of gratitude which is a lively sense of favors to come.

PHOTOGRAPHERS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

The discontinuance of Camera Notes, the brisk little quarterly published by the Camera Club, was not occasioned by the ordinary evil that pursues club organs, a lack of funds, but by the cause which acts as a disintegrating force in many other organizations. The majority found that its own photographs met with little favor in the eyes of the men who practically ran the club and controlled the publication. On the contrary, the work of the average amateur and the average professional was held up in solemn warning to the readers of Camera Notes as the Lacedemonian would pick out a drunken slave and exhibit him to children as a horrible example.

Mutiny has been brewing in the Camera Club a long while, and it was not calmed when the "pictorial photographs" of some of the members won recognition in Europe. Gradually these favored members have been drifting into the position of the "Secession" painters in Munich and Berlin, until it seemed impossible for the advanced impressionists to show work alongside the old-fashioned plain-sailing photograph. The final crisis came when the chief editor of Camera Notes made an exhibition at the National Arts Club of a series of photographs by members and non-members of the Camera Club, a band of radicals and pictorialists whom he baptized then and there The Photo-Secession. The exhibition was held last March. The annual election has shown the indifference of the club by the choosing at a thinly attended meeting of an entirely new set of officers known to be antagonistic to the Photo-Secession and to the management of the Notes.

The exhibition of the Photo-Secession at the Arts Club was so well received by the press and public of New York that it would be a pity to have the movement fail through lack of energy or, because certain amateur and professional photographers think there is nothing in it. The Camera Club can revert to the publication of its bulletins, but the little band of Photo-Secessionists ought to organize for annual exhibitions and might undertake the publication of a quarterly which would support the ideas of the artists who have learned to use the camera in novel and delightful ways. The fear among artists that the photograph may lead to abuse has proved to be groundless, and the claim that photography can be pushed to extremes of artistic beauty has been established here as well as in Europe. Photography seems to have been efficient in stimulating portraiture on a large scale in colors, instead of depressing it, as people prophesied. It should have its fore-fighters like other branches of the arts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With one enthusiastic accord, the editors and correspondents of the electrical papers are supporting Prof. PUPIN'S charge that telegraphy in this country, owing to the unprogressiveness of those who are exploiting it commercially, is not what it ought to be, either as regards speed or cheapness, and almost unanimously they declare that the recent defense of the Western Union by Mr. J. C. BARCLAY will not stand expert examination. The fiercest of Mr. BARCLAY'S critics is Mr. P. B. DELANY, who, writing in The Electrical World and Engineer, takes up his assertions one by one and denies either their relevancy or their accuracy. Mr. BARCLAY, it will be remembered, listed, in the letter wa published, as proofs of his company's enterprise, the substitution of the sounder for the Morse register, multiplex systems, automatic repeaters, switchboards, copper line wires, improved insulation, and conductivity, motor dynames, and storage batteries. Mr. DELANY declares that "reading by sound," an operator's discovery, was for some time forbidden by the Western Union under pain of dismissal; that the quadruplex was jeered at by that company long after it was in successful use by a rival organization; that automatic switchboards and repeaters have been used all over the world for forty years; that the porcelain insulators common abroad are better than the cheap glass insulators of America; that the telephone companies led by several years in the use of copper line wires, and that storage batteries, if not motor dynamos, were adopted by the foreign telegraph companies before they were accepted here. Mr. DELANY says that the test of an automatic system to which Mr. BARCLAY referred was of a device foredoomed to failure by its delicacy. "The broker business between exchanges," he adds, "is the only branch of telegraphy that has 'kept pace with the demands of the American people.' If broker messages had to take their turn with those of the general public, the brokers would quickly see to it that the general average was raised. * * * If the Western Union were honest with the public it would put on each delivered telegram the time at which it was filed at its place of origin, but this it will never do, unless compelled by legislation, and the company is not disturbed on this point. Ohm's law does not apply to the 'frank.' The telegraph company hoodwinks the public by putting the time of arrival on each message, thereby checking the movements of the much-abused messenger boy, whose speed is, after all, as a winged son of Jupiter compared with the modus operandi of the telegram before it reaches the messenger's pocket."

—We are not aware that, as one of our correspondents stated yesterday, we "insisted," on the existence of an unwritten law forbidding the President to pass beyond the territorial limits of the United States. All we did was to recognize the fact of its existence, which is precisely what our correspondent did when he said: "It has come about undesignedly, each President choosing for himself, that no one of them has left the country during his term of office." What is the "it" to which he referred? Why, the unwritten law, of course, and, having "come about," no matter how, its existence is beyond question and comment legitimate. No doubt this particular regulation, or custom, originated, like others of its class, in a voluntary choosing, for reasons deemed adequate by the chooser. It was not his intention to establish an inviolable precedent or to make prisoners of all his successors. He simply did not care to have his authority pass, even temporarily, to another, and so he resisted some slight temptation to go abroad. Underlying the continued observance of the rule has been a disinclination to raise the question whether absence from the country involves a constitutional "disability" to exercise the Presidential functions. In case of necessity that question would be raised and settled, but no case of necessity has ever arisen, and by mere duration the "unwritten law" has acquired a theoretical sacredness and importance that are far from intrinsic. Thus was there excuse for asking whether President ROOSEVELT had not done something dreadful when he went aboard the Gaulois. It wasn't a very good excuse, to be sure, since it was purely technical, and the answer, whether affirmative or negative, was of no real consequence, but there is interest in more than practical things, and our vindication lies in the frequency with which the paragraph has been copied and the amount of more or less wise comment it has excited.

—To reward a successful General or Admiral with anything except fame and promotion is so utterly out of our way of doing things in this country that we are hardly qualified to judge the form and amount of recompense which has been proposed for Lord KITCHENER, but whatever may be the value of American opinion on the subject, it will be stated, and, in most cases, we incline to believe, it will be to the effect that the title of Viscount and £50,000 is a rather skimpy return for such services as he has rendered. As peers go, Viscounts are no great shakes. They rank Barons, indeed, but above them stand the Earls, the Marquesses, and the Dukes, to say nothing of "Great Officers," and ineffable royalty, too high above everything for comparison. And £50,000—less than $250,000—what is that in these days? In extenuation of the meagre largess they say that the conqueror of the Soudan and of South Africa is a mere stripling, with no family to support and likely to have several more opportunities to save the empire! That looks as though needs, not services, were what counted, and is very hard to understand. If Lord KITCHENER is content, however, the rest of the world has no right to complain or to criticise. And yet—well, England might have done a little more for the soldier to whom she owes so much, even if it were only to show that she can still afford to be generous. There are times when it is dangerous for either nations or individuals to be economical in small matters.

STREET CLEANING DEVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"K. E. R.'s" letter in last Thursday's TIMES calls to mind a device for washing streets that I saw a few years ago in Scranton, Penn., apparently much simpler in construction and fully as effective as the French affair described. Many of the streets in Scranton are paved with a vitrified brick, and were kept so scrupulously clean that I took no little interest in seeing how it was done.

A considerable length of hose was conveyed by horse and wagon to the intersection of two streets, attached to a hydrant and run out on a long, narrow truck about six or eight inches high, consisting of a light framework and numerous small wheels. At the other end of the hose was a double coupling with two short lengths of hose, each ending in a pipe and nozzle. The horse, hitched to a ring in the centre of this coupling, drew the apparatus along the four contiguous blocks, one after the other, while two men played the water on either side the street, thoroughly cleaning it in a few minutes. The truck and hose were then easily reloaded on the wagon and conveyed to the next section.

Less fuss and more common, every-day sense would enable us to enjoy clean streets also.

H. C. F.

New York City, June 2, 1902.

BELIEF IN AERIAL NAVIGATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wholesale condemnation meted to the balloon as an accessory in aerial navigation in the closing paragraph of your comment in Friday's issue of "Topics of the Times," seems partial in view of the fact that our knowledge of the conditions existing immediately above us, and to which we have nothing analogous on the surface, is extremely limited. Perhaps Shakespeare was right in saying "there are more things in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in—philosophy."

While your comment voices the views of the best minds engaged in aeronautic research, I, nevertheless, believe it to be within the purview of genius yet to mature to prove and demonstrate the apparently improbable, yet not impossible, feat of circumnavigating the earth within twenty-four hours by means of balloons of such capacity as will hold suspended at an altitude of fifteen miles or more above the earth a suitably devised and equipped passenger craft.

Such a craft, immobile or gently propelled in a direction contrary to the diurnal motion of the earth, at this altitude, would, by reason of the retardation of the highly attenuated air strata, traverse the entire circumference of the earth in an area corresponding nearly to our zones within twenty-four hours. The overcoming of gravity appears to be the only serious phase of this proposition, but this will probably be overcome in time, as has been done in the case of the bicycle, against which the same argument was made years ago.

By the realization of this scheme, one could embark in New York in the evening and enjoy (?) late breakfast in Paris or London. Only it might somewhat affect a capricious appetite to contemplate a precipitous drop of fifteen miles or more.

I regret the necessity which impels me to dispute the apparently immature conclusion in this instance of a heretofore capable and efficient mentor. DREW ROMEYN.

New York, May 30, 1902.

ADIRONDACK'S BEST MONTHS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year and a half's stay in the Adirondacks for the purpose, as "J. P. M." puts it, of losing myself, but in reality, finding myself, made me read with unusual interest Mr. John R. Spears's entertaining story of an Adirondack May in THE TIMES of Sunday. But why in the world did Mr. Spears choose May? Surely he has never spent a September in the great North Woods, or a February either.

These two months so utterly eclipse every other that one, knowing what they are, could never have the courage to write about any other. Especially is this true of September, which is truly the month of all the year in the Adirondacks. Now, to me, May was a most tedious month, and the Summer months cannot but be somewhat similar, because I know what I am to see in September.

Mr. Spears's story was very interesting to me, as tending to point out that there is good in everything if in no other particular, yet I must take him to task for his concluding sentence: "May is the most luxuriously beautiful month in the Adirondacks." This is not so. September, by all odds, leads.

R.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 2, 1902.

Magistrate Crane's Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue, "Shooting of McCoy," states that I "showed some sympathy" in the matter. I always do when I think an injustice is being done.

In this case the two men were charged with a felony, on which they were held by me. Then Reardon wished to make a case of disorderly conduct against them, and upon the evidence I found that Reardon was just as guilty as those whom he charged, and I discharged them, feeling that it was an excess of zeal and vindictiveness to make the charge.

I want to be careful not to do an injustice to any man, no matter who he is. I do not object to your criticising me at any time, as I know you always intend to be fair.

L. B. CRANE.

New York, June 4, 1902.

The Times's Sunday Edition.

From The Mail and Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has just brought the price of its Sunday edition closer to the real value of the paper than heretofore, and with the change it announces a number of new features designed to give greater variety to its contents, already interesting and comprehensive. The success of THE TIMES is a triumph which every journalist may share with pride, for it is a demonstration that a newspaper can confine its columns to "all the news that's fit to print" and yet achieve prosperity and influence.

Newspaper Anniversaries.

The Birmingham (Ala.) News commemorated its fourteenth anniversary by issuing on Monday, May 26, a hundred-page industrial art number—the largest paper ever issued in Alabama. It was abundantly illustrated and contained advertisements of business and industrial concerns scattered from Maine to California, from Canada to Mexico. The whole was extremely creditable to The News.

Jewish Comment, a valuable weekly publication of Baltimore, Md., issued on Friday, May 30, an enlarged number, attractively printed, to mark its seventh anniversary.

NUGGETS.

A Novelty.

"That play is really a novelty. Not one of the acts opens with a servant dusting the furniture."—Judge.

The Cost.

Hotel Clerk—I can give you a single room for $1, or a room and bath for $4.

New Arrival—That's putting a pretty heavy tax on cleanliness, isn't it?—Yonkers Statesman.

Parry and Thrust.

"I'm so sorry I was not at home when you called yesterday," gushed Mrs. Hipperkrit, who, to tell the truth, was at home.

"I was so afraid you would be," replied Mrs. Crusher, who had seen Mrs. Hipperkrit through the window.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Display of Wealth Unwise.

"There is nothing more unwise," said the friend, "than a needless and ostentatious display of wealth."

"That's right," answered Mr. Gripper Sorghum; "there are enough people trying to get it away from you without issuing any challenges."—Washington Star.

Too Costly for Him.

"Yes," said the man who likes to be in style, "I'm going to move to a town where they do not wear Panama hats."

"That'll be rather an expensive way to get away from a fad," remarked the listener.

"Not as expensive as buying a real Panama," remarked the other.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE WINNING PROSPECTORS.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

In searching for gold in the hills of the West
The winners are men who put nerve in the quest,
Who laugh at reverses and never say quit
Until with the pick they tha treasure vein hit.
And so in the search for successes of earth
The winners are toilers of resolute worth
Who think there are leads in tha mountain of luck
As good as the prospectors ever have struck.

The lazy prospector who lags on the trail
And sleeps in the shade of the boulders will fail,
And those who lack courage and loiter behind
Will never feel jubilant over a "find."
In the ranges of life there is treasure untold
And many the searchers who seek for the gold,
But only the fellows of courage and pluck
Will strike tha pay-leads in the mountain of luck.

Too many there are who but skim o'er the ground,
Who never sink down where the treasure is found,
Who strike a pick here and another one there
And another one yonder then quit in despair.
The next man who follows may look at the signs,
May think they are good and establish his lines,
Then follow the prospect until he has struck
A good paying lead in the mountain of luck.

Though good is the prospect, the rock that will pay
And yield up the gold is not reached in a day,
But months, even years, often pass ere the vein
Shows values that promise the coveted gain.
So if in life's field you are seeking a "find,"
Push downward with nerve, and keep ever in mind
That yet there are leads in tha mountain of luck
As good as the prospectors ever have struck.

TO RIVAL THE MORGAN SHIPPING SYNDICATE?

Negotiations of the British and Colonial Governments.

Plan to Operate the Cunard and Other Lines in Conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

LONDON, June 5.—The negotiations of the British and the Canadian Governments and some of the other Colonial Governments, with the Cunard Line and other lines comprising what is now termed the Liverpool syndicate, which is opposing the Morgan shipping combine, contemplates, according to The Westminster Gazette, both a fast service of mail and passenger steamers, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and a fleet of fast freight steamers.

The mail steamers which it is proposed to build will be of enormous size, capable of steaming twenty-five knots an hour, and will be fully equipped for use as armed cruisers, carrying eight quick-firing 6-inch guns, forward and aft, and broadsides of three 4.7-inch guns. The freight steamers will be sixteen-knot vessels, carrying 6,000 to 7,000 tons, dead weight.

The Westminster Gazette thinks it probable that Milford Haven will be the port of departure of the fleet. The scheme contemplates a line of steamers running to China, Japan, and Australia, from Vanvoucer, B. C. Canada and Australasia are expected to join in paying the subsidies. The draft of the scheme involves the home Government guaranteeing a small interest on the capital involved. This would have to be ratified by the House of Commons, "where," says The Westminster Gazette, "it will probably meet with opposition."

LONDON, June 6.—According to The Daily Mail, the Allen Line steamers will not join the British shipping combine, but will remain an active competitor on the outside.

In London shipping circles there is considerable scepticism as to the success of the Canadian service unless it receives heavy subsidies. It is believed that such a line could only hope to pay by attracting American trade, and that this would only be possible by running the newest and best boats on the Atlantic, costing £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) apiece, and managed on the most sumptuous scale.

SHIP COMBINE SITUATION.

Strength of the Morgan Consolidation and the Reports of British Opposition.

None of the prominent ocean steamship men would consent yesterday to be quoted in regard to the reported combine in England of steamship interests against what is known as the American or Morgan centralization of steamship interests, and no one in authority at the office of the Cunard Steamship Company would discuss its connection with the British combine. It was pointed out that a situation like the present invites stories that have little if any foundation in fact, and that several, prompted by cable dispatches, have been rejected after careful inquiry.

Attention was called to the reports that J. P. Morgan offered £11,000,000 or £10,500,000 for the Cunard Company without result. It was pointed out that, while the capitalization of the company is £2,000,000, only about £1,600,000 of it is paid up. The shares are £20 par. The suggestion was made that the reports blundered in making dollars pounds, and that the real facts are perhaps that the offer was made on the basis of $125 a share—the stock has paid 8 per cent. and has never been quoted as high as $125—and that the offer was $10,500,000. "This is probably correct," said another authority on such subjects.

"Be sure that so far nothing has been consummated," said another steamship man. But while there's so much smoke there must be fire, and while we who usually are well informed are in the dark, still we may hear of an arrangement at any moment."

The news that Sir Alfred L. Jones, head of the Elder-Dempster line, leads in the new anti-American combination, attracted attention and increased the interest in the reported negotiations because of his conceded ability and prominence in English shipping affairs. He is at the head of the Elder-Dempster Line, which made most of the American shipping contracts during the Boer war, and above all those for the transportation of mules from New Orleans to South Africa.

The strength of the Morgan, German, and Jonee combination is figured out in the following tables, the German lines being kept distinct, because, although they have a community of interest agreement with the American combination, they are not in it:

MORGAN COMBINATION.

Fleets.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Leyland	46	293,015
White Star	26	250,000
American and Red Star	26	186,000
Dominion	8	73,749
Atlantic Transport	12	78,798
Total	118	881,562

GERMAN LINES.

Fleets.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Hamburg-American	256	668,000
North German Lloyd	120	556,178
Total	376	1,224,178

BRITISH COMBINATION.

Fleets.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Allan	30	140,761
Union-Castle	45	252,249
Cunard	18	120,490
Elder-Dempster	110	495,000
Total	203	1,014,490

As it is figured out the passenger carrying interests of the British combination would be mainly with the Cunard Company, while the Elder-Dempster fleet would have a large share of the freight carrying business. This company owns or has a controlling voice in the affairs of these lines:

The Imperial Direct West Indian Mail Service between London and the British West Indies.
The Beaver Line, between Montreal and Liverpool.
The Cie Belge Maritime du Congo, to the Congo Coast of Africa.
The Ocean Transport Company, between Quebec and London.
The African Steamship Company, between Liverpool and Madeira, Grand Canary, and the west and southwest coasts of Africa.
The British and African Steam Navigation Company, between Liverpool and African ports.
The Elder-Dempster Shipping, Limited.

It is assumed that if the British combination is as is set forth that the Union-Castla Line would be in the position of the German lines to the Morgan combination, under a working agreement, and that the Allan Line would have an agreement of a kindred character with the Cunard and the Jones Companies. The Allan Line operates between Montreal and Liverpool, London, and Glasgow; Glasgow, Liverpool, St. John, N. F., Halifax, N. S., and Philadelphia, and as the Allan State Line between New York and Glasgow and Boston and Glasgow. The Union-Castle Line is desirable, in view of the termination of the South African war, because it has maintained a passenger service between the Cape of Good Hope and England.

George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said yesterday that he was assured that there was no truth in the reports of a rival shipping combine to include the Cunard Line.

AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Report Submitted by a Body of English Experts.

LONDON, June 5.—Representatives of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers, who have just returned from a tour of investigation in the United States, say they found the cotton industry in America, especially the manufactura of fancy cloths; to be fully up to their expectations, but, they add, the labor conditions in the South are decidedly bad.

The representatives were particularly struck with the success of the automatic loom, and recommend it to the serious attention of the English manufacturers.

VOTE OF $250,000 TO LORD KITCHENER

House of Commons Acts After a Stormy Debate.

William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, Causes a Scene by His Bitter Denunciation of the General.

LONDON, June 5.—In accordance with King Edward's message to the House of Commons yesterday the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House this afternoon asked for a vote of £50,000 ($250,000) to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence, Parliament June 5, three years ago, voted its thanks and £30,000 ($150,000) to the same General for services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour, in supporting the motion, referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to compass so much work for their country in so short a time as Lord Kitchener, who, besides being Commander in Chief in South Africa, was Commander in Chief Designate of India. He found the army in South Africa in a state of disorganization or disloyalty, consequent upon the ill-success which attended the British arms at the early stage of the campaign, and he executed his duty with admirable energy and skill, but it was not till Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener to the gratitude of his countrymen reached their present magnitude.

Lord Kitchener had to meet with unique difficulties. He had erected no fewer than 4,000 miles of blockhouses, and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile range of his resources, boundless courage, energy, and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owed the termination of the war. Few English Generals had contended with greater difficulties, and few had emerged from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way.

Mr. Balfour concluded with formally moving the vote of £50,000.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener as a soldier and statesman.

John Dillon (Irish Nationalist) led the opposition in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon said he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote, because they were opposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaign, which involved wholesale devastation of the country, the burning of farms, and sacrifice of life.

Henry Labouchere (Advanced Liberal) also opposed the vote.

During the debate William Redmond (Irish Nationalist) caused a scene of great disorder by remarking that Lord Kitchener would go down to history as a General who had "made war on women and children."

This remark called forth loud cries of "Withdraw" and appeals to the Chairman to call Mr. Redmond to order. The Chairman said the expression used was not disorderly, but a majority of the House refused to listen any further to Mr. Redmond, and interrupted him with all kinds of shouts.

Mr. Redmond said he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener was responsible for the death of 15,000 children, and that he had warred on women and children. That was his absolute conviction, and he refused to withdraw the words. The country was living in an atmosphere of hypocrisy. When a man spoke the truth he was gagged.

Mr. Redmond's remarks could scarcely be heard owing to the uproar caused by the cheers of the Irish Nationalists and the protests of the members of other parties.

The Chairman replied to Mr. Redmond's appeal for a fair hearing that it was impossible to control the House, to which his speech appeared distasteful.

During the course of his speech Mr. Redmond indulged in considerable violence of language, and had to be refreshed by a drink brought in by a friend. He said that an additional reason why he objected to the vote was because Lord Kitchener had violated the tomb of the Mahdi at Khartoum, and he asserted that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, during the South African war, had been guilty of more disgraceful conduct than any of the other Generals.

Then, turning to the Ministerial benches, Mr. Redmond shouted:

"You allow the women and children of soldiers to starve in order to honor the favorites of your corrupt society."

This statement was greeted with shouts of "Sit down!" "Name him!" and "Divide!" while the Irish members jeeringly advised the Ministerialists to call in the police.

Amid the din Mr. Redmond was heard to say that the House was disgracing itself in compensating the commander of the British forces in South Africa while allowing the men who had fought there to drift into the workhouse, and that the House was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by a motion pretending to celebrate some great feat of arms.

Groans and persistent yells drowned any further attempt at speaking until the closure was voted.

After a quarter of an hour spent by Mr. Redmond in fruitless endeavor to obtain a hearing, the closure was moved and adopted by 253 to 138 votes, and the grant to Lord Kitchener was carried by 251 to 44 votes. The minority consisted of Irish Nationalists and two or three Radicals.

When Mr. Balfour rose to move a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the army of South Africa the uproar was renewed by the Irish Nationalists, as a protest against the treatment of Mr. Redmond.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, William Court Gully, thereupon appeared and asked them to desist, in the interest of freedom of debate, to which John Redmond, the Irish leader, retorted that it was exactly in the interest of such freedom that the Irish Nationalists protested.

Mr. Balfour was then allowed to proceed. He said there was no exact parallel for the motion. Never before had Great Britain sent so vast an army beyond the seas, never before had she fought such a great campaign without allies, and she had never been so aided by her volunteers and colonial troops, whose valor and humanity he praised.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seconded the motion. He said he hoped there would not be a jarring note in the parliamentary appreciation of the services of those who upheld the valor of the British Army in South Africa.

Mr. Balfour's motion, which included an expression of condolence with the bereaved, was adopted by 382 to 42 votes.

GRANT VOTED BY THE LORDS.

Lord Salisbury Pays a Tribute to the British Colonial Troops.

LONDON, June 5.—The Prince of Wales and many peeresses were present in the House of Lords when Lord Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the imperial forces in South Africa. The motion specially mentioned the Colonial Premiers and paid a tribute to the splendid qualities of the colonial troops, who, he said, contended under no ordinary difficulties against an enemy which had accumulated vast stores of munitions of war, and who had the advantage of fighting in a peculiar country, with which they were thoroughly familiar.

The Premier also said he thought the House had never before thanked, nor had such good cause to thank, the colonial troops for their assistance. Not long ago many people in Europe thought that the time of the downfall of the British Empire had arrived. But the colonial troops came brilliantly to Great Britain's assistance, and the more Great Britain's difficulties increased, the more colonial loyalty had manifested itself, in aiding the empire to defy the hostility and bitterness of all its opponents. Great Britain had the assistance of a force which a few years ago was not dreamed of, and that was the subject of exultation in England. It was shown that when the country was denuded of troops her naval supremacy was sufficient to protect her, and Great Britain was never safer than during the period of the war.

Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, added his tribute to the British forces in South Africa, and Lord Salisbury's motion for a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the imperial forces in South Africa was carried unanimously.

BRITISH WAR LOSSES.

Total Reduction of the Army from All Causes Up to May 30, 97,477 Men.

LONDON, June 5.—An official statement issued by the War Office this evening, shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa, up to May 30 of the present year, was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease, and men invalided home. Of these, many have recovered and rejoined their regiments, leaving 28,434 dead, or permanently incapacitated.

The total number of troops killed in action, or who died of wounds, is 7,702, while the total number of deaths from disease is 13,250.

COL. LYNCH GOING TO LONDON.

M. P. Accused of Fighting with the Boers Will Try to Take His Seat.

PARIS, June 5.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press learns that Col. Arthur Lynch has decided to go to London early next week. He will go straight to the House of Commons, attempt to take his seat there, and abide by the consequences.

LONDON, June 5.—Col. Arthur Lynch, in a letter to William Court Gully, the Speaker of the House of Commons, in which the writer announced his intention of taking his seat in the House, says the end of the war in South Africa opens a new era, that he anticipates a general amnesty, and that he would say to those hostile to him:

"Do not strike me, but hear me."

Col. Arthur Lynch is accused of having fought with the Boers in South Africa. In November of last year, however, he was elected to the House of Commons to represent Galway. It was announced in London Jan. 6 that Col. Lynch would be prevented from taking his seat in the House, and that as soon as he set foot on English soil he would be arrested on a charge of treason. It is said that warrants for the Colonel's arrest are in the hands of the London police.

Col. Lynch has been living in Paris for some time.

TEXAS CATTLE FOR BOERS.

British Government Makes Contract with a Texas Firm.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 5.—A big deal in Texas cattle had its initiative in the recent shipment of 650 head of such cattle from Pensacola, Fla. The shipment was made by Maud & Carrow. It is the first of many shipments of cattle to South Africa to be used in restocking the depleted veldts.

It is understood that Maud & Carrow have a contract to supply the British Government with young breeding cattle in South Africa. The shipment from Pensacola consisted of high grades and pure-blooded cattle.

PLEASED WITH PEACE TERMS.

The Announcement Was Well Received at Johannesburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The peace terms are well received at Johannesburg, says The Times's correspondent at that point. It is recognized that they contain little which would not have been granted anyhow through the generosity of the British Government.

Sensible men are satisfied with the language provision, seeing that compulsion would have created a grievance and would have made the study of Dutch a point of honor among the Boers. Although satisfaction is felt that there was no concession with respect to amnesty, no one will criticise the spontaneous exercise of clemency.

COMMANDOES COMING IN.

Commandant Fouche, Concerning Whom There Was Doubt, Surrenders.

CAPE TOWN, June 5.—Reports which have been received here from all quarters indicate the greatest relief and satisfaction at the conclusion of peace. The Boer delegates are all in the field to bring in the various commandoes, and most of the latter have been ordered to converge on the railroad lines and surrender to the nearest British officer.

Commandant Fouche, the only rebel whose intentions were doubtful, has already come in. Preparations are being made to resume the night train service to all points.

RECONCILIATION OF BOERS.

Lord Kitchener Has Done Much to Create a Trustful Spirit.

LONDON, June 6.—In a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Pretoria, Bennett Burleigh, the correspondent, expresses the opinion that if the British authorities display tact and forbearance the reconciliation of the Boers will not prove difficult.

"Lord Kitchener's admirable conduct of the negotiations," says Mr. Burleigh, "has done much to create and encourage a spirit of mutual trust and friendliness. I have talked with many of the Boer leaders, including Gens. Botha and De Wet; they all assured me that they had submitted in good faith and that with tolerant administration, Great Britain could hereafter depend upon the loyalty and fidelity of the Boers."

PEACE TERMS SURPRISE RUSSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The terms granted the Boers caused surprise in St. Petersburg, reports The Times's correspondent there. It was generally expected that the British Government would be compelled to make far-reaching concessions. The public has been consistently misled by the Russian press regarding the South African situation.

Mr. Kruger Not Sick.

THE HAGUE, June 5.—There is no foundation for the reports that Mr. Kruger is sick. On the contrary, he is enjoying good health.

Cambridge Degree for Whitelaw Reid.

LONDON, June 5.—It was announced today that Whitelaw Reid, Special Envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, will have the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by Cambridge University at the same time that this degree is given to Prof. H. W. Parker, Professor of Music at Yale University.

POPE RECEIVES GOV. TAFT

Church Problem in the Philippines Briefly Discussed.

The Pontiff Expresses a Desire to Aid in Its Solution—President Roosevelt's Gift.

ROME, June 5.—The Pope to-day received Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands; Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Judge Smith, and Major Porter of the Judge Advocate General's Department at Washington.

The Americans were met at the entrance of the Vatican by Mgr. Bisleti, the Papal Chamberlain, and were conducted to the Pope's private library. Judge Taft there presented to his Holiness a letter from President Roosevelt. Judge Taft also presented the Pontiff with a box containing President Roosevelt's literary works, and the Pope expressed his thanks for Mr. Roosevelt's friendly greetings. The Pontiff also asked Judge Taft to thank President Roosevelt for his gift. Bishop O'Gorman acted as interpreter and Major Porter read the President's letter. The audience lasted forty minutes.

While talking with the Pope Gov. Taft reviewed, in a summary way, the questions in the Philippines which require settlement. He pointed out to his Holiness that the readjustment of the relations of Church and State in the islands was not an indication of hostility of the United States to the Catholic Church, but declared that such readjustment was merely a necessity under the American Constitution. Gov. Taft referred to the prosperity and the freedom of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States and cited these conditions as an assurance that the Vatican had nothing to fear from the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands.

Replying to Judge Taft, the Pontiff expressed the greatest pride in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and intense interest in the great Republic. He said he earnestly desired to help the American Administration of the Philippines in every possible way, and he assured Gov. Taft that the Vatican would approach all questions raised in the broadest and most conciliatory spirit. The Pope said also that matters of detail, in connection with the questions to be decided, would be referred to a committee of Cardinals, where they would be considered at length, and that all the issues would be treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The Pope appeared to be in excellent health in his interview with Gov. Taft, and was in vivacious humor. He referred pleasantly to Archbishop Ireland in what he had to say concerning the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

Judge Taft subsequently met Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and opened the discussions of Philippine matters.

RESTORE MARIENBURG CASTLE.

Unique Spectacle in West Prussia—Emperor William Denounces Polish Encroachment Upon Germanism.

MARIENBURG, West Prussia, June 5.—A unique and picturesque spectacle was witnessed here to-day, when, in the presence of Emperor William and the Empress, many diplomats, members of royalty, and German notabilities, the work of restoring the ancient Castle of Marienburg was officially completed. The castle, in the Middle Ages, was the seat of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order. The ceremonies today were rendered remarkably brilliant by the revival of ancient costumes of the Order of the Knights of St. John.

Speaking at the banquet, Emperor William thanked the Order of the Knights of St. John for what it had accomplished, and referred to the history of the Teutonic Order. Continuing, his Majesty said:

"I have once before, on this spot, emphasized the fact that ancient Marienburg was the starting point of the civilization of the countries east of the Vistula. Marienburg must always remain the symbol of Germany's mission, and once more it has come to this: Polish arrogance is resolved to encroach upon Germanism, and I am compelled to summon my people to preserve their national possessions here in Marienburg. I express my expectation that all the brothers of the Order of St. John will always be at my service when I call upon them to guard German manners and customs."

Prince Albert of Prussia thanked the Emperor for his speech and called for a "hoch" for his Majesty.

Emperor William replied to Prince Albert in a second speech, in which he welcomed the members of the Teutonic order from Vienna and Utrecht. The Emperor expressed his hope that the work of the orders would be successfully prosecuted, and then, speaking in English, his Majesty welcomed the English deputation to the ceremonies, and charged them to convey his greetings to King Edward.

TO MEET THE KAISER.

Judge F. W. Holls Will Be Received by the German Emperor Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 5.—Emperor William will receive Judge F. W. Holls of New York Sunday.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 5.—Judge F. W. Holls of New York, who was Secretary to the American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, will be received by Emperor William at the Schloss after church next Sunday.

Nearly every prominent American who visits Berlin seeks to be presented to his Majesty, but very few of them attain this distinction. Judge Holls's audience was arranged by Gen. von Plessen, who met Judge Holls when he was in the United States with Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and promised him, on that occasion, to arrange an interview with Emperor William.

At the noon interview between Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Judge Holls the conversation turned largely upon the Philippine question. The Emperor showed great curiosity as to the plans of the United States to subdue and civilize the islanders, and it appeared that his Majesty had followed this subject with much attention to detail. The Emperor complimented the army of the United States, which, he said, he held in high admiration.

PRINCE HENRY'S SOUVENIRS.

Emperor William Gives Several Hundred of Them to the Hohenzollern Museum.

BERLIN, June 5.—Emperor William has turned over several hundred souvenirs of the trip of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia in the United States to the Hohenzollern Museum. Conspicuously hung in this collection of souvenirs is a cartoon representing President Roosevelt, in the uniform of the German Garde du Corps, and Emperor William, in the uniform of an officer of the United States Army, both bowing profoundly. Below this cartoon are copies of the Emperor's message to President Roosevelt announcing Prince Henry's trip to the United States and President Roosevelt's reply.

The collection includes a silver plate engraved with the music of the German song sung by the American Saengerbund, which took the Emperor William Prize; an album containing references to Prince Henry published in New York newspapers, which have been printed upon silk; a collection of the landscape photographs which were given to Prince Henry, with the autographs of the donors. These pictures have been reproduced from copper plates. Copies of the engrossed resolutions presented to Prince Henry by various societies and menu cards in gold frames are also in the collection, as are portraits embroidered on silk of Emperor William and Prince Henry.

The Emperor has also just placed souvenirs of Prince Chun's visit to Germany in the Hohenzollern Museum. Principal among the latter is the letter from the Emperor of China, which is gorgeously embroidered on silk.

COMPETITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Germans Hope to Beat Out Great Britain in the Race for Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—THE TIMES'S correspondent in Vienna notes early signs of a rush of commercial and industrial classes to South Africa under the English regime. Even the easy-going Austrians are forming syndicates for that purpose, but the Germans are first in the field, hoping, with home markets secured by high protective tariffs, exports encouraged by subsidized shipping, and rates on state railways reduced, to meet unprotected British trade on more than equal terms.

The correspondent urges consideration of the question whether the British manufacturers and working classes, who have been subjected to the heavy burden of war taxation, should be further handicapped by such unfair competition. The most severe competition, he points out, is to be expected from that great European nation which confessedly aims at depriving England of her maritime predominance. He suggests that the precedent set by the action of the British Government in the matter of sugar bounties may be further extended.

ANGLO-JAPANESE FESTIVITIES.

Fifty Geisha Girls Dance at an Entertainment in Honor of British Officers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—According to The Times's correspondent in Tokio, a troop of fifty geisha girls danced, waving British and Japanese flags, at an entertainment given to the admirals and eighty officers of the British squadron now in Yokohama by the officers of four Japanese warships.

The Japanese and Christian ladies of Kobe gave baskets of flowers and an address of welcome to the British squadron in honor of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is described as a bulwark of Eastern peace.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Senator Combes, Progressive Republican, Consents to Form It After M. Brisson Declines the Task.

PARIS, June 5.—M. Henri Brisson (the Premier who is a Radical Republican in politics) went to the Elysée Palace to-day, as a result of President Loubet's summons, and was asked to form a new Cabinet. M. Brisson declined.

Later in the day Senator Combes (Progressive Republican and ex-Vice President of the Senate) accepted the task.

After leaving the Elysée Palace M. Combes conferred with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the ex-Premier, and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He will begin his negotiations for the formation of a Cabinet at once, and expects to be ready to announce his Ministry in Sunday's issue of The Official Journal.

It seems that M. Combes will be Premier and Minister of the Interior in the new Cabinet, that M. Delcassé, Gen. André, and M. Leygues, formerly Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Public Instruction respectively, will be retained, and that Deputies M. Trouillot (Republican,) M. Etienne, (Republican,) M. Rouvier, (Republican,) M. Doublef, (Radical Republican,) and M. Doumergue (Radical Republican) will also be given portfolios. While the appointments of most of these last named Ministerial possibilities are considered certain, there is some doubt regarding the selection of M. Rouvier, who is slated for the post of Minister of Finance. This doubt arises from M. Rouvier's position on the income tax question.

In any event M. Combes seems determined to fulfill his mission, as failure would be interpreted as an admission that the Radical Party is incapable of assuming the responsibility of power.

FRENCH DEPUTIES FIGHT.

Scrimmage Ensued After a Nationalist Member Had Called President Loubet a Thief—Cause of Dispute.

PARIS, June 5.—During a dispute in the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. De Largentaye, a reactionary Deputy from the Cotes-du-Nord, exclaimed:

"Yes, you Republicans are swindlers and traitors, and, in a way, foreigners!"

A number of Republican Deputies retorted hotly, whereupon M. De Largentaye added, excitedly:

"And your President of the republic is a thief."

A scrimmage, during which fisticuffs were exchanged, ensued, half a dozen Deputies, including the Marquis de Dion, M. Millevoye and M. Mesnier, taking part in the fighting. The fight occurred in the room of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies which was engaged in the verification of the recent elections. The dispute which caused the encounter arose over Nationalist posters, in which the Republicans were attacked in violent language. Several of the Nationalist Deputies to-day approved these expressions, and in the row which followed the participants freely exchanged insults, such as "blackguard" and "thief." An official of the Chamber had to intervene between the combatants.

Deputy Bachimont having called M. Millevoye a scoundrel, the latter sent M. Bachimont his seconds, the Count de Dion and M. De Largentaye, who, in their official account of the interview, said:

"We informed M. Bachimont of the object of our mission. He replied with a foul epithet. The Count de Dion retorted by slapping his face."

M. Bachimont published this terse reply to the foregoing:

"Count de Dion says he slapped my face. This is a lie."

It is reported that M. De Largentaye will be prosecuted for insulting President Loubet.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The Times's correspondent in Peking says the railway siding dispute between England and Russia is in process of friendly adjustment, owing to the agreement of the Russian and British Consuls to accept the arbitration of the German Commissioner of Customs.

ENGLAND AND THE SPANISH WAR.

Renewed Attempt to Learn Whether She Gave America Assurances.

LONDON, June 5.—Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) in the House of Commons today renewed the attempt to obtain information as to whether Great Britain gave the United States any assurances prior to the war with Spain.

The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, deprecated a recurrence to a subject regarding which, he declared a good many questions had already been put with anything but good results. The matter was now only of historic interest, and Mr. Balfour thought it better that it be allowed to rest.

KILLED IN A LANDSLIDE.

ROME, June 5.—Signor Riva, a professor in the University of Rome, and Count Gino Prinetti, a cousin of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were killed in a landslide while ascending Mount Grigna, near Lake Lecco, Switzerland, yesterday.

Spain to Borrow $67,600,000.

MADRID, June 5.—King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing the issuance of a loan of 338,000,000 pesetas ($67,600,000) in 5 per cent. internal, redeemable bonds.

Persia's Shah Decorates tho Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Shah of Persia, who is now here, has bestowed upon Emperor William a decoration of the highest Persian order. The insignia presented to the Emperor is set with diamonds which are valued at 22,000 marks, ($5,500.)

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Parkhurst—Man.

Edwin Parkhurst of Albany and Miss Harriet Hubbell Man, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Man of 19E West Tenth Street, were married yesterday in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Dr. W. N. Huntington. A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Van Brunt—Edson.

Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt, son of Justice Van Brunt, and Miss Edith Townsend Edson, daughter of Franklin Edson, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Greer. The bride was given away by her father. Her gown was white silk mull and satin trimmed with lace. Her veil was tulle. Miss Helen A. Edson was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Carolyn Eidlitz, Florence Schmidt, Margaret Robert, and Adele Wilcox. They wore filmy white frocks, large pink hats, and carried pink flowers. Robert D. Murray was best man, and the ushers were Grant Notman, Roger S. Baldwin, Albert Rathbone, Dr. David O. Edson, Robert S. Edson, and Franklin Edson, Jr. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Hamilton—Livingston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Livingston and James Hamilton of Boston took place at St. Margaret's Church at 8 o'clock to-night. The church was filled with representative society people. Bishop Coleman of Delaware, an old family friend, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of the church.

Miss Livingston, sister of the bride, was her only attendant, with the exception of her little niece, Miss Ruth Stuart, who, as flower girl, preceded the party to the altar. William Hamilton of Boston, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. A. M. Beecher, U. S. N.; Harry Blunt, and Watson Ayres of Washington, and Dr. Emory Marvel of Atlantic City. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, the tulle veil reaching to the hem of the long train. A reception at the home of Col. and Mrs. Livingston in Oregon Avenue followed the wedding.

Swayze—Couse.

HAMBURG, N. J., June 5.—Miss Eva Couse and John Lawrence Swayze were married at the Church of the Good Shepherd here this afternoon. The Rev. Joseph Smith, rector of the church, officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Joseph Coult, of Newark. Miss Elizabeth Ame Couse, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Florence Edmonson, Miss Ethel Geer, and Miss Gertrude Rowe of New York City, and Miss Emma J. Couse of Hamburg were bridesmaids. Archie E. Hough of Newton was best man, and Horace L. Beemer and George A. Smith of Newton and J. B. R. Smith of Trenton the ushers. A special car brought many people from Newton to attend the wedding, among whom were Prosecutor Henry Houston, County Clerk; Ora C. Simpson, State Senator Lewis J. Martin, Gov. Franklin Murphy, Judge Francis J. Swayze of Newark, and Judge Mahlon Pitney.

The bridegroom is the private secretary of Gov. Murphy. He is a lawyer, and was made Prosecutor of the Pleas from Sussex County in 1898.

Parsons—Whitin.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., June 5.—Miss Florence Whitin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Whitin of this place, was married to Theophilus Parsons of New York in the presence of 300 society folks in the Rockdale Congregational Church this afternoon. The Rev. A. P. Manwell, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The church was elaborately decorated. The bride was attended by Miss Marion Whitin, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Beth Whitin, Miss Marjorie Whitin, and Miss Harriet Goodwin. The best man was Jeffrey Parsons of New York City, a brother of the groom. The ushers were Sheldon Wheeler and Frank Hackett of New York City, and Kent Swift and Paul Whitin of North Bridge.

Immediately after the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Whitin, at which a large number were present. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will be at home to friends after Sept. 20, at Old Pine Farm, Hempstead, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD DOUBLE WEDDING.

Two Eldest Daughters of Gen. Richard E. Cochran Married.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 5.—One of the most brilliant double Summer weddings in Englewood occurred yesterday afternoon when the two older daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Richard E. Cochran were married—Miss Elizabeth Cochran to William Egerton Bliss of Jersey City and Miss Ethel to Ward Coe Pitkin of Yonkers. The Presbyterian Church on Palisade Avenue was crowded when the twelve ushers led the procession down the aisle. They were:

John F. O'Ryan, Harry L. Suydam, Clarence A. Holmes, Robert Rodgere, Alexander P. Maynard, William Marvis Coe, Duncan L. Edwards, George J. Seidler, Wordal F. Mountain, Morgan B. Post, H. Leroy Pitkin, and Elliott W. Pitkin.

Following the ushers came the first maid of honor, Miss Helen Cochran, the youngest sister of the bride and maid to Miss Ethel; then Miss Ethel, thsn the other maid of honor, Miss Maud Jackson of Englewood, followed by Miss Elizabeth, Gen. Cochran following them. The brides were dressed in white satin trimmed with point lace, wearing tulle veils. Both wore diamond pins, gifts of the grooms. At the altar they were met by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, pastor of the church, and the two grooms with the best men, Edward Ults of Jersey City and Frank De Witt Pitkin of Yonkers. Following the ceremonies was a reception at the home of the brides on Hillside Avenue. To accommodate all who attended there had been erected a large tent, in which was served a lunch at small tables. There was an orchestra of six pieces under Prof. Van Baar.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin left for their cottage at Watch Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Bliss sail for Europe to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Louis Sloss.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Louis Sloss, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, and one of the best-known business men on the Pacific Coast, is dead at San Rafael after an illness of only three days. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Sloss was seventy-nine years of age.

Poter Labouisse.

Peter Labouisse, who died on Wednesday at his residence, 430 Madison Avenue, was a real estate dealer. He came of an old and distinguished Louisiana family, and when a young man was one of the cotillion leaders in New Orleans. He was married to one of the beautiful Misses Rathbone, who were great belles in New Orleans twenty-five years ago. They were the granddaughters of a wealthy Louisianian named Forstall, and their family is connected with some of the most romantic incidents in the history of the Pelican State. The youngest Miss Rathbone, a sister-in-law of Peter Labouisse, was married to William Phelps Eno of this city, and Henry Lane Eno, his nephew, married Mr. Labeuisse's daughter, Miss Edith M. Labouisse. Mr. Labouisse came to New York about fifteen years ago and made a fortune. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, he leaves a wife and a son, Peter Rathbone Labouisse.

Tho Rev. Henry Latham's Death.

LONDON, June 5.—The Rev. Henry Latham, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is dead. He was born in 1821.

The Rev. Henry Latham was a native of Dover, being the second son of John Henry Latham, one of the Paymasters of Exchequer bills. He was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and was appointed tutor of Trinity Hall Dec. 28, 1847, and in the following year was ordained a Deacon and became a Fellow of Trinity Hall. He was ordained a priest in 1850. He had been Master of the Hall since 1888. At college he was eighteenth Wrangler in 1845, and in later years was a prolific writer on theology and science. He belonged to the Athenaeum, Oxford, and Cambridge Clubs.

Dr. William Armistead Nelson.

Dr. William Armistead Nelson died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Rudolph P. Miller, 141 East Fortieth Street. He was a descendant of the Nelson family of Virginia, prominent in Revolutionary times. Dr. Nelson's grandfather was Col. William Nelson, who took an active part in the siege of Yorktown. His great-grandfather was Thomas Nelson, Secretary of the Virginia Council, whose house at Yorktown was the one used by Cornwallis as his headquarters and totally destroyed by the American shells. Gov. Nelson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a great-uncle of Dr. Nelson.

Dr. Nelson was born at Fredericksburg in 1817. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree in 1839. He was soon appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan. In 1854 he was appointed Surgeon. He resigned shortly before the civil war, and on the outbreak of that conflict joined the Confederate Army as Surgeon, serving at Yorktown, Richmond, and in Louisiana. After the war he moved to Missouri, where he practiced medicine for many years. He was married in 1846 to Mary Robinson Moncure, and was a cousin of Thomas Nelson Page.

SIR DANIEL COOPER DEAD.

LONDON, June 5.—Sir Daniel Cooper, formerly acting Agent General for New South Wales in England, is dead. He was born in 1821.

Sir Daniel Cooper was educated at University College, London, and when a young man went to Sydney, N. S. W., where he engaged in business.

In 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1856, when the new Constitution created two houses, he was elected first Speaker. He was President of the Bank of New South Wales, 1855-61, and acting Agent General of New South Wales in England, 1897-99. At all of the exhibitions in Europe and America Sir Daniel Cooper was the representative of New South Wales.

Death in London Reported.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 5.—William Vail Lidgerwood is dead in London as the result of an accident of some kind, according to a cablegram received here today. No details are given and the family is still in ignorance of the cause of death. The young man reported dead was a son of John Lidgerwood of the Manufacturing Company of 96 Liberty Street, Manhattan. He had lived here for some years. More recently, for a couple of years, he had been in South America, and was on his way home by way of Europe. His death is supposed to have occurred at the residence of his uncle, whose name is the same as his.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BROOKFIELD—QUINTARD.—On June 4, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. R. H. Rutherford, Maud L. Quintard, daughter of the late James Quintard, to James Hanford Brookfield.

MILLER—HUNT.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1902, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., assisted by the Rev. I. Aletyne Blauvelt, D. D., Marion Clifton Hunt to Dr. James Alexander Miller.

PARKHURST—MAN.—On Thursday, June 5, 1902, at Grace Church Chantry, New York City, by the Rev. W. N. Huntington, D. D., Harriet Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Man, to Edwin B. Parkhurst of Albany.

PEARSE—SUCH.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1902, at Christ Church, South Amboy, N. J., by the Rev. H. M. Pearse, Margery, daughter of Anna Ridgway and the late George Such, to Frederic Montague Penley Pearse.

POOR—AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Mary Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Austin, to Lieut. Charles Longstreet Poor, United States Navy.

RICE—CURTIS.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Ossining, N. Y., in the Highland Av. Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. W. F. Anderson, assisted by the Rev. J. A. McWilliams, D. D., Mabel Park, daugbter of Henry N. Curtis, to Percy W. Rice.

SMITH—CHESTER.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of William H. Gardiner, Jr., Canton, Mass., by the Rev. George Weld, D. D., Mrs. Jeanne Constantin Chester to F. Berkeley Smith.

SNYDER—PIKE.—On Wednesday, June 4, in Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. J. L. Huribut, D. D., Dprothea, daughter of Margaret and the late Henry Pike of New York, to William Bolton Snyder of Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—HICKOK.—On Thursday, June 5, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 752 St. Nicholas Av., New York, by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, pastor emeritus of Pilgrim Church, New York, Lottie Clowes, daughter of George S. Hickok, to Charles Harold Williams.

DIED.

BURKE.—Suddenly, on June 3, 1902, Jane M. Burke.
Funeral services from her late residence, 425 4th Av., Friday, June 6, at 11 A. M.

LABOUISSE.—On Wednesday, June 4, at 439 Madison Av., New York, Peter Labouisse, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.
New Orleans papers please copy.

LIDGERWOOD.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 2, at the residence of his uncle, Wm. Van Vleck Lidgerwood, London, England, William Vail Lidgerwood, eldest son of Harriet Vail Cutler and John H. Lidgerwood of Morristown, N. J.

McNAMEE.—On Tuesday, June 3, Richard McNamee, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 23 East 60th St., on Friday, June 6, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

NELSON.—On Thursday, June 5, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Rndolph P. Miller, 141 East 40th St., New York City, in the 86th year of his age, Dr. William Armistead Nelson.
Interment at "Somerset," Stafford County, Va.

RANDOLPH.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 4, 1902, Willard I. F., son of Thompson E. F. and Marie A. Randolph, in his 30th year.
Services at the residence of his parents, 520 Central Avenue, Plainfield, on Friday, June 6, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:15 boat from foot of Whitehall St. and 1:20 boat from foot of Liberty St., Central R. R. of N. J.

ROBINSON.—At her home in Canton, N. Y., on June 4, 1902, Cordelia Victoria, wtdow of George Robinson and daughter of the late Lemuel and Elisabeth Baldridge Buck.

SENDERLING.—Grace I., daugbter of Martin L. and Sophia L. Crocheron Senderling, at her home on Tuesday, June 3.
Funeral services on Friday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 333 Fairmount Av., Jersey City. Burial private.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

SIR WILLIAM COTTON DEAD.

Was Chamberlain of London Since 1892 and ex-Lord Mayor.

LONDON, June 5.—Sir William James Richmond Cotton, Chamberlain of the City of London since 1892, died here this morning. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1575.

Sir William James Richmond Cotton was born in 1822, and in 1848 was married to

FILLIES WON FOUR RACES

Martie Lewis Took the Clover Stakes After a Sharp Finish.

FILON D'OR'S STEEPLECHASE

T. W. Lawson's Jumper Was First Over the Full Course at the Gravesend Track in Clever Style.

Fillies carried away the greater part of the programme at the Gravesend track yesterday, four races falling to their lot, while the only two events that escaped them were the last race, for which no mare started, and the steeplechase. The feature of the day, the Clover Stakes, at five furlongs for two-year-olds, was confined to fillies, and verified the promise it gave of making a good race, for the winner, Capt. S. S. Brown's Martie Lewis, a splendid big two-year-old, by Sir Dixon-Lady Wayward, showed a remarkably fine performance. She was first, after coming from far back in the field, in a style that gives her a right to be considered among the best that the season has produced.

Martie Lewis was made favorite, though Mamari, who beat her before, was one of the field of ten that ran. As in their former meeting, Mamari was away well and went on in front, followed by Lady Charlot, these two being clear of the others into the stretch, where Mamari seemed to have the race won. Martie Lewis, who broke sixth and had dropped back in the first furlong, then began to close, however, and, coming with a brilliant burst of speed in the last eighth of a mile, passed Mamari opposite the lower end of the grand stand, and, going away at the winning post, was first in clever style by a length and a half; with Mamari second, a similar distance before Love Note, third, the five furlongs having been run in 1:00 3-5.

For the steeplechase handicap, the Belmont cast-off, Filon d'Or, made his first appearance this season in the East, carrying the colors of Thomas W. Lawson, and ridden by Carson, took up the top weight and won with ease from the post favorite, Perion, who made most of the running, and jumped cleverly, but who could not live with Filon d'Or when it came to racing on the flat.

W. Murray, one of Starter C. J. Fitzgerald's helpers, was kicked on the thigh by Monarka, while the horses were at the post for the start of the second race, and was temporarily disabled. The announcement was made yesterday that Clarence H. Mackay's Banastar and S. S. Brown's Garry Herrmann have been declared out of the Suburban Handicap. The weather was cool and clear, the track fast, and the attendance fair. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; about five furlongs. J. J. McCafferty's Femesola, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 108 pounds, (O'Connor) 4 to 1, won; Ben Howard, 106, second by four lengths; C. J. Foy's Golden Cottage, b. c., 104, (J. Daly,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a neck from David Gideon's Clonmell, b. c., 111, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:10. Meistersinger, Charles W. Meyers, Mac Ana, Sweet Clover, Carmell, Dr. Ben Howard, Knapsack, and Oelawaha also ran. Oelawaha left at the post. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $770.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Thomas C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 4 years, by Prince of Monmouth-Nina, 106 pounds, (O'Connor, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by three parts of a length; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 5, 104, (F. Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a half length from H. M. Ziegler's Hermis, ch. c., 3, 88, (Shilling,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:37 3-5. Renald, Merito, Sadi's, Surmise, and The Regent also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $1,215.

THIRD RACE.—The Clover Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five furlongs. Samuel S. Brown's Martie Lewis, br. f., by Sir Dixon-Lady Wayward, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Miles Finlen & Son's Mamari, b. f., by Hamburg-Miserere, 119, (Doggett,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from the Pepper Stable's Love Note, ch. f., by Kantaka-Lady Pepper, 112, (Buchanan,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Fair Lass, Duster, Gold Money, Ada Nay, Miladi Love, Mamie Worth, and Lady Charlot also ran. Gold Money left at the post. Winner trained by F. Wimmer. Value to the winner, $1,900.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half. Thomas W. Lawson's Filon d'Or, ch. h., 6 years, by Eavon d'Or-Elden, 160 pounds, (Carson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Fred Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., aged, 143, (Donohue,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from Mr. Chamblett's Adjidaumo, ch. g., 4, 132, (Barry,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, coupled in the betting with Adjidaumo, third. Time—4:54. Decamperon, Curfew Bell, Boisterous, Adeek, and Lou Kate also ran. Winner trained by M. Morris. Value to the winner, $700.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Asterita, b. f., by Hathampton-Lola A., 109 pounds, (Doggett,) 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, won easily by three lengths; John W. Schorr's Bob McLean, ch. c., 112, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from A. Featherstone's Pebble, br. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Nekella, Wannamaker, Lady Josephine, Wilhelmina, Royalist, Buttons, Cincinnatus, Dauphin, Judge Voorheis, and Franklin C. also ran. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to the winner, $780.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. A. L. Aste's Mosketo, b. g., 4 years, Masetto-Aileen Aroon, 103 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won badly by a length; W. C. Daly's Alack Jr., b. c., 3, 92, (D. O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Kingraine, br. c., 4, 111, (Miller,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Wunderlich, Bounteous, Double Dummy, Robert Metcalfe, Alard Scheck, Lucky Star, Fonsolee, and Essene also ran. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upwards; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Jim McGibbon, 164 pounds; Rowdy, 149; Semper Ira, 148; Valdez, 147; Draughtsman, 143; Big Cun, 137; The Driver, 136; McGrathiana Prince, 122; Farcolous, 120.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Dublin, 125 pounds; The Musketeer, 121; Contend, 116; Kinnikinic, 115; Operator, 107; Himself, 106; Slipthrift and Northern Star, 104 each; Price, 103; Petra II., 97, and Roue, 95.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Belvino and Huntsman, 111 pounds each; Swiftmas, 108; Ballyhoo Bey, Royal, Bellario and Arden, 106 each; Grand Opera, 101; Flying Buttress and Trump, 96 each, and Lombre, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. First Chord, 115 pounds; Earl of Warwick, 112; Michaelmas and Daisy Green, 107 each; Bernard and Mennenfield, 105 each; Solver, Azio, Lady Russell, and Waxia, 102 each; Gillie, 101; Allhallowmas, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Daisy Green and Allhallowmas.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Emshee, Frankfort, Squire Quinne, and Remorse, 114 pounds each; Daffo-Down-Dilly, Lord Sterling, East Kelston, St. Hilarion, The Beggar, The Guinea, Myrsela, Furlough II., Caller, Lord Badge, Dachshund, 111 each; Wealth, Anna Darling, Moronda, Sun Shower, Annie Grace, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Annie Grace, 108 pounds; Rossignol, 106; Faltalist, 103; Elsie Skip and San Andreas, 104 each; Agnes D., 101; Vesuvia and Bessie McCarthy, 99 each; Ascension, 94.

American Jockeys Won Every Race.

PARIS, June 5.—American jockeys won every race at the Bois de Boulogne meeting to-day. W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright was not placed in the contest for the Prix Malleret.

MAHER ON THREE WINNERS.

American Jockeys Home First in Four Races at Epsom Downs.

LONDON, June 5.—The American jockeys regained much of their old prestige at Epsom to-day. In the presence of King Edward and a large assemblage "Danny," Maher carried off the Great Surrey Foal Stakes (of 200 sovereigns) on Lord Stanley's Mixed Powder, won the Royal Stakes (of 1,000 sovereigns) on Daniel Cooper's Cossack, and captured the Coronation Cup, (a piece of plate, value 200 sovereigns, and 1,000 sovereigns in specie,) on Lord Wolverton's Osboch, in which J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, on last year's Derby winner, Volodovski, (carrying the colors of William C. Whitney,) was second, and George Edwards's Santol was third.

Martin also won the Horton Plate on Mr. Russel's Regalla.

BROOKLYN Y. C. CRUISES.

Season's Programme Outlined by the Club Includes Some Racing Events.

Although the Brooklyn Yacht Club will have no annual regatta this year, its members are looking forward to a great deal of yachting activity. As a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay the club will participate in the races scheduled by that association, including the two home races of its own, June 12 and Aug. 2. The club will be most active in cruising, and in this line the officers of the club have laid out an exceptionally interesting programme.

The first cruise will be June 14 and 15. Yachts will go down to the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook on the 14th and remain there over night. The next day they will sail to Keyport, N. J., and thence along the south shore of Staten Island, south of Orchard Shoal, to the club anchorage off Bensonhurst. On July 6 there will be a cruise to and around Staten Island under command of Vice Commodore C. H. Humphreys.

From July 12 to July 20 will be the annual cruise. Yachts will rendezvous at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club house, Port Washington, L. I., July 12, and the next day will run to Sea Cliff, L. I. July 14 they will run to Black Rock, Conn.; July 15 to Morris Cove, New Haven Harbor, and July 16 to Thimble Island, where there will be water sports in the afternoon. July 17 the run will be made to Shelter Island, and July 18 to Fort Pond Bay, just inside Montauk Point. July 19 an ocean race homeward to the club anchorage in Gravesend Bay will be started, and it is expected will be finished the next day.

A sail to Keyport, N. J., under command of Rear Commodore Henry J. Heath is scheduled for Aug. 10. Another two days' cruise will be Aug. 16 and 17. Yachts will go to the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook Aug. 16 and remain over night. On the following day the larger boats will go outside to and around the Sandy Hook Light ship, returning to the westward of Southwest Spit and Romer Shoal Lighthouse to the club anchorage. The smaller boats will go out with their larger consorts to a point off Sandy Hook, and then will return to the club anchorage by a course to the westward of Southwest Spit and Orchard Shoal Lighthouse. Sept. 1 (Labor Day) the club will have a clambake at the Horseshoe, Sandy Hook. The third two days' cruise will be a sail to Atlantic Highlands Sept. 6 and a return by the way of Tottenville, S. I., Orchard Shoal Lighthouse, and Swinburne Island to the club anchorage, Sept. 7. The last cruise of the season, Sept. 13 and 14, will be to the Horseshoe, Keyport, N. J.; Orchard Shoe Lighthouse, and Swinburne Island to the club anchorage.

Several cup prizes will be offered in connection with these cruises. Cups will be given by the flag officers of the club to the winning yachts in the ocean race from Montauk Point homeward to Gravesend Bay July 19 and 20. The flag officers will also give cup prizes for the boats making the greatest total mileage in cruising trim during the months of June, July, and August. The prize will be for yachts between 30 and 50 feet sailing length, and another for those under 30 feet. For this competition there will be a special measurement rule, the water line plus one-half the overhang. There will be no restrictions as to sail area.

Sloops to Race for Trophy.

Competition for the Lighthouse Cup first offered last season by J. Campbell, will command the attention of the racing fleet of the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club of Bay Shore this Summer. Sloops of Class N, twenty-five to thirty feet, are eligible to compete for the prize, and the conditions provide that six races must be sailed each year and the trophy becomes the permanent and personal property of the yachtsman who wins the series of each season three times, not necessarily consecutively. Last season the donor of the cup won with his crack sloop, Amy Foster, though he had only a narrow margin of victory. This year there will be hot racing for the cup with at least one new boat in the contest, the sloop designed by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, and built at Wood's City Island yard last Winter for John R. Suydam. The club schedule for the season is as follows: June 28, Spring regatta, first race for the Lighthouse Cup; July 5, Summer regatta, second race for the Lighthouse Cup; July 19, third race for the Lighthouse Cup; Aug. 2, open regatta; Aug. 15, annual cruise; Aug. 23, fourth race for the Lighthouse Cup; Sept. 2, Fall regatta, fifth race for Lighthouse Cup; Sept. 6, sixth and final race for the Lighthouse Cup.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 5.—Thomas M. McKee's schooner yacht Amorita, New York Yacht Club, went into commission today and sailed toward the lower bay. Mr. Macy's new thirty-footer Papoose Second and Mr. Ladd's new thirty-footer The Tito will be entered in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian races at Oyster Bay Saturday, and H. B. Duryea's sloop yacht Humma will compete in the fifty-one foot class at the Knickerbocker regatta on the same date. Lucius Smith's British cutter Queen Mab is receiving a new coat of paint, and will go into commission next week.

The Yacht Weetamoe Launched.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Weetamoe, a bronze sixty-foot yacht, belonging to Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, was launched today at Lawley's shipyard at South Boston. Mr. Lippitt's little daughter christened the boat as she left the ways. The Weetamoe will race in Long Island Sound. She measures 87 feet over all, being 51 feet long on her water line. She will have a tremendous sail area. The Weetamoe is the first yacht outside of cup defenders to be built of Tobin bronze.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE GAMES.

The inter-class relay race, which was the feature of the fourteenth annual games of the De La Salle Athletic Association of De La Salle Institute, at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon, was won by the 1902 commercial class, with the 1902 science team second and the 1903 commercial team third. The 1902 science team obtained a lead of ten yards in the first relay and increased it to fifteen yards in the second, lost most of it in the third relay, and was beaten by two yards at the finish. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Hogan, (3 yards;) J. Riddler, (10 yards,) second; E. Morris, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Junior, Handicap.—Won by J. Martinetti, (3 yards;) A. Lyons, (scratch,) second; E. Keating, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

50-Yard Run, Boys Under Seventeen Years, Handicap.—Won by L. Craig, (3 yards;) H. Cahill, (1 yard,) second; G. Grant, (2½ yards,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Lyons, (scratch;) J. Thorp, (scratch,) second; E. Morris, (scratch,) third. Time—0:30 1-5.

60-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by A. Goodwin, (3 yards;) E. Keating, (scratch,) second; J. Martinetti, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:09.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by T. Delaney, (5 yards;) J. Thorp, (scratch,) second; H. Norris, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:28 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Junior Handicap.—Won by J. Martinetti, (3 yards;) E. Keating, (4 yards,) second; A. Lyons, (scratch,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Lyons, (scratch;) E. Bonner, (20 yards,) second; J. Lippe, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:56 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Kirk, (25 yards;) T. Delancy, (20 yards,) second; J. Jones, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:20 1-5.

Inter-Class Relay Race.—Teams of four, each to run one-eighth of a mile—Won by 1902 Commercial team, composed of C. Lyons, A. Lyons, C. Hernandez, and J. Pla; 1902 Science team, composed of T. Thorp, J. Lippe, E. Kirk, and T. Delaney, second; 1903 Commercial team, composed of J. Thorp, W. Hogan, E. Keating, and E. Fitzgerald, third. Time—1:46.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by C. Hernandez, (9 feet,) with 32 feet 11½ inches; E. Hanrahan, (10 feet,) second, with 31 feet 2½ inches; J. Martinetti, (10 feet,) third, with 30 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by T. Thorp, (scratch,) with 87 feet 1 inch; C. Hernandez, (6 feet,) second, with 77 feet; E. Morris, (2 feet,) third, with 73 feet 4 inches.

FOR JERSEY GOLF HONORS

Kennaday Wins Low Score Prize on the Montclair Links.

EIGHTY-TWO PLAYERS FINISH

Big Field Attracted for the State Championship—Leading Team Honors Won by the Home Club.

Eighty-two golfers finished the qualifying round yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club for the amateur championship of the State of New Jersey. It was one of the largest fields that ever started in a big tournament in the Metropolitan district, and as the first match play round for the two cups was finished in the afternoon, it was well after twilight before all the results were in.

The present holder of the New Jersey championship, Allan Kennaday of the Montclair Club, upheld his reputation nobly, and turned in the lowest score of the day for the opening round, seventy-nine strokes. That won the medal for the best score. It was the only card under eighty, the next to it being eighty-four, made jointly by Paul Wilcox and Marc M. Michael. Wilcox is President of the home club, and he, with L. H. Graham, President of the New Jersey Golf Association, were the first to start, getting away at 7 o'clock in the morning. Eighty-six players started, and the management of so large a field was admirably done, as they were all off by noon, and there was no congestion on the links.

In addition to the qualifying round, the team championship was also played. Ten clubs entered teams of four men each, but Hillside did not finish. The winner was the Montclair Club, with a total of 343 strokes, beating Baltusrol by three points. One match play round was played for the championship and consolation cups, and special cups have been offered for the defeated eight to-day. One of the unexpected features was the relegation of F. A. Marcellius, the recent runner-up for the Metropolitan championship, to the second set, and then in the first match play round he was put out by George Bowly of the Jersey City Club.

The eligible class of sixteen for the championship were:

Allan Kennaday, Montclair—	
Out	5 4 4 5 4 3 5 5 4—40
In	5 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 5—39—79
Paul Wilcox, Montclair—	
Out	5 6 5 4 4 5 4 3 5—40
In	5 5 6 5 5 3 5 5 5—44—84
Marc M. Michael, Yountakah—	
Out	4 4 5 3 4 4 4 5—39
In	4 4 5 5 5 5 6 5 6—45—84
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol	41 44 85
F. J. J. de Raismes, Baltusrol	43 42 85
Roy de Raismes, Baltusrol	42 43 85
Howard A. Colby, Essex County	41 45 86
W. D. Kirker, North Jersey	42 45 87
Harold Wilcox, Montclair	40 48 88
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	47 41 88
H. Conklin, Newark A. C.	40 48 88
W. C. Freeman, Montclair	43 46 89
C. W. O'Connor, Essex County	44 45 89
T. T. Reid, Montclair	43 47 90
T. M. Harrison, Montclair	44 46 90
F. C. Reynolds, Essex County	46 44 90

The eligible sixteen for the Consolation Cup were:

	Out.	In.	Tot'l.
A. M. Deleno, Montclair	47	43	90
S. M. Allen, North Jersey	41	50	91
H. G. Plimpton, Montclair	41	50	91
Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol	44	47	91
George Bowly, Jersey City	45	46	91
H. T. de P. Wright, Hillside	43	48	91
Charles F. Watson, Essex County	47	45	92
F. A. Marcellus, Younkakah	45	47	92
C. McD. Wills, Newark A. C.	44	49	93
H. G. Hornfeck, Essex County	49	44	93
W. D. Moffat, Hackensack	43	50	93
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	47	46	93
J. C. Patterson, North Jersey	44	50	94
W. T. Cross, Montclair	44	50	94
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	44	46	90
C. B. Storrs, Essex County	50	45	95

The results of the two-match play rounds were:

Championships.—First Round—Paul Wilcox beat Harrison, 2 up; Conklin beat Kirker, 5 up and 4 to play; Michael beat F. J. J. de Raismes, 4 up and 3 to play; Roy De Raismes beat Freeman, 6 up and 4 to play; Lynch beat O'Connor, 4 up and 2 to play; Kennaday beat Harold Wilcox, 7 up and 5 to play; Colby beat Reynolds, 1 up, and 3 to play; Reid beat Tyng, 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Batterson beat Hornfeck, 5 up and 4 to play; Wilson beat Cross, 2 up and 1 to play; Toler beat Plimpton, 8 up and 6 to play; Watson beat Wright, 7 up and 6 to play; Delano beat Wills, 4 up and 3 to play; Moffat beat Allen, 7 up and 5 to play; Storrs beat Candler, 1 up; Bowley beat Marcellus, 2 up and 1 to play.

Nine teams finished the team champlonship competition. The players and results are:

Montclair.—Allan Kennaday, 79; Paul Wilcox, 84; T. T. Reid, 90; A. M. Delano, 90. Total, 343.

Baltusrol.—F. J. J. De Raismes, 85; Roy De Raismes, 85; James A. Tyng, 85; Hugh K. Toler, 91. Total, 346.

Essex County.—Howard A. Colby, 86; C. W. O'Connor, 89; Charles F. Watson, 92; G. M. Gill, 102. Total, 369.

North Jersey.—W. D. Kirker, 87; S. M. Allen, 91; J. G. Batterson, 94; T. P. Goodbody, 97. Total, 369.

Newark Athletic.—L. H. Conklin, 88; Charles McD. Wills, 93; E. E. Moody, 96; P. C. Pulner, 96. Total, 373.

Englewood.—F. M. Wilson, 94; B. F. Reinmund, 98; S. Baylis, 100; M. T. Murray, 108. Total, 400.

South Oranga.—R. M. Sanford, 93; Georga W. Lethbridge, 101; G. W. Hutchinson, 103; G. B. Jenkinson, 23, 103. Total, 405.

Glen Ridge.—Clarence Place, 99; J. N. Holden, 101; H. A. Thompson, 102; Dana Mitchell, 109. Total, 411.

Jersey City.—George Bowley, 91; W. C. Ridgeway, 100; Frank Hodson, Jr., 105; C. L. Meyers, 114. Total, 420.

HERD IS GOLF CHAMPION.

Vardon and Braid Both Beaten for Leading Honors in Great Britain.

LONDON, June 5.—Alexander Herd won the open championship of Great Britain today on the Hoylake golf links near Liverpool, with a total of 307 strokes for the 72 holes. James Braid, last year's champion, and Harry Vardon finished next, with 308 strokes each. J. H. Taylor, also an exchampion, and H. H. Hilton, the ex-amateur champion, tied at 314 strokes.

At the end of the third round Herd had assumed the lead, with a total of 226 strokes, 3 ahead of Harry Vardon, whose score was 229. Vardon did not show to advantage in this morning's play. He took 80 strokes to complete the round, while Herd finished in 73. Vardon had led Herd by 4 strokes at the end of the first day's play, 72 holes.

Racing Board Instructs Cyclists.

The following official bulletin has been issued from the office of the Chairman of the National Cycling Association Board of Control, 150 Nassau Street:

The Grand Circuit, on which will be decided as usual the professional short distance championship, will start immediately after July 4, and conclude in September. Application for dates in this line should be filed at once with the Chairman of the Board of Control, who will then supply all details.

All entries in a novice race must contain the full name and address of the rider, and if such information is not supplied, handicappers are directed to throw out such entries until the identity of the rider is clearly established.

The attention of all riders is called to the necessity of registration before competing in open races. This rule also applies to professional trainers. Any rider who endeavors to evade registration by giving false information to the referee will be suspended for a period of not less than thirty days.

For entering a novice race after having won a prize in an open event, Robert Howie, East Orange, N. J., is suspended from all competition until July 1.

Pending investigation for unfair dealing in connection with cycle racing, Lewis Bennett, Asbury Park, N. J., and Fred Gerner, Allenhurst, N. J., are hereby suspended from all competition.

Carroll Wins Interclub Pool Match.

Bradish J. Carroll, representing the Union Club, defeated John H. Booth of the Lambs' Club last night in the series of competitions for the interclub individual pool championship at the Strollers' Club. The score was 100 balls to 86.

The opening frames were all in favor of Booth, who sent the balls to the pockets at a lively rate. Then Carroll was successful in his attempt to follow Booth's breaking of the pyramid. He was so skillful at making combinations after the bunch was broken that he easily overhauled the expert player of the Lambs' Club and won in the last frames.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Defeated Chicago by Superior Fielding—Brooklyn Beat Cincinnati Easily.

New York's baseball nine won another game yesterday by defeating Chicago in the third contest of the series. The score was the same as that of Wednesday, 4 to 3.

While Chicago did the better work at the bat, New York won the game by superior fielding.

Chicago began to score in the second inning. Congalton and Chance hit safely. Schaefer made an attempt to bunt, but Sparks gathered in the ball and doubled up Congalton at second. Chance stole second. Lauder fumbled Lowe's grounder, and Bean, who got the ball, threw too high to Yeager, allowing Chance to score.

The New Yorks, however, in their half of this inning placed themselves one run ahead. Doyle and Lauder hit safely. Yeager sacrificed. O'Hagen then sent a long fly to Slagle, on which Doyle scored. Jones's single sent Lauder home.

In the third inning New York again batted in two runs. On Dexter's error Bean went to first. Chance caught Smith's foul and Doyle's fly was captured by Jones. Lauder singled to left field, and Bean and Lauder came in.

In the fourth inning Chicago again scored. Chance hit for two bases, a sacrifice by Schaefer sent him to third. Doyle got Lowe's fly. Tinker singled, scoring Chance.

Both teams drew blanks until the ninth inning, when Chicago added one more run to the score. Lowe filled out to centre field. Tinker hit for a base. Williams batted for Menefee and forced Tinker at second. In an attempt to double up the batter Smith threw high, allowing Williams to reach second. Slagle singled, and Williams scored. Jones struck out, thus ending the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	1	0	1
D. Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Dexter, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Congalton, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Chance, c	0	2	3	4	2
Schaefer, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	4	3	1
Menefee, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	12	24	13	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dunn, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Bean, ss	1	1	2	1	1
Smith, 2b	0	1	2	2	1
Doyle, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Lauder, 3b	2	2	0	2	1
Yeager, c	0	0	5	3	0
O'Hagen, cf	0	0	2	0	0
J. Jones, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Sparks, p	0	0	1	7	0
Total	4	6	27	15	3

*Batted for Menefee in ninth inning.

Chicago	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Chance. Stolen bases—Chance, Tinker. Double plays—Smith and Doyle; Sparks and Bean; Yeager and Bean. Sacrifice hits—Dexter, Schaefer, Yeager. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 1; off Sparks, 2. Struck out—By Menefee, 2; by Sparks, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BROOKLYN, 4; CINCINNATI, 0.

By losing yesterday's baseball game to Brooklyn, Cincinnati thus came out of the series without a victory. Cincinnati was outplayed at every stage of the game.

Donovan, who pitched for Brooklyn, struck out eight men, held the visitors down to four hits, had three assists in the field, scored one of the runs, and hit the ball safely twice. Currie, who was in the box for the visitors, filled his position fairly well, but every time he came to the bat he struck out. Dolan scored three of the four runs made for Brooklyn, made three singles at the bat, and didn't miss a chance in the outfield. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Dobbs, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Beck, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Magoon, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Steelman, c	1	1	5	0	0
Madison, ss	3	2	2	3	2
Wrigley, 2b	2	2	1	4	1
Merritt, p	0	2	1	3	0
Total	4	12	27	16	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf	3	3	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
McCre'y, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Flood, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Ulrich, 3b	0	3	1	2	1
Schoch, cf	0	1	1	1	1
Butler, c	0	1	3	5	1
Luby, p	0	0	0	2	0
Farrell, c	0	0	8	0	0
Donovan, p	1	2	0	3	0
Total	4	9	27	7	0

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Magoon, McCreary, Flood, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Hoy, Dobbs, Crawford, Dahlen, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Keeler. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 3; off Currie, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 8; by Currie, 2. Time—1:31. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUS, 3; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, June 5.—Boston lost to-day's baseball game by poor fielding. Every St. Louis man who scored reached first on an error. Both pitchers kept the hits well scattered. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	6
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3	6	1

Batteries—Eason and Kittridge; M. O'Neill and J. O'Neill.

Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The home baseball team failed to secure a hit or run until the eighth inning, when they tied the score through a wild throw by Chesbro and four hits. In the ninth inning Fraser's bad throw with five hits gave Pittsburg the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 5—9	14	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4	4	3

Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor; Fraser and Doolin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	32	7	.821	Boston	16	21	.432
Chicago	22	14	.611	Philadelphia	16	22	.421
Brooklyn	20	19	.513	St. Louis	15	23	.395
New York	17	21	.447	Cincinnati	14	25	.359

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5.—Worcester hit Luby at will in this afternoon's baseball game with Jersey City and won easily. Jersey City played poorly in the field. The score:

WORCESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Frisble, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Clancy, 1b	0	3	10	1	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Delehanty, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Rickert, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Steelman, c	1	1	5	0	0
Madison, ss	3	2	2	3	2
Wrigley, 2b	2	2	1	4	1
Merritt, p	2	2	1	3	0
Total	12	16	27	11	3

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b	1	3	3	7	0
Mack, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	4	1
Donahue, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Wooda, 1b	0	3	12	1	3
Schoch, cf	0	1	1	1	1
Butler, c	0	1	3	5	1
Luby, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	10	24	23	7

Worcester	0 8 1 2 0 2 4 0 —12
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1— 3

Two-base hits—Frisble, Rickert, Madison, Schoch. Three-base hits—Wrigley, Merritt. Stolen bases—Sebring, Delehanty, Wrigley, Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Wrigley. Double plays—Mack, Butler, Shindle, and Childs; Madison, Wrigley, and Clancy. Bases on balls—Off Merritt, 2; off Luby, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Merritt, 1. Struck out—By Merritt, 3; by Luby, 3. Passed ball—Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Daly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 1 3 1 0 3 0 —8	13	0
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3	6	2

Batteries—Corridon and Brown; Cross and Clark.

AT TORONTO.

| | R. | H.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Hirsch vs. Rothschild.
2—Piaget Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
3—Mackey vs. Holt.
4—George Frost Co. vs. Ramstag.
5—Hearst vs. Press P. Co.
6—Alves vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—United States vs. Carter.
8—Lee vs. Jay.
9—Berry vs. Butler.
10—Parramore vs. Cohn.
11—Eppinger vs. Dunne. Cases noticed.
12—Western Elec. Instrument Co. vs. Whitney Elec. Instrument Co.
13—Haines vs. Woolworth.
14—C. H. Venner Co. vs. U. S. Steel Corporation.
15—Aladdin Mfg. Co. vs. Elec. & Chemical Mfg. Co.
16—Newton vs. Engelhart.
17—Newhall vs. McCabe Hanger Mfg. Co.
18—Hallanan vs. Man. Rubber Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

108—Factors & Traders' Ins. Co. vs. SS. Seaboard.
109—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. A. Klipstein & Co.
110—Hickey vs. Myers Excursion & Nav. Co.
111—Levison vs. Chicago, Burlington & Qy. R. R. Co.
112—Stillwell vs. Shelly Elec. Co.
113—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Consumers' Elec. Light Co.
114—Littauer vs. Hall & Ross Husking Glove Co.
115—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
116—Taintor vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
117—Faber vs. Faber.
118—Bogardus ve. Grace.
119—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
120—Piaget Novelty Co. vs. Headley.
121—Schlicht Heat, Light & Power Co. vs. Aeolipyle Co.
122—Same vs. same.
123—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
140—Morrow vs. Lighthere Dallas and Elizabeth.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Coben.
2—Same vs. Heller.
3—Same vs. Liebowitz.
4—Same vs. Locurto.
5—Same vs. Lubitz.
6—Same vs. Martens.
7—Same vs. May.
8—Same vs. Roberts.
9—Same vs. Rondas.
10—Same vs. Roes.
11—Same vs. Schroetter.
12—Same vs. Tito.
13—Same vs. Wagner.
14—Spindler vs. Gibson.
15—Lewis vs. Ackerman
16—Alexanian vs. Alexanian.
17—Willerman vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.
18—Reich vs. Cochran.
19—Finelite vs. Souberg.
20—Kenz vs. Gleason.
21—Rieher vs. Lieberman.
22—Blumenberg Press vs. Mut. Merc. Ag'y.
23—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
24—Stetson vs. Hamilton.
25—Slater vs. Stetson.
26—Shaw vs. Man. Ry. Co.
27—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
28—Diehl vs. Robinson.
29—In re Seward Park. (In re Rosenberg.)
30—In re Van Vleck, (In re Vieu.)
31—In re Jerome Av., (Hawes vs. Hynes.) Non-enumerated Motions.
1—Schumm vs. Lindenthal.
2—Golstein vs. Marx.
3—Shaugbnessy vs. Van Ranst vs. Thomas.
4—McNamara vs. Wilcox.
5—In re Trinity Av., &c.
6—In re Fordham Av., &c.
7—Steinson vs. Hamilton.
8—Lamprecbt vs. Mohr.
9—Mut. Milk & Cream Co. vs. Tietjen.
10—Weiner vs. Weiner.
11—Pospisil vs. Kane.
12—In re Parsons, &c.
13—O'Sullivan vs. Lederle.
14—Hutchinson vs. Simpson.
15—Hazard vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
16—Fisher vs. Bloomberg.
17—Kessler vs. Chappell.
18—Tully vs. Fallon.
19—Krauss vs. Krauss.
20—In re Parsons, &c.
21—In re Oussani and Peck Bros. & Co.
22—Conrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Sablotsky vs. Loewenberz.
24—Sivan vs. Murray.
25—In re Weide.
26—Stollhofen ve. Stollbofen.
27—Becker vs. City of New York.
28—Baldwin vs. Mitchell.
29—Lederer Amusement Co. vs. Rosenthal.
30—White vs. Martin.
31—Coudert ve. Jarvis.
32—Lamb vs. True.
33—People, &c., vs. Lentino.
34—Kaplan vs. Kaplan.
35—Sandys vs. Ketcbum.
36—Schlesinger ve. Heyman.
37—De La Vergne Ref. Co. ve. O'Brien.
38—Lame vs. Archdit Oil & Fuel Co.
39—People, &c., vs. Bowen.
40—Magann vs. Magann.
41—Greene vs. Stewart and De Forest.
42—Shaplro vs. Sturm.
43—Haskins vs. Haskins.
44—Verrault ve. Verrault.
45—Moore ve. Monumental Mut. Life Ins. Co.
46—Hedton vs. Mowry.
47—Bailey vs. Kienert.
48—Halpin ve. City of New York.
49—Bobmer vs. May-Zeamond.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nesb, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John W. Doane.
2—William Kennelly.
3—Martin J. Cooke.
4—Michael Galligan.
5—Ellen Kennedy.
6—Mary W. Bowler.
7—Catharine K. Bird.
8—Sarah S. Campbell.
9—George C. Brinckerhoff.
10—John H. Watson.
11—Thomas H. Barowsky.
12—Emil Frank.
13—Elias Fraok.
14—Thomas W. Evans.
15—Josephine L. Newcomb.
16—Henry Spear.
17—Mark Goodwin.
18—Jean Bauerle.
19—Nellie R. Northen.
20—Emily M. Lord.
21—Honora Hanley.
22—George W. Kidd.
23—Fannie V. Willett.
24—Edward A. Birnie.
25—Albert L. Thomas.
26—Anna Rohr.
27—Isidore C. Carbonell.
28—Stephen B. Denihan.
29—Elizabeth Egenberger.
30—Ann C. Grace.
31—Peter Wanemacher.
32—Maria Anna Knoblauch.
33—Sarah A. Havemeyer.
34—Zacbariah or Solomon Bernstein.
35—Patrick Brogan.
36—Maria Stelling.
37—Henry McIlnum.
38—Patrick Kavanegh.
39—Anna Warringer.
40—Matthew Beckett.
41—William Gilliard.
42—John Clarke.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Johann Klarmann, Elizabeth J. Good, Hyman Fried, Archibald A. McLeod, Mary Donohue, Joseph Johnson, Florine A. Seligman, Eliza A. Waldron, At 11 A. M. Edith W. Metcalfe.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned eine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambere Street.)—Motione must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opene at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2564—Osborne vs. Seligman.
8705—Grinsberg vs. Olensky.
3706—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3703—Orzechonlitz vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
3520—Strumpf vs. Wiesenfeld.
2067—Brenfeld vs. Martins.
2952—Rosenberg ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3702—Fellerman ve. Coban.
3707—Margollee ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opene at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3312—Hoar vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1277—Henriquez ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3760—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3764—Galke ve. Union Ry. Co.
3113—Hamilton Bank Note, &c., Co. vs. Twin City Power Co.
3805—Baum vs. Ottenburg.
2582—Acker, Merrell & Condit vs. Schultheis

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2899—Elsen vs. Goldstein.
1197—Nacbmanowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2700—Moncot vs. Jackson.
1916—Siegel vs. Consol. Gas Co.
2272—Appel vs. Rheinfrank.
3110—Pape ve. Fettretch.
2681—Selman ve. Greenstein.
3776—Goodstein ve. McNally.
3781—Jerssy City Ptg. Co. ve. Goetting.
3802—Byrna ve. Sokel.
3062—Katzowitz vs. Reutlinger.
2034—Kripela vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2602—Bruenn vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2936—Heidenreich vs. Caskel.
3568—Garnér ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3590—Callahan ve. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5869—Jaffe vs. Archer.
5795—Rubsam & Horrmann Brew. Co. vs. Mulry.
4969—Mendel vs. Simon.
5768—Brodie vs. Moore.
5779—Southegan Nat. Bk. vs. Reed.
5274—Wintemuth vs. Wittnauer.
5559—Palmer vs. Andrews.
5820—Tully vs. Hubbard.
5711—Spies vs. Bocach.
5718—Starr vs. Ritchle.
5389—Freed vs. Ludwin.
5813—Naselli vs. Fitzgerald.
5801—Canolle vs. Schwedler.
6714—Tolk vs. Horwitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3310—Miller vs. Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.
3416—Perniciaro vs. Schott.
3396—Mahon vs. Seaich.
3657—McCardie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3658—Schlaegeter vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a bearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Najeeb M. Diab.
2—Simon Sarkis.
3—Thomas J. Sherlock.
4—Victor E. Lanning.
5—Harry Murray. Frank Williams, Frank Kelly, John Ward, George Taylor.
6—Joseph Bonnett.
7—Louis Wiener.
8—Edward Whalen, John Fox.
9—Julius Venic.
10—John Flynn. Pleadings.
1—Piro Guiseppe.
2—Michael Welch.
3—John Ferrer, Henry Heubel.
4—Henry F. Brady, George Reilly.
5—Geza Smith, Isaac Richter.
6—Charles Young.
7—Florence Durham.
8—Morris Goldberg.
9—Marie Leibicke.
10—Angelo Camcrata, Mary Camerata.
11—James J. Sheehan.
12—Charles J. Fitzpatrick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Iselin for the People.

1—Charles Dugan.
2—George Brown.
3—Maurice Maher.
4—Max Cashriel, (2.)
5—Pasquale Fiacente.
6—Frank Dill.
7—Charles G. Milliment.
8—Morris Felix.
9—Alexander Olcott.
10—William Smith.
11—Andrew Hayes, John Parker.
12—George C. Clarke.
13—Mary Chambers, Florence Banister.
14—John Watson.
15—Joseph Froelich.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas Boyns, John Nolan, John Brady.
2—Carl Roblsack.
3—Edward Schneider.
4—William Kelly.
5—Edward Egan, John Calllhan, Jeremiah Murphy.
5—George Wallace, Peter Smith, James Heath, John J. Donohue.
6—Joseph Tyler.
7—Elsa Wilson.
8—Jamee J. Flynn.
9—George Harris.
10—Aniello Di Palma.
11—Samuel Maereon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for the People.

1—Morris Becker.
2—Nicholas Graham.
3—Abraham Singer.
4—Charles Murray.
5—William Talbot, John Gilien.
6—William Elsworth.
7—John Neeb.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Hyde vs. Fox—William Blau.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Barry vs. Riker—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Moora ve. Smith, (Actions 1 and 2)—Samuel S. Koenig. Gimbernat vs. Spiro—Alfred Lauterbach. Grannis vs. Mullen—William L. Findley.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Columbia Bank vs. Joseph Weening et al.—Adrian T. Kiernan. Bernard J. Kelly vs. Otto Weber—Moses Levi.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Municipal day calendar.

1—Clancy vs. Larsen.
9—Delaney vs. Graham.
34—Boyd ve. Germant.
68—Rosenthal ve. Rudnick.
77—Strauss vs. B. H. R. R.
81—Joyce vs. McDowell.
87—Stevenson ve. Jones.
92—Montesue ve. Met. St. Ry.
99—Loader vs. B'klyn Chair Co.
105—Beeston vs. Yale.
106—Hines vs. Dry D. R.
102—International Society vs. Dennis.
107—Schwickert vs. Levine.
109—Levine vs. Goldberg
110—Krantz Mfg. Co. vs. Gould Storage Co.
112—Cooper vs. Sukovicy.
1118—Canan vs. Casale.
115—Ginna vs. Farley.
116—Leggat ve. Schwarte.
118—Wolff vs. Glickman.
119—Valkommer vs. Himmel.
120—Goldberg vs. Besdine.
122—McKillop vs. Releh.
123—Reisenburger vs. Caminea.
124—Grossman vs. Caminea.
125—Rosenberg vs. Hubbel.
126—Krakower vs. Krakower.
127—Nassau Brewing Co. vs. Ruebl.
128—Becker vs. Friedman.
129—Chiseling vs. Forbes.
103—Hendrickson ve. Woods.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.; Part VI., Cheeter, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Short cause calendar.

7845, 7909, 5070—Dose vs. Uchtman.
7560—Warth vs. Cobiens
7358—Hyde vs. Ford.
7777—Spalter vs. Export Lumber Co.
7286—Duncan vs. Rhelms.
7791—Dare vs. Obermyer & Liebman.
7785—Strauss vs. Faldman.
7500—Ebbets vs. Morln.
7810—Paulson vs. Washington.
7838—Christopher vs. Schaefer.
6953—Briggs vs. Fischer.
8132—Keeler vs. Stilee.
7998—Fallon vs. City of New York et al.
7995—Consumere' Brewery vs. Palmer.
6220—Pearlman vs. Kailske.
7741—Greenwich Fire Ins. Co. vs. O'Brien.
1051—Freel vs. Freel.
941—Haller vs. Haller.
562—McCloud vs. Specbt.
1058—Barry vs. Gunderman.
1068—Happ vs. Lauffer.
1089—Mairano vs. Adams.
1087—Tynan vs. Fitzgerald.
865—Nolan vs. Nolan.
1001—Molssen' vs. Argobast.
1094—McGlynn vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1097—Fray vs. Strikeman.
1102—Hammond vs. Hammond.
1160—Pfeiffer vs. Thiele.
862, 863, 866, 867—Davies ve. B. U. E. R. R.
1104—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Wray.
1105—Dallery vs. Klein.
1109—Bonagura vs. Dombek.
1110—Goldstein vs. N. Y. University.
1111—Smith vs. Brass.
1130—Smith vs. Jensen.
6747—Hazard vs. Northridge.
8166—Morphett vs. Howard.
7944—Kober vs. Gillespie
7802—McGuire vs. City of New York.
8139—Riley vs. B'klyn Iron Works.
8078—Dyer vs. Moser Palace Car Co.
8080—Jndge vs. same.
8094—Plate vs. Brandus. Regular calendar.
4928—Cubans vs. Reilly
4961—Laydon vs. B. H. R. R.
4960—Senior vs. Nadoolman.
4908—Hendrickson vs. B. H. R. R.
4819—Larkin vs. Norton.
3517—Ohisson vs. List.
4500—Schaible vs. Tetzloff.
1112—Geeve vs. B. U. E. R. R.
1113—Fox vs. same.
1114—Greater New York Savings Bank vs. Keuer.
1115—Same vs. Rohr.
1116—Heaf vs. B. U. E. R. R.
1117—Gerrison vs. same.
1118—Entwistle vs. Stokes.
—Provost vs. Hillyard.
1120—Urel ve. B. U. El. R. R.
1121—U. S. Gas Fixture Co. vs. Jersey.
1122—Lewis vs. Board of Education.
1123—Larkins vs. same.
1124—Clark vs. same.
1125—Werbelosky vs. Seltz.
1126—Fitzpatrick vs. Fox.
1127—Koch vs. B. U. El. R. R.
1128—Cloud ve. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
1129—Bossert vs. Berlinger.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

Day calendar for June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opene and calendar called at 10 A. M.

5—Byrnes vs. Wendell.
6—Cox ve. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7—Crosby vs. same.
7½—Stein ve. Yonkers R. R. Co.
8—Newman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
12—Leys vs. same.
13—Whiteley vs. same.
13½—Doran ve. Yonkere R. R. Co.
17—Slntz vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
19—Morrowitz vs. same.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Friday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opene and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1105—Baumbach ve. N. Y. Q. C. R. R. Co.
1020—Pennock vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1021—Same vs. same.
1082—Cleary, as administrator, vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
794—McCullen, as administrator, ve. N. Y. & N. S. R. R. Co.
1062—Dugan ys. City of New York.
1055—Link vs. same.
1056—Same vs. same.
1097—Meinere vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1098—Daly vs. same.
1100—Carson vs. same.
1106—Sullivan vs. Southard.
973—Welk ve. Jackson Iron Worke.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1108.

Summer Resorts.

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DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

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Surrogate Notices.

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank P. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Open From June to November

A beautifully located Hotel, with every modern facility for the luxurious comfort of guests.

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Leading attractions of the resort are Yachting, Golf, Riding, and Driving.

Perfectly equipped Hotel Stables, with quarters for private stables. Steam Launches and Harbor Craft always available.

Daily steamer service with New York. Address for booklet,

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Will Open Thursday, June 12th.
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The finest Hotel on the Coast. 35 minutes from N. Y. City.
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Golf, tennie, croquet; surf and still water bathing, sailing, driving, fishing. 200 rooms; 50 private baths. Rates $5 per day and upward. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
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Open June 28. Altitude 2,250 feet.
Pure spring water. Forest preserve, 2,780 acres.

POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT.

Its range is 12,000 equare miles. A light that casts its rays into five Statee.
BOATING, GOLF, MUSIC, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Addition to dining room, seating for 150 more guests. Special rates to guests arriving before July 4.
CITY OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE, 1 TO 5 P.M.
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Leading hotels at Stamford, New York. Elevation, 1,800 feet. Rapid vestibule trains direct via West Shore R. R. Golf, boating, and Summer camps in Churchill Park. For particulars apply E. R. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D. Tel. 6,050 Cortlandt.

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FIFTEENTH SEASON
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Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

Leading attractions of the resort are Yachting, Golf, Riding, and Driving.

Perfectly equipped Hotel Stables, with quarters for private stables. Steam Launches and Harbor Craft always available.

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R.M.S.Athenian.June 23 | R. M. S. Tartar...Aug. 4
Emp. of China...July 7 | Emp. of Japan...Aug. 18

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTARLIA
R.M.S.S. Aorangi.June 27 | R.M.S.S. Moana.July 25
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Juns 5	387,971
To date this year	80,768,518
Corresponding date last year	102,616,540

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 5	$2,810,000
To date this year	$435,187,600
Corresponding date last year	$575,900,170

Money rate: Collsteral loans on call, 3@3¼ per cent.; at thres months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of ons-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Woolen	½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. & N. W	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr	½	Twin City	⅝
Int. Silver pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Louis. & Nash	1
Am. C. & Fdy	⅝	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Grass Twine	1	Met. Sec. Sub. R	1
Am. Express	3	Minn. & St. L	½
Am. Ice	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Linseed	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Linseed pf	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Am. Sugar	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Lead	1
At., T. & S. F	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅜
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	1¼
B'klyn R. T	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L	1
Canadian Pacific	3⅜	Norf. & West	¾
Can. Pac. ctfs	4	North American	2½
Ches. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pressed S. Car	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West	1½	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Quicksilver pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P	1⅜	Reading	1
Chi. R. I. & Pac	¾	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Chi. Un. Tract	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi. Un. Tr. pf. B	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	St. J. & G. I	1
Col. Southern	¾	St. L. & S. W. pf	¾
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Southern Railway	1
Con. Tob. pf	1¼	Stand. R. & T	½
Corn Products	1	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Del. & Hudson	1¾	Texas & Pacific	1
Detroit Southern	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Det. South. pf	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A	½	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Erie	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1⅝
G. A. Fuller Co	2½	Westinghouse	4
Hocking Valley	1½	Wheel. & L. E	1½
Hock. Valley pf	½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Central	1⅝	Wis. Central	¾
Int. Power	10	Wis. Central pf	1
Int. Silver	1		
Iowa Central	½		
Kan. City South	⅝		

***

Net changes in hond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Del. & H., Penn. Div. 7s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market differed from others recently preceding only in a display of weakness. Many stocks declined a point or more. One conspicuous railway issue—Canadian Pacific—fell 4 points. In the industrial list International Power cut its not unusual sensational feature by dropping 10 points. There was no new activity, total transactions for the day falling below 400,000 shares.

To account for such weakness as showed in yesterday's market not one news development of consequnece appeared. There were bulletins in plenty of anthracite coal strike extension, of sympathetic strikes about to be started and dreadful damage already imposed by neglect of mining properties, but aside from these representations—and they have been loudly repeated every day since the strike started—there was actually not a depressing factor even suggested in the news of the day.

Upon the other hand a substantial list of favorable developments went on record. Increased railway earnings, increased dividends, and good crop reports were among items reflecting the country's healthful business situation. In an ordinarily broad market, the disclosures of yesterday would have had inspiriting effect. As it was, Wall Street received each favorable record with indifference. They were not ordinary commission house transactions which were reflected in the selling movement that forced down the day'a quotations. Half a dozen professional traders were chiefly responsible for the recessions. They were selling stock short freely all day long; and a large proportion of this sort of activity came from that Western contingent which only a little while ago was in a wild hurrah of enthusiasm over bright prospects for everything.

The official announcement of an increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend rate of both classes of Chicago and Northwestern Railway stock marks an event of importance. Such a development in any prominent railway company's policy would be entitled to consideration as consequential; but, as a Chicago and Northwestern development, it is of importance far beyond what it could evidence in any ordinary corporation—the Northwestern Company having won years ago recognition for auch ultra-conservatism that is has become in the financial world representative of the very highest type of calculating, prudent management. Nothing speculative enters into Chicago and Northwestern plans. An increasing Northwestern dividend testifies not merely that it is a dividend earned, but, equally, that it is a dividend which can be maintained. As a prosperity sign it is indisputable.

HEAVY WESTERN SELLING.

What declines there were in yesterday's stock market resulted from heavy selling for Western account, which set in shortly before 1 o'clock and continued with little interruption up to the close of business. One house usually acting for John W. Gates gave out the largest selling orders, being especially active in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Reading, Atchison, and the steel stocks. This in the same house that a few days ago sold 10,000 shares of St. Paul out of a total of 15,000 dealt in during the day.

According to the gossip in the Street, certain Westerners and a numher of local traders, seeing that the market did not advance, decided that it could be forced lower, and accordingly have instituted a compaign against values.

It was hrckers representing these operators who put out the report that Russell Sage was dead.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian pools which for some time have becn active in Canadian Pacific seem to be having more or less trouble in holding together, and, where they do not hold, in realizing when they endeavor to realize. Yesterday, selling for the account of some of the members of these pools resulted in a sharp hreak of four points in the stock, with the close practically at the low for the day.

If late reports are to he relied upon—and they are no more or no less trustworthy than many of the earlier reports on the strength of which the stock has been hulled—the managers of the Canadian property have intimated to some of the leading pool members that the proceeds of the company's largs land sales will be utilized for the acquisition of new propertiss and the improvement of the system generally, and that for that reason there is little likelihood of any increased or extra dividend on this stock.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

Ths heaviest selling of St. Paul yesterday came immediatsly aftsr the announcement of the dsclaration of the extra dividends on Northwest stocks—1 per cent. extra on ths common and a like amount on the preferred—and wss practically all for Western account.

A story on the floor is that this selling was psrt of a pre-arrangsd plan. It was belisved that the extra dividsnd on Northwest would prompt buying of St. Paul in anticipation of an increase in the St. Paul rats a few months hence; and ths Westerners are said to have decided to take advsntage of this demand to put out a short line, and, incidentally, by subsequently depressing the issue, to shake out weak holders. The only explanation offered for this procedure is, according to the story, that the Westerners are desirous of accumulating St. Paul stock at as low a figure as possible and wish to discourage speculation in it at this time.

STOCKS THAT ADVANCED.

Only a very few of the ordinarily active stocks advanced in yesterday's markst. One of thess was Northwest, which rose 2 points, closing for a net gain of 1 on dealings in 16,000 shares. This rise, of course, was directly traceable to the extra 1 per cent. dividend declsred on the issue. Practically all of the stock was taken hy one banking house.

The stock was Ksnsas City Southern, which the gossips in the Street declare is being absorbed hy the Harriman interests.

Still another of the advancing securities was Mexican Central, whose earnings are steadily increasing. The Street is beginning now more than ever to attach significance to Mr. Harrimsn's rpcent inspsction of the property.

St. Louis and San Francisco shares were all strong on the acquisition hy the company of the Birmingham Belt Line; Rubber Goods issues were advanced on the hetter trade conditions, and Twin City Rapid Transit rose on the reports of the large earnings of the system.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The 10-point drop in International Power was on the transfer of a single hundred shares of the stock. The selling was said to be forced, hecause of the inability of the holder to respond to the call to take the stock up.

The pools responsible for the advances the early part of the wsek in the local railway shares sndeavored to take profits yesterday, only to find a limited market. What selling there was resulted in a decline of over a point in each of the stocks.

The Steel Trust stocks were kept under pressure all day, the preferred selling down at one time to. the former low price for the year touched only once before. The pressure camo from Pittsburg and Western sources.. The report in ths Street is that a regular hear campaign has been begun against the issues in the hope of "shaking out" the public following, which is known to he large. The absence of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene has been taken advantage of to help along in the plan. The rally toward the close was on short covering.

Pool selling was responsible for the declines in such shares as Fuller Construction Company, Great Western, Wisconsin Central, North American, Detroit Southern, and Colorado Fuel.

INDIFFERENCE TO GOOD NEWS.

The stock market's indifference to good news yesterday was very generally commented upon, while the attention it paid to bad news was pronounced. Every unfavorable item of news from the coal strike was paraded with much ado; while, on the other hand, little or no attention was paid to the extra dividends on Northwest stocks, to the settlement of the Chicago striks, to the very favorable crop news, and to ths excellent statements of railway earnings. Thess statements included reported increases by Missouri Pacific of $162,000; by Chesapeake and Ohio of $65,000, and by Southern Railway of $106,000—all for the fourth week of May—and hy New York Central of $179,000 for the month of May.

BANK CHANGES IN MAY.

Corroborative evidence of the heavy volume of general business transacted throughout the country during ths month of May is furnished hy Bradstreet's, in the total of hank clearings for that period. Thus returns from 86 cities aggregate $10,342,430,387, a sum that is hut 19 per cent. less than the record total, $12,786,048,864, of May a year ago, while it is only 5 per cent. helow the exchanges for April of the current year. At the same time, the figures for the past month are the sixth hest ever recorded, heing outranked by the totals reported for January and April of this year and January, April, and May of last year, bank clearings for the latter period heing, as heretofore noted, the heaviest on record. Again, though the bank clearings total now reported is 19 per cent. below the figures for May, 1901, it is nevertheless 41 per cent. over the month in 1900, 24 per cent. better than May in 1899, 94 per cent. in excess of that month in 1898, and 148 per cent. above the total for 1897.

Five sections of the country—the Western, Northwestern, Southwestern, Southern, and Far Western—show gains over last yesr, and, too, the New England and Middle States report losses. By far the heaviest increase reported is that of the Far Western States, 16.1 per cent. The Southern States return a gain of 6 per cent., the Western one of 5.7 per cent., the Northwestern 4.5 per cent., and the Southwestern 3.5 per cent., respectively. The decrease for the Middle States section is 32.4 per cent., and that of the New England group amounts to 11 per cent.

Of the 86 cities whose returns are counted, 69 show gains and 17 losses. In the latter category are Boston, with 12.6 per cent.; Worcester, with 5.4 per cent., and Lowell, with 4.2 per cent. Five of the cities similarly affected are in the Middle States, New York (where stock speculation is on a much smaller scale than a year ago) leading, with a loss of 37 per cent.; Buffalo, 6.6 per cent.; Alhany, 5.4 per cent.; Pittshurg, 4.6 per cent., and Scranton, 2 psr cent. Cincinnati, in the West, reports a decrease of 2.2 per cent., and Quincy in the Northwest, shows a decline of 24 per cent. In the Southwest Kansas City, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, and Wichita have losses of 10.6 per cent., 13.3 per cent., 15.6 per cent., and 6.7 per cent., respectively. Clearings at Baltimore and Norfolk in the South fell off 6 and 9 per cent., respectively. In the Far West Salt Lake City returns a loss of 7 per cent. Important increases are those of 58 per cent. at Los Angeles, 49 per cent at Spokane, 35 per cent., at Seattle, 29 per cent. at Washington, 28 per cent. at Portland, Oregon; 25 per cent. at Memphis, 23 per cent. at Minneapolis, and 20 per cent. at St. Louis.

For five months of the calendar year hank clearings amount to $49,026,780,029, a decrease of 8.7 per cent. from the corresponding period in 1901. Outside of New York the total for the five months is $17,083,055,122, 7.8 per cent. over the figures for the same time a year ago.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES.

A further reduction of $5,000,000 in the contemplated capitalization of the proposed American Steel Foundries Company wss announced yesterday. This places the proposed capital at $30,000,000. It was said that the reduction would not affect the working capital, as it had heen found that one of the companies to he acquired could he purchased for $5,000,000 less than had heen figured on. It is expected that the syndicate will he concluded within a week, and the new operating company will probahly take possession hy July 1.

For each $100 subscrihed there will be issued to the syndicate one share of preferred stock and one shars of common stock of the par value of $100 each. The earnings for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1902, of the companies whose properties and business will be acquired are said to be at the rate of 6 per cent. upon the prefsrred stock and more than 6 psr cent. upon the common stock to bs issued by the new company.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE RULE.

President Wsgar of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday puhlished the rule recently adopted in regard to commissions. Mr. Wagar said that there had bsen some misunderstanding of the terms of the rule. The rule reads.

The commissions on transactions in railroad and industrial stocks between a member and a non-member shall not be less than one-sixteenth of 1 per cent on eacb transaction of fifty shares or more. On lots of less than fifty shares, the commission shall not be less than one-eighth of 1 per cent., provided, however, that the commission on lots under fifty shares may be divided with members of other Exchanges, or with persons actually engaged in conducting a commission business as brokers.

It is not intended to raise ths commissions on fifty-share lots.

SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Louis Windmuller, who brought suit in the Federal Court aome time ago to prevent the dissolving of the Spirits Distributing Company, but was bcaten, has filsd a hill at Trenton asking for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the company's affairs.

He holds that under the law the Directors have equal rights with stockholders and creditors, and cannot wind up the affairs of the company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Butterick Compsny shares admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Statement of the Lacleds Gas Light Company that its sales for May increased 13 per cent., and its net earnings increased 4 per cent.

City of Boston to open bids on June 10 for $5,514,000 3½ per cent. city honds issued for various purposes.

Standard Oil Company, it is said, will spend $6,000,000 this year in development in California.

Capital stock of the Lawyers' Surety Company reduced from $500,000 to $250,000.

Fiftesn of the twenty-one rope manufacturers of the country discussing a consolidation, with $11,000,000 capital.

National Tuhs Company stated to have exported over 3,000 tons of iron pips last month, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over April exports.

According to Pittshurg dispatches the American Bell Telephone Company has sued the Pittshurg and Allegheny Telephons Company, alleging an infringement on thres important patents.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3¼ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 psr cent. for thirty days to four months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choics four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $206,482,673; balances, $9,737,082; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $417,787.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for thres months' bills.

Foreign exchangs was dull and easier. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial hills, $4.84@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅛@5.16⅜, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—10@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; hank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—In its City article to-day The Timea aays the volume of fresh buainess was not large in the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the sales of consols dwindled and there is reason to believe that the process of taking profits has almost ended. In South Africana, liquidation is still going on, and the public is indisposed to buy, but professional operators are inclined to give money for options. It is unlikely that there will be much expansion of business until after the coronation, but the constant increase of working on the Rand and the conclusion of the war will create a condition of the money market which will cause the rise of interest-bearing securitiea by materially increasing the world's supply of gold. Meanwhile some months must elapse before the resumption of work on the Rand will be perceptible, and the value of money is unlikely to decline materially until next year. American rails were inactive, but the fall of prices was slight, and represent rather adjustment to parity than actual transactions.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—The principal demand for money to-day was in connection with the payment of the call for £2,750,000 ($13,750,000) for new consols. Ample preparations, however, were made to steady the inflow of gold. Anticipations of easier conditions affected discounts. Business on the Stock Exchange was heavy at the opening, but became firm on less realizing, and consols were hetter supporting owing to ths statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, regarding the sinking fund. Home rails were erratic. Some of them hardsned, while business on the Exchange was generally inactive. The Indolence of Americans was a notable feature, they heing overshadowed hy fears of an extension of the miners' strike in the United States. Prices were irregular. There were some improvements, and busins closed quiet. Canadian Pacifics were weak, realizations on Kaffirs advanced fractionally. The leaders were quoted at buyers' instead of at seliers' prices, and closed helow the hest quotations of the day. Closing prices were as follows:

Consols for money, 96 7-16; consols for account, 96⅝; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 82⅛; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 108½; Canadian Pacific, 135⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 29⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 37⅛; Erie first preferred, 69½; Illinois Central, 155½; Louisville and Nashville, 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 68⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 34⅜; Southern Railway, 37⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 65⅜; Union Pacific, 107¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 27⅛; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 80; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers, 42⅝.

Bar silver steady at 24 1-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short hills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

The amount of hullion taken into the Bank of England on halance to-day, was £23,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.40; Madrid, 37.15; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, 1.60.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 5.—Business on ths Bourse to-day was irregular. Some Parquet stocks improved. Kafirs were adversely affected hy the British Colonial Secretary's statemsnt rsgarding the possihility of the taxation of mineral properties in South Africa. Foreigners were firm, in spite of profit takings, Spanish 4s especially. Spanish rails wsrs in dsmand, owing to the fall in the rate of exchange. Russian industrials were weaker. Dynamite shares were supportsd. Bank of Paris and Credit Lyonnais were buoyed up by a steady flow of purchases. Rio Tintos started heavy, but improved later, on the satisfactory price of copper. De Beers were irregular, and closed firm. Ths private rate of discount was 2 1-6 per cent.

Three per csnt. rentes, 101 francs 87½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s clossd 80.82.

BERLIN, June 5.—On the Boerse to-day internationals were steady. Locals were irregular, but closed with a recovery. Canadian Pacifics were easier, on New York advices. Transvaals wsre weak, owing to sale for Vienna account. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for cbecks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, June 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £242,000, circulation increased £364,000, bullion increased £606,042, other securities decreased £2,851,000, other deposits decreased £2,172,000, puhlic deposits decreased £963,000, notes reserve increassd £254,000, Government securities decreased £528,000. The proportion of the Bank of England'a reserve to liability is 50.08 per cent. Last week it was 46.69 per cent.

Rate of discount unchangsd at 3 per csnt.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, June 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 53,675,000 francs, Treasury accounts current decreased 2,850,000 francs, gold in hand decreased 4,050,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 102,150,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 3,375,000 francs.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—The money market is still in a state of extreme apathy, with demand lighter than ever, with rates easy and with an abundant supply of available funds at hand. Sterling exchange is a trifle weaker in tone. Clearing Houss rate, 4 per cent; New York funds mostly at 5 cents discount. Call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4 to 4½. Clearing House exchanges amounted to $23,364,233; balances, $3,738,054. Stocks were dull and tending to lower prices. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
338	Atchison	80½	79	79
15	Atchison pf	98⅛	98¼	98¼
855	Massachusetts Electric	44¼	43½	43⅝
197	Massachusetts Elec. pf	97½	96	96½
20	Reading	31	31	31
100	Reading 2d pf	68	68	68
954	Rutland pf	81	81	81
1	Old Colony	210	210	210
345	Union Pacific	104½	104½	104½
12	Union Pacific pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
51	West End pf	115½	115½	115½

TELEPHONES.

1,013	Am. Telephone & Tel	174	172½	172¾
¼	Western	27½	27½	27½
29	Western pf	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem	26	26	26
150	Am. Pneu. Service pf	35½	35½	35½
1,435	Am. Sugar	128⅜	127¼	127½
102	Am. Sugar pf	119	119	119
100	Am. Tool	13½	13½	13½
280	Dom. Iron & Steel	55½	54⅞	55⅛
1	Edison	277½	277½	277½
10	Indo-Egyptian Compress	1½	1½	1½
15	N. E. Gas & Coke	4	4	4
10	Planters' Compress	6¼	6¼	6¼
22	Pullman	236	236	236
5	Swift Packing & Prov	104	104	104
570	United Fruit	109½	108½	108½
101	United Shoe Machine	54	53½	53½
68	United Shoe Machine pf	32	31	31½
50	U. S. Leather	13	12	13
805	U. S. Steel	40	39½	39⅝
498	U. S. Steel pf	89⅝	88⅞	89⅝

MINING.

100	Adventure	23	23	23
3,040	Amalgamated	68⅞	67⅝	68
100	Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼
250	Arnold	.80	.80	.80
220	Atlantic	32	32	32
100	Bingham	35	35	35
250	Bonanza	.75	.75	.75
750	Catalpa	.10	.10	.10
272	Centennial	19¼	19	19
50	Central Oil	8	8	8
700	Cons. Mercur	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,012	Copper Range Consol	58	57	57¾
100	Franklin	11	11	11
190	Guanajuato	3⅜	3½	3½
60	Isle Royale	13	12	12
25	Mass	19¼	19½	19½
140	Mohawk	43	42	42
1,020	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	Old Colony	3	3	3
95	Old Dominion	21⅝	21	21
416	Osceola	63	61½	61½
200	Parrot	30⅛	29	29
20	Quincy	130	130	130
150	Rhode Island	2	2	2
1,980	Santa Fe	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
860	Shannon	15¼	15	15⅜
2	Tamarack	175	175	175
35	Trinity	12⅝	12½	12½
290	United States	20½	20½	20½
75	U. S. Oil	10½	10½	10½
100	Utah	21	21	21
90	Victoria	4½	4⅜	4½
152	*Winona	3⅝	3½	3⅝
110	Wolverine	55⅝	55	55

British Columbia, 8¼ bid, 9½ asked.
*Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—The Philadelphia market was dull to-day, but showed no special weakness, except in the Readings and Electric Storage Battery common. The latter, which has been stubbornly held for a week or more at 89, sold down to 85. Much of the stock is held in New York, and it is very susceptible to weakness in the Nsw York list. Union Traction was in better demand than for several days, Philadelphia Company made a small gain. United Gas Improvement rights advanced to 53. Consolidated Lake Superior was steady. Electric Company of American improved fractionally. Warwick Iron and Steel also made a fractional gain. American Alkali sold ¼ lower. The money market is dull, slight liquidation being offset by new loans. Rates ars gensrally at 4½ per cent., only a few institutions loaning at 4. Time loans and commercial paper are at 4½ per csnt. Compists transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Alkali	½	½	½
2,225	American Cement	7½	7 3-16	7 3-16
11	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
100	Cambria Steel	23½	23⅜	23½
615	Cons. Lake Superior	29½	29	29½
205	Cons. Lake Superior pf	75¼	.75	75
500	Camden Land	½	½	½
17	Diamond State Steel pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Elec. Storage Batt	7 16	7 8-16	7 16
825	Electric Storage	88	85	85
100	Elec.-Pneu. Trans	1-9-16	1-9-16	1 9-16
25	Girard National Bank	260	260	260
14	Insurance of N. A	24	24	24
832	Lehigh Valley	34½	34½	34½
600	Marsden	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Phila. Elec	5¼	5¼	5¼
355	Pennsylvania	74 11-16	74⅝	74⅝
50	Phila. Traction	97½	97½	97½
275	Phila. Co	48½	48¼	48½
66	Phila. Co. pf	48¼	48	48¼
30	Railway Co. gen	5½	5½	5½
6,127	Reading tr. ctfs	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞
2,200	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs	33⅞	33½	33½
100	Southern Ry	36¼	36¼	36¼
52	Trust Co. of N. A	140	140	140
201	United Gas Imp	104	103½	103½
200	U. G. I. warrants	53	52	52¼
1,405	Union Traction	42	41¾	41¾
1,452	Union Trac. warrants	2⅝	2½	2⅝
90	U. S. Steel com	40	39½	39¾
1	United of N. J	284	284	284
20	Wabash	26½	26½	26½
300	Warwick Iron & Steel	5½	5	5½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. J. Gardner has been appointed Chicago manager of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company.

E. E. Yates of Kansas City, who was recently appointed Commissioner of the Missouri State Insurance Department, has assumed the duties of his office.

John H. Packard, Jr., has heen choaen Secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Richard Marlo. Mr. Packard also retains the Vice Presidency of the company.

W. O. Chamberlain has resigned as Minnesota special agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was again very quiet and practically the only evsnts of interest were the substantial gains recorded in a few of the less active issues. For the most part the stocks which have been somswhat active for the past few days were traded in at prices hslow those of the previous day. The issues which were strongest were found in parts of the list which of late have not been conspicuous. The general character of ths market was dictated by the conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange markst, which although more active was mors or less weak. Some of ths copper stocks showed totals larger than the average, but with one exception the trading in this group brought about lower prices. What appeared to be good huying of Tennessee Copper advanced thst issue from 13 to 14 and it closed at 13½ bid.

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AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION preferred, which for some days had shown a steady advance, made a further net gain of 1½ points yesterday. Insidsrs attrihute the recent strength of this stock to the earnings of the company, which are said to be larger than were anticipated when the company was formed last year. It is also stated that the market for the stock bas been favorably affected by the purchase at private sale of a considerahle amount of the stock.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES again sold up to 102½, reacting fractionally during the late afternoon. The recent course of the stock seems to indicate that awaiting the final settlement of the litigation in which the company is now involved there is little disposition on the part of the holders to dispose of their stock. Although the recent advances have besn followed by more or less sharp reaction, it has been shown that the purchase of vsry little stock suffices to matsrially better ths quotation.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK rights, which wers first tradsd in on Wednesday, sold from 60 up to 65, ths latter figure representing an advance of 10 points over the first transaction.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	13⅛	18	13
25	American Can pf	54	54	54
225	American Elevated	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50	Amer. L. & Trac. pf.	95½	95½	95½
200	Alaska Gold Mining	8	8	8
900	Bay State Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
8	Borden's Con. Mlk. pf., ex div	107	107	107
100	British Columbia Cop.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
34	Brook. City Railroad	248	248	248
200	Buffalo Gas	13	13	13
100	California Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Camden Land	¾	½	½
100	Central Foundry	2	2	2
4	Con. Gas of N. J	15	15	15
200	Electric Vehicle	7¼	7	7¼
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
125	Empire Steel	12	12	12
50	General Carriage	2½	2½	2½
300	Gen. Car. ctfs of dep.	4½	4¾	4½
400	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
700	Greene Con. Copper	28½	28	28
700	Hall Signal	83	82	83
700	Havana Commercial	19½	19½	19½
100	Havana Tob., w. i	50	50	50
1,200	Houston Oil	20½	20⅝	20½
700	Mine Securities	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,200	Mont. & Bos. Cop	2¾	2¼	2½
200	Nat. Enameling pf	85	85	85
200	New York Trans	13½	13⅝	13½
1,810	Northern Securities	102½	101¾	101¾
25	Otis Elevator pf	102½	102	102½
500	Peo. Gas Trans	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Royal Bak. Pow. pf	106	106	106
50	St. Louis Transit	31	31	31
300	San. F. com., w. i	24	24	24
1,700	San F. pf., w. i	64⅞	64	64
30	Standard Oil	622	621	621
1,200	Tennessee Copper	13½	13	13½
900	United Copper	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞
100	Universal Tobacco	9½	9½	9½
325	White Knob Copper	22½	22¼	22¼

Bonds.

$20,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	84	83⅜	83⅜
8,000	Inter. Silver 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10,000	New Am. Gas 5s	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛
35,000	San Francisco subs	103¼	102⅞	103¼
1,000	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
55,000	U. S. St. new 5s, w. i.	94½	94½	94½

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE IS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 5, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
67¾	67⅞	25,010	*Amal. Copper Co	68⅞	68⅞	67¾	67¾	—1⅛
6½	6¾	100	American Bicycle Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
21	21½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	21	21	21	21	— ¼
30¾	31¼	2,000	Am. Car & Foundry Co	31½	31⅝	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
51	52	200	American Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
...	...	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	—1
57¼	57½	840	*Am. Grass Twine	57½	57½	57	57	—1
223	227	200	American Express	223	223	223	223	—3
18⅞	18½	225	*American Ice Co	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
60	61	200	*American Ice Co. pf	59⅞	60	59⅞	60	...
23¾	25	250	*American Linseed Co	25½	25½	25	25	—1¼
50½	54	150	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1½
32½	32⅝	2,250	*Am. Locomotive Co	32½	33	32½	32½	— ⅝
93¼	93½	500	*Am. Locomotive Co. pf	93½	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
6⅝	6¾	100	*American Malting Co	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24	25	100	*American Malt. Co. pf	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅝
48⅛	48⅛	4,025	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	48¾	49	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
98	98¾	2,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98½	98⅝	98	98¼	— ⅛
99	99¾	500	*American Snuff Co. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
127½	127⅞	7,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	128	128⅛	127¼	127½	— ½
172	176	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	173	173	173	173	—1¼
13¼	13½	100	*American Woolen Co	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ½
114	116	1,200	*Ana. Copper Mining Co	116½	116½	116	116	— ½
38	40	100	Ann Arbor	40	40	40	40	...
70	79½	21,000	Atch., Top. & S. Fé	80	80½	78⅝	79¼	—1
98¼	98⅝	1,725	Atch., Top. & St. F. pf	98	98	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
105⅛	105¾	1,450	Baltimore & Ohio	105¾	105¾	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
66½	66¾	9,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67¼	67¾	66⅝	66⅝	—1⅛
42	45	300	*Butterick Co	41	42	41	42	...
133	133⅛	37,800	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136⅜	132⅜	133⅛	—3⅝
128	127	1,300	*Ca. Pac ctfs., 1st pd	130	130	127	127	—4
46	46¼	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	— ½
36½	37	3,500	Chicago & Alton	37	37⅛	36¼	36⅞	— ⅛
76¼	76¾	400	Chicago & Alton pf	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	...
27½	27¾	5,200	Chicago Great Western	28⅜	28⅝	27½	27½	—1½
88¼	89	200	Chi. Great West. pf., A	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
47⅞	48	300	Chi. Great West. pf., B	48	48	48	48	— ½
94½	94⅞	50	Chi., Great West. deb	95	95	95	95	...
...	...	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	86	86	86	86	...
167¾	167⅞	30,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	169¼	169½	167¾	167⅞	—1⅜
249¾	250	1,613	Chi. & Northwestern	248	250	248	249	+1
171½	172	600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	172⅜	172⅝	171½	160	— ¾
160	166	400	C., St. P., Minn. & Om	160	160	160	160	...
20½	21	500	Chi. Terminal Transfer	20¼	21	20½	21	+ ½
37½	38	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38	38	37½	37½	— ½
18	18⅛	1,500	Chicago Union Trac	18¼	18½	18	18	— ¾
53	...	100	Chi. Union Traction pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	—1
104	105	300	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	104	104	104	104	—1
89	91	200	Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf	90	90	90	90	...
97¼	97½	6,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99	99	97¼	97½	—1⅝
30¼	30½	200	Colorado Southern	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ¾
69¾	70	500	Colorado South., 1st pf	70	70	70	70	— ½
219¾	220	1,000	Consolidated Gas	220½	220½	219⅝	219⅝	—1⅝
123½	124	2,800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	125½	125½	123½	124	—1⅛
31¾	32	1,100	Corn Products	32¼	32¼	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
86⅞	87½	75	Corn Products pf	86¼	87½	86¼	87½	...
172	173	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	173¼	173½	172	172⅛	—1⅝
90⅝	90⅞	500	Den. & Rio Grande pf	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	— ¼
20⅝	20½	1,500	Detroit Southern	21	21¼	20½	20½	—1⅛
40½	41	300	Detroit Southern pf	41	41	41	41	— ⅝
78¾	79⅝	4,165	Detroit United Ry	79½	80¼	79	79	...
7⅝	7¾	600	*Distilling of America	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	...
38½	39	200	*Distilling of Am. pf	38¾	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ½
17¼	17⅝	1,100	*Dul., Soutb Sbore & At	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
36¼	36⅝	5,000	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
67⅜	67½	900	Erie 1st pf	67¾	67¾	67¼	67⅝	— ⅛
51	51½	200	Erie 2d pf	51	51¼	51	51	— ¼
50	50½	5,800	Geo. A. Fuller Co	51⅝	51⅝	49¾	49¾	—2⅛
83½	83⅝	1,160	Hocking Valley	84½	84½	83½	83¼	—1½
91¾	92¼	200	Hocking Valley pf	92	92	92	92	— ½
150	151	2,700	Illinois Central	151½	151½	150	150	—1¾
...	...	100	Inaternational Paper	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
...	...	100	International Paper pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
...	...	100	*Internat. Power Co	60	60	60	60	—10
13	14	115	*International Silver	13	13	13	13	—1
62½	63¾	100	*International Silver pf	63	63	63	63	+1
45	46	200	Iowa Central	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½	— ½
82⅝	82¾	400	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf	82⅞	83¼	82⅞	82⅞	— ¼
31½	32	700	Kansas City South	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
59½	60	500	Kansas City South. pf	60	60	60	60	...
135¾	136½	1,400	Louisville & Nashville	137	137	135¾	136	—1
130⅝	131	12,100	Manhattan Elevated	132	132	130¾	130⅝	—1½
148¾	149	1,000	*Met. Street Railway	149¾	149¾	148⅝	148⅝	—1¼
112½	114	500	*Met. Sec. Sub. Rec	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	—1
89½	91	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf	90	90	90	90	...
26½	26¾	800	Mexican Central	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
109½	111	200	Minneapolis & St. L	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	— ⅞
57	57¼	1,201	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M	58¾	58¾	57½	57½	— ⅝
120	123	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	123	123	122½	122½	—2½
25⅞	26	2,100	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¾
55¾	56¼	1,720	Missouri, K. & T. pf	56¾	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅛
99¾	99¾	3,750	Missouri Pacific	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅝
21⅜	21⅝	1,900	*National Lead Co	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	—1
18⅛	18⅜	300	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
39½	39¾	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
168	170	100	*New York Air Brake	170	170	170	170	—3¾
154¾	155	4,381	New York Central	155½	156	154½	154⅝	—1½
51	53	225	New York, Chi. & St. L	52	52	51	51	—1
32¼	32⅜	200	New York, Ont. & West	32½	32½	32¼	32½	...
56½	56⅝	3,220	Norfolk & Western	57⅛	57⅛	56½	56½	— ⅛
120¼	121	500	North American	121½	121⅝	120½	120½	—2½
148⅞	149	4,833	Pennsylvania Railroad	149¼	149¼	148⅜	149	— ⅝
100⅝	101	2,900	People's Gas Chicago	101¾	101½	100¾	101	— ⅛
46	47	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	47⅜	47¾	47	47	—1¾
85¼	86½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	86½	86½	86	86	— ½
9½	10½	100	Quicksilver pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
61⅜	61⅞	40,725	Reading	62⅜	62¾	61⅝	61¾	—1
82½	83	220	Reading 1st pf	83	83	82½	82½	— ⅛
67¼	67½	5,100	Reading 2d pf	67⅜	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
30⅜	31	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	31¾	31¾	31	31	—1
86½	87¼	1,900	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	87¼	87½	86	86½	—1
17¼	17½	500	*Republic Iron & Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
73⅜	73¾	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74	74	73½	73½	— ⅛
19½	21	300	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	20	20	20	20	+ ½
67½	72	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅝
82	88	100	Rutland pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
19¾	20¼	100	St. Joseph & Grand I	20	20	20	20	—1
69	69¼	1,500	St. Louis & San Fran	69	69¾	69	69¼	+ ½
84½	85	1,080	St. L. & San F. 1st pf	84½	85¼	84½	85	+ ⅝
72½	72⅝	910	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	72¼	73⅜	72¼	72⅜	...
59½	59¾	600	St. Louis Southwest. pf	59¼	59½	59	59	— ⅝
62½	63⅜	13,000	Southern Pacific	64	64	63½	63½	— ¾
36	36¼	9,400	Southern Railway	36⅞	37	36	36¼	—1
94	94½	350	Southern Railway pf	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ⅝
7¼	7⅜	300	Stand. Rope & Twine	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
62¾	63	1,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63⅞	63⅞	63	63	—1
40¼	40⅜	1,000	Texas Pacific	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40¼	—1
20¾	21¼	100	Tol. St. L. & Western	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
37	37¾	200	Tol. St. L. West. pf	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ¼
119¾	120¼	700	Twin City Rapid Tran	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅜	+ ⅛
103¾	104	17,500	Union Pacific	104½	104⅝	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅝
87⅝	87¾	670	Union pacific pf	88¼	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅝
12¾	13	2,025	*United States Leather	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
84½	84¾	930	*U. S. Leather pf	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84½	...
14½	15	110	United States Rubber	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
56	57	200	United States Rub. pf	56	56	56	56	— ½
39¾	39¾	15,160	United States Steel	39⅜	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
89¼	89¾	10,099	United States Steel pf	89⅜	89⅝	88¾	89½	— ⅛
70½	70¾	400	Va. Caro. Chemical	69¾	69¾	69½	69½	— ½
131	131½	100	Va. Caro. Chem. pf	131¾	131⅜	131⅝	131⅝	—1⅝
26⅜	26½	1,800	Wabash	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
43¾	43¾	910	Wabash pf	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
90	90¼	800	Western Union Tel	90¼	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
210	214	200	Westinghouse E. & M	210	210	210	210	—4
21⅜	21⅜	1,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	22	22	21½	21½	—1½
58	59	700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	60¼	60¼	59	59	—1½
25¾	26⅜	1,520	Wisconsin Central	27	27	26½	26½	— ¾
47⅜	48	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf	49	49	48	48	—1

Sales.....387,971 | *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage..	1,607	1,476	1,476
4th week May...	$409,221	$435,498	$373,249
Month..	1,442,127	1,310,902	1,124,545
From July 1.....	15,329,810	14,057,333	12,129,008
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage..	929	929	929
4th week May....	192,733	204,425	182,353
Month..	554,583	590,708	526,894
From July 1.....	6,812,309	6,302,065	6,022,229
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week May..	67,134	76,957	63,145
Month..	252,742	234,420	190,007
From Jan. 1.....	1,292,278	1,104,770	865,149
Rapid Railway System—			
4th week May....	10,273	8,659	.....
Month..	29,516	26,038	.....
From July 1.....	350,530	.....	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage..	146	146	146
4th week May....	9,153	7,330	8,373
Month..	25,911	23,267	26,580
From July 1.....	311,890	296,829	331,152
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage..	162	162	168
4th week May....	41,553	37,636	32,936
Month..	120,429	114,942	102,024
From July 1.....	1,358,347	1,320,250	1,315,120
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage..	558	510	510
4th week May....	62,918	54,591	51,921
Month..	176,604	163,000	154,119
From July 1.....	2,296,853	2,108,001	2,139,039
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage..	3,315	3,199	3,033
4th week May....	876,675	814,818	760,888
Month..	2,800,120	2,386,873	2,260,768
From July 1.....	28,024,877	25,751,027	25,565,066
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage..	2,686	2,135	2,054
4th week May....	646,750	537,788	561,848
Month May....	1,891,438	1,610,918	1,577,597
From July 1.....	17,125,136	15,667,923	15,686,802
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage..	642	642	508
4th week May....	89,443	87,272	73,556
Month..	273,102	250,001	224,016
From July 1.....	3,180,027	2,075,156	2,605,143
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage..	2,555	2,480	2,107
4th week May....	504,018	452,478	274,914
Month May....	1,337,806	1,251,000	851,691
From July 1.....	15,218,646	14,201,566	11,732,347
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	5,182	5,155	4,938
4th week May....	1,162,000	1,000,000	878,000
Month..	2,847,000	2,727,000	2,313,000
From Jan. 1.....	13,037,932	13,546,772	11,472,443
Central Branch—			
Mileage..	388	388	388
4th week May....	33,000	40,000	37,000
Month..	75,000	98,000	104,000
From Jan. 1.....	380,551	403,802	490,007
NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage..	1,195	1,195	1,195
4th week May....	236,507	210,204	.....
Month May....	683,291	639,948	555,486
From July 1.....	6,812,787	6,566,096	6,571,053
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage..	3,223	3,223	2,829
Month July....	5,963,815	5,783,863	4,650,376
From July 1.....	64,996,137	60,439,740	49,948,199
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage..	180	180	180
4th week May....	15,438	13,755	14,841
Month..	45,842	40,757	44,288
From July 1.....	522,454	493,160	482,708
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage..	1,258	1,258	1,258
4th week May....	107,105	162,078	129,811
Month..	373,356	531,668	413,092
From July 1.....	6,754,184	6,502,184	5,234,133
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage..	6,731	6,728	6,788
4th week May....	995,938	887,303	866,072
Month..	3,067,269	2,802,886	.....
From July 1.....	34,016,071	32,894,774	30,722,480
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage..	1,678	1,590	1,529
4th week May....	266,581	305,485	252,070
Month..	798,643	884,128	663,908
From Jan. 1.....	4,507,423	4,812,117	3,445,834
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage..	469	469	469
Month May....	327,993	246,878	217,520
From July 1.....	3,187,308	2,702,625	2,437,988

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for the fiscal year ended May 31, the month of May estimated—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	46,534,836	43,098,587	3,436,249
Op. ex. and chgs.	41,242,191	38,023,906	3,218,285
Balance	5,292,645	5,074,681	217,964
Other income	577,080	577,080	.....
Applicable to divs.	5,869,725	5,651,761	217,964
Dividends	4,529,470	3,914,394	615,076
Surplus	1,340,255	1,737,367	*397,112

*Decrease.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for April—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	31,211	35,854	36,586
Op. expenses	54,928	59,745	60,590
Net earnings	28,283	25,909	25,996
Gross, 10 months.	721,425	696,736	660,822
Op. expenses	512,861	489,263	465,322
Net, 10 months.	208,564	207,473	195,500

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULTE STE. MARIE for April—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	535,068	405,680	440,604
Op. expenses	267,603	215,650	220,722
Net earnings	267,465	190,021	219,882
Gross, 10 months.	5,155,653	3,671,112	4,309,835
Op. expenses	2,377,101	2,101,210	2,077,742
Net, 10 months.	2,778,552	1,569,902	2,232,093

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,360	Amal. Copper	68⅞	68⅞	67¾	67¾
180	Am. Car & F	31¾	31¾	31	31
60	Am. Ice	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾
60	Am. Locomotive	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
2,670	Am. Sugar	127¾	128¼	127¼	127¼
3,500	A., T. & S. F.	80¾	80¾	79	79¼
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98¼	98½	98½
80	Balt. & Ohio	106	106	105½	105½
4,340	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅞	68	66¾	66¾
1,420	Canadian Pac.	136¼	136⅝	132¾	132⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	46	46	45¾	45¾
250	Chi. Gt. West.	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
4,690	C., M. & St. P.	169¼	169½	168	168
120	Col. Fuel & Iron	98⅞	99¼	98¼	98¼
10	Col. Southern	30¼	30½	30½	30½
50	Del. & Hudson	173	173	173	173
10	Dist. of Am.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,100	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¼
10	Hock. Valley	83½	83½	83½	83½
80	Louis. & Nash.	136⅝	137	135¾	135¾
2,180	Manhattan El.	132¼	132¼	130¾	130⅞
50	Met. Street	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾
10	Mexican Cent.	26½	26½	26¼	26½
30	Mo., K. & T.	26¼	26¼	26	26
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56⅝
1,460	Mo. Pac.	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99⅜
70	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18½	18½	18	18¼
20	N. Y. Central	156	156	154¾	154⅝
80	N. Y., O. & W.	32½	32½	32½	32½
20	Norf. & West.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
50	Pennsylvania	149¼	149¼	149	149
20	People's Gas	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Pressed Steel Car	48	48	48	48
9,570	Reading	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾
20	Rep. Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,980	Southern Pac.	64¼	64¼	63⅝	63⅝
1,740	Southern Ry.	36⅞	37	36	36
50	Stand. R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½
650	Tenn. C. & I.	63¾	63¾	63	63¼
50	Texas Pacific	40⅝	40⅝	40¾	40¼
3,250	Union Pacific	104½	104⅝	103¾	104
120	U. S. Leather	13	13⅛	12¾	12¾
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	85	85	85	85
10	U. S. Rubber	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,450	U. S. Steel	39⅞	40	39½	39⅝
390	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89⅝	89	89¼
50	Wabash	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝
100	Wabash pf.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
20	Western Union	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼

40,620

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Stand. R.&T. 1st	71	71	71	71
4,000	Stand. R.&T. inc	15½	15½	15	15
10,000	Wabash Deb. B.	73½	73½	73½	73½

$16,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 52c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42@43⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,700 shares of Comstock sold at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 200 Elkton at .67, 500 Moon Anchor at .15, 100 Ophir at 1.25, 200 Portland at 1.75, and 600 Potosi at .34@.35.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL HEARING

John H. Starin Wants Single Fare from Bronx to Brooklyn.

Mayor Low Favors Unified System of Rapid Transit—Mr. Greatsinger's Arguments in Reply to the Suggestion.

Various interests, including officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, delegates from political organizations, and labor union men participated in yesterday's public bearing on the Brooklyn tunnel before the Rapid Transit Commission. Mayor Low and the other members of the commission asked questions and gave their views. President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company explained bis side of the question, assisted by the company's counsel, Mr. Bowers.

When the meeting was nearing a close Commissioner John H. Starin caused a stir by introducing a resolution to the effect that the successful bidder for the tunnel contract must promise to carry passengers from Brooklyn to the Bronx or from the Bronx to Brooklyn for one single fare, not to exceed 5 cents. Mr. Greatsinger laughed as if he thought this a joke, but he leaned forward and listened intently until tbe resolution was ordered laid on tbe table for a week. After the meeting Mr. Starin was asked if he introduced the resolution for the purpose of excluding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from the bidding.

"I don't care whether they are excluded or not," he answered. "Let them look out for their own cbances. If they want to bid let them see to it that they can make arrangements to carry passengers between the boroughs for a single fare."

The others present appeared not to take the matter seriously. It was pointed out that the adoption of such a resolution would surely rule out the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and leave the McDonald-Belmont syndicate in full possession of the field, inasmuch as the latter, being the builders of tbe Manhattan-Bronx subway, would be the only concern baving tbe power to fulfill the terms set forth in Mr. Starin's proposition. When the Controller was asked about tbe matter he replied that the resolution would never be adopted if it was intended to exclude Mr. Greatsinger's company from the bidding.

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

Outside of Mr. Starin's action the speech made by tbe Mayor attracted more interest than anything else at the bearing. He rose after the Brooklyn railroad men had been talking and said he would like to ask Mr. Greatsinger a question.

"Tbe decision of the courts as to the rapid transit act shows," he said, "that every line of road built under the supervision of the commission must be regarded as a separate and distinct piece of work. We can remember the time when there were six or more roads running to Buffalo and yet we did not get good service and reduced fares until they were combined. Now, in this matter of the city's transit system, we are compelled to go by piecemeal.

"If the contract of the Brooklyn tunnel be awarded to the present subway contractor will presumably be able to give us a through Brooklyn for one fare if it goes to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit the systems will be separate. What we want is a system that will unify the city, not systems that will preserve the separate borough conception tbat we all want to see left behind. What we want is one great city, connected so that we can go from all parts of it to all other parts comfortably and at the least cost. What I wish to ask Mr. Greatsinger is this:

"'Can he suggest for the proposed contract any requirement that will permit bis company to make a proposition looking toward a unifying system of rapid transit? Is tbere any offer his company can make with that end in view?'

Mr. Greatsinger, in replying to Mr. Low, said he thought the Mayor bad lost sight of one condition tbat must not be forgotten.

"Long travel between the boroughs," be continued, "should be tbrough some section other tban tbe most crowded section in tbe world. If such long travel is carried through the area which has the City Hall as its centre, it will be through that most crowded district. The problem to be considered in this tunnel project is tbe taking of tbousands between Brooklyn and New York. Tbe capacity of the proposed tunnel under the East River will not be great enough for botb tbese people and those who want to make long trips between tbe far points of the boroughs.

"It must not be forgotten tbat the bringing of 'long bauls' from uptown Manhattan would cause congestion on this side tbe river as well as in the tunnel. All the lines between the City Hall and Forty-second Street are already overcrowded. What would happen if you instituted a long haul scheme that would make this crush heavier, as well as producing a congestion too great for the tunnel line from Brooklyn?"

Mr. Greatsinger said that his company was going to make every effort to get the tunnel contract, because it would help their Fifth Avenue elevated road traffic, and possibly might be used as a connection for the surface lines to Brighton Beach and for the Fulton Street lines.

BANKRUPTCY IN THREE-CENT FARE.

In answer to a question from Controller Grout, he said that the company could not carry passengers for three cents without going bankrupt. He expressed the opinion that if a tunnel was to be built for the long baul traffic between tbe boroughs, it ought to run under tbe river higher uptown, not to tbe congested district around the City Hall.

Edward M. Shepard explained to the Commissioners and those who had gatbered for the hearing that if the security demanded of the Brooklyn tunnel contractor were reduced to $200,000, as Mr. Greatsinger had demanded in his recent letter to Mr. Orr, the city would be guaranteed only six months' rent on the tunnel. He outlined as the principal elements in the proposed contract four points—the amount of security, the question of the maximum fare, the transfer advantages to be offered by the bidders, and the obligation to make future transfer arrangements under the supervision of the Rapid Transit Commission.

A. J. Smith, ex-member of the Committee of Fifteen, representing the Central Federated Union, 81 labor organizations, and nearly 200,000 workingmen, made a plea for low fares. He said that a saving of 4 cents a day would enable a laborer to insure his life at the end of the year so as to provide $1,000 for his family at his death. Cheap fares were

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building on Franklin Square Changes Hands—West Side Dwellings and Apartment Houses Sold.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought from a Mrs. Leavitt the four-story dwelling, 16 East Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for Josiah Partridge to a client, for about $55,000, the six-story building at 358 and 360 Pearl Street, having a frontage of 45 feet on Franklin Square. The buyer gives in exchange the five-story flat, 438 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Mrs. E. H. Chauncey to a client for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling, 329 West Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Henry E. Stevens the six-story apartment house, 308 West Ninety-third Street, 37.6 by 156.

The Provident Realty Company has bought from Sophie Rothoiz the six-story apartment house, 4 and 6 West Ninety-second Street, 45 by 100.8.

Thomas L. Reynolds & Co. have sold for E. H. Gato of Key West, Fla., to M. S. Chapelle for $25,000, the three-story dwelling, 109 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

William J. Roome has sold for William N. Batcheider the three-story dwelling, 224 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100.

M. C. Van Cott has bought, through W. J. Huston & Co., the block front on the west side of Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, 188.9 by 50.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Louis L. Seaman and others to a builder, 66 West Third Street, an old building on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of West Broadway.

William Gallatin is the buyer of the dwelling, 7 West Thirty-ninth Street, sold recently through E. A. Cruikshank & Co.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for H. A. Keefe to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story building, 31 Oliver Street, 22 by 75.

Morris Weinstein and H. E. Distelhurst have bought from the Engel, Heller Company the northeast corner of Houston and Elizabeth Streets, 23 by 75.

P. Imperato reports that he has sold for George L. Petry to Antonio Marino the four-story double flat, 2,242 First Avenue, 25 by 75; also, for Mary E. Jackson to Raffaele Marrazzo, the four-story double tenement, 2,123 First Avenue, 25 by 75. The latter property has been resold through the same broker to Felicia Sorrentino.

P. J. Heaney & Co. have sold for H. Jay the dwelling, 1,045 Elsmere Place, 20 by 100; also, for H. P. Averill, the two-family dwelling, 2,002 Hughes Avenue, 19 by 95.

The broker in the sale of 202 and 204 East Twenty-first Street, reported in this column yesterday, was Charles Rubinger, not John Rubinger.

Plans filed yesterday for the twelve-story hotel to be erected by the Eighty-sixth Street Company on the east side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, show an estimated cost of $1,550,000.

The Alliance Realty Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable July 15.

The Forty-fifth Street Company, which will erect a twelve-story apartment hotel at 38 to 42 West Forty-fifth Street, has secured building loans aggregating $337,500, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company advancing $225,000, and George W. Stetson $112,500. Mr. Stetson conveyed the property to its new owners yesterday.

Samuel Frothingham & Co. have leased the Ledoux Cottage at Cornwall-on-Hudson; also, 55 acres of the Highland Park estate, and the "Inn" at Storm King.

Harry K. Davenport, who recently purchased from the executors of the estate of Henry Ungrich, 281, 283, and 285 Lenox Avenue and 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, adjoining, has transferred the same property to Henry Ungrich, Jr., who is having plans prepared for extensive alterations to the premises.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

362 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to F. J. Schnugg.....$21,975

18 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 263 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 84.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. C. Anderson..... 8,500

By Philip A. Smyth.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Broadway, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 75 by 190.10, two and three-story frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Gustav Newman..... 22,670

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

20 East Twelfth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19.9 by 103.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bank for Savings.. 26,000

By James L. Wells.

599 Robbins Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Pontiac Place, three-story, running through to Terrace Place, 24 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Cahill..... 3,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

315 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 230 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Robert M. Fulton..... 22,025

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

321 and 323 East Third Street, north side, 120 feet west of Avenue D, 40 by 96, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to David Michael..... 45,745

By Charles A. Berrian.

1,392 and 1,394 Washington Avenue, east side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 24 by 102, two three-story frame dwellings, with a two-story frame dwelling at the rear of 1,392; executor's sale, to Elizabeth Specht..... 8,950

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 524 Greenwich Street, west side, 88.2 feet north of Jane Street, 21.2 by 62.8 by 21.2 by 93.1, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,761.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 466 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,894.

By H. C. Mayes & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, Lots 11 to 17 on David B. Taylor's map of Throgg's Neck, being on east side of the Throgg's Neck Road, near Haskins Street, 175 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 1,293 to 1,297 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; 449 to 446 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $16,681.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 78 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for two frame sheds; Metropolitan Railroad Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $600.

No. 61 East Eleventh Street, for ten-story brick lofts, with stores, 25 by 85; Surpless & Lutz of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; H. O. Koelble of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect.

Broadway, east side, Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 204.10 by 114.6; Eighty-sixth Street Company, 127 West Forty-second Street, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 9 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,550,000.

Alterations.

No. 337 Broadway, to six-story brick lofts, with store; Moffat estate of 408 Madison Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; J. B. Franklin of 335 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 341 Ninth Avenue, to a sign; W. Schmitt, owner; F. L. Smith, architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 183 and 185 Seventh Avenue, to a sign; F. A. Post, owner; F. L. Smith, architect; cost, $100.

No. 301 East Sixty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 307 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick offices, with store; E. J. Amory, Boston, Mass., owner; York & Sawyer of 186 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,128 Broadway, to seven-story brick lofts, with store; A. B. Darling estate, owner; J. H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 1,405 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; B. Oestricher of 322 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; F. Straub of 335 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 632 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. J. D. Goin of 582 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. E. Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or valus exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. This amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, June 5.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 17th St, 23x88; Margaret Harrison and others, heirs, to Johu H. Timoney, (R S $5.25)..... $12,750

AVENUE C, e s, 56, 24x64.6; Bella Gluck to Ignatz Gluck, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

BARKER AV, e s, 233.4 ft n of Elizabeth st, 33.4x120x irregular, Olinville; Laura M. Parsons to Addie Buehler, (mtg $1,500)..... 4,500

BECK ST, w s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Anna Dode and another, (R S 75c, mtg $6,000)..... 10,000

CHERRY ST, 412 n s, 25x97.6; Huld Wittner to Emanuel Grauber, (R S $1.50, mtg $25,000)..... 1

DE MILT AV, n s, 31.1 ft w of Peil Pl, 34.1x115x33.5x121.5; also, De Milt Av, n s, 102.3 ft w of Peil Pl, 34.1x95x33.5x88; William T. Mapes to John H. Kahrs, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

EAST END AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 25.6x98; John McLaughlin to Edwin Zergiebel and wife, B and S, (R S $12)..... 26,500

INTERVALE AV, w s, 291.11 ft s of 167th St, 59x88x50.6x80.11; John Dunford to Jacob Hirsch, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,016, e s, 16.9x100; F. W. Thomas to Abbie Preisinger, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

LOT 91, map of 160 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau; Ida M. Wolf to William C. Wolf..... 1

LOTS 24, 24, and 25, map of portion of Hunt Estate; Thomas Martin to Henry O. Wolters..... 1

LOTS 203 and 205, map of Van Nest Park; Antonio D'Andrea to Marianna Viola..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 107.5 ft n of 44th St, 18x95; Wendell C. Phillips to Thomas B. Hidden, (R S $30)..... 1,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 49th St, 75x21.6; Eleanor V. R. Fairfax to Henry H. Tyson, (R S $25.25, mtg $25,000).... 75,750

MADISON AV, n e corner of 51st St, 100.5x55; John T. Farley to Alva E. Belmont, (R S $100.25)..... 100

NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, 10.9 ft s w from n e s of Lot 514, Dyckman property, 225x85.11x190x84.10; Emma Faulkner to W. G. Langdon, (R S $1.50)..... 5,250

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 51.4x100; Reginald Furman to Virginia D. H. Furman and others, 1-6 part, (mtg $46,500)..... 4,250

RUTGERS PLACE, 18, s s, 25.7x125.4x25.7x125.11; Esther Levin to Annie Solomon, ¼ part, (mtg $33,000, R S 75c)..... 26,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; John P. Petty to Emma Teeter, (mtg $3,500)....$1 and Exch.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 87.6 ft n of Jennings St, 37.6x100; E. R. Patchel to Emma Teeter, (mtg $7,000, taxes, &c., Exch.

ST. ANN'S AV, 117, w s, 25x75; David L. Kadane to Eugene B. Schiller, B. & S., (mtg $8,000)..... 12,750

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 149th St, 20.5x105.6x20x101.2; the German Life Insurance Company to Sidney Whittemore, (R S $8.50)..... 100

TINTON AV, n e corner of 163d St, 82.11x 16.6; Martin Lydon and wife to Peter A. Hilen and wife, (R S 50c, mtg $2,000).. 100

UNION AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25x 100; Frank J. Bundschu to Carrie V. Bundschu, all liens, (R S $10.50)..... 1

WEST END AV, 323, e s, 20.7x80; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Augustus M. L. Erlanger, (mtg $11,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

WOODY CREST AV, e s, 100 ft s of 162d St, 50x233.9x30x238.6; William G. Verplanck and wife to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, (R S $3.75)..... 10,000

2D AV, 1,727, w s, 25x100; Henry Nobel to Louise Lese, (R S $1)..... 100

2D AV, w s, 82.3 ft n of 12th St, 21x90; Ferdinand Mayer to Jacob A. Stein, (R S $5.50, mtg $15,000)..... 27,500

2D ST, 284 East, 25x106; Annie Harris and others to Lemel Honig, (R S $4.75, mtg $24,000)..... 1

3D AV, 1,928, e s, 27x85; Henry Weiss to Louis Biel, (R S $6, mtg $20,000)..... 1

3D AV, 890, w s, 20x70; Henry Hauser to Isabella Unger, (R S $9.25)..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 55th St, 100x125; Henry L. Goodwin to Fifty-fifth Street Company, (R S $50)..... 6,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.5x 71.6; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to George H. Robinson, (R S $11.25)..... 25,000

17TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 97.7, n 94.11, e 97.7, s 94.11 to 18th St x e 97.7x s 184; Donald McCredie to Siegel-Cooper Company, (R S $61.25)..... 125,000

42D ST, s s, 104 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.5; Edward A. Buck to Eugene C. Potter, (R S $4.75, mtg $25,500)..... 1

43D ST, n s, 152 ft w of 6th Av, 23x100.5; Beverhout Thompson to Emily F. Gahn, (R S $21)..... 100

44TH ST, s s, 182.2 ft w of 3d Av, 12.9x 100.5; John P. Palmer and another, executor, to Edward M. Harris, (R S $4)..... 4,000

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 00x 100.5; George W. Stetson to Forty-fifth Street Company, (mtg $112,500, R S $32.50)..... 1

49TH ST, 40 East, 21x100.5; Joseph A. Harper to Albert Cordes, (R S $18.75).. 100

55TH ST, n s, 146.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; Mary J. Johnson to Stuyvesant Wainwright, (R S $12.25)... 100

58TH ST, 116 East, 19x100.5, 1-3 part; also property in Kings County; Charles W. Labagh to M. Louise Labagh..... 1

62D ST, s s, 86 ft e of Madison Av, 21x 100.5; Emma H. W. Bsngs to Louise J. Denny, (R S $21.25)..... 100

63TH ST, 50 East, 20x100.5; Elizabeth H. Stanton, widow, to Mary T. S. Haines and another, joint tenants, (R S $31.25, mtg $25,000)..... 1

68TH ST, 43 East, 25x100.5; Mary T. S. Haines to Frederick Brooks, (R S $47.75) 100

78TH ST, n s, 46.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x102.2; Msy P. Scott to Thomas E. O'Connor, (R S $8)..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 162.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x102.2; William A. Ferguson to Bertha Myers, (R S $1.25, mtg $20,000)..... 5,550

80TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Fannie Froehlich to Minna Kolb and another, (R S $2)..... 17,250

84th ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Paulina Kammerer to John H. Lankenau, (R S $1.75, mtg $16,000)..... 22,000

101ST ST, 101 East, 16.6x75; Peter Imperiale to Ulrika Sherman, (mtg $8,000). 1

116TH ST, 66 East, 20x100; Carrie Rendheim to Edwin H. Haines, (R S $3.25, mtg $15,000)..... 1

119TH ST, 272 West, 20x100.11; John L. Scherz to Carrie Scherz, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,000)..... 1

119TH ST, 135 ft e of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Robert J. Mills to Sylvia De L. Mills, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

121ST ST, 315 East, 26x100.11; David Mittenthal to Moritz Rabinowitz, (mtg $17,000)..... 14,000

130TH ST, 61 East, 18.9x99.11; Antonio D'Andre to Alexander Duluco, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 265 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 84.11; Daniel F. Murphy to Anna C. Anderson..... 8,500

135TH ST, 538 East, 27x100; Ethan Kahn to Max Strohmeier and another, (R S $3, mtg $12,000)..... 100

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Ulrika Sherman to Peter Imperiale, (mtg $18,000)..... 16,000

141TH ST, s s, 149.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Edwin H. Haines to Carrie Bendheim, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 200 x199.10 to 152d St; John L. Wall and wife to John L. Wall and another, executors, B and S..... 100,000

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 200 x199.10 to 152d St; John L. Wall and another executors to John L. Wall, B and S..... 100,000

156TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 25x100.11; Francis K. Thayer to Sophia Schneider, B. & S., (R S $5.75)..... 1

166TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Daniel W. Maloney to John W. Daly, (mtg $4,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

169TH ST, n e s, 152.5 ft n w of Fox St, 20.7x83.6x Irregular; James C. Delamare, referee, to Joseph Kinzig, (R S $1.25)..... 4,540

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,491, s w corner of 79th St; M. A. Koch, executrix, to James McPartland and another, 5 years..... $600

BEDFORD ST, 72 and 74; Siegfried Wittner to Thomas J. Langan, 9 years..... 720

COLUMBUS AV, 629; Mary B. Ives to John Schempp, 5 years..... 1,680

GREENWICH ST, s e corner of Vestry St, 75.2x64.6x83.6x65.3; the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Fred Baker, 21 years..... 2,400

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of West Houston St, 78.5x107.9x68x114.2; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Ellen M. Hennessy, 21 years..... 2,200

HESTER ST, 175; Joseph Fagella to Louis Fagella, 5 years..... 2,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 118th St; Daniel Mahoney to Charles Schulz and another, 5 years..... 900

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 142d St; William L. Hall to B. H. Aldrich, 4 years, $900 to..... 660

2D AV, 2,184; Theresa Klauber to Obermeyer & Liebmann, 5 years..... 1,200

117TH ST, 434; Edward Joyce to Bernard Kommel, 9 years 9 months..... 1,200

14TH ST, 212 East; Olga Schmeising to Andrew Bittner, 4 11-12 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Judith C., and another to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 67th St, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... $60,000

BARKER, John, to Walter P. Bliss; 121st St, 139 West, due June 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 17th St, s s, 80 ft w of Irving Pl, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

BELMONT, Alva E., to the Lawyer's Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 81st St, 3 years, 4 per cent.100,000

BIEL, Louis, to Henry Weiss; 3d Av, 1,928, 3 years, 8 per cent..... 3,500

BROOKS, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 68th St, 43 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

CORDES, Albert, to Joseph A. Harper; 40th St, 46 East, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 25,000

CRAWFORD, Henry, to Samuel W. Andrews, trustee; 145th St, 460 East, due July 1, 1905..... 5,000

DODE, Anna, and another to George F. Johnson; Beck St, w s, 300 ft n of 156th St, prior mtg $6,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,875

DONGAN, Herbert, to Joseph Wolf; Broadway, n w corner of 85th St, prior mtg $757,475, demand, 6 per cent..... 80,000

DRECHSEL, Katharina, to Margaret A. Dunkly; 148th St, n e s, 221.8 ft s e of Bergen (Retreat) St, 1 year..... 500

FERRIS, Henry, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 125th St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4 per cent.. 4,000

FORTY-FIFTH STREET COMPANY to George W. Stetson; 45th St, 38 to 42 West, prior mortgage $325,000, due Dec. 5, 1905, 6 per cent..... 12,500

FORTY-FIFTH STREET COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 38 to 42 West, due Dec. 5, 1905, 5 per cent..... 325,000

FREUND, Henry, to Olive C. Burroughs; 123d St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

FURLONG, Catherine F., to Alice E. Sloane; Walton Av, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 4,250

FURLONG, Catherine F., to Thomas O'Connor Sloane; Walton Av, w s, 308.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 4,250

GAHN, Emily F., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 43d St, n s, 152 ft w of 6th Av, due June 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 25,000

GROSS, Mollie, and another to Edward B. Amend; 2d St, 284, 3 years..... 24,000

GRUNERT, Jadwiga, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 81st St, 535 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 7,500

HAINES, Edwin H., to Carrie Bendheim; 116th St, 66 East, demand, 6 per cent... 1,989

HALLOCK, Elizabeth N., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; Webster Av, s w corner of Oliver Place, due May 26, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

HANSEN, Peter A., and wife to Martin Lydon; Tinton Av, n e corner of 163d St, prior mtg $2,000, installments..... 2,400

HONIG, Lemuel, to Hugo Cohn; 2d St, 284, installments, 0 per cent..... 5,000

HORSFIELD, Alice, to William T. Dobson; 22d St, 230 East, demand..... 2,000

IMPERIALE, Peter, to Ulrika Sherman; 140th St, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,000

KERNER, Charles, to David McClure and another, trustees; Weeks Av, s e corner of 175th St, 3 years..... 4,000

KINZIG, Joseph, to Daniel Beach and others, trustees; 160th St, n e s, 152.4 ft n w of Fox St, due June 1, 1905.... 4,700

KINZIG, Joseph, to Peter J. Stumpf; 160th St, n e s, 152.4 ft n w of Fox St, prior mortgage $4,700, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KLEIN, Jacob C., to Henry Herrmann; Amsterdam Av, 1,982 and 1,984, prior mortgage $27,000, 2 years, 0 per cent.. 3,500

LESE, Louis, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 2d Av, w s, 25.8 ft n of 89th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 16,000

MARSTON, Lsura M., and another to Elizabeth S. Jones; 44th St, 112 West, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,200

McCOOK, Mary A., to Sarah J. McMurtry; 119th St, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,500

MERSEREAU, George B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 120th St, 34 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

O'CONNOR, Thomas E., to May P. Scott; 78th St, n s, 46.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 13,000

POMEROY, Clara T., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Fulton St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 10,000

PREISINGER, Abbie, to Rowland W. Thomas; Lafontsine Av, e s, 100.10 ft s of 179th St, prior mtg $2,500, installments..... 800

REED, Charles H., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 35.2 ft e of Lexington Avenue, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 16,000

RICKEL, August, to George H. McGuire; Lot 30, Block 2,023, map of 176 lots of Fairgate estate, 3 years..... 650

SCHMEIDER, Sophia, to Francis K. Thayer; 155th St, n s, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Robert D. Green; 65th St, 101 East, demand, 0 per cent..... 17,000

SCHNOOR, Casper D. P., and wife to East River Savings Institution; 104th St, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

SIEGFEL-COOPER COMPANY to United States Trust Company; 17th St, n s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, time and interest due as per bond..... 80,000

ST. LUKE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 137th St, s s, 750 ft w of Home Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 7,000

TIMONEY, John H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue C, s w corner 17th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

TONGE, Ellen, Emma, Hulme, Rosert, 3d Av, 890, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

WAINWRIGHT, Stuyvesant, to Thomas T. Sherman, guardian; 53th St, n s, 146.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

WHITTEMORE, Sidney, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, 77, 1 year, 4¼ per cent..... 14,000

WOLF, William C., to George Amend; Lot 91, map of 160 lots, property of Maximilian Morgenthau, 2 years, 5 per cent..... 500

ZERGIEBEL, Edwin, and wife to John McLaughlin; East End Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

ZERGIEBEL, Edwin, to John McLaughlin; East End Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, due June 1, 1905..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FERGUSON, William, as Commissioner, to William Ferguson, two assignments..$27,500

FERGUSON, William, as Commissioner, to James F. Ferguson, two assignments. 30,000

HARDING, Frances, to Augusta De Peyster..... 5,018

JOHNSON, Josephine W., and others, trustees, to Emily Hoffman..... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn..... 4,400

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, three mortgages..... Nom.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mitilda Welsker..... Nom.

MINNERLY, Vincent S., and another to Count Charles De Montsemlen, &c., trustee..... 28,000

OBERLE, Anna, executrix, to Sender Jarmulowsky, two assignments..... 10,067

OSBORN, William C., and another, executors, to David T. Butcher, guardian. 20,000

RIKER, Samuel, to the Good Samaritan Dispensary..... 10,033

SWANTON, Margaret C., to Matilda Trischett..... 800

THE CITY OF NEW YORK to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Louise M. Powell, two assignments..... 14,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Antolnette E. Wood.. 55,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURance Company to Albany City Savings Institution..... 30,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to Excelsior Savings Bank .. 22,000

TITUS, George B., to George B. Titus, as Commissioner..... 10,000

WISSMANN, Frances De R., guardian, to Katherine S. Schuchardt, guardisn..... Nom.

YOUNG, George, to the German Savings Bank..... 70,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY AND 124TH ST, n e corner, 100x75; Mauritz F. Westergren against Caroline Pullen and F. Mortimer, owners; Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... $1,668

BROADWAY, 1,531 to 1,535; Buellerbach Brothers against Charles A. Peabody and another, trustees, owners; Leander S. Sire and another, contractor..... 18,000

BROADWAY, 1,531 to 1,535; Leander S. Sire against Charles A. Peabody and another, trustees and owners; Joseph J. Corwin, lessee and contractor..... 35,000

CHRISTIE ST, 24; Ike Isaacs against Hyman Clayman, owner; E. Salkin, contractor..... 63

EAST HOUSTON ST, 249; Leon Zimmerman against Moritz Schwartz, owner; Wolf Glass, contractor..... 96

EAST HOUSTON ST, 249; Wolf Glass against Moritz Schwartz, owner; Moritz Zimmerman, contractor..... 350

FORT INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 823.8 ft n of the junction of Bailey and Albany Post Road, 50x128.7x irregular; Theodore Buddin against M. F. Rhoades, owner and contractor..... 122

JEFFERSON AND HENRY STS, n w corner, 100x60; Arnold Pfenling against Philip Horowitz, owner and contractor. 350

TREMONT AV, 720; Andrew J. Sheridan against Charles W. and Hiram Tarbox, owners; Charles Scofield, contractor.... 91

WALKER ST, 86; Harris Levit against John Murphy, owner; John Naughton and John Friedman, contractors..... 40

2D AV AND 6TH ST, n e corner, 60x 100; Arnold Pfenning against Philip Horowitz, owner and contractor..... 350

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

45TH ST, 38 to 42 West; George W. Stetson with Forty-fifth Street Company....$12,500

45TH ST, 38 to 42 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Forty-fifth Street Company..... 325,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 97 and 99; Nickil Lagulsa against Morris Zimmerman, Dec. 5, 1901. $235

HUDSON AND TESTRY STS, s w corner, 33x100; Manufacturers' Automatic Sprinkler Company against William C. Dewey, March 7, 1902..... 1,263

Lis Pendens.

NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STS, n e corner, 83.3x99.8x irregular; Hecla Iron Works against Charles W. Hall and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, a s, 87.5 ft n of Jennings St, 37.6x100, two actions; Iona H. Perry against Charlotte C. Rice and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. E. Meicells.

WOOSTER ST, w s, 185.9 ft n of Bleecker St, 20.9x100; E. Morgan Griffin, trustee, against Daniel L. Dresser and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. F. Doyle.

14TH ST, n s, Lot 404, map of Unionport, Westchester; Anna Sullivan against Eliza Kiunee and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Baker.

28TH ST, 104 West; Jane A. McKenna against Charles F. Myers, (action to set aside mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

169TH ST, s s, 120 ft s of 5th Av, 25x100; Mueller Building and Construction Company against Antonetta Altieri, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Lindsay & Griffin.

122D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; William H. Earle against Sarah S. Duryea and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Odell & Odell.

143D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 22x100; Anna M. Atwood against Maggie U. Collins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARNOLD ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against the Arnold Advertising Agency, at 225 Fourth Avenue, one in favor of Frederick F. Beals, for $1,346, money loaned, and the other in favor of the North American Engraving Company for rent of offices, work, &c. Execution was issued on the Beals judgment to Deputy Sheriff Prendergast. The business was started in August, 1899, by Edgar J. Arnold, and was incorporated in July 12, 1901, with a capital stock of $10,000, and Mr. Arnold was the President. Mr. Beals was a Director.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SIMON HOOD.—Simon Hood, Superintendent, residing at 71 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,025, and no assets. The liabilities are for money loaned and for indorsing notes of Charles Hood.

SAMUEL LEDMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Ledman, cloak manufacturer, at 110 Greene Street, show liabilities of $17,624, of which $2,357 are secured, and nominal assets of $6,393. The assets consist of stock and fixtures, $4,000; notes of Charles Nebenzahi, $2,031; goods held by an express company, $152; accounts, $170, and cash, $40. There are eigbty creditors.

LOUIS SIMON.—Louis Simon, watchmaker and dealer in jewelry at 12 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,432 and nominal assets of $2,108, consisting of stock of jewelry, $700; fixtures and safe, $260, and outstanding accounts, $1,148. Among those who owe bim for jewelry are three girls at the Casino Garden, on the Bowery, near Houston Street; Miss Simon, $68; Miss Katie, $44, and Miss Ida, $26. He owes Artbur J. Kahn & Co. $855.

JOHN STIMMEL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of John Stimmel, manager of the Germania Assembly Rooms, at 291 and 293 Bowery, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday, on the application of F. E. M. Bullowa, attorney for Frederick Robitscher, a creditor for $498, who is on his way to Europe. Mr. Stimmel's assets consist of his equity in the real property at 291 and 293 Bowery, a mortgage on which of about $150,000 in favor of the Bowery Savings Bank, is now being foreclosed. The foreclosure sale has been adjourned until June 10. It also includes 7 and 9 Second Avenue.

NEWMAN BROTHERS' COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Newman Brothers' Company, manufacturer of cigars at 152 East Twenty-third Street, with a store at 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by the following creditors: Seidenberg Company, $255; Alfred B. Marx & Co., $114, and Edward Salomon of Boston, $731. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on April 29 gave a chattel mortgage to Mrs. Mary B. Dorr, who is foreclosing it; permitted two creditors to obtain judgments against it, transferred some accounts to Mrs. Dorr; transfer her, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Deputy Sheriff Campbell is in charge of the factory at 152 East Twenty-third Street, on three executions for $318, but Mrs. Dorr has served a notice on the Sheriff that she is the owner of all the property there by virtue of the chattel mortgage, which is for $15,000. The company was incorporated on June 24, 1901, with a capital stock of $25,000, and succeeded the firm of Newman Brothers. Joseph A. Newman was President, Oscar M. Newman Treasurer, and Robert E. A. Dorr, Jr., Vice President. The liabilities are reported to be about $17,000 and assets $6,000, in stock and machinery. The company never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

LIEBIG EXTRACT COMPANY.

Receiver Appointed Pending Trial of Dissolution Suit.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed Alexander Ullman receiver of the assets of Frank M. Carnes and Arthur N. Hansen, who did business as the Liebig Extract Company at 48 Hudson Street, pending a suit brought by Mr. Carnes against Mr. Hansen for a dissolution of the partnership. The receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000.

A statement of the firm's condition on March 1 shows no li

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—WILLIAM D. BERRIAN, Plaintiff, against C. ADELBERT BECKER et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with building fully erected and completed thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue twenty-two feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and sixteen-one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Alletta Kroemer by the said C. Adelbert Becker and wife by deed bearing even date herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money thereof.

Excepting from the above-described premises a certain strip of land released from the lien of said mortgage by the said William D. Berrian by release dated the 18th day of June, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Avenue, as it existed in May, 1895, distant seventy-eight (78) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence easterly along the line of land hereto conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and 86-100 (100.86) feet to a line drawn parallel with said Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred (100) feet easterly therefrom and to a point thereon distant twenty-three (23) and 37-100 feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2d, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with said Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly, parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

"All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2d, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly, parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:

"All those lots of land in the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known and designated by the Lot Numbers 340 and 350 and 351, on the map of the village of East Morrisania, lying east of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, Oct. 1851, which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

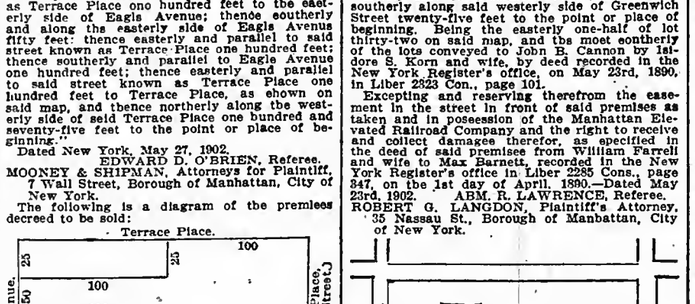
"Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Terrace Place with the southerly side of a street shown on said map running from Terrace Place to Eagle Avenue, which is also known as Terrace Place, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Eagle Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to Terrace Place, as shown on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly side of said Terrace Place one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning."

Dated New York, May 27, 1902.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to be sold:



The approximate amount of the claim to be satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight and 75-100 ($8,988.75) dollars, with legal interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and sixty-seven and 31-100 ($567.31) dollars, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight and 61-100 ($3,428.61) dollars, with interest from May 28th, 1902.

Dated New York, May 27, 1902.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:

"All those lots of land in the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known and designated by the Lot Numbers 340 and 350 and 351, on the map of the village of East Morrisania, lying east of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, Oct. 1851, which said lot is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

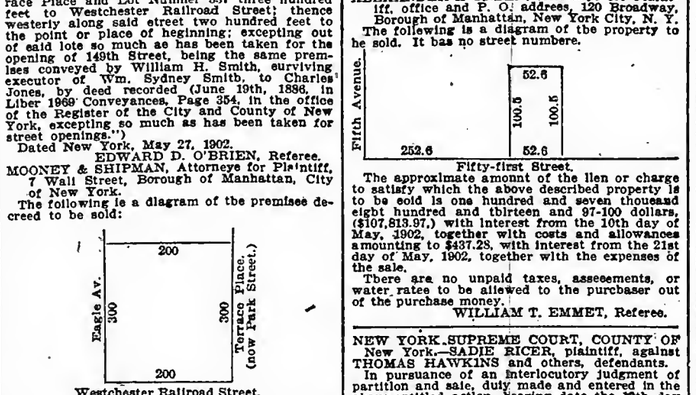
"Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Terrace Place with the southerly side of a street shown on said map running from Terrace Place to Eagle Avenue, which is also known as Terrace Place, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Eagle Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to Terrace Place, as shown on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly side of said Terrace Place one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning."

Dated New York, May 27, 1902.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to be sold:



Westchester Railroad Street, (now East 149th Street.)

The approximate amount of the claim to be satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $208,425, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40 and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,400, with interest.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

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Surrogate Notices.

MILLER, CHARLOTTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of December, 1901.—HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Temporary Administrator, 115 B'way, N. Y.—BERTRAM L. KRAUS, Attorney for Temp. Admr., 115 Broadway, N. Y. d27-1aw6mF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES MacGREGOR SMITH, as substituted trustee, under the will of James Rowe, deceased, plaintiff, against JACOB BERNSTEIN, "Mary" Bernstein, his wife, name "Mary" being fictitious, real Christian name unknown; Marion E. Van Dyke, Frank Lee, et al., defendants.

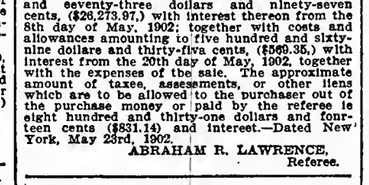
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Greenwich and Leroy Streets; thence running westerly and parallel with Leroy Street eighty-nine feet and six inches to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line twenty-five feet more or less to the northerly line of the lot herein described, being the boundary line between lots thirty-two and thirty-three on the map of the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York; thence easterly along said boundary line parallel with Leroy Street, and running part way through a party wall ninety feet three inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the easterly one-half of lot thirty-two on said map, and the most southerly of the lots conveyed to John B. Cannon by Isidore S. Korn and wife, by deed recorded in the New York Register's office, on May 23rd, 1890, in Liber 2223 Con., page 101.

Excepting and reserving therefrom the easement in the street in front of said premises as taken and in possession of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and the right to receive and collect damages therefor, as specified in the deed of said premises from William Farrell and wife to Max Barnett, recorded in the New York Register's office in Liber 2285 Cons., page 347, on the 1st day of April, 1890.—Dated May 23rd, 1902. ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Referee.

ROBERT G. LANGDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 35 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is seventy-six thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, ($76,273.97,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902; together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents, ($569.35,) with interest from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and fourteen cents ($831.14) and interest.—Dated New York, May 23rd, 1902.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date on the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first Street fifty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Fifty-first Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1902.

WILLIAM T. EMMET, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It has no street numbers.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen and 97-100 dollars ($107,813.97,) with interest from the 10th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.28, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes, assessments, or water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

WILLIAM T. EMMET, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SADIE RICER, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAWKINS and others, defendants.

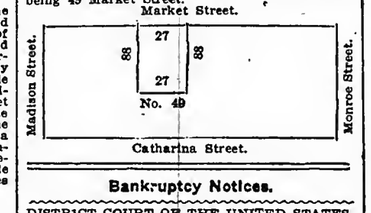
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the westerly side of Market Street, and distinguished on a map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, made by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 16th, 1815, as lot number Five Hundred and Four, and bounded easterly in front by Market Street aforesaid, westerly in the rear by a part of lot number Five Hundred and Three on said map, northerly on the west side by lot number Four Hundred and Fifty-six on said map, and southerly on the other side, by lot number Five Hundred and Five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-seven feet, and in length on each side eighty-eight feet, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and said premises are now known by the street number Forty-nine Market Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, May 20, 1902.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

JAMES BILGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 49 Market Street.



Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN L. KERNER and SAMUEL SINDEBAND, individually and composing the copartnership of KERNER & SINDEBAND, Bankrupts.—No. 4,847.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Edward G. Benedict, the receiver, at public auction by Charles Sbongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of said property is as follows: Woolen cloth, worsteds, lining, buttons and merchant tailoring trimmings, and fixtures, showcase, &c., &c.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum of appraised value. Property may be inspected at above address any day before sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, June 2nd, 1902.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Att'ys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB STROM and MAX STEINBERG, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Strom and Max Steinberg, bankrupts, have filed their several petitions, dated February 6th, 1900, and July 22d, 1899, respectively, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 18th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 5th, 1902.

Instruction.

Princeton University Examinations 1902

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor E. Y. Robbins of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 12 AND 13, 1902, commencing on Thursday at 9 A. M. and on Friday at 8:30 A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at the above-stated time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, 45 Cedar St.
T. F. HUMPHREY, 16 William St.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, 18 Vesey St., or to
H. N. VAN DYKE, Registrar, Princeton, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL.—Important Notice.

At the close of the current year the Berkeley School will remove to its new location, 5 West 75th St. Circulars of the school and a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent upon application. Address John Stuart White, LL.D., Head Master, 435 Madison Av.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1902. Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, Nos. 139-147 West 91st St., New York, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26th, 27th, and 28th.

GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 46 E. 58th St.

SYMS SCHOOL

Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

MISS FARWELL'S SUMMER HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

Wells River, Vt. June 18th to Sept. 10th, $125.00. Address till June 9, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Musical.

$1—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished. Sheldon, 4 Brown Place, 133d St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Take Notice.—I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Friday, June 6, 1902, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 244 West 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, two cylinder press, job press, type, &c. By order of the mortgagees, Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer, office 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock on the premises at Fort George Park, at 194th St. and Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, the saloon fixtures and chattels of premises above mentioned; also one billiard and two pool tables, balls, cues, and racks. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, June 6, 1902, 9 A. M., at 127 Lincoln Av., Borough of Bronx, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, tables, chairs, crockery, and general fixtures of a restaurant. Hoim & Smith, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 61 Park Row.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SYLVESTER POPE, William L. Condit, and Robert McGill, as Trustees under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. PEYTON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN E. THRALL, Maurice Madigan, Michael Witemann, Henry Reifsnig, the name "Henry" being fictitious, real name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; Edward Barry, Adolph Converse, Bonnel McFadden, George Schrader, Benjamin Lewis, William H. Henderson, Henry Farrington, the name "Henry" being fictitious, defendant's real name unknown to plaintiffs; Frank Roy, Richard Hinst, James McGowern, Jacob Van Deif, Joseph Poynten, Jeremiah Hickey, John Coleman, Maritime Building Company, Mary M. Austen, and Theodore C. Camp, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1902.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 55 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, John E. Thrall:

The foregoing summone le eerved upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, May 13, 1902.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 50 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—MINNIE J. MERRITT, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE L. MERRITT, defendant.—Summons. Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., February 25th, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

To George L. Merritt, defendant:

The foregoing summona is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 22d, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of BRODERICK SUPPLY COMPANY, assigned to Thomas H. Rose, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 24th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Thomas H. Rose, assignee of the above-named Broderick Supply Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Court, this 7th day of May, 1902.

[L. S.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

WALTER H. DODD, Attorney for Assignee, 20 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JACOB HIPPEL and HERMAN STRAUB, assigned to Gerhard Tietjen for tha benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part 1, thereof, to be held in tha County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., thera and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of GERHARD TIETJEN, assignee of the above-named Jacob Hippel and Herman Straub, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend to the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the said court, this 8th day of May, 1902.

[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

LOUIS Z. KINSTLER, Atty. for Assignee, 318 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my9-1aw6wF

SUTHERLAND, EUGENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on tha 9th day of May, 1902, notica is hereby given to all persone having claims against EUGENE SUTHERLAND, lately doing business at 207 and 211 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present same, with the vonchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William H. Wiley, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Eugene Sutherland, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, Benjamin F. Edsall, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1902.—Dated New York, May 12, 1902. WILLIAM H. WILEY, Assignee. BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

ORIENTAL ART ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that RAIGAZOUN H. TOPAKYAN and MARTIN KASAB, lately copartners in the City of New York under the firm style of ORIENTAL ART ASSOCIATION, have dissolved their partnership by mutual consent.

Mr. Topakyan is conducting his business in Oriental rugs in his own name at No. 239 Fifth Avenue.

Pianos and Organs.

200 line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3d Ave. & 59th St.

PIANOS $1 A WEEK.

Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson . . $155
Harmony . $175
Richardson $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

A Week of Opportunities at the

WISSNER

WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.
Upright (little used)..... $135
Upright (used by artists)..... 225
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Upright (discontinued style)..... 245
Upright (taken in trade)..... 95
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
Upright 75
Upright (celebrated make)..... 145
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (used at concerts)..... 215
Upright (good make)..... 105
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
Square Pianos 20, 40, 75
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand Pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; each or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogue mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

$30.00 Beautiful rosewood piano, fine condition; Steinway, $50; bargain. Biddle'e, 6 West 125th St., near 6th Av.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Antiques and Curios.

EBLE, 105 WEST 42D ST.—ANTIQUE JEWELRY, ENGLISH SILVER, GOLD; SILVER BOUGHT.

Furniture and Carpets.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ADLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Adler of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Charles Adler was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 5th, 1902.

NO. 4,737.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAV (described also as Gus) KRAKAUER, bankrupt. To the creditors of Gustav (described also as Gus) Krakauer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notica is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1902, tha said Gustav (described also as Gus) Krakauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that tha first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 5th, 1902.

NO. 4,904.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN ARENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Arenberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notica is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Hyman Arenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 6th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. HAULENBEEK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Haulenbeek, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 18th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 5th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY H. JENNINGS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary H. Jennings of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1902, tha said Mary H. Jennings was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first me

DETECTIVE M'LELLAN HELD

Fritz Lindinger Furnishes Bail for Man Who Shot McCoy.

District Attorney Jerome Tells Magistrate Crane He Has No Right to Hold the Accused.

County Detective Robert S. McLellan was held yesterday in $3,000 bail for examination on June 12 by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court, the charge against him being felonious assault for shooting James F. McCoy in the raid on the Sherman House. The injured man continues to improve, and was able to see members of his family yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas F. McGuire, janitor of the Sherman House, 152-154 East Forty-second Street, swore that on the afternoon of the raid and the shooting he saw McCoy pass through a scuttle, and that he was holding his head, which was bleeding. McLellan was present and had said that the man had not been shot, but had hurt his head on a nail. He swore that McCoy was in a precarious condition, and that on information and belief the county detective should be held to await the result of the man's injuries.

Abraham Gruber, appearing for the family of McCoy, asked that the District Attorney, as the prosecuting officer of the county, make complaint against McLellan. This Mr. Jerome refused to do. He said that he had investigated the case and believed the county detective justified in the shooting. There followed a long wrangle, in which the District Attorney told the Magistrate that he had no right in law to hold McLelland on the presentation of an affidavit of warrant and belief. Mr. Jerome retired from the case and J. J. Rollins of 32 Nassau Street appeared for the defendant. Mr. Gruber asked Mr. Jerome if he were responsible for the county detective.

"I am only responsible for myself," replied Mr. Jerome.

"You have a great deal to be responsible for," said Mr. Gruber.

"And I trust that I will be able to make out better than some other people," retorted the District Attorney.

Magistrate Crane then held McLellan and set the day for his examination. McLellan was left in charge of a court officer and the District Attorney went to his office to arrange for bail.

Fritz Lindinger, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was waiting to see the District Attorney. Mr. Jerome excused himself and asked Mr. Lindinger to wait, saying that he must at once procure bail for a man. Mr. Lindinger immediately offered to go bail for any one whom the District Attorney would guarantee.

"But," said Mr. Jerome, "you don't know who the man is, and in the heated state of some people it might damage you in your business to go surety for this man."

"Don't make any difference who he is," declared the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association. "All I want you to say is that he is all right."

Mr. Jerome was greatly pleased with this confidence in his word, and told Mr. Lindinger that the man was McLellan. Mr. Lindinger whistled and laughed. Then he hurried to qualify as bondsman.

While he was away a representative of the Merchants' Association of New York called up the District Attorney on the telephone, saying that the organization would be only too glad to be of aid to him, and that if he wished the association would furnish the bond of a guarantee company as bail for the accused detective. Lindinger, however, having qualified, Mr. Jerome declined the offer with cordial thanks.

Mr. Jerome said last night that he would communicate with the Attorney General of the State in reference to McLellan's case and ask him, should the county detective be held for the Grand Jury, to send a representative to present the case to that body, as he could not properly do so.

"The Attorney General," he said, "may not want to act in the case, and if that is so I will ask a Judge of the Court of General Sessions to appoint a special Assistant District Attorney for the purpose. Meanwhile McLellan has been suspended from duty and will live at my house until the case it settled."

MR. GROUT OVERRULED.

Directed to Pay the Expense Bill of a Detective of the District Attorney's Office.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted the application of Robert S. McLellan, county detective in the office of the District Attorney, for a peremptory mandamus, directing Controller Grout to audit his expenses in obtaining evidence of violations of the liquor law in Capt. Foody's precinct. The amount claimed was $54.30, and it was a test case. The District Attorney expressed his delight when he heard of the decision, saying that he would have money to properly conduct his office now.

In his decision, Justice Greenbaum said that the District Attorney, if he is to present cases properly, must be permitted to use his judgment as to the procuring of evidence. Continuing, he said:

"It is apparent that the functions of the Controller, with reference to the auditing of the expenses of the District Attorney as a county officer, is limited to the passing upon the 'reasonableness' of the expenditures.

"The Controller objects to the use of special detectives, asserting that the District Attorney is limited, in procuring evidence, to the police or peace officers. The fallacy of this argument must be apparent, when it appears that, in the case under consideration, the evidence that was procured was intended to be used against a member of the police force for neglect of official duty. This was, therefore, peculiarly a case in which it was proper to employ others than the police officers in securing evidence.

"It would be a sorry situation for the intelligent administration of the criminal law if the District Attorney were compelled to be limited to the services of the members of the police force in a case involving the alleged inefficiency or corruption of that body."

BUNGALOW'S LICENSE REVOKED

Resort at 110th Street and Broadway Was Formerly Known as Little Coney Island.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday revoked the license of the Bungalow, formerly known as Little Coney Island, a resort at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway, formerly run by Waldron & Rorphuro, and, after their license was revoked, maintained by Lipshitz & Wacke, the license standing in the name of Morris Lipshitz. Testimony was taken by Asa Bird Gardiner, who was appointed referee by Justice Gildersleeve.

The allegations of State Commissioner of Excise Cullinan were that the place was a fake Raines law hotel, "a mere humbug and subterfuge," with only six rooms instead of the ten required by law. He also adduced testimony that on Sundays liquor was sold without meals.

"THE" ALLEN DISCHARGED.

Mr. Jerome Would Not Prosecute on Evidence Obtained—Other Policy Men Held.

"The" Allen was arraigned before Judge Newburger and a jury yesterday and discharged without trial on recommendation of the District Attorney. The occasion marked the sixty-fourth appearance of Allen before Magistrates, Justices, and Judges. A jury had just been obtained when Jerome entered the court.

He asked that Allen be discharged, as the evidence obtained against him was gathered by a county detective whom he had dismissed from his service for "good and sufficient reasons." Mr. Jerome said that he had no doubt about the guilt of the accused man, but on the evidence gathered by the man discharged he would not ask a jury to convict, nor would he ask one of his assistants to ask for a conviction.

Forty-six policy men were held under various blanket indictments before Judge Newburger. Twenty-two pleaded guilty and were fined $25 each. The others preferred to stand on their pleas of not guilty, as they said they would lose their right to vote if they should plead guilty and accept the light fines imposed.



A necessity is something most men must have—a summer sack suit of a good mixture; $15 to $35.

Young men's sizes, 32, 34-inch chest, $14 to $22.

A luxury is—well, a Norfolk jacket suit looks like one; but makes itself useful, in city or country or traveling between.

$15 to $25.

Some necessities can be luxuries.

Shirts can be soft—negligees; $1.50 to $5.

Shoes can be decollete—Oxfords, $3.50 and $5.

Hats can be straw—Panamas and the stiff sorts.

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SCENES AT POLICE TRIALS.

Some Culprits Appear in an Intoxicated Condition.

Alcohol fumes pervaded the greater part of Police Headquarters yesterday. It was trial day, and culprits and witnesses alike appeared in force more or less under the influence of liquor. Yet penalties ran light despite the fact that Deputy Commissioner Thurston, who presided, plainly recognized the condition of so many of the policemen before him. Indeed, some of the policemen could not walk without staggering.

Policeman Patrick Degley of the Macdougal Street Station was charged with being off post in a saloon. His uniform was all askew and he braced himself with both hands against the stenographer's table and gazed vacantly about the room when his case was called.

"I was in the place looking to see if it was safe," he said, thickly. "I believe it's my duty to do that." Then he grinned.

"Your face indicates that you would go into a liquor store to look for burglars," said Col. Thurston. "You are about the slouchiest officer who has come before me. You needn't grin about it. It's no laughing matter. Five days' pay."

Policeman Peter T. Miller, who used to do patrol with William S. Devery years ago, said that he took something that made him very weary and so it happened that he went to sleep on an elevated train to the end of the line and was late at roll call at the Mulberry Street Station. He was even more helpless than the man who had just preceded him.

"What did you take this morning?" asked Col. Thurston.

"Nothing."

"I don't believe you. I don't like the way you look, either," said Col. Thurston, announcing five days' fine, and warning the man not to come before him again "in the condition I think you are in now."

Worse was to come. A vile expression was heard outside. It was Policeman T. F. Dougherty of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station coming to be tried for being drunk on Decoration Day. His remark was addressed to Capt. McClusky, his commander, just after he, Dougherty, had been thrown bodily out of Inspector McLaughlin's office. As soon as he appeared Lawyer Louis Grant, who is his counsel, asked an adjournment for a week. More time for preparation was the reason given. Col. Thurston and the lawyer both smiled.

"Excuse me, (hic,)" Mr. Commissioner," interrupted the guilty one, "I'd like to have this trial just now."

Lawyer Grant said he would throw up the case if Dougherty insisted on being tried. He did insist, and Col. Thurston settled the matter by having the policeman taken into a side room and examined as to his sobriety by Police Surgeon Donovan, at the same time suspending him indefinitely.

"I'll adjourn the case for a week to give you a chance to sober up and appear here in condition to be tried," he said, as the policeman was led away.

Policeman C. S. Walker of the Charles Street Station was charged with having been intoxicated on Easter Sunday, and at that time clubbing and arresting John Donohue of 13 Jones Street, who appealed to him to protect his daughter from an Italian, who was annoying her. A woman and two little girls testified to seeing the performance. Donohue had learned something that made him very anxious to withdraw the complaint, but he was not allowed to do so. This case was adjourned for two weeks at the request of counsel. Policeman J. Cunningham of the West Twentieth Street Station was charged with having been intoxicated on Decoration Day. Decision was reserved.

Commissioner Partridge was informed of the goings on in the trial room.

"I wonder what they have all been celebrating?" was his only comment.





The consciousness of being well dressed would make a prince out of a pauper. The air of good dressing comes only from practice.

Peculiar thing—"Style."—It must be put there when the suit is made—consists of minute attention to a hundred details, the shaping of a cuff or sleeve—cutting a broad, close-fitting collar with those long, peaked lapels. . . That's new, by the way, and is a feature of our coats.

For Summer Wear Light Weight Serges, Cheviots and Homespuns. Plain Black and Blue and Fancy Mixed and Plaid.

$15 to $25. . . .

Then there's our unusual stock of Norfolks for men and young men, including a Black Serge Norfolk Suit.

$16. . . . . .

Somewhat of a rarity as it happens.

Neckwear, Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Straw and Panama Hats, Low Shoes, Fancy Hosiery.

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Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave.

THE CHEVALIER AND HIS CATS.

He Grieves Over a Neighbor's Complaint and Plans a Summer in Hoboken for His Pets.

The Chevalier Alberto de Bassini, a Court singer to the late King Louis of Portugal, tenor of La Scola in Milan, and leading singer with Mme. Patti and Mme. Albani, appeared in the Seventh Municipal District Court in the Yorkville Police Court building at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in answer to a summons procured for him by an Inspector of the Board of Health. He keeps six or seven cats—the Chevalier does not know just how many—which he feeds and takes the best of care of, and he also feeds all other visiting cats, sometimes to the number of a score or more.

This annoys his neighbors, and one of them made a complaint of it to the Board of Health, resulting in the summons. The Chevalier is very anxious to know who made the complaint, but the Health Department authorities refuse to tell that. The case was adjourned for a week.

Chevalier De Bassini resides at 171 East Ninety-first Street. His midday meals for homeless cats and for his own felines, the number of which neighbors cannot guess, have become noted in that vicinity. It is said that there would not be any grieving were it not for the desire of the cats to see if more meals are coming, which requires a tarrying on the premises of the Chevalier and the neighbors. Night brings duets and quarrelings.

Chevalier De Bassini, who is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Naples, Italy, said:

"I should so like to know the name of the person who does not like the cats. Perhaps they will not be disturbed, my neighbors, this Summer, as I think of spending my vacation in Hoboken. I shall, of course, take my pet cats with me."

When a suggestion that Mme. De Bassini might be able to explain the source of the complaint was brought to the knowledge of the singer he said:

"It is true that my wife does not like cats. She is an American, we being married in New Orleans nineteen years ago, and I am an Italian. She recognizes the Code Napoleon, and would not dare to have me brought to court, only in case she was seeking a divorce. It is impossible to suspect her of doing anything of the kind."

The Germanic's Small List.

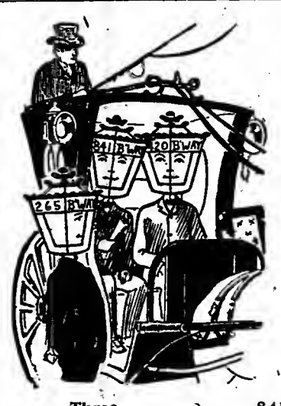
The White Star steamship Germanic docked last night at 8:45 o'clock, having brought over only fifty-five first-class cabin passengers. One of the number was Fleet Engineer Takeda of the Japanese Navy, who comes here commissioned by his Government to examine the steel and mine industries. Other passengers on the Germanic were Capt. A. Bolleau of the British Army, en route to Bermuda; C. Handbury Cooke, Dwight S. Herrick, the Rev. J. Russell Coutts, W. Stead, Jr., T. E. Parnell, and Mrs. Ross Whytal.

Ex-Cashier's Suit for Damages.

William R. Kurau, who was cashier of the Bowery Savings Bank, and recently cashier of the Varick Bank, has brought suit for $50,000 damages against the officers of the Varick Bank and Meyer Tracktenberg, one of the bank's customers, alleging false arrest. The arrest followed the payment of a note involved in a case of alleged forgery. He was discharged by Justice Newburger.

Mgr. Corrigan Memorial Meeting.

At the meeting of Catholic laity in memory of Archbishop Corrigan, to be held in Carnegie Lyceum on Sunday, the speakers, in addition to W. Bourke Cockran, will be Eugene A. Philbin, (who will preside,) John J. Delaney, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Thomas M. Mulry, C. V. Fornes, and Morgan J. O'Brien.



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B. Shedrick against Hannah M. Young, as executrix of Jesse Young, to recover for services rendered the decedent as a night watchman. The plaintiff introduced in evidence a subscription paper purporting to have been signed by the defendant's testator. It read: "A night watchman who will discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner," and was addressed to the plaintiff. No term of service was fixed. After several questions objectionable in form had been asked and excluded, the plaintiff was asked this question: "Did you render services as night watchman prior to his death?" Justice Kellogg, for the court, decides that it was error to exclude this question. He says: "Bearing in mind that the subscription paper does not call for services to be rendered directly to the subscriber, I think this question did not call for proof of services rendered to the deceased, and therefore it was a proper question, and the witness should have been allowed to answer. In view of the difficulties the plaintiff had to surmount to make good his claim, he should have been permitted all the latitude the law allows. There is no apparent way to prove the services as night watchman, except this way. This way does not imply a personal transaction."

***

ALLEGED FRAUD PRACTICED BY A SALESMAN.—The complaint in an action in the Supreme Court alleged that a man named Johnson in the employ of the Holland Coffee Company as a salesman collected several sums due from customers and failed to pay them over to his employer. He also sold teas and coffee to a tailor named Banker, and took a suit of clothes in payment. An order of arrest on which Johnson was taken into custody at the instance of the coffee company was yesterday vacated by Justice Greenbaum. No corroborating affidavit by Banker was submitted, nor was its absence explained. While Justice Greenbaum decides that this defect was sufficient to vacate the order of arrest, he also holds there was no cause of action in favor of the plaintiff. If any one was defrauded it was Banker. "Had the defendant," says Justice Greenbaum, "collected money from Banker, falsely representing to be authorized thereto by the plaintiff, the latter might maintain an action for conversion against the defendant upon the theory of a ratification, under the reasoning in the case of Schantz vs. Martin, (37 Misc. 412.) In the case here presented the defendant received a suit of clothes in payment of the bill. The plaintiff does not ratify this act of the defendant. He expressly repudiates it by suing the defendant for the amount of the bill of goods sold to Banker. Banker would appear to be the proper person to bring an action for fraud against Johnson, and the plaintiff would under the facts have a cause of action against Banker for goods sold and delivered.

The New York Times
Of Sunday, June 8.

ENLARGED,
IMPROVED,
COMPLETE.

Its news features will be especially notable, including special cable dispatches from its correspondents in London, Paris and Berlin, as well as special telegraphic dispatches from all over the United States on matters of general interest.

Have you arranged for your Summer outing?
If not, here is where you will find all the information you need on that subject, for THE SUNDAY TIMES will include a

Special Summer Resort and Travel Section.

This will cover practically all the Summer resorts throughout the country. It will form an outing directory, will serve as a guide to tourists, and will give you just the sort of information you need in arranging for the Summer rest, whether at the seashore, in the mountains, or in the cool resorts of those farming districts where so many seek health and recreation.

The Martinique Disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will print a fuller and more comprehensive story than any yet given of the devastation wrought by the volcanic eruptions on the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

The account was written by its Special Correspondent, who followed the course of the calamity on the two islands and who describes graphically and in detail the scenes which he witnessed.

It is a narrative of absorbing interest, concerning the greatest disaster of modern times, which no one should fail to read.

The Magazine Supplement.

Brightened by Illustrations, the favorite Sunday reading for thousands has two score of bright, breezy, entertaining articles on topics timely, amusing, entertaining, and worth the reading.

The Man in The Street.

has a number of the latest stories to tell about men and women of prominence in the social, business, artistic, literary, and political world. They are as clever and entertaining as ever—more so, perhaps. Other features are

Two Cartoons by McCarthy.

And a lot of clever thumbnail sketches by E. W. Kemble and other artists to make the text additionally attractive. Here are the subjects of some of the articles:

AN OUTCAST'S VINDICATION.
A short story by JOHN W. HARDING, author of "The Gate of the Kiss."

DODGING HOSTILE YAQUIS.
Experiences of Dr. MacDougall of the New York Botanical Gardens while hunting cacti in Sonora, Mexico.

THE BULL, THE BARREL, AND THE BOY.
A story of a strange race for life.

DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS IN JAPAN.
Beauties of patriotic demonstrations in the land of the Mikado described by MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

HOW MICHELE LOST A FORTUNE.
A tale of Mulberry Bend, by WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

SUMMER LINGERIE FOR MEN.
Here's all you need to know about Summer underwear.

A TROLLEY HUNT FOR ANTIQUES.
Quaint finds can yet be made in New England towns.

TRAPS SET FOR SOLDIERS.
Those used in the Lake Country by the hostile Moros.

STAVRO, A DOG PHILOSOPHER.

THE UNPARDONABLE ACCENT.

CATSKIN EARLS.

SILAS LARRABEE.
The quaint philosopher tells of the effect of hard cider on his Maine friends.

THE MOCKING BIRD'S TRIUMPH.
A story for bird lovers by KATE P. HAMPTON.

COACHING, DINNER, AND WEDDING GOWNS.
Some of the newest worn by women of fashion.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE CITY STREETS.

STRAY BITS FROM STAGELAND.
Short stories of men and women of the theatre.

THE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

In addition to the news pages and the Magazine Supplement, the Sunday issue of THE TIMES contains each week a twelve-page supplement devoted to a review and forecast of doings in the world of finance. It contains tables showing the fluctuations and sales of stocks and bonds during the past week; quotations of all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange and in the curb market; bank and trust company stocks, London and New York reviews of the financial situation, quotations from all the principal markets of the country, and a number of special articles on timely topics of interest to speculator and investor alike.

Besides these features there will be on the main sheets of the issue

Gossipy cable letters of the doings of Americans in London, Paris, and Berlin from the special correspondents of THE TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND RECIPROCITY.
By William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

LAST OF THE MODERN ACADIANS.
Final chapter in the remarkable story of the colony evicted from Anticosti Island by Millionaire Menier of Paris.

MYSTERY OF DEATH VALLEY SOLVED.
How the suspicions which for thirty-seven years have rested upon a former Governor of California have been cleared away by the finding of a lonely body in "The Devil's Playground"—A weird tale of mining life.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER 1804 SILVER DOLLAR.
Man arrested and lodged in jail for attempting to raise money on one of the mysterious 1804 dollars coined by this Government.

FAULTS IN BOSTON'S NEW HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.
Veterans point out inaccuracies in Simmons's "Return of the Colors"—The new "Incoming Mayflower."

AN EX-COLLEGE PRESIDENT AMONG TRAMPS.
Former Chief of the United States Weather Bureau and special envoy abroad tells of his experiences as a day laborer and describes the tramp as he learned to know him.

CHICAGO'S NEW FOOD.
Horse meat eaters in the Western metropolis.

THE PEST OF SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.
How they are overrunning Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia—Will they finally disappear?

SCIENTIST WHO SAYS THE EARTH IS HOLLOW.
Prof. Schiedt gives his reasons for saying there is nothing but gas beneath our feet.

"EXTINCT" VOLCANOES IN THIS COUNTRY.
A river of stone from a New Mexico crater that is fifty-seven miles long and covers 400 square miles.

MINISTERS OPPOSE JEFFERSON'S BIBLE.
Scheme of the United States Government to publish Jefferson's Bible sharply criticised by clergymen.

The New Departure Pleases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the last Sunday number of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It certainly is a great improvement on all previous numbers, and to my business particularly valuable.

I have close to 5,000 subscribers to my press clipping bureau. Nearly every one of these subscribers is prominent in his particular walk of life. THE NEW YORK TIMES always contains a great number of notices of service to my bureau, but in yesterday's number we found 243; in other words, 25 per cent. more than we found in the next best of the New York daily Sunday editions.

HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, June 2, 1902.

All the above mentioned features and much more that will entertain, including "All the News That's Fit to Print," in

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES
PRICE 5 CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds south.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,355. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL TO RUN, PARTY LEADERS SAY

An Important Conference with Senator Platt To-day.

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Odell Stamps as Absurd the Report that He Would Act ae E. H. Harriman's Agent—The Lieutenant Governorship.

The arrival of Gov. Odell in the city yesterday made the Fifth Avenue Hotel the Mecca of Republican politicians of all degrees. After the numerous conferences the wise men agreed that Gov. Odell would certainly be renominated by the State Convention. Nothing that Gov. Odell said indicated otherwise.

Heavier and more ruddy in color, Gov. Odell was heartily greeted when he made his appearance in the hotel in the forenoon.

"I never felt better," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "Do you know that I thought I was getting no rest while West, but I find I have taken on flesh, am in good spirits, and have the appetite of a bear. I have several invitations to dinner, and think I will accept that of Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, where we can have a good feed and a quiet time."

Asked whether he would accept a renomination for Governor, Mr. Odell said:

"Now you know I have no mortgage on the job, though some of my kind friends seem to think so. There are certainly more than twenty-five men in the Republican Party in every way acceptable as a candidate for Governor, and any one of them can be elected by a large majority. This is a Republican year no matter what anybody may say to the contrary."

Asked to state positively whether he would or would not be a candidate for re-election, the Governor smiled, and said:

"The State Convention will nominate the candidate of the party. I can't pretend to say who the nominee will be, but I can tell you that I have no idea of going into the railroad business, as the agent of this, that, or the other man, or any set of men. If I want to go into commercial pursuits, I guess I can find plenty of openings in Newburgh, even if I go into the ice business. The story that I intended to act as the agent of E. H. Harriman is ridiculous."

"Then business plans will not prevent you from accepting a renomination?" suggested a reporter.

"I said," replied the Governor, with one of his pleasant smiles, "that I am not going into the railroad business. I believe no Republican need hesitate to take a place on the ticket this year, for victory is certain. Of course I appreciate the many evidences of kindness made manifest by the county conventions instructing delegates to vote for my renomination. It does one good to learn that he has friends."

TALKS WITH MR. PLATT.

Gov. Odell had a brief chat with Senator Platt and State Chairman George W. Dunn, and at its close it was understood there would be a conference this forenoon at which many important matters will be disposed of.

Many influential Republicans were about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Among them were the following:

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Senator Goodsell of Orange.
Senator George E. Greene of Broome.
Senator John Raines of Ontario.
Clerk James S. Whittle of the State Senate.
John W. Dwight, leader in Tompkins County.
State Committeeman George J. Smith of Ulster.
Senator Audette of Brooklyn.
Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole.
District Leader E. H. Healy of New York.
Ex-Assemblyman Frank Bulkley.
Judge Julius Mayer.
Senator Ambler of Columbia.
Senator N. A. Elsberg.
Congressman L. N. Littauer.
Louis F. Payn.

In the early afternoon, Gov. Odell, with his military secretary, Major Harrison K. Bird, went to the Oxford Club in Brooklyn, and as the guest of William Berri reviewed the parade of the Sunday School children.

Returning to the hotel in the early evening, the Governor was met by a delegation comprising Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, William Sherer of the Clearing House, Henry W. Jessup, the Rev. Dr. W. L. Bitting, and the Rev. Dr. Iglehart. The latter is now in charge of a church at Tarrytown, but was formerly a neighbor of Gov. Odell in Newburg. The delegation requested the Governor to appoint Edward S. Clinch a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Andrews.

Mr. Clinch is Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Society, and acquired some prominence by his actions, which resulted in the ousting of the Rev. Dr. D. E. Potter from the Tabernacle Church at Second Avenue and Tenth Street a few years ago. The Governor gave the delegation a cordial reception, but made no promises.

The general understanding is that Gov. Odell will appoint ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Bronx to succeed Justice Beach, and that some independent Democrat will be named as a successor to Justice Andrews. The Republican organization has indorsed ex-Judge Hall, and feels that it is good politics to select for the other vacancy some one on whom the Republicans and Independents can fuse.

Another delegation is in town in the interest of Frank H. Robinson of Steuben, whose friends want him nominated for Attorney General. He is now serving his second term as County Judge and has twice been District Attorney. Judge Robinson is in the city, but neither he nor the delegation saw the Governor. The County Committees of Steuben and Allegany have indorsed the Judge, who is a native of Cuba, Allegany County.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.

The report was current that Senator F. M. Higgins of Cattarsugus County, through Clerk Whipple, had sent word that he would not consent to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. His statement was accepted as final by the assembled politicians, and the impression gained ground that Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua would be selected for the place. It is conceded that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is not a possibility as a nominee for re-election. There was some talk that either Senator N. A. Elsberg or Congressman Littauer might be named, but none, including Senator Elsberg, who expects to be returned to the Senate, treated the matter seriously.

While conventions are alone supposed to name candidates, the political gathering at the hotel agreed that Gov. Odell would head the State ticket.

For Secretary of State, J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca and J. C. M. Lantz of Erie were named. Controller Nathan L. Miller of Cortland is regarded as sure of a nomination for his present position, to which he was appointed when Erastus C. Knight of Erie resigned. It is predicted that E. A. Bond of Jefferson will be renominated for State Engineer and Surveyor, and that Barnet H. Davis of Wayne will probably be chosen for State Treasurer. He was at one time President of the Forestry Board. Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady of Columbia is also considered as a possibility on the next Republican State ticket.

Senator Platt last night said:

"I am satisfied that Gov. Odell will be renominated, although I have had no chance to talk with him. So far as the Lieutenant Governorship is concerned, little has been said. Nothing has been settled, and possibly it will be for the best to have Senator Higgins returned to the Senate. I expect to see Gov. Odell and Chairman Dunn in the morning."

The Senator's remark about Senator Higgins was construed as confirmatory of the truth of the report that Mr. Higgins had sent word that he would not be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

It is expected that at the conference today the gentlemen to succeed Justices Beach and Andrews will be decided upon and that something will be done relative to the vacancy in the Railroad Commission and the Secretaryship of that board, the latter place being vacant by reason of the death of J. S. Kenyon. Col. Ashley W. Cole is hopeful of a reappointment as Railroad Commissioner, while friends of ex-Senator H. J. Coggeshall of Oneida believe he will secure the position of Secretary.

Gov. Odell expects to return to Newburg this afternoon, whence he will go to Albany.

Executive Chairman Barnes is said to be here in the interest of H. H. Bender of Albany, whom he wants appointed fiscal agent for the State's charitable institutions.

GEN. MILES REPORT DENIED.

The Story that He Was Summoned to Washington in Culberson Matter Is Declared Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A story sent from Kansas City and widely published to the effect that Gen. Miles had been ordered to Washington to meet charges and explain his connection with the Lieut. Arnold case is emphatically denied at the War Department.

Gen. Miles is returning from Kansas, where he has been witnessing a test, to fulfill an engagement at West Point. His arrangements were made before he started for Fort Riley.

It is intimated at the War Department that Gen. Miles will be expected to volunteer a statement concerning the means by which the papers in the Lieut. Arnold case fell into Senator Culberson's hands, and that he will not be called upon for a statement, unless he lets a considerable length of time go by without volunteering it.

The War Department has obtained from Gen. Corbin, Gen. Davis, and Capt. West statements that they did not give the papers to Senator Culberson. This leaves Gen. Miles's office the only one not heard from through which the papers passed. Suspicion therefore rests upon Gen. Miles unless he disclaims having given the papers to Mr. Culberson. The War Department will not, it is stated upon high authority, call upon him for such a disclaimer. The Administration will be in just as good a position politically if he does not make one, for he will remain under suspicion. What Gen. Miles will do is a matter of much discussion just now. There is some disposition to believe that the General will make the voluntary disclaimer, but it is held in other quarters that the General might regard this as a humiliation, and prefer to wait for an inquiry from Secretary Root.

Senator Culberson has already explicitly denied on the floor of the Senate that Gen. Miles or any other person connected with the War Department furnished him with this information.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Gen. Miles left for Washington over the Pennsylvania Road. He was seen before he left, and said: "I have been misquoted. I did not say that I had been ordered to Washington. I did not say that I would not attend the exercises at West Point." Gen. Miles refused to be further interviewed.

BANDIT RAID IN LUZON.

Seven American Soldiers and Prominent Civil Officials Captured in Binangonan.

MANILA, June 6.—A Sergeant, two Corporals, and four privates of the Fifth United States Cavalry were decorating the graves of American soldiers at Binangonan, in Rizal Province, Luzon, last Friday, Decoration Day, when a large number of Ladrones attacked the town and captured the men of the Fifth Cavalry as well as the Presidente of Binangonan, his secretary, a doctor, and other prominent Filipinos. The prisoners were hurried northward through the mountains.

Later two soldiers and four Filipinos managed to escape from the Ladrones and made their way to the town of Morong. Troops and constabulary were at once sent out in pursuit of the bandits. The Ladrones who attacked Binangonan have also captured a large quantity of dynamite which was stored at some quarries.

American soldiers and members of the native constabulary have recently been engaged in hunting for Papa Isio, the bandit leader of the Island of Negros, in the mountains near Lanas, Negros. In a recent engagement between the Americans and bandits five of the latter were killed, four were captured, and many were wounded. Papa Isio is reported to have been wounded.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Markets.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45½c; cotton, middling, 9¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 22½c.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
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New Corporations.—Page 12.
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Real Estate.—Page 14.
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United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

No Need for Anxiety.
The quadruple track, stone-ballasted roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad is protected by electric automatic switches and signals.—Adv.

PANIC ON BLAZING ELEVATED MOTOR TRAIN

Passengers Packed in Cars Struggled Madly to Get Out.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

Some Crawled or Were Pushed Through Broken Windows; Others Climbed Over Gates Guards Could Not Open.

Third Avenue Elevated electric train 91, north-bound, and crowded so that the guards struggled for minutes before they could open and close the gates, was approaching the Eighty-ninth Street Station at 6:31 o'clock last evening, when a fuse blew out under the fourth car, wrapping it in a sheet of white flame for about half its length.

Instantly the passengers became frantic with terror. Those inside fought to get out, while those on the platform struck at them, and struggled to keep them back, fearing to be hurled from the moving train to the street.

The flash and the tumult were heard by the motorman, who realized that safety depended on his getting the train into the station as soon as possible, so he turned on the full current, and the cars bounded at a tremendous pace over the 200 feet or so that lay between them and the platform.

The panic was momentarily getting worse, when the train came to a standstill. Windows were broken, and men either climbed or were pushed through them, many being badly cut by the jagged glass, splinters of which flew through the car, causing many wounds. It was impossible to open the gates against the crowd, and they climbed and fell over those on the platforms at each end of the car.

"Help, Help! They are killing my boy!" one woman screamed as a little child was jammed against a door post. Several men seized the little one and managed to pull him through the doorway with his face almost black from the pressure. The mother fainted when at last she was clear of the train. The following names of injured were obtained by the police:

FRIEBLE, ADOLPH, forty years old, of 136 East Ninety-sixth Street; lacerated hand, cut finger and wrist.

LETTERALLI, JOSEPH, fourteen years old, clerk, 301 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; burns on face and hair singed. He was looking out of a window just over the fuse box which blew out.

MELSNER, ISAAC, 213 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; contusions of the body.

All were able to go home after their injuries were treated in near-by drug stores. There were many more, however, whose injuries were fully as serious, who left without giving their names.

Policemen John Shannon and John Barry of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station were just beneath when the train came to a stop. They fought their way up the stairs, and assisted in calming the passengers. A great crowd gathered in the street, and somebody seeing the smoke which still rose from the burned out insulation beneath the car, turned in a fire alarm. The firemen raised a hose up to the tracks, but soon found that their services were not needed. Physicians who were traveling on the train gave their services to all those whom they could help.

Traffic was blocked for about twenty minutes.

CORRUPTION IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Municipal Rottenness Said to be Even Greater than that Unearthed at St. Louis—Police Chief Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6.—Sensations in the form of light on the extent to which municipal corruption has gone under the present administration in Minneapolis are coming one upon another in quick succession. The city has never known a period like the present. Corruption was known to exist, but it was felt that the guilty ones had the whip hand and would be able to control things until the grafters had put away sufficient fortunes for each and were ready to retire. But now the "cover is off" and there seems to be no end to the municipal rottenness.

Several weeks ago the Grand Jury set to work, and, after investigating, indicted Fred W. Ames, the city's Chief of Police and a brother of the city's Mayor, and also four of his staff of plain-clothes men. The indictment against the Chief says in effect that he has been hand in glove with crooks who have been making the city a poor place for life and burglary insurance risks for the past year, and with those who foster vice.

One of the plain-clothes men is being tried in the District Court. His name is E. A. Gardner, and his alleged connection with the protection of the crook element of the city has been told by one of the cleverest "con" men that ever operated in the Northwest. He goes by the name of "Billy Edwards," and he says certain members of the police force were simply his employes, getting so much per month for aiding him in carrying on his work of "skinning" the unsuspecting countryman and transient. The story he tells on the stand seems to show that there is but little doubt that some of the "wages" paid the police went through their hands to higher officials.

Edwards's story does not stand alone, but has been backed by detectives themselves.

And now comes to light a story told by members of the Board of Commissioners of the county before the Grand Jury to the effect that the Mayor of the city, itself offered them remuneration if they would vote for his private secretary to fill a vacancy in the Sheriff's office, caused by the Sheriff's removal by the Governor for overcharging the county in his monthly bills. The Grand Jury has the matter in hand, and there is little doubt in the minds of Minneapolitans as to what the outcome will be. The Mayor and possibly his private secretary will have to answer to the courts.

Close on the heels of this is made the assertion that Mayor Ames's plain clothes men, for the Mayor's brother is only a link between the detectives and the Mayor, has been guilty of dividing the spoils in a safe robbery perpetrated here a few days ago, he sharing the booty on condition that he kept silent.

In Minneapolis every form of vice has been rampant for months and has plainly been winked at by those in authority. Frequently there have emanated from the Mayor's office orders to the effect that certain resorts must close. They have closed only to open again within a day or two. Robberies have been occurrences of every night—robberies of the most daring kind, and yet the police have made but few arrests of importance.

Twenty Hours Between New York and Chicago.
A new train of the New York Central and Lake Shore, beginning June 15th, will make the time between New York and Chicago in twenty hours. It is appropriately named "The 20th Century Train." It saves a day.—Adv.

EDGEWOOD INN, Greenwich, Conn., opens June 14; new modern hotel; forty-five private bath rooms; forty-five minutes from Grand Central Station. Frank F. Shute, Manager.—Adv.

Princeton-Yale Baseball Game.
Pennsylvania Railroad will run special train New York to Princeton and return Saturday, June 7th, leaving West 23d Street Station 12:25 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 12:40 P. M. Brooklyn 12:10 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M., returning immediately after the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and New Brunswick in each direction.
Regular excursion tickets will be good on this train.—Adv.

Cab at Your Door.
A telephone call to the West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad will bring one.—Adv.

Aged people and those with low vitality renew their age and strength by using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. AVOID substitutes.—Adv.

BIG ILLICIT STILL DISCLOSED BY FIRE.

Startling Discovery in a Lonely Summer Westchester Mansion—The "Moonshiners" Escape.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 6.—What is believed to be one of the largest, if not the largest, illicit distillery ever discovered near New York was revealed to-night in the Seventh Ward of this city as the result of a fire. The exact capacity of the still is not yet known, as no one competent officially to venture an opinion has as yet visited the scene, but a man who has been in the bluegrass region in Kentucky and visited well-known plants, says that it compares favorably with large legitimate distilleries in size, and as for completeness surpasses many.

Two immense boilers—immense considering the uses to which they were put—were found. One was in operation, the other had been, but was wrecked partly by the firemen. The fire, which led to the discovery, started from this boiler. The water supply plumbing of the house had in a measure been made to suit the purposes of the plant.

The house was a rather old-fashioned country mansion on the Saw Mill River Road. It stood back from the road three hundred feet. For a quarter of a mile to the rear there was no house. Across the street was a part of the Yonkers water system. At a distance of a thousand yards or so on one side was a farm house. As far as can be seen in the other direction there was no building. It was an ideal location for some wealthy man who wished a quiet country place for the Summer.

It was as such a place that the house was rented on May 1 by A. F. Waller, a local real estate agent, to a man who gave his name as Harris. The property is owned by William B. Rice of 155 Sumner Street, Boston.

The Harris family moved in soon. Their moving was extensive. Most of their furniture appeared to be most carefully boxed. To-night the house was found to contain only just enough furniture for the occupants' ordinary use. The other cases contained the parts of the distilling outfit.

The two boilers were of copper plates. The police say they were riveted together after reaching the house. The worms were large and perfect. The city water supply had been specially piped from the bathroom to the boilers. The house had originally been prepared for a country mansion, and in the attic was a big tank. This was also connected with the outfit below.

In one room on the second floor the police found fifty-eight barrels of mash in various stages of fermentation. They ranged in degree from stuff laid down today to some that was ready for use. In the attic the big tank was filled with the mash.

In the bath room was a sixty-gallon cask of alcohol. It is supposed that this was a part of the product. Beside the cask stood a cot bed and from this it is believed that the plant was run night and day and that the attendant slept beside the outfit. The fire was fiercest in the bath room and destroyed some of the outfit which had been connected with rubber pipes.

In the barn back of the place was found a horse that was originally valuable, but he had been foundered within a few days. The inmates of the house so far as known by Joseph Embree, the farmer whose place adjoins the property, were the man Harris, who appeared to have nothing to do and who spent a large part of his time lounging about and watching Embree at work; Harris's wife, an infant perhaps eighteen months old, and a servant, a girl.

Morris had also rented a house further along the road. He explained that he rented this for a friend, who as yet was unable to leave the city. When this house was searched five tons of coal were found stored in the cellar. There was nothing else in the house.

Embree discovered the fire. Owing to the location some time was consumed in sending in the alarm, but the firemen saved the house. It is supposed that when the fire started and got beyond their control the inmates fled and made their way to trolley cars before the nature of the establishment dawned on the firemen, who notified the police.

It is said that daily a wagon left the place. It was covered and had on the sides the inscription, "M. Miner, Park Avenue, N. Y." In the house where the still was were found two portraits of Harris.

Late to-night the police on guard were surprised when a young man led a horse into the yard and asked if Harris lived there. He was arrested. The horse proved to be a fine young animal. The man gave his name as Harris and said his first name was Joseph. He claimed to live at 65 Canal Street, Manhattan.

His story is that he was hired this afternoon by one of two men to bring the horse here. He described Harris accurately. He claims he never saw the man before, and that the fact that his own name is Harris is only a coincidence. He says he should have reached the scene of the fire in the early evening, but lost his way, never having been above the Harlem before in his life, and that he had much trouble in getting to the house.

Collector Donohue of this district is away on internal revenue business up the river, and telegrams have been sent to him and also to the Secret Service agents.

SENATOR CULLOM TO RETIRE.

He Announces that He Is Serving His Last Term.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Cullom of Illinois is serving his last term as a public official. When his present commission as United States Senator expires, March 3, 1907, he will retire from public life and spend his remaining days in rest and quiet. Senator Cullom himself has said it.

The announcement that Senator Cullom has outlived any further political ambitions which at one time he is known to have had would not be necessary, were it not for the reports which are being circulated in Illinois that he is busy scheming some plan by which he can defeat President Roosevelt in the latter's attempt to secure the support of the Illinois delegation in the next National Convention and gain the support of the delegates for his own nomination.

Guaranteed Absolutely Fast Color
is only one of the many good qualities of A. Raymond & Co.'s Serge Suits. $12 and upwards. N. E. Cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts. Estab. 1857.—Adv.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realized on the Hudson River Day Line trips. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. Good music, scenery.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Great Summer Resort Numbers.
THE EVENING POST Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Descriptive articles Saturdays. Buy it to-day. Adv.

MITCHELL SAYS 18,000 MEN WILL QUIT TO-DAY

The 29,000 Virginia Miners to be Ordered Out.

Peace Negotiations Said to be "All Off" and Sheriffs Are Bestirring Themselves Throughout Mine Regions.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 6.—The strike of the coal miners in the Virginias for higher wages, which is to be inaugurated to-morrow, will be directed by President Mitchell from Wilkesbarre. He said to-day there are 29,000 men in that field; that 18,000 will stop work to-morrow, and that he expects the others will all be out in the course of a few days.

Mr. Mitchell to-day positively and unequivocally denied knowledge of any negotiations for peace. So far as he knows, he said, neither the Civic Federation nor any other organization or individual is at present negotiating for a settlement of the anthracite strike.

"Everything is off," he said.

The shooting affray at the Stanton colliery at South Wilkesbarre last night, in which a thirteen-year-old boy was seriously wounded by coal and iron policemen, has had a sobering effect upon the idle men and boys in this valley, and as a result the Wyoming region was a place of almost absolute peace to-day. There were no parades, marches or any considerable gathering of persons, and the police authorities of the county had little more to do than keep watch.

The Stanton Colliery, where the shooting occurred, is closed down as tight as a drum as a result of the disturbance there. Even the coal and iron police, with the exception of four or five, gave up their jobs and left town as quickly as they could get out.

There were about twenty in the party, including several colored cooks. Last night's demonstration was too much for them, and they decided to leave. The fact in some manner became known to the strikers, and the latter promised to protect them to the railroad station if they would leave the city. Accordingly, under a strong guard of mine workers, the ex-policemen left the colliery and marched to the offices of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, where they received their pay and transportation.

All the local unions at the request of President Mitchell to-day appointed "guard" committees, whose duty it will be during the period of strike to prevent persons from destroying property, and more especially to keep children away from the collieries. Mr. Mitchell in speaking of the appointment of the committees said:

"It is unsafe for children or any one else to walk along the streets or roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted."

President Mitchell said to-day that the strike of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen is practically complete. The mining Superintendents say that, as far as they are concerned, there was no change in the general situation during the past twenty-four hours. Water is still accumulating in the lower levels of some of the mines, but the coal company officials seem to be indifferent regarding the flooding.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 6.—The Locust Gap and Locust Spring collieries, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and, when in operation, employ 1,144 men and boys, began flooding to-day because of the sub-bosses quitting work rather than keep up steam for the pumps.

Sheriff Samuel Deitrick of Northumberland County was asked this afternoon by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company to protect non-union men from strikers who pelted them with stones to-day while they were at work. The Sheriff has taken no action. If the Sheriff makes no move the court will be requested to compel him to swear in deputies. If the court refuses, Gov. Stone will then be appealed to.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 6.—Riot proclamations were posted late this afternoon everywhere on the property of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Yorktown.

Sheriff Beddall of Schuylkill County came up to McAdoo this afternoon, and was met by District President Duffy. The Sheriff said his visit was to acquaint himself with the situation.

The mine workers were advised to-night by Sheriff Gombert of Carbon County that the commissions of the forty-four deputies sworn in by him at Yorktown during the last two days have been revoked, as requested by District President Duffy. Most of these deputies were picked from the imported elements stationed at the mine.

A special train, with steam up, is at Roan Junction ready to carry a carload of officers to any part of the district.

Nearly 100 strikers stationed on the public road leading to the Drifton Colliery of Coxe Brothers & Co. stopped the non-union firemen and pumpmen employed at that mine from going to work to-day. The company officials report that there was no display of violence on the part of the strikers.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 6.—Shutting down of the small screens and culm washeries erected at some of the refuse piles of long-abandoned drifts and tunnels is now engaging attention from the coal strikers of the Lackawanna Valley. There are perhaps a score of these, working with six to ten men each, and their trade is chiefly to farmers and some small industries. In every section where these exist the several local unions thereabout have begun their closing. Those at Carbondale, Jermyn, Peckville, and Taylor were all reported to-day as being closed.

The Luzerne, a small screen in North Scranton, was closed yesterday, but its owners put on a new force of workmen

Continued on Page 2.

NEARLY 350 HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
In New York and New England in "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. J. Daniele, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

"The Buffalo Limited,"
A new fast daily train to go in service on the New York Central June 15th, will leave New York 12:50 P. M., stop at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and arrive Buffalo at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

Obesity cured without weakening the system by using CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. BE SURE to get the genuine imported.—Adv.

MONT PELEE AGAIN ERUPTS.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, June 6.—A volcanic outburst from Mont Pelée to-day resulted in the formation of a heavy cloud, similar to that of May 20 last, though it was not so dense. No stones fell, and when the cloud had spread over Fort de France half an hour later there was no panic here.

The most notable phenomenon to-day was that the sea rose nearly three feet, then fell to below its normal level, and then returned to its normal level. The cause of this rise and fall of the sea is inexplicable. The eruption to-day was absolutely not accompanied by earthquake. The sky is now clear, but a heavy surf is besting on the coast.

No reports of damage have been received. It is probable that the area of activity and destruction is the same as that of previous outbursts. This area is now completely abandoned.

Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, and George Kennan noticed a great outburst of yellow vapor from the volcano yesterday, when they were at Le Precheur. These outbursts of yellow vapor seem to be positive precursors of severe eruptions.

The explosion of this morning was expected and watched for.

It is noted at Fort de France that the volcanic outbursts coincide with the changes of the moon.

Vessels leaving the Island of Martinique have experienced upheavals and agitations of the sea, pointing to submarine eruptions, between Martinique and St. Lucia.

In the Island of St. Vincent the shining, fleece-clouds which have been continually rising and spreading in the direction of the Soufriere volcano since May 16, and which have been mistaken for tropical clouds, have proved to be steam emitted from the crater, from which flashes of flame are issuing nightly. This, combined with renewed vibrations in the fire zone, has increased apprehensions that there may be another eruption of the Soufriere shortly.

The eruptions at Martinique seem to relieve the St. Vincent volcano materially. Connection between the two volcanoes is indisputable, as every eruption in Martinique is accompanied by corresponding seismic and atmospheric disturbances at St. Vincent.

Edmund C. Hovey, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Thomas Augustus Jagger, geologist of Harvard University, and George C. Curtis are endeavoring to ascend the eastern side of the Soufrière. They were at St. Vincent to-day still awaiting an opportunity to make the ascent.

CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., June 6.—The Royal Mail steamer Eden, Capt. Down, arrived here to-day. Capt. Down reports that while leaving Fort de France, Island of Martinique, at 10:15 o'clock this morning, Mont Pelée erupted and threw out an enormous cloud of smoke, which passed to the eastward. The passengers on the Eden were much alarmed. At 11:30 o'clock almost entire darkness prevailed, and while three miles distant from the shore of the Island of St. Lucia, clouds of volcanic dust obscured the coast and made it difficult for the vessel to enter the harbor. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the darkness was intense over St. Lucia.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—On the arrival here to-day of the British ship Anaurus, (from Portland, Oregon, Jan. 3,) her commander, Capt. Henderson, reported that on May 9, at 10:30 P. M., in latitude 5 and longitude 22, a terrible vibration was felt throughout the vessel, the shocks making it appear as if the ship was bumping on rocks. At the same time the sea was violently agitated, and the crew was in a state of semi-panic. The phenomena lasted half a minute. It was only after relating his experiences that Capt. Henderson heard of the Martinique cataclysm.

LONDON, June 6.—In connection with the Martinique disaster, letters which are arriving here describe the negroes of the island as holding orgies, because the whites are all dead. The negroes say they have elected a negro Governor who countenances all excesses. Many of the negroes are said to have enriched themselves by looting.

FRED KRISTELLER ARRESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 6.—Fred Kristeller, the ex-Cashier of the Internal Revenue Office at Brooklyn, charged with embezzlement, was arrested last night at a Crenshew County farm house, where it is reported he was staying under the name of Fred Mills and passing himself as a college student rusticating for his health. He will be in jail here until Monday, when he will be taken back by Detective McAdam.

Kristeller recently spent a month here as a student in a lawyer's office, and went into society. He was out visiting when the officers surrounded his boarding house on the night of May 18, and were warned by friends in time to make his way out of town into a remote country district.

Kristeller's friend and roommate, E. J. Barrett, who came from New York, is to be tried on a charge of giving him the news.

Kristeller was cashier in the Brooklyn Internal Revenue Office, and is charged with embezzling revenue stamps worth $2,000. He disappeared two months ago. He was first indicted by the Federal Grand Jury upon the charge, but this indictment was dismissed by Judge Thomas in the Federal Court as defective. He was then reindicted, arrested, and released on bail, when he ran away.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT A FLIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 6.—The torpedo boat Wilkes completed her official trials off here to-day under the direction of the board of inspection, of which Capt. C. J. Train is President. In her standardizing trial runs over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay Thursday the boat had exceeded twenty-six knots.

This morning the boat started out on her final test—an hour's continuous run at sea. She was maintaining her speed when a small pipe gave out, and it was decided to put back into the harbor for repairs. These having been completed, the boat started out again at 4 o'clock, and returned at 6 carrying broome on her pole masts and attached to smokestacks, indicating the result of her trial. The run was made without a mishap, and the boat made an average speed of over twenty-six knots, fully a knot above her requirements, and at times made twenty-six and a half knots.

The Wilkes has had an unusual experience among recently built torpedo boats tried here. She arrived Tuesday, and returns to-morrow to the works of her builders, the C. S. Seabury Company, at Morris Heights, N. Y. Having completed her trials and come out with flying colors, the Wilkes will complete her fitting out at Morris Heights, and in about a month will be turned over to the Government.

Lackawanna's New Mountain Train
to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M., returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.—Adv.

Ideal Sunday Trip. All day on L. I. Sound. Str. RICHARD PECK. Fare, $1.00. See ad.—Adv.

GANG OF WESTERNERS CAPTURED BY DETECTIVES

"Brace" Gambling Outfit Seized in Their Rooms.

"Bat" Masterson, the Famous ex-Marshal, One of the Prisoners—Victim Said to Have Lost $17,000.

Three Central Office detectives, under the direction of Capt. Titus, yesterday corraled four prisoners who they declare are swindling gamblers, who have fleeced many victims in different cities along the route from Hot Springs, Ark., to New York. The gang, the police say, followed a man from Chicago to Buffalo, where by dealing out marked cards at faro they managed to get $17,000 from him. Who the victim is the police decline to say.

The quartet reached New York a few days ago, according to Detective Hughes, who was assigned by Capt. Titus last night to make public the facts in the case. One of of the prisoners is William Masterson, better known as "Bat" Masterson, the famous ex-Marshal, of Kansas and Colorado. When he was searched a huge revolver was found in his hip pocket. Two charges will be made against him this morning, to wit, of abetting in a gambling and swindling game and carrying concealed weapons.

Now the police of New York secured the tip that the gang was in New York and operating here is not told by Capt. Titus or those he delegated to make public the news of the arrest. Yesterday afternoon three cabs drove up to the Mott Street entrance of Headquarters and Detectives Sergeants Gargan, Tinker, and Collins alighted with their prisoners. With Masterson, who is now fifty years old, were James C. Sullivan, thirty-eight years old, who gave his occupation as horseman and his address the Pacific Coast; J. E. Sanders, thirty-nine years, a bookmaker of Denver, Colo., and Leopold Frank, a gambler of Chicago.

WHERE THEY OPERATED.

They had been brought from the house at 107 West Sixty-ninth Street, where they had rented rooms to which they conducted their business. In the cabs also was the gambling paraphernalia seized, consisting of a faro board, chips, and dealing boxes. Upon examination it was found by Capt. Titus that the game was a "brace," the cards being marked add the boxes arranged so that it was impossible to beat the gang. Much surprise was expressed by the police that "Bat" Masterson should have been discovered in the company of swindling gamblers, as he has always been considered "square" when he sat down to the card table.

Sandere's picture was found in the Rogues' Gallery bearing the number 7,883, he having been arrested in October, 1900, on the charge of swindling. His alias at that time was Philip Seaton.

Though the detectives say that Masterson started with the gang from Hot Springs, and has only been in the city for a few days, others were found last night who have seen him in New York during the past two months. One said he saw Masterson at the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, and that was some six weeks ago.

Capt. Titus had evidently been warned that the quartet were working in this city or that they were coming here, and his detectives have been shadowing them. The men have been seen lurking about the best hotels in the city during the past few days and engaging in conversation with some of the guests, a number of whom were taken to the room in the Sixty-ninth Street house.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the detectives saw the prisoners jump into a cab in front of the Waldorf-Astoria. The detectives engaged a cab and followed them. The pursuit led up Fifth Avenue to Central Park, and over to the west side, where the men left the cab and entered the house on Sixty-ninth Street. The detectives followed and inquired of the landlady the names of her guests. She replied that she did not know them. She was ordered to lead the way to the rooms they occupied. The gamblers had not locked the door of the apartment, and the visit of the detectives, who entered with pistols drawn, was a complete surprise.

The men surrendered without trouble, and were immediately searched, but Masterson was the only one found to be armed. The prisoners were handcuffed and taken to Police Headquarters in the cabs, together with the gambling layout. This is the account of the arrest which Detective Hughes gives.

Masterson and Sullivan were bailed last night by John Bittner of 218 East Eighteenth Street, "Tom" O'Rourke, proprietor of the Delevan House, and George Considine, one of the proprietors of the Metropole Hotel, identifying Bittner. Magistrate Mayo, having been secured, signed the $2,000 bond which was fixed for their appearance in court this morning.

MASTERSON'S OWN VERSION.

Masterson, when seen last night at the Delevan House, gave an altogether different version of the arrest from that told by Detective Hughes.

"I came here from the West over two weeks ago with Parson Davies," he said, "for the purpose of sailing for England. We were unable to get a berth, not having secured one in advance. Sullivan also accompanied us from Hot Springs. Yesterday afternoon me and Sullivan went up town. We had started back, when at Sixty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue Sullivan went into a saloon and I went in to have my shoes shined. Then four plain clothes men pounced upon us. Later other detect

table in the back of the room. The fight lasted several minutes, he said, and then two of the detectives remained with the two prisoners, while the other two went away. Later the two prisoners were taken away in hansom cabs.

The house at 107 West Sixty-ninth Street is known to the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station only as a respectable, high-class boarding house, patronized, they say, by actors and actresses.

A man named Reilly, a private watchman employed by the residents of the neighborhood as a special policeman, said the house was run by a Mrs. Relsinger, who had been there for about five months. He said that the house had a good reputation, but that he learned that a few days ago two men, claiming to be Western mining men, had gone to the house and engaged rooms. One night about two weeks ago a woman came out of the house, and, meeting him on the block, told him she had been robbed in the place by two men, and wanted him to go to the house and arrest them. He said he referred the woman to the regular police, and he did not know what she had done about the matter.

"Bat" Masterson is probably one of the best known men in the West. He first became famous as the City Marshal of Dodge City, Kan., early in the eighties. The town at that time was known as one of the "toughest" in the West. It was run by the gambling element, who elected Masterson City Marshal. He is said to have issued an ultimatum to the effect that all gambling in the town was to be conducted on an absolutely honest and fair basis. One of his strongest opponents was "Luke" Short, and in several rows that followed his election Masterson first secured his reputation as a "dead shot." He is credited by writers of his history with having killed a man for every year of his life.

In 1887 he went to Denver where he became a United States Marshal, and was sent to Cripple Creek during the troublous times of the mining camp. He at one time ran "The Palace," a big variety theatre in Denver. He also had a saloon at Lorimer and Seventeenth Streets in that town. He has always been a great lover of prize fighting, and is said to have been present in some official capacity or other at almost all of the big fights of a few years ago.

He is a short, thick set man, with small, closely cropped, black mustache, black hair, slightly gray, and weighs about 165 pounds. He is very quiet in manner.

$5,000 FINE FOR A BANK.

Clearing House's Action Against the Central National.

The Central National Bank was fined $5,000 yesterday at a meeting of the Clearing House Association for violating the rules of the association governing collections on out-of-town checks.

The meeting was specially called to pass on the report of the committee which had investigated the matter, and whose report was unanimously adopted. The charge made was that the bank had been in the habit for two months past of sending certain out-of-town checks elsewhere for collection and crediting them at par. Edwin Langdon, President of the bank, who was present at the meeting, made the following explanation of the bank's action:

"The Central National Bank, in its reading of the Clearing House rules, interpreted them as an attempt on the part of the associated banks to prevent, for the future, the large losses incident to the collection of out-of-town checks in the past. A natural corollary to its interpretation would seem to be that if such checks could be collected without any loss to a member of the association the purposes of the rule would be subserved.

"The business was done in a perfectly open manner, and without any attempt at concealment. This, we believe, will convince you that the bank acted in entire good faith in its interpretation of the rule. Upon being apprised by the Clearing House Committee that the transactions were in violation of the rule, the bank at once discontinued the practice.

"The bank deeply appreciates the painstaking and courteous consideration given to this subject in all its aspect by the Clearing House Committee.

"After due consideration on our part the bank has accepted the view of the committee. We desire to express our regret that any act of the bank should be the subject of just criticism, and, representing the bank, I am here to submit gracefully to such penalty as you may see fit to impose; but suggesting that the loyalty of the bank in the past and the absence of any improper motive in the present may warrant you in taking a lenient view in the present case."

The rule which was violated by the bank was adopted in March, 1899, and is an amendment to Section 8 of the Constitution of the Clearing House. It provides that certain charges varying between one-tenth and one-fourth of 1 per cent. shall be made for all collections of out-of-town checks, and that these charges shall be made either at the time of the deposit of the check or by the 10th of the following month. The rule is very strict. It says that "no collecting bank shall, directly or indirectly, allow any abatement, rebate, or return for or on account of such charges or make in any form, whether in interest on balances or otherwise, any compensation therefor."

This is the first case on record where a bank has been found guilty of violating the rules, although there have been several complaints which could not be verified. The fine imposed yesterday is the regularly prescribed fine. For a second offense a bank may be expelled.

Th Central National Bank is located at 320 Broadway, in the wholesale dry goods district. The late Mayor William L. Strong was at one time its President. Its officers besides Mr. Langdon are Vice President W. M. Woods, Cashier Charles S. Young, and Assistant Cashier H. J. Francis.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION FOR PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

For First Time Since Mutineers of the Bounty Were Found There This Will Occur.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Pitcairn Islanders, for the first time since the mutineers of the Bounty were discovered on the island in 1808, will have regular communication with the outside world. Sometimes, even in recent years, ships have touched at the island only once a year. Now word comes from Tahiti that Pitcairn will have regular service with Manga Reva and Tahiti.

Philip Coffin, an old man, who was shipwrecked on Pitcairn twenty years ago, has stirred up this enterprise. Coffin came here three years ago from Pitcairn, but had a hard time getting back, as he was carried to England. He came back in the same ship, and finally managed to reach Tahiti a few months ago. There he met Russell McKoy, Governor of Pitcairn, who had gone to Papeete from Manga Reva in the ship Pyrenees, which he had helped to save from destruction.

In a letter just received from Coffin the old man says he prevailed upon Gov. McKoy to buy a good-sized schooner at Papeete, which will be used by the islanders to make voyages to Manga Reva, at which traders from Tahiti regularly call. Manga Reva is 300 miles north of Pitcairn. In this manner the descendants of the Bounty mutineers will maintain intercourse with the world.

SMOKE PALL HANGS OVER THE METROPOLIS

The Use of Bituminous Coal on the Increase.

Soot and Dirt Fill the Air, but Health Commissioner Lederle Intimates that Smoke Consumers Will Hardly Abate the Nuisance.

If the coal strike lasts much longer there is a likelihood that New York will lose its reputation for a clear, clean atmosphere. Despite its ordinance against the nuisance of black soot and smoke, a murky pall settled over the city yesterday. The widespread use of the soot-producing soft coal was evidenced by an announcement from the Weather Bureau.

"The darkened atmosphere in New York to-day," said Mr. Emery, the forecaster, "is not due to weather conditions, but is caused wholly by the use of soft coal. The conditions are the worst ever experienced here. The smoke has been so thick that the towers of the Williamsburg Bridge have not been visible from the Bureau's Headquarters, 200 feet above the street level."

The nuisance was apparent. The locomotives on the elevated belched forth black clouds. From the chimneys of factories, refineries, power plants, office buildings, and dwellings came enough noxious vapors and dust to darken the sky, harm the property of residents in their neighborhood, scatter layers of dirt over the streets, and injure the eyes and lungs of all who ventured abroad.

It is stated that there are nearly 200 different kinds of smoke-consuming apparatus which may be used effectively in soft coal furnaces to abate the nuisance. It is also said that, with the exception of the sort known as locomotive coal, there is now in the city or easily procurable enough anthracite for immediate use. The question is admitted by those who have investigated the subject to be one of price.

Health Commissioner Ledcrle was asked last night to give his views on the question. He said he had concluded that there was sufficient anthracite coal, except of the kind used in the locomotives of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. He was not satisfied, however, that this corporation was able to get hard coal sufficient for its needs. He said he had talked over the telephone with Mr. Skitt, Vice President of the company, who had said that his company was using soft coal partially, and that it was really unable to get the amount of locomotive coal it needed.

"'We must run our trains or the people will have to walk,' he said to me," added the Health Commissioner.

It was in the Commissioner's power, Dr. Lederle explained, to prosecute violators of the law either civilly or criminally. As he had no power to suspend the law, he had no intention of trying to do so. But he did not intend to take the course which would inflict the heaviest punishment for infractions, inasmuch as he believed consideration for those using soft coal was warranted by the unusual conditions.

The Commissioner has already placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel nearly 100 civil orders against those who are accused of transgressing. Among the defendants will be the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. The penalty in a civil sui for violating the ordinance is $50. In a criminal action the convicted defendant may have to pay anything from $5 to $500.

When Dr. Lederle was asked if he did not think that the ease with which smoke consumers may be procured ought to lessen the sympathy for those using soft coal, he replied that he had never heard of two successful kinds of consumers. The only adequate ones, he said, were those manipulated at great expense, on a large scale, and under scientific management. The system in the power house of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, he explained, involved the employment of many men, the constant watching of chemical conditions, and supervision by officials thoroughly conversant with the peculiarities and capacities of the consumer.

"There are many reasons why the consumer is not a success," said the Commissioner. "First, it is an invention that has not been perfected. Then, in the case of an apparatus that is capable of usefulness in abating the nuisance, the firemen do all they can to make it fail; they argue that it is taking money out of their pockets. It is almost impracticable, even if you put a stop to the soot and dirt for a while, to continue succeeding with your consumer for this last reason."

A case came up in the Morrisania Police Court. Eugene Cunningham, Superintendent for John B. McDonald in the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, was arraigned by Patrolman Madigan, of the Health Department, for violating the ordinance. He was held by Magistrate Mott in bail of $100 to await trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

The smoky condition of things was especially noticeable in Brooklyn, particularly in the Eastern District, where there are many big plants of one kind or another. There were many places, it was declared, that used hard coal in the daytime and substituted soft after twilight.

A letter was sent yesterday by Henry Hall, manager of the Woodbridge Building, 100 William Street, to the tenants of the building, stating that on account of the scarcity of anthracite coal it would be necessary to shut off the power at 7 P. M. each day, and to reduce the elevator service during the hours when traffic is lightest. The officers of the Woodbridge Company are Anson Phelps Stokes, Chairman; J. G. Phelps Stokes, President; John Harsen Rhoades, Vice President; John Sherman Hoyt, Treasurer, and James W. McCulloch, Secretary.

TO HELP BISHOP HUNTINGTON.

Central New York Diocese Will Elect a Coadjutor to the Venerable Prelate.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6.—At the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, which will be held in this city next Tuesday, Bishop Frederick D. Huntington, who was elected to the Episcopacy thirty-four years ago, will make formal request for the appointment of a Bishop Coadjutor.

Owing to this election the convention is considered the most important held in many years. A large number of prominent men are mentioned as candidates for the office, it being generally understood that the coadjutor will succeed the Bishop upon the death of the latter.

Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted, vicar of St. Agnes, Trinity Parish, of New York City, and Rev. D. R. M. Converse, of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, are said to be the strongest candidates for the place. Rev. Edward Huntington Coley, of Calvary Church, Utica, is mentioned as next choice. Others whose names are being considered are Rev. Mr. Faber, of Lockport; Rev. Dr. Grossman, of New York; Rev. Dr. R. H. Nelson, of Philadelphia, and Archdeacon Washburn, of Rochester.

Bishop Huntington was eighty-three years old a few days ago, and the duties of his office have become too heavy for him.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Reward a Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mrs. Roosevelt decided to-day to reward "Bozzie," the trick dog belonging to George B. Clason of Chicago, with a handsome collar, for the entertainment recently afforded her family and friends at the White House. Mr. Clason called at the White House to-day with "Bozzie," for the purpose of presenting Kermit Roosevelt with the puppy, of which "Bozzie" is the mother, promised him upon his former visit to the White House. Mr. Clason entertained a number of young persons with the dog's performance, during which Mrs. Roosevelt requested Mr. Clason to give her the size of "Bozzie's" neck, that she might present the dog with a collar.

90,000 CHILDREN PARADE.

Sunday Schools' Bannered Hosts March Through Brooklyn.

In the streets and parks of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon there marched a great army, under banners of white, of purple, and of gold, an army of bright-faced children, the Sunday school legions of the Borough of Churches. It was the anniversary day parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, and the paraders, who marched in divisions, each in its own district, numbered about 90,000, the largest number in the history of this annual event.

As usual, the various Sunday schools which were to take part in the parade held exercises in the churches before turning out.

The largest showing was made by the Prospect Park Division, about 15,000 children being in the procession which moved through the park, under command of Marcus C. Hankinson as marshal, with J. P. D. Shiebler as aid. This division was reviewed by Gov. Odell and other notables, who occupied seats on a stand in the park.

The Governor, who was accompanied by his military secretary, Major Bird, upon his arrival in Brooklyn had been escorted to the Oxford Club, on Lafayette Avenue, where, with the officials of the Sunday School Union and others, he was entertained by William Berri. Under escort of a squad of mounted police the Governor went from the club to Prospect Park. On the reviewing stand there with him were Collector of the Port Stranahan, Postmaster Roberts, ex-Mayor Schieren, Commissioner Partridge, Commissioner Lindenthal, Col. Willis L. Ogden, Corporation Counsel Rives, Park Commissioner Young, President Cromwell of Richmond, President Haffen of the Bronx, Commissioner Woodbury, and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen.

After the parade in Prospect Park the Governor was driven to a reviewing stand at Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, where he reviewed the parade of the Clinton Division.

Twenty-six schools, with a membership of 12,000, comprised the Clinton Division. Cornelius S. Loder was Grand Marshal of this division. The children marched through De Kalb Avenue, Fulton Street, Lafayette Avenue, and Clinton Avenue.

Another large division was the Bushwick Division, which paraded 8,000 strong in Bushwick Avenue, Grove, and Linden Streets, G. K. Ackley being Marshal.

The Hancock Division, which was reviewed by Major Gen. O. O. Howard, paraded in Jefferson, Nostrand, and Throop Avenues. About 8,000 children took part in the parade in this district. Major William Kerby was marshal.

About 3,500 children participated in the parade of the Arlington Division, which marched in the streets of East New York, under command of Alfred Tyrrill.

The Atlantic Division, 2,000 strong, marched in Sheepshead Bay, with William B. Lake as marshal.

The paraders of the Heights Division, which marched in Clinton, Pierrepont, and other streets on Brooklyn Heights, numbered 6,000, and were commanded by J. F. Bullenkamp.

The Carroll Park Division, under command of Harry Perine, paraded in Carroll Park, 3,600 children taking part.

The other divisions which paraded were the following:

Bay Ridge, W. W. Smith, marshal.
East End, Claude H. Vautm, marshal.
Flatbush, Ramage Ferguson, marshal.
Flatbush South, Alfred D. Hyde, marshal.
McDonough Division, Charles H. Harper, marshal.
Borough Park, W. J. Anderson, marshal.
Ocean Hill, H. A. Mackrow, marshal.
Parkville, Holly D. Waterbury, marshal.
South Brooklyn, E. C. Babcock, marshal.

After the parade the children of the different divisions returned to their Sunday school rooms, where they were served with refreshments.

Chief Marshal Alfred Tilly yesterday received the following cablegram:

SCHLOSS, Kiel, June 6.
The Prince being absent at sea, let me wish the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, in his name, every success on the seventy-third anniversary of their union.
IRENE, Princess Henry of Prussia.

CHILD IN FLAMES ON TENEMENT FIRE ESCAPE.

Brave Young Women Rush to the Rescue, but Too Late to Save the Little Victim's Life.

Scores of persons yesterday viewed from their windows little two-year-old David Leahart lying helples on the fire escape of his home, 455 West Twenty-seventh Street, with his clothing all aflame, and were powerless to aid him. Then they saw a young woman come out on the fire escape below and scale the ladder up to the point the child lay screaming, carrying a pail of water in one hand, and dash its contents over the flames. The child was so badly burned that he died a few hours later in the Roosevelt Hospital, where he had been taken.

Mrs. David Leahart lives on the third floor of the five-story tenement house. During the forenoon she went out to do some shopping. She left her three children, David, two years old; William, four, and a six-months-old baby, in the flat.

At the kitchen window is the fire escape landing, and, as is the case in many tenements, it was covered so that the children could sit out there and play. Across the opening were some boards, over which was thrown an old piece of carpet. Intending only to be gone a few minutes, Mrs. Leahart had left the baby in its crib, and placed the two older children out on the fire escape. On the window sill was a box of matches.

William got some of the matches and was playing with them. One became ignited, set fire to the piece of carpet and to David's dress. The two children screamed frantically. The tenement house extends back to a court in the rear, across which is the rear of a row of tenements fronting on Twenty-eighth Street. The screams brought excited dwellers in these tenements to their windows, where they saw the two children, but could do nothing to help them. Everybody screamed in order to attract attention of those living in the Leahart flat to the danger of the little ones.

On the floor below the Leaharts lives Miss Mabel E. Peacock. She looked out of the window and saw the children, little David's dress aflame. She grasped a big wooden pail, hurriedly filled it with water, and climbed out on to the fire escape landing, and scaled the ladder.

In the meantime the attention of others in the house had been drawn to the scene. On the top floor lives Mrs. Steutter. With her was visiting a young woman, who would only say that her name was "Nellie" and that she lived in Harlem. She also went out on the fire escape, going down to the children. She and Miss Peacock reached their side about the same time. Miss Peacock poured the water over David's flaming clothing, while Nellie grabbed Willie in her arms and disappeared inside the Leahart flat with him, at the same time beating out a half dozen burning spots on his clothing.

Then Miss Peacock went to find a policeman, but she had to go three blocks before she could find anybody to send in the call for an ambulance. Twenty minutes later one came from the Roosevelt Hospital, and the child was taken there.

BLIND NEWSBOY RUN DOWN.

His Death Follows His Injury by a Cab —Waldorf-Astoria Guest a Passenger.

John Marley, fifteen years old, a blind boy, of 325 West Forty-second Street, who earned a living by selling newspapers on Broadway in the vicinity of Thirty-third Street, was knocked down and fatally injured last evening at that point by a horse and hansom driven by James Plunkitt of 403 East Thirty-fourth Street. Marley was taken to the New York Hospital unconscious. He died at 10:20 o'clock.

Plunkitt, who was arrested, drives for William R. Seaich & Sone of 50 East Thirty-second Street, who have the carriage privileges of the Waldorf-Astoria. It was stated that when the accident occurred the hansom contained a guest of that hotel.

Plunkitt was driving west on Thirty-third Street when Marley, feeling his way with a stick, attempted to pase in front of the horse. Plunkitt evidently did not understand that the boy was blind, for he kept on. After the accident, Plunkitt wheeled his horse into Sixth Avenue, as if with the intention of escaping, but before he got far Policeman Walleson of the West Thirtieth Street Station had caught the horse. Policeman Walleson arrested Plunkitt.

MITCHELL SAYS 18,000 MEN WILL QUIT TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

to-day and, equipping them with guns, told them to work the place at all hazards. It screens about 100 tons daily, most of which goes to the Scranton Railway Company.

IN THE SOFT COALFIELDS.

Conflicting Opinions as to How Many Men Will Obey Strike Order.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 6.—Labor leaders here assert that fully 18,000 of the 29,000 miners employed in the soft coal districts of Virginia and West Virginia will go on strike to-morrow for higher wages. The disgruntled men declare that within a week the whole of the 29,000 will have laid down their tools.

"Mother" Jones, the noted female agitator of Pennsylvania, has been here for some time, and leads a swarm of organizers. They have succeeded in inducing the miners to hold a number of meetings, and the strike feeling is now very high.

The mine owners, it is said, are prepared to fight to the last ditch. Notices have been posted at all the mines, warning trespassers to keep off the premises.

FAIRMONT, West Va., June 6.—The order for a general strike of the coal miners in the two Virginias, known as District 17, takes effect to-morrow. The uneasiness manifested in business circles during the past week has, in a great measure, disappeared for there are no evidences that the strike order will be generally obeyed. Unless all indications are misleading, the strike order will be headed by a very small per cent. of the miners in West Virginia.

The order emanated from headquarters of the National U. M. W. C. through a convention held in Huntington, West Va., a few weeks ago. There is no question of wages. Union sentiment has never been strong, and strike movements have never been popular in this State.

Thomas Haggerty, in charge of the movement in Northern West Virginia, said to-night:

"Unless we get half of the men out to-morrow in West Virginia we will not claim a victory. Failing in half, the operators will gain and we will lose strength thereafter. The miners are hard to reach and hard to convince."

All Superintendents have reported this evening that the collieries will be running to-morrow as usual, with but slight losses of men.

DINGESS, West Va., June 6.—Seven hundred miners at Pearl Mining Company's mines went out on strike here at noon today.

ELKHORN, West Va., June 6.—This evening probably 10,000 miners, all members of the United Mine Workers of America came from the mines with pick on shoulder and declared their intention to remain out until the operators make them the concessions demanded at the Huntington meeting a few weeks ago.

From present indications not more than a dozen collieries in the region along the Norfolk & Western will be at work tomorrow. The miners in this field are made up of Hungarians, Poles, and negroes, but all belong alike to the United Mine Workers' organization, and all seem determined to wage their fight to the bitter end.

The report that the soft coal miners of the New River, Pocahontas, and other West Virginia districts are to go out on strike this morning was confirmed yesterday by President C. J. Wittenberg of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company. He said that he did not anticipate that the strike would be of any great duration.

Such a strike would shut off this market's supply of soft coal from several of the more important regions, including those of the Baltimore and Ohio in West Virginia and those of the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio.

NO HELP FROM PRESIDENT.

He Decides that There Are No Legal Grounds for His Interference in the Coal Strike.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—After a conference with the members of his Cabinet today, President Roosevelt decided that there was no legal ground for interference by him in the settlement of the dispute between the coal operators and striking miners.

The resolutions of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation requesting the President to appoint a Commissioner to visit the anthracite regions and investigate the situation were discussed at great length, but as the law of 1892 which conferred authority upon the President to appoint such an officer has been repealed the President has no desire to assume the responsibility which the New York Board of Trade suggested.

NEW PLAN TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Declared to be Acceptable to Both Sides, but Details Are Withheld—Board of Trade's Mistake.

The Board of Trade and Transportation announced yesterday that it has abandoned for the present its efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike of the Anthracite miners. This is due to the fact that its action of Thursday in appealing to the President for a Commission was taken under a misapprehension of the law.

Simultaneously with this announcement came a statement from another source to the effect that an attempt to settle the strike on entirely new lines is in progress, which many of the operators, it was said, are inclined to look on favorably.

The resolution of the Board of Trade and Transportation, in which they urged President Roosevelt to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating the strike was based on a law which has since been repealed. Unaware of this fact the board sent a copy of this resolution to President Roosevelt, and received a telegram yesterday morning in reply from the President's secretary, who said:

Your letter of 4th with inclosures received. The section referred to was repealed by the act of June 1, 1898, but the President will be glad to see your committee if they should desire to come over.

Consultation was held on receipt of this telegram, and it was then resolved to abandon the idea of attempting to settle the trouble.

In the meantime, the new plan for settling the strike will be proceeded with. There is the greatest mystery about the plan, but the following statement was made about it by a member of the Arbitration Committee of the Civic Federation:

"A man who is high up in the councils of both sides came to New York yesterday from Chicago with a plan for settling the strike, which is not only feasible but is likely to be accepted by both sides. He had a conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers about the plan, and had a talk with me over it. I know that some of the largest operators favor it, as it will not give one side any reason to say the other was beaten.

"Under this plan it is proposed to appoint a committee to investigate the strike. There are four matters to be decided, one of which is the weighing of the coal. Mitchell is willing to waive the question of recognition of the union, and some slight concessions may be made by the operators. I have reason to believe that this plan will be favorably considered by both sides. The man who had the talk with me has gone to Washington, where he will confer with Senator Hanna. The committee to be appointed will not represent the Civic Federation, but if, as I hope, the plan is accepted, the committee may make its report to the Civic Federation."

Asked if J. Pierpont Morgan had been communicated with regarding this plan, he said:

"No, but a momber of his firm has been seen and appeared to think favorably of it."

BRITISH SHIP COMBINE

Best Information Is that It Is Still Visionary.

Recent Publications Said to Have Been Inspired, with the Object of Assisting the Project.

LONDON, June 6.—The statements which have recently appeared in the English press forecasting the formation of an all-British shipping combination seem to be open to grave doubts.

Judging from careful inquiries made by The Associated Press in the most influential quarters of London, almost all of what has so far been printed is not only premature, but inspired, and its purpose is to assist toward the realization of the shipping project, which is almost as visionary to-day as it was a month ago. The circumstantiality with which these published reports have been adorned contrasts strangely with the statements of those without whose support such a combine probably would be futile. Even the cardinal point upon which these published stories were hung—namely, the utilization of Canadian subsidies—seems to be untrue. In the face of the recent remarks on this matter of Joseph I. Tarte, Canadian Minister of Public Works, The Associated Press has been officially informed that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, has received no proposition with respect to Canadian subsidies, and, so far as the High Commissioner knows, the offer of the Canadian Government of subsidies, while still open, has not been negotiated for. Such negotiations might be made direct to Ottawa, but it would be a curious coincidence if Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in his dual position of Canadian High Commissioner and a large holder of shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were ignorant of the occurrence.

Lord Rothschild, whose financial assistance in the proposed shipping combination almost certainly would be asked, has not heard a word of the combine with the exception of what he has seen in the newspapers, and these reports he appears to discredit.

Baring Brothers, who are intimately connected with mercantile finance, entirely discredit the possibility and advisability of British opposition to the American shipping combine.

One of the leading figures in the English business world, whose name ranks with that of the Rothschilds, said this afternoon:

"Personally, I have not heard a word which makes me think this British project is other than a visionary one. If it materialized it would not have the support of the best financial circles of England. It is an entirely unnecessary step, and you may be sure that the leading men of England not only do not share in the press agitation over this matter, but deprecate any suggestion of a retort to what is so hysterically called American aggression.

"There is no necessity for such a combine so long as Americans are willing to pay 20 shillings on the pound. It is much better that England should understand that the statements published in the newspapers are quite unauthorized."

The Morgans are quite undisturbed at the press reports of the projected combine, or at Mr. Tarte's speech. Their information, which is obviously likely to be correct, leads to the belief that absolutely nothing has been accomplished between the British ship owners, and that there is small probability of any satisfactory basis of operations being reached. The Morgans and other members of the original Atlantic shipping combine profess utter indifference as to whether or not the new project materializes, and declare frankly that such competition would be no more formidable than that which they at present have to face and can definitely stand. More than one of the lines which are now mentioned in connection with the British combine were spontaneously offered to the Morgan interests and promptly refused by them.

Sir Alfred Jones, Chairman of Elder, Dempster & Co., who is supposed to be one of the most prominent movers in the new combination, said this afternoon to a representative of the Associated Press that he could not make any statement at present.

Sir Robert Giffen, the former President of the Statistical Society and former Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, testifying to-day before the House of Commons Committee on Steamship Subsidies, said the changes in the position of British shipping, compared with those of other countries, was due largely to circumstances apart from subsidization. There had been a diminution of British progress, while elsewhere, especially in Germany, there had been a great advance. The number of American-owned ships sailing under the British flag had largely increased and was still increasing, and he regarded it as obvious that, notwithstanding the fact that the White Star Line steamers were sailing under the British flag, the United States Government regards them as being American vessels, and would be prepared to defend them as the property of American citizens.

Sir Robert also said he regarded subsidies to be a political rather than an economic question.

To Confer with J. P. Morgan.

President Clement A. Griscom of the American Line will sail for Europe next Wednesday with his family. President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line will also shortly sail. It is understood that these men have been summoned to confer with J. Pierpont Morgan regarding the shipping deal.

ARRESTED BY DYING MAN'S SIDE

Woman Who Posed as Nurse Accused of Creating a Disturbance in a Drug Store.

A young woman wearing the uniform of a nurse, a plain black dress and white apron and cap, created a scene in a drug store at the corner of West Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Reynold Miller, aged sixty years, of 221 West Thirty-fifth Street, had been run down and crushed by a heavy truck in the street nearby, and had been carried into the store. A crowd collected and the young woman, who was passing, forced her way through it and insisted on giving assistance to the injured man. She created a great deal of disturbance, the police say, was rough and even abusive in her language and refused to obey the order of an officer to leave the man alone until the ambulance, which had been called, arrived. Finally it was necessary to place her under arrest to restrain her.

She was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and held on a charge of interfering with an officer. She said her name was Ethel Scott, that she was "an actress and a professional trained nurse," and lived at 319 West Forty-first Street.

The man was knocked down in Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, by a heavy truck, the wheels passing over his chest. He died at the drug store a few minutes before the ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital. Joseph Ryan of 152 Sixth Street, Jersey City, driver of the wagon which killed Miller, was arrested.

Up to a late hour no bondsman had appeared to secure the alleged nurse's release. At the address she gave it was said that no such person as Ethel Scott lived there. The police assert that she is no nurse, but a woman of questionable character.

EXHAUSTION

When you are all tired out, feel weak, sleep does not rest you, and your appetite is poor,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

will revive your strength, induce natural sleep, improve appetite, and restore nerve power. It strengthens the entire system, curing the causes of Headache, Indigestion and Debility.

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

PAUL LEICESTER FORD'S WILL.

His Library to Go Eventually to the New York Public Library—His Posthumous Child.

The will of Paul Leicester Ford was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument is dated Sept. 18, 1900, which was about three months prior to Mr. Ford's marriage with Miss Grace Kidder of Brooklyn, the residuary legatee.

In the will Mr. Ford bequeaths the property at 102 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, to his brother, Worthington C. Ford. Worthington Ford also receives the author's library, with the request that at his death he will transfer it to the New York Public Library, to be made a part of the Ford collection. To his sister, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., Mr. Ford bequeathed $5,000.

It was announced at Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford's residence, 37 East Seventy-seventh Street, last evening, that Mrs. Ford this week gave birth to a daughter. Mother and child were doing nicely, it was said.

METROPOLITAN ROAD LEASE.

Order Denying Injunction Pending Trial of the Case Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Gildersleeve in the case of Harry Content and another against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Interurban Street Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Securities Company.

The action was brought to restrain the delivery of a lease by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of all the franchise and other property to the Interurban Street Railway Company. Justice Gildersleeve denied a motion to continue an injunction restraining the delivery of the lease pending the trial of the case. That order is now affirmed.

A similar case, brought by Isidor Wormser, was decided in the same manner at the same time.

NEW BONDS FOR STOLEN ONES.

The Atchison Road Admits Claim of H. Knickerbacker & Co.

The claim of H. Knickerbacker & Co. that a railroad which transferred bonds to bearer on a forged authorization was liable for any damage the original owner might suffer has been admitted as correct by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, which has issued four new 4 per cent. bonds in place of those stolen some time ago by ex-Treasurer Lascelles of the Jennie Clarkson Home.

Lascelles had these bonds transferred to bearer on a forged order purporting to come from the Trustees of the institution, and had then sold them through his broker, H. Knickerbacker & Co. being the purchasers. When the loss was discovered by the Jennie Clarkson Home, Knickerbacker & Co. declined to restore the bonds, claiming that the railroad company was at fault.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, some of the bonds of which were also sold by Lascelles, still refuses to issue new bonds.

Columbia Fellowships Awarded.

The Columbia University traveling fellowship in architecture, of an annual value of $910, was awarded yeeterday to Arthur Ware of the class of 1898. The winning design, which was submitted by Mr. Ware, was for a hotel to be situated on the north shore of Long Island. The Perkins fellowship, which is worth $800 per annum, was awarded to C. S. Kaiser of the class of 1901.

Lowest Priced Store in New York for Fine Goods.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Av., 22d and 23d Sts., New York.

FABRIC GLOVES.

WE show a very large and complete assortment of 16, 20 and 24 button lengths in plain silk and fancy silk lace top Gloves, in black, white and colors, at lowest prices in New York for equal grades.

FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING:

Lace Lisle GLOVES, new patterns, extra quality, colors and black and white, 39c. value, At 19c. a pair.

Silk Lisle GLOVES, in gray; modes black and white, new openwork lace patterns, 49c. value, At 29c. a pair.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

SPECIAL attention in the New Ehrich's to made-up laces. The chic and dainty neckwear shown here is not only up to date—it is unique—many exclusive designs being displayed—while our low prices will appeal to all.

FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING.

White Lawn Ties, with fancy tucked stock and colored embroidered turnover, ends finished with rows of hemstitching; value 29c.; to-day for..... 19c

Ladies' and Children's Sailor or Circular Collars, in Batiste, Imitation Irish Crochet and Point Venise, also pique and lawn, suitable for dress or coat trimming, value $1.75; to-day for..... 98c

Liberty Silk and Net Ruches, made in full pompadour, Ruff and medium lengths, ends in black, white, black and white, and white and black, value $1.98; to-day for..... 98c

Children's Parasol Covers, extra sizes, with fancy ruffles of Lace and Point d'Esprit; same in plain net trimmed with rows of baby-ribbon, some entirely covered with ruffles of same material; any number of styles to select from; value $1.49 to $6.00. Sale prices from $3.98 down as low as..... 98c

Misses' Outer Garments.

SELLING extraordinary to-day of Girls' and Misses' Suits and Dresses.

95c for Girls' Dresses of percale, gingham and chambray, trimmed with embroidery and fine braid, 6 to 14 years, were $1.50.

1.25 for Girls' Sailor Suits of gingham and chambray, pique collar and shield, 6 to 14 years, were $1.95.

1.95 for Girls' White Lawn Dresses' trimmed with embroidery and fine insertions, skirt finished with deep hem or ruffle; were $2.95.

2.95 for Misses' Cheviot Skirts, trimmed with fancy braid, graduated flounce effect, in navy blue and black, 35 to 39; were $5.00.

Women's Washable Suits.

TWO instances of the phenomenally low prices at the new Ehrich's.

3.50 for Handsome Linen Crash Shirt Waist Suits, new model, tucked from shoulder to belt, and trimmed with fancy pearl buttons, flounce skirt, a regular $6.75 suit—and one of the most pleasing of all the simpler suits we have sold this season.

5.25 for Stylish Shirt Waist Suits of an extra quality chambray, in blue, ox blood and reseda green; made with white duck vest front and trimmed with bands of white duck, finished with pearl buttons; flounce skirt also trimmed; regular price, $8.95.

IRON-OX Tablets

"I consider IRON-OX TABLETS one of the most thoroughly satisfactory Proprietary Medicines I have become familiar with, in more than 25 years' experience.

"No pill or tablet that I have known, so well serves the purposes of an effective, yet gentle, liver pill and regulator of the bowels, while at the same time acting as a tonic to the blood and nervous system." S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ontario.

THE STROLLERS TRADE MARK

A Perfect SHOE For Men.

Looks like a good shoe, feels like a good shoe, wears like a good shoe. The best the price can buy—without a single exception. One trial will prove the truth of this statement—one trial and you are a life-time customer for it. Shoes and Oxfords

$3.50 PER PAIR

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

SENATOR HANNA'S FIGHT

Opposes Strongly the Bill for a Canal in Nicaragua.

It Is Thought He May Secure the Spooner Measure's Passage Providing for the Panama Route.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Hanna is the head and front of the opposition to ths Hepburn hill, whicb locatee ths Isthmian Canal on the Nicaragua route. If the Senate shall decide to overrule the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and pass the Spooner bill, whicb practically locates the canal on the Panama route, that action will be due to Mr. Hanna, it is believed.

Nearly six months ago Mr. Hanna said: "The American people want a canal and the time has come to build it. It is my purpose to insist that in any legislation relating to the proposed canal Congress shall proceed according to business principles. My judgment as a business man is averse to building the canal on the Nicaraguan route. I do not think I would be doing my duty as a United States Senator if I did not oppose that project."

At that time there was no substantial opposition to the Nicaraguan route. That there is a substantial opposition to-day is the result of Mr. Hanna's persistent fight for the Panama route. In the committee and in the Senate he has worked without ceasing for Panama, and he says his motive has been a determination that business principles shall rule in the vast undertaking of an Isthmian canal. He admits that he has a strong dislike to Senator Morgan, the Chairman of the Canals Committee, and the champion of the Nicaraguan route. He admits he would enjoy triumphing over him. But he insists—and Senators generally believe him—that his great actuating desire is that the United States shall put its canal where it ought to be put.

He expects to win his fight, and it may be said that outsiders who are studying the attitudes of individual Senators with respect to the route question, share in Mr. Hanna's expectation. Hardly anybody douhts that Mr. Hanna will succeed in beating the Nicaragua route bill, and few seem to doubt that he will secure ths passage of the Spooner amendment to the Hepburn bill.

Should Mr. Hanna win his fight for the Panama Canal in the Senate it is considered almost beyond all question that the House will agree to ths amended bill. In that event it is pointed out Mr. Hanna will be dubbed "The father of the Isthmian Canal" and not Mr. Morgan.

The effect of Mr. Hanna's success upon his political fortunes, his friends say, would be extremely important. They are of the opinion that if he should be an active candidate for the Presidency in 1904, it would help him much if it could be said in his behalf that he solved the problem of ths Isthmian Canal.

SENATOR HANNA'S SPEECH.

In Discussing the Canal Bill He Lays Stress on Volcanic Dangers of Nicaragua Route.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Hanna (Ohio) resumed in the Senate to-day his speech on the Istbmian Canal bill. He referred to some comments made yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, (Oregon,) in which the Oregon Senator had spoken of the advantages of the Nicaragua route, while the "Hanna commission" had reported once in favor of the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Hanna said he took "exception to tbe insinuation that this was Hanna's commission."

Mr. Hanna discussed the engineering difficulties presented in the construction of the Bohio dam on the Panama route, maintaining that it was a feasible project in the hands of modern skilled engineers.

Mr. Hanna criticised the testimony of Capt. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, who supported the Nicaragua route. He said Capt. Merry was a stockholder in the Maritime Canal Company, which, of course, wanted the Nicaragua route adopted.

He laid particular stress on the danger to the Nicaragua route from volcanoes, and referred to the maps arranged on the walls of the chamber to show the active and extinct volcanoes in the region of the Nicaragua route. He quoted Prof. Heilprin, the volcano expert, as saying that the region of Panama was not in danger from volcanic disturbance. It was a curious fact that on the maps, Mont Pelée, the awful volcano on the Island of Martinique, was marked as being extinct.

Mr. Hanna said that in the construction of this canal the United States was invading the territory of the volcano; that in Lake Nicaragua itself there were two volcanoes, one of which had been active recently.

Mr. Hanna declared that if one of the volcanoes in Lake Nicaragua should "play the same part" as Mont Pelée had played, enough lava and mud and rock would be ejected to fill Lake Nicaragua.

Mr. Hanna presented a synopsis of the statement of eighty-three Captains of oceangoing steamers and other vessels bearing on the use of an isthmian canal, and said it seemed to him a sound business proposition to build the canal along the route preferred by seafaring men.

All the masters questioned had had experience in navigating the Suez, Manchester, and Kiel Canals. They were unanimous in favor of the Panama route for steamers 400 feet long and 25 feet draught, provided both canals were in operation and weather and expense conditions were equal.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hanna said the information had come to him at his own instigation in the course of his own investigation of this canal question.

He suggested that if the United States should decide to construct a canal along tbe Nicaragua route, it would have no assurance that some other nation would not decide to complete the Panama Canal.

Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, presented a letter from Secretary of State Hay, inclosing copies of letters received by the State Department regarding earthquakes and riots in the Department of Panama.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

POPULARITY OF THE PRESIDENT

The People of Kansas Admire Him Greatly and He Is Warmly Esteemed in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Two newspaper correspondents who are rated as remarkable political observers have just returned to Washington from visits to the States they hail from. Each reports that he found the people of his State enthusiastic admirers of President Roosevelt. One of the correspondents spent two weeks in Kansas. He says that in Kansas the President is a popular idol, that the enthusiasm with which he was applauded in the Kansas Republican Convention fairly epitomized the feeling all through the State.

The other correspondent brings back a similar story from Pennsylvania. He eays that all the people of that State he came in contact with entertain the highest regard for the President, looking upon him as a great man, a good man, and a man of infinite courage.

The correspondent happened to be among Pennsylvanians at the time the President's Memorial Day address was published in the local papers. He says it gave great delight to all Republicans. He predicts the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg next week will give Mr. Roosevelt an indorsement fully as warm as he received from the Kansas Convention.

CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Richardson (Ala.) Takes Him to Task for His Speech on Memorial Day.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—During the debats on the Anti-Anarchy bill in the House to-day Mr. Richardson, (Ala.,) during the course of some remarks upon the bill, criticised President Roosevelt's Memorial Day oration at Arlington.

He recalled the visit of President McKinely to Huntsville, Ala., a year ago, and ths reception given him by the Confederate and Union veterans.

The noble sentiments Mr. McKinley uttered upon that occasion, Mr. Richardson said, endeared him to the South. Reluctant as he was to do so, Mr. Richardson said, he felt it his painful duty to contrast Mr. McKinley's sentiments at Huntsvills with Mr. Roosevelt'e remarks at Arlington, May 30.

He read that portion of President Roosevelt's speech in which he referred to the epithets applied to Presidents Grant and Lincoln and the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress denouncing the msthods of warfare employed by the Union armies. Mr. Richardson said he ehould not so far forget his environs as to characterize as it deserved ths language which came from the President of the United States upon a solemn Memorial Day occasion.

"I doubt whether there is," said he, "a brave Federal soldier within ths sound of my voice who would have uttered the sentiments expressed hy the President even in the heat of debate, much less upon Memorial Day." Mr. Richardson aiso condemned the President's reference to lynchings in the South.

Mr. Littlefield (Me.) made a legal argument in defense of the position taken by the Judiciary Committee relative to the unconstitutionality of a law which would make the killing of the President a capital offense without qualification.

The bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. The text of the Senate bill was first considered. Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) moved to strike out the seventh section, which provides for a bodyguard from the regular army for the protection of the President, and the motion was carried. The House substitute was read for amendment. Mr. Parker (N. J.) moved to strike from the first section the words making it a crime punishable with death to kill the President "while he is engaged in the performance of his official duties, or because of his official character, or because of his acts or omissions."

Mr. Ray and Mr. Alexander (N. Y.) warned the House that if the words in the amendment were stricken out the bill would not stand the constitutional test. The Parker amendment was lost—63 to 89.

SQUADRON TO LEAVE ITALY.

This Is Deemed Wise by Navy Department in View of Vindication of Chicago's Officers.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Rear Admiral Crowninshield has been ordered to take the European Squadron away from Italian waters so that the Secretary of the Navy can make public his decision in the case of the officers of the Chicago who were convicted by an Italian court of disturbing the peace in Venice.

The reason for this action is that it is expected that when Secretary Moody's decision is made public it will make such a stir in Italy that it will he better for both nations to have no American warships in those waters.

The implication or charge which it is said will be in Mr. Moody's findings that the Italian court unjustly condemned these Americans is the feature which is expected to arouse feeling against the United States.

There was for some time an idea in the Navy Department that Mr. Moody's findings should be kept secret in order to avoid trouble of the kind suggested. That idea was given up when it was pressed upon the notice of the naval officials that to keep the exoneration of Lieut. Wynne and his comrades secret would be to work a great wrong upon them, and that it would be better to take Crowninshield's squadron away. This was Mr. Moody's own idea.

DUTIES OF ARMY NURSES.

The War Department Issues an Order Prescribing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department has issued an order prescribing the duties and status of the Army Nurse Corps, in accordance with the Army hill passed Feh. 2, 1901. It is ordered that army nurses shall be assigned to duty at military hospitals and at hospitals where more than one nurse is serving one will be assigned to duty as chief.

The tour of duty without the limits of the United States will usually be at least two years. Nurses are appointed for three years. After appointment the nurse is to eerve for at least three months in the United States, during which period she will receive special instruction in army nursing. Her pay and allowance on active service is to be $40 a month when on duty in the United States and abroad. Chief nurses get $5 extra, hut when they have five or more nurses under them they get $10 extra, and $25 extra when they have ten or more subordinates.

The uniform of the Army Nurse Corps will consist of a waist and skirt of suitable white material, adjustable white cuffs, Bishop collar, white apron, and cap. The badge of the corps is the cross of the Medical Department, in green enamel, with gilt edge, pinned on the left side of the collar of the uniform or on a corresponding part of her dress when she is not in uniform.

A nurse who has served faithfully and satisfactorily for at least six months and received an honorable discharge will be placed on the reserve list. A nurse will be dropped from the reserve list upon reaching the age of forty-five years, or if she ceases for five years to practice her profession, or if she becomes permanently incapacitated from illness or other good or sufficient reason.

TO FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

It Is Said Committee Will Report It Next cek.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There was another rumor to-day about the reporting of the Ship Subsidy bill. Two weeks ago it was predicted that it would get out of committee during the week ended May 31. It did not, and now another week has passed. The advocates of the bill are understood to have a majority of one, and why they cannot get it out of committee is not understood.

It is now predicted that it will get out of committee next week, with a favorable report. A favorable report from the committee, however, is different from a majority for the bill in the House.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Granting the right of way to the Alafia, Manatee and Gulf Railroad Company through the United States lighthouse and military reservations on Gasparilla Island, Fla.

To ratify a supplemental agreement with the Creek Indians.

Ratifying the act of the Territorial Legislature of Arizona providing a fund for the erection of additional huildings for the University of Arizona.

To relieve George T. Winston and W. S. Primrose from responsibility for ordnance stores issued to the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and destroyed by fire.

Authorizing the Trustees of Navajo County, Ariz., to refund $43,000 of its bonded indebtedness at 5 per cent.

To pay $1,042 to Frank C. Darling of Minnesota for damages done by the Sioux Indians.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

MISSOURI.—Third District, John Dougherty, Dem. Renominated.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO GOVERNOR TAFT

For Guidance in Dealing with Vatican About Friars' Lands.

Copies of Orders from Secretary Root Presented to Philippine Commissions of Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Juns 6.—Secretary Root to-day sent to the Philippine Commissions of the Senats and House textual copies of the instructions given by him to Gov. Taft for his guidance in dealing with ths Vatican respecting the acquisition by ths United States of the friars' lands in the Philippines. These instructions were exhibited yesterday by Gov. Taft to ths Vatican officials, and as will be perceived from thsir context, served the purposs of credentials. The text is as follows:

"May 9, 1902.

"Sir: It is now apparent that Congress will not have acted upon the Philippine Commissions' recommendation regarding the purchase of friars' lands before the time of your departure for Manila, which cannot be longer delayed. You cannot, therefore, as we had hoped, now receive definite instructions, and proceed to take euch steps in the execution of specific authority from Congress as should properly be taken before you return to Manila. The committees of both houses have, however, reported favorably upon the commissions' recommendations, and it appears probahle that Congress will confirm their action.

"In view, therefore, of the critical situation of this subject in the Philippines, and of the apparent impossibility of disposing of the matter there by negotiation with the frairs themssives, the President does not feel at liberty to lose the opportunity for effective action afforded hy your presence in the West. He wishes you to take the subject up tsntatively with the ecclesiastical superiors, who must ultimately determine the friars' course of conduct, and endeavor to reach at leaet a basis of negotiation along lines which will bs eatisfactory to them and to the Philippins Government, accompanied by a full understanding on both sides of the facts, and of the views and purposes of the parties to ths negotiations, so that when Congress shall have acted the business may proceed to a conclusion without delay.

"You are accordingly authorized, in the course of your journey to Manila, to visit Rome and there ascertain what Church authorities have the power to negotiate for and determine upon a sale of the lands of the religious ordere in the Philippine Islands, and if you find, ae we are informed, that the officers of the Church at Rome have such power and authority, you will endeavor to attain the results abovs indicated. Any negotiations which you may enter upon are always subject to granting of power by Congress to follow the negotiation by binding action.

"In any conferences and negotiations you will bear in mind ths following propositions which are deemed to be fundamental, and which should be fully and frankly stated to the other elde in the negotiations:

"1. One of the controlling principles of our Government is the complete separation of Church and State, with the entire freedom of each from any control or interference by the other. Ths principle is imperative wherever American jurisdiction extends, and no modification or shading thereof can be a subject of discuesion.

"2. It is necessary now to deal with the results of establishing a Government controlled by this principle in the Philippine Islands, which have for centuries been govened under an entirely different system, with Church and State closely united, and having functions of the one exercised by agents of the other; where the Church has long controlled and acted virtually as the agent of the State in the field of public instruction and public charities, and has from time to time acquired large properties held by it or its subordinate corporations or officers for these public uses. A novel situation has been created, under which the adjustment of means to ends appropriate to the former system entirely fails to produce the intended result under the new system, and the separation of Church and State requires to be followed by a readjustment and rearrangement in the interests both of Church and of State, and for the attainment of the great ends of civil government, of education, of charity, and of religion.

"3. By reason of the separation of religious orders can no longer perform in behalf of the State the duties in relation to public instruction and public charities formerly resting upon them, and the power which they formerly exercised through their relations to the civil government being now witbdrawn, they find themselves the objects of such hostility on the part of their tenantry against them as landlords, and on the part of the people of the parishes against them as representatives of tbe former Government, that they are no longer capable of serving any useful purpose for the Church. No rents can be collected from the populous communities occupying their lands unless it be by the intervention of the civil Government with armed force.

"Speaking generally, for several years past the friars, formerly installed over the parishes, have been unable to remain at their posts, and are collected in Manilla, with the vain hope of returning. They will not be voluntarily accepted again by the people, and cannot be restored to their positions except by forcible intervention on the part of the civil Government, which the principles of our Government forbid.

"It is manifest that under these conditions it is for the interest of the Church, as well as of the State, that the landed proprietorship of the religious orders in the Philippine Islands should cease, and that, if the Church wishes, as of course it does wish, to continue its ministration among the people of the islands, and to conduct in its own behalf a system of instruction with which we have no desire to interfere, it should seek other agents therefor.

"4. It is the wish of our Government, in case Congress shall grant authority, that the titles of the religious orders to the large tracts of agricultural lands which they now hold shall be extinguished, but that full and fair compensation shall be made therefor.

"5. It is not, however, deemed to be for the interests of the people of the Philippine Islands that in these transforming wholly unproductive tracts of land into money capable of productive investment a fund should thereby be created to be used for ths attempted restoration of the friars to the parishes from which they are separated, with the consequent disturbance of law and order.

"6. The titles to the great amount of Church lands and buildings in the islands, other than those of the religious orders and now apparently owned hy the State, should be settled fairly.

"7. Provision should be made for ascertaining what rentals, if any, ought to be paid for convents and other church buildings which have been occupied by United States troops during the insurrection, this heing of course eubject to further specific action by Congress.

"8. The rights and obligations remaining under the various specific trusts for education and charity which are now in doubt and controversy ought to be settled by agreement if possible, rather than by the slow and frequently disastrous processes of litigation, so that the beneficent purposes of these foundations may not fail.

"9. Your errand will not be in any sense or degree diplomatic in its nature, but will be purely a business matter of negotiating as Governor of the Philippines for the purchase of property from the owners thereof, and the settlement of land titlee, in euch a manner as to contribute to the best interests of the people of the islands.

"Any assistance which you may desire, whether on the part of officers of the civil Government, or of military officers, to enable you to perform the duties above described in a manner satisfactory to yourself, will be afforded, but the business is left entirely in your hands, eubject to such action as may be taken pursuant to law upon your report. Very respectfully,

"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War.

"Hon. William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, Washington, D. C."

The following statement was issued at the White House to-day:

"On the occasion of Gov. Taft's call upon the Pope he presented a set of the President's books with a brief note accompanying the volnmes in which the President asked the Pope's acceptance of them, thanked him for his repeated expressions of good will to America, and wished him many happy and prosperous years of life."

SENOR BUENCAMINO'S LETTER.

The Filipino Official Addresses a Note to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Root has received a letter from Felipe Buencamino, the Filipino, who has just completed his testimony before ths House Committee on Insular Affairs.

The letter in part is as follows:

"I have concluded my statements before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the Houee of Representatives, and I have attempted to show to the honorable members thereof that the following are the most urgent requirements of the Philippines:

"A civil government with full powers for ths reconetruction of the ruined governmental organiame of ths Philippine people.

"A Legislature compoeed of a high and low chamber in accordance with the provisione embodied in ths bill reported by the committee to the Houss.

"The appropriation of $50,000 per annum from the Philippine revenues for the purpose of eending Philippine students to the United States.

"Full amnesty. Increase of the number of teachers, and an increase of their salaries.

"This Government now established in the islands, which is to the Philippines of the middle and lowest classes highly satisfactory, will be re-enforced by the provisional measure pending before ths House, to the satisfaction of the higher and intelligent claeses."

He adds: "I wieh to prepare a small exposition in Manilla in honor of Dr. Risal, similar to that held in Charleston, with an appropriation of $100,000.

"I conclude with the statement that there is a real complaint in the Philippines from the owners of houses and other buildinge occupied hy the American forces, because in some cases these owners receive no pay and in other cases an unduly low rental is paid."

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Root Receives a Report from Acting Governor Wright.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Ths Secretary of War to-day made public a cablegram from Acting Governor Wright of the Philippines, dated Manila, May 23, 1902, etating that "with reference to the cablegram of 15th, outside of Moro country, the only portions of the archipelago not organized under civil government are Lepanto, Bontoc, Batangas, Laguna, Principe, Infanta, Mindoro, Samar, and the Paraguan and other emall groups. No armed ineurrection in any of them. No reason eo far as relates to peaceful conditions why civil government in all may not be now estahlished."

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee concurs in the report, it is etated.

GEN. WOOD'S SALARY IN CUBA.

The House Lays on the Table the Resolution Requesting Information Regarding It.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day Mr. Hull, (Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee en Military Affaire, reported back the resolution requesting information as to salary or other compensation paid to Gen. Leonard Wood during the occupation of Cuba. The committee recommended that it lie on the table.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked if the resolution was not dehatable. When the Speaker responded in the negative, Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) formally made the point of order that, heing a resolution of inquiry, and not having been reported to the House within a week after its introduction, it hecame privileged, and was debatable. The Speaker overruled the point of order.

On a rising vote there were seventy-seven votes for Mr. Hull's motion and fifty-five against it, division heing on party lines, with the exception that Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) voted with the Democrats.

The resolution was laid upon the table by 100 to 72—a strict party vote, Mr. Grosvenor voting with his Republican colleaguee for the motion.

A letter from the Secretary of War appears in the report submitted to-day by Chairman Hull on the compensation paid Gen. Wood. Secretary Root states that Secretary Alger made an allowance to Gen. Brooke, out of the revenues of Cuba, of $7,500 a year, and continues:

"There has been no change since that time, except that when Gen. Wood's commission as Major General of Volunteers expired I made an order for further allowance, equal to the difference between the salary of Major General and Brigadier General, so as to keep his total compensation at the same figure, the combined compensation received as an officer of the army and as Governor of Cuba being always $15,000 per annum."

Five of the Democratic members of the military committee unite in a minority report which says in part:

"Gen. Wood is an officer of the United States Army, and as such officer, was Governor General of Cuba and in command of the military forces of the United States in Cuba. His pay and emoluments of office were fixed by statute."

The report then citee the provision of the law that no allowance shall be made to officers in addition to their pay.

TO PASS IRRIGATION BILL.

It Is Believed the House Will Take This Action In a Few Days.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It is believed the Irrigation bill will pass the House during the next few days. The hill will then go to conference with the Senate committee, for the measure to he adopted by the House will contain important amendments to the Senate hill.

After the Senate passed its Irrigation bill, it was evident that the House was against any euch meaeure, and the Senate hill was also objectionable to President Rooeevelt and to the National Irrigation Association. The President and others who desired an Irrigation bill which should be a home-making hill, immediately instituted a vigorous campaign to secure such amendments as would eliminate from the Senate measure its objectionable features. The Western members of Congress were practically united to secure this result.

The House Committee on Irrigation decided to abandon its own measure for the purpose or gaining time, and adopted the Senate bill, making the necessary amendments thereto to secure the support of the Administration and of the National Irrigation Association. The House committee reported the amended Senate measure April 7, and this bill as reported has received the full approval of President Roosevelt and the support of the National Irrigation Association, which, it is said, is necessary to the enactment of any irrigation legislation hy Congress.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department to-day made public the orders for the assemhling next Winter of the vessels of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and European Stations to participate in the most extensive fleet manoeuvres ever attempted by the navy in the West Indies.

The orders recite that about Nov. 15 next the department will assemble all available vessels of the statione named, and ahout Jan. 1, 1903, these vessels will be gathered at Culebra, Porto Rico, or Guantanamo, Cuha, and organized and drilled for two months as a fleet.

The list of vessels which will take part is as follows:

Iowa,	Raleigh,
Kearsarge,	Albany,
Massachusetts,	Chicago,
Brooklyn,	San Francisco,
Illinois,	Newark,
Alabama,	Atlanta,
Indiana,	Detroit,
New Maine, (probably,)	Montgomery,
Olympia,	Nashvills,
Baltimore,	Marietta,
Cincinnati,	Machias.

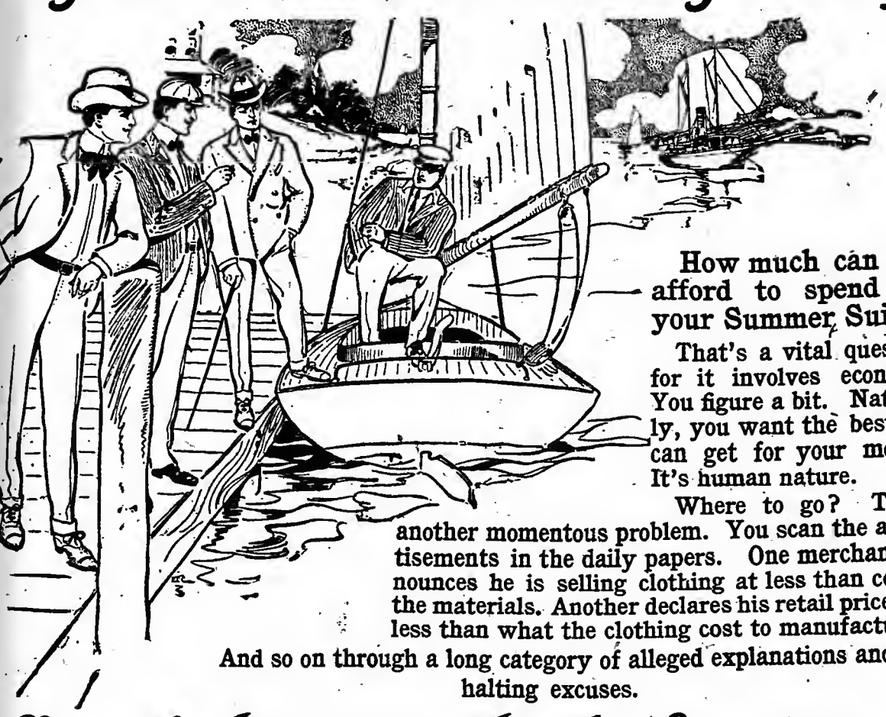
As many of the half hundred or more torpedo boats and destroyers as are available at the time and a fleet of naval colliers will also go.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. "MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN" 18TH & 19TH STS.

Facts Are Stubborn But Effective Arguments In Good Clothing Sellir



How much can you afford to spend for your Summer Suit?

That's a vital question, for it involves economy. You figure a bit. Naturally, you want the best you can get for your money. It's human nature.

Where to go? That's another momentous problem. You scan the advertisements in the daily papers. One merchant announces he is selling clothing at less than cost of the materials. Another declares his retail prices are less than what the clothing cost to manufacture.

And so on through a long category of alleged explanations and halting excuses.

None As Impressive; All Are Extravagant,

not only in language but in statement.

Of course, for awhile these fallacious, flaunting claims cloud your mind with indecision. Then you turn to the stores that tell you the truth in a straightforward fashion; that show you precisely what you will get; that make no foolish, extravagant assertions; that give you popular fabrics, good, honest tailoring and the rightful stylishness.

Logically, you think of the Siegel Cooper Clothing Store, for the continual effort of this organization is unceasingly inclined in the direction of continually serving you better.

Satisfaction and economy are shibboleths of meaning at this Store. Corrobative evidence follows:

Men's Hot Weather Suits AT 6.50

Flannels, Wool Crashes, Homespuns and Sackings made up artistically into STYLISH COATS AND TROUSERS,

The Coats are made up "Skseleton" or unlined, finished seame, patch pockets and all correct accessories. THE TROUSERS have the "College Bottom" or permanent turn-up, belt loops, and are "correct form."

All sizes to fit all bnilds of men, large or small, without extra charge. NORFOLK SUITS are also included in this offering.

Tropical Suits in fine grades at 8.50 to 13.50

Men's Serge Suits, AT 9.50

Guaranteed Fast Color, Navy blue. Double shrunk. Tested as to strength and resistance.

They are Serge Lined. Every seam is made to stay. Styles are absolutely correct.

Single-Breasted Sacks in conservative and semi-military models. Two-button Double-Breasted Sacks in all ehapes.

EVERY SIZE TO FIT THE SMALL, SHORT, STOUT, SLIM, TALL AND EXTRA LARGE MAN—AT ONCE.

Men's Serge Suits. A very extensive assortment, made in very correct designe, at

11.00, 13.50, 16.50, 18.50.

AND ALSO A MARVEL OF A SERGE SUIT AT SEVEN DOLLARS.

"Correct Form" Trousers for Men. AT 3.00

Made of cool and light-weight Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes. All sizes, including extra large,

Guaranteed SERGE COATS at 2.80 and up to 4.80

Fine quality ALPACA COATS at 1.40 and up to 3.80

WHITE DUCK TROUSERS (that are correct), 1.00 and 1.50

Young Men's Suits.

A Special Offering.

Suits of character, comprising all the newest effects in medium and light colors, 8.75

Sizes 15 to 20 Years, or 31 to 36 Breast.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Men's Imported Mesh Underwear.

Much comfort is afforded by the wearing of these garments. That humid stickiness and clinging of the clothing avoided. Light weight and cool.

MEN'S COTTON MESH UNDERSHIRTS, ecru color, all sizes, 75c. garments; to-day 50

MEN'S LISLE THREAD MESH UNDERSHIRTS, all sizes, $1 quality; to-day, 75

MEN'S MERCERIZED COTTON AND LISLE THREAD SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in plain and fancy colors, all sizes, regular $1.50 quality; to-day, 95

MEN'S SILK MESH UNDERSHIRTS; all sizes, $2.25 values; to-day, 1.75

MEN'S FINE IMPORTED MESH SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, best make and finish; all sizes, the regular $2.00 kind; to-day, 1.25

MEN'S PURE LINEN MESH SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes, $3.50 quality; to-day, each, 2.75

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Important Notice!

We Place on Sale This Morning the First Shipment of 150 doz.

Pseudo Panama Hats

at the Most Extraordinary Price



of 50c. each!

1,800 Hats in all, but at the price we name every hat is likely to be sold before the day closes.

If you cannot come personally, send some one with your size and state the style preferred. The illustrations will aid you. Small, medium or large shaped.

(Hat Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Question: Why Wait?

A SINGLE DOLLAR STARTS YOU.

A few weeks ago our Book Store began the

Siegel Cooper History Club

to dispose of a limited edition of Prof. Ellis's superb work, the "History of Our Country." The offer was and is liberal and unique.

To every person manifesting interest in the work we sent a complete set for examination. Not a set was returned. Letters filled with praise and satisfaction poured in. Every person who joined was immensely pleased.

We give free to every one who joins the club a portfolio of 12 splendidly colored and vividly drawn scenes of Great Generals in Great Civil War Battles.

8 LARGE VOLUMES, BOUND IN HALF-MOROCCO
2,340 BEAUTIFULLY PRINTFD PAGES
2,000 ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIONS

You pay only $1.00 to become a member. After that $2.00 each month for 9 months. The average cost is about 7 cents a day.

A representative of the Club is constantly on hand, and will cheerfully supply you with details and printed matter. (Second Floor, Near Escalator.)

Straw Hats

For Women, Misses and Children.

In Tuscan, Rough and Ready Braids and Cuban Body Hats. Excellent for outing wear and everyday use. Prices have been 75c. to $2.00 each on the various qualities, all of which will be marked to-day, 25c

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.



The Wanamaker Store

BATHING SUITS
And Their Accessories

THE BATHING SUIT is no longer a garment of mere utility and propriety. The present season, far more than the last, shows many charming beauty effects, pleasing to women who rightly care much for appearances on the beach. Our bathing suits for women are as smartly and handsomely made as the best tailored garments for street wear. Then the fabrics are most critically selected to stand the strain of sun, and salt water—serviceable, strong, unfading.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Of mohair, surf cloth, Sicilian, flannel and silk. A good, serviceable suit for as little as $2.25, and a multitude of styles up to $40.

Here are hints of a few—

$3—Of black or blue mohair; plaited front; elbow sleeves; round sailor collar of white duck; plaited skirt; collar and belt trimmed with braid.

$3.50—Of black mohair; square sailor collar and shield fastened with bow and trimmed with braid; short sleeves; plaited skirt.

$4.25—Of black or blue mohair; round sailor collar; shield with embroidered anchor; suit trimmed with white braid; gored skirt.

$5—Of black or blue mohair; trimmed with narrow plaiting front and back; sailor collar inlaid with white plaited mohair; plaited skirt.

$7—Of fine black and blue mohair; scalloped sailor collar of white dotted mohair; stitched with white; short sleeves and plaited skirt.

$9—Of figured black and blue mohair; scalloped collar; white shield trimmed with black taffeta; gored skirt; very stylish. Second floor, Broadway.

BATHING SHOES—with linoleum soles.

Children's Shoes, of black sateen, 25c pair.
Girls' Shoes, of black sateen, 30c pair.
Women's Shoes, of black sateen, 50c pair.
Women's Shoes, of white canvas, 30c pair.
Men's Shoes, of white canvas, 35c pair.
Stockings, with shoes attached, 65c pair.

BATHING CAPS

Striped Rubber Caps, 10c. Oiled Silk Caps, 32c, 35c, 40c.
Plain Rubber Caps, with tight-fitting band, 35c, 40c, 45c.
Fancy, checked and polka-dot Caps, 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c.
Black, red and blue Silk Caps, 40c, 45c, 50c.
Fancy Silk Caps, 35c. Fancy Hoods, 75c and $1.25.
Zephyr-checked Tam O'Shanters, 40c.
Plain and fancy Silk Tam O'Shanters, 60c and $1.
Zephyr-checked Caps, with peak, 50c.
On sale with the Notions, First floor, and Bathing Suit, Second floor.

Men's Negligee Shirts

THE selling of Men's Shirts is one of the marvels of the Wanamaker business. The styles and colorings of fabrics, the shapes of the shirts, and the careful details of workmanship present a character not to be found in any other shirts for less than a half dollar more—and most men know it. That's why the selling is so great.

Here are brief hints of sorts shown today:

White Madras, Plaited Bosom Shirts, $1

We can't get them fast enough. Sold last similar lot in half a day; and these will likely go as quickly. Fine, handsome corded madras, carefully made in smartest style; front neatly plaited and liberal in length; cuffs attached. Cool, comfortable, refined, serviceable Shirts, such as usually sell for $1.50; here at **$1 each.**

White and Colored Shirts at 50c

All spic-span-new Shirts, of proportionately the same superb value as the dollar Shirts; made of plain white or corded colored madras, including black-and-white stripes; full sizes and lengths, nicely made. **50c each.**

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Colored Cheviot Stocks at 25c

These are Stocks that sell regularly for half a dollar, and are worn by women as well as men, for Summer outdoor wear. Comfortable and neat—made of plain white, or light blue cheviot. **25c each.** Basement.

Men's Linen Collars, 6 for 55c

Sizes 13½, 14, 14½ and 15, only. In the most popular shapes—high band, turned points, and straight standing collars. Sold only in boxes of a half-dozen, for **55c.**

Basement.

Foulard Silk Scarfs at 25c

Handsome Scarfs of white-figured navy blue Foulards, with bordered ends, made in the popular folded Imperial shape that ties neatly under a turnover collar. **25c**

Basement.

Buying Summer Shoes
Is a Light Matter During This Sale

And the saving is safe on every pair—that's the best of it. High shoes, low shoes, tan shoes, or black shoes, for men, women, or children. All of quality of guaranteed worthiness, and in styles of the present season—shoes selling in other good stores *for a half more, often at double the prices* at which these shoes are now offered. Here are a few of the kinds displayed today:

MEN'S BLACK SHOES

At $1—Black satin calf; solid, but not fine; good working Shoes for man or boy.
At $1.40—Black satin calf, lace; in several good toe-shapes.
At $1.90, worth $3—Kidskin, of fine quality; enameled leather of high grade; box calf with best oak-tanned leather soles; welted; stylish lasts.
At $2.40, usually $3.50—Kidskin and calf, enameled and patent leather laced shoes.

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $1.50—Tan Russia calf; sewed extension soles; easy and cool.
At $2.40, usual $3.50 grades—Patent leather Oxfords with extension soles; very stylish last, and with heavy or light soles.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.30, worth $2 and More—Black kid and calf spring-weight boots.
At $1.60, worth $2.50 and More—Button and lace boots in a dozen different styles.
At $1.80—Patent leather lace and button boots in the season's best shapes; stylish lasts.
At $2—Button and lace boots in kidskin, box calf and enamel leather. Worth a dollar more.
At $2.40—Walking boots of box calf and enamel leather. Mostly made to sell at $3.50; but thousands of pairs equal to the usual $4 grades.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $1—Black kidskin Oxfords.
At $1.20—Fine black kidskin; turned soles.
At $1.50—Kidskin of choice grades, in wide, medium and narrow toes.
At $1.80, usually $2.50—Black kid and all patent leather Oxford ties in the good toe-shapes.
At $2, equal to $3 grades—Finest grades in kidskin Oxfords; made with oak leather soles, *welted and stitched.* Also patent leather.

WOMEN'S TAN OXFORD SHOES

At $1, worth $1.50—Tan kidskin Oxfords that make the coolest Summer footwear.
At $1.20, worth $1.50—Brown kidskin Oxfords, with flexible soles; good hot-weather shoes.
At $1.40, worth $2—The finest grade of tan kidskin, with turned soles; flexible and easy.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Black calf lace shoes with heels; sturdy and well-made; sizes 12 to 2; larger sizes at $1.30.
At $1.30, worth $1.75—Black veal lace shoes; from a celebrated maker of school shoes; sizes 12 to 2, with heels.

SMALL BOYS' SHOES

At 85c, worth $1.50—Black veal calf spring-heel Shoes, made on boys' lasts; heavy soles.
At $1, usually $1.50—Satin calf lace; heavy soles; spring heels; with tips; sizes 9 to 13½.
At $1.60, worth $2—Box calf; extra oak-tanned soles; welted and stitched; wide toe-lasts and heavy spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

At 60c, worth $1—Babies' shoes of patent leather and fine kid; sizes 2 to 6.
At $1, worth $1.50—Black and tan kidskin shoes with spring heels; some patent leather in the lot; sizes 11 to 2.

OUTING SHOES Under-Price

At $1.50—Men's lace Bicycle Shoes, of tan calf; special last, specially prepared leather.
At $2.40—Men's white canvas lace Shoes, with oak leather soles, welted and stitched.
At $1.20—Women's white and ecru linen Oxford Shoes, with leather soles.
At 35c—Rubber-soled Oxfords of canvas, brown, white and black; the good rubber sole that don't break; all sizes.

Basement.

Your Serge Suit Is Ready

NO need to have your tailor make it. Our ready-made Serge Suits guarantee the two points of safety, and the essential merit of fit. Your tailor can do no more for double the price.

All our serges are absolutely fast in color, and properly shrunken before making. Our enormous stock provides exact fit for practically every man, whether tall, short, stout, thin, or normal in build.

Prices, $10, $12 and $15. Silk-lined Suits of the celebrated J. T. Clay English Serge, at $25. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clean-Up of Suits
for Large Boys

THIS is a collection of various small lots of our best-selling lines of Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits for boys of 15 to 19 years. Prices have been $10 to $15; but all are marked today at

$8.50 a Suit

Boys' Striped Flannel and Wool Crash Outing Trousers, with turn-up bottoms and belt straps, **at $3.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Unusual Opportunities in
Boys' Summer Suits

NEVER has this splendid stock of Boys' Clothing reflected more convincingly the time and care we have spent upon making it complete and inclusive than it does just now.

The gathering is crowded with clothing values that, while the rule here, are each exceptional, considered absolutely. Here are examples of Summer and Outing Suits, at prices that you'll hardly equal in the city:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with two pairs of trousers; in handsome cheviots; sizes 6 to 15 years; worth a dollar and a half more, at $5.

Three-piece Suits, of fancy cheviot and blue serge; sizes 9 to 16 years. Exceptionally low-priced at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years; of fancy cheviots and blue serge; you'd willingly pay two dollars more than the price—$5.

Boys' Waists and Blouses of percale, madras and Bedford cord; sizes 6 to 15 years, 50c.

The Right Kinds of
Underwear and Hosiery

YOU'LL find nothing but right kinds in this ample stock. No wrong kind is ever admitted, at any price. Yet prices begin very far down the ladder—12½c for Men's Socks, for instance, and 15c for Women's Vests. Particularly in the popular-priced grades, choosing is almost unlimited. Price-hints of attractive patterns:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c garment—German open-mesh lisle Shirts, English gauze cotton Shirts, French balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, ribbed lisle Shirts or Drawers, gauze cotton Drawers, or Drawers of jean or nainsook, knee or ankle length.
At $1 garment—Shirts and Drawers of German fancy mesh cotton, English lisle thread, French balbriggan, or natural colored merino. Swiss-ribbed cotton or lisle Shirts. Ribbed lisle Union Suits.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 25c pair—Fancy cotton, black or tan grounds, embroidered. Fast black lisle thread. Tan lisle thread, openwork.
At 37½c pair—Fast black or colored cotton, plain. Black cotton, vertical striped or with embroidered fronts. Black or colored lisle thread. Black lisle thread, vertical striped or embroidered. Colored lisle thread, side-clocked. Colored lisle thread, open work.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless; plain or fancy trimmed. White ribbed cotton Corset Covers, low neck, sleeveless. White ribbed Vests, extra size; various styles.
At 50c each—Mercerized cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless; lace-trimmed, in white, pink or sky blue. White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; also high neck, short sleeves. Tights, to match.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At 25c pair—Fast black cotton, plain or ribbed, with colored embroidered fronts or side clocks. Fast black lisle thread, plain or Richelieu ribbed. Fast black cotton, all black or black with unbleached soles or feet.
At 37½c pair—Fast black ribbed lisle thread, or cotton, with colored embroidered fronts. Ribbed lisle thread with colored tops and black boots, clocked; also with white tipped heels and toes.

Ninth street aisle.

Books as Graduation Gifts

FOR Graduation Day gifts, nothing can be, in the nature of things, more appropriate than well-chosen books.

We have an attractive group of handsomely-bound editions of standard authors, many bound in London, by such artists in their craft as Riviere and Zaehnsdorf. Beautifully bound illustrated editions of selected works of favorite poets, in half-calf bindings, at $1.70, $2.25 and $2.60; in full calf or full morocco, at $3.75 and $4.50.

Hints to givers follow:

A Widow and Her Friends. C. D. Gibson. $3.50.
Heroines of Fiction. 2 vols. W. D. Howells. $3.75.
A History of American Art. 2 vols. Sadakichi Hartmann. $3.
In the Levant. Charles Dudley Warner. $2.25.
Complete Works of William Shakespeare. Handy volume edition. 13 vols. Cloth, $3.75. Full leather, $9.
Complete Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Coxhoe Edition. Cloth, 6 vols., $3.40. Limp leather, $5.50. Full levant, $15.25.
Barabbas. Marie Corelli. Illustrated edition. $3.50.
The Bastile. Captain The Hon. D. Bingham. 2 vols. Cloth, $3.75.
The Complete Works of John Keats. Cloth, 5 vols., $2.80. Limp leather, $4.65.
New Tales of Old Rome. Rodolfo Lanciani. $5.
Janice Meredith. Paul Leicester Ford. Illustrated edition; 2 vols. Regular price $5. Our price, $1.25.
Complete Works of Alfred Tennyson. Aldworth Edition. 13 vols. Cloth, $6.50. Full Leather, $15.
Scotland. 2 vols. Maria Hornor Lonsdale. Cloth, $3.75.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

Crisp, Pretty COTTONS
At Half Price, or Near It

THE chief charm about these noteworthy bargains in Summer Cotton Goods lies in the fact that you can buy materials for two wash dresses at the former price of one—and yet have ample time to get a whole Summer's wear out of the pretty frock.

12½c Printed Batistes at 8c yard
In a large variety of attractive floral and conventional designs on white and colored grounds.

15c Dress Ginghams at 10c yard
32 inches wide; mostly in red and white combinations.

15c Printed Swiss Muslins, 10c yd.
In conventional designs of black and colors, printed on white grounds.

18c Printed Striped Madras at 12½c
On white ground, printed in small attractive patterns in black and colors.

25c Lace Striped Muslins, 12½c yd.
In pretty floral designs, printed on white grounds.

25c Swiss Muslins at 18c yard
In over fifty attractive designs in figured stripes.

50c Scotch Ginghams, 25c yard
Attractive patterns in Mercerized corded and lace stripes.

50c Printed Silk Mousseline, 25c
In a great variety of handsome floral designs.

50c Figured Swiss Muslins at 25c yd.
In designs that are always wanted—figures in black on white and colored grounds.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Hammocks, Swings, Go-Carts

HERE'S a truly summery handful of hints—Hammocks, that suggest shady piazza-corners; Lawn Swings and Chairs, that call up visions of green grass, under leafy trees; Go-Carts, for Baby's Summer trips abroad; and many other things for Summer days:

HAMMOCKS

At 75c—Open weave with pillow, spreaders and valance.
At $1.50—Canvas weave with pillow and spreaders, two end bars and valance; assorted colors; 40 x 80 in.
At $2—Canvas weave with pillow, spreaders and two end bars and valance; extra finish; assorted colors; 40 x 80 in.
At $3—Canvas weave, with pillow, spreaders, two end bars and valance; assorted colors; 3½ x 7 ft.
Open and canvas weave Hammocks, with pillow, spreaders and valance; assorted colors, from 75c to $3.50.
Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks, 14 ft. long, 7 ft. body, $10; 18 ft. long, 9 ft. body, $25.
Princess Baby Hammocks, assorted colors, $1.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

TENTS, SWINGS, Etc.

Beach Umbrellas, $2, $2.50 and $5.
"Solid Comfort" Steel Frame Swinging Chairs, $3.75.
Paris Lawn Swings, 6 ft.; for two, $4.
Lawn Swings, 8½ ft.; for 2 adults, $5.
Army Tents, 7 x 7 ft., complete, $5.
Wall Tents, 7 x 9 ft., of 8-oz. army duck; $7.50. 10 x 12 ft., $10.50.

GO-CARTS and BABY CARRIAGES

At $6.50, from $8—Reclining Go-Carts; close-woven reed body; green-enameled gear; rubber-tired; foot-brake.
At $10—Reclining Go-Carts; close-woven reed body, roll edge; green-enameled gear; rubber-tired wheels.
At $7.50—Baby Carriages; reed body; roll edge; tinned gear; rubber-tired wheels; with parasol and rod.
At $13.25—Baby Carriages; close-woven reed body, roll edge; tinned gear; with parasol and rod.

The Easy Way Makes The Best Ice Cream

THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER does not begrudge any extra effort necessary to make her table delicacies more dainty and palatable; but she would be humiliated indeed to go on doing a thing the hard way, while her neighbor got far more delightful results, without the old-style labor that is no longer necessary.

That's the story of the

20th Century Ice Cream Freezer

It makes the smoothest, firmest cream you ever saw served; and enables you to place it in the molded form right on the table for serving.

And there's no work at all—no tiresome grinding, just when there are so many other things to do. You simply mix the cream, stir it around a little, put on the cover, pack in the ice, and let it stand while you get dinner; take out the can, wrap a warm cloth around it to loosen the cream; then slide the block on the platter, and it's ready to serve. No dasher to scrape and clean; no heavy grinding machinery to add weight to the freezer.

It's a Twentieth Century triumph—and cheaper than other freezers. Four sizes:

No. 2—capacity, 1½ qts., $1.50. No. 4—capacity, 3 qts., $2.
No. 3—capacity, 2 qts., $1.75. No. 6—capacity, 4 qts., $3.

Demonstration in the Basement.

Summer GLOVES
for Men and Women

GLOVES to be cool in, gloves for driving and all other Summer pursuits are here, for men and women, in most satisfactory variety. If you're going to be gloved at all, you might as well do the thing with proper regard for style, comfort and economy:

GLOVES FOR MEN—
Tilbury Driving Gloves; lisle backs; Mocha palms, $1.
Dents' Tropical Driving Gloves, $1.75.
Broadway and Ninth street.

GLOVES FOR WOMEN—
Suede Lisle Gloves, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Lace Lisle Gloves, 50c and 75c.
Dents' Tropical Gloves; silk net backs, kid palms, $1.50.
Kayser Double Tip Silk Gloves, 50c, 75c and $1.
Automobile Gauntlets; suede lisle backs, ventilated kid palms, $1.75. Tenth street.

Children's Hats, 50c

HERE'S an attractive offering of Beach Hats for little girls. They are prettily made of tan linen; round crown with drooping stitched brim; with red, white or blue ribbon band and streamers. Regular 75c values, today

Fifty Cents Each

Other Outing Hats, for boys and girls—
Roll-brim Sailor Hats, of duck or linen, with streamers or patent leather edging, 65c to $2.
Tam O'Shanters, of duck, linen or pique, white or colored, 25c to $1.
Yachting and Golf Caps, of duck, crash or linen, 25c to 50c. Second floor, Tenth street.

Winsome Wash Dresses
for Girls of 6 to 14

WE begin 'way down with the prices on these charming little Dresses for Girls' Summer wearing. $2—isn't that absurdly little, for a pretty dress of white lawn, with yoke of insertion, double bertha, ribbon and lace-trimmed, and full skirt with three rows of insertion and lace? And that's but a random example: gage by it the rest of the stock—up to the dresses at $15. There are Sailor, Guimpe and Russian Blouse Dresses, of dimity, lawn, chambray, galatea and attractive novelty materials, in a variety of colors, that will suit the taste of the most particular parent. Second floor, Ninth street.

An Offering of
Women's Linen Collars

ONE hundred dozens of Women's Collars, linen both sides, that were made by the best manufacturer of Collars in the country. All in the popular narrow turn-down shape, with rounded corners; 1¾ in. deep. Sizes 12½, 13 and 13½.

These Collars were made to sell for at least 20c. each, but now, in the height of the collar season, we offer them at

2 for 25 cents

A veritable collar bargain. Basement.

Shirt-Waist Jewelry
Modestly Priced

EFFECTIVE, but inexpensive trinkets, that are appropriate to wear during the shirt-waist and straw hat period.

You really needn't care a bit if you *do* happen to lose a belt-pin on the golf course, or drop a cuff-link over the side of your canoe.

STERLING SILVER—
Brooches, 50c to $2.50. Bracelets, 85c to $4.25.
Scarf Pins, 25c to $1. Lorgnette Chains, $1.50 to $4.50
Belt Pins, 25c to $1. Chatelaine Pins, 50c to $1.25.
Buckles, $2.25 to $6. Hat Pins, 25c to $1.50.
Cuff Pins, 40c, 50c pair. Links, 25c to $1.75.
Lockets, 75c to $3.50. Fobs, $2.25 to $3.50.

GOLD-PLATED—
Links, 25c to $1.50. Collar Buttons, 15c and 25c.
Brooches, 40c to $2. Belt Pins, 25c to $1.25.
Hat Pins, 25c to $2. Cuff Pins, 25c to $1 pair.
Scarf Pins, 25c to $1. Lockets, 75c to $2.50.
Lorgnette Chains, $1 to $6.75. Fobs, $1.25 to $4.25.
Bracelets, $1.25 to $3.75. Neck Chains, $1.25 to $2.25.
Pearl Waist Sets, 50c. Pearl Links, 50c and 75c.
Pearl Chains, $1 to $3. Pearl Collar Buttons, 10c.
Pearl Collars, $2.50 to $6.
Rhinestone Buckles, $3.25 to $25.
Rhinestone Brooches, $3.75 to $16.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Fountain Pens

A FOUNTAIN PEN is as necessary as a pencil nowadays; and most of all in Summer time, when ink is the last thing thought of at home.

We are changing the model of the Wanamaker Fountain Pens, and now offer

The $1 Fountain Pens at 75c
The $1.50 Fountain Pens at $1.25

And they are the best pens made at the price.
Typewriter Paper, 500 sheets for 35c.
Good Bond Paper, 500 sheets for 50c.

Commercial Stationery Store, in Annex.

A Sale of Silk Waists

WE saw possibilities in this lot of Silk Waists, and gobbled it—at an interesting price. For this price enables you to obtain, just at the outset of the warm weather, charming Summer Silk Waists that are regular

$5 and $6.50 Values at $3.50

They are of Louisine, Liberty Satin, Peau de Soie or Moire, in solid colors, Persian designs or polka dots. Some are plaited and hemstitched, others trimmed with lace or buttons, or in Gibson effects. Most attractive new styles, at a saving of $1.50 to $3 on each waist. Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO TIME TABLE NECESSARY.

A Train Every Hour to

PHILADELPHIA

over the

Reading Route

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

All Trains direct to Reading Terminal — Vestibuled Coaches and Parlor Cars.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the **Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy** of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicines in the World.**

Beecham's Pills have been before the public for half a century, and are the most popular family medicine. No testimonials are published, as Beecham's Pills

RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal St., New York.

Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c. and 25c.

A Word to the Wise

When you have a thirst for something delicious, wholesome and refreshing

try

ROSE'S Lime Juice

It is the product of the choicest West Indian Lime Fruit, and has won universal approval as the best temperance drink and an excellent blood purifier.

Ask your grocer for it, and insist on having ROSE'S.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE

a regard for their health drink only Straight Whiskey. In Insurance parlance, "its extra hazardous" to drink any other.

Old Crow Rye

is a thoroughbred, and can do you no harm.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.



Welch's Grape Juice

Fruity—dainty—delicious, is a glass of Welch's Grape Juice. It satisfies the thirst, invigorates the body. When tired and exhausted it goes right to the spot. It is not a false stimulant; it creates a vigor from which there is no reaction Try it on the table, serve it as a light refreshment. It's pure.

Druggists and grocers sell it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y. 12

The Saving Housewife

Is the one to profit by our process of

Carpet Cleaning.

A new and powerful force that couldn't harm the daintiest fabric made. Our confidence is such as to insist on your personal investigation.

"We Blow the Dirt Out."

Costs no more than the old way.

American Pneumatic Carpet Cleaning Co., 536-538-540-542-544-546 West 23d St.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE'S LARGE APPROPRIATIONS

Enjoined from Reviewing Assessments for Public Improvements.

Money for Carnegie Library Sites, Riverside Drive Extension, City College, and New Armories.

The Board of Estimate transacted more public business and held the longest session since the advent of the administration of Mayor Low yesterday. One hundred and twenty-one matters were considered and disposed of.

Justice Truax sent a letter transmitting amended plans for the alterations of the Court House, which were referred to the Corporation Counsel. The plans were prepared by Horgan & Slattery, who now desire to submit new plans.

A resolution was adopted authorizing an issue of $50,000 for new buildings for the Board of Health.

An injunction issued by Justice Gaynor was served on the board restraining the officials from reviewing the assessments levied by the old Board of Public Improvements. It was found that the old board during the last few months of its term saddled large additional percentages on the city, thus relieving property owners. Controller Grout was considering a plan to make the property owners pay a higher rate.

A resolution appropriating $200,000 for heating the American Museum of Natural History was adopted, as was a resolution authorizing the purchase of the property 29 to 33 East Broadway for a Carnegie Library site.

The board authorized issues of corporate stock for $425,000 for new buildings, contagious disease hospital, &c., for the Board of Health; $250,000 for Carnegie Library sites, $600,000 for new buildings of the City College, $20,000 for plans for armories for Troop C and the Seventy-first Regiment, $105,000 to begin the work of making public baths in Manhattan, $20,000 for a like purpose in Brooklyn, and $50,000 for plans for the Riverside Drive extension.

The board gave a hearing to a number of Brooklyn men who want the city to take possession at once of the land to be used for the Brooklyn plaza of the new East River Bridge. A law passed in 1895 provides that the city shall take the land. C. C. Ferris and others explained that for the last five years they have been unable to lease the property and that real estate in that section is demoralized.

Charles Berry of 268 Roebling Street objected to the apparent indifference of the city authorities.

"The conditions are disgraceful," he said. "My tenants have left. The streets are in a terrible condition, and have become a lounging place for loafers. If you gentlemen had to bring up your children among such surroundings you would feel like wringing the necks of the persons responsible for it."

"I quite agree with you," said Mr. Grout. Mr. Grout then persisted in his argument that the property owners would fare better and get their money quicker by selling to the city privately, and moved that the matter lie upon the table for a week, promising to send an appraiser through the district between now and next Friday.

RAILWAYS INJUNCTION CASE.

The Companies Will Fight Against Having Temporary Ones Issued by Illinois Judges Made Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Railroads will fight against having the temporary injunctions issued by Judges Grosscup and Phillips a short time ago, enjoining them from cutting rates, paying rebates, or otherwise violating the Inter-State commerce law, when the question of having these injunctions made permanent comes up before those Judges on June 23.

The demurrer filed a few days ago by the Chicago and Northwestern is participated in by all the Western lines, as the decision on this demurrer will apply to all the other roads.

The railroads will not deny that they have been violating the law as charged in the bill. They will simply claim that the Government is not entitled to an injunction on the petition filed, and ask that the bill be dismissed. They take the ground that assuming everything charged is true the plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction, because the law gives the individual who is injured the right to sue for damages, and thus secure redress and protection.

PLANS OF WESTERN UNION.

A. Semi-Official Statement Hints the Company May Not Renew Pennsylvania Railroad Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—A semi-official statement from the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day was to the effect that the company is not particularly anxious to renew its contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the first glimpse of the hand of the Gould people since the beginning of the hostility between the Western Union and President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania.

It is maintained on the part of the officials of the Western Union that they are in a position to be independent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Long contracts, they claim, with the Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads give them all the right-of-way it is necessary for them to have to the West. In addition, it is asserted that more wires are being strung over these routes, and that in the immediate future the Western Union service may be removed from the Pennsylvania Railroad entirely.

"It must also be remembered," said an official this evening, "that Gould is coming East with the Wabash system as fast as circumstances will allow, and he can carry the Western Union lines over his new route to the West."

NEW ISTHMIAN RAILWAY.

Tehuantepec Line Will Compete with the Panama Company Next Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—"By June 1 of 1903 the Tehuantepec Railroad across the Isthmus of that name, in Mexico, will compete with the Panama route and the American overland lines for a share of the shipments between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific Coast."

This statement was made by J. J. Allen, of the City of Mexico, General Traffic Manager of the road, who is in this city. He also said that it was the intention between now and June 1 of next year to have a steamer line between New York and Coatzncoalcos, the Atlantic terminus of the road, and between Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus, and San Francisco.

Charles J. Smith's New Position.

Charles J. Smith, for many years private Secretary of the General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation, in charge of matters pertaining to the operation of passenger trains. Mr. Smith began his railroad career as an office boy with the New York Central.

Baltimore and Ohio's Large Order.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has placed an order with the American Locomotive Company for 100 locomotives, consisting of seventy-five consolidation, fifteen switch, and ten passenger engines.

B. Altman & Co. *beginning this day, June 7th, and during the months of June, July, August and September, will close their store at 12 Noon on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other business days.*

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

Outlined in a Platform for Their State Candidates.

Contest Against the Democratic Organization to be Begun To-day—Ex-Gov. Hill Denounced.

The State Convention of the Liberal Democratic Party of New York is to be called to order in Cooper Union at 3 o'clock to-day. It is the purpose of the leaders of the organization to name an entire State ticket and to continue the fight through the campaign. The delegations that will gather to-day have not been chosen at primaries, but by the organizations of Senate Districts. The following are the delegates who signed the call for the convention:

E. S. Egerton, New York.
George W. Everett, New York.
D. M. S. Fero, Glens Falls.
Jay W. Forrest, Albany.
The Hon. James A. Hanlon, Medina.
F. C. Hanlon, New York.
E. H. Heath, Buffalo.
George A. Hunter, New York.
John J. M. Issing, New York.
F. P. Jones, Buffalo.
Melvin G. Palliser, New York City.
L. M. Powers, Buffalo.
J. W. F. Ruttenber, Newburg.
Edgar L. Ryder, Ossining.
William S. Rann, Buffalo.
Hiram R. Savage, Holland.
Robert Stewart, Brooklyn.
H. C. S. Stimpson, New York City.
W. D. Thayer, Buffalo.
Dr. George W. Thompson, New York City.
Lsaac Wildenberg, New York.
John J. Young, New York.

In an address the organization says that immediately prior to the convention of 1896 the Democratic Party, dominated by unprincipled leaders, was a disgraced and discredited party; that it had asked for, received, and corruptly betrayed the confidence of the people, and that in 1896 the plain people of the Nation drove out of the counsels of the party the false leaders who had betrayed it, and it became a liberal and progressive party, making an honest attempt to deal with the problems of the day. It denounces ex-Gov. Hill and other leaders of the party, and asserts that they now have the impudence and audacity to ask the confidence of the people, and that the plan upon which they propose to organize the Democratic Party is to make it in all things but name the same as the Republican Party. Continuing, the address says:

Believing, as we do, that political parties should be the servants and not the masters of the people, we pledge ourselves to see to it that a party shall be organized and a ticket nominated that shall represent a liberal and progressive Democratic policy. We invite co-operation of our fellow-citizens upon the following principles:

We ratify and reaffirm the platform of the Democratic Party adopted at its last National Convention.

We demand the taxation of monopoly privileges while they remain in private hands, to the extent of their full value. That the franchise tax law of this State has not been enforced, is owing to the pernicious influence and efforts of David B. Hill to have this law declared unconstitutional.

As to those trustes and monopolies which are not public utilities or natural monopolies, we demand that those special privileges which they now enjoy and which alone enable them to exist, should be immediately withdrawn.

We believe that the land belongs to the people, and as a means of recognizing this right we demand that land values only be taxed.

Of the 250 delegates at the convention, 210 are to be from New York City. With the Chicago platform or Liberal Democrats will be associated the Populists.

A meeting of the State Committee was held at the Union Square Hotel last night. There it was said that the nominee for Governor would be either Jay Forrest of Albany, E. L. Ryder, an ex-Assemblyman, living at Ossining; William S. Rann of Erie, Hiram Savage of Holland, or J. C. Hanlon of Buffalo.

The organization believes it will poll not less than 10,000 votes in New York City and 5,000 in Erie County, which will give it the right to make nominations by convention in 1904. The convention will demand direct nominations by the people and Government ownership of railroads.

M. G. Palliser, a leading spirit in the movement, said last night that arrangements are to be made for weekly meetings throughout the State.

The statement was made that William J. Bryan favored the nomination of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, and that Bryan had so informed Lewis Nixon. The latter communicated the information to ex-Senator Hill, who, it was said, would not listen to the proposition. Mr. Mack told a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House that he was not a candidate, and would not accept a nomination.

OREGON DEMOCRATS WIN.

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Beaten by Small Majority.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 6.—Complete returns from the entire State, with the exception of ten small precincts, give Chamberlain (Dem.) a majority of 334 over Furnish (Rep.) for Governor. The remaining precincts cannot change the result materially.

In the First Congressional District, Tongue (Rep.) has a majority of 6,031, an increase of 3,012 over his majority of two years ago. In the Second Congressional District, J. N. Williamson (Rep.) has a majority of 8,172.

Allegany County Republicans Nominate.

BELMONT, N. Y., June 6.—The Allegany County Republican Convention was held here to-day. The Hon. Jesse S. Phillips of Andover, was renominated for member of Assembly, and Charles Ricker was renominated for the fourth term as County Treasurer. The convention passed a resolution favoring Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean for Lieutenant-Governor. F. B. Lyon of Cuba are leaders of the State delegation elected.

The Jefferson County Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 6.—The results of the Republican primaries held in Jefferson County to-day insure the return of Eton R. Brown to the State Senate and Charles L. Knapp to Congress from this district.

To Stop at 125th Street Station.

The New York Central management has arranged to stop all its passenger trains with the exception of the Empire State Express, at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station after June 15. It is said that there has been an increasing demand for train service at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ever since the last Park Avenue tunnel accident.

Pacific Mail Directors Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday the retiring Directors were re-elected.

B & K SIGNS OF SUMMER

Panama Hats are the most striking sign of the Season to-day.

We have them in all the shapes and in the "rough" to be shaped to your taste.

$5 and $10.

Porto Ricans and all the popular straws and styles from $1 to $3.

A fine Negligee Shirt, with or without attached cuffs, $1.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York (Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.

Open Saturday till 10 p. m.

Wallach's Straws

830, 832 Columbus Av, 258, 240, 242 Bowery, 669 Eighth Av, Third Av., cor. 22nd

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

"CORONATION,"—(Rough) the smart thing for Young Men. Double-edged brim, square crown, twist-and-turn braid, black band with lacquered saddle-buckle, reeded sweat-band, silk tip. It's comfortable and eye-pleasing. $1.90

Notice our windows for other Straws from $1.00 upwards. See, too, Porto Ricans.

Wilson W. Dunlop's Odd Will.

The will of Wilson W. Dunlop, filed yesterday, makes Rose E. Sheddan, a sister, the wife of Robert F. Sheddan, sole heir and executrix. In a long exhortation the testator asks her "to use the property for the spread of the true knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, giving special prominence and emphasis to the most important truth and the greatest future event, namely, the Second Coming of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in accordance with God's own plan, 'To the Jew first, then to the Gentile.'

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KEYSER, West Va., June 6.—The table works in this town, owned by Robert F. Whitmer of Philadelphia, burned to-day, with a large stock, which included material for the St. Louis fair. The loss is $75,000; insurance, $25,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

McDONALD, Ga., June 6.—The saw and planing mills of J. S. Bailey & Co. were destroyed by fire to-day. Two million feet of lumber and seven freight cars were burned. The loss will be approximately $150,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, winds south.

Along the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk south winds will prevail with probably squalls on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast. Light to fresh east to southeast winds will continue on the Gulf Coast. On the Great Lakes local thunderstorms with wind squalls from south to southwest will be followed by fresh west winds. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh south winds, shifting to west with probably thunder squalls to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	67	57	64
6 A. M.	67	58	64
9 A. M.	72	64	69
12 M.	82	72	77
4 P. M.	85	72	75
6 P. M.	81	70	74
9 P. M.	73	64	69
12 P. M.	69	62	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding data 1901	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The temperature registered 60 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 66 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps, will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy July 1. He is assigned to the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company July 1.

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., is transfarred from the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twenty-seventh Battery, field artillery.

Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, First Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence will join his regiment in the Philippines.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, Artillery Corps, has been accepted, to take effect May 27.

Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, Twenty-second Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will join his company.

Capt. James Baylies, Tenth Infantry, will proceed upon the expiration of such leave of absence as may be granted him, to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. David C. Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Denver, vice Capt. Francis J. Kernan, Second Infantry, aide-de-camp relieved.

Second Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Edward B. Mosely, President of the examing board convened at Denver, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Gelwyn E. Hampton, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence will join his company in the Department of Dakota.

Capt. W. Edson Apple, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to Columbus Barracks for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon is relieved from further duty at the United States General Hospital, at San Francisco, and will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., for duty at the Columbia Arsenal.

Contract Surgeon Oliver M. Holliday will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. F. Merry (retired) is detached from duty as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, and ordered to Washington to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment for temporary duty.

The order to Rear Admiral E. W. Watson, retired, directing him to proceed home, is revoked; he will continue on duty at the navy yard at Norfolk.

Capt. U. Sebrea will assume command of the Wheeling.

Capt. G. Blocklinger is detached from command of the Wheeling, and will report for duty as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu.

Lieut. Commander F. A. Wallner is detached from the Dixie and ordered to the Columbia as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander J. P. Parkar is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Dixie as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander R. L. Reid (retired) is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered home.

Lieut. W. H. Standley is detached from the branch hydrographic office, San Francisco, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Ensigns W. R. White and C. T. Owens are detached from the Marietta and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign H. L. Brynser is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Marietta.

Naval Cadet B. P. Mannix is transferred from the Dolphin to the Kearsarge.

Chaplain C. H. Dickins is detached from the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Fullam's department order of May 19 is modified; he is ordered to Newport for course in the Naval War College. He also will report to the commandant of the naval training station at Newport for temporary duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Buffalo sailed June 5 from New York for Gibraltar.

The Ajax sailed June 5 from Lambert Point for New York.

The Cincinnati reached San Juan June 5.

The Porter reached League Island June 5.

The Leyden sailed June 6 from Boston for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Celtic sailed June 6 from Townsend to Manila.

The Nashville sailed June 6 from Naples for Gibraltar.

Itinerary of the Buffalo: Leaves New York June 5, Gibraltar June 21, Malta June 30, Port Said July 5, Colombo July 21, Singapore July 28, Arrives at Manila Aug. 2.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

THE FINEST BOOK STORE IN THE CITY!

This is what every one of the great crowd of Book lovers who attended the opening of our New Book Store last week seemed to feel and say. For the values offered created real enthusiasm. Such selling in Library Sets and Standard Literature was remarkable for this season of the year. We should say *unusual* and not *remarkable* because it would indeed have been remarkable if there had *not* been such overpowering response to such a memorable offering.

We will continue the Opening Sale Prices during the coming week. The following are a selection only. Scores of others equally desirable will be found in this grand Book Store:

Low Prices on Standard Sets!

Library sets of the great authors are offered during this opening sale at absolutely the lowest prices on record. Think of buying a complete library set of Dickens in 15 volumes, suitably bound in cloth, for $2.25 and Shakespeare in 4 volumes for 65 cents! We do not claim that the paper and binding are the best ever made, but we do claim that they are the best of all the lower priced editions on the market.

THACKERAY, 10 vols., cloth binding; usually 2.75; sale price 1.50

BULWER, 13 vols., cloth binding; usually 3.50; sale price..... 1.95

DICKENS, 15 vols., cloth binding; usually 3.75; sale price..... 2.25

ELIOT, 6 vols., cloth binding; usually 1.50; sale price. 95c

BRONTE, 6 vols., cloth binding; usually 1.50; sale price..... 95c

SHAKESPEARE, 4 vols., cloth binding; usually 1.10; sale price..... 65c

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND, 5 vols., cloth binding; usually 90c.; sale price..... 50c

LEATHER STOCKING TALES, 5 vols., cloth binding; usually 90c.; sale price. 50c

DOYLE, 5 vols., cloth binding; usually 90c.; sale price. 50c

KIPLING, 5 vols., cloth binding; usually 90c.; sale price..... 50c

EDNA LYALL, 6 vols., cloth binding; usually 1.10; sale price..... 65c

Shakespeare in 12 Handy Volumes!

neatly bound in cloth, good paper and type, text from Dyce's fourth edition and with an arrangement of his glossary.

1.25 Set of 12 volumes; worth $2.50.

Fine Library Sets!

These are magnificent library editions, fit to grace any library and satisfy the most exacting critic.

	Cloth.	Half Calf.
DICKENS, Cosmada Edition, 15 vols.....	7.90	18.75
DUMAS, Cosmada Edition, 15 vols.....	7.90	18.75
THACKERAY, Cosmada Edition, 10 vols....	5.75	12.50
ELIOT, Cosmada Edition, 8 vols.....	4.60	9.75

Scott—Finest Library Editions!

Finest book papers, new type, highest class cloth binding and illustrations expressly prepared by leading artists for the Royal Association of Fine Arts in Scotland.

Complete in 12 vols.; usually $7.50; sale price..... 4.75 | Complete in 24 vols.; usually $15.00; sale price..... 8.90

Great Bargains in Paper Novels!

Recent copyright fiction, in paper covers, at half publisher's price. Among them are:

In the Palace of the King; In the Fog (Harding Davis), Heart's Highway (Mary E. Wilkins); A Singular Life, The Choir Invisible, Via Crucis, Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, Tom Grogan, Tug of War, Orange Girl (Besant), &c.; each..... 25c

Talleyrand's Secret Memoirs!

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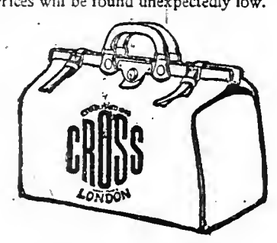
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BALLYHOO BEY AGAIN LAST

W. C. Whitney's Futurity Winner Beaten Off in Race Made for Him at Gravesend Track.

Of the several disastrous happenings at the Gravesend race track yesterday, the most ruinous to public and professional backers alike, and one of the most profitable of the season to the betting ring, was the result of the least ambitious event on the day's card. This was the fifth race, for maidens three years old and upward, twelve horses running, and nearly every one of them except the winner being backed, while among the beaten division were at least half a dozen "good things."

As if to make a fitting end to the betting tangle the last horse but one in the betting, Caller, from the stable of J. P. Kraner, with as good as 50 to 1 offered against him, won. After Frankfort led to the stretch turn, Caller went on, winning rather easily, three lengths before Emshee and Daffo-Down-Dilly, second and third. The betting crowd had several other hard problems in the course of the afternoon, and failed to solve most of them, as but two favorites won.

In the third race, William C. Whitney's Futurity winner of two years ago, Ballyhoo Bey, was a starter, the race having been framed to let him in under conditions that might coax him to try. He led away from the post, was outrun in the first half furlong, and dropped away to the rear and finished last. Swiftmas was well up all the way, while Grand Opera made the running to the turn into the stretch, where he stopped and Swiftmas took the lead, which he held to the end, winning rather easily from Flying Buttress.

The stake feature of the day was the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, for which nine fair jumpere ran. Big Gun, ridden by Fry, went out with the track, and, racing at his jumps under the whip, drew far out in front in the first quarter of a mile, and, leading from end to end, won easily by half a dozen lengths. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven fligbts of hurdles. S. Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 5 years, by Artillery-Linda Vista, 137 pounds, (Fry,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by six lengths; F. Ambrose Clark's Jim McGibben, br. g., aged, by Eberlee-Battle Belle, 164, (C. Wilson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (coupled in betting with Rowdy,) second by five lengths from Thomas W. Lawson's Draughtsman, br. g., 8, by Owas-Sneeze, 143, (Carson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled in betting with Ferocious,) third. Time—3:12 1-5. Rowdy, Semper Ira, Ferocious, The Driver, and McGrathiana Prince also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $900.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. S. J. Smith's Northern Star, ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Starlight, 104 pounds, (H. Cocbran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by three lengths; Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, h. c., 4, 121, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a head from the Gougbacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 4, 125, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Kinnikinlo, Operator, Himself, Sliptbrift, and Petra II. also ran. Winner trained by S. J. Lawler. Value to the winner, $835.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Sydney Paget's Swiftmas, br. b., aged, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a half length; R. T. Wilson, Jr's, Flying Buttress, h. c., 3, 96, (Sbea,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half from J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4, 106, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Grand Opera, Belvino, Ballyhoo Bey, Bellario, Lombre, and Arden also ran. Winner trained by T. Welsh. Value to the winer, $810.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; five and a half furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Daisy Green, b. f., by Bassetlaw-Extract, 107 pounds, (Shea,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by five lengths; F. M. Taylor's Bernard, b. c., 105, (Breanan,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by a neck from J. E. Gardner's First Chord, b. c., 115, (Landry,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, tbird. Time—1:07 3-5. Agio, Gillis, Michaelmas, Mennenfield, Lady Russell, and Waxia also ran. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to ths winner, $720.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; ons mile and seventy yards. J. P. Kraner's Caliar, b. g., 3 years, by Tammany-Caledonia, 111 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won easily by three lengths; A. Featherstone's Emsbee, b. c., 3, 114, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a half length from Franklin Stone's Daffo-Down-Dilly, h. g., 4, 111, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Maranda, Frankfort, Anna Darling, Westfield, Lord Sterling, Sun Shower, Annie Grace, Remorse, and Dachshund also ran. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin. Valus to tbe winner, $750.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Edward Jerell's Agnes D., b. f., 4 years, by Longford-Flozette, 101 pounds, (Shea,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by three lengths; Charles Oxr's Ascension, b. f., 3, 94, (Bolsen,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 3, 99, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Fatalist, Rassignal, Elsie Skip, and San Andreas also ran. Winner trained by H. Hodges. Value to the winner, $790.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Cobourg, 137 pounds; Colonel Padden, 133; Josepba, 113; Lone Fisherman and Enright, 115 each; Rossignol, 113; Meistersinger, 112; Khital, 108; Fair Knight, 102, and Rockford, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Gold Heels, 126 pounds; Blues, 125; Contend, 112; Colonel Padden and Vincitor, 110 each; His Eminence and Homestead, 107 each; Ethics, 102; St. Finan, 95; Trumpo and Colonel Bill, 90 eacb, and Grail, 87.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Maxnic, 125 pounds; Mexican, 122; Dalesman, Injunction, Sir Voorhies, Pebbie, Artvis, Hackensack, Athelroy, and Invincible, 115 each, and Martis Lewis, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances. One mile and a sixteentb, Homestead, Pentecost, Sliptbrift, Trump, and Connecticut, 111 pounds each; Old England, 108; Major Daingerfield and De Reszke, 106 each; Chiron, 103; Sun Sbowsr, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, sailing allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; five furlongs, Witfull, 111 pounds; Joe Cobb, 110; Gloriosa, 108; Cinquevalli and Blue and Orange, 107 eacb; Blue Delft, 106; Attorney and Bismarck, 105 each; Dr. Saylor and Reeves, 102 each; Rowdy Boy, Anna Daly, and Mexicanna, 100 each; Birch Broom and Pinebrook, 99 each; Faust, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Birch Broom, Dr. Saylor, Faust, Rowdy Boy, and Anna Daly.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. King Bramhle, 120 pounds; Prince Richard and Alan Scheck, 109 each; Lons Fisberman, 108; Cougar and Lucky Star, 105 each; Moor, 104; Tbe Puritan, Malden, and Fonsolee, 101 each; Courtenay, 94; H. L. Coleman, 91; Ravensburg, 89; Locket, 87. Apprentice allowance claimed for The Puritan, Fonsolee, Lucky Star, and Locket.

Columbia's New Baseball Officers.

Harry Ladd of Epping, N. H., was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia baseball team for 1903, succeeding F. V. Goodman, 1903, College. Ladd is a member of the second year law class, and has played on the team only this year. C. L. Hendrickson, 1903, College, will be manager of the team next year.

Columbia's athletic council has awarded the 'Varsity C to the following members of the 1902 team: Capt. F. V. Goodman, 1903, College; W. R. Tyler, 1904, College; H. A. Grant, 1904, Science; A. Mehler, 1904, Law; H. Tabor, 1904, Law; H. Bloomfield, 1903, College; H. D. Dennison, 1904, College; Victor Godwin, 1904, Science; Harry Ladd, 1903, Law, and Frank O'Neill, 1903, Law. C. L. Hendrickson, who will be manager next year, was also given his C.

The freshman team received the award of class stripes.

Brooklyn Cricket Team Won.

The Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs played an interesting game yesterday at Prospect Park, in which good batting upon the part of the former gained them the victory by 68 runs and 8 wickets to spare, the score being 140 to 72. S. B. Standfast proved to be in great form with the willow for the winners, and put on 65 by vigorous play. E. O. Challenger and H. B. Coyne were also seen to advantage in their contributions of 29 and 23, respectively. For Kings County the only men to secure double figures were H. Williams, with 22, and H. Tattersall, with 17.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks and Pittsburgs Play Eleven Innings to a Tie—Brooklyn Beaten by Chicago.

The baseball teams of New York and Pittsburg played eleven innings to a tie yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Each side made 4 runs, although New York played better, both at the bat and in the field. A triple play in the ninth inning by Ritchey and Wagner of Pittsburg, which retired Doyle, Smith, and Bean, was given a hearty round of applause.

In the fifth inning O'Hagan, who was on third base, was struck in the breast by a hard line hit from Bean's bat, and compelled to retire from the game. Van Haltren, whose leg was broken in a game at Pittsburg, watched the play of his teammates from the clubhouse, where he sat propped up with pillows. He will have to use crutches for six weeks, and it is improbable that he will play ball again thle season.

When Wagner came to the bat for Pittsburg in the fourth inning he hit safely for three bases and scored on Bransfield's long fly to O'Hagan in centre field.

It wae in the fifth inning that New York took the lead. O'Hagan got his base on Bransfield's error. Jones went out on a fly to left field. Mathewson singled, sending O'Hagan to third. Dunn forced Mathewson at second. Bean's foul liner hit O'Hagan, and Jackson took his place on the base line. Bean then rapped out a hit for two bases and Jackson and Dunn scored.

Pittsburg made three runs in the sixth inning. Clarke singled and Beaumont's sacrifice put him on eecond. Mathewson hit Wagner, and Bransfield's safe hit filled the bags. Ritchey flied out to Lauder. Then came Leach's three-bagger, which cleared the bases. Smith went out on an easy pop fly to Lauder.

Lauder and Yeager hit safely in the eighth inning, and Jackson went out to Bransfield. Jonee's single scored Lauder and Yeager. Bowerman batted for Mathewson, but wae an easy out from pitcher to first. Dunn struck out. Neither team could score again, and the umpire called the game on account of darkness. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Dunn, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Conroy, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Bean, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Clarke, lf	2	1	0	1	0	G. Smith, 2b	0	0	5	0	1
Bea'm'nt, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Wagner, ss	2	1	7	4	1	Lauder, 3b	1	3	6	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	2	13	0	1	Yeager, o	1	1	8	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	5	1	O'Hagan, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	Jackson, lf	1	1	2	0	0
H. Smith, c	0	0	7	1	0	Jones, lf	0	0	2	2	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	4	0	Mathew'n, p	0	0	2	2	0
						Evans, p	0	0	0	1	0
						*Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	33	17	4	Total	4	10	33	10	1

*Batted for Mathewson in eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 4. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; New York, 13. Two-base hits—Clarke, Bean. Three-base hits—Wagner. Leach. Stolen bases—Clarke, (2,) Bransfield, Jackson. Triple play—Ritchey and Wagner. Hits Off Matbewson, 7 in eigbt innings; off Evans, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—H. Smith, Beaumont. First bass on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off Matbewson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1; by Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 5; by Matbewson, 2; by Evans, 3. Passed ball—H. Smith. Time—Two bours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillion.

CHICAGO, 6; BROOKLYN, 3.

The Brooklyn baseball team met its first defeat since it came home at the hands of the Chicago team at Washington Park yesterday. Chicago outplayed them both at the bat and in the field. For Brooklyn, Keeler and Sheckard did particularly good work at the bat and running bases. Clever double plays were made by St. Vrain, Kling, and Dexter, and Tinker, Lowe, and Dexter. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagis, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Doian, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Chance, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	3	4	0	0
Dexter, 1b	1	1	8	0	1	M'Cresry, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Cong., rf, cf	0	0	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	6	0
Kling, c	1	1	8	1	1	Flood, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Schaefer, 3b	1	2	1	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	Abearn, c	0	2	4	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	1
St. Vrain, p	0	0	2	2	0						
Total	6	7	27	9	2	Total	3	11	27	9	1

Chicago	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0—6	
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bsses—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Kling, Keeler, (2,) Abearn. Three-base hits—Schaefer, Dahlen. Home run—Tinker. Stolen bases—Jones, (2,) Dexter, Lowe, Keeler, (2,) Sheckard, (2,) Double plays—St. Vrain, Kling, and Dexter; Tinker, Lowe, and Dexter. Sacrifice hit—Congalton. First base on balls—Off Hugbes, 2; off St. Vrain, 4. Struck out—By Hugbes, 4; by St. Vrain, 6. Time—One bour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; ST. LOUIS, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The St. Louis baseball team could not hit Voorhees to any advantage to-day, while Philadelphia was successful in bunching its hits. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	4	0	0	3	0	2	0	*—	8	16	2
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	13	8	

Batteries—Voorbses and Jacklitscb; Yerkes and J. O'Neill.

CINCINNATI, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, June 6.—The Cincinnati baseball team won the opening game of the series to-day, 4 to 3. Both teams played listlessly at the bat and in the field. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3	7	3	
Cincinnati	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—4	10	4	

Batteries—Malarkey and Kittridge; Thielman and Feltz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	32	7	.821	Philadelphia	17	22	.436
Chicago	23	14	.621	Boston	16	22	.421
Brooklyn	20	20	.500	St. Louis	15	24	.385
New York	17	21	.447	Cincinnati	15	25	.375

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn. (2 games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 6.—Worcester won to-day's baseball game with Jersey City in the eighth inning, when three singles, a sacrifice, and a double scored three runs. The score:

WORCESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Frisble, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	1	4	4	0
Clancy, 1b	0	2	9	1	2	Mack, ss	1	1	3	2	0
Sebring, rf	0	0	0	0	1	Halligan, lf	1	1	3	1	0
Del'h'ty, 3b	1	1	4	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	3	0	0
Rickert, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Donahue, rf	0	0	0	0	0
St'lman, c	1	2	4	3	0	McM'nus, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Madison, ss	1	2	3	4	0	Schoch, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Wrigley, 2b	0	2	1	3	0	Butler, c	0	0	1	1	0
Hastings, p	0	0	1	1	0	Woods, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	12	27	16	3	Total	3	7	24	13	0

Worcester	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	*—	5	
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3		

Two-base hits—Steelman and Butler. Three-base hit—Madison. Sacrifice hits—Madison, (2,) and Shindle. Bases on balls—Off Hastings, 2; off Woods, 2. Struck out—By Hastings, 2; by Woods, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and Daly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	*—	9	12	1
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	3	

Batteries—Gray and Shaw; Horton and Pbelps.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providsnce	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	8	3	
Newark	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2—7	10	3	

Batteries—Conn and Brown; Hemming and Jope.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—4	7	3	
Montreal	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0—7	8	2	

Batteries—Yeager and Toft; Souders and Tracey.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 12; Binghamton, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Syracuse, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 15; Utica, 3.
At Amsterdam—Utica, 10; A. J. & G., 2.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 14; Boston, 8.

GOLF ON JERSEY LINKS

Kennady and Michael Will Meet for the Championship.

LATTER WINS TWO HARD GAMES

Wilson and Delano Left for the Consolation Cup—Handicap Feature for the Final Matchss To-day.

Excellent scoring and a number of closely contested games marked the progress of the second day's play yesterday at Montclair in the New Jersey State championship tournament. All of the cup rounds were brought down to the finals, and these will be completed to-day, being thirty-six holes in each case. Allan Kennaday, the present holder, will defend his title against Marc M. Michael, a former champion of the Yountakah Country Club. Michael is a strong golfer, and has maintained a steady game throughout the contest. He had two hard-earned victories yesterday—first defeating Roy de Raismes, the young champion of the Baltusrol Club, by one hole in a nineteen-hole game, and then in the afternoon he defeated Paul Wilcox by one hole.

Kennaday, on the other hand, won by larger margins.

The results of the match-play rounds for the four cups are:

Championship.—Second Round—Paul Wilcox, Montclair, beat L. H. Conklin, Newark A. C., 1 up; Marc M. Michael, Yountakah, beat Roy De Raismes, Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes;) Allan Kennaday, Montclair, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 7 up and 6 to play; Howard A. Colby, Essex County, beat T. T. Reid, Montclair, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-final Round—Michael beat Wilcox, 1 up; Kennaday beat Colby, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—F. M. Wilson, Englewood, beat J. G. Batterson, North Jersey, 3 up and 1 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, 1 up; A. M. Delano, Montclair, beat W. D. Moffat, Hackensack, 4 up and 2 to play; C. B. Storrs, Essex County, beat George Bowley, Jersey City, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-final Round—Wilson beat Watson, 1 up, (19 holes;) Delano beat Storrs, 7 up and 6 to play.

Third Cup.—First Round—Harold Wilcox, Montclair, beat W. D. Kirker, North Jersey, by default; F. J. De Raismes, Baltusrol, beat W. C. Freeman, Montclair, 6 up and 5 to play; F. M. Harrison, Montclair, beat F. C. Reynolds, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, beat C. W. O'Connor, Essex County, by default.

Semi-final Round—Wilcox beat De Raismes, 1 up; Tyng beat Harrison, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Cup.—First Round—F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat H. G. Hornfeck, Montclair, by default; H. G. Plimpton, Montclair, beat H. De F. Wright, Hillside, by default; R. W. Candler, Baltusrol, beat C. McD. Wills, Newark A. C., 3 up and 2 to play; W. T. Cross, Montclair, beat S. M. Allen, North Jersey, by default.

Semi-final Round—Marcellus beat Plimpton, 7 up and 5 to play; Candler beat Cross, 2 up.

Besides the final events for the leading cups to-day, there will be an all-day handicap at eighteen holes. Over a hundred golfers have entered.

Baltusrol Women Win at Golf.

The women golfers of Baltusrol and Essex County met yesterday on the Essex County links, near Orange, in the Class A championship team match of the Metropolitan Association series. Baltusrol won by 7 holes to 3. The results are:

BALTUSROL.	Holes.	ESSEX COUNTY.	Holes.
Mrs. E. A. Manice	3	Miss E. N. Goffe	0
Mrs. N. P. Rogers	3	Mrs. E. F. Sanford	0
Miss W. F. Maurin	1	Miss M. Charles	0
Miss Gladys Robinson	0	Mrs. E. M. Carmick	3
Total	7	Total	3

SCEPTRE WON THE OAKS.

R. S. Sevier's Famous Filly Started Favorite and Easily Took Famous English Race.

LONDON, June 6.—The Epsom Oaks, companion race to the Derby, was run for the one hundred and twenty-fourth time to-day, and was won by R. S. Sevier's famous filly Sceptre, the defeated favorite for the Derby. The occasion known as "Ladies' Day" at the Epsom race track was marred by rain and cool weather, but a great crowd gathered to witness the running of the historic filly race, King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and a royal party being among the spectators.

A majority of the racegoers preferred to travel by train, but a good sprinkling of people adhered to the time-honored custom of attending The Oaks in coaches and other conveyances, and, at intervals between showers, the inclosures were gay with bright dresses. The event of the day, the Oaks, was run as the third race, Sceptre going to the post favorite at 5 to 2.

Sceptre and Sterling Balm gave a lot of trouble at the starting post, and St. Windeline twisted a plate, which had to be turned. Ultimately a good start was effected, while a heavy ehower was falling. Although Game Chick was first away in the settling down, Simony took the lead. At Tattenham Corner Sceptre drew up hand over hand, but Simony maintained the lead into the straight. When thoroughly in line for home, Sceptre came on with a rush, obtained command, and won in a canter by three lengths. Simony stopped at the finish, and Glass Jug finished second, a length and a half before the Prisoner-Simoon filly. The time of the race was 2:46 3-5. A summary of the face follows:

The Oak Stakes of 4,500 sovereigns, ($22,500,) for three-year-old fillies; about one mils and a half:

Robert Sutton Sevier's bay filly Sceptre, by Persimmon-Ornament 1
Col. H. McCalmant's chestnut filly Glass Jug. 2
Lord Cadogan's bay filly, by Prisoner-Simoon. 3
Fourteen horses ran.

Betting—Sceptre, 5 to 2; Glass Jug, 10 to 1, and Simoon filly, 25 to 1.

Sceptre, in April last, won the 2,000 Guineas Stakes, and, in May, captured the 1,000 Guineas Stakes.

Watercolor Out of the Suburban.

The announcement was made officially yeeterday that Watercolor, the Winter favorite and the topweight since Banastar was withdrawn, has been declared out of the Suburban Handicap. Watercolor had been heavily backed in the several future books on the Suburban, and in the last announcement of odds was quoted as 5 to 1, at which price he was backed early in the week. Several days ago it was stated that he had broken down, but this was denied by his trainer, Charles Littlefield, Jr., though it was admitted that the horse was slightly lame. Trainer Littlefield, who has been ill for some time past, was at the Gravesend race track yesterday, but made no statement concerning Watercolor except to say that he had decided that the horse would not be able to start for the Suburban, which will be run next Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay track.

Vanderbilt Horse Le Mistral Won.

PARIS, June 6.—William K. Vanderbilt's Le Mistral won the Prix Bezons at the Maisons Laffitte races to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt's Ariege was not placed in the race for the Prix Longjumau, and his Nettie was unplaced in the contest for the Prix Ténébreuse.

Adorjan Won Billiard Match.

By defeating Benjamin Sayler last night Julius Adorjan, the Hungarian billiard expert, won first money in the four-handed tournament at Maurice Daly's academy. Adorjan scored on every turn at the table. Benjamin Sayler and Ora Morningstar meet in the final game to-night. The final score was 800 to 64. Adorjan averaged 16 12-18.

England's Billiard Champion Here.

John Roberts, billiard champion of England, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He has been touring the world for two years, playing in India, Japan, and recently in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto.

An English pocketed table is to be set up in George Slosson's room, Twenty-second Street and Broadway, and Roberts will play exhibition matches there next week.

The Two Sides of HIRES Rootbeer

The Side of HEALTH

As a health builder HIRES Rootbeer is unequalled. It Purifies the Blood, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Dyspepsia, Benefits the Kidneys, and gives vigor and energy to the whole system.

Bottles for putting up HIRES Rootbeer with Patent Rubber Lightning Stoppers. Last for years. Clean, convenient, handy, and always ready for use. No corks, string or wire. $2.00 per case of four dozen pints.



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		849 Broadway, Near 14th.		
		1197 Broadway, Near 28th.		
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No wonder Good Feet are scarce—and they would be a great deal scarcer if it wasn't for the Coward Shoe, which insures

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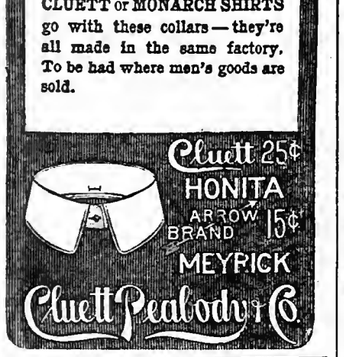
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Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandraff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. To-day. Messrs. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of A CHINESE HONEYMOON "A London Success. A New York Triumph." —N. Y. Journal. The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. 2:15. The Reigning Success LULU GLASER in DOLLY VARDEN By Stange & Edwards.

PROCTOR'S SUNDAY CONCERTS Contin's all N.Y. Houses. 23RD ST. Joe Welch, H. V. Fitzgerald, Continuous Vaudevills, 25 Stars Featured. 5TH AV. "A Modern Match," Big Stock & Vand. Continuous. Full Orch. 10 acts. 58TH ST. "Peaceful Valley;" Big Stock & Vaude., Ladies' Souvenir Mats. Daily. 125TH ST. "Lord Chumley," Big Stock & Vand. Ladies' Souvenir Matinees Daily.

PERMANENT CIRCUS, G. N. Y. OLYMPIA FIELD, 125th St. & Lenox Av. Daily Mat. 10, 20, 30c. Ev. 20, 30, 50c. OPENS SATURDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7. 40—BIG STAR ACTS—40

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2. SECOND BIG MONTH KING DODO. Raymond Hitchcock and choral court of 100.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. THE WILD ROSE GEO. W. LEDERER'S

GARRICK THEATRE. Mat. To-day 2:15. Last Performance To-night. GRACE GEORGE in FROU FROU.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15 | 5TH WEEK RICE'S SHOW GIRL

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. To-day. Black Patti Troubadours. They're in the stretch! Champion Cakewalkers. Nxt wk, Robinson-Temple Opera Co.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

St. Nicholas—20 deg. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15. DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid arctic breezes. Hgs't audiences in town. Adms'n, 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT. THE BLACK HUSSAR

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Glass inclosure. TO-NIGHT 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. Decided Hit! Perley's Comedians in the tuneful, charming CHAPERONS

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Jeanne du Barri.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. LADY OF LYONS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists

3RD AVE. MAT. TO-DAY. JOHN JASPER'S WIFE.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB. SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2.30 P. M. SPECIAL TIME TABLE TO-DAY. Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30, 1:50. Leave Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, at 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, 1:15, 1:25, 1:29, 1:37, 1:45, 1:53, stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Ave. and 9th St., Brooklyn, only.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10 A. M.—51 Hester Street; Hyman Cohen; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—18 Cannon Street; unknown; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—171 Bowery; unknown; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—3,814 Third Avenue; Joseph Rieccigie; damage, $25.

6:20 P. M.—1,470 Amsterdam Avenue; Fred H. Smith; damage, $50.

6:31 P. M.—Third Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, Manhattan Railroad; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—184 Grand Street; F. Eicher & Co.; damage trifling.

7:32 P. M.—350 Canal Street; Manhattan Shirt Waist Company; damage, $200.

8:25 P. M.—35 Stanton Street; Rosie Seigner; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—28 Delancey Street; Harry Cohen; damage, $100.

9:15 P. M.—673 Ninth Avenue; Joseph F. Eissenger; damage, $100.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:27	Moon rises... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:25	Gov. Isl'd...8:48	H. Gate...10:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:43	Gov. Isl'd...9:06	H. Gate...10:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston, Cartagena, Limon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwsrp.	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Coamo, San Juan, Poncs.	9:00 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	.....
El Sigilo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnssela, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	6:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonvills	....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda and Vest. Todias	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Castillian Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.	.....
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	.....
Lombardia, Napies	.....	.....
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Victoria Luise, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close hers every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Maile for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for, dispatch via Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 45:30 P. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, nniess specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rico, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. (connecting closes here Sundays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Maile for Australia, (except West Australia, which le forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 24 and up to June 7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, if sooner than New York June 7, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (registered mail muet be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close hers daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islande, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announcee that ths maile from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra and were dispatch east June 2, at 6 P. M. Due hers to-day.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China and Japan reached Vancouver per steamer Empress of Japan, and were dispatched east June 3 and 4. Due here June 8-and 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 7.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 5.
Barbarossa, Cherbourg, May 29.
Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Canning, Pernambuco, May 22.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 31.
Hesperia, Naples, May 21.
Hudson, Gibraltar, May 23.
La Lorraine, Havre, May 31.
Maraval, Port au Spain, May 30.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, May 31.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

Canadian, Liverpool, May 28.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 3.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 29.
Toronto, Hull, May 27.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Bovic, Liverpool, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 29.
Lahn, Gibraltar, June 1.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, May 30.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Alliance, Colon, June 3.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, May 28.
Concho, Galveston, June 4.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosee, Bremen, June 3.
Messba, London, May 31.
Sardegna, Naples, May 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 31.

Arrived.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, June 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Hale, Providence, R. I., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hilltarn, (Br.,) Allen, Calcutta, April 11, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Frankland, Bristol, &c., May 16, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS Cheesapeake, Dolano, Baltimore, with mdss. to H. C. Foster.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to ths Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Citta di Genova, (Ital.,) Ds Barbiere, Genoa, May 17, and Naples, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

United States cruiser Dixie, Berry, Martinique, May 26, to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London, May 26, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

Sailed.

SS British King, (Br.,) for Newcastle, England

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.

SS Dordogne, (Br.,) for Banes.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Sunderland, &c.

SS Matanzas, for Tampico.

SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

SS Koln, (Ger.,) for Philadelphia, &c.

SS Palma, for Jeremie, &c.

SS Celtic, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 6.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 11:40 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 12:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Hilglen, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Ashley, (Br.,) Capt. Bsvis, from Nsw York, arr. at Montevido May 19.

SS Carmelite, (Br.,) from Porto Empedocle for New York, sld. from Algiers June 2.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Capt. Falke, for New York, sld. from Stettin June 4.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Ranson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York for Melbourne and Brisbane, &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Croskery, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS St. Fillans, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Nsw York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Atlas, Capt. McKay, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken April 23 in latitude 3 degrees south, longitude 30 degrees west.

Notice to Mariners.

FLORIDA.

KEY WEST MAIN SHIP CHANNEL.—Eastern Triangle Beacon—Notice is hereby given, by order of ths Lighthouse Board, that on May 22, 1902, a red, square, pyramidal structure, 31 feet high, covered with horizontal slats, on iron-cased piles, was established in 18 feet of water on Eastern Triangle Shoal, easterly side of the Main Ship Channel into Key West Harbor. There le from 28 feet to 35 feet of water within 15 feet all around the beacon. The approximate geographical position of the beacon, as taken from Chart No. 498 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 24 degrees 30 minutes 32 seconde; Longitude, West, 81 degrees 48 minutee 14 seconds. Key West Lighthouse, N. ½ E., 2 7-16 miles; West Martello Tower, N. by E. ¾ E., 2 7-16 miles; East Martello Tower, NE. ½ N., 3¾ miles; Eastern Sambo Beacon A, E. 7-16 S., 7¾ miles; Western Sambo Beacon R, ESE. 13-16 E., 5¾ miles; Sand Key Lighthouse, SW. ¼ W., 5¾ miles.

(" List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 22.)

KEY WEST HARBOR, NORTHWEST CHANNEL.—Middle Ground Beacon—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on April 24, 1902, a triangular, pyramidal structure, 31 feet high, covered with horizontal slats, on iron-cased piles, upper part of structure white, lower part black, was established in 14 feet of water, on the southwesterly side of the Middle Ground in the Northwest Channel entrance to Key West Harbor. Key West Lighthouse, SE. by E. ⅛ E., 2½ miles; Sand Key Lighthouse, S. by W. ¼ W., 7¾ miles; Northwest Passage Lighthouse, NW. 13-16 W., 4⅝ miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

(" List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 37.)

STATE COURTS.

Calendar of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 6.—The following le the calendar of appeals from orders for the session of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 9:

Francis, as executrix, &c., vs. Watkins et al., (Fogel, appellant.)

In re estate of Corbett, deceased.

Hackett vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

People ex rel. Atkins vs. The City of Buffalo et al.

Charlee Roome Parmele Company vs. Haas.

In re Blackstone, deceased.

People ex rel. Batt vs. West et al., as Assessors, &c.

In re Gorden et al., as executors and trustees, &c.

In re application of Guden, Sheriff, &c., (Dike, respondent.)

People ex rel. Falk vs. Guden.

People ex rel. Falk vs. Dike.

People ex rel. Huber vs. Commiesioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Wenk vs. The City of New York et al.

Breed and another, as receivers, &c., vs. Ruoff and another.

In re Glendenning, deceased.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

People ex rel. Lewis vs. Sherman, individually, and as Mayor, &c.

The Stillwater and Mechanicsville Street Railway Company, &c., vs. The Boston and Mains Railroad.

In re Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, &c.

People ex rel. North vs. Featherstonhaugh et al., Commissioners, &c., and another.

In re Grade Crossing Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, &c. (In rs lands of Cooley et al. Proceeding No. 43.)

In re Schaefar et al., as executors and trustees, &c.

People ex rel. Linton ys. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

In re Arkenburgh, as executrix, &c., and another.

People ex rel. Gleason vs. Scannell, as Fire Commissioners, &c.

In re New York Juvenils Asylum, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

In re application of Bullis, &c.

People ex rel. West et al. vs. The City of Syracuse.

Wetmore (now Markhoe) vs. Wetmore.

People ex rel. Smith vs. Scannell, as Fire Commisioner, &c.

In re petition of Doheny and another, as trustees, &c.

In re J. W. Gillie Company.

In re application of Brush, &c. (Appeal No. 1.)

In re application of Brush, &c. (Appeal No. 2.)

Malone, as administrator, vs. Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, &c.

People ex rel. Corkran vs. Hyatt, Chief of Police, &c.

In re estate of Vanderbilt, deceased.

In re application of Kenny, &c.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Edwin H. Mairs, respondent, vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Order denying leave to amend affirmed and appeal from order denying reargument dismissed. Opinions by Hatch and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Erhard Oehler, appellant, vs. Herman Solomon and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondent to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George N. Segar, as administrator, respondent, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch, Ingraham, and Laughlin, JJ., (Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

The People, &c., respondents, vs. August Prillen, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Ellen M. Taylor, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Security Mntnal Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Emma L. Jacob, respondent, vs. J. Campbell Thompson, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Catherine McCann, as administratrix, appellant, vs. New York and Queens County Railroad Company, respondent. Order reversed and verdict reinetated, with costs of appeal to appellant. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Michael Connaughton, as administrator, respondent, vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, coets to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $3,000, in which cass judgment affirmed as so modified without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Rehhard Kochman, respondent, vs. Hattie Banmeister, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Minnie Hubener, an infant, respondent, vs. Henry Helde, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

S. Lisbmann's Sons Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Wilhelm Lauter et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

William Hoyt, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

John G. O'Keefe, as receiver, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

August Ruff, plaintiff, vs. Frederick Herhardt, defendant.—Judgment ordersd for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Ivy Courts Realty Company, respondent, vs. William L. Morton, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. Thomas H. Melledy, appellant, vs. John L. Shea, as Commissioner, et al., respondents.—Order reversed and application granted, with $50 costs and disbursemsnts. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Thomas H. Melledy, appellant, vs. John L. Shea, as Commissioner, et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People ex rel. Thomas G. Coyne, appellant, vs. John L. Shea, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

People ex rel. Thomas G. Coyne, appellant, vs. John L. Shea, as Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of The Armory Board, &c.—Order reversed and report of Commissioners confirmed, with costs to ths city against the respondents. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Daisy Price, respondent, vs. Warden of New York State Reformatory at Bedford, N. Y., appellant.—Order reversed and relator remanded to custody. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The United Press, resondent, vs. The A. S. Abell Company et al., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Demetrius J. Vlasto, respondent, vs. Panaghiote Varelopoulos et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Edward C. Vial, respondent, vs. Henry H. Jackson et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George E. Joseph, as trustee, respondent, vs. John F. Makley, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and application remitted to Special Term for decision. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Lydia H. Schlereth, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Susanna Dietrich et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent payable out of the estate. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Frederick S. Green, respondent, vs. William T. Rich, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Carmelo Schirbs, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Samuel Rappaport, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mary Murphy, an infant, respondent, vs. Louis Feristein, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ.

George McGibney, as administrator, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Oliver L. Jones, appellant, vs. Joseph F. Daly et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Nora McLoughlin, respondent, vs. Charles Lowes, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William C. Earle, respondent, vs. William H. Earle et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Eugene L. Bushe, as receiver, respondent, vs. Daniel Coleman and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sarah A. Frounfelker, as widow of John Frounfelker, deceased, respondent, vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.

In the matter of Russell R. Coats.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, but with leave to renew application in the manner indicated in opinion. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Clarsnce P. Fish, appellant, vs. Howard Menn, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with coets. No opinion.

Levi L. Gans, appellant, vs. Tillie Wormser, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Charles Thorley et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Alphonse H. Alker et al., respondents, vs. Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., &c., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Edwin E. Eusley, respondent, vs. William H. Hastings et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Katherine C. Herne, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Theodore A. Liebler et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 coets and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Caroline Stasny, as committee, &c., respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Hermann Behlen, respondent, vs. Anna T. L. Behlen, Solomon D. Rosenthal, guardian ad litem, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without coets. Opinion per curiam.

Carl Roedeleberger, respondent, vs. Anna Rosenberg, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Heinrich Cornied, respondent, vs. Marcus Witmark et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of John D. Probst, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary Flor, respondent, vs. Wenzel Flor, appellant.—Order reversed and defendant discharged from custody. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Harry C. Haskins, appellant, vs. Mary R. Haskins, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Harry Berliner, appellant, vs. Pequa Club Association, respondent.—Ordsr affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to appellant, on payment of such costs, to renew on proper papers. Opinion per curiam.

Adeline E. S. Oakes, respondent, vs. Francie J. Oakee, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

United States Trust Company of New York, respondent, vs. Schuyler S. Wheeler, individually, &c., respondent; Mary A. Stepheus et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respondents payable out of the fund. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Emma Lazinsky, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with coets. No opinion.

William F. Holiahan, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Frederick S. Robinson, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Bartholomew Dunn, appellant, vs. Maximilian Morgsnthau, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. James O'Farrell, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Justus Heilbronn and another, respondents, vs. Abraham S. Herzog, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordsred, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Olive M. Dexter, appellant, vs. Snn Printing and Publishing Association, respondent.—Judgment affirmsd, with costs. No opinion.

Hannah Ehrenreich, respondent, vs. Frank L. Froment, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Nathaniel George et al., respondents, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgmsnt affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of Frances L. Bushnell, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Ethan F. Hobby, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Harry Content and another, appellants, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company et al., respondents. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the mattsr of the Mayor, &c., in re Riverside Drive.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Isadore Wormser, Jr., appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Alexander Frankenstein, appellant, vs. Barnett Hamburger et al., Isaac M. Beinstein, respondent.—Ordsr affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Helen B. Hall, appellant, vs. Edward L. Norton and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Anabella M. Kaughran, respondent, vs. Thomas P. Kaughran et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion dsnied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Almira G. Fisk and another, appellants, vs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg et sl., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursemsnts. No opinion.

People ex rel. Frank E. Bliss vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al.—Motion denied.

William E. Dayies et al., vs. Francis A. Clark.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

William H. Collister vs. Albert Hayman st al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Albert P. Patrick, appellant, vs. Frank T. Fitzgerald, as Surrogate, et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ.

Herbert A. Schoefel vs. Virginia Hot Springs Company.—Motion denied.

Charles M. Whitney vs. Aaron A. Graff.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Charlee A. Watson.—Reference denied.

In the matter of Morrie Avenue.—Motion granted, without costs.

The People, &c., vs. Lizzie Mack.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Nathan B. Levy.—Motion granted. Attorney suspended for two years.

New York Calendars—Saturday, June 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarks, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probats at 10:30 A. M.—Nancy Crozier, Edward Heyman, and Margaret Berg.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Ex-parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Blanchard, J. — Herman Michaelis vs. Gustav Walsser — Herman Michaelis, William J. Groo vs. William C. Dilger—Jacob C. Brand, August F. Mack vs.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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DRUNK AND DISORDERLY POLICE.

Does Commissioner PARTRIDGE really think that the appearance of three officers under him in a drunken condition when summoned for trial before his Deputy Commissioner is a trivial matter? As an old soldier, as a veteran Police Commissioner, recalling the standard of discipline he formerly both enforced and cheerfully conformed to, can he contemplate such an occurrence without indignation and dismay? "Like master like man," expresses the perfectly natural and fairly just tendency of the average man to judge the character and the ideals of the head of such a body as the police by the conduct he requires from those under him. Col. PARTRIDGE must see that the disgraceful scenes in the Police Headquarters on Thursday directly involve his reputation and his honor. They indicate with shocking emphasis a condition of the police force for which Col. PARTRIDGE is responsible, and as to which he must take decided and efficient action if he hopes to escape most serious consequences.

What happened was this. Three men came before Deputy Commissioner THURSTON drunk and slovenly, one of them so drunk that his counsel refused to let him go to trial. Two of these men were let off with a fine of five days' pay, apparently without reference to their condition, which was, nevertheless, recognized by the Deputy Commissioner. The third man had his trial postponed, and was indefinitely suspended. To this state of facts, when it was reported to him, Col. PARTRIDGE is said to have remarked only: "I wonder what they have all been celebrating." This remark, with the attitude of mind it seems to betray, is very unworthy of a man in Col. PARTRIDGE's most responsible place. It is unworthy of his past and it is calculated to give the greatest pain to his best friends. Obviously in this particular case, the original fault lies with Deputy Commissioner THURSTON. It depends on Commissioner PARTRIDGE to determine how far the fault shall be transferred to himself. Nothing so outraging decency ever took place in the trial room of the police force even under DEVERY. It cannot possibly pass unnoticed and unpunished without the gravest effect on public opinion. What is equally important, or should be, for the Police Commissioner, is that it cannot go without adequate treatment except at t cost of great demoralization in the force. Surely there is enough of that now. Some of the best and most experienced men in the department are wondering where it will stop. It should stop here and now.

We make these comments with the greatest reluctance and regret. Our readers will bear witness that THE TIMES has sought to deal with friendly fairness with the Police Commissioner and with the administraton of whch he is so important a part. It has given all possible weight to the difficulties presented by the situation, and it has tried to set before the public the intentions and the policy it believed Commissioner PARTRIDGE and Mayor LOW were pursuing. But we cannot blind our eyes to the wretched impression the affair we have described will have on the public mind, nor can we counteract that impression unless the Administration shall give us the grounds on which to do so. The situation is grave, definite, notorious. It must be dealt with at once, firmly, distinctly, and in a way to have a lasting effect. If this administration cannot prevent or correct such a condition of demoralization as the incident of Thursday shows to exist, it is, in one of the most serious departments of its work, a failure.

THE WAY TO GET A CANAL BUILT.

Senator HANNA is pre-eminently a man of practical ideas. There is no man in the Senate less inclined to exhibition of pure sentiment, nor who has less taste for purposeless academic discussion. In business, as in politics, Mr. HANNA is known as a man who gets things done.

In his Senate speech advocating the building of an isthmian canal along the Panama route Mr. HANNA asked for what is the canal to be constructed. He answered the question himself. It was for the passage of vessels from ocean to ocean in the shortest possible and on the most economical lines. Nothing could be more practical, nothing more sensible. Mr. HANNA would be the last man to deny that until a canal has been built and filled with water it will be both difficult and costly to pass vessels from ocean to ocean across the isthmus. As a practical-minded man he will admit, therefore, that the actual building of a canal, not mere talking about it, is essential to transfer ships and their cargoes from one ocean to the other over this isthmus. But Mr. HANNA argues not for a canal but for the Panama canal. It is by no means certain that we can ever build a canal along the route chosen by DE LESSEPS. We may never come to an agreement with the Frenchmen or with the French Government. Insuperable obstacles may hinder our acceptance of the offer of the new canal company to sell its rights for $40,000,000. The company may be unable to make a transfer. If Congress should pass a bill instructing the President to build a canal along the Panama route the President might find it impossible to execute the task. We should then have no canal.

It has been charged by persons of suspicious minds that this is really what the eager advocates of the Panama route desire. They want to tie the Government up to a Panama canal, hoping or believing that we shall be unable to build a canal there. The Pacific railroads would then suffer from no waterway competition. Mr. HANNA, of course, is above such hypocrisy. Formerly an advocate of the Nicaragua route, he has of late been converted to the Panama project. He insists that the American people demand a canal. That statement none will dispute. But by insisting on a choice of the Panama route and doing his utmost to discredit the Nicaragua route does he not run some danger of baffling the wish and purpose of the American people?

Has Senator HANNA ever heard of the New York Rapid Transit Commission? For twenty-five years the people of this city talked about an underground rapid transit road and nothing came of it. Then they got the Legislature to name a Rapid Transit Commission with full power to construct an underground road, along routes determined upon by itself and on such terms as it might be able to make. The consequence is that our underground rapid transit railroad, costing $35,000,000, is now approaching completion.

Here is a practical example for Congress. Let Senator HANNA introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of seven members, engineers and able executive men, to which should be added, ex-officio, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy; with authority to determine upon the best practicable route for an isthmian canal and to build the same at the lowest reasonable cost and in the shortest possible time. Is not the choice of the route largely a technical question? Is it not a question with which a legislative body is ill equipped to deal? Are not this question and the actual construction of the canal matters which ought to be intrusted to a commission of experts? Is not this the short way to get the canal built, and the best way?

GERMAN MEDIAEVALISM.

The formalities at the old castle of Marienburg on the Nogat in West Prussia must have pleased old-fashioned sentimental Germans hugely, but will strike the modern who looks at things from the scientist's ground as a piece of mediaevalism no longer in harmony with the present day. Marienburg itself is merely a museum, not an intrenched centre like Posen or Thorn, which is prepared to hold back a Russian army. Yet the German Emperor takes occasion while celebrating the restoration of the old stronghold of the Teutonic Order to proclaim his defiance of a large section of his Prussian subjects, and proclaim it in terms more befitting one of the old swashbuckler Hochmeisters of the Order than the sovereign of an intelligent people.

Admiration for the deeds of the Teutonic Order in their wars against the Poles and Lithuanians in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries can only be maintained by those who believe in systematic robbery and spoliation, in slavery and knavery, and it is easy to show these that they must admire also the Poles and Lithuanians, who again and again soundly trounced the Knights of the Teutonic Order, together with their allies from Germany and England. It is also only fair to question whether the Order did not retard the development of that part of Europe for centuries by their cruelties and senseless behavior generally. It was only when they became merchants on a large scale that such improvements as the rest of Europe had made were permitted to filter into the lands they had so long devastated and misgoverned. Love of pelf, love of luxury and ease did more than the grotesque form of Christianity with which they humbugged the world.

Certainly their claims to be considered seriously as civilizers will not be accepted to-day. It is therefore a bad argument in a sovereign who advocates the oppression of his Polish-speaking subjects to raise memories of the Teutonic Order, for he calls attention to the failure of the Order as a civilizing force and reminds Poles and Lithuanians of the fact that whenever they held together they destroyed the armies of the Teutonic Knights and even, ill-equipped and ill-led as their raw levies were, took Marienburg and the other strongholds of the Knights by storm or by siege.

Brash talk of this sort, and local vexations like the new order in Schleswig-Holstein that Danish actors must not appear on the stage do no good and merely excite irritation.

The Slav has always been in Prussia and if he increases in numbers it is because he works harder and has more children or comes by invitation from across the border to fill the labor market. Had he been treated fairly in the past he would be a loyal subject. The only way to make him loyal is to make him contented. Instead of appealing to the old bad instincts of his Teutonic subjects it would be wiser in the Kaiser to acknowledge the crimes of his ancestors and set about to rectify the natural results of centuries of oppression, scorn, and contumely. In many ways WILHELM II. is in advance of the great bulk of Germans. By exciting the majority of his subjects against a minority he is sowing the wind and may reap the whirlwind.

MARK TWAIN'S FAREWELL?

It is reported that Dr. CLEMENS, after the variegated and admirable speech recently made by him on receiving his latest degree, announced that it was his last appearance as a speaker in public.

We must all hope that it is only the first of a long series of last appearances. Probably there is no genius now known to the English-speaking world who can impart such vitality to a pleasantry of ripe age as can Mark Twain. Let us trust that he is illustrating this happy facility in the present instance and that his announcement is but an incident in the continuous exercise of his unique and precious function in this generation. We have many humorists of more or less distinction in "occasional" talk. There are some who have aspired to association, and even to rivalry with him. Some of them have approached him on a few of the many sides he has turned to a delighted public. No one has attained his rank. No one is so familiar and so uniformly surprising. Of no one can we be so sure that he will be funny and so utterly at a loss to predict what form or direction his fun will take. It would be a great pity if at future entertainments his "turn" should be missing.

Every one will read with pleasure the accounts of Dr. CLEMENS's material prosperity, and hope that they are far short of the fact. He has proved his possession of that rarest claim to fortune—the capacity to face deprivation and hard work for the satisfaction of his own conscience and his emancipation from even indirect responsibility for losses incurred through him. His title is very clear to the best that can possibly come to him. And, of course, he is entitled to repose if he wishes it. But it is hard to connect his retirement from the public stage with the notion of repose. He has borne his part with such ease and apparent spontaneity, it has seemed so much more natural for him to talk in his own way than to keep silent, that one can imagine his self-repression only as an act of self-denial. It would certainly be unkindness to the public for whom he has so long been indulgent. We prefer to regard his announced intention as a practical joke, which, like most practical jokes, has in it an element of cruelty.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Many of the fraternal organizations that provide for small payments of life insurance to the beneficiaries of members are embarrassed by the outcome of the workings of the assessment plan, according to facts that have been abstracted by the Insurance Press from the official reports of examinations made by the Insurance Department of Connecticut. Low rate of assessment, high rate of mortality, and dwindling membership are items of the burden under which the organizations are trying to struggle along. So unfavorable are the financial conditions of some of the organizations and so inadequate are the provisions for meeting the accruing claims that the officials of the Insurance Departments of several States have been obliged to direct attention to the need of a readjustment of rates or some action for a safer security of contracts that are relied on by members for the benefit of widows and orphans.

Deficiency of assessment rate is at the bottom of the trouble. In few instances have the rates been sufficient for the accumulation of a large reserve fund. Concerning one of the large organizations the report said: "No limitation as to age, or as to the amount of insurance, or system of assessment, will long avail unless the rate of assessment embodies the principle that the amount to be paid is adequate to meet the cost of insurance to all members at all ages."

One organization, which had a membership of 136,126 on Jan. 1, 1891, and 58,550 on April 30, 1901, had unpaid losses of $565,000 on the latter date. Concerning that loss of membership the report said: "This enormous lapse takes away the young and insurable lives, or the old who cannot meet the increasing annual rates and are compelled to withdraw, resulting in either case to the detriment of the order and its members." The order's present system of assessment is on what is termed the step-rate plan, yet the present rate is insufficient to meet the mortuary cost.

In the early days of these organizations the members were enthusiastic, but now that the mortality at increased ages has demanded so much, they are compelled to search for a revivifier or prepare to wind up the affairs of their orders. The mortuary experience of one order has been so excessive that the officers are confronted by a serious situation. If they cannot levy assessments sufficient to meet the unpaid claims they appreciate the necessity of a voluntary liquidation.

Of several new organizations the report said, in substance, that the rates are too low and that after they have had sufficient existence to obtain a normal mortality only then will they begin to realize the condition that confronts so many other fraternal organizations at the present time.

The solution of the problems involved in the conditions referred to is of great interest to hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of persons who have had hopes of providing small amounts for the future through the practice of economy in little things or the renouncement of trifling pleasures during the early days of manhood and womanhood.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Good things in abundance will appeal to the reader of THE SUNDAY TIMES to be issued to-morrow, June 8. Not the least interesting and useful is the outing directory, to be found in the special Summer resort and travel section of the paper, serving as a guide to places of Summer rest throughout the country. In special correspondence of THE TIMES the havoc wrought by the Martinique disaster will be described with much fullness and detail.

A description of the great work of improvement at West Point, including the new buildings and newly laid out grounds, will be given in an illustrated article. Mr. WILLIAM F. KING, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, contributes an important and timely article on international arbitration and reciprocity. There are articles upon the structure of the earth and on extinct volcanoes in this country, and one telling how a mystery of long standing has been cleared up by the finding of a body in Death Valley. Special cable dispatches from London, Paris, and Berlin and all the local and domestic news will help to give THE SUNDAY TIMES the character of a complete newspaper.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In explaining—and explaining away—the generosity of the terms accorded to the Boers, the Prstoria correspondent of The London Times says that the language concession amounts only to the granting of such reasonable facilities as would have been granted anyhow, and does not interfere with the status of English as the sole official language. One cannot help doubting if that is the way the Boers look at the matter—indeed, it is hard to escape the belief that they consider the language clause in the articles of surrender far from the least precious piece of salvage from their wrecked nationality. With Dutch taught in their schools and permitted in their courts, they can fight off assimilation with their conquerors for an indefinite period, and keep alive and warm their hopes of a "next time." That it would be better for them as well as for the British if the clause were meaningless is beyond question, but it is also beside the question. As telegraphed over the clause certainly conveyed to the mind something more than "reasonable facilities," and more than hinted at two official languages. We shall know later, not what the words used really mean, but what the party of the first part to the contract means to have them mean. Treaties between victors and vanquished are always interpreted by the former.

—Since long before the beginning of history much talent and not a little real genius have been ungrudgingly devoted in all parts of the world to the construction and ornamentation of snake stories. The concentration of energy and industry upon this important work naturally resulted in the production of many masterpieces, and the accumulation of these in both sacred and profane literatures long since became enormous, and the artist who to-day would gain fame by achievements in this particular line of endeavor finds his snake stories judged by standards discouragingly elevated. Still, success can be attained, even now, and we find in The Scranton Republican a snake story which, though betraying the amateur by certain crudities, yet shows true inspiration, and ranks, when compared with the triumphs of the past, if not very close to the top, at least a long way from the bottom. We read that one FRANK POWELL of Hickory Grove, while on this way home after a hard day's work in a stone quarry, sat down to rest for a moment. His weariness overcame him and he slept. Time elapsed to an extent not recorded, and then POWELL awoke to find close to him a large black snake in the attitude of attack. With great presence of mind the man remembered the power of the human eye over animals, and having nothing else to try, he tried that. He concentrated all his will and looked the snake steadily in the eyes. The snake at once exhibited signs of uneasiness and evidently tried to shake off the spell. Suddenly it—the snake—rose on end and stood rigid like a cane. POWELL was amazed. He sprang to his feet and ran to the home of Farmer SNYDER, who heard the tale with incredulity and an inclination to believe that the man had been drinking. Soon he was impressed with POWELL's sincerity and decided to investigate. Accompanied by POWELL he returned to the scene. The snake was found still standing on end in the road and as rigid as a cane. Mr. SNYDER struck the snake one blow with the stick which he carried and the snake broke into a dozen pieces. One of the pieces struck POWELL on the side of the head, knocking him down. SNYDER collected the pieces of the snake and took them to his home, where they are now on exhibition. That is a good snake story. At any rate, it promises well, and if its author perseveres he will go far.

NUGGETS.

Proof Positive.

"Looney is no judge of human nature at all."

"Why do you say that?"

"He has such sublime faith in himself."—Indianapolis News.

Followed Their Mutual Bent.

"Those boys were alike as two peas and I hear they're much the same now."

"What business are they in?"

"One's a hypnotist and t'other's a commercial traveler."—Detroit Free Press.

Some Buy Daisies.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Corntossel, "why it is that city folks are so ready to pay 5 cents a hunch for these no-account daisies."

"I dunno," answered the farmer, "unless it's on the same principis that us folks is so anxious to buy gold bricks when we go to town."—Washington Star.

Saw a Bad Bargain.

Minister (to new janitor)—John, I expect to exchange pulpits with Dr. Smith next Sunday.

John—Well, Sir, if you'll take my advice you won't do it. I've seen Dr. Smith's pulpit, and it's the most worn-out piece of furniture in town.—Chicago News.

THE "TOMBS ANGEL."

(ELLEN SALOME FOSTER.)

I.

"I was in prison and you visited me"—
O brave, still'd heart that beat for others' woes,
How you rejoiced to hear, at evening's close,
When thro' the welcoming gate you entered, free—
"I was in prison and you visited me"!

II.

Not by the spoils of Time do souls grow great;
These be the garments of the passing day,
The puppets of an ever-shifting play;
The soul alone can mint her gold and wait—
Not by the spoils of Time do souls grow great!

III.

The Father's house hath let an angel in;
Our house seems strangely vacant thro' the haze;
The mist of tears enwraps us as we gaze,
The prison'd hearts are touched amid their sin;
The Father's house hath let an angel in!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

BALFOUR SPEAKS ON PEACE TERMS

Denies Unnecessary Concessions Were Granted the Burghers.

To Have Accorded Representative Government at Once, He Said, Would Have Been Lunacy.

LONDON, June 6.—A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, in a speech at a Conservatives banquet in London to-night, referred to the South African war. He said the load was only thoroughly realized now that it had been removed, and that peace had not been brought by unnecessary concessions. Mr. Balfour said he believed the terms of peace possessed every element of certainty, permanence, and stability, and that a new and happy era had dawned in South Africa.

"To have acted upon the advice of Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman," said the speaker, "and bought peace at the price of complete amnesty, would have been to put a premium on rebellion, while to have negotiated with Mr. Kruger and his advisers would have been a fatal mistake."

Mr. Balfour said he could respect the fighting burghers, but not those who had deserted the republics in South Africa. The contention of the Liberals, he continued, that peace might have been secured a year ago was untenable, because Gen. Botha then demanded independence.

"It would have been absolute lunacy," added Mr. Balfour, "to have granted a representative government at once, and, had we been able to secure peace on those terms there would have been no security for an enduring peace."

Mr. Balfour devoted the latter part of his speech to ridiculing the divided counsels of the Liberal Party.

The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, at the opening this afternoon of the temporary club established here for the use of the colonial troops who are to attend the coronation, paid a hearty tribute to the colonies' connection with the late war in South Africa. He said the empire owed a great debt to the colonies for both moral and material assistance, for they had seen with an instinct unsurpassed by by the most patriotic Englishman the greatness of the issues at stake, and had furnished the motherland with an army larger than the British Army which fought at Waterloo. They now knew the terrors of war, but they knew also from what a great danger they had saved the empire, and how they had strengthened the bonds of union between the colonies and the parent country.

The organ of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, The Birmingham Post, says to-day that on account of his age and infirmities the British Government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr. Kruger of British sovereignty over the Transvaal, and has guaranteed to all the Boer delegates in Europe a safe conduct to their homes in South Africa.

The War Office has cabled congratulations to Lord Kitchener on the energy, skill, and patience with which he conducted the long campaign in South Africa, and has asked him to communicate to the troops the Government's profound sense of their spirit of endurance, bravery, and discipline, and also of their humanity shown throughout the trying period.

Lord Kitchener replied, in behalf of the army in South Africa, tendering its sincere thanks for the congratulations of the Government, which, he was sure, the troops would receive with great satisfaction.

Lord Kitchener in another dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, announced that the British Commissioners in the various districts report that 1,154 Boers laid down their arms yesterday. Afterward the Commissioners addressed the Boers, who gave three hearty cheers for King Edward. The best possible relations exist between the Boers and the British, and there has been no hitch in the proceedings anywhere.

GEN. DE WET'S ADDRESS.

Urges the Burghers to Become Good British Colonists.

VREDEFORT ROAD, Orange River Colony, June 6.—Gen. Christian De Wet, addressing the inmates of the concentration camp here, explained the circumstances leading to the termination of hostilities and urged the Burghers to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists the Boers can make. The speech made a favorable impression.

Gen. De Wet's wife will rejoin the General here to-day.

CAPE TOWN, June 6.—An order published by the Gazette to-day appoints Sunday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, as thanksgiving days and holidays throughout Cape Colony.

TO ARREST COL. LYNCH.

LONDON, June 6.—According to a news agency, Col. Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, was elected in November last to represent Galway in the House of Commons, and who, it was announced last night in a dispatch to The Associated Press from Paris, had decided to go to London early next week and attempt to take his seat in the House, will not be allowed to carry out his intention.

Col. Lynch will be arrested on the charge of treason immediately after landing in England. A sharp watch is being kept for him, and if he reaches Westminster it will be by stratagem.

PRETORIA AND JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg says the fraternization which has already taken place between the Boers and the British augurs well for the future, and delegates who came to Pretoria to sign the conditions of peace cannot complain of the reception accorded them on their enrollment as citizens of the empire.

The lack of demonstrative enthusiasm at Pretoria and Johannesburg, he says, really shows the progress made in the settlement of the country. Both towns are far removed from the din of war, and the conclusion of peace only implies a sudden acceleration of progress already achieved. Already, in both cities, there is a close approach to normal conditions.

BELGIUM AND THE BOERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that Anglophobia seems to have disappeared from Belgium. Commenting on the fact he says:

"This refreshing change is undoubtedly stimulated by the attitude of the Boers themselves and the reports which have come from the Transvaal of amicable reunions of Boer and British soldiers around South African campfires."

SPANISH COMMENT ON PEACE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times's correspondent at Madrid says only one Spanish newspaper is just and civil to England in commenting upon the conclusion of the Boer war. This was the Journal Epoca, which, while praising the heroism of the Boers, gives England fair treatment.

All the other journals show vexation, and most of them declare England acceded to the Boer terms to such an extent that the Boers practically obtained all they were contending for.

BOER OFFICERS PAROLED.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 6.—The Boer officers who have been living in the prison camps on the islands near here have been allowed their liberty, on parole. Several of them came ashore here to-day and were interviewed. Generals Cronje, Wessels, Botha, and others were inclined to be reticent; but they said they were glad the war was over and would be delighted to get back to their homes.

It is understood that the rank and file of the Boers will be allowed ashore in batches of ten. The officers have been invited to an "at home" at Government House to-morrow.

The President's Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Raikes, the Charge of the British Embassy here, has acquainted President Roosevelt with the conclusion of peace between the British and the Boers. The communication was verbal, and the President, in response, requested Mr. Raikes to convey to King Edward his sincere congratulations on the termination of the war.

JEWS LEAVING ROUMANIA.

Bands of Them Pass Through Vienna En Route to the United States.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—Vienna newspapers are calling attention to the passage of small groups of Roumanian Jew emigrants through Vienna en route to the United States. They are fleeing to escape poverty and distress. Roumanian legislation affecting Jews, who constitute 4 per cent. of the population, enables the Government to evade the obligations imposed by the treaty of Berlin to abolish religious disability.

In twenty-four years only eighty Jews have been naturalized in Roumania. The disabilities which they have suffered practicaly excluded most of them from the opportunities enjoyed by Christians of earning a livelihood.

At present the Jewish Colonization Society permits only such Jews as possess 150 francs to leave the country, and men are permitted to leave only after they have discharged the military obligation, and provided they are found physically sound. This regulation, together with measures taken by other countries to prevent the influx of pauper Jews, probably will tend to mitigate the threatening evil of unrestricted expatriation.

STRIKERS RIOT IN SPAIN.

Conflict Between Mob and Civic Guard Results in Casualties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times correspondent at Madrid cables that the labor troubles in Estremadura are growing in seriousness. There has been a strike of the field laborers at Badajoz because laborers from Portugal were employed. Intimidation has been freely resorted to by the strikers and conflicts between them and the Civil Guard have occurred. In one of these conflicts there were a number of casualties.

The news from the strike region, the Times correspondent says, has caused great disquietude in Madrid. It is feared at the capital that the outbreak will spread and lead to a renewal of the anti-clerical and anti-liberal riots.

PRINCE SABAHEDDIN ARRESTED.

Charged with Organizing an Insurrection in Armenia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg cables that a telegram to the Liberte states that Prince Sabaheddin, son of Mahmud Pasha, who presided at the recent Ottoman Congress in Paris, has just been arrested by the Russian authorities at Tiflis charged with attempting to organize an insurrection in Armenia.

He will be sent to St. Petersburg and probably exiled from Russia.

ROUVIER'S PROJECT APPROVED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—A Times special cablegram from Constantinople says the Ministers completed Wednesday the examination of Rouvier's project and approved it unanimously. They will sign an agreement to that effect and present it to the Sultan on Sunday.

HERBERT TO BE KNIGHTED.

Honor Awaiting New British Ambassador to Washington.

LONDON, June 6.—The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, the recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States, in succession to Lord Pauncefote, will be made a Knight Commandsr of the Bath before starting for Washington.

The present Order of the Bath, founded by King George I. in 1725, is a modification of the ancient knighthood of the bath, instituted in 1399, to become a member of which the candidates went through a variety of ceremonies, one of which was bathing. The last knights of the old order were made at the coronation of Charles II. The present Order of the Bath consists of "Knights Grand Cross," not to exceed 50 for military and 25 for civil service; "Knights Commandsrs," not to exceed 102 for military and 50 for civil service, and "Companions," not to exceed 525 for military and 200 for civil service.

MR. HERBERT IN PARIS.

Well Known and Well Liked in the American Colony.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says the appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert to be British Ambassador at Washington caused no surprise there, as it was long considered he was marked for special preferment. Mr. Herbert was little known in Paris outside of diplomatic circles. He was best known in the American colony, where his society was much sought.

Those meeting him found him amiable, accessible, kind, and agreeable, and very perspicacious in political matters. Ambassador Monson placed great confidence in him. He always said he could leave his post without anxiety, such was his reliance in Mr. Herbert's ability and discretion.

ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC STAMINA.

Lord Goschen Cites Encouraging Financial Facts.

LONDON, June 6.—Prior to the second reading of the Loan bill in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Goschen (Liberal and a former Chancellor of the Exchequer) announced that he desired to say a few words on the financial position of the country. Consols, which were now paying only 2½ per cent., stood at 97. Before the conversion of 1888, 3 per cent. consols stood at 101. If they had been converted then, they would have been worth only 82, so that now the stock was realy 15 points higher, and that after a costly war and the borrowing of £159,000,000, ($795,000,000.) The country, he said, might well congratulate itself on a situation which showed such economic stamina.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, said such words, coming from such a high authority, were very gratifying, and would be widely read.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

List of Ministers Semi-Officially Announced After Caucus.

PARIS, June 6.—Senator Combes, Progressive Republican, and Ex-Vice President of the Senate, who yesterday accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet, has been engaged all day to-day in conferring with political friends, and to-night the formation of a Ministry is assured.

After a meeting held at 9 o'clock to-night at the Ministry of Posts, which was attended by the gentlemen M. Combes had asked to join the new Cabinet, the following list of Ministers was semi-officially announced:

Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Worship—M. COMBES, Premier.
Minister of Justice—SENATOR VALLE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. DELCASSE.
Minister of War—GEN. ANDRE.
Minister of Marine—DEPUTY MARUEJOULS, who was Minister of Commerce in the Brisson Cabinet.
Minister of Public Instruction—SENATOR CHAUMIE.
Minister of Public Works—DEPUTY PELLETAN.
Minister of Colonies—DEPUTY DOUNERGUE.
Minister of Commerce—DEPUTY TROUILLOT, who was Minister of Colonies in the Brisson Cabinet.
Minister of Agriculture—DEPUTY MOUGEOT.

Deputy Rouvier will probably accept the portfolio of Minister of Finance. M. Combes will meet M. Rouvier again to-morrow morning in this connection, as he is very anxious to have him as Financial Minister. The difficulty of M. Rouvier's accepting this post lies in the question of the progressive income tax, which the Radicals have put in the front rank of their programme, but which M. Rouvier opposes. M. Combes is endeavoring to arrange a compromise on this point.

The new Ministry has a very strong Radical and Radical-Socialist element in it, M. Delcasse, M. Rouvier, and M. Chaumie representing the purely Republican side.

The Ministerial declaration will be very clear regarding the application of the law of associations, and it will agree to the necessity for reform in taxation which is demanded by the Radical majority. It will also promise to take into consideration the purchase of railroads by the State.

MARK TWAIN'S FAREWELL.

He Bids Dramatic Adieu to the Mississippi River.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Mark Twain bade a dramatic farewell to the Mississippi River, where he earned his pen name, this afternoon. He piloted the harbor boat, with a distinguished party on board, for more than half an hour. Luncheon was served, and Mayor Wells made a speech. Then the Countess de Rochamheau took a bottle of champagne from the hand of ex-Gov. Francis and broke it on the deck, saying: "I christen thee, good boat, 'Mark Twain.'"

In his response Mr. Clemens said:

"I wish to offer my thanks for the honor done me by naming this last rose of Summer of the Mississippi Valley for me, this boat which represents a perished interest, which I fortified long ago, but whose life I did not save. And, in the first place, I wish to thank the Countess de Rochambeau for the honor she has done me in presiding at this christening.

"I believe that it is peculiarly appropriate that I should be allowed the privilege of joining my voice with the general voice of St. Louis and Missouri in welcoming to the Mississippi Valley and this part of the continent these illustrious visitors from France.

"I consider it just and right that I should be allotted this from the fact that for many years I have represented the people of the United States without special request, and without salary, as Special Ambassador to the World.

"We owe much to the French, and I am sure that we will always remember and shall never forget it. We are glad to welcome these visitors here, to show them the results of what was done long ago by their ancestors, and we are glad to point out the fact that St. Louis is a French city. When La Salle came down this river a century and a quarter ago there was nothing on its banks but savages. He opened up this great river and by his simple act was gathered in this great Louisiana territory. I would have done it myself for half the money.

"The name of La Salle will last as long as the river itself—will last until commerce is dead. We have allowed the commerce of the river to die, but it was to accommodate the railroads, and we are grateful. We have here with us a man who tells me he knew this river in the early ages, Pierre Chouteau, who says that he can remember when he could jump over it, and I believe that statement because he made it. Under no other circumstances would I.

"I have come across a quality of veracity here in St. Louis which is new to me. It is the development of these later ages. I must call your attention to the fact that on this boat you are quite safe. I am here with a knowledge acquired long ago with the peculiarities of these waters, which is so pleasant to the strangers, from the color it bears and from its taste, but you will have to take the testimony of others for that.

"Now the Governor and the Mayor have utilized their opportunities to advertise the World's Fair and I have taken the occasion to advertise myself, so there is nothing remaining but to again extend that welcome to our illustrious guests and to assure them that that welcome is heartfelt and sincere, and I am sure that we will spread open to them wide the doors of the whole continent."

COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

American Ladies Attend King Edward's and Queen Alexandra's Reception.

LONDON, June 6.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the fourth Court of the season at Buckingham Palace to-night.

Unfortunately, as upon the three previous occasions when Court was held, rain and a cold wind again marred the spectacle for the crowd which had assembled outside the palace gates. The scene within, however, was unusually brilliant. His Majesty's bodyguard of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the state apartments, the Yeoman of the Guard were on duty within the palace, and a guard of honor selected from the Irish Guards was stationed in the quadrangle.

The costumes of the guests were more brilliant to-night, if this were possible, than at the previous courts, while variety was added to the scene by the numerous gorgeously clad Indian Princes present, whose jewels surpassed those of most of the ladies.

Among those presented in the diplomatic circle were Mrs. Montgomery Sears of Boston and Miss Helen Roosevelt of New York. The Americans presented in the general circle were Miss Ruth Hoe of New York, Miss Elizabeth Warder of Washington, Miss Elfrida Roosevelt of New York, Mrs. W. C. Endicott of Boston, and Mrs. Ronalds.

"Camera Notes" Not Discontinued.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an erroneous statement regarding the Camera Club, appearing in your issue of this date. Under the heading of "Photographers of the New School," you speak at the outset of "the discontinuances of Camera Notes," and also say that "the Camera Club can revert to the publication of its bulletins."

I beg to inform you that, with but one dissenting vote, the club decided to continue the publication of Camera Notes, referring the matter to the Board of Trustees with power to act. The board appointed a gentleman of well-known ability, Mr. Juan C. Abel, editor and manager. Camera Notes will therefore be published quarterly as heretofore, and will be of the same form and style as previous issues. We have every reason to believe that it will be satisfactory to the club and its patrons generally.

C. H. CROSBY,
President.

New York, June 6, 1902.

SUGAR TRUST REACHES OUT

Said to Have Preponderating Interest in Beet Sugar Industry.

Controls More Than Half the Factories in the Country—No Attempt to Buy Out the American Company.

The Sugar Trust, technically known as the American Sugar Refining Company, but which also embraces several other so-called independent companies, has succeeded in securing a share in the beet sugar industry which, according to one sugar operator, gives to it a greater interest in that industry than all the other interests combined.

While the trust has made no attempt to buy out the American Beet Sugar Company, of which Henry T. Oxnard is President, it has succeeded in buying enough of the stock of outside concerns to enable it to claim control of 60 per cent. of the output of beet sugar in this country. The American Beet Sugar Company controls about one-third of the entire output.

R. Fulton Cutting of the American Beet Sugar Company said yesterday, in speaking of this matter:

"The Sugar Trust has not secured control of this company at least. To do so they would have to buy out my holdings."

Another representative of the American Beet Sugar Company admitted that he had heard of extensive acquisitions of beet sugar factories by men connected with the Sugar Trust. According to this informant H. O. Havemeyer purchased the controlling interest in five of the seventeen beet sugar factories in Michigan, and other extensive purchases had been mads in Western States in addition to those of the Pacific Coast, where the Sugar Trust has had control of the majority of the factories for some time, in fact ever since they were started.

Herman Sielcken, who is closely associated with the sugar industries of this country and who is considered an expert on all questions relating to sugar, said yesterday that he understood the Sugar Trust had purchased control of a sufficient number of companies to give it more than half the entire factories in the country. Mr. Sielcken, however, added that he did not think it was done for the purpose of influencing Congress.

"I do not think," be said, "that Mr. Havemeyer or his associates care very much what Congress does about the Cuban Reciprocity bill. They bought these factories because they thought there was money in them."

There are now fifty-two beet sugar factories in the United States and Canada. They have a daily capacity of from 350 to 3,000 tons, the latter being the capacity of the factory of the Spreckels Sugar Company at Spreckels, Cal. The amount of sugar produced by these companies is about one-third of the entire production in the United States, which was 985,568,640 pounds in 1901.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE FUN.

Started with the Hanging on a Scaffold Pole of a Dinner Pail for "Billy McCoy's Lunch."

The brokers of the Consolidated Exchange adopted a new pole around which to do business yesterday. The pole is one of the big timbers supporting the scaffolding put up to renovate the ceiling of the Exchange, and, although its quotations were not recognized officially, it was about the only place where any business was being done.

Toward noon some one drove a nail into the pole and hung up a tin dinner pail labeled "Billy McCoy's Lunch," Mr. McCoy being a member of the Exchange. Hardly had the can swung into place when it began to be filled up with such delicacies as soft-shell crabs, pie, caramels, bread, shrimps, cheese, and hardtack. Every addition was greeted with a cheer, and then the brokers started to cover the pole with decorations. They nailed and pinned up pennies, cigars, dimes, cigarettes, potatoes, pictures, stamps, vegetables, medicine bottles, and every object they could lay hands on.

Among the curiosities was a banana with some false teeth biting into it, a picce of brown bread marked "W. P. Eager's Pure Maple Sugar," Mr. Eager being in the habit of sending maple sugar from his New Hampshire farm to his friends. Somebody put up a few crackers of curious round shape and marked them, "Pong-Pong Crackers," and another postcd up a picture of George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, framed in lemon peels. When every bit of space within reach had been covered up, a broker climbed on the back of a friend and nailed as high as possible a check on a big bank for $1,000,000.56, payable to "The Jeilers."

It was proposed to auction off the "securities," but the bids ran so high that the auctioneer got frightened lest be might not be able to collect for his sales, and the attempt was abandoned.

CHARLES W. MORSE SAILS.

Ex-Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Carroll at the Pier—Others on the Celtic.

Charles W. Morse sailed yesterday afternoon on the White Star liner Celtic for England, where he will spend a short vacation and witness the coronation festivities. Ex-Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Miles M. O'Brien, each with an armful of roses, were at the pier to see him off.

Another flower-bearing delegation was at the pier to say good-bye to Viola Allen, the actress, who will spend the Summer abroad.

Others who sailed were L. C. Benedict, E. T. Bogert, M. Dwight Collier, W. S. Kerr, Charles A. Munn, Mrs. D. H. McAlpin, N. Charles Rothschild, and S. Willard.

Col. Bartlett Buys a Country Seat.

The country seat at Lawrence, L. I., belonging to the estate of the late John J. McGarry of Brooklyn was sold at auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly for $39,500. The purchaser was Franklin B. Lord of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who, it is understood, acted as the representative of Col. Frank E. Bartlett. The property consists of a house, barn, and outbuildings on a tract of about four acres.

Sunday Trips by Boat to New Haven.

The New York and New Haven Sunday trips of the New Haven Steamboat Company will be inaugurated for the Summer season to-morrow. The steamer Richard Peck will leave the foot of Peck Slip at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, stopping at the foot of East Twenty-first Street at 9:45 o'clock, and reaching New Haven at about 2 P. M. The return journey will begin at 3:15, and New York will be reached at about 8 o'clock.

The Condition of David Warfield.

Although the physicians at the General Memorial Hospital in attendance on David Warfield, the comedian, who was operated on for appendicitis two days ago, continue to give out favorable statements concerning his condition, his friends are greatly worried about him. He is said not to have gained strength since the operation.

Lulu Glaser Unable to Appear.

Lulu Glaser, the star in "Dolly Varden," which has been running at the Herald Square Theatre for weeks, was unable to appear last night on account of a severe cold. Her part was taken by Ada Palmer Walker, who came to this country some time ago from Australia. Miss Glaser's physicians said that she would probably be able to resume her part either to-night or on Monday.

HEAD OF STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Alexander C. Humphreys Elected to Succeed the Late President Henry Morton.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, held at the office of Alexander C. Humphreys, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on Thursday, Mr. Humphreys was elected President of the inetitute to succeed the late Henry Morton.

Mr. Humphreys was graduated from the institute in 1881, and is now a prominent gas engineer. He is also President of the Hibbard-Rodman-Ely Safe Company of New York and of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Gae Company. He was elected a Trustee of the institute on Dec. 23, 1891, and was President of the Alumni Association in 1885-6. He was a close friend of President Morton, and is expected to carry out the policy of his predecessor in his management of the institute's affairs.

A short time ago Mr. Humphreys gave the institute $10,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarehip in memory of his son, who was drowned in the Nile two yeare ago while trying to save the life of a younger brother.

WARRING HEROES MADE PEACE.

Didn't Dive Overboard to Save Companion, but Helped Each Other Shift Part of Fishing Sloop's Cargo.

With joy in their hearts and three cases of bottled lager beer in the hold, the members of the Germania Fishing Club of Brooklyn weighed anchor yesterday morning at Bergen Beach aboard the stanch sloop Martha L., to spend the day angling for the lazy fluks in Jamaica Bay.

Gottlieb Schneider tripped and fell overboard, and Albert Weber and Charles Meyer dashed to the side and poised themselves on the rail for a leap into the bay. Weber saw Meyer at the same time that Meyer saw Weber.

"Oh, don't trouble yourself, Charlie, I will savs him," said Weber, waving tbe other back.

"No, let me go first, Albert," rcturned Meyer. "You will get wet."

"Help! help! I drown! Ach Gott!" in gurgling tones from Schncider.

"Aside, Albert, aside," requested Meyer, pushing Weber back.

"Take your hands off me," and Weber pnshed Meyer back.

"How dare you assault me!" and Meyer landed a left swing on Weber's nose.

Weber retaliated with a cross-counter on Meyer's right eye. Then the two rolled over on the deck. Meanwbile Skipper Osman had gone to the rescue, and Schneider was finally bauled aboard and rolled on the deck until he was revived.

"I could have saved bim if you hadn't interfered," said Meyer to Weber when they had ceased pummeling eacb other.

"You? Why, you can't swim a stroke," returned Weber scornfully.

"That's so," said Meyer, after some heavy thinking. Then, with an air of triumph: "Why, you can't swim yourself, Weber!"

Weber also searched his memory for a moment.

"You're right, Meyer, I can't," he said finally.

Then the two went below and shifted a quantity of tbe cargo.

ODD PLIGHT OF A CHINAMAN.

Lost Nicaragua Residence by Leaving; Cannot Land Here, He Is Doomed to Remain on a Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—The New Orleans Custom House authorities had today to deal with a case absolutely without precedent. Wednesday the Norwegian steamship, John Wilson, Capt. W. Hanssn, arrived here from Bluefields, Nicaragua, with fruit consigned to tbe Bluefields Steamship Company. Among the passengers was Fong Jung, a Chinaman, who had lived in Nicaragua several years. According to the United States Immigration laws he was not allowed to land here.

According to the laws of Nicaragua, he was not allowed to return after he had once left.

One of the Inspectors said he was doemed to spend the remainder of his life on the high seas. In any event, he is doomed to sail back and fortb between New Orleans and Bluefields until tbe John Wilson's Captain has the good fortune to meet a ship at sea whose master will consent to take the Chinaman off his hands, and take a chance of landing him in some otber country.

The laws of the United States are sucb that Chinamen having resided in the country before may leave it and return again. This is not so in Nicaragua. Once a Chinaman leaves the country he can never return. Capt. Hansen of the John Wilson knew the immigration laws of the United States. He knew tbat a merchant could enter, but a laborer could not. That is why he consened to take Fong Jung from Bluefields. The man said he was a merchant and he seemed well to do, even taking cabin passage. But when the John Wilson reached port and the customs officers went to investigate, they found that Fong Jung was pretending to be a merchant only to gain admittance to the States. In reality he was a laborer. So the fond dreams of the Chinaman vanished. He had taken a desperate chance and lost-not fortune or bonor like the gambler—but a country.

Yesterday the John Wilson left port. In the cabin sat the lone Cbinaman. He goes back to Bluefields, only to be denied admission there. And unless the John Wilson hails a vessel bound for England, whose master will consent to take the Chinaman, he must remain as he is now, a man without a country.

BIG GAS AND ELECTRIC DEAL.

Movement to Consolidate the Light, Heat, and Power Interests of Baltimore.

Speciol to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—With a view to absolutely controlling the gas and electric light, heat and power of Baltimore, a movement is on foot to combine the Consolidated Gas Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company. The New York accounting and gas export firm of Humpbreys & Glasgow had been employed by a syndicate to make an examination of the Consolidated Gas Company. This syndicate at present is composed of Baltimore capitalists who have lately been heavy purchasers of the stock of this company.

Among the purchases made were the shares held by Henry R. Wilson and Frank Tilford, the New York Directors of the company, who recently retired from the board. Several Baltimore banking houses, including Townsend, Scott & Son, are interested. The syndicate is said to have bought from 15,000 to 20,000 shares of the company's stock and to control a great deal more.

One of the first moves will be to secure representation on the Board of Directors. If this is not granted the election in July will be contested, and an opposition ticket will be nominated.

The same syndicate is seeking operations on the stock of the electric light company. It is believed that the interests seeking control are connected with those backing the Susquehanna Light and Power Company, which is constructing a big plant for utilizing the Susquebanna River power to generate electricity on the Niagara plan.

NEBRASKA'S BIG WHEAT CROP.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 6.—Grain men and farm machinery agencics in Lincoln have agreed on an estimated yield of 45,000,000 bushels of wheat for Nebraska this season. This exceeds last season's big yield of 37,000,000 bushels. For three daye heavy showers have visited the wheat belt in this State, placing the crop beyond the reach of chinch bugs and drought. Reports received by Lincoln newspapers corroborate the estimates of grain men.

The increase in the total yield estimated is due partly to an increased acreage of Winter wheat. The showers have been of great benefit to corn, and that crop gives good promise.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is dies non, as far ae any entertainments in town are concerned, especially at this time of the year, when the only large gatherings are at wedding ceremonies and receptions. This afternoon Miss Francis Jane Converse, the granddaughter of Mrs. Elisha Swan, is to be married to Ord Preston at St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J. There will be the usual Saturday afternoon gathering and dinner at the Morris County Golf Club. There was an informal dance at Ardsley last evening, and there are to be dinners and some informal dancing at the various cottages and clubhouses on Long Island and at Tuxedo and in New Jersey.

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The wedding of Miss Isabel Lovell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallet Lovell, and Grafton Duvall Dorsey is to be celebrated to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, 9 Washington Square. Miss Lovsll will have her cousin, Miss Louise Rogers, as maid of honor, and Mr. Dorsey's cousin, Henry Williams, of the United States Navy, will be the best man. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will officiate.

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To-day, also, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Kelley will give at Tlorondo, at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, a breakfast and musicale. The train from the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. will convey the guests. The Misses Cornelia and Louise Dyae, Mrs. Dyas-Standish, and Mrs. Kelley are to be the artists.

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The wedding of Irving McKesson of 247 Fifth Avenue and Miss Henderson is to be at Nyack on Wednesday, June 25.

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Far from suffering from superstition, Friday now seems to be a popular day on which to sail. The Celtic that sailed yesterday had booked Mrs. Tilden Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier and Miss Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Frank Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martin, Charles A. Munn, Miss Harriet Wadsworth, H. K. Bibby, Miss Blasque, L. C. Benedict and the Misses Benedict, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Warren.

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On the Ryndam to-day will sail Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Acosta, the Misses de Acosta, Judge and Mrs. Rufus Cowing, and Mrs. William Trevour. On the Minnehaha are booked Mr. and Mrs. S. Delancey Townsend, Miss Isabella M. Cammann, David Dows, the Misses Ellen, Leslie, Eleanor, and Kathleen Emmet, Mrs. George Hunter, Miss Elizabeth Kinevals, Miss Evelyn Kearney Strong, and Miss E. M. Schenck. Chancellor and Mrs. H. M. MacCracken are booked for the Pretoria and D. O. Mills for the Lucania.

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Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are due today on the St. Louis. They will take possession of tbeir new residence at Gramercy Park and Irving Place.

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The deatb of Thomas F. Cushing removes from New York society one of its picturesque figures. Mr. Cushing came from the renowned Boston family of that name. He was a descendant of Thomas Cushing, the American statesman. Mr. Cushing had been a leader of cotillions, a clubman, and one who was devoted to society. His wife, who was a noted belle in her day, died several years ago. He had one daughter, Miss Edith Cushing. Mr. Cushing was one of the best-known habitues of the Metropolitan Opera House. He and his daugbter had orchestra stalls, and they never missed a performance. They were regular attendants at all the Sunday concerts. Grafton Cusbing, who is one of the masters at Groton, and who distinguished himself during the Spanisb war, is a nepbew of Mr. Cushing.

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A gymkhana entertainment in aid of the Stony Wold Sanitorium is to be given on the afternoon of Saturday, June 21, at the residence of Mrs. Trenor L. Park at White Plains. Mrs. Park is the Chairman of the committee in charge of ths arrangements, the other members of the committee being Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mrs. Albert L. Wheeler, Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mrs. J. G. McLoughlin, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, the Messrs. Howard Nott Potter, Beverly Robinson, Nathaniel Reynal, Trenor L. Park, C. Oliver Iselin, and Edmund Randolph. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:08 P. M. The tickets are $1.50 each, and they may be purchased at the gate or procured in advance from any member of the committee. Fifty cents will be charged for grand stand seats, and parking spaces are to be $5. The band of Squadron A will furnish music. Auxiliary No. 3 is getting up this affair, and many of its members have homes at New Rocbelle, White Plains, Westcbester and other towns in that vicinity.

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The report that Miss Mildred Harrison, the daughter of Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia, and Joseph Hentiey Dulles Allen were to be married on June 10 was incorrect. The engagement tbat existed was broken off.

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Abroad the announcement has been made of the engagement of Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, British Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm, to Countess Martha Gyldenstolpe, daughter of Count Gyldenstolpe, Master of Horse to his Majestey, the King of Sweden. Mr. Bax-Ironside was in Washington and at Newport for several seasons, and is very well known in New York society.

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Clive Bailey, who is connected with the British Consulate here, has been chosen by King Edward as an usher for the coronation service at Westminster Abbey.

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John W. Mackay, who sailed on the Celtic yesterday, will go to Mrs. Mackay's London residence, 6 Carlton Terrace, immediately after his arrival in England. Mrs. Mackay will entertain during the coronation festivities.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mrs. Roosevelt has issued cards to a number of friends for to-morrow afternoon for a cup of tea at the White House, thus giving them an opportunity to say good-bye before her departure for Oyster Bay Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The invitations are on Mrs. Roosevelt's visiting cards, and read, "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will be glad to have you come and take a cup of tea with her on Saturday afternoon, June 7, at 5 o'clock." They are suggestive of those issued by Dolly Madison so many years ago, and speak of the pleasant informality of Mrs. Roosevelt's parting attention to her Washington friends.

The tea will practically close social life at Washington, as only smaller weddings and private dinners to a few friends are scheduled between now and the close of Congress. The first Marine Band concert of the season will be given on the White House lawn to-morrow afternoon, thus making doubly attractive the parting of Mrs. Roosevelt from her friends for a season. This is the first opportunity most of them have had of seeing Mrs. Roosevelt since her recent sickness, as she has received but a few friends at a time, thus saving herself for this parting graceful acknowledgment of their esteem.

President Roosevelt entertained several friends informally at dinner to-night.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 6.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt is to have a country place near Newport, having purchased the Sandy Point farm in Portsmouth, on the shore of the East River, about six miles and a half from Newport.

It is about a mile from Oakland Farm, which is owned by his brother, Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, and is reached from that place by a road leading direct to the main entrance of Oakland Farm. Sandy Point Farm is located in a charming part of the shore of the river, the land rising gradually from the water until at the point where the present buildings are located it is 140 feet high, and from there a view of the river and the land beyond is unsurpassed.

The farm, which originally consisted of 200 acres, has been used for nearly twenty years for fancy farming. It was first so used by Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, who sold a portion on the north to Mr. H. A. C. Taylor, whose Glen Farm adjoins, and a portion on the south to Mr. J. C. Whitridge of Baltimore, who built a Summer residence there. Mr. F. M. Ware occupied the farm seven years, and it then passed into the hands of Mr. P. H. Powel, who two years ago sold it to Mr. Benjamin Weaver, who now sells it to Mr. Vanderbilt, the latter's purchase containing 113½ acres. Mr. Vanderbilt will make extensive improvements to the farm, tearing down the old buildings and erecting a new house, stables, and outbuildings.

The Misses Brice of New York have rented the Hone cottage on Beach Street for the Summer.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of Lieut. Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, has arrived with her children at a cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

James A. Chadwick has rented a cottage at Renfrew Park for the Summer.

Louis S. Bruguiere, who last Summer occupied the Arnold place on Carroll Avenue, has arrived at Malbone, which he has rented this year. Malbone is an extensive estate in the north part of the city, a considerable distance from the fashionable centres. It was formerly the residence of ex-Mayor Henry Bedlow, and has a handsome stone house and extensive stables.

Prof. Charles W. Needham of Washington has arrived at the cottage he recently purcbased on Halidon Hill, across the road from the estate owned by Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati, both of which were formerly the property of the late Silas H. Witherbee.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater is the guest of Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Peter D. Martin has gone to California to visit his mother.

George L. Rives joined his family at Swanburst this evening.

William Grosvenor and family arrived tonight at his cottage on Beacon Hill.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is expected at her villa on the Cliffs to-morrow.

W. C. Dulles of Philadelphia arrived at the Acosta cottage at Ochre Point this afternoon, coming in his four-in-hand coach by road and across the ferries from Narragansett.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran are at their cottage in Red Cross Avenue.

Hon. Henry Bedlow is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Mrs. J. W. Paul and Miss Paul of Philadelphia arrived at their cottage on Washington Street to-day.

Among to-day's arrivals were Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William Binney.

Gibson Fahnestock and A. D. Moran are registered at the Casino for the season.

W. G. Roelker was here to-day looking for a cottage for the season.

The steam yacht Ituna sailed to-night for New York.

The schooner yacht Amorita, Thomas McKee, arrived to-day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage came down from Bristol and will go to New York to be put in commission.

IN THE SHOPS.

Of course they are to be expected, and the shop which deals in Italian goods has on exhibition a big colored picture of Vesuvius in eruption. There are souvenir cards also in colors, and very realistic, interesting scenes intended to send to one's friends in the West Indies, perhaps.

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One of the smartest of dress suit cases is in the hornback alligator. There is no necessity to ask the price until one is thinking of buying, for hornback alligator skin is not very plentiful, and it is expensive.

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There are all sorts of hand-painted sets of china buttons for the shirtwaists. Many of these have both shirt studs and cuff buttons a large oblong. The greater number of them are painted in floral designs, some in conventional designs, and one set is painted with small owls. There are pins to match, belt pins and brooches, both large, those for the belt a little larger than the others. Small brooches are painted in floral designs and cost $1.50 each. They are about the size of a five-cent piece.

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When one is looking for something light in colored skirts, and the ginghams are not quite the thing, try a percale. Some of these will cost $1.35 each, in a pretty stripe, and they are light, comfortable, and serviceable skirts. They present a more dressy appearance than the gingham.

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Fine ginghams in solid colors or chambrays, with an embroidered ruffle, will cost a little more, and are a little better in effect.

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For people who like the inexpensive shirtwaist sets there are the imitation turquois and pearl, which come with studs and pins and cost 50 cents a set.

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"Twenty-four Lettere" is what looks to be the title of a book, but the book le in reality a box of paper and envelopes.

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Rather an odd thing in one of the cotton goods patterns ehows a design of morning glories, the flowers blue, with some odd green foliage, a queer combination of colors.

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Some handkerchiefs have a little bit of drawn work in lines around the edge inside the hem.

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Colored handkerchiefs for women have tiny sprays of flowers all over the handkerchief, with a large figure in each corner.

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Some of the French corset covers are charming. They are chiefly made of lace, a wide lace edge at the top, with broad bands of insertion below, some with lace straps over the shoulders and others with a ruffle of lace over the shoulder. There is also a ruffle of the lace at the lower edge of the corset cover, which is short, reaching just to the waist. The two edges of the front are also finished with edges of lace, these turned back with the scallop upon the outside of the waist, making a good effect, while inside these two edges the buttons are set and fastened with loops instead of buttonholes. In one waist there is a figure on either side below the insertion and edging. It is made of the insertion curled into the exact sbape of ping pong racket and handle.

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French waists which have buttons and buttonholes have at the top on the button side another buttonhole, running lengthwise of the waist inetead of across, this to be used for a stud if one prefers to use one for the upper place instead of the button.

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Such a pretty waist of hand embroidery as it is! It is of a pale pink wash material, the yoke plain and seamless on the shoulders, with a pattern of hand embroidery upon it in white. The lower part of the waist is put on with a beading of white, and there is a band down the front with a pattern of flowere in embroidery upon it, plain places eeparating the band from the three box plaits, which give the waist fullness on either side, also showing bands of embroidery, but narrower, with only slender leaves. There is a stock collar of the material with a point in front embroidered, and the cuffs, which are rather wide, are finished in the eame way.

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Here is a good finish for fine sheets and pillow cases. There is the wide-stitched hem, and inside this a rather deep band of small squares formed by cross lines of drawn work, and in each square a roural dot of embroidery. The drawn work is simple, but little more than hemstitching.

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Sheer muslin turnover or top collars and cuffs, the hemstitch variety, formerly worn only in mourning, are growing deeper and deeper.

CLASS DAY AT BARNARD.

Seniors Bid Farewell to Their Career as Undergraduates—Some Amusing Class Statistics.

At the class day exercises held yesterday in the Barnard Theatre in Brinekerhoff, Barnard College seniors bade farewell to their undergraduate career. The hall was crowded with friends of the graduates, who occupied the stage, attired in white duck dresses and the academic cap and gown.

Elizabeth Cadmus Coddington, the class President, opened the exercises with a short salutatory, after which Eleanor Elizabeth Van Cott, Secretary of the class, called the roll for the last time.

Much amusement was created by the reading of the class statistics by Ruth Earle, who declared Edith May Ingalls to be the best natured girl, Margaret Elizabeth Clark the "goodest," Grace Malvina Peters the "baddest," Ethel Leone Newman the silliest and most sentimental, and Mary Hall the prettiest. The best liked men's college was the University of California, chosen because of its distance from New York.

Lydia Adele Carll made the presentation oration, and delivered to her classmates various articles supposed to typify some foible of the recipient. Margaret Grote Elliman delivered the class propbecy, and predicted roseate futurcs for every member of the class. The valedictory address was delivered by Janet Alexander McCook, and then announcement of the following elections to Phi Beta Kappa wae made: Elizabeth Allen, Elsa Patterson Campbell, and Ada Blanche Clouse Nelswender.

After tbe class song was sung the members adjourned to the campus, where the first class ivy was planted. Last nigbt the senior dance wae held in the Columbia gymnasium.

THOMAS F. CUSHING DEAD.

He Was Conspicuous in Society Here and in Newport, and Was Long a Famous Cotillion Leader.

Thomas F. Cushing, well known in New York and Newport society, died early yesterday at his New York home, 29 East Thirty-ninth Street. He had been ill for more than two months indirectly as the result of injuries received in an accident in Newport about two years ago, when he was knocked down by a horse while ho was standing in front of the Casino, of which he was a Governor. One of his lungs was punctured by a fractured rib.

Mr. Cushing, who was a widower, is survived by his only daughter, Miss Edith Cushing, who has been with him constantly during his illness. The Cushing cottage in Newport, known as New Lodge, is one of the handsomest of the fashionable residences of that resort. Mr. Cusbing enjoyed a fame as a cotillion leader, which even distanced his youngsr competitors. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, the Manhattan, the Metropolitan, the Country Club, and of the Somerset Club of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 6.—The death of Thomas F. Cushing will be a severe blow to the Newport season. He had been a Summer resident of Newport for a score of years, and had been looked upon as a social leader. He was an amateur actor of considerable merit, and had been foremost in arranging and taking part in private theatricals at the Casino and other places.

Many an elaborate ball in Nswport had Mr. Cushing as its director. As a member of the Executive Committee of these functions he had charge of all arrangements, and gave much time and thought to the carrying out of the plans. He had been connected with the management of the Casino since it was opened as a member of the Board of Governors, and the last few years ae a member of the Executive Committee.

He was a member of ths Spouting Rock Beach Association, and took a great interest in its affairs. He was also connected with other organizations existing among the Summer residents, and was interested in every phase of life in Newport. He owned a large estate on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs adjoining the estates of Messrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Ogden Mills, and wae very rarely absent from Newport during the Summer. He became a citizen of Newport about five years ago, and was one of the largest taxpayers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William B. Frisby.

BOSTON, June 6.—After an illness of less than two weeks, the Rev. William B. Frisby, S. T. D., rector of the Church of the Advent, this city, died at his home to-day, aged forty-eight years. Father Frisby was prominent in the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and was considered one of the leaders of the Ritualistic Party in the State.

William Barroll Frisby wae born in Baltimore May 30, 1854. He was educated in the schoole of Baltimors and Washington and took his collegiate course in the Columbian College of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1876. The vocation of the ministry had early commended itself to his mind, and he entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he was graduated in 1879.

He secured the rare opportunity almost immediately of serving ae one of the curatee of Trinity Church, over which Dr. Morgan Dix ruled. The young divine served at Trinity for three years, and afterward at Trinity Chapel for a period almost as long. He was appointed to labor on the east side, where he did single handed the work of a college settlement. In 1888, or thereabouts, he was made rector of the Church of the Advent of Boston, which position he occupied until his death.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. EMMETT GOFF, Professor of Horticulture at the University of Wisconsin, died suddenly yesterday in Madison, that State, after a short iliness. Prof. Goff was very prominent in educational circles throughout the country.

Mrs. ALMENA JANE PERHAM, wife of ex-Gov. Sidney Perham of Maine, died in Washington yesterday. She is survived by her hueband and four children. The remains will be taken to Bryant Point, Me., for interment, Thursday.

ROBERT FRANCIS PHILLIPS, a newspaper artist, died of scarlet fever in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in England thirty-two years ago. Mr. Phillips's father is rector of the Cathedral of Peterborough, England, and his brother, Stephen Phillips, is an author and poet in England.

MYRON R. BARSTOW, an expert accountant and a bookkeeper for the Morgan Envelope Company, died at bis home, in Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning, after a year's iliness with nervous and spinal troubles. He had been recently offered the position of City Auditor, but was obliged to decline owing to poor health.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, a lawyer in this city for forty-five years, died yeeterday at his residence, 101 West Fifty-third Street. He was born in Rochester. In Albany for many years he was a partner of Judge Learned, and later of Judge Van Vorst, of this city. He was for twenty-six years a member of the Board of Education and its counsel. He was a member of the Century Club.

Work of the Edgewater Creche.

The Edgewater Creche has just issued its seventeenth annual report, copies of which may be had on application. The Creche provides the speediest benefits of fresh air and restorative treatment, amid beautiful surroundings, and is the only health resort of the kind that is accessible every half hour of the day. The Trustees ask for increased contributions to enable them to care adequately for the hundreds of children that are sent to the Creche. Checks may be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, 1,123 Broadway.

Growing girls and boys who exhibit signs of failing or impaired health, get robust from the persistent use of Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

MARITIME EXCHANGE DISPUTE.

Members Disagree Over Action Taken with a View to Purchasing the Popham Building.

There was much heated argument yesterday on the floor of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York over the scheme of the association to buy the Popham Building at 80 Broad Street for a new home.

A special meeting of the members of the association was held on Wednesday, at which only 175 were present out of the total membership of 1,075. It was presided over by C. B. Parsons, President of tbe Exchange, and was called to decide whether new quarters should be rented or a building bought. The motion that the Popham Building be bought for $200,000, and an additional $75,000 spent in arranging the exchange was quickly seconded. Spire Pitou, agent for Fenaille & Despeaux, 17 State Street, objected to so small a minority of the members taking definite action on so important a matter. He won twenty-five votes to his way of thinking, and another twenty-five did not cast ballots. The motion to buy the building passed, and a committee to carry out the plans was appointed, composed of the President, L. T. Romaine, and John A. Cormack.

The opposition then began the preparation of a circular petition to be presented to the Board of Directors, protesting against the action of the committee in assuming tbe responsibility without the vote of tbe entire Exchange. This petition wae yesterday circulated upon the floor by Mr. Pitou, and some fifty names were secured out of the hundred or more members present. This petition was the eubject of the acrimonious discussion. It was understood yesterday that the committee had already signed the contract for the purchase of the Popham Building, and the question of their right to do so may lead to more complications.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Kirkpatrick—Rutherford.

The wedding of Wilson H. Kirkpatrick of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Florence W. Rutherford of Brooklyn took place on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's father, Charles H. Rutherford, 231 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Willey performed the ceremony. Mrs. Eugene Rutberford of Boston was the matron of honor, and the flower girls were Miss Mary Rowan of Philadelphia and Miss Hannah Kirkpatrick of Chatham, N. J. Charles Allen of Newark was the best man, and the ushers were Eugene Rutherford of Boston, E. Stitt of New York, and C. B. Kirknatrick, and Charles Lum of Chatham. The house was decorated with American Beauty roses. About two hundred guests attended.

Maurice De Vries's Daughter Engaged.

Tbe engagement is announced of Emanuel Guggenheim and Miss Anna De Vries, and a reception in honor of the event was given a few evenings ago at the residence of Miss De Vries's sister, Mrs. A. Saltz, at 71 Esst One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Miss De Vrics is the daughter of Maurice S. De Vries, who has been in the County Clerk's office for the past fifteen years.

Suit Over the Play of "Sag Harbor."

A decision was handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversing ths order of the lower court denying Mrs. Herne's application for an injunction to restrain Liebler & Co. from subletting the play "Sag Harbor" or permitting it to be produced in stock theatres during the pendency of the action which she brought against them.

Bjornstjerne's New Play.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 6.—Björnson Björnstjerne, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and writer, has completed a new modern drama for Sarah Bernhardt, who will appear hers in "Hamlet," and other plays in October.

Gift of $30,000 to Hobart College.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 6.—By tbe will of the late Matthew O'Neill of Buffalo, Hobart College received a bequest of $30,000. By the terms of the will the money is to be safely invested, and the interest used in tbe education of students studying for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE MEMORIAL TO MRS. FOSTER.

The committee of the City Club which has charge of the matter announces the following additional subscriptions for the fund for the erection of a suitable memorial to Mrs. Rebecca Salome Foster, the "Tomb's Angel":

William Macneven Purdy	$5.00
Mrs. G. Z. Gray	10.00
Dr. E. L. Keyes	2.00
Rev. George C. Groves	2.00
Renie	1.00
Robert S. Hoit	25.00
Mrs. Charles T. Cook	20.00
Robert C. Cornell	10.00
C. Oliver Iselin	25.00
G. G. Haven, Jr.	10.00
N. N. Stranahan	10.00
Previously acknowledged	4,847.63

Charity Appeal from Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $50 with which to pay rent for two widowe with children wbo had become discouraged and had applied to the Department of Charities for the commitment of their children. Contributions should be sent to the Central Office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Appeals from the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases: For $60 to secure an artificial leg for a man who met with an accident some months ago. He has a wife and six children. For $600 to place in the Home for the Aged a deserving American couple.

MARRIED.

DORSEY—LOVELL.—On Saturday, June 7, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Lovell, to Grafton Duvall Dorsey.

FULLER—LOVING.—At the University of Virginia, Wednesday, June 4, 1902, by the Very Rev. Theophile Wucher, S. F. M., Charlee Fuller of New York to Fairfax Loving, daughter of the late Edwin L. Loving of Virginia.

GREIMS—HEARN.—On Thursday evening, June 5, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 46 East 69th St., by the Rev. Dr. Alfred A Rickert of the Church of the Incarnation, (Philadelphia), Marian Hopkock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold Hearn, to Herbert Spencer Greims of Philadelphia.

PARKHURST—MAN.—On Thursday, June 5, 1902, at Grace Church Chantry, New York City, by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Harriet Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Man, to Edwin B. Parkhurst of Albany.

SCHMUCK—CAMPBELL.—On June 3, at her heme, Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Rev. C. J. Keevil preaches 11, and Dr. MacArthur, 8. Evening subject: "British-Boer War, Its Cost and Worth." Members of British and Colonial societies invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Children's Day Exercises." 8 P. M., "The Secret of Beauty." Baptism. Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.—Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Burden of Humanity on God," and at 8 P. M. Dr. Lorimer will preach a sermon suggested by the termination of hostilities in South Africa. Topic, "The World's Warfare." Strangers welcome. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST. WASHINGTON Square South.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, 10:45, subject: "Life's Discipline." The Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.

Mt. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Ave., near 125th St. Rev. William C. Bitting, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. Sermon topic, "God's Girdle." 7:45 P. M., sermon topic, "Early Genesis Stories—The Origin of Man."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Pastor, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.
Preaching by pastor at both services.

MANHATTAN CONG. CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—9:45, Sunday school. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., service with sermon.

MADISON SQUARE CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 26th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., Rector—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Trinity and Human Life," and 8 P. M. on "The Interpretation of Life."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Summer services Sundays: low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and 10th Street.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon by rector 11 A. M.
Evening service and sermon by the
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av., Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
224 West 57th St.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.
Sunday School, 3 P. M.
Choral evensong and sermon, 8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 15-47 EAST 27TH St. Service in French on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David H. Steele will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor, will hold services in the Assembly Building, 4th West 57th St., 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.
Holy communion at 8 A. M.
Morning prayer and Litany at 11 o'clock.
Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 160TH ST., NEAR Jerome Av.—J. Sumner Stone, 11 and 8. Song recital Monday, 8 P. M. Miss Updegraff and Mr. Wick.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 A. M. Evening reception. "An International Conundrum—Which Will Will Take the Longer, to Change a Boer into an Englishman, or a Filipino into an American?"

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST., Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Pastor.—Childrens' service, 11 A. M. Mr. Ahoosh, Missionary, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Morning subject: "POSITIVENESS IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE." Afternoon subject: "THE TEMPLES OF GOD."
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER ST., NEAR Chatham Square.—Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30. Mr. Severn, violinist, 7:30.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
"THE CHURCH OF THE OPEN DOOR,"
REV. ROBERT BAGNALL, PASTOR.
10:45 A. M. Children's Day sermon by the pastor. 7:45, baccalaureate sermon before the Froebel Normal Institute.
POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "SONS OF GOD."
Evening subject: "GOOD FORM."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th, near Sixth Av., Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor, 10:30, "Does It Pay to Pray?" 7:45, "Hearing and Heeding."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Ministers in Charge:
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
Services Sunday, June 8th,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
Will preach at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service. Weekly evening prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.—o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Wendell Pierce, Assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.; evening subject, "Life's Strenuous Race"; Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional service Wednesday evening, 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A.M.; topic, "Love to Christ."
REV. ERNEST F. HALL,
Assistant Pastor, will preach at 4:30 P. M. Topic, "Cleansing for Service."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 22d St., and 21st St., Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor. Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Cochran, D. D., of Philadelphia, preaches at 11 and 8.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LENOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 130TH ST., West of 8th Av.—Services at 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Rev. Thomas W. Smith, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Children's day service; 8 P. M., "The Life of D. L. Moody."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. cor. of 24th St. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. E. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. William W. Cou, assistant minister, will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D.,
Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.
Evening and mid-week service discontinued.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:15, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE OLD FIRST CHURCH,
5th Ave., 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11:00 A. M.—A choral service.
4:30 P. M.—"Abide With Me."
Welcome!

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service Rev. George H. Simonson will preach. At the evening service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. Murray Shipley Hawkins at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Children Day service at 3 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 9th and 8th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (Marble) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Miniater,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Generation of Adam."
Evening—"An Ineffectual Christ."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Gain or Overcome—Which?"
Evening—"John Paton, the Hero of the New Hebrides."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; Rev. Herman C. Weber, 4:30 P. M.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Is a Public Calamity an 'Act of God'?" The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The March of Modern Thought." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject, "Bearing One Another's Burdens." Al cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Charles F. Patterson, minister in charge; subject—"The Essentials of Liberal Religion."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.
Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "Devotedness and Tolerance."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent: Children's Day service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the Institution; public invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel Meetings Every Night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE COLLEGE.
S. S. lessons taught. Admission free.
Hall, S. W. Cor. 20th and 5th Av.
Saturday Afternoon, 3:30.
Lesson taught by Dr. R. R. Doherty.
Harmony of Acts and Epistles, by Rev. Dr. Roads

TENT "EVANGEL," BROADWAY AND 56TH St.—Interest increasing. Rev. Robert MacKenzie, D. D., will preach 4 P. M.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
244 Lenox Av., near 123d. Meetings Sunday 8:15 P. M. "Soul—A Scientific Hypothesis." Public cordially invited.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY CAMPBELL, individually and as executor of and under the last will and testament of Ellen Campbell, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY GALLIGAN, Mary Galligan, the wife of Henry Galligan, (the name Mary being fictitious, the said defendant Mary Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees; Charles Galligan, Jane Galligan, the wife of Charles Galligan, (the name Jane being fictitious, the said defendant Jane Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees, and John Galligan, Anne Galligan, the wife of John Galligan, (the name Anne being fictitious, the said defendant Anne Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees: To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the annexed complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 25th, 1902. L. J. MORRISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 44 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Henry Galligan, Mary Galligan, the wife of Henry Galligan, (the name Mary being fictitious, the said defendant Mary Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees; Charles Galligan, Jane Galligan, the wife of Charles Galligan, (the name Jane being fictitious, the said defendant Jane Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees, and John Galligan, Anne Galligan, the wife of John Galligan, (the name Anne being fictitious, the said defendant Anne Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorahis Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted herein on the 7th day of May, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 9th day of May, 1902.

And further please take notice that this action is brought for a partition of three certain pieces of real estate which belonged to Thomas S. Clarks, deceased, at the time of his death, and a brief description of the property to be partitioned in this action is as follows:

Parcel 1.—Commencing at a corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Oak Street with the northeasterly line of New Chambers Street, thence easterly along Oak Street twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches, (25 ft. 8½ in.;) thence southerly at right angles to Oak Street twenty-eight feet two inches to New Chambers Street; thence along New Chambers Street thirty-seven feet nine inches (37 ft. 9 in.) to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel 11.—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue, distant twenty-seven feet two inches (27 ft. 2 in.) southerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-fifth Street eighty feet, (80 ft.;) thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet, (25 ft.;) thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-fifth Street eighty feet, (80 ft.) to Second Avenue and thence twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel 111.—All those two lots of land in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street, distant fifty-nine feet eight and one-half inches (50 ft. 8½ in.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Madison Street with the easterly side of James Street; thence westerly along Madison Street thirty-seven feet six and one-half inches, (37 ft. 6½ in.;) thence southerly fifty feet two and one-half inches, (50 ft. 2½ in.;) thence easterly thirty-eight feet one and three-quarters inches, (38 ft. 1¾ in.;) thence northerly fifty feet two and one-half inches (50 ft. 2½ in.) to Madison Street, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated May 9th, 1902. L. J. MORRISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 44 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6wS.

DR. McCONNELL ACCEPTS.

He Will Take Dr. Newton's Rectorship at All Souls' Church.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn Heights, has decided to accept the call tendered to him by All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Manhattan, to succeed the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton as rector there.

A statement to this effect was made last evening by Lyman R. Greene, Senior Warden of Holy Trinity Church, when seen at his home, 99 Henry Street. Mr. Greene said that Dr. McConnell would begin his work at All Souls' Church about Sept. 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dry goods; 70 Grand St., Hotel Albert.

Heus & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Benzinger, shoes; 347 West Broadway; Holland House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Adler, Isaac, Sons, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. D. Adler, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Antrim, B. F., & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Greer & Hunt, Cairo, Ill.; J. V. Hunt, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Ebeling, millinery; 11 Bond St.; Hotel Netherland.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Audette, dress goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, domestics, silks, and ribbons; Plaza Hotel.

Wolf, M., Portland, Oregon; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—The Hon. N. P. Davis, Ottawa; Mayor S. N. Parent, Quebec; John Roberts, London.

HOLLAND—Dr. G. S. Rugeles, Chicago; Temple Godman, London; C. Hanbury Cooke, St. Louis; Porter Pollock, Youngstown, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—Col. J. B. Clayburn, Helena, Mon.; Vicomte Juran, Monterey, Mexico; Henry Tod, Youngstown, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Dr. George Ben Johnston, Richmond; De Burgh Persse, Brisbane, Australia; Dr. W. Bayard Shicras, St. Louis, Mo.; G. S. Cassels, London.

SAVOY—Pierre d'Herzog d'Csete, Budepest, Hungary.

NETHERLAND—James T. Armstrong, Pittsburg; Count d'Champeaux, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—Joseph Gill, Melbourne; J. F. Kilby, Cleveland; J. A. Milne, Chicago.

GRAND—S. H. Smart, Cleveland.

GILSEY—Arthur Sand, London; D. E. Davis, Youngstown, Ohio.

ALBEMARLE—Viscount d'Alte, Portuguese Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Pedro Oliva, Barcelona, Spain; Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Kentucky; Capt. Boileau, England; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

HOFFMAN—Sam Maddox, Washington; Bernard Eck, Stourport, England; J. W. Pope, Atlanta.

NAVARRE—Capt. A. R. Brown, United States Army; Capt. M. O. Bigelow, United States Army; Z. N. Benton, New Orlsans.

ASTOR—W. M. Roberts, Duluth; J. Isles, London; G. N. Davis, Chicago.

EMPIRE—J. N. Williams, Chicago; Philip Symes, Toronto; G. C. Heyard, Chicago.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 15, 1902.

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SUBJECT—Paul crosses to Europe. Acts, xvi., 6-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt be His witness unto all men. Acts, xxii., 15.

After the great conference in Jerusalem in regard to the necessity of circumcision, Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch. Two "prophets" (xv., 32,) of Jerusalem—Judas and Silas—accompanied them. They were "chief men among the brethren," (xv., 22.) Perhaps Titus and John Mark also returned with them. If Peter was not one of their company he probably followed not long afterward. In their hands they brought the decision of the Council, that circumcision was not necessary to salvation. It might be practiced if other reasons made it advisable, but the great gathering of the Church at Jerusalem had emphatically condemned that teaching which said—"Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved," (xv., 1.)

The letter containing this decision, confirmed as it was by the testimony of Judas and Silas, caused great rejoicing in the Church at Antioch. It placed Jews and Gentiles on one common level. It made them all "one in Christ Jesus," (Gal. iii., 28.) After it had been delivered, Judas returned to Jerusalem. The rest of the delegation remained in Antioch, "teaching and preaching the word of the Lord" with Paul and Barnabas and "many others also," (xv., 35.)

Probably while they were doing this the rebuke of Peter by Paul as recorded in Gal. ii., 11-21, took place. Some, however, have supposed that it occurred much earlier, and was one of the causes which led to the sending the deputation to Jerusalem. But the strongest and most conclusive arguments show that it must have occurred after the return of Paul from the conference, and not before he went to it. It had a very important relation to the great question settled by that conference—very naturally growing out of it, and greatly strengthening the effect of its decision.

UNION OF THE APOSTLES.

When Peter first arrived in Antioch after that council—whether it was in the company of Paul and Barnabas or subsequent to their arrival—it appears that he cordially united with them and other Jews, in both social and religious intercourse with the Gentile believers. He and they apparently fully recognized then that they were all the children by grace of one Father, before whom "there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek." (Rom. x., 11.) But after a while certain Jews came from Jerusalem claiming that they "came from James." (Gal. ii., 12.) Evidently they had never yielded a hearty consent to the decision of the Council, and still held to the old Jewish prejudices against fellowship with uncircumcised Gentiles. Even if the Church had decided that it was not necessary as a matter of salvation for a Gentile, yet they contended that it was highly improper for a Jew to become a Gentile. He had no right to forget his birthright as a child of Abraham, or in any way to place himself on an equality with the heathen.

Quick, impulsive, Peter was at once impressed by their arguments. He did not see their weakness, nor the false position to which their conclusions must inevitably lead. He once before called his Master after earnestly promising that he would go with Him "both into prison and to death," (St. Luke, xxii., 31-34,) so now he grieved the Holy Ghost by conduct which denied the full sufficiency of Christ's atonement, and the large Christian liberty he had himself just advocated at Jerusalem. For before these men "came from James, he did eat with the Gentiles; but when they were come, he withdrew and separated himself, fearing them which were of the circumcision." (Gal., ii., 12.) In both cases his fear of man overcame his love of the truth.

Paul, however, who always said: "With me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of man's judgment," (I. Cor., iv., 3,) at once saw that a fundamental Gospel truth was being endangered by Peter's conduct. By withdrawing from fellowship with Gentile believers he was dividing the family of God—and by withdrawing because they were uncircumcised, he exalted circumcision to an unwarranted position of importance. For his conduct declared very emphatically, and openly, that circumcision had an essential difference in the standing of the believing Gentile before God, and among His people. Peter's own high position in the Church aggravated his offense. Besides, his example was contagious, for "the rest of the Jews dissembled likewise with him, insomuch that even Barnabas was carried away with their dissimulation," (Gal., ii., 13, R. V.)

CONTEST WITH PETER.

It is not strange, therefore, that Paul "withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed" (Gal., ii., 11.) His protest was a noble and unanswerable argument for the purity of the Gospel, and in perfect harmony with the decision of the Council at Jerusalem. It was fearlessly, but lovingly given, and Peter—who "went out and wept bitterly" when his Lord turned and looked upon him—was by it convinced of his error, and restored to his former position. For afterward, in writing to the people among whom Paul soon went preaching on his second missionary journey, the strangers scattered throughout "Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bythinia" (I. Pet., i., 1,) he affectionately commended and indorsed his teaching as that of "our beloved brother, Paul" (II. Pet., iii., 15.)

Another important incident which occurred about this time also demands a brief attention. It led to the separation of Paul and Barnabas—not probably in the anger of hot dispute, although "the contention was sharp between them" (xv., 39)—but by the friendly agreement of a wise consent. On their first missionary journey they were accompanied by the nephew or "cousin" (R. V.) of Barnabas (Col., iv., 10,) John Mark. As we have already seen, when they reached "Perga in Pamphylia" (xiii., 13,) he left them and returned to Jerusalem. Now, however, as they prepared to enter upon their journey, Barnabas purposed to take him with them again. But the proposition did not commend itself to Paul. He thought it "not good to take him with them who departed from them and went not with them to work" (xv., 38.) Whatever excuse John may have had, he had put his hand to the plow and looked back (Luke ix., 62,) and with Paul no earthly ties, or considerations, ought to have any weight when they at all interfered with making known the riches of God's grace in Jesus Christ.

There was thus an honest difference of opinion between two good men, and the Scriptures do not censure either John or Barnabas, or Paul. They simply state the facts concerning them, and the issues which grew out of those facts. Barnabas seems to have been more anxious in the spirit of kindness to please and provide for, his relative, Paul, in that of a holy zeal, more anxious for Christ's work, without reference to the interests or pleasure of any individual, and God made the differences of men, as He makes their wrath, to praise Him (Psa. 76: 10.)

And we may well be thankful that He did, and that at this time He raised up Paul to stand with courage and firmness in these two incidents, as an unyielding barrier against human weakness. For if Paul had been a Barnabas in the contention with Peter, the great fact of Christ's vicarious and all sufficient atonement, and the great doctrine of justification by faith—would both have been buried under forms and ceremonies and human merit; and in the matter of John Mark, the demand for unflinching fidelity to the cause of Christ would have taken a second place, instead of the first, in human estimation. In like manner, if Martin Luther—in later times—had been a Melanchton, in all probability there would have been no Reformation, no Protestantism, and no liberty of conscience today. When questions of Divine truth are at stake, men must be clear to discern those things which are essential, and firm to uphold them, or they and their children will suffer iosa.

FATE OF BARNABAS.

Although the steadfastness of Paul in the case of John led to a separation from Barnabas, yet that reparation was a very minor consideration. The necessity of fidelity to Christ was of far more importance than peace between men. Besides, by it the force of laborers was increased and the field itself was enlarged. For Barnabas took Mark, and set sail as before for his native Island of Cyprus. Whether he went any further the Scripture record does not state. Tradition, however, says that he suffered martyrdom at Salamis, and that before his death he instructed Mark to find Paul and follow him. Whether this tradition is true or not, it is certain that Mark did afterward join Paul, and by him was commended to Timothy as one "profitable for the ministry," (Second Tim., iv., 11;) to Philemon, as one of his "fellow-laborers," (Phil. xxiv.,) and to the Colossians, as one who had "been a comfort" to him, (Col., iv., 10-11.)

At the same time that Barnabas sailed for Cyprus, "Paul chose Silas and went forth," he and Barnabas probably alike "being commended by the brethren to the grace of the Lord," (xv., 39-40, R. V.) Going almost due north from Antioch, Paul and Silas—or Sylvanus, as he is sometimes called—passed "through Syria," then turning to the west, they entered Cilicia, and probably visited Tarsus, the birthplace of Paul. Everywhere they went "they delivered them the decrees for to keep that were ordained of the Apostles and Elders which were at Jerusalem," (verse 4,) and confirmed the churches, (xv., 41.) These churches were probably founded by Paul in his early ministry, (Gal., i., 21,) and the decrees were addressed to them by name, as well as to "the brethren in Antioch and Syria," (xv., 23.)

Having finished their work in Cilicia, they crossed Mount Taurus through the well-known pass called "The Cilician Gates," and descended into the plain on the other side in which were situated the towns of Derbe, Lystra, and Iconium. At Lystra they again met Timothy, a disciple who became very closely attached to Paul. He and his mother, Eunice, had probably heard Paul publish the Gospel in their town on his first missionary journey, and then the hearts of both were opened to receive the truth. For she is now described as "a Jewess which believed," (v. 1.) Her household apparently consisted only of her mother, Lois, and her son, Timothy, for—as we hear nothing of her husband excepting that he "was a Greek"—it is probable that she was a widow.

Before hearing Paul she and her mother were, evidently, devout students of the Jewish Scriptures, and had faithfully taught the young Timothy to reverence and understand them, (Second Timothy, i., 5, iii., 14.) So when they heard Paul preach the Gospel from those same Scriptures, it at once commended itself to their acceptance, and they were numbered among "the disciples." Very probably they saw him stoned and were among those who "stood round about him" and rejoiced when "he rose up and" again "came into the city, (xiv., 19-20.) At that time Timothy was probably a mere lad; now he was just entering into active young manhood. And during "well reported of by the brethren which were of Lystra and Iconium," Paul was drawn to him as his "own son in the faith, (First Timothy i., 2,) and would have him "to go forth with him," (v. 2-3.)

But as "his father was a Greek," he had never been circumcised. Therefore "because of the Jews which were in those quarters" he "took and circumcised him" (v. 3.) No question of salvation was now at stake, as in the case of Titus, (Gal., ii., 3,) but simply one of charity for the purpose of increasing Timothy's acceptableness in preaching. Instead of being inconsistent, therefore, in what he did, Paul would have been very inconsistent if he had not done it. (Gal., v., 6.) When he administered this rite he also probably set him apart by "the laying on of hands" for the work of the ministry, thus looking upon him as the Holy Spirit's special gift of "prophecy" or power of "public exposition." (Young.) It is to this that he alluded when he afterward wrote to him: "Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." (I. Tim., iv., 14; i., 6.) His special value as Paul's assistant was thus to prepare to expound the Scriptures with which he had been familiar "from a child." (II. Tim., iii., 15.)

THE VISION.

So, accompanied by Timothy, Paul, and Silas—leaving Lystra and probably passing through Iconium and Antioch in Pisidia—entered into the wild region of the north—"the region of Phrygia and Galatia, having been forbidden of the Holy Ghost to speak the word in Asia." (v. 6, R. V.) Prevented thus by the guiding hand of God from turning either to the right or to the left, according to their own will, they finally reached the coast of the Aegian Sea at Troas, or more correctly, "Alexandria Troas." (Conybeare and Howson.) There the reason why their own plans had so often failed was plain, as it was made clear to them by a vision which "appeared to Paul in the night: there stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us." (v. 9.) To hear such a call was to answer it. There also, or just before reaching that place, Luke, the historian, evidently joined them.

Securing a vessel to a port in Macedonia, Paul and his companions at once set sail. A favorable wind enabled them to make "a straight course to" the Island of "Samothracia, and the next day" they reached Neapolis, (v. 11.) This was the port of entry for "Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony," (v. 12.) The characteristics of this city will come before us hereafter.

Leaving Neapolis they proceeded to Philippi and it became at once a question as to how they should find opportunity to speak to the people. For they were entire strangers, and there were but few Jewish residents there, and no synagogue. So they were in that city abiding certain days" (v. 12) before accomplishing anything. "On the Sabbath day," however, Luke says, "we went forth without the gate, by the river side where we supposed there was a place of prayer." (v. 13, R. V.) They were not mistaken. They had acted upon the known habits of the Jewish people, where they were but few in number, to select such places for religious services.

The congregation which gathered there that day was small, and apparently consisted only of women. But they had come together to worship the true God, and to read His word. So Paul and his companions spoke to them concerning Jesus Christ and His salvation. It was a very simple and apparently a very unimportant thing to do, but it was the entering of the wedge which overturned heathenism in Europe, and made it a Christian land.

To one at least in that little company the words spoken were very gracious words. Her name was Lydia. She was probably not a Jewess, but a proselyte. She was a native of Thyatira, a city in the province of Asia—one of the provinces in which Paul had been so recently "forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word," (v. 6.) She was a seller of purple goods and dyes, for which her native place had a long and deserved reputation.

As she sat and listened to Paul it was as when Jesus drew nigh to the two disciples on the way to Emmaus and opened to them the Scriptures. Her understanding was enlightened, and her heart was touched by the Holy Ghost so that she attended unto the things which were spoken," (v. 14.) In her was fulfilled the words of the Psalmist—"the entrance of Thy words giveth light." (Psa. cxix., 130.) When her heart was opened to receive the word of God, immediately her house was opened to receive the messenger of God, and her hand was opened for the service of God. This should always be its effect.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was done after the conference in Jerusalem, and what is said of it?

How did Peter grieve the Holy Ghost in Antioch?

Why did Paul rebuke him, and what was the effect?

What other important incident occurred at this time, and how did it result?

Why may we be thankful for Paul's atand in these two incidents, and what lesson does it teach?

To what place did Barnabas and John go, and what is said of their ministry?

Where did Paul and Silas go, and what did they do?

Whom did they meet at Lystra, and what is said of him and of his circumcision?

Where did they go after leaving Lystra, and to what place were they guided?

What vision did Paul see there, and what was the effect?

What was done in Philippi, and what is said of Lydia?

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Education Discussed and a Report Adopted Concerning Revision of the Liturgy.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 6.—Education was the subject discussed to-day by the delegates to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and the reports submitted by the officials of the various educational institutions supported by the church showed that they were self-sustaining last year.

Much of the morning session was consumed in considering the report of the special committee appointed last year to revise the liturgy of the church. The report was submitted and read by the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Collier, of Kinderhook, N. Y. The report, as submitted, concluded as follows:

"In view of the fact that twenty-five classes have expreaaed a wish for some revision of our liturgical forms, and in view also of the character of many of the objections to the forms lately submitted, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of eight ministers and five laymen be appointed, to whom the whole subject under consideration be referred, together with the action of the Classes pertaining thereto, and also the minority report to this last Synod:

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to prepare amended forms, conforming, as nearly as may be, to the prevailing views of the Classes, and to be submitted to the next General Synod.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Synod that in these forms simplicity, dignity, and brevity should be sought rather than elaboration of form.

The committee was named as follows:

The Rev. M. H. Hutton,	The Rev. E. P. Johnson,
The Rev. Joseph R. Duryee,	The Rev. S. Schenck,
The Rev. Edward A. Collier,	David Murray,
The Rev. J. W. Beardslee,	J. S. Bussing,
The Rev. W. S. Cranmer,	F. J. Collier,
	D. J. Diekema,
	Samuel Roland.

The report of the committee was adopted with the exception of this paragraph:

Resolved, That the Synod hereby expresses its approval of a change in the phraseology of the second question in the form for the baptism of adults, and also in that of the prayers in the form for infant baptism, as indicated in the body of the report.

Rev. James Hunter, of New York City, precipitated a long debate by introducing a resolution urging united effort in the future in evangelistic work. The resolution was finally unanimously adopted.

MGR. FARLEY'S ASSIGNMENTS.

By order of Bishop Farley, Administrator of the Archdiocese of New York, newly ordained priests have been assigned

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Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, FANNIE MORANT.—The People of the State of New York, to James B. Bowen and all persons interested in the estate of FANNIE MORANT SMITH, late of Brighton, England, deceased, ne creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, send greeting:

Whereas, Clarence Bishop Smith of New York City has lately applied to our Surrogates' Court, in the County of New York, for ancillary letters testamentary under the last will and testament of the said Fannie Morant Smith, deceased, an exemplified copy of which was on the 6th day of March, 1902, filed in this office,

Therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before our said Surrogate at his office at the County Court House of the County of New York on the 10th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why said letters should not issue.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said county at the City of New York on [L. S.] the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1902.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Dr. Jules Marcelin, Frederick Jules Marcelin, Blanche Vanderbilt Singer, and Daisy Singer, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGIANNA P. MARCELIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles McNamee, as temporary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Sur- [L. S.] rogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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To date this year	80,999,363
Corresponding date last year	163,358,094

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Corresponding date last year	$578,619,170

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Canadian Pacific	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Can. Pac. ctfs.	2	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	3	Norf. & West	½
Chi. & Alton	½	North American	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	Reading	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rubber Goods pf	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	St. L. So. W. pf	⅝
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie	⅝	U. S. Leather pf	½
Erie 2d pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Silver pf	1
Am. Locom. pf	1	Int. Pump pf	1½
Am. Woolen pf	⅝	Kan. City So	⅝
Anaconda Copper	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Chi. & N. W. pf	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Corn Products pf	1	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Ft. W. & D. City	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Gen. Chemical pf	½	Texas Pacific L. T.	1
Hocking Valley	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅜	Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	3
C. of Ga. 2d pf.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1
Det. M. & M. l. g. 8½s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was as strong as on the day before it was weak, and incidentally it was just as dull. Canadian Pacific rose 3 points and maintained most of the gain, indicating that the "deal" in that quarter is not disposed of. What is clearer than most other elements in Canadian Pacific is the speculative short interest in the stock; not only here, but abroad, professional traders have sold what they did not own, acting on the theory so much proclaimed in bear circles here that the recent extraordinary increase in market value has been mere manipulation without business foundation.

All the coal stocks were firm, most of them scoring fractional gains. One notable development was the execution of a large buying order for London account. Mr. Keene was credited with recommending Reading to English financiers.

During the day there were persistent rumors of new and important negotiations under way looking to strike settlement, but Wall Street gave little heed to such representations.

Crop reports are not only favorable, but in most cases warrant enthusiasm. The Missouri State June report issued yesterday places the condition of wheat at 92 per cent., against 83 last year, and the condition of corn 97, against 77, and oats at 88 per cent., in contrast with 59 this time last year. Such exhibits make ample answer to professional pessimism.

If to-day's bank statement does not make as flattering a showing as some recent exhibits, it should not surprise—should in no wise alarm. It is to be borne in mind that during the week $1,000,000 in gold went to Canada and that there was deposited at the Sub-Treasury $1,100,000 for the retirement of National bank circulation.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

There is little to be said of the movements of stocks in yesterday's market, for the reason that few issues were affected by any developments, news or otherwise. In fact, the only important development of the day was the declaration of the General Electric stock dividend. From time to time during the day reports were heard that the coal strike will certainly be settled in a very short time, but how, no one could learn. The very persistence of the reports nevertheless was in some parts of the Street regarded as significant. During the day the Burlington report showing an increase of $609,710 in earnings for the month of May was published, as was also the Southern Pacific statement showing a decrease for the same month of $447,320—this dne almost entirely to the increase of $420,650 in operating expenses. Beyond this it may fairly be said that the market was altogether without general influencing factors—unless, indeed, the continued good crop reports be considered. Here and there some few individual stocks were affected by developments special to them.

The rise in Republic Steel preferred, for instance, was on buying induced by the announcement that the company has just lighted a new furnace, the largest in the South, which will produce over 250 tons of iron a day.

Standard Oil and Harriman interests bought St. Paul and Union Pacific, in both of which issues there is now a large short interest, with the Gates faction most heavily short. The talk continues of an increased dividend on each stock.

American Locomotive shares received somewhat better support than on the day previous, when there had been some forced selling by people hurt on the International Power collapse. During the day it was announced that the Baltimore and Ohio had placed an order with the locomotive company for the construction of 100 locomotives.

Sugar trust stock was advanced on buying by sugar trade interests. The advance in the price of certain grades of soft sugar was given as a reason for the rise.

The execution of a 500 share selling order in Tennessee Coal "at the market" was responsible for the sharp break of nearly two points in that stock. It is said that at the moment there was no ready market for the stock.

The only noticeable feature in respect to the coal stocks was the purchase of 25,000 shares of Reading by one broker alone. The same house was a steady buyer of Erie.

The strength of Canadian Pacific was understood to be due to a resumption of operations by the Canadian-New York pool in the stock. There is a story that Montreal interests are now short of the issue and that a "squeeze" is being planned.

The buying of the Steel stocks was generally credited to the syndicate.

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

Bradstreet's declares that corn and cotton crop reports are positively excellent and in striking contrast with a year ago. As foreshadowed, little or no decrease in the cotton acreage is discoverable, the revised figures of acreage, in fact, exceeding anything previously published, though a shading from last year's estimated actual acreage is indicated. As to corn, the incentive to plan an enormous crop is irresistible, and a striking absence of complaints as to condition is noted. Winter wheat is turning out better than expected in such States as Kansas, though recent rains have interfered with harvesting in Oklahoma. An increased acreage in rice is reported in Texas. Fruit crops promise to be very large, and a favorable reflection of this is already noted in sugar prices, which are firmer. Vegetables and other country produce, shortened a year ago, promise a heavy yield. Oats, barley, and hay are doing splendidly in the West, and Northwestern Spring wheat advices are optimistic.

BIG STOCK DIVIDEND.

The General Electric Declares One of 66 2-3 Per Cent.

The biggest stock dividend declared in Wall Street in some years—and among the largest ever declared—was announced yesterday by the General Electric Company, whose Directors at a meeting held during the day not only declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the stock, but also a stock dividend of 66 2-3 per cent. The stock dividend, however, had been expected, as it had been announced that there would be an increase in the capital stock by a stock dividend.

This will increase the capital stock of the company from $25,242,200 to $45,000,000, restoring the 40 per cent. stock surrendered in 1898. The dividend is payable July 15 to boiders of record June 25.

In anticipation of this stock dividend, General Electric stock has in the last year advanced materially, selling as high as 334 April 9 last. It closed yesterday at 315 bid.

While this is a very large stock dividend, it is by no means as large as Wall Street has known. On May 11, 1899, tbe American Tobacco Company declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent.; In 1898 the Adams Expreos Company iseued $12,000,000 4 per cent. bonds and distributed them as a 100 per cent. dividend, while in the same year tbe Pullman Palace Car Company paid an extra cash dividend of 20 per cent. and a stock dividend of 50 per cent., to distribute surplus assets. Singularly enough, it is stated that another "melon cutting" is shortly to be made for the benefit of Pullman stockholders out of the proceeds of the sale of the company's real estate ordered by the courts.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing tbe movement of currency durthe week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movement of money this week indicetes that the banks gained thereby $365,000.

The banks received from the interior $5,290,600 and sent to the interior and Canada $3,100,600, of which $260,000 wes transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain on the interior movement was $2,190,000.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $650,200, of which $629,500 was on New York Assay Office checks, $17,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $3,000 on San Francisco Mint checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,206,800, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, reimbursement of circulation hy correspondents, &c., $20,082,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transections proper was $2,475,200.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $2,840,200; deducting the loss on Sub-Treesury transaction of $2,475,200, the net gain was $365,000.

Our report includes the operations of Thursday, May 29, in order to make the record complete for the two weeks.

The features this week were the shipment of $1,000,000 to Cenade, making about $2,000,000 for the past two weeks, and the payment into the Sub-Treasury of about $1,100,000 for the retirement of National bank circulation.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday were on a somewhat larger scale than on the day previous, totaling about 15,000 shares. Fully 10,000 shares represented purchases, principally of Reading, Erie, and the steel stocks, and were credited to Morgan interests.

London had the story early in the day that the coal strike is shortly to be settled, and private cables insisted on the truth of the report, notwithstanding denials from this side. It is a fact that London sometimes learns important New York news earlier than Wall Street itself does.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue generally favorable. Bradstreet's reviews the situation tersely as follows:

Crop prospects taken as a whole are really brilliant, railroad earnings are enormous despite the small grain tonnage, bank clearings are quite heavy notwithstanding the speculative dullness, and failures are far less numerous than in recently preceding years. The ending of the Boer war, it is also thought, will have a tendency to stimulate export business in manufactures, though interfering with trade in horses, mules, and other articles of export. On the other hand, the industrial situation, though improved by the ending of blast furnace and teamsters' strikes, is still a depressing one owing to the prospect of the anthracite coal strike proving a long and bitter one, threats of a strike in the Virginia bituminous fields, and the general unrest noted among workers in a number of industries. In connection with the industrial unrest it is to be observed that many of the demands made now and for some time past have been based upon higher prices for food. The advance of the season and the readjustments made necessary by the improved outlook for large yields of agricultural products promise to reduce food prices materially (a drift downward being already noted in Bradstreet's reports) and thus may modify the attitude of the restless workers and perhaps check the tendency toward a strike epidemic.

This is what Dun's has to say, along the same lines:

Peace in South Africa has greatly improved the outlook. Foreign industrial markets will quickly benefit by the development of that country, while a return to active gold mining will have a helpful influence in monetary circles. Owing to the present exceptional home consumption producers in this country may not be able to take advantage of the opportunity immediately, but even the indirect effects must be beneficial. Domestic conditions have but the one drawback of labor disputes, which have reduced the earning power of a large force. Additional profit sharing and numerous advances of wages are reported, but new controversies have broken out elsewhere. Outside the limits of this influence there is little cause for complaint. Orders are large, and distribution is less interrupted by the shortage of cars. Railway earnings for May show an increase of 6.8 per cent. over last year and 17.4 per cent. over 1900.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

The feature in the steel trade is the conservative action of producers, who have fixed the price of steel rails for next year at $28, this being partly caused by the carrying over of large orders, delivery of which is impossible this year. A large volume of new business is also reported in tbis line. Steel bars are reported stronger. Agricultural implement men have placed most of their orders in finished products a year in advance, and are now bidding freely for pig iron for next year's delivery. The nominal price for steel plates will not be advanced. Pig Iron for immediate delivery is really as scarce as ever, the strike at Mahoning and Chenango Valley furnaces having rather accentuated the shortage. Foreign pig iron and steel billats are being more liberally bought.

Dun's on the same subject says:

Contrary to expectations, the leading producers maintained their conservative position by making no advance in the price of steel rails for delivery in 1903, notwithstanding the very material rise that has occurred in pig iron. Much new business has been placed during the past week, although consumers have found difficulty in booking orders for delivery in 1902. This is especially noticeable as to structural material and railway supplies. Interruption to work at blast furnaces was not wholly averted, but the loss in output did not reach a large figure owing to prompt concessions on both sides. Practically no orders were accepted for pig iron, however, owing to the uncertainty as to the extent of the strike.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to trade reports from Canada to Dun'a Review, weather conditions at St. John have been unfavorable for trade, but fishing has been good and crop prospects are satisfactory, with the yield of hay assured. Trade in hardware, which has been exceptionally heavy this Spring at Halifax, has quieted down, but groceries continue active. Cool weather has retarded operations in millinery and light dry goods. The country store business in Nova Scotia has fallen off temporarily owing to the activity on the farms. Wholesale trade is brisk at Toronto, with an increased demand for Autumn goods, while seasonahle weather has helped retail trade, and the crop outlook is most encouraging.

Unsettled weather has delayed sales at Hamilton, and collections are only fair. Similar conditions prevail at Quehec, hut there is activity in shipping. No indications of unsoundness are apparent at Montreal, everything pointing to another prosperous year, with remittances excellent. Retail trade at Winnipeg is retarded by inclement weather, but wholesalers report fair sales and collections improving. Wholesale trade increases in British Columbia and collections improve. Lumber is especially active.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Birmingham, Ala., that the Republic Iron and Steel Company has lighted its furnace No. 3, the largest in the South, which will produce over 250 tons of iron a day.

Statement from Philadelphia that on July 1 next all the outstanding bonds and scrip of the Cambria Iron Company will he redeemed at par.

One of the largest makers of steel rails quoted as saying that about 400,000 tons have been ordered for next year's delivery.

Cbicago dispatches stating the National Bank of the Republic in that city will double its capital stock to $2,000,000.

According to London cables the Consolidated Texas Oil Company, capital £1,200,000, has been formed to consolidate the Texas oil fields, the oil and fuel companies, and the Hogg-Swayne Company.

Decrease of $349,443 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $145,485 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Incorporation in West Virginia of the United States Petroleum Company, capital $1,000,000.

Negotiations to consolidate the street railway, lighting, heating, ice factory, ferry, and allied interests in Norfolk and towns surrounding Hampton Roads, Va., said to have been practically completed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $203,611,633; balances, $11,238,071; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $308,303.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. Savannah—Buying, 15c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 7.—In its city article to-day The Times says the tendency on the Stock Exchange was firmer and the volume of business larger. There was a further recovery of consols and signs of the end of liquidation in South Africa. American rails were weak in the morning but recovered sharply on local buying and on rumors that the coal mining dispute had been arranged. There was a relapse in the afternoon on arbitrage sales but the market hardened later.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—There was less demand for money to-day, owing to the favorable bank return and the forthcoming arrivals of gold from India and elsewhere. Business on the Stock Exchange opened dull, the approach of the settlement checking dealings. The demand for consols overtaking the supply, stimulated a recovery. Home rails were irregular. Americans opened weak, especially coalers, reflecting the situation in New York, but they recovered later, became inactive, and closed firm. Canadians fluctuated sharply. Rio Tintos relapsed. Kafirs were dull and unsettled. Closing prices were as follows:

Consols for money, 96 11-16; consols for account, 86⅞; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 81⅞; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 153½; Louisville and Nashville, 138½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 31⅞; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 34½; Southern Railway, 37⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 96¾; Southern Pacific, 65⅛; Union Pacific, 107⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 27; Wabash preferred, 44¼.

Spanish 4s, 80¼; Rand Mines, 12¾; De Beers, 42⅞.

Bar silver dull at 24d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ to 2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16 to 2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £149,000.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 36.90; Lisbon, 28.50.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 6.—At the opening on the Bourse to-day Kafirs were offered and became depressed. Parquet stocks were firm, but later profit-takings set back the whole list. Rentes were weaker, on the rumor that M. Rouvier would not be a member of the new Cabinet. There was a general improvement at the close. Spanish 4s were in demand, in expectation of a substantial fall in the rate of exchange, owing to the issue of a loan June 20. Spanish rails were strong. Industrials were irregular. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houstons were firm. Sosnovice was heavy. Rio Tintos started weak but improved, in sympathy with copper. Kafirs rallied at the close on London buying.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-6 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.67.

BERLIN, June 6.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s hardened, on the issue of the new Spanish internal loan. Canadian Pacifics opened flat, owing to New York advices, but recovered later. Transvaals were firm on the report, published in a Berlin paper, that the 4 per cent. obligations would be redeemed at par, plus interest since September, 1900. Navigation shares were weak, as the result of the reported formation of the British shipping combination to compete with the American shipping combine. Locals were dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennige for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

Coffee at Lowest Price on Record.

Rio No. 7 spot coffee sold yesterday at 5¼ cents, the lowest price on record. It reached 5½ cents in December, 1882, and in March, 1898. Futures are quoted at about 80 points below the previous low points, which were reached in December, 1899. This drop bears out the prediction made in a published circular some time ago by Herman Sieicken. The latter has just published another circular in which he argues that prices will drop still further until the present over production is stopped, when the coffee planters will find that they cannot raise such quantities of coffee at a profit.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—The local market showed a little more life to-day, with several points of strength cropping up throughout the list. United Railways incomes were more active and higher, due to successful promotion of the company's profits under the present management, and also to benefits expected to accrue to the railways in the event it sells its holdings of Electric Light and Power common. Various important rumors touching the control of the Light and Power Company are in circulation, one of which intimates that the railway company proposes to hold and develop it; another is that an out-of-town concern is seeking to buy it, to operate in connection with a plant it purposes to establish on the Susquehanna, and another still is that a merger of the electric light and the gas company is contemplated. Under any one of the three the United Railways will profit. International Trust recovered its loes of Thursday, with signs of moving still higher. The general tone was better, the belief again arising that cheap money and plenty of it, such as now seems imminent, will make speculation more animated. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,273 sbares of stock and $59,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sheres.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway com.	25¾	25¾	25¾
75	Seaboard Railwey pf	45½	45½	45½
18	Atl. Coast Line com.	125	125	125
31	Atl. Coast Line of Conn.	250	250	250
25	Consolidated Gas	68	68	68
141	Cotton Duck, tr. rects.	10	10	10
150	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	15¾	15¾	15¾
400	Norfolk Ry. & L. com.	13½	13½	13½
10	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	146	146	146
135	International	124	123	123
2	Baltimore & Ohio pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
10	Amalgamated Copper	68	68	68
80	Canton Co.	96	96	96
60	Oldtown Fire	5½	5½	5½
10	Third National Bank	121½	121½	121½

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	South Bound 5s	112	112	112
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	90½	90½	90½
33,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	69½	69½	69½
10,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	96	96	96
1,000	Charleston Ry. 5s	107	107	107
13,000	Charleston Con. Ry. 5s	89	89	89
1,000	B. & O. S. W. 3½s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾
5,000	City Ry. L. & P. of N. O. 5s	97½	97½	97½
2,000	Southern Railway 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The advance and activity of Reading brightened and strengthened the local market to-day. Over half the trading was in Reading, which was bought for New York account, the difference in prices frequently favoring purchases in the Philadelphia market. Electric Storage Battery rallied 2 points upon the receipt of news that a decision had been banded down in Buffalo giving the company practically a monopoly. The Buffalo Electric Carriage Company was restrained from using what is termed the Porter battery. Union Traction and Cambria Steel advanced, and Philadelphia Company made a like improvement, but the dealings were not significant. Welsbach bonds were stronger. Consolidated Lake Superior was firm. In the local money market littleness prevails, and rates are firm at the 4½ rate for call, which was recently adopted by nearly all the institutions here. Time money and commercial paper are quoted at the same figure. There is brisk inquiry for paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Rwys	45	45	45
225	Am. Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Bell Telephone	77	77	77
87	Cambria Iron	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
16	Cambria Steel	23½	23½	23½
400	Cons. L. Superior	29¼	29	29¼
220	Cons. L. Superior pf	75	75	75
800	Camden Land	½	½	½
200	Diamond State Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Diamond State Steel pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
350	Elec. Storage	87	86	87
50	Hunt. & B. Top pf	54	54	54
289	Lehigh Valley	34½	34⅜	34⅜
57	Lehigh Navigation	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1	Little Schuylkill	61¼	61¼	61¼
25	Phila. Elec.	5½	5	5½
334	Pennsylvania	74½	74½	74½
384	Phila. Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
625	Phila. Co.	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
26	Penn. Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½
220	Railway Co. General	5½	5½	5½
11,684	Reading Tr. Ctfs.	31¾	31¼	31¾
212	Read. 1st pf. Tr. Ctfs	41 5-16	41¼	41¼
259	Read. 2d pf. Tr. Ctfs	34 1-4	33 11-16	34 1-16
25	Reading Traction	32	32	32
87	Trust Co. of N. A.	140	140	140
125	Tidewater Steel	6	5¾	6
351	United Gas Imp.	103¾	103½	103½
415	U. G. I. Warrants	52½	52¼	52¼
1,724	Union Traction	42	41¾	42
1,118	Union Trac. Wararnts	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
150	U. S. Steel Com.	39⅝	38¾	38¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89	89

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—The money market is without change. Clearing House rate 4 per cent.; New York funds par; call loans 3½ to 4; time money, 4 to 4½; Clearing House exchange, $21,809,434; balances, $1,532,094. The stock market was lifeless and featureless. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	79¼	79¼	79¼
155	Atchison pf.	98¾	98¼	98¾
5	Boston & Albany	263	263	263
5	Boston Elevated	166	166	166
5	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
20	Chi., & Northwestern	249¾	249¾	249¾
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	170	170	170
505	Mass. Elec.	44	43⅞	44
361	Mass. Elec. pf.	99	98¼	99
20	Rutland pf.	82	82	82
145	Union Pacific	107¾	107¼	107¾
10	Union Pac. pf.	87½	87½	87½
50	West End pf.	116	116	110

TELEPHONES.

944	American Tel. & Tel.	174	172½	173¾
15	Cumberland	128¾	128¾	128¾
179¾	Western	28	27	27
74¾	Western pf.	101	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

450	Am. Ag. Chem.	26½	25½	26½
50	Am. Pneu. Service	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35	35	35
990	Am. Sugar, (ex div.)	127	126¼	126⅞
100	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118
75	Am. Woolen pf.	75	75	75
350	Dominion Iron & Steel	55	54⅜	54⅜
162	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	92¾	92	92
150	N. E. Gas & Coke	4	4	4
5	Pullman	236	236	236
260	United Fruit	109¼	108	108¾
190	U. S. Steel ex div.	38¾	38¼	38¾
196	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88¾	89

MINING.

2,256	Amal	88⅝	87⅜	88
220	Bingham	35	35	35
21	Calumet & Hecla	570	560	570
2	Centennial	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Central Oil	8	8	8
250	Continental Zinc	4	4	4
175	Copper Range Consol	57¾	57¼	57¾
10	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
520	Mass.	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾
145	Mohawk	42	40½	42
705	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¼
2	Quincy	130	130	130
25	Rhode Island	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Shannon	15	15	15
150	Trinity	12¾	12¾	12¾
25	United States	20½	20½	20½
50	United States Oil	10½	10½	10½
200	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	Wolverine	56	55½	56

British Columbia, 8¼ bid, 9½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—New York exchange to-day was 15 cents premium. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Business in local stocks was almost at a standstill to-day; there not being enough trading in anything to move prices more than a small fraction either way. There is no news to influence speculation, and the consequence is that brokers are left practically without orders.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	American Can	13¼	13¼	13¼
440	American Can pf	54¼	54	54¼
800	Amer. Strawboard rects.	38	37	37
150	American Strawboard	37	37	37
406	Chi. Title & Trust	135	134½	134½
90	Chicago Union Traction	18¼	18	18
20	Chicago City Railway	209½	209½	209½
237	National Biscuit	48	47¾	48
5	National Carbon pf	94	94	94
125	Diamond Match	185½	185	185
8	Mstropolitan Elev. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
9	Northwestern Elev. pf	84	84	84
80	Quaker Oats	73	73	73
71	West Chicago	98	97½	98

Niagara Power Stock Increased.

ALBANY, June 6.—The Niagara Falls Power Company, of which D. O. Mills is President and F. L. Lovelace Secretary, today certified to the Secretary of State that it has increased its capital stock from $6,500,000 to $9,500,000. The proportion of the capital actually issued is $3,881,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The contraction of the market, which has been in progress for some days, continued in the outside market yesterday, and still fewer issues were traded in than appeared in Thursday's list of transactions. Prices were again irregular, the majority of issues being heavy, while here and there in the list appeared further substantial gains. Hall Signal and American Light and Traction preferred sold at the best prices thus far recorded, and in a few other issues less notable gains were made. San Francisco Street Railway issues, which for some days had been much more active than any other stocks in the list, became dull. In the preferred stock, the most active one of the group, the trading amounted to only 400 shares.

TRENTON POTTERIES.—The Directors of the Trenton Potteries Company, at a meeting held on Thursday, took steps to adjust the back dividends due on the company's preferred stock. The decision was reached to recommend to the stockholders an issue of 4 per cent. notes to the amount of $550,000, being 44 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock. This issue is entitled to 8 per cent. cumulative dividends, and for the past two years this dividend has been paid, but for a period of over five years preceding that time, owing to the depressed state of trade, no dividends whatsoever were declared. The Trenton Potteries Company was organized ten years ago, and issued, in addition to $1,250,000 preferred stock, $1,750,000 common stock. At the start the company's earnings were satisfactory, and besides the preferred stock dividends there was paid during 1893 5 per cent. on the common stock. The change in trade conditions that came the following year so reduced the earnings that common stock dividends were suspended, and soon after those on the preferred stock were also passed. During the last two or three years the earnings of the company have been very good and have been sufficient to pay the regular dividend on the preferred stock, besides adding a considerable amount to the surplus over current expenses. The notes which are to be issued will be protected by sinking fund provisions, the maintenance of which is felt to be secured by the excellent conditions now prevailing in the company's business. The stockholders' meeting to ratify tbe proposed issue of notes will be held about July 1. During tbe past few months, during which the adjustment of dividends has been under discussion, both the common and preferred stock have advanced very considerably in price. The preferred, from about 60, has sold up steadily to 105, at which price the last sale was made two days ago. The common, which for a long time had been selling around 3, has advanced to about 15.

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EASTERN TRUST stock sold for the first time at 215. National City Bank rights were fairly active at prices ranging from 260 to 262½.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf	54¼	54¼	54¼
700	American Elevated	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
110	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	97	*96¼	97
28	Am. Writing P. pf.	12½	12½	12½
3,400	Bay State Gas	1¾	1½	1¾
50	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
100	California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Camden Land	½	½	½
100	Central Foundry	2	2	2
50	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5½
700	Electric L. Reduction	3	3	3
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
100	G. Car. ctfe of deposit	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	General Carriage	2¼	2	2
300	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1⅜	1⅜
600	Greene Con. Copper	27½	27½	27¾
60	Hall Signal	83½	82	83½
200	Havana Commercial	19½	19¼	19½
500	Houston Oil	20½	20¼	20½
600	Mine Securities	7	6¾	7
2,100	Mon. & Boston Copper	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	National Enameling	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Nortb Platte Copper

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 6, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68	68¼	11,550	*Amal. Copper Co.	67½	68⅛	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅝
21	22	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	...
30⅝	31	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	31	31¼	30⅝	31	+ ¼
90¾	91	120	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	− ¼
51	52	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	51	51	− ½
58	58¼	1,330	*Am. Grass Twine	58	58½	58	58¼	+1¼
18½	19	50	*Am. Ice Co.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	...
59½	61	400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	− ⅜
25	25½	225	*Am. Linseed Co.	25	25	25	25	...
32½	33	700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32½	32¾	32¼	32½	...
91¾	92½	1,700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93¼	93½	92	92½	−1
6½	7	100	*Am. Malting Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
48¼	49	2,200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48¾	48⅞	48¼	48¾	+ ½
98	98¾	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	...
126¾	126⅞	5,880	*Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	126½	127¼	126	126¾	+1
117¼	119	15	*Am. S. R. Co. pf., ex d.	119	119	119	119	...
73	75¼	110	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	73¼	75¼	73¼	75¼	− ⅝
114	115	500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	−2½
70½	70⅝	5,720	Atch., Top. & S. F.	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70¾	+ ⅝
98⅜	98½	1,440	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98¼	...
105	105½	600	Baltimore & Ohio.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
94	95¼	230	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	− ½
68⅝	67⅞	2,190	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¾	67½	66¼	67	+ ⅛
43	45	300	*Butterick Co.	42	43	42	43	+1
94½	95½	100	Canada Southern	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
135½	135¾	26,175	Canadian Pacific	134	136½	133⅞	135½	+2⅜
...	90	100	*Can. Pac. rcts., 1st pd.	129	130	129	129	+2
184	190	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	190	190	190	190	+3
45⅞	46¾	110	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46	46	46	46	...
36½	37	100	Chicago & Alton	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ½
76½	76½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
27⅜	27⅝	1,200	Chicago Great West.	27⅜	28	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
48¼	49	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
74½	75	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	− ¼
86½	87	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+1
168¾	168½	12,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	168⅛	168½	168	168½	+ ⅝
188	189½	40	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	188	188	188	188	...
249¾	250	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	249	250	249	250	+1
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	260	260	260	260	−10
171	173	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	171½	171½	171½	171½	...
20¾	21	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	21	21	21	21	...
18⅛	18⅜	900	Chicago Union Trac.	18	18⅛	18	18	...
103⅝	104¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	− ¼
98⅜	99¼	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	97½	99	97½	98¾	+1¼
70	70¼	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	69½	70	69½	70	...
17⅜	17⅝	100	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	17	17	17	17	− ¼
219½	220½	800	Consolidated Gas	220	220	220	220	− ⅝
124¼	124¾	1,000	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	124	125	124	124½	+ ⅛
31½	32	500	Corn Products	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ¼
85⅞	86½	300	Corn Products pf.	85½	86½	85½	86½	−1
172½	173	500	Delaware & Hudson	173	173	172¾	172¾	+ ⅝
90	91	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	...
...	...	300	Detroit City Gas	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
78⅝	79¼	1,492	Detroit United Ry.	79¼	79½	79	79	...
20⅜	20½	300	Detroit Southern	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
7⅞	7⅞	300	*Distilling of Am.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	...
38¼	38⅝	1,800	*Distilling of Am. pf.	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	− ¼
17¼	17⅝	400	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	...
36¾	36⅞	4,250	Erie	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅝
67½	68	200	Erie 1st pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
51½	51¾	100	Erie 2d pf	52	52	52	52	+1
45	47	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	45	45	45	45	−2
100	105	100	General Chemical pf.	101	101	101	101	− ½
50¼	50½	1,225	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	50¼	51	50¼	50½	+ ½
96⅜	97¼	50	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	...
82¾	83	900	Hocking Valley.	83¾	83	83	83	+ ½
91½	92¼	300	Hocking Valley pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	+ ½
150½	151½	700	Illinois Central	150¼	150½	150⅛	150½	+ ½
55	60	100	*Internat. Power Co.	60	60	60	60	...
61	65¾	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	62	62	62	62	−1
87	93	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	89	89	89	89	−1½
32	32¼	500	Kansas City South.	32	32	31½	31½	− ¾
59¾	60	200	Kansas City South. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
137	137¼	2,710	Louisville & Nashville.	135⅞	137¼	135½	137½	+1½
130¼	130¾	10,880	Manhattan Elevated.	130½	130⅝	130	130½	− ¼
148¾	148¾	1,700	*Met. Street Railway.	149	149	148½	148⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	300	Mexican Central	26½	26¾	26½	26½	...
110½	111	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	...
57	57¼	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	− ¼
26¼	26½	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¼	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
56¾	56¼	1,420	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¼	57	56¼	56¾	+ ½
99⅜	99¾	1,000	Missouri Pacific	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	− ⅛
104⅜	105¾	25	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
21⅝	22	300	*National Lead Co.	21¼	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
18¾	19¼	200	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅝
166	170	100	*New York Air Brake.	166	166	166	166	−4
154	154½	3,400	New York Central	154	154⅝	153⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
56	56¼	1,000	Norfolk & West., ex d.	56	56	56	56	+ ½
121	125	100	North American	121	121	121	121	+ ½
40	41	200	Pacific Mail	39	39¼	39	39¼	−1½
149¼	149¾	1,854	Pennsylvania R. R.	149¼	149¾	149	149¾	+ ⅛
100¾	101	500	People's Gas, Chicago.	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	100⅜	− ⅛
96½	97¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	− ½
46½	47¼	1,300	Pressed Steel Car.	47	47	46⅜	46⅝	− ⅛
85¼	86	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ½
30¾	31	400	*Railway Steel Spring.	31	31	31	31	...
62¾	62¾	40,450	Reading	62¼	62¾	62⅛	62⅝	+ ⅞
82⅞	82⅞	50	Reading 1st pf	83	83	83	83	...
67¾	68	2,300	Reading 2d pf	68	68	67⅝	68	+ ⅜
17¼	17½	550	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
73¾	74	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74	+ ⅛
68	70	100	*R. G'ds. Mg. Co. pf., x d.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	+ ½
68½	69	900	St. L. & San Fran.	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69	− ¼
72¾	73¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72½	72¾	72½	72¼	...
27½	27¾	200	St. Louis Southw.	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
59½	60	900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
80	82	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	81	81	81	81	...
63¾	64	4,300	Southern Pacific	63⅜	64¼	63½	64	+ ¼
36¼	36⅜	2,350	Southern Railway.	36¼	36½	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
94¼	94½	100	Southern Railway pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
62¼	62⅝	3,260	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	62	62¾	62	62½	+ ⅜
40¾	40¾	140	Texas & Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
37	39	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	37	37	37	37	−1
20¾	21¼	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	...
36⅛	37	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
...	...	1,200	Twin City R. T. rights.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	...
104	104¼	12,900	Union Pacific	104	104⅝	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅜
87¼	87½	422	Union Pacific pf	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87½	− ⅛
12⅞	13	500	U. S. Leather.	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞	...
84¾	85¼	502	*U. S. Leather pf.	85	85	84¾	85	+ ½
56	57¼	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	...
39¾	39¾	13,320	U. S. Steel.	39¾	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
88½	89	9,230	U. S. Steel pf	89¼	89¼	88¾	89	− ¼
26⅜	26¾	700	Wabash	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	...
43¼	43¾	200	Wabash pf	43½	43¾	43¼	43¼	...
90¼	90¾	718	Western Union Tel.	90¾	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	200	Wheel. & L. E.	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	...
59	59½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	59	59	58½	58½	− ¼
26¼	26¾	1,050	Wisconsin Central.	26¼	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ¼
48	48¾	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ¼

Sales..... 230,845 | *Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	108⅝
2s, c., 1930	108⅝	109¼
3s, r., 1918	107½	108¼
3s, c., 1918	107½	108¼
3s, 1918, sm.	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110½	111
4s, r., 1925	136	137
4s, c., 1925	136	137
5s, r., 1904	105¾	106¾
5s, c., 1904	105¾	106¾
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	195	210
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	140	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	..
A. A. pf.	85	..
Am. Bicycle.	6½	6⅝
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	92	95
Am. D. Tel.	34	38
Am. Exp.	220	227
Am. Ice Co.	51	54
A. M. Co. pf.	24	25½
Am. Snuff.	115	122
Am. Sn. pf.	99	99¾
A. T. & C.	87	95
A. T. & T.	173	174
Am. Tob. pf.	146	151
Am. W. Co.	13¾	13¾
Ann Arbor.	40	40½
Ann Arb. pf.	71	74
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95¾
B. & O. pf.	108	..
Bruns. City.	12	12½
B., R. & P.	115	122½
B., R. & P. pf.	139	..
B., C. R. & N.	150	185
C., C. & C.	40	..
C., B. & Q.	190	225
C. & E. Ill.	160	165
C. & E. Ill. pf.	140	145
C. G. W. pf.	88	89¼
C. G. W. d.	94½	95
C., St. P., M. & Om.	160	170
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	200	208
C. T. & T. pf.	37½	37¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118½	121½
C., L. & W.	76	78
C., L. & W. pf.	88	92
Cleve. & P.	102½	105
C. F. & I. pf.	132	138
Col. South.	30	31
C. S. 2d pf.	41½	42
Com. Cable.	160	170½
Consol. C.	75	85
D. & R. G.	40	42
D., L. & W.	260	265
D. & S. W.	25	50
D. & S. W. pf.	25	65
D. M. & Ft. D.	45	48½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	125	200
Det. So. pf.	40½	41
D. S. S. & A. pf.	30	31¼
Dia. Match.	134	136
Erv. & T. H.	51½	53
Erv. & T. H. pf.	81	83
Gen. Chem.	65	67
Gen. Elect.	315	320
Gt. Nor. pf.	183	186
Ill. C.	1.10	6
Int. P. Co.	20½	21
I. P. Co. pf.	75½	75¾
Int. Silver.	13	14
Iut. S. P.	53	54
Iowa Cent.	45¼	45¾
Iowa C. pf.	82	83
Joliet & Chi.	185	..
Kan. & M.	40	43
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	82¾	83¼
K. & D. M.	32	35½
K. & D. M. pf.	65	70
King. & P.	12	20
Lacl. Gas.	85	89
Laci. G. pf.	110	..
L. E. & W.	64	66
L. E. & W. pf.	125	132
Lake Shore.	325	340
Long Island.	86	89
Man. Beach.	14	16½
Md. C. pf.	75	78
M. S. S. R.	112½	115
M. W. S. El.	88½	89
M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	90	91½
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	121	..
Mich. Cent.	..	175
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	123
Nat. Biscuit.	47¾	48
Nat. L. pf.	86	89
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40¼	40¾
N. Cent.	33	37
N. J. C. & B.	..	..
M. B. pf.	95	..
N. Y. & N. H.	231	237
N. Y., C. & St. L.	51½	52½
St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89	90½
N. Y. D. pf.	50¼	53
N. Y. & R. Beach.	12	..
N. & W. pf.	80	90½
Nor. Central.	230	..
O. M., ex	7	8½
Pac. Coast.	67	70
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	74	80
Peo. & E.	30	41
P. Lor. pf.	120	..
Pere Marq.	71	75
Pere M. pf.	..	90
P., C. & St. L.	120	125
P., Ft. W. & C.	192½	195
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Pullman Co.	234	238
Quicksilver.	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	9	10
Rg. St. Spr. pf., ex div.	83¾	85¾
R. R. Sec. I.	..	..
R. R. Sec. II.	95⅞	96¼
Rens. & Sar.	210	..
R., W. & O.	139	..
Rutland pf.	81	88
Rub. Goods.	19½	20
St. J. & G. I.	19¾	20¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	68½	69½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	29¾	30¼
St. L. & W.	35	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	84	85
S.-S. S. & I.	30	32
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90	92½
S. R. & T.	7¾	7⅞
Third Av.	120	131
T., P. & W.	13	20
T. C. R. T.	119	120
T. C. R. T. pf.	156½	160
U. R. & P.	15	16
U. B. & P. pf.	82½	84
U. S. Exp.	115	118
U. S. C. I. Pipe	12	12½
U. S. C. I. P. pf.	42½	43
U. S. R. & R. pf.	39	39½
U. S. R. & R. pf.	62	64
U. S. Rub.	14¾	15½
Va.-Car. Ch.	100¾	70
Va.-C. C. pf.	131	131⅝
W.-F. Exp.	200	215
Westinghouse 1st pf.	210	214
Westinghouse 2d pf.	209	214
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	34	35

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	$11,676
Chicago Terminal Transfer.	3,821
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	25,104
Kanawha & Michigan.	7,312
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie.	40,956
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City.	750
Norfolk & Western.	98,903
Toledo & Eastern.	1,955
Toledo, Peoria & Western.	1,547
Total increase 9 roads.	$192,024
Increase previously reported.	919,220
Total increase 31 roads.	$1,111,244
Decrease:	
International & Great Northern.	$7,363
Decrease previously reported.	61,838
Total decrease 6 roads.	$69,201
Net increase.	$1,042,043

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage.	546	546	546
4th week May.	$131,668	$119,992	$108,352
Month.	407,841	388,282	349,742
From July 1.	4,108,333	3,772,127	3,808,409
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage.	108	108	102
4th week May.	46,081	42,209	30,715
Month.	144,145	131,067	107,601
From July 1.	1,488,106	1,300,797	1,120,384
CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.	1,891	1,891	1,891
4th week May.	533,602	508,498	455,479
Month of May.	1,530,023	1,525,494	1,366,438
From July 1.	17,056,963	16,170,533	15,347,347
GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM—			
Mileage.	5,245	5,202	5,115
Month May.	2,917,243	2,307,525	2,299,059
From July 1.	33,767,813	26,370,599	27,076,415
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage.	1,006	887	775
4th week May.	130,391	137,754	84,759
Month.	362,347	387,189	261,525
From July 1.	4,505,324	4,640,596	3,966,610
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage.	173	173	172
4th week May.	34,776	27,464	21,408
Month.	09,934	81,505	62,986
From July 1.	1,021,247	842,916	680,448
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage.	1,394	1,302	1,302
4th week May.	159,507	118,551	124,299
Month May.	488,024	408,651	409,720
From July 1.	5,643,747	4,079,764	4,719,616
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage.	50	50	50
4th week May.	3,478	2,728	3,262
Month.	12,814	11,750	13,543
From Jan. 1.	72,189	61,318	13,543
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage.	1,679	1,660	1,551
4th week May.	517,819	418,916	407,213
Month.	1,618,199	1,334,733	1,210,290
From July 1.	16,148,432	14,889,834	12,708,816
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage.	352	352	352
4th week May.	77,071	75,116	62,816
Month.	217,274	225,346	188,452
From July 1.	2,313,802	2,266,511	2,155,227
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage.	248	248	248
4th week May.	34,707	33,160	80,513
Month.	07,833	98,362	80,956
From July 1.	1,045,568	1,067,530	985,817
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week May.	103,507	83,370	75,951
Month.	295,152	249,862	223,605
From Jan. 1.	1,347,818	1,169,284	1,073,889
LEXINGTON & EASTERN for April—			
Gross earnings.	45,450	30,237	28,018
Op. expenses.	23,248	16,588	17,890
Net earnings.	22,202	13,649	10,128
Gross, 10 months.	342,935	290,501	245,166
Op. expenses.	208,769	179,164	150,709
Net, 10 months.	134,165	111,337	94,457
PERE MARQUETTE for April—			
Gross earnings.	898,697	798,030	671,641
Op. expenses.	588,315	550,833	512,758
Net earnings.	220,382	247,197	158,883
Charges.	134,932	123,532	109,596
Surplus.	85,450	123,665	49,287
Gross, 4 months.	3,089,073	2,771,984	2,527,582
Op. expenses.	2,413,305	2,191,865	1,970,900
Net, 4 months.	675,768	580,319	556,673
Charges.	532,937	478,865	436,561
Surplus, 4 months.	142,831	101,454	120,112
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for April—			
Mileage.	8,762	8,680	8,164
Gross earnings.	6,810,180	6,836,854	5,495,086
Exp. and taxes.	4,413,322	4,502,858	3,677,676
Net earnings.	1,886,647	2,333,995	1,617,409
Total income.	1,992,233	.....	.....
Fixed charges.	1,356,894	.....	.....
Bet. and addi.	1,521,253	.....	.....
Balance, def.	883,915	.....	.....
Gross, 10 months.	70,246,151	64,017,676	57,752,521
Exp. and taxes.	46,811,072	41,858,567	38,983,019
Net, 10 months.	23,435,079	22,159,109	18,769,502
Total income.	24,399,378	.....	.....
Fxd. chgs. & rent.	13,615,865	.....	.....
Bet. and addi.	9,554,644	.....	.....
Balance, (sur.).	1,333,067	.....	.....

New Secretary of Cotton Exchange.

Frederick Van Riper has been elected Secretary of the Cotton Exchange, in the place of ex-Secretary MacDougall, who is now Vice President.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24d per ounce and in New York at 52c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.45, 300 Isabella at .28, 300 Kingston and Pembroke at .13, 500 Mollie Gibson at .18, 100 Ophir at 1.25, and 400 Potosi at .25.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,636,686, as against $1,986,129 in the previous week and $1,491,201 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $1,605,115, as against $1,704,870 in the previous week and $1,429,140 in the corresponding week last year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE NEWMAN BROTHERS COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted a general restraining order in the matter of the creditors' petition in bankruptcy against the Newman Brothers Company, cigar manufacturers at 152 East Twenty-third Street, restraining the Sheriff and City Marshal from selling out the assets, and the Sheriff's sale, set down for the 6th inst., did not take place.

BERRENT & MONOSZWITZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Berrent & Monoszwitz, manufacturers of clothing, at 95 Bleecker Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 9, were filed yesterday by Abraham Berrent. The known liabilities are $14,031, and there are twenty-eight more claims, the amounts of which are unknown. The books of the firm, he said, cannot be found. The nominal assets are $55,805, consisting of debts due from 170 customers, $55,135, and coats in hands of contractors, $670.

FREDERICK FLEDSCHER.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin yesterday received an attachment against Frederick Fledscher, grocer, who had three stores at 737 and 783 Ninth Avenue and 1,633 Second Avenue, for $1,147, in favor of Robert Hill. The Sheriff went to the store at 1,633 Second Avenue and found a City Marshal removing all the stock under an attachment for $300, in favor of another creditor. Mr. Fiedscher began business four years ago, at 737 Ninth Avenue, and on Jan. 1 bought the store 783 Ninth Avenue, which he sold a few days ago. He opened the store at 1,633 Second Avenue a month ago.

Out of Town.

DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN AND AMMUNITION COMPANY.—W. L. Bennett of New Haven, Conn., and Judge Otto Crouse of New Jersey were yesterday confirmed as permanent receivers of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company of Derby, Conn., which became involved in suits some time ago. Both men have been acting as temporary receivers, and there was no opposition to the appointments being made permanent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUBIN SPITELNIK.—Rubin Spitelnik, painter, of 2,329 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,881 and nominal assets of $2,194 in outstanding accounts. He was formerly of Spitelnik & Goldstein, who were up to April, 1901, at 2,347 Third Avenue.

HENRY DOELLING.—Henry Doelling, a baker of 325 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,620 and no assets. Of the liabilities $16,000 were secured by bond and mortgage in 1894 on 112 Avenue D and 405 East Eighth Street, valued at $17,000, and $620 are unsecured for materials and work.

SAMUEL GOLDENSOHN.—Samuel Goldensohn, cloak manufacturer, of 17 to 23 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,638 and no assets. He was formerly of Goldensohn & Kusmersky up to December, 1900. There are only three creditors, H. Wendorff & Co., $3,500; Lazarus Levy, $2,838, and Siegel Brothers, $300.

THE DUANE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Duane Press Printing Company of 24 and 26 Vandewater Street by the following creditors: George A. Mott of Lynbrook, $360; Frank P. Engels of Rockville Centre, $290, and Levi L. Davis of Rockville Centre, $200. These creditors hold demand notes of the company all dated June 3, and on June 4 the company admitted in writing in a letter to Mr. Mott that it was unable to meet its obligations, and was willing to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Paul Engels is President. The Sheriff took charge of the plant on May 21, on executions for $8,628, but Darrow a few days later, and three of the executions for $504 were satisfied, and the fourth, for $8,124, was withdrawn. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterda yappointed Samuel Strashourger temporary receiver of the assets, which are valued at $5,000, as two other suits are pending against the company.

THE AMERICAN PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the American Piano Manufacturing Company of 207 and 209 East Forty-ninth Street by the following creditors: The Grand Rapids Veneer Works of Grand Rapids, Mich., $431; Rosa Herrmann, $858, and August Vogel, $689, both of this city. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that on Feb. 5 it transferred substantially all of its property to one or more creditors to prefer them, gave two chattel mortgages for $70,000 to John J. Mahoney, under which substantially all the tangible property of the company was sold and the proceeds applied to that indebtedness, and permitted certain creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings. The company was incorporated on April 26, 1900, with a capital stock of $300,000, to take up the business of the Gibson Piano Manufacturing Company. All the machinery, planos, and materials covered by the chattel mortgages were sold at auction on March 6.

THE HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and 76th Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Holdridge & Ward and L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Hoffman estate to Boehm & Coon the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, a plot 77.4 by 114, now occupied by a five-story apartment house, with four four-story dwellings on the street.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for the estate of William Tilden to a client the four-story brick building 258 Pearl Street, adjoining the United States Hotel.

A report circulated yesterday that the Hamburg-American Line is negotiating for the lease or purchase of 51 Broadway could not be confirmed at that company's office and was emphatically denied by Horace S. Ely & Co., the agents for the property.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for Marie Truc the five-story building 430 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 120 by 130. The property was recently converted into an apartment hotel, with a restaurant on the ground floor, and has been leased to one tenant for a term of ten years.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James Carlew to a client for occupancy the new four-story brownstone-front dwelling 44 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100. This is the third house sold out of Mr. Carlew's row of five now nearing completion.

Collins & Collins have sold for a client to Henrietta Rosenblatt 116 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 18.8 by 102.2.

Duff & Brown have sold for Eva N. Watkins to a Mr. Gray, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 413 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 99.11.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for the various owners the three three-story dwellings 149, 151, and 153 West Fifty-third Street. The buyer, Joseph M. Lichtenauer, is also the owner of No. 153 and now controls a plot 72.11 by 100.5.

The same brokers have also sold for the Hart estate to Meyer D. Rothschild the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 110 West Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for E. A. De Lima the four-story dwelling 148 West Seventy-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

It is reported that the City Real Property Company has resold the two four-story flats 646 and 648 Park Avenue, on plot 40.10 by 80.

Dr. J. M. Ferrer has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 105 East Fifty-seventh Street, 17.6 by 80.5.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for Morris Weinstein to S. Littman the property 339, 341, and 341½ West Forty-first Street.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought the five-story tenement 137 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6, and will make extensive alterations to the building.

Philip Jacobson has sold for Townsend Wandell the four-story brick building 2,150 Third Avenue, 22.5 by 114 by 30.8 by 134.10. The buyer, John H. Degelman, who owns No. 2,148, adjoining, will connect the buildings and make suitable alterations.

Isidor H. & Nathan Kempner have sold 312 to 318 West Thirty-eighth Street, a plot 100 by 98.9, now covered by four five-story flats. It is understood that the property has been acquired by a publishing concern as the site for a new building.

William J. Roome has sold for Robert Kennedy to F. S. Myers, the four-story building 508 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

Ottinger & Brother have taken title to the Criterion Hotel property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, and have mortgaged it to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $300,000, due in five years, and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Company has sold to the First German Methodist Episcopal Church the plot, 54 by 115, on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Richard Dickson has sold for John Massemino the dwelling, 720 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, with a plot about 72 by 135.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have leased to the Emerson Shoe Company for a term of years the store at the northwest corner of Third and Melrose Avenues at their junction with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Lovejoy & Noyes report among leases recently negotiated through that firm the following: 12 James Slip, to Joseph Boseo; 37 Pearl Street and 26 Bridge Street, to Wolf, Sayer & Heller; 233 and 235 Pearl Street, and 118 John Street, to William Summerville Sons; 25 Water Street, to A. Musica; 63 and 64 South Street, to the F. C. Linde-Hamilton Company; 15 Platt Street, to Ungerar & Co.; 171 Front Street, to Hoopic & Androvette; the entire upper portion of 98 Maiden Lane, to the Chands Chalk Company, and the upper portion of 37 Ferry Street, to the Day Metallic Manufacturing Company.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. report the following rentals: For the New York Realty Company, the store and basement of 95 and 97 Liberty Street; 44 Water Street, to John F. Palmer; 36 Front Street, to Baldwin Brothers & Co.; 37 Pearl Street and 28 Bridge Street, to Thomas J. Lipton; 28 Moore Street, to the Havemeyer Company; 75 Pine Street, to the Union Molasses Company; 147 Spring Street, to the United States Paper Company; 98 Cedar Street, to the John Ward Stationary Company; also, the private dwellings, 17 East Eighty-first Street, to Morris B. Bronner; 18 East Tenth Street, to Mrs. Charles C. Beaman; 19 East Eighty-first Street, to Charles Schumacher, and 32 West Seventeenth Street, to William A. Armstrong.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, held yesterday afternoon, several changes in the by-laws of that organization were enacted. In the future the initiation fee will be not less than $1,000," and the membership will be limited to twenty-five. There are at present twenty-four members of the association.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new building of the Butterick Publishing Company, to be erected at the northwest corner of Spring and Macdougal Streets, running through to Vandam Street, a plot 79 by 214. The structure will be sixteen stories in height, and will cost $1,000,000. Horgan & Slattery are the architects.

The General Building and Construction Company, in which Cornelius Vanderbilt, William F. Havemeyer, and Charles T. Barney are interested, will undertake the erection of the eighteen-story apartment hotel at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street for the Fifty-fifth Street Company. A special feature in the design of the new structure is that in its lower floors it has been made to harmonize with the University Clubhouse on the adjoining Fifty-fourth Street corner. The type of architecture will be the same, and the windows and cornices of both buildings will follow the same level.

Dean Alvord reports sales at Prospect Park South aggregating $89,500, among which are the following. To Edward F. Cragin, for $16,000, a dwelling with plot 60 by 100, on the east side of Rugby Road, 125 feet north of Beverly Road; also to Capt. O. Rockwell, for $4,000, the plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Argyle Road, 120 feet north of Albemarle Road; also, to John E. Nitchie, for $4,400, the plot 55 by 100, on the west side of Rugby Road, 260 feet north of Albemarle Road; also, to Mary J. Harrison, for $16,250, the dwelling with plot 65 by 100, at the northwest corner of Beverly and Rugby Roads.

Joshua W. Jones has sold for H. Raabe & Sons 242 and 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, size 32.8 by 88 by 100.11 each, five-story double flats, to an investor.

B. F. McGuay & Co. have sold for R. W. Thomas the two-story and cellar frame one-family dwelling 2,016 Lafontaine Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

824 Greenwich Street, west side, 88.2 feet north of Jane Street, 21.2 by 92.8 by 21.2 by 93.1, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. P. Mayhew $9,400

466 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. H. Coleman, as trustee 14,000

By H. C. Manes & Co.

Lots 11 to 17 on David B. Taylor's map of Throgg's Neck, being on the east side of the Throgg's Neck Road, near Hawkins Street, 175 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to John Murphy 7,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

1,203 to 1,207 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 75 by 100, three five-story brick flats, with stores; together with 440 to 446 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to William H. Smith 155,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Spring and Macdougal Streets, northwest corner, running through to Vandam Street, for a sixteen-story brick offics and lofts, 79.8 by 214; Butterick Publishing Company of 7 West Thirteenth Street, owners; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Nos. 110 and 112 Delancey Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 44.1 by 87 and 66.6; Friedman & Feinberg of 320 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 135 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 75 by 88.11; Dr. P. Melrowitz of 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of College Avenue, for a three-story brick storage house and loft, 25 by 60; Marion A. Smith of 144 Lincoln Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Mosholu Parkway, southwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shop, 11 by 27; Thomas F. Costello of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $200.

King Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Beach Avenue, City Island, for a two-story frame building, 21 by 28; Joseph P. Glasier, City Island, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Stebbins Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, 33 by 59; James E. Brown of 560 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Union Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for a one-story frame shed, 40 by 13; John H. Von Dohlen of 964 Union Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Sputen Duyvil, freight yard, for a one-story frame building, 15 by 36; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, owner; C. Wellesley Smith, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner, to a two-story brick hotel; A. Engel, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 202 to 206 West Fifty-eighth Street to a three-story brick stable; W. H. Moore, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $750.

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick studio and show room; W. B. Dinsmore of 128 Broadway, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick hotel; D. Werfelmann of 317 East Seventeenth Street, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 321 and 323 Bowery, to a five-story brick tenement; Keese estate, owner; A. L. Adams, architect; cost, $200.

No. 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Nicoll, Manhattan Hotel, owner; cost, $15,000.

No. 128 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; W. Loesner of 44 Greenwich Street, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rivington and Chrystie Streets, southwest corner, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; R. H. Breintnail, Newark, N. J., owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, to six-story brick lofts, with store; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; C. K. Clark of 65 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,143.

Nos. 204 and 206 East Tenth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings, with stores; M. L. Bishop, owner; T. M. Fanning of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Spencer Place, rear, to a three-story frame shop, 90 by 67; Edwards & Co. of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owners; R. W. Lawrence of 600 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of Birch Street, to a one-story stone church, 58 by 70; Union Reformed Church, premises, owner; J. I. Campbell of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,865.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, June 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1982 and 1984, w s, 50 x100; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Jacob C. Klein, (R S $19) $40,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,336, s w corner of 126th St; Dora E. Arnold and another, executors, to Kate Haik and others, (R S $6.75, mtg $20,000) 36,000

AVENUE D, w s, 35.2 ft s of 4th St, 35.2x62x irregular; J. Herbert Watson to Harris Mandelbaum and others, (R S $10.25) 40,725

BROADWAY, n e corner of 41st St, 46.4x 113.4x irregular; Edgar J. Lauer to Moses Otburger and another, (R S $242.25) 487,000

BROOME ST, s s, 25 ft e of Pitt St, Box 89; Max J. Klein and others to Joseph Spinack and another, (mtg $30,000, R S $10.50) 100

CATHARINE ST, w s, 25 ft n of De Mill Av, 50x100; James W. Cooper to Hulda Wittner, (mtg $3,500) 1

CHERRY ST, 414, n s, 25x97.6; Emanuel Glauber to Hulda Wittner, ½ part, (mtg $25,000, R S $1.25) 1

CHERRY ST, 414, n s, 25x97.6; Hulda Wittner to Samuel Horowitz; (mtg $27,000, R S $2.25) 1

CHERRY ST, 414, n s, 25x97.6; Samuel Horowitz to Rachel Horowitz and another, (mtg $27,485, R S $1.50) 1

CLIFF ST, 71, e s, 21x83.4x20.6x82.11; George L. Felt to Julius J. Lyons, (R S $4.25, mtg $25,000) 100

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 250 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125; John A. Schupp to Harry F. Schupp and another, quitclaim 1

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 250 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125; L. Ottilia Schupp and another, executors, to George L. Schupp.. 500

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 250 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125; L. Ottilia Schupp and others to George L. Schupp and another, quitclaim 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 143.10 ft n of 170th St, 23x100; Catherine Campbell to Margaret A. Dunkley, (mtg $4,500, R S 75 cents) 1

HAMILTON ST, 12, s s, 25.1x104.1x25x 103.1; Joseph McElroy, Jr., to William L. Beadleston, (mtg $24,000, R S 75c). 4,000

INWOOD AV, e s, 400 ft s of Wolf Place, 100x130; James McSorley to John F. Luth, (R S $2.75) 1

KING St, s s, 451.10 ft e of Variek St, 26x100x25.11x100; Max Gold to Leopold Schmeidler and another, (R S $7, mtg $25,000) 1

LEWIS ST, 156, e s, 24x100.5x27.3x100.7; Jonas Weil and another to Mollie Gross and another, (R S $5, mtg $25,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 45th St, 20x80; Jeffrey Williams to William J. Heagland, (mtg $13,000, R S $2.75) .. 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 45th St, 20x80; George Ranger to Jefferson M. Levy, (mtg $16,000, R S $1.25) 1

LOTS 12 and 13, Block B, map of Lester Park; Frank McGarry to Jacob Muller 1,900

MARKET ST, s w corner of Henry St, 25x—; Samuel Simmons to William J. Barr, (mtg $48,500) 1

MONROE ST, 156, n s, 26.7x100; Jacob Wohlberg to Esther Shapiro, (R S $2, mtg $35,000) 1

MORRIS ST, Barker Av, King St, and Bronx Park Block; also Morris St, Elliott Av, King St, and Barker Av, block; Peter Lorillard to Robert M. Offord, recorded 34,807

NELSON AV, w s, 150.5 ft n of 164th St, 25.1x62.9x25x60.11; Joseph M. Jones to Arthur Rooney, (mtg $4,500) 1

OGDEN AV, s e s, 100 ft s e of 165th St, 17.6x76.4x17.6x77.6; E. Osborne Smith to Marcella Bartley, re-recorded 7,000

PEARL ST, n e s, 40.5 ft w of Centre St, 53.8x83.3x irregular; 1,570 3d Av, w s, 25x100; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 126x94; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 120th St, 25x100; John Halk, heir, &c., to Joseph Halk and others, all title 1

PEARL ST, 516 to 522, n e s, 53.6x83.3x irregular; Dora E. Arnold and another, executors, to Kate Halk and others, (R S $48.75) 100,000

PERRY ST, 129, 25x95; Elias Kempner to Edward Wickens, (R S $15, mtg $7,000) 1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 116th St, 126x94; Dora E. Arnold and another, executors, to Kate Halk and others, (R S $17.75) 38,000

RIVINGTON ST, 105, n s, 24.4x100; Julius B. Fox to Jacob Sheenki and another, (R S $20.75) 1

ROAD from New York to Westchester Docks, n s, 73 ft w of road from William's Bridge to docks, 25x53.11x25.2x 50.11; Rose Godfred to Patrick Fanning, (R S $1.25) 5,000

ROAD from New York to Westchester docks, n s, 73 ft w of road from William's Bridge to docks, 25x53.11x25.2x 50.11; Patrick Fanning to Edward Higgins, (R S $1.25) 100

SHERIDAN AV, e s, Lots 213 and 214, map of Inwood, 50x87.10x51.1x78.5; David L. Weil to John Welply, (R S $1.50) 3,900

UNION AV, w s, 311.5 ft n of 165th St, 36.6x135x irregular; Matthew J. Kane and others, heirs to Ella Meyer, quitclaim 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of proposed 6th St, 100.8x87.9x101.11x100; Green Lane, e s, 528 ft s of Levere Av, 102.4 to 5th St, x103.11x103x100.5; Union Av, n e s at the n w s of New Haven Railroad Av, 50x87; John Reis to Henry Feldner, all liens 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 68.9 ft s of 1st St, 56.8x70.10x51.4x66.3; William J. Edwards to Francis C. Edgar, (R S 50 cents) 100

WORTH ST, 17, n s, 25x100; Allen C. Braxton and others to Frederick G. Rust 1

WORTH ST, 17, n s, 25x100; Howard R. Bayne, trustee, to Frederick G. Rust, quitclaim 1

2D AV, w s, 82.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x80; Wilhelm Herrscher to John Hohioch, (mtg $10,500) 100

3D AV, 1,570, w s, 25x100; Dora E. Arnold and another, executors, to Kate Arnold and others, (R S $12.75) 28,000

4TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Avenus D, 23x 90; J. Herbert Watson to Harris Mandelbaum and others, (R S $5.25) 12,850

8TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x100; Remington to Katie Brown, (mtg $2,500) 1

8TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Katie Brown and another to Annia Remington, (mtg $2,500) 2,000

8TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of White Plains Road, —x114x50x114; Thomas Sullivan to Katie Brown, rerecorded 1,200

19TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 25x02; George Monk and another to W. Wells Wilson, (R S $5.50, mtg $13,000) 1

34TH ST, 307 West, 17x102.2; Frank J. Fahey to Lena Gordon, (R S $2, mtg $20,000) 26,500

41ST ST, n e, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x93.9; William S. Ford, executor, to Morris Wetlein, (R S $150) 32,500

51ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 40x 100.5; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Max Gold, (R S $3, mtg $19,500) 1

51ST ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Edna Salomon, by guardian, to Susan Palmer, all title, (mtg $6,000) 725

51ST ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Belle Salomon to Susan Palmer, 1-5 part, all liens, (mtg $6,000) 1

51ST ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Susie Hartman to Susan Palmer, 3-5 part, all liens, (R S $1.75) 1

53D ST, 338 and 340 West, 40x100.5; Anna W. Fox to the Rev. J. E. Burke, (mtg $13,000, R S $0) 1

53D ST, s s, 116 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.5; Donald M. Berstow and others to Doctereiube Realty Co., B. & S. 1

54TH ST, 21 West, 25x100.5; James A. Farley to Julia C. Bourne, (R S $15, mtg $70,000) 100

55TH ST, 149 East, 20x100.5; Esther A. Weiner to Benjamin Gabrilovitz, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,000) ..... Omitted

55TH ST, 151 East, 20x100.5; Hardy Rodman to Benjamin Gabrilovitz, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,000) ..... Omit.

105TH ST, 56 West, 33.5x100.11; John F. Luth to James McSorley, (R S $3.50, mtg $33,500) 1

107TH ST, 323 East, 25x75; Domenica Scrra to Rosa Nicolosi, (mtg $18,575) .. 1

111TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; 111th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Antoinette Aitleri to Carmine Aitleri, all liens 1

112TH ST, 223 East, 16.8x100.11; Bernardin Schmitz to the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin Order, (R S $2.25) 1

113TH ST, 353 East, 16.8x100.11; Herman Wronkow to Antonio ——, (mtg $3,500) 6,000

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100.11; George F. Chamberlin to Bertha Barth, (R S $10, mtg $75,000) 1

116TH ST, 313 West, 25x76.11x26.1x84.8; Alexander Spiro to Max Mandel, (mtg $25,500) ..... Exch.

118TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to H. D. Cordts, (R S $2, mtg $23,000) 1

119TH ST, 17 East, 25x100.11; Addie M. Heald to Rachel Lese, (R S $2, mtg $22,000) 100

123D ST, 254 West, 16.5x100.11; Sarah Butler, executrix and trustee, to Thomas Fawcett, (R S $5) 12,250

123D ST, 213 East, 17x100.11; Frederick Staebener to Anna Kasten, (mtg $6,500) 1

123D ST, 254 West, 16.8x100.11; Sarah Butler, widow, to Thomas Fawcett, relative to dower 1

137TH ST, 861 East, 27.6x100; William Fulton to James McSorley, (R S $1.50, mtg $12,500) 1

142D ST, 635 East, 18x50; Anna M. Morrell to Robert M. Shaw, (mtg $7,000) 1

148TH ST, n s, 221.5 ft s of Bergen Av, 28.1x94.5x25.7x106.1; Margaret A. Dankley to Katharina Drecbsel, (R S $2, mtg $10,500) 1

154TH ST, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 254.10x99.11x233.4x102.2; Moses Bachman to Max Marx, mtg $133,000, R S $12.50). 1,000

154TH ST, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 254.10x99.11x233.4x102.2; Anna T. Keely to Moses Bachmann, (R S $71.25). 1,000

157TH ST, 504 West, 25x99.11; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Joseph Drexler, (R S $7) 16,500

166TH ST, 865 and 867, n e corner of Franklin Av, 37x71x31.3x72.6; Letitia M. Striker to Charles F. Brane and another, (mtg $11,000, R S $3.75) 1

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x55; Jeremiah J. O'Brien to William E. Schott 1,600

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,982 and 1,984; Jacob C. Klein to Marie Diehl, 5 years... $1,800

BEEKMAN ST, 58; Christopher M. Bell to Max Werblun, 3 years 3,500

BROADWAY, 1,241 to 1,251, s w corner of 31st St; William J. Gaynor and another, executors, to Maurice Daly, 5 years 11,250

BROADWAY, 1,544; Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, to Louis Leavitt, 3½ years, $1,800 and 2,000

GRAND ST, 587; Isaac Sakolski to Daniel J. McAuliffe, 5 years, $900 to..... 1,020

MULBERRY ST, 80; Katharine Doherty to Giovanni Santulli, 10 years..... 2,900

RIVINGTON ST, corner Eldridge St; the University Settlement Society to the Provident Loan Society, 5 years..... 3,000

WASHINGTON ST, 193; H. P. Smith, individually and as agent, to Jacob Blendermann, 7 years..... 5,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St; Annie Froelich to Antonio Melfi, 2 1-6 years.. 900

4TH AV, s e corner of 22d St; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America to the Provident Loan Society, 10 years.....2,500 3,000

8TH AV, 2,512; Sahina Brueck to Joseph Buchner, 3 5-12 years..... 840

11TH ST, 65 East; James Cochran to Eugene Troxell, 5 years..... 4,500

129TH ST, 58 East; Kate Van Valin to Samuel Kehrmann, 3 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Henry S., to the Bowery Savings Bank Av, Amsterdam Av, s s, part of Lot 44, map of Morrisania, 3 years, 4 per cent. $4,700

BACHMAN, Moses, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 411 to 423 West 154th St, 7 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent. each 11,000

LACHMAN, Moses, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 881 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

BACHMAN, Moses, and Anna T. Keely; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 37.3 ft n of 154th St, 3 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent.. each... 12,000

BRANE, Charles F., and another to Letitia M. Striker; Franklin Av, n e corner of 169th St, or McKinley Square, $35 and $67, prior mortgage $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

BROWN, Katie, to Annie Remington; 8th St, n s, 180 ft e of White Plains Av, Wakefield, 6 months 700

BRUDER, Joseph, to Henry S. Eisler; Columbia St, 91, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to George C. Currier; 49th St, 235 West, 3 years 16,000

CORDTS, Hermann H. D., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 118th St, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 23,000

DONOHUE, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, 437 West, due April 23, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

DREXLER, Joseph, to Elizabeth R. Wellington; 157th St, 504 West, 3 years..... 14,000

FARLEY, John T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st St, n s, 55 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 80,000

FAWCETT, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123d St, 254 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 4,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Maria A. Herter; Madison St, 161, n e corner of Pike St, equal lien with mtg below, 6 months, 6 per cent. 6,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Rosamond Herter; Madison St, 161, n e corner of Pike St, equal lien with above mtg, 6 months, 6 per cent. 6,000

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to the Jefferson Bank; 55th St, 149 and 151 East, building loan, prior mortgages $20,000, 4 months, 6 per cent. 5,000

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to Hardy Rodman; 55th St, 151 East, 1 year..... 2,000

GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, to Esther A. Meilon; 55th St, 149 East, 1 year..... 2,000

GERHARDT, Joseph, to Sarah Asch and another, executors and trustees; Willett St, 92, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

GROSS, Mollie, and another to Jones Well and another; Lewis St, 156, due Dec. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 4,500

GUNDLACH, Elia, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Creston Av, s w corner of 169th St, 2 years 2,000

HAPPEL, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, e s, 51.2 ft s of 81st St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

HARNISCH, Frederick T., and wife to Georg Freifeld; Lenox Av, w s, 50 ft n of 137th St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000

HARVEY, Kate, to Frederick W. Bahren; Poplar St, s s, 101 ft e of Forest St, 3 years 2,550

HOPPE, William J., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 731 East 138th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., to Jessie Beaumont; Madison Av, w s, 107.5 ft n of 44th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

HOROWITZ, Samuel, to Huida Wittner; Cherry St, 414, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

HOROWITZ, Samuel, to Joseph Wittner; Cherry St, 414, prior mtg $27,000, 5 months, 6 per cent. 485

JACKSON, Isidore, to Abraham Stern and another, executors and trustees; Thompson St, 117, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

JONES, Maria, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 21st St, s s, 645 ft w of 5th Av, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.... 10,000

KINGSTON, George D., to Emeline A. Kemp; Marion Av, w s, 50 ft e of 195th St, 3 years, each..... 5,500

KLEIN, Jacob C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,982 and 1,984, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

LEO, Antonio, to Hyman Winkow; 353 East 113th St, prior mtg $3,500, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and others to American Mortgage Company; 368 East 4th St, 1 year 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and others to American Mortgage Company; 368 East 4th St, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and others to the American Mortgage Company; Avenue D, 37 and 39, and 4th St, 358 East, 1 year, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MARPMANN, Anna, (formerly Kasten,) to Harlem Savings Bank; 123d St, 213 East, 1 year 500

McSORLEY, James, to William Fulton and wife; 137th St, 861 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MEYER, Ella, to Harry C. Bryan; Union Av, w s, 311.5 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 160

MISHKIND, Isidor, and others to Alfred Mazel; 18th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 20,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, and others to Alfred Mazel; 17th St, s e, 100 ft a of 3d Av, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 25,000

MULLER, Jakob, to Francis J. Ryan; Lots 12 and 13, Block B, map of Lester Park, 1 year 1,000

OTTINGER, Moses, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n s corner of 41st St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 300,000

PATTEN, Thomas G., and another to Charles E. Appleby; 206th St, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av to Harlem River; 205th St, s s, 100 ft a of 9th Av to Harlem River; 9th Av, e s, corner of 204th St to Harlem River, 3 years 12,000

ROONEY, Arthur, to Jossph H. Jones; Nelson Av, w s, 150.5 ft n of 164th St, Installments, $30 monthly 2,250

RUST, Frederick G., to the Title Insurance Company; Worth St, 17, 5 years, 4 per cent. 6,000

SHEENKI, Jacob, and another to Jacob Klingenstein; Rivington St, 105, due Sept. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 25,000

SHEENKI, Jacob, and another to Jacob Klingenstein; Rivington St, 105, prior mortgage $25,000, installments, $500 ½ yearly, 6 per cent. 12,750

SOUTHWORTH, Ellis B., to Rina Ehrenreich; 317 West 86th St, prior mtg $28,500, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SPWACK, Joseph, and another to Max J. Klein; Brooms St, s e, 25 ft s of Pitt St, 2 mtgs, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 5,500

STEJER, Maria, to Francis J. Ryan; Barker Av, w s, 450 ft s of Elizabeth St, William's Bridge, due May 6, 1903. 400

THE CENTRAL REALTY ESTATE ASSOCIATION to the Bank for Savings; 4th Av, s w corner of 19th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 875,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to American Mortgage Company; 339, 341, and 341½ West 41st St, 3 years..... 24,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Edith L. Burke; 129 Perry St, due June 1, 1907..... 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENNETT, Charles W., and another, executors, to Lella B. Scrymser, 2 assignments ..... Nom.

BEYER, Gustave E., to Alexander Spiro. $5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the Century Realty Company 2 assignments. 59,000

FRANK, John, and another, executors, to Henry Frank..... 9,500

FRANKENTHALER, Jacob, to Morrie, Asch, ½ part..... Nom.

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank... Nom.

HOHL, Charles to Christian Knapp..... 1,500

HYMAN, Abraham, to Theodore Bitterman ..... Nom.

KING, Edith, and another to Annie C. King, ⅔ part..... 1,260

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 100,000

L'AMOUREUX, Earl S., to Magdalena Passholz ..... Nom.

LOEB, Mathilda, to John C. Adams..... 3,500

MAHONY, John R., to Edgar S. Appleby. Nom.

MAY, Frank, to Frederick P. Hummel.. 970

MAZELL, Alfred, to the State Bank, assigns 2 mtge..... Nom

MICHELSON, Lina, to the Corn Exchange Bank 4,000

MOIR, Emily H., trustee, to Jeanie M. Hawley, assigns 4 mtges..... 7,513

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Francis E. Doughty, trustee 22,000

RANDELL, Sidwell S., executor, to Catharine R. Appleton..... 5,500

RIEHL, George, to Helene Riehl..... Nom.

SIMPSON, Angel J., to Charles Donohue. Nom.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the German Savings Bank..... 6,000

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK to the Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association, assigns 4 mtgs. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Century Realty Company.... 36,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men 5,000

WEBER, Christian, to Lucetta M. Weber 100,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Louisa H. Vosbrinck 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HAMILTON PLACE, e s, 27 ft n of 142d St, 54.8x102.11x irregular; Allerton-Clarke Company against E. E. Cuifano, owner; John Diehl, contractor..... $175

MONROE ST, 284; Louis Cohen against J. H. O

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Lexington Av., 1,584, near 101st St.—Very handsome 10-room house; hardwood trim; tiled bathroom. Apply John McCarthy, 1 West 113th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK,
118TH-119TH ST., ON MORNINGSIDE AV.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
RENTS $40 TO $85.
4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light, comfortable, and airy rooms; all modern improvements; all night elevator service. Well furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants. Restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent on premises.

48 EAST 26TH ST.
Centrally located corner apartments; modern improvements; two elevators; hall service at all times; large, light rooms; rent, $1,400 to $1,600. Apply Superintendent.

A large corner apartment to sublet, partly furnished, eight rooms and bath, all light, open plumbing, steam heat, hot and cold water, refrigeration; separate laundry; elevator service and electric light, all included in rent. Address "H.," P. O. Box 247 New York.

MORNINGSIDE PARK, PRIVATE SURROUNDings; convenient to elevated station and surface roads; six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; $26. $27; references. 360-362 West 117th St.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!
Six rooms and bath; all improvements; private halls,
NO. 9 TO NO. 17 WEST 112TH ST.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large, light rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; Carnegie Hill; private block; select house; reduced, $34.00. 115 East 92d St., betw. Park and Lexington Avs.

SINGLE FLAT, PRIVATE HALL; MODERN. 6 large rooms and bath; direct light, hot water supply, open plumbing; all improvements; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 115th St.

Five, six, and seven rooms, bath; location, improvements, the best; 7 West 92d St.; $45 to $70. Premises or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

211 WEST 106TH ST.
Convenient to parks and transit; very choice 7-rooms and bath to select families at moderate rents. Apply to manager on premises.

5-room single flat in three-family house; all improvements; to small family only; rent, $19.00. Owner, 413 Pleasant Av., Manhattan.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

58th St., 357 West.—Single flat, seven rooms, bath, improvements; newly decorated, $35 and $40. Inquire janitor.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath, modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

30c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7TH AV. DRIVE. | Eight large, airy rooms and bath, fully furnished; elevator, hot water, &c.; electric lights included in rent; to October 1; rent low. Superintendent, 201 West 117th St., or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

To Rent—June 15 to Sept. 15 or longer, furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath; overlooking garden; elevator service; terms very reasonable. Apply 323 West 83d St., near Riverside Drive.

COOL, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, ONE FLIGHT, FOR JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, REASONABLE. 101 WEST 84TH ST.

291 5th Av.—Beautifully furnished studio apartment to rent from June until October; elevator, bath, electric light; private telephone. Inquire janitor.

Two rooms and bath, overlooking Park, cool, (Apartment 226,) "San Remo," 74th St., Central Park West.

Columbia Heights, 115th St., 606 West.—Exceptionally cool furnished apartment, seven rooms, elevator; till October; $65. Smith.

Elegant furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath; all conveniences; hall service; rent, $75. Baker, 78 West 82d St.

Eight large, airy rooms, gas range, hot water; very moderate for Summer. Fowler, 247 West 125th.

Near Columbia University, 7 rooms, bath; desirable party, $30. Address A. B. C., Times, Harlem.

For Summer, seven rooms and bath, furnished, $35 a month. Sage, 2,337 Broadway, 85th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $500 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, Corner 66th St.—Seven and bath; very reasonable; fine house, location; all cars. 126 West 66th.

116th St., West 30-40.—6 large light rooms; bath, hot water supply, steam; newly decorated; new carpets, $21, $25.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished cottage, "Bonotieview," on Seacoxit Lake, South Woodstock, Conn.; has eight chambers, bath room, hot and cold water, parlor library, dining room, kitchen and Summer kitchen; wood and ice houses filled; spring water piped to house; pressure for lawn; superb view; beautiful pine grove on place; boating, sailing, fishing, bathing; fine golf links across the lake on the hills; rent for season, $350. Apply Dr. Catlin, 207 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AVON BY THE SEA, N.J. Furnished Cottages for rent. Sea. Sale Office near Depot. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

At Loog Branch, N. J.—For rent, $425, furnished cottage near ocean; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to J. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Eight-room house, furnished, short mile to station; monthly fare $7.05, on D., L. & W. Ry.; season, $100. Anna Kyritz, Gillette, N. J.

Bradley Beach.—Two cottages, eight and ten furnished rooms, $150 and $200 season. Surf, M. Box 181 Times.

Westchester Property to Let.

To rent for Summer at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., furnished house; all improvements, garden, and stable. H. T. Slosson, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., owner.

Referees' Notices.

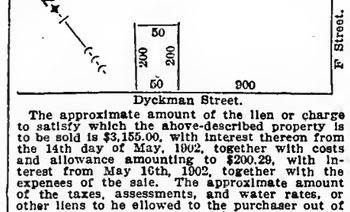
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIE Y. CLAUSEN, Plaintiff, against CARL LANZER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots or parcels of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, which by reference to a certain map entitled "map of property of Abraham R. Van Nest," situated at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, made by Hamilton Ewen, City Surveyor, New York, May, 1879, (which map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered 868,) are designated as follows, to wit: Lots Numbers One hundred and seventy-three, One hundred and seventy-four, One hundred and ninety-one, and One hundred and ninety-two, as shown on said map. The same being marked Parcel "15" in blue on said map. And also all the right, title, and interest of said parties of the first part in and to Inwood (now Dyckman) Street, lying adjacent to said lot to the centre of said street, being the same premises which were conveyed to Carl Lanzer by Myron C. Merriman and wife by deed dated April 29, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York April 28, 1890, in Liber 2,294 of Conveyances, Page 236.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.
BENJAMIN PATTERSON, Referee.
FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 147 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,155.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $200.29, with interest from May 16th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $686.25 and interest.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.
BENJAMIN PATTERSON, Referee.
my21-2aw3wW&S&je1f

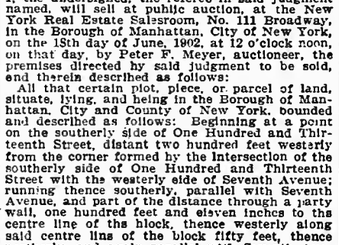
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. MARTIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet, thence northerly, and again parellel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 230 West 113th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,353.10, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $590.77, with interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,519.38 and interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $75,000 and accrued interest from November 1st, 1901, at 5% per annum.—Dated New York, May 27, 1902.
JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

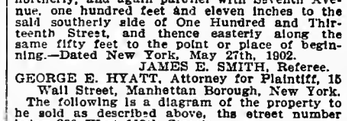
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARTHUR HURST and another, as executors, &c., of Samuel F. Engs, deceased, plaintiffs, against RUSSELL SAGE and Margaret O. Sage, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled ection and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Maohattan, in the City of New York, hounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said West End Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly sids of Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, he the said several dimensions more or lees.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 116 Nasoau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The followlog is a diagram of the property to be sold, ite etreet number being 242 Weet 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satisfy which they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbursements, and allowance is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $400.50-100.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Piffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my23-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against HENRY E. LOGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entsred in the above-entitled action, and hearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, which are therein firstly described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and designated as No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Subject to a lease for one year from May 1st, 1902.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenue number is 33 Fifth Avenue.

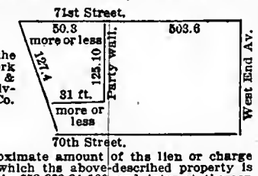
Dated June 3, 1902.
HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.
WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York.
je4-2aw3wW&S&je26

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against KATE C. BROWN and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 10th day of April, 1902, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the twelfth day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., incorporated, auctioneer, the property by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plcs or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant five hundred and three feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and West End Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenus one hundred and twenty-five feet and ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-first Street thirty-ons feet, more or less, to the easterly line of land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; thence northerly along the easterly line of land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to the intersection of the said easterly line with the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-first Street fifty feet and three inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.
JAMES DUNNE, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 350 and 352 West 71st Street.



This approximate amount of this lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $52,583.94-100 and interest thereon from May 16, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $389, and the expenses of the sale.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $30,000, and interest thereon from January 25th, 1900, at six per cent. per annum; also to restrictions in deeds recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 1,253 of Conveyances, Page 371, and Liber 1,263 of Conveyances, Page 81, and agreements recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 2,078 of Conveyances, Page 394, Liber 2,085 of Conveyances, Page 9, and Liber 49 of Section 4, of Conveyances, Page 316; also to existing leasee.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser of said premises out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,354 45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, May 20, 1902.
JAMES DUNNE, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff.
my22-2aw3wTh&S&je12.

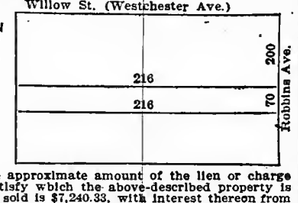
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against ELLEN McLAUGHLIN, individually and as executor, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land now in the Twenty-third ward of the City of New York, formerly lying and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, (three hundred and twenty-seven,) as the same is laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," hearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant southerly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenue and along the northerly line of Terrace Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along the northerly side of number 328 on said map two hundred and eixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1891, in Liber 1 of Conveyance, Section 10, Page 115.

Dated New York, June 3, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,659.02 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
je4-2aw3wW&Sa&je26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGIE B. LACEY, as sole acting executrix of and trustee under the last will and testement of Frederick Lacey, deceased, plaintiff, against EDWARD SANDFORD and others, defendants.

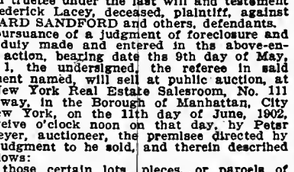
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 596, in the Land Map of said city, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Charlton Street, distant sixty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Charlton Street, with ths westerly side of Washington Street, and running thence southerly parallele with Washington Street, sixty feet; thence westerly parallel with Charlton Street sixty-five feet nine inches; thence northerly and nearly parallel with Washington Street sixty feet to the southerly side of Charlton Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Charlton Street sixty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, as now in possession, be the said several dimensions more or less, said premises being now known by the street Numbere 130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street, and being known by the lot Numbers 12, 13, and 14 on a map now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered 440, entitled map of property in the 8th Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Harsen, deceased.—Dated New York, May 14th, 1902.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Charlton Street.



Nos. 130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is 20,760 dlars, with interest thereon from April 21st, 1902, togethar with costs and allowances amounting to $324.62, with interest from May 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens wich are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $865 and interest.—Dated New York, May 14th, 1902.
JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
my20-2aw3wTu&Sat&js10

Surrogate Notices.

GRISSOM, ARTHUR.—In pureuance of an ordsr of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR GRISSOM, late of ths County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September nsxt.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 53-63 Park Row, N. Y. City.
ms8-1awGmSa

RISCHOW, Johanna.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA RISCHOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Quincy Ward Boese, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1902. CLARA RISCHOW, Executrix. QUINCY WARD BOESE, Attorney for Executrix, 43 Cedar St., New York City.
ja25-1aw6mSa&jy26

Instruction.

BERKELEY SCHOOL.
Reopens at new location, Five West 75th Street, October 1st.
Seventh Triennial Catalogus will be sent to an accredited address.
The Head Master or Registrar will be at No. 495 Madison Avenue each morning until June 15th. After this date at 5 West 75th Street.
Pupils may be entered for October 1st, or if there be no vacancy, for some later year.
Special facilities afforded to boys attending school from suburban towns—regular stage service to and from Grand Central Station.
JOHN STUART WHITE, Head Master.

SYMS SCHOOL
Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

Musical.

Violins, guitars, mandolins, cornets, &c., cases, strings, and sundries. J. Howard Foote, Importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

$1—Pianos tuned, repaired, polished. Sheldon, 4 Brown Place, 133d St.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Furniture and Carpets.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Legal Notices.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1902.—Present: Hon. George B. Adams, Justice.—In the matter of the application of Louis Handel, Martha Freiloehr, and Herman Rosenberg to have LOUIS RUPP adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. No. 4,800.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, by the annexed affidavits of Richard D. Knabe, verified the 6th day of May, 1902, and of Louis Handel, verified the same day, that a petition has been filed in this court praying that the above-named Louis Rupp be declared an involuntary bankrupt:

That a subpoena thereon was issued out of this court for service upon the said Louis Rupp on the 17th day of April, 1902, and that service of the petition and subpoena could not be made by the Marshal of this court on the said Louis Rupp, as shown by the return made by the United States Marshal and filed in this court, stating that the debtor could not be found, and it further appearing from the said affidavits that more than ten days have elapsed since the return day of said subpoena, and that no appearance has been filed by the said Louis Rupp, and that the present whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt is unknown, and that service of the subpoena and petition personally herein cannot, with due diligence, be made upon him within this district, it is

Ordered that the said Louis Rupp plead, answer, or demur on the 1st day of July, 1902, to the petition herein, dated the 16th day of April, 1902, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 17th day of of April, 1902, praying that Louis Rupp may be declared an involuntary bankrupt, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, and answer or demur, adjudication will be made according to the prayer of the petition; and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon said Louis Rupp by publication once a week for not less than six consecutive weeks in the New York Times, which paper is designated by me as the one most likely to give notice to the debtor, said publication to be commenced not later than the 10th day of May, 1902, and it is further

Ordered that on or before the day of the first publication that the petitioners herein deposit in the Post Office in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, ons copy of this order, contained in a securely closed post-paid wrapper, and addressed to the alleged bankrupt's last known place of residence as follows: "Louis Rupp, Fort Wadsworth, Borough of Richmond, New York City."

GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at Part II. thereof, at the Court House in the City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1902.—Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Board of Directors of the C. M. RICE COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles Murray Rice and George D. Boles, a majority of the Board of Directors of the C. M. RICE COMPANY, a domsstio corporation created by and under the lawe of the State of New York, and having its principal office located in the City and County of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners herein on the 11th day of March, 1902, and on motion of Isaac N. Miller, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in such corporation show cause at a Special Term of this Court, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of June, 1902, in "The New York Times" and "The New York Law Journal," newspapers published in the City of New York, County of New York, where this order is entered.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Justice Supreme Court.
ma24-1aw4wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE been appointed Permanent Receiver of The National Gram-o-phone Corporation, (a corporation organized under the Laws of New York,) by final order duly made in proceedings for the Voluntary Dissolution of said Corporation, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on April 5, 1902, and having duly qualified as such Receiver, I hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to said National Gram-o-phone Corporation to render an account to me at my office, Corbin Building, 11 John Street, corner of Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 28, 1902, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to said Corporation, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation, to deliver the same to me, on or before said June 28, 1902.

3. All creditors of said Corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit, on or before said June 28, 1902.

4. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said Corporation to present the same in writing and detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said June 28, 1902.

Dated May 1, 1902.
EUGENE V. DALY, Receiver.

CARSON WILLIAM W.—To the creditors of the estate of WILLIAM W. CARSON, deceased: Take notice: That we intend to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of letters of administration, &c., with the will annexed, of the estate of William W. Carson, deceased, who resided in the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, N. Y., and who died in the City, County, and State of New York, and that the amount of our bond be fixed under the provisions of section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at twice the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before June 30, 1902.

They may be presented on Tuesdays at his office in the City of Newburgh, or on any other day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.

Dated May 27, 1902.
DAVID F. B. CARSON, WILLIAM F. CASSEDY.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ESTHER A. PYLE and others, Plaintiffs, against PRISCILLA A. TREAT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street two hundred and sixty-eight feet nine inches west of the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence north parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet and ten inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence south parallel with Avenue A and through a party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence east along the same eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, with appurtenances thereon; the said premises being now known as 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.
KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,472.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $452.86 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

Pianos and Organs.

30c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

Bloomingdale's
PIANOS
$1
A WEEK.
Greatest Piano Values in America.
Wilson . . $155
Harmony . $175
Richardson $195
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

A Week of Opportunities at the
WISSNER
WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
556 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
188 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	20, 40, 75

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE
124th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand Pianos from $75 upward for barrain list. from 88.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.
$30.00 Beautiful rosewood piano, fine condition; Steinway, $50; bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

For Sale.

CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Av., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 Maiden Lane. In stors. Up-town branch, 258 6th Av., (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 467 Fulton St., (opposite Matthews'e.) Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, repaired. J. H. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Typewriters : When you rent a typewriter, rent the best. : $3 Per Month Up. : The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., No. 338 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON
Typewriters rented. Typewritsr Inspection Co., 310 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.
Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Antiques and Curios.

EBLE, 105 WEST 42D ST.—ANTIQUE JEWELRY, ENGLISH S

CITY CLUB STANDS BY MAYOR LOW

Details of Conference About Police Matters Still Withheld.

Col. Partridge Declares He Has Not Been Asked to Resign as Police Commissioner.

While it was admitted yesterday by those who knew what passed at the City Hall on Thursday, when Mayor Low met in private four members of the City Club, that the condition of the Police Department was seriously considered, none of the five who were at the conference would give any details regarding it or admit that it was other than a quiet talk over municipal affairs. Mayor Low was absolutely silent on the subject; all that the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, R. Fulton Cutting, and James R. Burnet would say was that they called on the Mayor and had nothing to say about their visit. Wheeler H. Peckham confined himself to asserting:

"It was a purely private conference with the Mayor. We went to him solely as individuals, and not as a committee from the City Club."

"Make it clear," said a member of the City Club who has absolute knowledge of what occurred at this conference and afterward at the club, "that there is no hostility between the City Club and the Mayor. Our members who saw Mayor Low on Thursday went not only as individuals, and not as a club committee, but as warm friends of the Mayor. The object of the visit is not likely to be revealed, as it was agreed that nothing should be said about it. The Trustees of the City Club have, positively, taken no action of a censorial or an advisory character of any kind whatever in regard to the municipal administration. The City Club has the warmest and fullest confidence in Mayor Low, and has not certainly taken any action in regard to the Police Department or advocated the resignation of Col. Partridge."

"I am," said another member, an officer of the City Government, "able to say on positive knowledge that at the conference at the City Hall on Thursday the condition of the Police Department received a large share of attention, while there is no foundation for the stories that it was intimated to Commissioner Partridge that his resignation would be acceptable."

Commissioner Partridge went out of town yesterday afternoon, and was in jocose mood when he left Police Headquarters.

"I long ago said," he remarked, "in regard to resigning, that when Mayor Low wanted my resignation he had it. I have received no hint that he would like it, so that question is disposed of. I have nothing to say about the City Club, and do not care to discuss the report that Dr. Slicer said that there is no proof that I have accomplished much since I assumed office."

James B. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low, said yesterday that John J. Corkhill, who was the Mayor's stenographer and was appointed private secretary to Police Commissioner Partridge, would hardly have been allowed to leave the City Hall had there been a likelihood of Col. Partridge resigning.

NEW CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

The Original Ratings of Sergeants Eligible for Promotion to Stand as Made.

The Civil Service Commission met yesterday, reconsidered its action of May 2, and decided that the original ratings of the Sergeants eligible for promotion to Captain would stand as made. The rating of May 2 had two changes which were never made public. The changes were made on account of a misunderstanding.

An eligible list, forwarded to Chief Clerk Kip of the Police Department, was:

James Donovan, 2,331 Seventh Avenue.
Michael Smith, 1,208 Fifth Avenue.
Christian Reimels, 21 Ashford Street, Brooklyn.
James F. Nally, 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.
Patrick Byrne, 229 Wadsworth Avenue.
Thomas R. Maude, 82 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.
Patrick J. Watkins, 147 Tillary Street, Brooklyn.
Emil Lindeman, 216 Eighty-fourth Street Brooklyn.

The first five names are those of veterans and must be preferred in the selection. The original rating was made on the records of the men during their connection with the department, and the second rating, reconsidered yesterday, was on their records as Sergeants.

It was believed at the Central Office that Commissioner Partridge would promote the Sergeants to Captaincies early next week, and in assigning them recast the commands to a limited extent.

CAPT. REARDON ON TRIAL.

Testimony to the Effect that the Station Blotter Had Been "Doctored" to Conceal Facts.

Police Captain John Reardon, commanding the Greenpoint Precinct, was on trial yesterday before Deputy Police Commissioner Thurston at Brooklyn Police Headquarters on charges of neglect of duty filed by Major Ebstein, Deputy Commissioner in charge in Brooklyn. The allegations are that the Captain neglected his duty by absenting himself from the station house, and that the station house blotters were "doctored" to conceal the fact.

The entire day was occupied in taking testimony for the prosecution. Hugo Hirsh appeared as counsel for the accused Captain, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Brewster conducted the case for the Police Department.

Major Ebstein testified concerning visits he had paid to the Greenpoint Station House, and said that the blotters, while they showed that the Captain was "on patrol" and "in command," they very rarely showed him to be "in reserve" or "at home," and never "at meals." He said that he had found vacant spaces in the blotters, left there apparently for the Captain's signature.

Sergt. Peter Rohlman testified that certain statements made by him in the blotters were not true. They referred to the Captain being in command, and were made at the request of the Captain, he said.

Inspector Druhan testified that he had found a blank space in the blotter. Sergt. Bowes admitted that he had left vacant spaces in the blotter. Sergt. Quigley said that he had left spaces in the book, but they were caused by the call of the Captain to a fire or other duty.

The trial is to be continued next Wednesday.

TRIAL OF SERGT. CHURCHILL.

Testimony that Peddlers Paid for Something and that a Collector Paid the Officer.

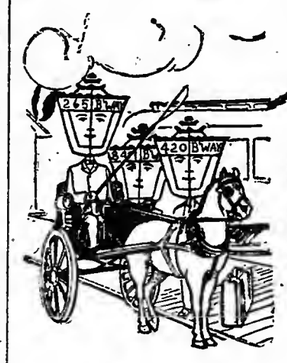
Edward Stewart, the detective employed by the Citizens' Union, who testified at the trial of Sergt. Churchill at Police Headquarters on Wednesday, was the principal witness again yesterday. He said that he had discovered a general "shake-down" of peddlers in First Avenue between Eighth and Fourteenth Streets.

He testified that several men had been compelled to pay 25 cents each to a man who said that he gave half of what he got to Sergt. Churchill. A man named Stevenson took the money, he said.

Stewart said that Stevenson was not a policeman in uniform, but he thought he "had a contract of some kind." He said the man had told him that he gave half of the money to Churchill.

W. H. Lippert, representative of the Citizens' Union, said last night that the investigations showed that the Stevenson mentioned represented himself as acting for the Street Cleaning Department under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen permitting peddlers to do business in the district mentioned, provided they cleaned up their refuse. He said Stevenson showed two permits.

Many a distressed sufferer from Lung or Throat trouble, who had lost hope under the false idea that his disease was incurable, has been restored to perfect health by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



Out Of Town

or in town wear. Headquarters here for the best Summer Clothes and Furnishings.

Coats and Trousers of Flannel, Homespun or Crash, $10, $12, $14. Blue or Black Serges, also Worsteds or Cheviots, lined or unlined, $12 to $25.

Young Men's Special. $15, $16, $18 Suits at $12 (31 to 35 breast).

Boys' Suit Sale To-day at 13th St. store, $6, $7.50, $8.50 Boys' Single or Double-Breasted, Rugby or Norfolk Suits (6 to 16), Reduced to $3.75.

Stores Open this Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.



All boys like to get into something cool.

Nothing cooler than linen crash; nothing that washes needs it less often; nothing takes a tubbing with better grace.

Boys' linen crash suits, double-breasted, Norfolk and bicycle suits, sizes 6 to 16 years; $3.75 to $4.50. Sailor suits, sizes 3 to 12, $3.50.

Extra knee trousers and baggy breeches.

Lucky men, off to the country to-day.

Everything you can wear before Monday is here. If rushed a telephone call brings it to your office.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUITS.

Blouse and "shirtwaist" suits, made of plain or fancy colored lawns,—trimmed with embroidery and tucks. Flare flounce skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
7.50

Satin Foulard "Shirtwaist" Dresses. Tucked waist and flounce skirt. Blue, or black dots on white ground, and white dots on black ground.
12.50

Figured Satin Foulard, or checked Taffetas silk, "Shirtwaist" Dresses.
Green and white, blue and white or black and white.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
16.50

White pique walking skirts,—with deep stitched flounce, Lengths, 37 to 41 inches.
3.00

Children's blouse sailor suits, finished with pique and braid. Made of blue and white or pink and white striped gingham.
Sizes 4 to 12 years.
2.75

Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which is likely to expedite the proceedings preliminary to the erection of a new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment on the west side of Lexington Avenue, from Twenty-fifth Street to Twenty-sixth Street. The proceeding was on the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Appraisal. Justice Blanchard, in Special Term, had confirmed the report, except as regarded certain exceptions taken by certain property owners in the matter of what is known to real estate men as "plottage." By this term is meant the increment of value which comes from the same ownership of two or more adjoining lots or parcels of land. Such plots, it was claimed, are worth more than the total value of the lots or parcels when owned by different persons, because of their availability for the erection of large buildings. Counsel for the property owners maintained that they were entitled to an extra allowance for plottage. The Commissioners, however, allowed only for each house and lot separately, making no allowance for plottage. Justice Blanchard sustained the exception taken by counsel for these property owners, and, although he confirmed the report generally, he sent it back to the Commissioners with instructions to take into consideration the question of plottage, and to allow additional amounts, if the evidence adduced should show that the value was increased as claimed. The Appellate Division reverses this order as far as the sending of the order back to the Commissioners is concerned, and orders that the report be confirmed as made by the Commissioners, with costs to the city. The opinion of the Appellate Division was that there is no doubt that additional value does come from what is called "plottage," but says that the law in the matter has never been settled. In the present case, however, the property owners put in a claim for the full value of each house as well as for each lot separately, with an additional allowance for plottage. The Court says that it is obvious that the peculiar value claimed could only be made available when a large building should be erected or arrangements made to that end. In that case, it is obvious, the present buildings would be almost without value, or worth merely their value as second-hand building materials. The owners claimed that they ought to receive their full value as they stand now, however, as well as the value for plottage. These two claims appear to the Court to be inconsistent, and as no objection was made to the awards made for the existing houses, the report will be allowed to stand. Inasmuch as the Court explicitly stated that the law on the general subject treated is still unsettled, it is probable that an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

***

MAY BE CONVICTED ON SUNDAYS.—The Appellate Division yesterday held that Magistrates can on Sundays convict and commit for punishment persons charged with disorderly conduct. The question was before the court on an appeal by the People from an order sustaining a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Daisy Price, who had been convicted and sentenced on a Sunday by Magistrate Olmstead. The charge against her was disorderly conduct, and the sentence imposed was three years in the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, N. Y.

***

EFFECT OF A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—An order of the Supreme Court denying Marcus Witmark's motion for leave to serve a supplemental answer in an action brought against him by Heinrich Conried, the manager of the Irving Place Theatre, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The plaintiff seeks to restrain the defendant from authorizing the performance of certain operas by Johann Strauss, among which are "A Night in Venice," "Gypsy Baron," and "Indigo." Mr. Conried claims to be the exclusive owner of the operas by agreement with Strauss. The defendant denies that the operas were written by Strauss, or that he gave Conried the rights claimed. Mr. Witmark desired by his supplemental answer to set up an Austrian judgment deciding that Mr. Conried's rights under the alleged agreement terminated in 1899. The Appellate Court decides, by Justice Ingraham, that no injustice will be done the plaintiff by allowing the defendant to serve the supplemental answer.

***

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD CANNOT DIVIDE BOROUGHS INTO BRIDGE DISTRICTS.—Thomas H. Melledy, a veteran, was refused an appointment as a bridge tender, although qualified and entitled to a preference, because he did not live in a certain bridge district where there was a vacancy. The division of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx into bridge districts by the Civil Service Commission, and the making of separate lists of eligibles for each, is held by the Appellate Division to be illegal, no such power being conferred on the Civil Service Commission by law. "It is not difficult to see," says Justice McLaughlin, for the court, "that if the Commissioners had power to subdivide a given locality into as many districts as they saw fit, and then by rules of their own adoption make an applicant ineligible to appointment to a position except in the district in which he resided at the time the application was made, the object sought to be accomplished by the statute would be entirely defeated and the statute, in effect, repealed."

***

SUSPENSION OF AN ATTORNEY.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon handed down a decision confirming the report of the referee in the matter of Nathan D. Levy and ordering his suspension as an attorney for two years. Levy was retained by Louis J. Zettelmaier to represent him as executor of the estate of Charles F. Reiss, who died in 1897. The entire estate, about $1,500, was turned over to Levy, and he did not account for it until Mrs. Zettelmaier called upon the attorney of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. Levy then made partial repayments at irregular intervals, but the amount which Zettelmaier claimed was not paid over until charges had been preferred before the Grievance Committee.

***

INSURANCE COMPANY CASE.—The Appellate Division in an opinion handed down yesterday has reversed the order of the Supreme Court, Special Term, granting Russell R. Coats, a stockholder, permission to inspect the books of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company. Coats in his petition claimed to be the holder of about one-fourth of the capital stock of the insurance company, and because of the decrease in surplus, failure to continue the payment of dividends and an increase in the losses, he said he was alarmed for the security of his investments and was seeking information as to the financial management and condition of the corporation. The affidavits in opposition asserted that Coats was not the real party in interest, but a mere dummy for those seeking to get control of the company for the purpose of throwing it into liquidation and destroy it. Justice O'Brien says: "The order entered was too broad in not providing proper safeguards against abusing the right of examination granted. Upon the showing made, however, the application should have been denied, and for that reason the order must be reversed, but, we thing, with leave to renew the application upon papers from which the court may see, whoever the petitioner may be, that he is the real party in interest, and in good faith desires certain definite information."

Travis and Douglas at Tuxedo.
Championship golf match. Diagram of every stroke. 6 illustrations. To-day's Commercial Advertiser.—Adv.

The New York Times

Of To-morrow, June 8.

ENLARGED,
IMPROVED,
COMPLETE.

Its news features will be especially notable, including special cable dispatches from its correspondents in London, Paris and Berlin, as well as special telegraphic dispatches from all over the United States on matters of general interest.

Have you arranged for your Summer outing?
If not, here is where you will find all the information you need on that subject, for THE SUNDAY TIMES will include a

Special Summer Resort and Travel Section.

This will cover practically all the Summer resorts throughout the country. It will form an outing directory, will serve as a guide to tourists, and will give you just the sort of information you need in arranging for the Summer rest, whether at the seashore, in the mountains, or in the cool resorts of those farming districts where so many seek health and recreation.

The Martinique Disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will print a fuller and more comprehensive story than any yet given of the devastation wrought by the volcanic eruptions on the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

The account was written by its Special Correspondent, who followed the course of the calamity on the two islands and who describes graphically and in detail the scenes which he witnessed.

It is a narrative of absorbing interest, concerning the greatest disaster of modern times, which no one should fail to read.

The Magazine Supplement.

Brightened by Illustrations, the favorite Sunday reading for thousands has two score of bright, breezy, entertaining articles on topics timely, amusing, entertaining, and worth the reading.

The Man in The Street.

has a number of the latest stories to tell about men and women of prominence in the social, business, artistic, literary, and political world. They are as clever and entertaining as ever—more so, perhaps. Other features are

Two Cartoons by McCarthy.

And a lot of clever thumbnail sketches by E. W. Kemble and other artists to make the text additionally attractive. Here are the subjects of some of the articles:

AN OUTCAST'S VINDICATION.
A short story by JOHN W. HARDING, author of "The Gate of the Kiss."

DODGING HOSTILE YAQUIS.
Experiences of Dr. MacDougall of the New York Botanical Gardens while hunting cacti in Sonora, Mexico.

THE BULL, THE BARREL, AND THE BOY.
A story of a strange race for life.

DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS IN JAPAN.
Beauties of patriotic demonstrations in the land of the Mikado described by MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

HOW MICHELE LOST A FORTUNE.
A tale of Mulberry Bend, by WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

SUMMER LINGERIE FOR MEN.
Here's all you need to know about Summer underwear.

A TROLLEY HUNT FOR ANTIQUES.
Quaint finds can yet be made in New England towns.

TRAPS SET FOR SOLDIERS.
Those used in the Lake Country by the hostile Moros.

STAVRO, A DOG PHILOSOPHER.

THE UNPARDONABLE ACCENT.

CATSKIN EARLS.

SILAS LARRABEE.
The quaint philosopher tells of the effect of hard cider on his Maine friends.

THE MOCKING BIRD'S TRIUMPH.
A story for bird lovers by KATE P. HAMPTON.

COACHING, DINNER, AND WEDDING GOWNS.
Some of the newest worn by women of fashion.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE CITY STREETS.

STRAY BITS FROM STAGELAND.
Short stories of men and women of the theatre.

THE FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

In addition to the news pages and the Magazine Supplement, the Sunday issue of THE TIMES contains each week a twelve-page supplement devoted to a review and forecast of doings in the world of finance. It contains tables showing the fluctuations and sales of stocks and bonds during the past week; quotations of all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange and in the curb market; bank and trust company stocks, London and New York reviews of the financial situation, quotations from all the principal markets of the country, and a number of special articles on timely topics of interest to speculator and investor alike.

Besides these features there will be on the main sheets of the issue

Gossipy cable letters of the doings of Americans in London, Paris, and Berlin from the special correspondents of THE TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND RECIPROCITY.
By William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

LAST OF THE MODERN ACADIANS.
Final chapter in the remarkable story of the colony evicted from Anticosti Island by Millionaire Menier of Paris.

MYSTERY OF DEATH VALLEY SOLVED.
How the suspicions which for thirty-seven years have rested upon a former Governor of California have been cleared away by the finding of a lonely body in "The Devil's Playground"—A weird tale of mining life.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER 1804 SILVER DOLLAR.
Man arrested and lodged in jail for attempting to raise money on one of the mysterious 1804 dollars coined by this Government.

FAULTS IN BOSTON'S NEW HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.
Veterans point out inaccuracies in Simmons's "Return of the Colors"—The new "Incoming Mayflower."

AN EX-COLLEGE PRESIDENT AMONG TRAMPS.
Former Chief of the United States Weather Bureau and special envoy abroad tells of his experiences as a day laborer and describes the tramp as he learned to know him.

CHICAGO'S NEW FOOD.
Horse meat eaters in the Western metropolis.

THE PEST OF SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.
How they are overrunning Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia—Will they finally disappear?

SCIENTIST WHO SAYS THE EARTH IS HOLLOW.
Prof. Schiedt gives his reasons for saying there is nothing but gas beneath our feet.

"EXTINCT" VOLCANOES IN THIS COUNTRY.
A river of stone from a New Mexico crater that is fifty-seven miles long and covers 400 square miles.

MINISTERS OPPOSE JEFFERSON'S BIBLE.
Scheme of the United States Government to publish Jefferson's Bible sharply criticised by clergymen.

The New Departure Pleases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the last Sunday number of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It certainly is a great improvement on all previous numbers, and to my business particularly valuable.

I have close to 5,000 subscribers to my press clipping bureau. Nearly every one of these subscribers is prominent in his particular walk of life. THE NEW YORK TIMES always contains a great number of notices of service to my bureau, but in yesterday's number we found 243; in other words, 25 per cent. more than we found in the next best of the New York daily Sunday editions.

HENRY ROMEIKE.
New York, June 2, 1902.

All the above mentioned features and much more that will entertain, including "All the News That's Fit to Print," in

TO-MORROW'S NEW YORK TIMES

PRICE 5 CENTS

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

On Goes the Great June Sale of Ladies' Underwear and Babies' Clothes

The Most Successful,
The Most Attractive,
The Greatest in Number of Values,
THE BANNER SALE OF THE SEASON.

New Attractions for To-day!

Also Great June Offering of Girls' and Misses' White Dresses At Prices

to fill department with delighted buyers all day long.

Each and every dress immaculately fresh and snowy—right from the box—never before shown.

Exquisite Styles in Misses' Graduation Dresses

Fine White French Swiss—pin tucked flounce, with Italian Val. lace insertings top and bottom and in seams—newest French button back waists—straight front—allover tucks, with lace trim'd yoke, empiecement, collar and three-quarter sleeve—14 to 18 yrs.—value $32.....20.98
These dresses are as perfectly made and finished as the most expert dressmaker can turn out at about half what equal quality made to order would cost.

Misses' White French Swiss Graduation Dresses—straight and diamond shape lace insertings—newest French waists—full front—button back.....15.98

Misses' White Swiss Graduation Dresses—flare flounce of small ruffles, lace trim'd—round or pointed yokes—with tucks and lace insertings—dainty lace trim'd stock and sleeves—14 to 18 years.....9.98...11.98

One Piece Dresses

for the girls who graduate or take part in commencement exercises, but do not wear full lengths—specially girlish styles for 10 to 14 yrs.

Fine White Swiss, tucked flounce and lace insertings—waist of fine tucks and insertings—¾ sleeve to match—all lace yoke and stock....13.98

Fine White Swiss—full waist, with lace yoke and lace trimmed bertha—¾ sleeves with insertings—white silk belt and sash back.....9.98

Girls' White Swiss Dresses—Skirt and waist daintily set off with all-over pin tucks, Val. lace and insertings.....4.98 to 6.98

Here's another lot of Sheer Swiss Dresses that we will sell at.....3.98
These are trimmed with French blind emb'y insertings and deep ruffles—yoke and back of hemstitched tucks—skirt with deep hemstitched hem—thoroughly refined and dainty—worth six dollars—8 to 14 yrs.

Bring the Boys To-day

and fit them out with the COOLEST OF CLOTHING at SMALLEST OF PRICES:

Our large purchases and close profit at which we sell make possible such differences in prices compared to those elsewhere quoted that while we have competitors, there is no rival to our great department.....Our styles, strictly correct and up to date, include exact counterparts of those shown by outfitters, who claim them as "exclusive styles," on the strength of which they ask double our prices.....You can easily prove this.....Pay us a visit look at garments we offer, compare with any elsewhere.....Do this critically without prejudice, and we'll have your custom.

Cool Clothing for The Little Fellows who wear KILTS and RUSSIAN SUITS

Special lot Washable Russian Suits—white and colored—fine Imported Piques, Chambrays and fancy Ginghams—perfectly made—2½ to 8 years—worth 3.98.....1.98

Washable Chambray Kilts—2½ to 4 years.....49
Crash and Chambray—2½ to 4 years....69
Combination effects—elsewhere 1.49....98
Finer Colored Kilts to $3.98.
White Pique Kilts—emb'y trim.....98
White Lawn Kilts—braid trim.....1.49
White Kilts—Blouse and one piece....1.98
Novelties in finer White Kilts to $4.98.

Cool Sailor Suits for Boys 3 to 10 years

All, even the lowest price, well made and full cut....Materials are in the most desirable styles and colorings, and such as combine strength with light weight.

Special lot Washable Sailor Blouse Suits—Chambray, Cheviot, Crash and double printed Percales—all colors—plain or Combination Collars—Elsewhere .75.....49

Seersucker, Chambray, Striped Crash and other cool, strong fabrics—White, trim'd or other fancy effects in Collars and Shields.....98

Very natty styles in still finer fabrics and trim'gs; elsewhere 1.69.....1.23

Smart styles in finest Washable Linens, Ginghams, Mercerized Chambrays and fancy Cord Madras, elsewhere sold at $3 to $5..1.98 and 2.98

White Duck Sailor Suits—all white or with col'd trim'g.....1.98

White Butcher's Linen and Fancy Pique—white or col'd trim'gs; with and without sleeve emblems—elsewhere $4 and $5.....2.98

White Pique, plain cord or fancy barred effects—collars with one and two emb'y insertings, handsome enough for dressiest occasions—Elsewhere $6.....3.98

Other Things That Will Keep the Boys Happy, Neat and Cool

Percale Shirts—large assortment of select patterns—2 detached collars—12 to 14 band.....49

Boys' Negligee Shirts of fancy Woven Madras—detached cuffs.....49

Best Corded Madras Shirts—light and medium colorings—separate cuffs—worth $1.00.....69

Boys' Stiff Bosom Shirts—best Percale—neat stripes and figures—worth .75 to $1.00.....49

Boys' Waists and Blouses of Percale—4 to 13 years—value .29.....19

Woven Cheviot Waists and Blouses—stripes and figures—4 to 13 yrs.....29

Madras and Percale Waists and Blouses—new Summer patterns—all sizes; also White Madras with and without collar attached.....49

Boys' Laundered Madras Blouses—4 to 14 years—elsewhere .69.....49

Best Laundered Madras Blouses—Blue, Pink and Oxblood Stripes; also White—all made with shirt collar—4 to 15 years—elsewhere .85 and .98.....69

Sailor Collar Blouses of fine Percale—shield front—3 to 8 years.....49

White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses with fine emb'y—3 to 8 years.....98 to 4.98

Boys' Washable Knee Pants—3 to 14 years.....25..49

Boys' Serge, Corduroy and Summer Cloth Knee Pants—made of tailor's fine remnants—4 to 16 years.....49 to .98

Youths' White Duck Trousers.....98

Boys' Washable Tams and Caps .25..49

Jersey Sweaters—24 to 34 inch..49 to .98

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats—to make clean sweep of early purchases, now reduced from .69 to.....49
from .98 to.....69
from 1.49 to.....98

Boys' Denim Overalls—2½ to 14 years.49

Boys' Bathing Suits—24 to 34..49 to .98

Men's Bathing Suits—34 to 44, .69..98 and 1.98

Everybody Is Talking About the Fine and Beautiful Hats We Sell at...$5.00

Have all the style and workmanship of a $25.00 hat and equal those elsewhere sold at $10 and $15.....Each one a beauty—no two alike—Among them a variety of exquisite white lace hats, with drooping brims, such as are worn on most dressy occasions; also other stylish and uncommon styles.

A Great Bargain in Hair Brushes

Solid Back Olive and Foxwood—9 rows long bristles—such as you would readily buy at 75 cents.....39

Other interesting items:

Nickel Bath Sprays—3-inch spray—5-foot hose—elsewhere 1.25 and 1.49....98

Fountain Syringes—2-quart—4 hard rubber tubes—value 1.00.....84

Athletic Bath Gloves—for dry or moist friction—usually .79.....59
usually 1.25.....98

Bristle Bath Brushes—curved handle—usually .49—special.....29

Solid Back Strap Bath Brushes—were .24.....17

Magnesium Carbonate for Toilet and Nursery—usually .12.....9

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The best of their kinds at the lowest prices at which any one sells:

Ladies' Milanese Suede Lisle—2 pearl clasps—Black, White, Tan, and Gray—dressy and washable; also fine Suede Lisle—open lace effects.....49

Ladies' pure Silk Gloves—Kayser and Amsterdam patent finger tips—guaranteed—.49..69..98..1.19

Ladies' Mercerized Lisle Thread Mitts—Elbow length—allover lace designs....98

Ladies' Pure Silk Mitts—elbow length—allover lace designs.....1.98

A refreshing interlude in shopping.

Tea and Cake or Ice Cream and Cake, 5 cts.

In Restaurant Annex.
Before 11 a. m.—after 3 p. m.

A Fine Sun Umbrella, well worth $2.50.....1.98
Among to-day's attractions will be a hundred fine Taffeta Silk Sun Umbrellas, with silver trim'd handles, or those suitable for mourning, at the popular price of a dollar ninety-eight.

Ladies' $1.00 to $1.35 Corsets, leading makes....69
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Great Sale of Writing Supplies

Those who are going away for the Summer know how difficult it is to get good Stationery, and how exorbitantly they have to pay for anything at all nice....Here is an opportunity to lay in a Summer supply—prices not only being far less than out of town, but far below usual city prices.

Whiting's Stationery—two styles—three sizes—pound package containing 78 to 114 sheets.....12½
Envelopes—package of 25.....5
Fine Scotch Madras—three sizes—three tints—pound package containing 78 to 120 sheets.....19
Envelopes—package of 25.....5
Cabinet of 96 sheets and 100 envelopes, solid or assorted tints.....29
Cabinet of Whiting's Stationery—120 sheets and 100 envelopes.....39
Special Quire Boxes fine Stationery—satin or linen finish.....10
Whiting's Initial Stationery—fine quality—quire box.....19
Children's Note Paper—quire box....7
WRITING TABLETS—Letter or packet sizes—Linen or Satin finish; value .19 and .25.....10
Commercial or octavo size—value .9 and .12.....5
FOUNTAIN PENS—14-karat plated—value .39.....21
14-karat gold Pen Points—value $1.00 .69
Steel Pens—box.....8
Pen Holders.....2..3..4..7..12
Baggage Tags—dozen.....8
Leather Shawl Straps.....21
Travelers' Ink Stands—filled with best Black Ink.....17
Playing Cards Special—high class—17-cent quality.....10

JUNE 7 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important, if not the most popular, piece of literary news of the week is the announcement that English publishers having a New York branch have undertaken to bring out a uniform and absolutely complete edition of the works of John Ruskin, in thirty volumes. Admirers and students of the great art critic will appreciate this, as many times they must have despaired of securing, even at a high price, a collection of books which might be called, even with a spirit of charity for the possessor, "a representative" edition.

There are three principal reasons why hitherto it has seemed difficult to bring Ruskin together; various widely differing texts exist of many of his works, particularly of his lectures and essays; then, too, Ruskin left much material unpublished, the availability of which even his literary executors doubted; but more than all, there was the vast amount of correspondence, much of which it would be necessary to incorporate, if Ruskin were to receive full justice. The editor of the forthcoming edition, Mr. E. T. Cook, is a gentleman well-known in England for possessing a full knowledge of Ruskin's work and of the many phases of one of the most curiously inconsistent literary careers in the history of English letters.

Word has come to us from an authoritative source that the late Mr. E. L. Godkin (although he won his chief fame as an independent journalist he was also the author of several books) was engaged upon writing his reminiscences when his fatal illness overtook him. We are unable to say how far the work had gone forward; but such a book would surely have a broad interest and varied influence in several departments of American life. Few men have so persistently pursued their ideals as did Mr. Godkin. Occasionally he might seem to treat a certain ideal with cynicism, but he never entirely abandoned it, and his waverings in this respect were usually followed by a more pressing pursuit than ever. Then, too, Mr. Godkin knew the leaders of men in many departments of human activity, both here and in England. His correspondence with Gladstone extended for a period of over thirty years.

Our friend The Critic, who is nothing if not intimate with the authors about whom it has interesting or clever things to say, will be obliged to readjust some remarks concerning Mr. Marion Crawford's diet, if it would maintain its reputation as the official gazette of the domestic literary life. In commenting on the suggestion that, in view of the meat trust, meatless dinners might be instituted, not only generally but particularly as a diet for literary workers, it adds: "This would go hard with some, particularly with Mr. Marion Crawford, who lives almost entirely upon meat and seldom eats vegetables." Now, we are bound to admit that, as a topic of popular or erudite discussion, we are not to any extent interested in what authors eat or what they do not eat, but in the interests of truth we certainly object to Mr. Crawford being placed in the carnivorous category. As a matter of fact, he rarely eats meat, as few people do who have lived for any length of time in Italy and learned to like native Italian dishes.

Of course the scheme of writing the biography of an imaginary person is not new in literature, but usually the hoax is sufficient unto itself, deceives no one, and is only employed as a setting for a narrative, just as letters or chapters are employed. "The Life of John William Walshe, F. S. A.," edited with an introduction by Montgomery Carmichael, which is shortly to appear in America, has produced such a strong illusion that several London reviewers have been deceived by it. The book, as may be gathered from the title, deals with the Franciscan revival—the revival in recent years, as Mr. Walshe died at Assisi in July, 1900, leaving forty or fifty volumes of MSS. The alternative, which did not occur to the aforementioned London reviewers, is to regard the book from the point of view of its evident proselyting intent or as a piece of imaginative literature. As readers of M. Huysmans are well aware, the Franciscan revival in France and England has recently been responsible for much that is charming in the art of letters, and we doubt not that Mr. Carmichael's work will stand somewhere near the top.

We have been hearing lately a great deal about the Scotsman and the Scotch-Irishman and what they have done in weaving the fabric of American history. Statistics were brought forward to show the idea, that the principal formative and accomplishing influences in American life were of Anglo-Saxon origin, was a delusion and a snare. It was all very plausible and convincing. Now we are to have the other side of the story, which we had begun to fear was a mere tradition, and strange as it may seem the very publishing house through which the achievements of the Scotsman were proclaimed is now to champion, titularly, at least, that other story. "The Unspeakable Scot," by T. W. H. Crosland, which will appear in the early Fall, would show that the vogue of the Scot in England and America is the sheer outcome of Anglo-Saxon indifference and not of Scottish capacity, that it is on the wane, and that it was achieved by the practice of cheap virtues. Enough said. We await the book.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

One week from to-day (on June 14) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued as a special number devoted to Books for Summer Reading. One hundred such books have been selected from the books of the past year and a half. The paper will be enlarged for this occasion, giving space for a variety of other reading matter, greater in volume than is contained in the regular sixteen-page issue. This is one of the five special numbers of the paper now issued each year, the others being the Spring Announcement, Fall Announcement, Magazine and Holiday numbers.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Recollections of the Former Cabinet Minister Extending Over Sixty Years.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. BOUTWELL'S reminiscences are a valuable contribution to our political history; they deserve, and they will have, an honorable place among our political memoirs; at the same time they are a frank and genial disclosure of an exceptionally strong and vital personality. After the first chapter, which will interest every one who cares for the simplicities and frugalities of the earlier New England life, the book will entertain and satisfy in widening degrees as it goes on from narrow local associations, to those coterminous with the State of Massachusetts, thence to those of a national character, and in the last chapter, to such as are world-embracing. But interwoven with these various and enlarging interests, giving unity and coherency to them, is the interest attaching to the man who describes so happily the conditions of his early life, the meagreness of his early education, his slow and interrupted course of self-improvement, his long political apprenticeship and public service, the end crowning the work with an ardor of wide human sympathy which is the natural culmination of a life devoted to the principles of human liberty. His character and his career enrich the annals of our self-made men with one more excellent example.

If politics had not diverted him in his earlier course from the study of law he would probably have won greater distinction in that field. For nearly ten years of his life, and the best ten of his life for study, he was either exceeding or failing in a succession of attempts to be elected to the Massachusetts General Court. Had he given these years to the study and practice of his chosen profession he would, perhaps, better have economized his time. As it was, a Democratic and Free Soil fusion, the same that barely elected Sumner to the United States Senate, made him Governor of Massachusetts when he was but thirty-three years old. The brilliant political promise of this early triumph was not speedily fulfilled, partly because he had for a political rival Henry Wilson, a skillful political manager who manipulated the Know Nothing Party so adroitly that he was hoist by it into the United States Senate. Mr. Boutwell turned again to the law, only to be again attracted from it by the Secretaryship of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, an office which he filled with so much ability that the best judges hailed him as a fit continuator of the work of Horace Mann. In 1862 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but the course of his legal advancement was again arrested by public duties, Mr. Chase making him in 1862 Commissioner of Internal Revenue. From this office he passed to the National House of Representatives for three terms. In 1869 he became Grant's Secretary of the Treasury and served through Grant's first term. Such was the irony of fate that in 1873 he fell heir to Henry Wilson's unexpired Senatorial term, which lasted him four years. He got the leavings where he should have had the long-drawn feast. His next work was a revision of the statutes of the United States, and hardly had he returned to Boston and resumed the practice of law, at which he had done a good deal intermittently since 1862, than he was summoned by Secretary Evarts to the position of counsel and agent before a Board of Arbitration instituted for the settlement of French claims against the United States originating in the civil war, with a list of 726 cases. Long since his reputation was that of a great authority on international and constitutional law.

With more of continuity either in law or politics Mr. Boutwell could not have failed of a more absolute distinction than that to which he has attained, far as this is removed from any common height. But we are by no means sure that the variety of his experience has not contributed to his reminiscences some of their most interesting qualities. He has been associated with many famous persons and events, and his characterizations of them, especially the former, if not always convincing, are always valuable. They, at least, add something to our knowledge of Mr. Boutwell's character. If his narrative is not quite consecutive, and if it has some careless repetitions, by these signs it takes on the ease and pleasantness of personal talk, and if Mr. Boutwell has little humor in his composi-

* REMINISCENCES OF SIXTY YEARS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS. By George S. Boutwell. Two vols. Cloth, 8vo. pp. xviii.-502, 521. With portrait. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1902. $4 net.

JUNE

good many amusing incidents and traits.

His school-going days ended in 1833, when he was seventeen years old, but before this he had been "a store boy and clerk" for four years and had taught school for a term when his sixteen summers placed him at some disadvantage, which his 165 pounds' weight did something to redress. In 1835 he was again bound to service for four years, this time in Groton, which has since been his place of residence, and where his strong New England sense of neighborhood has had full play and generous response. The end of his schooling was the beginning of his most serious study, done for the most part after his working hours and far into the night, a sound instinct guiding him to the best books. His first public business was that of a pension agent for the widows of '76. This took him to Washington, where he had his first sight of Webster and other men who were to be often in his thoughts. But what impressed him most was his talk with a slave mother whose ninth and last child had just been taken from her and sold into Louisiana. That talk, he says, would have prevented his ever saying a good word for slavery, even while he remained a Democrat, (till 1853,) if he had ever been tempted to do so.

His interest in politics antedated his coming of age, and he made a good beginning, morally, if not prudentially, by breaking with his party and casting his first vote, on temperance grounds, against Marcus Morton and for Edward Everett. Morton was elected by one majority, so that young Boutwell could feel that he came within one of defeating him. Nevertheless, he was the Democratic candidate for State Representative the next year, and would have been elected had not the tide been so strong for Harrison that many local candidates were swept into office on the billows of bright hard cider. In 1841 it was Mr. Boutwell's turn to be elected by one majority to the lower house of the State Government. So he went up to Boston, where, with a wood fire in each corner of the chamber, the members sat in their overcoats and wearing their hats to protect them from the bitter cold. At this point begins Mr. Boutwell's appreciation of men who had more than local reputation. When he takes up one of these his habit is to carry him along the line of his entire career. With all his advantages, he thinks Charles Francis Adams could not be accounted among the first ten Whigs in the house. Then he takes a long look ahead to Mr. Adams's action in the Thirty-sixth Congress, which would have given to slavery a perpetual lease of existence if institutions and constitutions could have preserved it. In many of these judgments we get a certain reflection of Mr. Boutwell's self-respect and conscious relative superiority. The John P. Robinson immortalized in Lowell's

"John P. Rohinson, he
Says he won't vote for Governor B.,"

was the best-furnished man in the House of 1842. Notwithstanding the advantage of a whole year at an academy, Henry Wilson was then quite illiterate. Mr. Bontwell has never been able to satisfactorily analyze his power. "His acquaintance was extensive, and it included classes of men with whom many persons in public life do not associate. He made the acquaintance of all the reporters and editors and pnhlshers of papers whetever he went. He frequented saloons and restaurants to ascertain public sentiment." In 1844 George Bancroft was the defeated candidate for Governor. "He was an enthusiastic leader, hut not a popular candidate." He is described, during his candidacy, when some good news had been received, whirling a small cane on the street corner and shouting "Glorious!" till a crowd of men and boys surrounded him. There were new men in the House of 1847, of which also Mr. Boutwell was a member—Fletcher Webster, groaning under the hurden of his father's greatness, and Caleh Cushing, of whom many intereeting thinge are remembered, among them a scarlet necktie decoration with full evening dress. J. Lothrop Motley was in the same House, with a pet hit of legislation which was lost by Mr. Boutwell'e opposition. The disappointment led Motley to abandon politics. "If so," says Mr. Boutwell, "I may have been the unconscions cause of a succese in literature which he might not have attained in pnblic life." In 1849 two of the new legislators were Gen. Banks and Henry L. Dawes. Mr. Bontwell's estimate of Banks is one of the most cordial in his book—too cordial on the military side to meet with wide assent. Beeides, we crave some explanation of Banks's "decline and fall-off" during his later days. Mr. Boutwell is kinder here than in his revelation of Harrison Gray Otis's relish

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been next to mine as Foreign Editor. I remember wondering how it was possible that Hassard, who was a very cultured man and a devout Catholic, could ever have written such purely Western dialect or been guilty of such apparent irreverence as appeared in the closing lines of the poem. When I reached the office I entered the editorial room, and after having just had time to notice that a stranger sat at my old desk, I said to Mr. Hassard:

"My dear Hassard, why didn't you put all your initials to 'Little Breeches.' It is capital! I didn't know you had so much fun and irreverence in you."—Hassard, with all his reserve and dignity toward strangers, was easily provoked to boisterous laughter when with his associates or friends, and for a moment he laughed heartily as he rose from his seat. The stranger at my old desk had also risen, and we three faced each other as Hassard said: "Let me introduce you to Col. John Hay, the writer of the poem."

In the conversation which ensued it appeared that the poem was a poetical paraphrase of a religious exhortation which Mr. Hay had actually heard in his native State many years previously; and the poem, among others, had lain in his desk for years, until Mr. Whitelaw Reid, discovering it, had had it set up, "just to see how it would read in type." It was in this way that the poem, which first brought Hay into general popularity as a poet, came to be published largely against his will. There was an immediate demand for more of the same sort, and Mr. Stillman S. Conant, formerly of THE TIMES, but then Managing Editor of Harper's Weekly, secured the copy of "Jim Bludso," which, like "Little Breeches," had long lain unappreciated and unused in his desk. This poem, it will be remembered, was in regard to the self-sacrificing engineer of a burning Mississippi River steamer, the "Prairie Belle," who held "her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore.

I called Hay's attention to the fact that his machinery was all wrong, and that the pilot and not the engineer was the one whom he should have sacrificed, as only the pilot could have any control over the direction in which the boat could be pointed. He must have thought my criticism as ridiculous in its gravity as was that of Harte's admirer over the blunder in "The Heathen Chinee," but Hay accepted both my criticisms as sincere if not able and appropriate; and thus began one of the few friendships which outlive a generation. The next mail or two thereafter brought me reinforcement in the form of a comically critical letter from Mark Twain, who pointed out the same error as to machinery and gravely, as was that comic writer's favorite method, upbraided Hay for immortalizing a low-down engineer who had nothing to do with the rescue, to the neglect of a noble pilot like himself, (Twain had been a Mississippi River pilot,) who was the real hero of the mythical "Prairie Belle." Col. Hay jocosely defended his poem by declaring that the "Prairie Belle" had been specially built with double engines which could go forward on one side of the boat and backward on the other, just to make it possible for him to write the poem. I called his attention to the fact that all Mississippi River boats were similarly equipped with duplex engines to facilitate turning around in the rapid currents of the stream, but that the rudder, not the engines, and the pilot, not the engineer, directed the course of the vessel. A young man in the office named Wyckoff overheard this argument, and, taking it seriously, wrote to some paper that there was an actual boat named "Prairie Belle," so constructed that the engineer in the hold and not the pilot on the "Texas" guided it in navigating. I believe the last-named absurd version is still accepted as correct.

It was Joaquin Miller who once betrayed to me his amusing ignorance of New York City ordinances as displayed in one of his longer poems, the name of which I have forgotten. I notice by the way, a brief account by Mr. Noah Brooks, recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, of the reconciliation of Bret Harte and Mr. Miller over some imaginary difference which a few minutes' social intercourse explained and which healed the trouble. My mind was involuntarily led to recall half a dozen of similar estrangements of literary men which were settled in about the same way and found to be without serious foundation for bitter animosity. I remember that a long period of like estrangement between Charles A. Dana of The Sun and Whitelaw Reid of The Tribune was adroitly adjusted by Mr. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, who brought the two together at a dinner of the club given to Mr. Reid on his departure for Paris as Ambassador to France, Mr. Dana being called upon for the principal speech of eulogy of Mr. Reid. This recollection is timely in this connection, for my criticism of Mr. Miller's poem and my cold-blooded exposure of his lamentable ignorance of Fire Department regulations resulted in a coolness on Miller's part which lasted for some time.

Mr. Miller and I were assigned to the same coupé to carry us to Greenwood Cemetery on the occasion of the dedication of the monument to Horace Greeley. On the way I alluded to the poem I have mentioned, and especially to a rather thrilling incident in one of the cantos. A Western cowboy (Rough Riders were unknown then) was described as leisurely parading all alone on a mustang down Fifth Avenue when beast and rider, too, suddenly pricked up their ears at the sound of the steam fire engine bells and immediately joined in the mad race to the fire. Reaching it, the cowboy sprang from his steed and swiftly climbing up the vine-covered front of a brownstone mansion, rescued a beautiful maiden from the flames amid the plaudits of the excited crowd below. It was well told in spirited verse, some lines of which Miller at once declaimed. When he had finished I refrained from saying that there were no vine-clad houses on Fifth Avenue, but I turned to him in a matter-of-fact way and asked:

"How did you get your hero and his horse through the fire lines?"

"What the deuce are the 'fire lines'?" he asked.

I explained that at every alarm of fire in New York City the reserves at the nearest police station hurried to the scene, formed a cordon about the threatened block, and excluded all but the fire fighters, rescuers, and insurance patrol. He thought a moment, and then exclaimed with a mock tragedy air: "He rode 'em down!"

"Well," I said, "if he did that he probably got a broken head and a month on Blackwell's Island, while the mustang was probably set to hauling garbage carts for the same period."

"Oh, Shanks, you have no poetic fervor!" he said, half angrily.

"No," I replied, "I'm only a reporter and have to get my facts right."

"Poets," he replied, "hold facts in contempt!"

By this time our conveyance had reached the little, old, ramshackle wooden bridge across the mouth of Gowanus Canal at Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. The canal is only about a mile long, filled twice a day by tide water from Gowanus Bay, and, being lined with gas plants, oil refineries, lumber and coal yards and the like, manufacturing and commercial concerns, its waters are constantly covered by a slimy, oily, and dirty layer of composite stuff which destroys all animal life which it encounters and disagreeably assails the nostrils. At its mouth on the occasion when Miller and I passed the spot a number of small craft were anchored in Gowanus Canal awaiting the flood tide to enter. Most of them were old and battered boats with discolored hulls and sails particolored from much patching and hard usage. No sooner had Miller caught sight of this to me familiar and disgusting scene, than he exclaimed, clapping his hands enthusiastically:

"A glimpse of Venice!" repeating it in the same delighted tones.

I answered in my cold, matter-of-fact, police-reporter style: "They say 'See Venice and die.' If it looks like this I think that after one sight I should want to die."

"Oh! Shanks," cried Miller, a little vexed I thought, "you have no imagination!"

"Not an ounce!" I acquiesced.

We had crossed the bridge, and, being to windward of the canal, got the full benefit of the foul smell emanating from it.

"And do Venetian canals smell so?" I asked a little maliciously.

"I admit the odor is not Venetian," Miller responded, I thought just a trifle reproachfully.

Miller returned from Greenwood in company with Mr. Reid, and I saw no more of him. But a short time thereafter I witnessed his play of "The Danites," and from some impulse or other I wrote him my congratulations on its success and my pleasure at its impersonation, and added that he evidently knew his field and the customs and regulations of the camp he depicted, and had as a consequence produced a beautifully poetic play. He replied in a warm letter of thanks, with just a tinge of the feeling I had previously excited, for he addressed the letter to "My Blunt Kentucky Shanks." He knew in some way that I was a native Kentuckian. I have never met him since.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

Two New Volumes of Chateaubriand.

Volumes III. and IV. of "Memoires d'Outre-Tombe," of which the first two were reviewed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of May 3, have come from G. P. Putnam's Sons. There are to be six volumes in all. The work is translated by A. T. de Mattos. Volume III. already shows the decline of a romantic young man into a querulous old gentleman, who loses his temper if his advice is not heeded. Nevertheless, the literary artist remains. He gives more details in his story of Napoleon's fall than there are in many other works. Chateaubriand was at Ghent when the battle of Waterloo was fought attending Louis XVIII., with whom he also was in Paris, and of whom he speaks as a man who was neither very brave nor very clever. He would never have gone out of his way to move mountains by exertions if he could not do so by faith. But he was grand and dignified:

The fixed idea of the grandeur, the antiquity, the dignity, the majesty of his house gave Louis XVIII. a real empire. One felt its dominion; even Bonaparte's Generals confessed it; they stood more intimidated before that impotent old man than before the terrible master who had commanded them in a hundred battles. In Paris, when Louis XVIII. accorded to the triumphing monarchs the honor of dining at his table, he passed without ceremony before those Princes whose soldiers were camping in the courtyard of the Louvre; he treated them like vassals who had done their duty in bringing men-at-arms to their liege lord.

In Volume IV. we pass to the account of Chateaubriand's embassies to Berlin, London, and Rome. Here, too, are remarkable sketches of celebrities—of Lord Liverpool, of Mrs. Siddons, who "was dressed in crape, wore a black veil like a diadem on her white hair, and resembled a Queen who had abdicated her throne," and of Mme. Récamier, in whose affections Chateaubriand supplanted Benjamin Constant.

Stereographic Records.*

Two little volumes, with two boxes of stereographic views, have come to hand. The first volume, with its pictures, deals with the career of William McKinley as President of the United States, the second with impressions and observations of the Holy Land. The advantages of this scheme of teaching a subject, of imparting information, or of deriving pleasure, will be readily appreciated if one recalls how often one has missed adequate illustrations from entertaining and instructive reading material.

The scheme illustrated by the books and pictures at hand is infinitely superior to a merely pictured volume. It is as though one were reading about a city from an eminence and picked up a telescope from time to time and directed it upon the buildings roundabout and the crowds in the streets. Of course, the stereograph does not show either motion or color, but it produces the exact illusion of life through its power of perspective.

Every picture in which President McKinley is the central figure is accompanied with text not only sufficient to explain the picture, but very often are given the words of his speech and the incidents of the occasion as well. In short, these stereographic records and their accompanying volumes may be the means of imparting wholesome knowledge, not unmingled with keen delight, for both young and old.

*TRAVELING IN THE HOLY LAND THROUGH THE STEREOSCOPE. A Tour Personally Conducted by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D. With stereoscopic views. New York: Underwood & Underwood.

*A STEREOGRAPH RECORD OF WILLIAM McKINLEY AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Bert Underwood. Stereographs by Henry A. Strohmeyer. Sixty pictures with volume of text. New York: Underwood & Underwood.

*.*Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Margaret Vincent," is meeting with continued success as a playwright. We hear that Mrs. Patrick Campbell has purchased the rights of her new two-act play, "Madeline," which was recently produced in this country by Henrietta Crosman.

THE BEST NOVELS OF THE YEAR

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THE VIRGINIAN

A HORSEMAN OF THE PLAINS.

By OWEN WISTER *Illustrated by ARTHUR I. KELLER.*

"It is only at rare intervals that one comes across a book which appeals so directly to one's personal enjoyment. . . . We advise all readers who enjoy a genuinely American and thoroughly human book to lose no time before reading 'The Virginian.'"—The Commercial Advertiser, N. Y.

THE CONQUEROR

BEING THE TRUE AND ROMANTIC STORY OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Cloth, $1.50.*

Few of the new novels have aroused greater diversity of comment, but it is agreed that this "is one of the most remarkable performances of the last year. . . . The author has risen to great dramatic heights and there is interwoven a thread of delicious humor." "It is brilliant, clever and original," says *The Public Ledger*, Phila.

OLDFIELD

A KENTUCKY TALE OF THE LAST CENTURY.

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"If one wishes for a few brief hours to slip away from the strenuous life in fiction and in fact, it is worth while reading *Oldfield*—a quaint, unusual story, marked by much fine feeling and beauty of expression."—*The Bookman.*

It has its dash of mystery and tragedy in the figure of the Spaniard Alvarado and his relations to Judge Stanley, and throughout there is a sense of strength underneath a refreshing daintiness.

DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL

By CHARLES MAJOR *Cloth, $1.50*

Illustrated by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

"'Dorothy Vernon' is refreshing not only on account of its fascinating whirlwind of a heroine, but also because it is built on rather unusual lines. . . . A story with no halting in the action, an abundance of variety; a swift, brief, engaging tale."—*Boston Herald.*

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

An Immediate Success

A PASTEBOARD CROWN

A Story of the New York Stage

By CLARA MORRIS

Brooklyn Eagle. "A very strong novel, full of dramatic situation and crisp and clever dialogue. From beginning to end the book sparkles. Its dramatic intensity grows with each succeeding chapter; seldom is a plot so well managed, the climaxes so fittingly arranged. . . . She has demonstrated anew that she is a woman of genius."

Philadelphia Record. "There will be a good many wiseacres who will wink knowingly and declare that they could name the historic originals if they would. We ourselves could here hazard a guess out of recent history as to the true identity of the hero and heroine. . . . Her descriptions of stage scenes are splendid."

FIRST EDITION IMMEDIATELY EXHAUSTED.

With a color frontispiece by Christy.

$1.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

For "Letters to an Enthusiast" in New York Written Fifty Years Ago."

ANNE UPTON NETTLETON has here edited a delightful series of letters written by Mary Cowden Clarke to Robert Balmanno of New York between 1850 and 1861. Neither the writer of the letters nor their recipient, a well-known collector of autographs, should need special introduction to the reading public, but Mrs. Nettleton has added a long introduction, which embodies much interesting matter as to both.

Mary Victoria Novello was the daughter of Vincent Novello, the well-known musician, and the sister of others equally well known. In 1828 she married Charles Cowden Clarke, a lecturer, critic, and author, who had been an intimate friend of Keats, and who counted among his daily associates Charles Lamb, Douglas Jerrold, William Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, William Godwin, and other celebrated men. Mrs. Clarke was fully twenty years younger than her husband, and had not been present, as he was, at the after-performance suppers, where Dowton, Bannister, Elliston, and Fanny Kelly were to be seen; but from being considered a child in Lamb's eyes, she came to be counted first as a comrade and then as "his heart's desire." The friendship between the Hunts, Novellos, and Lambs was very intimate, and ended only with death. After one of their little suppers Charles Lamb called back, upon leaving, "You're very nice people," the whole circle loving the Clarkes, the C. C. C.'s, or, as Leigh Hunt called them, the three hundred.

While visiting Charles and Mary Lamb and walking in their garden, Mary Cowden Clarke first determined to compile her greatest work, the concordance of Shakespeare, to which task she devoted sixteen years. This book was greatly appreciated in America, Mr. Robert Balmanno admiring it so much that he wrote to Douglas Jerrold begging him to ask Mrs. Clarke to send him one of the slips used in preparing the concordance, that he might have a bit of it in her own handwriting, and promising in jest to send its author two ounces of California gold. On receipt of the slip he at once sent Mrs. Clarke two gold pens. Mr. Balmanno's enthusiasm over the concordance resulted in arousing that of others, including Daniel Webster, William Cullen Bryant, Richard Grant White, Longfellow, Charlotte Cushman, Ailibone, and others, who united in sending Mary Cowden Clarke a testimonial—a finely designed and carved rosewood chair. From this time on, intimate correspondence between Mr. Balmanno and Mrs. Clarke began, and, although the two never met, this interchange of letters was closed only by Robert Balmanno's death, in 1861. Frequent mention is made of this friendship, and particularly in the essay on Douglas Jerrold and in Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke's "Recollections of Writers." A fine description of the movement which resulted in the presentation of the chair will be found in Mrs. Balmanno's "With Pen and Pencil." The present volume contains but one of Mr. Balmanno's letters, but of the letters to "The Enthusiast," Mrs. Nettleton says:

These letters breathe so sweet a spirit, and are a revelation of such a winning personality, that they throw new light upon an author who persistently veiled her individuality, and whose modesty often concealed the loveliness of her character and the charity of her heart, content as she was in the approving love of her family and friends. They are written in so fine and delicate a hand as to be almost illegible without a magnifying glass. The first letter is addressed simply "To the American Enthusiast, New York City," and reached its destination through the courtesy of the postal officers.

It may be added that Charles Cowden Clarke lived to the age of ninety; his wife, after spending over forty years in the Riviera, dying at the Villa Novello, Genoa, Jan. 12, 1898, at nearly the same age. Mrs. Clarke's mental powers remained unchanged to the end, as those who have read "My Long Life," published shortly before her death, can testify. Her home was the object of many a pilgrimage, Mrs. Clarke being a "link that bound the literary culture of the close of the century with its beginning." As Percy Fitzgerald wrote.

At this moment I do not know of any one alive who had known or spoken to Charles Lamb. * * * It is a pleasant thing, however, to have talked with his friends, and to have pressed hands that have shaken his. The Cowden Clarkes are dead.

The letters are thoroughly charming in every way. The first is simply addressed to "Dear Enthusiast," and is written in some uncertainty as to whether her letter should be headed Sir or Madam, although she inclined to the former. It acknowledged the receipt of "an elegantly ornamented card box, containing a smaller one of crimson velvet, in which were six gold pens, a holder of ivory and silver, another of tortoise shell and silver, the whole enveloped in a mat of dove-colored cloth and rose-colored satin. Really the enumeration of all these elegancies is like a sentence from the Arabian Nights, describing a gift presented by some Prince to a Princess at least; while the distance they have traveled seems to endue them with as wondrous properties as any of the marvels therein mentioned." She dwells upon her personal appearance. "One who is as plain a woman,

*LETTERS TO AN ENTHUSIAST. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Being a Series of Letters Addressed to Robert Balmanno, Esq., of New York. 1850-1861. Edited by Anne Upton Nettleton. Illustrated. Pp. 345. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50 net.

I have received all my old drawings of Bendemeer, to do honor to your wish that I should undertake the task, and behold me trudging daily to the Museum! * * * Here to which I have applied a comma. * * * Oh! for my dear, dear old British Museum and its countless treasures. I am here as soon as the doors open, and stealing steadily to work, work and work away until the close. It is chiefly, of course, rich in Italian works, but there are some French ones, among which I hunt for what I want relative to my nineteen young ladies. * * * The chief librarian is quite a character, an Italian Abbé, quite the gentleman in courtesy of address, quite the student in shabbiness of apparel. He lifts his little round black cap when he sees me enter, directs me to the right shelves, and discreetly leaves me to my search in peace and silence. I plunge into the learned atmosphere of this quiet library, with its crammed book shelves, and its big baize-covered table, after passing through a beautiful picturesque scene, which I will describe in order that you may mentally accompany your daughter-in-love on her diurnal way. In order to save time, I cross the harbor, ferried over by a Charon in a bright red woolen nightcap, skirt the side of the port beneath a towering craggy rock, around the point of which comes in sight the whole of the exquisite Bay of Nice. Lighthouses and towns on the further stretches of land; green sloping hills sprinkled with villas in the middle distance, surmounted by the snowcrid peaks of the French mountains—the Basses Alps, and immediately before me the blue Mediterranean, sparkling in the morning sunlight. * * * You inquire after my sister Emma. She is at Ufbrook Park with my aunt Katherine, whose favorite niece she is. * * * I often think of that dear happy week in Devonshire, that we Trifoumiate spent with them last Summer. It was the only really heart-glad time that I have known since 1854. Ah, dear, dear old England! Dear, dear old times! * * * You ask the name of the stationer who furnishes me my Shakespeare paper. I do not procure it ready-prepared. I had the dye-stamp cut, (from a medal in our possession,) and get the impression struck upon each fresh supply of letter paper I get. * * * I am unable to answer your query as to the fractures in the Venus. I observed none, so occupied was I with the beauty of the whole figure. I remember coming on that room unawares as I passed down the long gallery, and on entering the doorway I stood entranced. I felt as if I had entered a presence—a presence of beauty—ideal, poetic beauty. I could do nothing but stand there speechless. * * * Long may you continue thus charmingly young in health and spirits, my dear Enthusiast, in energy of interest, in enthusiasm for art and literature, in active kindness—in all things that keep men youthful of heart, whatever their years. God bless and preserve you and yours in happiness and prosperity.

I am very sorry to say that I am not at present in possession of the letter you refer to. It is in many ways much to be regretted that I have already published, without the slightest intention of the kind, as it is very possible that its owner so believes it might purchase much interest for the public.

I have received all my old drawings of Bendemeer, to do honor to your wish that I should undertake the task, and behold me trudging daily to the Museum! * * * Here to which I have applied a comma. * * * Oh! for my dear, dear old British Museum and its countless treasures. I am here as soon as the doors open, and stealing steadily to work, work and work away until the close. It is chiefly, of course, rich in Italian works, but there are some French ones, among which I hunt for what I want relative to my nineteen young ladies. * * * The chief librarian is quite a character, an Italian Abbé, quite the gentleman in courtesy of address, quite the student in shabbiness of apparel. He lifts his little round black cap when he sees me enter, directs me to the right shelves, and discreetly leaves me to my search in peace and silence. I plunge into the learned atmosphere of this quiet library, with its crammed book shelves, and its big baize-covered table, after passing through a beautiful picturesque scene, which I will describe in order that you may mentally accompany your daughter-in-love on her diurnal way. In order to save time, I cross the harbor, ferried over by a Charon in a bright red woolen nightcap, skirt the side of the port beneath a towering craggy rock, around the point of which comes in sight the whole of the exquisite Bay of Nice. Lighthouses and towns on the further stretches of land; green sloping hills sprinkled with villas in the middle distance, surmounted by the snowcrid peaks of the French mountains—the Basses Alps, and immediately before me the blue Mediterranean, sparkling in the morning sunlight. * * * You inquire after my sister Emma. She is at Ufbrook Park with my aunt Katherine, whose favorite niece she is. * * * I often think of that dear happy week in Devonshire, that we Trifoumiate spent with them last Summer. It was the only really heart-glad time that I have known since 1854. Ah, dear, dear old England! Dear, dear old times! * * * You ask the name of the stationer who furnishes me my Shakespeare paper. I do not procure it ready-prepared. I had the dye-stamp cut, (from a medal in our possession,) and get the impression struck upon each fresh supply of letter paper I get. * * * I am unable to answer your query as to the fractures in the Venus. I observed none, so occupied was I with the beauty of the whole figure. I remember coming on that room unawares as I passed down the long gallery, and on entering the doorway I stood entranced. I felt as if I had entered a presence—a presence of beauty—ideal, poetic beauty. I could do nothing but stand there speechless. * * * Long may you continue thus charmingly young in health and spirits, my dear Enthusiast, in energy of interest, in enthusiasm for art and literature, in active kindness—in all things that keep men youthful of heart, whatever their years. God bless and preserve you and yours in happiness and prosperity.

Indeed, the letters throughout will be found of deep interest, whether they deal with the everyday life of the large family who were all in all to Mary Cowden Clarke; with accounts of journeys; the various honors paid her personally or to members of her family, or for the glimpses we get of her many celebrated friends.

The book is well illustrated by pictures of the Cowden Clarkes, the Novellos, Leigh Hunt, Lamb, and Douglas Jerrold, as well as by a view of the Genoa home, Villa Novello, where the last forty years of Mrs. Clarke's long life were spent, and a fac simile of one of the "Letters to an Enthusiast."

The letters are all very long and full of detail, the attachment between this "daughter-in-love" (Mr. Balmanno's chosen name for his correspondent) and her adopted father being very strong, although the two never met in person. The letters are naturally full of detail as to Mrs. Clarke's books; for the American editions of which she was greatly indebted to Mr. Balmanno's kind offices. There is also frequent mention of the interchange of gifts between the two—often their own handiwork.

One or two short extracts must suffice to show the originality and charm of these letters, which are interesting in every way and a great addition to our library shelves, although adding little to our knowledge of Lamb, Hunt, or the other well-known people among their large circle of friends. However, the letters show the Lambs, Hunt, Douglas Jerrold, and a host of others in a particularly friendly and pleasing manner. Two or three short extracts must suffice to show the easy grace of Mrs. Clarke's letters, and should win for the book a place on every shelf:

Do you know anything of a book called "The Scarlet Letter"? It was recommended to me by a lady of whose judgment I have a high opinion the other day. The author, I hear, is an American. His name—which I suspect to be an assumed one—purports to be Nathaniel Hawthorne. That and a spirited sketch of a Custom House scene and its clerks associated the work naturally in my mind with you, dear Sir. * * * With "The Scarlet Letter" I was extremely interested. There is some powerful feeling, thinking, and writing in it; and there is great originality in the story and its treatment. * * * * * *

I must not take another sheet of paper, or I should go gossipping on from morn to dewy eve, so will conclude. * * * * * *

I think I can answer your query why my letters now seem to have become more welcome than ever to you; it is because we know each other more thoroughly. It is a maxim of mine that a genuine attachment strengthens with time, and that we love those we truly love the more, the more and the longer we know them. The very acquaintance with thoughts and imperfections increases liking, where the liking is genuine. I am sure Charles and I loved each other better after we were old, married folk than we did when he first asked this girl of scarcely seventeen to be his wife. * * * I think this growth of liking may not be where the liking is superficial at first, but where it is a liking founded on esteem and preference, and that inexplicable sympathy which springs from like tastes, like opinions, like sentiments, I feel convinced that liking ever grows and grows, and strengthens and strengthens. * * * * * *

I have sometimes thought that I owe it to the gratitude I feel for having known two such glorious beings, to jot down all my reminiscences of beloved Charles Lamb and his excellent sister, Mary. She was worthy to be his sister, and that is saying everything. * * * * * * * *

The following is an extract from a letter to Mrs. Balmanno, written just after her husband's death:

Perhaps no one in the world can so fully sympathize with your loss as myself; for no one has more deep cause to gratefully feel and know his lavish kindness, his generous enthusiasm, his fervor of sympathy, his active zeal on behalf of those in whom he took interest. He fulfilled his own adopted title of father-in-love to the letter and spirit of the name.

An Unpublished Letter.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mary Cowden Clarke: "Your obliged and gratefully affectionate Daughter-in-Love" to "My dear Enthusiast and Father-in-Love," dated "Maison Inoglia, Nice," Feb. 9, 1857, and which Mr. Balmanno has marked "Received 10th March."

Choice Manuscripts Sold in London.

On Wednesday, May 14, Messrs. Sotheby sold in London a small collection of choice illuminated manuscripts and rare printed books said to be the property of a well-known collector, forty-two lots fetching the large total of £5,219 1s. 6d. The highest price of this remarkable sale was the £1,910 given by Quaritch for a beautiful Flemish breviary, a richly illuminated manuscript on 436 leaves of thin white vellum, finely written in gothic letters in red and black, the text containing ninety-three remarkable miniatures and every page having a splendid border. This lovely manuscript, executed by a Flemish scribe and illuminator, was prepared for the family of Van Egmont and Werdenberg. It was later in the possession of James West, whose library (sold in 1773) contained so many notable Caxtons, and in 1848 was purchased for £141 15s. by the late Earl of Ashburnham at the sale of the collection of the Rev. T. D. Powell. The chief prices were as follows:

Lot 1—Aretinus's "Livre de la Première Bataille Punique," circa 1445, a manuscript on ninety-four leaves of vellum, containing fourteen large and finely illuminated miniatures, £225. (This was one of the Ashburnham MSS., "Appendix," CLVI.)

Lot 3—Bibila Sacra Latina. Italian manuscript of the fourteenth century, on 587 leaves of vellum, with many fine borders, the second volume containing five miniatures of the creation and fall of Adam and Eve, all the work of an Italian artist of the Glottoesque school, £125. (This was No. CCLII. in the "Appendix.")

Lot 5—"Des Cas des Nobles Hommes et Femmes," a fine Boccaccio manuscript, on 350 leaves of vellum, containing eight large and splendidly painted miniatures, one of them representing a visit of Petrarch to Boccaccio, fourteenth century execution, £205.

Lot 14—"Evangelia Qnatnor Latine," manuscript of the tenth century, on 231 leaves of vellum, the beginning of each Gospel and some of the arguments in gold uncials on a purple ground, £465. (This was n very fineiy wrltten and highly important codex of the Latin Gospels. It was No. X. in the Ashburton "Appendix.")

Lot 17—St. Jerome's "Epistolae," printed in Mentz in 1470 by Schoeffer, a splendid copy on vellum, containing a large miniature initial of St. Jerome on the first page and fourteen richly painted ornamental initials in the text, £202. (Only a few perfect copies on vellum are extant. The book is a fine example of Schoeffer's vellum printing.)

Lot 18—"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," richly illuminated manuscript of the fourteenth century on 248 leaves of vellum, by an Anglo-French scribe and illuminator, with twelve splendid miniatures, each page having a fine border, £320. (This notable manuscript has been said to be the work of a celebrated artist of Bruges. It calendars some special saints both of Bruges and of Paris, and appears to be of Paris use.)

Lot 19—A similar manuscript to Lot 18, on 177 leaves of vellum, with 13 beautiful small minatures, each miniature surrounded by an exquisite border of rich scroll flower work; bound in brown morocco by Capé, corners inlaid in black geometrical scrolls, and lily devices in red and gold, £235. (A charming manuscript of Paris use. A flyleaf contained the family register of the Liancourts, beginning in 1529.)

Lot 20—A similar manuscript to the two preceding lots, a l'usage de Langres, on 139 leaves of vellum, written by a French scribe of the latter part of the fifteenth century, with twelve full-page finely painted miniatures, and a number of smaller ones, £200.

Lot 21—A similar manuscript to the above, but not as fine, on 171 leaves of vellum,

The price given for the fine Breviary is the highest given at auction for any manuscript in recent years, exceeding the £1,800 paid at the last Ashburnham sale for the beautiful fourteenth century manuscript of "San Graal et Lancelot du Lac." Privately, of course, one or two manuscripts have sold for larger sums, the best of the Ashburnham treasures of this kind—the "Evangelia Quatuor," with numerous precious stones in its binding, selling at private sale in 1901 for £10,000.

Mr. Brooks on Immortality.*

Mr. Brooks gives an optimistic interpretation of the facts of evolution. His volume is addressed, not to the specialist either in science or metaphysics, but to the general reader. He is not overawed or dismayed by the discord prevalent among those who may be regarded as the authoritative and official interpreters of evolution, asserting on the contrary that the specialist is seldom the best interpreter of the results of his labor.

While his conclusions are positive, he is not blind to the difficulties of his problem.

There is [he says] a certain crudeness of design in some organisms which it is difficult to reconcile with the extreme beauty and perfection of others. Some microscopic forms, for example, are supremely hideous, also some marine organisms. It would almost appear that nature is occasionally capricious as well as experimental.

Of design in the old theological sense he finds no evidence, hnt purpose, he maintains, is discoverable. Design is excluded because of the incessant and seemingly accidental change which is always taking place, but the presence of law throughout the universe gives evidence of a creative will. By the decree of the Creator life comes into being subject to the conditions of its physical environment. Mr. Brooks dismisses the hngaboo of spontaneous generation which still has the power of frightening religious evolutionists of a certain type. Even assuming Haeckel's doctrine of spontaneous generation of monera to be true, he says: "They are born subject to the law of generation, as they must be subject to the laws of growth and development."

This stalwart criticism Mr. Brooks applies to the recent experiments of Prof. Loeb, in which the unfertilized eggs of sea urchins were hatched by treating them with saline solutions.

The steps by which the argument of this little book proceeds are simple and illuminated by apt illustrations drawn from the wide and varied field of the physical sciences. The more or less negative report of our senses upon the problem of a future life is set aside because of their limitations, just as they are overruled in other matters, like the motion of the earth, which seems to be motionless. In our preternatural endowment, the mysteries of genius, the curiosities of telepathy, mind reading, and presentiment, the exaltation attendant upon certain artistic experiences, as in hearing poetry and music, the author finds hints of a faculty correlated to a supernatnre. Thns he holds that man's constitution contains the prophecy of a spiritual destiny to which physical death is a necessary incident.

Finally the writer holds up in the Christ ideal the ultimate type of humanity and in treating this theme, as throughout the attractive pages of his little volume, manifests a temperament and spirit which win the interest and good-will of the reader of whatsoever religious or scientific orthodoxies or heresies. The book is significant as the reflections of a cultivated and truth-loving mind, which finds no incompatibility between a thoroughgoing evolution and the acceptance of the historic traditions of Christianity.

*** A monument to the memory of Auguste Comte has just been unveiled on the Place de la Sorbonne, Paris. Gen. André, Minister of War, presided over the ceremony, which was largely nttended hy the élite of the literary, scientific, and political world. The monument, which was made by the Sculptor Injalbert, is composed of a granite base, surmounted hy a white marble column, hearing the hust of the philosopher at the summit. On each side of the column is an allegorical figure, also in white marble. The female form to the left, holding a child in her arms, and presenting a palm leaf to the great thinker, represents Humanity. On the right a yonng workman is sitting on an anvil with his hammer lying at his feet. He is reading a hook and meditating. The inscription on the base of the monument is: "A. Auguste Comte, 1798—1857. Vivre pour antrui, ordre et progrès, la famille, la partrie, l'humanité." Another inscription indicates that the monument was the result of an International subscription, of which M. Pierre Laffitte took the initiative.

*PROGRESSION TO IMMORTALITY. By Henry S. Brooks. New York: A. Wessels Company. 1902.

1902

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

GEORGE ELIOT. By Leslie Stephens. 12mo. Pp. vi.-298. New York: The Macmillan Company.

ASIATIC RUSSIA. By George Frederick Wright. With maps and illustrations. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-290. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $7.50 net.

THE STORY OF THE MORMONS. From the Date of Their Origin to the Year 1901. By William Alexander Linn. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-637. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND CIVICS IN THE ELEMENTARY AND THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Henry E. Bourne. 8vo. Pp. 235. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

TOMMY CORNSTALK. Being Some Account of the Notable Features of the South African War from the Point of View of the Australian Ranks. By J. H. M. Abbott. 12mo. Pp. x.-264. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

NAVAL HEROES OF HOLLAND. By J. A. Mets. 12mo. Pp. 248. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael Davitt. 8vo. Pp. xii.-603. New York: Funk & Wagnells Company. $2 net.

WAGS OF THE STAGE. By Joseph Whitton. 8vo. Pp. 204. Philadelphia: George H. Rigby.

FATHER MARQUETTE. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xv.-244. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

Poetry and Essays.

THE SIAMESE TWINS, and Other Poems. By William Linn Keese. 12mo. Pp. 115. New York: Edwin W. Dayton.

POEMS OF SIXTY-FIVE YEARS. By Ellery Channing. Selected and edited by F. B. Sanborn. 8vo. Pp. xlix.-178. Philadelphia and Concord: James H. Bentley.

HOME THOUGHTS. By C., (Mrs. James Forley Cox.) Second series. 12mo. Pp. xii.-340. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20 net.

'TWEEN YOU AN' I. Some Little Problems of Life. Part I., Concerning Men. Part II., Concerning Women. By Max O'Rell. 12mo. Pp. viii.-480. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.35.

THE REBUILDING OF OLD COMMONWEALTHS. Being Essays Toward the Training of the Forgotten Man in the Southern States. By Walter H. Page. 12mo. Pp. ix.-150. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

SONGS OF THE PEOPLE. By James Arthur Edgerton. 12mo. Pp. 220. Denver: The Reed Publishing Company.

Travel and Description.

TEN THOUSAND MILES IN PERSIA: or, Eight Years in Iran. By Major Percy Molesworth Sykes. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xv.-481. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 net.

SIAM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Being the Experiences and Impressions of a British Official. By J. G. D. Campbell. 8vo. Pp. xi.-332. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6 net.

PRISONERS OF RUSSIA. A Personal Study of Convict Life in Sakhalin and Siberia. By Benjamin Howard. Illustrated. Preface by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-389. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE WHITE WORLD. Life and Adventure Within the Arctic Circle Portrayed by Famous Living Explorers. Collected and arranged by Rudolf Kersting. 12mo. Pp. 386. New York: Lewis, Scribner & Co.

Nature Books.

AMONG THE WATERFOWL. Observation, Adventure, Photography. A popular narrative account of the waterfowl as found in the Northern and Middle States and Lower Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. By Herbert K. Job. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-224. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

NATURE PORTRAITS. Studies with Pen and Camera of Our Wild Birds, Animals, Fish, and Insects. Text by the Editor of Country Life in America. 15 large plates and many illustrations by the best nature photographers. Portfolio. Pp. 40. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE KINDRED OF THE WILD. A Book of Animal Life. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-374. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

JUDITH'S GARDEN. By Mary E. Stone Bassett. 12mo. Pp. 336. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Fiction.

THE FOOL. By William H. Carson. 12mo. Pp. 334. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS. A Quarterly Magazine of Fiction. 12mo. Pp. 241. New York: Town Topics Publishing Company. (Paper.)

UNTO THE END. By Pansy. (Mrs. G. R. Alden.) Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 365. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS ABROAD. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory. 12mo. Pp. 449. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

THE IRON HAND. By Howard Dean. 12mo. Pp. 114. New York: The Abbey Press.

THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. A Tale of Anthrax Valley. By William Futhey Gibbons. 12mo. Pp. 389. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

THE VIRGINIAN. A Horseman of the Plains. By Owen Wister. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-500. New York: The Macmillan Company.

OLDFIELD. A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century. By Nancy Huston Banks. 12mo. Pp. viii.-330. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Two copies.)

AMOR VICTOR. A Novel of Ephesus and Rome, 96-105 A. D. By B. Orr Kenyon. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 424. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

MY JAPANESE WIFE. A Japanese Idyl. By Clive Holland. 12mo, Pp. 217. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

NOT ON THE CHART. A Romance of the Pacific. By Charles L. March. 12mo. Pp. vi.-336. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE RED ANVIL. A Romance of Fifty Years Ago. By Charles Reginald Sherlock. 12mo. Pp. 342. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE KING'S GALLANT. From the Play "Henri III. et sa Cour." By Alexandre Dumas. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: Street & Smith. $1.

THE SPENDERS. A Tale of the Third Generation. By Henry Leon Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 512. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

STRANGERS AT THE GATE. Tales of Russian Jewry. By Samuel Gordon. 12mo. Pp. 458. Philadelphia, Penn.: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

MISS PETTICOATS. By Dwight Tilton. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-277. Boston, Mass.: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A MATCHMAKING MOTHER. By Lillias Campbell Davidson. 12mo. Pp. 264. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

JOHN KENADIE. Being the Story of His Perplexing Inheritance. By Ripley D. Saunders. 12mo. Pp. iv.-295. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

T' BACCA QUEEN. A Novel. By Theodore Wilson Wilson. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE LAST OF THE GUILDS. A Story of Welsh Life. By David Pugh Griffiths, Esq. Pp. 436. Binghamton, N. Y.: The Roberts Press, Printers.

THE WAGER. By L. McManus. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: F. M. Buckles. $1.25.

THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New edition. With frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. 360. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE DULL MISS ARCHINARD. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New edition. With frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. 257. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

BREAD AND WINE. A Story of Granbunden. By Maude Egerton King. 12mo. Pp. x.-191. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

T. RACKSOLE AND DAUGHTER; or, The Result of an American Millionaire Ordering Steak and a Bottle of Beef at the Grand Babylon Hotel, London. A veracious history duly narrated by Arnold Bennett. 12mo. Pp. iv.-352. New York: The New Amsterdam Company.

A MYSTERY OF ST. RULE'S. By Ethel F. Heddle. 12mo. Pp. 806. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CHIMMIE FADDEN AND MR. PAUL. By Edward W. Townsend. With illustrations by Albert Levering. 12mo. Pp. 282. New York: The Century Company. Cloth, $1.50.

THE SUITORS OF YVONNE. Being a Portion of the Memoirs of the Sieur Gaston de Luynes. By Robert Sabatini. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AT SUNWICH PORT. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. Pp. viii.-250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

HEARTS COURAGEOUS. By Hattie Erminie Rives. Illustrated by A. B. Wenzell. 12mo. Pp. 407. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT'S WHAT? At Home and Abroad. By F. Sturges Allen. 16mo. Pp. 122. New York: The Bradley White Company.

THE MYSTERY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. A Summary of Evidence. By His Honor Judge Webb. 8vo. Pp. 302. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4 net.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. 1896-7. By J. W. Powell. In 2 parts. Part 2. Folio. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE TRUST: ITS BOOK. Being a Presentation of the Several Aspects of the Latest Work of Industrial Evolution. By Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, James H. Bridge, S. C. T. Dodd, and Francis B. Thurber. With numerous expressions of representative opinion and a bibliography edited by James H. Bridge. 12mo. Pp. xxxviii.-258. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

ADVANCED FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION. By Victor E. François. 12mo. Pp. 292. New York: American Book Company. 80 cents.

THE ROOSEVELT GENEALOGY, 1649-1902. Compiled and published by Charles B. Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn. 8vo. Pp. 121. Hartford, Conn.: Press of J. B. Burr & Co.

THE PATH TO ROME. By H. Belloc. 12mo. Pp. xv.-448. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC CALCULATIONS. For the Use of Electrical Engineers and Artisans, Teachers, Students, &c. By A. A. Atkinson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-310. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50 net.

ALTERNATING CURRENT MACHINES. Being the Second Volume of Dynamo Electric Machinery; Its Construction, Design, and Operation. By Samuel Sheldon and Hobart Mason. 12mo. Pp. iv.-260. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.50 net.

VELAZQUEZ, NUEVO DECCIONORIO DE Pronunciacion de las Inglesa y Espanola. Por Mariano Velasquez de la Cadena. Folio. Pp. xv.-706. Nuevo Edicion. Second Part. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

HOW TO MAKE AN INDEX. By Henry B. Wheatley. 18mo. Pp. xii.-236. London: Elliot Stock.

THE MODERN CORPORATION. An Elementary Treatise on Corporations. By Thomas Conyngton. 12mo. Pp. 88. New York: The Ronald Press. 54 cents.

A LAWYER'S IDLE HOURS. Sentiment—Satire—Humor—Life—Death—Glory. A Half Century under the Nom de Plume, Frank Myrtle. 12mo. Pp. 178. Published by the author, 982 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. $1.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Melvil Dewey, Director. Bulletin 58. March, 1902. History 6. Calendar of Council Minutes, 1668-1783. 8vo. Pp. 720. Albany: University of the State of New York. 75 cents.

MUSIC IN THE HISTORY OF THE WESTERN CHURCH. With an Introduction on Religious Music among Primitive and Ancient Peoples. By Edward Dickinson. 8vo. Pp. 423. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

LINE AND FORM. By Walter Crane. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-238. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

THE IDEAL BOYS' CLUB. By Lincoln H. Brown, Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial Association, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Red Ribbon Pamphlet No. 2. 12mo. Pp. 18. Scranton, Penn.: The Red Ribbon Press. 10 cents.

QUEER PEOPLE. By William Henry Bishop. 12mo. Pp. 262. New York: Street & Smith. $1.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHESS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By James Mason. 12mo. Pp. viii.-320. London: Winsor House, Bream's Buildings, E. C.

TABLE TENNIS AND HOW TO PLAY IT. With Rules. By M. J. G. Ritchie and Walter Harrison. 16mo. Pp. 116. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 50 cents.

REPORTS ON THE LAW OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN TERRITORY SUBJECT TO OCCUPATION BY THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. Submitted to the Hon. Elihu Root. By Charles E. Magoon. 8vo. Pp. 308. Washington: Government Printing Office.

SEARCHING FOR TRUTH. Post 8vo. Pp. 342. New York, Peter Eckler, 35 Fulton Street. Net, $2.

HEALTH, SPEECH AND SONG. A Practical Guide to Voice Production. By Jutta Bell Ranske. 8vo. Pp. 158. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

A LATIN GRAMMAR FOR SCHOOLS. By Andrew Fleming West. 8vo. Pp. xi.-270. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 90 cents net.

Mr. Burton on Forces in Fiction."

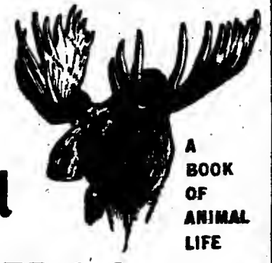
There is no reason why any one who wants to should not read Mr. Richard Burton's slender volume, "Forces in Fiction," but there are a number of reasons why few persons will care to read it. The book is apparently an attempt at serious essays on various literary subjects. The manner of the writing is of a person who is honestly desirous of clearing up certain mooted questions in the field of literature. These questions Mr. Burton solemnly discusses. He gives the pros and cons of both sides. This would be all very well, but unfortunately the questions which he has attempted to settle have long ago been settled, if, indeed, there was at any time any doubt in the minds of most thinking people concerning them. Look, for instance, at the chapter on the "Influence of the Novel." Mr. Burton takes up some space in informing his readers that the literary pendulum swings first one way and then the other, and that no one need be surprised that this is so, as if any person who had the slightest knowledge of the history of literature could possibly be surprised at such an elementary fact. Others of his themes are that literature cannot be all roses and bird songs; that the greatest drama is that where the noblest language and the highest stagecraft are blended. Not very much it would seem, could be said on such subjects. If Mr. Burton has shown any ingenuity at all, it is in finding anything to say about them. But if his themes are axiomatic, his single phrases are commonplace—not so commonplace in their expression as in the sophomoric thoughts which they contain. Put your thumb in anywhere and you will pull out a fine old time-seasoned literary plum. For instance: "To lay the scenes of a novel in older times is no warrant that it will be artistic or readable"; "Fiction like 'The Manxman,' drama like 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' have a place, I dare avouch, within the broad demesne of art"; "Literary criticism has always been of two main kinds: the objective, which applies rules and believes in standards; the subjective, which, with less care for canons, gives freer play to personal impressions."

In fact, Mr. Burton's entire book is a collection of thoughts in one syllable. Although most of the essays are reprints from the magazines, yet they have the effect of lectures delivered to undergraduates. The material presented in them is hardly food for mature minds. Mr. Burton's diction is usually unfortunate. It is affected and clumsy. A fair example of his style is the following paragraph:

> The essay is thus a literary creature to the making of which go mood and form—and the former would seem by far the paramount thing. Great and special gifts does it demand. It is an Ariel among literary kinds, shy, airy, tricksy, elusive, vanishing in the garish light that beats down upon the arena where the big prizes of fiction are competed for amid noise, confusion, and éclat. But even in its own slight, winsome way does it compel attention and gain hearts for its very own. It is an aristocrat of letters; nowhere is it so hard to hide obvious antecedents.

With such verbal pomp does Mr. Burton surround these simple and unobtrusive thoughts.

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FROM READERS.

"The Gate of the Kiss."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In last Saturday's REVIEW OF BOOKS your critic says that the description of the Assyrian campaign in "The Gate of the Kiss" will not bear comparison with the Biblical accounts of it, and says the story "should not be condemned because it is less startling than the actual truth as to Sennacherib's ineffective expedition against Jerusalem." This of course is an allusion to the disaster which overtook the Assyrian army when

"* * * The Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd,"

whereas "The Gate of the Kiss" has to do solely with the previous expedition against Jerusalem, which was very effective, and ended in precisely the manner set forth in my story, namely the raising of the siege of the royal city—after the destruction of forty-six other cities and the taking of an enormous number of captives—on payment of an indemnity so crushing that the temple had to be stripped to complete it. The accounts in the Bible of both expeditions are fragmentary and unsatisfactory, but they are there.

In "The Gate of the Kiss," which le first and foremost a romance, no pretense of absolnte historical accuracy is made. For instance the construction of the Hezekiah conduit was borrowed, for the purpose of the plot, from the events of the second Assyrian expedition, and the battle in the plain of Jordan, like the revolution in Jerusalem, was imagined, although a terrific battle undoubtedly did take place somewhere near the city.

For further information concerning the expedition upon which the fabric of the story is woven, as well as the political situation in the East at that time; the manners, customs, costnmes, &c., of the Jews and Assyrians; the state of popular feeling in Jerusalem, and the appearance of this city, Babylon, and Nineveh, which are more or less faithfully portrayed in "The Gate of the Kiss," I must refer the reviewer, among other authorities, to:

The Bible.

"The Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh," by the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, (which contains an account of this first expedition, as recorded on slabs unearthed in the ruins of the Palace of Sennacherib.)

"Babylonians and Assyrians, Life and Customs," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Professor of Assyriology at Oxford.

"Les Premieres Civilisations," par Gustave Le Bon.

"Palestine (in L'Univers.) Description Géographique, Historique et Archéologique, par S. Munk, du departement des manuscrits a la Bibliotheque Royale, (Paris MDCCCXLV.)

"Dictionnaire Historique, Critique, Chronologique, Geographique et Littéral de la Bible," par le Reverend Pere Dom Augustin Calmet, Religieux Bénédictin, Abbé de St. Léopold de Nancy. (Paris, MDCCXXII.)

And, while the unaccustomed joy of criticising the critic is vouchsafed me, permit me to take issue with him on another matter. He says:

The unique feature of the book is its language, which is entirely modern. The mention of "raid" evokes visions of Scott and the Border and perhaps of the American civil war, in which the word became commonplace; the statement that there was an ultra-chauvinist party in Jerusalem is somewhat more startling; the use of coup d'état some centuries before the three words existed amuses, and talk of a reform régime completes confusion.

Had I put these words into the mouths of personages who existed, or who are supposed to have had their being, 700 years before the Christian era, it would have been inexcusable, (although I confess I do not know their equivalent in Hebrew or Assyrian.) I may be wrong, but it seems to me that in the coloration of description of any period of the world's history, however remote, the employment of any word that does not shock good taste or violate the rules of grammar is perfectly legitimate. Would the critic, in describing mediaeval England, use the language of that time? Does he think I ought to have described Judea in Hebrew and Assyria in Assyrian?

JOHN W. HARDING.

New York, June 4, 1902.

A Masterpiece.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The price of your paper does not imply lack of merit. So I am free to admit that the dialogue with the head of the Harper publishing house, printed last Saturday in THE TIMES'S Bible of Literary Criticism, is the supreme masterpiece of the reportorial art. Its scope is as infinite as its concision is ingenious. In half a column it flicks with consummate airiness at every question affecting the past, present, and future of the Anglo-Saxon race. The main thing about this conversation with Col. Harvey is that it forms an unsurpassable satire on the whole subject and practice of interviewing. And, better still, this peerless interview, which is so perfect a satire, is itself reality.

Sir, there are no further laurels in this world for your reporter. His only prospect for higher (or lower) fame can lie in the hope of interviewing Pluto himself. In that realm every former interviewer will stand upon his head in a huge pot of boiling ink, writing, with his toes, for countless aeons, filling millions of billions of trillions of lurid notebooks with a flaming sulphur pencil. REJECTED AUTHOR.

New York, June 1, 1902.

The Size of a West Indian Cockroach.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Mrs. Atherton's late book, "The Conqueror," where she speaks of Hamilton's eagerness for knowledge when a mere lad of fourteen, the following statement is made, (Page 88):

He read from sundown until midnight or later by the light of two candles protected from the draughts and insects by curving glass chimneys; mosquitos tormented and cockroaches as long as his hand ran over the table; occasionally a land crab rattled across the room, or a centipede appeared on the open page. But he was accustomed to these embellishments of tropic life, and although he anathematized them and the heat, he went on with his studies.

This is certainly strange, even for the West Indies, and the cockroaches described by Mrs. Atherton must be fully as large as those I have often heard my sailor friends tell about. I remember a story about two of them running away with a bowl of pea soup in order to rescue their unfortunate brothers who had fallen in when it was in the course of preparation. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume VI., Page 100, says the "cockroach is two inches long." That is the largest size, the species found in Cayenne and Brazil.

That land crabs should "occasionally rattle across the floor" seems a little fishy. The naturalists describe them as going about only in the dark, and as soon as they hear a noise they retreat to their holes. Judging from the best descriptions, they do not inhabit wooden houses. Hamilton might have been "accustomed to these embellishments of tropic life," still one will certainly think that the "occasional centipede appearing on the open page" must have caused him some uneasiness. The accounts of the hero's struggles for knowledge would be more interesting to the reader had the surroundings been less exaggerated. HERBERT W. FISON.

Peace Dale, R. I., May 24, 1902.

"Reluct" in the Standard Dictionary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The reviewer of Mr. William Dean Howells's "The Kentons," in your issue of May 3, deplores Mr. Howells's coinage of the verb "reluct," but I find this word defined in the Standard Dictionary. And in Charles Lamb's essay, "New Year's Eve," he says, "I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity; and reluct at the inevitable course of destiny." I believe, therefore, that this charge should be laid at the door of Lamb, whose writings are a mint of new-coined words. MAUDE M. PAGE.

Everett, Mass., May 27, 1902.

Queries.

"E. B. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of a poem recently published in some paper or periodical, entitled 'I's Morgan's'?"

This poem, written by Edmund Vance Cooke, originally appeared in The Cleveland Press. We do not think it can be had in book form.

"F.," The Royalton, West Forty-third Street, New York City: "Which is the most popular of Mrs. Burnett's novels? Are the works of John Esten Cooke still in print?"

The most steadily popnlar of Mrs. Burnett's novels is probably "That Laas o' Lowrie's"; "Little Lord Fanntleroy," however, has had a larger sale. Many of Cooke's novels are in print. Dillingham publishes at $1.50 in cloth, 50 cents in paper, "Leather Stocking and Silk" and seven or elgbt others. The Harpers publish "Bonnybel Vane," (first known as "Henry St. George, Gentleman,") $1; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue "My Lady Pocahontas," $1.25.

M. BAILEY, Criterion Hotel, New York City: "Kindly give me the names of autograph dealers in New York other than W. R. Benjamin?"

Dodd, Mead & Co., George H. Richmond, Joseph F. Sahin, &c.

A. H. ROSS, 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.: "Kindly advise me where in Bancroft's 'History of the United States' can be found the quotation referring to 'The First American Bible,' mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, May 17?"

Bancroft first referred to the matter, we believe, in Volume V. (Page 266) of his "History," 1852.

"A.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly publish in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a list of books illustrated by Thomas Bewick, 1753-1828."

Such a list is too long to print. See "The Bewick Collector," edited by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, London, 1866-8, two volumes, published at 42s., but selling now at auction for about $5.

"J. N.," Waupaca, Wis.: "Who published the twelve volume edition of Ingersoll's works?"

It is issued at $25 in cloth by C. P. Farrell, 117 East Twenty-first Street, New York City.

"J. T. K.," 44 Cedar Street, New York City: "Will you kindly oblige me with the titles, and names of authors, of five of the commonly acknowledged best books of fiction?"

Five among the best novels would be Fielding's "Tom Jones," Scott's "Guy Mannering," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Dickens's "David Copperfield," and George Eliot's "Adam Bede."

"C. F. W.," New York City: "In what place or library can I find a poem entitled 'The King's Quair,' written by James I. of Scotland, telling how he wooed his queen, Lady Jane Beaufort?"

This was issued several years ago by the Scottish Text Society. Their series of reprints should be found in the Lenox Library.

"H. D.," 54 Stone Street, New York City: "Please give me through your column of 'Queries' names of the best biographical and other books on Margaret of Navarre, and also state if any work exists written by herself, and where obtainable."

The best life in English of Margaret d'Angouleme, Queen of Navarre, (1492-1549,) is by A. Mary F. Robinson, (published at $1 by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.) She is the author of "The Heptameron," a translation of which is issued in five volumes at $5 by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

D. K. YOUNG, 706 Park Avenue, New York City: "Can you tell me if Mr. Choate's address on Abraham Lincoln has been published in book form?"

It is published at $1 by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York City.

"C. A. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I get a copy of 'Ginx's Baby,' written some years ago? I believe the author is Edward Jenkins."

This book was reprinted here in paper a number of years ago, but is not now in print. A copy should be had without difficulty, however, at any large second-hand bookstore.

"A READER," Amsterdam, N. Y.: "I would like to buy a good history of the United States, but do not know which to select."

For a work in one volume see John Fiske's "History of the United States," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.) For a longer work see Fiske's special books, (same publishers.)

"E. F.," 236 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City: "What is the value of 'Picture of New York; or, The Traveller's Guide Through the Commercial Metropolis of the United States,' New York, 1807? It has a map, engraved by Maverick."

Copies in the original sheep of this book, which was written by Samuel L. Mitchell, have sold in the last two years for prices ranging from $14 to $28.50.

"SUBSCRIBER," Washington, D. C.: "Kindly inform me if Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' London, 1760, has any market value. I see the edition of 1667 brought $630."

"Paradise Lost" passed through innumerable editions. Only the earliest issues have any value.

ERNEST GROS, Belvedere Place, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me if the following works can be found in this country and their price: 'Japanese Architecture,' by Josiah Conder and J. M. D. Gardiner, and 'Landscape Gardening in Japan,' by Josiah Conder."

The Scribners publish Conder's "Landscape Gardening in Japan," (two volumes, $25,) and also his "Floral Art of Japan," ($20. This is the second and revised edition of "Flowers of Japan and the Art of Floral Arrangement.") The first-named work, however, does not seem to be in print here.

W. T. HARTZEN, 31 Nassau Street, New York City: "Where can I get at a reasonable price Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence,' Godwin's 'Caleb Williams,' Lewis's 'Monk,' and Mrs. Radcliffe's 'Mysteries of Udolpho'?"

"The Castle of Indolence" is published at 40 cents hy the Oxford University Press, "Caleb Williams," by Frederick Warne, at 20 cents; "The Monk," by Jordan, Marah & Co. at 50 cents, and "The Mysteries of Udolpho," by George Routledge & Sons at $1.

"R.," Cambridge, Mass.: "I think your correspondent, 'T. D. W.,' will find thoroughly in the Fifty-first Psalm in all standard English editions of the Bible as also in Matthew, iii., 12. Through and thorough were interchangeable in King James's time, and so were some of their derivatives and compounds, as throughly and throughfare. Shakespeare has throughly oftener than thoroughly, throughfare twice, thoroughfare not at all—that is in standard editions. Thorough, as a preposition, occurs often, as in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' iv., 5, 32: 'Thorough bush, thorough brier,' &c.; 'Julius Caesar,' v., 1, 110; 'Thorough the Streets of Rome,' &c."

"STUDENT OF THE DRAMA," 235 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Where can I find the best critical studies of the two Keans, especially the elder; of Macready, and of other English actors of the first half of the nineteenth century? I have read a number of books on the subject, but they all seem heavy and dull."

The book that our correapondent is seeking is George Henry Lewes's "On Acting and the Art of Acting," (Holt & Co., $1.50,) which contains essays on Edmund Kean, Charles Kean, Macready, Farren, Charles Mathews, and also on Rachel, Lemaitre, and Salvini. The first chapter (on the elder Kean) has been called the finest study ever written of any actor.

L. SMITH, 950 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, New York City: "A book on the West Indies, written by Hearn, has recently been quoted from in some of the papers. What is this work?"

"Two Years in the Frencb West Indies," hy Lafcadio Hearn, (Harper & Brothers, $2.)

H. P. MAIN, 125 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "In your issue for April 12 I notice under 'Queries' a few errors in a communication by S. Ward Loper regarding Henry Work, as follows: His name was Henry Clay Work, born Oct. 1, 1832; died June 8, 1884. He did not write the popular song 'Lily Dale,' which was written by H. S. Thompson and published by Dixon in 1852, (the words, by Alexander William Reese, date from 1849.) Mr. Work also wrote 'Grandfather's Chair,' published in New York by C. M. Cady about 1866."

"R.," Cambridge, Mass.: "Clough's 'Bothie of Toper-na-Vuolich' was first published with the title 'The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich,' which I have been told or have read was a joke inflicted upon the author by some malicious Scotsman, the 'fuosich' having a ridiculous or indecent meaning. Is this true? If the word is not too bad to be defined in your journal, will some reader familiar with the Gaelic of the Scotch Highlands be so kind as to explain it?"

The original title meant "The Hut of the Bearded Well." Samuel Waddington, in his monograph on Clough (1883) says: "The word 'Fuosich' would seem to be a misspelling for 'Fiasaig,' and 'Toper' for 'Tobar.'"

FRANK SEWALL, 1618 Riggs Place, Washington, D. C.: "The broadside verses on the clergy of Boston inquired for by Converse Cleaves of Philadelphia are possessed by me in a manuscript copy, probably entire, in my library at Coventry Hall in York Village, Me., among the books and literary relics of the Hon. United States District Judge David Sewall, the builder of the house, who was graduated at Harvard in 1754. An account of the house and library, with an extract from this poem will be found in the article, 'An Old Colonial Library,' in The New England Magazine for December, 1895. I shall be happy, in gaining access to the poem in the Summer, to furnish Mr. Cleaves with a copy. Meanwhile, I would be glad to know in what shape the poem 'appeared in Boston in 1774,' whether in a newspaper or in another medium."

"E. S.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Please let me know whether Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer, the author of 'Lady Hancock,' a story of the American Revolution, has written any other book."

Neely published at 25 cents in 1899 a novel by this writer entitled "Dorothy Quincy."

"G.," New York City: "Please inform me which, aside from a collected set of first editions, is the edition princeps of Stevenson. Also publisher and price. If this edition should be out of print, the next best. Also, if not complete, list of his writings needed to make it so."

We do not understand this question. The complete edition of Stevenson's works is the "Thistle," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The best list of first editions of Stevenson is found in the recent catalogue of George M. Williamson's collection of his works. A late catalogue of Dodd, Mead & Co. (No. 62) gives, however, a remarkable collection of over seventy first editions of Stevenson. This brief title list would be of much aid to a collector.

JOSEPH MURRAY, New York City: "Where can I purchase a book giving information about perfumes?"

A. J. Cooley's "Practical Treatise on Perfumery," (H. C. Baird & Co., Philadelphia, $1.50.)

GEORGE E. KANN, 454 West Broadway, New York City: "What is a good general history of the world? In what order should the Sherlock Holmes books be read?"

See Prof. Freeman's "General Sketch of History," (Holt & Co., $1.10;) also Prof. Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History," (American Book Company, $2.40.) The Sherlock Holmes books, (same publishers,) should be read in this order: "A Study in Scarlet," "The Sign of the Four," "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Hound of the Baskervilles."

"STUDENT," Wheeling, West Va.: "Is Brickell's 'Natural History of North Carolina,' Dublin, 1737, of any value? It seems to be scarce."

It has no great value. The author was an impudent plagiarist, his book being an almost exact transcript of "The History of North Carolina," London, 1714, by John Lawson. Brickell's book is probably scarce, but in this instance scarcity and money value do not go together.

"WARREN," Jersey City, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me through your columns the present value of a complete set of the New York Historical Society's publications from 1868 (Volume I.) to date?"

A copy of the "Collections," Volumes I. to XXIV., New York, 1868-92, sold for $39 at the Balcom sale in Boston in February, 1901.

L. REYNOLDS, Trenton, N. J.: "I have a copy of 'The Holy Bible,' Oxford, 1679. This, I believe, is the second edition of the Oxford Bible. When did the first appear?"

The first edition of the Bible printed in Oxford appeared in 1675. It was badly printed. The edition of 1679 has fewer errors, we believe.

"W. J. G.," 256 Broadway, New York City: "Will you kindly quote title, date, publisher, and place of publication of the 'first editions' of Mark Twain's works, especially his earlier writings?"

We cannot spare the space for such a list, Foley's "American Authors" will greatly aid in this respect. His first three publications were "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches," New York, 1861; "The Innocents Abroad," Hartford, 1869, and "Mark Twain's Autobiography and First Romance," New York, 1871.

"MRS. M.," Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I sell copies of the 'Congressional Record'?"

We do not know. The value of the "Congressional Record" is not great. A long series, 1825-96, in 245 volumes, sold in Philadelphia in 1890 for 10 cents a volume.

A. L. MUNN, 212 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City: "Can you tell me where I can get cheap editions of 'The House with the Green Shutters,' and 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch'?"

The only editions of these books are the editions issued by McClure and the Century Company, at $1.50 and $1, respectively.

"A. G.," New York City: "Kindly give me names of author and publisher of best life in English of Marie Antoinette. Also give me name and address of the foremost ex libris journal published in English."

The lives of Marie Antoinette written in English by Tytler, Yonge, and others have no particular value. See the translations of St. Amand's three works on the Queen, (Charles Scribner's Sons.) The foremost book-plate periodical in English is The Journal of the Ex Libris Society, London, Soho Square, W.

Stories of Wild Animals.*

Mr. Hulbert has here brought together, in handsome dress, the essays on the beaver, trout, lynx, porcupine, loon, and deer, which he has contributed from time to time to McClure's Magazine. The most valuable feature of the book le the pictures, which are life-studies of the animals mentioned, most admirably rendered by Joseph Gleeson and Walter M. Hardy. Mr. Gleeson has taken a place within a few years in the front rank of intelligent and artistic draughtsmen of animals, due not only to his inherent taste in that direction and general art training, but persistent study for many years in the parks and zoological gardens of Europe and at home. His beavers and porcupines are real and at home in his pictures; but the lynx offered him a still better subject, and his portraits of this irreclaimable terror of the woods embody not only the splendid muscularity and grace of our American wildcat, but convey to the reader all the fierce, fearless nature of this prince among our carnivora. His deer pictures, too, are equally characteristic of life, and are not conventional Scotch stags with American horns put on, as are most attempts at such illustrations.

Mr. Hardy is more of a novice and has yet something to learn, but his painstaking study and genuine interest in his theme promise to place him high among animal artists. The son of a naturalist and bred in the Maine woods, the loon and trout have been his familiars from boyhood, and his illustrations of them here are true to their lives, although drawn in a rather hard manner. If he can make his work a little more pleasing without loss of character, he will soon deserve great credit.

As a writer Mr. Hulbert has chosen to adopt a method of humanizing all the creatures he deals with, and even their parts—as witness the ridiculous personification of blood corpuscles on Page ——, which makes the whole tone of the book resemble the Rollo books of our childhood. It is unfortunate he could not have written the whole book after the simple, straightforward, and excellent atyle of his "Introduction."

The Buried Temple.*

In "The Treasure of the Humble" M. Maeterlinck was so obviously a follower of Plotinus, to whom Beauty was the ultimate goal, that many a weakness on his pages was redeemed hy the surpassing loveliness of his phrases. Strangely, indeed, did he remind one of Emerson and Pater. When he gave us his "Wisdom and Destiny" there was less of beauty to excuse

*FOREST NEIGHBORS. Life Stories of Wild Animals. By William Davenport Hulbert. Illustrated by J. Gleeson and W. M. Hardy. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 240. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.

*MOSAICS FROM INDIA. Talks About India, Its Peoples, Religions, and Customs. By Margaret E. Denning. With illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 296. Chicago: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

1902

the faoits; and in the present collection of essays one must confess to a very real disappointment. While M. Maeterlinck undoubtedly possesses poetry of imagination and delicacy of feeling, he lacks the subtlety of intellect and the skill in metaphysics which may make mysticism or neo-platonism of value. The result seems to be a confusion of well-sounding and unmeaning propositions, with here and there a flash of illuminating, though still formless, thought. There are, probably, admirers of Maeterlinck who find the "mystic" in the merely unintelligible. For example, he talks vague and grandiose nothings about the "soul." One would like some assurance that the word has the same connotation throughout the pages. Almost invariably when it is used we come upon propositions, cloudy in themselves, and bewildering in connection with one another. There seems to be only one essay in the present volume that has any intellectual value in it—that is the essay on "The Past," and it is more than suggestive.

Nor should we yield to the instinct that bids us accord it [the past] profound respect, if this respect induce the fear in us that we may disturb its nice equilibrium. Better the ordinary past, content with its befitting place in the shadow, than the sumptuous past which claims to govern what has traveled out of its reach. Better a mediocre, but living, present which acts as though it were alone in the world, than a present which proudly expires in the chains of a marvelous long ago. * * * Our past had no other mission than to lift us to the moment at which we are, and there equip us with the needful experience and weapons, the needful thought and gladness. If, at this precise moment, it take from us and divert to itself one particle of our energy, then, however glorious it may have been, it still was useless and had better never have been.

Thoughts like these are really helpful and quite worth while. The essay on "Luck" is also interesting, but it might be summed up in that one dictum of Bishop Jeremy Taylor's: "Life is like a game of cards; the luck is not in our hands, the playing of the game is."

Another Book on India.*

How India was won at Plassey, saved at Assaye, and regained at Lucknow has often enough been told. And in between that military pole of contemplation, at one end, and some sporting pole at the other, say, Mr. Stone's "Hunting in the Himalayas," there are all shades and levels of books on the Far East. One can't exactly label either the shade or the level of Mrs. Denning's book. She has chosen her title well, however—"Mosaics," little curious-shaped bits, fitted together to form a design.

Having spent ten years in India as a missionary, Mrs. Denning knows a good deal of the life of the people about whom she writes, not as one knows it who walks the streets merely, but as one who has been behind the purdah. Most Oriental travelers are men, and therefore the inside life of the better classes of women—the Zenana, or, as they say in South India, the gosha, women—is absolutely closed to them. It is on this score, primarily, that Mrs. Denning's "talks" are to be commended. The 296 pages are largely given up to a narrative of personal experiences in Bombay, in Poona, in Jubbulpore, and many rural villages; in the "hill country"—in Simla, in Naini Tal, in Mussoorie, in Pachmarhi. If we had not already learned from Mr. Kipling that the people of the hills are a sturdy, independent race of men, with manners entirely different from the cringing behavior of the coolie on the plains, the following story would give us the notion:

A lady was being carried along in a jampan by four hill coolies. She had been complaining all the way, and the men finally set her down, declaring she must promise to stop scolding or else pay them extra for listening to her. After swallowing her pride sufficiently to give a feeble assurance of cessation she prevailed upon them to go on; but no sooner was she on her way again than she resumed her lamentations. The coolies promptly put her down, demanding a fine because she had not kept her word; which, being unable to walk, she was forced to pay.

Music in the Early Church.*

The relations of the Christian Church to the modern art of music are even closer than its relations to architecture. The music of to-day began with the efforts of the early medieval monks to find melodic settings for those parts of the liturgy which have since become fixtures of the musical service. All the learning of the time was practically in the hands of the Roman Catholic monks, and they sought their inspiration in the music of antiquity, for it was from the ancient world that they drew nearly all their information. The primitive Church in Rome adapted to its use some of the kithara songs, which had been imported from Greece, and in these the fathers found the germs of the musical system, to which they molded their chants.

Several centuries were spent in perfecting the plain chant. Then entered the art of discant, which was a crude form of counterpoint, and from this developed the great schools of medieval polyphony, culminating in the master works of the Netherlanders. At the close of this period lived those two geniuses, Orlando Lasso and Palestrina, the former the embodiment of all that was mighty in the mastership of the Netherlands, and the latter the perfect expression of that mastership in the churchly idealism of Rome. The flawless beauty of the works of these masters and their immediate predecessors remains the despair of modern church composers. And perhaps it was as well that with the widening of the horizon of the congregation, with the deepening of the insight of the people into the service of which they had been little better than spectators, the cloistral purity and abstraction of medieval polyphony should give way to the richer and more human music of the orchestrated mass. From this new point of departure originated the pompous and imposing works of the moderns.

The history of this development has often been written, yet points of view have not been exhausted. There yet remains to be written a work which will show the relation of the progress of civilization to the course of church music. Meanwhile Prof. Edward Dickinson, of Oberlin College, Ohio, comes forward with a substantial volume on "Music in the History of the Western Church." No man in this country is better equipped than Prof. Dickinson for the production of such a book. His scholarship is profound, his critical poise serene, his musical sympathies wide, and his general reading great enough to enable him to assume something larger than a merely pedagogic attitude toward his subject.

He has traced with much instructive detail the development of the modern musical mass, and has thrown not a little light on the textual growth. Three chapters recount the rise and expansion of German hymnody, the cantata and Passion, and the culmination of Protestant music in Bach. The author then takes up the music of the Church of England, which is too often neglected in historical works, especially those written by Germans, and he has added something of importance on the problem of church music in this country. The whole book is characterized by knowledge, firm mastery of the subject, and a nice adjustment of details. It is excellently written and handsomely printed. Not the least valuable feature of the work is a full bibliography of the subject. Prof. Dickinson's book can be cordially recommended to all students of musical art.

"Love Never Faileth"*

You are not to consider Margaret Crothers in the romance of "Love Never Faileth" as a young person with eccentric traits because she goes for a morning's walk with a volume of Badminton on racing in one hand and Browning's "Paracelsus" in the other. She comes from a family devoted to sport, inasmuch as her father has ruined himself with horses. Margaret is spending her Summer at Rosenwald, a Swiss mountain resort. Her chaperon is a crusty old aunt. Margaret meets Arnold Hamilton, a Scotch artist. Arnold is unhappy. His health is bad; he has just lost a much beloved sister, and he is alone in the world. At once there is sympathy between Margaret and Arnold, but it is broken for a time because Arnold has written some cynical verses on the death of a dog, the animal being a great favorite of Margaret's. After a short time there is a good understanding between the two, which is near to love. Then Margaret has to leave Rosenwald at short notice. Her sister Ethel is dangerously ill in England. It is understood that there shall be letters passed between them. At home Col. Crothers is in the worst of humors. He has borrowed a great deal of money from Sir George Hessle, and does not know how to repay the debt. Then the Baronet asks for Margaret's hand. If it is given him he will not ask the Colonel to pay the debt. Then the Colonel tampers with the correspondence between Arnold and Margaret. Margaret, though she loves Arnold, but not hearing from him, and made to understand what is her father's condition, unwillingly consents to sell herself. Then the Colonel dies and Margaret finds out that Arnold had written to her. Finally the artist and Margaret are happy. The romance is a most pleasant one.

Religion in Recent Art.*

In his preface Mr. Forsyth explains that these lectures were written for a miscellaneous audience and were lay sermons by intention. He disclaims any attempt at offering food for the expert or student in art and declares his purpose to be the familiarizing of inartistic people with the spiritual message of certain artists. His selection of subjects testifies to a true instinct, which, however, is lamentably obscured by ambitious rhetoric. Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Watts, and Hunt form a group about as coherent as spilled mercury, but with each the message is the first consideration, and it is with the message alone that Mr. Forsyth concerns himself, sparing us comment of any kind whatever upon the technical qualities of the work he discusses. His general inferences are far more just than unjust, showing discrimination and discernment, although his appeal to an uninstructed public leads him into the wildest contrasts of colloquialism and high-flown metaphor. It is appalling to read that Rossetti's "expression of soul-dreariness" is "admirable" and distracting to think of the idealized portraits of Elizabeth Siddal and Jane Burden as representing the advanced type of modern woman, drawn by culture and education away from domesticity. Shades of Beatrice and Proserpine! Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Mr. Forsyth understands the complex fabric of Rossetti's romantic and passionate mind. He recognises the robust quality of his hold upon the actual world, the peculiar distinction of his symbolism, and the length to which his Italian imagination carried it. His dramatic faculty, his strain of severe realism united to mysticism such as the poet from whom he derived his name possessed, the firmness of his mental conceptions, the concreteness of his images, all these are indicated to the reader in a way to show him the true Rossetti more clearly and more sympathetically than he has been shown by many a more pretentious writer.

In the chapter on Watts, Mr. Forsyth is braced by the painter's acquiescence in his interpretations, and the text is also fortified by some letters in which Watts's own point of view is communicated.

"He has wished [says his wife, who writes for him] to raise in the mind of the spectator thoughts religious in the widest sense. For this purpose he has refrained from making use of symbols that might be felt to thrust forward anything specially dogmatic, or even border in the slightest degree on the didactic." The picture of "Psyche" he considered to be less a suggestion of modern ideas than an illustration of the old myth. At the same time he wished not too obviously to suggest a thought toward the spirit of the times so unduly absorbed by the desire for the possession of material facts. The lamp serves as a symbol of the means to that end, lighted to define the undefinable, and only revealing nakedness of soul, and the frayed feathers torn from a departed possession, a lost innocence, and a lost joy.

The chapter on Wagner and the one on Parsifal unite a study of the man with an exposition of the work, and display the same characteristics of right intuition combined with a manner wholly lacking in distinction.

For the audience to which it is directed the book is perhaps the best available, and certainly is quite original in its standpoint. The thoroughly informed will hardly read it, but it contains more good matter than the uninformed can profit by, and it is certainly an excellent substitute for the average sermon.

A Story Showing Two Political Types.*

You suspect John Manning at the very onset. "His lower lip was perhaps too full, and the upper lip thin and shapely cut." As the husband of a child of nature Marion idolized him with all the fond devotion of a woman. It took a long time before Marion discovered that John was untruthful and indifferent to his marital vows, for he had been carrying for years an intrigue with another woman. As a politician Manning was of the worst type. He was the party man working for himself and intent on spoils alone. Edith Eustis, to illustrate this, presents in detail a recent measure which has occupied public attention, and she explains in a lucid way both sides of a momentous question. Manning urges the Subsidy bill solely for the money he hopes to make out of it. It takes some time before Marion is convinced of her husband's turpitude. She learns that he has married her for her money, pretending to love her. Then the outraged wife leaves him. There is a partial reconciliation, but it is of short duration. Finally John Manning dies. The wife is free, but she suffers agony. She has nothing to live for. There comes across Marion's path another man in politics, George Hood. Marion thinks that there is no possibility of her loving again. Somehow her heart beats in sympathy when she becomes conscious of Hood's nobility of character. He is so true, so devoted, holds so unswervingly to the highest ideals that finally, forgetting her former misery, Marion marries Hood. Edith Eustis's romance is a remarkably well written story, with strong local coloring, and the moral it contains is of the best.

A Romance of the Dawn of Christianity.*

Startling is "The Days of the Son of Man," for in sharp contrast the author draws the line between the dawn of Christianity and the decay of paganism. The period chosen is during the reign of Tiberius. The introductory chapter, cleverly written, explains Roman indifference as to religion, for in Palestine "heathen temples and Jewish synagogues flourished side by side, and the votaries of Pan and Diana met the pilgrims going to Jerusalem without any other demonstration than scorn of eye and lip." The new city of Tiberius had just been built, and near it was a shrine dedicated to the god Pan. Thither comes a maiden, and Pan appears to her in person, and he is so beautiful a youth that she worships him and becomes a priestess of the temple. Christ, the apostles, Herod, Nicodemus, Pontius Pilate, Mary Magdalene, all figure in the romance, for the drama is of the broadest. At the conclusion the author presents the arguments for or against the immortality of the soul, as seen by the authorities of the past. Mary Magdalene is seeking the tomb. Then:

The clearest belief in life after death was a conception of a shadowy underworld where the shades of the dead spent a joyless existence. The priestly court of Jerusalem denied it. It is as if to-day the President of the United States and Congress, the Judges of the courts with all their following, and the Bishops of all the churches should be opposed to the doctrine. Mary Magdalene went to the tomb not looking for a risen Lord, but to perform the last sad offices of the burial and to abandon herself to grief.

The power, the pathos, the imagination shown in this work cannot be gainsaid; then, too, Rosamund D. Rhone shows a thorough mastery of a period which is difficult to appreciate in its proper light—and yet there is a narrow criticism formulated in this way, and it is that the treatment of the subject when decked in a fictitious guise fails when contrasted with the simple yet inspired story as told in the Old and New Testaments.

*MARION MANNING. A novel. By Edith Eustis. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 338. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

*THE DAYS OF THE SON OF MAN. A tale of Syria. By Rosamond D. Rhone. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 372. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

*THE BURIED TEMPLE. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alfred Sutro. 12mo. Pp. 335. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

*MUSIC IN THE HISTORY OF THE WESTERN CHURCH. By Edward Dickinson. 8vo. Pp. 425. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

*RELIGION IN RECENT ART. Expository Lectures on Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Watts, Holman Hunt, and Wagner. By P. T. Forsyth. With eight illustrations. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xii.-316. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $2.

*LOVE NEVER FAILETH. By Carlton Simpson. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 306. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1902.—16 PAGES.

THE FAIR BOY GRADUATE.

This is the time of year when all sorts of motherly advice is presented with a yard of white ribbon to the sweet girl graduate. She accepts the advice and the ribbon on her diploma with equal gratitude, and then continues to seek the man. As a rule she knows her business. The man is usually found and when found secured. But the fair boy graduate gets little advice with his yard of white ribbon. On the contrary he is egged on to giving advice of his own. He preaches in the salutatory and he exhorts in the valedictory, and the commencement stage is strewn with the fragments of many precepts. The wisdom of the ages is phonographed by fresh young voices, and proud parents are amazed at the extent of the experience acquired in four years by William Henry and Aminadab.

A good many of these fair boy graduates know just what line of work they are to take up in the marts of the world. To those who have decided upon the learned professions our congratulations are offered. To those who have determined to go into financial circles we extend our sincere envy. They make us wish that we also were among the prophets. But to those who have what our dear old friend Q. H. Flaccus called the "incurable itch of writing" we present our most solemn condolences. They are going to provide joys for other people, but they are probably not going to have so very many of their own. With them the ever present source of consolation will be that immortal remark, "The reward of a thing well done is to have done it."

And now as this is the season for giving advice, and as the fair boy graduate has already learned that it is more blessed to give than to receive, let us offer him just this one suggestion. Do not enter a newspaper office in order to be a literary man. If you are going to be President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, go into the railroad business. Don't begin by being a pilot on the ferryboat. If you are going to be a Judge, don't begin by being the clerk of the court. The work of a newspaper reporter has no more relation to literature than that of a house and sign painter has to the art of Michael Angelo. Both kinds of painters use paint and brushes. Both kinds of writers use words. But thereafter their paths part. It has happened that sign painters have become artists. It has happened that newspaper reporters have become literary men. But it just happened. It was not according to the usual processes of nature. Writing up a fire in the dry goods district at 1 A. M. is destructive of literary skill, and doing the east side police stations is poor training for writing introspective poetry. Keep out of the newspaper offices, aspirant for literary honors. They are not literary places.

THE NEWSPAPER PURIST.

The peculiar combination of raw slang and highfalutin which used to be called newspaper English is happily obsolescent, but the movement that is extinguishing it has developed a new danger. There are few book reviewers who do not at times undertake to chastise an author for impropriety of language, and it happens astonishingly often that in attempting to scotch an error the critic convicts himself of a greater one.

The author of a recent book complains that he has been peculiarly ill treated. In one instance he had written that if a man does so and so "the world is his oyster." This was pounced upon as slang. No doubt it is slang, but the critic would probably not have censured it if he had been aware that it was first used by Shakespeare. Another instance is more instructive as to the ways of the purist. Apropos of the phrase "to train up boys to be men among men," the critic queries "Why up?" Clearly he was reasoning from the admirable principle that when a word can be dispensed with it should be dispensed with. To the newspaper man this is a rule that requires the utmost devotion to follow, for it militates against space payments. But is the word "up" here altogether dispensable? An athlete, when he trains, sometimes trains up and sometimes trains down, and in the process of education it is, unhappily, conceivable that training may not result in movement in either direction. In any case, the addition of the word "up" imparts to the verb a sense of resultant motion which it does not otherwise possess. To cast the usage ont of a language would be to deprive us all of a possible shade of meaning that could ill be spared from any language. Even aside from considerations of reason the phrase has the very highest authority, for does not the biblical proverb say "Train up a child in the way he should go"? It is scarcely to be supposed that the Jacobean translators were writing against space.

The simple fact is that the conscious striving after correctness and elegance has instilled in us all a horror of the speech that runs most easily from the tips of our tongues. Yet, this is the speech that makes Shakespeare the great master of our language, that makes the King James version a well of English undefiled. What we shun as the latest weed of slang often turns out to be an ancient primrose of accepted speech. The most elegant writer would not hesitate to speak of a virulent man as showing spleen, but even when one has no particular aversion to the liver as such he would hardly accuse an audacious man of having gall. Yet Hamlet says, "I do lack gall to make oppression bitter."

The most zealous partisan of newspaper writing would probably not contend that it stands any chance whatever of being shelved among the academic classics. Why bow so humbly, then, before academic standards? On the other hand, no set of writers in the world are so intimately in touch with the vernacular and have so fluent and natural a command of apt and racy idiom. If journalism is ever represented among the immortals it is more than likely to be by means of such worthies as Mr. Dooley. There is much in the elegant use of language, but there is something also in the apt use of slanguage. Both are necessary in order to conserve the English of Shakespeare, and, what is more important, both are necessary in order to keep the native tongue alive and growing.

A DEFECT IN AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.

In discussions of the comparative merits of biographies and autobiographies it is generally taken for granted that the latter have the advantage as far as the revelation of character is concerned. It is admitted that an observer may best succeed in gauging the value of a man's life work, and in placing him in the right relation to his contemporaries, but it is supposed that a record left by the man himself, whether he consciously attempts self-portraiture or not, is more likely to provide an adequate account of his motives and inner quality.

A recent publication suggests, however, the need of reconsidering this judgment. The autobiography of Sir Walter Besant has provoked some influential critics to very unfavorable comment upon the author. For instance, The Guardian, the leading journal of the Church of England, finds in it "the history of the process by which a mind naturally well endowed and in childhood finely touched may be artificially reduced to mediocrity." It further complains of the absence from this book of any attitude of general sympathy and encouragement toward all sorts and conditions of men. The explanation is that the absence of any evidence of this quality of kindliness is due to the virtues of Sir Walter's character rather than to its defects; some of the most attractive features of that character were of such a nature that it was impossible for a man with any degree of modesty to write of them himself.

It has happened more than once in recent years that the reputation of a man has suffered through his choice of a friend for a biographer. That of Sir Walter Besant seems to have been in great danger of suffering from his having undertaken the task himself. Fortunately, he has found a defender from the painful impression produced by his own necessary silences. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who was for many years a neighbor of his at Hampstead, testifies in The British Weekly that no one who judged him from this autobiography could have any true idea of the man. "What made Sir Walter Besant so lovable was his unwearied, patient kindness to all who needed his help, his abounding sympathy with suffering and need in every form, his indignation against oppression. Of all this we read nothing here."

Dr. Nicoll goes on to speak of the readiness with which Besant would spend his own hard-won leisure in getting work for brother writers who were in distress, as well as of the generosity he would show them in financial matters. Another point ignored—and naturally—in the autobiography was Besant's extraordinary loyalty to his friends; the loyalty which would show itself most unselfish when they were in the dust.

It would appear, then, that while in some cases an autobiographical statement is necessary in correction of outside estimates, there are occasions in which an exactly opposite process is necessary. But that life has indeed been well spent of which it may be said that whatever supplementary facts become known tend not to its disparagement but to its praise.

MR. HALSEY'S RETIREMENT.

With much regret THE TIMES announces the retirement of Mr. Francis W. Halsey from the editorship of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Mr. Halsey enters the service of D. Appleton & Company as chief of their literary department, a place made necessary by the enlarged activities of the house in all branches of its business.

Mr. Halsey has been for twenty-two years a member of the staff of THE TIMES, a writer of reviews of books from 1880 to 1891, and from that time in charge of the book department until the establishment, in October, 1896, of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, of which he became the editor. His qualification for literary criticism and the supervision thereof is attested by his work, with which the readers of THE TIMES are familiar.

Broad knowledge of literature and of writers is the foundation of Mr. Halsey's equipment, and to that he adds a quality of critical judgment untinged by any of that malice that is supposed to characterize the genus irritable. The breadth and tolerance of his judgment proceed from a proper understanding of the fact that in a country where education is universal books are not merely the delight of the elegant few, but the possession, the mental nourishment, the guide and the inspiration of uncounted thousands.

THE TIMES congratulates the honored house of Appleton upon its good fortune in adding to its councils a man of letters so worthy of its confidence and so well furnished forth with special skill, experience, and knowledge for the work required of him.

EARLY NEW YORK IMPRINTS.

The recent publication of "The Journals of Hugh Gaine," edited by the late Paul Leicester Ford, was interesting in many ways, but chiefly because the list of books printed by Gaine there given to the public marked the first serious step taken toward the completion of the long-desired bibliography of early New York imprints. The publishers of this important work have in preparation a bibliographical list of the imprints of John Peter Zenger, together with an exact account of his career, and have made arrangements for a similar work on the press of James Parker, a number of whose publications are now among the most highly prized books classed under Americana. They also hope to issue as a part of the series an account of the first New York printer, William Bradford, the Caxton of the middle colonies, whose books have long been ranked with the rarest of the world's incunabula.

Previous to the publication of the list of Gaine's imprints our available bibliographical literature on the subject of early printing in New York consisted of three works by the late Charles R. Hildeburn—a brief title list of some of the earliest and rarest items, the catalogue of the Bradford Exhibition held by the Grolier Club in 1894, (extremely useful within its limits) and "Printers and Printing in Colonial New York," 1895.

It was long a well-known fact to American students and collectors that Mr. Hildeburn had in preparation a work on the "Bibliography of New York Imprints," similar in scope to his invaluable "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania." This work was so far completed, indeed, that in March, 1894, its prospective publishers announced that they would issue during the coming May an imperial octavo volume of about 500 pages, containing a fac simile of a title page of some work, generally the most notable one, done by each printer. Its publication was delayed, however, and the manuscript was finally turned over to Mr. Ford, who made important additions, it is believed. A considerable portion has now been printed in the first volume of the "Journals of Hugh Gaine," and use will probably be made at a later time of part of the remaining manuscript.

It is now hardly more than 200 years since the "art and mystery of printing," as Bradford called it, was introduced by him into New York, April 10, 1693, being the accepted time of his permanent settlement in this city. For many years after his death interest in the press of our prototypographer languished, and it is chiefly owing to the activity of American collectors like Menzies, Corwin, and Brinley that any considerable number of his imprints exist to-day, American scholars apparently having forgotten him. On May 20, 1893, the two hundredth birthday of Bradford was celebrated by the New York Historical Society. Thirty years later the Grolier Club gave an exhibition, chiefly composed of his imprints, to commemorate the anniversay of his settlement in New York. Between those dates such notable libraries as Rice's, Menzies's, Brinley's, Barlow's and Ives's had been sold, each containing many important examples of his press, and the high prices paid for these treasures had the result of attracting marked attention to the Grolier Club's exhibition. There is now no lack of interest in Bradford, as well as in his apprentices and followers—Zenger, whose name is inseparably associated with the history of the liberty of the press; Parker, the best New York printer of his period, and James Rivington and Hugh Gaine, the Revolutionary printers. A bibliographical account of their presses should be welcomed.

American Library Association.

As was stated in a preliminary announcement which appeared in these columns May 24, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Library Association will be held in Boston and Magnolia, Mass., in the week beginning Monday, June 16. Here are a few additional particulars both in regard to the objects of the association and its principal features of work.

In the first place, the association last met in Boston twenty-three years ago, with an attendance of 162, while this year it is expected that there will be at least 700 members present out of a total list of 1,100. And everybody knows the advancement that Boston has made in the last score of years in institutions that particularly appeal to the librarian—the new Boston Public Library has been erected, while many branches have been founded, and the circulation of books has been placed upon an entirely new method. Then, too, across the Charles, now spanned by a beautiful bridge, Harvard College has expanded, and Gore Hall and its subordinate libraries present more attractions for those whose life work it is to make books as accessible as possible for the reading public.

But it is not alone professional librarians that should be attracted by the association. Its scope is broad and it is ever willing to admit to its ranks men and women who feel an interest in library progress, bibliographical effort, and the many problems of library research.

In addition to the programme published a week ago, it is interesting, at this time, to make note of several valuable bibliographical undertakings fathered or executed by the association. One is the continuation of "Poole's Index," consisting of an accumulative monthly list of books; others are an annotated bibliography of fine art by Russell Sturgis, the "A. L. A." Index to General Literature, which is an index to recent volumes of essays, and several select reading lists for clubs, young persons, and others. At present there is almost ready for publication an annotated bibliography of American history, under the editorship of J. W. Larned, who is assisted by many specialists. The publication of this work was made possible by the generosity of Mr. George Iles of New York, and its value rests not only in the careful selection of titles, but in the notes which will enable one to find the authoritative works on a given topic, though ignorant of the bibliography of his subject. Still another important work in preparation by the association is an index to the portraits contained in a multitude of books and magazines.

***Mr. Watts-Dunton contributes to the Empire Review for this month six sonnets on the subject of the death and burial of Cecil Rhodes.

JUNE

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 6.—That clever young writer, W. Pett Ridge, is said to have excelled himself in his latest long story, which is called "Erb," the title being the Cockney abbreviation of Herbert. Mr. Ridge may be said to be to modern London what Sir Walter Besant was to ancient. Each got down to the people when he wrote, for if Sir Walter was acquainted with the common people and the artisans of the old City, Mr. Ridge has just as intimate a knowledge of the people who have succeeded to their places, their customs, their sports, and their mode of life. The younger author'e knowledge, which was first revealed in "London Only," has since been confirmed by numerous character sketches and dramatic episodes of the unknown London, which Mr. Ridge has from time to time given to the daily and weekly press of the metropolis. The scenes of his new book are not only laid in London low life of the present hour, but in high life as well, the hero being a carman and the heroine a parlormaid. Then, too, lahor troubles are involved in the plot.

***

D. Appleton & Co. will publish late in the Autumn a new novel called "Unofficial," written hy the son of Mrs. Walter Forbes, whose sprightly book entitled "The Gentleman" had a large sale. The scene is laid in London and Paris.

***

Harper & Brothers have eecured the American rights to all the forthcoming Carlyle letters, both Jane's and Thomas'e.

***

Clement K. Shorter will contribute to the Highways and Byways Series a volume on Buckinghamshire, England's most interesting inland county, so rich in literary as well as historic memories. Here is to be found Chalfort St. Giles, where Milton completed "Paradise Lost" and began "Paradise Regained"; the mansion houses of the Disraelle, Stoke Poges, full of memories of Gray and his "Elegy" and "Long Story," and here also lived and died the Hampdens.

***

There has been a great deal of talk this week about William Watson's ode on "The Day of Coronation of Edward VII.," which John Lane is soon to publish. It is said to be the longest work that Watson has recently written, and a particular curiosity is attached to its publication owing to the fact that this poet's recent verse has been etrongly anti-imperialistic.

***

John Morley's forthcoming life of Gladstone will be in three volumes and these are quite likely to be followed hy two additional volumes of letters, besides those incorporated in the "Life." The biographer has found the material at hand unexpectedly rich.

***

It is announced that another effort is under way to publish a rival to Punch in the ehape of an advanced comic, satirical journal. Punch in its long and uniformly tranquil career has had many rivals, all of which, soon or late, have passed on to ohlivion.

***

C. W. Boys will writs the authorized biography of Cecil Rhodes. He is conseldered a good selection, as he knew Rhodes ir.timately and is well versed in South African conditions and development, past and present.

***

Charles Gordon's forthcoming volume, "The Old Bailey and Newgate," will have a peculiar interest, as the famous old buildings, whose careers have been so intimately interwoven with the sensational and sentimental domestio history of England, are threatened with demolition. Fisher Unwin will publish the book in the Autumn.

***

A. H. Sayce, Professor of Assyriology, Oxford University, will, next Wednesday, at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, reveal the story of his deciphering of the Hittite inscriptions after twenty years' work. Since the pnblication of "The Monuments of the Hittites," twenty years ago, Prof. Sayce has stood easily at the head of his specialty.

E. A. D.

Pope Leo's Curious Prediction.

If it be true, as lately reported in the press, that President Roosevelt has given Pope Leo a full set of his published works, then he has done an extremely handsome and appropriate thing. Early in life Joachim Pecci was an enthusiastic hunter of hirds and beasts and insects. His gun and his net were the only dissipations he permitted himself, and it is probahle that even now, though nearly a centenarian, when he looks over "our Teddy's" pages ahout field and flood and game, he will recall with zest the exploits of his youth.

Many a time, in the intervals of his studies, young Pecci, or Ser Nino, as he was then called by his intimates, was up before hreak of day, and off to the hunt with some loved companion like Salvagni, scaling the most difficult heights and hringing down game with his "chien du fusil." M. de Narfon, in his "Private Life of Leo XIII.," refers more than once to young Pecci's manner of spending his vacations.

"What plans?" exclaims Narfon. "Always the same. He was passionately fond of hunting, as well as in love with his studies. And the passion was not less exclusive than the love."

"La chasse sera donc, pendant les vacances, sa seule distraction, comme l'étnde a été, pendant l'anneo scolaire, son 'unique souci.'"

A few years ago M. Boyer d'Agen interviewed Father Salvagni, an old native of Carpineto, where the present Pope was born, and brought out many interesting little facts about young Pecci's love of sport. Salvagni was the one youth who was with Pecci more than any others in the hunting expeditions, and it was plain to be seen that he deplored the fact that Pecci, the Pope, could no longer hunt like Pecci, the boy.

"La philosophie peut s'apprendre ailleurs que dans les livres, et la vie est, pour une âme simple, la meilleure école de la Sagesse." Such was Father Salvagni's way of expressing his regret at the changed life of "the prisoner of the Vatican." "One can learn philosophy elsewhere than in books, and the best school of wisdom for a simple soul is life itself."

"One day while Ser Nino and I were guiltless of even a single hair on our chins," said Father Salvagni, "we were hunting l'alouette au filet. Reaching out, he leaned over the hig ditch you see just here, and rolled to the bottom. I helped him to climh back with my stick, and when he regained the path, safe and sound, he exclaimed:

"When I become Pope I will have a hridge huilt across here."

"The hridge has not yet been huilt," said Father Salvagni to M. D'Agen, "hut the boy has become Pope. One should not make rash vows, you see. On rique de manquer à sa parole."

At the time no douht Father Salvagni paid little attention to what must have appeared a mere random remark, uttered jocosely, as an American hoy might say "I will do great things when I become President." But who shall say that the beardless Carpinetan youth was not even then in some mysterious way conscious of the future greatness?

At all events Ser Nino's remark was at least a curious verification of the old saw —about words uttered in jest coming true.

It will be interesting to see Pope Leo's letter of acknowledgment to President Roosevelt. Will it be as huntsman to brother huntsman, or—? Well, we shall eee.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

Southampton, Long Island, June 1, 1902.

Walt Whitman as a Conservative.

The ninth annual convention of the Walt Whitman Fellowship was held at the Hotel St. Denis on Saturday of last week. Besides the afternoon programme, when papers were read and poems hy Whitman were recited, there was a dinner in the evening. Among those who spoke in the afternoon were Isaac Hnil Platt, the President of the Fellowship; Edwin Markham, Thomas B. Harned, and George J. Smith. At the dinner the incident which aroused most discussion was a letter from Charles W. Eldridge, who many years ago was one of Whitman's publishers. Mr. Eldridge wrote from Washington, and his letter declared that in many things Whitman was a conservative. Below are passages from it:

I was not only one of the Boston publishers of Walt'e third edition of "Leaves of Grass," hut for ten years, from 1863 to 1873, in Washington, was probably more intimate with him than any person now living, except perhaps Mrs. E. M. Calder, now of Providence, and then the wife of William D. O'Connor of blessed memory. During that period we met at O'Connor's house every night for months at a time with hardly a hreak, and we talked of everything that the human mind could conceive. I have often wished that I had kept a diary, or at least a memorandum of some of these memorahle conversations. Walt was then in the prime of his splendid manhood and O'Connor was the most brilliant talker I have ever heard or ever expect to hear.

It will surprise some of Walt'e admirers to learn that, as revealed by his conversations, he was one of the most conservative of men. He believed in the old ways; he had no faith in any "reforms" as such, and thought that no change could be made in the condition of mankind except by the most gradual evolntion. I never heard him give any countenance to the contentions of the Woman's Rights people; thought they were a namby-pamby lot as a whole, and he did not believe that woman suffrage would do any particular good. Susan B. Anthony was far from his ideal of a "fierce athletic girl." He delighted in the company of old-fashioned women, mothers of large families preferred, who did not talk about literature or reforms. No man ever honored motherhood or true womanhood more than he did. Anything like free love was utterly repugnant to his mind, and he had no toleration for the Mormons. In the early sixties there was an organization of free lovers in the upper part of New York City well known to those familiar with the Bohemian life of New York in those days. One of our circle was led astray and abandoned his wife and children in Washington to join this unsavory crowd. Walt met this man once after this happened, and he gave him as severe a verbal castigation as ever a man received. As William O'Conner said, he actually "knouted" him. Words did not seem adequate to express his contempt for such a crowd and their practices. He was likewise very hostile to anything like socialism, even in socialism's infancy. At one time, after the war, Albert Brisbane, perhaps the ahlest exponent of Fournierism in this country, spent the Winter in Washington and was often a visitor at O'Connor's, and met Walt. They had many talks together which I listened to, hut Walt never yielded an inch of ground to him. He thought that any such ready-made plan for reorganizing society was ridiculous and not quite sane. Our form of Government he thought about as good as could be under present human conditions. He was in favor, however, of strengthening the Executive hranch, which he thought not quite powerful enough. He strenuously opposed the impeachment of President Johnson as an unwarranted attack on the independence of the Executive. In the headlong impetuosity of youth, I was warmly in favor of it, hut the lapse of time has convinced me that Walt was right.

For the abolitionists he had no sympathy. While opposed to elavery always, he thought they considered the subject too all important and were incendiary in their methods. O'Connor and I, who were always ardent abolitionists, had many a 'hot time' with him over this subject. Of the negro as a race he had a poor opinion. He said that there was in the constitution of the negro's mind an irredeemable trifling or volatile element, and that he would never amount to much in the scale of civilization. I never knew him to have a friend among the negroes while he was in Washington, and he never seemed to care for them or they for him, although he never manifested any particular aversion to them. In defense of the negro's capahilities I once cited to him Wendell Phillips's eloquent portrait of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the pure-black Haitien warrior and statesman. He had read the lecture, hut thought it a fancy picture much overdrawn, and then he added humorously. I remember, paraphrasing Betsey Brig in "Martin Chuzzlewit," "I don't believe there was no such nigger."

At the dinner sixty-odd persons were assembled, with John Henry Johnston, the Vice President, in the chair. Among those who spoke were Horace Traubel, Joel Benton, Bolton Hall, E. C. Walker, Mrs. Richard Hovey, Robert Waters, and Francis W. Hsisey. Letters were read from Hamlin Garland, Prof. O. W. Triggs, and others.

The Fate of Theodosia Burr.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Regarding your correspondent, "Mr. J. M. A.'s" extremely interesting letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of to-day, I would say that I do not think he has made out his case. At the most he only throws doubt on the "Pirate Story." For example, the expression of the British Admiral, who at a dinner said that after he had received Gov. Alston's letter a violent storm had arisen. * * * That doubtless the pilot boat was lost gives us nothing hut the Admiral's conjecture. Had he said that he or his crew had seen the pilot boat go down, that statement would have ended all of this controversy; but, as I say, this was only his opinion. Now, for that matter, after the storm—and we may suppose that the pilot boat was stanch and seaworthy, as "J. M. A." says it was—a pirate may easily have intercepted the boat on which Mrs. Alston was; and again, as it is well known that a pirate after capturing a vessel—unless the vessel is better than his own—either scuttles it or sends it adrift after rifling it of its contents; therefore why may not this schooner which, according to our friend, "J. M. A.," was thrown ashore, have, after the occupants had been forced to "walk the plank," drifted where it was found? Indeed, all that the old fisherman found was a picture, a silver set, (perhaps overlooked hy the pirates,) and books thrown helter skelter—just as pirates (having no use for books) would have been apt to do. But if the schooner was not captured, but had merely drifted ashore, certainly more would have been found in her than a silver set, a picture, and books! At least some of the unfortunate crew and passengers would have been found helow stairs, for they would not have come up on deck merely to be washed over.

Now, in contravention to the Admiral'e dinner atory—as I say, merely his conjecture—I send yon a clipping from The Mohile Register of May 23, 1833:

The fate of Mrs. Alston, the accomplished lady of Gov. Alston of South Carolina and daughter of Aaron Burr, has been shronded in mystery for more than twenty years. Occasionally, indeed, some gleams of light have been thrown around her melancholy end, and the belief is that she fell a victim to piratical atrocity. Some three years ago it was currently reported that a man residing in one of the interior counties of this State made some disclosures on his deathbed which went to confirm the confessions previously made by a culprit on the gallows, that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed was scuttled for the sake of her plate and effects. The following article, which we copy from The Alabama Journal, goes to throw some additional light on the subject. The facts mentioned in it are new to us, and will be probably to most of our readers:

CONFESSION OF A PIRATE.

The public, no doubt, remembers the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Gov. Alston of South Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked from Charleston on a visit to him at New York on board a privateer-built vessel, and was never heard of afterward. It seems that her friends at first thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterward concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile that a man died in that city recently who confessed to his physician on his dying bed that he had been a pirate and helped to destroy the vessel and all the crew and passengers on which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate declared his willingness to make this public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself with no other injunction to secrecy than that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability he replied there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.

Now, certainly this precise statement should be placed against the Admiral's story, which, as I have said, was merely his opinion. Finally I am under the impression that when "Babe" the pirate was taken my father (the late Col. William L. Stone) visited him in his confinement and endeavored to procure from him a statement that he was the one who captured the schooner in which Mrs. Alston had taken passage, and while "Babe" refused to make any denial either pro or con. regarding it, yet the very fact that my father endeavored to get from him a confession, showed what the general consensus of opinion was at that time. My father, as you are aware, was an intimate personal friend of Burr—hence his efforts to obtain the truth.

As your correspondent says, Theodosia was, indeed, a most lovely and cultivated woman, as two or three autograph letters from her to her father (in my possession) show. These letters were given my father by Burr. WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 3, 1902.

Lincoln and Grant Autographs.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your report of the sale of Lincoln and Grant autographs by John Anderson, Jr., on May 19 last, the document by Grant, which sold for $401, is referred to as his draft of the letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency. Your reporter was misled by the catalogue. The document, as was discovered at the time of sale, is of vastly more importance. It is the original manuscript of Grant'e first inaugural speech. I was prepared to pay a great deal more than it was knocked down for, and look upon it as one of the great bargains which (alas! too rarely) are sometimes to be picked up in auction rooms.

GEORGE H. RICHMOND.

New York, May 31, 1902.

***American admirers of "Francesca and Paola," "Herod," and "Ulysses" may be interested to learn that Stephen Phillips's father, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Phillips, has written a coronation hymn, to which Mr. Woodus of Peterborough Cathedral has arranged the music, which is especially adapted for large gatherings of people out of doors, and which, therefore, should be of particular service in England during the next few weeks.

***Miss Marguerite Linton Glentworth, whose "Twentieth Century Boy" has gone through five editions since its publication last Fall, will sail for Europe June 28, to be gone several months. Miss Glentworth's second book, which will not be brought out until late in the Autumn, will be of a more serious nature than any of the young author's previous work.

A NORTHERN MINISTER'S VIEW OF "THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS."

"Wife and I have laughed and cried over 'The Leopard's Spots' till neither of us is in any condition to express a calm criticism upon it. It is a powerful story, and as a love story alone holds the purest ideal it has been our pleasure to find anywhere in modern romance. It does us good to get such a story in these days of duel-fighting, ranting, swashbuckler heroes in fiction, and hard-headed, cold-hearted, calculating men-of-affairs in real life.

"'The Leopard's Spots' compels us Northerners to recognize the viewpoint of the Southerner, at least the Southerner of the last generation. But we wonder whether Dr. Dixon has been in a Rip-Van-Winkle sleep for a quarter of a century that he seems utterly oblivious to the 'New South' with its educational ideals and industrial ambition and hope. He has crystallized into forceful utterance the deep-seated prejudices and fears of the last generation. It is in Dr. Dixon's make-up to be radical and extreme. He has been true to his nature here. Some incidents, and scenes are too awful to look upon, yet he has told the truth about them with a surgeon's sincerity and with an artist's instinct. The book will have wide reading and deserves to have, but we lay it down as we do the story of the civil war, with a feeling that it pictures a feeling and a sentiment and a condition rapidly modifying."

ALBERT BOYNTON STORMS,
Pastor First M. E. Church, Des Moines, Ia.

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FICTION IN LIBRARIES

Mr. Dana Writes of Its Preponderance and the Needs and Difficulties in Restricting Its Volume.

THE question of fiction in public libraries is still open. Libraries, established and maintained at public expense, for the purpose of general improvement, are finding that from 70 to 80 per cent. of all the books they lend each year are novels. Novels are helpful, broadening, entertaining, cheering. It is said, and with good reason, that one of the proper functions of the library is to add to the pleasure of life. From this point of view it is proper for the public library to lend novels. How many novels each year should any library lend, relatively to the other work it does? And how poor may be the quality of the novels it lends? These are the questions which are still pressing for answers. They are not answered by the statement that the library belongs to the people, and that consequently it should keep on the shelves and lend to the people the books the people want. No library pursues this policy.

Every library acts as a censor of its books and periodicals. Few, if any, public libraries choose to lend the nickel story papers and cheap and nasty literature so common on news stands, and many exclude what they call the yellow journals from their reading rooms. No library willingly admits to its shelves the simply vulgar books. The people of this country, hundreds of thousands of them, are reading by the hundreds of thousands of copies the works of writers whose names never appear on the lists of free public libraries, because librarians, acting as public censors, decline to buy them. Libraries do consider that they have an educational function and that they may properly exercise their judgment on the books they select for their shelves. The question is not one of close censorship or complete laissez faire, but a question of more or less of supervision. I believe supervision has generally been insufficient in the selection of fiction.

As I have said, the percentage of fiction lent in most libraries in the country is between 70 and 80, usually nearer 80 than 70. Who are the authors of all these novels lent by the millions of copies to patrons of public libraries? Taking a few typical libraries for example we find that they contain, with total collections of from 80,000 to 120,000 volumes, between 5,000 and 10,000 different titles of fiction, adult and juvenile; and that these 5,000 to 10,000 stories have been written by from 1,200 to 3,000 different authors. Are there 3,000 or even 1,200 writers of good novels, or have there ever been so many in the whole history of English literature, even if you include writers of stories translated from other languages? And have all the writers of novels of the last two centuries produced 10,000, or even 5,000, different story books for old or young worthy of a place on the shelves of any public, educational institution? I believe not.

An examination of the lists of fiction of many libraries, and some experience in reducing longer lists to shorter ones, led me some years ago to the conclusion that there are in existence in English to-day not over 2,000 good novels, including those for young people; and that instead of there being from 1,200 to 3,000 writers who have produced good novels there are not more than 800. I believe any one, no matter how conversant with novels he may be, who attempts to make a list of fiction in English of more than 1,500 titles will find long before he reaches that limit that he has passed out of novels of the first rank into novels of the second rank, and even into novels of the third, fourth, and fifth rank.

In almost every library the number of titles of fiction added each year is very surprising. Examination of a few library reports shows that with collections of from 50,000 to 80,000 volumes it is not at all uncommon to add in a single year 200 or 300 new novels. Not more than half a dozen good novels are written in any given twelve months. Not thirty novels of any year have vitality enough to live through more than one season.

Not only do libraries lend a large proportion of fiction each year from a stock of fiction already unduly swollen, and not only do they add each year a large number of titles of unimportant and useless novels, but also the percentage of novels to their total resources is very great. Take half a dozen libraries at random and you will find this percentage ranges from 25 to 50, averaging about 28. That is, somewhat more than one-fourth of the list of books added to public libraries annually is made up of novels, and of novels, too, the most of which are of little or no value.

How many writers of novels do careful students of literature, authorities on the subject, consider of sufficient consequence to be named in their critical and historical discussions? How many are found in standard lists of books? The most carefully selected list of its size as yet published in English is Sonnenschein's "Best Books," issued in 1891. This contains 50,000 entries of the best books on all conceivable topics. It mentions of the writers of novels, including in foreign languages only those which have been translated into English, a total of 295 only; and of English and American writers of novels a total of only 193. That is, in the estimation of the experts who compiled for general use a list of 50,000 of the best books in the world in English, there are less than 300 novel writers worthy of mention. Yet many librarians have found from 1,200 to 3,000 novel writers of sufficient merit to be admitted to their shelves. Mrs. Oliphant in her "Literary History of the Nineteenth Century" finds fifteen novelists worthy of mention. Ryland's "Outline of English Literature," which is little more than a selected list, and consequently generous in the matter of admissions, mentions only fifty-nine novelists. Hawthorne and Lemmon's "American Literature" notes sixty-five only. Noble's "Story of American Literature" mentions only fifty-two. More critical works by persons of higher standing in letters will be found to mention a still smaller number. The evidence then seems sufficient that, in the judgment of experts, novelists worth reading are few in number. The public library can of course not subject itself to the narrow limitations set by these experts. Still, if experts say, in effect that there are less than 200 writers of fiction worthy of consideration in the whole field of English and American literature, it would be difficult for librarians, as purveyors to the people, as literary censors, to excuse themselves for admitting to their shelves a list of 3,000 writers of fiction or even of 1,200. In fact it will not be found easy to justify the presence on the public library shelves of so many writers of fiction as 600. Not even from the pleasure-giving point of view and the poorer novels needed. There are good novels enough to meet all tastes.

Libraries spend much of their income for novels; they lend many novels relatively to their other possible work; they admit to their shelves writers of books of inferior grade, and while doing these things they neglect in great measure the better things, even in the field of fiction itself.

Those who would excuse a great expenditure for popular fiction by libraries on the ground that by serving as bait to catch the slack and careless reader who seeks diversion only, this popular fiction extends the institution's clientele, would all be willing to admit that public libraries, while extending their clientele by means of light fiction, should always keep on hand an abundant supply of fiction of the better grade. But libraries generally do not keep this fiction on hand. About a year ago I compiled a list of 100 novels. The list contained a good many of the standard books. To select two other lists of the same size and of equal excellence would be difficult. Eighteen libraries checked over this list in such a way as to show how many of the books in it were on their shelves ready for lending on a certain day. On the average each library found that half of the titles on the list were "out."

If these eighteen libraries can be taken as making a fair average, and I believe they can, then any borrower who should attempt to get from any library in the country any one of this list of 100 novels would be disappointed in one trial out of every two. That is to say, these eighteen libraries, and therefore libraries generally, are not keeping on their shelves an adequate supply of the best of fiction at the same time that they are spending money on the purchase and distribution of popular fiction of an inferior quality. This I believe to be indicative of the general situation. We are doing the things we ought not to do, we are not doing the things we may be expected to do and pride ourselves on doing.

One of the points at once made against the position here taken is that the public will not make use of the library if it does not contain cheap fiction, popular fiction, the latest fiction; that tired shop girls and hard-working mechanics will not read books of a higher grade than, say, Mary J. Holmes and Mrs. Southworth, and that to attract to itself persons of this non-literary class the library must descend from lofty literary heights and come down to the writers of the common people. I believe this statement is untrue. Certainly it is not complimentary to our fellow-citizens. Even if true it is not a sufficient justification for the purchase of poor novels.

Any public library which will equip itself with standard books in all fields, including belles lettres, and will limit itself in fiction for old and young to the writings of not over 500 of the best authors, will, if it be properly administered, find that the people will use its books up to the limit of its fund for administration. It is possible that some inveterate novel readers may not use the library at first; they may never use it; but if a supply of first-class fiction be maintained and other parts of the library be presented in an attractive way, nearly all of those now considered unapproachable, save they be appealed to by cheap stories, will ultimately come to frequent the library shelves. Good books need only to be properly presented to find users even among those who have heretofore confined themselves exclusively to wishy-washy fiction.

But suppose it be granted that some of the people who now frequent public libraries for the sake of getting therefrom silly novels will not use the library if it does not keep silly novels on its shelves. A library cannot do all things. Every dollar it spends on silly novels it cannot spend on better ones. Every dollar it pays to assistants for lending silly novels it cannot pay to assistants for lending better books. There is a difference between books. Librarians recognize this fact and act upon it. Is not now the work of lending good books better work for the community's money than the work of lending poorer books? If all the money a community thinks it can afford to spend can be well used in the distribution in the community of books of the first rank, is it not better so to use it all than to divert some of it to the distribution of books of the second rank? You can't eat your cake and have it too. You can't expend money on the production of power books and have that money necessary for the circulation of better books.

I do not admit the truth of the theory held by many library Trustees, and most warmly accepted to by their librarians, that the common people who are the voters must find in the library the books that are in accordance with their "tastes." There are few Boards of Trustees who would not see the force of the arguments here advanced, and would not be willing to present the matter to the voters of the community, much as do the local Boards of Education the question of the conduct of their schools. They say, in effect: "You do not wish poor construction in school houses. You do not wish silly teachers in your schools. We purpose to get the best advice we can in these matters and act in accordance with that advice." So the library Trustees may well say: "You will, we believe, agree that in your library you should have offered to you only the best. And certainly you will not take it kindly from us if we, out of deference to your ignorance of the best, purchase poor literature for your use."

"But what harm is there," one may say, "in these silly novels?" It is not a question of the harm of the silly novel. It is a question of the benefit of the better novel which may and should take its place. A community might find it advisable to establish a distributing centre for the silliest of novels. Such a free distribution of silly novels might prove entirely harmless. It might even prove beneficial; but because such a distribution of light and silly stuff might be harmless we cannot conclude that it is the proper work of an institution established by the public for other and, we suppose, more helpful purposes. Several things may be shown to be equally harmless, only one of them may prove to be genuinely helpful. Libraries would do well to consider whether they are doing the more helpful things.

Who shall select our fiction for us? Who shall tell us which are the silly books and which are the good ones? Who will dare offer himself as a censor of the reading of the people? These questions are futile and aside from the point. No one pretends to be able to judge of all books immediately on their appearance. The best novel ever written is perhaps even now in our hands and receiving slight consideration. Nevertheless it is idle to suppose that from the opinions of students of literature, readily to be obtained through their writings, we cannot make a selection of a few hundred of the best of the novels of the past. From those that are being issued now we can select those which seem to be the best, revise our conclusions later as time gives our selections their right places and drop the freak books from our lists. Fiction, like all other forms of art, is of course as to its quality a matter of taste; but a question of taste is a question after all of the taste of the experts, of those who have had experience, who have thought over the matter. Besides, if we are not to make selections because we may sometimes fail to choose the best, why do we not live up to our principles, make our purchases solely by the criterion of numbers of readers, and add to our shelves the novels—unknown to "literature"—which haunt our bookstalls and appeal to the majority?

This is a sermon. I am not a great example. I am simply a preacher! And I say again novels are of great value as educators; they delight; they inform; they broaden; they stimulate; they cheer. Libraries should purchase them and lend them, and promote the reading of them. I simply think it is proper to ask ourselves more seriously than we have: How many? What kind? Can we do better than we are doing in this particular—and important—part of our work?

JOHN COTTON DANA.

Sir Robert Ball on the Beginning of the Earth.*

Sir Robert Ball long ago became well known to readers everywhere as a popular expositor of the science of astronomy, and that he enjoys this part of his work as well as his more serious duties as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge is evident from many circumstances. He asserts, indeed, that he had long desired the opportunity which came to him recently in giving the course of Christmas lectures to young people at the Royal Institute in London on that branch of astronomy "which treats of the evolution of the earth, the planets, and the sun from fire mist." It is these lectures which have been brought together to form the present book, and the chapters read as if the lectures had never been written out, but were taken down as extemporaneously spoken and are here simply reported with all the repetitions and prolixity that belong to a conversational address to an unscientific audience. Certain advantages belong to this method in favor of the reader ignorant of the subject who is laboring to understand all its details, but it exposes the author to literary criticism which he can disarm only by boldly asserting that he has little care for literary form or merit in this case, as is probably true.

Beginning with the nebulous "fire mist" of the primeval universe the birth of worlds is explained, and then follows their evolution—a fascinating tale which one would like to quote at length, or at least retell some of the wonderful information here given as to the processes and vicissitudes of planetary formation and the evolution of new forms to be followed in the course of years. But that must be left to the reader, who can find no more enlightening book than this as an introduction to the fascinating subjects to which it opens the door. Its illustrations, largely the reproductions of photographs of the heavens made through the huge telescopes at the Lick and other great observatories, are not only very helpful, but interesting and wonderful in themselves.

*THE EARTH'S BEGINNING. By Sir Robert Stalwell Ball. 12mo. Pp. 384. With four colored plates and numerous illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

Michael Davitt's Book on the Boer War.*

At the time when Lord Roberts went home from South Africa and told his rejoicing countrymen that the war of the Boers was practically over, books recounting the features of the struggle for the freedom of the Transvaal poured from the press. Makers of historical works vied with one another in getting their wares upon the market, and they told what to them seemed a completed story. But there was to be a long and heavy sequel, filled with exciting episodes. For two years after the rejoicings over the fall of Pretoria the war went on, and Michael Davitt's book on "The Boer Fight for Freedom" was published just as the end at last came. It is therefore not a complete story of the war, but it covers the ground of the most exciting operations.

Curiously enough, the big battles of this strangely prolonged struggle took place in the first few months of it. The history of Mafeking and Ladysmith is now an old story. It has been written often and in some instances well. Yet it bears repetition. With it goes the often-told story of Colenso, Magersfontein, Tugela, and the dreadful Spion Kop. Mr. Davitt's book contains a full-page picture of Spion Kop, a mountain that has taken its place in history. It is a gloomy, foreboding peak, rugged, isolated, precipitous, hazardous. The American mind involuntarily reverts to Lookout Mountain, and one would not be surprised at the apparition of the figure of "Fighting Joe Hooker." There are pictures of other fighting men. The illustrations of this book show many of the Boer leaders, among them that splendid hero, Cronje, whose defense will remain imperishable in the annals of warfare. Cronje's men will go home now from St. Helena and resume their occupation of tilling the land and herding their flocks. Their avocation as "embattled farmers" is ended. The world at large will hope that it may never be resumed, but their record will never die. England may well be proud to have subjugated such men.

It will readily be understood that Mr. Davitt's book does not fail to make the most of such incidents as Cronje's defense. Every action of the Boers is glorified with an enthusiasm that is almost communicative. Mr. Davitt's career as an opponent of the British Government was an earnest of the attitude he would take in dealing with such a topic as the Boer war. His hostility to England is uncompromising. There is not a page in his book which does not aim to show that the pernicious activity of "Perfidious Albion" pervaded the operations in South Africa from beginning to end. Of course the author viewed the operations from the Boer side of the field. He would hardly have cared to accompany the British forces. Viewing the war from the Boer side, he not only viewed it through Boer spectacles, but also had special opportunities for insight into the Boer ways of doing things. Still more interesting, perhaps, is the author's study of the personalities of the South African leaders. Mr. Davitt has much to say about them and what he says is valuable. But the entire spirit of the book may be gathered from this passage quoted from the last chapter:

> England not only poured her countless thousands of troops into South Africa, armed savages in her service, and burned Boer homes; she took the most unfair advantage of her puny antagonist which a spirit of vindictive malice could suggest. She had control of the cables, the ports, and the press, (having ordered the correspondents of independent papers out of the theatre of operations,) and thus, secure against either Boer or impartial testimony, her officers and news agencies commenced an ignoble campaign of calumny against the foemen who had won a world's kindly interest in a cause so splendidly upheld. Accusations of "murder" against Gen. De Wet, of outrages upon wounded British against De la Rey, of deliberate killing of Kafirs—including Kafir children—against Botha's officers, and kindred charges, were cabled to London time and time again. The purpose of these methods of moral assassination was apparent to the public. It was to deaden or to kill the universal sympathy felt for the fate of the republics by besmirching the fame and the reputation of the men who had at Dundee, Nicholson's Neck, Stormberg, Magersfontein, Colenso, Spion Kop, and a hundred other engagements humbled British arms in the dust, and exhibited to the great Powers the weakness of England's boasted military might in the capacity of her officers and the fighting qualities of her troops.

It remains only to say that the book, which is exceedingly heavy to hold, is handsomely printed on glazed paper, copiously illustrated, contains a good map of the South African country, and is fully indexed. It is an interesting and useful contribution to the history of one of the most remarkable of wars.

*THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael Davitt. 8vo. Pp. 603. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

*** Mr. Frank Haverty announces the sale of his entire collection of Irish and Catholic books at public auction at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms, 93 Fifth Avenue, June 2, 3, and 4. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, and persons unable to attend the sale can have their bids attended to by Mr. Haverty of 361 West Twenty-seventh Street.

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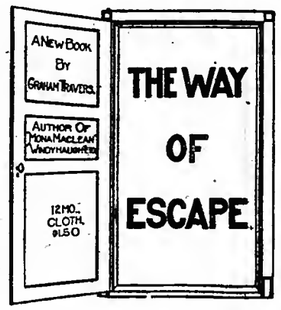
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THE IROQUOIS.

Mr. Lloyd's New and Important Edition of Lewis H. Morgan's Book Issued in Two Handsome Volumes.*

THE public has long waited for a reprint of Morgan's splendid treatise. Originally published in Rochester fifty-one years ago, it has for many years been scarce. The few copies which have come to light have found ready purchasers at several times the original price. Morgan's book has been recognized by the best minds as a classic. It treats of a large subject in our history in a way that is final and the charm of its author's style pervades every page of it. Many other men have written about this ancient people, but none of the books approaches Morgan's in originality of presentation, exhaustive knowledge, or interesting descriptions. Morgan was a man of considerable note in his time as a lawyer, legislator, and man of affairs. His studies of the Iroquois were a hobby, but he brought to his task a mind singularly capable in research, of marked intellectual integrity, and sound reasoning faculties.

The marvel is that the book has waited so long for republication. Mr. Lloyd and his publishers are certain to receive the thanks of every one into whose hands this new edition will fall. They undertook an enterprise which perhaps did not give promise of commercial success, but it is gratifying to know that the entire edition, although the price about equals that now paid for the scarce first edition, was sold before publication. It is obvious that many more copies could have been disposed of. The pity is that the work was not issued in popular form. Surely there would have been a certain sale in that form for at least three times as many copies as have been issued in the present edition. It is to be hoped that plates of the work have been stereotyped, and that eventually a cheaper edition may be on the market. Morgan's book is not alone adapted to the needs of students of ethnology. It is comprehensible to any mind. We can conceive of no one, fond of historical studies, who could not find constant delight in a perusal of its pages. The present edition is typographically superior to the first. The type is larger and the paper finer. Many new illustrations have been added and a number of the old ones have been beautifully printed in colors.

But it is the work of Mr. Lloyd which gives to the new edition its more special distinction. Nearly two hundred pages in the second volume comprise new matter, which is very largely in the form of notes to the text. Mr. Lloyd has wisely refrained from the use of the footnote method. He, of course, has retained Mr. Morgan's own footnotes, but whatever he has prepared himself he has placed in an appendix. Morgan's text, therefore, remains as he left it. Mr. Lloyd's industry and capacity for research, as shown in these notes, will impress all readers. He seems everywhere to have exhausted the subject. It was not a matter of one or two years which brought together so much accurate and valuable information. A good part of his adult life must have been devoted in leisure hours to this favorite topic.

On other grounds it is a source of satisfaction to welcome the appearance of this book and to wish for a cheaper edition. To most readers the Iroquois are a forgotten people. Their names survive in the geographical nomenclature of this State all the way westward from the Hudson Valley to the Falls of Niagara. Words in their language have even penetrated to other parts, and survived there in regions into which their wars and conquests carried their influence and established their supremacy.

In the centuries before our Revolutionary war this people had made a great deal of forgotten history on our continent. Among Indian races they had been supreme. They were master spirits, and the imperial nature of their ambition quite rivals that of many white races. With their seat of authority established in Central New York, they were masters of a domain which now forms many States. The territory over which they exercised their sway might well have been called an empire. Indeed, there was nothing boastful or unwarranted in their assumption of imperial rank for the chief man whom they chose to preside over them. The war cry of this people was heard on the shores of the Mississippi and in Mexico. They went south as far as Georgia. When Capt. John Smith met some of the Mohawks paddling about Chesapeake Bay, other Indians told him that the Mohawks made war on all the world.

North of the Aztec monarchy no people ever built up on this continent so powerful a political organization. It is believed that the conquests of the Iroquois reached to further limits than those of Greece, and that Rome herself did not much surpass them territorially. This empire of the Iroquois belongs not to remote antiquity, but is one of yesterday. When we have gone back 400 years everything beyond is shrouded in the dim twilight of Indian legend and scattered lore. Theirs was not an empire of the mind like Greece, of law and gold like Rome, but one purely of the sword, or the bow and arrow and the tomahawk.

It was purely because of their genius for war that the Iroquois were able to raise themselves to their proud eminence. That genius acted in a land which had been built for empire. Morgan well pointed out that a great source of their strength lay in the lands which were their home, which were the highest on the continent, between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. There, in Central New York, were the headwaters of great rivers, the Hudson, the St. Lawrence, the Susquehanna, the Ohio, which marked the highways along which they could descend to the conquest of inferior races far to the south and west. Long before the white man had made New York State a seat of civilization this dusky warrior race had marked out our territory as a land of empire.

Mr. Lloyd, in his introduction, emphasizes the historic interest of the Iroquois League as furnishing "the type of a Federal republic under whose root and around whose council fires all peoples might dwell in peace and freedom." Our Nation has gathered its people from many parts of the Old World, "its language and its free institutions from England, its civilization and art from Greece and Rome; its religion from Judea." And he adds, with emphasis, that "even these red men of the forest have wrought some of the chief stones in our national temple." Franklin's plan of union, in which was seen the beginning of our Federal Republic, "was directly inspired by the wisdom, durability, and inherent strength which he had observed in the Iroquois constitution." Mr. Lloyd remarks how, under the Articles of Confederation, "we managed our affairs for a dozen years very much on the Iroquois plan," and notes further how it must be confessed that we "were not quite as apt in execution and in administrative wisdom as our barbarian predecessors." When finally the colonies became the United States the Iroquois themselves recognized the similarity of our League of States to their own federation and gave to us the name of The Thirteen Fires.

It should be remarked that the sense in which the barbarians of North America were inferior to the barbarians of Northern Europe when they first met the civilization of Rome was due not to inferiority of race so much as to inferiority of environment. The lower stage of culture found here was due to want of domestic animals, and, notably, the horse, and to want of knowledge of iron. As Mr. Lloyd points out, hardly anything which the Indians were able to discover had been neglected by them. They had thoroughly appropriated the vegetable riches of America and the only animals capable of domestication had been domesticated. Moreover, they knew and used almost every metal they found here. Except for the extracting of the ore from iron and from non-native metals, European dominion in America has made hardly a single valuable conquest from nature in the four centuries of its sway. Most notable of all, perhaps, is the fact that the Indians added to man's sources of food by the cultivation of a unique and now widely used cereal, their own Indian corn. Except for the limitations imposed by environment, the Iroquois, therefore, may be said to have equaled in the arts of life and the arts of war the men of central and northern Europe when the Romans first met them.

When this Indian empire was founded, (somewhere about the time of the coming of Columbus,) more than 1,000 years had passed over the barbarians of Europe, who had made those enormous strides in culture and efficiency which enabled them to overthrow Rome itself, and build upon its ruins principalities, kingdoms, and empires, and then the Catholic Church. For the Iroquois there is no such proud record. They have gained nothing from contact with civilization. Nor does man's intellectual life owe any considerable debt to them. They left no monuments of art, they produced no literature. When their empire passed away in the Revolutionary War, all things for them passed away, and even in greater degree than with those other empires, Assyria, Babylonia, and Egypt, which, like the Iroquois empire, had found in literature and art no voice—no voice which could speak their life and thought into the minds of the men who came after them—men of alien races, men possessed of this opulent heritage of learning, culture, and law that has come down to us through the long centuries of England, of Rome, of Greece, of Palestine.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

*LEAGUE OF THE HO-DE-NO-SAU-NEE, OR IROQUOIS. By Lewis H. Morgan. A new edition with additional matter edited and annotated by Herbert M. Lloyd. Octavo. 2 Vols. Illustrated. 300 copies only printed. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Ballard's Virgil.*

Successful translation is one of the most difficult of literary tasks. This becomes especially evident in the case of world classics, where the necessity of preservation of the original flavor is complicated by the desire to surpass renderings previously made. Whether Mr. Ballard's translation of the first six books of the Aeneid marks an advance over the work of Dryden, Conington, or Morris seems more than doubtful. It contains, indeed, many excellent stanzas, and an occasional onomatopoetic line, such as:

"Whence through nine great mouths, with an echoing roar of the mountain."
(I., 245,) or
"The rocks that resound with the howls of her brine-colored sea-dogs," (III., 432.)

Among the passages of exceptional elegance in Mr. Ballard's rendering but one may be cited, Dido's rebuke to Aeneas, whom the translator, with a curious igno-

*THE AENEID OF VIRGIL. Books I.-VI. Translated by Harlan Hoge Ballard. Cloth. Pp. 360. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902. $1.50.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL

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JUNE

rance, calls "god-fearing," (pius,) iv., 382-375:

No goddess-mother was thine, nor from Dardanus art thou descended,
Traitor! but, bristling with crags, it was Caucasus gave thee thy being,
Yea, and Hyrcanian tigers encouraged thy life with their udder.
For, what need to dissemble? What worse can I fear in the future?
Had he a groan for my tears? Did his eyes once soften with pity?
Was he constrained to weep? Did my love arouse his compassion?
What is there left to choose? Now neither most powerful Juno
Nor the Saturnian father looks on with aspect impartial.
Nowhere is faith secure. I welcomed thee shipwrecked and needy,
Nay, in my madness, I gave thee a home and a share in my Kingdom.
Rescued the fleet thou hadst lost, and from death I redeemed thy companions.

This is not great poetry; it cannot compare with Morris's rendering of the passage, which has such a line as:

Hath he been vanquished into tears, or pitied her that loved?

or with Conington's:

Heaved he one sigh at tears of mine,

or Dryden's:

Sighed when I sobbed, or shed one kindly tear?

If Mr. Ballard seldom reaches Vergilian elevation, he frequently sinks into bathos, of which a very few examples will suffice:

"Groaning aloud, he drowned his face in a torrent of weeping."
"Gravely drawing instead, a groan from the depth of his bosom."
"Also his error through modern confusion of ancient tradition."
"Quickly on this the good norse pattered off with an old woman's ardor."
"Also restraining Entellus from venting his violent temper."

Not so rings ths Latin of him whom Dantc called master and guide.

Mr. Ballard is not free from error, as in "King Aeolus here, as dictator." (I., 52,) where a sixth-form boy should be able to correct his Roman history, or in "the ropcs to be shaken out ready for action," (III., 267,) while "approaching departnre," (IV., 297,) comes perilously near being a bull.

In choice of meter the translator has adopted the dactylic hexameter, into which he has ruthlessly forced English words never meant to be put into such a Procrustean bed. Despite "Ths Courtship of Miles Standish" or "Evangeline," this meter is not English, any more than it can be called German, because it is used in "Hermann und Dorothea"; and Mr. Ballard cannot be called a rival either of Longfellow or of Goethe. It would have been better to adopt the trochalc measure, either Dryden's pentameter, the standard English meter, Conington's tetrameter, or Morris's strangely alluring heptameter—anything to save a translation of Virgil from being Latinish English.

The test of the version is the rendering of lines which have become incorporated into the equipment of every literary student. How weak is "The head of the project, a woman!" beside "Dux femina facti," and even:

"Be what it may, even paying their vows, I'm afraid of the Grecians,"

is not quite:

Quidquid id est, timcs Danaos et dona ferentes,

but he has, on the other hand, reproduced the original most admirably in:

"Monster, terrific, deformed, gigantic, and robbed of his vision,"

as a rendering of:

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum, (III., 658.)

Mr. Ballard has succeded best with ths first, fourth, and sixth books. The fifth book, owing probably to its tediousness in ths original, is ths least interesting. As a whole, the work is only fair. Its best use will be for young students reading Virgil, on account of its slavish exactness to the letter and the line, but we regret to be compelled to conclude that Mr. Ballard's translation cannot be regarded as the pre-eminent English rendering of the bard of Mantua.

"TheSigneur De Beaufoy."*

Fifteenth century justice commonly lay in the point of the longest and heaviest sword, and the group of stories in which, under the title of "The Seigneur de Beaufoy," Mr. Hamilton Drummond describes its administration is a record of wild deeds and stern speech unchecked by any great tenderness for woman, or any deep reverence for the Church. The tales have a common hero and cover the period between 1438 and 1490, when the Seigneur was regarded as venerable indeed, for this was the century in which Warwick, at forty, demanded the respect due to old age. A single story of another Seigneur of the house, unhappily slain hy one of his vassals, whose execution he ordered with his last breath, completes the volume.

There are two ways to write fiction of this species. One is to pack it with the names of obsolete garments, weapons, and furniture and with military terms and the technicalities of fortification, cementing the mixture with English particles. This greatly impresses the humble-minded reader and discourages the indolent. The other way is to write in current English, and to leave much to the reader's fancy, not regarding the possibility that he will costume and house the characters in a fashion incongruous with their age and station. This is Mr. Drummond's method, and it should please those readers who object to using dictionaries, the more so as he combines it with a talent for clear and lively narration. For the most part the only truth in the stories is their vivid reproduction of the spirit of a time when Christianity was but a veneer above polished savagery. In this they excel.

*THE SEIGNEUR DE BEAUFOY. By Hamilton Drummond. Post 8vo. Pp. 359. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS AND MEN.

A Recent Word from d'Annunzio.

In spite of the failure of "Francesca da Rimini" in Rome, and of his other works in his native country, Gabriel d'Annunzio is apparently not discouraged in his belief in himself. He set to work on the "Parisina" and "Sigismundo Malatesta," the other parts of the "Malatesta" trilogy, of which the "Francesca" is the first, even while the Francesca tragedy was still being criticised. Signor d'Annunzio recently wrote to a correspondent: "The two last parts of 'Malatesta' are now well on the road to completion. When in Modena I had the great good fortune to discover a packet of letters from the unhappy wife of Nicolo III. d'Este to her stepson Ugo, which quite modify the idea that she felt repugnance at his love for her. 'Sigismundo Malatesta,' husband of Parisina's daughter, who (Parisina) in her turn killed her husband, will finish the first cycle of my tragedies." * * * "Italian legend," he continued, "so false and corrupt, is an inexhaustible mine of tragedy. History, documents, and books palpitate with a new life, so far untouched, among which I have passed years drinking in the ideas, passions, and atmosphere of the times and people. The 4,000 verses of 'Francesca,' written in forty-eight days, about which so much has been said, was nothing but the fruit of eighteen months' hard study."

Dr. Barry's New Book on the Popes.

"The Papal Monarchy, from Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII.," by the well-known novel-writing priest, Dr. William Barry, will be brought out in a week or two by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a sketch or picture of facts grouped round certain historical centres so as to exhibit the rise, triumph, and decline of the Papacy as a visible world power. The period chosen comprises about 700 years. There are four chapters, the first telling of the period from "Gregory the Great to Leo III." (Charlemagne.) The Stage of Growth." Chapter II., from "Leo VI. to Gregory VII. Stage of External and Internal Hindrances." Chapter III., from "Gregory VII. to Innocent III. Stage of Conflict and Triumph." And Chapter IV. from "Innocent III. to Boniface VIII. The Stage of Dissolution." According to Dr. Barry, by virtue of its idea the Papacy creates Western Christendom; sets up the holy Roman Empire, and subdues to itself all the elements of renascent civilization. But as the country develops it enters into conflict with it as a sovereign fact, is shattered at length during the Great Schism, which is symbolized and foretold by the translation of the Papal Chair to Avignon. In short, it might be called "The Papacy and European Civilization," for example: "How did the Popes affect the laws, morals, learning, art, daily life of Westerns while ascending to supremacy and exercising it? Under this point of view what was Mediaeval Christendom? How did the Popes deal with the empire? With the City of Rome and its people? What share had they in the Crusades and other 'holy wars'? What were their personal qualities, genius, character, virtues, crimes? What was their attitude toward learning, the classics, philosophy; their encouragement of universities and antagonism to new forms of thought?"

An Important Literary Event.

As everybody knows, in order to possess even a representative collection of the works of John Ruskin, it is necessary to fill one's library shelves with sixty or seventy volumes, of all sizes, and in which uniformity in appearance or arrangement is conspicuous by its absence. Then, too, must be added some thirty volumes and pamphlets—that is, if they are obtainable—in order to possess a complete collsction of the works of the famous British art revolutionist. A complete, uniform edition of his works is therefore a literary event of no small importance. This is what has been undertaken by Longmans, Green & Co., and we are told that every means will be taken to make the edition worthy of the author. The editor is E. T. Cook, well known as an interpreter of Ruskin, and with him will be associated one of Ruskin's literary executors, Mr. Wedderhurn, K. C., who will personally edit certain volnmes. The texts used will be those last to come from the author's hands, and, as far as possible, the arrangement will be chronological. The edition will be of the "library" type, the printing of which has been intrusted to the Ballantyne Press of Edinburgh. The text, we are told, is to be enriched hy much hitherto unpuhlished material dealing with Roskin's work, in general and with reference to special books, lectures, and essays. The edition will be in thirty volumes, the last of which will include interesting data on Ruskiniana, together with a hihliography and indices.

Blackmore's John Ridd in Real Life.

It may interest the many American readers of "Lorna Doone" who have admired the athletic yeoman, John Ridd, to know that this character is believed hy English critics to have had actual existence. In other words, he has been recognized in John Harwell of Lynmooth, a strapping fellow, who died in 1809 in a London hospital. It was uot until recently, however, that his identify was actually revealed, partly through remembrances of the wonderful knowledge that he displayed of Exmoor lore. Some eight or nine years ago he became an inmate of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, owing to paralysis induced, many by a complete collapse of his magnificent physical powers. There he met another paralytic named Julia Ealfs, who had been there since 1854. The two had long conversations together. She survived him, and it is practically owing to her account of what Harwell said to her that he has been identified as the original John Ridd.

John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) with Hobbes's Home.

John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) with whom an interview was published in these columns last week, is an American by birth, but for a number of years she has resided in England, where the scenes of most of her stories are laid. At present she lives with her father in Lancaster Gate, which belongs to the fashionable quarter of South Kensington comprising Cromwell Road and Queen's Gate. Lancaster Gate itself is one of those typical London residential quarters in which nothing less genteel than a hansom cab is by any possibility ever seen and in which it would be perfectly safe for children to play in the centre of the street, did the scions of the families within its boundary ever condescend to such plebeian pastime. The house in which Mrs. Craigie lives is a solid, old-fashioned, four-storied mansion, which belongs to any and every period of architecture. Entering into a broad hallway, the visitor passes up the generous stairway, which occupies the central position belonging to the "well" in more modern edifices, to the spacious drawing room of the second floor. In some intangible way—perhaps owing to the mere pose of the furniture—this apartment suggests America, and prepares one for the American intonation and manner of the hostess. Among numerous portraits on the walls hangs one of ths authoress herself, in youthful, neveraging maidenhood, painted at about the time when her first book, "Some Emotions and a Moral," appeared. In person Mrs. Craigie furnishes fresh proof that large size and imposing presence are not necessary to intellectual boldness and unconventionality.

Milton's Prosody.

Many years ago Robert Bridges, the English poet, prepared a simple tabulation of Milton's prosody in "Paradise Lost," to which he afterward added an accont of the prosody of "Samson Agonistes." In 1893, he added eight appendices or notes on various points. To this Mr. Bridges has now added an analysis of stress prosody and a chapter on the structure of English accentual prosody. Mr. Bridges's aim is to provide a good foundation for a grammar of English prosody—on the basis of Milton's practice, which he has chosen as a middle and fixed point to which all other practice may be compared. The book also contains a second and closely allied subject, "Classical Meters in English Verse," by William Johnson Stone. This second portion was first privately printed in 1886, and in its original form was largely a plea for the introduction of classical meters into English poetry. Mr. Stons was an earnest advocate of the introduction of classical rules of prosody into English grammar, and shortly before his recent death, had finished recasting his paper into the form of a history and grammar of the subject. Whether or not poetry will ever be written conforming to these lines is quite uncertain. The volume, however, will have great practical value. A knowledge of the proper division of English syllables into long and short on classical analogy and phonetic values, is not only useful in itself, but classical poetry being so familiar to the best English poets and unconsciously influencing their practice, this careful definition of the English syllables is a necessary study for them. The volume contains indexes of the subjects, words, and names, and is to be had from ths Clarendon Press, New York, at $1.75 net.

Thomas Dixon's Home.

"Elmington," the home of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the anthor of "The Leopard's Spots," is one of the most beautiful estates in Virginia. It occupies a commanding position on North River, an arm of Molbjack Bay, in Gloucester County, and though now comprising 500 acres, was originally a crown grant of 2,000 acres from ths King of England to the Whiting family. The house is beautifully situated on a peninsula which is almost entirely surrounded by water. On the spacious lawn are thirty-seven varieties of trees, many of them being giant oaks and elms, holly, cedar, magnolia, and pine. There is a water front of one and one-half miles, one-half mile being on the North River arm of the hay, and one mile on Elmington Creek, which winds gracefully around the house. The house is a massive brick structure of Colonial style, with a noble white pillar porch from which can be seen, within a radius of two miles, twelve or fifteen interesting old homesteads. It was erected fifty-seven years ago on the site of the original structure, which dated back to 1660. It is three and one-half stories high and contains thirty-six rooms. The walls are three feet in thickness and covered with Portland cement. The workmanship is of the best. The windows and doorsills are of marble imported from Italy, and the winding stairs and its two galleries are of solid mahogany. Hunting and fishing are pleasant diversions at Elmington. There are twenty-five acres of oyster ground on the water front of the estate, and so abundant are quail that they may frequently be seen on the lawn with the chickens. Wild turkeys and woodcock are also numerous.

Mainly Personal.

It may interest some persons to learn that John Kendrick Bangs himself sold the first copy of his new book, "Olympian Nights," which will be published June 12 by Harper & Brothers. A book agent called upon Mr. Bangs and tried to sell him a five-dollar copy of a volume of sermons by a well-known divine. The author, feeling that he was not at present in need of the sermons, made repeated efforts to get rid of the agent, but in vain. Neither rebuff nor persuasion were availing. He at last offered to take the book agent's subscription for a copy of "Olympian Nights." The offer was immediately accepted, the money paid, and the agent departed after half an hour with no further reference to the sermons. In recounting the incident, Mr. Bangs said that "evidently he concluded he was beyond reach of religious instruction."

•.• John Russell Young's "Men and Memories" is already on the press for a second edition. It was published only about a month ago by F. Tennyson Neely. The work is edited by the author's wife, Mrs. May D. Russell Young. Mr. Young was a journalist and friend of Lincoln, Grant, and Dickens. He tells about these men, and also gives sketches of Lowell, Lawrence Barrett, Booth, Roscoe Conkling, Sherman, Bayard Taylor, Bismarck, and many others famous in England, Germany, and America. The work is in two volumes.

•.• Charles F. Lummis, anthor of "The Awakening of a Nation," takes to his home every year two Indian children from a neighboring tribe, and keeps them for the year, at the end of that time taking two others for the same period. The children learn more by living in the writer's home than they could aequire during the same period if left to go to school and live with their own people. Mr. Lummis's home is situated between Pasadena and Los Angeles, and was built by his own hands. The interest in the Indian race seems to increase in the same proportion that its members are diminishing.

•.• James Huneker's "Melomeniacs" is taken seriously by English critics, who regard the author highly. Vernon Blackburn recently said in the Pall Mall Gasette that "he is among the two or three best-known musical critics in America, a man of really astonishing imagination."

•.• An English reviewer spoke of Ellen Kenton, the heroine of W. D. Howells's "The Kentons," as being "a singularly winning creature." But of her sister Lottie he said: "Lottie is the matter-of-fact American girl, vivacious rather than clever, who belongs to that innocent society in which chaperons are unknown and flirtations lead to nothing. They destroyed Daisy Miller, but then Daisy Miller was a little fool, and Lottie Kenton was a very shrewd young woman."

•.• Hamlin Garland is camping in Illinois, in that region named by Margaret Fuller many years ago "Eagle's Nest." The camp is on a high bluff on the Rock River, just north of the town of Oregon, and is a favorite retreat for artists. Mr. Garland's "The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop" will be published by Grant Richards in England in September.

•.• Says The London Athenæum: "It is easy to be unjust to Bret Harte—easy to say that he was a disciple of Dickens—easy to say that in richness, massiveness, and variety he fell far short of his great and beloved master. No one was so ready to say all this and more about Bret Harte as Bret Harte himself. For of all the writers of his time he was perhaps the most modest, the most unobtrusive, the most anxious to give honor where he believed honor to be due."

•.• The Countess of Warwick is writing a history of Warwick Castle and its owners from Saxon and Norman times to the close of the reign of Queen Victoria. The book will be illustrated chiefly from paintings and relics in the castle, and will be published in England hy Hutchinson.

•.• Mr. Louis M. Elshemus, the author-artist, has returned from his nine months' traveling through the South Sea Islands. He spent three months at Apia, Samoa, where he became intimately acquainted with several chiefs. He left the tropical islands last October and went to New Zealand. Mr. Elshemus has an interesting collection of sketches, which he will introduce in his forthcoming book relating to his adventurous trip.

•.• Everett T. Tomlinson's new etory is based on Arnold's famous march to Quebec through the wilderness, and promises to be liked by the boys. It will be published in the Fall by Hcughton, Mifflin & Co.

•.• Miss Lulu Katherine Eubank, author of "Old Glory," published by the Abbey Press, is the daughter of Major Robert W. Eubank, who was a Confederate officer. One great-grandfather, Dr. John McAdam, was a surgeon in the war of 1812 and another, Col. Downing, served in the same war. In the Revolution her great-great uncles, Dr. Joseph McAdam and Capt. John McAdam, received bounty land grants for 6,000 acres in Ohio for distinguished services in the Virginia Continental line.

1902

HAWTHORNE.

Mr. Pickard Questions the Authenticity of the First Diary of Which He Was the Editor.

FIVE years ago, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published a little book entitled "Hawthorne's First Diary, with an Account of Its Discovery and Loss." At that time I believed the alleged "Diary" was genuine, and had been in that faith with little wavering for more than a quarter of a century. There were doubts and suspicions from the first, because of a mystery never fully cleared up in regard to the manner in which the material came to light. But facts corroborating most of its details came to me from many sources while the story was being exploited in a literary weekly with which I was connected. The relatives of Hawthorne (with the single exception of his son Julian) expressed a belief in the genuineness of the "Diary," and many critics in this country and England seemed satisfied with the internal as well as external evidence that we had before us specimens of the earliest literary work of the great master.

In the volume referred to were candidly set forth all the suspicious circumstances attending the rather romantic discovery of what purported to be Hawthorne's first attempts as a writer. No motive for forgery has ever come to light. No pay was called for, and, indeed, money offered was refused. The real name of the person who manufactured the "Diary," if it is a forgery, was not learned until after his death, which occurred thirty years ago. Then, little by little, the curiously romantic story of his life came to light, and, though I never met him, I have interviewed many persons who knew him well.

I have lately come into the possession of facts which prove conclusively that one item at least of the "Diary" could not have been written by Hawthorne. This has so shaken faith in all the rest that the plates of the book have been destroyed, and as there were only 1,000 copies printed, it is not likely that many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS have seen it. If a forgery, it is a most remarkable literary curiosity, considering the circumstances of its origin, now to be set forth.

The "Diary" itself makes but one-third of the volume, and the other two-thirds are taken up with an account of Hawthorne's boyhood life in the Maine wilderness that is certainly genuine, and contains much not to be found in his biographies; also the story of the life of William Symmes, who either invented or found the "Diary." He was a mulatto, who, when a youth, was an occasional companion of Hawthorne in the sports of the lake region in which they lived. As the wheel of this mystery revolves around the figure of this colored man, let us see who he was, and even trace the remarkable ancestry of which he was probably ignorant.

The Rev. Zechariah Symmes, the first of his American ancestors, was son and grandson of clergymen who suffered in the Marian persecution. He was pastor of the first church in Charlestown, Mass., and had for assistant John Harvard, founder of the college that immortalizes his name. His son and grandson were graduates of Harvard and pastors of Massachusetts churches. His great-grandson, William Symmes, did not keep up the clerical sequence, but became a lawyer, settled at Portland, and was a leader of the bar in the Province of Maine. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts. In early life he was a tutor in Virginia, and he was never married. He brought from the South a colored mistress, a pure African, and the subject of this sketch was born in Portland in 1805. He took the name of his father, and became an orphan when but two years of age. Gen. Samuel Fessenden, a colleague of his father at the bar, had him placed in the family of Capt. Britton of Otisfield, while a son of his own (William Pitt Fessenden) was cared for in a neighboring town. To Raymond, which adjoins Otisfield, came the mother of Hawthorne when her son was about ten years old. Capt. Britton often visited Hawthorne's uncle, Richard Manning of Raymond, and young Symmes coming with him made the acquaintance of Manning's nephew. They fished and hunted and skated together during a series of years. Young Fessenden was sometimes of the party. After Hawthorne left Maine, Symmes went to sea. At Salem and at Liverpool he met and had friendly talks with Hawthorne after the latter became famous. During our civil war Symmes was employed in some capacity in Col. Baker's detective bureau at Washington—is said to have been a spy upon the spies. He went by the name of Sim. Senator Fessenden always recognised him when they met, and brought up reminiscences of their boyhood.

Now for the "Diary": Symmes in his letters to me claimed it came into his possession from a Raymond soldier named Small, whom he nursed in a hospital in Fairfax County, Va. Small said it was given him by Francis Radoux, whose father (a Frenchman who had served in the Napoleonic wars) married the widow of Hawthorne's uncle Richard, and came into possession of the house in which Hawthorne's mother lived. Small said he got the book while helping Radoux move his goods from this house. I have talked of this matter with the elder Radoux, who said his wife had spoken of a journal kept by her nephew, but that he never had seen it. He believed Small stole it. Because of his love for his old-time friend, Symmes refused all offers to sell, or even show, the "Diary," which he asserted was in Hawthorne's handwriting. At length he promised to send extracts to be published in my paper. He wrote in pencil on paper evidently torn from some old ledger, and signed at first only his initials. He never gave me an address by which I could reach him through the mail, but his letters were postmarked at Alexandria and other points near Washington. He said he saw my paper each week, and I communicated with him through "Notices to Correspondents." His last letter was signed "W. Sims." Every effort to find him and get sight of the precious journal, in which search some of the Hawthorne family joined me, proved futile. We did not know until after his death, in 1871, that he was a colored man or that he did not spell his name correctly.

Nearly two years after his death a friend of his, one Dickinson, sent me the longest and best of the extracts from the "Diary," which he said he found among the papers of Symmes. But Dickinson was as elusive as Symmes himself, and I could not find him. Here was mystery enough to make the whole affair suspicious. But the extracts were so Hawthornesque in style, and related so many incidents of which I found corroboration among the old people of Raymond, that I could not doubt their authenticity. For instance, one item mentions swapping knives with a Quaker boy named Robinson Cook, and expresses the belief he is not cheated, as Quakers "never cheat." When I published this item Robinson Cook, then an aged Quaker, wrote: "The whole affair is fresh in my mind," and he adds: "There can be no doubt of the truth of Nat's records, nor has he used any fictitious names." Other items called out similar remarks from other aged citizens.

If the whole affair is a forgery perpetrated by a comparatively illiterate negro, how are we to account for the admirable style of many of the passages? Would his long line of educated ancestors explain it? Could he get grammar and style by heredity? Look at this inscription which he says was on the fly leaf of the manuscript book:

Presented by Richard Manning to his nephew, Nathaniel Hawthorne, with the advice that he write out his thoughts some every day, in as good words as he can, upon any and all subjects, as it is one of the best means of his securing for mature years command of thought and language.

Raymond, June 1, 1816.

Is it conceivable that Symmes could have hit upon such a perfect hit of phrasing? And yet, if the whole is a forgery, written half a century after the time in which it purports to be written, it must be so, as no one but Symmes, so far as I can find, had cognizance of all the facts correctly related in the extracts he sent. Symmes died in Florida, and no trace of the manuscript has been found.

Now we come to an item concerning which I have lately found that it must be a forgery, and there is no escape from that conclusion. Note how cunning is the wit of this forger. He puts himself in the place of the boy Hawthorne; tells the story of a drowning that actually occurred in the manner described almost half a century previously, with many light touches and humorous conceits worthy of a budding genius ready to blossom into consummate literature; an old man writing with the simplicity and naïveté of a boy, and relating a circumstance he supposed occurred while Hawthorne was living in Raymond, but which as I have now found actually happened several years after he had left that region and when he was no longer a boy—but not after Symmes himself left the neighborhood. Here is the item:

A young man named Henry Jackson, Jr., was drowned two days ago up in Crooked River. He and one of his friends were trying which could swim the faster. Jackson was behind, but gaining. His friend kicked at him in fun, thinking to hit his shoulder and push him back, but missed and hit his chin, which caused him to take in water and strangle, and before his friend could get help poor Jackson was (Elder Leach says) "beyond the reach of mercy." I read one of the Psalms to my mother this morning, and it plainly declares twenty-six times that "God's mercy endureth forever." I never saw Henry Jackson—he was a young man just married. Mother is sad; says she shall not consent to my swimming any more in a millpond with the boys, fearing that in sport my mouth might get kicked open, and then sorrow for a dead son be added to that for my dead father, which she says would break her heart. I love to swim, but shall not disobey my mother.

While the volume was in press in the Summer of 1897, I visited Raymond for the first time, and found an old man, Hezekiah Lombard, who remembered the Hawthorne family at the time they gave up their residence in the town in 1822, he being at that time five years old. He said he remembered the drowning of Jackson and attended the funeral. This puzzled me, as if Hawthorne wrote the item it must have been when he was a boy, say about 1818, and Lombard would then be only two years old. Next day I found in the town records that a Henry Jackson, Jr., was drowned in Crooked River in 1828. This vindicated Lombard, but played havoc with Symmes. My first impulse was to telegraph my publishers to stop work on the book, but the Town Clerk suggested the records might be wrong—that possibly it should have been 1818, and that Lombard only remembered what his elders had told him. This seemed reasonable, and work on the book proceeded. Another shock upset my faith soon after. In the Portland public library I found a file of newspapers for the year 1828, and in September of that year was recorded the drowning of Henry Jackson, Jr., in Crooked River. Thinking it possible that two Jacksons had been drowned in that river, I made further search and actually found this to be the case—another Henry Jackson, Jr., was drowned in 1808. This did not help matters, for Hawthorne was then only four years old—too young in this case as he was too old in the other. Not quite discouraged I made search for a third Henry Jackson, Jr., and found him. His name was in the record of a deed signed by Hawthorne's mother some months after his (Jackson) father was drowned in 1808. The one drowned in 1828 might have been his son—probably was. Drowning in Crooked River seemed to be a family trait of the Jacksons, but I could find no record of the fate of this Henry. It might be he whom Elder Leach put "out of the reach of mercy" in 1813. I rested here and looked no further. It was easier to believe in an improbably long procession of Jacksons going to their hereditary fate than to allow the greater improbability that this and other Hawthornesque passages in the "Diary" were forged by an illiterate negro.

This last prop to my faith has lately been knocked out. I have found a cousin of the Jacksons who has been studying the genealogy of the family. He assures me that my Henry the Third was not drowned. Oddly enough, he came to his death by taking cold while bathing in Crooked River. There is no help for it, I have had the plates of my book destroyed, and the few copies unsold called in. And yet, after all, perhaps this one item is the only one forged. Many of the other items are even more like what might have been expected of the boy Hawthorne than this discredited passage. There are some weird ghost stories peculiarly in his line. At any rate, if it is all a forgery, the "Diary" is a first-rate literary curiosity, and I have the consolation of having been "taken in" in good company.

SAMUEL T. PICKARD.

401 Newbury Street, Boston, June 2, 1902.

Flowers and Gardens.*

Botany is far from being a settled science, and the work published even a decade back needs considerable revision to bring it up to date. The papers contained in "Flowers and Gardens" were published nearly thirty years ago, and when one glances at the editor's preface and learns that the book has been reprinted from the first edition, verbatim et literatim, with a very few foot notes of correction, one naturally finds oneself wondering a bit. The answer to the dilemma, however, lies in the pages which wait to be opened.

Having read the book, then, the first thing one finds it natural to say of these papers (written during a last illness and brought out only after the author's death) is that they possess that perennial charm which belongs to simple and unaffected writing about a subject that a man really loves; they are as non-technical as their scope will permit. Although Forbes Watson knew a great deal of the scientific structure of plants, although his skill in the study of botany was indeed hereditary, (on his mother's side he was descended from Dr. John Fothergill, a noted English botanist and friend of Linnæus; on his father's side, from James Forbes, F. R. S., a well-known student of Indian botany,) this work seems to have a special line of its own; it does not deal, primarily, with the functions of stem and leaf and flower in the growth of the plant, but rather with the beauty of stem and leaf and flower. A deep religious instinct pervades the whole. The feeling which took possession of Tennyson at sight of the little "flower in the crannied wall" seems to have been habitual with this author—you find it in the study of the purple crocus in his Nottingham meadows, and of the golden crocus in his garden, and in his delicate etudies of the snowdrop, the lily, the daffodil.

Ben Jonson calls the white lily "the plant and flower of light." Why? "Because," says Leigh Hunt in his "Imagination and Fancy," "there is a golden dawn issuing out of the white lily in the rich yellow of the stamens." Our author concedes as much; he has a pretty conceit, however, which goes further: "Yes, but is not Jonson also thinking of that silvery glistening of the petals which makes them seem almost to shine with a light of their own?".

The second half of the book, "On Gardens," is directed against the tyranny of bedding-out gardening. The beauty of individual flowers was to Forbes Watson far greater than that to be found in any "mere masses of color." For example, he says:

I remember looking at a show bed of highly cultivated tulips, and contrasting it with two flowers altogether untrained, which stood upon the open bed of a garden little better than a wilderness. One of these flowers was yellow; the other a rich red, and the sun shining through the latter gave it a transparency which made it glow like wine. I would sooner have had those two neglected flowers than all the exhibition.

A book, evidently inspired by the St. Louis Exposition, deals with the Louisiana Purchase and our title west of the Rocky Mountains, with a review of annexation by the United States; it is by Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington. There will be one full page and four folding maps, together with seven full-page woodcut portraits. The work contains 67 pages, and is a sort of handbook and general résumé of our knowledge of the acquisition by President Jefferson in 1803, with sketches of the Gadsden Purchase and Alaska, and matters concerning the expedition of Lewis and Clark. The book is being published by the Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.

*FLOWERS AND GARDENS. By Forbes Watson. Edited by the Rev. Canon Ellacombe. Pp. 224. Cassell & Company, New York and London. $1.50 net.



Behold the Man at the Counter.

Quite so. He Seems Engrossed.

Yes; he is Deducing Things.

Is this, then, the famed Sherlock Holmes?

No; only a Meek and Humble Disciple.

And what is he Deducing?

A Conclusion from a Book.

Is it Difficult?

Not at all. He Observes the Title.

Which is?

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES; and Under the Title, a Picture of Sherlock Holmes.

What then?

From this he Deduces that it's a Good Thing and he can't Afford to Miss it.

Is the Other Person also a Practitioner of Deduction?

He is. He Holds a $5 Bill.

Well?

From this he makes a Deduction of $1.25.

Ah, a Commercial Transaction?

A Mutually Satisfactory One. The Bookseller Rejoices because this is the 13th Copy of the Book he has Sold in an Hour.

And the Purchaser?

Is Gleeful because he has Bought $125.00 worth of Enjoyment for $1.25.

What, then, do we Deduce from This?

That it's a Good Proposition which Benefits Both Sides.

Ah! How Simple is Deduction when you once Know How.

For Further Information Read THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., New York.

A NEW BOOK BY

ROBERT BARR:

A Prince of Good Fellows

Illustrated, $1.50.

HERMAN K. VIELE has written a delightful modern romance entitled

MYRA OF THE PINES

$1.50.

Other books in demand for summer reading are:

THE MADNESS OF PHILIP ($1.50), by Josephine Daskam; THE BLAZED TRAIL ($1.50), by Stewart Edward White; RED SAUNDERS ($1.25), by Henry Wallace Phillips, and those two delightful nature books, FOREST NEIGHBORS ($1.50), by W. D. Hulbert, and NEXT TO THE GROUND ($1.20), by Martha McCulloch-Williams.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO.
PUBLISHERS.

Bangs & Co.,

91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY, June 9th, and following days,

Several Collections of Books,

Americana, Bibliography, Behn's Libraries, Cyclopedias, Memoirs, Baskerville Bible, Early Editions of Josephus and Ovid, with the illustrations by Sichem and Solis; an old Venetian Missal; German Classics; and a general collection of Biography, History, Poetry, etc.,

and

FRIDAY, June 13th,

A Collection of LAW BOOKS,

including the LIBRARY of

STEPHEN PHILBIN, Esq., of this city.

Sales Attend in Davis' Rooms, 23 W. 23d St. Write for Catalogue.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS recently deplored the lack of a good modern edition of the works of Dryden. We are glad to hear that Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation an edition of Dryden, edited by George R. Noyes, to be included in the well-known series of Cambridge Poets. Each volume in this series contains a portrait of the author, a biographical sketch, notes, indexes to titles and first lines, and each is a large crown octavo, printed on opaque paper, and bound in library style. Other volumes in preparation are "Shakespeare," edited hy W. A Neilson; "Byron," edited by .Paul E. More; "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," edited by Miss Child; "George Herbert," edited by George H. Palmer, and "Edmund Spenser," edited by Neil Dodge. "Pope," edited by Henry W. Boynton, will be issued in the Fall.

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A new English text of Montaigne's "Essays and Letters," founded on the one published in 1877, (in three volumes, octavo,) has now been completed, and will soon be published in London by Reeves & Turner. It will be edited by W. C. Hazlitt, and will extend to four volumes. The edition of 1877 was superintended by Mr. Hazlitt's father, and, though bearing his own neme on the title, hs merely contributed the preface. A salient feature in the present undertaking is the substitution for the English colioquial equivalents, or rather supposed equivalents of the Frenchman's language, the words which he actually used, or the sense which he intended to convey.

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"George Eliot's Life," as compiled from her letters and diaries by her husband, J. W. Cross, has been reissued by W. Blackwood & Sons of London in two small volumes, with the text neatly printed on thin India peper.

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"Birth: A New Chance," the Rev. Columbus Bradford's recent book, published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, has been the occasion of an interesting controversy in the Methodist Episcpal Church. Because of its heretical teaching the author was deposed by the Church authorities from his pastorats at Okawville, Ill., charges were preferred against him, and a heresy trial was averted only hy an alleged lack of jurisdiction by the Lebanon District Conference. As the title indicates, the book teaches a doctrine equivalent to that of the reincarnation of the soul.

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Brentano's have received from Europe the following books: From Paris—Henry Lavedan's "Le Marquis de Priola"; "Edouard VII. Intimé," by J. H. Aubry; "Catalogue Illustré du Salon de 1902," of the Société des Artistes Français; "L'Age du Mufle," by "Gyp"; Maurics Maeterlinck's "Le Temple Ensevell." From Berlin—"Gasammelte Schriften," of Georg Brandes; "Die Ursachen und Bekämpfung des Verbrechens," by Cesare Lombroso, and a new illustrated edition of Fr. Spielhagen's "Die schünen Amerikanerinnen."

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Retail booksellers' report that the volcanic disasters in the West Indies have caused a considerable demand for Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii."

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A. E. Gallatin, who, it may be recalled, inspired quite an active correspondence in THE NEW YORK TIMES three or four years ago concerning the art of Aubrey Beardsley, is about to send to the press a book dealing with the same subject. He would be grateful if any of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS would acquaint him with information concerning those unpublished drawings of the artist which are not accounted for in the literature of the subject. Letters conveying such information may be addressed to him at 25 Gramercy Park, New York City.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this month "Life at West Point, the Making of the American Army Officer: His Studies, Discipline, and Amusements," by H. Irving Hancock, with an introduction by Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy; "Lenox and the Berkshire Highlands," by R. De Witt Mallary, with illustrations taken from photographs; "Anthology of Russian Literature, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," by Leo Wiener, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages, Harvard University; Part I., "From the Tenth Century to the Present Time"; "Fame for a Woman; or, Splendid Mourning," a novel by Cranstown Metcalfe, with frontispiece by Adolf Thiede.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons have just published "One of Our Conquerers," "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," and "The Amazing Marriage," making twelve of the fifteen volumes in their pocket edition of George Meredith. The three remaining books will not be issued until early in the Fall.

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"The King in Yellow," Robert W. Chambers's book of stories, will be brought out June 12 in a new and revised edition by Harper & Brothers. The stories, which were published some years ago, and which were received with commendation, are romantic and mysterious in tone, suggesting the manner of Poe and de Maupassant in several instances. They deal with artistic and other picturesque phases of life in Paris and New York.

***

"Ten Thousand Miles in Persia," by Major Percy Molesworth Sykes of the Queen's Bays, Consul to Kernan and Persian Baluchistan, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is a record of eight years of travel, and was prepared with special reference to the geography and history of the country, as well as to its commercial resources and to the opening up of trade routes. The book is dedicated, by special permission, to Lord Curzon. The work contains about 500 pages, a map, an index, and seventy-two illustrations. In his preface Major Sykes says: "I can claim, without fear of contradiction, that in the present generation no Englishman, and indeed no European, has traveled more extensively in Eastern and Southern Persia than myself, while my official position has given me exceptional opportunities, such as are rarely if ever enjoyed by unofficial travelers, of meeting the better classes of natives, and thereby of obtaining accurate information."

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An adaptation of Cervantes's "Don Quixote," hy Mary E. Burt and Lucy Leffingwell Cable, is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is illustrated so as to interest juvenile readers, and is intended especially for school readings.

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In the current issue of The Christian Endeavor World is contained a statement of the Mormon situation by the Rev. Frank Barnett, a Baptist minister of Salt Lake City. He says: "There are to-day between three and four hundred thousand adherents of the system throughout the world. There are between thirteen and fourteen hundred missionaries in all parts of the world. A call for one hundred more went out from the leaders the day before the conference."

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Brassey's Naval Annual for 1902, just imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, gives speciel treatment to the question of submarine boats, particularly because of the large number being built hy the French Navy. The menace of the submarine, Lord Brassey believes, is not nearly so great as that caused by the advent of torpedo boats ten years ago, the question of vision being a fundamental difficulty whose eolution is not yet in sight. Lord Brassey writes on navy personnel, and his comparative estimates of the navies of ths world are said to be very interesting.

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"The Anthracite Coal Industry," by Peter Roberts, published by The Macmillan Company, is an "interesting account of the anthracite coal industry and its social and economic aspects." The introduction to it was written by Prof. Sumner. An interesting passage in the book is on the adjustment of wages, an amicable settlement of which "is the greatest desideratum of to-dey in the anthracite coal industry." Mr. Roberts's book is the result of fourteen years of life among the coal miners.

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"The Night-Hawk, a Tale of the '60's," which deals with blockade-running between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the ports of the Confederacy, has just been brought out in Canada by a Toronto publisher. The Frederick A. Stokes Company publish the book in the United States.

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The Saalfield Publishing Company announce "The Sapphire Quest," by Edward Everett Billings, a new book for boys; "The Little Woman in the Spout" and "Roy and Rosyrocks," by Mary Agnes Byrne, stories for girls. The same firm will bring out in the Fall among their juvenile books "Larry Barlow's Ambition," by Arthur M. Winfield; "The Boy Land Boomer," by Capt. Ralph Bonehill; "Phil and Dick," a story of the American Navy, by Enrique H. Lewis; "Ralph Granger's Fortunes," by William Perry Brown, and "Far Past the Frontier," by James A. Braden, a story of pioneer days and Indians of the Cuyahoga River Valley.

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"The Red Anvil, a Romance of Fifty Years Ago," by the author of "Your Uncle Lew," is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scene is laid in a rural village of Central New York, a "station" on the "Underground Railroad" of the Abolitionists, and the story brings into action people on both sides of the slavery question. Mr. Sheriock illustrates, in the character of a picture-taker, Lyman Disbrow, how good men felt the rigor of those times.

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"The World on Fire," by Murat Halstead, the veteran literary craftsman, is announced by The Dominion Compeny of Chicago. Mr. Halstead presents the eruption of Mont Pelée in a series of word pictures. The book also contains a summary of all the disasters the world has known, and it is said to be altogether an authentic reference book of information along the lines indicated.

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In "My Dogs in the Northland," published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, Mr. Young gives his experiences with Eskimo and St. Bernard dogs, covering years of sledge travel in the frozen wilds of British America. He proves that each dog has his own individual character, just as any person, and must be dealt with accordingly.

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"Come With Me Into Babylon," by Josiah M. Ward, will soon be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The novel throws side lights on the politics of Western Asia at the time Judea sent out her last army of invasion. Upon reading the manuscript, Prof. A. H. Sayce of Oxford wrote to Mr. Ward as follows: "I have hcen quite amazed at the extent and accuracy of your knowledge of the results of cuneiform research, and am much interested in the story. I need not say I should much like to see such a book in the hands of the public." Mr. Ward was born in Louisiana, and after the rebellion his family moved to St. Louis, where he was educated. He spent twelve years in San Francisco on journalism, and then went to Denver, where he is at present connected with the press. Assyriology is a study of his leisure hours.

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"Law and Practice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Under the Greater New York Charter and the Municipal Court Act of the City of New York," by George F. Langbein and J. C. Julius Langbein, Counsellors at Law, will be issued soon in a fifth edition from the press of Baker, Voorhis & Co. The fourth edition of the book was brought out in 1898. Among the many changes in this court made by the new enactment of the Legislature is the omission of the former provisions for long and short summonses; jurisdiction is extended to actions for damages for loss of services, or medical or other necessary expenses occasioned by personal injuries; to an action upon a surety bond or undertaking in any court. The new edition will contain the boundaries of the boroughs, and of the districts and wards in the five boroughs of New York City, also the latest amendments to the statutory law, and decisions affecting this court; there are forms, and an exhaustive index.

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"The Lost Art of Reading," by Gerald Stanley Lee, will be published early this Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Some of the chapters contained in the volume have already appeared in The Critic.

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"Cromwell's Army," by C. E. Firth, is in preparation by James Pott & Co. This tells the story of the English soldier during the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. The first army, Cromwell's "Model," was organized after the pattern set hy the Dutch and Swedish Protestant armies, in which the English soldiers were fighting against Roman Catholic Europe. The red coats of the Bristol army were first introduced as the general uniform of Cromwell's army. The first regimsnt to be dressed in red was the one under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1645. The work will contain a full and complete index.

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"The Youth of le Grande Mademoiselle, 1627-1652," hy the French writer, Arnède Barine, translated by Mrs. L. G. Meyer, is in preparation hy G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book consists of a series of historical studies dealing with France and French personalities in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. M. Barine pictures Court life in Paris, the social life of the Hôtel Rambouillet, and the dramatists of the school of Corneille. His papers on these and kindred subjects are thought to constitute an important addition to our knowledge of the times. A set of historical illustrations is being prepared for the American edition.

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The July number of The Woman's Home Companion contains an illustrated article on the restoration of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, as it was in the times of the Revolution. When King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited this country in the '60's, he was particularly interested in the old Independence Hall. He specially asked to see the famous Liberty Bell, which, after some trouhle, the Reception Committee found half-hidden in a pile of rnbbish. Ths Prince expressed surprise that the public-spirited people of America shonld permit so famous a relic to be thus neglected, and from this remark sprang the movement for the restoration of the historical building.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jnne 6.—The Geographical Society of this city is just now playing a prominent part in the news of the day because of the successful ascent of Mont Pelée made by Prof. Angelo Heilprin of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been sent to the scene of the disaster in the West Indies by The Philadelphia Press.

Owen Wister, who is an active member of the society just mentioned, wonld eeem to have achieved marked euccess in his "Virginian." None of Philadelphia's authors, with the possible exception of Dr. Weir Mitchell, is so popular here as Mr. Wister, and each of his recurring stories meets here with a largs and ready sale. This latest book has increased his reputation as a teller of stories of the great West, which has perhaps been made even more timely by the recent death of Mr. Bret Harte.

Mr. Wister also contributes to the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post, in which, however, Bliss Carman's "Coronation Ode" surpasses both in timely interest and in literary value all other features. The Post announces for publication in the immedinte future a serial story of American business life, in which, under the title of "The Copper King," Henry K. Webster, who was one of the authors of "Calumet K," telis how trusts are formed and their business transactions. The magazine will also publish a three-part story of the West by Hamlin Garland, "The Steadfast Widow Delaney"; a series of sketches by Jerome K. Jerome about "Summer Girls and Idle Fellows," and some short stories hy Lillian Quiller-Couch, somewhat in the vein of her "The Love Affairs of Patricia."

In connection with the death of Paul Leicester Ford, whose "True George Washington" inaugurated the series of "true biographies" which have been published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, this company announces that it has made extensive preparations for the perpetuation of the series with lives of Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, Webster, and Clay, to be prepared by writers well known in American literature end competent to handle subjects of such importance. Following Mr. Ford's life of the first President of the country, Sydney George Fisher of this city published in the series the biographies of Franklin and Penn the fourth of the volumes, "The True Thomas Jefferson," hy William Eleroy Curtis, being now in the market and still commanding large sales.

One of the most amusing incidents of the recent Horse Show in this city has for its central figure the publisher, A. J. Drexel-Biddle. Not long ago the gentleman in question sailed for Europe to visit the scenes of which he has written in his "The Land of the Wine," and when he departed he was as smooth shaven as he was popular. He has returned home quite as popular as ever, but now he wears a mustache and imperial of a distinctly foreign cut, which fact, teken in conjunction with the gentleman's somewhat foreign manner and accent, has now conferred upon him the title of "Count." Ons of Philadelphia's best-known society matrons stood at Mr. Biddle's elbow as he was buying his ticket for St. Martin's Green, nnd it was she, not recognizing a man whom she certainly should have knowu, who started the story that an Italian nobleman was the guest of the Horse Show Association.

James H. Preston and F. R. Cruger, two of Philadelphia's younger artists, whose work in the magazines has attracted favorable attention, are planning to start soon upon a sketching tour through rural England and Germany, with the idea of accumulating drawings and text for a Fall publication. Mr. Bok of The Ladies' Home Journal has already sailed for Europe, where he will visit the place of his birth, spending also six or eight weeks in Holland in the study of Rembrandt. Harrison S. Morris and Mrs. Morris have also sailed, planning a Summer in the art galleries of London and the Continent.

Mr. Morris's magazine, Lippincott's, will publish in its July issue a first novel by Mabel Nelson Thurston, who is already known for her short stories. "On the Road to Arcady" is a whimsical love tale, with the scene laid in the neighborhood of Washington and Mount Vernon, its out-of-door courtship falling as timely to the season as the old-fashioned character of the story is appropriate to the manner of the story teller. With one exception, the rest of the magazine will consist of short fiction, Beulah Marie Dix, Francis Willing Wharton, and Edward Payson Terhune being the tellers of three of the tales. The only paper devoted to a heavier theme is "Bridging the Depths," by Percie W. Hart, who knows at first hand how ocean cables are laid. The magazine announces in its list of novelettes for early publication stories by Maude Roosevelt, Ina Brevoort Roberts, Ellen Olney Kirk, Elizabeth Duer, and Dr. S. Wier Mitchell.

In line not only with the present interest in municipal art, but with the controversy of the moment which has so much to say of ths treatment of city breathing places, Charles Mulford Robinson has contributed to the June issue of House and Garden a profusely illustrated paper on "The Treatment of City Squares." Mr. Robinson's volume on "The Improvement of Towns and Cities" has placed him foremost as the authority upon street designing in this country.

The Ers, this other publication of Henry T. Coates & Co., prints in its current issue an article by William S. Walsh of The New York Herald, which is quite as welcome as it is needed and as clever as either. His little essay has to do with "Presentation Copies," and never has there been before so convincing and so witty a plea on behalf of authors whose pockets are tapped of their hard-earned dollars by the demands of friends who fail to realize that the man who writes a book usually has to buy from his publishers those copies which he bestows upon his acquaintances.

By Frank T. Bullen.*

"Deep-Sea Plunderings" has the fresh, bracing atmosphere that carried the reader forward without a pause in "The Cruise of the Cachalot," and if it has not the engrossing interest of that most delightful book, is, nevertheless, full of novel incident graphically told and men vividly portrayed.

That is, ths sea stories are. Unfortunately Mr. Bullen has not confined himself to the sea. "The Old House On the Hill," primarily a love story; "The Great Christmas of Gozo," a story of the Maltese Islands and the Knights of Malta; "The Skipper's Wife," a character sketch made at sea, but wholly independent of its environment, with three or four other stories that deal with sentiment rather than with action, increass the bulk of the volume, but add nothing to its interest. The women make no impression strong enough to recall, the love scenes are ineffective, the plots out of drawing, as it were, and the most pathetic situations fail to evoke emotion.

Mr. Bullen is distinctly at his best on the sea and with sailors—Capt. Cushing's fight with the spotted whale is told with a vividness that fairly turns the reader sick, and "The Siamese Lock" sends icy chills running up and down one's spinal column. But the most interesting parts of "Deep-Sea Plunderings" are those fished up from the bottom of the sea that reveal the inhabitants of the deep—their rivalries, their wrongs, their sufferings, their fierce conflicts. "A Monarch's Fall" is picturesque and dramatic, and "The Last Stand of the Decapods" is a remarkable account of a remarkable battle.

Indeed, on the sea, Mr. Bullen always interests, though there are times when careless English and a more careless proof reader or typesetter are irritating, as on Page 50, where we are told "They obeyed unquestionably" * * * and on Page 187, where in the sentence beginning, "In ten days he reached his objective, ten days of fasting, and impelled by fierce hunger" the reader is left groping for the author's meaning.

A Heroine with a Saccharine Name.*

Any story in which a middle-aged lady, a widow of dignity holding a tragic mystery in her past, is known as "Miss Sugarlump," comes sadly handicapped before the public. How can one take a "Miss Sugarlump" seriously? And yet she is to be taken very seriously, as is the tale of the Kentucky feud of which she is a part. If one can forgive the saccharine appellation enough to read the story, he will find it both stirring and tender, with an ending that compensates for the trials and blood-bitterness through which one passes to reach it.

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*DEEP-SEA PLUNDERINGS. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S. Author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "The Apostles of the Southeast," &c. With eight illustrations. Pp. 301. 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902. $1.50.

JOHN KENADIE. Being the Story of His Perplexing Inheritance. By Ripley D. Saunders. In one volume. Pp. 295. 12mo. Cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

CRITICISM.

Mr. Brady Writes on the Gentle Art of Having It Applied to an Author.

WORMS, they say, will turn. In that particular, the author is unlike the worm. As a general thing he, or she, grins—or weeps—and bears it.

I refer to his treatment by critics. To talk back to a critic is, as a rule, a useless and foolish performance. The critic has the womanly advantage of the last word, although be is generally a man. The newspaper backs him, the public backs the newspaper. The public loves criticism—of the other fellow! Silence is the resort of all authors but the very rash. In this instance, I am one of the very rash.

Having contributed no inconsiderable—I refer to size merely—streamlet to the literary deluge, perhaps I have had more experience than most authors. I could write a long essay on the gentle art of being criticised, but I shall probably defer until I own a newspaper! In this paper I shall strenuously refrain from quoting Disraeli's famous and well-worn dictum about the critics either. I find them generally a good sort, kindly disposed—sometimes too kindly—charitable, and not censorious in their judgments. Sometimes I am a critic myself.

No man can be faulted for difference of opinion between himself and an author, or for looking at a book from another point of view than that of the writer. And good criticisms or witty comments are always welcome. The man who cannot take a joke, even if it is against him, has no right to make one. When one critic wrote of one of my books that When Blades were Out I was very much at home, but When Love was Afield I was afield too! I could appreciate the humor of the statement. It was just as funny to me as it was to the critic, and as it is to the reader, though, of course, I did not agree with him, at all, naturally.

When another critic, speaking of my fondness for clasping an old sword in my hand while I walked to and fro dictating, remarked gravely that this statement, if true, disposed of the assumption that I wrote books with both hands, that charming bit of personal gossip also appealed to me. It was humorous, and I enjoyed it. As a matter of fact, I do not write books with either hand, although one reviewer in complimenting me said that one of my books gave every evidence of being hand-made, as opposed to the machine-made kind. My hands are a highly efficient young woman and a Remington typewriter.

When the so-called criticism is mean and the writer descends to personalities which have no place in a book review, I naturally resent it, but I have been a minister in active service long enough to learn that such resentment is best manifested purely internally. This present vermicular turn has nothing to do with that sort of criticism, however. It is a groping inquiry from one very much in the dark as to what is the real value of the ordinary book review, and it is brought about by the extraordinary diversity of opinion concerning one of my recent books.

Considering New York as the centre of the United States, and, therefore, of the world—a great concession that from Pennsylvania—Public Opinion, or the newspaper that assumes to voice it, says that the tale, which is enough for a long short-story, is dragged out to such an extent that one's first interest is well-nigh exhausted, whereas The Tribune calls it admirably brief and full of unexpected merits, (I'm a little doubtful about that, why unexpected?) and adds that the characters are plausible and are exhibited against an equally satisfactory background; and The Chicago Dial declares that it contains material enough for a story twice its length! The Post remarks with mathematical—now, I can't admit it to be accuracy, can I?—that it is the least common multiple of the "Gadzooks—'Sdeath" style. I admit the "'Sdeath," but draw the line at the "Gadzooks," which, if I know anything about the matter, is several centuries after the date of the story. The Post also further remarks that there is not a single man or woman of flesh and blood in the story to bear testimony to its truth, a statement which The Literary Digest flatly contradicts by saying that the three men and one woman whom I have created are imbued with the breath of real life, and the subject is handled with telling skill. Now, what am I to think in this strife of tongues?

The Book Buyer follows suit by declaring that the characters have individuality, the heroine has charm, and the romance a convincing touch. These last remarks cause a warm glow to permeate the being of the bewildered author, which is changed to a frigid chill when that Vulcan among critics who writes for Life, or from one point of view for death, says it is a clean miss! En passant, if it is a miss, I am glad it is a clean one! Life also says that my twelfth century Kings rant like fourth-rate tragedians and are funniest when they frown! This is indeed sad; but The Times sends me up again by saying it is a good story, leaping and bounding along and carrying the reader with it in a rush, although it qualifies its statement by expressing the fear that I may become the Henty of America! Gracious Heaven!

The Telegram gives the book a long notice, but without expressing any opinion except to say that the closing is highly interesting. This is rather dubious. Was the editor happy when the close came? When The Commercial Advertiser refers to it—after misapprehending it and criticising it on the ground of a historical romance for half a column—as a sort of bal masqué affair, I have to go to The Outlook to find that it is rich in vivid and dramatic touches to bear the situation. The Sun diffuses its gentle beam of criticism by remarking that it is a delightful treatment of the old-time flamboyant style, hesitating at nothing in conventional archaism, but withal thoroughly entertaining. I am unable to say whether it is thoroughly entertaining to The Sun's literary satellite because it hesitated at nothing, &c., or in spite of it. I am inclined to think the latter, especially as The Sun remarks that I am following in the footsteps of Sylvanus Cobb, a gentleman with whose writings I profess I am profoundly unacquainted. The Sun also prints some interesting personal data about my "carpet" slippers! For a minister I have had singularly little experience with slippers, particularly am I lacking in a carpet pair. This of course has nothing to do with literature or literary criticism, but there you are! It was evidently an amusing "book" item to The Sun; it is to me. So much for New York critics.

There are other critics who write, and other papers which are read, outside of New York. Boston and New England still maintain some claim to literary consideration, I believe. All of the Yankees who have noticed the book have spoken highly of it, although one paper qualifies its criticism by saying that the tale savors strongly of the style of Anthony Hope, but lacks the literary excellence of that author, while The Louisville (Ky.) Journal comes to my rescue by remarking upon a supposed likeness to Anthony Hope, and saying that there is even more virility and quite as much finish. Who shall decide when these doctors disagree?

Philadelphia has nothing but praise and and this is high praise, for Philadelphia usually sees little good in Philadelphians. The only contrary note in the chorus of approval is the statement in The Book-lovers' Bulletin that it is full of abundant adventure of the order of barbaric bluster! The double-alliteration is delightful. And I must not fail to mention that Book News is sweetly patronizing and full of faint praise.

But it is from the West—the great, free, breezy, boundless West, that I love so much—that the swelling chorus comes! The Chicago Tribune fervidly calls attention to the fact that only a little sheet-iron thunder and lycopodium lightning is needed to make an old-fashioned thriller and shocker which would crowd the "Prisoner of Zenda," and the masterpieces of Lincoln J. Carter for popularity! Who is this Lincoln J. Carter? I confess to being as innocent of his acquaintance as I am of Cobb's. The News of the same city calls it a fairly good romance which may be read without fatigue! How surprised the editor must have been when he finished it and found himself still awake! The Post coldly thinks that it was too evidently written for the purpose of dramatization—which is not the fact—to be good fiction, and has the flavor of the pot boiler. Should not that rather read the flavor of the pot, by the way? I never wrote a "pot boiler" in my life. The Minneapolis Tribune wonders innocently if it will pay me to enter the field of historical romance! Thank you, I have been in the field for a number of years, and it has brought a fair return, and with this book I thought I was getting out of it!

Denver, with fine literary grace, in its Republican says that the story is written with my customary vigor, like other "swashbuckling clergymen who go in for literature." But Salt Lake, the home of the Mormons, where they appreciate women, comes to the front in its Tribune and exclaims that the woman is the only character in the book that has any sense. Place aux dames!

These few citations from a great many articles are given to show the variety and utterly irreconcilable nature of the criticism in the average book reviews. As I have considered them gravely, I have wondered just what kind of a book I did write—whether it is any good or no. I find, after all, that in arriving at a judgment I shall, as I presume the reader does, have to fall back upon the opinion of the person whose good opinion I value more than that of any other man, and that is the undersigned.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Some of Bret Harte's California Friends.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Recent letters in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS from Noah Brooks anent Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller have recalled to the mind of the writer some reminiscences that may be of interest in this connection.

I have known Miller for some twenty years and recall that he once said that when he sent some of his first poetry to The Overland Monthly, of which Harte was then the editor, the latter returned it with a note that "This is not poetry, but frenzy." The poet of the Sierras never spoke unkindly of Bret Harte, but always paid tribute to his genius. In fact, I do not think that Joaquin Miller, whatever may be his faults, and he has plenty, ever bore malice long against any one.

Miller is sometimes blunt and abrupt in conversation, but there is almost always humor back of the utterance. For instance, when he was last in Baltimore I took him to an exhibition given by the Colonial Dames of rare old pewter that had 'come down from Colonial days. Miller's comment to one of the ladies was: "This pewter ought to be interesting: it is so infernally ugly." The same afternoon he went to a meeting club here, where a young girl was presented to him, of whom the lady who introduced said: "Mr. Miller, this young lady says she has read every line of poetry you ever wrote." Miller took the girl's hand gravely and said: "My dear child, you will go to hell if you tell such stories as that." The same afternoon he encountered a group of newsboys among whom he threw coin, crying out to them: "Boys, don't waste your money on wine and in riotous living, but buy land, boy land." It is needless to say that the Baltimore newsboys thought they had a "cinch," and stuck to him until he had to escape on a passing street car.

Bret Harte was not a very successful lecturer. His subject matter, "Life in California in the Olden Days," was very interesting, but his delivery was not very good, and he was easily upset by trifles. I recall that he said that his whole lecture was spoiled on one occasion when the gentleman who was to introduce him before doing so stepped to the front of the platform and inquired whether a certain doctor was in the audience, for if so a gentleman wished to see him immediately at the box office. A tall freckle-faced man then got up and tiptoed out, after which the Chairman presented the lecturer in a glowing eulogy, but, as Bret Harte said, it was useless, for he could see people in the audience whispering and craning their necks toward the door all through the lecture to see whether the doctor was coming back.

Speaking to Mark Twain of this once, he said that Harte made a great mistake at this time, for had he been in his place, at the first indication of lack of interest in the lecture he (Twain) would have told the audience who it was who wanted to see the doctor, how long he would be absent, and what kind of disease he was treating. That he would have done this I verily believe, for at a banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Hartford, Conn., several years ago Mark Twain was replying to one of the toasts when a band of music passed the banquet hall playing "The Star Spangled Banner." Mark stopped his speech, waved his handkerchief, and began singing, and led his entire audience in singing the National hymn, resuming his speech as soon as the band got out of hearing. At its close he said: "You will find my speech, without the music, in The Hartford Courant to-morrow morning." On another occasion he was giving a reading in Baltimore in a crowded hall when a party of young ladies, headed by a teacher, rose to leave the hall, crossing it directly under the platform. Mark stopped instantly, watched the party for a few seconds, and then drawled out: "Going to take the 9:30 train, I fancy. It's funny, but whenever I read most of the audience want to take the 9:30 train." This brought down the house, but did not seem to add to the enjoyment of the boarding school party, who really had to make a train at the hour named.

I notice that the widow of Isaac H. Bromley, formerly of The Tribune, has founded at Yale College a lectureship in memory of her husband, who was a member of "the famous class of 1853," and always a devoted son of Yale. Bromley himself was really one of the greatest humorists that ever engaged in journalism, and it is a pity that his best work was done only for newspapers, and hence will be lost to the world. I recall that he, too, was once annoyed while delivering a public lecture upon the glories of California at a little Connecticut town. His peroration was a glowing description of the beautiful falls in the Yosemite Valley. When he closed, the President of the lyceum stepped forward and said: "We are now ready for the usual questions to be asked of the lecturer." This was an entire surprise to Bromley, but he was ready for the occasion, and when a red-headed man with a rasping voice rose and said: "I would like to ask of the lecturer the exact height of the falls of which he spoke," Bromley rose and replied: "I did not measure the falls, but as near as I can calculate they are 360 feet 9½ inches high."

HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., May 29, 1902.

A Volume of Short Stories.

"Young Howson's Wife," by Mr. A. E. Watrous, whose tragic death occurred recently, is a book of short stories hard to classify. In spite of the attempt to give a certain virility to the book by arranging the tales under two headings, the married women and the unmarried, there is no virility either in motive, in manner of telling, or in the excellence of the stories themselves. There was no need to classify the stories under headings, either. They are all stories that have women in them—a fact that is common to most books of short stories. In quality the book is, as a whole, far above the average. Some of the stories are very good, indeed; full of a deep knowledge of life that had led the writer to take not a very gay view of things. Other stories, again, are cynical with the trivial cynicism of a lad not long out of college. The stories give the impression of having been written at different periods of the author's life. They seem also to have been written because the author had a story to write, and not because he wanted to write a story—two widely different things. Whatever the defects or merits of this book are, one thing holds throughout—it is interesting. The stories are as unlike as possible to the ordinary story flowing with milk-and-water and honey that one finds in the magazines. Many of them are too grim in their philosophy to have been found available by the magazines, and others again are not suitable for the story censor of this country—the young person. It is a relief to find a book of tales that does not bear the magazine stamp; a book where one feels that the writer told stories to please himself and in a manner which suited him, without a furtive eye looking to the approval of the public.

***H. G. Wells, who wrote "The War of the Worlds," was asked recently which of his books he considered the best. He replied: "I really do not know which is my best book. My biggest thing, my most intimate thing, my first line-of-battleship is 'Anticipations'." He said that he liked "The War of the Worlds" because of the destruction that was in it, and considered his novel "The Invisible Man" a "significant piece of story writing."

"YOUNG HOWSON'S WIFE." By A. E. Watrous. New York: Cahill & Wyeth.

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LONDON LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, May 27.—The Saturday Review has lately given place to a number nf correspondents, who have discussed the question of girls' books. It appears that a large proportion nf girls do not care to read books written purposely for girls, but prefer to read boys' books. Wherefore the conclusion of the whole matter seems tn be that no more girl books should be written, and that girls ehould read the same books as boys. There is a good deal nf truth in this new theory that there is no need that girls should have books written for them especially. The girls' book is usually concerned with the most commonplace matters. Unlike women, girle do not carc to read about love or clothes, and books dealing with dolle would be rejected contemptuously by all except very young girls. Hence the only things that writers of girls' books can write about are of a painfully uneventful character. Girls' books are also invariably padded with what most girls would consider an excess of moral and religious teaching. Now, the girl, before she attains to the dignity of having her hair "put up," and baving her dresses made long, does not differ mentally from a boy, with the solitary exception that being brought up with stricter care, ehe is morally much better than the average boy. She takes delight fn boys' games and loves to hear of adventure and peril. The women who have written to The Saturday Review on the subject nf girls' books nearly all mention that when they were girls their delight was to read secretly or openly the same books that their brothers read. There is no reason why the pirate should not be as dear to the small girl as he is to the small boy, and why a girl should not take as mnch interest in reading of the exploits of impossible detectives as boys take in the same pursuit.

When once this is made clear to the writers of girls' books they will devote themselves to writing books of adventure suited to either sex, and girls' books will become extinct. Of course, there will occasionally be a writer who can write in the manner, and partly with the skill, of the late Miss Alcott, whose "Little Women" will probably never lose ite popularity, but there will be very few Miss Alcotts and consequently very few girls' books.

***

I noticed the other day a girls' book with the title "Carrie's Confirmation; A Story for Girls." Place this in the hands of any healthy girl, and at the same time leave within her reach "Treasure Island," and see which of the two she will read. I am not sure that there is not a fortune waiting for the men who should write a series of particularly "bluggy" stories for girls—disguising them under some inoffensive title, with a view to warding off the wrath of old-fashioned mothers and aunts. "The Girls' Own Library" might contain almost anything in the line of adventure, from "Jack Sheppard" up to "Treasure Island," and its general title would enable it easily to disarm the euspicions of such mothere as still believe that girls should be fed on literary spoon victuals.

***

I met the other day one of the most popular of the short story writers of the day, and he complained that, owing to the coronation, no editor would buy any stories from him. His experience is that of nearly every story writer in London. If you will take the trouble to look at the title pages of any of the popular London magazines—I except such solid magazines as Blackwood and The Cornhill—you will find that nearly all the contributors are men and women whose names are unknown to the public. The meaning of this is clear. The editors of these magazines do not think it worth while to pay large sums to contributors at a time when every one is supposed to be thinking of the coronation, and not of the magazines. The story writers who have made a reputation that ensbles them to ask large prices for their work find that they are not in demand just at present, and if they depended wholly upon their work for their living, most of them would starve. However, the coronation will be over before very long, and then perhaps authors will have an opportunity of selling the stories that they have written during the last three or four months. But in case, for any reason, the coronation should be postponed, the bitter cry of the short-story writer should go up to the King, who might then see the wisdom of giving the suffering authors a dinner, in company with the rest of the London poor.

***

Mr. Frank Norris, writing in The New York Critic, seems to think that men prefer to write books rather than short stories, because the latter have no chance of enduring and of bringing fame to the author. A more probable reason is that a long story can be written so much more easily than a dozen short stories of the same aggregate length. The long story requires but one plot and one set of characters, while a plot and a set of characters must go to the making of every ehort story. It is safe to say that the only reason why any man writes short stories instead of full-grown novels is that he needs the money which the short story brings and cannot afford to wait for the elow returns of a novel. It will be noticed that as eoon as a short etory writer makes a success with a novel he straightway abandons short story writing. There is no longer any need for him to waste the plot of a novel by using it up in three or four thousand words, and he is released from the strain nf incessant invention which oppresses every short-story writer.

***

Good Wnrds, the well-known Sunday magazine, recently offered prizes for the three best coronation odes, and received no less than 1,047 odes, from all parts of the world. In addition to these there is yet tn come Mr. Alfred Austin's coronation ode, which will make 1,048. Only one competitor from the United States took part in the struggle for the prize. There is no room fnr any other feeling in regard to these 1,047 odes hut pity for the editor and the judges who are to read them. They must by this time wonder how they ever came to be so weak as to let themselves in for such an awful task.

***

A volume nf Mrs. Carlyle's letters is soon to be published, and it is whispered in a very loud voice—to speak after the Hibernian manner—that they will be found to furnish particularly lively reading. Mrs. Carlyle, while living, had, as is well known, a degree of frankness in speaking which was charming nr otherwise according to the circumetances nf the case. We may be pretty sure that she wrote as frankly as she spoke, and it is extremely probable that the forthcoming letters will throw new light on her hueband and their domestic life. As for the acquaintances nf the late Mrs. Carlyle, they will await the publication of the letters with more or less fear and trembling.

***

It has been discovered that three articles in different periodicals, dealing very severely with Mr. Stephen Phillips as a poet, were all written by the same hand. One of them appeared in The Quarterly Review and one in The Saturday, and the latter publication congratulated itself on the fact that The Quarterly shared its viewe as to Mr. Phillips. We shall now hear more of the evils of multiple reviewing, as it was called when last the subject came under discussion. Had the three articles on Mr. Phillips been signed by the same name, they would merely have notified the public that one man disliked Mr. Phillips's work. But when three articles, supposed tn be by different writers, were published, people naturally thought that several of the leading critics had been impelled simultaneously to point out Mr. Phillips's defects. Doubtless this is a possible meane of manufacturing public opinion, but the average man will always feel that there is something unfair in it. Every critic has a right to his own opinion, but it is not eo clear that he has the right to pretend to be several distinct men, all agreeing in the same opinion. Suppose the case of a dramatic critic who is employed by half a dozen of the leading papers. He would have it in his power to damn a play—eo far as a play can be damned by the press—while all the time his opinion would be only that of a solitary critic.

***

Mr. Montgomery Carmichael has just brought out a new book, which purports to be a life of John William Walshe, written by his son, Philip Walshe, and edited by Mr. Carmichael. Whether either of tbese two Walshes ever existed outside of Mr. Carmichael's brain is at least doubtful. Most people are of the opinion that the book is a work of fiction, and very probably it is, hut I ehould not like to be called upon to decide the question. In any event, it is a charming book. The writer is an ardent Roman Catholic, but no Protestant could find in the book any bitterness of controverey. It is in fact a peculiarly lovable book—a sort of John Inglesant, written by a man of poetic insight. I took it up, fancying that it was merely a biography of an unknown man, which could interest only the man's friends, but I found it wonderfully interesting and charming.

***

Mr. G. S. Street's volume of stories, entitled "A Book of Stnries," is praised by the press, and is at least readable, though its marked superiority nver other collections of short etories that have appeared during the present year is not very apparent. It is a curious fact that the public does not care for collections of short stories, although it eagerly reads half a dozen short stories at a time in the pages of a magazine. At least the publishers say that the public does not buy volumes of short stories, and they ought surely to know what has or has not sold, however much at fault they may be in judging as to the probabilities that any given volume will sell in the future.

W. L. ALDEN.

Modern Music.*

J. A. Fuller Maitland's "English Music in the Nineteenth Century" is a volume in a series which will embrace accounts of music in the same century in several other countries, including our own. It is a plain, businesslike little book, containing a wide record of facts to which the historian and daily newspaper chronicler will need frequently to refer. It cannot be said that it is the kind of book that one would select to sit down and read on a Summer afternoon. But it is of the sort that no library can get along without. It fills a long-felt want. This is a trite statement, but in this instance it is true. The ground is thoroughly covered, and so far as can be seen on the surface the work has been done with care. The volume is handsomely printed and clearly indexed. It ought to serve a useful purpose.

*ENGLISH MUSIC IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By J. A. Fuller Maitland. 12mo. Pp. 318. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

Appletons' Annual Cyclopaedia.*

Nowhere is the fact of the enormous advancement that has recently been made in the art of bookmaking better illustrated than in the reference books which have recently come to hand. It seems as though the publishers of these books not only desired to make their readers acquainted with all information possible on given subjects, but at the same time were eager to present such information in as pleasing a manner as possible. Appletons' Cyclopaedia for last year is a distinctive addition to the category indicated. Its text is printed from moderately large well-leaded type, its various articles and items are conspicuously set forth in titles, while its illustrations not only of mechanical appliances but also of views, scenes, and buildings, are reproduced in half-tone, from photographs, upon excellent paper.

Besides the usual subjects that are carried over from year to year, the cyclopaedia for 1901 contains special articles on American nnvels, antomobiles, bookbinding, the New York subway, the Pan-American Exposition, and the South African war, while its biographical department includes informing and interesting sketches of the prominent men who helped to make history in 1901, or who have passed from it. Of interest also are the articles relating to what has been going on in the new dependencies of the United States, together with legislative acts in Washington concerning them. There are also articles on the Steel Trust, court decisions, religion, progressive sciences, and the industries; two of the last—printing and wiremaking—receive particular attention.

Among the new features of the book, from the point of view of convenience, is the rearrangement of the articles on the States of the Union that has been made. Formerly these States were alphabetically scattered through the body of the book. Now they are grouped, still in alphabetical order, under the general topic, "The United States." Last year was a very full year in the history of the world, and Dr. Rossiter Johnson is to be congratulated for his selection, discrimination, and perception of proper proportions. The problem of what to omit from an annual is often harder to solve than the problem of what to put in.

*APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPAEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS FOR 1901. A History of the World for That Year. Edited by Dr. Rossiter Johnson. Cloth, $5; sheep, $6; half morocco, $7; half Russia, $8; full Russia, $10. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*** Warner P. Sutton, formerly Consul General for ten years in Mexico, author of "A Flower of the Tropics, and Other Stories of Mexico and the Border," was Secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee during the campaign nf 1896. Mr. Sutton published all the speeches of the committee. Mnre than 2,000,000 copies of "Money," by Babcock, were circulated, and 8,000,000 of "Silver and Mnney," written by Congressman Dingley, were issued.



THE TRIUMPH OF MISS RIVES' NEW NOVEL IS

PATRICK HENRY.

"The character chief in interest in Hallie Erminie Rives' new novel, 'Hearts Courageous,' is Patrick Henry—the buckskin lawyer without a brief; the magnetic electric, impassioned, far-seeing nrator and patriot who, beneath his backwoods exterior, conceals a soul nf fire and sweetness and tenderness."—*Buffalo Courier.*

ITS ATMOSPHERE OF CHARM.

"'Hearts Courageous' carries us back nver the years and sets us dnwn in Colonial Virginia. We take part in a real fox-hunt, and we hear the music of the hounds, not as lookers-on, but as participants in the chase. It gives a truer picture nf Colonial days than any novel of recent years."—*Washington Post.*

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

"The illustrations in 'Hearts Courageous' were cut in wood from drawings by A. B. Wenzell, by M. Haider, who engraved marvellous woodcuts for the *Century Magazine*, and, besides being a novelty in modern bookmaking, they are delightful."—*N. Y. Press.*

AT EVERY BOOKSTORE. THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers.



Around historic John Law's compelling comet of a life Mr. Hough has constructed a romance that runs like a smooth road over great mountains and into deep valleys, a road that glitters at times with the gems of cleverness and brilliancy, that glooms at others with well-depicted despair. It is surprising as well as pleasing to find a novel written in these of other days compacted with the skill and graced by the style that the author of "The Mississippi Bubble" has achieved in his work.—*N. Y. Press.*

The BOWEN-MERRILL CO., Publishers.

JUNE 1902

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; thunderstorms; cooler; winds northwest

VOL. LI...NO. 16,355. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1902.—42 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOV. ODELL WILL HEAD THE TICKET

Second Place May Go to a New York Man.

LEADERS' LONG CONFERENCE

Ernest Hall to Succeed Justice Beach—Erie County to Share in Nominations—Appointment for Louis Stern—Senator Platt's Statement.

Gov. Odell will be renominated, and the Lieutenant Governorship will go to some one at this end of the State. Erie County can name one candidate on the State ticket other than Governor.

Ernest Hall of the Bronx will be appointed to the Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Miles Beach. H. H. Bender, of Albany, Superintendent of Public Buildings, will be Fiscal Supervisor, an office created under the new charities law.

The above points were decided upon at a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday in which Senator Thomas C. Platt, Governor Odell and Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, were the chief participants. At different times during the progress of the conference President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee; Edward Lauterbach, Senator N. A. Elsberg, and Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club, were present

Senator Platt came up from 49 Broadway about 11 o'clock and the conference followed, lasting until nearly 2 o'clock. While Gov. Odell would not talk about the Governorship, Chairman Dunn made the formal announcement that Gov. Odell would certainly be renominated and re-elected. Later on Senator Platt confirmed the statement.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Replying to questions asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Gov. Odell said:

"We discussed many matters, and decided soms of them. I shall, unless I change my mind, appoint ex-Judge Ernest Hall of the Bronx to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Miles Beach.

"I shall do nothing just yet with ths other vacancy created by the death of Justice George P. Andrews, but it is quite probable I shall select an independent Democrat for the position.

"Mr. Bender of Albany will he named for Fiscal Supervisor, a position created by the new law for the management of the State's charitable institutions. Mr. Bender has shown great executive ability as Superintendent of Public Buildings, and I am satisfied he will fill the bill.

"Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club, will be named as a member of the Louisiana Purchase Commission.

"For the present I shall do nothing with regard to the appointment of any one as Railroad Commissioner in place of Col. Ashley W. Cole, whose term has expired. Nothing was said or done relative to the Secretaryship of the commission, made vacant by the death of John S. Kenyon of Syracuse.

"While no names were canvassed, the impression prevailed that the nominee for Lieutenant Governor should come from this part of the State."

The Governor would say nothing concerning his possible candidacy for re-election. He left for Albany at 5 o'clock, but expects to return to New York to-day to attend the Corrigan memorial service at Carnegie Hall to-night.

Senator Platt left for Washington in the early afternoon, but before going said:

"I am satisfied that Gov. Odell will be renominated and re-elected. In my opinion the candidate for Lieutenant Governor should come from this end of the State. There is plenty of good timber."

"How about Senator Elsberg?" Senator Platt was asked.

"He is a good man to represent his district in the Senate," was Mr. Platt's reply.

"Would not Congressman Lucius N. Littauer fill the bill?"

"Littauer is a capable man. He is the friend both of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell," the Senator answered, and continuing, said: "Nothing was determined at the conference relative to possible candidates for second place on the ticket."

The fact that Louis Stern was with the conferees for a while caused the report that he was a possible nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Questioned concerning it by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Mr. Stern replied:

"I am in the dry goods business. There are plenty of men in this city who should have the preference of me."

Told that as President of the Republican Club he had learned parliamentary law and would make a good presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Stern laughed and said:

"I am no candidate for the place."

"Would you accept if nominated?" Mr. Stern was asked.

"That is another matter," he replied; "but the nomination has not been offered, and it is nonsense to consider me in the light of a probable nominee."

WHY MR. HIGGINS DECLINED.

What is alleged to be the real reason for the elimination of Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean as a probable nominee for Lieutenant Governor was told by one of his friends. Senator Higgins and Speaker Nixon live in the same Senatorial district, and the latter is known to have Gubernatorial aspirations which he hopes to see materialize in 1904. It was pointed out by Mr. Nixon's friends that the election of Senator Higgins as Lieutenant Governor might interfere seriously with Mr. Nixon's plans. So strongly was this impressed upon Senator Higgins that he wrote a letter positively declining to be considered as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The statement was made by a member of the State Committee that Erie County can name one of the candidates on the State ticket and the suggestion will be made to the leaders there that some one of German birth would be preferred.

Edward Lauterbach ridiculed the idea that he would be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and the friends of ex-Justice W. N. Cohen declared he could not afford to take the nomination. Senator Elsberg laughed when he was asked if he would take second place on the ticket, and his manner indicated that he would make no strenuous fight for it.

Another candidate for Attorney General loomed up in Henry B. Coman of Madison County. He is now a deputy under Attorney General Davies, and is said to have the backing of the latter.

Among the prominent Republicans about the hotel were:

Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, William Barnes, Jr., Col. Michael J. Dady, Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Secretary Reuben L. Justice John Woodward, Fox of the State Committee, Charles W. Anderson, William Halpin, Louis Stern, Frank Bulkley.

Col. Dady declared that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would not be a candidate for renomination. He also reiterated that he had no intention of resigning, and he did not believe there were any charges against him, so he was in no fear of removal.

Ernest Hall, who is to succeed the late Miles Beach as a Justice of the Supreme Court, is quite prominent in Republican politics. He was born in London, England, in 1844, and came to this country when a child. He was educated in the public schools in Morrisania. He served both in the army and navy during the civil war, and was honorably discharged May 24, 1865. Then he studied law, was graduated from the law school of the University of New York in 1867, and soon thereafter was admitted to the bar. He is President of the alumni of the university law school and a member of the Lawyers', New York Athletic, North Side Republican, Union Republican, Fordham, and Morris Clubs, a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, and an official in the Lebanon Hospital and St. John's Guild. He was elected a Justice of the City Court in 1881, and served until 1887. He was strongly backed in 1895 for a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, but Gov. Levi P. Morton selected another for the place.

CONTROL OF THE CUNARD LINE.

J. Pierpont Morgan Declares No Negotiations Are On Between That Company and the Ship Syndicate.

LONDON, June 7.—Referring to the report that the control of the Cunard Steamship Company had been secured by the shipping combination, J. Pierpont Morgan stated that absolutely no negotiations were on between the shipping combine and the Cunard Company.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SCANDAL.

Rumors of Bribery in Connection with Proposed Ordinances Conferring Large Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Recriminations and charges of betrayed promises flew back and forth in the City Hall to-day over the action of the City Councils Judiciary Committee yesterday in giving the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company all it wanted in the amendatory ordinances asked by the company. Rumors of bribery were rife, and a determination was expressed to make the vote on the motion to pass the ordinances the first test of the integrity of the new Council.

By some Aldermen the proposed ordinances are characterized as the biggest "thing" which has been attempted to be put through the Council since the fifty-year street railway franchise.

Mayor Harrison refused to say a word about the ordinances and carefully refrained from saying whether he would veto the ordinances if they go through in their present shape.

A story was current in the City Hall that preceding the Judiciary Committee's meeting President Wheeler of the Telephone Company and his Aldermanic supporters held a conference in the finance room. Here the plan of outline was arranged.

FIGHT FIRE INSURANCE MEN.

Baltimore Business Firms Organize a $20,000,000 Mutual Company Because Prevailing Rates Are High.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jnne 7.—For protection from the increasing rates of the regular fire insurance companies, a dozen of the largest business firms in Baltimore, with an aggregate capital of more than $20,000,000, have organized a company for mutual insurance. It is the Merchants' and Warehouse Men's Insurance Company of Baltimore, and is the first company chartered under the new insurance laws of Delaware. The State Insurance Commissioners receive $5,000 before the company can begin business.

Agents will start out next week to establish offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and several other cities. The movement is the beginning of a big fight against the regular insurance companies. The committee in charge of the organization is composed of representatives of John E. Hurst & Co., the Daniel Miller Company, R. M. Sutton & Co., Albert A. Brager, and Philip Hess & Co. of Baltimore.

It is proposed to have a paid-in surplus of $20,000,000, as well as a capital of that amount. Subscribers to the stock are to get a reduction of 25 per cent. in the rates of insurance they now pay. This concession is to be gradual. For $2,000 paid in, the subscriber would get ten shares of stock, the reduced rate on $10,000 insurance, and the same proportion for larger sums subscribed. The company's prospectus states that it can operate at a small loss ratio by taking only selected risks and by eliminating commissions and other expenses can make a considerable saving.

NO WAR WITH YAQUI INDIANS.

Gen. Torres Says the Report Arose from the Pursuit of Two Murderers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 7.—Dispatches received here to-night from Hermosillo and Guaymas state that Gen. Torres, in command of the Mexican troops in Sonora, denounces the reports sent out telling of a war between the Yaquis and the Government troops as a baseless lie. He says soldiers have at no time been engaged with a force of Yaquis, and war has existed only in the minds of correspondents along the border, who are excited over the fact that Rurales or mounted troops were in chase of two cattle herders, who murdered the timekeeper at El Carmen Rancho.

These murderers fled to the hills accompanied by a few of their friends, and the Rurales followed closely. A few shots were fired. As nearly as can be ascertained, the casualties in this whole war amounted to one wounded Indian.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y. —Adv.

Mothers in New York and Brooklyn
Intending to go into the country for the Summer should read "The Prophet's Chamber." No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

Twenty Hours Between New York and Chicago.
A new train of the New York Central and Lake Shore, beginning June 15th, will make the time between New York and Chicago in twenty hours. It is appropriately named "The 20th Century Train." It saves a day.—Adv.

Guaranteed Absolutely Fast Color
is only one of the many good qualities of A. Rayward & Co.'s Serge Suits. $12 and upwards. N. E. Cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts.—Adv.

LAKE STEAMERS CRASH AND NINE MEN DROWN

One Vessel Cuts the Other Almost in Two.

Both Ships Sink, One Going Down Instantly—The Survivors Escape by Jumping Overboard.

DULUTH, Minn., June 7.—The whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, Capt. Cameron master, was cut almost in two by the steamer George G. Hadley, Capt. Fitzgerald master, a half-mile south of the Duluth Canal to-day, and nine men were drowned. They were mostly men of the night crew, who had not time to get out of their bunks before the vessel sank. The names of the men lost are:

TRIPS, AARON, cook.
FRANK, R., second cook, Superior.
McDOUGALL, JAMES, oiler, West Superior.
FRAZER, JAMES M., oiler, Manitouan Island.
McGRAW, JOSEPH, wheelsman, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
CAMPBELL, JOHN, lookout, Greenleaf, Mich.
CAREY, JOHN, deckband, St. Catharines, Ontario.
JONES, THOMAS, deckhand.
ROEBUCK, WILLIAM, fireman, Port Hampton.

The Wilson was coming toward the canal and the Hadley was going out, both loaded. Just before reaching the canal and when about opposite the Wilson, the Hadley was given orders by a tug to go to Superior. Immediately she sheered off for the Superior entry, and crashed directly into the Wilson.

The Wilson went down so quickly that it did not seem possible to save a life. One moment the two boats were plowing through the water 200 yards apart, the next the crew of the Wilson could be seen throwing off their clothing and jumping into the water. One man on the Wilson, with great presence of mind, threw life preservers to those who had jumped into the water. The crew of the Hadley also threw out preservers.

Immediately after the collision the Wilson pitched forward and went down. As she plunged, the members of the crew who were still undressing rushed to the stern, jumping overboard as fast as they could free themselves from their clothing. The Wilson did not float a minute after the collision. During the interval before she sank she seemed to be supported entirely by the Hadley's prow, which was sticking in through her plates.

The plunge of the Wilson released the Hadley, and the latter's bow swung back with a tremendous jerk.

Two men who jumped last were seen struggling near the hull just before the plunge, and could not be seen afterward.

The Hadley's steering apparatus seemsd to he paralyzed after the collision. She swung round in a circle several times and seemed utterly helpless. In a few moments it was apparent that the Hadley was going down, and the crew on it could be seen stripping themselves and lowering boats. Some of them got into the boats, but when the Hadley sunk to within a foot of her deck, she seemed to cease sinking for a few moments, and the men clambered back on the boat. The race of the life-saving crew and the tugs for the wreck was thrilling. The life-saving crew picked up the men in the water.

The Hadley had a hard run for shore, and a moment after her bow went on the bottom, just south of the ship canal pier, her stern began to settle, and finally went down.

Fully half of the way in from the scene of the accident to the point of beaching the decks of the Hadley were covered with water, and the members of the crew who were compelled to stay by her took to the upper works.

The Wilson went down in eighty feet of water, and only a few feet of her upper works are visible. The Wilson was loaded with ore and belongs to the Pittsburg Steamship Line, the fleet of the United States Steel Company. The Hadley carried coal.

REBELS AGAINST MR. HANNA.

Congressman Burton Says He Will Retire—Collector Leach Defies President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—Congressman Burton to-day announced that because the Hanna men had elected the Chairman of the County Committee he would probably retire from Congress. He has already been nominated for another term. Then Collector Leach, hearing that President Roosevelt had determined to drop him when his term of office expired, and probably at once, came out with an interview defying the President.

Congressman Burton issued a statement in which he says:

"I am keenly disappointed hy the situation, but under the circumstancee must register my protest against the petty bossce who have sought to dominate party management, by withdrawing. I cannot consent to be a candidate when party action is to be controlled hy a man who holds his office against my earnest request and protest."

"I have received no orders from Washington in regard to what I should do in politics," said Mr. Leach to-day. "I am not under civil service, and will pay no attention to any orders given. I do not have to be Collector of Customs, but I do have to retain my manhood. You may say that I will do as I please in politics, and that I receive orders from no one."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S VICTORY.

Induced Schenectady's Chief of Police to Close a Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 7.—The Anti-Saloon League, through its local branch to-day, secured an order from the Chief of Police to close the alleged gambling place conducted by Julius M. Zeiser at 118 South Centre Street. The place has been considered notorious for a long time. Several months ago, when poolrooms and gambling places in other cities were ordered to close, this city was thronged for weeks hy men from Albany, Utica, Troy, and other cities that were affected hy the order.

Chief of Police Campbell did not desire to issue the order at first, insisting that no warrants had been issued. He said that he felt it to be his duty to arrest those who had made affidavits that they had gambled. "They are no hetter in the eyes of the law than common glamblers," he declared. The Rev. George Edwin Talmadge, the pastor of the Second Reformed Church and one of the principal officers of the league, convinced him otherwise, and Zeiser was ordered to close on Monday.

Intercollegiate Regatta June 21st. Poughkeepsie-Highland Course.
Observation train tickets are now on sale at West Shore ticket offices, 113, 359, 671, 1,216 Broadway, 275 Columbus Av., and 7 East 42d Street.—Adv.

Prosperity in the South.
To-morrow's Morning Telegraph will contain a financial article upon the astonishing industrial and railroad development of the Southern States during the last decade.—Adv.

ANSWER OF THE PACKERS.

Their Reply to the Missouri Anti-Trust Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—The answer of the packers to the quo warranto, or anti-trust proceedings of Attorney General Crow, to debar them from doing business in Missouri was completed to-day and sent to Jefferson City to be filed in the Supreme Court.

In hrief the whole answer is an attack on the Missouri laws in the case. It does not defend the business methods of the packers, hut contents itself with attacking the laws of the State. The answers are filed in two pamphlets, one for the Schwarzschild & Sulzherger Company, and the other for the Armour Packing Company, Hammond, Cudahy, Armour & Company, and Henry Krug.

After the usual showing of their incorporation the packers attack the State law as unconstitutional, hecause it violates the Federal Constitution, which says that no person shall he deprived of life, liherty, or property rights without legal redress. The next allegation is that the law interferes with inter-State commerce, and again it is held that no ex post facto law can he held good, as it is contrary to the Federal Constitution.

The law is attacked under the State Constitution. It is asserted that the law prohibits two or more persons agreeing on what they shall charge for an article, but not two or three persons from agreeing on what they will pay, and this is denounced as special legislation. It is also noted that this law applies only to commodities and not to labor.

In claiming their rights under ths State law the packing companies say: "Among other rights granted by the State to the respondent was one to make any and all reasonable contracts and agreements. No other kind of contract was ever made by this respondent."

The Schwarzschild & Sulzherger Beef Company makes a separate answer. Its answer eays:

"This respondent never made or entered into any confederation, combination, pool, or understanding, or among the respondents, or either of them, or any person or corporation to regulate, fix, or control the price to be paid by retail butchers or any one else for any kind of pork, heef, cured meats or lard, slaughtered or manufactured, prepared or offered for sale or to be sold in the State of Missouri or anywhere else to maintain or control prices thereof in St. Joseph, Kansas City, or St. Louis, or elsewhere in Missouri, to prevent competition in business hetween ths respondents and others engaged in like business; nor did respondent ever take any part in maintaining any such agreement, confederation, combination, pool, or understanding."

Referring to the testimony about the quality of beef sold, the answer says:

"Respondent never has sold to any one any kind of dressed beef, dressed pork, ham, bacon, cured meats, or lard which is or was unwholesome, or of inferior quality or which was to the detriment of the public."

Frank Hagerman and Alexander New, attorneys for the packing companies, have been in constant communication with the Chicago packing house lawyers, and ths answer finished to-day, it is said, indicates the defense everywhere.

The companies disclaim combinations, hut also claim the right to protect themselves.

COLOMBIA MAY GET CRUISER.

That Government Reported to Have Purchased the Sfax from France to Sink Insurgent Gunboat.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—News comss from Panama that the days of the Colombian insurgent gunboat Padilla are numhered. Gen. Jefferies, the American in the service of ths Colombian Government, is quoted as authority for the statement that Colombians have purchased the French second-class cruiser Sfax, and that upon her arrival at Panama she will not only be used to protect the harbor and city—the last stronghold of Government forces—hut will be sent to find and destroy the vicious little Padilla. The Sfax is famous for having carried Dreyfus from Devil's Island to France.

As matters now stand the Padilla is far ahead of other vessels that have figured in contests between Government and Liberal ferces of Colombia in the matter of destructiveness, having sunk a large steamer, Lautaro, in the Harbor of Panama, Jan. 20. The Lautaro was a Chilean vessel seized by the Colombian Government and partially armed. The Padilla and several smaller consorts stole in and sank the Lautaro. Since then the Padilla has hovered about the Colombian coast waiting for an opportunity to strike a hlow at Panama. The Sfax is a fine cruiser of her class and will havs little difficulty in finding and blowing up Padilla. The chief gunner and others of the Padilla are adventurous Americans, ever ready to put up a plucky fight. At last accounts the Padilla was at Corinto, Nicaragua, laying in supplies, with the evident intention of being heard from soon.

TAKE MOLDS TO GERMANY.

Fostoria (Ohio) Bulb and Bottle Company Officials to Teach Germans American Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—H. F. Schaedel and L. J. Magee, for the Fostoria (Ohio) Bulb and Bottle Company, have sailed for Germany, with all the molds and machinery, where they are to employ and instruct Germans in the American methods. This has been done because the workmen struck for a 10 per cent. advance.

At a conference with the workers and the company a threat was mads to this effect, hut the workers said it was only a "hluff." C. E. Voitle, President of the workers' union, said Germane might he Americanized here, but the task would be found impossible in Germany.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR STOPS STRIKE

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—By discharging sixty livestock handlers the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company came near causing a strike that would have tied up every packing house there and resulted in 30,000 persons heing forced into idleness to-day.

The strike was prevented by the intervention of Mayor Harrieon, who learned late yesterday of the impending strike of 700 men who handle the livestock in the yards, and urged the union men to delay action until he could take the matter up with President John A. Spoor of the company.

The Mayor conferred with Mr. Spoor and General Manager Leonard and they agreed to take hack the men, pending the arhitration of the matter.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Strs. only $1.00. Tickets good for the season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago.
The "Pennsylvania Special," beginning June 15, will leave New York, West 23d Street Station, daily at 1:55 P. M., arrive at Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

HOLD A CONFERENCE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION

Two Wings of the Republican Party Fail to Agree.

Senator Spooner Will Discuss Possible Agreement with Senator Burrows To-day—Threat to Hold Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The two wings of the Republican Party made a well-meant but vain effort to get together on the Cuban Reciprocity question to-day. The Senators of the party had a conference designed to reach a conclusion, but it was a more hopeless failure than the first of the conferences held in the House, when the question was before that body.

It is not long since the Senate Republicans were speaking contemptuously and impatiently of the long delay in the House, and promising that when the question got to the upper house it would be soon settled. Perhaps it will, but the first meeting held with that end in view was highly unsatisfactory.

Each party wanted the other to make a compromise proposition, and neither would do it. The whole session was spent in advancing reasons why it was not the duty of one side, but of the other side, to propose a compromise. The beet sugar men asserted that the hurden of producing a compromise lay on the Admipistration, while the Administration men were equally positive that the beet sugar men were in duty hound to bring forward their proposition first.

Each side wanted to bs ahle to throw bricks at ths proposition of ths other; the other knew it, and so there was no proposition. In this ridiculous fashion the whole of the conference was spent and the House Repuhlicans can say with justice that their first caucus on the subject, whatever its demerits, was a good deal more dignified and practical.

The upshot of the meeting was that Senator Spooner was directed to go to Senator Burrows's house to-morrow and thrash the subject out with him.

Mr. Burrows is ths beet-sugar leader and Mr. Spooner, while not an original reciprocity man, is the incarnation of the Administration disposition to compromise and represents the present Administration attitude more closely than such original reciprocity men as Senators Proctor and Gallinger.

Mr. Spooner and Mr. Burrows are to wrestle with each other all day to-morrow if necessary and ars not to quit until they get some sort of a result. This result, whatever it is, will be laid before the second session of the caucus, which will be held on Monday.

Ae Mr. Burrows was present at the conference in Senator Elkins's room, at which the heet-sugar Senators agreed to fight every proposition except that of rebate to the bitter end, hopes of his conversion are not high, but it is universally agreed that if anybody can convert him, the mighty compromiser of Wisconsin is the man. Ho has huilt high in this Congress the reputation which he long ago established of being the greater author of ingenious compromises that the United States Senate has seen since the days of Clay and Crittenden. He is now engaged in trying to engineer two compromises at the same time on Cuban reciprocity and the isthmian canal.

The reciprocity situation was complicated to-day by a threat from the beet sugar men to hold Congress in session indefinitely unless the rebate scheme originally proposed by Page Morris and Gen. Dick is agreed to. That may not seem like a dreadful threat in New York, but there is nothing more terrifying in Washington, and no threat could worry the average Congressman more. This is the year of a Congressional election which is to he more closely contested than any held since the first election of McKinley, and every Congressman wants to be home "mending his fences." The House has practically cleared up all the business before it, and can adjourn at the drop of the hat.

The Senate has not as pressing a personal reason for adjourning, but there are many Senators who want to superintend tho election of Legislatures, and no one wants to stay here. The beet eugar Senators insinuate that if the rebate proposition is not to he considered they will have to make interminable speeches in order to set themselves right before their constituents, and the Administration men know what this meane. They will do almost anything to avoid it, for Mr. Roosevelt is as anxious for the election of a Republican House as is the humblest member of Congress.

The principal trouhle with the rebats scheme from an Administration point of view, it is said, is the contempt and stern refusal to even listen to it with which it was treated when first broached in the House. If the Administration should consent to it now, the utmost ingenuity could hardly cover up the fact that it was an Administration defeat, it is further claimed.

FINDS HIS TWO CHILDREN.

Hartford Man's Wife Deserted Him and Them and They Nearly Starved.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 7.—Rochester police, guided hy a tear-stained, soiled note, telling a pitiful tale of suffering and privation, found two half-starved children in the hold of an ahandoned hoat adrift on the waters of the Erie Canal near the city line.

The children, a girl of twelve and a boy of seven, were the daughter and son of Edward Mitenius, head of the slate-roofing firm of Edward Mitenius & Co., Hartford, Conn. Two years ago Mrs. Mitenius eloped with R. H. Moore, a traveling ventriloquist, and took her two children with her. Ever since that time Mr. Mitenius has sought to find the children, hut without result, until Friday, when the mail brought a note, telling him of their plight.

The father inclosed the note with a liberal check to the Rochester Chief of Police, whose officers soon found the pair on the abandoned hoat. The mother deserted the children four months ago.

Two August Tours to the Pacific Coast at Greatly Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the extremely low rates authorized by the transcontinental lines to the Pacific Coast during the coming Summer, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces two high grade personally conducted tours to the Pacific Coast, hy special trains ccmposed of the finest Pullman equipment, dining cars, sleeping cars, and observation cars over the entire route. These trains will be at the disposal of passengers, and all meals will be furnished in the dining cars except during the five days allotted to San Francisco, during which time passengers will make their own arrangements.

Tour No. 1, August 2 to August 31, returning via the Canadian Pacific Ry., visiting Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Del Monte, (Monterey,) Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San José, and Portland, returning from Portland through the magnificent mountain scenery of the Canadian Rockiee hy leisurely daylight runs, with stops at Glacier, Banff Hot Springs, and other interesting points. From Banff the route homeward will be via St. Paul and Chicago.

Rate, from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, including transportation, Pullman berth, and all meals on the tour except during the five days in San Francisco, when Pullman accommodations and meals are not provided, $200. Two persons occupying one berth, $180 each.

Tour No. 2, August 2 to September 4, 1902, returning via Yellowstone Park.—In deference to the wishes of a large number of parties, who desire to visit the Yellowstone Park, a special train will be run from New York, visiting all the points covered by tour No. 1, until arrival at Portland; from Portland eastbound a special train will be run over the Northern Pacific Railway and side-tracked at Cinnabar while the passengers make the usual six-day tour through the Yellowstone Park. From the Park the route homeward will be via St. Paul and Chicago. The rate for tour No. 2 from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, including transportation, Pullman berth, meals in dining car on special train, and all expenses for the trip through Yellowstone Park, $325. Two persons occupying one berth, $230 each. Hotel accommodations and meals during the five days in San Francisco not included.

A preliminary announcement outlining the various details is now in course of preparation, and will be furnished as soon as ready upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, or Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York.—Adv

PITTSBURG TO BOSTON FOR $13.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Announces a Cut Rate—Other Roads Will Fight it.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—It was officially announced to-day by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Vanderbilt system that it will make a fare of $13 from Pittsburg to Boston on the new through car service between this city and "The Hub." This service will start June 15.

A fight is in prospect over this rate. Representatives of the competing railroads who were spoken to about the matter made this plain. Nearly all the other Pittsburg railroads are interested. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania each have Boston service by connections from New York, and the two other lines which, like the Lake Erie, reach Buffalo, connect also for Boston business.

The regular authorized rate hetween this city and Boston by way of Buffalo is $14.65. The rate of the Pennsylvania from Pittsburg to Boston, all rail, in connection with ths New York, Nsw Haven and Hartford, is $15.50.

DOCTOR'S DEATH MYSTERY.

A Man May Have Been Practicing Under Name of Deceased Physician in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The death of Dr. Kingston Hanna, which occurred here about May 16, has a myetery attached to it.

Shortly after that date the authorities were asked in a letter signed hy Mrs. Florence Hanna, Ithaca, N. Y., to etop the insertion of Dr. Hanna's advertisement in a paper. The letter said he had disappeared several months before while suffering from nervous trouble, and that a strange man had occupied his office and usurped his practice. Then a woman of Muskegon, Mich., turned up, claiming to be his wife, and the Doctor's step-son, who had not heard of the death till the body was in the Morgue, went there and found a man wearing the Doctor's clothes.

Ths Muskegon woman took the body off for burial. Although the doctor had a fine practice and was reputed to be a man of means, he died in debt apparently for his effects were seized for deht. The Stats Board of Health had complained about Dr. Hanna's practics a month before his reported death.

Inspector Fownes said he had been approached by a foreigner named Esterhazy or Esterly, who advised him to drop ths case. Later Fownes found this man posing as Dr. Hanna, or at least practicing in his office. By the time the Inspector learned that the man had no license the stranger had disappeared and cleared out the office.

W. J. BRYAN'S DECLINATION.

He Will Not Run for Governor of State of Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 7.—The efforts of ex-Senator A. Allen and other prominent Fusioniste were not availing, so far as inducing William J. Bryan to run for Governor.

Mr. Bryan has declined, and his reference to National politics is taken to be an indication that he desires the Presidential nomination for a third time. In an interview Mr. Bryan said:

"I am not and will not be a candidate for Governor. I can accomplish more in National politics than I can in State politics. I do not intend to stay in the way of Democrats and Populists where they have given me loyal support. There is no reason why my name should be used in connection with this office. I will soon reply to Senator Allen, whose opinion is that I should run has been published. Another man must be picked out."

PRIEST HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

Mother of Father Tobin Leaves Him About $80,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 7.—Father Francis J. Tobin, formerly of the Diocese of St. Louis, but who has recently heen in the West for his health, arrived here Wednesday on his way to Mobile. He visited Father T. C. Abbott, and then left on his journey.

Next day Father Abbott saw a notice in The Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati making inquiry for Father Tobin, whose whereabouts it was stated were unknown, and to whom a fortune had been left. Father Abbott at once telephoned Father Henry, with whom Father Tobin stopped at Decatur, Ala., and Father Tobin returned to this city and telegraphed his sister, Mrs. John Alcorp, of Camden, N. J., as to ths facts in ths case. He received a telegram from his sister stating that their mother had died, leaving her fortune to him.

The fortune which comes into Father Tohin's possession is estimated at ahout $80,000. He is now with Father Abbott awaiting a letter.

WINDOW GLASS PRICES.

The American Company Advances Them from 12½ to 20 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The American Window Glass Company has advanced prices during the week from 12½ to 20 per cent. The last order of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association of 500,000 boxes, placed in April at a discount of 88 per cent. from the manufacturers' list, has been filled.

All new business taken is at 85 and 10 and 85 per cent. off the list. No arrangements have yet been made for a meeting with the Jobbers' Association, but it is likely it will he held within the next two weeks, when a large hulk order to tide over the Summer months will be placed.

20 Hours to Chicago Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
"Pennsylvania Special," beginning June 15, leaves West 23d Street Station 1:55 P. M. daily. —Adv.

To Chicago in 20 Hours
Via Pennsylvania Railroad on and after June 15. Leave West 23d Street Station, New York, 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv

PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON THE COAL STRIKE

Talks with Senators Hanna and Elkins on Situation.

Expresses a Desire to Do Something Toward a Settlement of the Strike—Nothing Definite Determined—Mine Boss Killed in West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day had a long conference at the White House with Senator Hanna on the coal strike. The President conveyed to Mr. Hanna the idea that he would like very much to do something toward settling the strike. Nothing definite, however, was decided upon. The President also sent for Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, to get his views on the situation, and also as to what might properly be done by the Government looking to a settlement of the controversy.

It is probable that other conferences will be held and the President kept advised of the situation. He will be in readiness at any time to extend aid if it is found that he can be of service in settling the differences that exist between the operators and the miners.

Senator Elkins was present during a part of the conference between the President and Senator Hanna.

MINE BOSS KILLED IN STRIKERS' FIGHT.

Strike Order Obeyed in West Virginia—Ten Thousand Men Out Along the Norfolk and Western.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., June 7.—A skirmish between mine officials and strikers is reported at Keystone.

At the Crane Creek mines to-day James Dewees, a bank boss, was shot and killed while walking up the mountain toward the pit mouth with twenty or more non-union Italian miners. More trouble is expected.

Advices from various points along the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning are to the effect that almost every coal mins along the line is tied up, the miners generally obeying the strike order. Something like 10,000 men are out in that field.

At Simmons in the Flat Top field 95 per cent. of the men quit work.

The three large collieries at Goodwill are completely at a standstill.

At three of the mines on Tug River about ons-third of the usual force is at work, but efforts are now being made by the strikers to induce them to quit. The Thackerfield is also tied up, 500 miners being out there.

At Dingess not a mine is in operation, the miners there numhering about 600.

On Elkhorn, where 3,000 miners are usually at work, not 500 entered the mines this morning.

On Tug River the operations of Bigelow, Jewett & Brooks of Detroit are tied up. This is the company that imported Hungarian miners to the field several months ago, none of whom could speak English. They all joined ths union in a body a few nights ago, and not a man of the number is at work to-day. These Hungarians seem to regard the day as a great holiday, and are drinking and making merry. Here trouble may soon occnr.

GRAFTON, West Va., June 7.—The situation among the miners in this section is critical. Rosemont, the Flemington Coal and Coke Company, Foster Mines, and Sand Lick Mines, all of this county, and the Imperial, Newburg, and Hite Mines of Preston County cams out yesterday and to-day. The Col. T. B. Davis Mines at Sampson are half out, while the New York Mines at the same place ars working full. The miners in Barbour, along the G. and B. are working full. At Bellington, some disturbances are rumored, but the men are still at work. The whole number of men out will exceed 800. It is predicted that more will coms out within the next few days in this and Barhour counties.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 7.—Out of the forty-odd operations in the Pocohontas field, two-thirds of the miners are out. Some operations shut down and some are working very few men. Nearly all of the miners here are shipping some coal to-day, hut in most instances it is coal that was loaded on mine cars yesterday or hefore the men came out. The miners seem much hetter organized on the North Fork Branch and Simmons Creek than in any other part of the field, and on thsse hranches there are practically no men at work.

The agitators are fighting hard to make it a total shut out in the entire region, and it is stated by persons familiar with the situation that hut few men will be at work on Tuesday next. The headquarters of the strikers are at Keystone, and it is reported they are marching through the field, with bands of music cheering the striking miners and encouraging others to come out. As yet no riots have occurred.

ROANOKE, Va., June 7.—According to advices received hy the Norfolk and Western Railway, which controls the output of the Pocahontas coal fields, ten mines closed down in the Pocahontas district to-day. It is estimated that ahout 500 men are on strike. Other mines are crippled, and only working with reduced forces. The miners of the Tug River fields, which are on the West Virginia side, have struck. Several thousand men are employed in these fields.

The Norfolk and Western officials say they do not consider the strike in their territory to be of a serious nature, and expect that the operations now tied up will resume work within ten days. Coal is being loaded in the fields to-day, hut the shipments are not up to the average number of cars. So far there has heen no reports of violence among the strikers. "Mother" Jones, the famous Pennsylvania strike agitator, is on the ground urging the men to quit work and stay out until their demands are granted. Officials of the Norfolk and Western claim that thirty mines in the Pocahontas fields are in operation to-day with reduced forces. The Clinch Valley and Thacker fields, they say, are working as usual.

CLAR

Less than 100 men in the district quit work. This was to have been the central point of the strike demonstration to-day, but the agitators found an audience of less than fifty persons at the place of meeting, and declined to deliver addresses.

ELKHORN, W. Va., June 7.—Operators posted notices at Elkhorn this morning that all the strikers living in the company's houses must vacate property at once. Trauble is feared.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 7.—Reports from the Kanawha and New River coal fields up to noon to-day were disappointing to those who predicted a general cessation of work.

In the New River fields there have been no actual suspensions and the men have quit only in small bodies.

Loup Creek, the largest section of this field, reports a few strikers out.

Reports from the Kanawha field at noon say that every operation is running with but a handful of strikers at each place.

There have been no disorders. The coal operators of the Kanawha and New River field are holding an important meeting here. Nothing has been given out, but all present are in good spirits over the outlook.

COOPERS, West Va., June 7.—Five hundred or more striking miners passed through here this morning from the Flat Top field. They are going West, and say they will not return.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 7.—The miners of the Wise County (Va.) coal mining region will likely be included in the strike ordered to be inaugurated to-day. The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company is the largest individual factor now operating in the Virginia coal fields. A general strike might result in forcing this company to shut down every one of its nine iron furnaces now in operation. Such a suspension would throw hundreds out of employment.

NEW MEN INDUCED TO QUIT.

Committee of Strikers of the Olyphant Mines Using Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 7.—Thirteen men employed at the Olyphant Mines as fire and driver bosses were induced by the strikers to quit to-day. Eight of the men were working for the Delaware and Hudson Company and five at the Lackawanna Colliery of the Temple Iron and Coal Company. Since the strike of the pumpmen and firemen they have filled the strikers' places.

At a meeting of the strikers at Olyphant on Friday night it was decided to seek to persuade the men to strike, and committees were named to visit each of them. The result was that none of the men went to work this morning.

General Manager S. E. Thorne of the Temple Iron and Coal Company said to-day that the men at the fires and the pumps were subjected to a continual warfare and that influence was brought to bear on their wives and families so that it required an ususually strong-minded man to withstand the importunities.

MINERS GOING TO WORK ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Hopes Concerning the President's Conference—Home of a Miner Burned —Effigy of J. P. Morgan Raised and Jeered.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 7.—There was absolutely no change in the anthracite coal miners' strike to-day which has now rounded out its fourth week. Miners and mine operators had nothing to say, and altogether it was a dull day throughout this valley. Here and there, however, men who were on their way to and from work were assaulted, but none of them was seriously hurt.

The news from Washington that President Roosevelt could not find his way clear to take a hand in bringing about peace between the miners and operators was received here with genuine disappointment. It had been hoped that the President would be able to find some means of opening up a way to peace.

Considerable interest was manifested in the strike of the West Virginia soft coal miners, which was inaugurated to-day. The anthracite mine workers hope the strike in that State will eventually have some good effect in their own struggle. President Mitchell, who is directing the soft-coal suspension from here, had nothing to give out regarding the West Virginia trouble. He said he had received only meagre information from there, and in the absence of more definite news he preferred not to say anything.

The home of a mine worker named Jacob Musol, at Kuschke Patch, a small foreign settlement in the lower part of Plymouth, was destroyed by fire to-day, and there are conflicting stories afloat as to the origin of the blaze. Musol works in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Jersey Mine, which has been on fire for many months.

Before the present strike was inaugurated the firemen in the mine struck because they objected to the "swing shift" hours under which they had to work. Musol has been working there for some time, and, owing to the strike, he has been living within the confines of the colliery. Feeling against him, his family, and other men who are still working and who are living in the Patch is very bitter.

While his wife was away from the place this afternoon the house was discovered on fire, and in a short time it was destroyed. Her two children were in the house and had a narrow escape from burning. Mrs. Musol claims that because her husband did not quit work the strikers and their sympathizers set her home on fire. This is denied by the strikers, who say that the building was fired either by her children playing with matches or by the upsetting of a lamp.

The four coal and iron policemen who are charged with the shooting of Charles W. McCann, the thirteen-year-old boy at the Stanton colliery Thursday night, were given a preliminary hearing to-day, and were committed to jail for a further hearing until such time as the result of the boy's injuries shall be known definitely. The only witness examined was a physician who attended the lad. The boy's condition grew worse last night and it is feared he cannot recover. The bullet has not yet been located.

The hanging in effigy of J. Pierpont Morgan in one of the streets of South Wilkesbarre by a crowd of men and boys was the only incident to mar the stillness of the Wyoming Valley in the morning. The crowd cheered and pelted the object with stones until the police came along and dispersed the several hundred persons that made up the throng. All the mining towns surrounding the city are very quiet.

The Susquehanna Coal Company put nonunion firemen to work in its Number 5 colliery at Nanticoke to-day for the purpose of restoring the water supply to a portion of the borough. The company furnishes the power for the pumping of water in the reservoir and the action of the Miners' Union in calling out all the men at the colliery caused the company to shut down the whole plant. The Borough Council was to have brought injunction proceedings to-day, but they are stayed for the present.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 7.—A secret meeting of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroaders was held at Drifton to-night to arrange for to-morrow's general meeting of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley men of the Hazleton division.

Sentiment among the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill employes to-night is in favor of striking, providing they get assurances from the Lehigh Valley men that the latter will co-operate with them by refusing to handle trains carrying deputies or imported men, which is responsible for the threatened tie up.

The Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill road is controlled by Coxe Brothers & Co. and taps all of that firm's collieries in the Hazleton district. A Lehigh Valley train carrying special officers was stoned at Coleraine to-night. Sheriff Gombert, of Carbon County, sent a telegram to the miners' headquarters to-night that he had changed his mind and would not revoke the commissions of the deputies at the Yorktown colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

The Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad crews, having declined to take charge of trains carrying deputies from one colliery to the other, Lehigh Valley crews have been substituted. Some of the latter also object to this work.

The stationing of a large force of deputies at two of the Lehigh Valley collieries is regarded by the mine workers as the forerunner of an early attempt at resumption of mining with non-union forces.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 7.—Superintendent Luther of the Reading Company's collieries and a number of other coal region officials were summoned here to-day in consultation with President George F. Baer of the Reading and Jersey Central. The entire situation in the Reading Company's anthracite region was gone over. The parties present gave out nothing officially for publication, but sufficient is known to say that the Reading Company is determined to go ahead, man its machinery in the mines, and put collieries in operation. They have sufficient protection now enlisted in their service and promised.

All the engineers and firemen of the company's steam collieries engaged in the coast trade made idle by the strike are now going up to the collieries to take charge of engines and instruct new men. A train load went up to-day from Port Richmond. Fifty of the shop mechanics from here went up. After the colliery engines and pumps are manned satisfactorily the home company will call for volunteers to mine coal. It is thought enough men can be secured to start three collieries to begin with. Many good miners were against striking. Other companies may do the same. There will be ample police protection.

The Reading might not resume mining generally until Oct. 1, even should the miners be ready to go to work. The three collieries the company will first start are isolated, and are now being surrounded with barbed-wire fencing. No plans are known to be on foot for any settlement of this strike. New and competent steam men are plentiful if protected, and the company is determined to furnish the protection. One of the train crews on the Jersey Central refused to haul provisions for new men, and Superintendent Bessler acted as conductor in moving the train.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 7.—Superintendent Hood McKay of the mines at Lykens, notified Sheriff Reiff to-day that he would hold Dauphin County responsible for any damage done to the property of the Lykens Valley Coal Company at Lykens, Williamstown, and Wiconisco by the miners, and insisted that the Sheriff use all the power given him by law to stop the interference with the men at work by the strikers. The Sheriff replied that he was unable to secure deputies and was powerless to do anything alone.

To-night a crowd of men and youngsters gathered near the mines, and when the few workingmen came out threw stones and stale eggs. Sheriff Reiff remonstrated, but the strikers laughed at him and said they would do the same thing again Monday when the men quit work.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 7.—A mob of strikers late last night surrounded the homes of Sub-bosses Homer, Murphy, Shreffler and two Polish men, and built bonfires, on which effigies representing the bosses were burned. The demonstration against the homes of Murphy and the Polish men grew so vigorous that the nonunion men promised not to go to work to-day. The firemen at Luke Fidler and Cameron collieries were stoned to-day.

MANHATTAN FIREMEN TO AID STRIKING MINERS.

Will Supply Money and Give Moral Support and Station Pickets in the Large Cities.

The Association of Stationary Firemen, comprising Local Union No. 56, the largest in the city, met at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, last night, for the purpose of devising means of aiding the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania. It was decided to aid the strikers, and the union will give them its support and money contributions.

A picket committee will go to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other nearby cities where the coal companies are trying to employ firemen, and will endeavor to dissuade these firemen. J. P. Holland, the President, said that most of the men were not in favor of taking any action regarding the refusal to handle soft coal. He said he thought it would prejudice them with the general public and would do more harm than good.

This action is considered important, and many places where soft coal is being used would have been seriously crippled if the firemen and the engineers had refused to handle the soft coal.

Ex-Business Agent Timothy Healy, a leading member of the union, said:

"It would be rank folly for us to go on strike against handling soft coal. I spoke against such action. We will take no action favoring a lock-out of that kind."

Mr. Healy received a letter from President Mitchell of the miners' union yesterday thanking him and the union for its support.

Representatives of the Engineers' Association and the firemen announced that they had succeeded in closing the place at 129 Cedar Street, which was opened for employment of firemen to take the places of strikers. They said they represented to Mrs. William H. Mays, the owner, the condition of affairs and she ordered the men out.

DEALERS SAY THEY CAN SUPPLY ANTHRACITE COAL.

Independent Operators' Letters to Dr. Lederle—The Sizes Offered of Little Use Here.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday that he had been in receipt of more letters in reference to the supply of anthracite in which the writers offered to deliver anthracite coal in any quantity required. He had also letters from independent operators stating that they were ready to supply various kinds for steam purposes by the car load.

When his attention was called to the fact that the dealers generally insisted that there was practicaly no anthracite in the market, and that these letters did not indicate anything, he said:

"I have not heard from all the dealers, and, while I do not believe there is anthracite enough to go round, I am inclined to think that some anthracite can be bought."

Regarding the suit against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, he said:

"That matter is now in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, who has all the evidence. He will take whatever legal proceedings may be necessary. I wish to say, however, that I had a talk with Mr. Skitt, the General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated, and he told me that none of the sizes specified by the writers of the letters could be used in the engines of the company. The sizes of anthracite that these engines can use are not in the market. He also informed me that the engines are not constructed to burn soft coal, but it can be burned mixed with anthracite. When the supply of anthracite is exhausted therefore, he says they will have to shut down."

THE ANTHRACITE SUPPLY.

One of the best-known dealers in the city said that the sizes of anthracite quoted in the letters sent to Mr. Lederle are useless to most of the steam plants. It was idle to talk of plenty of anthracite to be had for the asking.

"For instance," he said, "the writers of the letters say that 'barley size' can be delivered for $5 a ton. The ordinary price is $1.75 a ton alongside. Except for blast furnaces this size is absolutely useless. It cannot be burned in factories or used to run elevators or in ordinary steam plants. Mr. Lederle must know that he cannot now stop the use of soft coal."

It was learned yesterday that two kinds of soft coal are being burned in this city. One is an inferior kind of gas coal, which throws out great volumes of smoke and which was used by a number of the Hudson River ferryboats. The other burns with a great deal less smoke, and being therefore more in demand, is much scarcer.

Yesterday being a cloudy day, the effect of the increasing use of soft coal was particularly apparent. In some of the downtown office buildings where anthracite is still burned, there were loud complaints about other buildings in the vicinity where soft coal is burned. Some of the tenants of the buildings put their pocket handkerchiefs on the window sills and found in a short time that they were covered with particles of oily soot. There was a talk by the tenants in some of these buildings where anthracite is burned of bringing independent suits against their neighbors for violating the soft-coal ordinance.

C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, 11 Broadway, which deals in both hard and soft coal, kept his office open late yesterday afternoon to hear reports by wire from the agents of the company regarding the strike of the bituminous miners in West Virginia. He kept in touch with the agents all day by long-distance telephone. Just before the office was closed for the day a representative of the company said:

"We have been notified by our agents that all the soft coal miners in the Pocahontas and New River fields with the exception of about 10 per cent., have gone on strike. Only 40 per cent. of these belong to the union and the rest are negroes who are unorganized, but went out with the rest. A peculiar feature of this strike is the fact that the unorganized people are striking for conditions that they practically have now. The strike was ordered by the United Mine Workers at a convention in Huntington, West Va., ten days ago, the main point being recognition of the union.

"The negroes are glad of an excuse for doing nothing and were induced to join the strikers. There are 75,000 altogether in the West Virginia fields, and I expect that they will all strike. These fields supply the soft coal to the New England States, and the strike will have the effect of making the New Englanders draw" on the Pennsylvania fields for their supply. This will make soft coal scarce in New York."

FIGURES TELL NO STORY.

With regard to the supply of coal here he said:

"If nothing but anthracite were burned, the total supply would be exhausted in less than five days. Most of the sizes offered are unsuitable for the majority of steam plants. Figures tell no story to the average lay mind. For instance, in the cellars of householders throughout the Greater New York, many of whom may have laid in their supplies for the Winter, there are probably 200,000 tons of hard coal stored. This is not for sale, however, and if any one wanted to sell it, the cost of getting it out of the cellars would be greater than the profit on it. You can't stop the burning of soft coal now. It would be too big a job to stop it by suits for violating the soft-coal ordinance."

The greatest sufferers from the use of soft coal yesterday appeared to be the Brooklynites. A westerly wind sent volumes of soot-laden smoke from the chimneys of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's powerhouse at Kent and Division Avenues over the best residential parts of the Eastern District. Pedestrians complained of having their collars and shirt fronts stained by the flying particles of soot, and housewives who happened to have washing to hang out found their best results counteracted by the soot-laden atmosphere.

The discomfort was still greater at Greenpoint, where many factory chimneys belched clouds of black smoke all day. People with tender eyes complained of the irritating quality of the soot, and altogether it was a day of general misery for many of the residents.

Underlying Causes of the Coal Strike.

A Study of the Industry in the Anthracite Field — Impossibility of a Satisfactory Adjustment on the Present Basis of Trade Organization—The Terms of a Lasting Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 7.—The study of a great strike, like that now in progress in the anthracite basin, to be of value, must go outside of and beyond the issues immediately in dispute. In themselves these are of very little consequence. Whether the miners gain what they have struck for, or, if defeated, they return to work on the terms and conditions they refuse now, is relatively unimportant. Should the operators win, their advantage will be of short duration. The causes which produced the strike will remain operative, and, until they are eradicated, and the anthracite business is put upon a sound and intelligent basis, the dissatisfaction of labor will continue to find expression in eruptive outbreaks on what appear to be inadequate pretexts, for the reason that the real underlying grievances are not capable of formulation in the miners' demands.

The mining and transportation of anthracite is not now, and never has been, organized on a sound basis. Its greatest representatives have been little more than opportunists, with whom an immediate advantage has overshadowed everything that looked to the future. Perhaps for the first time in the history of the trade the conditions now permit such systematic organization as the welfare of all in interest and the protection of the consumer require. All of the proper and reasonable demands of labor can be satisfied, the cost of mining can be reduced, the price of anthracite steadied on a parity with bituminous, transportation cheapened by the establishment of a measurably constant movement from the mines to the points of accumulation for distribution, and more satisfactory, because more uniform, profit can be assured to operators and carriers.

The causes of dissatisfaction which exist in the present conditions attending the mining of anthracite may best be illustrated by facts drawn from the statistics of a typical mine. With its present equipment it has capacity for an output of, say, 1,000 tons of merchantable coal a day. It employs a force of 800 men, all of whom are directly or indirectly connected with production. This mine is worked an average of three days a week. The miner averages four cars a day for the days he works. If these 800 men average $2 a day, the labor cost of the 1,000 tons output are $1,600. To keep 800 men contented on an average wage of, say, $6 a week is impossible.

Suppose the owners of this typical mine should give notice that in the future the mining force would be restricted to 500 men; that each miner would be given six or seven cars, if he could fill them, and that, barring accidents, the mine would be run six days a week throughout the year. Five hundred men would raise and handle all the coal the breaker could pass, working continuously. The average wage could be increased from $2 to $3.20 a day without increasing the labor charge per unit of output. Occasional brief stoppages on account of gas, breakdowns, and other causes must be expected, but an average run of 250 to 260 days a year is practicable. Under such conditions of working the mine would be run more economically than now and would show a lower interest and operating charge for each ton of coal mined.

THE LABOR CONGESTION.

The present labor congestion in the anthracite field is largely artificial. It was brought about originally by the leading operators under the mistaken impression that their interests would be promoted by the establishment of a labor competition which would depress wages and keep them at a low level. The late Thomas Dixon, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, is credited with having been instrumental mainly in bringing more men to the mines than were needed, but he had energetic co-operation on the part of other leading operators. Mr. Dixon, it is said, formulated the doctrine that the safety of the mineowner lay in keeping the miner as poor as possible, and that the conditions would not be satisfactory until the miner consumed in one day what he expected to pay for from the earnings of the next day.

There was, perhaps, more excuse for that twenty-five or thirty years ago than there is to-day. During the war coal mining was extremely profitable. The only men skilled in the art, which required more knowledge and experience then than now, were Welshmen, Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and a few Germans. They had things pretty much their own way, and individual earnings of $250 a month were not unusual. After the close of the war the price of coal declined, and it became necessary to reduce mining costs. The readjustment was resisted by the miners. The old Miners' Union remained in control until about 1872. Strikes had been of frequent occurrence, and the reign of terror established by the Molly Maguires resulted in the complete demoralization of the industry. About that time began in a large way the induced immigration which flooded the anthracite coal fields with superfluous labor from which it is suffering now. It did not solve the problem; it complicated it. Since then the miners have been poor enough, although perhaps of late not quite so poor as Thomas Dixon planned to have them; but they have been discontented, and the net result is a union strong enough again to tie up the industry. What it asks for is not what it really wants; but under present conditions it will continue to feel its way, striking blindly right and left at every real or imaginary grievance.

The history of the anthracite trade for nearly half a century has been characterized by the unremitting effort of one party interested to oppress the other. After the disruption of the Miners' Union the operators abused their opportunity in many ways. Some of the most fruitful causes of discontent among the miners were abolished by the great strike of two years ago. Organized labor abolished some abuses by the last great strike, but those who judge, from the apparent insufficiency of the issues presented in the present strike, that the miner has no remaining grievances, warranting the only protest he knows how to make, either do not understand his position or do him injustice.

OVERSUPPLY OF MINE WORKERS.

There are at the present time in the anthracite field about 180,000 mine workers. Of these the United Mine Workers claim to have in their organization 147,000, which probably does not exaggerate the fact. Under normal conditions it is impossible to give that number of men employment on the average, more than 175 days in the year. That means poverty and discontent.

At least 60,000 to 70,000 men could be excluded from mine employment and scattered to other districts or other industries that offer better inducements, with advantage to operators and operatives, and without hardship or injustice to those displaced. Many of them are aliens. Since the present strike began at least 25,000 of these alien laborers have left the anthracite district, taking their belongings in handkerchiefs knotted at the corners. Some have gone to the bituminous field, some have gone home as steerage passengers to await the resumption of operations at the mines. They have escaped the risks, privations, and assessments of the men who are making the fight.

Too many mines are operated now in the anthracite field. If all of the collieries worked now were kept producing as large a proportion in six days of each week as accidents and unavoidable interruptions would permit, the present maximum demand for anthracite could be met by the output of seven months in twelve. That means that the industry is burdened by an annual cost for interest, fixed charges, and operating expenses nearly 40 per cent. greater than it should be. If the industry were organized properly, probably one-third of the pits worked now could be and would be closed. Their assets of coal in the ground are worth more than their product above ground. The supply of anthracite is limited. It is a great natural monopoly, and should be more profitable than it is. Indeed, it could be made so without disadvantage to the consumer, since the possible economies in sight might be divided between producer and consumer, with advantage to both.

Whatever its result, the present strike will not be decisive, since the issues involved are not those which touch the permanent interests of the trade. Arbitration, if possible, would be like a consultation of physicians over the treatment of a sore finger when the patient was dying of some organic malady. The operators understand this, and so do the strike leaders. Neither expects any results from the efforts of the peace negotiators. Considering the issues presented, the strike was ill-advised, untimely, and unnecessary. If labor loses it will be oppressed, and will revolt again and again under oppression; if it wins, it will be likely to use its power unwisely and to mistaken ends. In another year or two the contest will be resumed, and no settlement reached from time to time will amount to more than a modus vivendi during recovery from exhaustion.

A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

There will be no submission of the issues of the strike to arbitration, no matter who asks for it. The time for that is past. There is, however, an opportunity offered to the Industrial Committee of the National Civic Federation to render service on a much higher plane by bringing the representatives of the operators and miners together to discuss the reorganization of the trade. The basis offered for consideration might with advantage include the following propositions:

That hereafter the number of men employed in the anthracite mines shall be limited to the least number which can maintain the output the breakers can handle.

That every mine operated in the interest of the coal roads shall give its labor employment for at least 200 days in each year, unless closed by unavoidable accident.

That coal taken from the mine shall be paid for by weight, after inspection.

That the pay of miners shall be adjusted to a sliding scale, increasing or diminishing with the advance or decline of the wholesale price of coal on the average of three points to be agreed upon.

That a permanent joint Board of Control shall be established to consist of nine persons, three named by the operators, three by the miners, and three chosen by the six, to which shall be referred every dispute touching the relations of employers and mine workers not covered by the basis agreement, and by the decision of said board both operators and miners shall abide.

That the operators and the United Mine Workers, through their respective representatives, bind themselves until July 1, 1904, to fully respect and conform to the terms and conditions of the basis agreement, and to respect and enforce the decisions of the Joint Board of Control.

This, of course, is a mere skeleton. The details must be worked out through the co-operation of those immediately concerned. It will probably be found to contain a practicable basis for an immediate, lasting, honorable, and mutually advantageous peace, and would certainly be the first practical step toward putting the anthracite industry on a business basis.

J. C. B.

PRESIDENT D. G. REID'S VISIT.

The Scene of His Early Triumph in the Tin Plate Business.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 7.—With a hearty handshake or a smile and nod for his old acquaintances, D. G. Reid, President of the Board of Control of the United States Steel Company, visited to-day the scene of his early triumphs in the tin plate business in Elwood.

Elwood has grown since his previous visit, but there was much that was familiar and many reminders of the days when he and W. B. Leeds were seeking to establish the infant industry in this city.

It is understood that Mr. Reid will present to the city of Edwood a statue of Presopening of the tin-plate mills, as a reminder of the fact that this place was the starting point of his successful career.

ROBERT J. FARRAL A SUICIDE.

Actor and Playwright Drinks Acid in the Home of an Aunt.

Out of work and a prey to strong drink, Robert Jefferson Farral, twenty-five years old, an actor, and in a small way a playwright, killed himself last evening by drinking carbolic acid at the home of his aunt, Harriet N. Corbett, with whom he lived at 167 West Twenty-third Street. He had been employed at Keith's Theatre, in Union Square, for much of his time during the last two years, acting as press agent for the Keith Circuit and writing a number of farces which were produced in brief acts. But he was discharged two weeks ago and immediately began to drink very hard, absinthe being his most common tipple.

He went to Philadelphia in search of employment, but failed to find it, and returned to this city last Tuesday. His habits then became worse than ever. Helena Phillips, an actress living at the Gerard, who knew the young man well, was visiting at the house last night and joined Mrs. Corbett in chiding Farral on his manner of life. He left them abruptly and went to the corner of Seventh Avenue, where he secured an ounce vial of the acid. Returning, he went into the bathroom and a moment later came out to the women.

"Well, it's all over," he said; "I've taken carbolic acid."

Then he fell to the floor in a spasm of agony and they ran into the street and called in a policeman, who, after administering antidotes, called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, which took the man to that institution, where he soon died.

Farral was a native of San Francisco, where his father is a Justice of the Supreme Court and counsel for several of the big Chinese mercantile houses.

RESERVES CHARGE BEEF MOB.

Supposed Ringleader Proved to be an Eleven-Year-Old Boy — Three Arrests Made.

The determined attitude of the reserves from the Delancey Street Police Station last night prevented what might have been a repetition of some of the recent beef riots on the lower east side. Philip Miller, who keeps a kosher beef store at 248 Monroe Street, and who kept his store closed during the recent trouble, determined last night to open his place. This change of heart caused a crowd to collect, and many epithets, all in Yiddish, were hurled at him. The police who patroled the neighborhood saw trouble approaching, and sent for the reserves, who quickly responded.

Mrs. Rachel Cohen of 255 Monroe Street was particularly uproarious, and she was arrested. Her husband, Max, who saw the arrest, objected so strenuously that he, too, was arrested. These arrests caused the crowd to become even more excited, and in a moment stones and other missiles were being thrown at the windows of Miller's little shop.

The police immediately charged the crowd and arrested the supposed ringleader. He proved to be a small eleven-year-old chap, named Joseph Goldman, of 251 Monroe Street. The arrest, however, had a beneficial effect, and the crowd quickly dispersed, aided by the nightsticks of the police.

CINCINNATI RAILROAD LEASE.

Terms of the City's Contract with the New Orleans and Texas Pacific Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway to-day the contract for the sixty years' extension of the lease of the Cincinnati Southern to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the supplemental agreement providing for the expenditure of $2,500,000 at the rate of $500,000 a year for a terminal, and a deed approving the mortgage given the city by the lessee company in 1891 were formally signed.

The present lease, covering a period of twenty-five years, expires Oct. 12, 1906. Under the new lease the city receives from the lessee company a total of $67,000,000. The $2,500,000 expended for terminals will be returned to the city by the lessee company, making the amount involved in the transaction $69,500,000. The Cincinnati Southern was built and is owned by the City of Cincinnati.

WORTHINGTON-JOHNSON WEDDING.

Miss Johnson Has Been Welcomed by the Worthington Family.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—Miss Edith Johnson, the stenographer who is to wed Roland Worthington on Wednesday, has been welcomed by the aristocratic family which she is to join, and she has visited at the house in Beacon Street. The wedding is to be a quiet affair at the home of Miss Johnson's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Soderberg. Mr. Worthington's mother, two sisters, two friends, and several cousins, with the Rev. James De Normandie, the officiating clergyman, will go by train.

The only persons besides the immediate relatives that have been invited are Miss Candalfo, a friend of Miss Johnson, and Mrs. Jeanette Bullard of Boston, who was Mis Johnson's school teacher years ago. The bride will wear white mousseline over white silk, with the conventional veil and orange blossoms. On Jan. 5 Miss Johnson gave up her office, but insisted on doing work at home in order to earn money for her trousseau. Miss Evelyn, sister of the bride, is to be maid of honor.

During the honeymoon the newly wedded pair will visit Montreal and Quebec. They have rented a place in Dedham where they will spend some time during the Summer. In the Fall they will go to Mr. Worthington's shore estate at Falmouth.

J. Ross Corbin Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—J. Ross Corbin, for many years manager for the American Banknote Company, died at his home here to-day, aged forty-four years. Mr. Corbin was born in Maryland. He came to this city when a boy, and entered the service of the American Banknote Company at the age of seventeen years. He was an expert in the detection of counterfeit money and was the first to declare a forgery the one-hundred-dollar note which led to the discovery of the famous Lancaster (Penn.) counterfeiting conspiracy.

To Close on Saturdays at Noon.

Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their store on Saturdays at noon during June, July, August, and September.

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Lv. NEW YORK	West Twenty-third St. Station	1.55 P. M.	Lv. CHICAGO	(Central time)	12.00 Noon.
	Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	2.00 "	Lv. PITTSBURG	(Eastern time)	11.25 P. M.
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "	Ar. PHILADELPHIA (Germantown Junction)		6.56 A. M.
Lv. JERSEY CITY		2.13 "	Ar. JERSEY CITY		8.40 "
Lv. PHILADELPHIA (Germantown Junction)		3.44 "	Ar. NEW YORK	Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	8.53 "
Ar. PITTSBURG	(Eastern time)	11.05 "		West Twenty-third St. Station	9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO	(Central time)	8.55 A. M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

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THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. Rouvier's Acceptance Completes the Combes Ministry.

Crisis Passed Without a Ripple of Excitement—The Political Complexion of the Newly Formed Body.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Rouvier this morning accepted the Portfolio of Finance in the new Combes Ministry, and the Cabinet was completed. Later in the day it was announced that M. Pelletan takes the Marine Portfolio, and M. Maruejouls the Portfolio of Public Works, exchanging places.

The new French Cabinet as now constituted is as follows:

Premier, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Worship—Senator COMBES.
Minister of Finance—M. ROUVIER.
Minister of Justice—Senator VALLE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. DELCASSE.
Minister of War—Gen. ANDRE.
Minister of Marine—M. PELLETAN.
Minister of Public Instruction—Senator CHAUMIE.
Minister of Public Works—M. MARUEJOULS.
Minister of Colonies—M. DOUMERGUE.
Minister of Commerce—M. TROUILLOT.
Minister of Agriculture—M. MOUGEOT.

M. Berard, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will become Under Secretary of Posts.

The difficulty which was in the way of M. Rouvier's accepting the Finance portfolio arose from the question of the imposition of a progressive income tax, which the Radicals have put in the front rank of their programme, but which M. Rouvier opposed.

The exchange of portfolios between MM. Pelletan and Maruejouls was due to M. Rouvier making the change an indispensable condition of his acceptance of the Finance portfolio. M. Pelletan being an ardent advocate of the State purchase of the railroads, M. Rouvier pointed out that his taking the portfolio of Public Works would be interpreted as the formal adherence of the Cabinet to M. Pelletan's ideas.

The members of the new Cabinet proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée at 6 o'clock this evening, and M. Combes presented them to President Loubet, who signed the decrees appointing them Ministers. They will hold their first council at the Elysée Tuesday morning and will present themselves before the Chamber of Deputies in the afternoon.

The Ministerial declaration will announce that the task which will call for most of the attention of the Government and Parliament will be straightening out the country's finances, and will dwell on the necessity for economies and reforms calculated to re-establish the budget equilibrium. The Cabinet therefore will introduce a measure providing for a more just proportional distribution of the taxation, and it also desires to reduce the term of military service.

The Ministerial declaration will further render homage to the late Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry and the policy of Republican defense which the recent elections so strikingly indorsed. The new Cabinet will continue this policy and will "baffle, if necessary, the machinations of the coalition which vainly sought to divert the army from its duties and which associated in its schemes against the republic a section of the clergy, which forgot its duties."

France has passed through a Cabinet crisis and the new Combes Ministry has been formed without a ripple of excitement among the general public, or even in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies. Senator Combes was the first mentioned as a successor to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and immediately after the latter's resignation as Premier became official and M. Brisson announced that he could not form a Cabinet, a Combes Ministry became a certainty. As was inevitable after the verdict of the country and the unequivocal vote in the Chamber of Deputies, in the election of M. Bourgeois as President, the new Cabinet was chosen almost entirely from among the Radicals, M. Rouvier being the least advanced member of it. MM. Doumergue and Pelletan represent the Radical-Socialists and M. Mougeot, the Minister of Agriculture, represents the Radical Left. MM. Combes, Deicassé, Trouillot, Valle, Chaumie, and Maruejouls are Republican Radicals.

M. Combes, physically, is the smallest member of the Cabinet, but in spite of his sixty-seven years, he is very active and energetic, and lives extremely modestly, near the Senate House. He is President of the Democratic group in the Senate. The positions he has held—Chairman of the Committee of the Law of Associations and Reporter of the Bill on Secondary Education—marked him out for the Premiership. He is an eloquent orator and, while little known himself outside of Parliamentary circles, he has selected his principal colegues from among the best-known and qualified Radical leaders.

In the selection of MM. Delcassé, Rouvier, and Chaumie the Premier has counterbalanced the Cabinet with a moderate element that will guarantee it against the fulfillment of the drastic innovations which figured largely in the electoral promises of several of the new Ministers. These promises, if carried out, would heap 100,000,000f. on the annual expenditure, whereas the polloy demanded by the majority of the country and promised in the Ministerial declaration, is one of serious retrenchment, in order to retrieve the already embarrassed financial situation.

The presence of M. Rouvier, who enters the Cabinet in the rôle of the savior of his country's finances, is a distinctly reassuring feature, though many politicians question whether the divergent views of M. Rouvier and the advanced Radicals promise a long life for the Ministry.

The Temps says:

"The future will show whether the understanding between M. Rouvier and his colleagues will last, and suffice to restore the country to the calm it needs, and preserve and develop its prosperity. The moment has come when a policy of sound finances is the beginning and end of all French politics."

The Journal des Débats, which represents Moderate opinion, thinks a conflict is near and inevitable, and says:

"The policy of the Ministry, as outlined, is a negation. We are promised a brutal application of the law of associations and the suppression of liberty of teaching. We have serious reasons to believe the Ministry will not last three years, as did its predecessor."

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FIVE HURT ON CONEY ISLAND MUSICAL RAILWAY.

Car Breaks from Its Fastenings, Upsets, and the Passengers Are Thrown Out.

Shortly after midnight this morning a car on the "Musical Railway," at Surf Avenue and the Iron Pier, Coney Island, suddenly broke from its fastenings while carrying several passengers over the tracks, and upset, throwing out five persons and injuring all more or less severely.

The injured are Rose and Mary Riley, 112 Walworth Street; Howard Dean, 210 Walworth Street, and Charles and J. H. Lynch, 441 Fourth Avenue, all of Brooklyn. The first named was taken to the Reception Hospital, where it was found that she had suffered internal injuries and severe contusions of the abdomen. The injuries of the others consisted mostly of body and arm bruises.

At the time of the accident the car was ascending a thirty-foot plane. The machinery which supplies the motive power to the car and keeps it in position became deranged, and the car toppled over backward. There were several other cars making the trip at the time, and as the screams of the girls who had fallen seemed to be exercising a panicky effect on the occupants of these, the order was at once given to switch off the electric lights. It being considered that this would prevent any one from jumping. After the injured persons had been taken care of, attendants carried the other passengers to the ground by means of the ladderlike iron structure on which the tracks are laid, it being impossible to move any of the cars until the machinery had been repaired

NEW YORK AUTOMOBILIST ON TRIAL IN NYACK

Testimony on the Accident Near Spring Valley.

Edward G. Lovatt, the Injured Man, Tells of His Efforts to Have the Machine Stopped — Civil Suit Instituted.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., June 7.—The trial of Edward Copeland Wallace of New York, who, while speeding through Rockland County with his automobile last week, frightened the horse of Edward G. Lovatt, a lawyer of Spring Valley, and caused serious injury to Mr. Lovatt and his wife, was begun before Justice Charles H. Fisher in Nyack to-day.

Mr. Lovatt limped painfully when he appeared as the principal witness. His wife, who bas a broken arm and many severe bruises, was unable to leave her house. Mr. Lovatt has his interests looked after by Congressman A. S. Tompkins.

Mr. Wallace arrived in his automobile, accompanied by a young son. C. N. Bovee of New York is his lawyer. As soon as Mr. Wallace entered the court he was served with papers in a suit brought by Mrs. Lovatt for $25,000 damages. Mr. Wallace did not appear to be surprised.

Mr. Lovatt testified that on the afternoon of May 29 with a horse and buggy, and accompanied by his wife, he left his residence at Spring Valley to drive to Nyack, where his daughter and son-in-law live. While driving up a long hill about a mile west of this town he sighted an automobile, he said, coming over the hill and rushing at a rapid rate of speed down toward him. As the auto approached he saw his danger and rising to his feet in the wagon, he held the reigns in his left hand and waved his right hand above his head, at the same time shouting to the people in the automobile to stop.

No attention was paid to his cry, he said, and he arose again, waved his hand and shouted: "For God's sake, stop!" That, said Mr. Lovatt, did not have any effect, and he cried: "Please stop," but the automobile hurried on. Mr. Lovatt said that the horse started to run up an embankment at the side of the road, that the wagon was overturned, and that he and his wife were thrown out.

Mr. Lovatt testified that the automobile was running at the rate of fully thirty miles an hour, and that it did not slacken its speed, but sped on. The automobile was stopped at Spring Valley.

David Summer, a grocer of Central Nyack, and his wife, who live near the scene of the accident, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Lovatt regarding his waving a hand and crying to the automobilists to stop.

The defense is to be heard two weeks from to-day.

AUTOMOBILE CAUSED RUNAWAY

Woman Thrown from Her Carriage and Injured Seriously in Stamford—Machine Not Seen There Since.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 7.—Mrs. William D. Harrison, at her home, in Glenbrook Avenue, is in a precarious condition from injuries sustained in a runaway accident caused by an automobile. Mrs. Harrison was driving toward the centre of the city when the automobile, a large and powerful machine, said to be owned by New York people summering in this city, came bowling along. The horse she drove took fright at the puffing and bolted.

Mrs. Harrison was thrown out on the brick pavement. Her skirts caught in the reins and she was dragged prostrate a block before the reins broke and freed her. She was picked up unconscious and removed to her home, where medical examination showed her to be suffering from concussion of the brain. One eye was almost gouged out, and she sustained several scalp wounds and bodily bruises. The physicians have not yet been able to ascertain whether her skull is fractured.

The automobile occupants were not identified. They have not been heard of since the accident.

TRAIN KILLS TWO BOYS.

Horse, Frightened by an Automobile, Dashes on the Tracks as an Express Comes Along.

READING, Mass., June 7.—An accident by which two brothers, Charles and Clarence Haag, seven and five years old, respectively, lost their lives, and E. F. Brooks, an undertaker, was dangerously injured, occurred at the Main Street Railroad crossing here to-day. The horse which Mr. Brooks was driving became frightened at three automobiles, and the horns which their occupants were blowing. The animal crashed through the gates, which had been lowered for the passage of an express train, and the train struck the team.

Clarence, the younger of the boys, was killed instantly. Charles had an arm and a leg broken and was hurt internally and died at the Massachusetts General Hospital in a few hours. Mr. Brooks sustained a compound fracture of one leg and his other ankle was dislocated, but it is thought he may recover. The horse was instantly killed, while the wagon was reduced to splinters.

Meantime, the automobiles proceeded on their way without paying any attention to the accident. The occupants, six in number, were young men. Chief of Police Fred D. Merrill went to Andover, where he succeeded in finding the automobilists, and brought them back to Reading.

The occupants admitted that they were the persons for whom the Chief had been searching, and that they knew an accident had occurred. They told the Chief that when their machines came up behind Mr. Brooks's team the horse began to canter, but Mr. Brooks told them not to mind that, saying that he would not be frightened. Soon after that they turned into another street and were not present when the accident took place.

Chief Merrill did not place the young men under arrest, but took their names and addresses and is positive that he can lay his hands upon them at any time they may be wanted. He said they were well known and prominently connected.

The boys were the children of Charles Haag of this place, and Mr. Brooks had taken them in to his team for a short ride.

CHURCH WITHOUT MUSIC DEAD.

The John Knox Presbyterian Congregation Dissolved After a Struggle of Years.

The John Knox Presbyterian Church in Manning Avenue, near Grand Street, Jersey City, passed out of existence last Friday. The deed of the property was transferred by the Trustees to the Jersey City Presbytery, which at the request of the Trustees dissolved the corporation.

The John Knox Church had had a hard struggle for existence for several years. One of the reasons of its decline was that the founder, the late George R. Mackenzie, put a provision in the deed that no instrumental music should be used in the church during worship. The church was about twenty years old.

To Form a Celluloid Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 7.—A movement is on foot for a combination of the principal celluloid and fibreoid plants in New England. The deal is being promoted by the manufacturers themselves. Conferences have been held between the leading manufacturers, and the movement has been favorably received. The necessary steps toward the formation of the combination will be taken in a short time, and it is expected that all of the leading firms will join.

CUBAN AMNESTY BILL PASSED.

President Palma Says He Will Sign It—Mr. Rathbone Will Seek Vindication in This Country.

HAVANA, June 7.—The bill granting amnesty to all Americans now in jail or awaiting trial in Cuba was to-day passed unanimously by the Senate. President Palma says he will sign the bill as soon as it is presented to him.

In the course of an interview had with him to-day Estee G. Rathbone said:

"While I appreciate the kindly motives which prompted the representatives of the Cuban people to pass an act of general amnesty to all Americans, which act relieves me of the chargee in the postal casee, I am greatly disappointed, for I wanted a new trial before an uninfluenced court.

"Now that a new trial is impoesible in Cuba, I ask the co-operation of all my friends in the United States to try to get me a trial there. I will present myself to answer any charges that may be brought against me, by or through any legally constituted authority, growing out of the postal cases. If a new trial is not possible, I shall insist upon a Congressional investigation into all my acts in Cuba, and request the assistance of all my friends to that end."

CAR COMPANY MERGER.

Consolidation of the American Car and Foundry Co. and the Pressed Steel Car Co. Likely.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—The consolidation of the American Car and Foundry Company of St. Louis and New York with the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg has been referred to in financial circles during the past week with more or less frequency. Officials of these corporations have remained silent on the matter, but Pittsburg men interested in the local concern, when questioned concerning the matter yesterday, admitted that there was considerable more than talk in the project.

At first the alliance was supposed to be only a working agreement, but this is said to have been abandoned and a straight merger of the corporations is the plan in the minds of the leaders of the two great enterprises. Should it be carried through it will bring into one compact organization business interests with a combined capital of $85,000,000, the American having $60,000,000 and the Pressed Steel Car Company $25,000,000. It will also merge twenty-two plants representing different portions of the railway car industry, and will give the new combine control of all the parts of railway cars which form a complete car of either freight or passenger or traction service.

APPOINTMENTS OF PRIESTS.

The Rev. Felix H. O'Neill to be Vice President of Seton Hall College.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 7.—Bishop John O'Connor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark this morning announced that he had appointed the Rev. Felix Henry O'Neill, who has been assistant rector to the Rev. Anthony H. Stein of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Paterson, to succeed the Rev. John A. Westman as Vice President of Seton Hall College here. He will assume his duties at the close of the present college year, and until then will he an assistant priest at St. Bridget's Church, in Jersey City. Father Westman was transferred from his position at Seton Hall to be rector of a church in Cranford, several months ago.

The Bishop also announced these appointments of the young priests recently ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York:

The Rev. George F. Bennett of Belleville, assistant priest at the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken.
The Rev. William V. Dunn, Morristown, St. Nicholas's Church, Passaic.
The Rev. Mark J. Duffy, Bayonne, St. Michael's Church, Jersey City.
The Rev. Michael J. Glennon, Plainfield, All Saints' Church, Jersey City.
The Rev. Thomas J. Hampton, Pawtucket, R. I., St. John's Church, Paterson.

The Rev. John Murphy was also appointed assistant priest at St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City. Father Murphy is at present head master of Bailey Hall at Seton Hall.

SETON HALL GRADUATES.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 7.—Fifteen young men will compose the class which will graduate from Seton Hall College here this term. The forty-fifth annual commencement exercises will be held at the college on Wednesday, June 18. The graduates are:

John F. Butscher, Plainfield.
Thomas R. Corr, Newark.
Joseph S. Swaim, Bordentown.
Frank J. Durnin, Orange.
Thomas F. O'Donnell, Paterson.
William F. Conway, Lambertville.
Joseph M. Zablocki, Mahanoy City, Penn.
John G. Sullivan, Troy, N. Y.
Francis P. Coan, South Amboy.
Edward L. McDonald, Newark.
George H. Gleason, East Newark.
John J. Cuttiney and Joseph T. Heavey, Orange Valley.
John E. Kiernan, Jersey City.
Charles F. Shaw, Paterson.

ORLEANS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Convention Is Controlled by Irving L'Hommedieu, the Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBION, N. Y., June 7.—The Orleans County Republican Convention here to-day was a harmonious one, and was controlled to a delegate by Irving L'Hommedieu, the Orleans County leader, the "dark horse" in the Senatorial race. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing President McKinley, indorsing the National and State Administrations, and denouncing those who would slur at the army in the Philippines.

Charles S. Bridgeman, of Kendall, defeated W. W. Phipps, of Albion, for the Assembly nomination. The following delegates were named for the State Convention: Irving L'Hommedieu, A. J. Coe, Watson H. Whipple, of Medina; L. A. Degraffe; C. Royce Sawyer, and Henry H. King, of Albion. The delegation was uninstructed. The alternates are John Bordwell, Frederick Carpenter Babcock, Charles Vick, Weston Witherbee, and Mark Porter.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention instructed for James W. Wadsworth, and delegates to the Senatorial Convention, instructed for Timothy E. Ellsworth, were elected.

A full county ticket was elected, each candidate being nominated by acclamation or on the first ballot.

GARDNER TRIAL HAPPENING.

Will B. Anderson Adjudged Guilty of Contempt of Court in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Will B. Anderson was to-day adjudged in contempt of court for having threatened the life of County Attorney A. J. Smith because the latter was forcing the bribery trial of Irwin A. Gardner into channels involving the name of Mayor Amee. Sentence was reserved till Monday.

Anderson poses as a private detective. In court to-day he said he was in the service of Chief of Police O'Connor of St. Paul. This statement prompts many to believe that the chief danger Anderson presents is embraced in his mental condition. The Gardner trial, however, continues to disclose testimony tending toward a remarkable case.

PRINCETON GRADUATES' GALA.

Fifteen Classes Masquerade Behind Bands in Their Annual Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, July 7.—In the annual parade of the graduates on the baseball field, just preceding the game with Yale to-day, there were a number of very unique and pretty features, as well as the undignified cavortings and picturesque cakewalks of stately Masters of Art, Doctors of Philosophy, and Bachelors of Science.

Fifteen classes had reunions, and each class had a band in the procession. These bands, along with immense megaphones in the hands of the students, made enough noise for the crowd, but no endeavor was made to "rattle" the Yale team by their use. All the alumni were bunched in the west stand, and no band was permitted to play during the innings. Pandemonium, however, would break loose every time the teams went to the field, only to be silenced as the batter entered the box.

The oldest class in the procession was '72, who, as a novelty, permitted their wives to march with them. These old graduates were the youngest of the crowd with their cakewalks and contra-dances. The men of '77 are holding their twenty-fifth reunion, and in its honor have subscribed $1,000 for every year they have been out, adding $25,000 to the college treasury. The classes of '87, '88, '90, '94, '95, '96, '97, '99, and 1901 followed in quick succession, each dressed in some fantastic costume and having some unique decoration. The class of '94 was led by its class baby, the youngest son of Prof. Dahlgren, and its prominent attraction was "Eli" White, a bearded old man driven by a tiger, which was trembling in fear of "Eli's" turning the tables. The class of '97 carried immense palmleaf fans, a "Hot Stuff" class, as one banner said.

But '99 carried off the honors with its "Sacred Bird," whose flapping wings and gaping mouth hoded no good to Yale. The entire class was dressed in orange and red Japanese costumes. All carried banners with their class numbers.

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES BEGIN.

Junior Oratorical Contest Held and Phi Beta Kappa Elections Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—The exercises of the one hundred and fifty-fifth commencement of Princeton University began to-day with the junior oratorical contest in Alexander Hall. The following men delivered orations:

From Clio Hall—Axtell J. Byles, Corwin Howell, Frank H. Little, and Robert B. Reed.
From Whig Hall—Harry G. Leach, Robert Candee, James D. Brownlee, and Herbert W. Hopkins.

The Judges made the following awards: McLean Prize, Robert Candee; Axtell J. Byles, Robert B. Reed, Corwin Howell, and Robert Candee, Chicago, were awarded junior orator medals.

The following men were elected from the graduating class to membership in the New Jersey chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

R. W. Anthony, Watertown, N. Y.
R. G. Brush, Huntington, N. Y.
L. H. Cooke, Hackettstown, N. J.
B. Houser, Troy, Ohio.
E. H. Kellogg, Lewickley, Penn.
R. J. Leibendorfer, Dayton, Ohio.
H. K. Post, Irvington, N. J.
R. Mackenzie, Chicago, Ill.
C. M. Merwin, Washington, D. C.
R. T. Mount, East Orange, N. J.
D. B. Pfeiffer, Williamstown, N. J.
J. E. Semmes, Baltimore, Md.
H. D. Simpson, Mount Pleasant, Penn.
H. F. Stambaugh, Harrisburg, Penn.
F. Swain, West Somerville, Mass.
G. H. White, Catonsville, Md.
F. R. Whitman, Islip, N. Y.
R. G. Wright, Lisbon, Ohio.

The University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs elected the following officers for the coming year:

Manager—G. B. Rea, 1903, of Philadelphia.
Assistant Manager—P. H. Kenley, 1904, of Chicago.
Leader of Glee Club—O. A. Hack, 1903, Indianapolis, Ind.
Leader of Banjo Club—A. S. Phillips, 1903, of Philadelphia.
Leader of Mandolin Club, J. S. McKaig, 1903, of Pittsburg, Penn.

The grave of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, the man who gave the ground on which Nassau Hall stands, has been located on the campus a few yards back of the First Presbyterian Church. The question of erecting a monument over the grave to mark the spot is now being agitated.

The new fifty-thousand-dollar gateway to be erected at the entrance of the front campus is to be a memorial to Fitz Randolph, a descendant of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph.

GRADUATE ACCOUNTANTS DINE.

New York University School of Commerce Alumni Form an Association.

The graduate dinner of the class of 1902 of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, was held at the St. Denis Hotel last evening. An alumni association was formed, and a new accountants' society inaugurated. This class is the first to be graduated by the University's School of Commerce, which was founded two years ago, and it consists of twenty-four members, to whom the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science (B. C. S.) has just been granted.

The chief toasts of the dinner were:

"Class of 1902," William H. Dennis.
"Class History," Orrin R. Judd.
"Students of 1902," Gustave J. Voickening.
"Professors," H. M. C. Vedder.
"Lawyers of the Class," Stuart N. Clarke.
"Ladies," William A. Watson.

The toastmaster was Samson D. Oppenheimer. The honor men of the graduating class were:

R. P. Tinsley, H. M. C. Vedder,
O. R. Judd, E. M. Williams,
D. J. Healy, E. S. Jarvie.

Butterick Co. Stock to be Quoted.

The Stock Exchange has admitted $6,000,000 of the capital stock of the Butterick Company to quotation in the unlisted department of the Exchange. The authorized capital stock of the company is $12,000,000, the balance of which will be issued to acquire all the capital stock of the Federal Publishing Company, which now owns all of the capital stock of the Butterick Publishing Company, the Standard Fashion Company, the New Idea Pattern and Publishing Company, and the Banner Fashion Company.

$1,000 for a Boy's Broken Leg.

The jury in the suit of Rufus Barlow Charlton against the Metropolitan Street Railway, tried before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday, rendered a verdict in favor of the twelve-year-old lad and awarded him $1,000 damages for the fracturing of his leg by a Forty-second Street car. The boy sued through his widowed mother, whose only support he was. Justice Bischoff denied the motion of the company's counsel to have the verdict set aside as excessive.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:45 A. M.—2,390 First Avenue; John Shultz; damage trifling.
4:15 A. M.—112 Ludlow Street; H. Nelson Flannagan; damage, $100.
8:50 A. M.—458 Mott Avenue; William Cunningham; damage trifling.
10:40 A. M.—2,029-2,033 Third Avenue; William Reubel; damage, $16,000.
10:40 A. M.—3,027 Third Avenue; Peter Kaebel; damage, $4,500.
10:40 A. M.—3,035 Third Avenue; John Thompeon; damage, $500.
11:45 A. M.—230 East Ninety-fifth Street; H. Wild; damage, $50.
12:10 P. M.—2,281 First Avenue; Michael Levowitz; damage, $25.
12:30 P. M.—59 Scammel Street; Phelia Fergenetein; damage trifling.
1:25 P. M.—545 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.
5:50 P. M.—96 Suffolk Street; William Steinkopp; damage, $300.
6:15 P. M.—13 Stanton Street; Salvator Torenze; damage trifling.
6:16 P. M.—178 Chrystie Street; Abe Kassell; damage trifling.
6:55 P. M.—102 Church Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

CHANGES AT STATE CAMP

Forty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments Arrive.

The "Rainmakers'" Advent Marked by Showers—Twelfth and Ninth Regiments Return Home.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, (Peekskill,) June 7.—Col. Chauncey P. Williams Assistant Adjutant General and Acting Paymaster, this morning disbursed the sum of $18,800.43 in pay. This was distributed as follows: Poet staff and band, $987.43; Ninth Regiment, $7,267; Twelfth Regiment, $10,546. The men are paid in checks, and Lieut. Vanderhilt took his little check from the State with the same grace he receives a check for one hundred times its amount for a dividend on a block of railroad stock.

There is a complete change in camp tonight. Sergeant Jansen and five men of the First Battery arrived in Peekskill this morning on the 9:11 train, and came over to camp, relieving the five men under Sergeant Mack of the same battery. The latter returned to New York this afternoon. The Forty-seventh of Brooklyn, in command of Col. John G. Eddy, arrived at Roa Hook at half-past 10 o'clock, having left New York at 9. The Twelfth had already broken camp and marched to the temporary station at Roa Hook. As soon as the Forty-seventh had disembarked the Twelfth took the empty cars by storm and the extra ones sent up for them, and were soon on their way home. The newcomers marched into camp cheered, as they entered, by the Ninth, and were soon encamped on the North Field, where they set up their canvas homes with great alacrity.

The Forty-seventh are known as the "Rainmakers." Wherever they go there is rain. As soon as they had landed and started up the hill a shower came on, and there have been several since. A State staff man said as soon as they hove in sight as they rounded a bend that there would be rain, and there was. Col. Eddy said that when he was at Camp Black with his men in 1898 it rained every day. Every time they have been stationed here it has rained the whole week, and he predicts stormy weather for every day next week.

This afternoon the regiment had 31 officers and 487 enlisted men, a total of 518 in camp. Their Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Carson, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, did not come up with them, but is expected later. The regiment will go to Camp Roe on Monday.

To-morrow the detail of the Forty-seventh will be: Officer of the Day, Capt. E. E. Janicky, Company B; Senior Officer of the Guard, First Lieut. Robert G. Moran, Company A; Junior Officer of the Guard, Second Lieut. Richard P. Ketcham, Company D. To-day the detail was Capt. H. B. Baldwin, Officer of the Day; Lieuts. E. A. Nash and A. D. Ecke, Officers of the Guard.

The Ninth Regiment left camp this afternoon about 2 o'clock. At 2:30 the train hearing the Sixty-ninth hove in sight. The men were soon off and the Ninth on, and both journeying respectively toward Manhattan and Battery Hill. The Sixty-ninth were settled in the permanent tents on the east field, and they were hardly at home before Col. Duffy and his staff paid their respects to and made their official call on Brig. Gen. Smith, the commandant of the camp and the old Colonel of the Sixty-ninth. Gen. Smith was very much pleased with this prompt and unusual courtesy and spoke frequently of it during the afternoon. The Sixty-ninth has 589 men on the rolls here, and more are expected to-morrow. Their Chaplain, the Rev. Father William J. R. Daly, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is with them.

The Officer of the Day was Capt. John E. Duffy, Company G; Officers of the Guard, Lieuts. Rupert Hughes, Company A, and Walter C. Woods, Company F. To-morrow the detail will be: Officer of the Day, Capt. John J. Scanlan, Company E; Officers of the Guard, Lieuts. Cornelius J. Collins, Company F, and Timothy P. Edwards, Company I.

This evening two Sixty-ninth Regiment members, Private James Fitzpatrick, of Company I, and Private James Ledwith, Company I, stopped at Banker & Oakleys provision store, in Peekskill, coolly took a pine apple off the stand, walked to a neighboring newsstand, took out a knife and cut the fruit. They were arrested by officer Blythe and lodged in jail, where they will remain until police court opens to-morrow. Chief of Police Oakley is a new chief, and he does not purpose to allow the guardsmen to run the village as they have in previous years. They are welcome in Peekskill, but must obey the laws here as elsewhere.

The only visitor of note in camp to-day was Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bates. To-morrow the Board of Visitors to West Point are expected to visit Gen. Roe.

LIEUT. VANDERBILT PLEASED.

Says that in Camp He Had "the Time of His Life"—Col. Morris Denies a Statement.

Bronzed and hearty, the Twelfth Regiment marched into their armory yesterday afternoon amid the plaudits of a huge accompanying crowd, and were welcomed by wives, mothers, sweethearts, and friends. Col. George Dyer led the march from the train.

Striding along with Company G was Lieut. Cornelius Vanderhilt. The young millionaire was tanned to a dark brown hue; his eyes were bright, his step firm, and carriage manly.

"I have had a fine time," said Lieut. Vanderhilt, "and enjoyed every minute of it. The experience has been a novel one to me, yet one I would not have missed for anything in the world. My health, which was a little run down when I went away, is tremendously improved, and I have the appetite of a cannibal. Altogether I've had the time of my life."

Lieut. Vanderhilt was asked if he were going away to Europe, as has been rumored.

"Not at present," he replied, "but I may go later in the year."

The Ninth Regiment, also in fine condition, reached the city late in the afternoon, all the guardsmen in fine condition, including the man struck by lightning, who suffered only a shock. Headed by Col. William F. Morris the men marched through Thirtieth Street to Eighth Avenue to Fifteenth Street, and then into the armory, where about 3,000 men and women were awaiting them.

Col. Morris was indignant about an article a newspaper had printed about him, stating that he had been censured by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith. He said: "Some of the clerical force of the regiment were a little behind, as we had a lot of work after Decoration Day parading because we started so soon for camp. Gen. Smith simply asked me to request the clerical force to expedite their work."

T. C. MEARS'S BODY FOUND.

The body of Thomas C. Mears of Arlington, N. J., who was a buyer for the firm of Charles Broadway Rouse, was found in the North River off Pier 57 yesterday morning. Mears's watch and 30 cents and a commutation ticket were in the pockets, the last furnishing the identifying clue.

Thomas C. Mears, Jr., who claimed the body, said that his father had worked at the store on Decoration Day until noon, when he went to see his daughter, who lives at 73 West One Hundred and First Street. Later he was traced to a saloon in West Twentieth Street, but his friends have learned nothing of his movements after that. Mr. Mears asked Coroner Scholer to make a further investigation, and he promised to do so.

LA LORRAINE IN PORT.

On the French liner La Lorraine, which arrived last night from Havre, were M. Bernier, a Government architect, sent over to supervise the construction of the new building for the French Embassy, which is to be put up in Washington.

He was accompanied by M. Lardy, Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington. They left for the capital on a late train last night.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DECISION ON FREIGHT RATES.

Inter-State Commission's Rulings Against Western Roads.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in an opinion by Commissioner Yeomans, announced to-day its decision in the case of Charles H. Johnson of Norfolk, Neb., against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company and others. The decision is that the freight rates in effect from Chicago, Ill., to Norfolk, Neb., and from Duluth, Minn., to Norfolk, are unjust and unreasonable; that the rates from Chicago to Norfolk should not exceed those in force from Chicago to Columbus, Neb., and that the rates from Duluth to Norfolk should not exceed the rates in force from Duluth to Emereon, Neb., added to the present local rates in effect from Emerson to Norfolk.

The commission held also that posting a notice in a station or depot that the tariff sheets of the railroad may be found in some other place was not in compliance with the provision in the sixth section of the act, requiring the posting of "rate schedules or tariffs in every such depot or station."

Royal Investors in Northern Securities.

It was learned yesterday that some of the members of the royal family in England have increased their holdings in Northern Securities stock. The Duke of Fife alone recently bought $700,000 worth of the stock. The members of the royal family have long been stockholders in the Great Northern Railroad, and they were among the first to exchange that stock for that of the Northern Securities Company. Lord Strathcona is said to have influenced them to make this investment.

Chicago and Omaha Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company was held to-day at Hudson, Wis. The officers and Directors were re-elected. The purchase of the property and franchise of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Railroad Company was ordered. A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock and 3 per cent. on the common stock was declared, payable on Aug. 20.

St. Paul and Sioux City Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—The annual meeting of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company was held here to-day, and the officers and Directors were re-elected.

CHILD FLOWER-LOVER'S FATE.

Little Carrie Paetwatz Sees Her One Plan Fall, Leans Out of the Window Too Far, and Is Killed.

There are some children on the east side of this city who have never even seen Central Park. Yet they will nurture a flower in a pot on a tenement window sill and care for the thing hourly as it sickens and dies of the bad air of the ill ventilated house. Carrie Paetwatz had such a flower in a pot on a window sill of the fourth floor of a tenement at 386 East Tenth Street, and she gave up her life for it last night.

The child had been delighted as she saw the flower peek out of the soil and shoot toward the sky. She wondered at its growth and watered and watched it as her greatest treasure day by day.

The pot stood on the window sill last night as Carrie leaned out to look at it. She disturbed it as she leaned over, and it fell out. Carrie hastily reached out for it, lost her balance, and fell out. Down among the startled children fell the flower, and its life was crushed out as its twigs and branches and limbs and trunk were ruthlessly dashed on the walk.

Down among the children, too, fell the body of the little one, and the life was as ruthlessly crushed out of the soft, delicate frame as out of the plant.

They called Dr. Pappenheim of Bellevue, but he shook his head as he looked at the broken flower and the body of the child, and he said: "Both dead."

LEGACY BROUGHT HIM DEATH.

Having Spent His $1,000, Hartman Shot Himself on a Park Bench.

John Hartman, thirty-three years old, a cook, without a home, blew his brains out in Tompkins Square Park at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Louis Bois of 238 Fifth Street was sitting on a bench when Hartman came along and took a seat beside him. They got into conversation, and after discussing the weather Hartman told him he was in hard luck. He said he had a brother named Christian, living at 104 East Ninth Street.

"There's nothing in life now," he added. "I'm going to shoot myself."

As he spoke he put his hand into one of his pockets and drew forth a revolver. Bois sprang to his feet and ran to Policeman Keifler, whom he saw standing a short distance away in the Park. He told Keifler that there was a man about to kill himself, and the policeman started toward Hartman. He had taken only a few steps when the report of the suicide's revolver was heard. When the policeman and Bois reached his side Hartman was dead.

From his brother it was learned that Hartman came from Germany. Fifteen months ago a relative died, leaving him $1,000. Hartman, according to his brother, at once abandoned work and started in to enjoy life on his legacy. After the money had been exhausted he found it difficult to get employment. On Friday he visited his brother, and told him he had secured a job. On the strength of this he borrowed $5, with which it is supposed he purchased the revolver.

FIREMEN FORCED TO RESIGN.

Trouble in Eagle Hook and Ladder Company at Ocean Grove.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 7.—There is trouble among the members of Eagle Hook and Ladder Company of Ocean Grove. It is alleged that a fire started in the truckhouse some months ago, and that half a dozen of the members who were in the house fought the flames with great energy and saved the place. The company's books contain a report of the fire, and the names of the members who helped to extinguish it.

The matter was reported to the Fire Commissioners, and an investigation was held. As a consequence the resignations from the Fire Department of Foreman John F. Squire, William Charles, Garrett D. Snedeker, Charles Guyer, Fred Farry, Harry Francis, Charles Norwood, and John L. Bottrol were recently requested. Last night these members presented their resignations, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to disband the company.

Subpoenas for New Orleans Dealers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Subpoenas have been issued by the Federal Grand Jury, summoning all retail butchers in the city to appear on Monday and tell all they know regarding the methods employed by the big packing houses. It is the desire of the Grand Jury to ascertain if the packing houses did not operate a uniform price-list, one following the lead of the other in the matter of advices, and also to interrogate the retail dealers regarding the alleged blacklist kept by the packers.

Farrelly Anti-Trust Law Upheld.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—The validity of the Farrelly Anti-Trust law was upheld to-day in a decision handed down by the State Supreme Court in the case of E. J. Smiley, Secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association. Smiley was arrested for violating the law, was convicted, fined $500, and given a jail sentence. The case was appealed on the ground that the law was invalid.

COOLNESS and BEAUTY in SUMMER HAIR GOODS
OUR MARIE ANTOINETTE
POMPADOURS & Wavy Knots
are the most desirable Hair Pieces for the heated term—being feather-weight, they ensure coolness and comfort.
Retaining their naturally curly appearance, they dispense with the troublesome curling iron. An always ready aid to complete the coiffure.
GRAY HAIR WIGS

for Elderly Ladies—of the finest materials and the highest type of workmanship. Any shade readily matched, from the slightly sprinkled gray to the lustrous silver white.
L. SHAW,
54 W. 14th St., next to Macy's, N.Y.

ARREST ON A WOMAN'S CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL.

Mrs. Ora Jacobs, Doing Business as a Dressmaker as Mme. Bell, Accuses Brooklyn Man.

On the complaint of Mrs. Ora Jacobs, who refused to give an address except to say that she was in the ladies' tailoring business as Mme. Bell at 28 West Thirtieth Street, a policeman last evening arrested John Loper, twenty-six years old, of 207 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn. The man was locked up on a charge of being a suspicious person.

Mrs. Jacobs wanted the man charged with blackmail. She told the police that on Monday a woman who, she said, gave the name of Mrs. Morgan, 17 West Ninety-ninth Street, called upon her and told her that she had been sent to see her by Loper, and that the latter had been shadowing her and had certain facts which it would not be well to have made public. Mrs. Jacobs said that she gave the woman $5. On Thursday she received another visit from Mrs. Morgan and again gave her $5.

Late yesterday afternoon the woman called again, but Mrs. Jacobs did not pay her anything. Then she said Loper came to her place. He told her, so she said, that he had evidence against her which could be used in a divorce suit and demanded money. While he was talking, Mrs. Jacobs sent her secretary out to find a policeman. She did so, and Loper was arrested.

Loper denied that he had asked the woman for money. He said that he had shadowed the woman six years ago, when she was getting a divorce from her first husband. He also charged that he was employed by Mrs. Jacob's present husband. According to Mrs. Jacobs, her husband is a member of the Cotton Exchange.

Soon after Loper's arrest, a young woman, who said she was Miss Morgan, called at the station and asked for permission to see the prisoner. Her request was denied. She declared to the police, as Loper had done, that he was head of a detective agency, and had been employed to shadow Mrs. Jacobs. She said there was nothing in the blackmail charges.

THE PRESIDENT AND TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in reading "Topics of the Times" in your issue of this morning on the subject of "the existence of an unwritten law forbidding the President to pass beyond the territorial limits of the United States."

In the latter part of April, 1901, I had the honor of calling upon President McKinley, at the White House, in company with the Hon. W. L. Jones, member of Congress from the State of Washington, and Mr. W. J. Boland, barrister, of Toronto, Canada.

The President at that time was about to undertake his Pacific Coast trip. The question of his possibly visiting Canada at some point on the trip came up and led to a discussion of the aforesaid unwritten law. The President, in his kind and genial manner, entered into a review of the matter, to about this effect: That he had heard of such supposed limitation upon the movements of the President, but had never been able to find it in other form than custom or tradition; that his investigations led him to believe it had its origin in the fact that President Washington made a trip into New England before Rhode Island had accepted the Constitution and entered the Union, and that, being invited to visit that State, had declined because Rhode Island was not in the Union. He thought that the origin of the custom, if such it might be called.

ANDREW F. BURLEIGH.

New York, June 6, 1902.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observing, in your influential and widely circulated paper lettere over the signature of Mr. J. M. Wall, wherein there are charges of unfriendliness on the part of Britain toward the United States during the civil war, will you allow one living in Glasgow at the time to say that surely when a generation has passed since that what seems like a wish to stir up strife is surely unnecessary. I can confidently aver that the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom, led by the great commoner, Mr. John Bright, were distinctly and firmly in favor of the North in the tremendous conflict.

There is not a doubt that Mr. Gladstone made a mistake as to the issue, but, now that he is in his grave over four years, one hopes Americans, including Mr. Wall, will acclaim the grand old man as one of the greatest of statesmen the nineteenth century produced. The world is infinitely the better in consequence of his noble acts and character, and he was the first to acknowledge an error in opinion, such as the one referred to.

Mr. Wall made an attack on the deceased Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, but, as the aspersion had been plainly denied in the House of Commons by Lord Cranbourne, it is hoped that your readers will see that the charge was unfounded.

I regret to notice Mr. Wall's defiant spirit, surely not discreet, as one supposes there are abuses in the United States to correct, nations not being faultless.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, June 5, 1902.

Ruination of Central Park Lawns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Mr. Parsone's statement that the Park (Central) is "dying out" in certain places, I as an old frequenter of this domain would state that in my opinion many, many portions of it are being trodden out and willfully ruined by the random with which its lawns have been of late turned over to the hundreds of thousands of children constituting what were called "May" parties," and in fact most of the time in the last few years, and if this freedom continues it will be but a few years before this gem in the centre of our metropolis will become a desert waste. A pedestrian trip of a few hours' duration through the entire park system with eyes open will satisfy any one of the truthfulness of my statement. The trouble arises either from indifference of the present park management or deficiency in number of the police force or keepers, or their failure to enforce regulations. Why not agitate this matter in the columns of your able journal?

New York, June 2, 1902. TAXPAYER.

A CARD

The reorganization of our store has proven a tremendous success. One result of this successful reorganization is that we find it necessary to keep our departments stocked with the highest class novelties to be found abroad.

Last week, buyers for the following twenty departments left for Europe to make connections in manufacturing centres, where we are not already established, with the best manufacturers of the highest styles of goods imported into this country. These departments include:

LADIES' COSTUMES, WRAPS, WAISTS, TEA GOWNS, TRIMMED MILLINERY, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LINGERIE, CORSETS, MISSES' & INFANT'S WEAR, LACES, VEILING

American Tourists and Social Life in London.

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra will Dine with Ambassador Choate—An Unprecedented Royal Honor to an American Diplomatic Representative—An American Court Will Be a Feature at the Imperial Coronation Bazaar.

By E. A. DITHMAR.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—Of course the most interesting London news of the week to Americans in London is the announcement that the King and Queen will dine with Mr. and Mrs. Choate at their residence, 1 Carlton House Terrace, next week. This is an absolutely unprecedented royal honor to an American Ambassador, although as Prince of Wales, the King once dined with Mr. Bayard in Eaton Square.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 7.—The dinner which the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Choate will give to King Edward and Queen Alexandra will occur Wednesday, June 11.

While the arrangements have not yet been announced, it is probable that Whitelaw Reid, the Special Envoy of the United States to the coronation, and the members of his staff, and the members of the regular United States Embassy, will constitute a large proportion of the guests.

Doubtless it will be a brilliant gathering, as Mr. Choate's mansion, on Carlton House Terrace, is eminently fitted for entertainment on a lavish scale.

This unusual honor to an Ambassador causes much comment and is interpreted hy The Daily Chronicle as being a "graceful attention" to the Americans now in London, and as a tribute which is "sure to he much appreciated hy them as a nation." Not for years have a King and Queen been guests at the tahle of a foreign Ambassador.

MR. CHOATE TO HAVE AN OXFORD DEGREE.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 7.—Oxford University, at the forthcoming Encenia, (an annual commemoration at Oxford in honor of the founders,) will confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador.

WHAT AMERICAN SOCIETIES ARE DOING.

LONDON, June 7.—Mrs. Griffith, President of the American Women's Society, will preside at a reception given at Prince's early in July. It will be attended by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the members of the Special Envoy's suite and by all prominent Americans then in London.

The American Society's Fourth of July dinner is expected to have a larger number of distinguished American guests than ever before, but unhappily the date coincides with that of the principal day at the Henley regatta.

What Other Americans in London Are Doing.

EXORBITANT PRICES WILL KEEP MANY AWAY FROM THE CORONATION—VISITORS FROM WESTERN AND PACIFIC COAST STATES LEAD IN OPENING NEW CREDITS AT THE BANKS.

LONDON, June 7.—Americans are beginning to arrive in larger numbers, but neither the Oceanic nor the Philadelphia brought a full complement of saloon passengers, and people in a position to judge declare that there is a smaller number of visitors from the United States here now than is usual at this time of the year.

Nor are all those who have lately arrived going to remain to see the coronation by any means; some are intending to return home shortly, while others are about to make Continental visits, returning to London after the turmoil of late June is finished.

The weather has been abominable and the outdoor life which is the essential part of a perfect London season is impossible. Many garden parties and lawn teas are announced for next week, but they promise to be damp, dismal affairs.

The newspapers have given up the idea that America is going to take possession of London for the coronation, and are beginning to blame the hotelkeepers for raising prices and the steamship companies for charging higher fares. The hotels stick bravely to their increase, however, and in some cases prices are exactly trebled, with a prospect of further rise during the great week.

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AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

In a group of Americans gossiping at the American Embassy in Victoria Street yesterday afternoon were Gen. Joe Wheeler, Col. Borup, P. A. Widener, and W. L. Elkins. In a walk through Piccadilly during a casual dry hour on the same day one might have seen Bishop Potter, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. George Bliss, wife of the famous banker; R. W. Patterson, editor of The Chicago Tribune, and his wife; J. H. Hoadley, and R. S. Cummings, the distinguished electrical engineer. Some of these are at the Carlton, including Messrs. Widener and Elkins.

Prominent bankers say that a large proportion of new credit accounts opened with them for the Summer are for visitors from San Francisco and the Far West, comparatively few being from New York.

Lunching in the pleasant Savoy restaurant, overlooking the Embankment, yesterday were a few New Yorkers, including L. H. Littlefield, E. H. Van Ingen, and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Berckman. Other Americans were Capt. J. R. De Lamar of Salt Lake City, and Col. and Mrs. J. B. McLean of Montreal.

In the corridors of the Hotel Cecil I saw Mrs. Lorimer Worden, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Topping, M. W. Conkling of New York, and Dr. Alban Spooner of Philadelphia.

Charles Dana Gibson and Mrs. Gibson are here for the Summer.

Harrison C. Morris, managing Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, who was a fellow-passenger of W. M. Chase on the Philadelphia, intends to buy pictures here for his institution.

Frank H. Scott, President of the Century Company, who has been visiting Spain and Morocco, is here for a visit, but intends to sail for home June 18.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis of Brooklyn, who is spending some part of his vacation here, may be seen more frequently at the British Museum than at dinner or garden parties. He was one of a number of Americans who heard Dr. Parker, minister of the City Temple, preach his first sermon after his illness.

Gen. Joseph B. Williams, representing the Cramps, is stopping over in London on his way to Russia to attend to the details of the turning over of the newly built warship.

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JOSIAH QUINCY TAKES A LONDON HOUSE.

One of the comparatively few Americans who have taken London houses for the Summer is Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, who has rented a fine mansion in Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea. He returns home in September.

John D. Crimmins is here with his two sons, who are going on a tour through Scotland.

Growing out of the pleasant dinner party given at the Hyde Park Court Hotel this week by representative Southern Americans in London, it is likely that there will be the formation of a permanent society on the lines of the Southern Society of New York. The guests at the dinner included John Ridgly Carter of the American Embassy, G. W. Gambrell of Maryland, Lindsay Russell of North Carolina, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, and George Baker of Louisiana.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson Clover will entertain Rear Admiral Crowninshield during Coronation Week at their house in Park Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have returned from Paris, and other more or less well-known Americans now attending social functions here are Ross Winans and family, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, F. A. Sanford, F. W. Rhinelander, and the Rev. P. M. Rhinelander.

W. Bayard Cutting and family will remain through the coronation excitement.

Mrs. Melville Stone and Miss Stone have gone to a château near Geneva, which they have rented for the Summer, and Mr. Stone left here to-day to join them and to accompany them on a short visit to Rome.

The Douglas Robinsons are in Clarges Street, while the Cowdins and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Brown of Philadelphia are at the Walsingham House Hotel, where Mrs. Edward Gibbs and Miss Gibbs of New York have taken a large suite fronting Piccadilly for the whole coronation period.

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THE RHODES-JOHNSON WEDDING.

That Anglo-American wedding at the historic Kensington Church of St. Mary Abbots this week was, of course, attended by many Americans besides Ambassador and Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Senator Hanna, whose nephew was the bridegroom, Daniel Pomeroy Rhodes. Miss Johnson, now Mrs. Rhodes, belongs to a prominent Kensington family.

The wedding reception was in the Kensington Town Hall, and was consequently one of the week's most notable functions.

PEERESSES' CORONATION GOWNS.

INGENIOUS EVASIONS OF THE STRICT ORDERS FOR UNIFORMITY—CORONETS A VEXING PROBLEM—THE KING'S GOLDEN ROBE COMPLETED—OLD ROYAL BARGE WILL BE MADE SEAWORTHY.

LONDON, June 7.—As the date of the coronation approaches, London is assuming a beflagged aspect, the early extent of which is to no little degree due to the peace rejoicings.

In spite of the strict orders issued regarding the uniformity of the dresses to be worn hy peeresses at the coronation service, there will he seen the countless variations that art and money can devise without actual disobedience of the royal commands. All the dresses must be white, but many ladies, determined to make their dresses distinctive of the occasion, and to preserve them as heirlooms, are having gowns embroidered with coats of arms, national flowers, and other devices. These are heing executed in gold and sliver, here and there touched with the forhidden colored silk, in order to bring out the hadge of a clan or an ancient heraldic quartering. Gold embroidery down the sides of dresses and on shoulder straps is also much employed, many persons exactly copying the pictures of costumes worn hy their ancestors on the occasion of a previous coronation. The Countess of Shrewshury, mother of the Earl of polo fame, with the exception of hoops, will appear in an exactly similar dress to that worn hy the Countess of Eglingtoun when George III. was crowned.

One of the greatest present anxieties of the peeresses is how to keep the coronet on the head. It cannot be too firmly fixed, for it has to be quickly taken off and then replaced, in accordance with the ritual of the service. The jewelers have been inventing all sorts of devices to overcome the difficulty. One firm punched holes in the sides of coronets so that a hatpin could he inserted. Another attached to coronets elastic bands of the exact tint of the wearer's hair; others gave it up, and told their customers they must dress their hair to suit the stability of the coronet rather than their looks.

Another serious point is how the peeresses are to carry their costly coronets when the service commands that they he uncovered. An ingenious jeweler devised an arrangement of crossed hands of narrow white silk inside the coronet, in which the peeress slips her wrist and carries her headpiece as she would an ordinary hand satchel.

The correct method, however, according to the authority of old prints of previous coronations, is to hold up the coronet hetween the finger and the thumb.

The King's golden rohe has finally heen completed. It is a gorgeous garment, shaped like a priest's cope, composed of the finest cloth of gold, and elaborately emhroidered in rich colors. Unlike the cloaks in which previous sovereigns were crowned, it has no openings at the arms and shoulders, in order to allow the passage of the anointing oil. Twenty to thirty girls of the Royal School of Art Needlework spent three months in making the robe.

Among the many ancient customs which the King has revived is one which makes those who shook their heads over his escape from serious injury on board Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. (May 22, 1901,) nervous. His Majesty has now ordered that an old royal barge, built for George II., be made seaworthy. This magnificent relic, with its elaborate canopy and high stern, will once more be floated on Virginia water, and the King's "jolly watermen," who wear brilliant scarlet liveries, have been ordered on duty at Windsor, where the castle lake, after many years, will soon be the scene of a royal water pageant.

The musical ritual of the coronation service, announced to-day, shows that former settings have been closely followed, with a few notable additions. Chief of these are anthems specially composed by Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey; Sir Walter Parratt, organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and Master of the King's Music, and Sir Charles Hubert Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music. The last named's "I Was Glad" signalizes the entrance of the royal party into Westminster Abbey. Midway in the anthem a break is made, so that the boys of Westminster School may exercise their ancient privilege of greeting their Majesties by shouting: "Vivat Regina Alexandra! Vivat Rex Edwardus!"

A novel feature is that the choir, instead of directly going on with the anthem, will echo the refrain from the hoys, who will be high up in the transept. The actual crowning of the King will be accompanied hy a special setting by Sir Walter Parratt, while Sir Frederick Bridge's "Homage Anthem" will follow.

The Indian and other foreign Princes with Oriental costumes, in the royal carriages, are sights to which London is becoming daily accustomed. The feeding of these same notabilities almost drives the Court functionaries to despair. That most orthodox of Hindu potentates, the Maharajah of Jeypore, who is living in stately confinement at Moray Lodge, has commanded a complete renovation of a neighboring slaughter house, even to the flooring, which is now exclusively devoted to killing animals required by the Maharajah and his enormous suite. All the slaughtering operations are, naturally, conducted by Hindu butchers, who enshroud the slaughter house with amusing secrecy, much to the disappointment of the local residents.

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UNSURPASSED EQUIPMENT...

LONDON SOCIETY ENTERTAINED BY AN AMERICAN.

Mrs. Thompson to Give a Concert Under the Patronage of Princess Beatrice at the Duke of Somerset's.

LONDON, June 7.—Most wealthy Americans in London are taking lively interest in a concert announced by Kitty Cheatham Thompson, under the patronage of Princess Beatrice, at the town house of the Duke of Somerset, in Grosvenor Square. To many the chance to enter the house of a Duke and Duchess is one not to be missed, and the high-priced tickets are selling rapidly.

The Duchess of Somerset has been an appreciative friend of Mrs. Cheatham Thompson, who is now conspicuous as a society entertainer here. In her concert she will sing her budget of real plantation songs and some new French songs, and receive valuable assistance from Mme. Nordica, who has hitherto refused to take part in such concerts, from Mr. Bispham, and from the musical lion of the hour, Kubelik.

Among Americans who have purchased tickets are Mrs. Adair, formrly Miss Wadsworth; Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Frank Avery of Chicago, Mrs. Clinton Dawkins, and Mrs. Harry Higgins. English society will also be largely represented, as the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Ilchester intend to be present.

Mrs. Kitty Cheatham Thompson is well known as an actress in this city. As Miss Kitty Cheatham, related to some of the oldest Tennessee families, she came from the South in the early eighties and was first heard in opera bouffe in this city. She sang at the Casino, and at one time was in the cast of "Erminie." Afterward she joined the Daly troupe and for a number of years occupied a position which might be best called "singing soubrette" in that famous company. Later she retired from the stage, and about ten years ago married a Mr. Thompson from the South, and went to live in New Orleans. She has now returned to the stage, but only as a society entertainer. She went to London two years ago and has met with considerable success there.

The King and Ireland

The Distich on the Stone Seat of the Coronation Chair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most curious objects of traditional past and future relationship to the world's regal solemnities is the stone which forms the seat of the coronation chair of the Kings of Great Britain and Ireland, respecting which is the ancient distich:

Ni fallet fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem,

the Latin having heen thus rendered:

Unless the Fates be faithless found
And Prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er this monument is found
The Scottish race will reign.

It may he well to recall to some of the readers of THE TIMES that "Scotia" and "Scots" are the ancient names of Ireland and the Irish people, and that in the sixth century a Scot Prince, Fergus, led a warlike expedition over the sea into North Britain, followed by a colony, and there established the Kingdom of Argyle, which in time hecame independent of the mother country. The familiar chronic contest between the Scots and Picts, a kindred people, ended in the ninth century by Kenneth McAlpin, the King of the Scots, ascending, through blood affiance, the throne of all North Britain, which country, after taking successively the name of Albania and then Caledonia, became known afterward as the Land of the Scots, Ireland thenceforward for many centuries heing distinguished as Magna Scotia, and North Britain as Scotia Minor.

The stone in question (or "monument" in the poetic phrase of the above translation) was the stone upon which the ancient Scot Kings stood when inaugurated at Tara. Fergus took it with him for luck when he invaded North Britain, and his successors, both as Kings of the Scot Kingdom of Argyle and later of all Caledonia, stood upon it likewise when inaugurated. Edward I., King of England, stole it from Scone in Scotland, took it for luck to England, and upon it (as the seat of the coronation chair) the Kings of England, and of Great Britain and Ireland, have with sensitive adherence been ever since inaugurated.

The stone, true to its talismanic power, brought the thrones of all Britain and Ireland to the Scot race in the person of James I., the ancestor of the present Edward VII., who will sit upon it when crowned King.

Since it is through the associate fate of his Irish blood and of the possession of this Irish royal stone that Edward becomes King, the question arises: What is he going to do for the country of his ancestors, whence come to him his kingly fate and fortune, and will he suffer the inveterate anomaly (characteristic of the relations of harbarous peoples, and itself inherited from a comparatively harharous period) to still shape England's relation to ancient Scotia, which Englishmen of the best type have patriotically loved to call "our sister isle," forming as it does part of the very core of the British Empire, and the mother of so many soldiers and commanders, statesmen and orators, who have contributed so much to the strength and glory of the empire?

Edward VII. comes to the crown, after opportunities of enlightenment and education for his duties far exceeding those of any British sovereign for centuries past, and in the opening bloom of the twentieth century, which should shake off the mossgrown prejudices, that is, (however originating or expressed,) the ignorance of the past; and, though his constitutional power is limited, his personal influence, issuing from his common sense, personal attractiveness, and tact, is almost unlimited. This he has shown in his compelling peace in South Africa. Is an extremity of his dominion dearer to him than the heart? He has the opportunity of making his reign illustrious, in the best and highest sense morally and materially, and to all but the eye of prejudiced obduracy, equally with that of any of his predecessors and far beyond that of most. After all the sad and reproachful years, will Edward VII. rise from his Irish throne stone as the Prince Charming to Cinderella Ireland?

W. J. M.

New York, June 2, 1902.

TORPEDO BOAT ACCIDENTS.

110 Such Occurrences in the British Navy in Two Years.

LONDON, June 7.—The frequency of British torpedo boat destroyer and torpedo boat collisions and other accidents was emphasized to-day in a reply of the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Forster, to a question in the House of Commons, showing that there were no less than 110 such occurrences in 1900 and 1901.

In the former year two torpedo boat destroyers grounded and six torpedo hoats and forty-one torpedo boat destroyers were in collision. In 1901 two torpedo boats and four torpedo boat destroyers grounded, and five torpedo boats and fifty torpedo boat destroyers were in collision.

THE WEEK IN BRITISH POLITICS

PEACE WITH HONOR AND A GREAT NOISE—LORD KITCHENER, IN SPITE OF THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HIM, HIGHLY POPULAR WITH PRO-BOERS AND ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—Peace with honor it was assuredly, but peace also with an intolerable deal of ugly noise, in which the note of positive savagery was sharply sounded.

When one recalls the street scenes of Sunday and Monday, which made the town hideous from Richmond to London Fields, from Bermondsey to Kilburn, and recalls the faces he saw in the annoying crowds, and the voices he heard, and then reflects that by official count four million and a half people will be fed in public, at the cost of £30,000, Coronation Week, he is impressed with the idea that the social conditions existing in this the greatest centre of modern civilization are far from what they should be.

Besides the "Mafficking" in streets which made the week hideous, there was a little bit of "Mafficking" in the House of Commons Thursday night, when Irish eloquence took the place of hoarse cries, dried bladders, squirtguns, and feathers in an attempt, as ineffective as usual, to block the grant of a fortune and a vote of honor to Lord Kitchener. Speeches on neither side of this historic occasion were remarkably brilliant, and those on the Opposition side were almost entirely confined to the Irish, because most of the Liberals, and even Socialists like Lloyd George, voted for the grant and the recognition.

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LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener, as a matter of fact, is highly popular among the pro-Boers and anti-imperialists. He is a man hard to place politically, a soldier pure and simple; in fact, one who performs his task without a hint of animosity toward his professional enemy, and always ready to adapt his methods to the needs of the occasion. There was no real intention to deprive him of his £50,000, and there was no such undercurrent of bitterness in the Opposition speeches as was developed last Summer when the grant to Lord Roberts was under debate.

Although there is peace at last with honor, and all the flags have been flying throughout the kingdom, I fail to detect any degree of actual buoyancy in public feeling. The war is over, to be sure, but that as a mere fact was discounted a month ago, and there is tremendous work in hand for competent, purposeful statesmen, of whom the visible supply was never so small. Especially in South Africa, where the task of reconstruction as it goes on is sure to present enormous difficulties, are men of this stamp needed.

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BIG MEN NEEDED.

There is a growing impression here among thinking men that colonial statesmanship is not generally of high quality, and conservative people are saying that the loss of Rhodes in South Africa will now be keenly felt. Lord Milner has done his task well thus far, but he is the kind of man who would very likely be more successful in England than in a colony in a state of upheaval.

Now would be the time for a renewal of the rumors about changes in the Cabinet. The moment is at hand when Lord Salisbury was to retire, Balfour to go to the House of Lords, and Chamberlain to succeed to the coveted honor of leadership in the House of Commons, but the tongues of rumor are suddenly silenced, and the only whispered report of the week concerns the retirement from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which is absolutely unauthenticated, and is not believed.

E. A. D.

FOXHALL KEENE SAVES THE SITUATION.

LONDON, June 7.—There has been undue excitement over the summons issued at the instance of the Earl of Shrewsbury, John Talbot, to Lawrence Waterbury on the charge of cruelty to a pony while playing polo in Hurlingham, because Waterbury is both a gentleman and a sportsman, and against whom no such charge was ever made before. But the English have a regard for animals which inclines to be sentimental, and a fondness for their own way of doing everything which amounts to an immovable conviction that no other way can be right.

The tact and amiability of Foxhall Keene, who wrote the Earl a conciliatory letter, were most happily exerted, for protests and angry expostulations would have availed naught. Thanks to Keene, the result was a love feast at Hurlingham this afternoon.

On Monday all the American polo players will take luncheon with Sir Patterson Nickalls at Prince's, Ambassador Choate having accepted an invitation as guest of honor.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SHIPPING COMBINATION.

Strong Feeling Against Government Assistance for the Scheme—Recent Object Lesson in England's "Supremacy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—The feeling about the reports of the new Anglo-American shipping combination, with the Cunard Line as its mainstay, is perfectly impartial, although little credence is attached to newspaper reports of the matter which seem to be a jumble of misapprehensions and misstatements. But there is a strong feeling against any Government assistance for such a scheme. Let us have all open competition possible, Englishmen say, but let the Government mind its own business.

It is clearly the idea of Sir Robert Giffen, however, that the Government's business is precisely to subsidize ships sufficiently to permit England to retain its boasted marine supremacy.

This supremacy is somewhat overestimated, in view of the fact that England must borrow from little Holland two ocean-going tugs sufficiently strong to tow to the Bermudas the enormous new floating dock just finished on the Medway.

IT WAS NOT MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, June 7.—Some excitement and amusement was caused by the announcement of the arrival of Miss Alice Roosevelt, and a few journals printed cordial greetings to the President's daughter. The lady proved to be Miss Helen Roosevelt, who, as the daughter of a former First Secretary to the United States Legation here, has many friends in London.

Miss Helen Roosevelt is the daughter of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt. Her mother was Miss Helen Astor, the daughter of the late William Astor. Miss Rooseveit has been in society in New York, but has never made a formal début, having been prevented on several occasions by her father's family going suddenly into mourning. She was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, for a time at Newport two years ago. She is at present traveling with her cousins, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, the sisters of President Rooseveit.

NO AMERICANS AT MR. ASTOR'S.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. Waldorf Astor at his dinner party this week had no American guests, those present being Lord and Lady Saville, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Elizabeth Lady Wilton, Prince Lyman, Lady Selkirk, Lady Isabel Larnach, and the Duchess of Buckingham.

After dinner, when Paderewski played, other guests arrived, including the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, and Alfred Rothschild.

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Furniture Slip Covers and Shades made to order. Lace Curtains stored during the Summer months.

Advantages in cost, as well as prompt delivery may be secured by placing orders for Autumn re-furnishings during the Summer season.

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Dresses of Imported Linen (several colorings), with trimming of Linen openwork, plaited skirt, or blouse trimmed with hand embroidery, plaited skirt, ... $14.50

White Lawn Dresses, trimmed with lace, 12.75

White Piqué Skirts, . . $3.50, 4.85

Colored Skirts in two-toned effects, including Tan and Blue linen, . . $4.50, 4.85

Two Thousand Yards Black Etamine

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among which the following may be mentioned:

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Summer Neckwear, Negligee Shirts, Pajamas, Bathing Suits, Leather Belts, etc., also Steamer and Travelling Rugs.

TOILET ARTICLES, Hair, Cloth, Hat and Military Brushes, Bath Brushes and Mitts, Rubber Lined Travelling Cases, Triplicate and Hand Mirrors, Atomizers and Manicure requisites. Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face Lotions and Powders, Sachets, Soaps, Mandruka and Rubber Sponges.

LEATHER GOODS. Dress Suit Cases, Fitted and Unfitted Travelling Bags, Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, Dressing Cases, Medicine Cases, Shawl and Trunk Straps, Watch Fobs, Flasks, Writing Cases and Folios, Leather Belts, etc.

Wrist Bags of Suède or Walrus skins, with assorted frames . . each, $1.85

Dress Suit Cases of sole leather, 22 and 24 inch, ... 4.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

AN AMERICAN COURT AT THE QUEEN'S BAZAAR.

LONDON, June 7.—Queen Alexandra will open the Imperial Coronation Bazaar in the Botanical Gardens, Regents Park, the second week in July, for the benefit of the Children's Hospital.

An American court, which is really a bazaar in miniature, will be presided over by Mrs. Choate, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Cora, Countess of Strafford.

One of the most interesting features of this bazaar is the almost matchless collection of miniatures which have been loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan to the Countess of Strafford for exhibition. The miniatures have never been seen in London before. The Countess of Strafford is expecting her daughter, Miss Adele Colgate, who sails this coming week. Miss Colgate has been in New York and at Lakewood this Spring with her grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Smith. She makes her début in London this Summer, and will be present at one of the two remaining Courts to be held in June at Buckingham Palace. The Countess of Strafford has returned but a short while from a trip to the Cape. She had injured her foot very severely and was ill all last Winter. The trip is said to have done her much good, and she is nearly cured, although still walking with a stick. She was Miss Cora Smith, the daughter of the late Samuel Smith. Her first husband was Samuel Colgate of the Colgate banking firm of this city. After his death she married in 1898 at Grace Church, in this city, the Earl of Strafford, who was killed shortly afterward, in 1899, near London by an express train.

AMERICANS AND OTHERS IN PARIS.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., WILL DRIVE HIS NEW RACING AUTOMOBILE FROM PARIS TO VIENNA—SOME AMERICANS LEAVING THE FRENCH CAPITAL FOR THE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—Fewer Americans than had been expected are going over to the coronation. Many fear the excessive crowd, the worry, the disappointment, and the dirt. However, H. D. Young of San Francisco left here yesterday with his family for the Carlton, London, to join Mr. Yerkes, with whom he will spend coronation week and view the processions from the first-floor windows of the Carlton Hotel, the whole of which Mr. Yerkes has hired.

Mrs. A. C. Spreckels is shortly leaving for home, to join her husband, and, after visiting her sister, the beautiful Mrs. Robinson of Philadelphia, at Newport, will go to her former home in California.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife are still at the Ritz. He is frequently to be seen driving his famous blue D'Aimler, and is waiting until Mors finishes for him a 40-70 motor, which he will drive himself in the forthcoming race from Paris to Vienna.

Morton Mitchell and Mrs. Morton Mitchell are back from Egypt in their charming residence in the Rue Boissière, where they will remain for two months before going to Beyreuth and Carlsbad. Morton Mitchell, who will go on his fifteen horse power Mors, has secured tickets for the first cycle at Beyreuth, which is to be a record performance, even in these days of Wagnermania.

Frank Munsey of magazine fame is now at the Ritz, and is becoming an energetic motorist.

C. B. Alexander, whose wife was Miss Hattie Crocker of San Francisco, has taken a place, with his family, for the season in Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

One of the noted beauties at the Fête des Fleurs in the Bois de Boulogne this afternoon was Mrs. O'Hara Murray, better known as Nikita, the American prima donna, who was in a carriage with the Persian Ministers to Bucharest and Washington.

Nikita has just arrived here from Berlin. She may be heard in the concert room this Winter.

Gen. W. F. Draper, who was United States Ambassador to Italy from 1897 to 1899, has just arrived at the Ritz on his return from a long tour in Egypt and the East.

Consul General J. K. Gowdy and family are back from a trip through Italy, and will remain here throughout the Summer.

The many friends of Deputy Consul General Bowen will regret to hear that his wife, who is so popular in the American colony in Paris, and who has been seriously ill, is only slightly convalescent. Her condition still gives cause for alarm.

American society here has been much exercised in mind by the strange rumors connected with the late Mrs. Cook's will. Mrs. Cook, who occupied a very handsome apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and who moved in the best society here, died recently, and her body, as well as that of her late husband, Capt. Cook, awaits transport to the United States, in the vaults of the American Church of the Holy Trinity.

Mrs. Cook's nephew, Mr. Kemp of New York, has disputed the probating of the will, which, it is said, leaves the whole of the property to Mrs. Cook's devoted negro maid, Jenny Jiggs. A NEW YORK TIMES reporter has seen Jenny Jiggs, who denies all knowledge of the terms of the will, but she is in charge of the apartment of her late mistress, pending arrival from New York of the late Mrs. Cook's attorney, George Pratt Ingersoll.

Capt. Cook, who, according to the Jiggs woman, served on board the Farragut, had a large fortune independently of his wife, which he left to his two sons, the Rev. Allen Cook, a missionary in Japan, and Paul Cook, a civil engineer, living in New York. That the will is to be disputed is certain.

Thomas F. Walsh, formerly one of the Commissioners to the Exposition here, has arrived at the Elysée Palace Hôtel with his wife, and will remain here for about a month.

R. S.

MR. HUTESON'S AUTOMOBILE KILLS A FRENCH SHEPHERD

Accident Takes Place Between Melun and Paris—The New York Clubman Kept in Jail for Twenty-four Hours—The Accident Likely to Cost the Motorist Dear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—I regret to have to chronicle one serious accident which befell an American motorist two days ago. T. J. Trafford Huteson of New York accompanied by an American friend, William Douglas, who resides in a sumptuous apartment, 104 Boulevard de Courcelles, was driving his automobile between Melun and Paris, when he ran over a shepherd just outside Lieusaint, and cut the wretched man in two, killing him on the spot.

Le Petit Parisien gives this accident to-day as the feat of six Englishmen. Huteson, however, is an American, as are also his friends, Douglas and three ladies, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Huteson, and Miss Ely, whom he was driving.

He was arrested and kept in jail for twenty-four hours, but was finally released on making application to Consul General J. K. Gowdy, who referred the case to the American Ambassador.

The escapade is likely to cost him dear, for quite recently M. Schliemann, son of the famous excavator, had to pay 80,000f. to the widow of a journalist, Pierre Quellien, whom he ran over in an automobile and killed in the streets of Paris.

R. S.

T. J. Trafford Huteson has been abroad, principally in Paris, for about three months. When in New York he made his residence at the Lotos Club. He is also a member of the Manhattan Club.

IN FOREIGN THEATRES

Marion Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini" to be Seen in London.

Rejane and Hading Still on View—Capt. Marshall's New Play—Bispham's Recitals Successful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—Mme. Réjane's acting in "La Robe Rouge" by its intensity and naturalness made a great effect at the Imperial Theatre this week, but it is difficult to see what Arthur Bourchier, who holds the English-American rights of this argumentative play, will be able to make of it in adaptation.

Jane Hading's best acting in her short engagement at the Coronet Theatre was done in "La Princesse de Bagdad," but the play itself seems to have outlived its era.

Mme. Bernhardt begins her London engagement on Monday in Marion Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini." In Paris next Winter she will elaborately revive Racine's "Andromaque," with music by Saint-Saëns.

"Caste" gives way at the Haymarket Theatre soon to even an older play, "The Ladies' Battle," ("Bataille de dames,") by Scribe and Legouvé, but in a new adaptation by Capt. Robert Marshall, whose new original piece is reserved for production late in August.

Rossart, with Richard Strauss to conduct his own musical setting, made no very strong impression in his recital of "Enoch Arden" this week, but Tennyson's domestic poem in German seems hardly the thing for an English entertainment. Next week David Bispham does the same thing with the same music in English. Bispham's series of recitals were as successful as usual.

E. A. DITHMAR.

The Francesca da Rimini episode has been invested with renewed interest in the minds of students of the theatre and literature, by reason of the fact that it formed the subject of a tragedy written by Gabriele d'Annunzio, in which Mme. Eleanora Duse has acted recently, by the production in London of Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," by a recent production in this city of George H. Boker's version of the old Italian love story, and, finally, of course, by the announcement of Mme. Bernhardt's acceptance of another version of the same story from the pen of Mr. Crawford. The French version of the last named has been made by M. Marcel Schwob.

Mr. Crawford's play is said to differ from all of them in that it follows the events of history more carefully. Fifteen years elapse between the wedding at Ravenna and the final scene. Francesca's little child, Concordia, is the innocent cause of the revelation of her mother's guilt, while the existence of the wife of Paolo is said to present the proper foil for Francesca's love. Mr. Crawford's effort has been to make the trick by which Francesca is induced to marry Giovanni appear so atrocious and her husband's conduct so abominable that sympathy is gained for her. And in the drawing of Giovanni there has been an effort on the part of the author to minimize the effect of his deception by his years of unrequited love and loneliness. Giovanni does not realize that his wife does not love him, but continues to hope for the best until the final tragedy.

Capt. Marshall is best known in America by reason of his plays, "Lord and Lady Algy" and "His Excellency the Governor," both of which enjoyed popularity at the Empire Theatre when played by Charles Frohman's stock company. The new work by that author has also been secured for production in this country by Mr. Frohman, and a recent report is to the effect that Jessie Millward, who preceded Margaret Anglin as leading woman at the Empire, will be seen here in the leading rôle of the new Marshall comedy when it is produced.

BRITISH GROUSE SHOOTING THREATENED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—Thus early the report of the failure of grouse on the moorlands is to be accepted cautiously, like the early Spring announcements of the failure of the Delaware peach crop. But some really discouraging tales come from Scotland of bad nesting, and there is a chance that a year already full of discouragements will be made more miserable by a poor shooting season.

To tens of thousands of professional and business men grouse shooting is their only sport, and, what is worse, Parliament probably rises a week earlier than usual this August.

FOR AN IDEAL UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Starling Outlines an Elaborate Plan Pertaining to the Four Quarters of London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—The question of what is an ideal university for a great metropolis is one which should be settled in London if anywhere, and the plans proposed by Prof. Starling in his Foundation Day oration at the University College, London, are therefore of the highest importance. He advocates four centres, with all needful university buildings, in the four quarters of London, each requiring a building fund of £500,000 and a liberal endowment.

The methods of training in various centres might differ somewhat, according to the requirements of the neighborhood, but all could be governed centrally by the University of London and education provided for 10,000 annually.

WHITELAW REID IN ENGLAND.

Special Envoy to the Coronation Welcomed at Liverpool by King Edward's Representative and Others.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from New York May 31, having on board Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, arrived here this morning. Mr. Reid, when informed of the situation of affairs in South Africa, expressed his pleasure at the fact that peace had been concluded prior to the coronation.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Mr. Reid was welcomed on board the Umbria when the steamer arrived here by Lieut. Col. Arthur Collins, C. B., Gentleman Usher to the King; United States Consul James Boyle, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Right Hon. James Petrie, and officials of the Cunard Steamship Company.

Mr. Reid said the first intimation he received that peace in South Africa had been concluded was contained in a wireless telegraph dispatch from Crookhaven, received on board the steamer at 9 o'clock this morning. The message caused general rejoicing among the passengers, and, personally, he was delighted to be greeted with such news upon his arrival in England.

Mr. Reid left for London to-night in a special saloon compartment on the boat express.

AMERICA'S OFFENSIVE POWER.

German Expert Thinks a Continental Power Would Have Little to Fear from the United States.

BERLIN, June 7.—In the Deutsche Monatschrift for June an anonymous writer, apparently a naval officer of high rank, discusses the possible success of the United States in a war with a first-class European power. He says:

"The United States' taste for expansion and enormously widening relations in every part of the world multiplies the chances of controversies with any one of the great powers. Though it is quite impossible to predict the cause of a quarrel, what can be measured is the United States' offensive power. Land operations in Europe are impossible, because the difficulties of the organization of a great force, its transportation and lodgment in Europe, and its maintenance here are too vast for consideration. A blockade, with its present fleet, is likewise impracticable. The time may come when the United States will have the greatest fleet in the world except that of England. No lack of resources exists; but the problem of manning such a fleet is a difficult one. The indications are that the United States will be unable to obtain the 35,000 seamen required for her ships in 1904.

"The United States, being unable to attack the Continent, must therefore turn to the colonies of her adversary. To attack them an expeditionary force must be organized. In the meantime, the European power could easily reinforce its garrisons, though in widespread possessions. The Americans could find vulnerable points; but the difficulties of supplying the expedition would be almost insurmountable."

Hence, the writer concludes, for some years to come the United States' offensive power offers little danger to a European State.

THE SHAH'S MUSICAL TASTE.

Prefers an American Musical Machine to Crack German Bands—Appears in His Shirt Sleeves.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Shah of Persia took more delight in hearing an American musical machine at the Persian Legation than in listening to all the crack military bands. His Majesty sat in his shirt sleeves for hours, enjoying the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other airs. From time to time he handed the operator Persian cigarettes.

The Shah found the climate of Germany to be disagreeably hot. Te spent most of his time indoors, in his shirt sleeves, and when he entered a special train at Leipsic, on his way to Carlsbad, he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and sat at an open window, fanning himself and inexpressibly shocking a large military contingent which was bidding him farewell, and whose ideas of propriety never admit that a gentleman may be seen in his shirt sleeves.

The Shah is equipped with a letter of credit for 3,000,000 marks, ($750,000,) which sum, since he and his entire retinue are the Emperor's guests, has scarcely been touched. Among other gifts the Shah gave 10,000 marks ($2,500) to the fund raised for the relief of the Martinique sufferers.

STATUS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Chancellor von Buelow Introduces a Bill to Abolish the Dictatorship.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, introduced a bill in the Reichstag to-day abolishing the dictatorship paragraph in the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine) fundamental laws. After speaking of the necessity of the paragraph in the past, in consequence of the expressed hope of Reichslanders that France would reconquer the provinces, the Chancellor said that Emperor William and the Government, after mature consideration, were now convinced that the extraordinary powers conferred by the paragraph could be safely dispensed with.

Its abolition constituted a recognition of the fact that, thanks to the strong position of the empire among the powers, and thanks to the careful work of the Provincial Government of the Reichsland, it had been found possible to reconcile the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to the new order of things and to inspire them with full confidence in their connection with the empire. The efforts of the older generation to effect a separation would find no adherents in the mass of the population, and the Imperial Government wished to requite confidence with confidence. Germany never or her own free will would acquiesce in a fresh cession of the Reichsland, and he (the Chancellor) was convinced that Alsace-Lorraine will accept the gift now tendered with the same feeling of German loyalty that animated the rest of Germany.

The Chancellor's speech was cheered on both sides of the House.

CANDIDATE FOR LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S PLACE MAY BE A K. C. B.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—I hear that among the coronation honors will be the conferring of the Knight Commandership of the Bath on Austin Lee, the British Commercial Attaché here, whose American wife, formerly Miss De Wolff Smith of New York, will thus become Lady Austin Lee.

R. S.

CASE FOR THE HAGUE COURT.

Dispute Between the United States and Mexico Will Be Submitted.

THE HAGUE, June 7.—The International Court of Arbitration has been notified of the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and Mexico to submit to the court the dispute regarding the payment of damages in connection with certain church property in California.

If this convention is ratified it will be the first case to come before the court.

$500,000 FOR ANTIQUES.

LONDON, June 7.—The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that the price paid by J. Pierpont Morgan for the famous Consul Gutmann collection of antique silver and bronzes, in Berlin, is £100,000 ($500,000).

Teller & Co

Satin Foulard Shirt-Waist Suits

10.00 and 12.00

Of superior high lustre Satin Foulards, in pretty patterns and colorings.

Dimity Shirt-Waist Suits

6.50 and 7.50

Dainty patterns, prettily trimmed with lace insertions.

Organdie and Dimity Dresses

in White Organdies and Colored Dimities, several smart styles, elaborately trimmed with laces, insertions and medallions,

12.50—value $17.50 to $22.50

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Alleged Reasons for Mr. Herbert's Appointment.

Both London and Paris Say American Influence Did It—Goes to Washington Heavily Handicapped as the Choice of "America's Best Families."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 7.—The appointment of the Hon. Michael Herbert to the Washington Embassy is accepted dispassionately, even politely, by the very men who were urging an appointment of quite different character, and who firmly believed the Foreign Office would not act quickly in the matter.

Even The Spectator to-day says the customary good word for Mr. Herbert, although reiterating its opinion that an Englishman of eminence should have been chosen for a post so important already, and likely to grow more so.

There is nothing to be said against Herbert, who has been thoroughly trained in diplomacy, and his appointment is credited entirely to American influence. Washington wanted him; that is the idea now accepted here, and, moreover, the statements are made much of that he is connected by marriage with the best families in America—best families in the English idea representing the ruling classes. So it will be seen that poor Mr. Herbert goes to Washington heavily handicapped.

As for that portion of the public which in its anxiety that England should be represented at Washington by the ablest possible man talked of men who could not possibly be spared for the post if they would accept, it has nothing more to say, while better-informed persons, who desired the appointment to go to a statesman skilled in international law and with a large acquaintance in public affairs, content themselves by saying that, after all, such men are more needed at home. Indeed, it is likely that there is a bigger post nearly ready for the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.

E. A. D.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—General satisfaction is felt both in the American and British colonies here at the appointment of the Hon. Michael Herbert to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador at Washington. Although holding the official rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Herbert has never yet been in an independent position, so that his promotion over the senior diplomatists who have also American wives is much commented on. Sir Henry Howard, Minister at The Hague, whose wife is an American, (formerly Miss Cecilia Riggs of Washington,) is naturally furious.

Mr. Herbert's appointment was really made in Washington, and constitutes an unprecedented occurrence which more than anything shows the power of the United States over British affairs today.

It is too much to say that Mr. Herbert is a profound scholar, but he is a man of infinite charm and is universal-Lee.

R. S.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, United States Navy, the American naval officer who attended the Naval Congress at Düsseldorf, was allowed to inspect the Krupp Works at Essen. This is unprecedented, as formerly all foreign officers were excluded.

Herr Krupp believes that the change of policy will secure him orders from foreign countries.

MR. CARNEGIE'S WASHINGTON INSTITUTE SCHEME.

Dr. Gilman to be in Berlin to Consult with German Professors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Dr. D. C. Gilman, who is the head of Mr. Carnegie's Washington Institute scheme, is expected here next week, to confer with leading professors on the Carnegie Institute.

J. F. Rhodes, the historian, also comes.

Dr. Daniel Colt Gilman, lately President of Johns Hopkins University, has been intrusted by Mr. Carnegie with the establishment of Carnegie University. As professor at Yale, as President of the University of California, and later as organizer of Johns Hopkins, he had great experience. Before deciding any definite policy for the Carnegie, he decided to go abroad in order to consult the best French, German, and British educators as to the form the new organization should take.

So far the idea has been to establish what are equivalent to scholarships or professorstes without obligation to give instruction, the holders of which would be enabled to devote themselves to original research without being compelled to earn their living by daily attendance at the college or university. In Berlin and at Leipsic, where he knows many professors, Dr. Gilman will discuss the great foundation by Mr. Carnegie with men of various minds who have given special attention to education in all its phases.

THE KAISER WANTS AMERICANS.

Displeased that More Are Not Represented at the Agricultural Exposition—A Motor Boat Trial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Agricultural Exposition opened at Mannheim this week. The leading American harvester companies are represented, but the Kaiser is disappointed that there are so few American exhibitors.

It is announced that a contest for motor boats opens next week at Wannsee, near Berlin.

MR. MORGAN TO MEET THE KAISER

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan will be received by the Kaiser next week.

PROF. PAASCHE ON CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Believes that the Brussels Sugar Convention Removed a German-American Obstacle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Prof. Paasche, a member of the Reichstag and the foremost German authority on sugar, who visited America and Cuba two years ago, says in an interview:

"The news that independence has been granted Cuba is a surprise, but I am pleased. As to sugar, I believe that, owing to the dropping of differential duties by the Brussels Convention, one serious difference between America and Germany is removed."

PROF. UPHUES TO COME HERE NEXT SPRING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Prof. Uphues holds a conference with the Kaiser on the Frederick the Great Statue next week. The artist expects to visit America next Spring. He is now at work on the bust of the American singer Mary Muenchoff of Omaha, who sings in America next season.

Prof. Uphues, the sculptor chosen by the German Emperor to make the statue of Frederick the Great for Washington, has already modeled one, which is on the Sieges-Allee in the Thiergarten at Berlin. His interview with the Emperor will determine whether the Washington monument is to be an equestrian or a standing figure like the one in the Thiergarten. It is difficult to make a heroic-looking soldier out of the face and figure of Frederick the Great. The sculptor Rauch has come nearest to it in the equestrian statue Unter den Linden.

AMBASSADOR WHITE TO SPEAK IN LEIPSIC ON THE FOURTH.

His First Well-Known Book Translated into Italian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Ambassador White's book, "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology," has been translated into Italian.

The Ambassador speaks on the Fourth of July at Leipsic.

FRANKFORT A FATAL PLACE FOR CONSULS.

Death of C. K. Vowles at Kehl—Seven Deaths Out of Seventeen Consulates in Three Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—United States Consul Courtlant K. Vowles is dead at Kehl. It is a remarkable place, and has lost two Consuls in three years.

There have been seven deaths in the seventeen Consulates of the district of Frankfort in the same time.

The mortality among American Consuls at Kehl, near Strassburg, may be explained less by any peculiar unhealthiness of the place than by the monotony of existence it offers to the incumbent. The Reichsland in which Strassburg stands has a peculiar government, which may be likened to our management of Territories from Washington. After the Franco-German war the victorious country placed the Reichsland, taken from France, in tutelage, and denied the right of the American Government to establish Consulates on its soil.

The Consulate at Kehl, just across the main channel of the Rhine, and really within the radius of the fortifications, was allowed as a compromise. The Consulate is under the Consulate General at Frankfort, and has always been one of the least desirable posts. Under our system of paying off party debts by "landing" friends of the friends of the Administration in Consulships, Kehl has more than once received very poor material. Probably there is no duller place than Kehl in the German Empire. It requires a strong man with plenty of resources within himself to stand the life in that flat country of rivers and bare, arable lands.

HENRY D. LLOYD STUDIES ITALIAN SOCIALISM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known lecturer on political economy, is here from Italy, where he has been studying socialism. He attended the memorable congress of Socialist peasants in Florence, at which thousands were present.

Mr. Lloyd says that a bill has passed Parliament for the compulsory arbitration of labor troubles.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, June 7.—Dr. Paul Serre, in a pamphlet on Germany's political alliances, expresses the hope that the United States will take the hand which Germany stretches out. He says the "open door" aims in China of the United States and Germany are identical. Their national interests there cannot conflict. It is in the East that both nations expect trade advantages.

A political alliance, if it were possible, would not interfere with their business rivalry there or elsewhere in the world. The United States, having no Continental controversies, would not check any of the purposes of Germany in Europe, could also leave Germany a free hand in Africa, and might even support Germany there, in consideration of Germany's abandonment of her South American interests. Neither has a fleet sufficient for the complete support of its aims, but together they would be equal to any contingency.

TIFF OF GERMAN GENERALS.

Count von Waldersee Disagrees with Gen. von Bissing.

BERLIN, June 7.—A painful dispute has arisen between Gen. Count von Waldersee (who was commander of the allied forces in China) and Gen. von Bissing, commander of the infantry at Wesel. Count von Waldersee, as Inspeceor General, insisted on inquiries beyond the usual jurisdiction of his office and Gen. von Bissing strenuously objected. Count von Waldersee immediately left Wesel instead of staying there six days, as he had planned.

The matter was referred to Emperor William, who expects to visit Queen Wilhelmina of Holland at Schaumburg Castle, near Wesel, Tuesday, June 10.

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Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with trousers, of striped chambray; colors: red and white, and blue and white; smock has three broad box pleats, turned down collar and belt of white linen; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs.; Special Value..... $1.25

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits with trousers, of striped chambray; red and white, and blue and white stripes; gathered smock, has standing collar and side piece of white pique; sizes 2, 3 & 4 yrs.; Special Value..... $1.25

A Large Line of Girls' Sailor Suits of good quality serge, prettily trimmed with fine braid; colors: blue and red; sizes 4 to 10 yrs.; Special Value..... $4.85

Girls' Sailor Suits of fine blue serge, collar trimmed with band of silk and fancy braid of contrasting color; sizes 4 to 12 yrs.; Special Value..... $5.25

A Lot of Girls' Sailor Dresses of serge, odd sizes, at greatly reduced prices.

Another Lot of Girls' Suits, made of serge, neatly trimmed with two-toned braid; colors: red, blue and brown: sizes 4 to 12 yrs.; Special Value..... $5.85

Misses' New Eton Collars of white linen, 11½ to 14 inches, 15c

Misses' and Boys' Washable Windsor Ties, fancy madras and plain white, to be worn with Eton collars..... 15c

Misses' and Boys' Pongee Windsor Ties, white ground with various color polka dots..... 25c

Boys' and Girls' Bathing Suits of all wool flannel, trimmed with white; sizes 4 to 12 yrs..... $1.15

Boys' Worsted Bathing Suits, 2 pieces, edged with red or white; sizes 4 to 10 yrs..... $2.00

Misses' Newport Serge Bathing Suits, with white duck collars, trimmed with red or black; sizes 10 to 18 yrs..... $2.75

Boys' Crash, Duck and Linen Golf Caps..... 48c

Boys' and Girls' Large Brim Rough and Ready Sailor Hats, with streamers..... 75c

Boys' Straw Yacht Hats, medium coarse braid..... $1.00

Children's Light-Weight Cashmere Hose for summer wear..... 25c. to 95c. pair

Misses' and Children's Lace Open-work Stockings..... 25c. to 65c. pair

Have Your Children Wear Knee Protectors, protects the stockings..... 19c. & 25c. pair

White Lawn Sun-Bonnets, corded front, lace edged ruffle; sizes 1 to 6 yrs..... 50c

Infants' Hand-Made French Caps, with tucks, stitching and embroidery: sizes 1 mos. to 3 yrs..... 75c

Infants' White Corded Lawn Hats, two rows lace on brim; sizes 8 mos. to 3 yrs..... $1.15

Infants' Short Dresses of lawn, Russian effect, gathered waist and box plait each side; sizes 2 & 3 yrs..... $1.00

Infants' Pique Afghans, trimmed with embroidery..... $1.90

Infants' Nainsook Long Slips, round yoke very prettily trimmed with hemstitching and feather stitching..... $1.00

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

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AND
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

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GOV. TAFT'S BUSINESS IN ROME.

We have noted a few and not very important comments on what is called Gov. TAFT'S "mission to the Vatican," intimating that our Government is incurring some risk of unpleasant complications in opening negotiations with the Pope. It is the fear of these critics that we may involve ourselves in some way that would be disagreeable to the friendly Government of Italy, the relations of which with the Vatican are delicate and a little strained, and also that we run the risk of compromising our traditional and fundamental doctrine of the entire separation of the State and the Church.

These fears will, we are sure, be dissipated in any reasonable mind by the careful reading of the instructions given to Gov. TAFT by the Secretary of War and submitted to the Senate Commission and to the public yesterday. It will be seen that Gov. TAFT is not intrusted with any "mission" whatever in the usual sense of that word.

"Your errand," say the instructions, "will not be in any sense or degree diplomatic in its nature, but will be purely a business matter of negotiating as Governor of the Philippines for the purchase of property from the owners thereof and the settlement of land titles, in such a manner as to contribute to the best interests of the people of the islands."

This "purely business matter," as to which the Governor of the Philippines is to treat with the ecclesiastic authorities having jurisdiction, embraces two principal points, the purchase of the landed property of the islands and the substitution by the Church of agents other than the friars. The reasons for desiring the accomplishment of these ends are apparent, and are such as appeal to the Church as much as to the Government of the United States. The friars, as landlords and as political agents of the Spanish Government in the past, as well as in their capacity as priests, have incurred the animosity of the natives to an extent which makes it impossible for them to return to their posts except under the armed protection of the United States. Obviously, while the United States might protect them in the enjoyment of their property rights, it would be at an enormous expense of money and the use of an extensive force, while it would be entirely impracticable for our Government to maintain them at all by force in the exercise of their priestly functions.

Our Government, therefore, is, as we expected that it would be, now prepared to purchase the lands of the friars at a fair value, but it wishes, if it shall purchase them, that the friars shall not return to their posts to be a cause of infinite disturbance, expense, and difficulty. And this the authorities of the Church can guarantee with entire propriety, without sacrificing any of the essential rights of the friars, without any compromise of its own position, and with great and permanent advantage to its own most substantial interests. It is reported, and is highly probable, that the Church authorities understand the situation, and are ready to meet the views of the United States in a most friendly and helpful spirit. Indeed, it would not be like the sagacity and foresight of the present Pope to take any other course. He has seen, and he has been informed by his most trustworthy officers of the Church in the United States, how great has been the progress of the Church in this country under precisely the system it is proposed to apply in the Philippines. He can look forward to the future of the Church in its ancient field in the islands with confidence, if that system is assured. It is not only entirely proper, but it is practically inevitable, that his aid, counsel, and co-operation should be sought by our Government in the straightforward manner that has been adopted.

THE CANAL AND THE VOLCANOES.

We run some risk of diminishing the public stock of harmless amusement when we point out the grave danger that the Nicaraguan volcano factories will be overworked. Readers of canal literature have been simply dumfounded by the number and the unprincipled behavior of the volcanoes discovered and set at work during the last month along the line of the Nicaragua Canal survey. In fifty years of antecedent and somewhat animated canal discussion and investigation we have heard very little, very little indeed, of these volcanoes. Commission after commission made up of eminent engineers and officers of the navy has studied and reported on the Nicaraguan route, with estimates of excavation, cost, and probable tonnage using the canal without paying to the volcanoes the cold tribute of a passing shudder.

The most eminent of all the canal commissions, that one now in existence, headed by Rear Admiral WALKER, not long ago had the impudence to make a report in favor of the Nicaragua route, advising the American Government and people that a canal should be constructed there. Soon afterward the commission presented a supplemental report advising the choice of the Panama route. It had changed its mind, but not on account of volcanoes. The French company had reduced its asking price $69,000,000. That was why the commission changed its mind. It was a matter of dollars, not of volcanoes. The first report is still perfectly valid as an overwhelming answer to the volcano alarmists. The commission said next to nothing about volcanoes, an astounding omission if it be true that the terrifying peaks of Senator HANNA'S maps are there in plain sight, some of them in active operation and all of them threatening the horrors of St. Pierre upon any reckless engineers who may attempt there to dig a canal and upon witless sailors who shall use it.

The perfect calmness and, for the most part, the complete silence with which the appointed experts have faced the awful volcanoes of Nicaragua make the excited protestations of the lay advocates seem interested. They point at the fire-spouting mountains of Nicaragua and shout for a canal at Panama. Some of them may not want any canal at all, and, foreseeing difficulties and complexities in the way of the Panama bargain, feel that they will be safe if they can "knock out" Nicaragua. Others would see in the choice of the Nicaragua route the blighting of their hopes of speculative profit through the consummation of the Panama purchase. Some there may be who are sincerely convinced that the Panama route is better, and they are willing to use any argument, even a false and silly argument, to destroy the Nicaragua project.

If we really want a canal, we run some risk in declaring that either route is out of the question. It is as senseless to obstruct a Nicaragua canal with trumped-up volcanoes as it would be to insist in the face of engineering reports that no Panama canal can be dug. If a commission were appointed with authority to determine the route and build a canal we could feel that progress had been made and final achievement was not far off. On such a commission there would be no enemies of the canal, no persons having a speculative interest in a particular canal. They would make what was in their judgment the best and wisest choice, and then begin the work. If Senator HANNA'S soul burns with the desire for an isthmian canal, that is the way to get one built.

EFFECTS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

The "suspension" is dragging along, and the consumer is paying the bill. The miners do not care, for that was their demand, "Pay us more and get it out of the consumer." Many of the former miners in the anthracite fields have gone off to soft coal regions and are making high wages; the districts supplying the seaboard are having the best times in many years. It is said that a great deal of coal is going east from places not heretofore sending a large tonnage in that direction, and at great prices. The operators are getting from $1.50 to $1.75 at the mines, and some purchasers are running in their own equipment to ship it. At a profit of from 75 cents to $1 per ton this will yield a very handsome sum for the producers.

Mr. MITCHELL says his "circulars" are not for public consumption, but for the miners. Mitchell stock has gone down perceptibly. Coal men ask, if this leader is more able, wise, and cautious than his predecessors, why has he called for a strike of the soft-coal miners? "The bituminous men must remain at work as long as the operators perform their part of the joint contract," they say, but instead of accepting this view he leads one to infer that a convention will determine whether the existing agreements in the Pennsylvania region shall be observed or not.

The strike is surely going to have one effect, and that is an extraordinary demand on the car supply. Every car available will be called for at the end of the anthracite strike for the movement of hard coal and coal for thrashing purposes, and the transportation companies, with all their increased equipment, will by Aug. 1 doubtless be utterly unable to meet the demand made upon them by coal shippers. The cessation of anthracite production at this juncture in the lake shipping season is expected to create a demand for from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons more of Pittsburg coal in the Northwest territory this year, and as this is the most profitable market for Pittsburg producers they are expending all energies to the forwarding of coal for lake shipments. Moreover, they are taking advantage of the better car supply and the greater motive power afforded by the railroads in consequence of the transfer of both cars and locomotives from the anthracite territory to this district.

Practically every large consumer in this city is now using soft coal, either in its natural state or mixed with anthracite. Generally better results are being attained than was thought possible, and some dealers have been a little doubtful as to regaining the trade for hard coal. We think, however, when the adulteration is carried a little further there will be no lack of complaint from press and public, for not one firm in ten will hire expert firemen or put in a smoke consumer. As is generally known, the elevated railroad is now operating its Second Avenue line by electricity altogether, and about two-thirds of the service of the Third Avenue line is performed by motor cars. Some trains to Fordham are still hauled by locomotives, as are those of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines. As soft coal can very well be used at the power house, and probably is being used exclusively at the present time, the amount of locomotive fuel required is not over 500 tons per day. It is safe to say there is not 100,000 tons of hard coal in Greater New York and the surrounding waters, aside from the stocks of private consumers.

The gas companies both in Manhattan and Brooklyn have made inroads on their large stocks of hard coal, for no doubt the use of gas fuel has been much increased. In consequence they have changed the process at certain works and are now making gas from soft coal to a larger extent than heretofore.

Some curious results are outcropping from the constrained use of bituminous by manufacturers. One consistent user of anthracite and nothing but anthracite has been compelled to burn bituminous or go idle. He finds to his astonishment that he can run two batteries less than before and get ample steam. He has been converted to the use of bituminous. The fear that the strike in the anthracite coal regions may disastrously affect pig-iron production because of lack of fuel at the furnaces is not very well grounded. But a small part of all the iron made in this country is produced in anthracite furnaces, and such a thing as a paralysis of the trade because of the cessation of operations in the hard coal mines is entirely out of the question.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

Hardly a Summer arrives without the report from some part of the country that the "seventeen-year locust" has made its appearance, and with the same regularity we hear of the concern felt by the farmers at the coming of this destroyer. Are there etiil farmere who can be frightened by an insect which in its winged state does nothing more than prune the outer twigs of shade trees?

The harvest fly is an innocent creature, though a rather useless one compared with the dragon fly, for instance, an insect that slays its share of smaller flying pests and, like the harvest fly, is a theme for rustic yarns. In its larval state under water the devil's darning needle plays havoc among the small fry of ponds and quiet water courses, killing the larva of the mosquito, for example, and when it breaks out from the hideous mask in which it disports itself in congenial slime and spreads its variegated sheeny wings it continues the good work. The harvest fly as an underground grub and larva does no particular good, not even to the angler, who rarely knows how deep and where to dig for it. Its strong eucking tube drains the sap from the roots of tree, shrub, and grass—no very healthful blood letting, we may be sure—but although the winged adult also has a sucking tube, there seems no evidence that it makes use of it to deplete the trees. The apparent ravagee of the harvest fly shown by the withering of green leaves on the trees is unsightly enough until the wounded twigs fall, but that they seriously injure a tree is doubtful. Of course, it is no news that the disfigurement is caused by the female fly scarring the twig to lay her eggs in the wounds; then—

When the hough hreaks the hahy will fall,
And down comes baby, cradle, and all!

but only to find safety and milk by burrowing down to some convenient root. In some cases the babe remains at the breast for seven years, in others for seventeen, thus reminding us of those Infant Industries which fatten in a piteous state of darkness and dependency at the roots of our body politic.

We have so many seventeen-year and other-year "locusts" because we kill off or discourage their natural enemies, the ground squirrels, moles, jays, and cuckooe or rainbirds. Nothing could be more helpless and exposed than the larva of a harvest fly as it lumbers along, crawling slowly up the trunk of a tree, and then fixes its claws securely and begins the movements that crack its skin until the fly can disengage ite wings. The majority that escape destruction have freed themselves at night, when their enemies are asleep. In locust time the early bird eoon gorges itself with its brittle prey. If owners of orchards and fine shade trees grieve to see the blight that seems to fall when the lady fly is getting in her fine work, they should encourage the large and energetic bird and discourage the small, predatory boy.

AN OFFICE HOLDER'S ELYSIUM.

An analysie of some Government etatistics accounts for the attractiveness of Washington more eonvincingly than those reports that euggest an explanation either in the heauty of the National capital, the fascination of intimate neighborhood to the powerful, the opportunities for swift, easy, and inexpensive social success afforded by cuetoms peculiar to Waehington, or the remote poesibility of promotion from the lowest clerical position to the highest subordinate office.

"Uncle Sam" employs something like 255,000 pereons in his civil eervice. Most of these persons are in the departmental service all over the country—the custome, the Postal Service, the War and Naval offices, the agencies of the Interior and the Agricultural Departments. It costs about $131,000,000 a year to pay these public servants, and the average pay is more than $550 a year. The Government force at Washington, exclusive of officers of the army and navy on duty there, is about 25,000. Yet the average pay is $1,129 a year. This high average, of course, includes the pay of $156 a year to the least-paid clerk or employé in the classified service and the Cabinet officer at $8,000. The employé at the lowest rate, however, is soon aware of the fact that nowhere else could the opportunities for advancement be found that are almost forced upon him in Washington. To keep out of the race for promotion is impossible.

Whatever may be the defects of the methods for ascertaining the competency of clerks to discharge the duties they are appointed to perform, it is evident, from the fact that 570 persons are employed for every 63 who go out from all causes each year, that the machinery for grinding out eligibles works tolerably well, and that it works fast enough is rather pathetically ehown in the report that of the 47,300 applicants who took the examinations in the last six months about 36,000 have passed and that less than a third of the successful applicants will be appointed, of which successful number perhaps 600 will be women.

Wherever the employés of the Government in Washington may serve, they enjoy, in addition to the high average of pay to all classes, whether clerks, engravers, printers, binders, electricians, messengers, or charwomen, the assurance of prompt pay at the end of each fortnight, a month'e leave each year, and the opportunity to secure another month's leave, with pay, on account of illness. There has been a growing tendency to regard this sick leave as an extension of the thirty-day leave that must be lived up to, and clerks who have been many years in office and have forgotten how difficult it is to get in are apt to resent an official admonition that the Government does not insist that each of its employés shall be sick and idle thirty days of each year and idle and well for a like period.

The pensioncr who lives in Washington ought to be able to explain that it is not merely living on the banks of the Potomac, the low house rents, the clean streets, car tickets at six for a quarter of a dollar, short hours of labor, long leaves of absence, rapid promotion, and many holidays that makc the Federal city an elysium. For thc pensioners in Washington, some of whom are also employés on the pay rolls at high salaries, are infinitely more fortunate than their comrades who live beyond the shadow of the dome of the Capitol. The pensioners of the country, about a million in number, receive about $135,000,000 each year, the avcrage being a little more than $139. But thc Washington pensioners enjoy an average of $170 in addition to the pay derived by those who havc civil employment. The advantages cnjoyed by the pensioners are largely attributable to the spendthrift partiality of the Pension Commissioner who arbitrarily re-rated a large number of pensioned clerks in his office, but enterprising veterans not included in TANNER'S distribution have benefited by the complaisancy of an always convenient Congress in approving claims that had grown to unworthy old age on the rejected files of the Pension Bureau.

These are a few of the reasons why Washington is the goal of thousande seeking employment. In that little paradise accessible to but an insignificant fraction of our many millions willing and anxious for employment there arc few conditions comparable to those of the vast working world outside of it. It is perhaps fortunate that the paradise is small; if it were larger, and the influence of its example upon industry were commensurate with its size, it would either demoralize business or cease to be a paradise through the operation of natural laws.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY FOR NEW YORK.

Portraits of notable men are accumulating so fast in New York that some way will have to be devised to bring them together into a city portrait gallery. The old City Hall is pretty well filled, and when the Hall of Records is finished there may be walls on which portraits can find piace; but there is already need of some provision for further likenesses ordered and to come.

Among the civic buildings of the future, one may look forward to some structure standing by itself and as nearly fireproof as possible, where the portraits of Governors, Mayors, and other high officials of the State and city may be kept, along with likenesses of such Americans and foreigners as New York has honored, such, for example, as those to whom New York has granted the freedom of the city, as recently was the case with Prince HENRY of Pruesia. Here might be preserved the likenesses of LAFAYETTE, the Prince of WALES, now King EDWARD, DOM PEDRO of Brazil, TALLEYRAND, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and GARIBALDI. In the future New York is likely to see many visitors eminent through rank or for their services to literature, the arts and sciences, whom New York will welcome as New York welcomed THACKERAY and DICKENS, MATTHEW ARNOLD and CHARLES KINGSLEY, whether they received the formal attention of municipal officers or of the citizens in their clubs and societies.

A building for portraits and pictures connected with notable events in New York should have galleries with light from above and rooms lighted from the sides, for it is a common mistake of architects when designing museums and art galleries to imagine that all pictures look their best with a top light. On the contrary, a great many pictures are painted in a side light, and lose a good deal when placed in galleries where the lighting is from above. This is especially true of old paintings designed for chapels and executed in studios with no skylights, also of portraits expressly painted for certain rooms where the light enters by windows, and of cabinet pictures meant for small chambers. In recent years the great capitals of Europe have been concentrating their old paintings into new grand museums with galleries lighted from above. It is noticed that many pictures which were wonderfully fine in the old palaces or private dwellings where they were kept before seem to lose some of their charm in the new museums. This is because the lighting is not such as they were built for. They will have to be weeded out and placed in smaller rooms where there is a solid ceiling and where light comes in obliquely from windows.

A portrait gallery of the kind indicated might be used for eertain functions like the reception of distinguished native and foreign guests, Presidents and Prinoes, famous travelers and men of science, authors and artists. At present we have no such piace. What would be more fitting than a building where the portraits of distinguished men of the past and pictures of famous events clothed the walls? The arts of tapestry and wood-carving, comparatively new here, the arts of the kiln and the forge might lend variety to the interior, each object being designed with some appropriateness to the purposes for whieh the building is erected. The suggestion is one that the Municipal Art Society might consider and lay before the New York Art Commission. It might well be debated now, although no realization of the scheme can be looked for immediately. Sooner or later our municipal government must have large and dignified quarters. When the time comes some such building should form one of the component parts of the plan.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Lutheran Ministerium, at its recent session in Easton, Penn., declared itself as unalterably opposed to individual communion cups.

* * *

Mr. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia has given $10,000 to the Bucks County Historical Society for a building at Doylestown, Penn., for its uses.

* * *

Secretary of the Navy Moody has written to a friend in Massachusetts that no one in his old district, so far as he knows, has requested that he he returned to Congress at the next election, and that he "hae not the remotest idea of attempting it."

* * *

The Hon. Charlss Francis Adams of Boston ie to deliver the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of ths University of Chicago at the coming commencement. The date will he June 17, and his subject, "Shall Cromwell Have a Monument?"

* * *

The Faculty of the College of Liheral Arts, Boston University, recommended seventeen members of the graduating class for election as members of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and fifteen of them are young women. High attainment in scholarship is the main qualification for election to the fraternity.

* * *

The Rev. Charles Snow Thayer of Providence, R. I., has been elected Librarian of the Hartford Theological Seminary, to succeed Prof. Alfred T. Perry, recently made President of Marietta Collegs of Ohio. William Arnot Mather, who has been acting librarian during the past year, is to go to China as a missionary under the auspices of tho Presbyterian Board.

* * *

Mr. P. D. Harrison of Manchester, N. H., is compiling a history of battleflags of this country, especially of those carried in what he incidentally calls "The Brothsrs' Quarrel," in 1861-5. He finds that the number of flags now in the custody of Southern States is much less than those preserved by the Northern Commonwealths, hut he is dssirous of making a complete list of thsm all.

* * *

Dr. Lillian G. Bullock of Manchester, N. H., was elected President of the Massachusette Eclsctio Msdical Society on Thursday at its forty-second annual meeting in Boston. She is said to be the first woman evsr elected Presidsnt of a medical society in New England. Last year she was chosen Vice President. In this office Dr. William H. Russell of Ipswich, Mass., succeeds her.

* * *

The Mobile Rsgister halls the election of Dr. John W. Abercrombie, now State Superintendent of Instruction in Alabama, to be Presidsnt of the University of Alabama. "He is," it eays, "modern in his ideas, independent and bold in his puhlic utterances, and devotedly a friend of education. The Trustees have hit upon a popular man as well as one who will be of immense henefit to the university."

* * *

The election in ths present Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of Joshua S. Salmon, Democrat, le to be heid on Tuesday, June 17. De Witt Clinton Flanagan of Morristown, the Democratic nominee, will have no opposition so far as yet appears, the Republicans having declared it to be inexpedient for them to put a candidate in the field.

* * *

A bronze.etatue of a Confederato privato soldier, etanding on a stono arch in Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery, near Columbus, Ohio, ls to be dedicated on Saturday, Junc 14. The etatue is eix feet four inches in height, and faces south. It was built by William H. Knauss of Columhus, and le said to be the first memorial to Confederatcs ever built hy an ex-Federal soldier. Gov. Nash of Ohio will make an address, and it is hoped that Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia will be prescnt.

LANGUAGE AND MORAL UNITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in thie morning'e issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES seeme to indicate that in the opinion of ite writer unity of language is absolutely necesesry in order to have moral unity in any region. The facts of history do not eeem to hear out euch a view. What is necessary in order to effect moral unification is not unity of language, hut an ahility on the part of tbe ruling power to win the love of the inhabitants.

When the French King became the possessor of Aleace in the eeventeenth century no attempt was made to drive the German language out of the country. Until the last days of the French control the acts of the French Government were in the departmente of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin printed and placarded in both French and German, and yet in no claes of Frenchmen was devotion to France more clearly manifested than among the children of Alsace.

Belgium to-day is a bilingual country; one-half of its population is Flemish and speaks the language of Holland, the other half speaks French; and yet a Fleming-Belgian and a French-speaking Belgian feel nearer to each other than the former deed to the Dutch or the latter to the French. And where can a stronger sense of a common nationality be found than in trilingual, or even quadrilingual, Switzerland?

If such unity is not found in bilingual countries that happen to be under British rule the fault must be with the rulers.

ADOLPHE COHN.

New York, June 5, 1902.

DEMOCRACY AND VICTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The retirement of Lswis Nixon from the leadership of Tammany Hall takes away from that organization the last vestige of decency and honesty which it possessed. After the titular "Boss" had retired, the powers behind the throne, profiting by their knowiedge of ancient history, elected a triumvirate, which shows that a classical education is not always thrown away. Three days were spent in forming the second triumvirate of Rome. One night was enough for the astute statesmsn of Tammany Hall to formulate theirs, thus showing the rapidity with which the science of government has progressed. Lepidus, Antony, and Octavius conferred upon themselves the consular power for five years, with the right to dispose of all offices. Haffen, Murphy, and McMahon did not arrogate to themselves such enormous powers, but were content, out of beneficencs of heart, to lend their pure and nohle names so that they might add fame and lustre to that most incorrupt and unselfish organization, Tammany Hall.

And thess are the men who are in control, or supposed to be in control, of ths dominant Democratic organization of this great metropolis—an organization which has no more respect for the principles of Democracy than it has for that code of honor and political ethics which evsry gentleman and statesman ought to obey. Why is such great apathy shown in regard to governmental affairs? Why is it that men who have violated every pledge of office are not looked upon with contempt and disguet, but are regarded as clever men, who, having an opportunity, availed themselves of it?

The Democratic Party is now, in city, State, and Nation, approaching a crisis in its history, and much depends upon ths next primary election in this city. If Tammany Hall is allowed to elect the majority of delegates to the State Convsntion it will be a deathblow to all hopes of electing a Democratic Governor next Fall. Let ths honest and independent Democrats of this city do their full duty at the primaries, and the result will be a sweeping victory for the Democratic ticket throughout the State.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, June 5, 1902.

The Tammany Threepaws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tammany Democracy having determined to stand or fall under the guidance of three of the district leaders, the successore of Mr. Nixon in the management havs been referred to or described as triumvirs or regents. There ought to be a new name coined, something up to date and mors descriptive, with local suggestivsness.

According to the general impression of the appearance of ths Tammany tiger, it stands on three paws, with one, representing the power of Richard Croker, on the government, or a department, of the City of Nsw York, or held up handaged after defeat at an election.

Counting the business paw for Mr. Croker, how is this as a collective name for the other three leaders?—Threepaws.

H. W. O.

New York, June 4, 1902.

AS TO JOKES ON RUSSELL SAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer was pleased to learn from this morning's TIMES that Mr. Russell Sage has again returned to his office and hopes he will continue attending to business for a long time. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sage; but I do think well of him and am envioue of him in no wiss, except in the great amount of pleasure he must get in reading the humorous jihes at his "economical bump" which one finds so frequently in our great newspapsrs. Even THE TIMES (the better part of the best) seldom allows a week to pass without furnishing a new story about "Uncle Russ," once having a new hat, or how he permits his lawn grass to grow into hay, for his horses, &c. Having no evidence to the contrary, I feel that Mr. Sage is regarded by the general public as a very estimable gentleman. At any rate, I feel that we are indebted to him for the large amount of unconscious humor he furnishss ths poor (and the rich) newspaper readers.

However, that is not the point, nor is it my reason for writing to you. I wish to say that in several discussions of this subject I could get hut one person to agree with me that Mr. Sage enjoyed all thess good-natursd stories about himself. Ths question seems of sufficient importance to ask our good TIMES to be good enough to tell what it thinks, or what do a few of its good readers think? You know almost all things wsll, and I appeal for your decision.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

New York, May 27, 1902.

CAR PASSENGER'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Pro Bono Publico (name sounds familiar) in THE TIMES of May 30, relative to the car-strap nuisance, doubtless enlists, as unquestionably it should enlist, the support of every intelligent person who read it. But indorsers of the incidental statement therein, that "the spitting nuisance has ceased," (so "why should not ths car-strap nuisance cease?") would be found confined practically, I fancy, to the author of the statement. There is not so much spitting on car floors as formerly, but there is a good deal of it.

This particular species of the offsndsrs of public decency and violation of the law relating thereto are still numerous on, at least, the cars of the Third Avenue elevated and the trolleys of the Union Railway. Flagrant and incessant and unhindered violation of the law against spitting is eeen on these lines of travel daily and nightly—and the Health Board, well, le it merely somnolent, or has some Pro Bono Publico informed it that "the spitting nuisance has ceased"?

Now, I have thought out (didn't havs to think very hard, and dare say others have thought it out) what seems to me a practical suggestion, as follows: That employee of the elevated and trolley roads be instructed through the Board of Health, the Board of Health being instructed likewise, to call to the attention of epittere caught in the act the sign forbidding under the law the nuisance they are committing; and that, repeating the offenee, the epitter he ejected from the car. What would happen were a man to smoke a cigar or cigarette in one of these cars?

Occasionaliy a—well, "God made him, so let him pass for a man," as one of our correspondents remarked in the same column that Pro Bono Publico bobbed up in—entere a car with a cigar alight, hut knowing the rule—rule merely, mind you—against it, he does not preeume te smoke it there. One of this species sat down beside me in an elevated car yesterday morning, hut his stinking stuh was infinitely less objectionahle than the epitting of a person near hy. The first named was a poor, shabby, ignorant looking specimen, but he did not spit; the other was a well-dressed, well-groomed and apparently intelligent specimen!

B. Z.

New York, June 2, 1902.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The deeper we are going into the Philippine situation, the more complex become our attempts to show the world the good we intend to heap upon the unfortunate islanders by the use of the civilizing sword. No one knows what Congress will do with our Asiatic property, bought for $20,000,000; some claim that Spain could not warrant the title. And no one need to have binoculars to find in history that when Magallanes first landed upon the shore of these islands he was met with a reception that cost him his life and defeat to his soldiers.

And in successive periods the Philippines have been waging war on Spain until our accession by quitclaim deed. But, dear reader, let us look at the enormous amount of money and precious blood uselessly epilled in this forcible war of possession.

What can the American Republic say with honor they are perpetuating upon the Eastern Archipelago? I do think that it is questionable for a Republic like the American to prosecute such a war; it being in marked conflict with our form of government, principles of equity, and feelings of humanity.

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG.

New York, June 3, 1902.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES, my attention has been called for some time past to the evident spirit of unfairness expressed toward automohiles and those who run them.

Now, I do not own an automobile, and I do own horses that were afraid of them. But I recognize in the present automohile the germ of the mechanical substitute for the horse that will do man's work better and cheaper than it is now done. That will make possible noiseless pavements, and take away the horse manure laden air of the city and country.

The present drivers of automobiles are doing a good work in testing out and proving the value of the differsnt kinds of machines and all the detail devices used. Thie will in time establisb a type of machine for given work on the principle of the survival of the fittest.

Your editorial suggestion that the Automobile Club of America disband because of an accident in a raee run under its auspices is ridiculous. You might as well ask the congregation of a church to disband because an accident happened at a strawberry festival given under its auspices. You might as well demand tbe abandonment of your own publication for a mistake made.

I am not in favor of racing on highways, either with automobiles, bicycles, or horses. But these races were held under much safer rules than those of the bicycls clubs. The road was cleared, no vehicles of any kind were allowed upon it, and it was amply policed to keep off individuals. A freak machine, that was not an automobile at all, was admitted to the race, failed, and killed two persone.

How many are being killed in horse races without your demanding ths disbanding of the many racing clubs? The Automobile Club is doing a great work for the betterment of roads, and is itself disciplining its members for fast running. Should a distinct step in our material advancement be checked becauss it disturbs an older order of things?

The steamboat traveled faster and surer and better than the sailing vessel, and was opposed hy the same kind of people who now oppose automobiles. Howls, condemnations, resolutions, and petitions to the Governments came with the introduction of the railroad locomotive. Ths trolley was bayed at hy all the yellow papers and yellow editors as a juggernaut, a child-killing machine, yet it is as indispensable as the railroad or the steamboat.

Horss owners owe it to themselves to take a half-day off to educate their horses to the presence, noise, and smell of automobiles.

They nor you cannot stop ths onward march of mechanical improvement by standing bareheaded in the middle of the road waving your arms and yelling "Stop!" Let us not condemn a class of men and a great and growing industry because a few individuals run their machines recklessly—let's punish the reckless individual.

I, for one, am sorry to see THE TIMES magnify the automobile accident, and to use language tending to inflame those who do not yet use them to bitter attack on those who do.

JOHN A. HILL.

New York, June 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Mark Twain and the Law.

Now, since Mark Twain has been made an LL. D., it will be said, we suppose, that he will in future "lay down the law." Yet he never took it up.—Philadelphia Times.

Did Not See It Before.

Miss Eastside—That is a lovely gown, but haven't I seen it before?

Miss Westside—No, I think not; I have only worn it at a very few smart affairs this season.—Town and Country.

Too Meagre a Repast.

"We have music for dinner," said the proprietor of ons of the Pennsylvania Avenue hoteis, pompously.

"I hope to gracious that's not all you have!" replied the hungry-looking man with the Panama hat.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not So Tactless as That.

She—Mrs. Boreton called to-day and I thought she would never go.

He—But you are so amiable, I suppose you never gave her the slightest hint that you wanted her to go.

She—Indeed, I did not. If I had, she'd be here now.—Brooklyn Life.

The Boston Boy.

"Lookin' fer a bird's nest, sonny?" asked the good-natured Westerner of a seven-year-old boy whom he met in Boston Common.

"No, Sir," replied the intellectual prodigy, as he continued to gaze up into the tree, "I am merely endeavoring to correctly classify this tree as a botanical product."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

CRIMES OF THE MOSQUITO.

From The Chicago Daily News.

In the marehes where the bullfrog sings his mellow eerenade,
In the swamps, where booms the bittern in the gloomy cypress shade
And the chserful alligator lurks within the everglade;

In the cistern, where rain water pours and trickles down the spout;
In ths stagnant pools, in grasses, and 'most everywhsre about,
The bloodthirsty mosquito from the egg is hatching out.

And, once hatched, he comes among us with his pesky little bill,
And he settles on our persons, very much against our will,
And, inserting his proboscis, he proceeds at once to drill.

And when through our epidermis he has managed for to hore,
He fills up his little carcass to the bursting point with gore.
This is etrictly true, though doubtless you suspected it before.

You think that you have got him and find out that you have not,
For he keeps one eye wide open to elude the sudden swat,
And knows just how long it's healthy to remain upon the spot.

You may screen up all your windows and hang netting o'er your bed,
It doesn't keep him out, because he etays inside instead,
And you wake up in the morning and find out that you've been bled.

Similarly you may smear yourself with evil-smelling stuff
That is guaranteed by druggists on mosquitos to be rough,
But they seem to enjoy it, though it does emell bad enough.

So he breaks our Summer slumbers, robs us of our needed rest;
So he drives us from our porches, where the vines he doth infest,
And he spoile the fun of fishing; does this sanguinary pest.

But upon the brute's demerits we'd endeavor to be dumh;
We'd forgive him all his faults—no inconsiderable sum—
If he'd simply go about his bloody business and not hum.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The season seems to linger a bit. Although there are no entertainments, many of the feshionables are loath to go to the country. Each ship from abroad brings new arrivals, and there is a great deal of shopping, and some little dinners have been on the tapis during the week. The restaurants have been well patronized, and the avenue and park have been filled with gay equipages. In the near suburbs it has been quite gay. Reports from Meadow Brook, Morristown, and Tuxedo prove that there has been much entertaining at those places, and there has been more than the usual number of weddings.

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Tuesday and Wednesday were "field" days, matrimonially considered, in town. At some of the churches there were two or three weddings in succession, and the smaller ones hed the edventage of the decorations arranged for the more fashionable events. The weddings during the coming week will be in the suburban towns almost entirely. The marriage of Miss Helen B. Young, the deughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young, end Dr. Norton Barnay, United States Army, takes place on Monday at Morristown. Miss Edith Marlon Joy, the daughter of Mrs. Cherles Henry Joy, and Dr. Cyrus West Field will be married on Tuesday at Groton, Mass. Wednesday and Thursday will see two important weddings in army and navy circles in Washington and Philadelphia. One of these will be that of Miss Ethel Sigsbee, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, to Robert Toombs Small.

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There were not many notable departures during the past week for Europe. Just now the ships are crowded with tourists. The last of the delegations to represent this country at the coronation have sailed. D. O. Mills went yesterday. He will join Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in London. Among the yonnger men who have sailed are Robert L. Gerry and Moncure Robinson. The coaching season is over and the horses are sold, but there is still running the Squadron A coach, which has been quite successful this Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have not yet gone to their camp in the Adirondacks. They were in town on Thursday. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are at Newport.

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Among those who are expected shortly on this side are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet sail the first week in July. The entire Wilson family will be on their native heath. The Hon. and Mrs. Michael Herbert will come to America after the coronation, and Mrs. Herbert will be at Newport this Summer. Mrs. Robert Goelet has closed her cruise in the Nahma, and was in Paris last week.

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The departures for Newport have been few. Mrs. John R. Drexel has returned from Philadelphia, where she has been visiting her busband's family, and where she has been entertained during and after the Horse Show. Miss Ethel Davies was a guest of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul at Radnor in the first part of the week. The Horse Sbow in Philadelphia was a great success. The opening of the yachting season began yesterday, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer entertained on the May yesterday afternoon.

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There will be polo at Bryn Mawr this week and the various teams in which the Meadow Brook contingent and George Gould are interested will play there. In the neighborhood of Morristown and Bernardsville there will be golf and tennis and several dinners and entertainments. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gives a euchre party on Tuesday at her place at Florham. The usual entertainment took place yesterday at the Morris County Golf Club, and the Saturday evening dinner was very well patronized at Baltusrol.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, are at Wee Bush, Newport, for a visit. Mr. Cutting has not been in good health this year, but it ie said that he is improving at Newport. His friends have felt great anxiety about bim. Mrs. Cutting and Mr. Cutting will sail for Europe in July.

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The arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and family at Oyster Bay will officially begin the season there, although it is opened really from the date of the first race of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. Owster Bay is a very comfortable and comparatively quiet Summer resort. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt will be at Cove Neck, and Frederic R. Coudert and family will be at their place near Oyster Bay. Mr. and Mre. Le Roy Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, and Mr. George M. Fletcher are at their country seats. Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore have been at Oyster Bay since May. Mrs. Wetmore's sister, Mrs. Owen, has just lost her husband. She was married about eighteen months ago. She and Mrs. Wetmore were the Misses Bisland of New Orleans.

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Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley are at their place near Great Neck. Mr. and Mrs. Ginoux have elso opened their country house in that vicinity. Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Gilbert and their brother Gould Brokaw are at their country seats. Mrs. Gilbert bas had a few friends at various times over Sunday. She may entertain more extensively later in the season.

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In London the week wae very gay with entertainments, dinners and balls, and the opera. One of the largest balls of the season, and one that really commenced the coronation festivities, was thet given by the Duchess of Devonshire. Mr. Astor had two concerts, and Miss Van Wart elso gave a concert. Miss Van Wart has cards out for another concert this month, and Mrs. Bradley Martin's coacert will take place on July 4. This week Ambassador and Mrs. Choate will give a dinner to the King and Queen—this is said to be the first instance on record where a diplomat has tendered such an entertainment to a reigning sovereign. The declaration of peece has made it much gayer in London, and every one is interested in the coming coronation, although the crowd of notable Americans is not large. Mrs. Mackay is entertaining a great deal, and other American hostesses are Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Newhouse, and Mrs. Cornwallis West. The Misses Deacon are the beauties of the season. They are chaperoned by the Duchess of Marlborough. The Duke and Duchess are in London, but have had week-end parties at Blenheim. The Countess of Strafford has opened her house in London.

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Quite a number of the sportsmen element attended the luncheon given yesterday by the Earl of Shrewsbury to the American polo team. It was a species of atonement for the arrest of Lawrence Waterbury last Saturday at Hurlingham. This matter is said to be settled. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury sail this week with Miss Roosevelt, the danghter of the late Eliot Roosevelt, for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will wait until after the coronation.

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One of the entertainments of the month was given by Mrs. Adair. It was a children's party, and the little ones were in fancy drese. Mrs. Jack Leslie's (Miss Jerome) little boy wes a two-year-old Cardinal. Mrs. Smith Barry's little girl was a Bacchante, with a leopard skin over one shoulder ranging over house draperies of white edged with gold, and a wreath of reddish vine leaves in her hair. A cotillion followed the afternoon tea.

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Caruso, the new tenor at Covent Garden, is the latest social lion, and Mrs. Harry Higgins gave a very handsome entertainment for him. One of the entertainments of the month will be the dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton (Miss French) for the Duke of Connaught at their house in Upper Grosvenor Street on the 28th.

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On Derby night, the date of the ball of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the King gave his annual banquet at Buckingham Pelece to the Jockey Club. The Ascot meeting begins on June 17, and the rece for the Cup is on the 10th.

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There is much dissatisfaction in England et the courts being substituted for drawing rooms. At present, the evening courts, of which three have been held, are simply receptions. The invitations are sent out to people who are congenial to the King and Queen. There are many debutantes, daughters of old femilies, who are waiting to be presented, but the present entertainment is very much like the Assembly in New York, and cards are sent to personal friends.

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It has been very gay at Garden City. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has been entertaining at luncheon and dinner at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been over at Gerden City during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Gould stopped at the Meedow Brook Club.

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The gymkhena arranged under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 3 in aid of the Stony Wold Sanitarium will take place at the beautiful home of Mrs. Trenor L. Park at White Plains. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:08 on the afernoon of June 21, the date of the entertainment. The tickets are $1.50 each, and can be obtained at the gate or in advance from any one of the committee. Parking spaces are $5. Music will be furnished by the Squadron A Band. Mrs. Park is Chairman of the committee, which includes among its members Howard Nott Potter, C. Oliver Iselin, Trenor L. Park, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Beverley Robinson, Edmund Randolph, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

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Robert Hargous has returned from the Hot Springs. His health is much improved. He will shortly sail for Europe.

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Among those bcoked on the Lucania, sailing yesterday, besides D. O. Mills, were R. J. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Romain Brown, H. L. Bloodgood, Arthur E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Newman, Fitzhugh Townsend, Andrew A. Smith, and George D. Mackay.

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Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew will sail on Wednesday. They will be absent until the Autumn. Mr. Depew's son will go with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James have cards out for an at home on Saturday, June 14 at Onuda, their country seat at Madison, N. J. The cards of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James are inclosed.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Waterbury and the Misses Waterbury have sailed for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze are to spend the greater part of the Summer abroad.

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Mrs. Denis will give a luncheon at Morristown on Wednesday after the music at the club, and the greater number of her guests will go on from there to Mrs. Dickson's card party. Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson gives two of these this week, one on Monday and the other on Wednesday, as stated. Mrs. Robert A. Granniss of Overlook will entertain at euchre on Friday, June 13.

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During the week the engagements were announced of Mise Marie B. Harmon, daughter of Frank Denham Harmon, to Guernsey Curran, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Curran; of Miss Clarisse Coudert, a daughter of the late Charles Coudert, to Condé M. Nast, son of Mrs. William Nast of St. Louis; of Mise Helen W. Beaman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, (Miss Evarts,) to Herbert D. Lakin, and of Miss Sarah Sage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage of Albany, to Edwin O. Holter, now of New York, but formerly of Montana.

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Irving McKesson of this city and Miss Henderson are to be married at Nyack on Wednesday, June 25.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Engagements announced this week are: Mrs. Sarah E. Briggs of 212 South Forty-second Street, thle city, to Dr. Thomas Dyer Hendereon of New York; Miss Dorothy Levy of Haverstraw, N. Y., to Mr. Milton Heroid of Philadelphia, and Miss Annie Elizabeth Hill of 1,808 Spruce Street to Rev. Albert J. Lyman, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Many Philadelphians are closing their houses preparatory to golng to the ehore; others are preparaing to go to Europe, where many of them expect to be present in London during the coronation festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener have taken the Cutting cottage at Newport. Other Philadelphians there will be Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomae McKean, who have taken the Rives cottage; Mrs. J. W. Paul and family, R. W. Donaldson, and Jonathan Evans. The last two have cottages on Conanicut Island.

Mrs. Edward J. Matthews and her daughter, Miss Sydney Matthews, who have been epending several weeks at the Langham, New York, have returned to Lesmore, their country home at Valley Forge, where Miss Matthews will be married on June 28 to Mr. Frederick Woodhall Cheseborough.

Miss Annie E. Davis and Mr. Albert W. Sanson will be married at Holy Trinity Church on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock. A reception will follow at the home of the bride, 1,625 Dauphin Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker Bispham, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Henry Middleton Fisher at Jenkintown, sailed today for Europe.

Mrs. Truxton Beale and her daughter, Miss Constance Beale, will spend the Summer in Europe.

Capt. Spencer Cosby, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel at Bryn Mawr, has taken apartments at 1,700 Walnut Street for the Summer.

Mrs. Oscar Livingston of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James F. Sullivan, at 2,041 Spruce Street.

Mr. Randal Morgan of this city has purchased the steel steam yacht Waturus from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria, and she is expected to leave Southampton for American waters at an early day.

Miss Gertrude C. Stavely gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Florence Elliott of New York.

AFFAIRS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 7.—The early part of the week at Tuxedo wae rather dull, but Friday and Saturday, when those who went to town returned, and today especially, were very lively among the cottagers and at the clubhouse. Many large dinners were given to-day. Richard Mortimer had many guests invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. James L. Putnam of Boston. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and T. H. Gillette of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page.

At the clubhouse during the afternoon the members of the Tuxedo colony attended a concert and musicale given by Miss Eloise L. Breese. Among those present were:

Mrs. E. H. Hewitt,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor,	Mrs. Richard Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull,	Mrs. John M. Woodbury,
Miss Hull,	Mrs. M. A. Starr,
Miss Preston,	Mrs. P. L. Ronalds,
Mrs. Cooper Hewitt,	Mrs. Newbold Edgar,
	Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr.

Among the arrivals at the cottages this week were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French will close their Tuxedo cottage and pass the Summer at Newport.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Merrill passed the week at Newport as guests of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, who has vacated her Tuxedo cottege. Among the late arrivals at the club house are:

F. S. Witherbee,	Mrs. W. Gilbert,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Betts,	Col. and Mrs. G. Sharpe,
William A. Bates,	Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler,
William R. Stewart,	C. D. Draper,
E. De P. Livingston,	Miss Candler,
Duncan W. Candler,	John C. Calhoun,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford,	Frederic Mathaws,
	William H. Bliss.

WHITE HOUSE SOCIAL RECORD.

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Done Much Entertaining the Past Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mrs. Roosevelt's tea last evening to a few friende and her departure for Oyster Bay at 10 o'olock Monday morning bring to a close the most remarkable social record ever made by a President's wife. Besides the regular State functions, which this year included five receptions, when thousands of people were received at each, and three State dinnere, when nearly a hundred guests were entertained, followed by the dinner to Prince Henry, later the one to the French visitors, interspersed with private receptions, teas, musicales, lawn parties, with small dinners and luncheons, river parties by Miss Roosevelt, besides the hall which celebrated her birthday, make the first year of the Roosevelt Administration, socially, a most notable one.

With the busy life of Mrs. Roosevelt, she has not only found time for these social events, receiving about 40,000 guests in the White House, but she has remained a type of American domesticity, giving her family as much time and attention as are accorded by thousands of women with no social duties whatever, but who dawdle away their time with small shopping and idle gossip.

Mrs. Roosevelt does absolutely all of the shopping for herself and children, and plans and superintends all of their wearing apparel, gives constant heed to the domestic workings of the household, keeps in touch with affairs of the day, and has found time for a ride or drive with the President almost every day since he came into the White House. Besides all of these things, social and otherwise, Mrs. Roosevelt has planned most of the work to be done in the White House this Spring, which will restore it to the highest type of Colonial mansion, representing the architecture of the time in which it was built.

Housewarming at Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Kelley had a house-warming at their estate in Matteawan this afternoon. About 200 guests were present. A party of 125 on a special New York Central train came from New York. The Kelley house was built by the late Gen. Howland. Breakfast, at 12:30, was followed by a musical programme similar to that at the White House last February, when Mrs. Roosevelt gave a reception. The soloists were Miss Cornelia Dyas, Mrs. Dyas-Standish, and Miss Louise Dyas of New York. A large organ in the house was presided over by Miss Kelley. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Helen V. C. Kent of Fishkill Landing and Mrs. Stratton

DEFENSE OF BOER LEADERS.

SYMPATHY FOR KRUGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to penetrate the feelings that have inspired your article of this morning against Paul Kruger. I will not point out the generosity of insulting a fallen man in his day of eorrow, but I will ask the writer if the English control of American bearts has eo much affected the brains of the best men of this country to make them forget that the struggle just ended in South Africa was the same struggle fought here against the same greedy enemy a little more than a century ago? Or does the writer forget that the brave fighters for the American independence sought the moral aid of other nations, just as the Boers have done in their war?

Paul Kruger, the man who kept silent under the charge of appropriating the public's money for himeelf, in order to keep under cover the purchases of war material for the grest fight against the people that, in his opinion—no matter if erroneous—were opposed to the interests of his race—this man was not a fugitive, for, unable on account of his age to remain in the field with his sons, he went to Holland to do what he thought best for the interest of his country. And if, as the writer of your article says, the prolongation of the struggle was due to his keeping up the fighting with falee information about European intervention, let me say that he has served his cause honestly. The terms obtained by the Boers now are very different from the "unconditional surrender" asked by the English about a year ago.

Do not try to philosophize on what has hardly entered the domain of history. Let 100 years pass, and then probably the world will judge this man, Paul Kruger, and the strange fact that a nation like ours has espoused the cause of the conquerors against the teachings of its fathers.

ROBERT TALCHERO.

New York, June 5, 1902.

"THE IRRECONCILABLE KRUGER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in this morning's issue under the above caption, I would like to draw your attention to your own course in the matter of the war in South Africa. I remember very distinctly that after it started there was not on this side of the water any one, so far as my reading went, who was so persistent in repeating the allegations of the English about the rascality of Kruger and his officials in the Transvaal, and the like allegations concerning the pure cussedness of the Boers in general.

I recall, also, that very many of your readers took it upon themselves to send you some very interesting letters anent your course, which letters appeared, after a time, to have an enlightening influence upon you, for by degrees you appeared to change your course, and, instead of laying all the blame upon the Boers and their Government, you began, tentatively and half-heartedly, it is true, to lay some of it upon the pig-headed English Government.

In time, I came to think that possibly you had seen the error of your ways—but that illusion is effectually dispelled by the above referred to editorial. You have, now that the Boers are vanquished and so removed from the field of active questions, hastened to return to your old love. In so doing you are but exercising your right, but it seems to me that you were hardly called upon in so doing to repeat and amplify all the statements concerning Oom Paul which were eet afloat by the English at a time when it was very much to their interest to prevent sympathy with the Boers from materializing in help, and many of which statements are self-contradictory. In any event, such statements do not prove themselves; they sprung from interested sources, and they have not been proved by any evidence that a court would permit to go to a jury. Nevertheless, now that the dog is down, you hasten to administer your kick to his carcass, and in so doing you remind me of nothing so much as "the ewine is returned to his wallow and the dog to his vomit."

R. W. B.

New York, June 5, 1902.

SURRENDER OF THE BOERS

1,500 Have Come in Already at Various Points.

Cape Colony Rebels Among Them—The Burghers of One Commando Cheer for King Edward.

CAPE TOWN, June 7.—The surrenders of over 1,500 Boers have already been reported at various points. Commandant Fouché brought in to Cradock, Cape Colony, his command, consisting of 36 Free Staters and 219 rebels. Fouché is ill.

Commandant Conroy's men, on hearing that peece had been concluded, threw their hats up in the air, cheered for King Edward, and sang "God Save the King."

These incidents dissipate the fear expressed that the Cape Colony commends would refuse to accede to the peace terms.

Gen. Christian De Wet is personally superintending the surrenders of the Boers in the Vredefort, Orange River Colony, District.

Gen. Schalk-Burger, ex-Acting President of the Transvaal, who is the guest of the Governor of Natal, Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, at Pietermaritzburg, in an address to the Burghers in the concentration camp, asked them to make the best of the situation and to forget and forgive the past. He pointed out the uselessness and hopelessness of continuing the struggle, urged the Boers to accept and act in accordance with the terms of surrender, which he intended to uphold, and desired them to work for the good of South Africa.

LONDON, June 7.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, announced that the progress made in the surrender of the Boers is entirely satisfactory. Four hundred and forty Burghers have laid down their arms at Middelburg, Transvaal. They also brought in a pom-pom complete, with ammunition, and indicated the hiding places of a howitser and a Maxim gun.

Two hundred and eighty-nine Boers have surrendered their arms at Standerton, Transvaal, and Lord Kitchener confirms the report that 255 Boers, of whom 219 were rebels, surrendered at Cradock, Cape Colony.

Many more surrenders are expected today. All the Boers who surrendered in Cape Colony expressed themselves as being rejolced at the fact that peace had been arranged.

APPEAL OF BOER REFUGEES.

Those in Colorado Ask for Transportation to South Africa.

DENVER, Col., June 7.—The twenty-seven Boer refugees in this city have formulated an appeal to the British Ambassador at Washington relative to their return to South Africa. These twenty-seven speak for the ninety Boers who are in Colorado. They ask that arrangements be made for their return to South Africa, and promise to be law abiding citizens. The appeal has been forwarded to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Inquiry at the British Embassy here developed the fact that the application of the Denver Boers for transportation to their homes has not reached the embassy. The officials do not yet know how it would he acted upon. In cases of actual distress the emhassy in the past has been able to extend some relief to stranded English subjects by procuring for them transportation to a seaport where they might be ahle to ship for home, but there is no fund sufficient to defray a general return of the many Boers in the United States to South Africa. It is therefore probable that the embassy can do nothing in this matter in the absence of a special grant of funds and authority from London.

CAPTIVE OFFICERS REJOICE.

Have Been Enjoying Themselves in Hamilton, Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 7.—The Boer officers who have been living in the prison camps near here have been driving about the island for the past two days. They are enjoying themselves immensely. Most of them are men of fine phyelque, and they appear to be well fed and in good condition. They are courteous, and many of them are wealthy and spend their money freely. Generally they express satisfaction at the treatment they have received while in captivity, but all are glad that the war in South Africa is over.

This afternoon the Boer officers were entertained at Government House.

HEARD NEWS OF PEACE AT SEA.

St. Louis's Passengers Celebrated End of Boer War—A Gastronomic Prodigy.

The American Liner St. Louis arrived here yesterday. On May 31, the day of the departure of the vessel from Southampton, Capt. Passow announced in the main saloon that when they reached New York they would hear the news that the Boer war had come to an end. That night there was a celebration of the good news, and it was remarked by many passengers, among them Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati, that the Americans were much more demonstrative in their enthusiasm than the English themselves.

Gastronomic honors for the voyage went to T. Charlton Henry of Philadelphia, aged fifteen. He was unanimously voted the biggest eater on board, and on Thursday an address was read to him at dinner, complimenting him on his "unparalleled gastronomic abilities," and he was presented with a fifteen-pound turkey, which three stewards brought in and placed before him. Master Henry looked embarassed, it was said, but proved himself equal to the occasion.

Mr. Kruger Rejects England's Tender.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—It is reported here that Mr. Kruger has declined the facilities offered by Great Britain for his return to South Africa, but has accepted Queen Wilheimina's proffer of a Dutch vessel to convey him to South Africa when he decides to return there.

British Troop Ship Sails.

CAPE TOWN, June 7.—The British troopship Bavarian sailed from this port to-day with 1,400 troops, who had been ordered home to take part in the coronation ceremonies.

Argentina's Bid for Boer Emigrants.

CAPE TOWN, June 7.—Advices received here from Buenos Ayres say the Argentine Government has appointed a special agent to visit the camps in South Africa, and offer free transportation to Boers desirous of emigrating to Argentina.

KING OF SAXONY VERY SICK.

Private Dispatches Say His Condition Is Almost Hopeless.

DRESDEN, Saxony, June 7.—King Albert, whose serious illness was recently announced, has developed an excessive tendency to sleep, although difficulty of breathing continually interrupts his repose. There was no improvement in his condition up to this evening.

BERLIN, June 7.—The King of Saxony's condition is evidently much worse than the official bulletins indicate. Private dispatches from Sibyllenort represent his Majesty's condition as well-nigh hopeless. The Saxon Ministry assembled in permanence this morning to await the end.

Brain workers find a pleasant, nourishing medicine and a permanent strength-giver in DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

FAULTY BRITISH ARMY SYSTEM.

Committee Reports that Military Cadets Do Not Regard Work as "Correct Form."

LONDON, June 7.—The report of the Committee on Military Education and Training, issued to-day, furnishes the strongest official corroboration of the inefficiency of the officers of the British Army. The committee's report, which is based on the evidence of the officers themselves, from the Commander in Chief downwards, fills forty-eight printed pagee with ceuetic criticism of the existing system.

The witnesses were unanimous in saying that the junior officers were lamentably deficient in military knowledge, in the desire to acquire knowledge, and in zeal. The committee finds that the young officers will not work unless compelled to do so, that "keenness is out of fashion," and that "it is not correct form." The committee declares that many officers do not possess common elementary education, and plaintively protests that officers ought "at least to be able to express themselves clearly and concisely in their own language." The report condemns the systems of both Woolwich and Sandhurst, where education is "far from satisfactory, the instructors having no inducement to teach the cadets, still less to work."

With the view of diminishing the expenses of officers belonging to cavalry regiments, the report recommends that polo tournaments, regimental coaches, and keeping hounds be forbidden.

Perhaps the penultimate paragraph is the most important of all. "So long as mediocrity is permitted to pass muster," says the committee, "and signal ability meets with no substantial recognition, it is useless to hope for any valuable results from verbal amendments to the regulations. Nothing but inducements, in the shape of certain reward for good work, either in peace or war, can raise the standard of knowledge through the commissioned ranks."

The committee therefore recommends an "honest system of promotion by merit, following upon tests honestly conducted and honestly reported on."

The report plainly hints that officers can hardly be expected to work so long as the present system of advancement through social influence is in vogue, or so long as efficiency has nothing whatever to do with the selection of officers for desirable appointments.

The committee recommends, among other things, that more commissions bs offered to the colonies and that officers be compelled to know either French or German.

NEWFOUNDLAND GALE-SWEPT.

Fears that Many Disasters Have Occurred on the Grand Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 7.—News of the work of the northeast gale which has prevailed along the coast lins of Newfoundland since yesterday continues to arrive. In scores of harbors the storm has destroyed fishing property and many vessels have been damaged. Others have been driven to sea, and fears are entertained for their safety. The tide here yesterday was the highest known in seventeen years. It is feared that many disasters have occurred on the Grand Banks. The gale is still raging.

Capt. Slocum's Term Expires.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, the United States Military Attaché here, has been recalled, his four-year term having expired. He will leave St. Petersburg in July.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Preston—Converse.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 7.—The wedding this afternoon of Miss Frances Converse of New York to Ord Preston of Englewood at St. Paul's Church was the third brilliant wedding of the week here. The Rev. George F. Flitchner, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride, the daughter of the late Amasa Converse, wore white chiffon over white silk, with flounces of point lace, and a tulle veil. She carried a large shower bouquet of orchids and white roses, and wore a diamond hrooch, a present from the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Mies Katherine Simms of Detroit; she wore pink chiffon, and her bouquet was of pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker of Ohio; Miss Avery of Cleveland, Miss De Bevoise of New York, and Mrs. Elliott Holbrook of Yonkere. They wore pale green chiffon and carried large bouquets of sweet peas. The best man was James Magee of Pittsburg and the uehers were Theodore L. Peters of Englewood, William E. S. Griswold, J. M. Woolsey, and Frederick H. Simons of New York, Charles Weile of Scranton, Penn., and Frederick Brooke of Birdesborough, Penn. All of the men exoept Mr. Peters were classmates of Mr. Preston at Yale. Miss Alberta Peters, a young niece of the bridegroom, led the bridal procession as flower girl. A large reception followed the wedding at the home of Mrs. Preston, Winthrop Place, at which several hundred home and out-of-town guests attended. Mr. Preston is the son of the late Col. Albert Preston, United States Army, and grandson of the late Judge Pacificus Preston of the Supreme Court of California. Gen. Ord, United States Army, was his grand-uncle. The bridal couple will make an extended trip throughout the West, probably going to Japan before returning to New York, where they will take up their residence.

Dorsey—Lovell.

The wedding of Grafton Duvall Dorsey, formerly of Baltimore, and Mise Isabel Lovell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallett Lovell, was celebrated at 3 P. M. yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 9 Washington Squars, by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin crepe de Chine trimmed with chiffon and having a hertha of point and duchesse lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Louise Rogers, a cousin of the hride, was her maid of honor, and the two ribbon girls were Miss Florence Lane of Gramercy Park, and Miss Ethel Eames of Brooklyn. They held long white ribbons outlining an aisle through which the bridal party passed. They were in muslin frocks trimmed with lace. When the bride threw her bouquet, it fell in six piecee, each having a charm, one a thimble, another a ring, still another money, and so on. The house was decorated with foliage and pink flowers by "The Fernery," and was extremely artistic. Mr. Dorsey's best man was his cousin, Henry Williame of the United States Navy. Relatives and a few intimate friende only were asked to the wedding.

Conlin—Duffy.

Miss Charlotte A. Duffy of 12 West Seventieth Street, daughter of Mrs. Ann Duffy, was married yesterday to Edward C. Conlin at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street. Quite a number of members of athletic and rowing clubs attended the wedding as friends of Mr. Conlin, who has rowed in most of the winning crews of the Dauntless Club since 1899. He was also one of the eight that won the championship of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in 1900.

Following the wedding ceremony a reception was held at Sherry's, after which the young couple left on the Old Dominion Line for Virginia Beach. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Conlin will live at 61 East Fifty-ninth Street.

A Golden Wedding.

BABYLON, L. I., June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Prince Field, of this village, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last evening by a family gathering at the home of their son, William P. Field. Mr. and Mrs. Field were married in New York on June 6, 1852. Both are natives of Flushing, and come of old Long Island families. Mrs. Field was Miss Mary Ann Purchase. She is a niece of Bloodgood H. Cutter, of Little Neck, the Long Island "Farmer Poet."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Harmon D. Hull.

Col. Harmon D. Hull, who died at his home, 10 West Forty-third Street, on Friday, was born in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y. He came to this city prior to the civil war, and in April, 1861, was a member of the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment. He co-operated with Col. Abram Duryee in organizing the Fifth New York Volunteers, (Duryee Zouaves,) of which regiment he was commissioned Captain of Company A on May 9, 1861, and later Major and Lieutenant Colonel, serving with the regiment until October, 1862, when he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, (Second Battalion Duryee Zouaves.) At the close of the war he raised and commanded the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., known as the "Veteran Zouaves," recruited from the Fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Volunteers.

Col. Hull was appointed in 1866 by Gov. Fenton one of three Commissioners to confer with representatives of the State of New Jersey as to quarantine jurisdiction. In 1889 he was appointed by Secretary Windom special agent of the Treasury in Europe, with headquarters at Paris, which position he held for four years. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion, the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, and other military and civil organizations.

Moses T. Hendrickson.

Moses T. Hendrickson, who died at his home, 488 State Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was well known as a horseman and was for many years active in Republican politics in the borough. He was born in North Hempstead, L. I., on June 7, 1823, and had lived in Brooklyn for about fifty years. Before coming to Brooklyn he was Under Sheriff of Queens County and was for several years proprietor of the Minnetta Hotel, at Mineola. Mr. Hendrickson was for thirty years engaged in the contracting business in Brooklyn, retiring a few years ago. He was the father of Henry P. Hendrickson, Sheriff's auctioneer of Kings County, and grandfather of Frank D. Hendrickson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn. The funeral will take place to-day.

Lord Braybrooke Dead.

LONDON, June 7.—Lord Braybrooke (Charles Cornwallis Neville) died suddenly this morning, at Saffron Walden. He was born in 1823.

Lord Braybrooke was the son of the third baron of the house and Jane, daughter of the second Marquis Cornwallis. He succeeded his brother to the baronetcy in 1861. He was married to Florence, daughter of the third Viscount Hawarden, in 1849. He was educated at Eton, Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was the hereditary visitor of the college and High Steward of Wokingham.

John Stetson.

BOSTON, June 7.—John Stetson, father of Boston's millionaire financier, publisher, and theatrical manager, John Stetson, Jr., now dead, passed away suddenly at his residence, in Charlestown, to-day. He was ninety-six years of age. For years the father was confidential secretary and manager of the son's business, and at the latter's death he left his father $1,000,000. He had lived in the house where death found him for sixty years, having refused to accept a beautiful residence offered by his son.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOSEPH THURNIS, rector of St. Francis's Church, Trenton, N. J., and the oldest priest in the diocese of Trenton, died yesterday morning. He was seventy years old and had been in failing health for several months. He established the Church for German Catholics, over which he was still pastor at the time of his death. He leaves two brothers, priests, in Switzerland, the land of his birth.

HENRY F. STANDERWICK of Stapleton, Staten Island, died at his home Friday night, aged sixty years. A few weeks ago Mr. Standerwick was inspecting the new Masonic Temple, which is under construction, when he fell from the second floor to the cellar. Although he recovered from his injuries sufficiently to be able to go out he was afterward attacked by a complication of troubles that were indirectly attributed to his fall. For eeveral years he had been collector for Statpleton Council 1,456, Royal Arcanum.

APPEAL FOR LITTLE MOTHERS.

The Need of Funds for the Aid Association's Work.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association has sent out an appeal requeeting that the public come to the assistance of the organization so that the outings which have been given every year thus far to children at the Holiday House, at Pelham Bay Park, need not be discontinued. On the 13th day of May the first outing was given to the little mothers who have charge of households, and since that time also 152 children have enjoyed a day'e frolic in the fields, and sixty or more have enjoyed a week's vacation under the care of a trained nurse, and skilled physician.

Expenses, which the Association has had to incur in repaire to the Holiday House, as well as increased expenses because of the advanced prices of food, have depleted the treasury so, that unless further benefactions are forthcoming hundreds of little girls will be deprived of their cherished day's outing.

Heretofore the City Government has appropriated something toward the necessary expenses, hut this year no money has been forthcoming from that source. Contributions should be sent to Mrs. J. H. Johnston, 720 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Business Notices.

"To Breathe the Exhilv'ning Spirit, and to fix the generous purpose in the glowing breast," dine at CLYDE'S, the HOUSE OF SPECIALTIES, where "every prospect pleases" and harmony abounds, from wine cellar to roof garden. Broadway and 75th Street, (the Tilden Club Building—a palace in architectura and furnishing.)

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GREIMS—HEARN.—On Thursday evening, June 5, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 46 East 69th St., by the Rev. Dr. Alfred A Rickert of the Church of the Incarnation, (Philadelphia,) Mary Hoppock, daughter of

COLUMBIA OARSMEN RACE

In Annual Commencement Regatta on the Hudson River.

GRADUATE CREW HAD HANDICAP

In Four-Oared Race and Won In Exciting Finish—Fraser Won in the Single Event.

Columbia's annual commencement regatta was held on the Hudson River yesterday from the Columbia boathouse at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive. A number of spectators, including some graduates, gathered on the veranda of the boathouse to witness the races among eights, fours, doubles, and singles, in which all of the oarsmen in the various classes competed. The river was ideal for rowing, as there was scarcely a ripple to disturb its surface, except for the occasional disturbance by the passage of some of the river boats. The humid atmosphere, while it was not uncomfortable for inactive spectators, made rowing hot work for the oarsmen.

The race which attracted the greatest interest was the eight-oared 'Varsity race, in which the first and second 'Varsities and the first freshman crew were entries. The eights lined up at the docks at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and rowed with the tide to the finish in front of the boathouse. The three crews starting from scratch got off well together and came down the Hudson for the first few hundred yards abreast. Then Bradley, the stroke of the second boat, hit up his pace and slowly his eight drew ahead of the 'Varsity, which was content to row at 34. Toward the finish of the half mile contest the stroke of the second boat went to 40, and on this spurt the junior eight passed the boathouse leading the 'Varsity by half a length, with the freshmen two lengths behind the 'Varsity. The 'Varsity rowed well together, and never got its stroke above 36, while the second 'Varsity was ragged in time at the finish of the half mile. According to plan the three crews did not stop at the float, but continued on down the river for their usual afternoon practice, now followed by the launch Columbia, in which Francis S. Bangs, J. A. B. Cowles, Charles Eldridge, and a number of Columbia graduates watched the races. At the three-mile mark, where the row ended, the steadiness of the first 'Varsity told, and the senior crew led the second eight by a length.

The three heats in the four-oared race proved interesting, especially in the final heat, in which a graduate crew competed. The first heat was between the fours of the senior and junior classes. After both crews had twice fowled, the juniors won by half a length from the seniors, who made a brilliant spurt at the finish. The second heat proved easy for the freshman four, as the sophomore quartet steered out of their course, nearly ran into a tug, and had to quit rowing for a moment. In the final, the graduate eight, which won its heat by default, was a competitor. This boat was made up of J. A. B. Cowles, a Columbia oarsman of '83; Morton G. Bogue, coxswain of the 1900 'Varsity; Charles Eldridge, '79, a substitute in the Columbia four that won at Henley in '78, and to fill the fourth place R. S. Stangland of last year's freshman crew. This quartet also had the advantage of having a coxswain, a boon which enabled them to steer a very straight course. The graduates were given thirty seconds handicap on the juniors, who started after them pell mell, without much hope of catching them, however, because of the graduates' big handicap in a half mile race. The graduates pulled mightily, each rowing a different stroke, and, though nearly exhausted, they crossed the finish line leading the juniors by half a length, who were, in turn, a length and a half ahead of the freshmen. The juniors made a beautiful rally near the finish and barely missed winning the race.

Alexander J. Fraser, who recently won the junior single sculls at the Harlem regatta, had no trouble in winning the singles from R. Von Bernuth. Summary:

Interclass Fours.—First Heat—Won by Junior four, composed of Robert B. Bartholomew, bow; Victor de la M. Earle, 2; Gerald S. O'Loughlin, 3; Henry C. Townsend, stroke; Senior four, second, composed of Arthur D. Weekes, bow; Capt. Roland P. Jackson, 2; Bruce McL. Falconer, 3; Allan B. A. Bradley, stroke.

Second Heat—Won by Freshman four, composed of R. H. Hubbard, bow; A. C. Scott, 2; B. M. Wheeler, 3; R. S. Pierrepont, stroke; Sophomore four, second, composed of Edwin H. Updike, bow; Alexander J. Fraser, 2; John S. Maeder, 3; William F. Rollins, stroke.

Third Heat—Won by default by the Graduate crew, composed of Charles Eldridge, '79, bow; Robert S. Stangland, '04, 2; Morton G. Bogue, 1900, 3; Justus A. B. Cowles, '83, stroke; William P. Comstock, '03, coxswain.

Final Heat—Won by Graduate four, (30 seconds;) Junior four, (scratch,) second; Freshman four, third.

Pair-oared Gigs.—Final Heat—Won by Freshman crew, composed of A. MacKenzie, bow; L. B. Lamont, stroke; Second Freshman crew, second, composed of A. Ferris, bow; J. P. Haaton, stroke.

Single Sculls.—Final Heat—Won by Alexander J. Fraser, '04 Science; Rudolf L. Von Bernuth, '04 College, second.

Eight-oared Shells.—Final Heat—Won by Second 'Varsity crew, composed of Arthur B. Hull, bow; Edwin H. Updike, 2; Jarvis P. Carter, 3; John S. Maeder, 4; Victor de la M. Earle, 5; A. Nicoll, 6; Bruce McL. Falconer, 7; Allan B. A. Bradley, stroke; James Myers, coxswain; First 'Varsity crew, second, composed of Arthur D. Weekes, '02 College, bow; Capt. Roland P. Jackson, '02 College, 2; Robert B. Bartholomew, '03 College, 3; Henry C. Townsend, '03 College, 4; Richard S. Smith, '04 Law, 5; Lewis Iselin, '03 College, 6; Gerald S. O'Loughlin, '03 College, 7; William F. Rollins, '04 College, stroke; William P. Comstock, '03 College, coxswain; First Freshman crew, third, composed of R. H. Hubbard, bow; A. W. Atkins, 2; A. MacKenzie, 3; J. B. Lamont, 4; M. L. Cornell, 5; A. C. Scott, 6; B. M. Wheeler, 7; R. S. Pierrepont, stroke; Chester C. Cuthel, coxswain.

THE ANTI-AUTOMOBILE OUTCRY

Agitation Against Chauffeurs as a Class Declared to be Anarchistical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been with some amazement and regret that I have noticed, not only the letters that have appeared in THE TIMES denouncing automobilists and automobiles, but your editorial attitude as well.

A good many of us read THE TIMES as a corrective and safeguard, fleeing to it for safety from the biased and sensational newspaper, therefore it is with more than regret that I have noticed that THE TIMES has acted as chief huntsman to the bowling mob that has assailed automobilists so intemperately and unreasonably the past few weeks in your columns.

Some of the fruits of the Anarchistical utterances were the wounding of a defenseless woman and the applauding of her might-have-been murderer by some gentle individual called a "man," who rushed cash ball to the rescue of the young tough who made the assault on Mrs. Thomas.

It seems to be an accepted fact that the automobile's creation, final destiny and present use is solely for the "idle and vicious rich," to quote one of your delightful humanitarian correspondents who advocates the electric chair as a penalty for those who, while going at an unlawful rate of speed, should kill some one.

No one who has the interests of the automobile at heart can or should indorse reckless driving of the automobile, but they do not believe in condemning all automobilists because a few unbridled ones forget the rights and feelings of others. It is characteristic of the American Nation that they believe in speed, and the faster business or pleasure vehicles are driven the better they like it, and it is this desire to "get there" that causes the trouble.

The automobile is here to stay beyond a doubt, and it is meeting with the usual hostile reception accorded to every innovation, especially if those people who have plenty of money take to it first, but the patronage of the "vicious rich" will not be necessary to perpetuate or to prolong the glorious life and uses to which the automobile will be put. As a vehicle of commercial use, it will do away almost entirely with the horse as a beast of burden, and I never look at a poor struggling and straining team in our inferior downtown streets but that I feel thankful for the advent of the automobile. Its place is on the street, and it has more right there than the trolley, and it may not be quite as destructive of human life.

A great outcry has been raised as to the number of accidents caused by the automobile. A New York paper, last Sunday printed a summary of a dozen accidents in two years. Now some one should try their hand in a summary of trolley car or carriage accidents in two years, or football accidents in the same length of time.

The writer well remembers the time in New York when there was a similar outcry against bicycles, and Central Park was closed to them. We had to go in numbers in some parts of New York simply for protection, and I suppose we were looked upon as belonging to the "vicious rich," simply because we were pioneers in a new innovation. The farmers who blazed the way in the West met with the same reception by the Indians and wild beasts.

Finally, as to speed trials, it is my opinion that they are right and proper and that the commercial supremacy of the American automobile will depend upon its speed and staying powers just the same as our battleships, our race horses, and the many other things we sell abroad. I, however, question the ability of using the public thoroughfare for such trials where the public is invited. It may be some day that the automobilists will have sufficient political pull to have a million-dollar speedway built for them at the taxpayers' expense. I want to say that the most rabid enemy the cyclist had to encounter in the early days was the "hog" horseman, and he crops up now just as offensively.

The automobile will do more than the bicycle did for the promotion of good roads, and if the recklessness of the few be abated and all automobilists stand sturdily on their rights the present agitation can be overcome, but it may first possibly lead to a few killings, if such attacks as made on Mrs. Thomas are repeated, because the automobilist will learn to carry and use firearms for protection.

It has surprised me to see how few have taken up the cause of the automobilist, for surely there are plenty intelligent and capable chauffeurs among the "not guilty" that should defend their cause, which is just.

W. J. MORGAN.

New York, June 6, 1902.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Livingston Field Club Eleven Won League Match at Prospect Park.

The Livingston Field Club played its first League championship cricket match yesterday at Prospect Park, and gained an easy victory over the Kings County eleven, which had to submit to defeat after their opponents had lost but two wickets. W. J. H. Clark bowled in good style for the winners and captured five wickets for 23 runs, while M. R. Cobb obtained four for 25. Nothing conspicuous was done in batting by either team, M. R. Cobb's 19, not out, being the best inning of the match. The score:

KINGS COUNTY.

H. Tattersall, c. Stoddard, b. Cobb	3
A. B. Lewis, b. Cobb	7
G. Marriott, b. Clark	10
G. W. Barnes, b. Clark	2
H. Williams, c. Stoddard, b. Clark	5
G. Eshelby, b. Clark	0
R. Seeley, run out	5
F. E. Fisher, b. Clark	4
W. Williams, c. Jackson, b. Cobb	4
C. T. Toddings, b. Cobb	8
G. Williams, not out	0
Byes	4
Leg bye	1
No ball	1
Total	54

LIVINGSTON FIELD CLUB.

M. R. Cobb, not out	19
H. E. Jackson, b. Eshelby	14
W. J. H. Clark, c. W. Williams, b. Tattersall	13
K. B. Stoddard, not out	6
F. A. W. Ireland, did not bat	—
W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr., did not bat	—
Byes	7
Total	59

Some notable cricket marked the opening of the league championship season at Bayonne, where the Nelson Lodge team had to submit to a severe drubbing at the hands of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who won by 214 runs and 7 wickets to spare. The game was made memorable by some remarkable performances, both with bat and ball. A. G. Laurie carried off the honors in the former department of the game, with a vigorous inning of 103, not out, while F. F. Kelly performed the feat of capturing 4 wickets in consecutive balls. R. W. Powell was the only Nelson man who showed form. He carried his bat right through the innings of his team, and was responsible for the 3 wickets which fell. The score:

NELSON LODGE.

R. W. Powell, not out	9
G. Fitz Gibbon, b. Laurie	0
J. Hunt, b. Kelly	0
F. H. Rogers, b. Kelly	0
E. Phillips, c. Griffith, b. Kelly	0
C. G. Wridgeway, b. Kelly	1
A. C. Lederer, c. Kelly, b. Laurie	5
S. Elford, b. Laurie	0
Byes	2
Total	17

KNICKERBOCKER.

C. Dalton, c. Rogers, b. Powell	43
F. J. Mockler, c. Wridgeway, b. Powell	40
J. Forbes, c. Rogers, b. Powell	0
A. G. Laurie, not out	103
A. G. Cooke, not out	26
C. E. Griffith, F. F. Kelly, A. V. Clark, W. S. Patmore, C. H. Hill, H. A. Gibbs,	Did not bat.
Byes	17
Leg byes	2
Total, (three wickets)	231

There were two contests of the championship series of the New York Cricket Association brought off at Prospect Park. The first of these was between the Newark Club and the Manhattan second eleven. This proved an evenly contested game, and was eventually won by the New Jersey men by 26 runs. R. E. Torrence and C. K. Murray made a good stand for the winners, with contributions of 20 and 18 respectively, while S. Livingston obtained considerable success with the ball. For the Manhattans H. A. Beveridge made 18 and E. E. Jacobson 10 not out, while W. A. Bottles took eight wickets for 47 runs. The totals were: Manhattan Second, 74; Newark, 100.

The second association game was between Essex County, another New Jersey team, and Brooklyn Team B. The Essex County men had things all their own way in this match, and won by 60 runs. T. Gilbert proved the top scorer of the game with a carefully played innings of 24, while F. C. Birch took the bowling honors with a record of six wickets for 13 runs. The totals were: Essex County, 96; Brooklyn Team B, 37.

The West Indians were scheduled to play Nelson Lodge second eleven, but the game was postponed on account of the latter having a short team.

The Claremont Club of Jersey City played the junior team of the Knickerbocker A. C. yesterday at Bergen Point and won by 13 runs in a low scoring game. The bowlers had matters all their own way, and the top score of the match was 7, by E. S. Kringsted. W. West and B. Forbes did the best work for the winners, while the Tyers brothers divided the wickets between them for the Knickerbockers.

New Rochelle's Annual Regatta.

The annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which the Regatta Committee has chosen this year to call the midsummer regatta, is to be sailed on Saturday, June 14. Yachts of all classes and rigs, regular, special, and one-design, from 51 feet racing measurement down, are called for, and the regatta is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. The presence of the one-design fleets of small boats of several yacht clubs will make this regatta one of the most interesting of the season. The Manhasset Bay one-design raceabouts, eight in number, are entered, as are also five of the Horseshoe Harbor one-design class, while from the American Yacht Club will come three of the one-design class, each half a dozen strong. The boats of one of these classes are approximately of the size as are those of the New Rochelle and Manhasset Bay boats, so that with its own fleet of one-design raceabouts the New Rochelle Yacht Club will have four representative groups of one-design boats, of something like equal measurement. Each group will race by itself for its own prize, but the contest between groups should be an interesting event. The club is also assured of the presence of the regular raceabout fleet, the racing thirty-footers, and such of the thirty-sixes, forty-threes, and fifty-ones as are in commission. The courses to be sailed are the regular club courses on Long Island Sound, in front of Echo Bay. The start will be made at noon.

LACROSSE AT BAY RIDGE

The Champion Dufferin Twelve of Canada Won Easily

FROM CRESCENT A. C. TEAM

Large Crowd Saw the Contest Which Was Played on a Wet Field—Score Was 8 Goals to 5.

On a field wet and slippery with the rain the Dufferin lacrosse team, champions of the Canadian Lacrosse Association of Western Canada, yesterday defeated the team of the Crescent Athletic Club by the score of 8 goals to 5. The competition was played on the field of the defeated organization at Bay Ridge. Despite the unpromising weather a great crowd of lovers of the sport, numbering 5,000 spectators, lined the roped field. They carried umbrellas, which they waved frantically at the brilliant plays of the game, completely forgetting the downpour of rain which fell in frequent showers.

In one respect the rain added zest to the sport. While running at full speed the men of either team were the victims of falls that were often in the nature of acrobatic feats.

As usual the Crescent men started off with a rush and by spirited work and excellent passing were enabled to hold the Dufferins in check for a time. Then W. Irvine shot the ball into the cage on a pass from Henry. It was eighteen minutes before the Crescent players were successful in making their first tally. They all took turns at making the trial but the Dufferin player at goal, Booth, made some sensational stops. Finally Lindsey got the ball past him into the cage on a triple pass from Kennedy to Wall. He repeated the trick five minutes later and the Crescent contingent were jubilant with the prospect of victory.

On the next face-off J. Irvine and McIntyre passed the ball up the field by short throws, and Irvine landed it inside the netting for a goal. This was followed by Campbell scoring on a long throw which was unassisted. Two minutes later Dufferin scored again on a pass-in by J. Irvine. With the time of the first half nearly finished Crescent made desperate efforts to balance the score. On several occasions they had the ball almost within the cage, but Booth's fine work saved the score. Lindsey made the point just before the half ended by a double pass with Wall. The half ended: Dufferin, 4; Crescent, 3.

The long passing of the Dufferin players was the feature of the second half. J. Irvine and Hatcher both scored before Crescent was able to tally again. This time it was Curry who accomplished the trick, assisted by Stoba.

Then the Crescent men made frantic endeavors to at least tie the score. The ball rapidly traveled up and down the field, and as the rain came down the players were badly mixed in frequent tumbles. In one of these scrambles Shore, the second defense of the Dufferin team, was laid out by a blow in the face from a lacrosse stick. A little later Kennedy was the victim of a ball fall, but both continued in the game to the end.

The teamwork of the Canadian champions was better than that of the Crescent Athletic Club, although the latter put more dash into their work. Line-up:

Dufferins, 8.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 5.
Booth	Goal	Garvin
J. Kearns	Point	Maddren
W. Kearns	Cover point	Miller
Menary	First defense	De Casanova
Shaw	Second defense	Dralley
Medill	Third defense	Dobby
J. Irvine	Centre	Kennedy
McIntyre	Third attack	Jewell
Hatcher	Second attack	Wall
Campbell	First attack	Stoba
Henry	Outside home	Lindsey
W. Irvine	Inside home	Curry

Goals scored—By Dufferins—J. Irvine, 3; W. Irvine, 1; Campbell, 1; Hatcher, 1; McIntyre, 2. Crescent Athletic Club—Lindsey, 3; Jewell, 1; Curry, 1.

Referee—Arthur Moses of Crescent Athletic Club. Umpires—J. C. Henry for Dufferins, E. Saunders for Crescent Athletic Club. Timekeepers—B. H. Kelley for Crescent Athletic Club, Dr. T. H. Henry for Dufferins. Time—Two 35-minute halves.

MR. WHITNEY PRAISES INTRUDER.

Neglected Mate of the Colt Nasturtium Turns Out Well.

When the news that John Gubbins's Irish-bred colt Ard Patrick, with "Skeets" Martin up, had won the great English Derby at Epsom Downs last Wednesday, no person in New York was more interested in the outcome than William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney's interest, though, was purely more of the "what might have been" kind than anything else. When told about the outcome, one of the men with Mr. Whitney at the time took occasion to remark that the result would in all probability have been a very different one had Nasturtium been able to start, as Mr. Whitney had intended he should the first of the year. Mr. Whitney agreed with the statement that the result would have been a different one, and then in answer to a question as to whether Nasturtium's racing days were over, he replied:

"Yes, Nasturtium's days so far as racing is concerned, I fear, are past. His wind is broken, and although we are giving him every care at Westbury I do not think that the horse will ever be seen on the track again. No one knows what a loss this is to me—not from a financial standpoint, but because I had become greatly attached to the horse."

Mr. Whitney then said a few nice things about Intruder, the horse that he entered for the Derby when Nasturtium was taken ill. "The way Intruder has come to the front," said Mr. Whitney, "is one of the most astonishing things imaginable. When Nasturtium was sent to England, Intruder was sent along with him as a running mate. At that time his legs were in bad shape, and I was totally unprepared to expect anything from him. So when Nasturtium was taken sick Intruder was put to work with the horses. He had not been long at it when my trainers were surprised to see him run away from the other horses, and, as he kept the good work up, he was entered for the Derby, and now I consider him a very fine horse. Trainer Huggins as soon as he arrived in England entered the horse for three races, and he won first place in two of them. So when it became apparent that Nasturtium would not be in condition to enter the race I substituted Intruder. What he did in the race you know, and had it not been for a little scrimmage which took place at the start he would have done much better. You mark my word, Intruder is going to be a great horse."

Horse Martin Rode Protested.

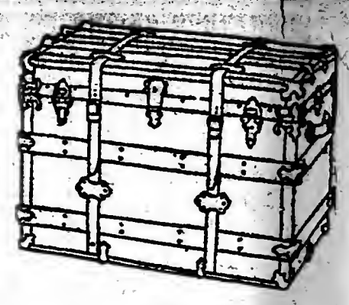
LONDON, June 7.—In the race for the Kempton Park Two-Year-Old Plate, of 1,000 sovereigns, at Kempton Park to-day Lord Dunraven's Salute, with J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, the American jockey, up, came in first. But an objection was lodged against Salute on the ground that the horse carried thirty pounds below weight. The stewards will decide the point raised on Monday next. Principality was second, and William C. Whitney's Ayrshire Beauty was third.

International Cycling Championships.

ROME, June 7.—The International Cyclists' Union, at a meeting held at the Sporting Club to-day, decided that bicycle matches for the world's championship shall be held in 1903 at Copenhagen, and in 1904 at Chicago, during the Olympian fêtes, to be held there that year.

International Polo Match Postponed.

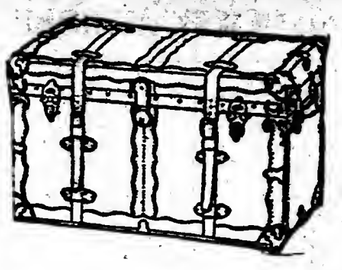
LONDON, June 7.—The Committee of the Hurlingham Polo Club decided to postpone the game which was to be played to-day between the American and English teams, in the series for the American Cup, on account of the weather and the state of the ground, until Monday. The Americans desired to play, but they were overruled. There was a good crowd present, in spite of the rain.



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TRUNKS IN JUNE.

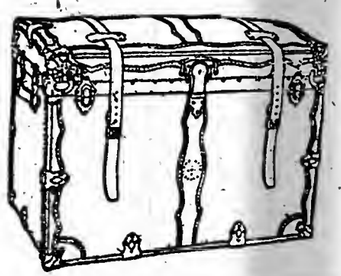
A sale of Trunks at this season of the year should appeal to those about to travel.

Four June Specials.

$8.00 to $16.50

Your choice of three sizes—32, 34, 36.
All made on the Jordan & Jordan principle,
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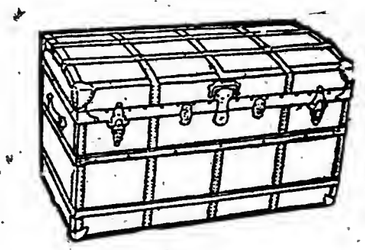
All our Trunks have a five-year guarantee.



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ROAD HORSES ON PARADE

Over 300 Drivers in the Hudson County Association Outing.

BRUSHES HELD AT GUTTENBERG

Awards of Ribbons Made for the Best Turnouts in the Four Divisions—Prominent Horsemen Present.

Over 300 pleasure drivers took part in the third annual parade of the Hudson County Road Drivers' Association on the Hudson County Boulevard yesterday afternoon. The Road Drivers' Association of New York and Brooklyn were represented, while the Staten Island Road Drivers' Association sent a delegation of a dozen members, who formed a division of the parade. The officials of all the municipalities along the route were present in carriages, and crowds of interested spectators lined the route of the procession from beginning to end.

The start was made from Dunton Avenue, and the route led up the Boulevard to the North Hudson Driving Park, at Guttenberg, where a number of brushes were held. The Grand Marshal, Dr. T. E. Smith, driving Black Diamond, led the parade, and was followed by carriages containing Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City, Mayor Edgar Seymour of Bayonne, Mayor Adolph Lankering of Hoboken, Mayor George Bergkamp of West Hoboken, Mayor C. Dietz of North Bergen, Mayor R. Schiem of Union Hill, Mayor John Zellar of Guttenberg, Mayor J. Otis of West New York, City Collector Robert Davis of Jersey City, Director M. B. Holmes of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, and the judges, President John F. Cockerill of the New York Road Drivers' Association, Capt. J. I. Houseman of the Staten Island Road Drivers' Association, and the President of the Brooklyn Pleasure Drivers' Association. The Boulevard Commissioners, in carriages, followed, President Charles Birdsall of the commission driving Stella M. and Stranger.

Then came the officers of the Hudson County Road Drivers' Association, as follows: President Michael T. Connolly, driving Princess and Merced C.; Vice President William Symes, driving Hector, and Second Vice President Thomas Magner, driving Russell Egbert, 2:15.

Other drivers in the First Division were: James Coyle, driving Stella; James E. Souder, driving Kensington; Edward Carroll, driving Little Ted; John Magner, driving Verdie Sanford, 2:22¼; Henry A. Heidt, driving P. P. M., 2:25; A. M. Henry, driving Brunnie; John J. Burke, driving Rose, 2:18¼; Dr. John C. Petersen, driving Governor, 2:29¼, and L. W. Schanz, driving Henry, 2:30.

The delegation from the Staten Island Road Drivers' Association, which completed the First Division, comprised the following: H. Avery, driving Author and Manlia Foster, 2:21½; Dr. James McKee, driving Tar Tartar, 2:12; Jacob I. Housemann, driving Smuggler Jim; J. I. Housemann, driving Oyster Bay; J. J. Magee, driving Manon; E. Stanley, driving Bessie; E. Stanley, driving Reilly; Hugh Kling, driving Pete; Robert McRoberts, driving Lord Warren; Edward W. Thompson, driving Black Bess.

George W. Henry, Driving Judge, was Marshal of the Second Division, and the drivers included:

Mrs. J. E. Souder, driving David Crickett, 2:16¼; Mrs. J. C. Petersen, driving Luke Morgan, 2:17¼; Mrs. W. O. Vile, driving Myrtle King; Mrs. J. P. Smith, driving Lady Wallace; Miss E. Lawson, driving Bonne Belle; William J. Davis, driving Black Joe; E. J. Schroeder, driving Planet, 2:04¾; William H. Hepsley, driving Hal Bothwell; J. P. Smith, driving Rose Lette; George H. Williamson, Jr., driving Dick Lambert, 2:27¼; A. H. Hull, driving Irene; George H. Williameon, Jr., driving Grey Bess; Owen Farley, driving Pea Dee; M. Farley, driving Dan S.; Jeff Everzen, driving Billy; W. S. Everzen, driving Vickers, 2:32½; C. S. Richaards, driving Babe; James W. Currie, driving Robert; F. B. Basford, driving Joe Benton, 2:28; James J. Lillis, driving Vevatta, 2:16¼; Jotham Wakeman, driving Babe Lambert; John Manion, driving John M., 2:18.

Peter Jochum, driving Pete, 2:50; M. Burke, Jr., driving Dixie Van, 2:20¼; M. Burke, Sr., driving Fred R.; Herman Roede, driving Lightning, 2:50; Charles Heidel, driving Sultan, 2:35; Edward Zieger, driving Dauntless, 2:18¼; T. F. Healy, driving Volante, 2:21½; Edward Surinual, driving Rachiel Baltic, 2:20; W. E. Gratton, driving Lotta G.; J. H. Buckridge, driving Bess; Wellington Walton, driving Mikado; Conrad Foller, driving Bessie F.; Richard Bearns, driving Pellegola, 2:27; Mrs. Matilda Kaufman, driving Ruth Mac, 2:25; P. McDonald, driving Tom Hunter; Charles A. Mohn, driving Dewey, 2:18; James Connolly, driving Yellow Pine; George H. Jones, driving Spruce; Edward Carroll, Jr., driving May; F. C. Goppelt, driving Dolly; Louis Varnoli, driving Willie B., 2:40; R. L. Kortright, driving Major; Guy Fole, driving George Carpenter; P. H. Connolly, driving Lady Wilkes; Guy Snyder, driving Stump; J. O. Hesse, driving Bob; John Glenn, driving Kitty; Harry Weycock, driving West Side Peckham, driving Al Pointer, Jr.; G. A. Judge, driving Hemlock; M. Markin, driving Ticks; L. Hollehan, driving Blue Stone; John J. Heavey, driving Sheriff, and G. J. Taylor, driving Attempt.

The Marshal of the Third Division was Dr. John Farrell, who drove Whirl Wilkes, and the other drivers in the division were:

G. Koop, driving Betsey; John Hallonhan, driving Elmond, 2:12¼; Charles H. Dow, driving Vernon; William Van Wert, driving Vera, 2:20¼; Joseph Harper, driving Whistle Vernon, 2:25; Jacob Diehl, driving Orange Maid, 2:24½; S. E. Brewster, driving Greenville Boy, 2:20; Mrs. G. E. Brewster, driving Greenville Girl, 2:25; S. P. Brewster, driving Kernell H., 2:30; J. G. Warde, driving Bess; Frank Ryer, driving Joe; Henry Wendt, driving Lents; Dr. Joseph Hornblower, driving Rosedale; C. Intermann, driving Black Prince; A. Betz, driving Bismarck; A. R. Reede, driving Kitty F.; Thomas Lynch, driving Jack King; William Nauth, driving Drum Major, 2:32¼; John F. Jay, driving Kitty F., 2:27½; John A. Van Wyner, driving Guy W.; R. E. Wood, driving Lady Bell; R. E. Wood, driving May Bell; John W. Stewart, driving Julia S., 2:23; Guy Bruce, driving Ned B., 3:00; Michael Coyle, driving Blue Jeans.

William Kitrick, driving John J., 2:23; J. H. Laurence, driving Ireland Boy, 2:15¼; Thomas J. Murphy, driving Buck; William Baker, driving Flora; Gus George, driving Orde Boy, 2:25; Charles Dorr, driving Vernon, 2:17; James L. Magee, driving Bessie M.; George B. Mankern, driving Harry G., 2:14¾; Edward Herman, driving Tangleline, 2:50; Dr. N. F. Feury, driving Spiron, 2:40; W. W. Titzell, driving Electric, 2:21; Byron Winfield, driving Baby Rich, 2:21; William Moore, driving Baby, 2:15; H. F. Vosteen, driving Hypernuis, 2:11¼; Harry Neimann, driving Patron, 2:30; John Foulkes, driving Desaires, 2:21½; Mrs. G. Reimel, driving Prince G., 2:22½; Edward M. Watson, driving Mary B.; Capt. F. T. Farrier, driving Relyea; Miss Marie and Alice Petersen, driving Jersey Lilly; Muriel Watson, driving Babe; William Baker, Jr., driving Jack; George F. Schober, driving Doney R. Powell, driving Nelly; S. Meyer, driving Leading Lady; A. Hauck, driving MacAdam; James Nolan, driving Asphalt, and F. Post, driving Rubber.

Charles Hoffman, driving Index and Dick Turpin, 2:23½, was Marshal of the Fourth Division, which comprised the following drivers.

Dr. G. A. Kraues, driving Nip and Tuck; George H. Williameon, driving Guy B. and Candy Boy, 2:10; James O'Hearn, driving Calypso and Hopeful, 2:21; J. McMonagle, driving Grace M. and Stranger; Daniel Seeman, driving Alex 2:23¾; Flynn, 2:28¾; John McAusland, driving Captain Frank and Doc H.; William H. Wild, driving Clara and Anna; Henry Mehl, driving Flaeh and Spat; J. F. Connors, driving Harry and Spat; James Doherty, driving Jack and Jim; Victor Lembeck, driving Jack G. and Sweepstake Belle.

The Fifth Division was led by Marshal George H. Donaldson, driving Rob Ren, and contained the following drivers:

George W. Smith, driving Black Diamond; M. Gilmartin, driving Noble; John F. McNulty, driving Black Jack; C. N. King, driving Prince; William C. Bair, driving Grey Eagle; L. M. Connolly, driving Buck; William A. Gilen, Jr., driving Pur Jack; William 1. Vanderbilt, driving Billy W.; S. Turneval, driving Honest Bob; R. Powell, driving Dick; Gluck Brothers, driving Cleveland; Steep Brothers, driving Dick; F. A. Folin, driving Babe and Bob; William Van Keuren, driving New York Belle and May Budd; Excelsior Stables, driving Babe and Dewey; M. Connolly, driving Prince and Dandy; F. Reimer, driving hay team; Edward O'Donnell, driving Bay Billy and Mate; C. Martens, driving Nelly and Billy; Edward Zieger, driving Gray Dawn and White Light; J. J. O'Connor, driving Dolly Grey and Annie Moore; Stanley & Donnelly, driving Gannon and Walter; Thomas F. Carey, driving Jack and Nancy; John F. Hoope, driving Dolly Grey and Freddie H.; G. H. Williamson, Jr., driving Charlie and Julia; C. Birdsall, driving Snip and Dan.

Awards of blue, red, and yellow ribbons were made for the best three turnouts in each division as follows:

First Division—John J. Burke's Rose, driven to a road wagon, first; Jacob I. Housman's Smuggler Jim, driven to a road wagon; second, J. I. Housman's Oyster Bay, driven to a runabout, third.

Second Division—E. J. Schroeder's Planet, (2:04¾,) driven to a road wagon, first; William H. Hepsley's Hal Bothwell, driven to a road wagon, second; Wellington Walton's Mikado, driven to a runabout, third.

Third Division—S. Meyer's Leading Lady, driven to a runabout, first; S. E. Brewster's Kernell H., 2:30, driven to a runabout, second; Dr. John Farrell's Whirl Wilkes, driven to a runabout, third.

Fourth Division—Charles Hoffman's Index and Dick Turpin, 2:29¼, first; Victor H. Lembeck's Jack G. and Sweepstake Belle, second.

Fifth Division—S. Turneval's Honest Bob, first; R. Powell's Dick, second.

In addition prizes were given for the following awards: Best single road rig, driven by a lady, Mrs. J. E. Souder, driving Davy Crockett; best runabout and horse, A. H. Hull, driving Irene; best cob to runabout, S. Meyer, driving Leading Lady; best single trap or surrey, S. Turneval, driving Honest Bob; best team to runabout, Charles Hoffman, driving Index and Dick.

At the Guttenberg track a number of brushes were decided, and resulted as follows: Edward Carroll's Little Sid beat William J. Davis's Black Joe; J. E. Souder's Davy Crockett beat William Connolly's Frank D. and T. P. Healy's Volvan; H. A. Heidt's P. P. M. beat James Coyle's Stella W. and Dr. J. C. Peterson's Luke Magan, and J. H. Lawrence's Island Boy, Charles Hoffman's Index and Dick Turpin beat John Magner's Verdie Sanfut and Rose, and H. L. Hutchinson's Parkville Prince and Fred beat John O. Hearn's Hopeful and Calypso.

Opening Golf on New Brunswick Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 7.—The first regular monthly handicap of the New Brunswick Golf Club brought out a large number of players to-day. The events included matches for both men and women. The scores:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
R. K. Wilson	91	10	81
M. Wilson	96	14	82
J. P. Street	91	8	83
L. Runyon	84	0	84
D. D. Williamson	105	20	85
T. L. Smith	88	0	88
W. R. Hill	92	2	90
C. A. Kenney	101	11	90
C. A. Kenney	101	11	90
A. Atkinson	99	8	91

CLASS B.

Miss L. Kirkpatrick	111	0	111
Miss H. Williamson	117	0	117
Miss M. Wilson	135	13	122

Yearlings Sold at Gravesend.

The Dixiana yearlings, which were to be sold at the sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, were transferred to the Gravesend paddock, and a big crowd was in attendance. The bidding was very spirited. Newton Bennington bought the ch. c. by imp. Ben Strome-Irvana for $2,000, the highest price of the sale. Following is a list of those that sold for $500 or over:

PROPERTY OF MRS. T. J. CARSON, DIXIANA FARM, KENTUCKY:

Ch. c., by Imp. Ben Strome-Irvana; N. Bennington	$2,000
Ch. f., by Imp. Ben Strome-Queen of Trumps; S. B. Brown	800
Ch. c., by Imp. Ben Strome-Midrose; J. W. Schorr	1,100
Ch. f., by Imp. Ben Strome-Over the Water; E. H. Garrison	550
B. c., by Ben Strome-Stryohinia; W. Huestion	950
B. c., by Ben Strome-Mary Litcher; Andrew Miller	950
Ch. c., by Ben Strome-Barcarola; J. W. Schorr	800

PROPERTY OF T. J. CLAY, BALGOWAN STUD, LEXINGTON, KY.:

Ch. c., by Imp. De Beauvoir-Bon Voyage; J. M. Carr	1,000

MILADI WON ALCEDO CUP

In Annual Regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club.

NEW ROCHELLE RACEABOUTS

Herman B. Duryea's Humma Had a Sail-Over in 51-Foot Class of Sloops—Other Yaching Events.

In the annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club yesterday, S. H. Mason's schooner Miladi won the second leg for the Alcedo Cup, and thereby becomes the permanent owner of that trophy. Miladi practically had a sailover. By some misunderstanding on the part of those in charge of James N. Norris's Leslie, which was entered against the Miladi, that boat did not start until ten minutes or more after her rival had crossed the line. Even with that allowance, however, Miladi easily outsailed her.

In the 51-foot sloop class, Herman B. Duryea's Humma also had a sailover. Cord E. Meyer did not appear with the Altair, which he had entered, and those who had expected to witness the first contest this season between those old-time antagonists were disappointed. For the fourth time this season the new one-design New Rochelle raceabouts appeared. Three of them sailed, and W. N. Bavier's Knave won her fourth consecutive victory.

In the 43-foot class a question of the measurement of F. M. Smith's Effort was raised, and the Regatta Committee withheld its decision as to the winner in the class until the question could be decided.

Lowering skies in the early morning hours threatened to interfere with the day's racing, but the ill-omen was not fulfilled as the day wore on. At noon—the hour fixed for the start—the sky was overhung with clouds, but there was a fresh southwest wind blowing—a good all-sail breeze. The wind held true all the afternoon, freshening a little toward the close of the day. The larger boats carried their topsails, and all were able to break out their spinnakers as they neared the outer mark. There was no call for windward work, the first leg of the course being a run and the second, with one or two short hitches, a reach homeward.

The course for all classes was from a starting line off the clubhouse at College Point, L. I., to and around

THE GERMANS IN THE SHIP COMBINE

Terms of the Agreement with the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines—No Shares in Them to be Acquired by the Syndicate.

The Directorate of the Hamburg-American Line sent to the shareholders of the company on May 26 a circular setting forth the following facts about the formation of the Ship Trust and its arrangement with the German lines:

About a year ago there was a meeting in New York of interested parties, headed by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with the object of amalgamating in a trust the great steamship companies participating in the North Atlantic traffic. After prominent English and American shipping firms had declared that they were prepared to join the trust it devolved upon us to adopt an attitude toward an event of this exceptional character, calculated as it was to effect a complete revolution in the existing situation.

On the one hand, it was impossible for us to ignore the danger of this combination. On the other hand, in view of the unsatisfactory state of things created in particular by the mutual jealousy of the English lines, we could not fail to recognize the great value of a comprehensive working combination such as had been an object of vain endeavors for many years past.

It was out of the question that we should entertain proposals which were calculated to affect even indirectly in any form or shape the nationality and the independence of our company. Ways and means had, therefore, to be found for maintaining these indispensable preliminary conditions, and, at the same time, obtaining such a connection with the contemplated syndicate as would guarantee friendly co-operation between the parties. Protracted negotiations led to the conclusion of an agreement between the syndicate on the one side and our company and the North German Lloyd on the other—an agreement which we are convinced entirely corresponds to the objects in view.

The essential provisions of this agreement are as follows:

1. The syndicate undertakes not to acquire shares in the German companies, either directly or indirectly; in like manner the German companies undertake to abstain from the direct or indirect acquisition of shares in the syndicate.

2. In order, nevertheless, to enable the contracting parties to have a direct interest in the returns of their business, the two German companies have undertaken to pay over annually to the syndicate a portion of their dividends which would correspond to the ownership of at least 20,000,000 marks (£1,000,000) in shares. This arrangement was made at a time when the capital of each of the two companies in shares amounted to 80,000,000 marks, (£4,000,000). In the event of an increase in the capital such as has, in fact, since taken place, the syndicate has the right to raise the amount on which its quota of the dividend is reckoned to 25 per cent. of the share capital. Per contra the syndicate undertakes to pay the two German companies from its own funds an interest of 6 per cent. upon the same amount—that is to say, upon at least 20,000,000 marks.

3. In order to secure the advantageous co-operation of the two parties it has been decided to establish a committee which shall see that the agreement is faithfully carried out, which shall keep the German companies and the syndicate in constant touch with each other, and which shall secure an understanding on matters affecting their common interests. This committee shall consist of two representatives of the syndicate and two representatives of the German companies.

4. The combination is intended to represent a defensive and offensive alliance, (Schutz-und-Trutzbündniss;) the syndicate and the two German companies accordingly undertake to support one another against the encroachments of outside competition.

5. If one of the parties should temporarily need more ships than are at its disposal in order to meet the requirements of its traffic, it shall be bound before chartering such ships from outside firms to give the other party the preferential right to supply it with such extra steamers on conditions the details of which are laid down in the agreement.

6. The syndicate undertakes not to send any of its vessels to a German port without the consent of the two German companies. On the other hand, the German companies undertake to observe certain restrictions in respect of their traffic with British ports. These obligations do not, however, prevent—(a) the entire maintenance of connections already established; (b) the future inclusion of British ports for any connections to places to which the syndicate itself has not liners running from England; (c) the future adoption of British ports for the lines of the German companies to South America, Mexico, or the West Indies, even if the syndicate has lines to those places from England.

7. The Syndicate undertakes for all its lines between Great Britain and America not to let more than two of its vessels per week touch on the outward or homeward voyage at any French port. Reciprocally, the German lines undertake to continue, as in the past, not to call at Belgian ports with their vessels that ply to and from North America; and they promise that neither of them shall let their vessels plying to and from North America call at English ports more than seventy-five times in the year on the outward and seventy-five times on the homeward voyage—that is to say, not more than 300 times in all. If the German companies increase their sailings from French ports, as they are at all times at liberty to do, the syndicate is likewise entitled to make a proportionate increase in its sailings.

8. The establishment of new steamship lines, or the extension of an existing connection when considerate enough to represent the doubling of the number of sailings (Expeditionen), shall, before being carried into effect, form the subject of deliberation by the committee mentioned in Clause 3. The committee is not entitled to prevent the establishment of such new connections or such extensions of business. But it has been agreed that if the syndicate wishes to effect such extension, or to establish a new line, it is bound to offer the German companies the option of participation to the extent of a third of the enterprise. The same obligation is undertaken by the German companies toward the syndicate. This participation shall take the following form: The party that claims to participate shall pay the party which undertakes the enterprise interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the third part of the capital required for the extension; and in return it shall participate to the extent of one-third in the profit or loss derived from the extension. These arrangements do not, however, apply to coasting lines or similar minor enterprises.

9. The North Atlantic saloon passenger traffic of both parties will be regulated by a separate agreement with the object of arranging a pool for this branch of the business. The pool arrangements regarding third-class passengers, which have been carried out for more than ten years between the companies concerned, will remain in force.

10. Similar arrangements with reference to freights are not for the present contemplated beyond existing agreements or beyond the reciprocal services provided for in Clause 4.

11. In a case of differences which the members of the joint committee are unable to settle among themselves, the decision shall lie either with a commission chosen by the boards of supervision (Aufsichtsrathskorporationen) of both parties, or with an impartial court of arbitration.

12. Should there be war between Germany and the United States or between Germany and England or between England and the United States the agreement shall cease to have effect throughout the duration of the war.

13. The agreement is concluded for a period of twenty years; but each party shall have the option of proposing a revision of the agreement at the end of ten years, and of withdrawing from the agreement at the end of the ensuing year if the revision cannot be effected in a satisfactory manner.

14. The syndicate has given the Hamburg-American Line an undertaking—without prejudice to the provisions of Clause 8—that it will leave to that line exclusively the traffic between New York and East Asia and the traffic between New York and the West Indies.

The circular announcing the terms of agreement was signed by the Board of Supervision of the Hamburg-American Line, including Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, and by the Directors, of whom Herr Ballin is the head.

TOOK 124 PAIRS OF TROUSERS.

Three Men, Who Had the Missing Clothes in an Express Wagon, Arrested.

Fred Rice, Charles Spencer, and Mando Mandini were arrested yesterday morning by Detective Sergeants McIver and Pollock of the Madison Street Station, charged with the larceny of 124 pairs of trousers and some carpets and rugs valued at about $100. Rice has no home, while the other two men, who have no occupation, live at 4 Macdougal Street and 104 Greenwich Avenue respectively. Early in the day Benjamin Christ of 332 Water Street reported to the station that his tailor shop had been entered during the night and over a hundred pairs of trousers were missing.

The detectives found an express wagon in charge of the three men loaded with the missing clothes at Jefferson and South Streets. The men were unable to account satisfactorily for having the goods in their possession, and they were taken to the station.

There was also found in the wagon two rolls of carpet, which were tagged with the names of Mrs. Schayer, New Rochelle, and the Underwriters' Salvage Company of New York. The police allege that the men were about to dispose of the articles when they were arrested.

APPEAL TO KOSHER BUTCHERS.

Committee of Fifteen to Ask Them to Sell Meat at 14 Cents a Pound.

A meeting of the Anti-Beef Trust Association, held last night at 83 Forsyth Street, was attended by fifty-two delegates from Hebrew sub-organizations who are agitating for cheap kosher meat. The Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel presided. Dr. D. Blaustein, the Treasurer of the association, reported $150 in the Treasury, and that the association had expended about $350 in paying fines imposed on cheap-meat agitators and for literature, &c. In the future offenders against the law in the name of cheap meat will have to pay their own fines, Dr. Blaustein said, and no more contributions were wanted.

A Committee of Fifteen was named to try to get the kosher butchers to sell meat at 14 cents per pound. Ten butchers, representing sixty kosher meat dealers, said the meat dealers would sell meat at 14 cents if the Association gave them a certificate upholding them, and this was promised.

LOUIS C. WHITON DISCHARGED.

Georgia Lumber Civil Suits, His Lawyer Declares, Also Settled.

Louis C. Whiton, the lawyer, of 311 West Ninety-seventh Street, who was arrested and on May 29 held by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court charged by Charles Eary of 390 Central Park West with the conversion of two notes, aggregating $3,500, was honorably discharged in the same court yesterday morning. The case arose over commissions and legal services said to have been rendered by Mr. Whiton in the organization of the Georgia Lumber and Development Company, in which Mr. Bary was interested.

George Gordon Battle of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, counsel for Mr. Whiton, said last night that a civil suit of the same origin only the minimum amount allowed by law. commission being recognized in full and paid by Mr. Michael Jacobs of 320 Broadway, representing Mr. Bary.

TWO MEN STABBED ON BOWERY

Proprietor of a Clothing Store Wounded and His Clerk Killed by an Italian.

Jacob Kantrowitz of 158 East Houston Street, proprietor of a clothing store at 270 Bowery, and Benjamin August of 19 Henry Street, one of Kantrowitz's clerks, were stabbed in front of the clothing store last evening by an Italian, with whom there had been a dispute about a sale. Both men were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where August expired in a few minutes. Kantrowitz's wound was not serious, and after it had been dressed he was allowed to return to his store. Thomas Valento, forty-seven years old, a laborer, living at 293 Elizabeth Street, was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station, charged with the stabbing.

According to several witnesses, Valenti entered Kantrowitz's store, and with the little English of which he has command made it known that he wanted a suit of clothes. From a well-filled purse he extracted a two-dollar bill. A suit for which $4 was asked was shown to him, but he would not pay that much and walked out of the store. At the entrance August made another attempt to induce Valenti to buy the four-dollar suit, when the latter, it is alleged, took a stiletto from his clothes and like a flash stabbed August in the left side, about two inches below the heart. When August cried out and dropped Kantrowitz ran to his assistance, and he, too, was stabbed in the left side, about three inches below the heart.

Valenti, still clutching the weapon, ran up the Bowery to Houston Street, with a big crowd after him. He turned west on Houston Street and between the Bowery and Elizabeth Street a young man grabbed him, but was shaken off. Detective Louis Schmidt of the Oak Street Police Station, who was passing, tackled the Italian in turn and soon took the fight out of him with his pocket "billy." Then Schmidt and Policeman Richards took the prisoner to the Mulberry Street Station.

Kantrowitz and August had, in the meantime, been carried to a drug store at Elizabeth and Houston Streets. They lay on the floor in the store forty-five minutes before an ambulance arrived, despite the fact that four calls were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Donovan finally appeared and took the men to the hospital.

Suicide of a Bookkeeper.

George L. Engel, thirty-five years old, who lived with his parents at 36 Suydam Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. He was employed as head bookkeeper in a gold paint establishment in Manhattan at a salary of $4,000 a year. He had been in poor health for a long time, owing to close attention to business, but beyond this there was no possible reason why he should end his life.

Jersey City Police Salaries.

The Jersey City Police Board yesterday sent to the Finance Board its estimate of expenses for the new fiscal year, which begins on Dec. 1 next. The amount asked for is $473,354, which is an excess of $18,000 over the appropriation for the current year. President Thomas W. Tilden of the Police Board said that if the amount was allowed it would be used to increase the salaries of acting patrolmen who are now paid

ALMSHOUSE FOR SERVANT OF THE POTTER FAMILY.

Children Refuse to Support a Woman Who Says She Was Once Bishop Potter's Nurse.

Mrs. Mary Smith of 1,729 Amsterdam Avenue, accompanying her aged mother, Mrs. James Fagin, called at the office of Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor Merwin yesterday afternon, where Mrs. Smith said that she wanted her mother admitted to the Almshouse. The last boat to the Almshouse for the day had gone, and Suporintendent Merwin arranged that the aged woman might stay in an east side lodging house until to-day, when she will he taken to the institution.

Mrs. Fagin, who is eighty years old, said that her husband, now dead, was a coachman in the family of Bishop Potter for many years, and that she herself had been the Bishop's nurse.

Mrs. Smith was seen last night in her home, a neat little flat on the fifth floor of a tenement. Mrs. Smith is the mother of four girls. Her husband, Cornelius Smith, is an electro-plater.

Mrs. Smith admitted having been to the Outdoor Department with her mother and told her reasons. In brief she said it was because she and her husband were unable to care for the old woman, as they had their hands full feeding and clothing their family. Mrs. Smith said that her father, Michael, and her mother had for many years been in the employ of Howard Potter, the father being a coachman and the mother a nurse. Later Fagin worked for George R. Read, the real estate dealer.

Mrs. Smith said that when her father died ten years ago he left three parcels of land in Portchester, which were valued at about $5,000. The property was portioned off to Mrs. Fagin, two sons, and Mrs. Smith, but Mrs. Fagin's share had been used up. Mrs. Smith said her two brothers, John and James, were prosperous and she thought they should take care of their mother. Yesterday she said she had taken her mother and a bundle of the latter's clothing and had gone to the home of John Fagin, at 980 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, with the intention of leaving her mother there. She did not get a cordial reception, however, and then went to the Department of the Out-door Poor.

For a time Mrs. Fagin was in St. Joseph's Home, but left there as the monthly stipend of $15 required for her board was not paid. From the Home she went to live with her daughter.

PRESIDENT BAKER'S VIEW.

Glad, He Avers, that the Morgan Combination Is to Have a British Competitor.

President B. N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line, who sailed yesterday on the Minnehaha for London, expressed himself before sailing in regard to the reported British shipping combination, which will compete with the Morgan trust, of which the Atlantic Transport Line is a member:

"If it is true that we are to have a competitor," said Mr. Baker, "I think it will be a very good thing. The other company will be out for the money also, and the result of two shipping combinations pitted against each other will greatly benefit the traveling public.

"Business for two months to come, however, will not interest me. I and my daughter have been invited by the British Admiralty to attend the naval review to be given during coronation week, and we expect to have a very pleasant time."

MILITARY SURGEONS ADJOURN.

The Association Recommends Passage of Dick Bill Reorganizing the National Guard.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Association of Military Surgeons closed its sessions today. Resolutions were adopted recommending the establishment of a school for the training of medical military officers, and the passage of the Dick bill, reorganizing the National Guard of the different States. The officers recommended by the Nominating Committee yesterday were elected, and Boston was selected as the next place of meeting.

Capt. K. Tamura of the Japanese Army read a paper on "Original Medical Investigation by a Japanese Military Surgeon."

Among the other papers read were: "A Short Account of Mosquito Work in Havana, Cuba," by Major W. C. Gorgas; "Typhoid and Malarial Fevers at Chickamauga," by Major E. C. Carter; "The Experience of the United States Navy with Yellow Fever on Board Ships," by Dr. F. W. F. Wieber, and "The Treatment of Yellow Fever, Past and Present," by Dr. James Carroll, member of the Yellow Fever Commission, United States Army, and "The Vaccination of Porto Rico—A Lesson to the World," by Major Axel Ames.

ERUPTION IN GUATEMALA.

News of Outburst of the Volcano Tacana Which Killed a Thousand Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—News brought by the Chilean steamer Palena gives the first details of the eruption of the volcano of Tacana in Guatemala, which destroyed half the town of Rathalhulen and caused the death of 1,000 persons. The town is a few miles back of Champerico, a Pacific port.

Pumice stone and ashes thrown from the crater of Tacana have spread a thin coating on the land adjoining Champerico. Officers of the Palena say great quantities of pumice stone were floating in the Harbor of Champerico, and brought pieces to give away as curios. Ashes fell with the stone, and both came from the volcano of Tacana after it had been stirred into active eruption by the big earthquake of April 18 last, they report.

Earthquakes continued at brief intervals every day since the great disturbance of April 18, keeping residents in terror, and little has been done to repair the ruin. Only two or three days before the Palena left Champerico an earthquake destroyed a small town near Guatemala City, but its name was not learned. At Quezaltenajo, where the greatest injury was done by the big earthquake, the people are said to be wholly disheartened.

CAR PLANT FOR CHICAGO.

Pressed Steel Company's Deal with McCord & Co. of That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Negotiations have just been closed by which Chicago gains one of the largest car plants in the United States, the Pressed Steel Car Company interests having united with McCord & Co. of Chicago in taking over the plant and business formerly operated by the Illinois Car and Equipment Company at Hegewisch. At a meeting of the stockholders held in New York on June 5 the following Directors were elected:

F. N. Hoffstott and A. H. Larkin, of New York; J. W. Friend of Pittsburg; A. C. McCord of Chicago, and D. W. McCord of New York.

The company was organized for the purpose of taking over the Chicago works. A large amount of money will be spent upon the works for the purpose of equipping it for building steel cars and wooden cars with steel underframe.

The works will employ when completed about 3,000 men. The improvements will be completed within six months.

"Beauty Doctor" Remanded.

CHICAGO, June 7.—E. W. Johnson, the "beauty doctor," charged with causing the death of Miss May Thompson, who died on May 29, after wearing a mask, was denied his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Dunn to-day. The Judge ruled there was sufficient evidence to hold Johnson on a charge of manslaughter and placed the bond at $5,000, which Johnson was unable to give.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway 21-22 Streets



Summer Hair Goods

made especially for summer wear. They are not only beautiful, but light and cool, and keep their shapeliness in the atmosphere of the mountains and the moisture of the seashore. I make these coiffures to match exactly any shade of natural hair.

FOR THE FRONT HAIR: Marie Antoinette, Pompadours, Waves
FOR THE BACK HAIR: Lover's Knot, Newport Coil, Wavy Switches

Hair Ornaments

You will find in my extensive collection ornaments suitable for Summer hops or to adorn and keep the hair in order when you are out of doors without a hat.

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

No Branch Stores No Agents

Beautiful Specimens at the Museum of Natural History for Artisans to Study.

THE "INDIANS' PAINT BRUSH" ALSO SUGGESTED AS A POSSIBLE SECOND CHOICE.

At a time when artists have overcome the fear of introducing too much color in their compositions, when stained glass has revived with unexpected sumptuousness, and even the architect is asked to introduce color in buildings, it is only natural that the treasures of color hidden in the earth should be considered. The semi-precious and the precious stones are studied now in order to add beauty to the interior and exterior of buildings, as well as to increase the resources of the mosaic maker and the jeweler, but those who avail themselves of the opportunity are too few.

A couple of hours may be spent with advantage in the Museum of Natural History, examining the various specimens of stone suitable for building which are ranged in cases on the ground floor. More time should be given to the minerals in the show cases on the third floor, and of special interest is the Morgan collection of precious stones, pearls, and semi-precious stones in a separate gallery on the same floor. Astounding is the beauty of these exhibits.

The method of exhibiting the precious stones is to place in an upright show case the uncut gems as they appear when taken from the earth, while below in a flat case are the cut or polished gems. Here are the opals, for instance, both Oriental and American, the former with a quiet intensity, as of milk full of phosphorescent gleams and the American more translucent but brilliant like our sunsets and autumnal woods. There is the microcline opal in great wedges, very lovely in its pale-green hue, even when unpolished; the wood opal, soft and silky in its comparatively dull radiance, and alongside the fire opal, emitting fins sparkles of red flame. There is the yellow opal and the opal full of a purple light. In connection with jasper and ironstone this mineral has the color of the peacock's feather, or it may appear of a brilliant, gay yellow like a topaz. There is nothing sinister about the opal, although for many people the tradition of its unluckiness bars it from use as a personal adornment.

The quartz family is naturally to the fore when it comes to magnificent color effects. Here is the Spanish topaz, both as it comes from the mine and the stone polisher, and as it looks after having been subjected to heat to intensify the color. The cairngorms show great variety—pale smoky and deep smoky varieties, decolorized cairngorms, quartz filled with fine strands of byssolite, called hairstones, yellow quartz, and beautiful rose quartz. Here is quartz almost crystal clear, with an internal iridescence, or with a "phantom" within, as if a big crystal were inside. There is the fibrous quartz, called cat's-eye, so familiar in seal rings.

AMETHYSTS AND AGATES.

Here are the amethysts, which the ancient Greeks punned upon, calling them "non-drunks" and believing them useful to topers—amethysts pale in hue, but brilliant, glorious New Zealand stones rich in purples, and others deep purple almost to blackness. A very beautiful natural combination is one of amethyst and agate closely blended.

In another case we have the splendid swirls of gray, brown, and red of the agates; moss agates showing curious figures of leaf and seaweed and rows of trees, even of shapes that look like butterflies, so that it is sometimes hard to believe that mere chance has designed them.

The Mocha stone from India is in this department, curious and pleasing in tones, if not colorful. Again we have the jades and jadeites, on which so many theories of the trade and emigration of prehistoric races have been built, when manufactured articles in these materials have been found in European and American soil. Very splendid is the green of some jadeites; it is rich and lustrous; very fine the "imperial" jade of Burmah. Here is a cup of jade to which the Chinese give the title of "melting snow," owing to its soft, smooth white texture when polished. There are the white, the gray, the olive, the pale and dark green varieties, often shown in elaborately carved Chinese and Burmese examples—smoky green jade and reddish. Rock crystal, too, wrought into many shapes.

Another case offers garnets of many shades, from the nearly black carbuncle to the dark wine-colored and claret-colored, the golden garnet from Ceylon and the deep honey-brown from Virginia. Green garnets also are here, olive colored and deep green, that might easily be taken for emeralds; pale pink ones from Mexico, green from Quebec, dark red from Alaska. The spinel garnets are hardly less beautiful—purple, dark green, dark pink, pale red, blue-green, violet, and ruby red.

SOME AQUAMARINES.

By themselves are the beryls, which again surprise one by their variety of tone, uncut or cut. Pale yellow and pale rose and bluish, with some milky as moonlight, they seem anything but beryls. Here are the sea-green varieties or aquamarines which have been so fashionable of late for jewelry. Here are the zircons and emeralds. Tourmalines, uncut, of the color of the lees of red wine, and cut showing rose-pink or green, or, in combination, a rose centre on green. With these are the chrysoberyls, peridotes, olivines, chrysolites—delicate and charming tones well fitted for the modern jewelry.

The topazes are seen not only in brilliant golden hues, but in many dull colors. Turquois in the matrix and wrought, some pieces covered with long quotations from the Koran, turquoises from Mexico fashioned into beads and charms by the Indians—it would take too long to speak of all the gems in the Morgan donation.

Examples of splendid colors in stones large enough for sculpture or architecture may be seen in the adjoining gallery. Here are blocks of the beautiful eid-rose-tinted rhodonite and a deep red variety from New Jersey; pale green masses of the Amazon stone and turquois-blue specimens from Colorado. Russian rhodonite is a very exquisite stone, old rose with yellow and brown spots and black and brown veins.

Startling effects are seen in malachite and azurite from Arizona, where the two colors, green and blue, occur together in the same block. Solutions of copper have made great masses of stalagmites velvety green, sometimes a dark green pattern on a light green ground. Brilliant purples or dark blues are seen with a green veining. There are pale green, gray, and white stalactites, sometimes in icicle form, sometimes in great sheets, and occasionally there are green, wavy stripes on an alabaster ground. The limestones offer the most varied and delicate colors—big lilacs or ashes of roses or pink crystals, transparent masses, opaque blocks colored sky-blue with salts of copper, faint pink and horn colored. Such easily wrought stones might be used in the industrial arts with telling effect as inlays for furniture, mosaics, and other work.

This has been often attempted in Europe, and in the Morgan collection there are Russian examples, such as a box inlaid with different jaspers, and imitations of fruits, and leaves formed of various minerals. But the artist was not there, and the results are stiff and commonplace, more calculated to deter than encourage the use of stones as imitations of natural objects. Guided by good taste, however, and a sense of color a cabinetmaker might employ these semi-precious stones like malachite and rhodonite, fluorite, and calcite, serpentine, aventurine, and selenite, smoky quartz and onyx, in a way that would produce a work of art. Attempts in this line are usually failures, because the workman is trying to cram as many different stones as possible into a given object; or, as in some historic cases of gifts of malachite tables from Russian Emperors, the point was to get as big a slab of this magnificent green stone as possible. Either way the effect is dull, for mere variety or mere quantity gives no pleasure.

ROSE AND RED PEARLS.

It would not do to leave this part of the Museum of Natural History without lingering over the case of pearls in the Morgan donation. Here are the rose and red pearls of the conch shell from Florida and the brilliant pearls from the abilone shell. Fresh-water pearls from American rivers show an astonishing variety of delicate tones, black, gray, silvery, and pink, as well as the usual color. Very interesting to the amateur who attempts to make jewelry are the baroque pearls of eccentric shape; for, while they do not approach in price the perfectly round pearl of commerce, they lend themselves better to quaint forms of jewelry. Sometimes they take shapes which make them just fitted for watchguards, pendants, and brooches. The long, mallet-shaped pearls are much used nowadays in fantastic jewelry; their color qualities are often as fine as those of the costliest "perfect" pearls.

One difficulty in making use of these colors for the arts and crafts is the fact that demand for them has not sprung up in sufficient strength to warrant their mining and shipment to the great cities. Onyx of certain light tints can be had, because the architects of big buildings in New York have set the fashion. Only gradually can these beautiful materials be obtained. As many of them are from American soil, however, they will in time find a market springing up for them which will make it worth while mining for them and bringing them to the cities.

CROKER'S NIECE DEFENDANT.

Mrs. Daisy Morgan's Husband Seeks a Divorce—Trouble Attributed to a Youthful Violinist.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 7.—Mrs. Daisy Morgan, formerly a resident of this place and a favorite niece of Richard Croker, figured as defendant yesterday in a suit for absolute divorce brought by her husband, Terry G. Morgan of Port Washington.

Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Warren, who for many years were residents of Great Neck. Mrs. Warren is a sister of Mr. Croker and she and her daughter, Mrs. Morgan, had several times visited Mr. Croker at his English home at Wantage.

Terry G. Morgan is a musician and a few years ago went abroad and studied music. When he returned he became a teacher of music and first met his wife when he was engaged to give her lessons at her father's home in Great Neck. She was then sixteen years of age. They were married on June 6, 1895. After two years of happiness, Mr. Morgan says, his domestic troubles began, the cause being, he affirms, that a young violinist paid too much attention to Mrs. Morgan.

When the case came up before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, the plaintiff through his lawyer endeavored to produce evidence that he thought would entitle him to a divorce. Justice Gaynor declined to accept the evidence on account of the youthful appearance of the violinist, who was referred to by the Court as a boy witness, and intimated that he would dismiss the complaint if the plaintiff did not produce suitable testimony to substantiate the charges.

The case is expected to come up again in court next Friday, when the plaintiff says he will have other witnesses on hand to testify.

Mrs. Morgan, who has not been living with her husband for the past year, became an actress a few months ago, having secured an engagement to appear under the name of Daisy Welstead in a comedy called "The Boarding School," when the play was presented at the Criterion Theatre in Brooklyn on Nov. 11 last. The couple have one child, a boy seven years of age, who is in the custody of his father. Mr. Morgan says his wife, who is residing somewhere in the Borough of Manhattan, has put in no answer to his petition for a divorce.

Centenarian Rode in an Automobile.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—Mrs. Margaret De Graff Devoe of East Syracuse celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday to-day by taking a ride in an automobile. She is active and her faculties are keen.

R. H. M. C. KOCH & Co.

125th Street, West.

Clearing Sale of Millinery

Second Floor.

An unparalleled opportunity to choose from a magnificent collection of Dress, Outing, Shirt Waist, Sailor and Untrimmed Hats—sharp price concessions on highly desirable goods—here is a partial list:—

Women's Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, only the choicest and newest effects—most popular shapes and latest colorings.

3.00 for $10.00 to $15.00 Hats. | 6.00 for $15.50 to $25.00 Hats.

Ready to Wear Hats, of Jap. rough straw, plain and lace effects, trimmed with Liberty Silk, Velvet and Pompons, all colors; were $1.98 to $2.98, on Monday..... 98c

Women's and Misses' Shirt Waist Hats, a manufacturer's sample lot of high grade goods, in a variety of new shapes and styles, the latest midsummer trimmings; made to retail at $3.98 to $5.98, on Monday..... 1.98

Flowers and Foliages. IMPORTED FROSTED CARNATION FOLIAGES, extra large spray; were 65c. per spray, on Monday..... 25c
IMPORTED WHITE MUSLIN ROSES, six in bunch; were 75c. per bunch, on Monday..... 25c

A Sale of Ladies' Summer Dresses.

Third Floor.

LADIES' COSTUMES, of best quality silk, in black and white and blue and white checks, prettily trimmed with chiffon, new plaited skirts, same suit being offered by prominent downtown houses for $32.50; here on Monday..... 18.75
LADIES' SUITS, new shirt waist model, of superior quality satin foulards, polka dot or fancy figured designs, in all the favorite shades; value $25.00..... 14.75
LADIES' SUITS, of fine white Dimity, entire dress trimmed with Val. lace, sash and collar of ribbon; value $12.00..... 6.95
LADIES' SUITS, of pink or blue Dimity, Shirt Waist style, entire dress tucked; value $8.00..... 4.95

Shirt Waists, Dressing Sacques.

Second Floor.

LADIES' WAISTS, of fine white lawn, with Val. lace or embroidered insertions, hemstitched or embroidered turnover collars..... 1.39
LADIES' WAISTS, of sheer white lawn, with five embroidered insertions, front and back of fine tucks..... 1.69
LADIES' WAISTS, of white silk striped mull, or fine lawn, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Val. lace, button back; also several styles button front, with fine embroidery..... 2.98

LADIES' SHORT KIMONAS, of figured or striped lawn, with white and colored borders..... 45c
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES, of striped and figured dimity, or plain lawn, tucked back and front, trimmed with ruffles edged with lace..... 95c
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES, of white lawn, large collars, trimmed with lace, some with feather and hemstitching; also of pretty colored striped dimity.. 1.35

Silks---Tempting Prices.

Main Floor.

BLACK JAPANESE HABUTAI, pure silk, an exceptionally good grade, 27 in. wide; reg. 65c. per yd..... 39c
BLACK FOULARD, all silk; a superior quality and finish, 24 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd..... 58c
REAL JAPANESE WHITE HABUTAI, for graduating dresses and shirt waists, 27 in. wide; reg. 50c. per yd..... 39c
LOUISINE AND TAFFETA CHECKED SILKS, black and white, blue and white; reg. 65c. and $1.00 per yd..... 49c and 79c

Unusual Offerings in Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

ALL WOOL ALBATROSS; all the newest shades, including black and white, 38 in. wide; reg. 48c. per yd..... 33c
ALL WOOL VOILE, in all the street and evening shades; 46 in. wide; reg. 69c. per yd..... 49c
BLACK PURE ENGLISH MOHAIR SICILIAN, an extra good quality, 45 in. wide; reg. 65c. per yd..... 39c
BLACK ALL WOOL BASKET CANVAS, one of this season's latest weaves, 50 in. wide; reg. 98c. per yd..... 69c

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Second Floor.

FANCY PRINTED BATISTES AND LAWNS, all the latest designs and colorings; regularly 12½c. per yd., on Monday..... 7½c
SILK GRASS LINEN, with colored satin and self-colored stripes, 24 in. wide; regularly 65c. per yd., on Monday..... 39c

Warm Weather Household Needs. At Cut Prices.

WATER COOLERS, handsomely japanned, galvanized iron lining:—

Gallons	2	3	4	6
Price	1.19	1.49	1.73	1.98

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "The White Mountain Freezer," triple motion; cream can be frozen in 4 minutes:—

Quarts	1	2	3	4
Price	1.25	1.69	1.98	2.25

THE PEERLESS ICELAND FREEZER:—

Quarts	2	3	4
Price	1.24	1.49	1.75

OIL STOVES, two hole, four 3½ in. burners..... 98c
THE MONARCH BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, two hole, with two powerful burners..... 4.98
GAS STOVES, nickel plated, two hole, double burners..... 98c
GAS TUBING, best mohair covered, patent ends, per foot..... 2½c

WINDOW SCREENS, one panel, hardwood frame, upward from..... 25c
FANCY SCREEN DOORS (six sizes), each..... 98c
GARDEN HOSE, guaranteed quality, 25 ft., with combination spray nozzle and hose reel..... 1.98
"THE KAUFMAN" FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, fitted with assorted sizes of labelled bottles, three drawers, and printed list of emergency remedies... 2.98
RING SHOWER BATH SPRAYS, hold fast bulb..... 98c
BATH SPRAYS, with 2½ in. rose and rubber guard..... 85c
HAMMOCKS, close woven cotton, brilliant colors, with pillow and spreaders, 5½ foot bed..... 87c
FOLDING LAWN SETTEES, 5 slats, painted red..... 49c
LAWN SWINGS, for two people, strongly made, painted red..... 3.98

125th Street, West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avs.

MAN WITH FRACTURED BACKBONE RECOVERING.

Physicians Think It May Not Be Necessary to Repair the Injured Spinal Column with a Silver Tube.

James Mullen, who is in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, with a fractured backbone, as a result of a fall at Brighton Beach several days ago, is improving so rapidly that the physicians of the hospital now believe that it will be unnecessary for them to carry out their proposed plan to repair the injured spinal column by the use of a silver tube.

Mullen is being treated by what is known as the extension method. He is strapped to an inclined board, with his head in a leather case, to which is attached a rope leading over a pulley and ending with heavy weights. Weights are also employed to draw his feet down the other way, the result being that the spinal column is kept extended, and the spinal cord relieved of pressure. Mullen's recovery depends upon whether the fracture heals.

Th doctors propose, if this treatment is not successful, to remove the fractured vertebra and fill the place with a small silver tube.

MASONIC GRAND MASTER'S STAFF.

Masonic Grand Master M. W. Elbert Crandall has appointed the following to be officers of his staff:

Grand Chaplains—George R. Van De Water, New York; John J. Reed, New York; Pierre Cushing, Le Roy; John D. Kennedy, Brooklyn; Duncan Cameron, North Tonawanda; Charles F. Canedy, New Rochelle.
Grand Marshal—John R. Gardner, New York.
Grand Standard Bearer—George Kent, Lyons.
Grand Sword Bearers—William S. Hackett, Albany; Arthur W. Hillebrand, New York; Dexter D. Curtis, Elmira; William O. Campbell, New York.
Grand Stewards—Charles S. Owens, Rochester; Eugene Klein, Buffalo; John W. Arthur, Northport; Robert Miller, New York; Phillip Luetig, Brooklyn; Edward H. Hopkins, Penn Yan.
Grand Directors of Ceremony—William F. Rutherford, New York; Stephen R. Stewart, Springfield Centre; James H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Henry J. Schreiber, New York; Richard E. Shaw, Brooklyn; Lorenz Zeller, New York.
Senior Grand Deacon—Samuel Crook, Brooklyn.
Junior Grand Deacon—Charles M. Wickwire, Waterville.
Grand Lecturer—John Laubenheimer, Albany.
Grand Librarian—Alexander A. Clark, New York.
Grand Historian—Edwin A. Quick, Yonkers.
Grand Pursuivant—George M. Berry, New York.
Grand Tiler—Andrew Ferguson, Brooklyn.
The following are District Deputy Grand Masters:
1. B. Frank Wood, Jamaica.
2. Henry A. Powell, Brooklyn.
3. Edward F. Marsh, Brooklyn.
4. Enoch H. Currier, New York.
5. John McMillan, New York.
6. John A. Henderson, New York.
7. Richard Shepard, Jr., New York.
8. Walter Watkins, New York.
9. Charles Arras, New York.
10. William L. Mathot, New York.
11. Thomas M. Kelly, Port Richmond.
12. William Wood, Cold Spring.
13. William A. Parshall, Port Jervis.
14. Wessel Ten Broeck, Hudson.
15. Emerson Ford, Oak Hill.
16. Elbridge L. Hitt, Delhi.
17. Henry Calhoun, Watervliet.
18. Henry F. Kingsley, Schoharie.
19. Daniel A. Bissell, Gloversville.
20. Marcus C. Allen, Sandy Hill.
21. Charles V. Thompson, Glens Falls.
23. Samuel L. Wheeler, Plattsburg.
23. Joseph V. Baker, Gouverneur.
24. Gilbert R. Easton, Lowville.
25. Oron V. Davis, Pulaski.
26. Oswald P. Backus, Rome.
27. William S. Farmer, Syracuse.
28. Rodolph W. Whaley, Whitneys Point.
29. Allen B. Kirby, Nichols.
30. Claude C. Sears, Trumansburg.
31. Charles F. Sanford, Willard.
32. Joseph Gilbert, Newark.
33. Charles M. Colton, Rochester.
34. Samuel Erlich, Hornellsville.
35. William Buck, Wellsville.
36. John S. Hough, Batavia.
37. Dow Vrooman, North Tonawanda.
38. Joseph Fowler, Buffalo.
39. Sheri L. H

Summer Season in Theatricals Brings Out Few Novelties

"Boccaccio" Will Be Presented at the New Star and at Terrace Garden—Revivals of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Why Smith Left Home"—Musical Comedies Continue at the Broadway Theatres—Programmes for Vaudeville Houses and the Roof Garden.

The remarkably cool weather of the past week served to keep the theatres filled to a large extent and sustain interest in the numerous first nights. But the little furor of the putting on of new shows and of the revivals has nothing to keep it alive this week. There are scarcely any openings, and the theatregoer will have to turn to the plays which are running on indefinitely. Since the inevitable is inevitable, the dull of Summer must be accepted, broken at times by the dreams of actors and managers who announce from the calm of the seaside and the country startling plans which may never be extended beyond their hatbands.

Besides the revivals of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Why Smith Left Home," there are scheduled for this week two presentations of "Boccaccio"—one at the New Star and the other at the Terrace Garden.

The story of "Boccaccio," in brief, is as follows: Pietro, the Prince of Palermo, goes to Florence, in accordance with the wishes of his father, to marry Fiametta, the daughter of the Duke of Tuscany. Fiametta when a child has been adopted by Lambertuccio, a grocer, who was not aware of her noble birth. The Duke had caused her to be reared in an humble manner for reasons of his own, intending to wed her to Pietro, to whom she had in infancy been betrothed. Upon Pietro's arrival in Florence he joins in several adventures with the students. Boccaccio, the novelist and poet, is deeply in love with Fiametta. Pietro is mistaken for Boccaccio, and is beaten by the indignant Florentines. As Pietro is about to be betrothed to Fiametta, for considerations of state, (although he does not like her and she dislikes him,) Boccaccio arranges a play which illustrates the follies of Pietro so strongly that the latter surrenders the girl to Boccaccio.

Opera at the New Star.

The Robinson-Temple Opera Company will appear on Monday evening at the New Star for a Summer season of light opera, beginning with "Boccaccio." Many new features are to be introduced. A free concert by a Hungarian band is to be given in the lobby of the theatre at 7:30 P. M. and between the acts. The auditorium is to be cooled. The play is to be presented on a large scale, the chorus numbering forty voices. The principals are Rosemary Campbell, Louise Moore, Dorothy Brandon, Margia Lyton, Mme. Del Puente, Susan Seabrooke, John Allisson, Percy Walling, J. J. Ciuxton, Albert Maher, and Alfred Kappeler.

"Boccaccio" at the Terrace Garden.

For the coming week "Boccaccio" will be the attraction at the Terrace Garden. The production is to be made with the following cast, under the direction of Maurice Hageman:

Boccaccio.....Clara Lavine
Leonetto.....Harry Linkstone
Pietro.....Walter Wheatley
Lotteringhi.....Douglass Flint
Lambertuccio.....Edward M. Favor
Scalza.....Carl King
Fratelli.....Charles Schroeder
The Unknown.....P. Delaney
Checco.....C. T. Risley
Locasio.....William Hardy
Fiametta.....Belle Thorne
Isabella.....Edith Sinclair
Beatrice.....Lillian Navarre
Fiormella.....Alice Hageman

This revival in English of "Boccaccio" is to be sung as rendered in Germany by Marie Geistinger. Many numbers usually omitted from the English version of the operetta have been restored to the play. Miss Clara Lavine will make her first appearance in the rôle in New York. For the Sunday night concert scenes and arias from "Il Trovatore" are to be on the bill, with a list of new singers, headed by Signor Baggetto.

"Rip Van Winkle."

The American Theatre players are to be seen next week in "Rip Van Winkle," with Herman Sheldon in the title rôle. This play is said to have been selected in deference to requests from the patrons of the house. When revived at the end of last season, notwithstanding adverse weather conditions, "Rip Van Winkle" came near equaling the record receipts of the house. Julia Blanc will play Gretchen, one of her best creations; Diedrick Von Beekman has been assigned to Robert Cummings, and Cockles will be played by Joseph A. Dalley.

"Why Smith Left Home."

For the closing week of the season the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre is to be seen in Broadhurst's comedy, "Why Smith Left Home." Henry V. Donnelly will take the part of Lavinia Daly.

DUSS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

At the St. Nicholas Gardens, Duss will start the third week of his all-Summer engagement to-night, with a concert of compositions of Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Liszt, and others. Manager Johnston will introduce to-night, for the first time, vocal soloists in connection with the band. Signor Archille Alberti, a baritone, will be a feature in the prologue from "Pagliacci," by Leoncavallo. Other soloists who will appear this evening are Bohumir Kryl, cornetist, and Gardell Simons, trombonist. For encores Duss will render National and military airs, and his own compositions, "The Battle of Manila" and "America Up to Date."

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

Mrs. Fiske's supplementary season of three weeks at the Manhattan Theatre has proved so successful that it has already been lengthened out to five weeks. Now one week more is announced. The double bill of the tragic curtain raiser, "Little Italy," and the Palais Royal farce, "Divorçons," shows the powers of both Mrs. Fiske and Mr. de Belleville in a very happy contrast, and makes up an evening of highly seasonable entertainment.

"King Dodo," at Daly's is constructed along well-tried lines in musical comedy, and is apparently very successful. The feature of the show is the performance of Raymond Hitchcock in the title part.

Rice's "Show Girl" is running along agreeably at Wallack's Theatre. A recent addition to the evening's entertainment is a ping pong octet, which at the conclusion of a song and dance scatters ping pong balls out into the audience for souvenirs.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino has had the unusual good fortune to reveal two young women of exceptional charm, Miss Katie Barry, a pocket edition comedienne from England, and Amie Angels, from the comparative obscurity of the ballet at Weber & Fields. Among the old standbys are Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Adele Ritchie, and Mrs. Annie Yeamans.

"The Chaperons" at the New York Theatre is rather a variety show than a musical comedy. Among the performers for whom it affords vehicles are Walter Jones, Harry Conor, famous of old in Hoyt's farces; Joseph C. Miron, Edd Redway, Trixie Friganza, Nellie Follis, who is new to Broadway, and Eva Tanguay.

Lulu Glaser's "Dolly Varden" at the Herald Square Theatre is a creature of infinite gayety and grotesque charm. The book of the play is even more vacuous than most of its kind, but Miss Glaser's spirits, and a set of unusually rich and harmonious costumes have carried the entertainment well along toward the one hundred and fortieth performance, with scarcely abated popularity.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre the "Wild Rose" continues to afford acceptable Summer entertainment.

The new Paradise Roof Garden, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, offers a large and varied programme of vaudeville.

SOME VAUDEVILLE FEATURES.

Mr. Hammerstein says that the receipts of the gardens up to date have been considerable, owing to the attractive array of vaudeville talent. Each week new acts have been introduced, the principal feature of the bills having been retained. The Sunday concerts continue to be popular.

Although the management of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall intended to close the season this week, the business at the hall has prevented action in that direction. The house is to be kept open indefinitely. This week's programme is headed by Augustus Cook and company in a dramatic sketch entitled "Napoleon"; Reno and Richards in their acrobatic evolutions; Lytton and McIntyre, merrymakers; Marion and Vedder in a singing and dancing specialty; Edgar Foreman, "The Ragged Hero," in character changes; Isabelle Saeger, soprano; Arthur Buckner in a sensational cycle act, and the Castanos in a whirlwind dance. New and interesting pictures of the American Vitagraph are to be added. The usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts present the specialties of Hurtig & Seamon's company, concluding with the musical potpourri, "On the Yukon."

For amusement during warm weather the management of Huber's Museum has provided bills in the curio hall and theatre. For the hall: The Alabama Students in Southern melodies; the Dexters, handcuff experts; Alice Sablon's midget theatre, Tom Harrison's Klondike exhibit, Frank Hicks, James P. Roberts, and Bartino, the strong man. In the theatre the J. M. Burke company will continue to present "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The vaudeville will consist of Thompson and Serida, Miss Kitty Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Sam Read, the Sisters Wood, and the Edison pictures.

At Huber's Casino, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, the bill includes Fred Roberts, Gorman and Lead, the Little sisters, Damon and Jones, the Three Orlandos, and others.

The Sunday night concert at Huber's Museum includes Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Highland and Grant, Josie Richards, Frank O'Connor, Edison pictures, and the J. M. Burke company.

Wax figures of Gen. Kitchener and Oom Paul Kruger have been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée. They stand in the central hall, and are attracting attention on account of the announcement of peace in South Africa. Other new wax groups are to be placed on exhibition during the week. The new orchestra will give concerts afternoon and evening, and new moving pictures are to be shown hourly in the garden. A picture of climbing the snow-capped Alps is expected to be of special interest in hot weather.

Richard G. Hollaman, President of the Eden Musée, sails in the Lucania on Saturday to attend the coronation ceremonies. He has made arrangements to secure moving pictures of the coronation for exhibition at the Eden Musée the first week of July.

The bill of continuous vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will have twenty-five numbers, selected with a view to variety and excellence. The Sunday concerts at 1:30 P. M. are to be run continuously hereafter.

In Newark, Proctor's production of living pictures will enter upon the fourth week. Joe Welch, Hebrew impersonator, and H. V. Fitzgerald, lightning change artist, will be topping features in a bill of a full dozen specialties.

The Fifth Avenue will present the permanent stock company in "The Girl in the Barracks." Henrietta Lee will play the rôle that was assumed by Clara Lipman, and William H. Gerald will play Louis Mann's part. Beatrice Morgan, Florence Leslie, Bessie Lea, Listina, Charles M. Seay, Fred Strong, and other members of the company will have congenial rôles. Sidney Grant will be the vaudeville feature between acts, with the Musical Bells, Barney Reynolds, and the kalatechnoscope moving pictures providing diversion. The Sunday concerts begin at 2 P. M., and are continuous.

In Harlem "Captain Swift" is to be presented by the Proctor stock company, E. M. Bell playing the rôle portrayed at one time by Maurice Barrymore. Adelaide Keim will be the leading lady, and the cast will include Mrs. Ada Levick, Ethel Browning, Adelina Raffetto, James Castle, Richard Lyle, and Sol Aiken. The stock company will be a permanent fixture for the Summer at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, with the usual allotment of vaudeville between acts. The Sunday concert will begin at 2 P. M. and run continuously.

Comedy is to be the feature of Keith's offering for this week. The programme is headed by McIntyre and Heath, who will present "On Guard." Marion Elmore, Sidney Booth, and Lena Merville have a comedy sketch, which will be seen in New York for the first time. The Three Livingstons, acrobatic performers; Tom Almond, Australian comedian and dancer; the Gleasons in specialties; Morrissey and Rich, eccentric comedians; Montgomery and Pearl in musical sketch; Hafford and Worth, vocalists, with twelve other artists make up the bill.

"CAPTAIN MOLLY," THE NEW PLAY

The new comedy by George C. Hazelton that Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske will produce at the Manhattan Theatre next season is entitled "Captain Molly." Although its period and several of its characters, notably that of Molly Pitcher, who is its chief figure, are of the Revolution, it is not what may be termed a historical play, and there is not a "red coat" in it. Mr. Hazelton calls it a Colonial comedy, and in it he has departed from the method disclosed in "Mistress Nell," in accordance with the wide difference in character and subject involved. The new play has a dominant vein of light comedy. It is in four acts, and it deals with an interesting period of American history.

The production of "Captain Molly" is to be under the supervision of Mrs. Fiske, but she will not appear in it. The leading part is to be performed by Miss Elizabeth Tyree, who, by the way, will sail to-day for New York after visits to Paris and London. Mr. Max Figman will direct the rehearsals of "Captain Molly."

West Pointers at Herald Square.

Preparations are under way at the Herald Square Theatre for entertaining the graduating class from the United States Military Academy at West Point at the performance of "Dolly Varden" on Thursday evening. The lobby, theatre, and proscenium are to be arrayed in the National colors. The cadets and their friends will occupy seats in the body of the house, and the officers of the Academy will occupy the boxes. Toward the close of the first act Miss Glaser will wear a cadet uniform. The chorus will wear caps, and perform several evolutions. Manager Whitney is having a souvenir card prepared for the occasion. In the centre the features of Miss Glaser are to appear.

Pain's Burning of Rome Spectacle.

Active preparations are being made in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach for Pain's next great fire spectacle, which will have its first representation somewhere about the night of June 19. The subject will be "The Burning of Rome." Hundreds of people will be engaged in its representation, and some attractive effects are promised in representing the every-day life of the Romans as they lived under the reign of Nero. By a special mechanical device the burned city will be made to disappear in full view of the audience.

NOTES OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

William Wells Hawkes, who for the past three years has been business manager of the Baltimore Academy of Music, has accepted an offer from Charles Frohman to become a member of his business staff, and he will come to New York soon. Mr. Hawkes was a newspaper man for a while, and he has published a number of short stories and verses.

Henry B. Harris has secured the opening week of next season at Wallack's Theatre, and will present on Sept. 1 a new comedy of American life by Grace Livingston Furniss. The production will employ a company of well-known comedians, including Miss Alice Fisher. Miss Furniss had in mind the personality of the actress when she fashioned the leading rôle. Joseph Physioc is preparing the scenic equipment.

Frederick Solomon has been engaged to succeed Lewis Hooper, lately resigned, in the stage management of "The Wild Rose." Mr. Hooper came from England with "Florodora."

Katherine Erle, who has been starring during the past season with Wallace Norsley in "The Pride of Jennico," announces that she has been re-engaged for next season by the management.

William T. Keogh, manager of the new Star Theatre, is writing a new play to be called "The Kentucky Feud."

David Warfield Better.

It was said at the General Memorial Hospital at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Central Park West, last night, that the condition of David Warfield, the comedian, who is recovering from an operation for appendicitis, was improving. His pulse was somewhat high yesterday, but his temperature was normal and his general condition good.

William K. Vanderbilt's Gift.

Although he was abroad at the time and could not attend the testimonial performance which was tendered to Mrs. Lester Wallack, at Wallack's Theatre, on May 22, William K. Vanderbilt has just forwarded $250 to the Treasurer of the receipts of the matinée, to augment the fund.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS CONGRESS

Appraiser Whitehead Notified by the Treasury Department that He Will Be a Delegate.

George W. Whitehead, Appraiser for Merchandise of the Port of New York, yesterday received a letter from the Treasury Department notifying him that he had been appointed on behalf of the department as a delegate to the customs congress which is to meet in this city within one year from the time of the closing of the sessions of the second international conference recently held at the City of Mexico.

The proposed Pan-American customs conference, as it is called, will include delegates from all the American republics which were represented at the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico. The purpose of the conference is stated as follows:

To consider means of securing uniformity of regulations for the entry, discharge, and clearance of vessels engaged in international commerce; to secure uniformity and simplicity of customs formalities in the clearance of merchandise and baggage; community of nomenclature of purchase and merchandise of American republics; simplicity in the system of declarations; regulations for the free entry of goods in transit, and to consider the calling of future customs congresses; to suggest the organization of a permanent customs commission; the preparation of suggestions for changes and improvements to be exchanged against similar suggestions from other States.

The other members of the conference, on behalf of the Treasury Department, are Assistant Secretary O. L. Spaulding, General Appraiser I. F. Fischer, Special Deputy Collector Couch, and E. T. Chamberlin, Commissioner of Navigation.

FALSE TRAINED NURSE FINED.

Effie Scott Admits to the Magistrate Possible Intoxication.

Effie Scott, the young woman who said she was a trained nurse and insisted on ministering to a dying man in a drug store at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street Friday afternoon until Policeman Maloney arrested her for interfering, was fined $5 by Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday. She gave a false address when locked up, but Patrolman Maloney told the Magistrate that she was a servant in the boarding house at 204 West Twenty-eighth Street, and not a nurse at all.

The woman said she did not remember having claimed to be a nurse.

"Were you drunk?" asked the Magistrate.

"I might have been," she replied.

Her fine was paid by a man who gave his name as Muncey Scott, and who said he was her husband. Joseph Ryan of 152 Sixth Street, Jerscy City, driver of the truck which fatally injured the man, was held to await the action of the Coroner.

Reynold Miller, sixty years old, of 221 West Thirty-fifth Street, the victim, died while the disturbance caused by the actions of the Scott woman was at its height.

ENGEL ATTACKS DETECTIVES WHO ARRESTED HIM.

Martin Engel's Son Tells His Story of Trouble Which Followed an Attempted Raid.

As the result of an attempted raid on an alleged gambling house, 122 West Thirty-fourth Street, Friday night by three detectives of Inspector Harley's staff, George Engel, the lawyer, and son of Martin Engel, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with interfering with an officer.

Mr. Engel acted as his own counsel, and in arguing the case he fiercely denounced the detectives who arrested him. Detectives Costigan, Sackett, and Nugent of Inspector Harley's staff, followed Engel and another man up the steps of the house at 122 West Thirty-fourth Street Friday night. A colored doorkeeper saw the detectives, however, and refused to open the door. Engel and his companion then walked through Thirty-fourth Street, and when a few doors from the house one of the detectives remarked that if anybody got into the house they (the detectives) would.

Engel's companion, who gave his name as James Wilson, and said he was an insurance broker living at 215 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, the detectives alleged, turned around at this remark and struck Costigan.

A fight then ensued. Engel, it is said, by the detectives, rushed to his friend's aid and attempted to drag him from his captors. He was then placed under arrest and taken to the West Thirtieth Street station with Wilson. There he gave his name as George Howard. Wilson was charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

After listening to the statements of both sides, Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case until to-morrow morning, so that Engel can make an effort to get witnesses in Court.

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"Put on in gorgeous style."—Herald. "No lapses in the amusement."—World. "Mr. Shubert has begun well. The new piece should bring fortune to his new house."—Press.
Thos. Q. Seabrooke, Adele Ritchie, Katie Barry, Amelia Stone, Edwin Stevens, Aimee Angeles, Wm. Pruette, Annie Yeamans, Van R. Wheeler, Wm. Burress.
Seats and boxes may be reserved 4 weeks in advance.

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In the reigning Musical Success,
DOLLY VARDEN
By Stange & Edwards.
USUAL MATINEE SATURDAY.
JUNE 19 WEST POINT NIGHT.
Seats may be secured four weeks ahead.

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NATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
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WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Henry V. Donnelly as Lavinia Daly (The Cook.)
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By Geo. H. Broadhurst.

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OPENS JUNE 14.
SHANNON'S 23D REG'T. BAND
IN GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoons 3:30.....Evenings 8:30
SATURDAY, JUNE 21,
FRANK DANIELS and His Company
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NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Evenings at 8:30. MATS. Wed. & Sat.
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ROBINSON TEMPLE OPERA CO. in
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Popular Prices, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c.
SUMMER SEASON COMIC OPERA.

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POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT
And beg. To-morrow Night, 20 GREAT FOREIGN ACTS. 50c.

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Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

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Big Vaudeville Bill. 7 Star Acts.
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7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
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7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
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For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Str. "RAMSDELL" leaves FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, FISHKILL LANDING and NEWBURGH. Connects at FISHKILL LANDING with ELECTRIC R'Y and OTIS INCLINE R'Y for SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON. SUNDAYS leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.
Str. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" leaves FRANKLIN ST. week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M., (Saturdays 1:00 P. M.,) for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LANDING, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
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Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m. Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
*8:00 a. m. Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m. Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m. Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m. Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†2:30 p. m. Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:20 p. m. Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m. Buffalo Special	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Southwestern Special	*7:50 a. m.
*9:30 p. m. Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
*11:30 p. m. Northern New York Ex.	*7:27 a. m.
†12:10 a. m. Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M., daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St.

KENNADAY WINS AT GOLF

He Beats Michael for the New Jersey State Championship.

WILSON'S CONSOLATION CUP

Wilcox and Marsellus Take the Other Two Cups, and Halsey Leads the Handicap Field.

Allan Kennadsy of the Montclair Golf Club won the amateur golf championship of the State of New Jersey yesterdsy for the second consecutive time. In the final thirty-six hole round at the Montclair Golf Club he met and defested Marc M. Michael of the Yountakah Country Club by the high score of 11 up and 10 to play. Notwithstanding the disagrseable weather, a large crowd from neighboring Jersey towns came out to see the finish of the three-day tournament. Findlay Douglas was present, and after the morning round he said that he had never seen better golf played. Kennaday picked up on one or two holes in the morning, but had he holed out he surely would have had a score of 75 for the links, which would have established a new amateur record. As it is, his score of 77 must stand as the course record.

All of the four cup finsl rounds were thirty-six holes. The second or consolation cup was won by F. M. Wilson of the Englewood Golf Club, who beat A. M. Delano of Montclair by 6 up and 5 to play. The third cup went to Harold Wilcox, who beat James A. Tyng in the closest played match of the series. Honors were even on the thirty-sixth hole, although Tyng was 2 up at the end of the morning round. Wilcox won the odd hole, and so took the cup after a match of thirty-seven holes. The fourth cup was won hy Frank A. Marsellus of the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, who heat R. W. Candler of Baltusrol by 4 up and 3 to play.

Over fifty golfers started in the eighteen-hole handicap, and thirty-eight cards were turned in. J. W. Halsey of the Newark Athletic Club won the net score prize by 79 strokes from 17 handicap, while the gross score prize presented by the club was won by F. A. Marsellus with a total of 84. The contest was admirably managed, and every match was finished before dark.

The match of the day, of course, was that between Kennaday and Michael. A closer match was looked for, but no one expected to see the champion play such magnificent golf, and it was enough to take the hreath away from any veteran player. Michael has streaks of grand play, but he did not come up to the form displayed earlier in the week. Kennaday played the first eight holes under bogey figures, and an idea of his high-class golf may be scen from the fact that, while he needed 8 for the ninth hole, he finished the 9 in the bogey score of 39 strokes. That 8 was the poorest exhihition that Kennaday gave during the week. He got a fair drive, but then sent two hsils out of bounds. He was 4 up on the ninth green, and finished the round 9 ahead. On the eleventh hole, 273 yards, he electrified everybody hy holing out in 2. He got a 250-yard drive and ran down his approach put.

Beginning the afternoon play, the first four holes were halved. Of the other four Kennaday won three and Michael got onc. The match ended cn the twenty-sixth green and the bye hole was not played out. The cards were:

Allan Kennaday, Montclair—

Out	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	3	8—39
In	4	2	5	5	4	4	3	5	5 4—86—75
Out	5	4	5	5	3	6	4	3	—35

Marc M. Michael, Yountakah—

Out	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	—43
In	5	5	6	6	4	4	8	4	4—46—89
Out	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	—36

The players who finished the handicap are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
J. W. Halsey, Newark A. C.	96	17	79
J. S. Abern, Montclair	88	8	80
E. E. Moody, Newark A. C.	86	5	81
F. C. Fell, Englewood	93	12	81
H. O. Christie, Newark A. C.	91	10	81
F. A. Marsellus, Yountakeh	84	2	82
C. M. Marvin, Jr., Montclair	91	8	83
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	87	4	83
Harold Wilcox, Montclair	89	6	83
F. M. Wilson, Englewood	86	2	84
W. S. Bayliss, Englewood	96	12	84
J. G. Batterson, North Jersey	93	8	85
O. M. Palmer, Montclair	94	8	86
A. A. Bryant, Montclair	98	12	86
H. H. Lawson, Englewood	98	12	86
W. C. Freeman, Montclair	95	8	87
J. H. Staats, Montclair	97	10	87
H. A. Eaton, Montclair	95	8	87
D. Mitchell, Glen Ridge	96	9	87
T. W. Stephens, Montclair	100	12	88
Paul Kennaday, Montclair	96	8	88
C. H. Blake, Jr., Montclair	96	7	89
H. G. Plimpton, Montclair	91	2	89
W. E. Mercus, Montclair	97	8	89
G. M. Boynton, Englewood	103	13	90
W. G. Cross, Montclair	95	5	90
C. S. Goss, Englewood	96	6	90
W. H. Peckham, Englewood	105	14	91
H. Scheffy, Glen Ridge	101	10	91
T. P. Goodbody, North Jersey	101	10	91
W. H. Morris, Newark A. C.	103	12	91
H. A. Thompson, Glen Ridge	102	9	93
Scott Loard, Jr., Glen Ridge	104	10	94
R. M. Sanford, South Orange Field	100	4	96
H. C. Meyer, Jr., Montclair	114	15	99
G. E. Jenkinson, 2d, South Orange Field	107	6	101
G. Starre, Englewood	115	6	109

Mrs. Eldridge Ardsley's Golf Champion.

Mrs. F. L. Eldridge won the women's golf championship of the Ardsley Club yesterday by defeating in the final round Miss Barron hy 2 up and 1 to play. The summary of the different match play rounds is:

First Round—Mrs. W. J. Worcester beat Miss Wilson, 2 up; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge beat Miss Marie Wilson by default; Miss Barron beat Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, 1 up.
Second Round—Mrs. Eldridge beat Mrs. Worcester, 4 up, 2 to play; Miss Barron, a bye.
Final Round—Mrs. Eldridge beat Miss Barron, 2 up, 1 to play.

In the men's handicap first place was won hy I. B. Johnson, with a net score of 78. Summary:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
I. B. Johnson	95	17	78
Eugens Griffin	97	16	81
S. R. Bertrom	98	16	82
H. G. Sanford	98	16	82
C. B. Cooksey	95	12	83
Thomas Barron	96	12	84
A. D. Cochrane	87	0	87

Marine and Field Golfers Beaten.

The Richmond Hill Golf Club sent a team of eight to the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach, yesterday, and defeated the home team by 14 holes to 10. It was the first team match of the season for the Marine and Field Club members. The results are:

MARINE AND FIELD.	Holes.	RICHMOND HILL.	Holes.
O. Woodward	0	Arthur Hinds	5
Dr. A. D. Seaver	3	W. H. Rachaw	2
Dr. D. A. Fuller	1	Arthur Mann	0
C. E. Kimball	0	I. W. Escher	1
George L. Lord	4	F. S. Strong, Jr.	0
F. H. Wilkins	0	K. Corrange	3
C. R. Seaver	2	G. P. Blackburn	2
E. H. Driggs	5	H. H. Mann	0
Total	10	Total	14

In the handicap for the George L. Lord Cup the placed men were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. H. Whitney	113	36	77
L. O. Smith	119	36	83
D. A. Bullock	120	36	84

Golfers on Public Links.

The qualifying round for a cup among the members of the New York Golf Club was finished yesterday on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. Twenty players secured eligible scores to continue the contest. The players, with scores, are:

Hunt, 105, 27—78; Taylor, 101, 20—81; Hicks, 108, 27—81; Moon, 102, 20—82; Monahan, 97, 15—82; Welling, 93, 10—83; Rowe, 90, 5—85; Dorland, 91, 5—86; Hutchinge, 07, 10—87; Perkins, 87, 0—87; Abbott, 115, 28—88; Cravsn, 100, 12—88; Davis, 115, 25—90; Treuell, 116, 27—89; Robert, 104, 15—89; Gilmartin, 93, 3—90; Adam, 05, 5—90; Bashford, 100, 10—90; Freeland, 95, 3—92; Lawson, 97, 5—92.

Foursome Golf at Dyker Meadow.

The golf feature yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, was an eighteen-hole qualifying round for cups presented by Clark Burnham and James L. Taylor for a men's foursome. The eligible eight pairs will continue during the next two weeks at match play. Those who qualified were G. S. O'Flyn and H. T. Walden, 84; G. H. Barnes and A. G. Byrne, 94; J. C. Power and W. Jarvie, 96; H. C. Duval and G. Williamson, 97; F. J. Phillips and W. S. Griffin, 98; S. V. Bockwith and S. S. Baldwin, 100; C. P. Notman and F. K. Prohasco, 100; C. N. Horn and Charles Adams, 101; H. L. Batterman and Fred Brown, 106; E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., and J. Evclyn Pierrepont, Jr., 107; R. L. Cuthbert snd H. G. McKeever, 108.

Golf Events at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 7.—Beginning Monday, June 30, a handicap match tournament for women will be held on the links of the East Orange Golf Club. Austin Colgate has offered two cups to be played for, and a large numbsr of entries are anticipsted.

"Jack" Park, the professionsl at the Essex County Country Clnh, on Thursday afternoon broke all prcvious records on the course in a match played with Willie Chisolm, the Arsdale Golf Club's professional, going around the course in 69 strokes, which beats his own record by 4, which he made on heating ths record of 74, held by Howard A. Colhy, Csptain of the Essex County team, for a long time. The match between Park and Chisolm was arranged for home and homc contests.

At the mixed foursomes played on the Country Club links on Wednesday Miss Edna Howard and Manton B. Metcalf won from Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Carnrick hy 92 to 88, the latter losing hecause of a handicap. Miss Goffe and F. P. Reynolds beat Miss Wilmsrding and Harry Brower by 85 to 94. Miss Goffe and Mr. Reynolds made the best foursome scove ever mads on the Country Club links.

Richmond County Golfers Win.

Richmond County and Apawamis golfers met yesterday in a team match on the links of the Richmond County Club at Staten Island, and the home players won hy 18 holes to 7. The results sre:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	APAWAMIS.	Holes.
L. H. Thomas	0	M. Ballou	1
C. W. Pierson	2	W. R. Thurston	0
O. L. Williams	6	Frank A. Moore	0
C. W. Taintor	0	H. N. Wonham	0
C. T. Stout	4	R. F. Metthews	0
J. R. Chadwick	0	W. Morse	6
J. C. Cottrell	5	H. L. Phillips	0
A. E. Paterson	1	A. M. Deleno	0
Total	18	Total	7

The regular monthly handicap brought out a good field, and J. C. Cottrell led in both net and gross results. The leaders were:

	Grose.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. C. Cottrell	82	4	78
C. W. Hoxie	94	14	80
C. W. Pierson	86	2	84
R. T. G. Bucklin	100	14	86
W. R. Larned	99	12	87
A. R. Kelley	95	8	87
C. W. Taintor	88	1	87
L. H. Thomas	90	1	89
O. Wren	98	8	90
J. A. Jaffray	99	9	90

Hudson River Golf Teams Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 7.—A team match was played to-day in the Hudson River Golf League series on the links of the Glenwood Golf Club here between the home forces and the Highland Golf Club of Garrisons. The Glenwood team won hy 28 holes to 1. The players and results are:

GLENWOOD.	Holes.	HIGHLAND.	Holes.
Charles Esselstyne	0	J. M. Shedd	1
E. W. Scoville	12	W. H. Holdane	0
W. W. Rice	7	W. M. Benjamin	0
A. B. Chace	8	W. Reese	0
J. F. Chace	3	Default	0
Total	28	Total	1

Elder Wins Ford Golf Cup.

C. H. Elder won the cup given to the Apawamis Golf Club hy Simeon Ford yesterday in the final thirty-six-hole round. Hs met L. A. Lawton and won hy 10 up and 9 to play.

Miss Waldron Wins Golf Honors.

Speciol to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 7.—The women's golf championship of the Powelton Club was won to-day by Miss Maude Waldron, who defeated Miss Pauline Ramsdell, 3 up 2 to play. The Powelton Golf Club also won the team match in the Hudson River League series from the Saegkill Club of Yonkers hy a score of eleven holes to six played on the Powelton links.

Golf on Fairfield County Links.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 7.—W. T. Bouchelle won the 18-hole medal play handicap at the Fairfield County Golf Club today. The cards handed in werc:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
W. T. Bouchelle	94	18	76
N. S. Smith	108	24	84
J. M. Mason	92	10	82
W. Waterman	98	11	87
E. B. Curtis	103	10	93
E. N. Norton	118	26	92
J. W. Hubbell	108	18	90

Features of the 1902 Golf Guide.

The 1902 edition of Spalding's official Golf Guide has just been issued. It is replete with records of all the past National chsmpionships, besides containing a detailed account of all the medal and matchplay rounds in the leading club tournaments of 1901. The hook is illustrated with over fifty pictures of prominent players, and the technical feature of the volume is supplied in an article hy Harry Vardon, the former three-year open champion of Great Britain, on "How to Play Golf." This is illustrated with several pictures of the foreign player, showing him in different positions of play, as addressing the ball, finish of the swing, stiff-arm approach, putting, &c. The book is edited by Charles S. Cox.

Tennis at New York A. C.

Otto Hincke won the championship in the lawn tennis tournament of the New York Athletic Club yesterday at Travers Island. He defeated William Gillette, who displayed great skill as a careful and accurate player. Hincke was very rapid in making his returns, always playing safe to the net. The accuracy of his place shots overcame Gillette's volleying tactics and clever lobbing. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Final and Championship Round—Otto Hincke defeated William Gillette, 6—3, 3—6, 4—3, 6—0, 7—5.
Cbampionship Doubles.—Semi-final Round—O'Connor and Hitt defeated Wilmarth and Goffe by default; Reiyea and Gilletts defeated Davis and Freehman, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Amakassin Tennis Tournament.

Slippery, heavy courts and showers of rain made it impossihle to complete the handicap lawn tennis tournament yesterday on the courts of the Amakassin Country Clnh, at Yonkers. The only competition completed was that in the singles, which was won by William Lockwood. The summary:

Handicap Singles.—Semi-Final Round—W. Lockwood defeated G. E. Williams, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Seawanhaka Yachtsmen Race.

In the special races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday, T. B. Bleeker's raceahout Jolly Roger ran aground as she was coming to the line at the start, and so wss out of it. The Tito, the new thirty-footer designed by Clinton H. Crane, made her first appearance. She was sailed by her designer and easily heat the Papoose, but the latter was not in first-class sailing trim. In the class of Seawanhaka knockabouts the prize offered hy F. G. Stewart was won hy H. H. Landon's Lucille, who beat hy 31 seconds the Gowan, owned by the donor of the prize. There wss a good, comfortable sailing hreeze, and all the classes were sent over the Seawanhaka inside course.

The summary follows:

THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 3:20.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Tito, H. G. Ladd	5:56:10	2:36:10
Papoose 11., M. C. Macy	6:00:21	2:40:21

RACEABOUT CLASS.
Start, 3:25.

Joker, Walter Jennings	6:19:58	2:54:58
Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	6:20:34	2:55:34
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleeker	Ran aground.	

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:30.

Lucille, H. H. Landon	6:26:34	3:56:34
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	6:27:05	3:57:05
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	6:33:37	4:03:37
Bobs, W. A. W. Stswart	6:36:28	4:06:28

The winners were Tito, Joker, and Lucille.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Well-Known Pacers Contest in Last Spring Matinee.

EIGHT RACES WERE DECIDED

Kingmond, 2:09, Defeated King, 2:13¼, in an Interesting Three-Heat Contest—Miss Ennis Also Won.

What little rain fell yesterday morning did not interfere in the least with ths brushes of the Rosd Drivers' Association of New York on the Harlem River Speedwsy. In fact, it served to put the road in prime condition, so that when the first race wss started at 3 P. M. the footing was fast. An excellent programme had been arranged by the amsteur reinsmen, who made this the last of the Spring series of matinee meets especially interesting by matching some of the best-known pacers on the road.

Although many spectators wers kept away hy the threatening weather, the grand stand at the foot of ths lower stretch was crowded long before 3 o'clock, while a thousand or more gathered near the finish. All of the eight events were run off in half-mile heats, hest two in three, Alexander Newburger doing the starting and President John F. Cockerill of the Road Drivers' Association watching the finishes. In two events it was necessary to havs four heats to decide the winner.

The brush between the trotter Kingmond, 2:09, driven by Claus Bohling, and tbe trotter King, 2:13¼, driven hy David Lamar, was the hest of the day. Kingmond took the first heat hy a nose after a nip and tuck struggls over the entire course. King captured the sscond with such ease that he was looked upon as a sure winner, but he failed to show his speed in the final drive and lagged so badly that he was taken in hand before the pole was reached, Kingmond winning easily.

A feature was a hrush between the pacing teams Calypso, 2:10, and Hopeful, 2:21, driven by John Hallahan, and Ally, 2:11¼, and Sir Arthur, 2:17¼, driven by William Deveson of White Plains. After considerable scoring they were finally sent away on perfectly even terms, and for a short distance they paced nose and nose. Finally Ally and Sir Arthur drew ahead, setting a furious pace, and Calypso and Hopeful, in an effort to recover lost ground, broke badly, and were distanced before they landed on their feet. In the second heat Calypso and Hopeful were left at the post, Ally and Sir Arthur covering the course without a misstep in almost rscord time.

Bow Rene, 2:20¼, driven by M. Bruckhelmer, made an excellent showing in the first brush for trotters, winning two straight heats against a fast field. Edward Duryea came from Roslyn, L. I., to enter his mare Climax, 2:24¼, to contest in the brush for pacers against Smilax, 2:22¼, driven hy A. Newhurger; Miss Eunis, 2:27½, driven by L. Schlosser, and Ogden Smith, driven by G. W. Smith. The start was very ragged, and a quarter was covered before the quartet reached their gait. Then Miss Eunis stepped out in front, and, although hard pressed by Smilax, won out hy a half length, Climax finishing third. The second heat was carried off hy Climax in a grand stand finish, with Smilax second and Ogden Smith third. In the final Miss Eunis showed that she had been loafing in the previous heat, and won out handily by a half length. Climax wss second.

George Coleman drove Miss Meander, 2:16¼, to victory in the brush for pacers against five starters, although he met with an accident. The first heat hs won hy a head from Smilar Colfair, 2:16¾, driven hy Thomas B. Leahy, which half way over the course in the second heat the tire of Mr. Coleman's wagon exploded and loosened from the wheel. Mr. Coleman held it in plaoe with his foot, and won out, Alice Drake, 2:14¼, driven hy Andrew Cone, finishing second, and Smilar Colfair third. The contestants in the various hrushes were:

Brush A, for Trotters.—Royal Rene, 2:20, W. F. Kilpatrick; Bow Rene, 2:20¼, M. Bruckheimer; Kris Lane, 2:21, Robert Wigger; Santos, 2:21¼, W. Chauncey Floyd-Jones; Ortine, 2:22¼, Dr. H. D. Gill; Ollie Keep, 2:26¼, A. Henry Heltman.

Brush B, for Pacers.—Smilax, 2:22¼, Alex. Newburger; Jim the Penman, 2:23¾, S. Bloch; Miss Eunis, 2:27¼, L. Schlosser; Climax, 2:34¼, Edward Duryea; Ogden Smith, ——, Georgs Washington Smith.

Brush C, for Trotters.—Gracis Onward, 2:12¼, Col. Fred Lawrence; Anr 'us, 2:12½, A. Crawford; West Wilkes, 2:1 , Luke A. Burks; George Gurnett, 2:16¼, Claus Bohling; Mark Twain, 2:17¼, Dr. D. W. Cocbran; Freeland, 2:17¾, David Goodmen.

Brush D, for Pacers.—Flesh, 2:20¼, Mr. Gallagher; Miss Belts Wilkes, 2:21, George J. Crosman; Palatina, 2:21, A. Alexander; Tsddy Look, 2:20¼, E. E. Stout; Marcbwood, ——, A. R. Meyers.

Brush E, for Trotters.—Kingmond, 2:09, Claus Bohling; Chance, 2:12¼, John Irving; King, 2:13¼, David Lamer; Axtello, 2:15, M. C. Herrison.

Brusb F, for Pacsrs.—Bell Boy, 2:07¼, Frank W. Darrin; Fairview, 2:09¾, J. P. Baiter; Ambidexter, 2:11¾, Patrick Kennedy; Elsinore, 2:12¼, John Hallahen; King Tom, 2:19¼, Christopher Hackett; Volcano, ——, E. E. Smathers.

Brusb G, for Pacers.—Alice Drake, 2:14¼, Andrew Cone; Miss Meander, 2:16¼, G. Coleman; Smilar Colfair, 2:16¾, Thomae B. Leahy; McShedd, 2:17, Dennis D. Kramer; Comet, 2:17¼, Robert Marshal; Peter 11., 2:26¼, A. R. Meyers.

Brush H, Pacing Teams.—Calypso, 2:10, and Hopeful, 2:21, John Hallahan; Ally, 2:11¼, snd Sir Arthur, 2:17¼, William Deveson.

MINISTER PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

The Rev. Dr. Richards of Plainfield Helps His Team to Victory and Gets Second in a Handicap.

Speciol to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 7.—The most interesting golf event to-day on the links of the Hilliside Golf and Tennis Club was a team match between the Class B players of the home club and Baltusrol. The feature of the game was the grand playing of the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, who has just been called to the pastorato of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, lately occupied hy Dr. Bahcock. He lsd the Hilliside team, and beat Benjamin Hardwick by 13 holes. Hilliside won hy 19 holes to 6. The results are:

HILLSIDE.	Holes.	BALTUSROL.	Holes.
Rev. W. R. Richards	13	B. Hardwick	0
D. H. Roland	0	C. B. Beckwick	2
H. F. Baker	0	W. L. St. Clair	2
R. R. Van Boskerck	3	C. M. Wright	0
W. Peterson	3	Herman Unger	0
F. C. Ard	3	W. Doans	0
Total	19	Total	6

W. T. Glenny won first honors in the Boys' Cup contest with a net of 71, J. T. Scott coming second with 74. For the Golf Committee Cup R. Ahbott won in a net score of 75 from 2 handicap, while the Rev. Dr. Richards, from 18 handicap got second in a net score of 77.

S. St. John McCutchen won the weekly competition for the President's Cup on the Park Golf Club links this afternoon, and now leads for that trophy with eight points. Charles B. Morse finished third and is now second, half a point hehind. Senator Charles A. Reed is third. Most of the players ended in a heavy thunderstorm. The scores better than one hundred net were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
S. St. J. McCutcben	104	23	81
Charles W. McCutcbsn	111	24	87
Charles B. Morse	107	19	88
Dr. A. W. Anderson	119	30	89
Joseph H. Howell	119	28	91
W. J. Butterfield	123	30	93
William R. Faber	123	25	98
Charlee L. Nicbols	127	28	99

California Athletes Beaten.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The dual athletio meet between the University of Chicago and the University of California was won to-day hy Chicago hy a score of 8 to 5. Shortly after the games were called a drizzling rain set in, which ended in a terrifio downpour and put a temporary stop to the events. When the officials again called the athletes to resume the games there were fully two inches of water on the track and the field was a miniature lake. Under such conditions fast work was out of the question. The best race of the day was the 220 yards dash, participated in by Blair and Senn of Chicago and Cadogan of California. It was a close race throughout, but Blair won out in a hard finish.

A NEW DISCUS RECORD.

Montclair High School Lad Throwe the Implement 111 Feet 8 Inches at New Jersey Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Juns 7.—The interscholastic discus records was hroken at the seventh annual championship games of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association meet, held at Pingry Oval, hsre to-day. W. R. A. McDonough of the Montclair High School threw 111 feet 8 inches, which beats the record of 103 feet 7 inches, made at the Cleveland High School games last year. McDonough's record was protested hy the judges on the ground of post entry, as be entered in the plsce of another party. He wss not eligible at the time the entries closed lsst Saturday, on accdunt of one of his studies, therefore his name was not on the list. A decision as to the stsnding of the record will he made hy the Association on Tuesday.

Montclair High School won the pennant for the fourth successive year. The points were as follows:

Montclair High, 58; Newark Academy, 48; Pingry School, 23; Newark High, 12; East Orange High, 9; Montclair Military Academy, 4.

Other records broken were in ths 100 yard dash and the hammer throw. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by E. F. Tomlinson, Pingry; R. H. Gray, E. O. H., second; G Sumner, M. H. S., third. Time—0:10 3-5.
100-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by H. McCahill, Pingry; J. Kalish, Newark Acadsmy, second; R. P. Root, Newark Academy, thirdi Time—0:11.
440-Yard Run.—Won by W. Rowland, M. H. S.; W. Z. Blake, Pingry, second; G. Blackburn, N. H. S., third. Time—0:54 1-5.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. Currie, N. A.; H. N. Ambrose, N. A., second; R. Zeiger, M. H. S., third. Time—0:19 1-5.
One-mile Run.—Won by H. Brewer, M. H. S.; J. Eisele, N. A., second; E. Holten, M. H. S., third. Time—5:09 4-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by W. Currie, N. A.; B. Chew, N. A., second; H. N. Ambrose, N. A., third. Time—0:29 4-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by H. Brewer, M. H. S.; J. S. Curtiss, N. A., second; R. K. Goodlatte, N. A., third. Time—2:14 1-5.
220-Yard Run.—Won by W. S. Rowlsnd, M. H. S.; E. T. Tomlinson, Pingry, second; P. Van Duyne, M. H. S., third. Time—0:24 2-5.
High Jump.—Won by E. Cairus, M. H. S.; N. B. Tooker, N. A., second; J. Johnson, M. M. A., third. Height, 5 feet 5½ inches.
Shot Put.—Won by J. R. Munn, E. O. H. S.; R. Niederhauser, M. H. S., second; R. W. Drake, N. A., third. Distance, 40 fet 3½ inches.
Broad Jump.—Won by H. Brewer, M. H. S.; J. D. Stout, Pingry, second; G. Jenkins, M. H. S., third. Distance, 19 feet 11 inches.
Throwing Hammer.—Won by G. Summer, M. H. S.; N. B. Tooker, N. A., second; R. Earle, M. H. S., third. Distance, 130 feet 11 inches.
Pole Vault.—Won by S. C. Coey, N. A.; E. Buffum, N. H. S., second; A. Gray, N. A., third. Height, 9 feet 7 inches.
Throwing Discus.—Won by W. R. McDonough, M. H. S., protested; H. Brewer, M. H. S., second; P. Adams, N. H. S., third; E. Miller, Pingry, fourth. Distance, 111 feet 8 inches, (beating world's interscholastic record.)

HONORS FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Certificates Granted to Twenty-eight in the Recent 100-Mile Run.

Certificates of merit have been awarded to twenty-eight vehicles by the Automobile Club of America for their showing in the 100-mile non-stop endurance contest, held from the clubhouse on Decoration Day to a point two miles beyond Westport, Conn. The statistics of the run have just been compiled by the club committee, and an interesting feature is a table showing the number of gallons of gasoline consumed by the vehicles, and in the case of the steam vehicles the gallons of water needed to complete the run. Forty-two motor vehicles finished the run, and all were careful to keep within the time limit prescribed hy the club, based upon the speed in accordanoe with the legal rates of speed through the towns and country.

The vehicles receiving the non-stop certificates are:

Horse Power.	Entered by	Consumption of Gasoline, Gals.	Consumption of Water, Gals.
4½	Grout Brothers	12¾	113.15
4½	W. H. Wells	13¼	85.5
4½	H. M. Wells	14	79.5
3½	Percy P. Pierce	4	....
10	Lane Motor Vehicle Co.	15¾	93.25
7	A. J. Lamme	4¼	....
0	Charles D. Cooke	5	....
9	F. A. Le Roche	4½	....
3½	Locomobile Co. of America	13½	114.75
3½	Locomobils Co. of America	10	89.25
12	H. M. Whipple	6½	....
12	Jefferson Seligman	7	....
12	C. J. Field	7	....
12	Alexander Fischer	7	....
8½	William Morgan	5	....
4½	Julius F. Hovestadt	6	....
8	E. B. Gallaher	7	....
8	E. B. Gallaher	8¾	....
6	Haynes-Apperson Co.	5	....
6	Knox Company	7	....
6	Knox Company	6	....
6	Knox Company	7	....
6	P. H. Deming	6½	6.00
6	Windsor T. Whyte	6¾	6.00
6	Morris R. Hughes	0	9.75
4½	Overmen Automobile Co.	10½	84.75
8	R. A. Greene	8½	....
3½	F. W. Lebing	16	103.5

YALE CREWS AT WORK.

Coaches Still Giving Instruction on the Recovery of the Stroke.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 7.—The three Yale crews did their work to-day under unfavorable circumstances. The water conditions were poor, hut all three of the crews showed some improvement in watermanship. The University eight rowed in stretches for half an hour this morning, the coaches laying much emphasis on the recovery.

Julian W. Curtiss of New York was on the river to-day making arrangements for the staking of the official course.

The afternoon work was confined to a three-mile row up stream, attention being devoted mainly to the catch and recovery. The stroke was very moderate, not going above thirty at any time. The return to the boathouse was made hy short stretches.

The 'Varsity four-oar and the freshman crews went up stream two miles and back after 6 o'clock, the freshmen afterward getting some instruction in sliding and spacing. The make-up of the crews was the same as heretofore.

To-morrow will be devoted to rest, no work of any sort being required of the oarsmen.

SQUADRON A POLO.

Troop 3 Wins the First Match for the Officers' Cup at Van Cortlandt.

Troop 3 of Squadron A heat Troop 1 at polo yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park by the close score of 1½ goals to ¾. The game was the first of a ssries of matches for the Officers' Cup, with individual cups added presented hy Everett Colby. As most of the players who will be on the team that has been selected for the West Point game next Saturday played, the game was made of the regulation length, four fifteen-minute periods, for the purpose of thorough practice. Better polo has not heen shown hy the Squadron members, and the opposing teams were so evenly divided that in two periods no score was made.

In the first period Cammann scored first for Troop 1 and five minutes later Douglas made a point for Troop 3. Nothing was made in the second period, but Troop 3 lost half a goal for a foul by Herbert Barry. Douglas made the only count in the third period, and in the last period the only change in the score was a loss of one-quarter by Troop 1 for a safety. A. R. Whitney, Jr., was the referee. The line-up was:

TROOP 3.	TROOP 1.
1—Everett Colby.	1—W. C. Cammann.
2—R. G. D. Douglas.	2—A. F. Smith, Jr.
3—Herbert Barry.	3—H. M. Earle.
Back—W. R. Wright.	Back—C. N. Talbot, Jr.

Troop 2 and the Headquarters' team will meet in the second match on June 21, and the final game will be played June 28. Practice games will be held to-morrow and Wednesday.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Frederick G. Anderson Won Final in Brooklyn Tournament.

CANADIAN'S SWIFT DRIVING

Columbia College Team Won the Honors in the Doubles Contest—Mahan Was Beaten.

Faultless accuracy combined with forceful hack-court methods gained the lawn tennis championship honors yesterday for Frederick G. Anderson in the final competition of the singles in the Kings County Tennis Club's open tournament on the courts at Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn.

Anderson won in three straight sets, defeating the Columbia University champion, Lyle E. Mahan, who made a splendid uphill struggle to win.

Throughout the tournament Anderson, who has held Canadian honors, has kept strictly to his baseline and played for passing. His work and style is typically English, and it is to his persistsncy that his victories have heen due. The dirt courts were heavy yesterday with the rain which fell, and this seriously handicapped Anderson as he was obliged to use considerable force in his strokes. But the length of the match failed to fatigue him, although it appeared to cause Mahan considerable distress in the last set.

The Columbia University player's strength of game lay in his ahility to volley rapidly and smash at the net for the point. Anderson sent the ball so spesdily and low over the net that Mahan found it impossible to smash, and his volley shots were almost always returned by Anderson with interest.

Mahan endeavored to play the attacking position in the first and second sets. He kept trying for the net, and was passed frequently hy Anderson, who seemed able to place the ball at any point in the opposite court which pleased him. Despite this Mahan continued to make the attack, while Anderson was satisfied to play on the defensive.

Although the points in all of the gamss wers close, Anderson possessed enough steadiness to find the openings at the critical moments, and was successful in getting the deuce games. In the third and final set Mahan faded from the contest, with the result that tbe expert Canadian won that part of the match by an easy score.

The Columbia students, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, playing under the colors of ths New York Lawn Tennis Club, won the laurels in the douoles by defeating Frank B. Hague and Frederick W. Heitkamp. The latter pair are the expert team of the Kings County Tennis Club. They played at terrific speed, and were each more individually brilliant at times than Grant and Le Roy. The latter, however, were very steady, and used good judgment in their work. They kept Heitkamp out of ths game as muoh as possihle by sending their returns to Hague. This gave Heitkamp few opportunities to use his effective overhead strokes and crosscut shots. The second set went to Hague and Heitkamp, and they came near getting the third after tying the score at 5 all. By concerted team play and well-played volleys, Grant and Le Roy won at 7—5.

The length of the matches and the rain were responsihle for the postponemsnt of the final contest in ths mixed doubles. This will he playsd to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock hy Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Henry E. McGowan against Miss Maric Risch and Robert Le Roy. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia University, 10—8, 9—

THE MAYOR SATISFIED WITH COL. PARTRIDGE.

Mr. Low Calls Upon Gov. Odell, Who Said Later: "The Mayor Came to Tell Me About His Troubles"— The Police Commissioner Declares that the Force Will Soon Show Improvement.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the administration of Col. Partridge as head of the Police Department. I would not accept his resignation, and I certainly have no idea of removing him."

That was the statement made by Mayor Low to Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

Mayor Low called upon Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was closeted with the Governor for nearly an hour. They discussed New York City affairs, in the course of which discussion the Mayor took occasion warmly to commend Col. Partridge's administration of the Police Department.

After the Mayor took his departure, the Governor said:

"I had a long talk with Mayor Low by an appointment made by him yesterday. The Mayor came to tell me his troubles. The Police Department came in for a great share of the talk, and the Mayor asserted that he was perfectly satisfied with Col. Partridge's administration, and had no idea of his retirement from the position."

Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and Chairman Dunn all denied yesterday, after their conference on matters relating to the State ticket, that Mayor Low had been summoned to the hotel because of alleged deplorable conditions in some of the departments of the city.

"The more Mayor Low and I see each other the more we like to work together and the better we work together," said Commissioner Partridge when he reached Headquarters at 9:45 A. M. yesterday, after spending a night as the guest of the Mayor at his Summer home at Rye. After mildly bantering the reporters, who plied him with questions concerning his visit, he became serious.

"Yes, I know what you want," he continued. "You say there is a disposition on the part of the press and others to criticise this department. I do not think that the press is disposed to criticise it any more seriously than we ourselves criticise it. We realize that conditions in the Police Department are not at all what they should be. Of course, the Mayor talked with me on these subjects and gave me some advice.

"But I do claim that the Police Department is in better condition to-day than it was when this administration came in. We have accomplished something. To-day the Police Department is better than it was, and from this time on the improvement will begin to show. The department has been gotten into such case that from now on improvements will be more noticeable.

"But the department is not perfect. I admit that, and I say that it will not be perfect in my time or in any other man's time.

"People are apt to criticise the Police Department," added Commissioner Partridge, "from the few observations they make in their own limited circle, and cannot see that conditions generally have improved. For example, while I was at Mayor Low's last night the Mayor's niece, in talking with me, was kind enough to say, 'Commissioner, I want to congratulate you on the improvement in the Police Department. I have noticed the change myself. In the past I have always had more or less trouble at the crossing at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Now I get across without any difficulty.'

Now, this morning I get a letter from a gentleman who probably crosses that place at a different time of day, for he says that he never had so much trouble in getting across. I tell this simply to show that one is apt to get a wrong impression, if he judges an entire department from a limited observation."

Col. Partridge was asked about the policemen who appeared for trial before Deputy Commissioner Thurston in an intoxicated condition on Thursday.

"That is another instance where four men have caused 7,000 to be criticised," he said. "Those four men, as you say, appeared in the trial room showing the effects of liquor more or less. One of them was absolutely unfit to be tried. Deputy Commissioner Thurston did exactly the right thing with him. He postponed the trial of the charge, suspended him at once, and ordered an immediate examination by a surgeon, and he will be tried next week. He could not have dismissed him then and there, because it would not have been legal. He might have disgrased him on the other charge, but that would have been manifestly unfair. The other three men, while they showed signs of liquor, were not anywhere near in as bad a condition as the one who was sent out for examination.

"Deputy Commissioner Thurston used his judgment in the case, and I think he used it honestly."

Col. Partridge was then asked if he did not think the five days' fines inflicted upon these offenders and in other similar cases were too lenient for the offense.

"If you will examine the records," he said, "you will find that there have been considerably larger fines than that, and that there have been a number of dismissals of policemen either intoxicated or found in saloons."

NAPHTHA LAUNCH SINKS.

Magistrate Zeller's Wageland Strikes a Submerged Pile—Her Passengers Barely Escape.

The large naphtha launch Wageland, belonging to Magistrate Lorenz Zeller, had a hole ripped in her bottom by a submerged pile in Pelham Bay last evening and sank immediately. At the time the launch, in charge of John Grindle and Edward Muller, employes of Mr. Zeller, was going from the Harlem River to the Harlem Yacht Club at City Island.

The boat was skimming along rapidly when there was a sudden stoppage, accompanied by the ripping of timber, that threw the men off their feet, and at once the boat commenced to fill with water.

Grindle and Muller jumped in a tender that was in tow and barely had time to unfasten the tow rope when the Wageland went down. The men then rowed to shore and went to inform Magistrate Zeller of the mishap.

FIREMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Falling Sign Grazed Them as They Ran —Another Fireman Injured in Blazing Warehouse.

One fireman was injured and several narrowly escaped death at a fire which destroyed the furniture store and warehouse at 3,029 and 3,033 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a loss estimated at $50,000.

William Reubel, the owner of the store and warehouse, a three-story frame structure, used the first and second floors for show rooms, while the third was divided off into small rooms for storage purposes. He was standing in front f the store when he noticed the place filling with smoke. He called to one of his clerks to ring in an alarm of fire, while he ran to his office in the rear of the first floor to put his books in the safe. Before he had gathered half of them up the smoke became so dense that he was obliged to grope his way to the street to avoid suffocation. By the time the firemen arrived the entire upper portion of the building was in flames, and tenants of the adjoining building were fleeing with what few valuables they could gather up.

Several streams of water were soon brought to bear, but for a while they seemed to have little or no effect, and a second and third alarm were rung in quick succession. In the basement was stored a large number of rolls of carpet, and James Barrett of Fire Patrol No. 6 was painfully injured by one of the rolls falling upon him as he was covering them up with tarpaulins. He was carried from the building by his companions and taken to Lebanon Hospital in an ambulance.

Deputy Chief Cashman and Capt. Callahan of No. 41 Engine were standing in front of the building directing the work of their men when there was a crash of breaking timbers overhead, and the huge wooden sign on the roof was seen to topple and fall. A warning cry from a hundred throats caused Cashman and Callahan to make a dash under the elevated road structure. An instant later the sign fell upon the very spot where they had been standing, grazing their shoulders, and tearing the end of the Deputy Chief's coat.

ELECTRIC CAR HITS ENGINE.

Two Persons Fatally Injured in Collision Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—As the result of a collision to-day at a surface crossing at Brentwood, St. Louis County, between an electric suburban car and an engine on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, thirty-five persons were badly injured, two fatally.

The car, which could not be controlled because of a defective brake, plunged in to the engine, which was at the crossing, and was badly wrecked.

The fatally injured are William Layzen, motorman, and George Giffons, a negro laborer. Dennis Leeden, motorman, St. Louis, has a fractured skull and may die.

INVENTOR SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Sanity of Swedish Student of Liquid Air in Question.

Oscar P. Ostergren, a Swedish inventor, of 509 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who is said to have made experiments with liquid air, was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the insane pavilion last night. Franklin Grady, who gave his address at 511 West Twenty-first Street, accompanied the inventor to the hospital. He asked that the inventor's sanity be inquired into.

At the inventor's home nothing of him could be learned. The Twenty-first Street address is a factory. No one was there last night.

During the sixty-two years that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been used in the treatment of Pulmonary disorders, the percentage of cures has largely increased. Undeniably, IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

JUSTICE HUMORS A BRIDE.

When She Objects to Marriage in Undertaker's Shop He Takes Her to His House, Where She Adorns Herself.

Miss Emma Behringer of 145 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Samuel Hiller of 65 Plume Street, Paterson, by Justice of the Peace John J. Gilligan, at his residence, 236 Ninth Street, Jersey City, last Thursday. A policeman directed the couple to Justice Gilligan when they inquired for a Justice of the Peace. The Justice is employed in Boylan's undertaking rooms in Pavonia Avenue. Miss Behringer objected to being married in an undertaker's office, and Justice Gilligan took them to his house. Miss Behringer asked for the use of a private room, in which she exchanged the black gown she wore for a white satin one, and the ceremony proceeded. The bride then again retired and reappeared in the black gown.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S PLANS.

Protest Against Encroachment on Residential Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the copy of a letter from President Newman of the New York Central Company to Mayor Low, which appeared in your issue of last Sunday. In common with many residents of the Park Avenue section, I view with indignation the plans of the railroad company to encroach still further upon one of the most desirable residential sections of the city, with the infernal noise and dirt of its railroad. As far as the general public is concerned, Park Avenue has been "no thoroughfare" between Fiftieth and Forty-second Streets for many years, and if the New York Central Railroad Company desires to use its own property, abutting on that avenue below Fiftieth Street, for an extension of its yard, I presume it is its right to do so, but why should it be empowered by the city to increase the space already occupied by it above Fiftieth Street, by forcibly acquiring ownership in some of the finest residential property in the city? Are the comfort and convenience of the suburban commuter of so much more importance than the rights of citizens, who, if the plans of the New York Central Company are carried out, will be driven out from one of the most desirable portions of the city? Is there no other way by which the company can provide for the safety of its patrons, without burrowing still further into our finest streets?

Since the lamentable accident of Jan. 8 the methods of the New York Central Company seem to be directed toward making life unendurable for the residents nearest to the line of its road between Fifty-sixth and Fiftieth Streets. A large number of the passing trains stop just before entering, or just after leaving, the terminal at Fifty-sixth Street, from which point they start up again with an appalling variety of explosive puffings, which make sleep impossible by night and conversation only possible at intervals by day.

This nuisance has been greatly aggravated since the accident. The hours when the puffing is most fierce and frequent are from 10 o'clock until midnight at night, and during the early morning hours. Is it by these means that the New York Central Company is seeking to so wear out the patience of the resident property owners in the "Fifties" that they will give the "consent" which President Newman intimates his company has thus far been unable to secure from them? Certainly no such outrageous din as exists every night on Park Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth Streets, ought to be permitted in the heart of a great city. There must be means and methods by which the trains could be moved in and out with only the noise incident to their passing. The continual stopping of trains and starting them up again with such fearfully explosive sounds, right in a district given up to dwelling houses, is a defiance to the public welfare. And now, it seems, the railroad company proposes to still further increase its track room, and presumably its noise and dirt, in that section.

Is this inevitable, and is it necessary or desirable? Cannot the expansion of the railroad company be limited to its present holdings below Fiftieth Street? Can it not be compelled to run its trains with every possible precaution against unnecessary noise when passing through the dwelling house district? If it must expand above Fiftieth Street, can it not be compelled to expand on the east side of Park Avenue, and leave our beautiful resident streets untouched? In conclusion, are not these questions quite as worthy of the attention of Mayor Low as are those presented in President Newman's letter?

A RESIDENT OF EAST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.
New York, June 3, 1902.

FATHER AND SON INJURED.

Joseph Miller and his son of 107 Gardner Street, Union Hill, were probably fatally injured yesterday by the collapse of a freight elevator in the Union Hill Brewery, Union Hill.

With the two men on the elevator was a heavy barrel of pitch, and this, it is believed, caused the collapse. The elevator dropped to the hottom of the shaft, a distance of two stories, and the men were found under the débris in an unconscious condition. Both were removed to the North Hudson Hospital.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE MR. HILL

Edgar L. Ryder of Westchester Named for Governor.

The Platform Declares that the National Hope Lies Only in the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles.

For Governor—EDGAR L. RYDER of Westchester County.
For Lieutenant Governor—J. C. CORBIN of St. Lawrence County.
For Secretary of State—JOHN B. HOWARTH of Buffalo.
For Controller—D. M. S. FERO of Orange County.
For Treasurer—DANIEL B. CASLEY of Westchester County.
For Attorney General—DENIS SPELLIGEY of New York County.
For Engineer—JOHN E. DUGAN of Albany County.
For Justice of the Court of Appeals—ROBERT STEWART of Kings County.
The Liberty Bell was adopted as the emblem of the party.

The State Convention of the Liberal Democratic Party in the small hall at Cooper Union last night resolved itself into a session for the denunciation of ex-Senator David B. Hill.

A full ticket was nominated, and those naming it believe it will receive more than the necessary 10,000 votes, so that the party in 1904 can name candidates in convention and be spared the trouble of making nominations by petition.

All over the hall and in the corridors leading to it were hundreds of dodgers attacking ex-Senator Hill. These were headed "A Few Questions," and the answer in every case was, "Ask David B. Hill."

These were the questions: "Who stuffed the ballot boxes in Dutchess County?" "Who fathered Judge Maynard?" "Who runs snap conventions?" "Who tore up Ulster County's petition?" "Who acted the coward in 1896?" "Who hates the Chicago platform?" "Who ruined the Democratic Party in this State by dirty politics?"

The Liberal Democratic Party has as its component parts the old Bryan Democracy, the Chicago Platform Democracy, and the old-time Populists. About the walls of the hall were pictures of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Henry George, Tom L. Johnson, John P. Altgeld, and Mr. Bryan.

Under each one of these was a motto. They read as follows: "All money, whether paper or metallic, should be issued by the Government. "Father of Democracy." "We must make this a land of liberty in fact as it is in name." "I am a Democrat." "I believe in civil, religious, and commercial liberty. The first two have been won, and the latter must be obtained." "For every worry there must be a remedy, but the remedy can be nothing less than the remedy of the wrong."

The proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Livingstone of Gouverneur.

M. G. Palliser called the meeting to order and made a long speech, in which he lauded the Chicago platform, praised W. J. Bryan, denounced the Adminstration's policy in the Philippines, and closed by naming City Court Justice Samuel Seabury for permanent Chairman.

On taking the chair Judge Seabury remarked:

"This will be the only Democratic Convention to meet in this State this year."

Then he attacked the Republican Party as the dispenser of monopoly privileges. He asserted that the American flag was being disgraced in the Philippines, and closed with a discussion of tariff reform.

Jay W. Forrest of Albany, being called on for a speech, made a bitter attack on ex-Senator Hill, in the course of which he said:

"I would rather support W. J. Bryan on the rottenest platform man can devise than support David B. Hill on a platform of the Ten Commandments and the Gospel. The Democratic Party did not need reorganization until Hill came into it. Ask any Republican if he wants David B. Hill in his party and he'll throw a fit. Hill would kill any party.

"David B. Hill received a contribution of $300,000 from the liquor dealers of the State on his promise to favor liberal excise laws, and after his election he broke his pledge by vetoing the Excise bill. Mr. Forrest said that $200,000 of this fund had come from New York City and $69,000 from Buffalo.

After remarks by Charles F. Adams, a committee of fifteen on resolutions was appointed and a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform which was adopted with a hurrah.

The platform opposes the present "unjust distribution" of wealth, due to the "monopoly of natural opportunities and the creation of special privileges;" says that the hope of the nation lies only in the perpetuation of Democratic institutions; reaffirming the national platforms of 1896 and 1900; says the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be extended to the Philippines; demands public ownership and operation of public utilities; declares that the right to issue and coin money is solely the function of the Government; demands that only land values be taxed; favors the initiative and referendum; calls for direct nominations for elective offices at the primaries; criticises court decisions declaring the labor law unconstitutional, and in closing says:

We favor canal improvements; we favor the establishment of an agricultural school by the State for dependent children. In municipal affairs we favor local self-government and non-partisanship, but we also favor the administration of municipal government upon the principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The ticket was then nominated.

PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECT.

Do Not Want Church and Flatbush Avenues in Brooklyn Straightened.

The owners of the property along Church and Flatbush Avenues are organizing a movement against the proposed straightening of the thoroughfare from Flatbush to Brooklyn Avenue. The commission appointed to carry out the legal formalities in the scheme has nearly finished its work.

The property owners are opposed to the scheme for several reasons. The principal one is that the straightening will necessitate the destruction of all the shade trees along Church Avenue, some of which are fifty years old. The courtyards and lawns will also be destroyed and cut away. Other objections are that the assessment of $8 a foot levied against each piece of property is considered excessive, and the district of assessment is confined to 100 feet on either side of the avenue. The Holy Cross Catholic Church is opposing the scheme on account of the assessment of $2,000 levied against the church property.

DIRECTED TO PAY ALIMONY.

Charles Hopper Thaw Ordered to Give Frances Brush $30 a Week.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday directed that Charles Hopper Thaw, the son of a wealthy St. Louis man, pay his wife $30 a week alimony pending the trial of his suit for divorce against her, and that he pay a counsel fee of $250 to her counsel, Moses H. Grossman of House, Grossman & Vorhaus. The wife, Euphonia Jeannette Thaw, is known on the stage as Frances Brush.

The couple were married in this city some time ago, and subsequently the wife sued for divorce in Chicago on the ground of cruelty and misconduct; but the case has never been tried.

Recently Mrs. Thaw came to this city, and was sued in the New York courts for divorce by her husband, who has named William Newton Morrison as corespondent. Mrs. Thaw has made answer denying the allegations of her husband.

Stern Brothers

Clearing Sale to-morrow in their

Cloak Departments

Silk Coats of Taffetas and Moire, at $10.50, 17.50, 29.00
Former prices $17.00 to 60.00

Capes of accordion plaited Liberty Chiffon or Net made on Silk, white or black, $12.00, 18.50
Heretofore from $19.50 to 27.50

Also the remainder of their

High-cost Imported Garments

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Exceptional Values in

Washable Shirt Waists

On the Second Floor

Of Colored Chambrays and Lawns, Solid Colors and Striped Madras, at 89c, $1.23, 1.50
Of White Lawn, Dotted Swiss and Dimities, Elbow and Long Sleeves, 95c, $1.25, 1.50
Of China and Corded Wash Silks, $2.98, 3.95, 4.85

Infants' Outfitting Departments

Short Dresses
From their Own Workrooms, 6 months to 2 years, 59c, 95c, $1.45
French Hand-made, $2.25, 2.75, 3.50

Women's Summer Dresses

A large collection of Dimities, Batistes, Organdies, Point d'Esprit, Silk Mulls, Linen and Piques.

And will offer to-morrow
Linen Suits in a variety of styles, Real value $18.00, at $12.50
French Organdies, Waist and Skirt tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, Real value $25.00 $19.75

Also a complete line of
Wash Skirts
Of French Piques, $3.95, 4.95
Of Linenette Ducks, $6.25
Of Fancy Piques in choice patterns, $9.75, 10.50

Special Sale of

Housekeeping Linens

Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds. $1.85, 2 x 2½ $2.25, 2 x 3 $2.65
Napkins, to match, Breakfast size, doz. $1.88, Dinner, $2.65
Bleached Table Damask, 72 in. wide, yd. 95c.
Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 in. Pr. 85c, $1.15
Linen Sheets, Double Bed Size, Pr. $3.65, 4.75
Marseilles Bedspreads, large size, $2.00, 2.85
Hemstitched Huck Towels, Doz. $2.95, 4.25
Turkish Bath Towels, Doz. $1.85, 2.90

Fine Parasols

A large purchase at Extremely Low Prices

Plain Taffeta and Figured Silks, $2.25
Floral Effects in all the newest colorings, $3.25
Plain Tucked Taffetas Also Chiffon Effects, $3.75, 4.95

Misses' Suits & Skirts

Washable Suits of white pique, light blue, rose or natural linen, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $7.50 $3.90
Silk Suits of blue and white or black and white striped and checked taffetas, trimmed with plain taffetas, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $23.50 $16.95
Walking & Golf Skirts of imported diagonal piques, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $5.75 $2.85
Walking Skirts (New Model) plaited or flounce, of striped or plain melton, Value $8.50 $5.75

Important Sale of

Boys' Summer Apparel

Sailor & Russian Blouse Suits of imported washable materials, 3 to 12 years, Value $2.95 to $3.75 $1.95
of serges and cheviots, 3 to 12 years, Value $5.00 to $9.75 $3.75, $5.00
Single-breasted Suits of navy blue hard wale serges & homespun cheviots, coats half lined, 8 to 16 years, Value $7.50 $5.00
Youths' Suits, 15 to 20 years, of cheviots, homespuns and cassimeres, Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50 $7.50
Trousers of all-wool navy blue serges and cheviots, 3 to 16 yrs. Value $1.00 & $1.50 59c, 98c

Rugs & Mattings

Suitable for Country Homes

East India Moodj Mats & Dhurries, Japanese Jute & Cotton Rugs, Fibre Mats, China and Japan Mattings

75 Axminster Rugs 9 x 12 ft., light and dark colorings, Value $22.50 $18.50
China and Japan Mattings in great variety. Per roll of 40 yds. $6.90, 9.00, 10.50
Value $9.50, 12.50 & 14.00

West Twenty-third Street

North Plainfield's Special Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 7.—The date for the special election in North Plainfield to decide upon the proposition to withdraw that territory from Somerset County and annex it to Union County has been set for Tuesday, Sept. 16. Deferring it until Fall is a decided victory for State Senator Charles A. Reed's friends, for they are said to have feared the result of an early election.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will offer to-morrow in part as follows:—

Ladies' Suits.

An assortment of Blacks, Blues and Browns, trimmed with taffeta bands or braid; several with silk Drop Skirts, former prices $18 to $24, for this sale,

$10.00 each.

Just received, the last shipment of Cotton Covert Cloth Dress Skirts, trimmed with braid, at $1.98; value $5.00

Ladies' White Waists.

150 Dozen White Lawn Waists, all over embroidered fronts, with cluster of Tucks hemstitched, collar and cuffs edged with embroidery, short or long sleeves. Sizes 32 to 44-inch, worth $2.50, at the remarkable low price of

$1.25 each.

We carry a very large and complete assortment of Fine White Persian Lawn Waists, long and short sleeves, buttoned front or back, elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and medallions; also Pongees, embroidered and stitched, white and black China Silks, hemstitched and lace trimmed, from

$2.50 to $10.75 each.

Sale on Main Floor—Broadway.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

MONDAY, JUNE 9th.

Mohair Petticoats,

Silk accordion flounce,

$4.50.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats,

Black and colors,

$8.75.

Broadway & 19th Street.



SPECIAL
Nemo TRIPLE STRIP SUMMER CORSETS

UNEQUALLED FOR VACATION WEAR.

They wear just three times as long as any other corset. Where others have one strip of cloth the NEMO CORSETS are reinforced by triple strips—therefore they last three times as long as any other corset.

THE NEMO SELF REDUCING CORSET IN BATISTE (See Cut)
is indispensable to the stout woman; it positively reduces the abdomen; price..... $2.50

THE NEMO HIP SPRING CORSET IN BATISTE, an actual figure builder, comes with or without the Delta Dip garter attachment; price.. $2 and $2.50

FOR SALE IN ALL CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED ENAMELLED REED. ORIENTAL COLORINGS.

Original designs in red, blue and green, interwoven with the natural. The reed is enamelled in Switzerland by children rubbing the color in with their fingers.

	WERE	NOW
3-PIECE SUITES, (Red and Natural.)	$96.00	$78.00
2-PIECE SUITES, (Green, Red and Natural.)	74.00	58.00
SOFAS, (Green and Natural.)	41.00	33.00
ARM CHAIRS,	25.00 to 27.00	17.00 to 22.00
CORNER CHAIRS,	10.00	7.00

Graceful in form and restfully cool in appearance—all the fashionable novelties of the season, now below factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

There Is a Wide Difference

between High Balls, made with our *Straight* Scotch Whiskies,

Souvenir of Scotland

OLD, OR

Bonnie Brier Bush

VERY OLD, true Glenlivets, and those made from any other. Straight Whiskies are Wholesome; Blended (mixed) are not so considered by experts.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York,
156 Franklin St.; also B'way & 27th St.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
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Sunday
June 8, 1902

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Senator Depew Speaks for National Forest

He Advocates the Bill in the Senate Appropriating $10,000,000 for the Purchase of 2,000,000 Acres of Land for This Purpose—Devastation of Forests Practiced in This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Depew made a speech in advocacy of the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a National forest in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Mr. Depew spoke of the reckless devastation of the forests that had been going on in this country, especially in the last fifty years. Already in the West forty-one National forest reserves have been set aside comprising about 46,000,000 acres.

"Forestry has been practiced in Germany for hundreds of years," said Mr. Depew. "Except for this wise and thoughtful care by the Germans the Fatherland would be wholly unable to sustain its crowded population. Twenty-six per cent. of the land of that country is in forests, of which the Government owns two-thirds. We have left in our own country only 20 per cent. of our territory in woods.

"Germany has special schools of forestry for the education of her youth in this science. The young forester is taught all that books and lectures can give, and then is placed in a course of from three to seven years in the practical application of his work and personal study upon the ground. In that way he becomes fitted for his career. The Government not only cares for its own forests, but it brings under its supervision, laws, and rules those of private owners.

"In France 10 per cent. of the country is in the forest, of which the Government owns one-ninth.

"The Governments of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria control the forests, whether owned by the nation or by individuals. European Governments," he continued, "are going still further in the line of forest preservation. The Italian Government found that their valley farms were being destroyed by the floods which in the rainy season poured down from their deforested mountain slopes. They came to the conclusion that it would be true economy for Italy to reforest these hills. They arranged for the expenditure of $12,000,000, and this reforests only 500,000 acres. France, feeling the same disastrous effect upon her agriculture and from the same cause expended $12,000,000 in the reforesting of 800,000 acres, and has made arrangements for the expenditure of $28,000,000 more to complete her plan.

"It costs for this reforesting $24 an acre in Italy and $50 an acre in France. Notwithstanding this large expediture it will be half a century before a full benefit of the restoring will be felt. It will be many generations before the soil in the woods will have acquired that quality of absorption and retention of the water which makes it both a reservoir and a protection for the farms below.

PROPOSITION IN THE BILL.

"The proposition in the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture at an expense not exceeding $10,000,000 to purchase 4,000,000 acres of these forests. They are now held in large tracts of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres. They are being rapidly bought up by lumber companies at from $1.50 to $2 an acre.

"The owners, as I am informed, would much prefer selling them to the Government than to individuals or corporations. The reason is obvious. It is estimated by the Agricultural Department that in five years the forests would be self-sustaining, and after that a source of increasing revenue for all time to come. It is impossible for the States to understand this work.

"It should be done by the Government because it interests many States, and in a large way the people of the whole country. It preserves the hard-wood forests and their product for future generations. It keeps upon the hills and mountainsides the woods, whose influence upon climate, soil, and rainfall is most beneficial to a vast territory. It prevents mountain terrents, which will, in time, as the destruction of the forests goes on, turn a large agricultural region into a desert.

MOUNTAIN STREAM HORSE POWER.

"It has been estimated that there is in these mountain streams 1,000,000 horse-power which can be easily utilized. This means a saving of $30,000,000 a year in coal alone, which would otherwise have to be used for the generation of that amount of power for manufacturing purposes. But it means more. This 1,000,000 horse-power that these streams, which flow equably all the year round because of the nature of the sponge which forms the reservoir that supplies them, would create an incalculable amount of electrical power.

"The Appalachian forest preserve as proposed in the pending measure is about 150 miles in length and of varying breadth. It is from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It runs through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The slopes of these mountains are very steep, varying from 20 degrees at the lowest to 40 degrees. The waters which flow from the perpetual streams, fed by the perpetual springs, run on the one side to the Atlantic and on the other to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams from this mountain forest are thetributaries of these important rivers:

"The James, the Roanoke, the Catawba, the Savannah, the New. (Kanawha,) the Tennessee, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yadkin, the Chattahoochee, the Broad, the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tuckasegee, the Watauga, and the Holston. The region affected by these streams is from 100 to 150 miles in width on the Atlantic side, and more than that on the other. It comprises part of the richest agricultural country in the United States. The timber in this forest is all hard wood, and is the largest body of hard wood on the North American continent.

"New York, in order to protect the Hudson and Mohawk, has been purchasing a large domain through the Adirondack forests, which she proposes adding to every year. This is possible because the whole territory is within the limits of the State of New York. But in the Appalachian region one State cannot buy the forest sources of the streams, because they are in another State. The State which has the forests cannot be expected to go to the expense of protecting them in order to preserve the streams and agriculture and industries of adjoining Commonwealths.

WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

"To sum up briefly, then, this is a work which only can be done by the Government of the United States. It should be done by the Government because it interests many States and in a large way the people of the whole country. It preserves the hard-wood forests and their product for future generations. It keeps upon the hills and mountain sides the woods whose influence upon climate, soil, and rainfall is most beneficial to a vast territory. It prevents mountain torrents, which will in time, as the destruction of the forests goes on, turn a large agricultural region into a desert.

"It conserves for manufacturing purposes that enormous water power which will be utilized for a multitude of industries which will give employment to thousands and add enormously to the wealth of the country.

"Instead of being an expense and a drain—and it would be the best expense which the Government could make if that was necessary—it will be one of those beneficent improvements which will shed blessings everywhere, and at the same time be self-sustaining and a source of everlasting revenue to the Government."

At the conclusion of Mr. Depew's remarks Mr. Hale said that the Senate could not fail to be impressed by the great importance of the subject. He had not been aware of the extent of the land to be purchased, but he thought that some action ought to be taken upon the matter at this session.

SCORES CANAL PROJECT.

Senator Mitchell (Oregon) Attacks the Proposition to Purchase the Panama Company's Holdings.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the Senate to-day consideration of the isthmian canal project was resumed. Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) addressed the Senate in continuation of his speech begun Thursday in support of the Nicaragua route.

He said that he had referred inadvertently to the Isthmian Canal Commission as "Hanna's Commission," and that he had not intended to reflect upon Mr. Hanna or upon the commission.

He pointed out that the Nicaragua Canal Commission had reported in favor of the Nicaragua route after examining all routes, as the most feasible and practicable, and that that report was definite and conclusive, backed by facts and figures.

He said the commission had changed its mind within a month, wholly on the ground of cost. He insisted that the real choice of the commission as to a route was that through Nicaragua.

Mr. Mitchell criticised the project of the construction of the Bohio dam on the Panama route, quoting eminent engineers as saying that it involved enormous difficulties and many novel and untried features.

Mr. Mitchell handled without gloves the proposition to build the canal by the Panama route, and incidentally the Spooner amendment. By the adoption of this proposition, he said, "the United States would be tacking on to one of the greatest frauds and pieces of corruption known since the world began."

He could not believe, he said, that the Senate proposed "to consider seriously a proposition which will involve the United States in a legal controversy for a hundred years." He expressed the opinion that the enactment of the Spooner amendment would result in the postponement of the beginning of the canal project.

Mr. Mitchell denounced the idea that the United States should lend its name to the Panama canal enterprise, whose history during the last ten years had shocked the sensibilities of mankind. He declared that it was the "most rapacious scheme of legislative corruption, journalistic venality, and social and political exposure ever uncovered in any age or country."

Mr. Mitchell declared that by the Spooner amendment and the views of the minority of the Canal Committee the United States not only was invited to participate in a gigantic lottery, scheme, but also would be compelled by French law controlling the canal's construction to purchase in France all raw materials entering into the canal.

In conclusion Mr. Mitchell declared that if he were casting about for a way to defeat the construction of an isthmian canal he could find no better one than the supporting of the Spooner amendment.

AMERICAN HOLDINGS IN CUBA.

Truman G. Palmer of Chicago Continues Testimony Before the Senate Committee Regarding Sugar Estates.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Truman G. Palmer, of Chicago, to-day continued his statement on the subject of American holdings of sugar lands in Cuba before the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations. Summarizing the entire presentation he placed the number of Cuban estates held by Americans individual and corporate at 172, with a total acreage of ownership amounting to 1,482,801, of which 330,846 acres are cane-producing.

The annual cane capacity of this land, he placed at 830,445 tons, but he said that the lands were not, of course, producing to their full capacity, and some of them not at all. These American owners have war claims against the United States amounting in the aggregate to $41,335,803.

Mr. Palmer began his statement with the presentation of the third of the series of classifications. This consisted of ten Cuban-American corporations. Estimating that the holdings of these companies are at least 50 per cent. of those of the companies whose holdings are known, he placed the acreage at 173,155, with an annual sugar producing capacity of 75,125 tons.

The next classification was that of Cuban sugar centrals owned by American citizens, most of them naturalized, residing in Cuba. There were 31 estates in this list, and the war claims presented on their account aggregated $10,677,569. Total capacity was estimated at 105,400 tons of sugar.

The fifth list was that of 18 Cuban cane growing estates, which do not own centrals or manufacture their own cane and which are owned by Americans. The total acreage of these lands is 13,628; the total capacity of the lands in case, 34,650 tons; total war claims on file before the American Claims Commission, $1,592,661.

The next list was similar to the preceding, except that the owners while Americans still reside in Cuba. This included 55 estates none of which owned centrals or factories with an aggregate acreage, partly estimated, of 91,080, and a total sugar-producing capacity of 76,862 tons. This class of estates has war claims amounting to $5,749,899. Mr. Palmer said that the estates mentioned contain 99 central raw-sugar factories with a total producing capacity of 330,445 tons, but from a purely cane-growing standpoint the lands in cane would produce 827,415 tons.

In this connection Mr. Palmer said there were other large acreages of Cuban lands owned by outsiders which he had not included in his list.

DISCUSS ANTI-ANARCHY BILL.

The House Members Vote on Amendments to the Measure, but Adopt Only One.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House to-day resumed consideration of the Anti-Anarchy bill. Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) offered an amendment to include the Judges of the Supreme Court in the list of those whose murder while engaged in the performance of their official duties should be made punishable by death. It was lost.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri moved to strike out the words after Vice President describing the Cabinet officers entitled by law to succeed to the Presidency. The amendment was lost, 60 to 67.

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) offered as an amendment a new section providing that any person who should kill the President-elect of Vice President-elect should suffer death.

Mr. Ray declared that the amendment was clearly unconstitutional; that the courts had decided that the President-elect, until inaugurated, was simply a private citizen. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Gilbert (Ky.) offered an amendment to the section providing for the protection of foreign Ambassadors or Ministers not only in the United States, but "any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof." It was lost.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) moved to strike out this section. His motion was defeated.

Mr. Powers (Mass.) offered an amendment changing the penalty for an attempt upon the life of one of those protected by the bill from imprisonment for not less than ten years to death or imprisonment for life. The amendment was lost.

An amendment offered by Mr. McCall (Mass.) to the Anarchist section of the bill to restrict the imposition of the penalties of Section 8 to persons who advocate the killing of officers of the United States or of the Government of any civilized nation, was adopted 53 to 30.

The language of the bill originally included assault as well as killing. Mr. Richardson (Ala.) moved to strike out from Section 8 (which was aimed against conspiracies in the United States to kill the Chief Magistrate of a foreign country) the provision that if no attempt was made the conspirators should be subject to a fine of from $500 to $5,000 or imprisonment for from one to five years. It was defeated.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) finally moved to strike out Section 13, which provided that in all prosecutions under the first seven sections of the act the President and other officers at the time of the offense should be presumed to be engaged in the performance of their official duties. The amendment was lost, 6 0to 88. The substitute for the Senate bill then was adopted. Final action was not taken.

LONDON DOCK CHARGES BILL.

The Senate Discusses the Measure Designed to Prevent Reported Discrimination Against American Flour.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate to-day began the consideration of the measure, commonly known as the "London Dock Charges bill."

Mr. Nelson (Rep.) Minnesota, in support of the bill, said the charges made at the London dock against American flour, principally, were a discrimination against the United States.

The bill, he said, was for the purpose of protecting the American manufacturer, the American producer, and the American farmer; which protection was needed all the more since the formation of the shipping combine by Mr. Morgan. As the situation is, said he, "the American shippers are in the clutches of a devil fish of a monopoly from which we ought to pray every evening before going to bed to be delivered."

In response to an inquiry from Mr. McCumber as to what guaranty the shippers of this country would have, in the event of the elimination of the London dock charges, that the Atlantic freight rates would not be increased, Mr. Nelson replied that there was no guaranty and could be none. The shippers would have to take their chances on that. The steamship trust, organized by J. P. Morgan, he said, might raise the freight charges. That was not to be prevented by the pending bill.

"God deliver us from trusts," declared Mr. Nelson. "That is a matter which we will have to take care of later on." The bill then was laid aside.

COURT-MARTIAL DISAPPROVED.

Admiral Crowninshield Dissents from Opinion in Chicago's Officers' Case.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Navy Department this morning gave out the following statement concerning the Court of Inquiry which investigated the case of the American officers arrested at Venice:

"The Court of Inquiry recommends trial by court martial of Lieut. John S. Doddridge, U. S. N.; Capt. Robert F. Wynne, U. S. M. C., and Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter, U. S. N., on the charge of unbecoming behavior in public, and that no further action be taken in the case of Naval Cadet Jas. C. Kress, U. S. N., and Private Wilfred Langley, U. S. M. C."

Admiral Crowninshield has disapproved the opinion and recommendation of the Court of Inquiry where it is adverse to the officers on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient.

There will be no further proceedings in this case, according to the present intention of the officials. The Admiral does not find that the Italian court erred, but that, situated as the Chicago is, it is not possible to secure the evidence which would justify the assembling of a court martial.

CONFER ON ARMY NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary Root had a conference with the President at the White House this afternoon, at which important army nominations were decided upon. Among these was a Surgeon General of the army, to succeed Gen. George M. Sternberg, who retires for age to-morrow, and two Major Generals to fill the vacancies which will be occasioned by the retirements of Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton July 15 and Major Gen. John R. Brooke July 21, and also two Brigadier Generals to succeed officers of that rank promoted.

Secretary Root declined to give any information concerning the personality of the men selected in advance of the nominations being sent to the Senate, which probably will be done early next week. All other things being equal, the Secretary said, the selections were governed by seniority. The Secretary said further that the nominations of the successors of Gens. Wheaton and Brooke are made in advance of their retirement for the purpose of giving the Senate an opportunity to pass upon them.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To ratify Act No. 65 to the twenty-first Arizona Legislature.

Declaring the Osage River to be not a navigable stream above the point where the line between the counties of Benton and St. Clair, Mo., crosses the river.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

POSTMASTERS.

New York—George L. Davis; Fonda; Edgar S. Clock, Islip.
Pennsylvania—Harriet E. Gault, Madia.

Danish Treaty Time Extension.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister, to-day signed a protocol extending for twelve months the time allowed for the exchange of ratifications of the Danish West Indian treaty. This allows for the adjournment of the Danish Rigsdag over the Summer months without final action on the treaty of cession.

GIRL'S BEAUTY IS NO BAR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that a girl's beauty is not to be counted against her, and that if a jury is influenced by the comeliness of a fair plaintiff it is not for the courts to deprive her of her natural advantages.

This ruling was made indirectly in the case of Emma Koplitz against the City of St. Paul. The girl was injured by an accident while on a coaching party and sued the city, alleging a defective road.

She was awarded a verdict of $300, and the city appealed, alleging that her beauty was what influenced the jury. The Supreme Court denies a new trial and the verdict stands.

Horner's Furniture.

LINES FOR SUMMERTIME.

Generous in size and suggestive of summer comfort and restfulness are our Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs and Rockers in English Quartered Oak, dull finish; together with our examples of Flemish, Old English, Mission, Weathered and Green Oak Furniture.

Prodigality of choice is also here in Bedroom Suites of White Enameled finish, Bird's-eye Maple, Birch and Oak——In over 100 patterns of Brass Bedsteads——In every size and style of White Enameled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings.

All At Convincingly Moderate Prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Women's Fine Nainsook AND Cambric Lingerie.

Just received a large purchase of High-grade Underwear, comprising Chemises, Night Dresses, Petticoats, Drawers and Corset Covers, in fine Nainsooks, Lawns and Cambrics, daintily trimmed with hemstitchings and choice laces and embroideries.

DRAWERS—Cambric, torchon lace,
CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, Valenciennes lace,
UNDER PETTICOATS—Cambric, hemstitched ruffle, } 50c.

CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, Platt Valenciennes lace,
CHEMISES—Nainsook, embroidery or lace,
SHORT SKIRTS—Cambric, torchon lace,
NIGHT GOWNS—Cambric, embroidery, hemstitching, } 69c.

CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, lace or embroidery,
DRAWERS—Nainsook, embroidery or lace,
CHEMISES—Nainsook, lace or embroidery,
WALKING SKIRTS—Cambric, hemstitched, lace or embroidery,
NIGHT GOWNS—Nainsook, low neck, short sleeves, embroidery or lace, } 98c.

CHEMISES—Skirt length, Nainsook, lace and ribbon,
DRAWERS—Nainsook and Cambric, lace or embroidery,
CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, embroidery or lace,
UNDER PETTICOATS—Cambric, lace or embroidery,
NIGHT GOWNS—Nainsook, low neck, short sleeves, embroidery or lace, } $1.25

WALKING SKIRTS—Cambric, deep flounce, lace or embroidery,
CHEMISES—Skirt length, Nainsook, lace, embroidery and ribbon,
DRAWERS—Nainsook and Cambric, lace or embroidery,
NIGHT GOWNS—Nainsook, low neck, short sleeves, embroidery or lace, } $1.98

CORSETS—White Batiste—straight front,
69c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

SHORT KIMONOS—White Lawns, colored borders,
59c., 75c., 98c., $1.39.

Excellence of material, cut and finish, combined with low prices, make this a sale of singular interest.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

INDICTED FOR WIFE MURDER.

Crime of the First Degree Charged by Two Grand Juries Against J. W. Blondin of Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—An indictment for murder in the first degree was reported against J. Wilfrid Blondin of this city today by the Suffolk County Grand Jury. The allegation is that Blondin murdered his wife in Boston, and transported her body to Chelmsford, where it was found in a brush heap. The head was found some distance from the body.

Blondin is under a similar indictment that was presented by the Grand Jury of Middlesex County, as Chelmsford is in that territory. Mrs. Blondin was killed in June, 1901, and a day or two later suspicion was directed toward her husband. He had disappeared. For nine months detectives followed clues that led them through New England and Canada. In February last the man was caught in New York. He admitted his identity, but denied that he had killed his wife.

PHYSICIANS IN ASSEMBLY.

Meeting of the American Academy of Medicine at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 7.—The American Academy of Medicine opened its twenty-seventh annual meeting here to-day. An address was delivered by Dr. V. C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Mich., President of the Academy, and reports of special committees were presented by Dr. A. L. Benedict of Buffalo and Dr. S. Duncan Bulkley of New York.

Papers were read by Drs. Charles McIntyre of Easton, Penn.; S. A. Kopf of New York, Charles M. Culver of Albany, and Winifred S. Hall of Chicago. This evening President Vaughan delivered an address on "The Religion of Science."

NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

George J. Smith and Delos Mackey Rivals for Nomination.

Republican State Committeeman George J. Smith of Kingston hopes to go to Congress from the new Twenty-fourth District, which was made by taking counties from three other districts. It is composed of Ulster, Delaware, Otsego, and Schoharie Counties, and in none of these does a member of the present House of Representatives reside. There are thirty-eight delegates to the convention, Schoharie having eight votes and the other three counties ten each.

Mr. Smith has opposition for the nomination in the person of Delos Mackey of Delaware, who has the delegation from that county. Mr. Smith has Ulster's ten votes, and the successful candidate must capture the Otsego delegation. Mr. Smith expects to do so.

GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER HERE.

Says William Jennings Bryan Is Buried and Cannot Be Resurrected.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, nominee of the Gold Democrats for Vice President in 1896, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has come East to attend the one hundredth anniversary at West Point.

"What do you think?" he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter as he puffed away at his corncob pipe. "People have the impudence to say that I am going to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of my entrance as a cadet."

Then the old General laughed heartily and proceeded to read a telegram telling him there were no vacant rooms in the hotels.

"That don't bother me," he said. "I can get a shake-down somewhere, but I guess I can find a hotel room in Newburg, Fishkill, or Garrisons. If I can't I'll sleep in a farmhouse or a barn.

"I see the Indiana Democrats have adopted a platform. I guess those Hoosiers will be in favor of a gold standard in a short time if we are left alone.

"Bryan is buried and can't be resurrected, not even by writing open letters to Roosevelt on the Beef Trust or any other matter."

Couple Whipped by Whitecaps.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 7.—A band of fifty men broke in the door of Henry Demming's home, six miles from here, early to-day, took Demming and his wife out in their night clothes, and whipped them with buggy whips. The whitecaps accused Demming of brutally whipping his son and told him he must leave the county if he did it again. Mrs. Demming is reported to be in a serious condition, and Demming is only able to walk about.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Percy Willis, Artillery Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion.

Capt. William S. Scott, Quartermaster, will proceed to Indianapolis, and assume charge of the repairs and construction of public buildings at the Indianapolis Arsenal.

Capt. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Newport and report to Major George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders until Aug. 31, when he will rejoin his station at West Point.

Capt. Leroy S. Upton, Fifteenth Regiment, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Harding, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford is assigned to the Ninety-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station, and will join the station to which he may be assigned.

Navy.

Lieut. H. Laning is ordered to the Cincinnati.

Ensign D. C. Hanrahan is ordered home to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Monongahela sailed yesterday from Newport for Queenstown.

The Sterling sailed yesterday from Norfolk for Port Royal.

The Alert sailed yesterday from Monterey for Mare Island.

The Leyden arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday.

The Topeka arrived at San Juan yesterday.

The Prairie arrived at Lazsrote, Azores, yesterday.

The Ajax arrived at Brooklyn to-day.

The Barney, Bagley, Biddle, Thornton, Shubrick, Stockton, and Bailey sailed to-day from Port Royal for Norfolk.

The Gwin and Talbot sailed to-day from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Ajax is anchored off the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic station reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:

Arayat at Cavite, Isla De Luzon at Olongapo.

Arethusa started on monthly trip around the islands on the 1st inst.

Itinerary of the United States transport ship Monongahela:

Newport, arrive —, leave June 6. Queenstown, arrive June 30, leave July 10. Plymouth, arrive July 14, leave July 28. Cherbourg, arrive July 30, leave Aug. 9. Madeira, arrive, Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30. Yorktown, arrive Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15. Hampton Roads, arrive Oct. 18, leave —.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

On Goes the Sale of Ladies' Underwear and Babies' Clothes

Another great success to add to our list of Annual June Sales, a success made on tasteful garments of trustworthy qualities, at prices that won instant appreciation—a success achieved by great quantities in great assortments, freely shown and so displayed that a glance showed the values—no mix-ups of all qualities—but every lot plainly marked.

QUALITY THE KEYNOTE—NO INFERIOR GRADES.

NIGHT DRESSES

Good full size Gowns of our famous "Good Wear" soft finish Muslin—deep yoke of tucks and emb'y inserting or hemstitch tucks..... .59

Cambric—square neck—entire revers and yoke of lace insertings with ribbon run emb'y heading—elbow and full length sleeves..... .67

Night Gowns—low and medium neck—round yokes of lace and emb'y inserting, others with Val. lace and strong fine embroidcries—long and short sleeves..... .95

Chemise Gowns, with elaboratc trimmings of laces, insertings, hemstitchings, tucks and ribbons in Bolero, Empire and Round Yoke styles—long and short sleeves.....1.25

Nainsook Empire Gowns—full ruffles of fine embroidery—value 2.25.....1.49

Gowns of fine Nainsook and Cambric—bertha of hemstitch squares and tucks with medallions—Val. lace finish or Vandyke yoke with sheer French emb'y and insertings.....2.69

Finer Nigbt Dresses to $10.60.

There are many quotations in this list, BUT There are twenty here for each one quoted. Always more than promised.

DRAWERS

Soft Muslin and Cambric—lawn ruffle—hemstitch hem and four hemstitch tucks—value .50..... .27

Fine Cambric and Muslin—with Point de Paris lace and inserting or fine, strong emb'y..... .49

Fine Drawers of nainsook, lawn and cambric—umbrella ruffles, elaborate effects with fluffy laces, blind and showy embroideries, also the new round cut with lace and emb'y—.69.. .79 and .98

Beautifully trimmed Drawers in still more elaborate styles to $4.69.

CHEMISES

Cambric and Muslin—round yoke with eleven lace insertings—lace trim'd ruffle or pointed yoke of solid emb'y..... .39

Skirt Chemises—Cambric, Lawn and Nainsook—fancy yokes of open work emb'y or fancy lace—ribbon run—regular 98 cent qualities..... .69

Nainsook Skirt Chemises—lace trim'd skirt and yoke—practically two garments at cost of one.....1.25

Novelties in finer Skirt Chemises—elaborate styles to $4.69.

CORSET COVERS

Cambric—four crossover lace insertings—lace edge—value .49..... .29

Cambric—round neck, with yoke effect of lace—lace trim'd neck and armholes—also 8 other styles.... .39

Nainsook and Cambric—tucks, hemstitchings, feather stitchings, lace or emb'y trim—value .69..... .49

Pretty, fancy styles with lace insertings and ribbon-run lace—with and without medallions—plain or tucked backs, also button back..... .98

Better styles and qualities than others sell at $1.50 and much larger variety.

Fine Corset Covers—front of eight insertings and lace and French emb'y—ribbon run lace finish—tucked back; value 2.25.....1.49

Finer Corset Covers to $3.98.

THIS SALE MEANS quantities of Great, clean, showy garments at The Lowest Prices in New York.

FULL SIZE SKIRTS

Cambric—20-inch flounce, four lace insertings, cluster tucks; or deep flounce with emb'y and H. S. tucks.. .98

Handsome styles to wear under thin Summer dresses—deep flounce entirely composed of bias tucks and Point de Paris insertings.....1.49

The work alone on these skirts is worth twice the price.

Handsome skirts with extra deep flounces of hemstitch tucks or insertings—finished with lace to match or handsome open-work embroidery—value $2.69..1.98

Finer—deep lawn ruffle, with insertings, spaced tucks and deep ruffle or wide emb'y—also 15 other styles..2.69

Elaborately made Skirts for dressy wear—two lace trimmed ruffles with top flounce with lace edge, emb'y and lace insertings, headed with ribbon run emb'y inserting—very rich and handsome—elsewhere 7.98.....5.00

Elegant Skirts in great variety and elaborate effects for evening, dancing, or day wear, to $14.60.

WHAT WE OFFER: Trustworthy Qualities Tasteful styles—neatly made Incomparable values.

SPECIALS FOR THE LITTLE ONES INCLUDE:—

Long Cambric Slips..... .17

Nainsook Slips—Round yoke of solid tucks..... .24

Short Dresses—White Lawn—Yoke with Emb'y..... .19

Short Nainsook Dresses—hemstitched yokes—full skirt—value .69..... .39

French Waist Dresses—blouse and pleated fronts—value .75..... .49

Babies' Skirts—long and short—French or short waist—.19.. .25.. .39.. .49.. .69

Finer to match finest dresses to 3.98.

FINE WHITE LAWN DRESSES—Long and short waists—high and low neck—with pretty laces, embroideries, insertings and beadings—plain and trimmed skirts—Boy and Girl Styles—1 to 3 years..... .95

Short Domet Skirts—with waists—sizes to 3 years—value .25.....12½

Short Cambric Skirts—tucks, lace and emb'y trim—value .40..... .29

Pique Coats—fancy emb'y trim'd collars—1 to 3 years—value 1.50..... .98

Pretty Lawn Caps—value .25.....12½

And Now For Our Summer Sale of Wash Dress Fabrics

Thousands and Tens of Thousands of yards of this Season's most desirable goods of all kinds, printed and woven, will now be offered at QUARTER and THIRD and HALF OFF EARLIER SEASON'S PRICES

The stock is so vast that to mention all items, or give specific descriptions, would require many pages.....We, therefore, only mention a few from each of the subdivisions into which, for purposes of classification, this great department is divided.

	Earlier	Now.
Parisian Pineapple Linens—filmy and silky as a cobweb—stripes of real silk ribbon woven in with hemstitch effects—45 inches wide—one of this season's finest novelties.. (In Foreign Gingham Section.)	2.00	.79
Real English Linen Batistes made by JONES, whose name is a household word throughout Great Britain—linen shades only..... (In Foreign Gingham Section.	.45	.19
Finest French Ginghams—32-inch—fancy woven stripes in dot, chain and feather-stitch effects—beautiful colorings.....	.45	.29
Mercerized Novelty Scotch Ginghams—rich effects.....	.45	.29
Mercerized Chambrays—greens, blues and other colors—white and combination stripes.....	.24	.17
Fancy Silk Mulls—pink, blue, nile and gray—cluster, cable stripes and block mesh.....	.60	.35
Empire Mousselines—Persian, floral and filigree designs on white and tinted grounds....	.65 to .79	.35
Fine Mousseline de Creme, Princess Organdies, Printed Silk Muslins and fine Lattice Stripe Batistes—chic styles in up-to-date colorings.....	.39 to .45	.24
Fine Ecru Novelties in Emb'd stripes and plain colors.....	.33	.19
Dotted Silk Mulls—full line of day and evening shades, excepting navy blue.....	.39	.24
Finest Imported Satin Striped and Irish Dimities—also all Linen Lawns—white ground with black polka, pin or coin dots	.39	.18
Fine Fancy Dimities—sheer texture—fine cords.....	.17	.10

	Earlier	Now
32-inch Scotch Madras Ginghams—very fine—best colors and stripes.....	.18 to .25	.10
Canvas Cheviots — 32-inch—handsome stripes and colors...	.25	.10
Imported Club Piques—fine, strong cord, with clear printed designs in novelty stripes and small figures in black, pink, blue and red..... Not the heavy, oppressive weight, but light, firm quality used for Children's high-class Sailor and Russian Suits—also make swell Waists and Costumes for Ladies.	.35	.19
Russian Poplins—white with black—elegant for yachting and shirt waist suits.....	.35	.15
Imported Silk Crashes—all colors—32-inch—heavy effect, but cool and glossy as silk.....	.40	.25
Finest Mercerized Sateens—foulard stripes and colors—silkier than many silks, and twice as strong.....	.45	.33
Satin Stripe Muslins—white ground with colored and black figure and floral effects.....	.24	.15
Extra Fine Batistes—figures, polka dots and flowers.....	.19	.12½
Fancy Dress Batistes—all colors—full assortment of styles.....	.12½	7
Woven Madras Cheviots—black and white stripes.....	.15	8½
Polka Dot and Hair Line Ducks—Black, Navy, White and Cardinal.....	.12½	8½
Derby Crashes—specially made for Summer Outing Skirts and Dresses.....	.25	8½
Cashmere Challies—Persian and fancy figures—fine for Kimonas	.19	7½

Two Astonishing Offerings in Ladies' Dimity and Satin Foulard Dresses

Shirt Waist Costumes of Silk Satin Foulards.. 9.50

Blue and Black—Polka dotted—waist with stitched pleats—skirt with flare flounce, all seams and flounce finished with stitching—latest, prettiest model—all sizes. Never before offered under 15.00... 9.50

A price that does not pay for the silk that's in them.

Ladies' Fancy Dresses of Fine Fig'd Dimity... 4.98

They'll sell at sight—Pink, Blue and Violet—new gathered flounce—Skirt with four rows lace Galoon—waist to match with transparent lace yoke and new flare sleeve—all sizes. Worth nine dollars..... 4.98

Unusual Preparations Throughout the Country for the Summer Season of 1902

The Mountains, the Seashore, and the Lakes in Gala Dress for Visitors—Golf Links and Tennis Courts Abound—Hotels Rebuilt and Renovated—More Inviting Opportunities Than in Any Previous Year.

This is the season of the year when the thoughts of young men and old lightly turn to the country. The Summer season usually has its beginning in the early part of June, and then each warm day following sends a larger number to the seashore, the mountains, or the lakes until by the first of July all is in full swing.

Whoever feels a longing in his heart for an outing, for a rest from the sound of trolley cars and trucks, and who has ever so small a sum of money to spend on his outing will find great quantities of tempting offers made to him this Summer by railroads, steamships, hotels, and other entertainers. The New Yorker can find a quiet farmhouse in the mountains or a grand hotel on the seashore within little more than an hour's ride from the heart of the city.

To judge from the reports which have been made it would seem that the hotel managers of the country have been beside themselves to provide comforts and improvements for their guests of this Summer. No matter what kind of a place the Summer boarder wants he ought to find exactly what he desires. Golf links have sprung up like mushrooms, the growing revival of the popularity of tennis has been everywhere recognized, provision has been made for the every comfort of the fisherman—all in fact ought to be pleased.

THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day presents a perfect encyclopedia of information concerning possible trips that may be taken and sojourns that may be enjoyed all the way from the short visit to Coney Island to the stay in the quiet French Island of Tahiti in the Pacific. The advertising columns tell their story, and this is supplemented by information gathered by the correspondents and staff of this newspaper.

The season promises to be unusually prosperous at almost every Summer resort in the country. Saratoga, with its race track under new management, looks forward to the greatest season in twenty-five years. The Jersey shore is opening its Summer with a rush, and the hotel managers are being forced to open almost before they are ready.

The Pennsylvania mountains are blossoming out into the liveliest kind of a Summer section. There the fisherman revels, and the sportsman may find something to satisfy him in nearly every direction. So with the Catskills, in which the village of Stamford is progressing more and more each year. Sullivan and Ulster Counties, too, are prepared for more visitors than they have ever had before.

Up in the White Mountains great interest is manifest in the geological wonder, "Lost River," and hotels are looking for increased crowds. The Green Mountains of Vermont are as attractive as ever. The Adirondacks, in New York, are more popular year by year, and many improvements are being made in that region this year. The Berkshires in Massachusetts also look for a big season.

Thus it is all over the north and east. Every one is interested in the country and the country is interested in just as many people as it can care for. It will be a great year for outings.

Hundreds of Good Places to Stay on Long Island.

From Manhattan Beach to Shelter Island and Montauk Elaborate Provisions Have Been Made to Make the Summer Man and Woman Have a Good Time.

Every town and city in Long Island has its hotels. Its boarding houses for the many, and its farm houses where a few persons may be accommodated for the Summer. The Summer man or woman may find board at any price and under almost any circumstances. He may find it in accordance with the charges of a high-class hotel at Manhattan Beach or for very modest cost at Good Ground, L. I., for instance.

On the North Shore of the Island the traveler will find plenty of sailing and fishing in Long Island. To the south there are the land-locked stretches of water where the fishing is somewhat quieter, but where the direct breezes of the sea come a-sweeping. There is an abundance of bicycling over the fine country roads at all points. There are numerous golf courses—in fact just anything and everything anybody could want to spend a fine Summer with.

One of the early points of interest and enjoyment in going east from Brooklyn is Garden City, founded by the late A. T. Stewart. Three years ago the original "Garden City Hotel" was destroyed by fire, but in its place has since been erected one of the most convenient and superbly appointed hotels in the eastern part of the United States. In it are embraced all the attractions of the old as well as many improvements necessary to the equipment of a modern hotel. This hotel is the social centre of Garden City. With its baths, swimming pools, elevators, smoking and billiard rooms, steam heat, open fire places, and running water, nothing is lacking for the Summer resident who wants to be happy.

A journey, largely over bridges, on the Long Island Railroad, twenty-three miles from New York, takes the traveler to Long Beach. Here the Long Beach Hotel is noted as being one of the largest and best known of America's ocean-side hotels. It has accommodations for a thousand guests. There is a large casino and a number of cottages are near the hotel, which is noted for its service and cuisine. The beach located directly in front of the hotel is hard and clean, and the slope is so gradual that bathing is both safe and delightful. Every precaution against accident is taken by the management. On warm summer days hundreds of people avail themselves of the beach for bathing.

Not far from Arverne to the east is Edgemere, where the magnificent new hotel, the Edgemere, has taken its place along with the most famous Summer resort hotels in the country. It is modern in style and construction, and has accommodations for about 400 guests. It stands near the ocean and commands a charming view from its great verandas and living rooms.

THE CONEY ISLAND HOTELS.

At Brighton Beach, so easily reached from the heart of the city, is the Brighton Beach Hotel, which opens on June 14. Here the immense veranda looks out over the ocean, and on every Summer's afternoon there is a cool sea breeze fanning the visitors who sit there listening to the music provided daily.

Just a little beyond is Manhattan Beach, with its famous hotel and open air theatre. The hotel is to open on June 12, and the Oriental Hotel a week later. Here is the finest and most exclusive beach near New York, and no chance of the Summer within an hour of New York is equal to a meal eaten on the broad verandas of this enormous hotel. It is a good place to go for an hour, a day, or a month. There is always plenty of entertainment and comfort.

Babylon is thirty-eight miles from New York and is located directly on the Great South Bay. Here is located the Westminster Kennel Club, and just opposite the town, on Muncie Island, is the Surf Sanitarium. The Argyle Hotel is being managed by Charles Jalmes, formerly manager of the Brevoort House, New York, and M. Chabot. The cuisine is French and the restaurant is upon both American and European plans.

Bath Beach is about forty minutes from New York. The Fort Lowry Hotel is located near the water. Its grounds are beautifully laid out, and there are boating, ping pong, billiards, bowling, fishing, and such other good things. Here also is the Howard House, just three minutes away from the cars as well as from the beach.

At Hewlett's, the Grand Park Hotel, under the management of Joseph Fetzer, offers airy rooms, a first-class table, and other attractions. This is easily accessible to New York, and is a cool place to spend a hot Summer night.

Within forty minutes of New York, yet situated on the ocean, is Far Rockaway. Here the Grand Union Hotel offers visitors for a short or a long stay comfortable surroundings. The hotel is under new management this year, and is most delightfully located. It is but a few minutes' walk from the beach, is lighted by electricity, pays especial attention to its table, has billiard parlors, and other modern conveniences.

Not far from Babylon, and just forty-one miles from New York, is Bay Shore. Some of the handsomest homes on Long Island are located here. Here also are the grounds of the Bay Shore Driving Park Association and the attractive property of the Olympic Club. The Cortland House here provides boating, fishing, and bathing facilities. The hotel is surrounded by large grounds, has a good table, and its terms are reasonable.

Directly across the bay from Bay Shore is Fire Island. The new Fire Island Hotel there opens on June 28. It has the ocean on one side and the bay on the other. There are 200 big rooms for guests, and the surf bathing is unsurpassed.

Bellport has a high elevation overlooking the Great South Bay. The bay at this point is three miles wide, affording ample opportunity for boating. The Goldthwaite House, located here, is right on the bay, providing facilities for boating, fishing, and golf. The Bellport Hotel accommodates transients. It has airy rooms, a good table, and a café attached to the dining room.

Blue Point is another place along the south shore. Here is the home of the famous oyster of that name, as well as the scientific trout ponds of Robert B. Roosevelt. The Warner House is a few minutes' walk from the bay, and provides such home comforts as a generously good table and comfortable accommodations at reasonable rates.

AMITYVILLE'S HOTELS.

Located just thirty-one miles from New York is the thrifty town known as Amityville. It is one of the chief resorts in Long Island. Both the marine and land views here are inviting. The golf links are especially popular. Directly across the bay is the Gilgo Inlet, through which boats reach the ocean to enjoy deep-sea fishing of the finest character.

The Amity Inn is located at this point. It is delightfully situated, has large, airy rooms, spacious grounds, and a high-class table. There are the best of conveniences for both boating and fishing provided. The Shore Acres Villa and Cottage are here also. They are located within five minutes' walk of the well-known New Point Hotel. A. J. Mackey of Brooklyn is manager.

Sayville is one of the very popular villages on the south shore. It is fifty miles from New York, and there are a number of excellent hotels. There is the South Bay House, sixty feet from the water's edge. The Kensington has large rooms, with modern appointments. The Seaside has large grounds, with convenient opportunities for fishing, boating, and other recreations.

Along the always beautiful and picturesque Peconic Bay are a number of towns and villages. One of these is Jamesport. Near by is South Jamesport. Here the Peconic Bay House is located, it being situated on high ground, within twenty yards of the water on three sides. The hotel accommodates 200 people, and it is under the personal supervision of the proprietors.

The village of Quogue is a well-known seat of social importance. It is located upon the first undulations of the Shinnecock Hills. Quogue clings tenaciously to the tradition that Daniel Webster and De Witt Clinton used to spend their Summers there. At East Quogue there are two good hotels. One of these is the Pine View House, directly facing Shinnecock Bay. It has splendid shade trees, spacious grounds, and homelike surroundings in general. Here also is the Walker House, just 100 yards from the bay and fifteen minutes from the Quogue Field Club. There is both still water and surf bathing easily accessible.

The Miamogue is also located at South Jamesport. It is a new and handsomely appointed house, within a few feet of Peconic Bay. I. Seymour Corwin is the manager. At this same place is the Idlewild House, within two minutes' walk from Peconic Bay. Its features are the large lawns which surround it, the capacious verandas, opportunities for tennis, &c.

At Patchogue there are two especially good hotels. Patchogue itself is one of the largest towns on Long Island. The streets are excellently paved, and lighted with electricity. The Summer population of the place numbers thousands. There are countless comfortable boarding houses, but among the hotels the Clifton House and the Ocean Avenue Hotel are the best known.

BOATING AT FREEPORT.

Freeport is the Summer home of many New York people. There are two town parks and the gentle slope of the town reaches to the Great South Bay. A newly erected railroad station adds materially to the comfort of passengers and Summer people. A first-class hotel is here in the Woodcleft Inn. It has accommodations for 120 guests, and is well managed. There are good facilities in convenient location for boating and fishing. The hotel itself has been newly made over. Located here is also the Crystal Lake House.

At Centre Moriches there are three hostelries of importance. The Riverside House directly faces the water, is always cool, has comfortable rooms and shady grounds. The Morichee Inn is newly and handsomely furnished and has many modern improvements. The Long Island Hotel is able to take care of transients with advantage, and offers large rooms, plenty of shade, and other pleasant features.

Amagansett is situated 104 miles from New York. The Sea View House there faces the ocean, has modern improvements, big rooms, and spacious grounds. Mattituck, another village, affords its people a chance to fish for the abounding crabs in a little creek flowing toward the Sound. The hotel here is the Mattituck House. It has plenty of grounds to roam around in, and is near both the Mattituck and the Peconic Bays.

Westhampton, 74 miles from New York, is the first of the "Hampton" villages and cities of Long Island. Apaucuck Point House it situated here directly on Great South Bay. There is excellent sailing and bathing. The hotel makes special inducements to families. Here also is the Cedar Beach House, situated on high ground near the bay, with large lawns, and every attention to the homelikeness of things.

Good Ground has many attractions to offer. It is 82 miles from New York, and is one of the most quaintly delightful places on Long Island. The Springville House here directly faces the water, and has shady grounds. The Oak Grove House is near Tiana Bay, Good Ground, and has big rooms. The Ocean View House is also at Tiana Bay. The Hampton is directly on Shinnecock Bay. This year it is under new management.

At Shelter Island Heights the Winyah Cottages offer to care for visitors this Summer. Within easy reach there is abundant chance for boating, fishing, and bathing. The cottages are upon large grounds and in a beautiful location. The Wray Cottages are now in their twenty-fourth season, and offer homelike surroundings to transients or permanent visitors.

Sag Harbor, with its quaint and important history, offers exceptional attractions to the Summer visitor. Shelter Island is near by, and there are abundant opportunities for fishing, boating, &c. The Sea View House here offers chances for fine driving, and gives its guests special rates in June.

Stamford, IN THE Catskills, Grows More Popular Each Year

Here, Under the Shadow of Mt. Utsayantha, Are Comfortable Hotels for 2,000 Guests, with Sports and Other Opportunities Within Easy Access—Hunter, Cairo, and Catskill Also Ready for the Season's Visitors.

Way up in the Catskill Mountains, right under the shadow of ancient Mount Utsayantha, historic and beautiful, stands the town of Stamford. It is seventy-two miles from the Hudson River, and reached by the Ulster and Delaware Railroad winding here and there through that wonderful district. The visitor alights from the train, takes comfortable 'buses, and rides up the steep hillside to his hotel.

The elevation of the town is 1,790 feet above the sea, and the massive crag of Mount Utsayantha, rising directly from the village streets, stands over 1,500 feet higher. The town has a history connected with Indian ware and other exciting events, but its career as a Summer resort dates from only about 1884. Since then its growth has been marvelous. Now there are a score of large hotels, and other scores of smaller houses, so that nearly 2,000 persons may find accommodations for the Summer in this delightful mountain spot.

In the town proper, Dr. S. E. Churchill, the Nestor of this region, has erected the largest hotel in the town, Churchill Hall. Here there are the best of accommodations for 300 people at from $3 a day up. The hotel is equipped with electric lights, steam heat, rooms with bath, a library, and an orchestra. There is a range of piazzas stretching some 600 feet, and the surrounding grounds are large and well shaded. The Hotel Hamilton adjoins Churchill Hall, with fifty rooms.

Just above the village and standing out by itself is the magnificent Rexmere Hotel, also one of the enterprises of Dr. Churchill. It has 150 rooms, many of them with baths attached, and everything is conducted upon the highest standards of excellence. Woods and lakes adjoin the hotel grounds, and drinking water is supplied from Rexmere Springs on the grounds. Summer camps in the woods near by are a feature of the life there. The Rexmere golf course is located in part of the hotel grounds, and these links are possessed of remarkable natural hazards and covered with a fine turf. The "lake drive" from the hotel lawn is a unique feature.

On the southeastern side of this village is Kendall Place, a thoroughly modern house. Mount Churchill and the valley of the Delaware on the south, and the other scenery surrounding the hotel afford views with few equals in the Catskills. The hotel has 200 feet of wide veranda, electric lights, hot-water heat, large rooms, in fact, a well-appointed Summer home with accommodations for 60 guests.

The Far View House is situated on high ground, facing the Delaware Valley. Only a short distance away is the Utsayantha Golf Club. The rates here are $8 and upward per week, and there are accommodations for 20 guests.

In the western part of the village the Westholm stands ready to take care of 40 persons. The house is new and supplied with modern improvements. The rooms are large, many of them connecting, and all with an outlook upon a splendid stretch of scenery.

The Madison accommodates 50 guests. It also is a new house, with modern equipment. The rooms are large and well ventilated. A feature of the entertainment is the furnishing of the table with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, poultry, &c., from the Madison farm of 100 acres.

The Greenhurst Cottage, situated at the foot of the mountain, has just been enlarged and rebuilt. The rooms are large and comfortably furnished and fitted with bathrooms, hot and cold water. The Huhheil Cottage was also built but recently, and is provided with modern conveniences and accommodations for 25 guests.

On Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the village and commanding a magnificent view of the mountain, is the Atchinson House. The location is at the entrance to Churchill Park, with its chain of pretty lakes and shady walks. The grounds are large with ample shade. Accommodations for 35 guests. Eagle's Nest is a spacious cottage ten minutes from the depot, with fine shade, and vegetables from the farm of the manager.

In the commodious building known as the Utsayantha Lake House, one mile from Stamford, are accommodations for 25 guests. The lake offers abundant opportunities for boating and fishing. The Ingleside Cottage is on Seminary Heights, overlooking the village. It is newly built, well heated, furnished with electric lights, and there are 125 feet of broad piazzas, a spacious lawn, with croquet and lawn tennis grounds.

The Park Cottage is also on high ground, is a new and modern house, and there are golf links in the neighboring park. The Canfield House is two miles from the station, with accommodations for 40 guests in large, airy rooms.

Maple Rest Cottage has been recently enlarged, rebuilt, and refurnished. Extensive piazzas have been added, and the house has been equipped with modern conveniences.

The Greycourt Inn now has accommodations for 75 guests. The Terry Homestead, one mile from the station, caree for 25 visitors. Others to take care of visitors here are the Delaware House, the Powell Farm, Rosemont, the Close Farm, the Craft Farm, the Wardwell Farm, the Murdock Cottage, the Oneida Cottage, the Cornell Cottage, the Lawrence Cottage, the Boyd Cottage, the Gregory Cottage, and the Murphy Farm.

Right in the centre of the Catskills is the town of Hunter, fifteen miles from the junction at Phenicia. Here there are a large number of hotels and farmhouses that take Summer guests. The largest of these hotels is the Hunter House, with accommodations for 250 people. The Kaatsberg will care for 100 guests. The Grand View has rooms for 100. Another comfortable hotel here is the Ripley.

At Windham, near Hunter, there are the Soper House, the Grand View Mountain House, the Hidecker House, and Summit, and Lamoreau. At Palenville, visitors may be accommodated at the Maple Grove House and the Stonyhrook House.

Cairo is nearer the river and is the centre of the Catskill life on the eastern side of the mountains proper. The largest hotel here is the Maple Lawn House, with rooms for 175 guests at from $6 to $10 a week. The Glen Falls House, four miles and a half from the station, is in the midst of a large pine grove, and there is abundant opportunity for tennis, croquet, &c.

The Beckwith cares for 60 guests at from $7 to $9 a week. The Sunside Farm, five miles away, in the midst of a great orchard, with level, shaded lawns, will take care of 40 visitors at from $6 to $7 a week. The Dellwood House, two miles overland, accommodates 70. The Evergreen Grove House, near by, is in the hills in sight of the Hudson Valley and the Berkshire Hills on one side, and on the other majestic mountain peaks. The house has been redecorated and refurnished; there are swimming pools, winding paths, and many other good things.

The Green Lake House, at Leeds, near Cairo, cares for visitors at from $5 to $6 a week. There is plenty of boating and fishing, and the boats are provided free of charge. The Pine Grove House, at Cairo, accommodates 40 persons. The Green Lake Homestead, at Leeds, has a fine location near a lake a mile long.

The Locust Grove Farm House, four miles from the station at Cairo, is on an elevation of 1,800 feet, and there are fine pine groves all about. Board costs $6 a week. Other hotels in this neighborhood are the Biehler Cottage, the Echo North House, and the Rockwood.

The Summit Hill House at Catskill Village is about 500 feet above tidewater. All parts of the mountains are easily accessible therefrom, and there are plenty of chances for amusement and entertainment in the hotel itself. The Catskill Mountain House is opening its eighteenth season this year. It is situated on one of the eastern ledges of the mountains, 2,250 feet above sea level. From this point there are magnificent views of the Crest, Newman's Ledge, Bear's Den, Prospect Rock, Eagle Rock, and the beautiful valley of the Hudson. The Europa House is another of the Catskill Hotels.

At Margaretsville, higher up in the mountains and toward the west, there are four hotels in particular where the visitor may be accommodated with comfort and pleasure. They are the Riverside, the Maple Grove, the Meadowbrook Farm, and the Ackerly.

How Ducthess County Will Entertain Her Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 7.—The past week saw the opening of the Summer vacation season in the old County of Dutchess, and by the middle of the week the rush of people to the county's favorite Summer resorts will be in full sway. Probably no county along the Hudson, outside of the mountainous districts, can extend such a happy hand and such a tempting invitation to the city-worn inhabitants as old Dutchess.

The most aristocratic Summer colony in the County of Dutchess, and probably along the Hudson, is located at Millbrook. Here well-known people of New York City and Brooklyn locate, and Halcyon Hall and the Millbrook Inn are already beginning to fill up with prominent New Yorkers and their families, Halcyon, this season, is under a new management in the person of Mr. Gillig.

Automobiling, driving, and fishing, besides baseball and golf, are pastimes of prominence at Millbrook, but the proprietor of the Halcyon is going to add to the entertainment list and have concerts at the big hotel afternoons and evenings. There will be evening musicales and dramatic recitals, for which many clever vocal and instrumental artists have already been engaged. There will be regular entertainments in Music Hall every Wednesday evening, and the week's festivities will close Saturday evenings with a dance.

Another popular resort at Millbrook, and not far from Halcyon Hall, is the Millbrook Inn. This season it will be conducted by the Millbrook Inn Company, composed of men who have had wide experience in catering to the pleasures of Summer boarders. Unlike any other hotel of note in the county, and perhaps along the Hudson, the inn will this season be conducted by a woman, Mrs. B. Carpenter. The inn can accommodate forty people, but is conducted more on the principles of a big country boarding house.

Pretty works of nature are not alone confined to the little village of Millbrook and its immediate vicinity. Up along the Harlem Railroad, through the crooks and turns of the Harlem Valley, are many other pretty spots, notably in the town of Pawling, where Mizzen Top, Quaker Hill, and the Dutcher House afford interesting attractions for residents of Greater New York. All three of these notable resorts are liberally patronized, and quarters are engaged weeks in advance by people who have heretofore passed the Summer months in that vicinity.

At Pine Plains, the Pine Plains Hotel is a favorable spot, and out in the town of Amenia the Summer boarders are well acquainted with the fine accommodations to be found at the Amenia House, The Maples, and Rose Hill. The Dean House and Thompson's Hotel, at Lake Mahopac, and the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Lake Mohegan, below this county, are among the well-known places liberally patronized.

Many prominent people have already engaged quarters for the Summer, and it promises to be a banner season for the hotel and boarding house proprietors. Conspicuous among the forty or fifty who have secured rooms at the Halcyon and Millbrook are Judge and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn; Gen. J. A. Haldeman, United States Army, Washington; Mrs. Mary Sanger and Miss Sanger, mother and sister of the Assistant Secretary of War; Miss M. Arrowsmith of London, England, who has become famous as an explorer, and Prince Hohenlohe of the German Embassy at Washington, and many others well known in business and society.

ORANGE COUNTY READY.

All the Hotels Prepared for an Unusually Prosperous Season—The Resorts of Walden.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 7.—The festive Summer season in Orange County gives promise of being the greatest in years. Already there is an influx of Summer boarders and by the Fourth of July it is anticipated that all the resorts will be taxed to their capacities. Naturally all eyes turn toward West Point just now, as this is examination season and the fashionable set is beginning to fill the West Point Hotel.

At Orange Lake, the largest and most popular body of water in the county, is a number of resorts. The Lakeside Hotel, as its name implies, is close to the handsome lake. There are numerous boarding house at the lake, and every Summer finds them filled with New Yorkers. Highland Falls, just below West Point, has The Villa, Highland Falls Hotel, and Brookside Cottage. Highland Mills, in the heart of the county, contains a fine lake, near which is the Cromwell Lake House. The fishing is excellent there. Hillcrest Hall, Horse Chestnut House, and Lake View Hotel are also located there.

At Walden, six miles beyond Orange Lake, are located the Eagle, St. George, and St. Nicholas Hotels. Wallkill, whence runs the river bearing that name, has the Commercial and Wallkill Houses. Warwick, just beyond, contains the Demorest House, and Washingtonville the Central House. At any of these resorts the rates are low and the country so inviting that the sojourner, in seeking rest and pleasure, will feel well repaid for a visit to Orange County.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS SEASON.

Formal Opening Will Not Occur Until Last of the Month.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, June 7.—This resort, combining the delights of both the mountain and the sea, will open the latter part of the month. The town is located on Lake Canandarago, 1,500 feet above the sea, and the famous White Sulphur bathing establishment attracts visitors seeking to restore broken health.

Fishing and boating are to be enjoyed on the lake, there is a well-kept nine-hole golf course, a hunt club, tally-ho excursions, fine roads for wheeling, and other facilities for passing the time delightfully.

There are a number of first-class hotels here. Among them may be mentioned the Berkeley, the Walontha, the Earlington, and the St. James. There are also a number of cosy cottages to rent, although it is not likely that these will remain long without being let.

Great Summer Expected Along the Jersey Shore.

New Cottages, New Hotels, Improved Golf Grounds, and All Else Needed to Delight the Thousands Who Will Seek Rest Along the Ocean Side.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 7.—Everything is getting in readiness for the opening of the Summer season along the New Jersey coast about ten days from now. The majority of the cottages are already occupied, but none of the Summer hotels has as yet opened its doors. In years gone by it was customary to consider the Summer season as being opened whenever the railroad and steamboat companies put their Summer schedules into effect, but the hotel and boarding house proprietors can no longer be guided by them, for every season in recent years the early Summer visitors to the seashore have been compelled to put up with the poorest kind of train service.

The steamboat service Long Branch has had heretofore on the cheaper lines running between New York and the iron pier at this place, will not be provided this year. Last November's storm made a complete wreck of the iron pier, and the company has not deemed it advisable to build another one this season.

Uriah Hermann, President of the Long Branch Iron Pier Company, and who is a Summer cottager at Elberon, was asked concerning the rebuilding of the pier. He said the matter was being considered by the company, and he thought there probably would be a pier erected in time for the opening of the 1903 Summer season.

The famous ocean driveway has been recently graveled throughout, and is in splendid condition. There will be some changes in hotel proprietors this season. The Howland Hotel will have a new proprietor, as well as the large Ocean Hotel.

At Hollywood Hotel, which is the most popular of any hotel at the Branch, Manager Woodward is making great efforts to get that hostelry in readiness for his patrons, some of whom have already made their appearances. The Hollywood Hotel has many dollars expended upon it in improvements every year, and through Mr. Woodward's management it is claimed to be the best equipped and best conducted hotel along the coast.

The Hollywood golf grounds, that surrounded the hotel and cottages last season, have been done away with at that place, and the club has purchased grounds only a short distance from its old quarters, where it is having a clubhouse erected, which will be completed in a short time.

One of the most noticeable changes made in the appearance of any of the Summer hotels on the ocean front at Long Branch during the past year is at the Pavilion Hotel, corner of Ocean Avenue and Pavilion Avenue. That hotel was formerly the Atlantic Hotel. Last year William Stack became its new proprietor. Mr. Stack began at once to have the hotel rebuilt and newly renovated throughout, and when it was completed made an elegant appearance from the ocean driveway, and now ranks with the best-kept hostelries at the Branch. Proprietor Stack had the name of the hotel changed to the "Pavilion." Many additional improvements are being placed upon the Pavilion for this season, and Mr. Stack will again be its proprietor.

To-day the West End Hotel Cottages opened their doors for the Summer, and a number of families who generally make an early trip to the seashore were registered upon the hotel cottage book. Proprietor Walter E. Hildreth is busily engaged putting the West End Hotel in readiness for their opening.

No place along the Jersey coast has been more prosperous than Elberon and South Elberon during the past two years. Two years ago a great building boom took place in the vicinity of Elberon, South Elberon, and Long Branch, and when the Summer season of last year opened about forty handsome and very costly cottages had been erected during the Winter months, at an estimated cost of about $750,000. Since the close of last Summer season almost the same amount has been expended in the same manner.

At Seabright the fashionable cottage colony will be in Summer trim in a few days. Already nearly all the cottagers are there. Nearly every train brings either a newcomer, in search of a cottage, or some family arriving to take possession of a cottage for the Summer.

Senator Charles A. Reed of Somerset is a new cottage arrival. With his father-in-law, Alva Clark, he is occupying the Henry cottage.

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York has not forsaken Seabright. He will take up rooms at the Octagon Hotel upon the opening of that hostelry.

Attorney General T. N. McCarter of Newark is a new cottage arrival. He is occupying the McCarter cottage.

The Seabright Beach Club opened for the season to-day. Capt. Miller Newman of Long Branch will be in charge.

Uzhal McCarter of Newark is completing a handsome cottage on the Rumson Road.

ASBURY PARK OPENING.

Cottages Occupied Much Earlier than in Previous Years—Hotels in Active Preparation.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 7.—Asbury Park is all ready to welcome its vast Summer population. The little parks and squares which add so much to the attractiveness of this city by the sea are now brilliant with the early June flowers as a result of careful gardening, and the long streets of cozy, homelike cottages are all resplendent with bright, fresh paint, while finishing touches are being put on the great improvements begun as soon as the frost left the ground.

The resort is already opening up. The great Ferris wheel and merry-go-round are turning day and evening, and ping-pong parlors, unheard of before, are beginning to glitter along the seaward thoroughfares. Old residents say that they never before knew so many cottages occupied so early, and the great railroads operating the Jersey coast line have read the signs of the times, and in May put on more trains than they have hitherto run on the early Summer schedule. The cars have been all refinished for their Summer work, and there are rumors of a great new steamer for the Sandy Hook route, which is to beat even the flyer Monmouth.

All the hotels between the Coleman House, with its broad, velvety lawn, and the Hotel Columbia, with its spacious veranda, are scenes of active preparation these days. Some are already open; for instance, Tenney's family hotel. Others that are nearly or quite ready for their throngs of guests are the Victoria, the New York, the Lloyd House, the Devonport, the Franklin, the Imperial, the Colonial, the Willard, and the Ludlow.

Ocean Grove, more distinctly a Summer settlement, is arousing, but more slowly, from its long Winter lethargy. Many of the cozy tents overlooking Lake Wesley and the sea are already occupied. The village fathers have so far resisted the efforts of "Founder" Bradley and his minions to secure a wide-open Sunday in the matter of railroad service. Those who love the Puritan Sunday of Ocean Grove therefore can enjoy it as of yore, while their neighbors across the lake will help them out as cheerfully as ever in the matter of worldly needs and pleasures. Hotels here are the Bodentown House, the Chalfonte, the Summit, and the new Park House.

Deal Beach cottages are nearly all taken, and most of those bespoke were secured weeks ago. This particular part of the coast is therefore certain to preserve the exclusiveness which has long been its distinguishing feature. The old Hathaway Inn is open for business, and is already doing a great deal of it.

Belmar will be the Mecca for the Nimrods of the sea if present indications count at all. Hardly a piece of gravel between the eddies of Sherk River but is incrusted with fat young mussels, which are pretty good eating themselves, the natives say, and with the water so teeming with marine life, there should be wonderful sport of the gentler sort when the crabs begin to run. But the ocean here and elsewhere near by abounds with grander game. William D. Kelm on Tuesday cast his line in the inlet and hauled out a 24-pound bass, and "Uncle Billy" Brumaker is rousing himself to save his own piscatorial reputation. Belmar, too, has its Hotel Columbia.

Spring Lake was pretty well buried by the big November gale as far as its walks and drives along the beach go, but it has emerged in fine shape, and, while they were clearing away the sand, the townsfolk made a thorough job of it, and did some splendid work on the already excellent roads. The Allaire, named for the founder of the famous "deserted village" conveniently reached from here, will entertain its patrons comfortably.

Sea Girt, pretty near the jumping off place since the railroad bridge over Manasquan River burned the other day, has been the scene of much lively trading in real estate during the last few months, and all the deals appear to have worked for the betterment of this naturally beautiful spot. 'Squan Bridge has already been rebuilt, so that trains pass, and this point will be reached with the same facility as ever. The Tremont is one of the hotels here.

Frederick S. Gibbs has closed his New York home and is now occupying his commodious cottage on Eighth Avenue, overlooking Deal Lake.

Former Mayor Edwin Stuart of Philadelphia was one of the distinguished visitors this week.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of New York City is one of the early visitors.

J. M. Rice of New York, the editor of The Forum, has taken a cottage on Second Avenue.

Former Secretary of State George Wurts of Paterson is domiciled in his Eighth Avenue cottage.

Dr. R. F. Chabert of Hoboken, one of the pioneer cottagers, is here for the season.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of Brooklyn arrived this week for a fortnight's rest by the sea.

Louis De Lange, the playwright, is at his Third Avenue cottage.

Senator Wood McKee of Paterson will enjoy the Summer with his family on Seventh Avenue.

ATLANTIC CITY ALREADY TAKING OCEAN DIPS.

But the Bathers Find It Too Cold for Comfort—Preparations for Great Throngs.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7.—On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the beach presented an animated appearance, numbers of bathers enjoying a dip in the ocean. They say the water is too cold to remain in long yet, but the sun bath afterward made up for any previous discomfort.

Mayor Stoy has named fifteen men who will get the lifeboats in service by the 15th of the month, and they will look after the bathers throughout the season. By the 10th of July or sooner thirty more guards will be placed along the beach, making a patrol of forty-five to man the boats and do shore duty.

The New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association held meetings here during the past week, having headquarters at the Islesworth. A programme of entertainment was mapped out for the visiting delegates by a local committee, which included sailing, dances, &c.

Having its own cold-storage and electric-light plants, the Hotel Raleigh, at the ocean end of St. Charles Place, is now booking guests for the season.

Galen Hall, a hotel sanitarium, is a commodious, splendidly appointed hotel, at Pacific and Connecticut Avenues, and is patronized largely by those requiring a quiet, restful stopping place at the seashore.

The Windsor, at the ocean end of Illinois Avenue, is known far and wide as one of the fine beach-front hostelries.

Palatial and imposing, the new Marlborough House, occupying the entire block between Park Place and Ohio Avenue, has an unexcelled marine view.

The Hotel Sothern, on Virginia Avenue, near the beach, is under the management of N. R. Bothwell this year. Complete refurnished and redecorating have taken place since the house closed last year, and now the Sothern is comparatively new. Proprietor J. B. Jenkins of the Hotel Richmond is now booking guests for the season. The Bruxton Hotel, formerly the Edison, on Michigan Avenue, near the beach, is one of the most popular with young and old.

The Hotel Majestic, on Virginia Avenue, is splendid in its appointments. Built of stone and brick, with no hotels close beside it, the Hotel Sterling, near the beach, offers advantages that appeal to visitors.

A popular hotel on New Jersey Avenue, near the beach, is the Pierrepont. A homelike hotel at the ocean end of South Carolina Avenue is the Stanley, of which Miller & Dunlop are the proprietors. This hotel is in the heart of the amusement centre. In the quiet, aristocratic section

(Continued on next page.)

ALONG THE JERSEY SHORE---Continued From Previous Page.

of Maryland Avenue, but a half block from the beach, is the Lawrence Hotel.

Situated on Pacific Avenue, adjoining the palatial Garden, is the Chetwoode, under the management of Mrs. P. A. Dempsey, owner and proprietor. The Hotel Strand is one of the newest brick structures on Pennsylvania Avenue, within a stone's throw of the board walk. It is as nearly fireproof as modern buildings can be. In the Royal Palace Hotel, at the ocean end of Pacific Avenue, there are 300 sleeping rooms having an ocean view. The new Rudolf is enjoying a splendid early season. The Hotel Dunlop is known as the New York house, as the majority of Proprietor Robert T. Dunlop's guests register from there.

CAPE MAY GETTING READY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 7.—The Summer season, which is now gradually opening, promises to be one of the best in years. The cottage colony is larger than that of any past season at so early a date in June. The municipal authorities have put the streets, avenues, and boulevard along the ocean front in fine condition and the automobiles, handsome turnouts, and bicycles travel along the latter with ease and speed.

The board walk on the ocean side of the boulevard is in excellent condition also, and from the walk and boulevard are unobstructed views of the ocean. It has been the rule of the authorities here that nothing should be built on the Cape May strand to shut off the ocean view. As a consequence there is nothing in the way but the two ocean piers and the public pavilions on the strand where the free music is dispensed in the Summer season.

The season will open officially when the working journalists of Washington come on the 27th inst. as the guests of the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the personal care of George W. Boyd, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of that company. They will have the Stockton Hotel for four days at their exclusive command, the house not opening to the public until their departure.

The National Association of Railway Ticket Agents will come to Cape May on the 21st inst. for their annual outing and stay here several days.

The golf season opened this afternoon, and from now until next September the lovers of that exercise will thoroughly enjoy themselves here. The links cover an expanse of seventy-five acres of rolling ground, and from the piazzas of their clubhouse, which was the house where Henry Clay staid while here in 1847, can be seen the country or the ocean. The links are within the corporate limits of the town and within ten minutes' walk of any hotel or cottage.

VISITORS TO ALLENHURST.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, June 7.—Justice Jonathan Dixon of the New Jersey Supreme Court is occupying his Summer home, at the corner of Norwood and Spier Avenues.

Col. George B. M. Harvey has taken possession of his country home, just west of this place.

Former Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at home for the Summer at his model cottage, on Elberon Avenue.

William C. Shanley of Newark has just completed a new cottage on Allen Avenue, which he is occupying with his family.

Charles H. Hilliard of New York will spend the Summer at his cottage on Euclid Avenue.

Edward W. Scott of New York, President of the Provident Savings Fund Society, is enjoying the early Summer at his home, on Cedar Avenue.

Edwsrd H. Jewett of New York has moved into his home, near the beach.

Daniel O'Day of the Standard Oil Company is occupying his massive Summer home overlooking Deal Lake.

In the Pennsylvania Mountains

The Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg and Pocono Prepared for More Visitors than in any Previous Season

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., June 5.—Indications point to a highly successful season for this Summer resort. Interviews find that the prospects are better than for ten years past. "We should not be surprised to find the season a record-breaker," say many.

For a month past resort keepers have been receiving applications for accommodations. The large houses have been getting just as many as the smaller ones, showing that people of means are looking up this section.

Proprietor Johnson of the Glenwood has made many improvements to his already large house.

Guests of the Shawnee House this season will find many changes since last year.

This season finds the Central House renovated throughout.

Picturesque Brodhead Cottage, improved in many ways, will entertain a large number of New York and Brooklyn people this Summer.

The season at the River Farm House, one of the oldest houses at this place, has a large booking for this season.

Those in search of health as well as recreation will be delighted with the attractions of the Blue Mountain Sanitarium, operated by Dr. Towner.

Many New York and vicinity residents have engaged quarters at the River Side House for the midsummer months.

Many improvements have been made to the Mountain House and a large number of guests have secured apartments for the season.

This season will find the picturesque Cataract House still presided over by L. M. Tucker, who during the past few months has added much to this favorite resort on Silver Lake.

At the Water Gap Sanitarium those searching for health are already numerous as guests. The Sanitarium is splendidly situated.

Branch Cottage as well as North Water Gap Cottage will entertain many New York people this and the coming three months. Both of these houses are homelike and comfortable.

The recent death of L. W. Brodhead will not affect the operation of the Water Gap House. Among the innovations is a new hydraulic passenger elevator that runs from the first floor to the top of the observatory tower.

Entirely renovated is the Delaware House, the up-to-date resort operated by J. D. Garrick, favorably known to scores of New York people.

A large, roomy, double-decked porch is one of the chief additions to the River View House, a popular resort that is looked after by the estate of the late Mrs. L. T. Le Barre.

Grant Edinger, proprietor of the Cherry Bridge View Cottage, has improved and renovated the resort since last season.

Major L. T. Bryant, formerly of the Marlborough, Atlantic City, is personally superintending the extensive improvements to the famous Kittatinny, which recently passed from the control of the Brodheads.

MT. POCONO BEGINS HER SEASON AUSPICIOUSLY.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., June 7.—Mount Pocono has been fortunate enough in past years to have excellent seasons, but this season, which has opened in full swing, promises to be a record breaker. Hotel men have been profuse in their expenditures for the comfort and convenience of their guests. Memorial day saw a large number come to this resort to spend a couple of days of rest and recreation among these famous mountains.

The Pocono Mountain House, under the management of Messrs. E. E. Hooker & Son, has a capacity of 300 persons, and is largely patronized by New Yorkers. Near the Pocono Mountain House is one of the finest trout preserves in the State.

The Montanesca, which was opened for the first time last season, is active again. This house is situated on the crest of the mountain, in the centre of a plateau 2,050 feet above the sea level, and has unobstructed view.

The Mount Pleasant House, situated near the station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is one of the best-known hotels in this region. The house is large and airy, and is first class in every particular.

The Pocohasset, at Mount Pocono, is a pleasant Summer resort situated not far from the railroad station, and is a first-class house in every respect.

Pocono Heights House, situated in the Pocono Mountains, is a popular resort for New Yorkers, and well patronized by people who generally want the best while on their Summer vacation.

The Meadowside, which accommodates 100 guests, is now open. The Ontwood, in the Pocono Mountains, is under the management of Mary H. and Edwin R. Booth. A large three-story addition, 42 feet by 106 feet, exclusive of the dining room, has been built. This annex contains forty-one sleeping rooms, en suite, with private baths. A broad piazza has been erected around three sides of this addition, affording a continuous promenade covering 3,700 square feet.

The Fair View House, which is open all the year, is still under management of W. K. La Bar. The hotel is located near the Mount Pocono Station, and its guests find much pleasure in visiting the famous trout streams in Devil's Hole Creek. The house is modern in every respect, has gas, steam heat, bowling alleys, and shuffleboards.

The Tobyhanna House has an excellent reputation. The Belmont House, managed by Miss S. A. Cornish, commands a fine view of mountain scenery. Excellent meals are furnished, and the house is comfortable and homelike. The house is but a short walk from the depot.

Mount Airy House, managed by George J. Fanseen, this year has been greatly enlarged and renovated. Sanitary and all other necessary improvements have been made.

The Elwin, which is open all the year, has been renovated. It has a capacity of sixty, and is under the management of Mrs. A. Slutter, and is a very desirable location for Summer boarders.

STROUDSBURG PREPARES FOR THE SUMMER SOJOURNER

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 7.—So that everything shall be in readiness for an early opening of the season, the resorts about this quiet town are hard at work rushing their improvements, renovatings, and additions to completion. That the Summer of 1902 is going to be a good one is certain, for every one has received more applications for accommodations than ever before at this time.

The beautiful Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. Collins, located on the top of the hill overlooking the town of Stroudsburg, Penn., has been converted into a hotel. New Yorkers who have visited Monroe County for many seasons will be interested to learn that the region is at last to have a really first-class hotel. Churleigh Inn is the name selected for this new Stroudsburg Summer resort, which will be thrown open to the public about the middle of June.

Enlarged and refurnished throughout this Spring, the famous Highland Inn, Mr. C. H. Palmer, proprietor, is doubly attractive.

Completely modernized and refitted is The Penllyn, operated by the Misses Foulke, and known formerly as the Avon House. All that could be done that would be conducive to the comfort and pleasure of the visitor has been arranged.

The Highland Dell, the Summer home of scores of New York and Brooklyn people, has been enlarged, refurnished, and refitted from top to bottom. Always a popular resort, it will be more so this season. Joseph F. Foulke retains the management.

Locust Grove House, for so many years under the capable management of W. F. Bush, will shortly open for the season, renovated throughout.

Mrs. Charles Dearr has opened the Prospect House for another season. This homelike resort is always filled and is already well booked for the season.

In order to accommodate the ever-increasing list of patrons Proprietor P. C. Dickerson of the Berwick Inn is building an addition to his pretty resort.

BUSY DAYS IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE VALLEY, Penn., June 5.—These are busy days along the valley. Guests are arriving at all the resorts to whirl away pleasantly the long weary hours of the warm Summer days. The past week has seen many New York people arrive.

Peters House, at Bushkill, is one of the best-known resorts in the Delaware Valley.

Gonzales House, under the management of S. G. Peters, is a pleaaant Summer resort at Busbkill. The situation, the pleasant scenery, and the surroundings are exceptionally fine.

Oak Grove House is under the direction and management of V. Smith, a hustler in the boarding-house business. The Liberty Hotel, under the management of James Van Kirk, is a most delightful apot for Summer tourists and pleasure seekers to spend some time.

Marshalls Falls House is a popular hotel managed by E. D. Huffman. There sportsmen gather to pass the Summer months.

Titania House, at Marshalls Falls, is managed by James T. Wolfe. The walks and drives at this place are most delightful.

Bonnymead Farm, managed by M. A. Wyckoff, and located in a very rich valley, is cozy, homelike, and cheerful. Connected with the house is a farm of 125 acres.

Abundant Opportunities for Fine Trips Whether by Rail or by Water

Cheaper and More Convenient Excursions Than in Former Years—Tours Personally Conducted to Niagara and Historic Sites—How to Reach the Different Summer Resorts.

Anybody wishing to occupy some of these Summer days in journeying away from the city's whirl for a few miles or half way around the globe will find that the railroads and steamship lines radiating from New York offer a perfectly bewildering series of delightful opportunities. To the mountains, to the lakes, to the North, to the South, to the West, to any whither, chances, many of them new, abeund to take splendid trips. And many of these trips are surprisingly inexpensive.

The Pennsylvania Railroad provides for this year a feast of good things. There are to be seven personally conducted excursions to Niagara Falls, starting from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on July 24, Aug. 7 and 21, Sept. 4 and 18, and Oct. 2 and 16, respectively. These are to be the same kind of tours as this railroad provided for the United States Government in the journeys of Prince Henry and the recent French mission.

So successful have these tours to Niagara Falls proved in the past that many people from New York have found it worth while to go to Philadelphia and start from there on a trip to Niagara Falls. The distinctive feature of these trips is that the Pennsylvania Railroad uses its standing and influence to secure the lowest possible carriage, hotel, and other rates, and then lets the tourist have these at actual cost, the road securing its legitimate profit from the railroad fares. There is no "rake off" for the tourist agent.

The tickets to Niagara Falls are to cost $10 for the round trip, good for ten days. In addition there will be six sixteen-day excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach. From as far West as Pittsburg this round trip may be taken for $10. There are to be two tours "to the North." One of these starts July 19, the other on Aug. 9. The itinerary includes Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, the Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga. This trip, with Pullman accommodations, the best hotels, and all other necessary expenses included, may be taken for $125.

From Sept. 27 to Oct. 2 there will be a trip to the Battlefield of Gettysburg and Washington, costing $22 from New York. But the chef d'oeuvre of the season will be a tour to the Yellowstone Park, July 5 to July 20, including all expenses, for $150, almost the entire number of people which may go on this trip have been secured. George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, will furnish any further information. From him may also be secured the "Summer Excursion Routes" volume published by this road. It is a perfect encyclopedia of information about possible Summer trips.

THE LACKAWANNA TRIPS.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is this year providing train service which makes a visit to the Delaware Water Gap or to the mountains and lakes of Northern New Jersey more than ordinarily pleasant. Few people outside the Highlands of New Jersey consider that any part of the State is mountainous. Within ten miles of the Hudson River, however, trains begin to climb the Watchung Mountains. The summit of Orange Mountain less than 15 miles out of New York is 665 feet above sea level. Budd's Lake is over 1,000 feet high. Green Pond Mountain rises 1,300 feet above tide water. The surface of Lake Hopatcong is 927 feet above the water's level at New York.

Among the special features of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trips is that to Richfield Springs, the famous resort 1,750 feet above the sea. Only a few miles away is Lake Otsego, on the shore of which Peter Cooper lived and died. There are many other historical spots in the neighborhood. The round trip to this resort costs $10.75 from New York. Lake Hopatcong, "the Lake George of New Jersey," always claims special attention. It is the highest navigable lake within 350 miles of New York, and around it clusters a perfect mine of song and story. The round trip costs only $1.95, and there are abundant hotels where one may stay for a very small sum each day.

Within a radius of a few miles of Delaware Water Gap, Penn., on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is included a vast amount of scenic beauty, possibilities of comfort, opportunities for sport and recreation. It has been a Summer resort since 1833. There are plenty of pleasant hotels here, and the trip from New York and back costs $3.40.

JOURNEYS TO THE SOUTH.

The traveler going for a Summer trip seldom realizes that he may get cool weather by going South. Yet by the Norfolk and Western Railroad one may find summering places as high and cool as those to be found further north, and in reaching the destination the traveler will journey over quite as cool a route as would be the case were he going to Canada, for example. By the Norfolk and Western Road the train is all the time at an elevation of from 500 to 2,000 feet.

The Norfolk and Western Road has recently instituted a new train service to the South, known as "The Shenandoah Special," a trip especially rich in scenery. The train leaves New York at 5:55 every afternoon, reaching Welch, West Va., at 4:25 next afternoon. An especially attractive excursion offered by this road takes the traveler from New York to Norfolk by the Old Dominion Line, then by James River steamers to Richmond, thence by rail to Petersburg, Roanoke, Natural Bridge, Grottoes, and Luray Caverns, thence to Shenandoah Junction, returning to New York by a variety of routes. The railroad ticket for the round trip, including berth and meals on steamships from New York to Norfolk, costs only $23.30.

On the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad the traveler will find some magnificent scenery from the time when he emerges from the tunnels of Weehawken until he reaches the City of Oawego, on Lake Ontario. The journey is up the Hudson to just above West Point, thence interior a little south of the Catskills, up through the Valley of the Delaware, near the shores of Lake Oneida, to Lake Ontario.

Famous among the resorts along this route is that at Liberty, in Sullivan County, N. Y. It is 120 miles from New York, and is 1,578 feet above sea level. The numerous hotels and farmhouses which surround the place are from 1,600 to 2,400 feet above the sea. The village is located on the highest summit between New York and the great lakes, and has a watershed which converges from this point in every direction.

Easily reached from the stations at Fallsburg, Hurleyville or Liberty is the village of Neversink, located on the river of the same name, 1,450 feet above sea level. The dryness and purity of the air are among the features here. Four miles from the Fallsburg Station, Woodbourne is located—1,400 feet above the ocean's level. There are numerous lakes within a few miles of this resort—East Lake, Kiamesha Lake, Loch Sheldrake, and Alton Lake being familiar names.

Then there is Ellenville, situated in the most picturesque mountain region east of the Rockies. Meenahga, Minnewaska, and Mohonk are grouped within a few miles.

TO REACH THE JERSEY COAST.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey makes special inducements to those summering within a short ride from New York. There is a special twice-daily express train service to Atlantic City, and there are frequent trains during the day to the other principal resorts of the New Jersey shore. One of the most attractive short trips away from New York is that by the Sandy Hook steamers, connecting at Highlands with the Central Railroad trains for Long Branch, Asbury Park, and the other stations of that region.

The High Bridge branch of this road runs up into the mountain section of New Jersey. Prominent in this district are Schooley's Mountains, some sixteen miles long and 1,200 feet above tide water, overlooking the Musconetcong Valley on the north and the German Valley on the south. Near by is the Chalybeate Spring. Leaving High Bridge the train makes a gradual ascent. On the right side of the track are the dark waters of the Raritan—an ideal trout brook.

This railroad also goes up into the Lehigh Valley country. Starting at Easton there is a series of quiet but delightful resorts. One of the most attractive places along the route is Walkersville, Carbon County, Penn. Here is located the Mountain Brook Trout Fishery. The preserve consists of seven good-sized ponds, walled and dammed, and fed by pure cold water from Sawkill Creek, near by. The fisheries are open to all reputable fishermen, the only stipulation being that 50 cents a pound must be paid for all trout caught. The fishing must be done before July 15.

The Long Island Railroad provides the largest number of attractive trips within easy access of New York of any of the railroads centring here. Its lines run to every part of the island, and the most remote of the hundreds of possible summering places is not more than four or five hours from Manhattan Island.

EXCURSIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

This road has frequent trains to Manhattan Beach, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach—the nearest of New York's seaside resorts. Along the south shore there are the many resorts on the Great South Bay, Babylon, Patchogue, and Brookhaven being notable. Further east are Centre Moriches, Eastport, Westhampton. Then there are quiet Good Ground and the Shinnecock Hills, with Southampton and the famous golf grounds very near by.

This year the Long Island Railroad is operating more than 800 trains daily. There are new express trains and increased fast service to all the principal points. This road also operates several steamers, furnishing the only direct route to Block Island. There is also a special steamer service to Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, and other points to the far eastern part of the Island.

The New York Central Railroad offers special opportunities to journey to the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, and Niagara Falls. Utica, on this railroad, is the natural gateway to the Adirondacks. This point also affords an opportunity to start by railroad for various points to be reached eventually by stage line. One may go to the Adirondacks in from six to ten hours, and the round trip costs from $10.65 to $17.

The New York Central takes the tourist from New York to Niagara Falls and return for $17. From here one may take a sail over to Toronto, across Lake Ontario, and back in a day by a delightful steamer ride. This railroad also offers a very convenient means of reaching the Thousand Islands and other popular places.

For reaching Mauch Chunk, Scranton, and points in this section en route to Buffalo the Lehigh Valley Railroad offers a large number of trains. This road provides the best route to the famous Muskoka Lakes region in Canada. This line traverses the Delaware region, with its opportunities for trout fishing and similar recreations. Nearly every village has its quiet hotels and retreats where a few days' or a few weeks' rest may be sought with easy access to the city at any time.

To penetrate the heart of the Catskill Mountains none other of the roads offers such facilities as the Ulster and Delaware. Its through trains, with parlor cars attached, leave New York over the West Shore Railroad tracks, and, leaving the riverside at Kingston, N. Y., immediately begin the mountainous ascent, winding through that beautiful country.

Among the stations one first meets are Olive Branch, Broadhead's Bridge, and Shokan—all abounding in beautiful scenery. A little further is Mount Pleasant, in the midst of an attractive Summer boarding region. One is surrounded here by high mountains that rise abruptly and aggressively.

At South Gilboa the summit of the Delaware County track is reached, 1,747 feet above tide water. Near by is Mayham's Lake, where there are ample boating facilities. The next station is Stamford, where the traveler finds one of the prettiest and most delightful places in the mountains. It has been called the "Saratoga of the Catskills," and with its numerous attractive hotels is a fine place at which to make a sojourn.

Nearer home is the town of New Paltz, reached by the cars of the New Paltz and Poughkeepsie Traction Company from Highlands, on the west side of the Hudson. This old town was settled in 1678, and is situated in the beautiful valley of the Wallkill, at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains.

TRIPS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Still nearer New York is Orange County. There, at Newburg, the visitor is taken by the cars of the Orange County Traction Company, through the principal streets of the city, passing the famous Washington headquarters, and out to Glenwood Perk, with its swings, merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, &c. Then there is the Orange Lake, with groves and cottages lining the shore. Naphtha launches and rowboats may be secured at the grove. There are good opportunities for fishing.

Those seeking trips of considerable distance, hunting for beautiful scenery, pure air, and rest, with no thought of time but with regard to expenditure, will find that some wonderful trips may be taken over the Rock Island route. This railroad has just opened its connection from Kansas City to El Paso, affording it now two gateways to the Pacific, the one over the southerly route, the other through the central way.

The traveler may leave Chicago, go to Kansas City, El Paso, almost direct thence to Los Angeles, up to San Francisco, then returning over the same railroad to Ogden, Utah, over to Denver, down to Colorado Springs; thence across country to Omaha, to Rock Island, and to Chicago. This trip would cover the most splendid scenic trip in the United States, and the Rock Island Railroad provides that a traveler may take this journey with infinitesimal inconvenience to himself.

One of the new trains over this route is the Rocky Mountain Limited, leaving Chicago at 5:45 P. M. daily, arriving at Colorado Springs at 8:30 next evening. A large number of conventions are to be held in Colorado and San Francisco this Summer, and the Rock Island offers special rates and facilities for reaching each of them. At Denver the triennial convention of the International Sunday School Association, the meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Fraternal Congress, and the annual meeting of letter carriers will be held. At Salt Lake City will convene the annual meeting of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Imperial Council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is to meet at San Francisco, and at Portland, Oregon, is now being held the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, and the Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

There will be still other conventions, those attending all of which and paying the special excursion rates may go and return by diverse routes. There will also be a number of special excursions. The rate from Chicago will generally be $50 for the round trip to San Francisco, $35 to Salt Lake City, $50 to Tacoma, and $25 to Denver.

The Southern Pacific Railroad also offers excellent opportunities to visit the Pacific Coast. The Sunset Limited train of this railroad now leaves New Orleans every Monday morning and reaches San Francisco on Thursday morning. By this route the traveler may reach the hot sulphur baths of San Antonio, Texas, with convenience.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs ten trains daily between St. Louis and Kansas City, offering the most convenient access from St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, &c. Special excursions are provided during the Summer for tourists and homeseekers.

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER VOYAGES.

The traveler who wonid get away from the city's noise and dust, however, is not compelled to go away by rail. There are numerous steamboat and steamship lines offering him chances to take delightful trips by water. There are the ever-pleasant trips up the Hudson, for example. The Albany Day Line steamers make the trip back and forth every day. One may leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock and reach Albany at 6:10 in the evening. The boats stop at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Those who want to reach the Catskills by the least possible use of the railroad may take a cool and quiet trip by night on the boats of the Catskill Evening Line. These vessels leave the foot of Christopher Street at 6 P. M. every weekday, and leave Catskill every evening except Saturday at 7 o'clock. The round-trip fare is $1.70. Berths are extra. Meals on board cost 50 cents.

The Maine Steamship Line offers the traveler opportunity to sail direct from New York to Portland, where trains may be taken for the resorts of the Maine district. The trip from New York costs $5, with meals and berth extra. This line also connects with vessels for Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy, and other northeasterly points.

The Northern Steamship lines, running from Buffalo to the Great Lakes to Chicago and Duluth, offer some magnificent opportunities for trips by water this year. Some $300,000 has been spent during the Winter on the ships of the line, and many new parlor staterooms have been installed in each ship, in response to the demands for more room.

The traveler who may wish to go still further west by water will find the steamships of the Oceanic Steamship Company awaiting him at San Francisco. The new sister vessels Sierra, Sonoma, and Ventura are 6,200-ton ocean palaces, all of them bearing the American flag, and conducted on intensely American principles. These vessels go to Hawaii, Tahiti, Samoa, New Zealand, and Australia.

New White Mountains' Attractions.

The Mysterious "Lost River" Expected to Draw Great Numbers of Visitors—The Hotels of This Region Expect a Heavy Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., June 7.—The White Mountains are preparing for one of their greatest seasons this year. And in these mountains, the "Switzerland of America," set high on the hillside is this village of Bethlehem. For miles the eye from here commands a succession of rocky and verdure-clad peaks—Mount Washington and the monarchs of the famed Presidential range, the blue Franconia range, the green hills of Vermont, the far-away peaks in Canada, the hills around Lancaster and Jefferson, and the several nearby summits.

Among the hotels here is the Howard, with golf, croquet, and tennis conveniently provided. The Alpine is equipped in first-class fashion in every particular, and has every modern convenience. The Highlands Hotel overlooks Mount Washington and offers a carefully prepared cuisine, electric lights, and perfect sanitation.

Then there is the Mount Washington. From this hotel the spectator may see forty mountain peaks. Rooms are en suite, with private baths, smoking room for men, electric lights, and open fireplaces. In its form the Mount Washington differs from other hotels, in that it is shaped like a capital Y. From the dining room one has a splendid view of the wonderful landscape. The building stands seventy or eighty feet above the Ammonoosuc River, the lower story is built for the most part of boulders found on the ridge.

The Mountain View House provides especially for tourists. The Turner House delights in a fine view of the mountains, in shaded lawns, tennis courts, croquet grounds, bathrooms, electric lights, and the best of sanitary arrangements. The Arlington is especially near the golf links, and its location with reference to the landscape is such that its sunset pictures are of special distinction.

At the Sinclair House 300 people may be accommodated. It is replete with every modern convenience, and presents as its special features its broad piazzas, orchestra recitals, electric lights, steam heat, bowling, billiards, tennis, croquet, and golf facilities.

At Bethlehem is also the Uplanda. It is situated on an eminence 100 feet from the main avenue at its highest point. Steam heat is provided for the early and late seasons. The proprietor's own farm supplies the hotel with its fresh milk, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c.

Here, too, is the Mount Pleasant House, which will open on June 28. Parlor cars may be taken in New York at 9 o'clock, morning or evening, landing the passenger without change near the hotel grounds. Golf and other sports may be enjoyed to the sojourner's heart's content.

At Franconia, N. H., is the Mount Lafayette House, directly facing Mount Lafayette and within ten minutes' drive of the Flume and Old Man of the Mountain. Here also is Hunt's Forest Hills Hotel and cottages. Every room of the hotel affords superb views of the surrounding country.

Situated on the great highway to Franconia Notch is North Woodstock. This village is very near the Lost River, the great natural formation to which tourists are expected to pay so much attention this year. Lost River is what is known as the Moosilauke Branch of the Pemigewasset River, and its course is invested with the most wonderful caves, rock formations, and subterranean passages in New England.

The Deer Park Hotel at this place accommodates 200 people. It is situated on a high plateau, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The building is equipped with every modern convenience, and rooms are arranged en suite or singly.

The Three Rivers House is situated in the Pemigewasset Valley, with mountains on all sides. There is fine fishing and driving in the neighborhood. The Mountain Park House is under new management this year, and is renovated throughout. The hotel has broad piazzas, and makes a specialty of conveying its guests to Lost River. The table is supplied with vegetables from the hotel garden.

The Alpine is situated on the most elevated spot in this beautiful valley. This hotel also runs its own farm, and within convenient access there is fine mountain climbing, fishing, music, tennis, and croquet.

Long a favorite home for hundreds of city families, the Russell House offers large, light, and airy rooms, arranged singly or en suite. There are playgrounds and croquet lawns available, with excellent trout fishing near by.

French's Hotel is centrally situated, is steam-heated, and equipped with all modern improvements. A first-class livery is attached. The Russell farm and cottages are situated 1,400 feet above sea level. From them fifty mountain peaks are visible. They are in close proximity to Lost River. A season may be spent there for $50.

Sick people wishing to sojourn in the mountains will find the Lincoln Hospital at Lincoln, N. H., suited to their wants. The resort is equipped with every modern appliance for the care of the sick. A specialty is made of surgical cases.

At Franconia Notch the Profile House and fourteen cottages are ready for visitors this year. These buildings are at an altitude of 1,974 feet above the sea. Profile Spring near by is a great attraction.

The Intervale House and cottages at Intervale are now open, and around them are spacious grounds for sports, with particularly good golf links. The Wentworth Hall and cottages at Jackson accommodate 250 guests, providing all modern comforts. The Wentworth Hall golf links are among the finest in the country.

The Iron Mountain House at Jackson is equipped with all modern conveniences. The Glen Ellis House, located there, is on the banks of the Ellis River. The table is supplied with the best the markets afford. The Jackson Falls House is situated at the Gateway to the Wild Cat and Glen Ellis Valleys, near Jackson Falls.

At Jefferson Highlands the Pliny Range House is notable. It is located on the direct highway to the great New Crawford scenic drive, one of the most sublime in the world. Here also are the E. A. Crawford's and cottages, situated on the side of Boy Mountain, 1,650 feet above sea level. Two new cottages have been fitted up with hot and cold water and open fires.

At Littleton is the Northern Hotel, centrally located for all points in this mountainous district. It is the headquarters for commercial travelers, tourists, and pleasure seekers. From this point the O. C. Richardson's Tourist Line starts, journeying to Mount Washington, Franconia Notch, Old Man of the Mountains, the Flume, Crawford Notch, and all other points of interest in the White Mountains. At Littleton there is also the Mountain Home House, with a bountiful table.

The well-known Stag and Hounds Hotel is at West Campton. This is on the direct highway to Lost River, standing near the bank of the famous Pemigewasset River. There is excellent boating upon the river about a quarter of a mile from the house, a pleasant croquet and tennis ground, and other attractions. At Sugar Hill is the Elm Farm House.

IN THE VERMONT HILLS.

Lake Bomoseen One of the Especially Attractive Localities—Manchester Ready for Visitors, Too.

Pictures of the Green Mountains rise up in the mind with the mention of Vermont. The lake territories of this State compare with the most celebrated lake regions in the world. And one of the most famous of these lakes is Lake Bomoseen. It is among the foot hills that undulate to meet the Green Mountains. It is fed by cold, clear trout streams.

On a long point projecting into this lake stands the Prospect House of Castleton Station. Every cooling breath of the lake reaches the hotel. The building is four stories high, and there are wide verandas completely surrounding the 100 guest rooms. In connection with the hotel there is an electric light plant.

Other hotels at Castleton, and within easy reach of Lake Bomoseen, are the Cedar Grove House, the Lake Side House, the Johnson House and Cottages, and the Maple Grove Cottage.

Nestling among the hills and Green Mountains is the Elmwood Hotel, two miles from Manchester, Vt. From rooms and verandas here one has an extended view of the mountain and valley scenery. One may stay here for from $7 to $10 a week. The Skinner farm is also at Manchester.

At Lake Dunmore, Vt., the visitor will find the Lake Dunmore House and the Mountain Spring Hotel. At Lake Spofford there is the Silverdale Hotel with its cottages. At Fairhaven the Elm Park House is ready for visitors. The Brigham House is located at Bakersfield. At Brattleborough the sojourner may be entertained at the Dalton. At Dorset he will find the Kent's, the Comfort Farm, and the Barrows House.

SEASON IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Numerous New York People Have Cottages and Visit the Hotels in This Mountainous Region.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 7.—Indications are that more visitors from New York will be in the Berkshires this season than any time before in the history of this Summer resort region. The hotel accommodations have been so greatly improved that the Summer colony is increasing year by year.

The number of Summer cottagea has been greatly increased during the past few years, especially in Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield. Among the cottagers who have already arrived at Lenox are William Douglas Sloane and his family. Miss Lila Sloane will be married early in July to William Osgood Field and this will bring many people here early. Mr. Sloane's brother, John Sloane, has just arrived, and his daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, is out nearly every day in her four-in-hand.

Stockbridge will have a large delegation from New York during the season. The Red Lion Inn already has about 100 guests.

The Maplewood, in Pittsfield, has just been opened for this season. The bookings are larger than ever before, and the guests will come mostly from New York.

Woodlawn Inn, in Pittsfield, already has a large number of guests, and the prospects for the Summer are very gratifying. It is one of the best places for a quiet Summer home for New York people in the Berkshires. Wendell Hall, in Pittsfield, has been one of the places well known there for several years as a Summer resort, especially for the people who care to enjoy fine and beautiful scenery.

The New American House, in Pittsfield, has been rated as a Summer home for New York people for the last two years. The rooms cannot be surpassed in any hotel in Berkshire County.

The Quiet, Cool and Picturesque Counties of Sullivan and Ulster

Scores of Hotels and Farmhouses in Liberty Open for Vacation Hunters. The Views from the Mountains. Fishing and Other Sports.

One of the picturesque regions of New York State is Sullivan County—high, beautiful, healthful. Here the city man may find good hotels and attractive farmhouses. There are abundant opportunities for fishing and boating. The air is neither too warm nor too cool to permit of staying outdoors comfortably the greater part of the time.

In the midst of this county is the village of Liberty, one of the most popular Summer and Winter resorts in the country. The station is 120 miles from New York on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and the elevation of the track at this point is 1,578 feet above tidewater. The hotels and farmhouses which surround the station are from 1,600 to 2,400 feet above tidewater.

The location of Liberty is on the highest summit between New York and the Great Lakes. Within sight of the village the water flows north, forming the head of the Delaware River, westward also to the Delaware, eastward to the Neversink, and southward to the Mongaup. There are no swamps, swales, or lowlands, hence no fogs, no stagnant water, or poisonous vapors.

From many of the mountain summits that border the village on the north and west there are wonderful views to be enjoyed. The eye reaches to the Catskills, twenty miles distant to the north and east; southward along the Shawangunk Mountains, and westward a distance of forty miles along the Delaware River and far into the Pennsylvania hills. From these points, too, can be seen from twelve to fifteen lakes.

The traveler will find in this region every kind of hotel that he may desire. There is Ye Lancashire Inn, for example, recently built, and occupying the crest of a hill overlooking the village. The building is within ten minutes' walk of the golf links, and other sports are provided for nearer the building. Evening dances are to be held all during the season.

The Hotel Wawonda is one of the best-equipped hotels in that section. The house is located on a point 2,000 feet above the sea, contains 150 large sleeping rooms, and from all the many windows there are fine views of the scenic panorama spread about. There are 700 feet of wide verandas, and the hotel grounds comprise about fifty acres of field and wood. An orchestra plays morning and evening, and tennis, croquet, bowling, billiards, &c., are provided for the sport-loving.

Seventy-five guests, at from $9 to $15 a week, may be cared for at The Buckley, situated amid a world of shade and quiet. The house has been newly built, is equipped with every modern convenience, and there are abundant opportunities for outdoor sports in the hotel grounds.

About one mile and a half from the station is the Shady Grove House, accommodating about 50 guests. Guests are met at the station, and are provided with many comforts at the hotel.

The largest hotel open during the entire year is the Mansion House, a four-atory structure, recently enlarged, and able to entertain 200 guests. There are 294 feet of wide verandas, great lawns, and modern improvements of all kinds in the building itself. A first-class livery is maintained by the hotel, and the horses of guests may be cared for.

Another hotel open all the year is Liberty House, containing 78 large rooms, with everything recently furnished. There are open fireplaces, electric bells, steam heat, and other conveniences. The Walnut Mountain House is located on the summit of Walnut Mountain, 2,420 feet above sea level. The property consists of 75 acres of land, through which are well-kept and shaded walks, with tennis and croquet grounds convenient of access.

Twenty-five Summer visitors may be entertained at the Gildersleeve Homestead, within ten minutes' walk from the station, on high ground, and supplied with modern conveniences. The Park View will accommodate 60. The grounds comprise 13 acres of park, affording ample lawn tennis and croquet grounds. The house has been newly and prettily refurnished.

Situated on one of the higbest points on the outskirts of the village is the Chestnut Summit House, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The house is new and equipped in modern fashion. Woodland Manor can care for forty visitors. The Grand View Farm House, two miles from the village, accommodates 60 at from $6 to $8 a week.

Other places at Liberty where visitors may feel sure of being comfortably cared for are the Grand View House, the Summit House, the Pleasant View House, the Hall House, the Nichols, the Unkenholz Cottage, the Hotel Pinney, the Brady Homestead, and the Hillside Villa.

At White Lake, in Sullivan County, the best hotels are the Arlington, the Kenmore, the Mansion House, the West Shore House, and the Prospect House. At Bracoe, the Campbell Inn and the Bon Air are well known. At Monticello, the Hotel Rockwell, the Palatine Hotel, and the Frank Leslie are reliable places.

Adjoining Sullivan County is the famous old County of Ulster. Here, too, there are abundant hotels and farmhouses offering numerous attractions to the Summer boarder. The town of Greenfield, in this county, is 1,500 feet above sea level. The Windsor Lake House there overlooks Windsor Lake and accomm

WHAT THE ADIRONDACKS OFFER.

Splendid Opportunities for Boating, Fishing, Golf, and Other Sports—Lake George and Lake Champlain Are Within Easy Reach.

Few places in America have as much to offer the Summer visitor as the Adirondack Mountains. Occupying an area of 6,000 square miles in the northeastern part of this State, the region offers scenery, opportunities for sport, and chance to live comfortably surpassed by few other summering places in the world. The Adirondack plateau has a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level, and is traversed by five distinct mountain ranges.

More than 1,300 lakes are scattered throughout this area, while from the central watershed twenty rivers diverge in every direction. The lakes are so closely connected that trips of 100 miles can be taken in guideboats, the water journey being broken only by short "carries."

The traveler will find the best of hotels all through this region. On the side of Mount Whitney and a hundred or more feet up from the eastern shore of Lake Placid is the Ruisseaumont, which ranks high among the best hotels in the mountains. One special feature of this resort is its twelve cottages. Owing to its elevated position, there is a magnificent view to be obtained from the veranda of the hotel.

On the banks of Schroon Lake is the Taylor House, with fifteen cottages attached. There is every opportunity for enjoying all the benefits of the mountains. At Cascadeville there is the Cascade Lake House. It is situated on Lake Placid, nine miles from the station. Board costs from $10.50 to $17.50 a week. One hundred guests may be accommodated.

Near the Arab Mountain is Lake Massawepie, on the shores of which stands the splendid Hotel Childwood. The hotel is within the Childwood Park, containing 6,000 acres, with plenty of chances for hunting and fishing. The hotel has eight fine and luxurious cottages, with table board furnished in the hotel itself. Those desiring tents can also be accommodated. Chances abound for lawn tennis, golf, and other sports.

In the eastern part of this region is Elizabethtown, reached by a tallyho line of stages. The landscape has an Alpine appearance. The streams and lakes in the neighborhood furnish plenty of sport for the angler. Easy trails lead to Mount Hurricane and the Giant of the Valley. The view from the sharp peak of Hurricane Mountain is one of the most comprehensive to be had in the Adirondacks.

The Maplewood Inn, in Elizabethtown, is situated in a large private park, and visitors there may feel that special attention is paid to the table which is set before them. The Deer's Head Inn is also at Elizabethtown, situated on the Bouquet River, with accommodations for 125 guests.

Seven miles from the station at Saranac Inn and on the western shore of the Upper Saranac Lake, is the Wawbeek and its cottages. From its sightly position may be had one of the finest views in all these mountains. The house has been thoroughly renovated recently. The Indian Carry Golf Links, said to be the best in the Adirondacks, are at the disposal of guests.

On Lower Saranac Lake stands the Algonquin, one of the most popular hotels in these mountains. The building is on elevated ground, about 600 feet from the lake, and the view from the piazza embraces a splendid outlook of mountain and lake scenery. The hotel has accommodations for 150 people, guests having golf, boating, and other privileges.

The Otter Lake House is on Otter Lake, right in the midst of the mountains. There is the best of fishing and hunting to be had in the neighborhood.

Right at the gateway of the Adirondacks and a little to the southeast is Lake George. Among the important hotels at this delightful resort is the new Fort William Henry Hotel. It is situated amid superb mountain scenery right on the shores of the lake. The building has recently been refitted and refurnished, and among other things there is a modern fire safety equipment. There are golf links, a new bathhouse, fishing, boating, and daily concerts by a military band.

There also is the Algonquin, situated at Bolton, on the lake. At Caldwell station is the Fernwood, where board may be had at from $8 to $12 a week. There is a glass-inclosed plazza and opportunities for the best of bicycling. The Trout House at Hague is noted for the scenery which surrounds it. The hotel's cuisine is first class and the appointments are modern.

The Lake House makes a feature of the social life of the hotel. There are several cottages operated in connection with the hotel, with golf links conveniently located. The Crosbyside Hotel is a moderate-priced resort, managed to appeal to people wishing quiet surroundings. The Picturesque Huletts, Hotel Uncas, the Iroquois, the Kaatskill, and the Hillside are also located on Lake George.

Over to the east of the mountains is Lake Champlain. Here there are two hotels that command especial attention. There is the original Hotel Champlain and the Richards Hotel, located at Westport, on the bluff overlooking the lake.

GENERAL OPENING OF HOTELS.

Prominent Men Fishing on Upper Saranac Lake—Visitors at Saranac Inn—New Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., June 7.—Early Adirondack visitors have been experiencing a great variety of weather in the succession of rain, snow, and sunshine, but throughout the varying conditions the preparations for the general opening of camps and hotels bas been going on.

Every year at certain seasons little circles of men and women return in company to visit together their favorite resort to fish, if it is early, to rest during the heated term, or to hunt in October. One of these parties is that of Col. G. B. M. Harvey, J. H. Harper, D. A. Mun, and Alexander Morton, who have been fishing on the Upper Saranac and neighboring waters.

Talbot J. Taylor has rented the Dunlop camp, adjoining Levi P. Morton's camp on Upper Saranac Lake, and will pass much of the season there. Mr. Taylor, accompanied by W. R. Taylor, A. K. Taylor, Larry Plant, J. Roth Ogden, W. Carroll Winchester, and H. R. MacKinney, have been here for a few days.

William A. Manning, Harvey Fisk, and George J. Coe of New York are also at Saranac Inn.

R. S. Peabody of Philadelphia, who has the Wigwam, will arrive in camp this week.

The Spruce camp, rented by the late E. H. Frismuth of Philadelphia, will be occupied by the members of his family, who will arrive this week.

Frederick H. Gibbons, Treasurer of the Saranac Inn Association, is completing a new cottage, containing ten roms. A feature of the cottage is a Scotch fireplace in the living room. It is of brick and is something new for the Adirondacks. The fireplace connects with a great gray stone chimney, which is erected on the southeast side of the cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Munn of New York have a camp at the Wawbeek.

A new cottage of two and a half stories is being erected at the Saranac Club, Upper Saranac Lake, for Robert Dunn Douglas of New York.

TUPPER AND RAQUETTE LAKES.

Litchfield Park Receives a Carload of Wild Boars—Andrew Carnegie Building a Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG LAKE, N. Y., June 6.—Edward Litchfield, who has Litchfield Park, on the eastern shore of Tupper Lake, has received this Spring a carload of wild boars, which he secured abroad. Mr. Litchfield is establishing one of the greatest game preserves in the world, and within the inclosure of 8,000 acres are to be found many species of deer, elk, moose, wild boar, and a large variety of game fowls.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased a camp site on the shores of Raquette Lake, and is having a new camp built. In the vicinity of Raquette Lake are the parks of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Mrs. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington. The three parks of Messrs. Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Woodruff contain in the neighborhood of 1,500 acres. Mr. Carnegie will have about 200 acres.

Archie Huntington is establishing a park in Essex County, around the shores of Arbutus Lake, and is now taking the first formal steps to protect it from poachers. At Little Forked Lake, where the principal camp of the William C. Whitney preserve is situated, many improvements are being made. Mr. Whitney has the largest private holding of any individual in this country. His park contains nearly 100,000 acres, of which about 60,000 acres are forest. There are 64 lakes and ponds on the preserve. Mr. Whitney is contemplating the construction of a fish hatchery on the preserve.

ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE.

The Twombly Camp Being Made Ready for Fred W. Vanderbilt—Unique Improvements to Other Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 7.—The H. McK. Twombly camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, which Fred W. Vanderbilt purchased recently, is being made ready for the coming of Mr. Vanderbilt. A great many features are necessary to complete the camp and grounds. A large boathouse is now in course of construction, and attention is being given to the terrace.

The St. Regis Chain, already ranking among the finest series of lakes in the world, are this year being further improved through the construction of more new camps. In the St. Regis Chain there is combined a wealth and substantiality of camps not equalled elsewhere in the Adirondacks. The beauty of the shores of the lakes is greatly enhanced by the large amount of standing pine and spruce of the first growth.

One of the new camps is that of J. C. R. Peabody of Boston. The style is not similar to that of other Summer homes in the Adirondacks, combining cottage and camp features. The main house embracing living room, dining room, and sleeping apartments is 120 feet long. There is also a wing 214 feet long, in which are the kitchen, servants' quarters, woodshed, icehouse, &c. The main building is 18 feet wide, one-story high. The roof is supported by trusses. The interior finish is in country pine, with the planed side turned in. The exterior is in battens painted white and green. In addition to the main house are half a dozen guest's cabins connected with the main house by a long rustic bridge.

Francis L. Slade, of New York, is having erected a new camp on the western shore of the Upper St. Regis. There are about fifteen buildings placed among the trees so carefully that only a small percentage of the great pines and spruces are destroyed. The buildings are a story and a half high, made from cedar logs and shingles and cover about two acres of the fifty in the plot. A feature is a lawn tennis court.

At the camp of William W. McAlpin on Spitfire, there is a new dining room. Whitelaw Reid is having a new boat house constructed. Mr. Reid will arrive in camp soon after his return from the coronation ceremonies.

Extensive repairs are being made at Robert Hoe's camp. This camp burned down about a year ago. It is now rebuilt and enlarged, following a rustic style of architecture.

J. R. Roosevelt has leased the E. H. Coates camp. Miss Helen Roosevelt will be at St. Regis as much this Summer as last.

Mrs. T. Harrison Garret, of Baltimore, has purchased lands adjoining her camp, and the place has been made generally beautiful. It is expected that she will entertain many friends this season.

A. M. Lothrop and Mrs. Lothrop, of Washington, and family are in camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stewart are occupying their camp on Upper St. Regis Lake.

NEW FACES AT NEWPORT.

Several Cottages to be Occupied This Year by New-Comers—Interest in the Herbert Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 7.—Everywhere about Newport there are signs of an early and prosperous season. Already an unusually large number of cottages are opened, and every day increases the number, so that Bellevue Avenue has put on a Summer appearance. Along the length of the avenue fully half of the villas are open, and the owners and lessees have arrived for the season, and at nearly every place preparations are being made for their early occupancy.

There have been only a few rentals within the past few weeks, these including the Cutting cottage, Wee Bush, by George D. Widener of Philadelphia; the Bennett Stone Villa by John R. McLean of Washington, the Weaver cottage by ex-Governor John Lee Carroll of Baltimore, the Satterlee cottage by Francis K. Pendleton, the De Rham cottage by Thomas Newbold, the Phinney cottage by H. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburg, the Eldridge cottage by J. Stewart Barney of New York, and the Foster cottage by Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, the well-known yachtsman. Of these only Mr. Pendleton and ex-Gov. Carroll have before occupied Newport cottages; the others are new comers.

The coming of the McLeans is looked forward to with a great deal of interest here, as it is expected that during the Summer Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will be Mr. McLean's guests. The Wideners have been here in their yachts.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived this evening at her villa, Rosecliff, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson have arrived at the Warren cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt are expected here on Monday for the Summer They will visit Mrs. C. Vanderbilt at the Breakers and later will divide their time between the Pinard cottage, which they have rented, and Oakland Farm, where they will do considerable entertaining during the Summer.

The Martin-Oelrichs wedding will take place here late in July or early in August, the date not having been definitely fixed. The death of Harry Oelrichs will not interfere with the marriage, which is to be an elaborate affair. The arrangements are to be completed after the return of Mr. Martin from California.

Mrs. Gregory is a guest of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

G. G. Bowerman of New York is at the Ladd cottage on Bath Road.

Mrs. Henry Clews, who has been here several days, preparing for the opening of her cottage, returned to New York to-day. She will come to Newport for the Summer some day next week.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. C. M. Winslow arrived to-day at the Leyba cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

James V. Parker arrived this evening at his cottage on Cliff Avenue.

Milton S. Barger is a guest of his father, Mr. Samuel F. Barger.

The steam yacht Narada arrived to-day, having on board Henry Walters, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jonea at the Havemeyer villa.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell of New York has rented, for the Summer, the Richard J. Arnold cotage, on Rhode Island Avenue.

William E. Carter and Mrs. Van Ness of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Amory of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Rear Admiral F. J. Higgins and his Flag Lieutenant, Mark M. Bristol, are guests of Capt. F. E. Chadwick at the Naval War College.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy haa arrived at her cottage, on Red Croas Avenue and Beach Street. Stuyvesant Leroy, Jr., arrived tonight.

Dr. R. V. Mattison of Philadelphia has arrived at the Peterson estate, on Bath Road.

J. H. Henshaw and family have arrived for the Summer at their cottage, near One-Mile Corner.

W. S. Hilis and family of St. Louis have arrived at the Weeden cottage, Jamestown.

J. De Forest Danielson and Pembroke Jones are registered at the Casino for the Summer.

The Mayflower Soon to Go to Sea.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The converted yacht Mayflower, now at the New York Navy Yard, is to be made ready for aea by the 20th inst. She is to be used as an auxiliary to the North Atlantic Squadron in the Summer drills, and perhaps next Winter in connection with the combined naval manoeuvres in the West Indies. The vessel will be available for transportation of Government officials or committees between the United States and Porto Rico and Cuba.

Trips

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Pittsburg Beat New York Team by Score of 6 to 0.

LOCAL PLAYERS BAT POORLY

Brooklyn Won Both Games from the Chicago Team—Princeton Won from Yale—Other Scores.

After winning two games from Chicago, and tieing with Pittsburg on Friday, great things were expected from the New York baseball team yesterday when they met the champions for the second time at the Polo Grounds. Over 9,000 persons sat in the stands and bleachers expecting the home team to make a good showing, but they were disappointed. New York's spasmodic efforts of the three previous days were evidently too much for the players, as they not only failed to score against Pittsburg, but in the entire game only one of them, Pitcher Evans, got as far as second base and only four others reached the first bag in safety.

The visiting pitcher was in excellent form, as the record of the game will show. He held the New York contingent down to four hits, gave none of them a base on balls, struck six of them out, and made two out of the ten hits made by Pittsburg. In the ninth inning Phillippi drove the ball into the right field bleachers for a home run.

In the opening inning Evans was batted very hard, Davis, Clarke, and Beaumont respectively driving the ball for three bases, a single, and a two-base hit. Davis came home on Clarke's single and Clarke advanced to third on Beaumont's double. Wagner got his base on balls and Clarke scored on the throw in of Bransfield's fly to centre. Brodie, by the way, who was released by the New York management while the team was on its Western trip, returned to the team to-day and played his old position in centre field up to his best form.

In the third inning Beaumont singled and got to second on Wagner's sacrifice. Bransfield followed with a single which scored Beaumont, and Ritchey and Leach were out at first.

In the fifth inning two more runs were made by the champions. Beaumont hit safely for a base and was again advanced on a sacrifice by Wagner. Bransfield was disposed of from Evans to Doyle. Ritchey's two-base hit scored Beaumont. Leach hit to Bean at short but the latter fumbled the ball, allowing Ritchey to score. A moment later Leach went out in trying to steal second.

No more runs were scored until the ninth inning, when Phillippi made the circuit of the bases.

Dunn, Smith, Brodie, and Evans were the four New York batters who got as far as first base on hits, and Bean reached the initial bag through an excusable error of Wagner's, as the Pittsburg shortstop slipped on the wet ground in attempting to throw the ball to first in time to head off the New York shortstop. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Dunn, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Bean, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Beaum't, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	3	3	1	Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	3	0
Br'sf'd, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Ritchey, c	0	1	10	2	0	Yeager, c	0	0	2	1	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	7	1	0	Jones, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Phillippi, p	1	2	0	1	0	Evans, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	6	10	27	11	1	Total	0	4	27	12	1

Pittsburg ..... 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0—6
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Beaumont and Ritchey. Three-base hit—Davis. Home run—Phillippi. Stolen base—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, 2. First base on balls—Off Evans, 2. Struck out—By Phillippi, 6; by Evans, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

Brooklyn Won Two Games.

Brooklyn turned the tables on the Chicago baseball team at Washington Park yesterday, making up for its defeat of the day before by handily winning two games. Timely batting when men were on bases and clean work in the field helped to this end. While the scores were close, Brooklyn had both games well in hand at all times. Two to one was the score of the first game; five to three in the second.

It seemed doubtful if the teams could play at all, for before the first game the rain fell somewhat heavily, but about 5,000 persons came with umbrellas and found their way to the grounds. Many of them were women. The management wisely concluded to play the teams and take a chance on the weather clearing. It did clear sufficiently to allow the play to go on, and it only rained in the last three innings of the second game.

Newton pitched effective ball in the first game. The Chicagos could only bat him for two hits, and these were scattered in the third and fourth innings, and on neither of them was a run scored. Newton struck out nine men, and only gave two men their bases on balls. His rival in the box was batted for seven effective hits, made two men a present of their bases, and only managed to strike out two. He was equally weak at the bat, fanning the air twice and being an easy out on a pop fly to right.

The second game was the more interesting to the spectators, as the ball was hit oftener and more runs were made. There was little difference in the number of hits made by the teams, Brooklyn getting twelve and Chicago eleven, but the home players' efforts at the bat were more timely and their hits better bunched. Both catchers caught the second game as well as the first, but Kitson went into the box for Brooklyn and Taylor for Chicago.

Brooklyn's outfield, Dolan, Keeler, and Sheckard, as is customary with these three men, allowed nothing to get away from them and did good work at the bat. Dahlen did the heaviest stick work, having three hits to his credit. Scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BRROKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	0	0	1	Dolan, cf	0	0	4	0	0
A.Wms., rf	0	0	1	0	1	Keeler, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Ch'k'd, lf	1	1	3	0	0
C'ng'ton, cf	0	0	3	0	0	McC'rty, 1b	0	1	5	0	1
Kling, c	0	0	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	1	0
Sch'fer, 3b	0	0	0	2	2	Flood, 2b	0	0	2	3	2
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	4	1
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	9	3	0
W.Wms, p	0	0	0	4	0	Newton, p	0	0	2	0	1
Total	1	2	24	12	4	Total	2	7	27	8	2

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Dexter, Tinker. Double play—Lowe and Dexter. Sacrifice hits—A. Williams, Dolan. First base on balls—By Newton, 2; by W. Williams, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By W. Williams, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 9; by W. Williams, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	2	5	1	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Williams, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	3	10	2	0	Sheckard, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Congal'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0	McC'rty, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	3	2	1	Dahlen, ss	1	3	2	1	0
Schaefer, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	4	0	Farrell, c	0	2	8	2	0
Taylor, p	0	1	2	0	1	Kitson, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	11	24	17	3	Total	5	12	27	9	0

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 ..—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 0. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Irwin, Farrell. Three-base hits—Slagle, Tinker. Stolen bases—Slagle, A. Williams. Double plays—Taylor, Tinker, and Dexter. Sacrifice hits—Flood, Farrell. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 8; by Taylor, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Philadelphia Won and Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The wildness of Wicker, pitcher of the St. Louis baseball team, in the first inning of the first game with Philadelphia to-day, followed by a few timely hits, enabled the home team to win in rather handy fashion.

Philadelphia lost the second game because of its inability to bat Murphy. The visitors hit Magee hard in the last two innings. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	1	5	2	2	Thomas, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Donov'n, rf	0	1	0	1	0	Browne, rf	0	3	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	4	0	1	Dougl's, 1b	1	3	8	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Barry, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Kruger, ss	1	1	0	5	0	Doolin, c	0	0	8	3	0
Brash'r, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Hulsew't, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Steelman, c	1	0	6	1	0	Woods, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Madison, ss	0	0	1	1	1	Schoch, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Wrigley, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Butler, c	0	0	2	2	0
Falkenb'g, p	0	2	1	4	0	Farrell, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	1	8	24	15	3	Total	5	10	27	11	1

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 ..—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hit—Brashear. Stolen bases—Thomas, Barry, White. Double plays—Huiswitt and Douglass; Wickers, Farrell, and Brashear. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Wickers, 4. Struck out—By White, 5; by Wicker, 3. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Powers and Brown.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Farrell, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Browne, lf	0	1	5	0	0	Don'van, rf	1	2	3	0	0
D'glass, 1b	0	0	10	0	1	Smoot, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Barry, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Barclay, lf	1	1	2	0	0
J'k'll'ch, c	0	1	5	1	2	Kruger, ss	0	1	2	2	0
H'switt, ss	0	1	2	5	0	B'shear, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
H'lman, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	H'tman, 3b	1	2	1	4	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	1	2	1	Ryan, c	0	1	3	1	0
Magee, p	0	0	0	0	2	Murphy, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	0	6	27	11	5	Total	3	10	27	11	0

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 0—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Donovan, Kruger, Hartman, Barry, and Jacklitsch. Sacrifice hit—Brash'r. Stolen bases—Barclay and Kruger. Double play—Farrell and Brashear. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Magee, 2. Struck out—By Magee, 3; Murphy, 2. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Time—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Powers and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	33	7	.825	New York	17	22	.436
Chicago	23	16	.590	Boston	16	22	.421
Brooklyn	22	20	.524	St. Louis	16	25	.390
Philadelphia	18	23	.439	Cincinnati	15	25	.375

Eastern League Games.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7.—The Worcester baseball team won its third straight game from Jersey City to-day by superb pitching by Falkenberg, just secured by Worcester from the University of Illinois, and by the most brilliant kind of fielding. Running catches by Sebring, Frisbie, and Delehanty were features. Score:

WORCESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Frisbie, cf	3	1	3	1	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	4	2	1
Clancy, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	Mack, ss	0	0	2	4	3
Sebring, rf	0	3	2	1	0	Halligan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Delch'ty, 3b	0	0	3	2	1	Shindle, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Rickert, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Donahue, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Steelman, c	1	0	6	1	0	Woods, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Madison, ss	0	0	1	1	1	Schoch, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Wrigley, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Butler, c	0	0	2	2	0
Falkenb'g, p	0	2	1	4	0	Farrell, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	7	8	27	14	2	Total	0	4	24	11	7

Worcester ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 ..—7
Jersey City ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Shindle. Three-base hits—Sebring, (2,) Wrigley. Home run—Frisbie. Sacrifice hits—Frisbie, Steelman. Double play—Sebring to Madison. Bases on balls—Off Falkenburg, 3; off Farrell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Farrell, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; by Farrell, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and Daly. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

AT TORONTO.

			R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0 4 1 0 1 3 0 ..	11	15	4
Montreal	0	0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0—	4	8	3

Batteries—Scott and Taft; W. Johnson, Lee, and Tracey.

AT BUFFALO.

			R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0—	5	8	1
Rochester	0	0 2 0 0 1 3 0 0—	6	12	4

Batteries—Hawley, Amole, Shaw; Becker and Phelps.

Eastern League Standing.

	Won.	L.	P.C.		Won.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	21	12	.636	Worcester	18	17	.485
Providence	18	14	.563	Newark	15	17	.469
Toronto	18	15	.545	Jersey City	15	19	.441
Rochester	15	14	.517	Montreal	9	21	.300

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 7. Called end of seventh inning on account of rain.
At Detroit—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 9.
At St. Louis—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 4.
At Washington—Washington-Chicago, postponed, wet grounds.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	21	15	.583	Detroit	17	18	.359
Chicago	20	15	.571	Saltimore	18	20	.474
Boston	21	17	.553	Washington	18	20	.474
St. Louis	18	17	.514	Cleveland	14	25	.482

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 2; Binghamton, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Ilion, 2.

HOLY CROSS, 5; BROWN, 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—The Holy Cross baseball team won an interesting game from Brown here to-day as the result of a little loose playing on the part of the local team in the sixth inning. A feature was the pitching of Coakley and Hatch, in which the honors were about even. Holy Cross infield went to pieces in the third and fourth innings, when Brown scored her runs. McKinney, the Brown left fielder, was hit in the head with a pitched ball and later carried from the field in quite a serious condition. Score:

HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROWN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Skelly, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Foulder, 3b	1	0	2	0	1
Quigley, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Gray, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Baldwin, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Phillips, c	0	0	9	0	2
Dyer, ss	1	0	1	3	2	Metcalf, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Noonan, c	0	1	8	1	0	W'dsum, ss	0	1	1	3	1
McKeon, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Barry, cf	1	1	2	0	0
McG'h'n, 2b	1	2	1	2	1	Belding, 1b	1	0	11	0	1
Connor, 1b	1	0	12	1	2	McK'y, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Coakley, p	0	0	1	4	0	Hatch, p	1	2	0	2	0
						Clifford, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	6*	26	12	6	Total	4	4	27	9	6

*Foulder out third attempted bunt.

Holly Cross ..... 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—5
Brown ..... 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—McKeon, McGeehan, and Woodsum. Three-base hit—McGeehan. Stolen bases—Baldwin, Noonan, Connor, Gray, and Hatch, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Woodsum. Base on balls—Off Coakley, 3; off Hatch, 3. Hit by pitched ball—McKinney. Struck out—By Coakley, 8; by Hatch, 7. Passed ball—Noonan. Umpire—P. A. Dowd. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

MANHATTAN, 20; RUTGERS, 3.

The Manhattan baseball team played the last home game of the season yesterday and defeated Rutgers by a score of 20 to 3. The game throughout was uninteresting and one-sided. Burdett pitched for Manhattan and did good work, allowing the visitors only eight scattered hits.

The Manhattan team has scored twenty-five victories this season out of thirty games played. In two of the contests Manhattan was beaten by New York and Brooklyn. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	RUTGERS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullins, 2b	3	3	4	1	1	Fisher, ss	1	0	3	3	2
Rocke, ss	3	2	1	2	0	Pierce, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Duff, c	2	1	6	1	0	Malern, 1b	1	1	9	2	1
Kearns, lf	3	2	1	1	0	Hitchner, c	1	2	2	0	0
M'Phil., 1b	3	3	8	0	0	Heyer, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Coholan, 3b	2	2	1	4	1	Mason, 3b	0	2	2	2	3
Fitzhrry, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Smith, p. & rf	0	1	4	0	1
Kilroy, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Mellson, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Burdett, p	1	1	1	1	0	Dangre'd, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Thorp, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	17	27	10	3	Total	3	8	24	8	7

Manhattan ..... 3 8 4 5 0 0 0 0 ..—20
Rutgers ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Manhattan, 16; Rutgers, 2. Two-base hits—Coholan, Malern, McPhillips. Home runs—Duff, Fitzhenry. Sacrifice hit—Pierce. First base on balls—Off Burdett, 2; off Dangremond, 1. First base on errors—Manhattan, 7; Rutgers, 3. Struck out—By Burdett, 4; by Dangremond, 1; by Smith, 1. Stolen bases—Fisher, Hayes, Mullins, Rocke, Fitzhenry. Double play—Malern to Mason. Left on bases—Manhattan, 4; Rutgers, 5. Passed ball—Hitchner. Hit by pitched ball—Mullins, Duff, Kearns. Umpire—Mr. Cullen.

ILLINOIS, 11; PENN., 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—The University of Illinois baseball team easily defeated the University of Pennsylvania nine to-day by the score of 11 to 3. Grovee, the Red and Blue pitcher, began the game for the Pennsylvania boys, but he was hit hard and was also wild. At the end of the fifth inning both he and Bennett were taken out and Reynolds and Wolf were substituted. The change worked well, only two runs being ecored by the visitors off the "pony" battery. The fielding of the visitors was faultless, while the work of the home team was execrable. Lundgren, who was in the box for the Illinois boys, pitched in excellent style, and was as steady as a clock. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Univ. of Penn.	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—	3	7	7
Univ. of Ill.	2 1 1 1 4 0 2 0—	11	9	9

Batteries—Pennsylvania, Groves, Reynolds, Bennett, and Wolfe; Illinois, Lundgren and Stahl. Umpire—Henderson.

DUFFEY EQUALS RECORD

In Sixty-Yard Dash Exhibition at Traver's Island.

N. Y. A. C. ANNUAL SPRING GAMES

Over Three Hundred Entries in the Various Contests—Yale Won the Relay Race.

Arthur F. Duffey of Georgetown University, the undisputed holder of the world's record of 0:09 3-5 for a run of 100 yards, was the star performer at the Spring games of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday afternoon. Much to the regret of the many spectators he declined to run in the regular 100 yards dash, but he ran an exhibition race of 60 yards, paced by George H. Hoffman of the Jersey City Athletic Association and W. E. Kaufman of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, making it in 0:06 2-5, and equaling the world's record, held by Myers, Tewksbury, and Delgado. He also ran 50 yards, paced by Rueh of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Kaufman, and made it in 0:05 3-5.

Over 300 entries had been received for the gamee, but the quality was not up to the usual standard, and there were no new records made and few remarkable performances aside from that of Duffey.

John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association wae ecratch man in the hammer-throwing, but although he won the event, he did not come near his record.

There was the usual large delegation of Yale athletes, who made a good ehowing, and Columbia also was well represented, but the usual entries from Princeton were lacking. Of the local clubs the New West Side Athletic Club and the Pastime Athletic Club ehowed up well in the runs, while the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club was prominently placed in the field evente.

PRETTILY GOWNED WOMEN.

It is a tradition of many years standing that the New York Athletic Club always has fair weather for its Spring games at Travers Island, and this tradition, though eeverely strained yesterday, remained unbroken, and the 5,000 or more spectators who made the long and uncomfortable trip to the club's island home not only saw some well-contested games and had a pleasant outing gencrally, but escaped a drenching, which eeveral times during the afternoon appeared inevitable. Had the threatening storm clouds which circled the island during the entire afternoon not obligingly held off until after the conclusion of the games and the departure of the crowds there would have been many a smart hat and fine gown ruined, for since the burning of the clubhouse, two years ago, the island has been practically devoid of shelter. A brisk shower during the afternoon dampened the field and track, but not sufficiently to make any difference in the times of the events. It aiso wet the seats and benches, and as there was no eunshine to dry them off, those of the spectators who did not have sufficient forethought to provide themseives with newspaper with which to dry the eeats experienced considerable discomfort in consequence. Many, also, who had usually found seats upon the grass were obliged to stand.

The island presented its usual springtime appearance, the rich, dark green of the grass and the foliage making a harmonious background for the bright hats and gowns of the women who compoeed a majority of the spectators, while an additional dash of color was given by the burgee and pennants, which festooned from stem to stern the yachts in the harbor. Old members and visitors looked regretfully at the knoll where once the clubhouse stood, but its site was masked by rows of seats, which gave no reminder of the handsome building which had formerly occupied the spot.

BEST RACE OF THE DAY.

The quarter-mile run, as is usually the case, proved the best race of the day. Thero were two heats, in which six men qualified—H. L. Hillman of Battery E of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, R. L. Forbes of the New West Side Athletic Club, M. J. Cregan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Walter E. Kaufman of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, H. A. Sedley, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, and H. E. Whitney of the Pastime Athletic Club. In the final Sedley and Hillman were the backmarkers at 20 and 22 yards, respectiveiy, while Kaufman and Whitney had 28 yards, Cregan 30 yards, and Forbes 32 yards. Hillman was picked to win the race, and he almost made good, catching Cregan at the first turn and Forbes at the second, and, entering the stretch well in the lead, with Forbes close behind him, and Sedley next. At the finish, however, Hiliman could not sprint strongly enough, and both Forbes and Sedley overtook him, all three breasting the tape at once. It seemed a dead heat for all three, but the judges, after a consultation, decided it to be a dead heat for Forbes and Sedley only, placing Hilliman third. The dead heat was subsequentiy run off, and was won by Forbes by three yards. P. J. Walsh of the home club ran in one of the heats of this event, but was not placed.

The 220-yard run, which had forty-two entries, end was run in seven heats, two semi-finals and a final, was another good race, reeulting in a close victory for William Marshall of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association, (12 yards,) over H. N. Hoide of the Pastime Athletic Club, who had 20 yards. P. J. Walsh of the home club, who was practically scratch man at 11 yards, was third.

In the mile run E. M. Carrette of the New West Side Athletic Club, who was long mark man with 110 yards, led until the last lap, when he was caught by J. H. Wright of the same club (25 yards' handicap) and Andrew McKechnie of the Mohawk Athletic Club, (15 yards.) The three made a close finish, Wright winning, with McKechnie second and Carrette third.

YALE'S RELAY RACE.

There were three relay races, only one of which furnished the interest expected. In the one mile event for college teams Yale led Columbia from start to finish and won by twenty yards, while in the epecial two mile relay race the West Side Young Men's Christian Association runner quit in the second relay and gave the Dwight School a hollow victory. The interscholastic relay race, however, was a good one, the team of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, which won most of the interscholastic relay races during the past indoor season, winning from the Morris High School after a close and exciting race. The New Rochelle High School was third and the Mount Vernon High School fourth. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Nathan B. Field, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (6½ yards;) R. K. Neil, Greater New York Institute Athletic Association, (7½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by H. N. Hoide, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 yards;) Charles Fallows, Yale University, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by J. Romaine, New West Side Athletic Club, (9½ yards;) W. Arnstein, Yale University, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by H. C. Breneman, Columbia University, (6½ yards;) Ernest Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:10. Fifth Heat—Won by W. P. S. Earle, Columbia University, (7½ yards;) D. L. James, Yale University, (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by S. J. Furst, College of the City of New York, (9½ yards;) George H. Hoffman, Jersey City Athletic Association, (6½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Seventh Heat—Won by James J. Fallon, St. John's College, (8½ yards;) J. Kenny, Xavier Athletic Association, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Eighth Heat—Won by R. H. Lummis, Temple College Preparatory School, Philadelphia, Penn., (6½ yards;) Milton Kahn, Knickerbocker Athletic Association, (10 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Fallon, Furst second, Nelli third. Time—0:10.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Club, (6 yards;) E. B. Milburn, Yale University Athletic Association, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:16 2-5. Second Heat—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale University Athletic Association, (scratch;) William F. Irwin, New York University Athletic Association, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:17. Final Heat—Won by Millburn, Jones second, Clapp third. Time—0:15 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, (11 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, National Athletic Club, second. Time—0:22 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. W. Hoide, Pastime Athletic Club, (20 yards;) W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second. Time—0:21 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Frederic Flores, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (15 yards;) Nathan B. Fried, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (13 yards,) second. Time—0:22. Fourth Heat—Won by F. S. Williams, Pastime Athletic Club, (12 yards;) B. H. Lummis, Temple College Preparatory School, Philadelphia, Penn., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:22. Fifth Heat—Won by William Marshall, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Conn., (12 yards;) H. C. Hieronimus, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., (18 yards,) second. Time—0:23 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by George H. Hoffman, Jersey City Athletic Association, (14 yards;) W. E. Findley, Twenty-sixth Ward Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., (17 yards,) second. Time—0:22 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by J. Kenny, Xavier Athletic Association, (18 yards;) John G. Hoben, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, (17 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. First Semi-final Heat—Won by Walsh, Holde second. Time—0:22 2-5. Second Semi-final Heat—Won by Marshall, Hoffman second. Time—0:22 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Marshall, Holde second, Walsh third. Time—0:22 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, (22 yards;) R. L. Forbes, New West Side A. C., (22 yards,) second; Michael J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Walter E. Kaufman, National A. C., Brooklyn, (28 yards;) H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York A. C., (20 yards,) second; H. E. Whitney, Pastime A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time—0:49 2-5. Final Heat—A dead heat oetween Forbes and Sedley, Hillman third. Time—0:50 1-5. Rerun for first two place—Won by Forbes, Sedley second. Time—0:51 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. H. Wright, New West Side A. C., (25 yards;) Andrew McKechnie, Jr., Mohawk A. C., (45 yards,) second; E. M. Carrette, New West Side A. C., third. Time—4:27 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Charles Fallows, Yale University A. A., (12 yards;) H. W. Coleman, Jersey City A. A., (16 yards,) second. Time—0:27. Second Heat—Won by Charles McClellan, New West Side A., (16 yards;) E. B. Milburn, Yale University A., (12 yards,) second. Time—0:27 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Fallows, McClellan second, Milburn third. Time—0:26 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Ogden M. Bishop, Columbia University, (22 yards;) J. Rotger, Star A. C., Long Island City, (40 yards,) second; J. H. Wright, New West Side A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—1:56 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, college teams of four men, each to run one-quarter mile.—Won by Yale University team, composed of W. Wyandotte, D. L. James, Jr., Culp, and F. R. Moulton; Columbia University team, composed of W. P. S. Earle, J. F. Tayler, C. B. Marshall, and O. M. Bishop, second. Time—3:28 3-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race, teams of four, each to run one-half mile.—Won by Dwight School team, composed of C. Palmer, R. S. Patterson, J. T. Ellingwood, and A. McKenzie, Jr. Time—8:48 4-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race, teams of five men, each to run one-fifth mile.—Won by Brooklyn High School team, composed of Swan, Samson, Herr, and Brinckerhoff; Morris High School team, composed of Swords, Lipshutz, Mendelson, and Becker

YALE LOST AT BASEBALL

Princeton Nine Won in Second Game of Championship Series.

A LARGE CROWD ON HAND

Nassau Supporters Give Capt. Steinwender and Pitcher an Ovation—Score Was 8 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—In the second baseball game of the Yale championship series played here to-day Princeton turned the tables on Yale in a slowly played but very interesting game by the score of 8 to 5. Steinwender's one-handed catch of a hot line drive in the last inning was the finest ever made here, and the sturdy Tiger Captain was cheered to the echo. The catch was very timely for Yale was taking very kindly to Underhill's delivery at the time. Dark heavy clouds obscured the sun, and for the first five innings rain fell briskly, but the sky cleared and Princeton won with the sun shining.

Long before the game began the alumni, in order of the seniority of classes, formed in front of Nassau Hall and, attired in costumes suggestive of the occasion, and led by a brass band and a fife and drum corps, moved slowly down through the campus and Williams Street to the field of battle.

The alumni occupied the west stand, and between the innings the bands discoursed Princeton's favorite college selections, and the undergraduates also did their part by cheering lustily. When the game was finished the alumni performed antics on the field, while the undergraduates carried Capt. Steinwender and Pitcher Underhill on their shoulders to the fieldhouse.

The game started at 3:18 o'clock and was barely on when a light rain fell, and up to the fifth inning it appeared as if the game would have to be called off. Yale was first at the bat, and before the fifth inning had been played it was evident that Underhill had the better of the pitchers' argument over Garvan. Yale was more unsteady than Princeton, two errors being made at critical times, in the first inning by Littlefield at first base. After this inning the New Haven players braced and put up good ball, the team work being practically as strong as that of Princeton.

The game was featureless with the exception of a sensational catch by Capt. Steinwender, when he leaped in the air and with one hand pulled in a hot liner. Chittenden replaced Littlefield at first base in the seventh inning.

In the first inning Metcalf struck the first ball Underhill threw and was fielded out at first. The next two Yale men went out in order. Steinwender was hit by Garvin and went to first. Cosgrave bunted and got to first on Littlefield's error, while Steinwender went to third. On Garvan's balk Steinwender was called home and Cosgrave went to second. Pearson hit safely, Meier followed with one over second base, and Cosgrave scored. Brown hit to Littlefield, who, by mistake, threw home, and Winslow muffed the ball and Pearson and Meier scored. The next three men went out in order.

In the second inning, after Cole's fly was caught, Winslow walked, stole second, and scored. Miller hit and scored Guernsey. Littlefield went out on a fly to Steinwender, and Garvan hit safely, scoring Miller.

Princeton scored two runs in the fourth inning on two singles and a three-bagger, and added another in the fifth on two hits and an error by Cole.

Yale rallied in the eighth, pounded out two hits, and Barnwell scored. Princeton also scored another run in this inning on a three-base hit by Meier and a slow infield hit by Brown. The run tallied by Yale in the ninth inning was on a three-bagger by Miller, followed by a hit by Metcalf, with two out. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Str'w'ndr,2b3	1	4	2	1		Metcalf, 2b..0	1	2	2	0	
Cosgrave,cf.1	1	2	0	0		Wear, rf....0	1	2	0	0	
Pearson, 1b.2	2	7	0	1		Barnwell, cf.1	1	3	0	0	1
Meier, ss....2	3	2	2	0		Cole, lf.....0	0	0	0	1	
Brown, lf...0	0	4	1	0		Winslow, c...1	1	4	1	0	
Davis, rf....0	2	2	0	0		Guernsey,3b.1	0	1	2	0	
Wells, 3b...0	1	2	2	0		Miller, ss...2	2	5	3	0	
Green, c.....0	1	4	2	0		Littlef'ld,1b,0	0	4	1	2	
Underhill, p.0	0	0	2	0		Chit'nd'n,1b.0	0	4	0	0	
						Garvan, p...0	1	0	5	0	
Total.....8	11	27	11	2		Total.....5	7	24	14	4	

Yale	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—5
Princeton	4 0 0 2 1 .0 0 1 .—8

First base on errors—Princeton, 1; Yale, 1. Three-base hits—Pearson, Meier, Miller. Bases on balls—Off Underhill, 4; off Garvan, 4. Struck out—By Underhill, 3; by Garvan, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Steinwender, Pearson. Balk—Garvan. Stolen bases—Winslow, Miller, Wear, Cole, Barnwell, Wells. Steinwender, Cosgrove (2.) Passed ball—Winslow. Wild pitch—Garvan. Left on bases—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6. Sacrifice hits—Steinwender, Chittenden. Umpire—Mr. Betts. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

NEW HOME FOR YACHTSMEN.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's House at Port Washington Formally Opened.

One of the finest yacht clubhouses on Long Island Sound is the new home of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club at Port Washington, L. I., which was opened to members and guests for the first time yesterday. It stands on the eastern shore of the inner and almost land-locked portion of the bay, on a slight elevation of ground. A long veranda facing west overlooks the bay. In the centre of the house is a large rotunda, which extends through two stories and is surrounded by a balcony on the second story. This serves as general lounging room. To the right is the men's café and bar, and to the left a ladies' dining room. Below stairs, in the basement, which is well lighted, is a large locker room containing fifty lockers and a billiard room. Above the main floor there are two stories, containing about fifteen sleeping rooms for members. The Building Committee has been lavish in providing bathrooms and shower baths. The kitchen, butler's pantry, storerooms, &c., are in an extension on the shore side of the house. There is also a separate pavilion for use in serving clambakes and for daneing, and a large carriage house, stable, and horse shed provide accommodations for members who drive to the club.

The property of the club includes about three acres of land, extending from the shore front to the Manhasset Road. It was purchased last Fall. Work upon the new house was begun in February, and it has been completed in record time, thanks to the energy of the Secretary, E. M. MacLellan, and the Chairman of the House Committee, H. S. Fairchild.

The club flag was mastheaded at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the honor of raising it fell to ex-Commodore Clay M. Greene, who held office during the first year of the existence of the club under its present name. Commodore Stephen W. Roach made a few pleasant remarks, extending the hospitality of the club to the visiting yachtsmen. Among the yachts in the harbor which dressed ship were the flagship Emeline, the steam yachts Aphrodite, Niagara, Tonawha, Tara, and Sapphire, the Geraldin, Dazzle, Coya, Au Revoir, Allerin, Lambkin, Sea Gull, Carolina, Delvin, Southern Cross, Lassie, Selnada, Coma, Florence, Rajah, Wrex, Mira, and Twilight.

Among the visiting yachtsmen who were present during the afternoon and evening were Charles T. Pierce and J. Fred Ackerman of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Frank Bowne Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, W. S. Stadelman, Frank R. Carter, Dr. H. T. Foote, Henry W. Lloyd, and Eugene Lumbden of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, Commodore A. P. Thayer, H. C. Ward, L. C. Ketchum, and ex-Commodore Janes of the Huguenot Yacht Club, ex-Commodore Charles Lane Poor of the Shelter Island Yacht Club, and I. Prankling Wardwell of the Stamford Yacht Club, and William Gardner. Of club members there were present Commodore Stephen W. Roach, Vice Commodore W. Roosevelt Schuyler, Secretary E. M. MacLellau, ex-Commodores Clay M. Greene and W. G. Newman, H. S. Fairchild, Chairman of the House Committee; Julian Rix, H. R. Harper, J. R. Grismer, F. W. Boyer, Charles H. Boyer, J. W. Alker, A. H. Alker, and Fritz Williams, De Wolf Hopper, and several other members of the Lambs Club were present as guests of Commodore Roach.

During the evening the party was entertained with a vaudeville arranged by Clay M. Greene.

In the afternoon the Manhasset Bay one-design raceabouts had their weekly race to Gangway Buoy and return. J. W. Alker's Mist, sailed by H. C. Ward, won. The actual times were:

Mist, J. W. Alker	3:10:30
Bab, J. S. Hoyt	3:13:15
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:14:15
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:14:48

TENNIS STARTS AT ORANGE.

The New Women's Clubhouse Formally Opened—Wrenn Brothers Won Exhibition Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 7.—The opening of the women's new club house and a doubles match marked the formal beginning of the twenty-third season of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club to-day. While the threatening weather undoubtedly kept many away from the grounds, Orange society was well represented, and the new club house, a one-story frame structure, came in for considerable praise. The rain of the morning while it brightened up the appearance of the lawn, made the courts slow, and the new clay courts, which were to have been used in the exhibition matches had to be abandoned in favor of the grass courts, the former being too sticky for effective work.

With the opening of the new courts, the club has twelve courts in all, and as these are all double ones, forty-eight members of the club can contest at once. In their new club house refreshments were served by the women all afternoon, the open space in the centre being used for this purpose, while one of the rooms contained a band of music, which added to the gayety. During the periods when the sun shone, the courts presented a lively appearance, but the occasional rain falls rather dampened the ardor of the players.

William A. Larned, the national singles champion, who was to have contested a match with Richard Stevens, was unable to put in an appearance, and this was about the only disappointment of the afternoon. In the doubles match, however, the national champion, Holcombe Ward, appeared with R. D. Little, the Princeton exponent of the game as his side partner. Opposed to them were the brothers Wrenn, "Bob," a singles champion for three years, and George L. With the exception of the first set, which they lost, the Wrenns had everything their own way, the features of the match being the smashing of George Wrenn and the short cut strokes across the court of Ward. Little was weak on ground strokes, and he and his mate did not play together as well as they might, the secret of the Wrenns' success being due to their almost perfect team play. In the first set Ward's excellent service bothered them considerably, but they found a method of offsetting it in the remaining three sets, which it took to decide the match. Ward and Little won the first set by a score of 6 to 4, while the Wrenns won the remaining three sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Tennis at Crescent A. C.

Play was begun yesterday in the annual handicap lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club, on the dirt courts at Bay Ridge. The players are divided into two classes, A and B, according to their ability. The best of the matches was that in Class A, which engaged S. M. Henry and E. C. Worcester. Both men were very clever in the use of their overhead stroke, which made a speedy and spectacular game. Henry finally won in three sets. The summary:

Class A, Handicap Singles.—First Round—B. Duncan, plus ½ 15, defeated C. Kenyon, Jr., owe ½ 15, 6—2, 6—4; S. M. Henry, owe ½ 15, defeated E. C. Worcester, scratch, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Class B, Handicap Singles.—First Round—C. D. Potter, plus ½ 15, defeated C. L. C. Howe, owe ½ 15, 6—3, 6—0; W. H. Holden, scratch, defeated W. J. Brown, scratch, 6—3, 7—5; H. V. Boyer, owe 15, defeated W. S. Fisher, plus ½ 15, 8—6, 6—1; W. D. Walker, scratch, defeated W. C. Waldrous, plus 15, by default.

Second Round—W. D. Walker, scratch, defeated H. V. Boyer, ows 15, 6—2, 6—0.

Annapolis Football Schedule.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7.—The football schedule of the United States Naval Cadet team for the season of 1902 has been announced and consists of games as follows:

Oct. 4, Georgetown; 11, Princeton; 15, St. John's College; 18, Lehigh; 22, University of Pennsylvania; 25, Dickinson College.

Nov. 1, Pennsylvania State College; 8, Lafayette; 15, Bucknell; 19, Columbia; 29, West Point.

All of these games will be played at the Naval Academy except the one with West Point, which will take place on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. The schedule is nearly the same as that of last year, as only three changes have been made. They are Princeton, Lafayette, and Bucknell in place of Yale, Carlisle, and Washington and Jefferson.

Ohio's Monuments at Shiloh.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 7.—The ceremonies attending the transfer of the Ohio monuments at Shiloh were conducted to-day on the battlefield of Shiloh. Twenty-two monuments have been erected to commemorate the valor of Ohio's sons who fell there.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WAISSER & MICHAELS.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman Michaels receiver for the firm of Waisser & Michaels, fur dyers at 147 Broome Street, provided he gives a bond for $2,000, in a suit brought by Mr. Michaels against Gustav Waisser, his partner, for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them that was so bitter that Mr. Waisser commenced a slander suit against Mr. Michaels for $10,000 damages. The firm was formed on Feb. 1 with a capital of $1,000, but it was several weeks before they got the place ready for work. Mr. Michaels in his application to the court stated that the firm is solvent, that the liabilities do not exceed $700, while the assets are from $1,000 to $1,500. Mr. Waisser in reply stated that the liabilities are $2,235 and assets $561.

WILLIAM C. DILGER.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Jacob C. Brand receiver in supplementary proceedings for William C. Dilger, a real estate broker of 198 East Fifty-eighth Street, on the application of William J. Groo, a judgment creditor for $529.

THE NEWMAN BROTHERS' COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert W. Thompson temporary receiver of the assets of the Newman Brothers Company, manufacturers of cigars at 152 East Twenty-third Street, on the creditors' petition in bankruptcy.

FREDERICK W. HARRISON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed on March 5 against Frederick W. Harrison, livery stable keeper at 850 Seventh Avenue. His liabilities were $34,934 and assets $19,863.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE GEORGE B. WRAY DRUG COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the George B. Wray Drug Company of Yonkers by the following creditors: Bruen, Ritchey & Co., $2,348; Wenser & Dormitzer, $48, and Samuel Hayward, $600. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Feb. 7 transferred all its property and assets by giving to Alanson J. Prime a chattel mortgage for $7,000 on the stock and fixtures of three stores, purporting to secure money loaned on demand notes, but the company actually received a sum not to exceed $3,000, if the notes were ever given. Mr. Prime was also attorney for and a Director of the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, which claims to be a creditor for $19,214, and which held a majority of the stocks of the company. John H. Keeler, Treasurer of the company, was also cashier of the bank. On Feb. 11 Henry R. Hicks, a Director of the bank, was appointed receiver for the company in the Supreme Court, and he sold the assets of the company for $23,000 to O. M. Read, acting for the Citizens' National Bank. That bank and the First National Bank of Yonkers, both of which claim to be creditors for $34,341, at once organized the Getty Square Drug Company and took over the assets from Mr. Read. The debts of the company were $60,000.

SARAH GOLDENSOHN.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Goldensohn, cloak manufacturer of 47 Division Street, by Gus Bronner, as trustee in bankruptcy for Louis Frank, a creditor for $5,000. It was alleged that she is insolvent, and has removed the entire assets of the business to some unknown place. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLAND, Nelle—H. Michel	77
BURGIO, Luigi, and Frank Toscano—A. Teitelbaum	89
BATH AND HAMMONDSPORT RAILroad Company—American Hog Company	119
CAMPBELL, Ignatius J., administrator—City of New York	37
DOW, George C.—H. Zang	23
DEVINE, Peter J., and Henry B. Savage—A. Kitchem	240
EAST INDIA COMPANY—J. H. Claffy	72
GOTTLIEB, Fannie—L. G. Bloomingdale	62
GLUCKSTEIN, Louis, and Frank Than—A. Teitelbaum and another	89
HOOD, Charles—A. L. Sylvester and another	168
HOOD, Charles—A. L. Sylvester and another	474
HOUGHTON, Frank R.—Imperial Realty Company, costs	292
HIGGINS, Edward W.—Fitzpatrick	224
LEVY, Lewis—O. Henschel and another	62
JANSEN, William E.—A. Levy and another	188
KENNEDY, Michael J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
KLOTS, Ephraim T.—Manhattan Apartment Company, costs	99
KOPP, Joseph—J. H. Meyer and another, costs	48
KAKSE, Mendel—City of New York, costs	118
McGINNESS, Arthur—M. Tillotson	372
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Szurotsak	420
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Dreyer and another	170
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Hagner	194
METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMpany of New York—City of New York	208
O'BRIEN, William—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	327
OBERLOSKAMP, Julius—Buchmann Brewing Company	1,604
PARSONS, Henry—National Bank of Commerce of New York	180
PARKER, S. Webber—G. H. Olney and another	85
SCHMIDT, Otto—Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company	17
SWEENEY, Joseph, James, Anna—G. J. Grunow	358
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INsurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland—J. E. Connelly	74
STANDARD CAN COMPANY—M. E. Duncan	629
THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIAtion—W. E. D. Stokes, costs	234
THE BLUE RIDGE MINING COMPANY —H. T. Woods	29,655
VAN SCHAICK, Eugene—W. Fiss and another	67
WEISSMAN, Benjamin—A. B. Smith and another	188
WOLTMAN, Ernest—M. Rubinsky	28
YUENGLING, David G., and Catherine M.—A. Starke	2,792
YOUNG, Otto, by guardian—E. Dietzgen Company, costs	90

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Great News of Muslin Underclothes.

Second Week of the June Sale Starts To-morrow.

To beat White Sale records in this Store is an achievement—yet each day has done it in the past week. Thousands of women have bought their Summer's supply of Undermuslins, because they were a third or more under usual prices and because they were the same refined, well made and worthy garments that we sell at regular prices generally.

The Savings in This Sale Are as Great as Ever.

We planned for immense quantities—great as the selling has been there was no room to show some of them until now. They will be here at these prices until you take them all—a good deal sooner than we expected if the sale keeps up its present rate.

They are the best garments we can get to sell at regular prices. They are lower-priced than such garments ever cost outside this Store. That's the White Sale in a nutshell.

Corset Covers.

At 5c. Masonville muslin and cambric Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, pearl buttons. Not more than six to a buyer.
At 29c. Round neck Corset Covers, with four insertions of lace in front, lace edge back and front and on armhole, full front.
At 39c. V neck Corset Covers, with yoke of choice embroidery, full front.
At 59c. Round neck Lawn Covers, the entire front of hemstitched tucks, lawn hemstitched ruffle and ribbon run beading back and front, finished off at waist line; others round neck, two lace insertions and ribbon run beading in front, lace edge back and front, full front.
At 79c. Lawn Covers, round neck, three point de Paris lace insertions, lace edge and ribbon run beading back and front, embroidery beading and ribbon at waist.

Aprons.

At 5c. Small lawn Aprons, with hem and tucks.
At 8c. Maids' lawn Aprons, with hem and tucks.
At 15c. Gingham Aprons, in neat blue and brown checks, finished with hem.
At 19c. Maids' Aprons, with wide insertion of choice embroidery and hem.

Underskirts.

At 29c. Muslin Underskirts, with full cambric ruffle, hemstitched.
At 39c. Muslin Underskirts, full lawn ruffle, with hemstitched tucks and hem.

Chemises.

At 25c. Masonville muslin Chemise, plain corded band and pearl buttons.
At 59c. Nainsook Chemise, round neck, lawn hemstitched tucks in front, lace edge and ribbon run beading back and front.
At 69c. Nainsook Chemise, round neck, three lace insertions in front, lace edge and ribbon run beading back and front.
At 98c. Nainsook skirt trimmed Chemises, round neck, lace insertions and ribbon in front, lace edge back and front, armhole trimmed, fitted back, tucked lawn ruffle edged with lace at bottom.

Drawers.

At 15c. Masonville muslin and cambric Drawers, with hem and cluster tucks. Not more than six to a buyer.
At 59c. Cambric Drawers, lawn umbrella ruffle with hemstitched tucks and trimmed with lace ruffle.

Walking Skirts.

At 69c. Muslin Skirts, full lawn umbrella ruffle, trimmed with ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle.
At 79c. Cambric Skirts, with cambric umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and trimmed with embroidery; also dust ruffle.
At 98c. Walking Skirts with full lawn umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and trimmed with choice embroidery, also dust ruffle.
At $1.29. Cambric Skirts, full lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks and full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle.
At $1.98. Cambric Skirts, full lawn umbrella ruffle, two lace insertions, three clusters of tucks and double lace ruffle, also dust ruffle.

Gowns.

At 39c. Cambric Gowns, V neck, yoke of tucking, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.
At 59c. Masonville muslin and cambric Gowns, with yoke of hemstitched tucks, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.
At 79c. Nainsook chemise Gowns, square neck; hemstitched tucks, and ruffle edged with lace back and front, elbow sleeves trimmed with ruffle; others in cambries V neck, six insertions of choice embroidery and double lawn hemstitched ruffle at side.
At 98c. Nainsook chemise Gowns, low round neck with embroidery insertion and ruffle and ribbon run beading back and front, short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery; also square neck Gowns, with lawn puffing and embroidery insertions in yoke; others V neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery and clusters of fine tucks in yoke.
At $1.18. Nainsook chemise Gowns, square neck, yoke of fine embroidery insertion and lace edge, short sleeves; others low round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon, short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery; others in cambric Empire, two insertions and ruffle of embroidery across front, and four insertions and ruffle at side.
At $1.39. Cambric Gowns, Empire, three insertions of fine embroidery and ruffle across front, and two insertions and ruffle at side.

Splendid Values In Misses' and Infants' Underwear.

At 10c. Long Slips of cambric, box plait and cambric ruffle.
At 29c. Long Slips of nainsook or cambric.
At 48c. Long Slips of fine nainsook, yoke of solid tucking and embroidery revers and insertions, full skirts with deep hems.
At 59c. and 69c. Long Slips of fine nainsook, circular yoke of fine tucks, lace and embroidery trimmed ruffles, very dainty.
At $1.98, worth $3.50. Long Dresses, very elaborately trimmed with point de Paris lace ruffles and insertions, with very prettily trimmed with lace, made of fine lawn and nainsook.
At 39c. Short Dresses of fine nainsook, yoke of tucks and embroidery insertions; sizes 6 months to 3 years.
At 48c., 59c. and 69c. Short Dresses of fine nainsook, solid tucked and embroidery yokes, full skirts with deep hems; others prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery ruffles, sizes 6 months to 3 years.
At 98c., worth $1.50. Princess long waisted Dresses, of fine lawns, circular, V and fancy shape yokes, trimmed with fine embroidery ruffles and insertions, sizes 1 to 4 years.
At 98c., worth $1.39. Fine linen batiste Dresses, guimpe effects, double ruffle effects, prettily hemstitched, sizes 1 to 4 years.
At 59c. Caps, an elegant assortment, of fine lawns, embroidery and lace insertion; others with featherstitching, full ruche and French effects; all sizes.
At 12c. Drawers of Masonville muslin, deep hem and cluster tucks, patent side facings; sizes 1 to 14 years.
At 19c. Drawers of Masonville muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric with double row of hemstitching; sizes 1 to 14 years.
At 25c. Same as above, hemstitched lace trimmed ruffles; sizes 1 to 14 years.
At 69c. Skirts with deep embroidery ruffle; sizes 1 to 16 years.

Skirts of Masonville muslin, hemstitched umbrella ruffle of cambric with cluster of tucks; sizes 1 to 8 years, 29c.; 10 to 16 years..... 39c
At 39c. Gowns of Masonville muslin, yoke of tucks and cambric ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years.
At 69c. Gowns of Masonville muslin, solid hemstitched tucked yokes and embroidery insertions, with embroidered and hemstitched ruffles; sizes 2 to 14 years.
At 19c. Corset Covers, of cambric low neck, with hemstitched ruffle, draw string at waist, sizes 28 to 34.
At 29c. With lace insertions and edging.
At 29c. Infants' Wrappers, Kimona effects, of striped flannelette, trimmed with plain coloring.
At $1.18. Carriage Afghans, with turnover piece, trimmed with wide ruffles of embroidery and hemstitching.

Second floor, East Building.

More Fine Corset News.

Imported Corsets—late models that ought to bring full prices. But they came to us much under price—less in fact than the customs duty to bring them into the country. And of course they will go to you the same way.

$2.50 P. D. Corsets at 69c.

450 P. D. Corsets, made in Belgium, fully gored, medium length and long over the hips.

$5.00 P. D. Corsets at $1.98

650 straight front P. D. Corsets, fully gored, made of a fine white French coutille, well boned and prettily trimmed.

Marcel Corsets at $3.98.

A new model in the Marcel Corset, straight front, made of genuine whalebone, medium length, with extension hip.

Second floor, front, East Building.

Hot Weather Millinery.

Less Than They Cost to Make.

Demand has been too great—queer reason for a price sacrifice. But two of the best makers of men's and women's straw Hats found the demand far beyond their ability to supply and so decided to give up the women's Hats and stick to men's. We have been their largest customer—the Hats come here by favor at less than cost. Most wanted styles for seashore, mountain and outing wear and just in the nick of time—

98c. to $1.35 Java and Sumatra Hats—59c.

These are made of the finest Java and Sumatra braids, in the shapes always in demand for hot weather wear; also fashioned so as to afford shade to the eyes, some with high roll back, some with roll brim, some plain edges; others with black velvet bound edge. These are also particularly favored because of their lightness in weight and another feature is that a simple trimming completes them for wearing.

75c. Sailor Hats at 39c.

Of a very fine split jumbo straw braid, fashioned and made by men hatters. They are designed in a practical shape that is becoming to almost any one. Trimmed with heavy corded ribbon band; a very comfortable hat for traveling or outing wear.

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Copyright Books at 29c.

Published at $1.25 and $1.50.

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From India to the Planet Mars, by Flourney.
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Parson Kelly, by A. E. W. Mason.
The Money Spinner, by H. S. Merriman.
Clayton Halowell, by F. W. Van Praag.
An English Woman's Love Letters.
The Golden Year, by J. Whitcomb Riley.
Overheard in a Garden, by Oliver Herford.
Songs of Achen, by A. Conan Doyle.
Smiles Yoked With Sighs, by R. J. Burdette.
The Hosts of the Lord, by Mrs. F. A. Steel.
Tommy and Grizel, by J. M. Barrie.
Unleavened Bread, by Robert Grant.
Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondeley.
Foma Gordyeeff, by M. Gorky.
Kinds End, by Alice Brown.
Juletty, by Lucy Cleaver McElroy.
The Undoing of John Brewster, by Lady Mabel Howard.
A Bachelor's Christmas, by Robert Grant.
Farewell Nikole, by Guy M. Boothby.
Captain Ravenshaw, by R. N. Stephens.
The Tower of Wye, by William H. Babcock.
Great Battles of the World, by Stephen Crane.
Souls of Passage, by Amelia E. Barr.
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There are 1,400 of these cloth bound Books printed on fair paper—a few copyright editions among them. About 350 titles that will make excellent Summer reading. Good bargains at 9c. each.

Book Store, main floor, rear, East Building.

Mattings, Rugs and Carpets.

Great Savings on All Three.

Let us put the news into the simplest possible words:

To-morrow some of the finest Summer Floor Coverings Will Be Here for the Smallest Prices they have cost this season.

Better than the best prices we have had heretofore—and the prices in this Carpet Store have been stirring values matched nowhere outside. Every yard of Carpet, Mattings and Rugs is fresh and desirable too—it is one of the trade chances that come to such a big Carpet Store as this and it is the Abraham and Straus way to give you prompt advantage.

Japanese Jute Rugs.

Made of the best selected jute yarn, hand woven, vegetable dyes, a splendid variety of Oriental designs to choose from.

26x54 inches, generally $1.25, at	90c
30x60 inches, generally $1.75, at	$1.25
36x72 inches, generally $2.50, at	$1.75
4 by 7 feet, generally $4.00, at	$3.00
6 by 9 feet, generally $7.50, at	$5.50
7½ by 10½ feet, generally $10.50, at	$8.00
9 by 12 feet, generally $15.00, at	$10.75

Ingrain Art Squares.

Of the finest selected wool, many artistic and novel designs among them.

3x2 yards, generally $4.50, at	$3.25
3x2½ yards, generally $5.75, at	$4.25
3½x2½ yards, generally $6.75, at	$5.25
3x3 yards, generally $6.75, at	$5.25
3x3½ yards, generally $8.25, at	$5.75
3x4 yards, generally $9.00, at	$7.00
3x4½ yards, generally $10.00, at	$7.75
3x5 yards, generally $11.25, at	$8.50
4x2½ yards, generally $7.50, at	$5.50
4x5 yards, generally $15.00, at	$11.00

San Jo Fibre Rugs.

Made in Japan; an ideal Summer Rug; cool, clean and serviceable designs and colorings that are characteristically Japanese.

6x9 feet, generally $7.50, at	$4.50
7½x10½ feet, generally $11.50, at	$7.25
9x12 feet, generally $15.00, at	$9.75

Straw Mattings.

85 rolls, seamless China Matting, worth $9.00 a roll of 40 yards, at	$7.00
50 rolls, seamless China Matting, worth $10.50 a roll of 40 yards, at	$8.50
55 rolls, seamless China Matting, worth $12.00 a roll of 40 yards, at	$9.50
75 rolls, seamless China Matting, worth $13.50 a roll of 40 yards, at	$10.50
100 rolls, seamless cotton warp Japanese Matting, worth $12.50 a roll of 40 yards, at	$9.50

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

10,000 yards of Tapestry Brussels Carpetings, one of the most serviceable moderate priced Carpets made, all the best makers are represented: Smith, Stinson, Higgins and the Roxbury. A choice of over 50 patterns to select from.

Our regular 60c. quality at 35c. a yard.
Our regular 75c. quality at 55c. a yard.
Our regular 85c. quality at 65c. a yard.

Third floor, East Building.

Knit Underwear and Hose.

Women's and Children's : : Fine Values.

You must have these things—it is only a question whether you want to pay full prices for them or not. When we get such great bargains as to-morrow brings we hurry to make the fact public and then the clever women who read the Store news every day take prompt advantage. We have never had better news of this sort than to-day's:

For Women. Richelieu Ribbed Undervests, low neck, sleeveless, finished with silk tapes and wide edging around neck and arms; worth 15c., at 10c
Richelieu and fancy weave lisle thread, low neck Undervests, wide lace insertions and silk tapes; worth 25c. to 35c. each, at 19c
Fast black open work, lace lisle thread Stockings, also some Richelieu ribbed white ones with black polka dots; also some fine cotton ones with unbleached split soles, worth from 25c. to 39c. a pair, at 19c
For Children. Gauze Undervests, high neck and short sleeves, finished with pearl buttons and silk binding around neck; worth 25c., at 19c
Ribbed, fast black cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes, good strong Stockings and worth 15c. a pair, at 10c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Let Us Store Your Furs.

It isn't wise or economical to run the risk you do by packing them away at home. We have

Our Own Cold Storage Plant on Our Own Premises,

where your furs are not only stored but absolutely insured against all possible damage. It is the best cold storage system in the world—acknowledged to be so—and the only plant anywhere on the premises of a big store.

We repair or remodel furs for the smallest possible charge—if we remodel a garment there is no charge for storage at all.

A postal card will bring a man to pack and receive your furs.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Summer Furniture ⅓ to ½ Under Price.

Astonishing Lace & Embroidery Offers

Our lace story is never half told. There are chapters and chapters of it, spread over hundreds of feet of counter room, around which throngs of delighted women gather daily. Here are some of the reasons:

Entrancing Embroideries.

Manufacturers' sample strips fine Embroidery, 4½ to 6 yds. ea., regular values 10c. to 25c. per yd., 3 specials, per yd..... 5c., 8c. and 10c

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, blind and open work effects, Insertions to match, instead of 8c. to 69c. per yd..... 5c. to 35c

Embroidered Allovers to match, instead of 98c. to $2.25 per yd..... 89c. to $1.48

Specials—Less Than Half.

Our entire assortment of Embroidered Fronts and Plain Material for making lawn waists (put up in box forms), about 2,200 sets, manufactured to sell at $1.50 each, while they last, to close them out, each..... 69c

Laces, Beauty and Economy.

Point de Paris machine Torchon, Normandy, Val., Mechlin and French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, instead of 5c. to 39c. yd..... 4c. to 25c

Venice Laces, irregular Insertions, irregular and medallion effects, white, cream and Arabe shades, instead of 25c. to $1.25 yer yd..... 15c. to 98c

Venice Allovers to match, 18 in. wide, instead of 98c. to $2.48 per yd..... 89c. to $1.98

Black La Tosca Nets, manufacturer's end of looms, all perfect goods, 2½ to 10 yds. each, worth from 50c. to $1.25 per yd., special..... 35c. to 69c

White Point d'Esprit Nets, 45 to 72 in. wide, instead of 75c. to $1.25 per yd..... 69c. to 98c

Main floor.

Silver Graduating Gifts.

An array of Silver Pieces which tell their own story of real worth:

Cologne Bottles..$1.48 to $3.98	Tooth Brush Holders, 25c. to $2.25
Chatelaine Mirrors, $1.29 to $2.25	Nail Files.....25c. to $1.49
Bonboniéres.....98c. to $4.25	Manicure Sets..$2.98 to $10.25
Salve Jars.....50c. to $1.98	Puff Boxes.....48c. to $4.98
Nail Polishers....48c. to $2.69	Military Brushes, $1.15 each to $4.98 each
Shoe Horns.....25c. to $1.75	Pocket Knives..25c. to $4.98
Mirrors.....$2.98 to $14.25	Hat Brushes....75c. to $3.48
Combs.....48c. to 2.48	Tie Clasps.....69c. to $1.69
Hair Brushes....$1.48 to $7.48	Match Boxes....69c. to $5.48
Cloth Brushes..$2.48 to $5.48	Pocket Combs...25c. to $1.98
Whisk Brushes..49c. to $3.48	Cigar Cutters....69c to $1.98
Vinaigrettes.....59c. to $3.98	Gents' Dressing Combs, 48c. to $2.25
Hair Receivers..45c. to $3.75

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks neglected.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 7	56,219
To date this year	81,067,518
Corresponding date last year	163,863,395

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Juns 7	$923,500
Te date this year	$438,772,100
Corresponding date last year	$580,091,100

Money rats: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Butterick Co. 1¼ | Pressed S. Car pf. 1
Canadian Pacific. ⅝ | Westinghouse 4
Can. Pac. ctfs 1st pf. 1 | W. & L. E. 1st pf. ¾
Des M. & Ft. D. pf. 20

Stocks Declined.

Con. Tobac. pf. ½ | N. Y. Air Brake. ½
Int. Pump. ⅝ | Norf. & West. ¾
Louis. & Nash. ½ | Rubber Goods. ½

***

There were no changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday came practically to a standstill. Total transactions for the two hours were barely 55,000 shares, marking the dullest half day on the Exchange in many months—to be exact, since August, 1900. So listless, indeed, was the market—the tape ofttimes failing to record a single transaction for several minutes at a time—that many brokers and operators left before the day was over, quite disgusted with the prevailing dullness. Yet everywhere it was agreed, all the circumstances considered, that the action of the market was at once healthful and encouraging. Pending the strike uncertainty, holders of stocks, though not wishing further to extend their commitments, are content to hold—cannot, indeed, be forced to sell. Incidentally, as a result there is no further strain upon the credits of the banks, which, in view of the preparations necessary for the July disbursements, is the best thing that could happen.

As an evidence of the market's dullness, it may be said that yesterday there was not a share dealt in of such ordinarily active stocks as Rock Island, San Francisco second preferred, Ontario and Western, Alton, Delaware and Hudson, Erie second preferred, Great Western, People's Gas, Texas Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Western Union, while such standard shares as Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and New York Central fared little better.

There were no influencing developments, news or otherwise, during the day, though the Street did not ignore the very favorable bulletins put out by the several commercial agencies.

What fluctuations there were in the market were without significance, because practically all within a very narrow range.

The bank statement, being about what had been expected, was without effect marketwise.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 7.—The supply of money was large, and rates were easier to-day. Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful. There were many indications of the liquidation ending. The firmness of prices noticeable late yesterday was maintained. The eve of the settlement restricted business. High-class securities were firm. Home rails were in good demand. Americans were dull. They went above parity and closed steady. Canadian Pacifics were firm. Grand Trunks improved. Kafirs were firmer and in moderate demand. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 97; consols for account, 97 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 82½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¼; Denver and Rio Grands preferred, 93; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Eris second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 154; Louisville and Nashville, 139½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 58½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 32; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 34⅜; Southern Railway, 37¼; Southern Railway preferred, 96¾; Southern Pacific, 65½; Union Pacific, 107¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 40⅝; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 27¼; Wabash preferred, 44½.

Spanish 4s, 80; Rand Mines, 12⅞; De Beers, 43⅛.

Bar silver steady at 23 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £55,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 36; Lisbon, 26.50; Rome, 1.67.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 7.—Rentes were firmer on the Bourse to-day, on the acceptance by M. Rouvier of the portfolio of Minister of Finance in the new French Cabinet. Franch rails declined, owing to the railroad projects attributed to the new Ministry. Spanish securities were purchased largely, on the improvement in the rate of exchange at Madrid. Kafirs were buoyant as a result of London advices.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

Spanish fours, 81.

BERLIN, June 7.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day in response to the other Boerses. Purchases were executed on the announcement of the formation of the new French Cabinet. A feature of the day's transactions was the buoyancy of locals on bear coverings.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

NEW JERSEY'S CORPORATIONS.

Outlook for the State's Income from New Charters Smaller This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 7.—The business of chartering large commercial and industrial concerns is not so active for the opening months of this year, and the outlook is that New Jersey will have less income this year from the registration of certificates smaller than it has had for five years. There seems to be some slight evidence that New Jersey is a loser, because of the bid that other States have made for its corporation business, principally Delaware and Massachusetts.

The number of corporations that have secured certificates has fallen off slightly during the past five months of this year. This decreass, however, is not enough to cause apprehension, but the figures show that the corporations that are now taking out charters are small organizations. This is indicated by the amount of fees collected. There have been 1,010 corporations formed, and the fees for the certificates are $176,478. In 1899 during the same period there were 974 certificates issued, and the fees which the State received were $464,068. It happened to be a year of concentration and reorganization of corporations.

The New Jersey authorities are expecting that its large revenue from the registration of certificates must sooner or later fall off, but they state that the business of the current year shows only a slight indication of a depression, and they believe that it can be traced, not to the inactivity of the corporations, but to ths slight increase in the business of Delaware. They claim that it would be unfair to make comparisons of this year's business with that of 1901, when the first five months produced $400,261. The month of April, when the Steel Trust was formed, the fees amounted to $246,230, and the number of corporations were 1,173.

The Nsw Jersey authorities are figuring on the receipts being largely swollen by the incorporation of the Steamship Trust and the incorporation of the new steel combine, which is said to have H. C. Frick back of it. The capitalization of these new concerns would greatly increase ths State's revenue.

The present year started off larger than any of the preceding years. There were 231 corporations formed in January, as against 205 in 1901, 178 in 1900, and 159 in 1899. The comparison of the figures for the months of the past four years is shown in the following tabulation:

CERTIFICATES FILED.

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
January	231	205	178	159
February	156	201	164	146
March	212	262	194	229
April	208	245	203	224
May	203	240	180	206
Total	1,010	1,173	919	974

FEES FOR CERTIFICATES.

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
January	$33,201	$25,824	$21,863	$68,530
February	32,929	19,010	17,611	71,193
March	42,557	47,104	69,299	118,663
April	42,444	246,230	40,073	113,299
May	35,337	44,093	51,895	92,083
Total	$176,478	$400,261	$200,401	$464,068

Four new trust companies have been formed for the distinct purpose of looking after the affairs of corporations that have taken and are going to take out New Jersey certificates. These four companies will be located in East Orange, Jersey City, Newark, and Camden, and will be under the supervision of one corporation, which acts as resident agent for upward of over 5,000 corporations. Many of them are the larger combines and so-called trusts.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—The close of the week finds the money market in the same quiet and easy position that it has had for some time past. The business doing is still extremely light and rates are now, in many cases, what the best borrowers maks them. Clearing House rate, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 5 and 10c discount; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4 to 4½; Clearing House exchanges, $21,834,030; balances, $1,670,702. In the stock market ths buying of Amalgamated still coming from excellent sources, though on a small scale, lifted its price to 65⅝. Two or three of the other Copper shares showed a tendency to advance. American Telephone was well held at 174, although the trading in the same continued very light. Dominion Steel fell off nearly a point to 53⅛, and United Fruit advanced ½ to 109. The closing was intensely dull and slightly irregular. Complete transactions follqw:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	79¾	79½	79½
40	Atchison pf.	98¾	96½	98½
4	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
5	Bost., Con. & M., Class 4	200	200	200
12	Boston Elevated	166	166	166
6	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
50	Massachusetts Electric	44	44	44
5	Norwich & Worcester pf.	232	232	232
1	Old Colony	210	210	210
170	Union Pacific	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
$75	Union Pacific pf., scrip	89	89	89
28	West End pf.	116¼	116	116

TELEPHONES.

498	Am. Tel. & Tel.	174	174	174
½	Western	28½	28½	28½

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35	35	35
205	Am. Sugar	127¼	127⅛	127⅛
95	Am. Woolen pf.	75	75	75
465	Dom. Iron & Steel	54½	53½	53½
50	Edison	278	278	278
70	General Electric	320	320	320
2	Pullman	236	236	236
25	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
50	United Fruit	109	109	109
50	United Shoe Machine	54	54	54
322	U. S. Steel	39	38¾	38⅞
229	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88⅞	88⅞

MINING.

100	Allouez	3¼	3¼	3¼
524	Amalgamated	68½	68	68½
200	Anaconda	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	Bingham	35	35	35
8	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570
2	Cons. Mercur	2	1 15-16	2
50	Copper Range Consol	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
15	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
100	Guanajuato	3¾	3½	8⅝
25	Isle Royale	12	12	12
285	Mass	20	19⅞	20
10	Michigan	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Montreal & Boston	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Old Dominion	20¼	20	20
25	Parrot	28	28	28
40	Rhode Island	2	2	2
650	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Shannon	15½	15½	15½
5	Tamarack	180	180	180
50	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼

British Columbia, 8¼ bid, 9½ asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$199,927,884
Gold	98,183,536
Silver	22,743,823
United States notes	9,171,276
Treasury notes of 1890	106,760
National banknotes	9,556,443
Total receipts this day	1,680,007
Total receipts this month	10,469,056
Total receipts this year	524,190,770
Total expenditures this day	1,535,000
Total expenditures this month	9,600,000
Total expenditures this year	446,971,797
Deposits in National banks	126,290,995

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$346,005,089
Silver dollars	454,170,000
Silver dollars of 1890	671,168
Silver bullion of 1890	30,362,832
Total	$831,209,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$346,005,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,170,000
Treasury notes outstanding	31,034,000
Total	$831,209,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,481,106
Gold certificates	40,702,430
Silver coin and bullion	16,498,465
Silver certificates	6,245,338
United States notes	9,171,276
Other assets	23,545,169
Total in Treasury	$153,643,796
Deposits in National banks	126,290,995
Total	$279,934,791
Current liabilities	80,006,907
Available cash balance	$199,927,884

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,680	1,540
4th week May	$180,544	$151,738	$134,208
Month	555,634	469,948	.....
From July 1	7,192,747	6,443,614	5,678,663
MOBILE AND OHIO—			
Mileage	874	874	876
Month May	597,784	509,567	471,000
From July 1	5,969,513	5,658,885	5,533,463
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,821	1,821	1,766
4th week May	233,785	241,591	196,335
Month of May	734,590	728,807	.....
From July 1	8,700,213	7,889,872	.....
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—for April—			
Gross	774,454	638,197	596,436
Operating exp	449,958	506,287	411,084
Net	324,496	132,910	185,352
Gross, 10 months	6,780,298	6,443,175	6,140,405
Operating exp	4,103,047	4,024,022	3,725,653
Net, 10 months	2,683,221	2,424,153	2,414,752

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,628,492. The imports of specie amonnted to $11,563, and ths exports of specis to $489,075.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No lifs at all was shown by the trading in ths outside markst yestsrday. The same conditions which resulted in the smallest total of the year in the Stock Exchange market were reflected by a practical cessation of business in the outside market. Trading was within such narrow limits that practically nothing of special interest developed in the day's transactions. Prices showed very little variation from Friday's closing quotations. In one or two instances some strength was shown, but the gains recorded were confined to fractions. This was also true of such declines as were indicated by yesterday's final figures.

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Among the bank and trust company stocks, the only one that was given any attention was International Banking, which sold at 200. At this price 200 sharss were dealt in, the largest single block of this stock that has changed hands in the open market.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	13½	13½	13½
100	American Can pf.	54½	54½	54½
30	American Chicle	102½	102½	102½
1,300	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	107	107
2,500	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Consol. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Cesral Foundry	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Greene Con. Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾
125	Havana Commercial pf.	*62	61½	*62
100	Mine Securities	7	7	7
1,500	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2¾	2¼	2¾
260	National Enameling	31½	31½	31½
100	North Platte Copper	11½	11½	11½
30	San Francisco pf. w. i.	63¾	63¾	63¾
33	Standard Oil	622	621	622
700	Tennessee Copper	13½	13½	13½
10	Trenton Potteries	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
900	Union Copper	3¾	3⅝	3¾
20	Union Typewriter	101	101	101
10	United Copper	34½	34½	34½

Bonds.

$1,000	Sloss-Sheffield 4½s	84	84	84
30,000	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
20,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	94½	94½	94½

*Less than 100 shares.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reportsd compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 7. Bid.	Asked.	June 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	100	103	100	103
American Chicle pf.	88	93	90	93
American Elevated	1	1¼	1	1½
American H. & L.	7	7½	6¾	7½
American H. & L. pf.	38	39½	39	40
American Malting 6s	94½	95¾	94¼	95
American Tobacco	830	840	823	850
American Typefounders	47	50	47	50
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	2⅝	8½	2⅝	8½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	12	12⅝	12	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝
British Columbia Copper	8½	9	8⅝	9
British Exchequer 3s	93	99½	93	99½
California Copper		⅛	⅝	⅞
Central Foundry pf.	7	10	7	10
Central Foundry 6s	60	64	61	65
Central Fireworks	20	25	23	28
Central Fireworks pf.	66½	70	66½	70
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	14	15	13	15
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	20	24	20	24
Consol. Storage Battery	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Dominion Securities	15	16	8	15
Electric Boat	29½	32	29½	32
Electric Boat pf.	45	55	45	55
Electric Lead Reduction	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3¼
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	4	5	3	4
Electric Vehicle	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Electric Vehicle pf.	13½	14	13	14
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3¾	4	3¾	4
Empire Steel	11	12	11	12
Empire Steel pf.	53	55	53	55
General Carriage	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½
Gen. Car. ctfs. of depos.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
Gold Hill Copper	1⅝	1½	1¼	1½
Guggenheim Ex. subs.	130	137	130	137
Hackensack Meadows	6	17½	6	17½
Hall Signal	83	85	82	85
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	20
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	49	52	50	52
Havana Tobacco pf.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	20¾	20	21
Houston Oil pf.	74	76	74	76
Illinois Trans	1	1¼	1	1½
International Power pf.	115		115	
International Salt	13	14	13	14
Lanston Monotype	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6	6½	6	8½
National Bread		21½	15	22
National Bread pf.		92½		92½
National Enameling pf.	84½	85½	84	86
National Sugar pf.	102	103	102	103
New England Trans.	1	1¼	1	1½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	77	79	77	79
New York Realty	161	163	161	163
New York Trans	13	13⅜	13	13½
North Am. L. & P.	5	10	6	10
Northern Securities	101½	101¾	101½	102
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	32
Otis Elevator pf.	102	103	102	103
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op. 10% paid	126	131	120	130
Rapid Tr. Op. full paid	115	120	115	125
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	105½	106½	105½	106½
Safety Car Heating	149	153	149	153
St. Louis Transit	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝
Seaboard Air Line	25½	26	25½	26
Seaboard Air Line pf.	45¼	46	45¼	46
Simpson-Crawford	32	39	32	39
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf.	122	127	122	127
Standard Milling	9	10	9	10
Standard Milling pf.	22¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
Standard Milling 5s	79	81½	79½	81
Storage Power	3¼	4	3¼	4
Tefft-Weller pf.	100		100	100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	14¼	15½	14	15¾
Trenton Potteries pf.	98	105	98	108
Union Typewriter	99¾	102	100	102
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	128	130	128	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	130		130	
United Copper	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅝
U. S. Cotton Duck	14	16¼	14	16¼
Universal Tobacco	9	10	9	10
Virginia I., C. & C.	12	13	12	13
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	58	59	58	59
Vulcan Detinning	35½	37	35½	37
Vulcan Detinning pf.	82	84	82	84
White Knob Copper	21¾	22½	21¾	22½
Worthington Pump pf.	128	128	123	128

*Par value $5. Sells dollars per share.
†Par value $10. Sells dollars per share.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	109½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101½	102½	101¼	102
Brooklyn City & N. R. 5s	102¾	103¾	101½	103¾
Brooklyn City R. R.	247	249	247	249
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Trac. of N. J.	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	113	111¾	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City, H. & P.	18¾	20	18¾	19½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	78	80	78	80
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
S. Francisco com., w. i.	23½	24½	23¾	24½
San Francisco pf., w. i.	63¾	64½	63¾	64½
San Francisco subs.	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
San Francisco 4s, w. i.	91	91½	91	91½
Sec. Av. R. R. consols	117½	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	117¾	119	117¾	119
Syracuse Rapid Trans.	22	28	22	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	68	62	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼
United Traction	117	120	117	120
Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15	16	15	16
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	33¾	39½	33¾	39½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	82½	83	82½	83

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	36⅞	37¾	36⅞	37¾
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	96	99	96	98
Buffalo Gas	12	18½	12¾	18½
Buffalo Gas pf.	80	90	80	84
Buffalo Gas 5s	83¾	84¾	83¾	84
Central Union 5s, gtd.	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	108	109
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	14	17	14	17
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	85	87	85	87
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	13	19	13	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	65	61	65
Indianapolis Gas	76	80	76	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102¾	104	102	104
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112	112½	112	112½
New Eng. Gas & Coke	3½	4½	3½	4
New E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	57	55	56½
N. Y. & Q. Gas Co. 1st 5s	111	111	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	112	106	112
Northern Union 5s	103	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96¼	95	96¼
St. Paul Gas 5s	93	95	93	95
Standard Gas, New York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	190	190	190	190
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. G. & El. of N. J.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
U. G. & El. of N. J. pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¾
Western Gas		101	..	101

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	19	17	19
East River Ferry	77	80	77	80
East River Ferry 5s	93	95	93	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	110	109	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	69	71	69	71
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	85	86	85	86
Union Ferry	42	43	42	43
Union Ferry 5s	98	99	98	99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Va. funded debt 2-3s		Kan C So 3s	
1,000	96¼		72¼
		5,000	72¾
Am Cot Oil 4½s		4,000	72¾
1,000	100½	L. & W. B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
A, T. & S. Fe gen 4s		2,000	102¾
1,000	106½	L. & N col trust 4s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	100¾
11,000	93¾	M, K. & T 2d 4s	
15,000	93⅝	5,000	83½
100,000	94	Mo Pac trust 5s	
3,000	93⅝	1,000	108¼
10,000	94	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
Stamped		10,000	70
18,000	81¾	N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s	
B & O pr lien 3½s		2,000	95¾
5,000	96½	N Y C & St L 4s	
Gold 4s		5,000	105½
10,000	102¾	Nor Pac 4s	
7,000	102½	30,000	105¼
P, L E & W V 4s		Registered	
10,000	97¾	2,000	104
S W div 3½s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
7,000	91¾	5,000	73¾
Bklyn Ferry 5s		N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
3,000	82	2,000	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st		Nor & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
5,000	102½	12,000	92¼
Cen of Ga 2d inc		20,000	92½
8,000	37	17,000	92
4,000	37¼	8,000	92½
5,000	37	9,000	92¼
Cen of Ga 1st inc		Or R & N con 4s	
3,000	83	27,000	103¼
1,000	83¼	Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s 50% pd	
2,000	83½	6,000	103⅞
5,000	82⅝	Peo G & C Chi 1st gtd 5s	
20,000	82¼	4,000	104
12,000	82¼	Peo & E inc 4s	
11,000	82½	5,000	74
5,000	82⅝	Reading gen 4s	
11,000	82½	74	100⅝
8,000	82⅝	St L Southw 1st	
2,000	82¼	6,000	99⅛
2,000	82¼	St L Southw 2d	
C & A R R 3s		25,000	87
10,000	85⅛	Seahd A L Ry ref 5s	
C, B & Q 4s joint bds		5,000	108¼
180,000	96	So Pac 4s	
2,000	96⅛	500	92⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s		8,000	92¼
1,000	124½	So Pac 1st 5s	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000	123½
1,000	102½	Stand R & T inc	
Col F & I con 5s		5,000	71½
5,000	104¼	Un Pac 1st 4s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		10,000	106
3,000	84	Un Pac con 4s	
Consol Tob 4s		88,000	107¼
6,000	67⅛	7,000	107⅝
9,000	67⅛	25,000	107¾
10,000	67⅛	Wabash deb B	
55,000	67	10,000	74
D & R G con 4s		W & L E 1st con 4s	
10,000	104⅛	4,000 3	95
Erie Penn col trust 4s		2,000	95
1,000	95		
Ft W & D C 1st			
5,000	113		
Green Bay and Wn deb ctfs B			
30,000	21		
Total sales	$923,500		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¼	108⅝	K. C. So. pf.	60	61
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	106¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 19.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Philadelphia market held firm to-day, but it was the dullest day of the year. The only activity was supplied by a little speculation in Union Traction rights and United Gas Improvement. The coal stocks were generally a shade lower, due, it is believed, only to inactivity. Pennsylvania was a shade stronger. Electric Storage Battery continued its upward movement. Pennsylvania Steel dropped ½. A better tone was seen in Cambria and Philadelphia Company. Quotations for call money continue steady at 4½ per cent., and business is in small volume. Time money is quoted at 4½, but this rate is shaded frequently, and a drop to 4 is expected. Commercial paper is buying and selling at 4 to 4½ per cent., and the inquiry is brisk. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
415..	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
2..	Cambria Steel	23½	23½	23½
775..	Cons. Lake Superior	29¼	29	29
$101..	Cons. L. Superior pf	76	75	75
200..	Camden Land	½	½	½
50..	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
10..	Diamond State Steel pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150..	Electric Storage	88	88	88
420..	Lehigh Valley	34⅝	34⅜	34¼
300..	Marsden Co.	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16
290..	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5¼	5¼
130..	Pennsylvania	74⅝	74 7-16	74 7-16
25..	Philadelphia Co. pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
100..	Pennsylvania Steel pf	90	90	90
1,120..	Reading tr. ctfs.	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
100..	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
800..	R. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	34 1-16	34	34
28..	Trust Co. of N. A.	140	140	140
369..	United Gas Imp.	103¼	103	103¼
5314..	U. G. I. warrants	52½	52	52½
20..	Union Traction	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
532..	Union Trac. warrants	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
500..	U. S. Steel com.	39	38⅝	38⅞
5..	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
28..	Warwick Iron & Steel	6	5¼	5¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 807 shares of stock and $46,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12..	Atlan. Coast Line com.	125	125	125
50..	At. Coast Line of Conn.	250	250	250
5..	Consolidated Gas	18	18	18
100..	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	15¾	15¾	15¾
200..	Norfolk Ry. & L. com.	13½	13½	13½
107..	Citizens' Bank	33¾	33½	33¾
15..	Farm. & Mech. Bank	70½	70½	70½
58..	Howard Bank	11½	11½	11½
100..	Md. Penn. R. R.	29	29	29
	BONDS.			
$2,000..	Seab'd Ry., 10-year 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000..	Carolina Central 4s	100	100	100
3,000..	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5,000..	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	96	96	96
1,000..	N. N. & O. P. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
8,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	79	79	79
1,000..	C. & W. Car 5s	113	113	113
1,500..	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	51¾	51¾	51¾
500..	G. B. S. Brew. Inc.	41¾	41¾	41¾
10,000..	Atlan. C. Line 4s, ctf.	99	99	99
10,000..	C. Ry. L. & P. of N. N. 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝
3,000..	North Balt. Trac.	119	119	119

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—New York exchange to-day was 10@20c premium. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. The local stocks were quiet also, and, except for a further showing of weakness in Title and Trust, the market was devoid of anything approaching an interesting feature. The pressure on Title and Trust is not particularly heavy, but some stock continues to hang over the market and is not meeting with pronounced demand. The rest of the list was practically unchanged.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150..	American Can	13¼	13¼	13¼
445..	American Can pf	54½	54⅜	54½
150..	American Strawboard rcts.	37	33⅜	37
75..	Cbicago Unit. Traction	18¼	18⅛	18¼
250..	Chicago Title & Trust	134	133	133
10..	Metropolitan Elevated pf	90½	90½	90½
250..	National Biscuit	48	48	48
20..	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
25..	West Chicago	97½	97½	97½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16..	Lincoln Nat. Bank	140	140	140
20..	Consolidated Gas pf	44	44	44
66..	Westinghouse Elec.	106	106	106
20..	Pennsylvania Railroad	74¼	74¼	74¼
100..	Am. Window Glass	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
5..	Am. Window Gl. pf.	92½	92½	92½
250..	Crucible Steel pf.	87½	87¼	87½
120..	U. S. Steel	40⅛	40	40
35..	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	41	40⅝	41
330..	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
50..	Mon. Riv. Coal pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
80..	Pittsburg Coal pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
250..	Pittsburg Brewing	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
35..	Pittsburg Brew. pf	45	44⅞	44⅞
15..	Philadelphia Company	48	48	48
10..	Westinghouse A. Br.	185	184	185
	BONDS.			
$10,000..	Phila. Co. cons. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
4,000..	Pitts. Brew. Co. 6s	113	113	113
1,000..	U. S. Fireproofing 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.03	.02
Best & Belcher	.11	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.73	.73
Challenge Con.	.12	.12
Chollar	.14	.12
Confidence	1.50	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.04	.03
Gould & Curry	.08	.08
Hale & Norcross	.33	.37
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.49	.50
Occidental Con.	.17	.16
Ophir	1.20	1.20
Overman	.27	.24
Potosi	.26	.26
Savage	.13	.12
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.16	.16
Standard	.07	....
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.17	.07
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17
Silver bars	51¾	.52
Mexican dollars	44½	44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations of mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9¼	10	9¼	10
Alamo	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
American Consolidated	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Anaconda	16	18	16½	18
Battle Mountain	14	15	14	15
Blue Bell	7	9	7½	9
Butterfly	15	18	15	18
C. C. Cons.	6	6⅝	6¼	7
Coriolanus	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
C. C. & M.	2⅝	3½	2⅜	4
Columbine Victor	6½	7¼	6	7½
C. K. & N.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
Dante	3¼	3⅜	3½	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	13¾	13⅝	12½	14
Elkton	60¼	63¼	62⅜	63¼
El Paso	54	55	54	55
Fanny Rawlings	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Findlay	8	8	7⅞	9
Gold Dollar Cons.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Golden Cycle	62	63½	62	63
Golden Fleece	17	19	10	25
Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Gould	5	7	5	7½
Gold Exploration	4⅜	5	4½	6
Gold Bond	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
Isabella	28¼	29¾	28¼	28⅞
Jackpot	8½	14	10	15
Keystone	3½	4	3¼	4
Last Dollar	45	60	40	60
Lexington	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
Little Puck	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Little Bessie	3¾	4	3⅝	4
Mollie Gibson	14	19	19	19¼
Mary Cashon	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Moon Anchor	12½	13½	12½	13½
New Haven	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
Old Gold	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pharmacist	3¾	4½	3⅞	4½
Pinnacle	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Pointer	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2⅜
Portland	175⅜	180	175⅜	180
Rose Maud	2	2¼	2	2½
Rose Nicol	3¾	5	3¾	5
Republic	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
Vindicator	90	93½	90	93½
Work	5¼	6	5¼	8

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼ @4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $214,935,792; balances, $8,591,088; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $199,888.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¾@4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞ @94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	10,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,450	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	21,623,350	24,835,225	29,387,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,671,275	6,678,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,317,300
March 29	8,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,317,975	7,904,800
April 12	2,671,750	7,935,200	6,050,275
April 19	6,578,050	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,832,725
May 17	3,340,525	13,290,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,235,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
June 8	$13,341,500	$18,374,250	$39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,175	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,032,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,388,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	28,058,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	10,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,453,175	4,463,925	177,350
Oct. 19	15,545,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,163,325	7,993,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,273,275	6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,805,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	8,325,375	7,025,525
Dec. 21	5,785,925	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	11,285,575	1896	$18,486,300
1901	13,341,500	1895	41,221,250
1900	18,374,250	1894	77,065,100
1899	39,323,100	1893	20,987,500
1898	52,249,700	1892	23,679,750
1897	45,320,825	1891	6,687,600

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, June 2 to 7.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	Curacao	$135
American Silver Coin—		
Maracaibo	Curacao	106
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Aquitaine	Havre	2,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Aquitaine	Havre	700
Alene	Greytown	750
Maracaibo	Curacao	21
Gold Bullion—		
Alene	Greytown	1,801
Advance	Colon	6,050
Total		$11,563

Exports, New York, June 2 to 7.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
June 2	Maracaibo	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	$1,075
June 2	Kronprinz	London, S. B.	74,400
June 3	St. Paul	London, S. B.	210,640
June 4	Columbia	London, S. B.	19,400
June 5	Dordogne	Banes, S.C., (Am.)	500
June 5	Dordogne	Banes, G. C. (Fr.)	1,505
June 5	Fr. Willem V	Pampano, G. C., (U. S.)	3,000
June 5	Seguranca	Nassau, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
June 6	Lucania	London, S. B.	201,755
Total			$517,275

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 23	Yucatan	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	$2,000
May 23	Cherokee	Sanchez, G. C., (U. S.)	2,500
May 28	Cherokee	Sanchez, S. C., (U. S.)	7,500
May 31	Umbria	London, S. B.	134,555
Total			$663,830

London Board of Trade Statement.

LONDON, June 7.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of May shows an increase in imports of £926,900 ($4,634,500) and a decrease in exports of £504,700, ($2,523,500.)

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 7	$1,241,207,252	$57,260,025
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,678
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 28	1,904,960,011	68,819,000
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,560
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,338,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,096
March 22	1,335,877,307	66,912,490
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,696,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,183
March 1	1,480,914,603	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	58,643,534
Feb 1	1,375,689,618	60,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,700,912,701	71,296,018
Jan. 4	1,697,038,013	72,357,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,181,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,898,651	56,627,373
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,492,045,356	56,954,715
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,605,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,358,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,298,080,364	67,478,567
Oct. 19	1,331,309,210	69,619,022
Oct. 12	1,331,644,023	69,346,133
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,889,116
Sept. 14	1,376,848,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,339,681	53,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,833,498	53,713,814
Aug. 24	964,503,079	48,990,648
Aug. 17	1,028,605,992	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,833
July 20	1,582,096,473	83,357,011
July 13	1,591,140,455	86,508,815
*July 8	1,135,609,369	64,705,689
June 29	1,525,857,123	68,723,039
June 22	1,437,308,353	71,683,307
June 15	1,537,329,885	92,939,165
June 8	1,849,334,383	87,835,090

*Five days.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE YEAR.

The annual report of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange for the year ending May 31 was issued yesterday.

The stock clearances for the year were 91,446,260 shares; bond sales, $4,447,000; wheat clearances, 464,735,000 bushels, and mining stocks, 1,463,018 shares. The cash and invested surplus in the general fund amounts to $531,014.61, and the net surplus of the gratuity fund is $411,873.34.

Thirty-one deaths have occurred during the year. The total membership is 1,512.

Milwaukee Gas Light Company Bonds.

Vermilye & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York offer at 95 and accrued interest $2,000,000 of Milwaukee Gas Light Company first mortgage twenty-five-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1927. The total issue was $10,000,000, of which $4,000,000 have already been sold, and $4,000,000 are retained in the treasury and can only be issued at par for 80 per cent. of the actual cost of extensions, additions, and improvements to the property. The company has the full and exclusive right to manufacture and sell gas in the City of Milwaukee.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Metropolitan Silk Mills, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles G. Trautwein, Yonkers; William H. Wettlaufer, Manbattan; George Wettlaufer, Passaic, N. J.

Mielck's Stone and Terra Cotta Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Nicholas Aleinkoff, John Bergesen, and Samuel Ettinger Frank, New York.

C. W. Brown Company, Manhattan, (books and publications;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Chauncey W. Brown, Arthur L. Brown, and Fannie B. Brown, Brooklyn.

The Dr. S. Monell Sanitarium Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors — Walter Sprecker Rockey, Charles Frederick Cartwright, Lewis Annin Ames, New York.

The Niederprum, Gibbs & Schaaf Company Buffalo; capital, $40,000. Directors—Frank G. Niederprum, John W. Gibbs, and George Schaaf, Buffalo.

American Sales and Agency Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Alfred J. Johnson, Thomas M. Campbell, and Albert E. Gaus, New York.

Burnside Realty and Building Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Asher L. Smith, Benjamin E. Jones, and James S. Fournar, New York.

Incorporated In New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—The German-American Steel Ball Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is to manufacture steel ball bearings. Incorporators: Frank W. G. Maack, Lionel C. F. Killigan, New York; George White, Jr., Madison, N. J.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Monday, June 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

1105—Baumhach vs. N. Y. & Q. C. R. R. Co.
1020—Pennecke vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1021—Same vs. same.
1082—Cleary, as administrator, vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
794—McCullen, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & N. S. R. R. Co.
1062—Dugan vs. City of New York.
1055—Link vs. same.
1056—Same vs. same.
1097—Meinero vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1098—Daly vs. same.
1100—Carson vs. same.
1106—Sullivan vs. Southard.
973—Welk vs. Jackson Iron Works.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1108.

49—In re Empire Warehouse Co.
50—In re Goldberg.
51—McGee vs. McGee.
52—Roberts vs. Meagher.
53—Schneider vs. Schneider.
54—Jones vs. Newman.
55—Keck vs. Metzler.
56—In re Waldeck.
57—In re Rosenbaum.
58—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Utley.
59—Clapp vs. same.
60—Burns vs. Sweasy.
60—Wilkinson vs. Prov. Life Sav. Assn.
62—Schultheis vs. Schepp.
63—Peale vs. Bartlett.
64—Stollhofen vs. Stollhofen.
65—Saberski vs. Co-op. Man. Sausage Co.
66—Briggs vs. Redfield.
67—May vs. Schmidt.
68—In re Meehan.
69—In re E. B. Newman Charcoal Co.
70—Lamb vs. True.
71—Preservaline Mfg. Co. vs. Selling.
72—Shaw vs. Meagher.
73—Bien vs. Sturgis.
74—Fassing vs. Phipps.
75—Buchanan vs. Potter.
76—Shapiro vs. Sturm.
77—Heston vs. Mowry.
78—Weill vs. Strauss.
79—In re De Bussiers.
80—People, &c., vs. Lynch.
81—Hall vs. McGuire.
82—Fuchs vs. Horowitz.
83—Bien vs. Stewart.
84—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
85—Griffen vs. Sire.
86—Murphy vs. Sire.
87—Nohle vs. Noble.
88—Invenazzi vs. Dunn.
89—Hafner vs. Thiltoben.
90—Sandys vs. Ketchum.
91—In re Harrison.
92—In re Timison.
93—In re Am. Paint & Roofing Co.
94—Hafner vs. Gluck.
95—Jakter vs. Simon.
96—Eagan vs. Crowley.
97—Eclipse Cement & Blacking Co. vs. Heindrick.
98—Mitchell vs. Depew.
99—Lasker vs. Globe Security Co.
100—People, &c., vs. Carroll.
101—Same vs. Merritt.
102—Witmark vs. Perley.
Britain Knitting Co. vs. Mallahan vs. Board of Assessors.
103—Hartzell vs. New

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1411—In re East 171 St.
1035—In re Harlem Hospital School Site, Lenox Av. and 138th St.
1677—Skillin vs. Central Trust Co.
1693—Kelly vs. Gould.
1694—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
1695—Marshall vs. Marshall.
1696—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Price.
1697—Tupper vs. Tupper Demurrers.
1892—Howie vs. Kasnowitz.
1899—Sparth vs. Robinson.
1910—Gabey vs. Doane.
1896—Jefferies vs. Akers.
1905—Smyth vs. Tilford.
1906—Edge vs. Harland.
1893—Mahon vs. Miller. Preferred causes.
5604—Hagehauer vs. Carroll.
5465—McNamara vs. James.
5187—Hyde vs. Kimball.
4653—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Piper.
5406—Bishop vs. Leary.
5671—Briggs vs. Levin.
5657—Skillin vs. Engelman.
5843—Adler vs. same.
5534—Norton vs. Simon.
5664—Huber vs. Feltner.
5607—Western Elec. Co. vs. Durfee. General calendar.
3930—Goldsmith vs. Goldsmith.
3232—Shidlovsky vs. Alexander.
4640—Stevens vs. Solomon.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stickler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Clarke, and Nutt for the People.
1—John J. McKenna.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Lease on. Inquest—Asolipyie Co. vs. Shea.
14879—Cox vs. Bouvier.
14813—Boltan vs. Commercial Travelers' Mut. A. Assn.
14509—Campbell vs. Rubino.
4059—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. R. Co.
4573—McMahon vs. Woods.
3201—Voight vs. McManus.
2918—Conlon vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
675—Seiferd vs. Mulligan.
4502—Excelsior Terra Cotta Co. vs. Harde.
1599—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
4583—Berge vs. Berge.
4584—Fromer vs. Heuberg.
4633—Upperman vs. Upperman.
4644—Fuhl vs. Cronin.
4663—Pebler vs. Pebler.
3677—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
1130—De Rago vs. Cuche.
275—Lyle vs. Little.
4062—Fellows vs. Johnson.
4589—Liebowitz vs. Siegel.
3155—Glean vs. Glean.
4809—Sulinski vs. Lynch.
4899—Hallock vs. Miller.
5047—Leppens vs. Leppens.
4563—Williams vs. Schneider.
2163—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Simpson.
2164—Same vs. Page.
2165—Same vs. Halsey.
4322—Beattis vs. Callahan.
4324—Hanson vs. same.
3875—Baker vs. Baker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5142.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Letitia Gedney. Annie H. Franklin.
James Hallinger. Sarah A. Davis.
Henry Diefthaler. Ann M. Millemban.
Mary A. Knight. Matthew Seger.
Marie L. Kuck. Annie H. Franklin.
Victoria S. Craw. Cromwell.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.

1793—Henry Hughes. 1811—John Bohlken.
1795—Elise Pabst. 1812—Rosanna F. Meeban.
1797—Mary Keeley. 1813—Caroline E. Crossman-Riley.
1803—Mary P. Collins. 1805—James Fitzgerald.
1806—Maria Van Alstyne 1814—Fanny Wm. Matthews.
1807—Frank M. Wright.
1808—Dora M. O'Donohue. 1815—Jane Collier.
1816—Catharine K. Bird.
1809—Margaret Courtney Estate of George W. Kidd.
1810—Kate A. Hemming

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seahury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3703—Czechonitz vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
8520—Strumpf vs. Wiesenfeld.
2067—Brenfeld vs. Martins.
2952—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3707—Margolies vs. same.
3017—Gluck vs. same.
3693—Levine vs. Shapiro
3695—Frank C. McLain Co. vs. McCone.
3699—Hynes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3165—Eisenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3197—N. Y. Con. & Trucking Co. vs. same.
3198—Gaffney vs. same.
3230—Phillips vs. James.
1346—Podmore vs. Bank for Savings.
3375—Palozzo vs. 3d Av. R

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Remarkable Object Lesson in Long Acre Square Values.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Business Approaching Summer Levels —This Week's Schedule.

It is difficult to recall any transaction affecting property on Long Acre Square, or anywhere in that immediate neighborhood, which affords such a striking illustration of the remarkable enhancement of values in that section as was furnished by the sale of 1,555 Broadway by the estate of the late William M. Ryan. Numerous parcels, bought early in the period of Long Acre's activity have been resold, some of them, indeed, two or three times, revealing a series of advancing prices, but here is a property purchased fully three years before rapid transit was regarded as an assured fact, and even longer before the community or the real estate operator was wholly alive to the possibilities of that district. The late Mr Ryan bought 1,555 Broadway in 1895 for $45,000, and the executors of his estate have contracted to sell it for $125,000—an advance, roughly, of 200 per cent.

These figures will probably be cited by many to show that Long Acre Square speculation has carried prices to a level altogether unwarranted by actual conditions. So far as a great deal of property in the tributary streets is concerned, there is undoubtedly a large measure of truth in this assertion, but on the square itself a different set of conditions prevails. Not only has its future as a hotel and amusement centre been established, but the fact that so much of the property there is held in strong hands has led to much more intense competition for such parcels as are available, as well as to a generous discounting of future values. Take out the holdings of the Astors, the Goelets, Amos F. Eno, and several other individuals and estates, perhaps not so well known, but as little disposed to sell, and the competition and discounting of the future with regard to what remains is neither surprising nor unjustifiable.

The Plaza Hotel deal, said to be the largest transaction involving no element of trade ever effected in this city, is also noteworthy as being the largest operation yet undertaken by any of the realty corporations. The total amount required for the entire enterprise, ground, and building has been estimated at $10,000,000, but under the new order of things this announcement occasioned less comment than would have followed the average "million-dollar deal" of five years ago. What is to become of the new ten-million-dollar Plaza Hotel when it is completed is the phase of the project concerning which facts would be interesting. Presumably the George A. Fuller Company and the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company do not seek to create a permanent resting place for several millions of their own capital, yet this result would seem to be inevitable under present conditions. The individual buyer for such a parcel of real estate does not exist, but the realty investment corporation, long talked of but not yet formed, may provide that ultimate market which will lead to the handling of Manhattan Island property on the same scale as railroads, steamships, and steel.

Dealing of seasonable character involving a wide range of small properties continues to show a surprisingly large volume, with an occasional item of more than ordinary importance. Thus, the purchase of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street by a recently formed corporation as the site for a private school and studio building marks an improvement of novel character, but one for which the neighborhood seems to be particularly well adapted. On the west side, a corner at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street was purchased by Boehm & Co. and will probably be resold for improvement in the near future.

The Maritime Exchange's project for the purchase of 78 and 80 Broad Street, which, according to reports, has caused considerable discord in that organization, could have none but the most desirable effects from a real estate point of view. Anything which will give additional character to the lower part of Broad Street cannot but hasten that development, of which there has already been very substantial evidence.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has bought from Herman Wronkow the three-story dwelling 131 West Twentieth Street, 22.6 by 92.

James W. Taylor and J. J. Schwartz of the Sterling Realty Company have sold to Stowe Pheips the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 132 East Seventy-third Street, 15 by 102.2. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Negotiations are pending for the lease of the Astor property, at 22 to 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, as the site for a new building. The prospective lessee, it is reported, is Meyer Jonasson. Mr. Jonasson was not in the city yesterday, and at his store none of his representatives would discuss the report.

Martha B. Knight has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 123 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Reports to the effect that the new owners of the Plaza Hotel have acquired adjoining property on both Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, were denied yesterday by officers of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

It is reported that Annie P. Bogert has sold 647 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling altered for business purposes, on lot 25 by 90.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Henderson & Co. the three-story brick dwelling 14 Henderson Place, 17.6 by 46.

John A. Philbrick has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the three-story dwelling 316 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Braisted & Goddman have sold for the various owners the eight five-story flats covering the block front on Morningside Park East, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets. The buyer is said to be a well-known operator.

Mrs. G. P. Hawes has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 East Sixty-third Street, 17 by 100.5.

Samuel C. Baum has sold 222 East Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.8, to Leslie R. Palmer, who gives suburban property in part payment.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for I. Kaufman to a Mr. Gideon the five-story flat 154 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.

Gustave E. Beyer has purchased the six-story flat 304 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 37.3 by 100.11.

Charles Buermann & Co., Max Lefkowitz, and Max Kramer have sold for E. Engiander the three six-story double tenements 811, 815, and 817 East Eighth Street, on plot 80 by 97. The buyer, a Mr. Lippman gives in part payment the seven-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst the four-story brick flat 1,498 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Philip Euler the five-story brick double flat 3,076 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 70 by 90.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a client to Asher L. Smith the plot on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 106 feet south of Burnside Avenue, 50 by 100.

Andrews, Bell & Co. have leased for Walter J. Salomon to the United Cigar Stores Company the store at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $85,000.

The new building to be erected by the Wall Street Exchange Building Company, in which Charles W. Morse is largely interested, at 43 to 49 Exchange Place, will be twenty-five stories in height and will cost $700,000. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Clinton & Russell.

The Auction Room.

Salesroom business is beginning to show very decided Summer tendencies, and, aside from a successful offering of Bronx properties in the neighborhood of Third and Bergen Avenues, last week's dealings were almost wholly of routine character.

The only items of even local interest in this week's list are some executors' sales announced for Wednesday. For the Bell estate Philip A. Smyth will sell the five-story building 46 Warren Street and several vacant parcels on Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. A region which has been the scene of considerable activity in the private sales branch of the market, also figures in this week's auction schedule in the shape of an offering of lots belonging to the estate of Charlotte C. Abbe on Ninth Avenue, Two Hundred and Eighth, Two Hundred and Tenth, Cooper and Emerson Streets. The sale will be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly.

Among the more important foreclosure events will be noticed that of the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, to be sold to-morrow by Philip A. Smyth, and that of a lot running through from Elm to Marion Streets, just north of Broome Street, the sale of which is down for Tuesday at the stand of Vincent A. Ryan.

Announcements of suburban offerings include that of John S. Mapes for to-morrow, involving six 25-foot lots at West Chester, and that of Auctioneer Ryan for Saturday, affecting thirty lots at Edgewater, N. J. Both sales will take place on the premises.

There were recorded last week 468 mortgages, for $9,660,574; of which 113 for $1,450,760, were at 5 per cent.; 193, for $4,098,969, were at more, and 160, for $4,119,845, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 387 mortgages, for $7,563,464; of which 145, for $3,044,592, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $977,577½ were at more, and 119, for $3,541,295, were at less.

Jacob Sheenki and another have taken title to the six-story brick building 105 Rivington Street for $43,750.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, 128 to 130 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 65.6 by 70, six-story brick and stone building. Due on judgment, $32,434; subject to other mortgages for $130,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Armstrong, referee, 1,982 Belmont Avenue, east side, 227.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100 by 25.1 by 95, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,338; subject to another mortgage for $2,180.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 63 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 215 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,257.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,884.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry F. Lippold, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 195.9 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.10 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,129.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 42 East Eightieth Street, south side, 26 feet east of Madison Avenue, 23 by 66.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,329.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, running through to an alley, 25.1 by 184 and irregular, two-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,350.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Hulse, referee, 700 Eagle Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 115, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,355.

On the premises, at 1 P. M., by John S. Mapes, partition sale, Seward Baker, referee, 63 lots at Westchester, on the West Farms Road, Poplar and Chauncey Streets.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 219 and 221 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, each 18.9 by 75, two three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, on 219, $3,842; on 221, $7,399; subject to another mortgage, on 219, for $3,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, trustee's sale, Jumel Place, east side, 250.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 203 and 205 Elm Street, east side, 275.6 feet north of Broome Street, running through to Marion Street, 41.3 by 22.10, by 40.11, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,071.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 658 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, 20.8 by 82, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $37,078.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, Concord Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of St. Mary's Street, 62.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,919.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, Wales Avenue, St. William Street, and Port Morris Branch Railroad, triangular plot, 80.8 by 127 by 150.6; St. Joseph Street, southeast corner of Robbins Avenue, running through the Port Morris Branch Railroad, 100 by 61.3 by 142.2 by 162, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,736.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, 46 Warren Street, north side, 150.5 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100.3, five-story stone-front building; Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 99.10, vacant; Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 70.11, vacant; Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of West End Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.8; Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.8, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 211 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.8 by 100.5, five-story brick shop.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, estate sale, Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Eighth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Two Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, eight lots, each 25 by 100.11; Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Cooper Street, west side, 100 feet north of Emerson Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Emerson Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James Edward Graybill, referee, 161 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $24,314.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 445 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 127.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 19.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,299.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Hans V. Breisen, referee, 51 St. Nicholas Place, West side, 106.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 17 by 74.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $15,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street, south side, 69 feet west of Washington Street, 69 by 60, one-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,074.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 860 and 862 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 and 34, respectively, by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 860, $12,266; on 862, $19,519.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James Dunne, referee, 350 and 352 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 503.6 feet west of West End Avenue, adjoining the land of the New York Central Railroad, 50.3 by 127.4 by 31 by 125.10, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,272; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $3,374.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 300 by 90.11, one and two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Ronayne, referee, 1,013 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 190.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 12.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,768.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 2,731 Eighth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat with store. Due on judgment, $15,874.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, Fifty-first Street, north side, 252.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 52.6 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $68,231.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George A. Lavelle, referee, 13 to 10 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $46,091; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, Dyckman Street, north side, 900 feet west of F Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,155.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 19 and 21 Roosevelt Street, west side, 219.11 feet south of Park Row, 50.1 by 100, six-story brick building; 671 Lexington Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 78, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $62,115.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.—On the premises, at 3:30 P. M., by Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, thirty lots at Edgewater, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 43 to 49 Exchange Place, for a twenty-five-story brick office building, 90.11 by 86.4; the Wall Street Exchange Building Company of 25 Nassau Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $700,000.

Nos. 584 and 586 Broome Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 47 by 71 and 71.8; M. A. Stone of 963 Lexington Avenue, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 129 West Seventy-third Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 22 by 69.8; C. D. Gibson of 19 West Eighty-first Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

Seventh Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Forty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh St, for one-story brick storage building, 40 by 18; Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 468 and 470 Broome Street, to five-story brick lofts; H. S. Rapallo of 17 West Thirty-first Street, owner; G. K. Thompson of 66 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 26 Broadway, to seventeen-story brick offices; Standard Oil Company, premises, owner; G. K. Thompson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 431 to 447 East Eighteenth Street, to a one-story brick factory; American Carbonate Company, premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 12 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. G. Oakman, premises, owner; Herts & Tallant of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 19 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; D. Hochstadler, premises, owner; Herts & Tallant, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 7 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; B. Stern, premises, owner; F. L. Robinson of 28 Beck Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 1,076 to 1,080 First Avenue, to three four-story brick tenements; G. Abendschein of 150 East Ninety-second Street, owner; J. Spindler of 3,300 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 50 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. M. Oppenheim, premises, owner; H. L. & F. A. Parkhurst of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 47 and 49 White Street, to a six-story brick loft, with store; W. F. Christie, Hastings-on-Hudson, owner; C. D. Whitmack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

Nos. 74 and 76 New Chambers Street, to a three-story brick stable; the American News Company of 39 Chambers Street, owner; B. D. Anable of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 14 Avenue D, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; S. Silverman, premises, owner; Hoberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $600.

No. 225 East Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; I. Goettler, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 126 and 128 Clinton Street, to a two-story brick hall, with store; S. Friedelhols, owner; O. Reiseman of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 943 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. Preiffer of 103 East Tenth Street, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 329 East Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Seitz of 400 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, June 7.

AVENUE B, n w corner of 17th St, 120.6 x92; General Electric Company to J. Leland Wells, (R S $31.25).....$65,000

COLUMBIA ST, 91, w s, 25.8x100; Henry S. Elsler to Joseph Bruder, (R S $2.25, mtg $33,500).....40,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,584, w s, 16.2x75.5; Solomon Oppenheimer to Charles S. Guggenheimer, (mtg $10,000).....1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Theodore Coben to Israel Lippmann, all liens.....1

STANTON ST, 35, e s, 25x75; Nathan Kirsh to Rebecca Krengel, (R S $1.25, mtg $19,750).....1

TELLER AV, n w s, 661 ft n e of 169th St, 27.2x93.10x25.4; Dennis F. Ryan to Mary A. Ryan, (R S —).....1

UNION AV, old line, w s, 311.5 ft n of 165th St, runs w 105.x n 135x s 35.8 e —x e 170 to avenue x n —; Elia Meyer to Harry C. Bryan, quitclaim.....1

VALENTINE AV, n e, 92.6 ft e of Transverse Road or 200th St, 25x100; William J. Kavanagh to William Sohmer, (mtg $1,000).....1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 206.10 ft n of Devoe St, 15.11x93.1x15.10x92.8; Franklin J. Bowen to Max Just, mtg $4,000)..1

3D AV, 3,809, w s, 25x100; Henry Meyer to Jurgen H. Lunsmann, (R S $2.25, mtg $16,000).....100

4TH ST, 90 East, 20.6x82; Samuel Bloom and another to Ignatz Hochfelder, (R S 75c, mtg $11,000).....15,250

8TH AV, 2,398, s e corner, 1534 St, 25x100; Robert V. Gardiner to Sofia M. Loebinger, (mtg $34,300).....100

17TH ST, 25 West, 25x1½ block; 18th St, 20 West, 25x1½ block; William C. Holbrook, executor, to Ernest G. Stedman, (R S $12.25, mtg $65,000).....92,000

45TH ST, 156 West, 20x100.5; Annie R. Neeler to May Irwin, (R S $2).....1

52D ST, 46 West, 20x100.4; William R. Wilcox to Minnie K. Young, R. & S...

81ST ST, e s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Emma Condit-Smith to S. J. Silverson.....1

102D ST, 103 West, 25x100.11; Henry D. Sedgwick and others, heirs, to William Buhler, (mtg $14,000, R S $2.50).....100

129TH ST, s a, 335 ft w of 3d Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Silberman to Eva Weitfisch, (R S 75 cents, mtg $15,000).....19,000

162D ST, s s, 170 ft w of Teller Av, 125x115; Peter Daly to Francis Kell, w 2d Meyer

181ST ST, n s, 42.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 85.8x irregular; Catharine Clinton to Sarah T. Loss and others, quitclaim....1

Recorded Leases.

MADISON ST, 319, n w corner of Gouverneur St.; Harris Goldman to Ignatz Kaufman, 3 years.....$780

55TH ST, 148 East; Abraham Siegel to Oscar Hacker, 2¼ years.....1,500

68TH ST, 302 and 304 West, 50x100.5; John F. Cockerill to Edward Klipper, 5 years.....$1,300, 1,500

123D ST, 156 East; S. H. Bleier to Daniel J. Cuykendall, 5½ years.....1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FORBES, James, to Jeanie Dunlop; 131st St, e s, 107.6 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.$7,000

FORBES, James, to Jeanie Dunlop; 131st St, 60 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year.....6,500

LUNEMANN, Jurgen H., and another to Henry Dryer; 2d Av, 3,809, due June 1, 1905.....2,000

McCULLY, Lena, to Robert Rogers; Clinton Av, w s, 25 ft n of Fairmount Place, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,200

STEDMAN, Ernest G., to Miam C. Holbrook, executor, and another; 17th St, 25 West; 18th St, 20 West, 1 year..17,000

WELLS, J. Leland, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue B, n w corner of 17th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEAR, Hettie P., to Victoria Realty Company.....Nom.

COHN, Hugo, to Lena Lewis.....$5,000

HELLMAN, Myer, to Nineteenth Ward Bank, two assignments.....Nom.

JAFFRAY, Robert, executor, to Robert Jaffray, as trustee.....Nom.

TAYLOR, Herbert W., to Lillian Taylor. Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers'-Mortgage Insurance Company, three assignments..41,000

WILSON, Grace, guardian, to Melucine Brose.....3,300

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, a s, 50 ft n of 231st St, 50x68x48.8 x69; Alexander J. Herriott against John Burfeindt and others (action to reform contract;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 153d St, e w corner, 127.9x107.7x irregular; Citizens' Savings Bank against Jacob D. Butler and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

44TH ST, a e, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John H. Rhoades and another, trustees, against Katharina Johnes and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

90TH ST, e s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x100.8; James Carlow against Maggie E. Forster, (action to discontinue encroachment, &c.;) attorneys, Jones & McCormick.

Mechanics' Liens.

48TH ST, 61 West; A. Pardella & Co. against Dr. Brewer, owner; James Fettrectch Son & Co., contractors.....279

11TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Orlando Luccanini against Leopold Wertheim, owner; Antonio Liscalzo, contractor.....20

11TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Cesare Marcelli against Antonio Liscalzo, contractor....22

11TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Antonio Lascari against Antonio Liscalzo, contractor....11

CANAL ST, 97; Michael Foley against Louis Rosenstein, owner; Patrick Gallagan, Jr., contractor.....6

16TH ST, 642 and 644 East; Michael Foley against American Pastry and Manufacturing Company, owners; Patrick Gallagan, Jr., contractor.....4

MADISON AV, 1,715; Louis Peristein against John Doe, owner; John Isquir, contractor.....$25

5TH AV, 325; William J. McDermott against West India Company, owner and contractor.....82

EAST HOUSTON ST, 249; Leibe Zimmerman against Moritz Schwartz, owner and contractor.....60

128TH ST, 246 and 248 West; Frank Closy against J. Walker, owner; Thomas Brady, contractor.....80

PARK AV, 1,323; James Healy against Nathan J. Goldpart, owner; Paul Wilson, owner and contractor.....420

BUILDING CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

5TH AV, e s, 95 ft s of 89th St, 50x127.8; Joseph Hammerschlag, with John C. Umberfield.....120,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV, 638; August F. Fruhling against Lawrence McGrath, Jan. 18, 1902.....$75

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Merchants' and Warehouse Insurance Company of Baltimore. The company, under the insurance law, must deposit $5,000 with tha the Insurance Commissioner before doing business in the State. Capital, $2,000,000.

Altoona Midway Oil Company of Altoona, Penn.; capital, $500,000.

Pure Oil Steamship Company of Philadelphia, to operate steamships for transporting oil; capital, $100,000.

CUBAN CUSTOMS INQUIRY.

Cashier Suspended Pending an Investigation of the Books.

HAVANA, June 7.—Pending an investigation of the books of the Custom House here, Cashier Acosta has been suspended from duty. Officials of the Customs Department decline to state whether or not a fraud has been committed, but the press intimates that irregularities have been discovered and lays stress upon the statement that these alleged irregularities occurred during the American control of the island.

No arrests have been made in connection with the investigation of the Custom House books.

Some Big Salmon.

From The London Globe.

Commenting on the remarkable trio of salmon which has just reached this country from Norway, Mr. H. Ffennell gives the dimensions of three Rhine salmon which were brought to England in 1889, and formed a trio hardly less notable. The three from Norway weigh together 157½ pounds, the biggest turning the scale at 58 pounds and measuring 48¼ inches by 28¼ inches, the next weighing 55½ pounds, and measuring 51 inches by 29 inches, and the third weighing 46 pounds, with a length of 48 inches and a girth of 26 inches. Of the Rhine salmon, the heaviest nearly turned the scale at 55 pounds, and measured 51½ inches by 28 inches. The larger of the two other fish scaled just 4½ ounces under the 50 pounds, measured 47¼ inches in length and 27¼ inches in girth, while the other salmon was 6 ounces under the 50 pounds, and measured 47 inches by 27 inches.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:28
Moon sets	9:42		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:13	Gov. Isl'd 9:41
H. Gate	11:34	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:35	Gov. Isl'd 9:59
H. Gate	11:52	

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda and West Indies	12:30 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	
Lombardia, Naples	
Moltke, Hamburg	9:00 A. M.
Victoria Luise, Hamburg	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	10:00 A. M.

Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	
Manitou, London	9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg and Southampton	10:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	7:00 A. M.
	10:00 A. M.
	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, close here on Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $7 and up to June $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $21 and up to June $28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lusitania, due in New York June $28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan reached Vancouver per steamer Empress of Japan, and were dispatched east June 3 and 4. Due here to-day and to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 8.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg, May 29.
Basil, Barbados, May 27.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 3.
Hudson, Gibraltar, May 23.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 16.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 29.
Toronto, Hull, May 27.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Bovic, Liverpool, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 29.
Lahn, Gibraltar, June 1.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, May 30.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Alliance, Colon, June 3.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, May 28.
Concho, Galveston, June 4.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 3.
Mesaba, London, May 31.
Sardegna, Naples, May 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 31.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Bremen, Bremen, May 31.
Governor, Gibraltar, May 28.
Hilary, Para, May 30.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Colorado, Hull, May 31.
El Dia, New Orleans, June 7.
Patricia, Plymouth, June 2.

Arrived.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LORING PLACE HOUSES, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

Handsome modern three-story brick and stone private dwellings, containing fourteen rooms and two bathrooms; hardwood trim throughout; arranged for one or two families; semi-detached in construction; can be reached by Sixth or Ninth Avenus Elevatsd to Fordham Heights station, or Jerome Avenue trolley to Fordham Heights Road. Only forty-six minutes from Rector Street. Price $11,000. Terms liberal. Write for booklet to WILLIAM M. RYAN, 149 Broadway, N. Y., or visit the houses in Loring Place, near Fordham Road.

WITHIN 500 FEET OF THE NEW

PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT.

Plot, over 4,300 square feet, with substantial five-story and cellar business building, rented, paying over 8 per cent.; 4½ per cent. savings bank mortgage.

PRICE ONLY $36,000.

AMES & CO., 122 West 34th, near Broadway.

120 PAYMENTS.

And You Owe Nothing For your Home. Realty Trust

Wake up! Write us. 60 Liberty St., New York.

BARGAIN.

Bathgate Av., near 178th St.—Seven rooms and bath; laundry in basement; all improvements. Southern Realty Association, 1-3 Union Square, N. Y. City.

Operators, Speculators, Attention.—Greatest bargain desirable city property; two five-story double flats, suitable for store alteration, near 8th Avenus and 116th; executor's sacrifice, $20,750 each, rock bottom, will yield $2,850 rent each. Brokers invited. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

Bargain to quick buyer; brick house, press brick front; ten rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements; 321 West 137th St.; terms to suit. Southern Realty Association, 1-3 Union Square, New York City.

Two 5-story 3-family houses, 25x100; price, $25,500 each; rent, $2,750; easy terms.

3-story dwelling in Bronx, about 6 lots; mtge. $12,000, 4½%; price, $24,000; easy terms; might exchange. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 W. 116th St.

Great Bargain.—Madison Av., near 116th St.; 5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; two stores; rent $3,000; mortgage to suit, 4½%; no reasonable offer refused. Call H. Rawat, 2 East 116th St.

Five-story 7th Av. corner, $50,000; rent $5,300; 5-story single flat West 114th, near Lenox Av., $20,000; 5-story triple flat, 20th St., $42,000, rent $5,000. Boorzobulos, Room 132, 280 Broadway.

A four-story brick apartment, located on 32d St., valued at $12,000, for sale; will exchange for Brooklyn dwelling of like value; no brokers. C. E. Lasher, 73 Liberty St.

5th Av. corner, near 116th St.; must be sold; full lot; all the latest improvements; will exchange for small house in Brooklyn and cash. Call Rawat, 2 East 116th St.

Bargains.—5-story 7th Av store property, $32,000; rent, $3,600; 5-story 8th Av. store property, near 110th, $29,000. Bargehuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Modern double apartment, West 83d, 31x106; asking $40,000; rents $4,600. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St. inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive and picturesque 25 ft. house, 729 St. Nicholas Av., above 145th St., lot 125 ft. deep. Address H. W. Struss, 231 East 42d St.

Hawthorne and Cooper St. | Corner, 100x200, 16-room house and barn at bargain; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8th Av., Corner, below 116th St. | 5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

2d Av., Near 100th St.—5-story flat, with store; must sell immediately; less than $19,000; easy terms; bargain. Wm. T. Patten, 111 Broadway.

Near Lexington Avenue and 120th St., desirable plot, size 88.7x100.11; for sale cheap. VINCENT A. RYAN, 149 Broadway.

$7,000.—Seventh Av., 1,838 and 1,840, (111th,) or separate; underground and "L" stations. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

$4,000 cash will buy five-story double flat West 113th St.; great sacrifice. Owner, advertising office, 1,395 5th Av.

Grand, with L on Lewis St., good paying, small houses; good lot. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

635 East 157th St., 50x100; small honss. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

450 Washington St., 18x68; well rented. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

51 West 91st St., near Central Park.—Four-story brownstone, 18x55x100, extension, $26,000.

We have two or three excellent investment flats for cash customers. Joshua Jones, 162 6th Av.

309 East 116th St.—3-story and basement. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. & Bowery.

Bronx.

REFINEMENT WITHOUT EXPENSIVENESS.

Beautiful up-to-date cottages in a fascinating and cultured community.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
Best express service to and from City Hall in all New York.
WRITE OR CALL,
H. P. WHEELER, 20 East 42d St., New York.

A.—$10 Cash, $5 Monthly.—Building lots, $50 up; near Jerome Av. and St. Joseph's Seminary; agents wanted; 20 per cent. commission paid; new method of assistance by which sales are easily made; salary to competent person; intending buyers can meet Mr. Lawrence Sundays at 2 o'clock, at bureau of information, Grand Central Depot, 42d St. and Park Av. Lots will be shown free. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381-38th.

Beautiful Colonial residence, just completed, all latest improvements; sanitary plumbing, cabinet work, two baths and attic, bath room; separate toilet; seven minutes' walk from Woodlawn station, Harlem Railroad; one minute to trolley car on avenue; grounds 105x228, facing two streets. Inquire on premises, 16th St., White Plains Av., William's Bridge; owner, John Ritter.

BEDFORD PARK.

One of the finest houses at Bedford Park, situated on Mosholu Parkway, corner Decatur St., opposite the Botanical Garden; ten city lots, elegant suburban home, with all city advantages. For price and terms call or address Southern Realty Association, 1-3 Union Square, N. Y. City.

A.—Owing to death of owner, executors will sell large tract of acre property; investment of $40,000 will realize profit of $350,000 by dividing into lots, as can be shown on sales in immediate vicinity; trolley facilities and two stations, Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 384 38th.

Bronx lots $425, balance $5 monthly, near proposed "L" extension, underground, and Port Chester Railroad; trolley passes; houses built to order, $1,900; chance of lifetime. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th St. Open Sunday.

Only three left of the finest two-family houses; all detached; hardwood; full lots; top floor rented; pays all expenses; no assessment; if you think of buying a house, look at these. Owner, premises, 1,984 Anthony Av., near Burnside Av.

A owner of acre property will join with others in forming syndicate to develop and sell some property near city line. Mapped and ready for sale. Address Business, 1,364 Broadway.

7-ROOM HOUSE, $3,100.
Only 3 blocks to "L"; all improvements; very easy terms; monthly plan; unusual bargain. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.; open Sunday.

To let or for sale cheap, 11-room house and barn in good condition; suitable for express business; Morrisania, Bronx. U., Box 1,211 Times, Harlem.

Large store, with two elegant floors; full lot; 1,062 Tremont Av., $8,000; paye 10 per cent.; open Sunday.

Washington Heights.

A.—Owing to death of owner, executors will sell large tract of acre property; investment of $40,000 will realize profit of $350,000 by dividing into lots, as can be shown on sales in immediate vicinity; trolley facilities and two stations, Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381 38th.

A owner of acre property will join with others in forming syndicate to develop and sell some property near city line. Mapped and ready for sale. Addrsss Business, 1,364 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange large, modern 15-room house, steam heat, 1½ acres lawn and garden, near city, value $12,000, for large stock farm near Poughkeepsie or Fishkill. U 1,214 Times, Harlem.

Flats, tenements, private houses, elevator apartments; exchange for farms, lots, or country parcels; bargains for cash. Call or write Laumeister, 150 Nassau St.

CASH BASIS. | Two free and clear Tenements and CASH for A CHOICE piece of Business Property. Owner, Room 48, 15 Cortlandt St.

Real Estate Wanted.

CORNER WANTED

Have buyer for 5-story corner, west side, for $50,000 to $65,000; send full particulars; quick deal. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 West 116th St.

Send your list of houses and flats to let or for sale. We have applicants. Try us! H. B. Holmes & Co., 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn; 7 East 42d St., New York City.

Owners wishing to sell for cash wide, double, or triple flats above 59th, West, call or send par-

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THE MAN WHO IS PARTICULAR about his surroundings—the man who wants a handsome house in a refined and restricted neighborhood at a **price that is right**—is just the one who will appreciate

DITMAS PARK

By far the choicest section of Flatbush. Lying wholly within that exclusive and limited district bounded by Ocean Avenue and the Brighton Beach Railroad, and located between the principal transportation lines, this property is reached direct from Park Row, New York, in 28 minutes via Flatbush Avenue trolley and the Brighton Beach division of the Kings County Elevated Railroad. Stations at Cortelyou Road and Newkirk Avenue.

It comprises a tract of nearly forty acres of surpassing beauty and healthfulness. It has

BEAUTIFUL asphalted streets and avenues.
PARKINGS laid out effectively by a landscape artist.
ALL the conveniences of the city.
NONE of its disadvantages.

POUNDS & DECKER.

Our only office is on the property, Dorchester Road and East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

SEA GATE

Coney Island Point,
New York Harbor.

CLOSING AUCTION SALE,

Saturday, June 21, 1902,

2:30 o'Clock, on Premises, by

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.

Highly Developed and Restricted Sea Shore Residence Park.

700 feet on water front, overlooking Ocean and Narrows. Most desirable site for hotel or club; also about 200 lots.

Sea Gate, at the entrance of New York harbor, fronting upon Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay.

Private steamboat service from Battery, N. Y., to

SEA GATE

Further particulars will be furnished upon application to

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,

203 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

FLATBUSH.—NEAR ELEVATED STATION AND OCEAN AV. 5 MINUTES TO PARK. 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
Exceedingly Beautiful, NEW, COLONIAL HOME to be sacrificed. Must be sold. Never occupied. Bargain.
Most Fashionable section. AMIDST OUR RICHEST RESIDENCES. Beautiful Hall in centre. Wide Piazza. VERY HANDSOME PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND DINING ROOM IN OAK; Parquet Floors. Large Kitchen; Separate Laundry; 4 large bedrooms, with hot and cold water; Tiled bath; ALL LAVISHLY DECORATED; Fine large Lawn; Sewer; COST $8,000. PRICE, $7,350; TERMS, $700 CASH. Balance mortgage or as rent. Can be seen any time.
W. W. VAN VLECK, 1,067 FLATBUSH AV.
Near the Park. Get off car at Lenox Road.

FLATBUSH—SOUTH MIDWOOD.
THE ATTENTION OF PROSPECTIVE HOME PURCHASERS IS CALLED TO ANOTHER ONE OF OUR RARE BARGAINS. WE HAVE THE REPUTATION OF ADVERTISING ONLY SPECIALS, AND THIS IS EQUAL TO ANY WE HAVE EVER HAD: A MOST BEAUTIFUL MODERN SEMI-DETACHED CORNER HOUSE ON 50x100 PLOT, NEAR OCEAN AV., CONVENIENT TO "L" AND ALL TROLLEYS; FULLY AND COMPLETELY DECORATED; BUILT TO SELL FOR $8,750, BUT TO A QUICK PURCHASER WILL SACRIFICE AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND ON MOST ANY TERMS.
CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
FLATBUSH AV., COR. AV. F.
TEL. 331 FLATBUSH.

Ditmas Park and Beverley Square

Elegant detached houses; modern in every detail; at prices from $6,500 to $10,500; hard wood trim throughout; parquet floors; steam heat; best plumbing; you will serve your own best interests by seeing me before buying elsewhere. G. W. EGBERT, owner and builder, 126 East Nineteenth St., Flatbush.

ONLY $1,000 CASH

BUYS NEW 2-STORY HOUSE
on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences; elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Balance can remain on mortgage. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

120 PAYMENTS.

Make Your Rent Pay for a Home. Realty Trust
WRITE US. 60 Liberty St., New York.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn,
for first, second, and third mortgages.

DON'T MISS

seeing the beautiful houses I am offering at HOMECREST. All improvements, with 3 lots, $4,250 and up. Easy payments. Joseph Martin, 21 East 14th St., N. Y.

FLATBUSH.
On East 29th St., bet. Aves. F & G, a beautiful detached 10-room house, with all modern conveniences; must be sold within 30 days, or will be foreclosed. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F. Tel. 331 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH.
On Av. F, near Flatbush Av., we offer a handsome detached corner house, on plot 40x100, for $4,600; this house is now occupied and can be seen at any time. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F. Tel. 331 Flatbush.

LITTLE CHARGE LOANS.

$25 to $25,000; personal or real estate security. GEO. A. CRAIG, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Three-story double flat; paye 12 per cent.; rented $576 a year; price, $4,600; cash, $1,000. Owner, 121 Marion St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

It Is a Surprise to Everybody

Send for our descriptive booklet telling about MORSEMERE PARK and its ideal homes.
Prices within your reach.
Terms to suit your income.
Beautiful building sites.
FREE TICKETS to go and see it.
FREE TRANSPORTATION for one year.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
277 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 1217 Franklin.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Gentleman's Country Place

HALF WAY BETWEEN

Poughkeepsie and New Hamburgh

1½ miles from station at Camelot-on-Hudson;

About 260 acres of land, easily tilled and most productive. Inexhaustible supply of pure spring water; underground galvanized iron-pipe system, frost proof.
HOUSE, Colonial style; modern improvements. Stables 17 stalls, carriage-room, harness-room, man's room and loft. Farmer's house and two tenant houses. Large hay barn; cow barn with 60 stalls and 4 box stalls; two best make round silos, capacity 190 tons each. Two ice-houses filled. Model Dairy (Stone Building). Extensive Poultry Plant for thousands of ducks and chickens. Full line of modern farm implements. Horses, Wagons, Harnesses, etc. Poultry, Jersey Cows. **Half-mile track, second fastest in Dutchess County.** Crops growing.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

9 Pine St. and 532 5th Ave. nr. 44th St., N.Y.City.
OR
F. R. BAIN & CO.,
42 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VALUABLE ISLAND FOR SALE

Situated in Long Island Sound.

in Greenwich Township, Conn.

just south of Bellehaven and only a short distance from the mainland of Portchester, N. Y. The island consists of 30 acres of upland, with an abundance of spring water, fruit and shade trees, and an unsurpassed bathing beach, over 800 feet long.
Over an acre on the mainland will be sold with the Island, giving ample space for a stable and landing facilities.
Electric lights and the Greenwich water-supply can be placed on the island at a very small expense.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,

60 Cedar Street, (9144)

FOR SALE

On the Housatonic River & Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET.
9137

HYDE PARK ON HUDSON.

A BEAUTIFUL CORNER, 97x189, WITH 11-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, GARDEN, FRUIT; FINE VIEW OF THE RIVER; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; PRICE, $4,000; WILL RENT FURNISHED. PARTICULARS OF

A. Peace & Son, 335 Flatbush Av.,

OPPOSITE 7TH.

FARM FOR SALE.
126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000; to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

OWNER, PERMANENTLY ABROAD,
instructs us to sell his fully equipped country seat and farm, 140 acres; ready for occupancy; about hour ont; Central Railway of New Jersey; adjoining large town; full description and photo to intending buyer; price, $25,000; want offer. (Folio 9153.)
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York.
Country Real Estate Exclusively.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, PA.
A lovely home; two hours from Philadelphia; overlooking beautiful Lebanon Valley; modern house, 11 rooms; stable; 10 acres; fruit; small mountain brook; photographs; price, $12,500. (Folio 8918.)
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York.
Country Real Estate Exclusively.

A fine stock farm in Lawis Co., N. Y., in the town of West Turin, 2½ miles from Lyons Falls; contains 400 A.; 190 A. cultivated; excellent house, large tenant house, large barns, and all necessary buildings, 23 in all; conceded to be the richest farm in the county; a big sacrifice at $25,000. W. M. Ostrander, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A valuable farm, cost $7,000, sale for $3,500, to close estate; have seen it and it is a bargain; 135 acres clean and smooth land, running spring, piped water to house and barn, plenty fruit, 20 acres good timber, residence, three barns, &c., short walk to railroad, villages, school, and Post Office; must be sold immediately. Doana & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

Farms for Sale.—Ariss my love and coms away to grand old Cheshire and Prospect Mountain, via new route, N. H. and Waterbury; two hours; frequent trains; good land and buildings; broad verandas; shade, pure water, mountain air, military academy; great bargains; ½ acre to 250. Connecticut Land Company, West Cheshire, Conn.

Bargain.—High and healthy country residence or farm, 20 acres, 35 miles from New York, Erie R. R.; good house, two barns; all kinds fruit; 2 horses, cow, calf, chickens; elegant view, lawns, &c. Sacrifice, $35,000. R. F. Mason, 664 East 135th St.

Hunting preserves, Winter homes, superb residences, beautiful islands, coasts, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; stocked with fish and game; climate perfect, healthy; easy access; railway, telegraph facilities; prepare now for next Winter. W. S. Monteith, 18 Broadway.

Furnished cottage and lot at a bargain; one of the finest sites in Onteora Park, (the Tuxedo of the Catskills.) One and one-half miles from Tannersville, Greene Co.; stages meet every train. Further particulars from Superintendent Fitts, or owner, 415 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ye old country tavern in beautiful Cheshire, Conn.; 14 miles New Haven; good, level road; military academy; house fronts park; stable; Northampton and N. H. and Waterbury trains stop; trolley; price, $3,000. "Infirmity," P Box 205 Times Office.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY

Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Farm Bargains in Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale, 15 acres to 580 acres, from $400 to $10,000. Write for list.
J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—12-room house, wide piazza, stable, fruit, shade trees; about five acres; seventy minutes from city; price, $1,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Farms for sale near Saratoga Springs and Saratoga Lake; under high state of cultivation and well watered; fruit of all kinds. Address O. V. Howland, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Coast of Maine, Ogunquit and Yorkville Plots—Magnificent natural attractions; values steadily increasing; splendid opportunity. W. W. Carpenter, 203 Broadway, New York.

Bargain.—125-acre farm; stock, tools, crops; good buildings; finest water; high land; $2,200; with furniture, $2,500; near large, beautiful village. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

I have some splendid farm bargains for sale and exchange this Spring; writs for particulars. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Sale or Rent.—Store, 3 rooms above; best location; 25 miles from New York. M., Box 19, Pearl River, N. Y.

For Sale—100 Central Iowa farms. Write for list. Geo. H. Gallup, Jefferson, Iowa.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

New Jersey Houses to Let—Furnished.

Beautifully located; free and clear income property; 4 houses adapted for residence, sanitarium, or hotel; 1,200 feet avenue and river front; take farm part payment. Bookhout, 35 Liberty.

Fine estate, 100 acres, Raritan River and trolley frontage—Colonial house, good outbuildings, R. R. stations, New Brunswick or Bound Brook. W. W. Carpenter, 203 Broadway, New York.

Near Somerville.—Farm, 8 or 40 acres; new buildings; improvements; fine location. Room 131, 1 Broadway, New York.

If you desire a pleasant home at a low figure, investigate 361 Claremont Av., Montclair, N. J.; immediate possession. Mrs. Geo. H. Wyckoff.

Englswood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK.
For Sale.—28 elegant and most complete, semi-detached, two-family, brick and stone dwellings; eight rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double floorings throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved, sewered; trees planted; property restricted; Clay Av., between 165th and 166th Sts. Take 3d Av. to 166th St., walk three blocks west. or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station, or West Side L, cross Central Bridge, take 161st St. trolley to Park Av. or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th St. and 3d Av. Builder and owner—ERNEST WENIGMANN.

Greatest bargain in Westchester County; 50 acres, near Oscawana, fine soil, hay, crops, 50 appls trees, plenty pears, plums, peaches, grapes, raspberry bushes; 16-room house; large piazzas, bay windows; beautiful location for Summer boarders; icehouse, workshops, barn, stables, &c.; only $4,500; worth double. Doans & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

For Sale or for Rent.—Farm of about 110 acres, situated on high ground; three miles from Mount Kisco Station, Harlem Railroad, N. Y.; comfortable country house; twelve rooms; shaded lawn; garden of two acres, planted. Full particulars and terms given on application to James E. Banks, 667 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BRONXVILLE LOTS AT STATION; IMPROVEMENTS PAID. NEAREST, BEST, CHEAPEST. THAT'S ALL. OFFENBACH, 97 EAST 116TH ST.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100.

High and dry.
Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulsvard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Bargain.—House and lot in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on nice street and 5 minutes' walk to depot; place; choice neighborhood for private residence. S. B. B., 174 Chambers St., New York.

Yonkers.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

Beautiful up to date Cottages in a fascinating and cultured community.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
Best express service to and from City Hall in all New York.
WRITE OR CALL.
H. P. WHEELER, 20 East 42d St., New York.

For Sale.—Two new first-class houses at bargain; all improvements. Frank Becker, Armour Park, Yonkers.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Island containing 8 acres heavily wooded land and 16 acres land partly under water; can be connected with main land by short bridge. Apply Owner, Room 500, 146 Broadway, Manhattan.

New Rochelle, corner, 155x108; exceptional location; surrounded by mansions; near depot and Sound; sold cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS ON FINEST PART OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, AT THE TURRETS!

Southeast Corner Riverside Drive, At 84th St.

TWENTY MINUTES FROM THE OPERA.

At an annual rental of $2,000.00, $2,300.00, $2,700.00, $3,000.00, and $3,600.00. Ten, sieven, and twelve room suites, with three bathrooms. There are no dark or gloomy rooms at the Turrets, and the maids' rooms DO NOT open into kitchens. Accommodations for butlers and coachmen. Automobiles are maintained by "THE TURRETS" for convenience of tenants.

Suites are now ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at The Turrets, Southeast Corner Eighty-fourth Street and Riverside Drive.

A New Departure.
A Private House—Apartment House
1078 Madison Avenue.
One Apartment on a Floor.
Seven and Eight Rooms, Bath, etc.
In construction and appointments cannot be excelled on the avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.
Rents $1,800 to $2,400.

"HAROLD,"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsoms 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marbia bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents $35 to $50.

"THE TOWERS."

NORTHWEST CORNER CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 94TH STREET. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Homes for Those Accustomed to the Best.
Choice apartments, southerly exposure, eight, nine, and ten rooms; 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms. Construction and appointments cannot be excelled. Rentals, $2,100 to $3,000. Apply on premisee.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK,

118TH-119TH ST., ON MORNINGSIDE AV.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
RENTS $40 TO $55.
4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light, comfortable, and airy rooms; all modern improvements; all night elevator service. Well furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants. Restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent on premises.

8 Rooms, Tiled Bath;

Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointmete privats house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $55, $60.
245 WEST 135TH ST.

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.; six rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator, hall attendance. Janitor on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 16th St.; apartments furnished and unfurnished; five rooms and bath. Paul B. Pugh, owner.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!
Six rooms and bath; all improvements; private halls,
NO. 9 TO NO. 17 WEST 112TH ST.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large, light rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; Carnegie Hill; private block; select house; reduced, $34.00. 115 East 92d St., betw. Park and Lexington Avs.

La Rochelle, Columbus Av., 75th St.—Fireproof, electric lights, gas rangee, elevators, all night service; telephone each apartment; $1,500. Haan's Restaurant in house; call.

Broadway, corner 66th St.—Seven and bath; very reasonable; fine location; near all cars. 126 West 66th St.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Cor. 126th St.
New high-class apartments.
SUITES 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

Attention!—Am intending touring Europe; will sublet my grand parlor (second) floor and cheerful, beautifully furnished rooms, bathroom, and every modern convenience, to responsible party or parties at very moderate rate; desirable, unsurpassed locality. Address "Exclusive," 29 East 9th St.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WILL SUBLET AT LOW RENT IN HOTEL GERARD,
2 ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

To Rent—June 15 to Sept. 15 or longsr, furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath; overlooking garden; elevator service; terme very reasonable. Apply 323 West 83d St., near Riverside Drive.

COOL, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SIX-ROOM APARTMENT. ONE FLIGHT. FOR JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, REASONABLE. 101 WEST 84TH ST.

391 5th Av.—Beautifully furnished studio apartment to rent from June until October; elevator, bath, electric light; privata telephone. Inquire janitor.

Handsome, fully furnished housekeeping apartment, 16th St., near Lexington Av.; rent, $70.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

57th St., 30 East.—Studio No. 4; all conveniences, piano, library; light housekeeping; June to October. Call Sunday and Monday. Reasonable.

Will let beautifully furnished apartment for Summer in "The Martinique," 33d St., near B'way; reasonable. Dr. Moore, 52 E. 31st St.

Central Park West, 381.—Delightfully cool apartment, overlooking Park; parquet floors, electricity, elevator, telephone; very reasonable.

Attractively furnished seven rooms, bath; piano; steam, hot water; near Riverside; $40. Tracy, 2,337 Broadway.

Two rooms and bath, overlooking Park, cool, (Apartment 226,) "San Remo," 74th St., Central Park West.

Elegant furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath; all conveniences; hall service; rent, $75. Baker, 78 West 82d St.

Eight large, airy rooms, gae range, hot water; very moderate for Summer. Fowler, 247 West 135th.

For Summer, seven rooms and bath, furnished, $35 a month. Sage, 2,337 Broadway, 85th St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

MONMOUTH BEACH.
EXCEPTIONAL LOW RENT
on account of lateness of season. I offer a new cottage, new furniture, 14 rooms and 2 baths; also 2 small cottages, fully furnished, at $300 each. Room 23, 165 Broadway, or C. M. Fowler, Monmouth Beach.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; rent furnished; new private residence; 18 rooms; all improvements; piano; large verandas; shaded lawn; 100 feet above tide; 3 minutes to beach, Sandy Hook boat, or train; 1 hour to New York; bargain. Owner, C. H. Lovett, 150 Nassau St.; telephone.

For Rent, Nutley, N. J.—Queen Anne cottage, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; neighborhood refined; golf and country clubs; 45 minutes to New York; $30 per month; yearly lease. Apply to Howard R. Bayne, 67 Wall St., New York.

At Long Branch—Furnished cottage to let, 17 rooms; 11 bedrooms; all improvements; good location; stable; price, $600, Mre. S. Megill, 145 Garfield Av.

Bernardsville, N. J.—Furnished 7-room cottage, stable, chickenhouse; garden made; fine view; good water; ideal Summer place; $300 for the season. Apply Room 132, 111 Broadway.

AVON BY THE SEA, N. J.

Furnished Cottages for rent. Sale Office near Depot. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

At Long Branch, N. J.—For rent, $425, furnished cottage near ocean; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to J. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

For Rent—Nice furnished cottages, near beach, with improvements; boat or rail. Leonard, Leonardo, N. J.

Bradley Beach.—Two cottages, eight and ten furnished rooms, $150 and $200 season. Surf, M. Rue 431 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

45th St., bet. Broadway and 5th Ave., Finely Furnished Dwelling. Will Rent to Private Family at a Nominal Rent to Fall.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Brooklyn.

For the Summer months, furnished 10-room house, in perfect order; excellent location; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; $50 per month. Address C., 112 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

"THE HIGHLANDS"

Apartment House and Hotel Combined!
Home or Hotel, at Tenant's Preference.
Suitce for Housekeeping.
Suites with Hotel service.
Domestic cares banished.
Servant Question eliminated.
Apartments 1 to 14 rooms; 100 tiled baths.
Long-distance Telephone in each Apartment.
Special rates until Oct. 1st, 1902.
Roof Garden, Sun Parlor, Marquees.
Booklet mailed.

91ST STREET & LEXINGTON AVE.

THE GANOGA

35 AND 37 EAST 27TH ST.
NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.
ONE AND TWO ROOM APARTMENTS, with bath, all-night elevator, hotel service, superior restaurant exclusively for tenants.

159 Second Av., Corner 10th St.—New building, elegantly decorated flats of 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, all improvements; elevator service; rents reasonable.

4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21; 807 3d Av., near 49th. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 10 West 42d St.

116th St., 30 and 40 West.—6 light rooms; hot water supply; steam; newly decorated; new carpets; $21.

7th Av., 2,371.—6 rooms, bath, all light; steam heat; hot water; rents reasonable. Apply janitor.

39½ Washington Squsre.—Newly decorated flat, 7 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, $60.

58 East 96th St.—Large, light single flats, seven rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $35, $48.

124th St., 312 East.—Large apartment, six rooms, bath, newly decorated, $25.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments, newly decorated, $16.

Long Island Property to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

At Patchogue—Furnished cottage, nine rooms, piano, one acre land; elegant stream of water; adjoining nice dock; rowboats free; pins shade and fruit; five minutes from hathing, crabbing, fishing, depot, and village; $250 per season. Charles Cochrans, Patchogue, L. I.

Huntington Bay, L. I.—New cottage, beautifully situated on high ground; ten rooms, newly and fully furnished, to let or for sale; modern improvements; fine bathing; new stable; also five-room bungalow if desired, (near by.) R. Selleck, trolley terminal.

To Let Furnished.—Cottsgs, 8 rooms and barn; beautifully situated on Dunton Lake; large grounds, &c.; two minutes' walk from the Great South Bay; terms very reasonable. For particulars address Dr. L. M. Duesseldorf, 392 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Rent—Very desirable house, West Shore Oyster Bay Harbor; directly on water; unsurpassed situation; 14 rooms; bathhouses; room for man; stable, &c.; one mile from station L. I. R. R. Stanton & Hopkins, 31 Nassau St.

Lake Ronkonkoma.—House seven rooms, furnished; garden, fruit, shady lawn, barn; convenient Post Office, store, churches; healthful location; $150 season. Postmaster, Lakegrove, Long Island.

At Patchogue.—Attractively furnished cottage, seven rooms and bath; stable and lawn; on Great South Bay. Price reduced to $225 for season. Owner, 1,976 Madison Av.

Cedarburst Cottage to rent; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; stable; hennery; $550; furnished; 7 rooms

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .71
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .45½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....$4.10
Cotton, middling ..... .09⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05¼
Sugar, granulatsd 4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Bsef, family 16.00
Bsef hams 21.50
Tallow, prime ..... .06¼
Pork, mess..... 18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .09¾
Lard, prime 10.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 21.50
Butter, Western creamsry..... .22¼

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour easy. Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; straights, $3.40@$3.85; clears, $3.20@$3.50; Spring specials, $4.20; patents, $3.50@$3.80; straights, $3@$3.30; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@70½c; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 yellow, 63½c; No. 2 oats, 42¾c; No. 2 white, 45½@46½c; No. 3 white, 45@46½c; No. 2 rye, 58½@59c; fair to choice malting barley, 65@67c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.70; mess pork, per bbl, $17.50@$17.55; lard per 100 lb, $10.22½@$10.25; short ribs, (loose,) $10.10@$10.20; dry salted shoulders, 8@8½c; short clear sides, $10.65; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—A goodly portion of the gain on near months and a slight part of the rise on late months was lost during yesterday morning's short session, with the close barely steady and net 1@7 points lower. The market started off with a steady front, though prices were unchanged to 3 points lower. July sold at 8.77c on the call, or 1 point over the best figure of Friday. This stability was due in good part to a firmer ruling of the English market than expected, prices there being net 1@4 points higher. However, the weekly crop weather review hy Tife Chronicle was more cheering than anticipated, and supporting orders of note were not in evidence. Following the call, room longs of Friday's creation hurriedly sold out, and bear pressure became a factor. July settled back 9 points and August 6 points within a very few minutes. This drop was followed by a sharp rise on covering and light Wall Street buying, but toward the close the whole market agsin listed quite heavily toward the hear side. The weather chsrt gavs little or no rain over the districts where moisture is now quite badly needed, but the forecast indicated showers to fair rains either Saturday night or Sunday, thus to some extent relieving tbe anxiety of the bears. Receipts were light, as predicted, and statistical statements as a whole were bullish. The general trend of sentiment was bearish on the favorable average of crop reports and on the absence of generous public speculation. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 9⅝c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,480 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closs.
June	8.94	8.94	8.01	8.88@8.90
July	8.75	8.77	8.68	8.68@8.69
August	8.49	8.49	8.43	8.43@8.44
September	8.05	8.06	8.00	8.01@8.02
October	7.90	7.92	7.87	7.87@7.88
November	7.83	7.83	7.78	7.82@7.83
December	7.82	7.83	7.79	7.81@7.82
January	7.83	7.85	7.80	7.82@7.83
February	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.83@7.84
March	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86@7.88

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Spot cotton qulet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 600; American, 6,000; receipts, 13,000; American, 13,000; middling upland, 5d; futures opened steady, 3-64d advance; closed steady, 1@4 points net higher; June, 4.56s; June-July, 4.55s; July-August, 4.53b; August-September, 4.46b; September-October, 4.38s; October-November, 4.25s; November-Decemher, 4.22s; December-January, 4.21s; January-February, 4.20s.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Unfavorable weather news was at the hottom of a stronger movement in wheat on Saturday. Continued complaints of a wet harvest came from Southern Kansas and elsewhere, inviting moderate demand from the local trade and more or less active covering hy shorts. The result was an advance of 1c on July and 3c on December, from which moderate reactions occurred before midday under realizing with last prices ⅛@¼c net higher. On the curb a slightly steadier market prevailed, with the 1 o'clock price on July 78⅝c, or ⅜c higher than the regular close. Cables also came in for a good share of speculative attention, especially Paris which closed 20 to 30 points higher(making about 30 points advance in two days, understood to he a result of less favorable crop conditions. Liverpool closed ⅝d higher, being influenced hy the French advance and crop reports from this side. The weather man indicated unsettled prospects in both the North and Southwest wheat belts, although most of the trouhle from wet weather originsted in the Winter wheat belt. Nebraska reported estimates of 45,000,000 bushel crop, against 37,000,000 bushels last year. Northwest receipts were 244 cars, compared with 439 cars a year ago. Ths export trade was naturally rather light, owing to the advance, and consisted of only 12 loads, 7 at outports. The trade here included 5 loads No. 2 hard Winter, and 2 loads Spring. No. 2 red closed 79c elevator, and 79@80c free on board afloat, new crop, according to shipment; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81½c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c, free on board, afloat. Foreign houses bought December wheat early in the day.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75½@76¼c; July, 72@72½c; Rye—No. 1, 57½@58c. Barley—No. 2, 70c; sample, 63@68½c. Corn—July, 63@63¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Wheat—July, 78@78¼c; September, 60¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

DULUTH, June 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅝c; July, 73¼c; September, 77¼c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅝c. Oats—September, 39c. Rye, 56c.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, 76½c; July, 70¼@70½c; September, 69½c; No. 2 hard, 73½@74½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 62c; July, 60¾c; September, 55¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 43¾c; July, 33¾c; September, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 45¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.75@$3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.20; no grade, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Spring bran, prompt, $19.50; stacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@$19; Spring bran, bulk, $18.50; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24.25; coarse Winter bran, $20.50@$23.50; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July.....	78¾	78¾	78 5-16	78⅜
September.....	77	77	76½	76½
December.....	78 5-16	78⅜	77⅝	77⅞
Corn—				
July.....	68	68¼	68	68
September.....	64¼	64¼	64⅛	64¼
December.....	..	..	..	50½
Lard—				
July.....	..	..	..	$10.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July.....	72¼	72½	71 15-16	72¼
September.....	71¼	71½	70⅞	71⅛
December.....	72¼	72⅝	72	72⅝
Corn—				
July.....	63	63⅝	62⅞	63¼
September.....	59	59⅛	58⅝	58⅞
December.....	45	45	44⅜	44⅝
Oats—				
July.....	39⅝	39¾	39⅛	39⅛
September.....	31¼	31⅝	31	31
December.....	31½	31¾	31⅛	31⅛
Lard—				
July.....	$10.25	$10.25	$10.22½	$10.25
September.....	10.27½	10.30	10.25	10.30
Ribs—				
July.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.15	10.17½
September.....	10.10	10.10	10.02½	10.07½
Pork—				
July.....	17.40	17.47½	17.35	17.42½
September.....	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.45

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19; family, $19.25@$10.50; short clear, $18.75@$21.25. BEEF—Mess, $14; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $15@$15.50; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF HAMS, $21@$22. DRESSED BEEF—Beeves, 9¼c; 180 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 9¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 10¾c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 10¼c; 14 lb, 10c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼c. LARD, in 10.65; city lard, $10.10@$10.25; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.85; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound, 8½@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¼c; city lard stearine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, pine, barrels, $2; oil, barrels, $3. Spirits of turpentine, oil, barrels, 49½c, machine-made, barrels, 50c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, $1.02½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2.15@$2.20; K, $2.75@$2.80; M, $3.15@$3.20; N, $3.50; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. W. Chapman has been appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company with headquartera at Pittsburg.

The Boston Board of Maine Underwriters has chosen these officers to serve during the coming year: President—Edmund A. Poole; Vice President—J. B. Brandt; Secretary and Treasurer—George M. Ameldge.

The Germania Life Insurance Company, after an absence of three years from the State of Massachusetts, has applied for readmission to do business in that State.

The Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has named the following committee on cotton insurance forms: J. D. Young, H. E. Rees, C. F. Low, E. S. Wilson, and F. C. Calkins

Secretary Murphy of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, who is engaged in organizing the Ark Fire Insurance Company, with similar capital, states that the new company is likely to be ready to begin underwriting operations about tha first of next month

The Columbian National Life Insurance Company, which is being formed with a capital stock of $200,000 hy William B. Woodridge, New England agent of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York, has been incorporated under a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature, which has just received the signature of Gov. Crane.

Local fire underwriters say that the amount of fire insurance premium receipts for the month of May this year fell considerably below the corresponding month of last year, because such a large proportion of building policies are on a three-year basis as a result of the tariff war of 1898.

Country Board.

PRIVATE FAMILY, THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM PARK HILL STATION, 30 MINUTES' RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL, WILL BOARD A FEW PERSONS DESIRING A HOMELIKE PLACE WITH AIRY ROOMS; SHADY LAWN; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; HOME COOKING; REASONABLE TERMS; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. TELEPHONE NO. 205 C YONKERS. 35 LUDLOW ST., YONKERS.

PLEASANT HILLS FARM.—Delightful mountain air; shade trees; verandas; fresh fruit, eggs, and vegetables on farm; library; piano; bathroom; terms $5 to $8. Address Mrs. L. H. Strongman, Loyd, N. Y., or write for reference to H. A. Strongman, 1,325 Park Av., New York City.

MAPLE HOME FARM.—15 minutes from trolley to New Paltz and Poughkeepsie; shade trees; large, airy rooms; verandas; fresh fruit, butter, eggs, and vegetables on farm; terms $5 to $8. Addrsss Mrs. G. A. Bennett, Loyd, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.—Farm, heautifully situated; 11-room house and barn; 4 acres well stocked with small fruit; elegant well and city water; price, $5,000; $2,000 cash. For further particulars address Mrs. J. D. Bouton, Box 183.

THE OVERLOOK, Marlborough-on-Hudson.—Those desiring neat, clean Summer homs, near city, all modern conveniences, sanitary plumbing, our own fruits, vegetables, and eggs; reasonable rates, $7 to $9, circulars. Address W. R. Grelner.

THE PINES and Cottages, Hempstead, near Garden City; always open; select; sanitary; privats baths, elsotric lights; pure artesian well water; tennis, acres shady lawn; trolley to city and seashcre; moderate terms. Booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED—On Bluehill Bay; very pleasant, healthy location; plenty green vegetsbles, fresh eggs, fish, clams, &c.; boating. For further particulars address ELIZA BAKER, North Brooklin, Me.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—Idesl place to rest; 1½ milee from station; 200 feet higher; modern conveniences; 25 acres; milk, cream, butter, fruits, vegetables from farm; $9-$12.50 weekly. Address Nina M. Knauff.

Private family wishes limited numher of hoardsrs, adults preferred; house centrally located; heautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; references exchanged. Daly Cottage, Central Av, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Private family, first seagon at Glenwood-on-Hudson, desire a few boarders at newly painted and renovated country house with grounds; 38 minutes from New York; hathing, fishing. 60 Glenwood Av., Yonkers.

A few adults can be accommodated for season; beautiful cool shady place; large piazzs; good roads; 25 miles from city; 6 minuts from station; excellent table. R. Ramsey, Pearl River, N. Y.

Villavista, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.—Magnificent surroundings; lsrge, shady grounds; verandas; superior accommodations; all amusements; good table and transportation; reasonable; circular on application.

Overlook—Private residence, suhurbs of villsge; high elevation; large lawn, verandas; cool, quiet; dry air; Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours; $6 to $9. Mrs. C. J. Smith, Millerton, Duchess Co., N. Y.

THE VALLEY, INN, STAATSBURG, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms, shady lawn, piazza, piano, fine drives, golf links, stabling; 5 minntes from N. Y. C station; 2 hours from city; terms, $7 to $10 weekly. T. Broadfield.

Orchard Park Place, Lefever Falls P. O., N. Y., Rosendale Station, W. R. V. R. R.—Vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, fresh from farm; table unsurpassed; delightful location. Circular and terms on application. H. A. Davis.

Ludlow-on-Hudson, N. Y., half hour from 42d St. —House, newly furnished; all improvements; well located; excellent view of river and Palisades; superior table; 10 minutes from depot, 314 Riverdale Av.

Rockview, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Beautiful scenery; high elevation; healthy location; excellent table; airy rooms; large, shady lawn; good roads; circulars on application. Albert Knapp.

Health and Comfort.—Three, four adults can be accommodated first-class board, well-furnished rooms, bath, &c.; rates reasonable; private family; no other boarders. Box 89, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Hohby Villa.—Farmhouse; elevation, 2,500 feet; Post Office and churches near by; excellent table; daily mail; piano; beautiful walks and drives; terms, $5, $8. M. E. Hohby, Devine'e Corners, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Private family wishes limited number of boarders, adults preferred; house centrally located; beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; references exchanged. Daly Cottags, Cantral Ave, Far Rockaway.

Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large outing parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats. Henry C. Brunner, owner and prop.

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Smith House, Cornwall-on-Hudson.—Family home for the Summer; large, airy rooms; excellent table; heautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing, and fishing; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

Bensonhurst—Nicely furnished rooms; superior accommodations; one minute from seashore and park; private family. Bay 32d St. and Cropsey Av.

Accommodations for family of adults; 5 hedrooms and hath; ocean front; tennis and croquet; Point Pleasant, N. J. J. B., 180 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

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Wanted—A few select boarders; no children or invalids takcn; everything first-class; terms, $7. Address Harry P. Van Wagener, M. D., West Hurley, Uister Conuty, N. Y.

SUMMER HOME FOR BOYS.—Shady grounds; 25-acre farm; fruit, milk, eggs; free outdoor life under watchful care; New York 17 miles; a visit invited. James Christie, Tenafly, N. J.

Bensonhurst, 42 Bay 28th St., between Benson Av. and 86th St.—Convenient to all car lines; one block from water; board excellent; all improvements.

Bensonhurst.—Large rooms, excellent table; adults; near cars and water. McMahon, 150 Bay 29th St., Bensonhurst.

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Mt. Kisco N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and verands; farm products; homelika. Mrs. Martha Fish.

Airy rooms; pleasant home; beautifully shaded avenue; convenient railroads; references. 96 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Pleasant View, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.; beautiful family home; bath; large rooms; excellent table. Mrs. A. Carpenter.

Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; bath; all improvements; fishing, bathing, boating. W. H. Decker, Brnynswick, Ulster Co.

New Rochelle.—30 minutes out; pleasant accommodations; large, shady grounds; convenient to station. 427 Main St.

The Ivanhoe, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Select Summer home; capacity, 60; telephone. Mrs. E. J. Lydecker.

Maple Lawn House.—Select Summer home; excellent table; beautifully located. Mrs. E. B. Banes Cary, Suffern, N. Y.

Wallkill Hotel, Montgomery, Orange Co.—Elegant location, beautiful drives, &c.; boating, bathing, and fishing. D. A. Shafer.

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Boarders wanted, on a farm; shady, cool, healthy place; terms, $4 per week. H. D. Rowell, Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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Board at farm house; pleasant part of Ulster County; easy access to Poughkeepsie, Lake Mohonk and other places of interest; modern house, bathroom; shady lawn, and good table; trolley line and Post Office 2 minutes' walk from house; terms on application. S. P. Champlin, Loyd, N. Y.

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Excellsnt table for gentlemen; own vegetahles. Thos. Brown, Boulevard, South Beach, S. I.

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Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

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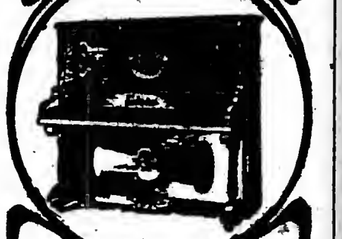
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"What is home without a piano?" —Wise.

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50 Pianos at Auction

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Small Uprights—Leading Makers—for Summer Cottages. Also a number of slightly used BRIGGS PIANOS fully warranted, at reduced prices, cash or installments.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

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Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. F. HOWARD, 10 John St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

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Complete electric light plants for country homes. complete charging plants for automobilists. Write for leaflet. J. Compron, 848 9th Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

E. Simmons & Co., auctioneers, sell Monday and avery day following during ths week, imported and domestic cigars, 219 Bowery, 10 A. M. daily.

Public Pound, 186th St., June 10th, 10 A. M., bay mare, harness, and wagon. Wiegel, Poundmaster.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, third floor,
N

MASTERSON LAMENTS LOSS OF HIS PISTOL

Was Confiscated, but He Hopes to Get It Back at Auction Sale.

Ex-Marshal and Three Westerners, Gamblers, Held on Misdemeanor Charge—Mr. Snow's Indignation.

"Bat" William B. Masterson, in his own parlance, is "sore." His forty-five calibre pistol which he has carried since the strenuous days of his young manhood has been confiscated.

"It's like losing all I have," said "Bat" yesterday. "It is like my life, for it has often saved my life, and they took it away from me. Property confiscated by the police I understand is auctioned off, and there will be some one there to get that gun for me if it costs many stacks of blues to do it."

Masterson, J. C. Sanders, James Sullivan, and A. P. Frank, who were arrested on Friday on the charge that they were running a "brace" faro game, by which they were alleged to have swindled George A. Snow, high in the councils of the Mormon Church, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court. Henry Goldsmith was present as counsel for Masterson.

Detective Sergeants Tinker and Gargan asked that a short affidavit be made charging the men with having swindled Mr. Snow out of $28,000. The Magistrate asked where the complainant was. The detectives replied that he was at the Waldorf-Astoria. Magistrate Crane said that the men could not be held under any such charge. The detectives had said that the alleged crime had been committed in Chicago, but had no evidence to show that their Chicago story was true. The detectives then asked that the men be held for misdemeanor.

"When you arrested them, did you find any gambling paraphernalia?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, a great deal in the room at 107 West Sixty-ninth Street."

Magistrate Crane then allowed an affidavit to be made charging the prisoners with aiding and abetting in gambling games and inducing men to go to their rooms to play games of chance. On this charge they were held in $500 bail. Masterson and Sanders furnishing bail. The two other prisoners were remanded to the Tombs until to-morrow morning, when they will be further examined.

Before Masterson was released an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was brought against him, and he was fined $10. This he paid gladly, and then his face fell. His revolver was not returned to him. He leaned over to his counsel and said that he must have "that gun." Mr. Goldsmith asked the court to return to his client the weapon, but Magistrate Crane announced that it was forfeited.

Outside of the court Masterson bewailed his loss. He refused to say whether the pistol was the one which he is alleged to have killed twenty-eight men in the line of his duty as Marshal in Western mining camps, but admitted that he had owned it since 1877. The weapon when seen at Police Headquarters had no notches on the handle, but it is since 1877 that "Bat" Masterson is said to have sent twenty-eight reckless characters to their long sleep while wearing their boots.

Masterson reiterated the story he told Friday night after his arrest that he had not been near the place raided, but had been on the corner having his shoes shined when he was placed under arrest.

The story told at Police Headquarters differs materially from that of the prisoners, and even the detectives do not exactly agree in their statements. One detective says Masterson was arrested in the room where the others were caught with the gambling implements, while another thinks Masterson may have been arrested near the house while acting as a lookout. The detective Sergeants, however, agree that Masterson has been one of the gang playing a brace game from Hot Springs to New York, and they add that many have been fleeced, including a United States Senator. They say the men were shadowed through information given them by Mr. Snow of Utah.

Mr. Snow was seen by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was highly indignant that his name had found its way into print, and declared that he had been slandered.

"Did you complain to the police?" was asked.

"Does my name appear in the court proceedings?" asked Mr. Snow in answer.

"Is it true as the police state that you drove from the room with the prisoners to the Waldorf-Astoria that the officers might have a look at them?"

"I was not there. My name does not appear in the proceedings, and I have been badly used in the published accounts."

"Will you appear as a complainant?"

"No."

"Were you swindled by these men in Chicago, as the police say you informed them you were?"

"Pshaw!"

And Mr. Snow walked away to signify that the interview was at an end.

ELECTRIC ELEVATED ACCIDENT.

No Fire Inside of the Car—Manhattan Officials Are Investigating.

The accident on the Third Avenue branch of the Elevated Railway at Eighty-ninth Street Friday evening, due to the blowing out of a fuse on the fourth car of an electric train bound north, by which several persons were injured, is under critical investigation by officials of the company, among others J. S. Doyle, its electrical expert. One of them said yesterday:

"The account in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning of what happened is practically correct according to the report sent in by Superintendent Smith, which is in the hands of our claim agent, Thomas Gerehart. One mistake was made, however. There was no fire in the car and there could have been none as its floor was protected by asbestos. It is true one passenger, Joseph Letteralli, was burned about the head, but he was looking out of a window of the car and caught the flash. The others were injured in a panic that, while natural, was not warranted.

"It is hardly necessary to say that our best men are investigating the accident and that a full technical report of it will be handed in as soon as possible, probably on Monday. The company, of course, in installing the electric trains and equipment was extremely careful to guard against accidents. This one will have its fullest attention, and measures will be taken against a repetition of it. If it were possible the public would be advised in case of a blow out that there is absolutely no danger, except from a panic, as fire from a fuse cannot get into a car."

UNKNOWN HEIRS' FORTUNE.

The Sum of $142,000 Left by Charles Hill in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 7.—A fortune of $142,000 in cash awaits the heirs of an old man who passed under the name of Charles Hill and who died at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

About three weeks ago the man, who was between seventy-five and eighty years old, applied at the hospital for accommodations. He was taken in and paid for all the services rendered. When it was found that he could not recover he was asked to tell the names of his relatives in order that they might be notified. He replied that he had not a relative on earth. He died and was buried. In his clothing was found $2,000 in currency. Further investigation by the Public Administrator disclosed a key to a private box at the Union Bank of Savings. The box has just been opened, and in it were found several large packages of currency, aggregating $140,000.

The old man had lived here seven years in a modest sort of way at lodging housee and restaurants, but had no intimates.

AMERICAN GOODS IN GERMANY.

Imports on the Increase Despite the Existing Trade Depression, According to Consular Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Interesting information with regard to the increase of the trade of the United States with Germany is given in the volume of Commercial Relations, which the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department now has in press. According to the report of Consular officers of the United States in Germany, the imports of American goods are advancing despite the existing trade depression. The following is taken from the Commercial Relations:

"Our furniture is popular in Germany, particularly that meant for office use. Our chairs and desks, says Consul E. A. Man of Breslau are kept in stock by the dealers in that city. Other officers mention the same articles, but Consul E. H. Ozmun of Stuttgart notes that the competition of German aricles copied after American patterns is making inroads into what would otherwise be a splendid market for our goods. Consul H. W. Harris of Mannheim says that while eighteen months ago our office furniture had the field almost wholly to itself, to-day rolltop desks, file cases, bookkeepers' desks, typewriters' desks, and other office furniture of American design, but of German make, are sharing the market. The same, he says, is true of bath tubs and other sanitary appliances. The American bath tub has been so nearly copied that an ordinary observer cannot distinguish between the native and the imported article. German shoes for both sexes are now for sale in Mannheim, shaped, lined, stitched, marked, numbered, and put into boxes in almost exact imitation of the American shoe. Our lathes and planes are also closely copied. Nevertheless, our goods are making their way.

"There has been a decided increase in the quantity of American articles appearing in the shops of Aix-la-Chapelle during the past year, says Consul F. M. Brundage. The city is using our machinery in improving and enlarging the waterworks. Our cash registers, hardware, crackers, tools, &c., are imported, as well as draught horses. The old palace of Charlemagne is being renovated with pine from Georgia. Our agricultural apparatus, woodworking machinery, tools, locks, oil stoves, ink and canned goods are noted by Consul Man as advancing in importance, though, he says, they seem to be gaining the trade through their merits only, as it is not evident that any special advertising of them is done. Consul General C. L. Cole says that there is an agency for an American steam automobile in Dresden; the vehicle attracts attention by its graceful build and noiseless movement, and those that have been sold have given satisfaction. Our iceboxes and novelties in household articles are especially liked, and there would be a larger market for the latter, says Consul Ozmun, if it were possible to obtain a steady supply. The imitations of our hardware and farming machinery are not as popular as the originals, which push themselves into every locality. A well-known American harvesting machine company has recently established a general agency in Mannheim, and the prospects for trade are good.

"The ability of American shoe manufacturers to place their wares in the Continental markets is past the experimental stage, and nearly every European capital, and many of the smaller cities, now have one or more shoe stores stocked with a large percentage of United States goods. The possibilities in the cheaper grades, Consul Harris thinks, offer the greatest opportunity for future development, the better class of goods being now fairly well introduced. If the American producer could send his goods direct, instead of through the unnecessary and expensive trade channels of jobber and retailer, it would greatly enhance our trade, and would also allow the manufacturer to study the peculiar local requirements to better advantage.

"Most varieties of American canned fruits," says Consul J. White of Hanover, "are preferred to the native products. California plums last year supplanted the Bosnian and Servian products, which had formerly held the market in Magdeburg, according to Consul M. J. Baehr. The California plum was of better quality, and cheaper. Dried California pears, well packed in cases, were imported in great quantities and sold at comparatively low prices. The demand for our pears is constantly increasing, to the detriment of the trade in Italian fruit. American apples were also imported in large quantities.

"Consul Ozmun says that American goods are imported to be used as samples, and copied; it is thought they can be made cheaper in Germany than in the United States, owing partly to the difficulty of doing business in small quantities with the American exporters. He also thinks there is an exceptional opportunity to sell cut glassware of United States make, both expensive and inexpensive articles. One of the largest local dealers recently informed the Consul that he had bought, some time previously, a lot of fine American cut glassware from a dealer in Hamburg. Not only had it been speedily disposed of, but there were demands for more. 'It is astonishing,' remarks Consul G. E. Baldwin of Nuremberg, 'how many American goods of every description are to be found now in German cities.'"

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Figures Showing the Commanding Position Now Held by This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The commanding position of the United States in the production and manufacture of iron and steel is illustrated by some figures published in The London Commercial Intelligence, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The world's total product of pig iron in 1901, says the paper, amounted to 40,408,000 tons, of which the United States contributed 15,878,000 tons; the United Kingdom 7,750,000 tons; Germany, 7,065,000 tons; Russia, 3,100,000 tons; France, 2,362,000 tons, and the remainder of the world 3,055,000 tons. Comparing the product of 1901 with that of the annual average for the five-year period 1866-70, it will be seen that the United States has increased its iron output far more rapidly than any other nation, the figures being: United States, from 1,464,000 tons to 15,878,000 tons, an increase of 985 per cent.; United Kingdom, from 5,133,000 tons to 7,750,000 tons, an increase of 51 per cent.; Germany, from 1,226,000 tons to 7,063,000 tons, an increase of 525 per cent.; and the entire world, exclusive of the countries mentioned, from 2,710,000 tons to 9,117,000 tons, an increase of 236 per cent.

An even more noticeable feature of this growth pointed out by the authority from which these figures are quoted is the steady and enormous growth of the proportion of the world's product supplied by the United States and the equally rapid decadence in the position held by Great Britain. Thirty-five years ago the United Kingdom produced practically one-half of the world's pig iron, while the United States produced less than one-seventh of the total; whereas, in 1901, the United States stood first in its proportion of the total, contributing practically four-tenths, as against less than two-tenths by the United Kingdom and about the same share by Germany.

In the five-year period 1866-70 the world's per capita consumption of pig iron was 17 pounds; in 1901 it was 57 pounds, while in the latter year the United States consumed 455 pounds per capita and the United Kingdom 350 pounds per capita.

The effect of this remarkable increase in the production of iron in the United States has been strongly marked in its relation to American foreign commerce. Imports of iron and steel manufactures in 1882 amounted to $67,976,837 and formed 9.3 per cent. of the total imports; in 1901 they had fallen to $17,874,789, and formed but 2.2 per cent. of the total imports. On the other hand, American exports of iron and steel manufactures have grown from $20,748,206 in 1882 to $117,319,320 in 1901. They formed in 1882 about 3 per cent. of the total exports and 15 per cent. of the manufactures exported; while in 1901 they formed 8 per cent. of the total exports and 28 per cent. of the manufactures exported.

CITY SUITS AGAINST METROPOLITAN ROAD

Fourteen Actions for Violations of the "Car-Ahead" Ordinance.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby Says H. H. Vreeland Did Not Acknowledge His Letter Notifying Him of the Steady Stream of Complaints.

Fourteen suits to recover penalties from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company under the provisions of the "Car-Ahead" ordinance have been begun by Arthur F. Cosby, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties. In four of these the complaining witnesses are women. While Mr. Cosby would not permit the publication of the names of the complainants at this time, he allowed a NEW YORK TIMES reporter to read all the complaints.

In nearly every case the person alleging a violation of the ordinance by the street railway company is prominent in commercial or professional life, and all display inteligence, as embodied in many of the complaints are the numbers of the cars, motormen, and conductors, and the names and addresses of witnesses.

Mr. Cosby is confident of success in many of the suits, and in each case where the Metropolitan Company is defeated that corporation will have to pay a penalty of $100, and all the money recovered goes into the City Treasury.

"The ordinance was signed May 7," said Mr. Cosby, "and two days later complaints were addressed to the Mayor or Corporation Council. Scarcely a day has passed since that time that one or more complaints have not reached here. At the outset we were disposed to be lenient, especially after Mr. Root, an official of the company, came here with a member of the legal department and promised a strict observance of the ordinance.

"No penalty can be recovered where passengers are sent to a car ahead in the event of an accident. I know that cars do get disabled occasionally, but I was surprised to be informed by one of the gentlemen that 15 per cent. of all the cars are disabled electrically daily. I am not prepared to accept that statement as correct. The company promised to place signs on the dashboards of all cars that were intended to be run into the barns, but evidently the promise has not been kept, for a majority of the complaints refer to the running in of care to barns at Fiftieth Street on two or three of the lines.

"Three weeks ago I addressed a letter to H. H. Vreeland, calling his attention to the steady arrival of complaints, and notifying him that suits would be begun if violations continued. Thus far he has not even acknowledged the receipt of my letter, but I have been informed that he turned it over to the company's legal department.

"The fourteen suits already begun are returnable on June 11, 12, and 13 respectively, as follows: In the Second, Sixth, and Tenth District Courts on Wednesday next, in the Third and Seventh on Thursday and in the Ninth on Friday.

"I have no idea just what defense the company will set up, but I am pleased with the intelligence displayed by the complaining witnesses in taking the precaution to fix the time and locality of the violation, with the numbers of the cars and crews, and the names of witnesses.

"Many other suits will be begun without delay, and I guess that, when the Metropolitan Company has paid the city a few thousand dollars its officials will decide to live up to the ordinance."

One lady writes that she boarded a car marked Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to go to Harlem, but was ordered to the car ahead at Eighty-sixth Street. When she protested Conductor 1,223, she says, was very impolite, told her to sue the company, and that it was enough for her to know that the car was going no further.

A gentleman asserts he boarded a southbound Broadway car at Twenty-third Street and was ordered out at the crossover at Thirteenth Street to the car ahead.

Another gentleman complains that not feeling very well on May 11, a chilly day, he allowed several open cars to pass him at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue and finally boarded a closed car south bound. It carried Brooklyn Bridge signs, but when Thirty-fourth Street was reached he was ordered off the car ahead, an open one, and as a result contracted a very severe cold.

A lawyer, living in the Bronx, was ordered out of a closed car at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street and forced into an open car ahead, in which he could not get a seat, but he did catch cold.

Another gentleman says that at an early hour of the morning of May 11, about 2 o'clock, he was in Car 1,574 of the Sixth Avenue line, carrying South Ferry signs. After riding a few blocks the order "car ahead" was given at the Fiftieth Street depot. He and four others declined to obey, so the car was switched into the barn and the lights turned out. They remained in the dark a few minutes, and, being tired, the five passengers walked to the avenue and boarded another car.

Other complaints show that it is customary to order passengers to the car ahead at Lexington Avenue on the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town line; at Sixty-fifth Street, on Third Avenue; at Fiftieth Street, on the Sixth Avenue, Broadway, and Eighth Avenue lines; at Thirty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, on the Madison Avenue lines.

In all Mr. Cosby has about thirty complaints upon which to act.

SILVER SPADE BEGAN WORK.

Presented to President Swanstrom of Brooklyn Starting the Third Avenue Improvements.

The beginning yesterday afternoon of the work of widening and asphalting Third Avenue from Sixtieth Street to the shore of New York Bay, at Fort Hamilton, was made the occasion of a festival by the residents of Bay Ridge.

A meeting was held in a field at Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, where there was speechmaking by Borough President Swanstrom, David Porter, President of the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Citizens' Association; Superintendent of Public Works William C. Redfield and Park Commissioner Young.

Mr. Swanstrom was presented with a silver spade, with which he formally began the work of improving the avenue by turning over some of the earth in the street. While he was digging with the silver spade the garrison band from Fort Hamilton played and the crowd cheered. The spade bore the following inscription:

> Presented to Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom by the Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton in commemoration of the improvement of Third Avenue.

At the conclusion of the day's exercises Frederick Cocheu entertained about 250 at the Ridge Club.

NEW FIRE DIVISION CREATED.

John J. Cashman Made Deputy Chief for Territory North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

An order was promulgated by Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday afternoon, creating a new fire division to be known as the Fourth Division of the Boronghe of Manhattan and the Bronx. John J. Cashman, who since 1898 has been an acting Deputy Chief, is appointed a Deputy Chief, and hae been assigned to the command of the division.

The creation of a fourth division has long been contemplated owing to the fact that the Deputy Chief of the Third Division, whose headquarters are on Fifty-eighth Street, and whose territory has heretofore extended from Fifty-eighth Street to Yonkers, has found it almost impossible to answer fires of two alarms and more, coming from the northernmost part of his territory, and reach the scene of the fire in time to be of much assistance. The new division, which will take in the territory north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will thus greatly simplify matters, giving each commander a chance to keep in touch with fires in every part of his district.

Deputy Chief Cashman, the commander of the new division, has been in the department since it was made a paid organization. He has held successively all the positions up to his present one, and during his long career he has never had a single complaint lodged against him.

INJUNCTION IS INDISPENSABLE.

Man's Rights Protected by It, the Declaration of Judge Jenkins of the Federal Court.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The writ of injunction is indispensable to protect man's rights, said Judge Jenkins of the Federal Court of Appeals in a lecture to the John Marshall Law School last night. He said:

"A great many people have become fearful that the Government of this country is to be carried on by the courts through writs of injunction. Because that writ has been applied to certain matters which have affected the public generally that fear has grown up, and yet the principle which the courts have declared, and which they have sought to enforce, is as old as equity, is as certain as equity itself, is as clear in principle as any principle of the law, and is simply applied to modern conditions which have grown with the growth of the country beyond all thought of the people when this writ of injunction was first issued.

"This principle of recent years has come about generally in regard to strikes. Men may rave about it as they please, but the world cannot get along without it, and man's rights of property and his personal rights cannot be protected without it."

GIRL HURT BY A SIGNAL LEVER.

She Telegraphed for Aid and Then Lost Consciousness.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., June 7.—Miss M. Walthery of this place, who was temporarily in charge of the telegraph and switching station at Hillsdale, was severely injured yesterday evening while shifting one of the heavy iron levers that operate the semaphore signals above the station.

The Haverstraw express was just due and Mise Walthery was about to pull down the lever to signal the engineer that the track was clear, when the lever sprang back with full force and struck her a violent blow in the chest. Miss Walthery was just able to telegraph for assistance and then fell back unconscious.

She was brought to her home near Ridgewood, where her parents conduct a farm. Her injuries are severe, but, it is believed, not dangerous. She is twenty-one years old.

STATION AGENT MISSING.

Railroad Officials Say He Took Cash and Checks with Him.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., June 7.—Search is being made for John Walker, who was station agent of the Long Island Railroad Company at Hyde Park. Walker left the station on Tuesday night and boarded a train for Long Island City. He left the doors of the station and the express office wide open, and the place was found unprotected by persons who went there Wednesday morning to take trains.

Walker took with him, the railroad officials say, about $200 in cash and checks. It is said he visited a store at Vernon Avenue and Third Street, Long Island City, and bought a suit of clothes, giving a check payable to the Long Island Railroad Company. Walker boarded at Miller's Hotel, in Hyde Park. The railroad company will lose nothing, as he was under bonds.

LEGAL NOTES.

A STRANGE VERDICT.—A case showing the remarkable idiosyncrasies sometimes indulged in by juries was lately before the Appellate Division for argument. Elizabeth Conrey had sued the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries. After the trial the jury rendered the following verdict: "The jury say they find a verdict for the defendant, with recommendation to the court to award plaintiff $300 as a compensation for her losses." Justice Clarke, who tried the case, declined to accept the paper as a verdict. He said it was impossible to determine what the jury intended, and told them the court had no jurisdiction in the way of mercy, and could not give a plaintiff a sum of money by way of solatium. "I can't judge by this paper," he continued, "whether the latter part of the recommendation may not have induced some of you gentlemen to come to a decision. It is a mistrial, and you are discharged from the case with the astonishment of the court at the extraordinary paper which has been handed in." The Metropolitan Street Railway Company contended that the verdict in its favor should have been entered, and the recommendation to the court disregarded as mere surplusage. Lord Coke is cited as authority for the proposition "that if a jury give a verdict on the whole issue and more, that which is more is surplusage and should not arrest judgment." The plaintiff argued that the trial court was right in deciding that the jury's action had occasioned a mistrial. In support of this claim a case was cited where in an action for freight and demurrage a verdict "we find for the plaintiff and are of the opinion that the plaintiff has already received out of the property of the defendant payment in full for the amount of freight which he is entitled," was set aside for uncertainty. The appellate tribunal reserved its decision.

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UNGUARDED EXCAVATIONS.—Mary Murphy, fourteen years old, while on her way to school, fell into an unguarded excavation in the sidewalk in front of a building in course of erection at Oak and Oliver Streets. A pool of slush and water was just in front of the excavation, but between the pool and the hole was a strip of dry, uneven dirt about a foot wide, and it was while passing over this strip that the little girl slipped and fell. She could have passed along on the opposite side of the street, and not to do so, Louis Perlstein, the owner of the premises, contended in a suit for damages brought against him, was evidence of contributory negligence on her part. This contention is overruled by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The defendant, the court says, by Justice Hatch, was obliged when he made the excavation to take proper precautions in protecting persons traveling upon the street, and to guard the excavation in such a manner as to reasonably insure the safety of passers-by. The court does not think it was contributory negligence for the plaintiff to attempt to pass on the side of the street where the excavation was. "Its dangerous condition," saye Justice Hatch, "was not eo apparent as to authorize the court to say that it was negligence for a person to pass over it; on the contrary, the jury were authorized to find that a person exercising reasonable care might pase over the piace with safety; consequently the plaintiff could not be charged as matter of law with contributory negligence in making use of this walk under its exieting conditions." The question, therefore, was one of fact for the jury to pass upon. The judgment for the plaintiff is, however, reversed because of a technical error in the charge to the jury.

BALTIMORE GETS THE MASSARANTI COLLECTION

Roman Papers Acknowledge Sale of the Art Treasures.

Henry Walters of Baltimore the Buyer —Italian Deputies Discuss Bill Against Export of Art Works.

The news of the sale of the great collection of sculptures, paintings, and works of industrial art, ancient and mediaeval, made by Mgr. Marcello Massaranti, was known in America before it was in Rome, but from an interview with the buyer, Mr. Henry Walters of Baltimore, The Sun of that city gathered that the negotiations were not complete. Now the Roman papers acknowledge the sale and place the sum at the figure given by THE NEW YORK TIMES, namely, $1,000,000, or, to be more exact, 5,000,000 lire.

L'Italie, a paper published in French at Rome, was still ignorant of the name of the purchaser on May 20, for in announcing the sale it says: "Revd. Marcello Massaranti, the well-known collector of art objects, has just sold his gallery to a very rich American who desires to preserve his incognito. At Rome people are very curious to know the name of this very rich American."

The next day it gave the titles of some of the works of art which Don Marcello Massaranti, as THE NEW YORK TIMES stated, had presented to the museums of Rome in return for permission to sell his gallery to a purchaser who would take it from Italy. They comprise a "Saint George and the Dragon" by Pordenone, the portrait of the sculptor Bernini, whose lively works are seen about Rome, painted by the old French painter Philippe de Champaigne; a portrait of himself by Rafaello Santi d'Urbino, and a bronze bust of Lucius Cornelius Priscus having a very important inscription. In addition the seller made a gift of 40,000 lire to the State for the museum fund. Export duties will amount to a further sum of 40,000 lire, about $8,000.

In a subsequent issue L'Italie announces in leaded type: "We have already announced that the Minister of Public Instruction had given his 'nulla osta' (no objection) to the exportation of the collection belonging to Don Marcello Massaranti Ordelaffi. We have just learned that the collection has been purchased by Mr. Henry Walters of Baltimore for 5,000,000f., and that a steamship has been chartered to transport it to America."

As these dates are subsequent to the issue of The Baltimore Sun in which Mr. Henry Walters stated that his agent was in negotiation with Don Marcello for the gallery, the presumption is that the bargain was made on or before May 10 and the gallery is to come to the United States. As Mr. Henry Walters, like his father, the late William T. Walters, is closely identified with Baltimore, his own and his father's collection being opened every year to the public for a number of weeks, it is further to be presumed that Baltimore will be the city to enjoy the honor of seeing this very important gallery added to those it already possesses.

As explained in this journal early in May, the Massaranti collection is peculiarly fitted for museum purposes owing to the high character of the objects it contains and their variety. It is richest in the kind of antiquities and old masters least known in America, and would be welcome even in such unsurpassed collections as those of Paris and London. So far as L'Italie is concerned there seems no reason to doubt that the collection will soon be on its way to America.

There is no qusstion, however, that the announcement of the sale has created a bad feeling at Rome. A bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies looking to the preservation of monuments, objects of art, and antiquities. Discussion on the bill shows that while some Deputies are in favor of cataloguing all private collections and practically depriving their owners of their property in them, others think that the Government might as well seize them outright as to hamper their owners in their rights as citizens to sell to the highest bidder. One Deputy said that he thought the Government ought to prevent the aristocracy from "plundering the artistic patrimony" of the country; another thought that after all liberty was best. These discussions of a pending bill, however, are not likely to affect the Massaranti collection, which hae its clean bill of health and cannot be etopped if the new owner chooses to remove it from Italian soil. It is not particularly creditable to New York that its rich men should have lacked the public spirit to obtain the collection for this city, but it is good to have the news, as given in THE TIMES on May 11, corroborated, that we shall have it on this side of the Atlantic.

ART NOTES.

The fact that financially the Charleston Exposition was anything but a success will have little effect on other cities ambitious to hear their names spoken about the world. Success is not all to be measured by dollars. The deficits under which Chicago and Buffalo have staggered will not make either city regret its respective ventures. There are few cities in the United States of equal age and importance that needed an effort like an exposition more than Charleston. Doubtless the unfortunate outcome of the affair in a pecuniary sense was discounted from the beginning. All who visited Charleston are agreed that the South Carolinians proved their old-time fame for courtesy and good breeding, a fame which has been from time to time dimmed by their public men, who do not represent the best sort of South Carolinian. It was shown at the Charleston Fair that the Southern States must for the present at least depend on the States north of Mason and Dixon's line for architects, sculptors, and painters. This is not likely to continue, however. As the Southerners grow in wealth and indulge in travel they will devote themselves more and more to art, as they have already made their mark in literature. It was curious to note, when the Charleston Fair opened, that the one painter of the past who was identified with Charleston, namely, Washington Allston, had been forgotten. In his day the Charlestonians knew more about and cared more for art than they did in the epoch of the civil war. Apparently his very existence had been lost to the modern South Carolinian.

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An exhibition of antique bronzes and pottery from Russia and Persia is being held in the Tiffany studios, 333 Fourth Avenue.

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Philadelphia is to have her own coterie of miniaturists. The Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters has been organized with Mrs. John Madison Taylor as President, Mr. Ludwig Faber, Vice President; Mrs. A. M. Smith, Treasurer, and Miss A. M. Archambault as Secretary. The first exhibition will be held in the Autumn.

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Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach unveiled, on the 31st, a monument to Franz Liszt, in the grand Ducal Park at Weimar. The statue is a standing bronze by Hermann Hahn of Munich, showing Liszt in his Abbé's costume. In the afternoon Liszt music was given in the town church, and in the evening at the Opera House Liszt's oratorio "Die Heilige Elisabeth" was given with scenic effects.

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The inevitable has occurred. The artists of Berlin who call themselves the Secession have split again, and sixteen have formed the Neo-Secession. These sixteen are showing their work together in one of the many galleries of the International Art Exposition now open in Berlin.

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Fine mosaice have been found in Timgad in Algiers. The scene shows Venus crowned with flowers and having an aureole behind her head. Two women on either side seem to be her attendants, one of whom is half draped and pours water from a vase, while the other, undraped, and decorated with jewels, receives the water in a shell-shaped bowl. The figure of Venus is reflected in a pool of water. All the figures have golden bracelets on their arms and bangles on their ankles.

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At Montreux, in Switzerland, where the Austrian Empress was assassinated in September, 1898, the seated marble statue of the victim has been erected. It is made by Antonio Chiattone of Tessin. Empress Elizabeth sits on a stone bench with a closed book on her lap, her head lightly supported by her left hand, the elbow on the raised part of the bench. She looks upward with a melancholy expression. She has rich lace on her dress and a light mantle is draped from her shoulders.

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The School of Art of Cleveland, Ohio, will hold its annual exhibition of work by pupils from the 9th to the 14th of June.

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The bronze statue in a broken condition which was fished up off the Island of Kythera and from its intact upper part proved to be an athlete or a Hermes is about to be put together in Athens by André of Paris. The head, arms, and upper torso are in good condition, and now both legs have been recovered, together with other parts of the body, so that we may expect to see the entire statue before long. The explanation for the presence of this and other works of ancient Greek art in the sea off Kythera is yet to be found. An ordinary shipwreck of some vessel bearing away artistic spoils from Greece to Rome would not account for the mutilation of the figures.

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The double-headed eagle of Austria is not very ancient as an emblem of the German Empire during the Middle Ages, for it only appeared in 1345. Twenty years before Ludwig of Bavaria had used it on a coin. It is supposed to have been copied from the emblem of the Seldjukian rulers of Asia Minor, who about 1217 began to use it as a symbol of their eastward and westward looking power. Where the Seldjuk Princes obtained it is not certain, but they may have taken it from certain carvings on the face of a cliff at Boghazkoi, in Cappadocia, which are attributed to the mysterious confederation of the Kbeti, perhaps the Hittites of the Bible. Their characters are still the puzzle of archaeologists. Among the rock carvings at Boghazkoi is the two-headed eagle. Such two-headed birds and animals are not infrequent on the cylinders and rounded signet stones found on the Aegean Islands. They are generally supposed to owe their peculiarity of build—two heads issuing in different directions from the same body—to a desire for symmetry on the part of the early seal engraver; others suppose that the artist wished to depict two birds or two stags or two bulls, and for lack of room and ability made but one body for both.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the minister's name is mentioned he is to officiate at the service or services named.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. C. J. Keevil, 11; the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, 10:45; the Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., near 126th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelsohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Ave.—Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. Mr. Ahoosh, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4:30.
MARINER'S, Oliver St., near Chatham Square—The Rev. David A. MacMurray; 10:45 and 7:30.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., neer 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
SAVIOUR, 109th St., near Madison Av.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone; 11 and 8.
SEVENTH STREET, near 3d Av.—The Rev. John R. Henry; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckmen; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Roos Stevenson, 11; the Rev. Ernest F. Hall, 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Cochran, Jr., of Philadelphia; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr.; 11 and 8.
LENOX, 130th St., west of 8th Av.—The Rev. Thomas W. Smith; 11 and 7:45.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, corner 24th St.—The Rev. William W. Coe; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, (First Reformed Church,) 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner 10th St.—The Rev. George H. Simonson, 11; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, 8.
WEST, 424 St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Murray Shipley Howland; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Walter R. Bentley; 11 and 8.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, and 4.
HOLY APOSTLES', 9th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 7:45.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Steele; 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 11:30.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 10, 10:45, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Rushton; 11 and 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11.
WEST END AVENUE, corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, 11; the Rev. Herman C. Weber, 4:30.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

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Sunday
June 8, 1902

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Among the Ruins of St. Pierre

A Walk Amid the Gray Wreckage—Human Remains Found in Strange Places—Evidences of What Had Happened at the Last Moment—Body of the Man Who Had Crawled Into An Oven to Escape the Heat—The "Sole Survivor" Story—What Was Found in the Cemetery—Locating the Principal Streets—Force of Pelee's Blast.

The more the ruins of St. Pierre are examined the stronger appears the probability that while the death of its 30,000 inhabitants was accomplished in an exceedingly brief period, it must have taken some time. The "instantaneous death" theory must be given up in view of what the wreck reveals. In one place three bodies were found in a bathtub. In other houses there were also found human remains in the baths. One man had crawled into a baker's oven to escape the heat. Another had filled a basin with water and put his head in it. All of these acts required time. While the earlier stories told by survivors of the Roddam to the effect that "for nearly an hour" after the explosion they saw people running about the streets of St. Pierre have been discredited by the evidences of the ruins, yet it now seems that several minutes at least must have elapsed before human life was extinct in the town. From the time when the fiery blast from Mont Pelée struck the town until the last inhabitant was dead is variously estimated at from three to five minutes.

It does not now seem likely that any systematic attempt will ever be made to explore the ruins of St. Pierre. They are not like the ruins of Pompeii, which were kept by the softly falling ashes in a state of almost perfect preservation. St. Pierre was practically razed to the ground and pulverized, and then it was calcined and covered up with ashes. Everything of a combustible nature was burnt and all valuables destroyed, so that there is practically nothing left to dig for. The proposition to even partially rebuild the town has been abandoned. Scientists point to the probability that what is left of St. Pierre will entirely disappear in the near future under repeated showers of dust from Mont Pelée. Indeed, there are not lacking those who, finding many striking similarities between what happened at Martinique and at Krakatoa, predict that the former will follow the example of the latter and be blown out of existence after a few months of intermittent eruptions. The second eruption of Mont Pelée is now regarded as having been even more violent than the first, and this after a period of comparative quietude. At the present time there are those who say it is gathering force for another manifestation of power that may wipe from the landscape the last vestige of St. Pierre. Under these circumstances it was fortunate that the ruins were visited and critically examined a short time after the first and second eruptions, and the observations then made will possess a high historical value in all future works dealing with the subject.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 21.—I spent a large part of May 21 climbing about over a shifting pile of gray ashes extending along a ledge of land between the sea and a crumbling bluff of gray stone and blighting dust. The only living thing I saw was a vulture, circling so far aloft as to be almost a thing apart from the earth below, and yet exploring as I explored the site of a vanished city.

As I stood beside the shrunken corpse of St. Pierre, which less than two weeks previously was a splendid city of more than 30,000 inhabitants—the queen of the Lesser Antilles—I gazed upon a panorama which for depressing loneliness and horror must have had a counterpart only when the earth itself was being crushed and molded into shape. Nature, within this view, had lost all resemblance to herself as man has always known her, and appeared as a hideous hag, raving mad. Here was the apotheosis of destructive force. The breath of Pelée had reduced the area surrounding St. Pierre to a gray waste almost without form. It was the nearest approach to annihilation absolute.

Look into the mouth of a furnace whence the fires have been withdrawn and get an idea of the color and the general atmosphere of the district that Pelée has claimed. The world's history contains no counterpart of the appalling destruction. Every man, woman, and child, every beast and bird and insect, every tree and plant, everything in which was exerted the force called life within the City of St. Pierre and its suburbs was destroyed almost within the twinkling of an eye. The most lasting impression carried away by the explorer on the site is that of death in its concrete and absolute form. Over the blasted area of the mountain's breath it may be presumed that in future years a new carpet of emerald hue may be laid, but St. Pierre—St. Pierre at the foot of Pelée—will never be rebuilt.

MEN IN THE PARTY.

The day's American exploring trip was made on the tug Potomac, and the start was at 10 o'clock in the morning. This was Wednesday, and since the preceding Monday afternoon before the second eruption, there had been no word of any kind from the dead city. No living soul had for days been left within miles of the hissing crater. The French soldiers stationed among the ruins, who on Monday had been told to break and flee for their lives, were still in the hills making their way back, not to St. Pierre, but to Fort de France, fifteen miles away. The whole district for miles around had been shunned as if a terrible pestilence were raging there—as indeed there had been—a pestilence of heat and venomous vapor more deadly than all the disease that the city had contended with in its history.

The officers and men of the Potomac, already familiar with the streets and squares of the dead city as well as with the dangers to be encountered by the searchers among the ruins, displayed some curiosity to know what changes Pelée had wrought in its last excess of fury, and whether even the gray walls of brick and stone and twisted iron were left to break the absolute monotony of that plain of devastation. The ten days of work almost in the very teeth of the fiery mountain had already begun to show in the faces of Lieut. McCormick, commanding the Potomac; Boatswain Brayton, his second in command, and the crew. Taken on board in the morning was a party of officers of the Dutch cruiser Koningen Regente, a party of the Cincinnati's officers, a number of officers from the Dixie, and a dozen journalists and artists, besides a distinguished party of American scientists, who had been sent down on the Dixie to study the vagaries of the vomiting volcanoes.

In this party of experts were Prof. F. A. Jaggar of Harvard, Prof. Israel C. Russell of the University of Michigan, Prof. Robert G. Hill of the United States Geological Survey, Dr. E. O. Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, and Capt. C. E. Borchgrevink, the famous antarctic explorer and geologist. All these were told that they would be allowed to land only on condition that they immediately obey the signal which would be given by the Potomac's whistle should the mountain show signs of danger.

It seemed odd to hear such orders being given as the little vessel steamed out of the harbor, which shone smooth as a great mirror in the sunlight and skirted along off shore past scenes outwardly as calm and peaceful and contented as in any land of lotus eaters. The sun shone full and clear from a sky of blue and lit up the City and Harbor of Fort de France and the land to be seen from there until the whole island seemed to lie like the deep green pad of a lily in a crystal pool.

GOING TO ST. PIERRE.

Northward from Fort de France the coast line presented a series of scallops caused by cross-sections of gently rolling hills which sweep to the sea, where they are cut off abruptly by the action of the water. These hills were all great mud banks once in the ages of the past, and came rolling downward from the craters among the Peaks of Carbet. On the hills are forests such as can only be found in the tropics, if not in Martinique alone of all the world. The sands of the sea are not more closely pressed together than the trees are here. Some straight, some curved, some upright, some toppling, falling, leaning upon one another, are heaped high up on each other, an almost impenetrable labyrinth.

Running down to the sea between these hills at regular intervals are shining valleys clothed in blankets of waving cane, and where these valleys come down to be kissed by the blue waters there is a cluster of white houses with clean tiled roofs. In some instances these are simply the "usines," or factories of sugar plantations, with the outlying residences of officials and workmen; in others, taken together they attain the dignity of villages and even towns.

Skirting the shore from Fort de France the first of these perfect little toy towns encountered was Case Navire. With its inevitable parish church standing white and trim against a background of eternal green, it presented an appearance of absolute rest and peace. And yet it had been practically deserted, and under the tropical palms which lined the beach only a bare handful of intrepid citizens, not yet sufficiently terrified, or too philosophical to seek a fancied safety in numbers in the larger city, gazed upon the tug as she passed northward on her exciting mission. There were no women in the groups.

A STRANGE CONTRAST.

A few miles further up, and the little town of Casé Pilote smiled upon us from its nest between the hills. It blossomed like some flower garden set in a giant park, and back of it and around it as in the case of all the other settlements and fields of this beautiful land stretched the trees of the illimitable forests interlaced, strangling and devouring each other, all



DIRECTION OF THE BLAST FROM MT. PELEE THAT DESTROYED ST. PIERRE.

ranks and orders confounded as in a human mob. And this beautiful town was as silent as the haunted forests behind it. Not a leaf had been broken above it apparently, and yet its inhabitants had fled as from an open grave.

We had proceeded nearly seven miles by this time, almost half the distance between Fort de France and the spot on which St. Pierre had flourished, and thus far our trip might have been likened to a delicious picnic party rather than to nature's charnal house. The only likeness to smoke observable anywhere was the filmy tropical haze that hung over sea and shore, softening the vivid coloring of the water and the land; and the banks of clouds, brown and white, that drifted aimlessly about the heads of Carbet.

"You'll be there soon enough," was the answer given by the men of the Potomac to the inquiries made by the visitors.

And so we drifted onward, the scientists, who have made life studies of volcanoes, pointing out to the laymen the peculiar formation of every peak and every hill and valley, showing that ages ago all was thrown out fresh and glowing from the bowels of the earth. The scientists elucidated their theories as they would have done in a classroom, and the scene might have for a time suggested a classroom in one of the universities in the United States except that here, instead of the blackboard, was spread a matchless chart with the drawing made in the eternal stone and earth, while instead of the class of young men who might just possibly be inattentive at times, was a mixed group of men who within a few moments would be face to face with the illimitable power and majesty of nature.

Over masters and pupils hung an ever present danger of an awful death. Strangely enough the sailors of the Potomac, whose many trips to the inferno which we were approaching might be expected to have made them indifferent to an extent, were the most attentive and awed listeners at this little impromptu lecture. Several took off their hats in reverential awe as one of the professors, under the tremendous inspiration of the unseen power which we were approaching, grew eloquent.

Abreast of us now and towering above was the tripod of Carbet, around which was fluttering still lazily a curtain of cloud. In each little valley the cluster of white houses seemed lonely, with never the sight of a human being beneath the emerald trees. It was hard to believe that behind that little cape, just ahead of us now, we would not come upon a repetition of the flowers and vines and trees that had decorated the shore along our way thus far.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

The change came at last. And what a change! It was as if the very scroll of time had been rolled back to the day when the world itself was being born. Rounding that little cape one could see the bedraggled remnants of Carbet, a town once tropical in its surrounding verdure, but now a limp and wilted spot, its beauty changed to repulsiveness like a human being dragged from the river's bed or uncovered from the débris of a conflagration. Its houses standing yet but seeming to be shriveled, crackling, and inhabited by no living thing. The drooping palms crusted with a thick gray powder showed slightly green underneath. Here and there in what was the greenest jungle there were bits of sluggish brown showing.

Two weeks before here was a bustling, thriving French town, with a population of 5,908 souls. Few if any of these were killed, but they have long since fled for their lives.

But with Carbet, miserable as it now is in its isolation, ended the zone of life for man or beast or plant. Just across the little valley comes the next hill or backbone down to the sea, to be broken short off at the waters and sharply defined, running inland for a quarter of a mile along the side of the hill the line marking the southernmost limit of Pelée's breath. Within this line looking to the north was destruction absolute. It was as if this little company of voyagers had come upon the making of the world, for now before us was a stretch of the earth's surface which could almost be said to be without form and void. Along the shore which a moment before had shown smiling hills and valleys there now stretched a hideous, naked series of scallops, bare and dead like the scales on the back of some huge saurian dying in the sun. Not a leaf, not a stick, not a house broke the even surface of this Golgotha whose inland limit stretched eastward for more than half a mile. We passed along this shore line, which in the distance swung to the westward, rainbow fashion, and facing us was the slope leading upward under that pall of drifting black vapor to the Source of Death.

WORSE THAN SAHARA.

To the left, as we steamed northward toward this horseshoe of shore line, as far as the eye could reach stretches this vast plain, compared with which the Sahara is as a smiling place of rest. The vast mountain of vapor, with its base about the seething mouth of Mont Pelée, thousands of feet above reared its shifting form higher yet by miles. Downward from its mysterious base could be traced along the scarred sides of the mountain the tracks of boiling mud by the rising columns of white vapor, as if Titanic chariots were being raced toward the sea over roads of white dust.

Here and there over the hideous expanse of gray rose other huge masses of white vapor; sluggishly as the breath of some geyser, or spasmodically, as if some great mine had been exploded. Along the shore line for a distance of five miles or more there was a white fringe of vapor where the vomit of the mountain flowed sluggishly into the sea.

Over various skeletons of valleys there drifted a venomous haze like the miasma lying over a tropical swamp. To the spectator it seemed as if there should be some mighty sound accompanying the visible manifestations in this horrible kiln, but the quiet was that of the grave. There was no movement of wind to purr gratefully in the ear; there was no color in sea or sky or land except a deathly gray as of the interior of some furnace of clay. The waters beneath us that before had shown clear and blue here took the omnipresent hue of death.

Gray was everywhere and everywhere was gray—the gray of a grinning skull.

Where the pathway of the dead leading along the hills from Carbet to the northward on our right opened out between the hills and the great southern tableland of the molten mountain we caught sight of the only perishable thing in this landscape of primeval chaos. High up above the everlasting gray swung lazily in the heated atmosphere and silhouetted against the sky a vulture, grim sentinel over the mightiest grave that the civilized world has known thus far in its history. This sombre ghoul was welcomed as the only living thing in the ghastly landscape; its garb of black the only relief to the sickly hue that seemed to envelop the world.

Capt. McCormick of the Potomac pointed to this lonely explorer in midair.

"St. Pierre is over there," he said.

Looking as he pointed, we could perceive that the comparatively narrow slope between the bluffs and the water side at the southwestern base of Mont Pelée was roughened by what, as the vessel drew nearer took on the form of walls. One had to peer carefully to differentiate here for there was not the slightest difference in color between the remains of the works of man in the foreground and the remains of the works of nature in the rear. All were of the same unearthly gray.

From the steam covered plain forming the mountain's base along this slope leading southward for a distance of probably a mile and a half, continued this conglomeration of brick kilns. The structures appeared to be all of about the same insignificant height, open at the top with here and there a jagged edge protruding slightly above the general mass. The space taken up by the whole of this miserable collection of baked ruins, looking in the distance like some ant hill torn open with square cell structures exposed, was all that was left of St. Pierre, once a city of nearly 30,000 inhabitants—one of the richest, the most beautiful and proudest in all the islands of the Caribbean.

Here, leveled in this squalid pile of dust and crumbling brick and stone were the components of imposing cathedrals, beautiful statues, hovels, and palaces, warehouses, hotels, opera houses, splendid squares, squalid shops, great bouses of commerce, dens of vice, nabobs and beggars, white and black, rich and poor, the learned and ignorant, prophet, seer, and mountebank, coaches and crutches, thirty thousand persons and their worldly possessions, all crumbled and rotting in this restricted little dung heap that when viewed by the awed spectator of this vast crematory of nature from the harbor, is scarcely discernible, hidden away between a bluff and the sea, baked and almost fused into the gray earth and in an insignificant corner of the awful panorama.

Drawing close into the harbor there could be seen the metal buoys at which the shipping was moored, but there was no craft in sight. And to one of these lonely spheres, above submerged bulks, the Potomac moored and the boats were made ready to land.

MILES OF DUST.

Long before this time the officers and men of the Potomac had noted the tremendous changes wrought by the eruption of the day before, and which, it is now admitted, was of an exactly similar nature and far more severe than the original, albeit there was little left to destroy. But it was noted that the awful tornado of gases had lowered the height of the walls left standing, had brought a terrible deluge of ashes, which went far to assist in burying the unknown dead.

At the northern end of the city, the suburb of Fonde Care, had been completely submerged in a vast stream of mud which had come down the valley along the southern base of the mountain.

Almost throughout the length of the city ran the principal thoroughfare, the splendid Rue Victor Hugo, from which the social, financial, and commercial life radiated. It was lined with shops displaying the costliest wares, and facing it was the Cathedral of Mouillage, with its two great towers, one holding a gigantic bell and the other one of the sweetest-toned sets of chimes in the western hemisphere. The central square of the city was of superb proportions, filled with fountains shaded by a wealth of tropical foliage grouped about scores of gigantic silk-cotton trees.

Through the northern end of the city ran the Roxalane River, a merry little stream of crystal clearness, which jumped toward the sea in a series of cascades and rapids. Further north still and beyond the bluff ran the River of the Fathers, a more quiet little stream.

THE JARDIN DES PLANTES.

Toward the northern end of the city, high up, where the bluff of Morne Parnasse slopes up toward the tableland above, was the Jardin des Plantes, at one time one of the famous places of the world, containing plants from the tropic lands of the earth growing in bewildering profusion. Fountains were everywhere, and everywhere the tinkling or the splashing of falling water. There were miniature lakes and miniature islands. Josephine de la Pagerie, when she was a child of this tropic isle, walked in this wonderful garden, and maybe dreamed of that splendidly tragic future that was to be hers.

And as our boats swept forward toward the shore, all we could see left of all this was a series of gray and crumbling walls.

"There is danger to-day. The mountain is behaving badly," was the parting injunction of Capt. McCormick of the Potomac to the explorers in the boats.

"Bring nothing back that might be hereafter considered as loot, and should the warning signal be blown by the Potomac, run for the boats."

It was an excursion to be remembered for a lifetime, and to the traveler the ruins in general detail suggested in almost every respect those of Pompeii. At nearly every turn in these silent streets one could almost fancy the Temple of Isis was near at hand or that the houses of Sallust or Arbaces or Diomed were here. The first sensation, as might be expected, was that caused by the horrible stench of a half-burned city, but this was only in spots, for in many of the more exposed districts the fiery breath of Pelée had on the day before completely incinerated every combustible thing.

Leaving the landing place, the party plunged into the ruins, and, separating into groups, wandered in and through the streets of the dead.

There was a silence so awful and oppressive that one was half afraid to speak, and explorers kept close to each other and inspected without speaking.

Never was there a scene of devastation more complete. That there had been a wind of the fury of a terrible cyclone was shown by the bent and twisted rods of iron and the huge black trunks of trees, several feet in diameter, which had been torn from the earth and hurled many feet from where they grew. That there had been heat of awful intensity was proved by the great stumps of the giant tree trunks which had been completely consumed. Gone was every vestige of the great thick curtain of foliage that covered the bluffs back of the city, not even a stick being left on the gray face of the cliffs. The splendid foliage that made the botanical garden the pride of the city, had been swept away as the leaves from the full-blown rose, leaving absolutely nothing but bare, parched earth and crumbling rock. The fountains were broken and scattered and the lakes were dried up.

CAME FROM THE NORTH.

Against the north side of every wall were banked gray ashes, as snow is banked against the houses during a northern snowstorm. Not a single roof was left standing anywhere. Inside the dust-covered walls of the buildings were piled high the dust-covered débris of the upper portions of the same walls. There was a monotony of wreck and ruin, varied in some streets only by the discovery of bodies, burned and unrecognizable, here and there in the houses and courtyards.

As the walls had all been scattered in an exact direction toward the southwest, the débris rendered it difficult to distinguish the streets, and it was possible even for one who had known the city in life, to point out only in the most general way the different parts of its skeleton.

How did the city meet its doom? How did its people die? What scenes of horror, of pathos, and of heroism had been enacted in these houses, streets, and squares on that fateful holiday of the Ascension? These remain an awful secret of these remnants crumbling to dust.

The death agonies of St. Pierre, suffered but a short two weeks previously, furnish already a mystery as deep almost as that of Pompeii after her nineteen centuries of silence. Some Lytton must arise in future years to piece together the fragments of its last day's history and bring to life in fiction the chief actors in the final act of the awful tragedy.

For there is no story told of that final day by one who was on the spot. There was a mythical story of a condemned criminal buried in a dungeon in the doomed city and rescued several days later, but an investigation proved the report untrue. There really was a woman taken from a cellar in the scattered ruins by the rescuers, and she was taken to Fort de France, but she died there within an hour, and on her lips died the only story of the last hour of St. Pierre.

We have stories told by survivors from craft in the harbor, but they saw only the awful wrath of the mountain and felt the struggles of the sea. There are stories—few and far between—told by witnesses who stood on far-distant hills and these, fragmentary and unsatisfactory, are all we have except the story told by the dead as we found them that day and as others found them the previous week when their gruesome narrative could be even more clearly followed.

The end must have come quickly. Yet the final warnings must have been heeded by many, for at the corner of one street we found the body of a man lying partly beneath that of a horse. Steed and rider were near a twisted gateway, as though the man was about to mount and flee when the fiery deluge came.

In the great cathedral had been gathered a great assemblage, where the priests were offering prayer to the Creator to restrain his wrath, and in its ruins are lying many bodies, with beads and crucifixes clasped in their withered hands. While with the first eruption the worshippers were mowed down by the breath of fire and crushed like insects under the falling walls and columns, the ancient structure itself stoutly, but pitifully, defied the blighting tornado. The north wall and roof fell partly in, and the southern tower went down, carrying with it the last peal of its chimes. The metal figure of the Christ standing upon the apex of the roof between the towers tottered and fell in the awful blackness.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

But the north tower, with its ponderous bell, held fast. The eruption on the day before our visit was too much, however, and the deep-tongued bell leaned with the tower and when I saw it it lay half buried in the dust. There was a charred and shrivelled thing lying near the throat of the bell. Could the sexton have, in his terror, flown to his lifelong companion for refuge?

Maybe some black robed priest ascended to the tower to offer a last prayer for salvation!

About the heap of rubbish which once constituted the great altar remnants of bodies were found lying thickly. The spot seemed to have been more or less protected, although only a small section of the front wall of the great structure was left standing.

At the very southern end of the city, in the suburb called Anse, in which lived many of the wealthy and which was once a perfect bower of trees and ferns and flowers, there was simply a waste of dust and low, crumbling walls. No living thing; no sound; a ghastly expanse of gray. Before the eruption of the day before, however, there had been sparcd portions of many dwellings, in which could be found the bodies of many persons. But masters and servants had shared the common lot.

In a splendid mansion surrounded by broad lawns in this fine suburb lived Leon Marie, a rich retired planter, who kept thirty-seven servants and dwelt in regal state. On Monday evening, the day before the eruption, there had been a great feast at the house and many guests had spent the night there. It was the Pompeiian house of Diomed over again, and after the inky darkness of that dread morning had passed the first visitor was a woman—an American woman—Mrs. Haven, wife of the American Consul at St. Kitts. She was the first woman on the scene of the ruined city.

Approaching the estate of Marie, whom she had known, she found just within the big gate to the great house the body of a man lying face downward. He may have been the gate keeper. His end may have been like that of the Roman soldier at Pompeii.

IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

In what had evidently been the servants' quarters there had been less destruction than in any other house in the entire city. The bodies found nearly all lay on their faces. Near the threshold of another room lay the body of a fourteen-year-old child clasping the hand of an old man. At the opposite side of the room was the body of a colored woman, evidently a servant. A bowl of gruel lay before her, and a pipe lying near had evidently dropped from her mouth. Near by were the bodies of two children, one a girl of five years and one of three. They were lying in natural attitudes and were little burned. It would seem as if the little party had just finished the morning meal. At the entrance to another room were found the bodies of three young women, but in this room the fire had been less merciful, and the bodies were utterly unrecognizable.

Staying at the house of Marie on the night before the eruption was Maria Parevieno, the daughter of the Italian Consul at Barbados, a belle of the West Indies and a student at the school of St. Joseph de Cluny, in St. Pierre. The two daughters of her host were about of her age, which seemed to correspond with that of the three bodies mentioned above. The Italian Consul arrived two days before me, and, being unable to identify his daughter, buried all three bodies in a handsome casket in Fort de France.

The eruption the day before my arrival had cleared off the débris here, and even the low walls seemed crumbling back to dust. On the ridge of Morne d'Orange had stood on her lofty pedestal "Our Lady of the Watch," a heroic statue of the Virgin, facing the harbor, and looked to for protection by all the sailors going and coming. It fell on the day of the first eruption, and in some strange manner faced almost completely around in the fall, so that the statue lies on its face in the direction of Mont Pelée, as if asking pardon for 30,000 children.

Coming north, we crossed a bare gray space on which at intervals were warped and twisted columns and railings of iron and drifted heaps of ashes. This once was the market of which the citizens boasted. Bodies had been swept from here by thousands and burned.

It was down the streets stretching north and south, along which the winds of destruction could swirl unobstructed, that the most complete annihilation was manifested. It seemed that even the metal of the roofs of the houses had been fused and scattered, for nowhere could be seen such sheets of metal. There were great hinges swinging from which the very last remnant of supported doors had been reduced to ashes and blown to the winds.

Down the Rue Victor Hugo, at once the Broadway and the Fifth Avenue of the city, the awful force had swept with unobstructed fury. We found it but a seared and bilgbted gully between higher banks of crumbling dust and ashes like a rift in a pile of furnace slag. Here and there in the débris were charred sections of bones, showing at the surface of the ash. The great square on which once stood the Hotel de Ville, the house of the City Government, was now but a gray waste on which the dust had drifted into hummocks covering piles of crumbled stone or against the giant black trunks—half charcoal now—of what had been giants of the tropical jungle guarding the city.

Fountains, terraces, statuary, balustrades had been transformed into dust and ashes. Inside the low, tumbled walls of the City Hall, where the laws of man had been executed, the enforcement of the inscrutable laws of nature had left but dust.

In some of the cross streets in this central section of the city the all consuming breath of the molten hole to the northward, leveling a thousand walls within the space of a pulse beat, had not done its work quite so thoroughly, and so in some of the houses about this great central square a little useless rubbish could be distinguished from the all-pervading ashes.

A pitiful, dreary, monotonous story this flotsam and jetsam told. Here in what must have been a splendid apartment almost overlooking the square was found twisted about in a corner what was once a grand piano. It told one part of a tragic tale. Nearby lay a few pieces of charred bones, smaller than those of the men that are lying about in the streets. Gone was the lace that may have hung about them when these now rusted wires were strung.

Nearby once stood the opera house, a handsome structure in which during the Winter season opera companies and players from France and Italy performed. There is not nearly so much of it left to-day as there is of the Stadium of Pompeii. The gilded boxes and cornices and chandeliers were swept away in one breath of the fusing wind. Its walls were not so thick as some of the others; the heaps of rubbish there now are not so high.

In one dusty hole between four crumbling walls was found a huge bath like those so common in tropical cities, a great basin of colored tilings that shone as brightly as if fire had never been near, about twenty feet square, filled with water. Drifting about on this sluggish tide was the body of a man, while lying on some rubbish with their heads hanging over into the water, were two others. Other baths like this were found in different localities; some were flooded, some were empty, but somewhere near them all were bodies visible or other indications of their proximity, showing that many of the inhabitants were not killed outright, but sought safety in the water. In another house was the body of a man sitting with his head buried in a porcelain basin whence the water had long since evaporated.

FOUND IN THE CEMETERY.

grove, was the cemetery: The marble slabs

In the centre of the city, under what once must have been a magnificent tropical

above the graves were cracked and crumbling. There were but two stones left unbroken throughout this second ruined city whose dwellers knew not of the storm and stress above them. The only inscriptions legible were upon them. The first reads:

> In memory of Capt. Henry Ripley of New York, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1817, aged 42 years.
> This stone is erected by no indifferent friend, but by a wife whose love will never end.

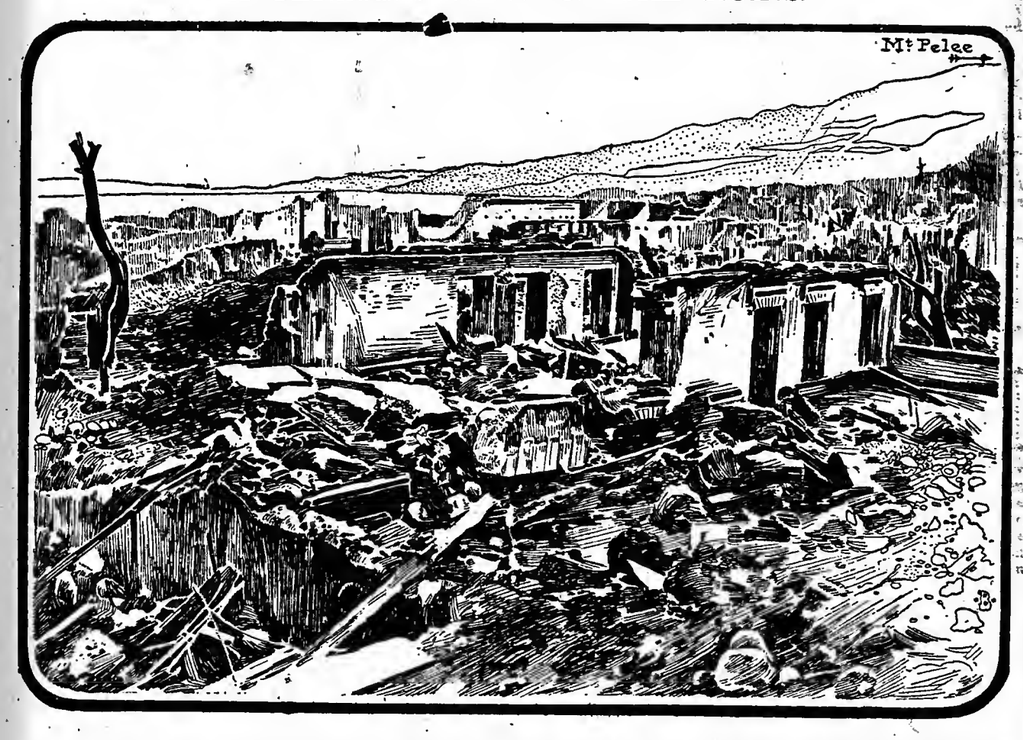
The second inscription reads:

> To the memory of Edward S. Snell, leading stoker, H. M. S. Druid, who died July 26, 1816, aged 39 years. This stone was erected by sorrowing shipmates.

The American and Briton sleep very near each other, and the slabs above them were protected by the trunk of a huge tree which had been torn up and buried into the cemetery to smolder. Nearly all the mausoleums were partly torn down, and in some cases the sarcophagi were broken open.

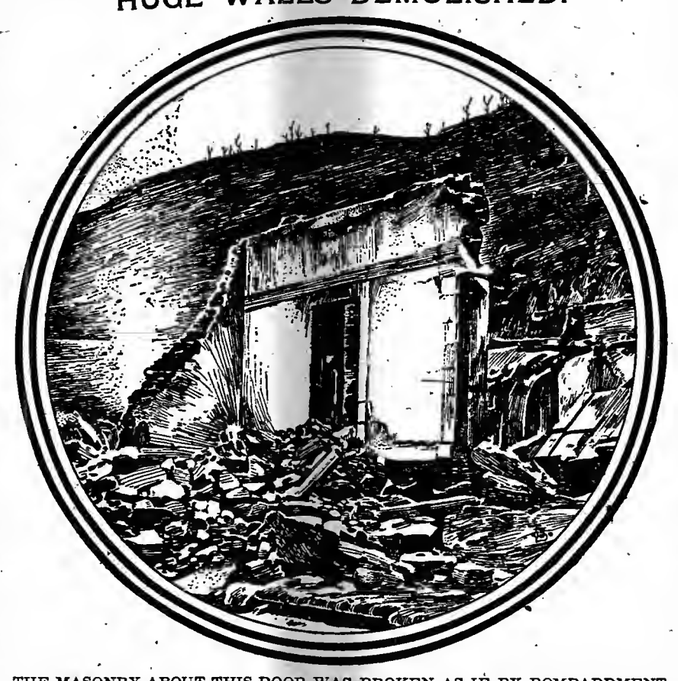
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A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS.



LOOKING TOWARD THE NORTH IN THE DIRECTION OF MONT PELEE, ST. PIERRE RESEMBLED A ZUNI CITY AND HAD MANY SUGGESTIONS OF POMPEII. NO HOUSE WAS STANDING ABOVE THE FIRST FLOOR. TREES AND WALLS HAD ALL FALLEN TOWARD THE SOUTHWEST. DUST COVERED EVERYTHING AFTER THE SECOND ERUPTION, WHEN THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN.

HUGE WALLS DEMOLISHED.



THE MASONRY ABOUT THIS DOOR WAS BROKEN AS IF BY BOMBARDMENT, SOME OF THE LARGEST STONES BEING SPLIT. IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE SITE OF THE JARDIN DES PLANTES.

Among the Ruins of St. Pierre

(Continued from preceding page.)

In the lee of e mausoleum was found lying the body of a man around whose neck, suspended by wire, was a bunch of huge keys—the keeper of the cemetery, who bravely died at his useless post at such an hour valiantly standing by his wards who knew not and cared not for his courage. The shriveled bodies of other men lay about the cemetery.

And here on this fire-swept square I witnessed the most marvelous and grateful sight that hed been vouchsafed me during this miserably depressing day. Where less than twenty-four hours before the very breath of hell itself had hissed over the gray surface of the ground and swept the ashes clear, peeped timidly forth from the earth a tender shoot of green. It looked like grass, but whatever its name it was the first sign of life in this seared inferno, and I sat down among the débris and the corpses and welcomed life again. It was the first courier of that tropical sea of verdure that is destined at last to sweep irresistibly over this barren waste end to heal a sear on nature's face even as long and deep as this.

And stranger still, on one of the bleek terraccs ants had already made their appearance from the depths below, and were busy making explorations on their own account. The advance guard of that mighty inseet life destined again to swarm over this great oven when once the siege is raised.

We pushed northward toward the Raxalane River, on the banks of which were a number of the big Government schools. We found the crumbling bridges useless, for the river was gone. Over these, by the side of its ancient bed, lay the shattered stones of the Government school of St. Joseph de Cluny for girls. Here and there in these ruins lay at intervals great twisted iron bars that jealously guarded the wards of the faithful nuns. Here a terrible tragedy had been enacted, for near each of these barred windows there were lying forms of human beings. I counted six near one pile of iron bars, showing all too plainly that in that brief interval of blind terror the inmates had fled to these great windows only to be stricken down.

BODIES LYING THICKLY.

We made our way along the foot of the bluff and along the way bodies were lying thickly. The soldiers had not yet reached this district. The bodies were burned almost to dust, however. In one house the body of a man was found in a baker's oven, as if he had crewled into the receptacle when it was cool as a likely place to escape danger, and had been roasted.

Our explorations ended suddenly when the Potomac in the harbor blew her warning whistle—blew it again and again! Looking toward the base of the mountain we could see that hideous plain almost covered with leaping jets of steam. Creeping down upon the northern end of the ruins and showing around the edge of the bluff was a great cloud of white vapor. Almost as far as the eye could reach northwerd along the shore line the white lacework of steam wes floating higher and higher. The eir seemed to grow suddenly more stifling and depressing. The sun became hidden somewhere, and there was a flash of lightning.

Over terrace and wall and stone heap white-clad explorers sought the shore by leaps and bounds, and, gaining the boats, pulled for the Potomac. The vessel had slipped her mcorings end was slowly steaming forward. She got her boats eboard, and, steaming slowly northward, we obtained a magnificent view of the terrifying and fascinating penorame. Again St. Pierre in the distance looked small and shriveled and insignificant, and to the north we got a better view of the vast river of mud, fifty feet deep and a mile wide, which on the day before had flowed down the valley of the River of the Fathers entirely burying Fonde Coré, the northern suburb of St. Pierre.

Around the top of the black mountain, 4,450 feet above us, was curtained a cone of black, out of the apex of which rolled a mass of white like an enormous cotton boll. On the south side, just below the cloud curtain, there yawned an awful chasm which the scientists on board said must be a second crater, but which was not active. Leading down from the active crater hidden above and directly facing the sea was a tremendous cleft hundreds of feet deep, down which could be traced a mountain of steam. On the black, precipitous sides of the mountain, which shone like an enormous heap of cinders, there were at intervals erosions hundreds of feet in width and length, as if some Titanic hand had reached out and clawed great masses from the mountain side. Boiling mud was flowing everywhere over an area probably twenty-five square miles in extent.

Suddenly the curtain of cloud above was lifted—for the first time in months, it was said—and Pelée showed her teeth. The crater showed almost circular slightly below the top of the peak and on the westward side. The pit appeared to be ahout a half mile in diameter, and on the side toward the sea the rim is broken in ths cleft spoken of above. We could look through this cleft and see one side of the crater's interior. There was a mass of jet-black substance like bitumen, from which were hissing geysers of white and black vapor. It was as if the tarry packing about the axle of the world had heen exposed, smoking hot.

SPIRIT OF THE VOLCANO.

This awe-inspiring view was momentary, for soon the curtain was reformed, blacker than ever, and a moment later a column of black with a white fringe shot upward hundreds of feet, whirling and spreading as it went, until it looked like some great white-and-black petunia growing in the air. There had been a slight eruption, a pocket edition of the kind that scattered death and shattered an island.

We had heen steaming northward to get out of the lee of the volcano. We turned now and put back southward.

Again we passed St. Pierre in the gathering gloom. As we got abreast of the southern end we saw, merching along with swinging stride ths gient figure of a negress. She showed with startling distinctness against the grey of the dead cliff as she moved swiftly along from the direction of deserted Carhet toward the skeleton of St. Pierre and the ominous mountain of fire. She seemed to be the very incarnetión of the volceno going toward her own.

She was so fer from any known hehitation and at such an uneerthly hour that we stopped and sent a hoat ashore, offering to rescue her. The men came back, seying that she had spurned their offer fiercely.

"Crazy," said the coxswain, sheking his head, and as we left Pelée with her sides dotted with clouds of white smoke, as if a thousand silent cannon were bomharding the encroaching sea, we saw the mountain's daughter march fearlessly into the dead city, as if her destination was the black hole in the clouds beyond.

C. B. GRAVES.

Story of an Eye-Witness

Father Roche Tells How He Saw the Destruction of St. Pierre from Morne Vert—His Escape.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT DE FRANCE, May 21.

How in the early morning of Ascension Day, Mey 8, out of the cavernous jaws of Pelée death descended with a sword of flame and reaped the richsst harvest in all history, is a story which the whole world knows almost by heart already.

The furious mountain sent devestetion with such awful swiftness that it is probable that thic absolute annihilation was accomplished in probably less than a minute.

Of those who were in the city at the time of the catastrophe none is left alive; of those few in the ships in the harbor who escaped with their lives every one sufficiently recovered from fearful hurns has told a pitifully short and disconnected story, taken up principelly with personel suffering and long since cabled broadcaet over the world.

Some of these injured ones ere still at Fort de France. I talked with them. What they say is a repetition of an old story of a fight for life in the harbor. I will not repeat it here.

There are yet a few who viewed the awful holocaust from distant hills. The story of one of these will tsll probably all that will ever be told of how a city with all its inhabitants wes reduced to ashes almost within the twinkling of an eye.

Such a witness is Father Jean Alté Roche, pastor of the church on Morne Vert, a village some five kilometers above and southeast of St. Pierre, and about ten from the crater. Morne Vert is much nearer the crater than was St. Pierre, but it wes a little more out of the wind from the mountain, and was protected from its fiery output by severel peaks and profound valleys.

Father Roche watched the mountain almost constantly from April 25, when ite activity was first ohserved, to the second great eruption of May 20. He told not only of the world-startling explosion of May 8, but also of the earlier and lesser one of May 5. This is his story, all too briefly told:

AMPLE WARNINGS.

"There wsre rumblings and smoke every day, and dust and ashes fell on Morne Vert. Looking toward Pelée, we could see whitish clouds rise to great heights ahove the crater, and streams seemed to he pouring down the western slopes toward Precheur and St. Philomen, villages considerably north of St. Pierre, that are now covered with mud.

"On May 5 the violence of the daily eruptions increased. That wes ths day when Precheur on the Riviere Blanche and the Guerin sugar factory were destroyed. On that day we saw great volumes of water, steaming hot, go tumbling down the mountain side. It leaped over all obstructions. The water courses could not confine it. It fell hissing into the eea.

"More terrifying was an avalanche of hot mud which followed the water. It, too, hounded over hills and precipices and fell over the cliffs into the sea with a great roar. It was this flood of mud that buried the sugar factory end Precheur, in which 4,600 persons had lived. The people, I believe, had left their houses before that occurred.

"The night before the supreme eruption the mountain was less agitated than it had been at any time since it began trembling and rumbling. This reassured many residents of St. Pierre, and hundreds who had come out of the city returned.

ON THE FATAL DAY.

"A few minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning, after we had finished early mass, there was a disturhance on Mont Pelée which compelled attention. A dense column of smoke and steam shot into the air to a great height. Up, up, it went for three or four miles. Then it spread out like ths crown of a gigantic palm tree. Around this great hlackish column crept spiral columns of white, while through the pitchy awning above lightining played incessently.

"Below the crater hundreds of jets of smoke and steam started upward until the whole mountain appeared to be a smoking, burning mass. Before the column broke there was a blinding flash of light, followed by a terrific report. Then came another flash of flame and thunder, and then a third; and between the second and third sheets of flame great stones shot up into the cloud of smoke, and then while the lightning played I saw a great cloud break from the mountain and roll toward us. Then I started to run for protection toward a shrine cut in the solid rock.

"We had barely turned our backs to the mountain when we felt the intense heat, and before we had gone 200 yards all wsre thrown to the ground. The whole world looked hlack. Big pieces of stone wsre falling all about us, and it ssemed for a moment as if we all would soon be asphyxiated. We were fast losing consciousness when a breeze suddenly sprang up from the south and saved our lives. It saved Morne Vert.

"When I regained my feet I looked toward St. Pierre, which, you know, lay in a hollow place at the foot of the mountain. As I looked there was a blinding flash of fire, and in a moment the whole beautiful city was in flemes. The flame seemed to travel like lightning over the city from north to south. But it was not lightning. It looked as if the black cloud from the mountain hed heen ignited as soon as it reached the city.

SAW CATHEDRAL BURNING.

"Every building in the city seemed to be on fire at once. I saw flames leaping from the cathedral. Walls were toppling and falling. As I looked upon the destruction I stood fascinated and dazed. The human mind could not grasp the full import of the impressions being received through the eyes. Stones of great size continued to fall around us for a few minutes, and finally only ashes and sand and dust.

"All this lasted but a few moments. It could not have been more than twelve or fifteen, if that long. In that time the entire forest cloak of the mountain had been withered to dust and the sky was lurid with the glare of the hurning city. Otherwise midnight darkness would have prevailed, so dense were the vapors and dust in ths sky."

This is ths story of the cataclysm by an eye-witness. It agrees with the theories advanced by scientists as to the character of the phenomenon. Pelée is not yet in a condition to allow of man, however learned, to penetrate the mysteries of her bosom.

According to the eminent experts with whom I have talked, however, the dominant fact thet stands out in the whole story of destruction is that St. Pierre was built on a site that invited ruin. The city was built on a ledge of ground extending for a distance, north and south, of about two miles, between the sea on one side and a bluff that rose almost straight up on the other.

At the northern end of the city the houses scattered out on to a plain at Pelée's base; it ran then south of it, between the bluff and sea to the precipitous sides of the great hill called Morne d'Orange on the south. There were singularly few streets running longitudinally.

This city, therefore, presented a veritable guily and when at last Pelée's breath was blown, it found 30,000 persons penned in a cul ds sac from which escape was impossible. The condition of the débris, the falling of ths walls in one direction, the burning of the trees more on one side than on the other, led to the conclusion, according to Prof. Jagger, with whom I explored the ruins, that the havoc was wrought by an explosive volcenic tornado.

C. B. GRAVES.

LOOKING TOWARD THE VOLCANO.



MANY BLOCKS OF RUINED HOUSES ARE EMBRACED IN THIS PICTURE, TAKEN FROM THE RUINS OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AFTER THE SECOND ERUPTION. THE PROPERTY HERE DESTROYED WAS ESTIMATED AT TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

A VISIT TO ST. VINCENT

How the Warnings of the Volcano Were Acted Upon---Story of the Man Who Saw the First Eruption---Queer Volcano Theories---Relief Measures.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, May 9.—Had it not been for the instant destruction of all the people of a city like St. Pierre, with its 30,000 inhabitants, it is more than likely that the Island of St. Vincent, rather than Martinique, would claim the attention of the world to-day.

Viewed in its physical aspects, the eruption of Soufrière that has devastated the entire northern section of this lonely island was far more tremendous than that of Pelée, although the characteristics of both phenomena were similar in nearly all respects.

That Soufrière in its mighty demonstration on May 7 snuffed out only about 1,700 souls was not due to the lack of destructive power turned loose upon the country about, but that there were no more to slay. There were, furthermore, a considerable number of white men—cool-headed Englishmen, for the most part—in charge of the various plantations scattered over the threatened district, and, although Soufrière gave fewer warnings than did Pelée, these men heeded them and led prompt and energetic flight, and were followed by the blacks, so that when the final outburst came the leeward side of the island had been in a great measure abandoned. It was on this side of the island that danger was expected, and a peculiar shifting of the wind almost around to the opposite point of the compass from the usual direction of the trades at the time of the mountain's greatest anger caused nine-tenths of the loss of life.

More than 1,000 bodies were gathered up and buried on the broad slopes leading downward on the eastward or windward side toward Georgetown, less than five miles from the crater. This little town was without the death zone by but a few hundred yards, and lies under eighteen inches of cinders and ashes, suggesting, except as to color, a New England hamlet after a snowstorm. This black refuse from the mountain top is piled in places on the leeward side of the island to a depth of thirty feet on all St. Vincent, where the gray volcanic ash cannot be seen. Even at Kingstown, at the extreme opposite end of the island from the volcano and fully seventeen miles away, there is a gray dust on houses and trees and the streets are littered with particles of stone.

CHEERFUL VICTIMS.

And yet there is not the air of depression and dread here that is observable at Fort de France. Since the eruption there have been times occasionally when the mountain underwent paroxysms, and in the obscurity and amid the fall of additional ashes the inhabitants have become panic-stricken, but all this passed away almost as soon as the sun began to shine clearly again. Even in Georgetown, lying almost in the very shadow of the volcano, which has not yet become quiet by any means, the inhabitants are even cheerful. Such is the extraordinary elasticity in the disposition of these sorely tried natives.

And Soufrière is far more terrifying than Pelée. While the latter has dealt its awful blows almost in silence, Soufrière has shivered and groaned as it raged, and even now not a day passes but that out of the earth come rumblings, and out of the punctured sides of the mountain comes the glow from mysterious fires. The Government, realizing the possibility that some day, in one awful explosion, the whole northern end of the island may be blown out, is officially depopulating all the towns in the district, including Georgetown, the chief settlement. The work is slow, and yet there is little or no complaint from those who are waiting.

While Pelée has never been wholly trustworthy, and became threatening only as long ago as 1851, Soufrière's energy had been quiescent for ninety years, the last eruption having taken place in April, 1812. Before that time the crater had vomited forth its fires in 1718, but these tales tell of a time so long ago that Soufrière, towering majestically 4,048 feet ebove the sea, at the northern end of the little island, had up to a few weeks ago every appearance of a huge monster of forbidding appearance, but whose teeth had long since been drawn. There were two placid lakes shimmering among the heights, like gems set into the green sides of the mountain. These were the old craters filled with water. One of these was sounded some years ago by a party of American scientists and found to be 500 feet in depth.

A CURIOUS THEORY.

This scientific party, by the way, is now being bitterly blamed by the natives for taking these soundings. The superstitious blacks will tell you now that the sinkers on the sounding line, striking the bottom of the lake in the old crater, knocked holes in the bottom, letting the water down into the fires smoldering beneath and causing the terrific explosion. Except that the crust between the lake and the molten rock would scarcely be so thin as to he cracked by a sounding lead, the theory of these ignorant natives is pretty near the truth, according to the scientists.

A few slight but significant warnings were given before the present outburst. Admonitory rumblings and occasional earthquakes occurred in the vicinity during the early part of April, indicating that the mountain was prepering for the majestic performance with which it has astonished and awed the whole world. But it was only on Monday, May 5, that the volcano gave any unmistakable warning that it was about to flame forth in its wrath.

On that day several fish sellers from Chateau Belair and Wallibon, two villeges on the leeward shore, crossed over to Georgetown, on the windward coast, to sell fish. On their return journey they noticed that the waters in the lake of the old crater were unusually disturbed and discolored. They reported their discovery at Chateau Belair, and the Police Corporal, at the head of the local constabulary, went out single handed to make an investigation into this mysterious occurrenee. This representative of the majesty of the law reached the lake and confirmed the truth of the fish sellers' stories. He withdrew in good order and spread the report, which was now stamped as official.

Anywhere in Martinique it is quite likely that this police corporal's report would have been received with incredulity, or, at any rate, with disregard. In St. Pierre it would have been laughed at. But in the leeward district wherever the story went the English overseers, few in number, comparatively, set about making preparations for instant flight, so that when the storm of fire finally burst on that side of the island it reaped but an indifferent harvest of human life.

THE ERUPTION BEGINS.

On Tuesday, May 6, at 3 P. M., the mountain commenced its series of volcanic efforts. A strong shock of earthquake accompanied by a terrible noise occurred, and the mountain began to emit steam. At 5 P. M. louder and more frequent explosions were heard, ths detonations succeeding each other at rapidly diminishing intervals. At 7:30 columns of steam issued from ths old crater with terrific noise. This lasted till midnight, when another heavy explosion occurred.

Wednesday, May 7, was the day of most terrible occurrences. At 7 A. M. there was another sudden and violent escape of steam, which continusd ascending until 10 A. M., when other material began to be ejected. It would seem that this was ths time when the mass of water in the lake of the old crater was emitted in a gaseous condition. By noon it appeared to the inhabitants that there were three craters vomiting, the two old craters, one of which had contained the deep lake, and a third that is supposed to have been opened at the apex of the mountain.

Six avalanches of mud were visible running down the sides of the mountain. The resurrection of the two old furnaces with the addition of a fresh cratsr did not sssm yet to give sufficient vent to the forcs being generated helow, and the mountain heaved and labored to rid itself of its ees of fire. Earthquakes were occurring almost momentarily, and in Wallabou it is related that nineteen shocks occurred within half an hour. Detonations followed each other so rapidly that they seemed to merge into a continuous roar, which was heard as far as Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and St. Lucia.

THE SUPREME MOMENT.

The supreme moment in the eruption appears to have been reached at about 2 o'clock, according to the description of John Proudfoot, a merchant of Kingstown, who with a party skirted the leeward coast in a small boat as far in the direction of the volcano as they could go.

"At that moment," said he, "we roundsd a tongue of land and got a better view of an immenss column of black smoke rising rapidly from the mountain, twirling and rolling upward in beautiful effloresceng masses to prodigious heights, the upper portion dilating like a balloon and ths lower part wrapped in a beautiful snow-whits wreath of vapor, which seemed to encircle the column for a time, then became a mass of intermingled black and white. To the deafening, terrible roar from the mountain were added terrific peals of thunder from above. The great cloud above the mountain was illumined by a series of flashes of forked lightning, following each other so rapidly as to appear a permanently visible, ever-changing ribbon of fire.

"At 2:25 we had reached Cumberland Bay, about eight miles away from the volcano, when suddsnly a tremendous cloud of black smoke like a great promontory, thick with volcanic ash, stones, and scorae, came down the mountain side into the sea, cutting off our path and advancing apparently toward us. The air became so thick that breathing was difficult. A black rain began to fall, followed by another rain of favilla, lapilli, and scorae. We turned and returned to Kingstown, covered with ths still thickly falling gray dust."

BECOMING QUIETER.

The volcano did not cease on the following day, while Pelée was carrying out her plan of death, but kept up its detonations and ejected ashes and stones up to 6:30 o'clock, May 9. Then gradually the extent of the visitation became known. St. Vincent ie, roughly speaking, about eighteen miles long and ten miles wide. A line drawn from east to west ahout six miles from the northsrn end would mark approximately the southern limit of the zone of destruction. This includes the so-called Carib country, and into this district of ruin and devastation went the relief parties sent out from Kingstown. At first it was not believed that there had heen a great loss of life, as the leeward country had heen pretty well cleared, and the discovery that the most destructive forcs of the volcano had heen directed toward the windward side, mowing down the inhabitants like grain in the field, came with crushing force to the little colony.

The dead lay scattered about near every little settlement and along the country roads, while on all sides writhed and crept the injured and dying. From the positions in which the majority of the dead bodies were found, as well as from the disconnected stories of the survivors, it was evident that Soufrière had emitted a blighting breath of vapor in the direction of the windward country, but of not sufficient strength to kill all the inhabitants.

It is quite certain, however, that hundreds were killed by the lightning that played constantly and near the earth all ovsr the surrounding country. Then cams the flow of boiling mud which completed the ruin. Streams were dried up, and as the rescuers went about they were assailed by the injured, crying for water. In carts bodies were collected and buried in long trenches dug in likely spots.

THE BURIED.

About 1,700 have been thus collected and interred, but it is estimated that at least 300, and probably a great many more, have been buried under the mud avalanches. Of those who escaped with burns about 20 per cent. died.

I was informed by the physicians in charge of the various improvised hospitals about Georgetown that in the case of nearly every patient there was evidence of internal burns, showing that death over the blighted district was caused by the inhalation of burning gas. Further, the external burns are on all parts of the body, proving that the victims were practically enveloped in flame as they ran down the slopes of the mountain's base.

The Dixie with her cargo of supplies anchored in Kingstown. This was a favorable locality for the gathering of a good understanding of the relief plans, but beyond the clouds of gray dust in the streets and the presence of innumerable small stones, souvenirs of Soufrière, there was little to be seen of the effsct on the island of ths eruption.

A JOURNEY NORTHWARD.

To get an idea of the destruction wrought it was necessary to journey to the northward either on the leeward eide by boat to Wallabou or Chateau Belair, or overland on the windward eide to Georgetown, a town of a few hundred inhabitants, the chief centrs of the upper part of the island, and now the capital of the Land of Death. I made a contract with the owner of a mule and buggy in Kingstown, and started ovsr the twenty-two miles of mountain road between Kingstown and Georgetown. There did not ssem to be any distress along this road, and although there is little enough left to support life, the natives of St. Vincent are used to poverty and make light of it. They bowed and smiled about my Noah's ark of a buggy, and respectfully and cheerfully begged with the happiest and most contented countenances, and when asked if the volcano was active they grew but eilghtly grave and answered: "No, Sah. De Lawd ain't goin' to call on any more of us to come."

As ws proceeded the dust became thicker mile after mile, until the fields that once were green were now of an ashen hue. It required nearly seven hours to make the twenty-two miles, and it was nighttime when I drove into the streets of the little town. For some distance I could fesl the wheels of the buggy crunching through cinders, and now it was almost impossible for the already tired mule to get through the mass into which the wheels sank nearly two feet.

The moon was shining brightly, and looking over beyond the squalid little town seeming in the night light even less than a couple of miles away, but really twice that far, lay the volcano. Dark clouds circled about it in fantastic forms, and once or twice above the roar of the sea as it broke on the sands at the edge of the town could be heard an indistinct rumble resembling somewhat the noise made by the humping together of a train of titanic railroad cars.

A STRANGE SCENE.

In the main street were gathered several hundred natives, refugees who escaped with their lives from the plain of death just outside the town. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" they sang in plaintive chorus which drowned out in this little circle the mutterings of the mountain. When the singers, many of whom had lost father, mother, sister, brother, united in the melody of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" I forgot my weariness and joined in the singing. This was kept up for hours, until one by one the singers had etolen quietly away in the shadow and to rest.

As I lay on an improvised bed in the little inn I felt two slight shocks of earthquake, but here, in the very shadow of the mountain, one seems to lose all sense of fear. I turned over and went to sleep.

In the light of the morning sun the town looked squalid and miserable. On the houses, on the doorsteps, in the streets, over ths whole town and landscape was piled the dark gray dust exactly like snow, except as to color. The stuff drifted up against walls to the height of six feet in some places. We waded about in it everywhere.

There were signs of suffering here on all sides. Two buildings had been improvised as hospitals, and besides these there was a cluster of tents nestling in a cool place overlooking the sea where the most seriously injured were being treated. The patients were literally swathed in bandages, and doctors said that every one required from four to six bandages on as many different parts of the body. All that were doomed to die had died, the doctors said. Wandering among this miserable, yet cheerful, company I heard the stories of a dozen or more which varied but little except as to detail.

"De sky open an' a cloud of fire come out an' swallowed up all," was the burden of the general description, followed by individual stories of how the people ran in a rain of ashes until driven frantic by ths burns they rolled upon the ground, sought shelter in shacks only to find that the houses did not afford shelter from the terrible fall of stones and ashes, and ran again on and on, calling for water.

RELIEF MEASURES.

In the botanical experimental station were the headquarters of the refugees, where the Government was undertaking to keep body and soul together until all could be moved to land being prepared for them in ths vicinity of Kingstown. There were about 1,500 ragged men, women, and children squatted about this building, and near by was a store where the provisions were doled out daily. There was considerable actual suffering for food here before the arrival of supplies from St. Lucia, and even then the amount would seem to have been entirely too small. But three pounds of food was being dealt out daily to a family of five persons. No clothing to speak of had yet been served out.

Starting northward from the city I made a trip of about a mile and a half from Georgetown and surveyed the scene of ruin left by the mountain. The island as far as the eye could reach was inundated with dark gray ashes, and scattered about in drifts were the remnants of vegetation. On the level fields there was a fall of nearly two feet of dust and small stones.

The plantation houses were consumed by fire, or had been demolished by the wind and stones, and must all be rebuilt if, indeed, it is ever thought worth while to rebuild them. The negro shanties everywhere had, of course, been blown and knocked into kindling wood. Here and there under the débris drifted about in the beds of the dried up rivers there was an odor showing that the rescuers had not yet made a thorough count of the slain. But it was dangerous to venture very far out of Georgetown to the north over the half-cooled streams of volcanic mud, for Soufrière was yet violently active, and at any moment one of the gorges might flow with boiling water. There were mutterings and rumblings up under the black and white pall hanging over the top of Soufrière, and the guide insisted upon seeking the mockery of a shelter in the little town.

The inhabitants of Georgetown can add little to the general history of the eruption. The town was thrown into darkness, in which the peopls groped their way to whatever sbelter they could find, and there hid their heads and prayed, while the mountain raged, and its victims withered. If these wsre the conditions in Georgetown on the windward side of ths island, what must have been that of the villages on the leeward side? Wallabou, Château Belair, and the others were buried in ashes many feet in depth, and had it not been for the timely exodus from their limits all their inhabitants would now be dead. As it is, many are buried beneath the flow.

The relief measures there are on a smaller scale than at Georgetown, as there are fewer pereons left to relieve. The refugees from these places are in and around Kingstown, where they receive about the same treatment as those in Georgetown. The Dixie's supplies were received gratefully, and promptly taksn in charge by the authorities. It is said that they are not needed for the immediate present, as a consignment was rscently received from St. Lucia, but this relief work in St. Vincent is going to extend over a matter of years almost, and there cannot be too great a supply of necessaries on hand.

The merchants of Kingstown are petitioning the Governor to apportion relief in the form of money so that the storekeepers can profit, but little attention has been paid thus far to thess representations. It is apparent that the grievance of the merchants of ths island ie a real one, for they say now that already they have no trade, their customers having been killed or rendered destitute, and that if the sufferers are going to be supplied with food for an indefinite time, thsy will all go into bankruptcy. There are huge problems to be solved on this unhappy island within the next few years, even if Soufrière should quiet down. It may be that the mountain will solve the problem in ite own way.

C. B. GRAVES.

When the Dixie Arrived

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT DE FRANCE, May 21.

The story was thirteen days old when I arrived in Fort de France. Already it was an old one, which wearied and oppressed the narrators. We had come to the theatre between the acts of the world's greatest tragedy. The spasms of terror inspired by that seething vent of hell fifteen miles away which since the harvest of death had transformed Fort de Frencs into a shrieking bedlam, had successively spent their force. To the spectator on shipboard looking across the glistening blue waters of the harbor to the houses of white and red nestling in the eternal green of the tropics and lulled by the gentle surf of the Caribbean, it almost seemed as if there had been some mistake about the ghastly reports over which the world was shuddering and that all Martinique, the matchless emerald in the Antillean jeweled necklace, had yet been left untouched.

Viewing from the decks of the cruiser Dixie this scene of apparent somnolence and rest it was difficult to realize that again and again during the two preceding weeks and even within the past twenty-four hours there had been awful panic in those shaded streets during which beasts and human beings, the mental barriers separating them having been swept away by a nameless, leveling horror, had fled together in a common herd in the darkness, they knew not where.

Looking from this same harbor vantage point, over and beyond the city, could be seen the frail villages, shining clear and white like sails on an endless, rolling sea of verdure.

CALMLY BEAUTIFUL.

It may be that Fort de France is decked for ths last grand sacrifice, but certainly she never wore a richer garb or appeared more calmly beautiful than on this morning of blue and white and green.

Asbore it could be said that we found the city quiet, and yet never was the word "quiet" eo inaccurately descriptive of this spared yet stricken city.

Its inhabitants had the quiet of an assemblage gathered helplessly in some unprotected epot in the face of an oncoming storm. Its strsets were quiet becauee business had practically ceased. The dwellers at the many outlying villages that show so quiet and secure in the distance from the harbor, had deserted their homes and gathered here, impelled as with the instinct of dumb animele, unreasoning in the face of nameless peril.

Along every business street house after house appeared with closed shutters, on which were posted "For Sale" and "To Let" signs. These red and white posters appeared here and there and everywhere in the residence districts, as well as along the business thoroughfares, and their number is growing day by day.

Things were quiet in the various cafés, although every one of thess places was crowded with an assemblage that drank throughout the day in a pitiful desire to quench, not a physical thirst, but a thirst for news of the unhappy doings of others.

Talk to one of these men at the café, and you will find him speaking almost in awed whispers, and before he has conversed for ten minutes his voice will break in a great sob, partly through a reeurring flood of grief over the loss of relatives and friends, the utter destruction of life prospects, or more frequently through the sheer force of pent-up dread and fear.

LATENT HYSTERIA.

Perhaps the general quiet in these drinking places is more gruesome than anywhere else in the city. A Frenchman cries easily at all times. In his pitiful attempts to find cheer somehow in a little more than usual of his wine or his liqueur, his tears come more freely, and in one little café I saw two groups order drinkables, with a weak flourish tose the liquor off with an air of assumed recklessness, and a few minutes later be sobbing out broken maledictions and prayers in an undertone.

There were everywhere evidences of nervous tension eo strong that the least untoward circumstance was provocative of the most unusual results. A slight peal of tropical thunder or the rattle of a winch or a derrick among the men-of-war gathered in the harbor caused many persons to leave their housee for the streets.

In the churches there was quiet, although the edifices were constantly thronged with suppliants following the priests in the prayers for salvetion from impending doom. Down on the docke where the contributions from the outside world to the stricken people of this unhappy island were being unloaded there was quiet, although there was the greatest activity. The natives, used to working to the music of gay songs, no longer sang. The surgeons of the place were busy up at the big red-roofed hospital on the hill, where men, women, and children who had been visited with the wrath of Pelée tossed and writhed and died of their burns. But withal there was little noise made even here.

C. B. GRAVES.

Pelee's Warnings to St. Pierre

Nature's Danger Signals for Many Days Before the Eruption—Strange Panic Among the People Allayed With Difficulty—Curious Unrest of Birds and Animals Before the Explosion—Eye-Witness Who Looked Into Crater Treated with Incredulity—How the Public Authorities Prevented a Wholesale Exodus.

One bald fact rises prominently out of the multitude of volcano details brought back from Martinique a few days ago by those who had gone there on the Dixie, among whom was the special representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and who returned to New York after a careful and painstaking examination of the ruins of St. Pierre. Nobody knows what happened in St. Pierre when the mountain hurled its fiery blast upon the city, for all its 30,000 inhabitants perished, but there has been brought to light proof of a degree of criminal ignorance and carelessness on the part of the leading men of the town, including the Governor of the island, that is without a parallel in history. It is now known that nature gave ample warning of what was coming. Day after day there were happenings that indicated the close approach of danger. This went on for over a week.

The mountain wiped out a few hundred acres of verdure and killed a score or more of people. This warning went unheeded. Then it hurled a few thousand tons of dust into the air, emitted noises that were heard for miles, discharged some million cubic feet of boiling mud, killed many more people, and sent earthquakes about the neighborhood. Still the citizens who ruled the town professed to see nothing unusual in these warnings from nature. The warnings continued. A vague fear then began to spread among the lower classes. Dumb brutes were genuinely alarmed. Cattle and small animals were only quieted with difficulty. Everywhere throughout the animal kingdom signs of a strange unrest were noted. During all these days the ruling powers in St. Pierre, well knowing the condition of the public mind, but incapable of reading intelligently the signs which even the brutes of the field understood, spent their time in endeavoring to allay, and with success, the apprehensions of the people.

An able and powerful assistant was found in the editor of the daily paper of St. Pierre. The latter doubtless voiced the sentiments of the members of the Whites' Club when, day after day, he assured the people of St. Pierre that nothing need be feared from these strange manifestations, because, forsooth, the earthquakes had been only "of atmospheric origin," or because the substance which Mont Pelée was throwing out in thousands of tons was mud, and not lava. This editor served his master—the commerce of the island—nobly. On the Saturday before the final catastrophe, when there had been a panic among the thousands in the cathedral, he dismissed it with an incidental reference. An eye-witness, who had been to the crater and told of the weird goings-on he had seen in that caldron, was received by the editor with an incredulous smile.

It is no answer to the terrible accusations which now lie against the authorities of St. Pierre, including the Governor of the island, to say that they yielded up their lives to prove their faith. They were all burned to a crisp, and their ashes to-day mingle with those of the most lowly in unknown graves. The fact, however, that they, too, died does not exonerate them from blame. Over in St. Vincent, where a volcano gave similar warnings before its supreme effort, the public authorities acted intelligently. They were taking no chances, and they promptly removed from the places of danger thousands who otherwise would now be dead. In St. Pierre, a blind, fatuous, ignorant, selfish, and narrow stupidity possessed those upon whom lay moral responsibility for the wellbeing of the community, and who, in the face of warnings from nature of appalling magnitude, entirely failed in their duty to the people, not to mention their duty to the commercial interests of the island, which they seemed so intent upon conserving.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 21.—When the last days of St. Pierre come to be embalmed in the histories of the world's tragedies the historian will turn for many of his important facts to the last issues of the little afternoon paper Les Colonies, published in St. Pierre, in whose hastily yet thoroughly edited pages almost every line now thrills the reader with its amazing exhibition, conscious and unconscious, of dangerous complacency, heroic care for the material prosperity of the citizens of the ill-fated city, and vague but unerring premonition of the terrible cataclysm so soon to mingle the journal's presses, its type, its editors, in a common pile of dust and ashes.

The amazing attitude of the entire population of the city, standing over the grave, was voiced by the editor of Les Colonies, who, in the edition of a few days before the end, commenting upon the ominous groanings of the swelling volcano, disposed of the subject in these words:

"We are prevented from sleeping, while the volcano sleeps so soundly that he snores."

The volcano is awake now, while the editor and all his local readers and all the living things that crawled about the volcano's base are sleeping soundly at last.

But the most remarkable utterance in this remarkable paper was contained in its issue of May 7—the last issue ever run from the presses—which furnishes what is probably the most striking instance of prophetic utterance in the history of the world.

The editor, after referring to an interview in a previous issue with one Julien Romaine, a guide, who looked into the crater of the already restless volcano on April 25, closes with these words:

"Since the day when Julien Romaine looked over the boiling caldron no one knows what has happened on Pelee. We only know that we have been getting ashes. What has to-morrow in store for us? A flow of lava? A rain of stone? Jets of asphyxiating gas? What submerged cataclysm? Or shall we simply have an inundation of mud? There is a secret, and when it is known many men will not be able to keep it."

The great secret became known on the following morning, and the 30,000 inhabitants of the city are guarding it well in the dust and ashes.

FROM BACK NUMBERS.

A file of Les Colonies containing the issues for six days preceding the final extinguishment was collected from among the priests of St. Pierre by Chaplain McGrail of the Dixie, and the priceless souvenirs show unmistakably the horrible mistake made by the people of the doomed city in reading the warnings given by the mountain day after day of the coming cataclysm. Reading these pages now in the full knowledge of what actually did happen it would seem as if there need not have been any loss of life in St. Pierre, it being evident that every man, woman, and child in the place had warning almost hourly, intelligible and unmistakable of impending disaster.

The little pages of Les Colonies, its editor evidently struggling between a sense of responsibility to his subsidizers, the business men, who feared a desertion of the city and a cessation of trade, and his own sense of duty toward his general readers, noticed a disposition among the common and less intelligent people of the city to heed the muttered voice of Pelée, which began twelve days before the mountain made good its promise. But on the other hand there were columns of opinions of "cooler heads" who made light of St. Pierre's probable danger, even after a deluge of boiling mud from the mysterious black holes up among the clouds had cut a path of death down the mountain side less than five miles away, dealing destruction to all animal and vegetable life within its borders.

Even then the local "scientists" and committees of "prominent citizens" were advising the people through the columns of Les Colonies to remain in St. Pierre, and assuring them that they had nothing to fear! There is an overpowering suspicion that much of this advice was given for a financial and commercial purpose, and yet after all it may be taken now as having been sincere, for the givers shared the common lot of all and are mingled in the dust heaps of their homes.

The tragic history of the last few weeks of St. Pierre's existence as told in the local evening paper were similar as regards the false sense of security on the part of the inhabitants to the history of every town and city destroyed by volcanic eruption. It bears a strikingly close analogy to Pompeii. In the Roman city the half-starved lion in the arena instinctively knew that doom was approaching, and, ignoring its proffered victim, slunk away in terror. In St. Pierre, according to the local paper, dumb animals were terror-stricken for days before the end came.

In the shadow of Vesuvius, up to the very minute when the "pillars of the world" began to totter and the day became as night, there were feasting and merrymaking. On the night before Pelée's wrath was turned loose upon this opulent and languorous city of the New World there are known to have been a number of entertainments, including a grand ball at a mansion in the suburb of Anse, whose glidings and trimmings are now in the form of gray dust being scattered here and there by the heated winds.

FIRST NOTICE OF PELEE.

In the pages of Les Colonies the first reference to Pelée's anger occurs as far back as April 25. On that morning Julien Romaine, a guide and a "property holder" on the Morne Pavillon, living far up near the very apex of the mountain, which goes under the general name of Pelée, betook him through the forest toward the old crater that tradition said once vomited forth smoke and fire. As he neared the old workshop of Vulcan his keen eyes caught a glint of the plumage of small birds which lay dead here and there on the matted vines covering the earth or on the broad leaves of some of the great plants of the forest. His trained nostrils caught at times a sickly odor, as if he were in a laboratory where poisonous drugs were being mixed.

He pushed on to Morne Le Croix, which is the very highest peak of Mont Pelée, which, with another peak, Le Morne Pavillon, forms the north and west boundary of a vast circus, the bottom of which has a surface of about sixty acres. This area is bounded on the south by the Pitou Marcel and on the east by the three peaks of Ti-Bolbommes. Almost in the middle of this immense kettle is—or was—L'Etong Sec, or dry pond. L'Etong Plein, or full pond, is



MONT PELEE IN THE DISTANCE, FROM NEAR THE RUE DES CAPUCINES. THE MAN IS STANDING ON A STONE WEIGHING OVER A TON THAT HAD BEEN TORN FROM A PILLAR. TREES IN THE HILLS IN THE BACKGROUND WERE ALL STRIPPED TO SKELETONS.

situated on another slope of the mountain. At one side of L'Etong Sec, Romaine, peering over a crest of one of the surrounding peaks, saw that a new crater had opened.

"This," as he described it later in St. Pierre to a reporter for Les Colonies, "resembled a great 'baca sirip' (sugar pan) about 100 feet long and 60 feet wide. In this oblong caldron seemed to be boiling a remarkable black mixture of bituminous texture. The mass rose up in puffs, allowing to escape from time to time jets of white vapor and boiling water, then fell back like thick molasses only to immediately rise again. L'Etong Sec was acting as a reservoir for the boiling waters flowing out of the crater."

This sight, which no other mortal eye will ever see as it existed on that day—for the mountain is now vastly changed—was the last view ever had of the interior of Pelée's mouth.

ROMAINE'S WARNING.

Romaine went back to his cabin, hurriedly slung together his belongings and descended to St. Pierre, where he told his story. The editor of Les Colonies did not see fit to publish it until some days later and then gave it no more comment than to refer to it as "Monsieur Romaine's graceful account of an interesting phase of the mountain!"

On the eve of the great eruption, however, when already lives had been lost and valleys inundated near by, this graphic story of the guide recurred to claim its rightful importance in the mind of the reader, and it was made the text of the editor's half unconscious yet terribly accurate prophecy. Little or nothing of the primary activity of the mountain had been observed in St. Pierre up to the time of Romaine's arrival there, for the apex of the mountain could be seen from few points in that city owing to the intervention of the bluffs back of the city.

The residents in the northern end of the city, about the suburb of Fonde Corl, who had a good view of the mountain, observed, on the same Friday that Romaine was making his discovery, thin columns of steam arising from the vicinity of the old crater, and mentioned it to acquaintances as gossip, and soon it was quite the fashion for St. Pierre walking parties to go to the top of the bluff overlooking the city and view the odd vapors hanging about the mountain side. Les Colonies cheerfully described these phenomena and advanced a number of interesting theories.

There seems to have been some slight apprehension aroused among some of the citizens of the city, for in the morning paper it is stated that on Sunday, April 27, a committee composed of Messrs. Voulan, Waddé, Berté, Decorde, Bouteuil, and Auge, all prominent citizens of St. Pierre, was appointed to go to Pelée and examine the opening Romaine had described. From the reports in Les Colonies the casual reader would surmise that this cautious body of citizens had approached as near the mysterious vent as they considered prudent, the same probably being at some coign of vantage a considerable distance down the mountain side, for their report as printed lacks detail. The committee concluded in its report, however, that there was little danger in the occurrances about Pelée's mouth.

ASININE EDITORIALS.

"This," said the editor by way of comment, "ought to utterly confound those timid ones who would find apprehension in the exalted and beautiful works of nature."

On Tuesday, April 29, there were heard rumblings, vague and mysterious, and from the mountain top there was diffused over the surrounding country a thin whitish haze, and there could be seen collected on the foliage the very slightest coating of fine dust.

On Wednesday, April 30, there took place three distinct shocks of earthquake, as set forth by the reporter for Les Colonies. The first shock was at 3:40 P. M., the second at 5:05, and the third at 6:10. Yet the shocks "because of their taking place horizontally" were not felt by all the inhabitants. In this day's issue Les Colonies mentions that "Since Saturday Messrs. Voulan and Berté have noticed that the columns of cinders and flame rising on the mountain are produced exactly on the spot where the new crater is formed."

But the editor continued to take the most optimistic view of these sinister reports and wrote:

"The earthquakes were caused by a local disturbance in the mountain. It will pass away in a few days. There is no cause for alarm. Let all be sensible and calm."

And all this time the green monster with the black head frowned down upon the creeping things about its base, including, alas! the editor of Les Colonies. Its exhalations passed upward and mingled with the clouds in silence, and yet the observant inhabitant far below might have noticed that the flowers and foliage of the gardens were becoming hourly more gray with a strange dust.

On May 1 the volcano became unmistakably active. Ashes were scattered plentifully from Julien Romaine Kettle all over the great heaving sea of verdure for miles around, while from this strange hole arose on high a steady column of steam, which hung over the mountain top like a huge cloud. The awful peak uttered growls, low and indistinct.

Far below, in his little den of brick and mortar, the editor of Les Colonies wrote cheerful sentences about the mountain. In the issue of the paper on the following day he was reassuring in both his editorial and his news columns. He said:

"There was no cause for alarm yesterday. We were surprised to see persons gathering on the corners discussing the latest disturbance. We heard some one say, 'We are prevented from sleeping, while the volcano sleeps so peacefully that he snores.' Truly the volcano sleeps. Then why should we remain wakeful?"

Then follows this extraordinary announcement, under the heading of "Echoes from Mont Pelée:

"We call to mind that next Sunday, May 4, the grand excursion of the Société Gymnastique et de Tir to Mont Pelée will take place. Those who have not been up to enjoy the magnificent panorama which is presented to the eye at the height of 1,300 meters, those who desire to see close at hand the yawning hole by which escaped those clouds of smoke and ashes which during the last few days have terrified the inhabitants of the heights of Precheur and St. Philemon, ought to profit by this fine opportunity and apply for tickets this evening at the latest. Excursionists will go to the Riviere Blanche and Isnere, where guides will be found. Excursionists will keep for a long time a remembrance of this trip."

EXCURSION TO THE CRATER.

And I learn from subsequent issues of the paper that several hundred men, women, and even children, in gay dresses, met at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning and set out for a gay picnic toward this horrible caldron of death to view an unusual and inspiring phenomenon of nature, as they thought, but in reality they approached, on this their last Sabbath morning, the seat of unmeasurable power.

The excursionists spent a good part of the day on this last excursion ever undertaken from St. Pierre, and they got on as far as the upper foothills when Pelée spoke and bade them come no further. Before the pleasureseekers had all reached their homes, fleeing from a venomous odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, the sleeping monster up among the clouds had stirred and yawned. Les Colonies reports that at about dark on this day what appeared to be flames and smoke were belched forth from the caldron. Hot vapor settled in a white cloud over the side of the mountain, and a rain of flinty substance fell over the entire countryside. Some of the returning pleasureseekers were temporarily lost in the storm of volcanic dust, "but," adds Les Colonies cheerfully, "it is probable that all finally reached St. Pierre in safety."

In recounting the experiences of the returning excursion party, the paper in an interview with one of the excursionists said facetiously: "One walking in the dust might imagine he was walking in the gray flour of America."

The dust pricked the eyes of the people like cinders, and it became necessary for them to cover their faces with handkerchiefs.

MORE FOOL ADVICE.

Amazing as it may seem in the light of subsequent events, no more attention was paid to this latest disturbance than to the previous ones. The local paper still maintained with a brave air that there was not the slightest danger, but took occasion to caution ladies to "cover up their garden flowers." The editor also advised that children be kept indoors as much as possible, as the volanic dust was not good for youthful lungs.

On this day the paper reports in an obscure corner the portentious fact that the cows, dogs, and other dumb animals were restive as if some vague fear was upon them.

Sunday night was oppressively hot in St. Pierre. After the falling of the dust a hot cloud of steam seemed to settle directly above the doomed city. Throughout the night deep, sonorous rumblings were heard in the direction of Mont Pelée. On Sunday night the electric light plant of St. Pierre became suddenly disordered, and the city was plunged into darkness.

The edition of Les Colonies of May 5 is filled with matter of terrifying import. The rain of cinders had continued nearly all Sunday night, and from the villages of Precheur, St. Philemon and other settlements along the Rivière Blanche, on the northwestern side of the mountain, between four and five miles from St. Pierre, the outlook was ugly.

The reporters of the St. Pierre paper went about getting news of distress and danger in their places as if their own city were many miles away.

"At 5 o'clock this morning," says the paper, "the eruption seems to have entered a calmer state. Cinders continue to fall at Precheur and other places situated to leeward of the crater. Country places are being abandoned on account of lack of food. There are 5 centimeters of cinders at Precheur and 25 to 30 centimeters on the middle slope of the mountain. The branches of the trees in these districts are breaking with the extra weight. There is considerable lightning around the crater; heavy thunder and tongues of fire. La Rivière Blanche is overflowing in places, and threatening the Guerin sugar factory. At 12:55 o'clock the sea withdrew 100 meters from its bank, and then rushed back. Business is practically suspended."

Even yet the editor says that:

"So far as St. Pierre is concerned there is absolute safety."

There was genuine alarm in the city among the lower classes, but, strange to state, the better classes, particularly unconcerned, went about among the groups of their fellow-townsmen laughing at their fears and assuring them that there was no danger whatever.

This advice and encouragement evidently had its effect, for it is recounted in the paper that soon after noon business in the city had again assumed a normal aspect. During this afternoon many excursionists had gone from St. Pierre to the vicinity of the Guerin factory, at the mouth of the Riviere Blanche to get a view of the river's flood.

There had been no business at the factory since the Saturday before, and M. Guerin and his son, Eugene, and the latter's wife and servants were ready for departure from the place at an instant's notice. Their private yacht, the Carbet, lay 100 meters from shore in the bay, with steam up.

Then, shortly after noon, with the suddenness of a flash of lightning, a huge mass of boiling water and mud was hurled from the top of the mountain. It descended the mountainside about five miles north of St. Pierre. The steaming mass rushed downward, not following the water courses, but seeming to leap downward from ridge to ridge, clearing a passage for itself, sweeping away in the twinkling of an eye, as a mower cuts the grass, a growth of tropical jungle such as only Martinique, of all the Lesser Antilles, can boast. The mass cut clean and straight through thousands of giant trees. Monster palms raising their stately heads far above the level of the tangled morass were crushed to the ground by the force of the rushing torrent.

Right in the path of this ghastly boiling river were many sugar factories owned by wealthy planters of Martinique. With implacable fury the seething water swept these away and continued on its race of destruction to the sea. It emptied with an awful roar into the waters of the roadstead at the mouth of La Rivière Blanche, and in the mouth of this river the shipping—considerable in extent—was instantly destroyed.

THE FIRST DISASTER.

Almost directly in the path of the irresistible avalanche were the buildings of the Guerin factory. The elder Guerin, with some of his hands, had a moment before the descent of the mass gone to one of the smaller buildings, which proved to be just without the path of the avalanche, and was saved. The younger Guerin, his wife, and a large number of factory hands were killed and buried. The yacht, standing out 300 yards from shore, was sunk with all on board, and there were scores of idle spectators borne down and buried in the awful wall of mud. Not a trace of the main buildings of the great factory can now be seen.

As a result of this terrible visitation the country places outside St. Pierre were quickly abandoned and the inhabitants flocked to St. Pierre by hundreds. Consul Ayme has figured that fully 5,000 refugees sought the city to be added to its population of 26,100.

FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE.

ODD AND CURIOUS HAPPENINGS—INCIDENTS OF THE POPULAR TERROR.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the night of May 21, the night after the second eruption of Mont Pelée the Mayor of Fort de France was waited upon by a deputation of native citizens who said that it had been noticed that there was a good deal of lightning and other electrical manifestations during the several eruptions, and they respectfully requested that on this account the electric light plant of the city be shut down as having some probable influence on the volcano. The request was promptly complied with, and now the city is worrying along with lamps and candles.

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On Monday, May 19, the day before the second great eruption of Mont Pelée, the gendarmes set to guard the ruins of St. Pierre came upon a gang of nine looters, including three women. The gang fled and was pursued over walls and brick piles until it finally took refuge in an old aqueduct near the River Roxalane. A guard was set at either end of the noisome hole and preparations were being made for entering and driving out the fugitives when the mountain became so terrifying that the order was given to flee from the site of the ruined city. Two days later, when the soldiery and gendarmes returned, the aqueduct was visited, and nine charred bodies were dragged from its mouth.

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On May 19, when the mountain gave signs of imminent eruption there was among the explorers about the ruins a young Englishman, Richard Calash, who in the gathering gloom completely lost his nerve and made a wild chase to the boat of the United States tug Potomac, which staid on the threatening scene until the last moment. On the following day the eruption came, and Calash in the darkness that gathered over Fort de France rushed from his hotel to the water front. He did not stop there, but promptly jumped overboard and struck out for the British cruiser Indefatigable, anchored in the harbor. On the way he found that his trousers were impeding him, and he pulled them off and continued his swim. He reached the cruiser all right, and after he had been pulled on board one of the officers reminded him that his trousers were missing. Then it dawned upon Calash that the trousers had contained $1,500, all the money he had.

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Consul Prentiss and his family were to have gone to Gaudeloupe on the return trip of the steamship Roraima after that vessel had called at Trinidad, her southernmost port. On May 7 one of the Consul's daughters had remarked to Capt. Muggers of the vessel: "Oh, Captain, how glad we will be to take passage with you and get out of this miscrable place." The speaker is dead now and buried in an unknown grave. Capt. Muggers is dead also.

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The rain of ashes in Fort de France on May 20 had a peculiar effect on the cruiser Cincinnati lying in the harbor. On the day before the second great eruption of Mont Pelée the cruiser had been painted a dazzling white. After the darkness which lasted during the eruption had cleared away it was found that the cruiser had been turned to a dirty drab, and now she will have to be painted all over again.

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One of the busiest men in Fort de France, if not in all Martinique, nowadays is the American Acting Consul Ayme, who left his Consular post in Gaudeloupe when it became known that Consul Prentiss had been lost at St. Pierre. Consul Ayme is simply run almost to death gathering news for American and English newspapers and magazines. The various correspondents, who insisted upon badgering the Consul for news under the impression that he would tell them everything, were a source of annoyance to him. It is understood that Consul Ayme has accepted an offer to write a short story for a prominent magazine for $1,000.

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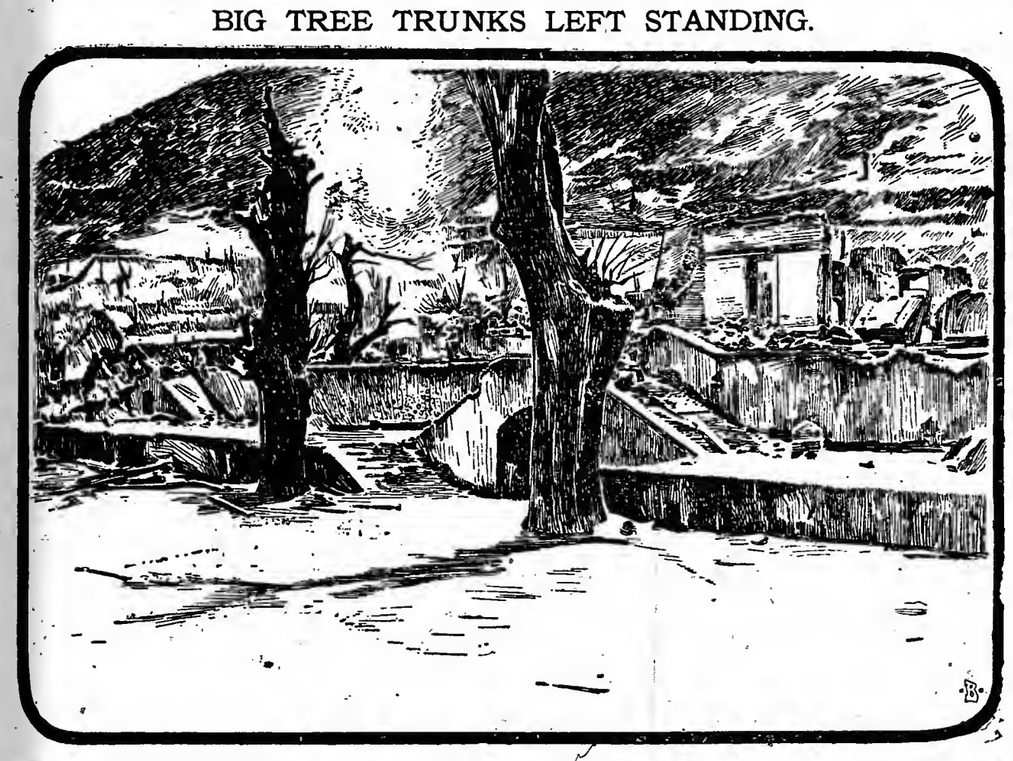
In the list of goods landed there were many articles which will never be used by those for whom they were intended unless the fashions of the islanders undergo a change. For instance, in the lot are 2,000 pairs of men's and women's shoes. Possibly one native in fifty ever wore a pair of shoes. There were also left there 3,000 pair of women's stockings of many bright colors, which if they reach their intended destination will probably be kept for many years by the ladies of Martinique as souvenirs. The women of these islands are usually content with one garment, and yet when the Dixie's supplies are apportioned throughout the island there may be a revolution in fashion.

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As for the need of help from the outside world it was apparent that nothing more was needed. It is a question whether the supplies of food and clothing already stored there will be required for immediate use. All that might have been wards of the world's generosity are dust in the ruins of St. Pierre. Those that will need the greatest help in the island are the middle class, the smaller land owners, whose farms have been devastated and whose houses have been blown down and who are without means to carry on, even if such a thing were possible, the raising of meagre crops.

C. B. G.

BIG TREE TRUNKS LEFT STANDING.



TRUNKS OF TWO BIG TREES WHICH WITHSTOOD THE BLAST FROM MONT PELEE THAT DEMOLISHED THE LARGEST BUILDINGS IN RUE VICTOR HUGO. THESE TREES WERE STRIPPED OF ALL THEIR LIMBS AND WERE BURNED ON THE SIDES NEAREST THE VOLCANO.

THE RUE D'HOPITAL.



MASSIVE MASONRY IN THE RUE D'HOPITAL TORN AND SHATTERED. THE SLENDER METAL REMNANTS OF THE VERANDA OVER THE DOORWAYS HAD BEEN PARTLY MELTED.

And once again we find the St. Pierre newspaper, if not actually making light of the disaster, declaring that the catastrophe did not necessarily presage ill to the city. It said May 6:

"We hasten to add to the news already published of the terrible catastrophe of yesterday that the action of the sea in receding as it did was not caused by any volcanic movement, but by the terrible shock against the bay caused by the enormous mass of mud."

The paper went further and complained of what it referred to as "this causeless alarm in St. Pierre." It called attention to an interview in the same issue with M. Landes, a professor in the Lyceum, who undertook to explain away the catastrophe which had overwhelmed the valley of the Riviere Blanche.

A "SCIENTIST'S" OPINION.

"At 5 A. M.," said the professor, "I saw torrents of smoke escaping from the upper part of the mountain from the point called Terre Fendue, (Cleft Earth.) Riviere Blanche periodically swelled and furnished a volume of water five times greater than the volume of its greatest risings. It was carrying down blocks of rock which might weigh as much as fifty tons. I went to a point where I could get a good view of L'Etang Sec, and while watching it I saw a whitish mass descend the slope of the mountain with a rapidity of an express train, enter the river, and mark its passage by clouds of white smoke or steam. It was mud like that which has submerged the Guerin factory. It is not lava. At the foot of Morne Lenard there was a new opening which seemed to furnish mud. I think the phenomena of Monday (the partial submerging of Precheur and the Guerin factory) is unique in the history of volcanoes.

"It is true that mud lavas develop very rapidly, but the catastrophe has been caused by an avalanche of mud and not lava. The fact cannot be stated too explicitly. The valley has received what was contained in L'Etang Sec, the rim of which burst, letting the mass fall for a distance of more than 700 meters.

"There was a shaking of the earth because the sea acted as a cushion. That muffled the sound and prevented the trembling which would have followed had the mud fallen on solid earth.

"My observation leads to the belief that the central mouth of the volcano situated on the highest peak of the mountain vomited forth more than ever, intermittently, matter easily crumbling to dust. It is necessary for the people to flee from the depths of the neighboring valleys and live at certain heights in order to avoid being submerged, as at Pompeii or Herculaneum.

"Vesuvius has had but rare victims. Pompeii was evacuated in time. Few bodies have been found there. Mont Pelee offers no more dangers to the inhabitants of St. Pierre than Vesuvius offers to the people of Naples."

Thus spake the "scientist."

In the edition of May 7, the last ever published, Les Colonies puts forth its last effort to impress the people with its fatal advice, and seems to have deplored the fact that at last a considerable part of the population is awake to the danger overhanging the city. It first refers with commiseration to the unhappy condition of the village of Precheur. "The state of mind of that unfortunate population is deplorable," it says, "and Mayor Grelet is unable to restore confidence."

Referring to its own city it continues:

"The departure from St. Pierre continues to take place. From morning until night, and even all night, you can see everywhere people in a hurry, carrying packages, trunks, and children. The steamers of the Girard Line are never empty. To give an idea of the panic, we will state that the average number of travelers on the line to Fort de France daily used to be eighty. It has risen within the last three days to 300.

"We confess that we cannot understand this panic. Where can one be better off than at St. Pierre? Do those who have invaded Fort de France imagine that that city is safer than St. Pierre in case of an earthquake? This is a foolish mistake against which it is necessary to put the population of this city on their guard."

The journal then goes on to give a list of contributions to the fund for the relief of the refugees in the city, and states that Gov. Mouttet is in the city looking after the needs of the people, and ends with the statement that if there was imminent danger the Governor would flee for his life and advise all others to do so.

And yet on the very last day of the paper and of the city the editor shows that, after all, deep down in his inmost being there stirred that vague premonition of danger that was being felt by the beasts of the field. Before he laid down his pen forever he asked what of the morrow in the extraordinary words quoted at the beginning of this article.

And the editorial page ended with the following notice:

"As our printing office will be closed to-morrow, it being a holiday, our next number will appear on Friday."

Friday came, and the editor had failed to fulfill his promise. A pile of rubbish lying in the general ruin along the seared gully that had once been the Rue Victor Hugo was all that was left of the newspaper plant. Somewhere in other parts of the general wreck were the shriveled bodies of the members of its staff.

C. B. GRAVES.

The Pest of Seventeen-Year Locusts.

How They Are Overrunning Parts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia—Sparrows and Chickens Feeding on Them—The Noise They Are Making in the Woods—Will They Finally Disappear?

Over large sections of the country the seventeen-year locusts are making the welkin (whatever that is) ring. The people in these sections are congratulating themselves that it will be seventeen years before these pests return again. But, according to some of the Government scientists at Washington, they should not be so previous, for there is another creature called the thirteen-year locust, who will be due in a short time, and insects with periods of more frequency are known to be lying in the ground waiting for the time for their return.

The noise made by the seventeen-year locusts is compared to the filing of 10,000 saws, the grunting of Mont Pelée, the beating of tom toms on a giant scale, and the simultaneous tuning up of all the fiddles in the world. As a matter of fact, it appears that the seventeen-year locusts in this great country are nearly always in evidence, if not in one part, then in another. Why they stay underground just seventeen years and then come up nobody knows, but their appearances are matters of record, and just where they will show up can be predicted by the Government scientists with precision. The same is true of the thirteen-year locusts, and there are some parts of the country where the simultaneous appearance of these two pests takes place at times. Maryland, the District of Columbia, and parts of Virginia are just now being afflicted with the seventeen-year locusts.

OCCUPY ALL TREES.

For weeks past the woods of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, in Maryland, and of the District of Columbia have resounded with the peculiar rasping buzz of the seventeen-year locusts. Gauged by that sound they have taken possession of all the trees and half the meadows from Fairfax, Va., to Laurel, Md., and the whole aspect of the country life has been changed accordingly. The locusts have now supplanted heat and cold, cloudbursts and drought, in the conversation of the "Branch" farmers, and have taken first place in the attention of all the Washingtonians who work in the National capital and live in the near-by country.

Several scientists in the service of either the Smithsonian Institution or the Agricultural Department have already made informal tours of inspection through the country indicated. Their reports are to the effect that ubiquitous as the locust would seem from his music and plentiful as he is to the eye, the brood of this year is far less strong numerically than that of 1885. Many causes have contributed to this decrease, they say, and will operate to lessen still further the brood of 1919. Everywhere they saw birds and chickens eating the locusts before there could possibly be time for the insects to deposit their eggs.

MARYLAND WELL SUPPLIED.

But even in its present limitations the domain of the locust in Maryland seems to be large enough for any purpose. Advices received from all the middle and eastern parts of the State indicate that he abounds elsewhere in almost as full force as in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. In Western Maryland the brood has not been so large, but wherever there is rolling country broken by woods and farms the sound of the locust is the prevailing note.

In the neighborhood of Chevy Chase the pest seems to be particularly numerous. Through all the thickets and wooded land thereabout the trees and bushes are covered with the delicate brown shells in which this year's brood spent the last few years of its residence underground. At twilight the whole country rings with the locust's buzz. One spot on the golf course is perforated with the holes through which locusts came to the surface.

The trees from which the grubs fell in 1885 were cut down, however, to improve the course, and when the locusts came to the surface they found no tree trunk to climb. With the instinct which marks every phase of animal life, the locusts crawled directly to the stump of the tree, discovered by exploration that their foster home had been destroyed, and crawled blindly along until they reached a hedge, and nestled among its leaves.

KILLED BY PLOWING.

Field after field about Washington has been plowed so deeply as to kill the entire brood which buried itself in that soil seventeen years ago. New roads have been built, much building of other kinds has occurred, even in the rural districts; every phase of municipal improvement has reached out into the country since the last brood, and all these have involved the destruction of thousands of locusts. Excavations for cellars or foundations throw the insects to the surface long before they have matured. Road building has more effect than plowing. Leveling and filling to give the country a more even surface destroy the locusts instantly. In short, wherever the land has been recently cultivated or improved the brood of locusts has been killed.

The insects which have survived these influences have fared almost as badly since discarding their old shells. The birds have already eaten the entire brood in the Washington parks and made great inroads on the broods in the country. For about two days, says The Washington Star, the Museum grounds vibrated with the locusts' "song." After that time there was only the "cheep" of the English sparrow, who had filled his stomach on the insects' toothsome bodies.

Away from cities the English sparrows are not so numerous and the consumption of the locusts before they could deposit their eggs has not been so general. Chickens, blackbirds, and catbirds have come to the sparrow's aid, however, and many thousands of insects have been eaten.

DIMINISHING NUMBERS.

In consequence the next brood of "cicada septendecim" is expected to be very small in the neighborhood of Washington. Thirty-four years may possibly exterminate the species in the District of Columbia. This would be merely the operation of fixed, natural laws, say the entomologists, and is as certain as the sequence of years between broods. But in the country the gradual decline of the species will require a longer time, although even there new agencies are being introduced to prevent the deposit of eggs.

A fungus growth is believed in many quarters to kill the locusts the instant they come in contact with it, either directly or by contagion from infected locusts. Many farmers are purchasing chemicals which are said to kill locusts. If they have their way there will be no brood at all seventeen years from now.

This possibility is viewed with dismay by many students of biology and kindred sciences. In their judgment the locust not only does no harm but presents one of the most interesting fields for study in all the realms of animal life. He lives above ground for only a few weeks. His buzz is not disagreeable. He is one of the most beautiful creatures in the whole animal kingdom. That a popular prejudice based entirely on misinformation should lead to the complete extermination of such a creature is in their opinion little less than a calamity.

In the popular mind the locust stands for destruction and waste. Stories are told everywhere of broods which ate the lumber on houses and barns "until they looked like boards fresh from the mill," of crops devasted in a few hours, and of numerous children who died instantly from the poison of "locust stings." To all this the abundance of the insect, the disagreeable sight of the little brown shells on the trees and the all-pervading, overwhelming buzz of their six weeks' life above ground give emphasis. The popular judgment is that the seventeen-year locust is a dreadful pest and ought to be destroyed.

PREJUDICE VS. SCIENCE.

As far back as the history of Aryan influence in America almost this belief in the ravages of the locust has been recorded. Plymouth, which numbered among its earliest settlers several men of scientific inclinations, fell under the spell of the "locust horror" in 1633, only thirteen years after it was founded.

An odd publication called "New England's Memorial," dwells at length on a very strange and deadly sickness which smote the colony in that year, and concludes:

"It is to be observed that the Spring before this Sickness, there was a numerous company of Flies, which, were like for higness unto Wasps or Bumble Bees, they came out of little holes in the ground, and did eat up the green things, and make such a constant yelling noise as made all the woods ring of them, and ready to deaf the hearers; they were not any of them heard or seen by the English in the Country before this time: But the Indians told them that sickness would follow, and so it did, very hot in the months of June, July and August of that Summer. Toward Winter the sickness ceased. It was a kinde of a pestilent Feaver."

Light on the habits and nature of the locust was obtained very early. About 1748 the Swedish Government sent a scientist, Pehr Kalm, a pupil of Linne, to study American animal and plant life. He returned to Stockholm some time between 1753 and 1761 and published an account of his travels, in which he noted:

"There are a kind of locusts which about every seventeenth year come hither in incredible numbers. They come out of the ground in the middle of May, and make, for six weeks together, such a noise in the trees and woods that two persons that meet in such places cannot understand each other unless they speak louder than the locusts can chirp. During that time they make, with the sting in their tail, holes in the soft bark of the little branches on the trees, by which means these branches are ruined. They do no other harm to the trees or other plants. In the interval between the years when they are so numerous they are only seen or heard single in the woods.

Should the Tobacco Flower Be the Nation's Emblem?

The subject of a National flower continues to agitate many aesthetic souls, and now it is suggested that the proper floral emblem for this country would be the product of the tobacco plant. The Tobacco World has received the following from a subscriber in Cincinnati:

"Do you not think the American people would do well to adopt the flower of the tobacco plant as the National flower? Every once in a while, and as recently as last Sunday, in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES, some flower lover writes to the papers suggesting that one plant or another be chosen by American just as the English long ago chose the rose, the French the fleur de lys, and so forth. The writer in THE SUNDAY TIMES, whom I have just mentioned, advocates the claims of the sunflower.

"I myself am able to see no beauty in the sunflower. It is big, it is obtrusive and insistent; it has no commercial value; in short the selection of the sunflower, in my judgment, would be grotesque.

"Now, the flower of the tobacco plant is modest and pleasing to the eye, and the plant itself is one of the greatest of wealth producers."

The answer made by the editor to this letter was as follows:

"If not the flower of the tobacco plant, then the Indian's paint brush. I know each flower well, and if the selection of a National flower were left to my casting vote I should hesitate long between them. My people have known both longer than the white man has known them.

"The tobacco flower stands for much glory in American history, for very many of our most cherished traditions cling around it. It is native only to our soil, and a protege of every other land on earth. It is, as my correspondent very justly observes, a modest blossom, for all it tops a tall conspicuous plant.

"If the choice of the American people in such a matter as this were to be dictated alone by gratitude, there can be no doubt they would vote to a man for the tobacco flower as the National emblem, because, as I have said, our National Treasury and the development of commercial genius here owe so much to the tobacco plant.

"Let me say a word or two about the merits as a National emblem of the little known Indian's paint brush. The flower of the tobacco plant would be distasteful to many women who dislike tobacco, and in a matter such as this the women would have to be considered. I think the ladies, one and all, would love the Indian's paint brush. It is a plant about one foot high, with small slender leaves of a somewhat brilliant green, and the flower itself is a very intense red.

"The Indian's paint brush grows in marshy places, and is common on the meadows of New Jersey. Children sometimes call it the 'scarlet bloom.' It is a distinctively American species. In selecting either flower the American people would be making no mistake."

In Colonial days the tobacco flower was frequently used as an American emblem.

Discovery of Another 1804 Silver Dollar

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF THIS COIN—MAN WHO PRESENTED IT ARRESTED AND LODGED IN JAIL—IS IT A COUNTERFEIT?

Another specimen of the so-called 1804 American silver dollar has turned up. The history of this remarkable coin is as follows:

A short time ago a sporting man named B. H. Smith got stranded in Lima, Ohio. He visited a pawnbroker there and asked a loan of $25 on a coin. The pawnbroker, seeing that it was an 1804 dollar, became suspicious and reported the matter to the police, who in turn reported it to the United States authorities.

Smith was arrested, and is now in jail at Toledo. The coin has been forwarded to the Chief of the Secret Service Depsrtment at Washington for examination. The question for him to decide is whether it was actually struck at the mint, or whether it is a counterfeit, or a dollar coined previous to 1804, the date on which has been altered. The officials who caused Smith to be arrested were unable to discover any evidence of alteration after a careful examination of the coin.

Smith claimed that he got the dollar from a school teacher in Hamilton, Ohio, who, being in hard luck, gave him the coin as security for a loan of $25, and failed to redeem it. Smith said that the teacher told him that he had had several such dollars made in Cincinnati every year, and sold them. The authorities did not believe this story, and had the teacher brought to Toledo.

HOW HE GOT IT.

He explained that he got the coin in question in Southern Ohio. While on a hunting trip he stopped one night at the home of an old German farmer. During the evening the subject of old coins coming up the German remarked that he had a piece of money that was something of a relic. He then went to a drawer and took out this 1804 dollar. The teacher offered him two dollars for it, which was accepted.

The German then explained how he came into possession of the coin. He said that he was once a soldier in the British Army and was sent to South Africa for service. When he was discharged—his story as published does not state where—he received among the coins in which he was paid off this 1804 dollar. He kept it as a relic. Shortly after his discharge he came to the United States.

Whether or not Smith will ever get the dollar back is a question. If it is a counterfeit it will be confiscated by the Government. If it is a genuine coin the Government may confiscate it, as all the 1804 dollars were called in shortly after they were issued. The other three existing dollars cannot be taken by the Government, as they are owned by certain persons, but this particular coin has fallen into the hands of the Government, which will probably retain it.

THE 1804 DOLLAR.

The coinage of silver dollars was discontinued after 1803. It was not resumed until 1836. In that year the Director of the Mint, Gobrecht, was authorized by Congress to get up designs for a silver dollar. He designed several different types, and from each of the dies cut with them he had coined a number of pattern pieces.

One design was of a type identical with that of the dollar whose coinage was discontinued in 1803. He gave this the date of 1804, it is supposed, because that was the nearest year to one in which the old-style dollar had been coined. In other words, he did not want a pattern piece to be merely a restrike of some coin actually in circulation.

The design that was accepted, says The Utica Herald-Dispatch, was that which developed after 1839 into the well-known dollar bearing Liberty seated on the obverse and a spread eagle on the reverse. The 1804 die, however, was not destroyed, and many years afterward—some time in the fifties—a coterie of speculators in the mint itself struck off several coins with it.

The exact number of these restrikes does not seem to be known. But after they got out and collectors began to be interested in them, they sold for big prices. It transpired, therefore, that in the early sixties another coterie of mint speculators brought the 1804 die again into service. After they had coined another batch of dollars, however, they discovered that there was no lettering around the edge, the part of the die that put this on the pattern pieces and the first restrikes having in some way been lost.

DIES DESTROYED.

The speculators, therefore, put the lettering upon some of the dollars with hand punches. It is claimed that these second restrikes can be easily detected because the lettering follows a sort of zigzag line. It would thus appear that there should be three different kinds of 1804 dollars in existence—the Gohrecht pattern pieces, that are really the only genuine coins, and the two different restrikes. The work of the last lot of speculators caused such a scandal that the much abused die was destroyed in 1869 by order of Congress.

Besides the dollars that were struck from it from time to time, others bearing the same date are found that are either out and out counterfeits or have altered dates. One method of alteration is to take, say, an 1803 dollar, plane off the 3, and solder on a 4. Another is to insert in the coin a small block of silver bearing a 4. This kind of work is sometimes so skillfully done as to be difficult of detection.

MARK TWAIN AMONG SCENES OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

Met at the Station in St. Louis by Captain Horace Bixby, Whom He Paid as a Boy to "Learn Him the River"—He Greets Old Pilot Friends—His Career on the Mississippi.

Mark Twain has been revisiting the scenes of his early life. He arrived at St. Louis a few days ago, and was met at the train by Capt. Horace Bixby, who is described in "Life on the Mississippi," and is prominent among the "river men" of St. Louis, and who, away back in the fifties, endeavored to teach the pilot business to Mark Twain.

"Why, Horace, you are as young as ever," said Mark Twain as he grasped the hand of his friend. "It's a curious thing to leave a man thirty-five years old, and come back at the end of twenty-one years and find him still thirty-five."

The two friends went to the Planters' Hotel and had a long chat. The news got around St. Louis that Mark Twain was in town, and later in the day, when he descended to the lobby of the hotel, he held a "reception," which, said The St. Louis Republic, looked as if "some official dignitary were visiting St. Louis." Then he went across Fourth Street from the Planters' to the rooms of the Pilots' Society. There the river men had gathered in force, and royally they welcomed back a long-lost brother. A short address was made, and a handshake exchanged all round.

Capt. Bixby escorted him to meet the pilots, among whom were Capt. Ed. L. Fulkerson, Capt. Beckjolley, Joe Carroll, "Commodore Rollingpin" Carter, Capt. Jesse Jameson, Capt. Bill Kelly, Capt. Ed. Callahan, Capt. Tony Burback, Capt. Fred Walsh, and Capt. Ed. West—nearly all of whom were associated with Sam Clemens on the river forty years ago.

At noon George J. Tansey, President of the Merchants' Exchange, escorted Mark Twain to the exchange, where he was introduced to many, and where he made a short address. He said that the sudden call upon him had found him without a text upon which to base his remarks. Of Mr. Tansey's introductory words Mark Twain said:

MARK TWAIN'S SPEECH.

"It is very embarrassing to listen to personal compliments, but doubly embarrassing when the recipient of them feels that they are deserved. Mr. Tansey said very many nice things about me, but there are many other things which he might have said, but which, no doubt, slipped his mind."

After lunching at the Planters' Mark Twain took a cab for Union Station, where he departed for Hannibal, his boyhood home. He looked forward with much interest to his two or three days' stay in Hannibal, and hoped there to meet many other old friends, and perhaps seek out the localities which are the setting for much of "Huckleberry Finn."

Asked before leaving what he thought of St. Louis, he replied that it was like coming to a strange American city.

"Everything is changed," said he. "The high massive buildings have made quite a different place of it. When I was here last, in '84, there were still some vestiges of the city which I knew before the war. These are now gone."

As his train sped along the elevated tracks and the broad river came within view, he gazed upon it pensively. Asked what he thought of it now, he replied:

"It's very natural; it's the same river."

He seemed impressed with the dignity of becoming a Doctor of Laws, which degree is to be conferred upon him June 4 by Missouri State University, and he was especially flattered since he did not have to work for it. "That is the colossal thing about it," said he.

HE DOCTORED LAWS.

"Have you ever doctored laws?" he was asked.

"Yes, cab laws," he said. "I doctored the cab laws in London and New York. The cabbies overcharged and I simply made them come down by calling official attention to the fact. The truth is, however, that the laws do not need to be doctored so much as the enforcement of them needs to be doctored."

Mark Twain emphatically denies that he was a bad pilot. Asked concerning this report, he said:

"Who is it that claims I was a bad pilot? The fellow that said that never was a pilot himself. He don't know anything about me or piloting. He don't know where the Missouri empties into the Mississippi. He don't know a lumber raft from a packet."

The story of Mark Twain's years upon the river, when he sought to rise high in the ranks of pilotism, is the story of a man with a sense of humor who tackled a "tough proposition."

LEARNING PILOTING.

There are more kinks in a pilot's business than kinks in the Mississippi itself, yet in addition the pilot must know all these twists of the river—which Mark found out to his sorrow. He had some notion of the printing business when he met Capt. Bixby on the Ohio River in 1857. Having left his Hannibal home in search of both a career and adventure, he had landed in Cincinnati, and at Cincinnati had conceived the idea of a voyage to Central America, or South America, either one, with a vision of an expedition up the Amazon prospecting for Eldorado or some more tangible gold mine.

He set out upon his voyage with $30 capital. He was to go from Cincinnati to New Orleans upon the steamer Paul Jones, which many years after he dubbed an "ancient tub." "For the sum of $16," said he, "I had the scarred and tarnished splendors of 'her' main saloon principally to myself, for she was not a creature to attract the eye of wiser travelers."

Nevertheless, dawdling down to New Orleans on the Paul Jones must have awakened fascination for the great yellow torrent of mud which is facetiously named the "Father of Waters." In "Life on the Mississippi" Mark Twain explains that South American fortune seemed further away at New Orleans than at Cincinnati; that his $30 capital was almost exhausted, and that he was forced to look about for a ready-money job. Probably for the several reasons indicated, when he found that his friend, the Paul Jones, was about to start for St. Louis, he "besieged a pilot," with whom he had scraped up an acquaintance on the down trip, and "after three hard days" the pilot surrendered. This pilot was Capt. Bixby. The Captain has his own way of telling of this siege.

BIXBY'S STORY.

"A pretty good-looking young fellow," said he, "was always banging round the pilot house. Said he was going down in Central America or somewhere. But when we got down to New Orleans he came round to me and said that he thought he'd like to learn piloting; didn't think he'd go to Central America after all; asked if I wanted to teach him the river. I said that young fellows like him round were more trouble than use; couldn't think of it.

"He kept after me anyhow, and finally I agreed. He was to pay me $500 for teaching him the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. We drew up a contract, which was put away in the safe of the boat, and neither he nor I have seen it to this day. Well, I was with him pretty much all the time for the next three years, or until he got his certificate as pilot. I know some say he didn't make much of a pilot, but I think he was about as good as any young fellow of his age—he was about twenty when I first met him.

"He was a quiet sort of boy at the time. Of course, he had some of that famous drollery and humorous way of looking at things which is celebrated in his writings. I remember when I undertook to teach him I questioned him about his antecedents and other matters.

MARK'S HABITS.

"'How are your habits?' I asked

"'Fair,' he mumbled.

"'Do you chew?'

"'No, don't chew,' very deliberate.

"'Do you drink?'

"'No, don't drink!' At this he seemed a little uneasy, and with a slight twinkle of the eye he continued: 'But I must smoke.'

"He must smoke to this day.

"After he left me in the latter part of '59 I saw little of him. He was on board the Alonzo Childs; was caught by the Confederates and bad quite a time of it. Then he went out to Nevada and California, then to Honolulu, then to New York, and all over the world."

"How about the five hundred?" a reporter asked Capt. Bixby; "did he pay that?"

"Paid three hundred," responded the Captain. "You see the war came on and there wasn't much money to be had. He didn't have any and I didn't. So we just called the other two hundred off."

"Life on the Mississippi" is Mark Twain's narrative of his experiences on the river, and Capt. Bixby's name frequently enters. Like Capt. Bixby, Mark Twain has his own way of describing that three years' grapple with the science of piloting.

"I supposed," said Mark Twain, "that all a pilot had to do was to keep his boat in the river, and I did not consider that that could be much of a trick since it was so wide."

THE RIVER'S HABITS.

But it proved to be more of a trick and nearer a science than the pilot novitiate thought. Each eccentric bend in the stream had a name, each of hundreds of reefs had landings, which had names. The would-be steamboat guide was expected to load his mind with all these names, and with a mass of extraneous but practical information about each locality. Moreover, the river's course was constantly changing, new reefs were forming, and there were an endless number of boat-destroying snags which were sure to find positions, bayonetlike, in the most unexpected places.

At times Mark Twain was moved to give up the task of acquiring so much dry information. But he was encouraged by Mr. Bixby, who, according to Mark, said: "When I say I'll learn a man the river I mean it. And you can depend on it I'll learn him or kill him."

J. E. K. Stotts of St. Louis, a close friend of Mark Twain in war times, now past seventy years old, and who had not seen him since 1862, was late in getting down town and missed his friend at the Planters. Though elderly, Mr. Stotts set out in pursuit, and was just able to board the Burlington train which was bearing Mark Twain away from the city. He rode with him around to the Washington Avenue Station, talking of the time when they were boys together.

"Sam Clemens was a mighty queer boy, we all thought," said Mr. Stotts. "He was a quiet fellow who always drawled in his talk so long that it took twice the time in which another man would say a thing. He was always a good friend, though."

OTHER OLD FRIENDS.

William G. Waite, now a printer in The St. Louis Republic composing room, worked with Mark Twain in the early fifties, when he, too, was a printer. They were employed in the old Evening News office in St. Louis, and the future author worked a year in that capacity.

"He was a good printer," said Waite, "but mighty independent. He was always called 'that boy' by Charles G. Ramsey, proprietor and editor of The News. He'd get down late once in a while, and Ramsey would say: 'Here's that —— boy late again.' Clemens didn't say anything to this for a long time, but one morning he turned on Ramsey and replied: 'Take your dashed situation, and go to (a warm country)!' He left the office and we heard nothing of him for several years."

Mark Twain was born at the Village of Florida, not far west of Hannibal, Mo., and it was at Hannibal that he spent his boyhood days.

To Search Volcanic Sites for Diamonds.

The latest London mail advices convey the information that De Beers are about to send an expedition to the scene of the recent volcanic disturbances in the West Indies to look for diamonds.

It is recalled that a few years ago, some large octahedron crystals were found in Barbados which were later identified as white spinels, which are frequently unearthed where diamonds are, although by themselves, and even when colored, are often very valuable.

The French crown jewels contain a spinel ruby of 50¾ carats, and another which was valued at 30,000f. in 1791, one of 4 2-5 carats and another, of 3¾ carats, being each valued at 350f. Small spinels fetch from 6f. to 15f. per carat; specimen stones fetch even more. A stone that a New Guiana gold prospector recently exchanged for a bottle of saccharine pellets was sold in Sydney, N. S. W., for $300.

A peculiarity of the spinel is that, no matter what be the color of the stone, the light which is reflected from the depth of the gem is always a pale yellow. A blue spinel has been consigned as a sapphire, and was returned to the consignor, who had it cut and received more for it than it would have made had it really been a sapphire. A spinel collected by Dr. Heron is said to weigh forty-nine pounds. When spinel crystals are very fine they are considered gems, and De Beers think, having been found in large quantities in St. Lucia, it is not unlikely that they will be found in Martinique and St. Vincent.

An Ex-College President Among Tramps

Former Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau and Special Envoy to a Foreign Congress Tells of His Experiences as a Day Laborer and Describes the Tramp as He Learned to Know Him.

A former associate of tramps turned up in a cheap Chicago lodging house the other day and began looking for work. The man has since been identified as the former President of a college, who was at one time Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and, besides having been Professor of Astronomy in the University of Michigan, had been a special envoy of the United States to a European gathering of scientists. He speaks several languages.

He is Mark W. Harrington, who was graduated from the Northwestern University and finished at the University of Michigan, where for twelve years he was head of the department of astronomy. It was from this position that he was appointed chief of the Weather Bureau, and he held that position until Cleveland's first inauguration, when he became President of Washington State University at Seattle, continuing there until 1897.

Since then he has worked as a laborer in a lumber camp and in a shipyard, but has been out of work for a good part of the time owing to ill-health. He says the universities do not want a man over fifty years of age, so he cannot get employment in that line, but he intends, if possible, to start in some small business.

Mr. Harrington frankly admits that after all the distinguished positions he has filled he mingled with tramps. In an article he wrote since his arrival at Chicago he has a good word to say for tramps, and a reasonable explanation of the tramp problem based upon facts gathered at first hand.

ABLE-BODIED TRAMPS.

"The philanthropists in convention in Detroit," says Mr. Harrington, "have drawn on the Presidential good nature by requesting that his Excellency appoint a commission to investigate the tramp question. Thus does history again repeat itself and the plain citizen turn to the powers that be to have done what he ought to do himself.

"There is nothing in the tramp question that anybody cannot understand. The tramps are hearty, husky, able-bodied fellows who do not worry about to-morrow's breakfast and prefer a wandering life to work. It is not that they are incapable of work, but they do not love enforced exertion.

"I was one time the member of a sawmill gang in the wilds of West Virginia, and these tramps were not unusual on the railroad that passed through the camp. The sawmill gang was always depleted, and few men ever applied for work there who did not get it.

"Among those who applied were occasionally tramps. They were good workmen for a while, but as soon as they had earned money enough to draw their needed clothing they donned their new attire and slipped away at once without waiting on the order of their going. One I remember I worked with for a fortnight or so, and he worked for 14 cents an hour. He was capable and willing and good natured, but not talkative.

"He was only half clothed when he came there, though it was early Winter, and he staid only long enough to get rigged out anew. Then one night he disappeared, and some one reported that he had been seen to start southward, and that was the last we ever saw of him. He impressed me as being a man of ordinary intelligence and good will, but incorrigibly addicted to his own ideas of independence. He never complained of work or food or lodging, though all were not inoffensive by any means.

TRAMPS NOT CRIMINAL.

"In the tramp class there is much viciousness and some brutality, but little that is criminal. They may care for to-morrow's breakfast by cajoling with the farmer or by petty larceny, but they are rarely capable of serious crimes.

"I one time followed a tramp in his morning search for breakfast on the west side in New York City, in the well-to-do neighborhood of Amsterdam Avenue. He was perfectly content to go through the cans of perishable trash which the residents had set out from the kitchen on the sidewalk waiting for the scavenger cart. He found all he wanted to eat, and it was sufficiently palatable to him. In the country he would have called at farmers' houses, or helped himself to fruit or potatoes, or even chickens, which he would have roasted in the woods.

"Providence has divided mankind into three classes—those who are sure of their breakfasts throughout life, and this is the chief result of civilization; those who are sure of a moderate number of breakfasts ahead, certain or uncertain, and they are the wage earners to a great and increasing degree, and those who do not know where to-morrow morning's breakfast is coming from. Now, this last class accept the situation anxiously or serenely. The former are those out of work or money, and hunting for work. The latter are the tramps and the incorrigibly indolent generally. The tramp moves around and engages in enough muscular activity to get his meals and his shelter.

"It is no Scharaffenland to him when, according to the German story, he has only to wish for roast chicken and open his mouth and the chicken flies in, already roasted to a turn. That is the world to the incorrigibly indolent and unprovided for, and these latter become public charges somehow. The tramp does not work, if he can help it—except in certain chosen jails, when the weather is inclement, where he knows he will be treated well.

MODESTY OF TRAMPS.

"The good people assembled in Detroit," continues Mr. Harrington, "might, instead of calling on the President, remember that a chief element of innocuousness in the tramp problem is the lack of coherence among tramps. The tramp is a hopelessly uninteresting person to himself, to his colleagues, and to the plain citizen generally. His appearance is less than unpretentious, and his habits uninterestingly modest and retiring.

"He does not court public attention—in the police court or elsewhere—and he is not gregarious. In the nature of the case, any more than are vultures or lions or any other creature whose daily subsistence is precarious. Tramps do sometimes get together in numbers, but it is incidental rather than accidental, and they part company as soon as they can.

"Once in the late Autumn I found myself on a little local train in northern Georgia or South Carolina at a junction waiting for a south-bound freight to come in. When it arrived I was standing on the car platform and it was toward midnight.

FLOCKED TOGETHER.

"As soon as the freight had come to a stop the trainmen formed a gang with clubs and started down its length, when, like migrating blackbirds roused from the bushes, the tramps swarmed away and took to their heels in a slinking way.

"As soon as the trainmen had returned to their stations these surreptitious fellows returned, one by one, to their chosen roosting places for the journey southward again. Probably the freight moved away with as many as it came in with. These fellows seemed to have no acquaintance with each other, and showed not the slightest inclination to act together, though they outnumbered the trainmen five or ten to one.

"It was only that the annual migratory instinct had seized on them all at the same time that they started South together. They migrate as regularly and as completely as the birds, only they do not pass the Gulf Coast. New Orleans affords a safe wintering for many of them, and their camps in the woods of the South are well known there. Nobody can estimate the amount of discomfort they are willing to give for their independence, nor is it likely that one out of ten of them would continue this life of great discomfort if he had his own little farm or workshop or similar means of an independent existence, not too strenuous, and not too much under the control of others."

Coming Protestant Exhibition in Paris.

At 54 Rue des Saints Pères, Paris, an exhibition is about to be opened of interest not only to French Protestants but to children of the Reformation all over the world. It has been organized by a society whose purpose is the study of Huguenot history. Here is what may be called a retrospect in the shape of pathetic memorials of the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There are some rare editions of Huguenot works, and enamels by Petitot, Bernard Panssy, portraits and autographs of reformers, numismatic collections, and numerous other objects of attraction.

Great Movement
IN
BASKET SHARES.

THE past few days have developed a movement in Mergenthaler-Horton stock almost amounting to a sensation. This movement has followed the important announcement of advance to par (one dollar a share) upon conclusion of present negotiations which will at once place the Company in position to earn great profits on business fully arranged for. (See previous announcement or write for particulars.)

PRESENT SELLING PRICE OF SHARES:

75 CENTS

(Par Value $1.00, Full-Paid and Non-Assessable)

This is the "People's Trust." No subscription exceeding five thousand shares or less than fifty shares will be accepted.

It seems unlikely that the 75-cent allotment can possibly last even until the present negotiations are closed, and the directors therefore reserve the right to reject any subscription or close the allotment without notice.

Until the closing of this allotment, and for the assistance of interested persons, subscriptions accompanied by one-quarter cash will be accepted, with balance to be paid in three equal monthly instalments. Checks for subscriptions should be drawn to order of Charles R. Barlow, Treasurer.

When this allotment is closed the price advances at once to par (one dollar per share).

The MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

Executive Offices, 287 BROADWAY, New York.

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Faults in Boston's New Historical Pictures.

VETERANS POINT OUT INACCURACIES IN SIMMONS'S "RETURN OF THE COLORS" —THE NEW "INCOMING MAYFLOWER."

Some new historical paintings have just been set up in Boston and the people are picking flaws in them. They are in Memorial Hall at the State House, and they are intended to commemorate important events in Massachusetts history. They represent the arrival of the Pilgrims within sight of the Highlands of the Cape on the Mayflower, 1620, by Henry Oliver Walker, and the return of the colors by the volunteers of the civil war to Gov. Andrew, by Edward Simmons.

These paintings occupy respectively the north and east niche in the gallery of Memorial Hall, and, says The Boston Journal, while both show good coloring and tone in lights and shades, each was in its way disappointing to those who viewed them, more especially that of the return of the colors. In the latter picture the odd presentation of the rear of a column is depicted in the foreground, while the typical figures of the day and occasion, John A. Andrew, the great war Governor; Major Gen. Darius N. Couch of the old Seventh Massachusetts, who was Chief Marshal on that December day in 1865, and Major Gen. E. W. Hincks of the old fighting Nineteenth, who was the Adjutant General of the Chief Marshal, and who personally presented the one flag which the Governor took as the emblem of the 180 flags turned in by the 62 regiments of infantry, 5 of heavy artillery, 16 guidons of light batteries, and 10 of the cavalry, are dwarfed almost into inconsistency by the far perspective of a painting in reverse.

VETERANS IMPUGN ACCURACY.

The historical accuracy of the picture was at once impugned by the old veterans of the State House who were there upon the day and who participated in the ceremony.

"We were massed," said the veteran Doorkeeper of the old Third Cavalry, "on the west side of the steps at the Beacon Street entrance to the State House, stretching down in the line of masses clear from the upper steps to the street. The color bearers were in front. There was no such trooping of the colors up to the Governor that this picture represents that I remember. Gov. Andrew was on the top step, but after he had finished speaking I remember that all the color bearers filed up to the Adjutant General's office and there deposited the flags without further ceremony."

The fact as stated was that Gov. Andrew received actually but one flag as typifying all the others. Gen. Couch addressed him, presenting his Adjutant, Gen. Hincks, Colonel of the old Nineteenth, whose obituary was published in 1862 after the gory field of Antietam and who lived more than thirty years after. Gen. Hincks naturally took from the color bearer of his old regiment the flag he bore, and made that the color for the general reception, upon which Gov. Andrew pronounced eloquent words preserved in the color niches in Memorial Hall. It was anticipated that there would be portraitures of Andrew, of Couch, and Hincks, the central figures of the occasion, but they are left in the picture to the imagination of the observer. Gov. Andrew is alone distinguished by his short, thick-set, portly figure at the top of the steps.

THE INCOMING MAYFLOWER.

Of the other picture, treating of the Pilgrims, it was agreed that in tone it comported to the surroundings of the chamber. It presents the group on the deck of the Mayflower. Worn with their suffering and fatigue from the long, tempestuous voyage, the Pilgrims are gazing at the long, low sandhills of the pitch of the Cape, and the principal criticism of those who viewed it was the sacrifice of joyousness to the sombreness of prayer and anxiety in the faces delineated. But it was apparently agreed that there was more of artistic detail in the conception and the fulfillment than any picture yet placed in the collection.

It looks like a bit of ancient tapestry viewed from below. The tone is generally grave and severe. There is the group of Puritans on the deck, but one tries hard to discover the man of war, Miles Standish, since no one of the mumber has the martial bearing or the coat of mail. In this group are supposed to be Carver, Brewster, Bradford, who in his own diary states that he never had a picture painted of himself; Winslow Standish, and John Alden, he of Priscilla fame.

The general effect is of depression and supreme anxiety as to the land they are approaching. The ship is doing "a good rap full," as her swelling sail indicates. The attitudes of the figures very generally are those of prayer. Above their heads appear two allegorical angels bearing the open Bible, from which floats the legend: "For the Lord Is Our Defense; and the Holy One of Israel is Our King." Psalms, lxxxix, 18.

MORE PICTURES COMING.

Two more paintings are to be placed later in the two other niches—"John Eliot Preaching to the Indians" and "The Fight at Concord Bridge, 1775." These paintings in Memorial Hall are contracted for at $6,000 apiece. Robert Reed, who painted the picture of Otis denouncing the writs of assistance, received $6,000 for his work; Edward Simmons holds two contracts, aggregating $12,000, for the "Return of the Colors" and "Concord Bridge," and Henry Oliver Walker has two contracts for $12,000 for the "Arrival of the Pilgrims" and "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians."

Chicago People Now Eating Horses.

They are eating horses in Chicago. A great many butcher shops in that city sell large quantities of horse meat every week, and the people who buy it keep on returning for more, showing that they like it.

Apparently the horse meat in Chicago is being sold under some other name. The existence of this traffic on a large scale only became known to the public authorities recently, and they adopted the usual proceeding of a "committee of investigation."

An official, who is known as "Assistant Pure Food Commissioner," R. W. Patterson, at a recent meeting of "Council Committee on Health," brought the subject up. Mr. Patterson flatly charged that horses are killed daily in Chicago and sold there for food. He exhibited a big photograph of a series of sheds near Milwaukee and Talman Avenues. In the foreground was a painted sign running:

> HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. KILLERS WANTED.

Near this was the body of a horse which Commissioner Patterson said had fallen dead to the ground. He pointed out to the Aldermen a corral for horses, an ambulance by which he said crippled horses were taken to the place and other objects.

"This photograph was taken," he declared to Secretary Pritchard, "after the Health Commissioner said he did not know what we were talking about. I did not see any horses slaughtered at this place, it is true, but one night at 12 o'clock I was near the place and saw some horses taken there. At 3 o'clock that morning wagons were driven from the place. I asked the driver what they were going to do with the meat and he said it was to be taken to the city.

"An average of 500 horses are killed in Chicago every month," Mr. Patterson said. "However, the law is such that we cannot get a conviction unless we see the horse killed, put on the wagon, delivered to the dealer, and sold to the public as a substitute for other meat. There are advertisements in the papers showing that killers are wanted and that good prices will be paid for old horses and giving addresses."

"There are a dozen places in Chicago were they kill horses," Alderman Hunter remarked.

Secretary Pritchard grew indignant. He branded as untrue statements attributed to Mr. Patterson that horse meat is sold in Chicago in unlimited quantities and challenged him to prove it. Mr. Patterson did not reply to this statement.

The trouble arose over a communication from Health Commissioner Reynolds asking that reports of the sale of horse meat be investigated. Mayor Harrison transmitted the letter to the committee and Aldermen Mocrtel, Foucek, and Dougherty were named to carry on the investigation.

"Extinct" Volcanoes in This Country.

> One River of Stone from a Crater in New Mexico Is 57 Miles Long and Covers 400 Square Miles—Thousands of Hills from which Lava Flowed.

In his interesting book on some "Strange Corners of Our Country—The Wonderland of the Southwest," Mr. Charles F. Lummis has a chapter on the volcanic regions in the Zuñi Mountains of Western New Mexico and the rivers of stone which in former ages flowed from many volcanoes that are now "extinct."

These volcanoes are not lofty peaks, but they are in an elevated country much higher above the sea level than the summits of many mountains.

There are scores and scores of these scattered volcanoes, and their lava flows have overrun many thousands of square miles. The range, which has an altitude of 8,000 feet, is covered with a magnificent pine forest, partly growing upon ancient lava flows and cut in all directions by later ones. In the picturesque Zuñi Cañon the lava, too impatient to await outlet by a crater, boiled out in great waves from under the bottom of the cañon's walls, which are sandstone precipices, hundreds of feet high.

The largest crater in this range rises 500 feet above the plateau. It is a great reddish-brown truncated cone, exceedingly difficult to climb. The crater, viewed from the top, is a yawning abyss of dizzy depth and savage grandeur. A few hundred feet below the rim under a cliff of roasted rock a little grove of cottonwood trees flourishes in this gruesome spot, the roots clutching amid the ashy rocks and the tops hundreds of feet below the rim. In the caves of this dead crater many bears have their dens.

LIKE AN IMMENSE BOWL.

The crater is 700 yards across the top and 300 yards deep. It was a warm time when this great caldron was full to the brim with boiling rock. A terrible potful it must have been, and doubly fearful, says The Baltimore Sun, when that stupendous weight burst out the side of the pot and poured and roared down the valley a flood of fire. Think of a lake of lava so heavy that it simply tore out a mountain side 800 feet high and 500 feet thick at the bottom.

The break in the crater is nearly V-shape, 1,000 feet across the top, and over 500 feet from top to bottom. All that great mass of solid rock, weighing millions of tons, was knocked out as unceremoniously as though a giant had cleft it with an axe.

It was from this sort of spring that the rivers of stone had their source many centuries ago. First above the soughing of the pines rose deep pent-up rumblings, and the solid earth rocked and shivered. Then there was a great explosion, just where that still brown cone stands to-day. This great wart was heaved up from the level plateau, and a vast cloud of steam and ashes sprang far into the sky.

Then the molten flood of rock rose in the great bowl and brimmed it, and ran over in places and boiled and seethed. And suddenly, with a report louder than a hundred cannon, the wall of the crater broke, and that resistless deluge of fire rolled like an avalanche down the valley, plowing a channel fifty feet deep in the bedrock at its outlet, mowing down giant pines as if they had been straws, sweeping along enormous boulders like driftwood, and spreading death and eternal desolation for leagues around.

HOW THE LAVA COOLED.

The process of cooling begins very quickly and goes on rapidly. A shell will begin to form within a fortnight. So here is the phenomenon of a river running inside a stone conduit of its own making. The shell becomes hard long before it is cool enough to walk upon; and within the fiery flood pours along.

A great deal of gas and steam is imprisoned in the molten flow. Sometimes it only makes huge hubbisa, which remain frozen in ths sternal stone. Some of these bubbles, 10 fest in diameter, are curious, arched caves, in which a whols party might encamp. But if the volume of gas be too great, terrific explosions occur; and in places the top of the flow for a hundred acres is rent into a million fragments, so sharp pointed that no creature can cross them.

The chief river of stone from this crater is 57 miles long, and its black, unmoving flood covers some 400 square miles, making a turn to units with a smaller flow in the valley of ths San José. At the bend it actually ran a couple of miles up hill, in its reluctance to turn a corner.

Near the elbow in the stone river the Pueblo Indians dwelt for unknown ages in this part of New Mexico. A few miles from Cebollita were some small farmhouses of the prehistoric Pueblos in ths pretty valley as it then existed. Ths proof of this is that a current of the stone river ran directly through one of these houses. There it stands to this day, that ancient house long roofless, but with strong walls still; and through a gap in them and over the floor lies the frozen black tide.

There are two islands in this peculiar river, and as peculiar as itself. Instead of rising above the flood they are below it —lonely parks with grass and stately pines, walled with black lava, which stands twenty feet above the level. The largest of these insular parks contains 20,000 acres.

CREEK RUNS FROM CAVE.

The flow of this stons river runs for ssveral miles bssids ths track of ths Atlantic and Pacific Railway, just west of McCarty, and comes to an abrupt end in a pretty meadow there. Ths small bluish San José Creek rises in a cold spring, which pours forth from a cave in the lava. Ths creek evidently belonged in ths valley befors the lava came, and despite that fearful invasion of fire it still holds its own. For miles it runs through ths great black river of stone, now in winding channels, and again heard but unseen in long caves under the lava.

There are also in this part of the flow a dozen or more nearly circular vasins, some filled with water from the brook, and a favorite hreeding place for wild ducks.

Ths wildest and most interesting part of this stone river is near its head. Everywhere it keeps ita old waves and its very eddies, frozen into enduring rock. There are successive "slumps" where the solid rock beneath seems to have dropped out of sight, and when the fiery river cooled it dropped, too, hut only in places. The molten lava all ran out from the middle part of the conduit, and finally the shell broke down in spots. What a conduit it must have been! In the sink holes bears and other wild beasts have their dens.

A NATURAL REFRIGERATOR.

In the largest of these sinks, near the Agua Fria crater—a grussome pit—is a dark cavity at the head of the sink. Here the broken conduit showed plainly. It is a huge tunnel, with an arch of nearly 50 feet, and running back under the lava no ons knows how far. In the mouth of the tunnel, fully 150 feet below the surface of the flow, is a clear, cold pool of water, walled behind hy a bank of snow 20 feet in visible thickness. It is flat as a floor on top, and sheer as a wall in front, and runs back nsarly 100 feet. Ths accessivs deposits ars clearly marked.

During the severe Winters in those mountains a great deal of snow drifts into the tunnel. In Summer this settlea and hardens, and volcanic ashes blow in and form a thin layer upon it. Ths sun never enters beyond a certain point. The snow is settled and solidified until it is half ics; hut the hottest Summer makes no further impression upon it becauss of its protected situation. A strangs place for eternal snow, truly; a novel idea in ice houses—thia refrigerator in what was once the hottest place in the world.

In the Southwestern part of the United States there are thousands of extinct volcanoes, each with its one to a dozen hlack rivers of stone.

Mystery of Death Valley Solved at Last

Finding of the Body of Old Abner Lee in "The Devil's Playground" Clears Away Suspicions Which for Thirty-seven Years Rested on a California Governor.

After thirty-seven years of mystery the strange disappearance of Abner Lee, the celebrated old prospector who discovered the famous Lee Silver Mine, seventy miles northeast of San Bernardino, Cal., has at last been solved.

Lee was the most famous mining prospector of his time. In 1865 he located those claims, known as ths Lee mines, which subsequently brought a fortune of $2,000,000 to ex-Gov. R. W. Waterman of California. Soon after finding these rich silver properties he disappeared into the desert and was never seen again.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned by Lee's withdrawal from the world, and it was suggested more than once that he had been foully done away with hy unscrupulous persons who wished to gain possession of his property. Others thought that the Piute Indians, who then raided the desert, had killed him and burned the remains.

Now the riddle has been solved, and the skeleton of old Abner Lee, the bones of his burros, his "wash pan," and an old mining pick bearing his name on the handle have been found in the "Devil's Playground" by "Jim" Doran, a desert freighter plying between Fenner, on the Santa Fé Road, and Resting Spring Rranch, at the head of Death Valley. The shifting sands which covered Lee have given back their dead. The miners are cleared of obloquy, and the bones of the prospector have heen given decent burial on the crystalline shores of Soda Lake.

It is a strange, wild story, and a hundred tales of Lee and his doings are revived among the old prospectors who knew him in the days of his glory. Jim Doran, who found the relics, has brought the pick to Los Angeles. John Goldsworthy, an oldtimer and at present United States Mineral Surveyor at Los Angeles, says there is no doubt that the remains found are those of Abner Lee. Mr. Goldsworthy knew Lee well in the days of his prosperity, says the Dstroit Free Press. In fact, the old miner lived at Goldsworthy's house before he set out on his fatal trip.

DEATH ON THE DESERT.

"This will set at rest many an ugly tale concerning Lee's disappearance," said Goldsworthy. "The reports I heard at the time concerning the last spot where the prospector was scen fit in perfectly with the locality in which his bones were found."

Moran found the skeleton and two relics by the side of the trail through the "Devil's Playground." A fierce desert blast had utterly changed the form of the shifting heaps of sand and left the whitened bones exposed for the first time in thirty years.

How the old miner fell in the desert and perished is nothing more than conjecture. Lee's personality in regard to his mining ventures was always shrouded in mystery. When he located his famous properties he thonght he had discovered a quicksilver mine, but the assayers who treated the specimens of ore found it was almost pure nitrate of silver.

FINDING THE MINES.

According to his story at the time, (and this was subsequently verified,) there were vast ledges of surface ore in sight of precisely the same quality as the ore which from timc to time he brought in on his burros. He was very secretive about the location of his mine, and those whom he took into his confidence were under strict pledge to reveal nothing. Among these was R. W. Waterman, who afterward became Governor of California.

Mr. Waterman was at that time a struggling lawyer. For ten years after Lee's disappearance nothing was heard of the properties. Then a big expedition was organized in San Bernardino to search for the abandoned claims. Under the guidance of two prospectors who claimed to know something of the locality and who had heard where lay the Lee silver, the party went almost immediately to the mines.

But upon their arrival they found Waterman guarding the property with a Winchester rifle. He had been in possession for two hours. Hc had driven out to the claims in a buckboard. For more than fifteen years Waterman held a controlling interest in the Lee mines, and it is estimated that during that time more than $2,000,000 in ore was taken out.

Dark hints were cast in regard to Waterman by those who considered he must have known the locality. Now the finding of Lee's body clears the air. The ex-Governor has been dead several years. Since the depreciation of silver hullion the mines have been idle, but the old story of Abnsr Lee is often repeated by desert prospectors.

A DESOLATE SPOT.

The "Devil's Playground," where Lee met his death, is the hottest, dryest, most barren portion of the desert. Huge, shifting cones of sand 300 or 400 feet above their bases and 900 feet above the surrounding plains make travel especially dangerous. For this reason it is avoided by desert wandsrers, who usually go to the rich mines in Death Valley by way of Barstow and Daggett, 120 miles to the southwest. Decomposition is almost unknown in this country, and Lee's body was undoubtedly disintegrated by the biting sand.

Now, at last, the miner's bones are at rest, and the most perplexing ugly mystery of the Southwest has been cleared.

Failure of the Anticosti Colony in Manitoba

Last Chapter in the Strange Story of the Modern Acadia—Established by Dominion Government on Western Farming Lands, the Evicted Fishermen Sickened and Have Now Returned to the Seashore.

An attempt on the part of the Canadian Government to deal kindly by the evicted settlers of the Island of Anticosti has proved a failure, and the last chapter in this new story of a modern Arcadia will come to a close when James Osborne and his family are released from the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Isolation Hospital. The Osborne family are the last of the Anticosti settlement which was established in Manitoba, three years ago, composed of fishermen who had been driven from their island home by the purchase of Anticosti by M. Menier, the French chocolate king.

The story of the attempt to make prairie settlers of these Anticosti fishermen is rather a sad one, and would call for a Longfellow who loved the sea as they did to bring out all its pathos. As will he remembered. Menier bought the Island of Anticosti, which lies at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, about four years ago, with the idea of making it a great game preserve.

The island is about 130 miles long hy 30 miles wide, and its area is estimated at 2,500,000 acres. Up to the time that the chocolate king got control of the island the inhabitants had led the easy life of the early French settlers of the days of Evangeline. They fished and hunted and lived a wild, free life in the woods and on the waters.

COMING OF MENIER.

After Menier secured control of the island, however, these peopls were rudely awakened to the fact that they no longer had a free habitation. All was changed: the island was turned into a kingdom and M. Menier was its sovereign. The fishermen claim that M. Commetant, ths Governor, appointed hy M. Menier, drew up a code of rules to which the most literal obedience was exacted.

The effect of these rules was to prohibit their taking fish or hunting either on the island or in the waters contiguous to it. They could not carry arms or have a fishing smack without permission of the owner of the island, though they had spent their lives on the island and earned an honest livelihood. The islanders protested against this condition of things, but all to no purpose, and they were finally ejected from the domains of the new French proprietor.

The Dominion Government came to their aid, offered them lands in the west, and aided them to reach that far distant inland province. About forty healthy families took advantage of the offer of the Government, and with many a heartbreak at the thought of leaving their isolated homes, with nearly everything they held dear accumulated in a lifetime, they left for Manitoha and settled in the Dauphin district.

According to Osborne, the last of these settlers left in the province, they made an honest effort to suceeed. They worked hard as agriculturists, hut their minds were constantly reverting to the freedom and charm of their former condition. In a few instances they met with a fair measure of success, but in the end pined like children for the salt breezes of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and eventually one hy one returned to the Atlantic Coast.

THE LAST TO LEAVE.

With the incoming of many nsw settlers ths gradual departure of the Anticostans was hardly noticed. It was known to the Government that they wsre not satisfied, and some, says The Philadelphia Press, were even assisted to return to the Atlantic Coast, where they are making an attempt to carve out a new destiny for themselves and children.

It was only upon the arrival of James Oshorne and his family in Winnipeg, a short time ago, that the true atate of affairs leaked out, and it was ascertained that they were the last of what promised three years ago to he a successful colony. His story of ths failure of these frugal people to make a home on the prairies is very simpls, hut no less moving for that. In the first place the climate was unsuited to the newcomers. They had been accustomed to the salubrious climate of the gulf, and the cold, dry climats of Manitoba made them feel, as they themselves express it, like fish out of water.

These islanders, too, had spent their lives fishing and hunting; farming was new to them. Then it was so monotonous. They worked listlessly all day, and vowed to return to their native shores. But it was not easy for such people to pack up and get out, so they worked away until the climate and the changed conditions began to tell upon their health, and strong robust men and women began to pine and weaken.

Then began the movement eastward, Osborne, however, was determined to fight on and do his best, but finally he, too, decided to go back. He saw the failing health of his family, and, looking back on the happy days spent on the seacost, he, too, decided to return, if not to the old home on Anticosti Island, to a point as near there as he could possibly locate with a promise of making a fair living.

MENIER'S INDEPENDENCE.

And so ths experiment has ended. Unfortunately these lovers of the sea cannot go back to Anticosti. That is closed to them, for M. Menier ia busy making it one of the most remarkable estates in the world. His arrogance is also said to be growing, and one of his latest achievements was to hoist the French tricolor over all the little coves which dot the coast line, and these flags are visible to every ship passing up and down the river, provoking hitter expletives from the Britishers who see them.

Moreover, when Queen Victoria died "Gov." Commetant sent from Anticosti a cablegram of condolence couched in such terms of equality that Lord Minto, the Governor General of Canada, refused to accept it, holding that it was equivalent to an assertion of independence. It is now given out that M. Menier will allow no language to he spoken or taught on the island except French.

M. Menier, it is said, expects to raise heaver, hreed the silver fox, and to make quite a good deal of money out of the fisheries. Last Summer his agents upon the island shipped to the French market $40,000 worth of canned lobsters, being the product of two months' fishing and canning operations hy his employes in Anticosti.

This industry is to he extensively prosecuted in future seasons and will likely assume very large proportions. Recent explorations upon the island show that a large part of its surface ia covered with forest growth exactly suited to the manufacture of pulp. Not only are large quantities of this wood to he exported hy M. Menier, but he is having plans prepared for the erection of an enormous mill for the manufacture of chemical pulp in Anticosti.

But these days on the island are not the old days, and the story of ths evicted Anticostans excites much sympathy all over Lower Canada, where M. Menier's ambitions are viewed with distrust.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

Dealing with tbe question of Gibraltar and the works to be carried out there, Le Temps of Paris, after recapitulating the history of the various schemes proposed, says: "The public is anxiously awaiting the result, and up to the present has said nothing. It has not complained any more than on the occasion of the errors and mistakes which marked the beginning of the Transvaal war. This is a very praiseworthy and patriotic attitude, hut it must not be taken for indifference. A day will surely come when, tired of being deceived and ruined by the unfortunate fancies of imperialism, the English nation will insist upon a reckoning. The day is perhaps far less distant than some imagine."

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Apropoa of President Loubet's visit to the Czar, the St. Petersburg correspondent of Le Matin of Paris notes that the mujiks, or Russian peasants, when passing before the icon or bust of the French republic make the sign of the cross, "thinking that Russia's ally is the Virgin Mary."

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In the village of Erl, in the neighborhood of Kufatem, Austrian Tyrol, there are Passion Play performances during the next few months. Performances were given May 25 and June 1. Others will be given to-morrow, on ths 15th, 22d, and 29th of this month; July 6, 13, 20, 27; Aug. 10, 17, 24, 31; Sept. 7, 8, and 14. The performances begin at 11:30 A. M. and end about 6 o'clock in the evening.

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A paper waa issued in London recently by the Board of Trade ahowing what has been the per capita conaumption of tea during the three years 1898-1900 in the principal countries of Europe and the United States. From the figures given it appears that in the United Kingdom over six pounds of tea per head of the population are consumed annually. The total consumption of tea in the United Kingdom exceeds that of all the other European countries and the United States put together.

PROF. SCHIEDT SAYS THE EARTH IS HOLLOW.

FEATURES OF THE MARTINIQUE ERUPTION WHICH GO TO PROVE HIS THEORY.

Richard Conrad Schiedt, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Natural Science and Chemistry at Franklin and Marshall College, announces a new and startling theory of terrestrial construction and evolution. His theories ars diametrically opposed to those espoused by geologists and scientists of the past and generally accepted to-day, and moreover are given additional interest and plausibility hy the recent volcanic eruption and the accompanying disturbance of the sea bottom in the neighborhood.

Prof. Schiedt holds that the earth is not solid, as we have been taught for generations to believe, hut that the centre is gassous and ultimatsly will be a vacuum; and that the csntre of gravity is not at the centre of the sphere.

Prof. Schiedt is well known in the scientific world. It is significant to note that the eminent geologist, Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey, after a personal examination of the conditions at Martinique cables:

"There are features of the eruption that are absolutely new as scientific facts."

Prof. Schiedt says:

ACCEPTED THEORY IS WRONG.

"Geologists maintain that the earth is a solid sphere, increasing in density and temperature from surface to centre. The apparent contradiction of the well-known physical law that increase of density implies decrease of temperature is explained by the assumption of an ever-increasing, immense pressure which prevents expansion.

"My objection to this theory is that the aggregate condition of the maximum density of such a centre is beyond all human calculation or comprehension; i. e., simply imaginary; because it contradicts the universally accepted theory that the earth has been for ages gradually cooling and contracting; but contraction means decrease of volume with decrease of temperature.

"The way out of the difficulty is to remove the centre of attraction from the centre of the sphere to a concentric sphere whose radius increases with increased cooling, and whose exact position and nature can be accurately determined by mathematical and physical calculations. This sphere would represent the region of greatest density of the entire spherical mass, and the centre would find the relief necessary for decrease of volume.

"The density would decrease in two directions—on the one hand, toward the surface, on the othsr, toward the centre. Toward the surface the solid aggregate condition would prevail on account of the decrease of temperature; i. e., it would gradually pass from the molten to the solid condition; toward the centre the temperature would constantly increase and finally reach the degree which conditions the transition into the gaseous or vapor state, finally passing into a vacuum.

EARTH NOT SOLID.

"It has heen argued that the crumbling of the crust of the earth proves the gradual solidification of the once gaseous or liquid interior toward the centre, but this crumbling is too insignificant compared with the diameter of the earth to admit of serious consideration, and we are forced to the conclusion that the assumption of a solid interior implies rather an increase of volume instead of a decrease, which is absolute nonsense from the standpoint of physics.

"Without going further into details, which are too technical and would occupy too much space, permit me to state in connection with this theory my opinion of volcanic eruptions.

"It is generally assumed that the solid crust was first formed along sea bottoms. It is my conviction that solidification took place at first in separate spots or masses, which gradually increased in thickness and contracted into high elevations, forming the original continent. The remaining depressions slowly hardened, but, the crust being at first in the nature of the case very thin, the molten mass below involved in its own shrinking a further deepening of these depressions, causing the profound ocean depths of to-day. Finally the whole crust covering the globe hardened sufficiently to become homogeneously aolid and to cease from further shrinking.

LOOKS TO THE MOON.

"What, then, are the causes which have so profoundly influenced the transformation of the earth's surface since then? I think we have to look to the moon for one of the explanations. We are all familiar with the influence of the moon upon oceanic and atmospheric motions; we are prone to overlook its effect upon the earth's solid crust. There is a mutual relation between the two bodies; that of the earth is evidently much greater, which to my mind is proved by the fact that atmosphere and water have disappeared from the moon, and its surface exhibits the traces of immense volcanic activities, a condition caused hy the attractive powers of the earth. A corresponding effect of the moon upon the earth is shown by the corresponding smaller number of volcanic craters on our globe.

"If my first proposition of the formation of sea bottoms is correct it would follow from my theory of the moon's influence that the thin crusted deep sea bottoms would be morc readily subject to volcanic activity than the high land elevations. Now we are all familiar with the fact that modern volcanoes are exclusively in the neighborhood of ocean basins, while mountain ranges of volcanic character have always arisen where land and sea mect. My supposition is that the molten masses beneath the thin crust were moved toward the surface by some power under the influence of the moon, either lifting or breaking the crust, according to the strength of resistance; leading in the one case to the formation of non-voncanic mountain ranges, as the Alps, Himalayas, &c.; in the other to the formation of volcanic ranges, as the Andes.

REASON FOR VOLCANOES.

"The explanation for the large number of volcanoes in the equatorial zone must be sought in the increased centrifugal motion to which the molten masses are subjected in this region through the rotation of the earth. This explains to my mind the present volcanic eruptions and manifestations along the same line. The sea bottom along Martinique, east of the Caribbean Sea, is very deep, more than 4,000 fathoms, and, therefore, according to my theory, the solid crust is very thin there.

"The question may be asked why the volcanic eruptions are not continuous along a definite line, instead of occurring in isolated spots. The answer is that the crust of the earth varies in thickness, the line between the solid crust and the liquid molten mass is very uneven and irregular, and the molten mass touches the solid crust at different distances. Just as in the thermometer the rise of the mercury can only be observed when the bulb is drawn out in a capillary tube, so also can the rising of the molten mass beneath the crust of the globe only manifest itself in terrible convulsions when small quantities are forced into cracks and channels, while the great surface of the ocean exhibits only a minimal elevation of the niveau or general surface."

Ministers Oppose Publication of Jefferson's Bible

THE Rev. Dr. Francis A. Horton and the Rev. Charles W. Nevin, who were requested by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia to consider the advisability of a formal protest by the association against the pending action of Congress in authorizing the publication of 9,000 copies of the Jefferson Bible, presented a resolution at the weekly meeting of the body in the Witherspoon Building a few days ago which contained a strong objection to the Congressional proposition, declaring it to be a direct, public, and powerful attack on the Christian religion, and urging the Government not to confirm the bill.

A lively debate on the propriety of adopting the resolution ensued. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Cochran said:

"I believe that a policy of silence on such questions is more effective than interference in controversies of this sort. We ministers should be extremely cautious in adopting resolutions. In a case like this we are likely to be led by false presumptions to say something one day that we would have to retract the next."

The Rev. L. L. Overman, replying to Dr. Cochran, said:

"If the people cannot look to us for unflagging vigilance in opposing the assailants of God's Word, to whom can they turn?"

The Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry mads an appeal for moderation. He said:

"I have heard that the Jefferson work does not contain a single derogatory word against the Christian religion. Let us remember that 'he who is not against us is for us.' This so-called revised Bible may help us. It has been said by members of Congress that the publication of this work was simply a completion of the publication by Congress of the entire works of Thomas Jefferson."

The Rev. Dr. John Peacock urged immediate action. He said:

"There is an almost general misapprehension regarding the opposition to the publication by Congress of this work. We who oppose it do so on the ground that even if the ideas of Jefferson were harmless the fact that the 150-page introduction to the work is by a man whose hostility to Christianity is notorious, gives to the work the stamp of an anti-Christian publication."

The Rev. Dr. Merle H. Anderson said that the publication was none of the association's business, as it was meant for private distribution, and that he doubted whether any minister present could get a copy if he wanted one. Rev. Dr. O. G. McDowell suggested that the committee be asked to correspond with a Presbyterian minister in Washington in order to obtain more complete information, and that the resolution could be acted on next Monday. Dr. McDowell's suggestion was adopted.

PROGRESS OF THE CORONATION ODE

"It's the worst job I've tackled yet," moaned the poet laureate, feverishly turning the leaves of his rhyming dictionary.

"It is bad enough," he continued, "to have to dash off a little gem of poetry every Spring, to celebrate the whitewashing of the royal cellars and the repairing of the royal fences, and it is not so extremely pleasant to be compelled to rhapsodize in a forty-foot epic whenever one of the royal infants cuts a tooth or gets over the measles; but this thing of having to patch up a coronation ode is surely the limit."

Here he took up his pen once more, says The Baltimore American, and resumed scribbling.

"I've worked in all the gods and goddsses I ever heard of," he mused, as he wrote a line or two with the aimless manner of a man who is trying to get a pull-out signal for his train of thought, "and I have done a couple of passahle stanzas, in which I invoke the fraternal co-operation of wind, wave, and weather for this auapicious occasion. But now that I am getting down to the more personal side of the veraes I realize that this is even fiercer and more strenuous than was that dainty hit I worked out over the Mafeking affair. Talk about rhymes! Let's see:

> "Hail him! Albert Edward Guelph!
> Who so noble as himself?

"That's all right in its way, but it doesn't aound convincing—seems stilted. There ought to be some better rhyme for that. Um-m-m. Guelph, self, pelf—better ksep that out—elf—elf—no, that won't do, either. It would sprain my poetic license to call Albert Edward an elf. Oh, I wish I could juggle the rhymes as I did in that Mafeking poem. If this thing only could be done in dialect! Or ragtime! Gee, that would be easy:

> "Mr. Albert Edward Wettin—
> See the daisy crown he's gettin'.
> Look at Albert Edward Guelph—
> Puts the others on the shelf!

"There! That has the true swing to it."

He pushed the lanrel wreath back from his brow and rubbed his head thoughtfully.

"It's awful," he sighed. "I've labored all this month over 'Haila' and 'Nobles' and 'Regals.' By the way, that was a deucedly good idea where I worked this in:

> "Welcoming with aspect regal
> The adherents of the eagle.

"That ought to please our cousins over the Atlantic. Goodness knows, we have to cater to them somewhat—they havs spent enough money for reserved seats and such to make a move like this on our part the proper thing. But what on earth am I to do with that Goddess of Peace stanza? If the Boers surrender, it will go:

> "Gentle Peace now takes her station
> Near our newly bound relation.

"If not, I suppose I'll have to make it:

> "Gentle Peace now takes her station
> Here at home, on a vacation.

"Or words to that effect. Ah, well, if I muat, I must, and that'a all there is to it."

And he opened ths rhyming dictionary to the column of words ending with "ing," and resumed the mapping out of the ode.

JOSH WISE.

Death List of the Week.

Abbot Godfrey O'Connor
Achenwalt Goff O'Donnell
Agate Goubeaud O'Reilly
Alherton Gourd Palmer
Algeo Graion Parr
Allen Greene Parsell
Anderson Griffen Patchett
Archbold Grimes Pecan
Arias Grosse Peck
Armstrong Guinnee Penington
Arnold Guthrie Perham
Asher Hallocks Peterson
Ashmead Hambleton Phillips
Babcock Hanan Pickett
Bache Hanley Pidgeon
Bailey Happersette Piering
Barber Harrison Pittenger
Barraud Hart Pool
Barrett Haviland Pooroer
Barricklo Hebbard Powell
Barrows Heller Powers
Barstow Hendrickson Purcell
Bartlett Hepp Qua
Baruch Herchenroder Quimper
Baum Herter Quinn
Beardslee Hevener Raenblad
Beausire Hill Randolph
Becker Hirsemann Rankinback
Belfield Hiseox Raymond
Bennett Hoffman Regan
Bibbins Hogan Reilly
Bierman Holland Reis
Bishop Honan Reiss
Black Hopkins Renaud
Blackman Hovey Reynolds
Blaney Howard Rhall
Blomquist Howland Richards
Bock Hoyt Riordan
Boddis Hughes Ripley
Boecklin Isaacs Rives
Boemerman Jackson Roak
Bogel James Robinson
Bogert Jarvis Roehm
Bouton Jenkins Rogers
Brady Jewell Roque
Brown Johnston Rose
Browne Jones Ross
Brunson Keating Rothschild
Bullough Kellenbach Rothwell
Burke Kerr Rusby
Burns King Russell
Bushy Kinsella Sanford
Cadmus Kircher Schaefer
Calhoun Kissinger Schaeffer
Campbell Knoll Schiele
Carrel Knowles Schmitt
Carroll Kratz Schneider
Cashman Labouisse Schreiber
Cassidy Lamprecht Schultz
Cavanagh Larkin Scuderling
Chapman Larremore Scurry
Chase Latham Seabury
Churchill Leahart Seaman
Clark Leavy Secor
Cleary Leland Seixas
Cocks Lennon Seligmann
Colahan Lent Senderling
Colc Lidgewood Shallen
Colman Loasby Sherwood
Colyer Lochman Siegler
Corre Lockwood Sloss
Cotton Lord Smith
Couch Loring Sommer
Crawford Losey Soule
Cross Loughlin Souweine
Crossin Lovell Spalding
Cruger Lynch Spence
Cuinet Lyng Spencer
Cunningham McArdle Springsteen
Cushing McAtee Standerwick
Dadson McAvoy Stein
Daly McCann Stephens
Daniels McCord Stetson
David McDermott Still
Davis McDonald Stone
De Castro McDonnell Stuart
De Grandval McDonough Surth
Demonet McElroy Swaim
Dilworth McGaffney Swainson
Dittrich McGuiness Swan
Dixon McKean Tanner
Dodd McLaughlin Terhune
Donan McManee, Terpenny
Donlin McNanee Thompson
Donovan McNena Thorn
Downs McNenmy Tindall
Doyle McVeety Tompkins
Duffy Maloney Totten
Dunn Mara Tracey
Eagan Marley Ulimann
Eaton Marston Van Cleaf
Edelmuth Marvin, Vandam
Edwards Matthews Vandervoer
Egan Meaurer Van Duzee
Ely Merkle Vela
Esler Merritt Vogel
Ewing Messenger Volke
Fairchild Meyer Volium
Farrell Meyers Volzing
Fay Miller Vreeland
Fellows Moffett Walther
Ferguson Moore Watson
Fetherston Morris Weaver
Finegan Morrison Webster
Finkernagel Morse Weeks
Finney Mosauer Weichman
Fitzgerald Mueller Weinmann
Fitzpatrick Muir Weldon
Flaherty Muldoon Wendell
Flanagan Mullin Westcot
Foley Muiry Whelan
Fox Murphy White
Frenger Murray Whiteside
Friedberg Naul Wiggins
Frisby Nelson Wills
Furey Nevin Wilson
Ga Nun Nichols Winner
Garcia Niemis Woods
Gardner Noble Wright
Gascho North Yeoman
Genther Northup Young
Gibson Nowak Zabriskie
Gillen Obenauer Ziegener
Gillies O'Brien Zwick

ACHENWALT.–June 1, at 601 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Edward Achenwalt.

AGATE.–June 3, William, son of Ambrose J. and Caroline, aged 12 years, late residence, 1,030 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

ALBERTON.–On June 3, Agnes M., daughter of Mary Slattery and the late Patrick Alberton, aged 17 years, 208 East 87th Street.

ALGEO.–June 6, George T. Algeo, aged 29 years, Riverdale on the Hudson.

ALLEN.–June 4, at Burlington, N. J., Viola, daughter of Ridgeway Allen, aged 22.

ANDERSON.–At Elizabeth, N. J., June 3, David D., son of John Averill Anderson of New York.

ARCHBOLD.–May 31, James J., son of J. J. and M. Archbold, aged 9 years, 97 Morton Street.

ARIAS.–June 2, at 541 Manhattan Avenue, A. S. Arias, aged 64.

ARMSTRONG.–Richmond, Ind., June 6, William Armstrong, 70 years old.

ARNOLD.–June 3, at McPherson, Kan., C. E. Arnold, of the McPherson German Baptist College, 56 years old.

ASHER.–June 4, Sarah Britton, wife of Henry Asher, 54 years of age, 1,049 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

ASHMEAD.–On May 31, at Scotland, Conn., Isaac Ashmead, formerly of Philadelphia and New York, aged 60 years.

BABCOCK.–At Pawcatuck, Conn., on May 31, Nathan Babcock, 78 years of age.

BAILEY.–June 2, in Southeast, Sarah Ann, wife of Hackeliah Bailey.

BARBER.–On June 4, Catherine G. Barber, aged 31 years, 310 West 112th Street.

BARRAUD.–On June 5, at Wardencliffe, L. I., Mrs. Barraud, aged 49 years.

BARRETT.–May 31, Ellen P., wife of Byron S. Barrett, 96 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

BARRICKLO.–At Forked River, N. J., June 3, Andrew Barricklo.

BARROWS.–June 3, at Oberlin, Ohio, John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, born in Medina, Mich., July 1, 1847.

BARSTOW.–June 6, Myron R. Barstow, of the Morgan Envelope Company, in Springfield, Mass.

BARTLETT.–On June 4, at Orange, N. J., Caroline Long, widow of Bailey Bartlett, Jr., aged 90 years.

BARUCH.–On June 3, Joseph Baruch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., in his 60th year.

BAUM.–On June 4, Abraham Baum, aged 74 years, 61 East 86th Street.

BEARDSLEE.–June 6, Rufus G. Beardslee, 101 West Fifty-third Street.

BEAUSIRE.–June 6, Lima, Peru, Francis R. Beausire of Beausire & Co.

BECKER.–May 31, at Massapequa, L. I., Louis Becker, aged 51.

BELFIELD.–At 256 West Forty-sixth Street, June 6, Mrs. Helen Belfield.

BENNETT.–At Hackensack, N. J., June 6, Emma Tisdale, widow of Richard Bennett, 88 years of age.

BIBBINS.–At Darien, Conn., June 3, Arthur S. Bibbins.

BIERMAN.–On June 5, Henry Bierman, 61 years old, 619 East 15th Street.

BISHOP.–June 5, Harry Bishop, 149 Broadway.

BLACK.–June 1, at 279 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Robert W., son of the late Robert W. Black.

BLACKMAN.–May 31, in her 5th year, Millie Wood, daughter of John W. and Sarah E. Blackman, (1 Beach Terrace,) One Hundred and Forty-third Street, east of St. Ann's Avenue.

BLANEY.–June 3, Mary Lavinia, wife of George B. Blaney, aged 53 years, Hackensack, N. J.

BLOMQVIST.–June 3, Lars August Blomqvist, husband of Henrietta M. Simonson, 149 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

BOCK.–On June 3, Caroline Bock, born Lutgens, 25 Grove Street.

BODDIS.–On June 5, Thomas J., son of John and Mary Boddis, in his 25th year, Gun Hill Road, William's Bridge.

BOECKLIN.–At Passaic, N. J., June 1, Werner Boecklin, Sr., 78 years of age.

BOEMERMAN.–May 31, at 230 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, George H. Boemerman, aged 24.

BOGERT.–June 1, John G. Bogert, aged 68 years, Castleton Corners.

BOGEL.–June 1, at 243 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Henry Bogel, aged 63.

BOUTON.–May 31, at 310 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Philip, husband of Rosa Bouton.

BRADY.–June 6, Ramseys, N. J., Thomas A. Brady.

BROWN.–On June 3, Paul Brown, husband of Catharine McCabe, 321 East 101st Street.

BROWNE.–Alfred Edmund Browne, aged 76 years, of London, England, June 4, formerly resident of New Orleans, at home of daughter, Mrs. F. A. Seeley, Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y.

BRUNSON.–At Plainfield, N. J., June 5, Caroline R. Brunson, aged 69 years.

BURKE.–June 3, Jane M. Burke, 425 Fourth Avenue.

BURKE.–June 2, David A. Burke, 338 East Eightieth Street, son of Julia O'Connor and the late John Burke, native of Healey's Bridge, County Kerry, Ireland.

BURNS.–Ann, widow of Francis Burns, in her 80th year, 280 East Tenth Street.

BUSBY.–On June 4, in Kansas City, Charles D. Busby of Nutley, N. J., aged 34 years.

CADMUS.–June 1, at Bloomfield, N. J., Thomas Fremont Cadmus, 43 years old.

CUSHING.–June 6, Thomas F. Cushing, 29 East Thirty-ninth Street.

CALHOUN.–Kirtland Calhoun, June 2, at Pleasure Bay, 45 years old.

CAMPBELL.–June 3, Frank N. Campbell, 324 East Twenty-fourth Street.

CAMPBELL.–June 7, William Campbell, 33 years old, 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

CARREL.–June 3, Eleanora Prescott, wife of the late Hercules Carrel of Cincinnati.

CARROLL.–June 2, Patrick Carroll, 213 East Ninety-fifth Street, husband of Bridget Quinn, native of Ballyclough, County Cork, Ireland, and brother of Nellie and Maggie Carroll.

CASHMAN.–June 3, Catherine, widow of the late William Cashman, 133 Dupont Street, Brooklyn.

CASSIDY.–June 1, Bridget, wife of John Cassidy, 141 West One Hundredth Street, native of Collooney, County Sligo, Ireland.

CHAPMAN.–June 5, Rosa Belle, wife of Joseph R. Chapman, aged 43 years, 190 Wilson Street, Brooklyn.

CHASE.–At Dedham, Mass., June 2, George Bigelow Chase, 67 years of age.

CHURCHILL.–G. Clarence Churchill of Utica, June 3.

CLARK.–June 5, Lucy Leonard, daughter of the late J. Leonard Ashley and wife of Percy W. Clark, in her 31st year; 3,407 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

CLEARY.–June 5, Thomas, husband of Annie Elizabeth Cleary, 42 West 65th Street.

COCKS.–June 3, Frances C., widow of William T. Cocks, at Cornwall on Hudson.

COLAHAN.–June 5, at 63 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Francis J., husband of Josephine A. Colahan (née Spillane) and son of the late Francis F. and Mary F. Colahan, in his 25th year.

COLE.–Sarah E. Williamson, widow of Jacob Cole, 68 years of age, 4 St. Paul's Court, Flatbush.

COLEMAN.–June 1, Hannah, wife of Frederick Mason, 171 Avenue B.

COLEMAN.– June 1, Walter H. Coleman, Kennebunk Beach, Me., aged 59 years.

COLYER.–At Whitestone, L. I., on June 1, Fannie Hutchings, daughter of the late George Colyer, 48 years old.

CORRE.–June 1, in Cincinnati, Q. G. Corre of the Gibson House.

COTTON.–In London, June 5, Sir William James Richmond Cotton, Chamberlain of the City of London.

COUCH.–June 1, Mrs. Julia Couch, aged 65, at 335 West Twenty-eighth Street.

CRAWFORD.–May 31, Francis, husband of Margaret Crawford, at Eighteenth Avenue, William's Bridge, city, in his 63d year.

CROSS.–June 2, Lillian E., wife of George E. Cross, 9 Van Siclen Avenue, Brooklyn.

CROSSIN.–On June 1, Annie, wife of Anthony Crossin, in her 62d year, at 319 East Seventieth Street.

CRUGER.–June 7, George Cruger, 50 years old, 36 Suydam Street, Brooklyn.

CUINET.–June 1, at Valley Stream, Louis C. Cuinet.

CUNNINGHAM.–June 1, William Cunningham, 69 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

DADSON.–May 31, Ida Clara, wife of Henry Dadson, 483 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

DALY.–June 5, John Michael, son of Michael and Mary Daly, née Taylor, aged 11 years 4 months, native of Villierstown, County Waterford, Ireland, 34 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

DANIELS.–On May 31, William Daniels, 91 Walker Street.

DAVID.–June 4, William David, 288 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAVIS.–June 2, William H., husband of Mellie A. Davis and son of William H. Davis, 185 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

DAVIS.–June 3, 536 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Laura C., widow of Samuel R. Davis, in her 76th year.

DE CASTRO.–May 6, in Paris, France, 2 Place de Rivoli, Alfredo, husband of Hannah Frank de Castro.

DE GRANDVAL.–June 5, 84 years old, at 41 Elysian Place, Hoboken.

DEMONET.–June 1, Claude Robert, son of Eugene A. and Minnie G. Demonet, aged 7 months.

DILWORTH.–June 4, Rachel J., wife of John Dilworth, 30 Lincoln Street, Jersey City.

DITTRICH.–May 27, Otto C. Dittrich, warranted machinist, at Cavité Station, P. I., husband of Anna Ditrich, 1,016 Park Avenue, Hobokcn.

DIXON.–On May 31, William J. Dixon of 681 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, aged 31 years, son of Ellen Dixon.

DODD.–June 2, at 283 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, Freeman C., husband of Fannie I. Dodd.

DONAN.–June 1, at 449 West Park Street, Portland, Ore., Col. Peter Donan, born at Natchez, Miss., April 9, 1839.

DONLIN.–June 6, Catherine L., wife of Francis Donlin, 52 Navy Street, Brooklyn.

DONOVAN.–June 4, Mary T. Donovan, 940 Eighth Avenue.

DOWNS.–At Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 31, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charles S. Glover, Sr., Eliza W., wife of W. W. Downs, aged 53 years.

DOYLE.–June 6, San Francisco, in 9th year, Richard, father of Father A. P. Doyle.

DUFFY.–June 6, Joseph A. Duffy of the Catholic Protectory, in Westchester.

DUNN.–June 4, N. Marcellus Dunn, aged 68 years, 208 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

EAGAN.–June 2, Mary A., wife of Thomas J. Eagan, aged 60 years, 247 East Ninety-fourth Street.

EATON.–June 1, at 62 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, William S. Eaton, born 1817.

EDELMUTH.–June 4, David Seligman, husband of Annie Edelmuth, in his 49th year, 78 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

EDWARDS.–Katie, wife of James C. Edwards, June 2, at 1,621 Sixty-ninth Street, Homewood, Brooklyn.

EGAN.–June 2, John Egan, 235 East Eighty-fifth Street, officer of the Second Precinct.

ELY.–May 31, Arthur Tracy, son of the late Joseph N. and Hannah M. R. Ely, 59 West Sixty-second Street.

ESLER.–May 31, Catherine M., widow of Thomas Esler, 160 West Ninety-third Street.

EWING.–June 3, Frank A. Ewing, age 3 years 6 months, 38 Butler St., Brooklyn.

FAIRCHILD.–June 4, Clara, widow of Benjamin P. Fairchild.

FARRELL.–June 1, Annie E., wife of Robert W. Farrell, at 143 Heyward Street, Brooklyn.

FARRELL.–June 4, 2,897 Eighth Avenue, Margaret, wife of Patrick Farrell and daughter of the late Martin and Mary Ann Roughan, both natives of Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland.

FAY.–Philip Fay, 72 years of age, 600 East Twelfth Street, June 5.

FELLOWS.–Schenectady, June 6, Nelson H. Fellows, 84 years old.

FERGUSON.–June 2, at the residence of her sister, 728 Eighth Avenue, Elizabeth Ferguson.

FETHERSTON.–May 31, Andrew Fetherston of 23 Sixth Street, New Brighton, S. I., in his 60th year.

FINEGAN.–June 6, at 324 West Seventeenth Street, Mrs. Joseph Finegan.

FINKERNAGEL.–Mildred, daughter of William H. and Emilie Borggreve, 839 Washington Avenue.

FINNEY.–At Cornwall Heights, N. Y., Susan, widow of John Finney, aged 84 years.

FITZGERALD.–June 6, Hazel Vivian Fitzgerald, 12 months old, of 2,638 Eighth Avenue.

FITZPATRICK.–June 6, Edward Fitzpatrick, 126 East Fifty-eighth Street.

FLAHERTY.–127 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 6, Michael Flaherty, in his 75th year, native of the County Longford, Ireland.

FLANAGAN.–June 1, at 209 East Forty-fourth Street, Ellen Flanagan, née Buckley, widow of John Flanagan, native of Portarlington, Kings County, Ireland.

FOLEY.–June 5, Charles, brother of Matthew Foley, native of Drumshambo, County Leitrim, Ireland, 134 West 19th Street.

FOX.–Annie Holmes, wife of Robert Atkinson Fox, late of Toronto, Can.

FRENGER.–June 5, Francis J., son of Celia and the late Alwin Frenger, 21 Hamilton Street.

FRIEDBERG.–June 3, Ricka Friedberg, 17 Chrystie Street.

FRISBY.–At Boston, June 6, the Rev. William B. Frisby, S. T. D., rector of the Church of the Advent, aged 48 years.

FUREY.–June 4, Mary, widow of William A. Furey, 10 Eigbth Avenue, Brooklyn, 65 years old.

GA NUN.–June 5, Sarah V. Ga Nun, aged 86 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Bateman, Washington Avenue, Lincoln Park, Yonkers.

GARCIA.–On May 31 Manuel J. Garcia, husband of Hannah V. Guinee, in the 31st year of his age, 216 East 47th Street.

GARDNER.–At Leavenworth, Kan., June 3, William H. Gardner, aged 60 years, formerly Lieutenant in Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

GASCHO.–On Sunday, June 1, Sophia Gascho, in her 67th year, 629 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

GENTHER.–On June 1, Archibald B., only son of George W. and Mary E. Genther, 8 years of age, 443 2d Street, Brooklyn.

GIBSON.–Norwich, N. Y., June 6, Capt. Edwin O. Gibson, United States Army, retired, at the age of 62.

GILLEN.–June 3, John Gillen, 201 First Avenue, formerly of the Forty-second New York Volunteers.

GILLIES.–On June 1, Wright Gillies, 82 years of age, 153 West 34th Street.

GODFREY.–June 2, 33 East Thirty-third Street, Sarah Jane, wife of Arthur H. Godfrey and daughter of the late James Leigh, Stockport, Cheshire, England.

GOFF.–June 6, Emmett Goff, Professor of Horticulture at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, that State.

GOUBEAUD.–June 4, Harriet Maurice, infant daughter of Emma Bernardine and Dr. George J. Goubeaud, 857 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

GOURD.–June 5, Ernest W. Gourd of Quincy, Mass., born in New York, May 12, 1842.

GRALO.–On June 2, at 433 Central Avenue, Jersey City, Henry Gralo, aged 51 years.

GRANDIN.–June 4, at St. Albert, Manitoba, Vital Justin Grandin, R. C. Bishop of St. Albert.

GREENE.–June 3, 785 Columbus Avenue, John Greene, native of Meltrean, County Roscommon, Ireland.

GRIFFEN.–On May 31, at Portsmouth, Va., George W. Griffen, aged 57 years, 39 South Lexington Avenue, White Plains.

GRIMES.–June 2, Roger F., husband of Elsie Grimes, (née Whall,) 120 Leroy Street.

GROSSE.–On May 31, at Morrisburg, Ontario, Harry Grosse and wife, (née Harrette.)

GUINEE.–On June 1, Margaret, (née Mullane,) 1,157 2d Avenue, wife of John Guinee, native of the parish of Kill Brinn, County Cork, Ireland.

GUTHRIE.–June 3, at 15 John Street, Hackensack, N. J., Mary J., relict of John Guthrie.

HALLOCKS.–On June 2, at Lynbrook, L. I., Mrs. Joseph Hallocks of Blue Point, aged 63 years.

HAMBLETON.–On June 1, in Baltimore, John A. Hambleton, aged 75 years.

HANAN.–On June 2, George W., husband of Amelia Hanan, aged 55 years, 675 Sterling Place.

HANLEY.–Sister Emanuel, (Sister of Charity,) June 2, St. Joseph's Home, 209 West Fifteenth Street.

HAPPERSETTE.–Mrs. Emma Burton Happersette, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph M. Corson and granddaughter of the late Capt. Edward Cole, at her grandmother's, Mrs. Hannah C. Cole, 187 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARRISON.–June 6, at Baltimore, George L. Harrison, 35 years old.

HART.–June 3, Rachel, relict of Joseph Hart, residence of her brother, Moses L. Phillips, 359 East Fiftieth Street.

HAVILAND.–On May 31, John A., son of Elizabeth C. and the late Aaron G. Haviland, at Port Chester.

HAYES.–On June 1, Bernard Hayes, late of the Seventh Ward, 141 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn.

HEBBARD.–June 6, Harry C. Hebbard, 58 years old, Secretary of Carter Medicine Company, residence 687 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

HELLER.–June 6, Adolph Heller, 8 years old, 317 Ralph Street, Brooklyn.

HENDRICKSON.–June 5, at 488 State Street, Moses T. Hendrickson, in his 79th year.

HEPP.–June 1, at 1,670 Avenue A, Mrs. Conrad Hepp, (née Mary Staiger.)

HERCHENRODER.–Frederick, husband of Caroline Herchenroder, June 6, 2,900 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HERTER.–On June 2, at Seal Harbor, Me., Albert, only son of Christian A. and Susan Dows Herter, aged 2 years.

HEVENER.–June 4, Margaret H. Hevener, sister of James Hudner, 129 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

HILL.–On June 2, Dr. Orville E. Hill, 160 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

HIRSEMANN.–June 3, Anna, wife of Dr. Gotthard Hirsemann, 408 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

HISCOX.–At Easton, Penn., June 6, William Tremper, son of Gardner D. and Annette Hiscox, 378 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN.–At 212 Second Street, Jersey City, June 4, Taylor Hoffman, 38 years old.

HOGAN.–June 6, Mrs. Michael Hogan of 454 West Fifty-fourth Street, aged 30.

HOLLAND.–June 3, Ellen, widow of Samuel H. Holland, aged 70 years; Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

HONAN.–June 6, Mary, wife of the late John Honan, 833 Columbus Avenue.

HOPKINS.–On May 31, at Catskill, Jane Vernon, daughter of the late Caleb and Keturah Hopkins.

HOVEY.–June 4, Sarah E., widow of George F. Hovey, in her 79th year, 1,354 Fulton Avenue, Bronx.

HOWARD.–June 2, Jeremiah Howard, at Pino del Rio, Cuba.

HOWLAND.–At Hot Springs, Va., May 31, Frederica, wife of Samuel S. Howland of Washington, D. C.

HOYT.–June 5, Dorothy May, infant daughter of Charles A. and Amy E. Sherwood Hoyt, New York.

HUGHES.–June 1, John Hughes, aged 64 years; 413 East Sixty-ninth Street.

INGALLS.–Boston, June 3, Frederick P. Ingalls, aged 90 years.

ISAACS.–June 1, Montefiore Isaacs, 62 years of age.

JAMES.–June 6, in Chicago, Arthur Dee James, aged 30, of Denison, Iowa.

JACKSON.–June 6, at 1,821 Clay Avenue, (Crane Place,) corner East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Emma Van Horn, wife of Harry Jackson.

JARVIS.–June 5, William H. Jarvis, messenger to Gov. Crane, at Boston.

JENKINS.–June 1, Edward L. Jenkins, aged 69 years. No. 7 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

JEWELL.–June 3, Edward L. Jewell, aged 30 years, No. 7 West Sixty-third Street.

JONES.–June 2, Charlotte A., widow of Capt. Albert G. Jones. 502 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

JOHNSTON.–At 138 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Mary L., wife of Michael and mother of the Rev. William J. Johnston.

JOHNSTON.–June 3, Mrs. Sophia W. Johnston, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William H. Leach, 176 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

KEATING.–June 2, Sarah E., daughter of Mary Keating of 524 East Eighty-fourth Street.

KELLENBACH.–The 2d Inst., Charles Truman Kellenbach, 42d year of age, 729 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

KERR.–June 6, John Kerr, 404 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

KING.–Amityville, L. I., June 2, Miss Sarah W. King, aged 83, sister-in-law of the late Mary A. King and aunt of John A. King.

KING.–June 6, in London, Dr. Stephen H. King of Providence, R. I.

KINSELLA.–June 1, Mary A., widow of John Kinsella, 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

KIRCHER.–June 5, Charles J. Kircher, at his residence, 409 East Fifty-seventh Street.

KISSINGER.–June 4, Charles P. Kissinger, husband of Margaret Cronin, 30th year of age, at 226 West Tenth Street.

KNOLL.–June 5, Peter Knoll, 9 years old, of 431 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

KNOWLES.–June 2, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Knowles, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Joseph, 127 Park Place, Brooklyn.

KRATZ.–June 1, Christian Kratz, aged 73 years, 435 Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

LABOUISSE.–June 4, at 439 Madison Avenue, Peter Labouisse, 56 years of age.

LAMPRECHT.–June 1, Mrs. Mary J. Lamprecht, (née Lassourreille,) wife of John F. Lamprecht, 336 West Twenty-fifth Street.

LARKIN.–June 2, Kate, wife of William Larkin, 433 East Seventeenth Street.

LARREMORE.–June 6, at 1,342 Broadway, Brooklyn, Sidney Larremore.

LATHAM.–London, June 5, the Rev. Henry Latham, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, born in 1821.

LEAHART.–June 6, two-year-old David Leahart, 455 West Twenty-seventh Street.

LEAVY.–At 188 Fortieth Street, South Brooklyn, Michael T., aged 47 years, husband of Maria Leavy, (née Dunn.)

LELAND.–June 6, Frederick S. Leland, 510 Lawrence Street, Van Nest, the Bronx.

LENNON.–June 3, Miles Lennon, 64 years of age, native of County Longford, Ireland, 235 East Ninety-ninth Street.

LENT.–In Peekskill, May 31, Sarah Elizabeth Rogers, widow of Cornelius C. Lent, aged 69 years.

LIDGEWOOD.–June 2, at the residence of his uncle, William Van Vleck Lidgewood, London, England, William Vail, eldest son of Harriet Vail Cutler and John H. Lidgewood of Morristown, N. J.

LOASBY.–May 31, at 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Lottie Florence, daughter of William Sismore and Louise Loasby.

LOCHMAN.–On June 1, at 134 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Annie M. Jellit, wife of Herman Lochman, aged 38 years.

LOCKWOOD.–June 2, J. Arthur Lockwood, at the home of his father-in-law, Jacob Corlies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LORD.–June 1, at 21 West Fifty-fourth Street, James Brown Lord, 44 years of age.

LORING.–Charlestown, Mass., June 4, John P. Loring; born in Marshfield, April 13, 1834.

LOSEY.–At East Orange, N. J., June 5, Huldah Caroline, widow of Abram Losey.

LOUGHLIN.–June 4, Ellen, wife of Joseph Loughlin of 169 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

LOVELL.–At Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 31, Addie H., daughter of the late George T. Lovell.

LYNG.–June 4, at 695 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Caroline Lyng.

LYNCH.–June 3, Annie F. Lynch, sister of Mrs. Mary Larkin and Eugene Lynch, Broadway, King's Bridge.

MCARDLE.–Nellie McArdle, (Née McCue,) on June 1, wife of James P. McArdle, 12 Barrow Street.

McATEE.–May 31, the Rev. Dr. William A. McAtee of Danville, Penn.

McAVOY.–June 1, Denis, husband of Katharine McAvoy, 117 Berry Street, Brooklyn.

McCANN.–June 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas F. Keating, 201 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York, Mary, widow of John McCann of Brooklyn.

McCORD.–At Hastings on Hudson, N. Y., June 3, Capt. John Thomas McCord, father of Mrs. Walker Whiteside and Louis P. McCord.

McDERMOTT.–June 4, Michael McDermott, aged 25 years, 192A Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn.

McDONALD.–May 31, Rose Gillen, widow of James McDonald, mother of M. F. Bernard F., Katie C., Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Cockburn, and the late officer James F., of the 18th precinct, residence, 500 East Fifteenth Street.

McDONNELL.–June 3, Mary Ann McDonneli, (née Crilley,) native of Nurey, County Armagh, Ireland; 273 West Tenth Street.

McDONOUGH.–May 31, Annie Gray, wife of James McDonough, native of the town of Aghbnack, County Sligo, Ireland.

McELROY.–June 3, James McElroy in his 53d year; 87 Sixth Avenue.

McGAFFNEY.–June 4, Julia, wife of Edward McGaffney, and daughter of William and Mary Tobin; 383 First Avenue.

McGUINESS.–June 3, William F. McGuiness, 36 years of age, 38 Macdougal Street.

McKEAN.–At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Collins, 184 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, June 5, Sallie S. McKean, (née Lindemann,) aged 51 years.

McLAUGHLIN.–June 3, Richard McManee, 88 years of age, 23 East Sixtieth Street.

McNENA.–June 2, at 92 Greenpoint Avenue, Blissville, Long Island City, Francis E., son of Ann and the late Francis McNena.

McNANEE.–June 3, at 23 East Sixtieth Street, Richard McNanee, 88 years old.

McNENMY.–On June 4, Hugh McNenmy, 518 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

McVEETY.–June 4, Mary McVeety, 164 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

MARA.–June 2, at 302 North Fifth Street, Harrison, N. J., Bridget Coghlan Mara, widow of Patrick Mara, native of Portumna, County Galway, Ireland.

MARLEY.–June 6, John Marley, 15 years old, of 325 West Forty-second Street.

MARSTON.–June 6, Catherine M., daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Wyatt Marston, 85 years of age; Brooklyn.

MALONEY.–Mary Jane, on June 4, at 545 West Forty-sixth Street.

MARVIN.–May 31, at Victoria, B. C., W. Bradbury, eldest son of Lilla B. and the late Willis B. Marvin, in the 34th year of his age.

MATTHEWS.–June 1, Margaret, wife of George Matthews, at 111 Adams Street, Brooklyn.

MERKLE.–June 3, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Susanne Elizabeth and the late Frederick Merkle, 615 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken.

MERRITT.–On Monday, June 2, at Locust Cove, Great Neck, L. I., George Merritt, in his 72d year.

MESSENGER.–June 5, Jennie Messenger, 4 years old, of 568 Grand Street.

MEURER.–June 3, at Meriden, Conn., Peter G. Meurer, aged 55.

MEYER.–June 4, Frederick Meyer, aged 72 years, at his home on Ackroyd Avenue, Jamaica.

MILLER.–June 6, Reynold Miller, aged 60 years, of 221 West Thirty-fifth Street.

MOFFETT.–June 4, at 1,491½ Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Eleanor, widow of Robert Moffett, in her 18th year.

MOORE.–June 2, George H. Moore, 70 years old, at 180 Park Row.

MORRIS.–On June 2, John J. Morris, son of Mary A. Morris and the late Harry Morris, 378 Front Street.

MORRIS.–June 2, at 378 Front Street, John J., son of Mary F. and the late Henry Morris.

MORRISON.–June 5, Margaret Morrison, at 126 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

MORSE.–June 2, Esther, wife of Morris Morse, daughter of David Cohen, in her 40th year, 23 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

MOSAUER.–June 4, 1902, Sigmund Mosauer.

MUELLER.–In his fifty-fourth year, Gustave A. Mueller, May 31, 474 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

MUELLER.–June 2, at 400 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, John, husband of Lena Mueller.

MUIR.–At Glen Ridge, N. J., May 31, Joseph Muir, aged 90 years.

MULDOON.–On June 2, James Muldoon, aged seventy-eight years, at 96 Jane Street, New York City.

MULLIN.–June 5, G. Washington Mullin, husband of Hattie M. Dwyer and son of Washington and Marguerite C. Mullin.

MULRY.–At Riverhead, N. Y., June 1, Emma M. Mulry, (née Droge,) wife of Michael Mulry, Jr., formerly of the Seventh Ward, New York.

MURRAY.–June 6, Patrick, father of John P., Catharine, David, and Dr. Patrick J. Murray, in his 79th year, 99 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

MURPHY.–June 4, Dr. B. J. Murphy, son of Michael and Mary Murphy, of 695 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

MURRAY.–June 4, at 311 East Forty-eighth Street, John, husband of Catherine Murray, (née Jennings,) native of Dublin, Ireland.

NAUL.–June 4, Eliza, widow of Joseph Naul, 1,018 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

NELSON.–June 5, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Rudolph P. Miller, 141 East Fortieth Street, Dr. William Armistead Nelson, 86 years of age.

NESPOR.–At Sayville, L. I., June 4, Wennie H. Nespor and his two sons, Lewis, 11 years, and Charles, 9.

NEVIN.–June 1, in Germantown, Mrs. Alfred Nevin, widow of the Rev. Dr. Nevin, aged eighty-six years.

NICHOLS.–At Elizabeth, N. J., May 31, Samuel Nichols, aged 73 years.

NIEMIS.–College Point, L. I., June 4, Joseph Niemis, 60 years old.

NOBLE.–Mrs. Margaret, aged 80 years, May 31, 855 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

NORTH.–June 5, "Jackie" North, 17 months old, 72 West Ninth Street.

NORTHRUP.–June 3, Katie C., widow of Daniel W. Northrup, in her forty-sixth year, 38 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

NOWAK.–June 3, at 294 First Avenue, Mrs. Michael Nowak, née Bracht.

O'BRIEN.–June 5, William O'Brien, 67 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, husband of Norah Crimmins and son of John and Lizzie O'Brien, (née Hampston,) native of Ardgroom, County Cork, Ireland.

O'DONNELL.–June 2, Francis H. O'Donnell, at the residence of his sister, Bella O'Donnell, 208 East Ninety-sixth Street.

O'REILLY.–June 5, Mary A. O'Reilly, (née Dugan,) 315 East Twenty-fifth Street.

OBENAUER.–June 1, Mary, aged seventy-seven years, widow of John Obenauer, 381 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

O'CONNOR.–June 1, Johanna, widow of Patrick O'Connor and mother of Mary Mandle, 116 Union Street, Union Hill, N. J.

O'DONNELL.–June 3, Henry, brother of Hugh J. O'Donnell, and Nellie Brackley, at 44 Butler Street, Brooklyn.

PAN.–June 2, Leonard Pan, Thirtieth Street, corner Ninth Avenue.

PALMER.–June 6, at 5 West Eighty-second Street, Helen, infant daughter of Dr. John B. and Helen Cooley Palmer.

PARSELL.–June 6, John Parsell, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Creston Avenue, the Bronx.

PATCHETT.–On May 31, at 423 West Fifty-second Street, Joshua, husband of Catharine Patchett, née Curran, native of County Longford, Ireland.

PECAN.–Evelyn I., daughter of James and Amanda Pecan, at Roslyn, June 1, aged 3 years 5 months.

PEC

International Arbitration and Reciprocity.

Work of the Recent Convention at Lake Mohonk —The Past and the Future Considered in Connection with National Growth.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY WILLIAM F. KING, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The International Convention of Arbitration, which met at Lake Mohonk last week, was, to my mind, one of the most important gatherings held in many years. The able arguments made by the Hon. John W. Foster on international arbitration should be scattered broadcast throughout the United States. Gen. Foster, as a member of The Hague Peace Conference, as Secretary of State, as Minister to Mexico, and, later, Minister to Japan, was well qualified to speak on the subject.

Another eloquent address was that delivered by Chief Justice Nott of the Court of Claims, who showed the uniform justice extended by this country in the settlement of claims. The Justice pointed out that the cardinal principle embodied in that court is the voluntary subordinstion of power to right, the recognition of equity as the paramount duty of nations no less than of individuals; and that the Golden Rule is the truest pathway, not only to the happiness and peace of men, but to the greatness, honor, and prosperity of nations.

I also had the pleasure of addressing the meeting. To my mind, there is one great step of National policy which, as a practical embodiment of the Golden Rule, should go hand in hand with international arbitration; and the two will bring all the nations of the world in line for peace and true prosperity. International reciprocity is the brother of international arbitration, and the Golden Rule is the parent of both.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

The universal brotherhood of man is not an empty phrase nor an idle dream. It is the great dominant, vital, indestructible principle that, slowly but continuously forces the world toward progress, that dominates political forces, that compels nations to surrender arbitrary power, that makes the rights of the individual the boundary line which the powers of Governments dare not pass. Nor is it in the fields of morals and government only that this great principle finds its widest and most beneficent application. The true mission of mankind, the condition under which justice, peace, and all the moral virtues find their fullest and freest expression, is that in which political freedom conduces to material prosperity and permits conscience to become the rule of conduct. Only where the Golden Rule has shaped a nation's destinies have these conditions developed and finally prevailed.

This Nation is the greatest and most prosperous of all of the nations of the world because here, and here only, has the Golden Rule been the recognized foundation upon which the life of the Nation has rested and from which the Nation has sprung.

But the Golden Rule comprehends not alone conscience, morals, and political freedom; it likewise comprehends material prosperity. Political freedom is simply freedom from oppression or extortion of one kind or another hy Governments, whereby industry, and therefore prosperity, has opportunity for free play. Without it material prosperity is difficult; for industry cannot prosper when an arbitrary Government takes its fruits from the people without giving an equivalent. But to be wholly prosperous a nation must not only be free to vote and to make laws, but also to benefit by the results of its labor.

The essence of the Golden Rule is not to take without giving. In past centuries an arbitrary Government sought to take from English-speaking men that which was theirs, to squander it upon a Government of parasites, to forbid freedom of thought, of conscience, of labor, and of person. This Nation was the result. It was a revolt of freedom of conscience and for political right. It was likewise an unconscious assertion of a still deeper and more far-reaching principle, which more than any other affects the welfare of all mankind—the right to control and dispose of one's own property.

The value of property, and therefore the welfare and final prosperity of mankind, depends upon the right and the power of exchanging that property for some other form. Fair exchange of wealth is the essence of civilization and the ultimate aim of all attempts at progress upon the part of mankind. It was this that underlay the foundation of this country.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Freedom of thought, of conscience, of person, and of property—our forefathers came across the ocean in order that they might possess these things—that they might live according to the Golden Rule; and upon that Rule this country is built.

It was the inspiration and strong fortress of our forefathers who landed on the Atlantic Coast, from Plymouth Rock to Florida. They believed in the cardinal principle, "Do Unto Others as You Would Have Others Do Unto You," and became exiles that they might live by it. They built towns, villages, and cities; they filled the coast and pressed inland, until the onward march of progress animated by a high ideal has created a great Nation of workers, free to enjoy the fruits of their own industry and inspired by that freedom to energy and accomplisbment beyond that of all other nations.

Not to take without giving has been the vital principle that has inspired and produced this unparalleled National progress, which has so profoundly affected all former political systems that Governments are to-day for the most part the instruments, and not the masters, of the people. It is for the people to command; and Governments must obey or dissolve. The highest ideals of humanity are based upon the common foundation of peaceful and prosperous industry; and to promote this the common sense of mankind is bent.

Unhampered industry and the full enjoyment of its fruits is the foundation stone of this country's unequaled prosperity. But industry alone does not sustain prosperity. With the ability to produce must be combined the opportunity to sell. Prosperity and labor are not wealth unless they can be exchanged.

There can be no exchange without reciprocity. That is to say, reciprocity is the channel, and the only channel, through which the material wealth of the world can be made available to all its people and put to its proper use of benefiting mankind. Those who will derive this benefit in its fullest extent are those who are ablest to create wealth by labor at the lowest cost and freest to dispose of it, without let or hindrance, to those who need but cannot produce.

This country has developed to an unparalleled degree its magnificent producing capacities, based upon its natural resources and the energy and inventiveness of its people, but, nevertheless, it is not yet unhampered, nor fully able to avail itself of its magnificent opportunities. There are two great impediments in the way, which threaten to check its further development, and even threaten its present prosperity. The first and greatest of these is the unwise political laws which interfere with and hamper the full operations of the economic laws upon which the utilization of wealth depends.

NATIONAL GROWTH.

We now excel any other nation of the world in our producing capacity, but our laws prevent us from selling that which we make to the best advantage. We have built a wall to exclude from our borders the many products of other nations which we cannot make to advantage, and which, if we would have, we must buy from them. We cannot sell what we must sell if we would prosper to nations whose surplus products we refuse to buy. Our commerce is throttled in many lines hy this ill-judged economic legislation, a relic of the dark ages, which confuses political questions and political expediency with the immutable economic laws which rise superior to all political laws and by which the welfare of mankind is determined.

The other threat to our present prosperity is a speculative parasite upon true industry and sound organization of business enterprises. As industries have grown great by the increase of man's ability to produce with less labor, organization and systematization have likewise progressed, in order that the element of waste, which is a useless burden upon the consumer, may be eliminated.

This beneficent process has been mainly effected through the consolidation of many small organizations into a few great organizations, with even more owners, in the form of shareholders, than before. Alongside these legitimate and useful developments have grown a rank crop of parasites, born of greed and fattened in dishonesty; speculative enterprises aiming to grasp the substance of the people by selling to them mere paper shares, having the semblance of enormous capital, but worse than valueless. The two forms of enterprise, the honest and necessary, the dishonest and speculative, have been confused in the public mind and are grouped together under the odious name of "trusts."

The element of speculation in the so-called trusts is the menace to our prosperity. It should be relentlessly pursued until wise legislation has made the robbery of the people by such means impossible. But the thinking man will not confound the great organizations which promote true industry and general prosperity with those which are the mere instruments of venal greed and selfishness.

To-day the world stands amazed at the industrial and commercial growth of this Nation and its present phenomenal prosperity. This prosperity is in part genuine, in part artificial. Artificial prosperity is the outgrowth of activities which if long continued are destructive. They are now in full swing, creating immense volumes of paper value, wherewith to abstract from true industry and commerce the capital without which they cannot thrive.

If these pernicious activities continue unchecked, this Nation will ere many years reap the harvest of industrial collapse which is the never-failing sequence of speculative inflation. But let us not confound the false with the true. Let us foster the process of consolidation which creates true wealth, cheapens products, and distributes ownership among the many, and attack only the false consolidations which create nothing, save nothing, and give nothing but paper certificates, delusion, and ruin.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

The true pathway of our still greater industrial progress, to unbroken National prosperity, to the noblest victories of peace, is that of commercial expansion, by means of reciprocal exchange of products between this Nation and other nations.

To sell to others what we can make better and more cheaply than they; to buy from others what they can make better and more cheaply than we, and to exchange products on equal terms—that is reciprocity. It is likewise progress, prosperity, peace, and civilization.

My attetion was called to this missing link—reciprocity—some two years ago, at a banquet given by the Silk Association of America, by his Excellency Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States. In his remarks he spoke feelingly as to the interference by other nations with China. He also spoke of the magnificent prosperity of our Nation, of our aggressive policy, of our enormous wealth, and of our increase in manufacturing industries.

He said that there was one thing we had to learn, and the quicker this Nation learned it the sooner we would rest on a solid foundation and ward off future disaster. He spoke of an ancient prophet who, some two thousand years ago, said that there was but one thing which would bring the nations of the world closer together and into harmony. That one thing was reciprocity.

Going back to our Colonial days, it was the lack of reciprocity which caused the trouble between this country and England. The arbitrary edicts forbidding the colonies to trade with other nations and compelling them to deal with the mother country alone became so oppressive that the colonies rose as one and demanded commercial freedom and fair exchange. Their demand was denied, they fought for it, they won freedom and built up this great country. Let us continue along those lines.

When the Island of Porto Rico became part of our common country the Merchants' Association sent Mr. W. R. Corwine down there to investigate the trade conditions. On his return he stated that what the island needed was justice from and reciprocity with the United States, that it might have a market for its products. Mr. Corwine was instructed to go to Washington to lay his conclusions before President McKinley.

The President, in his message to Congress at the next session, advocated a reduction in the tariff between Porto Rico and the United States. The people of Porto Rico were in suoh a state of destitution that they had to be given food. Their condition was due to the selfishness of a few people in this country, who, through political intrigues, prevented Congress from affording relief by the necessary tariff legislation. Porto Rico's demand was based on the Golden Rule and reciprocity; it was conceded, and that island is now rapidly returning to a condition of prosperity and happiness.

CONCESSIONS TO CUBA.

To-day President Roosevelt is striving with might and main to have proper concessions made to Cuba. That island has been thrown into a deplorable condition by the selfish influences which are striving to prevent Congress from adopting a policy of reciprocal relations. Those men who through personal greed are combating the beginning of a policy through which alone our great manufacting interests can find adequate outlets and our farming interests command profitable prices for their products are jeopardizing the prosperity of this Nation. In the coming Congressional and National elections the silent forces, those which constitute public opinion, will overthrow those whose false counsel betrays a great party into withholding the justice of the Golden Rule from suffering Cuba.

Let us go further in the way of reciprocity. Knocking at the doors of Congress to-day is Canada, a sister country of this Western Hemisphere. France and Germany are also clamoring for proper reciprocal relations with the United States, Unless we consent, their markets are closed against many of our important farm products, to the great harm of our farming classes, and the prosperity of our farmers is the foundation stone of our National greatness.

There are but two countries in the world able to produce all the food products necessary for their own people, with a surplus to sell, namely, Russia and the United States. In all lines of food products this country has a surplus. She to-day enjoys the markets of the world. But the value of our food products depends upon our factories. When our factories are idle our farmers are poor. When our factories cannot sell their products at a profit many of them must close, others must discharge part of their workmen, all must reduce wages; and the consumption and prices of farm products greatly decline, because a vast army of unemployed are without the wages wherewith to buy.

Those who bring about this condition must reckon with the indignation of the great farming class no less than with the army of wage-earners. That condition is not far distant unless this country promptly abandons its present policy and adopts a policy of true protection that shall conserve alike the interests of all classes of the people, a policy of protection that enables us not only to create but to utilize, that will open the markets of the world to our manufactures, preserve the wages of our mechanics, and maintain profitable prices for the products of our farms.

THE FUTURE.

Ere long the American peole must face this great question: "How can we sell our surplus products profitably?" That issue will quickly overshadow all others. It cannot be shirked. The great policy of protection has borne its fruits. Our potential capacity of production now exceeds that of any other nation, but we cannot ourselves consume all that we produce. Our factories must close unless we find new outlets.

The nations of the earth, against whom we are discriminating by our own laws, will retaliate by shutting out our products by the artificial barriers of protective tariffs, enacted to exclude all that our manufacturers make and all that our farmers produce, unless we apply the Golden Rule—the wisest measure of political expediency, and the most effective measure for preserving and further promoting the true prosperity of this country.

Let Congress appoint a Commission of intelligent and conservative business men—not political hacks, but men who have the welfare of the country at heart—to report to the next Congress a proper Reciprocity bill which will conserve the welfare of our own people and satisfy the reasonable demands of the nations of the world, who will not take our products unless we will accept theirs on equal terms.

KING EDWARD VII
ENDORSES
JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT



Abergeldie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

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Please supply three dozen Hoff's Extract, on account of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. J. Cross.

By Goods Train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

Ever since 1847 Johann Hoff's Extract has been recognized as the great strength and flesh builder. The greatest physicians in the world have recommended it; people everywhere have used it.

Dr. Wm. N. Bradford, of Cambridge, Ohio, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Extract a certain tonic and invigorator. It imparts energy and vivacity; increases the red blood corpuscles and thereby supplies resistance to fatigue. It is all you claim for it."

Johann Hoff's Extract takes hold of weak people and builds them up. It does this by helping nature. If run down, troubled with nervousness, if you can't sleep nights, or have no appetite, take Johann Hoff's Extract with your meals. You will notice at once the unmistakable prompting of strength and energy. Johann Hoff's Extract is a positive cure for indigestion and dyspepsia.

The great popularity of Johann Hoff's Extract has brought forth a horde of imitations. Avoid disappointment by getting the genuine Johann Hoff's Extract. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York.

Saratoga Prepared for the Greatest Season of Its History.

Scores of Conventions Will Be Held There—Thousands Will Visit the Races—Numerous Cottagers Already on the Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 7.—This cosmopolitan resort has afforded a most agreeable transformation scene during the past week, as the season has opened with a rush, and visitors and delegates to several conventions are flocking here in large numbers. They are the advance guard of the thousands who will he gathered here the coming week.

Saratoga never looked finer and was never in better order and condition to entertain its guests than at the present time. It appears to be generally conceded that this famous Adirondack foothill watering place will thie year be patronized hy an unprecedented number of visitors, and with this understanding in view Saratogans have made extra arrangements to entertain them.

This Summer will prove one of tbe greatest convention seasons in the history of tbis convention town. It opened with the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembled here on April 10 and continued in session several days. There is a brilliant array of conventions for the present month, the great majority of which are of a National character.

Three bodies will be called to order bere on Monday, and their deliberations will cover from two to three days each. Tbey will embrace the American Association of Life Insurance Examining Surgeons, the National Confederation State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, and tbe Association of Medical Colleges. The American Medical Association will assemble on Tuesday and remain in session four days. The American Proctological Association will also meet on Tuesday, and the Association of Pension Examiners on the following day.

The New York Sunday School Teachers' Aesociation will be called to order here in annual session on Tuesday morning next, and the final adjournment will not be reached till Friday evening.

The United States Brewers' Association will also hold its yearly meeting here this week. It will begin Tuesday noon and cover five days.

The Master Car Builders' and the Master Mechanics' Associations will convene on June 18 and conclude on June 24.

The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps are scheduled for June 26, 27, and 28.

STATE TEACHERS' MEETING.

The New York State Teachers' Association, the New York State House Painters and Decorators' Association, and the New York State Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion have Saratoga dates scattered through the month of July.

The Saratoga Association for tbe Improvement of the Breed of Horses, popularly known as the Saratoga Racing Association, of which William C. Whitney is President, will open its annual meeting on Aug. 4. The turf season will end on Aug. 27. One hundred and fifty tbousand dollars has been expended hy the new management in enlarging and improving the park, which is now tbe finest and most picturesque racecourse in America.

The American Bar Association will he in session here on Aug. 26, 27, and 28, and the National Shorthand Writers' Association on Aug. 27, 28, 29, and 30.

The Saratoga Floral Association will cover the first four days of Septembsr with its spectacular fete.

The Appellate Division of the Third Judicial Department will be in its early autumnal term here on Sept. 2.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will bold a State encampment here on Sept. 2, 3, and 4, and the State Prohibition Convention will assemble here on Sept. 5.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York will hold its annual conclave here on Sept. 9, 10, and 11.

The Sons of the American Revolution will gather here on Sept. 18 and continue in session several days.

It is generally understood that the Republican State Convention will be called to order here on Sept. 23, and it is likely to be followed by the Democratic State Convention a few days later.

A large amount of money and labor has been expended in putting the avenues, roads, and drives in perfect order, which fact will be greatly appreciated by the large number who bring their teams with them. The speedway is in perfect form.

There is a boom in the erection of handsome cottages, many of the builders being from out of town, who make this village their Summer home. The buildings now in process of construction far exceed in number those erected at any one time in the history of this place. A large number of additional cottages have been planned, and contracts awarded calling for their completion for the season of 1903. Upward of a million dollars will be expended the coming year in this direction.

COTTAGERS ENGAGE BOXES.

Many cottagers have taken boxes for the racing season. Among them Mrs. G. P. Lawton and the Manning family. Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. John Manning, Mrs. J. N. Phelps, Mrs. Franklin Lawrence, Miss Mary Manning, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Julins Caryl, Mrs. James Andrews, Mrs. H. Levengston, Mrs. W. B. Gage, Miss Charlotte Ingham, Mrs. George Comstock, Mrs. I. Shoemaker, and Mrs. J. Putnam take a prominent part in the affairs of Saratoga Summer life.

There will be some "new" people at Saratoga this season among the cottagers. The "new" is not used in the objectionable sense of the term, hut to indicate people who have not patronized Saratoga for many seasons. Some of the habitues on the other hand will not be in evidence at Saratoga this season. Among them Mrs. Harrison McKee, who is in Switzerland, and Mrs. James Andrews, wbo contemplates a trip to Scotland, where she will visit her daughter.

Mrs. Julius Caryl, a grandniece of the famous Mme. Jumel, is abroad and will remain in England until the coronation of King Edward. Later—in July—she will return to her Saratoga home—a Colonial mansion—on Circular Street, used during the life of Mme. Jumel as her Summer home. This house is most interesting, heing filled witb curios and antiques gathered at different Courts during Mme. Jumel's life. On the porch and in the pretty garden of tbis place tbe Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, freqnently hold their receptions. On sucb occasions Mrs. Caryl, assisted by a committee, receives.

Mrs. Washington Roebling has taken the Bockes cottage for the season. Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, the daugbter of Mr. Sidney Ripley, has taken the Lee cottage for the season. Dr. and Mrs. John A. Miner of this city will occupy, with Miss Miner, their North Broadway Summer home. Mrs. J. N. Moore has gone abroad and her home is closed for tbe season.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask are at Yaddo. It is a most superbly appointed home, about a mile from Saratoga, on Union Avenue, with a fine view of the Adirondacks and a picturesque park comprising many acres.

The Saratoga Golfing Club grounds are again lively with players. The "golf teas" will he given on Saturday afternoons on the piazza of the clubhouse by the wives of the officers. Only friends of the members of the club are invited.

Polo tournaments are also on the Summer programme. These are held on the fine grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club.

It is said that the Floral Parade will this season outrival all of its predecessors.

Among the hotels which will be open for business during the season will be, the Grand Union, the Kensington, the Aldine, Hotel Continental, the Spencer House, and the Imperial.

CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS WANTED

We want fifty thousand chronic dyspeptics.

Not men and women who suffer an occasional attack of indigestion, flatulency, gastritis, and sour stomach, but those who have suffered from the disease for years. Those whose nerves have become unstrung, heart affected, liver disordered, and whose bodily strength is gone. Those who cannot enjoy a meal without distress, and especially those who have been relieved from time to time by so-called dyspepsia cures compounded of pepsin, soda, nux, bismuth, and strong drugs, and who find themselves uncured to-day and suffering from the effects of such drugs and the disease itself.

These are the people we are after and the ones to whom we intend, by free treatment, to prove the value of the new vegetable remedy, Mi-o-na.

In the first place, Mi-o-na is unlike any other preparation, because it is purely vegetable, while all others are composed of drugs or animal products.

Secondly, Mi-o-na acts directly on the digestive organs themselves and cures the disease permanently, while other preparations are given to cure the symptoms of the disease, and only afford temporary relief, as all chronic dyspeptics know.

Third, Mi-o-na does not act on the food at all, while drugs decompose the food and take away its nourishing qualities.

Mi-o-na is the active principle of the Taro plant, found in Hawaii, and its use daily as a vegetable has made the natives of that country the most perfect physically of any nation on the globe.

Mi-o-na heals the diseased stomach and bowels, renews the gastric juices, causes them to flow in their natural abundance, and thus creates perfect digestion.

This once accomplished, the nerves, brain, heart, and body receives all the nourishment required to keep them in perfect condition, and the result is health, strength, and vigor.

Chronic dyspeptics will be presented with a two days' treatment free by calling at our store.

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 152 Broadway, Wall & Broadway, Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 378 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,671 Third Av., 236 Willis Av., 532 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 264 to 270 Fulton St., 454 Fulton St., 273 to 275 Flatbush Av., 227 Columbia St., Sumner Av. & Putnam, Brooklyn.
R. Burkhardt, 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. & Fourth Av.

The Kaiser's Proposed Gift to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no doubt that THE TIMES and a great many excellent people sincerely believe that it would be a gracious action on our part to accept with gratitude the Kaiser's proffered gift of a statue of his ancestor, Frederick the Great, (so called.) It seems at first sight that such an act would tend to promote good feeling among two nations, who, I hope, will always bo friends, and whose hlood is so largely intermingled. None more clearly sees and willingly recognizes the substantial virtues and broad intelligence of the Teutonic race than I do. They stand in the very front rank among the nations of the earth, and in my opinion a great deal of the prosperity of the United States is due to the large immigration we have had here of that sober, stalwart, and enlightened people. Why, then, you may ask, do I object to having in our capital city a statue of that stalwart ruler with the iron hand who first lifted Prussia out of comparative insignificance and started her in a career which has culminated in the proud pre-eminence which she holds to-day?

My answer is this: Frederick the Great stood for one national idea and policy, and the founders of our Republic for directly the opposite ones. Between Frederick of Prussia and George Washington there was nothing in common. They were animated by entirely different political emotions, and had distinctly separate ends in view. What Frederick the Great thought great and glorious, George Washington considered unjustifiable and disgraceful. Frederick's sword was drawn to extend his dominions by military force, and no spark of chivalry slumbered in his breast when he hurled his legions against poor Maria Teresa. But George Washington fought to free his country from a foreign yoke, and asserted that wars of conquest were wrong, and that just governments exist only hy the consent of the governed. George Washington's whole military and political career showed the highest regard for truth and love of freedom, but the Prussian monarch's rule was marked by duplicity, deceit, and petty and grinding tyranny.

The present military and political system of Germany can be said to he largely the outgrowth of the great Frederick's imperialistic ideas. But, however admirable that system may be for the government of the German people in its present environment, it is certainly entirely foreign to the genius of American institutions, and I earnestly hope it may always remain strongly antagonistic, for I firmly believe in the righteousness of democratic rule, and that from it will spring the sweetest and most endearing form of civilization.

If any people have not a distinct national ideal which they love and reverence with a passionate emotion, and for which they are willing to die, in my opinion that nation will gradually crumble to pieces. It is the breath of their national life, and the inspiration of whatever is great and vital in the body politic. And that ideal must be constantly held aloft before the people, and an adoration for it incessantly stimulated. They must he taught from their childhood that there is none other so good and noble, and that principles of government directly antagonistic are base and ignoble.

So if national leaders of even friendly Governments represent the emhodiment of distinctly antithetical national ideals, they cannot both he presented for the same honor and reverence. If the one principle is right, and can send through our hearts thrills of delight, the other must be wrong, and can only evoke the opposite feeling. If we take off our hat to the statue of our beloved George, who loved freedom and humanity with a passionate love, we must perforce turn our hack upon the ironhanded Frederick, who was one of the most unscrupulous tyrants in history. T. G.

New York, June 1, 1902.

AN ACCEPTABLE STATUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How awkward the predicament into which our Government and we, the American people, bave been placed by the promised gift of our great and good friend the German Kaiser! There is apparently but ons way to retaliate. A statue of George Washington, presented hy the United States and erected in imperial Berlin, will alone offset tbe proposed statue of Frederick the Great for republican Washington.

Our imperial and royal friend might well have spared us our unenviable plight, and himself some criticism, had he announced his intention of presenting to us a fine sculptured or graven image of a Major General, the Baron Steuhen, to whom the founders of our Republic were, and we, their more or less worthy physical and spiritual descendants and heirs, are assuredly under lasting obligation.

The gift of a statue of the illustrious and highly esteemed Inspector General of the Continental Army would certainly have met with the unanimous and grateful approval of the American people. It would have proved a fitting companion to the new Rochambeau and the various Lafayettes already gracing freedom's holy soil with their imperishable presence in immaculate marble or somhre hronze.

It would have emphasized tbe undoubted fact that unselfish devotion and honest assistance in international causes or complications are characteristic only of the individual, for when nations engage in actual or tacit alliance, or outspoken and unquestiopable sympathy, it is either for the purpose of settling old scores with some one else or with an eye to ulterior material benefit.

National sentiment in such a case is usually out of the question, particularly among the great powers, for we have seen in the past, and we or our children will see in the future, strange and incongruous bedfellows in international affairs—brethren by circumstance and expediency, unbound by race, hlood, or creed, nor yet united hy like national ideals, frowning upon, if not actually striving against, the apparently natural foe of but one of those concerned. There are exceptions, it is true, but so rare are they tbat they call forth comment and surprise. Unselfish devotion to ideals and etbical reason are unknown terms in the great school of refined dissemhling called diplomacy, nor does their influence pervade the precincts dedicated to the worship of un-Christian yet still flashing and ever woefully gory Mars. HENRY G. KOST.

New York, May 31, 1902.

Guarding France's Possessions.

The Journal des Débats publishes an article by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, headed "Europe Around Lake Chad," in which the writer protests against the evacuation of those territories by France. He says: "At the moment when the British are setting foot on tbe hanks of Lake Chad, at the moment, too, when the Germans are making their way to it, we Frenchmen propose to evacuate these dominions which we have so dearly purchased. Indeed, it is difficult to understand, on the part of French colonists, a plan reflecting so little honor on our flag and so short-sighted. For those who bave studied Africa, there is no douht on the point that the Chad district is one of the best on all the continent. Far from restraining our action in this region, we must strengthen it and extend it as far as Wadai, which belongs to us nominally, and should belong to us effectively."

Proposed Improvements at West Point.

Plans for the Expenditure of $6,000,000—Some of the Old Buildings to be Torn Down, Others to be Enlarged—Parade Ground to be Extended—Hotel to be Erected on Another Site.

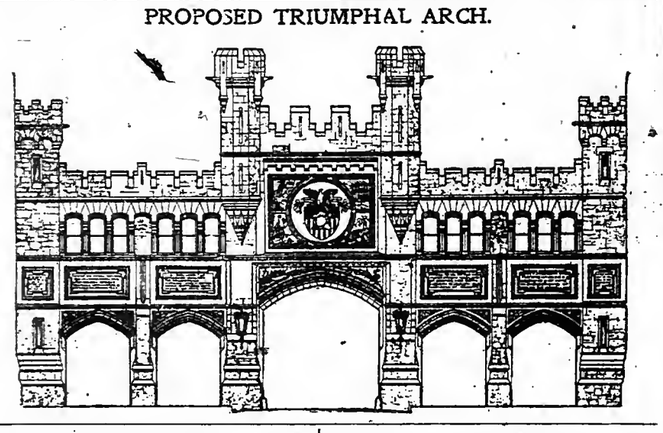
Historic West Point, the site of the United States Military Academy, is preparing for topographical and structural changes that will make the reservation look like a new place. Those in charge of the academy have asked Congress for $6,000,000 to improve most of the old buildings, tear down some of them, and construct many new ones. The House of Representatives, having cut the sum down to $5,000,000, owing to Mr. Cannon's objections, passed the appropriation bill three weeks ago. On Thursday last the Senate passed the measure, after adding again the million that had been cut off. There will be a conference soon, and, even if Mr. Cannon's influence prevails, the assurance is that the academy will get at least the $5,000,000.

The proposed alterations are interesting army men throughout the country. Judging from the opinions expressed by many of them, they will rejoice to know that it is not intended to destroy the traditions of the post. The plan involves the destruction of only a few of the old buildings, the addition of up-to-date structures, and the improvement of the ones about which are clustered the memories that the old soldiers love.

Col. Charles W. Larned, Professor of Drawing at the Academy, who drew the plans and made the estimates, says in his report to Congress: "It is not desirable that any scheme should attempt to sweep the field clean and destroy architectural associations made honorable by generations of great men, while it is of the highest importance to preserve intact the structural sentiment which gives character and individuality to the academy. It would be a very great pity to make such an institution the subject of an architectural thesis in which the heritage of past days plays no part."

The work is to be started as soon as the money is forthcoming from the United States Treasury. The old buildings to be torn down include the chapel, the administration building, the cadet store, and a group of officers' quarters. They are to make room for some of the new structures, which will include an academic hall, a contagion hospital, post headquarters, a chapel, a cadet store, elaborate quarters for bachelor officers, a guardhouse, a post exchange, a power house for a lighting and heating plant, an artillery barracks, and some stables, twenty or more houses for married officers, additional cadet barracks, a new wing to the gymnasium, a riding hall that is to be the largest in the world, a new hotel, barracks for enlisted men, and many other outlying buildings that are needed by cadets, officers, and soldiers.

PROPOSED TRIUMPHAL ARCH.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

The new academic building, with a lofty clock tower in front, will occupy the sites of the present administration building and chapel across the roadway from Academy Hall. The old and new academic buildings are to be connected by a triumphal arch of ornate design, and it is to be the feature of the improvement in which Col. Larned takes special pride. The plan of it shows that a roadway for carriages will run under the centre and two asphalted sidewalks are to be constructed under each side. Over the walkways are to be large commemorative bronze tablets, the inscriptions on which will tell of the deeds of Washington, Grant, and other heroes.

The arch is to be at the main entrance to the academy grounds, the first thing to be seen in ascending the hill from the railroad station. Near the bronze tablets, and between two small ornamental towers, is to be a stone reproduction of the Military Academy's coat of arms.

The old administration building has been considered inadequate in recent years. The new one, situated opposite the mess hall, is to be a structure large enough to spare its first story for the ordnance museum, which is in Academy Hall now. Above the first story is to be room for the Superintendent's offices and the Adjutant's and the clerks' rooms, as well as a commodious consultation room for the Academic Board. In the third story are to be more quarters for clerks, with lifts for records. In the basement is to be the printing establishment of the Academy.

To any one looking toward West Point from the Hudson River the new riding hall will be the most impressive of all the proposed buildings. It will stand on a solid rock cliff, rising high above the water and presenting the appearance of an ancient feudal castle. It is to be 600 feet in length and 125 feet in width—dimensions that are greater than those of any other building of the kind in the world. The tower at each corner is to be castellated, and a formidable tower-guarded gateway, built for antique effect instead of use, will command a view of the river.

A movable partition in the centre will make it possible to divide the interior into two riding halls, each about 300 feet in length. Connected with the arena are to be roomy remount stables. The permanent stables are to be transferred to the new cavalry and artillery drill grounds on the plateau below the Kinsley house, at the extreme south end of the reservation. The riding hall is to be fitted with equipment rooms, as well as offices and guard quarters. A gallery for spectators is to be on three sides.

The plan of new cavalry and artillery drill grounds involves a change that will improve the appearance of the post as much as any other innovation. In the past the drills have been conducted on a grassless, gravelly stretch on the east half of what is known as the plain—the area that extends from the cadets' barracks to the West Point Hotel many hundred yards away. The establishment of a new parade ground for artillery and cavalry means that the bleak expanse, an eyesore among the beautiful surroundings of turf and trees, can be transformed into a green sward like the rest of the plain.

When sodded the plain is to be used only for infantry drills and, as in the past, for such athletic sports as do not necessitate the destruction of the grass. There the football and baseball teams and the golf enthusiasts will practice between duty hours.

Contrary to the general opinion, the old cadet barracks are to remain intact, except for such improvements as water, heating, and lighting supplies. According to Col. Larned, the barracks are all right, except for the lack of the improvements named and the fact that there is not room in them for the number of cadets at the Academy now. There should be only two men to a room, he said, whereas in the present crowded state there are three and even four.

EXTENSION OF BARRACKS.

The new barracks, duplicating the old ones in style of construction, are to be extended from the southwest corner of the parade ground 350 feet toward the north. The location is just north of the gymnasium. A west wing is to be extended 250 feet back, but it is not the plan to build that at once, as the main division of the building is to be adequate for some time to come.

Between the new barracks and the gymnasium is to be the administration building for the cadet headquarters, including the commandant's office, guard room, quarters of the officer of the day, and rooms for the tactical officers and clerical force. In the second story is to be a circular hall, opening into which are to be a music room for the cadets, a bedroom and office for the officer in charge, a reception parlor for visitors, private sitting rooms for cadets who wish to see visitors alone, and a retiring room for women. The Young Men's Christian Association hall, a large assembly room 50 by 75 feet in dimensions, and the meeting room of the Dialectic Society are to be in the fourth story.

The gymnasium is to be enlarged to twice its present size, and a swimming tank 100 by 36 feet is to be one of the features. The main floor is to be lengthened to 180 feet, and in a wing of three stories are to be bowling alleys, shuffleboards, handball courts, a batting cage, an indoor baseball practice field, and a tennis court. The tennis court is to be in the top story, with plenty of light through a roof made mostly of glass.

The old cadet store having been torn down, the new one is to be built in the rear of the present barracks and equipped with modern appliances for accommodating the departments of the Quartermaster of Cadets, the academy tailor, and other officials who are attached to that part of the institution. The new chapel is to be on Trophy Point, overlooking and visible from the river. It is to be one of the handsomest of the proposed additions and has been designed to accommodate, with plenty of room to spare, more than 1,300 persons. The present chapel has been inadequate for years, its crowded capacity being not more than 500.

On the site of the West Point Hotel is to be a park. In the centre it is proposed to erect an equestrian statue of George Washington, and a public-spirited citizen is expected to come to the front shortly with funds sufficient for the purpose.

The officers' houses that are to be demolished are the six north of the gymnasium, occupying lots that are to be taken up by the new barracks. To accommodate some of the new quarters it is planned to take a portion of the plateau on top of the elevation occupied by the astronomical observatory, south of the existing cadet barracks. The number of quarters to be built there is twenty-six. Further southward, beyond the old landmark known as the Kinsley house, is to be the new hotel, on a site with as fine a view of the river as any on the reservation. It is to be a modern and comfortable structure, Col. Larned says. The site is so well protected from Winter winds that the temperature in January or thereabout is from ten to twelve degrees higher than it is at the present hotel.

The plans show numerous additions to the list of auxiliary buildings. There are to be new barracks for troops and band, shops for the Quartermaster of the post and the commissary, and a new general guardhouse. There are now about 400 regular troops stationed on the reservation, but the number is to be increased to 500. One of the new buildings is to be an amusement hall for the soldiers, with a library and a ballroom. The schoolhouse for the children of the soldiers is to be enlarged.

THE POWER PLANT.

The steam heating and electric lighting plant, to be situated near the railroad station, will send out its power through three trunk lines—one to feed the north end, including all the auxiliary buildings; another for the south end, including the stables, hotel, and some of the officers' quarters, and a third for the public buildings of the academy and the rest of the officers' homes. The estimated cost of the power house, its auxiliaries, and equipment is $1,300,000, and Col. Larned says that if Congress cuts off a million from the amount asked the cut will affect that building.

"Our estimates," he says, "were not made the basis that permitted of cutting. If they take off a million, it means that we shall have to do without some of the things we need. We need the other buildings more than the power house."

To the south of Memorial Hall an officers' mess hall is under construction now. On the other side of the building it is proposed to erect a structure corresponding in style and size to the mess hall for bachelor officers' quarters. In each suite are to be two bedrooms, a parlor, and a bath. The apartments will number thirty. The three buildings will form a group removed and practically distinct from the main group, and, as the apartments and mess hall are to be connected with the memorial building, the officers who live in the former will have a long range for their indoor wanderings.

One of the minor changes contemplated is the removal of the baths and closets from the separate building they have occupied to the basement of the old barracks. This is an alteration that the cadets will welcome, but, if the million be cut off the appropriation, they may not see the change for a long time. The shifting of the cavalry drill grounds and razing of the hotel will make the parade plain nearly twice as large as it is now. It is to be about a quarter of a mile square, large enough for the tactical maneuvres of from 500 to 900 men. Under existing laws the academy is entitled to a maximum of 511 cadets, an increase of 130 over the number allowed previous to 1899. The parade plain now is not considered adequate for the reviewing of the corps.

The crowded condition of the lecture rooms and laboratories is to be remedied by the new academic building. Into it are to be transferred nearly all of the scientific departments, including chemistry, mineralogy and geology, physiology, and ordnance and gunnery. In the old academic building the other branches are to be concentrated.

For the work that can be done in the first year, Col. Larned estimates that $3,537,775 is needed. He proposes that within twelve months the following shall have been erected: Officers' quarters, chapel, administration building, cavalry barracks and stables, artillery barracks and stables, post office building, building of the quartermaster of cadets, hotel, enlisted men's library and assembly hall, cadet laundry, restaurant, guardhouse, additions to quartermaster's buildings, bathrooms in barracks' basement, and power-house. Simultaneously with the putting up of these buildings, and out of the $3,537,775, it is proposed to grade the new drill ground and various roads, to change the system of steam heating in the barracks, and to pay the fee of a consulting architect and defray the contingency expenses of the Board of Design and Control.

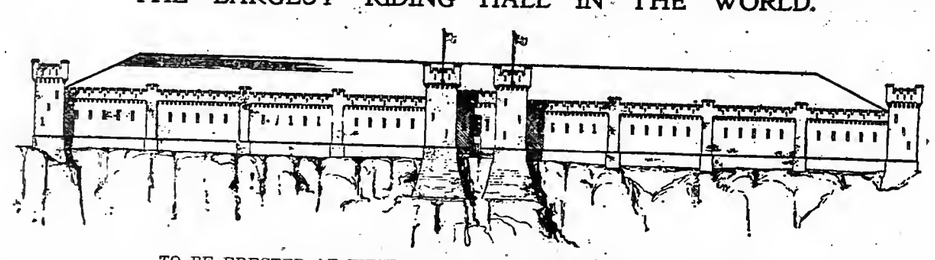
ESTIMATES OF THE COST.

The estimates prepared by Col. Larned, after consultation with responsible builders, architects, and engineers, are as follows:

Grading, asphalt paving, building water mains and sewers, and raising area walls	$28,000
Installing bathrooms, tiling walls, plumbing, &c.	69,875
New cadet barracks	666,000
New chapel	225,000
Addition to hospital	85,000
Cadet Quartermaster's store	122,500
Gymnasium extension	176,500
New academic building	527,022
New administration building	205,000
Completing towers on present academic building	25,000
Archway to connect old and new academic buildings	38,000
Remodeling present academic building	30,000
New riding hall	450,000
New hotel	279,000
New quarters for married officers	585,000
New bachelor officers' quarters	140,000
Addition to engineer barracks	35,000
Band barracks extension	47,250
Addition to army service barracks	25,000
New cavalry barracks	50,000
Artillery barracks	50,000
Artillery gun shed	6,300
Addition to present schoolhouse for enlisted men's children	14,370
New cavalry stables	80,000
New artillery stables	83,000
New schoolhouse for officers' children	20,000
Clearing and grading for artillery and cavalry barracks and drill grounds	100,000
Addition to Quartermaster's stable	3,200
Quartermaster's storehouse extension	10,000
Quartermaster's shops extension	25,000
Retaining wall in rear of Quartermaster's stables	40,000
New commissary storehouse, post exchange, and meat market	59,400
New assembly hall for enlisted men	100,000
New main guardhouse	20,250
Post Office, photograph, and telephone building	25,500
New fire engine house	3,000
Grading and sodding cavalry plain	20,000
Carrying out plan of cemetery	20,000
New ice house	5,000
New restaurant	10,000
Renovating drum corps barracks	5,000
Moving south guardhouse to new location	8,000
Removing 10 sets of quarters, chapel, administration building, and old hospital	20,000
Modification of present roads and building of new ones	42,000
New cadet laundry	55,000
Extension of sewer	10,000
New pumping station and stand tower	10,000
Cadets' headquarters building	200,000
Modification of heating arrangements in present cadet barracks	25,000
Fee for consulting architect for one year	5,000
Fees for electric and steam experts, &c.	3,000
Central power station	1,146,000
Modern fuel gas plant	60,000
Total	$5,996,167

One of the guests of honor this week at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy is to be Congressman Cannon, who objected to the size of the appropriation asked for the improvements. The authorities at West Point are going to make it their especial duty to familiarize him with the conditions of the post, in the hope that he will withdraw his objections and let the whole six millions go through his branch of the National Legislature.

THE LARGEST RIDING HALL IN THE WORLD.



TO BE ERECTED AT WEST POINT. LENGTH, 600 FEET. COST, $450.000.

The Paris municipal returns for the week ending May 24 show that the number of deaths was 1,020, as compared with 1,029 during the previous week, and with the average of 900. There were 27 deaths from violence, including 12 suicides. The number of marriages celebrated during the week was 785, and 1,085 children were born, 264 of them being foundlings.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Out of Town Delivery.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door, at all places reached by the express companies in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at railroad stations where there is no express. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

An Unconquerable Anniversary Sale.

A sale that will really echo down through years of merchandising history because of extended benefits which touch the largest number of interests of the largest number of people. No one can say "I have been overlooked"—there's something for every one. The triumphs of this store are due to the understanding of your individual needs, and while knowing them the talent or faculty of putting our finger on any spot in the world where we can find that which you want. Naturally there are times when this talent or success is focussed more directly to your interest than any other time. This anniversary sale is one of them—every energy has been bent to outdo the past, and every one who comes here will realize the lasting benefit of the fact.

Summer Silks at Half Price.

Price Advantages Without a Parallel.

This is the time of year when silk mills clean house. We have been around with a new broom and have given them a helping hand, as the following silk bargains indicate:

29c. for Regular 59c. Printed Foulard Silks.

A splendid lot of 4,000 yards and a perfect assortment of patterns and colorings.

39c. for Regular 75c. Printed Foulard Silks.

These have been damaged by the dyer—his loss. Will be sold as they are at 39c. yard. Navy and white polka dots only. Better hunt them up. 1,250 yards will sell at once.

AT 59c. FOR REGULAR 98c. 5,000 yards, 24 inch, all silk, Black and Colored Crepe de Chine. The lowest price ever known, and in all shades from white to black.

Extraordinary Parasol Sale.

An Event Never Equalled.

This is the entire remaining stock of one of the largest and best parasol makers in this country. The purchase at the prices has been possible because the maker's season has ended, though the season for parasols has just begun. Every parasol is the newest and most up-to-date style and distinctiveness of the day—the prices the most extraordinary ever offered—something for everybody.

At $1.59, Regular $3.

200 all-silk parasols, fancy stripes, dotted effects, half effects, full size white ivory tips. All best colors and combinations.

At $1.98, Regular $4.

100 all-silk parasols, full size, white ivory tips, fine natural handles, linen lined with silk pongee silk, hemstitched, pretty fancy edges in all colors. Hemstitched taffeta silk, plain taffetas and gros grain, corded silks in all the colors. The most desirable styles this season.

At $2.49, Reg. $5.00.

165 most desirable black and white, white and black taffetas, black brocades, pongees with self dots in three sizes, heavy white taffeta, hemstitched, fancy self edge, pongees silk lined, all are pure silk, made with ivory tips.

At $2.98, Reg. $6.00.

478 all silk parasols comprising nearly forty distinct styles, all colors and combinations, every style embroidered, tucked and stitched, and silk lined; imported shanting silks, tucked, hemstitched, lined half effects, pompadours, all-over tucked; a style and a parasol in this lot for every one.

$5.49, Reg. $12 to $15.

30 handsome parasols, imported materials, regular $12.00 to $15.00, at $5.49.

Summer Furniture Clearance

Sweeping Reduction of 1-4. Everything in Stock Included.

The time for our annual clearance of summer furniture has arrived, and, as has been our custom, we make the prices of such far-reaching advantage that a quick clean-up is sure to be made. Every piece of summer furniture in our stock is included in the sale—and an assortment even now without an equal in Greater New York. For instance:

REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE—Full suits, odd chairs, divans, swinging settees—and some pieces with pretty cushion effects, a very large and well-assorted lot—in the different finishes—shellac, green, weathered oak and white and gold.

FOR PORCH—Every form of a chair, settee or rocker for the porch.

OLD HICKORY FURNITURE—A large assortment of old hickory furniture, well known for its luxurious comfort and rustic appearance. The kind of furniture that will stand all kinds of weather and all kinds of usage.

MISSION FURNITURE of every description, for the sitting-room, library, hall, bedroom, den. We call particular attention to our large and unique assortment of bedroom suits in mission style—some finished in different shades of oak, dull finish, with floral decoratons, light and dark, sagamore wood, yellow pine, finished natural color.

All very odd and appropriate for summer furnishing.

The entire lot

At a Reduction of 25 Per Cent.

An opportunity that comes but once a year.

Millinery Greatly Reduced.

Second Floor, New Building.

The best collection of ready to wear and shirt waist hats ever seen—the very newest and most stylish combinations and braids—most tastefully trimmed with silk, velvet, satin, wings and quills. Made in our own workrooms and quite exclusive—the prices, $1.98 to $6.98, are a fraction of their regular value.

Women's Tailored Garments.

Anniversary Sale Prices Unparalleled.

These are from the very best makers of high class ready-to-wear garments—the most seasonable things of the day and at prices that haven't been equalled this season if indeed at any season.

At $10.98, Reg. $28.00

Women's tailor-made suits of cheviots, serges and etamines; jackets are the correct eton shape, silk lined, mostly trimmed with taffeta bands; the skirts are the new gored and flounce effects; percaline lined.

At $18.98, Reg. $38.00

Women's suits of etamines, cheviots and wool crashes; eton coats are trimmed with ribbons, taffeta, and combination collar and revers; skirts are mostly silk lined.

At $25.00, Reg. $58.00

The highest class of men-tailored suits in all the popular fabrics and the latest styles.

Costumes at a Fraction of Worth.

At $23.98, Reg. $45.00

A special purchase from one of the leading makers of costumes, at a fraction of cost; the costumes are made from the popular veilings in tan, grey and black; the waists are neatly trimmed; skirts are all draped and finished with lace insertions, extraordinary values.

At $12.98, Reg. $25.00

Another lot limited in quantity, made from the same materials, but not so extravagantly trimmed.

$1.98 for $3.48 Skirts.

Separate walking and dress skirts. We want you to know this stock. In the style, fit and finish of these skirts, no matter whether the modest priced or the most expensive, the same care and detail is carried out in all. Walking skirts of all wool meltons in grey effects, gored skirt, finished with graduated flounce and neatly stitched.

At $5.98, Reg. $10.00

Separate walking skirts in meltons and cheviots, flounce effects, a lot picked up from one of the best makers.

At $7.98, Value $12.00

A new lot of walking skirts in the popular men-suitings; they are made in the new kiltee effects and are the newest productions; value, $12, at $7.98.

AT 98c.—Separate dress skirt in polka dot duck, generously made, neatly trimmed.

AT $3.98—Separate wash skirts of canvas etamine weave, new yoke effect over hips, panel effect down front, and around flounce is piped in white.

AT $4.98, REGULAR $7.50—For cool evenings and traveling a light-weight jacket is indispensable. Covert cloth jackets, strictly men-tailored; value $7.50, special, $4.98.

AT $6.75, REGULAR $12.00—Covert cloth jackets with new slot seams, entirely lined with taffeta; value, $10.00 or $12.00, at $6.75.

Fur Storage and Repairs.

A postal or a call on the phone will bring our wagons to your house for garments to be stored or repaired and returned when wanted.

Fur repairs—our workroom is running with the most competent of skilled workpeople. Fur repairs will be ready when wanted. Correct style for the coming season. Summer prices still prevail.

Anniversary Sale of Laces.

Most Extraordinary Offer Yet.

You will find this the best collection of laces for the money that has been offered this season, which really means the best offer ever made. A year ago we opened our June sale of laces with a preparation that surpassed all records, and this year to be in keeping with the Loeser traditions we surpass all past efforts. The laces are new—just unpacked for this sale—it is an emphatic emphasis of the Loeser lace supremacy. —Read on—

$1.49 to $5.69 Roubaix Vals. at 69c. Doz. yards

And they are the best lot of Vals. seen anywhere this year—you can't think too well of them.

Others 6c. to $1.49 Laces at 3c. to 49c.

These laces in real desirableness, character, quality and prices surpass in value giving our former remarkable offers.

Normandie and Point de Paris laces and insertions to match at 5c. to 15c. Prevailing prices, 10c. to 39c.

Torchons laces and insertions to match at 3c. to 10c. Prevailing prices, 6c. to 25c.

Cotton galloons in butter white and Arabian color at 5c. to 15c. Prevailing prices, 10c. to 29c.

Valenciennes laces and insertions to match at 5c. to 49c. Prevailing prices, 25c. to 98c.

Cotton Allovers in lace and embroidery effects at 19c. to 49c. Prevailing prices, 39c. to 98c.

Constantinople Excited Over Faith Cures.

Modern Miracles Attributed to a Greek Shrine—Abdul Hamid Forbids the Faithful to Attend—He Says He Does Not Believe in "Modern Religious Phenomena."

There is considerable excitement in Constantinople owing to a series of faith cures effected by the Greek Church of the Virgin Gorgoepikoos. Even Mahommedans were interested and joined the pilgrimage to the shrine until the Sultan issued a decree forbidding the faithful to attend. The decree, among other things, set forth that Abdul Hamid did not believe in "modern religious phenomena."

The church is several centuries old, but whether it is that of the Virgin Gorgoepikoos of the Middle Ages or a more recent structure built on the site of the Byzantine edifice has not been established. An image of the Virgin preserved there is reputed to possess miracle-working powers; in fact some very remarkable cures are said to have been accomplished. Paralytics have walked, blind and deaf have regained the lost sense, mutes have talked, and wounds have been healed.

The image which has wrought all these wonders is an ordinary ikon of antiquity, with nothing very artistic about it, and the painting of which has greatly suffered from damp. Its healing properties were discovered under curious circumstances. A girl suffering from epilepsy made a pilgrimage to another miracle-working ikon at Peramos, and while there she dreamed that the Virgin told her to go and pray in the church of her quarter, and that would cure her. Her mother discredited the story, but on the following night St. Mary again appeared and told the girl not to forget her recommendation. This was ultimately carried out, and the girl is now said to be well.

Another woman suffering from the same disease was also cured.

The report of these "miracles" spread far and wide, and soon the Church of Gorgoepikoos became a pilgrim resort. For the past few weeks enormous crowds have flocked thither day by day, and recently it is estimated that 30,000 persons assembled, while the number of invalids almost completely filled the church. The patients receive the ikon to kiss, and while holding it, raised on a level with their heads, the image is thought to strike them, that action being of course due to emotion, weakness or nervousness.

Not only Greeks, but Catholics, Armenians, and even Jews and Turks seek cure at the Church of Gorgoepikoos. The Government does not view with a good eye such large assemblages of Christians, and has tried to stop them by compelling the Patriarch to issue a notification to his flock recommending them to receive with caution the reports of miracles. The warning, however, has produced no effect upon the population, and the number of pilgrims is said to be daily increasing.

Carnegie Trust Students.

From The London Express.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust, held yesterday afternoon in Edinburgh, the Earl of Elgin presiding, the Secretary submitted figures up to date of Carnegie students for the Summer session, as follows:

Edinburgh—555 men, 68 women.
Glasgow—442 men, 25 women.
Aberdeen—219 men, 41 women.
St. Andrews—82 men, 64 women.

Included in these figures are 242 new students.

The sums applicable to the universities are: Edinburgh, £5,207; Glasgow, £3,334; Aberdeen, £2,643; St. Andrews, £934.

Arrangements are being made for a visitation of the universities by Lord Elgin and Sir Henry Roscoe, with Dr. McCormick as Secretary, for the purpose of gaining further information with regard to the statements of needs sent in recently by the universities.

Part Four
Pages 33-42

The New York Times.

Summer Resort Section.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1902.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY RATES FOR JUNE.
Special Representative, 3 Park Place, 12 to 3, and Hotel Imperial, 3.30 to 8.

Atlantic City, N. J.,

AND THE POPULAR

HOTEL RUDOLF

Where Social Features and Comforts Are Enjoyed by One's Visit.

Daily Through Express Trains via PENNSYLVANIA R. R. 9.55 a. m. 2.55 p. m. or CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. 9.40 a. m. 3.40 p. m.

ROUND TRIP

$4.75

GOOD FOR FIFTEEN DAYS



BROAD PIAZZAS

COOL BREEZES

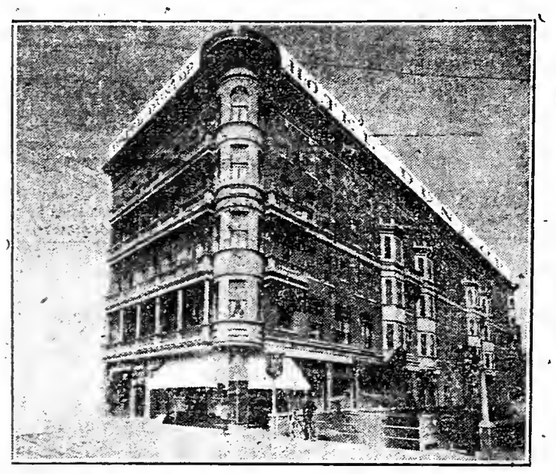
SUPERB LOCATION

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. ORCHESTRA AND LARGE GRILL ROOM AND CAFE.
400 ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH SEA AND FRESH WATER BATHS.

WM. E. COCHRAN, Manager. CHAS. R. MYERS, Proprietor and Owner.

Write for Booklet and rates to the hotel, or apply to The Times Information Bureau, Room 59 Times Building, and 129 West 125th St.

Many of the Best New York Families Now Being Booked for this Summer.



WHEN YOU DECIDE TO GO TO

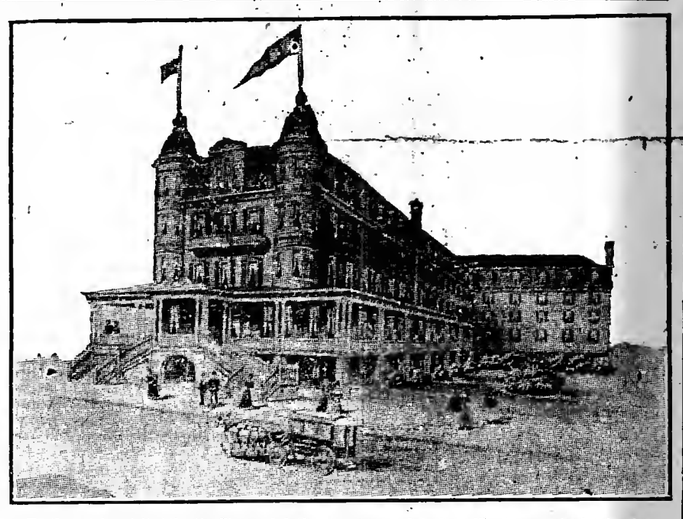
ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY, you naturally want to be located along the ocean front and in the most popular section of the resort.

THE DUNLOP

has these advantages and is directly on the famous Boardwalk. The hotel is built entirely of brick and contains every known appointment, including sea and fresh water baths attached to suites, as well as a large number of public baths; commodious sun parlors overlooking the ocean promenade; dining hall on top floor, with unobstructed ocean view; American and European plans. Write for booklet and special spring terms.

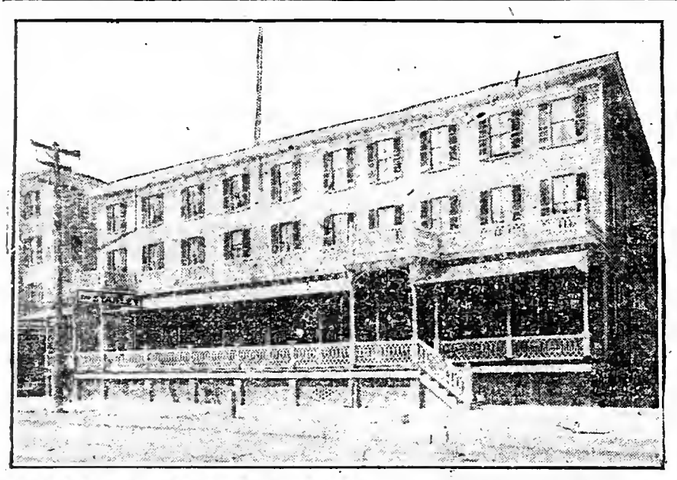
ROBERT T. DUNLOP, formerly of the Imperial and the Victoria, New York.



To those who visit Atlantic City and desire an unassuming, homelike house, absolutely clean, good table, quick service, we call attention to the

HOTEL MAJESTIC, VIRGINIA AVE., 3d House from Beach.

Capacity, 250; large sun parlor; elevator from street level; baths, steam heat, etc.
Spring and Fall rate, $2.00 per day and upward; Summer rates, $2.50 per day and upward.
We will be glad to communicate with you in reference to the special weekly rates for the Spring and Summer seasons. Illustrated booklet mailed. S. C. OSBORNE.



THE STANLEY, Ocean End of South Carolina Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

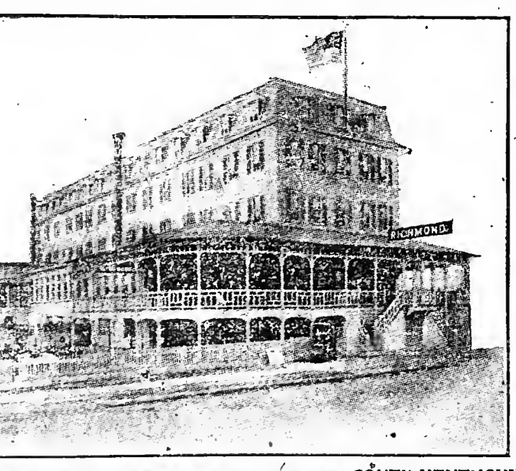
This hotel is charmingly located one minute from the Beach, and has every modern appointment. Broad, pleasant piazzas. Delightful ocean view. Electric lights. Service and cuisine the very best. Popular rates. MILLER & DUNLOP.

A CHARMING RESORT. HOTEL BREXTON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



MICHIGAN AVE., NEAR THE BEACH.

Delightful Location. Near the famous Boardwalk and Beach. Broad Piazzas. Beautiful Ocean views. Every modern improvement. Electric lights. Large, airy rooms. Cuisine unsurpassed. Elevator from street. Special rates. MRS. J. A. MYERS.



ATLANTIC CITY'S POPULAR **HOTEL RICHMOND** SOUTH KENTUCKY AVE., NEAR THE BEACH.

CAPACITY 400 GUESTS. 50 OCEAN VIEW ROOMS.

Delightfully situated in the centre of amusements, and best section of Atlantic City. Within a stone's throw of the Piers and the Famous Boardwalk. Special weekly rates.

J. B. JENKINS



HOTEL

CHETWOODE,

Illinois & Pacific Aves.,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

THE CHETWOODE is delightfully situated in the most desirable and fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is one minute from the Beach, is surrounded by the Garden, Brighton and Traymore Hotels; the Atlantic City Park is only a couple of hundred feet away and is a delightful place for children to play in.

Mrs. P. A. DEMPSEY, Mgr. and Owner.

Hotel Sterling

ATLANTIC CITY.

Ocean End of Kentucky Ave. Capacity 300.

Fireproof Construction

Stone, Brick and Steel

500 Feet From Beach.

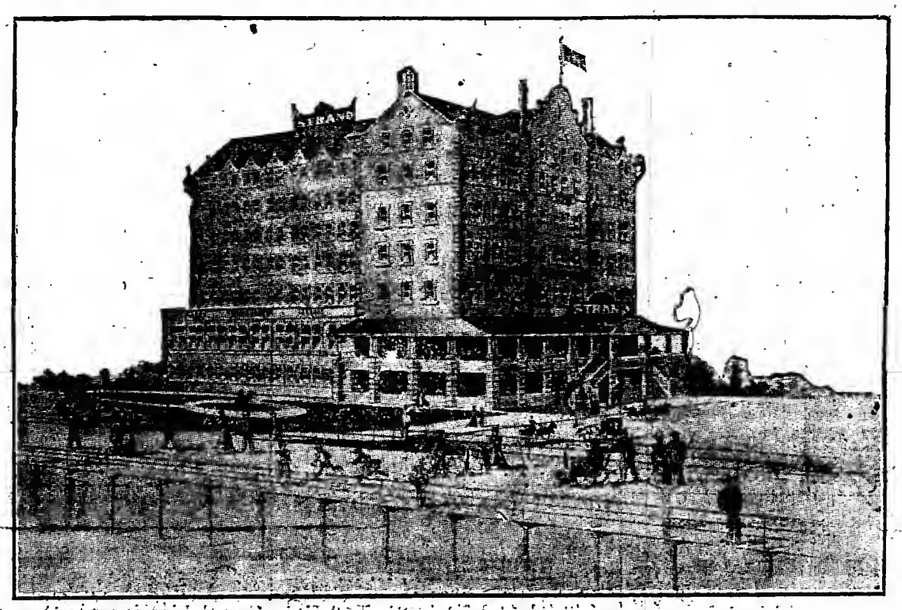
Ocean View From Many Rooms

Private Bath Suites
Luxurious Appointments—Elegant Service.
Quiet—Exclusive.

Write for Illustrated Booklet
PRICES ALWAYS MODERATE

W. I. FINCH
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR

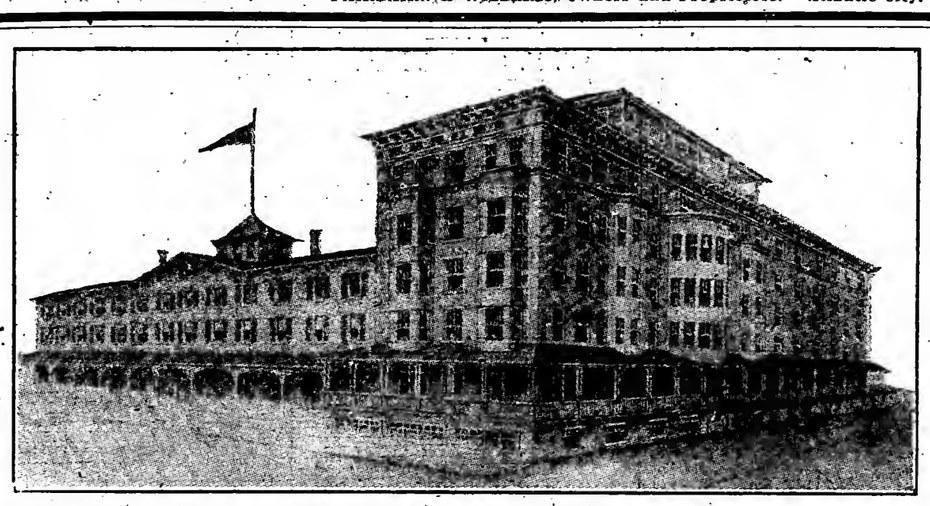
HOTEL STRAND, Ocean End Pennsylvania Ave., Between the Two Great Piers.



FIREPROOF.
BUILT OF BRICK, STONE AND STEEL.

SEA WATER BATHS ON EACH FLOOR. Dining room and apartments overlook the WORLD FAMED BOARDWALK AND OCEAN. Capacity Three Hundred and Fifty.

FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS, Owners and Proprietors. Atlantic City.



GARDEN HALL,

CONNECTICUT & PACIFIC AVENUES, Atlantic City, N. J. The newest and most elegant Brick Building—beautifully furnished—and with the finest bath equipment on the coast. Our Hydriatic Bath, with sea water, the only one in the world. Complete Electric Department, with latest apparatus.

F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

Booklet on application, or at Times Information Bureau, Room 59, Times Building, and 129 West 125th Street.

NEW AND MODERN. **HOTEL RALEIGH**, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

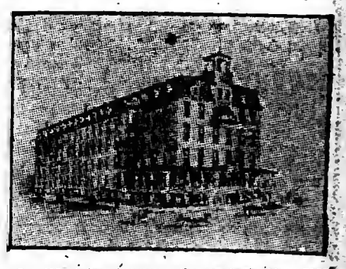


OCEAN END OF ST. CHARLES PLACE.

Capacity enlarged to 400. Liberally conducted. The entire furnishings have been selected with a view to taste and comfort. Passenger elevator from street floor. Sanitary plumbing. Coach will meet all trains. Baggage checked from the house to all points.

JOHN B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL SOTHERN



On Virginia Avenue, the widest and most fashionable in Atlantic City, within three hundred feet of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Directly in front of the most desirable bathing grounds. All conveniences. Elevator to street level. Cuisine the best. Hot and cold baths. Accommodations for Three Hundred. Popular rates. Write for booklet.

N. R. BOTHWELL.

THE LAWRENCE,

MARYLAND AVENUE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY,

The Daintiest and Most Homelike Family Hotel in Atlantic City.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Within a step of the Famous Boardwalk and Beach—Unobstructed Ocean Views—Refined surroundings—Every sanitary appointment.

When You Visit
ATLANTIC CITY,
Take a Ride in

YE OLDE MILL.

The Old Mill was first built in a perfected form on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, New York, during the season of 1900, where it scored an immediate and extraordinary success, having been patronized by nearly 500,000 people during the Summer.

It consists of a boat ride about one thousand feet in length along a miniature river or waterway, through tunnels, scenery, electrical and mechanical effects. The boats are propelled by means of a strong current of water, which is formed by the Old Mill wheel.

There are now seventeen plants in operation in the United States, besides seven in England and Continental Europe. Among the best and most successful of these are the Atlantic City, Coney Island, Philadelphia, and Chicago plants. The latter is located in Lincoln Park. The most costly, and perhaps the most attractive mill is that of ATLANTIC CITY. Located in the very finest part of the famous Boardwalk, it is daily patronized by thousands.



AMERICA'S GREATEST RESORT

WHITE MOUNTAINS

Always Cool---Magnetic Center of Health and Pleasure---Always Delightful



BETHLEHEM

Nature's Great Sanitarium.

TURNER HOUSE

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Its delightful situation and careful service have made the Turner House the favorite with hundreds of discriminating guests. The Presidential Range and Mount Washington are in full view from its piazzas. Shaded lawns, tennis courts, croquet grounds and golf links afford pleasure to its patrons. Bath rooms, electric lights and the best of sanitary arrangements throughout. Steam heat for late season.

J. N. TURNER & SON, Props.

THE ARLINGTON

Bethlehem, N. H.

The Arlington is charmingly located in the fashionable west end of Bethlehem, commanding a superb view of the grand mountain scenery and of the picturesque Ammonoosuc Valley. It is replete with all modern improvements, including the latest ideas in sanitation, is thoroughly heated and is well lighted with both gas and electricity. Its sunset pictures are memories that long linger.

It is within easy reach of all churches and in close proximity to the golf links.

F. C. ABBE, PROPRIETOR.

THE UPLANDS

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Situated on an eminence one hundred feet from the main avenue at its highest point and surrounded with a most delightful environment. Appointments perfect throughout. Steam heat for early and late seasons. A fine orchestra and livery attached. The Uplands supplies all its fresh milk, vegetables, poultry, flowers, etc., from Bon Air Farm, which is owned by its proprietor. Address

F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

SMITH'S : : PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY :

Agency

HUYLER'S : : CONFECTIONERY

Bethlehem, N. H.

D. J. GARDNER,

Manufacturer of

FINE HARNESS.

Also, Dealer in

Whips, Robes, Blankets, Trunks, and all

Livery Outfits.

BETHLEHEM, N. Y.

A specialty made of Summer trade. Headquarters for fine driving outfits and travellers' equipments. Tourist bags, etc., etc. The Great White Mountain Leather Emporium.

C. G. White & Son STORES

DEPARTMENT STORE,
CASINO.
WHITE MOUNTAIN STORE,
GOLF HOUSE.

All classes of goods for tourists, travelers, and summer guests. Souvenirs of the White Mountains, etc.

C. G. WHITE & SON,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.

THE

MOUNT WASHINGTON

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Situated in the heart of an inspiring mountain panorama and in full view of famous Mount Washington. Directly facing the Presidential Range and in sight of over forty mountain peaks. Rooms en suite, with private baths, smoking room for gentlemen. Electric lights, open fireplace, and all the comforts of an ideal home.

Address

R. N. GORDON, Prop.

THE HIGHLANDS,

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Situated on Main Street, West End, overlooking the beautiful Presidential Range and Mount Washington. Air cool and delightful. Cuisine unsurpassed. Electric lights, perfect sanitation. Golf, tennis, croquet.

J. H. CLARK, Prop.

THE ALPINE

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Situated on Main Street, West End, where the atmosphere is invigorating and the grandeur of the country unsurpassed. Every department first class and equipped with every modern convenience. Golf, tennis, croquet.

C. H. CLARK, Prop.

The HOWARD

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Situated on Main Street, West End, in a delightful section, where unobstructed views can be obtained of the surrounding country. Elevation, 1,700 feet. Golf, tennis, croquet. Appointments perfect. Steam heat.

C. E. HALL, PROP.

Mountain View House,

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

An all year round hotel equipped with all conveniences essential to health and comfort. Specialty made of tourists and commercial travelers. Fine livery attached at reasonable prices, which is ready at all hours for all parts of the White Mountains.

I. A. TAYLOR, Prop.

White Mountains

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL

and Cottages—MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.

The Social and Scenic Center of the White Mountains.

—OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER—

SUPERIOR GOLF LINKS. Three fine Tennis Courts. Dry and invigorating atmosphere, free from hay fever. TABLE UNSURPASSED. Many improvements, alterations and refurnishings. Forty new bathrooms. For accommodations and further information, address

CILLEY & MURRAY, Managers, MAPLEWOOD, N. H.

Address, until June 1, 147 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Booking at New England Summer Resort and Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Pl., New York City.

TO LET,

Smith Cottage,

Situated in fashionable west end of Bethlehem; view of Mount Washington; in complete repair; hardwood floors; furnace heat; excellent sanitary arrangements; delightful environment; $500 for season; furnished homelike; wholesome; parties desiring Summer home in White Mountains write at once.

Mrs. CLARA SMITH,
Bethlehem, N. H.

MT. LAFAYETTE HOUSE,

Franconia, N. H.,

Directly Facing Mount Lafayette,

and within ten minutes drive of the Flume and Old Man of the Mountain. Elevation 1,200 feet. Air always cool and invigorating. Delightful and enchanting mountain panorama. Table excellent. Vegetables, milk, etc., off the farm. Terms, $7 to $10 per week. Golf, tennis, croquet. Address

Mrs. A. RICHARDSON.



Intervale House & Cottages,

WHITE MOUNTAINS,
INTERVALE, N. H.

Now open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private baths. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

HUNT'S

FOREST HILLS HOTEL

AND COTTAGES.

FRANCONIA, N. H. Situated on a plateau 1,200 feet above sea level and commanding one of the most sublime views in the whole White Mountain region. Thoroughly equipped with all the latest devices for health and comfort. Cuisine prepared under the direction of a competent Chef. Every room affording superb views of the surrounding country. Golf, tennis, croquet and all other outdoor pastimes.

OPEN JULY 1ST.

Lodge open for June guests.

Address for rates

F. H. HUNT,

Franconia, N. H.

TOURISTS LINE

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The famous J. C. Richardson's Tourist Line is ready at all times to convey parties to the new geological discovery

LOST RIVER,

Proclaimed to be the sensation of the age

This line is perfectly appointed and is provided with relays at convenient points when speed is desired. The Richardson Tourist Line reaches Mt. Washington, Franconia Notch, Old Man of the Mountain, the Flume, Crawford Notch, and all other points of interest in White Mountains. Parties contemplating visiting the mountains and desiring to enjoy the sublime scenery, should address,

J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop.,

Care of Northern Hotel.

LITTLETON, N. H.

The Northern.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Leading and most popular hotel, centrally located for all points in the White Mountains. Headquarters for commercial travelers, tourists, and pleasure seekers.

Cuisine Unsurpassed.

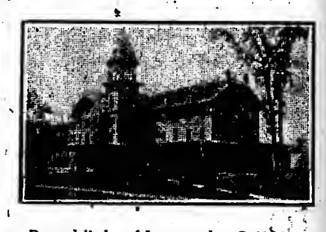
Electric Lights,
Elevator,
Steam Heat.

W. S. DUNHAM, Prop.

THE KEARSARGE.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

Under New Management.



Remodelled and Improved. Golf Links.
Table First Class. Terms Moderate.
Fine Orchestra.

KEARSARGE HOTEL CO.
J. C. WHITE, Manager
(Formerly Peeble House, Portland, Me).

Lake Sunapee, N. H. | BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, 11 COURT ST., CONCORD, N. H.

JACKSON

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

IRON MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

JACKSON, N. H.

OPEN JUNE 1ST TO NOV. 1ST.

All modern conveniences. Steam heat for early and late seasons Electric lights. Special rates for June, September and October. Booklets at New York Times Office and 3 Park Place, New York.

W. A. MERSERVE, Proprietor.

JACKSON FALLS HOUSE.

Jackson, N. H.

Situated at Gateway to Wild Cat and Glen Ellis Valleys.

APPOINTMENTS PERFECT.

NEAR JACKSON FALLS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

TRICKEY BROS.

GLEN ELLIS HOUSE,

WHITE MOUNTAINS,

JACKSON, N. H.

Situated on the picturesque banks of the Ellis River. From the spacious piazzas the near and more distant mountains are seen encircling the observer on all sides, forming a perfect panorama of the most charming views imaginable. Table is supplied with the best the markets afford. Address

MRS. S. M. THOMPSON,
Jackson, N. H.

C. H. HURLIN,

JACKSON, N. H.

Headquarters for Tourists' Supplies and Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

BASEBALL, GOLF, TENNIS AND ALL LINES OF SPORTING GOODS. A Special Department devoted to Souvenirs and Curios of the White Mountains.

Choice variety of Fresh Fruit and Confectionery kept constantly on hand.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

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F. H. WILSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Hardware, Grain and Fancy Goods.

JACKSON : : : New Hampshire.

NORTH WOODSTOCK

White Mountains

New Hampshire

FAMOUS the wold over for its scenic panorama and salubrious climate. Situated in an emerald setting on the great highway to Franconia Notch, the Old Man of the Mountain, the Flume and the new geological discovery Lost River. Nowhere else in the White Mountain region is there to be found such an alluring and magnetic array of attractions, each in itself offering an endless source of entertainment to the tourist, traveler, and sportsman. At North Woodstock is where scientific investigation has revealed the great natural formation known as

LOST RIVER

This marvelous and mystifying work of nature has been proclaimed by Prof. F. O. Carpenter, the eminent scientist of Boston, to be

The MOST WONDERFUL GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE

and surpassing in interest all other discoveries of recent years.

The State Legislature, recognizing the public character of the discovery, appropriated, together with the towns of Woodstock and Easton, a sum of money to build a State road to Easton, opening up this vast territory of Nature's wonders and poets' dreams to Summer tourists. This road is now completed, and will be open to the public the coming season. And now on to Lost River,

THE LEADING ATTRACTION IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

is the slogan of the tourist, student, and sportsman. All told, there are twenty-one points of absorbing interest at Lost River, and they have been designated as follows:

No. 1 Hall of Ships.
No. 2 Shadow Cave.
No. 3 Guillotine.
No. 4 Al-Serat.
No. 5 Judgment Hall of Pluto.
No. 6 Altar.
No. 7 Falls of Proserpine.
No. 8 Cave of Shades.
No. 9 Queen's Bower.
No. 10 Dungeon.
No. 11 King's Chamber.
No. 12 Hall of Leath.
No. 13 Elysium Lared.
No. 14 Giant's Pot Hole.
No. 15 Centre of the Earth.
No. 16 Caves 2.
No. 17 Hall of Silence.
No. 18 Paradise Falls.
No. 19 Dryad's Bath.
No. 20 Titan's Workshop.
No. 21 Vestal's Chamber.

Lost River is what is known as the Moosilauke Branch of the Pemigewasset River, and its course is invested with the most wonderful caves, rock formations, and subterranean passages ever seen, while the solitude and grandeur of its scenery remain unsurpassed.

North Woodstock, besides being in close touch with Lost River, is within easy access of Mt. Washington, Crawford Notch, the Twin Mountains, and all other points of interest in Northern New Hampshire. It is indeed the place to recuperate; the place where the Summer days glide swiftly by; the place where the tourist subdued by fatigue to slumber awakens invigorated and regaled by the cool, pure air.

DEER PARK HOTEL, North Woodstock, N. H.

Accommodates 200. Easily among the high-class hotels in the White Mountain region. Situated on a plateau commanding the finest mountain and valley scenery in New England. Equipped with every modern convenience. Halls and dining room finished in oak, the parlors in white wood. Large, open fireplaces, steam heat, electric bells, tonsorial apartment, bathrooms, laundry, billiards, pool tables, and bowling alleys. Music by orchestra. Rooms all front, en suite or singly, with large closets. Livery attached. Near the new attraction, Lost River. Address

J. R. ELLIOTT, Prop., Deer Park, North Woodstock, N. H.

THREE RIVERS HOUSE,

NORTH WOODSTOCK, N. H

Now open. Delightfully located in the Pemigewasset Valley, with mountains on all sides; fine fishing, charming walks and drives; on highway to Lost River, good table, large rooms, bathroom, etc. For rates address

H. E. GORDON & SON, Props.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOUSE, North Woodstock, N. H.

Under new management and renovated throughout. Situated in the midst of scenic grandeur. Broad piazzas, overlooking mountainous country and the beautiful valley of the Pemigewasset. Appointments perfect. This house makes a specialty of conveying parties to Lost River, the geological wonder. Rooms large and airy and cuisine unsurpassed. Excellent livery attached. Vegetables taken fresh from the hotel gardens for the table every day. Terms $5 to $10 per week, according to accommodations.

Address CHARLES C. GRIFFIN, Prop., North Woodstock, N. H.

THE ALPINE, North Woodstock, N. H.

Located on the most elevated site in the Pemigewasset Valley, in the midst of extensive grounds, commanding magnificent views. Also on direct highway to Lost River. Every department first class. Table supplied from the farm connected with the house. Beautiful drives, mountain climbing, fishing, music, dancing, bowling, billiards, ping-pong, tennis, croquet, archery, baseball, golf, etc., etc. Address

JAMES H. BATCHELDER, North, Woodstock, N. H.

RUSSELL HOUSE, North Woodstock, N. H.

Long a favorite home for hundreds of city families. Beautiful and varied landscapes. Delightful climate; cool and invigorating atmosphere; purest waters; secluded groves, lovely walks. Drives over roads winding along banks of swift-running brooks, through forests and over hilltops. House built with an especial regard to the wants of boarders; has liberal accommodations for fifty guests. Rooms large, light, and airy; completely furnished, and arranged singly or in suites for families. Bath and toilet room. Playgrounds and croquet lawns. A farm supplies daily pure milk and fresh vegetables. Excellent trout fishing. Carriages furnished. On the highway to Lost River. Address

MRS. GEO. F. RUSSELL, North Woodstock, N. H.

FRENCH'S HOTEL, North Woodstock, N. H.

Centrally located and within easy access of all points of interest in the White Mountains, Franconia Notch, Old Man of the Mountain, Lost River, Profile Lake, and the Flume. Steam heated and equipped with all modern improvements. Headquarters for tourists, travelers, and sportsmen. First-class livery attached. Address

GIDEON RUDE, Prop.

Russell Farm and Cottages, North Woodstock, N. H.

In the White Mountains, 1,400 feet above sea level. Furnished cottages to rent for the season or by the month at moderate prices. Running water from the mountain piped to the cottages. Fifty mountain peaks visible. The Russell Cottages are in close proximity to Lost River and all the wonderful attractions of this inspiring region. The distance of four miles makes it an enjoyable after-dinner jaunt. The Cottages are substantially constructed and offer unequaled accommodations for Summer homes. Terms, $50 for the season. Address

A. C. RUSSELL, Prop.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL,

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LINCOLN, N. H.

Equipped with all modern appliances for the care of the sick. Perfect sanitation and the best of medical treatment. A specialty made of surgical cases. Persons desiring wholesome influences and delightful environment during illness and convalescent period should locate here. Address for particulars

ERNEST L. BELL, M. D., Surgeon in Charge.

I. E. HANSON,

North Woodstock, N. H.

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, NOTIONS, FRUIT, CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, Etc.

A Specialty made of Cottagers and Summer Hotels.

Cottages of the Pines

White Mountains,

Woodstock, N. H.

Delightfully situated in the Pemigewasset Valley. Only a few minutes from North Woodstock. Abundant shade trees. Charming drives. Excellent table. Good service. On the Highway to Lost River and all attractions. Address

D. B. BASTON,
WOODSTOCK, N. H.

"MOUNTAINSIDE,"

NORTH WOODSTOCK, N. H.

"Mountainside" is the name of an old farm high up on a spur of Moosilauke from which it overlooks the village of North Woodstock, five hundred feet below. Brooks of the purest water flow from far-off, secluded mountain springs. North winds, tempered by dense forest, bring down life-giving odors of balsam and pine. Six chalets nestle here and there in the clearing about the farm house, and they are for rent at reasonable rates.

For terms, photographs of chalets and scenery, and full particulars address

C. F. CHANDLER, North Woodstock, N. H.

JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS

SCENIC PANORAMA OF THE NORTH.

PLINY RANGE HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

Offers more charms than any other resort in New Hamphire White Mountains. Elevation, 1,650; dry air; cool nights; pure supply spring water; enchanting drives; magnificent scenery. Located on the direct highway to great New Crawford scenic drive, one of most sublime in the world Telephone and telegraphic connection in house. Address

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD & SON,

JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

E. A. CRAWFORD'S AND COTTAGES,

WHITE MOUNTAINS, HIGHLANDS

JEFFERSON, N. H.

House situated on side of Boy Mountain, 1,650 feet above sea level, with Presidential Range in full view, and on direct highway to the great new Crawford scenic drive, one of the most sublime in the world. Also two new cottages, well located, with hot and cold water and open fires. Lawn tennis, billiards bowling. Address

E. A. CRAWFORD & SONS,

JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H.

New Stag and Hounds,

White Mountains,

WEST CAMPTON, N. H.

This well-known and popular Summer resort is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. A beautiful Summer resting place; fine mountain scenery, with a nicely tempered air; walks and drives unsurpassed; golf links, tennis; livery, music, boating and every requisite for a complete Summer home among the mountains of New Hampshire. A direct highway to Lost River. Terms reasonable. Send for descriptive booklet. REDUCED RATES UNTIL JULY 10.

E. H. SANBORN, Prop.

RANDALL HOUSE

White Mountains, North Conway, N. H.

Enlarged and improved this year. One of the oldest and most popular houses in White Mountain region. Centrally located. Modern in every particular. Steam heat throughout. Golf, billiards, bowling. Excellent livery attached. Terms and booklets address

H. H. RANDALL, Prop.

MOUNTAIN HOME HOUSE

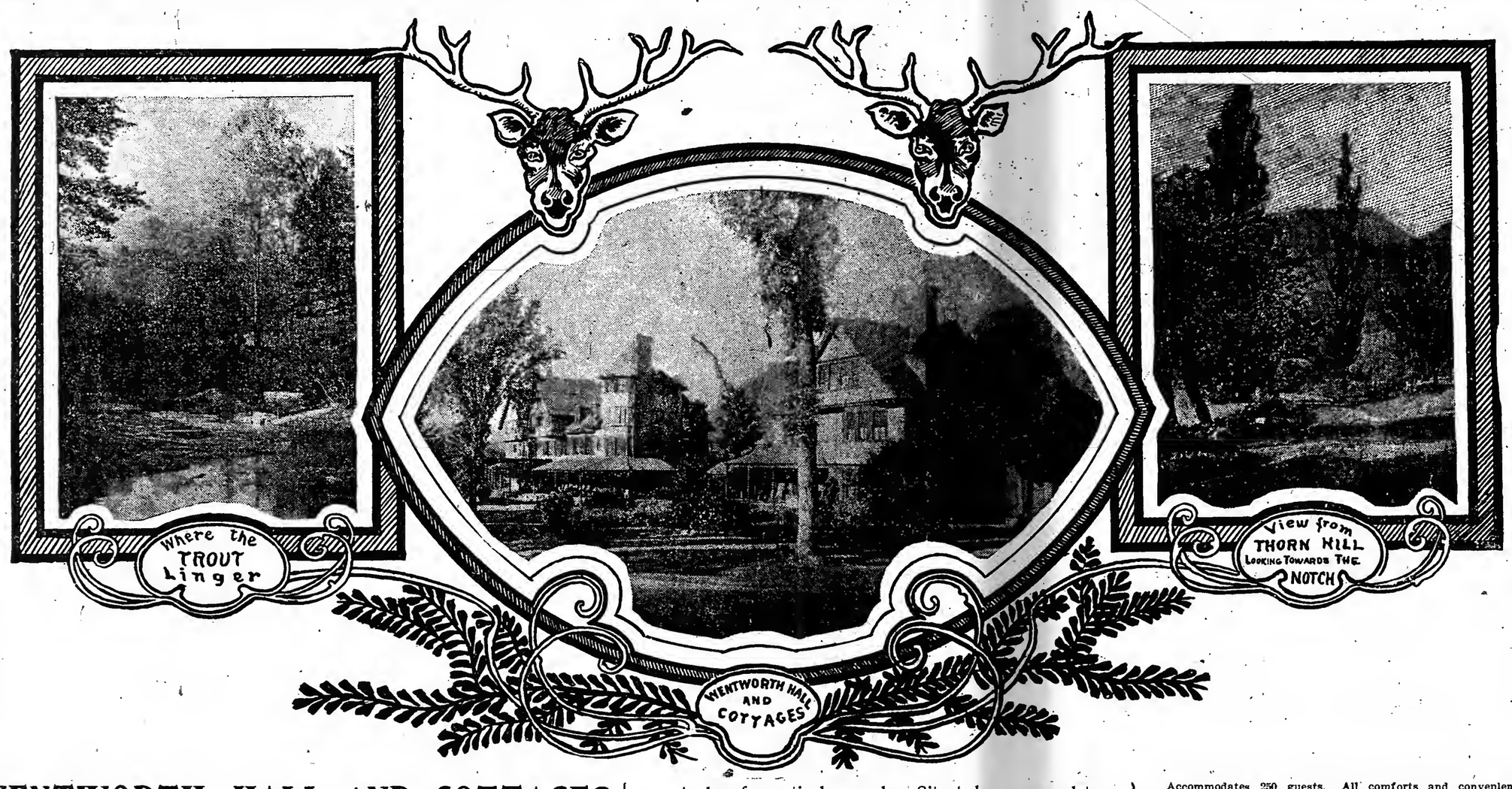
near all points in White Mts.; bountiful table; large rooms, bath; piazza; abundant shade; no hay fever; pure water.

E. D. SAWYER, LITTLETON, N. H.

The Spooner Farm, Franconia, N. H. Situated in picturesque Valley of Ammonoosac, in sight of Mt. Washington and Presidential Range. Rooms large, airy. Table supplied with fresh vegetables. Rates, $7 per week.

HENRY SPOONER.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT RESORTS



WENTWORTH HALL AND COTTAGES

WHITE MOUNTAINS, JACKSON, N. H.

A place for particular people. Situated upon a plateau surrounded by an emerald setting of mountain beyond mountain. Most sublime scenic panorama in White Mountain region.

Accommodates 250 guests. All comforts and conveniences known to modern life. Excellent cuisine. Wentworth Hall golf links among the finest in the country. Western Union Telegraph. Long Distance Telephone. 11 hours from New York; 5 hours from Boston. Winter resort—The New Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, Cal. For full information, time table, pamphlet, &c., address

M. C. WENTWORTH, Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, Ass't Mgr.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

The region known as the Berkshire Hills lies in the extreme western portion of Massachusetts. It is a region famous the world over for its natural beauties and has been fittingly termed "The Alps of America." High above the sea level, its air is singularly pure and invigorating, and its healthfulness, coupled with its natural attractiveness, makes it one of the most delightful resorts to be found in this country. In almost the exact centre of the County of Berkshire lies Pittsfield, the county seat, and as lovely a city as can be found. It is a city of broad streets, fine homes, many of them of great historic interest; of fine public buildings, and bearing every indication of progreesiveness. Near it are several charming lakes, easily reached by trolley lines. Every facility is present for the enjoyment of all outdoor sports. There is superb trout fishing in the streams on the adjacent mountains, and the lakes also furnish excellent sport of this nature. The drives are unsurpassed, leading as they do in every direction over the hills and through the valleys, disclosing at every turn views which delight the eye with their magnificence and variety. The city possesses several fine hotels and numerous excellent boarding houses, and visitors here find all the advantages of city life combined with the attractions of the country. Trolley lines run in all directions, taking people to the many points of interest for twenty miles up and down the Housatonic Valley.

Berkshire County is noted first for the magnificence of its scenery, second for the purity of its air, then for its scores of miles of admirable roads, its lakes, its dainty waterfalls, its hundreds of fine homes, its pure water. People seeking a Summer outing place can find nothing more restful, more wholly delightful, more distinctly enjoyable than these Berkshire Hills. The people are hospitable, they are cultured, they are proud of the country in which they live, of its beauty, its traditions, its numberless charms. A Summer spent in these hills is an experience never forgotten. The Berkshire Hills are easy of access, being reached from Boston by the Boston and Albany Road direct, and from New York either by the Harlem Branch of the New York Central or the Berkshire Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. All these companies run fine, fast vestibuled expresses to Pittsfield, and in fact the facilities are of the best.

In the centre of this great natural glory, in the town of Pittsfield, stands the Hotel Wendell, a hotel justly famed as the best-appointed hotel between New York and Boston, a hotel perfect in its appointments, absolutely fire-proof, and conducted on lines of policy the same as employed in metropolitan hotels.

The New American House is a four-story stone and brick modern building, centrally located in the City of Pittsfield, newly furnished throughout with all the latest modern improvements. Plumb & Clark, Proprietors.

Wendell Hall is strictly a family hotel of the first-class, pleasantly situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the town. E. D. Rose, Proprietor.

The matchless beauties of the Berkshire Hills may be seen to the best advantage from the palace cars of the Berkshire Street Railway Company's through Berkshire line. Cars reach Williamstown, North Adams, Adams, Cheshire, Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, and Sheffield. The line is newly built, splendidly constructed, and the equipment is of the latest and best.

Many cottages and handsome country seats are leased, furnished, each season to visitors from every part of the country by Frank Russell & Co., the local real estate representatives.

The Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield will send, on application, a comprehensive map of the entire Berkshire Hills region; this is an invaluable guide to those intending to spend their vacation in the hills.

The Pittsfield Electric Street Railway runs north past Pontoosuc Lake, through a most picturesque section, to Cheshire. It gives one of the most pleasant trips imaginable. It has also a long established line to Dalton, which, during the present season, will be extended to Hinsdale, 1,500 feet above the sea level.

Nourse & Spooner, grocers, deal only in the highest class of fancy groceries.

Parties intending to spend their Summer months in their cottages at Pittsfield would save a great deal of time and trouble by communicating with Geo. H. Cooper in regard to their coal and wood supply.

200 LITTLE TRIPS.

Drop us a postal card and we will send you a list of nearly 200 different little trips, any one of which is suitable for a short vacation outing.

These various routes have been prepared with great care, and among the number you can doubtless find the exact one you want. Or if you do not, we will arrange according to your requirements. All you need to do is to look over the routes and select the one you want—we will furnish the tickets.

THIRTY-FIVE SUMMER AND AUTUMN TOURS,

Occupying from five days to three weeks. Tickets provide for all travelling and hotel expenses, and allow stop-over privileges, being good to return until November 1. Among the places which these trips will include in their season are

Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay, Maritime Provinces, White Mountains, Maine Coast, Adirondack Mountains, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, Etc.

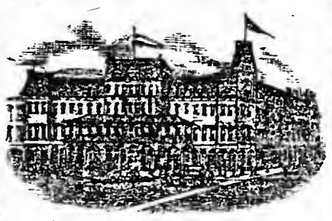
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TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
Telephone 3138 18th. NEW YORK: 25 UNION SQUARE.



BROOKS HOUSE

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME among the GREEN MOUNTAINS.
ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. PURE SPRING WATER and FINE DRIVES.

GOLF.

CROSBY & ADAMS.
Proprietors.

BEACHSIDE INN,

Green's Farms, Conn.

Forty-seven miles from New York. Within eighty feet of Long Island Sound.

Bathing, tennis, golf, ping-pong. Excellent roads.

H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

WOODSTOCK INN WOODSTOCK, VT.

Send for Descriptive Book, with Plans and Terms.
Address Arthur B. Wilder, Mgr.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

28 SQUARE MILES.

"15 MILES AT SEA"

High altitude—Malaria and mosquitos unknown—Constant Sea Breezes—all the advantages of an ocean voyage with none of its discomforts. Facilities for boating, fishing and driving unsurpassed. Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone. Boats leave daily Montauk Steamboat line Pier 13 East River, New York. Single fare, $2.00; round trip, $3.50.

Do not fail to investigate—N. Y. Times Bureau, the merits of this the Finest Summer Resort for rest and recreation in America. Booklets.

The Spring House. B.B. MITCHELL, Prop.
The National Hotel. R. G. LEWIS, Prop.
Block Island House, G. W. CONLEY, Prop.
Ocean View Hotel, CUNDALL & BALL, Props.
The Eureka Hotel. M. A. BALL, Prop.

The Manisses Hotel.
Seaside House.
Mitchell's Cottage.
The Atlantic House.
Central House.
Willow Cottage.
Poplar Cottage.

Take a Trip to Maine!

The most charming short ocean voyage out of New York.

FAST MODERN STEAMERS

NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL

OF THE

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

leave Pier (new) 32 East River, New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, Saturdays at 6.30 P. M. Connecting at Portland for Bar Harbor, White Mountains, St. John, N. B., and famous resorts on the Maine Coast.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, New York; Pier (new) 32 E. R., foot of Pike Street, N. Y., and at the Agents. Also Franklin Wharf, Portland, Me.

SHORE-BIRD SHOOTING

BEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

Blue-fishing, sailing, surf and still-water bathing, trap shooting, etc. Finest sand beach north of Cape Hatteras. Terms $2 per day. Families at reduced rates.

CHATHAM BEACH HOTEL,
CHATHAM, MASS.
N. A. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

THE ORIGINAL HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.

MAQUAM BAY.

Eighteenth season opens June 15th to Oct. 6th; fine bass fishing; drives; bowling, tennis, and rowing. For descriptive booklet and rates address C. F. SMITH & SON, Proprietors, Swanton, Vt.

HAWKHURST.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitoes; homo cooking; high-grade service; elevator, eun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Berkshire Hills—The Cedars.

First-class country board at one of the finest country residences in Berkshire County; house, rooms, and grounds very large; beautiful lawns and splendid shade; sanitary arrangements.
HOUSE OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.
For circular and particulars, address FRED C. BROWN, Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass.

BONNYVIEW, ARLINGTON, MASS.

A high-class private home, beautifully located, overlooking Boston and suburbs; modern house, airy rooms, large piazzas, home life, wholesome living. Especially adapted to persons in delicate health. Highest medical references; booklets.

South Shore NEW COLONIAL COTTAGE

On a farm overlooking the ocean. Modern conveniences, excellent table, bathing, boating, fishing, now open for the season.
42 min. from Boston. Addrs. Box 91 Scituate, Mass.

CAPE COD OCEAN VIEW SANITARIUM

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

A Pleasant Home for Invalids. Number of patients limited to six. Long Distance Telephone. WILLIAM S. BIRGE, M.D. ELLA F. BIRGE, M.D.

SPRING HOUSE, OXFORD MAINE

Home for comfort and rest. Altitude 1,000 feet. Pure water. No malaria. Fishing, boating, canoeing, golf, livery. Book and terms.
C. E. FISHER, Prop.

HO, FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

"Outlook Villa" appeals to the taste of refined Christian people; beautiful environment; for health, rest, and comfort. References exchanged. Miss F. K. GRAY, Dorset, Vt.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD Berkshire Co. Mass.

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F. H. SCOFIELD'S, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq., Open June 2d.

RED LION INN,

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Now open. Electric lights. Elevator. 18-Hole Golf Course. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Mgr.

THE COTOCHESET Wianno, Mass.

Open June 1st. Special rates June and September. Beautifully situated near Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing.
Mrs. T. H. AMES, Prop.

CAPE COD East Bay Lodge, OSTERVILLE, MASS.

One of the most homelike hotels on Cape Cod. Open from April 1st to Oct. 1st. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Connected by long distance phone.
N. H. BEARSE, Proprietor.

Osterville, Mass Cape Cod

Fine Cottage, Seventh season. 10 minutes from ocean. Special rates for June. E. S. CROCKER Prop.

CRAIG HOUSE, Falmouth Heights, Mass.

Enlarged and remodeled; splendid bathing, boating, fishing; beautiful drives, tennis and golf; airy rooms; table first class. Special rates June and September.
Mrs. H. K. CRAIG.

MONEY ISLAND HOTEL.

Fine boating, bathing, fishing; always cool; no mosquitos; terms $7 per week up; circulars.
Dr. R. A. DAVIS, Stony Creek, Conn.

SPRING HOUSE

Block Island, R. I.; finest location; celebrated mineral springs owned exclusively by this house. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

THE NORTHERN,

Littleton, White Mountains, N. H. Leading and most popular hotel; centrally located for all points in the White Mountains. W. S. Dunham, Prop.

THE DORSET INN DORSET, VT.

Beautiful scenery, fine drives. Golf and club near by. Send for booklet.

HAWTHORNE HOUSE, CHATHAM, MASS.

FRONTING THE OCEAN—Best of bathing, boating, golf, gunning, and fishing; $8 to $12 per week. Mrs. E. F. BOYD, prop.

Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

THE CASTLETON, CASTLETON, VT.

Delightful situation in Green Mountains; rates, $1.25 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send for booklet.

Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

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THE MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL CO.

announces the completion of its great hotel,

"THE MOUNT WASHINGTON"

In the Heart of the White Mountains of New Hampshire,
TO OPEN JULY 28th.

ROOF-GARDEN, SWIMMING POOL, SQUASH COURTS, BOWLING GREEN and every device for comfort and luxury known in modern hotel construction. Professional riding master (Tallack of Boston) with well trained saddle horses. Professional instructor of swimming.
Concert daily by the combined orchestra, 22 pieces.

"THE MOUNT PLEASANT"

OPENS JUNE 23d.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. has put on a new train, leaving Grand Central Station at 9 P. M., arriving, without change, at 8:45 A. M. Returning, Lv. 8:15 P. M., and Ar. in N. Y., 7:05 A. M. Day service, 9:02 A. M. to 7:35 P. M., without change. Special station near the hotels.

MOUNT PLEASANT COTTAGE June 16.

The Golf Course, 18 holes, 5,500 yds., open for play June 16.
For reservations and full information see
Mr. L. H. Bingham, 3 Park Pl., N. Y., 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Tel. 6050 Cortlandt.

ANDERSON & PRICE, Mgrs.
Also of the Ormond in Florida.

WHITE MOUNTAINS THE SINCLAIR,

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

The Summer Paradise for Health, Rest and Recreation.

ENLARGED. REMODELED. REFURNISHED.
ACCOMMODATES 300.
NEW DINING ROOM

Situated where the air is clear, cool, and dry, and especially beneficial to those seeking health and rest, while the magnificent scenery, walks, and drives offer unparalleled attractions to the tourist or sportsman. Every department replete with the most modern conveniences and conducted with an especial eye to the comfort and entertainment of guests. Rooms with bath and the best of sanitary arrangements. Elevator.

Broad Piazzas, Orchestra Recitals, Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Bowling, Billiards, Baseball, Tennis, Croquet, Golf, etc., etc. Opens June 23rd.

Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph in Hotel. Post Office Opposite.

J. A. DURGIN.
D. W. HARRINGTON.
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ADDRESS DURGIN & CO.,

NEW OCEAN HOUSE,

Swampscott, Mass.

Allen Ainslie, Edward R. Grabow, Proprietors.
WILL OPEN JUNE 14TH.

Greatly enlarged. Forty Private Baths. All the Latest Improvements. Everything New. N. Y. Office, 3 Park Place. Telephone 6050-Cort.

RANDALL HOUSE AND FARM,

Manchester, Vt.; large farm; delightful location; high elevation; in the Green Mountains; beautiful scenery; abundant fruit and fresh vegetables; superior table; fine drives, &c.; terms reasonable.
C. L. RANDALL, Manchester, Vt.

PROSPECT LAKE FARM HOUSE,

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

OPEN from June 1 to October 1. Fresh vegetables, chickens, eggs, and milk from the farm; livery and boarding stable on the place; table first class. For particulars apply at 11 South Portland Av.

OPENS JUNE 23D.

BLOCK ISLAND HOUSE, Block Island, R. I.—Ten miles at sea. Cool ocean breezes. Surf bathing, golf, bluefishing, boating. Our own farm. Fresh produce and fish. Romantic location on cliffs; splendid view. $7-$15 weekly. Daily boat from New York. Geo. W. Conley, Mgr.

SILVERDALE HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

Located on west shore of Lake Spofford, N. H.; 1,000 feet above the sea level; spacious grounds, fine scenery, spring water; splendid Summer home; send for booklet. Address J. A. Pullen, Brattleborough, Vt.

ELM PARK HOUSE, FAIR HAVEN, VT.

Pleasant location; Green Mountains, Adirondack range; good fishing; spring lake, 20 rods from house; large lawn, well shaded; golf, tennis, all sports; $7 to $10; send for booklet. C. O. BENSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD IN BEAUTIFUL DORSET.—Large grounds; old-fashioned house, with piazza; shade trees and bath; modern cuisine; delightful place for rest and comfort. Livery. Barrows House, Dorset, Vt.

THE KENT'S, AT DORSET, VT.

Beautifully situated in the Green Mountains; is noted for its sanitary condition and pleasant environment and everything to please refined people; terms reasonable.
C. B. KENT.

THE LOOMARWICK,

Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.

Opens June 1st; running spring water in all rooms; shady lawns; fine drives; open wood fire places; boating, bathing, fishing, and golf. Booklet.
F. S. BROWN.

THE DALTON.

At Brattleborough, Vt.; beautifully located in the town; spacious rooms, large grounds, shade trees; modern cuisine; good drives, &c. Address Mrs. F. H. Farr.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYRON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

PRIVATE HOUSE.

Pleasant home; modern conveniences; piazzas; large grounds, shaded streets, beautiful drives, &c.; accommodates 20 or 25; first-class table and service; price, $8 and $9.
Miss C. L. BISHOP, Brandon, Vt.

TAMSONHURST, Situated on Lake Maranacook, 8 rods from lake; steam launch; best bass fishing in State; near depot, P. O., telephone; good privileges; folders; ref. Box 106, Readfield, Maine.

GREEN MOUNTAIN INN, terminal of Mount Mansfield Electric R. R.; nearest point to Mount Mansfield, highest of Green Mountains; send for circular; climate for hay fever patients. M. C. LOVEJOY, Prop., Stowe, Vt.

"Skinner Farm," beautifully located in the Green Mountains; large grounds, good drives; modern cuisine; all conveniences for comfort; terms reasonable. H. H. Canfield, Manchester, Vt.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.

Situated on the Queeche River; beautiful scenery; large grounds; modern cuisine; boating, fishing; fine drives; terms apply
O. J. ROBINSON, Bridgewater, Vt.

Lake Side House, Lake Bomoseen.—An ideal home for those who are seeking rest and comfort; good table; large grounds, combined with all outdoors sports. O. I. Pond, Propr., Castleton, Vt.

AN ATTRACTIVE SUMMER HOME.

Brattleborough, Vt., in the prettiest section of the town; large grounds, good drives, shade trees, &c.; references required and given. Mrs. M. E. Kirkland.

ELM FARM HOUSE,

SUGAR HILL, N. H.

Enlarged to double former capacity. Accommodates 50. Located in most delightful section, commanding sweeping views of surrounding country and Mt. Washington. Rooms large; service the best; excellent livery attached; golf, tennis, croquet.
WRITE FOR RATES.
L. and S. BOWLES.

"Hie thee hither for health and happiness."

Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn.

On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.
If you wish to visit one of the most charming Summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful combination of seashore and country and a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to
J. E. CHATFIELD,
106 East 15th St., N. Y.
First tee and last green of golf course directly in front of hotel.
Our representative will call upon request.

The Original HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.

Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vt.
18TH SEASON.

OPEN June to October. Accessible via railroad and steamboat. Fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Fishing, boating, bowling, tenois, croquet, shuffle board. Fine roads for bicycling and driving. Bath houses on shore. Newly decorated. Sanitary plumbing. For illustrated circular and terms address
C. F. SMITH & SON, PROPRIETORS, SWANTON, VT.

LITCHFIELD Mineral Springs, CONNECTICUT.

South Farms Inn and Cottages.

Fronting on Bantam Lake. Now open. Everything appertaining to an ideal Health Resort; elevation 1,200 feet; in the Berkshire Hills.
New York office, 503 5th Av.
CHARLES H. SHELLEY, Manager.
J. DICKMAN BROWN, Owner.

THE HOTEL WINDHAM

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
New Modern House.

First-class in all its appointments; excellent service; cuisine of the best; elevator, electric lights, steam heat; free carriage to and from all trains. Transients $2.50 per day. For Summer rates and booklet apply to F. F. Shepard, Manager.

"The Walloomsac Inn."

The Oldest Inn in the State of Vermont. A quiet, peaceful old New England village foot of Mt. Anthony; five minutes' walk from Mt. Anthony. Golf links, beautiful drives, coaching, and all outdoor sports. The environment can't be compared in this country; modern cuisine; up-to-date house in every respect. WALTER H. BERRY, Prop., Bennington, Vt.

Intervale House and Cottages, White Mountains,

INTERVALE, N. H.

Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private baths. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

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Clientage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

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WATCH HILL, R. I.

Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Only house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet. 3 Park Pl., C. A. STONE, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

GRINDSTONE INN,

WINTER HARBOR, ME.

Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
OPENS JULY 1ST. Send for booklet.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.
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In the Heart of the Green Mountains. LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

House remodeled, redecorated; electric bells, new gas plant; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, baseball, tennis. For booklets, &c., address
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BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED UPON A BLUFF, FACING MOUNT TOM MOUNTAIN.

Large grounds; splendid drives; 5 minutes' walk from village and convenient to all points of interest; modern cuisine, with all the comforts to please those who are looking for rest and recreation; terms reasonable. O. E. TAYLOR, Prop., Woodstock, Vt.

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In the Green Mountains.
Opens in June. Send for Booklet.
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PLYMOUTH, MASS.
(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

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On Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt.; rates, $10 to $15 a week. Send for illustrated booklet.
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BRIGHAM HOUSE, At Bakersfield, Vt., 2½ miles from R. R. Modern conveniences; beautiful environment; livery connected; good fishing, &c. Rates $6 to $10. D. F. Chase, Propr.

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OPEN JUNE 23D.
Fine boating, bathing, fishing, and golf.
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GLEN HOUSE East Middlebury, Vt., is noted for its beautiful environment, vegetables from own farm; good livery, &c. Terms reasonable. (Booklet.) I. E. Little, Propr.

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FRANKLIN HOUSE, HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.

Open June to October. On Lake Champlain. Send for circular. Judson L. Scott, Proprietor.

DOUGLAS MANSION, Middletown, Conn.—On the beautiful Connecticut River; 2 hours by R. R.; a night by boat; a grand home; all conveniences; beautiful shade and lawn.

THE CROSBY HOUSE, OSTERVILLE, Mass.

Opens June 1st.
Mrs. L. A. CROSBY, Prop.

MAPLEHURST.—20 minutes from the beautiful village of Manchester in the Green Mountains; large grounds; modern cuisine; golf, &c.; terms reasonable. RUTH A. PURDY.

"COMFORT FARM," in Dorset, Vt.—Beautiful surroundings, midst of Green Monntains; good table and all outdoor sports for city people. Mrs. CHAS. N. WILLIAMS.

"ELMWOOD," Manchester, Vt.—Beautifully situated in the Green Mountains; large grounds; good tables; golf, tennis, and all outdoor sport; terms reasonable. A. L. PURDY.

BRANDON, VERMONT.—Prettiest town in the Green Mountains; private family; large, comfortable home; excellent table; reasonable terms. Address for further particulars, Mrs. V. ROSS.

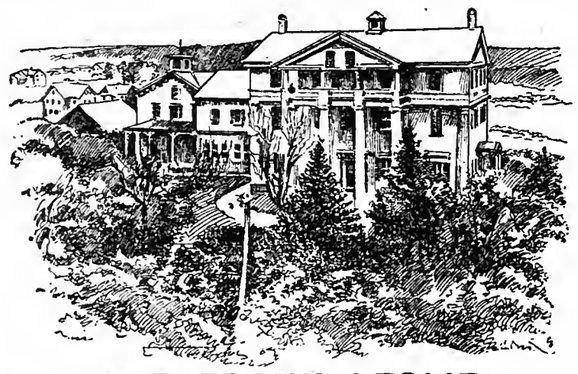
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A Summer camp for boys, Oxford, Me.; July and Aug. tutoring; athletics, (prizes,) &c.; coaching tour through the White Mts. Booklet.
A. F. CALDWELL, A. M.

White Mountains, N. H.—Furnished cottages to let; boarders accommodated; send for booklet. Roland Park Cottage Association, 22 Franklin St., Malden, Mass.

SULLIVAN and ULSTER COUNTIES

New York's Famous Summer Resorts



THE FRANK LESLIE

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.

FRANK L. ERNHOUT, Prop., MONTICELLO, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

The Frank Leslie is located on the highest ground in Monticello and commands a magnificent view from its breeze-swept piazzas, surrounded by a spacious and shady lawn, free from dust or noise of the street. Its inviting and hospitable portals seem so cool and refreshing that the eye is entranced with the scene, and closer acquaintance adds the charm of reality to the picture. The house is one of the old-fashioned kind—majestic, broad and roomy. For illustrated Booklet address the Proprietor or Times Bureau.

Windsor Lake House,

In the SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS,

1500 FEET ELEVATION.

ACCOMMODATES TWO HUNDRED.

An ideal Summer Home for Refined People. All modern conveniences. House supplied with Pure Mountain Spring Water. First-class Orchestra, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Bowling, Tennis, etc.

Send for Illustrated Booklet, Particulars and Terms of

PAUL NICHOLS,

Greenfield Ulster County, N. Y.

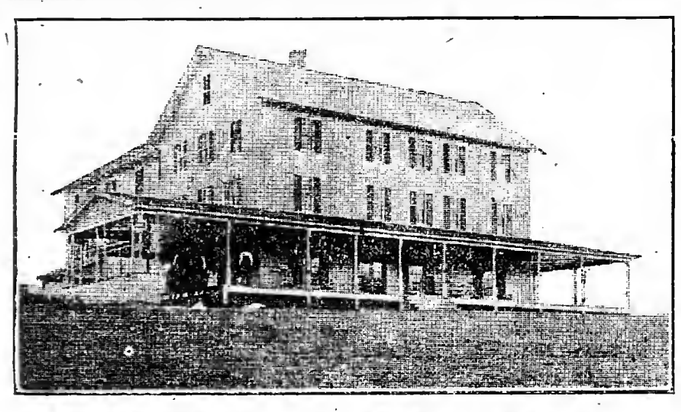




HOTEL WENONAH AND COTTAGES, NEVERSINK, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT. ACCOMMODATES 125 GUESTS.

Newly furnished and entirely renovated. All modern sanitary improvements. Beautifully situated on banks of picturesque Neversink River. Excellent trout fishing. First class table; milk, eggs, and vegetables from hotel farm. Illustrated booklet, on application to WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Prop., or Times Bureau.

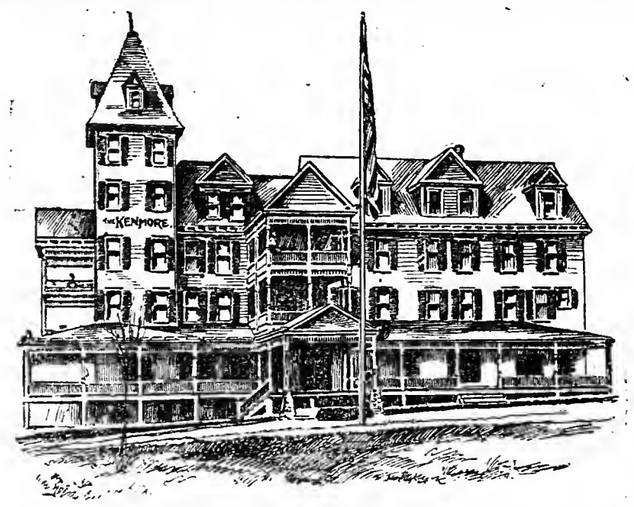


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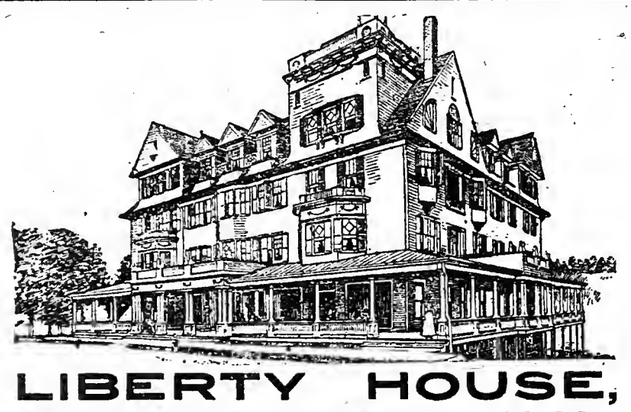
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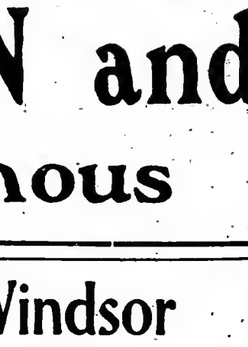
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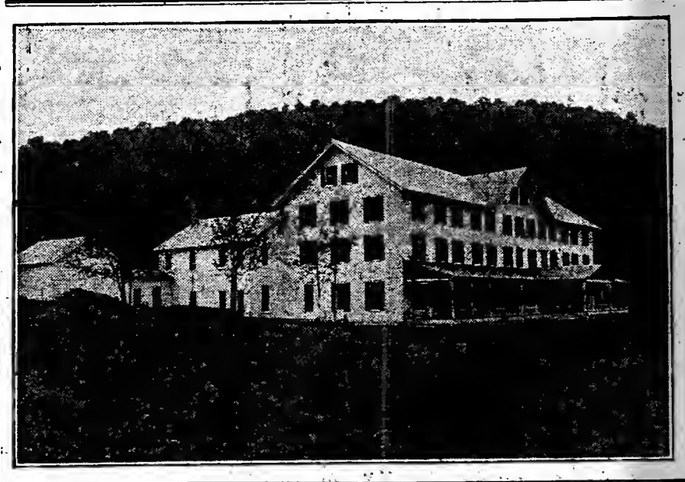
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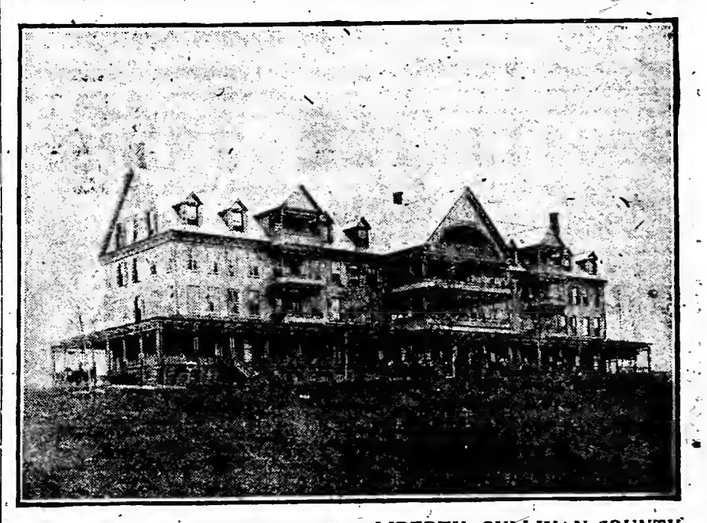


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Select home for Summer guests. Beautiful drives and walks; livery attached; lawn games; boating, bathing, and fishing.

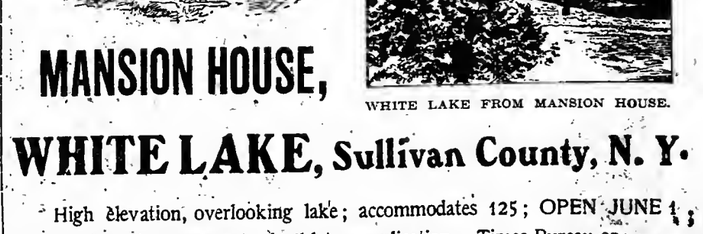
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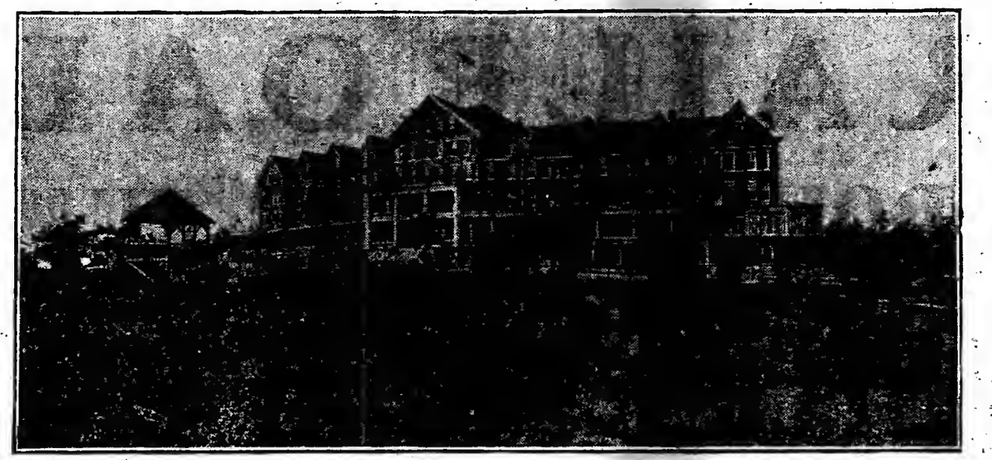
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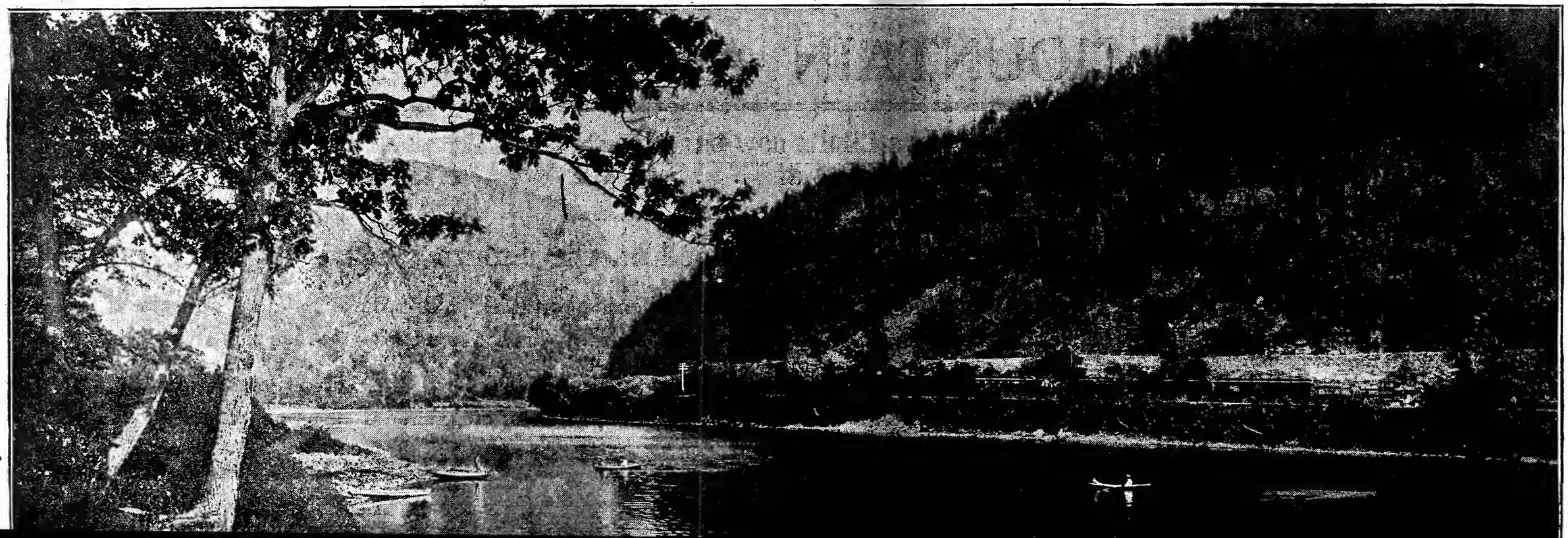
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

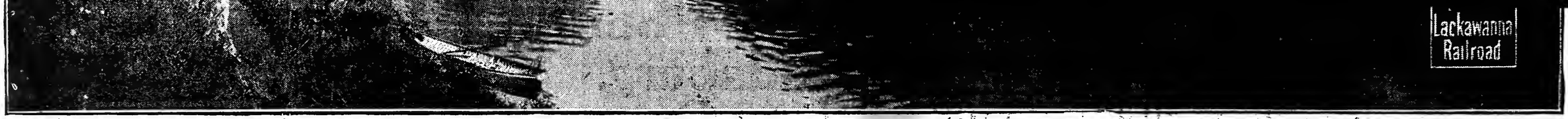
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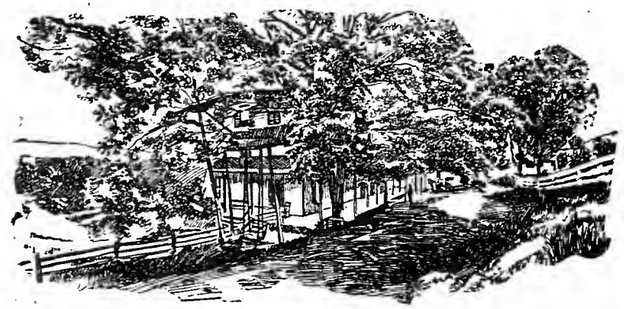


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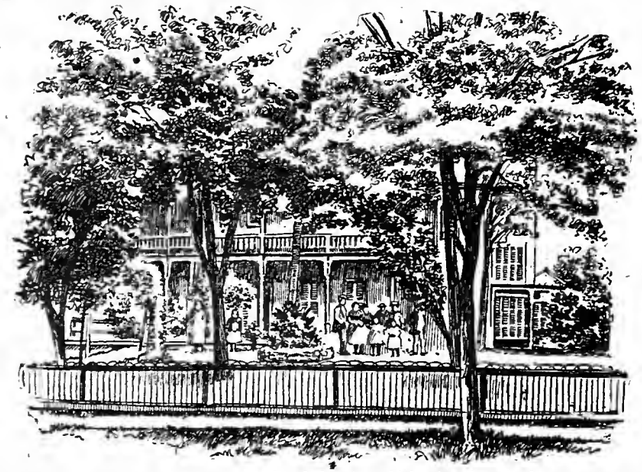
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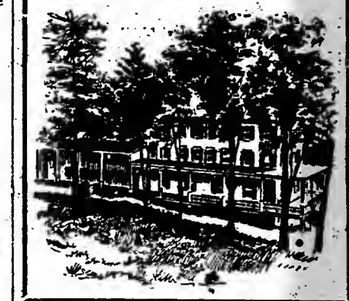
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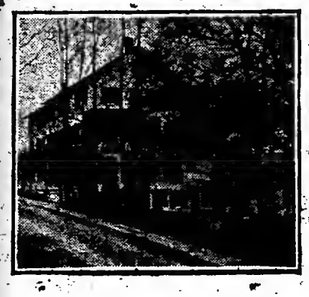
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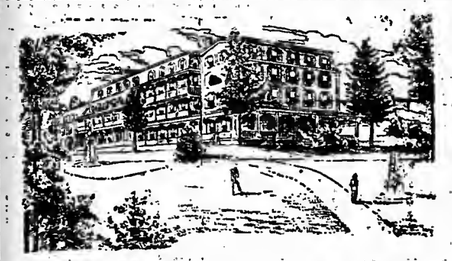
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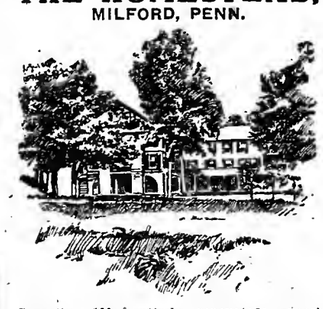
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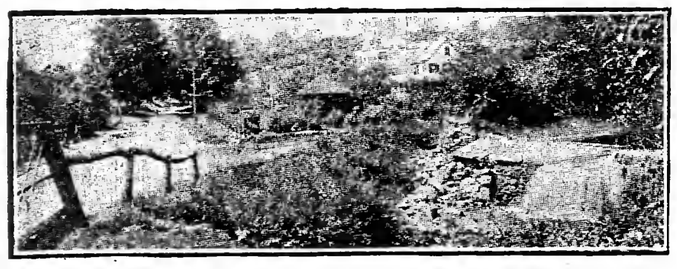
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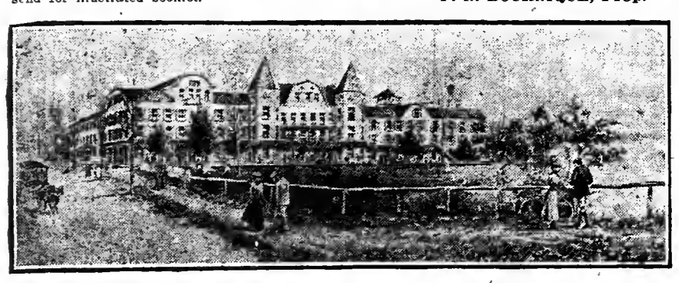
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The Laurels, formerly Arlington—Louise D. Martin; 75.
Cataract House—L. M. Tucker; 100.
River View House—L. T. LeBarre Estate; 150.
Mountain House—Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son; 100.

NORTH WATER GAP
Water Gap Sanitarium—F. Wilson Hurd, M. D.; 60.
Branch Cottage—Ellas Compton; 30.
North Gap Cottage—Eugene Heller; 15.
Gap View House—S. Overfield; 65.

COOLBAUGH
Ridge View House—M. D. Turn; 50.
Resica Falls House—H. T. Frankenfield; 25.
Echo Lake House—C. E. Van Allen; 50.

MT. POCONO
Pocono Mountain House—E. P. Hooker & Son; 250.
Montanesca—I. D. Ivison; 250.
Mt. Pleasant House—H. C. Leech; 150.
Pocohasset—Wm. Dowling & Son; 60.
Pocono Heights House—S. Edinger; 50.
The Meadowside—Isabelle Smith & Son; 100.
The Ontwood—Ontwood Hotel Co.; 150.
The New Fair View House—W. K. La Ban; 100.
The Swiftwater—Swiftwater, Post-office; 100.

REEDERS
Pocono House—W. F. Lash; 50.

BUSHKILL
Peters House—Mrs. E. E. Peters; 100.
Gonzales House—S. G. Peters; 75.
Maple Grove House—Earle Place; 50.
Mountain View House—Jacob Plac; 60.

ANALOMINK
Mountain House—T. H. Stites; 100.

SHAWNEE
Shawnee House—I. R. Transue; 100.
Lenwood—George Detrick; 30.

SWIFTWATER
New Forest House—John Hamblin; 50.

STROUDSBURG
Highland Inn—C. H. Palmer; 125.
Highland Dell—J. F. Foulke; 150.
The Pennlyn—Misses Foulke; 85.
The Indian Queen Hotel—W. S. Shafer; 150.
Churleigh Inn—Guy C. Griffin; 100.

EAST STROUDSBURG
Berwick Inn—P. C. Dickerson; 75.
Prospect House—Mrs. C. H. Dearr; 60.
Locust Grove House—Wm. F. Bush; 75

MARSHALLS CREEK
Oak Grove House—C. V. Smith; 50.
Marshalls Falls House—E. D. Huffman; 50.
Liberty House—James Van Kirk; 25.
Titania House, at the Falls—J. T. Wolfe; 35.
Bonny Meade Farm House—M. Wyckoff; 20.
Mountain Breeze Cottage—Jay Huffman; 20.

HENRYVILLE
Park House—W. C. Henry; 100.
Henryville House—E. R. Henry; 75.

CANADENSIS
Spruce Cabin Inn—Price Bros.; 60.

CRESCO
Buckhill Falls Inn—Buckhill Falls Co., R. Benson; 100.

Information Bureau, where booklets and other information regarding these resorts may be obtained, at 429 Broadway, corner Howard Street, New York City.

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SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.
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Rooms are all large and airy; large halls, wide verandas, and all the necessary comforts to make a stay pleasant.
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MOUNT POCONO, PA



BELMONT HOUSE,
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Delightfully situated on Highest Elevation. Every modern improvement. Beautiful scenery. Pleasant and Homelike. Peerless cuisine. Terms and Booklet address A. S. CORNISH.

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Finest location on Pocono Mountains; booklet.
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The Swiftwater, Pocono Mountains, Penn.; 30th season; same management; special rates May, June; electric lights; particulars and circulars upon application. The Swiftwater, Swiftwater, Monroe Co., Penn.

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WATER GAP HOUSE.
In Mountains of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from New York, (Lackawanna Railroad.) Greatest elevation, beautiful scenery, pure air and water. Bathing! Fishing! Golf! Tennis! Mountain rambles. Business continued under management of estate. L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE.

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Brodhead Cottage (Water Gap.) Homs comforts. Good table. $7-$10. Abram Bush.

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First-class table; terms moderate. E. Compton.

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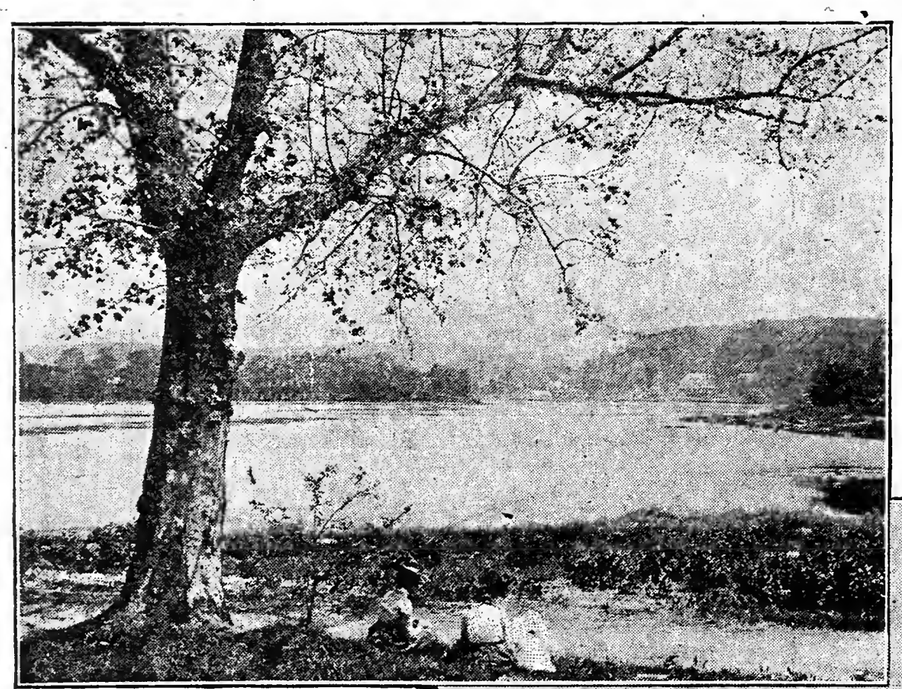
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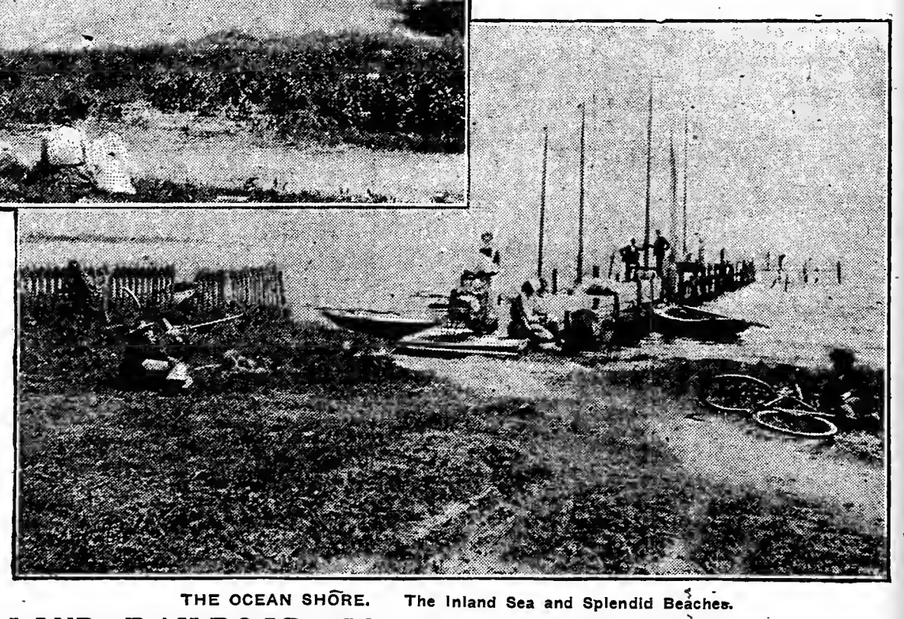
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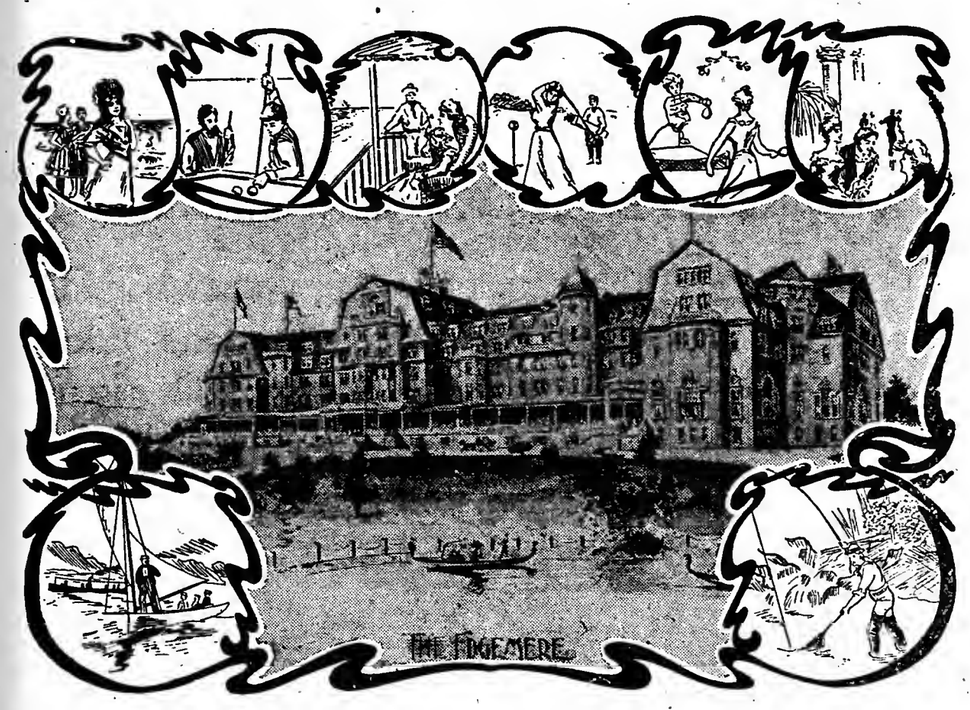
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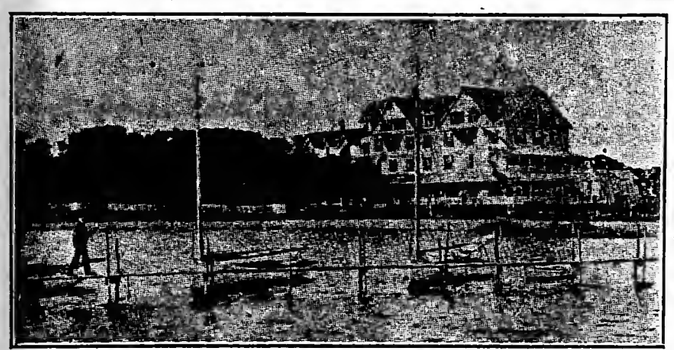
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Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first-class appointments; 55 minutes from N. Y.; opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of seashore and country life; representative at hotel every day.

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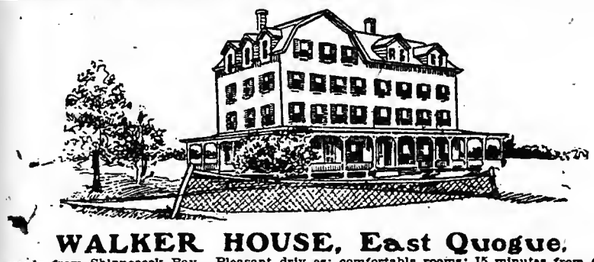
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On point of land extending into Bay. Conceded to be the best equipped and finest location in this section.

South Jamesport is a beautiful village and is second to none on the island in the way of attractions and amusements. Every sport and amusement facility at hand. Rooms are attractive, light, and airy and the table—Superior. House is near station. Write for circular.

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A modern hotel located within a few minutes' walk of Great South Bay, with best appointments, including electric bells and lights. Boating, bathing, fishing, and splendid sailing. The roads for wheeling and driving cannot be surpassed. The village has a fine new Opera House, and best plays will be presented during the Summer. The hotel provides orchestra music twice daily.

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Situated on Great South Bay. The large grounds are amply provided with beautiful shade trees, and the cool breezes from the bay afford perfect comfort on even the hottest days. The house has every modern appointment, everything necessary for an ideal Summer resort. Boating, bathing, bicycling, driving, fishing and sailing to perfection. The terms are reasonable.

For booklet and further particulars address or apply to

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

JOSEPH J. LANNIN, Proprietor.

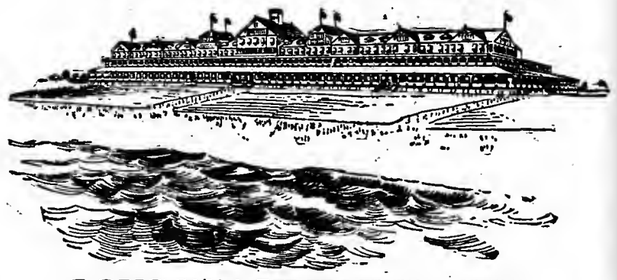
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Accommodations for 300 guests. Large, airy rooms. 82 private baths. Telephone in every room. Electric lights throughout. Large Italian marble swimming pool, free to guests.

COOLEST AIR : BEST BEACH : FINEST BATHING

LONG BEACH, L. I.

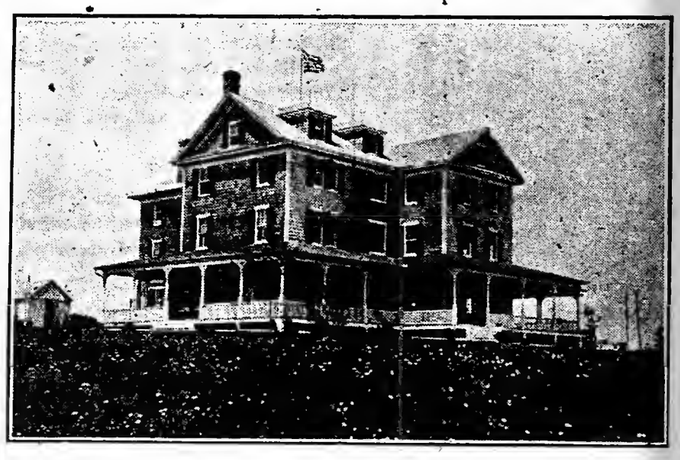
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DAILY CONCERTS. CUISINE UNSURPASSED.



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Long Beach Inn and Cottages Now Open.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., JANUARY TO APRIL. A. E. DICK, Manager.

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AMAGANSETT, L. I.

This new and modern hotel directly faces the ocean and contains all of the latest modern improvements. The large spacious grounds are amply provided with shade trees and ornamental shrubs. The rooms are large and airy. Surf and still water bathing, fishing, boating and sailing. Beautiful drives. For terms, particulars, etc. Apply W. M. TERRY, Prop.



GOOD GROUND, L. I., N. Y.

Cool ocean breezes. Delightful sails. Invigorating baths and pleasant drives. One of the choicest of Summer homes. Special playgrounds for children L. G. SQUIRES, Prop.

GOOD GROUNDS.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, Peter Nehrbass, Owner and Proprietor.

THE SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, which is now open to receive guests, is situated on Shinnecock Bay, Long Island, eighty miles from New York, and as a summer resort cannot be surpassed. The climate and scenery are delightful, and there are beautiful drives, fine boating, bathing and fishing, and no mosquitoes or malaria. About the house are a number of shady trees, and a large pine-tree grove is nearby. From the broad veranda there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and with an abundance of fresh eggs, pure milk, and the best of butter. The vegetables are from my own grounds, and therefore always fresh.

Boating on the bay, fishing, crabbing, etc. Hops will be given at intervals during the season.

THE MIAMOGUE.
This new and handsomely appointed house is situated in the beautiful village of South Jamesport, within a few feet of Peconic Bay—famous alike for its superb sailing, fishing, and bathing advantages.
I. SEYMOUR CORWIN, South Jamesport, L. I.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE,
and cottage, Freeport, L. I.; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, fishing, golf, billiards, &c.; suites with private baths.
E. P. & A. E. FROST.

HOWARD HOUSE.
45 minutes from city, 3 minutes from cars and beach; reasonable rates. Cropsey Av., near Bay 13th St.

The Wray Cottages, Shelter Island Heights.
24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; bonelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

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Modern appointments. Airy rooms. A. S. Kennedy.

HALLETT HOUSE. Blue Point. Open June 1st. In view of Bay.
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Far Rockaway. Under new management. Delightful location; few minutes from beach; large, comfortable rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; billiards, bouffe, ratbskeller; telephone. S. Kemp.

CEDAR BEACH HOUSE,
Westhampton, Located on high ground directly on Great South Bay. Pleasant lawns. Large airy rooms. Modern appointments. Pleasant and homelike. FRED R. JAGGER, Prop.

The Long Island Hotel,
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THE HAMPTON, Good Ground, L. I.
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Shelter Island Heights; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; beautiful location; large grounds; good table. L. A. GRIFFING.

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GOOD GROUND, L. I., N. Y.

Cool ocean breezes. Delightful sails. Invigorating baths and pleasant drives. One of the choicest of Summer homes. Special playgrounds for children L. G. SQUIRES, Prop.

GOLDTHWAITE HOUSE.
Bellport, beautifully located on Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, golf, &c.
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SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground. Directly facing water; shady grounds; boating.
PETER NEHRBASS, Prop., Owner.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Junction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; terms reasonable. Joseph Fatzer.

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SOUTH BAY HOUSE. Sayville. Sixty feet from water.
Boating; fishing; excellent table.
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June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable.
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BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
Will Open Saturday, June 14th.
E. CLARK KING, Proprietor.
New York Address—HOTEL VICTORIA, Broadway and 27th St.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Will Open Thursday, June 12th.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
Will Open Thursday, June 19th.
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA VIEW HOUSE
Sag Harbor, on Peconic Bay, L. I.

This hotel has an elevation of 250 feet, overlooking Bay, Shelter and Cedar Islands; has large shady grounds; excellent fishing, bathing, boating, and sailing. Table is supplied with fresh vegetables from our farm and is strictly first-class. Special rates for June. For terms and particulars address
N. A. HEINSPURTER, P. O. Box 485.

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less than one hour from N. Y. City.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
Opens June 21st.
THE INN NOW OPEN.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
Also Proprietor of HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

BELL HOUSE
Bellport. Located within four minutes' walk of the Bay. Large, shady lawn, beautiful drives, splendid bicycling. Airy rooms, excellent cuisine, golff tennis. Terms moderate.

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GOOD GROUND, LONG ISLAND.
Delightfully situated on the beautiful Shinnecock Bay, in full view of the ocean. Safest surf and still water bathing on the coast. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Booklet on application.

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Bracing Sea Breezes. Right on water front Great South Bay. Now open. Sun parlor. Diagrams. F. J. Tobias, 261 Broadway, or write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

WALKER HOUSE,
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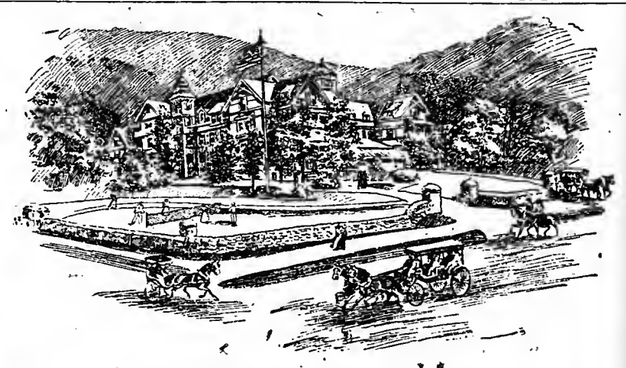
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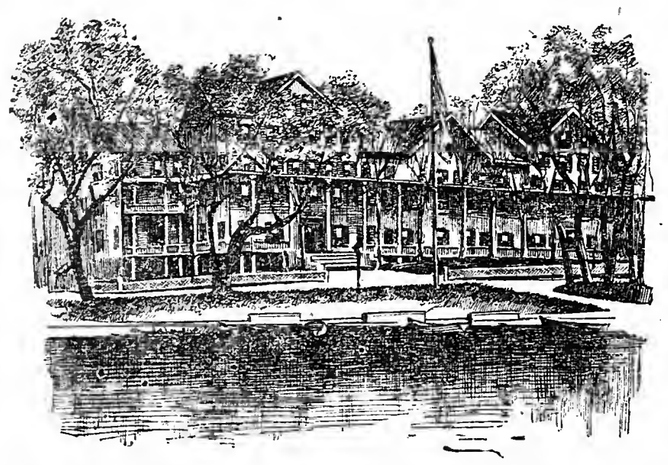
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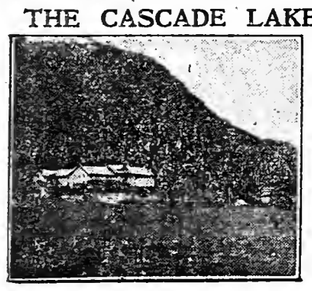
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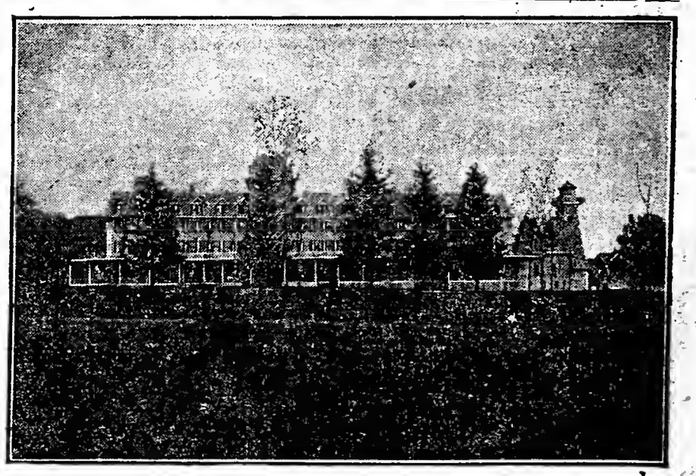
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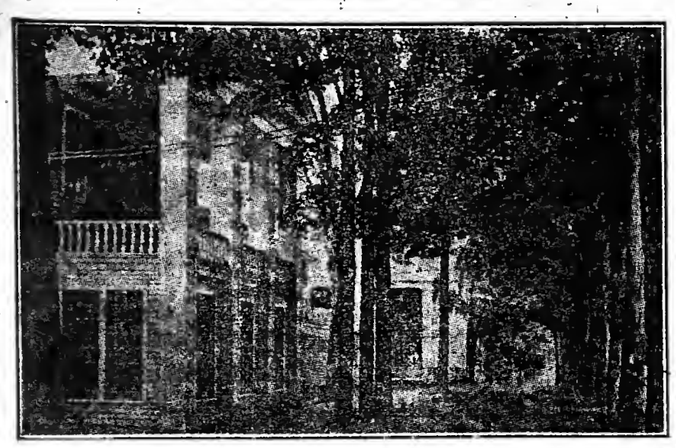
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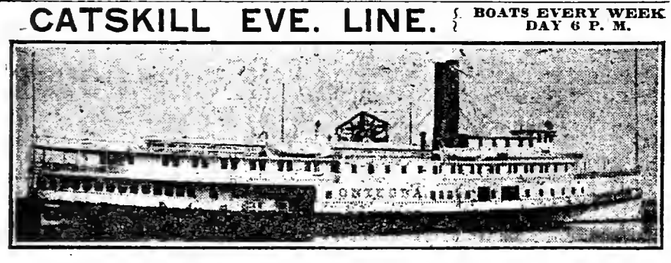
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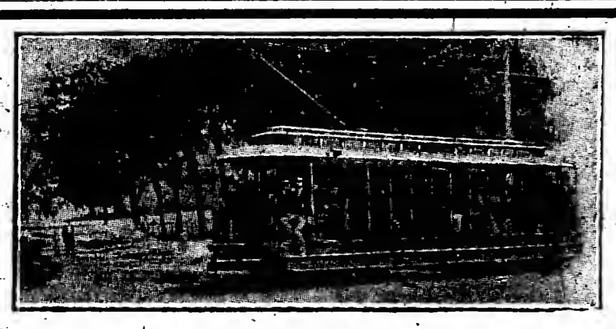
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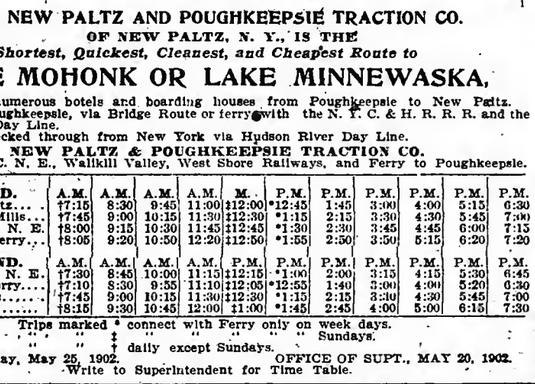


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Leave New Paltz	†7:15	8:30	9:45	11:00	12:00	*12:45	1:45	3:00	4:00	5:15	6:30
" Pratts Mills	†7:45	9:00	10:15	11:30	12:30	*1:15	2:15	3:30	4:30	5:45	7:00
Ar. Po'k via C. N. E.	†8:00	9:15	10:30	11:45	12:45	*1:30	2:30	3:45	4:45	6:00	7:15
" " Ferry	†8:05	9:20	10:50	12:20	12:50	*1:55	2:50	3:50	5:15	6:20	7:20
WEST BOUND.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lv. Po'k via C. N. E.	†7:30	8:45	10:00	11:15	12:15	*1:00	2:00	3:15	4:15	5:30	6:45
" " Ferry	†7:10	8:30	9:55	11:10	12:05	*12:55	1:40	3:00	4:00	5:20	6:30
Ar. Pratts Mills	†7:45	9:00	10:15	11:30	12:30	*1:15	2:15	3:30	4:30	5:45	7:00
" New Paltz	†8:15	9:30	10:45	12:00	11:00	*1:45	2:45	4:00	5:00	6:15	7:30

Trips marked * connect with Ferry only on week days.
" " ‡ " " " Sundays.
" " † daily except Sundays.
In effect Sunday, May 25, 1902. OFFICE OF SUPT., MAY 20, 1902.
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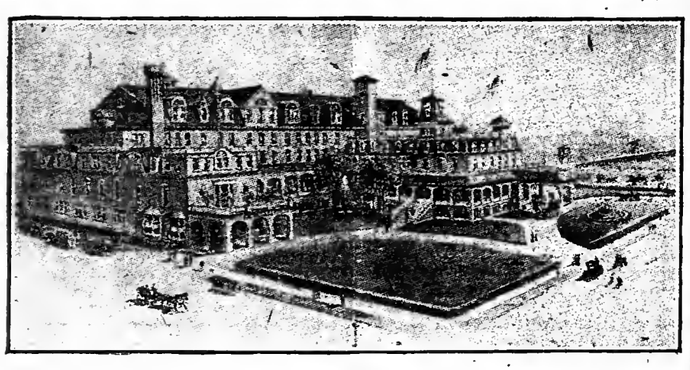
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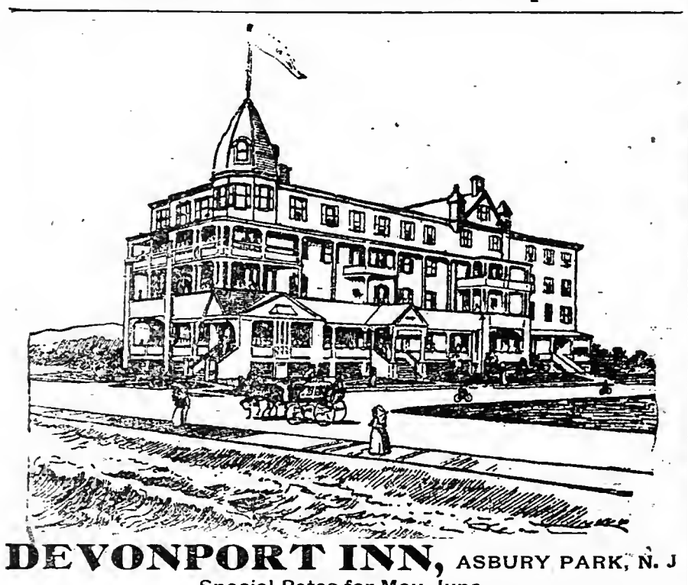
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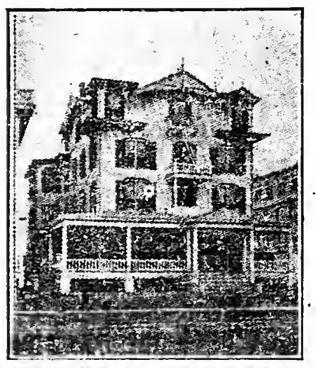
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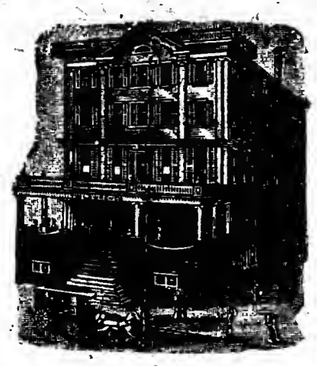
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Mineral Spring Farm Highland, Ulster Co. Elevation 1,700 feet. Farm supplies our table; beautiful drives, walks, &c. $5 to $7 per week. Mrs. NORMAN BROWN.

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JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1902.



ME AND DICK IN "HARMONY."

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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"TOMMY" SAFFORD, organist of a Madison Avenue church, has been called the "boy prodigy." He is not a boy, hut is very youthful in appearance, and has for some years been pisying the organ in city churches. He was asked to try an organ at a small suburban city, new in its churches, paved streets, houses, and buildings of all kinds. It was a splendid instrument, and, sitting in the choir loft, Safford became oblivious to all that was around him. He let out the full power of the organ, and when he had finished discovered that the rector and his family had been listening to the impromptn concert from the body of the church. On going down stairs, they were profuse in congratulations and compliments. Apart stood several of the humble members of the household, and among them the cook. The rector's wife suddenly turned to her and asked:



"Well, Mary, how did you like the music?"

"Oh, Mum," she replied, rolling her eyes in ecstacy, "it was just grand. It sounded just like the steam roller a-coming down the street."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT the reception given by the Judeans to Prof. Solomon Schechter, Dr. G. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, in responding to one of the toasts, said that some of those present had been brought to the reception hy one motive and some hy another.

"Confession is good for the soul, they say. Now, candidly, what motive hrought yon?" asked Dr. Leipziger.

"A locomotive," responded Dr. Cohen.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT the time when John G. Carlisle was Senator from Kentucky his speeches were widely printed and attracted a great deal of attention. One day when the Senate was in session a mountaineer from the wildest wilds of Kentucky presented himself at the door and asked to see Senator Carlisle. The visitor wore homespun and leather boots and was travel-stained and dusty. He explained that he had read Mr. Carlisle's speeches and considered them great, and had walked more than a hundred miles in order to see the Senator from his State. Mr. Carlisle was husy at the time and the clerk informed the visitor that he could not be disturbed. The farmer looked disappointed and seemed reinctant to depart. Finally he asked if he might be taken where he could just catch a glimpse of the great man he had walked so far to see. The request was granted and Mr. Carlisle was pointed out to him. After a hrief scrutiny the farmer tnrned to the attendant:

"Reads a heap better'n he looks," he remarked sententiously and prepared to walk back to Kentucky.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AS the late Congressman from the Fourth New Jersey District strolled up Broad Street in Newark two weeks before his death he passed a couple of gentlemen standing near the Prudential Building, one of whom has political amhitions.

"I should like to be in his shoes right now," said the politician, musingly.

"A big fish, I suppose," remarked his companion.

"Both politically and literally," was the reply. "He's a Congressman and his name is Salmon."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. NORRIS G. OSBORN, editor of The New Haven Register, presided recently at a convention of Women's clubs in that city held in the Calvary Baptist Church. After introducing a speaker from New York and re-seating himself; the Colonel's modesty bade him move his chair more to the rear. So at intervals he gave his chair a series of hitches, imperceptihle to the audience, which gradually carried him to a more comfortahle and inconspicuous position. He was about to give one final, triumphant hitch to consummate his policy of self-effacement, when an usher stole in and whispered warningly:

"I wouldn't hitch again if I were you, Colonel, or you'll be in the tank!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HAVING succeeded in reaching the private office of H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the representative of one of the largest financial concerns in the city was interrupted at about noontime hy the coming of a barber with shaving materials and towels.

"Excuse me," Mr. Vreeland remarked, "I haven't been shaved yet."

Leaning back in his chair and resting his feet on a desk, "the husiest man in New York" indicated that he would continue to listen to a proposition involving the financing of a scheme involving a very large sum while the barber worked.

"You ought to shave yourself," the visitor remarked. Ignoring the scowl of the barber, he continued: "I always shave myself after breakfast."

"I never could"— Mr. Vreeland began.

The absurdity or feebleness of the sit-

JUNE

uation appealed suddenly to the man who, having worked his way up to the head of a big corporation and now called upon to pass judgment on an important matter of business, was yet obliged to acknowledge that he could not wield a razor. After the evidently embarrassing pause he continued emphatically and with a broad smile:

"Oh, pshaw! of course I could, if I tried; but I do hate like thunder to make the trial. It wouldn't do to try and fail, now would it? And it's so much easier not to fail."

++++++

RICHARD MANSFIELD, like all proud fathers, takes considerable delight in telling the smart sayings of his boy, George, a rather precocious youngster. The actor's son having shown a predilection for things mechanical and especially for railroads, Mr. Mansfield bought the lad a toy railroad with a train of cars which ran about on a circular track. Like all boys, young George was of an inquisitive mind and wanted to see what made the train move. So it was but a short time before his nurse took it, all smashed and broken, to the garbage can.

One day Mr. Mansfield went into the nursery to play with the boy and, looking around, asked:

"George, where is that railroad I gave you?"

George hesitated awhile, says the actor, and then replied:

"Papa, I guess it's gone into the hands of a receiver."

++++++

IF John W. Gates was at all annoyed at the published reports that he had been blackballed at the Union League Club, his intimates never discovered it. "Mr. Gates was out of the city at the time of the publication of the story," said a Wall Street friend, and I telegraphed:

"'Regret Union League reported to have rejected you.'

"Mr. Gates replied by wire:

"'Oh, ain't it a shame, a measly shame, to leave me standing out in the rain. But, incidentally, I never asked them to let me in.'"

++++++

WHEN the late President Barrows of Oberlin College was asked by a student if he could not take less than the regular four years' course, Dr. Barrows looked the applicant over thoughtfully and replied:

"Why, certainly, my lad. A short course if you like, but my advice to you is to take the longest course possible. The length of time you wish to devote to study rests with you entirely, and should depend on what you intend to become. Just remember that when God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but when He wants a squash He takes six months."

++++++

AMONG Booker T. Washington's many stories of the contempt of the low-class Southern whites for the negroes is this one:

"One day," says Mr. Washington, "a poor, ignorant white man came to the polls to vote.

"'I wish you'd oblige me by voting this ticket,' said a bright mulatto, who was standing near the polls.

"'What kind of a ticket is it?' asked the poor white man.

"'Why,' said the mulatto, 'you can see for yourself.'

"'But I can't read.'

"'What, can't you read the ballot you have there in your hand and which you are about to vote?' exclaimed the colored man.

"'No,' said he, 'I can't read at all.'

"'Well,' said the colored man, 'this ballot means that you are in favor of giving equal franchise to both white and colored citizens.'

"'It means to let the niggers vote, does it?'

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'Then I don't want it. Niggers don't know enough to vote.'"

++++++

WHILE Gov. Jefferson Davis of Arkansas was talking the other day with a friend from New York the conversation turned on the race question. The New Yorker referred to the stories printed about the Governor to the effect that he would pardon all the negroes in the State prisons of Arkansas who agreed to settle in Massachusetts. Gov. Davis laughed a bit, and then replied, seriously:

"It would give our friends in Boston some idea of what the nigger really is."

"But," remonstrated the other, "there are different kinds of 'niggers,' as you call them."

"Yes," replied the Governor, "two kinds—noxious and ohnoxious."

++++++

YALE undergraduates for many years have voted William Lyon Phelps of the English Department their most popular Professor, largely on account of the wit and humor with which he enlivens his sessions. One day a passing parade so distracted the students' attention from his lecture that he desisted and, with the class, turned the windows into a reviewing stand. It was the Governor's Foot Guards passing, an organization akin to the Old Guard of New York or the paunch-bedecked veterans of the historic Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, being made up of New Haven's soldest citizens, financially and physically. File after file of the gentlemen-rankers passed by, nearly every one of whom

"Measures fifty inches around his manly chest,
While the tape at sixty pinches the bottom of his vest."

"Gentlemen," said Prof. Phelps to his class, "excuse me if I exceed for a moment my duties as an English instructor and invade the science of logic. Allow me to call your attention to the most perfect example I have ever seen of the undistributed middle."

++++++

AS the members of the French mission mounted the Library steps at the recent reception at Columbia University the students, massed upon the rotunda, greeted them with the united college cheer. Mayor Low, with Count de Rochambeau, walked at the head of the procession, and with nine rousing "Columbias" the university hailed her ex-President. Then the leader of the students called for the college cry with "three for the Count." The university yell, crescendo, burst from a thousand throats, and then, in lusty tones, that famous French name resounded thrice, "Rochambeau! Rochambeau! Rochambeau!" with a strong accent on the first syllable. It sounded like a mighty sneezing.

"They seem to be sneezing your name," said the Mayor to the Count.

"Ah!" returned the Count, "zey may sneeze at me, but ze first Rochambeau was not to be sneezed at."

++++++

W. BOURKE COCKRAN was asked what he thought of the surrender of the Boers.

"Well, he said, "it reminds me of a feud between an Irishman and a Scotsman. They had many hard battles, and each claimed the victory.

"'Sure an' ye'd better give in an' acknowledge loike a man that I've thrashed you,' argued Patrick after each encounter.

"'Hoot, mon,' was Sandy's invariable rejoinder, 'you could na lick a lad.'

"But Sandy was long-headed, and when Patrick declared he would give five dollars if he could make Sandy acknowledge he was beaten, the Scotsman said:

"'Put the siller in my hand, mon, an' I'll surrender. You can ha' a' th' glory if you'll gi' me th' consideration.'"

++++++

JUDGE WERNER of the Court of Appeals tells the story of a tax collector in Scotland who levied a four-shilling tax upon a Scotch farmer's goat. The Scotchman protested and asked what justification there was in the law for this levy. The collector pulled out a book and showed a provision relating to the taxes in which it was said that there should be a shilling tax for every foot "abounding or abutting on the premises."

"This goat has four feet, and as he is a-bounding and a-butting on your premises all the while, I therefore charge you four shillings," said the collector sternly and conclusively.

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CONVERSATION became reminiscent at the Lawyers Club the other day, the late Judge James T. Brady being the subject. A veteran practitioner who knew him well said:

"Brady's first attempt at practicing law was in very humble quarters, in the rear of a cobbler's shop in Fulton Street, near William. One day an Irishman who called and inquired for the cobbler was told by Brady that he was out. Peering about the room of the newly fledged lawyer, scantily furnished with two unpainted chairs and deal table, he inquired:

"'I say, boss, what do you sell here?'

"'Blockheads,' promptly replied Brady.

"'Humph!' said the Irishman, 'must be doing a good business, as I see you have only one left.'"

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IN introdoing Judge Sulzberger of Philadelphia at a recent banquet after several Rabbis had spoken, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger told this story:

"Two ladies once had a dispute as to which was the most influential, the clergy or the bench.

"'I think the bench is the most influential,' said one, 'because the Judge can say: "You shall be hanged."'

"'But,' said the other, 'the clergyman can say: "You shall be damned."'

"'Ah, yes,' said the first, 'but when the Judge says "You shall be hanged" you are hanged!'"

Same Old Stories.

From The Washington Star.

When Adam courted Eve, they say
With certain jests they whiled the hours
Of blissful indolence away
Amid the zephyrs and the flowers.

And Noah would those stories tell
Unto his sons, when it grew dark,
The gloomy tedium to dispel
Which sometimes settled o'er the ark.

And 'round full many a campfire bright
Those yarns have sent a merry thrill;
They were recited with delight
At Troy and likewise Bunker Hill.

And now the Congressman comes out
And cons them o'er with guileless glee,
And scatters them aronnd about
And all is blythe as blythe can be.

JOTTINGS FROM THE CLUBS



THE era of the table d'hôte at clubs has at last dawned. Many times the table d'hôte was tried at the larger clubs, but it was given up.

The Harvard Club was one of the first of the smaller organizations to adopt it and to give a good dinner for quite a small price.

The Calumet had tried the experiment a number of times, and it had not succeeded, when the present Board of Governors hit upon a novel plan.

What is practically a "half" dinner is offered every evening. It is called the "Special." The "Special" consists of soup, one entrée, and one vegetable, and coffee. This is sufficient to make a man crave for just a little more, and add a roast and salad and dessert, or fish, or any other plate which would form an extra course. Thus the table d'hôte is there for those who care for it, under another name, and every one who takes it adds one or more dishes, making it in this way very profitable to the club. The popularity of this innovation is such that the Calumet has become one of the most sought for dining places in town.

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The Union and the Metropolitan have opened their roof gardens. The one at the Union is necessarily contracted in space, but is very popular nevertheless, and members sit out there during the long Summer evenings. The Metropolitan roof garden is a very elaborate affair, and is one of the great attractions of the place.

The Union will get into its new quarters in the Autumn. The waiting list there is said to number into the hundreds, and many of the applicants will not be admitted for years to come.

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A novel departure was made this year at the opening of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay. The first dance was given on Commodore Arthur C. James's Aiola instead of at the clubhouse. The deck was chalked and there was a Hungarian band. The invitations were, of course, limited.

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The late Montefiore Isaacs had a number of pretty little tricks which he always introduced at his dinners. One of these was at dessert.

He would ask his guests if they had ever seen his trained pigeons. The reply was generally "No," and then he would demand of the servant if the pigeons were well and able to perform.

The two birds were brought into the dining room, after a little delay, in the arms of his housekeeper. She would apologize profusely and appear to be very much upset and state to Mr. Isaacs that there was something the matter with the birds; she feared they were dead. They would be placed on the table perfectly motionless and rigid, and there was a general murmur of sympathy around the table, when, at a signal from their master, they would open their eyes, stretch their wings, and flutter around, alighting on his shoulder. This never failed to bring down the house.

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A little rivalry in the families of two brothers was made evident last Memorial Day on the Sound. On that day, with the Seawanhaka races and the opening of the club at Larchmont, the Sound was as crowded with craft as Fifth Avenue is with vehicles in the season.

Just about dusk the Helenita, the new yacht of Frank Gould, upon which he and Mrs. Gould have just been taking a cruise, dropped anchor near the clubhouse at Larchmont. As it grew dark, and yachts were beginning to display some illumination, the Helenita suddenly burst out in a glow of electric light. All along the top of the awning which covered her decks were placed double rows of electric bulbs. These made a beautiful effect.

On the opposite shore from Larchmont, near Sands Point, L. I., Howard Gould is building a splendid house. His great steam yacht the Niagara was anchored off the shore. She is an ocean-going steamer, and is rigged like a bark, with two great masts with yards and a schooner mast and long bowsprit.

As soon as Howard Gould saw the illuminations on the Helenita the Niagara suddenly blazed into brilliant flame. On the three masts and on the yards, on the bowsprit, and on the smokestack were electric lights in multitude, and the waterline of the boat was also brought out in the same method of illumination. The entire yacht appeared as if made of light; not a spar, not an angle or a curve was missing. It was a glorious spectacle, and quite outshone the more modest Helenita.

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Ping-pong seems to have the merit of inducing and encouraging hospitality. The recent tournament at the Strollers, open to all clubs, inspired a notice sent to some eight or ten of the larger organizations by the Governors of the Strollers throwing open their club to the members of these others during the tournament. The Calumet at its recent ping-pong tournament allowed each member to bring in a guest and had an orchestra to play between the contests.

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The precocity of the modern street urchin almost surpasses belief. A member of a well-known club in New York, who is very stout, finding his black leather boots quite rusty after an afternoon in the suburbs, actually ascended a bootblack's stand in an obscure part of the town, near the ferries, for the purpose of a "shine."

He was quite the object of remark from the ragged boys—not any of them over twelve—who were playing in the street. One of them, very small and weazened, in a shirt and short trousers combination, who seemed to be on excellent terms with the Italian bootblack, approached the clubman, and with a swagger dived down into his trousers pocket, produced a filthy bit of pasteboard which he held up to him.

"Say, boss," said he, "want to buy a hock ticket? It's a great find. It is for my best pair of Sunday pants. I wanted to take my goil out last week and had no mun, so I hocked me pants."

The kind offer was refused, but a few cents were given and the urchin ran away to the nearest hokey-pokey stand to indulge in that delicacy.

THE CLUBMAN.



SHADRACH was a bull of mighty renown. His pedigree was something to be proud of. It was registered back through a line of ancestors only a little less distinguished than himself, and he was exhibited and admired at innumerable shows.

But his qualities were not of the gentle kind. He was rated as an animal given to an exhibition of temper at times which made him feared by man and beast. He had another record, sad as it may seem, which neutralized all his good qualities in the eyes of some. He had injured two keepers and all but killed one owner, while three dogs had met their death at his horns.

They put a ring in his nose, which, when twisted, hurt him so that he became sullenly quiet and gentle; but when one did not have hold of the ring he was hard to control. When Shadrach was turned loose in a ten-acre field he was monarch of all he surveyed. It was dangerous for anything on legs to enter this domain when Shadrach was at liberty.

But mishaps and mistakes will occasionally occur, and a dangerous beast like Shadrach often gets the opportunity to wreak vengeance upon those of his enemies which venture near him. It was thus on a quiet day that Charley Steele, the fifteen-year-old boy of the bull's owner, got into trouble.

Charley had been out nutting in the woods, and in returning home over the hillsides he discovered a woodchuck in the turnip field gredily eating this favorite vegetable. Boylike, Charley pursued the rodent across the field, and when the animal ran into the pasture lot the boy did not stop to consider the consequences of the chase. In fact, the very existence of Shadrach was forgotten in his eagerness to overtake the woodchuck and locate his burrow.

He was successful in finding the burrow—a deep hole in the ground—not far from the centre of the field. But at the same time he discovered Shadrach and realized his danger. Not a hundred yards away, standing on the higher ground of the sloping, hillside pasture field, the bull looked like a carved piece of statuary. There was something noble and dignified about the animal, with head flung up in the air and eyes ablaze with excitement. At first the animal stood perfectly still, as if dumfounded at the audacity of the boy in invading his domains. Charley also stood a moment to gaze in terror at the bull with such a notorious pedigree.

Then boy and bull recovered themselves. Charley started on a run for the distant fence, with a little cry of alarm. Shadrach pawed the earth, uttered a low, rumbling challenge, and started after him.

It would have been a short race at the best, for the bull was a famous runner, and he covered ten yards while Charley made five. But an accident suddenly ended the unequal race sooner than anticipated. Charley tripped in the briers and plunged headforemost on the ground. When he recovered his balance Shadrach was upon him.

There was only room now for stratagem. Charley looked in vain for a tree or bush to climb or hide behind; but all he could see was a large water cask which his father had used for providing Shadrach with good drinking water. This heavy barrel had been made extra strong with iron rims, and it stood in a hollow on the side of the hill where it could catch the water which trickled slowly from a small spring.

Without other thought than a desire to get something between him and Shadrach, Charley rushed for this water barrel, and succeeded in getting on the opposite side of it before the bull's horns could touch him. But Shadrach had started on a wild charge, and nothing could stop him. Not even his own powers could prevent the inevitable collision.

With a crash like thunder his hard head and horns struck the water barrel and toppled it over on Charley, crouching on the opposite side. For a few moments Charley was not sure whether or not he was drowned. The water splashed all over him, and the barrel rolled to one side, completely emptied of its contents.

Shadrach stopped also; he was puzzled at the results of his charge. It is likely that his head ached, for the barrel was hard and the iron rims protruded an eighth of an inch from the sides. He had doubtless expected to strike a soft, easy mark, and he was astonished at the change.

Then, seeing the boy huddled in a heap on the ground, he started for him again, with his head lowered and his tail high in the air. The approaching danger once more stimulated Charley to desperate efforts to escape. As before, the water barrel seemed to offer the only means of protection. Charley ran and stumbled for it, and once more the bull struck the barrel.

But this time the effect of the charge was more wonderful and puzzling to Shadrach than the first. As he butted the barrel over it fell upright, the open end dropping over the crouching figure of the boy so that it hid him completely from view.

When the bull looked up again the boy had disappeared. There was nothing in the field to charge except the innocent water barrel. Charley, realizing his position, remained perfectly still under the barrel, hoping and praying for the best. He did not shout or scream now as he had been doing, trusting that the animal would be deceived.

Shadrach was for a time mystified. He stared hard at the barrel, and then walked around it in a ring, keeping at a respectful distance. It was all so strange that he could not decide whether to show his anger at such treatment or to accept it good humoredly.

But bulls are deficient in the element of humor, and after some reflection Shadrach either decided that his prey was under that barrel or he would vent his anger on the cask now that Charley had escaped. Under his queer house of protection the frightened boy heard the rushing bull and knew that he was in danger again.

With fear in his heart, but determination to fight for life in his mind, Charely braced himself in the barrel so he would not roll out when the charge came. With his feet, hands, and back he braced himself against the side, so he would be lifted up in the air with the barrel.

The bull struck the barrel low down, catching it on his horns near the iron rims. The shock and noise of the charge were magnified tenfold inside, and it sounded more like a clap of thunder than the blow of a bull's head. For a moment Charley was stunned by the noise and blow.

Then he found himself mounting upward with the barrel and turning two or three somersaults. When the barrel came to a rest again it was standing upright, and Charley could look up through the open end at the blue sky. In his heart he breathed a prayer of thankfulness that he was still alive. He even ventured to peek over the top of the barrel to see where Shadrach was.

This brought matters to another serious climax. The sight of his enemy in the barrel angered the brute more than ever, and he started after him for a third charge. Charley ducked his head and braced himself for another collision.

This time every bone in his body seemed to crack, and he was sure that the barrel was broken and ready to drop to pieces. Nothing but the iron rims ever saved it from flying into a dozen pieces. The shock seemed to last longer than usual, and Charley wondered whether it would ever stop.

Then followed a series of shocks and bumps. They came in such quick succession, and Charley was tumbled around so promiscuously that he was completely mystified. It took some time for him to realize that it was not the bull causing all this tumult. A flash of intelligence suddenly dawned upon him.

The barrel, instead of landing on either end this time had fallen on its side, and the force of the bull's charge had sent it flying down the hill. It was rolling so fast that Charley could not for an instant collect his thoughts or decide whether it was better to stay in the barrel or try to crawl out.

With every bump in the field the barrel rolled upward, and then accelerated its speed. Down it rushed, gaining so rapidly that the pursuing bull was soon left far in the rear. Inside the boy was bracing himself in the last desperate effort to save his life. Once he caught sight of Shadrach, and, seeing him far in the rear, he took heart.

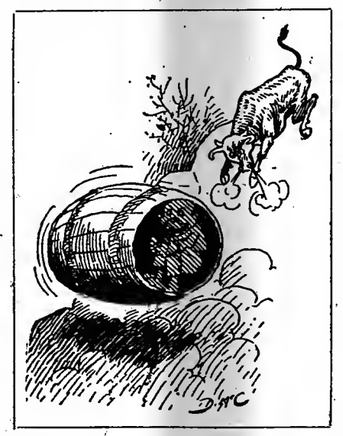
The field was rough and uneven in places. At one part of his journey the barrel slowed up, and then, striking a steeper incline, it renewed its mad race, choosing an irregular course which made it uncertain where it would land.

Once, when far ahead of the bull, Charley tried to crawl out, but he decided he could not do it without killing himself. So he remained in his narrow quarters and waited for the results of his strange race.

At the foot of the hill was a swamp, and near one end of it was a fence, with a deep brook at the other end. Charley vaguely wondered which he would strike—the swamp, the fence, or the brook. Down, down he was rolling, shooting now to the right and now to the left.

Then suddenly there was a halt, and a tumble as if the barrel had rolled over a precipice. A moment later there was a shock which seemed greater than when the bull charged the barrel. Charley remained quiet and half stunned. He dimly realized that the barrel had stopped.

At this point, looking out through the opening, he saw the bull madly rushing down the hill, making straight for the barrel. Charley recalled all his faculties, and, crawling forth, found that he was within a few feet of the high fence.



The barrel had rolled against this, causing the terrific concussion which had nearly stunned the boy.

With a little exultant shout Charley climbed up on the top rail of the fence, and from this point of vantage he watched Shadrach charge the barrel again, and, after a few angry blows, completely demolish it. When the bull's anger had been fully satisfied, Charley enjoyed himself shouting words of derision at him; but Shadrach, after staring a few moments in contemptuous silence, walked back to the middle of the field.

Some Dogs Are Worthless.

Mrs. Gobang—I see in the paper that a man in New York State traded his wife for a dog.

Gobang—Well, perhaps the dog was only a cur.

Contrary Indeed.

"He is the most contrary man I ever knew."

"What has he done now?"

"Why, he actually contested his wife's suit for divorce."

Dinner Favor Novelties.

LATEST among dinner favors is the miniature ping-pong table. It is four inches long by two wide and stands an inch and a half high. The table and legs appear to be of light brown wood with a fine grain, and the top is covered to within a quarter of an inch of its edge with light green cloth. The ping-pong net is of white blonde cloth, held in position by two pearl-beaded pins. Near one corner of the table a tiny ball is caught, and at the other a minute racquet tied with a pale green bow is fastened. In the lower part of the table is the box for ice cream.

Another novelty in favors is a roulette table. The wheel is complete, including the ball and the mechanism for spinning it.

An artistic favor is a bell of delicate pink moiré with lilies of the valley painted on one side. A large ring, covered with a buttonhole finish in pink, is tied to the bell's top with narrow pink moiré ribbon and serves as the handle that raises the bell from the box. It is intended for engagement dinners.

A favor for a bon voyage dinner is a steamship, perhaps five inches long, plowing its way through silvery waves formed of tinfoil. The steamship is a fairly accurate model and carries a tiny flag.

The latest in christening favors is a box with a cover perhaps five inches long, that can be separated from the box and hung as a wall ornament. This top is done in bas relief with plastic material. In the centre is a cradle draped in pink and white in which reposes an infant; a stork stands at the foot of the cradle with one eye cocked at the baby. At one end a window is represented, and a tiny picture is also seen against the wall. The whole is framed in pink.

Pocket Explosives.

"I marvel daily that half the men in New York don't blow up from a species of spontaneous combustion," said a Columbus Avenue druggist. "I don't mean that there is much danger of their own physical frames taking fire from an excess of native caloric, but the stuff they carry in their pockets is apt to rub together and generate enough heat to start quite a blaze.

"I refer in particular to medicine and matches. Most men are reprehensibly careless in their handling of these two commodities. They carry matches loose or in a brimstone-coated box, and then, by dumping into the same pocket a handful of cough drops or indigestion tablets or powders they have on hand the material for a first-class explosion.

"When I see people thus deliberately laying plans for their annihilation I warn them of their danger, but of course most of my customers perform their foolhardy tricks when they get outside the store and thus deprive me of the chance to read them a chapter on the art of self-destruction.

"There are any number of remedies on the market that are the mortal enemy of matches, and these are the medicines of which most men carry one or two samples as a cure for present ills or a preventive of those to come. The majority of the popular throat tablets and dyspepsia lozenges and like remedies contain one or more ingredients that are apt to set matches off at the merest friction, and, when once these two bodies are made to rub against each other by the pressure of a crowd or even by strenuous bodily motion, the matches ignite and the first thing the man-who-is-his-own-doctor knows he is the chief performer in a first-class blazing stunt that is apt to ruin a good suit of clothes and scare any number of observers, as well as himself, into a duck fit.

"As neither of these contingencies is at all desirable it would certainly be advisable for the man who is addicted to both the match and medicine habits to carry these explosives in separate pockets."

Some Prizefighters.

Hewitt—Shakespeare says "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

Jewett—That was all right in Shakespeare's time, but that was before pugilists began going on the stage.

Had Shown Good Sense.

Hewitt—That rich old fool wouldn't let me marry his daughter.

Jewett—Well, he may be rich, and old, but he's no fool.

Heredity.

"Do you believe in heredity?"

"Certainly; I know a barber who has three little shavers."



THE Summer tourist in New England with a fancy for collecting old furniture or old dishes can complain of no lack of opportunity nowadays. With the increased demand for antiques the thrifty Yankee has kept pace, so that where a few years ago there was a single place there are now many. Reproductions should not count, but they do and are often sold, the purchaser not being fastidious about the real age. It is only fair to say that as a rule the dealers do not try to sell reproductions under false colors, but sometimes, as in the case of furnishing a country house, effect only is desired, for which real heirlooms are not necessary.

Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Ipswich, Newburyport, Gloucester, wherever the "broomstick train" carries its passengers, there is the antique store in waiting. Along some lines enterprising householders have turned their fine front parlors into these sales museums, and in truth these are the most fascinating of all, for here are the real old fireplaces with the pictured tiles or quaint stucco ornamentations, the numerous cupboards, full of treasures now the same as years ago; the wide hall, the old clock on the stairs, and even the old brass knocker on the door, all just as they used to be in the palmy days of the family's history. Who wouldn't engage in such a profitable business under such pleasing conditions and who could refrain from buying under such tempting circumstances? Just a peep inside such a grand old mansion is surely worth the price of chair or platter.

There are two such home stores in Marblehead, just at the end of the trolley line, before it reaches the water. The tourist is made aware of the fact by the most brilliant window displays, and, if possessed of the mania for antiques, he leaves his party then and there. One of these is a fine old Colonial mansion, built close to the narrow sidewalk. A bang of the knocker and one is at once admitted to a grand array, for the first floor has been literally filled with furniture and dishes. Here are high-boys and low-boys, diamond-paned secretaries, pine-apple-carved bureaus, claw-feet tables, springless Davenports, banjo clocks, brass, pewter, glass, and china. What a display and—what prices! For it must be confessed the dealer hopes for a big profit.

In Ipswich one man has a monopoly of the antique business. He shows his collection of salable articles in a queer old house 200 years old, from which four sons went forth to the Revolution, all of whom took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He points to one particular bureau against the wall, and says:

"That was my mother's, and it has stood right in that one spot for over eighty years."

There is a table, which is also a fixture, like the bureau, and of course one knows those two things are not for sale. In fact, one begins to step more quietly and to wonder what good fortune sent her that Summer day Ipswichward in search of treasures.

This man is known all around for his beautiful, painstaking labor. He spends the whole Winter mending and polishing. New Yorkers evidently appreciate his work, for last Summer several rare pieces of furniture were ready for shipping. A little work table of curly birch had been polished and rubbed till it looked like tawny moire satin. Just as old San Domingo mahogany differs from other mahogany so does old curly birch surpass any wood so called to-day. This stooping, talkative, gray-haired old man does the honors of the old home more as a host entertaining guests than as a dealer of antiques, and blends bits of Ipswich history with stories of old furniture. Some of these stories are pathetic, revealing extreme poverty joined with great family pride, two circumstances which supply the dealer with constant bargains. This dealer scorns all reproductions, declaring that "Ipswich antiques are what they pretend to be, which is more than can be said of some of those in Salem."

The trolley ride to Ipswich takes you over the famous Choate Bridge, built in 1764. These old arched stone bridges are among the most picturesque features of a New England landscape. The Choate Bridge has two arches, while the Topsfield Bridge is a single semi-circle arch of stone of all sizes taken from the neighboring fields. This bridge was built in 1760 over the Ipswich River, that curious little stream, which winds along between Danvers and Middleton, through Topsfield, then between Hamilton and Ipswich, into the ocean near Plum Island. It is such an incomprehensible stream in its various windings that mention of it always makes the tourist smile.

Salem is the real centre of the antique business. The very air of the quaint old witch city helps to strengthen the mania—the McIntyre house fronts, the lean-to roofs and gables, the beautiful Colonial doors, the crooked, narrow streets, the tantalizing peeps right into best-room windows as you saunter along, disclosing glimpses of old chair backs and other desirable treasures. The whole section is bewitched by the fad for collecting. The residents are as crazy as the Summer boarders. Even the men are victims of this delusion, as some of the best private collections testify. Teas are frequently held through the Summer at fine old houses, where all the table belongings are family heirlooms many years old. There are several pretentious antique stores in Salem, and, no matter at what time of day one arrives at the door, there is the liveried turn-out and Mrs. Moneybags buying just as fancy dictates.

Chicago women of wealth seem to come to Eastern Massachusetts simply to gratify this fad for antiques—to add to collections already large or to buy outright in a single week a collection which will compare favorably with that of some friend or neighbor. A collection of fifty pitchers was thus achieved in a few days last season to the writer's knowledge, for there is a certain chatty dealer whom she has known for a long time, with whom she has enjoyed many a delightful, gossipy talk. He declares that the Chicago woman is a sharper and that she beats him down every time more than he intends at first to let her.

This thrust at the Chicago woman was just after one had managed him so skillfully that he had only made $2 from a sale of four choice lustre pitchers. No wonder he needed sympathy, and so went on to tell how the fortunate woman came to his place very early one forenoon purposely to get ahead of another Chicago woman boarding at the same place, who had innocently announced her intention of going that day for pitchers. Then she made him put out in a row all she had not taken to make as fine a showing as possible. What rivalry must exist over antiques in Chicago!

But as all is honorable in love and war, so china collectors hesitate at nothing that will add to their treasures.

Sentiment to the winds when a helmet pitcher or a Bristol mug is to be the price of victory. One collector, (a native, not a boarder,) who heard of the death of a certain poor old woman, knowing that her possessions would have to be sold, thought to get a lot of things; but unfortunately her good taste kept her from going till the day after the funeral, when she found that a rival had already carried off everything worth having the day before the funeral.

Newburyport is not only the terminal of a charming trolley trip along the Merrimac, including a visit to Whittier's Amesbury home, but in the minds of some very astute native collectors, the best bargains of the section may be found at a certain corner store. There is also a shabby little place near the station where occasional prizes may be picked up.

Beverly's historical society is housed in a nice old Colonial homestead, with a collection worth visiting. The town has also two large sales places, one of which advertises to keep no reproductions.

Danvers also has a wide-awake historical society, with rooms well filled with valuable antiques. These town museums, with the Essex Institute, Salem, serve the tourist collector in more ways than one. He is welcome to take notes and thus obtain definite information not easily acquired otherwise. The dishes are all labeled, and this affords a sure way of cataloguing his own acquisitions.

The trolley ride to Gloucester from Salem, through Beverly and Essex, is famous. The Gloucester antique store is near the trolley terminal and offers the same line of wares, though as far as that goes there is no monotony in any of these collections for the scale of prices is never the same, and even from week to week the exhibits vary, sometimes much to one's dismay, when a long-coveted article has been left to be marked down, only to pass into another's possession.

Auction sales of antiques are exciting events. Large dealers toward the close of the Summer often auction off their least valuable articles. This is policy on their part, for in the excitement and rivalry of the hour much larger sums are obtained than could possibly have been expected otherwise.

A woman has been known to wait a whole day for a certain dish and then get so rattled as to hid over herself. A rummage sale of antiques is heralded by big posters and brings together a fashionable crowd. There is great fun when bids are made on a box or a basket full of odds and ends, the exact contents not being known. At a private house sale last Summer the contents of a whole dish cupboard were sold in a lump, and the purchaser who chanced it on just a look inside was lucky in finding many undreamed-of treasures. It does not always turn out that way, however.

The antique store is the legitimate means of adding to a collection, but after a Summer or two in New England, the real enthusiast discovers other ways, much more hazardous, but also much more interesting. Here again the trolley makes exploration easy, but to tell of these ways, why—that is simply out of the question.

The most tantalizing of all predicaments is to board for the whole Summer in an old house filled with precious heirlooms. Think of sitting down to read a novel in a room where all the bric-a-brac on mantel and table consists of articles seldom duplicated except in a collection like that of the Essex Institute, Salem, where they are kept behind locked doors. There are times when it were better all these things, too, were locked out of sight, were it not for the hope, vain though it may be, that somehow, someway, they will yet adorn one special collection.

A. H. WITHERBEE.

That Unpardonable Accent.

SAID the woman from Peoria: "I attended a meeting last night where the English language with at least twenty-six different brands of accent was spoken, and I found that in all that polyglot crowd only the person whose tongue was furred with thick Western corrugations seemed ashamed of his native heath and the language spoken thereon. The namby-pamby attitude of my Western colleagues struck me as being quite deplorable, and, although I have lived in New York long enough to adopt all the absurdities that characterize the speech of the dyed-in-the-wool metropolitan citizen, I temporarily abandoned those mannerisms and took up flat a's again, in honor of the Mississippi Valley, and rolled my r's like a veteran.

"I cannot understand now, and I have never been able to understand, why it is that of the many tongues that go to make up English as she is spoken in the metropolis, the Western pronunciation and accent, alone, are ridiculed by the general public and denied by their possessors. Take the peculiar twists and elisions that characterize the language of the South, for instance. Are Southern people ashamed of those eccentricities? Not a bit of it. On the contrary, they glory in them as indubitable earmarks of nativity and proudly continue to perpetrate their orthoepic inelegancies to the end of the chapter. And it is the same with the New Englander. Surely nothing can be more distasteful to the cultivated ear than the genuine down-East accent, yet its possessor would as soon root the love of country out of his bosom as to despoil his nose and larynx of their historic Yankee twang.

"The Irishman, likewise, is true to his brogue, the Briton to his distinctive inflection, and the Scot to his snarl. The metropolitan purist admits all these variations of the English tongue without dissent. Indeed, he coolly pretends to like them on the ground that they are striking bits of local color and originality. Not content with that, he rings a few changes of his own on certain words, and then proceeds to lambast the man from the West because he has dared to bring such monstrosities of pronunciation into town.

"Reckoning from the standpoint of sanity, the position assumed by all concerned is most absurd. Still, under the circumstances, I suppose that the man or woman who hails from any point west of Jersey City ought not to be blamed for denying the land of his birth. I know just how they all feel about it. I used to feel that way myself. Why, I remember the time when I fairly shriveled with mortification whenever some critical New Yorker would look me over curiously and remark, with beautiful magnanimity: 'Ah, you are from the West, I see. Talk a little more, please, so I can locate you.'

"Heavens, how I did labor in those days to broaden my a's and drop my r's, except in the case of a few words ending in 'a,' where I religiously tacked on a regular jawbreaker in imitation of my tormentors, who invariably called me 'Adar' and announced that they had no 'idear' of ever calling me anything else. Indeed, so bitterly did I resent my Western origin that I often tried to forget my pre-metropolitan existence, and when accused of being a Western woman I valiantly replied, 'Oh, no, I'm a thorough New Yorker. I've lived here years and years.'

"Thank goodness, I've outgrown all that foolishness, which is more than most transplanted Westerners have done. Day after day I meet dozens of them who consider themselves disgraced if reminded by their acquaintances that their speech still has the flavor of the prairies and the mountains. Indeed, so strong is the prejudice against Western accent in some quarters of this town that three straitlaced old ladies whom I have had the misfortune to meet in a social way have, one after the other, refused to chaperon a couple of girls who came on here from Southern Ohio, because their Western speech 'made them so noticeable.' Naturally this criticism quickens the desire for reformation, and the young and middle-aged Lochinvars now doing business in this town fairly break their necks in their effort to rid themselves of that indefinable thing which we call Western accent. Only last night at the meeting I spoke of I met a young woman who had tried so desperately hard to destroy all lingual evidences of her nativity that she now speaks a jargon that sounds more like Choctaw than English, yet deplorable as is her speech in every particular, I actually heard a man whose pronunciation was fully as barbarous as her own congratulate her upon having at last thrown off her deplorable Western vulgarisms. The remark made me so mad that it was all I could do to keep from getting up and shouting right out in meeting.

"Understand, I am not defending the unpleasantness of Western accentuation and the many inaccuracies of pronunciation. The point I am trying to get at is that they are no more pronounced and no more disagreeable than the peculiarities prevailing in other sections of the country, and I want to find out why it is that the man from the South and the East and from beyond the seas is proud of the distinctive vowels and inflections that indicate the road he traveled when coming to New York, while the Westerner alone makes frantic haste to cover up his tracks."



Fortune's Smiles.

"Fortune has never smiled on me," wailed the comedian.

"She has given me the laugh a good many times," answered the tragedian.



The Ogunquit Sage Discourses on the Perils of Drinking Hard Cider. . . .

SILAS LARRABEE had a high ball to-day in the House restaurant. One of his Congressional friends paid for it.

"Fust high ball I ever run up ag'inst," said Mr. Larrabee as he started in to tell me of his experience. "You see, me and Barick Marston was settin' on the steps of the Capitol, moppin' the prespiration off our for'ads, when up comes a member of the House that I'm toler'ble well acquainted with.

"'You look rayther warmisb, Mr. Larrabee,' says he.

"'Yes,' says I, 'and I'm jest's warm as I look. Ain't they no drinkin' water nowhere round here? I'm terrible dry inside. I was jest sayin' to Barick that I wouldn't mind settin' down for an hour or so alongside one of my old cider barrels.'

"'Hard cider,' says my friend the Congressman, 'or soft?'

"'Well,' says I, 'accordin' to the natur' of things, I jedge that that ere cider has got to be jest a little bit hardish by this time.'

"'I dunno much about hard cider,' says the Congressman. 'Is it intoxicatin'?'

"'Git it hard enough,' says I, 'and it would intoxicate the oldest man livin'. Down my way folks uses it consider'ble for intoxicatin' purposes. We've got prohybition in our town, and it ain't so dreadful easy gittin' holt of reg'lar distillery liquor such as rum and gin and whisky. They's them that sells it, but it ain't always convenient to hunt 'em up, and gener'ly speaking, folks is rayther dispossd to rely on their apple juice for their inebriatin' bev'rages.

"'Powerful stuff when it's good and ripe. It don't begin to work on a feller until he's had it inside him for half or three-quarters of an hour. When yon feel the intoxicatin' spell comin' on they ain't nothin' to do but to ca'mly await the inevitable. Ain't that so, Barick?'

"'It are,' says Barick. 'Yon can't git away from it. Takes about two hours and a half after the stuff begins workin' on you before you git wound up tight. And after you're wound up, seems as though you wouldn't never run down. The next day you're the wust feelin' man in Ameriky—hot, dry, sandy, miser'ble, and cantankerous. I've been there once or twice in my lifetime, and I know what I'm talkin' about, don't I, Silas?'

"'You do, Barick,' says I. 'Do you recollect what you and the Pettingill boys done on Sunday about forty-five year ago?'

"'What was it Mr. Marston done?' says my friend the Congressman.

"'Got drunk on hard cider,' says I, 'him and the four Pettingill boys. Old man Pettingill tapped a bar'l of cider one Saturday night and him and Barick's old man tackled it. It paralyzed them all right so's they couldn't go to meetin' next day. Tell what follered, Barick.'

"'No,' says he, 'you tell it.'

"'Well,' says I, 'if yon won't tell it, I'll have to.' So I told the story.

"It was all Jim Pettingill's doin's, Jim was a holy terror, Jim was. He was the oldest of the Pettingill boys. I recken he was about twenty-one year old the Sunday I was speakin' of. His youngest brother was abont seventeen. Well, Jim come over to Barick's house that Sunday mornin' and says to Barick: 'The old man tapped a cider bar'l last night and him and your old man laid up to it pooty nigh all night. They're fuller'n goats this mornin'.'

"Barick didn't say nothin', but he didn't like it mnch to have Jim talkin' so about his old man.

"'Maw says she wants me to water the stuff,' Jim went on after waitin' a bit. 'Says she don't want sech strong liquor about the house. How much water do you suppose I can put into a bar'l of cider without makin' the old man suspect nothin'?'.

"'You'll have to taste as you go along,' says Barick. 'That's the only way I know of.'

"'Come over and help me,' says Jim. 'It won't take us long to do it.'

"Barick went along with Jim and when they got over to the house Jim took him down into the cellar where the cider was.

"'Taint so very strong,' says Jim, tasting the cider.' 'I'm afeared our honor'ble parients is losin' their grips to let mild stuff like that git away with 'em.'

"'That's right,' says Barick; 'that's terrible mild cider. I could drink two quarts of that and not feel it.'

"'Bet you can't do no sech thing,' says Jim.

"Well, one thing followed another, and bumbye Jim and Barick was intoxicated and the three other Pettingill boys along with 'em.

"'Jim,' says one of the Pettingill boys, 'let's git out the drums and fifs and have some music.' You see, old man Pettingill had been a drummer in the days of the State Milishy and he'd fetched up the boys to play on his favoryte instrument. One of 'em had l'arned, too, how to play the fife.

"'I want to play the bass drum,' says Barick.

"'All right,' says Jim, 'you shall play the bass drum and I'll be the drum major and, b'gosh! I'll tell you what we'll do—we'll go over to church and give 'em a little sacred music.'

"Sure enough they done it. They got out a lot of rigimentals and dressed 'emselves up in 'em. Jim put on his old man's drum major hat and coat and tuk his place in front of the drum corpse. He was jest goin' to start the corpse on the road to the church when an idee struck him.

"'Wait a minute, fellers,' says he, and off he went. When he come back he was standin' on stilts so tall that he couldn't sca'cely git into the barn.

"'Now,' says he, 'we won't play nothin' till we git into the chnrch entry. Then I'll pnsh the door open and march up the aisle, and you fellers will foller.'

"'All right,' says the other fellers, and off they went.

"It didn't take no time to git to the church, and they didn't meet nobody on the road and nobody in the chnrch knowed nothin' abont what was comin' until Jim bust open the door and marched up the aisle toward the pulpit, the corpse follerin' and playin' 'The Gal I Left Behind Me.'

"What does Jim do when he gits up to the pulpit but back up and set down on it; you see his stilts was so tall he could do that without no trouble.

"I won't never forget that sight—Jim settin' on the pulpit and beatin' time, while the corpse, lined up in front of the pulpit, was playin' for dear life.

"You never see sech a surprised congregation in all your life. The minister was scat stiff. He couldn't say nothin', bnt jest stood there starin' at Jim like he was a wild man.

"'Good mornin', Elder,' says Jim, and with that he pulled the drum major hat off his head and clapped it on the minister's.

"He was goin' to do some more stunts, but all of a sndding he ketched sight of my old man movin' up the side aisle lickerty-brindle. Jim knowed they'd be tronble if my old man got a holt on him; he wasn't so drunk but that he knowed that much.

"He slid off the pulpit and skun for the door, and the rest of the fellers skun after him. All of 'em got away but Barick. He'd have made it, too, if it hadn't been for that pesky old bass drum. The sexton grabbed Barick jest as he was goin' through the door.

"'What'll I do with the varmint?' says the sexton.

"'Pray for him,' sung out old Deacon Littlefield.

"'Amen!' shouted three or four old fellers in the congregation.

"Well, they fetched him up in front of the pulpit, drum and all, and then they guv it to him in prayer. If Barick had been sober he'd have felt pootty miser'ble while the operation was goin' on. As it was he didn't seem to realize nothin'. He looked as happy and smilin' as a baby with a new rattle.

"'It ain't no use,' says my old man. 'He's too drunk to be moved by prayer. Take him away and we'll attend to him and the rest of 'em to-morrer.'

"It wasn't till the follerin' Tuesday, though, that they done the job. The boys wasn't in no condition to answer the charge agin 'em no sooner.

"They had a hearin' over to our house. The minister was there and all four deacons and a few other repersentative men in the congregation. I hid behind the old hair cioth sofy and heard the hull business.

"All five boys was fetched in and sot down in a row. The minister told 'em it hadn't been decided what had oughter be done to 'em. 'We thought,' says he, 'we'd like to hear what you had to say fer yourselves before we perceded any further.'

"Up jumps Jim Pettingill, lookin' as solemn as a two-hoss hearse.

"'Elder,' says he, 'I don't suppose you ever was drunk on hard cider, but mebbe some of the deacons of the church has been. If they is any secb present I rayther think they will make some allowance for what I and my brothers and Barick done Sunday mornin'. We didn't know we was gittin' drunk while we was drinkin.' We was all through drinkin' before the fust symptoms showed 'emselves. We didn't know what was comin', for we hadn't none of us never been drunk before.

"'Mebbe it was an hour before we got real bliin' drunk. I don't know exac'ly how long it was, but the time come when we didn't keer nothin' for nobody. We was ready to do anything anybody wanted done that had any fun in it. We didn't know what we was doin' when we invaded the hallered chamber where you was conductin' sarvice. We don't ask no mercy. We done wrong and ain't afeard to take our punishmunt. All we want you to know is that we didn't have no idee of doin' nothin' irregular when we started in.'

"B'jocks, they didn't do a thing to them boys. After Jim had spoke his piece the church folks had a sort of executive session, same's they have in the Senate.

"'My dear brethren,' says ths minister; 'I, too, can bear witness to the seductive power of fermented cider. I speak fust, as it is my duty to, bein' your pastor. Is they any others that desires to testify?' As true as I'm alive they wasn't one in the hull lot that hadn't been paralyzed at least once in his natural life with drinkin' hard cider.

"'Elder,' says my old man after they'd all of 'em made their confessions, 'what's the best thing we can do witb them boys, takin' all the succumstances into consideration?'

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says the minister, 'supposin' we forgive 'em this once.'

"'Put it to a vote,' says my old man.

"They wasn't nobody voted in the negative, and so that incidunt in the career of my honor'bl friend Barick and his friends, the Pettingill boys, was drawed to a close.

"'Mr. Larrabee,' says my friend, the Congressman, when I'd finished tellin' the story, 'I feel sorter guilty.'

"'How's that?' says I.

"'I've been there,' says he. 'I was jest puttin' on when I asked you if hard cider was intoxicatin'. It tied me up once in the poottiest bow knot you ever see. I've been there all right, Mr. Larrabee.'

"'But you was askin' for something to drink,' says the Congressman. 'Come with me and I'll do you good.'

"He kept his word all right. Tuk us into what they call the House restaurant. 'I want a high ball,' says he to the waiter, 'and I guess my friends will have the same.'

"Yes, we told the waiter we'd take high balls, too. We didn't know what high balls was, but if they was good enough fer a Repersentative in Congress we thought they was good enough for us.

"'I'd like to have the recipee for them high balls, Silas,' says Barick to me as we come away.

"I promised him that the next time I see my Congressional friend I'd ask him to git me the recipee. Ain't nothin' intoxicatin' in 'em, I suppose, is they?"

I pretended not to hear the question.

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Washington, June 2, 1902.

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star.

"CONSISTENCY is a jewel that's not always to be found in the well-filled caskets of our leading actresses," said the girl who loves to talk.

"There, doesn't that remark sound a bit epigrammatic? It has a really brilliant ring to me, but I daresay it's merely the natural fondness of a mother for the child of her brain.

"What excuse have I to offer for those mental pyrotechnics? Just this: In a play recently current the heroine has determined to quit her miserable home and go 'out into the world.' The excursion, be it said in passing, will not tend to raise her moral status. Her intended flight is discovered by her ('poor but honest') lover, and he determines to save her from herself. So he places himself before the door and announces that if she goes he goes with her.

"The heroine reviews the situation for a moment, then says:

"'Eric, get your hat.'

"Poor Eric unsuspectingly starts for his room (he boards with his loved one's family,) when, quick as a wink, the lady locks him in and takes a leisurely departure—while the curtain goes down, with Eric clamoring to be let out and kicking with so much vigor that one is forced to believe he is a human centipede.

"Of course there is a curtain call right after this climax, and there, 'lined up in the front row,' stands Eric.

"One looks immediately to see if he escaped by kicking down the door, but no—it is intact.

"Query: How did he get out?

"Now, if I had written that play," went on the exponent of the American drama, "I should have sent Eric for his hat and permitted the heroine to escape by simply causing her to lock the door after her as she went out. This would leave Eric just as effectively, and much more consistently duped, and not have required the employment of magic to explain his appearance on the stage. The presence of the heroine at the curtain call would merely make one remember that the key by which she locked herself out had gained her readmittance."

"My friend," remarked the patient listener, "if the heroine did as you suggest she would have gone off and left Eric clamoring in full view of the audience, and it is a mighty dim star that twinkles behind the stage while the calcium plays on a lesser light."

He Got the Bread.

DR. PHILIP J. O'HANLON, Coroners' physician, has a great liking for rye bread, hot from the oven, and seldom a night passes that he does not go home armed with a rye loaf, which he cuts up into slices, anoints with mustard, and devours. The doctor lives on Ninety-fifth Street, west of Columbus Avenue. He has patronized a certain baker in the neighborhood for several years. Last Sunday night that particular shop was closed, and he went to a German baker on Columbus Avenue, near Ninety-third Street.

"A loaf of rye," said the doctor.

"Excuse me," replied ths baker, "but I must not sell—it is Sunday night, yes?"

"What!" roared O'Hanlon. "Of course it is Sunday night, but am I not permitted to get hungry on Sunday night? Is this the boasted liberty of our latter-day civilization, to ask for bread and be given the stony stare?"

A pyramid of rye loaves was being piled on the counter by an assistant. Dr. O'Hanlon seized one.

"But I cannot sell him," said the baker.

"But I can eat him," retorted the Coronsrs' physician, and with that he bit off the conical end of the loaf.

"Now he is no good," walled the baker. You have spoiled him and I don't want him."

"Man may not live by bread alone," said the doctor, as he wrapped the mutilated loaf in a newspaper, "but it may be remarked there are more ways of catching a rye loaf than spearing it with a harpoon."

Whereupon, throwing down a silver quarter, hs strode out of the shop with his prize.

Not Exactly a Compliment.

Hewitt—Ignorance is bliss.

Jewett—You'd better get your life insured.

Hewitt—What for?

Jewett—You're liable to die of joy.



AMONG the guests whom Minturn Post Collins took out to Ardsley on the coach Pioneer was Miss Cora Van Norden, whose hat was novel in its trimmings. The hat itself was large and round, with a wide—almost flat—crown and a wide brim with an edge an inch high. A large green bird—or, rather, the back, head, wings, and tail of the bird—was fastened on the centre of the crown, its head and beak pointing out to the front and reaching the outer edge of the brim. The wings extended the width of the hat at the sides, and the tail feathers did the same at the back. The hat was so dark a blue as to look almost black, and was raised slightly from the head by a bandeau; crossing the underbrim at the sides were soft folds of green silk. The gown worn was dark blue serge. The skirt was plain and not long. The Eton coat was cut up the back in a rounded arch, and was piped with black and white. The collar was perhaps five or six inches wide over the shoulders, but extended barely two inches below the neck in the back and the front; it was lightly embroidered in white. Blue has been a favorite color for this year's coaching gowns.

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Miss Eleanor Jay, in another coaching party to Ardsley, wore a simple linen frock of grayish white. The skirt was perfectly plain, with strapped seams, and the shirt waist was corded—the cords an inch or so apart, from neck to belt, in both front and back. It had regular shirt sleeves and a simple stock with a bow of white. A long coral chain was worn, the ends knotted in front. Her hat was a small, round one, really a sailor shape, of creamy straw. White chiffon was wound around the crown, and extended out nearly to the edge of the brim, which was bound to the width of about an inch with black velvet. Around the base of the crown, and dividing the white chiffon into two sections, was black velvet ribbon, which was tied in the back in a small bow with short ends.

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Miss Mary Kernochan, another member of this coaching party, wore a light cloth skirt and an embroidered linen blouse. This blouse had a deep collar and revers, with the heavy white embroidery. Her large, flat, black hat had a wide brim that rolled slightly at the extreme edges, and on each side of the crown a large scarlet poinsettia was crushed.

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Miss Nora Iselin, another of the guests on the Pioneer, was in white foulard, figured in light red. The skirt was tucked vertically in groups three-fourths of the way to the bottom, and three very wide tucks—say three inches deep—ran horizontally around the lower edge. The bodice was also tucked, but the lower part of the front bloused. There was a deep tucked yoke collar of white edged with a deep border of white lace, and the small bishop sleeves had white cuffs. Her moderately large round hat, with slightly upturned brim, was trimmed with masses of light red flowers.

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Miss Mary Seymour Jewett, who on Monday became the bride of George Carey of Baltimore, wore the conventional white satin. It was princesse in its lines and severely plain; from the lace stock in the back to the end of the long and full rounded train, not even a fold or a frill showed at the skirt's edge. The frock closed in the back and the closing was covered by a narrow strip of lace or fagoting. The bodice front had a plaited yoke of white chiffon, narrow and square, and frills of point lace were brought from the shoulder seams down across the front, and mingled with it were puffs of the chiffon. The sleeve tops were formed of wide plaits of the satin running under each other in the centre and forming caps. From these to the elbows the sleeves were plain and terminated in deep frills of white chiffon and lace. The long tulle veil came to the end of the train. The coiffure was practically flat on top, as the bride was tall and slender, and the veil ended under full sprays of orange blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Sophie Seymour Jewett, was in white French organdy over white silk and wore a moderately large, round black satin straw hat, trimmed at the sides and back with small bows of black velvet ribbon and having a black ostrich plume laid across the front. The hat was tilted back a little but was flat and did not flare. She carried a large spray bouquet of white daisies. The gown was extremely pretty and simple. The skirt was perfectly plain save for a deep plaited flounce of the organdy; this was perhaps six inches deep in front and eighteen inches wide in the back. The bodice had elbow sleeves laid in quarter-inch tucks a little way apart and ending in graduated plaited frills matching that on the skirt; these frills were short and were met by long white gloves. The back of the waist was also tucked and there was a yoke of lace and tucks and a stock of lace. Starting from the lower edge of this yoke in front were two long tucked pieces that were brought together below the waist, giving a long, pointed and full effect. They ended under the girdle of silk, which was carried around to the back and fell in two long knotted ends and one loop, the latter, say, a foot long. The bridesmaids were the Misses Maria Potter—now Mrs. Philemon S. Sturgis—Katharine S. Jewett, Cornelia Ward, Alice Weil, and Miss Thurber. Their hats were like that of the maid of honor and their gowns were made exactly the same, but were yellow French organdy over yellow taffeta, and their spray bouquets were yellow daisies.

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Mrs. Raimundo de Madrazo, wife of the artist, was dining at the Holland House the other evening, in a simple but effective frock of light blue and white material. It was a hot night, and the light, cool blue of the wider stripes was especially appropriate. These were about a fourth of an inch in width, and the white stripes were a quarter the width of the blue. The skirt fitted smoothly to the top of the deep, applied flounce, in which the stripes, like those in the main portion, ran vertically. This flounce was fully thirty inches deep in



the back, by less than half that in front; narrow white trimming was so arranged to head it that small, horizontally running diamonds of the blue and white showed between the crossing bands. The Eton coat was tight fitting and plain. It had no collar, but was rounded out a trifle in the back and much more in front, closing with two rows of buttons. Around the edges of this little coat the narrow white trimming outlined tiny diamonds, in the same fashion as on the skirt. The sleeves were coat-shaped, and were finished with white bands. A white blonse was worn, and a light red scarf, tied in a bow under the chin, finished the white stock. The hat was of écru straw; it rolled up all around and was set a little off the brow. It had lines of scarlet running through the rolling brim and around the crown that matched the stock bow in shade.

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The wedding gown of Miss Ethel Phelps, now Mrs. William North Duane, was unusually handsome. The skirt was plain from the waist line to the hem, and at the lower part of the two seams, outlining the front breadth, fan plaitings were introduced to a depth of, say, ten inches. These were inserted underneath and did not show except when the wearer of the frock walked, when they opened, giving the necessary fullness about the feet. The skirt was a sheathlike affair, and there was no fullness whatever from top to bottom. The back was laid in deep triple or quadruple plaits, and these were fastened in place. The train, an extension of these plaits, was long, narrow, and square at the ends. The bodice had a deep yoke and elbow sleeves of exquisite point lace, and the latter had narrow frills of the same lace at the elbows. The lower part of the bodice was one piece, fastening invisibly under one arm. Two scant, downward-turning plaits were laid in this front at the under-arm seams, and these, by their flaring, gave the requisite fullness across the bust. The veil was long and square at the lower end; it was of point lace edged with a narrow border of point. The upper end was finished in a rounding, raised curve just above the low pompadour of dark hair, and under it, resting directly on the hair, were sprays of orange blossoms. A large ornament of diamonds and pearls was fastened at the left of the corsage, and a graceful bouquet of white sweet peas, with short, narrow streamers of white ribbon terminating in clusters of sweet peas and swansonia was carried.

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Miss Edith Catlin, the maid of honor, was in pale-green silk gauze. The top of the bodice was cut out and piped with white, and buttoned veil to the left, over a stock and vest of white lace. There was a panel effect of white lace running down the blousing bodice, and this continued down the skirt to the deep applied flounce. Around the top of the bodice and extending out over the sleeve tops was a narrow frill of the green gauze; this was cut by insertions of white lace, so that the frill was really a joining together of blocks of gauze with narrower blocks of lace. The sleeves were full to the elbows and were of the gauze and lace blocking. Frills finished them at the elbows. A wide sash, tied in the back, came nearly to the floor. The deep applied flounce had, perhaps four inches from its top, a four-inch insertion of white lace, and above the flounce, in the skirt proper, was a six-inch insertion of the lace; each ran entirely around the skirt and flounce respectively. Below the flounce's insertion there were cords or tucks that divided it unequally. Some of them were an inch apart, and others four inches.

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The bridesmaids, who were Miss Mary Cross and Miss Marion Hague, wore gowns like those of the maid of honor except that they were of white gauze and that the girdles were narrow, and short as to ends. All wore hats alike. These were large, with wide brims that narrowed in the back and were there pressed against the coiffures. They were of green chiffon or tulle, and the underbrims were covered with narrow ruches of tulle. On the left of each hat a white ostrich plume curled over the ear and in front two of them curled over the edges. These hats were set back a little and were raised by bandeaus. Instead of bouquets, parasols that looked like immense green-tipped white flowers were carried. These had long white handles and were formed of bouffant double ruffles of tulle, with shaded green liberty satin petal-shaped leaves caught here and there in the edges. Perhaps a foot from the top there was a comparatively plain expanse of the tulle, and then, around the top, were full ruches, making snowball-shaped masses, and here the green leaves were again introduced.

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Mrs. Charles Phelps, the bride's mother, was in gray moire, with insertions of cream colored guipure running from the shoulders to the gown's hem. She wore a hat of white tulle with white aigrettes. Mrs. Duane was also in pale gray, but the lace used on her frock was white and was appliqued on the bodice to outline a yoke and also on the skirt. The sleeves had full sagging puffs of gray and chiffon over gray silk, and her white bonnet had a large mauve orchid at the left.

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One of the prettiest new short-cut walking gowns was seen on the avenue a day or two ago. It was a shepherd plaid in black and white, the plaid large enough to be discernible at quite a little distance. The skirt cleared the pavement about an inch, and was edged with black velvet to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. It was laid in box plaits perhaps three inches wide at the waist line and five at the bottom. These were stitched at perhaps a quarter of an inch from their edges, and the skirt fitted perfectly. The Eton coat came to the belt, covered it, in fact, and fitted like a glove. There was a graduated box plait in the back, and three narrow graduated box plaits appeared on each side of the



close-fitting front, which closed single-breasted at the centre. All of these plaits were apparently stitched on after the jacket was otherwise complete. There was no collar, only stitching as a finish around the slightly cut out top. The hat topping this street frock was round and white, quite wide, the brim rolling slightly at the sides. Its trimming was a band of black velvet ribbon around the crown, with a two-looped bow with short ends in the back. A white chiffon veil was also wound around it, and white gloves with black stitching were worn.

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Mrs. Richard Mortimer lunched at Delmonico's one rainy day in a light gray costume. The skirt was perfectly plain and hung without a fold or gather, the goring making it full enough at the bottom, which escaped the floor by an inch and a half. Heavy white stitching in curved and crossing lines, something like a vine, ran around the bottom, the band being some two inches wide. The close-fitting Eton coat closed in front and had the same white stitching around the bottom and running from each side of the neck, in both the back and the front, to the jacket's edges. The coat sleeves were also finished with the stitching. A rather large, round hat in white and gray was worn, and a long and voluminous light tan raincoat with capes was donned at the luncheon's close.

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Mrs. Frank Gould lunched at Delmonico's in a dark-blue serge. The skirt cleared the floor all around. It was laid in box plaits, stitched at the edges from belt to hem. The coat was also formed of box plaits; it came about a foot below the waist line and was a three-quarter fitting affair. The deep collar and revers were of heavy and very openwork white lace over blue silk. The large and baggy sleeves were box plaited the last eight or ten inches, and finished with white lace cuffs over the plaits. Her white straw hat was a modified tricorne in shape, and was trimmed with white wings. There was a narrow bandeau of black velvet next the hair, and from this in the back there fell several short and narrow loops and ends of the black velvet ribbon. A white chiffon veil covered the chapeau. A pale-blue box-plaited shirt was worn.

JUNE

Stray Bits From Stageland

WITH the productions of "A Chinese Honeymoon" and "The Chaperons," the Summer season of entertainment may he said to have been fairly launched along those lines of light and airy effort that are generally supposed to appeal to amusement seekers in the heated term. Peculiarly enough, for a long time managers seemed to think that "any old thing" was good enough for Summer playgoers. It was an odd sort of view to take of it, for it would seem, after all, that the hot, tired-out human beings who had spent a day of torture in a vain effort to get solace from an electric fan, that has always had a way of sending the breeze in the wrong direction, could be less easily amused than those who came to the show with a zest increased by keen, invigorating winds of the Winter nights. But managers are beginning to realize that it requires rather more to interest the tired mentalities of Summer playgoers, and so the effort nowadays is to provide it in added lavishness.

This Summer has thus far developed a musical comedy phase in theatricals that, however the public may view it, has been a blessing undisguised to one class of the workers of the theatres. With "King Dodo," "Dolly Varden," "The Wild Rose," "The Chaperons," and "The Show Girl"—each requiring large choruses, there has been keen rivalry among managers of musical attractions for the services of those whose aid is required as "the merry, merry villagers." As a result there has been an advance in the rates of remuneration to available chorus material, and the engagements will come as a godsend to many a woman and many a man.

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These are the days when one reads much about the exodus of theatrical people for foreign shore and native resorts, where cool breezes and rippling wavelets invite to forgetfulness of irate stage managers, dank, draughty theatres, and the dubious discomforts of one-night stands. But these pleasures to the great majority are enjoyments honored rather "more in the breach than in the observance."

Perhaps no one subject has been invested with more fallacious and misleading romance than the life of the chorus girl. It has become the fashion nowadays to exploit her as the heroine in incidents that convey an impression of her exceptional opportunities for gayety and unexpected success. Her lost diamonds, her coach and pair, her sudden ascent to affluence by means of the rising stock market on tips furnished by admirers—these tales are told with trimmings calculated to turn the heads of impressionable girls with longings stageward, and, as a result, managers' offices are thronged with the aspirants whose only fitness for the places they seek is a "monumental nerve" and a lack of modesty as to their own shortcomings that would be pathetic if it were not so utterly ridiculous.

Occasionally a chorus girl does have a rise in fortune, but for the vast majority life holds little that is overjoyous.

Think of changing costumes a half dozen times a night—such nights as these—in little stuffy dressing rooms, hardly big enough for one person, yet occupied by a dozen or more; of pushing and crushing on a crowded stage, where the heat from footlights, flylights, and calcimns adds to the naturally uncomfortable condition. Stop in the wings a moment as these men and women make their exits, singing as if all life were one joyous holiday. Then note how as they pass from the view of the audience smiles give way to frowns and artificial gayety is replaced by the signs of natural fatigue.

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Europe and Summer resorts, indeed! Go into the side street along the Forties—seek the boarding houses, where hall rooms rear and front are let for a minimum Summer rate, where table board is advertised in the basement windows: there will be found the Princesses and the royal maidens, living two, three, four in a room; scrimping and saving, if possible, from their meagre stipend, lest a sudden heat wave more intense than any thus far felt may quickly put an end to the weekly income made possible up to now by satisfying business this Summer.

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Coaches and diamonds! Stand at the stage doors any afternoon after a matinée—the fabled crowd of "Johnnies" will not be there, for a greater myth never was perpetrated than this same Johnny—and they will be seen coming forth—not merrily, not hilariously, but with tired steps, and not infrequently with faces drawn and peaked.

Silks and satins! Nine out of ten of them, having discarded the diaphanous drapery of the last act, will come forth in dresses that have served all the Winter long—heavy, dark stuffs—suggestive only of discomfort in the hot glare of daylight, or in a made-over dress of last Summer's wear.

The life of a chorus girl is not necessarily all hardship. Like others, they have their little professional friendships—two or three may be prosperous enough to occupy a fairly large room together, where they can have a piano and a few little added comforts, and where after the night's work they can have a little supper of canned things, picnic fashion. And there are some few others—but they need not he mentioned.

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The uncertainties of dramatic success were never better illustrated than in the case of Katie Barry, who made the distinct hit at the Casino on Monday night. In the land of John Bull, at the sign of the Strand, Miss Barry has been the understudy of Louie Freear, the original in this odd role of Fi Fi. The career of the latter at the New York Music Hall was summarily snapped short by Manager Lederer, and a lawsuit was about the only fruit of that popular music hall favorite's visit to these shores. Miss Barry fares infinitely better.

As Katie herself remarks to the scoffing Chinese Emperor, she can vouch for the goodness of what there is of her. When she comes on the Yiang-Yiang garden scene as the comically dressed little cockney slave, alone and forlorn in the far-off Celestial realm, she wanders on against the gorgeous background of Oriental splendor like some poor, miserable street cat that has lost its way in an Arabian Nights palace. Even when she puts "the additionals to her twilight" (toilette) in order to be presentable as the prospective bride of the over-romantic Mongolian monarch, the incongruity of her magnificent setting makes a most ludicrous contrast from her funny knot of hair to her queer sort of trouserettes. But this little cockney waitress at the Chinese hotel is the real centre of the brilliantly colored picture.

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Frank Lalor, of the "Show Girl" company, occasionally wagers various sums on the order in which the horses running at the local tracks will finish, and last Monday had them picked about as nicely as a man could wish. Lalor himself could not go to the track, for his presence was imperatively demanded at a rehearsal, which would last all of the afternoon, but he sent a commission to the track by a friend who was going down in an automobile.

"Now," said Lalor, "you take $5 and put it for me on Soothsayer," who was scheduled to run in the second race. If Soothsayer wins, you put the entire amount on Tchula, in the third, and if she wins, Injunction is good enough to carry my whole hunch in the fourth.

The friend accepted the commission and started for the track, while Lalor began the rehearsal after arranging with the call boy to watch the ticker and report to him the result of each race.

About quarter past three the boy rushed in upon the stage and whispered to Lalor that Soothsayer had won at 30 to 1, which intelligence pleased the comedian exceedingly.

The boy went back to the ticker, and about half an hour later rushed back with his eyes nearly dropping out of his head.

"Holly gee, Mr. Lalor," he whispered, "youse won the second at 7 to 1."

"Great Jehoshephat," yelled Lalor, "I am $1,200 to the good; I will blow the whole company to a wine supper."

"Hey," said the boy, "you've got one race coming, you may lose it all." Which cheerful remark caused Lalor's spirits to drop with wonderful quickness.

There was nothing he could do to stop his parley, however, but he was so nervous and excited that the stage manager had to discontinue the rehearsal until the returns came from the next race.

At last the ticker began to call off the fourth race, and, with the whole "Show Girl" company rooting for Injunction, Mr. Keene's colt came across the wire first at the cheerful odds of 10 to 1, and Lalor was $13,640 to the good.

He immediately resigned his position as comedian, invited the entire company to a wine supper that evening, and announced that he was going to Europe for two months, and would then come back and star himself on Broadway. He rejected with scorn the stage manager's suggestion to continue the rehearsal, and informed that long-suffering individual that he was through work for three months at least. After which he put on his hat and coat and started up Broadway to impart the cheerful news to his friends.

He had arranged to meet his friend at one of the uptown cafés at 7 o'clock, and Lalor was there at least half an hour before the time set. About a quarter of seven a tired, hot, hungry, and generally dilapidated-looking gentleman arrived on a street car instead of the automobile which Lalor had been expecting. Lalor rushed out and threw his arms around the man's neck.

"Hnrrah! we will go to Europe tomorrow," exclaimed the comedian.

His friend failed to enthuse, however. As that fact stole over the comedian he held his friend out at arm's length.

"What is the matter? Where is the money?" he queried.

"Money," said his friend in surprise, "what money are you talking about?"

"What money am I talking about?" shrieked Lalor; "why, the $13,000 that my parley won at the track to-day. Didn't you play them for me as I told you to do? They all won."

"Frank," said the friend despairingly, "that automobile broke down on the way to the track, and I never got there at all."

As soon as Lalor came to, he hurried down to Wallack's to inform the management that playing "Dionysius Lyle" this Summer was about good enough for him.

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"Tom" Seabrooke, growing reminiscent, told this incident a few nights ago, harking back to the time when he was starring.

It was near the end of the season, and his company were playing one-night stands in New England.

He happened to stay at a small and somewhat primitive New England hotel, the proprietor of which was a Yankee of the most confirmed type. Seabrooke was lounging in the sitting room during the afternoon and, looking about, he noticed a framed motto on the wall, which read: "Ici on Parle Français."

Turning to the proprietor the comedian remarked:

"So! You speak French?"

"No, Siree! No, Siree!" replied the hotel proprietor, emphatically. "United States language be good enough for me."

"Well, what are you doing with that sign up there?" queried Seabrooke.

"Why, I bought that from a book agent who came through here a short spell ago. He told me it was French for 'God Bless Our Home.'"

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Speaking of those many funny things that sometimes happen back of the curtain line of a theatre, Gertrude Quinlan, the Annette of the "King Dodo" production, now at Daly's, tells of a happening which caused her to put in a few moments of intense anger and nearly spoiled a first night.

When George Ade's satire, "The Sultan of Sulu" was produced at the Studebaker in Chicago, Miss Quinlan was cast for the part of the principal wife of that potentate. At the beginning of the third act she had a song, supported by the other eight wives, about shooting stars. Green and blue mediums gave to the stage the atmospheric condition of an Oriental night, and on the back drop, which represented a seascape, there was the moon and all the ripples.

In order to give further verisimilitude to the song, it had been arranged to throw on the back drop, by means of a stereopticon, a number of shooting stars while the song was being sung, and this effect was in the charge of the principal electrician, a man of long experience, and who was supposed to know his business thoroughly.

The first verse of the song went splendidly, but when Miss Quinlan began to sing the second verse she noticed a titter of laughter go over the audience, and as the verse progressed the laughter grew in intensity until the singer became frightened, stopped short and turned her back to the people in front, ready to burst into tears. Then she discovered the cause of it all. The shooting stars were still working, but, instead of falling from the heavens downward, they were calmly sailing up from the ocean. That stereopticon was stopped somewhat suddenly, and when the house had quieted down Miss Quinlan resung the song and received a hearty encore. But there was no electrical effect, and "The Sultan of Sulu" company got a new chief electrician the following day.

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Superstitions of theatrical people have ever been potent, but it remained for Marie Celeste to once again illustrate this tendency. She surprised her friends by being quietly married in Brookline, Mass., on Monday last. The man of her choice is Frank D. Stranahan, of Addington Road, Brookline, the proprietor of the Hotel Savoy. The marriage lacked all the usual features of a fashionable wedding. There were no beautiful gowns, no music, and absolutely nothing that suggested the pomp and circumstance of the stage. There were just 12 persons at the church—the reporter for The Boston Herald, who occupied a pew in the front aisle made the 13th, but just before the ceremony the groom asked him in an undertone to leave, possibly out of deference to the popular superstition.

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Wouldn't the Summer girl think this "perfectly lovely"?

The Boston Transcript asks:

"Why don't the wise theatre managers who realize that many a pretty penny is to be caught by providing a Summer hill arrange to have boys with ice cream to sell patrol the aisles between the acts? Just in a small pasteboard box and with an inexpensive spoon, each portion might come, say, for 10 or 15 cents, and every auditor could then have a little more fun. Of course an audience engaged in eating ice cream between the acts would have a sort of off duty appearance, but then Summer audiences, in shirt waists and gloveless, have that anyway. They may as well go a bit further and have an increase of comfort."

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Following the dramatization of novels and newspaper cartoons the enterprising makers of plays have at last found inspiration in the hymn book.

"Ninety and Nine," for which active preparations are already under way at the Academy of Music, is by Ramsay Morris, and takes its title from Evangelist Sankey's world-famous hymn of the same name.

The present stage at the Academy is being completely torn out, and a new one, as complicated with traps as a Chinese puzzle, will take its place. This change is made necessary by a sensational mechanical effect which will be presented in the third act. In "Ninety and Nine" Mr. Morris is said to have sounded a religious note in a wholly direct, and, at the same time, reverential manner. The few who are in the secret of the play's story, and the method of its telling, are most sanguine in their predictions of success. Katharine Grey has been engaged for the leading female role, and the principal male part will be played by Edwin Arden.

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Theatrical managers throughout the country are watching the rehearsals of "Corianton," the new Mormon play now going on at Salt Lake City.

"Corianton" is a play founded upon a tragic story found in the book of Mormon, and is written by Arestes U. Bean, a son of George Bean, who was Indian interpreter for Brigham Young.

It is well known that wealthy Mormon capitalists are back of the enterprise. Joseph Haworth is to have the leading role. The belief is expressed that the play will be ready for production at Salt Lake City at the time of the Elks' National reunion, to be held in August next.

Speaking of the play, Mr. Bean, the author, says: "The characters of the cast are taken from the book of Mormon, but the play is in no sense a propaganda of the Mormon Church.

"The play is built around the incident in which the prophet Alma chastises his wicked son Corianton for his infatuation for the scarlet woman Zoan-ze-Isabel, who is the heroine of the drama. She was a Lamanite, while he was a Nephite, and the characters are nearly all Aztecs.

"Alma's second son, Shibelon, is also a character in the play, but his oldest son, Heleman, is not mentioned at all.

"The play dates back to a period seventy-five years before Christ, and the scene is laid in South America, on the Magdalena River, in Colombia."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

DODGING HOSTILE YAQUIS





IN ONE section of North America the redman is now on the warpath just as viciously as he was throughout the entire Western part of the country a century and more ago. The Yaqui Indians of the State of Sonora, in the northwestern part of Mexico, are seeking the blood of the ruling race as actively, though perhaps not as effectively, as the Sioux of the Dakotas sought it not so very many years ago.

Within the last week dispatches from Mexico have told of new raids by the warriors of the outcast tribe. A band of them visited La Carmen, a hacienda near Hermosillo, and killed the Governor of the ranch and a servant on the 26th of last month, carrying away with them the provisions, arms, and best stock of the place. Another band raided the lands of Don Juan Maytorena, near Guaymas, hut the occupants managed to escape. Various other plantations were rohbed and their holders killed or driven out. In a fight not more than thirty miles from Hermosillo eight Yaquis and two Mexicans were slain.

The Yaquis and their native country, with its bleak mountains and arid deserts, are as interesting as they are unfamiliar to the average citizen of the United States. News from the cactus-producing wilds of Sonora is scarce, and it is only when occasional prospectors, explorers, and scientists return from travels into the desolate region that the civilized Northeast hears much about the depredations of the Yaquis, the graduai suhjugation of the once powerful tribe, the hardships inflicted upon its members by the Mexican Government, and the bloody murders which are perpetrated from time to time to the horror of the more peaceful inhahitants.

One of the travelers who has brought back, along with his extraordinary collection of cacti, many stories of the Yaqui trouble is Dr. D. T. MacDougai, first assistant curator at the New York Botanical Museum in Bronx Park. He was delegated hy those in charge of the Botanical Gardens to seek the cactus in Arizona and across the Mexican border. After visiting the territory, he journeyed into the wild country, where he heard ahout the warring Indians and took grave chances of meeting their wandering, murderous hands. Though it was his good fortune not to meet with mishap, he penetrated the midst of the area that is the centre of hostilities and had ample opportunity to learn the conditions there.

Leaving here on the iast day of January, Dr. MacDougai went to Tucson, Ariz., the leading city of the territory and the home of the University of Arizona. He saw there the only cactus campus in the world. Prof. Toumay, now of the Yale Forestry School, had collected the trees and plants inside the territory, and had planted them in part of the university grounds. Dr. MacDougai has some fine photographs of the campus, which he says is unique.

From Tucson the cactus hunter traveled to Nogales, a town which is half in Mexico and half in Arizona. There he heard ahout the Yaquis. He heard that they would not kill an American if they knew he was an American, but that they did not usually finger their knife biades long enough to make inquiries as to their victim's nationality. As one of the citizens of Nogales expressed it:

"They kili first and ask who it is afterward; it doesn't do you much good to be an American if your citizenship is merely a cause for regret and not a passport of safety."

All this Dr. MacDougal heard, but he had to get the cacti for the museum of the Botanical Gardens, and so he dived into the wilderness with a guide named Antonio, a swarthy scion of the Papago tribe.

Traveling southward on the railroad that runs from Arizona down to Guaymas, a town on the western coast of Mexico, Dr. MacDougal was warned again not to go into the danger belt. He heard more about the Yaquis, for the small bands come almost within sight of the seaport town on their raids. He learned that the territory over which they wandered included all the area between the sea and the town of Hermosillo, which is on the railroad north of Guaymas. He found, too, that the mountainous country to the east, up toward the wild Sierra Madre range, was infested; that the Yaquis had been driven back to the hills, and that a party of them was liable at any time to descend into the lowlands and kill all white men in their path.

In the horseback trip that followed, Antonio, the guide, was in a continuous state of nervous excitement. His tribe, the Papagos, had been at war with the Yaquis for so many hundred years that neither side could tell what was the reason of their original antipathy. He was always on the lookout for the enemy. He did not, says Dr. MacDougal, show any fear for his own personal safety, but was ever talking about the horror of being slain for the sake of his gun and horse. The loss of these properties he regarded as much more serious than the loss of his scalp.

At the present time scattered Mexican troops patrol the danger zone, acting as a sort of police, chasing the hostile Indians whenever they can, but powerless to prevent periodic atrocities. Along the 2,500 miles of boundary between Mexico and the United States ride the guards of both countries, and every effort is made to prevent arms and ammunition from being smuggled to the Indians. In the agricultural lands the people barricade their doors and sleep on their guns. And yet the work of cultivating the land goes on as usual, and the visitors who pass hurriedly through the district notice hardly any sign of uneasiness, for the people have become used to the disquieted conditions which have existed now for more than three years.

Until that long ago the Yaquis dwelt in the fertile lands around the Rio Yaqui, a great stream that has borne its name for a hundred or two of the years that its one-time lords held sway in the surrounding country. The power of the aged tribe was practically unbroken until 1898. Then the Government of Mexico began to grant the lands of the Indians to others. The concessionaires swooped down toward the river and took possession. The Indians withdrew grudgingly, resisting peacefnily for a while, then fleeing to the mountains to begin a relentless war on their despoilers.

According to the story told to strangers in the Yaqui country, the trouble between the Government and the red men had not become acute until the Mexican soldiers killed an aged chief, together with his whole family. This was a little more than three years ago. The Government sent to the Indians a delegation of military men. The prospectors, who are friendly with the Indians, say that the delegation consisted of "half a dozen or so Lieutenants, a couple of Colonels, two or three Majors, and a dozen ordinary soldiers." Anyway, the delegates were uniformed, and their mission was to order the aged chieftain of the Yaquis to come to Hermosillo, there to take part in a council that would settle the differences between the Government and his tribe.

The aged chief, as haughty and unservile as his progenitors of centuries before, did not like to be dragged to the council. He thought his own people were the aggrieved ones, and that the council should come to him. According to the story told by the prospectors, he was murdered because he held such a view of the situation. Whatever the reason, however, it is a fact that he and his whole family were slain.

That was the heginning of war. Before they were driven out of their lands the Yaquis were an agricultural people. They were as peaceful as the other Indians. Their only distinguishing characteristics were their stalwart statures, their strength, their lack of cringing servility, and their inherited dignity of bearing. They were willing to work, but not to be slaves.

The roving hands that now threaten the concessionaires rarely ever number more than twelve or fifteen warriors each. Every man has a bow and arrow. Guns are carried by all who can obtain them. Most of the murders of the last two or three years have been committed for the sake of the victims' arms, and it has often happened that a Yaqui would kill a man, take his gun, and then leave behind his money. No one who carries a gun is safe in the danger belt—unless he is known to be a citizen of the United States, toward whom the warriors entertain the kindliest feelings, on account of the fact that all the arms they have come from this country and because the Northern mining prospectors have been uniformly courteous in their treatment of the outcasts. When the latter are in need of money they can always obtain work in the mines conducted by men from the States, and it is not unusual for a warrior to stop marauding long enough to replenish his store of coin hy working in these mines.

Now that the Yaqui is forced to live a nomadic life in the mountains he makes his ahode either in the caves of the ancient cave dwellers of the Sierra Madre or in coarse huts put together of the cactus trees or other woods of the region. The Yaqui is not overfond of decorating himself. He wears little paint and few feathers. His clothing consists, most of the time, of a breechcloth and a pair of rough leathern sandals. His skin, darker than that of the Indians in the United States, is as tough as his shoes, and he can crawl and dodge through thickets of prickly cactus that would tear to pieces a traveler from the North. He twists himself in and out among the dense bushes like a snake creeping through the grass, and the sharp points of the barbs make no more impression on him than they would on the scales of an alligator.

Antonio, the scientist's guide, is described as a wonder in reading the meaning of trails found in the plains. Several times they came across Indian footprints, presumably left by the Yaquis. Antonio, trembling with excitement and fingering his firearm, would kneel down, examine the tracks closely and then tell how old they were or how many men had passed that way. Antonio's tribe, the Papagos, live in Southern Arizona and Northwestern Sonora, and they are not as strong a race as their deadly enemies, although they, too, says Dr. MacDougal, are far superior to the United States red man when it comes to hard labor.

The reason the Yaquis are enabled to carry on their depredations with such persistence is that the country for hundreds of miles around is swarming with game. There are white tailed and mule deers by the tens of thousands, not to mention the various smaller animals. On account of his long training, the Yaqui does not need as much water as most folks. He can go for days with nothing wet on his tongue save the bitter juice of the cactus. The white man who travels through the country has to approximate this record sometimes, as Dr. MacDougai will tell, but it comes hard. He and Antonio saw no water for several days once, and the quenching of thirst with cactus juice was discovered to be far from enjoyable in the scientist's case. Nor was he delighted with the experience of lacking a bath for so many days.

"Imagine how unpleasant that would be, even in our climate," he says. "But it's nothing here to what it is down in Sonora. One's body gets coated with the dust of the desert, one's throat filled with it. One would give a small fortune, if he had it, for a bowl of water to wash the face and about ten drops to drink."

The Yaquis are probahly the most savage type among all the various gradations of Indians in Mexico. The country has every sort of Indian, from the utter savage to the educated descendant of tribes whose names are now little more than a myth. Never has the text book invaded the lowlands of the Rio Yaqui; nor has the missionary devoted much of his labor to the district. But for the fact that he has no legal home, the Yaqui is just what he was centuries ago.

When Dr. MacDougal returned to New York, he had shipped ahead seven tons of cacti, having packed most of them at Guaymas. The specimens are now in the quadrangular greenhouse of the Botanical Gardens.

To secure and prepare for shipment a large "tree cactus" of the collection six men were employed. The greatest care was essential in digging up its roots and putting it in a long, coffin-shaped box. It was a hard job, says Dr. MacDougal, to pack up an immense log, soft as jelly, 13½ feet long, 16 inches in diameter, and weighing a thousand pounds and covered with prickly things that stuck out like the spikes of a barbed wire fence. The tree was packed in "greasewood" branches to prevent crushing, and now it is about to show its full bloom, the buds having already appeared. The flower of the trees is compared to the night-blooming Cereus, and this is the second time a blossom of the "tree cactus" has ever flourished in captivity. The other two captured trees that put forth flowers were in the Kew Gardens and the Arnold Arboretum.

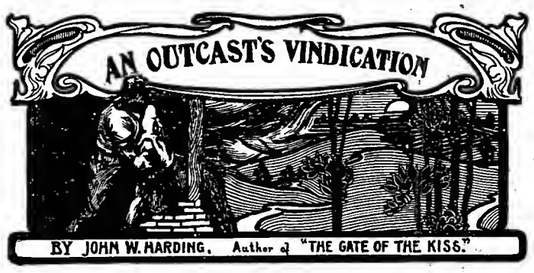
Some of the cactus trees, says the doctor, are found sixty feet in height. They grow six inches a year, and so it is apparent that they are more than a century old. The Indians use the trunks to build their huts, and that is about the only thing they are good for, except to put in museums or to furnish bitter water when a traveler in the desolate country has nothing better to drink.

Just now Dr. MacDougal is planning a trip to Lower California. He hopes to go next Winter, if the necessary funds ($5,000 to $15,000) are forthcoming. The peninsula is a barren stretch of 900 miles, and the upper part of it is uninhabited and almost unexplored. Occasional bands of Indians hunt on it, and it has been surmised that there are scattered pools of water, for the red men have been known to live there for months at a time. Where the water is, however, the white man has not yet discovered.



To visit this mysterious land, the curator expects to charter a schooner manned by three sailors and carrying three or four scientists. His idea is to sail along the coasts from California, landing at various points for pedestrian trips into the interior, and he thinks he will find many new hotanical specimens for the gardens.

JUNE



"IN my opinion," observed the Rev. Mr. Goodfriend at the Raconteurs' Club, speaking of the indeterminate sentence advocated by the Prison Reform Society, "it is a common-sense as well as a humane theory of dealing with the law's transgressors, and is calculated to further immensely the admirable work of those who take a man on his discharge from prison and, by finding employment for him, give him the chance which through popular prejudice otherwise might not be afforded of rehabilitating himself in his own estimation and in the eyes of his fellows by honest toil and exemplary conduct.

"The prison stain is a terrible thing. No matter how trivial may have been the offense, no matter what the provocation, it is held in some narrow-minded communities that a man who has been subjected to the punishment of imprisonment should be shunned of men and his disgrace extended to the perfectly innocent members of his family.

"I have in mind a peculiar affair illustrative of this reprehensible tendency in our nature to kick a man when he is down, simply because he has the misfortune to be down. It occurred in a small town in this very State where, when a young man, I was pastor of a church, and which shall be anonymous under the designation of Jayville—as appropriate a name under the circumstances as any I can think of.

"In Jayville, then, was a family in which I was particularly interested. It consisted of a young woman, Jessie Roberts, and her little brother and two sisters. A few years before I was appointed to the pastorate of the church an appalling calamity had befallen them. Their father, Silas Roberts, had been accused of murder, and although he protested his innocence most strenuously, the circumstantial evidence against him was very strong, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. His wife, a delicate woman, was unable to bear up under the blow. She declined rapidly from the day he was declared guilty and died a few months after he had been taken to Sing Sing. At that time Jessie was twelve years old. The next eldest child, a sister, was six, her brother was four, and the other girl three years of age.

"The family was in poor circumstances. An aunt, a sister of their mother, who kept a laundry in the town, took charge of the children and cared for them. She was a widow, and led a hand-to-mouth existence herself. Her action, however, brought its own reward. In Jessie she had found a perfect treasure. The girl as she grew older developed into the prettiest, daintiest, sunniest little maiden that ever gladdened my eyesight. And that energetic! Why, she was simply indefatigable. She was to be seen from early morning till late at night busy as a bee, ironing, packing, and ordering, infusing her own spirit into her fellow-workers and transforming everything by her deft touch. That once dingy old laundry became positively one of the show places of the town. The tumbledown frame cottage changed into a pretty residence, up and over which clambered Madeira vines, roses, and honeysuckle in profusion. The lower part of the house had been remodeled. The several small rooms had been made into one large one, and the whole front was a window, through which Jessie and her helpers, pictures of neatness, could be seen at work amid piles of snowy linen, tastefully displayed. Everything about the place breathed gayety, content, and prosperity.

"Jayville as a whole apparently had forgotten, or had agreed to forget, the cloud that hung over the Roberts family. Few—and these were envious backbiters—ever recalled that the father of the girls was a convict. The girls, like Pitti-Sing, were a 'cheerful sight to see'—especially Jessie. Her ardent admirers numbered about all the young men in town, and many of the older ones. She received proposals of marriage innumerable, and at last she gave her heart to Harry Gray, a clerk in and son of a Director of the Jayville National Bank. Gray was a nice-looking young fellow, very manly in his ways, and although his parents were anything but enthusiastic over his choice of a bride, he was accustomed to have his own way, and they at length became reconciled, or at least resigned, to the idea. They could not help but like Jessie. Aside from her comeliness and sunshiny disposition, her moral character was irreproachable, and she possessed qualities of heart and mind that would have made her the desirable helpmeet of a man holding even a more exalted position than that of a bank clerk with prospects. Papa Gray was endowed with a modicum of horse sense and the milk of human kindness had not been eliminated from his cosmos. He agreed with me that it would be cruel as well as criminal to visit the sin of the father upon the innocent child.

"All then was going along 'as smoothly as though on wheels,' and the fixing of the wedding day had begun to be discussed, when the murder for which Roberts had been convicted unexpectedly came upon the tapis and formed the universal topic of conversation in Jayville, and of many articles in the newspapers throughout the State. The confession of a criminal condemned to death, without hope of commutation of the penalty, started an investigation which established the complete innocence of poor Roberts, and in due course, after having served nearly ten years in prison, he was released and returned to Jayville.

"The joy of his family at his restoration to them and to liberty and at his exoneration of the crime of which they all along had believed him guiltless, was more than pathetic. I cannot recall it even now without a lump rising in my throat. For some reason, however, Jayville resented his presence in its midst—why none ever was able to explain, except that he had been in prison. Here, then, was an extraordinary condition of the public mind. This hapless victim of a judiciary error had suffered imprisonment, had been punished for a crime that he never committed, yet, although prior to his incarceration his conduct as a man, husband, and father had been blameless, the community, instead of extending to him the sympathetic welcome to which he was entitled and which he had a right to expect, held aloof from him, made of him a pariah.

"I made his misfortunes the subject of analysis in my sermons and held him up as an honest man, to whom reparation was due from society for the sorrows he had unjustly known. My exhortations were without effect. Jayville was bent upon ostracizing him, and it did. It did worse; it persecuted him in other ways. By degrees the people withdrew their patronage from the laundry. They began to point their fingers at the Roberts girls. Two or three burglaries happened to be committed about that time. The guilt was immediately laid at Roberts's door. He was openly alluded to as the 'jail bird.' Boys jeered at him on the street. Men turned away from him. The local police arrested him on suspicion, but he proved that he could have had no part in the robberies, and they let him go. Young Gray's love began to grow cold. Jessie, when this became unmistakable, promptly released him from his engagement and sent him about his business.

"Roberts was broken hearted at this treatment of him and his family by his neighbors. He gave way to fits of deep melancholy, which alternated with bitter outbursts of anger and indignation at the humiliation to which he was subjected. He thought of leaving the place, but Jessie would not hear of it. She said that were he to go away the suspicion that he had committed the burglaries would be confirmed in the mind of all Jayville. He pointed out that his presence had brought nothing but trouble to the family, that the prosperity they had enjoyed had left the laundry and poverty menaced them. Jessie, no longer the laughing, happy girl who had captivated the town, retorted passionately that she loathed and despised Jayville for its cowardice, but that she loved him, and would defy public opinion until it rendered justice to him and to his family if it took all her life to exact this vindication.

"Jessie was a determined little soul. When she set out to do a thing she did it. Her spirit was indomitable. She treated the slanderers and backbiters with contempt. Those who looked askance at her father or manifested the slightest reluctance to associate with him she cut instantly, even though they had been her warmest friends and admirers. Her sisters followed her example. I seconded her efforts with enthusiasm. Without circumlocution I gave the members of my congregation to understand what I thought of the attitude of the town toward the Roberts family, and in a series of sermons from the text 'If Christ Came to Jayville,' drew a picture of this virtuous and charitable Christian community that made many enemies for me.

"My homilies on brotherly love and the duty of neighbor to neighbor, combined with the energetic defense of the man by his daughter, were beginning to have some favorable influence on public opinion, when a drama in which Roberts was the chief actor occurred, a drama so poignant, so terrible that I cannot recall it without emotion and a shudder.

"One night Jayville was startled from its slumber by the fire bell. It was a very unusual thing for a fire to occur, and the facilities for fighting the devouring element were not very elaborate. A glance out of window showed me that the blaze was a serious one, for the sky was ominously ruddy. I dressed hurriedly and joined the people who were running to the scene.

"The burning house was the residence of Gray the banker. It was a large, handsome wooden structure on a hill back of the town. There had been a frost of three days' duration, and no water was available to fight the flames. Even had there been an ample supply the house could not have been saved. A high wind was blowing, and in a few minutes from the time the fire started the place was ablaze from end to end.

"When I reached there a shrieking, shivering crowd of men and women was surging about the volunteer firemen, who were utterly helpless, and imploring a man on the roof to jump. He was a servant whose escape had been cut off. The flames, swept by the wind, streamed from the doomed building so that it was impossible to get a ladder to him. He jumped, and his body was snatched from beneath the flames by a few courageous men who made a dash for it at the risk of their lives. He was laid beside three other victims, all women, who were moaning piteously as the two doctors of the town tried to relieve their pain. Banker Gray, half clad in clothing that somebody had tried to put on him, was struggling in the grasp of half a dozen men, and screaming that his wife and son were inside, and that he must go to them. He was frantic with fear and grief. Nothing could be done for them. No man dared to sacrifice his life in the furnace. The crowd could only look on at the frightful tragedy being enacted, weep and moan at the pity and the horror of it, and shiver in the biting wind.

"A form appeared at a window in the only upper part of the house that was not on fire. It was young Gray. He was dragging something. 'Jump! jump!' roared the crowd. The young man tried to lift the burden, and he raised it so that it could be seen that he was trying to save his mother. She was a heavy woman and, moreover, was unconscious. He himself evidently was weak from the smoke and heat. Her weight was too much for him, and he was forced to lay her down again. Then he, too, sank from sight. The banker had to be held on the ground.

"'My wife, my boy,' he shouted hoarsely as he struggled, and he reviled those who grasped him. Women wailed with anguish and terror.

"A gust of wind from a fresh direction blew the flames for a moment back into the house. A man ran from the crowd, seized a ladder, and, planting it under the window at which young Gray had been seen, climbed it as high as he could go, reached to the window sill, drew himself up, and entered. As he did so the wind swept the flames outward again and a fireman who had tried to follow him was forced back, severely burned, and the ladder collapsed in a minute.

"The crowd had become silent, breathlessly awaiting developments. Young Gray appeared at the window again, lifting his mother's body with the aid of the man. They had tied around her all the bedclothes handy, and with a rope of sheets they lowered her until the flames burned through the rope and the bundle fell to the ground, where a number of men with coats wrapped around their heads rescued it. Then the cheers of the crowd were hushed by another thrilling spectacle that they could not understand. The men at the window appeared to be quarreling. Young Gray gasped the other man and they began to struggle.

"'What are you doing?' roared the crowd. 'Jump, jump for your lives!'

"Even as they shouted a section of the roof fell in, and one side of the house collapsed with it. It was seen that in a few minutes the rest of the structure would fall in. Already the flames had reached the room in which the men were wrestling, and as they lighted up their faces the brave fellow who had climbed into the house was recognized as Silas Roberts.

"'Jump, men, jump! Are you mad? For God's sake, jump!' appealed the anguished crowd.

"Suddenly Roberts lifted the younger men and hurled him bodily through the window, and he shot through the flames to safety, landing on his hands and knees. He was badly scorched, but not dangerously injured, and he staggered up and out of the danger zone into the arms of the men who had rushed forward to help him.

"'He wouldn't jump first,' he gasped. 'He told me to save myself, and when I tried to get him to go he said quietly that he was going to stay there, and urged me, for my mother's sake, to leap. "And tell the coward people of Jayville," he added, "that I died cursing them." I grappled with him, trying to force him out. I implored, I entreated, but he picked me up and pitched me through the window. Save him, O God, save him!'

"Meanwhile Roberts stood at the flame-enframed window with folded arms, calmly gazing down at the crowd which implored, supplicated him to save himself.

"A girl ran forward, shrieking. She was Jessie. A hundred men rushed after her to restrain her. She screamed in agony to her father to jump, but he shook his head. The roof above him collapsed. He kissed his hand to her and then was carried from sight into the very heart of the furnace as the wall fell inward. A tremendous burst of flames and sparks shot into the sky. Men, sick with horror, had turned away. Women shrieked and fainted. Jessie, too, had fainted as her father disappeared. In a little while nothing but a mass of glowing, smoking embers remained of the house.

"It was a very chastened Jayville that went to church the following Sunday. It was a very contrite and sympathetic Jayville that waited for news from the bedside of Jessie Roberts through the weeks of brain fever that followed that terrible night. He was a very remorseful Harry Gray who haunted the laundry at all hours, and realized what he had lost in severing himself from his former fiancée. The wash of all the town poured into the laundry, and willing women pressed forward to volunteer their help in the emergency. Jessie's younger sister Helen had taken charge. She would accept no help that was not paid for. She steadfastly kept the door closed to Harry Gray, and the persistent advances of his father and mother, who moved heaven and earth to render service to the family and manifest their sorrow for the past, were repulsed. They wrote. Their letters were returned unanswered. They called and reasoned with the girl. They were politely but coldly received and informed of the progress Jessie was making toward recovery. Permission to see her was denied. They begged me to intercede.

"Harry Gray called to see me on his own behalf. I had him writhing on his chair for half an hour, while I told him what I thought of him as a man, a Christian, and a gentleman, but I sent him away with hope in his heart. Jessie was then convalescent. I was ever a welcome visitor at the house, where they loved me as their one loyal friend. I had several talks with the girl, as a result of which the repentant Harry obtained an interview with her and pleaded his cause so well that he was restored to favor.

"Oh, yes, they were married, of course, and equally of course I made them man and wife. The ceremony took place one evening in my parsonage. It was to be a very quiet affair, and no one save the members of both families was to be present. But the news had got out, and all Jayville was on hand to do the couple honor.

"The Roberts family, however, had had enough of Jayville, and their honor having been vindicated they shook the dust of the town from their feet. Harry Gray is Treasurer and Vice President of a bank in a much larger and more prosperous place than Jayville. Young Roberts is a clerk in the same institution. Jessie's sisters are not now taking in laundry for a living, being all happily married to men well endowed with this world's goods—and that is about all there is to the story."

Special Delivery Letters Popular.

ACCORDING to an official report, the registry division of the Post Office has a lusty rival in the special delivery department.

"People seem to have awakened to a realization that a special delivery letter is a pretty safe medium for the transmission of money and other important communications," said a Post Office employe, "and many who formerly patronized the registration department when about to send money and other valuables through the mails now avail themselves of the special delivery system instead. The practice has been growing steadily during the past year, and I venture to say that fully a third of the special delivery mail that we now handle contains a bill or something else of value.

"Of course the method has its defects, but it has counterbalancing virtues which outweigh the faults, in the opinion of many. The cost of special delivery exceeds that of registration by 2 cents, and there is always the chance of delay in case the addressee has moved away or the members of the household happen to be out when the postman calls, thus necessitating the forwarding of the letter through the regular mails. Barring this contingency, however, a special delivery stamp spells trouble with a little 't' whereas registration spells it with a capital.

"The excess of bother through the latter system is due to the rigid rules governing the receipt of the letter. Anybody can sign for a special delivery message, but a registered letter can be turned over to none but the addressee, which in many cases causes no end of inconvenience. It is that one consideration, I fancy, that has turned people's minds to the special delivery system as a satisfactory substitute. Most of us dislike to be put to unnecessary trouble, even though there is money at stake, and we are bound to adopt the means of communication that presents the fewest difficulties and at the same time insures a reasonable degree of safety."

In and Out.

Hewitt—Every time Gruet comes to see me I'm out.

Jewett—But he said he found you at home the other evening.

Hewitt—Well, I was out just the same; I played poker with him.

To Continue the Dispute.

"I wonder how they came to marry each other."

"They were unable to decide which was the better ping-pong player."

How Michele Lost a Fortune.

MICHELE CENTALINI had been only two days in America, but already he was well on the way to fortune. Immediately upon being released from Ellis Island he had sought out his old Neapolitan playfellow, Giovanni Lorenzi, and under his expert guidance he had invested his entire capital in a pushcart and a stock of bananas and apples from a newly arrived "tramp" steamer; then in his friend's company he set out to dispose of the fruit at 200 per cent. profit in Sixth Avenue and the neighboring streets.

"Now, look out for de coppa, an' you all right, all right," cautioned Giovanni as they reached Eighteenth Street and took up position alongside the curbstone; "w'en he tell you 'Move on!' you move on, dan' quick, or he upset you an' de cart in de gutter an' take you to station house, too—capsice?"

"Capisco," replied Michele, who felt confident of his ability to cope with the entire New York police force. Was he not the redoubtable Michele Centalini, the terror of Naples, the man who had half killed one policeman and had bitten off the ear of another who had come to his comrade's rescue? The New York police, indeed!

Carefully propping up the handle end of his cart, he proceeded to allure reluctant purchasers by displaying his goods in tempting manner. Before starting out for the day he had spent more than an hour in polishing the 206 apples of his stock until they shone like mirrors; but fearful lest on the journey from Mulberry Street they had lost some of their brilliance, he now drew out an old bandanna handkerchief from the folds of his blouse and energetically set to work to restore their tarnished glamour.

"Oh, dey good 'nough data way, let 'em be!" impatiently exclaimed Giovanni, whom experience and the knowledge of having $200 in the bank had rendered careless of details. "You geta out, or I breaka your face!" he suddenly cried, making an ineffectual grab at a small urchin who had attempted to "swipe" an apple in passing, but who had only succeeded in knocking it off into the gutter. "Porco di newsboy!"

So saying, Giovanni picked up his property, wiped it carelessly on the sleeve of his coat, and placed it on the "2 for 5 cts." pile, although it had previously occupied a place among the apples marked 2 cents apiece. Then he again took up position behind his cart and began anew the wait for patronage.

"Why for you not sticka him?" inquired Michele, regarding his friend wonderingly, "de way you sticka Alessandro Pazzini in Napoli?"

"Psh!" cried Giovanni, laying a finger on his lips and looking anxiously around to see if any one was listening. "You no speak of dat more, Michele, if you want be my friend—understand? In New York you no sticka, or dey sticka you wid electrice—see? It no pay."

Michele made no reply, but he felt of his trousers pocket to assure himself that his trusty knife was there ready for emergency. Furthermore, a customer approaching at the moment, his attention was fully occupied in making the right



change in this complicated, outlandish currency.

"One more cent!" said the purchaser, holding up his forefinger; and having convinced himself by a rapid process of translation and multiplication that he was not being cheated, Michele reluctantly dropped the extra cent into the outstretched palm.

Business was good, and it was not long before the new fruit vendor had a pocket half filled with coppers and nickels, almost enough to reimburse him for the initial cost of the apples and bananas. Yes, this was the country to make money in. There was no doubt of that, just as Italy was the country in which to spend one's fortune. At this rate it would not be long before he would be as rich as old Giuseppe, who owned the café in Grand Street. Michele was glad he had come to this land of plenty.

"I tell you, w'at, Giovanni," he exclaimed, turning to his friend, "you no makea mon' like dis in Napoli—non è vero? I makea un dollaro trenta centi to-day, an' un dollaro trenta centi to-morrow, an' de nex' day, an' de nex' day for six mon'se, an' den I all right for good. You see, it disa way. I give un dollaro for my camera every week; dat makea fonr dollari every mon'se. An' I eat spaghetti for forty centi every day; dat makea twelve dollari de mon'se. Wid my camera dat makea sixteen' dollari. But I makea un dollaro trenta centi every day, which makea t'irty-nine de mon'se; so I makea twen'-seven dollari every mon'se—non è vero? In 'bout seven, eight mon'se I have due centi dollari, an' den I buy un café in Mulberry, an' makea mon' like de devil—see? Den in 'bout two, t'ree years I go back to Napoli an' spen' all my life senza work, doin' nozzin' but play cards an' eat. P'raps it won't takea but one year 'fore I makea 'nongh to go back Napoli—see?"

Giovanni, however, did not reply, for at that moment a would-be purchaser who had vainly sought to attract Michele's attention, turned in disgust to Giovanni's cart, silently picked up two apples, and laid down five cents. But Michele had seen the payment of the money, and instantly he divined what had happened, and anger seized him.

"What for you steala my trade?" he cried fiercely. "That fi-ve centi belong to me!"

"Why you no pay attention, then?" retorted Giovanni, pocketing the money; "you big fool!"

"Give me that fi-ve centi!" cried Michele, threateningly, advancing with his hand in his pocket; "you steala my fi-ve centi."

"I no steala your mon," cried Giovanni, retreating out of reach; "you liar!"

"Corpo di Bacchio!" cried Michele, growing more angry and drawing his knife; "you give me that fi-ve centi, or I sticka my knife in you!"

By this time a crowd had begun to collect, attracted by the prospect of a fight. They were destined, however, to be disappointed, for suddenly a policeman pushed his way to the front, and immediately Giovanni, who, in retreating from Michele, had made the entire circuit of his cart, seized the handles thereof and with his property incontinently fled down the avenue. But for Michele, who still held the open knife



in his hand, escape was impossible—the policeman was between him and his cart. Moreover, at that instant some enterprising individual among the crowd, quick to perceive and to seize an opportunity, gave a surreptitious kick to the stick supporting the end of the cart, and the next moment apples and bananas were rolling over the asphalt in all directions. With a howl of consternation, Michele made a bound forward to protect his property, but the policeman, thinking he was about to plunge the knife into the offender's heart, suddenly dealt him a blow over the head with his night stick that stretched him unconscious in the gutter.

Five minutes later Michele opened his eyes with a groan—where was he? What had happened? But catching sight of the blue uniform before him, recollection rushed back upon him like an inundating wave. His apples and bananas—where were they? This thought brought him to his feet, but further progress was suddenly checked by a heavy hand on his shoulder.

"Oh, no, you don't now, my beauty! None of that, or I'll be forced to give ye's another gintle rap on that Dago head of yours that may put you out of business for good and all—see? So get your pushcart and come along to the station house now widout any more trouble. Here it is; one of the handles is broke, but that don't matter; ye can push it just as well wid one as wid two. Now, march!"

So saying, the policeman gave Michele a shove forward, but did not release his arm. Pushing his broken and empty cart before him, the half-stunned and thoroughly cowed son of Naples started down the avenue to make the acqnaintance of stern American justice. His head was splitting, and in falling he must have struck his knee, for it pained him so that he could scarcely hobble along. Snddenly, moreover, he bethought him of his money, and, clapping his hand to his side, he uttered a groan—his pocket was empty! He had been robbed! To add still more to his misery, at that moment they passed the cart of Giovanni, who, on finding that he was not pursued, had taken up position among a group of compatriots, and now cast a look of wicked delight at poor Michele.

"He's going down to buy out old man Giuseppe's café, I guess not," he remarked in Italian to a companion, but loud enough for his former friend to hear.

Meanwhile Michele hobbled on, pushing the cart before him, regardless of the accompanying crowd, and thinking with longing and regret of Naples and Capri and Vesnvius, and the beautifnl land of Italy. There one was not treated in this manner just for drawing a knife on a man who had cheated one.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

JUNE



Summer Lingerie for Men

WITH the warm season full upon us and the dog days soon at hand, it is now the time for men to make a complete change in dress. It never is wise to take off the Winter underwear, in this climate, before June. There are very sultry days in April and in May, but experience teaches us each year that this climate is fickle and there have been Summers when overcoats were grateful in June. Many men wear the same grade of underwear Winter and Summer, and those are apt to be the same individuals who go frequently without overcoats in Winter. There is a theory that woolen and thick underwear is injurious and that the Summer fabrics, if worn all the year around, are not only sufficient protection from cold, but defy illness which is often caused by the sudden change from thick to thin garments next to the skin.

White lisle thread is one of the most comfortable of suitings for underwear, especially at this time of the year. Balbriggan and other light fabrics are also worn a great deal. The most popular undervestings or undershirts are either half sleeveless or sleeveless and the underdrawers terminate at the knee. The Summer underdrawers, as a rule, have no suspender loops, as the belt takes the place of the brace in warm weather.

Colored underclothes are not smart and there are many objections to them. The best dyes are apt to run in extreme warm weather and the laundries of today—which many men, especially bachelors, are obliged to patronize—use chemicals or chemical soaps and washing fluids which take the color out of goods and give them a faded appearance.

The very wealthy, perhaps, prefer silk undergarments, but they are more or less indicative of a parvenu. Silk is not a healthy fabric. It is apt to retain perspiration.

Men who have lived in the Orient for years have said that many Englishmen and Americans come to their death in Japan and India by their craze for pongee silks. Those who live in the East are very wary of pongees, but the array is so tempting and the garments have such a soft, artistic appearance, that the traveler is at once tempted to invest heavily. Pongee silk suits are even worn at times, but the knowing one always provides a kammerbund of flannel, frequently worn next to the skin.

And this is not a bad bit of advice for this climate. It may be a little uncomfortable at first, but a band of plain flannel put across the abdomen and worn next to the skin is admirable protection against colds and the sudden changes in this climate.

Of course the pajama has come to stay, and the old-fashioned night robe is put aside for the time, although there are men who never will take kindly to the Eastern importation.

The kimona has also been a very successful rival of the bath robe. One dealer in Eastern goods in New York has kimonas of printed cotton with an obi or sash of the same. They are very thin and they make excellent dressing gowns. The wide sleeves are particularly adapted for warm weather. The man who after his bath takes his breakfast in his sitting room and lolls around a while to smoke and read his morning newspapers, cannot find a more comfortable garment than a kimona, especially in Summer. If someone should call, he is dressed to all intents and purposes—as much indeed as any man in Japan, especially if he wears the kimona over his pajamas. He is a bit picturesque and like a member of the cast of "The Mikado" or "The Geisha," but that does not matter. He may fit in admirably with the wall paper or the decorations of his room.

One young man, recently from Japan, has had kimonas in cotton stamped with his initials in a pattern white on a dark blue ground. The Japanese always weave or embroider their coat of arms or their crest—if they have one—into the kimonas and pajamas.

Very delightful bath slippers—also taken from the Japanese—are straw sandals, strapped, the strap coming between the big toe and the first small one. At a glance these may seem uncomfortable and give the same impression one has had usually in looking at the presentments of holy personages in stained glass windows, but one soon gets accustomed to the strap. The straw is thick and one could easily walk in the streets with them—as is the fashion in Japan and other countries of the Orient. In fact, the soles are thicker than most of our ordinary shoes.

In hose an authority suggests tan as the proper color, because it harmonizes with so many combinations. It is true that a man should select his hosiery to match his get up, especially as the fashionable boot or shoe for Summer is the Oxford tie, in black leather, patent leather, and tan or brown leather. There is to be a fad for white duck trousers, and tan looks very well with these or with light flannels. With navy flannels and serges blue or black is preferable. Most of the hose have open work and clockings in bright cherry.

Some very pretty "socks" are of gray lisle thread with clockings of same color in silk. These have open work also. The only trouble about open work is the temptation it affords to the ever-hungry mosquito, and this adjunct of Summer life, notwithstanding efforts to efface it, is livelier this year than for several seasons and is lying in wait at the seaside.

White half hose are shown in large quantities. These are also open work and they are very effeminate. Some of them are clocked in bright colors.

It is best to stick to the dark shades. Lisle thread and good cotton hose are not expensive and dark blues and blacks of a good kind, ont of which the color does not run, are always in excellent taste. But very cheap products are dangerous, especially those in bright colors and in purples. If the colors are not fast the chemicals composing them are very apt to cause blood poisoning.

Bull Fights where the Bull has the best of it



BETWEEN his own people and other people the young King of Spain is likely to find himself as between the devil and the deep sea on the question of bullfighting. Time was when a young man in his position would have had to show his prowess by actually entering the ring and fighting his bull; the men of Castile and Aragon, of Leon, Valencia, and the Asturias in those days would not let themselves be mastered by a youth who could not even master a bull. Nowadays it is enough if the King kills his bulls by proxy, clothing himself with the glory of the popular espada by munificent patronage. But if he were to do less than this, it is difficult to say how far popular disgust might go in Spain, while anything like positive discouragement to the peculiarly national sport would simply be playing into the hands of the Carlists and the Republicans. On the other hand, no American who reads print needs to be told that every mark of favor shown to the Spanish bullfight by Alfonso will mean another grain of foreign respect for Spain subtracted from the meagre handful that yet remains. And so this poor lad has the devil on one side of him and the deep sea on the other—and it matters little how he may choose to assign the two characters.

It must be confessed, however, that foreign opinion on this subject of bullfighting might be more enlightened without losing any of its respectability. It might have more weight with the Spanish people, beginning with their most enlightened classes, if it only seemed to be aware that the performances of the Puerta del Sol and of Seville, as they are stereotyped in this century, do not represent every known form of the game. Whatever may be the case in Continental Europe, the average American, like the average Britisher, knows of bullfighting only that it is beastly and bloody—which it is in some forms and under some conditions, those of Madrid, for a notorious example—but the beastly and bloody particulars are not the whole of it.

It is a good thing to remember in regard to this as to other Spanish characteristics that the Spain of this and of the last three centuries is a composite affair made out of three kingdoms that formerly were very distinct, having each its own provincial sub-divisions. The people of Andalusia, which is the cradle of the latter-day Spanish bullfight, are even now more than two-thirds Afro-Arabian by blood. The Castilians, Aragonese, and Leonese are much more closely allied to other European races, though every Spaniard (except, perhaps, the Basques) has some of the Semitic blood of Tyre and Carthage in him. The connection of all this with bullfighting is that before the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabel of Castile and Leon, followed by the mushroom growth and establishment of the present capital, the various countries—such they were, in fact—of the peninsula had each its own way of fighting bulls, even if the main idea of the sport was derived from Roman sources through the Moors. In one point all the old-fashioned forms were probably alike; they did not bring abject and decrepit draught horses into the ring to be hideously disemboweled, standing, blindfold of one eye, and barely able to walk, much less save themselves by galloping; and in this they all differed from the regular methods of modern Madrid.

The unification of all these Iberian peoples obliterated many of their individualities, of course, as it obliterated their ancient fueros, or constitutional rights. But one Iberian people stubbornly refused to be unified under the Hapsburgs, and that was the Portuguese. It remains a separate and very independent, if not materially flourishing, people to this day, with such a virulent and inveterate anti-Spanish sentiment that no self-respecting Portuguese woman will wear a mantilla or smoke a cigarette. Also it has its own bullfights, which both those enlightened Spaniards who would like to reform their own outrageous sport as a step toward abolishing it altogether and those foreigners who think all bullfighting Spanish would do well to take note of.

The culmination of every Spanish bullfight is, as everybody knows, the killing of the bull—the point where such stars of the ring as Frascuela and Mazzantini have made their wonderful successes. For the Spanish connoisseur this is the stage of the game always worth watching critically, just as the disemboweling of horses is the feature which, unless they are much maligned, entrances the souls of the Madrid groundlings. In the Lisbon praça de touros neither horses nor bulls are ever killed, even by accident.

Horsemanship is essential to the Portuguese bullfight; the horses ridden in the Lisbon ring—in contrast to the superannuated plugs which in Madrid are usually sent to the ring to be slaughtered—are animals of high breeding, usually of Arab strain, carefully kept and magnificently trained especially for bullfighting. The Spanish picador usually keeps his horse motionless—which is not difficult—alongside of and close to the barrier, having this on his bridle hand, and his long spear or goad pointed toward the middle of the ring, waiting for the moment when the bull shall take the idea between his horns to come and finish this particular old jade. In the Lisbon ring the mounted man is not called a "pricker," as in Madrid, but a "cabalheiro," which is interpreted either "horseman" or "gentleman," according to context. The cabalheiro enters, clothed in velvet riding dress of Louis XV. fashion, with tricorne hat and big jack boots. The jack boots and long spurs are worth noticing, because if he lets that capering, satin-coated mount of his by any chance get hurt by the bull's horns, then the spectators will enforce the regular penalty of such clumsiness, and cabalheiro, jack boots and all, must dismount and carry on his interview with touro on foot. The present writer in the course of a whole season's assiduous attendance at Lisbon bullfights never saw this penalty incurred, though he did once see a cabalheiro hooted out of the ring and obliged to finish his performance on a new horse, because the flanks of his first were bleeding from overspurring.

On this occasion the bull, with a round dozen of barbed and paper-bedecked darts hanging from the thick skin of his neck, was left all alone to prance and paw around the arena for some minutes, while the band played an impromptu interlude, and the crowd kept his mental condition well up to the boiling point of bovine wrath by exercising their gifts of badinage. Every piece of chaff addressed to him by the occupants of the cheap seats was introduced with the patronizing epithet, "Boe"—ox—and though a hull of the upper Tagus may not understand Lisbonese words, it did seem that something in the tone of these remarks and the bursts of laughter that followed them struck him as insulting. He charged furiously at the barrier, leaped over it, and had to be driven and jockeyed out of the little alleyway back into the arena before the cabalheiro and his new horse were ready for him.

All this is in the more striking contrast to the performance of a picador, because the picador shares the arena with ten or a dozen other men—picadores and chulos, or cloak men. The Portuguese cabalheiro either handles his bull alone or plays a very pretty game of cross tag in partnership with another horseman. As the bandarilheiro's object is to stick darts about twenty-one inches long into the bull's neck, so the cabalheiro's is to plant the farpa, a dart about thirty inches long. Both the construction and the use of the banderilla and the farpa are strictly regulated. In either case the weapon, stripped of its colored paper or ribbon decorations, is a light stick of common pine wood, with a broad barb fixed into one end. The length of the iron barb is so limited by regulation that the weapon cannot be made to penetrate deeper than the thick loose skin of the animal's neck before the broad, blunt end of the stick stops it. To wound a bull anywhere in front of his ears or behind the front edge of his shoulders is what would be called in the Anglo-Saxon prize ring a "foul," with expulsion and other serious penalties attaching. The horseman's farpa is held by its end in the right hand, the point protruding on the outside of the arm, like the point of a dagger held in the way conventionally shown in pictorial hands and daggers. This enables the horseman to strike backward at the pursuing bull. The horse, in all his gambolings, curvetings, and gallops, is trained to keep the bull on his off side. He can turn like a cat at the least signal of knee and rein, and his accomplishments include a pretty trick of landing a series of flying kicks on the nose of the bull that approaches too near.

It ought to be explained here that all these bull ring horses get their training on the grazing grounds from which the bulls are taken. It is said by those who ought to know that the association of the galloping horse with his native pastures acts on the bull's mind to prevent his resentment against the four-footed partner in the man-horse combination; certainly it is always the rider, not the mount, that the bull makes for. At the most successful show of the kind which the present writer ever witnessed a splendid black Barb, that had kicked the bull at least a dozen times in the last twenty minutes, got his hind fetlocks crossed in making an exceptionally quick turn to the near side, and fell. The bull paid no attention to the fallen horse, but before he could rise had smashed several of his rider's ribs, and would have tossed him if the weight of horseflesh on his broken left leg had not pinned him down. In this case the man would have been gored to death but for the wooden knobs fastened on the bull's horns, or battered to death on the second charge if the horse had not sprung to his feet and confused the bull's aim. The whole character of the Portuguese game is such that the risk of death or serious injury is all to the men who play it, and who may stay out of it if they choose.

But the prime distinction of the praça de touros as against the plaza de Toros is in the ending of each bull's "course." Instead of the kill—"el matar"—by the sword of the matador, there is the pega by the band of furcados, or pitchfork men. As a matter of fact, this feature has long been forbidden within their jurisdiction by the city authorities of Lisbon as too dangerous, and the plan has been adopted of getting the bull out of the ring with the assistance of a herd of his ox brethren from down on the farm, who, with the familiar bells on their necks, partly persuade him to come with them and partly hustle him out. But the pega—the word also used for extinguishing a candle—is the real national thing, and is still worked outside of Lisbon. When the cloakmen have had their fun and the banderilheiros and cabalheiros have made the bull's neck like a chestnut burr, and his temper like the bottomless pit, enter nine men dressed like farmhands of the South on a holiday, with bright red nightcaps and other flaring adornments, and all of them but the leader carrying pitchforks. The leader comes empty-handed, salutes the spectators with his bonnet rouge, and then, turning, flicks it at the indignant hut puzzled hull, calling him "Boe! O Boe!" with insultingly assumed tone of familiarity. At this there is a pawing and a bellow of "My name is Tour-r-r-ro," followed by a swift rush, at the end of which the bull is seen stamping, swaying, and blindly charging to right and left, with a full-grown man wrapped about his head and neck. Then the rest of the pitchfork men surround him, and, with a dusty general scuffle and one or two slight jabs on his rump, hustle him out of the arena.

Of course this only tells what the pega looks like, more or less, not how it is done. It is a rough, devil-may-care comedy ending thoroughly in keeping with the whole jolly, down-on-the-ranch character of the Portuguese sport. To do it even safely one needs enormous muscles, steady nerves, and some weight—Dom Alexandro de Sousa Botelho, an amateur, but the best hand at it in the reign of the present King's father, weighed about 190 pounds. His precept for a good pega was given to the present writer in about these terms; "When he begins to come, you back. Then you bend your knees and go back faster, so as to take off the force of the shock. Throw back your shoulders, bend your elbows, and keep your hands shut, so your fingers will not get broken. Keep your eyes open—you may not want to, but you must. The moment he reaches you he has to drop his head for the toss; when he does that, you drop your elbows over his horns till you feel them in your armpits, then drop your hands and clasp them under his throat—or you are a dead man. Catch his nose between your knees, if you can, but if you cannot hold on in some fashion, you are going up to show your heels to the sun, and when you come down the ground will knock the life out of you."

The Portuguese bullfight may not be as refined and elevating an amusement as a symphony concert, but it is not the sport of a decadent people; it is not the sport of the city-bred Lisbonese either; it belongs to the old stock of the Portuguese peasants and country gentry which, if any foreign power should venture to annex, as ventured the Spanish Philips three centuries ago, or Napoleon's satraps one century ago, such foreign power will find still hale, and hearty, and tough, however excessively good-natured and given to wasting time playing with its children at home, instead of getting out and hustling for dollars.

Coal Smoke Memories.

A GROUP of men were discussing perfumes. Finally the man of experience expressed his preference.

"I'm not finding any fault with the scents of Araby," said he. "Doubtless they are all right, notwithstanding their inability to sweeten the hands of Lady Macbeth, but I must confess that in my opinion neither they nor the plain, every-day perfumes that the average New Yorker is accustomed to, such as roses, violets, and the like, can come up to soft-coal smoke.

"I don't mean by that that coal smoke is my favorite perfume for all-around purposes. It has not the subtle, delicate odor with which I should care to saturate my trunks and bureaus, and I should hesitate before dashing an ounce or so of it on my handkerchief, but notwithstanding its disagreeable qualities, it is far more potent to awaken pleasant memories than any other scent I know. Nor am I at all peculiar in this respect. I have heard scores of people say the same thing, and I feel quite sure that if statistics could be compiled on the subject it would be found that a great number of people are affected by coal smoke just as I am.

"To understand this you will have to take into consideration the large percentage of New York's population that is country-bred. In those early days the smell of coal smoke was the most distinctive odor that we rural youngsters were acquainted with. About the only person who burned coal then in the country districts was the blacksmith, and to this day, whenever I pass a blacksmith's shop, the smell of the smoke blots out the intervening years and I see myself exactly as I was then. The whole scene doesn't make much of a picture for anybody else, but, somehow, I kind of like it.

"My home was about three miles from the village, and I didn't get down there very often. The days when my elders announced that I had earned one of the momentous trips were red-letter days in my calendar. The blacksmith shop, of course, was the greatest attraction for me. Long before we reached the outlying houses I could make out a little black, wavering cloud lying low over the northern end of the village, and then I commenced to sniff for the smell of coal smoke. The first whiffs thrilled me with emotions and ambitions that nothing else could awaken within me, and when I was finally dumped out of the wagon and set at liberty for an hour or so I planted myself in the turnpike in front of the rickety, sooty building and dreamed such dreams and planned such plans as would have made a great man of me if they had only come true.

"I'm sorry to say that I don't have such ennobling aspiration any more, except, now and then, when a puff of pure, undiluted coal smoke rolls up my nostrils. Then I think of a few high and mighty things that I'd like to do and set out straightway to accomplish them. Of course, for constitutional reasons, I never do much at them, but I have at least had the brief ambition to try, and for that reason, if for no other, coal smoke is the one scent, above all others, that pleases me."

Traps for American Soldiers

Ingenious Devices of the Cunning Moros for the Destruction of Troops in the Philippines.

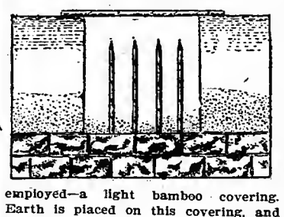
SERVING as an enlisted man through the Philippine war I came across many odd trenches, barricades, and blockades erected by the ingenious Filipinos, who always calculate these fortifications with a view of retreating from them in the event of being pushed by the American troops. But I never saw trenches and barricades of the order of those utilized by the cunning Moros.

The writer accompanied the first large expedition against the Moros, in April, and had an opportunity to observe the entrenching customs of the Moro soldier. There is on the Island of Mindanao what is known as the lake tribes, and these tribes, or part of them, are the tribes engaged in war with the Americans. The coast and river tribes are friendly, and many of the members of these tribes were hired by the American troops to carry rations and ammunition on all expeditions to the interior, where the lakes are located. The lakes are fine stretches of water about thirty-five miles from Malabang.

We camped at the latter place several weeks awaiting the concentration of the troops to move on the warring Moros at the lakes. The lake tribes had committed serious depredations, and it became necessary to pacify them. They had captured and killed small bodies of our soldiers. They blockaded roads and trails, and committed crimes similar to those which caused Weyler with his Spanish regiment to try to force a passage to the lakes some years ago, but which expedition failed. The Moros at the lakes are supposed to be in strong force. They occupy several of the forts which were built by the Spanish, but which the Spanish failed to hold. At the time of writing this article your correspondent is in the field, about twenty miles from the lakes, with the first American troops to go there.

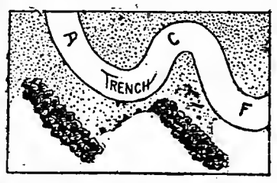
We find barricades of all kinds across the roads to obstruct the progress of the troops. Trenches of varied styles are seen.

The sketch here, a cross section of one of these trenches, shows the device



employed—a light bamboo covering. Earth is placed on this covering, and the passing troops are supposed to break through the top and tumble upon the sharpened bamboo points below. If the troops fell in upon these points serious results might follow, but care is used, and, as a rule, places of this kind are avoided.

We found many trenches arranged so that the occupants could keep up a con-



tinuous retreat and still remain under cover. A drawing of this scheme is presented. These trenches are made alongside the roads or trails, and, in addition, there are stone barricades piled at proper angles. The enemy is stationed at (d,) for example, and maintains its fire upon the oncoming troops from this point until the proper time comes for making a retreat. Then the occupants retreat back to (c) and open fire; then back to (f,) and so on as long as the trenches continue.

In this sketch the reader may observe a plan of a barricade which is built with

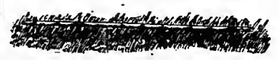


the intention of giving a reception of bamboo points to any one jumping the same. It is frequently necessary to rush the trenches of the enemy, and the Moros know this, so that they prepare the back of the barricades with the sharpened points of bamboo as indicated. The points do not show from the front, and the chargers are often unaware of the pricking points until they strike upon them. We found many barricades made entirely with the thorny undergrowth of the jungle. This substance possesses wirelike points, which tear the clothes and the skin. It is very difficult to force a passage through these obstructions, and the columns are delayed.

We had artillery with us, and barricades built of ordinary stone could be shattered freely with these pieces. But the ingenious Moro finds a kind of sandstone in the hills with which he builds his barricade. This stone is just spongy enough to let a shell penetrate without breaking the material. The natives secure a sort of a limelike product from the mountains with which they make a cementing material to erect the masonry.

The Moros are as ingenious as the Filipinos in the construction of trenches and barricades of the abundant bamboo of the country. Bamboo posts are placed in the earth at intervals. Then the necessary cross pieces of the same stock of smaller diameter are put through the uprights, and these cross pieces are interwoven with the divided or split bamboo. Then another partition like this is put up about three feet back and the space between packed with earth, sods, brush, &c., resulting in a substantial barricade, through which shot, as a rule, cannot pass.

All along the line of march to the lakes one would see a man, every now and then, fall straight forward, full



length, throwing his rifle ahead of him. An examination of the path would show the trap (i,) consisting of a single piece of thin bamboo, adjusted on little pegs, and set just high enough from the surface to trip anyone who was passing.

I never was in a country where the enemy displayed so much ingenuity in the setting of traps. I served as a soldier in Cuba, and have been at it three or four years in these Islands, but not until I took the Moro trail to the lakes with the American expedition of April did I see arrows set to shoot out across the path near one when he tripped the raw hide or hempen cord. The Filipino had devices of this kind, but they did not always work, and the soldiers would



play with the contrivances. But no one plays with the Moro path-shooting arrow gun, arranged as represented in the sketch. Here the arrow lays in a hollowed section or tube of bamboo, close to the surface, and this tube is fixed with a bow, as shown. The bowstring is hauled back and connected to a trip clutch. This clutch is connected with a cord, which extends across the trail to a peg. As a man passes over the trail his toe catches the cord, the bow is let loose, and the arrow flies.

FROM THE FIELD, ISLE DE MINDANAO.

Philippine Islands, April 10, 1902.

Faith.

A mother in one of the suburbs of New York, wishing to prepare the minds of her two children for a coming event of great importance, told them that if they would like to have a little brother or sister she thought, if they prayed earnestly every night and morning, God would send them one.

In due time the desired baby arrived, to the children's great delight, and evidently to the strengthening of their faith, for the next day the father came into his wife's room, saying:

"Look here, Lizzie, this thing has got to stop. I just went into the parlor and found both those children on their knees praying as hard as they could for goats!"

Those Frigid Boston Maidens.

Hewitt—Gruet gave that Boston girl the direct cut.

Jewett—That's the only time he ever cut any ice.

A Woman of Many Votes.

NEW YORK has the honor at present of being the abiding place of a woman who, though belonging to the sex generally denied the suffrage, has cast more votes than any man in the United States. The woman in question is Miss Kate M. Gordon, who is the power before the throne, the medium between the head of the National Woman Suffrage Association—Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, its President—and the outside world, in the office of the association, on the twentieth floor of the American Tract Society Building, in Nassau Street.

Miss Gordon's votes date back to 1899, when New Orleans, having a yellow fever scare, began seriously to consider the matter of sewerage and drainage. The woman suffragists of the State had previously obtained the right for all taxpaying women to vote, in person or by proxy, on all questions relating to taxation. When this vital matter came to the front, the women, who had organized themselves into a body known as the Women's Sewerage and Drainage League, went to work with a vengeance to find the women taxpayers in the city, interest them, and show what women could do in the way of voting when once they had a chance.

Women taxpayers do not always have their names in the Directory, and the league had to look up every Tom Brown and John Jones in New Orleans, to find out his matrimonial status and if his wife, if he had one, or the other female members of his family, were property owners. When the city had been canvassed, whether it was that there were many insolvent men with property in their wives' names or that the women had managed to accumulate wealth in some other way, it was found that there were some 15,000 women taxpayers to a possible total of 25,000. The greater number of these 15,000 women became sooner or later interested in the importance of casting a vote in favor of improved hygienic conditions for their city, and then the question of ways and means came up.

They were ready and glad to vote for improvements, and their husbands, fathers, and brothers were delighted to have them do so, but go to the polls? No, indeed! There the fathers, husbands, and brothers stood firm, and the officers of the league threw themselves into the breach, and for once in their lives had a surfeit of voting. Miss Gordon, as the league President, carried one of the biggest piles of proxies and did the biggest share of voting. The "proxies"—legal papers properly signed by the women voters and duly witnessed—stated the willingness to vote and the amount of property for which each voter was taxed.

To be very modest in her estimate, Miss Gordon says that upon that momentous day she voted 150 times. Privately, she says that she surely voted 200 times, and she thinks the number was much more. At any rate, there were more proxy papers to carry than she would like to be obliged to take with her every day as a habitual burden. She visited the polling places in five different districts, cast her own vote first, at 12 o'clock, and finished her list during the afternoon.

Estimating that the average man casts one vote a year from the time he is twenty-one, he will not, at the outside, have cast more than sixty votes, and even at her lowest estimate Miss Gordon has outvoted him, and is proud of it.

THE MOCKING BIRD'S TRIUMPH

A SHORT time ago, in the month of May, I was visiting at a house in the South. There were fully two acres of lovely grounds all around, and these were covered with a rich grass carpet, soft as velvet. Here and there were splashes of red, yellow, pink, and white roses, looking for all the world as if nature had embroidered them out of floss spun from dew and sky and sunset clouds. Out of this fragrance and color rose giant oaks throwing shadows delicate as etchings, and, when the roses drooped from the vehemence of their ardent sun lover, cooled them with a soft breath.

I usually sat outside on the piazza, sniffed the sweetness and listened to the various tongues that seemed a very Babel of known and unknown language of bird land. The mocking bird was easily the most beautiful of the feathered orchestra—though I dearly love the sweet, clear whistle of the redbird.

On the first day of my arrival I made acquaintance with two mocking birds, as also did Mr. Seton. Mr. Seton, I may add, was my inseparable companion. He didn't agree with me that the mocking bird was so superior to the rest—in fact, he displayed not the slightest enthusiasm when, after some specially thrilling roulades, I turned to him and said:

"Isn't that delicious now? Not Jean de Reszke, nor Patti, nor Emma Eames could ever do it, for God himself has been his only teacher."

But Mr. Seton was born on Long Island and never smiled. I believed he was jealous and said so. His only answer was to whistle in contempt. He was himself a singer, and I must confess that it was his voice that had principally won me. Of course, he knew the technique of his art, but he needn't have applied it to an innocent wild bird—innocent in spite of his mockeries.

In a few days I grew familiar with the repertoire of the innocent "mocker"—only one now remained—possibly having routed his rival—and I listened to him as to the beating of a friend's heart. In the night I would be awakened by his love song, not to me—right under my window. At first it was merely a call, "Come, Come!" And from the depths of the rose bush climbing close to my shutters I would hear the shy whisper of an answer "Yes, Yes!"

And when the bold troubadour had won the ear of his lady he poured forth his soul in notes round and golden as the moon.

One morning I noticed a change in his voice. I had expected this, of course, but he had introduced a new method. There were high, sharp frills not particularly melodious. He tried again and again—failure each time. Then I smiled. He was actually "practicing a new tune," as the children say.

Mr. Seton whistled, and I saw that he considered my ambitious friend had better try some other accomplishment. I only said: "Wait and see."

We did not see King Mocker any more that day. But next morning, bright and early, he was "at it" again. This time the new "piece" clearly showed practice, for it was the very same of the day before. I looked at Mr. Seton, but he apparently took no notice of either of us. This treatment must have had effect on our visitor, for he stopped and flew out of sight.

Several days passed before we saw or heard him again. I remember the sky was as clear and blue as the eye of a child, the roses were very prodigals in flinging out their sweetness to the golden light of the sun and the grave old oaks moved in rapture to the kisses of the wanton west wind. I could have cried out in a melancholy ecstasy myself when—

"Good morning, good morning! I'm back again!" made me look up, and there, balancing himself and nodding to us from his leafy retreat, was our—or my—friend the mocker. He looked so cocksure of himself I suspected he was up to mischief, and sure enough he was.

He advanced to the front of the platform—a dangerously slender bough—and went through all the manoeuvres of his craft. First he cleared his throat; rolled his eyes, looked over his audience, pulled down his waistcoat, and began. Mr. Seton, as usual, was trying his own voice, but stopped. We both listened with far more noiseless attention than was ever accorded a tenor or prima donna at the Metropolitan Opera House.

I looked at Mr. Seton and he this time looked at me.

"Good gracious," I said, as the last notes dropped to our ears. "Gracious me, did you hear that? He is imitating you!"

Mr. Seton looked away.

"Did you hear it?" I went on. "Do you know what he's doing? He has imitated you—note for note—trill for trill—and it's the very song you've been singing over his head ever since we came. Isn't that revenge for you, and revenge, you know, is sweet, especially to mockers. What can you say now?"

Mr. Seton only opened his mouth, yawned, and showed his tongue.

By the way, I forgot to say that Mr. Seton is my canary and the mocking bird has simply been taking lessons of him.

KATE P. HAMPTON.

1902



FAIRLY to appreciate the influence of gas on the customs, manners, arts, and science of a people one must go to the Orient. In a country where the inhabitants have for centuries gone to bed by paper night lamps, such as we saw in "Madame Butterfly," they have inevitably indulged largely in evening entertainments. In a country where one is obliged by law to carry a lantern going to a fire, one is not apt to be much abroad after dark.

Such was Japan, and with the result that if the night lost, the day gained. No people have carried their fêtes by day to such beautiful perfection, and nowhere are picturesque effects accomplished with such slender means, for Japan is a poor country. Tokio is an aggregation of villages, and there is scarcely a day that some one of these is not indulging in a "matsuri," or fête, and the quarter is in gala attire.

On the celebration of the third decade of the restoration of the Emperor to power, and the destruction of the feudal system, the whole city burst into bloom; every street was a shimmer of radiance. The fête was altogether by day, and its most beautiful feature was the fireworks which literally painted the blue and smiling sky during the afternoon. The use of tinted smokes instead of colored lights distinguishes the Japanese day fireworks from the Chinese. Delicacy and harmony, not brilliancy and noise, are the characteristic results. Each preserve the direction that the arts all take in the two countries.

The bomb is shot into the air, and, with the sky for a background, bursts into opalescent smokes, blue, green, pink, purple, each as delicate as the hues of a sea shell, mingling, changing, melting from tint to tint in sunset hues and cloudlike forms, borrowing radiance from the sunlit sky, until they are filtered and diffused throughout the air.

But another change awaits. Descending through the colored mists come tiny forms which reveal themselves in countless grotesque and beautiful ways. Here is a menagerie of real and imaginary animals, a shower of tiny fans and mimic umbrellas. More amusing than these perhaps are the daimios, soldiers, wrestlers, court ladies, geishas, to which the descending movement through the air gives a bobbing, nodding sense of life that is very funny. The populace scream with delight and run to catch the manikin as souvenirs of the day. These figures are of paper and colored with all that skill which the Japanese give to their cheapest paper reproductions of scenes and events.

Watching these pictures of beauty in the heavens and witnessing the childish delight of this people, who, like many of our children, go to bed just when the world with us is becoming interesting, one could but wonder why so fascinating an entertainment had never been imported, at least for children whom parents prefer to have their pleasures by daylight.

One thing that makes for the beauty of a Japanese celebration is that the general scheme is municipal, as distinct from our go-as-you-please method of decoration. This is not only uniform, but is organized at so slight an expense that the humblest street is as attractive as the proudest. The result of this harmonious arrangement is in continuous vistas of line and color that enchant the eye in whatever direction it turns. For to the Japanese the artistic effect of repetition far transcends the value of mere novelty.

Of course nations who have not the bamboo are handicapped in countless ways. With the bamboo one may do anything. On this occasion it was interesting to watch these decorative preparations, which were so slight, so inexpensive, and more beautiful than anything we had ever seen in the proudest moments of the Western world.

Bamboo uprights at the edge of the pavements were connected by a cross bar the height of a man's stature, on each side of every street. This crossbar was hung with round lanterns bearing the cherry-tinted disk which symbolizes the Japanese Empire. From each upright, bending outward, was a branch of cherry blossoms. This was simply a barked stick with two cross-pieces on which were tacked flowers of the rudest manufacture, but so naturally tinted and grouped that in the long perspective of the street they had the effect of freshly gathered boughs. Thus the whole city was in bloom, and no house, rich or poor, was otherwise distinguished. In addition to these every twenty feet flaunted the national or gayer naval flag of Japan.

The only interruption to this general scheme was the Nihon Bashi, or Bridge of Japan. This is a landmark. From it all the roads of Japan are measured. It is a pretty stone-battlemented structure, but in nowise remarkable. The Japanese have a decorative structure which stands in front of all its temples. This is known as torii. These torii were originally intended as bird roosts, following the benevolent tenets of the Buddhist religion. As architectural features these are now as characteristic of Japan as the re-entering roofs of the temples themselves.

Now, each end of the Nihon Bashi was commanded by colossal torii. I watched the building of these splendid creations, which had their lines as perfectly defined in the soft depths of green cryptomeria as if in the hardest wood or metal. The method was of the greatest simplicity. The framework was of bamboo. Four bamboo poles lashed together made the uprights. Equidistant from these four bamboo poles marked the corners of a square, and around these and in the same manner across the top bars, coarse bamboo matting was wrapped; and in the interstices the green firs were woven with such deftness and regularity that they presented a soft, velvety, unbroken surface.

In their idiographs the Japanese have another decorative feature, and one which we may hopelessly envy. With these the legend was wrought across in light green bark relieved only by the darker green of the evergreens. It is not easy to convey in words the new sense of decorative effect as beneath the great torii wandered the procession recalling the features of feudal life now swept away, the swell Chinese attachés in purple satin jackets, driving a perfectly appointed dogcart, and the brass bands struggling with "Marching Through Georgia"—thus we inferred from the general trail of the notes, which bore a certain dynamic resemblance to that familiar air, which is much admired in Japan.

It is perhaps worth while to allude again to the value of municipal rather than individual initiative in securing an effective method of decoraton on public occasions, and to the simplicity of the method, as inexpensive as it is beautiful, which obtains in Japan.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

CUPID'S LATEST ALLY

CUPID is such a busy little chap these warm days and nights in the great city that he hasn't always time to make his rounds of the five boroughs. So he has called upon the big policemen at the bridge entrance to assist him. Perhaps Cupid doesn't like to go over to Brooklyn, but it can plainly be seen that he favors a borough alliance and the closer cementing of the hearts of the young people of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

A reporter happened to be in conversation with one of the stalwart men in blue the other evening, just as the rush hour was at its height. A pretty young woman from Brooklyn, who, to judge from her appearance, might be a stenographer in one of the big offices down town, smilingly approached the policeman and, handing him a letter, thanked him and passed on to her car. The policeman took the letter in a matter-of-fact way, and without interrupting his conversation, placed it in his pocket. He observed that the reporter was interested, and he laughed heartily.



"Oh, I see," he said, "you are thinking that there is a little flirtation going on between the young lady who gave me the envelope and myself. You fellows have always got your eyes open.

"No, I am an old married man," he continued, "and before you have me in your paper as a 'lady killer' I guess it's up to me to explain. Now, how long can you stay here?"

"You've interested me now," replied the scribe. "I'll stay as long as you can show me something new."

"Well," said the policeman, "you stay here a little while and you'll find out whom that letter is for, and perhaps you may be further amused."

They resumed their former conversation when they were interrupted by a young man who, addressing the policeman, said:

"Hello, Jim! Say, when you see my friend will you tell her I can't get over to-night, but that she'll get a letter from me in the morning. Thanks, have a cigar?"

"No, thanks; don't smoke," answered the policeman.

"Do you know his friend?" the reporter asked.

"Why, of course, I know her. She goes over every night of the week. We policemen stationed here get to know almost everybody who goes over regularly. It's all a case of observing and—"

He was again interrupted by a little girl, apparently excited.

"Have you seen Maggie go over yet?" she lisped. "I missed her at the store."

"Nope!" The girl departed.

"This little girl's name is Annie," vouchsafed the policeman. "Maggie is her chum, and they are both cash girls in a big up-town store."

Just then another young man approached the bluecoat and said in a low tone of voice:

"Got anything for me, Jim?"

"Yes," the policeman answered, and he handed him the letter which the young woman had intrusted to his keeping.

"Of course," explained the policeman to the reporter, "this work has to be divided between us all or we wouldn't have time to do anything else or look out for the safety of the passengers. You see each copper has got his own friends, and he looks out for them. You have no idea how many messages we deliver in a day, mostly between the sweethearts of Brooklyn and this side. Say, Billie," he shouted to a young man hurrying through the crowd.

Billie came over, and the policeman whispered to him: "Fulton and Pineapple Streets, 8:30."

"Oh, all right," said Billie. "Thanks."

"Is this the car for Dean Street?" asked a young smart-looking miss of the policeman.

"Yes, this is your car," and again, in undertone, "he can't come over to-night. Letter in the morning."

And as the young woman boarded the car with a look of disappointment on her face, Cupid's messenger sainted the Sergeant of the post.

"Mirroritis."

THE man with the roll of blueprints under his arm wore a look of decided perplexity.

"I ought to work another looking glass or two into the walls of this vestibule," he said. "If I don't I'm afraid I'll lose my job, but even with that prospective misfortune as an incentive to ingenuity, I'll be switched if I can find room for the things.

"Really, this craze for mirrors in public buildings and conveyances is coming to be the bane of an architect's life. There was a time when I and my fellow-craftsmen enjoyed a comparatively placid existence, but that was before the reign of the ubiquitous mirror. Then the only thing that really disturbed our peace was the demand for closets, which we were required to set down as the nucleus of every building, and then arrange a series of rooms surrounding them. But that difficulty wasn't a circumstance to the mystic-maze proposition with which we are now wrestling.

"The New York public—especially the down-town portion thereof—seems to have gone daft on the subject of looking at itself. Nine-tenths of the people whom we meet have the looking-glass habit. Indeed, if I were a physician and were called upon to diagnose the case, I should say that they are afflicted with mirroritis. To treat this disease successfully necessitates the introduction of mirrors into every nook and corner of modern buildings.

"We are required to make room for them in lobbies, in vestibules, on stairways, in elevators, in roofs, in pillars, and even in floors. In fact, the craze has gone so far that we fellows have accepted it as a general working principle that when we find a square foot or so of space that we don't know what to do with, we just stick in a looking glass with the confident assurance that it will be all right.

"Whether New York people will get any better looking for this species of self-adulation is a question that will be settled later on, but in the meantime every building in the course of construction is being supplied with an unusually large number of these first aids to vanity."

Landscape Garden Mania.

THERE has been a perfect mania recently in country, suburban, and seaside resorts for the formal gardens of Europe. Every great or small estate now is not complete without one of these products of landscape gardening.

Oliver Harriman, Jr., who has a pretty but comparatively small house at White Plains, on a hill overlooking the stately Ophir Farm, where resides Whitelaw Reid, has a formal garden, and it is being laid out in the most diminutive plots.

One of the oddest combinations is at Newport, on Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. Richard Gambril has built there a very peculiar looking house, which she persists in referring to as "a mere little farm house." It is a great structure of white with a high roof, nearly thirty feet in altitude, sloping, as do the roofs on those old houses near the Fulton Market, and having two rows of dormer windows. On each side are numerous chimneys. The roof is gray, and there are two stories in it. The entire structure is a copy of a German Burgermaster's house and calls to mind Nuremberg. It is thoroughly and distinctively Teutonic. Around the house on quite a small plot of ground is built a red brick wall, surmounted with tiles, of the purely Italian type, such as one sees in any Italian town, and the garden is purely Italian. This combination of nations almost jumps at those who are lovers of the artistic.

The great Berwind palace—one can call it nothing else—which is thoroughly French, has an Italian garden in the rear, with an outlook on nowhere.

Quite different is the old manor redivivus, into which De Lancey Kane has moved this season. It is just beyond the Berwinds, and it has a long stretch of wall and entrance on Narragansett Avenue, the street upon which is laid the famous trolley tracks.

This place originally belonged to Mr. Kane's father, who married Miss Astor, and the old-fashioned house was built by him for his brother-in-law, Mr. Nicholson.

It is a great, commodious American mansion. There are seven acres of ground all walled in, and it is in consequence one of the largest estates in Newport. Most of the houses there, particularly those on Bellevue Avenue, have hardly an acre around them. The place is laid out in great English lawns, and the famous trees which were planted over a half century ago give it the appearance of an English park. There is also a formal garden—not of the Italian genre, but of the style affected at many of the old manor houses in England. Adjoining this is a rose garden, and then there is ample provision for vegetables and the stables and a plantation. At the entrance is a wrought-iron gate, one of the few in Newport, where most of the entrances have flimsy affairs gilded but looking like tin, with the figures 1854, the date of the construction of the house.

Didn't Like the Substitute.

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband is never satisfied.

Mrs. Doyle—Neither is mine; he has always kicked because he couldn't find his collar button, and now he has a wart on the back of his neck, but he isn't satisfied with that.

Stavro, the Philosophical Dog.

STAVRO, to the casual observer, would be only an ordinary little black-and-tan dog, type accidental, and not to be analysed into its component parts. But, as Fate willed it, Stavro belongs to a circle in which the casual observer plays no appreciable share. In the house of a scientific man of light and leading he moves in an atmosphere so rarely liberal that even a mongrel pup may count therein on a full and just consideration of all his qualities. It is thus esoterically known that this seemingly commonplace dog is in reality an animal of character.

Stavro's peculiar mental attitude stands betrayed in his eyes. While another dog's gaze may be errant or contemplative, playful or sad, Stavro's never varies from its fixed determination to understand. His constant, passionate struggle is toward the attainment of knowledge, whether of events or of the speech of men. The effort has never relaxed, from puppyhood's hour, and, as a consequence, in these his riper middle years his wisdom shines above the ruins of his constitution. The poor little beast suffers severely, at times, from nervous indigestion, and his temper, though never vicious, exhibits the same irritability that, in human beings, is attributed to an overtaxing of the mind.

With dogs as with men, it is by daily observation that we know them, and a stringing together of anecdotes gives but a feeble picture of the quality of the soul. Yet only the most catholic of dog-lovers would listen with patience to a purely abstract dissertation on any animal not their own, and it is therefore by anecdotes that the strangers must be introduced.

In the smaller of mere tricks, Stavro stands unsurpassed among amateurs, yet values himself not at all in that direction. He can perform a wonderful number and with machinelike accuracy, but regards them as silly incumbrances upon the acquisition of sugar—idiocies, to be executed neatly in order to escape the danger of enforced repetition, but without the coquetry of avoidable delay. Whenever the demands of his human companions leave him leisure, however, a thousand affairs, interests, and memories occupy his restless brain, often to take shapes that speak more convincingly of his intelligence than could the most elaborate répertoire of acquired tricks.

At the time of the late Spanish war, as may be remembered, some dealer in olive branches put into the hands of the street vendors a "souvenir card" representing the Maine riding at anchor in Havana Harbor, while a villainous Spaniard crouched at the water's edge ashore. With the end of your cigar you touched a small object in the kneeling Spaniard's grasp and at once a thread of fire crept from his hand down through the water to the keel of the picture ship, which instantly flew into fragments with a sharp report. On the day when these things were new Stavro's master brought several of them home and that evening idly showed one to his pet.

"Come here, little dog," he called, taking a card from its envelope. "Look at this. Now, remember the Maine, Stavro; remember the Maine."

Stavro drew close, looking from his master to the card with characteristic, almost painful eagerness to understand.

"Remember the Maine, little dog!" Stavro's alert head took another birdlike cock and his eyes grew piercing as steel. The cigar touched its mark. The line of fire began its course. Stavro craned forward in strained attention—Bang!—And a poor, scared little beast, tail between legs, fled, yelping from the room, not to be recovered until after a half hour's search, not to be comforted in all the rest of the evening. So real was his distress that the "souvenir cards" were then and there tucked out of sight in a writing desk drawer, where they lay untouched and unmentioned until a full year later. Then it happened one evening after dinner that conversation fell upon ingenious catchpenny devices sold in the street.

"By Jove!" suddenly exclaimed the master of the house. "I wonder if Stavro remembers the Maine," and going to the desk he laid his hand on the long-forgotten package. The dog had risen from his place on the hearth and stood in an attitude of keen curiosity.

"Stavro," said his master, producing a card. "Stavro, see here. Remember the Maine!" Instantly tail and ears dropped, and without awaiting any further development the dog hurried, cowering, into outer darkness beyond recall.

Early in this current Spring the experiment was tried for the third time, no manner of approach to it having been permitted in the interval. And again the results were precisely as before. At the mere sight of the card, with its accompanying injunction, panic seized poor Stavro's soul.

In the household to which Stavro belongs two other dogs exist, each four times his size, and both, in Stavro's eyes, harmless bores rather than possible companions. Occasionally Dwight, the setter, stretched on the rug before the library fire, seems suddenly to strike the little dog as a thing offensively inert. Thereupon he will trump up any sort of pretext to dislodge the sleeper with obloquy, such as surreptitiously shoving some toy of his own under Dwight's feathery tail, and then, feigning suddenly to discover it there, falling upon the innocent victim with all manner of outraged clamor. Commonly, however, whether for good or evil, he ignores the canine race, turning for comradeship to other orders of beings.

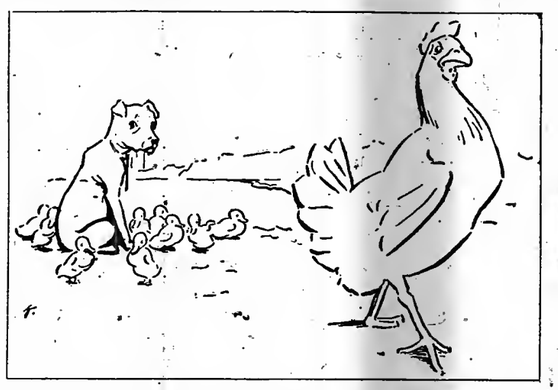
These other orders may fairly be said to include whatever is helpless, from a human invalid to a newly hatched chicken. When his young mistress's mother, convalescing from a severe illness and as yet in very delicate health, came to the house as a guest last Summer, Stavro, seeing her weakness, laid aside every other interest to take her in charge. Ordinarily entirely indifferent to all humanity, with the exception only of his master and mistress, and even to them chary of any sign of affection, he exhibited for this rare visitor a devotion without bounds. By night and by day he watched over her with unremitting solicitude. If she kept her room he sat at her side. If she paced her piazza, he marched a step in advance, presenting a defiant front to the world, and casting frequent shepherdlike glances over his shoulder. No stranger could approach his protégé without exciting his disapproval, and when the invalid's husband, whom Stavro but slightly knows, attempted to kiss his wife, the dog actually flew at his throat, nor would he ever again permit such a liberty in his presence.

Each Spring, as the time of the hatching of eggs draws on Stavro takes up his station in the poultry yards, and as each new brood appears bestows upon it his enraptured attention. Nor can the choicest bone tempt him from beside the downy babies, where he lies from morning until night, head between paws, ears pricked and eyes gleaming, only rising occasionally to nuzzle some small adventurer back to the shelter of the mother's wing. The old hens themselves have grown to understand his interest, displaying no anxiety over the queer companionship; and the only possible danger therein Stavro himself forestalls. Now and again as the prettiness of the little golden creatures comes home to him with heavy force, he snatches up some chip or twig to hold between his teeth. This, clearly, that he may not be betrayed by sudden ecstacy into mouthing the tender things, whose fragility he quite understands. As a new brood comes on he loses something of his interest in the old, but until the chickens outgrow their infant stage they have always a hold upon his affection.

Small puppies or kittens make the same appeal to the sympathies of this strange being, and when the Persian mother cat evolves a fresh family of fluff balls, her first pride is to show them to Stavro, calling him to her basket side with honeyed cooings and looking on with calm satisfaction while he inspects her treasures. Just at present, however, Stavro and Flossie are at odds. Sitting at ease with a kitten between his paws, one day a week or so ago, Stavro put out his tongue to kiss the small thing; whereup Flossie, in a wild moment of reversion to instinct, forgot the past, misinterpreted the present, and scratched Stavro's nose. Smarting under the insult more than from the claws, Stavro ran crying away, and to this day has steadfastly refused again to recognize these particular kittens' existence. If he finds himself in the same room with them, he ostentatiously turns his back. If you deposit one on his paws, he is blind, insensible. Flossie looks on with contempt in her eyes, and the feud seems well started.

Nor is this the only instance in which Stavro's peculiarity and mother's solicitude have met to breed misunderstanding. Once upon a time one of the hens hatched ducks, in whose charge the dog claimed his accustomed share. This particular hen was rather an irascible fowl at best, and the oddities of her children wore on her nerves perceptibly. Matters progressed without special incident, however, until a certain fine morning, when the two guardians escorted the family out to the river bank to take the air. In an evil moment the first little duck peered over the edge. Beneath lay the bright water, sparkling entrancingly, and with an ecstatic flop that little duck went in, the entire brood after him. At the sight of the bits of golden thistle down drifting, one by one, to their certain destruction, according to the creed of hens, the mother took leave of her senses, rushed to the edge of the sands, and there, where nature stopped her, ran aimlessly back and forth shrieking hysterical despair.

In the meantime Stavro, not a bit less concerned for the safety of his fledglings,



acted. Plunging into the stream, he swam with all the speed at his command out around the brood, which, by dint of much doubling, turning, and heading off, he finally managed to herd back upon the beach.

And what was the gratitude of the mother? This: Plainly attributing the whole affair to the unorthodox character of her associate, no sooner had he come ashore, dripping and panting, than she fell upon him with beak and claws, fought a short, sharp fight, then turned her back on the whole connection, and, still shrieking invectives, strode away solitary to the poultry yard, a childless hen. Her mother love had broken beneath her sense of shame and injury. On the spot she washed her hands of the little monsters who had defied their natural parent to take after a dog. Never again did she manifest the faintest interest in their infant existence, which therefore completed its term as best it might with Stavro alone as patron.

KATHERINE PRENCE.

Stonehenge with Barbed Wire.

WHETHER Stonehenge be Druidical has nothing to do with the contention now rife in England in regard to it. It does seem incongruous that in close juxtaposition with the old, solemn, weather-beaten stone of a remote past there should be strung encircling them a particularly ugly object of our utilitarian present, a barbed-wire fence. Is Stonehenge a public monument or is it not? Is the free Briton to have close access to it, or must he stand off and view it at a respectful distance? It might be that, fired with zeal for the maintenance of Stonehengs, and to prevent the curio-hunter, perhaps American, from chipping off portions of the stones, a careful man has inclosed it all with the unsightly barbed wire. The precaution might have been well taken, but the shilling demanded for admittance within the ring, being circus-like, seems incongruous, and clashes with that dignity Stonehenge is imbued with.

Some twelve months ago Sir Edmund Antrobus rounded up the stones with the wires, and asked for the shilling. This has to be said of Sir Edmund Antrobus's intentions: Gain was not his object. Funds were badly wanted for the purposes of restoration and exploration. Now it seems as if Sir Edmund was the actual owner of the ground on which Stonehenge stands. From time immemorial, however, there were paths which led straight through the stone circles, and it is right across these that the obnoxious wires have been planted.

Old customs dating back from the dawn of time are attached to Stonehenge, for your Englishman is nothing if not conservative. For untold centuries there have been gatherings of the country people, all centring at Stonehenge, and thousands have waited there to watch the rising of the sun on the dawn of the 21st of June. It is curious to note here the survival of paganism.

Now, who is in the right, Sir Edmund or the country yokels? The matter is likely to result in a pitched battle—legal, of course. What a dramatic dénouement it would be if in court an American syndicate should suddenly appear offering a good round sum for the entire property, stones and all, it being understood that Stonehenge was to be set up entire, in say—Chicago.

And a Funny Answer.

"What is the difference between wit and humor?"

"That's a funny question."

A WELL-TRAINED POINTER.

SEATED around the fire at a backwoods hotel in New Jersey a party of sportsmen were comparing notes on the day's sport and "swapping" stories in general. Running the gamut of sports afield, the conversation gradually drifted to the subject nearest the sportsman's heart—the bird dog.



"With the aid of a good cigar and a handy flask."

One member of the party had boasted of the sureness and steadiness of a pointer he owned years ago, and to prove his case said:

"About twenty years ago I was hunting in this district. Quail and grouse were more plentiful then than now, and one did not have to walk a great distance before birds were found. Well, on this occasion I was working my dog Don, a pointer, through a piece of stubble along the edge of a thicket.

"I had not gone far into this field when my dog began to show signs of the presence of game. Finally Don came to a beautiful point. The birds got up, and I knocked down two—a right and left.

"The one bad feature about this dog was that he would not retrieve birds—probably caused by too vigorous correction for mouthing in his puppyhood. He found and pointed one of the birds, which had dropped in the open. The bird was stone dead when I picked it up.

"Then I sent him into the thicket, near the edge of which I had seen the other bird drop. Just at this moment the farmer upon whose land I was trespassing appeared, and as he seemed disposed to be ugly, I was compelled to spend some time in mollifying him. This achieved with the aid of a good cigar and a handy flask, I started to look for the dog, whose actions I had not noticed while engaged with the farmer.

"My troubles then began. The woods were very thick. I beat around the edge for a while without avail. The dog was not in sight. Whistling and calling brought no results. The farmer came to my assistance, and together we hunted around in that piece of thicket for about an hour. Finally a halloo from the farmer brought me to a point about 300 yards in from the field. And there, in a little hollow, by the side of a fallen tree, stood Don, stiff and stark on a point at the second bird I had killed a couple of hours before.

Told by the Doctor.

AN Irish physician who recently paid a social visit to New York had a bagful of good stories wherewith to entertain his American brethren. This is one of them:

"Widdy Biddy—Welsh, dwelt in a remote hamlet of Connemara, her humble roof sheltering two buxom daughters and a hopelessly invalid son. In behalf of the latter she was a constant weekly visitor at the local free dispensary, where she amazed good old Dr. Davis by her perennial requisitions for castor oil wherewith to drench the anaemic boy. After a while somebody was officious enough to inform the doctor that the contents of the "Widdy's" oft-replenished cruse were absorbed, not by the invalid, but by the tresses of his sisters, who were blessed with splendid masses of "woman's crowning glory." When Biddy next confronted him the doctor interrogated her brusquely.

"Did your boy drink that last bottle?" he inquired.

"'Deed, th'n, he did, docther dear, an' it seems the only thing to aise him," was the answer.

Knitting his brows and peering severely over his spectacles Dr. Davis rejoined: "I am reluctant to say, Biddy, that anything in petticoats is a daughter of Ananias. That rebuke is wasted upon you. But there is a mistake somewhere. There was poison enough in that bottle to kill every man in the police barracks!"

Flopping to her knees and clasping her hands in tragic earnestness, Biddy ejaculated: "For the love o' God, docther darlint, would it hurt the hair?"

JUNE

Women Here and There



"NO," said the red-haired woman at the real estate sale, with an air of injured dignity, "I would not take one of your old lots now if you would give it to me. All the other ladies have been driven around while I had to walk."

It was a most original birthday cake, and the man said that it was the best one which had ever come within his range of vision. The cake was planned on the spur of the moment. It had slipped every one's mind that paterfamilias was to have a birthday until the day before. It would never do to let such an important event pass unnoticed, and it was the custom in the family to celebrate all natal days with cakes, but what can one do in a hurry when one is boarding? Paterfamilias is a New Englander and likes always the last thing at breakfast a fresh cup of coffee and something sweet to eat with it. Hence the idea, and the morning of the birthday the biggest coffee cake ring to be found at the nearest baker's was purchased, put in the centre of the small table occupied by the family, and in the centre of the ring the biggest white candle that the grocer could produce—and it was mammoth—lighted, and when paterfamilias entered the dining room there was as much celebration as any one could have desired. The coffee cake was excellent, every one had a piece, and no one suffered later from unpleasant dreams.

"Lack of money is not the real reason why so few well-dressed women are seen," says a woman who is notably well dressed herself; "it is a lack of self-control. There is not one woman in a hundred who can resist the temptation of buying things which are pretty in themselves, instead of the things which suit her particular style and colors which blend with other things in her wardrobe. There are a few words which are used by artists in different lines which could well be applied by women to dressing.

"Eliminate, eliminate, eliminate," is one golden rule. That was a theory of Robert Louis Stevenson in writing, though he did not use exactly those words. He was constantly cutting extraneous matter and words from his work to give it simplicity and harmony. An expert in house decoration repeats with emphasis the cry for elimination, and that is what is needed in women's dress. A girl is attracted by the pretty ribbons she sees in the shops, says in a stock of them, blues and pinks and lavenders, and wears them with all kinds of frocks. Now, if she wears just that one bit of color, with nowhere in her costume a repetition of it, it is a blot instead of an ornament.

"Repeat, repeat, repeat," is another golden rule to be used in dressing.

If there is a bit of pale blue at the neck it must be repeated somewhere, and if two or three times, so much the better; in the belt, in the hat, and a touch of it showing in the underskirt. A woman will look distinguished in any kind of a suit of one color—in brown, for instance, hat, gown, gloves, parasol, and no other color, unless she repeats it in several little touches—even then she will not have the distinction that she will in wearing all of one of the deeper shades, or one shade and color of any kind, or even a blending of shades of one color. It is trite to use the illustration of the women in the shops, waitresses in restaurants, and nurses in the hospitals, but there is no better. There is a certain distinction given to the most commonplace by the uniform, and it is a revelation to see the same women and girls in their street clothes of many colors. Uniformity is the keynote of dressing well.

It is odd that the old-time Sunday school books used to hold up to youth the great folly of the looking glass and the constant use of it as one of the deadly sins. Women who have grown up since those days have learned that it is a necessity to make a daily study of the face not only in the ordinary mirror, but in a hand glass, and the revelations which it makes are not by any means conducive to vanity. Instead of being one of the deadly sins, it makes for that cleanliness which is next to godliness, and goes to make a woman what she should be—an ornamental as well as a useful piece of world furnishing.

What the Duchess of Sutherland said recently, in The North American Review, of this being a century of preparation for women and that the danger for them was in running to extremes without exercising proper self-control is being illustrated just now. Aestheticism has attacked some of the more prominent women in a small New England city. They have set their hearts upon making their city beautiful. It is a place of many manufactures and can stand a few improvements. They have appointed themselves upon committees to put down all nuisances. They are not working through legislation or by educating the people, methods that the wisest reformers have found most satisfactory if a little slow. Not at all, and they are going to work with the energy of a Carrie Nation. Where there are objectionable advertising signs they make carriage tours and tear them down, and such of them as have children have engaged the little ones in the work. It is an amiable sight to see a modern Cornelia in a carriage surrounded by her jewels starting out on an advertising raid. So far nothing has happened to obstruct the aesthetic work of the ladies, but others of the townspeople, who are interested observers, are wondering if there will not come a day of reckoning, and if some of the little gentlemen who are being educated in the work of devastation will not some day, when they are operating alone, be called upon to pay the penalty of their mammas' enthusiasm.

Unpleasant noises are among the other things which the ladies are to put right, and an iceman who has an establishment in the vicinity of some of the better-class houses and who gets up at what is certainly an unseemly hour for people in other lines of business, 4 o'clock in the morning, is receiving their attention. One of the prettiest and most charming women in the city is active in efforts to quiet the iceman, and that early rising worthy is particularly aggrieved by it.

"It would not seem so hard," he says, "if she ever paid her ice bills, but she never does settle up entirely by any chance. I am the only iceman in the place who will take ice to her, and she makes more fuss than all the other women put together if I don't have the ice around early enough in the morning."

A woman who is fond of dogs has discovered how to keep them quiet at night. She has one of the most beautifully ugly bulldogs that ever carried off a blue ribbon, and he is the pride of her heart. But put down cellar or in any room away from the family at bedtime, he makes night hideous by his howls of loneliness. If the family could stand this the neighbors would not, and something had to be done. Fortunately, this dog had been brought up with a kitten, of which it was very fond, and after the first night or two of howls it occurred to some one to put the kitten in the room with the dog. That was all that was needed. The dog was lonely, but with his friend the kitten for company he has been entirely contented wherever he was put to bed.

"Paying one's bills by check is not as satisfactory as one might think, when one is housekeeping in a small place," says a woman who has a handsome house at Marion, Mass., where she spends her Summers. "I had the greatest difficulty in ferreting out the trouble in my bank book last Summer. I never mean to overdraw my account, but sometimes I only miss it by a very close margin. When the book was balanced I found $30 that I could not account for. Finally, after a great deal of trouble I discovered that it was the amount of a small bill I had paid the butcher two or three months before. The next time I saw him I asked him about it. He felt through all his pockets before answering, finally pulled out the check and held it up:

"'What's the matter? It's all right, isn't it?' he asked, and upon my replying that it was he tucked it away again. It is only a small matter, of course, but with such confiding tradespeople it keeps one bookkeeping all the time to know one's resources."

Nothing in New York has surprised a woman who has been visiting the city recently so much as the number of boarding houses. Not only the interesting things of the present, but of the past, are pointed out to her as she is driven around and among them one-time residences of prominent people.

"That pretty little house," her hostess will say, "was owned and occupied by Mrs. Langtry when she was living in the city. It is a boarding house now. That big mansion over there belonged to Mr. So and So, and that over there to Mr. Somebody Else. They are both boarding houses, too." After a long drive, when the sights had been most of them of this kind, the visitor drew a long breath.

"Dear me," she cried, "it is quite evident that the favorite amusement of New York people is taking boarders."

One of the most surprised boys in New York the other evening was one who, attending a church entertainment—in the Borough of Churches, of course—saw in the moving pictures a skating scene in Prospect Park and he himself one of the skaters. He recognized not only his own face, but his last Winter's overcoat, and, more than that, his best chum, who was sitting beside him at the church entertainment, was skating beside him in the picture.

Picnic days are coming, and no one should forget to take a nutpick along when the olive bottle or pickle jar is going. Nothing is better for fishing the fruit out in good condition.

WRECKER OF HOUSEHOLD GODS

ONE mighty important factor in stirring up the American home is the turkey. To be sure, there is one season of the year when he does his level best to make a mess of things, but, that riotous season being ended, he strives to make reparation by assisting at a general cleaning up. To accomplish this paradoxical feat he converts a part of himself into a feather duster. Then the dusting servant steps in to upset it all.

In the interval between Thanksgiving and the New Year the feather duster is in the heyday of its glory. It is at that season that the feathers of our National fowl are in their prime, and this fact, taken in connection with the immense slaughter of birds, makes the early Winter a pretty soft snap for men who traffic in turkey feathers.



The vicissitudes of a feather from the time it leaves the parent back till the serving maid or janitor appropriates it as a dust-fighting weapon and converts it into a means of wrecking household gods are many. The choicest feathers are grown on Western turkeys, and because of natural facility a large percentage of dusters are made there, although a goodly portion are manufactured in New York. The feathers of commerce are seldom obtained from a bird of small family connections. Fowls bred by poulterers who cultivate the turkey and hosts of his relations furnish the feather dusters of the land. Occasionally these poulterers ship their crop of feathers to the manufactrer direct, but as a rule they sell to commission men, who, in turn, supply the manufacturer. Middlemen do not care to handle feathers for a few days after pinching, as the moisture in the quills makes them weigh heavier, thus entailing a loss in the final transfer to the manufacturer. Feathers, when dried, average about 250 to the pound, and a self-respecting bird that has taken pains to keep his plumage in visiting trim will furnish forty or fifty wing and tail feathers in good condition.

All turkey feathers do not look alike, even to the most superficial observer, and the first process they undergo after reaching the manufacturer is a careful sorting, whereby they are classified according to size and color. Feathers are not born eligible to membership in the great duster fraternity. They are made so by training, and the process of their preparation is not felicitous. First, the quill is split to make it pliable. Then the rough surface thus obtained is sandpapered, and finally the feathers are fastened securely to the wooden handle by means of wires, and bound down tight with a leather sheathing. The nucleus of all dusters is the wing feathers, which are stiffer than the tail plumage and of a different shape, the former being curved at the end and the latter straight. Surrounding this foundation is a deep fringe of tail feathers, which are arranged always with exceeding care to preserve regularity in the marking. Dusters are made in different sizes, the largest being 18 inches long and containing 150 feathers. The average duster contains 130 feathers, while the twelve-inch size has but 120. The manufacturers of feather dusters are not in the business either for their health or for pure love of the work. Their primal object is to make money, hence the high figure asked for some dusters. A really high-grade article retails for $1, although the price of the average duster on the market is 35 to 50 cents. The cost of the dusters themselves seldom vary, no matter what the price of feathers, which fluctuates according to supply and demand. But, then, feathers do not constitute the sole expenditure in the manufacture of dusters. The quality of the handle and leather binding is a matter of considerable moment, and has to be taken into account when settling the price.

The turkey, however, is not the source of the finest dusters in the market. He has a formidable rival in the South American ostrich, whose plumage is superior to that of the turkey and sells at an advanced figure. A first-class ostrich duster is easily worth $3, which is a price the turkey, lordly though he may be on his native heath, can never hope to aspire to. Still, the National bird struts about with the pride of all the Caesars, a thing he has a perfect right to do, considering it is his tail and wings that flirt the dust from half the furniture in the United States into more neglected places.

Superstitions About the Rainbow.

"RAINBOW gold" used to be the warp and woof of many a childish dream. The pot of treasure hurled "where the end of the bow touches the ground" has been searched for by trusting children again and again. The present generation of childhood is so blase, however, that such gentle fantasies are apt to be received with scorn.

There are many lasting superstitions connected with the arch of promise, however. In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as being a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the sea by mechanical means.

In parts of Russia, in the Don country, the rainbow is known by a word equivalent to "the bent water pipe." In nearly all Slavonic dialects it is known by terms signifying "the cloud siphon," and in Hungary it is "the pump," "Noah's pump," or "God's pump."

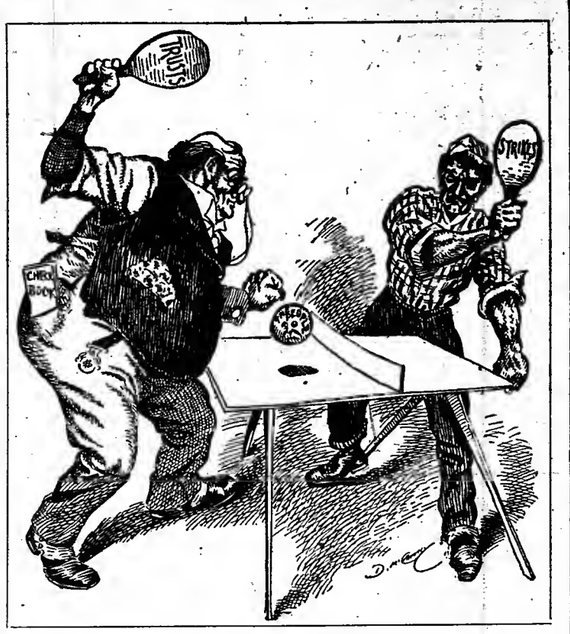
In the province of Charkov, Russia, the rainbow is said to drain the wells, and to prevent this many are provided with heavy, tight-fitting stone platforms. In the Province of Saratov the bow is said to be under the control of three angels, one of whom pumps the water, the second "feeds" the clouds, and the third sends the rain.

The Malayan natives call it by the same name that they do the banded water-cobra, only that they add "boba," (meaning double-headed,) the equivalent in English being "the double-headed water-snake."

The Turkish children are told that if they can touch the rainbow they will at once have silver beads, eyes of ruby, and teeth of gold. In Greece they say that the person so unfortunate as to stumble over the end of the rainbow will have his or her sex changed instantly.

JUNE

1902



RIGHT UP TO DATE.

Shopping Bureau for Men.

MEN are coming to be quite regular patrons of the shopping bureaus.

"One singular feature of our Spring trade has been the large number of men customers," said the manager of one of these establishments. "Last season such a thing as male patrons was hardly thought of, but this Spring we are handling so many orders from men that I have detailed one woman to buy for them exclusively. A good deal of this is out-of-town trade, but even New York bachelors and widowers of moderate means have come to appreciate the merits of our shopping system, and are availing themselves of the benefits we confer upon the community.

"It is strange that men in particular have not sooner recognized our worth. Season after season business men with long working hours have been putting themselves to all sorts of inconvenience in trying to take advantage of the bargains which are a necessity to a man who tries to clothe himself well on a slender salary. Even with all his skirmishing to get around and do his shopping on time the amateur purchaser stood in danger of getting the worst of the deal. He has finally realized this, and has wisely decided to intrust his interests to the professional shopper who has a nose for bargains and can vouch that when she pays a certain price for an article she is getting the full value of her money.

"This shopping for the masculine contingent has revealed several interesting phases of a man's nature. In the first place, we learned that the average man is a regular sample fiend. Where the men get all the samples they send us is a mystery. Every day our mail contains scores of letters filled with scraps, many of which look as if they had been pillaged from grandmother's ragbag. Men, as a rule, give very explicit instructions as to the selection of their goods. We have handled more shirts than any other one garment, and with each order we have received at least a dozen samples marked 'preferred,' 'second choice,' and so on, according to the fancy of the wearer.

"But although men excel in the number of samples submitted, they fall short on the dimensions of each individual piece. They are not considered stingy as a class, and I don't believe they are, but they certainly do show up badly on their samples. Many of their scraps are so small that it is hard to make out the whole figure, and consequently the task of matching is exceedingly difficult.

"Another thing that has puzzled me is the frequency with which they order raw material for their clothes. Professional shirtmakers furnish their own goods, and I have often wondered how these young fellows get their garments made after they have bought the material. If they have women in the family so skilled in needlework as to be able to make a shirt properly, it is funny that they don't press them into service as shoppers instead of calling on a bureau.

"Socks are another thing that we have bought in large quantities this Spring. We also supply a good many suits of underwear, and even collars and ties. In fact, with the exception of regular tailored suits, there is nothing in the line of men's wearing apparel that the shopping bureau has not been called upon to furnish."

Freddie's Wise Offer.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY of Greenwich, Conn., on being put to bed a few nights ago, threw his arms around his mother's neck and said:

"Please don't leave me, mamma. I'm afraid to be left alone in all this dark."

"But you mustn't be afraid, Freddie," was the mother's reply. "You're not alone; God's with you."

The little fellow was silent, and, thinking he had lost all fear, his mother stole quietly away, and joined her husband down stairs. A few minutes later Freddie's voice was heard coming from the top of the stairs:

"Mamma, mamma!" he cried. "Come up you and stay with God in the dark, and I'll stay with papa in the parlor."

What's in a Name?

Hewitt—There's nothing in a name.

Jewett—I agree with you. I know a fellow who named his goat "Oleomargarine," and yet the goat has turned out to be a good butter.

CONSOLATION.

Some Hot Weather Coronation Reflections.

Sometimes I think I'd like to be
His most exalted Majesty,
Of whom our British neighbors sing:
"God, save our gracious King."
It must be very swell to wear
A crown of gold (in lieu of hair;)
To have it placed upon one's head
While anthems roll and prayers are said,
And all that sort of thing.

But when I mop my humid brow,
And wonder if its hotter now
Than it will be a fortnight hence,
I find my recompense.
A crown is very well, no doubt,
To look at or to read about;
But if I had to wear it—pshaw!
I'd rather have a hat of straw
That cost me thirty cents.

Sometimes I wish that I might wear
King Edward's coronation gear—
His heavy robe—it's fur-lined, too—
His gros-grained sash of blue;
His ruffled shirt, his silken hose,
His slippers tied with ribbon bows,
His satin breeches, coat and vest;
The string of orders on his breast,
All polished up like new.

But only for a little while
Would such habiliments beguile
My thoughts from torrid miseries,
In Summer days like these.
For steady wear my choice would be
A lightweight serge, cut wide and free,
An outing shirt—not over gay—
An Ascot, tied the usual way,
My taste would better please.

Sometimes I think I'd like to hold
The sceptre, sword, and orb of gold,
Which typify the several things
That appertain to kings.
It would be jolly fun to play
"I'm it" on coronation day,
I'd put on all the needed style,
And when my people saw me smile,
They'd "rubber" for my wings.

But what's the good of junk, forsooth?
I'd rather be hand free, in truth,
To scratch my nose, or terrorize
The too persistent flies.
The gilded toys of royal state
Are well enough to contemplate
In London Tower, where one may see
The outfit for a shilling fee;
A fan my need supplies.

—J. C. BAYLES.

On Dramatized Novels.

WILLIAMSBURG dosed peacefully in the warm sunshine of the lazy Summer afternoon; dosed and dreamed complacently of glories of former days, of routs, and assemblies which were more than fair reflections of the fashionable functions of that London whence the Carters and the Byrds and the other notables of the then Virginian capital had imported their manners as well as their costumes.

The stranger with his shining silk hat and patent leather shoes seemed strangely out of place as he leaned, cigarette in mouth, against a tree and regarded the ancient church. The rector, emerging from the edifice, appeared to realize the incongruity, and bowed with somewhat unnecessary stiffness in response to a decidedly familiar greeting. He was about to pass on, when the stranger placed a detaining hand on his arm.

"Fine old church," he remarked.

"A church full of historical associations," responded the rector.

"Exactly; the very point I was going to make," said the new-comer eagerly. "Know much of its history?"

"Sir!" ejaculated the clergyman, as though the other had mortally offended him. Then, after a cold stare: "Every one in Williamsburg knows the history of Bruton Church."

"Thought so," replied the stranger, cheerfully ignoring the implied reproof, "that's why I'm here. My name's Willoughby—John De Vere Willoughby, author of 'Lays to the Dairymaid, and Other Poems.' You may have noticed the failure to appreciate good poetry which has been manifested by the present generation?"

"Really," stammered the rector; "I—er—"

"Well, no matter. I am about to write a historical novel. Have arranged for its dramatization—in fact, my friend Edward Roseleaf is at work on the play now."

"But," ventured the minister, "I thought I understood you to say that the novel had yet to be written."

"A detail, my dear Sir, a mere detail, so far as the dramatization is concerned. I have chosen a title, and that is all that my friend Roseleaf asks. I have called it 'When John Smith Came to Williamsburg.'"

"Are you aware," said the rector with dignity, since the name of Williamsburg had been mentioned, "that Capt. John Smith died sixty-eight years before Williamshurg was founded?"

"Tut, tut"—with impatience—"I fear, Sir, that the sense of literary proportion becomes somewhat cramped in these delightful but somewhat antiquated parishes. What are facts, what are dates—the mere groupings of uninteresting figures—that they should be allowed to impede the onward march of art? We of the new school make history, we do not copy from it like servile slaves. Compare the life of Aaron Burr, for instance, as given in your dry school histories, with that account of his glorious career which is given in a novel but recently published."

"What, then, are the essentials to the success of the historical novel?" queried the rector.

"First the title, second the dedication, and third the dramatization. Now, for instance—"

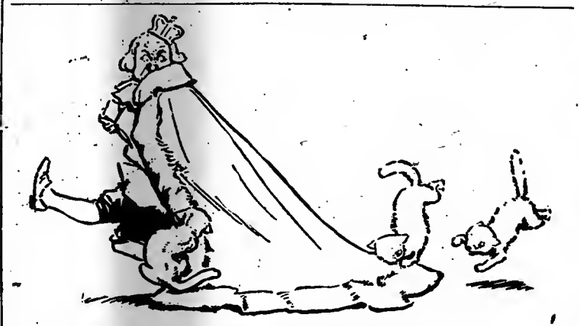
But the pastor had vanished.

"Philistine," muttered the distinguished author, as the front door of the rectory closed with a bang.

His Own Hard Cash.

DURING nine months of the year H. J. treads the dramatic stage; during the Summer months he enjoys a vacation and the diversion of writing. Having swung around a wide theatrical orbit since September last he dropped into an easy chair at the New York Press Club the other day to dispose counsel and reminiscence. His mustachios and whiskers had been sacrificed as votive offerings at the shrine of Art, but his ambrosial locks were of a fibre and luxuriance fit to provoke the envy of an Absalom. Indulging in Socratic monologue, flavored with Thespian argot, he said:

"I tell you, boys, the stage sword is mightier than the pen for some of us in these capricious days, so long as The Ghost perambulates—and The Ghost has walked regularly all this season for me. If you promise not to let loose upon me any crowd of scribes clamoring for short-time loans I am willing to confess that I have soaked away a neat wad of the long green as a reward for my Thespian labors. How was it my potent, grave, and reverend Seignors when I ardently essayed to save this Nation by running a newspaper in a Western town which I had dreamed of expanding into a Metropolis—with a capital M? Well, my lieges, something akin to this may have been narrated before; but I am a leal Knight of the Little Hatchet and I speak the white, unspeckled truth. I sank nearly $19,000 in that venture, and [low pedal here on the voice] $20 of it was my own hard cash!"



England's Catskin Earls.

AMONG the points which the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, might have had to decide in view of King Edward's coronation, one of the most curious is as to the right of three Earls of England to wear catskin instead of ermine on their robes. As nobody but the furriers is at all likely to have disputed this right, the claim has probably not come to trial.

The three Earls are those of Shrewshury, created in 1442; Derby, 1485, and Huntingdon, 1529.

The custom which distinguishes the holders of these three titles is, of course, an outward and visible assertion of superiority, not a tradition either of humility or of parsimony. My Lords of Shrewsbury, Derby, and Huntingdon do not thereby value themselves, as compared to other peers in the direct ratio of catskin to ermine, but rather in the inverse.

There were Earls in England long before there was any ermine, and those early Earls trimmed themselves with the skins of cats. As no kind of wildcat indigenous to Britain or any parts of Europe then accessible to English traders ever had a valuable fur, the Earls before the time of Henry VIII.—in whose reign the Huntingdon creation originated—must have used domestic cats.

An Earl skinning the cats of his vicinage to make him a fur tippet is not a dignified picture from the life of the Middle Ages, but even now, when cats are so much more plentiful, most of those on the back fences are black or tabby, not white, and are, therefore, ineligible for the adornment of any Earl. As time went on, Earls became, like the dignitaries referred to in Gilbert's "Gondoliers"—

"For Bishops, in their shovel hats,
Were plentiful as tabby cats,
And Dukes were three a penny."

The Dukes began to be created just after the date of the Huntingdon peerage, the only Duke antedating that being the of Norfolk, who ought on that account, if not for his ancient earldoms of Surrey and Arundel, to have a catskin, but has not. Just about that time, too, the Marquises and Viscounts came in, the former having a great run in the Tudor period.

The truth at the bottom of the "catskin earldoms" is that these three are nearly all the nobiliary titles in England (not Scotland or Ireland) that can claim an origin older than the Reformation. Before that period the English House of Lords, with the exception of royal Princes, was made up of Earls and Barons, and the latter, as they were not then allowed any coronets, probably had no right to any skins of beasts.

The Limit.

First Actor—There's a limit to what the public will stand.

Second Actor—Yes, and you're the limit.

Flattering.

Gerald—The doctor said that I was threatened with brain fever.

Geraldine—He's a sad flatterer.

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JUNE

1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1902. TWELVE PAGES.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 7	1,323,467
Same week last year	6,951,708
To date this year	81,067,518
Corresponding date last year	163,863,395

Bonds for the week	$15,608,500
Same date last year	$19,356,500
To date this year	$438,772,100
Corresponding date last year	$580,091,100

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	June 8,'01.	June 7,'02.	Decrease.
Railroad	4,997,059	924,551	4,072,508
Industrial	1,954,049	398,916	1,555,733
Banks	.....	321	*321
Mining	3,700	.....	3,700

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	June 8,'01.	June 7,'02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$18,707,000	$11,890,000	$6,816,500
Industrial	588,000	3,646,500	*3,058,500
Government	53,500	7,000	46,500
State	6,000	64,500	*58,500

*Increase.

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@5 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 7, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the folowing showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,020,221,435	$1,572,635,906	—34.7
Boston	113,061,844	129,425,681	—12.6
Philadelphia	101,389,392	120,111,784	—19.6
Baltimore	22,540,496	20,659,435	+ 9.1
Chicago	136,949,851	142,213,450	— 3.7
St. Louis	49,958,320	44,831,940	+11.4
New Orleans	8,746,410	7,597,012	+15.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,458,848,358	$2,043,565,214	—28.6
Other cities, 5 days	274,361,297	250,013,297	+ 9.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,733,209,655	$2,293,518,421	—24.4
All cities, 1 day	340,927,411	453,587,542	—24.8
Total, all cities, for week	$2,074,137,066	$2,747,105,963	—24.5

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff	1	Gen. Electric	5
Cent. of N. J.	3	Int. Silver pf.	1
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	4	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	St. L. & S. F.	1¾
Det. City Gas	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Det. United Ry	5¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Manhattan	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Express	3	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Linseed	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	7½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	3½
Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	3¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Ann Arbor	4	Norf. & West.	1½
Can. Pacific	2½	North American	2
Can. Pac. Sub. cifs.	2	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi. Gt. West	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	10	Reading	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	1⅜
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	⅝	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	3½	Rutland pf.	1½
Col. Southern	1¼	St. J. & G. I.	1
Consol. Gas	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2¼
Corn Products	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
D. & Hudson	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Det. Southern	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. City	2	Wabash	1⅝
Hocking Valley	3½	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅜
Ill. Central	3½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Int. Power	10	Wis. Central pf.	2
Int. Silver	1		
Int. St. Pump pf.	2½		
Iowa Central	1		
Kan. City South.	1⅝		
Kan. City So. pf.	1½		

Bond changes for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	1	Evans. & T. H. con. Gs	3
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	Ind., Dec. & W. 5s	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	1¼	L. E. & W. 1st	1½
Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	2½
Ev. & T. H., Mt. V. Gs	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1
		St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
		Texas Pac. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2	Ohio River gen. 5s	2
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 5s	1⅛
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	So. Pac. coll. 4s	1
Del. & Hud., Pa. Div. 7s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Green Bay deb. B	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅞
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1
		Wabash deb. B	1⅝

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement yesterday was no better and no worse than had been expected. Surplus reserves decreased $641,425, loans decreased $1,325,700, specie decreased $321,000, legal tenders decreased $929,900, and deposits decreased $2,429,900.

The loss in cash is, of course, due to the shipment of $1,000,000 gold to Canada and to the deposits to retire circulation. The decrease in loans is probably due to the stock market liquidation in the early part of the week.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$884,286,900	$887,599,100	$806,751,600
Deposits	945,896,500	972,118,800	863,745,400
Circulation	31,496,400	28,323,400	22,878,800
Specie	172,215,600	170,029,700	169,551,100
Legal tenders	75,544,100	77,341,500	72,259,500
Total res.	$247,759,700	$256,371,200	$241,810,600
Res. required	230,474,125	243,029,700	223,436,350
Surp. res'd.	$11,285,575	$13,341,500	$18,374,250
Ratio reserve to deposit	26.2%	26.8%	27.0%

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Announcement of Peace Does Not Enliven the Market.

June, as Predicted, Will Be a Holiday Month — Lifting Forces Working Slowly — Wise Operators Will Watch—Americans Inactive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, June 7.—As was predicted in these dispatches last week, the announcement of peace has had, in effect, the reverse of enlivening the stock market, and folks who predicted that June would be a holiday month and unloaded their Kafirs and other speculative stocks early are having the best of it.

Yet there were hundreds who still cherished the delusion till Monday that the official announcement of the termination of the war would be the signal for a lively boom in all manner of securities, and consequently the City streets have been full of long faces all the week.

The forces that will tend eventually to lift prices are certainly working, but they are likely to work slowly, and while the Derby broke the week and much bad weather spread gloom over it, coronation preparations are beginning to absorb the attention of everybody.

Wise operators will not take longer vacations than usual, and will be ready for the reawakening when it comes, but as likely as not the very ones who have been deluded this week will then be unprepared.

Of course, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement that he would put the sinking fund in operation again in January was given as the reason for the midweek check in the decline in Consols, but probably most of the realizations which caused the decline were made on speculative options, and when they were out of the way the supply of consols no longer exceeded the legitimate demand.

The general tendency of nearly all the markets this week has been slightly downward, merely because of excessive profit taking, and there was quite a break in the Kafir market as late as Friday morning, but a recovery soon followed, and the undertone at the week's close was firm.

American securities have been inactive, inevitably so, but I hesr prophecies that there will be a boom in that branch before the South Africans. Prices are firm and the feeling is good, but prophecy at this juncture counts for little.

In fact, professionals as well as the outside public are indisposed to engage in fresh speculative ventures, and, apart from the hurried realizations and the continued demand for high class investment, securities this week have been quite featureless.

There has been some little wabbling in Canadian Pacifics, but nobody here seems to know why, or if they know they won't tell. Many City men are cheerful enough because the war is over, and anything that happens is pretty sure to be for the market's good. E. A. D.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's week has been almost featureless. There has been no sign of activity and fluctuations have been insignificant. Total Stock Exchange transactions for the week amount barely to the figures of a single normal day.

Outside the stock market events have been important enough. The long-anticipated Boer war settlement has been announced, signifying for business the world over the coming of tremendous advantages. But security markets have stood passive in the face of this helpful development, just as they have refused to have their calmness even rippled by the strike in the anthracite coal mines, with its threats of grave extension.

It is not according to Wall Street precedent that the markets should doze in the presence of events so consequential; but the fact of the dozing shows in every Stock Exchange quarter. The good event in South Africa, argue the philosophers, offsets the danger situation in the Pennsylvania coal fields; but such theorizing is not quite conclusive. Wall Street chiefly seems to be waiting for the reason that Wall Street has leadership neither upon one side nor upon the other. Of bear operators none of size is anywhere discernible; of the bull captains, all seem to be on vacation or engaged in enterprises that count less immediately than for the future. Mr. Morgan engages himself in new masterful combinations; Mr. Keene is dining with the King of England.

What clearly and indisputably looms is a condition of business prosperity in the United States with which no known record can compare. Railway earnings tell the story amply in gross and net increases that grow continually bigger and bigger. Of themselves alone railway earnings are consequential—as indicating the country's general commercial and industrial prosperity they are magnificently eloquent.

Crop conditions are superb. Official reports point to bumper harvests. This is true of grain throughout the West and of the South's cotton—is virtually the record for every crop in every State.

Money market conditions are healthful. Threats of stringency, recently so much

Continued on Page 4.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 7, 1902.

Range for 1901. High.	Range for 1901. Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 7. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 7, 1,323,467.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 7, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	68¼	68¾	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,000	May 26, '02.	½	Q	68⅞	69¾	67¼	68⅜	122½	55,520
8¼	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	6½	6¾	— ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝	5¼	900
33	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	21¾	22	— 1½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,000	.....	..	..	22	22½	21	21	28½	100
35	19	32½	Mar. 24.	28¼	Apr. 11.	31	31¼	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	¼	Q	31⅞	31⅞	30⅜	31	30¼	7,350
89½	67	91⅞	Mar. 25.	85¼	Jan. 14.	90¼	91	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	91	91	90¾	90¾	85	420
35½	24	57⅝	Apr. 28.	36¼	Jan. 10.	51	52¼	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	52	52¼	51	51	28	1,600
91½	85	99½	Apr. 23.	80	Feb. 3.	93	95	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,000	June 2, '02.	3	SA	95	95	95	95	...	140
210	170	244¾	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	222	227½	— 3	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 1, '02.	14	SA	223	223	222	222	198	200
45	39⅝	59½	Apr. 28.	39½	Jan. 9.	53½	58½	+ ¼	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	58⅜	58⅜	57	58½	...	4,080
41⅜	25⅞	31⅞	Jan. 2.	16	Apr. 10.	18½	19	— ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	Q	18⅜	19	18½	18½	38	650
77¾	62	67	Jan. 3.	54	Apr. 8.	59½	60½	— 1⅞	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	60½	60½	59⅞	60	72	1,150
30½	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	25	26¼	— 1½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	16½	1,175
66	31	38	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	50¾	54	— 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	50½	50½	50½	50½	44	150
34½	22½	36⅝	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	29⅝	33	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33½	32¼	32⅝	...	7,625
91½	83⅜	100¾	Apr. 29.	80	Jan. 3.	92	92¼	— 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94	94	92	92	...	3,225
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6½	7	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7	1,200
30	22½	26¼	May 26.	21	Jan. 20.	24	25	— ¾	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	25	25½	24¾	24¾	27½	400
69	38½	49¾	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	48⅝	...	...	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅞	49¼	48¼	48⅜	57½	13,640
104⅞	88	101½	Mar. 10.	95	Apr. 30.	98	98⅜	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
49⅞	26	121	June 4.	40¼	Jan. 22.	115	...	+ 1	American Snuff Co.	100	11,000,700	Apr. 8, '02.	1¾	Q	98¾	98⅞	98	98⅜	90⅝	3,820
90	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 13.	99	99½	...	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	120	121	120	121	48	900
153	103½	135½	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	128½	127	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	100	100	98½	99⅝	88	1,000
130	111	120¾	May 7.	115	Jan. 13.	119	119	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	129	129	126	127	143⅝	41,280
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	173	182	— 7	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,700,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	118½	118½	118½	118½	121½	115
21½	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	15½	600
82⅜	70	79	Jan. 10.	73	Apr. 23.	73	74⅜	+ ⅛	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	76	76	74¾	75	75	410
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	110	Apr. 17.	114	116	— 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	116¼	116½	113½	113⅝	106	2,200
34	20	48⅜	May 16.	32	Jan. 4.	39½	41	— 4	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	29½	150
91	42¼	84¾	Apr. 18.	74¼	Jan. 27.	79¾	79⅞	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	80⅜	81⅝	78¼	79⅜	96¼	50,955
108	70	103⅝	Jan. 6.	95½	Jan. 27.	98½	98¾	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,119,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	99¾	99	98¼	98½	102½	10,170
114½	81⅜	110	Apr. 18.	101	Jan. 14.	105¼	105½	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	106¼	106¼	105⅛	105¼	106¼	6,043
97	83¾	97	Jan. 2.	86¾	Feb. 21.	94	95	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95¼	95½	95	95	96¼	445
88½	55½	72¼	Apr. 28.	60½	Feb. 14.	66¾	...	— ...	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67¼	68¾	66¼	66⅞	80	34,075
14⅜	8¾	14⅝	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	12¼	13	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	11½	225
122	77	120	May 28.	110	Apr. 4.	115½	121½	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	88	100
146	116	144	Feb. 19.	130	Apr. 2.	130	...	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	3	SA	141½	141½	141½	141½	...	100
...	...	44½	June 7.	41	June 5.	44½	45	..	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	41	44½	41	44½	...	915
89	54½	97	May 22.	85¼	Jan. 6.	94½	95¼	...	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '02.	1¼	SA	95¼	95¾	93¼	95¼	70	103
117½	87	141¾	May 28.	112¾	Jan. 23.	136½	138¼	— 2½	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	139¼	146¾	132¾	136¾	105	123,200
...	...	134⅞	May 26.	122	May 6.	129½	130	2	Canadian Pacific sub. cifs. 1st in. pd.						129¾	133¼	127	130	...	4,400
106⅝	145⅜	196	Jan. 6.	127	May 12.	184	190	+ 3	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,514,800	May 1, '02.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	160	...
52⅜	29	48⅜	Jan. 2.	45	Feb. 20.	45⅝	46	— ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	46,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	46⅜	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	50	3,100
50½	27	39¼	Apr. 19.	33¼	Jan. 14.	36¾	36¾	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	13,413,800	.....	..	..	37⅜	37⅜	36¾	36¾	46	1,400
82¼	72½	77⅞	Apr. 19.	75	Mar. 1.	76¾	78¾	...	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	11,224,000	Jan. 2, '02.	3	SA	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76½	93¾	1,000
27	16	32⅞	May 17.	22⅜	Jan. 23.	27¼	27½	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	32,500,000	.....	..	..	27¼	28¼	27¼	27⅝	25⅜	14,700

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 7, 1902.—Continued.

Range in 1901. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 7. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ngs For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales for a Year to Date.	Sales Week Ended June 7, '02.
90¼	75	90	Apr. 17.	83⅜	Jan. 22.	88	89	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf A	100	11,372,400	Jan. 8, '02.	2½	SA	89	89	88¾	88¾	83¼	416
56	41	50¾	May 7.	43¾	Jan. 15.	49¾	49¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,450,100				49¼	49¾	48	48	46	1,400
94¾	90	94⅞	June 4.	90¼	May 5.	94¼	94⅞	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	34,237,000	Jan. 15, '02.	½	SA	94¾	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	85¾	470
52⅞	23	80	May 7.	48¾	Jan. 14.	74¾	75½	— ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	May 20, '02.	1		75	75¾	74¾	74¾	39	1,400
77⅜	58¾	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	86	87		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 20, '02.	2	SA	85¾	87	85¾	87	73¾	900
185	124	175	May 1.	160¾	Jan. 27.	169¾	169¾	— 2¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	66,132,900	Apr. 25, '02.	2½	SA	167¾	169¾	165¾	165¾	126¾	26,622
200	175	195½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	188	190		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,652,400	Apr. 25, '02.	2½	SA	190	190	190	190	126	140
215	168⅝	371	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	250	252	+ ⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,116,500	Jan. 2, '02.	3	SA	250	250	248	250	205	4,215
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.			—10	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,892,600	Apr. 4, '02.	4	Q	260	260	260	260	225	100
175¾	116⅝	151¾	Mar. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	171	171½	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,987,280	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	173	173¼	171¼	171¼	120	2,053
146¾	125	170¾	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	161	170		Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,465,200	Feb. 20, '02.	2½	A	160	160	160	160	140	400
201	180	210	Apr. 15.	195	Mar. 6.	200	206	+ 7	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf	100	11,646,800	Feb. 20, '02.	5½	SA	202	202	202	202	185	100
31	10½	23¾	Apr. 21.	15¼	Feb. 21.	20⅜	21	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	13,000,000				21	21	20⅝	21	23½	1,225
37¾	25⅜	42	Apr. 21.	30½	Feb. 20.	37½	37¾	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,600,000				38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾	25	2,200
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	18¾	18¾	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	30,000,000				19¾	19¾	19	19	19	4,900
99	54⅝	58½	Apr. 11.	44⅝	Mar. 15.	53	54	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼		53¾	53½	53½	53½	50	100
101	72½	107¼	Apr. 24.	93½	Jan. 14.	103¼	104½	— 1¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	104	104	103¾	103¾	85¼	400
43¾	27⅝	84½	May 22.	85	Feb. 10.	76	78		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000				78½	78½	78¼	78¼		300
82	67	99	May 21.	77¾	Jan. 27.	90	93	— 6¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½		90	90	90	90	300	300
186¾	41⅜	110½	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	98½	99¼	— 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	100	100¼	97¼	99	101	13,925
38	6¾	33	Apr. 19.	14½	Jan. 15.	30	31	— 1½	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000				31	31¾	30¼	30¼	15¼	900
90	40	75¼	Apr. 21.	59¼	Jan. 15.	69½	70½		Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	70¾	70¾	69½	70	52¼	525
12¾	12¾	23¾	Apr. 4.	14¾	Jan. 15.	17	17⅞	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,915,400				17	17¾	17	17	23¼	4,900
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	219½	220	— 2⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,891,700	Mar. 15, '02.	½	Q	221½	221¾	219¾	219¾	221	3,050
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	123¼	124½	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123	126¾	122¾	124	122¾	27,520
...	...	38¾	Mar. 24.	31¼	Jan. 15.	32	32¼	— 1¼	Corn Products Co.	100	44,495,500				32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	....	2,212
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	86	Apr. 23.	86	87	— ½	Corn Products Co. pf	100	27,010,400				87½	87½	86¾	86¾	....	1,035
185¼	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	172½	173½	— 2¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	173¾	175	172	172¾	167	2,892
53½	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	41¼	41¾	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,600,000				42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	51¼	1,200
105¾	80	94⅝	Feb. 13.	83⅜	May 19.	90	90½	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	44,345,880	June 15, '02.	2½	SA	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	86¾	1,600
130	123	150	June 7.	150	June 7.	140	....	—20	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	100	765,500	Aug. 1, '01.	7		150	150	150	150	....	100
82	72½	72½	June 3.	65	May 8.	70	75	+ 1½	Detroit City Gas	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½		71¼	72½	71¼	72½	69	1,400
17	14¾	22¾	May 2.	13	Feb. 1.	20¼	21½	— ¼	Detroit Southern	100	7,980,000				21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	....	7,000
40¾	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	40½	42		Detroit Southern pf	100	6,000,000				41¾	41¾	41	41	....	1,400
82	75	80¾	June 4.	75	June 2.	78½	79	+ 5⅝	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	75	80¾	75	78¾	....	14,305
152½	127½	139⅞	Jan. 2.	130	Jan. 13.	134	136	— ⅜	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 12, '02.	2½	Q	134½	134¾	132½	134¾	....	30
10¼	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	7⅞	June 3.	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛	Distilling Co. of America	100	8,031,407				8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	....	6,005
34¼	23¼	42¾	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	38¼	38¾	— ½	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	20,428,538				39	39	38¼	38¾	....	4,745
12½	4½	18⅝	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	17½	17⅝		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				18	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	11⅝	4,600
22½	13⅜	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	31	31½	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000				31½	32	30¾	30¾	21	900
45¼	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅜	May 10.	38⅜	38¾	— ⅞	**Erie**	100	112,378,900				37½	37¾	36¾	36¾	43¼	20,775
75	59⅜	75¾	Jan. 2.	65½	May 19.	67½	68	— ⅝	Erie 1st pf	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	68	68	67¾	67¾	70	1,600
62¾	39¼	63¾	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	51¼	52	— ⅞	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000				52⅝	52⅝	51	52	57¼	950
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	51½	53		Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½		52	52	52	52	53¾	200
86	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	45	48	— 2	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,600	Apr. 15, '02.	2		47	47	45	45	30¼	410
....	....	101¼	May 23.	100⅝	May 20.	100	105	— ½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	9,416,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	101	101	101	101	....	100
289¾	183½	324	Apr. 9.	276¾	Jan. 25.	315	323	+ 5	General Electric Co.	100	25,068,800	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	320½	321½	320	320	246¾	600
....	....	53	June 2.	40	May 17.	50	51	— ¾	G. A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000				51½	53	49¾	50¼	....	26,822
....	....	98	May 26.	92	May 20.	96½	97¼	— ⅝	G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	97⅜	97¾	97	97	....	1,151
208	167½	191	Jan. 6.	181½	Mar. 5.	183	186	..	Great Northern pf.	100	123,857,900	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	184	184	184	184	185	100
73½	40½	88	May 29.	66	Jan. 15.	82¾	83	— 3½	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	Jan. 18, '02.	1¼	SA	86¼	87¾	82¾	83	54¾	7,110
88½	63¾	93	June 2.	81⅛	....	91½	92½	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf	100	14,000,000	Jan. 18, '02.	2	SA	92¾	93	92	92½	77½	1,200
154¾	124	155¾	May 1.	137	Jan. 14.	150½	151	— 3½	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	153	153½	150	150⅝	143	5,025
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	May 5.	20½	21	+ ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1		20½	20¾	20¼	20¾	23¾	100
81½	69	77⅞	Jan. 6.	73½	June 4.	....	....	—10	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,538,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	74	75½	74	75½	73½	980
100½	54⅞	100	Apr. 29.	55	Jan. 2.	97	98		International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½		55	60	54	60	97¾	400
11	5¼	19¼	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	12¾	14	+ 1	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				14	14½	13	13	6½	875
51	32½	65	May 17.	42	Jan. 2.	61½	65¾	+ 1	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	61	63	60¾	63½	34	900
49	24⅛	57¾	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	53	54	— ¾	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	53	53	53	53	40¾	100
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87¼	Jan. 6.	85	93	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	89	89	89	89	80¾	100
43¾	21	51¼	Mar. 10.	37½	Jan. 15.	45¼	45¾	— 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900				46¼	46½	45¼	45½	37¼	500
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	82	85	— ¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 7, '00.	1½		83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	66	100
41	21	43	May 29.	33¾	Jan. 25.	40¼	43	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				43	43	43	43	30¾	700
81¼	77½	85¼	Feb. 24.	80⅝	Jan. 2.	82¾	83¼	+ ¾	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	82¾	83¼	82¼	82¾	....	1,872
25	13½	35½	May 23.	19	Jan. 15.	32	33	— 1½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500				33¾	34	31½	31½	21¼	3,500
49	33	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	60	61	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				61¾	62	60	60	44	2,964
76¼	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 15.	64	66	+ ½	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000				66	66	66	66	59	200
111¾	76	146	May 7.	102¼	Jan. 27.	136¾	137¼	— 1	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	138	138	135¼	137	109¼	5,360
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	14	16½	..	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000				15½	15½	15¼	15¼	....	15
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	130¼	130½	— 1⅜	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	132	132⅝	130	130⅝	118¾	30,650
75	67¼	78	May 15.	72	Apr. 18.	75	78	— ⅜	Maryland Coal Co. pf.	100	1,876,000	Dec. 31, '01.	4	SA	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77¼	75	100
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	148½	149	+ ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	82,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	148¾	150⅞	148	148¾	171¾	9,410
....	....	118⅜	Apr. 29.	109½	May 19.	112	117	+ ½	Met. Sec. Co. Sub. Rects., 1st in. pd						113½	114½	113¼	113¼	....	2,369
93	79½	91⅜	Mar. 22.	83	Mar. 3.	....	92	..	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '02.	1	SA	90	90	90	90	92	200
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31	23¾	Jan. 15.	26½	29¾	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100				28¾	28¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	2,825
190	107	192	Apr. 29.	150	Mar. 24.	....	175	..	Michigan Central	100	16,738,000	Jan. 29, '02.	2	SA	175	175	175	175	....	120
111¼	67¾	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 27.	110	111	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	111¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	98	500
36½	15	64	Apr. 5.	36¼	Jan. 27.	57	58	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000				59½	59½	57	57	23¾	2,530
94¾	49	126¾	May 23.	90	Jan. 14.	121½	123	— 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				124¾	124¾	122¼	122¼	60	900
35½	15	27⅝	Apr. 18.	24	Mar. 5.	26¼	26½	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	56,100,300				25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	31	12,055
68¾	37	58¾	Apr. 29.	51	Jan. 13.	56¼	56½	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				56¼	57¼	55⅝	56⅛	64	10,440
124½	69	107	Jan. 2.	96¾	Mar. 11.	99½	99¾	— ¼	Missouri Pacific	100	76,050,200	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	SA	100¼	100⅜	99⅜	99⅜	117½	14,000
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	43⅜	Jan. 14.	47½	49	+ ⅜	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1	Q	47⅝	48⅜	47⅛	48⅛	45⅝	1,400
103¾	92	109¼	Apr. 4.	104½	Jan. 3.	103	106		National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	100	25
25¼	15	23¾	May 23.	15⅝	Jan. 23.	22	22¾	— 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1		22½	23	21¾	21¾	21	3,400
....	....	20⅝	Mar. 10	14½	Jan. 15.	18¾	18⅞	— 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	32,890,000				19	19	18¾	18⅝	....	1,500
....	....	47⅝	Mar. 18.	39¾	May 19.	40	40¼	— 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600				40¾	40¾	39¾	40	....	1,300
175	133	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	165	170	— 1½	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	173¾	173¾	165½	165½	143¾	400
174½	139⅜	168⅜	Jan. 2.	153¾	May 19.	154	155½	— 3¼	New York Central	100	131,839,900	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	157¼	157¾	153⅜	154	156	11,001
57⅞	16	54⅜	Apr. 17	46½	Jan. 15.	51½	52½	— ⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000				53½	53¾	51	51	33	425
95	47	92½	May 21.	84	Feb. 4.	89	90½	— 1½	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	A	90¾	91¼	90½	90½	69	600
217	210	235	Apr. 28.	209½	Jan. 30.	231	237	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	Apr. 1, '02.	2	Q	237	237	237	237	214¼	100
40¼	24	36½	Jan. 2	32	Mar. 11.	32¼	32¾	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900				33	33	32¾	32½	37⅜	2,600
61¾	44	59¾	Apr. 25.	55	Jan. 14.	55¾	55⅞	— 1½	Norfolk & Western	100	86,000,000	Dec. 19, '01.	¾	SA	57½	57¾	55¾	55¾	54	6,805
92¼	82	93	Jan. 14.	90	Feb. 21.	89	90¾		Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000				91	91	89	89	35	
109	73½	132¾	Apr. 29.	88	Jan. 28.	120	125	— 2	North American	100	11,936,200				121¾	121¾	120½	121	90½	600
49½	30¼	49⅞	Mar. 10.	37½	May 17.	39½	40½	— 1¾	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,600,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼		39	39¼	39	39¼	43	200
161¾	137½	154⅞	May 2.	147	Jan. 14.	149	149¾	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,572,250	May 31, '02.	3	SA	149½	149¾	148¾	149	150½	16,087
120½	95¾	106	Jan. 4.	98¼	Jan. 9.	101	101½	— 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	May 24, '02.	1½	Q	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	115¼	4,200
81	57	98¼	May 9.	80¼	Jan. 7.	93	96¾		Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Feb. 15, '02.	1½	SA	97½	97½	97	97	90	300
52	30	70½	May 20.	39	Jan. 14.	46½	46¾	— ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	45	6,100
89	72½	89	Apr. 28.	82⅜	Feb. 4.	85½	86	— ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	86¼	86½	85½	86½	86¾	1,538
5¼	1¼	4⅜	Mar. 8.	3½	May 24.	3	3½	+ ⅝	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700				3½	3½	3½	3½	4¼	100
12¾	7	11⅞	Mar. 10.	6½	June 5.	9	11	— ½	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 9, '02.	½		6½	6¾	6½	6½	10	100
....	....	34½	Apr. 29.	24¼	Apr. 11.	31	31¼	— 1⅜	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	10,000,000				33	33¾	31	31	....	5,125
....	....	88½	June 3.	80	Apr. 1.	84¾	85¼	+ ⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	10,000,000				87¼	88¼	86	86¼	....	3,900
58	24½	68¼	Apr. 28.	52¼	Mar. 10.	62¼	62½	— 1½	Reading	50	69,900,000				63¼	63¾	61¾	62¾	46	139,745
82⅝	65	87	Apr. 22.	79⅜	Mar. 10.	82¾	83	— ⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	83¼	83½	82¾	82¾	78	2,580
64½	38	74⅛	Apr. 22.	60	Jan. 14.	68	68¼	— 1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				68¾	68¾	67¼	68⅛	56	19,400
....	....	98½	May 17.	93½	May 21.	95¾	96¼		R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock tr. ctfs.						96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	....	400
24	11¾	20	Apr. 22.	15⅝	Jan. 16.	17½	17⅝	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000				17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	10¼	2,300
82	55¼	76	Apr. 23.	68	Jan. 16.	74	74¾	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	74¾	74¾	73½	74	76	2,000
38¼	18	27⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 11.	19	20	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		19¾	20	19	19¾	32½	1,310
90	65	74	Mar. 21	66	May 16.	64½	70	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Mar. 17, '02.	1¾	Q	68	68	66¼	66½	80	1,105
112¾	97	125	Apr. 23.	73	May 16.	81	88	— 1½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 2, '02.	2	SA	85	85	81½	81¼	....	500
15¼	7⅞	24	Mar. 10	12	Jan. 14.	19½	20½	— 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				21	21	20	20	15¼	200
78½	55	74⅜	Feb. 25	62	Feb. 6.	68¼	69½	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Dec. 30, '01.	2½	SA	69¼	70⅝	69¼	70⅝	77½	1,000
30	17	35⅜	Mar. 12	27	Jan. 6.	29¾	30¼		St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	34½	300
56¼	21½	72⅜	Apr. 4.	53¾	Jan. 2.	68¼	68¾	+ 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700				68	69¾	68	68¾	46	10,250
88	70	88	Jan. 11.	83	May 5.	84	85	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	87¼	87¾	85	87¼	87¼	1,695
76¼	53⅛	77	Jan. 18	70¼	Mar. 6.	72	72¾	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	71⅞	73⅜	71⅞	72¾	71½	2,515
39½	16	30¼	Apr. 21.	24¾	Mar. 6.	27	27½	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				27	27½	27	27½	36½	900
71	41½	61½	Apr. 18.	55¼	Mar. 5.	59½	60¼	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				58	60	58	59¾	50	4,650
86	65½	84½	Mar. 7.	80¼	May 19.	80	82	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	83¾	100
63⅝	29	69¼	Apr. 21.	58	Jan. 15.	64	64¼	— ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100				65	65¼	63¾	64¼	55¾	26,060
39¾	18	40⅝	Apr. 15.	31¼	Jan. 27.	36⅞	36½	— ⅜	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000				36¾	37⅛	36	36½	33¾	21,300
94¾	67¼	95¼	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	94¼	94½	— ½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	95	95	94¼	94½	86¼	3,050
8½	3½	8⅝	Apr. 20.	4	Jan. 10.	7¼	7⅞	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				7½	7½	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	300
76⅝	49⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	62¼	63¾	— 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		64½	65	61¼	62¼	58¾	7,020
52¼	22¼	44⅞	Apr. 19.	37¼	Jan. 15.	40	41	— ¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	43½	1,640
42¾	19	44½	Feb. 18.	33	Jan. 3.	37	39	— 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust		6,645,300				37	37	37	37	38	100
123½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	130	131	..	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 25, '99.	1¼		129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	123½	50
23¼	10¾	23½	Feb. 11.	18½	Jan. 21.	20¾	21½

1902

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 7, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 7. $15,497,000

	Week Ended June 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	103⅞	106	106	21½
American Bicycle 5s	96	96	65	65	10
American Hide & Leather 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	16
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
American Steamship Co. of West Va. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	88	89½	88	88½	27
Ann Arbor 4s	99¼	100	99	100	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	103¾	103¼	103½	221½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93¾	94	93½	94	283½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92	92½	91¼	91¾	113
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96½	96¾	96¼	96½	50
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	213
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	10
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91½	91¾	145½
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	107	107	106½	107	42
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	82	82	82	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅛	102¼	102¼	102¼	59
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	12
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	3
Canadn Southern 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	13
Canada Southern 2d 5s	100½	100½	100	100	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108⅞	109⅛	108½	108½	151
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	85	85	80	82½	717
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	39⅝	39⅝	37	37	310
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	25½	25⅞	23¼	24	79
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	93	93	93	93	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	138⅝	139	138⅝	139	7
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	137	138	137	138	21
Central Branch Railway 4s, (Mo. Pac.)	93½	94	93½	94	14
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103	103¼	102¼	102½	85
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾	25
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	109	109	109	109	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108	108	45
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	41
Chicago & Alton 3s	85½	85½	85½	85½	13
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	36
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96¼	95⅞	96⅛	1,249
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	17
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	33
Chi. & East. Illinois sinking fund 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	124⅛	124½	124½	124½	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	2
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117	117	117	117	3
C., M. & St. P., Cbl., Pac. & West. 5s	121	121	121	121	25
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	14
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	12
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	1
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	112	112¼	112	112¼	4
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138½	138½	138¼	138¼	30
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90¼	90¾	90	90	2
C., C. C. & St. L. general 4s	102	102½	102	102¼	21
C., C. C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	4
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	128	128	128	128	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	105⅜	105⅝	105¼	105¾	146
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	103⅜	105⅞	103½	104¼	182
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	84½	85	84	84	41
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	84½	84½	83½	84	6
Colorado & Southern 4s	95¼	95¼	94½	95	100
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	69¾	69¾	67	67	2,849
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	122½	122¼	122¼	1
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	107¼	107¼	107½	107¼	2
Del. & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	143	143	143	143	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	104½	104½	104	104¼	66
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Det., Mack & Marquette land grant 3½s	54	54	53	53	48
Detroit Southern 4s	86	86	85½	85½	54
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	94	94	94	94	12
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	2
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Erie general 4s	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88	63
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	23
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	53
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139	139	139	139	10
Erie 2d ext. 5s	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	5
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	126½	126½	*126½	126¾	10
Evans. & Terre Haute, Mt. Vernon Div. 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113½	113¾	113	113	78
Green Bay debentnre, B	22	22	21	21	106
Hocking Valley 4½s	111	111	110¾	110¾	31
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Indiann, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	108½	108¼	108½	108½	30
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	2
International Paper 6s	108	108	108	108	25
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90¼	90⅝	90½	90⅞	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¾	72¾	72	72⅛	53
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	90¾	91⅛	90¾	91	110
Kings County Elevated 4s	91	91	89¾	89¾	9
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	6
Long Island general 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103½	103	103½	62
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100	100¼	83
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	15
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	3
Metropolitan St. Ry. of New York gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	30
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	15
Mexican Central 1st income	32½	32½	31½	31½	75
Mexican Central 2d income	21	21	21	21	15
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	133⅞	133¾	133¾	133¾	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	123	125½	122¾	123½	13
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	118	118	118	118	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105	105	105	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	371
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	83½	83	83½	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	36
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122½	122¾	122¼	122¾	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107¾	108¼	107¾	108¼	21
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	107½	107½	107	107	100
Nat. R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	104	104	104	104	24
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79½	79½	79	79	57
National Starch 1st 6s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	15
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	24
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	103	103	103	103	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	106	105¼	105¾	9
New York Dock 4s	97	97½	97½	97½	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97½	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	97
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	114	114	114	114	1
N. Y., Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	105¼	104	104¾	1
N. Y. & Queens County El. L., H. & P. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. point 4s	92	92⅝	92	92½	649
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	22
Northern Pacific 3s	73¼	73¾	72¾	73¾	57
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105⅝	105	105¼	123
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	2
North Wisconsin 1st 6s	140	140	140	140	5
Ohio River general 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103¼	88
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	24
Oregon Short Line 6s	126¾	126¾	126½	126½	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	113¼	113¼	112¾	113¼	14
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50 per cent pd	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	406
People's Gas 1st gtd. 6s	104	104	104	104	4
Peorin & Eastern income 4s	74	74	73	74	15
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89¾	100	89¾	100	2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 3½s, Series E	97½	97½	97½	97½	20
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Reading general 4s	100½	100½	99¾	100¾	238
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96⅝	14
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	147½	147½	147½	147½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	49
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94¾	94½	94	94⅜	96
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	10
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	131½	131¼	131¼	131¼	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	176
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	85	87	85	87	223
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s, trust certfs	81⅜	81¾	81¼	81⅜	35

BONDS.

	Week Ended June 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Paul, Minn. & M., East Minn. 1st 5s	106¾	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	91	91½	90½	90⅞	26
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	86	86½	85¾	85¾	16
Seaboard Alt Line ref. 5s	103	*103¾	103	103¼	18
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	16
Southern Pacific 4s	93½	93¾	92	92¼	322
Southern Pacific of Cal 6s, Series A	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	3
Southern Railway 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123⅛	47
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	13
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	99	99	98¾	98⅞	13
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	72	72	70½	71¼	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	16¼	16¼	15	15	141
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	7
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101½	15
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	82¾	82¾	82¼	83½	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	91¾	92	91½	92	18
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	110¼	111¼	110½	111¼	13
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	106	84
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107¾	108	107	107¼	2,472
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	87	87	87	87	5
United States Leather 6s	113	113	113	113	10
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	119½	119½	13
Wabash debenture, Series B	75½	75¾	74	74	386
Wabash 2d 5s	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	2
Wabash, Omnba Div. 3½s	89	89	88½	88½	13
West Shore 4s	115¾	115½	114½	114½	8
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99¾	99	98⅝	99	20
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	6
Western Union rof. & real estate 4½s	107	107	107	107	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95	95¼	94¾	95	121
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	94	94	93½	93½	81
Total sales					$15,537,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 7, 1902.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Total sales					$7,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 7, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s af 1991	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	271
Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs	9½	9½	9½	9½	30
Total sales					$64,500
Grand total					$15,608,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan. 109⅞	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 7	109⅞	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan. 109¾	Mar. 7	108½	Jan. 8	109¾	May 8
U. S. 3s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan. 112⅝	Feb. 7	109½	June 5	109½	June 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan. 113	Mar. 14	110½	June 5	110½	June 5
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F. 139¼	Feb. 5	139	Jan. 18	139½	Feb. 5
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F. 139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F. 106½	Mnr. 11	105¾	Apr. 23	105½	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F. 106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupan	Q. F. 110	Mar. 14	108	May 26	108½	May 27
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F. 109½	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109½	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F. 109½	Apr. 24	109	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J. 107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.				100¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J. 102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J. 111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J. 106½	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J. 104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.				136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.				120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J. 96⅝	Feb. 7	93½	Mar. 21	96	June 6
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95	Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	9½	June 5
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J. 80¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¼	June 7

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼ Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	99¼	May 15	96	Jan. 13	98¾ May 21

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,240,900	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,223,000	$2,948,000	$1,525,000	$17,636,000	$986,600
2,050,000	2,238,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,018,000	5,432,000	1,982,000	25,347,000	.....
2,000,000	1,246,700	Merchants' National	12,807,200	2,073,400	1,637,400	14,949,600	.....
2,000,000	2,496,300	Mechanics' National	12,686,000	1,823,000	1,229,000	12,760,000	.....
1,500,000	3,207,800	Bank of America	20,106,300	3,322,300	2,759,700	22,724,200	.....
1,000,000	225,600	Phenix National	5,272,000	870,000	334,000	5,054,000	49,300
10,000,000	7,383,400	National City	110,721,000	20,840,000	7,408,000	124,523,000	4,517,000
300,000	7,087,100	Chemical National	24,137,500	3,878,000	2,325,400	23,312,100	.....
600,000	273,100	Merch. Exch. National	4,925,400	554,900	530,000	5,012,500	236,800
1,000,000	2,044,100	Gallatin National	8,797,100	942,400	826,100	6,882,500	990,500
300,000	77,800	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,495,800	405,300	55,800	1,859,000	49,400
400,000	142,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,220,000	407,000	296,000	3,886,000	.....
200,000	181,900	Greenwich	1,257,700	91,800	102,400	1,094,900	.....
800,000	628,200	Leath. Manuf. National	4,782,800	1,064,900	197,100	4,788,000	486,300
1,700,000	99,800	Seventh National	5,797,500	1,180,500	239,900	5,983,700	530,100
5,000,000	3,300,000	Am. Exch. National	29,956,000	5,046,000	1,819,000	24,906,000	4,496,000
10,000,000	7,337,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,384,700	8,128,200	7,853,900	63,331,200	7,489,200
1,000,000	1,302,100	National Broadway	6,814,700	1,283,400	199,400	6,035,500	449,300
1,000,000	1,416,300	Mercantile National	13,918,800	1,848,900	1,822,000	14,722,600	988,700
422,700	545,800	Pacific	3,206,800	323,700	485,900	3,864,300	.....
450,000	1,042,100	Chatham National	6,122,000	867,200	374,400	6,239,000	49,500
200,000	354,900	People's	2,080,300	152,400	587,000	2,720,400	.....
2,000,000	2,027,700	National Bank of N. A.	10,093,300	1,928,800	1,430,200	14,716,000	518,000
3,000,000	5,912,100	Hanover National	47,540,200	7,469,200	6,253,500	53,513,900	2,000,000
500,000	454,000	Irving National	4,344,000	502,000	586,200	4,438,000	243,900
1,550,000	695,400	National Citizens'	5,753,300	922,000	825,000	6,716,000	644,000
500,000	289,100	Nassau	2,816,800	400,200	332,700	3,254,400	.....
900,000	1,046,500	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,223,500	962,300	674,900	6,469,000	50,000
1,000,000	247,900	National Shoe & Leather	3,857,000	687,100	197,900	4,393,700	49,100
1,400,000	1,788,700	Corn Exchange	21,955,000	3,806,000	2,336,000	26,474,000	.....
750,000	425,200	Oriental	2,999,000	211,400	317,000	1,970,000	.....
1,500,000	6,273,300	Imp. & Trad. National	23,670,000	4,183,000	1,245,000	21,400,000	46,200
2,000,000	4,192,700	National Park	49,877,000	18,310,000	4,656,000	67,588,000	49,500
250,000	152,100	East River National	1,220,500	146,200	191,700	1,344,000	50,000
3,000,000	2,966,500	Fourth National	20,875,200	2,839,100	2,723,100	22,241,000	50,000
1,000,000	580,100	Central National	10,697,000	2,286,000	1,095,000	13,518,000	860,000
300,000	1,135,800	Second National	9,525,000	1,535,000	1,040,000	10,223,000	239,000
10,000,000	11,980,100	First National	78,849,500	17,508,500	1,488,400	74,539,900	2,705,200
500,000	341,900	N. Y. National Exchange	5,504,800	1,052,800	352,200	5,552,500	496,800
250,000	756,200	Bowery	2,875,000	440,000	329,000	3,325,000	.....
300,000	604,100	N. Y. County National	4,016,400	828,000	414,000	5,017,200	50,000
750,000	410,100	German-American	3,411,600	603,000	232,500	3,318,300	.....
1,000,000	3,029,300	Chase National	39,823,400	10,062,200	2,293,900	47,788,000	50,000
100,000	1,445,900	Fifth Avenue	9,440,300	2,646,300	143,900	10,541,000	.....
200,000	802,700	German Exchange	2,465,400	225,400	586,100	3,252,300	.....
200,000	853,500	Germania	2,089,100	409,300	695,900	5,094,500	.....
300,000	1,171,300	Lincoln National	14,195,800	1,275,100	2,977,100	14,790,500	246,900
1,000,000	1,254,400	Garfield National	7,768,400	1,983,100	728,600	8,515,100	49,700
200,000	387,400	Fifth National	2,294,800	482,600	109,900	2,438,900	194,200
300,000	1,300,500	Bank of the Metropolis	8,115,300	1,647,400	572,500	9,228,100	.....
200,000	461,700	West Side	2,943,000	504,000	305,000	3,196,000	.....
500,000	1,168,100	Seaboard National	12,791,000	2,290,000	1,623,000	15,080,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,874,700	Western National	38,497,000	9,055,700	2,197,300	44,678,200	50,000
300,000	536,200	First National, B'klyn	4,469,000	411,000	406,000	4,281,000	75,000
900,000	829,300	Liberty National	7,142,800	1,327,400	428,000	7,053,900	498,100
1,000,000	453,100	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,096,800	534,100	361,300	3,795,800	.....
500,000	563,200	New Amsterdam National	7,517,200	1,652,700	474,300	8,488,000	100,000
250,000	469,300	Astor National	4,295,000	862,800	154,400	4,208,000	306,000
500,000	625,400	Hide & Leather National	5,337,500	1,091,800	100,700	5,254,300	360,000
73,900,000	90,855,300	Total, National banks.					
9,972,700	15,422,600	Total, State banks.					
83,872,700	106,277,900	Totals	854 206 900	172 218 600	75 544 100	945 506 500	31 686 400

*As per official reports: 62 National banks, April 30, 1902; 17 State banks, March 12, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Continued from Page 1.

paraded, have disappeared, and bankers are confident that plenty of funds and easy rates may be relied upon.

One of the features of recent railroad development has been the growing ability of the reorganized properties to pay dividends to their stockholders. Not all the stocks of these roads have been so fortunate as to come into the receipt of a share of profits, but certainly a larger proportion than was expected has in a comparatively short time been raised from a non-remunerative to a profit-distributing basis.

The total of share capital that has been brought to the list of dividend-paying stocks is, indeed, an important one. Taking only those of the Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Northern Pacific, Reading, Southern Railway, and Union Pacific Companies, it foots up $845,900,000, upon which the average rate paid is 4.15 per cent., calling for an annual disbursement of no less than $35,098,000, as shown in this compilation:

	Capital Stock.	Div. Rate.	Dividend Requirements.
Atchison pf.	$114,200,000	5	$5,710,000
Atchison com.	102,000,000	4	4,080,000
Balt. & Ohio pf.	59,200,000	4	2,368,000
Balt. & Ohio com.	76,000,000	4	3,040,000
Erie 1st pf.	48,000,000	3	1,440,000
Northern Pac. com.	155,000,000	4	6,200,000
Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	4	1,120,000
Southern Ry. pf.	60,000,000	5	3,000,000
Union Pacific pf.	99,500,000	4	3,980,000
Union Pacific com.	104,000,000	4	4,160,000
	$845,900,000	4.15	$35,098,000

Now it takes about 65 per cent. of railroad earnings to pay the cost of operation, and something like 20 per cent. of the net income to meet fixed and other charges, so that approximately 15 per cent. represents the balance available for dividends. This, in fact, was the result reported for 1900, a much better one, it need scarcely be said, than for many previous years. On such a basis, then, it is apparent that the dividends now paid on the shares of the roads in question represent—divided up to the hilt—what would have to be shown as the result of average traffic operations turning in $234,000,000.

Of course, it might happen that earnings could be so reduced as to bring about a suspension of payments now being made, but one thing at least is certain, that the reduction could hardly run so far as to threaten the new fixed charges against earnings, based as these are, in most cases, on results at a minimum, and at a level which common judgment repudiates as a future possibility.

The plans for putting these railroads upon their feet generally took cognizance of the situation as it existed in about the very worst period in the whole history of the carrying industry. That is to say, charges were scaled down to a point—and below the point, too—where they could be met by profits which were forthcoming at a time when trade and business were stagnant, when industrial activity was at a very low ebb, and when railroad earnings were pitiably small. In some cases the cut in charges was drastic to a degree, but it has proved the salvation of the roads that it was undertaken in such an unflinching manner. In others there were good reasons for less severity, but all through the group savings of from $1,000,000 to nearly $5,000,000 in annual interest payments were brought about.

It follows, then, that with growth of population and all that this implies, running through the whole gamut of production and consumption of commodities of every description, raw and manufactured, and with the increment of relative expansion due to improved methods and improved conditions, these reorganized railroads have a fair chance of never again getting into such depths of depression as compelled their capitulation between 1892 and 1897.

Indeed, traffic and earnings have so developed that in more than one instance losses in revenues would have to reach enormous figures before even preferred stock dividends would be menaced. Some of the stocks show by the price they are able to command how firm the belief is in their stability, selling on a basis to yield 4 per cent. and less, or at as good a level as many other issues whose records have not included in them the element of bankruptcy, even if they are not without the showing of dividend suspension. As they stand at the present time, the yield of the stocks alluded to is as follows, based on approximate market quotations:

	Yield Per Cent.
Atchison preferred	5.13
Atchison common	5.06
Baltimore & Ohio preferred	4.21
Baltimore & Ohio common	3.81
Erie first preferred	4.44
Reading first preferred	4.85
Southern Railway preferred	5.26
Union Pacific preferred	4.57
Union Pacific common	3.81

The range is seen to be from the low return of 3.81 per cent. for the common shares of Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific to 5.26 per cent. for the preferred shares of the Southern Railway, in close company with which are shown both classes of Atchison stock. It is not the purpose to discuss the merits or demerits of any or all the stocks in question. The object has been simply to point out how much capital has been made remunerative the past few years, as applied to the shares of important roads which were taken through the process of reorganization, and to indicate the high esteem in which at least some of them are now held.

Belief in still further improvement, confidence in the continuation of prosperous conditions, and hence in larger returns on these at one time practically dead issues, are to be found reflected in the yield obtained from investment in some cases; and if even in other cases these features are less strongly marked, it is hardly to be denied that the properties represented will participate in whatever expansion in trade and industrial forces has yet to take place.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

UNION PACIFIC.

According to late reports on the Street, John W. Gates, tired of endeavoring to hull Union Pacific, about a week ago switched over to the bear side, being influenced thereto hy Mr. Harriman's statement that a great deal of money had to be expended upon the property, this suggesting that perhaps after all even with good crops there might be no increase in the Union Pacific dividend. Hence it is that Mr. Gates is understood now to be short of a large block of Union Pacific, as well as St. Paul, Atchison, and the steel stocks. The stock so sold, it may be said, has been taken hy interests connected with the Union Pacific property, who admittedly know as much about the system as does Mr. Gates.

NORTHWEST.

The extra dividend of 1 per cent. each declared on Northwest common and preferred had little effect on the stocks—not because the significance of the action was not realized, but for the sole reason that the action had been discounted. What buying of the shares appeared came practically all from one leading banking house. It is confidently asserted on the Street that in due time the Moore and Rock Island interests will receive representation on the Northwest board.

COLORADO FUEL.

Beyond the fact that some of Mr. Gates's friends—induced to buy the stock some weeks ago when it was 10 points higher—have disposed of their Colorado Fuel holdings, (either through sheer weariness or through disgust,) there is nothing to say of the stock or the movement in it.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK.

Some time ago, when Sugar Trust stock was above 130, Wall Street was flooded with "tips" to buy it. Those people who followed the tip bought the stock at the top. Last week when the security was around 127, (before the 1¾ per cent. dividend came off,) the "tip" was general to sell it. Those who sold sold at the bottom. That generally is the way with Sugar.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Whether because of treachery on the part of some of the members of the several Canadian pools operating in the stock, or whether because there has been no justification for the many promises in respect to an increased dividend on the stock, the fact remains that throughout all of last week Canadian Pacific stock was distinctly weak, selling down nearly 10 points from its high figure. Supporters of the stock, however, say they are in no wise concerned because of the decline, which they say will be only temporary. They point out that the earnings of the company continue to expand at the rate of about $100,000 a week.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

It would now seem beyond all question that an organized bear pool is working in the Steel Trust stocks, and is persistent in the endeavor to shake out some at least of the public following. This pool is understood to be made up of certain Pittsburg and Chicago interests credited with not being on friendly terms with Mr. Morgan. It is said one of the objects of the campaign is that the Steel Trust syndicate may not be altogether successful in its endeavor to find a market for the new bonds to be issued.

ST. PAUL.

Western operators were the largest sellers of St. Paul last week. It is said that since the declaration of an extra dividend on Northwest assurance has been given that St. Paul will be put on a 7 per cent. basis, and that, knowing this, the Westerners are endeavoring to accumulate a cheap line of the stock.

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Since E. H. Harriman's return from the West and Southwest, Wall Street has heard not a little talk respecting the probable future of Mexican Central, which Mr. Harriman inspected on his recent trip. It is a fact that the stock of the company has held strong, even on weak days. In explanation of this the gossip is that there has been buying for Standard Oil and Harriman interests.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The increase of $162,000 reported by Missouri Pacific for the fourth week in May explains fully why this stock has held up around its present figure even in a generally declining market. "Earnings are altogether satisfactory," thus declares an official, "that we would not think of parting with a share of our stock." In the interim it is known that Mr. Gould's plans for a greater Missouri Pacific are being surely rounded out.

TENNESSEE COAL'S PROPERTIES

Many a tale has been told of the development of things in the railroad and mineral line in the South, and some of them read like fairy stories.

West Virginia is a "happy hunting ground" for many of these remarkable changes, but down in Alabama there is much good work which is almost only known to those who are directly interested or concerned. Some weeks ago when I had the report of J. De B. Hooper, the Chief Mine Inspector for Alabama, and showed it to some English people, they were more than astounded at its completeness of detail as well as the wonderful development shown in that State. Evidently they had thought of it as a cotton-raising country and nothing else; that it was the home of the banjo-playing darkey; they did not know of its iron and coal development.

The great prestige of the Birmingham district in Alabama as an iron and steel producer is due in a large degree to the operations of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, one of the most extensive makers of iron and steel in the world, and the largest iron, steel, and coke producer in the Southern States. The company owns twelve big furnaces and a steel mill, the capacity of the former, averaging 175 tons a day each, and of the latter 1,000 tons. It makes one-half the iron of the State, practically all the steel, produces half the coal, and three-fifths of the coke. Most of the properties of the company are in and near Birmingham. The men in its pay number many thousands, and the monthly pay roll reaches fully $500,000. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company first came into existence in 1852, when it was incorporated (in Tennessee) as the Sewanee Mining Company. In 1860 its charter was amended and name changed to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. In September, 1881, the name was changed to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. It first began operations in East Tennessee, but afterward purchased the Pratt mines and other coal and iron properties in Alabama, thereby greatly enlarging its scope. In September, 1881, it bought the properties of the Sewanee Iron Company, and in February, 1882, the property of the Southern States Coal, Iron and Land Company. A few years ago it absorbed the immense coal and iron properties of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, which included the rich Blue Creek mines and the furnaces at Bessemer, the furnaces of the Bessemer Iron and Steel Company, at Bessemer, and the Eureka Iron Company's furnaces and ore properties at Oxmoor. Shortly after that it came into possession of the Cahaba Coal Mining Compsny's mines and other mineral properties at Blocton. In 1899 it acquired three furnaces of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company, at Sheffield; 301 coke ovens at Jasper, 74,000 acres of coal lands between Birmingham and Sheffield, and two coal mines at Gamble, besides the Bessemer Rolling Mill, at Bessemer. These properties, comprising a large majority of the furnaces, mines, and coke ovens in Alabama, it is engaged in bettering on a vast scale.

The coal mines and their daily capacity are as follows: Ten mines, Pratt division, 7,000 tons; three mines, Blue Creek division, 3,000 tons; six mines, Cahaba and Gurnee, 4,000 tons; two mines, Gamble, 700 tons; two mines, Henry Ellen division, 600 tons; six mines, Tracey City division, 1,300 tons; one mine, Whitwell, 1,000 tons, making a total daily capacity of 17,600 tons, with a total yearly capacity of 5,280,000 tons.

The company owns 3,687 coke ovens, located and with a daily capacity as follows: One thousand and eighty-eight ovens, Pratt City, 1,800 tons; 250 ovens, Alice, 375 tons; 420 ovens, Bessemer, 630 tons; 300 ovens, Robertstown, 450 tons; 467 ovens, Blocton, 800 tons; 278 ovens, Johns, 450 tons; 100 ovens, Whitwell, 150 tons; 444 ovens, Tracey City, 775 tons; 70 ovens, Victoria, 100 tons; 301 ovens, Jasper, 500 tons, making a total daily capacity of 6,030 tons, with a yearly capacity of 2,000,250 tons.

Following is a list of the company's iron ore mines, 28 in number, and their daily capacity: Nineteen mines on Red Mountain, 8,000 tons; 1 mine, Inman red ore, 200 tons; 5 mines, Greeley brown ore, 800 tons; 2 mines, Champion brown ore, 400 tons; 2 mines, Russellville brown ore, 400 tons, making a total daily capacity of 10,000 tons.

The following comprise the land holdings of the company: Warrior coal fields, 117,048 acres; Cahaba coal fields, 72,048 acres; Red Mountain ores, 15,225 acres; other red ores, 3,243 acres; brown ores, 11,763 acres; coal lands near Jasper, 74,000 acres; unclassified, 21,480 acres, making a total in Alabama of 314,807 acres.

In Tennessee the company owns the following lands: Whitwell coal fields, 37,817 acres; at South Pittsburg, 118 acres; at Cowan, 95 acres; Inman ore fields, 6,576 acres; Tracey City coal fields, 9,000 acres; Greene and Cocke Counties, 58,135 acres, or a total in Tennessee of 111,741 acres.

The bulk of the company's Alabama landlies in Jefferson and Bibb Counties. Of the ore lands 7,118 acres are in process of development, and 81,248 acres undeveloped. The company also owns 550 acres of suburban property in and around Birmingham, Pratt City, and Bessemer, and 60 acres of land in Sheffield. The coal lands in the Birmingham district are very rich. The Pratt seam averages from 4 to 4½ feet in thickness, the Blue Creek seam from 5 to 9 feet, and the Blocton seam from 4½ to 6 feet. The red ore veins average 22 feet in thickness.

The company owns 17 furnaces in Alabama and 3 in Tennessee. The following shows their daily capacity: Five furnaces in Ensley, 1,200 tons; 2 furnaces in Alice, 300 tons; 5 furnaces at Bessemer, 800 tons; 3 furnaces at Sheffield, 600 tons; 3 furnaces at South Pittsburg, 600 tons, making a total daily capacity of 3,500 tons. The yearly capacity of these furnaces is 1,300,000 tons. The Ensley City plant, containing 5 furnaces, is the largest of its kind in the world.

The first real success of the South to make steel for the market was by the Tennessee company, which put up at Ensley, in the year 1898, a modern mill that cost $1,000,000. The output of this plant was placed on the market first in 1899, the first heat being poured on Nov. 30 of that year. The location of the plant is ideal, it being bounded on two sides by the main line of the Birmingham Southern, the Birmingham Mineral, the Frisco and the Southern Railroads; on the third side by the five Ensley furnaces of the company, and the Semet-Solvay works, and on the fourth side hy the company's No. 4 slope coal mine and coke ovens. The location is on sloping ground, permitting both good drainage and a good arrangement of the several levels of operation. The process employed is the basic open hearth.

The Tennessee Company ships iron to most of the countries of the world and supplies no little steel for the Northern markets. An order for about 15,000 tons of the latter is now being filled for the Carnegie works at Pittsburg. Iron goes to every part of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Asia, and Europe. Among foreign countries which have bought from it might be mentioned England, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Japan, and Mexico. This company was the first to introduce Alabama iron into Europe and that product has obtained a strong foothold in the European markets, thus again demonstrating the wonderful possibilities of Alabama as an iron producer and asserting America's supremacy in all things.

In coal and coke the domestic trade is supplied all over the country. While the railroads are the largest consumers, the growing manufacturing interests in the South, such as cotton mills, oil mills, rolling mills, foundries, cotton compresses, &c., make a market for a large and increasing output.

All the important points in the following States are reached: Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In addition to the home market it handles a large and growing business for export and for bunker purposes. Steamships at Mobile, Pensacola, New Orleans, Savannah, and Port Royal are coaled. A fair coastwise trade is enjoyed, shipping hy water to Galveston, Texas, over 100,000 tons annually, for railroad and local consumption. The export trade is chiefly with Mexico.

The commercial coke trade is with furnaces, smelters, sugar refineries, and foundries, the largest orders coming from furnaces in Alabama which do not own coal lands, and consequently have to buy in the open market.

With the financial aspect of this property it is not my province to deal, for the annual report has been made public within a few weeks. Suffice it to say, however, that there is no enterprise in the South in which Northern capital has been invested that has a stronger hold upon the mineral resources of the States. One may expect to see it grow enormously. All the railroads of the South go to its aid—the Seaboard Air Line having just secured an entrance into Birmingham.

FREDERICK EDWARD SAWARD.

WAR SETTLEMENT SEQUELS.

The removal of the cause for political anxiety, the end of the Government borrowing, the prospect of an early reduction of taxation, and of a rapid redemption of debt, says The London Statist, will all combine to bring about a hopeful spirit, and this will encourage an outburst of new enterprise. Then again, there is sure to be a very steady rise in consols and in home railway stocks. Already the rise in consols has made considerable progress, and the progress will be still more rapid. That will have a beneficial effect in two ways. It will increase the borrowing power of the holders of consols and home railway stocks, and indirectly it will add to the hopeful feeling. Over and above all this there will be before long a federation of South Africa, which will consolidate British power and therefore will improve public feeling. And, furthermore, the development of the country will be pushed forward actively.

The beginning of the development will cause new orders to be placed with manufacturers here, and will have a beneficial effect upon trade. Moreover, the principal mining companies will need fresh capital, and as the Government borrowings will have stopped the market will be in a position to supply the capital freely. The capital so raised will be to a large extent laid out in providing machinery, and that in its turn will give another impetus to business at home. The last point we need call attention to is the steady progress that is being made in resuming mining upon the Rand.

JUNE

1902

Illinois Central Progress.

A Statistical Review that Makes Present Market Value Seem Warranted.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has paid dividends to its stockholders uninterruptedly during the past forty years averaging over 7.1 per cent. per annum. During this period only twice have the dividends been as low as 4 per cent., and they have been as high as 10 per cent.—from 1865 to 1873, inclusive. In 1901 the stock was placed on a 6 per cent. dividend basis, after 5½ per cent. had been paid in 1900, and 5 per cent. from 1891 to 1899, inclusive. In addition, the stockholders hava received considerable benefit from being allowed to subscribe to new stock when it has been issued. There are few railroads in the United States which can show a dividend record such as that of the Illinois Central, and there is a good deal of satisfaction gained from looking into this company's progress during the past few years.

The lines of the Illinois Central Railroad Company traverse the States directly east of the Mississippi River from the City of Chicago to New Orleans, passing through many of the large cities in each State, of which St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Peoria, and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky., and Jackson, Miss., may be mentioned as being among the largest; also northwest from Chicago to Sioux Falls, S. D.; Sioux City, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, with branch lines extending into the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

On June 30, 1901, the company reported the number of miles of road operated as follows:

Miles of railway in operation	4,265.50
Miles of second and additional main track	337.50
Miles of side and passing track	1,333.34
Total miles of track	5,936.34

This is exclusive of the 1,000.72 miles of road operated by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, which is owned by the Illinois Central, but operated separately. Within a short time the entire main line of the Illinois Central will be double tracked from Chicago to Fulton, Ky., and from Jackson, Miss., to New Orleans, a total distance of about 590 miles. Part of this track has been completed and in operation for some time. The distance from Chicago to New Orleans is about 912 miles, so that 64 per cent. of this distance will be double tracked.

The gross earnings, operating expenses, fixed charges, dividends, &c., for each year for the past seven years are given in order to show the changes from year to year, and have been as follows:

Average miles operated	4,214.92	3,845.43	3,670.80	3,774.85	3,130.21
Earnings—					
Freight	$24,876,338	$22,280,429	$19,251,343	$18,918,729	$15,162,018
Passenger	7,327,742	6,177,654	5,409,538	5,103,812	4,214,461
Miscellaneous	4,686,380	4,153,894	3,453,808	3,295,278	2,734,458
Total gross earnings	$36,900,460	$32,611,967	$28,114,689	$27,317,819	$22,110,937
Expenses—					
Maintenance of way and structure	5,869,817	5,568,696	4,283,496	4,255,225	3,594,050
Maintenance of equipment	4,371,241	3,675,183	3,195,937	3,132,719	2,712,978
Conducting transportation and general	14,019,619	12,133,736	10,723,848	9,975,113	8,376,915
Taxes	1,590,115	1,491,789	1,358,979	1,292,413	1,051,941
Total operating expenses and taxes	$25,841,792	$22,869,395	$19,562,260	$18,655,470	$15,735,884
Net earnings	$11,058,668	$9,742,572	$8,552,429	$8,662,349	$6,375,053
Other income	2,505,182	2,441,810	2,581,078	2,236,389	2,164,196
Total income	$13,563,850	$12,184,382	$11,133,507	$10,898,718	$8,539,249
Interest and sinking fund	2,980,925	2,825,922	2,952,485	3,043,545	3,239,972
Rent of subsidiary railroads	3,615,265	3,001,182	3,849,538	3,466,518	3,520,726
Total fixed charges & rentals	$6,596,190	$5,827,107	$6,802,004	$6,510,063	$5,760,698
Balance	$6,967,660	$5,757,275	$4,331,503	$4,388,655	$2,778,551
Betterments	2,895,399	2,416,674	1,475,040	1,225,000	150,000
Other charges	*250,000	59	402	†501,451	132
Dividends	3,780,000	897	2,812,500	2,625,000	2,625,000
Total	$6,925,399	$5,716,674	$4,287,540	$4,351,451	$2,775,000
Surplus carried forward	$42,261	$40,601	$43,963	$37,204	$3,551
Per cent. earned on stock	.....	10.55	9.39	7.21	8.35
Dividend paid, per cent	.....	0.00	5.5	5.00	5.00

Average miles operated	3,067.58	2,888.30			
Earnings—					
Freight	$15,028,103	$12,821,210			
Passenger	4,394,771	3,908,348			
Miscellaneous	2,579,968	2,327,436			
Total gross earnings	$22,002,842	$19,056,994			
Expenses—					
Maintenance of way and structure	3,176,872	2,538,678			
Maintenance of equipment	2,556,168	2,175,788			
Conducting transportation and general	8,177,877	7,580,146			
Taxes	1,051,358	973,918			
Total operating expenses and taxes	$14,962,275	$13,268,530			
Net earnings	$7,040,567	$5,788,464			
Other income	1,918,463	1,642,442			
Total income	$8,959,030	$7,430,906			
Interest and sinking fund	2,932,808	2,807,545			
Rent of subsidiary railroads	3,940,496	2,120,144			
Total fixed charges & rentals	$5,873,304	$4,927,989			
Balance	$3,085,726	$2,502,917			
Betterments	422,500	.....			
Other charges	138	.....			
Dividends	2,562,500	2,500,000			
Total	2,985,000	2,500,000			
Surplus carried forward	$100,726	$2,917			
Per cent. earned on stock	5.87	5.00			
Dividend paid, per cent	5.00	5.00			

*Pension fund. †Insurance fund.

Where capital stock has been increased the percentage given as earned on the stock is based on the amount of stock outstanding at the close of each fiscal year.

The average number of miles of road operated during this period increased from 2,888.30 in 1895 to 4,214.92 in 1901, or 45.9 per cent. The gross earnings have increased $17,843,466, (93 per cent.,) and per mile of road from $6,597 in 1895 to $8,754 in 1901, or 32 per cent.

A comparison of the balance sheets as of June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1901, shows that the total of liabilities and assets has increased $61,753,436.78. The following statement explains this increase in detail:

ASSETS.

Increases:	
Cost of road and equipment	$55,212,135.39
Real estate	321,863.05
Material and supplies	1,581,856.09
Stocks owned	12,895.00
Advances to railroads	6,620,989.27
Insurance, pension, and surplus dividend funds	1,579,429.70
Total	$65,329,069.33
Decrease:	
Bonds owned	3,575,632.61
Net increase	$61,753,436.78

LIABILITIES.

Increases:	
Capital stock	$16,000,000.00
Funded debt	42,442,425.00
Betterment funds	652,935.06
Net liabilities	48,145.12
Dividend payable Aug. 31	750,000.00
Profit and loss	300,000.09
Insurance, pension, and surplus dividend funds	1,579,429.70
Total	$61,753,436.78

Cost of road and equipment shows the largest increase, $55,212,135.39, and the following figures will show the amounts spent for new properties and improvements, which make up this increase, and how they have been charged:

For new properties and additions	$42,248,660.64
For improvements	$12,811,741.50
For equipment	10,624,233.72
Total spent for improvements and new equipment	$23,437,975.21
Less sundry credits	27,112.00
	$23,410,863.21
Charged to income account	$8,188,614.17
Charged to different funds	2,253,774.29
	10,447,388.46
Charged to capital account	12,963,474.75
Total charges to capital account	$55,212,135.39

Of the $6,520,889.27 increase in the amount advanced to railroad companies, $5,207,948 represents the amount advanced on account of the purchase of the Peoria Division. The Illinois Central expects to issue bonds to reimburse its treasury for this purchase.

Besides the above $12,811,741 spent for improvements there has been expended for maintenance of way and structure per mile of road operated during this period (comparison is also made back to 1892 in order to show the high average amount spent per mile of road for maintenance expenses) the following amounts, which are taken from the last report:

1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
$1,231	$1,448	$1,107	$1,123	$1,148
1896.	**1895.**	**1894.**	**1893.**	**1892.**
$1,036	$878	$852	$934	$1,038

These averages are figured on main track only, but if an average is made on main track and second track for the past six years, it would still be in excess of the general average, being $1,287 per mile for 1901, $1,360 per mile for 1900, $1,099 per mile for 1899, $1,063 per mile for 1898, $1,078 per mile for 1897, and $980 per mile for 1896. These figures show that the management has been liberal in its expenditures on maintenance of way and structure.

The average weight of rail in the 2,888 miles of road operated on June 30, 1895, was 62 pounds per yard, while the average of the 4,593 miles of main line and second track in operation June 30, 1901, was 70 pounds per yard.

As shown above, $10,626,233 has been expended on new equipment, which represents the cost of 91 new and 67 old locomotives, 13,921 new and 1,856 old freight cars, and 54 new and 11 old passenger cars. The old equipment was purchased at foreclosure sale and from companies now controlled by the Illinois Central. This amount expended for equipment is exclusive of renewals made during this period. A comparison of all the equipment at the close of 1895 and 1901 shows the following increases:

	Locomotives.	Freight Work Cars.	Pass'ger and Equipment.
June 30, 1901	891	38,960	725
June 30, 1895	610	16,827	540
Increase	281	22,133	185

Part of this increase is from the equipment received with the properties which have been acquired since 1895.

The average amount spent for repairs and renewals on each locomotive and freight car during the six years has been above the average. Passenger equipment, however, shows a smaller average, but no doubt has been kept up to proper standard.

	Locomotives.	Freight Work Cars.	Pass'ger and Equipment.
1901	$1,758	$61	$403
1900	1,729	50	402
1899	1,728	44	401
1898	1,649	45	459
1897	1,486	45	549
1896	1,571	51	500

It might be well to call attention to the increase of $48,145.12 in net liabilities. The Illinois Central strikes a balance between its current liabilities and assets, and only gives the balance of the two in its general balance sheet. However, a table is given in the report showing the items in detail. For 1901 the total liabilities of this account amounted to $8,950,835.34, exceeding the assets by $3,820,472.96. Bills payable on demand and at future dates amounted to $1,850,000, while accounts payable, other than vouchers audited and wages due, amounted to $839,236.35.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Freight.	1901.	1898.	Inc. P.C.
Tons hauled	17,735,749	7,901,892	124.4
Tons hauled one mile	4,916,065,602	1,536,000,584	183.2
Av. distance hauled, miles	228.24	200.73	13.8
Av. rects. per ton	$1.40	$1.62	*15.7
Av. rects. per ton, per mile	.00619	.00808	*23.3
Miles run by freight engines	17,070,617	9,522,990	79.3
Av. rects. per engine mile	$1.4567	$1.3463	8.2
Miles run by loaded freight cars	278,103,314	.....	...
Miles run by loaded and empty freight cars	385,976,449	.....	...
Percentage of loaded car mileage to total car mileage	72%	.....	...
Av. number loaded cars in train	16.28	.....	...
Av. number loaded and empty cars in train	22.60	.....	...
Av. number tons in train (per engine mile)	235.18	188.55	41.2
Av. number tons in loaded and empty cars	10.40	.....	...
Freight density	952,826	549,139	73.5
Passenger—			
Passengers carried	17,865,439	11,391,733	56.8
Passengers carried one mile	373,919,236	195,924,818	90.8
Av'ge distance carried, miles	20.93	17.20	21.6
Av. rects. per passenger	$.410	$.3431	19.5
Av. rects. per passenger, per mile	.01960	.01995	...
Miles run by passenger engines	10,824,720	8,040,674	79.1
Av. rects. per engine mile	$.8466	$.8427	...
Av. number passengers in train	34.54	.....	...
Passenger density	88,713	67,833	30.7

*Decrease.

Attention is called to the fact that the Illinois Central uses the "engine mile" in its reports, instead of the "train mile."

The number of tons hauled shows the very large increase of 124.4 per cent., but the average receipts per ton in 1901 were 22 cents less than in 1895. The increase of 73.5 per cent. in freight density shows more correctly the real increase in tons hauled, as the number of miles of road operated in 1901 increased 45 per cent. over 1895. The average number of "tons per loaded and empty car" is low, and also the "tons per engine mile." The number of passengers carried increased 56.8 per cent. over 1895, and tha average amount received for each passenger carried increased $.066 or 19.5 per cent. Passenger density for 1901 was 88,713, against 67,833 for 1895, an increase of 30.7 per cent. Reference to the following table of operating statistics of some of the roads operating in the territory covered by the Illinois Central will show the low average "tons per loaded and empty car" and "tons per engine mile" existing on the Illinois Central at the present time. Illinois Central shows a larger percentage of loaded car mileage to total car mileage than either of the other roads. Probably when the different lines which have been added in late years have been brought up to main line standard, the Illinois Central will be able to show more favorable results in its operating department.

	Illinois Central.	Louis. & Nash.	Chic. & Alton.	East. Ill.
Av. number loaded cars	16.28	14.17	17.00	21.81
Av. number per train	22.60	20.87	25.20	34.57
Av. number loaded and empty cars in train	235.18	225.06	287.80	*487.4
Av. number tons in train	10.40	10.65	11.41	14.09
Av. number tons per loaded and empty car	72.00	67.89	67.47	63.00
Per cent. of loaded car mileage to total car mileage				

*On engine mileage basis.

For the nine months ending March 31, 1902, the gross earnings have increased $2,889,644 (10.3 per cent.) and the net earnings $1,375,735, (15.5 per cent.,) so that, with no further increase in net earnings in the remaining three months of this year, the amount earned on the $79,200,000 stock will probably be in excess of 10 per cent.

Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the capital stock has been increased $13,200,000, from $66,080,000 to $79,200,000, in order to provide for additional second track (for which $5,000,000 would be needed this year according to the last report) and for other improvements and corporate purposes.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad paid $1,016,078.91 on Sept. 1, 1901, on account of the accrued interest on its $5,104,000 Louisville, New Orleans and Texas second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, which amounted to $5,213,522.28 on June 30, 1901. The Illinois Central owns all of these $5,104,000 bonds.

For the present fiscal year the amount which will be available for improvements to the property and other purposes may be roughly estimated as follows:

Increase in capital stock	$13,200,000
Int. received from Y. & M. V. R. R.	1,016,078
Balance over charges and 6% dividend	3,300,000
Total	$17,516,078

Out of this amount $5,000,000 is to be expended for second track, part will doubtless be used to reduce current liabilities, and the remainder will be available for betterments and new equipment. In addition, the company will in time receive the $5,207,948 advanced on account of the purchase of the Peoria Division, which will further improve its treasury.

Considering the amounts which have been expended on the Illinois Central in improving its property and making new additions to the equipment, together with the high average of maintenance expenses, the possibility of economy in transportation and other expenses, and a continuance of the increases in earnings, makes one believe that the present market price of the stock is fully justified. A. S. K.

THE WEST AS IT IS.

At the conclusion of an extended business trip through the West, one of the most conservative members of the Chicago Board of Trade writes:

"Conservative people have argued for the last two years that the West was on top of boom times, and that a retrograde movement must soon begin. As a matter of fact, the Northwest is only on the edge of good times—it has only begun its second awakening, and the next ten years hold promise of the greatest things. The possibilities of sheep and wool growing in Eastern Montana have hardly been touched upon as yet, and there is a chance of double money invested in this industry in the next eighteen months. There is to-day more wool shipped from Billings than from any point in the United States, and the output from the surrounding country will, it is anticipated, double in the near futnre.

"This general and increasing prosperity is resulting in a tremendous local traffie and an enormous tonnage of high-priced manufactured freight, together with a very heavy grain tonnage.

"The prosperity of the Northwest rests on too firm a basis to be shaken by the absolute and complete failure for a single year of any one crop. If there was not a kernel of wheat shipped over the Northern Pacific this year the road and the country through which it runs would not return to the condition of ten years ago. There will, however, be no crop failure of the Spring wheat crop this year. Spring wheat is looking well, and a little hot weather will bring things along at a rapid pace. Tha farmers are still planting and will, they tell me, continue to plant wheat until well into the first week of Junee and with the soil in its present condition plenty of sun will giva great results from seed put into the grounds as late as Juns 10.

"I find freight houses all over the Northwest full of new farming and dairy implements, sashes, doors, and blinds for new houses that are going up all around, and a general line of manufactured freight that was in the line of luxury a few years ago.

"I am inclined to believe that the constituent roads of the Northern Securities Company will show from 6 to 8 per cent. net earnings on the $400,000,000 capitalization before the company has been in existence three years."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market during the past week trading was carried on very much more quietly than at any time within recent weeks. A fairly large number of stocks were dealt in, but in few cases did the transactions assume large proportions, and many of the stocks which figure in the list of sales showed very small totals indeed. Notwithstanding tha dulness which prevailed, prices in many instances showed substantial advances. This, however, was more particularly true of the less active interests, for many of the stocks which of late have been most active showed more or less heaviness. Northern Securities was in considerable demand, and sold as high as 102½. Very little of the stock was offered, and buying orders easuy advanced the price. Some new interest was taken in several of the bank stocks, in particular National City, which on Tuesday sold ex rights. The buying of the rights theuselves resulted in a gain of more than 50 points over the first transaction. They sold from 235 to above 295. Trading in bonds during the past week was more extended than usual, several issues seldom traded in appearing in the week's sales.

Chicago and Northwestern

How Progressive Management and Management Conservative Has Combined to Develop This Great Investment Property.

For the first time in eighteen years holders of Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock are to received dividends at the rate of 8 per cent., and holders of the common stock are to receive 7 per cent., the Directors at their meeting held on Thursday having declared, besides the usual rates, an "extra" of 1 per cent. in each case. There is nothing new in these higher figures for the stocks named, except to those who have only held possession of them since 1885. The incident, however, while not unexpected, in view of the company's enormous earnings and profits, calls attention to the somewhat remarkable career of the road, which was organized as far back as 1859, and concerning which comparable returns are available to include 1865. There were under operation in that year 930 miles, with the really respectable gross earning capacity of $6,820,750, or $7,300 per mile, increased in the following year on the same length of road to $8,243,840, or $8,000 per mile, and still further increased in immediately subsequent years, in which $10,000 and $11,000 per mile were forthcoming. The road now earns under $8,500 per mile, and as recently as 1897 earned only $6,160 per mile, from which it can be seen that in its beginnings the Chicago and Northwestern was favorably located and that the original mileage had a very considerable money-getting power. The system has increased to 5,500 miles, and with a gross total of $46,534,836 the company closed its fiscal year ended May 31 last, having adhered to that date during its entire existence, and keeping out of line with the many roads now reporting for June 30.

On an increase in mileage and on the splendid agricultural conditions prevalent in 1879 and the few following years, the Northwestern's earnings first passed the twenty-million-dollar mark in 1882, failing to turn the next corner until 1892, when more than $30,000,000 of gross receipts were shown. An excess of $40,000,000 was reported for the first time for 1900, but at the present rate of expansion there will be no wait of a decade for the initial figure to be once more changed, gains of the past few years having averaged nearly $3,000,000 a year. It is an interesting fact that for 1865 to 1902 inclusive the company's gross earnings foot up to the enormous total of $872,214,207, or within $60,000,000 of the present total of the country's outstanding interest-bearing debt, and that during this period $100,574,000 is the sum which has been paid out in dividends, Northwestern having been one of the steadiest, and at the same time one of the largest, distributors of profits to stockholders.

The latter feature is perhaps the most interesting one at the present moment, seeing that the rate has just been raised, as already mentioned. Its course has been marked by many changes, and naturally many changes have been seen in the prices of the stocks. Before reviewing the latter, however, it may be well to introduce the following statement showing the annual amounts paid and the margin by which payments were secured, thus:

	Dividends. Amount.	Surplus Earnings.
1865	$372,872	$157,604
1861	450,609	326,385
1867	982,900	*15,764
1868	2,810,110	*447,747
1869	3,386,494	179,571
1870	1,972,496	341,372
1871	3,551,278	*207,895
1872	1,486,189	1,132,135
1873	2,010,640	164,274
1874	.....	1,355,081
1875	.....	518,286
1876	.....	1,029,115
1877	536,810	391,512
1878	1,956,634	506,453
1879	2,196,898	181,760
1880	2,405,521	1,674,647
1881	2,420,273	1,357,229
1882	2,598,538	2,791,437
1883	2,880,337	1,161,289
1884	2,939,470	761,258
1885	3,081,349	575,686
1886	3,444,504	1,381,507
1887	3,444,504	2,612,272
1888	3,444,504	1,309,090
1889	3,444,504	622,011
1890	3,444,979	625,986
1891	3,445,804	224,759
1892	3,575,735	1,244,459
1893	3,906,562	873,148
1894	3,906,594	400,959
1895	3,125,546	*273,590
1896	3,517,058	1,851,025
1897	3,518,659	1,171,971
1898	3,519,824	2,235,323
1899	3,521,270	3,635,326
1900	3,014,394	1,005,110
1901	3,014,394	1,737,367
1902	4,529,470	1,340,255

*Deficit.

It will hardly be claimed, after a perusal of the above, that the Chicago and Northwestern directorate has ever been much inclined to maintain dividends in the face of shrinking profits. The largest deficit ever incurred was one of $447,747, as long ago as 1868, while in the whole thirty-eight years profits have failed only four times to exceed the dividends paid out. Surplus earnings have run as high as $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 quite frequently, and it must not be forgotten that these have often, and particularly in recent years, been reported after enormous sums have been turned back into the property in the shape of permanent improvements. Without this allowance, quite an important one in the aggregate, the company is seen with surpluses aggregating $37,491,000, and making with dividends, a sum of $138,065,000, or the equivalent of nearly 16 per cent. of gross earnings not actually needed for purposes of operation or for the liquidation of fixed charges.

With the dividend position thus set forth, and with the recent action of the governing board in mind, it may be apropos to mark the esteem in which the company's stocks are now held, and in so doing to take observation of the striking appreciation that has lately been in progress in the value of railroad property. With the single possible exception of Lake Shore, it is doubtful whether this feature is more forcibly demonstrated by any road than the Chicago and Northwestern. Confining comparison to actual Western systems alone, those extending say out into the territory beyond Chicago and St. Louis points and across the great rivers, then it may safely be said that the road named stands out pre-eminently as the best example. For a long series of the years during which the Chicago and Northwestern has maintained dividends on both classes of its capital stock, the latter has not increased in volume as the earning power of the lines represented has expanded. The rate paid on the preferred, as has already been pointed out, did not fluctuate from 7 per cent. from 1886 to 1901, but in this period the return on the common was cut down to 4 per cent., the rate of payment made in 1895, a figure followed by 5 per cent. for four years, 6 per cent. for 1900 and 1901, and 7 per cent. for 1902.

But as to the appreciative feature. Fortunately, official returns are at hand of stock prices for all years but the first one included in the above table, and while it may seem a good deal like delving into ancient history to traverse results for the whole of this nearly four decades, in no other way is it possible clearly to bring out this particular point, or to show the Northwestern as it stands to-day, as against its standing at any previous period in its long and prosperous career. Moreover, it will be found that interest will be sustained as the records are studied, from the simple fact that the exhibit offers many opportunities for comparisons to be made which prove of a highly instructive nature. To cite only one of these, it may be mentioned that the preferred stock has recently commanded a price on a 7 per cent. dividend basis four or five times as great as at one time, when the stock paid 10 per cent., and that the common has sold on a 6 per cent. basis at an even greater disparity between quotations for the current year and those for periods when this issue was also getting 10 per cent.

Among the many other points of interest brought out, these may be mentioned:

(1.) As to the preferred stock.

In no year since 1879 has it sold below par.

In only three years before 1879 did it sell above par.

The lowest price on record is 52, touched in 1865, 1868, and 1874.

In only three years did the stock fail to receive a dividend.

In thirty-three years of the thirty-six since 1866 dividends have ranged from 7 per cent. to 10 per cent.

There has been no break in dividends for twenty-six years.

(2.) As to the common stock.

In twenty-three out of thirty-eight years the price fell below par.

It sold below par as recently as 1896.

It sold below par in several years when dividends were 6 per cent. and upward.

The lowest price on record is 15, touched in 1877.

In eight years the stock received no dividend.

Dividends have ranged from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent., and have been paid in thirty years.

There has been no break in dividends for twenty-five years.

(3.) As to both preferred and common.

The preferred stock crossed 200 in 1899 and the common in 1901, the highest price ever reached for the former being 274½ this year, and 271 for the latter, also this year.

Gauged by the low price of 1895, the year when the common dividend was cut down from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent., the preferred stock was then worth $30,600,000, and the common was worth $34,100,000, or altogether $64,700,000.

Gauged by the best prices for this year the preferred would show $61,500,000, an increase of $31,100,000, and the common would show $81,400,000, an increase of $47,300,000.

Taken together, therefore, the value of the share capital at 1902 high prices is $142,900,000, as compared with $64,700,000 at the low prices of 1895, showing an appreciation of $78,200,000, or 120 per cent. All this gain has not been held, but the strength of the stocks, the difficulty of getting owners to part with them except at comparatively unparalleled prices, the high range as compared with all other years, offer sufficent testimony to the development of the property they stand for, the increasing equities in that property, and the prospective benefits likely to accrue to the owners thereof.

The record to which reference has been made is here given in full:

	—Preferred Stock.— Div. P. C.	Price. High.	Low.	—Common Stock.— Div. P. C.	Price. High.	Low.
1865	3½	..	..	..	62¼	24
1866	7½	84⅝	52	..	62¼	24
1867	7	73½	58⅝	..	65¼	30
1868	10	84⅝	52	10	62¼	25
1869	10	100⅝	76	10	84	43
1870	7	92	80½	4	85⅝	67
1871	10	100½	81½	10	92½	51¼
1872	7	102	83¾	..	230	66⅞
1873	7	94	53	3½	86	31⅞
1874	..	78½	52	..	62¼	35
1875	..	62⅝	46	..	48⅜	33⅞
1876	..	67½	53⅝	..	45¼	31⅞
1877	2½	69½	87⅜	..	43⅞	15
1878	7	79½	59⅝	3	55½	32½
1879	7	108	76⅞	4	94½	49⅝
1880	7	146½	104	6	120	87⅛
1881	7	147½	131⅜	6	136	117
1882	7¼	175	136	6½	150⅝	124
1883	8	157	134	7	140¼	115¼
1884	8	149½	117	7	124	81¼
1885	8	139⅝	119⅜	7	115¾	84⅞
1886	7	144	135	8	120⅝	104½
1887	7	153¼	137⅜	6	127⅞	104¼
1888	7	146	136¼	6	110	102⅝
1889	7	144½	135	6	114⅞	102½
1890	7	142	134	6	117	98
1891	7	142½	130	6	115⅜	102½
1892	7	147½	130	6	121⅞	110¼
1893	7	146¼	128	6	116⅜	84⅞
1894	7	145	135½	6	110⅜	96⅝
1895	7	151	137	4	107½	87⅜
1896	7	152	140⅜	5	106⅜	85¼
1897	7	162½	153	5	122½	101⅜
1898	7	191½	163	5	143¼	113⅞
1899	7	210⅝	188	5	173	141⅞
1900	7	220	196¼	8	172⅜	160½
1901	7	249	207	8	215	168⅞
1902	7	274½	230	6	271	204⅛

MILTON J. PLATT.

THE SOFT COAL ROADS.

The old adage that it's an ill wind that blows nobody good is illustrated in the progress of the coal strike. While the anthracite properties are necessarily suffering, because of their inability to turn out their product, this is proving as meat and drink to the bituminous properties, who find the demand for soft coal so abnormally large as to be altogether without precedent. Where before the demand for soft coal was in the hundreds of tons it is now, trade authorities declare, in the thousands.

It is probably this fact more than anything else that has resulted in the sustained demand on the Stock Exchange for the shares of the soft coal roads, such as Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio. The future earnings reports of these properties will make interesting and suggestive reading.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS ABROAD.

According to an estimate made by C. Schumacher, the foreign exchange expert, our present indebtedness abroad runs up to the enormous total of £100,000,000. Under the circumstances, and with call money at the present figures, Mr. Schumacher says that it is remarkable that exchange has not gone higher. "It seems to me," he says, in discussing the matter with a NEW YORK TIMES representative, "that such a low level at this time of the year can only be maintained at the expense of a further increase of our already enormously large short interest. In the impossibility of procuring more exact figures this short interest, viz., the amount of the money borrowed abroad, can only be guessed or estimated, but cannot fall far short of £100,000,000. Whatever the actual amount may be it is bound to be further largely increased during this Summer. To pay it back will require all of our growing crops, or at least that part of them which we may have to spare for export."

Referring to the fact that no gold has lately gone out, Mr. Schumacher says that this is due in part to the London buying of stocks in this market and in part to the fact that there have been borrowings in London by local bankers against stocks bought here and actually shipped over to London.

"But for this event," says Mr. Schumacher, "we should have had to ship considerable gold from here. What was not done then, however, will have to be done later. London, as well as Paris and the German financial centres, has lent and assisted us to an extent never believed possible before, but as all things have their limit, gold shipments will surely have to be made to pay our enormous indebtedness abroad."

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.

One of the striking developements in the financial district in recent days has been the interest taken in Long Island real estate by many prominent Wall Street men. It is a fact that some large investments in Long Island realty have lately been made by leading interests in the Street, and the continued discussion of the probabilities in that direction suggests that this investment buying may have but begun.

The belief in the Street is that the Pennsylvania Railroad, controlling the Long Island system, will duplicate on Long Island what has been done in the suburbs of Philadelphia—that is to say, will build the territory up amazingly by the introduction of fast trains, the erection of suburban homes, &c. Certain it is that for the moment the future of the island is being much discussed in the financial district.

THE TOBACCO STOCKS.

In a stock market whose feature was its extreme dullness, the sharp advance in Continental Tobacco preferred stock last week to the highest price on record was especially noteworthy. Of course such an advance would have been altogether out of the question had it not been for the unusual demand for the stock resulting from the developments, pending and accomplished, in connection not only with the company but with the Tobacco Trust, which owns practically all of the common stock of the Continental Company. The acquirement of the Havana Commercial Company is one of these developments; but others of an even more important nature are yet to be carried through.

These included the retirement of Continental preferred stock—the figure heard in the Street is at 150—thus strengthening the position of the Consolidated bonds, which lately have been very strong; and a trade understanding with the English Tobacco interests with which the Trust is at war.

Considerable interest was taken in the trading in the tobacco stocks which are dealt in on the curb. The most important of these—American Tobacco—during the past week advanced to 337, a gain of 9 points over the best price of the previous week. In this issue, however, trading was extremely limited. More activity was shown by Havana Commercial, which remained strong on account of the buying which followed the announcement of the merger of this company with the other companies trading in Havana tobacco, which consolidation is being effected through the Havana Tobacco Company, recently organized for the purpose. There was no trading in the preferred stock of the Havana Tobacco Company, but some business was done in the common stock, the initial transaction in full lots being made at 50. The preferred wae quoted at 68 bid.

GERMANY SOBERING UP.

In Germany the slow liquidation goes on. There is some improvement reported in the iron trade, possibly because the foreign demand has been fairly good. But in other directions there is little to note. And in electricals there is undoubted depression. As a matter of course the liquidation will have to go on for some time yet. A crisis such as Germany has passed through is not got over very rapidly, especially as the crisis was attended by scandals which leave a one impression behind. It is not surprising, then, that there should be entire unwillingness to buy industrial securities and that the public should be confining itself almost entirely to Government and municipal loans. But all that will pass as a matter of course. Gradually the savings of the country will make up for past losses. The consuming power of the people will increase. Activity will begin again. And in the conrse of a year or two trade will probably be in a normal condition. In the meantime the very fact that there is so much distrust and unwillingness to engage in new enterprise makes money almost a drug in the market and consequently enables American borrowers in good credit to obtain assistance in Germany as well as in France. It is a fortunate circumstance, indeed, that the abridgment of distances has now brought all parts of the world so close together that wherever there is a strong demand for any article in any country it can be supplied by some other country.—London Economist.

UNITED STATES LEATHER.

The United States Leather Company has for years held rigorously to its policy of preserving its timber and bark land. Recently, however, it has begun cutting timber in some sections. The cutting was done because the company needed bark. The company has been selling this timber at $8 and more per 1,000 feet. This nets to the company $1.50 to $2 per $1,000 feet for the timber, and at the same time gives the company the bark for nothing, while bark in the market is worth $10 per cord, and all competing companies are compelled to pay at least $10 for their bark. It will thus be seen on what an advantageous basis the leather company is now doing business. The company's timber land constitutes an enormous asset. It is estimated that all this land has, within the last five years, doubled or trebled in value, while some of it has increased in value at least fivefold.—New York News Bureau.

1902

Money Market Conditions.

Little Demand for Money for Stock Market Purposes—The Coming July Disbursements—Effect of the Ending of the Boer War.

In one sense of the word at least the coal strike has been a positive benefit in that, by curtailing stock market activity, it has relieved the money market at a time when relief, though perhaps not absolutely necessary, is nevertheless not unwelcome. This, indeed, may be said to be the most important development of the week in the local money situation.

It is idle to attempt to disguise the fact that the surplus reserves of the banks were altogether too low to stand the strain which a wild speculative stock-market debauch would have created—this, in view of the fact that even already the banks are preparing themselves for the heavy half-yearly disbursements incident to the 1st of July. These disbursements this year promise to be the largest in the history of the country, which signifies that in the course of the preparations for them the temporary curtailment of the supplies of funds immediately available will be proportionately greater than in former years. If, then, there had been in progress a speculative orgy it is difficult to see how rates could have failed to go beyond the legal figure; and this, though recourse were again to be had to foreign markets for further credit. As it is, pending more definite strike developments, the stock market has halted, and not only have the banks been able to improve their position but not a few foreign loans have been paid off.

This liquidation during the week of obligations incurred from foreign capital has, indeed, been an interesting feature. It is hardly necessary to say that the process has been by the "covering" of bills in the exchange market, which explains the recovery in sterling bringing the rate up at one time within one-half cent of what has been considered the gold-exporting point. However, no gold is likely to go out, even should the rate advance this additional half cent, for the reason that Paris exchange is now quoted higher than before and there would be no profit whatever in the shipment.

Eventually, of course, gold will go, but it will not be till it can well be spared and is more needed abroad. That it is not needed now the strong positions of the foreign banks clearly show. The gold holdings of the Bank of France are still enormous, totaling $515,000,000, which compares with the high-water mark of $493,000,000 in 1901. Hence the small decrease of $810,000 reported last week is of no consequence. Much more to the point was the decrease of $20,430,000 in loans reported by the Bank. During the same week the Bank of England increased its gold holdings $3,030,200, decreased its loans $14,250,000, and increased its reserve $1,250,000, bringing the ratio of reserve to liabilities up to the high figure of 50.08, which for this time of year is exceptionally large.

Strong a position as these figures show the banks to be in, it is now assured, through the conclusion of peace in South Africa, that in the months to come that position will be measurably bettered. Wall Street may or may not realize it, but as an authority points out, the "termination of the Boer war is an exceedingly important event for the business interests of the world. Resulting as the struggle did in the cutting off of the principal source of gold supply outside of the United States for about three years, the war was a continuing adverse element in the international financial situation. Besides this, the prolongation of the conflict not only necessitated heavy borrowings by the British Government in the money markets, but kept British trade and industry in a state of strain and suspense. This has now been relieved, and with the assurance that the London market will again receive renewed supplies of gold from South Africa, there is a promise that we shall in the near future witness a speculative revival at that centre which can hardly fail to exert an influence upon the temper of the New York market."

The force of this will better be understood when it is stated that even since December last the Transvaal gold output has increased from $1,000,000 a month to $2,800,000. Now, with permanent and general peace in South Africa all the Rand mines will soon be producing again to their full.

Coming to the minor developments in the local situation it is to be noted that another million in gold went to Canada last week, while something like $1,250,000 was deposited by National banks at the Sub-Treasury to retire circulation.

As for the outlook, it is decidedly bright. What with gold coming from the Klondike and with the repeal of the War Revenue Tax bill so soon operative it would seem as if we were in for a period of relatively easy money, though not of cheap money—for after the July disbursements will come the demands for money for crop moving purposes and for the payment of our debts abroad. Fortunately, the crop prospects are so altogether bright and assuring that it now looks as if the bugaboo of a "huge American debt abroad" will be effectually dissipated through large crop exports.

THE BANKNOTE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As suggestions from any source may aid in shaping final opinion on the question of banknote issues now gaining the attention of the public mind, I beg to offer the following:

That National banks having a capital of $50,000 or over, having been in existence one year or more, be permitted to issue and circulate as money their notes, unsecured except as a first lien upon their general assets, to the amount of their paid-up capital, but not to exceed $1,000,000 by any one bank.

That the notes be issued in series of installments of 20 per cent. and each series prominently numbered 1 to 5 respectively in the order of issue.

That the first series be authorized on the passage of the act, and each succeeding series six months apart thereafter.

That in the event of sudden emergency, the full amount might be taken out immediately on approval of the Controller or such authority as may be created for jurisdiction thereof.

That the banks be required to deposit with the Government as a guaranty of redemption 5 per cent. of the amount of notes taken out to be used for the redemption of the notes of failed or temporarily suspended banks, until such time as the accumulated tax on circulation in excess of expenses should reach such an amount as may be determined by future experience to be a safe reserve for this purpose—when the original fund could be returned.

That the notes shall be redeemed in lawful money over the counters of or through the Clearing House of the nearest central reserve city of the banks of issue whoever presented, and suitable regulations requiring the speedy forwarding of the notes in the hands of banks be provided.

That a graduated tax be imposed, to be paid semi-annually on the average amount of each series in circulation, say 1, 1¼, 2, 2¼, and 3 per cent., respectively, being an average of 4 per cent. per annum on all.

The tax on circulation should be subject to legislative adjustment so as to regulate the volume of notes to the prevailing rates of interest and the requirements of business as nearly as possible.

That National banks be permitted to establish branches. The restriction of issue to $1,000,000 by any single bank would check the capitalization of many branches with these notes and foster the organization of independent institutions through the enlistment of local co-operation.

That all National bank examiners be paid fixed salaries in lieu of their present compensation, to be provided by a tax based on the footings of the balance sheets of the various banks to be made in prescribed form. FREDERICK M. FARWELL.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 7, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$262,500.00	$2,900.00	$16,800	$23,700.00	.....	$155,700.00
Colonial	100,000	2,175,100.00	45,700.00	162,000	171,000.00	$160,000.00	2,450,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,802,000.00	149,000.00	165,000	275,000.00	3,000.00	2,924,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	540,807.00	8,476.00	24,959	44,761.00	.....	516,605.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,213,300.00	151,300.00	68,000	401,700.00	.....	2,681,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,455,655.05	9,591.81	107,492	200,601.29	50,472.00	1,711,649.43
Hamilton	200,000	1,002,100.00	54,000.00	118,700	117,700.00	13,300.00	2,000,200.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,215,200.00	5,500.00	102,100	102,500.00	300.00	1,220,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,370,100.00	127,000.00	95,700	253,800.00	52,000.00	2,221,300.00
Mutual	200,000	1,536,591.36	26,42 1.18	110,555	245,027.43	8,847.14	1,564,377.45
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,464,455.00	29,758.00	149,843	341,074.00	173,120.00	1,941,680.00
Plaza	100,000	2,848,300.00	85,300.00	196,680	296,800.00	.....	2,113,500.00
Riverside	100,000	1,070,502.48	19 483.78	73,100	90,815.00	.....	1,053,919.92
State	100,000	4,811,000.00	372.00 4.00	125,000	199,000.00	254,000.00	5,459,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,505,000.00	33,103.00	156,000	94,000.00	.....	1,844,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,125,200.00	39,200.00	113,300	89,100.00	20,000.00	1,287,100.00
Union Square	200,000	1,924,381.48	51,591.17	200,224	247,912.73	475,000.00	2,782,400.27
United National	1,000,000	1,938,600.48	197,100.00	46,000	41,900.00	.....	1,094,300.00
Varick	100,000	800,900.00	4,300.00	63,100	82,500.00	400.00	796,500.00
Washington	100,000	720,968.00	11,285.00	50,700	68,481.00	19,768.00	732,790.00
Washington Hgts.	100,000	310,922.00	9,838.00	20,494	42,401.00	.....	285,005.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,479,700.00	41,200.00	100,400	145,500.00	7,700.00	1,558,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,393,560.00	13,154.00	80,264	107,545.00	126,466.00	1,504,593.00
Broadway	100,000	1,653,988.00	12,349.00	142,478	176,200.00	.....	1,817,450.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,445,600.00	80,900.00	41,900	186,200.00	28,700.00	1,519,800.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	225,800.00	5,100.00	35,580	51,200.00	15,700.00	280,900.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	738,400.00	42,40 3.00	20,500	62,200.00	19,200.00	680,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,909,100.00	346,100.00	106,000	425,400.00	.....	3,394,000.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,628,800.00	102,200.00	179,200	284,100.00	20,000.00	4,217,200.00
Merchants'	100,000	767,375.00	14,371.00	48,753	45,535.00	.....	708,724.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,600,000.00	175,000.00	292,000	543,000.00	31,000.00	4,045,000.00
National City	300,000	2,952,000.00	135,000.00	261,000	344,000.00	90,000.00	.....
North Side	100,000	785,707.41	11,671.00	53,558	48,535.00	39,200.36	690,384.54
People's	100,000	1,279,800.00	44,000.00	94,300	56,500.00	51,400.00	1,361,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	559,162.00	8,944.00	46,403	79,765.00	17,561.00	544,033.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,024,300.00	97,100.00	4,400	177,500.00	29,000.00	914,100.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	543,430.00	6,294.00	25,798	69,852.00	2,908.00	536,130.00
Union	200,000	1,224,980.00	46,483.00	92,979	63,433.00	151,600.00	1,216,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	818,700.00	30,100.00	29,900	52,500.00	38,200.00	815,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	544,975.00	17,200.00	27,425	111,500.00	30,000.00	648,650.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	705,700.00	47,700.00	10,000	113,700.00	.....	689,400.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,554,000.00	283,600.00	293,800	1,065,100.00	1,240,000.00	6,759,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,258,899.00	80,733.00	72,140	110,467.00	77,489.00	1,837,594.00
Second National	250,000	1,201,000.00	88,200.00	15,700	429,600.00	78,600.00	1,381,400.00
Third National	200,000	1,086,759.83	58,989.06	73,400	411,893.30	29,023.66	1,300,784.47
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,653,300.00	127,200.00	44,000	168,100.00	10,300.00	2,493,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,096,935.00	33,043.00	53,291	56,900.00	18,200.00	971,922.00

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, June 7, 1902.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend— Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,450	American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
1,525	American Can pf	44,000,000	..	..	.....	54¾	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	— ⅝
785	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	May 10, 1902	100	*102½	100	*102½	+4½
2,225	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
250	American Hide & Leather	11,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ½
400	American Light & Traction	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
610	American Light & Traction pf	7,834,000	1½	Q	May 15, 1902	92⅞	97	92⅞	97	+4½
100	American Tobacco	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 1902	337	337	337	337	+9
200	American Writing Paper	11,600,000	..	..	.....	3	3	3	3	
228	American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅝
720	Alaska Gold Mining	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
9,060	Bay State Gas	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅜	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
125	Borden's Condensed Milk pf., ex div.	7,000,000	1½	Q	Mar. 15, 1902	107	107	106¾	107	+2½
200	British Columbia Copper	1,250,000	..	..	.....	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	...
94	Brooklyn City Railroad	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	248	248	248	248	...
835	Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	15	13	13	— 1½
400	California Copper	1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5,700	Camden Land	720,000	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞	½	⅞	— ¼
25	Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis pf	2,750,000	..	..	.....	15	15	15	15	...
1,470	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	6¼	5½	5⅝	— ¼
200	Consolidated Storage Battery	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
250	Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2	*1⅞	*1⅞	
4	Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	15	15	15	...
100	Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	13	13	13	13	— ⅜
100	Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	31	31	31	31	+1⅛
700	Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
900	Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
950	Electric Vehicle	9,000,000	2	..	April, 1900	15	15	14	14½	+ ½
2,050	Electro-Pneumatic	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1¼	1½	
125	Empire Steel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	12	12	12	12	+1½
2,100	General Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½	1⅞	2	
1,500	General Carriage ctfs of deposit	.....	..	..	.....	5¼	5½	4⅝	4⅝	...
1,360	Gold Hill Copper	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7,000	Greene Consolidated Copper	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	28	28	27	27⅜	— 1½
110	Hall Signal	1,585,300	1	Q	Apr. 1, 1902	90	93½	90	93⅝	+8⅝
120	Havana Tobacco, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	*50½	*50⅝	50	50	
1,065	Havana Commercial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	*20⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
250	Havana Commercial pf., undeposited	6,000,000	1⅝	..	April, 1900	63	*63½	63	63	
225	Havana Commercial pf., deposited	.....	..	..	.....	60	61½	60	61½	+ ¼
4,200	Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20½	— ¼
5	Herring-Hall-Marvin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	2	2	2	2	...
....	Herring-Hall-Marvin 2d pf	1,650,000	..	..	.....	5	5	5	5	...
450	Illinois Transportation	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	...
100	International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
100	Lackawanna Steel, 20 p. c. paid	40,000,000	..	..	.....	105	105	105	105	...
1,700	Mine Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
12,300	Montreal & Boston Copper	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
465	National Enameling	14,038,100	1	Q	Apr. 1, 1902	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1
305	National Enameling pf	7,658,600	1⅝	Q	Apr. 1, 1902	86	86	85	85	+ ½
310	New York Transportation	5,000,000	..	..	.....	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	
100	North American Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
4,085	Northern Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 1902	102	102½	101½	101½	+ ¼
200	North Platte Copper	.....	..	..	.....	11	11½	11	11½	...
200	Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
172	Otis Elevator pf	4,600,000	1½	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	102	*102¼	*101½	102	+ ⅜
3,425	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
270	Royal Baking Powder pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar. 31, 1902	*106½	*106½	105½	105⅝	— ⅜
250	St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	32	32	*31	31⅞	— ⅛
1,147	San Francisco common, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
8,492	San Francisco pf., when issued	.....	..	..	.....	65⅞	65⅞	63⅜	63⅞	— 2
190	Seaboard Air Line pf	16,985,100	..	..	.....	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
5	Standard Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9	9	9	...
100	Standard Milling pf	6,900,000	..	..	.....	33	33	32	33	— 1½
94	Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar. 15, 1902	625	625	621	622	— 3
2,500	Tennessee Copper	4,375,000	..	..	.....	13⅜	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
25	Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1899	14½	15⅜	14½	15⅜	
25	Trenton Potteries pf	1,250,000	2	Q	Mar. 10, 1902	105	105	105	105	+7
2,100	Union Copper	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝	
40	Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 1902	101	101	101	101	+1
2,519	United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	33½	35⅜	34½	34⅝	— ⅝
300	United Gas & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅞
200	United Gas & El. of New Jersey pf	000,000	..	..	.....	87⅝	88½	87⅝	88½	+1
50	United Railways of St. Louis pf	11,565,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 10, 1902	84	84	84	84	...
100	Universal Tobacco	10,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
1,000	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	..	..	.....	34½	36⅞	34½	36⅞	+ ⅞
125	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*81	82½	81	82½	+1½
304	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
75	Washington Railway & Electric pf	8,500,000	..	..	.....	35	39	39	39	— 1½
1,625	White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	23⅜	23⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
	Bonds.									
$7,000	American Malting 6s	$4,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	96	96	95⅞	96	
10,000	American Writing Paper 5s	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ⅜
50,000	Buffalo Gas 6s	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	85	85	83⅝	83⅞	...
5,000	Central Foundry 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	82	82	82	82	
5,000	Chicago Peoria & St. Louis inc	2,000,000	..	..	.....	36	36	34½	34⅝	— 1⅜
2,000	Consolidated Rubber Tire 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 1902	21½	21½	21½	21½	+2
14,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	43	43	40	42⅝	+ ⅜
10,000	Denver Gas 5s	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	60	61	60	61	+6⅜
20	Herring-Hall-Marvin 1st pf., scrip	.....	..	..	.....	30	30	30	30	...
8,000	International Silver 6s	3,900,000	3	S	June 2, 1902	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
1,000	Iron Steamboat 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	45	45	45	45	...
13,000	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112½	112½	112⅜	112½	
225,000	San Francisco subscriptions	20,000,000	..	..	.....	103	106⅝	102½	103	— ⅜
15,000	San Francisco 4s, when issued	.....	..	..	.....	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅜
1,000	Sloss-Sheffield 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	84	84	84	84	...
10,000	Trenton Gas & Electric 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	March, 1902	105	105	105	105	...
4,000	Union Ferry 5s	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	98½	98½	98	98	...
131,000	United Railways of St. Louis 4s	23,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87⅜	— ⅛
280,000	United States Steel new 5s, when iss.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	94¾	94⅞	94	94⅞	— ⅛
13,000	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	10,000,000	2	S	Sept., 1900	87	87	85¼	85¾	— ⅛
30,500	Washington Railway & Electric 4s	8,302,850	..	..	.....	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜

*Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 7, 1902.

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Asʼd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	100 June 6	
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	105¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	103¾ June 7	103⅝ 105¾
Do registered	A O*	105¾ Mar 31	103 Jan 16	105 May 22	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	95¾ Jan 4	92 Jan 22	94 June 7	94 94½
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	93½ Mar 24	94½ Apr 15	
Do stamped		96¾ Jan 7	91⅛ June 7	91⅛ June 7	91½ 92
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914	F A	96¾ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	96¾ Apr 28	
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ De 20,01	111½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	F.J J*	97 Apr 29	94¾ Jan 2	98½ June 7	96¾ 96¾
Do do registered		97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	104¾ Jan 28	102 May 20	102¾ June 7	102¾ 102¾
Do do registered		103¼ Feb 5	102 Jan 8	102¾ Feb 19	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110 Apr 16	104 Jan 14	107 June 6	.. ..
Do P.J. & M.Div. 1st g.3½s,1925	M N*	93¼ Apr 25	90¾ Jan 16	90⅜ May 27	90¼ ..
Do P.L.E.&W.Va.res.g.4s,1941	M N*	101 Feb 15	97⅞ May 21	97⅞ June 7	98 ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾ Jun 4	90¾ Feb 27	91¾ June 7	91½ 92
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	90¼ Je 4, 01	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	.. ..	.. ..	100½ Oct. 96	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 May 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 14,01	100 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119½ Feb 20	117¼ Mar 5	118 Apr ..	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 16,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130¾ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	.. 130
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	129½ Mar 10	127¼ Feb 26	127¼ May ..	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,00	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	102 Apr 18	102 Apr 18	102 Apr 18	100¾ ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾ May 23	103¾ Jun 3	103¾ June 5	103¾ 104
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	128¾ Mar 22	124¾ Jan 2	128¾ Mar 25	125¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	124⅝ Feb 14	124⅝ Feb 28	124⅝ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼ ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J	107¼ Apr 24	105¾ Jan 2	106⅞ June 5	106⅝ 107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	109 June 4	109 110
Do do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	94¾ May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 6	92¾ 95
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	M N	102¾ Apr 15	100¾ Jan 28	100 June 5	108¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122 May 27	119¾ Mar 10	122 May 27	122¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾ Apr 12	108¾ Jan 3	108¾ June 6	108¾ 109
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		89¼ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	89¼ June 7	82¾ 85½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		44¼ Apr 12	23¾ Mar 14	37 June 3	39¾ 37
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		31 Apr 12	19¾ Mar 8	24 June 3	23¾ 25
Do Chat.Div. pur. mon.g.4s,1951	J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¾ Jan 31	92 May 22	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946	J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 27,99	100 110⅞
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ..	.. ..	Je 27,99	109 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1949	J J	112½ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112½ Apr 30	112½ 114½
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¼ Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101¼ May 24	101¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141 Apr 18	132 May 21	139 June 4	139 141
Do do registered	Q J	139¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	138 June 4	147½ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	114 Jan 27	113¾ Jan 21	114 Feb 11	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 27	103 Mar 27	103 Mar 27	101 ..
Do coup. 7s, ext.at 4½ to Je.1,1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ June 7	101⅞ 102¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	M N	117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114 Apr 28	113 116½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	123¼ Apr 30	119¾ May 14	120¼ May 29	120 120¼
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	120¼ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	110¼ Feb 27	106¼ Jan 3	108 June 4	107¾ 108¼
Do do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	115¼ May 13	108¾ May 15	114 May 29	114 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	103¾ Apr 2	104 Jan 4	104¾ Apr 17	104¾ 105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ De 2, 01	99 101
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29,99	108 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104½ Mar 13	103¼ Jan 10	104¾ Mar 15	102 ..
Miss. R. Bridge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	85¾ June 7	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	85¾ Jun 4	84 Jan 2	85¾ June 4	85¼ 85¾
Do registered		85¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	85¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	109¼ Jun 6	104¾ Jan 6	106¾ June 6	106⅛ 106¼
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¼ Jan 17	100¾ Feb 24	101½ Apr 22	100¾ 102¼
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	103½ Mar 31	102 Jan 7	102¾ June 5	102¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	110¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Apr 18	114¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	106 Feb 14	105 May 14	105 May 14	104¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111½ Feb 20	109½ May 26	109¾ May 26	109¾ 110
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100 Mar 20	96¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110 Feb 20	107¾ May 2	108 June 5	107¼ 108½
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122 Jan 24	118¾ May 19	118¾ May 20	117¾ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	114 May 19	111¾ Jun 5	111½ June 5	111¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	133½ May 21	128¼ Apr 4	133½ May 21	133½ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	129¾ Apr 12	122¾ Jan 21	124¼ June 7	124¼ ..
Do do registered	M N*	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	125 ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132½ Jun 4	126 Jan 10	132¾ June 4	131½ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	116 Jun 4	113 Jan 10	116 May 7	114½ 116½
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	115 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	106 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	196 Apr 4	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	114¾ June 2	113 116¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	110¼ Mar 21	110¼ Jan 3	116¾ Apr 30	111¼ ..
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ ..
Do C. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1926	J J*	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	123¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Jan 14	117¾ May 0	116¾ 117¾
Do Cbl. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾ Apr 15	116⅞ Jan 7	121 June 2	120¾ 121⅝
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 16	112¼ Jan 7	115¾ May 16	114 ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ..	.. ..	127½ Jy 19,90	135 ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124 Apr 2	122¼ Feb 28	124 May 20	123¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jan 21	110¾ Apr 16	109¾ 111½
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	125½ Jan 22	122¾ Jan 22	125½ Jan 22	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119 Mar 19	118¾ May 16	118¾ May 26	117¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	108¼ Feb 7	108¼ Feb 7	109¾ Feb 7	110 ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J*	117¾ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	117 June 5	116¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 7	115 Mar 4	115¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121½ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	120¾ May 21	119¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	J J*	117 Mar 27	117 May 19	117 May 19	114¾ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	123¼ May 14	120¾ Feb 20	123¼ May 14	120¾ 121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141 Jan 23	138 Mar 20	138 June 3	140 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	104¾ May 28	101¼ June 5	104¾ June 5	101⅜ ..
Do do registered	J D*	104 Apr 2	101¼ Jun 3	103¾ June 3	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	107½ May 8	107¼ May 8	107¼ May 8	106¾ ..
Do do registered	F A	.. ..	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 21 01	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,96	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	118 Mar 3	113½ 117½
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110 Apr 10	108¾ Jan 2	100 June 4	108 110
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ May 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	100½ Feb 27	107¼ May 8	107½ May 27	107 ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117¼ Mar 22	114 May 10	114¾ May 22	114 ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	124 Apr 21	121¼ Jan 8	123 May 2	123¾ ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	122 May 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ja 24,01	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	100½ Mar 7	100¼ Mar 7	100¼ Mar 7	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	.. ..	.. ..	110¼ Au 30,01	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	119¼ Apr 2	119¾ Mar 10	119¾ Apr 2	116 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	137¾ Apr 10	133¾ May 17	133¾ June 5	133½ 134½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	128¾ Jan 10	125¾ Mar 17	126 Apr 27	125¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M N	142¼ Feb 10	142¼ Feb 10	142¼ Feb 10	135¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	133¾ Jan 10	133¼ Jan 8	139¾ Jan 10	138¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*5 A	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Fe 21,01	.. ..
Do 2 incomes, 1911	M N	110¾ May 2	110¼ May 2	110¾ May 2	107¾ ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132 Apr 29	128 Jan 6	131¾ May 22	130¾ ..
Do registered	J J*	129¼ Mar 11	122¾ Mar 11	129¼ Mar 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾ Mar 18	112¾ Jan 2	112¾ June 6	112 112¾
Do do registered	J J	112 Mar 25	109 Jan 20	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	99 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	98¼ Au 25,00	.. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	97 ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110¾ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 Apr 30	138¾ Jun 5	138¾ June 5	133 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾ Mar 21	140 Jan 6	141¾ Mar 21	138 ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Jan 8	140 Jan 8	140 Jan 8	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	130¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	128¾ June 5	128¾ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	103¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 8	90 June 3	90 ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen.g.6s,Dec.1932	J D	119 May 21	118 May 21	119 May 27	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D*	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g.5s,Oct.1,1919	J J	114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114½ May 14	111¼ ..
C., Ri. & D. con. s. f. g. 6s, 1905	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111½ De 9, 01	100¼ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	113¾ May 7	113 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	104¾ Apr 17	102 Jan 2	102½ June 7	102 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	101 ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾ May 19	101½ Mar 3	103¾ May 19	102¾ 103⅝
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g.4s,1990	M N*	104¾ Apr 7	102¾ May 29	103¾ June 5	102¾ 103⅞
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	98 May 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Je 14, 01	98 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,00	104 ..
C., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 04	104 104¾
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jan 29	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 5	.. ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g.5s,1928	J J	115¾ Apr 23	113 Mar 26	115¾ Apr 23	115¾ ..
C., Cin., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J J	134¾ Jan 8	134¾ Jan 8	134¾ Jan 8	127½ ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	136 ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102 Mar 3	99¾ Jan 6	100 June 4	99¼ ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82½ Feb 21	72 May 16	74 June 7	73¾ ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	116¾ May 27	111¾ Apr 2	116¾ May 27	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	128 Jan 8	127¼ Jan 25	128 June 6	127¼ ..
Col. Md. & Ky 1st g. 4½s, 1947	J J*	87 Feb 21	87 Jan 2	84 June 6	83½ 84½
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	86¾ Mar 14	83¼ Jan 6	84 June 7	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	96¼ Apr 21	91 Jan 2	95 June 6	94¾ 95¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼ Jan 28	117¼ May 1	117¾ May 1	117¼ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138 Apr 1	136¾ Jan 2	138 Apr 1	134½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141 Apr 24	137¾ Jan 27	140 May 21	137½ 137¾
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	137 May 19	133¼ Jan 7	137 May 19	135 ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	135½ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	118¾ May 2	116¾ Mar 31	118¾ May 2	117 119
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105¾ Mar 28	105¾ Apr 25	105¾ June 2	103¾ ..
Syr. Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117 Mar 12	114¾ May 28	114¾ May 28	114 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	140 ..
Do registered	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	112¾ ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do 6s, 1906	*A O	103¾ Apr 2	103¾ Apr 2	103¾ Apr 2	103⅝ ..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½ Apr 2	147½ Jun 3	147½ June 3	.. ..
Do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	151 Ja 17,01	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104½ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	104¾ June 7	104 104½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112 Jan 6	110¾ Mar 17	110¾ May 28	110¾ 111½
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¾ Apr 17	109¾ Jun 2	109¾ June 2	109¾ ..
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5s, 1929	J D	90 Jan 6	87 May 23	87 May 23	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28,01	108 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jy 22,01	99 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	Jan.	85¼ May 15	82¾ Jan 24	85¼ May 16	82 ..
Det. M. & M. 1d.grt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	Oct.	90 Apr 7	90 Jan 3	53 June 6	53 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*J D	87¾ Apr 22	84¾ Feb 8	85¾ June 6	.. ..
Do Ohio Sa. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	94¾ Feb 26	94¾ Mar 26	94 June 6	94 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115 Mar 7	111¾ Apr 16	112¾ May 6	112¾ ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 May 20	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Feb 28	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118 May 14	115¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122 Jan 23	119¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	119¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 May 14	115¾ Apr 16	115¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	121¾ Jan 15	120 May 28	120 May 28	119¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	108¾ Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	108¾ Jan 16	106¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	138 June 6	139 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	136 May 21	134 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	100¾ Apr 21	98¾ Feb 4	100¾ June 4	100¾ ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	90 Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90 Jan 2	87¼ Mar 11	88 June 5	87¾ 88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96 Apr 28	93¾ Feb 3	95 June 7	94½ 95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾ Apr 25	122¾ May 1	122¾ June 3	122 124¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Apr 1	104½ 108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	136¾ May 20	136¾ May 20	136¾ May 21	136¾ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & 1st c.5s,1911	J	118½ Apr 23	115¾ Apr 23	118½ Apr 23	118¾ ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27,98	115¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	113 Mar 8	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 22	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J	118 Mar 5	115¼ Jan 13	117 May 29	117 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	.. 110
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¾ Jan 13	106 Feb 19	110 Mar 31	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1942	*M N	116¾ May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 3	117¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾ May 20	112½ Jan 17	115¾ May 20	113½ ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126¾ Jun 6	123 May 9	126¾ June 6	125 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	J D	112 Mar 18	106¾ Jan 2	112 Mar 18	100¾ ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	114 116
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	107¼ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	106½ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106½ Feb 26	107¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	110¼ May 28	106 Jan 30	113 June 7	112¼ 113
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	92½ Apr 4	88 Feb 6	90 May 28	89½ 90¼
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	106¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 May 22	104 106
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct.1, 1945	J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	113¼ ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	111¾ Mar 20	106¼ Jan 27	111¾ Mar 20	113¾ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		90 May 22	70 Jan 11	80¾ May 23	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		25 Apr 9	0¼ Jan 3	21 June 7	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1990	J J*	112 May 2	107¾ Jan 7	110¾ June 5	110¼ 111
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g.4s,1948	A O*	106 Mar 19	105¾ Apr 28	105¾ Apr 28	105 106
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*J J	116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	115½ Apr 5	115¼ ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	113½ Mr 12,00	113 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	105¾ Feb 15	104¼ Mar 25	104¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Do do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O	106¾ Jan 20	105 Apr 17	106¾ May 29	105½ ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 4, 01	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106 Jan 31	105¼ May 1	105¾ May 19	104 ..
Do do registered		104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	102¼ Sep., 96	110 ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3¾s, 1953	J*	101¼ Apr 2	100½ Feb 4	101¼ Apr 2	100¾ 101⅝
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	123 May 24,99	120 ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J*	87¼ May 8	87¼ May 24	87¼ May 24	86¼ ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J*	100¾ May 8	100¾ May 8	100¾ May

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do deb. 5s of 1834-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103 June 6	103 ..
Do do registered	M S*	103⅜	Jan 3	102½ Apr 1	102½ Apr 17	102¾ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾	Apr 29	101¾ Apr 29	100 Apr 29	100 101
Do do registered	*J D	100¼	Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	100 Jan 4	100 101
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅝	Apr 3	100¾ Jan 3	101¾ Apr 15	100 101
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	.. ....	100⅜ No 21,01	100 101
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	94¾ May 20	95¾ June 7	95 95¼
Do do registered	*F A	96¾	Jan 16	93¼ Jun 3	93¾ June 3	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 23	93¾ Apr 1	94½ May 23	.. 95
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93½ Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10, 01	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	.. ....	106 Je 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 3	93 Apr 3	93 Apr 3	93 ..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	.. ....	104 Jy 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	103½ ..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	....	.. ....	110¼ De 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	.. ....	108 De 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	.. ....	103½ No 15,01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	115¼	May 29	112 Jan 20	114¼ June 4	114¼ 115½
Do registered	*J J	114¾	May 27	111½ Jan 22	114¾ May 27	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞	Mar 3	107¼ Jan 7	107¾ Apr 22	104¾ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107⅝	Mar 13	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109½	Feb 17	108 Feb 11	109¾ May 14	106¾ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	.. ....	110½ Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	113 ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127¾	Feb 6	127¼ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	.. ....	146¾ Ap 12,01	140¼ ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	.. ....	119⅝ De 4, 01	116 ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½	Feb 6	128½ Apr 23	130 May 28	126 130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jan 14	130 Jan 14	130 Jan 14	125 ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered	....	..	....	.. ....	106½ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121¾ May 1	.. 123
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	123¾ May 12	123¾ May 12	123¼ ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1978	*M N	..	....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A*	114¼	Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	.. ....	110¾ No 25,01	111 ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 6	105¼ May 29	105½ June 7	105½ ..
Do registered	A O*	..	....	.. ....	105 De 28,01	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	.. ....	100 De 18,01	100 100½
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	214	Apr 10	204½ Jan 26	214 Apr 16	220 ..
Do registered	....	..	....	.. ....	No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	....	212¾	Apr 21	207 Mar 10	212¾ Apr 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Jan 14	133½ Jan 14	135¼ Jan 14	132½ 135½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	.. ....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	106¼ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106⅞	Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	105¾ ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾	Jan 4	103 Mar 3	103½ June 6	103½ 104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¾	Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¾	Apr 12	135¾ Apr 12	135¾ Apr 12	133 134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	M S*	136¾	May 26	132 Feb 18	133¾ May 29	96¾ ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾	May 26	135 Apr 3	135¾ May 26	130 ..
Ngr. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¾	Mar 21	101¾ June 6	101¾ Apr 12	101¼ 102
Do registered	....	100¾	Jan 13	100¼ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	92¾	Jun 6	92 Jun 6	92¾ June 7	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	.. ....	107¾ Jy 1, 01	100 ..
Sci., V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¼ Jan 19	102 June 7	101¼ 102½
N. P. Ry p. ln ry & l.g.g 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾	Mar 31	104¾ Jan 13	105¼ June 7	105⅛ 105¾
Do registered	Q J	105½	Feb 27	103⅜ Apr 12	104 June 7	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¼	Jan 31	73 May 5	73¾ June 7	73½ ..
Do do registered	Q F	75	Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11	.. ..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102¾	May 20	100 Jan 2	102¾ May 20	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97	Jan 2	95¼ Jan 22	96⅛ Inne 7	96 96⅛
Do do registered	....	96⅜	Jan 10	94½ Mar 13	95 May 16	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	125¾	May 1	112¾ May 1	125¾ May 1	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	.. ....	132 Jy 28,99	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾	Feb 28	110¼ Apr 4	111¾ June 3	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	99½ ..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼	Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	.. 94¼
Nor. Pac. Tr. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119¾	May 29	115 Jan 13	119½ May 29	118¼ ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	.. ....	112½ Jne 3, 01	115 118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108 June 2	110 114
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J*	114¼	Mar 12	112 Jan 6	113¾ June 2	111 114
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	May 13	102½ May 13	102½ May 14	102½ 104
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	99½ ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¼	May 26	111¾ Feb 4	113¼ June 5	113 113½
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	111¾ Jan 10	112¾ May 26	112 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	96½ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B., 1941	*F A	99	Jan 3	97¼ Mar 7	97⅜ May 27	97 98¼
Do do reg. cts. g. 3½s, 1941	M N	98	May 28	97¼ May 12	98 May 28	98 98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½ May 2	122½ May 2	121½ ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	.. ....	121 Oc 22,00	122½ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	102 ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116½	Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	114¾ Apr 2	114½ ..
Do Series B, gtd.	*A O	115¾	Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	114¾ Apr 7	114⅝ ..
Do Series C, gtd.	M N*	..	....	.. ....	116½ Fe 14,01	113 ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	.. ....	106⅝ No 4, 01	106 ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1940	F A*	97¼	May 26	97¼ May 26	97¾ June 3	95¼ ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	Feb 28	130 Jan 10	131½ Mar 6	132 ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131¼	May 2	130 Jan 24	131½ May 2	132 ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	127 130
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¾	Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¾ Mar 8	109 ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	....	104¼	May 2	103¾ May 19	103⅞ June 7	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	107 ..
Cleve. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	M N	..	....	.. ....	112⅜ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	112½ ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	.. ....	117 May 1, 00	115 ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	125 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	.. ....	101 Oc 31,00	.. ..
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	124 Apr 21	124½ Apr 30	123 126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	111 ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 17	113½ May 19	113½ May 23	113 114
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	.. ....	107½ Oc 26,02	122 ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	.. ....	120 Oc 11,01	124½ ..
P. & L.E. 2d g.s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	114 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101¼	Apr 28	100 Jan 16	101¼ May 6	101½ 102
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	....	101	Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101½ ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	100¼	Jun 2	97½ Jan 14	100¾ June 7	100 100¾
Do registered	*J J	..	....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01	96 ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	95½ Apr 1	96¼ June 6	96 96¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅝	May 8	100 Jan 2	101¼ June 6	101½ 102½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95⅝	Mar 1	93¾ May 27	93¾ May 27	93¼ ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112½ Mar 26	114 May 13	111½ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¾	Apr 30	82 Feb 6	82¾ Apr 30	 84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾	May 9	91 Jan 2	94¾ May 15	.. .. ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	.. ....	101¼ No 18,01	.. .. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99⅜	Mar 1	95 Jan 4	98 June 6	98 ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	107¼ May 12	107¾ May 12	107¼ 109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107 May 14	107 May 14	107½ 109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 28	131¼ Jan 7	131½ June 2	132 133
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118	Jan 28	115¾ Jan 7	118 May 21	117 119
St. L. & S. F. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100	Jan 16	96 Jan 5	99 June 5	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	99⅜	Feb 5	96⅛ Jan 2	96¾ May 27	96½ 97½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	..	....	.. ....	123¾ De 2, 01	123¾ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¾ Jan 2	91 June 6	90¾ 91
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	90½	Apr 15	86¾ Jan 2	89¼ June 7	89¼ ..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	88	Apr 14	77 Jan 3	87 June 7	86¾ 87
Do do trust certificates	....	81¾	May 28	80¾ May 12	81½ June 3	81¾ 81¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	114½ May 16	114½ May 16	114¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	*J J	141½	Apr 30	137¾ Jan 11	141 Apr 30	140 141
Do do registered	*J J	140	May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	139½ ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	*J J	115¼	May 27	114 Feb 24	115 June 2	114¾ 115¾
Do do do registered	*J J	..	....	.. ....	116½ Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	116¾	Apr 7	115¾ May 26	115¾ May 26	115 ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	106 Jan 6	107¾ May 27	105½ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	.. ....	106 May 6, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	106¾ June 3	106½ ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	140½ Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	140½ ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	125	Apr 17	124¼ Mar 26	125 Apr 17	123½ ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124⅜ Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	123¾ 125
Do registered	*J D	..	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,98	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	.. ....	111 Au 15,01	.. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	.. ....	113¾ De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	.. ....	128 De 31,01	129½ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	114¼ ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	No	..	....	.. ....	No 30,01	95 ..
Ala Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	.. ....	87 Au 23,01	93¾ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	93½	Mar 11	89½ Jan 8	93 Apr 7	93 ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	87¼	Apr 28	84 Apr 10	85¾ June 6	81¾ 86
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	95½	Apr 30	102⅝ May 24	103½ June 7	103 103¼
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 15,97	114½ ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	96¼	Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¾ ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	.. ....	100 De 4, 91	103 ..
Southern Pacific Company— Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	01⅞	Apr 4	99 Jan 2	99½ June 6	99 100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95⅞	May 1	92 Jon 6	92¾ June 7	92 92½
Do do registered	J D	93	Apr 10	94⅜ Mar 24	93 Apr 19	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	.. ....	111 Ja 26,01	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	01	Jan 8	101¼ Feb 11	102¼ June 6	102¼ 103
Do registered	....	..	....	.. ....	97½ June 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89	Feb 10	87 Jan 2	87¾ June 4	87 87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112	Apr 28	108¾ Mar 7	112 Apr 28	111½ ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D	108	Mar 28	108 Mar 28	108 Mar 28	102½ ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	110¼	Apr 28	109½ Feb 21	110¼ Apr 28	107¾ ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	122	Apr 28	108 May 14	106 May 14	108 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106	Feb 24	105 Feb 5	106 Feb 24	107 ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112¾	Jan 4	110¾ Jan 27	112¾ June 5	112¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾	Mar 20	110¾ May 16	110¾ May 16	110¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	95¾	Feb 9	93¾ Jan 9	94¾ May 19	93 96
Do W. & N. W. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*J D	127¾	Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¾ Feb 27	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123¾	Jan 10	122 Jan 13	123¾ Feb 5	123¾ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137	Jan 6	135¼ May 28	138¼ May 28	132¾ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	.. ....	98 Au 6,97	100 ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	117¾ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	.. ....	105¼ No 7, 01	102 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	90¾ June 3	90¼ 91
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¾ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	113 ..
Do do Marcb, 1910	J J	114¼	Apr 16	114 Mar 21	114¼ May 26	114¼ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¼	Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	103½ June 6	105¾ 106½
Do do Series B	....	..	....	.. ....	108 De 23,01	106¾ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	....	110⅝	Jan 14	110⅝ Jan 14	110⅝ Jan 14	107½ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	..	....	.. ....	120 Fe 15,01	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108½ May 2	108 May 26	106¾ ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	106	May 20	108 May 20	106 May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	114¼ Feb 14	111 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	.. ....	108¼ Jy 29,01	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	123¼	Jun 3	119¾ Jan 16	123⅜ June 7	123¼ 123¾
Do registered	J J	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99¼	Feb 27	97 Jan 6	98⅜ June 5	98 99
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	Mar 12	112¼ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	115 ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	101 June 6	100¾ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	.. ....	120 Mr 25,01	119 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98	May 27	94 Jan 4	98 May 27	97¼ 98½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	.. ....	121 Ja 12, 01	121¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 17	117 Jan 17	119 May 20	118¾ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120 Jan 7	121 June 6	121 ..
Do do registered	....	119⅝	De 4, 01	116	115 Ja 21,01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½	Jun 3	113¾ May 6	117¼ June 3	116 ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	127	Apr 25	125 Jan 29	128 May 9	128 129¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	125¾	Jan 9	125 Jan 30	128 Jan 30	126½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J	125½	May 3	120¼ Jan 24	127 May 8	121¾ 123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	.. ....	101½ Jul 20,00	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼ May 1	111¼ ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	90	May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	111	Apr 3	110 Jan 9	110 June 2	110¼ ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	115¾	May 6	115 Jan 13	115¼ May 16	115½ ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	.. ....	116¼ De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120¾ ..
Do serial, Series D	M S	..	....	.. ....	102 Oc 13,99	112 115½
Do serial, Series E	M S	..	....	.. ....	114 Se 19, 01	114¼ ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	93¼ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	120 Feb 28	120¾ May 15	120¾ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	.. ....	117 Jul 25,00	125 ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114¼	Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116¼	Jan 24	116¼ Jan 24	116¼ Mar 26	116¼ ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1939	A O*	115½	May 19	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	114 ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	....	.. ....	104 Fe 15,01	103 105
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 20	110 Jan 11	119¼ June 4	119½ ..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96 Mar 11	98½ June 3	98 ..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	.. ....	111 Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Jan 15	113¾ Mar 20	114 June 3	114 115
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	.. ....	112⅝ No 22,01	109 ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾	Apr 22	107 Feb 26	110 May 23	106½ 109
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾	Feb 14	98¼ Apr 15	98¼ Apr 22	.. 97½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93	Mar 10	91 Jan 3	91½ May 29	93 93
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92	Jun 6	90 Feb 27	92 June 6	.. ..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87	Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	82¼ June 3	82 83
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	96¼	May 3	97 Jun 6	97 June 6	.. 99½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	112	Mar 3	110¼ Jun 2	111¼ June 3	110½ ..
Un. Pac. 1st & 1d. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106⅞	Feb 24	104¾ Jan 13	106 June 7	106¾ 106¼
Do registered	J J*	106	Mar 4	104½ Mar 3	103¾ May 14	.. ..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	110¾	Apr 21	106¼ Jan 14	107¼ June 7	107¼ 107⅜
Do do registered	....	106	Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	104¾	May 5	102 Jan 3	103¼ June 7	103¾ 103½
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	124½	Jan 3	124½ June 3	129¾ June 6	.. ..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½	Apr 18	117 Jan 2	118½ May 28	.. 120¾
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	..	....	.. ....	103¼ Oc 15,01	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	..	....	.. ....	117¾ Au 3, 01	114 ..
Do g. 5s, 1928	J J*	114½	Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	113 116
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	121	Apr 30	118¼ Jan 13	119⅜ June 4	119½ 120¾
Do 2d g. 5s,

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 7, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Asʼd.	
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *M N	116¼	Apr 2	112	May 1	113	June 4	112¾	114
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	89¾	Feb 27	85	Feb 5	87	June 6	..	..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902. ....*F A	..	....	..	....	101	Se 20, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. J J*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943. ....*F A	106¼	May 7	103	Mar 13	105¾	June 6	105½	106
Do 50-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. .F A*	111¾	Apr 24	104½	Apr 25	104¾	June 7	104	104½
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919. .....*M N	113	Apr 8	112	Apr 11	115	Apr 11	100½	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919. ....A O	108	Jan 20	108	Jan 20	108	Jan 20	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926. ....J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926. ....J D	..	....	..	....	93	My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951. J J*	106¾	Feb 27	106	Feb 27	106¾	Feb 27	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928. ....J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. A O	111¼	Apr 8	106	Jan 16	108¾	May 10	109	111½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. .*J J	112¾	Apr 18	109	Jan 9	112¾	May 15	112½	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 0, 90	..	..
De Barde. C. & F. gtd. 6s, 1910. ....*F A	104	Apr 8	101½	Feb 6	102½	May 23	..	..
W., L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1919. J J	..	....	..	....	82	Ja 15, 00	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929. .... J J*	100¾	Mar 17	99¾	Feb 4	100	Mar 26	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. .Q J	100¾	Apr 8	100¼	Apr 8	100¾	Apr 8	..	..
Do registered. .... Q J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925. J J*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918. *M N	114¼	Apr 28	114¼	Apr 28	114¾	Apr 26	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. .*J J	112¾	Feb 27	112	Apr 2	112¾	May 17	112¾	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950. ....*M N	104	Apr 30	103¾	May 8	104	June 3	105	107
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911. ....M N	113¾	Jan 7	110¾	May 5	113¾	May 5	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904. ....J J	104	May 9	104	May 9	104	May 9	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 9.

American Grass Twine Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.
Cuban and Pan-American Expresa Company—Annual meeting.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable June 16 to holders of record this date.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on common.

Tuesday, June 10.

American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Grass Twine Company—Annual meeting.
Appleton Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Annual meeting.
Equitable Illuminating Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable June 16 to holders of record this date.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Company—Annual meeting.
Ohio and California Refining Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Rogers Locomotive Works—Annual meeting.
Shawmut Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Illuminating Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 11.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable July 1 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Providence and Worcester Railway—Dividend payable June 30 to holders of record this date.

Thursday, June 12.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Dominion Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Excelsior Life Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Frank M. Pierce Engineering Company—Annual meeting.
South Carolina and Georgia Railroad—Special meeting.

Saturday, June 14.

American Grass Twine Company—Books close for dividend.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—Books close.
Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Books close.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Machinery Company—Annual meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$8,628,492
Week ended June 7, 1901	12,907,190
From Jan. 1, 1902	247,405,538
From Jan. 1, 1901	254,783,155

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 3, 1902	$8,202,169
Week ended June 4, 1901	8,145,899
From Jan. 1, 1902	207,111,698
From Jan. 1, 1901	222,759,805

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$9,986
Week ended June 7, 1901	36,591
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,143,412
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,094,096

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$14,005
Week ended June 7, 1901	6,563
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,888,569
From Jan. 1, 1901	22,785,811

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 7, 1901	$30,028

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$4,019
From Jan. 1, 1902	15,746,157
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,691,745

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$1,577
Week ended June 7, 1901	75,693
From Jan. 1, 1902	490,097
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,649,652

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$475,070
Week ended June 7, 1901	1,020,644
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,018,212
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,157,918

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$473,493
Week ended June 7, 1901	945,551
From Jan. 1, 1902	15,528,115
From Jan. 1, 1901	21,508,866

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$11,563
Week ended June 7, 1901	111,684
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,633,509
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,743,118

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$489,075
Week ended June 7, 1901	1,027,207
From Jan. 1, 1902	32,907,781
From Jan. 1, 1901	45,943,729

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 6, 1902	$472,512
Week ended June 7, 1901	915,523
From Jan. 1, 1902	31,274,272
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,200,611

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked	June 7.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
197	210	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	210	Apr. 14	199	Jan. 4	205	May 19, 1902
225	..	..	Albany & Sus.	[illegible]	Jan., 1902 5½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
25	..	..	Am. Ag. Chemical	10,715,400	.....	30½	Apr. 30	26¾	May. 17	28½	May 24, 1902
..	..	..	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,900	Apr. 1, 1902 1	87½	Apr. 29	82¾	Jan. 2	86	May 9, 1902
..	..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20	Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	70	July 15, 1901
180	200	..	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902 h	..	.....	..	.....	180	Dec. 12, 1901
35	38	..	Am. Dist. Telegraph	3,345,000	May 15, 1902 1	42¾	May 2	32½	Jan. 14	38	May 22, 1902
..	..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	$2,383,300	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
87	93	..	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902 1¼	93	Apr. 22	84	Mar. 10	91½	May 13, 1902
146	151	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	May 1, 1902 2	151½	Mar. 31	140	Jan. 9	147	May 26, 1902
71	74	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	77¾	May 15	69¾	Feb. 4	74	May 26, 1902
90	95¼	..	Asa'd Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1¼	96	Feb. 14	93	Feb. 14	95	Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,085,000	April, 1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan., 1902 2¼	109½	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 17, 1902
232	239	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 2, 1902 2	242	Apr. 25	210	Jan. 4	236	May 29, 1902
150	155	..	Bur., C. R. & N.	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1902 3	185	Apr. 5	139	Feb. 13	170	Apr. 18, 1902
..	..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	39	Apr. 28, 1900
190	235	..	Chic., Bur. & Q.	111,142,800	Apr. 1, 1902 1½	194¼	Apr. 15	154½	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr 15, 1902
160	165	..	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,197,800	Jan. 2, 1902 3	174	Apr. 14	134¾	Jan. 6	165¼	May 29, 1902
140	145	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Apr. 1, 1902 1½	144	Apr. 12	137	Jan. 10	140	May 14, 1902
..	..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1891
..	..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,305,200	Apr. 1, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
118½	121½	..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902 1½	123½	Feb. 6	118	Jan. 21	121¼	Apr. 28, 1902
192½	195	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902 1¾	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23, 1902
132	138	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 4	140	Mar. 26	132	Mar. 25	138¾	April 2, 1902
41½	42	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	.....	47	Apr. 21	28	Jan. 14	42	May 28, 1902
160	171	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 2, 1902 1¾	106	Jan. 23	152	Apr. 15	158	Apr. 25, 1902
70	83	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80	Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	24¼	Jan. 9	23¾	Feb. 14	23½	Feb. 14, 1902
..	..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	83¾	May 21	85½	May 21, 1902
267	285	..	**Del., Lack. & West.**	26,200,000	Apr. 21, 1902 1¾	297	Feb. 4	253	Jan. 15	285	May 22, 1902
25	50	..	Den. & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	49	Jan. 10	40	Apr. 19	40	Apr. 22, 1902
25	65	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	64	Feb. 24	49	Jan. 30	..	Feb. 24, 1902
43	46½	..	Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	4,283,100	.....	50	Apr. 15	38½	Jan. 31	48	May 26, 1902
..	..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,00	April, 1902 3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
81	84	..	Evans. & Terre Hauts pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1902 2½	104¾	Feb. 27	82	May ..	82	May 29, 1902
..	..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	2,108,100	.....	..	.....	..	.....	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.....	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
65	67	..	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 2, 1902 1	67½	May 19	66¾	May 28	66¾	May 23, 1902
..	..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	April, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4	102	Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,500,300	May 1, 1902 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,400	May 1, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	*105	May 20, 1899
..	..	..	Homestaks Mining.	21,840,000	May 26, 1902 50c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90	Apr. 17, 1902
106	..	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1902 2	..	.....	..	.....	106	Mar. 30, 1901
32	35½	..	**Keokuk & Des M.**	2,000,400	.....	40¾	Apr. 29	13	Jan. 10	35	May 29, 1902
65	70	..	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1,524,000	Sep. 1, 1901 1	84	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	70	May 16, 1902
..	..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
12	20	..	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,294,600	.....	14	Feb 20	8¾	Jan. 3	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	..	Kingston & Pembroks 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	60	Mar. 13, 1901
16	20	..	Knickerbocker Ice.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	17½	Mar. 11	15	Feb. 10	17½	Mar. 11, 1902
40	55	..	Knickerbocker Ics pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
85	89	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902 2	91	Feb. 6	88¾	Jan. 30	89	Apr. 19, 1902
..	110	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 16, 1902 3½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	102½	May 5, 1902
125	133	..	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1902 2	138	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	125	May 27, 1902
330	350	..	Lake Shore.	49,405,500	Jan. 29, 1902 3½	340	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	340	Apr. 25, 1902
86	89	..	Long Island.	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896 1	91⅞	May 2	78¾	Jan. 15	87	May 29, 1902
..	..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	182½	Nov. 12, 1901
37¾	39	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	.....	43	Jan. 6	38	Feb. 7	38	May 28, 1902
121	..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	..	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118½	Jan. 22	128	May 22, 1902
196	199	..	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	Jan., 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	190¾	Mar. 20	196¾	Mar. 20, 1902
..	..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	122	Apr. 22	80	Jan. 24	107	May 22, 1902
86	89	..	Nat. Lead pf.	14,904,000	May 15, 1902 1¼	91	May 23	78½	Jan. 16	89¼	May 29, 1902
..	..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	..	.....	3½	June 3, 1901
..	..	..	Nat. Salt.	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	6,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 27	61	Jan. 27	66	Feb. 15, 1902
33	37½	..	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	35¼	Jan. 24	33	May 1	33	May 14, 1902
115	120	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 3	124¾	Jan. 27	117⅞	May 21	118	May 21, 1902
17	22	..	New York Dock Co.	7,000,000	.....	28	Apr. 4	12	Feb. 7	18½	May 23, 1902
50¼	53	..	N. Y. Dock pf.	10,000,000	.....	56½	Apr. 3	39½	Feb. 21	52	May 23, 1902
..	..	..	N. Y. & Harlem.	8,558,650	.....	..	.....	..	.....	420	Apr. 3, 1901
139	145	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1902 4	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*178	June 5, 1901
..	..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902 1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
7	8½	..	Ontario Mining.	15,000,000	Mar. 20, 1902 50c	9½	Jan. 6	7¾	Mar. 24	8¼	May 23, 1902
..	..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,980	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,280	Jan. 1, 1902 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
65	70	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,500,000	May 1, 1902 1	75½	Mar. 8	68	Apr. 30	69¾	May 20, 1902
100	105	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	May 1, 1902 1¼	106	Mar. 25	100¼	Jan. 6	106	Mar. 20, 1902
74	80	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1902 1	82½	Mar. 8	79	Jan. 20	70¾	May 9, 1902
..	..	..	Panama	7,000,000	June 5, 1902 2	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	..	Parr Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110	June 28, 1899
39	42	..	Peoria & Eastern.	10,000,000	.....	47½	Apr. 9	39	Jan. 9	41	May 16, 1902
72	75	..	Pere Marquette.	14,145,500	.....	83	Jan. 14	71	Feb. 15	73	May 12, 1902
..	90	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902 2	83	Apr. 24	80	May 17	80	May 17, 1902
..	..	..	Philadelphia Co.	27,402,450	Apr. 21, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	104	July 21, 1901
..	..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
116	125	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1902 2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	128	May 14, 1902
192½	195	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Apr. 8, 1902 1¾	*194¾	May 29	*192¼	Apr. 15	*194¾	May 29, 1902
..	..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1902 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
232	238	..	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	May 15, 1902 2	250	Apr. 29	215	Jan. 13	236	May 27, 1902
210	..	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1902 4	..	.....	..	.....	215	Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	May 15, 1902 1¼	*111	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139	Mar. 3, 1902
30	..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	..	Silver Bullion certs.	.....	.....	55⅞	Mar. 12	54⅝	Mar. 10	55⅞	Mar. 12, 1902
..	..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902 3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
30	32	..	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron.	7,500,000	.....	34½	Mar. 18	29½	Jan. 3	31	May 22, 1902
..	..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	538,525	Jan., 1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
90	92½	..	So. Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	4,032,600	Apr. 1, 1902 1	91	May 29	90	May 22	91	May 29, 1902
..	..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	..	Texas Central 1st.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
13	..	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	4,076,000	.....	*25	Apr. 14	*8¾	Feb. 7	*25	Apr. 14, 1902
156¼	160	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	157	May 15	157	May 16, 1902
82½	84	..	**Union Bag & Paper** pf.	11,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¾	85	Apr. 5	72	Jan. 16	82	May 27, 1902
..	..	..	Union Ferry.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	94	July 18, 1891
..	..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	..	Utica & Black River.	*2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1902 3	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
200	215	..	Wells-Fargo Express.	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902 5	215	Apr. 22	194¾	Jan. 25	205	May 19, 1902
..	..	..	West Chicago Street.	12,180,000	Feb. 15, 1902 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 5, 1899
..	..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1902 3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
210	220	..	Westinghouse El. & Mfg. 1st pf	3,997,450	Apr. 1, 1902 1¾	234	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 2	210	May 19, 1902
34	35	..	Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,993,500	.....	38½	Apr. 30	28	Jan. 17	35⅞	May 29, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend April 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Long Island, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company first preferred, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghlogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

JUNE

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 01	525	550
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	273	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	330	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	190	200
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	335	345
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	May, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	†3	S	May 1, 02	207	215
City (National)	2,500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	†320	340
City (Nat.) rights		..	..	.....	260	265
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	350
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	435
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	830
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	150	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	†6	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1836	133	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	395	400
Germania	200,000	†10	S	May 1, 02	300	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	325	360
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	965	650
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	660
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	198	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	†4	S	Jan. 2, 02	215	220
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	†5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	290	310
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	160	175
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	1100	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	210	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	60	..	Dec 31, 01	700	725
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	350	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	†4	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	800,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	645	660
People's ($25)	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	1	..	.....	130	140
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	000	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	608	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	573	610
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	300	310
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	425	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 01	1920	1960
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	540	560
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	380	..
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	625	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1485	1495
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	660	690
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 02	750	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	430	450
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	208	215
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	355	365
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	285	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	515	..
Maaufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1075	1125
Mntual Alliance	.....	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 01	1290	1300
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1375	1400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan 10, 02	280	285
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	June 2, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	400	412
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	570	590
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	260	270
Tr. Co. of Rep	1,500,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 10, 02	1390	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	485	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1750	1900
Van Norden	.....	..	..	.....	245	253
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	400	425
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 02	215	220
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	109	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 02	77	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	3½	S	May, 1902	98	99
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,200,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	2,200,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	85	90

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	104	108
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	41	43
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	96	99
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	36⅞	37¾
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	96	99
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	92½	94
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	83⅝	84¾
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	89	93
Do prueferred	3,065,800	3	S	Dec 20, 01	105	106
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do 1st con. 6s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	85	86½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	13	10
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	61	65
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	75	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102½	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	48½	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112	112½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	54½	57
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	95½	96½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	93	95
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,235,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1980	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115¼	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	96½	96½
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 20, 02	..	101
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	103	108
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*57	58¼
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13¼
American Can pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	54½	54⅝
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	..	May 10, 02	100	103
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 02	88	93
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	38	39½
Amer. Malt 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	94½	95¾
Am. Threadpf. ($5)	4,880,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4⅛
Am. Tobacco	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	329	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 02	47	50
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	58¼	59
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	91	93
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	3¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12⅝
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	72¼	72¾
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*3½	0
Brit. Excheq. 8s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1902	98¼	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	113	113
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	23	25
Do preferred	1,257,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	66½	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	8	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	60	70½
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	5⅝
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
De preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	20	24
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship. & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 02	70	75
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	8	15
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	20½	32
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	45	55
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	6⅝	7¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12½	14
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 02	53	55
Gen'l Carriage	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2¼
Greene C.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	27½	28
H'nackMeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	17½
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	83	85
Havana Com'cial	10,600,000	1½	..	.....	19	20
Do preferred	6,620,000	..	..	Apr., 1900	61	64
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20⅝
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	74	76
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Tridap. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Int. Power pf.	600,000	*1½	Q	May 20, 02	115	..
Internat. Salt cts.	.....	..	..	.....	13	14
Lanston Mtype.	3,337,240	..	..	.....	12¼	12½
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	120	..
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	180	..
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Nat. Bread	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	21⅝
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	82½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,088,100	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	21	22
Do preferred	7,038,900	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	84	85
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 02	102	103
N. E. Trans ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1⅛
N. Y. & N. Tel.	9,376,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	112	113
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	40	41½
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	77	78
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s 1910	800,000	3	S	Mar. 1902	114	..
N. Y. Realty	3,500,000	10	..	Dec 31, 01	150	155
N.Y.Trans. $50 pf.	1,600,000	..	..	.....	*15	18
Nor. Amer. Lum.	.....	..	..	.....	1	10
Nor. Securities	150,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 02	101⅛	101⅝
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	102	106
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	1¾
P.,B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36	37
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	330	330
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	..	47½
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	80	84
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	105½	106½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,840,600	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	†140	153
Seaboard Air L.	20,107,650	..	..	.....	25¼	26
Do preferred	16,635,100	..	..	.....	45¾	46
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1940	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86	88
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	31	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 01	128	137
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32¾	33¾
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	..	..	.....	79	81½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	20	Q	Mar 15, 02	625	630
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	102	103
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101¼	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*13½	14
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	14¼	15½
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Mar 10, 02	98	105
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3⅞
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	99¾	102
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	130
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	..
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16¼
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	40
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	74	78½
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$50,000,000	..	..	.....	94½	94⅝
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2	S	Sep., 1900	58	59
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Apr 10, 02	*186	188
White Knoh Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	21¾	22¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 02	123	126
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1902	670	700
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1902	300	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1902	310	320
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	165	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	135	140
Home	3,000,000	17	S	Jan., 1902	310	315
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec 28, 01	100	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	175	185
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	600,000	7	S	Jan., 1902	225	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	100	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 20, 02	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	112	118
Webester ($10)	300,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	380	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	580	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1900	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	247	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112¾	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101½	102½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102	104
B'klyn C. R. (§10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 02	248	249½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111½	113
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	114½	116¾
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116½	118½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	250	375
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1902	102	103
Chris. & 10th St.	950,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	188	194
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,098,000	‡4	Q	May 1, 02	385	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	99	101½
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan 15, 02	70	71¼
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110¼	111
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	May, 1899	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1902	400	410
42d St. & Grand St	746,000	4½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1955	500,000	2	S	May, 1902	97	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	680,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	87	90
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry	15,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1902	82¾	84
Rochester Ry	5,000,000	..	..	.....	57	65
Rochester pf	.....	¼	..	Apr. 1, 02	96	100
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	111	114
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	31⅝
San F.St.Ry.subs.	.....	..	..	..

JUNE 1902

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets

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E. H. Harriman
Wm. T. Cornell
C. B. Alexander
W. H. McIntyre
T. H. Hubbard
G. E. Tarbell
H. R. Winthrop

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Interest on daily balances

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JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-President
L. L. GILLESPIE, Secretary
F. W. FULLE, Treasurer

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Otto H. Kahn
Jas. Henry Smith
Geo. H. Squire
Bradish Johnson
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M. Hartley Dodge
H. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000.00

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch 71 Williams St.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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Alex. Greig,	Elbridge G. Snow,
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Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
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R. J. Cross,	Grant B. Schley,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
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John Kean,	John I. Waterbury.

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CAPITAL - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,432,995.34

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
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LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

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Anson Phelps Stokes,	James Stillman,
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Edward Cooper,	John J. Phelps,
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234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street,
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AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
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FRED'K GORE KING..Secretary and Treasurer
JULIAN M. GERARD..Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL.....Trust Officer

HALL SIGNAL.

Hall Signal was one of the strongest stocks in the outside market during the past week. Although very little of the stock was bought, the price advanced very materially, the few selling orders in the market accounting for the rise which occurred. This stock, which recently was selling at 55, sold up to 83 and remained strong at the top prices. It is stated that the earnings of the company are very good, and may prove sufficient to warrant in the near future an increase in the dividend on the common stock. The company is now paying a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the 6 per cent. paid on its preferred stock.

Fidelity Trust Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL.....1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 3,492,649.20

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JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

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Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
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M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
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Frederic R. Condert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
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Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus. $2,500,000

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Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

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OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clear and cool; winds north.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,356. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PEACE THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN LONDON

King Edward and Other Royal Personages in Attendance.

Great Crowds Cheer Their Progress to St. Paul's Cathedral — People Faint in the Church.

LONDON, June 8.—The noisy jubilation with which London has resounded for the last week was succeeded to-day by more subdued, although not less impressive, public demonstrations of thankfulness for the return of peace in South Africa. The thanksgiving services held in London to-day were typical of the services held throughout the Empire, but the presence of King Edward and other members of the royal family at the principal devotional service in London, and the progress of the royal personages to and from St. Paul's Cathedral through cheering thousands of British subjects and visitors in London, gave Thanksgiving Day in the metropolis the added feature of a notable historic occasion.

The programme of this morning was not intended to be accompanied by special ostentation. King Edward and Queen Alexandra did not pass through the streets even in semi-state, but rode to St. Paul's in an ordinary landau drawn by four horses, accompanied by postilions and outriders clad in scarlet tunics. Only those members of the royal family who reside in Buckingham Palace accompanied their Majesties; the Prince and Princess of Wales proceeded to St. Paul's separately, but by the same route as did their Majesties. The King and the Queen were joined at the Cathedral by the Prince and Princess and many other distinguished personages.

Although the weather to-day was chilly and dubious, the streets for the entire distance from the Palace to the Cathedral were thickly lined with people who bared their heads and cheered as the members of the royal family and other notabilities passed. King Edward, who wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, was greeted with enthusiasm, and his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the other Princes were busily engaged in acknowledging salutations from the crowd. Lord Roberts, who drove with his wife and daughters, was one of the figures most conspicuously greeted with cheers.

The royal personages were driven down The Mall to Trafalgar Square and through the Strand and Fleet Street. At Temple Bar, officials of the City of London, for the first time since the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, awaited the Sovereign in State. The King's carriage paused when it reached the city officials, and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, presented the sword of the city to his Majesty and uttered a formal and loyal welcome. The King returned the sword, smiled, bowed, and simply remarked:

"Thank you very much."

The streets leading to St. Paul's Cathedral were densely crowded with people, and a number of persons fainted in the crush outside the barriers which had been erected within the cathedral.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra alighted at the west entrance of St. Paul's. Here they were received by the Bishops of Stepney and London and conducted by them to their seats, which were under the dome of the building and directly in front of the pulpit. The seats in the choir stalls were occupied by the members of the present Cabinet and by members of former Cabinets. These gentlemen, in their dark clothes, formed a sombre group in the great gathering in which the uniforms of officials, the costumes of ladies and white surplices were conspicuous features. Members of the House of Lords and members of the House of Commons were seated on opposite sides of the dome.

In addition to the presence of many army and navy officials the military prowess of the Empire was represented by detachments of the Royal Fusiliers, the Horse and Foot Guards, and other regiments.

Their Majesties entered the cathedral to the accompaniment of the hymn "Onward Christian Soldier," rendered by the organ and choir, and the throng of worshippers rose and heartily joined in the singing. The cathedral organ at this morning's service was reinforced with horns and other martial musical instruments. A notable feature of the musical service was the rendition of a "Te Deum" composed by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan for a thanksgiving peace service.

Following the thanksgiving collects, and at the request of King Edward, the hymn "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred."

The sermon by the Bishop of Stepney was short and simple, and was preached on the effective text "The Blessings of Peace." The service was concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

The members of the royal family returned from the cathedral to Buckingham Palace by way of the Victoria Embankment, and King Edward and the other royal personages received ovations all along the route from the crowds which had by this time become greatly augmented.

POEM OF THANKSGIVING.

Verses of Sir Lewis Morris Inspired by the Presence of a Dove in St. Paul's.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—The Times to-day publishes a poem by Sir Lewis Morris on Sunday's thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral as follows:

It was peace, blessed peace, once again
That those jubilant voices would hymn,
For the ceasing of sorrow and pain
The eyes of the people grew dim.

The deep organ pealed, by the sound
Of the keen martial trumpets increased;
The thousands were kneeling around
King and noble, citizen, priest.

When—suddenly lifting my eyes
To the glooms half discovered above,
I marked with a start of surprise
The white wings of a hovering dove.

Blest messenger, come to your home!
It is peace, blessed peace, once again.
And Thou Spirit ineffable come,
Ae at Pentecost; come and remain.

The Times, in its description of the service in St. Paul's, says the attention of many was attracted by the presence of a beautiful dove in the north transept, which must have seemed to all who saw it a happy omen of peace after the storm and stress of conflict.

THANKSGIVING IN PRETORIA.

Britons and Boers Unite in the Services—The Letter of Boer Leaders to the Burghers.

PRETORIA, June 8.—The service of thanksgiving for the return of peace to-day was held in the principal square of Pretoria. The sun shone brilliantly and the sight was impressive. Out side of the roped inclosure of troops were gathered many thousands of the townspeople and a goodly sprinkling of Boers, whose demeanor was most respectful. The Archbishop of Cape Town officiated at the service and Lord Kitchener, Gen. Baden-Powell, and Lady Methuen, wife of Gen. Methuen, and other prominent persons were present. The massed bands of various regiments supplied the music, and the troops and people joined in singing the hymns with wonderful effect. The singing of "God Save the King" and Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" closed the service.

Lord Kitchener then mounted a dais and called for three cheers for King Edward. The response of everybody assembled in the square was immediate and unrestrained.

Te open letter of the Boer leaders to the burghers, in which peace is announced and in which the burghers are counseled to loyal acquiescence, is an eloquent and pathetic document. In it the leaders thank the burghers for their noble sacrifices and express their sympathy for the bereaved. The letter concludes as follows:

"Now that there is peace, although it is not a peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can, with clear consciences, declare that for two and a half years our people have carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown to history. Let us now grasp each others' hands, for another great struggle lies before us, a struggle for the spiritual and racial prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feelings of bitterness, let us learn to forget and to forgive, so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed."

The document is signed by Mr. Schalk-Burgher, ex-Acting Vice President of the Transvaal, and Gen. Louis Botha.

Thanksgiving Services in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 8.—The thanksgiving service for the conclusion of peace in South Africa held in the English Church here to-day was attended by the members of the British Embassy at Berlin, Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, and John B. Jackson, Secretary to the embassy.

PEACE SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

Dr. MacArthur Thinks De Wet Will Be a British Officer—South Africa's Future.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church last night preached a sermon on the conclusion of the Boer war. There were present a large number of British-Americans, members of the Sons of St. George and other Anglo-American institutions, and the British and American flags decorated the pulpit, while the red and white roses of England and the American beauty rose were bunched together in a vase at the right hand of the preacher's desk. The National anthems of the United States and Great Britain were sung, and in the invocation the preacher asked that peace be soon restored in the Philippines. Among other things the preacher said:

"The gratitude of Great Britain will be given to Kitchener, Roberts, and others, but Kitchener will be the hero. The names of Joubert, Cronje, De Wet, and others will always be remembered as the heroes of the Boer side. De Wet will be a British army officer some day.

"The Boer as an individual I respect, but for the Boer civilization, it was mediaeval. Like the Spanish in Cuba, they were in the sixteenth, not in the twentieth century, and they had to get out. The war just closed is an illustration of the survival of the fittest. Barbarism has to go and civilization will prevail. The Boer and the Briton will both be better for the war. They will be united in spirit and in blood. One of the lessons of the war was the uniting of the British Empire. All the colonies have felt the thrill of this war.

"And now there will be one great empire in South Africa. One day the Portugese possessions will be annexed; one day France will give Madagascar to the British; the railroad from Cairo to the Cape will be accomplished, and the zone of barbarism will be diminished and the zone of civilization will be increased. The enemies of Britain said she was losing her prestige, and she gave them Waterloo. She gave them Trafalgar at another time, and now she has given them the peace of Pretoria."

BOERS CHEER FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—According to The Times's correspondent at Leeuwspruit, Gen. Hamilton addressed 289 surrendered Boers of Gen. Britz's commando last Friday and his speech was received with marked cordiality, the Boers cheering when the General expressed the conviction that they would prove themselves as loyal subjects to the British throne in the future ae they had to the Boer Government in the past.

Gen. Britz's commando is composed mostly of Standerton men, who are considered the best fighters in Eastern Transvaal.

BOER PLOT IN PRETORIA.

Conspiracy to Blow Up Government Buildings and Lord Kitchener's Residence Foiled.

LONDON, June 9.—In a letter from Pretoria, dated May 18, the correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the previous Thursday sixty arrests were made as the result of an extensive plot to blow up the Government buildings and Lord Kitchener's residence and to spike the guns in the artillery barracks.

The parties concerned in this plot, according to the correspondent, were lawyers, chemists, and Boer and Dutch prisoners on parole.

Adviser to President Schwab.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 8.—J. O Emanuel Trotz of this city has been appointed chief metallurgist of the United States Steel Corporation and adviser to President Charles M. Schwab. He will be stationed at Chicago. For some time Mr. Trotz has been Superintendent of the South Works of the American Steel Company in Worcester. His new position is one of the most important in the United States Steel Corporation.

Up the Hudson River in the morning on the New York Central's new Chicago train is a delightful experience—no finer ride in the world.—Adv.

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Premature Loss of Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.—Adv.

THREE MEN DROWNED BENEATH A BARGE

Skiff Upset by Towline on Return from Fishing.

BOAT HELPLESS IN WIND

One of the Fishermen Rescued After Being Drawn Under the Tow—His Story of the Struggle and Tragedy.

Off Hunt's Point yesterday afternoon three men were drowned, as a result of the capsizing of a boat that was caught by a hawser connecting two of three barges that were in tow of the tug Packer of the Long Island Sand Company. A fourth man who was in the boat was saved by the merest chance.

The ones that were drowned were William Helfrich, nineteen years, of 627 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; Alexander Willow, twenty-one years, of 825 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Maurice Silver, twenty-two years, of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue. John Helfrich, a brother of William Helfrich, was the sole survivor.

Yesterday morning the four young men assembled at Port Morris, off East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, East River, for a day's outing. They procured a fifteen-foot skiff from a boatman there and rowed to a point off Hunt's Point, where they anchored and began to fish. They were having pretty good luck until the sudden gale that raged at intervale during the day sprang up, causing them to weigh anchor and pull around the point inshore to await the abating of the wind. After a time they decided to venture out again and returned to their former position, remaining there until about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind, which by that time was blowing at a lively rate, caused them to decide to cut the day's sport short and return home.

The tide and wind were both against them when they started down the river, and they had a hard time making any headway. They were still struggling with their boat when the tug Packer was sighted coming down the river with a tow of three barges in tandem. When the tug got close enough one of the men asked the Captain if they might make fast and be towed down the river, explaining that, owing to the wind and tide, they were unable to make any progress. The Captain assented, and, according to one of the barge hands, told the men to hang on to the rear barge, which was the McGirr, the other two being the Dewey, which was next to the tug, and the Lever.

Between the tug and the Dewey there was about fifty feet of tow line. The men, when they received permission to make fast, either misunderstood the Captain's advice to make fast to the last barge, or else for some reason decided that it was best to catch onto the Dewey, and it was while trying to catch onto that boat that their craft was capsized and the occupants precipitated into the water.

They were about twenty-five feet astern of the tug when the hawser connecting the tug with the Dewey slackened and caught under the boat. A moment later a sudden gust of wind caused the tug to make a lurch, tightening the line and capsizing the boat.

The men were immediately swept under by the swift tide, all four being sucked under the bottom of the barge Dewey. Only one came up—John Helfrich—who was saved.

The survivor after his rescue told what he could about the accident.

"While none of us," he said, "were expert oarsmen, we had all had more or less experience, and had not felt the least alarmed all day about the condition of the water. There were very few boats about, and we had little difficulty in managing our boat. Finally, when we started to go home the wind became stronger than ever, and the tide was against us.

"We had a hard time, and had about started to go back to the Point, and were just heading that way, when a sudden squall, fiercer than any of the others we had weathered during the day, sprang up. After this the boat became unmanageable, and we were swept swiftly side on toward the tug Packer, that happened to come along with three barges in tow about that time. The tug was riding the waves in fine shape, and we aeked for a tow.

"Just as we got astern of her the hawser sagged just enough to catch our boat, and, the boat giving a lurch a moment later, we were capsized and thrown into the water.

"I was swept underneath the Dewey and remember my head scraping against the bottom, after which I think I was unconscious for a while. When I came to, I remember my head striking again, and then I opened my eyes and found that my head was above water. A fender of the tug McGirr was hanging alongside that craft, and I grabbed it and held on until the men on the barge pulled me on board. I was given dry clothes, and a little later put ashore. That is all I know about the awful accident."

As soon as he saw what had happened the Captain of the Packer had a boat launched and ordered an attempt made to rescue the men. The tug hovered around for an hour, but not a sign of the missing men was seen.

The Helfrish family has been a most unfortunate one of late. The father, who was a policeman, was shot and killed a few years ago. A son, who was a piano mover, was killed by a piano falling on him, while another son was rendered totally blind not long ago in a Fourth of July celebration.

FISHING BOAT OVERTURNED AND THREE MEN DROWNED.

One Member of Party on Long Island Sound Off New Rochelle Escapes Disaster.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 8.—Three men were drowned this morning in Long Island Sound off this city. They were Ernest Leiffien, twenty-six years of age, of 748 Ninth Avenue, New York; David Kerr, forty-five years of age, of 118 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon, and Hugh McKeand, thirty-seven years old, of 333 North Terrace, Mount Vernon. There was a fourth man in the boat, Harry Leiffien, a brother of one of the drowned men. He was saved.

The Leiffien brothere left their home ear-

Continued on Page 2.

The Adirondacks are full of fish and game, and the way to reach them is via the New York Central. Send a 2-cent stamp for full information to G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

GALE'S ROUGH PRANKS ON LAND AND SEA.

Parties in Small Boats Rescued from Peril — Robins' Nests Blown from Park Trees and Hundreds of Birds Killed.

The high wind which prevailed yesterday, and which at 3:30 P. M. attained a velocity of seventy miles an hour, made things lively during the greater part of the day. No serious accidents were reported, but the damage done by the gale to trees and boat schedules, to say nothing of coiffures and straw hats, was considerable.

The wind, which during the morning was moderate, jumped to forty-eight miles with the thunderstorm which came at noon, and reached its maximum at 3:30. At 6 o'clock the velocity of the wind had decreased to fifty miles, and at 10 o'clock it was blowing only twenty-four miles an hour.

A number of minor accidents were reported during the day. Everett P. Jones, a printer, received a severe scalp wound by a piece of sheet iron which was blown off the roof of the pier shed at the foot of West Thirtieth Street. He was taken to Rooseveit Hospital.

A pile of lumber at the foot of Bay Street, Jersey City, blew over and temporarily buried a number of boys who were playing around it. One of them, Frank Smith, received a cut on the head, and was taken to the City Hospital.

The Coney Island boats dispensed with their schedule, and were running hours behind time. Nevertheless, it was estimated there were nearly 100,000 persons visited the resort, and the day, though not an ideal one for the pleasure seekers, was apparently a prosperous one for the merchants and amusement people. There was little bathing, as the wind, cold and chilly, sent ashore high roaring rollers of surf, and, though the beach was thronged with people, they seemed contented to watch the agitated waters, which as far as eye could reach was dotted with whitecaps.

Two schooners anchored off Liberty Island were blown up almost against the Battery wall, and a tug had to go to their rescue.

A fishing party of seven men on the sloop yacht Suzette of Clifton, S. I., had a narrow escape from drowning off the beach at Coney Island at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were seen vainly trying to make the shore. The mast and sails had been blown away, the rudder was gone. Capt. Riley of the life guard off Doyle's pavilion launcehd a boat and started out to rescue the men. Capt. Joseph Julian of the Seagate Fishing Club with several other members of the club also manned a boat and they took the men off the disabled vessel.

The tug Theresa Vernon returning in the afternoon to the city from outside the hook with a fishing party aboard picked up and towed to port a sloop-rigged yacht containing three men. The yacht had the pennant of the Meadow Creek Yacht Club at her truck and was having a hard time on account of the squall.

In Brooklyn many trees were damaged. A big tree in Bryant Park was blown over. Hundreds of newly hatched robins were blown with their nests from the trees in Central Park. A Sergeant of the Park police estimated that at least 1,500 little robins were killed in that way. The policemen were busy all afternoon picking up nests, and where they could they stuck them on a low brach, while the parent birds hopped around chirping to their benefactors.

A big mounted policeman got off his horse to put in a place of safety a half dozen baby robins who had fallen to the drive from the overhanging trees, and remarked to a bystander as he remounted:

"You see it's hatchin' time for the robins, and there were thousands of them in the trees. The high wind is as bad as a Martinique volcano for them."

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

One Person Killed and Fifty Injured in Michigan—Engineer Ditched Train by Stopping It Suddenly.

ALPENA, Mich., June 8.—An excursion train on the Detroit and Mackinaw Railroad, which left here at 7:15 to-day for Saginaw, and consisted of an engine and twelve coaches, carrying more than 500 people, was wrecked at Black River while running forty miles an hour. One man was instantly killed, three were probably fatally injured, and nearly fifty others received injuries of various degrees of severity, ranging from bruises and cuts to broken limbs.

The excursion was under the auspices of the German Aid Society of Alpena. When the train reached Black River the tender jumped the track. Engineer Hopper instantly set the air brakes and reversed his engine. The sudden stop threw the first three coaches of the train off the track and into a ditch. The first car was thrown half around, and the next two coaches plowed through it and cut it in two.

August Grosinski, the only person killed, was seated in this coach, with forty other excursionists. His body was terribly crushed, and death was instantaneous. The escape of the others in the car wae well-nigh miraculous. Grosinski's little son occupied the same eeat with him, but the iad was uninjured.

The three wrecked coaches were piled up in a heap, and 200 feet of the track was torn up. As soon as the occupants of the uninjured coaches recovered from the ehock and surprise, they rushed to the wrecked cars and began aiding the injured. These were extricated from the wreck with frantic haste, and given all possible relief, pending the arrival of the relief train. This train brought eight surgeons from Alpena. After temporary dressings had been made of the most serious wounds, all the injured were brought back to this city.

BOGUS TELEGRAM CAUSES SUIT.

Cattlemen of Britt, Iowa, Sue the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, June 8.—Papers were filed in the United States Court yesterday in two suits aggregating $12,000 against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plaintiffs are C. E. and G. R. Schriver, cattlemen, of Britt, Iowa, and the Bank of Havelock, Iowa.

Schriver Brothers claim they sold eight cars of cattle to E. S. Barnes, who tendered a check on the Bank of Denison. A message was delivered by the Western Union Company, which purported to be from the Bank of Denison, and the plaintiffs on this security delivered the cattle to Barnes.

When the check was presented to the Bank of Denison payment was refused. The plaintiffs brought suit against the telegraph company on the ground that the telegram was false and ought to have been so known.

Colorado and Return $25
by the "Colorado Special," the luxurious daily train leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M.; only one night Chicago to Denver via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Strs. only $1.00. Tickets good for the Season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

CUBAN REBATE BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS

Beet Sugar Men Confident Their Fight Is Won.

They Are Disdaining All Proposals of Compromise and the Administration Senators Are Worried.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The conference between Senators Spooner and Burrows, which was to have resulted in the offering of a compromise proposition on Cuban reciprocity, did not come off. Mr. Spooner waited for Mr. Burrows to call on him, and Mr. Burrows waited for Mr. Spooner. Neither called.

The beet sugar men are exultant and triumphant. They believe they have won their fight and can disdain all compromise. Their fight is for a rebate. Senator Burrows said to-day to THE TIMES'e correspondent:

"There are two factions in the Republican Party. One faction is for giving relief to Cuba by a 20 per cent. tariff reduction. The other is for giving relief to Cuba by a rebate. The first scheme is to benefit certain Americans who have bought up the Cuban sugar product. The other scheme is to benefit the Cuban producers. The 20 per cent. tariff reduction scheme is a blow at protection. The rebate scheme is a proposition to benefit Cuba without injuring any American industry. The 20 per cent. plan offers a premium of $6,000,000 to sugar raisers to go into a new country with a fruitful soil and kill American industry. It hits hard the doctrine of protection to infant industries, for the industry which it is proposed to kill is an infant industry which needs protection and which, as has been demonstrated, can with protection get on its feet and soon supply this country with all the sugar it needs. Between the two plans it is difficult to see how a Republican protectionist can hesitate."

The full force of this defiant statement of Mr. Burrows cannot be appreciated unless it is recollected that the 20 per cent. scheme, which he thus ridiculed and denounced, has been heralded as a compromise; as a magnanimous effort of the Administration to bring the two wings of the party together on a common ground. This 20 per cent scheme, the only one now under consideration, is Mr. Spooner's plan. It embraces the giving of authority to the President to withdraw the benefits of the reduction to any person who shall turn out to be other than a Cuban producer. This is the Administration compromise, and it is this compromise which Senator Burrows criticised in the words quoted.

The beet-sugar Senators will have none of this compromise, or of any other compromise which even squints at tariff reduction. They are fighting solely for the rebate scheme. They are determined that either that shall go through or nothing shall. The whole fight now centres around the question of rebate. The moment the Administration Senators concede that point the bill will go through with a rush, and that they will concede it is the triumphant belief of all the beet-sugar men to-day.

The Administration men, in the belief of their opponents, know now that they are beaten, and are simply fighting for time in the desperate belief that something will turn up to save them. Ultimately they will surrender to the rebate scheme, unless the beet-sugar men are tremendously mistaken. So far there is not a break in the ranks of the latter, and they are supported by the knowledge that if the Senate passes their rebate bill it will go through the House like a prairie fire, while, if, by any poseibility, a reciprocity bill could be passed in the Senate, its fate in the House would be more than doubtful. The Administration men are worried and scared and the rebate men are confident and happy.

DUEL OF ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

Foreign Minister Prinetti Slightly Wounds Deputy Franchetti—They Become Reconciled After the Encounter.

ROME, June 8.—The duel between Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was challenged to fight by Signor Franchetti, a member of the Chamber, as the result of a heated discussion last Friday in the Chamber of Deputies, was fought this evening at the villa of the Marquis Medici. Signor Franchetti was slightly wounded in the ear.

After the encounter Signor Prinetti and Signor Franchetti became reconciled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says it is uncertain whether the duel yesterday between Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Franchetti will be followed by an encounter between Signor Prinetti and Baron Borsorelli, who was a member of the Eritrean Committee (on the Italien East African budget.) He was present when Signor Prinetti insulted his colleague and considers himself equally offended.

The Italian Penal Code punishes dueling with imprisonment and fines. Premier Zanardelli compiled the Penal Code. Both Signor Franchetti and Signor Prinetti are legislators and Signor Prinetti, whose inability to refrain from unmannerly language gave rise to the incident, is the head of the Italian Diplomatic Service.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 8.—A heavy wind and thunder storm, which passed over this city this afternoon, caused the death of two people, perhaps fatally injured a third, and did considerable damage to buildings. The dead are J. J. Willis and Louis McClain. The injured is M. Cochrane.

Willis was killed while standing near a large oak tree on upper First Avenue. He was conversing with Cochrane, who was struck at the same time. The lightning struck Willis on the tempie, the current passing entirely through his body. Louis McClain met death by the same bolt. He was standing in his back yard in Phoenix City, just across the river, west of the spot where Willis was killed. The lightning struck a clothes wire he was holding.

Cochrane's condition is reported as serious. Several dwellings in the residence portion of the city were struck by lightning and unroofed by the storm.

West Point Centennial Field Day, Tuesday, June 10th. Yale-West Point Baseball game. Day Line steamer up, back by rail, round trip $1.50. New Landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE AIR.

Engineer Discovers a Method of Using It Without Chemicals or Dynamos.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, says that a prominent engineer of that town named Figueras claims to have discovered a method of utilizing atmospheric electricity without chemicals or dynamos, and that he is able to make practical application of his method without employing any motive force.

Señor Figueras believes that his invention will bring about a tremendous industrial revolution.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HUNT.

He Will Find Many Bears to Shoot in Mississippi Swamps.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., June 8.—Planters in the Delta settlement report that bears are unusually plentiful for this season of the year, and the swamps are filled with many fine specimens of the black bruin. This gives assurance that if President Roosevelt comes to Mississippi next Fall to take a bear hunt with Gov. Longino, as he signified an intention of doing, he will have rare sport in the canebrakes so long as he may care to indulge in it.

In Tallahatchie County, where Gov. Longino's plantation is located, bears are so plentiful that the farmers are organizing big hunts as a source of protection to their live stock.

A story has just reached here of a bloody attack made by a big black bear in the Grindle Hole neighborhood, about seven miles from Charleston, on a drove of hogs belonging to a planter named Faulkner.

The animal was evidently half crazed with hunger and made repeated onslaughts at the hog pen, being driven off on each occasion by the planter, who, owing to the darkness, was unable to get a good shot at the brute.

It is expected that the Governor will hear in the next few weeks from the President as to the exact date of his visit.

SCENE AT A WEDDING FEAST.

Guest Resented Being Introduced as "World-Renowned Orator," and Said Uncomplimentary Things.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 8.—In the Reisman cottage here to-night Jacob Shapiro of 513 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, and May Kanton of Point Pleasant were married, the ceremony being performed by Rabbi Morris of Beth Miriam Synagogue, this place. At the conclusion of the services the bride and bridegroom and fifty guests went to the dining hall, where a wedding feast had been prepared.

Everything was lovely until some one called for a speech from Alexander Lyon of Long Branch, introducing him as the "world renowned orator." Mr. Lyon didn't appreciate the compliment, for he became angry and began to say things which sent the bride into hysterics and she was carried out fainting.

The men guests started after Lyon, and for ten minutes things looked serious for the tableware and furniture. The bride soon recovered, however, and took her seat at the head of the table. Lyon was persuaded to leave the room and peaoe was restored.

AERONAUT'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Used Life Preserver to Break His Fall on Land.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 8.—Aeronaut Harman was saved from death here to-day by a cork life preserver he wore around his body. His balloon was blown against a tree and a limb five inches in diameter snapped.

Harman, having planned to fall into the lake, put on a life preserver, which saved him from being crushed to death. He was unhurt.

MONT PELEE'S ERUPTION.

Several Fishing Boats, with Their Crews, Reported Missing Since Friday's Outbreak.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Saturday, June 7.—The damage from the eruption of Mont Pelée, which occurred yesterday, is less than was first supposed.

The plains of Morne Rouge are covered with hot mud, however, and several fishing boats, with their crews, are reported to have disappeared.

THIRD CANDIDATE NEEDED.

Tie Vote for Commander of the Second Brigade of New Jersey—Governor's Appointment Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The contest for the commander of the Second New Jersey Brigade, commanded formerly by the late Gen. W. J. Sewell, has become so congested that it is to be settled by the selection of a compromise candidate, who may be State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs, a graduate of West Point.

The contest is between Acting Brigade Commander Col. Q. O. M. Gilmore and Col. Thomas S. Chambers, the Adjutant of the division. The former has the united support of the Second Regiment, which he commands, and the latter has the support of the Third Regiment. The vote now is a tie, with a desire on the part of the officers that a compromise candidate be selected.

Some have suggeeted Gen. G. Burd Grubb, ex-Minister to Spain, but there is now an expressed desire that the Governor exercise his prerogative and appoint State Treasurer Briggs.

ICE TRUST IN TRENTON.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—The American Ice Company is negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land in this city for the erection of a large distributing plant. It is possible that the trust may abeorb the ten competitive ice concerns, but it is announced that they are not coming to Trenton for local business. Nearly all of the ice dealers here are willing, it ie eaid, to sell if they can get proper figures.

The American Company is coming here because it can have connecting spurs for the railroads that extend into all parts of the State. It wants a plot of considerable size, and has asked for favorable consideration in the matter of taxes and the price of land. There is a dispoeition to give the company favorable consideration.

Twenty Hours Between New York and Chicago.
A new train of the New York Central and Lake Shore, beginning June 15th, will make the time between New York and Chicago in twenty hours. It is appropriately named "THE 20TH CENTURY TRAIN." It saves a day."—Adv.

PRESIDENT CONFERS ON COAL STRIKE

Talks With Commissioner of Labor C. D. Wright.

Mr. Roosevelt Wishes to Get Views of Latter Upon Situation—Mr. Wright Comes to New York Probably to Look Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President talked with Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, for some time to-day regarding the situation in the anthracite coal region. Mr. Wright came to Washington at the request of the President to give his views on the question and to discuss what might be done under the law giving the Commissioner of Labor the right to investigate affairs of this kind and to collect information relating to them, which may be reported to the President or to Congress.

The President stands ready at all times to be of any service possible to aid in effecting a settlement of the difference existing between the operators and the miners, if thie be possible. No statement was obtainable at the White House as to the result of the conference between the President and Mr. Wright. Later in the day the latter left Washington for New York, where he hes several days' business demanding his attention.

Under the act creating the Department of Labor the Commissioner is empowered to investigate the causes of labor disputes that tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report the same to Congress or to the President.

Persons familiar with the law, however, question its utility, saying ample information is already public property through statements which have been printed in the newspapers, and that no one has authority under the law to take any action on the information which may be obtained.

The law of 1898 specifically requires that the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall use their best efforts to settle disputed labor matters amicably upon the request of either party to a controversy, thus making it a prerequisite to any action through the Government channele that the initiative must be taken by either one of the interested parties.

Just what business Mr. Wright has which will consume his time in New York for several days is not known here, but the impression prevails that he may undertake to look somewhat into the matter of the differences existing between the operators and the miners as a possible basis for any further consideration of the matter by the Chief Executive.

NON-UNION MINERS BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Shamokin Mob Dispersed by One of the Caricatured—Train Hands Refuse to Handle Cars Carrying Deputies.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 8.—The homes of Charles Albert, Robert Thomas, and William Rodin, non-union employes of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, were surrounded by a crowd of strikers early this morning and effigies of the trio were burned on bonfires. Women furnished the effigies.

Rodin, tiring of the demonstration, faced the mob and threatened to shoot if any one ventured on his premises, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

Acting under orders of Burgess William Thomas, the police last night and to-day destroyed a number of effigies which had been left hanging about the town.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 8.—Although President Mitchell is leading a great struggle for a shorter workday, he is not limiting himself to any prescribed hours of labor. He works late every night, and he was busy all of to-day in his office. Most of his time to-day was given up to receiving reports by messenger or by wire from his men in the field.

Among the reports sent in were several to the effect that additional engineers had stopped work last night, and that several fire bosses, who had taken the places of strikers, had also quit. At a meeting of engineers at Pittston last night thrity engineers, who had not obeyed the strike order, decided not to go to work to-morrow. The few union men who are still at work, Mr. Mitchell says, will be out during this week. One Superintendent admitted that a good man companies are scratching pretty hard for good, competent men to run their engines and pumps. Any number of volunteers have come forward, but the men desired are not so plentiful.

The coal companies have been favored by a long spell of dry weather. Now and then there has been eome rain, but not enough to do any damage in the way of flooding the mines. The strikers are wishing for a heavy fall of rain. They are of the belief that most of the lower levels of the mines are filling because the companies are shorthanded, and that the pumps cannot keep up with the water that is draining into the workings. A heavy rain, they say, will send a correspondingly heavy volume of water into the mines, which would overwhelm many pumps.

President Mitchell was in telephonic communication to-day with National Secretary and Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis. They talked over the situation in the West Virginia soft-coal field, where a strike was inaugurated yesterday.

To-morrow begins the fifth week of the

Prosperity in the South.
To-day's Morning Telegraph contains a financial article upon the astonishing industrial and railroad development of the Southern States during the last decade.—Adv.

suspension of anthracits coal mining, and a settlement of the dispute seems to be no nearer than it was when the strike began —May 12. The house-to-house canvass of miners' committees to bring out those who have refused to strike, and also thoss who have taken the places of the strikers, is still being vigorously prosecuted. Many of the men who are still working complain that their houses are stoned almost nightly. These assaults ars made usually between 9 P. M. and midnight. The method is to gather a small body of men and boys and at a signal send a storm of stones against the dwellings, smashing window panes.

The Police Department of this city today ordered the removal of the effigies that have been strung up since the strike began.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 8.—At their meeting at Freeland this afternoon the employes of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad refused to handle any trains carrying special officers, deputies, or non-unionists. The following resolution, addressed to Luther C. Smith, Superintendent of the road, was adopted:

Resolved, That, owing to the strike of the anthracite miners, we, the employee of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill, will refuse to handle any trains carrying deputies, coal and iron police, or non-unionists during the continuance of the present trouble.

It is understood that the company will not ask the men to continue doing this work, but will depend on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the future to teke these special trains from one colliery to the other. Some of the Lehigh Valley trainmen declined during the past two days to handle these trains, and crews were recruited with some difficulty.

The Lehigh Valley trainmen held a secret meeting here this afternoon and decided that they would not handle any coal mined at the collieries or any soft coal sent over the Hazleton Division to displace anthracite during the continuance of the miners' strike. They will continue manning trains carrying officers and deputies, and men recruited in the big cities, if they are not imported in such large numbers as to enable the companies to resume the mining of coal with non-union forces.

Rumors are current to-night that an effort will be made to-morrow to start up the washery at the Cranberry Colliery of A. Pardee & Co. and the No. 40 Lehigh Valley mine with non-union hands.

Inducements are being offered to striking anthracite miners to work in the mines in British Columbia.

KEYSTONE, West Va., June 8.—The strikers will have additions to their ranks to-morrow. A few colleries in the Tug River and Simmons branch fields that operated yesterday will be completely tied up to-morrow. The operators ignore the appeal of the United Mine Workers for a joint meeting at Bramwell, June 11. Several operators here are now arranging to bring in Hungarian miners, and it is said that 1,000 Hungarians will be here by the middle of next week. The operators also claim that they will enforce their order that all strikers shall vacate company houses. The strikers say they will not move out, and serious trouble is expected, probably to-morrow. Ex-Deputy Marshal Sam Smith has been deputized to gather men to come into this field to protect the property of the coal companies, and also to enforce the order for the strikers vacating company houses. Smith will be here to-morrow with fifty men.

Most of the Italian and Hungarian miners in the Elkhorn and Tug River fields announced to-day that they will to-morrow morning join the strikers. Several train crews will be laid off by the Norfolk and Western to-morrow.

THURMOND, West Va., June 8.—Notwithstanding the rain, the miners paraded the narrow valley of New River, and much drinking and agitating prevailed. Yesterday 85 per cent. of the miners in both the New and Kanawha River districts were out, and it is thought that by to-morrow not 5 per cent. of the miners in these fields will be at work. The daily shipments of coal from these two fields amounted to 600 cars, but yesterday less than 100 were sent out, and part of these were loaded Friday. Col. W. P. Rend, who employs more than 1,000 miners here, announced to-day that he will concede to the strikers' demands, but it is doubtful if the miners employed at his works will resume to-morrow. They are being urged to stay out until all can secure their demands. There has been no violence in this field.

MONONGAH, West Va., June 8.—A meeting was held here, and addressed by "Mother" Jones and other agitators. The audience was comprised of striking miners, who marched from near Clarksburg. Fifteen hundred miners here sat upon their porches and watched the procession pass by, but did not attend the meeting. One hundred and fifty Flemington miners were expected at this meeting, but failed to arrive in time.

MONTGOMERY, West Va., June 8.—While many miners worked here yesterday, it is now believed that the strike will become general in this district to-morrow. Deputy United States Marshals are at the McDonald mine to enforce an injunction, made permanent in 1898 by Judge Jackson, against interference with property or men.

DAVY, West Va., June 8.—The operators announced to-day that they will operate their mines with non-union labor to-morrow. The strikers say that no non-union men shall enter the mines. The operators are putting guards armed with Winchesters about their property. Serious results are expected to-morrow.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., June 8.—Several secret meetings were held by the strikers to-day, but nothing was given out. The operators say most of their men will be working to-morrow. The organizers talk with less confidence than heretofore.

NORTH FORK, West Va., June 8.—The coal operators here have given notice that all strikers must vacate company houses to-morrow. Several hundred non-union men were at work here yesterday. The strikers met to-day, and, it is believed, violence will be resorted to if the non-union men shall attempt to enter the mines again to-morrow. The operators say they will protect all the non-union men who desire to work.

STATEMENT BY OPERATORS.

They Review the Situation and Express Their Satisfaction with It.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 8.—The operators in the anthracite region authorized the following statement to-day:

"At the end of the first four weeks of the strike our position is very satisfactory. While we have no miners or other coal producers at work, we have enough engineers, firemen, and pump runners to keep our mines from being damaged, and are not only confident of keeping the men we now have, but are adding to the force as we need more help.

"In the Lackawanna district there has been no trouble at any time to keep the pumps going and the mines clear, and the loyal way our men stood by us was a severe defeat to the hopes of the other strikers. In the Wyoming district the conditions now are all that could be desired. In the Hazleton region the little difficulty in the first part of last week to keep the pumps going has been overcome, and we now have sufficient men to man them at the collieries where it is necessary that we pump. In the Shamokin district the situation is rapidly improving, and we are getting men there daily, as we are also in the Pottsville district.

"The Philadelphia and Reading mines, where water had gained somewhat, are now being cleared without trouble. We feel that we have shown the strikers that even their last move in calling out the engineers, firemen, and pump men, although it threatened destruction to our property and immense loss to the business of the region, not been able to put us out of business, and the fact that we are growing stronger and getting our mines in better condition each day must be an eye opener to them. It is about time that they began to think of the step they have taken.

"The position of the companies is perfectly secure; not a single one has granted any of the demands made by mine workers or steam makers, and not one intends to do so."

NEGRO UPRISING FRUSTRATED.

Mississippi Whites Arm and Intimidate Blacks Inclined to Riot.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 8.—A threatened uprising of the negroes, which so alarmed the people north of Meridian, has been frustrated by the determined stand of the whites, who armed themselves and placed the leaders of the gang, Green Johnson and Nate Moore, under arrest.

A call for the negroes to band themselves ageinst the whites wes addressed to Nate Moore, and was signed by a negro Baptist preacher named Buffin. The latter said that a mob of fifty negroes would form at Rio, Kemper County, twenty-five miles northeast of Meridian, and march to Green Johnson's house, and from there through the county, kill all the whites, destroy their farms, and burn their houses.

As soon as the whites learned of the purpose of the negroes, who outnumbered the whites two to one, they armed themselves with Winchiester rifics, and in a short time had so intimidaated the negroes that it is now thought the uprising is at an end.

The people of threatened districts, however, are very much alarmed, and will be on the alert until all danger shall have passed. The people of Marion, from which news of the uprising and threats first reached this city, are much wrought up and prepared for emergencies at a moment's notice.

CARD PLAYING PERMITTED.

Revocation of an Order by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The order issued a year ago by the management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey forbidding card playing on trains has been revoked. This news leaked out yesterday, and it was welcome intelligence to persons who prior to the issuing of the mandate of a year ago were in the habit of passing the time consumed in making the trip to and from New York in the smoking cras, where the games were wont to be played.

For years they had been having all kinds of fun in the smoking cars dealing one another royal straight flushes and full houses, and many were the stories of this man's good or that one's bad luck that went the rounds between New York and the various suburbs in Jersey. It can be imagined then what a sensation was created when the order prohibiting the playing of games of chance was issued. All kinds of amusements were suggested to take the place of poker, whist, seven-up, and the other favorite games, but none proved satisfactory. The commuters got together and determined to have the order revoked if such a thing was possible.

For a year they worked with that object in view, and a few days ago the tidings that they had been successful went forth. There is a string to the new rule, however, as it is stipulated that not a cent must be wagered on the result of any game. If there is, the order reads, the conductor must forthwith put a stop to that particular game.

Last night the conductors were discussing the change, and all seemed to think that the new rule would heve a salutary effect on the spirits of the passengers. The trouble had been caused in the beginning, they said, by a fight between two passengers. The fact became known, and was made a good deal of by persons opposed to amusements of all kinds, and the order against the playing of cards, dominoee, &c., was the result.

ITALIANS IN STREET FIGHT.

One of the Combatants Will Surely Die and the Other May Also.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 8.—What will probably turn out to be a double murder occurred at East Port Chester this evening on the main thoroughfare, when a company of four Italians, returning from Rye Beach, met two others of their nationality. In the first party was Frank Zumbo, and one of those he met was Antonio Mousselino. They had previously quarreled two weeks before, and renewed the fight to-night. One of their companions tried to act as peacemaker and soon there were three fighters engaged.

Razors were drawn, and Mousselino cut Zumbo an ugly gash across the neck, the latter retaliating by picking up a rock and hitting him on the head smashing his skull. The others, seeing what had happened, picked up the two principal combatants and carried them off. Constable James J. Nedley, aided by Sheriff William E. Ritch, made a search of every Italian house in the neighborhood. Dr. Guldone was sent to the injured men as soon as they were found out.

Mousselino's head was badly injured and he was unable to tell anything. Zumbo was able to say that he hit Mousselino after he himself had been cut.

Three of their companions were discovered and locked up. All this happened within an hour of the fight. The sixth man is now being looked up. Zumbo has a chance of living, but Mousselino will surely die.

BASEBALL MANAGERS FINED.

Eastern League Takes Measures to Stop Rowdyism on the Field.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—The Board of Directore of the Eastern League of Baseball Clubs met here yesterday and took drastic measures to put a stop to rowdyism on the ball field. Two fifty-dollar fines were imposed, and President Powers stated that thereafter offenders will be fined $100 for each offense, and the offending player may be permanently suspended.

The umpire question was thrashed out and it was decided to make some changes in the staff. The Directors will try to secure the services of Tom Lynch and Swartwood, but it was not stated whom they would replace on the present list of umpires.

The Directors first took up the case of Manager Stallings of the Buffalo team and Umpire Rinn, who had a personal encounter on the Buffalo grounds early this week. Both men have been under suspension. They were reinstated this afternoon and Manager Stallings was fined $50. Manager Edward Barrows of the Toronto team, who struck Umpire Kelly at Worcester in May, was also fined $50. Kelly of Montreal and Bannon of Toronto, who engaged in a mix-up on the Toronto field yesterday, were fined $25 each.

Mystic Shriners Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The city has assumed a holiday appearance as a welcome to the nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who are to meet in imperial council on Tuesday. Twelve special trains arrived today, bringing members of the organization, and more are expected to-morrow. The first to reach here was the Lulu Temple of Philadelphia, which came last night. Imperial Potentate Philip C. Shaffer is expected to-morrow morning. The grand parade will be held Tuesday night. The council will adjourn Saturday.

Policeman's Shot Caused Death.

Holms Eassley, eighteen years of age, colored, of 172 West Thirty-second Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last night, the cause of death being a pistol shot wound in the left thigh. He had an altercation on April 11 with Bicycle Policeman Timothy Sullivan and attempted to cut him with a razor. When he ran down Eighth Avenue Sullivan followed, and at Thirty-eighth

MORE SOFT COAL THAN EVER LIKELY TO BE USED

Expert Thinks Anthracite Miners' Strike Will Last Two Months.

Central Federated Union Accuses the "Coal Barons" of Resorting to Unfair Tactics.

More soft coal than ever will be burned in New York this week, according to experts who were seen yesterday. They declare that in spite of the letters alleged to have been received by President Lederle of the Board of Health there is no coal suited for steam purposes in New York, and that the population must grin and bear it.

Henry S. Fleming, President of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, which represents the independent operators, has been in the mining regions, but was in this city yesterday. Mr. Fleming said that the anthracite strike would probably last for two months, during which the consumption of soft coal was bound to increase.

"I do not believe the strike of the miners in West Virginia will last long," he continued, "and in any case a soft coal famine is not likely here, as the soft coal supplies of New York come from Pennsylvania, and the miners there will not strike. They have made an agreement with the employers for a year, and contribute to the striking anthracite miners. This base of supplies would be cut off if they went on strike."

Regarding the question of importing soft coal from Cardiff, Walss, dealers who were seen yeterday were inclined to be conservative. One well-known dealer said:

"There is a good deal of anthracite in Wales, but it is questionable whether it could be used here with the present appliances. In addition to thie the cost of bringing it here would be very great, and if the furnaces had to be altered to use it, many weeks might elapse before it would be actually in use. In the meantime the strike might be over."

Timothy Healey, delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, who has been in Wales, said:

"The Welsh anthracite is something similar to the anthracite used here, but there is no screening apparatue at the mines. It is supplied in chunks like soft coal and would have to bs broken up and screened here."

The Central Federated Union again took up the question of the coal strike yesterday. The following preamble and resolutions were carried on ths motion of Daniel F. Jacobs, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 13:

Whereas, A struggle is now pending between the coal miners of Pennsylvania and the coal barons, who not only own and control the mines with their combined capital, but also own ths bodies and souls of these poor underpaid creatures; and,

Whereas, The coal barons are striving by every unfair means to force thess minsrs to submit to conditions that will further degrade them and to incite thess peaceful miners to commit acts of lawlessness so that thess coal barone by and by with ths aid of the police and military forces can subdue them, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of New York, in meeting assembled, do condemn the methods used by the coal barons as inhuman, barbarous, cunning, and deceitful. We condemn the shooting of innocent people by armed hirelings as un-American and contrary to ths spirit of our Conetitution granting life, liberty, and ths pursuit of happiness in this broad land.

Resolved, That we request the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to use his good offices to bring to a speedy and peaceful settlement the coal striks in order to further prevent, if poesible, loss of life and property through the hasty action of the coal and iron police.

Resolved, That we call upon organized labor to rise and protest in no uncertain tones, and also call on the public, the press, and the clergy to denounce the actions of the coal barons, and that a copy of these resolutione be sent to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, also a copy be sent to the American Federation of Labor at Washington.

A committee of ten was appointed to carry out the purposes of the preamble and resolutions. The committee consisted of Delegates Jacobs, Wolf, Smith, Waldinger, Ryan, Holland, Sandermann, McMahon, Quenton, and Wanninger.

NEW POOL OF SHIPYARDS.

Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Newport News Dry Dock Plant, Bath Works, and Crescent Yards Said to be Interested.

It was announced on Saturday that a shipyard pool, to be capitalized in the neighborhood of $25,000,000, in which Lewis Nixon would be interested, wae about to be launched.

Mr. Nixon, chief owner of the Crescent shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J., said yesterday, when seen at his Summer home at New Dorp, S. I., that the report relative to such a combination had a basis of fact, but added that the amount of the capitalization, as reported, was incorrect. He declined to say what the capital would be. The reported purposes at the bottom of the combination, he said, were also incorrect.

The idea of the combination, he said, was to specialize the work in the different yards. For instance, one yard would devote its work to the conetruction of vessels of war, another would construct vesseis for the merchant marine, while another would build yachts, and so on, each yard doing such work as it was best fitted to do. He declined to name the yards in the combination and added that he did not desire to make any definite statement relative to the affair at this time.

The organization of a shipyard combination has been reported as on the verge of successful culmination several times during the past year. It was attempted last year, but suspended in its formation shortly after the financial panic of May 9.

That the capitalization will be in the millions is practically assured, and a number of the leading ship constructing firms and corporations in the country have been reported at one time or another to be in the agreement.

Among the yards said to be in this latest project are the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, where were built the battleships Oregon and Wisconsin; the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the builder of the Kearsarge and Kentucky and several of the big liners plying the Pacific; the Bath Iron Works and the Bath Windlass Company of Bath, Me.; the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., and the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J.

It is said that all the yards in the combination will be operated under a single management, at the head of which may be Mr. Nixon. The combination is intended to give a great impetus to American shipbuilding, bringing to the yarde concerned, besides a great increase in American work, much of the trade now held by the foreign yards, notably those of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland; the yards on the Clyde, and the great German yards where were built the famous transatlantic liners Deutschland, Kronprinz Wilhelm, and other fleet German transatlantic eteamships.

NO CIGAR STRIKE IN NEWARK.

Agreement Reached for an Advance of Wages.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—The strike of the cigarmakers of this city, which was to start to-morrow morning, will not occur. At a conference which lasted until early this morning an agreement was reached by which the manufacturers are to advance the rate of wages from 50 cents to $1 a thousand, according to the grade of cigars.

All of the big makers and most of the small ones have agreed to the terms. The latter are expected to get in line in a day or so.

Be on the Alert.

Consumers of Budweiser, brewed exclusively by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, are warned against other beers bearing the same name or a similar label. Every bottle of Budweiser is provided with the well-known label, and each cork is branded "Budweiser." Beware of imitations by examining these features and insist upon Budweiser being opened in your presence.

Under Royal Warrant

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS

is supplied to

His Majesty,

The King of England

and to

H. R. H.

The Prince of Wales

and served at all the Court Festivities.

THREE MEN DROWNED BENEATH A BARGE

Continued from Page 1.

ly this morning to fish at City Island. Not being familiar with the railroade, they took a train on the main line of the New Haven Road instead of one on the suburban line from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. They did not discover their error until the train was nearing Mount Vernon. They then began to question the conductor relative to fishing here and at Larchmont. While they were talking the two Mount Vernon men entered the car, and as they were also going fishing, joined in the conversation. By the time this city had been reached the Leiffien brothere had been invited to accompany the Mount Vernon men during the day. At Hudson Park here the four purchased bait and hirsd a boat from Alfred Hansen.

Ernest Leiffien rowed, his brother sat astern with Kerr, and McKeand sat in the bow. They rowed out to the flats near Huckleberry Island and anchored there. They then set about getting their lines reedy. Leiffien thinks it was McKeand who was ready first. He stood up, and Leiffien thinks that in throwing his line out he fell after it. He came up close to the boat and made an effort to climb in, and in his efforts to do eo overturned the boat.

All four were now struggling in the water. It is thought the fishing lines caught in their legs, as both the Leiffien brothers were good swimmers. All four made an effort to get to the boat. Harry Leiffien eaw that it could not support them all and struck out for another boat which was about 200 yards away. The two men in it were then starting to row toward the overturned boat. Leiffien met the boat as it approached and it stopped to pick him up. As the men were thus engaged the other three men are supposed to have sunk, as they were not in sight after Harry Leiffien had been hauled into the boat.

Leiffien was brought here and reported the case to the police. A search was made for the bodies, but they were not found. Ernest Leiffien, who was drowned, leaves a wife and three children. Kerr leaves a wife and two children, and McKeand a wife and eight children.

Harry Leiffien last night did not realize what had happened, apparently, as he told his mother over and over again that it was a dream, and Ernest wae etill living. He said after reaching his home in this city that they had, while struggling in the water, seen a boat with two men pass near by, and that he had asked the men to save his brother. They were too excited to render any assistance, he said, one of the men excueing himself with the plea that he had a wife and family at home to look after. Later on he swam to a boat and was saved.

DROWNED AFTER SAVING A GIRL COMPANION.

Magazine Employe Loses His Life in a Canoe Upset on the Hackensack River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 8.—Dillingham Rover, twenty-two years of age, who was employed in the cashier's department of the Century Magazine, was drowned in the Hackensack River this afternoon. He had aided in holding up one of his girl companions, and had just released her to a rescuer in a boat when he sank out of sight.

Rover, with Mise Ethel Tracey and Miss Helene Tracey, went to the Tippecanoe Canoe Club this afternoon, and were starting out for a row on the river. Rover was Treasurer of the club. As he was putting off from the float the canoe scraped along the eide of a spile. There was a strong wind blowing, and the wind beating against the eide of the canoe tipped it over, and as eoon as it was free of the spils and before the occupants could counterbalance the canoe went over.

All three could swim, but the girls were hampered by their skirts. Ethel Tracey struck out for the shore, but was met after a few strokes by Marvin Parker, a fourteen-year-old boy, in a boat. She took hold of the stern and held on while the boy rowed back to the float, where ehe was dragged out of the water.

Rover and his other companion struck out together for the shore. The wind drove them back. They then began to tread water, and in that manner kept afloat while those close to them on the float were hastily making ready to go to their aid. Finally Jacob Neighmond obtained a broken oar, and with it sculled out a boat to the couple, who were holding their own, but no more, against the wind and tide. As the boat approached the girl was heard to tell Rover to let go of her, as she could care for herself. He retained his hold on her, however, until the boat was alongside. As Neighmond was lifting the girl into the boat those on the float saw Rover make one or two strokes, as if he was going to try to swim ashore, and then eink. His body was recoverod two hours later.

Rover was the only child of a widow. He was very popular and was a member of the Hackensack Wheelmen and several other clubs.

POLICE MAKE RIVER RESCUE.

Two Men and Two Women Went for a Sail and Their Craft Upset.

By the prompt action of Capt. James Smith of the steamer Wanderer, which plies to Randall's Ieland from Harlem, four persons were saved from drowning early last night in the East River. Charles Gruhn, Eva Gruhn, and James Adame, all living at 2,187 Second Avenue, and Mary Murphy of 2,189 Second Avenue, went for a sail in the sailboat Frolic. They left the recreation pier at the foot of One Hundred and Twelfth Street about 6:30 o'clock.

When they were in midstream the express ferry Maryland of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad came down the river, and the high waves caused by the swirl of the steamer's propellers caused the boat to upset. The boat floated off immediately and the four were battling for life in the water.

Capt. Smith, on a return journey from Randall's Island, saw the accident, and ordered "full steam ahead." He succeeded in reaching the four and they were pulled aboard and taken to the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where they were landed and taken home. None of them was much the worse for the involuntary bath.

SKIPPER SAW A BOAT CAPSIZE.

Too Distant for Aid—Rumors of a Pelham Bay Drowning.

It wae rumored last night that two boys had been drowned yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of their boat in Pelham Bay. The police knew nothing of the accident, and no verification of the rumor could be obtained elsewhere.

It also was reported that a man, his wife, and three daughters had been drowned in Hempstead Bay. No names could be learned, but the Captain of the schooner Margaret said that he had seen a boat capsize near Mattinnicock Point, where the accident is said to have occurred. He was too far away to render assistance or to distinguish how many persone were aboard.

RESCUES FROM TWO YACHTS.

Tug Captain Says He Took Parties Off the Flora F. and Willow—An Owner's Denial.

Capt. Grace of the Harbor Supervisor's tug Lamont reports that at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when one mile northwest of Sandy Hook Lightship, he fell in with the sloop yachts Flora F. and Willow flying distress signals. The Lamont went alongside the Willow, and after considerable difficulty owing to the rough sea, succeeded in taking off the crew and in making a line fast to the yacht. The Lamont then bore down on the Flora F. and took off the crew, but was unable to make a line fast to her, and she was abandoned.

The Lamont then proceeded to Quarantine, where the Willow wae anchored, and the crews landed. On board the sloop Flora F. were Marcus Friedman, the owner, of 126 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York; Isaac and Samuel Friedman, and George Schwartz of 301 Foster Avenue, Long Island City. On board the Willow were H. L. Horton, the owner, of 470 Tenth Street, Brooklyn; Charlee and Joseph Zimmer of Eightieth Street, Bay Ridge, and John Hermans and Joseph Stoddard of 747 Franklin Street, Brooklyn. The sloops were anchored off Staten Island when the squall struck them. It blew so strongly that their chains parted, and they drifted for two hours before they were picked up by the Lamont.

At his residence, 126 West Ninety-sixth Street, last night Marcus Friedman was asked about the story of the loss of the sloop Flora F. At first he replied that there was no story, then that it was not worth telling. Next he told the reporter not to believe it, and finally, having been asked point blank whether the story of the rescue of the men by the Lamont and of the boat's going out to sea was true, replied that it was not.

INQUIRY FOR BOATING PARTY.

A Mother Worried Because an ex-Alderman's Catboat Was Hours Overdue.

Mrs. William Beckett of 1,250 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, called at the Morrisania Police Station late last night to ascertain if the police had heard anything about the sinking of or any accident to the Chief, a catboat with auxiliary naphtha power, belonging to ex-Alderman Charles Clark. Mrs. Beckett said that her daughter Ethel, nineteen years old, and her son Harold, fourteen years old, were two of a party of twenty-six people that went with Mr. Clark in his launch yesterday morning for a sail.

The destination was not known, but when the boat left the dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, positive word was given that the return landing would be made at 5 o'clock. As six hours and over had elapsed since that time, Mrs. Beckett was much worried.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning the police had heard nothing of the vessel. The Westchester Station police said that several yachts were driven toward the Long Island shore during the gale in the afternoon, and thie boat may be among them.

NARROWLY ESCAPED DROWNING.

Rescuers Found Oarsman Clinging to His Overturned Skiff.

Maurice Jarvis, a well-known oarsman and member of the New Rochelle Rowing Club, had a narrow escape from being drowned yesterday afternoon. He started out shortly before noon in a small St. Lawrence skiff. He had been out about half an hour when there was a sharp squall, with a short but heavy rain and which was followed by a gale which lasted until sundown. Jarvie had been eeen to row around Premium Point, and when he did not return, members of the club manned one of the big barges and started to look for him.

When they rounded the point they made out an object a mile beyond and a half a mile out from the shore. They made for this, and as they came nearer found it was Jarvis clinging to the bottom of his boat. He was hauled into the barge.

He said that he could not have held on much longer. He had been hit by the squall and his boat went over. The row back in the barge occupied more than an hour, as the boat had to bs driven in the teeth of the wind.

Drowned Off Plum Beach.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station reported to Headquarters last night that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Louis Fried, nineteen years old, of One Hundred and Sixth Street, had been drowned in the East River off Plum Beach, Long Island. The body was not recovered.

Interclub Pool Tournament.

Only one game in The Strollers individual pool championship tournament was played Saturday night at The Strollere clubhouee, Howard A. Colby, pool champion of The Strollere then defeating Van Rensselaer Wheeler, champion of The Lambs Club by 100 to 74. The result of this match narrowed the championship to four players, who are matched to play the two semi-final games of the tournament to-night. The first semi-final contest will be at 8:30 o'clock between Benjamin B. Tilt of The Strollere and Bradish J. Carroll of the Union Club and the present interclub pool champion. In the second game Howard A. Colby and T. F. Gray, both of The Strollers, will be opposed. The winners of these two matches will play a final for the championship.

20 HOURS TO CHICAGO

Pennsylvania Railroad

BEGINNING JUNE 15.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"

Composed of Pullman Combined Parlor Buffet Smoking and Baggage Car, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car, Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car, and Pullman Compartment Car.

WESTWARD.	DAILY	EASTWARD.	DAILY
Lv. NEW YORK { West Twenty-third St. Station	1.55 P. M.	Lv. CHICAGO (Central time)	12.00 Noon.
{ Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	2.00 "	Lv. PITTSBURG (Eastern time)	11.25 P. M.
Lv. BROOKLYN	1.45 "	Ar. PHILADELPHIA (Germantown Junction)	6.56 A. M.
Lv. JERSEY CITY	2.13 "	Ar. JERSEY CITY	8.40 "
Lv. PHILADELPHIA (Germantown Junction)	3.44 "	Ar. NEW YORK { Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	8.53 "
Ar. PITTSBURG (Eastern time)	11.05 "	{ West Twenty-third St. Station	9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO (Central time)	8.55 A. M.	Ar. BROOKLYN	9.06 "

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

OUR Great Silk Sale.

Handsome foulards and printed satin liberties, about 18,000 yards in the lot; nearly 100 patterns; designs and colorings the choicest; 22 and 24 inches wide; in two qualities, 59c. grade to sell at 29c. yard; 85c. and $1 grade to sell at 39c. yard.

At 29c.—Satin liberty and foulard, all pure silk; 24 inches wide; the regular 59c. quality.

At 39c.—Printed satin liberty and foulard, all pure silk; 22 and 24 inches wide; this price does not cover the cost of the raw material before the silks are printed. This is regular 85c. and $1 grade.

Main Floor—Near Rotunda.

Lace Combination Tuckings, 75c yd.

A beautiful assortment of Swiss tuckings with lace insertions, which should sell for $2.25 per yard. A splendid opportunity to secure an ideal shirt waist material at about third regular price. You will certainly be pleased with the variety and sheerness of the goods offered.

Main Floor—59th St. Section.

White Goods Beauty.

Here are displayed those captivating lengths of whiteness which are so appealing to womankind. Every desirable sort from the heavy pique to the filmiest, daintiest mull and lawn at prices sure to tempt:—

40c. *English Nainsook*—Very fine quality, soft finish and sheer, 39 inches wide, at, per yard, 19c

25c. *India Linon*—Nice, fine quality, very sheer; 40 inches wide, at, per yard, 16c

12½c. *Lace Pique*—Pretty openwork variety, with a Jacquard stripe, at, per yard, 8c

12½c. *White Lawn*—Nice, fine material, also used for linings, etc., 36 inches wide; at, per yard, 8½c

20c. *White Pique*—Nice, fine cord, soft finish, largely used for waists, skirts, suits, etc., at, per yard, 14c

20c. *Victoria Lawn*—Nice sheer quality, 40 inches wide, at, per yard, 14c

Main Floor—Near Rotunda.

Dainty Wrappers $2.69.

Dainty and becoming in every sense of the word, the material being fine sheer lawn, in polka dot and Persian stripes, made with deep rolling collar, fichu effect, elbow sleeves, trimmed with lace and insertion; deep flounce skirt. An exceptionally fine offer at the price quoted.

Second Floor—59th St. Section.

Lightweight Dress Goods 59c. yd.

It behooves the money-wise woman who is looking for a bargain in some lightweight material for a separate skirt, or, in fact, for a whole gown, to take note of these two splendid items we offer to-day. They are regular 89c. and $1 qualities.

42 inch all-wool imported nuns' veiling, 45 inch all-wool mistral cloth, tan, gray, royal navy, rose, reseda, pink, light blue, etc.

Main Floor—Near Rotunda.

China Store News.

June is the favorite month for weddings, with consequent gift-giving. Are you on the list? If so you can do no better than to visit our china section, where you will find a most pleasing array of fine china, bric-a-brac, fish and game sets, chocolate sets, fine cups and saucers, plates, imported vases and lamps—in fact, the very things most appreciated—with an added attraction of 25 per cent. off regular prices, a customary reduction of ours during the month of June.

Third Floor—59th St. Section.

A Few Good Grocery Items.

Java and Mocha coffee, the finest, bean, ground or pulverized, per lb. 26c.—Mixed tea, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, our 50c. kind, at, per lb., 38c.—Imported Bar-le-Duc white currant jelly, best quality; less than half price, per glass, 10c.—California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans, 17c.—Tomato Catsup, beefsteak brand, finest, pints, 17c.

Ground Floor—59th St. Section.

Wedding Silver

A piece of sterling silver for the sideboard, dining or toilet table is the most acceptable wedding present.

We are showing many individual pieces in sterling silver, original in design, carefully finished, and of substantial weight.

Bon Bon Dishes, $3.50.
Bread Trays, $10.50.
Full-sized Salad Bowls, $16.50.
5-piece Tea Sets, $100.
Spoons and Forks at $1.00 per oz.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers & Jewelers,
52 WEST 14TH STREET.

Wallach's Straws

826, 828 Columbus Av. 225, 240, 242 Bowery. 6th, Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 22nd St.

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

SPLIT BRAIDS,—(Smooth) very narrow strands, Five Brim-widths (all very moderate), reeded sweat-bands, flat-lying bows, silk tips, Shapely crowns,—a Hat that gives a dressed appearance to any wearer. $1.90

Notice in our window the line of Porto Rican and of other Straws, $1.00 and upwards.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WHITELAW REID'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON

Special Envoy to the Coronation Has a Busy Day.

Calls on Ambassador Choate and Receives Many Visitors, Among Them the Equerries Assigned to Him.

LONDON, June 8.—Whitelaw Reid, the special Envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, who arrived at Queenstown yesterday on the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, is now comfortably settled in the capacious Brook House here.

Mr. Reid's first day in England was a busy one. It was nearly 4 o'clock this morning before he arrived at Euston Station, where the royal carriages which had been sent to convey him to Brook House were in waiting. In spite of the hour, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Edmund Lincoln Baylies of New York, and William Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, who are secretaries to the special embassy to the coronation of the King, were on the platform at the station to greet their chief.

Early in the day Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Extra Equerry to his Majesty and Sergeant at Arms; Charles James Innes Ker and Lieut. Col. Arthur Collins, C. B., Gentlemen Ushers to the King, the three Equerries assigned by King Edward to the special embassy, called informally upon Mr. Reid to pay their respects. The Equerries placed their services at the disposal of the envoy of the United States, and conveyed to him their congratulations upon his arrival in London. These calls were particularly pleasing, as officially the duties of the Equerries are not supposed to begin until later in the month, when Mr. Reid will formally commence his work.

Mr. Reid did not waste any time in making an early call upon Joseph Choate, the United States Ambassador here, who returned Mr. Reid's visit later in the day. All the members of the United States Embassy also went to Brook House during the day, as did the Secretaries of the special embassy, who met Mr. Reid at the Euston Station this morning. A number of personal friends also called upon Mr. Reid.

This evening there was a quiet family dinner at Brook House at which Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander W. F. Cowles, ex-Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy in London, was the only guest.

Mr. Reid said to-night:

"There is really nothing to say, except that I had a most comfortable trip over and am looking forward to fulfilling my duties here with considerable pleasure."

Mr. Reid's plans have hardly yet been determined. To-morrow he will present his credentials to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, and next Wednesday he will dine with Mr. and Mrs. Choate upon the occasion of their dinner to King Edward and Queen Alexandra. A number of formal dinners have been arranged in Mr. Reid's honor, while Brook House itself will be the scene of many brilliant gatherings before the Special Embassy to the coronation of King Edward returns to the United States.

Presiding at a concert which was held on board the Umbria last Friday night in aid of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, Mr. Reid said that King Edward was following in the footsteps of his worthy mother, who in the United States they always referred to not as Queen Victoria, but simply as "the Queen."

Mr. Reid said also upon this occasion that the eyes of the whole world were turned to King Edward's coronation, and that he hoped his Majesty would live long to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious mother.

FRANCE'S NEW PREMIER.

M. Combes Is a Doctor by Profession and Has Written a Book.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—Speaking of Premier Combes, head of the new French Ministry, The Times's correspondent in Paris, says that he is sixty-seven years old, is from Southern France, and, like all but two members of the new Cabinet, is a doctor by profession. He was educated in a Catholic Seminary and even took orders. He has written a book entitled "Psychologie de Saint Thomas D'Aquin."

His presence at the head of the Cabinet shows clearly that one of his chief raisons d'être is a rigorous application of the associations law.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S TRIP.

France's ex-Premier About to Cruise in Norwegian Waters.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says that ex-Premier and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau will leave Wednesday on a yachting cruise in Norwegian waters as the guests of M. Gaston Menier. King Oscar has invited M. Waldeck-Rousseau to do some shooting.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau returns to the bar to practice in November.

CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.

Foreign Commissioners Reject a Proposal for Payment in Gold—Negotiations Drag Along.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—The Times's correspondent at Shanghai says the tariff question continues to monopolize the attention of the Commission on Tariff Revision. Prince Sheng recently submitted a formal proposal that 5 per cent. of the duties be in gold on the ground that the indemnity was made payable in gold in total disregard of the terms of the protocol.

The Commissioners flatly declined to consider the proposal, urging the necessity of adhering to the protocol, and requested Sheng to withdraw the suggestion. Sheng has since received the authority of the Chinese Government to comply with the demand.

It is evident that the negotiations may be protracted indefinitely, the Chinese practically asking reconsideration of the terms of the protocol on every point.

BELGIAN PRINCE BAPTISED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—The Times's correspondent in Brussels says the infant son of Prince Albert, heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, was baptized Saturday. King Leopold and the Countess of Flanders were the sponsors and the infant was called Prince Leopold.

RECEIVED BY THE KAISER.

Judge F. W. Holls of New York Cordially Greeted by the German Emperor.

BERLIN, June 8.—Judge F. W. Holls of New York, ex-Secretary to the American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, was received by Emperor William to-day at the old palace. The audience lasted an hour and a half. Emperor William discussed American affairs and international problems with Judge Holls.

His Majesty showed great cordiality toward his visitor and manifested a feeling of keen interest in everything appertaining to the United States, as well as a most accurate knowledge of the details of American affairs. Emperor William expressed also much interest in and good-will toward the St. Louis Exposition. He said he hoped Germany would be creditably represented there by its exhibit and by many German visitors.

SURRENDER OF BOERS.

Lord Kitchener Reports Satisfactory Progress—Formalities Which Are Gone Through When Commandoes Come In.

LONDON, June 8.—The War Office has received the following message from Lord Kitchener, under to-day's date:

"The disarmament of the Boers is proceeding satisfactorily, and good spirit is displayed everywhere. Yesterday 4,342 rifles had been surrendered up to date."

Dispatches received by The Associated Press from Pretoria confirm the statements made in Lord Kitchener's communication to the War Office, and say that the whole staff of the Transvaal Government, with a bodyguard of fifty men, surrendered last Saturday.

The following formalities are observed when Gen. Botha, Gen. De Wet, or any of the Boer commandants accompanies the British officer who has been detailed to receive surrenders:

The Boer leader goes out to meet a commando and returns at its head. The Boers who come in are generally dressed in dilapidated clothing, but have a smart and soldierly bearing. The Boers who are to surrender are assembled and the Boer leader delivers an address to his men, urging them to listen to the British officer who has been detailed on this work. The British officer then makes a speech to the men of the commando, in which he informs them of the admiration of King Edward and the British Nation for the gallant struggle and the bravery of their people, and promises that the British authorities will do their utmost to help them resettle on their farms. A meal is then provided for the Boers, after which the formal surrenders occur.

In such instances the Boers have cheered King Edward, and they have sometimes expressed surprise that no army was sent out to receive their surrenders. The Boers are allowed to retain their horses and saddles, and the majority of them appear to be glad that the war is at an end and that they will now be able to join their families.

Among the men who surrendered to the British authorities at Balmoral, Cape Colony, were four Americans, who will be granted free passage to Delagoa Bay.

A striking sign of the altered conditions in South Africa is that Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, rode from Pretoria to Johannesburg last Saturday accompanied only by two staff officers.

A few of the Boer women still inveigh against surrender, but the general feeling among them is in favor of making the best of the situation.

Throughout the dominions of the British Empire, and especially in all the principal towns of South Africa, thanksgiving services for the return of peace were held to-day. Lord Kitchener attended a thanksgiving service at Pretoria, at which 6,000 British troops were present.

WATER FOR BOER PRISONERS.

Purchase of a Condensing Ship by the British Government.

The steamship Edgewater, formerly a steam lighter, that the British Government bought in this country and converted into a condensing ship, sailed on Saturday for the Bermudas, where she will supply fresh water to the 5,000 Boer prisoners quartered there, they having complained about the quality of their drinking water.

The vessel has a complete distilling apparatus, and she can turn 25,000 gallons of sea water into fresh drinking water daily. Patton, Stillman & Patton of 40 Wall Street negotiated the purchase for the British Government. The equipment entailed an expense of $35,000. The purchase is the first of the kind made by the British Government in this country, and the Edgewater is one of the three condensing ships now in existence, the other two, the Iris and the Rainbow, being owned by the United States Government.

Lord Kitchener's Brother Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Among the passengers from the Orient arriving yesterday were Col. Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener, and Paymaster General A. E. Bates of the United States Army.

Mr. Kruger Will Stay in Holland.

BRUSSELS, June 8.—Mr. Kruger declares that he will end his days in Holland.

CHINESE CHAIR AT COLUMBIA.

Prof. Friedrich Hirth of Munich Accepts, and Will Begin His Lectures In October.

BERLIN, June 8.—Prof. Friedrich Hirth, holder of the Chair of Chinese Philology at the University of Munich, has accepted the offer of the Chinese Chair at Columbia University, New York.

He will begin his lectures there next October.

American Vice Consul in Trouble.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 8.—A sensation was caused here to-day by the arrest of Alfred Fermin, a partner in the old established export and banking house of Martin Reinberg & Co., which became bankrupt last October with liabilities of over $1,000,000. An order has also been issued for the arrest of Martin Reinberg, who for many years has been the Vice Consul General of the United States here.

MR. MORGAN OFF FOR LONDON.

BRINDISI, Italy, June 8.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here this morning on board the yacht Corsair, and later in the day he left for London by rail.

VENICE, June 8.—The statement published in the United States that J. Pierpont Morgan had broken down and was in the hands of a physician is without foundation. Mr. Morgan and his family left Venice on the yacht Corsair June 1, and he was then in good health.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your very instructive editorial in the issue of THE TIMES of June 6 on the new British Ambassador you unfortunately overlook the fact that Great Britain is simply following precedent in the naming of a successor to Lord Pauncefote. You will recall that upon the death of Lord Ampthill, British Ambassador at Berlin, instead of sending a man of equal rank and experience to succeed him, Sir Edward Malet, British Consul General to Egypt, was chosen for this important post.

The reason for this was clear. Lord Ampthill had been many years in Berlin, was a close friend of Prince Bismarck, and, by infinite tact and experience, had been able to shape the diplomacy of that day to the mutual advantage of England and Germany. Had this statesman been succeeded by one of equal distinction it would have been doubtful whether, for some time, at least, he could have been as successful with the "Iron Chancellor" as had been his predecessor, and the slightest decline in British influence under co-equal circumstances would have meant a decline in British prestige.

In a permanent diplomatic service so well organized as that of Great Britain the question of a man's being well known to the country is of little or no importance; whereas the very conditions prevailing with us make it of the utmost importance that our Ambassadors should be men of National fame.

You will state that Great Britain sends her Ambassadors to the American Government, while we send ours to the English people. WILLIAMS C. FOX.

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1902.

A ROSE PAID AS RENT.

Queer Provision of Baron Steegel's Will Carried Out at Manheim, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 8.—The annual Feast of Roses was celebrated at Manheim to-day, when the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of that place paid to the heirs of Baron Henry Stiegel their yearly rental—one red rose. A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons poured into the little town to witness the quaint and beautiful ceremony. The church in which the exercises were held was wholy inadequate to accommodate such a throng.

Baron Stiegel was an eccentric German nobleman who founded the town of Manheim about 1765. There he built the first glass factory in America, and in that vicinity operated one of the first iron furnaces in the county. In 1770 he deeded to the Zion Luthern Congregation ground for their church, stipulating that they should in return pay to him or his heirs forever in the month of June of each year one red rose. In 1773 and 1774 this unique rent was demanded and paid to the Baron. Then the custom was abandoned, and seems to have been forgotten until 1892, when it was revived. Since the latter year it has been celebrated annually, attracting wide attention.

A number of distinguished persons were present to-day, among them President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, who made an informal address. The rose was paid by Dr. J. H. Selling of York, for the congregation, to Dr. J. W. Houston of Lancaster, who received it in behalf of Miss M. Horning of Newport, R. I., who is the oldest living lineal descendant of the Baron and who was present to-day.

The principal oration was delivered by Dr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia. There was also a memorial sermon by the Rev. Luther L. Lohr of Williamsport, formerly pastor of the church.

Upon the conclusion of the services a line was formed, and thousands, including those who had been unable to get in before, marched through the church, many of them carrying roses, which were cast upon the altar.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

The Appointment of ex-Judge Allison Declared Illegal by the Appellate Division.

According to reports from Albany the Appellate Division, Third Department, has decided as unconstitutional the law under which the Justices of the Appellate Division, First Department, appointed ex-Judge Thomas Allison, Commissioner of Jurors for Manhattan and the Bronx, in the place of Charles Welde. The decision was affirmatory of the action of Justice McLean at Special Term.

The appeal was heard in the Appellate Division, Third Department, because the members of the First and Second Departments were interested by reason of their respective appointments of Mr. Allison in this county and ex-Judge Jacob Brenner in Kings. The law that authorized Judges of Appellate Divisions to appoint Commissioners of Jurors repealed the statutes that vested the appointment in the Mayor of New York.

As the matter stands now ex-Judge Allison need not go to the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Welde having won in the lower courts, cannot go, of his own initiative, to the court of last resort. If Mr. Allison allows the ruling of the Appellate Division to stand, the new law is wiped out, and that giving the Mayor power to appoint is re-enacted.

Just so soon as the remittitur is received it will be in the power of Mayor Low to appoint Commissioners of Jurors. It is conceded that he will not select Mr. Welde, a Tammany man, but will in all probability name Mr. Allison.

So, no matter what is done, Mr. Welde is beaten, although he was successful in the courts in having the new law declared unconstitutional.

Neither ex-Judge Allison nor Commissioner Welde was in the city yesterday. A. B. Boardman, one of Mr. Allison's counsel, was also out of town.

JOCKEY ALFRED BOOKER DEAD.

Injuries Received by Rider in a Race on Memorial Day Proved Fatal.

Alfred Booker, the jockey who was injured on May 30 by a fall from the horse Red Knight in the third race at the Gravesend track, died at 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning at the Seney Hospital, in Brooklyn, where he had been in a state of unconsciousness ever since the day of the accident. From the first there was slight hope for the boy, as his skull was fractured by a blow from the hoof of one of the other horses in the race, supposedly Zadok, who also fell with the lightweight rider, G. Thompson, the latter boy, however, escaping injury beyond slight bruises.

The dead jockey was nineteen years old, and a native of Hayti, Mo. He had been riding race horses for two years under a contract with Frank Frisbee, to whom Booker's parents apprenticed the lad. He only came into prominence as a jockey this season, though he rode a number of winners for Frisbee last year. Frisbee, however, had but few horses racing on the New York tracks, and so put the boy under the care of A. J. Joyner, who made all riding engagements for him. Booker was successful this Spring chiefly on the horses of Perry Belmont, Pierre Lorillard, and David Gideon, for whom Joyner trains.

Booker's relatives, who now live in Indiana, near Indianapolis, were notified when the surgeons gave up hope of saving the injured rider, and have been in New York for the past week. The body will be taken to Indiana to-day. Two younger brothers of the unfortunate jockey also are race riders, both of them being apprenticed to J. W. Schorr, the Memphis (Tenn.) turfman.

CREDIT MEN'S CONVENTION.

National Association to Meet in Louisville This Week.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men will be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. The association has a membership of about 4,000, representing capital aggregating $1,500,000,000. It is expected that about 600 delegates will be present at the meeting. The Committee on Entertainment has prepared an elaborate programme of entertainment.

The meeting will be called to order Tuesday morning by President E. A. Young of St. Paul. The afternoons and evenings will be given to various forms of entertainment. The election of officers and the selection of the next place of meeting, as well as the selection of a central office, will take place Thursday. The present officers of the association are:

President—E. A. Young, St. Paul.
Vice President—J. Harry Tregoe, Baltimore.
Treasurer—George G. Ford, Rochester, N. Y.
Secretary—W. A. Prendergast, New York.
Board of Directors:

John Field, Philadelphia, F. W. Standart, Denver, W. H. Preston, Los Angeles, Cal. A. L. Somers, Cleveland, Ohio. G. B. Pfeifer, Detroit, James G. Cannon, New York City, W. N. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee, Wis. G. H. Oliver, St. Louis, John R. Ainsley, Boston, J. T. Jenkins, Nashville, Tenn., S. J. Kline, Chicago.

Cornell Crews Decided On.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 8.—Coach Courtney has finally picked the 'Varsity and freshmen crews which will represent Cornell in the Poughkeepsie regatta on June 21. The 'Varsity eight will be: Stroke, Coffin, Indianapolis, Ind.; No. 7, Hazelwood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 6, Frensel, Indianapolis, Ind.; 5, Lueder, Wilkesharre, Penn.; 4, Van Alstyne, Whittier, Cal.; 3, Capt. Petty, Bellport, N. Y.; 2, Merrill, Brookiyn, N. Y.; bow, Sehring, Newfield, N. Y.; coxswain, Smith, Ithaca.

The freshman eight will be: Shepard, stroke; Gates, No. 7; Monroe, 6; Foote, 5; Schoeilkopf, 4; Jones, 3; Ruhlan, 2; Fisher, bow; Bichanan, coxswain.

ASSAULTED CLERK DIES

Man Found in Gutter with Fractured Skull Succumbs.

Beaten Railway Clerk Never Regained Consciousness to Tell How It Happened—Working on the Case.

Walter E. Hutchinson of 247 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, died at Roosevelt Hospital at 6:15 o'clock last night of injuries received a week ago.

Hutchinson, who was a clerk for the New York Central Railroad in the auditor's department, was found unconscious in front of 653 West Fifty-fifth Street on last Sunday morning. How he came there the police have not been able to discover, nor who his assailants were. He had a fractured skull, and his derby hat was crushed in, as if from a blow. His diamond ring and opera glasses, theatre programme, and other articles were not taken, showing that apparently no robbery was committed. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

On the night of the assault Hutchinson left his boarding house, saying that he was going to the theatre and would afterward go to a Turkish bath. He was alone. That was the last heard of him until he was found in Fifty-fifth Street shortly after midnight on the following night. In his pocket was a programme of Proctor's Theatre, showing that he had been there.

Coroner Scholer, who was at the bedside of Hutchinson when he died, said that he was the only person present. He said the death was unexpected, as there was hope of recovery. Dr. Scholer said that Hutchinson at no time gave an ante-mortem statement, the nearest approach to perfect consciousness being on last Friday, when he recognized and smiled to his sister, Mrs. Walter B. Pollock.

Capt. Schmittberger said that the death of Hutchinson made a new phase to the case, and that efforts would be redoubled to catch the man who assaulted him.

As the charge is now one of murder, all the available detectives will be placed on the case. Capt. Schmittberger said the most feasible course to take to explain Hutchinson's presence on the extreme west side was that he took a Fifty-ninth Street cross-town car, and, instead of taking the proper electric car, took one of the belt line cars, which turns into Tenth Avenue and stops at Fifty-fifth Street. Hutchinson, probably, not being acquainted with the district, walked a block to where he met his death.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Judge Pennypacker, Attorney General Elkin, and Lieut. Gov. Watres the Candidates for Governor.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 8.—"The nomination of Judge Pennypacker is as certain as it is that there will be a roll call Wednesday," said Insurance Commissioner Durham to-night in speaking of the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest, who is assisting in the management of the campaign of Attorney General Elkin said:

"Mr. Elkin will be nominated on the first ballot. If there was ever any doubt as to the outcome of this contest, the result of yesterday's primary election should remove that doubt."

Judge Pennypacker and Gen. Elkin are the leaders in the battle for Governor, and these statements are samples of the claims of each side. Friends of ex-Lieut. Gov. Watres, who is also a candidate, claim he holds the balance of power, and that his chances are as good as either of his opponents.

Much depends upon the thirty-six delegates from Allegheny County, and until they indicate their choice it is conceded that the result will be in doubt. Pennypacker is sure of the eighty-six delegates from his home county of Philadelphia, while Elkin is backed by a majority of the delegates outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties. Watres has behind him the delegates from Lackawanna and several smaller counties.

Judge Pennypacker's campaign is being directed by Commissioner Durham and Senators Quay and Penrose. Elkin is managing his own campaign, with the assistance of State Chairman Reeder, Secretary Griest, and other members of the State administration.

The convention will be held in the Grand Opera House on Wednesday, and the indications are that the attendance will be unusually large.

VAN WYCK PUT ASIDE.

Reported that Croker Has Ordered that the ex-Mayor Be Kept Off the Supreme Court Bench.

In Tammany circles yesterday the story was current that under no circumstances will ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck be named as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court next Fall.

Orders to that effect have been received from Wantage, England, and they have been given circulation by an official who has been very close to Mr. Croker.

It is understood that Charles H. Knox and Charles W. Dayton will have another chance in November to reach the bench of the Supreme Court.

PARKER FOR GOVERNOR.

Committeeman Flanagan Believes that the Chief Justice Will Be Induced to Accept Nomination.

John Flannagan, Democratic State Committeeman from Ontario, is in the city. He believes that ex-Senator Hill will succeed in inducing Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals to accept the nomination for Governor.

"I believe an up-State man will be named," said Mr. Flanagan to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "and I am hopeful that Judge Parker will be that man. I think he can be elected. If he is the credit will be Senator Hill's, and will make the ex-Senator the choice of the Democratic National Convention for President in 1904.

"Roosevelt would have been beaten in 1898 by any other man than Van Wyck. In my county, within four days of election more than 400 voters turned from Van Wyck to Roosevelt, and my county is one of the smallest of the sixty-one counties in the State."

Russell Sage's Condition.

Russell Sage was said last night to be very much improved. During the afternoon Mr. Sage had a drive with Col. Slocum, a friend, which he enjoyed. Dr. John P. Munn, Mr. Sage's physician, admitted that the financier was in an improved condition, but said that he did not want him to think of business until he was completely restored to health.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:00 A. M.—925 Second Avenue; Max Solomon; damage trifling.

5:25 A. M.—118 Worth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

9:45 A. M.—68 Barclay Street; A. M. Montague; damage, $50.

9:45 A. M.—41 Avenue C; Isaac Mitchell; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—247 East Forty-fifth Street; L. W. Fuchs; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—512 West Thirty-seventh Street; Peter White; damage, $100.

12:05 P. M.—734 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Jacob Cohen; damage, $50.

3:05 P. M.—61 West Street; John Donovan; damage, $10.

3:25 P. M.—252 East Sixtieth Street; Samuel Goodkind; damage, $50.

4:05 P. M.—707 Lexington Avenue; Isadore Ulmer; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—704 Third Avenue; Isadore Fredericks; damage, $100.

7:25 P. M.—427 East Seventy-third Street; F. Wurten; damage, $100.

A WEEK OF GREAT EVENTS.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

EVERY DAY A DAY OF FEATURES.

A Six-Day June Jubilee of Special Sales.

Many of the greatest bargains of the season are in this Six-Day Jubilee of Special Sales. And that means fresh merchandise of practically every conceivable description at prices of extraordinary lowness.

And all the bargains won't be gone after the first day or two. The sale has been planned serially. In other words, each day will reveal its own quota of matchless attractions.

It's good big news for you and thousands of others, for it gives you an opportunity to obtain at astonishingly decreased prices the very things you need now and will require all summer long.

Truly a history-making event.

On all purchases of $5 or more (except goods to be sent C. O. D.) we prepay freight to any railroad station within the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

Women's Runabout Skirts

of white Pique, Natural Linen, black and blue Sicilian, black, blue or white Duck, and medium-weight Meltons,

At 1.90, 2.90, 3.90 and 5.00.

ALSO SPECIAL:
Light Weight Black Cheviot Runabout Skirts, in straight flare or side-plaited effect, at 5.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists.

Exquisitely Beautiful New Summer Styles.

Witchery of handiwork is pre-eminent this year. Softness of materials, delicately outlined curves and daintiness in trimming are cardinal characteristics.

Ampleness is one of the great essentials. The broad-shouldered idea, the fullness over the bosom bordering on fluffiness, and the tapering waist, are all requisite to grace of fashion. Cuffs must turn soft around the wrist; abbreviated sleeves have elbow frills; neckbands have lace or semi-decollete effects, all of which idealize the waist of to-day in comparison with the conventional garment of years agone.



Such are the Siegel Cooper Store's Waists.
For to-day this great Waist Store offers:

Dotted Swiss Waists, 1.25
With pin-tucked yoke and four rows of hemstitched Val. lace across, at

White Lawn Waists. 1.00
Very sheer goods. Yoke of dainty pattern Val. lace. Set in clusters of fine tucks; the shoniders and cuffs are joined with hemstitching, at

India Lawn Waists, 1.90
of very fine texture, full tucked bosom and bodice of hemstitched lace in square designs; shoulders and cuffs joined with beading, at

Also 5,000 Lawn and Dimity Waists, 59c
in black and white stripes and black or colored polka dots; tie of same material. On special sale to-day at

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Summer Dresses.

Dresses in which high-art dressmaking is eminently typified, with graceful draping and that aristocratic appearance affected by the world's leading modistes.



NEW AND ORIGINAL STYLES
of Pongee, Foulard, Batiste, Muslins, Dimity, Net, Organdie, Checked Silk, &c., will be shown to-day at very moderate prices.

CRASH AND LINEN BATISTE DRESSES, also WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES, each at 6.90

Comprising four distinctly different styles.

STYLE I.
CRASH BATISTE, in natural linen color, all-over tucked waist, with zigzag of Point de Paris lace, front of skirt with clusters of vertical tucks and graduated flounce with folds, 6.90

STYLE II.
LINEN BATISTE, in its natural color, waist with yoke of Escurial lace and velvet ribbon edging; skirt trimmed with medallions of Escurial lace, edged with narrow velvet ribbon, 6.90

STYLE III. (As per Illustration.)
CRASH BATISTE DRESSES, in natural linen color, waist with all-over lace yoke front and back, and wide lace trimming simulating French effect, elbow sleeves with lace, skirt profusely trimmed with lace in an entirely novel manner, 6.90

STYLE IV.
WHITE MUSLIN DRESS, waist and skirt trimmed with Valenciennes lace set between clusters of fine tucks, wide flounce on skirt with graduated tucks set between two rows of Val. lace, 6.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

200,000 Women's Undermuslin Garments Are in This Great Summer Sale.



Excellence, style, fit and price littleness. The situation in a nutshell! Yes, uncommonly good underwear at uncommonly low prices.

We have planned this sale with every expectation of totally excelling the best month we have ever had.

And this is a prodigious undertaking. More than 30,000 people came to the April Undermuslin Sales. Nearly 50,000 attended our May Sales. And now we announce a sale that exceeds our most ambitious efforts hitherto in this direction.

You Know How the Siegel Cooper Store's Muslin Underwear Is Made,

For you will probably recall seeing the electric labor-saving machine, the bright-eyed, deft-fingered operators, as garment after garment was finished in sight of shoppers during the April Sale.

Every Garment in This Summer Sale Is Typical of the Most Advanced System of Underwear Making.

The materials used are the very best. Fit, contour and finish have been faithfully followed to insure the wearer the highest degree of comfort and satisfaction. Every garment was carefully examined by several critical inspectors before it was allowed to go on sale. Summary:

1.—Quantities are tremendous.
2.—Plenty of every kind you want most.
3.—Garments that have had the charm of snowy daintiness, that impart a sense of refreshing coolness and luxury; that emphasize good making, ideal designing and correct embellishment.

GOWNS.

Gowns: good muslin; chemise style; elbow sleeves; trimmed with lawn and hemstitched ruffle, 38

Gowns: muslin; excellent quality; square and V neck; fine embroidery trimming, 59

Gowns: nainsook; cambric and muslin; good quality; square, chemise and V neck style; lace embroidery trimming and hemstitching, 75

Gowns: nainsook and cambric; several pretty styles; elaborately trimmed with fine embroidery and Point de Paris lace, 98

Gowns: fine nainsook; Marguerite and chemise styles; lace and ribbon trimming, 1.25

Gowns: long cloth and cambric; superior quality; square and V neck; long and short sleeves; fine embroidery and lace trimming; ribbon finish, 1.39

PETTICOATS.

Petticoats: muslin; tucked lawn flounce; fine embroidery ruffle; extra dust ruffle, 69

Petticoats: cambric and muslin; tucked umbrella flounce; lace and embroidery trimmed, 98

Petticoats: cambric; several styles; elaborate trimming of lace and embroidery, 1.50

Petticoats: cambric; superior quality; umbrella flounce of tucked lawn; fine embroidery ruffle; extra dust ruffle, 1.69

Petticoats: cambric; deep umbrella flounce of fancy tucked lawn; fine embroidery and Duchess-lace trimming, 2.50

Petticoats: cambric; several handsome styles; elaborate trimming of lace and embroidery, 2.95

CHEMISES.

Chemises: muslin and cambric; lace and embroidery trimming, 39

Chemises: cambric; prettily trimmed with Val. and Torchon lace, 49

DRAWERS.

Drawers: cambric; deep umbrella flounce; only three to a customer, 18

Drawers: cambric; umbrella ruffle of hemstitched lawn, 39

Drawers: cambric and muslin; several pretty styles; lace, embroidery and colored border trimming, 49

Drawers: cambric; fine quality; deep umbrella flounce of blind embroidery; also fine lace trimming, 75

Drawers: nainsook and cambric; elaborately trimmed with fine lace and embroidery, 98

CORSET COVERS.

Corset Covers: good muslin; pearl buttons; square and high neck; only three to a customer, 10

Corset Covers: muslin; low neck; trimmed with Torchon lace, 25

Corset Covers: cambric; low and square neck; lace and embroidery trimming, 39

(Second Floor, Centre.)

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Gifts for Brides, and Home Replenishings, In This
June Sale of China and Glass

ANOTHER great movement is announced this morning. Superb collections of new, perfect, and beautiful China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac fill the counters of the Main Aisle, to tempt and delight all tasteful and ambitious housekeepers; as well as answer quickly all bridal gift questions. For, besides being a marvelous array of household beauty-things, each piece has an economy fact, told by its price, not to be ignored by the thrifty home furnisher, or the gift-giver anxious to give most for money paid.

The beautiful pieces of Bric-a-Brac are particularly artistic, as well as price-attractive. All are fine, new Art Wares, taken from the steamer on Friday, unpacked on Saturday, and ready for your choosing today, at half, and less than half their real value.

RICH CUT GLASS

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, $5 and $7.50, worth $5, $8.50 and $12.
Bowls, 9 in., $5, from $7.50; 10 in., $9.50, from $14.
Nappies, 8 in., $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $8.
Square Fruit Bowls, $12, from $18.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, $2 and $2.25, from $2.25, $2.75, $3 and $3.25. Basement.
Handled Olives, $1, from $1.50.
Water Jugs, $7 and $8, regularly $10.50.
Water Carafes, $2, regularly $3.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50, regularly $5.
Sugars and Creams, $3.50, regularly $5 pair.
Flower Vases, $4, $5, $9 and $18.50, from $6, $7.50, $13.50 and $27.50. Basement.

FANCY CHINA

Fine Austrian china, with dark green border stippled with gold and flower decorations; reduced one-third to one-half.
Salad Bowls, 40c and 60c, from 75c and $1.
Chocolate Pots, 75c, from $1.25. Plates, 15c, from 25c.
Fruit Saucers, 15c, from 25c. Syrup Jugs, 30c, from 60c.
Olive Dishes, 15c and 30, from 25c and 50c.
Cracker Jars, 65c, from $1. Mustard Pots, 30c, from 60c.
Comb and Brush Trays, 60c, from 85c.
Cake Plates, 30c, from 60c.

GERMAN STEINS

In a variety of shapes and styles.
25c, regularly 35c 85c, regularly $1.25.
50c, regularly 75c $1, regularly $1.50.
$2, regularly $3.
$2, from $3. $2.75, from $4.
$2.50, from $3.25. $3, from $4.75. $4, from $6.
Also some Doulton Jugs, exceptionally priced.

FANCY CHINA at 25c

Plates, in three sizes; fancy shapes; solid bands in three colors—violet, green and pink, overlaid with gold; flower centres; 25c each, worth up to 75c.
Fine china Cups and Saucers, in several styles, prettily decorated; 25c each, worth 50c. Main aisle.

FANCY CHINA at Half Price

All French, in several good decorations.
Salad Bowls, 75c and $1, worth $1.50 and $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2, worth $3.50 and $4.
Celery Trays, $1, worth $2. Syrup Jugs, $1, worth $2.
Comports, $1.75, worth $3.50.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c and $1.25, worth $1.75 and $2.50.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, worth $3.
Teapots, $1.25, worth $2.50.

BRIC-A-BRAC

Figures, Groups, Busts, Vases, Jardinieres, in an immense variety; not a piece that is marked over half regular price, and most of the pieces are marked one-third of the price they would be in a regular way.
25c embraces Pieces worth $1 each.
50c embraces Pieces worth $2 each.
75c embraces Pieces worth $2 each.
$1 embraces Pieces worth $3 each.
$3 embraces Pieces worth $6 each.
$4 embraces Pieces worth $9 each.
$5 embraces Pieces worth $10 each.
$7.50 embraces Pieces worth $15 each.
$10 embraces Pieces worth $20 and $25 each.
Main aisle and Basement.



More Beautiful Cottons
Twice as Pretty as Their Prices

YOU look for price concessions in June, as a matter of course, nowadays; but you expect also to find the choicest, daintiest patterns missing. You expect to quibble little over color; and be satisfied with what is left, because it's cheap.

This is no such half-way offering. It demands no such beauty-sacrifice.

The economy is as decisive as can be desired; while the patterns, colorings and assortments are all that could be wished for—vying with the fresh, crisp daintiness seen when the season's cottons first bloomed.

The most delightful bargain-stuffs you ever picked from.

Fifty thousand yards in all—of Printed Dimities and Lace-striped Muslins, that have been selling all season at 22c and 25c;

Now at 12½c a Yard!

The Dimity Cloth was made in Belfast, and printed by the best American mills, in designs often more beautiful than those printed in Ireland, including floral designs and handsome figured stripes, as well as abundance of the staple and conventional dimity designs. The Lace-striped Muslins show some of the most beautiful designs brought out this season. All at the same price—**12½c Yard.**

Rotunda.

The Best Silk Offering of the Year!

ABOUT five thousand yards of most desirable Summer Silks, at a half, a third, even a quarter of their original prices!

This is a clearance of goods from our own stocks, as well as some lots direct from the manufacturers; including Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins, of foreign and American manufacture, in a wide variety of patterns and colorings; also some plain black Liberty Satins. Original prices of the goods were 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Today choose what you will

At 35c a Yard!

A remarkable offering, certainly. Rotunda.

A Typical Wanamaker Fashion Picture

IT is the universal opinion that the present exhibition of *Grand Prix* costumes is one of the most graceful and effective presentations we have ever made. It has nothing of the breadth or scope of our Spring display of Paris Costumes, of course; but it is unique, artistic, masterful; presenting, in a month of fashion dearth, and a week before Paris itself sees the gowns, the masterful productions of the six greatest conjurers of dress in Paris—Paquin, Dœuillet, Havet, Stamler et Jeanne, Lebouvier and Armand—than whom the world holds no greater wizards of design.

Then, in addition to the *Grand Prix* dresses, and the brilliantly dressed jockeys that serve as a fitting foil for them, there are displayed about twenty-five exquisite Summer gowns from Vienna—each a model of daintiness and fine dressmaking.

The Paris Costumes that remain from the March arrivals are now offered at half their former prices.

Our Imported Wraps—the light, dainty Black Silk Coats, Etons and Three-quarter-length Wraps—are a quarter to a third under-price.

Most attractive of all, perhaps, are the Imported Organdy Dresses, and the light-weight Outing Suits at popular prices. The collection of American-made Shirt-Waist Suits and Separate Skirts is also an important feature of the stock.

The handsome Bathing Suits are almost as stylish as the street garments. Second floor, Broadway.

The WHITE SALE
Begins a New Week

FANCY the reserve strength of such a sale as this, that enables it to begin, with redoubled vigor, on the *fourth week's selling!* How many other White Sales—faint adumbrations of this—do you know, that would last that time, with anything like a satisfactory range of prices and styles?

But variety is broad and ample here, today; hundreds of new garments, hitherto held in the background, have been hurried in, and the Fourth Week starts with snap and go!

NIGHTGOWNS

38c—Of muslin; V-shaped yoke of cluster plaits; neck with lawn ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.
65c—Of cambric; low neck; short sleeves; neck with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
75c—Of cambric or muslin; 3 styles; square or high neck; cluster or hemstitched plaits or embroidery insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; lawn ruffle, Valenciennes insertion and edging.

PETTICOATS

85c—Of cambric or muslin, 2 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or hemstitched hem with plaits above.
$1—Of cambric or muslin, 4 styles; open or blind embroidery or hemstitched hem with plaits above.
$1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or hemstitched cambric ruffle.
$1.50—Of cambric; 4 styles; embroidery, Point de Paris lace or hemstitched plaits.

Second floor.

DRAWERS

10c—Of muslin; plain hem with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.
35c—Of cambric; lawn ruffle and hemstitched plaits above.
50c—Of cambric or nainsook, 4 styles; torchon or Valenciennes lace; open or blind embroidery.

CHEMISES

65c—Of nainsook or cambric, 2 styles; round neck; embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
90c—Of cambric; round neck; front of plaits and Valenciennes insertion and edging, forming V shape; ribbon through beading.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; front of box plaits, with embroidery edging and beading.

SHORT PETTICOATS

85c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle with embroidery and plaits above.
$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffle with Point de Paris or torchon insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffle with torchon insertion and edging, and plaits above.

FRENCH LINGERIE, Too

BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS from Paris—some spic-span-new, brought over for this June Sale; others reduced from our regular stock.

Exquisite Tea Gowns, made by famous Parisian designers; were $25 to $95; now $15 to $65.

Nainsook Nightgowns, trimmed with lace and embroidery, all hand-made; worth $5 to $18; now $3 to $12.

Also Chemises at $1.25 to $4.75.
Drawers at $1.75 to $4.75.
Corset Covers at $1 to $4.75.
White Petticoats at $4 to $18.

All of fine nainsook, hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed—all equally under-price. Little French Store, Second floor.

Sack Suits to Your Order
$20 and $25

LITTLE to pay for a suit to order? Certainly—but don't judge of the merits of the resulting suit by your pre-conceived notions as to price. Your average custom tailor would make it cost you $5 or $10 more. And the accurate fit, the perfect style, and the careful tailoring of our suits wouldn't suffer by comparison, at that.

Here are some ideal hot-weather fabrics at $20 and $25—serges, blue or black, and light wool crashes, that will let the breezes sift softly through.

Won't you take a trial trip with our Custom Tailoring? We'll warrant that you won't strike any shoals of dissatisfaction.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols

THE most practical of all sun shades is the sun umbrella—a safe protection, rain or shine.

Here is a group of 24-inch all-silk Sun Umbrellas, of black and changeable silk; colors navy blue-and-black, green-and-red, green-and-blue, green-and-black, brown-and-black, garnet-and-black, green-and-heliotrope; all have cases to match; natural wood and fancy pearl-and-silver, and ivory-and-silver handles, suitable for sun or rain; **at $2 each;** worth $3.50.

26-inch Sun Umbrellas, of same quality and assortment, at $2.25 each; worth $3.75.

Fancy Silk Parasols, of embroidered pongee, fancy checks, taffetas in new shades, fancy silks, embroidered taffeta, chiffon trimmed; all the newest designs, at $2.85, $3.75 and $4.75 each. Main aisle.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS
At $4.75

FRESH, cool, serviceable Suits of chambray in solid colors; made in three styles; waist plaited, and trimmed with embroidery, buttoned down back; fitted skirts, finished with deep bias flounce; or plain skirts with three bias folds. Neatly bound seams in waist and skirt. The Suits are regular $6.50 to $7.50 values; today **at $4.75.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

Petticoats, in Basement:

At 50c, regularly 75c—Of striped seersucker. 2 styles; umbrella ruffle, with small gathered ruffle or deep flounce.
At 50c, regularly 85c—Of black percaline; umbrella ruffle with small gathered ruffle, finished with knife-plaited ruffle.
At 85c, regularly $1.25—Of black percaline; deep plaited ruffle, trimmed with ruche, forming Van Dyke points.

Girls' Wash Dresses
At Little Prices

SEVERAL groups of exceedingly pretty little Wash Dresses, for girls of 6 to 12 years, merit attention today. Not the least of their attractions is that they're priced *a Quarter to a Third below value.* Thus:

At $1.50, worth $2—Dresses of duck, in solid colors. In sailor style, with bands of white pique.
At $1, worth $1.50—Dresses of percale, in neat stripes; made in sailor style.
Others up to $2, worth $3. Basement.

Children's Dainty Hats
At Half Price!

SOME of our most charming Summer Hats and Bonnets, for the little ones, suffer today a price-reduction of *exactly half.* It's time they were forming appropriate settings for the baby wearers for whom they were so lovingly designed. Besides, they must give way for others to come.

There are little masterpieces, of foreign and domestic origin, and others of less elaborate nature—all at the same sweeping reduction. Details:

At $4 to $19, formerly $9 to $35—Imported and domestic Hats and Bonnets of chiffon and straw.
At $1.50, formerly $4—Imported hand-made Caps—slightly mussed.
At $2 to $4, formerly $4 to $6.50—Lawn and organdy Hats, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At 75c to $1.25, worth $1.25 to $2.50—Lawn, organdy and pique Hats, in a variety of styles; all new and pretty designs.
At 50c and 75c worth 75c to $1.50—Lawn Bonnets; hemstitched plaits; richly trimmed with lace edging and ribbon.
At $1.50 to $3.50, worth $2 to $5—Bonnets of lawn or organdy, in a variety of handsome styles.

Second floor.

Then a word of some especially interesting under-price offerings of Children's Wash Dresses and Underwear:

At 75c to $1, Wash Dresses worth $1.25 to $1.75—
Of gingham and colored lawn; in Guimpe, Russian Blouse, Princess and Sailor styles; trimmed with embroidery and braid; a variety of styles to select from; sizes 1 to 4 years.
Girls' Petticoats, 35c to 45c—
Muslin with embroidery insertion, or of cambric with Hemstitched umbrella ruffles; sizes up to 14 years.
Drawer-Waists at 12c—
Neatly made; sizes 1 to 4 years. Same, sizes 6 to 10 years, 15c.
Drawers at 25c to 38c—
Of Masonville muslin; hemstitched plaits or embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years. Basement.

Fine Lot of Seconds
of EMBROIDERIES

THESE are strips of 4½ yards each, of cambric and nainsook Embroideries, in which the manufacturers discovered defects—little breaks in the stitches, and such small hurts as will be little noticed, or may easily be cut out when trimming. The lot ranges from narrowest edgings to flounce embroideries. Prices run from

25c to $2.50 a strip

while regular goods would cost twice or three times as much. It is a superb collection.

Broadway.

Women's Summer Neckwear

A GREAT many people must be sitting up nights, evolving new ideas for Women's Neckwear, to judge by the scores of charming designs, styles and colorings that compose this collection.

Never was Summer Neckwear prettier than this year, and never was an assortment as richly varied. There are Ties of white lawn or mull, Ascot Ties in a multitude of materials and color-effects, Four-in-hands, Stocks for golf and outing in general, and Collars of pique, lawn and muslin, lace-trimmed: and a fascinating showing of Turnover Collars, embroidered in all sorts of pretty colors and patterns.

Many of these are first shown today—and not a day but will bring new additions.

Prices are little—25c, 50c and 75c.

Broadway.

Coolness for Boys In the Way of Clothes

NOWADAYS there's a wide range of cool, washable materials, well suited to be made into stylish and practical Clothing for Boys.

Among them are linen, pique, duck, chambray, and white and striped galatea.
Our stock of these Boys' Summer Suits and Trousers illustrates this admirably.
Sailor Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years, from $1 to $5.
Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 6 years, $1.25 to $4.50.
Washable Trousers, 25c to $1.
Shirt-Waists and Blouses in wide variety, sizes 3 to 15 years, 50c to $2. Second floor, Ninth street.

Tooth Brushes, 10c

EXCELLENT Toothbrushes, of French make, with 4 rows of bristles. In various shapes, straight or concaved, and regularly sold at 20c each. Today at *just half-price:*

Ten Cents Each

Tenth street.

Serge Suits for Stout Men

THE STOUT MAN frequently has trouble in getting clothes ready-made—not so at Wanamaker's. We have a most complete stock of Serge Suits in the stout sizes, in blue and black serge, of the unfading, unshrinking kind; and they are made up in handsome style.

Prices, $10, $12 and $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Satisfactory SHOES
For Women and Children

THOUGH sold at our regular prices, these splendid Shoes for women's and children's Summer wear are, in their way, as veritable bargains as the shoes sold in the Basement Under-Price Store.

For everybody who knows shoe values knows that there's more true worth put into these shoes, than into any shoes sold at equal prices anywhere. That should lend interest to details:

Women's Kid Oxfords at $2
Made from skins selected for their bright lustre; oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; kid or patent leather tips.

Women's Kid Boots at $2.40
Remarkable for the high class of materials used. Made possible by leather purchases out of the ordinary. Six styles. Lace and button.

Small Boys' Oxfords at $2
Stout Kidskin; full toe lasts; extension welted soles; spring heels; kid tips; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.75.

Girls' Linen Shoes at $1.40
Spring-heel lace Shoes; solid soles; shapely lasts; just right for country wear; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.20.

Boys' Box Calf Shoes at $2
"The best shoes for the price in New York," said a maker who knew. Stout calf uppers; oak soles, welted and stitched: all sizes, 13 to 5½.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Sheets and Pillow-Cases
25,000 Pieces Under-Price

DAY AFTER DAY this particular mill follows its rigid policy to cull out of its regular lines all the pieces that discover a flaw in the cloth, a speck of oil, or an uneven place in the hemming. The vast quantity that such careful inspection set aside, we secured to sell under their real colors; though you'll have sharp eyes to find the defects, and no real hurt will be found anywhere; while the saving averages ten cents a sheet below the selling price of the muslins by the yard, before the hemming is done. After a laundering nobody will know that the pieces were criticised. The sheeting is one of the very best that is made.

Here are prices:

SHEETS—PLAIN HEM		PILLOW-CASES—PLAIN HEM	
54x90 in., 39c.	81x90 in., 53c.	42x36 in., 12c.	50x38½ in., 16c.
63x99 in., 43c.	81x99 in., 59c.	42x38½ in., 13c.	50x40½ in., 17c.
72x90 in., 48c.	81x108 in., 64c.	45x36 in., 13c.	54x36 in., 17c.
72x99 in., 53c.	90x90 in., 59c.	45x38½ in., 14c.	54x38½ in., 18c.
Fourth avenue.	90x108 in., 70c.	50x36 in., 15c.	54x40½ in., 19c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP

Sixty-ninth Regiment Defeats the Forty-seventh at Baseball.

Father Daly Celebrates Mass Three Hours Late After an Early Morning Trip to Peekskill for His Delayed Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, State Camp, June 8.—All this afternoon the grounds have been thronged with a good-natured crowd of men, women and children. Over 2,000 persons witnessed the two evening parades to-night. Half of these people came from New York and Brooklyn, and landed at the Roa Hook dock after midday from the steamer Grand Republic. The excursionists, who debarked here either walked or rode to the camp. They soon found friends among the regiments.

Many of them watched a lively game of baseball on the North Field between a nine of the Sixty-ninth, Captained by Major Dublin, and a nine from the Forty-seventh, Captained by Private Walsh of Company K. The New York City guardsmen won by the score of 19 to 9. On the east parade ground several scrub nines were playing ball, and one football game was in progress. The excursionists left by boat after evening parade.

The Rev. Father William J. B. Daly of the cathedral and Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, had intended to celebrate mass at 6:15 A. M. At retreat last night his trunk, containing his vestments and sacramental vessels had not arrived. Officers were dispatched to Peekskill and there discovered that the trunk would arrive on the 1:47 A. M. express. Father Daly made an early trip to Peekskill this morning, and, securing a truck, drove over here by the long four-mile route.

He celebrated mass at Col. Duffy's headquarters at 9:30. Over 500 guardsmen attended. Just as the priest had commenced his sermon, there came a heavy downpour of rain, a regular waterspout. The men stood it and the rain soon ceased.

The Forty-seventh Regiment had guard mount this morning and first evening parade to-night. They have now 541 men in camp out of a total muster of 601. To-morrow morning immediately after guard mount they will strike camp and start on their practice march to Camp Roe, which they expect to reach by noon. They will return on Wednesday.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second United States Infantry, detailed here by the War Department, gave a lecture on the subject, "Field Service and Practice Marches," to the officers of both regiments in his tent this afternoon.

Gen. Roe, Chairman of the Board of Visitors to West Point this year, entertained the other visitors this afternoon, including Judge Howze, Major Young and family, United States Senator Quarles and wife, Gen. Dick and wife, Gen. Torrens, and President Harper of Chicago University.

MARRIED AT SEVENTY-SIX.

His Bride Has Lived Just Half as Long, and They Reside in Brooklyn.

The friends of John A. Bode of Quincy Street, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Mary Fairbien of 696 Putnam Avenue, that borough, have learned with a great deal of interest of their marriage, which took place on Wednesday evening last at the bride's residence. Mr. Bode is twice the age of his wife, he being seventy-six years of age and she thirty-eight years.

Mr. Bode is a retired wholesale grocer and is well-to-do. His first wife died about three years ago. Mrs. Fairbien's first husband died five years ago. While Mr. Bode and Mrs. Fairbien had been friends for a long time, the marriage has proved something of a surprise to many of their acquaintances. Mr. Bode has two children, a son and a daughter. The couple are living at Mr. Bode's residence, in Quincy Street.

BRIDGE WORKMAN DIES OF CAISSON DISEASE.

Man Employed on "Bridge No. 3" Succumbs in the Brooklyn Hospital—Nature of the Illness.

John Sullivan, a workman engaged on what is known as "Bridge No. 3," died yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Hospital of caisson disease. Although there have been numerous cases of the disease reported, this is the first death known to result from it.

The illness is caused by unnatural distension of the lungs resulting from long endurance of the compressed air in caissons. The air cells of the lungs become inflated, and the muscles, becoming weakened, fail to contract when brought to the natural atmosphere. Paralysis, sometimes complete and sometimes partial, results. In most cases, however, a recovery is effected.

Sullivan, however, who was attacked with the disease last Thursday, was so weakened that a hemorrhage followed the disease and caused his death. He was twenty-seven years old and lived at 1,982 Park Avenue, Manhattan.

Because of the great risk involved, the laborers in the caissons are paid twice the amount received by men who perform the same work at the surface. They work two hours and rest four. Great care is exercised in going to and from the surface, the men descending in an elevator to a floor where the air is but partially condensed, and remaining there until they become accustomed to the atmosphere. After this they descend still further, and finally make their way to the level at which the work is being done.

The sensations of one unaccustomed to the dense atmosphere are extremely painful. The head feels distended, ears ring, and pounding noises distress the brain. On leaving the caisson an attack of nausea and dizziness ensues.

The place where Sullivan contracted his disease is at the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn, where a foundation is being prepared for the bridge to the foot of Catharine Street, Manhattan. He had been working there for some time.

THREE HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

Windstorm Caused a Driving Accident in Paterson—Four Persons Thrown Out.

PATERSON, N. J., June 8.—Mrs. Francis Scott, wife of Judge Scott of the Circuit Court; her son, aged seven, and Mrs. H. C. Knox, wife of the ex-President of the Paterson National Bank, were injured in a driving accident this afternoon.

Judge Scott was driving when the horses became unmanageable, owing to the wind and dust annoying them, and they ran away. At the Broadway bridge the occupants of the carriage were thrown out.

Judge Scott escaped any serious hurt. Mrs. Scott had two ribs broken and both wrists broken and she sustained interial injuries. Her son had one leg broken, and Mrs. Knox was cut and bruised.

SHOOTING AT BASEBALL GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 8.—During a game of baseball at Bunker Hill, near here, to-day, Pasqual Mohn and Antonio Parunni, two of the players became involved in a quarrel over a decision of the umpire.

Perunni settled the matter with his revolver, fatally wounding Mohn. Perunni escaped to the mountains.

W. & J. Sloane

Lace Curtains at Reduced Prices

In One, Two and Three Pair Lots.

Muslin		$1.25	per pair and upwards
Nottingham,		3.25	" " "
Irish Point,	sash	3.25	" " "
" "	long	5.00	" " "
Arabian,	sash	4.75	" " "
"	long	9.00	" " "
Renaissance,	sash	8.25	" " "
"	long	9.00	" " "
Brussels,	long	13.75	" " "
Ninon Blinds,		10.00	" "

IMPORTED MUSLIN

By the yard, at 18c. per yard and upwards.

If desired, purchases made now will be held for delivery in the Autumn.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street, New York

WOMAN SCARED TO DEATH.

Invalid Saw a Boy Fall from Second Story in Front of Her Window.

Mrs. J. Feeley of 124 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, was killed by fright yesterday afternoon. She saw a child drop past the window at which she was standing, and supposing it was her own boy, collapsed. Mrs. Feeley had been ill in bed for about three weeks, and yesterday was the first time she had been allowed to be out of bed. After arising she stood at a front window on the first floor looking out.

The body of a boy shot down past the window to the sidewalk, and Mrs. Feeley exclaimed: "Oh, Charlie!" and fell in a faint. She died without regaining consciousness.

The boy who fell was James Broderick, eight years old, of 126 Jefferson Street, who had been playing with Mrs. Feeley's boy on the second floor. The lad did not have a bone broken, and, except for the bruises and shock, was all right.

Mrs. Feeley was thirty-five years of age. She is survived by her husband and three children.

POLICEMAN BEATEN SEVERELY.

Six Men Attacked Him in a Store in Jersey City.

Policeman John Whalen of the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, undertook last night to arrest a drunken man who ran into a small candy store kept by Mrs. Jane Coult, at Grand and Barrow Streets, and was attacked by six men.

They knocked him down, took his revolver and club from him, and beat him severely. He was rescued by residents of the vicinity, but his assailants escaped. Their names are not known. Mrs. Coult's store was wrecked in the mêlée, and most of her stock was destroyed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Col. M. Brough, London; Capt. J. D. Glennon, United States Army; Col. J. Wilcox Brown, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Edward J. Phelps, Chicago; E. Hooper, Surhiton, England; E. J. McClelland, United States Army; James H. Eckles, Chicago; A. W. Lamson, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister, Washington; Josepb L. Anderson, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Joseph Carragi, London; Gen. L. E. Breckenridge, United States Army; Lieut. G. A. Taylor, United States Army.

GRAND—Charles S. Francis, United States Diplomatic Corps; Capts. John H. Parker, E. T. Winston, W. G. Haan, A. B. Foster, and John Conklin, United States Army; Col. John L. Clem, United States Army; Major C. B. Ewing, United States Army.

GILSEY—J. A. Reinberg, Hamburg; John Harpet, Ascata, Cal.

MANHATTAN—Burt Olney, Rome; Chaplain J. F. McGrail, United States Navy; Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, United States Army; William Suoy Smith, Chicago.

PLAZA—William Scbield, St. Louis.

SAVOY—Hermann H. Wolff, Montreal; Daniel B. W. Bently, San Francisco.

GRAND UNION—J. C. Barrett, Winnipeg; J. O. Keene, Lexington, Ky.

NETHERLAND—Count and Countess Champeaux, Paris; T. F. Burke, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John W. Lacey, Cheyenne.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. R. F. Gardner, United States Army; J. M. Henderson, Cleveland; J. L. Merriman, Youngstown, Ohio.

VICTORIA—H. L. Dulin, Mayor of Springfield, Tenn.; J. H. Moore, Detroit; Judge T. M. Moer, Duluth.

HOFFMAN—Thomas Hunt Slucky, Louisville; Dr. F. A. Bizzell, Arcala, Miss.; J. M. Bathgate, London; J. A. Reagan, Havana; Col. T. J. Clay, Lexington, Ky.

FIFTH AVENUE—John J. Jacobs, London; A. H. Stockley, London; M. Barbas, Paris; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana; Judge J. T. Romey, Burlington, Iowa; H. F. Russell-Howland, London.

ALBEMARLE—Alexander Glass, Wheeling, West Va.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. M. C. Gorgas, United States Army.

HERALD SQUARE—W. M. Bennett, Atlanta; Paul Wilde, Cleveland.

MARLBOROUGH—W. E. Gilbert, Los Angeles; Alford Hepburn, London; J. A. Bradstreet, Auckland, New Zealand.

NAVARRE—Capt. L. S. Upton, United States Army; E. Kennedy, Rossland, British Columbia.

NORMANDIE—R. F. Allen, San Francisco.

ASTOR—George C. Corson, Redding, Cal.; Robert Birnie, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City Mo.; C. Leon Smith, silks and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Well, Raphael, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Murray, lacss; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, laces and dress goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. Snyder, clothing; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotsl.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; A. McLaggan, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Singer, A. L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Singer, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Kronskopf Millinery Company, Savannah, Ga.; D. Kronskopf, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, linens, dress goods and silks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 347 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; J. L. Dulin, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Garland, clothing; Holland House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Easell, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dulin, McLeod & Co., Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gilhooly, notions, gloves, ribbons, laces, and leather goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. J. Dalzell, prints and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. C. Powell, furnishing goods; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; C. E. Conde, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Hotsl Navarre.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Ellbracbt, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

L. A. THOMPSON FOR CONGRESS.

Republicans to Nominate Him in the Fourth New Jersey District.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 8.—Lewis A. Thompson, ex-Senator of Somerset County and Clerk of the Court of Chancery, is now the united choice of the Republicans of the newly apportioned Fourth Congressional District, which embraces Mercer, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties. The Trenton manufacturers of iron and pottery were desirous of having a Mercer County man represent them, but, owing to factional strife among the Republicans, they have been unable to secure an eligible candidate.

Ex-Senator Thompson has been agreed on by a number of business men here, because formerly conducted a large business in Trenton, and knows the needs of Trenton manufacturers and also the needs of the growing industries of Somerset. Mercer and Somerset Counties are the Republican counties of the district, and they must produce a Republican plurality to overcome the Democratic plurality of 1,400 in Hunterdon County.

WOMAN TROLLEY CAR VICTIM.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—Mrs. Henrietta B. Miller, fifty-five years of age, of 312 Trinity Place, Elizabeth, died in St. Barnabas Hospital here early this morning from injuries sustained late last night by falling from a trolley car at Waverly. Mrs. Miller had been in this city shopping, and was on her way back to Elizabeth. The car was crowded. Mrs. Miller had to stand between two seats in an open car.

When a man alighted at Waverly, she attempted to swing along the running board to the vacant seat. The car had started before she started, and she was thrown or fell off. She was picked up unconscious and carried to Carr's Hotel, and then to St. Barnabas. Her skull was crushed. Relatives claimed the body this evening.

PAWHUSKA WANTS RAILROAD.

GUTHRIE, Okla., June 8.—At a meeting of white and Indian citizens of the Osage Nation a petition to the Secretary of the Interior was drawn up and signed asking that a franchise to build through the reservation be refused the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway unless the company constructs its road through Pawhuska, the Osage capital.

The survey of the road misses Pawhuska by six miles. Osage Nation is in Okiahoma, on the Kansas line.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Clear and cool; winds north.

High temperatures will continue west of the Rocky Mountains. It will be warmer to-day in the slope region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and warmer Tuesday to the eastward, except on the Atlantic Coast.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh northwesterly to northerly, on the Atlantic Coast variable, though mostly fresh northerly, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly to southeasterly, on the upper lakes variable, becoming southeasterly and light to fresh, and on the lower lakes light northwesterly to northerly, becoming variable.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh northwesterly to northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperaturs for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	60	67	76
6 A. M.	58	66	77
9 A. M.	61	71	89
12 M.	65	66	85
4 P. M.	66	68	71
6 P. M.	64	64	67
9 P. M.	60	69	62
12 P. M.	57	56	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday ware as follows:

Printing House Square	73¼
Weather Bureau	69⅞
Corresponding date 1901	62
Corresponding date for last 25 years	67

The thermometer registered 70 degraes at 8 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 81 per csnt. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:28	Moon sets..10:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:11	Gov. Isl'd..10:37	H. Gata...12:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:28	Gov. Isl'd..10:52	H. Gats...12:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY (MONDAY,) JUNE 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda and West Indies	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	.....
Hesperides, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples	.....	.....
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Victoria Luise, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday,) for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §7 and up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §21 and up to June §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June §28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Tehiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan reached Vancouver per steamer Empress of Japan, and were dispatchsd east June 3 and 4. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY (MONDAY,) JUNE 9.

Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Bovic, Liverpool, May 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 29.
Hudson, Gibraltar, May 28.
Lahn, Gibraltar, June 1.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, May 30.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 16.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

Allanca, Colon, June 3.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, May 28.
Concho, Galveston, June 4.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 5.
Mesaba, London, May 31.
Sardegna, Naples, May 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 31.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 8.
Bremen, Bremen, May 31.
Governor, Gibraltar, May 28.
Hilary, Para, May 30.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Colorado, Hull, May 31.
El Dia, New Orleans, June 7.
Patricia, Plymouth, June 2.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Alamo, Galveston, June 7.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 31.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 7.

Arrived.

SS Barharossa, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen, May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. East of Fire Island at 8:54 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Brunswick, June 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Stege, Hamburg, May 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at tbs Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS (supposed) Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Schlerhorst, Hamburg, May 25, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Passed Fire Island at 9:12 P. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, May 31, and Queenstown, June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M., and anchored.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rottsrdam and Boulogne, May 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrivsd at tbs Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Banes, (Nor.,) Fronstad, Havana, June 1, in ballast to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at tbs Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Isis, (Br.,) Marchbanks, Husiva, May 17, with ora to Naylor & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swaln, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Rio, Parker, New Orleans, with mdsa. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotts, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from Havrs for New York, passed the Lizard at 2:35 A. M., 9th.

SS Blucher, (Ger., new,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg via Boulogne for New York, sld. from Southampton at 1:15 A. M., 9th.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froelich, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Minnominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Movilla to-day and proceeded.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Brass, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Movilie to-day and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New York via Plymouth and Cbsrbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen yesterday and passed Dover to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday and passed Dungensss to-day.

SS J. M. Guffey, for Galvaston.

SS Kaiserin Maria Tbsresia, (Ger.,) for Newport News.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundss.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 8.—SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from Nsw York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

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Marine Intelligence.

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, June 8.—The German oil tank steamer Margaretba, Capt. Fretwurst, which sailed from Copenhagen on the 3d inst., for Galveston, was tugged into the roads here to-day disabled, having broken her middle-pressure crankshaft.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW POTATOES.

We have them in all our stores. Splendid quality, uniform in size, sound, solid and very white. None better anywhere. These are remarkable prices considering the exceptionally high quality of the goods.

Large Basket, 19c.

SPECIAL
6 Cakes of BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP, or
6 Cakes of BABBITT'S BEST SOAP
AND
5 Pounds Best WASHING SODA
for 25 Cents.

SPONGE LADY FINGERS
New, dainty, packed in moisture proof carton,
FREE
with 1 pound package of Butler's Golden Tips Ceylon Tea at regular price of.....50c

Lemons, largs, jnicy Messina, a dozen	12c
Lemon or Vanilla Extracts, onr own brand, a bottle	8c
Tomato Cntsup, Liberty brand, pint bottle	10c
Witch Hazel, guaranteed pnre, ½-pint hottls	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Pserless Brand, pint bottls	13c
Gelatine, Exoelsior Brand, a package	5c
Cocoannt, Finest Shredded, a package	5c
Salad Oil, Best Domestic, ½-piot hottle	5c

A BARGAIN
SUGAR AND FLOUR.
3½ pounds Standard Granulated Sugar
AND
3½ pounds of Pride of St. Louis Flour,
Both for = 23c

Azure Blue, ¼-pound box	5c
English Mustard, Our Best, ¼-pound can	9c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's Best, large hottle	10c
Salt, Vacnum prooss, large bag	5c
Prunes, Fancy Santa Clara, avsraging 55 to pound, 2 pounds for	13c
Hatchery Brand Fancy Red Alaska Salmon, 13c.; 2 cans for	25c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sance, a can	10c
Liberty Pickles, Gherkins, Chow-Chow or Onions, large hottls	10c

TEA.
BUTLER'S No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, a pound 35c
BUTLER'S No. 2, mixed, Oolong or English Breakfast, a pound 29c

COFFEE.
BEST MOCHA AND JAVA, bean or ground, a pound 25c
FANCY GOLDEN SANTOS, bean or ground, a pound 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FANS FREE TO ALL PURCHASERS

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Do You Perspire?

Then you need Spiro Powder, the new toilet preparation which prevents and destroys all odor of perspiration. Spiro is a white odorless powder as requisite to the toilet as pure soap. A dust of it will prevent the feet from getting hot, tired and sore, or relieve them after they are in that condition. Applied to the body or clothing it will prevent that sour, sweaty odor that comes with overheating. Spiro Powder is unquestionably the most delicate and valuable preparation ever discovered for the toilet. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it or it will be sent by mail. *Full size box, Price 25 cts.*

SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Royal Bengal Cigars

Enough said

22

EVERY HOUR

THERE'S A TRAIN TO

PHILADELPHIA

VIA

READING ROUTE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Trains run direct to Reading Terminal, and are equipped with up-to-date Pullman Parlor Cars and Coaches.

Fully Ripe

Made from the choicest of selected Rye, and distilled under every precaution, insuring the highest nutrient quality



Hunter Baltimore Rye

Undergoes thorough ageing before it is sold, and in this state of fullest development it is the perfection of Rye Whiskey.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

THE Coward Shoe

Good Sense

(For Children.



The vast majority of Shoes for Children are made with no more regard for the natural shape of the foot than if it were made of cast iron, instead of being one of the most delicate and pliable things in the whole realm of Nature.

No wonder Good Feet are scarce—and they would be a great deal scarcer if it wasn't for the Coward Shoe, which insures

Good Feet For Life.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,

268-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.

Send For New Catalogue.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. Saturday.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
"A London Success. A New York Triumph."—N. Y. Journal.
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.
Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN.
LULU GLASER. By Stange & Edwards.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Best Show, The WILD ROSE

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. | 5TH WEEK RICE'S SHOW GIRL

St. Nicholas—20 deg. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15. DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid arctic breezes. Hg'st audiences in town. Adms'n 50c.

G.N.Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS. OLYMPIA FIELD, 125th St. & Lenox Av. Daily Mat. ..10, 20, 30c. Ev. 20, 30, 50c. 40 Big Acts—In Air, in Ring, on Stage.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. EXTRA! Bargain Mat. Wed., Best Seat 50c. | Perley's Blaze of Beauty, THE CHAPERONS. 'A clever show.'—Herald.

TERRACE GARDEN. TO-NIGHT. | 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. BOCCACCIO.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's | 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Glass inclosure. TO-NIGHT, 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. SECOND BIG MONTH KING DODO.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Rip Van Winkle.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOCCACCIO

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

MURRAY HILL—Last Week of the Season. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day at 4 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Time Table To-Day: Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via. L. I. R. R., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Ave. and 9th St., Brooklyn, only.

SUNDAY SPEEDWAY SPORT

Local Harness Horses in Lively Brushes on a Good Course.

PACERS MUCH IN EVIDENCE

The Green Trotter Rockdale Boy Beat Kingmond—Cobwebs Outdriven by His Owner, Nathan Straus.

A small but very select gathering of trotters and pacers furnished some excellent sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. The threatening weather kept many of the regular Sunday morning patrons of the road away, but those who did venture out were well rewarded, as the early morning shower had just put a finishing touch to the roadbed, which proved very fast, especially for pacers, who were mostly in evidence, appearing in the front ranks of the best of the brushes. Among the first of the brushes was a series between the trotter West Wilkes, 2:13¼, driven by Luke A. Burke; the pacer Grant, 2:17¼, driven by A. Frankenstein, and the trotter Jennie C., 2:19½, driven by George McBride. On the breakaway of the first heat the pacer took the lead and set a furious pace for a quarter, when it began to tell on him, and he went to a bad break. West Wilkes, who was a length behind, stepped into the lead before Grant could recover his feet, and won out a length in front of Jennie C. The second heat was a repetition of the first, Grant acting badly from the first turn of the wheels and being beaten by an open length by West Wilkes. In the final tilt there were only two starters, Jennie C. and Grant. A fast quarter was covered and there was every prospect of a good finish, until Jennie C. carried the pacer to a break at the head of the stretch, where he was taken in hand and sent to the sheds. Charles Weiland's chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, was on his mettle during the morning and proved it in a start with the gray pacer Maggie Alencon, driven by Harry Williams, and the trotter Crystal Chimes, driven by T. Lynch. The trotter got somewhat the best of the start, but could not hold the advantage. Fred W. made a misstep near the quarter post while leading, and was passed by Crystal Chimes, who looked like an easy winner until the final drive, when a touch of the whip and a word from his driver caused Fred W. to lengthen his gait, and he went to the front like a shot, passing Crystal Chimes within a hundred yards of the finish, and passing the post with a half length to the good.

The rival pacers Marchwood, driven by A. R. Meyers, and Gretchen, 2:28¼, driven by Charles Massoth, who have had many tilts of late on the road, furnished one of the best-contested brushes of the morning. Gretchen was somewhat slow in getting away, but she reached even terms with Marchwood at the first quarter pole. Then began a nip-and-tuck race, with each driver leaning over the dashboard and urging his pacer with whip and word. It was either pacer's race to a point within a hundred feet of the post, when Gretchen showed a burst of speed that carried her over the line a winner by a head.

A sudden rain squall put an end to the sport, but only for a short while. It did not affect the footing, but drove a large portion of the spectators away.

The green trotter Rockdale Boy, driven by John Smith, defeated the crack trotter Kingmond, 2:09, driven by Claus Bohling. This was considered a remarkable performance for Rockdale Boy, who carried Kingmond to a break after three-quarters of the stretch had been covered.

Among the many on the road were Nathan Straus, driving the old favorite, Cobwebs, 2:12; M. S. Herrman, driving his new chestnut trotting mare Tomboy, 2:15; A. J. Newman, driving the trotter Daisy Bell, 2:19¾; David Lamar, driving the trotter Sally Simpson, 2:11¼; James Murphy of Chicago, driving the pacer Wesley R., 2:10; John F. Cockerill, driving the trotter Swift, 2:15¾; George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼; A. J. Hanson, driving the trotter Bonnie J., 2:12½, and E. C. Nathan, driving the pacing team Egbert and Charles, 2:16¼.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. Stella W., 112 pounds; Rappenecker, 109; Henry Clay Rye, 108; Schoolmaster and Brandysmash, 106 each; Maratrissa, 105; Malden, 103; Frank Keans, Ben Howard, and Parasina, 102 each; Gertrude Lodge and Silver Plush, 101 each; Knight of Snowdoin, 97, and Geneseo, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Roebampton, 116 pounds; Col. Padden, 110; Cameron, 109; King Bramble, 100; Himself and Smart Set, 98 each; Francesco and Janice, 97 each, and Col. Bill, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Astoria Stakes, for fillies two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Astarita, Daisy Green, Wilhelmina, Anticipation, Lady Handspring, Lady Grafter, Wanakee, Credulity, Sumida, and Wild Thyme, 114 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for ages; one mile and a half. Advance Guard and Waterdure, 129 pounds each; Surmise, 126; Fly Whssl, 109, and Sunshower, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, weights ten pounds below the scale; five and a half furlongs. Bob Hilliard, Prediction, Ringdove, Judge Voorhels, Dr. Saylor, Mennenfield, Kumshaw, Rockford, Decoration, Baikal, Janeway, Akela, Buttons, Damon, and Aglo, 112 pounds each; Wilful, Athlanda, Sumida, Ipse Dixit, and Royalist, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Vitellius, 108 pounds; Fatalist, Bounteous, Kingraine, and Dachshund, 107 each; Astor and Rough Rider, 105 each; Gibson Light, 103; Georgia Gardner and Marathen, 101 each; H. L. Coleman, 97; Alack and Francesco, 96 each; Shandonfield, 95; Furlough II., 85. Apprentice allowance claimed for Kingraine, Alack, Furlough II., and Francesco.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. Malster, 111 pounds; Clonmell, 108; Grail, 107; Basuto, Candling, Alard Scheck, and Charles W. Meysrs, 106 each; Snark, 103; Delagoa, 101; Golden Cottage, 97; Carroll D., 96; Sweet Clover, 95; Ghost, 94, and Oclawaha, 89. Apprentice allowance claimed for Ghost and Clonmell.

GAMES OF AMATEUR CLUBS.

Members of Brooklyn, Star, and New West Side Clubs in Contests.

F. X. Hussey scored nine points at the monthly club games of the Star Athletic Club, held on the club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, obtaining first place in the half-mile run, second in the 220-yard run, and third in the 100-yard run. This gives him the lead in the point competition of the club.

John Foy won the mile and a half run by about thirty yards, the two Kennedy brothers making a good race for second place, which was won by "Bob" Kennedy by about a yard from "Tom" Kennedy. The summary follows:

100-yard Run, Handicap—Won by J. Fortune, (6 yards;) E. Kilgus, (6 yards,) second; F. X. Hussey, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.
220-yard Run, Handicap—Won by E. Kilgus, (15 yards;) F. X. Hussey, (8 yards,) second; R. W. Kennedy, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.
Putting the 12-pound Shot, Handicap—Won by M. Creelman, (14 feet,) with 28 feet 11 inches; P. J. Lee, (14 feet,) second, with 28 feet; J. Fortune, (6 feet,) third, with 25 feet 3½ inches.
880-yard Run, Handicap—Won by F. X. Hussey, (5 yards;) J. J. Farrell, (5 yards,) second; R. W. Kennedy, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:15 1-5.
Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by John Kehnle, (scratch,) with 5 feet 4 inches; P. J. Lee, (1 inch,) second, with 5 feet 3 inches; J. Fortune, (6 inches,) third, with 4 feet 8 inches.
One-and-a-half-mile Run, Handicap—Won by John Foy, (3 yards;) R. W. Kennedy, (40 yards,) second; T. Kennedy, (15 yards,) third. Time—7:28.

C. Peabody was the principal point winner at the monthly members' games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club grounds, on West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, winning the 60 yard run and the 220 yard hurdle race. This places him in the lead for the point trophy, with 15 points, J. McLoughlin is second with 11 points, and J. Clover is third with 8 points.

The two-mile run was decided in a heavy shower, and was won by E. M. Carrette, the scratch man, who beat John J. Carley (25 yards) by about 30 yards. The summary follows:

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Peabody, (7 feet;) E. Hoffman, (6 feet,) second; W. Beckman, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.
220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. Peabody, (9 yards;) J. McLoughlin, (17 yards,) second; D. Daley, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:28 2-5.
880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Clover, T. Richardson second, A. Ihde third. Time—2:23.
Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. M. Carrette, (scratch;) John J. Corley, (25 yards,) second; A. Pratchett, (100 yards,) third. Time—11:03 2-5.
880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. McCann, (40 yards;) H. Hoffer, (25 yards,) second; J. McAdams, (scratch,) third. Time—2:10.
Throwing 35-Pound Weight for Distance, Handicap.—Won by J. McLoughlin, (10 feet,) with 27 feet 1½ inches; J. Foley, (7 feet,) second, with 29 feet 9 inches; A. Ing, (2 feet,) third, with 34 feet 5¾ inches.
Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Farley, (6 inches,) with 4 feet 11 inches; H. Obertubbessing, (7 inches,) second, with 4 feet 10 inches; J. Wrede, (4 inches,) and J. Bresnan, (4 inches,) tied for third place at 4 feet 10 inches.
Points.—C. Peabody, 15; J. McLoughlin, 11; J. Clover, 8; J. Hoffman, 6.

The weekly members' games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club were held at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday, resulting as follows:

100-Yard run, Handicap.—Won by J. Dunn, (8 yards;) H. Kaiser, (scratch,) second; E. Stache, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.
880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Stache, (15 yards;) J. Sedelsmeyer, (scratch,) second; H. Kaiser, (5 yards,) third. Time—2:17 1-5.
880-Yard Relay Race, Teams of Four, Each to Run One Lap.—Won by J. Sedelsmeyer, E. Stache, H. Kaiser, and R. Brown; J. Dunn, J. Soriano, M. McKown, and J. Prior, second. Time—1:42 1-5.
Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Martin, (scratch,) with 37 feet 2 inches; George Patton, (5 feet,) second, with 32 feet 1 inch; J. Donnelly, (6 feet,) third, with 30 feet 7 inches.
220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Kaiser, (scratch;) E. Stache, (5 yards,) second; J. Soriano, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Minor League Contests Played—Jersey City Team Beat Worcester on Former's Grounds.

No National League baseball games were scheduled for yesterday on account of the Western teams being in the East, and there are never any games of this League played on Sunday on Eastern fields. The minor leagues, Eastern, American, and New York State, contested their scheduled events wherever the weather did not interfere. In this vicinity the most important baseball game was played at Jersey City, where the home team beat Worcester.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	33	7	.825	New York	17	22	.436
Chicago	23	16	.590	Boston	16	22	.421
Brooklyn	22	20	.524	St. Louis	16	25	.390
Philadelphia	18	23	.439	Cincinnati	15	25	.375

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, 8; NEWARK, 5.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—Pittsburg (National League) defeated Newark (Eastern League) here to-day in a loosely played baseball contest before the largest crowd of the season, over 6,000 persons being present. Stricklett pitched a clever game for Newark, striking out eight men, but received poor support. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schrall, rf.	0	3	0	0	0	Davis, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	8	1	1	Conroy, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Griffin, 3b.	1	2	1	3	2	Beaumont, cf.	1	1	2	0	2
McIntyre, lf.	2	0	2	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	0	3
Shack'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Brana'd, 1b.	1	3	7	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	0	10	1	0		Ritchey, 2b.	2	1	0	3	0
Hayw'd, ss.	2	1	0	5	1	Leach, 3b.	2	2	5	3	0
Jope, c.	0	1	9	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	9	2	0
Stricklett, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Poole, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Total	5	8	27	13	4	Total	8	9	27	12	6

Newark ..... 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—5
Pittsburg ..... 1 3 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Beaumont, Leach, Schrall. Left on bases—Newark, 10; Pittsburg, 6. First base on errors—Newark, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Griffin, Jordan, Stricklett, and Jope. First base on balls—Off Stricklett, 3; off Poole, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Poole, Hayward. Struck out—By Stricklett, 8; by Poole, 8. Wild pitch—Poole. Umpire—Charles Lanigan.

JERSEY CITY, 8; WORCESTER, 5.

Fifteen hundred persons braved the windstorm which made things unpleasant for spectators and players at West New York Field yesterday to watch a baseball game between the Jersey City and Worcester teams of the Eastern League. Both teams traveled from Worcester during the night in order to play the Sunday game, and the trip seemed to do the Jerseymen some benefit, as, after being unable to score against Worcester in Massachusetts on Saturday, they defeated the visitors yesterday by 8 runs to 5. The score:

WORCESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Merritt, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Flanagan, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Clancy, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0	Mack, ss.	0	0	3	2	2
Sebring, rf.	0	1	3	1	1	Halligan, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Delh'ty, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	0	2	3	0
Rickert, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Carr, 1b.	3	3	13	2	0
Crisham, c.	1	2	2	0	0	Shoch, 2b.	2	3	0	4	0
Madison, ss.	2	2	1	3	0	Butler, c.	0	0	7	2	1
W'gley, 2b.	1	0	3	7	0	Pf'm'ler, cf.	1	0	0	0	1
McFall, p.	0	1	0	2	1	McCann, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	5	10	24	14	2	Total	8	10	27	16	5

Worcester ..... 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—5
Jersey City ..... 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 2 0—8

Earned runs—Worcester, 2; Jersey City, 5. First base on errors—Worcester, 3; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Worcester 12; Jersey City, 2. Two-base hits—McFall, Shoch (2,) Carr. Three-base hits—Carr, Shoch, Delehanty. Stolen bases—Sebring, Wrigley. Sacrifice hit—Butler. First base on balls—Off McCann, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McFall, 1; by McCann, 1. Struck out—By McFall, 2; by McCann, 8. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

PROVIDENCE, 6; CINCINNATI, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—Providence won a ten-inning baseball game from Cincinnati at Rocky Point to-day. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence ...1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—6	15	4	
Cincinnati ...1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5	8	3	

Batteries—G., Sullivan and Brown; Cuny and Bergan.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 14; Washington, 7.
At Detroit—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 2.
At St. Louis—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 4.
At Dayton, Ohio—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Syracuse, 2.
At Schenectady—Albany, 4; Schenectady, 0.

COLLEGE REGATTA COURSE.

Yale-Harvard Races Will Be Rowed According to Tide Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 8.—The Yale-Harvard regatta, which will be held on the Thames River June 26, will be rowed, because of the tides, under entirely different conditions from last year. The ebb this year comes in the morning, and the flood at noon, so that the races will have to be split. The four-oared event will start from the Bridge at 10 A. M., and finish at the navy yard. The freshman race will follow at 10:30, starting at the navy yard and finishing upstream at Gale's Ferry. On the turn of the tide the 'Varsity race will be started, beginning at 2 o'clock, opposite Gale's Ferry, and finishing at the bridge. In case conditions are unfavorable for the noon races the regatta will be postponed until evening, when the changed conditions will necessitate the rowing of the 'Varsity race upstream from the bridge to Gale's Ferry. This will bring the finish of the big race four miles up river from New London.

The oarsmen passed a quiet day at Gale's Ferry resting and preparing for the hard grind of the coming week. This week it is anticipated that a final order will be settled upon for all the boats, and that a beginning will be made toward smoothing out the few rough places in the form of the three shells.

The Lorillard Refrigerator Company has removed to its new show rooms, 23 West 34th Street, where is displayed a full and complete line of Lorillard Refrigerators.

Orders executed for Lorillard Refrigerators specially built to order in any size and for any purpose.

On Jersey City Handball Courts.

At the New Jersey Handball Court, Jersey City, yesterday, Oliver Drew, the champion handball player of Great Britain, played a match, best three of five games, with "Al" Runciman as a partner, against "Ed" Hopkins and T. Jackson, and won three of the four games played by narrow margins. Drew subsequently played a game with Hopkins, allowing the latter to use both hands, and won with ease. The scores follow:

FIRST MATCH.
Oliver Drew and Al Runciman.....21 21 18 21
E. Hopkins and T. Jackson.....17 18 21 16
SECOND MATCH.
M. Howley and T. Jackson.....21 21 21
E. Groden and W. Lenihan.....17 16 19
THIRD MATCH.
M. Howley and M. Lenihan.....14 17 21
M. Keefe and E. Groden.....21 21 18
FOURTH MATCH.
Oliver Drew.....21
Edward Hopkins.....14

At Cronin's court on Henderson Street, Jersey City, J. Malvey played a match against J. Cronin and C. Flynn for a purse of $20 and won in four straight games. A return match will be played next Sunday. The score follows:

FIRST MATCH.
J. Malvey 21 21 21 21
J. Cronin and C. Flynn.....20 17 20 17
SECOND MATCH.
M. Clines and M. Flanagan.....14 21 21
J. Kierney and J. Keenan.....21 20 17
THIRD MATCH.
J. Collins and J. Fitzgerald.....21 21
D. Collins and W. Fitzgerald.....14 18
FOURTH MATCH.
M. O'Connell.....21 18 21
P. Horgan 17 21 20
FIFTH MATCH.
J. Cronin 21 21
M. O'Connell and P. Horgan.....14 18
SIXTH MATCH.
J. Morley and M. Magner.....21 21
C. Flynn and P. Horgan.....14 17

Games at Egan's court on Mercer Street, Jersey City, resulted as follows:

FIRST MATCH.
C. Golden and J. Walsh.....21 21 14
J. Hosey and Joe Walsh.....11 15 21
SECOND MATCH.
M. Egan.....21 21 21 19
D. Bruder and E. Fjoke.....16 19 17 21
THIRD MATCH.
James Flaherty and D. Bruder.....21 21 18
W. Geisel and E. Fjoke.....8 19 21

The first series of the match between D. Bruder and "Ed" Hopkins for the championship of New Jersey and $25 a side will be played at Harrison, N. J., next Sunday. Oliver Drew, the British champion, will referee the match. Three games will be played next Sunday at Harrison and four on the following Sunday at Jersey City.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Hurley and Kramer Make Clean Sweeps in Their Classes on the Board Track.

The regularity with which Marcus L. Hurley of this city, the amateur cycling champion, and Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, N. J., the short-distance professional champion, sweep the board in their respective classes at the weekly cycling meets at Vailsburg was unbroken yesterday.

Hurley won both the half-mile and the two-mile open amateur races, while Kramer captured the half-mile and five-mile professional events. In the latter race Floyd McFarland of San José, Cal., Kramer's team-mate, obtained second place, as usual, leaving the other riders only third and fourth moneys to divide. John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., was second in the half-mile open professional event.

A team pursuit race was won by Glasson and Schlee of Newark, who overtook Forrest and Ferguson of the Kings County Wheelmen in three and three-quarter miles. The summary follows:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by Henry Hubert, New York City; Walter Courter, Orange, N. J., second; H. H. Lake, New York City, third. Time—0:36.
Half-Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City; Harry Welsing, New York City, (10 yards,) second; Monte Rutter, Newark, N. J., (35 yards,) third; Edward Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (10 yards,) fourth. Time—1:00 2-5.
Two-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York City; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Gus Welsing, New York City, third; George Glasson, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—4:37 2-5. Lap prize winner—E. Stancher, Rochester.
Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Won by Glasson and Schlee of Newark; Forrest and Ferguson, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second. Distance—Three and three-quarter miles. Time—8:56.
Half-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., second; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., third; George H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., fourth. Time—1:05.
Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (260 yards,) third; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (100 yards,) fourth. Time—11:03 2-5.



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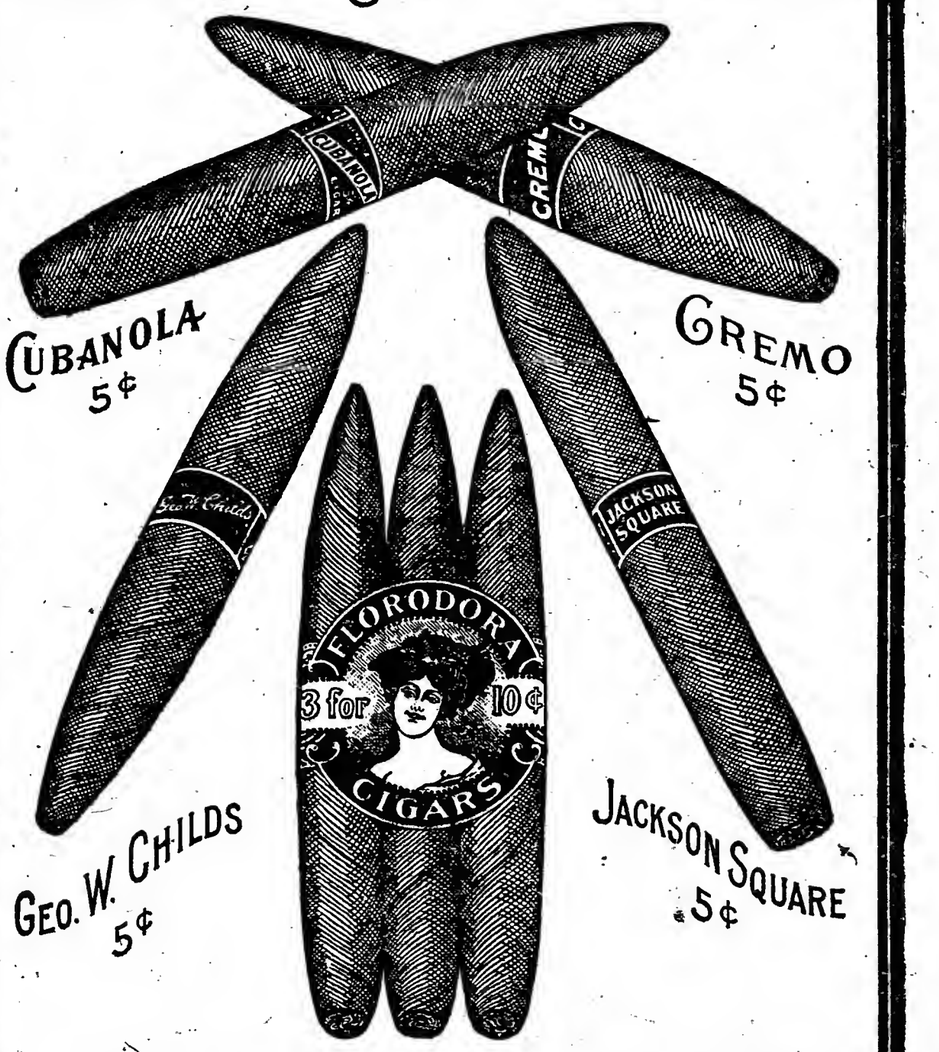
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street refuses to be disturbed over the coal strike situation. Even when sensational and exaggerated bulletins have been put out on the Street they have been received calmly and without perturbation—this because of the recognition of the fact that, whatever the temporary course of affairs, the matter must sooner or later be adjusted. It is a labor sickness, superficial in its nature and in no sense constitutional. It will be cured in due time, just as were the steel strike, the Chicago strike, and other such disputes. And when the end does come, the general situation will so easily and so suddenly adjust itself that it will be anything but consoling to the pessimists and bears.

In the meantime, several notable facts appear. One of these is that railroad earnings continue on an enormous scale, as shown from the statements put out last week by such representative systems as Burlington, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, and Chesapeake and Ohio. Another is that general business throughout the country continues wonderfully active and prosperous. Still another is that there is steady improvement in the crop situation. Finally—growing out of all these—it becomes more and more clear that stocks are not for sale around the present level. There may be an indisposition to buy, pending the termination of the coal strike; but, on the other hand, there certainly is a marked disinclination to sell. The state of trade, earnings, and prospects account for this.

In a few weeks—after the July disbursements—money ease seems assured for some months. Incidentally, the quiet in the stock market has helped the money market materially.

***

The Government cotton crop report indicates a yield as large or larger than any yet gathered, with the prospects for a greater demand for the staple than has ever before set in, and hence for a fair average price. This is the crop that brings bills on the exchange market, when exports in the Fall and Winter run anywhere from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 monthly; the crop that turns in export values more than corn, wheat, and all breadstuffs combined; more than provisions and live stock taken together, with mineral oils thrown in. These figures on cotton are worth close consideration:

COTTON EXPORTS FOR COTTON YEARS.

	Pounds.	Values.
1892	2,939,121,171	$256,998,351
1893	2,234,592,318	189,016,511
1894	2,639,816,430	205,350,022
1895	3,465,438,536	197,973,928
1896	3,361,524,298	191,164,549
1897	3,040,281,516	223,776,066
1898	3,889,253,633	229,951,989
1899	3,799,968,084	269,891,357
1900	3,065,686,612	242,678,333
1901	3,390,905,773	315,879,234
1902*	3,059,294,397	259,957,920

*Eight months ending April.

Now it may be seen that there is something in a favorable cotton report worth attention. And accompanying this there have been uniformly favorable, and, in fact, highly encouraging, advices as to other crops. One estimate puts probable wheat at 750,000,000 bushels, oats above the average by a long way—but all stop short on corn. It is early yet, of course, to say much about it, but the area is so large—90,000,000 acres—and the condition everywhere so perfect, that most of the usual autborities fear to put their ideas into figures.

Add to these features all the enormous gains in earnings, which have been further expanded by recent results, even on roads where few hopes were held out, of sustained, let alone increased, totals; the abundance of money for all proper business purposes; the general activity in trade, and the marvelous productive force at work in every industry—barring the anthracite industry, of course—and possibly there may be seen some reasons why stocks are at least worth as much, if not more, than before the squabble broke out between the coal operators and coal operatives.

Special incidents, like the raising of the Northwest dividends, or such features as the large additions being made to traffic facilities, may be passed over. They mean much, however, and enter into the general situation as a forceful illustration of the fact that the country has prospered and is prospering, and as an indication of the correlative fact that those who are in a position to judge are not without a confident feeling that prosperity will continue.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 8.—"Peace and plenty—of stock," is the way one cynical critic sums up the situation on the Stock Exchange.

Comparing last week's prices with the lowest which the year has seen, however, there is still a substantial advance. The recoveries, in round numbers, are as follows:

Consols, 3½; Colonials, 3 to 4½; high-class home rails, 10 to 22; foreign bonds, from 3 to 4; cheaper issues up to 11; Argentines, 15. Japanese 4 per cents and American securities were all markedly higher last week, the maximum rise in Americans being Louisville and Nashville with 34.

Money still continues to be dear, and the action of the discount houses in raising the rate last Monday does not indicate a prospect of easier times in the immediate future. The market owes the Bank of England more than £3,000,000, but the bank is developing a stronger position; it will probably get the whole of the £1,500,000 gold now afloat, while the increase of the Rand output and the prospect of heavier gold shipments from Australia tend to increase the supply of cash.

Owing to the favorable crop outlook and to the traffic returns of various railroads the American situation here is most favorable for a rational advance.

Mines shared the general reaction on the London Exchange, after the first spurt of buying, but it is only natural to expect a steady improvement as South Africa settles down and the mining properties there resume actual production.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 8.—Last week on the Boerse began with uncommon strength in all departments on the expectation of a great boom in Kafirs in London, but the failure of this boom to materialize brought a sharp disappointment and caused a dull and declining market until yesterday, when the improvement of Friday in New York and London reacted strongly here. Imperial and Prussian 3 per cents had a strong week, especially the former, which was heavily bought for London and Paris account, thus giving local speculators an opportunity to realize, of which they availed. Canadian Pacifics were weaker in response to the crop report. The American situation generally causes renewed concern, and particularly as a result of rumors of disagreements in the management of the United States Steel Corporation.

Iron and coal shares rose strongly at first, and then reacted, but closed with a moderate gain, which was promoted by the fact that Rhenish speculators were forced to cover. Coal shares were bought considerably for Vienna account last week. Shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines declined rather sharply from the high figures they reached the previous week through rumors of the organization of an opposition steamship combine.

The German Atlantic Cable Company has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent.; the company has decided to issue 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) in 4 per cent. obligations to meet the expenses of laying a new cable.

Cotton manufacturers representing 12,000,000 spindles and 30,000 looms met at Frankfort yesterday and appointed a committee to organize a central selling agency.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 8.—There were few signs on the cloth market last week of the improvement which has been anxiously looked for by all those who are interested in the market, and business was comparatively limited. The fall in the price of cotton in the early part of the week enabled sellers to complete some transactions which had previously not been workable. Makers, however, were not willing to anticipate lower values, especially in consideration of the unsatisfactory basis upon which they are working.

The effective demand from China was limited last week, although exchange was steadier. The Indian inquiry was largely impracticable. There were some sales through the minor Eastern outlets, while shippers to the Levant and the Mediterranean were cautious. In yarns the business was mostly retail in character.

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, June 8.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the last two weeks, ending yesterday, shows the following: Gold in hand increased 362,000 pesetas; silver in hand increased 1,126,000 pesetas; notes in circulation increased 4,494,000 pesetas.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 7th day of June, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$346,005,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$346,005,089
Silver dollars	454,170,000	Silver certificates outstanding	454,170,000
Silver dollars of 1890	671,168	Treasury notes outstanding	31,034,000
Silver bullion of 1890	30,362,832		
Total	$831,209,089	Total	$831,209,089

General Fnnd.

Gold coin and bullion	$57,481,106.48	
Gold certificates	40,702,430.00	
Standard silver dollars	15,870,365.00	
Silver certificates	6,245,358.00	
Silver bullion	528,100.36	
United States notes	9,171,276.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	108,760.00	
National banknotes	9,556,443.15	
Subsidiary silver coin	12,832,896.66	
Fractional currency	115.48	
Minor coin	1,046,945.35	
		$153,643,796.48
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,552,530.18	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,612,760.25	
Total	$126,165,290.43	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	125,705.02	
		126,290,995.45
Total		$279,934,791.93
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,697,954.71	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,058,371.21	
Disbursing officers' balances	50,560,908.03	
Post Office Department account	7,519,819.64	
Miscellaneous items	2,169,853.87	
		80,006,907.46
Available cash balance		$199,927,884.47

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$718,060.06	$4,736,492.17	$237,925,835.64
Internal revenue	890,291.63	4,919,506.48	253,673,291.14
Miscellaneous	70,725.14	813,058.27	32,597,649.36
Total receipts	$1,680,007.73	$10,469,056.92	$524,196,776.14
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	580,000.00	2,820,000.00	107,554,989.63
War	215,000.00	1,590,000.00	106,031,414.33
Navy	350,000.00	850,000.00	62,812,868.04
Indians	16,000.00	275,000.00	3,545,595.37
Pensions	380,000.00	4,055,000.00	132,255,010.18
Interest	.....	.....	28,771,920.07
Total expenditures	$1,535,000.00	$9,600,000.00	$446,971,797.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	145,007.73	869,056.92	77,224,978.52
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	741,534.53	5,211,096.81	225,588,459.33
Internal revenue	884,800.21	5,758,655.26	285,841,264.11
Receipts from all sources last year	1,716,151.85	11,086,801.43	547,501,202.59
Expenditures last year	1,383,000.00	8,442,000.00	485,369,266.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	36,750.00	1,553,300.00	31,963,977.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	114,050.00	516,920.50	18,492,512.00
Notes received for current redemption	622,595.00	3,913,104.00	158,872,710.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$58,619,318.00	$4,952,005.00	$63,571,323.00
This fiscal year	17,161,948.00	1,144,680.00	18,306,628.00
This month	267,300.00	13,300.00	280,600.00
This day	20,000.00	1,200.00	21,200.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	58,619,318.00	4,952,005.00	63,571,323.00
This fiscal year	17,161,948.00	1,144,680.00	18,306,628.00
This month	267,300.00	13,300.00	280,600.00
This day	20,000.00	1,200.00	21,200.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

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Transact a General Banking Business.
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FINANCIAL.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

Executor's sale by order of Jane E. Cornell, executrix of the estate of George W. Bashford, dec'd, on Wednesday, June 11, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, the following stocks and securities, viz.:

1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Father de Smet Consolidated Gold Mining Co., $100 each, certificates Nos. 1,683, 1,684, 1,908, 1,909, 1,910, 1,833, 1,831, 1,832, 1,826, and 1,827 each for 100 shares.

200 shares of the capital stock of the Iron Silver Mining Co., $20 each, certificates Nos. 13,976 and 13,635, each for 100 shares.

6,111 shares of the stock of the Virginia Consolidated Mining Co., $1 per share, certificate No. 267 for 1,111 shares and certificate No. 497 for 5,000 shares.

100 shares of the New York & Perry Coal and Iron Company, $100 each, certificates Nos. 504, 584, each for 50 shares.

1,000 shares of the Bi-Metallic Mining Co., $1 each, certificate No. 198, 2 shares in the Sullivan County Club; certificates Nos. 334 and 335, 1 share in Clinton Hall Association, $100 each, certificate No. 5,826.

100 shares of the Phoenix Mining Co., $1 each, certificate No. 1,692; 500 shares of the Leadville Consolidated Mining Co., $10 each, certificate No. A 6,520 to A 6,524, inclusive, each for 100 shares; 2 shares East Tenn., Va. & Georgia Ry. Co. second preferred stock, certificate No. 514.

40 shares of the common stock of the same certificate, No. 174; 1 scrip certificate No. 158 of the same, $40.

100 shares of Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co., $100 each, certificates Nos. 10,954 and 10,955, each for 50 shares.

100 shares of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Co., $10 each, certificate No. 207.

1,020 shares of the Bushwacker Mining Co., $1 each, certificate No. 146 for 1,000 shares and No. 676 for 20 shares.

650 shares of the Bassick Mining Co., $100 each, certificates Nos. 0,957, 1,005, 1,033, 1,048, 1,049, 0,986 for 100 shares each, and certificate No. 324 for 50 shares.

476 shares of the Argentum Juniata Mining Co., $2 each, certificate No. 566 for 119 shares, No. 38 for 238 shares, No. 145 for 119 shares.

54 shares of the Argentum Mining Co., $25 per share, certificate No. 35 for 40 shares, No. 49 for 14 shares.

2,386 shares of Argentum Juniata Mining Co. stock, dated December 23, 1890, certificates Nos. 100 and 76, $25 per share.

1,000 shares of the Storment Mining Co. of Utah, $1 per share, certificates Nos. 610, 2,551, 2,684, 2,700, 2,796, 2,795, 2,791, 1,080, 1,079, and 1,048, each for 100 shares.

500 shares of Amie Consolidated Mining Company, $10 per share, certificate No. 14,201 to 14,205, inclusive, each for 100 shares.

5 shares of the New York Concert Co., Limited, $50 per share, certificate No. 1,163.

100 shares of Deadwood Terra Mining Co., $25 per share, certificate No. 2,206.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Stockholders' Meeting of the American Grass Twine Company.

The stockholders of the American Grass Twine Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 85 Wall Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close Monday, June 9th, and reopen Wednesday, June 11th.

CHARLES P. HOWLAND, Secretary.

New York Loan and Improvement Company.

New York, June 9th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Directors and two Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of C. T. Barney, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, July 8th, at twelve o'clock.

The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. O. BAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 621 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 16, 1902, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, 1902. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr.,
New York, May 27, 1902. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
First Mortgage Twenty-five Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Due May 1, 1927; Coupons May 1 and November 1.
Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.
Subject to redemption at 110 and accrued interest.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Principal and interest payable in New York in gold coin of the United States of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the company may be required to pay or retain therefrom.

These bonds are part of a total authorized issue of $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are now outstanding (including the bonds now offered), and are secured by mortgage, dated February 28, 1902, upon all the property owned by the company, as a direct first lien, and also upon all subsequently acquired property. Of the remaining bonds $100,000 have been reserved to take up an outstanding issue of $80,000 bonds, guaranteed by the Gas Light Company on the property in Milwaukee, occupied as its office, which are redeemable after 1905, and the remaining $3,000,000 bonds can only be issued at par for 80 per cent. of the actual cost of extensions, additions, and improvements, subject to carefully guarded restrictions as to issue.

For information as to these bonds, reference is made to the letter of Mr. Emerson McMillin, President of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, and to that of Mr. Alex. C. Humphreys, Gas Engineer, who examined the property on our behalf, copies of which, as well as of the mortgage, may be obtained at our offices.

Mr. Humphreys estimates that the net earnings for the year 1902, after making ample allowances for depreciation, will be..... $545,800
which after paying interest on these $6,000,000 4% bonds..... 240,000
Leaves a surplus of..... $305,800

Mr. McMillin's letter states in part as follows:

"The Milwaukee Gas Light Company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, under Chapter 159 of the laws of 1852, and subsequent amendments thereto, and **is the only Company supplying Gas in the City of Milwaukee.** The following are extracts from the Act of Incorporation:

Section 1. . . . are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, with **perpetual succession.** . . .

Sec. 4. **The said Company shall have FULL AND EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY to manufacture, make, and sell gas,** to be made from any and all substances, or a combination thereof from which inflammable gas is obtained, **for the purpose of lighting the City of Milwaukee,** or the streets thereof, or any buildings, manufactories, public places, or houses therein contained, and to erect all necessary works and apparatus. . . .

"The validity of the exclusive and perpetual features of the franchise have been litigated, and have been sustained by the highest court of the State. (State vs. Mil. G. L. Co., 29 Wis. 454.)"

"The rates charged by the Company for illuminating purposes are from 80 cents to $1.00 per thousand cubic feet and for fuel purposes from 60 to 80 cents, depending in each case upon the quantity used by the consumer. The low rate charged has made the Company popular, and induced very large consumption of gas per capita."

"Milwaukee is one of the most prosperous cities of the Northwest. **The population in 1890 was 203,000; in 1900 it had increased to 288,000, and is now estimated to be 305,000."**

"The total net earnings of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company applicable to interest on bonds, have been reported to you by your expert, Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, after certain minor adjustments and allowances for depreciation, to have been as follows:

1897, $450,746 1898, $464,071 1899, $469,474
1900, $492,820 1901, $486,062

"The net earnings of the Company for the first four months of this year have increased $31,085.99 over the same period of 1901."

All legal matters connected with the issue have been supervised by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Having disposed of $4,000,000 of the above bonds by exchange for Western Gas Company 5% bonds (now retired), and at private sale, we now offer the remaining **$2,000,000** bonds, subject to sale and advance in price without notice, at **95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,** at which they will net about **$4.35%** upon the investment, and we recommend them as a safe and desirable security.

Vermilye & Co. New York, Boston, and Baltimore.
J. & W. Seligman & Co. New York.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $3,000,000.
PAR VALUE OF SHARES $10.
Properties on the Verde Copper Belt, Yavapai County, Ariz.

Twenty-five thousand shares of the treasury stock are offered for sale at $8.50 a share up to June 10th, and at $10 a share on and after that date.

Checks should be made payable to the order of the company and sent to 27 William Street, New York.

Attention Is Invited to Three Things:

1. If there is any place in the world where copper can be produced at as low a cost as on the Verde Copper Belt, that place has yet to be found.
2. The Cliff mine, of the George A. Treadwell Company's properties, is the largest and best mine on the Verde Belt—the United Verde Mine not excepted.
3. The Cliff is only one of the many great and valuable properties which together constitute the holdings of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company—an area in extent magnificent, and in richness unrivalled.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a general Trust & Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.	

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
57 and 59 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Olcott
Albert C. Case	John E. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward R. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,419,345.28
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

New Orleans, Norfolk & Detroit Street Railways & Lighting Cos.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All notes holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

Dividends.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company. Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 3) of $1.00 per share on the 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company will be paid on July 1st, 1902, by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

For the purpose of such payment transfer books of said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on June 16th, 1902, and will be reopened at 10:00 A. M. on July 2, 1902.

Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.
St. Louis, Mo., June 2d, 1902.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 9, 1902.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors has declared on the **The Norfolk & Western Railway Co.** Common Stock a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after June 20, 1902, to the Common stockholders, as registered at the close of business June 6, 1902.

The transfer books of Common stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. June 6, 1902, until 10 o'clock A. M. June 20, 1902.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, June 5th, 1902.—A dividend of TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred stock, and of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 11th, 1902. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Coupon No. 16, due July 1st, 1902, from **JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.** First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after July 1st, 1902.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrossee St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poikeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars, New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No checks to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M., daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrossee and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:20, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:53, 4:45, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z4:25, †8:30, *10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902.

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Publication Office.....41 Park Row
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WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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TURNING THEM ADRIFT.

One of the declarations of the platform adopted by the Indiana Democratic Convention was this:

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of Government, and, as we are not willing to surrender our civilization to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent Government, protecting them from outside interference, and securing to this country such commercial and naval rights and advantages as would be just and fully and fairly protect American interests.

This is brutally frank, but it will deeply annoy the anti-imperialists of the Boston school, who are pleased to believe or profess to believe that humanity and loving kindness are the motives which prompt them to demand independence for the Filipinos.

The Indiana Democratic recipe is to let the Filipinos stew in their own juice. They are not fit to be American citizens—that would endanger our civilization. They cannot be "subjects" without imperiling our form of government. Therefore let us set them adrift, assuming in their behalf only the obligation to make outsiders keep their hands off.

Of course, if the Filipinos are so bad that we should be in peril if we made them citizens, they would imperil any Government of their own which they might establish. They could not maintain a Government, they are not fit to govern themselves. Anarchy would be their portion. It is to anarchy they are doomed by the principles of the Indiana Democrats. Furthermore, we should not only ourselves decline to intervene to prevent their shedding each other's blood, but we would let no other Power intervene. Rather than incur the risk to our institutions involved in keeping them in order as "subjects," we must let them go to destruction.

This is not rational politics, it is not humane politics. It might be made rational, though not humane, by an addendum declaring that when the last Filipino, having cut the throat of his last surviving fellow-countryman, had himself been devoured by wild beasts, we might re-enter the islands and without peril administer them as American territory. Without that addendum the Indiana Democratic doctrine, in addition to being cruel, bloody, savage, and selfish, is senseless.

It may be admitted that we cannot make citizens of the natives of these islands. The fallacy of the Indianapolis platform springs from the assumption that there is no safe alternative. The Administration, with the support of a vast majority of the American people, has chosen an alternative policy which is neither inhuman nor perilous. To a great part of the Philippines we have given a civil government. It is the opinion of Acting Governor WRIGHT that civil government can now safely replace military authority everywhere in the islands except in the regions inhabited by the Moros. We shall give the natives the fullest oportunity to participate in the work of the government of the islands so far as they are fit to take part in that work. We shall teach them the art of civil government. If they are capable of learning, they will presently have self-government. That is the aim of our present policy. Whether with self-government they will also have independence is a question which cannot now be answered either by a Democratic convention in Indiana or by a Republican in the White House. But within and without they will have the protection of the United States Government, either permanently or until the time comes when we may determine that it may with mutual safety and advantage be withdrawn.

To call this imperialism is to employ an empty name to which no existing conditions correspond. To say that it imperils our form of government is so silly as to beget at once a suspicion of partisan insincerity.

COL. PARTRIDGE'S PROMISE.

"We have accomplished something. To-day the Police Department is better than it was, and from this time on the improvement will begin to show. The department has been gotten into such case that from now on improvements will be more noticeable."

These were the words of Commissioner PARTRIDGE on Saturday after a long consultation with the Mayor. The public will await the fulfillment of the promise contained in them with more eagerness than confidence. It is true that there has been some improvement in some parts of the police administration. It has not been so general or so marked as to be recognized by the public. The presentment of the state of affairs at Coney Island made by the Grand Jury of Kings County, to which attention has naturally been given, fairly expresses the impression that prevails in the community. The comments made on the appearance of drunken policemen for trial last week, and the disposition made of their cases, is a more recent indication of that impression. The Commissioner cannot fail to see that he has a very considerable body of public sentiment and opinion to contend with in his optimistic view of the condition of his department.

Heretofore he has not dealt with it in a manner calculated to change or dissipate it. It is an excellent thing, no doubt, to be able to keep one's temper in a public position and not to get too excited, but we fear that Col. PARTRIDGE has not realized that there are times when temper can be kept too successfully and when excitement of the right sort is not only excusable, but expected of a high official with a true sense of the dignity of his office and of his responsibility. He has unquestionably given the public to think that the bad things in his department are matters for trifling, when they are really very serious indeed. He shows some signs of change in this respect. We trust that the change is real and that he is prepared to make true the prediction and the promise contained in the words we have quoted. He evidently thinks that the criticism passed on him in the past has been uninformed or partial, and counts no more against him than the favorable opinion of Mr. Low's niece as to the crossing at Forty-second Street counts for him. That is not the case. Much of the criticism has come from those who are very friendly to him and to the Mayor, and who have unusual means of accurate information which they have used conscientiously before expressing themselves. It is this class of critics that must naturally be satisfied in the future if the verdict is to be favorable. The "improvement" he promises must be substantial and obvious.

HARD TO SATISFY.

A stock of passionate prejudices, springing from inaccurate impressions of ancient facts, kept active by senseless hatred, and liable to eruption at any moment, is not a good equipment for historical criticism or comment on passing affairs. Witness the muddle in which The London Saturday Review involves itself in trying to cast contempt on the reception of the Rochambeau Monument by President ROOSEVELT.

It remarks that "the historic conscience with which he is credited must have felt more than one twinge in the course of his speech. If a statue to ROCHAMBEAU as a deliverer, why not to PITT and WOLFE, who removed the nightmare of French intrigue and pretension from the American Colonies? The expulsion of the French from North America alone rendered the rebellion possible, and there is nothing more contemptible in American history than the begging of support from the enemy whom Great Britain crushed mainly in the interests of the Colonies." At the time of the French expulsion from North America the interests of the Colonies as something separate from those of Great Britain, or something for which Great Britain should spend a drop of blood or a shilling of money, were simply non-existent. It was because the British rulers of that time could not think of the Colonies except as affording wealth for British subjects at home that the oppression was possible which drove the Colonists to rebellion. The war on France in the New World was a part of the war on France in the Old World, and was no more conducted in the interests of the Colonies than the war on France in India was conducted in the interests of the natives of that country.

But unquestionably the so-called French and Indian war did have one powerful effect on the American Revolution. It taught the Colonists that they were better fighters in a better fashion than the British regulars by whose side they fought. What the young Virginia militia officer learned on "Braddock's field" counted for much in the success of Gen. WASHINGTON in the Revolution. But this is a point that The Saturday Review can hardly be expected to perceive.

NEW LIGHT ON THE "NEGRO PROBLEM."

Southern men have usually insisted, and quite rightly, that the "negro problem" was theirs and that their fellow-citizens from the North could do little toward understanding it and still less toward solving it.

Recently Mr. SIDNEY ORMOND of the editorial staff of The Atlanta Constitution visited Tuskegee with Gov. JELKS of Alabama and other prominent and influential Southern men. He writes in his paper:

From long contact and association, the Southern man has formed a very just and complete estimate of the negro as he is. Of his possibilities, however, under an exceptional environment, he is not fully aware. The white man is familiar, of course, with the sporadic examples of black men who have, through force of unusual mental ability, transcended the rank and file of their race; but of the high average of intelligence, industry, and activity which may be attained by the masses he has but a vague conception. The exceptional environment, with its attendant exceptional results, is manifested at Tuskegee. This point—that of an exceptional environment and influence—must be constantly borne in mind when WASHINGTON'S work at Tuskegee is considered.

This is a significant statement as to "possibilities," as to "the high average of intelligence, industry, and activity which may be attained by the masses." Really, that is all there is to the matter. It only remains to supply the conditions that are supplied at Tuskegee. Certainly that is a large task, a slow one, and not without its difficulties, but by the candid testimony of this honorable Southern observer, it is a task that can be accomplished.

The opinion of Gov. JELKS, reported by Mr. ORMOND, is in the same sense:

This is my first visit to Tuskegee since the school was established. I have always admired BOOKER WASHINGTON and felt that he was doing a great work for the State, but I had no idea that he was coming so near to a solution of the negro problem. He should have the support of every Southern man.

Still more emphatic is the view expressed by a prominent educator of Georgia, President of the Southern Female College at Lagrange, Dr. G. A. NUNNALLY:

I am surprised beyond expression. From the wonderful results I have seen I am more than ever convinced of the importance of an education for all. We Georgians will have to wake up to this fact at once. We need just such a school as this for the negroes, but we need more such schools for the whites. We cannot afford to lag behind. The results here attained by one man gratify, but frighten me. Every thinking Southern man would feel the same way who had seen what I have seen to-day. Industrial education is a good thing for the negro, but it is absolutely necessary for the whites. I am going back to Georgia and preach the necessity of industrial training for both races.

There has been no more important testimony than this to the hopeful conditions as to education which the skill and fidelity of Mr. WASHINGTON have created.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

The French Cabinet which has just been brought together under Dr. COMBES offers several points of contrast with that which, a little over three years ago, was drawn from every faction of the Republican Party at large by the patriotic persuasion of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. The men of that Cabinet, Conservatives, Opportunists, Liberals, Socialists, buried their factional differences for the time, and by their work are justly entitled to be designated as the "Cabinet of Republican defense." Their work—the tranquillizing of the country, the unmasking of conspiracies, Nationalist and Royalist; the Amnesty act, the associations law—forms now the most honorable and permanent part of the history of the Third Republic.

The Cabinet which has taken its place is for the most part composed of men who have reached little distinction. To be sure, two members of the late Ministry have been retained. M. DELCASSE still holds the Foreign portfolio and Gen. ANDRE that of War. In the first case, it was eminently necessary to maintain the present foreign policy of France, which is conciliatory and pro-Russian without being anti-German, and, in the second, Gen. ANDRE had hardly completed the work of thorough reorganization which his predecessor Gen. DE GALLIFFET formulated and to which he has faithfully adhered.

M. ROUVIER, who has the post of Minister of Finance, is well known in France for his radical views of political economy. He has twice been Minister of Commerce and four times Minister of Finance. M. CAMILLE PELLETAN, the new Minister of Marine, known by his articles in Le Rappel and La Justice, is a strong advocate of naval retrenchment. M. MARUEJOULS, who takes the portfolio of Public Works, is a writer on the artistic phase of engineering in La Revue Contemporaine, La Gazette des Beaux-Arts, and Le Temps. During his legislative career, which began in 1889, he has been a member of various commissions concerning labor and transportation. M. GASTON DOUMERGUE, who becomes Colonial Minister, has seen the operation of the French colonial system on the ground, for he has been a Magistrate in Indo-China and in Algeria. He is not yet forty years of age and has decided views as to colonial administration. M. TROUILLOT, the new Minister of Commerce, was Minister for the Colonies under M. BRISSON for four months in 1898, and has the distinction of having overthrown the Méline Ministry by a speech in the Chamber June 14, 1898. He is a strong advocate of Republican unity. As to the others, even including the Minister of the Council, they are not particularly conspicuous, although Dr. COMBES, the Premier, at one time Vice President of the Senate and at another Minister of Public Instruction, has a local reputation as a maker of educational and financial statistics and is an enthusiastic believer in an aggressive pan-Gallic colonial system.

The "Cabinet of the Country Doctor" is for the most part composed of men who have yet their laurels to win or who enter it with the tentative purpose of executing the reforms laid down by their predecessors in office. It is distinctly a "bourgeois" Cabinet, and will even be called Conservative by the Extreme Left, while the Right is sure to designate it as revolutionary and anti-military. A careful examination of the recent election returns shows that it can control about 300 votes in the Chamber out of 591. This leaves it more than a bare working majority, but it is a majority which can be easily wiped out, for it has neither a man nor a principle sufficiently strong which can hold it together against an opposition that any day may have both.

THE MANAGING WOMAN.

The rapidity with which, in the average woman, the responsibilities of married life develop a nascent capacity for organization and management is a perpetual source of surprise to the average husband. To shrink from undivided responsibility; to find solid comfort in leaning more or less heavily upon a strong arm and relying upon an inerrant masculine judgment; to practice self-effacement in matters of opinion outside of the distinctively feminine sphere, are traits typical of eligible maidenhood; but these lovable, if not quite practical, qualities are like the down on the wings of the butterfly, and are easily rubbed off by contact with the serious concerns of life. As a consequence, the young married man is apt to rub his eyes and wonder what sort of a sea change marriage produces, when he finds that his wife is not only fully capable of managing herself, but of managing him as well, and that she has very specific opinions on every subject of mutual interest, as well as many which are not. "I sometimes wonder," says a recent bridegroom, "how I ever managed to struggle through life before I was married. My wife seems to think it strange, too. She reminds me when to put on my overcoat and when to leave it at home; tells me if it looks cloudy; cautions me against jumping off the cars before they stop; warns me not to play cards with strangers on the trains; reminds me that there are pickpockets at large, and, in short, whenever she addresses me out of the tender solicitude of her heart takes the tone one would use to an idiot in whom one had a dutiful interest."

To a young husband moved to express impatience at what the more experienced would recognize as premonitory symptoms of the development of the managerial instinct, the best advice we could offer would be to be patient—and grateful. No doubt there will be occasions when he will long for the opportunity to do a little of his own thinking; but there will also be times in life, and a great many of them, when he will have it borne in upon him that his wife is gifted with powers little short of the miraculous and that if he had such talent as hers or could employ it in his business he might be a millionaire as well as not. On moving day, for example, she does things which make the occult seem commonplace. What to the husband is chaos to her is cosmos. Ask where your slippers are, and she will reply: "They are in the old dress-suit case which came with the third load and went to the attic." Venture a casual and possibly sarcastic inquiry as to the place of concealment of your favorite meerschaum pipe, and without a minute's hesitation she will say: "It's in one of the barrels of kitchenware—about the middle of the large one—in the back part of the cellar." Speculate audibly, with an appropriate but superfluous garniture of metaphor, as to the whereabouts of your shaving kit, and she will answer, with admirable, if exasperating, calmness: "Well, you needn't swear about it. If you'd ask me I'd tell you. Bridget packed your razors and things in the kitchen stove along with the children's shoes." And so it goes until the new order is established and everything gets its place. The man who, after one such experience, does not find himself in full recognition of the fact that his wife is a wonderful woman—however reluctant he may be to say this aloud—lacks the courage of his inmost convictions.

Managerial capacity in women is not susceptible of external regulation. If it was it would cease to be what it is and become something else, just as the postulate of the irresistible force negatives the hypothesis of the immovable body. To have it in the house when one needs it and wants it, one must be content to have it around when one does not need it and perhaps does not wish it. If the average woman were so constituted that she could turn on her executive talent like the gas or water, and shut it off again when the need of it had been fully and completely satisfied, no doubt the average man would be better pleased. But she is not so constituted, and it must be conceded that the net results of average experience vindicate the wisdom of nature in prescribing the formula for the typical feminine endowment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Major RONALD ROSS, whose original researches in India and later work in Africa and elsewhere have given his name first place among those of the men who have established the relation between mosquitos and malaria, has sent to one of the London papers a queer report received by him from Major BUCHANAN, a civil surgeon in Nagpur, India. It seems that one JOONDEY LAL, senior assistant in the hospital there, had refused to accept the mosquito-malaria theory, and, though he had daily watched dissections of infected insects and seen under the microscope the development of the malaria parasites in their bodies, he remained incredulous as to the effects produced by these parasites when, at a proper period, they were given back by the mosquito to man. His incredulity was increased by certain failures which he had witnessed, and which were ultimately explained by the mosquitos having been kept at too low a temperature for the proper development of the infective stage of the parasites. At last, however, he began to think there might be something in the hypothesis, and one day said: "Give me fever and then I'll believe." "What kind would you like?" inquired Major BUCHANAN. "Benign tertian," was the reply, and, mosquitos in the proper condition having been procured, JOONDEY LAL allowed them to bite him on Jan. 21, 22, 24, and 25, and was told that he would probably get fever between the 15th and 20th day afterward. On the 13th day he felt a little uncomfortable, and a parasite was found in his blood. On the 15th day his temperature rose to 104, and four parasites were found in ten minutes. He saw these himself, and his incredulity disappeared. He desired, however, to watch the progress of his own case, and so not only refused to take quinine, but also, in his determination to sift the matter to the bottom, asked to be infected with malignant tertian. A few days' experience of the untreated benign form was sufficient for him, however, and his request for the malignant tertian was withdrawn. In the meanwhile members of the Royal Society's commission had seen the parasites both in the case of fever from which the mosquitos were first infected and also in the blood of JOONDEY LAL. Barring the possibility that JOONDEY LAL's fever was a case of after, and not of because—a possibility fairly remote—the demonstration was conclusive. Certainly it justified, as, indeed, it necessitated, his conversion to the true faith in matters malarial. It also illustrates the fact that medical investigators, contrary to what the anti-vivisectionists say, do sometimes inflict suffering upon themselves as well as upon helpless animals.

—Royal courtesy will of course prevent King EDWARD from expressing anything except contentment and delight with the present of twelve Nnmidian lions and two zebras that has been forwarded to him, per RAS MAKONNEN, charges prepaid, by the Negus of Abyssinia. It certainly is a fine gift—of its kind and for anybody with facilities for taking care of it. Some families, to be sure, would find twelve lions, particularly Numidian lions, more than they wanted. Few Harlem apartment houses, for instance, are equipped in a way to render it convenient for a single tenant, however amicable his relations with the janitor may be, to keep that number of lions, and even two zebras would be inconvenient for some. But King EDWARD is different, and is so situated as to undertake his new responsibilities with gayety of heart. Indeed, he really needs lions in his business, though not so much now, perhaps, as he did in the days when his creditors rang the doorbell oftener and more anxiously than they do now. Yet we half suspect that in his heart he wonders why MENELEK, instead of sending twelve lions, didn't send half as many and with them six unicorns. That would have been a simply lovely present for a British King, enabling him to settle all doubts as to harmony of his escutcheon with the realities of nature and so to strengthen his hold on the popular mind. And MENELEK could probably have secured the six unicorns without much trouble. We remember distinctly having read somewhere that Abyssinia is the place where the unicorns come from—when they do come—and the remembrance is confirmed by the fact that Sir JOHN MANDEVILLE credits them to India. Better proof that Abyssinia is the unicorn country would be demanded only by those who do not know Sir JOHN. As the successor of Prester John—whose record for inaccuracy almost equals that of Sir JOHN, but that is irrelevant—and of the Queen of SHEBA, MENELEK might well have allowed at least one unicorn to leave the country. He has concealed them long enough.

—Our own criticisms upon automobile racing and racing automobiles are repeated and strengthened by The Electric Review, which, with the Staten Island accident as text, gives to both the makers and the users of automobiles some extremely sound advice—with some incidental scolding thoroughly well deserved. Recalling the quick loss of popularity that befell the bicycle as soon as it was seized upon as a machine for the establishment of racing records, and the fact that this loss not only led to the practical abandonment of one of the most beautiful and useful inventions of the last century, but inflicted vast losses upon those who had invested their capital in its manufacture, The Review warns the automobile racers that their folly threatens the same results for the newer vehicle by giving the public an excuse for regarding it simply as a dangerous contrivance for sporting purposes. The existing hostility to automobiles is ascribed wholly to their misuse, and the makers, in devoting time and talents to meeting the demands for utterly useless speed, are told that they are suppressing another demand that would, if heeded, be the firm foundation for a great industry. Says The Review: "The same money, the same ingenuity, and the same engineering skill displayed in constructing an electric automobile to cover a mile in forty-odd seconds would very likely have resulted in building a machine that would transport a truckload of goods at four miles an hour over cobblestone pavements in commercial competition with horses. This is the sort of thing that we want to see." So does everybody else whose wants are reasonable.

—In announcing his intention to return to London and take in Parliament the seat which the amazing possibilities of British politics enables him to call his, Col. ARTHUR LYNCH has probably done nothing more than do what, in the land to which he owes his present safety, is described as sending up a trial balloon. Of course he knows that the establishment of peace between the British and the Boers in nowise changes his relation to the former, and he must have more than the hopefulness of his race if he imagines that in the general rejoicings over the end of the war the character of the offense committed by him will be overlooked and forgotten. That offense was the gravest which the citizen of any country, as a citizen, can be guilty of. He joined an enemy with whom he had no tie of blood or faith, no natural or acquired sympathies, no common characteristic except hatred toward the British Government. He did not remain with that enemy long enough or do it service enough to give it any present interest in his fate, but he did bear arms against his own country, and therefore has he fully justified that country in regarding him as a traitor. It isn't likely that he will ever be hanged or shot, even if he does some day go back across the Channel. These are mild-mannered days, and Col. LYNCH is a person of no appreciable importance. But it is inconceivable that he will seriously attempt to take his seat among British lawmakers.

—Those who have questioned the utility, and therefore the justification, of taking such risks as have been encountered by the scientists engaged in investigating the volcanoes of Martinique and St. Vincent, should note that the bold climbers have already learned enough to enable them to predict the greater explosions with some approach to certainty. Friday's eruption of Montagne Pelée was prophesied from the form and size of the clouds ascending from the crater the day before, and when it came the scientists were watching for it at a safe distance. That they are learning something of value is thus clearly demonstrated, and they are the best judges of the relation between that something and the perils they have faced. With further study of the volcanic phenomena it may be possible to do more than this—to predict a first explosion and to save other cities from the fate of St. Pierre. These men are doing a noble work with full knowledge of its danger, and it is hard that they should be lectured for their recklessness.

MOSQUITOS IN DAMP PLACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend has sent me a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 18, containing an interesting article on "Mosquito Engineering," in which occurs this passage:

The conclusions of the association's Executive Committee, drawn from the reports of their experts, are, in part: Mosquitos breed chiefly in stagnant or slowly moving fresh or brackish water. That mosquitos breed only in water is established beyond dispute. They never breed in the air or in bushes or in damp places, as is commonly supposed. There must be a distinct accumulation of water.

That they breed chiefly in stagnant water is quite true, but that they breed only in water, and that they never breed in damp places and without a distinct accumulation of water, I know from actual observation to be an error.

Some years ago I spent two Summers at a cottage in a grove on the shore of an inland lake in the Highlands of Ontario. About the house there was an accumulation of leaves which had never been disturbed. I devoted myself for a couple of days to raking them into heaps, intending to tumble them over the bank into the water with a wheelbarrow. It turned out that, although the surface appeared to be quite level, at one spot there was a natural depression of about three or four feet, extending over two or three square rods. This depression was packed full of leaves, the lower layers of which were very damp.

Just when I had got these raked into heaps the gong rang for dinner—that gong was a curiosity; the mold board of a dismantled plow hanging by a grape vine from a branch of a tree. When struck by a wooden mallet it gave out a sound which could be heard a long way.

When I returned to work, after two or three hours, I noticed a faint sound like the humming of bees. I thought at first that there must be a bee tree in the neighborhood. Moving about to look, I lost the sound; coming back, I heard it again. "Putting my ear to the ground," as the manner of some politicians is, I made out that the sound came from the heaps of damp leaves. Examining them carefully, I found them alive with countless hosts of minute mosquitos, the spread of whose wings, as I now recall them, could not have been more than a sixteenth of an inch. These were kept in constant motion, though they were as yet unable to fly.

The day was very hot, but whether they were being hatched before I disturbed them or whether the heat and air to which the raking had exposed them had hastened the incubation, I did not stop to inquire, but got them into the comparatively cold water of the lake as quickly as possible.

I noticed that the little fellows were confined to the heaps raked up from the low piece of ground where the leaves were deep and moist, but it is certain that there was no standing water there, and from the porous nature of the soil there never could have been any beyond an hour or so at any time, or under any circumstances. The eggs must have been deposited not in water, but among wet leaves. As there is no "standing or slowly moving water" within a mile of the locus in quo, the ancestors, when pressed by the maternal instinct, found relief in depositing the eggs, not in an inaccessible "accumulation of water," but in the next best place, which in the event proved a slow but good breeding ground.

It may be quite true that I should have pursued so interesting a subject further, and that I showed little intelligence in dealing summary execution upon the little army instead of keeping them for scientific examination, and to murder sleep for all and sundry in the neighborhood; but it may be fairly urged in extenuation that no one then suspected to what dignities the mosquito was destined. It was before he had taken out his diploma as a malarial and yellow fever expert.

In those days it could be said of any man, except a professional entomologist, without reproach, in the words of one of the lake poets:

"A 'squito by the marsh's brim,
A pest'lent 'squito is to him,
And nothing more." D.

New York, June 2, 1902.

MR. CALLANAN'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation in THE TIMES of Thursday, June 5, reads that the resolutions offered by Mr. Darwin R. James, asking the President to take such action as is provided for in an act passed in 1888, either by commission or arbitration, as he may deem best, to settle the coal strike, was opposed by L. J. Callanan. If my name had not been mentioned in the report I would not have any cause of complaint. As it was, I think the reasons I gave for my objection to the adoption of the resolutions should have been given. I have been asked by many of my friends why I opposed them, they seeming to be very much surprised that I had done so. I respectfully ask you to give my reasons for opposing them as much prominence as the report.

My first objection was that the President, except as expressly called upon by law to interfere, should not be asked to do so by commission or otherwise. While it may be, and undoubtedly is, his duty to settle, if possible, disputes which, like this one, affect the interests of many of our people, and which, I have no doubt, he would be glad to do if he could see any chance of settling it, I could not see how he could do so, especially as the Civic Federation, of which so much was expected, failed in its efforts.

If the President appointed a commission to arbitrate this matter, whom would they have to arbitrate with, the workingmen? No, but the labor agitators who have been fomenting this strike for months, and who, while their dupes are in many instances suffering for the necessaries of life, are living in clover in a hotel, drawing a good salary and enjoying the comforts of life, and the notoriety which is given to them in the press of the country. Their bread and butter depend on the success of the strike.

I also called attention to the fact that the act in question applied only to the railroads and their employes, and not to mining. In my opinion, the Civic Federation has only served to increase the efforts of these agitators to foment strikes. They believe, it appears, that in order that business may not be disturbed, they should make every effort to get concessions for them. No Civic Federation, no commission appointed by anybody, will ever satisfy the agitators. In order to settle strikes you will have to get down to the men. You cannot build a house from the top. That is where the Civic Federation made the mistake; they commenced by trying to arbitrate with men who had already made up their minds that they were bound to succeed at whatever cost.

The only remedy, in my opinion, for strikes, is to get as many business men as there are officers in the different associations admitted to their meetings, where they would have a chance to talk to the men in a businesslike way, explaining matters to them in such a manner as to bring the effects of a strike very plainly before them. In this method, in my opinion, lies the only means by which strikes can be avoided and the influence of the walking delegate curbed. L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, June 6, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Cloys.

"Noodelies never disagrees with anybody."

"Yes; that's what makes it so disagreeable to have him around."—Indianapolis News.

Too Costly for the Old Gentleman.

"He has such high ideals!" she told her father.

"Yes," said the old gentleman, "that's the trouble. Why couldn't you have been satisfied with a less expensive husband?"—Detroit Free Press.

Additions to the Home Library.

Visitor—A young man should acquire the material for quite a good library in the course of his college career.

Father—Yes. John wrote me that he could make our old library look like something with his collection of pipes and beer steins.—Detroit Free Press.

The Most Exalted.

"Let me, now," said the Chairman of the reception committee, "introduce to you the man who occupies the highest station in our community."

"Ah, pleased to meet you, Sir," said the distinguished foreigner. "May I ask what your business is?"

"I am the weather observer."—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Commencement Part.

"Well," says the pessimistic person to the young man who is about to graduate, "I suppose you intend to orate a whole lot about how to run the world."

"No," responds the young man. "I am going to point out the rank errors in the advice to that effect given by the misguided young men who graduated last year. By correcting their mistakes I hope to see some good results by this time next year."—Baltimore American.

UNMITIGATED GLOOM.

From The Washington Star.

Farewell, neighbor; fare you well!
The country's goin' to smash, pell mell!
Trusts are cornerin' the meat;
Folks won't have enought to eat
When monopolies get through,
'Ceptin', mebbe, one or two,
And it's very plain to see
That they won't be yon nor me.

Farewell, neighbor; fare you well;
Help me ring the funeral bell:
Coal is goin' up so high
That we none of us kin buy.
It's but natural to suppose
That we'll all be starved an' froze.
When I think of it I vow
I'm most scared to death, right now.

Years an' years I prophesied
Tears an' trouble far an' wide.
Folks would only laugh an' say,
"Never mind; it's jest his way."
If I'm fooled agin 'twill be
Purty near the death o' me.
Nothin' kin my gloom dispel.
Farewell, neighbor; fare you well!

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Senate Will Debate the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Effort to be Made to Secure an Agreement for a Vote Saturday—The Pacific Ocean Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The greater part of the time of the Senate the present week will be given to the Interoceanic Canal bill. An effort probably will be made by the supporters of the Nicaragua route to secure an agreement to vote on the bill next Saturday, but the probabilities are all against success. Senator Harris of Kansas will open the debate to-morrow in support of the Nicaragua route, and he will be followed by various other Senators for and against the measure. Senator Fairbanks has given formal notice of a speech on Wednesday. He will support the Spooner bill.

To-morrow in the morning hour Senator Simmons of North Carolina will speak on the bill creating a National park in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, and, in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday, the morning hour of other days will be devoted to consideration of Senator Nelson's bill for the abolition of the London dock charges until a vote shall be taken upon it. Saturday after 4 o'clock the Senate will listen to eulogies of the character of the late Representative Stokes of South Carolina. On Friday the nomination of Gen. William Crozier to be Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department will be considered in executive session.

It is probable that Senator Hale will call up the Naval Appropriation bill during the week, but he has given no notice of such intention.

The House programme for this week contemplates consideration of the Pacific Cable and the Senate Irrigation bills, which the Rules Committee is anxious to have disposed of before the time set for taking up the Philippine Government bill. Special rules have been prepared for consideration of both measures. The Cable bill will be given two and the Irrigation bill three days. The Cable bill provides for an American-built and an American-laid cable to connect our insular possessions in the Pacific with the Pacific Coast. It carries a direct appropriation out of the Treasury for this purpose. The prospects for its passage are not considered bright. Mr. Corliss, the author of the bill, professes confidence that it will pass. The opposition to the measure believe the cable to the Philippines should be laid by private enterprise.

Some of the House leaders, including Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, it is understood, will oppose the Irrigation bill, but the friends of the measure are very hopeful of its passage. To-morrow is District of Columbia day. All the appropriation bills except the General Deficiency, which will not be ready until next week, have passed the House.

CAPT. HOBSON'S ADVICE.

Build a Navy to Open Up the East, Not to Subjugate It, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—Capt. Richmond P. Hobson of the United States Navy addressed the members of the Sunday school of the Second Reformed Church here this afternoon, the occasion being the celebration of the school's annual Children's Day.

"We are the champions of peace, and are the first Christian Nation," he said. "The white man has control of the science of the world and has the care of the destinies of yellow and black races, and the United States, as the leading Christian Nation, should lead in caring for them. While in China I found men working hard all day for 8 cents, on which they had to support their families. Yet in Manila, when the Spanish gunboats were being raised, I found that those men could work just as faithfully as any others. The world owes it to them to give them the chance to earn a fair share of what they produce, and we of young America should make this our aim.

"Let us build a mighty navy to carry on this great work, not to subjugate the East, but to open it up, as we opened up Japan. The United States should not stand aside and see the destiny of the yellow and black races settled by European monarchies and despotisms. We should be recognized as friends in the East.

"Finally, we should be men and women of action in the twentieth century. Let each one of us say: 'I intend to devote my life to the perfection of my character and propose to help as many as I can—my family, my city, and my country, and make an impression, not only on this generation, but on succeeding generations, to make my life count.' If we all do our best the United States will remain as it is, the most glorious of nations."

ETRURIA ARRIVES IN PORT.

Her First Trip Since Her Accident in February—Wireless Communication with the Umbria En Route.

The Cunarder Etruria, which anchored outside the bar Saturday night docked early yesterday morning. This is the Etruria's first trip since she left New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on Feb. 22, on which voyage, when four days out she lost her propeller, rudder and tail shaft. She drifted out of her course, was picked up by the British tramp steamer William Cliff about 500 miles west of Fayal in the Azores, whither she was towed, arriving there on March 9.

The liner was then towed to Liverpool, and fitted out with a new rudder and propeller at a cost of $80,000. The new propeller has four blades and is of manganese bronze. The engines also were overhauled, and although the Etruria always has been considered the fastest single screw vessel afloat, she has made better time since the completion of her repairs than at any time previous. On Saturday in a heavy sea, she made 466 knots.

On Wednesday, the Etruria was in wireless communication with the Umbria bound from New York to Liverpool.

ARMY AND NAVY MEMORIAL.

Gen. King Defends American Soldiers in the Philippines at Services in Plymouth Church.

The annual memorial services under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union were held last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The Grand Army of the Republic, the United States Marine Corps, and the local Spanish war veterans' organizations were represented largely at the services. The Rev. Willard P. Harmon, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, presided.

Gen. Horatio C. King delivered the oration. His subject was "The American Volunteer." In the course of his address he took occasion to speak in defense of the American soldier in the Philippines against his critcs.

"War," Gen. King said, "cannot be successfully conducted with squirt guns filled with lavender water. We have the high authority of Gen. Sherman that the greatest severity which will bring speedy peace is the truest kindness. Much of the treatment accorded the American volunteer now in the Philippines by some of the press, some of the people, and a very few of the members of Congress we know to be purely for political effect, which will prove a boomerang."

MERCENARY ELEMENT IN THE COLLEGE

Dr. Burgess Would Eliminate It from Athletics and Study.

Bishop of Long Island Gives His Views in Baccalaureate Sermon at Columbia University.

Columbia University gymnasium was crowded yesterday afternoon when the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes.

The members of the Faculty, the Trustees, and invited guests of the university together with the senior classes, marched in academic procession from the library to the gymnasium where the exercises began at 4 o'clock. As the procession entered the gymnasium, a chorus of 150 voices from St. Bartholomew's Church, led by Richard Henry Warren, and an orchestra rendered a fanfare especially composed for the occasion by Prof. E. A. MacDowell, head of the department of music at Columbia.

The Rev. George R. Van De Water opened the exercises with prayer, after which Bishop Burgess began his address. The Bishop's text was chosen from the 24th verse, 9th chapter, of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. While speaking of collegiate success the Bishop attacked the "narrow lines of modern scientific skepticism" and college athletics as at present conducted. The Bishop spoke in part as follows:

"It is a great thing to be successful in life, and I want to show you how to succeed.

"The thing that the college man seems to regard highest is athletics. I visited the athletic clubhouse of a great university recently in the company of an undergraduate. He showed me the silver trophies of athletic victories. He spoke with awe and admiration of the men who had won the prizes. Their names were engraved in bronze on the walls. It would probably have taxed the memory of that young man to have told me the name of the winner of the Greek prize, if, indeed, there had been one. This name was written in water. All this may be as it should. It has always been so. Even in Roman times the people were said to have forsaken the performance of a new play by Terence to witness a gladiatorial show next door.

"To most men a prize fight or an athletic contest of any sort is the most attractive thing in the world. It is said that full physical development and high mental culture are incompatible. But we cannot overlook the care of the body in our universities to-day. Our ideal should not be a gaunt, thin, consumptive saint. Young men with strong bodies are more able to fight the prurient fancies and the demons of impurity that haunt men.

"But the mercenary element in athletics should be eliminated. I do not mean that the contestants are mercenary, but the organization is. College games should not be the places to make money. The Greeks contended for the olive crown, not for money. So it should be to-day. Away with the professional methods that characterize the sport of the world!

"In like manner we want our men to be full of pluck and courage, but not to endure unnecessary danger to make a holiday for their friends. The athlete may display courage, but it does not engender a like spirit in the spectators. I would like to see the day when the spectators come as guests of the college and there would be no talk of money. Let the motto over our athletic fields and gymnasiums be 'Non Pecuniae, Sed Honori.'

"Let the mercenary element be put out of the academic side of our colleges also. To-day students are taught electricity, wireless telegraphy, hydraulics, or mechanics, but not now to love the old Homeric cadence like the rolling of the sea. I doubt if our colleges can produce men like Charles James Fox or James Russell Lowell. The old atmosphere is gone. We now have scientific specialists, not broad-minded scholars. Read your Bible and your Shakespeare and do not allow yourselves to be shut within the narrow lines of modern scientific skepticism.

"'The best things,' says Matthew Arnold, 'cannot be taught.' The university gives us leisure and books and the opportunity to learn for ourselves.

"It is the same with success. It cannot be taught. It offends me to hear the word success used only in a mercantile sense. Thus the successful man is usually thought to be the large bank account, irrespective of how it was gained. This may mean the sacrificing of one's better self for this kind of success. It may be the sowing of the seeds of insanity. At best it is only base slavery.

"The true success is gained when a man is master of himself, though all men be against him. It is obtained when a man can see others growing rich without envy and without bitterness. He can then die without having gained influence and power by tampering with the truth of God."

After the sermon and the benediction the procession filled out and the Faculty and graduates spent the rest of the afternoon with their friends on the campus.

TEMPTATIONS AT COLLEGE.

Discussed by Dr. Patton in Baccalaureate Sermon at Princeton—Dearth of Candidates for the Ministry.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—The baccalaureate sermon was preached to-day by President Patton of the university in Alexander Hall. The procession of Trustees, Faculty, and members of the senior class formed in front of Nassau Hall and led by President Patton and ex-President Grover Cleveland, marched to the hall, which was filled to its utmost seating capacity when the exercises began.

President Patton in his sermon said that the educated men of to-day were becoming the leaders in the various professions and activities of the business world and upon their shoulders would rest the larger responsibilities for the successful carrying on of the progressive movement of the world.

Speaking on the place the will should have in a man's life, Dr. Patton said:

"Sooner or later a man must be free; sooner or later he takes charge of his own conscience, and a university is one of the best training places for this. I say this because an impression abounds that a university is a place of terrible temptation, and mothers often debate the question whether they should sacrifice intellect for morals. They think it is difficult for a man to acquire an education, except at great risk, and men speak about the temptations of college life as if there were no temptations in business, as if the banker and broker lived in a holier atmosphere, as if the apostles of Wall Street were in closer touch with the ten commandments than other men.

"I know of no place where a man may be trusted to work out the best in him so well as in a Christian university. If you have been faithful to the early training you have received it has been helped by coming here."

Speaking of the falling off of candidates for the ministry among college graduates, President Patton said:

"Some people complain that so few men are now entering the ministry and give every reason for this but the true one. The reason is simply this: We are living in an age of intellectual transition and burning unrest. Therefore I have respect for the man who doubts, who overcomes his doubts and gathers strength thereby.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society, the undergraduate religious organization, was held in Marquand Chapel to-night, the sermon being preached by

REV. DR. MEREDITH RESIGNS.

Continued Ill-Health Compels Him to Give Up Pastorate of His Brooklyn Church.

At the morning service of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith as pastor of the church, on account of ill-health, was read. Dr. Meredith's note was dated at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he went recently in the hope that his health, which has been failing for several months, would be improved. The resignation is to take effect Sept. 1, when the vacation given him by the Church Committee expires.

A meeting of the committee will be held this week to consider the selection of his successor. The Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, Schenectady, has filled Dr. Meredith's pulpit a number of times during the past few months, and it is said he will probably be called to the pastorate.

Dr. Meredith took charge of the Tompkins Avenue Church fourteen years ago. At that time the membership was small and the church was heavily in debt. It is now one of the largest Congregational churches in the country. Early last Winter Dr. Meredith's health began to fail, and an extended leave of absence was given to him. He went to Mexico, where his condition became so precarious that his death was expected, and meetings of the Church Committee were held to consider the question of requesting the authorities at Washington to obtain permission from the Mexican Government for his body to be brought to Brooklyn, the laws of Mexico prohibiting the removal of the bodies of persons who die in that country. Dr. Meredith rallied, however, and was brought home about three months ago.

VASSAR STUDENTS WARNED.

President Taylor Counseled Them Against Pleasure Seeking.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—The baccalaureate sermon was preached at Vassar College to-day by President Taylor. His subject was the deadening effect of pleasure seeking on all the higher activities of life. He said that the teaching of Jesus did not inculcate asceticism among His disciples, but demanded, rather, steadfastness of purpose, a stern sense of duty, and the best use of their energies in the relations of life.

It was President Taylor's opinion that all that is good in our lives is threatened by the pleasure-seeking spirit of the present age. Many students, he said, feel that the best thing to be gotten from college is the chance for a good time. This spirit, he declared, destroys the best elements of the soul, undermines the physical vigor, dulls the mental power, and blinds the spiritual insight. God has a claim on every life. Life, to be right, must be simple, true, with aims above mere enjoyment.

Addressing the graduates, President Taylor said that their opportunities and training had given them a view over these tendencies as from a mountain top; that they now must descend into the plain and help in the battle against them. Their courage must not falter, but they must ever be animated with a consuming purpose to keep to their high ideals.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Address by Dr. Crafts of the International Reform Bureau.

The Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington, D. C., Superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, preached yesterday on the larger meanings of "St. Children's Day," as Mr. Beecher called it, at the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans and Calvary Methodist Church, in both cases taking as his text, "Let us lead on softly according to the pace of the children," (Genesis, xxxiii., 14.)

He said that society must constantly take into account, in making its arrangements at home and abroad, that there are children about, "of all ages," for whom "personal liberty" to do as they please with poisons and razors at hand would be swift and sure disaster. The streets of cities must be made safe for the little feet that must pass through them, and such traps for the young as Jesse James stories that make boys into burglars, and vile literature and mutascopes and shows that make them lepers, and gambling slot machines which manufacture gamblers must be suppressed. Numerous instances of moral street cleaning by the bureau's agents were given.

Dr. Crafts has arranged to spend ten days in New York in December at the opening of the next session of Congress, when he will speak for Drs. Ramsdell, Russell, MacArthur, and for the Young Men's Christian Association.

NEW APOSTOLIC SEMINARY.

To be Opened in the Fall at the Catholic University, Washington.

It has been definitely settled that the proposed apostolic college or seminary for the training of newly ordained Catholic priests for the work of the non-Catholic missions in the United States and for duty in this country's lately acquired insular possessions will be opened in the Fall. The new institution will be located at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and it is estimated that no fewer than a dozen young priests will be enrolled as students at the opening of the seminary.

The appeals of Father Elliott, who resigned his office as Superior of the College of St. Thomas Aquinas, Washington, to raise funds for the endowment of the institution, have thus far met with a ready response. A few weeks ago he received a single gift of $5,000 from an anonymous giver, and one day last week received a legacy of $1,500 for the fund. An effort is being made to raise $500,000.

LOCAL CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Frederick W. Fitts, a curate in Calvary Church, has accepted a call to the staff of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, of which the Rev. Ellis Bishop, formerly of Cavalry, this city, is rector.

The Rev. Thornton Floyd Turner, who was ordained to the diaconate on Trinity Sunday, has been appointed to a curacy in Calvary and assigned to work in Calvary Chapel. The Rev. Edward P. Newton of Pueblo, Col., will be in charge of the parish during the Summer season in the absence of the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, the rector.

The Rev. W. Cutting has resigned as priest in charge of St. Ambrose Chapel, at Prince and Thompson Streets, and has gone abroad for the Summer with his wife. He will be succeeded, temporarily, by the Rev. W. W. Mix, who was an assistant to the late Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus at the Church of the Holy Apostles.

CHURCH FREE OF DEBT.

Congregation of St. John's M. E. at Newburg Celebrate Their Semi-Centenary Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 8.—By way of celebrating its semi-centenary anniversary, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church today lifted the entire bonded and floating indebtedness off the church, amounting to about $9,000, leaving a property worth $90,000 free. The Rev. A. E. Burnett, the pastor, was assisted by the Rev. John Krantz. In the evening Presiding Elder A. J. Palmer delivered the sermon.

The anniversary is to continue the entire week, Wednesday being the day of days when there will be a reunion of old pastors, including the Revs. J. O. Wilson, Ernest F. Jones, Frank L. Wilson, B. H. Birch, E. S. Osborn, Fields Hermance, Mrs. Vancott, the Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, and others. In the afternoon of that day there will be an excursion to West Point. Sunday next all the Methodist congregations in the city will join in union services in the Academy of Music. After a sermon in the evening by the Rev. James R. Day, D. D., of Syracuse University, the mortgage will be burned in public.

MGR. CORRIGAN'S MEMORY HONORED

Great Meeting of Catholic Laity in Carnegie Hall.

Characterization of the Late Archbishop as a Second Christ Evokes Outburst of Cheering.

Tribute was paid last night to the memory of Archbishop Corrigan by more than six thousand members of the Catholic laity of New York City who filled Carnegie Hall to the doors. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Catholic Club and seven other local Catholic societies. The speakers were W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, John J. Delany, State Commissioner of Charities, Thomas M. Mulry, and Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen. Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin acted as presiding officer and also delivered an address. There was music by the chorus of St. Cecilia of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle and the German Catholic singers.

To the right of Chairman Philbin sat Bishop Farley, acting Archbishop of this diocese, and to the left Mgr. Mooney, the Vicar General. Nearly 300 persons occupied seats on the stage, but with the exception of the Bishop and the Vicar General the clergy were represented only by an occasional priest here and there in the great crowd. Among those on the stage were Justice James J. Fitzgerald, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Jacob A. Cantor, President of this borough; Justice John Henry McCarty, Recorder Goff, ex-Controller Coler, and Rabbi Gotthell.

The stage was draped with purple and black bunting intertwined. Broad streamers hung from above the centre of the stage, and were attached to the extremities of the second galleries on either side. The six great pillars in the rear were concealed by black crepe, and between them were draped the black and purple. In the centre panel at the back of the stage hung a life-sized portrait of the dead Archbishop. The speakers' stands were covered with bunting.

Chairman Philbin, in a brief address, paid the first tribute to Archbishop Corrigan. Mr. Philbin spoke of his personal characteristics, of his relations with the clergy and with the laity, and eulogized his works of charity.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan spoke of the interest and energy the late prelate showed in the work in this diocese and of the part played by the Catholics in the struggle of the United States for independence and liberty. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Thomas M. Mulry, who is President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, spoke of the love of the late Archbishop for the poor. He recalled that it was on the platform in Carnegie Hall four years ago that Mgr. Corrigan addressed the National Conference of Charities and Corrections with regard to charity, and told of the prelate's great personal interest in the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The story of the rise of Archbishop Corrigan in the offices of the Church was told briefly by John J. Delany. After referring to the personal characteristics of the dead prelate Mr. Delany told of his work as a priest, his appointment to a professorship in Seton Hall College, and his almost immediate promotion to the Presidency of the institution, of his service as Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, and his appointment as Archbishop of New York, one of the greatest seen in Christendom.

"This man was indeed another Christ," said the speaker, and the hall echoed with the tremendous cheers which the audience sent up in approval of the characterization.

Mr. Delany referred to the memory of the Archbishop's life as an enduring heritage which should be divided among all his people.

Archbishop Corrigan's interest in the Catholic Club was treated of by Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Prolonged handclapping greeted the announcement of Mr. Cockran's name by Chairman Philbin, and when he stepped to the speakers' stand it was several minutes before the cheering subsided. He spoke of the magnitude and significance of the tribute paid by the great assembly, made up, as he said, not only of the Catholic laity and clergy, but also of many who would not accept his spiritual authority, but who had gathered to show their high regard for his personal worth. He spoke of the tremendous size of the organization over which Mgr. Corrigan had control, by way of illustrating his great capacity for work.

The Archbishop, he said, through his perfect organization and ever-faithful assistants, guided the immigrant in his first steps in this new land, consoled the indigent, aided the orphan, and halted those who were drifting toward ignominy and prison gates. He referred at some length to the buildings Mgr. Corrigan had erected and the schools he had maintained, telling of the expenditure of an immense fortune in this quiet, unostentatious way. He referred to his death almost in poverty, and said that the Archbishop had left no estate save his good deeds, to which the New Yorkers of to-day are the heirs.

"Five years ago, when I had the honor of an interview with the Holy Father," concluded Mr. Cockran, "he said, in speaking of Archbishop Corrigan: 'A saintly man and a great prelate.' I believe this inscription should be placed on his tomb.

"His monuments are not in the towers of the cathedrals, his monuments are not the seminary he built at Yonkers, the churches he dedicated, the asylums he established, or the schools he maintained. His monument shall be this see he filled with the growing virtue of this generation and all that will follow, influenced by all of good that he had bequeathed among his fellows; his true monument shall dominate the world when this see and this country shall become the centre of all civilization."

DEATH OF SAMUEL MILLER.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 8.—News was received here to-day of the death at his home in Parral, Mexico, of Samuel Millar, aged eighty-three years. Miller was one of the wealthiest and most noted Americans in Mexico.

In 1836 Mr. Miller began transporting goods overland from St. Louis, Mo., to distant points in Mexico, passing through Austin and San Antonio. This business was fraught with great risk in those early days, owing to the hostile Indians who occupied the frontier country. Mr. Miller carried on this business successfully for a number of years, and then located in the remote mining town of Paral, Mexico, where he resided until his death. He accumulated a large fortune in mining and other business enterprises.

Nearly all of his money is invested in real estate in Indianapolis and in farms scattered throughout the central part of Indiana, of which State he is said to have been a native. He was a most remarkable character and had the respect of all those with whom he came in contact during his long business career in Mexico. His wife died three years ago.

He leaves a large family of grandchildren who will inherit his fortune.

GOSPEL ON BALL GROUNDS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—The first of a series of Sunday afternoon Gospel meetings took place to-day on the National League ball grounds under the auspices of the Evangelistic Association of New England. The seating capacity of the grounds is 7,000, but it was not taxed to-day, owing to the threatening weather. There were about 2,000 persons in the grand stand, many of them children.

A chorus of several hundred, under the leadership of Prof. C. C. Case of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, sang inspiringly, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of that church, was the speaker. He stood on a box placed back of the home plate.

It was a very picturesque scene, and everything passed off satisfactorily, barring the noise made by the locomotives of the New Haven Road.

ATTACKS NEW YORK CLERGY.

Chancellor of Syracuse University Criticises the Rev. Dr. Rainsford and Bishop Potter.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8.—A vigorous attack upon the published statements of the Rev. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church of New York, concerning temperance reform, and upon those of Bishop Henry C. Potter concerning the excise question, were the features of the baccalaureate sermon delivered before the graduating class of Syracuse University this morning by Chancellor James R. Day. His text was Second Corinthians, vi., 14: "For what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? And what communion hath light with darkness?"

Dr. Day characterized the policy advocated by Dr. Rainsford of having the churches offer small drinks to the public, that the saloons might be gradually driven out of existence, as "fantastic," and said that sin was not to be used as an antidote for sin. The speaker ridiculed the idea as being the direct opposite of the teaching of the Bible.

The Chancellor took exception to the "branding of those who would outlaw the liquor traffic and who make laws to prohibit it as hypocritss" by Bishop Potter. He said it was not good for an eminent man to so brand the people of Maine and Kansas, or of any community because they disagreed with his ideas. "No one is harmed by the ill-considered and uncharitable remark," said the Chancellor, "but the Bishop himself. He has forfeited the respect of countless good people all over the country. When the Church mourns and the rumsellers rejoice it is time for the Bishop to retreat with repentance and confession."

BRICK CHURCH PASTORATE.

Dr. Richards Says He Will Accept a Regularly Presented Call.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 8.—The Rev. Dr. William Rogers Richards, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, announced to his congregation this evening that if the call extended by the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, is properly presented through the Presbytery he feels it his duty to accept it.

He expressed his reluctance to leave here, but declared that he deemed it a call from God to go where there is more urgent need for the spread of the Gospel. It is understood that the New York Presbytery will communicate with the Elizabeth (N. J.) Presbytery at an early date. The Rev. Dr. Richards will probably leave here in the Fall.

IN THE SHOPS.

Now is the time for bargains, and one can get smart frocks for $50, $60, $85 and up in the pretty things which have been reduced. Of course, one can get gowns for much less, and also those much more expensive in the end-of-the-season garments.

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Here is one of the pretty frocks for a young girl. It is of black linen, and a good quality of black linen, it may be said incidentally, is one of the most serviceable materials for frocks to be found. This one is simple in make. The bodice, which is finished with a simple belt at the waist, has on the entire lower part fine pinch tucks running lengthwise. The upper part for a short distance below the stock is finished with narrow stitched bands of black silk carried around. Below is a broad collar, open in front and strapped across with more of the silk straps, while on either side of the opening on the collar is a big spray of wheat done in bright scarlet. There is a plain stock strapped with the bands of silk and a belt with more black silk. A few bands of silk finish the lower edge of the skirt, which is plain otherwise, with the exception of fine tucks which shape it around the upper part in the back and over the hips. The sleeves full into a cuff with a rather deep puff and on each sleeve is a large spray of the wheat in bright red. Not a bit of color except the embroidery appears on the frock.

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Square-cut necks are to be seen occasionally, and they are becoming to some women. Here is a black and white silk waist which is finished in that way. The pattern of the silk is an undecided stripe, and the waist is trimmed with black lace and white chiffon. The latter fills in the whole of the square neck in plaits, and the stock is formed of more plaits of the chiffon carried around and a bit of the black lace is turned over at the top. Black lace outlines the square neck, there is a deep puff of it in the lower part of the sleeve, gathering into a band, and more of it finishes the soft belt at the lower edge.

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All sorts of thin things appear in the way of gowns and wraps, and point d'esprit is always good. Here is a gown in bright red which has delightful curves. It is an odd gown, quite simple in design and fitting closely. The trimming is a red filet net, with a striking pattern in black upon it. It finishes a deep collar at the back, and is brought around to the front in two broad bands and carried down, meeting on the bust and leaving above that a V-shaped space. Down the full length of the gown the two bands are continued and then, separating, are carried around the lower edge of the frock. To match the black on the lacs there is a stock of bands of narrow black velvet joined by fagoting, and the V-shaped space between the bands of trimming at the neck is filled in with it also. There is more velvet and fagoting set in at the waistline, comparatively narrow at the back, and widening slightly in front to where it meets the trimming, outlining the curve of the hips in a way which can only be done by a skillful artist. It is a striking gown.

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There are all sorts of things in black point d'esprit—waists, jackets, and long wraps. One is wrapped in gauze this year, and while all these thin things are becoming they also give more warmth than most people realize at first. One pretty little waist of unlined point d'esprit in black is made simply and trimmed with white Renaissance lace. There is rather too strong a contrast in this dead white, and the waist would, perhaps, be prettier without it. It has short straps of the white lace running down from the shoulders, more of them set in the tops of the sleeve, and one band of the white insertion runs around the centre of the thin tucked stock of black. The lower part of the bodice is gathered in at the waist, and the sleeves, slightly puffed, are gathered into not very wide tucked bands at the wrists. It is a delightfully cool bodice.

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A short jacket of point d'esprit is trimmed around the upper part with three bands of linen lace set in some distance apart. Below the lace is plaited, and it falls full at the lower edge, which finishes at about the waist line with two or three tucks and a narrow hem. There are a couple of rows of lace set into the sleeves, and the lace falls out full below them. There is no collar, the jacket being cut rather low at the throat.

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Black point d'esprit appears also in a long wrap, and it is combined with a heavy lace. There is a fichu-shaped upper part to the coat outlined with a band of lace, and below it the coat is in fine plaits, falling to the lower edge of the skirt. In the lower part of the wrap are other bands of the heavy lace. That on the fichu part has the two ends turned down for a little way, stole like, as they meet in front, and a little above is a big chou of ribbons and two bands of pale yellow and green hold the wrap in at the back underneath and from there are brought up under the transparent lace, knotting outside at the bust line. From there the two broad ribbons are carried down the front to form another big chou about at the knees, and then they hang free to the lower edge of the wrap.

WOMEN'S Dust, Driving and Traveling Coats

MADE OF MOHAIR, GLORIA AND SILK, *Rendered "Unspotable by Rain"* BY THE "Cravenette" PROCESS.

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REG. TRADE MARK Cravenette PROOFED —BY— CRAVENETTE CO. LTD.

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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.

For Sale by Women's Outfitters and Dry Goods Stores

DR. G. H. HEPWORTH DEAD.

Career of the Preacher, Civil War Chaplain, Writer, and Journalist.

Dr. George H. Hepworth, preacher and journalist, died suddenly at his apartments in the Chelsea, 226 West Twenty-third Street, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Though ailing for some months, he did not take to his bed until last Wednesday, and he seemed to sink rapidly from that time. His death was due to heart disease caused by inflammation of the nerve tissues and a cold which he contracted about a week ago.

Dr. Hepworth's writings on religious matters and his published weekly sermon in The New York Herald attracted widespread attention. During his early career, while he was pastor of the Unitarian Church in South Boston, he also rented a theatre in Boston, dividing his time between the public rostrum and the pulpit, and was successful in his scheme of reaching many classes and conditions of people. He continued his joint labors for five years. For this same reason he stook to journalism as a means of gaining a wider number of hearers of his views.

Dr. Hepworth was born in Boston on Feb. 4, 1833, and was educated in the Boston Latin School, later receiving his theological training at Cambridge. He held several pasterates in New England before the outbreak of the civil war, when he joined the staff of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks as regimental Chaplain and served through the Louisiana campaign. He was called to the Church of the Messiah in this city and preached his farewell sermon there in 1872, when he joined the Presbyterian Church, organizing a congregation of that creed. His ministry afterward embraced several charges in New Jersey. In 1887 he resigned from the pulpit to devote himself to journalism. When Ireland was stricken with famine early in the eighties he went to that country, carrying a relief fund of $300,000, collected here, and remained there for some time. Upon his return he devoted himself exclusively to journalism and literary work.

During the Autumn of 1897, when the trouble between the Turks and Armenians, resulting in much loss of life, engaged attention the world over, he was sent as a special newspaper correspondent to investigate the conditions in Armenia. He also went to Utah, during the excitement of the election of Brigham H. Roberts to Congress, and in his letters and reports denounced the Mormon movement. In addition to his journalistic work, Dr. Hepworth had written a number of books, among them being: "They Met in Heaven," "The Life Beyond," "The Farmer and the Lord," and "Starboard and Port."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. R. J. Adler.

The Rev. Richard Julius Adler, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Green Island, N. Y., died in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday. He came to this city three weeks ago to enter the hospital, having had indefinite leave of absence granted for the purpose by his congregation. Mr. Adler was born in White Plains sixty years ago. He was a graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and of Philadelphia Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1875 and the following year took his charge at Green Island. He seldom left the island. He was unmarried.

Prof. Ferdinand Bocher.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—Ferdinand Bocher, for more than thirty years professor in modern languages in Harvard University, died last night at his home, 12 Holyoke Place, Cambridge. He had been in poor health several years, but his final illness was brief.

Prof. Bocher was born in New York in 1832 while his parents were temporarily resident there, but passed his childhood in France. He went on several voyages with his father, who was a sea Captain.

Samuel Herbert Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 8.—Samuel Herbert Smith, a member of the law firm of Lowell, Smith & Lowell, died of inflammation of the brain at his residence in Arlington last night. Mr. Smith was only thirty-eight years old, but he had risen to high rank at the Suffolk bar. He had the handling of a number of important cases. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of '87, and from the Law School in 1889, and had been associated with Federal Judge Francis C. Lowell ever since. A widow and a daughter survive him.

Solva Brintnall.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Solva Brintnall, one of the early pioneers of Chicago and until two years ago President of the Drovers' National Bank, died to-night at the family residence in this city. Mr. Brintnall was eighty-five years of age, and since his retirement from business two years ago had been in failing health.

The Rev. John J. Brantley, D. D.

MACON, Ga., June 8.—The Rev. John J. Brantley, D. D., L.L. D., died here to-day. He was for thirty-five years Professor of Languages in Mercer University. His father was a Baptist minister in Philadelphia, and in honor of his brother, the late William T. Brantley, Baltimore named a Baptist church. Dr. Brantley spent his entire life teaching, and was one of the most accomplished linguists in the South.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. WHITE, who died on Friday at his home, 58 First Place, Brooklyn, will be buried this afternoon. Mr. White was born sixty-four years ago in Worcester County, Mass. He was for a long time engaged in the wholesale straw goods business in Manhattan, retiring five years ago. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

EDWARD A. NIVEN, one of the best known journalists of Northeastern Pennsylvania, died at his home in Wilkesbarre yesterday of pneumonia, aged sixty one years. He was one of the founders of The Wilkesbarre Daily Leader, and in early life was employed on newspapers in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

WILLIAM H. PECK, who for many years conducted a hat store at Fulton and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 247 McDonough Street, that borough. He was born in this city in 1828. The hat business conducted by Mr. Peck was established by his father in 1832. Mr. Peck was formerly a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and a son.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

S. BROOKS.—An aspirant for appointment to the United States Military Academy may be appointed by the Representative from his district, either of the Senators from his State, or the President of the United States. Congressional appointments are usually preceded by competitive examinations. A letter to the Representative or Senator will elicit information as to such tests. The President's appointments are much more difficult to obtain, and are for the most part given to the sons of army officers, who are not likely to have a legal residence in any one section of the country, and are, therefore, out of the race as far as Congressional appointments are concerned.

The Pianola

"In all essentials of artistic piano-playing the Pianola is the best instrument of this type to reproduce the piano music."
JOSEF HOFMANN.

THE PIANOLA is a substitute for the mechanical part of piano-playing only—the part of striking the keys. Human fingers and the human will directing them are just as important and just as necessary when the Pianola is used as when it is not. *See note.*

In the latter case the fingers, after years of training to make them strong, supple and intelligent, must move back and forward over the keyboard, picking out and striking certain of its many keys; whereas, when the Pianola helps, its little pneumatic fingers, one for every key, strike automatically the right notes, while the human fingers resting on the three expression-controlling levers direct the speed and force with which they shall strike.

Thus the human will interprets and imparts the feeling of the music equally in both methods of playing.

In the old way, years had to be spent in teaching the fingers their part and making practical machines of them.

In the new, a few hours at the most are needed to thoroughly master the Pianola's technique, after which the player, unhampered by any thought of execution or means, can give free rein to taste and fancy in imparting color and feeling to the music he is producing.

Note.—An expression line is printed on all the music-rolls for the guidance of those unfamiliar with the selection.

The price of the Pianola is $250. May be purchased by moderate monthly payments if desired. Visitors welcome.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St.
SELLING AGENTS:
Brooklyn ..... FRED'K LOESER & CO.
Newark ..... LAUTER CO.

MARRIED.

DORSEY—LOVELL.—On Saturday, June 7, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Lovell, to Grafton Duvall Dorsey.

DIED.

ADLER.—Suddenly, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, on June 8, 1902, the Rev. Richard J. Adler of St. Mark's, Green Island, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEARDSLEE.—On June 6, 1902, at his residence in this city, Rufus S. Beardslee.
Funeral services from his late residence, 101 West 53d St., on Tuesday, June 10, at 2 P. M.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, June 8, at her residence, 54 West 54th St., Adelina M., widow of the late Edward S. Brooks, in the 79th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEPWORTH.—On Saturday, June 7, at his residence, Chelsea, 222 West 23d Street, the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.
Funeral on Tuesday, June 10, at 3 P. M., Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and 76th St.

HULL.—On Friday, June 6, at his late residence, The Renaissance, 10 West 43d St., Harmon D. Hull.
Funeral services at West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Tuesday morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—At South Wilton, Conn., Saturday, June 7, 1902, Charles Henry Kimball of Lakewood, N. J., in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Lakewood, N. J., Wednesday, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Train leaves New York 9:40 A. M., returning at 3:62 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MACGREGOR.—Fell asleep in Jesus June 7, Anna Boaz, wife of Arthur A. MacGregor.
Funeral services at 101 West 55th Street Monday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Cincinnati.

STIRLING.—By suicide, in the Hudson River, poet and man of genius, in the 22d year of his age, only son of Richard T. and Grace Stirling, deceased, of Chicago.
Chicago papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Friday, June 6, William E. White, son of the late Hon. Washington White, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 58 First Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 9, at 3 P. M. Interment private.
Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
ALTERESKO, Betsy, 177 Eldridge St.	34	7
ANTONIASSI, Albino, 237 E. 44th..	1	7
BADARACCO, Giuseppe, 471 Pearl St	1	7
BRICKMAN, Rose, 423 3d Av.....	42	7
BARTIG, John, 73 Goerck St.....	1	8
BURKE, Hannah, 120 W. 50th St..	47	7
BROOKS, George G., 100 W. 100th St	55	7
BEATTIE, Gertrude, 332 E. 39th St..	5	8
BARRIS, Harris, 438 E. 86th St.....	42	8
COHN, Isidor, 044 E. 6th St.....	1	6
CARUSA, Maria V., 24 James St....	2	7
CASAZZA, Josephine, 8 Baxter St..	45	7
CUNNINGHAM, Bridget, 537 W. 51st	82	7
DARLEY, James H., St. Vincent's Hospital	32	7
D'ONOFRIO, Antonio, 435 E. 13th St.	1	8
EISNER, Abraham, 64 Rutgers St....	1	7
FLOOD, Thomas, 329 E. 63d St.....	2	7
FUSCO, Gertrude, 24 Madison St....	1	7
FORD, John R., 51 Catharine St.....	1	7
FAIRBROTHER, Charles M., 244 E. 53d St.....	69	6
FLEISHMAN, Leon, 204 W. 64th St.	1	7
GAUGHRAM, Francis, 526 W. 45th St	5	6
GALLIGER, Hugh, 224 E. 1... St....	1	7
GOLDNER, Goldis, 202 1st Av.....	5	7
GREENBERG, Israel, 202 E. 4th St..	1	7
GOLDBERG, Levi, 1,045 Park St....	65	7
GOLDENBERG, Louis, 304 E. 83d St.	62	6
HULL, Harmon D., 10 W. 43d St....	66	6
HARTNEY, Ellen, 318 E. 54th St....	1	6
KRAMER, Samuel, 110 Ludlow St....	1	7
KRAMER, Morris, 110 Ludlow St....	2	7
KISSNER, Yetta, 301 E. 8th St.....	45	7
KLAUSNER, Meyer, 18 Pitt St.....	1	7
KRINLIVI, Inda, 264 Broome St.....	17	7
LOEBL, Ignatz, Home for Aged Hebrews	77	6
LEEN, Edward, 432 Water St.....	3	7
LARACCO, Peter, 231 Mott St.....	4	7
LAWLOR, John, 237 W. 66th St....	65	5
LYONS, Honorah, 300 W. Houston St	40	6
LEDERMAN, Libbie, 206 E. 98th St.	1	8
MORLEY, John, 909 W. 42d St.....	15	6
MONTEFUSCO, Mary, 108 E. 130th St	38	7
MATTHEWS, Lucy, 508 W. 125th St.	34	7
MONGELUZZO, Felicia, 141 Mott St	1	7
MARRONE, Mishelina, 95 Park St...	20	7
MAXAM, Fancy, 122 Eldridge St....	1	7
MORAN, Percy, 268 W. 39th St

SHOT DOWN BY A SENTRY.

Prisoner at Fort Sheridan Killed While Trying to Escape.

CHICAGO, June 8.—"Dad" Cain, a prisoner at Fort Sheridan, attempted to make his escape last evening and was shot and mortally wounded by the sentry placed over him. The man who did the shooting was Lawrence Dunn, a private in the Twentieth Infantry, now stationed at the post.

Dunn had ordered Cain and another prisoner to return to the guardhouse. Cain's companion obeyed, but Cain went in the opposite direction. Dunn could not go after him as he had another prisoner in charge. Six times he called on Cain to halt, and when the latter finally started to run, Dunn shot him down. Cain died within an hour after being shot.

Cain was under sentence of three years, and had three months yet to serve. He was considered the "bad" man of the post and had made much trouble.

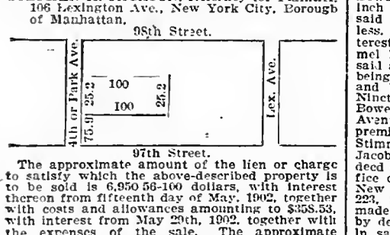
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY H. JACKSON, Plaintiff, against PETER O'ROURKE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 29th day of May 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five feet nine inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.
STEPHEN H. JACKSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 106 Lexington Ave., New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,500 56-100 dollars, with interest thereon from fifteenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $358.53, with interest from May 29th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $41.10 and interest.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.
je9-2aw3w M&Th&jy2

Surrogate Notices.

HALLETT, MARGARETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA HALLETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 39 Gold Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1901. SAMUEL K. ADDOMS, WILLIAM H. ADDOMS, Executors.
de23-1aw6mM.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of JAMES B. TOWNE, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my19-1aw6wm

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ARZY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
ap7-1aw6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS. BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street.
my5-1aw6mM

PENDERGAST, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of C. L. Lyon, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902, next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. f3-1aw6mM

RAUB, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of tha County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK RAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 735 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901.
EMMA RAUB,
GEORGE HILLEN,
Executors.
EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, New York City.
d30-1aw6mM

FRIEDERICH A. RITZ.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernst Ritz, Katie or Catharine Dowling, nee Mertz; Fredericke Rausch, Hertha Gotze, Adolph Ritz, Rosalie Blamberg, Albert Ritz, Carl Ritz, Hermine Beck, Emma Panser, Albin Ritz, Carl Hausmann, Louise Schollmeyer, tha heirs and next of kin of FRIEDERICH A. RITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Goettmann of the City of New York has lately applied in the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Friederich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have not one to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Petitioner, 34 Park Place, Manhattan, New York City.
my19-1aw6wM

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Administratrices.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1896, as amended by order entered herein, dated March 26, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described in said judgment, as so amended, as follows:

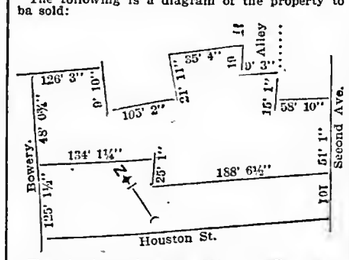
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being, in the City of New York, in the block bounded on southwest by Houston Street, on the northeast by First Street, on the northwest by the Bowery, and on the southeast by Second Avenue, and particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Bowery, one hundred and twenty-five feet and one inch and one-half of an inch northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the southeasterly side of the Bowery, and running thence southeasterly parallel or nearly so with Houston Street one hundred and thirty-four feet one inch and one-quarter of an inch; thence southwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch; thence southeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and eighty-eight feet six inches and one-half of an inch to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue at a point distant one hundred and one feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said northwesterly side of Second Avenue fifty-one feet one inch; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street fifty-eight feet ten inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue fifteen feet one inch; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street and along the rear of an alley leading to First Street nine feet three inches; thence again northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the northwesterly side of said alley nineteen feet; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with First Street thirty-five feet four inches; thence southwesterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue twenty-one feet eleven inches; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and five feet two inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery nine feet ten inches, and thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and twenty-six feet three inches to said southeasterly side of the Bowery, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of the Bowery forty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with all the right, title, and interest which said John Stimmel and Barbara Stirmel had on December 10, 1890, of, in, and to said alley leading to First Street. Said premises being known as the Germania Assembly Rooms and being the numbers Two Hundred and Ninety-one and Two Hundred and Ninety-three Bowery and numbers Seven and Nine Second Avenue. Which said premises are the same premises conveyed to John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel by four several deeds, one made by Jacob Hoffman and wife to Barbara Stimmel by deed dated April 6, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1558 of Conveyances, Page 223, September 24, 1880, and the other three made to John Stimmel by John C. Mahr and wife by deed dated September 16, 1880, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1556 of Conveyances, Page 326, September 20, 1880, by Francis Baumann and wife by deed dated January 26, 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1764 of Conveyances, Page 13, November 2, 1887, and by Emily Emmerich by deed dated December 15, 1888, and recorded the same day in said Register's office in Liber 2184 of Conveyances, Page 102.

Excepting and reserving from the premises above described so much of the easements or rights in the nature of easements, in the said Bowery, abutting or adjacent to or in front of said premises and appurtenant thereto, as are by law deemed to have been taken by the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Elevated Railroad, in or upon said Bowery, as such railroad has been berstofore, and is now, constructed, maintained, and operated, together with all rights of action against any person or corporation by reason of the construction, maintenance, and operation of such Elevated Railroad in front of said premises, as the same is now and heretofore has been constructed, maintained, and operated, and subject to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company, the New York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the successors and assigns of said companies, to severally maintain said elevated structure and operate railways thereon in the manner in which said structure exists and said railway is being operated thereon, and generally subject to all rights, property rights and easements acquired or to be acquired by said railway companies under and by virtue of a conveyance and release made to said companies by Barbara Stimmel and others, dated the 8th day of January, 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL,
Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to ba sold:



The street numbers are 291 and 293 Bowery and 7 and 9 Second Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $150,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1901, (less the sum of $2,200) together with the expenses of the sale, the costs having been paid. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.

Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL,
Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises, is hereby adjourned to June 18, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 4, 1902.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY. —MARY ANN WELLS and BENJAMIN F. WELLS, plaintiffs, against ANN MAHETABLE STORER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and hearing date the twenty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and one, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the premises at the corner of road from West Farms to Westchester and the Bear Swamp Road, in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County and State of New York, the premises in said judgment mentioned, divided into lots as by said judgment directed, on the 9th day of June, 1902, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by H. C. Mapes & Co., auctioneers; the premises to be sold and subdivided are in said judgment described as follows:

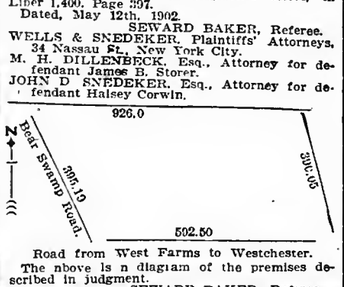
All that certain parcel of land situated in the City of New York, formerly in the Town and County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is designated on the map annexed to the report of the Commissioner in partition in a certain action in the Supreme Court between James H. Sackett, plaintiff, and Sarah M. Qurbell and others, defendants, by the letter D, and in the judgment made and entered in said action on June 10, 1882, is described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain piece or parcel of said premises designated on said map as Section D, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner or intersection of the line of the Bear Swamp Road and the line of the road leading from West Farms to Westchester, and running thence north eighty-nine (89) degrees east, along the road last above mentioned five hundred and ninety-two and one-half (592½) feet to a stake at the southwest corner of Section E., a parcel allotted to Francis Harding; thence north one (1) degree west at right angles with said West Farms Road along the west line of Section E three hundred and ninety and one-half (390½) feet to the southerly line of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad; thence south seventy-eight and one-half (78½) degrees west along the southerly line of said railroad nine hundred and twenty-six (926) feet to the casterly line of the Bear Swamp Road; thence south forty-seven and one-half (47½) degrees east one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet; thence south sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet all along the said Bear Swamp Road to the point or place of beginning. Containing five and 583-1,000 acres.

And also the non-habit part of the several roads, including said railroad track, lying opposite to and adjoining the said parcel to the centre line of said roads or railroad track, except such portion of the aforesaid premises as were conveyed to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company by deed bearing date May first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in Liber 1,400 of Deeds, Page 425, and deed dated June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and recorded July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-five in said Register's office, in Liber 1,400, Page 397.

Dated, May 12th, 1902.
SEWARD BAKER, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 34 Nassau St., New York City.
M. H. DILLENBECK, Esq., Attorney for defendant James B. Storer.
JOHN D SNEDEKER, Esq., Attorney for defendant Halsey Corwin.



The above is a diagram of the premises described in judgment.

SEWARD BAKER, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—WILLIAM D. BERRIAN, Plaintiff, against C. ADELBERT BECKER et al., Defendants.

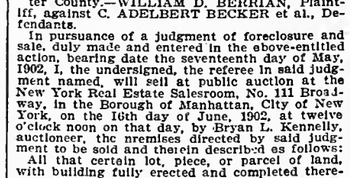
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with building fully erected and completed thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and sixteen-one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said C. Adelbert Becker and wife by deed bearing even date herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchasa money therefor.

Excepting from the above-described premises a certain strio of land released from the lien of said mortgage by the said William D. Berrian by release dated the 18th day of June, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Werd of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Avenue, as it existed in May, 1895, distant seventy-eight (78) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eightieth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out and said Washington Avenue; running thence easterly along the line of land hereto conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and 86-100 (100.86) feet to a line drawn parallel with said Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred (100) feet easterly therefrom and to a point thereon distant twenty-three (23) and 37-100 feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2d, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with said Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.
JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.
JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 2,092 Washington Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,381.68, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.98, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $743.72 and interest, and the Croton water charge, payable May first, 1902.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.
JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.
JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
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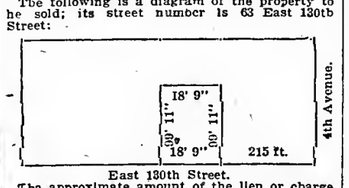
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against LILLIE MALLACH, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Mallach, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosura and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; running thence northwardly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the central line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Fourth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning; being now known by the street number Sixty-three (63) East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Being the same premises conveyed by the said party of the second part to the party of the first part by deed delivered simultaneously berewith, and these present are given to secure a part of the consideration in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, May 16, 1902.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 East 130th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,906.39, with interest thereon from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $351.40, and interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $416.81, and interest.—Dated New York, May 16, 1902.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.

At the option of the buyer, 70 per cent. of tha purchase price of the above property may remain on bond and mortgage.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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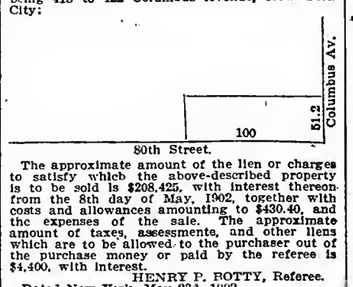
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, plaintiff, against HENRIETTE K. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosura and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of tha County of New York on the 15th day of May, 1902, I, tha undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eightieth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence running westwardly along said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to tha point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.
HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.
I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $208,425, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $4,400, with interest.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.
Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

Excursions.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

le the most charming short ocean trip out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

The route to Bar Harbor, White Mountains, and all coast resorts.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office on the pier, 290 Broadway, and all agencies.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL," from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Referees' Notices.

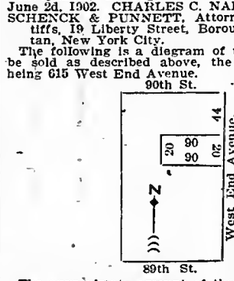
117TH STREET, WEST OF MADISON AVE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—BERNHARD FREUND, Plaintiff, against AMUND JOHNSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 15, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment nemed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the block designated on the land map of the City of New York by the Number 1,250, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed made by John O. Baker and wife to Francis M. Jencks and Charles T. Barney, dated May 13th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,053 of Conveyances, at Page 204.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.
SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 615 West End Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,947.91, with interest thereon from May 28th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.76 and interest, together with a possible Croton water tax for 1902.

Dated New York, May 19, 1902.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISE PUNNETT, Emily M. Punnett, and Catharine E. K. Punnett, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK P. SNYDER et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and Improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the block designated on the land map of the City of New York by the Number 1,250, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed made by John O. Baker and wife to Francis M. Jencks and Charles T. Barney, dated May 13th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,053 of Conveyances, at Page 204.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.
SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 615 West End Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,947.91, with interest thereon from May 28th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $379.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $525 and interest.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902.

CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.
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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of New York, Part II., held at the new County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 7th day of March, 1902.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a Voluntary Dissolution of the KIESSLER & CABOT ENAMELED FURNITURE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Sigmund Wetzler and Jefferson Wetzler, as Directors of the Kiessler & Cabot Enameled Furniture Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 553-557 West 33d Street, in tha Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and tha schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 28th day of February, 1902, and on motion of S. D. Epstin of counsel for the petitioners:

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part II. thereof, in tha New County Court House, in tha Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in tha forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not ba dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 9th day of June, 1902, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in tha County of New York, wherein this order is entered. Enter.

J. A. O'G.,
J. S. C.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

DOCTORS SAY
that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and
GO TO THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y.,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Hays, referee, 126 to 130 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 65.6 by 70, six-story brick and stone building. Due on judgment, $22,434; subject to other mortgages for $150,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Armstrong, referee, 1,982 Belmont Avenue, east side, 267.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100 by 25.1 by 95, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,335; subject to another mortgage for $2,180.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John R. Parnes, referee, 63 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 215 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,257.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,864.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry F. Lippold, referee, 65 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 153.9 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.10 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,129.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 42 East Eightieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, 23 by 86.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,329.

By James L. Wells foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, running through to an alley, 25.1 by 184 and irregular, two-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,350.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 709 Eagle Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 115, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,355.

On the premises, at 1 P. M., by John S. Mapes, partition sale, Seward Baker, referee, 63 lots at Westchester, on the West Farms Road, Poplar and Chauncey Streets.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double

Two 5-story 3-family houses, 25x100; price, $25,500 each; rent, $2,750; easy terms.

3-story dwelling in Bronx, about 6 lots; mtge. $12,000, 4½%; price, $21,000; easy terms; might exchange. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 W. 116th St.

Great Bargain.—Madison Av., near 116th St.: 5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; two stores; rent $3,000; mortgage 16 suit, 4½%; no reasonable offer refused. Call H. Rawat, 2 East 116th St.

Five-story 7th Av., corner, $50,000; rent $5,200; 5-story single flat West 114th, near Lenox Av., $20,000; 5-story triple flat, 20th St., $42,000, rent $5,000. Boorzbulor, Room 132, 280 Broadway.

A four-story brick apartment, located on 32d St., valued at $12,000, for sale; will exchange for Brooklyn dwelling of like value; no brokers. C. E. Lasher, 73 Liberty St.

5th Av. corner, near 116th St.; must be sold; full lot; all the latest improvements; will exchange for small house in Brooklyn and cash. Call Rawat, 2 East 116th St.

Bargains.—5-story 7th Av store property, $32,000; rent, $3,600; 5-story 8th Av. store property, near 116th, $20,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

Bargain.—Now substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Modern double apartment, West 83d, 21x106; asking $40,000; rents $4,600.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 5th to 12th St. inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive and picturesque 25 ft. house, 729 St. Nicholas Av., above 145th St., lot 125 ft. deep. Address H. W. Struss, 251 East 42d St.

Hawthorne and Cooper St.	Corner, 100x200, and barn at bargain; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	16-room house
8th Av., Corner, below 110th St.	5-story, 3 fam. on floor: store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.	

2d Av., Near 100th St.—5-story flat, with store; must sell immediately; less than $19,000; easy terms; bargain. Wm. T. Patten, 111 Broadway.

Greatest bargains, two fine 5-story double flats, West 118th St.; only $20,650 each; mortgaged 4½% each; full lots. "Baum," 72 West 113th St.

$7,000.—Seventh Av., 1,838 and 1,840, (111th,) or separate; underground and "L" stations. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

Bronx.

A.—$10 Cash, $5 Monthly.—Building lots, $50 up; near Jerome Av. and St. Joseph's Seminary; agents wanted; 20 per cent. commission paid; new method of assistance by which sales are easily made; salary to competent person; intending buyers can meet Mr. Lawrence Sundays at 2 o'clock at the bureau of information, Grand Central Depot, 42d St. and Park Av. Lots will be shown free. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 321-38th.

3-STORY SINGLE FLATS.

Brick; elegantly built and laid out; 6 large, light rooms; all modern conveniences; adjoining Webster Av. trolley and Park; block to 174th St. elevated station; school; investigate. 3,085 Park Av., corner 173d St.

Bronx lots $425, balance $5 monthly, near proposed "L" extension, underground, and Port Chester Railroad; trolley passes; houses built to order, $1,200; chance of lifetime. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 173d St. Open Sunday.

7-ROOM HOUSE, $3,100.

Only 3 blocks to "L"; all improvements; very easy terms; monthly plan; unusual bargain. Polak, 2d Av., corner 174th St.; open Sunday.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK.

For Sale.—25 elegant and most complete, semi-detached, two-family, brick and stone dwellings; eight rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved, sewered; trees planted; property fenced; City Av., between 161st and 166th Sts. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St., walk three blocks west, or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station, or West Side L, cross Central Bridge, take 161st St. trolley to Park Av., or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th St. and 3d Av. Builder and owner—ERNEST WENGMANN.

BRONXVILLE LOTS AT STATION; IMPROVEMENTS PAID. NEAREST, BEST, CHEAPEST. THAT'S ALL. OFFENBACH, 97 EAST 116TH ST.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100, High and dry.

Near depot and harbor; frontage Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

For Sale.—Two new first-class houses at bargain; all improvements. Frank Becker, Armour Park, Yonkers.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—A neat little cottage, near the depot; seven rooms and bath; gas and furnace; lot 80x125; price $5,500; easy terms. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St.

New Rochelle, corner, 155x108; exceptional location; surrounded by mansions; near depot and Sound; sold cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flats, tenements, private houses, elevator apartments; exchange for farms, lots, or country parcels; bargains for cash. Call or write Laumeister, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Free and clear vacant property in Bronx to exchange for improved Bronx property. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

CASH BASIS. Two free and clear Tenements and CASH for A CHOICE piece of Business Property. Owner, Room 48, 15 Cortlandt St.

Real Estate Wanted.

CORNER WANTED

Have buyer for 5-story corner, west side, for $50,000 to $65,000; send full particulars; quick deal. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 West 116th St.

Send your list of houses and flats to let or for sale. We have applicants. Try us! H. B. Holmes & Co., 1,489 Broadway, Brooklyn; 7 East 42d St., New York City.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

Building lots, $75 to $300; weekly payments, $1; maps and particulars mailed free. J. Sterling Drake, 38 Broad St., New York City.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PLOT 56X150.

Five blocks from water privilege. Price, $1,600. Terms, $200 down, balance quarterly or in 3 years. Only 25 miles out, overlooking the bay and Sound. Fine roads, highly restricted. Free plans and specifications for building. For further information apply North Shore Realty Company, 1,122 Broadway, third floor.

SOUTH SIDE PARK,

situated in heart of Jamaica, two blocks south Town Hall, on car line; other improvements; lots, $175 upward; $5 down, $1 per week; no interest; 5 years to complete contract; lots 25x100 x26x150 feet. Apply at office, Union Hall and South Sts., Jamaica. Open Sundays.

No cash required; new, modern Hempstead residence; large villa plot on monthly payments; state payment desired; no real estate agents. Owner, Box 237, Hempstead, L. I.

Very cheap for quick sale; lot 50x100 feet, main avenue, near depot; select; overlooks park; water supply Postmaster, Floral Park, L. I.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

It Is a Surprise to Everybody

Send for our descriptive booklet telling about MORSE MERE PARK and its ideal homes.
Prices within your reach.
Terms to suit your income.
Beautiful building sites.
FREE TICKETS to go and see it.
FREE TRANSPORTATION for one year.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
277 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 1217 Franklin.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH.—NEAR ELEVATED STATION AND OCEAN AV. 5 MINUTES TO PARK. 28 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.

Exceedingly Beautiful, NEW, COLONIAL HOME to be sacrificed. Must be sold. Never occupied.

Most Fashionable section. AMIDST OUR RICHEST RESIDENCES. Beautiful Hall in centre. Wide Piazza. VERY HANDSOME PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND DINING ROOM IN OAK; Parquet Floors; Large Kitchen; Separate Laundry; Six large bedrooms, with hot and cold water; Tiled bath; ALL LAVISHLY DECORATED; Fine large Lawn; Sewer; COST $8,000. PRICE, $7,350; TERMS, $700 CASH. Balance mortgage or as rent. Can be seen any time.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.
Near the Park. Get off car at Lenox Road.

FLATBUSH—SOUTH MIDWOOD.

THE ATTENTION OF PROSPECTIVE HOME PURCHASERS IS CALLED TO ANOTHER ONE OF OUR RARE BARGAINS. WE HAVE THE REPUTATION OF ADVERTISING ONLY SPECIALS, AND THIS IS EQUAL TO ANY WE HAVE EVER HAD: A MOST BEAUTIFUL MODERN NEW DETACHED CORNER HOUSE ON 50x100 PLOT, NEAR OCEAN AV., CONVENIENT TO "L" AND ALL TROLLEYS; FULLY AND COMPLETELY DECORATED; BUILT TO SELL FOR $8,750, BUT TO A QUICK PURCHASER WILL SACRIFICE AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND ON MOST ANY TERMS.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
FLATBUSH AV., COR. AV. F.
TEL. 331 FLATBUSH.

Ditmas Park and Beverley Square

Elegant detached houses; modern in every detail; at prices from $6,500 to $10,500; hard wood trim throughout; parquet floors; steam heat; best plumbing; you will serve your own best interests by seeing me before buying elsewhere. G. W. EGBERT, owner and builder, 126 East Nineteenth St., Flatbush.

DON'T MISS

seeing the beautiful houses 1 am offering at HOMECREST. All improvements, with 3 lots, $4,250 and up. Easy payments. Joseph Martin, 21 East 14th St., N. Y.

FLATBUSH.

On East 29th St., bet. Aves. F. & G, a beautiful detached 10-room house, with all modern conveniences; must be sold within 30 days, or will be foreclosed. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F. Tel. 331 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH.

On Av. F, near Flatbush Av., we offer a handsome detached corner house, on plot 40x100, for $4,000; this house is now occupied and can be seen at any time. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F. Tel. 331 Flatbush.

Mortgagee will sell for mortgage, ($3,500,) brownstone house near Prospect Park; terms. Attorney, Room 506, 116 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Bedford section, $8,500, 3-story brownstone; elegant condition. Ashfield & Grimes, Franklin Av., cor. Fulton, Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.

126 acres, with large dwelling and gardener's house; commodious outbuildings; on the highest point in New Castle Township, 640 feet elevation, one and one-half miles from Chappaqua; three-quarters of a mile from Millwood; four from Ossining and Mt. Kisco; over three hundred apple trees and abundance of other fruit; price $10,000, to close estate. James S. Holmes, Orange, N. J.

OWNER, PERMANENTLY ABROAD, instructs us to sell his fully equipped country seat and farm, 140 acres; ready for occupancy; about hour out; Central Railway of New Jersey; adjoining large town; full description and photo to intending buyer; price, $25,000; want offer. (Folio 9153.)
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York, Country Real Estate Exclusively.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, PA.

A lovely home, two hours from Philadelphia; overlooking beautiful Lebanon Valley; modern house, 11 rooms; stable; 10 acres; fruit; small mountain brook; photographs; price, $12,500. (Folio 8918.)
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York, Country Real Estate Exclusively.

Farms for Sale.—Arise my love and come away to grand old Cheshire and Prospect Mountain, via new route, N. H. and Waterbury; two hours; frequent trains; good land and buildings; broad vera index shade, pure water, mountain air, military academy; great bargains; ½ acre to 250. Connecticut Land Company, West Cheshire, Conn.

Hunting preserves, Winter homes, superb residences, beautiful islands, coasts, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; stocked with fish and game; climate perfect, healthy; easy access; railway, telegraph facilities; prepare now for next Winter. W. S. Monteith, 18 Broadway.

Furnished cottage and lot at a bargain; one of the finest sites in Onteora Park, (the Tuxedo of the Catskills,) one and one-half miles from Tannersville, Greene Co.; stages meet every train. Further particulars from Superintendent Fitts, or owner, 415 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.—Farm, beautifully situated; 11-room house and barn; 4 acres well stocked with small fruit; elegant well and city water; price, $5,000; $3,000 cash. For further particulars address Mrs. J. D. Bouton, Box 183.

Ye old country tavern in beautiful Cheshire, Conn.; 18 miles New Haven; good, level road; military academy house fronts park; stable; Northampton and N. H. and Waterbury trains stop; trolley; price, $3,000. "Infirmity," F Box 205 Times Office.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Farm Bargains in Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale, 15 acres to 580 acres, from $400 to $10,000. Write for list.
J. K. SMITH, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—12-room house, wide piazza, stable, fruit, shade trees; about five acres; seventy minutes from city; price, $1,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Several hundred acres of rich lead-mining property in Missouri; cheap for quick sale; worth $100,000. Address H. P. Hole, Butlerville, Ind.

I have some splendid farm bargains for sale and exchange this Spring; write for particulars. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

Sale or Rent.—Store, 3 rooms above; best location; 25 miles from New York. M., Box 19, Pearl River, N. Y.

Instruction.

Princeton University Examinations 1902

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all Departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor E. Y. Robbins of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 12 AND 13, 1902, commencing on Thursday at 9 A. M. and on Friday at 8:30 A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, GERMAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 35 NASSAU ST.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of this entrance requirement.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at the above-stated time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to
TRACY H. HARRIS, 45 Cedar St.
T. F. HUMPHREY, 16 William St.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, 18 Vesey St., or to
H. N. VAN DYKE, Registrar, Princeton, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL. Important Notice.

At the close of the current year the Berkeley School will remove to its new location, 5 West 55th St. Circulars of the school and a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent upon application. Address John Stuart White, LL.D., Head Master, 435 Madison Av.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1902.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, Nos. 139-147 West 91st St., New York City, on Friday, and Saturday, June 26th, 27th, and 28th.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

MISS FARWELL'S SUMMER HOME
FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND CHILDREN.
Wells River, Vt. June 18th to Sept. 10th, $125.00.
Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.—A gentleman will sacrifice for $150 his handsome hackney bred cob; he is absolutely fearless of everything; has superb style and extra high knee action; very attractive in appearance; in fact, a prize for any one wanting a perfect saddle and harness horse combined, as he has been ridden and driven constantly by owner's wife. Also, at less than quarter value, elegant nearly new Stivers runabout, (rubber tired,) family surrey, (seats four,) station wagon, Brewster brougham, (rubber tires,) victoria, (rubber tires,) Healey beach wagon, (seats four,) light and heavy single and double harness. Imported lady's and gent's riding saddle and bridle, fur and cloth robes, blankets. S. Weeks, owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits to property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, yet fully improved, with all the advantages of the perfect city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot
FOR CASH, OR
$10 Down and $10 a Month

A SPECIAL OFFER
Until July 15th, 1902

when the price of all lots will be advanced to $350. Buy now, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. Investigate now. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park.

Palisades Park Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus - $3,500,000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investors the selection of counsel when desired.

TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME ON REAL ESTATE IS MY BUSINESS. REFERENCES CERTIFY THAT I HAVE DONE SO FOR OTHERS. GUSTAV GOODMANN, 1,515 1ST AV.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 48x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

CONSPICUOUS CORNER.	278 and 280 West Broadway. Excellent light; strong building; LOW RENT to right party. M. B. Baer, Owner, 15 Cortl'dt St.
ATTRACTIVE BUILDING.	42 and 44 BOND ST. With power and electric plant; LOW RENT; with possession. M. B. Baer, Owner, 15 Cortl'dt St.

Broadway, corner 65th St.—Offices, $20; also large space; will divide; reasonable; all cars. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A building, with store, on 42d St., near West Shore Ferry; rent low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A shop, 23x78, 106 West 30th St., near 6th Av.; rent very low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also cornerslots East 30th St.; also large lofts South Street. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St., elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Lofts to let, large and small, with and without power. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

"FLATBUSH."

Several stores, various sizes, on Flatbush Avenue; well located; opposite intersection Avenue C West. Some with extra fine apartments with bath; rent very low. Opportunity for hardware store, baker, plumber, grocers, &c.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,057 FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN.

Machinery.

CHEAP POWER

For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes, sizes from 1 to 60 horse power. City or country use. Gas or kerosene. Send for catalogue.
METZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Complete electric light plants for country homes, complete charging plants for automobilists. Write for leaflet. J. Compron, 848 9th Av.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, third floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1902.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public schools, editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and full and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city, State, and United States employees; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling. Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, United States and special jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE,
Commissioner of Jurors,
County of New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

For Rent, Nutley, N. J.—Queen Anne cottage, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; neighborhood refined; golf and country clubs; 45 minutes to New York; $30 per month; yearly lease. Apply to Howard R. Bayne, 67 Wall St., New York.

At Long Branch—Furnished cottage to let, 17 rooms; 11 bedrooms; all improvements; good location; stable; price, $800. Mrs. S. Megill, 146 Garfield Av.

AVON IN THE N.J. Furnished Cottages for rent. Sea Sale Office near Depot.
Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER

At Long Branch, N. J.—For rent, $425, furnished cottage near ocean; five minutes' walk from station. Apply to J. Kennedy, 3 Seaview Av.

Bradley Beach.—Two cottages, eight and ten furnished rooms, $150 and $200 season. Surf, M. Box 181 Times.

Long Island Property to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

At Patchogue—Furnished cottage, nine rooms, piano, one acre land; elegant stream of water; adjoining nice dock; rowboats free; pine shade and fruit; five minutes from bathing, crabbing, fishing, depot, and village; $250 per season. Charles Cochrane, Patchogue, L. I.

To Let Furnished.—Cottage, 8 rooma and barn; beautifully situated on Dunton Lake; large grounds, &c.; two minutes' walk from the Great South Bay; terms very reasonable. For particulars address Dr. L. M. Duesseldorf, 392 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BABYLON, L. I.—Desirable furnished cottages to rent; boating, bathing, golf, sprinkled drives; two steamers make several trips daily to beach for surf bathing; illustrated catalogue. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Lake Ronkonkoma.—House seven rooms, furnished; garden, fruit, shady lawn, barn; convenient Post Office, store, churches; healthful location; $150 season. Postmaster, Lakegrove, Long Island.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished cottage, "Bonnieview," on Senexett Lake, South Woodstock, Conn.; has eight chambers, bath room, hot and cold water, parlor library, dining room, kitchen and Summer kitchen; wood and ice houses filled; spring water piped to house; pressure for lawn; superb view; beautiful pine grove on place; boating, sailing, fishing, bathing; fine golf links across the lake on the hills; rent for season, $350. Apply Dr. Catlin, 207 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished Cottage, Pine Hill, Catskill Mountains, N. Y.; 10 rooms; spring water; 2,000 feet elevation; mile from village; $200 for season. Address V. B. Penrose, Carlisle, Penn.

Cottage, 7 rooms, improvements, furnished, near hotel and lake; elevation 2,000 feet; 90 miles Ont. and W. R. R., Sullivan Co., N. Y.; season, $275. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

Cottages furnished with or without improvements, in East and Centre Moriches; $175 to $450 per season. Georgs Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Sea Cliff, Overlooking Sound.—Several furnished cottages; boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Everitt, 831 Park Av., Manhattan.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves, rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Six rooms and bath; all improvements; private halls.
NO. 9 TO NO. 17 WEST 112TH ST.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large, light rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; Carnegie Hill; private block; select house; reduced, $34.00. 115 East 92d St., betw. Park and Lexington Avs.

Five, six, and seven rooms, bath; location, improvements, the best; 7 West 92d St.; $45 to $70. Premises or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath, modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Eight and bath; elevator, every convenience; fine house, location, $1,000.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; modern conveniences; $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Broadway, corner 66th St.—Seven and bath; very reasonable; fine location; near all cars. 126 West 66th St.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

To Rent—June 15 to Sept. 15 or longer, furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath; overlooking garden; elevator service; terms very reasonable. Apply 323 West 83d St., near Riverside Drive.

Handsome, fully furnished housekeeping apartment, 16th St., near Lexington Av.; rent, $70.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractively furnished seven rooms, bath; piano; steam, hot water; near Riverside; $40. Tracy, 2,337 Broadway.

Two rooms and bath, overlooking Park, cool, (Apartment 226,) "San Remo," 74th St., Central Park West.

Elegant furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath; all conveniences; hall service; rent, $75. Baker, 78 West 82d St.

Eight large, airy rooms, gas range, hot water; very moderate for Summer. Fowler, 247 West 135th.

For Summer, seven rooms and bath, furnished, $35 a month. Ssgs, 2,337 Broadway, 85th St.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Brooklyn.

For the Summer months, furnished 10-room house, in perfect order; excellent location; 20 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; $50 per month. Address C., 112 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

130 Second Av., Corner 10th St.—New building, elegantly decorated flats of 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, all improvements; elevator service; rents reasonable.

4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21; 807 3d Av., near 40th. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Public Pound, 186th St., June 10th, 10 A. M., bay mare, harness, and wagon. Wiegel, Poundmaster.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 161 E. Houston Street, bric-a-brac, &c.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860, 105 East 9th St.

Furniture and Carpets.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Antiques and Curios.

EBLE, 108 WEST 42D ST.—ANTIQUE JEWELRY, ENGLISH SILVER, GOLD; SILVER BOUGHT.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. BARNUM, Bankrupt.—No. 4,805.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of James P. McNaboe, the trustee, at public auction, by Gus Bronner, auctioneer, at No. 390 Bowery, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day: a general description of said property is as follows:

A certain stock of goods consisting of man's ready-made clothing, furnishing goods, various kinds of cloths for the manufacture of men's clothing, cutting tables, and other fixtures of a clothing store.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
68 William St., New York.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX BRONSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,169.

Notice is hereby given that Max Bronstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 4, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,690.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 28, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 7, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—STANLEY WOLLMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Stanley Wollman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 6th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 18th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EFFIE S. HANKINS, Bankrupt.—No. 4,838.

Notice is hereby given that Effie S. Hankins, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 2, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the

LABOR LEADERS ACCUSED

Socialist Delegate Charges Use of Influence for Political Purposes.

Act of Men Who Asked Tammany Triumvirs to Name Walter K. Chandler for Congress Repudiated by Central Federated Union.

The Central Federated Union was thrown into a state of white-hot indignation yesterday over charges that some of the delegates had been using the name of the central body last week for political purposes. The charges were made by Morris Brown, delegates of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, who particularly specified President McVey and Delegate Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6, as being among the delegates referred to.

The specific charges were that the delegates had gone to the triumvirate supposed to rule Tammany Hall, and had asked for the nomination of Walter K. Chandler to succeed the late Amos J. Cummings as Democratic Congressman from the Tenth Congress District; also that they had gone there as representatives from the Central Federated Union.

Brown is a Socialist, and, as such, believes that the old parties are all wrong. He denounced the committee and the two parties for fifteen minutes, using all the vituperative epithets in his vocabulary.

"Here," he continued, "we have plenty of labor men, and people go professing to represent the Central Federated Union and want to have a rich lawyer nominated. Mr. Cummings, I admit, was better than ninety-nine out of a hundred Congressmen, but he belonged to one of the old parties."

Brown added that the men who used the labor movement for such purposes were not worthy to sit in the ranks of labor, and he moved that the meeting repudiate the alleged acts of the accused delegates.

President McVey denied that he went as President of the central body to ask that Mr. Chandler be nominated.

"I went there as a citizen," he said, "and I am not ashamed of it. Surely my membership of this body does not deprive me of my citizenship. Mr. Chandler is a good friend to organized labor."

"I am not ashamed to say that I went before the triumvirate," said Delegate Campbell. "I am a Democrat, and I am proud of it. [Shouts of applause and howls of laughter.] I went there as a representative of labor and a Democrat, and had a right to do it—just as much of a right as Mr. Brown has to take a nomination from the Socialist Labor Party and work for himself." [Applause, hisses, and laughter.]

"Mr. Chandler is not a rich man," continued Delegate Campbell. "I don't believe he is as well off as I am, and he certainly is not as well off as Mr. Brown."

Shouts of laughter followed, varied by cries of "Oh! oh!" Delegate Donnelly, also of Typographical Union No. 6, said that Mr. Chandler had always shown himself a friend of organized labor.

"If you want eloquence," said Brown, "you don't need to go out of this body. The labor men could make laws for labor."

"No one could make laws better than a lawyer," remarked Delegate Campbell, whereupon there was a prolonged "Oh-h-h."

Delegate Dooley, also a Socialist, said that there was nothing to be proud of in being a Democrat. Brown got the floor again and defied any one to show that he (Brown) had ever been untrue to the principles of trades unionism.

"How is it," he asked, "that you don't want Browns in Congress?"

"That's it," said a delegate ironically.

Brown answered his own question by saying that labor had not shaken off its shackles and was still following the old parties, instead of rallying under the Socialist banner.

After a furious debate of nearly an hour Brown's motion was carried.

Delegate Farley of the Tile Layers' Union got into a dispute with James P. Archibald of the Paperhangers' Union, who is also Recording Secretary of the central body, over a trades union difference, and the two nearly came to blows. It began by Farley declaring that non-union men were at work on a building at Ninety-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and his union was prepared to clear them out.

"If it requires muscle, we will do it," he continued. "We can and will fight them."

Delegate Sandermann of the Brotherhood of Painters charged Farley with ordering a strike against members of his union because the brotherhood men were not in the Board of Building Trades. Farley talked muscle again, and Sandermann said that the labor trust as represented in the Board of Building Trades was the worst in the country.

It was here that Delegate Archibald, whose organization is not represented in the board, struck in. He charged Farley with lack of veracity in a very forcible way, and Farley demanded a retraction. Archibald refused to retract, and both delegates used strong language, shaking their fists and apparently prepared to rush at one another and settle the dispute by fisticuffs. A resolution was finally carried binding unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union not to interfere with the members of other unions in that body.

The delegate of the Architectural Ironworkers' Union said that his organization had a strike in five buildings, but the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was filling the places of the strikers. He also said that the Housesmiths were making all kinds of threats. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Housesmiths who are not represented in the central body.

The delegate of the Brassworkers' Union reported that there were strikes of brassworkers for the nine-hour workday at the works of the Manhattan Brass Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Bell Telephone Company.

CORONERS AT WAR WITH BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Because of McCoy Complaint. They Say They Are Called for Ante-Mortem Statements in Trivial Cases.

According to statements made by Coroner Goldenkranz, President of the Board of Coroners, and Coroner Jackson war has been declared between the Coroners' office and Bellevue Hospital, the contention being over ante-mortem statements.

The trouble, according to the Coroners' statements, arose over the shooting of James McCoy, the gambler, by County Detective McLellan. Coroner Jackson was not notified until fifteen hours after McCoy had been taken to Bellevue that he was in a serious condition, and when he arrived his condition was such that only a disconnected statement could be obtained. The next day Coroner Jackson looked up the records, and found that only six cases for ante-mortem statements had been reported from Bellevue Hospital since the 1st of January. He thereupon reported the matter to Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue, asking that the matter be attended to. Since the complaint the four Coroners have been working night and day getting ante-mortem statements from Bellevue, and in many cases the notification was said to be ridiculous.

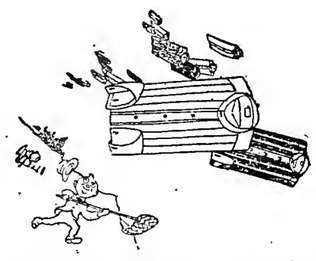
Coroner Jackson said yesterday:

"Those fellows up at Bellevue think they are smart and can trifle with the Coroners' office as they please. Their action in repeating these trivial cases will only tend to defeat the ends of justice, for we now cannot tell whether they are fooling us, or whether they have a case that really needs our attention. It is evident that this is a piece of spite work, owing to my complaint of negligence, and I will see what steps can be taken to prevent them from acting like schoolboys instead of professional men."

Coroner Goldenkranz, when asked about the matter, said:

"Those doctors at Bellevue are a lot of snips. They think the world only moves when they do, and unless they stop trying to make a travesty of the Coroners' office they will find themselves in serious trouble."

Assistant Superintendent Rickard of Bellevue Hospital said last night that all dangerous cases would be reported at once to the Coroners' office. In these cases ante-mortem statements would be taken. Mr. Rickard said that this rule would continue until such time as the Coroners decided what cases to report and what not to report.



Said the biggest manufacturer of negligee shirts in the United States "Why don't you tell people you've the largest stock in the country, both in quantity and variety?

Perhaps we've been too modest.

However that be, another large shipment has just come in; exclusive patterns, patterns that up to now have not been shown, here or elsewhere.

Don't be afraid to buy a Panama.

The "real thing" looks very different from the other.

The real thing is a beauty.

$12, $15.

High time to get into low shoes.

Pedestrian and Trump lasts; 14 different sorts.

$5 and $3.50.

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

To be Permanently Established Near Poughkeepsie—415 Acres of Land Secured.

The signing of contracts within a few days for the purchase by the School of Practical Agriculture of 415 acres of land near Poughkeepsie marks the beginning of a movement for the permanent establishment near New York of a novel educational institution.

Less than two years ago a number of persons met at the residences of Abram S. Hewitt and R. Fulton Cutting and formed themselves into an organization for establishing, experimentally, a school where the practice as well as the theory of farming could be taught. Prof. George T. Powell, a recognized authority on scientific agriculture, undertook the organization of the school. The original Committee of Promotion, of which Mr. Hewitt was Chairman, included R. Fulton Cutting, Jacob H. Schiff, John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Walter W. Law, and William E. Dodge.

The original school establishment was on sixty-five acres of land at Briarcliff Manor, provided by the generosity of Mr. Law, who also furnished a building for the accommodation of thirty-five students and the necessary staff. The success of the school was immediate, and it was decided to extend its facilities.

A Board of Trustees was organized with these officers: Theodore L. Van Norden, President; Abram S. Hewitt and William E. Dodge, Vice Presidents; R. Fulton Cutting, Treasurer; Thatcher T. P. Luquer, Secretary. Other Trustees are:

Frederick Bull,	V. Everit Macy,
Ernesto G. Fabbri,	Miss D. W. Marble,
E. Morgan Grinnell,	Jacob F. Miller,
Theodore Havemeyer,	Charles E. Pellew,
Rev. J. W. Hegeman,	Wm. Jay Schieffelin,
Francis W. Holbrook,	James Speyer,
William A. Keener,	Mrs. Gordon Wendell,
Rudolph H. Kissell,	Mornay Williams.
Walter W. Law,	

On the new school grounds all kinds of stock will be kept, and the principles of breeding, rearing, feeding, and general cattle management are to be thoroughly taught. Orchards will be planted, the best methods for the culture, handling, and transportation of fruits employed, and the scientific and most economical cultivation of grass, grains, and vegetables will be undertaken on a large scale.

In speaking of the school President Van Norden yesterday said:

"Aside from my official connection with the school I have taken a deep interest in its progress. We have demonstrated, I think, beyond a doubt, that there is need and opportunity for a practical farming school in this country on the plan carried out by our Director, Mr. Powell. Our need now is money resources for the equipment of the new foundation of the school at Poughkeepsie, and when this equipment is completed we will need a fund for the endowment of the school."

Abram S. Hewitt said:

"If those who are friends of practical education and of general social betterment could realize as we do the great needs and greater opportunities of this school I believe we would have little difficulty in obtaining that financial support that at this time seems necessary to insure the establishment of this institution upon a basis commensurate with the extent and importance of the work it has to do."

Vice President William E. Dodge said:

"Any American who has traveled in France and has witnessed the thrift and order of those smaller communities where agriculture is profitably practiced on small land areas, must welcome the application to our soil of those methods of intelligence and high culture which account for the independence of the small French farmer."

BROOKLYN SINGERS ACCEPT.

United Organization Will Go to Baltimore Next Year.

The United Singers of Brooklyn decided, at a meeting yesterday in Arion Hall, on Wall Street, Williamsburg, to accept the invitation of the singers of Baltimore to take part in the National Saengerfest to be held next year in Baltimore.

S. K. Saenger, the honorary President, in requesting that the motion be laid on the table, declared that the United Singers of Baltimore, in exhibiting the Kaiser's prize at a picnic recently, had been guilty of an act of indiscretion which could not be overlooked. Col. John Rueger, John H. Scheidt, and Dr. John W. Schiedge disagreed with all that Mr. Saenger had said, and urged peace and harmony.

The Kaiser's prize was contested for at the festival held in Brooklyn last year, and was won jointly by the United Singers of Brooklyn and the Junger Maennerchor of Baltimore. Each society was to hold it for eighteen months.

THE PLATTDEUTSCHER FESTIVAL.

Exercises of the Brooklyn Verein for New Hospital's Benefit Begun.

The five days' festival of the Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein of Brooklyn opened yesterday in Ridgewood Park and was attended by more than 15,000 men and women and children. The festival opened at 11 o'clock and an address of welcome was delivered by President Frederick Meyer. During the afternoon there was a vaudeville programme as well as prize shooting and bowling.

In the gathering were many German societies from Manhattan, Hoboken, Union Hill, and other places. The new German Hospital of Williamsburg is to be materially benefited by the festival. It was through the Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein that the German hospital project became a certainty, and this Verein hopes through the proceeds from the five days' festival to help along the institution.

TWENTY-TWO EXCISE ARRESTS.

No Sunday Violations Reported in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

There were 22 arrests for alleged violation of the excise law in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, as against 32 a week ago yesterday. No arrests were reported yesterday from the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The number of arrests by precincts was as follows:

Old Slip	1	West 37th Street	1
Elizabeth Street	2	East 35th Street	1
Charles Street	2	West 47th Street	3
Mulberry Street	1	East 67th Street	2
Fifth Street	3	West 68th Street	1
Mercer Street	1	East 104th Street	1
West 30th Street	2	Alexander Avenue	1

SUICIDE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Woman Registered at Hotel as "Mary Douglas, Ohio," Took Acid.

A young woman who had registered as "Mary Douglas, Ohio," was found dying in the Colonial Hotel, Seagate, Coney Island, yesterday morning. She had taken carbolic acid, and expired at 6 o'clock last night at the Emergency Hospital without regaining consciousness. She left nothing, so far as could be learned, that would give any clue as to her identity.

The woman, who was well dressed, arrived at the hotel on Saturday night about 9 o'clock. Yesterday morning groans were heard in the room to which she had been assigned. The door was forced open, and the woman fully dressed was found lying on the bed, with her face badly burned by the acid. The police made inquiries, but could find no person in Coney Island who had known the woman or who had ever seen her before.

MAYFLOWER TO BE FITTED OUT.

To be Used by the President at Newport Manoeuvres, It Is Understood.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department, at Washington, by Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to place the converted cruiser Mayflower in commission within two weeks.

It is understood at the yard that the Mayflower is to be used by President Roosevelt, who, it is believed, will witness the Summer manoeuvres of the army and navy in the vicinity of Newport.

The Mayflower was formerly the yacht of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, was in the fleet off Cuba, and was for a time used by Gov. Allen of Porto Rico.

O'Neill's

A GIGANTIC SALE OF

STRAW GOODS!

We have the reputation of being the leading and largest retailers of Women's Hats in the city of New York—a reputation for buying and selling stocks of such magnitude that no other house would attempt to handle them. We have sustained this reputation for years and add to it to-day by placing on sale this morning

The Entire Stock of One of the Greatest Hat Manufacturers in This Country,

and which comprises thousands of the popular shapes, braids and colors, all new goods, fresh from the factory

Hats actually worth 1.00 to 1.25

25c. and 45c. each.

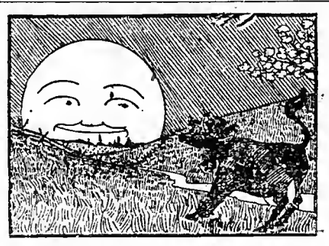
In connection with this sale we will also offer

Five Thousand Bunches of Fine French Roses, Foliage and Leaves,

Actually worth from 45c. to 75c. each, at

15c. and 25c. each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.



The unwise may wander from the path of common sense, but their experience usually brings them back.

After unsuccessful and unsatisfactory experiences at your custom tailors or elsewhere our stock and exceptional facilities will appeal to you.

The choicest in Cheviots, Serges, Homespuns, Light Flannels and Wool Serges, in plain colors and fancy mixed.

All cut according to our distinctive styles, which broad military shoulders and long peaked lapels have made popular.

$15 to $35.

Hats, Shoes and Haberdashery.

Negligee Shirts.

Fancy..... 1.00

White, with Plaited Bosoms and Cuffs attached, our neighbors sell for 1.50... 1.00

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Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
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THE WAGONETTE is an evidence of American practicality. It is a vehicle which can scarcely be dispensed with in the country for running to the station, etc. Our Wagonettes are of various sizes to carry inside four, six or more passengers—some with curtains only, some part glass and part curtains—some glass all around.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story building, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, corner Forty-eighth Street.

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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

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Great Clearing Up Sale.

Odd Ends and Pieces in all the various grades of carpeting; also patterns we do not intend duplicating. Some we have made up into

RUGS with borders; in various sizes, suitable for hotels, cottages and summer residences. (Bring size of room)

All at Remnant Prices.

Special Rug Offering.

100 India Rugs, 3 ft. x 6 ft., in beautiful colors and effects, this week at $6.50 each. Worth $12.

Some India and Persian Carpets, extra large sizes (up to 15x30 ft.) at proportionately reduced prices.

MATTINGS!! MATTINGS!!

Balance of recent immense importation.

$7.50 Rolls at..... $4.89
12.00 Rolls at..... 8.94
16.00 Rolls at..... 9.84

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SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

N. B.—In our Furniture Buildings; Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

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Cor. Fifth Ave., N. Y.

O'Neill's

To-day, Monday,

An Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Silk Suits!

A special purchase of Women's Suits, made like the accompanying cut, from Imported Satin Foulards, in the choicest of this season's colorings and designs, trimmed with White Silks and Fancy Stocks; Flounce Skirts with long sweep, finished with eight rows of tucks,



Regular Price 25.00

To-day 17.50

ALSO CLOSING OUT,

Canvas and Wool Crash Suits

Made in this season's most fashionable designs, trimmed with silk and Silk Braids

Regular Value 16.50 to 23.50

At the Remarkable Price of 10.00 Each

Two Important Items From the Great Sale of Women's Under-Muslins.

Muslin Gowns,

with tucked yoke, neck and sleeves, trimmed with fine close embroidery,

Regular Value, 75c,

To-day 49c. each.

White Petticoats,

made from fine cambric, deep flounce, trimmed with embroidery or laces; also with hemstitched and finely tucked flounce,

Regular Price, 1.50,

To-day 98c. each.

SALE OF Women's Colored Skirts!

We place on Special Sale to-day a choice lot of Colored Seersucker Skirts, with deep flounce, assorted stripes,

Regular Price, 75c. 49c Each.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

Silks!

TO-DAY! MONDAY!

3,600 Yards

BLACK TAFFETA

Full yard wide, wear guaranteed, Regular Value, 2.00, 1.19 yard.

A Phenomenal Offering of Women's Leather Belts!

TO-DAY, MONDAY,

A Special Purchase of

300 Dozen Fine Leather Belts,

Comprising all this season's latest designs in GENUINE SEAL, WALRUS, SUEDE and PATENT LEATHER. Some plain, others handsomely studded with cut steel nail heads,

Worth from 75c to 2.50.

On Sale now at the beginning of the Season, at

49c. and 75c. each.

A Remarkable Offer in

Men's Negligee Shirts!

This is the regular "clean-up time" of the big shirt manufacturers—a time when they sacrifice the balance of their stocks at any price, in order to obtain ready money for Fall operations. One of the best makers in this country came to us a few days ago with an offer of the remainder of his stock at an enormous reduction in prices—an offer so inviting that we accepted it like a flash and obtained the goods. You'll find them on sale to-day:

Twelve Thousand of Them!

Comprising all the popular shapes, styles and cloths. They are all cut full, and are exceedingly well made. Manufactured to sell at $1.25 to $1.50. Sale Price To-day, 75c Each

Mail orders promptly and accurately filled.

All cash Purchases Delivered Free to any Railroad Station within 100 miles of N.Y. City.

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The Summer Reading Number

of

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books

WILL BE ISSUED

JUNE 14TH, 1902.

A DISTINCTIVE feature will be a selected list of 100 books chosen from those published since January, 1901, as most worthy of attention from readers at this season of the year. These 100 books will be divided into classes—one giving full descriptive titles and prices, the other having semi-critical descriptive reviews

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Mailed to Any Address.

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In Mahogany, Flemish and Golden Oak—Sideboards, $45.00 to $300, (reduced from $54 to $375); Extension Tables, $15.00 to $160, (reduced from $18 to $210); Side Tables, $12.00 to $85, (reduced from $14 to $105.) China Closets, Chairs, Arm Chairs—every dining-room necessity now greatly reduced to clear out before stock-taking.

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FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET



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Has ever been found in the enamel of
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and warmer; fresh south winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,357. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT PATTON OF PRINCETON RESIGNS

Prof. Woodrow Wilson Elected to the Office.

TRUSTEES WERE SURPRISED

Dr. Patton Wishes to Carry on Literary Plans—He Will Retain the Ethical Chair—Class Day Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—The most noteworthy event of the commencement exercises at Princeton University this year, and the greatest surprise of many years, was announced this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, when President Francis Landey Patton resigned and Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Politics and Jurisprudence, was elected to fill the vacancy. Prof. Wilson is the first layman elected President of the University.

Dr. Patton's resignation was entirely unexpected, and it came as a very great surprise to the Trustees, who had gathered in full numbers for the annual meeting. It was at the retiring President's suggestion and his earnest desire that Prof. Wilson was elected to the vacancy.

When the news was announced on the campus Prof. Wilson happened to be present. The alumni immediately called upon him for an address, and he responded in a few words, as follows:

"When I came to Princeton to my professorship I felt that this place was my sphere. I have always been intensely Princetonian, and in my future work I shall be in full sympathy with my student body."

A prominent New York member of the Board of Trustees said that the meeting was harmonious; that not a bit of friction was encountered in Mr. Wilson's election, and that the vote was unanimous. It was only after a long discussion that the resignation was accepted, but the wishes of Dr. Patton were so apparent and were put in such a manner that nothing could be done except to accept them.

President Patton did not resign entirely from his work in the university, for he will fill the Chair in Biblical Instruction, Ethics and Philosophy of Religion. When President Patton was seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he said:

"The only reason that I give up my head of the university is that I desire to carry out more extensively the literary plans that I have under way and that are not possible if I retain the Presidency. This is my only reason and all there is to say. My earnest wish is that my successor will receive the loyal support that the students have accorded me. I shall retain my Ethical Chair in the university, as I have for the past fourteen years."

Prof. Wilson was seen this evening, but he was very reluctant to say anything concerning his policy.

"My term of office," he said, "does not begin until next Fall, and it is too soon to have thought of any plans."

Prof. Wilson is extremely popular here, and his lecture courses are always filled. The graduating class voted him the most popular professor.

At the meeting of the Trustees Prof. Andrew West, Dean of the Graduate School, was appointed the representative of the university to the three-hundredth anniversary of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England. Col. J. J. McCook was appointed representative to the one-hundredth anniversary of the Military Academy at West Point on Wednesday, Dr. H. C. Cameron, Clerk of the Faculty and a Professor of Greek Literature, resigned, after fifty years' service in university work. Prof. S. S. Orris resigned also, after twenty-five years of service. Old age was the only reason in both cases.

The third day of Princeton's one hundred-and fifty-fifth commencement dawned bright and clear, and an immense crowd of visitors poured in on the morning train for the day's exercises.

At 11 o'clock the seniors met in Alexander Hall for the opening of the class-day exercises. President Patton presided and introduced William Edgar Green of Trenton, N. J., as the master of ceremonies. Mr. Green welcomed the visitors and introduced Edgar Hare Johnston of South Bend, Ill., who delivered the class oration. Robert Haven Schauffler of Cleveland, Ohio, read the class poem.

At the conclusion of the indoor ceremonies the class ivy was planted by Alexander J. Barron of Pittsburg, Penn. The ivy was taken from Balliol College, Oxford, England. In the afternoon exercises were conducted around the historic cannon. Hugh Herndon of Tyler, Texas, delivered the class history, and Charles A. Cass of Pittsburg the presentation speech. The class ode was written by R. H. Schauffler.

After the exercises at the cannon the seniors marched to Dr. Patton's home, and for several minutes cheered him. Dr. Patton thanked them for calling and urged them to be as loyal to President Wilson as they had been to him. Then the class marched to Prof. Wilson's home, and after several cheers had been given, the President-elect addressed them, saying that he was a Princeton man; that his interests had always been in the university since his student days, and that they would always remain there.

The results of the Princeton expedition to Syria were exhibited in the afternoon also. The exhibit includes a collection of plaster casts, photographs, and several antiquities bought by the American Archaeological expedition to Syria in 1900.

The band of the Navy Academy gave a promenade concert on the front campus in the evening. Halstead Observatory was open to visitors, under the direction of Prof. Charles A. Young.

Classes from '72 to '05 were in the line of march during the night parade and demonstration. Torchlights and transparencies were carried containing inscriptions suggestive of the occasion. The procession stopped at the houses of President Patton and Prof. Wilson and cheered lustily.

Woodrow Wilson, the new President of Princeton University, was born at Staunton, Va., in December, 1856. His father was the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., of the Southern Presbyterian Church. He began his academic studies at Davidson College. In 1873 he went to Princeton and was graduated with high honors from the institution. While he was an undergraduate at Princeton he began his career as a political writer with an essay on "Cabinet Government in the United States" that attracted attention.

From Princeton President Wilson went to the University of Virginia, where he studied law for several years. Afterward he practiced law in Atlanta, Ga. Leaving his Atlanta law office he went to Johns Hopkins to devote his whole time to his chosen studies.

In his first year at Johns Hopkins he wrote the first half of his book on "Congressional Government." He offered it as his thesis and gained a fellowship as the result. During the next year he completed "Congressional Government," which was published in 1885. The work has passed through many editions. In 1886 he received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins and was professor at Bryn Mawr from 1885 to 1888. In 1887 Wake Forest College, North Carolina, made him an LL. D., and in 1888 he was elected to the Chair of History and Political Economy at Wesleyan University.

In February, 1890, he was made Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Princeton. At that time he held also a lectureship at Johns Hopkins. Just before leaving Wesleyan Prof. Wilson published his study of contemporary government called "The States," which has done so much to fix his reputation, and which is used in many colleges.

Prof. Wilson has been a frequent contributor to the magazines, notably The Atlantic Monthly and The Political Science Quarterly, and has been conspicuous as a lecturer and public speaker. Others of his books are "Division and Reunion," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," and "George Washington." Prof. Wilson's wife was Miss Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga.

The Rev. Francis Landey Patton, D. D., LL. D., the retiring President of Princeton, was born in Warwick Parish, Bermuda, in January, 1843, so that he is thirteen years older than Dr. Wilson. He was educated first at Warwick Academy, Bermuda, and then at University College, Toronto, Canada. He studied theology at Knox College, Toronto, and at Princeton, and was graduated from Princeton Seminary in 1865. He was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of New York in that year. He was then pastor successively of the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, New York, for two years; the Presbyterian Church at Nyack for three years, and the South Church of Brooklyn.

In 1872 he became Professor of Didactic and Polemical Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, in Chicago, now called McCormick Seminary. From 1875 to 1876 Dr. Patton edited The Interior, the Presbyterian denominational paper in Chicago. Out of this relation grew the famous "Swing case," the controversy between Dr. Patton and Prof. David Swing, resulting in Prof. Swing's trial for heresy, and, after active prosecution by Dr. Patton, his leaving the church.

Dr. Patton has written several books on religious subjects, besides contributing to the magazines. "A Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures," "A Summary of Christian Doctrine," and "The Doctrine of Future Retribution" are titles of some of his works.

Dr. Patton continued at McCormick till 1887, and was during the latter part of his stay in Chicago, in addition to his other employments, pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. He was the representative from America to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh in 1878, and in the same year he was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly which met at Saratoga.

In 1879 Dr. Patton was offered a professorship in the Presbyterian Theological College of London, England, but he declined.

In 1881 he took a chair at Princeton Theological Seminary that was established and endowed specially for him. It is called the Chair of the Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion. In 1885 Dr. Patton was made Professor of Ethics in the university, and in 1888 he became President of Princeton.

PROFESSOR TO WED PUPIL.

Prof. Von Mach Will Marry Miss Mary Wier Pierce.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9.—While teaching art in Wellesley College, Prof. Edmund Von Mach, an Assistant Professor in Fine Arts at Harvard, discovered the aesthetic nature of one of his fair pupils at Wellesley, fell in love with her, and now Miss Mary Wier Pierce, a sister-in-law of ex-Secretary John D. Long, has become his fiancée.

Both Prof. Von Mach and his bride-to-be are well known in Cambridge society. He took an active and prominent part in the reception of Prince Henry, for he is of a very noted German family. He belongs to most of the leading German societies in Boston. Miss Pierce is spending the month of June with her sister, Mrs. Long, at Hingham. The wedding is to be an event of the near future.

CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY.

Ex-Gov. Hogg and His Texas Associates Retain a Half Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 9.—The Consolidated Texas Oil Company, which has just been formed in London, England, with a capital stock of $6,000,000 to take over the holdings of the syndicate of which ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg is the head, will make application in a few days to the Secretary of State for a permit to do business in Texas.

It is stated that Gov. Hogg and his Texas associates, four in number, retain one-half of the stock of the new company and that they received in cash for the other half of their oil holdings the sum of $1,200,000. The company has in view the building of a large oil refinery and a system of oil pipe lines.

CHICAGO EDISON CO. MEETS.

The Board of Directors Is Reduced from Eleven to Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Edison Company was held to-day. The Board of Directors was reduced from eleven to nine. This obviated the necessity of electing Directors to succeed A. F. Seeberger, deceased, and Frank S. Gorton, resigned.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors changes were made in both the Executive Committee and the list of officers. W. A. Fox, who has been assistant, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, succeeding F. S. Gorton. Joseph Leiter retired from the Executive Committee, which is now constituted as follows: Edward L. Brewster, Samuel Insull, Robert T. Lincoln, Erskine M. Phelps, and A. A. Sprague.

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Twenty Hours Between New York and Chicago.

A new train of the New York Central and Lake Shore, beginning June 15th, will make the time between New York and Chicago in twenty hours. It is appropriately named "The 20th Century Limited." It saves a day.—Adv.

Summer lassitude relieved promptly and permanently by Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED on. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

"The Buffalo Limited,"
a new fast daily train to go in service on the New York Central June 15th, will leave New York 12:50 P. M., stop at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and arrive Buffalo at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

Round Trip Tickets to California
at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys.
Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

THREE GUARDS KILLED BY TWO PRISONERS

Successful Attempt to Escape at the Oregon Penitentiary.

A Posse Is Searching Woods for the Fugitives and a Battle Is Expected.

SALEM, Oregon, June 9.—Two desperate prisoners, Harry Tracy, sentenced to twenty years, and David Merrill, a thirteen-year man, serving sentences for assault and robbery committed in Multnomah County, escaped from the penitentiary this morning after killing three guards—Frank Ferrell, shop guard, and S. R. Jones and Ben Tiffany, fencemen.

The prisoners employed in the foundry were marched to work at 7 o'clock, and had entered the molding room, with Shop Guard Ferrell inside and Guard Stapleton in an adjoining room. Without warning Tracy and Merrill appeared with rifles. Tracy aimed at Ferrell, when Ingram, a life prisoner, attempted to reach and disarm Tracy. Instantly Merrill shot Ingram and Tracy shot Ferrell, the latter dying almost instantly.

Tracy and Merrill scaled the wall near the northeast corner stockade by a ladder. From outside the wall Guard Jones was shot twice and killed.

Tiffany was also shot and he dropped from the fence, engaging the fugitives in a fight. His gun was soon empty and he was taken by the convicts and used as a shield while they made for the timber.

When out of the range of the prison they stopped and deliberately killed Tiffany, escaping into the timber immediately.

Duncan Ross, a new guard, was on the fence, near Tiffany, having been ordered up to relieve the latter. Ross was unarmed and the convicts shot at him, one bullet striking him in the forehead, inflicting a slight scalp wound.

A large force of men is now searching for the fugitives, who are known to be in the timber between the prison and the reform school, and as they are desperate a battle is expected before they can be secured. The prison authorities offer $1,000 reward for the capture of the prisoners.

The three guards killed had families. Great excitement prevails in this city and scores of men are leaving for the woods, armed and determined to run the murderers down. A farmer has just reported that he saw the fugitives in the woods near the reform school four miles west of the city.

The arms are believed to have been thrown over the stockade Sunday night by friends among excursionists who came from Portland.

Ingram, the wounded prisoner, was sentenced from Linn County for killing his brother in 1891.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 9.—Harry Tracy was arrested in Portland on Feb. 6, 1899, after an exciting battle with Detective David Weiner. Tracy, who was wanted for burglary, was walking along the street when the detective met him. Tracy fired two shots at the detective and then jumped into the engine of a south-bound Northern Pacific train, with his revolver at the head of the engineer. He ordered the engineer to go ahead at full speed. The conductor stopped the train, however, and, seeing that his plan had been frustrated, Tracy jumped from the engine and started to run. Half a dozen shots were fired at the fugitive, one of which took effect, and he was captured. A month afterward, while being taken from jail to the courtroom, he exchanged several shots with the jailer, but was overpowered.

Dave Merrill was arested on Feb. 6, 1899, in a house where he had hidden a large quantity of plunder. Merrill, who had committed numerous robberies with Tracy, gave information which led to the location of the latter.

STEEL SMELTERS STRIKE.

Workers at Crucible Company's Plant in Pittsburg Demand a Wage Advance of 15 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—Owing to what they claim is the increased cost of living, the steel smelters employed by the Crucible Steel Company at three of the largest plants went on a strike this morning. They demanded an advance in wages of 15 per cent. The workers are not organized like the rollers and heaters, who belong to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers.

The quitting of the smelters caused the closing down of all departments, as not sufficient stock is carried ahead to keep running. About 2,500 men are idle. At the La Belle plant in Allegheny the workers appointed a committee to meet officers of the company, but received no attention from the company.

The Black Diamond smelters of Pittsburg will join the strikers June 11. The smelters are among the most skilled and the hardest worked men in the Crucible Steel Works and do not feel the aid of an organization.

AERONAUT COWAN INJURED.

He Is Seriously Hurt by a Fall at Edgmont Park in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Prof. Thomas Cowan, the aeronaut, who has had many high falls, was seriously hurt at Edgmont Park, where he was to have made a balloon ascension. The balloon had been filled with gas and all the ropes but two were cut, when a gust of wind caused the balloon to break from its fastenings and sail into the air.

In an effort to stop the balloon, Prof. Cowan grabbed the rings on which he ascends with the balloon and was carried away. The balloon trailed along the tops of the trees, bumping Cowan against the branches and limbs until a tall tree was struck, when Cowan was forced to release his hold on the rings and fell to the ground. His injuries are said to be of a serious nature. The balloon soared into the air after Cowan was brushed off and was soon afire.

Prof. Cowan has had a number of similar experiences, the most exciting being at Edgmont Park about five years ago, when he and Miss Mildred Nevens of St. Louis, went up in a balloon which exploded at a height of 200 feet. Cowan descended in his parachute, but Miss Nevens was unable to cut her parachute loose and she fell to the ground. She escaped with scratches.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Lackawanna's New Mountain Train
to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leave Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M., returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

THE AMERICAN TRUST SYSTEM.

Views of an Austrian Juris-Consult on the Growth of Combinations in This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes a well-known juris-consult on the extension of the American trust system to Europe. He says enlightened Americans regard trusts a greater danger to their own system of government than they can ever become to America's commercial rivals.

Referring to the Morgan shipping combination, he says it will be a matter of small interest to the average thinking American if a group of capitalists who happen to live in New York rather than in London obtain control of the great engines of commerce and are able to exercise arbitrary power for their own profit, not only in the United States but also abroad. Though the public may be deceived for a short time by such movements being labeled American, they will realize eventually that there is a point beyond which individual power and influence cannot be permitted to take root in the republic.

Difficulties with foreign countries might occur on account of some trust and the majority of American citizens presumably would resent any action estranging friendly peoples merely for the purpose of filling the already overloaded coffers of trust magnates at home.

SILK IMPORTERS ARRESTED.

A. S. Rosenthal and M. L. Cohn Accused of Defrauding the Government.

Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, the two senior members of the silk importing firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. of 45 Greene Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney and Kennedy, charged with complicity in false appraisement of imports, claimed to have been perpetrated when Wilbur F. Wakeman was Appraiser of the port. The warrant was issued by Commissioner Shields, and Marshal Henkel sent out the deputies to execute it. The prisoners delayed the officers only long enough to telephone to their counsel, Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

When arraigned later before Commissioner Shields, the men were held in $15,000 bail each. Their bonds were signed immediately by Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and they were released. The hearing was set down for the afternoon of June 23.

In the complaints, three in number, it was charged that Cohn and Rosenthal had made fraudulent and felonious entries of Japanese silk and cotton goods imported to this country, defrauding the Government of $500, $250, and $5,000.

The complainant was W. Wickham Smith, who was delegated as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States to investigate the fraudulent importation of Japanese silks into New York, and to conduct such civil and criminal proceedings as should become necessary in connection with such frauds.

Mr. Smith made three affidavits. In the first he stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. had, on July 25, 1901, made entry at the Custom House on goods received with a fraudulent invoice, dated Lyons, France, on July 13, 1901, from the firm of G. Goudchaux & Co. There were three cases of Japanese silks, the affidavit claimed, the weight stated in the invoice being 380 pounds, and the real weight 447 pounds. The duty was payable by weight, Mr. Smith averred, and so it was evident that there had been an attempt to defraud.

The sources of the deponent's belief, he said, were the official report of the examiner who weighed the goods and the files of the various Government offices that had to do with the matter.

In another of the affidavits it was charged that on July 16, 1901, there had been a fraudulent invoice dated Yokohama, Japan, and from A. S. Rosenthal & Co.'s house in that city. The invoice was for fifteen cases of silk and corded cotton kaikis, said the affidavit, the stated weight being 3,139 pounds, and the real weight 3,716 pounds. In the third affidavit the invoice was said to have come on July 30, 1901, dated at Yokohama on June 28, 1901. Thirty-four cases of silk and kaikis came that day, and it was charged that the weight was stated at 3,552 pounds, whereas it should have been 4,528 pounds.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer falled in an attempt to have the amount of bail reduced. After the hearing he said:

"This is a recurrence of the old cases. My clients have never been arrested in this connection, but their names have been mentioned before. There is no ground for their arrest. You may say for me that there will be no trouble in proving the groundlessness of the charges."

Special Attorney General Smith, when asked regarding the amount of the Government's supposed losses, said that he was unwilling to name the figure. The firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., he added, had made one importation a week on the average, and the undervaluation on Japanese goods amounted to from two to three hundred dollars to $5,000 in each case. He said that the total would be very large.

Charges of alleged silk frauds were made last year against A. S. Rosenthal & Co., but they were dismissed by Secretary Gage after an investigation.

WAGES FOR STOCKHOLDERS.

Judge Decides in Case of Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 9.—Judge Smith to-day handed down a decision by which the employes of the Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company, who owned stock in the concern, will be paid their wages regardless of the fact that they were stockholders.

When the company failed, the twenty-five workmen put in claims for wages. Receiver Aaron Ferris denied the claim on the ground that the indebtedness on the stock of the men would be in excess of the amounts due them for wages. Judge Smith declares, however, that the laborers must be paid, despite the fact that they owned stock.

Snow in Northern New York.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., June 9.—Word was brought here to-day from White Creek, six miles from here, that there was a fall of snow there last night and that the mountains are also covered. Black frost was seen in exposed places, causing some loss to fruit and vegetable growth. The Green Mountains and Mount Greylock in the Hoosick Valley were visited by a heavy snowfall last night.

West Point Centennial Day, Wednesday, June 11th. Day Line Str. up, back by rail, round trip $1.50. New Landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

SANITARIUM PROVES TO BE A DEATH TRAP

Ten Persons Lose Their Lives in a Chicago Fire.

List of Injured Will Foot Up Over Thirty—One of the Dead a Chicago Alderman—Inmates Were Inebriates.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Nine men and one woman were killed and about thirty persons were injured in a fire which this afternoon destroyed the sanitarium conducted by the St. Luke's Society at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The society occupied the building which was long known as the Hotel Woodruff, and for a brief period, as the Hotel Lancaster.

By far the greater portion of the patients received in the institution were those seeking cure from the drink habit and those who were addicted to the use of drugs. When the fire broke out there were on the fifth floor a number of patients suffering from delirium tremens and some who were deranged by drugs. Several of these were strapped to their beds, and it was found impossible to save them, so rapidly did the fire spread through the building.

The list of dead, as far as known at present, is as follows:

THE DEAD.

S. J. NEWELL.
CARL A. CARLSON.
JOSEPH HARRINGTON.
SAMUEL DALZELL.
DR. J. T. STANTON.
GEORGE A. RIBBECK, Hillsdale, Mich.
WILLIAM KENT, Alderman of the Fourth Ward, Chicago.
JOHN B. KNAPMAN.
MRS. M. BAUMANN.
B. H BOYD, seventy-eight years of age, and member of the medical staff of the institution.

The fire originated in the basement of the building, and spread rapidly to the upper stories through the elevator shaft. The blaze was discovered by James Newell, a grocer, who was driving through the alley in the rear of the building. He noticed smoke coming from one of the basement windows, and ran into the engine room to discover its cause. Behind the boilers in the centre of the cellar, and within a few feet of the elevator shaft, he saw a small flame. The next instant the flames were caught by the draught in the elevator shaft and carried up with a roar. Newell shouted to several men in the alley to give the alarm and to alarm the inmates of the building.

Several hurried to do this, but by the time they reached the first floor of the building the flames had been carried to the roof, had eaten through it, and were leaping high in the air.

As the cry of fire was given through the building, patients sprang from their beds. Before they could be prevented several had jumped from the windows to the pavement.

The Fire Department was on the scene within a few minutes. As the windows were filled with people shrieking for help, the firemen devoted their first efforts to save lives, and allowed the fire to burn. While this was the means of saving a large number of people, who were carried down the ladders by the firemen, it gave the fire such a headway that there was almost no chance for those on the upper floors of the building to make their escape, and such of them as were not suffocated were killed or badly injured by leaping from the windows.

HOW ALDERMAN KENT PERISHED.

Alderman Kent was in a room on the fifth floor with his attendant, A. W. Wattles. The Alderman, who has been totally blind for many years, was in a straitjacket, and his hands were manacled to a belt that passed around his waist. When the alarm of fire was sounded Wattles ran to investigate. He found the elevator shaft a mass of flames, and ran back to help the Alderman, who, blind, and unable to do anything with his hands, was almost mad with fear, and was shouting like an insane person. He had groped his way to the door, and by the time his attendant had reached him, had fallen to the floor, overcome with smoke. Wattles seized him and tried to drag him down the hall to a place of safety, but Kent had become so crazed that it was impossible to do anything with him.

Wattles was finally compelled to run for his life, as the flames were already scorching his clothing. He ran to a window on the south side of the building across which were iron bars. Wattles managed to tear two of these from their fastenings, and two other men who had followed him climbed out on the sill. They were seen by the firemen, who called to them to remain where they were and they would save them. A ladder was run up as high as possible and the two men with Wattles were taken down.

Wattles became crazed with excitement, and not waiting for the return of the firemen sprang for a net which some men were holding on the sidewalk beneath. He fell partly in it, and partly on the sidewalk, and sustained injuries which probably will cause his death in a short time.

Kent was left lying on the floor of his room, and evidently died of suffocation. His body was badly burned after death. Three hours after the outbreak of the fire, it was found on the floor of his room, one leg burned to a crisp, and the head burned off. He was identified by means of his clothing.

J. F. Sult jumped from the third floor into a net. He was injured internally, and probably will die.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

A scene that wrought to the pitch of madness the great crowd that had gathered around the building was enacted at a fourth-story window on the north side. Across this window was a heavy wire screen, and on the outside of the screen were iron bars running parallel to the sill. The space between these bars was too small to allow the passage of even a small boy, and behind them were gathered a crowd of men whose number was afterward found to be between twenty-five and thirty.

Escape in other directions was impossible, for the fire filled all the halls and was steadily eating its way toward the window at which the men were standing. The one chance for life for that crowd of men lay through that screened and barred window.

The men closest to the screen tore and tugged at it in a vain effort to tear it from its fastenings, and the men behind them fought madly to get close enough to the screen to fasten their fingers in it. So fiercely did the prisoners pull at the screen that from the street below were plainly visible tiny streams of blood that trickled from lacerated fingers and hands and flowed over the window sill.

The crowd in the street watching the desperate situation of the men behind the screen was simply an insane mob. Finally the screen was displaced, the men, in their desperation, pulling with it large pieces of the mortar in which its sides had been incased. The screen was gone, but the bars remained, and they were heavy, placed there for the purpose of withstanding all the efforts of insane men, no matter how strong they might be.

As many men as could place their hands on the lower bar took hold. It bent, almost doubled, and six men went to the floor with a crash holding to the iron bar which they had torn from its fastenings. So quickly did the men behind them spring to grasp the second bar that those who had torn down the first were badly trampled on before they could rise. Another bar was soon torn away, and the path to safety was opened. Then a new danger assailed the prisoners. The crowd behind, hearing that at last the way was open, pushed forward with such haste that those near the window were nearly forced through to meet death on the sidewalk, four stories below. The men at the windows fought to keep their places until the firemen could raise ladders, and the men in the rear, some of whom were already being reached by the flames, fought to gain the windows.

THE ESCAPE.

The first man through was Dr. C. A. Anderson of Chicago. No ladders were in front of the window, and Anderson's one hope was to reach the platform of a fire escape in front of a window just west of where he was. He hesitated for an instant, then sprang for the fire escape, clutched it, and was saved. The next man through the window was G. S. Gott of Lavergne, Ill. Anderson was so much exhausted that he was not able to drag Gott after him, and Gott was so badly burned that he was not able to make the leap himself. He crouched on the window sill while the men on the inside clamored for him to jump. Clinton Osborn, a real estate dealer of New York City, was the third man. He crawled out beside Gott and told the men inside to grasp his feet. This they did, and telling Gott to take hold of his wrists and drop over the window sill, Osborn hanging head downward, swung Gott to and fro until he had acquired sufficient momentum, and then swung him up and on to the landing of the fire escape, where Dr. Anderson seized and held him.

Anderson and Gott then formed a chain, Gott holding to the fire escape, and Anderson, tightly held by Gott with one hand, reaching out toward the window, so that the men, one by one, as they crawled through were able to take one step on a ledge, and make a short leap to the platform of the fire escape, down which they made their way to the ground.

Twenty-five men made their escape in this manner, and when the last one passed under the iron bar the building was a furnace close beside him. He said that there were several men lying on the floor to overcome by smoke when he left, and they all perished.

Dr. G. Mulford Silvers, chief of the medical staff at the hospital, was absent when the fire broke out. When word reached him of the disaster he hurried to the hospital. He arrived as the firemen began carrying out the dead. As each body was deposited on the sidewalk Dr. Silvers viewed the remains in an effort to identify them. He was unable to make any positive identifications, except in the case of Dr. J. T. Stanton and S. J. Newell. Dr. Silvers said that in the institution were sixty patients, of whom fifteen were women.

STOLEN FUNDS LOCATED.

Otto Jaehkel, Representative of Buenos Ayres Banking Firm, Steals $38,400 and Comes to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—There were received early to-day from the vaults of the New Era Safety Deposit Company 192,000 francs, or $38,400, nearly the entire proceeds of a swindle which in the ingenuity of its conception and cleverness of execution is a rival of the famous Humbert swindle.

The whereabouts of Otto Jaehkel, for whom detectives are seeking in connection with the swindle, is unknown, although he is known to be somewhere in this country, but his wife, under the name of Louise Wernicke, is in Chicago. She came from New York early in May, and it was by cleverly locating and shadowing her that the stolen funds were finally located.

Jaehkel was the correspondence clerk of the banking firm of Engelbert Hardt & Co., of Buenos Ayres, which has branch houses in Berlin and New York. He was a trusted employe and had entire charge of the transmission of funds between the different branches of the firm. By means of false representations as to certain business to be transacted in Germany, he induced his house to buy five drafts, amounting to 200,000 marks, drawn on a Hamburg house, in favor of a Buenos Ayres firm.

Jaehkel then induced the firm to indorse these drafts, and, by the aid of acid, removed the name of Hardt & Co. and substituted that of H. Newman. He had previously written to the International Bank of Brussels advising it that H. Newman, representing the Buenos Ayres firm, would soon be in Europe to conduct certain business of a most important character, and that large sums of money would be deposited to his credit by the firm. To this Jaehkel signed the name of his firm, and to make the matter more certain of success he also wrote a letter signing the name of the firm, highly commending Newman, who, of cours, had no existence.

The letter instructed the firm to give Newman absolute control of the desposits which would be placed to his credit. This was followed on March 17 by sending the drafts to Brussels with the letter requesting the firm to place the funds to Newman's credit.

The way having thus been nicely paved, Jaehkel, with his wife, went to Brussels, procuring from the International Bank checks on a Paris bank for the amount deposited, representing that he was Newman.

Arrived in Paris Jaebkel drew the entire amount of the checks and left the city. Jaehkel and his wife arrived at New York in April. Mrs. Jaehkel, under the name of Louise Wernicke, came to Chicago early in May, but it was not until May 27 that she was known to be here. The Pinkertons located her at the residence of her sister, a Mrs. Annie Klinger.

After patient watching they were discovered going to the vaults of the New Era Safety Deposit Company, as well as the Masonic Temple Safety Deposit Company. It was then discovered that there were two boxes rented in each place, one in the name of Louise Wernicke, and the other in the name of her sister.

The detectives secured an injunction restraining the Jaehkels, or other persons, from taking the money, and had a receiver appointed for the boxes. To-day they arrested the woman, and had the boxes opened.

Harvard-Princeton Baseball Game.
Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York June 11, West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:15 P. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 12:40 P. M.; Brooklyn, 12:10 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M., returning immediately after the game. Round trip rates from New York, $2.15; from Brooklyn, $2.30.—Adv.

Every Mother in New York and Brooklyn
should read "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT MEETS JOHN MITCHELL

Federal Commissioner Will See Coal Operators To-day.

Explains He Is Here Simply to Obtain Information for President Roosevelt—What Mr. Truesdale Says.

Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, who arrived here on Sunday to obtain information regarding the coal strike for President Roosevelt, had an interview last night with Mr. Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Wright will undertake to see some of the coal operators to-day.

Mr. Wright said to a TIMES reporter that he has not come here as an arbitrator. The sections of the Federal law under which he is making his investigation are as follows:

Section 7—The Commissioner of Labor is specially charged to investigate the causes of and facts leading to all controversies and disputes between the employer and the employe as the may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the United States.

Sec. 8—He is also authorized to make reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either house of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.

"I came here," said Mr. Wright, "in part to begin my investigation of the coal strike and also because I had to meet a number of the men of my department to consult with them on other matters. The coal strike will receive much of my attention, however, and I may have to go to the coal regions to pursue my investigation. I went to Washington in response to the desire of the President, who wants all the information that can be procured about the strike. The newspapers and the public already have a good deal of information on the subject, but there are other things in regard to it that are yet unknown to the public and the newspapers. The President knows of the existence of these things, and I am going to find out all about them. I know the lines to work on."

The President, he said, is extremely anxious to have all done which could be done to settle the strike, and to give to the public all official information regarding it. Mr. Wright also said that his mission was to ascertain the facts relating to the causes of the strike and the present conditions accompanying it. He would make his report in Washington.

"It is not my purpose nor my office," he continued, "to secure any adjustment of the difficulty as the Civic Federation is conducting all necessary negotiations. With the functions of that body I am in thorough sympathy and understanding."

A member of the Arbitration Committee of the Civic Federation said that its functions had been a good deal misunderstood by the public. He believed that the time would come when the Civic Federation would be asked to interfere.

"Some of its members have been overzealous," he continued, "and have done harm rather than good. This is to be regretted, and it is the fault of these individuals, and not of the Civic Federation."

OPERATORS NOT CONCERNED.

The Presidents of the coal-carrying companies who were seen yesterday said that, as far as Mr. Wright's visit here was concerned, it could not alter the situation. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

"Mr. Wright has not been here, but if he comes here I shall receive him courteously. As to any change in the situation, there is none. There can be no arbitration, either. The strikers say to us, 'We will burn your barns and poison your wells if you don't do certain things.' Are we going to submit to arbitration the question as to whether our late employes will burn our barns and poison our wells? I think not."

Mr. Truesdale said that the strike would simply disintegrate slowly. There might be more violence, but the companies preferred to protect themselves rather than have outsiders say what they should do.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers came to this city last night from Wilkesbarre, and went to the Ashland House, where he had a conference with Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation. He went later to the Manhattan Hotel, where he had a private conference of over two hours with Mr. Wright. Before he went into conference with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wright said regarding his mission here:

"I must go about this matter diplomatically, because, if negotiations looking toward a settlement of the strike are in progress, by my investigation I might do more harm than good. President Roosevelt is anxious from patriotic motives to know the inside facts connected with the strike, because the Boards of Trade in different parts of the country have appealed to him to take some action regarding the industrial contest."

When the conference was over Mr. Wright said that he had heard Mr. Mitchell's side of the story and would see the operators to-day to get their side, and would report the facts to President Roosevelt. Regarding Mitchell, he said he looked on him as an able and upright man.

SETTLEMENT NOT DISCUSSED.

It was half an hour later before Mr. Mitchell could be seen. He said to a TIMES reporter that he had simply given Mr. Wright the facts of the case and the causes leading up to the strike. There was no talk

this interference will only lengthen it out by making the miners think that some concessions will be gained?"

"I have nothing to say on that point," he replied.

Mr. Mitchell was then told that the operators say that they can hold out indefinitely.

"Well," he replied, "we can hold out some time ourselves."

He said regarding the coming convention of the soft coal miners of Pennsylvania, that he could not stop it, as five districts called it, and under the law it would have to go on. The anthracite miners who are on strike were quiet and making no trouble.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, had a conference with Mitchell later. Mr. Easley said the Civic Federation was doing nothing in the way of arbitration.

MINE OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

Attach No Importance to President Mitchell's Visit to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 9.—The operators to-night authorized the following statement:

"Eight days have now elapsed since the order calling out the engineers, pumpmen, and firemen, and there are few mines where we have not had sufficient force to keep the water down. These few are in such condition that the cost of clearing them after the strike is over will be much less than that of maintaining an armed guard to protect them.

"We are constantly receiving accessions of men, and those of our own men who apply for places we send to other parts of the districts and put them to work there.

"We have no knowledge of the reasons why Mr. Mitchell has been called to New York, and attach no importance to it, as we simply think it refers to President Roosevelt's desire to learn, through Carroll Wright, the miners' side of the present situation."

President Mitchell received a number of telegrams from the West Virginia strike region this morning. One of them was from Fairmont. It informed the National leader that 4,000 men struck in that vicinity. He said that if this proportion were kept up through all other localities the strike would be almost complete. The other telegrams received, he said, were also favorable.

President Nichols of the Scranton district, who arrived here last night, returned to Scranton this afternoon. President Fahy of the Schuylkill region reached here after Mr. Nichols left. Both report their districts to be in a satisfactory condition.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 9.—Superintendent Kudlick of Coxe Brothers & Co. was attacked by women on the streets of Freeland to-day, but he was not injured.

About 800 strikers gathered to-day at Ebervale, and about 1,000 at Jeddo, to intercept traction cars carrying non-union men to north side collieries. Sheriff Jacobs was notified last night of the strikers' intention and, accompanied by eight special officers, took an early car to Freeland to prevent any demonstration. Upon the advice of District Secretary Gallagher the strikers retired, and when an hour later the car carrying the Sheriff and the officers came along no strikers were in evidence. The Sheriff proceeded from Freeland to Wilkesbarre.

A. Pardee & Co. to-day issued a statement that they had no intention of starting up operations at Cranberry colliery under present conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 9.—The coal companies in this city and its vicinity continue their preparations for a long siege. The Erie is building high board fences about its collieries, and the Lackawanna Railroad is installing bunks in its buildings about the collieries. Electric arc lights are also being placed about the workings.

Nearly 200 men employed about the Lackawanna's collieries as bosses, firemen, engineers, and pump runners were yesterday sworn in as coal and iron police. County Recorder Emil Bonn swore in the men at offices of the company. Rock men to the number of 250 met at Peckville and decided to quit. Since the strike began the rockmen have been at work, but it was feared that they might be pressed into service as steam men, and President Mitchell requested that they join the strikers' ranks.

George Whitehall of Chicago, International President of the Stationary Engineers, was in the city to-day. He is traversing the region, addressing meetings of engineers to persuade them to obey the strike order. Sheriff Schadt has deputies stationed in various parts of the Lackawanna Valley prepared for any emergency. The men are divided into squads of fifteen and twenty each, and are so located that they can be summoned to scenes of disorder in a remarkably short space of time. A recruiting station for coal and iron police has been opened in a city cigar store. The station is in charge of Harry Harris, who was here during the trolley strike.

Emphatic denial is made by the operators' local representatives of the story that companies will this week pool their available forces and open up a colliery or two. Vice President Loomis, who is at the head of the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western coal department, said to-day that the companies would not start up a colliery now if they could, because the time was not ripe. Others made similar assertions. All agree that there is little use in starting up a colliery until there is a sign of wavering in the ranks of the strikers.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 9.—The pumps at the Sterling colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were covered with water to-day owing to the inefficiency of non-union men in the boiler rooms. This will flood the mine.

Sheriff Samuel Deitrick of Northumberland County was notified to-day by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company that if, owing to his refusal to swear in deputies to protect property, the latter is damaged through the strike, the county will be held liable for costs. Deitrick replied he would nrfer protection when it was legally necessary.

ROANOKE, Va., June 9.—The Division Superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad wired the general officers here late this afternoon that he had just returned from a trip through the Pocahontas field. He found seventeen operations at work with reduced forces, eleven operations having resumed work since noon. The men returning to the mines are old ones. Whether they are union men was not stated. Some of the mines are running with only ten men. No outsiders have been sent into the field yet, and none will be sent there unless it is demonstrated that the trouble cannot be adjusted with the men now on strike. Unlike the anthracite regions, there is no fear of damage to the soft coal mines by flooding.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 9.—The operators fear trouble before the strike is over, and Winchesters are being received daily by express. The indications are that fewer miners will be at work to-morrow than to-day. Officials of the United Mine Workers are hopeful that the operators will meet them in conference at Bramwell June 11. The operators say they will not be present. Guards well armed are on duty to-night at almost every mine on the line of the Norfolk and Western. Probably 25,000 miners were idle in West Virginia to-day.

BLUEFIELDS, West Va., June 9.—The strike in the Flat Top coal region to-day is about complete. It is generally conceded, even by the operators, that not over 8 per cent. of the men returned to work to-day.

At the Southwest mines, Pocahontas, Va., where 600 miners ordinarily work, but fifty men are working, though this is a much larger percentage than at any of the other mines. Another large consignment of firearms and ammunition was shipped to the different mining companies this morning.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., June 9.—About 5,000 miners and coke workers in Buchanan County, West Va., and in Wise and Scott Counties, Va., refused to obey strike orders and are at work. The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company works most of these men. High officials of the company state that they have no fear of their men going out at any time.

MANY STRIKERS MAY RETURN.

President Wittenberg of the Chesapeake and Ohio Is So Advised.

C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, said yesterday that reports received from his agents in West Virginia indicated that the strikers there were likely to return to work in a day or two.

This, according to the reports, would mean about 60 per cent. of the strikers.

SOFT-COAL COMPLAINTS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby to Move in 150 Cases.

More complaints were received yesterday by President Lederle of the Department of Health regarding violations of the soft coal ordinance. President Lederle turned all the cases over to the Corporation Counsel, who through his assistants will prosecute them. Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby, who will have charge of the prosecutions, said yesterday:

"We have 150 cases to bring up, and will enforce the ordinance as far as lies in our power. We do not propose to fill the jails by making arrests, but will proceed against the violators of the ordinance in the civil courts. Those who have not been warned are liable to a fine of $50 a day as long as they continue to violate the ordinance. Those who have been warned are liable to a fine of $250 a day. We will prosecute every case very rigidly, and will let the defendants make all their excuses to the courts."

IRONWORKERS ON STRIKE.

Because Employes Who Unionized the Shop Are Not Reinstated, 600 Men Stop Work.

Six hundred iron workers, inside men employed at the Brooklyn works of the Empire Bridge Company at the foot of Clay Street, went out on a strike late yesterday afternoon.

A week ago six men were discovered organizing the shop into a "union shop," and were incontinently "laid off" by the Superintendent. The men protested at this action, and they say that the Superintendent promised to take the six organizers back yesterday at 3 o'clock.

Meanwhile the organization was completed and the shop had actually become a union shop. When the hour arrived yesterday, a committee of the men waited upon the Superintendent to ask about reinstating the organizers. The Superintendent declined to take back the six, and likewise declined to recognize the union. Hence the strike.

The effect of the strike is said to be to impede work on the Corn Exchange Bank building, the Fifty-eighth Street power house, Brooklyn, and many bridges in the West.

LIFE AT THE STATE CAMP.

Men of the Sixty-ninth Now in Sole Possession—The Twenty-third Due Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 9.—After the "largest day" in camp of the season yesterday, the plateau presented a very deserted and peaceful aspect this afternoon. In order to accommodate the large number of visitors last night a special train was run by the New York Central, leaving here at 8 o'clock. It was promptly filled.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment and its 582 men are now in sole possession of this camp. More than that, their popular Colonel, Edward Duffy, has been the commandant of the camp to-day. Major Gen. Roe is at West Point attending the centennial celebration. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith went to the city this morning and returned to-night. This morning there was battalion and company drill in extended order. This afternoon, rest. To-night there was a very fine evening parade, and a few people from Peekskill came over to view the ceremony. It has been an ideal day. Last night was very cool. In fact, the coldest in a week, and many of the guardsmen suffered from the chill.

Col. Duffy had as his guests this afternoon Major E. S. Garnett and his brother, W. H. Garnett, of Arkansas. Major Garnett was a member of the staff of Gen. Louis Carpenter, who during the Spanish war was a division commander, and located at Chickamauga. Capt. Wingate, the Adjutant of the Twenty-third Regiment, which will be here next week, was in camp to-day looking over things generally.

The Forty-seventh are encamped at Lake Mohegan to-night. They left here immediately after breakfast, with Companies I and G as advance guard and Company B as rear guard. An ambulance and thirteen wagons accompanied them. The regiment arrived at 12:45, after four stops and losing three men, who took to the ambulance from fatigue. They were accompanied by several members of the State and brigade staff, including Lieut. Col. Cleveland, Lieut. Col. E. M. Ward, Capt. W. S. Scott, Capt. Henry G. Lyon of the United States Infantry, Capt. Townsend, and others. They returned to this camp at supper time.

FIRED AT ACCUSED MAN.

Girl's Champion Used a Revolver to Stop Fugitive, and Then Thrashed Him.

Three shots in deliberate succession brought the residents of the quiet block in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to their windows shortly after 11 o'clock last night, when they saw a fugitive, who had been running east, halt at the Seventh Avenue corner. The man who fired at him discarded his weapon when he reached him and set upon him, proceeding to give him a furious beating with his fists. A great crowd gathered quickly, in the front ranks of whom was Miss Elizabeth Barry, twenty-two years old, of 268 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

She said she was on her way home, when at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street the man who was being thrashed, and who gave his name as Charles A. Gladstone, thirty-five years old, of 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, accosted her, and when she stopped insulted her in a most atrocious manner. When she resented his conduct he followed her until he saw her enter her home. In the hallway she met Frank Brierly, who lives in the house, and quickly told him what had happened.

He slipped a revolver into his pocket, and together they started out to find the man. Miss Barry recognized him two blocks down Eighth Avenue. He saw them coming, and started to run. Brierly ran after him, with Miss Barry following close behind, and the man came to a standstill at the third shot. He was badly beaten, however, being no match for the new-comer. Policeman Whiteley of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station rescued him and took him and Brierly to the station house, Miss Barry and a crowd following.

Gladstone denied that he had insulted the girl, but she was positive in her identification, and when her story had been told the desk Sergeant sent him to a cell on the charge of disorderly conduct, and let her champion, Brierly, escort the young woman home, upon their promise that they would appear against the man in court this morning.

CHAS. G. CLARK'S LAUNCH SAFE.

Ex-Alderman Charles G. Clark's auxiliary launch, with its family excursion party of twenty-six men, women, and children, came safe to land at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

There was an anxious lot of people waiting on the pier, for the boat had been out since 8 o'clock Sunday morning, throughout all Sunday's gales, and the common opinion was that the party had come to grief.

The excursionists, although unharmed, had not escaped accident. The squall struck them off Bayside, L. I., sprung the mast, broke the peak halyards, and split the sail. Somehow, too, the sheet got entangled in the rudder and the boat became unmanageable. She was finally worked into Bayside, where she waited till the gale calmed.

STEEL TRUST ENJOINED

Vice Chancellor Emery Grants a Temporary Order.

Judge Lacombe in the Federal Court Denies a Similar Application to Stop the New Bond Exchange.

Two judicial decisions relating to the proposed exchange of stock for bonds of the United States Steel Corporation were made yesterday, the Judges taking exactly opposite views. While Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, denied the application for an injunction to restrain the corporation from issuing $200,000,000 of bonds in exchange for preferred stock, Vice Chancellor Emery, in New Jersey, granted a temporary injunction restraining the corporation from issuing these bonds.

The application in New York was made by the C. H. Venner Company and James Pollitz. This action was originally commenced in the Supreme Court, but was removed to the Federal court because it was found there was a Constitutional question involved. It was claimed by the plaintiffs in the action that the law of New Jersey under which the Directors of the Steel Corporation proposed to act in retiring the preferred stock, was unconstitutional, in that it impaired the obligation of the contract entered into by the corporation with its stockholders by establisbing changed relations between the new bondholders and the remaining holders of preferred stock. After citing various authorities, the Judge's opinion concludes as follows:

"In the light of these authorities it must be held that, although the result of carrying out the alteration provided for in the act of 1902 may have changed to some extent the relations of the different security holders to each other, such statute is not obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution forbidding the passage of laws impairing the obligations of contracts."

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that there was no special significance in the granting of the temporary injunction in New Jersey and that he attached no importance to it. The actual exchange cannot be made for some weeks, as the circular to stockholders is not yet out, deposits have not been made, and the 250,000 bonds have not yet been engraved and printed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 9.—Vice Chancellor Emery's order restraining the United States Steel Corporation from exchanging $200,000,000 worth of its stock into bonds is returnable Wednesday. The application was made by R. H. McCarter, attorney for Mrs. Merriam Berger of Sullivan County, N. Y., and others who hold 1,200 shares of the concern's stock.

A bill in the case was filed at Trenton Saturday which attacks the constitutionality of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, claiming that the provisions of the same are taken advantage of by the company in its proposed plan to exchange stock for bonds. By direction of the Vice Chancellor, true copies of the order will be served upon the Hudson Trust Company, the agent of the United States Steel Corporation, and also upon J. P. Morgan & Co., which firm, the bill set forth, negotiated a loan for the concern and received a commission of $4,000,000 for services.

TO FORCE MEAT AGENTS.

New Orleans Judge Decides They Must Testify in Beef Trust Proceedings or be Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Judge Parlange to-day ordered six New Orleans representatives of the alleged Beef Trust to answer questions propounded to them by the Federal Grand Jury or go to jail for contempt of court. The recalcitrant witnesses were also commanded to produce all of their books, papers, and letter files on pain of further punishment for further contempt.

Attorneys for the packers announced after Judge Parlange rendered his decision that their clients would ignore the court's ruling and go to jail, and then immediately apply for a writ of habeas corpus. The Grand Jury will meet again Wednesday, and if the packers refuse to comply with Judge Parlange's order they will be sent to jail for contempt.

Judge Parlange in his decision held that the witnesses could not incriminate themselves by answering the questions propounded by the Grand Jury; that as the Government declares that it is aiming at the head officials of the Beef Trust, and not at local agents, the representatives and employes of the packers can be forced to testify against their employers. The court ordered that the witnesses be again taken before the Grand Jury, and if they again refused to produce their books, or answer the questions propounded to them, they would be sent to jail.

TWO STARVING IN A DORY.

The Schooner Elector Picks Up Men from French Fishing Schooner in a Starving Condition.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 9.—A story of suffering and privation is told by Capt. Van Amberg of the schooner Elector, which arrived at this port last night from the Grand Banks. On May 29, when about fifty miles south of Scatteri, the Elector picked up a dory containing two men which had been adrift for four days from the French fishing schooner Elsie, from St. Pierre-Miquelon. The occupants of the dory were found in the bottom of the boat emaciated and partly unconscious. Capt. Van Amberg thinks that the fishermen would have been dead within a few hours if assistance had not arrived.

They started from their vessel, having hut a little water and food in their dory, as they expected to return after a brief fishing on The Banks. A fog came on, and they found they were lost. For three days they rowed about. Their water and food had given out before this, and they commenced to suffer the pangs of thirst and starvation. The third night came, and with it semi-consciousness. The sailors bade each other adieu and cast themselves down into the bottom of the boat. In this position the Elector found them.

COURT CALENDARS COMMISSION.

ALBANY, June 9.—Gov. Odell to-night named the Commission which was authorized hy the last Legislature to examine into the existing laws and statutes and to recommend such legislation as will do away with delays in judicial proceedings. This Commission is to report such bill or bills as, in its judgment, is deemed necessary to relieve the congested condition of court calendars throughout the State. It is as follows:

Alton B. Parker, Kingston.	Abraham Gruber, New York.
Charles Andrews, Syracuse.	J. Newton Fiero, Albany.
Robert Earl, Herkimer.	Judson S. Landon, Schenectady.
Celora E. Martin, Binghamton.	John G. Milburn, Buffalo.
Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.	Frank H. Platt, New York.
William H. Adams, Canandaigua.	William B. Hornblower, New York.
Samuel T. Maddox, Brooklyn.	Alonzo Wheeler, Haverstraw.
John C. Davies, Camden.	

Birmingham's New Blast Furnace.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 9.—Miss Alice Adams, daughter of Assistant District Manager J. H. Adams of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, applied the torch to their new furnace to-day at Thomas, which is the largest furnace in the South, with a capacity of 300 tons daily. The first runs will be made to-morrow. Among the officials here to witness the working are President A. W. Thompson and Secretary Y. B. Haagsman of Chicago and C. C. Belton of Cleveland, Ohio, representing M. A. Hanna & Co.

PETITION OF COMMUTERS.

Sound Beach Residents Ask New Haven Road to Restore, Summer Express Service.

The following petition has been sent to officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by commuters living at Sound Beach:

We, the undersigned, commuters of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Sound Beach, respectfully request that you restore to us the popular 7:59 A. M. express from Sound Beach, which we enjoyed last year.

We now have only two trains where before we had three, and ons of them part of the time in two sections, which permitted us to get to our offices in New York at 9 o'clock. The 7:47, making all stops but one to Larchmont, does not meet the requirements of your commuters, as we have no train to take this place of the 7:59. We now have to wait from the 7:47 to the 8:39—nearly an hour—in case of missing ons train. We request the 7:39 Express and something before the 8:39 to give us the same desirable service as during the last two years.

As the number of Sound Beach commuters will be larger than ever this year, it seems essential that we have more, rather than less, trains—better, rather than poorer, accommodations:

J. Kennedy Tod,	Frederick K. Rupprecht,
Edwin J. Lucas,	G. A. Lawrence, M. D.,
Joseph P. Topping,	H. J. Collins,
Frederick Topping,	F. L. Lockwood,
Louis Sledge,	J. H. Cook,
William B. Strong,	William Merritt,
H. M. Nichols,	C. M. Washburn,
F. Starbuck,	F. W. Tuttle,
Ralph P. Hitchman,	Karl C. Smith,
George C. Bladworth,	John Glass,
John Glass, Jr.,	Robert Lewis, Jr.,
J. Nathaniel Glass,	Howard S. Haddon,
J. L. Bladworth,	Lester B. Ford,
George H. Bladworth,	Frank R. Sparks,
A. A. Marks,	William G. Happy,
Percy Adams,	F. S. Thompson,
Wells McMaster,	D. Lockwood,
A. H. Wiggin,	Thomas W. Dale,
George V. Coe,	Wm. D. Bloodgood,
C. M. Stetson,	C. E. Holland,
William L. Marks,	James W. White,
Jennie Dale,	Wm. Stewart Tod,
Clayton Rocklin,	H. O. Havemeyer,
C. W. Dale,	George E. Marks,
P. W. Wiggin,	W. E. Worrell,
R. T. Tyner,	C. A. Burley,
A. B. Blaher,	E. B. Lockwood,
C. F. Purdy,	Charles J. White,
W. H. Reid,	John Roberts,
C. J. Roberts,	D. H. Roberts,
George A. Schastey,	P. A. Shaw.
A. F. Shaw,	

A $12,000,000 Mortgage Satisfied.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—A. W. Kelly, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, filed this afternoon a satisfaction of a mortgage of $12,000,000 in payment of the principal and interest of a mortgage and bonds of the New York and Harlem Railroad, given in 1872.

APPOINTED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—Gov. Odell today announced the following appointments:

Ernest Hall of New York to be Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, succeeding Justice Miles Beach, deceased.

Harry H. Bender of Albany, County Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

Edward A. Callahan of Albany, County Trustee State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

Ernest Hall was born in London, Oct. 24, 1844. His father, who was a landscape and portrait painter, came to this country in 1850. The son was educated in the public schools in Morrisania, and after graduation was with the publishing house of the Putnams until 1860, when he began the study of law.

In 1863 he served in the Gettysburg campaign with the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and later served in the navy in the North Atlantic Squadron. He was graduated from the Law School of the University of the City of New York in 1867, and was admitted to the bar.

In 1881 he became City Court Judge. He has been counsel to the Board of Excise, the German Savings Bank, and the Fire Department of Morrisania. He is a member of the Lawyers' and New York Athletic Clubs and a charter member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

SUBWAY'S IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The Increase to $18,000,000 for Equipment Does Not Fall Upon the City.

In statements published recently it has been made to appear that the cost of building the Rapid Transit Subway would be $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 more than the original estimate, by reason of the fact that the sum to be spent for electrical and other equipment was increased by the Belmont-McDonald syndicate from $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to $18,000,000.

As a matter of fact, the extra expenditure does not affect the city, nor is it to be calculated in the contractor's expenses in the actual construction of the tunnel. In the original contract there was inserted a provision that the successful bidder, who turned out to be John B. McDonald, should furnish equipment amounting to a minimum of $6,000,000. The purpose of this clause was to make it certain that the city would have a road with a working basis of equipment in case the contractor should "fall down" on the job at the last moment. It was not expected, however, that an equipment of $6,000,000 would be adequate for the successful running of the road in the best modern style.

The expense does not affect the city. Even the $6,000,000 would not have affected the public expenditure, for that minimum amount was to be paid by the contractor himself. The additional $12,000,000 may be put down as operating expenses, and its disbursement by Messrs. McDonald and Belmont and their company does not have any bearing on whether or not they will make or lose money on the actual work of tunneling through the city.

THE MAIL BOX WAS "ALIVE."

It Painfully Surprised Several Persons and Was Found to be Electrically Charged.

A mystery of a mail box on Washington Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, which had been puzzling and scaring a lot of people for several days, was solved yesterday hy the local Post Office authorities and the box removed.

A few days ago a fat man, with a letter in his hand, stepped up to the box and pulled down the cover of the slot. Instantly he reeled back, and with eyes bulging dashed away down the street as fast as his legs could carry him. Some time later another man approached the box and shoved in a letter. Then he jumped back with a yell. This performance was repeated every little while by somebody with a letter to mail.

Yesterday afternoon, a man who was on his way down Washington Street to the bridge stopped at the box and dropped a letter into it. Instantly he let out a howl and ran over to a policeman.

"Officer," he said, "that mail box is on fire inside. I've just dropped a letter containing $20 in there, and I'm afraid it will be burned up."

The policeman went over to the box to investigate.

"They ain't nothin' ther matter with ther box," he said, after looking it over.

Then he waved the troubled man away and carclessly leaned against the box. Letting out a yell, he leaped about three feet into the air. He ran to the Post Office near by, and told about the box charged with lightning. Mechanic H. W. Mott found that the box, which was attached to a steel trolley pole, was charged with electricity as a result of a leak in the insulation of a cross wire overhead.

Gen. Smith Court-Martial Records.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The records of the court-martial proceedings in the case of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was tried in the Philippines for alleged cruelty in the prosecution of the campaign in Samar, reached the War Department to-day. The papers were placed directly in the hands of Secretary Root. The Secretary will take the case to the White House for the President's consideration.

Another Tunnel Suit Settled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—The New York Central Railroad Company has settled the claim of the heirs of George D. Winters of New Rochelle, who was killed in the Fourth Avenue tunnel accident, by the payment of $15,000.

No New Trial for Barker.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the application for a new trial made by Thomas G. Barker, convicted of shooting the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, and sentenced to five years in State prison.

FIERCE FACTORY FIRE AMONG TENEMENTS

Reserves from Three Precincts Called Out—Hold Crowd in Check.

Families Forced to the Street by the Police—Three Persons Injured—Man Who Saved a Colt May Lose an Eye.

A spectacular fire last night at 336 and 340 East Thirty-eighth Street attracted a great crowd and gutted the cigar factory of Morris Jacoby. Policeman Hickey, who turned in the first alarm, called for police reserves. Capt. Delaney, with the reserves, including those from the East Twenty-second, the East Thirty-fifth, and the Fifty-first Street Stations, ordered all persons out of the buildings close to the fire.

The neighborhood is one of many tenement houses, and the policemen hurried the occupants to the street. They scrambled down the fire-escapes and hurried through the narrow hall and stairways. To add to the confusion, the passengers from the ferryboats of the Long Island Railroad, who had seen the flames from the river, ran to the scene. The policemen had all they could do in keeping the crowds away.

When Chief Croker arrived he sent in a third alarm. The fire was an ugly one, the cigar factory occupying the two wings of an L, the rest of the building being given over to flats. There were paper box factories and tenements on either side.

The people in the neighborhood did not go to bed until long after midnight, and Capt. Delaney forced them to do this, driving them through the streets into their homes.

The people of the crowded tenement district made of the occasion a fête. When Patrick McGuire discovered that an ember from the burning building had fallen on the fire escape of his apartments on the third floor, of the house immediately opposite, setting fire to a wooden box containing flowers and a basket, he put out the little blaze with a pitcher of water and was hailed as a hero by the crowd.

William H. Smith, twenty-four years old, of 690 Second Avenue, was badly hurt during the excitement. He is in the employ of Alexander Busby at a livery stable at 322 East Thirty-eighth Street. There were twenty-one horses in the place. Busby managed to get all of them out with the exception of a colt recently bought hy his employer. He returned to the animal and had led it into the street, when it dashed back to its stall. He threw his coat over its head and led it again to the street.

The approach of a fire engine startled the colt. Rearing, it threw Smith from his feet and scampered away. Smith was hit in the left eye by one of the colt's hoofs. He was taken to a drug store, where he was advised to go at once to Bellevue Hospital, but refused. It was stated by Dr. A. C. Brown, who was watching the fire and hurried to the man's assistance, that he was very likely to lose the sight of the injured eye.

Edward Cousin, twenty-three years old, of 693 Second Avenue, was cut on the right thigh by falling glass. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he went home.

James Shine of 338 East Twenty-eighth Street had a badly lacerated wound of the scalp. He said that he was on the roof trying to aid when a policeman, whom he said was Capt. Delaney, ordered him down. As he did not move fast enough, he was clubbed, getting a scalp wound. The wound was treated at a neighboring drug house.

Capt. Delaney placed the loss at between $150,000 and $200,000. He said that Morris Jacoby, to his knowledge, was carrying a large stock of unusually fine tobacco, and added that he had smoked some of the cigars and knew the quality.

Fire Chief Croker placed the loss at about $75,000.

FATAL FIRE AT SARATOGA.

Five Persons Perish and Property to the Value of $300,000 is Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 9.—The Arcade, the Citizens' National Bank block, the Theatre Saratoga, and the Shackleford Building, located on Broadway and Phila Street, were burned this morning. The loss is placed at $300,000, on which there was an insurance of about $225,000. Five persons who were in the Arcade Building perished. They were:

HOWLAND, MR. and MRS. DAVID.
MABEE, MRS. ELIZABETH M.
OWENS, MRS. SARAH.
FARRINGTON, MISS.

Chief Engineer Elias J. Shadwick was seriously injured and had to he taken to the Saratoga Hospital.

The principal occupants of the Arcade were the Post Office, the Western Union Telegraph Company, The Daily Saratogian, Lester Brothers, Bernard Brunner, George W. Bloom, E. J. Vose, Emmett Farrington, the Municipal Telegraph and Stock Company, The Post, Luther M. Wheeler, S. H. Myers & Co., R. F. Knapp, H. J. Olmstead, and A. G. Warriner.

Losses in the Shackleford Building were sustained by Nash Beckwood, the Redmen, W. I. Rockwood, John Coleman, and Frank C. Maynard.

The Sherlock sisters were the lessees of the Theatre Saratoga, which formed a part of the Citizens' National Bank block. The other principal sufferers in the bank block were the Citizens' National Bank, John Foley, John H. Morris, the Prudential Insurance Company, Bartlett B. Grippan, George H. Reeves & Co., Richard Mingay, and Waltham H. Dornbusch.

The owners of the property have already decided to proceed immediately to rebuild. None of the hotels was in danger at any time, and the fire will not affect the season here.

CURRENCY BILL POSTPONED.

Republican Congressmen Decide Not to Consider the Fowler Measure Until the Next Session.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—At a conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives held to-night it was decided to postpone further consideration of the Fowler hill for the revision of the banking and currency laws until a conference to be held on the first Tuesday, after the assembling of Congress next December.

The conference, held in the hall of the House of Representatives, was attended by about sixty members, which was considerably less than a quorum. The supporters of the bill had not expected to secure a caucus endorsement to it at this session, but they desired to have a programme adopted for the next session, according to which the hill would be taken up in the House on Dec. 4. Considerable opposition developed to this plan, however, from those who regarded the measure as embodying an extensive plan of financial change.

Several members did not wish to be committed to any exact time for considering the hill or to any exact bill so far ahead. This took form in a motion by Mr. Emerson of New York to postpone consideration of the subject. The motion was amended by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana so that the postponement would not be indefinite.

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Several Senators, Secretary Root, and Gen. Wood at White House Dinner.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President had as his guests at dinner to-night Senators Allison, Platt, (of Conn.,) Aldrich, Spooner, and Foraker, Secretary Root, and Gen. Leonard Wood. After dinner there was a discussion of the legislative status of various important measures.

Messrs. Platt and Spooner are members of the Cuban Committee, and the reciprocity plan with Cuba was considered. The Senators declined to make any statement bearing on the matters under discussion. The impression was conveyed that the President's attitude on the Cuban reciprocity plan remains the same.

REPUBLICAN CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Chances Are Apparently About Even Between Judge Pennypacker and Attorney General Elkin for Governor.

HARRISBURG, June 9.—With the chances apparently about even between Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia and Attorney General John P. Elkin of Indiana, and the managers of ex-Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Watres of Scranton claiming he holds the balance of power, the result of the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor remains to-night very uncertain.

Senator Quay, who is directing the Pennypacker forces with the assistance of Senator Penrose and Insurance Commissioner Durham, said to-night that he was confident the Judge will be nominated, and that he saw no reason to change his statement that he will have 225 of the 358 delegates in Wednesday's State Convention.

Attorney General Elkin said that the result was more positive than yesterday and that his friends were standing up at every point and would control the convention.

Ex-Senator William M. Brown of Lawrence County is regarded as the most likely nominee for Lieutenant Governor. There is apparently no opposition to the candidacy of Major Isaac B. Brown of Erie for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Brown and Mayor Fred E. Lewis of Allentown are the only avowed candidates for Lieutenant Governor, although the Rev. Theodore Flood of Meadville may be brought out by the Elkin forces.

Both Attorney General Elkin and Judge Pennypacker are playing for the thirty-six delegates from Allegheny County who will reach here early to-morrow, it being conceded by both sides that their votes may decide the contest. Gov. Stone, who is taking an active part in the Elkin campaign, received a telegram to-day from Pittsburg that thirty-two of the delegates would vote for Elkin, and that the prospects are he would get the votes of the other four.

The Pennypacker managers claim they can win without a single delegate from Allegheny, and that Attorney General Elkin will not get more than twenty-five votes out of this delegation. The Allegheny delegates will hold a caucus after they reach here, and managers of the rival candidates are working hard to secure an indorsement for their favorite.

Philadelphia's eighty-six delegates are pledged to Judge Pennypacker. Watres has a solid delegation from Lackawanna County. It is conceded that Elkin has a majority of the delegates outside of Philadelphia.

Should the Pennypacker forces secure control of the convention, Senator Penrose will be Temporary Chairman, and Congressman Sibley of Franklin will be Permanent Chairman. Watres is acting with Pennypacker's friends, and his delegates will participate in their caucus, to be held to-morrow night. The Elkinites have not yet uncovered their candidates for officers of the convention. Both Quay and Elkin are delegates and will direct their forces on the floor of the convention.

Should Pennypacker be nominated, Senator Quay will be elected Chairman of the State Committee and direct the State campaign this Fall. Chairman Reeder is an Elkinite and will retain the Chairmanship if his favorite wins.

SCHEME TO COMBINE MANY NATIONAL BANKS.

North American Trust Company of New York Promoting the Plan—Central Institution to be Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The North American Trust Company of New York is the promoter of a gigantic scheme to combine National banks in every financial centre and State capital. The project has been incorporated under the name of the American Bankers' Corporation, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and a surplus of $45,000,000 provided for in the charter. The incorporation is under the laws of New Jersey. In a circular letter issued June 7 to the bankers with whom negotiations are pending the company explains the purposes of the scheme and plans.

A New York City National bank will be purchased outright to be used as a central or parent institution. Then a controlling interest in a National bank in each financial centre and State capital will be bought. All being under one control, it is claimed high interest on deposits will be prevented and money can be transferred to meet the demands of different sections. The headquarters of the big consolidation will be in New York City. The capital of $5,000,000 will be invested in United States and State bonds. The circular says:

"The central idea of the proposition is to utilize the large credit of such an institution by means of the numerous small capitalizations throughout the country. Profits will be sufficiently large to satisfy the most exacting. Organization should go on quietly and unostentatiously in order to be completed without undue publicity that the best results may be obtained."

In its correspondence the company says the project has so far advanced as to be assured of success and completion.

LINER IN A COLLISION.

Hole Knocked Into the Port Bow of the Atlantic Transport Steamer Minnetonka.

LONDON, June 9.—The new Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed Dover to-day and signaled that a hole had been knocked into her port bow and her port anchor lost in collision with a Runciman Line steamer off the Royal Sovereign Lightship on the coast of Sussex.

The Minnetonka is a new twin-screw vessel of 8,616 tons, and is the first of four new transatlantic liners ordered some time ago by that line for London-New York trade. She is a splendidly appointed craft, being a sister ship of the Minnehaha and Minneapolis, the two splendid vessels added to the Atlantic Transport fleet last year. She arrived at New York on Monday, May 26, in ballast and sailed with a full passenger list for London the following Saturday. Among those on hoard are:

Francis H. Leggett,	Mr. and Mrs. N. McLaren and family.
Misses Cora and Mildred Barnes.	Mrs. Caspar Whitney.
Mrs. W. M. Bliss,	Mrs. Joseph Offenbach.
Prof. J. H. Davis,	Misses Helen and Florence Offenbach.
Franklin L. Gunther,	Mrs. Charles Wheeler,
Herbert L. Griggs,	Miss Christine Wheeler,
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Gibson,	Miss Emma Rocquefort,
Lloyd L. Jackson,	Isaac F. Smith,
Mrs. Orton Porter Jackson,	Miss Anna S. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lamb,	Miss Parsons.

CHICAGO CORPORATION TAXES.

Companies Still Owe $597,034 for the Year 1900, Under Decision of Masters in Chancery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Chicago and Cook County have won an important victory over the public utility corporations in their injunction proceedings to avoid payment of the additional taxes assessed against them for the year 1900, according to County Attorney Sims's reading of a report of United States Masters in Chancery Bishop and Allen.

The companies, which have already paid $852,307 to the county and city, will, according to Mr. Sims, have to pay $597,034 more under the masters

WEST POINT ACADEMY CELEBRATION BEGUN

Distinguished Soldiers Gather for Centennial Exercises.

Gens. Schofield and McClernand in Their Addresses Sound Notable Warnings—Confederate General Arouses Enthusiasm.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9.—The centennial anniversary exercises of the establishment of the United States Military Academy began to-day, and will continue until Thursday, when the present first class of cadets, containing fifty-four members, will be graduated. The committee of officers to receive the visiting graduates and distinguished guests is kept busy. Among the early arrivals were:

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles,
Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin,
Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge,
Gen. John Saunders,
Gen. M. V. Sheridan,
Gen. John C. Bates,
Gen. A. W. Greely,
Quartermaster General Ludington,
Col. John M. Carson,

Gen. Wanser, commanding the National Guard of the State of New Jersey;
Gen. Frost, commanding Connecticut National Guard;
Gen. Tamm, commanding Rhode Island National Guard;
Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding National Guard of the District of Columbia;
Capt. Chadwick of the Naval War College;
Gen. James Longstreet, Confederate commander, and the following Generals on the retired list of the regular army:

Gen. Sickles,
Gen. Bell,
Gen. Carpenter,
Gen. Daggett,
Gen. Grierson,
Gen. Hawkins,
Gen. Mills,
Gen. Patterson,
Gen. Sternberg.

The first and second classes of cadets demonstrated to the Board of Visitors today the manner of pontoon and spar bridge building.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived at 1 o'clock, and was honored with a salute. A luncheon was served in the assembly room of the Memorial Hall for the graduates and former cadets of the Military Academy.

The graduates met in the assembly hall, and at 3 o'clock marched to Thayer Hall, preceded by the Superintendent and the President of the Association of Graduates. The other graduates, in the order of classes, followed. The class of 1862 and all preceding classes were provided with seats on the stage. Other classes were seated together in the body of the hall. The meeting was called to order by Gen. John S. McCalmont, a graduate of the class of 1812. Then followed a prayer by the Rev. George Diehon of New York City.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ADDRESS.

After a selection, "Stars and Stripes," by the Academy band, Gen. John M. Schofield of the class of 1853, President of the Association of Graduates, delivered an address. In his address Gen. Schofield, among other things, said:

"Major Sylvanus Thayer has been not unjustly called the father of the Military Academy. He was even more than that. He took the Academy after its youth had been well-nigh wasted, and, by appropriate discipline, training, and culture, developed one of the foremost institutions of learning in the world. It is true that West Point has not fallen behind in the advance of the country up to the present time. But it is equally true that its essential character to-day is the same as that impressed upon it by Major Thayer three-quarters of a century ago. The Academy has been most fortunate, during the long period from the time of Major Thayer to the present, in having a corps of able, diligent, conscientious professors, instructors, and assistants, who have loyally supported the Superintendent in developing, perfecting, and enforcing the system of instruction and discipline which has made the institution famous.

"A note of warning here is believed to be called for. The high character always sustained by the corps of cadets and by the graduates of the Academy has been due in great measure to the natural characters of the young men appointed cadets. That this has been far above the average follows as a matter of course from the fact that the selection has been made by the Congressman himself from his own personal acquaintance with the candidate and his family. The Corps of Cadets has always been a real American aristocracy—an aristocracy of character. If the time ever comes when competitive examinations, or school certificates are permitted to take the place of established character, serious injury will be done to the Corps of Cadets and to the army. The honor as officers and gentlemen, of which cadets have justly been most proud, is very largely in their own keeping. It is greatly to be hoped that the appointing power will do nothing to diminish the purity of this fountain of honor which comes direct from what is best and purest in the country—the respectable family."

At the conclusion of Gen. Schofield's address the band played "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," after which Gen. Thomas J. Wood, class of '45, a veteran of the Mexican war, delivered an address in which he alluded to incidents of that memorable period. Gen. Wood was greeted with continued applause after he had finished. The band then struck up "Benny Havens," which was an incentive for Gen. Wood and the other gray-haired graduates to begin a hearty clapping of the hands.

GEN. ALEXANDER SPEAKS.

Then followed addresses by Gen. T. H. Ruger, class of '54, (Union,) and Gen. E. Porter Alexander, class of '57, (Confederate.) Gen. Alexander's topic was "The Confederate Veteran," and he prefaced his address with these lines:

Once more the light of Jackson's sword
Far flashes through the gloom
There Hampton rides and there once more
The toss of Stuart's plume.

Oh, life goes back through years to-day,
And we are men once more,
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there, the alien shore.

And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp fires quiver,
And suddenly, 'twixt us and them,
Flows by Potomac's River.

After reciting the verses the General continued: "The Confederate Veteran! With these words does there not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric army which over forty years ago sprang into existence, as it would seem, out of space and nothingness, and after a career of four years, unsubsidized by treasury or arsenal, but surpassed for brilliant fighting and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination?

"And now," said Gen. Alexander, "a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever from the sky, and the whole country under the new conditions evolved in its four years' struggle finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth."

During his address Gen. Alexander casually mentioned the name of Gen. Longstreet, and the large audience went wild with enthusiasm, the cheering lasting for nearly a minute.

GEN. McCLERNAND'S WARNING.

The next speaker was Gen. E. J. McClernand, class of 1870, a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Gen. McClernand said, in part:

"Since the close of the civil war the country had enjoyed thirty-three years of peace. The end of that great struggle found the people tired of war, and in the mad race for wealth that followed the military profession and preparation no longer interested them. Appropriations for the army were grudgingly given, legislation for the desired reorganization could not be had. But the years immediately preceding the Spanish-American war were replete with study and, as far as circumstances would permit, with practice assimilated to the conditions of war. It was because of these preparations, persistently pursued in the face of obstacles well-nigh insurmountable, and often disheartening, that the little army we sent to Santiago de Cuba was liable to render so good an account of itself and to justly claim and to receive from the country an acknowledgment of the constancy of purpose and gallantry under hardship that merited and achieved success.

"The Spanish-American war belongs to the past. The pledge we gave ourselves and the world as to Cuba has been faithfully kept and already made good. You may pick flaws, gentlemen, here and there; an army of 65,000 men would not be human if that were not possible, but those of us who have served in the Philippines know well the grand and good work accomplished by our army. We know it has not only conducted successfully one of the most trying guerrilla wars known to the annals of history, but that while doing this it laid the foundations for civil Government in that country, and the time will come when the people of the Philippine Islands, living under the flag planted by our regulars and volunteers, all honor to both, will bless the day when the first American soldier set his foot on Luzon to engage in that long, trying, and often disheartening conflict which in the end will give the Filipinos good government and make them a happy, prosperous, and self-respecting race.

"The work of the army in the Philippines will stand the test of time, and as we recede from the work its grand deeds will stand out and its few errors sink into insignificance. The gallantry it has shown, the hardships it has suffered, the wise and humane acts it has performed, its labors in re-establishing order and in blazing the way for a more perfect civil Government than the Orient has ever known will all show clearly under the searchlight of history to the honor of the army and the glory of our country."

At the close of Gen. McClernand's address "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George Deshon, class of '43. After the completion of the exercises the regular annual meeting of the Association of Graduates was held in Thayer Hall.

To-night there was a grand illumination, followed by a reception at Memorial Hall by Gen. and Mrs. Schofield and Col. and Mrs. Mills. The official photographer took a flashlight of the brilliant gathering.

The officers elected to-night were the same as last year, with Gen. Schofield President.

ANTI-ANARCHY BILL PASSED.

House Adopts Measure for Protection of the President—Provides Death for Slayer of the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the House to-day the pending question coming over from Saturday was on the motion of Mr. De Armond (Mo.) to recommit the Anti-Anarchy bill, with instructions to strike out Section 3, which made the killing of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers punishable with death, and Section 13, which creates the legal presumption in all prosecutions under the act that the officers to be protected by its provision are engaged in the performance of their official duties at the time the offense is committed. The motion was lost, 71 to 125. The bill was passed, 175 to 38. The 38 negative votes were:

Adamson,
Bartlett,
Brantley,
Brundidge,
Burleson,
Candler,
Cooper, (Texas,)
Creamer,
De Armond,
Dinsmore,
Finley,
Fox,
Glenn,
Henry, (Miss.,)
Hooker,
Howard,
Johnson,
Jones, (Va.,)
Claude,
Kitchin,
W. W. Kitchin,
Kleberg,
Lanham,
Lester,
Lewis, (Ga.,)
Little,
Loud,
McCulloch,
McLain,
Maddox,
Neville,
Patterson, (Tenn.,)
Randall,
Reid,
Scarborough,
Shackleford,
Spight,
Stephens, (Texas,)
Underwood.

The bill for the protection of the President is a substitute for the Senate measure, which contained no anti-anarchy provisions, but which did contain a provision omitted from the substitute, for a bodyguard for the President.

The substitute provides that any persons who shall unlawfully, purposely, and knowingly kill the President or Vice President or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the Presidency, any foreign Ambassador or Minister accredited to this country, "while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character, or because of any of his acts or omissions," shall suffer death. Any person who attempts to commit any of the above offenses shall be imprisoned not less than ten years.

Any person, while engaged in an unlawful attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm upon the President or any person entitled to succeed him, if he inflicts injuries which cause death, shall be imprisoned for life; if such injuries do not cause death, such offender shall be imprisoned not less than five years.

Any person who aids, abets, or conspires with another to commit any of the above offenses shall be deemed a principal. Any person who knowingly harbors, conceals, or aids with intent that he may avoid arrest or punishment any person who has committed one of the above offenses, shall be imprisoned from one to twenty-five years. Any person who advocates the unlawful killing of an officer of the Government or of the Government of any civilized nation, because of his official character, or who openly justifies such killing with intent to secure the commission of any of the above offenses, shall be fined from $500 to $5,000 and imprisoned from one to twenty years.

Any person who conspires or advises any person to assault or kill, within or without the United States, the chief magistrate of a foreign country, because of his official character shall be punished as follows:

If the attempt is made, and death results, such offender shall suffer death.

If such attempt does not result in death the punishment shall be a fine of $500 to $5,000, and imprisonment from five to twenty-five years. If such attempt is not made the punishment shall be a similar fine and imprinonment from one to five years.

Section 11 provides that no person who is opposed to all organized government or is a member of any organization entertaining or teaching such opposition shall be admitted into the United States, and that any person who aids such person to enter shall be fined from $500 to $5,000 and imprisoned from one to five years.

Section 12 prohibits the naturalization of anarchists and empowers the courts to investigate, and before issuing final papers to require the affidavit of the applicant affirming the truth of every material fact necessary for naturalization.

The last section of the bill provides that in all prosecutions under the first seven sections of the act it should be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the President or other officer was engaged in his official duties at the time of the offense.

FOREST RESERVES MATTER.

The House Discusses Plan of Placing Them Under Control of Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The House today proceeded with the consideration of the bill "to transfer certain forest reserves to the control of the Department of Agriculture and to authorize game and fish preserves in forest preserves."

Mr. Lacey, (Iowa,) in charge of the bill, explained the growing interest in forest reserves as a means of conserving the water supply and for the protection of game.

Mr. Lacey called attention to the words of President Roosevelt's message, pointing out the propriety of making some havens of refuge for the surviving wild birds, game, and fish within forest reserves.

Mr. Mondell, (Wyoming,) who signed the minority report against the bill, opposed the measure. He argued that the transfer of the forest reserves now under the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department was an impracticable and radical change of policy which would lead to friction between the two departments and lead to the creation of many new offices. There are now forty-one forest reserves, containing 46,000,000 acres.

Mr. Shafroth (Col.) in opposing the bill declared that the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department had no practical knowledge or experience in the management of forest reserves.

Mr. Bell (Col.) opposed the bill. He said that thousands of homesteaders had taken up land adjoining reserves because they could secure free grazing for their cattle and horses.

Mr. Kleberg (Texas) and Mr. Perkins (N. Y.) favored the passage of the bill. The latter said that the opposition to the bill came mainly from sheep and cattle men who wanted to use the reserves.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED

Two Major Generals in List Sent to the Senate.

They Are Gens. John C. Bates and George W. Davis—Choice of Col. Carter Causes Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

ARMY.

Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals—JOHN C. BATES and GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals—THEODORE J. WINT, Sixth Cavalry; FRANK D. BALDWIN, Twenty-seventh Infantry; JESSE M. LEE, Thirtieth Infantry; WILLIAM H. CARTER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major to be Brigadier General—TASKER H. BLISS, Commissary.

Surgeon General for a period of four years, with rank of Brigadier General—Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD, Assistant Surgeon General.

HENRY TERRELL, United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

SILAS A. McFARLAND, Iowa, now Consul at Nottingham, to be Consul at Reichenberg, Austria.

FRANK W. MAHIN, Iowa, now Consul at Reichenberg, to be Consul at Nottingham, England.

These nominations were agreed on at a conference between the President and Secretary Root on Saturday. It was suspected in army circles that seniority would not be the main consideration in making the appointments, but army officers were entirely unprepared for the appointments that were made, and their irritation is great. It is practically certain that a fight will be made against the confirmation of Col. Carter, and probably of Major Bliss.

An indication of the feeling among army officers is given in the fact that one of Col. Carter's friends, meeting him after the nominations had been announced, shook hands with him and said, "Carter, I congratulate you and for your sake I am heartily glad of it; but I regard the principle of the thing as all wrong and injurious to the service."

There is no criticism, so far as can be learned, of the nominations of Gens. Bates and Davis, or Cols. Wint, Baldwin, Lee, and Forwood. The nomination of Major Bliss is particularly irritating to army officers in general because he, a Major, is jumped over a large number of Majors and all the Colonels to be a Brigadier General. The officers say that this is bound to be demoralizing to the service, particularly as Major Bliss has had little experience in the field. He did not enter the army until 1875, and his principal distinction has been earned in his position as Collector of Customs at Havana since the occupation of Cuba.

No one disputes the value of Major Bliss's services at Havana, but army officers who have seen long service in the field resent his promotion over them as a reward for services of a civilian character. They are disposed to insinuate that Major Bliss is being promoted for his political services in trying to secure the adoption of the President's Cuban reciprocity programme. Major Bliss was the strongest Administration witness who appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means. It is believed by army officers that his promotion is due to the influence of Gen. Wood.

Col. Carter is personally popular, but his promotion is received with murmurs in the army and is sure to provoke resentment in the Senate. He has a magnificent Indian record, but for years has been snugly settled at Washington, performing a large share of the brain work in connection with the Adjutant General's office. He has been Gen. Corbin's right hand man. Line officers argue that inasmuch as the staff officers have rapid promotion and easy berths, they ought not to receive the further advantage of promotion to high positions in the line, to the detriment of fighting men.

In the Senate Col. Carter is not as popular as he is in the army. He has taken an active part in trying to secure the passage of different kinds of legislation, and it has been resented. He is credited with the authorship of Secretary Root's argument in favor of the Army bill, and at the hearing at which Mr. Root appeared Col. Carter was as much in evidence as the Secretary.

In addition to this Col. Carter is credited with being the most persistent enemy Gen. Miles has, and inasmuch as the majority of the Republican leaders are friendly to Gen. Miles and not overwell disposed toward the Adjutant General's office, it is unlikely that Col. Carter's promotion will be received with much favor by them.

Brigadier General Bates was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, Aug. 26, 1842. He was educated at the Washington University, St. Louis, and entered the army in 1861, in the Eleventh Infantry. He was on the staff of Gen. Meade until the close of the war, at which time he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers. He was promoted to Major in 1882, Lieutenant Colonel in 1886, and Colonel of the Second United States Infantry in 1892. For thirty years he was stationed west of the Mississippi River in the Indian country. He was made Brigadier General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and was promoted to Major General of Volunteers during the Santiago campaign. He was Military Governor commanding Clenfuegos, Cuba, in 1899, and was ordered to the Philippines, from where, as the commandant of the District of Mindanao and Tolo, he conducted negotiations with the Sultan of Sulu. Since April, 1900, he has been commandant of Southern Luzon, P. I.

Brig. Gen. George Whitefield Davis was born in Thompson, Conn., July 26, 1838. He enlisted in the Eleventh Connecticut Infantry on Nov. 27, 1861, and rose to Major and Quartermaster. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865, and was appointed Captain of the Fourteenth United States Infantry in 1867; Major of the Eleventh Infantry in 1884, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry in 1898, Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry in 1899, and Brigadier General in 1900. He was Military Governor at Porto Rico in 1899 and Inspector General of the Army in the Philippines in 1900.

Brig. Gen. Wint entered the service in the Sixth Pennsylvania as private in 1861, and rapidly rose to be Corporal and Sergeant. He was made First Lieutenant in 1864, and was honorably mustered out in the same year. Later he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, became First Lieutenant in 1866, Captain in 1872, Major of the Tenth Cavalry in 1892, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry in 1899. He was born in Pennsylvania.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin entered the service as Second Lieutenant of the Michigan Horse Guards in 1861, was honorably mustered out in the same year, enlisted again as First Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry in 1862, and was made Captain in 1864. In 1899, two years after he had re-entered the service, he was made Lieutenant Colonel.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee entered the service in 1861 as private in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He was made Captain in 1863, and was honorably mustered out in 1865. Later in the same year he was appointed Captain of the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, was again mustered out, and made Major Inspector General in 1898. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry in 1900.

William H. Carter was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy in 1868 from Tennessee. He was appointed from there Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry, and in 1889 was made Captain of the Sixth Cavalry. He was made Major in 1897 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1898.

Tasker H. Bliss was appointed to West Point in 1871 from Pennsylvania. From there he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery, was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1880, and Captain in 1892. He was appointed Major in the Commissary Department in 1898.

William H. Forwood was born in Maryland, and became Assistant Surgeon in the regular army in 1860. By 1865 he had risen to Captain Assistant Surgeon, he became Lieutenant Colonel Surgeon in 1889, and Colonel Assistant Surgeon General in 1895.

MUST MOVE HYGEIA HOTEL.

Secretary of War Issues Order Regarding Private Establishments on Military Reservation at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of War has notified the owners of the Hygeia Hotel and other private establishments on the military reservation at Fort Monroe, Va., that the land occupied by them is urgently needed for military purposes, and their buildings and contents must be removed within a "reasonable time."

This action is taken on the recommendation of a board of army officers appointed to consider the subject, and is in accordance with an opinion given by Judge Advocate General Davis as to the law in the case. It is the purpose of the department to extend the batteries at this post and to erect a number of new buildings for purely military purposes.

The Government reservation at Old Point Comfort includes all the territory up to the boundary line of the town of Febers, which is the adjoining town to Hampton. The above order, however, does not refer to the buildings on the opposite side of the street from the Hygeia, one of which buildings is the Hotel Chamberlin.

AMENDMENTS TO NAVAL BILL.

One Adopted by the Senate Provides for $185,000 Appropriation for New York Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Consideration was begun of the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day. The bill as reported to the Senate carries appropriations aggregating $78,166,838.

A committee amendment was offered by Mr. Hale and adopted, appropriating $657,300 for the construction of buildings at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.

The committee amendments were agreed to except that providing for the construction of two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers, and two gunboats, which went over at the request of Mr. Hale.

The amendment for the appropriation of $185,800 for the construction of a building at the New York Navy Yard was agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to providing for the erection of a testing laboratory and equipment, and another building at the Annapolis Academy at a cost of $400,000, appropriating $200,000 to begin the work.

TESTIFY ABOUT CUBAN LANDS.

Truman G. Palmer and Heyward G. Leavitt Heard Before Senate Cuban Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Truman G. Palmer to-day gave further testimony before the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba. He was under cross-examination by Senator Platt, (Conn.) Senator Platt sought to have the witness admit that he had overestimated the output of cane on the Cuban lands owned by Americans. Mr. Palmer said that in cases where it had been necessary to make estimates he had not attempted to give the present output of the lands in question, because he did not know whether they were in actual cultivation, but had only indicated the capacity of the lands. He had given no facts as to lands which were not in cultivation or which had not been in cultivation in the past.

Heyward G. Leavitt of Nebraska, reintroduced to make a further statement concerning the comparative price of sugar in the different markets, contended that his statement that the American refiners had absorbed the countervailing duties placed on European sugars had not been disproved.

Mr. Leavitt said there is to-day much less raw sugar than usual at this time of the year in the United States, and drew the inference that the American refiners had withheld their bids because of the hope of securing a reduction in price through the enactment of the pending legislation.

PLEA FOR NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Mr. Harris, (Kan.,) Who Is an Engineer, Speaks to Senate on Isthmian Canal Matter.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Harris, (Kansas,) a member of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, addressed the Senate to-day in favor of the Nicaragua route. Mr. Harris is an engineer and served for a long time as Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Division.

One fact, he said, was prominent and conspicuous. No exploration or survey made of a canal route there had ever been placed on record a report adverse in opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route. He quoted M. de Lesseps as saying that if a canal with locks was to be constructed, the Nicaragua route was the best.

Mr. Harris said that in making its supplemental report in favor of Panama the Isthmian Canal Commission had allowed the idea of getting a bargain unduly to influence it.

Mr. Harris referred to "the legal and diplomatic difficulties which surround the Panama Canal Company on all sides," and declared that these were absolutely insuperable.

Mr. Tillman inquired how the lands necessary for the Nicaragua route were to be obtained if they were owned by private individuals.

"The treaty with Nicaragua," Mr. Harris replied, "provides for a condemnation of the lands where private rights are involved."

Mr. Morgan said that by an arrangement with the Nicaraguan Government all acquisition of land by the United States would date back to the conditions which prevailed in December, 1900. That would preclude absolutely speculation in the land along the route.

Mr. Harris expressed great fear that the construction of the Bohlo Dam on the Panama route could not be accomplished, and that, even if it were, the dam could not be made of strength sufficient to withstand the tremendous head of water from the Chagres River.

He argued that if the Panama route were adopted the canal would be useless for sailing vessels; upon which, he said, the people of the United States had to rely for protection against the shipping trusts.

Mr. Morgan discussed the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and said that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica could have claims against this Government through the old Maritime Canal Company.

Mr. Simmons Favors Forest Reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Simmons (N. C.) addressed the Senate to-day in support of the bill for the establishment of a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. He explained that ten forest reserves had been established in the United States, none of them east of the Mississippi River. He said the establishment of the ten forest reserves in the West was made from the public domain, while cash would have to be paid for the proposed reserve. Mr. Simmons said it had been suggested that there might be some "job" in the pending bill. This, he knew, was not true.

Mrs. Roosevelt Off for Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her children left Washington this forenoon on the Dolphin for Oyster Bay, where the family will spend the Summer. The Dolphin will stop at New York to-morrow afternoon, to enable Mrs. Roosevelt to do some shopping, and will proceed to Oyster Bay on Wednesday. Mrs. Roosevelt will remain at Oyster Bay until after July 4. She will then return to Washington and remain with the President until he leaves Washington.

SAY PRESIDENT STAYS BILL

Beet Sugar Senators' Claim in Regard to Cuban Relief.

It Is Stated Mr. Roosevelt Is Delaying Action in Hopes of Getting Reciprocity Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—"It is the President and not the beet-sugar Senators who are delaying the settlement of the Cuban relief problem," a beet-sugar Senator said to-day.

"Let the President say to those who are known as the Administration Senators that they have carried their 'bluff' far enough, and the Cuban question will be settled inside of twenty-four hours."

"Is the President willing to accept a rebate bill?" the Senator was asked.

"I have no doubt he would accept it and be glad to get it," the Senator replied.

"My judgment is that he is holding out in hopes that we beet-sugar men will yield, and give him a reciprocity bill. We couldn't give him that if we would, and there is no reason why we should give it to him when he has told us time and time again that a rebate bill would be acceptable to him.

"I can give you the names of several Republican Senators to whom the President has expressed his willingness to have Congress pass a rebate bill.

"It is well known in the Senate that he has said this. He said it to me weeks and weeks ago, and has repeated it to me several times since. Here we are offering to give him just what he has told us repeatedly he was willing to take from us, and yet we are catching it all around. We are accused of fighting the Administration and preventing its carrying out the pledge it made to Cuba. The President maybe would prefer a straight reciprocity measure, but having left it to Congress to determine what sort of measure should be drafted, be ought to take the rebate scheme, seeing that through that course he would quiet a contest that is extremely annoying to us Republican Senators. Had he said all along that he must have reciprocity and not rebate it would be different. Having told me and a lot of other Senators that the rebate would answer his purpose, I can't understand how he can justify his present course.

"The Republican beet-sugar Senators do not like the criticism that the President's attitude toward them has suggested. We offer the only Cuban relief proposition that can be put into law. Send a reciprocity bill to the House, and it would be repudiated unless the bill should have a clause abolishing the sugar differential, and such a clause of course is out of the question in a Senate bill.

"If the Administration Senators, as they call themselves, will accept our rebate scheme, it can be put through the Senate inside of twenty-four hours, and the House would accept it. Send the sort of bill to the House which the Administration Senators say they want, and it would be repudiated there. We beet-sugar Senators are not keeping Congress from doing something it wants to do.

"There never has been the slightest show for the passage by both houses of a Cuban reciprocity measure. It is a rebate or nothing. Some of us think it ought to be nothing; but we are willing to give the rebate, and have been all the time."

Auxiliary to Santa Fe Archbishop.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Father Pitoval, now of the Colorado Diocese of the Catholic Church, has been appointed auxiliary Bishop to the Archbishop of Santa Fé. The Rev. Father Specht, now Vicar General of the Columbus Diocese, has been made a domestic prelate of the Church with the title of Monsignor.

APPRAISERS' BILLS UPHELD.

Justice Blanchard Refuses Corporation Counsel Rives's Application to Have the Claims Reduced.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied applications by Corporation Counsel George L. Rives to have the compensation of Daniel O'Connell, J. Rhinelander Dillon, and Samuel A. Firetag, Commissioners of Appraisal and Assessment, in condemnation proceedings for the opening of East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, materially reduced. The Commissioners, who were paid by the meeting, claim to have come together at forty-three sessions to appraise five parcels of vacant land at a total value of $20,625. The Commissioners' bills aggregated $1,332,60, which includes the cost of maps, stenography, &c. Mr. Rives held that Mr. O'Connell's claim should be reduced from $390 to $242, Mr. Dillon's from $390 to $234, and Mr. Firetag's from $366 to $210. Mr. Rives took exception to a large number of adjourned meetings, at which nothing was seemingly accomplished.

Commissioners Samuel H. Ordway, John J. Quinlan, and William M. Lawrence were similarly appointed to assess the land taken for the opening of Arthur Avenue from One Hundred and Seventy-fourth to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, their bills amounting to $518, $550, and $496 respectively. Mr. Rives made like objections in their case, but in both it was decided that, as each Commissioner swears that he met and was actually and necessarily employed in the performance of his duties, or that he will be so employed to complete the proceeding, and there is nothing in the record which would seem to justify the court in discrediting his testimony.

Stock Exchange Opening.

At the last meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange a committee was appointed to make arrangements for an appropriate celebration of the opening of the new building, which will probably take place next October. The committee consists of President Keppler and the Chairmen of the various standing committees.

MEN OF THE CHICAGO RETURN.

A Party of "Short Timers" Left Their Vessel Soon After the Venice Affair—Their Views.

Entertaining some very positive views about the Italians, and very much inclined to express them, thirteen of the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, and who were not far away when the episode occurred in Venice which resulted in the arrest of four of their number, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn. They will be paid off to-day, as their terms of enlistment have expired. Nearly all of them will re-enlist, in no wise daunted by what befell their associates, Capt. Robert F. Wynne of the Marine Guard, Robert E. Ledbetter, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. John S. Doddridge, and Wilfred Langley, a marine, who were sentenced to imprisonment.

A tug from the navy yard in charge of Lieut. C. E. Gilpin, met the Lahn at Tomkinsville and took the sailors to the receiving ship Columbia, which lies at the Cob dock in the navy yard.

When seen at the ship it was William Borchard and John Scanlon who did the speaking for the little cluster of sailors who crowded about the visitors. "We're down on the Italian; put that down," they began.

"We were on four days' shore leave," Borchard explained. "We were in the saloon, as you read, when the trouble occurred. It all started by one of our boys dropping a glass. Immediately the Venetians in the place took offense. We offered to pay for the glass, but that they said wouldn't do.

"It is true we put up a fight when we had to. The Venetians were very quick to call in the police, and much of the rest you must know.

"During the melee in the saloon, and before it had gone very far, Capt. Wynne was struck on the head with a bottle by one of the waiters.

"It's the same thing every time we get to an Italian port. We have trouble with them wherever along their short we land."

ARRESTS IN KINGDON ROBBERY.

Two Men Held as Possible Perpetrators of Theft at Waldorf-Astoria.

Central Office detectives yesterday arrested two men as suspects in the Kingdon jewel robbery, which occurred at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel one week ago. They are Nicholas Moran and John Waters, alias Gibbons, both of whom are known as hotel thieves and whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery. The men were remanded by Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Court, to Police Headquarters till this morning.

It was said yesterday the two men had been seen about the Waldorf-Astoria during the past month, but this is denied by the hotel detectives, who have both men's photographs and say the men could get no further than the door.

Several employes of the hotel were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday, but could not identify either Moran or Waters.

JUMPED IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Seamstress Attempted Suicide and Had Only Her Head Hurt.

In an attempt to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, Kathnica Gulbandsen, a Norwegian woman, forty-three years of age, a seamstress and single, threw herself in front of a Manhattan Railway train at the elevated station at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The engineer saw the woman jump and applied the brakes, but the locomotive and one car passed over her.

The trainmen and station men expected to find the woman mangled, but when they pulled her from beneath the train they saw that she had received only a scalp wound. When she was lifted up to the platform she grumbled: "I'm sorry I didn't make a good job of it."

The woman said she lived at 230 East Seventy-eighth Street. She was sent to Roosevelt Hospital and later to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

PELEE'S VIOLENT ERUPTION.

Smoke Issued Simultaneously from La Soufriere—Americans Again Ascend the Latter Volcano.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Saturday, June 7.—During the great eruption of Mont Pelée, Island of Martinique, yesterday morning, detonations were heard in the neighboring islands and heavy clouds of smoke issued simultaneously from the Soufrière volcano, on this island, which alarmed the inhabitants. The Island of St. Lucia was obscured by dust to a distance of three miles, and a steamship experienced difficulty in finding the harbor of Castries.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday pitch darkness prevailed here.

The three Americans—Prof. Jagger, the geologist of Harvard University; Dr. Hovey, Assistant Curator of the Museum of Natural History, New York, and George C. Curtis, who ascended the Soufrière May 31—made another ascent Thursday. They entered a dense, dusty fog, which impeded their progress as they made their way up the precipitous trail, around the awful cliffs, with extraordinary courage and perseverance, and once more reached the edge of the crater on the east side. They attained an altitude of 3,200 feet above the sea, carrying with them an anerold and a barometer. They heard water boiling and sputtering in the depths of the crater, but nothing could be seen through the fog, though the party waited a considerable time. The ascent occupied five hours.

The return of settlers to the devastated area is discouraged by Prof. Jagger, who is of the opinion that the crater, continuing active, may emit poisonous gases at any moment without warning, and cause the death of many people from asphyxia.

SHIP PASSES NEAR MONT PELEE

First Officer of the British Steamer Eskdale Describes Appearance of the Volcano May 29.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Capt. J. W. Duff of the British steamship Eskdale, which has arrived from Rio Janeiro, reports that on May 29 he passed near Mont Pelée. On that date the huge mountain was still emitting great volumes of smoke and fire, and occasionally from the crater issued volumes of molten rock and sand.

First Officer William Adam said that from a distance the reflection on the sky looked very like that produced by a large blast furnace in an iron foundry.

"First, it would flare up," he said, "and then the reflection would gradually die out, until not a trace of it could be seen. A few minutes of darkness and then the flame would burst forth again. At each flaring up the sea would be lighted up for miles with a lurid glow. A few minutes before each eruption a rumbling noise, like the detonation of a distant thunderstorm, was to be heard.

"For miles about Martinique and adjacent islands the sea appeared to be acting strangely. At times it appeared short and choppy. The trade winds, too, to my mind, were stronger than I have ever seen them before."

Steam Columns Rise from Mt. Rainier.

TACOMA, Washington, June 9.—Two columns of steam are rising from the apex of Mount Rainier. The melting of the snow by the heat of the sun, the lifting and driving of the snow from the summit by the wind, and several other possible explanations of the phenomenon are offered, but none seems to be satisfactory.

ROBBERY OF FRENCH BARONS.

No Clue to Theft of $4,000 from Rooms of Two Noblemen.

The looting of the apartment at 15 West Forty-sixth Street occupied by Baron Meyronnet Saint Marc and Baron André de Neuflize on Saturday last was reported to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday. The victims of the robbery are French noblemen visiting this country to study its customs.

The police say the value of the goods stolen will not exceed $250. Many of the stolen articles, it is said, were prized heirlooms.

The two men had been away on Saturday, and on their return to their apartments discovered their loss, which consisted of two pearl studs, two gold watches, a set of silver with the Saint Marc arms, and a gold seal of Louis XIV. pattern with the arms of Saint Marc. The two Barons place their loss at between $3,000 and $4,000.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. [illegible] from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

We've completely overhauled the Carpet, Matting, Rug, Oil Cloth, and Linoleum departments—and organized a general cleaning-up and clearing-out sale. For example:

Carpets.—[ANNEX.]

Reduced from 54c. to 34c.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets—the balance of our entire stock of this quality, including Smith and Higgins' and other well-known makes that we have been selling regularly at 54c.; choice now 34c.

Reduced from 69c. to 57c.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets in such grades as Smith's best and Higgins' tenwire. They are sold by other stores 'round town at 85c. and 95c.; our regular price 69c.; reduced to 57c.

Reduced from 98c. to 69c.

All-wool Velvet Carpets—rich patterns and colorings, sturdy deep pile weave. The same that is sold elsewhere at $1.10; our regular price has always been 98c.; reduced to 69c.

Regular $1.50 Carpets at 98c.

This group contains three styles—Carpets that have achieved strong reputation for sterling durability and artistic elegance—

Smith and Higgins' Extra Quality Wilton Velvets, Oriental designs, with and without borders—and

Magnificent Axminster Carpets, floral and Oriental patterns—and

Our entire line of Best Five-frame Body Brussels Carpets, suitable for parlors, chambers, dining rooms, halls and stairs.

Five hundred samples of Carpets in Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and Tapestry Brussels, 1¼ to 1½ yards long—just right for rugs

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Stirring Reductions on WOMEN'S JACKETS

CLEAR, snappy Summer days such as yesterday point their own moral to those women who thought they could do without a Summer wrap.

Hence, for such as learned the lesson, there's news of much and timely importance—decisive reductions on handsome light-weight Jackets of all materials and styles.

There are Jackets of covert cloth and black cloth, and Blouses and Eton Jackets of moire, taffeta and peau de soie. Included in a group of Silk Wraps that have been kept, until today, in complete assortment; but whose time is now at hand. These groups:

SILK JACKETS

At $25, from $32 to $53—The handsomest styles of Silk Etons, Blouses and Jackets, in complete assortment of beautiful models.

At $20, worth $25 to $32—Silk Eton Jackets and Blouses in attractive designs.

COVERT CLOTH JACKETS

At $10, worth $12 and $15 At $12, worth $15 and $16.50
At $15, worth $18 to $22.50

BLACK CLOTH JACKETS

At $7.50, worth $10 and $12 At $10, worth $15 and $18

Second floor, Broadway.

Half-Price Offering of Women's Separate Dress Skirts

JUST at the beginning of the Summer season, when so many women find need for additional dress skirts, to carry their supply of shirt-waists, this offering of

$15 Dress Skirts at $7.50

is of extreme interest.

The skirts are of tan, brown, light or dark gray canvas, with seven-gore flare and graduated flounce, trimmed with braid. Some have band of same material, stitched with white. Habit or inverted-plait back, skirts unlined. Very smart and stylish.

Also White Skirts in full assortment, of Pongee, Mohair, Canvas, Etamine and Basket Cloth, trimmed with taffeta, moire, hemstitching or fancy braid, at $11.50 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Printed Dimities

22c quality at 12½c

ALMOST a hundred fresh, choice patterns, such as you might expect to see in March; but which are rare to find even in May. The printing is done by one of the best mills in America, on the plain dimity cloth brought over from Belfast.

The designs are original, and the effects quite as pretty as the choice printings that come from France.

In addition to the elaborate patterns are many of the neat, staple, dimity designs, including small rosebuds forming stripes between stripes of polka-dot on white and colored grounds; lacey figured stripes, and medallion figures with polka-dots between the spaces; stripes with conventional figures between; ring-dots and polka-dots,

All at 12½c a yard

instead of 22c.

Rotunda.

The SHOE SALE

THOUSANDS upon thousands of well-made, seasonable, stylish Shoes for men, women and children—all at large and positive savings from usual prices.

Little wonder that our Basement Store is busy every hour of these early June days. An average saving of a dollar a pair is well worth while.

Here is a brief hint of the Shoes:

Women's Kidskin Oxford Shoes at $1.20—
As substantially made and of as good materials as any $2.50 Oxfords we know. Turned soles, chrome tanned kidskin, on newest lasts; all sizes to start with.

Men's White Canvas Shoes at $2.40—
$3 and $3.50 you pay for these usually; fine white duck; leather soles; welted and stitched; all sizes and widths, in Oxford and lace styles.

And in plentiful supply—

Women's Oxfords, $1, $1.60, $1.80.
Men's Oxfords, $1.50, $1.65, $2.40.
Women's Boots, $1.30, $1.60, $1.80, $2
Men's Shoes, $1, $1.40, $1.90, $2.40.
Children's Shoes, 60c, 80c, 90c, $1, and $1.20.
Boys' Shoes, $1.10, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75
Basement.

Books for Nature-Lovers

WHEN those who were qualified to write about the birds, insects, ferns and flowers found that other more embryonic lovers of nature were waiting for text-books that were simply but interestingly written, withal accurate and of scientific value, there were immediate results in the shape of scores of fascinating books for personal study. Books that were pleasant to read at home, but invaluable as companions in the fields or woods.

And, no doubt, much of the increased interest in Nature Study is, in turn, due to the more popular tone of these guide-books.

We have made a very full collection of Nature Books of all branches, and people going to shore or mountain for the Summer will find a partial list of them helpfully suggestive. Pack one of these in your trunk:

Among the Water Fowl. Herbert K. Job. $1.35.
The Honey Makers. Margaret W. Morley. $1.10.
The Brook Book. Mary R. Miller. $1.35.
Nature's Calendar. Ernest Ingersoll. $1.10.
Wild Life Near Home. D. L. Sharp. $2.
Nature Study and Life. C. F. Hodge. $1.35.
A Vacation With Nature. T. De Witt Talmage. $1.
Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted. Neltje Blanchan. $1.50.
Bird Homes. A. R. Dugmore. $1.80.
Our Common Birds and How to Know Them. J. E. Grant. $1.35.
The Insect Book. Leland O. Howard. $3.
Bird Portraits. E. Seton-Thompson. $1.10.
Nestlings of Forest and Marsh. F. G. Wheelock. $1.40.
Neighbors of Field, Wood and Stream. Morton Grinnell. $1.30.
The Kindred of the Wild. Charles G. D. Roberts. $1.50.
Judith's Garden. Mary E. S. Bassett. $1.08.
According to Season. F. T. Parsons. $1.75.
A Guide to the Trees. Alice Lounsberry. $1.55.
Southern Wild Flowers and Trees. Alice Lounsberry. $3.65.
A Guide to the Wild Flowers. Alice Lounsberry. $1.55.
Our Native Trees. H. L. Keeler. $1.80.
Among the Night People. C. D. Pierson. $1.
Lives of the Hunted. E. Seton-Thompson. $1.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Beautiful BRIC-A-BRAC, CHINA and GLASS Under-Price -:- -:-

WE received about six thousand entirely new pieces of Bric-a-Brac for this sale; and only in a few instances are there duplicates. The variety is the largest we have ever offered in a sale; the designs are beautiful; and the prices half, and less than half the real values of the pieces. It is a most remarkable offering.

Prices range from 25c to $25 each, on pieces worth 75c to $50.

Main aisle and Basement.

RICH CUT GLASS

Our business in Cut Glass is so large and continuous that the stock has no chance to get old. Hardly a day passes when we do not open fresh shipments received from the factory which we entirely control and other large factories, of whose output we take the lion's share—thus offering prices matched nowhere on equally new and beautiful goods. These special offerings today:

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, $5 and 7.50, worth $5, $8.50 and $12.
Nappies, 8 in., $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and 8.
Square Fruit Bowls, $12, from $18.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, $2 and $2.25, from $2.25, $2.75, $3 and $3.25.
Handled Olives, $1, from $1.50.
Water Jugs, $7 and $8, regularly $10.50.
Water Caraffes, $2, regularly $3.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50, regularly $5.
Sugars and Creams, $3.50, regularly $5 pair.
Flower Vases, $4, $5, $9 and $18.50, from $6, $7.50, $13.50 and $27.50.

Main aisle and Basement.

FANCY CHINA

Fine Austrian china, with dark green border stippled with gold and flower decorations; reduced one-third to one-half:
Salad Bowls, 40c and 60c, from 75c and $1.
Chocolate Pots, 75c, from $1.25. Plates, 15c, from 25c.
Fruit Saucers, 15c, from 25c. Syrup Jugs, 30c, from 60c.
Olive Dishes, 15c and 30c, from 25c and 50c.
Cracker Jars, 65c, from $1. Mustard Pots, 30c, from 60c.
Comb and Brush Trays, 60c, from 85c.
Cake Plates, 30c, from 60c.

GERMAN STEINS

In a variety of shapes and styles.
25c, regularly 35c. 85c, regularly $1.25.
50c, regularly 75c. $1, regularly $1.50.
$2, regularly $3.
$2, from $3. $2.75, from $4.
$2.50, from $3.25 $3, from $4.75. $4, from $6.
Also some Doulton Jugs, exceptionally priced.

FANCY CHINA at 25c

Plates, in three sizes; fancy shapes; solid bands in three colors—violet, green and pink, overlaid with gold; flower centers; 25c each, worth up to 75c.
Fine china Cups and Saucers, in several styles, prettily decorated; 25c each, worth 50c.

FANCY CHINA at Half Price

All French, in several good decorations.
Salad Bowls, 75c and $1, worth $1.50 and $2.
Celery Trays, $1, worth $2. Syrup Jugs, $1, worth $2.
Comports, $1.75, worth $3.50.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c and $1.25, worth $1.75 and $2.50.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, worth $3.
Teapots, $1.25, worth $2.50.

Main aisle.

Rich Bronzes and Decorative Pieces

A Third to One-half Below Value

PEOPLE on the alert for handsome bits of bronze—Busts, Vases, Urns, Candlesticks and other pieces of decorative value for the House Beautiful, will eagerly take advantage of this interesting sale of veritable objects of art.

They come from the best American manufacturer of such artistic things—his small lots, which, to clean them out, he lets us have at concessions of *one-half to one-third their regular prices.*

These hints of the collection:

Bronze Busts in these subjects: Hector, Diomedes, Lucrece, Iris, Atala, Circe and Elaine.
$2 pieces at $1 $3.50 pieces at $2
$4.50 pieces at $3 $8.50 pieces at $5.25

Gold-plated Pitchers, with red, shaded pink, brown, green and satin-finished centers:
$1.50 pieces at 75c $5 pieces at $2.75
$2.50 pieces at $1.25 $7.50 pieces at $4.50
$3.75 pieces at $2 $8.50 pieces at $5

Brass Candlesticks in modern and Art Nouveau styles:
75c pieces at 40c $1.50 pieces at $1
$1 pieces at 50c $2.50 pieces at $1.50

Gold-plated Vases and Urns, in large variety of shapes, with colored centers:
$3.75 pieces at $2 $10.50 pieces at $6.50
$7.50 pieces at $3.75 $15 pieces at $7.75

Main floor, Tenth street Elevator Counter and Lamp Store, Basement.

Stirring Offerings in Seasonable UPHOLSTERY GOODS

THE UPHOLSTERY STORE has an array of fine offerings today that will interest every owner of a home who has need of added draperies or other decorative things of this nature. The offerings include Ruffled Net Curtains, Sash Muslin, Portieres, Table and Couch Covers, India Prints, and a fine collection of Folding Screens.

Prices, all the way through, are sharply reduced.

Here are the details:

500 Pairs of Ruffled Net Curtains—
A varied assortment of Net Curtains, in very pretty styles; made of substantial net with lace insertion and edge.
At $1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $2.85, $3.85, $5 to $11 pair.
From $1.75, $2, $2.65, $3.75, $5.25, $6.75, to $15 pair.
Also another lot of Net Curtains, with Renaissance lace insertion and edge.
At $3.75, $4, $4.35, $6 and $8.50 pair.
From $5, $5.65, $6, $8, and $11.75 pair.

1,500 Yards of Sash Curtain Muslins—
Several good patterns of colored muslin, 36 in. wide; also white figured muslin, 36 in. wide; were 12½c and 15c a yard; today 10c a yard.

Portieres—
100 odd half pairs of Portieres, in this season's styles and colorings; Mercerized Tapestry, corded and fringed; Repps and Armures with narrow tapestry borders appliqued; these Portieres have been selling from $6.25 to $12 a pair, to close out quickly $2.50 each.

Table Covers—
Reversible Tapestry Table Covers, in conventional and Turkish designs in desirable colors and popular sizes.
2 yards square, at $1.75 each, from $2.25 each.
2x2½ yards, at $2.25 each, from $3 each.
2x3 yards, at $2.75 and $3.50 each, from $3.75 and $5.25.

Third floor.

Couch Covers—
Reversible Tapestry, in desirable colorings; 50 and 54 in. wide x 3 yds. long; fringed all around.
At $2.75, $5 and $6.50 each, from $4, $7 and $9.50 each.

Folding Screens—
Three-fold burlap-covered Screens, in neutral colors; 5 ft. 4 in. high, at $3.50 each, from $4.50.
Three-fold burlap-covered Screens, in neutral colors, extra size; 5 ft. 10 in. high, at $6 each, from $7.50.
Three-fold tapestry-covered Screens, in neutral colors; 6 ft. high, at $9 each, from $11.25.
Three-fold Tapestry-covered Screens, in neutral colors; extra quality; 5 ft. 10 in. high, at $12 each, from $15.
Three-fold extra sized Screens, with heavy oak frame; top panels of burnt leather and lower panels of figured tapestry; 5 ft. 6 in. high, at $32.50 each, from $46.
Three-fold Leatherette Screens, with oak frames; 5 ft. high, very suitable for office or dining-room, library or hall; at $6.50 each, from $8.
Four-fold Leatherette Screens, with oak frames; 5 ft. high, at $8 each, from $10.

Oriental Furnishings—
India Prints; were 50c each, now 25c each.
India Prints, 4x9 ft.; were $1.75, now $1 each.
India Prints, 6x12 ft.; suitable for spreads, at $1.25 each.
India Print Sofa Pillows, floss filled, at $1 each.

Boys' Sailor Suits

And Weather Contrasts

YESTERDAY, the day we picked out to tell you about cool clothing for your boys, was crisp almost to the point of coldness. It naturally suggested to us cool days at the seaside, and proper Sailor Suits of wool—and today may be red-hot.

It only goes to show that the well-equipped boy needs *all* kinds of clothing—thin wash suits and suits of a sturdier kind. As to the latter:

Sailor Suits of cheviots and serges, in a variety of stylish patterns, but broken lots. All sizes between 3 and 12 years, up to now $6.50 to $8.50, at $5 a suit.
Knee Trousers, of all-wool materials or corduroy; sizes 3 to 16 years; low-priced at 65c a pair.
Boys' Blouses and Shirt-Waists in splendid assortment of wash materials; sizes 6 to 15 years; 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian CORSETS

And an Under-Priced Offering

THE news starts off with an offering of some luxurious, handsome Lillian Corsets vastly below their regular value; because of changing models.

They are of finest coutil, straight-front, medium bust, bias sides, long over hips and abdomen, gored bust and hips, all whalebone, with garter attachment, and are regularly sold at $13.50 and $14. **Now $5 each.**

Other Lillian Corsets, in newest Summer models:
$2.75—Of batiste; no side steels; for slender figures.
$3.50—Of batiste; medium bust; short hips; whalebone.
$5.50—Of coutil; low bust; long over hips; very flat over abdomen; garters attached.
$7—Of coutil; low bust; dip hips; all whalebone.
$9.50—Of coutil; low bust; long hips; bias sides; trimmed with lace and ribbon; all whalebone.

Second floor.

Sultanabad CARPETS

Fine Persian Rugs Under-Price

THE Sultanabad Carpets are made in Persia, and are famed for their fine weaves, strong wools, and pure dyes. Colors are usually in red and blue; from terra-cotta to the deepest red, and from the dainty light blue to the rich navy tones. Designs are most fully suggestive of the true Eastern spirit.

The good points of the Sultanabad as enumerated usually preclude the possibility of getting these rugs at less than regular price; hence, the startling merit of this present offering. We quote a very few from the hundred pieces in this lot. If the size you wish is not in the printed list, you will probably find it somewhere in the unnamed collection, at an equal concession in price.

25 ft. x 12 ft. 5 in., at $390, from $480.
22 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft. 9 in., at $325, from $390.
17 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 11 in., at $220, from $258.
13 ft. 7 in. x 13 ft. 5 in., at $170, from $227.
15 ft. 7 in. x 12 ft. 5 in., at $150, from $292.
15 ft. 5 in. x 12 ft., at $135, from $230.
14 ft. 10 in. x 12 ft., at $155, from $220.
15 ft. 11 in. x 11 ft. 11 in., at $200, from $325.
17 ft. 5 in. x 11 ft. 5 in., at $190, from $240.
16 ft. 4 in. x 11 ft. 1 in., at $150, from $182.
15 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft. 1 in., at $160, from $210.
13 ft. 11 in. x 11 ft. 3 in., at $150, from $190.
13 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $140, from $218.
19 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 2 in., at $190, from $250.
15 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 3 in., at $125, from $175.
13 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 4 in., at $135, from $175.
13 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 2 in., at $135, from $210.

Third floor.

The WHITE SALE

And An Admonition

EVERY DAY sees more trunks, bound country-ward, snapped shut upon the Summer wardrobes. But there are many other women whose going-away purchases aren't complete—in the matter of Muslin Underwear, for instance.

To all such, just a hint of our White Sale. Three weeks of it are already history—not very long before it will *all* be. The assortment of dainty, well-made garments is still wide and satisfactory, but it isn't safe to delay much longer. Wanamaker White Sales are too good to let slip by without satisfying through them your utmost needs of Underwear:

CHEMISES

75c—Of cambric; square neck; with embroidery.
$1—Of muslin; round neck; embroidery and beading; ribbon through beading.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; box plaits and embroidery edging.
$1.50—Of nainsook; round neck; Point de Paris insertion and edging.

CORSET COVERS

75c—Of lawn; round neck; front of hemstitched plaits, with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of nainsook; square neck; embroidery and Valenciennes edging, ribbon straps over shoulder.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; Valenciennes insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric; round neck; Valenciennes insertion forming block effect; Val. edging, ribbon-trimmed.

DRAWERS

75c—Of cambric or nainsook; 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.
$1—Of nainsook or cambric; 4 styles; Valenciennes or torchon insertion and edging, or open or blind embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric or nainsook; 3 styles; Valenciennes edging and fancy stitching, or embroidery or Point de Paris lace.

Second floor.

DRAWERS

$1.50—Of nainsook or cambric; 3 styles; Point de Paris lace or open or blind embroidery.

NIGHTGOWNS

75c—Of cambric or muslin; 3 styles; square or high neck; hemstitched ruffle and plaits, or embroidery insertion and edging.
$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; Empire or round neck; yoke of fine plaits and plaits and Val. insertion or embroidery edging and beading.
$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; round or V neck; yoke of box plaits and embroidery insertion and edging, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1.75—Of nainsook or cambric, 2 styles; square or Empire neck; Point de Paris insertion and edging, or embroidery insertion and edging, ribbon trimmed.

PETTICOATS

75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of muslin or cambric; 3 styles; blind embroidery or Point de Paris lace, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1.25—Of cambric; 3 styles; torchon insertion and edging or hemstitched hem with plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric; 4 styles; embroidered hemstitched plaits or Point de Paris edge.

Golf, Baseball, Tennis

WE give these three important forms of Summer sport the representation they deserve in this splendid stock of Sporting Goods.

Come in and talk golf with our expert—plenty of room to swing a club in, too. Or pick out the sort of tennis racket you need from this excellent collection. Same way with Baseball Supplies, Boats, Croquet, and so on down the list. Particulars:

GOLF

Golf Clubs—
Nicholls Special Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
Nicholls Special Drivers and Brassies for the Haskell ball, $2.75.
McGregor Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
"B. G. I." Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Iron Clubs, $1.50.
The Tice Sectional Shaft split bamboo Socket and Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $4.

Caddy Bags—
Leather, $3.50, $4.50, $5.
Scotch Tartan, $1.75 and $2.50.
Dark brown canvas, leather-trimmed, with stiffening strips, in sides, and inside pocket, $2.50.

Golf Balls—
Vardon Flyer, $3.25 doz.
Nicholls Special, $3.50 doz.
Spalding Bramble, $3 doz.
Wanamaker Practice, $2.50 doz.
Musselburgh, $2.25 doz.
Craigpark, $2 doz.

BASEBALL

Uniforms, complete with cap, belt and stockings; detachable sleeves optional; shirts lettered as desired, $2.50 and $3.50 suit.
Baseball Mitts, 25c to $5.
Fielding Gloves, 50c to $2.75.
Baseballs, 5c to $1.25.
Bats, from 10c to $1.

LAWN TENNIS

Tennis Rackets—
The Crown; white ash frame, checked cedar handle, strung with good quality white gut, 75c.
The Fairmount; white ash frame, walnut throat-piece, oak handle, strung with Oriental gut, $1.50.
The Wissahickon; white ash frame, walnut throat-piece, oak handle, strung with Oriental gut, $2.25.
The Germantown; white ash frame, walnut throat-piece, oak handle, strung with Oriental gut, $3.25. Same, patented grip, $3.75.
Spalding Rackets; $1.50 to $5.
Wright & Ditson's, $5.50, $6, $7.
Vantage Tennis Balls, $3 doz.
Slazenger Tennis Balls, $3.75 doz.
Wright & Ditson's Tennis Balls, $4 doz.
Tennis Nets, 36x3 ft., $1.25; 42x3 ft., $1.50; canvas-bound, 36x3 ft., $1.75; 42x3 ft., $2.
Guy Ropes and Pegs, good cotton ropes and finished pegs, 50c set.
Round poles of polished ash, metal spikes; screw-eyes for lacing, $1.50.
Square wooden Tennis Poles, 2¾ in.; red, with black stripes, $3.
Japanned black Tennis Poles; iron bases, no guy ropes needed; $3 pr.
Dry Court Tennis Marker, $2.
Double Court Marking Tape, complete with 200 Staples and Pins, $4.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Petticoats and Wrappers

Interestingly Priced

THE PETTICOATS are of chambray, in two styles, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with three ruffles. Regular dollar values, at **75c each.**

Basement.

The Wrappers are of lawn, neatly figured; with fitted back, ruffle on skirt and bishop sleeves. **$1 each,** though regularly worth $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wiss Shears, 35c

IF IT WERE not for the fact that they display slight imperfections in the nickel-plating, they would sell at about double this price. But these famous Wiss shears cannot afford to let the least defect pass muster, so these are "Seconds" at a second-rate price. 6 to 9 inches long, with nickeled or japanned handles,

35 Cents a Pair

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.



W.L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. A trial will convince you.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

Notice increase of sales:

1898, 748,706 Pairs
1901, 1,566,720 Pairs

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

CAUTION! The genuine have W.L.Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Made of the best imported and American leathers, including Pat. Corona Kid, Corona Colt and Nat. Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

14 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 14

43 Cortlandt Street.	974 Third Avenue.		421 Fulton Street.
259 Broadway.	345 Eighth Avenue.		484 Fifth Avenue.
393 Broadway.	95 Nassau Street.		
723-725 Broadway.	BROOKLYN.		JERSEY CITY.
1349 Broadway.			18 Newark Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue.	709-710 Broadway.		NEWARK.
220 W. 125th St.	1367 Broadway.		785 Broad Street.



Dame Fashion spins a good many yarns, in a good many different places.

Here's the new home-spuns—spun in Ireland, others spun in Canada and still others from a famous American loom.

Sack Suits of it—in light shades—striped and plain—made up in the coolest, airiest way—skeleton lined with silk shoulders—$10, $12 50, $15, $18 and $20.

All the other summery things—straw hats, low shoes, negligee shirts.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. Saturday.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.
Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN.
LULU GLASER. By Stange & Edwards.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"Pretty Girls"—Herald. CHAPERONS
EXTRA! Bargain Mats. Wed'ys. Best seat, 50c.

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS, 125th St. and Lenox Av. Seats at 253 W. 125th St. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30. Eve., 20, 30, 50c.
40 BIG ACTS—IN AIR, IN RING, ON STAGE.

St. Nicholas—20 deg. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15.
BUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid arctic breezes. Hg'st audiences in town. Admis'n 50c.

PHAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS | Glass enclosure. TO-NIGHT, 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Matinees Wed & Sat., 2. 2D BIG MONTH KING DODO.

RICE'S Show Girl | WALLACK'S Mats. Wed. and Sat. VACATION UNTIL AUGUST. 50th and Last Time This Sat. Eve.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE and DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Lederer's Best Show, The WILD ROSE

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. BOCCACCIO.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOCCACCIO

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Rip Van Winkle.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

MURRAY HILL—Last Week of the Season. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Time Table To-Day:—Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via. L. I. R. R., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flathush

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA

Exercises in the Gymnasium and on the Campus.

Vote of Graduating Class on Many Subjects — Elections to Greek Fraternity—Faculty Won at Baseball.

Fully 4,000 persons gathered on the Columbia campus yesterday afternoon to witness the adieus of the college seniors to their undergraduate careers. The brightness of the day, the decorations, and the gowns of young women lent light notes to the proceedings, through which an undercurrent of sadness was inevitable.

In the morning there was a fake game of baseball between the Faculty and the seniors, which afforded an opportunity for the evening up of the old scores. The Faculty team won by a score of 4 to 2, in spite of the fact that the players were handled somewhat roughly at times.

The afternoon exercises were begun at 3 o'clock in the gymnasium, which held about 3,500 persons. The senior class and the Barnard seniors occupied the front sections. Allan Beach Arnold Bradley, the President of the class, delivered the salutatory address. Then came the announcement of the class statistics.

Prof. George Edward Woodberry was elected unanimously the most popular professor for the fourth successive year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was declared to be the most popular newspaper.

In the selection of the favorite studies literature came first, English was fifth, and psychology, history, and economics second, third, and fourth, respectively.

The average weight of the class of 109 members was 146.7 pounds. The average age twenty-one years, eleven months, and the average height 5 feet 9 inches.

In the vote for religious preferences were the following: Protestant Episcopal, 33; Presbyterian, 11; Methodist Episcopal, 9. Seven had no religion; sixteen professed to be doubtful. There was one baby-damnationist, one Mormon, one Shintoist, and one vegetable scientist.

In politics sixty were Republicans, eleven Mugwumps, seven Democrats, five Independent Democrats, four independents, and three Gold Democrats.

Stanley Kidder Wilson, the editor in chief of The Columbia Literary Monthly, was the class historian. He detailed the deeds and misdeeds of his class during its four years at college. George Henry Danton read the class poem. He was editor in chief of The Morningside, and was suspended temporarily from the university for an editorial criticising President Butler.

The announcement of the elections to Phi Beta Kappa came next. The elections, which were on a basis of scholarship, were as follows:

CLASS OF 1902, ELECTED IN JUNIOR YEAR.

George Henry Danton,	John Pierce Langs,
Frank H. Sewall,	William M. Neshit.

ELECTED IN SENIOR YEAR.

Dind Bigongiare,	Charles W. Kennedy,
Allan Beach Arnold Bradley,	Charles Christian Lieb,
Otto Christian Haas,	Theodore Raymond St. John,
James Harold Heroy,	Edward Schuster,
Joseph Gardiner Hopkins,	Gilbert Oakley Ward,
Richard Kelley,	Archibald Spiers Winslow.

CLASS OF 1903.

Clinton Gilbert Abbott,	Hanley Isaacs,
Nathaniel W. Barnes,	Alexander Otto Bechert.

The most amusing speeches of the day were the class prophecy, by Richard Kelley, who told the members many interesting things about themselves, and the presentation oration, by George Middleton, who said by way of introduction:

"A professor has said that we all exhibit signs of insanity. I intend to demonstrate the truth of his assertion. I know I shall have no difficulty in my own case; I hope that it will be as easy of proof in my classmates. The insanity I wish to speak of is that which flowers from the root of a fixed idea. Genius is often only a fixed idea come to maturity and noticed. That's the way it is in 1902. We are all trembling on the verge of a career. Some of us will fall off and some will rise to higher things; others will remain forever at the starting point because of nervousness and generosity for the other competitors."

Joseph Gardner Hopkins, the most popular man in the class and editor in chief of The Columbia Spectator, delivered a thoughtful valedictory. He spoke of President Roosevelt and Mayor Low as ideals of good government. On the subject of ideals he said:

"It would be a foolish presumption for me to pretend to sum up all the high ideals Columbia has held before us, but one thing I would like to mention, that her instruction, her tradition, and all that the spirit of her life must have taught us—that is the ideal of service. Then at installation the keynote of the sentiment was that service to society is the chief end of scholarship and education. For this end Columbia has always stood."

After the indoor exercises, the seniors filed out upon the campus to plant the yew tree. James Harold Heroy delivered the oration. He said, in part:

"Columbia has sown our lives with the seeds that are to ripen into the highest deeds. She bids us aim and strive to take the foremost rank in life—to push forward with undaunted zeal to the front, where we may infuse into the rest of mankind her own ideals and traditions. Do not suppose that power of education has been given us to enjoy a cultured leisure. It has been given us for manly work—work in whatever line we are best fitted to succeed."

Then the members of the class, gathering in a circle, with arms on one another's shoulders, sang the college ode, written by Gilbert Oakly Ward.

The gymnasium was the scene of the annual dance in the evening. Nearly 1,500 persons were on the floor. The room was decorated in blue and white, and the grove was arranged for promenaders. Chinese lanterns lighted all except the cozy corners. After the twelfth dance refreshments were served near the swimming tank in the marble basement.

CRITICISM FROM STUDENTS.

President Butler of Columbia Taken to Task in Two Publications—Editor of One Sent an Apology.

Considerable comment was caused at Columbia yesterday by the publication in The Jester, the university funny paper, of a number of editorials criticising President Butler for his attitude toward Prof. George Edward Woodberry and the department of comparative literature, and especially for his action in suspending temporarily George Henry Danton of the senior class, who wrote an editorial published in The Morningside, in which he took President Butler to task for his action in the Woodberry matter.

President Butler offered to the student the choice of apologizing or leaving the university. Danton refused at first to send an apology, but later he complied with the President's suggestion in that respect.

The matter was considered closed until The Jester appeared yesterday with editorial comment as follows, in part:

President Butler should remember that an attempt to gag the press is usually looked upon as a confession of wrong-doing. We do not want to be expelled; and consequently shall not say all we think; but we will say that, having branded the student and alumni petitions as a "newspaper agitation," and finding now that such was not the case, President Butler ought at least to acknowledge to those whom his expression has wronged that it was ill-chosen.

Nothing satisfactory can be found in President Butler's laying down of the law in the Woodberry matter. He has shown an absolute inability or unwillingness to really answer the student and alumni petitions.

But President Butler was not satisfied with avoiding an answer to the petitions; his letter also gave a very false impression of them. He stated that "the university authorities have been at a loss to understand the meaning or purpose of the agitation"—which, if true, convicts those authorities of inexcusable negligence. He characterized the whole affair as a "newspaper agitation." He tried to make out that they were adopted by a student mass meeting and signed by nearly every representative alumnus that ever had Prof. Woodberry.

FAVORITES AT PRINCETON.

Announcement of the Vote of the Graduating Class, Which Is the Largest on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—The Nassau Herald, the commencement publication edited by members of the graduating class, was issued to-day. The book contains the class history, prophecy, and the class day addresses, besides the summary of the class elections and statistics founded upon a poll made during the Spring.

The average age at graduation is twenty-two years and seven months, and the average weight is 154.2 pounds.

The average expense in the senior year was $942.33; freshman year, $794.09.

The number of graduates is 258, the largest in the history of the college, distancing 1897 by fifty-two.

Law claims leadership among the professions, with 69 men. Business in general lines claims 48, while 23 intend to take up medicine.

The class has 185 Republicans, 30 Democrats, 7 Gold Democrats, and 7 Prohibitionists.

In religious preferences the Presbyterians form a large majority. Episcopalians are second, and Methodists third.

Among the novelists Walter Scott drew 35 votes, with Thackeray, Kipling, and Dickens following closely.

Longfellow is the favorite poet.

Baseball leads in sports, with 59 votes, football being second, with 55.

Vassar's girls won in the vote for women's colleges with 67 votes. Smith had 51, Wellesley 43, and Bryn Mawr, 39.

Helen is the favorite name for a girl, and the favorite type of beauty is brunette.

A. W. Coleman, Captain of the track team this Spring, is considered to have done the most for his class.

R. P. Sheffield, the senior President, is the most popular man.

Williamson Pell, Captain of two football teams, is the handsomest man and the best football player.

A. E. Meier, shortstop of the baseball team, is considered the best all-round athlete.

Richard Ely of New York received the most votes as the brightest man, and George Brokaw of the same city as the best-dressed man.

The most energetic man is R. C. Gordon, and the busiest man, A. E. Fowler.

A new academic recitation hall received the most votes as the greatest need.

An almost unanimous vote was cast to do away with compulsory chapel.

CHANGES AT HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Election This Week for the Chair in American History.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 9.—An attempt is being made to fill the Chair of American History and Constitutional Law at Hamilton College, left vacant by the death of Dr. W. R. Terrett. The election probably will be made this Summer.

The Trustees have engaged Prof. James J. Robinson, Princeton, '84, to continue in the Chair of Latin during the absence in Germany of the present incumbent, Prof. Harry Ward. Mr. Robinson has his degree of Ph. D. from Leipsic, and was instructor in Latin and Roman Law at Yale from 1892 to 1899.

Edward J. Ward of Buffalo won the Clark Price competition in original oratory Wednesday night. His subject was "Natural Environment as Reflected in National Characteristics."

The Faculty has refused to grant a petition, made by the senior class, that all commencement orations be done away with. In the refusal the Faculty has announced its determination of continuing the course in public speaking for which Hamilton is celebrated.

WESLEYAN'S CLOSING WEEK.

Programme of the Exercises Beginning June 22 Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 9.—The programme for the commencement exercises at Wesleyan University during the week beginning June 22, has been announced, and is as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.—10:30 A. M., baccalaureate sermon by President B. P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D.; 4 P. M., alumni prayer meeting; 7:30 P. M., university sermon by President Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—11 A. M., public award of prizes; 2 P. M., class day exercises; 8 P. M., annual meeting of the Board of Trustees; 8 P. M., commencement concert by the College Glee Club.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—9 A. M., annual business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 10 A. M., annuel business meeting of the Alumni Association; 11 A. M., joint meeting of Trustees and alumni; afternoon, reunions of the classes of 1852, '57, '72, '77, '82, '87, '92, '95, '99; 4 P. M., social receptions by the college fraternities.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25. (COMMENCEMENT DAY).—10:30 A. M., commencement exercises; 1:30 P. M., commencement luncheon; 8 P. M., President's reception.

MAN WHO SHOT AT McLELLAN.

His Identity Known, Says Mr. Jerome—Now a Fugitive.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday announced that he had discovered the name of the man who shot at County Detective McLellan just before he dangerously wounded James F. McCoy in a raid last week on an alleged poolroom at 154 and 156 East Forty-second Street.

Mr. Jerome said that the man was a fugitive from justice, but that he could prove that he shot at the detective before McLellan fired. He said further that he could show that McCoy has previously been indicted for connection with poolrooms, and that he had positive evidence as to who was furnishing the funds for the prosecution of the detective and the defense of the men captured in the raid.

SUICIDE ON THE BRIDGE.

Unknown Man Throws Himself in Front of a Car and Is Cut to Pieces.

Pedestrians coming over the bridge from Brooklyn yesterday morning noticed the queer antics of a man dressed as a laborer who stood at the top of the flight of stairs leading from the promenade down to the terminal. He clutched the rail separating the footway from the east-bound track, and whenever a train would come out of the station he would grow apparently greatly excited and jump up and down and shout at it as it rolled by.

Suddenly, as a train was approaching the stranger swung himself over the fence and lay down directly across the track, his neck resting across the rail. David McDonald, the motorman, shouted at him and made frantic efforts to stop the train, but the forward wheels went over him and stopped about two feet beyond.

Bridge Policeman Jeremiah Butler was among the first to reach the scene of the suicide. With the help of outsiders he bore the mangled body to the Bridge Morgue.

McDonald, the motorman, was arrested, but was released as soon as it was shown that he could not have prevented the suicide. The body had not been identified at a late hour last evening.

Traveling in a Wooden Cage.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 9.—Imprisoned in a wooden cage to prevent him doing himself or any one else bodily harm, J. W. Pike of Ohio County, Ky., with his wife and children, are traveling in a covered wagon to the Choctaw Nation. Pike received a wound through the head in the civil war that rendered him liable to violent convulsions, and during these spells he is dangerous. Seven years ago he went blind. The family expects to reach the Indian Territory next Fall.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchison, dress goods, silks, and linings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Goodfellow, R. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; William Schreppall, notions and gloves; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Demar, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Leowenstein, B. & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; C. J. Kilpatrick, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Williams, books; 43 Leonard Street.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Pyne, carpets; Hotel Navarre.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; Y. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Ambach Brothers & Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Hengerer, dry goods; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Berberich, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Sonenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.,; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Roos, linens and white goods, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, jewelry, notions, trimmings, and art goods; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House. W. Davies, furnishing goods; F. E. Mack, linens and white gobds; St. Denis Hotel.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Savoy.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; William Preston, notions; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wear and waists; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Merebanm, jewelry and leather goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, corsets and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. M. Blencbard, dry goods; Miss H. Lord, ribbons; Miss La Moulton, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencil, cloaks, suits, hosiery, gloves, and books; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, ladies' and infants' wear; G. D. Maxwell, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Nushaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingston, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne De Forest, underwear and carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; G. A. Stuart, clothing; 395 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Davison, Paxon, Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Wylie, shoes; 458 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland; Col. Gerald Charles Kipton, British Embassy, Washington; W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—L. C. Phippe, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—Judge H. D. Merick, Washington; Baroness Uchtritz, Silesia, Germany; E. H. Ozmun, Stuttgart; Capt. J. T. Johnson, United Statcs Navy; O. S. Wilson, London.

GRAND.—Capts. W. B. Farr, J. C. Johnson, W. A. Mann, S. S. Jordan, and J. T. Geary, United States Army; Gen. I. D. DeRussey, United States Army; Judge Burr Mattice, Onconta.

MANHATTAN.—Col. Exham, England; Col. Frank H. Phipps, United States Army; Dr. Elmer E. Stone, San Francisco; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

GRAND UNION.—Rev. Dr. Picketts, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

VICTORIA.—Judge William Wyndham, Hamilton, Ontario; Col. C. B. La Mar, Augusta, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ho Tsin Tid, London; J. H. Rogers, England; Gen. Thomas H. Vincent, United Statee Army.

NAVARRE.—Capts. J. W. Jones and P. L. Miles, United States Army.

ARREST OF A PROMOTER.

Grand Larceny Charged After an Experience in Paris.

On a charge of grand larceny a man who described himself as Joseph J. O'Toole, a promoter, of 10 West Nineteenth Street, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeants McConville and Savage and taken to Police Headquarters. The arrest was made partly on information furnished by the police of Paris.

The complainant was Charles E. Mackey of 17 West Thirty-fifth Street, who said that when in Paris in June, 1901, O'Toole and another man, known as Vezet, got from him 25,000f. for an interest in a mine that does not exist.

In the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday Mackey said that he saw O'Toole, and he communicated with the police in Paris. Instructions from there to Capt. Titus came later. Vezet is under arrest in Paris.

Sent Wife for Doctor, Killed Himself.

Fritz Helle, a waiter, thirty-two years old, who lived at 323 East Forty-eighth Street, complained of feeling ill last night and sent his wife for a physician. When she returned she found his dead body in the chair where she had left him. During her absence Helle had sent a bullet through his head. The cause was despondency owing to illness, which prevented him from working steadily.

Ogdensburg Republicans Meet.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 9.—At the First Assembly District Republican Convention here to-day Charles S. Plank of Waddington was unanimously nominated to succeed himself for member of the Assembly. Resolutions approving the policy of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell were adopted. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed for Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg for the Congressional nomination in the new district.

Lawyer in Jail for Debt.

Herbert W. Grindal, a lawyer at 15 Wall Street, and living at 26 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday for failing to pay a fine of $250 imposed on him by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, for contempt, and also for failing to pay a debt of $1,719.93. Alfred W. Hartridge, counsel for Henry W. Haines, the receiver of the Middletown Paper Company, asked that Grindal be compelled to pay the amount of $1,719.93, which he had failed to pay his clients, and which Grindal had been paid on May 17, in settlement of an action.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy and warmer; fresh south winds.

There will be showers to-day in the upper lake region except near southwestern Lake Michigan, and at night or to-morrow in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Thera will also he showers to-day in eastern Florida, and to-morrow in eastern Florida and the central Rocky Mountain region.

On the New England coast winds will be fresh southwest; on the Middle Atlantic coast, fresh south; on the South Atlantic and east Gulf coast, light to fresh east; on the west Gulf coast, fresh southeast, and on the great lakes, fresh to brisk south.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	56	54	60
6 A. M.	54	51	60
9 A. M.	67	58	62
12 M.	66	64	69
3 P. M.	71	70	70
6 P. M.	71	69	67
9 P. M.	65	62	64
12 P. M.	61	61	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1901	62½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	68

The thermometer registered 55 degrees at 8 A. M. and 65 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 51 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 54 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Suppe's "Boccacio" Performed Again in English.

The Opera Put On at Terrace Garden—Programmes in the Vaudeville Houses.

Suppe's "Boccaccio" was performed at Terrace Garden last night. It would not be altogether unsatisfactory to let the record end with the statement of that important fact, but there are cerain duties which cannot be neglected, and to give some account of the nature of this unique performance is one of them. Let it be noted, then, in the first place, that the English text was used. This information is made necessary by the fact that the actors omitted so much of the explanatory part of the libretto that many of the auditors, if unfamiliar with the story, must have wondered what it was all about. Again those portions which were spoken, and especially those which were sung, were delivered with so little distinctness and with so much rudeness of style that they could not be fairly regarded as enlightening.

The performance as a whole was characterized by those rough and boisterous methods which seem inseparable from Summer entertainments of a certain kind. The comedians were of the most blatant type, and their attempts to be funny were far from amusing to any one acquainted with the real possibilities of the operetta. None of these comedians could sing, but then, comedians seldom can sing, and, therefore, that sin of omission may be forgiven. The real burden of the operetta falls upon the shoulders of the representative of the poet. Last night this person was Clara Lavine, a diminutive woman with an inflexible countenance and a tired voice. Her doings were by no means inspiriting. Belle Thorne, as Fiametta, was two sizes larger than her lover, the Boccaccio, but she sang in tune and with some evidences of understanding of the intent of her music.

The chorus was sufficiently large for the occasion, and it sang with abundant vigor, but with a most distressing quality of tone. Noise is really not all that is required to make an operetta performance spirited. The orchestra played with energy and was generally in tune. The scenery and costumes were conspicuous for their want of brilliancy. The audience was one of fair size, and it was disposed to applaud liberally in the early part of the evening. It met, however, with a great deal of discouragement.

VAUDEVILLE AND MUSIC HALLS.

Continuous vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street comprises Welch, Francis and company in a lively comedy sketch; Irving Jones, a "real coon"; Lynn Welcher, in monologue, and a score of other clever entertainers.

***

The Proctor stock company presents "The Girl in the Barracks" at the Fifth Avenue. Henrietta Lee, Beatrice Morgan, Florence Leslie, William Gerald, and Fred W. Strong are leaders in the funmaking. Sidney Grant heads the vaudeville which holds attention between acts.

***

In Harlem the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre is crowded, "Captain Swift" being presented by the Proctor stock company as the feature of the entertainment. E. M. Bell plays the rôle originally acted by Maurice Barrymore. Adelaide Keim is the leading lady, and the other favorites include Sol Aiken, Helen Sallinger, Ada Levick, and James Castle.

***

The feature of Proctor's in Newark is provided by Manager Proctor in his own production of living studies in art. Joe Welch in his Hebrew impersonation is prominent in the bill, and H. V. Fitzgerald, in lightning costume changes, is another favorite.

***

Superior vaudeville attractions entertain on the Paradise Roof Gardens.

***

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall is to be kept open indefinitely. This week's programme is headed by Augustus Cook and company in a dramatic sketch entitled "Napoleon."

***

Huber's Museum has a variety of entertainment in the curio hall. In the theatre the J. M. Burke company continue "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

***

At Huber's Casino, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, the bill includes the Three Orlandos.

***

The Eden Musée has lately placed on exhibition wax figures of Gen. Kitchener and Paul Kruger. A picture of the climbing of the snow-capped Alps is expected to be of special interest in hot weather.

***

The daily concerts will have popular programmes of operatic music.

***

Keith's Theatre continues its thirty-act "Best Show in Town." Comedy is the feature, the programme being headed by McIntyre and Heath in "On Guard."

***

Duss's Band continues with unabated popularity at the St. Nicholas Garden.

MOSTLY MUSICAL COMEDIES.

"King Dodo" continues in popularity at Daly's.

***

The charm of "Dolly Varden" is unabated at the Herald Square.

***

"The Chaperons" is proving a worthy successor to "The Hall of Fame" at the New York.

***

Rice's "Show Girl" is running along agreeably at Wallack's.

***

"The Wild Rose" holds long and well at the Knickerbocker.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" promises to meet good fortune at the Casino.

***

"Why Smith Left Home" is revived at the Murray Hill.

***

"Divorçons" and "Little Italy," tragedy and comedy, continue at the Manhattan.

***

"Boccaccio" is the attraction at the New Star.

***

The Terrace Garden also revives "Boccaccio."

MME. BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY.

Large Audience Sees Her in London in Marion Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Sarah Bernhardt was welcomed by an enthusiastic and splendid audience last evening when she began her engagement in the Garrick Theatre in Marion Crawford's "Francesca da Riminl," a mediaeval domestic tragedy in which the famous tale is deprived of much of the romantic glamour and poetical charm given it in the literature of three centuries.

Francesca, after a brief prologue, not devoid of a touch of horror, is seen as a mature wife and mother, while her lover, Paolo, instead of being a gallant youth, is a big-limbed soldier, a false kinsman, and a bad husband. The elder Malatesta is gnomelike in person, a brute in passion, and a demon in anger. But the play is undeniably adroit and powerful in dealing with base motives, while Mme. Bernhardt's acting is as rich in variety and as thrilling in effect as ever. E. A. D.

New Publications. | New Publications.

MR. OWEN WISTER'S New Novel
The
VIRGINIAN
A HORSEMAN OF THE PLAINS

"A Genuine Contribution to American Literature"
is the headline of the *N. Y. Tribune's* review, which continues:

"THERE is not a page in Mr. WISTER'S new book which is not interesting. This is its first great merit, that it rouses the sympathy of the reader and holds him absorbed, and amused, to the end. It does a great deal more for him. *The Virginian* is one of those rare and valuable books which, without sacrificing the charm of fiction, preserve important facts. . . Every word in this book bears the stamp of the sincerest sympathy. . . The book breathes throughout a spirit of humanity; it is full of the vitality of living men, and through it there blow the winds of nature, upon its pages is the scent of the plains and the woods. Then, too, the author discloses not only genuine emotion, but faultless tact. . . The bulk of the book gleams with the most artless humor. . . *The Virginian*, as we have said, is interesting from beginning to end. Whoever reads the first page will find it next to impossible to put the book down until he has read every one of the five hundred and four in the book, and then he will wish there were more of them."—*Sunday Supplement, June 8.*

Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. 504 pages, 12mo. Cloth, $1.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, 66 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

MUSIC AT OCEAN GROVE.

The concert season at Ocean Grove, under the direction of Mr. Tali Esen Morgan, will commence Saturday evening, June 21, and continue every Saturday evening to Sept. 20.

"The Elijah" will be given Saturday evening, July 26, by the New York Festival Chorus and the Ocean Grove Festival, 600 voices. Special trains on the New Jersey Central will leave New York at 1:15 P. M., and return leaving Asbury Park at 10:45 P. M., the round-trip fare being $1. "The Messiah" will be given Aug. 20, by the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, assisted by 100 tenors and bassos from New York.

Other works to be given will be Gaul's "Holy City," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Cowen's "Rose Maiden," Saint-Saëns, Noel, &c.

The Children's Musical Festival, chorus of 1,000, will be given Thursday evening, Aug. 14.

An Artists' Recital.

William O. Wolfe announces a complimentary song recital, to be given at Wissner Hall, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 12, at 8:15 o'clock, to the musical directors and committees of musical societies. The programme will contain songs, opera arias, oratorio recitative, and arias in English, German, and French.

BODY NOT THAT OF TODD.

Coroner's Jury Disagrees with Wife of Missing Long Island City Editor.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 9.—An inquest on the body of the man found in Flushing Creek last Wednesday was held to-day. The body had been previously positively identified by Mrs. Thomas H. Todd as that of her husband, who was editor and proprietor of The Long Island City Star, and who disappeared seventeen months ago. Mrs. Todd's two sons were equally sure that it was not the body of their father. After hearing all the evidence to-day the jury decided that the body was not that of Mr. Todd.

The first witness called to-day was Mrs. Eliza L. Young, a sister of Mr. Todd, who identified the body as that of her brother. Joseph W. McKenee, a nephew, also identified the body as that of the missing man.

Howard Todd and Thomas Todd, Jr., both swore that the body was not that of their father. A Catholic rosary was found on the body. Edward Todd testified that his father was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and that he was also a Free Mason.

Dr. William H. Bunnett, Dr. William J. Wright, a veterinary surgeon, son-in-law of Mr. Todd, and Mrs. Stella Wright, Mr. Todd's daughter, all testified that the body was not that of Todd.

Dr. H. H. Hunt of Long Island City said that he had made two sets of teeth for Mr. Todd. He said that the missing man had several back teeth in the upper jaw, and that five front teeth in the lower jaw were gone. An investigation showed that all the upper teeth of the man found in Flushing Bay were gone and all the lower teeth were intact.

A BOOK FOR NATURE LOVERS
WIL

ENGLISH POLO TEAM WINS

Americans Beaten at Hurlingham by Six Goals to One.

SECOND CONTEST FOR THE CUP

Honors Are Now Even, and the Deciding Match Will Be Played on Saturday.

LONDON, England, June 9.—The second game of polo for the International cup was played to-day at the Hurlingham Club, and the English team won by six goals to one. The Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that the game was one of the most brilliant ever played at Hurlingham.

"The only thing we have to complain of," said Foxhall Keene, Captain of the American forces, after the game, "is that they beat us. There was nothing the matter with our players or with our ponies. We hope to give an better account of ourselves on June 14."

The players on the English team were invincible. They seemed to take the ball down to the American goal as they liked, and nothing but the superb defense, in which Waterbury was ever conspicuous, prevented the Englishmen from making a still higher score.

Each stroke was almost hysterically applauded. The Englishmen stood on chairs, yelled, cheered, and waved umbrellas whenever their side scored. Buckmaster was the special hero of the home crowd. He was accorded a great ovation when he rode off the field at the finish. Neither King Edward nor Queen Alexandra was present. English hopes of winning the final game next Saturday are now high.

A number of coaches packed the outfield; but the spectators generally sought the covered stands, where rain coats of all sorts and shades obscured the bright Spring gowns. A little rain fell a few minutes before the commencement, while a number of bets were made at 5 to 4 on the Englishmen.

The teams were as follows:

Americans.—R. L. Agassiz, J. E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene, and Lawrence Waterbury.

British.—Cecil Nickalls, Frederick Freake, George Miller, and Walter H. Buckmaster.

The game opened with a fierce rush by the Americans toward the English goal. The ball was kept there for some time; but finally the British forced it back, threatening the American goal so dangerously that Waterbury was thrice forced to knock out in order to save the goal. Freake finally scored a goal for the Englishmen.

In the second period Waterbury, getting a run, fairly trod the ball into the ground. Freake made a grand hit. The American defense was strong. A fine stroke by Waterbury just saved the goal, the Americans being only three to four, for Keene broke his stick. Then there was a splendid combined run, and Agassiz had a chance at the goal. The Americans, pressing, then passed, making a splendid combined play and Waterbury hit a goal, and the second period ended with honors even.

In the third period Freake got away, galloped down, and, with an apparently straight shoot, missed the goal. England was pressing hard. Miller now raced out time after time, but Waterbury's defence was not to be broken. At last Miller played the ball and Nickalls made the second goal for England. Freake made another goal for England soon after, Waterbury putting up a grand defense.

In the fifth period the English team was first in possession of the ball, and Freake dashed away with it. Buckmaster, on Patrica, came sweeping out, and had a shot at the goal. Then Nickalls passed the ball to Miller, but there was no goal. The Englishmen gradually forced the ball down and scored again. Miller hitting it. In the sixth period the Americans ran away with the ball and hit the goal, but, unluckily, they had a man off-side, and the goal was canceled. In spite of this, the American team held on with great pluck, and there was a grand struggle in front of the goal. Cowdin played well here. Several times he made a dash away with the ball. The defense and attack of the Americans were splendid. Miller scored again just before the call of time, and the game ended in favor of the Hurlingham players.

ROCKAWAY LOSES AT POLO.

New York Team Defeated in Philadelphia by the Brandywine Quartet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 9.—That the Rockaway polo team came to the Quaker City with the determination to carry off the Country Club or Morrell Cups was evidenced in the first match this afternoon at Bala against the strong Brandywine team. Although they lost the match by the score of 11 goals to 7¼, yet they played the crack local team to a standstill in the first two periods, leading at the end of the second period by the score of 4¼ to 4, this, too, after conceding the local team a goal by handicap. The visitors, however, weakened in their team work, while Snowden and Kendrick, two of the highest rated men in this section, being well mounted, scored goals afterward with remarkable rapidity.

Conover, Savage, and the veteran Collier played dashing polo. La Montagne was decidedly off in his play, and missed many strokes which meant goals. Rockaway has two legs on the Morrell trophy, as has also the Country Club, while Devon and Bryn Mawr have one each. The present series of matches will likely decide their permanent possession. The line-up and summary follow:

BRANDYWINE.	Handicap.	ROCKAWAY.	Handicap.
1. C. R. Snowden.....	2	1. D. F. Savage.....	3
2. C. W. Kendrick 3d.	0	2. R. La Montagne...	5
3. George McFadden..	4	3. F. F. Collier.....	3
Back. C. E. Mather...	0	Back. F. S. Conover..	5
Total.....	15	Total.....	16

Goals earned—Brandywine, 11; allowed by handicap, 1; lost by penalties, 1; net score, 11; Rockaway, 8; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalties, ¾; net score, 7¼.

Squadron A Polo Teams Practice.

All the members of the regular Squadron A polo team and the substitutes selected for the West Point game on Saturday were lined up with one exception at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday for a practice match. The Squadron team was composed of the regular four picked to meet the cadets, with the exception of H. M. Earle at back, who was unable to take part. His place was taken by R. C. Lawrence, who made a very capable back, and contributed to the success of the team, for it won by 5½ goals to 3¾ for the opposing quartet known as the Freebooters. Colby and Douglas were in fine form and played with grand accuracy, while Whitney, although still troubled with an injured hand, scored a good goal for the winning side. The line up and summary follows:

SQUADRON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—Everett Colby.	1—W. C. Cammann.
2—R. G. D. Douglas.	2—L. T. Hunt.
3—S. R. Whitney, Jr.	3—J. O. Nicholls.
Back—R. C. Lawrence.	Back—E. N. Nicholls.

Goals earned—Squadron team—Colby, 2; Douglas, ½; Whitney, 1; total, 6; lost ½ for a foul; net total, 5½. Freebooters—Cammann, 2; Hunt, 1. E. N. Nicholls, 1; total, 4; lost ¼ for a safety; net total, 3¾. Time of game—Four fifteen-minute periods. Referee—F. H. Bowne. Timekeeper—C. N. Talbot.

Yale's Crews in Practice.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 9.—The rough water on the Thames River this afternoon interfered greatly with the work of the crews, and the three boats shipped considerable water. The 'Varsity eight was compelled to row back to their quarters in fours.

The freshmen went out at 5 o'clock and rowed up stream for three-quarters of a mile, and were coached along general lines, especially getting the hands away quickly. Blagden, stroke of the freshmen, broke an oar during practice. The freshmen substitutes were given practice in the pair oar boats.

A change was made in the four-oar crew this afternoon. Johnson was taken out at No. 3 and Laws took his place. The crew was compelled to practice in the cove owing to rough water.

At 6:30 the 'Varsity crew went out and rowed down to the Harvard quarters.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Defeated the Pittsburg Champions Handily—Brooklyn Won In Ninth Inning.

The series of three games between the New York and Pittsburg baseball teams was concluded yesterday at the Polo Grounds with honors even, New York winning the last contest by a score of 5 to 3. On Friday the teams tied in an eleven inning game, and on Saturday Pittsburg won.

Pittsburg scored in the opening inning on Clarke's three-base hit and Bean's error. In the latter half of the second inning New York made two runs. Doyle and Lauder singled. Jones tried to sacrifice, but Ritchie fumbled the ball with the bases full. Dunn hit safely, scoring Doyle and Lauder.

In the next inning Bean and Smith hit safely and each advanced a bag on Doyle's sacrifice. Both scored on Lauder's two bagger and in turn Lauder came home on Jones's single.

There was no scoring on either side from this point until the first half of the ninth inning, when Pittsburg secured two more runs. Tannehill hit safely for a base and Jones failed to stop one from Conroy's bat which scored Tannehill. Clarke struck out, and Conroy scored on Beaumont's single. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf...	1	1	1	0	0	Brodie, cf...	0	0	2	1	0
Beaum't, cf..	0	2	1	0	0	Bean, ss....	1	2	2	1	1
Wagner, ss..	0	0	1	3	0	Smith, 2b...	1	2	1	3	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Doyle, 1b...	1	2	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b..	0	2	1	2	1	Lauder, 3b..	2	2	3	3	0
Leach, 3b...	0	1	1	3	1	Jones, lf....	0	1	3	0	1
H. Smith, c..	0	1	5	2	1	Dunn, rf...	0	1	0	0	0
Tannehill, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Bower'n, c..	0	0	6	0	0
Conroy, rf..	1	2	1	0	0	Sparks, p...	0	0	0	3	0
Total.....	3	10	24	13	3	Total.....	5	10	27	11	2

Pittsburg ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York ..... 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; New York, 5. Two-base hit—Lauder. Three-base hit—Clarke. Stolen base—Beaumont. Double plays—Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield; Brodie and Lauder. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Doyle, Jones. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 3. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Sparks, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brown and Power.

BROOKLYN, 6; CHICAGO, 5.

Brooklyn again defeated the Chicago baseball team at Washington Park yesterday by a score of 6 to 5. It was a well-won victory for the Brooklyn team, as at one time particularly, in the fifth inning, it looked as if Hanlon's men had not a chance to pull the game out of the fire. They took a brace, however, in the latter half of the ninth inning, and succeeded in making the necessary runs to win, with but one out. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf...	0	3	0	0	1	Dolan, cf....	1	0	4	0	1
Williams, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf...	0	1	3	0	1
Dexter, 1b..	0	0	14	1	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Cougalin, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	McCreery, 1b	0	1	5	1	0
Chance, c....	1	1	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss..	1	1	1	1	0
Kling, c....	0	0	0	0	0	Flood, 2b...	0	0	3	1	0
Schaefer, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1	Irwin, 3b...	2	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b....	1	1	1	3	1	Farrell, c...	0	2	7	1	0
Tinker, ss...	1	1	0	6	1	Butler, rf..	1	0	2	0	0
Menefee, p..	2	2	1	2	0	Pfiller, p..	0	0	0	2	0
St. Vrain, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total....	6	8	27	5	2
Total.....	5	8*	25	13	4						

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 2—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Chance, Farrell. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 14. Stolen bases—Slagle, Dexter, Chance, Dolan, Keeler, Sheckard, (2,) Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 5; off Menefee, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Menefee, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 7; by Menefee, 2. Time of game—2 hours and 7 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BOSTON, 3; CINCINNATI, 2.

BOSTON, June 9.—To-day's baseball game was a pitchers' battle, in which Willis proved more fortunate. Boston won in the eighth inning on Cooley's single and a long three-base hit by Greminger. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston ..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 x	3	7	1
Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	8	0

Batteries—Willis and Kittridge; Hahn and Peitz.

ST. LOUIS, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Two home-run drives and a wild throw by Hallman gave the St. Louis baseball team an easy victory to-day. Pitcher O'Neil was a factor in the winning of the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis..... 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 1	5	7	1
Philadelphia 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	10	1

Batteries—M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil; Iberg, Dugleby and Doolin.

Standing of the Clubs.

Pittsburg..	33	8	.805	Boston.....	17	22	.436
Chicago....	23	17	.565	Philadelphia.	18	24	.429
Brooklyn...	23	20	.535	St. Louis....	17	25	.405
New York...	18	22	.450	Cincinnati...	15	26	.366

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—The Providence baseball team easily defeated Jersey City to-day. Corridon's pitching was invincible. Providence batted well with men on bases and led in the scoring from the start. Score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'brand, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Woods, 2b..	0	0	1	3	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Mack, ss...	0	0	0	3	0
Sul'van, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	Hal'gan, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Cassidy, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Shindla, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Foster, cf...	1	2	1	0	0	Carr, 1b....	0	1	10	1	1
Friend, rf...	1	1	2	1	0	M'Manus, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 2b..	0	0	2	4	1	Shoch, cf...	0	1	3	0	0
Brown, c....	1	1	6	1	0	Butler, rf..	1	0	2	0	0
Corridon, p..	0	0	0	3	0	Pf'miller, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.....	5	7	27	11	1	Total....	1	2	*23	12	2

*Wagner out for interference.

Providence ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—5
Jersey City ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Brown. Three-base hit—Hildebrand. Stolen base—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Woods. Double play—Connor to Wagner to Cassidy. Bases on balls—Off Corridon, 4; off Pfanmiller 1. Struck out—By Corridon, 3. Passed ball—Brown. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester ..... 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 4 .	10	9	2
Buffalo 4 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0	9	11	7

Batteries—McFarlan and Phelps; Hooker, Hawley, and Shaw.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	5	5	2
Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	3	3

Batteries—Bruce and Toft; Lee and Fuller.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 .	5	8	4
Newark 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	5

Batteries—Pappalau and Steelman; Moriarty and Clark.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 8; Albany, 6.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; A. J. & G., 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Schenectady, 2.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1, (ten innings.)
At Detroit—Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 5.

Baseball by Electric Light.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 9.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed the exhibition baseball game between the Binghamton and the A. J. & G. teams this evening by electric light. "Tommy" Dowd, Captain of the visitors, failed to appear until 9 o'clock.

The electric lights did not work as well as was expected. A ball larger than the regulation League ball, but of the same weight and softer, was used. While the infield was fairly lighted, it was impossible to judge a fly that went above the lights or into the outfield. Seven innings were played, and Binghamton won by a score of 10 to 6.

WOMEN PLAY FAST TENNIS.

Miss Risch and Le Roy Defeat Miss Moore and McGowan In Final of Kings County Tournament.

Miss Anna M. Risch and Robert Le Roy won a spirited match yesterday in the final round of the mixed doubles of the Kings County Tennis Club's open tournament. They defeated the National champion, Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, and her partner, Henry E. McGowan, the competition being the last in the regular list of events.

The play throughout the three sets was practically confined to the women. Miss Moore was very speedy and forceful on her long drives in the first set. By well-placed shots she gained the leading position of 5—3 on games before Miss Risch was able to overcome this method of attack. Then Miss Risch began to volley for the points, sending the ball to McGowan, who was very accurate in making returns, the majority going beyond the court lines. The Columbia University player, Le Roy, was not able to assist his partner in any great degree, as he was crippled with a sprained ankle, which made it impossible for him to run about the court. By her own good work and steadiness Miss Risch won four straight games, and the set at 7—5.

Le Roy was the target for both Miss Moore and McGowan in the next set, and the pair were successful in tieing the score at one set all. At this point Miss Risch demonstrated her skill and resourcefulness. She constantly forced the volleying at the net and outgeneraled Miss Moore so completely that the team representing the New York Tennis Club, Miss Risch and Robert Le Roy, gained the set and victory at 6—2. The consolation singles will be completed as convenient during the coming week. The summary:

Mixed Doubles. Final Round.—Miss Anna M. Risch and Robert Le Roy, New York Tennis Club, defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Henry E. McGowan, Kings County Tennis Club, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Women Golfers Play To-day.

The annual tournament for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will begin this morning on the links of the Essex County Country Club of Orange. The opening round will be eighteen holes, medal play, and two sets of sixteen will qualify, the first set for the championship and the second set for a consolation cup. The present title holder is Miss Genevieve Hecker, now of the Apawamis Golf Club. She is holding the honor for the second year, having won on both occasions from Miss Ruth Underhill, the former National champion. Miss Hecker is also the National woman champion. Among the leading entries out of a field of over forty probable starters are Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Miss Ruth Underhill, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Miss E. W. Goffe, Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Gladys Robinson, Miss Ruth Badgeley, Miss Jennie Hinman, Mrs. H. D. Clark, Mrs. A. H. Harris, Miss G. G. Travers, Miss Hester Kyle, and Miss Marie Charles.

Atlantic Yacht Club Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse at Sea Gate last evening. The principal matter of business was the adoption of several amendments to the racing rules, making the racing rules of the club now practically similar to those of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore Robert E. Dod of the schooner Thistle presided and several new members were elected.

Sloop Yacht Mineola at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 9.—The 70-foot sloop Mineola, in command of Capt. Charles Barr, former skipper of the Columbia, arrived here to-day from New York. She will have a new mainsail bent and a number of minor repairs made, after which she will return to New York to take part in the New York Yacht Club races.

Warning to Automobilists.

S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, calls attention to the fact that the National Automobile Racing Association, which has announced a set of races at Brighton Beach track for June 21, is a name similar to that of an organization formed more than a year ago by W. K Vanderbilt, Jr., and others at Newport, and a licensed race meeting was held by them in August, 1901. The present organization has no connection whatever with the one formed by Mr. Vanderbilt. A license has been refused to the Brighton Beach race promoters by the American Automobile Association, and the Secretary of the Automobile Club calls attention to the fact that by the rulings members as well as non-members of clubs racing in an unlicensed meet are disqualified for licensed meetings held under the racing rules of the American Automobile Association.

Lord Dunraven's Horse Disqualified.

LONDON, June 9.—The objection lodged against Lord Dunraven's Salute, which, ridden by J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, the American jockey, finished first on Saturday in the race for the Kempton Park Two-Year-Old Plate, of 1,000 sovereigns, at Kempton Park, on the ground that the horse's breeding allowance, three, (not thirty) pounds, was not claimed at the time of its entry, was upheld to-day by the Stewards, and the race was awarded to Principality, the horse which came in second. William C. Whitney's Ayrshire Beauty was given second place.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Gravesend race track, with J. H. Bradford, J. G. Follansbee, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller in attendance. The chief business of the meeting was consideration of the application for a license to conduct a race meeting at the Providence (R. I.) track, known as Narragansett Park. The Stewards decided to grant a license to the track for a six or seven days' meeting, to be held between July 1 and July 12.

New York Driving Club Matinee.

The opening matinee of the New York Driving Club will take place at the Empire City track on Saturday, and the officials and members are busy preparing for the event, which promises to be a gala occasion. About 200 men are working on the grounds and buildings. Such amateur drivers as C. K. G. Billings, Edgar Bronk, Hon. Samuel McMillan, A. B. Guathmey, James Butler, Kimball C. Atwood, W. Chauncey Floyd-Jones, Charles C. Lloyd, E. E. Smathers, and others will drive their best horses in the seven races which have been arranged.

Poughkeepsie Regatta Programme.

A meeting of the Stewards of the Poughkeepsie Amateur Regatta Association was held at the Columbia Club last evening. Representatives were present from Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Georgetown, and Wisconsin. The programme as outlined by the committee was ratified. This provides that the races on June 21 will be rowed as follows:

3:30 P. M., Four-oared Shells, Two Miles.—Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania.

4:15 P. M., Freshman Eight-oared Crews. Two Miles.—Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Wisconsin.

5 P. M.—'Varsity eight-oared crews, four miles, including entries from the six universities.

The Columbia Club has chartered five cars on the observation train, and the club will also run a special train from this city at 11:55 A. M. on the day of the races.

Trinity College Athletic Managers.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—The following athletic managers were elected by the Trinity College undergraduates to-day:

Baseball Team Manager—R. B. Van Tine, '04, Bayonne, N. J.; Assistant Manager—H. L. Watson, '05, New York City.

Track Team Manager—William Larchar, Jr., '03, Boston; Assistant Manager—M. H. Buffington, '04, Pittsburg, Penn.

Basketball Team Manager—R. H. Hutchinson, '03, Chicago; Assistant Manager—L. D. Denslow, '04, Muncie, Ind.

Weight-Throwers in Local Games.

F. G. Beck, Yale's champion shot putter and winner of the Intercollegiate shot put, has notified the Games Committee of the Knights of Columbus that he will enter the field against Flanagan and De Witt in the hammer-throwing contest at Celtic Park on June 21. Besides Beck's entry, "Mike" Murphy, Yale's athletic trainer, has promised to send on the entire Yale team to take part in these games.

Champion Bowling Team Chosen.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 9.—Al Selbach, a member of the Baltimore baseball team, was to-day selected as a member of the All-American Bowling Trio, which is going to tour the Western country to the Pacific Coast next Fall.

The other members of the trio are "Phil" Wolf, who holds the individual record for traveling teams, averaging 189 pins in 90 games, while the Greater New York bowlers were en route, and John J. Voorhels, champion bowler of New York.

POOLROOM MAN FINED.

The First Case Tried Under the Laws of Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 9.—The first case under the poolroom laws of Connecticut to ever come to trial took place before Judge Charles D. Burnes in the Greenwich Borough Court to-day, with Secretary Thrasher of the State Law and Order League along with Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh as complainant and William H. Boles, a young brother of George Boles, a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association, as defendant. Boles was convicted of receiving a pool and being an agent in receiving it for horse races at Morris Park and fined $75 and costs.

Mr. Thrasher was informed recently that bets were being placed on horses in John Boles's grocery and saloon here, managed by his son William. He secured a New York detective, who came here and put $1 on a horse and received William Boles's personal check for $2.50 by mail as his winnings. Another time he put a like amount on a horse which did not run. Neither was the money returned. On this evidence the arrest was made.

It has been the rule for ten years past when the charges were made for conducting poolrooms, that the prisoners have pleaded guilty and begged off.

FISHING VESSEL SUNK.

The Gertie E. Smith Struck by the Dorcas Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—Early this afternoon, when about seven miles off the Brentons Reef Lightship, two Gloucester fishing vessels, the Dorcas and Gertie E. Smith, collided. The Smith was sunk. The boats were lying to off the fishing grounds, when the wind came out strong from the southwest. The two boats bore away, one on the starboard and the other on the port tack, heeling over under the stiff breeze.

The Dorcas has an auxiliary gasoline engine, which had got out of order, and the crew were below repairing the damage when the breeze started up.

The crew of the Dorcas, when the impending collision was imminent, endeavored to wear away ship and pass under the Smith's stern, but the movement was not made in time. The Dorcas's bowsprit tore through the Smith's mainsail and her bow cut the Smith's hull to the water's edge.

The vessels hung together until the crew of the disabled craft had been taken on board the Dorcas. As the Dorcas pulled out the Smith filled and sank, taking down her rig.

ROWED ALL NIGHT IN STORM.

Exciting Experience of Two Brooklyn Girls in the Bay.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 9.—Mabel Clayton and Laura Emerson, two Brooklyn girls, were visiting here last night and, tempted by the clear sky and glassy water, they hired a rowboat at Van Pelt's Clubhouse and started for a row. Shortly after they had embarked a heavy storm came up, and the two girls found themselves being blown down Raritan Bay despite their utmost efforts to propel the boat toward shore.

The girls, true to their sex, started to scream for help, but quickly realizing the folly of it, devoted their entire energies to an effort to lessen the speed of the frail boat, which was hurrying them away from home and safety. They were compelled to use the oars all night, and were discovered early this morning several miles down the bay, feebly rowing toward Perth Amboy. They were in an exhausted condition, and were towed to this city by a steam launch.

RESCUED FROM FISHING BOAT.

Eight men on a nameless craft, adrift and in danger of sinking any moment, were picked up off New Haven Sunday afternoon by the Nova Scotian schooner Bonnie Doone, Capt. Chapman, which got in yesterday from Tusket, Nova Scotia. It was about 5 o'clock when the fierce northwester that raged on that day was at its height that Capt. Chapman sighted a dismantled box-shaped craft adrift and flying signals of distress. As the schooner got alongside the Captain of the box-shaped affair said that his boat was leaking, and that he was at the mercy of the storm, and asked to be taken off. The boat had eight men on board.

The men were rescued without any great difficulty. They said they had been fishing since 2 A. M., and were busy discussing the bad luck that had attended their efforts when the squall came up and drove them off shore, where the wind became so fierce that the rigging and mast was carried away and the boat sprang a leak.

All appeared to be scared nearly out of their wits, Capt. Chapman said, and were unable to tell him much of a connected story about what had happened prior to his coming along. He offered to put them ashore at Bridgeport, from which place they hailed, but all refused, saying that they were afraid something awful would happen if they left the Doone even for a moment. At City Island yesterday the skipper persuaded them to go ashore, and it is presumed that they made some kind of arrangements there to get back to Bridgeport.

POLICEMEN CAUGHT IN SQUALL.

Policemen E. J. Meyer of 657 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and Henry Purpenny of Elliot Avenue and Elizabeth Street, William's Bridge, both of the Bronx Park Station, went out fishing about 6 o'clock Monday morning with their families in a sloop yacht.

A squall struck them, and at first the anchor wouldn't hold and they were near driving on a lee shore, then when the anchor did hold it held so tight that when the policemen and their families started home it took them two hours to get it up. The result was that the officers, who were due for duty at 6 o'clock Sunday night, did not turn up till 7:30 Monday morning.

Saved from a Leaky Craft.

The pilot who brought the British steamship Hudson in yesterday reported that on Sunday the sloop yacht Hattie Darling of Sheepshead had been sighted in distress. He said that while on the sailing Pilotboat No. 1 Sunday afternoon he fell in with the yacht. Two men were on board of her, who had asked to be taken off, and were transferred to the steam pilotboat New York. There had been nine men on the boat originally, but after encountering a squall in the afternoon seven of them deserted the craft and were taken off by a passing boat.

Trainmen Save Girl from a Creek.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., June 9.—Amy Russell, a fifteen-year-old girl, was crossing a bridge near the railroad station when she became frightened by the approach of a train. In her excitement she missed her footing and fell through to the creek, a distance of twenty feet. The engineer saw the girl fall and promptly brought the train to a standstill. Two brakemen jumped from the train and plunging into the creek, rescued the girl just as she was sinking.



"I tell you, wife, MALTA-VITA is the best food I have ever eaten. It is even better than the dishes mother used to make. You need have no more worry about the cooking. If you do not mind washing three or four dishes yourself, we will let the cook take her long-wanted vacation and we will live on MALTA-VITA and cream."

MALTA-VITA is pure, palatable, nutritious. Requires no cooking and is always ready to eat. MALTA-VITA may be eaten dry or with cream, fruit juice or fruit. Sliced bananas with MALTA-VITA and cream make a delightful meal.

90 per cent of the ills of life are caused by poor digestion of improperly prepared foods. MALTA-VITA is scientifically prepared and contains all of the elements necessary to sustain life and invigorate the mind and body.

Ask your physician about MALTA-VITA. Tell him that it is made from the whole of the wheat, perfectly cleaned, thoroughly cooked and mechanically impregnated with the diastase of barley (malt extract), flaked and toasted. All of the starch is converted into a digestible condition, easily assimilated. MALTA-VITA is the perfect food for old and young, sick or well. Can be eaten morning, noon and night.

Every package of MALTA-VITA is guaranteed to be pure, palatable, nutritious and manufactured under our special process, fully protected by letters patent and patents pending.

Every package of MALTA-VITA contains more food than can be purchased for $1.50 invested in meat.

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Malta-Vita THE PERFECT FOOD

Cigarette Smokers

All agree regarding the fine quality and exquisite fragrance of : : : : : :

THE CIGARETTE THAT SATISFIES

QUALITY
FRAGRANCE
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CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

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IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book-Case
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DR. DECKER'S SHAKE NO MORE CURES MALARIA

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs, factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

Sporting Goods.

Locomobile
$650
Call and see this desirable model. We sold out all we had, but have gotten in a few more.
The Locomobile Co. of America.
BROADWAY, COR 76TH ST., NEW YORK

BOAT
FITTINGS, PLEASURE BOATS, CANOES, YACHT TENDERS, ETC. STORE FULL OF BOATS AT 20 CORTLANDT ST.
Henry C Squires & Son

MOTOR BICYCLES
We are Factory Agents for the Holly, Marsh, Merkel, Thomas. Also 2d hand ones various makes From $30 to $200. Cylinder Oil, Belts, Plugs, Caps, Goggles, Horns, Leather Coats, etc.
Wholesale and retail agents Wonder.
WILLIS, Park Row Bicycle Co., 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.—A gentleman will sacrifice for $150 his handsome hackney bred cob; he is absolutely fearless of everything; has superb style and extra high knee action; very attractive in appearance; in fact, a prize for any one wanting a perfect saddle and harness horse combined, as he has been ridden and driven constantly, by owner's wife. Also, at less than quarter value, elegant nearly new Stivers Coats, etc. (rubber tired,) family surrey, (seats four,) station wagon, Brewster brougham, (rubber tires,) victoria, (rubber tires,) Healey beach wagon, (seats four,) light and heavy single and double harness, imported lady's and gent's riding saddle and bridle, fur and cloth robes, blankets. S. Weeks, owner's private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

Every hour of every week day there is a train to

PHILADELPHIA

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Reading Route

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Parlor Cars and Coaches Vestibuled



Cluett "RADNOR"
Arrow "AINSLIE"

Many of life's miseries come from ill-fitting collars. The remedy is at your disposal.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

Vantine's

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

A Mid-Summer Sale.

Oriental Rugs.

To force sales, we offer 300 Turkish and Persian Rugs, (just arrived) average size 4x7½ feet, at $13.75.

Real value of this lot is $20.00 each.

100 Large Size Oriental Rugs, average size 9x12 feet, at $45.00 to $65.00.

An inspection will repay intending purchasers.

B&K TRADE MARK

OUTING SUITS

Here's a variety of goods to choose from:

Crashes, Homespuns, Flannels, Serges & Cheviots.

Sacks, single or double-breasted, and Norfolks.

$10 to $25.

Panama Hats that are the the real thing, $5 and $10.

Everything in Furnishings.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturday till 10 p. m.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

80 TONS

A pressure of 80 tons extracts all of value in the Grape. The Welch process is marked by quickness, carefulness, cleanliness. Within one hour after the skin is broken the juice is stored in hermetically sealed glass bottles.

In Welch's you have fresh Grapes the year round—it's bottled health and deliciousness. It puts new life into the run-down system. The delicate acid of the grape is most refreshing to the sick.

Druggists and grocers sell it.
The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.
13

THE 41 American Man's Whiskey 41
Trade—41—Mark

Every American is supposed to be a gentleman. He always wants the best he can get. That is why he wants "41."

L. J. CALLANAN,
Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 & 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

AMERICANS QUIT HAVANA

Passage in Steamships Is Engaged Weeks in Advance.

Harvest of Shopkeepers Is Ended—Observation of Memorial Day—Minister Squiers Cordially Received by Society.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 3.—Little by little we are becoming accustomed to the changed condition of things here. We are growing used to passing up Obispo or O'Reilly Street or the Prado and seeing only strangers—no familiar faces, no familiar uniforms. We go to Central Park on the evenings of the band concerts—unfamiliar faces surround us. Then after the concert we go to the Telegrafo Café for an ice and involuntarily look around for our friends—it has been the rendezvous for Americans—we see only strange faces. We sit in our box at the Fronton to see Jai Alai. The players are just as spirited, the bookmakers are just as energetic, but somehow the occasion is not as pleasant as it used to be, when visiting at the various boxes was one of the features of the evening. We go into the shops and the clerks ask in surprise if the Señora is not going away. They find time and wares, too, hanging heavily on their hands, and offer us articles at reduced prices to induce us to take them. Their harvest time is past, at least until another Winter comes with its quota of tourists.

The steamships are still so crowded that unless one's passage is engaged weeks in advance of the time he is more than apt not to find accommodations. Many ladies have taken second-class rooms rather than wait for a later ship. Apropos of accommodations on steamships, it is quite remarkable to note the manner in which the steamship line which holds a practical monopoly between Havana and New York is treating soldiers holding Government transportation. The soldier's transportation calls for an intermediate passage, much better than steerage, and the Government pays for each the contract price of $22.50. But when the soldiers present these transportation orders at the office of the company they are told that they must take steerage or nothing, as all intermediate passage is engaged, so, rather than wait, they take the alternative. And so, while our Government pays for its soldiers to travel in a comfortable manner, they are crowded into a hot, uncomfortable steerage.

Last Friday, Memorial Day, was not overlooked either by us or by the Cubans. Early in the morning the United States steamship Eagle raised a large flag over the wreck of the Maine. President Palma had a large floral offering placed on the wreck. Mr. Squires, the American Minister, did likewise. The Centro Veterano (Association of Veterans) and a number of private individuals also placed wreaths there. Capt. Diehl of the Eagle thanked the donors in behalf of the American people. It was the second time within a month that the Cubans had placed wreaths on the Maine, the other occasion being the Cuban Memorial Day, May 19, the seventh anniversary of the death of Marti, familiarly known as the Liberator of Cuba. The Mayor and Ayuntamiento (City Council) went out to the Maine and from there to the "Foso de Laureles" (Laurel Ditch) in Cabaña Fortress, where they placed wreaths under the tablet which marks the spot where Cuban political and military prisoners were shot during the war.

A pretty story comes from Matanzas of the lowering of our flag there on the 20th. The Cubans who were standing by ready to assist in the raising of their own would not allow the American flag to touch the ground, but caught it in their hands, and, folding it carefully, placed it on a silver salver, on which it was carried to its destination.

The Inglaterra Hotel is the home of the American Legation for the present. Shortly, however, Minister Squiers will take up his residence in Quemados, in a house which Gen. Lee formerly occupied, and which is known as the "Quinta Pulida." Quemados is seven miles from the city, and is one of a series of suburbs that run into each other. Strange as it may seem, considering its distance of some two miles from the beach, Quemados is a Summer resort for many fashionable Cubans. The narrow-gauge railroad by which it is reached from the city has met with great prosperity during the past three years and a half.

We Americans have lost no time in paying our respects to our Minister, and he has returned all calls with great promptness. The Cubans are receiving him and Mrs. Squiers with great cordiality. Most of those prominent in society were invited to meet the two at the home of Mme. Rosalie Abreu, where they had breakfasted, last Sunday afternoon. Mme. Abreu has a palatial home, recently built after American plans, and is noted for her hospitality.

Several times within the past ten days we have been treated to a rare sight—a tropical twilight. When the sun goes down here it is dark. The long, dreamy twilights of the States have been unheard of hitherto. The sun sets at 6:30 o'clock or thereabout. On several occasions lately, for an hour and even more after that hour, the western sky has been tinged with bright red, causing a twilight. We consider it due to the presence in the atmosphere of volcanic matter from Mont Pelée.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—Mrs. H. W. Berryman is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Casimer de Rham, at the Willing cottage.

Joseph Harriman has returned and joined his family at the Dresser cottage, on Bellevue Court.

Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs of New York has arrived at her cottage, at Easton's Point.

James L. Kernochan is here to make further arrangements for the occupancy of Boothden for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Perkins of Boston have arrived at the Bruen cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have arrived at the Eldridge cottage, Ochre Point, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are at their villa, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Fish Webster are at their Summer residence, on Harrison Avenue.

Mrs. Henry F. Lippitt of Providence has rented Mrs. Fanny Foster's cottage, on Catherine Avenue, for the Summer.

Mrs. A. B. Potter has rented the Swinburne cottage, on Broadway.

Stephen Cahoone and family of Brooklyn have arrived at their cottage, at Jamestown.

The first of the thirty-footers to be put in the water this season, the Breeze, formerly the Barbara, owned by W. G. Roelker, Jr., was launched to-day, and has been rigged. Pembroke Jones's Carolina is expected from New York in a day or two, and the racing between these fast little craft is expected to be started before long.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt arrived this evening and went to The Breakers, where they will be guests of Mrs. C. Vanderbilt.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell arrived at their cottage, on Beach Street, to-day.

Charles F. Fairchild and family of New York are at their cottage, on Washington Street, for the Summer.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Robert W. Goelet, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and Miss Anna King were among to-day's arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel are expected at their villa, at Ochre Point, to-morrow.

Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are expected Wednesday, the former at her villa at the Spouting Rock Beach and the latter at the Elliott cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. A. A. Willoughby arrived to-day, and will spend the Summer at the Swiss Chalet with her son, Hugh L. Willoughby.

Miss Estelle and Miss Mary Willoughby accompanied their grandmother from Philadelphia, and will remain through the Summer. Miss Estelle Willoughby will be married here.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association has arranged a series of races, open to yachts of all clubs, to be sailed off this port Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 14, 15, and 16. The association in former years has offered cups for various classes of yachts, including last year a valuable trophy for the cup defenders, thus providing the Independence the only opportunity it had during the Summer of meeting the Columbia and Constitution.

This year the races will follow immediately after the special races of the New York Yacht Club, also to be sailed off Newport, so that there will be a week of continuous racing off here.

While the races under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club are open only to boats of that club, those of the Newport Association will include all yachts, regardless of club ownership.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every day sees new departures for the country and the resorts. Newport is filling rapidly, and there are already a number of cottagers at Southampton. The graduation ball of the senior class of Columbia University, which opened commencement week, was held last evening and was attended by a number of young people. President and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler will hold a reception this afternoon.

***

The incoming ships, if judged by their bookings, will bring many well-known New Yorkers back to this country. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which may arrive to-day or to-morrow, has on its list Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Schermerhorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr.

***

This afternoon will take place the reception on the new Italian ship Umbria. The Italian Ambassador has arrived from Washington and will receive with the Italian Consul, M. Branchi, and others of note in the Italian colony. The invitations have been sent to many prominent members of fashionable clubs and members of the different diplomatic bodies.

***

The departure for England and the coronation of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Depew, and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., will take place to-morrow. They are booked to sail on the St. Louis. Others who are also on the same list are ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Miss Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, Valentine A. Blacque, Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker Bispham of Philadelphia, Sir William Bissett, R. L. Cochran, Colgate Hoyt, Miss E. Winthrop, Mrs. F. S. Wilmerding, and Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wilson.

***

The Moltke, which sails to-day for Hamburg, has booked William W. Thomas, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Everett, Henry Robbins, and Miss Edith Thomas.

***

Everett Colby tooled the road coach the Squadron yesterday to the Polo Grounds from the Plaza Hotel. The following were the members of the party: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Mrs. Pauline Rhoades, Miss Goodwin, Miss Johnson, and Messrs. L. J. Hunt, J. Osgood Nichols, and J. H. Hunt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Miss Katherine Pratt are at their country place, near New Rochelle, for the Summer.

***

Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Adelaide Randolph Douglas, and Miss Markoe are the guests of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan on the Corsair, which is due in England to-day.

***

Craig Wadsworth is booked to sail next Saturday for England, where he will at once assume his duties of Third Secretary of the Embassy there. Mr. and Mrs. Eustis sail within a fortnight for this country. The Duchess de Valancey has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Eustis, in London.

***

Miss Elizabeth Miller and the Rev. Godfrey Malbone Brinley are to be married at Morristown on Tuesday, June 17, in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Miller is a daughter of Mrs. George Macculloch Miller of Madison Avenue. Miss Edith M. Miller will be the only attendant of the bride. On Saturday, June 21, the couple will sail for Europe.

***

The engagement has been announced of David Munroe Cory, son of Mrs. David Cory (Miss Ellen S. Munroe) of 10 West Thirtieth Street, and Miss Louise E. Treacy, daughter of David F. Treacy of 57 East Seventy-sixth Street. The wedding will be celebrated the latter part of this month. Mr. Cory is a brother of Miss Pauline Cory.

***

There are booked to sail to-day on the Victoria Luise for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Mr. and Mrs. William Hude Neilson Voss, (Miss Alice M. McKim,) whose wedding was an event of last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Harbeck and the Misses Harbeck of Lexington Avenue.

***

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Miss Kathleen Neilson will probably spend most of this month at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven and their family will spend June at Sunnyside. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are expected at Interlaken, Lenox, as soon as they arrive from abroad.

***

William C. Whitney has bought several hundred acres of land on October Mountain in addition to his already large holdings there. One of the recent tracts purchased comprises 100 acres. He has also bought property on the west side of the mountain.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue are booked to sail on Thursday in La Lorraine.

***

Despite the fact that many have not yet closed their town houses, the fashionable restaurants on Sunday evening were almost deserted, and only a few well-known faces were seen. A large number of house parties were given over Sunday, and this accounted partially for the absence of many who of late have been dining in public. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, and Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach were among those at Sherry's and Delmonico's.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Clark—Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—The Vendome was beautifully decorated this afternoon for the wedding of Miss Frances Isabelle Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Page Adams, and George Barker Clark. Cut flowers in profusion banked the mantels of the Venetian suite, and asparagus vines festooned the chandeliers. In the bay window a grotto of bay and rubber trees was arranged, and in the midst of the forest of shrubbery the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gordon.

Harold B. Clark attended his brother, and the ushers were Messrs. Herbert Rowe Odell and R. F. B. Clark. The little daughter of Baron Von Huppman, Miss Nadine, was the flower girl, and from her frock of pink silk mull she scattered rosebuds along the path of the bride. The bride was gowned in white chiffon, with elaborate ruffling of duchess lace and cordage of the same. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was escorted by her father.

The Summer home of the Adamses is The Ridge, at Ossipee, N. H. Mr. Clark is socially prominent in New York, counting among his clubs the Union, Racquet, Meadow Brook Hunt, and Republican.

Selloy—Ten Eyck.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—The wedding of Miss Jennette W. Ten Eyck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Ten Eyck, to Samuel H. Selloy of New York was solemnized at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, 198 Western Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. P. Johnson. John Selloy of Fitchburg, Mass., acted as best man. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the relatives and a few friends of the bride being present.

Mr. and Mrs. Selloy will reside in New York City, where Mr. Selloy is in the New York Central dispatcher's office. The bride is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Albany. In the city's bi-centennial historical pageant, given here a number of years ago, she took the character of Catherine Cuyler, an ancestor. She has been very active in church work in this city.

Barney—Young.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 9.—The wedding of Miss Helen B. Young, daughter of Mason Young, to Dr. Norton Barney, United States Navy, was solemnized at St. Peter's Episcopal Church this afternoon. The interior of the church was handsomely decorated. It was in all respects a naval wedding. Within the church chancel every one was dressed in white. The bride was gowned in white, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The maid of honor was attired in white and carried white roses. The bridegroom and best man wore white duck naval uniforms.

Admission to the church was by card. The Rev. William N. Hughes was the officiating clergyman. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, and was given away by him.

After the services a collation was served at the residence of the bride's father, on Franklin Street. Dr. and Mrs. Barney left on the 9:10 train for an extended wedding trip.

Stein—Austrian.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Standard Club was the scene this evening of a wedding prominent in Jewish society. The bride was Miss Estelle Irene Austrian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Austrian, and the bridegroom was Alfred G. Stein. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Hirsch at 7 o'clock in the presence of sixty persons. The bride and bridegroom stood under a canopy of pink roses. The bride's gown was of white mulle and Valenciennes lace, with long tulle veil bordered with rose point. There were no bridal atendants. Mr. and Mrs. Stein will sail for Europe on Thursday on the Lorraine. They will remain abroad three months and on their return will live in New York.

The Rev. Duncan M. Genns to Wed.

Announcement is made of the wedding of Anna Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Cranbrook of 1,019 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, to the Rev. Duncan McPherson Genns of Ascension Church, Jersey City Heights, which will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on the evening of June 16. The Rev. I. B. Oliver and the Venerable Archdeacon Jenvey of New Jersey will officiate, with ten other clergymen in attendance.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty barette pins to be seen in the best jewelers' are in shell, with a design in gold wire upon them set with pearls. Shell is one of the most satisfactory ornaments for the hair.

***

Here is a beautiful blue turquois matrix brooch. It is of a wonderful blue, a deep rich blue like the bright, warm shade sometimes to be seen in a Summer sky, and there is a large proportion of turquois and very little matrix in the pin. This is in the form of a big carbuncle, oval and very deep. It is surrounded by diamonds, and above them many little claws of gold extend up onto the stone holding it securely into the setting, and below the diamonds a plain band of gold is to be seen.

***

One of those charming square silver bags has semi-precious stones set into the frame, two at each end and one in the centre, two green and one red. Innumerable and very large baroque pearls are set into other silver bag frames.

***

Those people who object to having barnyard animals upon their lawns, even though they are in green boxes, may have green ewers of the same shrub, and they come in different sizes.

***

To be worn with a white gown is a taffeta ribbon of white. This is carried around the waist in soft folds, making a narrow belt the whole of its circumference. In front the ribbon is simply knotted, and two long ends fall straight to the lower edge of the frock. The ribbon is perhaps 2½ inches wide.

***

White polka-dotted blue silk is used in many ways for trimming. All sizes of dots are used, and the material cuts up into effective bands, these being wide or narrow, according to the size of the dot, the bands cut to give a single line of them. They look in this way to be a special trimming. They are more useful in the silk, for the bands are combined with the silk in trimming. A simple white silk gown has ruffles, belt, and ouffs and collar edged with bands of the white-dotted blue silk, the dots about the size of small peas. Across the front of the bodice the silk is used, several fulled strips of it being carried diagonally through slits cut in the white coming out in full puffs at intervals. With the dotted silk bands in this particular gown there are also used very narrow bands of plain dark blue silk dotted with French knots in white.

***

One of the pretty chiffon ruffs has around the neck innumerable little white ostrich tips with the chiffon folds. The ends are of the chiffon alone.

***

Another white chiffon ruff has loops of black velvet ribbon set here and there in the chiffon, a good part of the ruff being of the black. The long loops and ends in the front are of the velvet ribbon, with jet ornaments set here and there.

***

Florists give many good ideas to amateurs in their arrangements of flowers in vases. One florist had the other day a big, low jar of bachelor buttons, the deep blue flowers contrasting with the iridescent shades of the jar, in which green predominated. There was a dull green lining to the jar, which showed slightly in the outward curve at the upper part.

***

Nothing more charming in the way of frocks than those worn by little bonbon box ladies! One is dressed in pale-blue crêpe paper, a low-cut gown outlined around the décolletage, with cords of white and gold, and the waist of the frock, which is a short Empire, finished with another white and gold cord with long ends and tassels. There is a medium-length coat open in front to show the inside trimming—straps of white—and the little lady has a pale-blue crêpe paper hat of the latest style.

***

Tan trimmed with flowered pink is the other little lady's gown, an evening frock outlined with the pink around the décolletage and lower edge of the frock, and at the waist line, while the hat matches the costume. The gowns are both exceedingly modish, with the exception of the contours of the back, both of the box ladies having something of a Grecian bend, as they cover comparatively good-sized boxes.

***

Among the best and smartest bathing suits for men—when nothing can be very smart in so ugly a garment—are those which come in a dark-gray material, very dark, and have invisible stripes running through them.

***

How is black to give a smart touch to one's underwear? This is to be seen in the white stockinette underwear for men. The bands, and everywhere it can be stitched, are stitched with black.

DAINTY LUNCHES QUICKLY SERVED. (Grocery Store, Fourth Floor.)

FORCE, THE NEW CEREAL FOOD, appetizing and healthful, per package, 10c (Fourth Floor.)

Siegel Cooper Co.



A 6-day June Jubilee of Special Sales

A Jubilee Week of Special Sales.
It will be a week of crowds, of continuous activity, of intense interest and unprecedented selling and buying. Three great Sales stand out with cameo-like distinctness:
Summer Muslin Underwear Sale.
Summer Wash Goods Sale.
Surplus Furniture Stock Sale.

Events worthy of your promptest attention. And to accentuate their attractiveness and diversify the helpfulness of the occasion, we particularly specialize the following for to-day:

Albatross. 40-INCH, all wool, in black and colors; regular 59c. grade; per yard, 25c (Main Floor, Front.)

Pillow Cases. PILLOW CASES; bleached, hemstitched muslin; sizes 42 to 50x38½; 21c. value, 11c (Main Floor, Centre.)

Silks. PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, floral and polka-dot effects; regular 50c. to 60c. goods, 29c (Main Floor, Front.)

Lawns. FANCY BATISTE LAWNS, exquisite new patterns, striped and floral designs, per yard, 6c (Main Floor, Front.)

Women's Belts. NEWEST LEATHER EFFECTS, various colors and with assorted buckles; large assortment; each, 25c (Main Floor, Front.)

Bath Robes OF FLANNELETTE, summer weight, fine quality in pretty patterns, kimono style, with girdle, 1.95 (Second Floor, Centre.)

Stick Pins. PEARL, CORAL AND TURQUOISE STICK PINS, pretty and dressy; special, per dozen, 5c (Notion Dept.)

Chinaware. DINNER SETS, 102 pieces, fine thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in natural colors, 9.50 (Basement.)

Shoes. WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' SHOES, black kid, button and lace styles, spring heels, 75c (Main Floor, Rear.)

Hair Pins. AMBER or BLACK, straight or loop top; special price, per dozen, to-day, 10c (Main Floor, Centre.)

Parasols. LINEN COVER, lined in colored silk; red or green; beautiful parasols; each, 1.25 (Main Floor, Front.)

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White Goods SHEER LACE STRIPED LAWNS, 25 different styles. Values up to 25c. yard, 12½c (Main Floor, Front.)

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Couch Covers. BAGDAD COUCH COVERS, large size, heavy quality, elaborately embroidered; regular price $4.50, 2.95 (Third Floor, Front.)

Corset Covers. CORSET COVERS, of cambric, French effect, embroidery trimmed, prettily made; 3 to a customer, 19c (Second Floor, Centre.)

Garters. MEN'S GARTERS, lisle web, nickel clasps, the "Wellington;" very serviceable, per pair, 15c (Main Floor, 18th St.)

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Guimpes. WHITE LAWN GUIMPES, fine tucking and embroidery insertions; sizes 2 to 14 yrs., 49c (Second Floor, Centre.)

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Scarfs. SCARFS AND SHAMS, white lawn, with insertion and lace centre, 75c. values, 39c (Main Floor, Centre.)

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Waists. "MOTHERS' FRIEND," unlaundered waists in all the new color combinations, 38c (Main Floor, Rear.)

Mousselines. SILK MOUSSELINES, this season's best styles and colorings, 50c. value; per yard, 25c (Main Floor, Front.)

Bath Suits. MEN'S BATHING SUITS, 2-piece style, navy or red stripes, $1.50 value; each, 75c (Second Floor, Centre.)

Brilliantines. MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, black, marines, navy, castors, grays, tans, Oxfords, etc.; regular 59c. quality, 25c (Main Floor, Front.)

Skirts. DUCK DRESS SKIRTS, black with white dots, blue and white dots, deep flounce, 95c (Second Floor, Front.)

Petticoats. WOVEN MADRAS PETTICOATS, washable, pretty patterns, cut full, deep flounce, 50c (Second Floor, Centre.)

Pictures. FRAMED PICTURES, regular $1.00 quality; in gilt frames; to be sold to-day at 50c (Third Floor, Front.)

Crashes. UNBLEACHED CRASH, all linen; checked and plain glass toweling; values 10c. per yard, 7c (Main Floor, Front.)

Supporters. FANCY FRILLED ELASTIC SUPPORTERS, sateen pad, all colors; special price, per pair, 17c (Main Floor, 18th St.)

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Books. EMERSON'S ESSAYS, 2 volumes, cloth bound, 12mo; in box; gold title, 25c (Second Floor, Centre.)

Lawn Caps. FOR BABIES, full and top ruches, edged with lace, all sizes; each, 10c (Second Floor, Centre.)

Mattings. CHINA MAKE, in fancy checks and stripes; heavy, all long straw, reversible; per yard, 20c (Third Floor, Front.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Within the next week or ten days the anthracite strike will probably enter upon its final and decisive phase. In at least two districts, and perhaps more, the mine owners are arranging to assume the aggressive on so large a scale that the strike managers will not know how to meet the movement by peaceful means and may find it impossible to restrain disorder even if they should wish to. Plans are maturing to operate a number of collieries in the Schuylkill district, and the same is true of some of those in the Hazleton district. This is not because the operators want the coal, or are anxious to supply the needs of consumers who are suffering temporary inconvenience, but because they do not deem it to their interest to permit themselves to remain tied up. To do so is a confession of helplessness which they are not prepared to make, and the longer they postpone aggressive action the more difficult it will be to make a beginning in that direction. It may be expected, therefore, that before long the decisive struggle of the strike will have been entered upon.

The means to be adopted by the operators are necessarily those which have brought about the present unsatisfactory conditions in the anthracite regions. What these are was fully explained in a special dispatch from Wilkesbarre which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday. Into districts already congested with labor depending upon mines which cannot be run much more than half time on the average will be diverted as large a proportion of the current immigration of Hungarians, Poles, and others, generically designated as Slavs, as may be needed to replace the strikers, or until a stampede for reemployment begins. To the violence which may reasonably be expected to result from this new invasion of the field the operators express themselves as indifferent. They have insured their breakers and buildings, and have taken the steps which will enable them to recover from the counties in which the Sheriffs fail to prevent rioting, for any damage they may suffer not covered by insurance. As to the possible bloodshed—well, that is a matter of concern to the police and the civil authorities. Every carload of superfluous labor brought into the coal regions only serves further to complicate the problem of a satisfactory adjustment of the issues behind the present strike and which have accounted for every general strike of the past twenty years in this important trade. The real trouble is that there are now from fifty to seventy-five thousand more mine workers in the anthracite field than can be satisfactorily employed at wages with which a workingman is justified in being content in this country under present average conditions.

The plan of settlement of the existing differences by correcting their chief underlying cause merits thoughtful consideration. It is, in brief, that the operators and labor leaders shall agree for a definite time, which shall be long enough to give the experiment a fair trial, to limit the number of men employed to those who can mine and handle all the coal the breakers will pass; to give this number of men employment six days in the week; to guarantee the working force employment 200 days in each year as a minimum, unless operations are interrupted by unavoidable accidents; to weigh the coal mined fairly and inspect it justly; to fix wages on a sliding scale; to create a permanent board of control in which labor shall be fairly represented, having the power to arbitrate disputes not covered by the basis agreement, and to establish these conditions under a contract between the operators and the United Mine Workers' Union to remain in force until July 1, 1904. This plan, worked out in detail, would not increase the labor cost per unit of output, but would permit a perfectly satisfactory readjustment of wages and relations between operators and miners. The surplus labor would quickly scatter without hardship, by emptying the congested boarding houses of unmarried men who have no intention of learning our language or becoming citizens, but who hoard their wages, however small, and leave the country when they have the few hundreds of dollars which would be wealth where they came from.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WOULD DO.

The Democrats have held their conventions and adopted their platforms of principles in five States—Tennessee, South Carolina, Indiana, Kansas, and Oregon. The Democratic Party opposes and denounces the policy of the Republican Administration in the Philippines. It is of interest in the present moment to inquire whether the Democrats have shaped and declared a substitute Philippine policy, a policy of their own, which wise statesmanship would accept, or a Nation possessed of a moral sense and conscious of its responsibility before the judgment of mankind would approve.

The platform of the Tennessee Democrats, adopted on May 30, condemns as a breach of National honor the Republican policy in the Philippines and continues:

> We demand that this Government at once announce to the people of the Philippines that when peace is restored they shall be allowed to establish a Government of their own, and that when such stable Government is established they shall be given their independence.

After condemning and denouncing the present policy the platform of the South Carolina Democrats declares:

> The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference.

The Indiana Democratic Convention, evidently approving the South Carolina declaration, copied and adopted it verbatim, except that it proclaimed in language slightly modified the Nation's duty to be immediately to declare its purpose "to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent Government protecting them from outside interference and securing to this country such commercial and moral rights and advantages as would be just and fair and fully protect American interests."

The Democrats of Kansas made this declaration:

> We indorse the position taken by the Democratic members of the National Congress with respect to the duty of the Government of the United States toward the Philippine Islands and their people.

The Oregon Democratic platform, after certain sound and sensible criticisms upon the tariff policy of the Republicans toward the new possessions, says:

> We believe that the true policy is to prepare the people of those Islands (the Philippines) for self-government as speedily as possible, and when so prepared to grant them independence, retaining such coaling stations and ports as may be necessary to protect those islands from foreign interference and to maintain our trade relations in the Orient.

The policy approved by the Oregon Democrats is in substance the policy of the Republican Administration. Under that policy the Filipinos are being trained for self-government as rapidly as possible. President ROOSEVELT has not proclaimed that when prepared for self-government they will be made independent. He has no authority to make such a declaration, and to make it would be a reckless act. But he has said that when they give evidence of fitness to govern themselves, then, and not till then, the question of their independence shall be determined.

The Kansas declaration is unintelligible except as a dodging of the question. Short of reading a hundred speeches, many of them ignorant, some of them violent, and none of them that we now recall embodying any matured and reasoned-out plan, no one could say what position the Democratic members of the National Congress have taken with respect to the Philippines. All the Democratic Senators voted against the Civil Government bill, which provides a civil administration for the islands and district and municipal governments with popular representation—the very thing demanded by the Oregon Democrats.

All the other Democratic platforms adopted so far this year, that is to say, the platforms of the Democrats of Tennessee, South Carolina, and Indiana, offer alternatives to the Republican policy such as no sane man of any party clothed not only with the power, but with the responsibility of the Presidential office, would ever adopt and that no civilized people of any nation would ever permit to be followed.

The declarations of purpose approved by the Democrats of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Indiana would make any other government but military government impossible in the Philippines. We should be compelled either to maintain order there by a permanent military authority or to withdraw and leave the Filipinos to their fate. The one would involve governing without the consent of the governed in perpetuity, the other a disgraceful and dangerous repudiation of National and international duty.

It is perfectly plain that the Democrats have no Philippine policy. They have formed no plan, proclaimed no principles, indicated no method that the American people in any conceivable circumstances would approve. If the State Democratic Conventions yet to come have no wiser or safer pronouncements to make on this subject the leaders will be forced to confess that they have failed miserably in the effort to create a Philippine issue.

LABORERS WORTHY OF THEIR HIRE.

It was a striking coincidence that Lord KITCHENER'S reward for his African campaign should be moved upon the third anniversary of the grant to him upon account of his Egyptian services. Two such services and two such rewards are a rare experience. Yet England felt called upon to make excuse or explanation of why Lord KITCHENER gets only a quarter of a million of dollars and promotion, both in the army and in the peerage. It was because he was so young, with so much work before him to be well paid for, because he was not a Field Marshal and had not a family. For these reasons fifty thousand pounds and a higher seat in the House of Lords were thought adequate, of course in addition to his regular pay. No Englishman grudges fortunes and honors to military heroes.

It is singular how much better they reward the winner of battles than those who avert hostile collisions. No one was more meritorious in this respect than Lord PAUNCEFOTE, over whom the grave has not yet finally closed. He was not a young man with his fortune and his prime before him. Upon the contrary, he had passed the age of retirement with as many triumphs of peace behind him as there are triumphs of bloody victory behind KITCHENER. Yet he died only a Baron, and there is talk of a round-robin subscription among his friends. There is no lack of family as reason for not better rewarding him. Indeed it is said that his accomplished daughters are preparing to support themselves, one of them as a trained nurse, for a house not readily rentable is said to be practically all that stately matron and gentle daughters have as a reliance.

But he had received an annual salary of $32,500 for many years. Why, then, had he not made greater accumulations? How many years, we wonder, would go to the accumulation of a quarter of a million of dollars by the annual addition of the differences between that salary and the cost of living? There are economies not open to the representatives of sovereigns, and there are posts whose preoccupations are not well adapted to advantageous cheeseparing. Governments pay great salaries to have official dignities maintained, and not to enrich individuals. For example, Lord HOPETOUN has just resigned as Governor General of the new Australian Commonwealth because his salary of fifty thousand dollars was so inadequate that an annual addition of forty thousand dollars was necessary if his services were to be retained. This was too steep for the infant State, even if it was an Earl that asked it, and his Lordship must forego $200,000 as good as his in an effort to add to it $160,000. This might have made even a KITCHENER envious, but for the fact that the Earl of HOPETOUN was expected to keep up establishments at two capitals—Melbourne and Sydney. How they were to be kept up was the question. The Earl thought royal pageantries were wanted. The colony turned Commonwealth thought republican simplicity was good enough, with special allowances for such occasions as visits by such guests as the Duke and Duchess of YORK. They were fond of HOPETOUN, but he came too high. If he had been an Ambassador with $32,500 we fancy he also would have left a family anything but wealthy.

We are well aware of the beam in our own eye. No Ambassadors in his Majesty's service are the superiors of those we send to St. James's at about half the salary paid to the British Ambassador at Washington. We fancy we can see the smile with which a gentleman whose name need not be called would receive the suggestion that he could retire upon savings from $17,500 yearly in the coronation year. Lawyers of like calibre get as much for a single argument. And we remember very well that Capt. CLARK, designated to attend the coronation in reward for distinguished service, was compelled to say he could not afford the honor. What American read that without feeling a little mean about it personally? A man who caught the Cristobal Colon with a battleship years out of dock, and brought around a continent at unprecedented speed, would be better rewarded with higher dignities and something for their upkeep than by a junketing trip at his own expense. Somewhere there is a happy mean between services and rewards, but neither kingdoms nor republics have struck it, still less have a monopoly of it.

Why might there not be pensions to the living, honoris causâ, as they say at the universities? Payment to the individual who rendered the service, and who must die, has obvious advantages, even from his point of view, over payment to his heirs, administrators, and assigns, too often in the shape of widows for whom longevity has neither mysteries nor terrors. With pensions honoris causâ to the living, it would be possible to reward the deserving without upsetting the entire salary list and promotion numbers. Anything that would avert such scandals and wrangles as are mentioned and can be remembered would have advantages worthy second thought.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BOERS.

There is something very noble and touching in the language of the letter addressed by Acting President SCHALK-BURGER of the Transvaal and Gen. BOTHA to the burghers. Following is one of the passages:

> Now that there is peace, and although it is not a peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where GOD has led us. We can, with a clear conscience, declare that for two and a half years our people have carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown to history. Let us now grasp each other's hands, for another great struggle lies before us—a struggle for the spiritual and racial prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feelings of bitterness, let us learn to forget and to forgive, so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed.

One involuntarily thinks of the tone of LINCOLN in reading this utterance. It has the impressive simplicity and directness, with the strong suggestion of the Hebrew Scriptures, that marked some of the speech of the great American. And especially it indicates the same omission of appeal to merely material interest.

Doubtless it is easy to exaggerate the extent or permanent effect of the sentiment manifested by the Boer leaders, and largely, according to all accounts, by the burghers at the conclusion of peace. It may well be that in the long and trying process of readjustment of conditions and in the administration of the new Government under entirely novel circumstances, there will arise causes of difficulty and friction. But certainly the actual spirit shown by the Boers, the unmistakable sense of mutual respect and friendliness between them and the commanders and the troops of the British, would have seemed absolutely impossible a month ago. When we recall the fact that the Boers are now at the lowest ebb of misfortune and deprivation, and what it may be practicable for the British to do toward starting them on continuous improvement of their condition, the future appears far more hopeful than any one had dared to predict that it could. If the hope shall be realized, the whole world will have occasion to rejoice.

A Parliamentary Blue Book embodying the returns of accidents and casualties on British railways for the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, makes the surprising showing that train accidents did not cause the death of a single passenger during the entire twelve months. This is the first time so gratifying a showing has been made in the annual railway returns of Great Britain. It does not mean, however, that there were no train accidents. In all 11 persons, railway employés, were killed and 637 were injured, of whom 476 were passengers. None of the injuries were known to have been fatal. There was a considerable mortality and a large number of casualties on or about railways due to other causes than train accidents. For these grade crossings were chiefly responsible, and almost to as great an extent was unauthorized trespass upon right of way. The railways were also used to a considerable extent for purposes of suicide. From these figures it may be inferred that notwithstanding the antiquated equipment and unprogressive business methods which American railroad men criticise in English railway management, those corporations manage to take very good care of their passengers, and that riding on trains is, statistically, about the safest thing an Englishman can do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It was hardly worth while for King EDWARD and his Ministers to strain their generosity as severely as they did in according terms to the Boers, and then to permit the publication of Sir LEWIS MORRIS'S verses on the dove that flew into St. Paul's while the thanksgiving services were in progress. Of course it was essential to the success of the coronation that an expensive and inglorious war should be out of the way before the country was called upon to rejoice vehemently at getting a new sovereign, and for the sake of creating a real excuse for popular happiness it was entirely wise to accept a surrender about as far as possible from the unconditional one demanded a year ago, but between frequent big appropriations for military expenses on the one hand and the perusal of Sir LEWIS'S "poem" on the other, the choice is difficult. It may be that, having had to read the verses and not having had to pay the taxes, we are led to minimize the agony of the latter and to exaggerate the horror of the former, but we have no hesitation in declaring that this dove song must have cast a gloom over the whole empire and left it in a mood little provocative of huzzas or even of hurroos. Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN can fill the heart with sadness when he pipes an occasional lay, but he never produced a noise quite so lugubrious as this. Even he would be incapable of writing the line—

> I marked with a start of surprise,

and putting it in a piece of verse that pretended to be solemn and stately. He couldn't have asked the dove to "come and remain," and Sir LEWIS could and did! Whether the King minded or not we do not presume to say. We have no particular reason to suppose that his literary sensibilities are excessively delicate, and perhaps the dreadful verses were kept from him by the timid courtiers. We hope so, at any rate.

—Automobiles have been discussed from many points of view of late, but a new one has been found by Sir HENRY THOMPSON, whose book on motors considers the machine as a means of gaining and preserving health. His conclusions, as summarized by The Medical Record, seem to be highly favorable to the much-criticised inventions. He declares that the easy jolting which occurs when a motor car is driven at a fair speed over the highway conduces to a healthy agitation; it "acts on the liver" in much the same way as horseback exercise acts. He says the exhilaration which accompanies driving in a motor is particularly helpful to people who are somewhat enervated. Furthermore, the action of the air on the face, and the continual inspiration of fresh air, tend to promote sleep, and is an excellent aid in the prevention of insomnia. By providing the dwellers in cities with a convenient and enjoyable means of getting out into the country, and so escaping for periods frequent, if brief, from air contaminated by unconsumed carbon and the foul dust which rises from urban pavements, the automobile is, or ought to be, a real boon to all who can afford to own one. "All this," adds The Medical Record, "is doubtless true, and the automobile has proved a great boon to the overworked city man. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be denied that the automobile has been and is still abused. Used in moderation, and as a form of healthful recreation, the exercise is worthy of all the praise that has been heaped upon it. But, on the other hand, when the motor car is made the means of senseless speed tests, and when traveling at seventy miles an hour seems to be the object of all up-to-date automobilists, the practice is hurtful to the health of the travelers and a menace to the community at large." Thus does the scorcher catch it again, and it is consoling to learn on good authority that his vicious practices injure himself as well as others.

—There is not much satisfaction to be derived from the action taken by the Navy Department in the case of the officers from the Chicago who either did or did not misbehave themselves while ashore in Venice. The court of inquiry, it seems, recommended that the three officers be tried by court-martial, and that a naval cadet and a marine private who were somehow mixed up in the trouble be the objects of no further proceedings. That, on the face of it, indicates that the Italian authorities did have more or less excuse for their severity, and that the pardon extended by the King was real leniency, and not an awkward method of remedying a mistake. But Admiral CROWNINSHIELD, without holding that the Italian court erred, disapproves of the recommendation as to a court-martial, taking the somewhat curious ground that it would be impossible to get the evidence required either to convict or to acquit the accused officers. That leaves the case all up in the air, and creates a situation which can hardly be more pleasing to Italy than it is to the United States. The Chicago's men are neither vindicated nor found guilty, and there will be vastly more talk about them than would have resulted from a decision that they did commit the offenses charged—which are not mortal sins, though bad enough. The way to settle such a controversy is to settle it and let the incidental consequences take care of themselves. We would not be forced to declare war with Italy, even if it were proved that the Venetians do not like the café manners of our sailors ashore, and as for the impossibility of getting evidence regarding the goodness or the badness of those manners, that is all nonsense. The men who were arrested and imprisoned would doubtless tell exactly what happened. Indeed, they must have done just that to enable the court of inquiry to decide that they ought to be court-martialed.

—By deciding that they will not handle trains carrying certain passengers by them deemed objectionable, the employés of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad have assumed a responsibility the size of which is large—perhaps larger than they realize. No railway company ever ventured, openly at least, to prohibit the use of its trains by anybody able to pay fare and obey the regulations applicable to all. Freight discriminations have been made, of course, but they are decidely different from discriminations among passengers. Certainly strike officials, however obnoxious they may have been to railway managers, have never found themselves deprived of common facilities for travel, and they have always used those facilities very freely for their own ends. Now it is announced that the operations of certain roads will be prevented, or seriously interfered with, if the roads transport men disliked or feared by the striking miners. That is an interruption of commerce hardly to be endured and extremely likely to attract the attention, if not the action, of the Federal authorities.

THE BUILDING OF A CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in your Saturday issue, "The Way to Get a Canal Built," is timely and commendable, especially the concluding paragraph. It expresses my sentiments exactly. To be sure, we have already a commission which has done excellent work, and the information that has been collected is voluminous as well as inconclusive. The old San Blas project seems to have been condemned without sufficient consideration, solely because of the difficulties in the way of cutting a great ship tunnel. But a certain amount of rock cutting must be done on the favored Panama route, and it has not yet been shown why a tunnel is impracticable. True, we are told that it would be a very expensive undertaking, and that we know. We are told also of various difficulties more or less conceivable, but of which there are no outward indications.

A committee constituted as you have proposed would be able to take up the different routes with the information now available, on their intrinsic merits, and come to a wise decision. It is, indeed, as you say, a technical question, and should not be subject to the personal interests which are always brought to bear to influence legislation. With such a commission it would perhaps come to pass that the San Blas route with a sea level canal only thirty miles in length, with good natural harbors, traversing a healthful, productive, agricultural country, abounding in fruits and valuable timber, and free from the destructive torrents of the Panama route, would receive serious consideration. Possibly it might be found that the natural advantages would more than compensate for additional expenditures. And when the estimates are complete it may be found that the cost of construction will be less than on either of the other routes, to say nothing of the great expense of creating safe anchorages where they do not naturally exist. There will certainly be much lower charges for maintenance and operating, and these items are, after all, a prime consideration.

In these days we should not be deterred from undertaking a great work because some authorities say it is not practicable. The man of knowledge and experience who declares that he can do some new thing is the man to lead in this progressive age. Let those who cry "Impossible" look on and see it done. It has happened thus before.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

New York, June 9, 1902.

PANAMA CANAL FAVORED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that in your editorial of to-day, entitled "The Way to Get a Canal Built," you have suggested a solution of the Isthmian Canal problem that is better and more satisfactory than any thus far presented. Your idea is to have a Commission of seven members, engineers and able executive men, to which should be added ex-officio the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and that they should have not only the selection of the route, but also the construction of the canal under their charge.

If this can be brought about, in my opinion, the result will soon be a canal. I imagine they will decide to leave Nicaragua out of the question on account of its great lake, one hundred and ten feet above the level of the two oceans; its rivers, its volcanoes and earthquakes; the necessity of dams and sluices; its locks, which will be a colossal water staircase, ascending and descending for the big steamships of to-day and the future, of immense expense in construction and subject to many vicissitudes of the elements. When it comes to the best kind of a canal at Panama, I do not doubt that the decision will be for a sea-level one. While volcanoes are not to be feared in that region, earthquakes can at any time be expected. How long are the locks to be? There is no engineer or ship builder to-day who can give an opinion as to the probable length of ships ten or twenty years from now. Is it likely that locks of 1,000 feet in length can accommodate them?

The completion of the canal, now well under way to the level of the two oceans, is not a difficult undertaking for modern science and energy. It was laid out and started by De Lesseps as planned by his engineers, two of whom were from the United States—Col. George M. Totten, who built the Panama Railroad, and Gen. W. W. Wright. If we take it up in the condition in which it is ta-day, there need be no cessation of work, only greater activity with newer machines and more laborers added to the material and the hands that have been there since the new Panama Canal Company restarted the digging in the beginning of 1895.

Engineers, mechanics and contractors can readily be found. With men like those who built the Chicago drainage canal, or those now constructing the subway in this city, I see no reason why the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans should not meet in afew years at Panama as did the Mediterranean and Red Seas at Suez in 1869.

NATHAN APPLETON.

New York, June 7, 1902.

PROSPERITY FOR THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest and satisfaction your editorial of this day's date, viz., "The Irreconcilable Kruger," which appears to me to state "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" concerning that gentleman.

I can only repeat Dr. Conan Doyle's words: "It is heart-sickening to think of the butchery, the misery, the irreparable losses, the blood of men, and the bitter tears of women, all of which might have been spared had the obstinate and ignorant man been persuaded to allow the State over which he ruled to conform to the customs of every other civilized nation upon the face of the earth."

It is to be hoped that the gallant Boers will soon discover that their prosperity in every way will multiply tenfold under the British flag, which it never could have done under Krugerism.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, June 5, 1902.

ELEVATED ELECTRIC TRAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that electric trains are a fact on some of the elevated roads of the city, I would like to say a few words concerning them. I have never been suspected of being a prophet, and my predictions, after all, may amount to nothing, but I cannot help seeing in the future a chapter of accidents that will, to borrow from Oom Paul, "stagger humanity." The old locomotives certainly did throw cinders from their stacks, and in starting there was a sharp sound from the exhaust. An efficient spark arrester would have cured the former, and a cast-iron stack with large exhaust nozzle would have done much to muffle the sharp sound of the latter. It would seem that if there was any place on earth that an efficient spark arrester was a necessity, it would be upon the engines running through the city streets. Why this matter has not been looked after is one of the things that passeth all understanding.

The public would never have raised so many objections had these two nuisances been abolished. As to speed, there is nothing to be said. The locomotive can get there ahead of anything except a projectile from a gun. Having ridden on the new electric trains, I am free to say that they are no faster than those drawn by the old locomotives. The start with a jerk that endangers the fastenings of one's back teeth, and before you recover your equilibrium you are treated to another sensation, if anything, more violent than the first. No skill being required to handle these electric trains, cheap men, such as motormen on surface cars, will be placed in charge. Then look for trouble. The locomotive-drawn train has always had two men in the cab. These electric trains have but one man, and he so screened from the passengers that, should anything happen to him, it could not be known until the train had rushed to its destruction. No self-respecting engineer will care to run these trains, and cheap help will be the inevitable result. The officials will get their help cheap, but the numerous accidents will come high.

The freedom from accident on the elevated roads has been due entirely to the men behind the throttles. Take away these men and fill their places with men of no experience worth speaking of, who think $2.25 to $2.50 per day a princely income, and—well there can be but one result.

I have been a daily passenger on the elevated for over five years. When the last locomotive goes and the trouble begins, I expect to walk if in a hurry, and take a surface car if business is not pressing.

J. D. BOWNE.

New York, June 9, 1902.

Cartoon a Hit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your cartoon of "Hill and Harmony" made "a hit with me." The one head and three tails was simply great.

C. H. VOIGHT.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1902.

Kind Words for The Times.

From The Unionist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best newspapers published in this country. Its news service is not surpassed, and its columns are clean and wholesome. In the past few years, under its present able and progressive management, it has grown in power and influence, until it to-day stands second to none in the weight of its opinions on civic and political affairs. In order that it may retain its present prestige and satisfy the demand for illustrations in daily journals which has grown with the progress of the modern press, it is in the future to introduce pictorial comment and criticism on current events in its Sunday editions. It is also to amplify its cable service, which heretofore has been up to the standard of its contemporaries, and to extend the gathering of news most thoroughly in all sections of this country. In the treatment of labor questions and in its attitude toward organized labor THE TIMES is generally fair. It recognizes the right and justice of organization among workingmen and the duty of employers to confer with their employes, through organization, on questions that affect the latter's material and social interests.

NUGGETS.

Small Boy Would Know Further.

"Give an example of an oligarchy."

"The Standard Oil Company is an oligarchy. Please, Sir, what does 'garchy' mean?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chinaman Glad.

"Wha' fo' you all dless up, John?"

"Me celebiate. Englis'h whip Bo's. Ilish all mad. Hoop-ia! I go buy fi' clacker's"—Indianapolis News.

Extraordinary Inducements.

Harriet—What shall I say in our advertisement for a cook?

Harry—Well, say that we'll take her with us to any Summer resort she may prefer.—Detroit Free Press.

His Condition Explained.

"Didn't you get very wet?" she asked as he reached home on a rainy evening.

"I got so wet that it made me dry," he explained, feeling that he ought to give some excuse.—Chicago Post.

He Sleeps.

"Has your husband a good ear for music?" asked Mrs. Oldgirl of Mrs. Newed.

"I am afraid not," replied Mrs. Newed. "He seems to think everything he hears played in church is a lullaby."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE EXPLANATION.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

[The following poem, by Kudyard Ripling, comes to The Commercial Tribune by wireless pneumatic tube, from London, via Cape Town, Calcutta, Nagasaki, Portland, Lincoln, Neb.; Kalamazoo, Mich., and Dopeville, Ind.—Copyright not yet applied for. Rights of dramatization reserved by Hall Caine. Trespassers, beware!]

Ye have harked to my heart-to-heart sermons; have noted the knocks that I gave;
Ye have shaken your heads when I trumpeted truth—to do it I surely was brave;
And now, as the bloody-jawed lion rests after his dinner of boar,
Ye take up the national ledger and foot up the ultimate score!

The army is shy many legions, the treasury out many "bob,"
While the toll that ye paid in money and men is proof that the Boer's no slob;
But in casting up the column of figures, whatever the finish may be,
Remember I showed up your grievous faults—you've got to give credit to ME!

I called you weird names that I made up; I larruped you well with my tongue,
And some of you thought I was vicious, and some of you wished I was hung;
But Kitchener, silent and sanguine, knew well enough he couldn't win,
Unless I was true to my talent, and told ye your national sin!

So I dragged forth your faults as I found them, I stated just where you were weak,
I hammered your love for athletics—for this is your yellowest streak;
And when I had finished the lesson, ye gave up the sports that were wrong,
And turned, as one man, to the ladylike fad—the pulsating game of ping-pong!

Ye played it for breakfast and supper, for dinner, for lunch, and in bed;
Ye played in a manner that proved beyond doubt your grace and your skill were not dead,
And see what your legions have landed! Peace comes as a tremulous dove
To rest on the veldt and the kopjes, as well as the flag that we love!

Ye have harked to my heart-to-heart sermons, have noted the knocks that I gave,
Ye have thought that your Ruddy was daffy, and wished you could make him behave;
But do not forget to remember to place the full credit where due—
For ping-pong and I brought the war to an end—and that's mighty lucky for you.

THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY

The Rev. Herman Faust Says His Appeal Was Rejected.

Brick Church Empowered to Call Dr. Richards—A Summer Evangelistic Campaign Planned.

The New York Presbytery yesterday, at its last session before the Summer vacation, resolved to take up for consideration at the October meeting the overtures sent to the Presbyteries by the General Assembly regarding creed revision. It will require a favorable vote by two-thirds of the Presbyteries in the country to make the revised creed, as adopted by the General Assembly, a part of the organic law of the Church. The New York Presbytery reported a majority of one (the casting vote of the then Moderator, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie) against revision when the matter was before that body for action.

At the meeting of the General Assembly, however, the delegates to that body from the New York Presytery failed to raise their voices in opposition to the adoption of the report of the Revision Committee.

The Rev. Herman Faust, the converted Jewish Rabbi, who is a member of the Presbytery, and who as such has done missionary work among the Jews in this city—as, he says, without receiving any remuneration since 1898—again went before that body and made an appeal for aid. The Rev. Mr. Faust suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on March 13, and is unable to do any work. He says he is in very straitened circumstances, and after the meeting told the reporters that the Presytery had turned a deaf ear to his appeal.

The Stated Clerk, the Rev. Dr. Shearer, when asked about the case of Mr. Faust, at first positively denied that he had heard the missionary make an appeal or that he was aware that the floor had been accorded him. It is certain, however, that the Presbytery had the matter under consideration in some form, and the Stated Clerk later qualified his statement by saying that there was nothing regarding the case in the minutes of the meeting.

The Presbytery empowered the Brick Presbyterian Church to prosecute its call to the Rev. Dr. Richards of Plainfield, N. J., and the St. James Presbyterian Church to prosecute its call to the Rev. Dr. E. E. Weaver of Baltimore, Md.

It was resolved to materially strengthen the Evangelistic Committee, and to prosecute a vigorous Summer campaign with Gospel tents in various parts of the city.

Beginning to-morrow, and continuing till Wednesday of next week, the Fifth Annual Conference of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, with its newly appointed missionaries, will be held in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, this city. The Presbyterian Board is sending out this year sixty-five new missionaries. Seven go to Africa, fourteen to China, nine to India, five to Japan, six to Korea, nine to Persia, four to the Philippines, two to Siam, and a number are as yet unassigned.

ART NOTES.

The waggery of sculptors during the blossom time of Gothic architecture found scope in the heads of saints and sinners, devils and angels, which were carved in stone or wood within and without the Church. There was a rough humor in the middle ages which infinitely enjoyed the jest if an unpopular priest was discovered to have sat for his portrait when the sculptor was making a Judas, an ogre, or a devilkin. The modern ecclesiastic is not so ready to enjoy practical jokes of this variety, as was proved at Heidelberg during the past Winter. A new Catholic church in Heidelberg was almost finished when work stopped and entrance to it was forbidden. In a little university town such a thing causes no end of curiosity. Now the explanation has leaked out. Certain busts of the apostles above the high altar in the choir, having large patriarchal beards, were suddenly visited by the parish authorities and their beards rudely pulled. Behold! the beards came off, being indeed cunningly formed of plaster of Paris and then rubbed to resemble the rest of the heads. On removing these beards the impiety stood confessed: the busts were portraits of the architect, the builder, and the sculptor. Thus was the practical joker unmasked, and that was the reason for the stoppage of work on the interior of the new church.

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Signor Bardini, a noted antiquarian of Florence, has just sold his second collection of antiques at auction in London. A bronze group of "Samson Slaying the Philistines," fifteen inches high, attributed to Michael Angelo, brought $6,000. A statuette in bronze, seven and a half inches high, "Boy Extracting a Thorn from His Foot," brought $4,000, and a highly decorated gunrest of the sixteenth century, made in Milan, part of a set of firearms presented by Philip II. of Spain to Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, was sold for $4,250.

***

The late Benjamin Constant, when painting the portrait of Queen Victoria, made the grand ribbon of the Garter, which was part of his illustrious sitter's costume, a certain tone of blue. The Queen criticised this part of the picture, but Constant stuck to his color. One day he received from Windsor a little parcel containing the order of the Garter, and for a brief space imagined that, owing to his transcendent merits as an artist, he was to be invested with the famous order. His pride had a bad fall when he discovered that the Queen, equally convinced that she was right, had sent him the ribbon to prove that his color sense was wrong.

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A bronze tablet designed by the late Walter Failant Owen has been placed in the City Library of Springfield, Mass., to commemorate those who lost their lives while under arms during the Spanish war. The names on the tablet are those of members of the Second Massachusetts.

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The Cincinnati Historical Society is asking for drawings, photographs, or other pictures of the various buildings of that city to preserve as memoranda of the past, great changes having been made already in the appearance of the chief streets by the erection of tall modern buildings.

***

A fund of $100,000 has been raised in Providence, R. I., for the Rhode Island School of Design. In order to set the school well on its legs another $50,000 is needed.

***

A young painter of some talent, who showed at the last Academy exhibition in New York a well-painted picture called "The Pelt Merchant," a snowscape with figure, is about to make an exhibition of his work in France as pupil of Lefehvre and Bonnat at the Museum of Fine Arts in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jean Rachmiel was born at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, his father being a French settler in America. Mr. Rachmiel went to Paris in 1888. His pictures are for the most part French landscapes and genre works, about forty in all.

***

The bill appropriating $50,000 for a statue to Gen. Steuben of the Revolution has found favor in the eyes of the Library Committee of the House, to which, as is customary, it was referred. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri wants the statue placed in Lafayette Square, on the northwest corner, to balance the monuments to Lafayette and Rochambeau. A monument to Pulaski is said to be in prospect for the fourth, or northeast corner of the square.

CHINESE TREATY REVISION

Proposal to Pay Customs Duties in Gold Withdrawn.

Twenty-two Articles Approved by the Viceroys Submitted by the Government.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 10.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the Chinese Government has withdrawn its proposal that customs duties should be made payable in gold and negotiations were resumed yesterday for a revision of the tariff on the basis defined by the protocol.

Sheng has submitted twenty-two articles of the proposed amended treaty approved by the Viceroys and the Wai-wupu. Fifteen of the articles refer to customs procedure, but the others treat of subjects not strictly commercial, such as the status of missionaries, the most-favored-nation treatment, and judicial reforms. The British Commissioners, after reference to Lord Lansdowne, replied that China is bound by Article II. of the protocol, as part of the price of peace, to negotiate the amendments proposed by the foreign Governments with the object of facilitating commerce and navigation, but that the instructions of the British Commissioners precluded their consideration of the Chinese proposals. It was suggested, however, that those relating to customs procedure might be considered separately.

The Chinese maintain that negotiation implies consideration of the views of both parties; that otherwise the treaty is dictated, not negotiated. They declare that treaties thus concluded are calculated to weaken China.

The article treating of the missionary question, though worded with studious moderation, contains a powerful indictment of the work of sectarian messengers of the Gospel of Peace, charging them with spreading unrest and disloyal strife throughout the defenseless empire.

PLEA FOR BLOCKHOUSES.

Suggestion that They Be Left Standing in South Africa as Historic Monuments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Bloemfontein says that the surrenders in that colony are proceeding satisfactorily. One of the first signs of the era of peace is the removal of the barbed-wire fences between blockhouses, which is going on everywhere. These rolls of wire will doubtless be given at a valuation to the Boers to repair their farm fences.

The correspondent hopes that the blockhouses, especially the stone ones, will not be destroyed, as they are quite a feature of the landscape, like the peel towers of Scotland and the martello towers on the south coast of England, and are historical monuments worth preserving.

IRISH ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

Michael Davitt's Speech Excites a Crowd to Violence at Armagh, Ireland.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 10.—Extraordinary scenes occurred at Armagh in connection with the unveiling there of a memorial to a man killed while fighting for the Boers at Modderspruit, says the Belfast correspondent of The Times. Michael Davitt addressed the meeting, saying that the Irish were trampled on by a base British Government and they must imitate the Boers in temperance and loyalty to race and language.

A force of armed police protecting the official note-taker arrived, and the crowd became very violent, wild scenes of uproar resulting. The police with fixed bayonets pushed back the crowd, but the note-taker did not succeed in gaining admission.

NO SECRET PLEDGES TO BOERS.

Denial Made by the British Government Leader, A. J. Balfour.

LONDON, June 9.—The suggestion that Lord Kitchener, with the connivance of the Government, entered into a secret compact with the Boers to induce them to surrender was denied by the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Balfour declared that so far as the Government was aware, no pledges and no assurances were given by Lord Kitchener which had not been published.

The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question regarding the agitation for the suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony, said he had received a petition from forty-two members of the Parliament of Cape Colony in favor of its suspension, and had awaited the observations of the Cape Ministry on the subject. An act of the Imperial Parliament, he added, was required before the Constitution could be suspended.

Boers Surrender 2,500 Rifles.

LONDON, June 9.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria under to-day's date, announced the surrender Saturday and Sunday of 2,500 rifles, of which 185 were handed in by Cape Colony rebels. The remainder were principally from Gen. De Wet's men. The British commander adds that the cheers given by the Boers for King Edward were hearty.

TURKS IN CRETE STIRRED UP.

The Murder of Four Mussulman Boatmen by Christians Occasions Excitement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times's correspondent in Kanea (capital of Crete) says considerable excitement has been stirred up in the Mohammedan community there owing to the murder of four Mussulman boatmen on the coast at Sphakia, who were fired on by ambushed Christians.

Memorials have been sent to the High Commissioner (Prince George of Greece) and to the Ambassadors at Rome of the four protecting powers, (Great Britain, Italy, France, and Russia,) and also to the Sultan.

Gendarmes have been sent to Sphakia and Prince George has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the district.

THE COMBES PROGRAMME.

It Promises to Attract Little Serious Interest in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times's Paris correspondent says:

"The programme of the Combes Cabinet will add another chapter to the long list of forty Ministerial programmes published since September, 1870. These ephemeral documents are beginning to be discussed and judged rather as rhetorical compositions interesting for style or want of it than as serious political documents.

"In a word, Premier Combes's programme is to offer ravished France glimpses of a beatific state which, with universal peace, will usher in the new era of which poets sing."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 10.—The Matin this morning publishes an interview with Premier Combes, in which the head of the new French Ministry says that while he is not anxious to retain power, he will defend his programme with all the strength at his command, and that, if it falls, he will do nothing to revive it.

The programme of the new ministry comprises four cardinal points: The reduction of the term of military service; the application of the spirit and the letter of the law of associations; the abrogation of the law of secondary education, and the establishment of a general income tax. The next budget will be one of relentless economy.

NATIONAL CORONATION GIFT.

Taking the Form of a Fund to Assist Their British Majesties' Hospital Fund.

LONDON, June 9.—At a meeting of citizens to-day, convened by the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, at the Mansion House, a resolution was adopted providing that the national coronation gift to King Edward shall take the form of a fund to assist their Majesties' Hospital Fund. A national subscription for this purpose is to be opened throughout the Empire.

The Lord Mayor read a letter from the King saying that his Majesty considered assistance to the fund to be the most appropriate gift the nation could bestow on him.

The Lord Mayor later announced that £55,000 ($275,000) had already been subscribed.

KING EDWARD ENTERTAINED.

Guests with Queen Alexandra at a Dinner Given by the Earl and Countess of Howe.

LONDON, June 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra dined to-night with Earl and Countess Howe at Curzon House, Mayfair, the residence of the Earl. The guests at the dinner included Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain; the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, and Lieut. and Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.

The dinner was followed by an evening party, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a large company, including Henry White, Secretary to the United States Embassy here, and Miss White, were present.

THE CORONATION PROCESSION.

The Order of Formation Arranged—A Rehearsal of the Ceremonies Held in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, June 9.—The formation of the coronation procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey is to be as follows:

Trumpeters.
Escort of the Household Cavalry.
Eight carriages containing members of the royal family and relatives from abroad.
The Prince of Wales with an escort of cavalry.
The Princess of Wales with Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark.
Several carriages containing the royal household.
King Edward's Aides de Camp.
The Headquarters Staff of the Army, including Field Marshal Earl Roberts and the Yeomen of the Guard in ancient attire.
An escort of Indian Colonial Cavalry.
Their Majesties, with the gold and silver sticks, in the State Carriage.
The officers of State, preceded and followed by the Sovereign's Escort.
The Household Cavalry.

Returning from the Abbey to the Palace the King will be crowned and robed.

A rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon with dummy regalia, by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and the Chief Butler of England, and the great court officials.

Mr. Reid Presents His Credentials.

LONDON, June 9.—Whitelaw Reid, the Special Envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, presented his credentials to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, this afternoon.

AUSTRALIA'S DROUGHT BROKEN.

Heavy Rains Have Fallen in the State of Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 9.—Heavy rains have fallen throughout the State of Victoria.

It was announced from Melbourne yesterday that rains had relieved the drought in Australia. A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., received May 27, described the terrible drought from which, as a climax to seven dry years, Australia was suffering. Sheep died in enormous numbers, and unemployed laborers drifted into the towns for aid, where the Governments provided them with relief. The losses in stock in Australia since 1890 were estimated at £15,000,000 ($75,000,000.)

WANTS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

Danish Minister Said to Desire a Post in Paris.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 9.—Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister to the United States, is expected to arrive here shortly on leave of absence. It is said in well-informed quarters that M. Brun is desirous of an appointment to the Paris Legation, but that the Government will probably wish him to remain at Washington, and that P. L. E. de Loevcnoern, the Minister of Denmark at St. Petersburg, will be designated for the Paris Legation.

The present Danish Minister at Paris, J. H. de Hegermann-Lindencrone, will go to Berlin at the end of the Summer.

Another Challenger for Signor Prinetti.

ROME, June 9.—In consequence of further differences of opinion regarding the Eritrean budget, Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who fought a duel with Deputy Franchetti yesterday, has been challenged by another Deputy, Signor Borsuelli. Their respective seconds will meet to-day, but it is hoped that the dispute can be arranged without a duel.

Steel Trust Buying Spiegeleisen.

BERLIN, June 9.—The United States Steel Corporation is negotiating for 20,000 tons of spegeleisen at Siegen. A recent sale of 6,000 tons of spegeleisen having resulted in heavy loss to the sellers, the latter are now trying for better terms, and the negotiations to this end are delaying the sale to the Steel Corporation.

Count Tolstoi Able to be Out.

YALTA, Crimea, June 9.—Count Leo Tolstoi has greatly improved in health, and to-day he spent a few hours out of doors.

POPE BESTOWS RED HATS

Mgr. Martinelli Among the Recipients of Yesterday's Consistory.

The Pontiff Also Appoints Several Bishops, Including Americans — Gov. Taft Witnesses the Ceremonies.

ROME, June 9.—The Pope was present at the Consistory held this morning. He was borne to the Sistine Chapel in the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by Cardinals, and formally bestowed red hats on Monsignor Martinelli, formerly Papal Delegate in the United States; Prince-Archbishop Skrbensky of Prague, and Prince-Bishop von Prozyna of Cracow. The Pontiff also appointed several Bishops, including the Very Rev. William J. Kenny, Vicar General, of Jacksonville, Fla., as Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla. (in succession to Bishop Augustin Verot,) and the Very Rev. Philip J. Carrigan, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, as Bishop of Sioux City, Iowa.

All the Cardinals now in Rome, numerous Bishops, prelates, diplomatists, Roman nobles, the Pontifical Court, and a host of privileged spectators attended the Consistory. The Pope, who was in excellent health, was everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamations.

Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, and the Americans with him, were invited to witness the ceremony. The party occupied seats in the Diplomatic Gallery, in the Sala Regia (entrance hall to the Sistine Chapel.) As the Pontiff passed he recognized them, and smilingly bowed to the Americans.

Subsequently, at the secret Consistory, the Pontiff delivered a short allocution. After thanking God for preserving his life to attain the Pontifical Jubilee, the Pontiff expressed his gratification at the pilgrimage to Rome, and deplored the acts of the enemies of the Catholic faith in seeking to de-Christianize Italy, and particularly Rome, by spreading and protecting heresy, Protestantism, and pornography, by writings, speeches, and theatrical representations.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TAX.

Chancellor Hicks-Beach Declares that It Was Imposed for Revenue Only.

LONDON, June 9.—During the debate on the Finance bill in the House of Commons this afternoon the grain tax came in for much criticism. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (Liberal) demanded to know whether the Government intended the tax as a war revenue measure pure and simple, or whether it was intended to be a lever to aid in the negotiation of preferential treaties with foreign countries.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, replied that the grain tax was imposed for revenue only, but it was absolutely without prejudice to the discussion which would take place between the Colonial Premiers in London, and which he hoped would have good results, in promoting free trade between this country and the colonies. The Chancellor disclaimed completely the interpretation that the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had put on the grain tax. He did not see why free trade with the colonies should involve increased duties on the taxes of foreign nations. "But," the speaker added, "if we could have free trade with the colonies, even some sacrifices in that direction might be made."

NINE DIE IN A LONDON FIRE.

All of Them Young Girls—Fifteen Others Injured — Inadequate Fire Equipment of the City.

LONDON, June 9.—The inadequacy of the fire equipment of London has again been demonstrated by the fatalities which attended a comparatively small blaze in the centre of the city at a late hour this afternoon.

The fire occurred in the upper portion of a five-story building adjoining the Mansion House Station, in the busiest section of London. The first extension ladders to arrive at the scene could not be elevated to the height of the fourth story, and inmates of the upper floors were compelled to jump down into a tarpaulin which had been hastily commandeered by the firemen from a passing fruit van.

Several of those who jumped were badly injured, and others who refused to take this risk disappeared within the smoking windows.

Several hours elapsed before the casualties were ascertained. It was then found that nine young girls had been burned to death, and that fifteen persons had been injured, one probably fatally.

BORACIC ACID IN MEAT.

BERLIN, June 9.—Prof. Heinrich Klonka, who is attached to the Imperial Health Office at Jena, and who was the principal expert upon whose conclusions the Bundesrath relied when it issued the decree against the employment of boracic acid in the preservation of meat, passed an exceedingly uncomfortable hour in the course of the trial at Lucneberg, Prussia, for certain dealers in meat who had sold meat preserved with salts.

The court at Lueneburg summoned Prof. Liebreich and Dr. Lebbin, official chemists of the Berlin law courts, to give expert testimony.

Prof. Leibreich and Dr. Lebbin questioned Prof. Klonka with regard to his experiments in feeding borax to animals. Dr. Lebbin demonstrated that Prof. Klonka had made mathematical errors in his analysis made in connection with the use of impure chemicals, and that he had failed to analyze the secretions. Prof. Liebreich controverted Prof. Klonka's assumption that chemicals always had the same effect upon man as they did upon animals.

The cases against the meat dealers were dismissed by the court.

Commenting upon this matter, the Fleicher Zeitung says that Prof. Klonka has been thoroughly discredited, and demands the reopening of the controversy which preceded the prohibition of the use of borax.

NAVAL CONGRESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 9.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy; Naval Constructor Joseph H. Linnard, and the other American naval officers who have been at Düsseldorf to attend the naval congress there, are much pleased with the way in which they were entertained. All the papers read before the naval congress were printed in German, English, and French and distributed to the foreign delegates, which permitted them to follow the remarks of the various speakers.

The afternoons at Düsseldorf were given up to excursions to points of interest, while banquets and balls were given in the evenings.

Naval Constructor Linnard has arrived in Berlin from Düsseldorf, and Rear Admiral O'Neil is expected to reach here at the end of the week.

Will of Henry Victor De Brot.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—The will of Henry Victor De Brot of New York, filed here to-day in the Surrogate's Court, leaves the estate of $15,000, with the exception of few small personal legacies, to the Church of the Incarnation in New York, as a fund established in memory of Elizabeth De Brot and Henry Victor De Brot.

Queen Alexandra's Letter to Lady Curzon.

SIMLA, India, June 9.—Queen Alexandra has sent an autograph letter to Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy of India and formerly Miss Mary Leiter of Washington and Chicago, expressing her great pleasure at the beauty of the Indian dresses, made under the direction of the Vicereine, for the Queen to wear at the coronation fêtes.

M. ROSTAND ANSWERS CRITICS.

Author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" Humorously Discusses the Suit of Samuel Eberle Gross.

PARIS, June 9.—Edmond Rostand, who had hitherto not made any statement regarding the judgment of the United States District Court of Chicago granting Samuel Eberle Gross, the author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," an injunction against further performances of "Cyrano de Bergerac," on the ground that M. Rostand's play plagiarized situations in Mr. Gross's work, writes to-day from a watering place a reply to the theatrical critic of the Temps, who sent him a copy of Judge Kohlsaat's decision.

M. Rostand, after saying that he has always refused to take the affair seriously, but that some day, perhaps, he may recount the serio-comic incidents of the suit against him, though actually brought against another person, adds:

"The Gross manuscript was twice in Paris, first in 1879, when I was eleven years old; secondly in 1897, when 'Cyrano' was known to all my friends. I only ask to have in my hands a translation of the Chicagoan piece. I have written to my editor to strive to procure and publish it.

"In the meantime I am ready to admit I took from Cyrano de Bergerac his name, and the Panache Hotel from Burgundy; Ragueneaus from a cook shop; Roxane kissing Cyrano's words on Christian's lips from 'A Voyage to the Moon,'" and the siege of Arras and the Cadets of Gascony, in fact all our seventeenth century history, from Eberle Gross of Chicago, and, in order to end the matter once for all, I confess I stole 'Les Romanesques' from Smithson of Jefferson City, Mo.; 'La Princesse Lointaine' from Giles Trumbull of Columbus, Ohio; 'L'Aigion' from 'Tom' Sambo of Springfield, Ill., and that I drew the idea of 'La Samaritaine' from the apocryphal gospel of the Rev. Hon. Augustus Wonnacott of Hartford, Conn.

"I add that I am negotiating, at the present moment, with a Virginian planter for the purchase of a manuscript, and that I have just purloined from the house of a Louisiana shipowner a great piece on 'Joan of Arc, the Maid of New Orleans.'"

NEW TRANSATLANTIC RECORD.

Kronprinz Wilhelm's Average Speed Was 23.53 Knots an Hour on Her Eastward Passage.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 9.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, Capt. Richter, which sailed from New York June 3 for Cherbourg and Bremen, via this port, arrived here this morning after a passage of five days, eleven hours and thirty-two minutes to Eddystone Light, at an average speed of 23.53 knots per hour. This is the best eastward record for speed thus far made across the Atlantic.

It was predicted not long ago by Emil Prilwitz, the Chief Engineer of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, that that vessel would eventually smash all transatlantic records, and this latest performance of the great German liner tends to prove his prophecy a correct one, for although the Kronprinz has not succeeded in actual time of passage in beating the record for the eastward passage, at present held by the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, she has nevertheless, when the distance traveled is considered, made the quickest trip ever made across the Atlantic on an eastbound voyage, and is accordingly entitled to the credit of the record.

The Deutschland's record for the eastward passage is five days eleven hours and five minutes, made at an average speed of 23.51 knots per hour, over a course of 3,082 knots, while the time of the Kronprinz for this last passage is five days eleven hours and thirty-two minutes over a course of 3,005 knots, made at an average speed of 23.53 knots an hour. As the Kronprinz's trip was about thirteen miles longer than that made by the Deutschland, it is shown that on an actual test time, measured over an equal distance, she has beaten the Deutschland's record by about twenty-three minutes.

The daily runs of the Kronprinz for the passage that ended at Plymouth yesterday as cabled to the North German Lloyd office in New York, were 434, 550, 535, 534, 552, and 490 knots; total, 3,005 knots.

Why it is that the eastern record always is less than the westward was explained by Chief Engineer Prilwitz when he made his prophecy in regard to the record breaking qualities of the Kronprinz Wilhelm. It is due, he said, to the fact that American coal is better for steam purposes than the European, which is used for the westward passage. The Kronprinz probably consumed each day on this particular passage about 570 tons of coal. At $4 a ton, which is the price paid, it is said, by the steamship lines, this would mean a daily expenditure for fuel of about $2,280, and an expenditure for the five and a half days required to make the voyage of about $22,540. Despite this enormous outlay of money, which is only one item of expense in the manipulation of great transatlantic liners of the Kronprinz class, such vessels are said to be among the best paying in the trans-oceanic trade.

BILLS PASS THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, June 9.—The Reichstag to-day passed the third reading of the bill abolishing the Dictatorship in the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine.)

The Reichstag also passed the second reading of the bill ratifying the measures adopted at the Brussels International Sugar Conference.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, strongly advocated the passage of this bill, saying it would be most unwise to discredit the Government at the moment it was trying to recast its political and economical relations with the whole world. Referring to the complaints of heavy taxation to keep up the Germany Army and Navy Count von Posadowsky-Wehner said the Government was not responsible for the disadvantage resulting from Germany's geographical position, and that no matter what ministry was in power it would be compelled to provide for the safety of the State in the same way.

FOREIGN WIRELESS SYSTEMS.

BERLIN, June 9.—Commander Francis M. Barber, U. S. N., (retired,) ex-Naval Attache to the United States Embassy here, and Lieut. John M. Hudgins, U. S. N., who was ordered to Europe to receive instructions in the operation of foreign wireless telegraphic instruments, arrived here to-day and began experiments with the Slaby-Arco system of wireless telegraphy.

Experiments with the Braun system will be made later. Lieut. Hudgins will remain here for one month.

Queen Wilhelmina Decorates Doctors.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—The physicians who attended Queen Wilhelmina during her recent illness have been decorated. Prof. Roosenstein, the pathologist of Leyden University, has been promoted to the rank of Commander of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, and Drs. Konwer, Rocssingh, and Pot have been appointed Knights of the same order.

Golden Wedding of the Michael Hahns.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hahn celebrated their golden wedding last night at their residence, 219 East Thirty-first Street. The house was very prettily decorated with flowers and drapery of the color of gold. Mr. Hahn is seventy-nine years old, and his wife seventy-two. The Rev. Dr. Wenner of the Dutch Reformed Church performed the marriage ceremony again, and the best man and bridesmaid were Mr. and Mrs. George Harnell of Racine, Wis., who acted in the same capacity at the original ceremony. Mrs. Carrie Brandt, Mrs. Charles Bussing, and Mrs. Frederick Haistein, all of Brooklyn, who attended the ceremony fifty years ago, were present. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn have six sons and one daughter.

MOSAICS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says the Pope was highly delighted with President Roosevelt's gift of a complete set of the President's works, and confirms the report that the Pontiff issued orders that mosaics of St. Peter's and the Vatican be transmitted to the President, with his thanks.

These mosaics are magnificent specimens of this branch of art, and are made at the Vatican workshops.

SUICIDE BECAUSE BOERS LOST.

VIENNA, June 9.—Overcome by grief at the surrender of the Boers, Leopold Winkler, a schoolboy, thirteen years old, shot and killed himself yesterday in his parents' house. Young Winkler last year formed a band of his school-fellows, who were pledged to support the Boer cause. Accompanied by a couple of companions, he started for the Transvaal, but his flight was intercepted and he was brought home. The boy left a letter, saying:

"I maintain my oath unto death and remain true to the Boer stand."

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

In introducing Judge Sulzberger of Philadelphia at a recent banquet after several rabbis had spoken, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger told this story:

"Two ladies once had a dispute as to which was the most influential, the clergy or the bench.

"'I think the bench is the most influential,' said one, 'because the Judge can say, "You shall be hanged."'

"'But,' said the other, 'the clergyman can say, "You shall be damned."'

"'Ah, yes,' said the first, 'but when the Judge says "You shall be hanged" you are hanged!'"

SECOND PRIZE.

Richard Mansfield, like all proud fathers, takes considerable delight in telling the smart sayings of his boy, George, a rather precocious youngster. The actor's son having shown a predilection for things mechanical and especially for railroads, Mr. Mansfield bought the lad a toy railroad with a train of cars which ran about on a circular track. Like all boys, young George was of an inquisitive mind and wanted to see what made the train move. So it was but a short time before his nurse took it all smashed and broken, to the garbage can.

One day Mr. Mansfield went into the nursery to play with the boy, and, looking around, asked:

"George, where is that railroad I gave you?"

George hesitated awhile, says the actor, and then replied:

"Papa, I guess it's gone into the hands of a receiver."

THIRD PRIZE.

When the late President Barrows of Oberlin College was asked by a student if he could not take less than the regular four years' course, Dr. Barrows looked the applicant over thoughtfully and replied:

"Why, certainly, my lad. A short course if you like, but my advice to you is to take the longest course possible. The length of time you wish to devote to study rests with you entirely, and should depend on what you intend to become. Just remember that when God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but when He wants a squash He takes six months."

ODELL WILLIAMS DEAD.

Well-Known Actor Succumbs to Heart Disease at a Hotel in This City.

Odell Williams, one of the best known of American actors of the robust school, died at the Hotel Rossmore yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. He was fifty years old. He had been ill for about five months from dropsical trouble, which finally deranged the heart, causing his death.

Mr. Williams was born in Mechanicsville, Ohio. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will take place to-morrow evening in Masonic Hall, and it has not yet been decided whether to send the body to Mechanicsville or to have the interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Williams has often been compared with Denman Thompson as an exponent of pastoral characters, although he was by no means limited to that line. The most important productions in which he appeared of late were "Arizona," "The Auctioneer," "The Old Homestead," "Way Down East," "Alabama," "The Heart of Maryland," and "Puddenhead Wilson."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Otis Freeman.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 9.—Otis Freeman, who is believed to have been the oldest practicing physician in America, died here yesterday.

Dr. Freeman was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 20, 1809. He continued practicing to within five days of his death, although he had been confined to the house for several weeks past as the result of a fall. Dr. Freeman was appointed a surgeon in the civil war by Gov. Olden of New Jersey in April, 1862. After the battle of Sailors' Creek, Va., he worked for fourteen hours without cessation over the amputating table. While mounting his horse in a hurry during the war Dr. Freeman received an injury, which entitled him to a pension. He never applied for it, however, until last year. After much trouble a pension of $12 per month was granted him.

Leonard Burritt.

ROCHESTER, June 9.—Leonard Burritt, one of the best-known men in the county, is dead, aged seventy-four. Mr. Burritt was born in the town of Chili in 1828, and lived in Monroe County all his life. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from what was then the Third Monroe District, and served for three terms at Albany. He was also one of the two delegates from Monroe County in 1884 to the Republican National Convention.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY ALEXANDER GORDON died on May 25 at Walton-on-the-Hill, England. He was a younger son of Robert Gordon, now of Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey, England. Robert Gordon formerly lived in New York, and was a member of the firm of Maitland Coppell & Co., bankers, of 24 Exchange Place.

Mrs. ANGELICA CHURCH HART, wife of the Rev. Edward H. Hart and daughter of Richard Church of Belvidere, Allegany County, this State, died on Sunday at her residence, in Rochester. Mrs. Hart was a relative of Col. Benjamin Silliman Church and was well known in society in this city. Funeral services will take place in Rochester this afternoon.

The Right Rev. GJERMIND HOYME, President of the United Norwegian Church of America, died at Eau Claire, Wis., yesterday. Bishop Hoyme had been ailing a long time, and death was not unexpected.

PETER BAILEY, junior member of the firm of Ashley & Bailey of Paterson, N. J., died in St. John's Hospital in that city Sunday. Mr. Bailey was born in Macclesfield, England, in 1832, and came to this country in 1863. As a weaver and as head of a department he worked until 1872, when he formed a partnership with Dwight Ashley. The firm is now one of the greatest broad silk concerns in the country.

Five Drowned in Porto Rican Floods.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 9.—Extensive floods have occurred in the Patillas district of this island. Five persons have been drowned, a number of houses have been destroyed, and the owners of sugar property and cattle have sustained great losses. The inhabitants of the flooded part of the country are in need of assistance. No further details have been received.

Rush of Young Swedes to America.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 9.—Emigration from this port to the United States is assuming increasing proportions. The emigrants are mostly young Swedes, who are leaving for America, partly on account of the more stringent military service regulations.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mortimer H. Wagar Re-elected President—New System Approved.

Members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the annual election of officers yesterday expressed their approval of the system of daily delivery of stocks which was inaugurated in March. There had developed in the Exchange some opposition to the new system, as against that of weekly deliveries formerly in vogue, but the opposition was not organized, and cast only a few votes. Percival R. Irving was placed in the field as an independent candidate for the office of Governor, while the regular ticket contained the name of G. C. Thomas. Mr. Thomas received a total of 328 votes, against Irving's 84.

Mortimer H. Wagar was re-elected President of the Exchange, receiving 386 out of a total of 408 votes cast. Other officers elected were as follows:

C. H. Badeau, First Vice President.
S. A. Luther, Second Vice President.
E. R. Grant, Treasurer.
Valentine Mott, Chairman.

The remainder of the elected ticket was:

GOVERNORS.

A. S. Barnes,	C. E. Leonard,
H. L. Brazeau,	E. B. Rollins,
O. D. Budd,	H. B. Taylor,
C. C. Jacobus,	G. C. Thomas,
R. M. Jarvis,	C. H. Van Buren.

TRUSTEES OF ORATUITY FUND.

E. R. Betts,	R. M. Shaw.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

M. M. Looram,	S. M. Moran,
R. H. Mather,	W. Scott O'Connor,
W. Jenks Merritt,	G. L. Ring.

J. P. Whitringham.

Asphalt Petition Denied.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, denied the petition of William C. Bullitt for the removal of John M. Mack as one of the receivers for the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company. The petition presented by Mr. Bullitt's counsel was the one presented to Judge Kirkpatrick about two weeks ago.

Wrestler Throws a Wild Bull.

LAREDO, Texas, June 9.—A bullfight was given in the Plaza de Toros of Nueva, Mexico, yesterday, the unique feature of which was the successful performance of Romulus, the famous Mexican wrestler, who succeeded in throwing a wild bull from the San Luis Potosi Ranch. Romulus grappled the bull and threw him at the first attempt. One bull was killed in this fight.

An Appeal from the Philippines.

The following letter is from a teacher in the Philippines:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper, sent to us by a friend for the Sunday school lessons comes all right. We save one for each Sunday morning, and enjoy the study very much, and then pass it on to other teachers.

The thoughts in them are excellent. You can hardly realize that, as I write, the cry of the lepers in ringing in my ears. While our Government is doing so much for these people, can they not do something for this afflicted class? V. L. H.

Oaro, Panay, April 26, 1902.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

VOSS—McKIM.—On Wednesday, June 4, 1902, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Haslett McKim, assisted by the Rev. Wm. H. Nellson and the Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, Alice Marston, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Haslett McKim, to Wm. Hude Neilson Voss.

DIED.

ADLER.—On Sunday, June 8, 1902, Rev. Richard J. Adler.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, June 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Green Island, New York.

BEARDSLEE.—On June 6, 1902, at his residence in this city, Rufus S. Beardslee.
Funeral services from his late residence, 101 West 53d St., on Tuesday, June 10, at 2 P. M.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, June 8, Adeline M., widow of the late Edward S. Brooks, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral service at her late residence, No. 54 West 54th St., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CORYELL.—On Monday, June 9, 1902, Miers Coryell, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 21 East 21st St., on Wednesday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment on Thursday at Lambertville, N. J. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

FISHER.—June 3, Rutland, Vt., at the home of her daughter, (Mrs. J. N. Woodlin,) Sarah Lovett, age 86 years, widow of Francis A. Fisher, formerly of this city.
San Francisco papers please copy.

GORDON.—On the 25th of May, at Walton-on-the-Hill, Henry Alexander Gordon, younger son of Robert Gordon, Esq., of Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey, formerly of New York.

HART.—On Sunday, June 8, at her residence in Rochester, Mrs. Angelica Church Hart, wife of the Rev. Edward H. Hart and daughter of Richard Church of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y.
Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Rochester, Tuesday, 3 P. M.

HEPWORTH.—On Saturday, June 7, at his residence, Chelsea, 222 West 23d Street, the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth.
Funeral on Tuesday, June 10, at 3 P. M., at Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and 76th St.

HULL.—On Friday, June 6, at his late residence, The Renaissance, 16 West 43d St., Harmon D. Hull.
Funeral services at West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Tuesday morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON.—On Sunday, June 8, Walter A. Hutchinson, formerly of Trenton, N. J.
Funeral services at his late residence, 247 East 122d St., Wednesday, June 11, at 10 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—At South Wilton, Conn., Saturday, June 7, 1902, Charles Henry Kimball of Lakewood, N. J., in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Lakewood, N. J., Wednesday, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Train leaves New York 9:40 A. M., returning at 3:52 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

NOBLE.—At Anniston, Ala., on Sunday, June 8, Christine M., widow of the late Samuel Noble and mother of Stephen Edward Noble of New York.

SELIGSBERG.—Suddenly, on the morning of June 9, 1902, Lillie W., beloved wife of Louis Seligsberg.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Baltimora and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 9.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
AUGUST, Benjamin, 10 Henry St.	18	7
BLANK, Lena S., 224 Variok St.	28	8
BROWN, Arthur, 411 E. 106th St.	1	7
BROWN, Mattie M., Johnson City, Tenn.	43	9
BOARDMAN, Robert S., 2,390 1st Av.	70	7
BEARDSLEE, Rufus G., 101 W. 53d.	78	6
BUCHSBAUM, Sarah, 190 Stanton St.	25	7
BROUN, Francis, 514 W. 27th St.	1	7
BROOKES, Adeline M., 54 W. 54th St.	78	8
BURK, Isabella, 568 W. 36th St.	0	7
BLUM, Sarah, 41 1st St.	38	8
BUCHMAN, Charles, 123 Hester St.	1	9
BREZOEL, Honer, 548 W. 53d St.	20	6
BRADLEY, Martha, 1 Commerce St.	66	6
BROWNOLD, Samson C., 141 W. 120th	24	8
BAER, George, 243 E. 94th St.	26	7
BUCKLEY, Daniel, 521 W. 52d St.	54	7
BROUN, George, 745 E. 9th St.	2	8
BERNARDO, Mollnare, 17 Roosevelt.	1	8
BROZEK, Anna, 436 E. 73d St.	1	8
BREHME, Benedict, 303 E. 176th St.	4	6
BROWN, Alfred

WINNERS AT LONG ODDS

100 to 1 Was Laid Against Dr. Saylor at Gravesend Track.

LONG CHANCES ON OCLAWAHA

Advance Guard Won the Standard Stakes from End to End—Good Time Was Made.

Under the provocation of unduly big fields, the Brooklyn Jockey Club programme yesterday wns extended to seven races, which, with the attraction of two stake events, drew an attendance that was little short of holiday proportions. To round out the day, four of the hottest favorites of the Spring meeting on the Gravesend track got to the winning post in front.

Of the stake fixtures, the race for the Standard Stakes was the real feature of the afternoon, as in this the stout and speedy old campaigner, Advance Guard, carrying weight for age, had a public trial over a mile-and-a-half course in preparation for the Suburban Handicap. Advance Guard started at 3 to 1 on, after Gold Heels and Watercure were withdrawn, and as the race resulted, it proved that the horses left in were not of a class to even make Advance Guard extend himself. For want of some other horse with speed enough to make pace, Advance Guard was forced to go to the front himself, and, judiciously rated in the lead by Shaw, he galloped in the lead from end to end, winning after a fast race, pulling up and only cantering ten lengths away from Surmise, who, ridden out in a hot fight for the place, beat Fly Wheel by a head for second money.

The event next in importance was the race for the Astoria Stakes, a contest framed under conditions which made it a stake of a somewhat private nature, the agreement calling for a dinner at a famous New York hotel, for the subscribers to the race, the owner of the winner to pay the bill. As there was a liberal amount of money added to the sweepstakes by the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the total value of the stakes was close upon $3,000, the winning did not entail any great hardship on J. G. Follansbee, whose filly Astarita, starting favorite at 2 to 5 in a field of three, made most of the running and won in a gallop at the end by three lengths, with Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme second.

The two closest finishes of the day were for the fifth and seventh races, which both were won by long-chance outsiders, Dr. Saylor, against whom as good as 100 to 1 was laid, winning by a short head from the favorite, Janeway, in the fifth, and Oclawaha, at odds of from 40 to 1 up to almost anything that might be asked, taking the last race of the day by a head from Delagoa. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. George H. Avery's Rappenecker, blk. c., 4 years, by Runnymede-Tremala, $800, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won cleverly by a length; G. Malbaum's Ben Howard, b. g., 3, 102, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from P. J. Dwyer's Maiden, h. g., 4, 103, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Frank Frue, Stella Tf., Genesee, Schoolmaster, Henry Clay Rye, Maratrina, Gertrude Lee, Brandysmash, Knight of Snowdoin, and Silver Plush also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $740.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. John E. Madden's Sir Dixon, br. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Mattie T., 93 pounds, (including 5 pounds extra,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths; W. C. Daly'a Himself, ch. c., 4, 98, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from Green B. Morris's Janice, ch. f., 4, 97, (Shea,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Roe Hampton and Smart Set also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $815.

THIRD RACE.—The Astoria Stakes, private sweepstakes, for fillies two years old, special weights; five furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, b. f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; Andrew Miller's Wild Thyme, b. f., by Ben Brush-Rose, 114, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and out, second by five lengths from P. H. McCarren's Credulity, b. f., by Ben Brush-Jessie Lee B., 114, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to the winner, $2,875.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, to carry weight for age; one mile and a half. Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 3 years, by Ben Brush-Nellie Van, 129 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, won in a canter by ten lengths; Henry J. Morris's Surmise, br. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Conjecture, 126, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from Perry Belmont's Flywheel, b. c., 3, by Fatsetto-Eight, 109, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:35. Sun Shower also ran. Winner trained by A. Shields. Value to the winner, $2,580.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds beaten at the Gravesend meeting, special weights; five and a half furlongs. J. J. Lanry's Dr. Saylor, ch. c., by Rossington-Prevent, 112 pounds, (L. Smith,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. W. Schorr's Janeway, ch. c., 112, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by half a length from Morris & Tennant's Talkal, b. c., 112, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Sumida, Okela, Buttons, Ipse Dixit, Royalist, Wistful, Judge Voorheis, Mennenfield, Bob Hilliard, Agio, Kumshow, and Decoration also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Delaney. Value to the winner, $720.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. J. Bennett's Kingraine, br. c., 4 years, by King Eric-Lorraine, 107 pounds, (Shea,) 9 to 2 and even, won handily by three lengths; Davis & Van Kuren's Bounteous, b. g., 4, 107, (Brennan,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from W. N. Adrian's Shandonfield, br. c., 3, 95, (L. Smith,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Vitellius, Gibson Light, Astor, Rough Rider, Fleischhund, Marathen, Fatalist, Furough II., and Alack also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $850.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; about six furlongs. E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. c., by Owas-Pride of Montrose, 89 pounds, (Shea,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Delagoa, b. f., 107, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from David Gideon's Clonmell, h. c., 108, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Ghost, Candling, Grail, Alard Scheck, Charles W. Meyer, Snark, Golden Cottage, Sweet Clover, Malster, and Carroll D. also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $740.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Prince of Arragon, 124 pounds; Onatas and Lady Albercraft, 123 each; Bensonhurst, 122; White Chapel, 110; Her Letter, 105; Blue Banner and Tantalus Cup, 114 each; Prediction, 113; Whorler, 108; Tugal Boy, 106; Briers, 105; Sun Gold, 103, and Bobbinet, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Cunard, 117 pounds; Goldcure, 116; Smart Set, 115; Flying Buttress, 111; Numeral, 109, and Pink Rose and Trump, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,500; five furlongs. Africander, 117 pounds; Oil-in-the-Can, 108; Yardarm, 107; Sergeant, 106; Hackensack, 105; Hurstbourne, 104; Plater and Bernard, 102 each; Fitzbriller, 100; Tugal Boy, Fred Wayne, and Tom Ryason, 97 each; Pearl Finder and Blue Banner, 94 each; Nevermore and Blue and Orange, 92 each, and Squid, Wild Thyme, and Soothsayer, 89 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Perion, 150 pounds; Smarty Under, 145; Decameron and Hercules, 140 each; Boisterous, 139; Curfaw Bell, 138; Adjidaumo, 135; Adeck and Fool Hardy, 132 each; Deluge, Musician, Clasher, and Gypsie, 130 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward, penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. Smoke, 105 pounds; Touraine, 103; Wealth, Anecdote and Dactyl, 103 each; Brunswick, 102; Sister Juliet, 100; Precenter, Khitai, and Bonner, 96 each; Early Eve, Maratrisa, Hebron, Neither One, Star of the West, Mintbed, and Busy Lady, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. Brigadier, 109 pounds; Prince Richard, 108; Cougar, 107; Alsike, 105; Philippine, 100; Rocky, 93, and Caithness, 85.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...	4:28	Sun sets...	7:29
Moon sets...	11:01		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...	11:06	Gov. Isl'd..	11:34
H. Gate...	2:30		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	11:22	Gov. Isl'd..	11:47
H. Gate...	2:43		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) June 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Castilian Prince, Pernambuco	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda and West Indies	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans..	.....	.....
Lombardia, Naples	.....	.....
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Victoria Luise, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow ...	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	0:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	.....	.....
Citta di Genova, Naples.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba, via Manzanas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana...	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam..	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, via Rio Janeiro, &c	4:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Albion, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M., for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tenyo Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §21 and up to June §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June §28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Nippongkong, May 16; Empress of Japan, Yokohama, May 17, and Honolulu, May 31, reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, and were dispatched east June 8 at 10 A. M. Due in New York on the afternoon of Thursday, June 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) June 10.

Alliance, Colon, June 3.
Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, May 28.
Concho, Galveston, June 4.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Juns 2.
Mesaba, London, May 31.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 10.
Sardegna, Naples, May 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 31.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 8.
Bremen, Bremen, May 31.
Governor, Gibraltar, May 28.
Hilary, Para, May 30.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Colorado, Hull, May 31.
El Dia, New Orleans, June 7.
Patricia, Plymouth, June 2.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Alamo, Galveston, June 7.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 31.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Juns 7.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, June 5.
Campania, Liverpool, June 7.
Exeter City, Swansea, May 31.
Hekla, Copenhagen, May 28.
La Touraine, Havre, June 7.
Philadelphia, Southampton, June 7.
Tripoli, Hamburg, June 11.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch tank,) Peters, Rotterdam May 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Passed Fire Island at 1:40 A. M. June 10.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Meyer, Genoa, May 28, Naples, 29th, and Gibraltar, June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, May 30, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Hattenland, (Ger., tank,) Dalldorf, Hamburg, May 25, via Shields, 27th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, June 4, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., May 31, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Buckman, Mader, Port Antonio, &c., May 2, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Johnstone, Brunswick, June 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen, May 27, and Cherbourg, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, June 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Kelly, Hiogo, &c., Feb. 28, with mdse. to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Krause, Savanilla, &c., May 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdane, Glasgow, May 29, and Moville, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, fresh; clear.

Sailed.

SS Marco Minghetti, (Ital.,) for Genoa.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Redhill, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 9.—SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger..) Capt. Elchel, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ivorcloud City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York for Bristol, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Capt. Breaks, from New York for Yokohama, passed Malta to-day.

SS Bucrania, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Melbourne June 9.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, arr. at Bell June 7.

SS Alsgonia, (Br.,) Capt. Moodie, from New York via St. Michael's for Anjer, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yestsrday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, for New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., June 7.

SS Beira, (Br.,) Capt. Purcell, from New York for Port Chalmers, Wellington, &c., sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Pernambuco June 7.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Capt Gunson, for New York, sld. from Glasgow June 7.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Hartley, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via this port, arr. at Antwerp June 7.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York via San Juan, arr. at Curacao yesterday.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Dudenhold, from New York via Havre, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld. from Swinemunde June 5.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, for New York, sld. from Antwerp June 7.

SS Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. Govino, for New York, sld. from Genoa June 7.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Banks, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., sld. from Ponta Del Gada to-day.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for this port, passed Dover to-day.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from Calcutta and Colombo for New York, passed Perim today.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger..) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Hyades, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, from Manaos and Para for New York, sld. from Barbados June 5.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

129—Millard vs. Floats 1, 2, 7, 8, 14, and 15. 139—Morrow vs. sams.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, June 10

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

14—Griffin vs. Manice.
55—In re Kurzman, deceased.
61—Hutton vs. Smith.
67—City of New York vs. Baird.
68—Shaw vs. N. Y. El. R. Co.
47—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
19—Brown vs. Tribune Association.
56—Snyder vs. City of New York.
30—Union Trust Co. vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
69—Fransioli vs. Goin.
71—Earley vs. Whitney.
76—Man. Real Estate & Building Association vs. Cudlipp.
78—Taylor vs. Thompson.
82—Stedwell vs. Hartmann.
83—Fronnfelker vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellats Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Kaufman vs. Am. Surety Co.
2—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
3—Weissler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Downes vs. same.
5—Lee vs. Tillotson.
6—Purcell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Manahan vs. Manahan.
8—Morrison vs. Wright
9—Lawrence vs. Cammeyer.
10—In re Riverside P'k Mansion.
11—Smith vs. Wilson.
12—Steinson vs. Board of Education.
13—Hall vs. Gilman.
14—Burns vs. De Young.
15—In re Enamel-Ware vs. Ward.
17—Preservaline Mfg. Co. vs. Selling.
18—In re Burke.
19—Lerner vs. Katzenberg.
20—Healy vs. Stewart.
21—Grogan vs. same.
22—Quinn vs. same.
23—Capper vs. same.
24—Haskins vs. Haskins
25—Pelegrino vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
26—Cox vs. Bradley.
27—Sheafer vs. Happy.
28—Phelan vs. Duffey.
29—Collins vs. Collins.
30—Ernst vs. American Soda Fountain Co.
31—Buckingham vs. Schuylkill Plush & Silk Co.
32—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Flanagan.
33—McVickar vs. Marsh

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1697—Tupper vs. Tupper.
1301—In re Lowmede St.
1304—In re E. 182d St.
1412—In re E. 163d St.
1519—In re Public Pl. at Morris Av.
1304—In re E. 182d St.
1554—In re E. 242d St.
1555—In re E. 238th St.
1556—In re W. 184th St.
1557—In re E. 132d St.
1299—In re Fordham R'd
1303—In re W. 232d St.
1306—In re Longfellow St.
1093—In re Belmont Pl.
1127—In re Elton Av.
1407—In re W. 164th St.
1304½—In re E. 182d St.
1359—In re Avenue St. John.
724—In re E. 162d St.
1530—In re E. 172d St. Demurrers.
1910—Gabey vs. Doane.
1911—Graham vs. Erie R. R. Co.

Prefer'd causes.

5664—Huber vs. Feitner.
5607—Western Elec. Co. vs. Durfee.
5632—Sands vs. Feitner.
5237—Stone vs. Hale.

General calendar.

3232—Shidlovsky vs. Alexander.
4640—Stevens vs. Solomon.
4059—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. R. Co.
4573—McMahon vs. Woods.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Clarke, and Nott for the People.

1—John J. McKenna.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14813—Bolton vs. Commercial Travelers' Mut. A. Assn.
14509—Campbell vs. Robino.
15308—In re Stapleton, deceased.
14398—Barnett vs. Duryea.
15161—Hodkinson vs. Farmer.
15205—Same vs. Automobile Ex. & Storage Co.
12714—Killian vs. Killian.
15277—Theil vs. Graham.
15353—Dressner vs. Steuer.
15230—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Ridder.
14397—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
15110—Heltzner vs. Blanner.
14745—Ehrmann vs. Granday.
5777—Fletcher vs. Doyle.
14634—Fuller vs. Knight

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Terms III., IV., V., and VII. for trial.

4825—Metz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4376—Clifford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12862—Gill vs. same.
4082—Carey vs. same.
11150—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
4071—Morris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5062—Whitelegge vs. Vreeland.
5079—Bannon vs. McCullough.
4709—Dirigo vs. Lithauer.
14320—Grunenberg vs. Jones.
937—Callaghan vs. Met. Traction Co.
4841—Rollerl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4864—Shipman vs. Rector, &c., St. Stephen's Church.
4865—Blandy vs. same.
4682—McDonald vs. Hertz.
518—Thomas vs. Brown.
4964—Johanson vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.
4705—Gassam vs. same.
1701—Heinze vs. Adler

Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

4089—Invernazzi vs. Dunn.
4014—Halpin vs. City of New York.
15245—Doolsy vs. Payet.
4057—Grauer vs. Schott.
4968—Karlton vs. Ind. Order B'rith Abraham.
4986—Brooker vs. Irwin
6530—D'Andrea vs. Press Pub. Co.
14216—Hauptner vs. White.
4922—Morrison vs. City of New York.
4937—Morrison vs. same
14368—Hart vs. Parslow.
5010—Clark vs. Rapid Transit Co.
11517—Raabe vs. Press Pub. Co.
4997—Shaw vs. McGill.
5018—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5027—Stern vs. Corning & Co.
5028—Newman vs. Cummings.
5035—Foley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5036—Nagenbucher vs. Buckley.
5046—Winternitzky vs. Alex Hollander & Co.
5047—None vs. R. H. Hood & Co.
5069—Cohen vs. Union Ry. Co.
5070—Cohen vs. same.
5071—Zerban vs. same.
5074—Brigham vs. Daimler Mfg. Co.
5075—Berry vs. Horton.
5082—Jansen vs. City of New York.
5095—McDonough vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5096—Stahl vs. same.
5160—Met. Trust Co. vs. N. Y. Equip. Co.
5120—Morton vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.
5133—Oliveri vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5140—Mullin vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bettis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Ellen Mulligan.
2—Tighe Infants.
3—James MacLean.
4—Thomas Kean.
5—William G. Walter.
6—Henry A. Newell.
7—Jacob Sussman.
8—Benjamin F. Hawes.
9—Marin L. Harris.
10—Mary Johnson.
11—Mary Johnson.
12—Mary Johnson.
13—Henry Thalman.
14—Ann Mahoney.
15—May W. Bowler.
16—Mark Goodwin.
17—Emily M. Lord.
18—Katherine D. Callahan.
19—Jane George Foster.
20—Valley Gillmore.
21—John McGlynn.
22—Charlotte Miller.
23—Joseph Blumenthal.
24—Dominga Juera de Ramirez.
25—Philip McDermott.
26—Anna Maria Lauby.
27—Frank L. Eckerson.
28—Alfred Hallenbeck.
29—Cornelia A. Atwell.
30—Fred Weigold.
31—William A. Washington.
32—James McKean.
33—William Snell.
34—Stephen B. Denihan.
35—Henry B. Helmke.
36—William White.
37—Paul Morich.
38—Joseph P. Disbrow.
39—Louise Manus, or Bronty.
40—John J. Joyce.
41—S. Louise Lyon.
42—William M. Havemeyer.
43—Henry Havemeyer.
44—Joseph Pirro.
45—Oscar T. Marshall.
46—Georgianna P. Marcelin.
47—Joseph Delevants.
48—Samuel S. Purple.
49—Francis Raymond.
50—John I. Ernst.
51—Ann Daughen.
52—Thomas Kerr.
53—Thomas Lilly.
54—Sadie Blumenthal.
55—John S. Law.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Fanny M. Smith.
Hugh O'Donnell.
Ernst Von Pape.
John Pickering.
John Bachmann.
Benjamin Lord.
Sarah E. Foulke.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1808—Dora M. O'Donohue.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Calls of motions will be taken at 11 A.

Excursions.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

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Surrogate Notices.

VAN RENSSELAER, JULIA W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA W. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Varnum & Harison, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and State of New York on or before the 12th day of August, 1902.—Dated the 11th day of February, 1902. AUGUSTUS CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. f11-lawGmTu&ang12

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

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Clientage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

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The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

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Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 10. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

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House remodeled, redecorated; electric bells, new gas plant; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, baseball, tennis. For booklets, &c., address

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HOTEL OF HIGHEST CLASS.
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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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STONINGTON LINE, for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted from July 5th to Sept. 27th, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 6th to Sept. 28th, inclusive, str will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North, from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves New York 4:30 P.M. Sundays, leaves New York 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M. A delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

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The route to

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 9	173,627
To date this year	$1,241,145
Corresponding date last year	164,687,725

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 9	$1,248,500
To date this year	$440,020,600
Corresponding date last year	$582,334,200

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	1½	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Kan. City So	1½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	Long Island	2
Am. Smelting pf	1	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Sugar	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L	1
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Norf. & West	⅝
At., T. & S. F	⅝	Pacific Mail	1¾
Butterick Co	⅝	People's Gas	1
Chi., M. & St. P	1½	Sty. Steel Spring	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	½	Reading	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O	2	Rep. Steel pf	½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Corn Products	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf	1
Corn. Prod. pf	½	Tenn. Coal & I	⅝
Detroit South	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
G. A. Fuller Co	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	⅝
Iowa Central pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Rubber Goods	½	U. S. R. & T. pf	½
Rutland pf	1½	Westinghouse	2
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1⅜
Texas & Pacific	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Del., S. S. & A. 5s	17½	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½
		Peo. & East. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's limited transactions revealed a stock market indisputably strong. With customers on vacation, commission brokers spend most of their time in guesses as to how far the coal strike may extend, when it may end—none giving apparent consideration to any possibly resulting bad market effects. Whether this is altogether the part of good business judgment may be debatable, but it makes very clear the calmness of capital and its investment confidence.

Aside from strike bulletins all the news that reaches Wall Street is encouraging to security owners. Yesterday produced the usual quota of railway reports presenting increased earnings.

The suggestion of Washington interposition in the strike provoked scant comment in Stock Exchange circles, though representatives of some of the "operators" were inclined to be rather forcefully critical. The coal stocks all showed strength—a strength especially displayed in resisting speculative bear pressure. In Reading and Erie particularly an extended short interest has been created; yet the sale yesterday of 18,000 shares of the former stock resulted in a net gain of about a point. Almost universal is the Wall Street belief that until something new and important actually develops in the coal strike—either the importation of new grave features into the conflict or approach to settlement—the security market is likely to proceed in its dull course, virtually ignoring the snarl.

Interest attaches, and for the best of reasons, to the action taken yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Omaha Railroad—making an increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend rate. Following closely upon the Chicago and Northwestern dividend increase, this action will be construed by the investment world as not merely acceptable proof of the thoroughness and lasting quality of current prosperity, but it will have consequence as indicating the disposition of financiers of conservative character. Notably it will be taken as signifying tendencies in the Vanderbilt quarter—tendencies that investors will hail heartily. It is in Wall Street regarded as hardly probable that such steps as these in the Omaha and the Northwestern properties would be taken by Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates as exceptional. The entire Vanderbilt railroad group, so bankers in Wall Street anticipate, is to be given new dividend-basis status. Operating expense ratios are to be reduced—and this will be easy in some of them, like Nickel Plate, for instance.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The activity and the strength of Sugar Trust stock were ascribed to purchases by sugar trade interests. During the day announcement was made of an advance of 5 points in the prices of all grades of refined sugar.

The drop of 1¼ points on Rutland Railroad preferred—one of the Webb-Meyer specialties—was on the sale of 400 shares which, it is said, had been thrown out of a loan.

Following the transfer of 400 shares of International Power at 60 there was some presistent bidding—on the tape—for the stock, the bid price rising to 67, and finally, the market closed, going to 70 with no stock offered at less than 110. The Street was at a loss to explain whether this represented legitimate bidding or was solely for the purpose of calling attention to the stock and making it appear as if in demand.

Five hundred shares of Butterick Company were traded in at a net advance of over five points. The transactions were said to represent nothing more important than pool manipulation.

American Car and Foundry was in demand because of the reported good earnings of the company, as well as because of the presistent talk of a consolidation with Pressed Steel Car. The other steel stocks were all strong. One hundred shares of Republic Steel preferred carried that issue up a half point, while Tennessee Coal rose 5 on the transfer of 200 shares. It is said that the forthcoming annual report of Republic Steel will make a very favorable showing. The denial of the motion for permanent injunction restraining the issue of new Steel Trust bonds in exchange for stock had little market effect, though the Trust stocks were strong.

The revival of the report that Hocking Valley preferred is to be retired created a demand for the common stock, which rose 1½ points.

OMAHA DIVIDEND INCREASE.

Wall Street was agreeably surprised yesterday by the announcement that at a meeting of the Directors of Chicago and Omaha the dividend rate on the common stock of that system had been increased from 5 to 6 per cent. by the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., as compared with the last semi-annual payment of 2½ per cent.

Following so soon after the declaration of the extra dividends on Northwest, the financial district was inclined to regard this action as especially significant and as indicative of the confidence in the future felt by W. K. Vanderbilt and his associates in the several properties.

Generally, the opinion was that shareholders of the other Vanderbilt issues, such as the Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western Companies are in for higher dividends.

In respect to certain other standard properties outside the Vanderbilt group, such as St. Paul and Union Pacific, a story on the Street was to the effect that an understanding had been arrived at that in the event of larger dividends by Northwest and Omaha, shareholders of St. Paul and Union Pacific would be similarly favored.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

There was very little leading in Copper Trust stock yesterday, this partly for the reason that the Street is altogether unable to learn with any certainty what the actual trade position is, whether growing better or worse. Such authorities as John Stanton and certain of the interests identified with the United Metal Selling Company say that the trade position is good and is steadily improving. On the other hand, leading owners of the Amalgamated Company say it is not good.

H. L. Casey, the former sales agent of the Amalgamated who has issued several circular letters in respect to the trade, yesterday had this to say:

It took the French syndicate seven years to get rid of 200,000,000 pounds of copper and it is not likely that the 200,000,000 pounds surplus of this country has been consumed in eight months. Every mill in the country would have to work nights, days, and Sundays.

Big producers are bullish because they want to sell copper and shift the burden to the independents. A large amount of copper has been exported by the United Metals Selling Company, but this has not been actually consumed. If every mine in the world should close for five or six months the copper situation would be excellent, but less not at present.

Any man who pays more than 12 cents for copper pays more than it is worth. Even consumers would part with their copper if it touched 13½ cents, because it would be more profitable to sell than to work it into brass. There are very hard times ahead for those copper companies which cannot profitably produce copper for 12 cents per pound.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

In yesterday's stock market, the dullest of the year, with total transactions of about 176,000 shares, it is rather interesting to note that in the first hour more than one-third of the entire day's business was done. In that hour total dealings amounted to 66,300 shares; in the second hour they were 36,800, in the third 14,600, in the fourth 14,800, and in the last approximately 43,000.

Only four stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each—Sugar, St. Paul, Atchison, and Reading, though if Reading were reduced to a full stock the 18,000 half shares would equal only 9,000 shares.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's dealings in this market yesterday were estimated at 10,000 shares; of which 7,000 were purchases. The buying was largest in three stocks—Atchison, St. Paul, and Reading, while the selling was in the Steel stocks.

Private cable advices were that the liquidation in the London market following the declaration of peace seemed about over. London operators were credited with the intention of putting that market higher.

GOOD CROP NEWS.

One of the favorable developments of the day—reflected in the demand for St. Paul, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and the Granger shares generally, all of which were strong—was the very excellent crop advices. The weather map showed not a trace of rain anywhere, this being helpful to harvesting and favorable also to the corn crop, which in some parts of the belt had been reported as being in danger of having too much rain.

On the Produce Exchange there was a drop of nearly a cent a bushel in wheat and of ⅝ cent in corn.

The Government crop report on wheat, to be issued to-day at 4 o'clock, is expected to make a favorable showing. Last month the condition of Winter wheat was 76.4 per cent. on a revised acreage of 27,100,000 bushels.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the East St. Louis and Suburban Company, having $8,000,000 bonds and $5,000,000 stock, will shortly become incorporated in New Jersey.

Reports from Los Angeles, Cal., that a wire company, capitalized at $5,000,000, has been formed to operate either at that point or at San Francisco.

According to Boston dispatches the May output of the Dominion Coal Company amounted to 269,993 tons. The shipments amounted to 269,161 tons, against 174,008 for April and 241,855 for May last year.

Albany dispatches stating that the Consolidated Rosendale Cement Company has filed a mortgage in the County Clerk's office for $1,100,000 to the Continental Trust Company of this city.

Negotiations said to be in progress that will result in making Newport News the terminal of a new railway having its Western terminal in St. Louis.

Reserve of outside banks $833,950 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,404,750 below in the previous week.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of New York Central $515,000 additional 3½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds of 1997, and Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company $397,000 additional consolidation mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1926.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty days to four months and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼ @4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $116,078,435; balances, $5,795,407; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $75,286.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2¾@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95½; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 10.—In its City article The Times says the supply of money was limited yesterday morning, but increased in the afternoon because of Government disbursements. Discount was dull and rates a shade easier, the steady flow of gold into the Bank of England causing brokers to discuss the possibility of a reduction of the official minimum. Such a change is not likely immediately as various causes will tend to keep up the value of money until the end of the month, if not longer. The Stock Exchange was moderately active and the tone firm in the morning, but a relapse in South Africans in the afternoon weakened prices generally. Consols closed a shade below the highest point. American rails were rather firm despite strike news, and there was a moderate amount of buying because of improved crop reports, which strengthened Atchison and Union Pacific. In the latest dealings prices relapsed slightly.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 9.—Money was much wanted to-day. The recent release of Government funds was somewhat counteracted by the repayments due to the Bank of England, and applications for the new Cape loan locked up further amounts. Discounts were scarcely steady. On the Stock Exchange the predominant tone was firm, but operators were little disposed to do business, and the public was apathetic. Consols fluctuated. Their undertone was good. Home rails were maintained. Americans were lethargic, but were mainly steady. Kafirs had a hardening tendency. They closed steady. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 97; consols for account, 97 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 82⅜; Atchison preferred, 101¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 108; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 37¾; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 154; Louisville and Nashville, 139½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 57¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 37¾; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 65½; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 40¾; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 27½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 80¼; Rand Mines, 12⅜; De Beers, 17⅞.

Bar silver steady, 23 15-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾@2 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £271,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.60; Madrid, 35.62; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 9.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm, but realizations soon depressed the whole list. Later transactions were scarce, and prices were heavy to the close. Foreigners were numerously offered. Rentes, Spanish 4s, and Italians were weaker. South Americans were supported. Turks were weaker, owing to further delay in the conversion scheme. Industrials were generally heavy. Metropolitans were in demand. Kafirs were weak owing to the tightness of contangos in London.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed 80.92.

BERLIN, June 9.—Internationals were maintained on the Boerse to-day. Locals were dull. Coal shares were particularly weak. Better London advices regarding the mining market had no effect on prices here.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—The money market is still characterized by a midsummer dullness. The business doing is down to a minimum, rates are showing only the most trifling changes, and are generally toward a lower level. The supply of loanable funds appears to be ample for all present requirements. Sterling exchange is quiet, but showing some weakness in tone. Clearing House rate, 4 and 3½ per cent. New York funds, par. Call loans, 3¼@4 per cent. Time money, 4@5 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $16,125,780. Balances, $1,248,164. The weekly statement of the associated local banks issued to-day shows a decrease in the home reserve of $1,006,686, thereby reducing the surplus to $75,171. The reserve excess in New York gained $399,314. Loans were expanded $2,531,000, and deposits increased $2,296,000. The stock market was featureless again to-day, and closed quiet but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
78	Atchison	80½	80	80
65	Atchison pf.	98⅝	98¾	98¾
20	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
50	Boston & Maine	201	201	201
17	Boston & Providence	305	305	305
400	Massachusetts Electric	4½	4¼	4¼
5	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96½	96½	96½
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	235	235	235
15	Pere Marquette pf.	83	83	83
150	Rutland pf.	71½	71	71
20	Union Pacific	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
123	Union Pacific pf.	88	87	87
100	West End	96	95¼	96
20	West End pf.	116⅜	116¼	116⅜

TELEPHONES.

879	Am. Tel. & Tel.	175	173½	175
85	Cumberland	123⅜	123¾	123¾
48	New England	149	149	149
70¾	Western	28	27	28
¼	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

51	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	87½	86¾	87½
93	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35	35	35
2,576	Am. Sugar	128½	127	128⅝
50	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	119¼	119¼
75	Am. Woolen	13½	13¼	13¼
120	Am. Woolen pf.	75	75	75
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
14	Edison	277½	277½	277½
14	General Electric	321	321	321
10	Reece Buttonhole	9	9	9
3	Torrington, (Class A)	26½	26½	26½
241	United Fruit	109	109	109
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	32	32
10	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾
0	U. S. Leather pf.	85½	85½	85½
764	U. S. Steel	39	38⅝	38⅞
233	U. S. Steel pf.	89	88⅞	88⅞

MINING.

169	Adventure	23¾	23	23
420	Allouez	3¼	3	3
300	Amalgamated	68⅞	68½	68½
845	Arcadian	5½	5	5¼
100	Bingham	35	35	35
4	Calumet & Hecla	570	570	570
180	Centennial	19¾	19¼	19¼
200	Cochiti	.30	.30	.30
100	Cons. Mercur	1.31-32	1.31-32	1.31-32
30	Copper Range Consol.	57¾	57¼	57¼
100	Guanajuato	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Isle Royale	12	12	12
330	Mass	19¾	19⅜	19¾
50	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
365	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2	2⅜
35	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½
229	Old Dominion	20	20	20
70	Osceola	61½	61¼	61½
25	Parrott	28	28	28
200	Santa Fé	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Shannon	15⅞	15½	15½
200	Tecumseh	2	2	2
50	Trinity	12½	12½	12½
615	United States	20⅞	20¾	20¾
325	U. S. Oil	16½	15⅞	16½
325	Utah	22	22	22
280	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4⅜
192	Winona	4	3½	4
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 8½ bid, 9½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—A distinct improvement took place in the local market, but it was confined to a few issues, the Readings, Union Traction, and Asphalt bonds supplying the main points of interest. With any encouragement in other directions, the action of these securities indicated that a higher level would have been established. There was also good buying of United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia Electric, and American Railways. Reading was the feature during the first hour. United States Steel common was also well bought. During the first hour also over 1,200 shares of Philadelphia Electric were sold at a fractional advance. Electric Storage Battery advanced a point. Later Union Traction came to the front, and both the stock and rights were bid up aggressively. Nearly $150,000 of Asphalt 5s changed hands in the first three hours, and the price advanced from 28½ to 29. In the local money market quotations for all classes of money remain unchanged. The rate is 4½ per cent. for call and time loans and 4 to 4½ for commercial paper. The bank statement shows an increased surplus, and the evident tendency of the market is toward great increase. Commercial paper is in greater supply, and the demand is also better than for some time. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
233	American Railways	45¾	45	45¾
650	Cambria Steel	23½	23½	23½
650	Cons. Lake Superior	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛
22	Cons. L. Superior pf.	75½	75½	75½
200	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
20½	Diamond State Steel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Electric Storage	89	88½	88½
100	Fairmount Park Tran.	23	23	23
510	Lehigh Valley	35	34¾	34¾
20	Lehigh Navigation	74½	74½	74½
800	Marsden Company	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	National Asphalt	0-10	0-10	9-16
10	Northern Central	116	116	116
1,590	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5 1-16	5¼
588	Pennsylvania	74 11-16	74⅜	74½
40	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97	97¼
50	Philadelphia Company	48½	48¼	48½
10	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48½	48¼	48½
150	Penn. Steel pf.	90½	90	90½
6,980	Reading tr. cts.	31⅝	31 3-16	31⅝
155	Read. 1st pf. tr. cts.	41¾	41½	41¾
4,520	Read. 2d pf. tr. cts.	34 3-16	34	34 1-16
100	Southern Ry.	36½	36½	36½
450	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
672	United Gas Imp.	104	103½	104
1,573	U. G. I. warrants	53	52½	53
7,147	Union Traction	42⅝	42	42⅝
9,790	Union Trac. warrants	4⅜	3⅝	4 5-16
2,510	U. S. Steel common	38⅞	38¼	38⅞

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—The local market continues to hold steady. The more ventufesome speculative crowd, that is, the element which operates on margin with a more or less aggressive spirit, lacks the nerve to engage in a bold campaign at this time. There is an evident fear locally that the visible restiveness of labor in the coal districts is premonitive of a more serious underlying restiveness on the part of labor generally. If this theory be correct, it is argued that the ultimate spread of labor troubles is certain to demoralize the whole speculative market. Hence the backwardness of speculators. It is their reluctant attitude toward trading which makes the local market so flat. There is no disposition to liquidate. It is simply "stand still and wait." The thread of hopefulness running through the list helps to buoy up the tone with persistent steadiness. That is why the general level shows very little change from what it was prior to the strike controversy. Cotton Duck fives were higher, as were also International Trust and Northern Central Railroads. Money on call was at 4½ and 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 486 shares of stock and $123,800 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	Maryland Casualty	50	50	50
21	International	124	124	124
10	Baltimore	310	310	310
180	Maryland & Penn.	29	29	29

BONDS.

3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr 5s.	103½	103½	103½
20,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	85⅝	85½	85⅝
22,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s.	114½	114¼	114½
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	116	116	116
32,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	69¼	69⅛	69⅛
9,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	96	96	96
2,000	Norfolk Ry. 5s.	114½	114⅜	114½
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	70¾	70½	70⅝
1,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s.	84¾	84¾	84¾
500	Gr. R. & S. Drew. 1st 5s.	52	51½	52
1,000	Balt. & Ana. S. L. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼
25,100	City 3½s, 1930.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2,000	Con. Gas 5s.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2,000	Con. Gas 6s.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
5,000	Maryland & Penn. 4s.	99	99	99

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—New York Exchange to-day was 15 cents premium; time and call loants 4½ a 5 per cent. Trading in local stocks continues dull, and the market as a whole is practically without tendency either way. Chicago Title and Trust Company continues to show weakness, but with that exception the daily fluctuations are limited to small fractions. There is no news to effect speculation in anything, and the result is that such local interest as is manifested in stocks is for the most part centered in the Wall Street rather than the Chicago market.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Strawboard	37	37	37
50	American Strawboard rects.	36¾	36¾	36¾
550	American Can	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
220	American Can pf.	54¾	54½	54¾
100	American Radiator	51½	51½	51½
21	American Radiator pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾
100	Chicago Union Traction	18½	18⅜	18⅜
150	Chicago Traction pf.	54	53½	54
651	Chicago Title & Trust	132	130	130½
1	Diamond Match	135½	130½	135½
245	Lake Street Elevated	13	12⅞	13
134	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	90½	90	90½
20	Northwestern El. com.	37½	37½	37½
184	National Biscuit	48¼	48	48¼
77	National Biscuit pf.	105½	105¼	105¼
50	National Carbon pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Cosmopol. Nat. Bank.	108	108	108
15	Duquesne Nat. Bank.	282½	282½	282½
5	Lincoln Nat. Bank.	140	140	140
30	Ohio Valley Bank.	125	125	125
4	Real Estate Trust Co.	285	285	285
25	Safe Dep. & T. Co.	105	105	105
150	Westinghouse Elec. 2d.	106½	106½	106½
12	Pitts. & Birm. Trac.	49½	49½	49½
1,318	Am. Window Glass.	61½	60½	61½
200	Pitts. Plate Glass.	148	148	148
100	Consolidated Ice.	14½	14½	14½
825	Crucible Steel.	22¼	22	22
233	Crucible Steel pf.	87½	87¼	87⅜
200	United States Steel.	39	38¾	38⅞
25	Monongahela Water.	42	42	42
1,000	Monongahela Riv. Coal.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
900	Monongahela Riv. C. pf.	42¼	42	42
200	Pittsburg Coal.	24	24	24
33	Pitts. Coal pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
505	Pitts. Brewing.	27½	27	27½
181	Pitts. Brew. pf.	45	44⅞	45
52.7	Philadelphia Company	48¾	48	48
3.1	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½

BONDS.

$2,000	Mon. River Coal 6s.	110¾	..	..
1,000	Phila. Co. old 5s.	111½	..	..
1,000	P., B. & L. E. R. R. con. 5s.	121¼	..	..
4,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s.	113	..	..
8,000	P., McK. & C. St. R. 5s.	100	..	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$201,526,342
Gold	98,826,635
Silver	25,074,247
United States notes	0,055,534
Treasury notes of 1890	163,811
National banknotes	0,624,184
Total receipts this day	2,703,901
Total receipts this month	13,262,968
Total receipts this year	526,990,677
Total expenditures this day	1,980,000
Total expenditures this month	11,580,000
Total expenditures this year	448,051,797
Deposits in National banks	125,969,973

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$347,021,089
Silver dollars	454,145,006
Silver dollars of 1890	772,168
Silver bullion of 1890	30,200,832
Total	$832,139,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$347,021,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,145,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,073,000
Total	$832,139,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and billion	$57,158,545
Gold certificates	41,688,140
Silver coin and billion	17,085,080
Silver certificates	0,588,561
United States notes	0,055,534
Other assets	23,737,121
Total in Treasury	$155,293,590
Deposits in National banks	125,969,973
Total	$281,263,563
Current liabilities	79,737,221
Available cash balance	$201,526,342

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Seaboard Air Line	$45,170
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,073
Total increase, 2 roads	$46,243
Increase previously reported	1,140,050
Total increase, 34 roads	$1,186,293

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Decrease:

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	$12,231
Decrease previously reported	72,007
Total decrease, 8 roads	$84,238
Net increase	$1,102,055

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday showed only a slight improvement over those prevailing during the latter part of last week. Prices remained firm, but there was not much increase in activity, and most of the securities which figured in the day's transactions showed totals that were unsatisfactorily small. Practically the only group in which trading exceeded the recent average was the Copper group, and even here the bulk of trading was supplied by a single stock, Tennessee Copper. While the recent dullness has not been accompanied by severe declines in any part of the list, the lack of activity has been a discouraging feature. This, however, is offset by the fact that among the more substantial issues are many which in spite of the general dullness have been steadily advancing. Even yesterday some of the transactions were made at prices above the best previously recorded.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was traded in to the extent of more than 6,000 shares, a large total if the general condition of the market be considered. These transactions were accompanied by a net decline of one point, the stock closing at 12½ after selling as low as 12⅜. The recent course of the stock seems to have been governed by orders placed in the market by insiders, but traders did not appear to understand the marking down of the stock yesterday. The rest of the Copper group presented nothing of special interest. The very limited sales reported were made at prices which varied only slightly from last week's quotations.

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HACKENSACK MEADOWS was traded in for the first time in many days. Transactions were also recorded in Dominion Securities and North American Lumber and Pulp. An officer of the Hackensack Meadows Company stated yesterday that efforts are being made by those interested in the company to make arrangements for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the company's bonds, which fall due July 1.

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TRENTON POTTERIES preferred sold at 104, which is the record price for the stock, the previous high price being 103, including the 2 per cent. dividend, which is payable June 10. The 100 shares sold yesterday is the largest lot traded in during recent months.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Am. Can pf.	*54½	54¾	54¾
700	Am. Elevated	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7½	7½
200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	39½	39½	39½
210	Am. Light & Trac.	38	*37½	38
2,100	Bay State Gas.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
400	Brooklyn City Railroad.	249	249	249
500	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5½
100	Con. Storage Battery	19	19	19
100	Dominion Securities	13	13	13
400	Elec. Lead Reduction	3	3	3
300	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
1,000	Greene Con. Copper	27¾	27½	27⅝
200	Hackensack Meadows	9	8½	9
200	Havana Commercial	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Havana Tobacco, w. i.	51	51	51
600	Houston Oil pf.	75	75	75
750	Mine Securities	6⅝	6¾	6¾
1,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 9, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68¼	68⅜	3,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	68⅜	68¾	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	500	Am. Bicycle Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
21¾	22½	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
31⅞	32	6,040	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅞
90¾	91¼	200	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	+ ¼
92	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	...
59	59¼	1,885	*Am. Grass Twine	58⅝	59	58	59	+ ½
18½	19	100	*Am. Ice Co.	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾	...
59⅜	60	180	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	59⅛	59¾	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅞
25	25½	10	*Am. Linseed Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
50½	54	25	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	...
32¾	33	750	*Am. Locomotive Co.	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
92	92½	200	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ½
48½	48¾	3,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48⅛	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
98½	99	510	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	98¾	99	98⅝	99	+ ½
128	128⅛	14,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	128⅛	127¼	128⅛	+ 1¼
174½	180	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	174⅜	174⅝	174½	174⅝	+ 1⅜
113½	116	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	...
80¾	80¼	18,000	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	79¾	80¾	79⅝	80⅜	+ ⅝
98½	98¾	1,230	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	98¾	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅜
105	105½	700	Baltimore & Ohio.	105¼	105½	105	105	— ¼
66¾	67	1,745	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅛	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
48½	49¼	550	*Butterick Co.	45½	49¾	45½	49½	+ 5⅝
136	136¼	7,675	Canadian Pacific.	136⅜	136¾	135⅝	136	— ⅛
129⅝	130½	330	*Can. Pac. ctfs. 1st pd.	130¼	130¾	130	130	...
46¼	46¾	100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46	46	46	46	+ ½
37	37¼	200	Chicago & Alton.	37¼	37¼	37	37	+ ⅛
27¾	28	800	Chicago Gt. Western.	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
48	48¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
94½	95	1,045	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	...
169¼	169¾	13,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	167⅞	169¾	167⅞	169¾	+ 1⅛
188	189½	25	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul pf.	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	...
249¾	250	700	Chi. & Northwestern.	250	251	250	250	...
...	...	120	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	260	260	260	260	...
171	171½	1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	171	172	171	172	+ ½
165	170	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	162	162	162	162	+ 2
20¾	21¼	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
18¼	18½	600	Chicago Union Trac.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
88½	89	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	88½	90¼	88½	90¼	+ 1¼
30	31	100	Colorado Southern.	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
42½	43	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅝
219½	220	600	Consolidated Gas.	220	220	220	220	+ 1⅛
123½	124¼	300	*Continental T. Co. pf.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¾
32	32½	200	Corn Products.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
87	87½	555	Corn Products pf.	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ½
173	174	200	Delaware & Hudson.	173	173	173	173	+ ¼
90¼	91	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	...
20¾	21	600	Detroit Southern.	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
40¾	41½	200	Detroit Southern pf.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
70	78	200	Detroit City Gas.	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
78⅜	79	1,360	Detroit United Ry.	78⅛	78⅜	78¼	78½	— ⅛
78	7⅛	1,700	*Distilling of America.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
38⅝	38¾	1,200	*Distilling of Am. pf.	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	...
17⅞	17½	100	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
31	32	160	*Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
36¾	36⅞	1,000	Erie	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
68	68¼	300	Erie 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
50½	51	600	Ged A. Piller Co.	50½	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ½
81	85	1,300	Hocking Valley.	82¾	84½	82¾	84½	+ 1½
151	151½	300	Illinois Central.	151	151	151	151	+ ⅜
70	110	400	*International Pow. Co.	60	60	60	60	...
61¼	65⅜	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	62	62	62	62	+ ¼
45¼	45⅜	100	Iowa Central.	45½	45½	45¼	45½	...
83	84	100	Iowa Central pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅜
82½	83	525	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
42	43	150	Kanawha & Michigan.	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43⅛	— ¼
32	32⅝	400	Kansas City Southern.	31½	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+ 1⅛
59½	61	100	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
86	89	350	Long Island.	89	89	88⅞	89	+ 2
136½	137½	900	Louisville & Nashville.	137	137⅝	137	137¼	+ ⅛
130⅞	131	2,500	Manhattan Elevated.	130¾	131⅛	130¾	131	+ ⅜
140	140¾	400	*Met. Street Railway.	148¾	149	148¾	149	+ ¼
26¾	26⅞	100	Mexican Central.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
110⅞	111	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
26⅛	26¼	1,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
56¼	56⅜	600	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56¼	— ¼
99¾	100	3,920	Missouri Pacific.	99¾	100	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	48½	200	*National Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	— ⅜
21¾	22¼	500	*National Lead Co.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
154½	154⅝	505	New York Central.	154½	154½	154¼	154¼	+ ¼
51½	52½	100	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	52	52	52	52	+ 1
231	237	90	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	235	235	235	235	...
32½	32⅝	1,900	N. Y., Ontario & West.	32¼	32½	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
55½	56	695	Norfolk & Western.	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅜
89	90½	27	Norfolk & Western pf.	89	89	89	89	...
41	42	200	Pacific Mail.	41	41	41	41	+ 1⅜
149¼	149⅝	3,550	Pennsylvania Railroad.	149	149⅝	149	149⅜	+ ⅜
101	101¾	100	People's Gas (Chicago).	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ 1
46¾	47	5,250	Pressed Steel Car.	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾	...
86	87	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	86	86½	86	86½	...
31½	32	300	Railway Steel Spring.	31½	32	31½	32	+ 1
62⅜	63¼	17,400	Reading.	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63⅜	+ ¾
83⅝	83⅞	200	Reading 1st pf.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	68⅞	2,200	Reading 2d pf.	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	100	*Republic Iron & Steel.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
19	20	781	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
80	88	400	Rutland pf.	81	81	80	80	+ 1½
29⅝	30¼	200	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
68½	69	600	St. Louis & San Fran.	68½	68⅞	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅛
83½	84¼	100	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
72¾	72⅝	400	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	72⅝	73	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
60¼	60½	900	St. L. Southwest. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60	60⅜	+ ⅝
82	83	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron pf.	82	82	82	82	+ 1
64	64¼	4,550	Southern Pacific.	64	64¼	64	64	— ⅛
36⅜	36½	2,300	Southern Railway.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36½	...
94⅝	94⅞	1,100	Southern Railway pf.	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅜
7	7⅜	400	Standard Rope & T.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
63	63¼	200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	62¾	62¾	62¾	63¼	+ ¾
40	40¼	500	Texas Pacific.	40	40	40	40	— ¾
15	25	100	Toledo, Peoria & West.	20	20	20	20	...
36¾	37	10	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
...	...	400	Twin City R. T. rights.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
104½	104⅝	4,800	Union Pacific.	104½	104¾	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88	610	Union Pacific pf.	87¼	87½	87	87½	...
11⅝	12¼	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	12	12	12	12	— ⅝
13	13⅜	200	*United States Leather.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13	...
85	85½	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	85¼	85½	85	85	...
14⅜	15⅛	10	U. S. Rubber.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
55¾	56⅜	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	55½	55½	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	39	8,768	U. S. Steel, ex div.	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	...
89	89¾	2,300	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89⅝	88⅞	89⅝	+ ¼
39	40	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
69¾	69⅝	100	Virginia Carolina Chem.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅜	300	Wabash.	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅜	300	Wabash pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
90⅜	90¾	210	Western Union Tel.	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	+ ¼
210	215	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	212	212	212	212	— 2
21½	22	300	Wheeling & L. E.	22	22	21½	21½	+ ⅜
60	61	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	60	60½	60	60½	+ 1
34	35	300	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	34	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
27	27½	500	Wisconsin Central.	...	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅜	380	Wisconsin Central pf.	48½	48½	48	48	...
Total...		173,627	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Amal. Copper	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68¼
500	Am. Car & F.	30⅜	32⅝	30⅜	31⅞
20	Am. Ice	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
120	Am. Locomotive	32⅞	33¼	32⅝	32⅞
20	Am. Locomo. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½
10	Am. Smelting	48½	48½	48¼	48⅜
8,050	Am. Sugar	127⅝	128⅛	127⅝	128⅛
100	Anaconda	113¾	113¾	113½	113½
2,730	A., T. & S. F.	80	80⅜	80	80⅜
60	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	105½	105½	105¼	105¼
1,400	Brook. Rap. Tr.	66⅞	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛
490	Canadian Pac.	136⅜	136⅝	135⅝	135⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
50	Chi. Gt. West.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
4,750	C., M. & St. P.	168⅛	169¼	168⅛	169¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	99	99¼	99	99¼
20	Dist. of Am.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
440	Erie	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
320	Manhattan	130¾	131	130½	130½
20	Mo., K. & T.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
650	Mo. Pacific	99¾	100	99⅜	99⅞
200	Nat. of Mexico	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
30	N. Y. O. & W.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	Nor. & West.	55	55	55	55
20	Pennsylvania	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼
10	Pressed S. Car.	47	47	47	47
6,070	Reading	62⅞	63¼	62⅞	63¼
40	Rep. Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
570	Southern Pac.	64	64¾	64	64¾
380	Southern Ry.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36⅝
20	Tenn. C. & I.	62⅜	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞
2,400	Union Pacific.	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
10	U. S. Leather	13	13	13	13
2,750	U. S. Steel	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅞
80	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89¼	89	89¼
40	Wabash	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜
10	Wabash pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
20	West. Union	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
34,340					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	93½	93½	93½	93½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Corrigan Air Brake Company of New York; capital, $5,000,000. Directors—John N. Beckley and Frederick Cook of Rochester, K. W. Blackwell of Montreal, Elias Rogers of Toronto, Henry M. Watson of Buffalo, John P. O'Donnell of London, England, and Murray Corrington and Nelson Shipman of New York.

Marine Construction and Dry Dock Company of New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Andrew F. Derr of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; John E. Conaghan of Port Richmond, and Ralph Derr of Philadelphia.

Edson Crushed Stone Company of Waterloo, Seneca County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Herbert W. Edson, William N. Edson, Phelps Edson, and F. Slack of Waterloo.

Seaboard Iron and Metal Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Morris Sklarsky, Mina Sklarsky, and J. P. Gould of New York.

Clarence L. Smith Company of Manhattan, (fire brick and building materials;) capital $90,000. Directors—C. L. Smith, H. S. Godsoe, and Maria Whits of New York.

Hardware Jobbers' Purchasing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Solomon Doblin, Philip Doblin, and Samuel Doblin, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Buxton Insuring Agency has been incorporated at Albany with a capital stock of $10,000 as a brokerage concern by M. A. Cowley, G. W. Betts, Jr., L. J. Hunt, H. E. Belcher, and G. F. Spinney of this city.

Advices from New Orleans state that a measure will be introduced in the Louisiana Legislature with the object of authorizing the formation of a fire prevention bureau, with power to stipulate the value of improvements and the penalty for defects in risks.

International Paper Manager.

T. T. Waller has been elected Second Vice President and General Manager of the sales department of the International Paper Company. He has been with the company since its organization.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅝
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, June 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 71⅝c; No. 2 red, 79@80c; No. 2 yellow corn, 64c; No. 2 oats, 42@43½c; No. 2 white, 45½@46½c; No. 3 white, 45@46c; No. 2 rye, 59c; fair to choice malting barley, 50@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $6.30@6.35; mess pork, per bbl, $17.00@17.65; lard, per 100 lb, $10.30@10.32½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $10.30@10.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.70@10.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—Cotton values improved early on the crop complaints, but later lost most of the advance through sheer lack of speculative support. The market opened quiet, with prices 3 points lower to 2 points higher, this being about the response due to weak Liverpool cables as concerns the Summer months. Whereas there were few buying orders in evidence on the call, the market almost immediately sprung into activity and rapidly advanced on a scare of shorts, based largely on crop complaints from various portions of tha belt. The weather chart failed to note the rains predicted on Saturday last, and the official forecast did not indicate any rainstorm of note in any section of the belt. Southern and foreign buying helped to advance July to 8.75 and August to 8.53 before 10:30 o'clock. For the balance of the forenoon tha market was disposed to readily reflect demand from either side. Liverpool rallied from the midday decline and closed with tha feeling steady. Claims that spot cotton was in fairly good demand for export in the South and in Liverpool came forth on the advance. Drought, cool nights, and insects were mentioned in the dispatches from the Carolinas, while hot winds, boll weevil, and need of rain were reported from portions of Texas. In the afternoon the market slowly lost most of the forenoon advance under profit taking by room longs and absence of healthy support from the public. In the last five minutes prices broke 2 to 4 points on Summer months. The close was barely steady, with prices net 4 points lower to 0 points higher, June alone showing the extreme decline. Trading for the day was limited to about 75,000 bales. One prominent local statistician estimates this week's "in sight" at 40,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅜c for middling upland and 9⅝c for middling gulf. Sales, 3,428 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged, at 9¼c; Mobile, at 9¼c; Savannah unchanged, at 8¾c; Charleston, quotations omitted; Wilmington unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore unchanged, at 9⅝c; Galveston unchanged, at 9¼c; Augusta, unchanged, at 9 3-16c; St. Louis unchanged, at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.91	8.91	8.91	8.84@8.88
July	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.69@ ...
August	8.53	8.62	8.53	8.46@8.49
September	8.02	8.10	8.02	8.04@8.07
October	7.89	7.98	7.89	7.93@7.94
November	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85@7.86
December	7.83	7.91	7.83	7.85@7.86
January	7.83	7.91	7.83	7.85@7.86
February	...	...	...	7.86@7.88
March	7.93	7.93	7.89	7.89@7.90

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, none; middling upland, 4 31-32d. Futures opened 2-64d decline on near months, and 1-64d decline on distant positions. Closed steady, net 1½ points lower to 1 point higher. June, 4.54⅛@4.54⅜; June-July, 4.53½b; July-August, 4.52b; August-September, 4.45@4.46; September-October, 4.33b; October-November, 4.25½@4.25¾; November-December, 4.22½b; December-January, 4.21½b; January-February, 4.21b. Manchester yarns move slowly. Cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Crop and weather news dominated the wheat market, as it did all other grains, weakening prices 1@2c and promoting active liquidation, together with more confident short operations. From the Canada line to the Gulf, weather conditions were satisfactory, being clear and warm, favoring harvesting sections optimistic reports proceeded, and from the Northwest came advices of fine growth and enlarged area. St. Louis lost 1½c as a result of the crop outlook in Winter wheat States. Foreign houses bought considerable wheat at the opening here, giving rise to several rumors, which, however, were not realized, only 30 loads being taken at all ports, consisting of 1 load No. 2 Northern, Duluth, here and 29 loads at outports. The only rally of importance occurred at midday, following the decrease of 2,513,000 bushels in visible supply figures, but was short lived, yielding quickly to further liquidation under crop reports. Other weekly statistics proved a standoff, the increase of 1,500,000 bushels in world's shipments being counteracted by a decrease of 1,200,000 bushels in the quantity on passage. Local stocks in store and afloat also decreased 205,000 bushels. For a time after the opening July was relatively the weakest option, but September bore lead in the afternoon selling and closed with a greater net loss. Pending the Government crop report, due today at 4 o'clock, sentiment is bearish and tha market shows very little recuperative power. Yesterday's ebbles, although 5@10 points higher at Paris and ⅝d up at Liverpool on the day, attracted no support here. Later Liverpool followed our weakness, and closed ¼@⅜d net lower, in face of cold weather through England. Broomhall reported the official French estimate on area to be 145,000 acres larger than last year. In 55 departments the Winter wheat crop outlook is good and 24 fairly good, against 43 and 34 respectively a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, elevator, and 78¼@79c, free on board, afloat, new crop; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75⅞c, 10th to 15th; No. 1 Northern, New York, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79½c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, Manitoba, 78¾c, and No. 2 hard, New York, 81¾c, all to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 78⅞c, first half of August, and No. 2 red, New York, 79½c, first half of September.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 76c; July, 68⅛@68¾c; September, 68@68¼c; No. 2 hard, 72½@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 62c; July, 60c; September, 54½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 43c; July, 32⅞c; September, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 45½@46c.

DULUTH, June 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; July, 72¼c; September, 70c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Oats—September, 29¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76½@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75½@76c; July, 71½c. Rye—No. 1, 58c. Barley—No. 2, 70c; sample, 65@68c. Corn—July, 62½@62¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—Wheat—July, 72¾c; September, 68¾@68¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73½@73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.75@3.85; Winter patents, $4 @$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@ $3.20. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.45 @$3.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fina white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. Feed—Spring bran, prompt, $19.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@$19; Spring bran, bulk, $18.50; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24.25; coarse Winter bran, $20.75@$24; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $22.50; ollmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78 5-16	78 5-16	77 9-16	77⅝
September	76⅝	76⅝	75 9-16	75⅜
December	78	78⅛	76 13-16	76⅞
Corn—				
July	67⅞	68⅛	67½	67½
September	64	64	63½	63⅝
December	..	..	..	49⅜
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$10.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
September	70⅜	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝
December	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
Corn—				
July	.62½	63¼	02½	62½
September	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛
December	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
Oats—				
July	38⅞	38⅞	38	38⅛
September	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼
December	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
Lard—				
July	$10.27½	$10.37½	$10.27½	$10.32½
September	10.30	10.40	10.30	10.35
Ribs—				
July	10.20	10.40	10.20	10.37½
September	10.10	10.25	10.10	10.22½
Pork—				
July	17.50	17.60	17.47½	17.50
September	17.50	17.62½	17.52½	17.60

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19; family, $19.25@$19.50; short clear, $18.75@21.25. BEEF—Mess, $14; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $15@$15.50; extra India mess, $25@26. BEEF HAMS—$24@$27. TIERCE BEEF—$23@$25. HOGS—Basons, 9¼c; 180 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 9¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled hellies, smoking, 10¾c; 10 lb; 10¼c; 12 lb, 10¼c; 14 lb, 10c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$10.70; city lard, $10.10@$10.25; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.90; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound, 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¼c; city lard stearine, 12c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady to strong. Steers, $6@$7.65; tailends, $5.12½@$5.90; bulls, $2.25@$5.25; cows, $2.50@$5.75. Dressed beef higher at 6½@11½c per lb. Calves active and veals 50c higher; all sorts strong. Veals, $5@ $7.75; tops, $8; culls, $4.50; buttermilks, $4.50@ $5.50. City dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb. Sheep steady; yearling lower; lambs fully 50c off; several cars unsold. Sheep, $3@$5; wethers, $5.50; culls, $2.50; yearlings, $4.25@$5.90; tops, $6@$6.25; lambs, $6@$8; culls, $5.75. Dressed mutton, 6@10c per lb; dressed yearlings, 9@11c; dressed lambs, 9@15c. Hogs easier; State hogs, $7.25; Western do, nominal. Country dressed hogs quiet at 7@9¼c per lb.

FINANCIAL.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street Corner Sold—Prominent Corner in Bronx Leased—Other Dealings.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Margaret L. H. Stone, the six-story apartment house 1,048 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, 25.8 by 100, and for Louis Korn the adjoining four-story dwelling 1,047 Fifth Avenue, 21.10 by 100. The buyer of both parcels is Charles C. Marshall. The total consideration is said to be in the neighborhood of $275,000.

The City Real Property Investing Company has resold, through Frederick T. Barry, 116 East Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story frame building on a lot 25.6 by 100.8.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for E. H. Schley the three-story stone-front dwelling 153 West Ninety-second Street, 17 by 100.8.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Eliza L. Givernaud the six-story brick stable 353 and 355 West Forty-eighth Street, 46.4 by 100.5.

William Schermerhorn is reported to have sold the lot at the southenst corner of First Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Leopold Hutter has sold the lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. The buyer will erect thereon a four-story flat.

A four-story building to be erected by Henry Lewis Morris on the plot 35 by 80 at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue has been leased, through J. Clarence Davies & Co., to the corporation of Hegeman & Co. The lease is for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of between $5,000 and $6,000.

G. & S. Doctor have sold the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Lenox Avenue for $33,000.

William H. Carter reports the sale of 151 Division Avenue, two story and store brick; lot 21.5x97.4x; Albert W. and Elizabeth C. Booth to Helena Bachter for $7,000.

Dawson & Hobbs have sold for John H. McKee to a client for occupancy the four-story brown stone front, high stoop dwelling, size 20x100, 160 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Contrary to notice published last week, Francis Carlich has not sold his house at 346 Central Park West.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Nos. 123 to 141 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-third Street, 58.3 by 70, six-story brick and stone building; foreclosure sale, to Joan J. Harrington.....$179,750

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 1,982 Belmont Avenue, east side, 227.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.1 by 50.1 by 16.3 by 50, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Knickerbocker Building Loan Company..... 3,502

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

No. 67 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 215 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lillie Wallach and others.... 11,512

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 2,117 Fifth Avenue, east side, 20.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.6 by 110, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Townsend Wendell, as executor 15,300

By John T. Boyd.

No. 65 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 195.9 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.10 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Peter Moller, Jr., and others, as executors 11,500

No. 42 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 26 feet east of Madison Avenue, 23 by 66.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman King 51,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

No. 700 Eagle Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 115, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. J. Lockwood 7,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 219 and 221 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, each 18.9 by 75, two three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, on 219, $3,842; on 221, $7,236; subject to another mortgage, on 219, for $7,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, trustee's sale, Jumel Place, east side, 280.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 90, vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 203 and 205 Elm Street, east side, 275.6 feet north of Broome Street, each 20 by 62.6 by Mulberry Street, 41.3 by 22.10 by 43 by 10.11, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,071.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feltner, referee, 658 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, 29.8 by 82, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $37,078.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, Concord Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of St. Mary's Street, 62.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,919.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, Wales Avenue, St. Mary's Street, and the Port Morris Branch Railroad, triangular plot, 80.8 by 127 by 159.6; St. Joseph Street, southeast corner of Robbins Avenue, running through the Port Morris Branch Railroad, 100 by 61.3 by 142.2 by 162, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,736.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, for a one-story brick storage building, 22.4 by 50; D. R. & E. D. Ingalls of 11 Broadway, owners; J. H. McCullagh of 148 West Fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Stanton and Suffolk Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 40 by 67.6; A. Silversen of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. P. Pelham of 506 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $43,000.

Southern Boulevard, south side, 170 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for a two-story brick storage building, 49 by 24; Jacob Doll, Southern Boulevard and Trinity Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 50; John J. Burns of 449 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. F. Garver, Brown Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

White Plains Road, west side, 300 feet north of Julianna Street, for a two-story brick engine house, 50.11 by 78.6; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 55 feet west of the Grand Concourse, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 61; Thomas Jefferson of 901 East Seventieth Street, owner; William H. Wahlron of 1,873 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $4,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick stand, 6 inches by 1 foot 2¾ inches; J. Clarence Davies of 14 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Arthur Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 30 East Seventy-second Street, to a six-story brick dwelling; W. A. Butler, Jr., premises, owner; R. W. Buckley, Jr., of 334 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 122 West Ninety-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Equitable Realty Company of 32 Broadway, owners; Parfitt Brothers of 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, architects; cost, $1,700.

Nos. 22 to 27 Jackson Street, to a one-story brick boiler room; New York O. K. Model Baking Company, premises, owner; C. Rentz, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $500.

No. 209 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; C. J. F. Bohlen of 401 East Sixteenth Street, owner; C. Rentz, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 181 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story dwelling; M. McHale of 187 Lexington Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 561 Greenwich Street, to a six-story brick factory; C. C. D. Andiques, owner; J. A. Brock, architect; cost, $450.

Twelfth Street, southwest corner of White Plains Avenue, to seven frame stores; William H. Keating, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Elizabeth Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 30; J. Henry Bauer, White Plains Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 40 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, to a one-story frame store, 34.4 by 25; Ann Duggan, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, owner; cost, $420.

Plans for a Lilliputian Building.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the diminutive structure to be erected by J. Clarence Davies on the little patch of ground, 6 by 14 inches, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, which he purchased recently from the Uhl estate for $200. The "building" has been designated on the department's records as a "one-story brick stand." Its cost is estimated at $2,000 by Architect Arthur Arctander.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, June 9.

BATHGATE AV, 2,000, e s, 81 ft s of 179th St, old line, 19x85; Walter Seaman to Rockland Realty Company, (mtg $5,000, R S none) ..... Nom.

BECK ST, s s, 125 ft e of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Charles T. Graham-Rogers, (mtg $6,000, R S $6.75).$10,000

BROADWAY, e s, 83.3 ft s of 94th St, 63.2 x100x60.1x100; Albert Bruns to James Byrnes, R. & S., all liens..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x100; Minnie C. Coryell to Robert A. Lavelle, ½ psrt, (mtg $9,000, R S 50c) Nom.

CHERRY ST, 56, n s, 17.3x100x16.8; Lena Cahn (formerly Webb) to Thomas E. Summers, (mtgs $6,500) 100

CROSBY ST, 43, 25x100; Casper H. Haubert to William Eisennauer, (mtg $25,000, R S $12) ..... Nom.

LOT 5, Block 474, map of sub-division of property of Henry D. Tiffany, begins at s line said block, 143.8 ft e from w line of said block, runs n 98.7x n e 30x s e 17.9x s 122.10x w 25 to beginning; Eliza M. Haight to Welcome A. Wright, (mtg $2,800, R S none) ..... Nom.

LOT 6, Block 474, map of subdivision of H. D. Tiffany Fox estate; Isabella Emes to Eliza M. Haight 1

LOT 47, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Adelbrando Bernl, (R S none) ..... Nom.

LOTS 88 and 89, map of Westchester Terrace, 50x121.8x50x123.11; Nicolo Norrito and wife to Walter S. Broadwell, B. & S., (R S none) ..... Nom.

LOTS 88 and 89, map of Westchester Terrace, 50x121.8x50x123.11; Walter S. Broadwell to Adrienne Norrito, B. and S., (R S none) ..... Nom.

LOTS 101 and 102, map of property of W. F. Duncan; Albert M. Gerow to Dave T. Imlhof, (mtg $1,500) 2,509

LOT 319, map of Hunt estate; Walter Seaman to the Rockland Realty Company 1

MAIN ST, W, n s, 75 ft s of 195th St, 25x100; George D. Kingston to Rose Toffler, (mtg $5,500, R S 25c) ..... Nom.

MULBERRY ST, 73, w s, 25x100; Raphael Love to Nostasea, all liens, (R S none) .. Nom.

OAK TERRACE, n s, 125 ft w of Hackman Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Van Kannel to Theophilus Van Kannel, all liens, (R S none) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,063, e s, 25x80; Emma Platt to John T. Meyer, (R S $5.50) 1

PEARL ST, 238, n w s, 76.6 ft s w of Fulton St, 20.6x59.1x85; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary L. Tilden and another, executors, (R S $13.) rerecorded 13,000

PEARL ST, 238, s e s, 76.6 ft s w of Fulton St, 20.6x59.1x85; John H. Judge, referee, to Mary L. Tilden and another, executors, (R S $13.) rerecorded 12,999

READE ST, n s, 50x78. Lots 565 and 566, with plot in rear, map of Church Farm; Eliz. E. Goodrich Company of Ohio to the E. F. Goodrich Company of New York, (mtg $100,000, R S $25.75) 50,000

RIVINGTON ST, 61, s s, 22.1x80; Henry P. Werthelm to University Settlement Society of New York, (mtg $12,000) 1

STANTON ST, 252, n s, 100 ft e of Clinton St, 25.4x75; Max Jorrisch to Hyman Dickstein, (mtg $23,000, R S $1.25) ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x74.11; Annie Aaron and mother to David Kahn, (mtg $10,500, R S $1) ... 1

SUMMIT ST, n s, 224.3 ft w of Williams's Bridge Road, 22.8x100; Christian Toussaint to Julius F. Philip, quitclaim..... Nom.

TRAVERS ST, s s, 200.3 ft w of Creston Av, 25x100.11; Summit St, n s, 321.3 ft w of Williams's Bridge Road, 22.6x100; Julius F. Toussaint and another to Annie Toussaint and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, old line, 143.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; Caroline Lang and others, devisees, to Isaac Magnes, (mtg $4,000) 6,750

WEST END AV, 898, s e corner of 104th St, 20.11x67; Maxwell S. Mannes to Maria Garlic, (mtg $20,000, R S $5) 100

WHITE ST, 6, n s, 40 ft e of West Broadway, 20x80; Jacob Miller, executrix, to Max Marx, (R S $7.75) 18,000

2D AV, w s, 20 ft n of 39th St, 20x83; William A. Kane to Catherine Looram, B. & S., mtg $7,500, R S $1.75) ..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 274 ft n of 84th St, 23x78; Lena Grodginsky to Rosa Tauber, (mtg $11,000, R S $5.50) ..... Nom.

2D ST, 191, s w s, 171.10 ft n w of Avenue B, 19.4x105.5; William Philipp to Julius Frunkel, (R S $5.50) 13,250

7TH AV, s e corner of 153d, 25x100; Samuel E. Jacobs to Rachel Levy, (mtg $40,000, R S $3.75) 100

8TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 25x87.10; Ida Koch to Lena Jacobowitz, (mtgs $7,500, R S $2.50) Leith 15,000

11TH ST, 61 East, 27x103.3; William H. Siegman to Thomas J. Surpless and another, (R S $10.75, mtg $40,000) 100

34TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x98.9; 34th St, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 0.11x98.9; Wm. E. Updyke to Samuel Ingersoll, quitclaim 1

40TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 20x98.9; Joseph T. Low to William S. Kane, (R S $53.75) 100

40TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 20x98.9; William S. Kane to Mitchell A. C. Levy, all liens, (R S none) ..... Nom.

42D ST, s s, 533.4 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x98.9; Robert G. Macdonald to Josephine A. Macdonald, ½ part, (R S $1.25) ..... Nom.

46TH ST, n s, 142.11 ft w of 5th Av, 20.5x100.5; Robert Jaffray, Jr., to Emily M. Jaffray, B. & S., (R S $15) ..... Nom.

48TH ST, n s, 239 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Ella S. Conklin to Alice Maynard, mtgs $21,000, R S $2) 25,000

50TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Mary S. Souther to Matilda Minck, (mtg $80,000, R S $3.25) ..... Nom.

66TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Frances E. Williams to Isovell M. Aldrich, (mtg $7,000, (R S none) ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 121, n s, 187.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.6x102.2; Clifford C. Goodwin to Maria W. Barton, (mtg $11,000, R S $1.75) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, 157, n s, 228 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Nathan L. Ottinger and another to Richard S. Treacy, (mtg $13,000, R S $3.25) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, s s, 67 ft e of 3d Av, 15x82.2; Isaac Sakolski to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $7,000, R S $1) 100

76TH ST, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Marie Straub to Robert Hauselman, (R S 25c) 2,800

90TH ST, s s, 215.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew to Jennie T. Schafer, (R S $18.75) 100

91ST ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Charles D. Robinson, receiver of Mercantile Agency, to Henry Heisner, (mtg $45,000, R S none,) B. & S. 500

91ST ST, s s, 221.1 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.8; Edward Prager to Emanuel Untermeyer, (R S $15.75) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; James Williams to James King, (R S $1.25) 5,000

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 40x100; Benjamin Meisler and others to Henry E. A. Marshall and another, (R S 25 cents) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 347, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; August Niewohner to Charlotte Kraemer, (R S none) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 347, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Charlotte Kraemer to Doretta Niewohner, (R S none) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x½ block; Charlotte Kraemer, widow, to Max Pasewark and others, B. & S., (R S none) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x½ block; Charles Pasewark and others to Charlotte Kraemer, B. & S. ..... Nom.

121ST ST, n s, 83.11 ft w of 2d Av, 31x65.11; Mary E. Lally to Jacob Haltzer, (mtg $7,500) 3,300

124TH ST, 114, s s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Richard Flynn to Daniel J. Carroll, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

129TH ST, 225, n s, 286.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sarah F. Tyler to Arthur D. Crane, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.75) 500

130TH ST, 103 West, 20x99.11; Enoch C. Bell and another, executors, to Eva A. Bell 14,000

130TH ST, 107 West, 20x99.11; Ella B. Rivington to Eva A. Bell, B. & S. 1

130TH ST, 103 West, 20x99.11; Sallie R. Bell and another to Eva A. Bell 1

144TH ST, s s, 47.6 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x99.11; John J. Hopkins to Anna M. Hyams, (R S $2.25) 100

144TH ST, n s, 347.7 ft e of Park Av, 6.10x100; Wolter F. Seaman to Enoch C. Bell, (R S none) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, 442, s s, 243.9 ft e of Rutherford Av, 25x95; Minnie Horn and husband to John J. E. Rothery, (mtg $9,500, R S $1.25) 14,500

155D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; August Uhl to Wendel Uhl, B. & S., (R S $1.50) ..... Nom.

183D ST, s s, 48 ft w of Adams Pl, 72x120; Thomas J. Ford to R. J. Fell, (mtg $5,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,770 and 1,772; M. S. Peristein to John H. Ziegler, 3 years.... $1,200

PARK AV, 3,420; August Jacob to Bartley McGovern, 4 11-12 years..... 600

PITT ST, 52; Annie Elsen to Harris Richman, 4 years 2,478

1ST AV, V197; John Bastone and another to Giuseppe Molea, 3 years..... 2,520

21ST ST, 202 and 204 East; Anna E. Muth to Charles Rudinger, 4 11-12 years..... 4,200

22D ST, 145 East; Jonas Weil and another to Max Levy, 3 years..... 1,320

114TH ST, 201 East; John Sinnott to Christian Wehdebrock, 4 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BERNI, Aldebrando, to Ephraim B. Levy;—Lot 67, map Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, due May 29, 1905 ..... $525

BYRNES, Patrick J., and the Title Insurance Company of New York; 32d St, n s, 76 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

CITY SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Comoany; 66th St, 402 to 408 East; 94th St, 403 to 409 East, due July 1, 1903, 4 per cent..160,000

DURYEA, Emma V., to Irving Savings Institution; 49th St, s s, 122.ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 8,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Catharine A. Conklin; Hughes Av, s w corner of 181st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Anna C. Stephens; Hughes Av, w s, 17.10 ft s of 181st St, three mortguges, 3 years, each..... 2,500

FITZGERALD, Luke, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 8th St, n s, 332.ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold..... 18,000

FRANKEL, Julius, to William Philipp; 2d St, s w s, 171.10 ft n w of Avenue B, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

GIMBERNAT, Jules R., to Robert C. Banes, as trustee; all title, &c., in estate of Jules R. Gimbernat, Sr., notes. 10,000

GIMBERNAT, Jules R., to New York Furnace Company; all title, &c., in estate of Jules R. Gimbernat, Sr., notes. 5,500

GRAHAM-ROGERS, Charles T., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, e s, 125 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $6,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 2,500

GRAHAM-ROGERS, Charles T., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, e s, 125 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $8,500, 4 years, 4½ per cent. 700

HAIGHT, Eliza M., and another to Stephen Garland; Lot 6, Block 474, map of subdivision of property of Henry D. Tiffany, 23d Ward, due July 1, 1905 2,800

HARRIS, Mark, to Josephine Brustlein; Pearl St, 25ft, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HARRIS, Amelia, to Julius Sands, trustee; 27th St, 117 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,750

HAUSELMAN, Robert, to Jacob Schlamp; 76th St, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent. 2,000

HUDSON, Frances A., to Catharine C. Hill; 5th Av, s s, ½ of Lot 354, map of Wakefield, due June 4, 1905, 6 per cent.. 3,000

HYAMS, Anna M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144th St, 472 West, 3 years 10,000

IMHOFF, Dave T., to Albert M. Gerow; Lots 101 and 102, map of W. F. Duncan, William's Bridge, 3 years, 6 per cent... 300

JACOBOWITZ, Lena, to Charles Thomsen; 8th St, 363 East, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

JACOBOWITZ, Lena, to Jed Frye; 8th St, 363 East, 5 years..... 12,000

KANE, William S., to City Real Estate Company; 40th St, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. $5,000

KENEDY, Patrick J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 920 and 922, s e corner of 49th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 25,000

KING, James, to Helen E. Ranney; 98th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av; 98th St, 324 East, 5 years 5,000

LAVELLE, Robert E., and another to Minnie C. Coryell; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 15th St, prior mtg $9,000, demand 3,000

LEVISON, Elizabeth R., to Jeremiah J. Campion; Madison Av, e s, Lot 47, map of 10 acres of estate of John Samler, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,500

MARSHALL, Henry E. A., and another to Benjamin Wechsler and others; 182d St, s s, 101 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500

MAYNARD, Alice, to Ella S. Conkling; 49th St, n s, 239 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

MEYER, John T., to An Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females in the City of New York; Park Av, 1,063, 3 years 16,000

PARK, William G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 109th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 42,500

PLATH, Ernst, to Henri Strasbourger; Stanton St, n w corner of Forsyth St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

REVILLE, Philip E., to Mary A. Donnelly; 161st St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 1,500

ROBERTSON, Donald, and another to Ieis P. Carter and others, executors; 106th St, s s, 217.6 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

ROSSI, Nostasea, to Michael Palladino; Mulberry St, 73, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,850

SUBURG, Charles, to Elizabeth A. Werner; 174th St, 64 West, 5 years..... 11,000

SURPLESS, Thomas J., and another to Emanuel Hellner and another; 11th St, 61, n s, 275.0 ft w of Broadway, due May 16, 1903, 6 per cent. 20,000

SURPLESS, Thomas J., and another to Emanuel Hellner and another; 11th St, 61, n s, 275.0 ft w of Broadway, due May 16, 1903, 6 per cent. 47,500

SURPLESS, Thomas J., and another to Emanuel Hellner and another; 11th St, 61, n s, 275.0 ft w of Broadway, due May 16, 1903, 6 per cent. 20,000

TAUBER, Rosa, to Lena Grodginsky; 2d Av, e s, 27.4 ft n of 84th St, prior mtg $11,000, 5 years 5,750

TOFFLER, Rosie, to George D. Kingston; Marion Av, w s, 75 ft s of 195th St, installments $25 per month and 1,300

UNTERMEYER, Emanuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91st St, 62 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

VAGTS, Charles, and wife to the German Savings Bank; 162d St, n s, 212.10 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 6 per cent. 12,000

WOLINSKY, Charles, to Ambrose K. Ely; Avenue A, 121, prior mortgage $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 3,000

WOOD, Joseph S., to Francis Probst; Catharine St, n w s, n e 30 ft of Lot 105, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

APPLETON, William G., to Kenneth Ives. $400

HAWES, Lucretia A., to Leopold Guttag.. 379

HOLZBERGER, William, administrator, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, assigns two mortgages 4,055

HUNTINGTON, Katharine H., to the Colonial Corporation ..... Nom.

SPEIR, Gilbert M., and another, executors, to Gilbert M. Speir and another, trustees ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Dry Dock Savings Institution 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John Bussing, Jr., and wife..... 21,000

WECHSLER, Benjamin, and others to Joseph Louchheim 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 50.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 105x100; Adam Happel against Albert Rotherfiel, owner and contractor $300

3D AV, 2,103; James S. Roberts against Henry Holiman, owner; Walter Von Erlenbelt, contractor 79

40TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Max Glassberg against C. Louise Fink, owner and contractor 150

109TH ST, 238 East; Giuseppe Zibelli against Mendel Alterman, owner and contractor 575

149TH ST, 515 East; Francesco Pascarella against Raffaele Avallone, owner; Ludovico Pascarella, contractor..... 85

149TH ST, 515 East; Girolano Caroselli against Raffaele Avallone, owner; Ludovico Pascarella, contractor 108

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CLASSON AV, w s, 25 ft s of Beacon St. 25x102.5x25x102.7, Bronx; John Schneider with Henry W. and Alwin Pierling..... $2,800

107TH ST, s s, 351 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Ivy Realty Company....140,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

16TH ST and 1st Av, n e corner; Morris Newmark and another against Villard & Roth and another, Nov. 12, 1901. $280

169TH ST, 900 Bath; D. A. Boehme against Mrs. T. B. Clark and another, May 15, 1902 68

Lis Pendens.

FULTON ST, 144; City of New York against Oscar F. Zollikofer, trustee, and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Ilves.

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 63.6 ft s of York St, 43.11x52.7x irregular, and 10 York St; Thomas G. Carroll and another against Thomas G. Carroll, administrator, and another, (partition;) attorney, E. G. Duvall.

24TH ST, 211 to 217 West; Antolnette P. Harrison and another against George Wilson and another, (partition, &c.;) attorneys, Shepard, Houghton & Stoddard.

121ST ST, n s, 83.11 ft w of 2d Av, 31x65.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Mary E. Lally and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

125TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; the Colonial Corporation of the City of New York against Charles W. Vall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. L. Klock.

149TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Harriet Balcom against Ferdinand Schuessler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Schelck.

159TH ST, 604 East; John R. Platt and another, trustees, against Henry Muller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Jacobsen.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CALAMINE COMPANY, &c.—A judgment for $3,462 was entered yesterday against the Calamine Company, the Hoppe Mining Company, the Lawrence Development Company, all of Red Bank, N. J., and Lawrence E. Brown, trustee, in favor of Edward F. Brown, for money loaned to the companies from Dec. 13, 1899, to Feb. 2, 1900. Lawrence E. Brown is the Secretary of the three companies.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB S. HYMAN.—Jacob S. Hyman, clerk, of 715 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,828 and no assets. The debts were all contracted in West Virginia in 1895 or 1896, and he made an assignment at Grafton, W. Va., in December, 1898. There are two creditors in New York to whom he owes $409.

WILLIAM F. CROCKETT.—William F. Crockett, of 2 East Fifty-eighth Street, who has been a builder and resides at 338 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,525 and no assets. The liabilities consist of two deficiency judgments against him for $2,835 and $690 for borrowed money. He has two uniforms, which he used in the Cuban campaign in the Spanish War.

WILLIAM WEAVER.—William Weaver, of 2,172 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,666 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Friedrich & Weaver, who were in business from Feb. 1, 1893, to Nov. 11, 1896, as dealers in leather goods, and he stated that Mr. Friedrich took all the assets when the firm dissolved and assumed the debts, but did not pay them.

JAMES P. PILLOW.—James P. Pillow, of 220 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $41,879 and actual assets $2 in cash. He has a burial plot at Rochester, N. Y., $50; a silver watch, $15; desk and office furniture, $31, for all of which he claims exemption, and copyrights of "Numerical Signal System" and "Bowling Score Card." The debts were contracted in 1891, at Rochester, as a partner in the firm of De Moll & Pillow, who dissolved in December, 1891. The largest creditors are Howe & Rogers of Rochester, $25,980. There are eleven creditors in New York City, whose claims aggregate $2,460.

CHARLES STOCK, a grocer of 198 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,734 and nominal assets of $2,560. The assets consist of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $500; accounts, $160; horse, wagon, and harness, $400. It is stated on the schedules that one Roth of 115 East First Street holds two chattel mortgages on the horse, wagon, and fixtures, the amounts of which are unknown to petitioner, to secure a fictitious debt, said mortgages having been obtained by misrepresentation. Samuel L. Schwartz of 115 First Street is on the list of creditors for $1,128 on three notes which Mr. Stock stated were obtained by misrepresentation.

FREDERICK FELDSCHER—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick Feldscher, grocer, of 737 and 783 Ninth Avenue and 1,633 Second Avenue by the following creditors: Robert Hall, $1,147; Diedrich Fink, $169, and B. Fischer & Co., $30. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that on May 20 he disposed of the stock and fixtures of the store at 783 Ninth Avenue to Frederick Hambock for $1,200, that he transferred on June 3 the stock and fixtures of the store 737 Ninth Avenue to Frederick Voelkie, a brother-in-law, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by an attachment for $300 by which a City Marshal took possession of all the stock valued at $1,500 in the store at 1,633 Second Avenue. Judge Adams appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the stock with a bond of $1,750.

A Copper Company Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment for $400 against the Blue Jacket Consolidated Copper Company of 20 Broad Street, in favor of John E. Clifford, on a demand note of the company dated Nov. 22, 1901, and the attachment was served on the President of the company and also on a trust company. It is a West Virginia corporation, incorporated in January, 1901, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to work mines in Idaho.

A Charcoal Company Dissolved.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the E. B. Newman Charcoal Company of 544 to 548 West Twenty-fifth Street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation which were begun in January last. The company is solvent, with assets, $18,725, and liabilities, $694. Edgar B. Newman, who owns all the stock of the company, $8,000, has agreed to pay all the liabilities, and all the property of the company is to be turned over to him.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELL, Henry E.—B. S. Coler, Controller, costs $55

ANGUS, Charles—J. F. Sinnott..... 132

BRESLIN, Hugh, by guardian—City of New York, costs 71

BARR CONTRACTING AND CONstruction Company—New York Telephone Company 72

BROKAW, W. B.—B. T. Rice, trustee... 1,364

BLAIR, John T.—New York Telephone Company 27

BURNS, Charles S.—C. S. Macomber.... 350

BABBIS, Nathan—T. Sonberg..... 101

BLACK, Norman S.—C. F. Davies and another 185

BRADLEY, James W.—Crocker Chair Company 84

CHILDS, Charles T.—W. D. Moses and another 28

COHEN, Mayer—K. Salzman..... 39

COWEN, Bernard—R. Lentino..... 26

DE BAUN, John—E. J. Baun..... 617

DWYER, Ellen T.—J. McCormick..... 626

DIAMOND DRUG COMPANY—New York Telephone Company 73

DAVIS, William H.—O. G.

Referees' Notices.

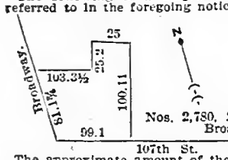
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $205,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
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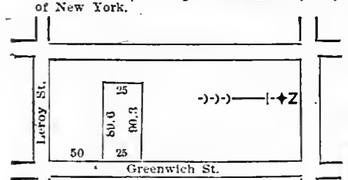
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES MacGREGOR SMITH, as substituted trustee, under the will of James Rowe, deceased, plaintiff, against JACOB BERNSTEIN, "Mary" Bernstein, his wife, name "Mary" being fictitious, real Christian name unknown; Marion E. Van Dyke, Peter Lee, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Greenwich and Leroy Streets; thence running westerly and parallel with Leroy Street eighty-nine feet and six inches to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along said centre line twenty-five feet more or less to the northerly line of the lot herein described, being the boundary line between lots thirty-two and thirty-three on the map of the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York; thence easterly along said boundary line parallel with Leroy Street, and running part way through a party wall ninety feet three inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Greenwich Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the easterly one-half of lot thirty-two on said map, and the most southerly of the lots conveyed to John B. Csnnon by Isidore K. Korn and wife, by deed recorded in the New York Register's office, on May 23rd, 1890, in Liber 2323 Con., page 101.

Excepting and reserving therefrom the easement in the street in front of said premises as taken and in possession of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and the right to receive and collect damages therefor, as specified in the deed of said premises from William Farrell and wife to Max Barnett, recorded in the New York Register's office in Liber 2285 Cons., page 347, on the 1st day of April, 1890.—Dated May 23rd, 1902. ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Referee.
ROBERT G. LANGDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 35 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is twenty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, ($26,273.97,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902; together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents, ($569.35,) with interest from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximata amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and fourteen cents ($831.14) and interest.—Dated New York, May 23rd, 1902.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK A. OTIS and ADELE SMITH BASS as surviving trustees under the last will and testament of Uriah J. Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against HENRY CHAUNCEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of March, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 17th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

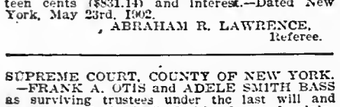
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and thirty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and six inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 1,691 in Section Number 6 on the Map entitled "The Land Map of the City of New York and part of the Borough of Queens," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1887 and Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1890.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

One Hundred and Eighteenth St.



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $28,405.08 with interest thereon from February 24th, 1902; expenses of action, $450.41, with interest thereon from May 26th, 1902, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $591.85, and interest.

Dated New York, May 26, 1902.
MITCHELL A. C. LEVY, Referee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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Referees' Notices.

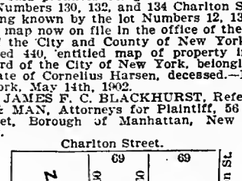
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGIE B. LACEY, as sole acting executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of Frederick Lacey, deceased, plaintiff, against EDWARD SANDFORD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing dats the 9th day of May, 1902, I, ths undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in ths Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on ths 11th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, ths premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and New York, in Section 2, Block 596, on ths Land Map of said city, which, taken together, are hounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Charlton Street, distant sixty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Chsrlton Street, with the westerly side of Washington Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Washington Street, sixty feet; thence westerly parallel with Charlton Street sixty-five feet nine inches; thence northerly and nearly parallel with Washington Street sixty feet to the southerly side of Charlton Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Charlton Street sixty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, as now in possession, be the said several dimensions more or less, said premises being now known by the street Numbers 130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street, and being known by the lot Numbers 12, 13, and 14 on a map now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and numbered 440, entitled map of property in the 8th Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Harsen, decessed.—Dated New York, May 14th, 1902.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



Nos. 130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is 20,750 dollars, with interest thereon from April 21st, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $324.62, with interest from May 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $865 and interest.—Dated New York, May 14th, 1902.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

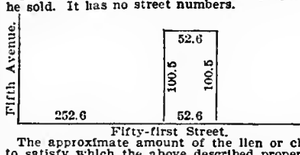
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date on the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first Street fifty-two feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty-two feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Fifty-first Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 22d, 1902.

WILLIAM T. EMMET, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of ths property to be sold. It has no street numbers.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and thirteen and 97-100 dollars, ($107,813.97,) with interest from the 10th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $437.28, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes, assessments, or water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

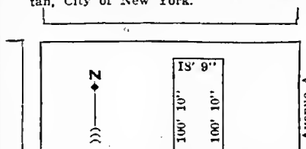
WILLIAM T. EMMET, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ESTHER A. PYLE and others, Plaintiffs, against PRISCILLA A. TREAT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street two hundred and sixty-eight feet nine inches west of the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence north parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet and ten inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence south parallel with Avenue A, and through a party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence east along the same eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, with appurtenances thereon; the said premises being now known as 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.
KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,472.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $452.66 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—TILLIE MEYSER, plaintiff, against EMMA CONDIT-SMITH et al., defendants.

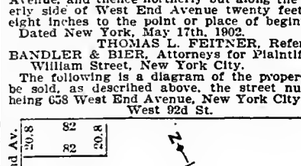
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue, and running thence easterly but along the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, eighty-two feet; thence southerly but on a line parallel with the easterly side of West End Avenue, twenty feet and sight inches; thence westerly but on a line parallel with the southerly side of Ninety-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-two feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly but along the easterly side of West End Avenue twenty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 17th, 1902.
THOMAS L. FEITNER, Referee.
BANDLER & BIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 658 West End Avenue, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,629.14, with interest thereon from 16th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.48, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $579.15 and interest.

Dated New York, May 17th, 1902.
THOMAS L. FEITNER, Referee.

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Do you want a permanent income? Can usa $700 to $2,000; old-established wholesale manufacturing; pays 20 per cent. S. N., Box 176 Times Office.

Instruction.

BERKELEY SCHOOL.—Important Notice. At the close of the current year the Berkeley School will remove to its new location, 5 West 75th St. Circulars of the school and a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent upon application. Address **John Stuart White, LL.D., Head Master, 435 Madison Av.**

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS. Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department. Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St. Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

SYMS SCHOOL. **Robert H. Syms, William C. Simmons.** Apply for circular. 22 West 45th Street.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Old gold, silver, and platinum, in any shape, bought. Wm. Lewis, 11 Chambers St.

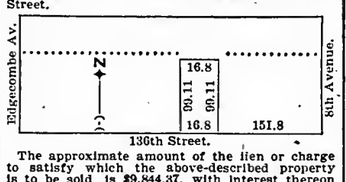
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY E. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-one (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as and by the street Number 311 West 136th Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902. JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 West 136th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,844.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $521.70, together with the expenses of ths sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $423.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of June, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
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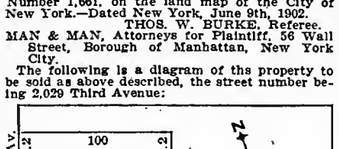
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, as trustee, plaintiff, against HENRY NEUS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York on ths easterly side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, and bounded westerly in front by said Third Avenue, easterly by a line parallel therewith and distant therefrom one hundred feet; southerly hy a line drawn parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street on ths northerly side thereof and distant therefrom fifty feet and four inches; northerly by a line drawn parallel with the centre line between said One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets on the southerly side thereof, and distant therefrom twenty-five feet, being twenty-five feet two inches front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, be the same more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 2,029 Third Avenue and being the same premises conveyed by Felix Metzger to Henry Neus by deed bearing data the twenty-eighth day of July, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 6, Liber 11, Page 130, Block Number 1,661, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of ths property to be sold as above described, the street number being 2,029 Third Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,327.06, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $529.87, with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,314.25 and interest.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.
THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

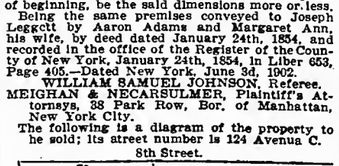
All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, hounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenua C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street seventy feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C nineteen feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Eighth Street seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Aaron Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, Page 405.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.
MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to he sold; its street number is 124 Avenua C.



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred seventy-five dollars, with interest.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.
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For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Av., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 Maiden Lane. In store. Up-town branch, 258 6th Av., (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 467 Fulton St., (opposite Matthews's.) Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Typewriters For Rent. $3 Per Month Up. : When you rent a typewriter, rent the best. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., No. 338 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand: all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON Typewriters rented. Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Storage.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Only place. No branches. Telephone, 866 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Machinery.

CHEAP POWER
For electric lighting, pumping, and all other power purposes, sizes from 1 to 60 horse power. City or country use. Gas or kerosene. Send for catalogue.
MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 Mott St., N. Y.

Complete electric light plants for country homes, complete charging plants for automobilists. Write for leaflet. J. Compron, 848 9th Av.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT 19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST. A COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 10TH.

Mortgage Sale.—We, the undersigned, will cause to be sold at public auction to-day, 10 A. M., by virtue of chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, 840 East 156th St., Bronx. By order of Geo. Ringler & Co., Mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9 A. M., at 56 Beekman, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, paper cutter, shear, and card cutter.

Public Pound, 136th St., June 10th, 10 A. M., hay mare, harness, and wagon. Wiegel, Poundmaster.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Furniture and Carpets.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH IN FURNITURE AND CARPETS. D. M. BROWN, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Antiques and Curios.

EBLE, 105 WEST 42D ST.—ANTIQUE JEWELRY, ENGLISH SILVER, GOLD; SILVER BOUGHT.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, third floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1902.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public schools, editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and full and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city, State, and United States employees; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling, Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severa sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment: Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, United States and special jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE, Commissioner of Jurors, County of New York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., June 2d, 1902.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 12th, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 12th, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary U. S. A.

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK. —One of the fairest and most alluring resorts for health and pleasure to be found in tha East. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level on tha highest summit between New York City and tha Great Lakes. An ideal resort in an ideal country. Magnificently equipped with modern hotels, churches of every denomination, schools, stores, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all the other advantages of a high-class civilization. Finest golf links and tennis grounds.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,500 B'way, cor. 47th St.

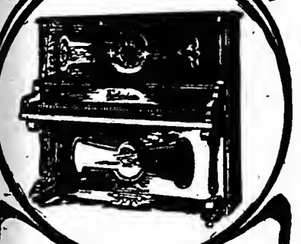
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 A WEEK PIANOS



Greatest Piano Values in America.
Wilson . . $155
Harmony . $175
Richardson. $195
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

WEBER PIANOS.
In addition to our usual assortment of new Weber Pianos, we have a number of second hand pianos taken in exchange, including Weber, Steinway, Decker Brothers, and others.
These instruments are just the thing for the country or seashore and will be closed out at low prices.
Weber Warerooms,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

"What is bome witbout a piano?" —Wise.
50 Pianos at Auction

50 Pianos at Auction
AT THE Wise Piano Warerooms, 19 and 21 West 125th St.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL
THIS TUESDAY NIGHT,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
50 Slightly Used Pianos
in UPRIGHTS, SQUARES, GRANDS, and
5 Steinway Baby Grands
The catalogue contains the following well known and reputable makes:
STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE, LINDEMAN, SOHMER & CO., HAINES, BACON, STECK, HARDMAN, HAZELTON, BRADBURY, WEBER, EMERSON, MASON & HAMLIN, FISCHER, AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKERS.
—EXHIBITION—
Pianos on view and examination to-day, from 9 A. M. to Time of Sale.

Week of Opportunities at the
WISSNER
WAREROOMS: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
803 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	

COL. PARTRIDGE'S POLICE "SHAKE-UP"

Sergeants Promoted, 15 Captains and 4 Inspectors Shifted.

Mayor Low Says "Actions Speak Louder than Words"—Transfer of Captains in April, 1892, Recalled in Contrast.

A consequence to the visit to Mayor Low on Thursday of four members of the City Club and the entertainment of Commissioner Partridge Friday night at the Mayor's country home came yesterday.

Col. Partridge promoted seven Sergeants on the eligible list to Captaincies, and in providing commands for them "shook up" the department by transferring fifteen Police Captains. Incidentally, he caused four Inspectors to change districts. Of the transferred Captains only one, Herlihy, may be said to have suffered in being relegated to night duty at the Central Office, and only three of them, he included, have been prominently identified with Police Department scandal. The "shake up" was to the unlearned regarded as a tremendous upheaval unparalleled in the history of the department.

The cognoscenti remembered April 17, 1892, when thirty-four of the thirty-five Captains in the department were transferred by Commissioners Martin, Sheehan, McClave, and MacLean, and either winked or with their tongues counterfeited Mont Pelée on their cheeks. They said in comment that anyhow the recasting of the department did not amount to much, and that is it was intended as a final blow to Deveryism it was an utter failure.

Col. Partridge's promotion of Sergeants to Captains rewarded these men:

VETERANS AND ENTITLED TO PRECEDENCE.

James Donovan of the House of Detention; percentage, 86.81.
Michael Smith, head of the School of Instruction; percentage, 86.04.
Christian Reimels, Eastern Parkway command, Brooklyn; percentage, 79.65.
James F. Nally, Long Island City command; percentage, 79.33.
Patrick Byrne of the Charles Street command.

ON THE OPEN LIST.

Thomas F. Maude, Bath Beach command; percentage, 90.03.
Bernard J. Hayes, Fifth Avenue command, Brooklyn; percentage, 88.50.

The Commissioner took the five veterans and the two men at the head of the eligible list, leaving Sergt. P. H. Harkin's of the Fulton Street command, Brooklyn, percentage 88.45, and Sergt. Ernest Lindemann of the Oak Street command, percentage 88.40, on the waiting list. All the appointees are said to be classed as first-class men, who, since they were Roundsmen, have fully kept up the reputation which warranted their promotion to Sergeancies. Smith is the giant of the lot, and has made such an excellent drill instructor that he continues in that position. Nally, finding himself in danger of being crowded out through schemes to keep him off the eligible list, went to the courts and literally fought his way to the position he secured on it.

The transfer list in full follows:

INSPECTORS.

Adam A. Cross, from the First or east lower side, including the Red Light District, to the Second Inspection District, which takes in the lower west side and Police Headquarters.
Nicholas Brooks Second to First District.
Walter L. Thompson, from the Third, which takes in the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, and the East Fifty-seventh Street Court to the Eleventh District, which takes in Long Island City, Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Glendale, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Far Rockaway, and Rockaway Beach.
Thomas Slaughter, from the Eleventh to the Third Inspection District.

CAPTAINS.

Watson A. Vredenburgh, Oak Street to Amity Street, Brooklyn.
Edward J. Teale, Amity Street to Butler Street.
Michael Devaney, Butler Street to Fort Hamilton.
Miles O'Reilly, Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, to Oak Street, Manhattan.
W. R. Brangley, East One Hundred and Fourth Street to High Bridge.
Daniel C. Moynihan, High Bridge to East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Arthur J. Allaire, night duty at Central Office to Steamboat Squad.
John D. Herlihy, Steamboat Squad to night duty at Central Office.
Timothy J. Creeden, King's Bridge to East Eighty-eighth Street.
James Ganuon, East Eighty-eighth Street to King's Bridge.
Hugh Fitzpatrick, Central Park to East Twenty-second Street.
Andrew J. Thomas, West Twentieth Street to Central Park.
Edmund Brown, Canarsie to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
John F. Flood, Alexander Avenue, Bronx, to Charles Street.
Frederick W. Martens, Charles Street to Alexander Avenue.

CAPTAINS, NEW.

James F. Nally, Long Island City to Stapleton, L. I., in command of Richmond Borough.
James Donovan, House of Detention to West Twentieth Street.
Thomas F. Maude, Nineteenth Avenue to Stagg Street, Brooklyn.
Bernard J. Hayes, Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to same.
Christian Reemels, Eastern Parkway to Canarsie.
Patrick Byene, Charles Street to Eastern Parkway.

In this recasting the following Sergeants were transferred:

Patrick Summers, Seventy-first to Seventieth Precinct.
Peter J. Downey, Forty-ninth to Fifty-fifth Precinct.
E. J. Harrington, Fifty-fifth to Forty-fifth Precinct.
John McCormick, Forty-fifth to Forty-ninth Precinct.
Patrick Gray, Eighteenth to Seventy-fifth Precinct.
Richard Holmes, Seventy-fifth Precinct to command of House of Detention Squad.
Dennis Grady, Twenty-sixth to Fortieth Precinct.
Joseph Gehegan, Fortieth to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

All the transfers take effect at 8 A. M. to-day.

The lucky Sergeants on the eligible list had been notified to appear at Headquarters at 10 A. M. yesterday, and while Col. Partridge was discussing department business with Deputy Commissioner Thurston, Senior Inspector Cortright, Inspectors Cross and Brooks and Chief Clerk Kipp, they held a reception in the corridor and were enthusiastically congratulated by hundreds of policemen and attachés of the department. When they went into the Commissioner's room they lined up in front of his desk and were addressed as follows:

"I have called you here to notify you that I have promoted you to be Captains. I want you to go into the precincts where I send you and do good faithful work. You will have men under you and I shall expect you to enforce discipline strictly with them. But at the same time you must be fair and impartial, for that is the best way to get good work out of your subordinates. I want you to treat them all alike without regard to politics or any other consideration excepting the kind of police work they do."

The new Captains were then sworn in and given their shields in Col. Kipp's office.

Col. Partridge late in the day said that he had not finished recasting the department, but would not intimate when his next batch of transfers might be expected.

To the question: "Why did you transfer the Captains who changed precincts to-day?" he replied, "Because I thought it best to do so. A paraphrase of Col. Murphy's: "For the good of the service."

Asked "Did the City Club force your hand in the matter of transfers?" he replied: "I have something else to do than to answer that." District Attorney Jerome had been with him for some time, and he said that they got along nicely, and didn't quarrel. To an inquiry if the transferring of Inspectors Cross and Brooks might not be considered in the light of a dissiplinary measure, he replied that transfers were not always disciplinary measures for the first person involved, and were often made to "get at" others. The Commissioner, in commenting on the criticisms that he "went slow," said that, looking the field over, he was not dissatisfied with what he had accomplished. He would not entertain a question in regard to what measure of police reform the public might expect next.

At the Commissioner's morning board meeting Drs. C. A. Elsberg and Frank A. Oastler were confirmed as Police Surgeons, with an annual salary of $3,000.

The promotions and transfers yesterday leave only the Grand Central Station, Richards Avenue, Brooklyn, and Borough Hall, Brooklyn, commands in command of Sergeants. Discussion of the action of the Commissioner was general, not only at Police Headquarters, but wherever men who know something about the Police Department gather. Wonder was expressed that only Capt. Haughey had been transferred to duty at the Central Office, that would be irksome, mainly because he would be "under a calcium light." Gannon, under charges; Thomas, who "ran" the "Tenderloin," and goes to Central Park, and Flood, Devery's right hand man, suffered in no way. Brig. Gen. Allaire, a veteran who has never suffered from scandal, will be comfortable in the berth vacated by Herlihy. Men who have been "mentioned" more or less in criticism of the department and Deveryism, such as Vredenburgh, Moynihan, Creedon, and Martens were not put in disciplinary precincts.

It was asked how in the shuffle Col. Partridge could have overlooked men who have in one way invited publicity, such as Kear, Foody, lately tried and reprimanded; Delaney, Coony, Stepenson, Donohue, and Creamer. The shift of commands for Inspectors Cross and Brooks was not regarded as indicating that either had fallen from grace. But Brooks has kept out of trouble, while Cross has been on the edge of all that has cropped out of the condition of the pro-cathedral district. The transfer of Inspector Thompson was regarded as giving him a job to clean up the outlying districts in Queens. Inspector Murphy will not have much to do in Inspector Thompson's old district, that of the Madison Square Garden.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly, who succeeds Capt. Vredenburgh in the Oak Street command, is said to have no affiliation with any of the factions in the Second Assembly District, and not to be likely to take sides.

Secretary Reynolds let it be known yesterday that before Mayor Low went home he would probably discuss the "shake up" in the Police Department. Accordingly, a number of reporters lined up in front of the Mayor as he emerged from his private office with a small traveling bag in his hand on his way home, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, Mr. Mayor, we have come to hear what have you to say regarding the 'shake up' of Captains by Commissioner Partridge to-day"

The Mayor smiled and said: "I'm glad to see you all, but I don't know anything about the matter," whereupon one of the reporters volunteered to furnish him with the details of the "shake up," to which the Mayor again smilingly replied: "I don't know what has been done."

The reporter asked: "Does the 'shake up' come in accord with your ideas and promises made before election for improving the department, and do you think it will result in driving out Deveryism from the force?" and again the Mayor smiled and replied: "Actions speak louder than words," and, putting on his hat, he bade his interrogators good-day.

JEROME ON THE "SHAKE-UP."

District Attorney Sees No Good in the System of Transfers.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday of the "general shake up" in the Police Department that he had always been opposed to the system, but that the latest had in no wise altered the pleasant relations that have existed between himself and Commissioner Partridge. He said:

"I can't possibly see any good in shifting one 'grafter' into the place of another. Nothing is gained by it. I have asked from the beginning of the present Administration that the Captains be kept in their places. If the Captain is a good honest man there is no use in sending him into a neighborhood where he is not acquainted with the people, and if he is a 'grafter' he will 'graft' in one place just as he did in the other. The old Administration used the 'shake up' for 'the benefit of the service.' Everybody knows what that meant. If a Captain is a crook, it is much easier to get him if you leave him in his haunts.

"The Police Commissioner has been saddled with some Police Sergeants who are not fit to be patrolmen. There does not seem to be any way of getting rid of them. There is one good thing in the 'shake up,' and that is the transfer from Brooklyn of Capt. O'Reilly to Capt. Vreedenburgh's precinct. If what I am told about O'Reilly is correct, and I believe it to be so, a precinct much in need of a forceful man will have one. You will remember that Vreedenburgh said that there were no disorderly houses in his district, and that he would give $500 to any one who would find one. My county detectives raided one in two days, and they never got the $500, nor did they ask for it.

"We have plenty of evidence against officers of the Police Department, and are in the line of more. It will all be presented to the Commissioner."

THE CHURCHILL CASE.

Mr. Jerome Waives Calling Inspector Cross as a Witness—Sergt. Churchill Admits He Said Cross Hampered Him.

The prosecution in the case of Sergt. James Churchill, on trial before Commissioner Partridge on several specific charges embracing neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer, yesterday rested its case. On the last charge, in which Churchill is accused of criticising his superior officer, Inspector Cross, in giving interviews to newspaper reporters, the complaint was dismissed by Commissioner Partridge, as the District Attorney put in no evidence to substantiate the charges. Mr. Jerome said he was willing that this charge be dismissed, as he would have to call the reporters to the stand, and their position was a peculiar one.

It was after recess in the afternoon when the District Attorney called Inspector Cross to take the stand. Mr. Rosalsky objected, for the reason, he said, that all the other witnesses had been excluded from the courtroom, and Inspector Cross had been in hearing of their testimony since the beginning of the trial. Mr. Jerome immediately announced that he would withdraw the witness.

"Oh, I am willing to have him called," said Mr. Rosalsky, "but, in the interest of my client, I do not mean to waive a technicality." Inspector Cross was not called, though Churchill's counsel says he will put him on the stand later in the trial.

Mr. Sandford called Sergt. Churchill to the stand, and his counsel further objected. Churchill jumped to his feet and tried to restrain his counsel from objecting, saying audibly: "Let me go on the stand; I am willing."

The Commissioner thought it would be right if Churchill took the stand in his own defense, and Churchill was then sworn. He was questioned only on the interviews which he gave to the reporters the day following the raids by Inspector Cross in his precinct.

Some of the statements he admitted having made. Others he did not remember making, and some he positively denied, and added, laughingly, that they were absurd.

"Did you tell reporters that a short time after you had been in command of the Fifth Street Station Cross came to you and told you you had better go over and see Devery?"

"Yes."

"Did you state that you replied if Devevry wanted to see you he would have to come to the station house?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever make a statement that Cross hampered you in your work in the Fifth Street Precinct?"

"Yes."

Churchill denied that he had ever invited Cross to go up stairs in a room with him alone and that Cross was afraid of him physically. He denied ever criticising a superior officer.

The case was then adjourned until next Monday, when the defense will begin.

Intoxicated Policemen Dismissed.

Policemen Cunningham of the West Twentieth Street Station and McCaffrey of the Madison Street Station were dismissed from the police force yesterday by Commissioner Partridge because he had found them guilty of intoxication. Cunningham was one of the four policemen who appeared in a state of intoxication before Deputy Commissioner Thurston for trial last Thursday. The complaint for which he was to have been tried was that of intoxication.

SLIGHT FIRE REVEALS BIG ILLICIT STILL

Two Men and Two Women Escape from Bronx Plant.

A Ten-Year-Old Boy and His Sister Found in the House—The Lad's Story of a Strong Smell in the Cellar.

One of the largest illicit stills which have been discovered in the Borough of the Bronx was apprehended yesterday morning as the result of a trifling fire which started in the house in which the still was operated. About 7:30 o'clock in the morning a man emerged suddenly from the cellar of the house, which is on Edenwald Avenue, near St. James's Street, and with a shout of "Fire!" made off by means of the old Croton Aqueduct, which runs back of the house, and is now used practically as a street.

A little later another man appeared, followed by a woman and a girl about nineteen years old. The two men are believed to have been M. Jarnower and S. Abrash, who are supposed to comprise the "American Eagle Tea and Coffee Company" of 222-224 Lynch Street, Brooklyn. The women were Mrs. Bertha Gilbert and her daughter Clara. Two children, Fannie and Samuel Gilbert, were found in the house, and after they were arraigned in the Harlem Court they were committed to the Gerry society to await investigations.

Policeman Langfield of the King's Bridge Station was the first to respond to the cry of fire, and he was quickly followed by the Fire Department and later by Special Treasury Agent C. O. Fellows. The blaze, which seemed to have been caused by leaking spirits coming into contact with the furnace, was very small and quickly subdued. As soon as it had been extinguished the still was discovered in full blast. It was estimated that the still had a capacity of 125 gallons, one of the largest discovered lately, and in addition a search revealed sixteen barrels of mash and a large number of empty whisky barrels, several testing instruments, and a quantity of yeast.

As the result of this disclosure it was decided to search the entire house. The two children were found huddled together, very much frightened, in one room, and in a bureau drawer were found a set of brass knuckles, a bunch of skeleton keys, a stout club, and a number of pawn tickets for jewelry. The house was poorly furnished, being supplied with bare necessities.

Samuel, who is about ten years old, scarcely realized what was taking place, but told the police that his mother had been engaged a few weeks ago to take care of and supervize the house, and that she thought it was an ordinary masculine establishment. He said that he had been allowed to play in the cellar whenever he cared to, and that although he had noticed a strong smell several times, he had said nothing about it and had never heard his mother refer to it in any way. He said his family used to live at 64 First Avenue.

The police and those who were conducting the investigation said last night that the still had been working about two weeks, according to their judgment. Neighbors had told of midnight disturbances, when, looking out of the windows, they had seen heavily laden wagons leave the house. The persons who occupied the house, they said, held aloof and showed no desire to make acquaintances.

The police think that this is the same gang who conducted a still about a year ago on Third Avenue near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. Owing to a delay in making a complete inventory of the contents of the house the property will not be confiscated until to-day. Meanwhile the police are searching for those who escaped.

It was found later in the evening that Jarnower once owned the double tenement building at 222 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, and that he boarded with a family there. Six months ago the family moved to Harrison Avenue and Gwinnett Street, and Jarnower went with them. Four months ago he left the last address, and nothing of his present whercabouts could be learned from any one in either neighborhood.

Sergeant Lucas, in charge at the King's Bridge Police Station, last night said that during the evening two women called to learn about the two children. One was thought to be Mrs. Gilbert, the mother of the children, and both were detained on the charge of abandonment.

The Sergeant refused to give the names of the prisoners, saying that it might "defeat the ends of justice." He said that Detectives Flood and Doyer were working on the cases, and expected to apprehend the man known as "Mr. Harris" in a few hours. Harris is thought to be the head of the gang.

ILLICIT STILL ARREST MADE.

Col. Thompson Believes He Has Captured Head of Yonkers Gang.

By the arrest yesterday afternoon of a man giving his name as Henry Witt and address as 206 Clinton Street, Col. Thompson, the Chief Revenue Agent of this district, thinks he has captured the head of a gang of illicit distillers who, he said, had the most unique still he ever saw.

Last Friday a fire broke out in one of twin cottages in the suburbs of Yonkers known as the Rice cottages. These cottages were back from the road, and were of Queen Anne type, and commanded a long view in every direction. When the volunteer firemen extinguished the fire they found the house deserted, but a queer-looking arrangement was in the bathroom. It was found to be a still, and Col. Thompson, upon investigation, said it was unique in his experience, as, instead of being built straight from the floor, was lengthwise, thus allowing it to fit in the room. On the second floor of the house were found sixty barrels of sugar mash, more than the still could use. The still was large enough to use seventy-five gallons of spirits a day, making about three hundred gallons of whisky.

The revenue officers hid in the house, and that night arrested a boy named Joseph Harris, who drove a horse into the yard. Harris said he was given the horse by a man on the lower east side in New York to put in the barn at the cottage. From this use Col. Thompson worked until he arrested Witt in a saloon at Delancey and Attorney Streets yesterday afternoon.

Witt was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and refused to say anything except that he was innocent. He was held in $3,500 bail for further examination. Col. Thompson said he was the occupant of the Yonkers house.

The boy Harris was also arraigned before the Commissioner and was held in $1,000 on the charge of being connected with the alleged illicit distillers.

TO GREET HIS SOLDIER SON.

There is a joy approaching in the home of ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, in Ninety-fifth Street, near Central Park West. A young soldier, Lieut. Alexander S. Williams, Jr., is coming home from the Philippines. His step will not be so elastic as it was when he went away two years ago. He has an ugly wound in his breast, but he is convalescing.

Twice since he went away his mother and father tried to reconcile themselves to the worst, for he was very near to death, once on the field and afterward in a hospital. He was injured in a scouting expedition. Half of his command had been killed or had died from starvation when he was picked up with a bolo wound in his breast.

The ordeal of a son lying ill in a foreign land has been the hardest of those that the ex-Inspector has known, and therefore he will go to San Francisco to bring him home.

"I'll bring him home to you, ma," the ex-Inspector said to his wife yesterday, "and he'll be yours alone for twenty-four hours."

Col. Austen Declined a Higher Title.

Col. David E. Austen, commander of the Thirteenth Regiment, has said that he wanted no "half-way titles," and as he has declined to qualify as a Brigadier General by brevet, the commission presented to him last year has been canceled by Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry. Col. Austen said that he did not wish to offend any one by refusing bluntly to accept the title, so he thought he would let the matter die by not qualifying. Last week he wrote to the Adjutant General, requesting that, as he had never qualified, the promotion be canceled.

CASE TRIED FOUR TIMES.

Widow of Trolley Victim Has Had as Many Verdicts in Her Favor.

An accident case that has been tried four times was lately decided by the Appellate Division of this city. The action was brought by the widow of Simon McCann, who died from injuries received in a rear-end collision between a carriage which he was driving and a car of the New York and Queens County Railroad Company.

Mrs. McCann got a verdict in her favor on each trial. The first two verdicts were each for $6,000, the third for $12,000, and the fourth for $5,500. The Appellate Court twice decided that the verdicts were against the weight of evidence and once held that a charge to the jury was erroneous. On this, the fourth appeal, it is held that the trial Judge was wrong in setting aside the verdict as against the weight of evidence. Justice Laughlin, for the court, says there is nothing extraordinary in the case; the Appellate Judges on the different appeals merely differed from the jurors in the inferences to be drawn from the evidence.

WOMAN SHOT FOUR TIMES.

Suspicions of Murder in a Case Reported as that of Suicide—Husband Arrested.

Patrick F. Conklin rushed out of his home at 447 West Sixteenth Street yesterday afternoon and told a policeman on the corner that his wife, Mary, had shot herself. An hour later the woman died in St. Vincent's Hospital. She had four bullet wounds. Conklin was arrested and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station on suspicion of having shot her. The police say that the woman could not have shot herself, owing to the nature of the wounds, which seem to indicate that she was trying to protect herself when fired upon.

When Conklin ran out of the house he went to the office of James Hannon, who is in the trucking business near by, and the two hunted up the policeman and notified him. At the time the man had a pistol which he said his wife had used. He said that when he returned from work he found his wife on the floor. Recently she had had a warrant issued for her brother, charging him with attempted assault, and the husband said that the act had preyed on her mind.

Detective Kehoe located John Cassidy, the father of the dead woman, who declared that Conklin had beaten his wife and otherwise ill-treated her frequently.

BOY CONVICT DISCOVERED.

Fitzsimmons, Who Escaped from Randall's Island, Found in the Tombs.

Edward Fitzsimmons, the nineteen-year-old boy who on May 17 escaped, with two other boys from the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, was discovered in the Tombs yesterday, where, under the name of "Edward Keating," he had been locked up on a charge of burglary.

The boy's story differs from the story of the escape which was published a day after it occurred. "We were in the yard," young Fitzsimmons explained. "The keepers were all on the other side of the yard, when I saw that a table, a bench, and a box which were in the yard if placed on top of one another would get us out. After we had gotten out and were at the end of the island we saw a boat. My two pals said they would row across the river. I said: 'The River for mine.' I took off my clothes and tied my pants and my shirt around by neck and swam across the river. I didn't go home. A fellow I know on One Hundred and Tenth Street gave me a room. Three days later a woman of the name of Nettie Rich, living on the same street, claimed to have been robbed. The police got me for it, but I didn't do it."

Fitzsimmons was seen on Saturday last in the Tombs by Special Officer Joseph C. Graveur, who had been looking for him.

THINKS FRIEND A SUICIDE.

Inability to Get a Novel Published May Have Caused Arthur Stirling to Take His Life.

The body of Arthur Stirling, author, is supposed to be resting somewhere in the bed of the North River. It is believed he carried out his intention to commit suicide by drowning on Saturday or Sunday. He mailed a letter to P. R. Marvin, a stenographer in the State Excise Department, 1 Madison Avenue, on the former day, and Mr. Marvin happening in his office on Sunday found it. The missive was undated and bore no address. Mr. Marvin thinks that Stirling had a room somewhere on East Houston Street. In the letter Stirling wrote:

Dear Mr. Marvin: I have to writte you a letter which you will find rather abrupt and startling, but I am very ill, and I have not much time and can't make it any better. You must excuse my troubling you. I know no one else to turn to.

I am about starved out—I have only a few cents left—and I have made up my mind to kill myself and save time. Want somehody to put a notice of some sort in a paper, because I have some people out in Chicago, and I imagine I owe that to them. I think you owe me some change from our last bill. Make the notice short. Put "Chicago papers copy." or something such. Hurriedly yours, A. STIRLING.

I'm going to drown myself in the Hudson. I thank you for your services and wish you happiness.

Convinced that Stirling had carried out his threat, Mr. Marvin caused the insertion of this death notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

STIRLING.—By suicide in the Hudson River, poet and man of genius, in the 22d year of his age, only son of Richard T. and Grace Stirling, deceased, of Chicago.
Chicago papers please copy.

Mr. Marvin explained that he omitted Mr. Stirling's given name unintentionally. He says Stirling was well educated and a fine linguist, speaking five languages fluently. He came to New York about three years ago, living mainly on remittances from friends in the West, one of whom he believes is a wholesale grocer. Stirling wrote some short stories, which were accepted occasionally, but he devoted the great bulk of his time in writing a romantic novel entitled "The Captive." In the preparation of this work Mr. Marvin did much typewriting for Stirling, and when the last settlement was made, the latter overpaid Mr. Marvin, who had no small change at the time, about 70 cents. This was the money referred to in the letter. Mr. Marvin states that Stirling's inability to find a publisher to accept "The Captive" had made him very despondent, and he frequently declared he would kill himself in the event of failure.

Stirling's letter was mailed on Saturday at Station W, which is located at 498 Columbus Avenue.

JOHN GRAHAM RELEASED.

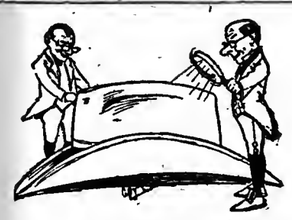
Was Implicated in Thefts of Holland Torpedo Boat Plans.

John Graham, the San Francisco man who was arrested three times in connection with the alleged theft of plans belonging to the Holland Submarine Boat Company, of 100 Broadway, on which charge Joseph H. Peters, formerly an employe of the Holland Company in San Francisco, is now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, was discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Graham, through his counsel, satisfied Magistrate Pool that he had no guilty connection with the case, and simply wanted to have the plans which were stolen in San Francisco returned to their rightful owners.

Russell Sage Quite Recovered.

Dr. Munn, physician to Russell Sage, said last night that Mr. Sage was much improved, and that he had practically recovered from his illness, but that it would be several days before he would permit him to go to business.



Are you afflicted with Panamania?

Here are some of the varieties

1. Push cart "Panama"—10 cents.

2. Dry goods "Panama"—50 cents.

3. Some hat store "Panama"—$2.

For these sad cases we can do nothing.

4. Exclusive hatter's Panama—$18 and $20; Panamas that have a right to the name; Panamas whose real merit made the fortunes of the fakes.

For the man with that sort of Panamania, we've a complete cure; same identical hat, $12 and $15.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.,

BLACK GOODS.

2nd Floor.

Silk and wool or all wool striped grenadines, 44 inches wide.

85c. per yard.
Usual price 1.25.

900 yards,—all wool black Batiste,

35c. per yard.
Value 60c.

Embroidered, silk grenadines,—in waist and dress lengths,—at one-third less than former prices.

Twenty-third Street.

FATAL PLUNGE IN AIR SHAFT.

McCarsen, Trying to Climb Into His Window, Lost His Footing and Life.

Thomas McCarsen, fifty years old, of 239 East Forty-fourth Street, fell five stories down the airshaft of his house yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull, broke both legs and arms. He died before an ambulance arrived from Flower Hospital.

McCarsen, who was a butcher, went home and found that his wife had gone out with their son Joseph and had locked the doors. His flat was on the fifth floor.

There is a window leading from the hall to the airshaft and one from McCarsen's kitchen to the airshaft. Just outside the kitchen window Mrs. McCarsen had placed a shelf to hold whatever she wished to keep cool. McCarsen climbed out the window leading from the hall and tried to step across, but in some way he lost his footing. He made a frantic effort to save himself, but his fingers slipped off the window sill. Then he tried to clutch the shelf, but it broke under his weight. The neighbors heard an agonizing shout and then the sound of a body striking the ground.

Just after the accident Mrs. McCarsen and her son returned.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Belief that Commander J. A. B. Smith May Be Chief of Naval Engineering.

It is believed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard that Commander J. A. B. Smith, head of the Steam Engineering Department there, stands an excellent chance of being named to succeed Rear Admiral George W. Melville as chief of the Steam Engineering Department of the Navy at Washington.

Rear Admiral Melville retires next January. Commander Smith will be examined at Washington next Wednesday for promotion to the rank of Captain. He has been at the head of the Steam Engineering Department at the Brooklyn Yard for three years.

ARTHUR L. MEYER GOES FREE.

Order of Arrest Against Promoter of "Webb-Meyer Syndicate" Vacated.

Justice Bianchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday vacated an order of arrest against Arthur L. Meyer, who is known as the promoter of the "Webb-Meyer Syndicate." The order was issued in connection with a suit for $9,200 brought by David Rosenberg against Meyer and others, which amount he claimed as the difference between what he paid for a block of Rutland Railroad preferred stock and its actual value. Justice Bianchard, in the course of his decision, said:

"The defendant Meyer, who is the only defendant whose arrest was sought, does not appear from the papers submitted to be sufficiently connected with the false and fraudulent statements as to the value of Rutland stock to warrant the arrest. It does not appear that Meyer knew the plaintiff."

WESTERN GAMBLERS RELEASED.

Their Alleged Victim Did Not Appear—Masterson Fails to Get Pistol.

"Bat" Masterson, J. E. Sanders, Leopold Frank, and James J. Sullivan, arrested Friday night on the charge of swindling George G. Snow of Utah out of a large sum of money in Chicago through the operation of a "brace" game of faro, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. Snow did not appear to make complaint, and the evidence gathered by the detectives who made the arrests did not seem sufficient to hold the men.

Masterson begged the Magistrate to return the revolver, which he has carried since 1877, and with which he is said to have finished the careers of twenty-eight "bad" men while acting as Sheriff in Western towns. He said that he wanted to keep it as a souvenir, but the Magistrate informed him that Westerners coming here with concealed weapons must be treated like any one else. The weapon was confiscated.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Hats! Hats!

The Greatest of all Great Sales of Untrimmed Hats Still Continues!

Thousands of the Choicest of This Season's Shapes

IN ALL THE POPULAR BRAIDS AND COLORS

All New Goods of Superior Quality and worth 1.00 to 1.25 each. On sale at

25c and 45c each.



Look Out Ahead!

Don't be caught napping. Have the right wear ready for all weather changes. These'll save doctors' bills.

FOR "GENERAL HUMIDITY," the neat Negligee, Flannel, Homespun or Wool Crash Coats and Trousers, $10, $12, $14.

WHEN MERCURY DROPS A BIT, the lined or half lined Suit with Vest—Serge, Homespun, Cheviot, $12 to $25.

A SUDDEN COLD SNAP or stormy spell'll make the Cravenette ($15 to $25) or Top-Coat, ($12 to $30) acceptable.

Shirts, Ties, Hats, Underwear, Shoes for all changes of weather.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Fine pieces,—Imported and original models,—at very greatly reduced prices.

A large stock of Muslin Underwear,—including petticoats, gowns, drawers, chemises and corset covers.

75c 95c 1.25 and 1.75 each

Twenty-Third Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCTIONS.

STURDY RUSTIC BEAUTIES

for mountain lodge, seashore cottage, or the city "stay-at-home"—a breath of the woodland spirit hovers about these.

"OLD HICKORY."

	Were.	Now.
CHAIRS,	$2.00	$1.25
ARM CHAIRS,	4.00	2.00
ROCKERS,	4.50	2.25
SWINGS,	6.00	3.50
TABLES,	7.00	5.00
SETTEES,	12.00	8.00

Reductions now in all Summer comforts, even to draperies and wall papers. All sorts of cool novelties in reed and rattan furniture now reduced below even factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
ALSO AT 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR SUMMER

Illustrated Catalogue Free

New York: 16 West 23d St. / 155-157 B'way

Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

June Clearing Sale of

Fine Rugs.

50 Persian Carpets, $80.00 each.

350 Antique Iran and Daghestan Rugs, $20.00 each.

100 Antique Mosul, $12.60.

200 Small Persian, $4.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

24 YEARS

the Standard of Excellence

Jaeger

Porous Woolens

ONLY TRUE SANITARY UNDERWEAR

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR SUMMER

Illustrated Catalogue Free

New York: 16 West 23d St. / 155-157 B'way

Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

SHOT UNCLE, KILLED HIMSELF.

Fatal Quarrel in a Brooklyn Home Over a Cheap Watch.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn over the ownership of a cheap watch Stanislaus Czizinsky, fifty-five years old, of 170 Twenty-first Street, was shot, and, it is believed, fatally wounded by his nephew, Charles Czizinsky, twenty-eight years old, who then killed himself with the same weapon. The uncle is in the Seney Hospital. The quarrel occurred in front of the home of the nephew, 271 Twenty-first Street.

At the Seney Hospital last night it was said that the uncle was in a precarious condition and would probably die as a result of his wound.

No Second Term for Gov. McLean.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—Gov. George P. McLean has announced that the condition of his health will forbid his becoming a candidate for the office of Chief Executive of the State for a second term. The work of the last year has brought the Governor close to a nervous collapse, and his physician has ordered complete rest for months. Gov. McLean said in an interview that he has not at any time desired a renomination, and now his physician has made his acceptance impossible.

German Officers to Study U. S. Army.

Col. von Witzleben and Major von Mulmann of the German Army, who have been sent to the United States by Kaiser Wilhelm to study American military methods, arrived on the North German Lloyd Liner Barbarossa yesterday morning. They will go to West Point to inspect the Military Academy there. They expect to remain in America six weeks, during which time they will investigate the way the American Army is organized, managed, &c., from New York to the Presidio, in California.

Henry H. Childers Gives Up Office.

Henry H. Childers, who was appointed, under the old administration, and Assistant Corporation Counsel, and assigned to the Building Department, tendered his resignation to Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers followed by fair, winds west becoming variable.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,358. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

SHAKES HIS FINGER IN MR. QUAY'S FACE

Attorney General Elkin Attacks the Senator's Leadership Methods.

Declares He Will Get Nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania If People Have Their Will.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 10.—Bitterness between the leaders of the Pennypacker and Elkin factions cropped out several times during a meeting of the Republican State Committee this afternoon to prepare the roll of delegates and select the temporary officers of to-morrow's State Convention.

Senator Quay, leader of the Pennypacker forces, and Attorney General Elkin, who was in personal command of his adherents, shook their fingers in each other's faces and threatened political reprisals if each was not given fair treatment in the disposition of the contested seats in the convention.

State Chairman Reeder accused Senator Quay of making a deliberate misstatement, and the Senator instantly replied that this was an insult which he resented. The Pennypacker forces had a decisive majority in the committee, and United States Senator Penrose was named for temporary Chairman.

During the proceedings Senator Quay challenged the right of Chairman Reeder in appointing a member of the committee from Chester County to fill a death vacancy. The Senator contended that, under the party rules, the appointment should have been made by delegates from the county to the last State Convention. He protested against the Chairman's arbitrary appointments.

Mr. Elkin interrupting said that frequently during the four years he served as State Chairman acting under the suggestion of the Senator, he filled vacancies on the committee in this manner, and it was never questioned.

"The Senator will recollect that a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate from this State a few years ago, and it was thought so important that it was filled by the Governor," concluded Mr. Elkin.

"Yes, and it was turned down," retorted Mr. Quay.

"For reasons which the gentleman knows," replied Mr. Elkin.

In a further controversy over Chairman Reeder's appointment of the Committee of Five on Contested Seats, Senator Quay said the committee named was in sympathy with the majority of the State Committee. He said three members are for Elkin and two for Pennypacker. He moved that the names of Senator Penrose and A. S. L. Shields of Philadelphia be added.

Chairman Reeder said that he made the appointment without any regard to factions and that he did not know how they stood in the factional fight.

Mr. Elkin said he would be willing to trust any committee which the State Chairman would appoint.

"We only ask," he continued, "that the delegates who have been fairly elected be seated. We don't want any nomination that does not come fairly."

"You will get no nomination that comes, anyway," retorted Senator Quay.

Instantly Mr. Elkin was on his feet, and shaking his finger in Mr. Quay's face, said: "I will get the nomination if the people have their will in Pennsylvania. Fair play is what we want."

"That's what you are going to get," replied Mr. Quay, who also was on his feet, shaking his finger at Mr. Elkin.

"I do not care," said Mr. Elkin, "whether you put these two men on the committee or not. You can pack it if you want to, you can also seat delegates if you want to, but you have got to reckon with the people, and that reckoning will come."

The motion that Messrs. Penrose and Shields be added to the committee was adopted by 72 to 45.

In the First Luzerne District, the sitting delegates were unseated and their seats given to the Wntres adherents. In the Schuylkill District the two delegates were unseated, and the Pennypacker adherents were given their seats. Four delegates who were unseated were pledged to Elkin. The action of the committee was sustained by the State Committee. The Elkinites will carry the contest into the convention.

ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

Ex-Gov. Clarke to Succeed J. K. Jones as United States Senator.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—The feature of the Democratic State Convention, which opened at noon to-day, was the ovation to ex-Gov. James P. Clarke, who was declared by a resolution of the convention to be the Democratic nominee for United States Senator to succeed James K. Jones. Some of the friends of Senator Jones opposed the resolution, and it was stated that Senator Jones demurred to the jurisdiction of the convention. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 429 to 72. Gov. Clarke then addressed the convention and was accorded a great ovation.

Congressman Thomas C. McRae was made Permanent Chairman, and in addressing the convention said he violated no confidence as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations in saying that the appropriations by the present Congress will reach $750,000,000. He arraigned the Republican Party on the ground of extravagance.

Gov. Jefferson Davis, who carried 70 out of the 75 counties in the primaries, was renominated unanimously, the name of Col. E. W. Rector of Hot Springs being withdrawn.

Gov. Davis in accepting the nomination sprang a sensation by announcing himself as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed James H. Berry, whose term expires in 1905.

The following nominations were made:

Secretary of State—J. W. CROCKETT of De Witt.

Attorney General—GEORGE W. MURPHY of Little Rock.

State Treasurer—H. C. Tipton of Harrison.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. HINMON of Pine Bluff.

State Auditor—T. C. MONROE of Magnolia.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—B. B. BATTLE of Little Rock.

State Land Commissioner—F. R. CONWAY of Little Rock.

Railroad Commissioners—J. C. PHILLIPS of Newport, B. B. HUDGINS of Harrison, and J. E. Hampton of Fordice.

Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture—H. T. BRADFORD of Lonoke.

The convention was then adjourned.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Will Be Held at Sandusky, with Tom L. Johnson as Temporary Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 10.—At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee it was decided to hold the State Convention at Sandusky Sept. 2 and 3. Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland was selected for temporary Chairman of the convention in a spirited contest, receiving 10½ votes to 8 1-3 for Sam E. Johnson of Cincinnati and 1 1-3 for J. L. Zimmerman of Springfield. S. E. Johnson was the candidate put forward by the friends of John R. McLean. The holding of a late convention is in accordance with the wishes of Mayor Johnson, who favors a short campaign.

VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION MUST CONVICT A MAN.

A Massachusetts Judge Decides a Case According to Strict Letter of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 10.—Judge Samuel R. Cutler in the Police Court of Chelsea decided in a case before him yesterday that to convict a man of the offense of drunkenness the prosecution must show, besides intoxication, that the defendant became intoxicated by the voluntary use of liquor. The statute uses the words, "By the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor." Alexander McDonald of Chelsea was charged with drunkenness, and he pleaded not guilty. Witnesses described his condition when arrested, so that Judge Cutler said that he found beyond doubt that the defendant was drunk. McDonald was then asked if he cared to say anything. He shook his head.

Judge Cutler then said the Government had not put in any evidence to show that McDonald became drunk by the voluntary use of intoxicants. There was no way on the evidence that the Judge could come to the conclusion that liquor was taken voluntarily.

MACHINE TO MAKE GLASS.

Window Glass Company's New Device Will Throw Thousands of Skilled Workmen Out of Employment.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 10.—The American Window Glass Company will begin to-day at Alexander, Ind., the practical operation of machines designed to do away with the blowers, gatherers, and snappers from the glass industry. Twelve machines have been installed in the old De Pauw factory, which has been fully equipped throughout with up-to-date apparatus. For nearly a year one of the machines has been operated permanently in secret here by the Window Glass Trust, and the invention is said to have been brought to absolute perfection. If the practical operation proves as successful as the experiment, every plant controlled by the trust will be equipped with the machines as soon as they can be made, and thousands of skilled workmen will be thrown out of employment.

The machine is the invention of J. Lubbers and his patents are owned by himself and President James A. Chambers, First Vice President M. K. McMullin, General Manger George E. Moore, and T. Hart Given, a Director of the American Window Glass Company. For the rights they have within a month been offered $10,000,000.

It was said to-day that the Window Glass Company expects to exploit the machines under a royalty system, which will make for the company half the profit from the machine's use.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CRITICISED.

VIENNA, June 10.—In the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, Dr. von Klofal protested violently against Emperor William's anti-Polish speech, delivered at Marienburg recently upon the occasion of the completion of the work of restoring the ancient castle there. Dr. von Klofal demanded to know what action the Government would take to prevent such attacks on Slavism, and he was twice called to order for his references to the German Emperor.

The incident developed a scene of uproar, and the Radical Czechs denounced the Government as "cowardly" and "trembling before Emperor William." The President of the House was compelled to suspend the sitting of that body.

TUNNEL ACCIDENT SUITS.

Change of Venue Denied in Cases Against the New York Central.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—Word was received here this afternoon that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has sustained Judge Wilmot M. Smith's decision denying the application for a change of venue for the trial of the suits for damage brought against the New York Central Railroad in connection with the Fourth Avenue tunnel accident.

All the cases, therefore, must be tried in Westchester County.

Gen. Pearson to be an American Citizen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Isaac Pearson, the Boer envoy, in this country, has announced his intention of becoming an American citizen. After having secured his naturalization papers he says that he will return to South Africa and engage in the mining business. Gen. Pearson says he feels confident that King Edward will announce to the world on the day of his coronation that independence is granted to the burghers, and that England will maintain merely a suzerainty over the Boers. He thinks that a great deal of American capital will be invested in South Africa.

Harvard-Princeton Baseball Game.
Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York June 11, West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:15 P. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 12:40 P. M.; Brooklyn, 12:10 P. M., arriving Princeton 2:10 P. M., returning immediately after the game. Round trip rates from New York, $2.15; from Brooklyn, $2.30.—Adv.

Aperient, Laxative and Diuretic—the genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. Gentle, effective. Without irritation.—Adv.

THE SHIPYARD COMBINE

Eight Concerns in the Deal and $20,000,000 of Capital Stock.

Estimates of Net Earnings from Current and Future Business of the Several Yards and Part of the Directorate Announced.

Details of the proposed consolidation of ship building interests, made public yesterday, show that the concern will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $20,000,000, equally divided in common and preferred shares, and that the name will probably be the United States Shipbuilding Company. The following concerns will be taken into the new company:

Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Hyde Windlass Company of Bath, Me.
Crescent Shipyard.
Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company, Elizabethport, N. J.
Eastern Shipbuilding Company, New London, Conn.
Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.
Canda Manufacturing Company, Carterst, N. J.

The Directors will include:

Charles J. Canda,	John S. Hyde,
Lewis Nixon,	C. R. Hanscombe,
E. W. Hyde,	Irving M. Scott,
Henry T. Scott,	H. W. Gause.

Contracts for construction on hand amount to $36,046,000. Net profits for the next eighteen months are estimated at $2,675,000, and during the next three years, $6,675,000. Annual net profits upon the current business of the yards for repairs, &c., will, it is expected, considerably increase the above estimates, and the calculation does not include the economies under combination upon which practical experts assert will greatly increase the net earnings of the concern.

The following further estimates were given out:

Annual average net earnings	$2,225,000
Annual fixed charges, 6 per cent. interest on $16,000,000 first mortgage bonds	$800,000
Sinking fund	200,000
	1,000,000
Balance	$1,225,000
Less annual dividends, 6 per cent. in preferred shares	600,000
Leaving for dividends on common shares, betterment, and reserve	625,000
Working capital on hand, Jan. 1, 1902	2,281,559
Augmented by additional cash working capital provided from public issue	1,500,000
Total	$3,781,559

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN INDICTED.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., June 10.—Five indictments for attempted fraud were found by the Rockland County Grand Jury against ex-Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest of Clarkstown, Rockland County, and he was arraigned in the County Court before Judge A. X. Fallon to-day.

The indictments in detail are for attempted fraud upon the town of Clarkstown in presenting alleged false and fictitious claims to the aggregate of $3,000 for services as counsel to various town officers.

The indictments were obtained through the work of the Rockland County Taxpayers' Association, which is very busy trying to straighten alleged crookedness in the town and county governments.

Mr. Demerast, who had been elected to the Assembly four times from Rockland County, has been in trouble before. He was in the Assembly in January, 1891, when he was under indictment here for forgery, and during the excitement caused at that time by his arrest, he hastened to the Assembly and deposited the needed vote that elected David B. Hill the United States Senator. He is now Chairman of the Rockland County Democratic Committee.

TEXAS YIELD OF WOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 10.—T. P. Zanderson, the largest wool buyer in Texas, is contracting 500,000 pounds of wool of the Spring clip here for shipment to Eastern markets. He says about seven-eighths of the Texas Spring clip has been marketed and that the total yield in Texas amounts to about 6,500,000 pounds, as compared with about 9,000,000 pounds last year. This is exclusive of the Fall clip, which last year amounted to about 2,000,000 pounds.

CHICAGO SUBWAY PROJECT.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburne, William A. Alexander, and S. S. Gregory will soon ask the Council for permission to build a subway, extending to all parts of the city and honeycombing the entire down-town district. An expenditure of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 is contemplated by the projectors, who plan to turn the huge tunnel over to the city at the end of fifteen years for a sum to be agreed upon. Their compensation during that period is also to be agreed upon later.

Thirty days after the ordinance has been passed and accepted, says Mr. Washburne, work will begin. It is estimated that it will take three and one-half years to construct the proposed subway. The necessary capital has been secured.

JOHN W. GATES INTERESTED?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—It is believed that John W. Gates is interested in the Iowa and Dakota Central Railroad, which was incorporated at Sioux City, Iowa, a short time ago. The incorporators are identical with those of the Iowa and Missouri.

C. E. Dearborn, chief engineer for the American Steel and Wire Company and an intimate friend of Mr. Gates, is chief engineer for the Iowa and Missouri and the Iowa and Dakota Central. This relation appears significant when it is remembered that Mr. Dearborn a few months ago spent several days in Sioux City inspecting terminals in that city.

THE GLENN COURT-MARTIAL.

Evidence that the Water Cure Was Used by New York Police Barred —A Fever Remedy.

MANILA, Monday, June 9.—The members of the court-martial which tried Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifty Infantry, who was charged with administering the water cure to Filipinos, have returned to Manila from Catbalogan, Island of Samar.

The Glenn court-martial refused to admit evidence which was brought forward to show that practices similar to the water cure had been conducted by the police of New York City in 1894, when Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant was one of the Police Commissioners. Gen. Grant was President of the Glenn court-martial.

Major Glenn, Surgeons Jones, Rhodes, and Beni, and Lieut. Connor testified that they had taken the water cure, that it was not dangerous, but that it produced a fear of death by strangulation in the man to whom it was administered.

Col. Nicholas Roces of the Native Constabulary testified that he gave several of his men ten days' furlough because they were suffering from dengue fever; that these men were caught by American soldiers, who gave them the water cure, and that the men returned in three days' time fully recovered from the effects of the fever. Col. Roces said that these men now thought the water cure was a good fever remedy.

First Lieut. Julian E. Gaujot of the Tenth Cavalry, who was tried on charges similar to those preferred against Major Glenn, admitted all the charges, and said he considered the results obtained amply justified the methods employed.

Lieut. Norman E. Cook of the Philippine scouts, who was tried by court-martial for manslaughter on the charge of having ordered the execution of three natives, denied that he had given orders to this effect.

TAMMANY TRIUMVIRS TO ISSUE A STATEMENT.

Will Say They Are Not Dictated To by Non-Resident Persons — Represent the Wishes of the Executive Committee Alone.

It was given out semi-officially last evening that the Tammany triumvirs, Messrs. McMahon, Murphy, and Haffen, would today issue a statement in answer to the general charge that they stand as an apology for Deveryism and absentee leadership.

The committee are to state plainly their position, and say that they merely represent the wishes of the Executive Committee, and are in a position to carry out instructions received from that committee. They are not, they will say, dictated to, and they will not be dictated to by non-resident persons, and speak for themselves alone. The statement will also say that they stand for official honesty in municipal matters, and that they will make their best endeavors to bring about a better condition of affairs.

A meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall will be held this evening. The Croker-Sullivan faction expect an outbreak of some kind, because among the 4,000 delegates entitled to be present it is anticipated that some belligerent will prepare resolutions or make a speech to cause trouble. The work of the General Committee will be to approve of the action of the Executive Committee in establishing the Tammany triumvire. This action was taken at the Grand Central Hotel conference, at which the Carroll-Van Wyck faction was routed by the followers of Richard Croker and Senator T. D. Sullivan.

The General Committee will also have to pass upon the resolution adopted by the Tammany Executive Committee in favor of abolishing the Finance Committee of the organization. Both factions favored this change because it abolished as political factors the "Kitchen Cabinet," of which Edward C. Sheehy and Andrew Freedman were members.

A member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall said yesterday:

"I know of a man who says he has prepared resolutions and intends to try and make trouble if possible. I have heard that kind of talk before. The politician is so well known that if he starts out to make trouble there will be a lively time at the meeting."

A story leaked out yesterday about the meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall at which the selection of Lewis Nixon as leader was approved. A Tammany man had prepared resolutions opposing the selection of Richard Croker as leader. Some of the friends of Richard Croker heard of the plan, and during a large part of the evening sturdy Tammany men held the belligerent politician in his seat, so that he could not take the floor to offer any resolutions. The struggle was witnessed by several Tammany leaders, who kept the matter quiet.

ALLEGED NOBLEMAN MISSING.

Carlo Cattapani's Landlady Says He Is a Marquis and May Have Been Killed.

Carlo Cattapani, an Italian, about thirty-five years old, has been missing since Saturday from the furnished room at 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, which he has occupied since Jan. 11, and Mrs. Eliza Mitchell, his landlady, tells a romantic story in connection with his disappearance.

She says that he is the Marquis de Cordova and possesses a patent of nobility from his Government to that effect, and that he has been in this country for several years searching for stolen papers, which show that he and his father are joint owners of an estate situated in Spain, which is worth more than $2,000,000.

He had traced them through England and to Colorado, she says, and his quest was about to be rewarded, for when last seen he left her house in company with Attilio Gajo, a French detective of 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was to take him to an up-town rendezvous, where he would obtain the priceless documents on payment of $100. Cattapani had told her, she says, that he was always pursued by secret enemies, and she fears he has met with foul play.

RECORD RAILROAD RUN.

Fast Mail on Union Pacific Covers Forty-six Miles in Forty Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, June 10.—The east-bound fast mail train on the Union Pacific this afternoon made one of the fastest runs ever made in the West, making the distance from Fremont to Omaha, forty-six miles, in the record-breaking time of forty minutes. This included two stops on the way.

The train was in charge of Engineer Cunningham, one of the oldest men on the system. It was delayed half an hour in the western part of the State. When Fremont was reached, orders were awaiting Cunningham to make up the balance of the time and pull into Omaha on schedule. He was given right of way and the track cleared.

A fine is imposed by the Government for delaying the fast mail and connections must be made at Omaha with the eastbound mail. The train pulled into Omaha on time, and Cunningham received the congratulations of his superintendent.

ARABS MASSACRE HUNDREDS.

Only 20 Out of a Caravan of 500 Reported to Have Escaped.

LONDON, June 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express says that a report has reached there from Constantinople to the effect that Arab tribesmen have massacred a caravan of wealthy merchants in the desert at a point 100 miles from Kowait, in Asiatic Turkey.

According to the Constantinople report, only twenty persons out of the 500 who composed the caravan escaped.

"The Prophet's Chamber,"
No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series," sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

Lackawanna's New Mountain Train
to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M., returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, corl Howard St.—Adv.

MRS. KINGDON'S JEWELS STRANGELY RECOVERED

Delivered at Residence of Detective Valley by a Youth.

Small Box Contained Three Gold Coins and a Handkerchief In Addition to Property Known to Have Been Stolen.

In the strangest manner conceivable the $10,000 worth of jewelry stolen from the apartments of Mrs. Charles D. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, at the Waldorf-Astoria on the morning of June 3, were recovered yesterday afternoon. The jewels were taken to the house of Detective Sergeant J. F. Valley, at 41 West Ninety-eighth Street, who with Detectives Kane, Strip, and Kear have been trying to solve the mystery surrounding the robbery, and no less actively endeavoring to locate the stolen valuables.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the bell of the Valley residence rang. Mr. Valley was not at home—was, in fact, working on the Kingdon case. Mrs. Valley answered the ring. She was confronted by a stripling of about twenty years old. He had a little square box in his hand that looked as though it might contain collars.

"Is Mr. Valley at home?" the boy asked.

"No," said Mrs. Valley.

"Well, I guess I'll leave this for him. Will you see that he gets it?" the messenger wanted to know.

Mrs. Valley said that she would, and the boy left the door.

Believing that the box contained some little article of personal wearing apparel, perhaps collars or ties, Mrs. Valley put the box on a mantel in the house.

At dinner time, somewhere about 7 o'clock, Detective Valley came home. He had been in the house some little time when Mrs. Valley informed him that a small package had arrived for him.

To Detective Valley the information was more surprising than the receipt of the box had been to Mrs. Valley, because he couldn't remember having purchased anything. His surprise became inexpressibly greater when upon opening the box he found in it the jewelry which had so often been described to him within the last few days. There was more than he knew anything about in the box, for in the enumeration of the articles which were stolen the owner had forgotten to mention three coins.

The jewelry as it lay in the box included these articles:

A gold chain purse, studded with pearls, rubies, and emeralds.
A peacock breastpin, studded with diamonds and emeralds.
A Tiffany watch, set with a large diamond.
A chatelaine pin, set with diamonds and rubies.
A ring, set with a diamond and an emerald, each stone being about five and one-half karats in size.
Three gold coins, one an English sovereign.

With the jewelry there was also returned a handkerchief of Mrs. Kingdon's bearing in one corner the initial "K." The coins and the handkerchief had not been reported to the police as stolen.

Detective Valley knew there was one man quite as anxious as he was to know that the Kingdon jewelry had been recovered, and he hurried with all haste to the residence of Capt. Titus, at 317 West Twenty-fourth Street.

At the Titus residence a close inspection of the exterior of the box in which the jewelry had been returned. There was no tag or trade mark upon it of any kind. It was of pasteboard and evidently once had been long but had been cut down to a square box of about six inches in size.

The jewelry was in cotton wool. The box was wrapped up in the ordinary wrapping paper used by dry goods stores, and on this the full name of Detective Valley had been written with a lead pencil. It looked as though the person who had written it was not in the habit of writing.

These few unimportant things are all that the detectives could gather from the package which they had received in the mysterious manner—these and a very cursory glance which Mrs. Valley had of the messenger himself.

Capt. Titus lost no time in notifying the Waldorf-Astoria, and he also telephoned to Mrs. Kingdon at Lakewood. Mrs. Kingdon had gone out, but the butler at the residence said she probably would journey to New York in the morning.

Concerning the robbery and the recovery of the property Capt. Titus could only indulge in speculation, which he confessed was no better than any one's else would be.

"My idea," said he, "is that the thief or thieves decided that things were getting too warm, and that the part of prudence was to restore the stolen property, the risk of disposing of it being too great. The case is remarkable, and I don't remember another one quite like it.

"I intend to solve the mystery if I can. The jewelry was stolen—there is a thief. It is our duty to find him. We expect to find the boy who took the jewelry to the Valley residence. We will have little trouble if he is not one of the thieves. If he is he is not likely to come forward, but if the boy was merely picked up haphazard in the street he will probably come forward and tell us all about it.

"The thing worked like a charm if the person who sent it to the Valley residence merely used the boy as a messenger unconscious of the contents of the parcel. In this event the thief probably stood in a doorway somewhere and saw that the boy delivered it safely, and then sneaked away."

BALTIMORE GIRL'S ROMANCE.

Becomes the Bride of a Belgian Professor, Whom She First Met Among Greek Ruins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—While roaming over ruins in ancient Greece, Miss Clara Adt, a Baltimore girl, and Prof. Jeane de Mot of the Archaeological Chair of the University of Brussels, met and fell in love. To-day, Albert Adt, a brother of the girl, received a cablegram announcing their marriage.

Two years ago Miss Adt, accompanied her brother-in-law and sister, Prof. and Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth, on a tour through Greece, and became acquainted with Prof. de Mot. After Miss Adt returned to Baltimore she and the Professor corresponded. Last June Miss Adt accompanied her father and mother to the Continent, where the love affair was renewed.

The engagement of Prof. de Mot and Miss Adt was celebrated with a garden party given by King Leopold of Belgium at Brussels.

Fire Destroys a Sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., June 10.—Dr. A. M. Heron's sanitarium, also known as the Piney Top Towers, located on River Avenue, was completely destroyed by fire between 3 and 3:30 this morning. An overheated range is supposed to have caused the fire. It was insured for about one-third of the loss, which is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. The doctor and his family and other occupants escaped clad only in their night clothes.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Strs. only $1.00. Tickets good for the Season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

Colorado and Return $25
by the "Colorado Special," the luxurious daily train leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M.; only one night Chicago to Denver via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TWO AUTOMOBILES RACED THRICE ACROSS TOWN.

Narrowly Escaped Bumping Into Street Cars and Running Down Pedestrians on 125th Street.

Two automobiles raced with each other back and forth across the smooth asphalt of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, from Eighth to Third Avenue, late last night for nearly an hour. Three times the run was made across town and back from Eighth Avenue, but on neither trip was there any sign of a bicycle policeman, and the patrolmen on post did not seem to care to risk stopping the two machines, although the drivers of both were exceeding the speed limit.

One of the machines was a big, heavy automobile of the racing type. In it were seated two men and two women, and all seemed to hugely enjoy the race. The machine was painted a dark red. The other was of a smaller make, much lighter in weight, and of a grayish drab color. In this were three men.

The chauffeurs did not pay much attention to passing vehicles, street cars, or pedestrians. Twice they had narrow escapes from colliding with street cars, and once, near Madison Avenue, one of the chauffeurs had to swerve his machine sharply to one side to avoid running down a young couple who were crossing the street.

After the third trip across town the two automobiles were run slowly back to Fifth Avenue and disappeared down that thoroughfare.

WARSHIPS SENT TO VENEZUELA.

Germany Hurrying Two Cruisers to La Guayra—Gains Made by President Castro's Enemies.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 10.—The German cruiser Falke sailed for La Guayra, Venezuela, yesterday, and the German cruiser Gazelle sailed for the same port to-day, under hurry orders from Berlin.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Wednesday, June 4.—President Castro of Venezuela has been forced to recognize that the Matos revolution is not a myth, for his best troops are beaten daily by the revolutionary forces and at the present hour the country is rising as one man against Castro.

Gen. Matos, who likewise entitles himself President, has personally taken command of the revolution, and was, on June 1, at Urica, twenty leagues distant from Carupano, marching toward Caracas with an army, which some people estimate at 5,200 men and others at 7,500.

Coro, Valencia, and Barquisimeto, also are all more or less in the power of the revolutionists. Even La Guayra, the port of Caracas, is attacked nightly by armed bands.

President Castro has suppressed the newspapers El Tiempo and La Linterna, arrested the manager of the Bank of Caracas, Mr. Castillo; imposed on the widow of the late Guzman Blanco a forced war contribution of one million, and has arrested the President of Congress, Gen. Tosta Garcia, and the President of the Société Francaise, M. de Vidale Rigo, a highly respected man, on very slight supposition. He has also caused his faithful officer, Gen. Davila, the vanquisher of El Mocho, to be arrested.

Everybody is expecting the imposition of a forced war contribution. Business is paralyzed, and the banks are without specie. The Bank of Caracas, the capital of which is 6,000,000 bolivars, (a bolivar is equivalent to about twenty cents,) has only 126,000 bolivars ($25,000) in its coffers.

WASHINGTON IN THE DARK.

Germany May Mean to Enforce Her Claim Against Venezuela, Amounting to $1,200,000.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the absence of any official advices on the subject the authorities here are in the dark as to the reasons for the hurried departure of German warships for Venezuela, as reported in the St Thomas dispatch. Germany has a big claim against Venezuela—that of the Berlin Company of Discount for the nonperformance of engagements which the Venezuelan Government had undertaken in connection with the Great Venezuelan Railway, built by the Government. The claim approximates 6,000,000 bolivars ($1,200,000.) One inference, and it is merely that, as there is no official information on which to base the statement, is that Germany has sent her vessels to La Guayra to enforce the payment of the claim.

The diplomatic correspondence of the State Dearment shows that Germany has considered the question of coercion in connection with the payment of the claim.

It is not believed that the United States Government would raise any objection should Germany undertake the blockade of Venezuelan ports to collect the claim of the Berlin Company, as the President in his last message to Congress made the following observation in connection with the attitude of the American Government on the Monroe doctrine:

"We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

DRESS SAVES A WOMAN'S LIFE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—Mrs. William Carr of Englishtown, near here, went to draw some water from an open well yesterday and while hauling up the bucket lost her balance and fell down the well. Her dress caught in a projecting stone and saved her from drowning. There was no one within call, and after a good deal of trouble Mrs. Carr managed to clamber to the mouth of the well by means of the rope.

When she got out of the well Mrs. Carr found that the kitchen of her house had caught fire from an overheated stove. Hurriedly drawing some water from the well she rushed to the house and put out the blaze unassisted.

American Telephone Co.'s New Stock.

The Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have voted to offer to the stockholders 219,370 shares of new stock at par. Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe for this stock at the rate of one share of new stock for every four shares of old stock.

Twenty Hours Between New York and Chicago.
A new train of the New York Central and Lake Shore, beginning June 15th, will make the time between New York and Chicago in twenty hours. It is appropriately named "The 20th Century Limited." It saves a day.—Adv.

COAL OPERATORS' SIDE OF THE DISPUTE

Given to Commissioner Wright, Whose Mission Is Ended.

Full Statement, Containing Correspondence with Mitchell, Made Public by the Railroad Presidents.

United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright had a conference by appointment yesterday afternoon with the representatives of the coal carrying companies, at which the companies' side of the differences between the striking anthracite miners and operators were submitted to him at his request. The conference took place in the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 21 Cortlandt Street. The operators were represented by J. F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company; W. E. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Robert M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

After the conference Mr. Wright said:

"It will not be necessary for me to go to the mining regions now. I have heard both sides, and had the facts presented to me both from the standpoint of the miners and the operators. My mission is completed, and I have now to submit my report to President Roosevelt."

Speaking of the prospect of a general strike of the miners Commissioner Wright expressed himself as follows:

"If the soft coal men who have signed contracts should strike, by doing so they would be violating their agreement, and thus put their unions at a decided disadvantage and forfeit the sympathy of the public. This action would put the unions on the defensive in every arbitration that would follow the outbreak. None of the strikers thus far were bound by contracts."

After Mr. Wright had left the operators the other Presidents of the coal-carrying roads were communicated with, and decided to make a full statement of the facts in reference to the strike of the coal miners as given to Mr. Wright. President Baer gave out the statement in the New York office of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, Jersey Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, and in doing so said:

"The operators have heretofore hesitated about making public the correspondence between Mr. Mitchell and the coal Presidents. The President of the United States having requested Mr. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, to investigate the strike, the Presidents of the coal companies have given him such facts as he desired, including this correspondence, and it is now given to the public."

THE OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

The statement begins as follows:

The United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., was an organization of bituminous coal miners. About 1899 they sent emissaries into the anthracite coal fields, and began the organization of the anthracite coal miners.

In 1900 they felt themselves strong enough to inaugurate a strike. The strike was settled by the operators agreeing to make a 10 per cent. advance in wages. This agreement abolished the sliding scale, which had worked satisfactorily in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions for many years. Under this sliding scale the wages of the miners were regulated by the market price of coal.

In April, 1901, the operators agreed to continue the advanced rate of wages until April, 1902.

Under date of Feb. 14, 1902, the United Mine Workers of America, in a letter dated Indianapolis, Ind., invited the representatives of the railroads and coal companies operating in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania to "a joint conference of operators and miners on March 12, at Scranton, Penn., the object of the conference to be the formation of a wage scale for the year beginning April 1, 1902, and ending March 31, 1903."

The Presidents of the various coal companies promptly replied to this letter. The replies were all addressed to John Mitchell, President, and others, at Indianapolis.

The correspondence between the railroad Presidents and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and others relative to the demands of the miners is then given. They include letters written to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers declining a conference, and in reply to other demands written by George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; William E. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Alfred Walter, President, and V. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; Irving A. Kearns, President of Coxe Brothers & Co., and Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

PRESIDENT BAER'S REPLY.

In a reply to the first letter from Mitchell President Baer says, among other things:

In the judgment of the companies, I represent it is impracticable to form a wage scale for the whole anthracite region. The mining of anthracite coal is entirely different from that of bituminous coal. How far success has attended your organization in creating a uniform scale of wages in the bituminous regions satisfactory to all the interests concerned, is a question which it is not necessary to discuss; but, the dissimilarity between anthracite and bituminous mining is so great that t does not follow that any success attending the creation of a uniform wage scale in the bituminous region could be repeated in the anthracite fields.

This company does not favor the plan of having its relations with the miners disturbed every year. The proposition to unsettle all the labor conditions of the various anthracite districts each year by holding a conference between persons who are not interested in anthracite mining, and cannot have the technical knowledge of the varying conditions at each colliery is so unbusinesslike that no one charged with the grave responsibility of conducting industrial enterprises can safely give countenance to it.

We will always receive and consider any application of the men in our employ. We will endeavor to correct every abuse, to right very wrong, to deal justly and fairly with them, and to give to every man a fair compensation for the work he performs. Beyond this we cannot go.

The experience in the past year has not been satisfactory. There cannot be two masters in the management of business. The objection to your proposition is to annul the impracticability of forming a uniform scale of wages, but it is to the divided allegiance it creates. Discipline is essential in the conduct of all business. It is of vital importance in mining operations, where the disobedience of one man may endanger the lives of hundreds of his fellow-workmen. You cannot have discipline when the employe disregards and disobeys the reasonable orders and directions in the conduct of business of his superior officer, relying upon some outside power to sustain him. If two or three unreasonable men can, because of this divided allegiance, stop the operations of a colliery in the belief that their organization will support them, whether right or wrong.

Your organizations have no power to enforce their decrees, and thereby insure discipline, and we have no power to maintain discipline except the power to discharge. The moment we exercise this power we would be subjected to an inquisitorial and ineffective supervision, without any certainty as to how or when it will be possible to reach a righteous decision or to enforce that decision when reached.

A careful analysis of the results of last year's operations shows that the efficiency of our own mines has decreased 1,000,000 tons, because the contract miners have worked only 4½ to 6 hours a day. The number of tons produced by each miner has decreased from 11 to 17 per cent. The average shows a decrease of about

12½ per cent. This has added an increased burden on the company, and a loss of wages to the workers.

With no disposition to interfere with labor organizations in all honest efforts to better the welfare and condition of the working classes, we respectfully decline to join in any conference for the formation of a wage scale for the next year.

President Truesdale in his reply says:

No good or convincing reason has ever been given, nor does the management of this company conceive of any that can be, why the employes in or about its mines should ask to have their wage matters singled out and handled in the radically different way suggested from that fixed by the company in dealing with all other classes of its employes.

He then points out that the situation in the anthracite mines is different from that in the bituminous mines, owing to the depth and thickness of veins, with other conditions, being different at every colliery. It is not therefore possible, he says, to create a scale of wages covering the whole anthracite field.

102 INTERRUPTIONS TO WORK.

Mr. Thomas replies at great length to the same effect. He says that during the year no fewer than 102 interruptions to work have been occasioned by what he calls the unwarranted demands and agitation of members of the union. This has resulted in a loss of over 300 days' work and over 600,000 tons of production of coal. The condition of unrest caused by the younger members of the union and the disposition to prevent men not in the union from working has made it more desirable for the company to deal with its own employes. "It is," he adds, "the inalienable right of a man to labor without regard to nationality, creed or association. To seek to prevent it is a crime and we cannot even by implication sanction such a course."

The other coal presidents reply practically to the same effect to other letters and telegrams from Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues, and their letters are given in full in the statement, which continues:

On March 14, 1902, the operators posted the following notice at each colliery:

"The rates of wages now in effect will be continued until April 1, 1903, and thereafter, subject to sixty days' notice.

"Local differences will, as heretofore, be adjusted with our employes at the respective collieries."

The demands of the miners, which have already appeared in the papers, are given in the statement, which refers briefly to the conferences in this city between the representatives of the operators and the miners before the Civic Federation, and continues:

After discussing at great length the anthracite coal situation, an adjournment was taken for thirty days. At the expiration of the thirty days another meeting was held with the Civic Federation, with Mr. Mitchell and his District Presidents, together with a large committee of miners. Another full and free discussion took place without reaching any conclusions.

At the suggestion of the Civic Federation a committee composed of Mr. Mitchell and his District Presidents and Messrs. Thomas, Truesdale, and Baer were appointed to further consider the points at issue and report to the Civic Federation at a date to be fixed by the Chairman. This committee spent two full days in a friendly discussion without obtaining practical results. The Civic Federation was not again reconvened. Mr. Mitchell, however, convened his District Executive Committee, and on May 8 he sent the following dispatch:

"Scranton, Penn., May 8, 1902.

"Conscious of the disastrous effects upon mine workers, mine operators, and the public in general which would result from a prolonged suspension of work in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and with earnest desire and hope of avoiding the impending calamity, the representatives of the anthracite mine workers have authorized us to submit the following propositions:

"First, inasmuch as the anthracite mine operators have proposed to continue the present wage scale for one year, and inasmuch as the anthracite mine workers have unanimously resolved to ask that an increase of 20 per cent. should be paid on present prices to all men performing contract work, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor for all persons employed by the hour, day, or week, without any reduction in their present wage rate, and that coal should be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, and inasmuch as in our recent conferences the anthracite mine workers and mine operators have failed to reach an agreement upon any of the questions at issue, we propose that the industrial branch of the National Civic Federation select a committee of five persons to arbitrate, and decide all or any of the questions in dispute, the award of such board of arbitration to be binding upon both parties, and effective for a period of one year.

"Second—Should the above proposition be unacceptable to you we propose that a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and one other person whom these two may select be authorized to make an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment existing in the anthracite field, and if they decide that the average annual earnings of anthracite mine workers are sufficient to enable them to live, maintain, and educate their families in a manner conformable to established American standards and consistent with American citizenship, we agree to withdraw our claims for higher wages and more equitable conditions of employment, providing that the anthracite mine operators agree to comply with any recommendations the above committee may make affecting the earnings and conditions of labor of their employes.

"An immediate reply is solicited.

"JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman.

"T. D. NICHOLLS, Secretary."

Mr. Baer wrote the following letter in reply:

Philadelphia, May 9, 1902.

John Mitchell:

I was out of town; therefore the delay in answering your dispatch.

By posted notices the present rates of wages were continued until April, 1903, and thereafter subject to sixty days' notice. Local differences to be adjusted as heretofore with our employes at the respective collieries by written communications, by full discussion before the Civic Federation, by protracted personal conferences with yourself and the district Presidents we have fully informed you of our position. We gave you the figures showing the cost of mining and marketing coal, and the sums realized therefrom in the market, in the hope of convincing you that it was absolutely impracticable to increase wages. To your suggestion that the price of coal should be increased to the public, our answer was that this was not only undesirable, but in view of the sharp competition of bituminous coal, it was impossible. We offered to permit you or your experts to examine our books to verify our statements.

Anthracite mining is a business and not a religious, sentimental, or academic proposition. The laws organizing the companies I represent in express terms impose the business management on the President and Directors. I could not, if I would, delegate this business management to even so highly a respectable body as the Civic Federation, nor can I call to my aid as experts in the mixed problem of business and philanthropy the eminent prelates you have named.

GEORGE F. BAER.

Other letters in reply to Mr. Mitchell, which were in substance to the same effect, were written by Presidents Truesdale and Olyphant.

LAWLESS ACTS AT MINES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 10.—National President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union, who went to New York yesterday to meet Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, did not return to strike headquarters here until nearly midnight to-night. In his absence nothing was given out regarding the anthracite strike in this State or the soft coal suspension in Virginia and West Virginia.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the strike leaders to keep their men from committing acts of violence, there continue to be acts of lawlessness, which is rather annoying to the companies. There was stone throwing and firing of revolvers to-day by a crowd which congregated in the vicinity of the colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company at Duryea. The crowd dispersed before any one was injured. As a result of the assault upon a night watchman at Nanticoke last Saturday several persons, among them three women, were arrested to-day and held in bail to keep the peace. More arrests for the same assault are threatened by the company for whom the watchman worked.

THURMOND, West Va., June 10.—The strikers succeeded to-day in tying up almost every operation in the New River district. Not 100 miners out of 6,000 were at work on Loup Creek, and not a single car of coal has been sent down that branch today. All the Chesapeake and Ohio shifting crews in this field have been laid off, and business is at a standstill. The fires are out in the thousands of coke ovens that have heretofore illuminated the New River Valley, and from all indications the situation will not be soon improved.

At mass meetings held at Glen Jean today, the strikers decided to remain out indefinitely, unless the operators meet their demands. In the Kanawha field a few mines are being operated, but with a greatly reduced force. There has been no violence along the Chesapeake and Ohio yet, and operators believe there will be none. At several collieries armed guards are on duty.

KEYSTONE, W. Va., June 10.—At mass meetings to-day the strikers voted unanimously to remain out until the operators make some concessions. The meeting called for to-morrow by United Mine Workers at Branwell will not be attended by a single operator. An extra force of guards was put to work at many of the mines in this territory to-day. The number of guards is being increased as rapidly as Winchesters can be secured. There were several shipments of firearms to this section to-day. One company received five dozen Winchester repeating shotguns.

At East Bank last night the operators signed an agreement conceding everything, but the union would not allow the men to work this morning. A meeting has been called for Carkins to-morrow to decide whether to continue the strike.

ROANOKE, Va., June 10.—Official reports to-day show there is some improvement in the strike situation in the Pocahontas fields. More men returned to work this morning, and it is estimated that about 20 per cent. of the regular force is at work. The output of coal is in about the same proportion. The shipments for yesterday were one-fifth of the average.

There is a complete tie up in the Flat Top district. The men who have started to work, including the guardsmen, have been refused board, and others have been warned by the union men not to go to work. Some strikers at Empire, West Va., dumped a car of coal which was in transit on the ground last night.

The Indian Ridge and Browning operators, in the Pocahontas field, have asked their men to meet them at Bramwell tomorrow night to arrange a compromise. The men say if the union is not recognized they will not return to work.

Mitchell Leaves for Wilkesbarre.

Several conferences were held yesterday between President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation. Both said that the conferences were of no importance and would not talk about them.

Mitchell sent some telegrams to the Presidents of the anthracite district and went down town to see the effect of the soft coal smoke. He left for Wilkesbarre by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 5:20 P. M.

VOLCANO MENACED CABLE SHIP.

Peril of the Pouyer-Quertier During the Eruption of Mont Pelee June 6.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., June 10.—In the course of the eruption of Mont Pelée, on the Island of Martinique, which occurred June 6, the sea rose about twenty-eight inches at Fort de France and then fell again. The rise of water did not cause any damage.

The French cable repair ship Pouyer-Quertier was directly opposite the lower crater of the mountain June 6 grappling for a cable five miles off shore when dense black clouds shot down from the volcano in the direction of the sea. This phenomenon was similar to that of May 8, but the clouds moved in another direction. The Pouyer-Quertier fled from the spot at full speed, and the clouds followed the steamer about one mile astern. The vessel's decks were covered deep with ashes, mud, and stones, which rained from a huge cloud that had shot up to a great height from the top of the crater. Ashes from this cloud fell upon the Island of St. Lucia.

A few persons who were in boats between Le Precheur and Carbet, near St. Pierre, lost their lives in the eruption of June 6.

New Mexico Geysers Active.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, June 10.—The United States Geological Survey has been notified by Capt. J. P. Conner of this city that the sulphur springs in Bernatillo County are showing unusual activity. There are twenty-eight geysers among the springs, pulsating every thirty seconds. The largest geyser is reported to be sending up a stream five feet high.

CREDIT MEN'S CONVENTION.

Delegates from All Parts of the Country Gather at Louisville—President Young's Address.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The seventh annual convention of the National Credit Men's Association, representing a membership of 4,000 in all parts of the country, met this morning in this city. About 300 delegates were present.

President Elbert A. Young of St. Paul, in his annual address, said the association and its local branches could be credited with improvements in the mercantile agency service, assisting its members in advancing office methods, reducing credit questions to a system, establishing a fund for the prosecution of fraudulent failures, the passage of laws in many States prohibiting merchandise sales in bulk without notice to creditors, the formation of friendships, and elevating the commercial standard of its members.

The annual report of the treasurer, George G. Ford of Syracuse, N. Y., showed that from June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902, the receipts were $13,000. The disbursements for that time were $12,973. The total cash balance over all expenses on June 1 was $88. The trust fund on June 10, 1902, was $9,756.

The report of the Secretary, William A. Pendergast of New York, was then submitted. It showed that the membership of the association on June 1 was 4,000, an increase of 432 over last year. Three new local associations have been added during the year: At Los Angeles, Cal.; Evansville, Ind., and Lincoln, Neb. The total receipts for the past year were $12,953, exceeding those of the year before by $783. The expenditures for the year were $12,999.

Various committees were announced, after which a paper on "The Strength of the Credit Men Is Knowledge," written by W. A. H. Bogardus of New York, was read.

President Young has announced that he will not stand for re-election. John K. Ashley of Boston, G. Wallace Smith of New York, and T. J. Langenburg of St. Louis are mentioned to succeed him.

RECREANT FIANCE CAUGHT.

The Girl He Had Left Behind Dragged Him from Steamer Moltke at Last Moment.

Just ten minutes before the steamship Moltke of the Hamburg-American Line sailed from Hoboken yesterday morning, a handsome young woman about twenty-three years old came running down the pier, crying:

"Where is he? Oh, I must find him—where is he?"

Detectives questioned her, and she told the story of a desertion by her fiancée, who was a passenger on the Moltke, and who had suddenly left the home of her parents in New York yesterday, where he had been staying, while she had gone out of the house for a few minutes, and had taken with him all his belongings in a trunk and $40 of her money. She refused to tell the officers her name or address, but said the name of her false sweetheart was Bruns, and that she had traced him to the Moltke.

While the officers were endeavoring to learn more of her story, she suddenly darted away from them, and, running up the gangplank, caught hold of a young man, who was just about to board the ship, and taking him by the collar with both hands pulled him down the gangplank.

Partly by coaxing and partly by physical force, she kept him on the pier until the gangplank had been pulled up. He looked dejectedly at the liner backing out into the stream, and then walked away with the woman.

MAYOR LOW DELAYED.

Did Not Reach His Office Until Noon Owing to Accident to His Yacht.

Mayor Low did not put in an appearance at the City Hall yesterday until noon, and there was some speculation as to just what had happened to his Honor, especially as he had two hearings scheduled for 10:30, which had to be postponed.

When the Mayor finally appeared he said that while steaming down the Sound on his yacht, the Surprise, with Corporation Counsel Rives, Controller Grout, and Dock Commissioner Hawkes aboard as guests, he was informed by the Captain that the yacht had met with some sort of a mishap to her machinery.

It was decided to put in at Whitestone, L. I., where the Mayor and his party were landed at the Tlebout Ship Yards, and came to town by train.

Policeman Guilty of Manslaughter.

John J. O'Brien, a patrolman attached to the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, last night was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree by a jury in the Kings County Court for shooting and killing his wife, Minnie, at their home, 1,059 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, on April 2 last. On the trial of the case the defense tried to show that the shooting was accidental.

DR. E. R. L. GOULD TALKS ON THE LOW REGIME

New York's Problems Discussed at Johns Hopkins Commencement.

City Chamberlain Explains Why Police Reform Has Been Slow—Gives Some Facts About Civil Service.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—An immense number of friends of Johns Hopkins University were present to-day at the annual commencement in the Academy of Music. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied before the hour for the opening of the exercises began. The academic procession, headed by Dr. George B. Shattuck, filed slowly down the main aisle and ascended to the stage to the strains of the march from "Queen of Sheba." Rev. Oliver Huckel delivered an invocation. Candidates for degrees were presented, and each complimented by President Remsen.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, the City Chamberlain of New York City. In his address Dr. Gould said that President Remsen's invitation to him to address the graduates of 1903 made him realize that he must have passed several of the milestones of life without seeing them. Discussing the question of civil responsibilities, Dr. Gould dealt at length with the problems which confront the city administration in New York. Among other things, he said:

"And now a few words about the fortunes of the present reform administration of New York. The Good Book tells us that the way of the transgressor is hard. I take it that this refers to private individuals. In official life the man who succeeds the transgressor has a hard time. On the 1st of January last Mayor Low fell heir to a deteriorated municipal plant, disorganized finances, and a semi-demoralized public service—conspicuously demoralized, indeed, in some of its parts. He has held the reins of government five months. What has been accomplished? 'Alas, too little!' say some of our allies and friends. But let us suspend judgment until we have considered the essential elements of the situation.

"The doings of the Police Department constituted the leading issue of last Fall's campaign. Through blackmail and extortion enormous sums of money were collected, opening up especially to superior officers and certain favored politicians a mine of wealth of untold value. So corrupt had the officials become and so lustful of unrighteous gain that the effect of the incoming of the new administration was to raise the tariff rather than to abolish the practice. In whispers agents confided to their badgered clients that the new Police Commissioner was getting on in life, that his official term was only two years and would probably be his last, and that quietly but effectively his nest had to be feathered. Consider how hard it is to get corroborative evidence for offences of this kind.

"The police situation is further complicated by the excise law and its Sunday enforcement. That law is a State law enforced by local police. No local ordinance can amend it so as to conform to the wishes of a majority or an influential section of any community. New York is cosmopolitan, and so are the Sunday views and practices of its population. The declaration of principles adopted by unanimous vote of all the fusion conferees last September favored "the toleration of innocent customs and habits of our cosmopolitan population by rational laws and regulations, assuring the largest measure of personal liberty consistent with the maintenance of law and order."

"The critics of Mayor Low aver that all laws, including excise, should be literally enforced, and if after a thorough experiment this course is found impracticable repeal should be secured from the Legislature. In my judgment there is no hope whatever at Albany, and Mayor Low's policy is the only practicable alternative, and, furthermore, the only policy which would lend any hope for the continuance in power of a reform administration.

"Next, perhaps, to the police situation, the heaviest handicap to the present City Government is the charter provision which requires that when places are abolished former incumbents must remain in the lists and be eligible for certification to appointment during a year. Nothing more positively obstructive to the securing of efficiency in the public service could have been devised. The establishment of sinecures was one of the specialties of Tammany Hall. Every department can furnish illuminating examples. Now, when this class find their $2,500 or $3,000 sinecures abolished, they contentedly await certification for $900 places. An ex-prizefighter in a low clerkship and collectors drawing in the aggregate $7,500 a year to collect $1,500 annual city revenue are not figments of the imagination. Heads of departments have been criticised for levity, and I think some of them have been too slow in making necessary changes. But it can at least be said in extenuation that they, like Hamlet, have preferred 'to bear those ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of.'

"The civil service lists are so heavily incumbered with those who have received low ratings in examinations, those who it is shrewdly suspected ought not to have been rated at all, and by ex-sinecurists, that the only practicable thing to do, it seems to me, is to give a trial to all and keep on dismissing upon ascertained incompetency until the lists are purged.

"Judgment upon the new administration should be suspended for a while longer at least. If I may prophesy I will say that after the first six months a distinct improvement in sentiment will occur."

After the announcement of promotions in the Faculty, fellowship, and prizes awarded, President Ira Remsen said:

"There is at present one person above all others of whom I am most envious. That person is the President of Bryn Mawr College. At the commencement of that institution, only a few days ago, she was in a position to announce that a contingent fund requisite for raising a handsome gift from a friend of the college had been raised, and that the necessary improvements for which this gift was made would soon be under way.

"To-day I had hoped to make a similar announcement, but, alas! only $908,000 of the million-dollar relief fund has been collected. There still remains $92,000 to be raised, and only twenty days are left in which to raise this fund. In this audience are many ladies. I appeal to all, but especially to the ladies, who have such an influence over their fathers, their brothers, and their husbands, that they aid us in making up this deficiency. May each of the next twenty days bring forth its percentage of the residue."

PRINCETON'S NEW POLICY.

Ex-President Patton Thinks University Problems Should Be Met by a Young Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—An immense crowd of alumni came into town today for the commencement exercises. At 10 o'clock this morning the the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa took place, and at the same hour a tablet was unveiled in Marquand Chapel to the memory of George Yardley Taylor, 1902, Maryland, and Cortland Van Rensselaer Hodge, 1893, Mississippi, who lost their lives at Paoting-Fu, China, on June 30, 1900. The tablet is bronze with a background of green marble. On behalf of the classes, H. H. Wells, Jr., 1882, and J. S. Rogers, 1893, presented the tablet, which on the university's part President Patton received. During the morning exhibitions in charge of various professors were held in the engineering and graphic departments, histological laboratory, and the plans of all the new buildings going up on the campus were made public. At 11 o'clock the two literary halls, Whig and Clio, held their annual alumni meeting.

At the alumni luncheon in University Hall about 800 alumni gathered. James W. Alexander, 1860, presided, and on either side sat President Patton and President-elect Woodrow Wilson. After the luncheon Mr. Alexander called upon President Patton for a few words, paying him high tributes. As President Patton arose the alumni jumped to their feet, cheering lustily for five minutes. President Patton said, in part:

"I have no words which will express the gratitude I feel for the cordial welcome you have given me. I have endeavored to serve the university faithfully. I thank the Trustees, the Faculty, and the alumni for their kindness and generosity to me in my administration. For their kindness to me in my failure I thank them even more.

"I realize that this university stands face to face with new problems of development. In respect to the new administration, the policy which is to be inaugurated is a policy that ought to be inaugurated by him who has every reason to look forward to twenty or twenty-five years of administrative service. It would ill become my good sense or my reputation I may have for wisdom if I should wish to inaugurate a movement that might trammel the freedom of him who must be my successor. I hope to enter upon those quiet pursuits of which I am fond and to serve the university in the quiet capacity of teacher.

"With my whole heart, and with every element of my being, I am in sympathy with the action of the Trustees, in which I had the honor to participate, which has placed Woodrow Wilson in the leadership."

Mr. Alexander then called upon President-elect Wilson, remarking that "but one nomination was made for President Patton's successor, and this was unanimous."

Prof. Wilson said:

"This thing came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. You must sympathize with me in my feeling as I succeed the brilliant man who has just addressed you. He has played a great part in the Church, in public opinion, and in putting the truth in phrases that ring and last forever. I rejoice that he is not to leave Princeton; thus shall we not lose all of the brilliant service of the past fourteen years.

"I know that the great power of sympathy, friendship, and comradeship is behind me. This is an augury most blessed for the future of Princeton."

Following these two addresses Samuel Hepburn, '32, of East Orange, N. J., the oldest living graduate, spoke. He is the only man of his class living, and has seen the administrations of five college Presidents.

J. Stafford Little, '44, of Trenton, N. J.; J. B. Davis, '72, of St. Louis, Mo.; Judge James H. Reed of Pittsburg, Penn., who is to receive an honorary degree to-morrow; William C. Spruance, '52, and M. Taylor Pyne, '77, all made short addresses. An alumni gift of $25,000, to be used to lift the debt on the athletic field and a partial endowment for the biological department, was announced.

At the close of the alumni meeting President and Mrs. Patton held their customary commencement reception at Prospect.

H. Ackerman Coles of Scotch Plains, N. J., has presented to the university a valuable copy of an ancient Trojan sword which was unearthed near Athens by Prof. Schlieman in the Winter of 1877-8.

The original sword was of plated gold and highly ornamented. On one side is an incised representation of a lion hunt, on the other the picture of a spirited hunting scene. The copy which is now here was made for the Paris Exposition of 1900. At the close of the exposition Prof. Kunz of Tiffany & Co. bought it, and Mr. Coles secured the sword from this firm.

VASSAR COLLEGE'S ALUMNAE.

Interesting Class Day Exercises Were Held Out of Doors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—The annual luncheon of the Alumnae Association of Vassar College, which was held at the college to-day, was presided over by Mrs. MacCoy of Bryn Mawr, President of the association.

After-dinner speeches were made by the alumnae on the various occupations open to women. Dr. Sherwood, '83, represented medicine; Helen Hoig, '99, law; Maude Ray, 1900, journalism; Mary Root, '78, agriculture, and Nancy McClelland, '97, advertisement writing.

The class day exercises were held out of doors in the afternoon. The order of the procession was: The junior class, headed by its Marshal, Ethel Dean of San Francisco; the sophomore class, Marshal Mary Thaw Thompson of Allegheny. The daisy chain, carried by members of the sophomore class, followed. The bearers were:

Elizabeth Allen, St. Louis.
Grace Easton, Louisville, N. Y.
Clara Cross, East Orange, N. J.
Helen Freeland, East Orange, N. J.
Edith Harker, East Orange, N. J.
Elizabeth Dimock, Elizabeth, N. J.
Abby Forbes, South Framingham, Mass.
Alice Heywood, Holyoke, Mass.
Fanny James, Kansas City, Mo.
Louise Karcher, Chicago.
Helen Kohlsaat, Chicago.
Gertrude Knowlton, Watertown, N. Y.
Julia Fossell, Detroit.
Marguerite S. Smith, Chicago.
Violet Woodruff, New Brighton, N. Y.
Constance Warren, Albany.
Helen Crosby Wood, Arlington, Mass.
Annie Wyman Wood, Arlington, Mass.
Isabel Wylie, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The senior class came last, marshaled by Louise Sanford of Knoxville, Tenn. The exercises consisted of the address of welcome by President Theodosia Hadley of Indianapolis, and the class history by Caroline Sperry of North Adams, Mass., and Nina Eldred of Coronado Beach, Cal. The class then proceeded to the tree, where the spade was handed from the senior class to the junior class. The charge was delivered by Lucy Burns of Brooklyn and the junior response was made by Harriette Anderson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Class day was ended with the glee club concert and the president's reception in the evening.

PRINCETON SOPHOMORE DANCE.

Large Assemblage, Including Many New Yorkers, in Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 10.—The annual sophomore reception and dance was held this evening in the Casino. The building was decorated in white and yellow, while a bank of flowers and ferns hid the orchestra from view. All the upper-class clubs had elaborately furnished boxes for their guests. The dance was the most successful for years, a large crowd of visitors from New York and vicinity being present. The dance consisted of twenty-four numbers, and the music was furnished by Zimmerman's Naval Band. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Vanderhoef,
Miss L. Vanderhoef,
Miss N. Vanderhoef,
Mrs. A. Fell,
Miss A. V. Fell,
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Pratt,
Miss K. Pratt,
The Misses Pratt,
Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Langdon,
Mrs. W. B. Hornblower,
Miss E. Franklin,
Mrs. J. P. Sousa,
Miss Jane Sousa,
Miss Helen Sousa,
Mrs. S. B. Mills,
Mrs. B. Eaton,
Miss G. Eaton,
Mrs. Richard Muser,
Miss Whittimore,
Mrs. J. F. Matthews,
Miss L. Matthews,
Miss Knower,
Miss Scribner,
Miss Hockstaff,
Miss Eleanor Lewis,
Mrs. E. D. Armour,
Mrs. Grover Cleveland,
Mrs. J. S. Morgan,
Mrs. G. F. Bispham,
Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Commencement Week Will Begin To-morrow and Ends Following Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Five hundred degrees in arts, music, science, philosophy, medicine, laws, and veterinary medicine will be conferred during commencement week at the University of Pennsylvania, which begins next Thursday afternoon and closes on the morning of the following Wednesday.

On the first day (Thuraday) the closing exercises of the Zelosophic Society will be held.

On Friday the Philomatean Society will hold its commencements.

On Saturday the various societies and classes will hold reunions.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester will preach the baccalaureate sermon in St. Stephen's Church, of which he is rector.

On Monday the class day exercises will be held, and at 2 o'clock the time-honored ivy planting exercises will take place. In the evening the senior promenade will be held in Houston Hall.

On Tuesday, alumni day, there will be reunions, class meetings, and the annual alumni collation in the triangle in the evening. At this event Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill will be the orator, and the annual initiations of the senior societies will follow the collation.

The exercises of the one hundred and forty-sixth commencement will be held in the Academy of Music, at Broad and Walnut Streets, on Wednesday morning. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, will be the orator.

The first prize medal of the Society of Beaux Arts of New York will be awarded to G. B. Dentz, of the Architectural Department of the University. W. J. Smith, T. R. Abele, and G. H. Bickley will get first mentions. The first medal awarded by the society, three years ago, was won by G. B. Dentz.

Oil Strike in Tennessee.

JAMESTOWN, Tenn., June 10.—Oil was struck at a boring within 400 feet of the Bobs Bar well yesterday afternoon. The well is 225 feet deep, and the oil of a high grade.

20 HOURS TO CHICAGO
Pennsylvania Railroad
BEGINNING JUNE 15.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"
Composed of Pullman Combined Parlor Buffet Smoking and Baggage Car, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car, Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car, and Pullman Compartment Car.

WESTWARD.		DAILY	EASTWARD.		DAILY
Lv. NEW YORK	West Twenty-third St. Station	1.55 P. M.	Lv. CHICAGO	(Central time)	12.00 Noon.
	Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	2.00 "	Lv. PITTSBURG	(Eastern time)	11.25 P. M.
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "	Ar. PHILADELPHIA	(Germantown Junction)	6.56 A. M.
Lv. JERSEY CITY		2.15 "	Ar. JERSEY CITY		8.40 "
Lv. PHILADELPHIA	(Germantown Junction)	3.44 "	Ar. NEW YORK	Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	8.53 "
Ar. PITTSBURG	(Eastern time)	11.05 "		West Twenty-third St. Station	9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO	(Central time)	8.55 A. M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

RIVER PIRATES CAPTURED

Harbor Detectives Bag Four in Early Morning Chase.

Pursuit Was Conducted Over the Harlem River in the Half Light of Dawn and Pistols Were Used Successfully.

In the gray dawn of yesterday morning, with a dense haze hanging over the Harlem River, two policemen attached to the sub-station of the Harbor Police, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, caught four "river pirates."

Numerous complaints of unusually bold robberies had made the policemen determined and desperate. Their determination to capture the suspects was in no wise lessened by the fact that in the chase over the then placid waters of the river the pursued were quite as rapid as their pursuers. The privilege of using their revolvers in such an emergency only saved them from another humiliating failure, for river thieves are difficult offenders to cope with.

Aside from the exciting character of the chase over the river the arrest of yesterday morning is thought to be efficacious in checking, if not stopping, a series of remarkably bold robberies in the locality in which the suspected men were caught. The conditions of the locality make the offenses possible, for in the cavernous recesses under the Willis Avenue, the Second Avenue, and the Third Avenue Bridges there is splendid opportunity in the shadows for going through the pockets of a victim, and then, with comparatively little danger of detection, slipping into a boat fastened in some secluded spot. In several instances men have been stripped naked under the bridges within the last few months.

Detectives Barnard P. McMahon and George A. Mott were assigned to the case, and the clue they had was that the Union Railway Company had for days past been visited regularly by thieves, who had robbed them of whatever there was about of copper, not hesitating to cut it from fastenings when it was not detached. The detectives got the notion that the thieves would get into their boat, or out of it, under the Second Avenue Bridge, and thither they rowed.

Just a little to the north of the Second Avenue Bridge, where the grain elevator of Payne's Mills is situated, a cluster of barges were fastened. There was just room enough between one used for tugging ice and one for coal to slip the police boat into complete darkness, and that was done.

"You go up on the top of the bridge, Barney," said Mott, "and I'll stay in the boat."

It was a little after 5 o'clock, and the dawn had almost merged into complete day when McMahon came down from his post.

"They're coming down the river," he whispered to Mott, "so quietly that we will not be able to hear them until they are right here."

"Come into the boat," said Mott. "Draw your gun."

The haze over the river was so thick that McMahon had not seen the approaching boat far up the river, and the policemen did not have long to wait. They did not hear them coming at all, for, as subsequently developed, they had tied the oar locks with rags to prevent them from clicking.

The two policemen moved their boat a little forward, and in a minute or two saw the tips of two oars slipping noiselessly in and out of the water.

As the black nineteen-foot rowboat shot out into the open, one of the suspects audibly exclaimed:

"Pull, the river cops!"

"The river policemen pull a pretty good stroke themselves, and they relied for a time on their ability to catch up with the men before their bow, but soon thought of the old trick of the river thieves in the way of getting rid of evidence.

"Halt! halt! halt!" came from the police boat.

"The pursued men didn't halt. The policemen, with their revolvers in their hands, were hesitating to use them. It hurt their pride, as they confessed when it was all over, to be out-rowed in the first place, and to shoot a thief was not a clean way to catch him. But finally from Mott:

"Shoot over their heads!"

Several times the report of the policemen's revolvers echoed and re-echoed over the river. The plan worked. The pursued men slowed up.

It was all over with the thieves. Under one of the seats was a bag. It contained a lot of copper wire cut to make it portable, about seventy-five pounds of it. There was also in the bag an overhead trolley switch, very valuable to a trolley company, but of little value as junk.

At the police station the men gave the following names, which, the police say, are fictitious: John Meyers, nineteen years old, of 538 Bergen Avenue; Michael Dillon, nineteen years old, of 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Francis Kelly, sixteen years old, of 9 Walton Street, Brooklyn, and Edward Gleason, sixteen years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. In the Harlem Police Court Magistrate Meade held them in $1,000 bail each for examination to-day.

TEACHERS COLLEGE ENTERTAINS.

Seniors Bid Good-Bye at Dinner Reception and Dance.

Teachers College seniors held their class exercises last evening at the college. The affair consisted of a dinner, a reception, and a dance.

At the dinner Miss Ottilie P. Staber, the President of the class, acted as toastmistress. Miss Charlotte Way responded to the toast, "Our College"; Miss Jessie C. Stangland to "Class of 1902." William Noyes to "The Faculty," and Miss Susanne R. Miller sang the class song.

The dance followed at 8 o'clock in the large kindergarten room. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

It is announced that a committee of stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company has been formed to protect the rights of the minority stockholders in the matter of leasing the road to the Rock Island Railroad.

Philadelphia Warehouses Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Germantown Junction Elevator and Warehouse Company's building and the grain warehouse of L. J. Miller & Sons, with a half dozen dwelling houses in the neighborhood were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

$7.50 Touring Skirts, $3.90
A Distinctly New Mode.

These handsome and jaunty walking skirts are made of the finest all wool speckled suitings, the material used in men's suits. The colors are black and white, brown and white, blue and white and gray mixed.

They are made with the popular cut flounce shape, with gored fronts, strapped with stitched black cloth, finished with tabs and small buttons. The bottom is trimmed with ten rows of stitching. Made to sell at $7.50 wholesale, but you may have your choice to-day at, each, $3.90
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

More of the Silks.

Those beautiful printed foulards and satin liberties which caused such commotion in the silk section on Monday. The quantity was very large, and we are therefore able to repeat the announcement to-day. There is a wide and choice range of patterns and colors to choose from. Here are the two sorts:

At 29c.—Satin liberty and foulards, all pure silk; worth 59c. per yard; 24 inches wide; beautiful designs and colorings.

At 39c.—Printed satin liberties and foulards, all pure silk; regularly sold for 85c. and $1 yard; 22 and 24 inches wide; this price we quote does not cover cost of raw material before the silk is printed.
Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Lace Combination Tuckings.

Exquisitely dainty and fine Swiss tuckings with lace insertion; the finest and sheerest sorts; the very material required for the fashionable sheer white waist. These tuckings should sell for $2.25 per yard. You will be most pleased with the assortment and agreeably surprised at the smallness of the price—75c. per yard for $2.25 tuckings.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Dainty White Lawn Waists $1.39.

These are cut on the newest and smartest lines, made tastefully and prettily and sure to please the most particular. They are daintily trimmed with lace inserting or embroidery and rows of fine cluster tucks. The price, too, will be most satisfying to you.
Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Undermuslin Repletion!

The woman who has for some reason or other neglected to lay in her supply of undermuslins until this date need have no fear about being too late here, for we have heaps of beautiful lingerie, adding to the depleted stocks each day, giving you a superb scope for selection. All the most desirable undermuslins, the daintiest and choicest sorts, priced so low that it would be folly to buy the materials and make them yourself. A visit to the undermuslin section will be most gratifying to you and us.
Second Floor, Near Rotunda.

Two Parasol Values.

No time like the present to secure your parasol. We have a handsome stock of the newest and daintiest sorts, from which we have picked these two specials for to-day's selling.

Of Good Silk Taffeta, $1.65.
All pure silk; excellent quality in every leading color.

Of Silk Taffeta, Hemstitched, $1.95.
Very chic and dainty; only the best and most popular colorings; trimmed with one row of hemstitching.
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Leather Dress Suit Cases.

A splendid opportunity to secure extraordinary values in just the strong, well made kinds required by the traveller. We mention just two good specials for to-day:—

Traveller Dress Suit Case—One of the most popular manufactured. Strongest and most durable, covered with sole leather, has straps and bolts, fine lock and key, handsomely finished, $3.95

The Hercules Dress Suit Case—Of heavy sole leather, leather lined, stitched all around, steel frame, fine lock and key, handsomely finished, $5.75
Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WEST POINT CADETS' SPORTS AND DRILLS

Second Day of the Military Academy's Centennial.

Lieut Gen. Miles Cheers the Equestrians and Gen. Longstreet Takes Delight in the Ball Game — President to Arrive To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—Out-door games all day and the annual hop in the evening have kept going since early this morning the Military Academy's sturdy cadets and the hundreds of guests at the hundredth anniversary celebration. This was the centennial's second day. The visitors continue to come by the score and every available accommodation is already crowded to the utmost.

President Roosevelt and his party are almost the only ones who have not arrived and they will be here to-morrow, in time for the chief exercises of the week. The resident officers' houses, barracks, and hotel are thronged with national legislators, general officers of the army, members of the Board of Visitors, foreign diplomats, and military men, college presidents and professors, mothers and sisters of the graduating cadets, and scores of young women in whose eyes the formal celebration is but an unnecessary adjunct to the more attractive dancing or strolling along the "Flirtation Walk."

The parade plain, with its close mown grass, its unsurpassed outlook over the Hudson River, and it broad shade trees, is like a highly colored kaleidoscope. At intervals there pass across it the two military delegates of His Imperial German Majesty, Col. Von Witzleben and Capt. Von Muelmann, clad in their gorgeous uniforms of dark blue and crimson, bent on learning methods of training under the United States War Department. Two other martial dignitaries are Col. Aziz Bey of the Sultan's army, and Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires at Washington. Escorting the visitors or strolling about by themselves are officers of the various branches of this Nation's army, the artillerymen in red and blue, the cavalrymen with yellow trimmings and flowing gilt plumes, and the infantrymen in their well-known blue and white.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S COMMENDATION.

Gen. Longstreet, the aged Confederate leader, is one of the most picturesque figures on the ground. This is his first visit since he was graduated in 1842. He looks as hale as the best of them, and seems to enjoy every minute of his stay, even when he sees the Yale ball players drub the cadets.

"Look at them," he cried, "see what good losers they are. That is the right sort of stuff for our young soldiers."

Gen. S. B. Buckner is another of the Southern visitors. He and Gen. E. Porter Alexander, who fought on the losing side at Gettysburg, watched this afternoon's baseball game together. Near them were Gens. S. G. French and B. M. Thomas, and not far off sat the German officers, who did not seem to understand or enjoy the game, but left the grand stand before it was half over. Col. Treat, the commandant at the academy, piloted them to a corner of the plain where Hamlet Cadet, the post's prize colt, was tethered. The little horse was given to the cadet corps by C. J. & Harry Hamlin of East Aurora, and is a is a half brother of The Abbott, the famous trotter. Col. Treat selected the colt as a perfect specimen of what a horse should be, and it will be kept on the post as a model. The Germans examined it carefully, fingering its nose and shoulders and knees, and then Col. von Witzleben said: "If your soldiers are all as good as your horses, meinherr, they must be perfect."

The first of to-day's exercises waa a riding exhibition by members of the graduating class. Gen. Miles and many others witnessed the performance and applauded the riders vociferously. With bare heads and using no saddles the equestrians showed a charge on horses, flourishing their drawn swords and dealing havoc among a lot of dummies ranged around the riding hall. Then they jumped hurdles three abreast, vaulting on and off at full speed, and exchanging horses on the gallop. Capt. Sands commanded the drill, and twenty members of the class took part in it.

Before this exhibit was half finished the athletic contests of the ninth annual field day had begun on the parade ground, and in the afternoon came the Yale baseball game. All the while there were private dinner parties and luncheons and receptions at the various officers' homes, as well as at Gen. Roe's house in Highland Falls. The General's guests arrived in the forenoon. They are the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang; President Hadley of Yale University, Prof. Clarke of Johns Hopkins, and John Lee Carroll, President of the Sons of the Revolution.

Not only is the post crowded, but out in the river are anchored several pleasure craft, each with its quota of guests. Among the yachts is G. W. C. Drexel's Alcedo, on which an entertainment was given in the afternoon in honor of Mrs. Paul of Philadelphia; Major John M. Carson, Jr., and the members of the Board of Visitors.

The final hop, the event toward which a cadet looks with longing throughout his four years' course, was even more successful this year than usual. On both floors of Memorial Hall there were military bands. Dancers and spectators, most of the men in uniform, and all of the women in their finest gala gowns, thronged the stairways, floors, and galleries, and until nearly 2 o'clock this morning the whirl was unabated.

WU TING FANG MEETS TITUS.

Minister Wu Ting Fang was the centre of attraction in the main hallroom, and the group that gathered around him blocked a whole corner. Gens. Miles, Brooke, Schofield, Longstreet, and Roe were among those who filed past. The Chinese Minister was dressed in his robes of state, black and blue, made of brocaded silk. He wore a round cap with a yellow tassel on it and a pair of heavy gold eye glasses. His big fan was never motionless.

There was an interesting meeting between Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, and Calvin P. Titus, the first man who scaled the walls of Peking from the United States troops. Titus was then a regular soldier, his achievement resulted in a appointment to the Military Academy, where he is just completing his "plebe" year.

Mr. Wu was told by somebody that Titus was in the dancing hall. He expressed a desire to see him, and Gen. Roe, who happened to be standing near by, sent for the young cadet.

The two were introduced by the General. The Minister asked Titus questions so fast that the latter had a hard time anawering them. He told his interrogator how he had scaled the walls in August, 1900, and about the various fights he had taken part in, both in China and the Philippines. When he led the Fourteenth Infantry into Peking he was the regiment's bugler.

As soon as the act of bravery was called to the attention of Congress a bill to award a medal of honor to Titus was unanimously passed.

To-morrow President Roosevelt will present the medal formally, in the presence of the whole cadet corps and the hundreds of visitors. It is not often that a "plebe" is the recipient of public honors before his fellows, and this case promises to bs unique for all time.

After the dancing had been in progress for several hours, there was an out-door supper served in a long tent. As the dancers grew hot and tired they would go out in twos and threes in search of ices and cake. Later, as morning come on, the members of the three under classes stopped dancing and the floor was yielded to the graduating class, the band playing "Army Blue" and "Home Sweet Home" repeatedly.

This was the first classman's social farewell to the academy. To-morrow, after the evening parade, they bid official farewell to the cadet corps, withdrawing from ranks at the end of the parade never to return again in their gray uniforms. At the mess, preceeding the parade, all the underclass men rise in their seats and salute, a silent parting to the graduates as the latter file out.

The cadets of the departing class are evidently oppressed to a large extent with the "marriage bee." Several of them are engaged and will wed this Summer. One, Rigby Valiant, is going to wait only a day after graduation. On Thursday he will go to New York and on Friday his marriage with Miss Nina Quintard of that city will be solemnized.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-morrow's programme begins with the arrival of the President and Gov. Odell at 10 o'clock. Military honor will be accorded to the President. There will be a uniformed escort and grand parade followed by a review of the Cadet Corps. Then a luncheon will be given, and in the afternoon another parade will precede the Presidential party to Memorial Hall, where there will be speeches by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Superintendent Mills of the Academy, and Ambassador Porter. After the graduating parade, which begins at 7 o'clock, a banquet will be tendered to the guests in the mess hall. Gen. Miles is to be one of the speakers, and may be the President will talk again.

On Thursday President Roosevelt will deliver the diplomas to the graduates, making a short talk to them. The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock, and at their close the graduates, visitors, and guests will make haste to leave the post. The newly fledged officers, having locked up their sheepskins, will go down to New York, there to attend a performance of "Dolly Varden" in the evening.

Mayor Low sent to Col. Mills to-day a telegram saying that he could not be here to-morrow. He is the only specially invited guest who has declined the invitation. The rest—including Cabinet members, Senators, Representatives, college Presidents, foreign delegates, and officers of the army and navy—will be in the procession that accompanies the President.

HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY.

During the century of the United States Military Academy's career the number of cadets admitted has been 8,504. When this year's class receive their diplomas, the day after to-morrow, the graduates will have numbered 4,121, and 373 cadets will be left in the Academy to welcome next session's "plebes." Of the 4,067 men who had passed through the institution before last Summer, 1900 are living and 1,400 are in active service in the army.

The school was started with ten cadets, and two of them were graduated in the first year—Joseph G. Smith of Massachusetts and Simon M. Levy of Maryland. The first Superintendent was Major Jonathan Williams, the builder of old Castle Williams on Governors Island, and at one time secretary to Benjamin Franklin during the latter's term as Minister to France. Others in the organizing faculty of the new school were Capt. William A. Barron and Lieuts. James Wilson and Alexander Macomb. For many years there was no great rush of young men to the Academy, and up to 1817 it had graduated only 180 cadets.

At first the number of scholars was limited to forty by Congress. Later more were allowed theoretically to enter, but there were no accommodations for them, and it was ten years or more before the forty could be comfortably cared for. Then the institution began to grow more popular, until the year 1815 saw thirty-nine men in the graduating class. Previous to 1816 the cadets wore the regulation blue uniform, but since then the gray uniform of to-day has been in vogue. The change came about because of a scarcity in the cloth market. Blue uniforms not being obtainable for a time, a lot of gray cloth was shipped up to West Point for the cadets' use, and after the wearers had become tired of complaining about the new color, they finally came to regard as their especial pride the light, brass-buttoned suits that have since grown familiar throughout the country.

Col. Joseph G. Swift, one of the first two graduates, succeeded Major Williams as Superintendent in 1812, and he, in turn, was followed in 1817 by Capt. Sylvanus Thayer, during whose successful rule of sixteen years the institution grew rapidly. So conspicuous were the services of Capt. Thayer that he has been known ever since his death as "the father of the academy," and near his grave, not far from the barracks, is a monument on which that title is inscribed. His resignation in 1833 was due to a misunderstanding with President Jackson, and when his successor, Major De Russy, died in 1838, he was asked to go back, but declined to do so.

During the years preceding Capt. Robert E. Lee's term as Superintendent, in the early fifties, the growth of the academy was steady. It had come to be acknowledged as one of the best schools of its class in the world, and the Mexican War had proved that its graduates were thoroughly versed in scientific fighting. Gen. Winfield Scott had attributed his success in that war to the West Pointers, among whom was Col. Jefferson Davis, afterward President of the Confederate States, a graduate of the class of '28.

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In the civil war the academy was well represented in both the Confederate and United States armies. Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Rosecrans, Schofield, Sheridan, Halleck, Meade, Thomas, Buell, Hooker, McPherson, Canby, Ord, Howard, Slocum, Merritt, and Hancock were graduates. On the Southern side, among others, were Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, "Joe" Wheeler, Longstreet, Bragg, Johnson, Hood, and Early. A beautiful monument at West Point commemorates the academy men who fell in the war.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield was the first general officer to hold the office. He was followed in 1881 by Gen. O. O. Howard, and Col. Wesley Merritt's term came next, beginning in 1882. Col. John G. Park (1887-9) was succeeded by Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson. Then came Major Oswald H. Ernest, who was Superintendent until he went to the front in the Spanish-American war of four years ago.

Col. Albert L. Mills, the present Superintendent, received his appointment from President McKinley. He was a First Lieutenant in the First Cavalry—the first man under the rank of Captain to obtain the distinction of ruling the cadets.

Col. Mills's regime has seen many notable changes. Among them may be named the cessation of actual hazing among the cadets. The Booz inquiry and its results are fresh in the public mind. Nowadays, as an outcome of the stir-up, the West Point "plebe" no longer blacks shoes or polishes guns for upper-class men. He is, to be sure, the recipient of more or less contemptuous treatment, and is made to feel his "inferiority" by numerous indirect slights, but the day of bodily punishments, fisticuffs, tabasco sauce cures, and the like are past.

President Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Roosevelt and party, who are going to West Point to attend the centennial celebration, left here at 12:10 o'clock to-night via the Pennsylvania Railroad. They occupied a special train, which ran as the second section of the regular midnight express. The President will return to the city Friday. The personnel of the party was made public yesterday. Gen. S. M. B. Young, one of those named, preceded the party, leaving here this afternoon.

RUMORED CHAIN OF BANKS.

Treasurer Scudder of the North American Trust Company Attributes the Report to Personal Letters He Wrote.

Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, said yesterday that the dispatch from Chicago to the effect that his company was organizing a combination of National banks was not true. Neither himself nor the company, he said, was interested in such a scheme.

Treasurer S. D. Scudder of the company said at his home last night that he had simply written a few personal letters to some of his friends in the West, outlining a plan for a system of branch banks throughout the country, asking them what they thought of it.

Mr. Scudder said also that the American Bankers' Association was organized over a year ago, when a charter was taken out in New Jersey, more as a precaution for the future than any present purpose. He added that the North American Trust Company was not in any way back of this action of his own.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON ASSAILS DEVERY

Says He Carried East Side for Reform Despite the ex-Chief.

The Inspector Lost His Way in Long Island City, Searching for Police Headquarters in Queens—Finally Reached His Baillwick.

Inspector Walter Thompson's first experience with his new scene of duty, Queens Borough, was not pleasing to him. He got lost while trying to locate the headquarters. He was misdirected by a newsboy. The Inspector and one of his staff reached Long Island City in ample time to be at Headquarters ahead of time, but at the ferry they asked a boy where the Headquarters were. He meant well, but he knew the Ravenswood end of the street, and the Inspector wanted to land at the Long Island City end. As a result the two boarded a Ravenswood car and wound up in the fields near the giant tank of the East River Gas Company. The conductor had been appealed to, and said to take a car back to the point where they started from, and then taks another.

Inspector and man waited on the corner for five minutes, and tben asked a passing boy if there was any liability of a car passing during the current week. The lad resented the tone of the question and its implied reflection on his neighborhood, and replied that to his knowledge a car passed down one day last week, and he guessed there ought to be one before next Sunday—in fact, one was coming now. Tbis proved true, and eventually the Inspector reached Police Headquarters, but came near to getting lost again, because Headquarters in Queens is not a typical police building, being a Queen Anne cottage which he seemed inclined to overlook. Two uniformed men passing out the door settled the matter.

To Sergt. Condon, who was on desk duty, the Inspector announced himself as the new Inspector, and directed that he be reported late to the extent of four minutes. He then made a tour of the building.

A few minutes later the Inspector met the reporters. He greeted them, but had a grievance. After greetings were over he said:

"You fellows are all right, but you treated me wrong yesterday when you published that I had been transferred to blot out Deveryism. That's all wrong. Bill Devery is no friend of mine, and never has been. What the — do I care for Bill Devery? I never had but six, or perhaps seven, conversations with him in my life. I'm that kind of a soldier that knows enough to obey the last order first, but when any one says I'm one of the Devery crowd, set tbat down as a lie."

All this had been said quietly enough, but the mention he had made of Devery seemed to rouse the Inspector's wrath. He grumbled a minute or two, and tben burst forth in a torrent of abuse of the ex-Chief. "Beast" and "barrel of fat" were easily distinguished. Then he went on, in part:

"They put me in the Tenderloin, and I started to clean that, but they played tag over my head. Why, under the first single-headed commission I was transferred three times. Who was it had me shifted about, Bill Devery or Mike Murphy? Ask Bill Devery—he knows a thing or two about that. I cleaned up the First District, and they transferred me. I sent seven women from the Tenderloin to State prison.

"Why, I carried the election for the Reform ticket over on the eaat side. I'm a good Republican and don't care who knows it, never did. That made Devery sore on me. Tammany men kept running to Devery from the east side telling him to 'git rid of Thompson or Cohen will be defeated.' Well, through Devery they did 'git' rid of Thompson, but their fat was in the fire before they did, and Adler was elected.

"I don't care what any one says about me, for I'm honest and fear nothing, but it does make me sore to see my name linked with that of Bill Devery. I've no use for him and never had, and wish I could get an injunction to prevent him ever uttering my name."

The Inspector was asked to what he ascribed his transfer to Queens. To this he replied:

"I don't know. The Commissioner knows. I simply obey orders."

Having freed his mind on the Devery question, the Inspector was in better humor and going out on the porch joked about the beautiful vista of ash heaps and sunken lots which stretched out for blocks in front. As he stood there, six men from Capt. Titus's office arrived and reported saying that they had been sent to do plain clothes duty at the beaches and resorts. The Inspector jokingly told them to get right out and clean out all the gambling hells, poolrooms, and disorderly houses on the vacant lots in front of them.

When his belongings arrived the Inspector set about getting his office to rights. This finished, he announced his condition as hungry, and that he was going to Manhattan to get something to eat that would not taste of varnish, oil, or sugar house smoke.

THE OTHER POLICE CHANGES.

Capt. O'Reilly Finds an Old Comrade at Oak Street—Capt. Vredenburgh Reports Ill.

Commissioner Partridge found his time fully occupied yesterday in arranging with his personal staff, the Deputy Commissioners, Col. Thurston and Major Ebstein, and Senior Inspector Cortright, the adjustment of the precincts affected on Monday by the transfers of old and newly appointed Captains to new conditions.

At his morning board meeting the Commissioner called for an eligible list from which to appoint forty patrolmen and gave Capt. Walsh of the Westchester command twenty days' vacation time. Later in the day he summoned Inspector Murphy and gave him an idea of how he would like to have police affairs conducted in the Third District. Of Capt. O'Reilly, sent to Oak Street, when asked if he would close De Lacy's poolroom in Park Row, Col. Partridge said:

"Oh, give the man time to get his coat off; he's only been there less than twelve hours. I think he'll do his duty, for be's a good officer."

O'Reilly was at his new station house a quarter of an hour before his time for reporting, 8 A. M., yesterday. He found a huge floral horsesboe with the words "Good luck" from his Brooklyn friends. When the 8 o'clock platoon came on the floor, the Captain went behind the desk and spoke to them. He said he was glad to command them, and added:

"You must enforce the law without fear or favor; without respect to nationality, politics, or creed. If a man wants you to be a friend be it. If through the enforcement of the law he desires to be your enemy, let his wish be gratified. So long as you enforce the law fearlessly and impartially, I will stand by you and be your friend. The moment you fail to do your duty, I will be the first to prosecute you."

The Captain was talking with the newspaper men in his office, when, suddenly, he jumped from his chair and running into the main room, caught a policeman in uniform by both hands and exclaimed:

"My dear, dear loyal comrade. This is one of the greatest pleasures I have ever enjoyed in life."

The policeman was Anton Andesner, who has been on the force for twenty-aeven years. Andesner was a Sergeant of the Third New York Independent Battery and commanded a squad of which Capt. O'Reilly was a member. The last engagement they were in together was at Sailor's Creek on April 18, 1865, the day before the surrender of Gen. Lee. The men were mustered out in Essex Market on June 24, 1865.

Capt. Vredenburgh, who was sent from Oak Street to the Amity Street, Brooklyn, command, reported that he was ailing at his home, 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and did not assume his duties. Capt. Vredenburgh has often, within the past two years, talked of retiring on a pension. He said yesterday that he thought it was about time he quitted police business, but he did not like to quit under fire, as he was a veteran soldier. He declared that Capt. O'Reilly would find the Fifth Precinct clean, and appeared to be chagrined because his request to be sent to the High Bridge Precinct was ignored. He denied hotly that he was a Devery man.

SAVED LIFE, DIDN'T REPORT IT.

Modest Policeman's Act Called to His Captain's Attention by a Boy's Grateful Uncle.

For failing to make report that he had saved the life of a little boy a modest Brooklyn policeman yesterday received a perfunctory reprimand from his Captain.

The policeman, Patrolman James Crozier, of the Ralph Avenue Station, was on Reid Avenue near Greene on Saturday afternoon last when he heard cries for help, and saw a small boy running from a bonfire with his clothing all ablaze. Pulling off his blouse, Crozier ran after the child, and, catching him, wrapped the little fellow in the garment, smothering the flames. The boy, Stanley Glauber, four years old, of 915 Greene Avenue, was very badly burned, but is now said to be recovering.

The first learned of the incident at the station house was yesterday when a letter was received by Capt. Ennis from Leopold Levy, the uncle of the boy, who praised the policeman for his action, and asked the Captain to call the attention of the Police Commissioner to the same.

Capt. Ennis called Crozier before him and showed him the letter.

"Draw up a report at once, and don't fail to report such things in the future," ordered Capt. Ennis, with mock severity.

Crozier, greatly embarrassed, made out the report, and it was transferred to the blotter.

ALDERMEN IN AN UPROAR.

Dowling Chases Holler, Threatens to "Knock His Head Off"—Says Fellow-Member Swore at Him—Appropriation for Public Baths.

There was an exciting scene at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The trouble occurred over a resolution which was introduced by Alderman Peter Holler of Brooklyn to pay the salary of John Locke, an employe of The City Record, whose name was omitted from the salary roll through an error.

"I want to have this man paid this salary," said Alderman Holler. "Locke lives in my district and he is poor—he is in distress for money. The city has no right to keep this money away."

"I object to this resolution," said Alderman Frank L. Dowling of Manhattan, a Tammany man. "These mattera ahould be referred to a committee to investigate. These matters come before this court and are run through, and the men with small salaries get the worst of it."

Alderman Holler beseeched his fellow-member to withdraw the objection but failed. After the matter was referred to a committee Alderman Holler went toward the desk of Alderman Dowling. In a second the board was in a wild uproar. Alderman Holler, who is short and stout, fled down the centre aisle and made a dive for his seat. Alderman Dowling was in close pursuit. He shouted at the top of his voice:

"Don't you come over to my seat and insult me. I want none of this Weber and Fields business around me."

Alderman Holler tried to make a reply, but his language was lost in the general hubbub.

Alderman Dowling waa shaking his fist, and was in a towering rage. A crowd of members surrounded both of the men, and before the Sergeant at Arms could interfere President Fornes said:

"The Sergeant at Arms will escort Alderman Dowling to his seat."

Alderman Dowling didn't want to be "escorted." He stood ahaking his fists, and said:

"Holler, don't come near me with your Weber and Ficida dialect, or I will knock your head off."

The uproar soon subsided, and then both men gave versions of tbe trouble.

"Now," said Alderman Dowling, "that man Holler came down to my seat and swore at me. Do you think I am going to stand for that? Do you think I am going to let a man swear at me—not on your life! They try to run through a lot of these games fixing salaries, and I am agin the graft. They reduce the salary of an $800 clerk to $600 and raise the salary of a $6,000 official to $7,000. I am agin this kind of business. All I say is I got mad because Holler swore at me."

Alderman Holler said:

"Swear? Why—for why? Any man in this board will say that I don't know how to swear. I don't swear, I never knew how. I might have told Dowling that he was a mean thing, and then he chased me. Swear? Why—for why should I swear?"

An appropriation of $145,000 was put through for public baths in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Borough President Cantor said that the baths were a necessity, and asked for immediate action, as only seven of the fourteen baths constructed for the city were now available. Alderman Sullivan said that the sooner the work was started on the new baths the better.

Alderman Tebbetts got unanimous support for this resolution:

Whereas False and foul charges have been made and are being made against our army in the Philippines; and

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen of the City of New York have the fullest confidence in the bravery and fidelity of our soldiers and sailors who are fighting to uphold our flag in the Philippines and to bring peace to tbs inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That we hereby commend the brilliant and patriotic services of our army and navy in maintaining the honor and supremacy of our flag on the seas and in our foreign possessions and condemn the false and wicked attacks now being made upon our soldiers and sailors.

The board adopted a resolution requesting the heads of city offices to close their offices from Thursday night, July 3, until the morning of Monday, July 7.

GUSTAVUS DIRKS A SUICIDE.

Young Newspaper Artist, Originator of the "Bugville" Sketches, Shoots Himself.

Gustavus Dirks, twenty-one yeara old, a newspaper artist and magazine illustrator of some note, but, perhaps, best known as the originator of the "Bugville" sketches, shot himself through the head last evening in his studio at 232 West Fourteenth Street. He died within a few minutes, and before a physician, who had been aummoned, could reach his side.

His brother, Rudolph Dirks, also a well-known comic artist of 49 West Twelfth Street, was notified of the suicide, and at once started for Philip, Wis., the home of his parents to break the news to them, leaving the funeral arrangements in charge of a friend.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, followed by fair, winds west, becoming variable.

There will be showers to-day from the Missouri and Upper Mississipi Valleys eastward and in the east portion of the Middle Slope. There will also be showers in the east portion of the middle plateau. There will be showers Thursday in the lake region and Ohio Valley. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair for the next two days. Temperatures will fall in the middle plateau, the middle slope, and the Missouri Valley.

On the New England Coast winds will be brisk to fresh west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh west, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light and mostly south, on the upper lakes fresh east and on the lower lakes fresh and variable, though mostly east. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'a thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	51	57	69
6 A. M.	53	58	69
9 A. M.	62	65	71
12 M.	70	74	73
3 P. M.	73	72	73
6 P. M.	74	73	72
9 P. M.	70	68	71
12 P. M.	65	66	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1901	66
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The temperature registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 3 P. M., the maximum being 74 degrees at noon and the minimum 56 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 3 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count and Countess de Rochambeau, Paris; M. Le Grave, Paris; Robert d'Billy, Secretary to the French Visiting Commission, Paris; Thomas W. Cridler, ex-Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; G. M. Hutton, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—C. P. Crane, Chicago; George W. Crabbs, Cincinnati; Don Alexander, Cincinnati; Lord and Lady d'Vincennes, London; H. Frerichs, Bremen; R. W. Irwin, Toledo, Japan.

IMPERIAL—Terrence V. Powderly, Washington; E. H. Nugent, Paris; M. Wakida and wife, Tokio, Japan; Capt. W. C. Dixon, England.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. H. L. Newbold, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, United States Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, Washington; Frank Davies, Melbourne, Australia.

NETHERLAND—J. Stettauer, Chicago; George B. Pettingill, Cleveland; W. J. Chalmers, Chicago.

PLAZA—Dr. R. Werniga, Los Angeles; Charles W. Rosenbaum, Chicago.

SAVOY—S. J. Leszynsky, Manager of the Imperial Theatre, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Bishop J. L. Spaulding, Peoria, Ill.; Congressman L. P. Mitchell, Minnesota; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Capt. W. S. Hughes, United States Navy; Jesse R. Grant, San Diego, Cal.

ALBEMARLE—Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington; Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Italian Minister, Wasbington.

HOFFMAN—Dr. L. C. Tinsdale, Milwaukee.

EARLINGTON—Charles L. Loup, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. S. Gengnard, United States Army; Capt. G. G. Hemer, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lowenstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; S. Fox, woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Holxman Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Holxman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics and linings; Hotel Normandie.

Free, A. E., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and wblte goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Jackson, L. L. Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. McCarthy, notions and laces; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith Bros., Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAusian & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; H. J. Wilcox, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Goodnow, domestics, white goods, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Williams & Rogers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Williams, domestics; 335 Broadway.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Moses, D., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. E. Gutman, house furnishing goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks; 57 White Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, muslin underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Jones, cabinet hardware; C. F. Harman, furs; 104 Worth Street.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. McDougall, laces and notions; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces; T. Graham, gloves and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves and ribbons; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Cook Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Cook, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington; Mrs. F. Evans, corsets, ladies' and infents' wear; Park Avenue Hotel; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, jewelry; A. L. Fletcher, dress trimmings; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

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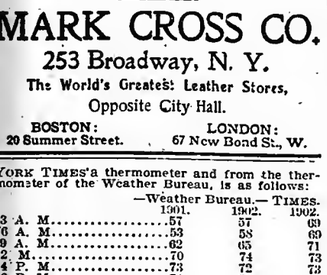
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With a bit centre and with pigskin (black or brown) straps,

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without the bit, but the plainest and neatest style, to be worn without the coat during the waistcoatless weather,

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WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Continuation of the Great "June Sale," Including All The Phenomenal Values Previously Advertised, Involving Every Department.

Special Low Prices for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Related Goods In Order to Close Out Remnants and Odd Lots Great Bargains Abound.

The Muslin Underwear Sale==Don't Forget It.

Furniture—in Annex.

The Furniture department doesn't know the meaning of inertia. Never a period of lull there. Activity controls throughout all seasons. It would be strange were it otherwise. In this great city, with a building boom the regular rule instead of the exception, there are always hundreds of people alert and responsive to the Furniture values we continuously offer. It is sheer waste of money, absolute reckless extravagance to buy without visiting the Macy Annex.

Odd Parlor Chairs at Cost.

Here are fifty splendid Parlor Chairs that will be sold at actual cost just because we have used them a short time as samples. They include solid mahogany and mahogany-finished inlaid Arm Chairs, Reception Chairs, Tete-a-tetes and Davenports. They are handsome and they are fresh—not a mark of handling and, of course, not a sign of wear, to mar the beauty of their newness.

Prices $4.99 to $62.99

Chiffoniers, solid oak, straight or swell front, large bevelled French-plate mirror, cast-brass trimmings, two styles and two sizes, worth $15.00; our price $10.99

Ping Pong Combination Dining and Library Table; golden, weathered or Flemish oak, modified Mission style, 4 ft. wide, may be extended to 9 ft. in length $12.99

All-hair Couch, full size, all spring edge, four rows of deep tufting, covered with figured velour in your choice of several colors, worth $15.00; our price $11.99

Davenport Swing, weathered, golden or Flemish oak-finished; an all-the-time delight for porch, hall or foyer, sold elsewhere at $15.00; our price $9.99

Rockers, large size, quartered oak, carved high back, full arms, polished wood seat, sold by others at $3.50; our price $2.67

Parlor Rockers, highly polished mahogany-finished, tall back, full arms, polished wood seat, two styles, sold by others at $4.00; our price $2.99

Dressers, solid oak, three deep drawers, beveled French-plate mirror, sold by others at $8.50; our price $5.99

Box Couch, large size, all spring edge, soft tufted top, covered with figured denim in your choice of several colors, sold by others at $8.00; our price $5.99

Bamboo Hanging Hall Mirror, large beveled French-plate mirror and strong bamboo hooks, sold by others at $3.00; our price . . . $1.99

Bamboo Tea Table, covered with grass cloth, 24x24 in. top, with large lower tray, sold by others at $3.00; our price $1.89

Garden Bench, large size, iron-braced slat back and seat, screwed, not nailed, our regular price 79c; reduced to 59c

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FINE GINGHAMS, thirty-two inches wide, striped with lacey cords of white and self-colors on grounds of clearest shades of light blue, medium blue, dark blue, green, tan, pink, cardinal and gray. The choicest and most desirable Ginghams for shirt-waists, shirt-waist suits and children's dresses, even at their regular price of 25 cents. But they are here today

At 10 Cents a Yard!

Less than half their regular value—just because a large operator was too enthusiastic about them, and had to clean up his surplus quickly.

Fresh, new, bright, perfect, complete in variety—the best Ginghams you ever heard of at such an insignificant price—**10c a yard.** Rotunda.

Smart and Proper FOOTWEAR

CORRECT AND COMFORTABLE SHOES are a matter of utmost importance always. But the demands of Summer Shoes are most critical of all. The free and easy lounging time brings shoes into prominence in a manner that requires a smartness above reproach; and the warm days make feet fretful with most critical demands for comfortable weight, shape and fit.

When demands become most critical, then Wanamaker Shoes show at their best. Then are discovered the careful and sensible points of unusual excellence in the making, which might not be noticed when feet make no complaint.

The smartest and handsomest Shoes that are made are Wanamaker's.

The most sensible, comfortable shapes are distinctive features of Wanamaker Shoes.

And there is an average dollar's worth of betterment in all Wanamaker Shoes. Here are a few hints of detail:

WHITE SHOES

Men's Buckskin Low Shoes; heavy rubber soles, saddle stay, perforated tip. $6.

Men's White Duck, lace; full English last, with leather soles and heels; or plain rubber soles; shapely and cool, $3.50. Same, in Oxfords, at $3.

Men's Coolie Cloth—a linen-colored fabric like crash; lace; cool and durable; leather soles, welted and finished in natural color, $3.50. Oxfords at $3.

Women's White Buckskin Oxfords; neat toe-last with tip; leather soles and heels. $5.

Women's White Buckskin Marvex tie; a low shoe with two eyelet holes; very swagger effect. $6.

Women's White Duck Oxfords, with welted soles and English last; $2.50; with turned soles, $1.50.

TAN LEATHER SHOES

Men's tan goatskin, lace; full toes with tips; coolest leather shoe we have. $5.

Men's russet calf Oxfords; Dartmouth last, welted soles. $5.

Men's tan kid and calfskin, lace; medium toes and heels; welted soles; $3.90. Oxfords in several toe-shapes, including Blucher cut, at $3.90.

Men's russet calf, lace; with oak soles; solid and cool; $3. Blucher Oxfords, $3.

Women's tan willow calf, lace; high and extra high cut; stout extension soles, welted; square heels. $3.

Women's russet calf Oxfords, with heavy welted or light turned soles, $3.

Women's tan kid Oxfords, with flexible soles, $2.

BLACK LEATHER SHOES

Men's Oxford Shoes of kidskin, patent leather, enamel leather and wax calf, in the most popular styles; hand-finished and selected leathers. $5.

Men's Oxford Shoes in the Blucher and other styles; made of best leathers throughout—black Russia and wax calf, Ideal Kid, patent and enameled leather and chrome kid. $3.90.

Men's Oxford Shoes of kid, patent leather and box calf, with oak-tanned welted soles; carefully made on stylish lasts. $3.

Women's Oxford Shoes of patent leather and kid; hand-made and finished in exclusive models. $5.

Women's Oxford Shoes, with heavy welted soles; of oxide kid, patent leather, box calf and dull kid; others of lighter leathers, made with thin soles and Cuban or Louis XV. heels; daintily finished; a dozen sorts. $4.

Women's Oxford Shoes, of every desirable leather; made on high or low-heeled lasts, thick or thin soles; adapted for all sorts of feet, and made in the style used for best work; thirty styles. $3.

Women's Oxford Shoes, of kidskin and patent leather, with tips of kid or patent leather, or plain kid, common-sense; welted or turned soles, high and low heels; ten sorts. $2.

Shoes especially made for golf, tennis, baseball, bowling, rowing, running, jumping, for riding and driving, or bicycling, yachting, camping, shooting or fishing, as well as the newest thoughts in slippers for dancing or lounging.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

The JUNE CHINA SALE

WE'VE told you the stirring news of Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass and China—today we tell strong word about Dinner Sets, Chamber Toilet Sets, Marble Statuary, French Bronzes and Pedestals; for the broad under-price offerings include almost all lines of these important housekeeping wares.

The Sale started with about six thousand pieces of Bric-a-Brac; but yesterday we received and opened eight additional huge casks of beautiful art wares, presenting superb opportunities to secure beautiful wedding gifts at half price.

Here are details of wares not mentioned before:

DINNER SETS

At $6.50, worth $8.50—Fine porcelain Sets of 100 pieces, in two shapes and three decorations.

At $10, worth $16—Fine porcelain Sets of 100 pieces, in five decorations and two shapes; pretty floral effects and all pieces gilt.

At $15, worth $22.50—Austrian china Sets of 100 pieces; 4 flower decorations and all handles gilt; 3 large platters and soup tureen.

At $16, worth $22.50—Fine English porcelain Sets of 112 pieces; four decorations; all pieces gilt.

At $10, from $20—Fine English porcelain Sets of 100 pieces; border decoration; brown border with turquoise dots. *Just half price.*

At $20, from $25—Theodore Haviland Sets of 100 pieces, in a pink border decoration; all handles gilt.

CHAMBER TOILET SETS

At $3.45, worth $5—Fine porcelain Sets; complete with covered slop-jar; several good underglaze decorations.

At $5, worth $7.50—Fine porcelain Sets; complete with covered slop-jar; underglaze decorations and heavily gold stippled.

At $6, from $8—Fine porcelain Sets; complete with covered slop-jar; flower decoration with gold edge; two decorations.

At $10, from $18.50—Fine porcelain Sets; complete with covered slop-jar; rich flower decorations on tinted grounds; heavily gilt.

Marbles, French Bronzes, Pedestals

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures, $10, $17.50, $22.50, $32.50, $40, up to $60; worth a third more.

French Bronzes in busts and figures, $15, $25, $35, $45, $50, up to $72.50; *worth from one-third to one-half more.* Some in the Art Nouveau finishes.

Pedestals in onyx effects; new and beautiful. It would take an expert to note the difference from real onyx, but at less than half the price. $17.50, $25 and $32.50.

Pedestals in green and white marble, $10, $12, $17.50, $20 and $22.50.

Basement.

We still have, in spite of the enormous selling of the past two days, a good assortment of Bric-a-Brac at half prices and less:

25c to $25, worth $1 to $50

Rich Cut Glass in an almost unending variety, at a clear saving of one-third to one-half.

Main Aisle and Basement.

News From the Sale of White

IT'S A SERIAL STORY of rare and vital interest, this tale of the Sale of White. Never, for a minute, has the action lagged, but each day's chapter has captured and held the attention. But don't turn languidly page after page, only to discover, when too late, the word "Finis."

Read today's instalment, and profit by it:

DRAWERS

50c—Of nainsook or cambric, 4 styles; torchon lace, embroidery, or hemstitched hem with plaits.

65c—Of cambric; Valenciennes lace and plaits above.

75c—Of nainsook or cambric, 3 styles; with open or blind embroidery.

85c—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; Valenciennes or torchon lace; or open or blind embroidery.

$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery, or torchon lace, insertion and edging.

PETTICOATS

85c—Of muslin or cambric, 5 styles; torchon insertion, or cambric ruffle with hemstitched hem and plaits above or embroidery.

$1—Of muslin, 4 styles; Point de Paris lace; open or blind embroidery, or hemstitched hem with plaits.

$1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or hemstitched ruffle.

$1.50—Of cambric, 3 styles; embroidery with hemstitched plaits above, or deep lawn ruffle with cluster-hemstitched plaits.

$1.75—Of cambric, 3 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or embroidery.

NIGHTGOWNS

50c—Of muslin, 2 styles; V neck; yoke of cluster plaits; embroidery or lawn ruffle.

65c—Of cambric; round neck; short sleeves; neck with beading and lawn ruffle.

75c—Of muslin, 2 styles; high or square neck; yoke of cluster plaits or embroidery insertion and edging.

85c—Of nainsook or cambric, 2 styles; round or V neck; hemstitched plaits and embroidery insertion, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; round or Empire effect; embroidery or torchon insertion and edging.

CHEMISES

65c—Of nainsook or cambric, 2 styles; round neck; embroidery and ribbon, or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

75c—Of cambric; square neck; embroidery.

90c—Of cambric, round neck; front of fine plaits and Valenciennes insertion and edging.

$1—Of muslin; round neck; embroidery and beading; ribbon run through beading.

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; front of box plaits; embroidery edging.

Second floor.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Upholstery Sale

THERE are ample quantities of most of the Draperies and Screens, for all who come today. The offerings are of choice goods of most wanted kinds for country as well as city homes. The economies are quite positive.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS—

A varied assortment of Net Curtains, in very pretty styles; made of substantial net with lace insertion and edge.

At $1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $2.85, $3.85 to $11 pr.
From $1.75, $2. $2.65, $3.75, $5.25 to $15 pr.

Also another lot of Net Curtains, with Renaissance lace insertion and edge.

At $3.75, $4, $4.35, $6 and $8.50 pair.
From $5, $5.65, $6, $8 and $11.75 pair.

SASH CURTAIN MUSLINS—

Several good patterns of colored muslin, 36 in. wide; also white figured muslin, 36 in. wide; were 12½c and 15c a yard; today **10c a yard.**

PORTIERES—

Odd half pairs of Portieres, in this season's styles and colorings: Mercerized Tapestry, corded and fringed; Repps and Armures with narrow tapestry borders appliqued; these Portieres have been selling from $6.25 to $12 a pair, to close out quickly **$2.50 each.**

COUCH COVERS—

Reversible Tapestry, in desirable colorings; 50 and 54 in. wide x3 yds. long; fringed all around.

At $2.75, $5 and $6.50 each, from $4, $7 and $9.50 each.

FOLDING SCREENS—

Three-fold burlap-covered Screens, in neutral colors; 5 ft. 4 in. high, at $3.50 each, from $4.50.

Three-fold burlap-covered Screens, in neutral colors, extra size; 5 ft. 10 in. high, at $6 each, from $7.50.

Three-fold tapestry-covered Screens, in neutral colors; 6 ft. high, at $9 each, from $11.25.

Three-fold tapestry-covered Screens, in neutral colors; extra quality; 5 ft. 10 in. high, at $12 each, from $15.

Three-fold extra-size Screens, with heavy oak frame; top panels of burnt leather and lower panels of figured tapestry; 5 ft. 6 in. high, at $32.50 each, from $46.

Three-fold Leatherette Screens, with oak frames; 5 ft. high; very suitable for office or dining-room, library or hall; at $6.50 each, from $8.

Four-fold Leatherette Screens, with oak frames; 5 ft. high, at $8 each, from $10.

Third floor.

Plaited Negligee
Shirts for Men, $1.50

WISDOM suggests to every man who likes to add a pretty Negligee Shirt to his collection from time to time, to keep a close watch on the Wanamaker stock. Not a day but brings irresistibly attractive new styles, distinctive as to patterns, perfect as to making and fit, and unmatchable as to quality-for-price.

Here's a group, for instance, arrived today, of Plaited Madras Shirts, that you can't come within gun-shot of elsewhere at their price—$1.50. The bosoms are plaited so as to preserve the pattern, and the plaits run well down below the trouser-band. Eight patterns, in three color-combinations each, including the favorite black-and-white stripes. Detached cuffs; all sizes.

Splendid shirts for $1.50 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Smart WRAPS
For Women's Summer Wear

RARE designing talent has been brought to bear, by the foremost of European and American manufacturers, in the production of these Summer Wraps for Women. While serviceable and practical for driving, traveling, and so on, they are a distinct addition to the beauty of the costume by their style and *chic.*

Taffeta, Pongee and Gloria silks are among the fabrics that have made these light, airy yet practical wraps so attractive. And our collection embraces a wonderfully wide variety.

Prices start at $12.50, for a wrap of taffeta, and run as high as $100 for an exqnisite Pongee wrap.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Mudge Canner
For Canning Fruits And Vegetables

THERE are few well-informed housekeepers nowadays still doing without a Mudge Canner. The old way of "putting up" fruit was so tedious, tiresome and unsatisfactory; and the Mudge process is so simple, clean, easy and economical that argument is no longer necessary.

Fully ripe fruit is the only kind to "put up," and by the Mudge Process this can be properly accomplished. All the natural colors of the fruit are perfect without the aid of any coloring matter whatever. Only sugar and water are used, so that the fruit is chemically pure.

Canned Vegetables as sold in the stores are usually put up by the use of acids or other preservatives. By the Mudge Process you may can your own asparagus, peas, lima beans, corn, whole tomatoes, etc., by simply the addition of boiling water.

It only takes twelve minutes to can four jars of whole tomatoes, and five minutes for peaches and berries, in a four-cylinder Mudge Canner.

With every Mudge Patent Canner we furnish without charge an Adjustable Jar Holder, and a complete book of Recipes on canning all the different tropical and domestic fruits and vegetables, and directions so plain that any one can operate, prepared by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, Principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School.

Three styles and three sizes.

Prices, $2.65 to $9.

PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

for Sealing Jars and Tumblers, Jellies and Fruits.

To seal a jar, pour a layer of melted Paraffine about one-eighth of an inch thick over the top of the preserves, allowing it to stand until the Paraffine becomes hard and you will have a sealing absolutely air-tight.

One-pound Package, 14 Cents

Demonstration in Basement.

Silk SHIRT-WAIST SUITS
And Washable Skirts

WOMEN have welcomed with delight the advent of the Shirt-Waist Suit of silk. It combines many of the advantages of the shirt-waist suit of wash materials with some new ones of its own.

It is more practical, for one thing, in that the darker fabrics do not soil quickly—an important point when traveling. It is delightfully thin and cool for hot-weather wear. And it is very moderately priced, in proportion to its splendid wearing qualities.

Here are some Shirt-Waist Suits at especially interesting new prices, notably the first of the group:

At $12—Of polka-dotted and figured foulard and shepherd's plaid checks in surah; made with stylish waists and flounced skirts.

At $18—Of satin foulard; waist with chiffon vest, and trimmed with straps of leather.

At $15 to $26—Shirt-waist and Princess suits of taffeta silk.

At $18 to $26—Of china silk, in white and black.

Also a remarkably attractive group of

Wash Skirts at $3

Of mixed blue linen, plain blue linen duck and polka-dotted duck; inverted plait back; triple flaring flounce, piped with white; extremely stylish and exceptional value.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bright June Offerings in The Under-Price Store

QUITE in keeping with the luxuriant freshness of June is the spirit that actuates the Under-Price Store. Here are offerings as bright and fresh as the verdure of the "leafy month." And, to every one who has a care for thrift and economy, they tell a welcome tale.

Foremost among these timely offerings is a splendid Sale of

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

In Summer weights and newest patterns. Details:

Women's Stockings

10c a pair—Of Cotton; fast black, or black boots with colored tops.

12½c a pair—Imported fast black Cotton; regular made and fashioned. Unbleached Cotton, or black Cotton, openworked.

20c a pair—Pretty patterns of openwork fast black Lisle thread; elastic and durable.

Women's Underwear

9c each, 3 for 25c—White ribbed Cottou Vests; low neck, sleeveless; plain and fancy trimmed.

12½c. each, "seconds" of 18c quality—Fine white ribbed Cotton Vests; high neck; long sleeves; full sized; nicely trimmed and finished. Splendid Vests to buy at 12½c each.

12½c each—White ribbed Cotton Vests; low neck; sleeveless; fancy stitched. Extra sized white Cotton Vests; ribbed; low neck; short sleeves; fancy trimmed.

15c each, "seconds" of 25c quality—White lisle thread Vests; low neck; sleeveless; two styles of ribbing.

Women's Underwear

15c each—White ribbed Cottou Vests; low neck; sleeveless; fancy stitched.

18c. each, 3 for 50c; "seconds" of 25c quality—Pink and sky blue ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low neck; sleeveless; fancy stitched.

18c a pair, 3 for 50c—White ribbed Cotton Drawers; knee length; crocheted.

Men's Half-Hose

10c a pair—Fast black Cotton, with white printed polka-dots.

12½c a pair—Imported fast black Cotton, with double soles, heels and toes. Fast black seamless Cotton, allover openwork.

Men's Underwear

18c each, 3 for 50c; Seconds of 25c qualities—Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, in blue, ecru, or blue stripes; shirts in sizes 38 to 46; drawers 32 to 40. Shirts in good supply, but limited quantity of the drawers.

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE
Half Price or Less

These are the genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, at price-savings *of at least half:*

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Oyster Ladles, 85c each.
Cream Ladles, 30c each.
Pickle Forks, 20c and 25c ea.
Crumb Knives, $1 each
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Ice Spoons, 50c each.
Ice Tongs, $1.50 each.
Preserve Spoons, 35c each.
Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

SILK REMNANTS at Half

As long as our sellings of silks keeps up its present gait, there'll be a never-failing supply of superb Silk Remnants in the Basement.

Today, for instance, there are over a thousand pieces, mostly of Summer Silks, but also including Black and Evening Silks. Some full dress-lengths are in the lot; and all are marked *at half price or less.*

PETTICOATS, Low-Priced

Several well-made and attractive styles of Summer Petticoats, at distinct concessions from regular prices:

50c, worth 75c—Of black percaline; umbrella ruffle and small knife-plaited ruffle.

50c, worth 75c—Of gingham, in neat stripes; two styles; umbrella or plain ruffle.

85c, worth $1.25—Of black percaline; accordion plaiting, forming Van Dyke points; with ruche and small ruffle.

Fine AMERICAN CLOCKS
Reduced a Quarter to a Third

Here's a splendid chance to "take Time by the forelock," and buy a keeper for him at a most economical figure.

Gilt Clocks at $1.75, $2.50, $3 and $3.75, from $2.25, $3.25, $4 and $4.75.

China Clocks at $1 and $1.25, from $1.25 and $1.75.

Iron Mantel Clocks; hour-and-half hour strike; cathedral gong; at $3.75, from $5 to $7.50.

Nickel Watch and Chain at 90c.

Girl's WASH DRESSES
One-Third Under-Price

Pretty Summer Dresses of striped percale; sailor style. Collar and tie of white plque; full skirt; sizes 6 to 12 years. Easily worth $1.50, at

One Dollar Each

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBON

New, bright Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 3½ inches wide; white stripe on edge, with polka-dot design in color of ribbon. Light blue, rose, turquoise, mais and Nile green, with white, and all-white.

15 Cents a Yard

Worth a third more.

WOMEN'S WASH GLOVES

Stylish, comfortable Wash Suede Gloves, for Summer wear, in pearl, yellow and white.

at 60c, worth 75c a Pair

Easy to clean, and most economical for hot weather.

Black Summer Silks

A BETTER, more complete stock of these standard, popular Silks for Summer wearing, it would be impossible to find. The variety is superb; every quality is reliable—we guarantee that—and the prices are of the kind possible only to stores that turn over the tremendous quantities of Silks that we do. These, by way of suggestion:

Black Japanese Silks, 50c to $1.50—
Fine hand-loom Silks, cool and soft, very strong and serviceable. Seven different qualities.

Black Mousseline Taffeta, 75c to $1.50—
Somewhat heavier than Japanese Silks, yet lighter than taffeta. Soft and exceedingly serviceable; excellent for traveling dresses. Made in Switzerland.

Black Crepe de Chine, 50c to $4—
Soft, clinging and always fashionable. The best only are here, in single and double widths.

Black Peau de Cygne, 75c to $1.50—
A very satisfactory Summer Silk; soft and mellow. Very popular for waists or whole dresses.

Black Hemstitched Taffetas, 85c to $2—
Various styles of fine bright Taffetas, with openwork stripes.

Black Embroidered Coronation Silks, $6 to $12—
Richly embroidered cut-out designs on Black Taffetas. Rotunda.

Girls' Tailored Suits
At Reduced Prices

TAILOR-MADE Suits for Girls are made in two general styles—one cut practically on the lines of women's suits, with long skirts; the other more juvenile in appearance, with shorter skirts.

Here is an offering of each, rounded up from our regular stock; stylish, recent models for this season's wearing, at sharp concessions from former prices:

At $5, worth up to $11—Juvenile or short-skirt Tailor-made Suits, for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years, in red, blue, tan and gray mixtures; mostly made with Eton jackets; trimmed in various stylish ways.

At $10, worth up to $20—Suits of cloth and etamine; mostly in brown and tan; Gibson style, with trimming of braid; some made over drop silk lining; sizes 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Effective Summer
Trimmed Hats, $5

WE never have to tell you more than once about these popular and pretty five-dollar hats, when we get a new lot ready.

So here's good news today—fifty more. They're of Cuban braid, charmingly trimmed with flowers and laces, and bound with black velvet ribbon; and represent, in value, just half again as much as they cost you—

Five Dollars each

Just the sort of hats to set off properly the shirt-waist suit in the country or at the seaside. Second floor, Tenth street.

Three Good Novels
Specially Priced

HERE are three novels that every one should read, and, having read, will want to possess. The editions in which we offer these books are especially handsome and add charm to possession.

Yet prices range from *one-quarter to one-half* of original published prices:

Eben Holden. A Tale of the North Country. Special Holiday Edition. By Irving Bacheller. Illustrated by photographs from the play of same name. Published at $1.50 net; our price, 70c.

Blennerhassett. By Charles Felton Pidgin. Illustrated. Published at $1.50; our price, 50c.

Janice Meredith. By Paul Leicester Ford. Illustrated Holiday Edition; with drawings by Howard Pyle and his pupils. 2 vols., 8vo. Published price, $5; our price, $1.25.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

A Clean-Up Offering of
Youths' Sack Suits

THIS is a group of small lots of stylish Suits for young men of 15 to 19 years, and older men of not larger than 35 inches chest measure. They are suits of popular sorts, for all are sold except these few remainders. They are made of fancy cheviots, in a variety of styles, and sold formerly at $10 and $12.

Today choose

At $7.50 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.



Registered Trade Mark.

The Dr. Deimel Underwear

Cool, Cleanly, Comfortable.

The ideal underclothing for every season, especially delightful during the hot, sultry days of summer.

Booklet, telling about it, or the garments at

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 WEST 23D STREET.

THE

STROLLERS

TRADE MARK

A Perfect **SHOE** For Men

Tired and tender feet will find rest and comfort in The Strollers—the Shoes without a fault. Men who wear them say they had not known such ease was possible. Shoes and Oxfords

$3.50 PER PAIR

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.



Let the mercury sizzle—there's cool consolation in our light-weight coat and trousers. Our high-grade serges in blues, blacks, tans, flannels and homespuns, to order, $17.00, are just the right thing. We make them feather weight and guaranteed to hold shape. Trousers, $5.00; belt loops, turn-ups, just as you want them.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Hunter High Ball

A high ball made with

Hunter Whiskey

is the best of all high balls.

It is the favorite because of its fine, rich flavor.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

Wallach's Straws

830, 832 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 649 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

"CORONATION,"—(Rough). Looks well on all Young Men because it has Style. Every little detail of this hat is perfect; Generous double-edged brim; lacquered saddle-buckle; reeded sweat-guard; silk tip; plain and fancy black band;—in a word nothing is Overlooked. Examine our Windows! $1.90

Notice also our $1.00 Straws and a good line of Porto Ricans.

ARTHUR J. KAHN BANKRUPT.

Wholesale Jeweler's Liabilities $392,624 and Nominal Assets $222,086.

Arthur J. Kahn, doing business as Arthur J. Kahn & Co., wholesale dealer in watches, diamonds, &c., at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, whose financial embarrassment was reported last week, has been unable to effect a settlement with his creditors, and yesterday he filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $392,624, and nominal assets, $222,086. The liabilities are, secured, $176,260; unsecured, $168,217; contingent for indorsements, $26,717, and accommodation paper, $21,430.

The assets consist of stock of jewelry, $15,006; goods on memorandum, $12,136; customers' notes, $21,809; customers' accounts, $109,969; cash, $165; fixtures, $500; two pictures, $1; shares of stock of the Trinity Realty Company, par value, $62,500; (400 shares of this stock is owned by him, and 200 shares are held by him as collateral security for a loan of $8,250 to J. H. Siebert.) He has no real estate now.

He states that he held a legal title to vacant lots at the northwest corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, which he acquired by conveyance on Feb. 21 from Ida O. Cook and Grace M. Olmsted. The title was taken in Mr. Kahn's name at the request of Julius H. Siebert, and the consideration was paid wholly by Mr. Siebert, or some person associated with him. Mr. Kahn executed a declaration of trust with respect to the holdings of this title, whereby he declared that he had no beneficial interest in the property, and promised to re-convey upon demand of Mr. Siebert or the nominee of Mr. Siebert. In conformity with that agreement, upon demand of the nominee, Mr. Kahn has re-conveyed this property as directed.

Other real estate at 154 to 160 West Fourteenth Street and at Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street he conveyed on May 2 to the Trinity Realty Company. Among the secured creditors are the State Bank $50,000, secured by diamonds valued at $52,000 and a mortgage for $5,000 on property at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; the State Bank also holds fifty-one notes for $14,686, of various parties, indorsed by Mr. Kahn, and accommodation paper of J. H. Siebert for $5,000; Augustus Knapp of Greenwich, Conn., $50,000, secured by mortgage on 158 and 160 West Fourteenth Street, valued at $60,500; August Schacht of Brooklyn, $18,000, secured by mortgage on 152 to 156 West Fourteenth Street, valued at $80,000; J. Allen Townsend, $16,000, secured by mortgage on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Claremont Avenue, valued at $95,000; Ida O. Cook and Grace O. Borst, $23,500, secured by mortgage on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Morningside Avenue, valued at $85,000; J. P. Silo, George C. Comstock, and Louis Strasburger & Co., $18,760, secured by jewelry, valued at $18,760.

There are twenty-three unsecured creditors, among them being Jacques Kryn, Wauters Brothers of Brooklyn, $54,190; Charles W. Wood & Co., $22,473; Edward Van Dam, $18,459; M. Engleman, $12,981; Ingomar Goldsmith & Co., $12,140; J. Hockhaus & Son, $8,392; L. Tanenbaum & Co., $5,094; Brooklyn Watch Case Company, $5,665; Stern Brothers & Co., $5,040; R. A. Breidenbach, $4,895, and Benjamin A. Soep & Co. of Amsterdam, Holland, $3,014. In the contingent liabilities the Nassau Bank has twenty notes for $5,177, and M. & L. Jarmulowsky forty-three notes for $3,675.

RECEIVER FOR MILLINERY FIRM.

Partner in Hummel, Kaufmann & Co. Sues for Dissolution.

Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles Brand receiver of the assets of the firm of Hummel, Kaufmann & Co., importers of millinery goods, at 623 Broadway, in a suit for the dissolution of the partnership brought by Bernard Kaufmann against Henry Hummel and August Ritsert on account of a disagreement between them.

The business was started on Nov. 1, 1892, by the firm of Wilsnack, Hummel & Co., in which there were five partners, three of them being partners in the present firm. Two of them went out on Jan. 1, 1897, and the other three continued under the style of Hummel, Kaufmann & Co. From the statement of the partners presented to the court, it appears that the firm is perfectly solvent, having enough cash on hand to pay all the debts. The liabilities are $35,000. The assets consist of: Cash, $35,000; stock and accounts, value not given. Mr. Hummel sailed for Europe on May 6 to buy goods for the Fall trade, but was called back by cable on account of these proceedings and returned on May 27.

The largest creditors are Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co. of Paris for over $18,000, and they requested the appointment of Mr. Hummel as receiver.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:45 A. M.—35 Second Street; Frank Bergman; damage, $500.

8:40 A. M.—541 West Thirty-fourth Street; William Bredhill; damage, $200.

8:45 A. M.—305 East Third Street; Morris Rosenthal; damage, $500.

9 A. M.—237 Canal Street; Columbia Shade Manufacturing Company; damage trifling.

10:10 A. M.—334 First Avenue; Louis Atonwitz; damage, $200.

12:55 P. M.—292 Cherry Street; Moses Abell; damage trifling.

2:20 P. M.—146 East Thirty-fourth Street; John Salman; damage, $25.

4:30 P. M.—1,517 Madison Avenue; Morris Meisenberg; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—Goerck Street; Bertha Mafy; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—At 3 o'clock this morning, fire broke out in the Oliver Iron and Steel Company's plant here. After an hour's work the firemen succeeded in getting it under control. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty in New York City and will proceed to join his company.

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Artillery Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service at New York City.

Major Herbert S. Foster, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Indianapolis and will proceed to join his regiment.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service, June 8, of Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General.

Announcement is made of the retirement from active service, June 9, of Brig. Gens. Sumner H. Lincoln and Samuel M. Whitside.

Capt. William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to join his troop.

First Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry, will proceed, not later than June 20, to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander will report in person to the Commissary General of the army for duty as an assistant in his office.

Contract Surgeon Robert H. Pierson will proceed to Fort Columbus for duty.

Capt. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to join his company.

Navy.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper is placed in charge of the preparation for war of the district extending from Chatham Light, Cape Cod, to Barnegat Light in New Jersey.

Rear Admiral E. W. Watson, retired, is detached from the League Island yard June 16 and ordered home.

Rear Admiral E. S. Houston, retired, is detached from the Norfolk yard June 16 and ordered home.

Capt. A. B. H. Lillie is detached from duty as Commandant of the Naval Station at Key West; he is ordered home and will hold himself in readiness for orders to sea.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Sterling reacbad Port Royal June 9.

The Craven reached Newport June 9.

W. & J. Sloane

USQUE CONABOR.

NAIRN'S

Registered Trade Mark.

For all floor surfaces where there is incessant and hard wear, such as in Kitchens, Offices, Bathrooms, and lower Halls, nothing is so durable as

Nairn Linoleum

We have it in plain colors, inlaid and printed patterns.

Printed Oilcloths in All Colors.

Broadway & 19th Street

The New York reached Kobe June 9.

The Porter and Somers sailed June 9 from League Island for Norfolk.

The Yankton sailed June 9 from Cienfuegos for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Indiana sailed June 9 from Annapolis for Newport News.

The Chesapeske sailed June 9 from Annapolis for Hampton Roads.

The Dixie sailed June 10 from Tompkinsville for Lesgue Island.

The Kentucky was docked yesterday at Yohosaka.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OLIVER P. POSEY and GEORGE CRAWFORD.—Two judgments aggregating $51,416 were entered yesterday against Oliver P. Posey and George Crawford, one for $34,236 in favor of Catherine H. Smith on two notes for $21,000 made by them on May 1, 1893, payable in Chicago, and the other for $17,180 in favor of George P. Baldwin and Albert H. Farnum on a note for $10,000 made on May 1, 1893. Suits were begun against Messrs. Posey and Crawford on the notes in January, 1894, and judgment was entered yesterday.

CHARLES STOCK.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of Charles Stock, grocer, of 198 Columbus Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

SAMUEL R. RIEMER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel R. Riemer, dealer in millinery at 275 Grand Street, show liabilities $15,042, of which $1,847 are secured and nominal assets $3,686 consisting of notes $1,349, and accounts $2,337. He has also two life insurance policies for $4,000, which are pledged to the State Bank, which is a creditor for $1,250.

FRANK H. WESTOVER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of Frank H. Westover, an expressman, of 156 Franklin Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 4th inst. on the application of Marie C. C. Denslow, a creditor.

Out of Town.

THE H. A. BROWNELL COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevens at Newark yesterday confirmed the appointment of ex-Judge Frederick F. Gulld, as receiver of the H. A. Brownell Company, manufacturing chemists of Jersey City. The assets of the company were given as $7,700 and the liabilities $48,000, when Mr. Gould was temporarily appointed a few days ago, but he announced yesterday that he does not believe the assets will amount to more than $500, while the liabilities will exceed $30,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN WINDHORST.—John Windhorst, grocer, at 2,350 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,242 to one hundred creditors, and nominal assets $4,390, consisting of stock $2,000, notes $2,300, accounts $253, horse $30, cash in bank $5, fire insurance premium $2. He began business in 1888, and has started many branch stores, which he sold from time to time.

LOUIS WOLFF.—Louis Wolff, residing at 22 Bradhurst Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,283 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1895 in the fur business, and the largest creditors are Appel & Co., $1,497, E. A. Mayer $1,398, and Jacob Asher $1,208.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABMEYER, George L.—W. B. Franklin and another	$3,994
ALCOTT, Delafield S.—S. Weinrib	351
ACKERMANN, Marie—V. Ackermann, costs	63
AMES, Frank D., and Burton J. Berry—M. J. Kennedy	303
ADLER, Jacob—P. Brownoff	155
BLOCH, Marks and Louis—B. Cohen	111
BRONS, Edgar—C. Welde, Commissioner	25
BARON, Demetre—Dentz Lithographing Company	214
BOUVIER, Michael C. and John V., Jr.—C. S. Cox	954
CASTANO, Mary L.—T. G. Knight	636
CALLAHAN, Daniel—A. M. Baumann, surviving partner	36
COSTELLO, Owen—J. F. Coffin	534
CREEGAN, Michael J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
CATREVAS, Militiades and Thrasyvious—J. Rosenzweig	286
CRAWFORD, George, and Oliver P. Posey—C. H. Smith	34,236
CRAWFORD, George, and Oliver P. Posey—G. F. Baldwin	17,180
DOOLEY, Peter—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
EICHLER, Maria M. and John F.—J. Welply	572
ESCHENBACH, Henry—P. H. Feeney and another	849
EPSTEIN, Isaac—A. M. Baumann, surviving partner	92
EAGLETON, Thomas—Wilson Distilling Company	889
FRITZ, Jacob, and Mary—City Trust Company of New York, trustee, costs	109
FIELD, Mannsell B.—W. F. McNamara	577
FRITZ, Jacob—G. P. Smith and another	510
GOLDING, John M.—City of New York, costs	44
GRAY, Frank S.—Indianapolis Sentinel Company	1,830
GOLDSTEIN, Rosie—M. Eisen	212
GOLDBERG, Morris—L. Edelman	198
GOETTING, George—Jersey City Printing Company	572
HAIGHT, Ellen J. H.—J. G. Wendel	4,447
HOFFMAN, Charles F., Jr.—City of New York, costs	49
HAULENBECK, Ellen A.—J. Downing	200
ILL, Augusta—C. Koster	156
JOHANSON, Amanda—City of New York, costs	64
JACOBOWITZ, Sadie, by guardian—A. Schwartz, costs	24
KLINGE, Charles H.—West Side Bank	4,953
KARLSON, Karolina J. F.—Robert Graves Company	190
KAPLAN, Samuel—C. E. Eisner	29
KOCH, Frederick—G. L. Storm & Co	40
KRANTZ, Charles—C. Welde, as Commissioner	110
LANGFELDER, Louis and Adolph—H. H. Moss	315
LISHINSKY, Samuel, by guardian—M. L. Griffin and another, costs	255
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. J. Germaine	1,463
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Byrne	150
McANINEY, Eugene—J. Cainen	26
NEWMARK, David A.—H. Goldschmidt	185
PRATHER, William C.—J. R. Campbell	77
PONYERT, Amy K.—C. B. Kreinbrink	708
PARKIN, Davis, and Hyman Olansky—S. Ginsberg	679
ROOT, James H.—H. Monsees	109
REYNAL, Nathaniel C.—Bradley & Currier Company	673
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—Ronalds & Johnson Company	140
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—Ronalds & Johnson Company	1,223
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—J. H. Claffy	352
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—The Union Stove Works	359
SCHWAB, Mary R.—T. L. Feitner and another, Commissioners, costs	45
SCHATTON, Elsaac—D. Arbeitel	400
SPRINGER, Olga M.—T. A. Lewis, costs	13
SMITH, P. De L., and E. B. La Fetra—P. P. McLoughlin	511
SHANLEY, Matthew—David Stevenson Brewing Company	1,743
STEWART, Edmund E.—H. P. Rose	052
THOMPSON, George—H. Kleemeyer	44
TOBIAS, William A.—F. Schofield	1,021
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Byrne	150
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. E. Deam, costs	140
TAIT, Scipio T.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WILKENFELD, Morris—H. B. Claflin Company	124
WORL, Telege C.—E. C. Bruce	2,161
WALSH, Timothy J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WEIL, Henry—H. Markowitz	250
YICK, Hine W.—H. S. Goon	171

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets...11:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:02	Gov. Isl'd...12:31	H. Gate...2:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hesperides, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Citta di Genova, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cubs, via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Lahn, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Medilana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Maravai, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Proteus, New Oricans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, via Rio Janeiro, &c	4:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tcsa Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §7 and up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Marn. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §21 and up to June §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June §28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 9; Shanghai, May 10; Yokohama, May 17, and Honolulu, May 31, reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, and were dispatched east June 8 at 10 A. M. Due in New York to-morrow afternoon.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 8.
Basil, Barbados, May 27.
Buenos Aires, Gibraltar, May 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 4.
Governor, Gibraltar, May 28.
Hilary, Para, May 30.
Rosalind, Tyne, May 16.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Colorado, Hull, May 31.
El Dia, New Orleans, June 7.
Patricia, Plymouth, June 2.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Alamo, Galveston, June 7.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 31.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, June 7.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, June 5.
Campania, Liverpool, June 7.
Exeter City, Swansea, May 31.
Hekla, Copenhagen, May 28.
La Touraine, Havre, June 7.
Philadelphia, Southampton, June 7.
Tripoli, Hamburg, June 11.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

Cymric, Liverpool, June 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 10.
Noordam, Rotterdam, June 5.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston June 4 and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:25 P. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:25 P. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) McMillan, Santos May 10 and Rio Janeiro May 20, with coffee to J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Schlesmilch, Hamburg May 24, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Avonmouth, (Br.,) Steer, Cardenas June 3 and Matanzas 5th, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Hogemann, Bremen June 3, Southampton and Cherbourg 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Cape Haiti May 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch.) Peters, Rotterdam May 28, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., June 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon June 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Montana, Genoa May 26, Naples May 28, with mdse. and passengers to Hitzel, Feitman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Kingston May 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen June 1 and Southampton 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 P. M.

SS Argonia, (Ger.,) Furst, Yokohama March 12, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

U. S dispatch gunboat Dolphin, Lieutenant Commander Gleaves, Washington, D. C., June 9. Bound to Oyster Bay, L. I. Anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 7:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 10, 9:30 P. M., south, light, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Schwarzenfels, (Ger.,) for Capa Town.
SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) for Stettin, &c., via Bordeaux.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Cadiz, (Span.,) for Norfolk.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Castillinn Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Watson, for Port Antonio.
SS Georgic, for Liverpool.
SS Moltke, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Ole Bull, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Mana Hata, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark St. Croix, (Br.,) Morrell, from New York for Port Elizabeth, was spoken May 18 in lat. 8 south, lon. 33 west.

Bark Lawhill, (Br.,) Harvis, from New York for Manchester, &c., was spoken May 30 in lat. 44, lon. 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 10.—SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 2 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Aggi, (Nor.,) Capt. Hatteberz, sld. from Palermo for New York June 3.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Halgard, sld. from Pauillac for New York June 7.

SS Lustleigh, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, (from Tocopilla, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York June 9.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York via Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Robinia, (Aust.,) Capt. Cattarinib, sld. from Alexandria for New York June 1.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp June 9.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New Orleans and New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Partridge, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York June 9.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, sld. from Shields for New York June 9.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cortwright, from Venice and Palermo for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

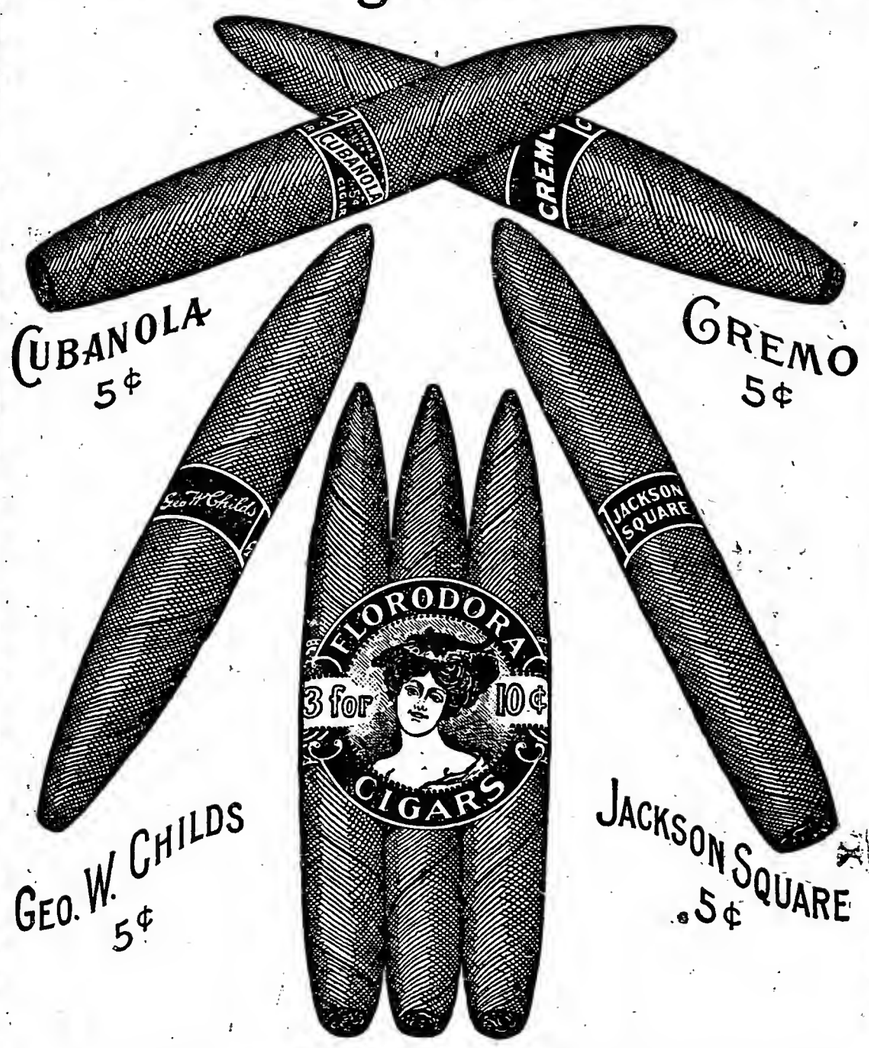
SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York for Scuthampton, passed the Lizard at 9:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New York via Barbados for Manaos, arr. at Para June 9.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!



One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one "SWEET CAPORAL" CIGARETTE BOX FRONT.

REDEEMED AT { 30 EAST 23RD ST. or 507 WEST 22ND ST. } NEW YORK.

5

STRAWS

Measured by comparisons a Young Straw has the moral right to sell at top prices. Our policy of squeezing one hundred cents' worth of value into every dollar has built this hat business on rock, not sand.

Almont,	$1	199 Broadway, Near Dey.	Oxford, $3
Yale,	2	299 Broadway, Near Duane.	Coronet, 3
Lenox,	2	605-609 Broadway, Cor. Houston.	Savoy, 3
		849 Broadway, Near 14th.	
		1197 Broadway, Near 28th.	
		1359 Broadway, Near 36th.	
		Only Brooklyn Store—371 Fulton St.	

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE.



Royal Bengal Cigars

Enough said

22

WHITE'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS
THE FIRST CHOICE OF CONNOISSEURS
MADE IN CURAÇAO

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

The New Vegetable Cure for Dyspepsia

A REMEDY
Entirely different from any other ever given for the disease.
A REMEDY
That contains no drugs or digestive ferments.
A TREATMENT
Which cures the diseased digestive organs themselves instead of relieving the symptoms.
A TREATMENT
That renews the gastric juices and causes them to flow in natural abundance, thus causing the digestive organs themselves to perform the work of digestion and assimilation as Nature intended.

To take MI-O-NA means a permanent cure for dyspepsia, gastritis, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, and all other troubles arising from diseased digestive organs. Your money is refunded if it fails in any case.

We furnish a two days' treatment to all who ask for same. Chronic dyspeptics are especially requested to call and try the new cure.

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 152 Broadway. Wall & Broadway. Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 373 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,671 Third Av., 236 Willis Av., 552 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 264 to 270 Fulton St., 456 Fulton St., 273 to 275 Flatbush Av., 227 Columbia St., Sumner Av. & Putnam, Brooklyn.
R. Burkhardt, 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. & Fourth Av.

THE PUBLIC HAVE long since found out that straight Whiskey and straight statements in regard to our

OLD CROW RYE

also our
BONNIE BRIER BUSH AND SOUVENIR
(Scotch Whiskeys) are fixed facts, which accounts for our steadily increasing sales.
H. B. KIRK & CO., N.Y.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. Saturday. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN. LULU GLASER. Ry Stange & Edwards. TO-MORROW—WEST POINT NIGHT.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat "Capital attraction." —Eve. Sun. CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY Best Seat 50c.

G.N.Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS, 125th St. and Lenox Av. Seats at 253 W. 125th St. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30. Eve., 20, 30, 50c.
40 BIG ACTS—IN AIR, IN RING, ON STAGE.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Lederer's Best Show, The WILD ROSE

St. Nicholas—20 deg. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15. DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid arctic breezes. Hg'st audiences in town. Adms'n 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT. | BOCCACCIO.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. MRS. FISKE and DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Matinées TO-DAY & Sat. 2. 2D BIG MONTH KING DODO.

RICE'S Show Girl | WALLACK'S Mats. to-day and Sat. VACATION UNTIL AUGUST. 50th and Last Time This Sat. Evg.

Hammerstein's PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. TO-NIGHT 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Rip Van Winkle.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

MURRAY HILL—Last Week of the Season. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. today & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOCCACCIO

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

Time Table To-Day: Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn terminue of the Bridge, via 5th Ave., Elevated, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Ave. and 9th St., Brooklyn, only.

GOLF HONORS FOR WOMEN

Thirty-three Start for the Metropolitan Championship Title.

LOW SCORE FOR MISS GOFFE

Miss Hecker and Mrs. Manice Fail to Play Their Best Game—Match Play To-day at Essex County.

Thirty-three prominent women golfers from twelve clubs in the metropolitan locality started their annual tournament for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday on the Essex County Country Club's links near Orange. The round of the day was 18 holes, the first 16 to qualify for the chief honor and the second set to play for a consolation cup. Miss Genevieve Hecker, the present holder, and also the National champion, failed of record making-scores, and had to take second place to Miss Elizabeth W. Goffe of the home club for the low-score prize. Miss Goffe played by far the steadiest golf, and returned the excellent score of 86 strokes, only 2 behind the women's record for the links, 84, made a week ago by Mrs. E. A. Manice.

The 16 who qualified for the first honors were:

Miss E. W. Goffe, Essex County—			
Out	6	5	4 6 4 5 4 4 5—43
In	6	5	6 6 3 6 4 4 3—43—86
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis..	45	46	91
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley..	53	42	95
Miss Grace Ellis, Baltusrol	46	50	96
Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood	50	48	98
Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Essex County..	48	50	98
Mrs. Wm. Shippen, Morris County..	50	49	99
Miss Ruth Badgely, Harbor Hill	48	51	99
Mrs. E. A. Manice, Baltusrol	46	53	99
Miss Marie Charles, Essex County	46	54	100
Miss H. Herandez, Essex County	47	54	101
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol	49	52	101
Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County	47	55	102
Mrs. H. D. Clark, Apawamis	48	54	102
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau	53	51	104
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County	46	58	104

The second or consolation cup set are:

Mrs. G. E. Howard, Essex County..	52	52	104
Miss M. Eddy, Apawamis	48	57	105
Mrs. A. H. Harris, Apawamis	51	54	105
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol	56	53	109
Miss Jennie Hinman, Dyker Meadow	54	55	109
Miss Emily Richmond, Dyker Meadow	53	57	110
Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau	57	53	110
Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, Essex County.	52	58	110
Miss Van Hawerden, Hillsdale	53	57	110
Miss Pitcher, Baltusrol	52	59	111
Miss A. C. Smythe, Harbor Hill	55	59	114
Miss L. Hecker, Apawamis	56	60	116
Miss Carter Kyle, Essex County	60	58	118
Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau	60	59	119
Miss Van Boskerck, Hillside	63	55	118
Miss Wallace, Nassau	62	68	130

The draw for to-day's round at match play is:

First sixteen—Mrs. Shippen and Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Willis and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Clark and Miss Hernandez, Miss Ellis and Miss Badgely, Miss Goffe and Mrs. Manice, Miss Charles and Mrs. Rogers, Miss Underhill and Mrs. Cawnrick, Miss G. Hecker and Mrs. Sanford.

Second sixteen—Miss L. Hecker and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Travers and Miss Van Hawerden, Miss Howard and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Daniels and Miss Wallace, Mrs. Harris and Miss Pitcher, Miss Smythe and Miss Hinman, Miss Richmond and Miss Van Boskerck, Miss Kyle and Miss Eddy.

FAVORITES WON FIVE RACES.

Plater, Running for A. L. Aste, Took the Hanover Stakes at Gravesend Track.

Public form was much in evidence at the Gravesend race track yesterday when the best-backed horses won straight through the programme, five of the winners being actual post favorites.

Twelve of the seventeen horses named started for the Hanover Stakes, with Sergeant from the Hitchcock Stable the choice, and Plater, who ran in the colors of A. L. Aste, the next best backed. Plater was away well, and, racing in front most of the distance, had speed enough left at the end to stall off the effort made by Sergeant close on the post. Plater, ridden out, won by a head, with Sergeant second, three lengths before Fort Wayne, third.

The steeplechase handicap over the two-mile course brought out an uncommonly large and good class field, with the entry of Mr. Chamblett, Adjidaumo and Adeek, the favorite of the dozen that ran. At the first jump Perion, the second choice, fell with Jockey Donohue; Musician, leading then and lasting in front for nearly a mile, after which Adjidaumo went on, and, galloping in front for the remainder of the race, won rather handily by a length and a half, while the well-backed Fool Hardy, who closed fast in the last round of the course, and who might have won but for a stumble near the finish, was second.

Flying Buttress, admirably ridden by Odom, barely managed to squeeze home first in the mile and a sixteenth handicap for three-year-olds. Smoke, from the stable of W. C. Whitney, was started at 3 to 2 on in the fifth race, and, going to the front at the lifting of the barrier, won all the way. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. John W. Schorr's Onatas, b. c., by Top Gallant-Sister Molly, 123 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a length; J. R. and F. P. Keene's Whitechapel, ch. c., 119, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, (coupled with Prediction,) second by three lengths from Newton Bennington's Bensonhurst, ch. c., 122, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Prince of Arragon, Briers, Prediction, Her Letter, Tantalus Cup, Sun Gold, and Bobbinet also ran. Winner trained by W. Walker. Value to the winner, $865.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Flying Buttress, b. c., by Montana-Belle of Butte, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a head; G. Walbaum's Smart Set, br. c., 115, (Landry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from Perry Belmont's Numeral, ch. c., 109, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Cunard, Trump, Gold Cure, and Pink Rose also ran. Winner trained by T. J. Healey. Value to the winner, $705.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,500; five furlongs. A. L. Aste's Plater, br. g., by Henry of Navarre-Inverinay, 102 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a head; F. R. Hitchcock's Sergeant, b. g., by Inspector B.-Pansy Blossom, 106, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths, from F. M. Taylor's Fort Wayne, b. c., by Fresno-Calixe, 97, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Tugal Bey, Fitzbreiar, Blue Banner, Oil in the Can, Yardarm, Pearl Diver, Mackensack, Nevermore, and Soothsayer also ran. Winner trained by J. J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $2,980.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Mr. Chamblett's Adjidaumo, ch. g., 4 yeare, by Juvenal-Castalia, 153 pounds, (Barry,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, (coupled in betting with Adeek,) won ridden out by a length and a half; H. T. Hewitt's Fool Hardy, b. g., 6, 132, (A. Hewitt,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from Joseph E. Widener's Boisterous, b. g., aged, 139, (Mara,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—3:55. Perion, Decamcron, Herculean, Curfew Bell, Adeek, Deluge, Musician, Clasher, and Gypsic also ran. Winner trained by S. Veitch. Value to the winner, $740.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. W. C. Whitney's Smoke, ch. m., 5 years, by Order-Alfalfa, 103 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; W. J. Smith's Sister Juliet, b. or br. c., 100, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from H. Graham's Khital, ch. g., 3, 96, (L. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Wealth, Dactyl, Precentor, Busy Lady, Mintbed, and Neither One also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $870.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a furlong. The Goughacre Stahle's Caithness, b. f., 3 years, by Atheling-Queen of Scots, 86 pounds, (Shea,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won handily by two lengths; J. Fitzsimmon's Rocky, h. c., 3, 98, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Prince Richard, b. h., 5, 108, (Miller,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Brigadier, Cougar, Alsiks, and Philippine also ran. Winner trained by A. Weston. Value to the winner, $770.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Cobourg, 126 pounds; The Musketeer, 124; His Eminence, 107; Slipthrift, 106; Roxane, 104; Delagoa, 102; Operator, 97; Hanover Queen, 96; Rossignal, 94; Petra II., 92; Roue, 92; Swampland, 83.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Morningside, 113 pounds; Col. Padden, 111; Vincitor, 98; Sadie S., 97; Trigger, 95; Ethics, 93; St. Finnan, Sadie S., 97; Trigger, 95; Ethics, 93; St. Finnan and Arden, 90 each; Batyah, 86.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; five furlongs. Onatas and Injunction, 117 pounds each; Lady Albercraft, 114; Toscan and Rostand, 112 each; Alsono, Alan, Rosetint, and Our Nugget, 109 each; Invincible, Janeway, Golden Maxim, Explorer, W. R. Condon, and O'Reilly, 105 each; Bounding Beauty, Sumida, and Queen Boula, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,500; one mile and seventy yards. Himself, 111 pounds; The Regent, 98; Merito, 95; Numeral, 93; Clonmell, 88; Five Nations, 86; Francesco, 85, and Port Royal, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Port Royal, Merito, Himself, and Francesco.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, weights ten pounds under the scale; five and one-half furlongs. Ringdove, Barkelmore, Oakington, Sunnyshore, Pageant, Akela, Wax Candle, Janeway, Sumida, Bob Hilliard, Ahumada, Brimstone, Michaelmas, Sparkle Esher, Rockford, Invincible, and Decoration, 112 pounds each; Lady Josephine, Meddling Mary, All Hallowmas, Demi Tasse, and Bounding Beauty, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Vitellius, 108 pounds; Bounteous, 107; Lone Fisherman and Schoolmaster, 106 each; Rough Rider, 105; Fonsolee and East Kelston, 103 each; Astor, 100; San Andreas, 99; Fatalist, 98; Foxey Curley, 97; Justice, 96; Courtenay, 93; Locket, 90; Condiment, 88. Apprentice allowance claimed for Fonsolee, Fatalist, San Andreae, Locket, and Astor.

Harness Racing at Parkway.

The opening matinee race meet of the Mohawk and Hudson Valley Circuit was held yesterday afternoon at the track of the Parkway Driving Club, Ocean Boulevard and Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Three races—a 2:40 trot, a 2:13 pace, and a 2:32 pace—comprised the first day's programme, and were witnessed by a good-sized crowd of spectators. Both of the finished races were won in straight heats.

The 2:32 class pace was left unfinished on account of the rain, and will be decided to-day. Summary:

First Race.—2:40 class; trot. Purse $350.

Jessie Traver, b. m., by Dexter Bradford; E. M. Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (Lockwood)	1	1	1
Postmaster, b. g., by Quartermaster; J. A. Bogert, Englewood, N. J., (Westavelt-Davis)	2	2	5
Miss Hibbard, ch. m., by Antonio; W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Snyder)	7	3	2
Reddie Russell, ch. g., by Happy Russell, George Phillips, Trenton, N. J., (Arnold)	5	4	3
Sweet Inniscarra, b. m., by Alcanfancy; C. E. Pitman, Trenton, N. J., (Pitman)	3	6	4
Hazel F., b. m., by Governor Hong, Huber's Typoint Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y., (Clark)	4	7	6
Nighteyreen, blk. g., by Alcyreen; Mrs. L. M. Holborton, Hackensack, N. J., (Holborton)	6	5	8
Col. Juliş, gr. g., by Baron Wilkes; Powers & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Powers)	9	8	7
Lord MacDonald, ch. g., by Buckheimer, Larchmont, N. Y., (Keegan)	8	9	9

Time—2:23¼; 2:21½; 2:24.

Second Race.—2:13 class; pacing. Purse $350.

Alice Mapes, b. m., by Oratorio; W. H. Snyder, Parkway, L. I., (Snyder)	1	1	1
Wilkie Redbuck, ch. g., by Alice Wilkes; T. McGuire, New York City, (McGuire)	2	3	3
Quarterstake, b. g., by Quartermaster; N. Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Ward)	3	2	4
Ready, b. g., by Roadmaster; James K. Goldsmith, Herrstraw, N. Y., (Wheeler)	4	5	2
Henry P., b. g.; Charlee Wieland, New York City, (Davis)	5	4	5
Elsie E., ch. m.; J. R. Osborne, New York City, (Dudley)	6	6	d.
Piney, b. g., by Wedgewood; Clarence Ware, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., (Ware)	Dis.		

Time—2:17¼; 2:16; 2:16¾.

Third Race.—2:32 class; pacing. Purse $350. (Unfinished.)

Kittie Thistle, gr. m., by Thistle; Lorenzo Farrell, Trenton, N. J., (Arnold)	1	2	2
Marion Stone, r. m., by Gray Hone; R. Rush, Harrisburg, Penn., (Rush)	2	1	4
Aleida, b. m., by Alcander; Huber's Typoint Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y., (Clark)	4	3	1
The Dutchess, ch. m.; Clarence Ware, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., (Ware)	3	4	3
Charles Logue, s. s., by Wilkes; D. F. P. Lubach, Lyndhurst, N. J., (Doty)	Dis		

Time—2:16¾; 2:10½; 2:24½.

Yearling Sold for $5,000.

The yearling thoroughbred horses of the Adelbert Stud of Kentucky and the Elersiie Stud of Virginia were sold by auction yesterday in the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddocks at Sheepshead Bay in the presence of a large crowd of horsemen. The star of the offering was the black filly by Albert-Hoodoo by Darebin, sister to Mesmerist and Hatasoo, which was bought by Alfred Featherstone for $5,000. The next highest price of the sale was $3,100 paid by Frank Farrell for the chestnut colt by Charaxus-Generine by Eolus.

At private sale yesterday David Gideon sold to State Senator P. H. McCarren the fast three-year-old Clonmell by His Highness-Nettle.

FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

With twenty-one players contesting for the honor of playing Richard Stevens for the New Jersey State championship, the tennis tournament at the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, was started yesterday.

With the exception of the Colwell-Hobart match in the first round, all the games in the preliminary and first rounds were decided yesterday. Hobart playing in his usual good form defeated G. L. Wyeth, 6—2, 7—5, in the preliminaries. Summary:

Preliminary Round—F. B. Hague defeated W. C. Grant by default; F. Watson defeated W. Hazard, S., 6—2, 6—2; R. Colwell defeated T. H. Talbot, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; C. Hobart defeated G. L. Wyeth, 6—2, 7—5; H. W. Warner defeated S. A. Clark by default.

First Round—G. P. Dodge defeated H. Ward by default; W. F. Knapp defeated S. A. Westfall, 6—0, 6—4; J. Forbes defeated C. Cragin, 6—2, 6—1; F. B. Hague defeated F. Watson, 6—4, 6—2; F. G. Anderson defeated G. Miles, 6—4, 6—1; S. C. Millett defeated H. W. Warner, 8—5, 6—1; Mollenhauer defeated J. P. Paret by default.

Tennis at Staten Island Ladies' Club.

Play was begun yesterday in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club. There was a large assemblage on the courts at Livingston, and three matches in the women's singles were started. Because of the heavy showers, the contests were not completed, and the Tournament Committee decided to cancel the scores and omit the singles from the competitions.

The drawings for the women's doubles were made, and the teams drawn for the first round are:

Miss E. Kobbe and Miss Sarah Coffin vs. Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge and Mrs. L. B. Stoddart, Miss Anning and Miss E. Donald vs. Mrs. Arthur Roderwaid and Mrs. K. Bennett.

In the mixed doubles the drawings are:

Miss Elizabeth E. Moore and Robert Le Roy a bye; Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge and George Boyd vs. Sarah Coffin and John G. Ogilby, Mrs. Arthur Roderwald and Frank Corse vs. Mrs. L. B. Stoddart, and Gordon Willie, Miss E. D. Kobbe, and W. T. Johnson a bye.

The committee completed the schedule of tournament play for the season, and the list of events comprises:

June 20, ladies' handicap singles for cup presented by Mrs. L. Stoddart; June 27, ladies' doubles, for cup presented by Mrs. W. Bryan; July 4, mixed doubles; July 18, ladies' progressive singles; Sept. 5, mixed doubles, progressive; Sept. 12, open tournament; Sept. 19, finals of handicap singles; Sept. 26, consolation singles and doubles.

Daly Helped the West Point "Plebes."

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—Although members of the first class at the academy were entered for the athletic meet this morning, none of them contested, as they had to attend a special exhibition of horseback riding for the benefit of some distinguished visitors who wanted to see the young cavalrymen perform. For the first time since 1896 the "plebes" won the greatest number of points at the meet, scoring 123⅝. Daly, who won the 120-yard hurdle race and the running broad jump, was second in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard run, is Harvard's old quarter back.

College Boxers Sail To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—Fred A. Wenck of the Yale Law School will sail tomorrow for London, taking with him two other Yale men and three men who say they are from Harvard, to enter the boxing tournament which will be held during the coronation of King Edward.

Wenck is taking this team abroad against the express wishes of Yale officials and undergraduates, and in spite of the most insistent protests of the Yale athletic authorities. It is stated here that the Harvard men on the team are not from Harvard.

Columbia's Football Schedule.

G. G. Green, assistant manager of the Columbia football team, yesterday announced the schedule for the coming season as follows:

Oct. 1, Brooklyn Polyteehnic Institute, at New York; 4, Rutgers, at New Brunewick; 8, Fordham, at New York; 11, Buffalo, at New York; 15, Swarthmore, at New York; 18, Hamilton, at New York; 25, Princeton, at Princeton.

Nov. 1, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 8, Brown, at New York; 19, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 27, (Thanksgiving Day,) Syracuse, at New York.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Beaten by St. Louis in First Game of Series—Brooklyn Beat Pittsburg.

New York's baseball team by its defeat yesterday at the hands of St. Louis on the Polo Grounds dropped to fifth place in the championship race.

Poor base running, together with two costly errors made by Bowerman behind the bat and Smith at second base were the causes of the home team's defeat. Pitching honors were even between Evans and Dunham, each team getting nine hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Smoot, cf.	1	3	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	2	1	1	1
Kruger, ss.	0	0	2	7	0
Brash'r, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	3	4	3
J. O'Neil, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Dur'p.	0	0	0	1	0
	3	9	27	15	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Bean, ss.	0	2	1	5	0
Smith, 2b.	0	2	4	2	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dunn, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	0	3	2	1
Evans, p.	0	2	1	2	0
*Yeager.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	27	13	2

*Batted for Evans in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; New York, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 9. Stolen bases—Smoot, (2,) Smith, Doyle, and Evans. Double plays—Bean and Doyle; Doyle and Evans; Smith and Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Bean. First base on balls—Off Dunham, 1; off Evans, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Evans, 1. Struck out—By Dunham, 4; Evans, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs Powers and Brown.

BROOKLYN, 5; PITTSBURG, 4.

Umpire O'Day was roundly hooted at times by the spectators, both on the grand stand and on the bleachery at Washington Park yesterday during the baseball game between Brooklyn and Pittsburg, which was won by Brooklyn. The home team suffered the more by far, and particularly in the eighth inning, when Dahlen reached first base on a muff of a well-thrown ball by Bransfield, reached second on Flood's out, cleverly stole third, and when he reached home was declared out because in the opinion of the umpire Dolan interfered with the Pittsburg fielders from the coaching line. Under the rule, O'Day ought to have sent Dahlen back to third.

Throughout the game was exciting and well played by both teams. The question of victory was in doubt until the last man was out. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
B'rns'd, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Smith, c.	1	3	7	2	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	1	0
*Conroy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	23	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Ward, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
McCr'ry, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	7	1
Flood, 2b.	0	0	3	4	2
Irwin, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0
Ahearn, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	5	5	26	16	3

*Conroy batted for Doheny in ninth.
†Dahlen out for Dolan's interference.
‡Wagner out for interference.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Clarke, Dahlen, (2,) and Irwin. Double play—Flood, Dahlen, and Irwin. Sacrifice hit—Davis. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1; by Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Doheny, 7. Wild pitch—Doheny. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 10; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Cincinnati hit Duggleby hard in the innings in which the runs were made in to-day's baseball game. Philadelphia could not hit Ewing. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	10	17	1

Batteries—Duggleby and Dooin; Ewing and Dietz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	33	9	.786	New York	18	23	.429
Chicago	23	17	.565	Philadelphia	18	25	.419
Brooklyn	24	20	.544	St. Louis	18	25	.419
Boston	17	22	.436	Cincinnati	16	26	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

YALE, 15; WEST POINT, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—Yale's baseball team defeated the cadets' nine this afternoon by a score of 15 to 4. The crowd of spectators was the largest and most distinguished that has gathered here in many years, and the players celebrated the occasion by making the worst show of the season. They made six hits, against Yale's nineteen, and their team work was not up to preparatory school standards.

Despite the "walk-over" by Yale, the game had many interesting features. For the cadets the star was Herr, the same athlete who won Prince Henry's approval by his fancy riding. He knocked a home run in the sixth inning, bringing home Winston and Hobson from first and second bases. The fourth score of the cadets was made by Graham, who went to first on an error and then traveled all the way around on account of a series of bad misplays by the Yale men.

For the visitors Rumsey did fine work, landing four safe hits. Wear, Johnstone, and Guernsey made three each. Abbott, the cadets' Captain, distinguished himself by making several brilliant stops at second, and in the field Winston's playing was perfect. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wear, rf.	3	3	1	0	0
B'nwell, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
J'hnstone, lf.	2	3	0	0	0
Ch't'den, 1b.	2	9	0	1	0
G'rnsey, 3b.	3	3	0	3	0
Rumsey, ss.	1	4	2	2	2
DeS'lles, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0
Farmer, c.	0	0	4	1	0
McKelvey, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	15	19	27	11	3

WEST POINT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gardner, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hobson, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Winston, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Graves, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Herr, ss.	1	1	0	3	1
Zell, lf.	0	1	1	1	2
Cooper, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0
Abbott, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Graham, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Total	4	6*	26	14	4

*One man out, hit by pitched ball.

Yale	3	3	0	0	1	5	1	2	0	—15
West Point	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Double plays—Zell and Hobson; Herr, Abbott, and Hobson. Two-base hit—Cooper. Three-base hit—Chittenden. Home runs—Guernsey, De Sauliles, and Herr. Base on balls—By McKelvey, 4; by Graham, 4. Struck out—By McKelvey, 4; by Graham, 6. Umpire—Mr. Houle.

Eastern League.

AT WORCESTER

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MISS WACKERMAN ARRIVES

American Artists' Model Mentally Upset During Voyage.

Her Uncle, Dr. Smith, Attributes Her Trouble to Worry After Her Unexplained Dismissal by Prof. Herkomer, the London Artist.

Miss Helen Venderbilt Wackerman, the American artists' model who became insane in London last November, her friends say in consequence of having been ordered to leave the house of the artist, Prof. Hubert Herkomer, R. A., for reasons which he has refused to divulge, arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. John Vanderbilt Wackerman, her uncle, Dr. Lewis G. Smith, both of Buffalo, and two nurses.

Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman was violent at times on the voyage, and, while not confined strictly to her stateroom, she was not allowed to mingle with the other passengers. While the big liner was coming up from Quarantine yesterday the girl dashed a glass against the wall of her room; and while being driven away in a cab from the pier she broke the rear window with her elbow. Besides her mental weakness, she recently has been afflicted with aphasia, and her left side is partially paralyzed.

When the steamship arrived at the pier Miss Wackerman was in her cabin, which was in the forward part of the vessel. She was seated with her uncle on a high-backed settee, and wore a pink organdie gown, which was almost concealed by a black velvet, fur-trimmed cloak. Her eyes are dark brown and large, her complexion clear olive, and a mass of chestnut brown hair hung down over her shoulders, and was tied only with a pink ribbon. On her lap was a Bible, which, her mother said, she was fond of reading, a few illustrated pamphlets, and a photograph of Emperor William II., which she held up before the newspaper men in the room. The girl has not spoken for nine weeks, her last words having been, according to her mother, a quotation from "Rock of Ages."

According to Dr. Smith, in whose care the girl has been since January, the real cause of her present condition was the worry after her trouble with Prof. Herkomer. A fact not generally known is that Miss Wackerman has been in this city since her trouble with the artist. Her mother said yesterday at the pier that her daughter left London last June on the steamship Zeeland, and, traveling under the name of May B. Valliant, came to this city, and stopped for some time at the Holland House. She then took a trip to Washington and, without going to Buffalo, went back to England in September on the North German Lloyd boat Grosser Kurfuerst.

The immediate cause of her mental collapse, according to both her mother and Dr. Smith, was her failure to receive a cablegram sent her by her mother from Buffalo. In response to a letter from her daughter, Mrs. Wackerman, through a friend, Edward Michael, sent a cable message to London in the care of Brown, Shipley & Co., but without Miss Wackerman's address, or the name of the sender, and it was never delivered.

Miss Wackerman in the meantime had become much wrought up, and on Nov. 13 she said at the cable office that she would not go back to her hotel, the Cecil, until she had heard from her mother. That night she was found raving in the streets and taken to St. Giles Infirmary. Through the intervention of friends and her mother, who arrived a week later, she was taken to the London County Insane Asylum, where she had been until her departure for New York.

"I attribute my niece's condition to her trouble with Herkomer," said Dr. Smith. "To show you how her mind runs, let me tell you something. Yesterday she was tearing up an old magazine, and suddenly I heard her make an inarticulate exclamation, and looking around saw her toss a little scrap of paper to one side."

Dr. Smith then showed the reporters the scrap, on which read the words, "Out of my house."

"The removal cause," he said, "might effect a cure. She has been unable to find out what the artist heard about her. Other artists have demanded the reason of her ejection, but Herkomer referred them to his lawyers. If there is redress, I think my niece is entitled to it.

"The malady is not insanity, but a mental strain. Dr. Jones of Claybury agrees with me that she can be cured, and she has improved much already. The loss of speech is a phase of the ailment."

Miss Wackerman came off the liner at 4 o'clock, after the baggage of the party had been examined. The party drove to the Grand Central Station, and left on the 6 o'clock train for Buffalo.

Miss Wackerman first attracted attention about two years ago when a painting by Prof. Herkomer, for which she was the model, and entitled, "Seeing, I Saw Not; Hearing Not, I Heard," was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Many French and English families paid tribute to her beauty, and her case has aroused international interest, the Bishop of London, the American Ambassador, and many prominent men having expressed sympathy for her.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Bradshaw—Zehner.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 10.—The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw and Miss Mary E. Zehner of Lansford, were married this evening in St. James's Episcopal Church. The groom is assistant rector of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, New York. The bride is a daughter of William D. Zehner, Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Rev. Walter Russel Breed, rector of St. James's Church, this city, officiated at the wedding, and Bishop Talbot pronounced the benediction.

The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Meredith of New York. The bridesmaids were Miss Cora Van Ogden, Miss Grace Meredith, Miss Edith Ketchum of New York; Miss Martha Van Vleet of Buffalo. Miss Georgiana Zehner of Lansford and Miss Elizabeth Warden of Pittsburg. The best man was Horatio W. Turnbull of New York. The ushers were Gaylor Hawkins, Indianapolis; Harry Oliver Brown, Harold T. Murry, Dr. James Windsor Beakes, New York; Watson Shaicross, Syracuse; Arthur Nevin, Pittsburg; the Rev. Stanley Hughes, Lebanon; the Rev. Allen McCurdy, First Presbyterian Church, New York.

Mitchell—McNeil.

WINSTED, Conn., June 10.—A wedding which attracted a large number of New Yorkers, and members of Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston society circles, was that of Miss Harriet McNeil, second daughter of Nelson A. McNeil of Lime Rock, and George Henry Mitchell of New York City, son of the former United States Commissioner of Patents, Charles Elliott Mitchell, which was solemnized in Trinity Episcopal Church, Lime Rock, this afternoon. The Rev. R. H. Gesner, D. D., rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wes attended by her sister, Miss Jessie McNeil, as maid of honor. The five bridesmaids, all of whom were classmates of the bride at the Ingleside School, New Milford, were Miss Mary Atwater of Derby, Miss Julie McNeil, sister of the bride; Miss Catherine Atwater of Derby, and Miss Susan Melson and Miss Eloise Bartholomew of Ansonia. Normandie McLeod Burrell of New York City was the best man. The ushers were George S. Mittendorf, Frederick I. Lockman, and Robert H. Southard of New York City; Albert Chamberlain and Walter S. Frisbie of Meriden, and Malcolm D. Rudd of Lakeville.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will reside in the metropolis after a somewhat extended bridal tour.

Barton—Morrison.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—Seldom has there occurred in Baltimore a more beautifully arranged wedding or one of greater importance to society than that of Miss Eleanor Addison Morrison and Randolph Barton, Jr., which took place here to-day. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. Robert Brown Morrison, and a granddaughter of the late George Hawkins Williams.

The ceremony was performed at noon at old St. Paul's Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Hodges. The bride was given away by her uncle, W. S. G. Williams. The maid of honor was Miss Sidney Morrison, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Nannie Brent, Agnes Barton, Charlotte Lindsay, Dorris Stewart, Elizabeth Lowndes, and Frances Duer. Little Miss Sarah Bell Williams was flower girl. Robert K. Barton of Pleinfield, N. J., was best man. The ushers were John McHenry, Redmond C. Stewart, Eugene W. Blackford, Jr., Charles Marshall Barton, James Whedbee, John Duer, Albert Myer, and Herbert Whittingham.

A breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert Brown Morrison, on St. Paul Street. Later the bride and bridegroom left for New York, and on Thursday will sail for Europe.

Todd—O'Conor.

Miss May Frances Josephine O'Conor and Dr. Joseph William Francis Todd of Brooklyn were married yesterday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., an uncle of the bride. The church was decorated in palms, and pink and white flowers, and there was a nuptial mass. Miss Kathryn O'Conor, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Madeleine O'Conor, a younger sister, was the flower girl. They were gowned in pink and white, the maid of honor wearing lace over silk and a large hat of pink; she carried June roses. The little flower girl was in pink, with insertions of lace over pink silk. She wore a pink hat trimmed with small pink roses, and carried a basket of loose pink flowers.

The bride was in white satin and point lace. Her veil was of point lace, held by a diamond sunburst, and she also wore the bridegroom's gift of diamonds, sapphires, and rubies. Dr. Todd's best man was I. Grant Baldwin, and the ushers were Dr. George W. Colby, Dr. Stephen Clarence Pettit, Daniel J. O'Conor, Jr., Paul Victor Cogitan O'Neil, Percy J. King, and Dr. Thomas J. McGoldrick. A small reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Joseph O'Conor, the parents of the bride.

McCall—Burke.

The wedding of Miss May Caldwell Burke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Burke of 5 West Seventy-fifth Street to Leo Horen McCall, son of John A. McCall, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street, near Broadway. Owing to the recent death of the brother of the bride the wedding was very quiet, and there was no reception. The Right Rev. Bishop Burke of Alonny was the officiating clergyman, and he was assisted by the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the church. Miss Mary Lambert, the maid of honor, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lambert of Germantown, Penn. Her engagement to Mr. John C. McCall, brother of the bridegroom, has just been announced. Her gown was of white liberty silk, with Irish lace. She wore a large hat of white, trimmed with streamers of white velvet and white plumes. The little flower girl, Miss Hope Kingsley, niece of the bridegroom, wore a white lace gown, a large white hat, and carried a basket of Marguerites.

The bride's gown was of white crêpe, with duchess lace; she wore a tulle veil, and carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. She also wore her father's gift, a string of pearls, and the gift of the bridegroom, a pearl and diamond ring. John A. McCall, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were Arthur Burke, Charles McClure, Sydney McCall, and Clarence Burke.

Newell—Wickett.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSELLE, N. J., June 10.—In the First M. E. Church of Roselle Park, on Saturday evening last, Miss Mary Edna Wickett, daughter of Mrs. Emma Theodore Wickett of Roselle, was married to James Talman Newell of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. Robert W. Elliott of Hackensack, N. J., a former pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Henry M. Simpson, the present pastor, conducting the ceremony.

The bride wore a white lace robe over white satin with chiffon ruffle en train, and wore a tulle veil caught with a spray of natural orange blossoms, and also wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Joseph A. Rittenhouse. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edna W. and Marion Hackett, of Westfield, N. J.

Benjamin H. Newell of Brooklyn, a brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Charles Higley, Arthur D. Pierce, and Harry W. Hadley of Brooklyn, and E. Morris Wickett of Roselle, a brother of the bride.

Field—Joy.

Special to The New York Times.

GROTON, Mass., June 10.—The wedding here to-day of Miss Edith Joy, eldest daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Joy and the late C. H. Joy, to Dr. Cyrus W. Field, who is prominent in New York socially as well as professionally, called out an unusual gathering. Miss Joy's only attendant was her sister, Miss Beatrice Joy.

Dr. Field had as ushers his brother, Dudley Field of New York, Benjamin Joy, Armory Gardner, and James Lawrence, Jr. His best man was Dr. Wheelwright of New York. Dr. Field's gifts to the ushers were scarfpins of knots of gold and platinum. A wedding breakfaet followed at the spacious Joy mansion. It is one of the handsomest bouses in Massachusetts.

M'ALLISTER IS MARRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 10.—Hall McAllister of New York, nephew of Ward McAllister, whose reported engagement to Miss Illington the latter so strenuously denied Sunday night, to-day admitted that he had been married several years. Both McAllister and Miss Illington are playing here in Giffen's "Held by the Enemy" company. In admitting his marriage, Mr. McAllister said:

"My wife is a Boston girl, the daughter of a distinguished family. When I close my season here I shall go to Boston and then my wife and I will go to our Summer cottege on the seashore, where I shall rest before going upon the road for the Winter season."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There have been several suburban and town weddings during the week which are of interest. The town itself, as far as fashionable people are concerned, is thinning out. The commencement week of interest to parents and young people at Columbia, and the reception on board of the Italian ship Umbria were the only affairs of general interest yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are at Newport. The addition which Alfred G. Vanderbilt is having built to the farmhouse at Oakland Farm, Portsmouth, is nearing completion. The addition, which is larger than the house, is old Colonial in style, and has a portico supported by four massive pillars. There is a suite on the first floor, including reception, drawing, and dining rooms, a suite up staire for Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and a number of guests' rooms.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have postponed their departure for Europe on account of the continued serious illness of Col. Goddard of Providence.

***

The wedding of David Munroe Cory, son of Mrs. David Cory, and Miss Louise E. Treacy is to be celebrated on Wednesday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, David F. Treacy, 57 East Seventy-sixth Street. Neither one will have any attendants, and the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom will be the only ones who will witness the ceremony. A trip to the West will follow the wedding.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have been in town, stopping at the Hotel Manbattan, on their way to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jonee have also been here. Mrs. Frederic Nelson and Miss Kathleen Nelson have also been stopping in town for some days. Other familiar faces are to be seen on the avenue or in the fashionable restaurants.

***

The commencement at Princeton, which takes place to-day, will attract a large number of those interested in the college. There are several house parties at the different cottages in the residential colony. Yesterday President and Mrs. Patton held a reception at their residence.

***

The wedding of Miss Annie Bower, the half-sister of Mrs. Henry Clews, to Charles Paige of San Antonio, Texas, took place on Monday at the residence of Mrs. Bower, 62 West Thirty-ninth Street. Only the family was present, including Mrs. Clews, who came on from Newport for the event.

***

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had a number of passengers. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who have been in Paris for several weeks. They will go to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr were also on the same ship. They will also go to Newport. They have been in Paris and London since early Spring. Another arrival was Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who went abroad with Mrs. James P. Kernochan just before Easter. She has been on the Riviera and in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt also arrived on the ship. They will also be at Lenox for the wedding of Miss Sloane and Mr. Field. Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Cottenet, Miss Livermore-Sellier, the daughter of the Baroness de Selliere; Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Greenough, Miss Edith Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Metcalf, Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Clark, J. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meredith Whitehouse, M. and Mme. Gregoire de Wollent, and the Marquise de Wentworth also arrived on the same ship.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—A. G. Vanderbilt arrived at Oakland Farm this morning, having come by road from Providence in his new red automobile. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who had come by train last night, was at the farm to meet him. She is visiting at "The Breakers," but expects to occupy the new quarters at the farm in a short time. A carload of furniture has arrived, and been taken to Oakland. As soon as this is in place the new portion of the house will be ready for occupancy. Mr. Vanderbilt has four automobiles here in addition to a large stable of horses.

Robert L. Fowler of New York has rented the Stitt cottage, Park Gate, on Bellevue Avenue, opposite Touro Park, for the Summer.

Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., who was recently appointed Secretary of the United States Embasey at St. Petersburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingstone Mason at Haildon Hall.

Robert H. Gammell of Providence is a guest of his sister, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, at her villa on the cliffs.

Mrs. J. V. S. Pearce and Mrs. D. S. Pearce of Providence have arrived at the Mason cottage on Haildon Hill for the Summer.

The Paul cottage on Mill Street is being prepared for the occupancy during the Summer of Miss Leary, who is expected about June 21.

Mies Jennings of New York, sister of Mr. O. G. Jennings, was here to-day on the steam yacht Tuecarora.

C. W. Dolan of Philadelphia arrived at his cottage, The Chalet, at Baileys Beach to-day.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan joined her husband at Boothden to-day.

Mrs. A. C. Duiles of Philadelphia has arrived at her cottage, Ochre Point.

The Gerry villa, Seaverge, is being prepared for the arrival of Commodore and Mrs. Gerry. Already considerable baggage has arrived for them.

Mrs. J. P. Lahens and family of St. Louis have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown.

Miss Elsie Bleecker, daughter of Capt. J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., will be married to Capt. Ernest Waymouth of the British Royal Artillery during the Summer at the residence of the bride's parents at Jamestown.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is the very best thing in the way of a bathing cap ever seen, that is for women who really wish to go into the water head first and not wet their hair. It costs $1.25, but it is worth it if it will only keep the hair entirely dry. It has for a foundation one of those plain black rubber caps, which fit so tightly around the head, and which in themselves are so ugly. But this in addition has as a part of it a three-cornered piece of silk, rubber lined, the short point at the front of the cap and the two long points on either side to be drawn around to the front and tied bandanna fashion. One may of course have one of these plain rubber caps, with an extra bandanna handkerchief to put on outside, and it will cost much less, but the bandanna is certain to come off. Every one knows who has tried it that any battle with the water in which the head takes part means a victory for the water over anything that is not held as firmly in place as these rubber caps, and no bandanna is safe unless it is a part of the cap.

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Of course black and white checks are to be seen in bathing suits this year. As the black and white checked frocks are trimmed with bright red, so the bright red bathing suits are trimmed with the black and white check. One red suit has the sailor collar, with the sailor tie, and the sash knotted in front of it, the ruffles on the short puffed sleeves also of the check, as is the bathing cap, this one of the ordinary puffed variety.

***

And the sailor suit, which is of the black and white check, is trimmed with black, stitched with white. It is a pretty suit, the check very small and bodice trimmed with a number of small black ruffles, stitched with white, more ruffles, also narrow and also stitched with the white on the skirt, and there are little black sleeves falling below the short ones of the check.

***

Linen is also to be found in bathing suits, and black and blue suits have sailor collars, with a deep facing of linen in the linen color, a linen tie, and the ruffle of the sleevee of the linen. There is a belt of the material and medallions of linen ince are set on the broad corners of the collar, as there are also similar medallions of linen lace set upon the corners of the bathing suit of red, with the black and white checked trimmings.

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There are the regulation bathing suits of blue, trimmed with white, and some of these have long vests in front, carried down to the waist line, and there are similar veste in blue bathing suits. Others are trimmed with straps of white.

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One effective bathing suit is of black, with a pale blue collar, with a scallop of black braid set on well inside the edge.

***

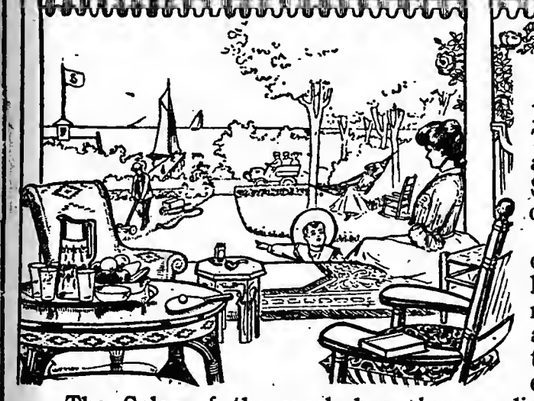
Here is an attractive way in which a frock of white lace and embroidery is trimmed with black lace. The lace and embroidery forming the gown are in long lines, and the only black on the skirt is in medallions set on at intervals around it a little below the knee at the point where the skirt begins to flare. There are broad bands of black lace, with a fancy edge outlining a point in the front of the bodice, which gives something of a yoke effect to it, and from this the bands pass on over the shoulders, and are carried down the back, tapering in at the waist line, where they are held, each with a big rhinestone button. The bands in the front meet at the end of the point on the bust line, are tied in a bow, and also finished with a big rhinestone button. There is a little turnover of black lace to the white stock.

***

A green satin ribbon, which forms a deep girdle around the waist of one gown, has rather short ends in the back, these cut round instead of with a slant, as they are usually to be seen.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

6-Day June Jubilee of Special Sales



If you were in the Siegel Cooper Store Monday you were certainly impressed. The day was one of enormous and continued activity. The 6-day June Jubilee of Special Sales began with an enthusiasm that could not be doubted or overshadowed.

Yesterday marked the advent of another day of striking busy-ness. To-day has its many attractions, and those lines relating particularly to home equipment and adornment will receive special attention, both in the matter of variety and exceptional low pricing.

The Sales of the week have been prodigiously planned, have been bulwarked on every side with avalanches of new, fresh and thoroughly desirable merchandise. There are no old styles, no passe merchandise, nothing but what is most needed now and throughout the hot weather.

There are thousands of visitors in New York every day, and these strangers will find the Siegel Cooper Store an admirable shopping centre, not only where they can buy almost everything under the sun, but where they can send their cable or telegrams, write their letters, rest and enjoy themselves in divers ways. It's a great week, this Jubilee Week of Special Sales.

Furniture at Cost and Less.
Parlor and Library Suites and Couches the Leading Features To-Day.

Furniture at cost and less than cost and at a time when the Furniture Combination is sending notices of an increase in prices to all parts of the United States.

The Reason Is Plain, Is Emphatic.

We told you ten days ago how our greatly expanding business has made it necessary for us to obtain another floor for selling purposes. To obtain all this space we are compelled to sell without delay all our surplus stocks of Furniture or else move it to our warehouse at 9th avenue and 16th street.

Rather than move this furniture to the warehouse we'll sell it at a loss. Time is precious. Plenty of fine Furniture is left, for there were 12,000 pieces when the sale started. Details follow:

PARLOR AND LIBRARY SUITES.
New and handsome designs; some have magnificently carved frames; others beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl; all are piano polished, made with best tempered steel springs and covered with high grades of satin damask silk Verona, tapestry and illuminated plush.

$66.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	55.00
$75.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	60.00
$82.50 5-piece Suites, reduced to	65.00
$85.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	70.00
$87.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	75.00
$98.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	75.00
$112.50 5-piece Suites, reduced to	85.00
$122.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	90.00
$132.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	98.00
$144.00 5-piece Suites, reduced to	100.00
$175.50 5-piece Suites reduced to	140.00
$114.00 5-piece Overstuffed Suites at	95.00
$123.00 5-piece Overstuffed Suites at	98.00
$190.00 5-piece Overstuffed Suites at	150.00
$110.00 3-piece Library Suites reduced to	69.00
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$145.00 3-piece Library Suites reduced to	90.00
$120.00 2-piece Library Suites reduced to	90.00
$146.50 3-piece Library Suites reduced to	98.00
$145.00 2-piece Library Suites reduced to	98.00
$175.00 3-piece Library Suites at	140.00
$95.00 3-piece Parlor Suite reduced to	79.00
$125.00 3-piece Parlor Suite reduced to	85.00

COUCHES.
Some all hair, others upholstered in moss and tow, spring edge all around, made with high-grade all-steel tempered springs and covered in denims, Bagdad, Verona and Argyle and Rookwood velours.

$15.00 Tapestry Couches reduced to	11.50
$18.50 Roman stripe Couches reduced to	13.50
$18.00 Roman stripe Couches reduced to	14.00
$20.25 Velour Couches reduced to	14.00
$22.50 Roman stripe Couches reduced to	16.30
$24.75 Velour Couches reduced to	18.50
$27.00 Velour Couches reduced to	20.00
$30.00 Velour Couches reduced to	22.00
$30.00 Velour Couches reduced to	24.00
$37.50 Verona Couches reduced to	29.00
$45.00 Leather Couches reduced to	36.00

(Third Floor.)

Quick Lunch Room
On the Fourth Floor.

Splendidly ventilated and swept by cool breezes that come through windows high above surrounding structures. Electric fans run at express speed add to the comfortableness of this admirable Quick Lunch Room. Awnings protect you from the searching rays of the sun.

EVERYTHING SERVED IS OF BEST QUALITY.

Prices are extremely moderate. Cleanliness is a conspicuous feature. Promptness and courteous attention are equally noteworthy here.

Ladies desiring a refreshing luncheon and a cooling drink will find the Quick Lunch Room particularly inviting.

Wall Papers.

A number of selected patterns marked at figures no larger than the cost of the unprinted papers.

12 PATTERNS, light and dark colors, various designs, regular price, 6c.; special sale price, per roll, 2

30 PATTERNS, almost every style from the very simplest to the most elaborate; all the new color effects; regular 12½c. papers; special price, per roll, 6

36 PATTERNS, including stripes, florals, tapestries, and many handsome parlor papers, really a very high-class selection of new papers; regular 35c. goods; priced, per roll, 19

36 PATTERNS, very fine hall, dining-room, parlor and bedroom papers; designs of the various periods, all new and full of character; red, blue, green and tan, and the very light tint effects; regular price, 25c.; special price per roll, 13

We do tinting, paperhanging and decorating.

(Third Floor.)

Glassware, Chinaware.

Think a bit! Dinner Sets at $7.50! Cheap, isn't it? Water Tumblers at 21c. a dozen. Where else can you do as well?

Toilet Ware is in great demand for summer homes. What are your needs?

Dinner Sets.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin porcelain, under-glazed decoration, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, finest thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, every piece with full gold edges, 9.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest English porcelain, "open stock" pattern, richly decorated, variety of designs, 15.00

Table Glassware.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest crystal glass; per dozen, 21

WATER TUMBLERS, thin blown glass, full size, best quality; per dozen, 33

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, very handsomely engraved, new design, 45

SALTS AND PEPPERS, blown glass, nickel-plated top; regular at 10c., 3

TABLE SETS, Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder and Cream Pitcher, finest crystal glass, 20

HALF GALLON JUGS, very handsome design, 15

JELLY TUMBLERS, tight fitting tin tops, full size; special per dozen, 19

(Basement.)

Summer Rugs.

OUR SPECIAL ALL WOOL

SMYRNA RUGS; no other rug made to compete; other stores ask $3.50 more than our price for the popular 9x12 size; designs and colorings the same as any high priced rug; guaranteed to be all wool; our price, 11.50

THE SAME RUG, 7.6x10.6 size, 8.25

THE SAME RUG, in 6x9 size, 5.95

ODD SIZED RUGS.

We make a specialty of Odd Sized Rugs, both in Wilton and Smyrna grades: 11.3x18.6, 12x16.6, 12.9x14.3, 12x12, 12.9x15, 9x10.6, 9x9, 9x14.6, 9x15, 10.6x12, 10.6x13.6.

JAPANESE COTTON RUGS, blue and white, green and white, pink and white; size 3x6 ft.; value, $5.00; special to-day, 2.95

ALL-WOOL ART SQUARES; very best quality; full range of patterns, in all sizes:

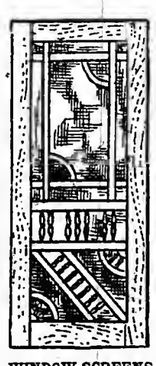
4x5 yds.	4x4½ yds.	4x4 yds.
12.00	10.80	9.60
3x5 yds.	3x4½ yds.	3x4 yds.
9.00	8.10	7.20
3x3½ yds.	3x3 yds.	3x2 yds.
6.30	5.40	3.60

(Third Floor.)

Warm Weather Needs.

Screens Are a Necessity.

What about Electric Fans, Oil and Gas Stoves, Garden Hose and Refrigerators?



Screen Doors in the following sizes: 2.6x6.6, 2.6x6.8, 2.10 x 6.10, 2.10x7, 3x7 at 70c, 90c, 1.05, 1.25 and 1.35

ELECTRIC FANS.
ELECTRIC FANS, solid brass blades, highly polished, brass guards, complete; in any position, with plug attachment and 9 ft. of wire; to-day at 11.00

OIL AND GAS STOVES.
2-BURNER GAS COOKING STOVES, 75

2 BURNER, large size, black finish, to-day 1.05

2-BURNER NICKEL-PLATED STOVES, 1.25



"UNIVERSAL" 1902 WICKLESS BLUE FLAME STOVE; easy to operate, safe and guaranteed; to-day, 5.50

WOLF GAS COOKING RANGE; 3 burners on top, 16-inch oven, with separate compartment (broiler), nickel-plated, 5.50

20TH CENTURY GAS COOKING RANGE, nickel-plated, with double oven; separate broiler compartment; 16-inch square oven; to-day, 9.00

WINDOW SCREENS, bardwood, oil finish, brass clips, adjustable, the following sizes:

High.	Wide.	Extension.	Price.
24	24	37	25
28	24	37	28
30	24	37	30
30	28	45	45

WINDOW SCREENS, with hardwood spring, adjustable; the following sizes:

High.	Wide.	Extension.	Price.
32	33	38	35
28	38	40	32
28	29	34	28

A special lot of WINDOW SCREENS, adjustable, at 25

(Basement.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE CENTENARY OF WEST POINT.

It is extremely fortunate for the Military Academy that its centenary should have fallen at a date when, for the first time in its history of a hundred years, the general American public has arisen to a just sense of its inestimable National value. The war of 1812, in spite of such atoning gleams as some of the later fights on the Canadian border, and the final flash of splendor at New Orleans, was the most disgraceful chapter in our military annals. It was only at sea, and in the duels of single ships, that an intelligent patriot could find much cause for satisfaction. What that war demonstrated, especially in its earlier and on land its more disgraceful stage, was the fact which the country had already forgotten, that there was such a thing as a profession of arms, and that for it at least as careful and thorough a professional preparation was needed as for any other human calling. Although, as this centennial date shows, the Academy had in a manner existed for some years before, it was in the bloody and shameful lessons of that war that it took its real rise, and that, under the shaping hand of SYLVANUS THAYER, it became, in all essentials, the Spartan and Procrustean military academy that it has ever since remained, and that we know. So unyielding was the mold, so closely was the plastic cadet forced into it, without the least attention to his individual tastes or wishes, that it has been wittily said at West Point this week that the object of the institution was, and is, to make its human output resemble SYLVANUS THAYER more than the individual cadet is allowed to resemble himself.

But verily he had his reward, the individual cadet; for the image into which he was expressed was an admirable, an honorable, and a formidable type of man. Verily the Nation also had its reward. One generation after THAYER took charge of the Academy occurred, in the outbreak of the Mexican war, the contingency and the test in view of which and in preparation for which the Academy had been doing its work for those thirty years. It met the contingency and stood the test not only successfully, but brilliantly and triumphantly. However civilians might pretend to regard the issue of that remarkable and romantic war as the vindication of the genius of the untrained and promiscuous American for battle, soldiers knew better. And it was one of these, one of the two heroes of the war, WINFIELD SCOTT, who had come too early to be himself a West Pointer, and who had seen in the war of 1812 what it was not to have a military academy, and in the war with Mexico what it was to have it, who vindicated its usefulness to the Nation in words which are justly treasured as one of the proudest traditions of the Academy.

In the civil war, by the very nature of the struggle, the Military Academy could not reach a popular appreciation on either side, because its graduates were so equally divided, and because the requirements of the war so greatly overran the resources of the regular army. Gen. GRANT, indeed, went so far as to suggest that the regular army should be disbanded in order to release a larger number of its trained and competent officers to leaven with their discipline a larger lump of volunteers, a suggestion which was outrageously and ridiculously misinterpreted, by some foolish person in Congress, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, as an expression of preference for volunteers over professionals for the business of war. But in the actual struggle, and on both sides, West Point vindicated itself by the survival of the fittest in fields where its graduates certainly had no factitious advantages. And West Pointers are professionally as proud, and have as good reason to be proud, of the heroes of the Confederacy, whom Gen. ALEXANDER celebrated in his manly, patriotic, and eloquent speech to his fellow-alumni on Monday, as of the heroes of the Union themselves.

But it was only with the coming of the war with Spain that the work of the regular army, and so of the Military Academy, came really home to the National consciousness, so that the wayfaring man, though a member of Congress, could not err therein. In a brief and brilliant campaign the fighting line of the army showed that for the preceding generation the Academy had not been idle, and that "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace" had not affected its technical efficiency or its gallant spirit. The invasion of Cuba and the expulsion of Spain from the New World were effected in less time than it had taken half a century before to effect the conquest of Mexico. When Secretary ROOT, on first taking office, said that the Military Academy during the war with Spain alone had far more than overpaid the country its whole cost from the beginning, the National consciousness verified his words. And they are even more conspicuously true now than they were then; now, when the graduates of West Point have been tried in so many fields of public service and been found wanting in none of them. Nothing could be more fatuous than for a faction of the minority in Congress to choose this juncture, when every thoughtful American is filled with gratitude to the men who have done these various services and to the institution which has reared them, to denounce the Army of the United States. Republics may be ungrateful, but this Republic is not so disgracefully ungrateful as all that.

But, for the same reason that this is the most unfortunate season for an attack upon the army, it is the most fortunate season for the graduates of West Point to be celebrating the centenary of that school of labor and duty which so few of them, when they were actually her nurslings, looked upon in the light of an Alma Mater. The country will be with them in their rejoicings on this centennial day, and with them will delight to honor the academy to which the Nation owes a debt which it can never discharge and which it is only now beginning fully to acknowledge.

DR. GOULD ON THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION.

At Johns Hopkins yesterday Dr. GOULD, the City Chamberlain, took up the subject that was treated recently by Mr. JEROME at Cambridge—the present reform administration, of which each is a part. His treatment, not unnaturally, was less picturesque and rather more fair than that of the District Attorney. It was intended, apparently, not as an apology for, but as an explanation of, the record of the administration up to date. While it was extremely friendly in tone and scrupulously attentive to facts, the address contained the basis for some criticism such as has been offered in THE TIMES, and also contained some criticism by the speaker which can be taken note of with advantage by some of Dr. GOULD'S associates in the "cabinet" of the Mayor.

In regard to the police situation, and especially in regard to the question of the excise laws, Dr. GOULD cited with approval the policy of the administration as defined by the Commissioner of Police in his decision of the case of Capt. FOODY. The most exacting friends of the administration do not demand anything more satisfactory in all the circumstances than the policy thus defined. They cannot, however, ignore the fact that it was formulated five months after the administration had taken office. They will watch with the greatest eagerness and some anxiety the manner in which the policy is enforced. On that will depend the verdict of public opinion. Dr. GOULD says that, in the absence of any prospect of change in the law at Albany, "Mayor Low's policy is the only practicable alternative, and, furthermore, the only policy which would lend any hope for the continuance in power of a reform administration." We would add that this hope rests now not on the policy, but on its firm, active, persistent, and intelligent enforcement. With that view we assume that Dr. GOULD will not disagree.

Dr. GOULD calls attention to one source of great embarrassment and trouble for the new administration. It is the utterly absurd provision of the charter that when places are abolished former incumbents must remain on the eligible lists for certification for appointment during one year. To this must be added the fact that the eligible lists are more or less incumbered with names of those who have received low ratings. Undoubtedly these conditions are somewhat hampering. An attempt has been made by some of the heads of departments to escape from them by what we regard as an unfortunate and mischievous device, namely, by seeking to have numerous places exempted from competitive examination. Dr. GOULD lays down a course which we believe to be far more sound in every regard. "The only practicable thing to do, it seems to me," he says, "is to give a trial to all and keep on dismissing ascertained incompetents until the lists are purged." That is not only common sense, but it is practical and wholesome loyalty to the principle of the merit system, to which every member of this administration is pledged by its professions and bound by the terms of the Constitution.

Nor is this a subordinate or incidental matter. The merit system is the one bulwark against the spoils system, against the Tammany system. It is erected by the fundamental law, and its maintenance is provided for by statute law, conferring great power on the administration. The essential of the system is that all appointments shall be made for merit and fitness, and for these alone. The commission appointed by the Mayor is required to certify to every salary paid by the city that the appointee holds his place in accordance with the law, and is thus enabled to secure the utmost fidelity to the requirements defined by law. It is of the last importance that all responsible members of the administration should in spirit as well as in letter practice this conformity. No obstacle that can be removed should stand in the way. The suggestion of Dr. GOULD is right. It ought rigidly and patiently to be carried out. Nothing would do more "to lend hope for the continuance in power of a reform administration."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON

The election of a layman to the Presidency of Princeton, the successor of an unbroken line of theologians who have held that post from the foundation of the university, is an event so significantly conforming to modern educational usage that thousands of university men will recall with a smile the reference to Princeton in Dr. HOLMES'S poem read at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Harvard, and will see in the election of President WOODROW WILSON a riper fulfillment of HOLMES'S prophetic vision than even he would have been bold enough to believe possible. It was in November, 1886, with President JAMES MCCOSH of Princeton as one of his auditors, that Dr. HOLMES read his poem of which the passage we here reprint at once leaped into a quite unexpected fame:

As once of old from Ida's lofty height
The flaming signal flashed across the night,
So Harvard's beacon sheds it unspent rays
Till every watch tower shows its kindling blaze.
Caught from a spark and fanned by every gale,
A brighter radiance gilds the roofs of Yale;
Amherst and Williams bid their flambeaus shine,
And Bowdoin answers through her groves of pine;
O'er Princeton's sands the far reflections steal,
Where mighty EDWARDS stamped his iron heel.
Nay, on the hill where old beliefs were bound
Fast as if Styx had girt them nine times round,
Bursts such a light that trembling souls inquire
If the whole church of CALVIN is on fire!
Well may they ask, for what so brightly burns
As a dry creed that nothing ever learns?
Thus link by link is knit the flaming chain
Lit by the torch of Harvard's hallowed plain.

The President of Princeton could not dismiss this as a harmless and light-minded allusion to his college. He viewed it as an affront upon his stern religion and took the first train for home. The wrath of Dr. MCCOSH was mollified later on when it was explained that the allusion to "the hill," the Styx, and CALVIN was aimed at Andover, not at Princeton.

The public is permitted to put upon the unexpected retirement of Dr. PATTON no other construction than that which he authorizes. He resigns the Presidency of Princeton to secure for himself greater freedom for the completion of literary work in which he is deeply interested. The public is not unaware, however, that Dr. PATTON is a Presbyterian of the old school, of which examples are becoming rare, rock-ribbed in faith and quite uninfluenced by the liberal movement that is now tardily but effectively at work in his own church. The public knows also that Princeton now for the first time elects as her chief an educator who is not a theologian. The time when all college Presidents were theologians is well within the memory of those who are yet far from being called the oldest graduates.

A change in many respects so notable is not and can not be the result of accident. Princeton accepts the belief upon which the governing boards of most of the colleges and universities—the exceptions are few and growing fewer—have acted in electing as Presidents men not trained in theology. First-rate capacity for successful administration and for the best educational work are in these days seen to be the qualifications for the head of a university. While the theological training is not a disqualification, possibly, it is an evidence that those who have it have not devoted all their time and all their energies to the things now held to be essentials in university management.

Princeton is very rich. An extraordinary opportunity lies before her incoming President. From her accumulations and her income he has abundant funds for the work of development, of broadening and building up which must be undertaken to give the university that standing among the first of her kind to which her noble traditions and her ambition entitle her. Particularly in post-graduate departments there is much to be done at Princeton. It is work of the real creative kind, in which President WILSON, unhampered by lines and limits already determined, will have the freest scope.

The new President is a man of distinction. His political writings have made him already well known to the country as a man capable of clear, straightforward thinking upon the problems of goverhment, while his career as an educator testifies to his fitness for the new responsibility. The duty of the college graduate to take part in public affairs is a trite theme of the orator and the essayist. President WILSON'S influence upon the undergraduate body at Princeton should be in a high degree favorable to the working out of that ideal. Under his direction a new life, a higher fame, and a greater usefulness to the youth of the Nation and to the Nation itself await the university.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL.

We presume it is a source of great satisfaction to the Directors of the New York Central Railroad that the storm of public indignation caused by the maintenance of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance has subsided and that they are no longer under the stress of denunciatory criticism for maintaining an unbreathable atmosphere in the subterranean approach to their New York terminal. If, however, they imagine that the traveling public is at last content with the conditions they provide and that unavailing protest is at an end, it is time to remind them that there is still a good deal to be said on this subject and to disturb the serenity of their reflections on the charm of silence by resuming the discussion.

If the conditions which warranted the chorus of complaint which last year filled the newspapers were bad, those of the present season are worse. The atmosphere of the Park Avenue tunnel is vile past all endurance. Even those not easily affected by an environment of noxious and devitalized gases are frequently made faint by partial asphyxiation; and nothing less than a salamander could endure the temperatures which have been encountered on the few hot days we have had thus far this season without keen suffering. Everything said last year condemnatory of the tunnel conditions may be said this year with even greater emphasis and remain within the truth. Not only is the management determined to do nothing until the doing of it shall consist with its own convenience and pleasure, but it cares so little for the public convenience that it will not do what it can to modify and mitigate the evils of the gas-poisoned and smoke-obscured hole in the ground through which it carries multitudes of suffering passengers daily.

In his recent letter to Mayor Low, President NEWMAN of the New York Central endeavors to make it appear that his company is restrained from correcting the tunnel nuisance by the lack of adequate legislative authority. That they lack the authority to do what they want to do in the way they want to do it is probable enough, (for which we may be duly thankful,) but if the purpose of terminal reform existed they could move at once and effectively under the general provisions of the Bedell bill in accordance with which the Pennsylvania Railroad will build its tunnel across New York. No doubt the managers of the New York Central consider themselves infinitely superior to the provisions of an enabling act, but the Pennsylvania Railroad is a very respectable corporation of some local importance, and legislation satisfactory to it, providing for the carrying out of its magnificent terminal plan in co-operation with the Rapid Transit Commission, should be good enough for even Mr. VANDERBILT and his associates.

It is not too soon to resume the discussion of the Summer horrors of the Park Avenue tunnel. It may not accomplish any immediate purpose of good, but if it shall keep the gentlemen of the Central board room reminded of the disagreeable fact that there is such a thing as public opinion it may be worth while, after all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Defeated by the somewhat terrible score of six to one, the Captain of the American polo players in England says "The only thing we have to complain of is that they beat us." The ponies and the players were all right, and, having done their best, the "next time" becomes the only thing worth thinking about. That is fins, and we are all glad to believe that it is our way—without the slightest intimation, of course, that it is not the way of some other people as well. The first game at Hurlingham was won a week ago Saturday by a score of two to one, which at the time seemed sufficiently glorious. The figures have lost something of their charm now, and it is no wonder that the Britishers went wild with enthusiasm as goal after goal was made by their representatives in that remarkable second inning. And though the Americans did not complain, it will do no barm for them to explain the change of form. Next Saturday's game, however, will give them the best of opportunities to prove that it wasn't a matter of—spurs. Polo is a noble sport, even if it was invented by Princes who couldn't preserve the independence of their country, and it bebooves our men to demonstrate equality, if not superiority, at the game in rivalry with the conquerors of those unhappy Princes.

—M. EDMOND ROSTAND is a most disappointing person. Chicago's decision as to the authorship of "Cyrano de Bergerac" gave him an opportunity to make some most interesting remarks—remarks that would have caused much pain in Chicago and much joy everywhere else—and what does he do? He says a few serious words to the effect that be could not have seen "The Merchant Prince of Corniville" between the time when he—M. ROSTAND—was eleven years old and a year when "Cyrano" had been long completed, and to this dreadfully simple defense he adds only an expression of his willingnese to confess any crime that Chicago or its real estate agents may impute to him. For a witty man that is not doing very well; it is, all things considered, doing very ill. We all knew that he didn't steal his play, and the findings of the Chicago referee confirmed the knowledge. What we wanted was a little essay on the possibilities of criticism in the Western hemisphere.

The Model of a High-Toned Journal.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is already as excellent as it need to be, is to be improved by the addition of several features which will enhance its value and interest and enlarge the issue materially. THE TIMES is already decidedly the model of a bigh-toned journal.

NUGGETS.

Strictly Cash.

Mr. Poorpeigh—These Panama hats, I suppose, are $12 and up.

Hatter (who knows him)—No, Sir; they are from $12 to $100—down.—Chicago Tribune.

An Authority on Dining.

Uncle Josh—You kin bet when they pay $10 for a dinner it ain't fer what they eat—it's jest puttin' on airs.

Uncle Hiram—That's right. I've been to York, an' I know a man kin get all he wants to eat there for 30 or 40 cents.—Judge.

These Rare June Days.

"It's quite cool for June," remarked the Observant Boarder.

"Yes," added the Cross-Eyed Boarder; "in the effort to get June daye to the requisite degree of rareness, the weather man is almost certain to hand out a few that are underdone."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

So Say They All.

Krankleigh—Naw! I don't like my new neighborhood at all. Every man on the street's a cad.

Sharpe—You don't say?

Krankleigh—Yes, and there's one man in particular who isn't fit to live there at all.

Sharpe—Strange, that's what all the neighbors say.—Philadelphia Press.

HOW SHORT THE SPACE.

Frank H. Sweet in The Ram's Horn.

How short the space! How much to do!
How few and brief the days of men!
So much to learn of false and true—
And only three-score years and ten!

So little time to do things well,
So much—so very much to know!
And while we labor in our cell
The years do not forget to go.

So many things that we might learn,
If only time would stay its tide,
And once again our youth return
To keep the shadow from our side.

But ah! what cannot be cannot,
We'll do the little that we may,
And in some time-ignoring spot
Perhaps find what we lose to-day.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY FIGHT

It Has Settled Down to Question of Endurance.

The Administration Senators Say They Can Win in Spite of Beet Sugar Men's Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—As a result of last night's conference at the White House ths Cuban reciprocity fight to-day entered upon a new phase. To-day and probably for the rest of the week the question is one of tbe backbone of the beet sugar Senators.

Tbe Administration men, who have hitherto been conciliatory, have now begun the process known as "putting the screws on."

The Administration Ssnators say that no matter what the beet sugar men do, the Senate will pass a reciprocity bill. They claim to have forty-four Republican votes solid for such a bill, and also count on the vote of Senator McLaurin of South Carolina. Their expectation is, so tbey say, that when the bill is considered in a Republican Senatorial conference ths beet sugar opposition will go to pieces.

Such a conference, they hold, is in practice, a decidedly binding affair. The history of such conferences, they say, shows that Republican Senators are not apt to break away from the judgment of the majority. To this there is a general assent on the part of politicians outside the Senate, who have watched the progress of contests in that body for a good many years. The established rule is said to be that once a measure bas a majority in a conference of the party having control of the Senate, it goes through receiving the practically undivided support of the party's representatives in the Senate.

The Administration Senators also talk confidently of favorable action by the House when tbe Senate's Recoprocity bill gets there. Tbey say the Administration will come out with a strong demand on ths House as soon as the Senate bill sball havs done its work, and they profess to believe the Houss will respond to the demand, especially if tbe best sugar Senators shall have yielded to the judgment of the Republican Senatorial conference. They predict that a bill approved by practically the full strength of the Republicans in the Senate, and backed by the urgent demand of the President that it be passed by the House, certainly will go through that body.

The tactics which were applied in the House, and which came so near to success there arc now being applied in the Senate. Everything that can be done to frighten the more weak-kneed among the beet sugar Senators is being done.

There were plenty of weak brethren in the House, but the leaders, such as Tawney and Page Morris, could not be scared or coaxed. They stood firm, and at the last moment succeeded in bringing back their more timorous fellows to the beet sugar standard, and so inflicted that memorable defeat on Speaker Henderson.

Among the beet sugar Senators, on the contrary, there is much disposition to suspect the staying powers of some of their leaders. More than one prominent Senator in that faction is regarded as a man who may be frightened. Of course if the leaders began to weaken their supporters, the less prominent Senators, would lose courage, and there would be a scramble to get on the Administration band wagon.

The talk to-day is of standing no more nonsense from the beet sugar men; of refusing to so much as listen to rebate suggestions; of passing the bill about the middle of the week, and tben calling a caucus, probably about Saturday.

It is now a question simply whether the beet sugar Senators have got as much staying power as their friends in the House displayed.

The question which worries the Administration men is this: If Tawney and his associates were able to brave the Speaker at a time when Mr. Henderson was a power, will they not be able to brave him now when nobody fears him?

SENATE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

Amendment Provides for Construction of Two First-Class Battleships, Two Cruisers, and Two Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed by the Senate to-day, the pending amendment being that providing for the construction of two first-class battlesbips, two first-class armored cruisers, and two gunboats.

Mr. Perkins, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, argued that some of the vessels of the navy ought to be constructed at Government navy yards.

Mr. Perkins discussed the depth of water at various shipyard docks in the country, showing that the depth of water at the Government yards was greater ordinarily than at private yards.

At the conclusion of Mr. Perkins's speech, without further comment, the committee amendment as to the building of two each of battleships, of cruisers, and gunboats was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Mallory (Fla.) appropriating $100,000 for a fire-proof building at the Pensacola (Fla.) Navy Yard was agreed to.

Without further amendment tbe bill, as amended, was passed.

MISS TAYLOR'S DISMISSAL.

Probable Action Which May Be Taken in Case of ex-War Department Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—While nothing has yet come before the Civil Service Commission in regard to the case of Miss Rebecca Taylor, who was recently dismissed from the War Department because of a letter in a local paper in wbich she causticaily criticised the policy of the Administration in the Philippine war, it is expected that there will be proceedings before tbat body.

The friends of Miss Taylor say that sbe bas a most excellent case, because of the provisions contained in that part of the civil service rules following Section 8, Civil Service Rule 11, which provides tbat removal shall be made for "just cause," which provision states that "political" or religious reasons shall not constitute a "just cause" for removal.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Carmack introduced a resolution noting the dismissal from the classified service of the War Department of Miss Taylor, and directing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to investigate such removal, and report as to whether it was made in accordance with law. Upon the objection of Mr. Scott it went over. The House Committee on Civil Service Reform has under consideration a request that the Secretary of War communicate to the House the occasion for Miss Taylor's dismissal.

NO FOREST RESERVES CHANGE.

The House Votes Against the Bill to Transfer Them to the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The House today resumed consideration of the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the Agricultural Department and to authorize the President to create game and fish preserves in such reserves.

Mr. Gannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

He argued vigorously against the proposed transfer on the ground tbat it would take the administration of 46,000,000 acres from a fully equipped land office and place it under an inexperienced division of the Agricultural Department, creating a divided jurisdiction and rendering the service much more expensive than at present.

Mr. Cannon said that what he had in mind was the increased efficiency of forestry work in the United tSates. "I am not a hero worsbipper," said Mr. Cannon, "but measured by bis administration thus far I am abundantly tbankful tbat Tbeodore Roosevslt succeeded tbe great President who was stricked down at Buffalo. I believe in him."

As Mr. Cannon warmed up to his subject he created amusement by removing his collar and necktie.

Mr. Cannon made a statement regarding the expenditures and receipts for the coming fiscal year. For the current year the apparent surplus was $47,000,000. For the coming year the estimated revenues were $639,000,000. Tbe regular appropriation bills in their present status aggregated $590,000,000. The permanent appropriations were $69,000,000, tbe miscellaneous appropriations, including the omnibus public building bill, were $10,000,000; the deficiencies already aggregated $21,000,000. The apparent excess of appropriations over expenditures already reached the sum of $1,925,128. This showing made no provision for the sinking fund, ($54,000,000,) which could be paid or not.

He appealsd to his colleagues not to pass a bill like the pending measure, which would certainly beget extravagances. "Let us cut its bead off," he said, "just behind the ears." [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Cannon's motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried, 66 to 47. The bill was immediately reported to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clauss be stricken out. Mr. Lacey, in charge of the bill, demanded the ayes and noes on the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole. The recommendation was adopted, 100 to 70.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS' DEBTS.

The Government Issues a Circular in Response to Many Creditors Asking Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The chief clerks and disbursing officers of the various Government departments are in daily receipt of many letters from collection agents, book concerns, and tradespeople, in which they request the Government officials to act as agents for the collection of debts contracted by its employes. In many instances the person making the request uses curt language, and in positive terms demands from the Government the instant dismissal of the slow payer unless the amount dus is paid within a certain specified time. Most letters of this nature are received from book agents.

The answer of the Government is contained in a circular letter, which is sent to creditors, stating that the department will not be made an agency for the collection of debts contracted by its employes, but when a clerk or other employe receiving a stated salary neglects or pleads inability to pay debts for the necessary support of self and family, without presenting satisfactory reasons therefor, the department will regard such clerk or employe as guilty of improper practice and one who ought not to be continued in the public service.

The department will not enforce the payment of money borrowed at exorbitant rates of interest.

MR. HANNA SEES THE PRESIDENT.

He Discusses the Case of Mr. Burton's Reported Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Hanna had a conference with the President to-day. At the conclusion of the interview he talked regarding the published intention of Mr. Burton of Obio to withdraw from the race for Congress owing to the fact that he had not been permitted to name the Chairman of the District Committee.

"I do not care to criticise Mr. Burton," said the Senator, "but I do not believe his charges arc well founded, nor do I want to make that subject a national matter. Tbe whole thing is absurd."

Senator Hanna declared that Mr. Burton never spoke to him about the matter of having a candidate of his own until last Friday morning.

Senator Hanna also stated that the Civil Service Commission had examined into Mr. Burton's charges that certain Federal office holders in Ohio had taken an active part in politics and had failed to find anything in them that constituted a violation of the civil service law. As a result, the President has concluded not to send letters to the Cleveland officials censuring them for pernicious activity in politics.

He also discussed Cuban reciprocity and the coal strike witb the President, but be bad nothing to say for publication.

Charles Leach, Collector of the Port of Cleveland, and one of the men against whom Mr. Burton is said to have filed charges, arrived bere this morning and was in consultation with Senator Hanna before he went to the White House.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Thomas B. Reid, Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

William H. Atwell, Attorney for tbe Northern District of Texas.

John Jones, Receiver of Public Moneys, Marquette, Mich.

Benjamin D. Crocker, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Washington, (State.)

ARMY PROMOTION.

Cavalry—Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, Colonel.

Major Clarence A. Stedman, Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. William D. Beach, Major.

First Lieut. Charles A. Stodter, Captain.

Infantry—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Colonel.

Major John A. Baldwin, Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Abner Pickering, Major.

First Lieut. Preston Brown, Captain.

Thomas B. Reid was born in New York, bnt removed to Wisconsin several years ago and entered politics. He has been United States Marshal at Appleton, Wis., and his present nomination is a reappointment.

William H. Atwell was born in Wisconsin. He has lived tbe greater part of his life in Dallas County, Texas, from where, from the Sixth Congressional District, he was elected District Attorney to serve the last term.

Lieut. Col. Augur entered West Point in 1865 from New York. On his graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry, became First Lieutenant in 1871, Captain in 1879, and Major in the Fourth Cavalry in 1897.

Major Stedman is also a graduate of the Military Academy, entering in 1865 from Massachusetts. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry in 1870, First Lieutenant in 1874, Captain in 1885, and Major in the Tenth Cavalry in 1899.

Capt. Beach was graduated from West Point in 1879, and appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third Cavalry. He was made First Lieutenant in 1883, and Captain in 1892. He is a native of New York.

Lieut. Col. Noble entered tbe service as private in a volunteer company in 1861. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry in 1866, First Lieutenant in 1867, Captain in 1880, and Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry in 1898.

Major Baldwin is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry in 1872, First Lieutenant in 1881, Captain of the Ninth Infantry in 1890, and Major in the Twenty-second Infantry in 1899.

Capt. Pickering was graduated from West Point in 1878, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. He was made First Lieutenant in 1887 and Captain in 1897.

First Lieut. Brown is a graduate of Yale, and of the law department of the University of Virginia. He entered the service as private in the Fifth Artillery in 1894, became Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry in 1897, and First Lieutenant in 1899.

The Promotion of Lieut. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Among the army appointmenta announced to-day is that of Lieut. Preston Brown, to be a Captain. Lieut. Brown is a son of ex-Gov. Brown of Kentucky. He was convicted of murdering a Filipino and was sentenced to imprisonment and dismissal from the army. This sentence was subsequently commuted by President Roosevelt to the loss of several numbers. He entered the service as a private in the Fifth Artillery in 1894. He is a graduate of Yale and of the University of Virginia.

FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

The Expectation Is Senate Will Favor That Route.

It is Predicted Two Houses of Congress Will Disagree—Mr. Hanna Resents Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The general expectation in the Senate is that the Spooner amendment to the Hepburn Canal bill will be adopted. Mr. Hanna said to-day he was sure of forty-five votes for the amendment, and expected to get more.

Interest now is beginning to shift from the Senate to the House. The question is what the House will do with the Spooner amendment, which practically locates the canal on the Panama route. There are those who predict that the houses of Congress will be deadlocked over the route question, and that Congress will adjourn without decisive action.

Against this prediction protest is made by many persons who watched carefully the debate and vote in the House when the Hepburn bill was pending. They say that if the House had had knowledge of the facts which are before the Senate it probably would have voted for the Panama route, instead of the Nicaragua route. Members of the House at the time it passed the Hepburn bill had reason to believe that an offer to sell its property and franchises for $40,000,000 would be made by the Panama Canal Company to the United States.

On the strength of this expectation the House was urged to wait before passing any canal bill until the Panama Canal Company's offer should have been made and looked into. In response to this request, friends of the pending bill urged that the passage of the bill by the House would not necessarily be understood by the Senate as a declaration that the House considered the Nicaragua routs superior to the Panama route.

"We simply say by the passage of this bill," remarked one of the leading advocates of the measure, "that we want a canal. If the Senate on investigation finds that the Panama route is the better we can change our action to agree with that of the Senate."

Notwithstanding assurances of this sort a strong vote was given for what was known as the Morris amendment, which was very like the Spooner amendment now pending in the Senate. One hundred and two Representatives, including many of the most influential in the House, voted for this amendment. It was said at the time that others would have voted for it if they had not felt pretty well convinced that there would be opportunity later for the House to act on the route question. It is impossible to say how many of the 309 who voted for the Hepburn bill on its final passage were Panama men at the time; but there is said to be no reason for believing that a majority of them were "Nicaragua or nothing" men.

Mr. Hanna believes that only a small percentage of the members of the House are to-day "Nicaragua or nothing" men. He believes the House wants a canal and that a big majority is ready to vote to build it on the Panama route. He is inclined to believe that a majority of the House is abundantly convinced that the Panama route is the better route.

Senator Hanna is extremely indignant at the suggestion that in fighting for the Panama route he is fighting to defeat canal legislation. The Senator said to-day that he had been grossly maligned by the charge that he was under the domination of transcontinental magnates, and with being influenced by unworthy motives, and that he was thoroughly tired of having such accusations made against him.

Turning to the representative of a local afternoon paper, Mr. Hanna denounced most vigorously a cartoon published last Friday, picturing himself manufacturing obstacles to a Nicaraguan canal, and receiving the cordial approval of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, and the added praise of the Panama Company's representative. Mr. Hanna said:

"I have kept quiet under all manner of abuse in the past, but the last representation, together with a purported interview the next day, brought me pretty close to issuing a signed denial of all such statements. That representation of me was libelous, and I so regard it, and I am very much inclined to take prompt action in such cases hereafter."

CORLISS PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

The House Adopts Rule for Debate and Considers the Measure—Mr. Daizell Speaks.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Daizell (Penn.) in the House to-day presented the special order for the consideration of the Corliss Pacific Cable bill. By its terms four hours were to be allowed for general debate, and any Pacific cable proposition was made germane to it. Mr. Daizell called attention to the fact that by the terms of the rule the whole question of the Pacific cable would be before the House.

Mr. Adamson (Ga.) protested against the adoption of the rule and the building of a cable by the Government. He argued that the private company which had planned to lay a cable to the Philippines should be allowed to do so without let or hindrance. He protested against the Government entering into a conflict with capital and labor engaged in private enterprise. The Government had the privilege of seizing and using the Commercial Company's cable after it was built. Mr. Richardson (Ala.) argued that there was no necessity for the construction of a Government cable when private enterprise already had begun the construction under terms advantageous to the Government.

Mr. Daizell announced that he was opposed to the construction of a Government cable. The experience of foreign countries as regards both railroads and telegraphs was against it. Nor did he favor the proposition of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, of which Mr. Mackay was the head. His information, he said, was that English capital was behind that company. Mr. Mackay might be a loyal American, but it was many years since he had lived in America. He belonged to that class of Americans who were deneminated "expatriated Americans."

"You speak of Mr. Mackay as an expatriated American," interrupted Mr. Newlands, (Nev.) "While Mr. Mackay's family live abroad he resides in the United States nearly all the time."

"I retract the statement," replied Mr. Daizell. "It is not material. Tbe capital behind the enterprise is English."

Mr. Richardson (Ala.) here interposed to deny the latter statement. He produced an affidavit showing that Mr. Mackay owned a majority of the ebares of the company.

"Where is it proposed to make this cable?" asked Mr. Daizell.

"In England," replied Mr. Richardson, "and at the proper time I will show why it is to be made there."

"That is enough," said Mr. Dalzell. "That is why I oppose the proposition of the Commercial Company."

The rule was adopted, 108 to 78.

Consideration of the bill then began.

Mr. Corliss was the first speaker. "This measure," he said, "provides for a Government cable uniting our islands in the Pacific with the American continent. By its terms the cables shall be American made laid by American ships, and managed by the American Government." He placed the cost of construction at not exceeding $10,000,000 and the cost of operation at $400,000 per annum.

The Subsidiary Sliver Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day considered informally tbe bill increasing the subsidiary silver coinage which recently passed the House, and Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Committee, announced his purpose to have an early meeting of the committee for the purpose of taking up the question formally.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Authorizing the Newport Bridge, Belt and Terminal Railway Company, to construct a bridge across the White River in Arkansas.

Appropriating $15,845 for the relief of the persons who sustained damages by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, in Chicago, July 16, 1894.

BY THE HOUSE.

To authorize the Commissioners of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at a point between Pine River and Swan Creek.

To authorize the Nashville Terminal Company to bridge the Cumberland River in Davidson County, Tenn.

To authorize the Harriman Southern Railroad Company to bridge the Tennessee River at Caney Creek.

To authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Missouri River in Cass County, Neb., and Mills County, Iowa.

REVIVAL OF 'MERRY WIVES'

Mrs. Kendal and Miss Ellen Terry Appear in the Play.

Large Audience Applauds the Play and the Players at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in Her Majesty's Theatre last night was received with a great volume of applause, directed toward the excellent general performance, as well as to the joint appearance of Mrs. Kendal and Miss Ellen Terry.

Needless to say, those richly endowed artists found no difficulty in denoting every trait of the two artful housewives of Shakespeare's rather rococo comedy of intrigue. Mrs. Kendal portrayed jealous Ford's sprightly wife with admirable tact and flawless skill, while, if Miss Terry's acting as Mistress Page was less perfect in technique, its spirit was exactly right. The fooling of Falstaff never excited more mirth on the stage in our times.

Beerbohm Tree's Falstaff, though as much as ever dependent on the extraordinary use of the art of make-up, and largely pictorial, is still a notable performance, while Lionel Brough is capital as the Host of the Garter and Oscar Asche makes Ford's jealousy both formidable and reasonable.

Mrs. Tree was a graceful and remarkably youthful Anne.

Much use was made of music, and great stress was laid on pantomimic byplay and dumb-show, representing the course of daily life in Old Windsor. Falstaff makes his first appearance riding a white horse. The revival is one of the finest theatrical features of the coronation season. Whether it increases the public's reverence for Shakespeare is quite another matter. E. A. D.

SPECULATION IN JAPAN.

Legislation Enacted to Remedy the Demoralizing State of Affairs Prevailing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 11.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that, because of demoralizing speculation on Exchanges, of which Japan has 820, half of them being petty concerns with insufficient capital and irresponsible brokers, the Government has suddenly issued regulations fixing the minimum paid-up capital of Exchanges at 100,000 yen, ($49,000,) increasing brokers' license fees, and enacting further that half of the profits above 10 per cent. must be carried in reserve. The change becomes operative within six months.

The Japanese press condemns the suddenness of the action, which caused heavy depreciation of shares, but approves the spirit of the new legislation.

CANTON-HANKAU RAILWAY.

Negotiations of the American-China Development Company Concluded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times's correspondent at Shanghai says negotiations between Sheng and representatives of the American-China Development Company for beginning work on the Canton-Hankau Railway have been satisfactorily concluded.

Sheng will memorialize the throne, recommending an edict authorizing an issue of bonds in accordance with the contract of 1898.

RUSSIAN AND BALKAN STATES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says, referring to the visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Russia, the newspapers publish long disquisitions on the near Eastern question and endeavor to convince the Balkan States that Russia, and not Austria, is their only real, disinterested friend.

Tax on Transvaal Mines Doubled.

PRETORIA, June 10.—A proclamation has been issued substituting a tax of 10 per cent. net on the profits of mining operations for the 5 per cent. that was imposed by the late Volksraad.

THE ROCHAMBEAU MISSION.

Battleship Gaulois, with Some Members of the Party, Reaches Lisbon.

LISBON, Portugal, June 10.—The French battleship Gaulois, which left Boston June 1 with some of the members of the French mission which went to the United States to attend the unveiling in Washington of the statue of the Count de Rochambeau, on board, arrived here to-day.

Gen. Brugere, the Commander in Chief of the French Army, called at the American Legation here and Francis B. Loomis, the American Minister, handed him a most cordially worded cablegram wich had been received from President Roosevelt.

Gen. Brugere spoke enthusiastically about America and the Americans, and expressed himself as greatly pleased at the way in which the French mission had been received. He said he agreed with President Roosevelt that the visit of the mission would have lasting results of deep importance.

The members of the mission were entertained to-day at luncheon by Mr. Loomis.

Arrival of the Rochambeaus.

Count and Countess de Rochambeau arrived from St. Louis yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the members of their suite and M. Chamaraum and M. Willhuff of the French Embassy at Washington. The party drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where to-day the Countess de Rochambeau will receive several French women of the city. The party will sail for France to-morrow.

Revised British Financial Statement.

LONDON, June 10.—A Parliamentary paper issued this morning presents the revived financial statement for 1902-03. It is estimated that the expenditure will total £176,359,000 ($881,795,000,) and that the revenue will amount to £152,435,000 ($762,175,000.) The deficit will be met out of the proceeds of a consols loan of £29,920,000 ($149,600,000,) leaving £5,996,000 ($29,980,000) available for contingencies and the redemption of part of the national debt.

TRIED TO RIDE INTO PALACE.

Young American Attempted to Go Upstairs on Horseback at Rome.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome, published to-day, says that Paul Heseltine Stanley, a young American, became suddenly demented on returning from a hunting trip last night, presumably as the result of being bitten by one of his dogs. Mr. Stanley rode into the courtyard of the Altieri Palace, surrounded by his dogs, and persistently attempted to ride his horse up stairs.

He was eventually overpowered.

FAVOR BRITISH GRAIN TAX.

That Clause of the Budget Passes the Committee Stage in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 10.—The grain tax clause of the Budget passed the committee stage in the House of Commons to-day, by 279 to 193 votes.

A lengthy discussion preceded the vote. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (Liberal) and others of the Opposition bitterly denounced the duty, chiefly because, they declared, it meant the thin end of the wedge of the policy of free trade within the British Empire and of protection pure and simple.

J. Austen Chamberlain (eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain and Financial Secretary to the Treasury) declared that the Government had no intention of giving any definite pledge regarding preferential relations with the colonies until the Ministers heard what the Colonial Premiers had to say on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, denied that the grain tax was intended to be a prelude to preferential duties, and denied that the duty was protectionism.

J. P. MORGAN IN ENGLAND.

Will Be a Guest at Mr. Choate's Dinner to King Edward.

DOVER, England, June 10.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York arrived here this morning from the Continent, and proceeded to London.

LONDON, June 10.—J. Pierpont Morgan is expected to dine with Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, to-morrow, when King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria will be present.

HOSPITAL FIRE INVESTIGATION.

Chicago Catastrophe Is Laid to Negligence of the Institution's and City Officials.

CHICAGO, June 10.—To-day's investigation of the causes and responsibility for the catastrophe at the Sanitarium of the St. Luke's Society reveals, it is declared, a tale of negligence on the part of officials of the sanitarium and the city.

Out of the mass of conflicting statements concerning the disaster one fact stands prominently forth. Had the city officials performed their duty the loss of life would have been prevented.

This is admitted by the officials themselves, who endeavor, however, to shield themselves by shifting the responsibility upon some department with which they are not connected. The Health Department, the office of the Building Commissioner, and the Boiler Inspector are involved in the charges of criminal carelessness, and it only remains for the Coroner's jury, which was impaneled to-day, to fix the blame.

As for the officers of St. Luke's Society they will be compelled to show by what right they operated a sanitarium without a license, and explain the locking of delirium tremens patients in rooms on the top floor and shackling them.

At the instance of the Coroner's office, the President of the St. Luke Society and several employes who were arrested last night, will be detained to await the action of the Coroner's jury. Dr. Miller, President of the sanitarium, to-night petitioned Judge Chetlain of the Superior Court to grant him his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, and the writ was issued returnable to-morrow. Dr. Miller claims that the death of the people in the fire "was not the result of any negligence or carelessness" on his part.

Of the thirty-four persons injured in the St. Luke's Hospital fire yesterday it is feared that three will die, thus bringing the total of deaths to thirteen.

Samuel K. Markham, attorney for the men under arrest, said that the society had applied several times for a hospital license, but had always been refused because the people in the neighborhood of the hospital objected to the location of such an institution near them.

RECORDER GOFF ILL.

Compelled to Stop Proceedings in Herlihy Trial and Adjourn Court.

Recorder Goff closed his court in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday morning, after he had listened to such jurymen as had legal excuses. The Recorder looked very ill and left the Criminal Courts Building immediately after he was through with his work with the jurymen. The retrial of Police Captain Herlihy, a jury on the first trial having failed to agree, was before the Recorder at the time his illness forced him to adjourn.

To his friends the Recorder explained that he was suffering from a heavy cold and that he had been under a long strain through the trial of Albert Patrick and other trials, including that of the Police Captain.

"TEA" FOR 10,000 DOMESTICS.

Queen Alexandra's Coronation Gift to Maid-Servants.

LONDON, June 10.—The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, D. D., has announced that Queen Alexandra will provide a "tea" for 10,000 female domestic servants, in celebration of the coronation.

Dr. Ingram adds that her Majesty, in discussing the matter, said it seemed to her that without some such special arrangement the maid servants would be quite left out of the celebrations. Each servant will also be presented with a medal bearing on it the heads of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

CORONATION GIFT SUBSCRIBERS.

LONDON, June 10.—The Corporation of London, the Rothschilds, the Morgans, and Sir Ernest Cassel, the financier, have each subscribed £5,000 ($25,000) to the Mansion House Fund for a national coronation gift to King Edward, which is to be applied to assist their Majesties' Hospital fund.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Fifty-third Convention of the American Society Opens at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 10.—San Antonio, Texas, is anxious to have the American Medical Association, now holding its fifty-third annual meeting in this convention town, name that Southwestern city for the session in 1903. Telegraphic invitations have been received from Gov. Sayers of Texas and Mayor Hicks of San Antonio.

The President, Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York City, opened the meeting of this association in Convention Hall this morning, when welcoming addresses were made by Speaker S. F. Nixon of the State Assembly, and State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga. This afternoon the delegates divided themselves up into twelve sections, meeting in as many different rooms, where technical papers were read and discussed.

Among others who took a prominent part were delegates from Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Memphis, San Francisco, Washington, Fort Wayne, Newark, Mount Vernon, St. Paul, Hartford, St. Louis, Syracuse, Richmond, and other places. This evening an oration on surgery was delivered by Dr. Harry M. Sherman of San Francisco. Section banquets were held to-night.

LL.D. DEGREE FOR MR. REID

Cambridge University Honors America's Special Ambassador.

Japanese Minister to England and Two Maharajahs Among the Others Who Received the Degree.

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 10.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred this afternoon on Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, by Cambridge University. The Public Orator, John Edwin Sandys, referred to Mr. Reid's previous official visit to England and his return on the equally auspicious occasion of the coronation.

Mr. Reid, said the orator, had also distinguished himself as Ambassador of the United States to France and as the editor of Talleyrand's memoirs, while for the last thirty years he had ably conducted The New York Tribune, with which he had initiated and long continued a fund for giving the boon of fresh country air to poor children. Mr. Reid embodied the humanity, kindly feeling, and friendship of his country, and was thus entitled to a hearty welcome, not only for his own sake, but also for that of the great transatlantic Republic which he so worthily represented.

Others who received the honorary degree were the Duke of Argyll, the Mabarajahs of Gwalior and Kolhapur, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain; the Right Hon. Sir Richard Collins, who was an arbitrator on the Venezucia boundary question and is an ex-Lord Justice of Appeal; the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, and Lieut. Col. Sir Albert Hime, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, Natal.

The Senate House, in which the degrees were conferred, was filled with a brilliant gathering of ladies, Dons, and undergraduates. The guests assembled in the Art School, whence they marched by twos to the Senate House. The route was lined by spectators. Officials in picturesque costumes, wearing their chains of office and carrying silver maces, led the procession. Then came the Vice Chancellor, in cap, gown, and fur cape, accompanied by the Registrar. Behind, in the place of honor, Mr. Reid walked with the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire at his side, followed by the Maharajahs in resplendent robes and jewels.

The Duke of Argyll's companion was Baron Hayashi, and Sir Richard Collins marched beside Sir Joseph Ridgeway. The rear of the procession was brought up by the doctors, in scarlet gowns; members of the Senate, in sombre black, headed by Lord Walsingham, the Lord High Steward, and the Proctors, with their curious cloaks tucked over their left arms and the university statutes suspended by chains from their right hands.

As the procession entered the Senate House all present rose and received the honorary guests with loud cheers. Mr. Reid and the others were then placed on a dais facing the audience and surrounded by university officials, and the ceremony of admission proceeded. The Senior Esquire led Mr. Reid to the edge of the dais, where Orator Sandys received him with a salutation and immediately commenced reading a long Latin speech, the gist of which had already been given. Mr. Reid faced the audience calmly during the ceremony, which was frequently interrupted with cheering. The Vice Chancellor then admitted Mr. Reid to the Doctor of Laws degree by the usual Latin formula.

Mrs. Reid was present during the ceremony.

In presenting Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale University with the degree of Doctor of Music, the Public Orator said Prof. Parker's compositions were well known in England. He also referred enthusiastically to the services which Prof. Parker had rendered to music in America and England, and expressed the hope that his labors had by no means ceased.

NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Structure on Original Lines with Ten-Story Office Building—Will Cost $650,000.

The new Broadway Tabernacle, to be built at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, will be one of the most original ecclesiastical structures in America. It is to cost $650,000. A singular feature will be a comparatively low front on Broadway, rising toward the rear into what is practically a ten-story office building.

The frontage on Broadway will be eighty feet. At the northwest corner will be a morning chapel, to seat about eighty persons. The front will have two towers eighty-two feet high. The auditorium, which occupies the corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, will seat 1,500 persons. It will be lighted by a great window in the Broadway front, by rose windows at each transept, and by eight clerstory windows. There will be no columns to obstruct the view.

Under this main auditorium will be a lecture hall, to be known as Pilgrim Hall. It will seat 600, and have a stage for concerts and guilds. In the rear of this will be a banqueting room for 300 persons. Upon the main level, in the rear of the auditorium it is proposed to locate Taylor Chapel, named after a recent pastor, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, and seating 400. It will be entered from Fifty-sixth Street, and be used for weekly prayer meetings and Summer services. Above Taylor Chapel and reached by immense elevators will be the office building. The exterior of this building is so planned that it is in keeping with its surroundings, resembling a part of a church and not a skyscraper.

The first floor of this building is the main Sunday school room, accommodating 900. On three sides of this room are two banks of class rooms, some of them to accommodate twelve to thirty children each. Above are quarters for women's work. There are club and assembly rooms, and a whole floor for classes of young men. Next above comes the administration floor, the pastor's study. Then comes the apartments for the sexton, which are large, and finally a spacious floor for church museum and library.

SUCCEEDS COL. M. J. DADY.

Thomas H. Wagstaff Elected Republican Executive Committeeman.

Speculation as to who would be chosen to succeed Col. Michael J. Dady as executive member of the Kings County Republican General Committee from the First Assembly District ended last night when Thomas H. Wagstaff was elected to the place. Mr. Wagstaff has always been looked upon as one of Col. Dady's right-hand men in the district, and his election means the failure of another attempt to have an independent made the leader there.

Mr. Wagstaff, who is a lawyer, living at 113 Montague Street, was chosen as Executive Committeeman at a meeting of the delegates from the First District held just prior to a meeting of the General Committee in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street. When Col. Dady resigned as Executive Committeemtn, Col. Willis L. Ogden, a prominent Independent, was elected to succeed him. Col. Ogden was in Europe at the time, and when he returned he declined the election.

There has been much talk since then to the efect that the election of Col. Ogden was merely a "bluff" on the part of Col. Dady and his followers, who felt certain that he would decline the place when he returned. Assemblyman John Hill Morgan, one of Dady's lieutenants, declared last night, however, that Col. Ogden was elected in good faith, and that it was believed that he would accept.

International Pump Company Directors.

At the annual meeting of the International Steam Pump Company, Samuel Untermyer and E. C. Converse were elected Directors, succeeding Charles N. King and T. L. Herrmann. The other Directors were re-elected.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ARRIVAL.

The Dolphin Brings Her and Her Younger Children from Washington.

The Government naval dispatch boat Dolphin, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Kermit, Ethel, Archibald, and Quentin, the younger children of the President, aboard, came into the harbor last evening, and at 7:30 o'clock anchored off Tompkinsville. Mrs. Roosevelt and the party remaining on board.

Mrs. Roosevelt will do some shopping in the city to-day, and among other things will inspect designs for the new silver tea service for the White House. To-day the Dolphin will proceed up the Sound to Oyster Bay, where the President's family will spend the Summer at their home there.

MME. BERNHARDT'S PLANS.

Will Produce "Romeo and Juliet" During Her American Tour, with Maude Adams as Juliet.

LONDON, June 10.—Since Sarah Bernhardt arrived in London it has been finally decided that she is to produce "Romeo and Juliet" in the United States during her tour of that country, which begins next October. Maude Adams will take the part of Juliet. Mme. Bernhardt and Miss Adams will play in French, while the supporting company will use the English language. This combination will appear in London during the season of 1903 at one of Charles Frohman's theatres.

Mr. Frohman has engaged Hilda Spong to appear with Virginia Harned in the American production of "Iris."

E. S. Willard has engaged Maude Fealy, who is now in San Francisco, for his American tour, which is also to begin in October.

BERLIN OPERA COMPANY COMING.

Engaged to Appear in the Irving Place Theatre Next Year.

BERLIN, June 10.—Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, New York, has engaged the entire opera company of the Central Theatre here, including the chorus, to appear at the Irving Place Theatre in the months of April and May, 1903. The repertoire of the company which goes to New York will include a number of standard operettas.

The Wagner season at Bayreuth will begin July 22. "The Flying Dutchman" will be performed five times, and "Parsifal" seven times. The "Nibelungen Ring" will be given in July, and repeated in August, and the last performance will be given August 20.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The cool weather of the past few days has greatly increased the box office receipts of the indoor entertainments, and for this reason some of them may extend their engagements, which were scheduled for early closing. "The Show Girl" at Wallack's may remain for some weeks to come as the result of a conference held yesterday by the managers. It was intended that the theatre would close on Saturday night next.

***

Elizabeth Tyree arrived in this city yesterday from a stay abroad, where she has been looking into the details of the new play "Gretna Green," in which she will appear next season.

***

Gertrude Atherton and Olga Nethersole are collaborating in the dramatization of the authoress's novel, "A Daughter of the Vine." Miss Atherton has also contracted for a play with Miss Elizabeth Marbury, which may be used by Elsie De Wolf next season.

***

Nat Goodwin will not go abroad this Summer, as has been his usual custome. He announces that he will appear in New York next December at the Knickerbocker Theatre in a new play—a comedy of American life by Madeline Lucette Ryley. His intention was to appear in "The Light That Failed," but this seems to have been given up.

***

Fred Zimmerman and his wife sailed yesterday for Germany on the steamship Victoria Luise. Fred Zimmerman, Sr., was in the city yesterday.

***

Managers Suesskind & Rehfeldt of Terrace Garden have decided to give "Martha" for next week, and Director Montegriffo has the Terrace Garden opera company actively rehearsing Flotow's charming work. "Amorita" will be the succeeding production.

***

Henry W. Savage's Castle Square opera company will terminate its season in Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday night. Puccini's "Mme. Butterfly," if completed in time, will be added to the Castle Square repertoire of 1902-1903. Mr. Savage will make one or two important additions to the personnel of the company, but all the old favorites will be retained.

***

At the second annual meeting of the Vaudeville Managers' Association of the United States, yesterday, these officers were elected: F. B. Chase of Washington, President; J. H. Moore of Detroit, Vice President; P. F. Shea of Springfield, Mass., Secretary; P. G. Williams of Brooklyn, Treasurer. Board of Directors—E. F. Albee of New York, Chairman; Richard Hyde of Buffalo, M. Shea, Buffalo; Benjamin Hurtig, New York; Dr. G. E. Lothrop, Boston. D. F. Hennessy was reappointed General Manager.

Michel, B. C., Destroyed by Fire.

ST. PAUL, June 10.—A special from Michel, B. C., says that town was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire started in the residence section shortly after 1 o'clock. The wind blew a hurricane, and in less than four hours twenty-four houses were in ashes. About fifty families are homeless. The Crow's Pass Coal Company's loss is nearly $50,000. Canadian Pacific cars were burned, at a loss to the company of about $10,000. The railroad track is badly damaged, and passenger traffic will be delayed.

St. John's College Final Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—The final examinations at St. John's College, disclose the fact that the graduating class this year will be led by Vernon S. Bradley of Hurlock, Md. Mr. Bradley completed the four years course in three years. Second honors will be carried off by Louis H. Seth of Wittman, Md.

Frederic P. Olcott Off to Europe.

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, will sail to-day for Germany, accompanied by his physician, Dr. F. C. Jones. Mr. Olcott's duties in connection with the trust company of which he is President, and a score of railroads of which he is a Director, have made inroads on his health, and he will remain away until September.

Mrs. Pullman Buys Briar Lodge.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Mrs. George W. Pullman of Chicago has purchased a country home at Belmont, about twenty-five miles out of San Francisco, in San Mateo County. The place is known as Briar Lodge, and formerly belonged to Mrs. Hugh Hume. Mrs. Pullman probably will use Briar Lodge as a Winter home.

Banquet on New Italian Liner.

The agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, Hertsel, Feltman & Co., celebrated the arrival of their new steamship, the Umbria, last night by giving a banquet on board. The Italian Ambassador, Mayor des Planches, was the guest of honor, and among the diners were President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, J. Reilly of the Anchor Line, and the French, Italian, and Russian Consuls.

The Summer Reading Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued next Saturday, June 14. A distinctive feature will be a selected list of 100 books chosen from those published since January, 1901, as most worthy of attention from readers at this season of the year. These 100 books will be divided into classes—one giving full descriptive titles and prices, the other having semi-critical descriptive reviews. Order in advance from your newsdealsr to be sure of getting a copy.—Adv.

PREMIER COMBES'S POLICY

Ministerial Declaration Made in the Chamber of Deputies.

Union of Republican Factions—Army Must Be Kept Out of Politics—The Law of Associations.

PARIS, June 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, after a speech by M. Bourgeois, on assuming the Presidency, the Premier, M. Combes, made the Ministerial declaration. It was received in silence by the Moderates and Right, while by the Radicals and Radical-Socialists it was warmly applauded. The Chamber and public galleries were crowded and many ladies were present.

M. Bourgeois said he would use all his patience and energy in efforts to maintain calmness and dignity during the debates. M. Bourgeois added that he would not act as the representative of a party, but would fulfill the highest duties of arbiter by enforcing the respect of every one for the national tribune. The Nation saw in the Republic not merely a form of political Constitution, but an instrument for the reforms necessary to the organization of the democracy, and he hoped during the four coming years to show the French democracy that its representatives faithfully executed its wishes.

M. Combes opened his speech by saying that the general elections showed approval of the work of the late Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, which consisted in uniting the various factions of the Republican Party in defense of the Republic. This union was now more necessary than ever, in order to finish the work of defense and gave the country the reforms which it expected. The Government would avoid anything tending to destroy or enfeeble the Republican union.

The coalition which the country had just condemned did all it could in recent years to change the national character of the army and divert it from its sole and noble mission.

"We will fight with the greatest energy," continued the Premier, "any such attempts, if they are renewed. We will keep the army outside of politics.

"A portion of the clergy tried to confound the cause of the Catholic Church with that of the religious congregations and entered the electoral arena. Such acts are intolerable, and the Government will examine whether the existing legislation suffices to prevent their repetition."

M. Combes then referred to the Law of Associations, and said the Government would see that none of its provisions remained sterile. It would also revoke the law of March, 1850, dealing with secondary education.

The Premier then spoke of the difficult financial situation which, he suggested, was largely due to the crisis and to the increase of burdens common to all European countries, and promised several economies in public expenditure and a general income tax, which would give great relief to the democracy.

The population, continued the speaker, was impatiently awaiting a reduction of the term of military service to two years. He would resolutely support the bill to that effect now before the Senate. The Government would endeavor to carry out reforms in the procedure of courts-martial, placing them more in harmony with modern law, and also would study the question of the State purchase of railroads, workmen's pensions, and other economic reforms in the interest of labor.

The Premier concluded his remarks as follows:

"Never losing sight of the superior, permanent interests of the country, our foreign policy will continue the alliance of which France and Russia equally appreciate the beneficent action and in which universal opinion sees an essential guarantee of the world's equilibrium. We shall cultivate relations and friendships, which have been happily developed or renewed and which are facilitated by community of origin, proximity or similarity of institutions and history. Respectful of others' rights, we shall devote ourselves to maintaining intact the moral and material patrimony of France."

The Premier was cheered as he concluded his speech. The Chamber decided to discuss the interpellations on the Government's programme Thursday, and then adjourned.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS' REPORT.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Issues Statement for Quarter Ending Dec. 31 Last.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day issued Accident Bulletin No. 2 showing collisions and derailments of trains and casualties to persons for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1901.

The number of persons killed in train accidents was 274, and of injured 2,080. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work, and by passengers in getting on or off cars bring the total number up to 813 killed and 10,233 injured. During this period there were 1,481 collisions and 877 derailments, of which 257 collisions and 65 derailments affected passenger trains, resulting in 51 fatal accidents to passengers and 751 injured.

From other accidents there were 34 passengers killed and 632 injured, making a total of 85 passengers killed and 1,383 injured. The damage to cars, engines, and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,075,091.

THE WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

Monster Show at Madison Square Garden in October Now Assured.

The Woman's Exhibition, a scheme which has been talked of for some time, yesterday became, in part, a reality, when William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, who is the inventor and promoter, signed a contract with the management of the Madison Square Garden to lease the entire building for two weeks next October. The exhibition will open on Oct. 6 and close Oct. 19.

The Professional Women's League is part contractor to the scheme, and the profits, if there be any, will accrue to this organization. The arena will be used for exposition purposes. There will be a field hospital with women doctors and nurses. Women will get out a daily newspaper, and men will have nothing whatever to do with it. They will write the matter, set the type, complete the forms, and operate the presses.

On the street in front of the Garden will be women dressed in Amazonian costumes, who will open the carriage doors. The tickets will be sold by women and women will usher the guests to their seats. Women will show what progress has been made in cooking, manicuring, hairdressing, chiropody, sewing, and a thousand different things of the practical kind. The college girl will be there to show the advance in athletics, and the woman with ideas on political economy will be given a chance in the lecture room, held in the Lyceum, where each day there will be meetings. "Ady" will talk on socialism, woman's suffrage—in fact, anything they want to talk upon. The Pittsburg Woman's Band will furnish music. The artistic woman will exhibit her work in the art gallery, while in the basement, which will take on the form of a Venetian village, there will be booths let out to amusement people, all of whom it is specified must be women.

THE PIANOLA

"In all essentials of artistic piano-playing the Pianola is the best instrument of this type to reproduce the piano music."
JOSEF HOFMANN.

The PIANOLA is a substitute for the mechanical part of piano playing only—the part of striking the keys. Human fingers and the human will directing them are just as important and just as necessary when the Pianola is used as when it is not.

An expression-line is printed on all the music rolls for the guidance of those unfamiliar with the selection.

The price of the Pianola is $250. May be purchased by moderate monthly payments if desired. Visitors welcome.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
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SELLING AGENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lauter Company.....Newark, N. J.
Lauter Company.....Jersey City, N. J.

EXPLORER COOK MARRIED.

Surgeon of Arctic and Antarctic Expeditions Weds Mrs. Mary F. Hunt.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, surgeon of the Belgian antarctic expedition, and Mrs. Mary F. Hunt of Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Buck of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Cook, surgeon of the first Peary expedition in 1891 and of the auxiliary expedition of 1901, and of the Belgian antarctic expedition, 1897-9, has attained much distinction in his polar explorations, and his book, "Through the First Antarctic Night," describing the work of the Belgian expedition, has been translated into several languages.

Dr. Cook and Mrs. Cook, after a brief wedding journey to Saratoga, will make their home in Brooklyn, where Dr. Cook will continue the practice of his profession.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore A. Ross.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 10.—Theodore A. Ross, who for twenty-eight years served as Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., was found dead in bed at his home, 211 North Grove Street, East Orange, this morning. Heart disease, probably caused his death.

Mr. Ross was seventy-eight years old, and was born in Newark. For twenty-five years he was connected with the firm of Horton & Co., manufacturers of harness and saddlery at Lawrence and Market Streets, this city, after which he became Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Ross originally joined Stella Lodge of Newark and was also a member of Jefferson Encampment of the lodge. He was one of the organizers of Stella and always took an active interest in its work. He was also Adjutant General of the Patriarchs Militant of Columbus, O. Several years ago Mr. Ross wrote a history of the organization, which is a standard work.

About forty-five years ago Mr. Ross married Miss Hannah B. Wallace, sister of Martin B. Wallace of East Orange. They have lived in East Orange for fifteen years.

John G. Vaughn.

John G. Vaughn, recognized for many years as the Democratic leader of Richmond County, died Monday night in the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton. His death was caused by a complication of diseases. He was seventy years of age. He was the Democratic leader in Richmond until 1888 and was Justice of the Peace in Southfield for thirty years. Three years ago he was made Chief Inspector of Buildings for Richmond Borough. He had served with credit in the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. GEORGE W. WOODS, a retired medical Director of the United States Navy, is dead in San Francisco. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1838.

THE REV. JAMES B. SHARP, sixty-one years old, a retired Episcopalian minister, died last night at the home of his brother in Columbia Street, West Brighton, Richmond Borough. He was born in Hoboken and for some years had a charge at Green Island, near Troy. From there he went to Rossville, Richmond Borough, and retired four years ago.

Mrs. MARY READ, widow of John J. Read and mother-in-law of James Shevlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, died on Sunday at the residence of Mr. Shevlin, 69 Eighth Avenue. She was born seventy years ago in Ireland, and had lived in Brooklyn since she was a girl. Mrs. Read was one of the organizers of St. Augustine's Parish, on the Park Slope, and was active in the charities of the church. She was a first cousin of Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader.

F. HENRY WRIGHT died yesterday morning at his home in East Orange of pneumonia. He leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters. He was born in Wilbraham, Mass., on July 6, 1849, and when seventeen years old came to New York and entered the employ of Lord & Taylor. He subsequently severed his connection with that firm to become affiliated with E. A. Morrison & Son as their foreign buyer. He left that firm to go to C. L. Woodbridge & Co., and when they failed he formed the firm of Garrison & Wright.

Matthew Tobin Dies at 105.

SALINA, Kan., June 10.—Matthew Tobin, a pioneer of this State, is dead in this city, aged 105 years. His first wife died in 1830 and his second wife, who survives him, is ninety-five years of age.

It's like clessning a clock, it sets the whole system in running order—Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

Business Notices.

THE PATRONS OF THE LAFAYETTE PLACE BATHS are notified that the excavation of the underground road is now closed, so that carriages can drives to baths by way of 4th St. Open day and night. 18 Lafayette Place, New York.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, June 8, Adeline M., widow of the late Edward S. Brooks, in the 79th year of her age. New York papers please copy.
Funeral service at her late residence, No. 54 West 54th St., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CLARK.—On Monday, June 9, 1902, Horace Peck, son of the late Horace and Emily Clark.
Funeral services at his late residence, 191 Arlington Av., Jersey City, on Thursday evening, June 12, at 8 P. M. Interment in the family plot at Middletown, Conn., on Friday. New Haven, Middletown, and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CORYELL.—On Monday, June 9, 1902, Miers Coryell, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 21 East 21st St., on Wednesday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment on Thursday at Lambertville, N. J. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.
Buffalo and Boston papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON.—On Sunday, June 8, Walter A. Hutchinson, formerly of Trenton, N. J.
Funeral services at his late residence, 247 East 122d St., Wednesday, June 11, at 10 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—At South Wilton, Conn., Saturday, June 7, 1902, Charles Henry Kimball of Lakewood, N. J., in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at All Saints' Memorial Church, Lakewood, N. J., Wednesday, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Train leaves New York 9:40 A. M., returning at 3:52 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MIEGE.—On Tuesday, June 10, at her residence, 211 East 15th St., Marie Miege.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—On Tuesday, June 10, at Denver, Col., Julia Cool, wife of Edward A. Morrison.
Funeral services on Thursday, June 12, at Denver.

NODINE.—At Dobbs Ferry, June 9, 1902, William M. Nodine, aged sixty-four years.
Friends are invited to attend this funeral from his late residence on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M.
Yonkers papers please copy.

SELIGSBERG.—After a short illness, Lillie W., beloved wife of Louis Seligsberg.
Funeral services at her late residence, 1,034 Park Av., Wednesday morning, June 11, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
Baltimore and Cincinnati papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 30 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

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Gift to Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 10.—John S. Huyler of New York has given $15,000 to promote the work of the Christian Associations of Syracuse University. The Trustees of the university have subscribed $32,000 to pay the annual deficiency of the university. The university will confer degrees tomorrow.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
ARPOD, Lescheser, 715 6th St.	1	7
APPELBAUM, Louis, 102½ Delancey.	3	7
ATKINSON, Joseph, 59 1st Av.	45	5
ANDERSON, Rosina, 213 Bleecker St.	32	5
ARGENTIERI, C., 680 St. Ann's Av.	17	8
ADLER, R., Green Island, N. Y.	61	8
ADLER, Aaron, 417 St. Ann's Av.	30	10
AARONS, Sarah, 11 Rutgers Place.	16	9
BLATT, Bertha, 350 E. 3d St.	3	7
BRESS, August, 41 Bowery.	44	7
BALL, Johanna, 165th St. and Woodc

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 10	278,016
To date this year	81,519,161
Corresponding date last year	165,374,100

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 10	$1,898,500
To date this year	$441,919,100
Corresponding date last year	$586,511,200

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Butterick Co.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	4½	St. J. & G. I.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Col. Southern	1	St. L. & S. W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Del. & Hudson	½	Texas & Pacific	1
Det. City Gas	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Ill. Central	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Int. Power	20	Wabash pf.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	1¾
Manhattan	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Canadian Pacific	½	Gen. Electric	½
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st paid	¼	Hock. Valley pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Peoria & East.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
		Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Mo. Pac. Cal. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Morris & Essex con. 7s	1
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	5	N. Y. Cent. deb. ext. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1	Norf. & W. gen. 6s	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st. West Shore 4s	1½

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After some appearance of hesitancy and irregularity in the early trading, the stock market yesterday became decidedly strong, and continued so until the close of business on a volume of transactions somewhat larger than in recent days. All told, something like 276,000 shares were traded in—not a significant total, but nevertheless more than 100,000 shares greater than on the day previous. What was particularly noticeable was that the dealings were well distributed, with the strength displayed general to the list. It showed in such shares as Northwest, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, and Missouri Pacific; it was evidenced in Copper Trust stock and in Leather Trust shares; it appeared in Southern Railway, in Wabash, in the steel stocks—in fact, in practically every security of consequence on the list.

To explain this activity and strength may be cited the very favorable news developments of the day. These included further encouraging crop advices, some excellent railway statements of earnings, and reports from the coal strike district telling of gains made by the operators. But significant and important though all these were, suggestions made in influential banking circles in the Street were to the effect that, though these causes helped to the strength, there are some developments beyond all these yet to be disclosed that will have tonic and stimulating market effect. What these may be remains to be seen, but the character of yesterday's buying—in which Standard Oil, Vanderbilt, Morgan, and other large interests appeared—is, to say the least, suggestive.

The monthly Government crop report as of June 1, published yesterday, will not be pleasing to the bears in the stock market. Winter wheat has fully held its own, while the condition of Spring wheat is practically perfect—over 95 per cent. Nothing is said of the condition of corn, whose acreage has been largely increased, but from all independent reports it is fair to presume that in condition it is little behind that of Spring wheat. In light of these figures, that is a significant declaration of President Harris of Burlington to the effect that if present prospects are even reasonably fulfilled the railroads of the country during the coming year will have more business than ever before in their history.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The continuing favorable crop news was responsible for the better sentiment in respect to the Grangers, all of which were strong. The largest buying was in St. Paul and Atchison, with London operators active in the movement. Officials of both systems say that all the present indications are that the roads will this year do the largest business ever recorded for them.

The buying of the Wabash shares, Missouri Pacific, and other Gould stocks was by Gould brokers. It was unattended by any news other than the increase of $25,000 in earnings reported by Wabash for the first week of June.

The shares of all the steel stocks, including the independent companies, such as American Car and Foundry and Republic Steel, were in demand at advancing prices. Excellent earnings were offered as explaining the demand. During the day an official of the Republic Steel Company was quoted from Chicago as saying that the plan of co-operation among the employes of the company has met with great favor, and a very large number have already applied for stock in lots ranging from one to five shares.

The strength of the local railway shares followed the revival of reports of "important developments" at hand, but these were altogether too vague to be reliable. Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the month of May reported an increase in gross earnings of $51,710 and in net of $4,980.

The twenty point rise in International Power was on the transfer of 100 shares, and was said on the floor to suggest manipulation.

Leather Trust shares were strong on buying understood to be for the account of the pool of which young Mr. Rockefeller is the leading interest.

The strength of the coal stocks was on buying declared to be due not in the belief of any "settlement" of the strike, but rather of its early disintegration because of the dissatisfaction of the miners forced to strike and who are anxious to return to work.

The activity in Southern Railway was popularly ascribed to the Gates people, but as a matter of fact the buying came almost entirely from Gould brokers. The identity of their principal was not disclosed.

THE RISE IN NORTHWEST.

Northwest common rose 2⅞ points yesterday and the preferred 4½ on the transfer in the former case of 2,900 shares, and in the latter of 200 shares. The feature of the trading was that all the stock offered was taken by the same banking house that has recently been steadily absorbing the stock. One block of 1,100 shares of the common came out as one transaction.

The buying is generally believed to be for the Moore-Frick crowd, while the selling is understood to have come from the Gates interests. This selling, coupled with selling yesterday, of St. Paul and Atchison, from the same source, is in the Street taken as corroborative of the report that the Gates interests are short of the general market, and are endeavoring to prevent any upward movement. It is known, on the other hand, that the Chicago-Pittsburg contingent is very bullish.

A DAY OF DIVIDENDS.

The declaration of a number of dividends by important industrial and railroad companies yesterday impressed forcibly upon Wall Street the large total of disbursements to be made in July. Among the companies declaring dividends yesterday were Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Union Bag and Paper, on the preferred shares of each of which the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared; Otis Elevator preferred, whose quarterly dividend is 1½; Mergenthaler Linotype, with a quarterly dividend of 2½; Manhattan, whose quarterly dividend is 1 per cent.; while the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on Western Union was recommended by the Executive Committee of that company.

FEW STOCKS OFFERING.

It was a matter of comment in the financial district that even at yesterday's advances in the stock market the offerings of stock did not increase, and came mainly from professional traders, who are generally bearish.

This market feature—which has been in evidence now for months—is, of course, explained by the fact that securities are held by strong interests who, with the wonderfully good crop and business prospects, refuse absolutely to part with their holdings.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was little of a factor in this market yesterday, trading all told in not more than 8,000 shares—all purchases except 2,500 shares which represented selling of Canadian Pacific stock. The buying was practically confined to two stocks, St. Paul and Atchison.

During the day private cable advices announced that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Keene are to meet in London in a day or two in what is believed to be an important conference. It is known that Mr. Keene did not finally make up his mind to take his present European trip, having just returned from an extended stay in Florida, until an urgent report came to him from Mr. Morgan, who is abroad.

LARGE SHORT INTEREST.

Leading Stock Exchange houses say that probably the most significant feature of the market at present is the extensive short interest in it, especially on the Coalers and Grangers. This interest was created by selling some time ago predicted chiefly on the coal strike and on the crop prospects. As has since been disclosed, the strike induced little liquidation, while yesterday's crop report shows the Winter wheat crop will be better than expected, the Spring crop promises exceptionally well.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD EARNINGS.

The report of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the quarter ended May 31 was made public yesterday. It shows an increase in net earnings of $60,423, and a total surplus of $230,208, as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Prof. from operations	$307,617	$241,032	$66,585
Depreciation and renew.	35,643	29,481	6,162
Net earnings	$271,974	$211,551	$60,423
Interest and taxes	60,000	57,469	2,531
Balance	$211,974	$154,082	$57,892
Legal and bond expense		10,322	*10,322
Balance	$211,974	$143,760	$68,214
Dividends	114,000	114,000	
Surplus	$97,974	$29,760	$68,214
Acct. sur. carried over	614,391	452,397	161,994
Total surplus	$712,365	$482,157	$230,208

*Decrease.

Consolidated Rubber Tire.

Isaac L. Rice, President of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, has been elected to the recently created office of Chairman of the Board of Directors, and as such will act in an advisory capacity to the officers of the company. Van H. Cartnell, who has been connected with the company for a number of years, has been elected President to succeed Mr. Rice.

HAVANA ELECTRIC BONDS.

Edward Sweet & Co. announce that they are authorized by the Havana Electric Railway Company to receive subscriptions until the close of business on June 16 for $7,500,000 of the 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage fifty-year gold bonds of that company. These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000, the remaining $2,300,000 remaining in the treasury for future expenditures on capital account.

The bonds now offered are to be used first to take up $5,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, $768,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $582,000 of coupon notes. The balance of the proceeds will be used to pay the floating debt, for extensions and acquisition of new property. Subscribers to the bonds must pay $125 on each bond upon application, $250 on allotment, and the remaining $605 on July 10. There is a simultaneous offering of the bonds in Montreal and London.

The issue is redeemable either in whole or in part at 105, at the option of the company, on Feb. 1, 1907, or on Feb. 1 or Aug. 1 thereafter on giving six months' previous notice.

Securities at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 149 shares of Edison, Jr., Electric Light and Power Company common stock, $10 each, (hypothecated,) at 75 cents a share.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Albany dispatches the State Land Board has granted eleven acres under water to Townsend & Downey for an extension of docks at Shooter Island.

Statement that the Mississippi Valley Trust Company has agreed to finance the St. Louis Suburban Railroad for $6,500,000.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific from June 21 to July 1 to issue its own stock, share for share, to holders of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and Rock Island and Peoria stock.

Mechanics' National Bank of St. Louis to double its capital stock to $2,000,000.

Old Colony Railroad seeking permission to issue $1,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Hurley Track Laying Company will probably soon be incorporated with $1,000,000 capital.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $3,625,000 common and $375,000 preferred stock of the Central Coal and Coke Company and $1,350,000 additional common stock of the Philadelphia Company.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

Increase of $2,530,690 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $370,896 as compard with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $102,651,118; balances, $11,937,599; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $187,569.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.87⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times's City article says money is abundant, but the rate at which London County six months' bills were allotted yesterday does not encourage the theory that the value of money is likely to fall much this Summer. The Stock Exchange was quiet, with a tendency to be rather dull in sympathy with consols. The surprising success of the Cape Colony loan for so large an amount shows a good demand for investment stocks. In the American market continuation rates were decidedly higher than a fortnight ago, 5 per cent. being the usual figure, but despite this American rails were well supported. In the afternoon, on unconfirmed rumors that the strike situation was more hopeful and crop reports more favorable, there was a moderate amount of buying, mostly from New York, which caused a general recovery of prices.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 10.—There was a good demand for money to-day owing to the Stock Exchange settlement, but the supply was not short, and rates were easy. Discounts were steady. Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant, and there were no symptoms of activity in the near future. First-class securities relapsed. Home rails were fairly supported. Canadian Pacifics were inactive and wavering. Americans were irregular. They closed firm. Rio Tintos hardened. Kafirs were a shade firmer. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96⅝; consols for account, 97; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 101¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 138⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 29; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¾; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 154¾; Louisville and Nashville, 139½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 158¼; Norfolk and Western, 58¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 76¼; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 35¼; Southern Railway, 38⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 65⅜; Union Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 40⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 27½; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 80; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers, 42⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 23 15-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.30; Madrid, 35.82; Lisbon, 26; Rome, 1.52.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 10.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened calm. Later Turks receded materially on numerous selling orders and a rumor that the conversion scheme had been dropped temporarily, and the whole list became heavy. Toward the close there was a general improvement, although Turks were restrained. South Americans relapsed, owing to realizations. Industrials were dull. Rio Tintos started strong, sagged, and finished quiet. Kafirs opened weak, rallied on English purchasing orders, again relapsed, and closed undecided.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 80.90.

BERLIN, June 10.—Home funds were easier on the Boerse to-day, owing to realizations. Locals were favorably disposed. Mines were affected advantageously by the newspaper reports that the coal syndicate intends to make a decrease in the reduction of the output from July 1. Canadian Pacifics were easier on New York advices. Transvaal rails were harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, June 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 8,560,000 marks, treasury notes increased 300,000 marks, other securities decreased 25,550,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 33,480,000 marks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—New York exchange was 30c premium to-day; time and call loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. Street's Stable Car made some show of strength in the local market to-day, advancing a point to 27¼ on a small amount of buying. The rest of the list was steady on about the level of yesterday. Can common sold at 13⅜ to 13½. Biscuit common at 48 to 48¼; Diamond Match at 135; City Railway at 210, and Title and Trust at 130¾ to 131¼. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
605	American Can	13½	13¼	13⅜
100	American Can pf.	55½	54¼	55½
230	Chicago Title & Trust	132½	131¼	132½
825	Chicago Union Traction	18⅝	18⅜	18½
20	Chicago City Railway	210	210	210
35	Diamond Match	135	135	135
10	Metropolitan Elevated	39	39	39
15	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90½	90¼	90½
555	National Biscuit	48¼	48	48¼
30	National Biscuit pf.	105½	105⅜	105½
60	National Carbon pf.	94	94	94
335	Street's W. S. C. Line	27½	26½	27½
7	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	79	79	79

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some parts of the list yesterday the outside market showed more activity than at any time within the past ten days. The bulk of the transactions, however, was supplied by three or four stocks, and the rest of the market dragged along in the same dull fashion as it had for the preceding few days. In most cases where any activity appeared prices showed an upward tendency, and a number of gains, including a few of a point or more, were recorded. As on Monday, the Copper group supplied the most active issue of the day, but there was also considerable demand for Northern Securities and one or two issues of bonds.

TENNESSEE COPPER, in which manipulation by insiders has been very active for several days past, made an advance of more than three points. At the opening there was some selling of the stock, which forced the price down to 12, but after touching this point the quotation began a steady advance, which carried it up to 15⅝. The stock closed at practically the top price of the day, 15¼, showing a net gain of three points on transactions that amounted to more than 16,000 shares. Houses which were active buyers of the stock during previous movements in it were prominent in the trading yesterday. During the afternoon the strength shown by Tennessee was communicated to one or two other issues in the copper group. Greene Consolidated advanced to 28⅛, and Union Copper rose fractionally to 3⅞.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s continued to show considerable activity, sales of $45,000 of the bonds being made at 87⅝. Specialists state that there has been good demand for the bonds recently, the buying being attributed to the increased earnings of the company. It was announced yesterday that the gross earnings of the company for the month of May were $561,686. This amount is $60,000 in excess of the earnings for the same month of last year, being an increase of 12 per cent. in gross earnings. The earnings for the present month are also stated to be showing the same proportion of increase over last year's figures.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK rights sold at 26 and 26½, transactions amounting to 98 shares. A sale of 5 shares of Eastern Trust stock was made at 215. At the close 205 was bid for the stock of the Guardian Trust Company.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	13¼	13¼	13¼
315	American Can pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼
400	American Elevated	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7½	7½
100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30	30	30
1,300	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Central Foundry	2	2	2
2	Central Fireworks	22½	22½	22½
100	Con. Storage Battery	19	19	19
100	Dominion Securities	12	12	12
100	Electric Boat	32½	32½	32½
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	13½	13½
150	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
500	Gen. Car. ctfs of dep.	5	4⅝	4⅝
25	Gen. Carriage	1½	1½	1½
1,265	Greene Con. Copper	28⅛	27½	28⅜
100	Havana Commercial pf.	62	62	62
50	International Salt	13	13	13
550	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
35	Nat. Enameling pf.	88	86	88
2,141	Northern Securities	103	102	102⅝
300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
105	Royal Bak. Powd. pf.	106	106	106
3	Safety Car Heating	152	150	152
200	San Francisco pf., w. i.	64½	*64	*64⅜
38	Standard Oil	625	625	625
16,500	Tennessee Copper	15⅜	12	15½
100	Trenton Potteries	15½	15½	15½
300	Union Copper	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
400	United Copper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Un. G. & El. of N. J. pf.	88½	88½	88½
400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	12½	12	12½

Bonds.

$2,000	B. R. T. new 4s, w. i.	87¾	87¾	87¾
20,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	39	39	39
70,000	San Francisco subs	103	102½	102⅜
45,000	United Rys. of St. L.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
16,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	94½	94⅜	94⅜
10,000	Va. Iron, C. & Coke 5s	56½	56½	56½

*Less than 100 shares.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 10. Bid.	Asked.	June 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	100	103	100	103
American Chicle pf.	88	93	88	93
American Malting 6s	94¾	95¼	95	95½
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	47	50	47	50
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Am. Writing Paper pf.	12	12½	12	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71	73	71	73
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	107½	106	107¼
British Columbia Copper	8½	9	8½	9
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¾
Central Foundry pf.	7	10	7	10
Central Foundry 6s	60	64	60	64
Central Fireworks	22	24½	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	68½	70	66½	70
Cit., Peo. & St. L. pf.	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15¼
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Consol. Refrigerating	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	19	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	20	24	20	24
Consolidated Tobacco	220	...	220	...
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Electric Boat pf.	40	48	40	45
Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	3¼	3	3¼
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	6½	7	6¾	7½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Empire Steel	11	12	11	12
Empire Steel pf.	85	93	85	93
General Carriage	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
Gold Hill Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
Hackensack Meadows	7½	10	5	10
Hall Signal	81	85	80	84
Havana Commercial	19	20	19	10¾
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	48	53	50	52
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	21	20	21
Houston Oil pf.	73	78	74	78
Illinois Tunnel	1	1¼	1	1½
International Power pf.	115	...	115	...
International Salt	12	14	13	14
Lanston Monotype	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	6¾	7	6¾	7
National Bread	...	18	...	21⅝
National Bread pf.	...	85	...	92½
National Enameling	31	31½	31	31½
National Enameling pf.	86	87	84½	86
National Sugar pf.	102	103	102	103
New England Trans.	1	1½	1	1½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
New York Quality	159	162	161	163
New York Trans.	13	13⅝	13	13⅜
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	6	10	5	10
Otis Elevator	31	32	31	32
Otis Elevator pf.	101	103	101	103
Pioneer Mining	50	50	50	90
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op. 10% paid	126	131	120	130
Rapid Tr. Op. full paid	115	120	115	125
Retsof	...	47½	...	47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Safety Car Heating	150	155	149	153
St. Louis Transit	31¼	31⅜	32	32
Seaboard Air Line	25	25¼	25¼	25⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf.	45½	46	45¼	46
Simpson-Crawford	32	39	32	39
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac.	86	88	80	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf.	128	137	128	137
Standard Milling	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Standard Milling pf.	32	34	32	34
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	79	81
Storage Power	2¼	4	3¼	4
Tefft-Weller pf.	...	100	...	100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries pf.	100	106	100	106
Union Typewriter	100¾	101	99¾	102
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	128	130	128	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	128	131½	128	131½
U. S. Cotton Duck	14	16¼	14	16¼
Universal Tobacco	11	11	9	10
Vulcan Detinning	35½	37	35½	37
Vulcan Detinning pf.	82	84	82	84
White Knob Copper	21¼	21⅞	21¾	22¾
Worthington Pump pf.	123	126	123	126

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	109½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101½	102½	101¾	102
Brooklyn B. & N. E. 5s	101½	103½	101½	103¾
Brooklyn City R. R.	248	250	248	250
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 5s	104	101	104	104
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Trac. of N. J.	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110½	111	110½	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	111½	113	111½	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City, H. & P.	18½	20	18½	20
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	78	80	78	80
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
San Francisco	23⅞	24½	23¾	24
San Francisco 4s, w. i.	91	91½	91	91½
Sec. Av. R. R. consols	117½	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	117½	119	117½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	28	22	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	68	62	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116½	117	116½	117
United Rys. of St. L.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼
Union Traction, Prov.	117	120	117	120
Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15	16	15	16
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	38¾	39½	38¾	39½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	82½	83	82½	83

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	37	38	37	39
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	97	98	96	99
Buffalo Gas	12	13½	12	13½
Buffalo Gas pf.	80	90	80	90
Buffalo Gas 5s	83⅝	84	83⅝	84
Central Union 5s, gtd.	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	108	109
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of N. J.	14	17	14	17
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	85	87	85	87
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	13	19	13	19
Denver Gas 5s	81	88	81	85
Indianapolis Gas	75	80	75	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102½	104	102½	104
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	112	112½	112	112½
New Eng. Gas & Coke	3½	4½	3½	4
New Eng. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	57	55¾	56½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	106	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96½	95	96½
St. Paul Gas 5s	91	93	93	95
Standard Gas, New York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	116¼	115½	116¼
U. G. & El. of N. J.	37⅝	37⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	107½	5,000	100
		5,000	99⅝
Adams Express 4s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
500	105½	5,000	84
Am Bicycle 5s		5,000	83¾
10,000	65¼	M, K & T, St L Div 4s	
10,000	65½	6,000	85½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s		4,000	86
5,000	100½	7,000	86¾
A, T & S F gen 4s		7,000	86⅞
1,000	103⅜	3,000	87
10,000	103½	15,000	87¼
1,000	103⅝	5,000	87
2,000	103¾	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
3,000	103¼	1,000	123
B & O gold 4s		10,000	123¼
5,500	102⅝	M & O, Mont Dov 5s	
Prior lien 3½s		5,000	117⅜
1,000	96½	10,000	117⅝
P J & M 3½s		Mor & Ess con 7s	
2,000	91	5,000	137½
P, L E & W V 4s,		N Y C & H R 1st	
5,000	97½	7s, reg	
S W Div 3½s		5,000	104⅞
4,000	91½	Deb 5s, 1884	
2,000	91¼	5,000	103
B'way & 7th Av 1st		Ext 4s	
con 5s		1,000	100¼
1,000	117½	1,000	100½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		L S col 3½s	
5,000	118	6,000	95
Bur, C R & N 1st		N Y Dock Co 4s	
1,000	103½	5,000	97
Canada So 1st		N Y G, E L, H &	
20,000	106¾	P pur money 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		1,000	97½
5,000	109	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st inc		1,000	103¾
3,000	82	Nor & W gen 6s	
5,000	82½	5,000	134
5,000	82¾	N & W, Poc C & C 4s	
5,000	82¾	1,000	92
Cent of Ga 2d inc		1,000	92⅛
10,000	37	8,000	92¼
10,000	36⅞	Nor Pacific 4s	
C of N J gen 5s		15,000	105
14,000	139½	Nor Pac gen 3s	
Reg		20,000	73¾
5,000	138	5,000	73⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s		11,000	74
10,000	103	Ore R & N con 4s	
5,000	102½	5,000	103¼
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		Ore S L 1st 6s	
48,000	87½	2,000	127
Ches & O con 5s		Ore S L 1st con 5s	
10,000	119¾	1,000	119
C & O gen 4½s		Reading gen 4s	
4,000	108	1,000	100
C, B & Q 4½ bds		47,000	100⅛
15,000	96	1,000	100
18,000	96⅛	Rio Grande W 1st	
35,000	96	4,000	102
3,000	96⅛	St J & G I 3-4s	
65,000	96	2,000	98
5,000	96⅛	St L, I M & S gen 5s	
169,000	96	9,000	117
C, M & St P gen 4s,		6,000	116½
Series A		St L & S-F ref 4s	
10,000	117	2,000	97
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		St L S W 1st	
5,000	102½	5,000	99¾
Col Mid 1st 4s		12,000	99⅝
1,000	85	St L S W 2d	
Col Mid 1st 5-4s		17,000	87
10,000	84½	St P & S C 1st	
Consol Tobacco 4s		5,000	128¾
10,000	67½	San An & A P 4s	
3,000	67⅝	27,000	90¾
1,000	67¼	Seaboard A L gold 4s	
25,000	67	10,000	85⅝
9,000	67¼	10,000	85½
10,000	67¼	Refunding 5s	
18,000	67	4,000	103¼
10,000	67¼	Southern Pac 4½s	
15,000	67	11,000	99½
Det City Gas 5s		Southern Pacific 4s	
4,000	98½	3,000	92¼
Det & Mack 1st 4s		2,500	92¼
7,000	101	5,000	92⅝
Det, M & M l g 3½s		10,000	92¼
1,000	53	3,000	92¼
19,000	54	Stand R & T 6s	
Det Southern 4s		5,000	71⅝
3,000	85½	Stand R & T inc	
E T, V & G con 1st 5s		2,000	15½
1,000	122	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		7,000	119½
5,000	87¾	Third Av con 4s	
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		10,000	101½
28,000	95	Tol, Peo & W 4s	
22,000	94⅝	1,000	93
Ft W & D C 1st		T, St L & W 4s	
13,000	113½	1,000	83
G B & W deb cts, B		5,000	83⅜
20,000	21	5,000	82¾
5,000	21⅛	Union Pacific 1st 4s	
20,000	21	1,000	106
5,000	21¼	2,000	106¼
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		Union Pac conv 4s	
1,000	100	10,000	107⅜
Int Paper 6s		80,000	107½
1,000	108½	2,000	107¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s		32,000	107¼
10,000	91	85,000	107⅜
5,000	91⅛	10 000	107⅛
2,000	91	105,000	107⅜
2,000	91⅛	60,000	107⅜
Kan City So 3s		1,000	107¼
14,000	72	10,000	107⅜
L E & W 1st 5s		5,000	107⅜
1,000	123	50,000	107⅝
Leh & W B Coal ext		U S Reduc & R 6s	
gtd 4½s		10,000	87
5,000	102¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
Lex Av & P F 1st		1,000	120
1,000	122½	10,000	119¾
L & N coll tr 4s		Wabash 2d 5s	
25,000	100¼	2,000	112½
Unified 4s		Wabash deb B	
3,000	103¼	3,000	74½
Manhattan con 4s		10,000	74¾
2,000	104⅜	30,000	74⅜
Mex Centrnl 4½s		Wab, Omaha Div 3½s	
5,000	96⅛	3,000	88⅞
Mex Cent con 4s		West Shore 4s	
1,000	83	12,000	113½
Mex Cent 1st inc		W N Y & P gen 3-4s	
4,000	31⅝	6,000	99¼
Mex Cent 2d inc		Wis Cen 1st 4s	
4,000	21	1,000	95
M & St L, Iowa ext 7s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
6,000	118	2,000	94
Pac ext 6s			
5,000	127		
Mo Pac 1st col 5s			
2,000	108		
Total sales		$1,898,500	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108	108½	L. P. Co. pf.	75	75½
2s, c., 1930	108½	109¼	Int. Silver.	13	14
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108¾	Int. Sil. pf.	60½	65¾
3s, c., 1918	107¼	108¾	I. S. P. pf.	85	93
3s, 1918, sm.	107¼	108¾	Lake Cent.	30	45½
4s, r., 1907	109½	110	Joliet & Chi.	185	..
4s, c., 1907	110½	111	Kan. & M.	40⅝	43
4s, r., 1925	136	137	K. & D. M.	32	34½
4s, c., 1925	136	137	K. & D. M.		
5s, r., 1904	105	106	pf.	65	70
5s, c., 1904	105	106	King. & P.	101½	50
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Lacl. Gas.		90
			Lacl. G. pf.	..	110
Adams Exp.	197	210	L. E. & W.		
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	pf.	125	132
Alle. & W.	140	..	Lake Shore.	330	330
Am. Ag. Ch.	25½	..	Md. C. pf.	75	78
A. A. C. pf.	85½	88	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Bicycle.	65⅝	67¼	Chi.	37¾	39½
Am. Elc. pf.	20	22½	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Coal.	180	200	Chi. pf.	80½	93
A. C. O. pf.	92	97	Mich. Cent.	260½	267⅝
Am. D. Tel.	35½	37	Mil., El. R.		
Am. Exp.	222	228	& L. pf.	121	..
Am. Lin. Co.	25	26½	Mich. Cent.		174
A. L. Co. pf.	54	57	Minn. St. P. &		111
A. M. Co. pf.	24½	25¾	S. S. M.	57½	58
Am. Snuff.	123½	..	Mo. St. P. &		
Am. Sn. pf.	97½	99½	S. S. M. pf.	120	122
A. S. R. pf.	118½	119½	Nat. Bis.	38	41
A. T. & C.	95	96	Nat. L. pf.	86	91
Am. Tob. pf.	145	152	N. Cent. C.	33	35
Am. W. Co.	13	13½	N. Y. A. B.	165	170
A. W. Co. pf.	72½	75	N. Y., B. &		
Ann Arbor.	39	40½	M. L. B. pf.	95	..
Ann A. pf.	71	74	N. Y. C. &		
B. & O. pf.	94	95½	St. L. 1st pf.	113	120
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. Dock.	17½	23
B. Un. G.	232	240	N. Y. D. pf.	50½	55
B., R. & P.	115	122	N. Y. & R.		
B., R. & P.			Beach.	12	..
pf.	120	..	North Am.	121	123½
B., C. R. &			N. Central.	230	..
N.	150	185	Ont. Min.	7	8½
Canada So.	94½	95½	Pac. Coast.	65	70
C. C. & C.	40	..	P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
C. R. R. of			P. C. 2d pf.	74	80
N. J.	184	187	Pere Marq.	71	75
C., B. & Q.	190	225	Pere M. pf.	..	90
C. & E. Ill.	102	103	P., C., C. &		
C. & E. Ill.			St. L. pf.	116	125
pf.	140	145	P., Ft. W. &		
C. G. W. pf.			C.	102½	105
A.	89	89½	P., Ft. W. &		
C., St. P., M.			C. pf.	185	..
& Om.	169½	170	Pullman Co.	232	238
C., St. P., M.			Quicksilver.	3	3⅜
& O. pf.	200	208	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10½
C. U. T. pf.	53	54	R. R. S. Ill.		
C., C., C. &			C. certs.	95⅞	96½
St. L. pf.	118½	121⅜	Rems. & Sar.	210	..
C., L. & W.	76	78	R., W. & O.	139	..
C., L. & W.			Rub. Goods.	19½	20½
pf.	90	95	Rub. G. pf.	67	68
Cleve. & P.	192½	195	Rutland pf.	75	79
C. F. & I.			St. L. & C.	31	33
pf.	132	138	St. S. S. & I.		
Com. Cable.	160	166	pf.	82	82½
Consol. Coal.	70	85	So. R. M. &		
Cont. T. pf.	124	124½	O. certs.	90	92½
Corn P. pf.	87	87½	S. P. & T.	7	7½
D., L. & W.	270	280	S. P. Co.	37	39
D. & R. G.	41	42½	Third Av.	130	131
D. & S. W.	25	50	T., P. & W.	15	25
D. & S. W.			Tol., St. L. &		
pf.	25	65	W.	203	21
D. M. & Ft.			T. C. R. T.	119½	119¾
D.	45½	48½	T. C. R. T.		
D. M. & Ft.			pf.	150½	
D. pf.	140	..	U. S. Exp.	115	118
D., S. S. &			U. S. R. &		
A. pf.	30½	31¾	R.	39	40
Dia. Match.	134	136	U. S. R. &		
Erie 2d pf.	52½	55	R. pf.	62	64½
Ev. & T. H.			U. S. Rub.	14¾	15¾
pf.	81	84	U. S. R. pf.	55¾	57¾
Ft. W. & D.			Va.-C. Chem.	131	137⅝
City	45	48	W.-F. Exp.	200	215
Gen. Chem.	65	68	Westinghouse		
Gen. Ch. pf.	100	105	1st pf.	210	225
G. A. F. pf.	90½	97½	W. & L. E.	21½	22
Ill. C. l.	190	..	W. & L. E.		
Int. P. Co.	20⅝	21	2d pf.	34½	35

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

H. H. Rassweiler, Vice President of the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters, is scheduled for the Presidency of that body. The chief business coming before the annual meeting has to do with the relations of that organization to the non-union body, the Illinois Field Club. A scheme of co-operation is being drawn up for submission to that body.

The fire losses for the month of May throughout the United States and Canada show a decline. As compared with $15,700,000 for May, 1900, and $22,400,000 for May, 1901, the losses for this May are estimated to be in the neighborhood of $14,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Philadelphia market was more active and strong to-day, following up the improvement of yesterday, but it is still very dull, and such price changes as occur cannot be called significant. Brokers state that they expect a dull market for local issues throughout the Summer. United Gas Improvement and Union Traction were the best stocks today. Gas improved 2¼ points. Consolidated Lake Superior was exceptionally strong, and so was Philadelphia Company. Electric Company of America and Cambria Steel advanced fractionally, and there was a spirited inquiry for all the local steel stocks. Reading was dealt in only for New York account. In all departments of the money market business is very dull. Call loans are quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent., a number of trust companies having sent out circulars to-day reducing the rate to the lower figure. Time money for all lengths is fairly steady at 4½ per cent., and commercial paper at 4¼ to 4½ per cent. and upward. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Alkali	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
520	Cambria Steel	23½	23⅜	23½
550	Cons. L. Superior	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
15	Cons. L. Superior pf.	76	77½	76
100	Camden Land	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	69¾	69¾
602	Elec. Co. of Am.	7 7-16	7¼	7 7-16
15	Elec. Storage pf.	89	89	89
918	Hunt. & L.	54	54	54
7	Insur. of North Am.	24	24	24
1,266	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34½	34¾
4	Little Schuylkill	61¼	61¼	61¼
65	Marsden Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Philadelphia Elec.	5¼	5¼	5¼
29	Pennsylvania	74½	74⅜	74⅜
1,135	Philadelphia Co.	49	48½	49
100	Railway Co. Gen.	5	5	5
5	P. Co. for Ins. on L.	585	585	585
2,700	Reading t. c.	31⅝	31 9-16	31¾
112	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	41¾	41¾	41¾
1,600	Read. 2d pf., t. c.	34½	34½	34½
1,100	Southern Railway	37¼	37¼	37¾
995	Susq. I. & S.	21½	21½	21½
2,350	United Gas Imp.	106⅜	104½	106⅜
1,892	U. G. I. warrants	55½	53½	55½
4,366	Union Traction	43⅝	43	43⅝
3,920	Union Traction war.	4½	4¼	4¼
1,350	U. S. Steel com.	39	38¾	38¾
2	United of N. J.	283½	283½	283½
100	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½
1,620	Warwick Iron & Steel.	5 7-16	5¼	5⅜

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. West Side Bank.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$5,000 Newburgh, Dutchess & Conn. R. R. Convt. Income Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 1977.
100 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. pf.
100 shs. Peacock Copper Co., $5 each.
2 shs. Adirondack League Club.
$30,000 Del., Lack & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds.
$12,000 B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consl. 5s, 1945.
$8,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. (Rich. & Allegh. Div.) 1st Consol. 4s, 1989.
$4,000 Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 1st 6s, 1920.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. 1st 6s, Series A, 1908.
$7,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
30 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Develp. Co.
$5,000 Park Row Realty Co. 2d Mtge. 4s.
12 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Realty Corp.
9 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Richmond Coal Mining & Manf. Co. 1st Const. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$12,000 N. Y. & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, Coupons May & Nov.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. Adirondack League Club.
100 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co. (ctf. of Dep.)
50 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
2,500 shs. Phoenix Gold Mining Co. of Arizona pf.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5,998 shs. New Rochelle & Westchester Telephone Co. of New Rochelle, N. Y.
1 share Western Nat'l Bank.
$500 Chic. R'way Terminal Elev. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond.
30 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
200 shs. Universal Tobacco Co. pf.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$1,000 Buffalo Consld. St. Ry. 5 p. c. Bond, 1931.
1 share Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
50 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$15,000 Sub. to South Shore Ry. Syndicate.
$4,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R. R., Laks Shors Coll. 3½ Regstd. Bds.
16 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Industrial Trust Co. of Providence.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
100 shs. Dominion Securities Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Hackensack Meadows Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
20 shs. National Broadway Bank.
18 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. International Fire Engine Co. pf.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
$1,500 Chicago R'way Terminal Elev. Co. 1st 6s.
160 shs. Banco Nacional de Cuba.
50 shs. International Banking Corp.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
50 shs. Alliance Realty Co.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co.

TO THE MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS
of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company of Iowa.

The undersigned, acting upon the request of the owners of a large amount of the stock of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co., which is not controlled by the Rock Island R. R. Co., have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the rights of the Minority Stockholders in the matter of the leasing of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co. to the Rock Island R. R. Co.

From the report of the earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co., showing, as it does, net earnings of upward of 15 per cent. on the stock of the Company, the proposed lease on the basis of a 6 per cent. guarantee to the stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co. would seem to work a great injustice to the Minority Stockholders.

All stockholders are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, giving their names, addresses, and amounts of their holdings. A general meeting of the dissenting Stockholders will be held at an early date.

BENJAMIN GRIFFIN,
IRVING K. TAYLOR,
J. U. BROOKMAN.

Send communications to
LLOYD TAYLOR, Secy. 29 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1902, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 127, 161, and 166 for $500 each, and Nos. 32 and 56 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1902.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 2, 1902.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, CITY BRANCHES:—
hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

New Orleans, Norfolk & Detroit Street Railways & Lighting Cos.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm existing under the firm name of KARP & PAWLOTZKY, at 125 Hester Street, Borough of Manhattan, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

All assets and liabilities are assumed by Jacob Pawlotzky.

(Signed) KARP & PAWLOTZKY.
Dated New York City, June 10th, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities

NATIONAL CITY BANK
"RIGHTS"
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., New York. 13 CONGRESS ST., Boston.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, Baltimore.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

ALFRED M. LAMAR
BANKER
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Main Offices: The Exchange Bldg., 60 B'way, N. Y.
New York, 739 East 42d Street.
Branches { 12 East 23d Street.
Brooklyn Office: Temple Bar.
A complete Guide to Investors entitled
WALL STREET AND ITS POSSIBILITIES
mailed upon request, also Market Letter.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Bank book 137,934 issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to John Meehan. Finder will please return to bank.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
First Mortgage Twenty-five Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Due May 1, 1927; Coupons May 1 and November 1.
Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal.
Subject to redemption at 110 and accrued interest.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Principal and interest payable in New York in gold coin of the United States of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the company may be required to pay or retain therefrom.

These bonds are part of a total authorized issue of $10,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are now outstanding (including the bonds now offered), and are secured by mortgage, dated February 28, 1902, upon all the property owned by the company, as a direct first lien, and also upon all subsequently acquired property. Of the remaining bonds $100,000 have been reserved to take up an outstanding issue of $80,000 bonds, guaranteed by the Gas Light Company on this property in Milwaukee, occupied as its office, which are redeemable after 1905, and the remaining $3,900,000 bonds can only be issued at par for 80 per cent. of the actual cost of extensions, additions, and improvements, subject to carefully guarded restrictions as to issue.

For information as to these bonds, reference is made to the letter of Mr. Emerson McMillin, President of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, and to that of Mr. Alex. C. Humphreys, Gas Engineer, who examined the property on our behalf, copies of which, as well as of the mortgage, may be obtained at our offices.

Mr. Humphreys estimates that the net earnings for the year 1902, after making ample allowances for depreciation, will be.....$545,800
which after paying interest on these $6,000,000 4% bonds..... 240,000
Leaves a surplus of.....$305,800

Mr. McMillin's letter states in part as follows:

"The Milwaukee Gas Light Company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, under Chapter 150 of the laws of 1852, and subsequent amendments thereto, and **is the only Company supplying Gas in the City of Milwaukee.** The following are extracts from the Act of Incorporation:

Section 1. . . . ars hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, with **perpetual succession.** . . .

Sec. 4. **The said Company shall have FULL AND EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY to manufacture, make, and sell gas,** to be made from any and all substances, or a combination thereof from which inflammable gas is obtained, **for the purpose of lighting the City of Milwaukee,** or the streets thereof, or any buildings, manufactories, public places, or houses therein contained, and to erect all necessary works and apparatus. . . .

"The validity of the exclusive and perpetual features of the franchise have been litigated, and have been sustained by the highest court of the State. (State vs. Mil. G. L. Co., 29 Wis. 454.)"

"The rates charged by the Company for illuminating purposes are from 80 cents to $1,00 per thousand cubic feet and for fuel purposes from 60 to 80 cents, depending in each case upon the quantity used by the consumer. The low rate charged has made the Company popular, and induced very large consumption of gas per capita."

"Milwaukee is one of the most prosperous cities of the Northwest. **The population in 1890 was 203,000; in 1900 it had increased to 288,000, and is now estimated to be 305,000."**

"The total net earnings of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company applicable to interest on bonds, have been reported to you by your expert, Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, after certain minor adjustments and allowances for depreciation, to have been as follows:

1897, $450,746 1898, $464,071 1899, $469,474
1900, $492,820 1901, $486,062

"The net earnings of the Company for the first four months of this year have increased $31,085.99 over the same period of 1901."

All legal matters connected with the issue have been supervised by Messrs. Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Having disposed of $4,000,000 of the above bonds by exchange for Western Gas Company 5% bonds (now retired), and at private sale, we now offer the remaining $2,000,000 bonds, subject to sale and advance in price without notice, at 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, at which they will net about $4.35% upon the investment, and we recommend them as a safe and desirable security.

Vermilye & Co. New York, Boston, and Baltimore.
J. & W. Seligman & Co. New York.

BRITISH CONSOLS
CERTIFICATES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Representing 2 3-4 per cent. Consols inscribed on the books of the
BANK OF ENGLAND.

These certificates enable an investor to trade in this security with the same ease and with no more formality than is necessary with any American security.

Interest checks are mailed by the National City Bank the same days as quarterly interest payments are made in London by this British Government.

The market for Consols is so broad that large orders either to buy or sell can be executed without materially changing quotations. The certificates as a collateral will be regarded in the highest favor by Banks. The speculative outlook is good, quotations being 16 points below the price reached in 1897. There are impressive reasons why American investors should regard these certificates with great favor.

The National City Bank will buy or sell such certificates, substantially at a parity with the price on the London Stock Exchange, making quotations in an American equivalent in dollars, which will be a net price without any deductions for commissions, stamp charges, or other fees. Quotations will be telegraphed if desired. Circulars giving full details sent on application.

The National City Bank recommends these Consol Certificates as an investment where the highest form of security is desired.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,000,000

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer.
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, G. G. Haven, Joseph Larocque, Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker, Joseph C. Hendrix, D. O. Mills, Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind, Abram S. Hewitt, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke, Walter S. Johnston, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler, A. D. Juilliard, George Foster Peabody, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEAB

AMERICANS BEATEN AT POLO.

King Edward Present at the Ranelagh Game and Meets the Visiting Players.

LONDON, June 10.—Large crowds visited Ranelagh this afternoon to see King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the American polo players. It was an exhibition game. America was represented by the same team as yesterday at Hurlingham, with the exception of J. M. Waterbury, Jr., who played instead of R. L. Agassiz. The Ranelagh Club was represented by what was considered to be a very moderate team, consisting of Capt. Jenner, A. Rawlinson, F. A. Gill, and Scott Robson. The English team won by 6 goals to 5.

Against to-day's defeat of the American team, however, must be set the fact that the Americans were not playing on their best ponies. The English back, Scott Robson, is certainly, next to Mr. Buckmaster, the finest back in England. Robson's playing to-day seemed to be even more brilliant than that of Buckmaster in the previous cup games, while he scored almost unaided the two goals in the last period which gave his team the victory.

The interference of the English players was magnificent; their faster ponies enabled them frequently to ride their opponents off the ball, but the American team work largely offset the inferiority of the American ponies, and Foxhall Keene's famous backhand stroke time and again saved the ball from under the very mallets of the English players. Throughout the game the Americans showed to the best advantage in close scrimmage, while Robson's powerful drives, whenever he got the ball, made up much of the lost English ground. The first five periods were very close, the American team being 5 goals to 4 at the start of the final period.

After the game King Edward emerged from the pavilion, and, accompanied by Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, said he desired to meet the American players. Mr. White then introduced the Americans separately to the King, who shook hands with each player and conversed with Foxhall Keene. His Majesty expressed the pleasure which he had experienced in witnessing the game, and said he anticipated further pleasure in being present at the final game of the series for the international cup on Saturday next.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

American Turbine Engine Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—H. E. Brown, High Bridge; M. L. Muhleman and E. M. Hoffman, New York.

S. Cohen & Co., New York, (diamonds); capital, $150,000. Directors—Samson Cohn and Herman Abraham, New York; J. N. Shaughnessy, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. J. Bromell and William Lane, Brooklyn; F. A. Williams, Amityville.

Manhattan Tool Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. A. Persch, Brooklyn; W. T. Mesereau, South Orange; W. S. Vernap, New York.

Waltemute Press of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. T. Waltemute and Elizabeth A. Waltemute, Brooklyn; C. H. Coe, New York.

J. N. Everett Company, New York, (commission business); capital, $5,000. Directors—J. N. Everett, C. F. Lucas, and S. M. Knoop, New York.

The J. H. Strait Milling Company, Canisteo, Steuben County; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Strait, Salida, Col.; R. B. Miller, and G. H. Crozier, Canisteo.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—A charter was granted to-day at Dover to the International Mica Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, to operate mines and works for smelting and to maintain factories for manufacturing mica. Capital, $500,000.

The Ohio-Kentucky Oil and Development Company of Stark County, Ohio, filed a certificate of payment of capital stock amounting tu $1,000,000.

The Acadia Coal Company filed a certificate of dissolution.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, June 10.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 68¼@72½c; No. 2 red, 76@79c; No. 2 yellow, 70¼c; No. 2 oats, 42@42¼c; No. 3 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 45@46c; No. 2 rye, 58¼@59c; fair to choice malting barley, 65@68c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $6.30@$6.35; mess pork, per bbl, $17.80@$17.85; lard, per 100 lb, $10.32½@$10.35; short ribs, sides, (loose), $10.75@$10.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), $7.62½@$7.87½; short clear sides, (boxed), $10.75@$10.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Cotton displayed a greater degree of strength than noted in some time, due to a change in the character of crop and weather news. The market opened firm, with 9@9 points higher, and pretty much all the rest of the session crept slowly upward on reluctant demand from the bear interest, light foreign buying, increased bull support, and slim offerings. Nearly all influences at work favored a higher market, though the chief factor at first was the cable news. This reflected an increased demand for spot cotton at 1-32d advance and a firmer ruling of futures throughout the list. For a time the Wall Street bear contingent opposed the improvement in values, selling freely, but for the most part the bears decided that discretion was the better part of valor and covered up. Predictions for a bullish weekly crop and weather report from Washington, with a dry weather chart, hardly served to instil confidence in bear circles. Liverpool continued to rise after the New York market opened, and Europe was a consistent buyer here. Complaints from the central belt that labor was scarce and abnormally high, from the Western belt that rain was needed, and from the Eastern belt that ice and drought were injuring cotton helped to strengthen the market as a whole. Promptly at noon the Government report came to hand and proved quite as bullish as predicted, indicting that rain was very generally needed throughout the cotton belt except over the northern portion of the central districts. Thus far, however, the effects of the drought have not been serious, though "serious drought in Texas is imminent." This statement had the effect of stiffening the new crop months at several points and the rest of the afternoon the course was quite steadily upward. The late months led the Summer positions in point of strength. The market was finally steady and net 7@14 points higher. The forecast gave little promise of rain in the belt during the next thirty-six hours, and the opinion was general that Liverpool will to-day more fully reflect the unfavorable crop report than did the local market. Receipts at the ports were heavier than expected, but at interior towns the movement continued very light.

Spot cotton closed quiet and unchanged on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 250 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 9¾c; Savannah, unchanged at 9¾c; Wilmington, unchanged at 9c; Norfolk, unchanged at 9¼c; Baltimore, unchanged at 9¾c; Galveston, unchanged at 9¼c; Augusta, unchanged at 9 3-16c; St. Louis, unchanged at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.92@8.93
July	8.74	8.77	8.73	8.76@8.77
August	8.50	8.54	8.49	8.53@ ..
September	8.12	8.20	8.11	8.19@8.20
October	8.06	8.07	8.05	8.05@8.06
November	7.92	8.00	7.91	7.99@8.00
December	7.89	8.00	7.89	7.99@8.00
January	7.90	8.00	7.90	7.99@8.00
February	..	..	..	8.00@8.01
March	7.93	7.99	7.93	8.02@8.04

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Spot cotton firmer; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5d. Futures opened steady and unchanged. Closed steady, ½@1½ points net higher. June, 4.56, buyers; June-July, 4.55, sellers; July-August, 4.53, buyers; August-September, 4.46½, sellers; September-October, 4.34, sellers; October-November, 4.26, buyers; November-December, 4.23, buyers; December-January, 4.22, buyers; January-February, 4.21½, buyers. Manchester Yarns moved slowly. Cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — Contrary to early expectations and the crop outlook, wheat was steady to firm apart from a preliminary decline occasioned by lower cables and a fine weather map. Northwest markets started the bull move, Minneapolis advancing altogether 1½c on July wheat on a scare of shorts and small stocks, with other markets following in a small way. As the Minneapolis interest handled all day, successfully resisting what bearish news was brought against the market, nobody felt like going short of wheat, and there was very little pressure from other quarters. Anticipations of a favorable crop report therefore found expression chiefly in an absence of real bull enthusiasm, and failure of the market to do much more than hold its own. July ranged most of the time between 77¾c and 77¾c, opening at the former figure. Outside of a little foreign covering in December, trade was professional all day and comparatively narrow. At noon a decrease of 4,609,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, encouraged some demand, although largely offset by disappointing seaboard clearances. Markets abroad, reflecting better home conditions and Monday's depression here, all closed lower—Paris at 25@30 points decline and Liverpool ⅝@¾d lower. Broomhall intimated in a cable that Canadian wheat might be imported free of duty, and said that timely rains had fallen in Australia. The export business rather exceeded early estimates; 48 loads were taken, including 12 loads No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, here, and balance, 36 loads, at outports. At primary points receipts were only 275,000 bushels, compared with 632,000 bushels last year. The Northwest received but 98 cars. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77¾c, elevator, and 78¾@79½c, free on board, export new crop; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, 10th to 15th; No. 1 Northern, New York, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79½c, both prompt; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, Manitoba, 78¾c, and No. 2 hard, New York, mill to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 79c, first half August, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c, first half August.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Wheat—July, 73½@73¾c; September, 68¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾@74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73c.

DULUTH, June 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c; July, 72¾c; September, 70c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c. Oats—September, 29¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76¼@76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; July, 71¾c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 70c; sample, 65@69½c. Corn—July, 42¾c.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 76c; July, 68⅝@68¾c; September, 68½c; No. 2 hard, 72@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; July, 40½c; September, 34¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 33c; July, 32c; September, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 45½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.75@$3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.20; no grade, $2.50@$2.4, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice, to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.45@$3.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.32. Feed—Spring bran, prompt, $19.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@$19; Spring bran, bulk, $18.50; spring bran, middling, $20@$24.25; coarse middlings, $21; red dog, $20.75@$24; city bran, $20.50. Linseed oil cake, $27. Corn oil cake $23.50. Hominy chop, $22.50. Oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	77 5-16	77¾	77 5-16	77⅝
September	75 7-16	75¾	75 7-16	75¾
December	76⅝	77	76⅝	77
Corn—				
July	67¾	67 13-16	67½	67½
September	63 7-16	63½	63¼	63¼
December	..	..	..	49⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$10.67

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	70⅞	71 7-16	70⅜	71¼
September	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
December	70⅞	71½	70 13-16	71¼
Corn—				
July	62¾	63½	62¾	62¾
September	58⅜	58 7-16	57⅝	58⅛
December	44	44¼	43 13-16	44⅛
Oats—				
July	38	38¾	38	38½
September	30	30¼	30	30⅜
December	30¼	30 5-16	30	30¼
Lard—				
July	$10.32½	$10.35	$10.32½	$10.35
September	10.32½	10.40	10.32½	10.40
Ribs—				
July	10.40	10.75	10.37½	10.75
September	10.20	10.37½	10.20	10.37½
Pork—				
July	17.47½	17.72½	17.47½	17.72½
September	17.35	17.80	17.55	17.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19.25; family, $19.25@$19.50; short clear, $18.75@$21.25. BEEF—Mess, $14; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $15@$15.50; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF HAMS—$21@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¼c; 18@20lb, 9¼c; 16@18lb, 9¾c; 14@15lb, 9½c; 10@12lb, 9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10½c; 10-lb, 10¼c; 12-lb, 10@10¼c; 14-lb, 10c; pickled shoulders, 8½@8¾c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$10.70; city lard, $10.50@10.25; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.90; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound, 8¼@8¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¼c; city lard, stearine, 12c. NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 49½@50c. Tar—Pine barrels, per bbl, $4. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2.15@$2.20; K, $2.75@$2.80; M, $2.15@$3.20; N, $3.50; W G, $3.85, and W W, $4.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—Turpentine, 47½c; receipts, 1,900 casks; sales, 600 casks; exports, 57 casks. Rosin—Steady; receipts, 4,632 bbls; sales, 1,174 bbls; exports, none; A, B, C, D and E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $1.95; K, $2.45; M, $2.90; N, $3.20; W G, $3.35; W W, $3.60.

WILMINGTON, June 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 47c; receipts, 35 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 80 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50 and $2.; receipts, 33 casks. Tar, $1.45; receipts, 2 bbls.

CHARLESTON, June 10.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at 9½@11½c per lb for city-dressed native sides. CALVES—Calves about steady; reported sales of veals at $6.50@$7.50 per 100 lbs; city-dressed veals at 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable weight sheep in fair demand and steady; others dull; common grades lower; yearlings, ½c lower; lambs a shade easier; sheep sold at $2.75@$5 per 100 lb; n few for export at $5.25; culls at $2.25@$2.50; yearlings at $4.75; lambs at $6.50 @$7.75; one car at $7.87½; dressed mutton at 6@10c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@10c. HOGS—Firm; a few Virginia hogs sold at $7 per 100 lb; country-dressed quiet at 7@9¾c per lb for the whole range.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

4658—Morris Robinson.
4765—John P. Conklin.
4826—Hiram H. Walsh.
4830—Joseph Yerry.
4802—J. & C. Reiwald.
4408—Morris Anderson.
4668—Sigmund Green.
4057—William J. Lee.
4831—Simon Hirsh.
3907—Adolph H. Chamberlyn.
4637—Henry Rickers.
4341—J. W. & N. Lawrence.
4758—Henry Depken.
3158—Beman & Levy.
4816—Jacob Thumann.
4821—Lily L. Bach.
3910—Henry Kassebaum.
4849—Appel Marcus.
4777—Aug. Traphofner.
3750—Long & Eberling.
4121—Matusow & Cooperman.
3965—Jerome B. Wheeler.

Cases under objection.

4754—Albert H. Balcom.
4771—David Gross.
4417—Abraham Cohn.
4699—A. & S. Kushinsky
4477—Abraham Scheer.
1491—Charles E. Abrams.
3271—Pettis & Hunter.
4532—Harris Fast.

Adjourned cases.

4543—John J. Higgins.
4482—Charles Jaimes.
4736—Mark H. Elsner.
1446—Newmark & Shnpiro.
4573—James Patterson.
4195—Frankfort & Shalne.

Motions.

In re James W. Young.
In re John H. Loehman.
In re Rabbino & Copeland.
In re Louis Rupp.
In re John Stimmel.
In re Hagemeyer & Sons Lumber Co.
In re Kremer & Sindebond.
In re Joseph Eltenhein.
In re Mary H. Archibald.
In re Chequasset Lumber Co.
In re Abraham Hammel.
In re Hawley Box Co.
In re A. & G. Kemmett.
In re Rabbino & Copeland.
In re Isidor Wolf.
In re B. Goeltz Mfg. Co.
In re William H. Rikon.
In re Granger Brewing Co.
In re Pettis & Hunter.
In re D. Goetz Mfg. Co.
In re Sokolow & Nallboff.
In re Reuben Gurewitz.
In re Levy, Abrams & Co.
In re Rabbino & Copeland.
In re Mary H. Archibald.
In re Louis Simon.
In re Newman Bros. & Co.
In re Robert E. Tindall.
In re William Boggs.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Irwin vs. Curie.—Judgment reversed, with costs in all courts, the demurrer overruled, and defendant allowed to answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Geneva Mineral Springs Company vs. Coursey, appellant, et al., defendants.—Judgment modified by deducting the sum of $1,760, with interest from May 3, 1900, and, as modified, affirmed without costs to either party.

Pfeffer, appellant, vs. Kling and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to either party.

Deering vs. Shreyer and another, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates as set forth in the opinion.

People ex rel. Tody, appellant, vs. Coler, Controller.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People vs. Panyko and another, appellants: People vs. Most, appellant.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

People vs. Bloomingdale, appellant; Mager vs. Hammond and another, appellants; Village of Tonawanda, appellant, vs. Price and another.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Meisler vs. Provident Savings Life Association Society of New York, appellant; Govers, appellant, vs. Board of Supervisors of Westchester County and another; Muir vs. West Assurance Company of Toronto, appellant; Gilbert and another vs. Warren and another, appellants; Griffin et al., as executors, appellants, vs. Mechanics' Bank; City Trust Safe Deposit Company vs. Fidelity Company of New York, appellant; Frank vs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co., appellant; Hunt, appellant, vs. Hunt and another; Maanan, appellant, vs. Bowers and another; Reynolds vs. Lane & Co., appellants; Yard vs. Yard, appellant; Smith, appellant, vs. Bowers et al.; Signa Iron Company vs. Brown, appellant; Buffalo German Insurance Company vs. Third National Bank of Buffalo, appellant; Fogarty vs. Union Railway Company, appellant; Cross vs. Security Trust and Life Insurance Association, appellant; Fuller & Co. vs. Schrenk et al., appellants; McGuire, appellant, vs. Board; Pell vs. Fuller, appellant; Bloomington Mining Company vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Company, appellant; Stowell et al. vs. Clarke et al., appellants; Kinney, appellant, vs. Devendorf et al., trustees; Hasbrouck, appellant, vs. Woollett, trustee; Miller vs. Miles, appellant; Powell vs. Linde, appellant; same vs. same; Stevens et al. vs. Sinclair et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel Pennsylvania Company, appellant, vs. Knight, Controller.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Marlin Firearms Company vs. Shields, appellant.—Judgment reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Bates vs. Holbrook, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, June 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

30—Union Trust Co. vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
69—Fransioli vs. Goin.
71—Earley vs. Whitney.
76—Man. Real Estate & Building Association vs. Cudlipp.
78—Taylor vs. Thompson.
82—Fronnfelker vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
7—Bean vs. Clausen.
12—Baltes vs. Union Tr. Co.
18—Hobart vs. Verrault.
20—Peters vs. Morning Journal Association
49—Man. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Fox.
3—People, &c., ve. Bahr.
75—McCann vs. Thilaman.
10—In re Akers, dec'd.
51—Pomroy vs. Hincks.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Edson vs. Horst.
2—Purdy vs. Johnson.
3—R. M. Haan & Co. vs. Robert.
4—Gamble vs. Lally.
5—In re E. 122d St.
6—In re E. 122d St.
7—Smith vs. Secor.
8—Reilly vs. Bradley.
9—Di Lorenzo vs. Di Lorenzo.
10—Met. Wool Stock Co. vs. Smith.
11—Savage vs. Savage.
12—Herrmann vs. Hirsch.
13—Buckingham vs. Schuylkill Plush & Silk Co.
14—Barson vs. Mulligan.
15—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
16—Thompson vs. Cantor.
17—Schwartz vs. Stock.
18—Haskins vs. Haskins
19—Tannbaum vs. Pursch.
20—Heuel vs. Stein.
21—Jakter vs. Simon.
22—In re Gebhardt.
23—Shaw vs. Meagher.
24—Hell vs. McGuire.
25—People, &c., vs. Carroll.
26—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
27—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Lesser.
28—People, &c., vs. Merritt.
29—In re Arnold.
30—In re Beam.
31—Coben vs. Cohen.
32—Lederer Amusement Co. vs. Rosenthal.
33—Leggett vs. Bruce.
34—Woerz vs. Wirth.
35—Everitt vs. Frank.
36—Gaylord vs. MacCoy.
37—Monk vs. Reilly.
38—Lasker vs. Globe Security Co.
39—Sieferd vs. Mulligan
40—Legal Aid Society vs. Fox.
41—In re Austro-Hungarian Hospital.
42—Epstein vs. Fox.
43—In re Stein.
44—House vs. Whitehead.
45—Schlossman vs. Brodsky.
46—Greene vs. Stewart.
47—Stine vs. Greene.
48—Hartzell vs. New Britain Knitting Co.
49—New Retail Druggists Association vs. State Board of Pharmacy.
50—Schlossman vs. Brodsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1697—Tupper vs. Tupper.
724—In re E. 162d St.
1698—Cahill vs. Boland. Demurrers.
1899—Sparth vs. A. J. Robinson Co.
1893—Mabon vs. Miller. Preferred causes.
5622—Sands vs. Feltner.
5237—Stone vs. Hale.
5406—Bishop vs. Leavy. General calendar.
4640—Stevens vs. Solomon.
4059—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. H. R. R. Co.
3201—Voight vs. McManus.
2918—Conlon vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
675—Selferd vs. Mulligan.
4502—Excelsior Terra Cotta Co. vs. Harde.
1509—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
4583—Berge vs. Berge.
4584—Fromer va. Heuberg.
4633—Upperman vs. Upperman.
4644—Fuhl vs. Crona.
4663—Pebler vs. Pebler.
3677—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
1130—De Rago vs. Cuche.
275—Lyle vs. Little.
4082—Fellowe vs. Johnson.
4589—Liebowitz vs. Siegel.
3155—Glean vs. Glean.
4809—Sulinski vs. Lynch.
4899—Hallock vs. Miller.
5047—Leppens ve. Leppens.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stecher, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Clarke, and Nott for the People.

1—John J. McKenna.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 15197—Lusac vs. Cimino.
15398—In re Stapleton, deceased.
14398—Barnett vs. Duryea.
15205—Rodkinson vs. Automobile Ex. & Storage Co.
12714—Killian vs. Killian.
15277—Theil vs. Graham.
15230—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Elidder.
14397—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
14364—Brunin vs. De Woelmont.
14694—Fuller vs. Knight
12734—Haskins vs. Haskins.
14383—Innes vs. Innes.
14650—Jackson vs. Volpellant.
4593—Williams vs. Schneider.
2163—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Simpson.
2164—Same vs. Page.
2165—Same vs. Halsey.
4322—Beattie vs. Callahan.
4324—Hanson vs. same.
2924—Francis vs. Webb.
5546—Trask vs. Sturges. Undefended divorces.
5491—Wollens vs. Wollens.
4951—Kelley vs. Kelley.
4920—Shaw vs. Shaw.
3700—Tresser vs. Tresser.
5514—Shufelt vs. Shufelt.
5530—Cuthbert vs. Cuthbert.
3533—Weaver vs. Weaver.
5322—Kuhnreich vs. Kuhnreich.
5318—Fyffe vs. Fyffe.
5534—Narducci vs. Narducci.
5342—Brown vs. Brown.
5485—Scaletta vs. Scaletta.
5496—Freedman vs. Freedman.
5531—Emery vs. Emery.
5487—Hinderks vs. Hinderks.
5489—Montano vs. Montano.
5286—Maxson vs. Maxson.
5296—Schroder vs. Schroder.
5505—Malkewitz vs. Malkewitz.
5508—Grubman vs. Lamplas.
5488—Kress vs. Kress.
5337—Guagliardo vs. Guagliardo.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5050.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Casea to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bette, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Contested wills at 10:45 A. M.

1631—William M. Rice. 1671—Same.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sarah Babcock, N. Sartell Prentice, Amelia Muller, Samuel L. Malcolm, James Hollinger, Edward Ward, Jacob D. T. Hersey. At 11 A. M. Annie H. Franklin.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1808—Dora M. O'Donohue. 1603—Phillipe Strohl.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3197—N. Y. Con. Trucking Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3198—Gaffney vs. same.
2067—Brenfeld vs. Martins.
2952—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3707—Margolies vs. same.
3017—Gluck vs. same.
3695—Frank vs. Callahan Co. vs. McCone.
3699—Hynes vs. Met. St Ry. Co.
3168—Elsenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3230—Phillips vs. James.
1346—Podmore vs. Bank for Savings.
3378—Palozzo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1401—Hess vs. Citron.
2627—Muller ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2628—Same vs. same.
3500—Landsberg vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—James Smith.
2—Charles Dugan.
3—Tom Boyns, John Nolan, John Grady.
4—Edward L. Chetwood.
5—John Cummings.
6—Pasquale Placente.
7—Aaron Primoff.
8—Frank B. Mason.
9—John M. Swasey.
10—Antonio Simone.
11—William Kelly.
12—Alexander Olcott.
13—William Smith,
14—Edward Simons.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3150—Schultz vs. Stuber.
3808—Greenwald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3810—Tobias vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
3042—Levy vs. Cohen.
2684—Gilman vs. Greenstein.
3648—Bakofen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3620—Geddes ys. same.
3823—Rothman vs. Kashowitz.
3125—Roeckel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1125—Perrone vs. Trilacolo Club.
2505—Nash vs. Coyle.
3756—Williamson vs. Platt.
3771—Sniderband vs. Baruth.
3593—Jovner vs. Met. St., Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2936—Heidenreich vs. Caskel.
3568—Garner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3590—Callahan vs. same.
1858—Lewin vs. same.
5423—Haefler vs. same.
457—Weinberg vs. Wolff.
792—Hall vs. Loew.
3538—James Everard's Breweries vs. McGirr.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5531—Burns vs. Burns.
5547—Brown vs. Caldwell.
5814—Tolk vs. Horwitz.
5698—Clemmons vs. Brinn.
5596—Taylor vs. Kraus.
5182—Pollock vs. Silverstein.
4572—H. Wohns Mfg. Co. vs. Bland.
5804—Shael vs. Lemleln.
5795—Rubsam & Horrmann Brew. Co. vs. Mulry.
5559—Palmer vs. Andrews.
5389—Freed vs. Ludwin.
5498—P. H. Bresnen Type Foundry Co. vs. Bedell.
5080—Eastern Brew. Co. vs. Kornblum.
5450—Stern vs. American Surety Co.
5832—Kurzrok vs. Cohn.
5738—Metzger vs. Zeman.
5464—Mason vs. Ginsberg.
5858—Fraser vs. W. C. Prather Co.
5874—United Wine & Trading Co. vs. Zimmerman.
5898—Weinstock vs. Deming.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3657—McCardle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2420—Wise vs. Watkowsky.
2040—Frank vs. Kaplan.
3558—Siken vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3664—Weyers vs. samc.
3666—Topiitz vs. Strange
3743—Hakinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1722—Lekas vs. Voliman

Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People

1—William J. Kehoe.
2—Joseph Bennett.
3—Reuben Goldstein.
4—John Watson.
5—Charles C. Millment
6—Julius Venic.
7—Edward Whalen, Jr.
8—Henry Heubel,
9—Panagotis Varelopoulis.
10—Robert Allen.
11—Mamic Nugent.
12—Florence Durham.
13—George C. Clark.
14—Jacob S. Pepper.
15—Isaac Richter.
16—Joseph Newburker.
17—David Fishberg.
18—Sampson White.
19—Najeeb M. Diab.
20—Giuseppe Bianconl.

Pleadings.

1—Cnrmine De Mitteo.
2—Robert Toefield, Patrick J. Donnell.
3—Samuel Sendler, Joseph Horowitz, Joseph Manuels.
4—John Shea, Wm. D. Warrington, David Vanderbeck.
5—Giuseppe Danno.
6—Joseph Mykins.
7—Pasquale Romanello.
8—Charles Rainess.
9—Minnie Falvey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, June 16.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—James Smith.
2—Charles Dugan.
3—Tom Boyns, John Nolan, John Grady.
4—Edward L. Chetwood.
5—John Cummings.
6—Pasquale Placente.
7—Aaron Primoff.
8—Frank B. Mason.
9—John M. Swasey.
10—Antonio Simone.
11—William Kelly.
12—Alexander Olcott.
13—William Smith,
14—Edward Simons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for the People. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed

GALLANTRY LED TO FISTICUFFS.

Capt. O'Brien's Trolley Seat, Offered to a Woman, Accepted by a Big Swede.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—Capt. "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, who arrived here from Cuba last night, had an altercation on the way home with a big Swede on an Arlington car. It is said the Swede, who weighs about 200 pounds, attempted to take a seat that the gallant Captain had vacated and offered to a woman. The Captain remonstrated with the Swede, and finally invited him to get off the car and have it out on the street. The big Swede accepted the invitation, and the two men alighted and went at it.

The conductor and motorman were equally interested with the passengers, and the car was held until the fight was over. The Swede was outclassed by "Dynamite Johnny," and at the end of the third round had to throw up the sponge.

PROF. ADLER AS LAW OFFICER.

A Sneak Thief Whom He Had Captured Gets a Heavy Sentence.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, took occasion yesterday to commend Prof. Felix Adler for his good citizenship, and incidentally gave a long term of imprisonment to a prisoner caught by the Professor.

Frank Sweeney, twenty-six years old, of Chicago, was arraigned before Judge Newburger on the charge that he had grabbed a pocketbook from May Smith, a young woman who, on May 28, was walking up Fifth Avenue.

Prof. Adler went to her help and caught the thief. The young woman was not present in court yesterday, but Prof. Adler was, and told the story of the robbery.

Judge Newburger managed to get the prisoner to acknowledge that he had served long terms in Massachusetts and South Carolina. Judge Newburger then sentenced him to four years and six months in Sing Sing.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leaves NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL," from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

Country Board.

MAPLE HOME FARM.—15 minutes from trolley to New Paltz and Poughkeepsie; shade trees; large, airy rooms; verandas; fresh fruit, butter, eggs, and vegetables on farm; terms $5 to $8. Address Mrs. G. A. Bennett, Loyd, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE OVERLOOK, Marlborough-on-Hudson.—Those desiring neat, clean Summer home, near city, all modern conveniences, sanitary plumbing, our own fruits, vegetables, and eggs; reasonable rates, $7 to $9, circulars. Address W. R. Greiner.

THE PINES and Cottages, Hempstead, neer Garden City; always open; select; sanitary; private baths, electric lights; pure artesian well water; tennis, acres shady lawn; trolley to city and seashore; moderate terms. Booklet.

A delightful place is ours, at Belle Island, South Norwalk, 41 miles to New York, 20 feet from the Sound; green fields behind us; best board; fishing and rowing, cycling and golf. Address Belle Island, 23 East 14th St.

THE VALLEY, INN, STAATSBURG, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms, shady lawn, piazza, piano, fine drives, golf links, stabling; 5 minutes from N. Y. C station; 2 hours from city; terms, $7 to $10 weekly. T. Broadfield.

Rockview, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Beautiful scenery; high elevation; healthy location; excellent table; airy rooms; large, shady lawn; good roads; circulars on application. Albert Knapp.

Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large outing parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats. Henry C. Brunner, owner and prop.

TAYLOR COTTAGE.

Pine Bush, Ulster Co., N. Y. Select home, first-class table; $6 weekly.

MRS. E. J. TAYLOR.

Lafayetteville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Large house, newly renovated; large, airy rooms, wide verandas, beautiful scenery, healthy location; excellent table; good road, boating, and fishing. Circulars on application. B. Yeomans.

Sullivan County.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; near churches; fine scenery, roads; fishing, bathing; all conveniences; toilet, bath; rates low. Joseph Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Smith House, Cornwall-on-Hudson.—Family home for the Summer; large, airy rooms; excellent table; beautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing, and fishing; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

At New Rochelle.—42 Pelham Road, near Centre Av.; very desirable rooms; large grounds and piazzas; beautifully located, on the water; boating, bathing fishing.

The Galatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Up-to-date house; newly furnished; appointments first-class; boating, bathing, fishing; fine river drives; $6 to $8; references. 'Phone 33A.

Emmadale Beach Farm, west shore Narragansett Bay; delightful view; salt-water bathing, &c.; references. Mrs. E. Zahn, East Greenwich, R. I.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and veranda; farm products; homelike. Mrs. Martha Fish.

Pleasant View, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.; beautiful family home; bath; large rooms; excellent table. Mrs. A. Carpenter.

Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; bath; all improvements; fishing, bathing, boating. W. H. Decker, Bruynswick, Ulster Co.

New Rochelle.—30 minutes out; pleasant accommodations; large, shady grounds; convenient to station. 427 Main St.

MAPLE REST.—Shady lawn; delightful location; $5 per week; free transportation. O. H. Smith, Highland, N. Y.

The Ivanhoe, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Select Summer home; capacity, 60; telephone. Mrs. E. J. Lydecker.

Maple Lawn House.—Select Summer home; excellent table; beautifully located. Mrs. E. B. Banes Cary, Suffern, N. Y.

Wallkill Hotel, Montgomery, Orange Co.—Elegant location, beautiful drives, &c.; boating, bathing, and fishing. D. A. Shafer.

Maples, Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Large airy rooms, shady lawns, beautiful walks, drives, &c.; excellent table. George Vail.

Brook Dale Farm, Dwaarkill, Ulster Co.—Select home, beautiful scenery, walks, and drives; excellent table. Mrs. L. Jansen.

Clintondale Elixir Spring House, Clintondale, Ulster Co.—Select home, beautiful surroundings; elevation 1,000 ft. S. P. Thorn.

Asbury Park.—Excellent accommodations; terms moderate. The Altamont, 616 2d Av. Mrs. Leek, P Box 219 Times.

Spring Farm, Goshen, Orange Co.—Select home for Summer; airy rooms; excellent table. Mrs. Hobart.

Vegetarian.—30 minutes out on Erie; delightful location; moderate terms. Box 51, Ridgefield, N. J.

Maple Lawn, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; shady lawns, &c.; $8 weekly.

Boarders wanted for Summer; rates, $4.50 week. Geo. C. Hoagland, Frankfort, N. J.

Legal Notices.

CARSON WILLIAM W.—To the creditors of the estate of WILLIAM W. CARSON, deceased:

Take notice: That we intend to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of letters of administration, &c., with the will annexed, of the estate of William W. Carson, deceased, who resided in the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, N. Y., and who died in the City, County, and State of New York, and that the amount of our bond be fixed under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at twice the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before June 30, 1902.

They may be presented on Tuesdays at his office in the City of Newburgh, or on any other day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.

Dated May 27, 1902.

DAVID F. B. CARSON,
WILLIAM F. CASSEDY.

The New York Times

led every newspaper of New York City in the publication of Summer Resort Advertisements during April and May.

1st,	THE NEW YORK TIMES printed	3453	Summer Resort Advts.		
2nd	Newspaper	"	2766	"	"
3rd	"	"	2589	"	"
4th	"	"	2143	"	"
5th	"	"	1916	"	"
6th	"	"	1835	"	"
7th	"	"	1286	"	"
8th	"	"	1008	"	"
9th	"	"	521	"	"

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main lins and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 113, 141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 245 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 152 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.

Passengsr rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.

THE BELLEVUE,

Now open under entire new management; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and groves; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.

THERON O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

A SUMMER PARADISE

will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."

THE NEW

F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE,

Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company,

Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.

OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.

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Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Special Terms and Circular address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON.

NOW OPEN.

HENRY A. BANG, Prop.
New York Office—Sturtevant House.

Lake Champlain.

THE WESTPORT INN,

Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.

H. P. SMITH, Manager.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.

Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address S. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isle, N.Y.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL.

NOW OPEN.

For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

TUXEDO HALL,

SUFFERN, N. Y.

A new family hotel; every modern convenience. Golf, tennis. Open June 15th. L. Richardson.

WHIGAM DALE FARM, Walden, Orange Co.—Delightful home; beautiful drives, &c. Large, airy rooms. Ratee on application.

Bonnie Brook House. Woodbury Falls, N. Y. Large rooms; excellent table; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

ORANGE HOTEL, Goshen, Orange Co.—Finest and most select hotel. Away from cars. D. B. Rumsey, Prop.

HOMESTEAD FARM, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Large roome, excellent table, beautiful walks, &c. M. PARKER.

MAPLE HOUSE, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.; few select boarders; excellent table; near village; $6, $8. Mrs. John Stoll.

GERMANIA HOUSE, Warwick, N. Y. Modern improvements. Good table. Livery. ALBERT BURK.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel, Open All Year. Highland Falle, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

HOTEL WELLING, Warwick, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table. W. A. RANDALL.

Walden, N.Y. —Send for booklet; Board of Trade trolley meets boats and trains.

Surrogate Notices.

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE M. WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH P. O'NEILL, CECILIA G. WARD, Executors. HENRY E. KLUGH, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-law6mW

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1902, notice is hereby given to all the creditors or persons having claims against LOUIS WAEFELAER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Louis Waefelaer for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 62 Gold Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the eighteenth day of August, 1902.—Dated N. Y., May 24th, 1902.

GEORGE B. ROFKAR, Assignee.

P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, N. Y.

my28-1aw6wW

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER ON LONG ISLAND.

Ocean, Sound or Bays.

COOLED BY SEA BREEZES

"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at ticket offices, Astor House, 120 (952 Eagle Bureau,) (1,381 World Bureau,) and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., 34th St., E. R., and foot New Chambers St., and 43 West 125th St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau; 118 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at L. I. R. R. stations in Brooklyn, or send 8c. in stampe to L. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., L. I City, N. Y.

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AND COTTAGES.

BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y. Opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; repreeentative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.

BAYSHORE HOTEL CO., PROPRIETOR.

WALKER HOUSE,

EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortable rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

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Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Bay Shore; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicks.

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The Wray Cottages, Shelter Island Heights. 24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

Apaucuck Point House, Westhampton, Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, bathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirable for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL, Patchogue, directly on Great South Bay Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable. SANFORD WEEKS.

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PINE VIEW HOUSE. EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable. J. LOVING, Prop.

HOTEL BELLPORT, Bellport, L. I. First-class resort. Airy rooms; good table; modern appointments; transients accommodated; café attached. Taylor.

WARNER HOUSE. Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from bay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonable. J. R. WARNER.

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SOUTH BAY HOUSE. Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating; fishing; excellent table. C. A. BROWN, Prop.

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FORT LOWRY HOTEL.

BATH BEACH, L. I., FOOT 17TH AVE. 40 minutes from New York; open for season; situated on water; beautifully laid out grounds; boating, bowling, ping-pong, billiard tables; first-class; send for booklet. A. Richardson, Prop.

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HOTEL CASTLETON,

STATEN ISLAND, New York City. Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Cuisine the very best. Three fine golf links. Grand ballroom. Saturday evening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.

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Pine Plains Hotel. Pine Plains, N. Y. Beautiful location, near lakes; grand walks, drives, &c.; large rooms; excellent table. D. C. Ketterer.

Amenia House. Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

The Maples. Amenia, N. Y. Desirable Summer home; board, $9, $10. Box 130.

ROSE HILL FARM, Amenia, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; excellent table; livery. A. E. HALL.

Dean House, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Easy distance; terms, $15 to $20. per week; $3.50 per day. Write for booklet.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, N. Y., is now open. FRANK FRYE, Prop.

Sharon Springs.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

Open all the year. Terms reasonable; special ratee through June and September. Free buss; near baths.

MRS. J. W. SHARPE.

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OTSEGO HALL, Cooperstown, N. Y. A Small Hotel in view of Lake Otsego, on high ground, well kept; good table and large, comfortable rooms, suitable for families; tennis and golf grounde. Address Mrs. K. M. PRICE, Cooperstown, N. Y. Circulars of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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HILL CREST HOUSE, Near Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, farm products, shady lawns, etabling.

THE EDGEWOOD. Katonah, N. Y.; beautiful location; large, airy rooms; excellent table. H. Searles.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Sullivan County.

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

One of the fairest and most alluring resorts for health and pleasure to be found in the East. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level on the highest summit between New York City and the Great Lakes. Every day spent here is one of ceaseless pleasure, affording an opportunity of health building that is unexcelled. The water is soft and pure, and the air dry, cool and invigorating. There are no swamps, swales or lowlands, hence no fogs. From many of the mountain summits that border the village on the north and west are views unsurpassed by any in the East, the eye reaching to the nearest horizon, the Catskills, twenty miles distant to the north and east; southward along the Shawangunk Mountains and westward for many miles along beyond the Delaware River.

An ideal resort in an ideal country. Magnificently equipped with modern hotels, churches of every denomination, schools, stores, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all the other advantages of a high-class civilization. Finest golf links and tennis grounds.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OPEN DAILY AT ROOM 59 TIMES BUILDING and 129 WEST 125TH ST., 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., WHERE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS AND ALL INFORMATION CAN BE SECURED.

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GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS. Accommodates 100. First-class in every respect; write for booklet. GEO. W. LEWIS, Prop.

WOODLAND MANOR. Accommodates 35. Every first-class convenience. WM. J. McGRATH, Prop.

SUMMIT HOUSE. 1½ miles from station. Capacity 75. Address Washington Bros.

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CHESTNUT SUMMIT HOUSE. House is new; high elevation; central location; circular. ABEL GREGORY, Prop.

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Walnut Mountain House. Elevation 2,420 feet. 2 miles from Liberty; private conveyance. For booklet and particulars write GEO. B. HOLMES, Mgr.

THE HALL HOUSE. Accommodates 75. Elevation 1,600 ft. An ideal Summer home at moderate cost. Full particulars of J. C. HALL.

THE NICHOLS. For particulare address W. H. Nichols, Prop.

GRAND VIEW FARM HOUSE. Accommodates 50. Rates very reasonable. JOHN BENGEL, Prop.

UNKENHOLZ COTTAGE. For particulars address Mrs. M. J. UNKENHOLZ.

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LIBERTY HOUSE. First-class family & transient hotel; open entire season; under new management. U. S. MESSITER, Prop.

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MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

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PALENVILLE, N. Y. (In the Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Beautiful, shady lawns. Modern apartments. (Booklet.) Terms, apply PHILO A. PECK.

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MEADOWBROOK FARM, MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location, Refined and Homelike; modern improvements; Bath; First-clase Cuisine. Terms apply E. F. HEENEY.

Green Lake House Beautifully situated on lake. (Enlarged; refurnished.) Boating. First-class table. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

Grand View Hotel and Cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Pine Grove House Gayhead, N.Y., (Catskill Mts.) Finest location. (Elevation 1,800 ft.) Beautiful mountain scenery. Shady lawns; generous table. $7, $9. D. Feeney.

Cairo.

CAIRO, N. Y.

The Ideal Resort of the Catskills. Leading Hotels open for the Summer. MAPLE LAWN, WALTERS HOTEL, THE ROCKWOOD, EVERGREEN GROVE, THE DELLWOOD, HINE HOUSE, GLEN FALLS, THE BECKWITH, ROUND TOP VIEW, CENTRAL VIEW, ROUND TOP FARM.

Glen Falls House 34th season. (Capacity 75.) 2,000 ft. elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano, organ. Tennis grounds, croquet. Pure spring water. (NO MALARIA.) Perfect drainage. Table supplied from farm and dairy. City references. Information and illustrated booklet. R. B. JOHNSON, CAIRO, N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN.

Finest location in the mountains. Accommodates 175. Terms, $7 to $12. Special rate for June. Illustrated Booklet giving full information. A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

THE BECKWITH. Beautifully situated amidst a LARGE PINE GROVE. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Bath, toilet rooms, $7.00, $9.00. Z. Beckwith, Purling, N. Y.

Dellwood House PURLING, N.Y. Delightfully situated. Highest elevation. Beautiful shady lawns. (ALWAYS COOL.) Generous table. $7.00, $10.00. A. LENNON.

EvergreenGrove House Purling, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) (New management.) Entirely refurnished. Finest location. Amusement halls, shady grovee. $7, $10. A. C. Schermerborn.

Stamford.

The Rexmere Opens June 21.

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Leading hotels at Stamford, New York. Elevation, 1,800 feet. Rapid vestibule trains direct via West Shore R. R. Golf, boating, and Summer camps in Churchill Park. For particulars apply E. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y. 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D. Tel. 6,050 Cortlandt.

Maple Rest Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements; generous table. (BOOKLET.) A. W. L. PARSONS.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE,

Stamford, N. Y. (Large Farm.) Finest location; peerless cuisine; fishing; $6 to $8; large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

Far View House, Stamford, N.Y. One of best. Spacious, shady grounde; fireplaces; hot water beat; inducements June & Sept. Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hager.

Ingleside, Stamford, N. Y. Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate.. G. R. MARTIN & SON.

The Westholm. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Greenwood Lake.

FERNCLIFF HOTEL, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Altitude, 1,000 feet. 43½ miles by Erie R. R. Climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Excellent cuisine and service. Gas and all modern improvements. Address the hotel or J. WHITESIDE, 31 West 26th St., New York.

Degraw's Willow Point Hotel,

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

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Beautifully situated

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot on West Fortieth Street Changes Hands—Adams Express Company's Purchase—Other Dealings.

Henry Hellman and George Milne have sold for Jacob Baumann to E. Mann Vynne, for about $175,000, the six six-story flats 219 to 229 West Fortieth Street, 150 by 100. A new structure will be erected on the property, although nothing could be learned yesterday as to the nature of the projected improvement.

The Adams Express Company is the buyer of the plot of about eight lots running through from 311 to 319 West Broadway to 11 to 19 Wooster Street, just north of Canal Street, sold recently by Samuel Green and others. It is understood that a warehouse will be erected on the site.

John N. Golding has sold for John L. B. Mott the four-story brick and brownstone dwelling 601 Madison Avenue, 26 by 100 and irregular, adjoining the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street. The buyer is Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the present tenant.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for L. Haviland Nelson to Frank N. Dowling the three-story dwelling 143 East Thirty-eighth Street, 16 by 94. The purchaser will occupy the house after alterations have been completed.

Ogden & Clarkson, in conjunction with Pocher & Co., have sold for John McDonald the four-story dwelling 145 West Fortieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

The Stuyvesant Real Estate Company has bought from John W. Chandler, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the six-story apartment house 336 West Thirty-third Street, 60 by 98.9.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has bought the two five-story dwellings 312 and 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Frederick Lese has bought from Charles B. Gumb the five-story double flat 1,501 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese is the buyer of the lot, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, sold recently by William F. Schermerhorn.

Schneider & Bachrach have bought 24 King Street, a six-story tenement, 26 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Joseph and Henry Klinger the four-story tenement 570 Second Avenue, 25.7 by 72.

Irving D. Steinhardt has sold for Edwin D. Phelps to a client the property 125 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Maria Kessler, for $43,000, the five-story double flat 21 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Richard Dickson reports that he has sold for Elizabeth Morris the two-story brick dwelling 1,669 Franklin Avenue, on plot 22 by 166.

Pocher & Co. report that they have leased for the Henry McShane Company of Baltimore the second loft in the building 625 and 627 Sixth Avenue for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $7,500.

The old Tipper Building, at the southeast corner of Church and Leonard Streets, was transferred yesterday by S. H. Stone to A. J. Larkin, and was reconveyed by the latter to Maria E. Herrick. The total consideration in either instance was $150,000, although there was a readjustment of mortgages incidental to the second conveyance.

James J. Etchingham and Francis B. Robert have sold for the Globe Realty Company the five-story brick and stone flat 2,705 Eighth Avenue to John Hartjen for $20,000. Francis B. Robert was also the broker for the Globe Realty Company for the sale of the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, size 50 by 100, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

221 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 75, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Mary E. Mullane.....$9,175

Jumel Place, east side, 280.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 90, vacant; trustee's sale, to Frank E. Gore.....2,500

658 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, 20.8 by 82, five-story brick dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Tillie Peyser.....25,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Concord Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of St. Mary's Street, 62.6 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, A. F. Brugman and another, executors.....2,000

Wales Avenue, St. Mary's Street, and the Port Morris Branch Railroad, triangular plot, 80.8 by 127 by 150.6; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, A. F. Brugman and another, executors.....1,300

St. Joseph Street, southeast corner of Robbins Avenue, running through to the Port Morris Branch Railroad, 100 by 61.3 by 152.2 by 102.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, A. F. Brugman and another, executors.....3,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, 46 Warren Street, north side, 159.5 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100.3, five-story stone-front building; Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 80.10, vacant; Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 79.11, vacant; Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of West End Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.8; Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.8, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 211 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.8 by 100.5, five-story brick single flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, estate sale, Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Eighth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Two Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, eight lots, each 25 by 99.11; Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; Cooper Street, west side, 100 feet north of Emerson Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Emerson Street, north side, 110 feet west of Tenth Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, James Edward Graybill, referee, 161 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; with extension. Due on judgment, $24,314.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 445 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 127.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 19.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,299.

By Herbert A. Sherman, four-store sale, Hans V. Brulsen, referee, 51 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 17 by 71.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $15,901.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street, south side, 69 feet west of Washington Street, 60 by 90, one-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,074.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 860 and 862 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 and 33, respectively, 100 by 100, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 860, $12,26?; on 862, $19,519.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structure and Alterations.

49 Beekman Street, for a three-and-a-half story brick engine house, 24.4 by 71.8; city; owner; Horgan & Slattery, 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

109 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary J. Van Boskerck of 44 East Fortieth Street, owner; P. M. Lebejager of 172 West Fifty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

21 and 33 Attorney Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; A. Mandel of 157 Rivington Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 52 First Street, architect; cost, $3,200.

155 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Daly, Long Branch, N. J., owner; C. C. and M. P. Thaire of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

141 to 145 West Thirteenth Street, to a two-story brick church; Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, premises, owner; A. H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fiftieth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $5,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000.

This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, June 10.

ALBANY ROAD, w s, 132.2 ft n of 231st St, 52.10x50x54.8x50; Rosa D. Andrea and another to Martin Passannati, (mtg $975).....$1,800

ALLEN ST, 157 and 159, w s, 37.6x87.11; Henry J. Wirth to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $31,000, R S $4.25).....1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,982 and 1,984, w s, 50x100; Jacob C. Klein to Charles E. Deppermann, trustee, (mtg $30,500, R S $3.50).....40,500

BANK ST, 37, n s, 18x72x irregular; Matilda Callahan to Robert L. McAfee, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents).....8,500

BLEECKER ST, e s, 20.11 ft s Christopher St, runs s e, 19.10xn e 76.3x n 13.6x w 25.5x s w 54.9; Bleecker St, 324, e s, 19.10x72.4x19.8x76.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $20,200, R S $2).....1

CENTRE ST, s e corner of Leonard St., 57.6x32.10x57x40; Samuel H. Stone to A. J. Larkin, (mtg $40,000, R S $55.75).....1

CENTRE ST, s e corner of Leonard St., 57.6x39.10x57x40; A. J. Larkin to Maria E. Herrick, (mtg $100,000, R S $23.75).....1

CHERRY ST, 61, s s, 24.11x63.7x25x64.9; (mtg $15,000;) Oak St, 13, s w corner of Roosevelt, (mtg $7,500;) Francesco Bloise to Caterina Lentino.....1

CLINTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of Fairmount Pl, 25x100; Robert Rogers to Lena McCully.....1,450

CLINTON ST, 215, 25x65; John Finley to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $9).....100

GARDEN AV, s s, 500 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 50x100; Charlotte Hartman, individually, to Edward J. Hartman, (R S 50 cents).....250

GRAND ST, 431½, s s, 16.4x100; Frederick G. Cooger to Robert S. Morris, quitclaim.....1

GRAND ST, 431½, s s, 16.4x100; Paul B. Conger to Robert S. Morris, quitclaim.....1

GRAND ST, 431½, s s, 16.4x100; William A. Conger to Robert S. Morris, quitclaim.....1

GRAND ST, 431½, s s, 16.4x100; Robert S. Morris to Sidney S. Conger and another, (R S $2.25).....15,750

GRAND ST, 431½, s s, 16.4x100; Helen S. Conger to Robert S. Morris, quitclaim.....1

LEBANON ST, n s, 200 ft w of Bronx Park Ave 25x100; Adam Hoeppner and another to Henry Lutz, (mtg $2,500).....4,000

LEWIS ST, 157 to 157, w s, George F. Norton and another to Abraham Kassel, (R S $17.25).....1

MANHATTAN AV, 436, e s, 25.4x95; John Conlan to Lazard Kahn, (R S $3.75, mtg $18,500).....1

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 174, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Bertha Oppenheimer to Henry Hartman, ½ part.....1

PROSPECT AV, 657, w s, 19.3x95; William F. Morris, by committee, to Emma Behrens, (mtg $5,000).....7,000

REAR part of Lot 117, map of East Tremont, 25x30; Catharine M. Kaine to Adolph E. E. Winkelmann.....400

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; John J. Barry to Catharine Meehan, (mtg $3,000).....1

UNION AV, w s, 30 ft s of 150th St, 21x80; Hannah R. Hacks to Helen W. De Rondo, (mtg $6,000, R S 50 cents).....100

2D AV, 570, e s, 25.6x72; Eliza E. Madigan, trustee, to Henry Kellus, (R S $6.50).....15,300

2D AV, 570, e s, 25.6x72; Maria Hartmann and others to Henry Kellus.....1

2D AV, 570, e s, 25.6x72; Annie Walker to Henry Kellus, B. & S.....1

2D AV, 570, e s, 25.6x72; Daniel F. Jester to Henry Kellus.....1

2D AV, 570, e s, 25.6x72; Henry Kellus to Joseph Klinger and another, (R S $1.25, mtg $12,000).....16,750

2D AV, 1,727, w s, 25x100; Louis Lese to Mark Blumenthal, 1-3 part, (mtg on all $16,000).....1

2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 117th St, 22.5x134.10x30.8x114; Townsend Wandell to Martha Degelman, (R S $16.25).....100

47TH ST, 305 East, 25x95; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Lena Michelson, (mtg $13,000, R S 25 cents).....16,000

57TH AV, 131, e s, 22.6x100; 5th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 20th St, 22.6x100; John F. Ruffner to Emlen Roosevelt, executor and trustee, (R S $108.75).....1

7TH AV, w s, 22 ft n of 31st St, runs n 51.9x w 100x s 73.9 to 31st St x e 40x n 22x e 60; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $22,000, R S $37.75).....78,000

8TH AV, 2,765, w s, 25x112.6; Esther A. Wheaton to Susan L. Gutgsell, (R S $2.25, mtg $21,000).....1

9TH ST, 320 East, 25x90.2; William A. Milled and others, executors, to Augustus Miller.....21,000

15TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Frederick Nies to Caroline Hendrickson, oil title under tax leases.....1

15TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Marcus Nathan to Nathan Kempner and another, (R S 50 cents, mtg $11,000, 2½ part.....1

22D ST, 321 West, 21.10x98.9; William Downes, administrator, to Mary E. Doyle, (R S $2.50).....17,500

25TH ST, 215 and 217 West, 42x98.9; Marcus Nathan to Nathan Kempner and another, (R S $2.25, mtg $24,000,) ½ part

26TH ST, n s, 362.10 ft w of 9th Av, 27.11x99.11; Mary R. McClosky to Joseph C. Furlong, (mtg $13,000).....100

26TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Ede Levenson and another, (mtg $14,000, R S $2.25).....1

26TH ST, 313 East, 25x98.9; 76th St, 200 East, 25x102.2; Henry D. Sedgwick to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $22,000, R S $14).....1

32D ST, n s, 396.3 ft e of 5th Av, 22.9x98.9; Katharine T. Martin and another, executors, to Harriet Strong, (R S $36.25).....75,000

39TH ST, 7 West, 15x98.9; Union Trust Company, executor, to Harriet L. Gallatin, (R S $20).....42,500

43D ST, s s, 133.6 ft w of 9th Av, 16.10x100.4; the Manhattan Oil Company to Julia A. Steers, (mtg $6,000, R S $2.50)..10,100

45TH ST, 22 East, 22x75.5; Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., to Chauncey M. Depew, guardian.....1

45TH ST, 22 East, 22x75.5; Chauncey M. Depew to Thomas B. Hidden, (R S $28.75).....1,000

45TH ST, n s, 363.9 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x100.5; Aaron Schloss to A. B. Jamison, (R S $10.25, mtg $18,000).....1

52D ST, 209 West, 15x100.5; Cornelluett Smith, individually, to Thomas J. Daly, (R S $7.50).....17,500

52D ST, 33 West, 17.10x94; Reginald G. Barry to H. L. Morris, (R S $18.75, mtg $25,000).....1

57TH ST, 117 West, 20x79.4x—x82.6; Edith G. Hyde to Masiquita S. Villard, (R S $33.75).....1

62D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Julius Strauss and another to Mamie Hampson, (mtg $11,000).....1

65TH ST, 25 West, 31.3x100; Jacob T. Hildebrandt to Thomas Berkeley, (R S $2.25, mtg $34,500).....1

76TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Ede Levenson and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $2.25).....100

78TH ST, n s, 40.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x102.2; Thomas E. O'Connor to Thomas J. Tuomey, (mtg $13,000, R S $1).....1

84TH ST, 114 to 118 East, 60.2x102.2; Mary H. Bruce and another, executors, to Charles Rosenberg, (R S $4, mtg $30,000).....40,500

86TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Victor C. Pfaff to Cuno F. Nagel, (R S 50c, mtg $15,000).....100

96TH ST, 137 West, 26.8x100.8; Moses Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $27,000).....1

91ST ST, 270 West, 18x100.8; Louise Halk to James Doyle, (mtg $10,000, R S $7.50).....100

93D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Moses Lehmonn and another to Louis Muhlmeyer, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.50).....100

95TH ST, 20 West, 19x100; Miguel C. Urrutia to William Silvermann, (R S $4, mtg $13,000).....1

100TH ST, n s, 275.3 ft w of Central Park West, runs n 100.11 x e 0.3 x n 100.11 to 101st St x w 95 to Manhattan Av x s 210.10 to 100th St x e 94.8; 100th St, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 100 ft to Manhattan Av x 100.11; Benjamin F. Romaine to Louis T. Romaine and others, 1-3 part, (R S $13.75).....1

111TH ST, 232 and 234 East, 40x100.5; Samuel Miller to Peter Imperiale; one-half part, (mtg $11,250).....1

112TH ST, 23 West, 25x100.11; Elias Kempner to Siegfried Blumenthal, (R S $2, mtg $17,000).....1

113TH ST, 223 West, 25x100.11; Siegfried Blumenthal to Lottie Kurzynski, (R S $2, mtg $17,000).....100

115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Mark Blumenthal and another, ½ part, (mtg $42,000, R S $1).....100

115TH ST, n w corner of Morningside Av, West, 120x100.11; Arthur J. Kahn to Magdalen Schuyler, quitclaim, (R S 50c)

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15x100.11; Rachel Axelrod to David Barnett, (mtg $10,500, R S 50c).....13,900

123D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; John V. McAvoy to William H. Smith, (R S $40.25, mtg $72,600).....83,000

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, 75x100; William H. Smith to Daniel Farrell, ½ part, (mtg $150,000).....1

132D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x96.12; Timothy Donovan to Rosie Lederer, (R S $8.75).....100

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Charles Goeben, Jr., to William C. Dewey, (mtg $13,000, R S $6.75).....100

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Dudley S. Harde to Globe Realty Company, all liens, (R S 25 cents).....100

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company to Charles Goeben, Jr., (mtg $15,000, R S 25 cents)100

137TH ST, 128 West, 25x99.11; Michael Loesch to Joseph Frey, (mtg $20,000).....25,000

153D ST, 983 East, 40x50; 152d St, 987 and 989 East, 40x50; Elizabeth M. Barry to Catharine Meehan, (mtg $8,500).....1

153D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Wendel Uhl to August Uhl, (R S $1.50).....1

157TH ST, 504 West, 25x99.11; Joseph Drexler to Charles E. Deppermann, (mtg $14,000).....16,500

183D St, n s, 167 ft w of Grand Av, 17x78; Robert C. Wood to Joseph Casazza, (mtg $2,800).....4,300

Recorded Leases.

GREENWICH ST, s e corner of Vestry St, 75.2x64.6x83.6x65.4; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Fred Baker, 21 years.....$2,400

GREENWICH ST, 299; John G. H. Ahrens to the Seldenberg Company, 5 years.....1,200

3D AV, 3,594; Margaretha B. Reinhardt to George E. Huether, 5 years, $900 to.

9TH AV, 246; Kate D. Coffey to Patrick Carey, 5 years.....1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAILEY, Thomas, to Duncan Smith; Fort George Av, s e s, being all of Lot 21 which has not been taken for said avenue, map of 125 acres, part of Isaac Dyckman's Fort George property, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....$12,000

BERGE, Louise, to Mina Bernauer; Lots 97 and 98, map of property of Neill estate, due July 1, 1905.....3,200

BERKELEY, Thomas, to Jacob T. Hildebrant; 65th St, 25 West, 1 year.....2,500

BLOOMBERG, Sarah G., and husband to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 54 Henry St, due June 3, 1907, 4½ per cent.....3,900

BLOOMBERG, Sarah G., and husband to Charles H. Holt, trustee; 54 Henry St, due June 3, 1907, 4½ per cent.....10,100

BLOOMBERG, Sarah G., and husband to Samuel M. Cohen and another, trustees; 54 Henry St, all three mortgages being equal lien, due June 3, 1907, 4½ per cent.....14,000

CALMAN, Emil, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Pearl St, 299, due May 1, 1903, 4 per cent.....17,500

CARPENTER, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Trinity Av, w s, 50 ft n of 204th St, 3 years.....4,000

CASAZZA, Joseph, to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 167 ft w of Grand Av, prior mortgge $2,800, due Jan. 1, 1905.....500

CLELAND, Henry, and onother to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Waverley Place, n e s, 35.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....75,000

CLELAND, Henry, and another to W. S. Patten; Waverley Place, n e s, 35.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, prior mtg $75,000, 6 months, 6 per cent.....7,500

COELLIO, Caroline de P., to Louisa G. Macdermott; Rogers Pl, w s, 317.1 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and onother; Bleecker St, (former No. 309,) e s, 20.11 ft s of Christopher St; also 323 Bleecker St, building loan, due June 3, 1903, 6 per cent.....15,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Bleecker St, (former No. 309,) e s, 20.11 ft s of Christopher St; also 323 Bleecker St, demand, 6 per cent.....6,050

DALEY, Thomas J. to Cornelluett Smith, executrix and trustee; 524 St, 289 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

DEGELMAN, Martha, to Pauline S. Kohn, executrix; 3d Av, 2,150, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

DOTY, Mary E., to William Downes, administrator; 22d St, 321 West, prior mortgage $12,000, 1 year.....1,000

DOTY, Mary E., to City Real Estate Company; 22d St, 321 West, 3 years, 5 and 4½ per cent.....12,000

DOYLE, James, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 91st St, 270 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 20 and 22 Avenue D, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent..25,000

FOX, Sarah J., and another to Helen M. Smith; 133d St, 207 West, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year.....5,200

FOX, Edward W., to Helen M. Smith; St. Ann's Av, 682, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year.....2,500

FRIPP, Joseph A., to Simon J. Barkley; Gouverneur St, 58, due Nov. 1, 1905...2,000

GALLATIN, Harriet L., to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 108 East 25th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....28,000

GALLATIN, Harriet L., to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor and trustee; 186 South St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....13,000

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Abraham H. Levy; Norfolk St, 119, 2 years, 6 per cent.....735

GRIMMER, Otto, to the Fifth Avenue Bank; 77th St, 68 to 72 East, due April 1, 1902.....10,000

HADDEN, Thomas B., to McVickar Realty Trust Company; 45th St, s s, 73 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

HIRSCH, Charles S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 72d St, n s, 141.6 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....32,500

HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH to the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States; 7th St, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent.....3,000

JAMISON, Alcinous B., to Aaron Wolff, Jr.; 45th St, n s, 363.9 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years, gold.....17,000

KASSEL, Abraham, to Charles A. Christman; Lewis St, 151 to 157, 7 years, 4 per cent., gold.....30,000

KASSEL, Abrahom, to George F. Norton an another; Lewis St, 151 to 157, 3 years

KEILUS, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 570, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to New York Produce Exchange; Centre St, s e corner of Leonard St, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent.....82,500

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Mabel G. Maynard; Centre St, s e corner of Leonard St, prior mtg $82,500, due July 1, 1903..17,500

LEDERER, Rosie, to Joseph Ullman; 133d St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....15,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Clinton St, 215, 1 year.....14,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Clinton St, 215, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

MEEHAN, Catharine, to John J. Barry; Trafalgar Place, w s, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av; 152d (Kelly) St, n s, 80 ft w of Union Av; 152d (Kelly) St, n s, 20 ft w of Union Av, prior mtg —, 2 years.....2,500

OSTERWEIS, David, to Thomas O'Connor; 53d St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....2,500

PARRISH, James C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 96th St, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....40,000

PEIFER, Jacob, to John Haffen and another; 152d St, n s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....1,500

SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Benjamin H. Irving; Bedford Av, 125 ft w of Katonah Av, prior mtgs $12,000, four mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each.....1,000

SHAFF, David, and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; East Broadway, 9, and part of Lot 311, map of land of H. Rutgers, 5 years, 4 per cent.....18,000

SMITH, William H., to Elizabeth Franko; 124th St, 446 West, 3 years.....21,000

SMITH, William H., to Emelie Benirt; 124th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....21 000

SMITH, William H., to Peter Donaid; 124th St, 440 and 442 West, two mortgages, 5 years, each.....21,000

STEELE, George W., to William T. Hookey; 120th St, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 4 per cent., gold.....21,000

STEELE, George W., to William T. Hookey; 120th St, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 4 per cent.....5,000

STRASBOURGER, Samuel, to Joshua Velleman; Cherry St, n e corner of Pike St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....25,000

STRONG, Harriet, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, n s, 396.3 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....50,000

STURTZ, Max, to Lena Lewis; 118 Lewis St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

TAYLOR, James, to the West Side Savings Bank; 05th St, 46 West, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....16,000

THAYER, Francis A., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Plots 42, 49, and 50, map of property of Lucius Chittenden at Fort Washington, on King's Bridge Road, 3 years.....50,000

THORNE, Mary B., to Ellen A. Herbert; 19th St, 207 West, demand, 6 per cent..

VELLAND, Marquita S., to Guarantee and Trust Company; 117 West 57th St, due June 2, 1905, 4 per cent.....40,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Broome St, s e corner Allen St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent.....25,000

WIRTH, Esther A., to Wilhelmina Kratsch and another; 8th Av, w s, 31 ft s of 146th St, due July 1, 1905.....21,000

WILL, Anna, and another to George Ehret; 2d Av, 1,407, prior mtg $18,500, 1 year.....2,000

WOOLF, Eugene T., to Elizabeth S. Reid; Stebbins Av, e s, 403.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years.....4,250

WOOLF, Eugene T., to Elizabeth S. Reid; Stebbins Av, 378.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years.....4,250

YULE, William, to Laura P. Baugh; 102d St, 15 West, equal lien with following mortgage, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....9,000

YULE, William, to Helene A. Baugh; 102d St, 15 West, equal lien with above mortgage for $9,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent....9,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BAUERDORF, Annie R., to Julie Fessler, executrix.....$10,000

BISCHOFF, Henry J., trustee, to Jonas Well and another.....7,500

BORST, George M., and others to Francis H. Ross.....3,000

DELMOUR, John M., to Mary Pickett...Nom.

FOWLER, Cornelia L., to John A. Lewis and others, trustees.....8,100

GOULDING, Joseph, to Joseph A. McCreery.....Nom.

LEWIS, John A., and others, trustees, to John A. Lewis and others, executors and trustees.....8,000

MACK, Henry Q., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....5,500

MILLER, Hoffman, trustee, to Stephen Duncan.....20,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Mary C. Levey.....25,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Hope I. Powel.....23,523

PASSHOLZ, Magdalena, to William S. Pelton.....2,000

SEILLIERE, Emma R. C. B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.....75,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Broadway Tabernacle Society.....85,000

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMpany to Simon J. Barkley.....12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Walter T. Hart, trustee.....6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William W. Dows.....32,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Alice E. Shoenberger.....13,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the German Savings Bank.....10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to the New York Mortgage and Security Company.....25,000

VELLEMAN, Joshuo, to Abraham Velleman, all title.....Nom.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE TRUST COMpany, as trustee, to Lillian L. Davidson.....10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; David Mayer against Louise M. Mitchell, owner and contractor.....$47

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Frederick Brandt against Henry C. Horne, owner; George W. Teandle, contractor.....201

HENRY AND JEFFERSON STS, h w corner, 60x100; American Mantel Company against Philip and Meyer Horowitz, owners and contractors.....565

MACDOUGAL ST, 8; Patrick Casey against Anstin Leake, owner; Patrick Galligan, Jr., contractor.....3

WALTON AV, w s, 283.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Essig & Neureither against Louis Rossi and Catherine F. Furlong, contractors.....67

WALTON AV, w s, 283.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; John A. Brandt against Catherine F. Furlong, owner and contractor.....105

2D AV AND 67TH ST, n e corner, 60x100; American Mantel Company against Philip and Meyer Horowitz, owners and contractors.....499

14TH ST, 238 West; Thomas B. Dixon against Charles E. Duross, owner and contractor; John Sutz, contractor.....17

48TH ST, 61 West; W. T. Jack & Co. against George E. Brewer, owner; James Feitrich's Son & Co., contractor.....70

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

THOMPSON ST, 171 to 175; Adolf Mandel with Max Welnstein.....34,000

BLEECKER ST, 323 and 325; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Jacob Cohen.....$15,000

183D ST AND PROSPECT AV, n w corner, 95x100; Manhattan Mortgage Company with Emil Ginsburger.....11,200

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

23D ST, 414 East; Jacob Leonhardt and another against Arthur Block and another, March 27, 1900.....$140

Lis Pendens.

WALTON AV, w s, 283.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Charles Essig and another against Louis Rossi and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, C. J. Vieton.

WEST END AV, and 75th St, n w corner, runs 28.4x w 51x n 7.8x w 12x s 36x e 63 to beginning; George F. Vietor against Orlando P. Dorman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. McCreery.

13TH ST, s s, 254 ft w of 1st Av, 21x103.3; Elizabeth Bode against Charles I Weinstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. P. Schuchman.

22D ST, 144 to 148 East; 218 and 220 East 11th St, and 250 Clinton St; Louis Cohn against Harry Levin and another, (accounting and action to impress trust;) attorney, H. Brill.

49TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Leila B. Scrymser against Patrick Bohan and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. W. Bennett.

62D ST, n s, 211 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5; Emmeline S. Nichols against Minnie Steinberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. A. Jackson.

95TH ST, 143 to 145 West, two actions; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, against Rudolph von Lange and another, (foreclosure of two mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Tuesday, June 17, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THOMAS GINGER, DECEASED, 4-story brick buildings, with lots.

NOS. 524, 526, 528 & 530 9TH AVENUE

and

NOS. 355 & 357 WEST 39TH STREET,

being

Northeast Corner 9th Ave. & 39th St.,

also

NOS. 615 & 617 9TH AVENUE,

between 43d and 44th Streets.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Two 5-story 3-family houses, 25x100; price, $25,500 each; rent, $2,750; easy terms.

3-story building in Bronx, about 6 lots; mtgs. $12,000, 4½%; price, $24,000; easy terms; might exchange. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 W. 116th St.

Two modern cottages, 10 and 12 rooms each, with two acres of land; beautiful, high grounds, grand forest trees, stables; all conveniences; Jerome Av., near 165th St., City. Inquire K., Room 1,103, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Great Bargain.—Madison Av., near 116th St.; 5-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; two stores; rent $3,000; mortgage to suit, 4½; no reasonable offer refused. Call H. Rawat, 2 East 116th St.

Five-story 7th Av. corner, $50,000; rent $5,300; 5-

Surrogate Notices.

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902 ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

DWIGHT, CLARA LEIGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA LEIGH DWIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribor, nt his place of transacting business at the office of A. P. Ketchum, Nos. 21-24 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1902. JOHN DWIGHT, Administrator. A. P. KETCHUM, Attorney for Administrator, Nos. 21-24 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja29-1aw6mW

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902. JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my28-1aw6mW

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber nt his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. WM. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-1aw6mW

McADAM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID McADAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her piece of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of February, 1902. CARRIE M. McADAM, Executrix. THOMAS McADAM, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MORAN, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORAN, late of the County of New York, (artist,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Alex. Thain, No. 58 Pine Stew, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. J. LEE MORRILL, M. D., Executor. ALEX. THAIN, Atty. for Executor.

ROFFMANN, CARL.—In pursuance of an ordsr of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL ROFFMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Joseph Steiner, No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1902. HENRY ROFFMANN, CHARLES ROFFMANN, Executors. JOSEPH STEINER, Atty. for Executors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

STANBERY, JULIA.—In nursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA STANBERY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 127 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1901. MARIA S. GOURLAY, Executrix. HAMILTON ODELL, Attorney for Executrix, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d18-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RICHMOND LEIGH ROOSE, LLEWELLYN A. ROOSE, WILLIAM H. ROOSE, HARRIET WILSON, and CHARLOTTE E. ROOSE, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET ELLEN ROOSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richmond Leigh Roose of Holt, Wales, Great Britain, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Ellen Roose, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. my14-1aw6wW

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB H. BAULAND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jncob H. Bauland, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 2, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to nttend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, June 10, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS TOPKIN and BARNET BROWN, composing the firm of Topkin & Brown, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Topkin and Barnet Brown, composing the firm of Topkin & Brown, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Topkin and Barnet Brown, composing the firm of Topkin & Brown, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of June, A. D., 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. June 5th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SADIE LEVINE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sadie Levine, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 27, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, June 10, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID LEVY and MICHAEL D. LEVY, composing firm of D. Levy and Sons, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that David Levy and Michael D. Levy, composing firm of D. Levy & Sons, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 22, 1902, praying for a dischnrge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, June 10, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT WEIR, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Weir, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 15, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, June 10, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly mede in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:

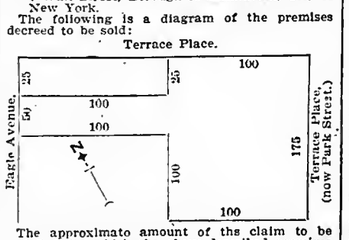
"All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, and being part of Lots Three Hundred and Forty-seven (347) and Three Hundred and Forty-eight, (348,) on the map of East Morrisania, lying east of the branch railroad, being part of the ferm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, Oct. 1851, which said lot is bounded and dsscribed as follows, viz.:

"Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Terrace Place with the southerly side of a street shown on said map running from Terrace Place to Eagle Avenue, which is also known as Terrace Place, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue twenty-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to the easterly side of Eagle Avenue; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Eagle Avenus fifty feet thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel to Eagle Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel to said street known as Terrace Place one hundred feet to Terrace Place, as shown on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly side of said Terrace Place one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning."

Dated New York, May 27, 1902. EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to be sold:



The approximate amount of the claim to be satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight and 75-100 ($8,988.75) dollars, with legal interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting together to the sum of seven hundred forty-seven and 31-100 ($747.31) dollars, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight and 61-100 ($3,428.61) dollars, with interest from May 28th, 1902.

Dated New York, May 27, 1902. EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee. my28-2aw3wW&S&jc18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:

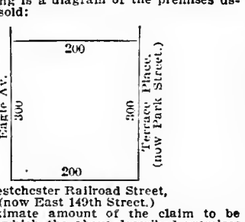
"All those lots of land in the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known and designated by the Lot Numbers 349 and 350 and 351, on the map of the village of East Morrisania, lying east of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, made by A. Findlay, October, 1851, and filed at Whits Plains, February 0, 1852, by Map Number 314, which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of land hereby conveyed (as it existed before the opening of 149th Street,) being the northeast corner of Westchester Railroad Street and Eagle Avenue; thence running northerly along Eagle Avenue, three hundred feet to Lot 348; thence easterly along said Lot 348 two hundred feet to Terrace Place; thence southerly along said Terrace Place and Lot Number 337 three hundred feet to Westchester Railroad Sfreet; thence westerly along said street two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning; excepting out of said lots so much as has been taken for the opening of 149th Street, being the same premises conveyed by William H. Smith, surviving executor of Wm. H. Smith, to Charles Jones, by deed recorded (June 10th, 1886, in Liber 1069 Conveyances, Page 354, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, excepting so much as has been taken for street openings.)

Dated New York, May 27, 1902. EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to be sold:



Westchester Railroad Street, (now East 149th Street.)

The approximate amount of the claim to be satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $756.31, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of six thousand one hundred and sixty-six and 29-100 dollars, with interest from May 28, 1902.

Dated New York, May 27, 1902. EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee. my28-2aw3wW&S&je18.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against ELLEN McLAUGHLIN, individually and as executor, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land now in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly lying and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, (three hundred and twenty-seven,) as the same is laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," bearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant southerly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenue and along the northerly line of Terrace Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along Lot Number 328 on said map two hundred and sixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1891, in Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 10, Page 115.

Dated New York, June 3, 1902. WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,659.02 and interest:

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902. WM. L. TURNER, Referee. je4-2aw3wW&Sa&je26

Antiques and Curios.

EBLE, 105 WEST 42D ST.—ANTIQUE JEWELRY, ENGLISH SILVER, GOLD; SILVER BOUGHT.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. MARTIN et al., defendants.

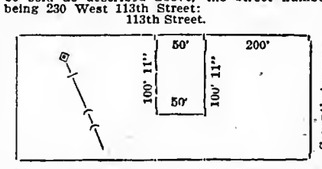
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet, thence northerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold ae described above, the street number being 230 West 113th Street.



113th Street.

The approximate amount of tha lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,353.10, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.77, with interest; together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which ara to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,519.38 and interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $75,000 and accrued intsrest from November 1st, 1901, at 5% per annum.—Dated New York. May 27, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee. my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARTHUR HURST and another, as executors, &c., of Samuel F. Engs, deceased, plaintiffs, against RUSSELL SAGE and Margaret O. Sage, his wife, defendants.

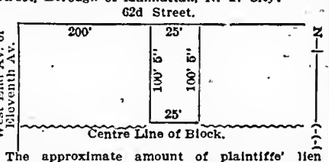
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing data the 21et day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of tha southerly side of Sixty-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said West End Avenua and part of the distances through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centra line of the block between Sixty-first Street and Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along the said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1902. AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 242 West 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satisfy which they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbursements, and allowance is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other items, which are to be paid by the referee or to be allowed to the purchaser ont of the purchase money is $400.50-100.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1902. AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Plffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLOTTE HAUG, plaintiff, against RUSSELL SAGE and others, defendants.

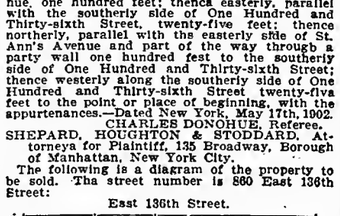
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, May 17th, 1902.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 860 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charga to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,908.88, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $357.20 with interest, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $236.65 and interest.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee. my20-2aw3wTu&Th&je11

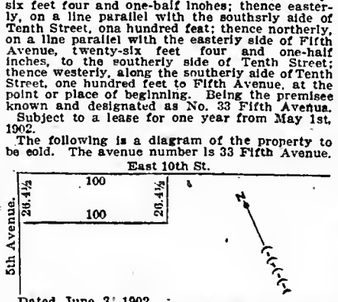
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against MARY E. LOGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premisea directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein firstly deacribed, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenua and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with the southsrly side of Tenth Street, ona hundred feat; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Being the premisee known and designated as No. 33 Fifth Avenua.

Subject to a lease for one year from May 1st, 1902.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenue number is 33 Fifth Avenue.



Dated June 3, 1902. HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York. je4-2aw3wW&Sa&je26

Instruction.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

FIVE WEST 75TH STREET.

Upon personal application to the Head Master a copy of the Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent to an accredited address, giving a list of 342 graduates, a tabié of the honors won by them in University and Colleges, together with the names of parents who have had from one to five eone in the school during an aggregate of from five to thirty-eight years.

Special facilities afforded to boys attending the school from suburban towns—regular stage service to and from Grand Central Station.

JOHN STUART WHITE, Head Master.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1902.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, Nos. 130-147 West 91st St., New York, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26th, 27th, and 28th.

GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

MISS FARWELL'S SUMMER HOME

FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

Wells River, Vt. June 18th to Sept. 10th, $125.00.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, third floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1902.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the hearings will be between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public schools, editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmacentists or pharmaciste actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; active and full and honorably discharged militiamen, policemen and honorably discharged volunteer firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city, State, and United Statea employees; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling. Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, stationary engineers, Grand, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severa sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, each notice must be answered in person and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, United States and special jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

CHARLES WELDE, Commissioner of Jurors, County of New York.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. LUCY B. MITCHELL, plaintiff, against CAROLINE EINSTEIN and DAVID L. EINSTEIN, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 5, 1901.

CHARLES S. NOYES, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendants, David L. Einstein and Caroline Einstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., ona of the Justices of the Supreme Court of tha Stata of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1902, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint herein having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 14th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902. CHARLES S. NOYES, my28-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

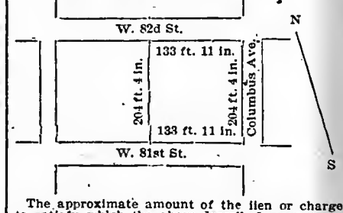
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY et al., plaintiffs, against HOTEL ENDICOTT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In purauance of a judgment of foraclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing data tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadday, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, nuctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thersin described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, with the buildings erected thereon, boundsd and described as follows: Beginning at a point or corner formed by the intersection of tha northerly line or side of 81st Street with the westerly line or side of Columbus (late Ninth) Avenue; running thence northerly along said westerly line or side of Columbus Avenue two hundred and four (204) feet and four (4) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line or side of 82nd Street with the said westerly line or side of Columbus Avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly line or side of 82nd Street one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet and eleven (11) inches; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue two hundred and four (204) feet and four (4) inches to the northerly line or side of 81st Street, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line or side of 81st Street one, hundred and thirty-three (133) feet and eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning; said premisea being known as the Hotel Endicott—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902. WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 41 Park Row, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,372.60, with interest thereon from 10th day of June 1902; together with costs and allowances amounting to $467.75, with interest from June 10, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20,000 and interest. Subject, however, to three prior mortgages now a lien thereon, amounting, with accrued interest, approximately to seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—Dated New York, June 10, 1902.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY PUNDT, plaintiff, against RUSSELL SAGE and others, defendants.

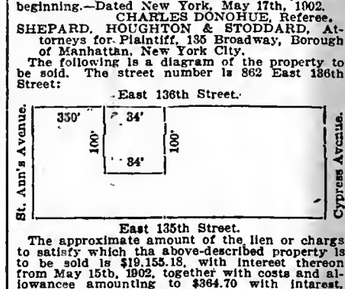
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, tha premisee directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, thirty-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with the easterly side of St. Ann's Avenue, ons hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly along ths southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street thirty-four feet to the point on place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 17th, 1902.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 862 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $364.70 with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $364.70 with interest, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessmente, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchasar out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $396.81 and interest.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

Pianos and Organs.

30c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3d AVE & 59th

CITY IN A PALL OF SMOKE

Burning of Soft Coal Fills the Atmosphere with Soot.

Result Disastrous to Linen and Straw Hats—Conditions on Elevated Road —How to Burn Soft Coal.

Soft coal and a wind from the southwest made yesterday in New York a day in many respects unprecedented. This city got the benefit of all the bituminous fuel that was being consumed from Bayonne to Weehawken—and there was a vast deal of it. The smoke hung over the city in a thick cloud, reminding one very strikingly of Pittsburg or St. Louis.

Any one desiring to ascertain just how much of the haziness which pedestrians had to penetrate was real humidity would have enjoyed a very genuine demonstration had he gone to the top of one of the great sky-scraper office buildings down town. Viewed from the top of the American Surety Company building at 100 Broadway, a dense fog of smoke overspread the whole city to a height of about 500 feet.

It was such a view as one gets from the top of a mountain when clouds hang below the peak. This cloud became less and less thick at the height mentioned and the atmosphere beeame clear at an altitude of about 200 feet higher. Peering down upon the cañon-like Broadway, stretching as far as Grace Church, one could witness a perfect pall of smoke, thick and opaque.

Nor was it difficult to understand how this state of affairs was brought about. There was the customary cloud of smoke starting at Bayonne, re-inforced when it reached Communipaw, gaining still more denseness from the tugs and ferryboats of the harbor, from whose stacks great volumes of blackness were pouring, and uniting finally with the fogs emitted from the flues of half a hundred office buildings.

The strong wind of Sunday cleared the atmosphere, and on Monday the wind favored New York, but yesterday the breezes throughout the day gave Manhattan Island the benefit of all the soft coal burned in the harbor. The ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad were contributing very materially to the smoky fogs which were being amassed. Men in the Weather Bureau offices in the American Surety Building said it was the worst day the city has ever had in the matter of the purity of its atmosphere.

Not alone were the feryboats offenders in this respect, but the elevated railroads were almost unbearable. Visitors to the city taking the elevated train at Forty-second street on either the Third or Sixth Avenue lines and encountering a great gust of bituminous smoke, realized that it was no better to travel in New York now than in one of the far distant regions of the West, where they never burn anything but soft coal and are glad to get that.

Every time an elevated train started up at a station the smoke poured out of its funnel and ran through the cars, carrying with it quantities of cinders and soot that were disastrous to all clean collars and shirt waists. Many women starting from an uptown station gowned in a new light dress found their garment spotted and hopelessly soiled by the time they reached Twenty-third Street.

There were many very practical and very disastrous consequences of all this fogginess. One of them was the falling off in the sales of Panama hats. The season for these head coverings had started with a boom which eclipsed even that of last year. But the soot from the soft coal seemed to find a special magnet in these hats, to the intense disgust of the owner. And all straw hats have come in for a like dirtiness.

The effect upon men's collars and cuffs is seen in the story told by a well-known high-priced laundry. The manager said that his trade had increased at least one-third from his regular customers during the past week, and it was nearly all due to the soft coal. Haberdashers reported an increased sale of collars and cuffs. They said their customers were generally able to wear a collar at least for one whole day, but the conditions of the past week or ten days had made it necessary to wear two collars a day to appear neat.

It is believed by doctors that the continuance of existing conditions will have an injurious effect upon the eyes of the people in this city. The combination of soft coal smoke and the ordinarily humid condition of the atmosphere here will also be a novelty which, it is thought, will materially increase the number of cases of tuberculosis, or at least intensify the cases already existing.

It was stated at the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday that smoke consumers were being installed in many instances in the city, but they seldom proved effective. There are many who do not consider that these consumers will ever prove effective. Prof. W. Jones, of the Metropolitan Street Railroad's new power station at the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street, says that it is all a matter of the manner of feeding. In a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dated June 9, on this subject, Prof. Jones says:

I noticed in your issue of Saturday an article on the smoke nuisance now experienced in this city, and I think a few facts on the burning of soft coal may be of interest. In the power plant of this company, where I test all the coal used, there is little or no smoke produced. This result in no way depends upon any special apparatus termed a "smoke consumer," indeed, I know of no such apparatus.

The whole trick in burning soft coal and producing no smoke is to feed the coal gradually to the furnace, and in such a way that the smoke produced is produced only in the front part of the furnace and is consumed in passing over the back part of the fire, which is a bed of incandescent coke, the whole fire being gradually moved from the front to the back of the furnace.

This feeding is, of course, done in all large plants by machinery, both for soft and hard coal. This is all there is in what is commonly called a "smoke consumer," and this seems so simple that one might wonder why we still have to contend with smoke. And, if this was all, we would have no smoke, but we still have the smoke, and from plants equally as well equipped as those which produce none. The reason is that the term soft coal embraces a vast variety of coal, and while a plant may be built to burn a certain quality of coal, it will not be suitable for another kind.

For example, the coal used at this plant has the following average composition: Ash, 6 per cent.; volatile matter, 18.5 per cent.; fixed carbon, 75.5 per cent. This we can burn without producing any smoke, but if we try to use a coal where the volatile matter runs as high as 20 to 25 per cent. we will at once make smoke. Of course, there is no reason why this grade of coal, or even much higher, cannot be used, but the furnace would have to be changed to suit the changed conditions. That is the reason why the "smoke consumer" has not been perfected.

A furnace cannot be built to burn all kinds of fuel with economical results. It must be built for each special grade of fuel, and when so built the fuel supply must be watched to insure the same quality at all times.

Several operators said yesterday that not a ton of anthracite had been offered for sale during the day. One dealer received a letter from a customer at Far Rockaway, who wanted ten tons of coal. The dealer tried seven other dealers. Three had none and the rest asked from $8.50 to $10 per ton.

TALK OF A SHORTAGE.

An examination of the books of the American District Telegraph Company by expert accountants, which is now being made, may show a shortage of between $15,000 and $20,000, according to a statement made yesterday by a Director of the company.

An examination of books, usually undertaken after the resignation of a Treasurer, was commenced some time ago, following the resignation of C. S. Shivler, who was Treasurer of the company for many years. Soon afterward some differences from the usual methods of bookkeeping were discovered, which, when followed up, disclosed a discrepancy, which may be only a technical one, or which may be an actual shortage.

Officers of the company said yesterday that it was impossible to tell what the result of the examination would be until it had so far proceeded that a trial balance could be struck. This would probably take another week. In the meantime they did not desire to make accusations which might prove to be quite unfounded.

There was recently a change in the management of the company, brought about by a protest from Charles A. Missing, representing stockholders not connected with the Gould interests. The justice of their complaints was, it is said, recognized by Edwin Gould, who was the principal interest in the company, and the opposition was admitted to representation on the board. Soon after the changes in the executive department were made. The matter of the investigation of the books is now in the hands of the Executive Committee.

LOVES THE "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

Mr. Carnes's Prediction Shown in Letters to "Little Bargain Counter," Who, He Says, Is His Fiancee.

Nominally Frank M. Carnes and Arthur N. Hanson are partners in a malt extract business, but Carnes is keeping Hanson in Ludlow Stret Jail in default of $2,500 bail and running the whole concern because of some letters that are alleged to have been written by Hanson to Mrs. Carnes, which, with other charges of a more serious character, form the basis of a suit for $25,000 damages for alleged alienation of Mrs. Carnes's affection.

Hanson insisted yesterday at the trial which is going on before Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, Trial Term, Part VIII., that he really intended the letters for a young woman in Brookiyn to whom he is engaged to be married. Despite this protest he was forced to sit and hear them read aloud in deliberate, icy tones by Col. James C. Campbell, counsel for Carnes.

Snow, and yet more snow, seemed to be the burden of Hanson's epistles. Hardly one was there but had some reference to the "beautiful, pure, lovely snow." Following are specimen passages:

My Dear Little Girls: I hope you will look far beyond the snow-bound clouds, for the sun is shining and good cheer is sure to come. The little flower plant does not drop its head, so I think of the future and when you are to "bloom again."

***

Was very glad to receive your letter, and noticed the return to your old-style scholastic scribble. You know your first note was written like the last rose of Summer. This writing looks strong enough to throw snowballs. I am so glad Spring is not here, though coming—yes, the mind does change. As for my mood—ah, me!—what do you expect from a disappointed man with no one to encourage him to live on? Mood, indeed! I do hope we will have lots more snow—the beautiful, pure, lovely snow.

***

My Dear Bargain Counter: Of course, you are just as delighted to see such a beautiful canopy for dirty mother earth as I am. We are snowed in at Fifty-fifth Street.

***

Here is a part of one letter with no snow:

A pussy cat rambled into the house Friday, and was there all day. Why did you not know it? I cannot say. This morning he rambled up stairs into the front room, and managed to get four paws into a lot of valuable paints. Lizzie has been rambling over his tracks with benzine bottle trying to obliterate the marks. This morning he was fired out, holding a mouse in his mouth. I am sorry you did not see the rambler before he left.

"I see the mountain points looming up in the distance as danger mystic points," occurred in another letter.

"What did you mean when you wrote this?" asked Col. Campbell.

"That 'mystic points' refers to astrology," explained Hanson. "You see, I used to read persons' futures, and had read her's—the young lady I expected to marry. And, you see, 'mountains' refers, in astrology, to troubles, and I saw troubles coming."

Col. Campbell could not draw out the name of Mr. Hanson's alleged fiancée.

"Where are the answers of the young lady to those letters?" he inquired.

"I am like Lord Byron, and never keep them," was the reply.

The case goes on to-day.

HE IS BLACKING BOOTS AGAIN.

After a Year of Wealth on Race Tracks, "Hermann" Reappears at the City Hall.

The "Mayor's bootblack" started to work in the City Hall Park yesterday after a year of ups and downs, which would spoil the ambition of an ordinary man. "Hermann" has rolled in wealth—carried in his pocket $40,000 of his own money, won by gambling at the race-tracks, and now without a dollar in his pocket he has again started to build up a new fortune.

For twenty-two years "Hermann" has been shining shoes, has been willing to live in a Brooklyn flat, and has always been a quiet, keen-eyed man, always poorly dressed whether he had $1 in his pocket or was losing at the rate of thousands a day on the horses. No one treats him with commiseration or condoles with him because they all say: "Never mind, the Mayor's bootblack, he will be worth thousands again before long." All he would say was:

"I'm broke. Haven't got a cent in the world. Borrowed money from my political boss in Brooklyn to buy some shoe brushes. Down on my luck? Not a bit. All I want is to ask my friends not to tell my last name. Don't let it get in the newspapers. You see, my wife is a religious woman, and she thinks I've been shining shoes all these days that I have been winning and losing thousands of dollars at the race-tracks.

"I went down to the races on June 4 of last year. I made $300 on the horses, and that night the gambling fever struck me, and I found a crap game, in which I won $250 more. I started gambling on $46, ran that $46 up to $40,000 at the close of the Eastern season.

"I wore the same old clothes, and four or five days I shined shoes in City Hall Park with $5,000 bills in my pocket. I had the fever and couldn't stop. They said to me to put my money in real estate so that I couldn't bet—to lock it up—to get it away and not lose all my money. I didn't do it, and the run of luck went against me.

"I would often times go into a bathhouse at Coney Island with thousands of dollars in my pocket, after taking $8 or $10 off the roll, I would hide the balance in my shoes. If a person started to rob my bathhouse he would find the $8 and would never think of looking any further."

ABSORBS UNION SQUARE BANK.

Corn Exchange Bank Will Operate the Institution as a Branch.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Union Square Bank by the Corn Exchange Bank, which have been going on for some weeks, were concluded yesterday. The Union Square Bank will be merged in the Corn Exchange Bank, and will be operated as a branch.

The Union Square Bank has a capital stock of $200,000, a surplus of $300,000, and undivided profits of $69,056. According to the statement published by it for last week it has $2,782,400 deposits, and $1,934,381 loans. Its President is Francis A. Dugro; Adam Fahs and John J. Gibbons are Vice Presidents, and Jacob W. Scheu is cashier.

Old Pianomaker Honored.

All work was suspended in Weber's pianoforte factory, at Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, when Edward Stroud celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the business, and all, from the members of the firm to the office boys, took part. Messrs. Wheelock and Lawson came over from the Fifth Avenue warerooms to assist, and the latter, on behalf of the firm, presented the veteran employe with a bouquet of the finest American Beauty roses, containing one blossom for each year of his service. At the end every one of the 300 employes filed by and shook hands with the man who remembered the time when the working force of the establishment consisted of Albert Weber, himself, and three others.

The Stony Point Battlefield.

Preparations are being made by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for the formal dedication of the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation on July 16, which will be the anniversary of the storming of Stony Point by "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Gov. Odell is expected to make the formal declaration opening the reservation.

However bad the Cough, relief will come through a judicious use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and in the great majority of cases, a permanent cure will follow.—Adv.





Some people don't know what you're talking about when you speak of mixed sack suits—think they're fuzzy woolen affairs, too hot for the heat.

We've mixed sack suits that are as cool as flannels.

$15 to $32.

Young men's sizes, 32-34 inches chest, $14 to $22.

Negligee shirts average men can't do without.

Our stock is way above average—quantity, quality and variety.

Some people say the lightness of a good Panama balances the heaviness of the price.

Panamas $12 to $25.

Other straws, $2 to $5.

Low shoes—cool ankles.

Tan Oxfords, $3.50 and $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SUICIDE IN PLAZA HOTEL.

Miss Alice Levis of St. Louis Took Her Life Sunday—Coroner Failed to Report the Case.

Miss Alice Levis, twenty-three years old, daughter of a St. Louis millionaire, killed herself in the Plaza Hotel on Sunday. She had been suffering from melancholia, following an attack of nervous prostration, and was soon to have sailed to join her father in England. She hanged herself to the post of her bed with a bath towel.

Every effort was made to keep the news of the suicide from the public. Coroner Jackson said yesterday that he had been called to the hotel at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and that he at once notified Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon, who examined the body, and that a permit for burial was then issued.

Coroner Jackson said that he had been very forgetful in not reporting the suicide, but that he was overworked, and that his eyes hurt him, and, further, that he had been forced to neglect his own practice through his duties. He added that he must have been amazingly forgetful. Continuing he said: "I need not have reported this case until I saw fit. The hotel people asked me to keep the matter silent, but I paid no attention to them. I simply forgot."

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE INFERRED FROM DERAILMENT OF STREET CARS.—William F. Hollahan, while riding down town on the front platform of a First Avenue horse car, was thrown off and injured when the car left the tracks at the switch crossing in front of the car stable at Ninety-seventh Street and First Avenue. On the trial of his action for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company the precise cause of the derailment of the car was not shown, and for this reason it was contended by the railway company, on an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff, that it was error to allow the jury to find that the circumstances warranted the inference of negligence on the part of the defendant. Although, says Justice O'Brien for the court, the evidence was not very strong or satisfactory in support of such an inference, it was still sufficient, because it was the duty of the railroad company to see that its cars are properly managed and that the tracks are at all times reasonably safe. "This duty," continues Justice O'Brien, "involves the obligation further of operating the cars with reasonable care so as to avoid at dangerous points, such as at curves or intersections with other tracks, accidents which are likely to happen from the negligent operation of the cars. The tracks are constructed for the purpose of having the cars remain upon them, and experience proves that they are well adapted for that purpose, and it would not only be unusual and extraordinary but highly improbable that a derailment would occur without any intervening cause."

***

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—A judgment on a verdict in favor of Tillie Wormser in an action brought against her by Levi L. Gans to recover on a check given by Mrs. Wormser in payment for stock in the American Box Trap Company has been reversed by the Appellate Division on the ground that the evidence strongly preponderated against the position in the suit taken by the defendant, Mrs. Wormser claimed that Mr. Gans falsely represented to her husband, who purchased the stock on her behalf, that certain machinery owned by the corporation cost $22,000, while in fact the cost was but $6,500, and that she gave her check and made the purchase relying upon such representation. She discovered the fraud, so she alleged, before the check was paid, and rescinded the sale. Mr. Wormser testified on the trial that he made a superficial examination of the machinery, but had no means of verifying the alleged statement as to its cost, because he was not allowed to see the books. Mr. Gans admitted that the amount of $22,000 was mentioned in the conversation between him and Mr. Wormser, but asserted that in naming that sum he had reference only to the actual amount of money invested in the corporation. Mr. Wormser conceded that as soon as Mr. Gans's attention was called to the alleged statement he denied having made it. Assistant District Attorney Howard S. Gans, plaintiff's son, stated that Mr. Wormser told him and his father that he made the representation to his wife, but that no such statement had been made to him by Mr. Gans. If the son's testimony is correct, says Justice Patterson, for the court, the story of the representation as given by Wormser was a pure fabrication. The court also finds that while there is nothing to impeach the evidence of the son, yet it might be said that he was an interested party, and for that reason the verdict would not be disturbed if it was not for the fact that Wormser was flatly contradicted by several witnesses in material points. The court concludes that the jury must have misapprehended the nature and purport of these contradictions.



Hard To Find

just the "Straw" to suit?

A "PANAMA," if you want to follow the crowd. Our Genuine South American and French, $5 to $18.

"THERE ARE OTHERS," such as "Sennett," "Split" and "Rough and Ready" Straws, all "correct form," $1 to $3.

TO WEAR WITH THE STRAW, Thin Unlined Serge, Homespun and Cheviot Suits, $12 to $25. Flannel or Crash Coats and Trousers, $10, $12, $14.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. 420 Cor. Canal St. 265 Near Chambers St



Vantine's

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

A Summer Sale

ORIENTAL SILKS.

24 and 27 Inch.

LYONS PRINTED HABUTAI AND SHANGHAI.

Dress Lengths of 12 to 15 Yards. All Colors and Black.

$4.50 Each and Upward.

1,200 YARDS REMNANTS, All Colors. 3 to 7 Yards Lengths.

Less than HALF PRICE.

James McCreery & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

Muslin and lace curtains. Various designs. Finished with deep ruffle. Full length.

.75, 1.00 and 1.50 per pair.

Bedsets, — made of fine Muslin, and best quality, English Bobbinette. Sizes, for single or double beds, complete with pillow sham.

3.75, 4.75 and 7.50 per set.

4500 yards French Cretonne. Novel designs and colors. Very attractive for Summer hangings or furniture slip covers.

25c per yard.
Usual price 45c.

Forest green "Mission" Furniture. Quaintly modelled Armchairs, Rockers, Settles, Reclining Chairs, Benches,—upholstered with deep tufted cushions.

Armchairs 8.50
Rockers 9.50
Reclining Chairs.....12.50

Hammocks, — new models and colors. Complete with ropes and hooks,

1.50 and 2.00 each.

Bedding, — Shades and Awnings made to order.

Lace Curtains Cleaned. Draperies and Rugs,—cleaned, stored and insured.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Black gauze lisle stockings, with unbleached, split soles,—and fine gauze lisle, with spliced selvage, heels, toes and soles.

35c. per pair.
3 prs. for 1.00
value 50c. per pair.

Lisle thread,—new, white or black lace weaves,—with spliced heels and toes.

40c. per pair.

Pure thread, black silk stockings, — with double heels, soles and toes.

1.50 per pair.
Value 2.25.

Children's fine white cotton Socks. Sizes 4 to 8 inches,

6 pairs for 1.25.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

CORSETS.

Straight front, white batiste Corsets.

90c.

New Model, — dip hip, straight front, low bust Corset, — with hose supporters attached. Made of white coutil. Sizes 20 to 30 inches.

2.25.

Odd Corsets,—in various colors and materials, — at greatly reduced prices.

Twenty-third Street.

Sale of

Men's ½ Hose & Underwear.

Half Hose.

Lisle Thread or Cotton, black or colored grounds with silk embroidered fronts, open lace or jacquard verticals, also silk clocked or striped,

35c. per pair, 3 pairs for $1, value 50c. & 75c. pair.

Underwear.

French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, made from fine Egyptian cotton; shirts long or short sleeves,

50c. value 75c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

James McCreery & Co.,

Sale of

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

Colored, striped Madras Pajamas,—fastened with pearl buttons.

1.00 per suit.
Value 1.50

Pajamas, made of Imported striped Madras, in numerous colors, including pink, blue, or tan,—Light weight, figured Percale, — White Sateen with colored border,—Black and white sateen or white Nainsook. Fastened with pearl buttons.

1.45 per suit.

Twenty-Third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

SUIT DEP'T.

Washable Dresses, made of imported dimity, trimmed with lace.

14.50.

Tan colored batiste dresses, trimmed with lace.

12.50.

Dimity "shirtwaist" dresses.

9.50.

P ique Skirts.

3.00.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER FURNISHINGS REDUCED.

SAN JO RUGS,
6X9 FT., $6.50.
(reduced from $10.00)
to
9X12 FT., $11.50.
(reduced from $20.00).

INDIA DURRIE,
6X9 FT., $7.50.
(reduced from $10.50)
to
9X12 FT., $16.50.
(reduced from $22.50).

Everything to make the veranda a delightful open-air reception room—Bamboo Shades, $1.00, complete with ropes and pulleys. Rustic "Old Hickory" furniture—Chairs, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Swings, Settees, etc., now below even factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Water Filters and Coolers

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best Kinds

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, with occasional showers; winds variable.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,359. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

SUGAR TRUST WANTS CUBAN RECIPROCITY

F. B. Thurber's Testimony at Washington.

SENATOR TELLER'S WITNESS

Funds Received from Both War Department and President Havemeyer to Promote Relief Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A remarkable revelation made to-day at a hearing before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba has put a new face on the entire Cuban reciprocity situation. The author of the revelation is Senator Teller, who has had it up his sleeve for about two weeks.

The revelation is that F. B. Thurber of New York has been receiving money both from the War Department and the head of the Sugar Trust to promote the Cuban Reciprocity bill. Gen. Wood, Governor of Cuba, paid money to Mr. Thurber for the purpose. One of the vouchers was produced by Mr. Teller, and identified by Mr. Thurber, who was on the stand before the sub-committee. It was a receipt signed by Thurber for $2,880 for sending literature to leaders of thought in the United States advocating the Reciprocity bill. No vouchers referring to Mr. Havemeyer's payment was produced, but Mr. Thurber said that Mr. Havemeyer's subscription was $2,500.

Within an hour after this statement had made Senator Teller, Senator Elkins, and others were distributing copies of the voucher among leading Senators of both sides in the Senate Chamber. The beet sugar Senators were openly triumphant.

Mr. Elkins stood in the middle of the centre aisle with a copy of the voucher in his hand, grinning with joy, and whenever an Administration Senator came down the aisle Mr Elkins would catch him by the arm and insist on his reading the voucher. The Administration Senators read it glumly enough. The news was shortly spread over to the House side, and there was a regular inundation of beet sugar representatives in the Senate. They came pouring over to find whether the story was true or not and to see the voucher. Within a short time little jollification meetings of beet sugar representatives were being held in the corridors between the Senate and House. They all seemed beside themselves with joy and seemed convinced that the Reciprocity bill had suffered a stunning blow.

The Administration Senators are not disposed to belittle the effect of the statement of Mr. Thurber. They say that it furnishes no reason why the Reciprocity bill should be beaten, and they deny that it will have any serious effect upon the bill's chances. One of the most astute of their leaders, however, said to-night that the effect of the Thurber statement, on the contrary, would be most unfortunate, for it would spread abroad the impression that the Administration and the Sugar Trust were in league to secure the passage of their bill.

A leading Senator on the beet-sugar side said that in his judgment the most important result of the affair would be to show the people that private interests located in the United States were going to reap the benefit of Cuban reciprocity, and he called attention to the fact that the beet-sugar men were ready now, and at all times, to vote for a rebate bill which, he said, would give sure relief to Cuba, but was opposed by the Sugar Trust because it would not injure that concern's competitor, the beet-sugar industry.

SECRETARY ROOT'S POSITION.

Secretary Root and Gen. Wood were both at West Point to-day, and their opinion could not therefore be obtained. There is, however, said to be little doubt that Mr. Root will assume the responsibility, and will not allow it to rest on the shoulders of Gen. Wood.

The attitude of the Democrats was displayed when Senator Culberson, after reading a copy of the voucher, offered this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a full, itemized statement of all moneys collected and disbursed by the authorities of the United States in Cuba for the military occupation thereof until May 20, 1902."

Senator Platt of Connecticut objected to its immediate consideration, and it went over.

The general reciprocity situation is unchanged except in so far as the Thurber affair may affect it. The two wings of the Republican Party are as far apart as ever. The expected defection of beet-sugar men, concerning which there have been so many rumors for the past few days, has not begun, and a beet-sugar leader said to-night that the anti-reciprocity Senators were standing as firm as they ever had. The Administration men are still talking war, and threaten to carry out their purpose of calling a conference. They are by no means so certain as they were before that they can call it on Saturday, however.

To-morrow the beet sugar Senators will hold a conference at which Senators Burrows, Jones of Nevada, and Elkins will report. These are the three Senators who have been conducting the conferences, and attempts at conferences, with the Administration Senators. The Administration men claim that at to-morrow's meeting the beet sugar Senators will be released from their pledge to support a rebate bill, and that this will mean the beginning of the general defection. The beet sugar leaders scoff at this, and say that they do not expect to lose a man. They are highly encouraged by the Thurber affair, and believe that that will be enough of itself to check any defection, although they claim that there never was any danger of one.

TESTIMONY OF MR. THURBER.

Francis B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association, who testified to-day before the Senate Sub-Committee on Relations with Cuba, was summoned at the instance of Senator Teller. The first part of the hearing was devoted to an attempt by Mr. Teller to show that Mr. Thurber had been trying to dodge appearing before the committee. He asked a number of questions to this end, showing his efforts since May 26 to get Mr. Thurber before the committee. Mr. Thurber claimed that he had come as soon as he could, and Senator Platt of Connecticut, the Chairman, aided him.

Mr. Teller then asked concerning Mr. Thurber's activity in the cause of Cuban reciprocity, and the witness told of his appearance before the Ways and Means Committee, and of his having aided in getting up a public meeting in New York. He also told, under Mr. Teller's questioning, of having done what he could to influence the Merchants' Association to "investigate the matter." He had delivered an address in Colorado. Mr. Thurber was then asked to tell what his Export Association was, and he replied:

"I was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and I saw we had to have some machinery for enabling foreign buyers to shake hands, so to speak, with American producers. They had not the machinery to handle it, so I communicated with twenty-five leading men in twenty-five different branches of industry, asking them if they would favor the establishment of such an organization in New York as would accomplish this purpose. The answers were favorable."

Senator Teller—You have sent out a large number of circulars, have you not, Mr. Thurber, on this question of the reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar?

Mr. Thurber—Yes, sir; we have.

Senator Teller—You have procured the insertion in a large number of papers of articles advocating that, have you not?

Mr. Thurber—Well, to some extent, yes.

Senator Teller—Who paid for these things? Who paid for the printing of them and the publication of them?

Mr. Thurber—The Cuban Committee paid for the larger part and members of our association paid for some of it, and others. We got subscriptions wherever we could from sympathizers with the cause.

Senator Teller—Did your export association pay for any of them?

Mr. Thurber—Yes, sir; all we could.

Mr. Thurber said he was in the employ of the Cuban committee and nobody else. Then came this colloquy.

Senator Teller—Were you not in the employ of the Cuban Government?

Mr. Thurber—Well, I was employed in May of last year by the Cuban Government. I think it was the Cuban Government, but it came through the Secretary of War.

The Cubans had a committee or a commission sitting to formulate a tariff for Cuba. Our Government wanted to know what was necessary for the interest of the United States in getting our products into Cuba, and the War Department employed me temporarily to accumulate that information.

This employment of his, Mr. Thurber said, ended in October or November. Mr. Teller then handed him the following voucher:

VOUCHER IN EVIDENCE.

Form 8.
Voucher No. 31. Abstract "B," account month of April, 1902.
New York, April 2, 1902.
The United States Military Government of the Island of Cuba.
To United States Export Association, Dr.
For sending a third edition of 60,000 circular letters and accompanying publications to leaders of thought in the United States, advocating a reduction in the duties upon Cuban products, with a reciprocal reduction in the duties upon American products imported into Cuba..$2,880
Received payment.
UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. Thurber, President.
April 2, 1902.
To serve as per bill attached (see above) in support of the applications of the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba for reciprocal tariff relations with the United States, $2,880.
Under authority of Gen. Wood, March 26, 1902.
Endorsement: Headquarters Department of Cuba, Havana, April 10, 1902.
The services herein charged for having been performed under the verbal direction and authority of the Military Governor, this voucher, as submitted, is approved and the Auditor is authorized to pass the same.
By direction of the Military Governor.
FRANK McCOY,
Aide de Camp.
Paid by check No. 403,158, April 11, 1902, for $2,880.
On Banco Nacional de Cuba.

Mr. Thurber admitted the correctness of the voucher, but said he thought it should have been for $0,000 copies instead of 60,000. The insular government paid for three editions. He started to say something about the Cuban Committee, when Mr. Teller interjected: "But this does not appear to have had anything to do with the Cuban Committee does it? This is the Insular Government that publishes these."

CAME THROUGH CUBAN COMMITTEE.

"But it came through the Cuban Committee," said Mr. Thurber. "It was under an understanding, I think, between the Cuban Committee and the Insular Government that they would support, as far as they could, the pacification of Cuba. That is about all there was to it, that they would do what they could to help get their industries on a basis."

Mr. Thurber said that the amount of the other vouchers was the same as this one.

Mr. Teller said that he might later put on the stand a witness who would testify that the last voucher was paid here and not in Cuba. Mr. Thurber said it might be.

In reply to questions from Mr. Teller, Mr. Thurber said the Cuban committee had invested about $20,000 in paying the expenses of the export association.

Senator Teller—In a number of these circulars that you sent out you presented a very doleful account of the condition of the Cubans, did you not? That is, the distress that did prevail or was likely to prevail if something was not done immediately?

Mr. Thurber—I do not know that we did, Senator. We stated the needs of Cuba as well as we could.

Mr. Teller quoted a number of telegrams representing the distress in Cuba, but Mr. Thurber denied sending them out Then followed this colloquy:

Senator Teller—Did you consult Mr. Havemeyer with reference to these publications?

Mr. Thurber—No, Sir; I did not.

Senator Teller—At no time?

Mr. Thurber—But after I had made this argument, and when I was sending it out, I went to Mr. Havemeyer and told him that I had been asked if I was representing him, and it seemed to me that that indicated I was working at least in harmony with his interests, and that this was costing a great deal of money to send out this thing; and Mr. Havemeyer subscribed $2,500 toward the expense.

Senator Teller—That is, that went to your export association?

Mr. Thurber—Yes, Sir; toward this publication fund.

Mr. Thurber promised to send Mr. Teller any of his pamphlets that he had left, and Mr. Teller replied:

"Send them over, and I will put them in, and I want you to send particularly those heart-breaking ones, some of which I have seen."

This ended the hearing.

It is stated to-night that disclosures Mr. Thurber made to-day of the active interest the Sugar Trust has taken in furthering the cause of Cuban reciprocity will be followed by other disclosures of the same tenor, provided Mr. Teller is permitted to get his witnesses before Mr. Platt's committee.

Mr. Teller said he expected to present testimony even more startling than that of Mr. Thurber, showing how the Sugar Trust had fought for Cuban reciprocity and spent money to help it along. How soon this testimony would be brought out Mr. Teller said depended on the attitude of Chairman Platt. If Mr. Platt should show a desire for an early presentation of the testimony it would be furnished speedily. He hoped this would be Mr. Platt's attitude, but he was not confident it would be.

Landmarks of History on the famed Hudson best seen from deck of Hudson River Day Line Steamers. New landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. Music.—Adv.

Mothers in New York and Brooklyn intending to go into the country for the Summer should read "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Markets.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c.; cotton, middling, 9 7-16c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
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Weather Report.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

New York to Chicago in 20 Hours via the Pennsylvania Special. Will leave the metropolis on first trip June 15th.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

SENATOR QUAY'S VICTORY

His Candidate, Judge Pennypacker, Nominated for Governor.

Attorney General Elkin Defeated for the Nomination by a Vote of 206 to 152.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 11.—Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia was nominated for Governor over Attorney General John P. Elkin of Indiana, by to-day's Republican State Convention by a vote of 206 to 152. Ex-State Senator William M. Brown of New Castle, and Major Isaac B. Brown of Erie were nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs respectively.

Senator Quay was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee by a suspension of the rules requiring the State Chairman to be chosen by the nominees and the presiding officers of the convention, and he will conduct the campaign for the State tickets.

The platform indorses the Administration of President Roosevelt, reaffirms loyalty to the principles of protective tariff, declares for pure and honest ballot reform, condemns trusts, approves the action of the President and Attorney General in proceeding against the Beef Trust, and makes no mention of the State administration.

Judge Pennypacker's nomination is a personal victory for Senator Quay. Elkin was formerly one of Quay's chief lieutenants, and when he became a candidate it was thought he was the Senator's choice. After delegates friendly to Elkin were elected in several counties, Mr. Quay advised against the Attorney General's candidacy in the interest of party harmony.

Mr. Elkin declined to withdraw. Mr. Quay then made a public declaration against his candidacy, and when Judge Pennypacker was suggested for the nomination, the Senator tacitly indorsed him. Elkin was backed by Gov. Stone and other members of the State Administration. Mr. Quay assumed direction of Pennypacker's campaign, and from the start predicted Elkin would not be nominated.

The Senator came here on Saturday with Senator Penrose and Insurance Commissioner Durham, and opened headquarters for Pennypacker in a private residence. Elkin and his lieutenants were also on the ground early, and until the strength of the rival candidates was revealed at last night's caucuses, it was conceded that the contest was very close.

The Watres and Pennypacker delegates held a joint caucus, in which the leaders claimed 206 of the 358 delegates in the convention. The Elkinites declared that the count was incorrect and at midnight issued a statement predicting the Attorney General's nomination. Quay, Penrose, Durham, and Elkin were delegates and directed their forces on the floor of the convention to-day.

Mr. Elkin made a speech against the report of the Committee on Contests, unseating his delegates in two districts. The committee's action was sustained, however, the clerks announcing the vote to be 196 to 159. Elkin pledged his support to the ticket in his speech, but his adherents omitted to offer the customary motion that his opponent's nomination be made unanimous.

When Gen. Reeder called the convention to order at 10:40 there was not a vacant seat, and late comers with stage tickets crowded around the reserved tables in a manner suggestive of discomfort. So great became the crush that policemen were obliged to clear a space for newspaper men and others entitled to stage privileges.

Elkin gave notice that the seats of two delegates from the first Luzerne County District, and two in the Fourth Schuylkill District were contested. These delegates are anti-Elkin, and were seated on a contest by the State Committee at yesterday's meeting.

Senator Quay's nomination of his colleague, Senator Penrose, for temporary Chairman was in the form of a brief resolution. Penrose made no speech, but proceeded to the prompt dispatch of the business of the convention.

The rule providing that the Chairman of the State Committee be elected by the nominees and Chairman of the convention was suspended. A Philadelphia delegate offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that Senator Quay be elected State Chairman.

While the committee was organizing, speeches placing in nomination candidates for Governor were made. Robert S. Murphy of Cambria offered the name of Elkin.

Judge Pennypacker was named by Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia.

The name of Louis A. Watres was withdrawn. This left the field to Pennypacker and Elkin, and candidates were then presented for Lieutenant Governor.

Mayor F. E. Lewis of Allentown and ex-Senator Brown were the nominees.

Major Isaac B. Brown was the only candidate nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the selection of Congressman Sibley for permanent Chairman. Before Mr. Sibley was formally elected, A. S. L. Shields of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Contests, reported in favor of the sitting delegates in the First Luzerne and the Fourth Schuylkill districts.

Speaking against the report of the committee, Attorney General Elkin took the platform to say that he was in favor of having the Republican Convention made up of delegates selected by a majority of the voters.

Ex-Congressman Yardley reported and read the platform.

The roll was then called and Pennypacker was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being:

Pennypacker, 206; Elkin, 152.

Mr. Lewis's name was withdrawn and William M. Brown of Lawrence County was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. Major Brown of Erie was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation. The convention then adjourned.

$7,000 Damages for Alleged Slander.

Mrs. Minnie T. Riker, who sued Mrs. Josephine Clopton for $500,000 damages for alleged slander, received a verdict for $7,000 before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was based on the charge that Mrs. Clopton, rescnting the friendly relations between her husband, W. C. Clopton, and Mrs. Riker, had applied an offensive epithet to her in the street. Alexander Thain, counsel for Mrs. Clopton, said the case would be appealed.

Lackawanna's New Mountain Train to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M., returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

For Teachers and the Public. Tour through the Great Lakes to Duluth and Minneapolis, (National Education Association,) Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake City, Manitou, Colorado Springs, Colorado Mountains, Garden of the Gods, Denver, &c. Personally conducted, covering all expenses. Write Milton C. Roach, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1,216 Broadway, New York City.—Adv.

C. F. W. NEELY RELEASED.

President Palma Signs Bill Granting Amnesty to Americans Convicted in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 11.—C. F. W. Neely, who March 24 was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $56,701, for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, was released to-day under the bill signed by President Palma June 9 granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of the American occupation and those awaiting trial.

The trials before the Audiencia Court of Havana of the cases arising from the embezzlement of Cuban postal funds resulted, March 24, in the sentencing of C. F. W. Neely, as set forth in the above dispatch; of W. H. Reeves, to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516, and of Estes G. Rathbone, to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,224.

Reeves was pardoned and liberated April 22 by ex-Governor General of Cuba Leonard Wood because he was a witness for the State in the trials at Havana. Rathbone was released in $100,000 bail April 21, and later President Roosevelt ordered that his case be reviewed.

WOULDN'T SING "MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA."

Louisville School Girl Refused and Also Put Her Fingers in Her Ears.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Laura Talbott Gait, aged thirteen, a pupil in the Eighth Ward Public School, at Centre and Walnut Streets, refused to sing "Marching Through Georgia," as her teacher, Miss Susan Allen, instructor in the eighth grade, directed her to do, and there is trouble in the school. The pupil has been withdrawn and complaint made to Superintendent Mark. Miss Gait not only refused to sing "Marching Through Georgia," but she put her fingers in her ears when the school was singing the song.

Mrs. Laura Talbott Ross, who lives in the suburbs near Louisville, is the grandmother of little Miss Galt, and a daughter of the American Revolution and a Daughter of the Confederacy. She instructed her grandchild to obey her teacher, but to protest against singing the song.

The little girl claims that Miss Allen, her teacher, refused to listen to her essays, in which she gave the Confederate soldiers credit for bravery on sea and land. The whole matter was laid before Prof. Mark this afternoon by Miss Galt's guardians, who consulted with Col. Bennett H. Young to see that justice was done her.

MUSSOLINO'S LIFE SENTENCE.

After Being Condemned, the "Gentleman Brigand" Pleads Eloquently and Effectively for His Comrades.

LUCCA, Italy, June 11.—Mussolino, the notorious brigand, was sentenced to-day to imprisonment for life. His sentence includes eight years solitary confinement. He intends to appeal.

Mussolino received his own sentence with equanimity, but pleaded eloquently that the clemency of the court be shown his comrades in the dock. With tears in his eyes Mussolino assured the jury of the innocence of his comrades and begged for their acquittal.

The court and jury were visibly affected by Mussolino's eloquence, and the other prisoners were discharged.

Giuseppe Mussolino, styled the "Gentleman Brigand," is a man of good family and education. In October, 1898, he met Vincenzo Zoccoli, one of his political opponents. They quarreled, and Zoccoli stabbed Mussolino many times in the hands and arms. Mussolino was lying dangerously ill from his wounds when Zoccoli was shot from ambush.

Mussolino was accused of the crime, dragged from his bed to prison, and was convicted and sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment at hard labor. He managed to escape before long, and, until his capture in October, 1901, had been remorselessly enforcing the threats he had made to kill those responsible for his conviction. He is said to have killed twelve out of the fifteen men who appeared on the stand against him.

ESCAPED FROM A SANITARIUM.

Two New Yorkers, Alcoholic Patients at Stamford, Get Away.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 11.—Two men, said to be members of wealthy New York families, escaped this forenoon from Stamford Hall, a sanitarium conducted on the outskirts of this city by Dr. Amos J. Givens. The escape was quite sensational, the men being aided by a former nurse of the sanitarium, Antonio Prunier by name. Prunier was discharged by Dr. Givens a few weeks ago.

The escape was soon discovered, and the local police and constable were set on the trail. Prunier was arrested as he was driving back from the Port Chester depot. Dr. Givens said late this evening that the two patients had been captured by attendants at his sanitarium and had returned to the institution. He refused to reveal the identity of the men. They were alcoholic patients. The local police know nothing about the capture of the men.

ILLINOIS STEEL ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Steel Company was held to-day. No financial statement was submitted, since the company is one of the constituent concerns of the United States Steel Corporation. However, the following officers and Directors were elected:

President—E. J. Buffington.
First Vice President—T. W. Robinson.
Second Vice President—F. H. Foote.
Secretary and Treasurer—T. J. Hyman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. J. Buffington,	T. W. Robinson,
E. H. Gary,	T. J. Hyman.
C. M. Schwab,	

DIRECTORS.

E. J. Buffington,	K. K. Knapp,
E. H. Gary,	W. D. Haynie,
C. M. Schwab,	W. L. Brown,
E. C. Converse,	L. D. Doty,
T. W. Robinson,	T. J. Hyman.
T. H. Foote,	

W. C. Whitney Buys Saratoga Land.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 11.—William C. Whitney has added to his already large land holding in Saratoga by purchasing three lots of land on Nelson Avenue, in that village, for which he paid $9,300.

Excursion Rates to Western Points. Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Help digestion by using Johann Hoff's Extract, nature will do the rest. BEWARE of cheap imitations. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

KING EDWARD DINED AT AMERICAN EMBASSY

Ambassador Choate Entertains a Distinguished Party.

PRESIDENT'S SISTERS PRESENT

Their Majesties Greeted by a Large Crowd of Sightseers—The Royal Guests Very Genial.

LONDON, June 11.—The visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Ambassador and Mrs. Choate was one of the most interesting incidents of the present reign, and all London was talking of it to-night. It is the first time since His Majesty's accession that the King and Queen have attended together a large, formal dinner of this kind, and it is absolutely the first time in recent years that an English sovereign has so honored any foreign Ambassador. It is also the first time such an honor has ever been paid to an American Ambassador.

A crowd of several thousand persons, including a number of American sightseers, had gathered outside the house of the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, on Carlton House Terrace, when the King and Queen arrived there at 8:45 P. M. Their Majesties drove to the Ambassador's residence in what is known as a "town carriage," with outriders in red livery.

The front of the Embassy was decorated with the customary coronation device, a crystal transparency, showing the royal cipher. It was surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. The crowd uncovered as their Majesties passed in. Otherwise there was no demonstration.

When King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria and their suites drove up to Mr. Choate's house, the Ambassador, Mrs. Choate, Miss Choate, Henry White, Miss White, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter met them at the door. The American diplomats wore plain evening dress and black knee breeches. The King and his suite wore a dress exactly similar to that of the Americans, with the exception of his Majesty, across whose shirt front was seen the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

Greetings had scarcely been exchanged before dinner was announced, and the party became somewhat mixed up. Mr. Choate found himself leading the Queen into the dining room ahead of the King, who had Mrs. Choate on his arm. Previous to the beginning of dinner special servants of their Majesties, covered with medals, had arrived at Mr. Choate's residence and taken up their places behind the chairs at which the King and Queen were to sit.

The table was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses. Mr. Choate and his wife sat opposite each other, at the centre of the table, at which forty covers had been laid. Queen Alexandra, who was dressed becomingly in an evening gown of black and white, touched here and there with costly jewels and who wore a diamond tiara, sat at Mr. Choate's right hand.

On his left sat Princess Victoria, while next to the Princess sat Lord Lansdowne. On the opposite side of the table sat Mrs. Choate with King Edward on her right, and the Duke of Norfolk on her left.

The following is the full list of the guests present at the dinner:

King Edward,
Queen Alexandra,
Princess Victoria,
Duke of Norfolk,
Duke of Portland,
Duchess of Portland,
Lord Rosebery,
Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram,
Earl of Pembroke,
Countess of Pembroke,
Earl Spencer,
Countess Spencer,
Sir William Vernon-Harcourt,
Lady Vernon-Harcourt,
A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury,
Miss Balfour,
Earl of Derby,
Lady Alice Stanley,
Russian Ambassador,
Baron de Staal,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Whitelaw Reid, Special Ambassador,
Mrs. Reid,
Harriet Lane Johnston, (a niece of the late President James Buchanan,)
John Sargent,
Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. W. S. Cowles,
Lord Kenyon,
Sir Stanley Clark,
Countess of Gosford,
Joseph H. Choate,
Mrs. Choate,
Miss Choate,
Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy,
Miss White,
J. Ridgeley Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy,
William Woodward, private secrstary of Mr. Choate.

The following persons were invited to be present after the dinner: William C. Eustis, Third Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Eustis; Commander Richardson Clover, the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Clover; Douglass Robinson, Major Edward B. Cassatt, the Military Attaché to the Embassy; J. L. Saltonstall, formerly Ambassador Choate's private secretary; Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Miss Reid, J. P. Morgan, Jr., the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, the newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Herbert; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lincoln Baylies, William Wetmore, and the other members of the special embassy to the coronation of the King.

In the beginning the international banquet proceeded somewhat formally, but the vivacious humor of the King and Queen soon put the guests at their ease. Throughout the dinner music was rendered by an excellent band. Finally Queen Alexandra gave the sign and the ladies rose and retired to the drawing room.

Mr. Choate then walked around the table and took the now vacant seat next to his Majesty, and the King of Great Britain and the American Ambassador entered into a confidential conversation. Before the cigars had got well going, Mr. Choate went over to J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and brought him up to King Edward and for nearly the next half hour the American millionaire and the ruler of Great Britain talked earnestly together.

Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Choate, Lord Rosebery, and others equally known to fame respectfully sat aloof while the master of the empire and the master of millions thrashed out their respective ideas. To use the words of one of the guests who sat near them:

"Mr. Morgan and the King seemed equally at home, and we wondered when we were going to get a chance to join the ladies in the drawing room."

At length King Edward finished talking, and the men went upstairs. On their arrival in the drawing room Queen Alexandra led the way to the music room.

In the meantime Commander Richardson Clover and Mrs. Clover, Major Edward B. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lincoln Baylies, William Wetmore, and Douglas Robinson had come in. In an interval between the music the King especially sent for Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, and to these two sisters of President Roosevelt his Majesty conveyed his special gratification at his ability to be present at the evening's entertainment. Their Majesties also chatted especially with Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, while the latter's daughter was too young when she last visited England to be presented at Court, was cordially received by both King Edward and the Queen.

The musical programme consisted of selections by Herr von Dulong, Mlle. Landi, M. Gillibert, Mlle. Destandre, and Miss Evelyn Stuart. At the conclusion of the music the party went to supper. Here the band played "God Save the King" for the first time, and every one present paid courteous attention to this air.

After the supper their Majesties chatted with various guests, and especially with Lord Rosebery, who took Princess Victoria down to her carriage. It was then quite late. Escorted by the entire Embassy and followed by all Mr. Choate's guests, King Edward and Queen Alexandra went out and entered the royal carriage, after a night which foreign diplomats characterize as the greatest triumph ever won for American prestige in England.

Princess Victoria was dressed all in white. Lady Vernon Harcourt was clad in a black silk dress brocaded with pink roses and wore five diamond stars in her hair. Lady Spencer wore a dress of white satin and a diamond crown. Mrs. Henry White's dress was pink and white, and she wore a diamond tiara. Miss White wore a dress of white chiffon.

The floral decorations in Mr. Choate's residence were beautiful and harmonious and consisted entirely of American Beauty roses arranged in a continuous scheme of color not only in the dining room but throughout the reception room.

"The Buffalo Limited," a new fast daily train to go in service on the New York Central June 15th, will leave New York 12:50 P. M., stop at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and arrive Buffalo at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

KING EDWARD VII. RECEIVES SPECIAL AMBASSADOR REID.

Their Long Interview Excites Comment of Buckingham Palace Officials—Many Courtesies Extended.

LONDON, June 11.—Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, was received in audience by his Majesty at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. A royal carriage, with outriders in red liveries, was sent to take Mr. Reid to the palace, where he met Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary; Col. the Hon. Sir William James Colville, the Master of the Ceremonies, and Col. Collins, Mr. Reid's equerry.

The American Ambassador was immediately conducted to the Audience Chamber. After Mr. Reid had presented his credentials and a letter of congratulation from Mr. Roosevelt the officials retired, but King Edward retained Mr. Reid for a long time. What transpired during the course of the audience is entirely private, but the officials commented on the length of the interview.

Everything connected with Mr. Reid's reception here emphasizes the desire of Great Britain to specially honor the United States. When Mr. Reid first presented his credentials to Lord Lansdowne the latter informed the Ambassador that it was the King's wish to see him as speedily as possible, and suggested an audience for yesterday, Tuesday. Mr. Reid replied that he was entirely at his Majesty's disposition, and would be ready whenever he desired.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, who accompanied Mr. Reid, explained to Lord Lansdowne that if Mr. Reid was received in audience Tuesday it would interfere with the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Reid by Cambridge University. Lord Lansdowne, remarking that he was sure the King would not be willing to in any way interfere with prior arrangements, said he would communicate with Mr. Reid later, and the same evening sent him word appointing an audience for to-day.

SPECIAL DELEGATES HONORED.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 12.—Rear Admiral John C. Watson and Gen. James H. Wilson, who will represent the Navy and Army of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, landed here this morning at 1:30 o'clock from the American liner St. Paul, which left New York June 4. They were received by the Mayor and Sheriff of Southampton, Col. Borup, Judge Mayer, and Acting United States Consul Westecott. Admiral Watson and Gen. Wilson started at once for London on a special train.

H. Clay Evans, the newly appointed United States Consul General in London, also arrived on the St. Paul.

OREGON MILITIA COMPANY AFTER ESCAPED CONVICTS.

The Two Prisoners Who Killed Their Guards Are Surrounded and a Battle Is Expected.

SALEM, Oregon, June 11.—Gov. Geer to-day called out a company of the National Guard and ordered it to Gervais, where Tracy and Merrill, the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary on Monday, after killing three guards and shooting a life prisoner, are surrounded.

The convicts, heavily armed, are hiding in the woods two miles east of Gervais, a station on the Southern Pacific Railway, thirty miles south of Portland. Reinforcements have started both from Salem and Portland.

Sheriff Durbin, who is leading a posse from here, intends to throw a cordon around the woods and make escape impossible and starve the men out. Police authorities, however, believe Tracy will never be taken alive and that he will make a break for liberty.

FURNACE MEN GET INCREASE.

United States Steel Corporation Prevents Strike by a Liberal Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 11.—Organizer Flynn of the American Federation was appointed to ascertain why none of the furnace workers employed by the United States Steel Corporation failed to respond to the recent strike order of the Furnace Men's Association. He says he learned that the United States Steel Corporation called each individual to the office, advanced their wages from 20 to 50 per cent., and made separate contracts with each.

The workers who struck and returned to work received an advance of only 10 per cent. The Oliver-Snyder workmen received no advance, and they have been asked to strike. A vote is being taken among furnace workers to decide whether the men at work will pay the wages of those striking.

WILL FIGHT THE OIL TRUST.

BERLIN, June 11.—A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says that the petroleum producers of the Caucasus have held a meeting there for the purpose of forming a syndicate to sell petroleum abroad in competition with the Standard Oil Company. The dispatch says also that after various changes in their attitude toward the Standard Oil Company, the Caucasian producers have grown definitely hostile to it.

They can do nothing, however, without Government support, but it is alleged they have now obtained this support to the extent of a reduction in railroad rates and possibly a reduction in the export tariff on oil.

Danish Treaty Ratification to be Postponed.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to recommend to the Senate the ratification of the protocol extending for one year the time for the ratification of the Danish treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. This action is made necessary by the failure of the Danish Rigsdag to act on the treaty.

The French Decorations for Americans.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Favorable action was taken to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on resolutions permitting H. H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, of the Army, and Capt. T. S. Rodgers of the Navy to accept decorations of the Legion of Honor from France.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure." "Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

To Chicago in 20 Hours. The Pennsylvania Railroad will begin running the fast Pennsylvania Special June 15.—Adv.

DAY OF GLORY FOR WEST POINT

President Roosevelt Addresses Cadets at Centennial.

Ambassador Porter, Lieut. Gen. Miles, Secretary Root and the Italian Ambassador Also Speak—Brilliant Scenes.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11.—Centennial Day, the third of the week's hundredth anniversary celebration at the Military Academy, was distinguished by a visit of President Roosevelt, who made a speech in Memorial Hall. When he arrived in the morning he was received with full military honors, and then reviewed the cadets on the parade plain.

The centennial exercises were in the afternoon, and the day ended with this evening's banquet. The apparent coldness between the President and Lieut. Gen. Miles was discussed by hundreds of those who witnessed the review. The speech of Secretary of War Root at the afternoon exercises was noteworthy for enthusiastic praise of the army in the Philippines and condemnation of those criticising the country's soldiers.

Gen. Horace Porter, the orator of the occasion, evoked a tumult of applause by his glowing tribute to the soldiers and his scathing denunciation of their traducers.

An incident of Gen. Porter's talk was the telling of a pathetic story that caused Secretary Root, several cadets, and many of the other listeners to weep unreserved

than did the twoscore Generals and staff officers of the United States Army.

PRESIDENT COLD TO MILES.

It was just before the manoeuvres of the cadets began that Lieut. Gen Nelson A. Miles, Commander in Chief of the Army, reached the reviewing place. He entered the group behind the President, and all the officers, native and foreign, hastened forward to grasp his hand. The President, who was looking out over the plain, did not seem to see him. After waiting fully five minutes, during which time he chatted with Gen. Brooke and others, the Commandering General walked slowly around the flag-pole that had been planted there and approached Mr. Roosevelt. The latter turned suddenly, extended his hand, and then turned away again and began to talk to Col. Mills. It had been part of the programme for Gen. Miles to review the cadets with the President and Col. Mills, so he took his stand with them.

The President continued to talk to Col. Mills, apparently forgetful of Gen. Miles's presence. The latter stood gravely in his place silent. The manoeuvres began, Col. Treat commanding the cadet battalion.

At a given signal the corps stood still in the centre of the plain, and the reviewers started around the parade ground in a fast walk, President Roosevelt, Col. Mills, and Lieut. Gen. Miles were together at the start. Once they spoke briefly, after which Mr. Roosevelt again talked exclusively to the Superintendent for a while. When they had walked a few yards, Gen. Miles began to drop back. At last he was entirely behind the President and marching with Col. Treat, who had fallen in with the reviewing procession. Thus they went all around the cadets, the President pecring at the faces of each young soldier and taking off his hat every time he passed the flag. When the circuit had been completed, and as Mr. Roosevelt was nearing again his original position, Gen. Miles stepped up beside him and they spoke together for a fraction of a minute. After they had resumed their places, Mr. Roosevelt looked toward Col. Mills altogether, and when the review was over and the President and Supt. Mills turned toward the Superintendent's house, Gen. Miles did not accompany them, nor did any salute or word pass between him and the President as they separated. The General quietly fell back and began to talk with the group of officers with whom he followed the leaders some minutes later.

Several army officers who know the President and Gen. Miles well were asked about the review afterward. The general opinion among them was expressed by one, who said:

"There was nothing irregular in the actions of the reviewing officers from a military point of view. It was only essential that Col. Mills remain beside the President all the time. The officer on Mr. Roosevelt's right might have been any General. Military etiquette was followed to a nicety. Of course, we all know that the relations between the President and the commanding General are strained, but neither one of them would ever allow that fact to make any difference on an occasion like this."

The manocuvres of the cadets, which consisted of all the slow and doubtful operations of a full dress military parade, were closed by a ceremony never before witnessed at the Military Academy. After ordering the solid battalion to march up to within a few feet of the President, Adjt. Rivers cried:

"Private Titus!"

A young man stepped from the cadets' ranks. He was Calvin P. Titus, who got his appointment to West Point because when he was bugler of the Fourteenth Infantry he was the first man to scale the walls of Peking on Aug. 14, 1900. As he stepped forward, Col. Treat read an announcement to the effect that Congress had voted to him a medal for conspicuous bravery, and then Mr. Roosevelt, the bronze medal in his hand, advanced and pinned the decoration on the cadet's coat.

For a minute or two they talked together, Titus standing at present arms and the President smiling admiringly at him.

Then Mr. Roosevelt grasped the ex-bugler's hand, and the latter withdrew to his place in the ranks, while the crowds on all sides cheered him again and again.

Titus is just completing his "plebe" year. He is one of the most popular men in his class, and is well known in the Academy for his zeal in religious matters.

One of the most enthusiastic old soldiers who viewed the manouvres was Gen. D. E. Sickles, who lost his leg in the civil war.

"What interests me about it all," he said, "is to watch the faces of these foreign officers. They never saw anything like it in their lives. Of course, they won't own up to it, but just watch their faces."

The parade being over, the cadets marched back to camp, where they have been living for a week, and the President, followed by the military men and other distinguished guests, proceeded to Col. Mills's house, where a formal reception was held. The United States officers who followed him thither included:

Majors Gens. Brooke, Corbin, and Young of the regulars.
Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, (retired.)
Major Gens. Roe and Wanser of the National Guard.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

John C. Bates,	B. H. Grierson,
Adolphus W. Greeley,	H. S. Hawkins,
Joseph C. Breckinridge,	Anson Mills,
Marshall I. Ludington,	John Moore,
Leonard Wood,	John H. Patterson,
James M. Bell,	M. V. Sheridan,
G. S. Carpenter,	George M. Sternberg,
Aaron S. Daggett,	

Brig. Gens. Frost, Tanner, and Harris of the National Guard.
Col. W. F. Randolph of the Artillery.
Capt. F. E. Chadwick of the Naval War College.

The reception over, President Roosevelt and a small party of special guests dined with the Superintendent. At 2:30 o'clock the Corps of Cadets, graduates, officers, invited guests, Academic Board, foreign officials, and diplomats assembled to escort Mr. Roosevelt to Memorial Hall. A drizzling rain had begun to fall, but the march across the parade ground was not abandoned, and in half an hour the centennial exercises were about to start.

AT MEMORIAL HALL.

Holders of tickets to the hall had to take their seats before the procession arrived, but the President was cheered by several thousand people who had scattered themselves along the route. Inside the hall was profusely decorated with old battle-flags and new banners. Old soldiers and graduates filled the central seats, and the cadets, except for the first-class officers, who took their stand under the stage, were lined up in the rear. Both sides were packed with guests, many of them women and young girls.

In the front chairs on the stage were the President, Col. Mills, Secretary Root, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, and Gen. Porter. Gen. Miles sat on the extreme left. Among others on the stage and in the front rows, besides the visitors who saw the morning's review, were the following:

Gov. Odell of New York.
Gov. Stickney of Vermont.
United States Senators Pettus, Quarles, Scott, and Warren.
Congressmen Bolck, Cannon, Capron, Dick, Gillett, Ketcham, Mondell, Parker, and Sulzer.
President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University.
Dr. C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania.
Col. John McCook.
Prof. J. B. Moore of Columbia University.
Dr. Whitman Bailey of Brown University.
Dr. W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College.
Prof. P. C. Ricketts of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
Prof. C. B. Nancrede of the University of Michigan.
Dr. H. S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Dr. Thomas M. Brown of Lehigh University.
Dr. J. G. Schurman of Cornell University.
The Right Rev. T. J. Conaty of the Catholic University of America.
Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago.
Minister Phyia Akharaj Varadhara of Siam.
Winslow Warren of the Society of the Cincinnati.
Gen. John Cadwallader of the Society of the War of 1812.
W. W. H. Davis of the Aztec Club.
Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of the Army of Tennessee Association.
John Lee Carroll of the Sons of the Revolution.
Walter S. Logan of the Sons of the American Revolution.
Col. W. C. Church of The Army and Navy Journal.
The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe.

The following members of the Board of Visitors:

Dr. William R. Harper. | Gen. Ell Torrance.
A. C. Howsee. | Montgomery Schuyler.
George W. C. Drexel.

Some of the academic gowns, notably the purple one of Mgr. Conaty and the red ons of Dr. Bailey, made the military uniforms and even the gorgeous robes of Minister Wu Ting-Fang look like simple raiments.

The procession, the crowd in the hall, and the greater crowd outside combined to make the scene one of such life and color that even the Military Academy, accustomed as it is to display, wondered at it.

Throughout the programme the Academy band played martial melodies and the audience applauded martial speeches wildly. Saluting the colors was the first thing on the programme and a prayer by the Chaplain followed. Then Col. Mills spoke. Addressing the President, he said:

"It is with feelings of pride and gratification that the graduates of the United States Military Academy welcome you to West Point on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of our Nation's military school. This welcome which they extend to you is not alone from those whom you see here to-day, but 'from earth's wide bounds, from ocean's furthest coast,' wherever the sons of this academy are now sojourning, there goes out to you a most sincere and heartfelt greeting. We are deeply sensible of our obligations for your co-operation in making this anniversary what it is; especially are we sensible of our obligations to those who have left the pressing duties of responsible trust, and to those who have journeyed from foreign lands. We extend our grateful thanks for your presence, and we hope you may carry away pleasant recollections of your visit."

President Roosevelt having been introduced as a man knowing the needs and history of the academy, talked for twenty minutes with periodic interruptions.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"Col. Mills, the graduates of West Point, and you men and women who are drawn to them by ties of citizenship, or by the simple fact that you are Americans, and therefore of necessity drawn to them, [applause,] I am glad to have the chance of saying a word to you to-day. There is little need for me to say how well your performance has compared with prophetic promise made on your behalf by the greatest of Americans, Washington. [Applause.] This institution has completed its first hundred years of life. During that century no other educational institution in the land has contributed as many names as West Point has contributed to the honor roll of the Nation's citizens. [Applause.]

"Col. Mills, I claim to be a historian, and I speak simply as a reciter of facts when I say what I have said; and, more than that, not merely has West Point contributed a greater number of the men who stand highest on the Nation's honor roll, but I think beyond question that, taken as a whole, the average graduate of West Point during this hundred years has given a greater amount of service to the country through his life than has the average graduate of any other institution in this broad land. [Applause.]

S "Now, gentlemen, that is not surprising. That is what we have a right to expect from this military university founded by the Nation. That is what we had a right to expect. (Applause.) But I am glad that the expectation has been made good. (Applause.) and of all the institutions in this country none is more absolutely American, none more, in the proper sense of the word, absolutely democratic than this. Here we care nothing for the boy's birthplace, for the boy's grade, for his social standing, here we care nothing save for his worth if he is able to show it. (Applause.) Here you represent with almost mathematical exactness the country geographically. You are drawn from every walk of life by a method of chance, meant to insure, and which in a great majority of cases does insure, nothing but active youth. Here you came together as representatives of America in the higher and more peculiar sense than can possibly be true of any other institution in the land, save your sister college that makes similar preparation for the service of the country on the seas. (Applause.)

WEST POINTERS IN CUBA.

"This morning I have shaken hands with many of you, and I have met the men who stand as representatives of every great struggle, every great move this great nation has made for the last fifty-five or sixty years. There are some still left among the older of you who took part in the Mexican War, a struggle which added to this country a territory vaster than has changed hands in Europe as the result of all the wars of the last two centuries. I meet always, when I see any of the older among you, men who took part in the great civil war when this Nation was tried in a furnace, the men who were called upon to do the thing which had to be done under penalty of making the memory of Washington himself worthless, because if they had failed their failure would have been written across the record of his work. Finally I see the younger men, as well as the older ones, the men whom I have seen myself take part in a little war—a war that was the merest skirmish compared to the struggle in which you fought from '61 to '65, and yet a war that has had almost as far reaching effects, not merely for the destiny of this Nation, but for upon the destiny of the world—the war with Spain. And it was my good fortune to see in the campaign in Cuba how the graduates of West Point handled themselves, and to endeavor to profit by their example, and it has become my pleasure to come here to-day because I was at that time intimately associated with many of your graduates. On the day before the San Juan fight, when we were marched up into a position we lost communication with our baggage and food, and for supper that night I had what Col. Mills gave me, [laughter and applause,] and it tasted very good, and the next morning Col. Mills was with another West Pointer. Shipp, from North Carolina. The next morning we had breakfast together, and I remember well congratulating myself that my regiment—we were all volunteer regiments—could have as an example men like Mills and Shipp, whose very presence made the men cool, made them feel collected and at ease. Mills and Shipp went down with out regiment to the action. Very shortly after it was begun Shipp was killed, and Mills received a wound from which no one of us at the time thought that he would recover. I had at that time in my regiment, as acting Second Lieutenant, a graduate of West Point, who was having his holiday and took his holiday by going down with us, and just before the assault he was shot, the bullet going, I think, into his stomach, and as he fell, he said: 'Good-by, Colonel. I am going to get well.'

"But I didn't think he was. He is all right now, and his name is Haskell. [Applause.] And there was never a moment by day or night that I was not an eye-witness of some performance of duty being done by a West Pointer, and I never saw a West Pointer failing in his duty. I want to be frank, gentlemen. You can't get a body of men of absolutely uniform good conduct, but I am able to say it was my good fortune to see the role of duty performed in a way that made a man proud to be an American and a fellow-citizen of such people.

"Your business here at West Point has been to teach men to do well in war, but it is a noteworthy fact that you have also taught them to do well in peace. The highest political positions in the land have been held, not exceptionally, but again and again by West Pointers. Col. Mills, I make the answer that any man who is asked the question must make when I say that while we would have the right to expect that West Point would do well, we could not have expected that she would have done so very well as she has done. [Applause.]

SOLDIER OF THE FUTURE.

"And now in closing, I want to say a word to those who are graduates and the younger graduates as well. I was greatly struck the other day by an article of one of your instructors here, himself a graduate of West Point, in which he dwelt upon the changed conditions of warfare and of the absolute need that a man who was to be a good officer should meet these changed conditions. I think it is going to be a great deal harder to be a first-class officer in the future than it has been in the past. I think that in addition to the courage and steadfastness that have always been the prime requisites in a soldier, you have got to show a far greater power of individuality than has been necessary before, if you are going to get up to the highest level of officer-like performance of duty. As has been well said, the developments of warfare during the last few years have shown that in the future the unit will not be the regiment, nor yet the company, but the unit will be the individual man. If he does not know how to shoot, how to shift for himself, how both to obey orders and to accept responsibility when an emergency comes, then he won't have any orders to obey. If he is not able to do all of that you had better have him out of the army. In a battle hereafter each man is going to be to a considerable extent alone. It will be so that the youngest officers will have to take much of the responsibility that in former wars fell on their seniors, and many of the enlisted men will have to do most of their work without any supervision of any officer. The man will have to act largely alone, and if he shows a tendency to huddle up to some one else his usefulness is pretty near at an end. If he is nervous so that he wants to feel the touch of elbows he had better be out of the battle, and you officers, if you are going to do well, have got to learn how to perform the duty which is so essential. The task is a harder one, and you want to face that task. You want to realize that more than ever before the honor or the shame of the country depends upon the high average of character and capacity of the officers and enlisted men, and that high average of character and capacity in the enlisted men can to a large degree only be obtained through you, the officers; and that you have got to devote you time in bringing up to the standard the fighting efficiency of the men under you, not merely in doing your duty so that you can't be called to account for failure to perform it, but doing it in a way that will make each man under you able to perform his.

"Now, I want you to weigh what I say, for if you take only half of it you will invert what I say. I found that in my regiment the best man was the man who had been in the regular army in actual service out in Western campaigning on the plains; that if he had been a good man in the regular army out on the plains he was the best man that I could get hold of, and, on the other hand, if he had served in time of peace a couple of years in an Eastern garrison, where he practically had next to nothing outside of the parade grounds and barracks to do, or if he had been in an ordinary National Guard regiment, that one of two things was true—if he had understood that he had only learned 5 per cent. of war he was that 5 per cent. better than any one else, and that was a big advancement, and if he had thought that he had learned the other 95 per cent. he was worse than any one else. [Laughter and applause.] I recollect perfectly one man who had been a Corporal in the regular army, a young fellow who had joined us, and he was apparently convinced that war in niccty was a parade ground for manoeuvring, and it was almost impossible to make him turn his attention to teaching his men so that they could do the best fighting when the occasion arose. Now, gentlemen, I don't intend to preach upon the performance of your duties here, but it is your special business to learn them. I do ask you to remember the difference in the military profession from what it has been in the past, and to remember continually that soldiership does not consist of excellence on parade grounds, but efficiency in actual service in the field, and that the usefulness and really great usefulness of the parade ground and barracks work comes in its being used, not as an end, but as one of the elements to the end. I ask you to remember that; I don't ask you to remember what you can't forget—the lesson of loyalty, of courage, of steadfast adherence to the highest standards of honor which all men draw in when they breathe the atmosphere of this great institution."

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, the only survivor of the United States Army Commanders in the civil war, followed the President. With a brief speech he unveiled a beautiful bronze tablet donated by the Association of Graduates to commemorate the academy's successful hundred years.

AMBASSADOR PORTER'S EPIGRAMS.

Gen. Porter, Ambassador to France, talked nearly an hour, telling of West Point's history, her famous sons, and her great place among the country's institutions. When he said that the academy's graduates played a great part in recent events that had made the United States a world power, the President and others in the audience applauded enthusiastically. After finishing his historical reminiscences he began to make epigrams for the cadets.

"From your training," he said "you know that in modern warfare we want duels, not butcheries; we want victories, not excuses.

"The United States," he continued, "should be always prepared for war, but not aggressively belligerent. Grant, perhaps the most combative of all the academy's graduates, had learned to love peace, and Washington had seen enough of war horrors to appreciate the sort of times when soldiers turn their battle axes into bill hooks and their helmets into bee hives."

A reference to the distinguished officers who had come out of the volunteer army elicited an outburst of applause that lasted several minutes. Any officer in volunteer or regular army, he said, who would harbor petty jealousy was not worthy of the name of a soldier. A little later he called Secretary Root "the American Carnot of this Administration."

"Modestry," he said to the cadets, "should go hand in hand with valor. Never underrate yourselves in a battle; never overrate yourselves in a report."

The greatest enthusiasm of the day was evinced when the Ambassador said that the soldiers of the Philippines, after making the name respected throughout the foreign world, had become the objects of the envenomed shafts from carping tongues at home.

"But the shafts have not even pierced their honest khaki uniforms," he continued. "When the embittered assailants are moldering in their graves the people of the United States will be looking for marble white and pure enough to adorn the graves of our fighting men in the Philippine Islands."

The story told by the Ambassador that brought tears to the eyes of Mr. Root was about a little French boy who was rewarded with a medal for gallantry in helping his father to rescue some shipwrecked sailors. When the medal was presented, the aged mother was there to see her son receive it before a splendid Paris audience. The boy, courageous and self-confident in danger, was in tears before the fashionable audience, and fell sobbing on his mother's neck, throwing his reward at her feet.

The Secretary of War took out his handkerchief to wipe away tears that were streaming down his cheeks. Several cadets covered their faces, as did more than one old soldier, and the sound of stifled sobbing resounded throughout the hall as the Ambassador took his seat just after telling the story.

SEC'Y ROOT DEFENDS THE ARMY.

Secretary Root was the next speaker.

"That this country needs a Military Academy more at the beginning of its second century than it did one hundred years ago is shown by the enactments of Congress," he said. "Laws have been recently passed to increase the number of cadets and to give millions for improvements at West Point."

After saying that the works of the United States Army proved that the academy deserved support, the Secretary told how the army within a few years had captured a great fortified city, taken prisoners an army greater than itself, and beaten in a short campaign a nation that once ruled nearly all of the Western world.

"The soldiers in the Philippines," he said, "have been criticised; some of them have been accused. Let me tell you that the President, the Secretary of War, and the rest of the Nation's officials who have followed these soldiers in reports and private letters and telegraphic dispatches and through oral accounts of those returning from the Orient, have seen them warring in the jungles, murdered by treachery, and falling dead from disease; have seen them patient, courageous, and loyal at all times to the best standards of American citizenship. [Cheers.] And we give you our words as American officers that they shall not be condemned until heard. [Tremendous applause.]

"Be of good cheer, American soldiers. When the record comes to be made up in the clear judgment of the American people and of mankind, there will be added after Cuba and China another page telling the achievements in war and peace by the American Army of the Philippines."

Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, also made addresses.

Two congratulatory cablegrams were received by Superintendent Mills during the exercises. One was from the academy's alumni in Manila, where 110 of them held a centennial banquet last night. The other came from the Imperial Russian Military College in St. Petersburg.

When the exercises were over and the Presidential procession started back over the plain to the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the cadets went to camp to prepare for the last parade of this year's graduating class.

The grand banquet this evening was in the "Mess" Hall, and was attended by all of the guests of honor and old graduates.

Gen. Miles in response to the toast assigned him, said, in part:

"The Army has passed through various stages of expansion and contraction, yet it has gradually grown in strength and efficiency with the needs of the Nation.

"It should never be decreased to that extent that it will become so weak as to be unable to give adequate support to the civil Government of our country, and at the same time it should never be expanded to the extent that it might constitute a menace to our liberties."

MAINE REPUBLICANS MEET

Gov. Hill Renominated at State Convention.

The Platform "Demands" Enforcement of Prohibitory Law—Secretary Shaw Makes an Address.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—The Republican State Convention which met here today renominated Gov. John F. Hill and adopted a platform, "demanding" faithful and impartial enforcement of the prohibitory law, and recommending the enactment of a direct primary law by the next Legislature.

The temperance plank was the subject of a warm debate between members of the Committee of Credentials and finally those who championed sterner measures succeded in having the resolutions as originally drafted amended to read "demand" instead of "favor."

The amended plank was adopted by the convention without dissent. The plank favoring direct primaries also was added at the last moment, and its incorporation in the platform came as a surprise to many of the delegates, but it received no opposition. Aside from these two items the only interesting feature of the convention was the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, who delivered the principal address.

The convention was presided over by N. P. Noble of Phillips. Little time was lost in formalities, and Gov. Hill's name was presented by Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta. There were several seconding speeches, and the nomination was by acclamation. The nominee briefly expressed his thanks, and Secretary Shaw was introduced. He said, in part:

"We are approaching another annual stockholders' election of a Board of Directors to manage for us the most gigantic corporation, with the most diversified interests, of which this world has knowledge. Upon the issue now being formulated and joined rests in no small degree the temporal prosperity and happiness of 80,000,000 people. For it must be borne in mind that the rival parties do not propose to follow the same policies or to pursue the same methods.

"The pledges about to be made are in neither instance novel or untried. The country will not be asked to experiment this Fall. The affairs of the body politic have been committed again and again to the firm believers in each of the two great schools of political science.

"It is not certain that the issue this Fall will be tariff reform. But we have had quite a lengthy period of unprecedented prosperity, and if I read history correctly, our people have seldom been able to stand prosperity very long.

"But, while it is fair to presume that in the coming contest considerable attention will be given to that time-honored plank in our opponents' platform favoring a revision of the tariff, the arguments, I fancy, will be largely of a local character, and in each section of the country special stress will be laid upon the hardships occasioned by the high prices of such commodities as are produced elsewhere.

"This will lead naturally to strong declarations, and much talk against trusts. It will be remembered that the trust question came into prominence during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. A committee appointed to investigate the whole subject only two days prior to the final adjournment of Congress reported, submitting the question to the consideration of subsequent Congresses. Two days after the report was read Benjamin Harrison, who had been elected upon a platform which promised legislation against trusts, was inaugurated.

"The platform on which he was elected was written and read by that great disciple of protection, who fell on the 6th day of September last in the City of Buffalo, the victim of an assassin's bullet. Was that platform obeyed? Of course it was. The first and only anti-trust law ever passed through Congress was introduced by John Sherman. And the most determined effort to enforce that law is now being made by that gallant, intrepid, and fearless Chief Executive, Theodore Roosevelt.

"But I think it is a little early to determine just where the 'bloody angle' of this campaign is to be fought. There are those who insist it will be the conduct of a little band of something over 60,000 American boys, wearing blue uniforms, sleeping in tents, and fighting as best they know how, under a tropical sun, for the honor of the old flag.

"It has been said—whether true or not I cannot tell—that the revered McKinley, not wishing to be outdone in non-partisanship by those who were at the time supporting his Administration, commissioned into the army organized in the Spring of 1898 a few more officers who disagreed with him politically than of his own party. If the army thus constituted has won glory, that glory is National and not partisan."

The Committee on Resolutions next made its report, which was accepted as read, although the draft was changed in minor points from that drawn up before the convention.

With the platform adopted there only remained the matter of selecting State committeemen, and this done, the convention adjourned.

WOMAN FOILS A FOOTPAD.

Attacked Almost at Her Doorstep, Mrs. Collins Made Strong Resistance.

Mrs. Jeremiah Collins, the wife of a well-to-do resident of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, is laid up to-day at her home in Seventy-third Street, that Borough, suffering from rough treatment received at the hands of a footpad near her home Tuesday night.

Mrs. Collins had been collecting rent at several houses in the neighborhood owned by her husband, who is employed in the Post Office in Manhattan, and was unable to go with her.

She was within a few steps of her home when a man jumped from behind a tree and, covering her head with a cloth, threw her to the ground. Mrs. Collins struggled to tear the cloth from her head and the man swore and struck her in the face, blackening her eyes.

In spite of this, she fought back and screamed so loudly that the highwayman became frightened and ran away.

TO AID BISHOP HUNTINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmstead of This City Elected Coadjutor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—In the convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York to-day the committee upon Bishop Huntington's address reported favorably upon the part requesting the appointment of a coadjutor. Ex-Chief Judge Charles Andrews of this city and George B. Sloan of Oswego opposed the report and proposed an amendment putting the whole matter over until Oct. 1, when the subject would be considered at a special convention. The amendment was defeated, 68 to 15.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Tyler Olmstead, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City, was after a long session to-night elected Coadjutor of the Central New York Episcopal Diocese. He will be assistant to Bishop Frederic D. Huntington.

St. John's Guild Hospital.

The Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild will open for the reception of patients on Monday, June 16. Patients will be sent to the hospital by the Staten Island ferry, a nurse and orderly being in attendance on the 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. boats. Tickets for distribution among the sick children of the poor of New York may be had free of charge at the office of the Guild, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S MISSION COMPLETED

He Interviews Messrs. Truesdale, Fowler, and Markle.

The Labor Commissioner Will Now Report to President Roosevelt the Information Gathered from Operators and Miners.

The investigation of United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright into the causes of the strike were completed yesterday, and he will make a report to President Roosevelt when he arrives in Washington. Mr. Wright had a conference lasting two hours yesterday with President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Railroad, and John Markle, representing the interests of the Independent operators. The conference took place in the offices of the Ontario and Western Railroad, Delmonico Building, at the corner of Beaver and William Streets.

Mr. Wright said at the beginning of the conference that he wished it to be understood that he was there in accordance with the provisions of the law creating his office, simply to gather the facts relating to the strike. He had no authority to propose any plan for a settlement of the strike, neither had President Roosevelt. He then asked a number of questions in reference to the wages, hours of labor, and general condition of the miners, which were answered, and was put in possession of all the facts from the operators' standpoint.

Mr. Wright early in the day had a talk with Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, which gave rise to rumors that some new form of settlement was proposed. Both said emphatically that the coal strike was not considered. In reference to his mission here, Mr. Wright said:

"All my work is completed here, as far as I know, and all I have to do is to make my report to President Roosevelt. I have been received courteously by all parties, and given every facility for getting information."

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Railroad made a statement yesterday afternoon, before he left his office, in which he said:

"The report which was published to the effect that holders of stocks of the coal roads and financiers who control them are working to end the coal strike is absolutely untrue. It is a form of statement which, unfortunately, holds out false hopes to the strikers, a majority of whom are now kept from returning to their work by misleading reports of like character.

"The public will realize by the correspondence published how much Mr. Mitchell has their interests at heart. The operators are on the defensive, fighting for the protection of their property, the stockholders, and the public. They are a unit in this matter. We will make no concessions, and the only settlement possible is the return of the men to their work as individuals and not as mine workers.

"Mitchell's suggestion that the price of coal be increased will, it seems to me, give the public a better insight into the real situation. Mitchell made the proposition in all seriousness, and it was rejected summarily. The operators in consequence are not only fighting their own battle, but are looking out for the public also."

More rumors were floating around yesterday afternoon of pressure being brought to bear on the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to use its influence in settling the strike. This partly arose from the fact that C. A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, who left this city for Europe on the American Liner St. Louis, was escorted to the pier by George W. Perkins of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. It was at Mr. Griscom's house that Senator Hanna stopped when he was in Philadelphia during the negotiations with the Civic Federation, and it is known that Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, had several talks with Mr. Perkins.

MITCHELL PREDICTS VICTORY.

Judge Jackson of the United States Court Issues Injunction Against Strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 11.—"Well, gentlemsn, the anthracite strike is complete and we are going to win."

This emphatic statement was made to the assembled newspaper correspondents by President Mitchell in his office at strike headquarters this evening. Asked what he had to say regarding the correspondence between himself and the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads, which control more than 80 per cent. of the anthracite mines, he said: "I have nothing to say now. We ask no better presentation of our case than the operators' statement makes for us."

With reference to the soft coal strike in West Virginia, the National labor leader had this to say: "At present there are 28,500 mine workers on strike in the West Virginia field. Reports from Virginia, where there are 3,600 mine workers, are incomplete, and I therefore cannot say anything as to the situation in that State. I think we will win that strike, too. The suspension in West Virginia will cut off a large amount of soft coal that is shipped to the Atlantic seaboard, but there is no connection between the anthracite strike here and the bituminous suapension there.

"I received word from West Virginia this afternoon that National Board Member William Morgan and Organizers Haggerty, McKay, Springer, Noon, Poggannini, and Edwards were arrested in Fairmont to-day for alleged violation of an injunction granted the operators. I do not know the exact purport of the injunction, but I believe the arrests were made on the strength of an injunction granted in 1897. I have wired them to employ counsel, give bond, and have the injunction dissolved."

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 11.—Probably 700 miners, as well as a number of officials of the United Mine Workers, met at Bramwell to-day. The coal operators refused to attend. The miners were in session one hour, during which time brief speeches were made. From all indications the strike will be a prolonged one, as the operators seem determined that no concessions shall be made. Fewer miners were at work in the Norfolk and Western coal fields to-day than yesterday. Everything is quiet.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., June 11.—The strike situation aseumea a more serious aspect. Several mines in this neighborhood are almost suspended. Two hundred men went out at Enterprise last night. Sheriff Flemming and a dozen deputies went to the scene, but the strikers were quiet and started on a march down the river. Much bitterness is caused by the arrest of "Joe" Bell, Orin Brown, and R. F. Kearns, at Monongah. The men are organizers and are charged with threatening property. Judge Jackson of the United States Court ordered the Marshal to hold deputies ready at a moment's notice. The railroad police force are also instructed to be within reach at all times. Many arrests have been made on the charge of threatening property and trespassing.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., June 11.—United States Marshal C. D. Elliott, with a dozen deputies(arrived here to-night with an injunction issued to-day by Judge John J. Jackson of the United States District Court at Parkersburg, against strikers in the Fairmont-Clarksburg region. The injunction is very broad, and prohibits interference in any manner with the work of the miners who have refused to strike.

England's Coal Exports Highest on Record.

LONDON, June 11.—Replying to a motion in the House of Commons to-day providing for the abolition of the export tax on coal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not possibly entertain it, since the coal exports for the first five months of the present year had been the highest on record.

That's It!
GO ANY TIME
via
Reading Route
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
to
PHILADELPHIA
"A train every hour."
Direct to Reading Terminal. Coaches and Parlor Cars Latest Designs.

MILITIA OUT IN PAWTUCKET.

Infantry and Cavalry on Duty Owing to Violence in the Street Car Strike.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 12.—This city will be under martial law to-day owing to troubles which have arisen over the strike of the conductors and motormen and violence offered. Two troops of cavalry and six infantry companies will go on duty during the morning.

DANCING MASTERS' MEETING.

Nine New Dances Selected for Approval by Their Convention—Cripple Creek's Big Bonus Rejected.

Visiting dancing masters, of whom there are about 150 attending the annual convention of the Normal School Association; Masters of Dancing, made a day and a night of their stay here yesterday. Their business sessions were held at the Knickerbocker Academy, 44 East Fourteenth Street, where the morning was devoted to demonstrations of ballroom dancing, the exposition of various national dances, and classical dancing. In the afternoon a committee selected the best dances submitted by members for approval by the organization, and nearly every delegate had submitted a new dance. The committee settled upon the following, which will be voted upon at this morning's session:

"The Knickerbocker," schottische tempo, by J. E. Lavery of Rochester, N. Y.
"The Antlers," gavotte, four-four tempo, by E. J. Conley of Oswego, N. Y.
"The Empire," two step, two-four tempo, by Frank R. Fox of Toronto, Canada.
"The Military Dip," waltz tempo, by George Lovely, Springfield, Mass.
"Yorke," three step, by P. H. Walsh of Auburn, N. Y.
"The Uneada," three step, by P. H. Kelly of Holyoke, Mass.
"The Imperial Schottische," by M. Frost, New York City.
"The Olympia," four-four time, by J. R. Beauman of Albany, N. Y.
"The Manhattan, 1902," schottische, by A. J. Giaconia of Thompsonville, Conn.

Pittsburg was chosen as the scene of the next meeting. Cripple Creek offered a bonus of $5,000 and promised each delegate a sample of gold ore rich enough to pay his individual expenses, but it did not get a single vote. One young woman was indignant in resenting the offering as an attempt to bestow unneeded charity, and many cheered her words.

The masters made a tour of inspection of the uptown dancing halls in the evening, and closed with a trip through Chinatown under the guidance of Detective Sergeant Soyer. They will see "King Dodo" and enjoy a banquet at the Hotel Imperial to-night.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY

Special Meeting to Take Action on Proposed Increase of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 11.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company have called a special meeting of the stockholders for Aug. 12 to take action on the proposed increase of the indebtedness of the company from $7,000,000 to $14,500,000. The company designs to purchase extensive ore mines and furnaces at Cornwall, Lebanon County, in accordance with negotiations completed a long time ago. Legal difficulties and title uncertainties have prevented the consummation of the sale herstofore.

Arrangements have been perfected for the new issue, which will bear 5 per cent. interest and has already been disposed of to banks and trust companies. The present bonded indebtedness is $1,000,000 Pennsylvania Steel 5s, $2,000,000 Maryland Steel 5s, and $4,000,000 consolidated 6s, a total of $7,000,000. The company's capital is $27,250,000, of which $16,500,000 is 7 per cent. preferred, non-cumulative.

CHICAGO PERSONAL TAX.

Board of Assessors Will Extend It to Credits of Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Insurance companies, street railway companies, bankers, and brokers may this year find themselves taxed on personal property of a character which has heretofore escaped contributing to the public treasury. The Board of Assessors discussed to-day what shall be done in relation to each of those classes of institutions and property owners.

It is almost certain that insurance companies will not get off, as heretofore, with paying taxes only on office furniture. The Assessors are strongly in favor of listing cash on hand and credits, and they think that such property will reach $1,000,000. Banks, bankers, and brokers will be assessed on credits and money held for margins as soon as these can be discovered.

OHIO CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Gift of ex-Federal Officer to be Unveiled at Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 11.—A magnificent monument, consisting of a handsome stone arch surmounted by a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier, will be unveiled on Saturday at Camp Chase Cemetery, Columbus, O. This memorial to the heroes of "The Lost Cause" is the gift of Col. William H. Knouss, an ex-Federal office holder, who for thirty years has decorated the graves on Decoration Day of the Confederates who are buried in Columbus.

The orator of the unveiling will be ex-United States Senator Gen. John B. Gordon, who will receive the memorial in behalf of his ex-Confederate comrades. The presentation will be made by Judge David Pugh. Gov. Nash has also accepted an invitation to deliver a short address.

The Confederates of Charleston, West Va., will be represented at the ceremonies by a delegation of 100.

ODD "ADS." FOR J. H. RAYNOR.

Paragraphs Concerning Snakes and Cooks Caused Him Trouble.

J. H. Raynor of 110 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, is anxious to see the person who caused the following advertisements to appear yesterday in a newspaper:

A fine lot of snakes just imported from India to be sold at once at reasonable price. H. Raynor, 110 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Cook Wanted—A strong Irish cook; no washing or ironing; $25 per month. H. Raynor, 110 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Mr. Raynor first had his attention called to the advertisements by a blonde young woman of the soubrette type, who called early at the house and requested permission to see the anakes.

"Snakes? Snakes? What's the matter, woman?" inquired Raynor.

The young woman then showed the advertisement, and said she was a snake charmer.

Raynor called his wife to the front door and informed her of the advertisement. Mrs. Raynor became greatly excited and the snake charmer hurried away.

The snake charmer had hardly left when a big Irish woman, appeared. She had come in answer to the "ad." for a cook. When she learned that she was not wanted she became highly indignant, and, failing to get her car fare, she denounced the Raynors before leaving.

Mr. Raynor is of the opinion that a relative whom he had displeased was the person who inserted the advertisement.

TO REMOVE OLD CAR TRACKS.

Those on Amsterdam Avenue Ordered Torn Up Immediately.

So many complaints have been made of late by drivers and others of the old horse car tracks in

CYCLONE IN THE WEST DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Several Persons Killed, Many Injured, in Illinois.

Women Struck Down at a Dance —Laurel (Ia.) Is Reported Completely Destroyed.

PEORIA, Ill., June 11.—The double storm that struck Peoria at 10 o'clock last night and again at 2 o'clock this morning was the worst Central Illinois has experienced since 1843. Rain fell in torrents, and the damage caused by the high winds cannot be estimated at this time. Probably the worst damage in proportion to the size of the town was at Kingston Mines, a small mining town twenty miles below Peoria. There three people were killed outright and ten were injured, three fatally. The killed are as follows:

THE DEAD.

MRS. THOMAS MURRAY.
INFANT CHILD OF MRS. MURRAY.
MRS. ROBERT McELWEE.

THE FATALLY INJURED.

INFANT CHILD OF MRS. McELWEE.
ROBERT McELWEE.
THOMAS MURRAY.

OTHERS INJURED.

MRS. MOCHA.
ROY BITNER.
JUD MARSH.
CORA ROSBOTTOM.
JAMES LACOCK.
MRS. FRANK BRAZENA.
MRS. KEEFE.

George Reardan, an employe of the electric company, was instantly killed this morning while repairing the storm damage at Glen Oak Park. He was caught by a live wire and died instantly. George Ashlock, another lineman, was seriously burned in attempting to extricate Reardan from the wire.

The Peoria and Pekin Union round house was blown down soon after 10 o'clock. In it at the time were eight men, and all escaped serious injury, excepting Sam Spence, an Iowa Central engineer, who was caught by the falling walls and received serious injuries to his back.

Thirteen locomotives, owned by the Illinois Central, two by the Iowa Central, four by the Toledo, Peoria and Western, and five by the Big Four, were almost totally wrecked.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train which left this city at 11:25 o'clock last night for Chicago, ran into a washout just above the city. The engine is buried in sand and mud, and the baggage car turned over. Robert Atkinson, the engineer, was the only person injured.

The roof of the new warehouse at the Corning & Co. distillery was blown off, as was also that of the Clark distillery.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a report reached the police that the people living at Dry Run were in danger of drowning, as they had been caught by the flood. Rowboats were hauled to the scene at once, and the police took twelve people from their homes. They were standing on planos, with the water almost to their necks.

All communication with the outside world was cut off for more than twelve hours, and it was almost noon to-day before a wire was secured between Peoria and Chicago and St. Louis. All street car service was stopped and the fire alarm system was rendered useless.

A tugboat and a steam launch, which have been plying on the river at this point, have disappeared since the first storm, and it is believed they are now at the bottom of Peoria Lake.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 11.—Stretching across a pathway 100 miles in width and devastating a territory fully 200 miles long, extending from Livingston County on the north to McCoupon County on the south, and leaving its mark clear across the face of Central Illinois, a cyclone last night inflicted a property loss which will aggregate millions of dollars and cost a dozen lives.

The brunt of the storm fell upon McLean and adjoining counties. Lightning was incessant for two hours, but was marked by absence of thunderclaps. The wind reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour, and in its track were left destruction and death. The visitation was the worst ever recorded in the history of Central Illinois. Almost complete interruption of telegraph and telephone lines for twelve hours has made it impossible to secure the full details of the disaster.

It is now known that while the fatalities in McLean County were but three in number, scores of persons were seriously injured and hundreds of narrow escapes from death were reported. Not a village or city of McLean County escaped, and from every district comes the same report of destroyed buildings, injury to growing crops, and razed fruit and shade trees.

The aggregate of loss in McLean County, not including three lives at Merna or thousands upon thousands of leveled shade and fruit trees, by a rough estimate, will be between $300,000 and $400,000. Claims for tornado insurance up to this evening among local agents have reached $50,000, and it is believed that this sum will be doubled. This amount represents only the loss outside of Bloomington in McLean County farming districts.

The heaviest loss in proportion to the population fell upon Merna, a village ten miles east of Bloomington, where the Town Hall, used by a party of 250 for a dance, was destroyed, three of the women dancers being instantly killed by falling timbers. They were:

MRS. EDWARD MARTIN, aged twenty-six, wife of a well-to-do farmer, residing six miles east of Leroy.
MISS LENA GAHAGAN, her sister, residing east of Leroy, aged twenty-three.
MISS ANNA KELLY, residing with her widowed mother, two miles north of Merna.

When the storm struck the building, its swaying alarmed the party of merry-makers. All made a rush for the exits and a fierce struggle ensued. The three women were left behind and killed instantly by falling timbers. The two sisters were found locked in each other's arms. Miss Kelly was in the act of being rescued by being pulled through the open window by Clement Spencer. A moment more and she would have been saved. Spencer was hurt internally and may die. Others seriously injured are Thomas Gahagan, cousin of the two sisters killed, and John Kelly, brother of Miss Kelly, one of the victims. Fully fifty others were painfully injured. Many surgeons from Bloomington were summoned to attend the injured.

A new Methodist Church at Twin Grove was completely demolished by a huge tree. The loss will be $10,000. Wesleyan University suffered damage causing a loss of $25,000. Street car service in Bloomington was resumed this evening, but it will be a week before the electric light plant can resume its service. It is estimated that fully one-third of the trees in the city and vicinity are ruined.

Farmers report that corn will receive a bad setback, but that oats will suffer most heavily. Farmers, with scarcely an exception, lost stock, barns, or windmills.

Bloomington's pleasure resort, Miller Park, is a dreary waste, all its pavilions being demolished and the trees blown down.

At Stanford, ten miles west of Bloomington, a box car on a sidetrack was lifted from its trucks and carried 300 feet. At El Paso, twenty miles north, the Town Hall, containing all the Fire Department apparatus, was destroyed with its contents.

CORWITH, Iowa, June 11.—A tornado struck an empty excursion train on the Iowa Central five miles east of here last night and blew three cars from the track while the train was running thirty miles an hour, leaving the engine and the two last coaches on the track. No one was hurt.

DETROIT, Minn., June 11.—The list of killed in the tornado that swept through this section Monday afternoon includes five persons. Five children were injured, and Mrs. Hium was probably fatally hurt. In all thirty farmhouses and barns were totally destroyed.

PAXTON, Ill., June 11.—A heavy storm of rain and wind prevailed in this section of the State at an early hour this morning. Great damage was done to shade trees. It is reported that two churches were blown over at Clarence, seven miles east of here.

LATHAM, Ill., June 11.—The severe storm of last night washed out a bridge on the Peoria division of the Illinois Central, near here, and a freight train ran into the hole. The crew was injured, but not seriously.

Iowa Town Reported Destroyed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 11.—Grinnell reports that the town of Laurel, in Marshall County, was destroyed by a tornado last night. Owing to the wires being down it is impossible to secure definite knowledge as to the facts. Laurel is in Jefferson Township, and has a poulation of not to exceed 100 people. The only means of communication with the town from the outside world is by way of the telegraph line, being located on a short branch of the Iowa Central Railway.

DEPUTY TRIED TO ATTACH BRIDAL PRESENTS.

No Wedding Gifts Found and the Girl's Father Denounces the Attempt as an Outrage.

Deputy Sheriff Max Altman yesterday afternoon made an attempt to levy on the wedding presents of Miss Lina Kopper, a daughter of Ex-Col. Kopper of the Seventy-first Regiment, who last night was married to Stuart M. Capen, a nephew of Ex-Minister to Spain Stewart L. Woodford. Altman did not find any presents though, and was compelled to leave the house without accomplishing the purpose of his visit.

The judgment, to satisfy which the writ of attachment was issued, was for $424, in favor of Dr. W. D. Humphrey for medical services rendered to Miss Kopper last year. Dr. Humphrey's lawyer was Arthur W. Wing of 621 Broadway, who brought the suit in the Tenth Municipal District Court before Magistrate Murray.

Miss Kopper put up three defenses to the suit, which were that she was not competent to contract, that her father and not she should have been sued, and that, as Dr. Humphrey had been dismissed before her recovery, and another physician called, he was not entitled to pay for his services, as he was not the physician that effected the cure.

Col. Kopper denounced the attempted service of the writ yesterday as an outrage. The entire story, he said, was absolutely false. Altman had been to the house, he said, but had not found any presents to levy on. Mr. Wing said that Altman found all the presents gone, and said that he thought they had been sent to Westfield, N. J., the home of the groom. Several of the presents were said to be very elegant, one especially, a silver punch bowls from friends in Madrid, where Mr. Capen was stationed as Secretary to Gen. Woodford, being a very elaborate affair. The marriage last night took place in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, the Rev. Mr. Merrington, the Assistant Rector, officiating. After the ceremony a reception followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Sarah Jenkins, 160 West Eighty-first Street.

INSURANCE MEN ARRESTED.

Two Officers of the Equitable Fire Company Accused of Running a "Wild Cat" Concern.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11.—The officers of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, with alleged charters from Delaware and New Jersey, were closed to-day by direction of the State Insurance Commissioner, who issued orders to Prosecutor Abbott to make the necessary arrests. The charge is that the officers conducted a "wild cat" concern.

The police took into custody the Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Plels, and General Manager M. G. Nolan. They were arraigned to-night before Justice Williams and held under $5,000 bail each for a hearing. The company, it is alleged, collected more than $10,000 in the few days the offices were open in the law building.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Second Day's Session of the Annual Convention at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 11.—Three sessions were crowded into the second day of the forty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Sunday School Association, which is attended by almost 600 delegates. Organized Sunday school work was treated in an open parliament, conducted by Marion Lawrence of Toledo, Ohio. Departmental work was considered in separate conferences presided over by Mrs. H. T. McEwen of Amsterdam, Mrs. L. J. Bishop, and Mrs. H. Elizabeth Foster of New York City.

The President of the association, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Shauffler of New York City, made some extended remarks on the subject of "Money." The matter of finances was reported on by R. W. McKee of Brooklyn and Timothy Hough of Syracuse. Encouraging reports of the work in the several districts were received from Mrs. Foster and the Rev. A. H. McKinney of New York City, the Rev. S. S. Eddy of Syracuse, Mrs. J. F. Simmons of Mount Vision, and Miss Mary Moall of Rochester. Addresses were delivered this evening by the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey of New York City and the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen of Amsterdam.

TRAMP WAS COLLEGE MATE.

Farmer Shaw of Fishkill Recognizes a Man Hoeing Weeds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 11.—Two tramps who applied for work at the home of Frank C. Shaw, in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, left rather suddenly in the morning, when Mr. Shaw discovered in one of them a former college mate. The two men were put to work hoeing weeds. When Mr. Shaw saw them in the morning he gave some orders as to the work he wanted done. He turned to one of the men and said:

"I think I know you, but I cannot remember where I have seen you."

"Yes," said the tramp, "I know you. For a year I sat in a seat behind you at Harvard."

The men shook hands, and the wanderer asked farmer Shaw not to disclose his identity, so that his family could not read of his degradation in the newspapers.

AUTOMOBILIST TO BLAME.

Coroner's Jury Holds R. B. Holmes Responsible for Fatal Collision.

PATERSON, N. J., June 11.—After having been locked up all night, the Coroner's Jury in the case of Charles W. Whiteman, who was fatally injured on Sunday, May 25, in a collision with an automobile on the Pompton road, returned a verdict this afternoon in which it finds Whiteman came to his death through gross negligence, and that Robert B. Holmes of Madison, the owner of the automobile, and Thomas McGown of New York, the chauffeur, were primarily liable for the man's death.

This is the first time in the history of Passaic County that a Coroner's Jury has been locked up all night to consider a verdict.

It was shown at the hearing that the automobile, in trying to avoid Whiteman, who was riding on a bicycle, had gone from the right to the left side of the road, and the collision followed. The fact that the automobile did not keep on the right side of the road led the jury to render the verdict it did. No arrests have been made.

Dr. Meredith's Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of the Rev. Richard R. Meredith was formally accepted last night at a meeting of the Church Society of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Dr. Meredith, who has been pastor of the church for fifteen years, is now in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

KILLS PACIFIC CABLE BILL

The House Votes Against the Proposed Corliss Measure.

Reference Is Made to Possibilities of the Wireless Telegraphy—Letter from John W. Mackay.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House today went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the debate upon the Corliss Pacific cable bill.

Mr. Corliss declared that he had learned within twenty-four hours that not a foot of the proposed Commercial Pacific Cable had yet been laid.

Mr. Richardson (Ala.) took the floor in opposition to the bill. He called attention to the speech of Mr. Cannon yesterday, in which the latter showed that the appropriations for the next fiscal year already exceeded the estimated revenues by $51,000,000, and urged this as the first reason why the Government should not enter upon the expensive work of building a cable to the Philippines. He referred to the possibilities in the development of wireless telegraphy and argued that it would be unwise, on the threshold of the development of the new system, for the Government to expend $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for a submarine cable which might be valueless in a few years.

Mr. Corliss asked if the Attorney General had not refused to consider the contract which the Commercial Cable Company had offered to make.

Mr. Richardson replied that the Attorney General and other Government officials had declined to interfere in the matter, and that the company was proceeding to lay the cable under the Post Roads act. In explanation of the reason the cable was being built in England, he said that the English company were building a cable which they guaranteed for two years. No other company would guarantee a cable for thirty days, he said. He read a letter from John W. Mackay of the Commercial Company.

The letter of Mr. Mackay was addressed to Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Committe, and says:

My cable engineer, Mr. Cuttriss, through your kind offices and the courtesy of Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy, and of Admiral Bradford, has been allowed to examine the charts of soundings on file in the Navy Department, showing that it is feasible to land a submarine cable on the Island of Guam in the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Cuttriss has just telegraphed me that these soundings show that such a landing is practicable. This removes the only doubt as to the feasibility of an all-American cable from San Francisco to Manila, and I write this letter to you to state positively that the submarine cable, which the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has agreed to construct, lay, and operate from San Francisco to Manila, will be an all-American cable and will not touch on any foreign island or territory whatsoever. I give you my personal assurance to that effect. The first section of this cable will be in operation in November, 1902, and we expect to be able to arrange for the remaining sections to be completed and opened for traffic during the year 1904.

Mr. Newlands (Nev.) paid a high tribute to Mr. Mackay. He said Mr. Mackay had entered a contest on the sea against the great Atlantic Cable Monopoly, and on land against the Gould Telegraph System. He also had built the Haiti cable, the control of which was surrendered to the United States during the Spanish war.

Mr. Loud (Cal.) opposed the bill on the ground that Government operation of telegraph systems in Europe was not a success. Since 1872 England had lost about $35,000,000 in the operation of her telegraph system. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would kill all the bills and leave the Pacific Ocean open to any company which cared to undertake the laying of a cable. (Applause.)

Mr. Adamson (Ga.) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. To prove that the Commercial Cable Company was proceeding with the work of constructing the cable it proposed to lay, he read a cablegram from London dated to-day and signed by G. E. Ward, Vice President, certifying that 1,065 nautical miles of the cable to be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu had been completed, and that the work was proceeding at the rate of 26 miles a day. The cablegram said that a steamer would leave with the cable for San Francisco before August 1.

Mr. Cannon, (Ill.), Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, then threw the weight of his influence against the bill. He had always favored a cable, but always had believed that a private company would come along and lay one without expense to the United States. Here was such a company offering to build a cable to the Philippines by way of Honolulu.

Mr. Corliss declared that the building of this cable was not a question of money. The people were not concerned about the expense. The Attorney General, he said, had delivered an opinion to the effect that the United States had no power without Congressional action to enter into a contract with the Commercial Cable Company. The United States had no power to make rates or exercise supervision.

Mr. Adamson's motion to strike out the enacting clause on a yea and nay vote was carried 116 to 77.

ARGUES FOR PANAMA CANAL.

Senator Fairbanks Addresses the Senate — Discusses Steps Leading to Formation of Walker Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Consideration of the Isthmian Canal project was resumed by the Senate to-day, Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) speaking in favor of the Panama Canal route.

He discussed the steps leading up to the formation of the Walker Commission and its two reports, the first favorable to Nicaragua and the second favoring Panama, after the Panama Canal Company had offered to sell its rights and property for $40,000,000.

If, said the Senator, the United States had but to consider the relative cost of construction of the two canals there would be a saving upon the Panama route of substantially $5,500,000. The commission had disclosed a singular and important fact, and that is that it would cost $1,300,000 less per annum to operate the Panama than to operate the Nicaragua route. This sum, capitalized on the basis of the interest upon the national bonds, equivalent to 2 per cent., amounted to $65,000,000. Add to this the amount saved in construction, he said, there is a total sum to the credit of the Panama route of $70,500,000.

The Senator did not think, he said, that the contention that it was impossible for the United States to secure an absolute title to the property to be well founded, but said he believed that the United States would take the property, if it should purchase it, free and clear of all demands of stockholders and creditors, and that it would not rest under any legal, equitable, or moral obligation to pay one dollar beyond the $40,000,000, the price asked by the canal company.

Discussing the question of paying for the proposed canal, Senator Fairbanks said he would rather see the work paid for out of the Treasury as it progresses and without issuing a solitary bond therefor, but there are so many urgent and proper drafts upon the Treasury that he feared it could not be done without imposing an undue burden upon it. The cost of the work should be distributed over a reasonable number of years by the issue of bonds, so that it may be lightly borne.

TO VOTE ON CANAL BILL.

The Senate Will Take This Action on June 19.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A vote is to be taken on the Canal bill in the Senate a week from to-morrow. One of the leaders of the Senate said this evening that there was no doubt whatever that the Spooner amendment practically locating the canal on the Panama route would be adopted. It was intended, however, to amend the amendment in at least one respect. The President would be directed by a proposed amendment to insist upon a better concession from Colombia with respect to the right of way.

This amendment would respond to the feeling prevailing in the Senate that before work begins on the canal this country must have the equivalent of a cession in perpetuity of whatever land it requires in connection with the construction and operation of the canal.

It is understood that Colombia will modify the terms proposed in her protocol so as to meet the wishes of the United States as to the land cession.

NOT TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE.

Senate Votes to Have Furthef Consideration of the Popular Election of Senators Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the Senate several days ago Mr. Berry (Ark.) asked for consideration of the motion of Mr. Wellington (Md.) to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution that Senators should be elected by the people. Mr. Berry to-day called up the motion.

After some discussion of the status of the motion of Mr. Wellington Mr. Clapp argued in favor of the election of Senators by the people.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) said he was anxious to have a square issue on the question presented, but he was opposed to the Depew amendment and was opposed to the resolution as it came from the House. The motion to discharge the committee was defeated, 21 to 35, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Jones, (Ark.,)
Bate,	McLaurin, (Miss.,)
Berry,	Martin,
Blackburn,	Mason,
Carmack,	Nelson,
Clapp,	Patterson,
Cockrell,	Perkins,
Dubois,	Tallaferro,
Foraker,	Teller,
Foster, (La.,)	Tillman—21.
Heitfeld,	

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Hanna,
Allison,	Hawley,
Bard,	Hoar,
Burnham,	Kean,
Burrows,	Kearns,
Burton,	Kittridge,
Cullom,	McComas,
Deboe,	McCumber,
Dietrich,	McMillan,
Dillingham,	Millard,
Dolliver,	Platt, (Conn.,)
Elkins,	Platt, (N. Y.,)
Fairbanks,	Scott,
Foster, (Wash.,)	Spooner,
Fry,	Stewart,
Gallinger,	Vest,
Gamble,	Wetmore—35.
Hale,	

For Extradition Treaty with Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Squires, United States Minister to Cuba, may be called upon at once to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for an extradition treaty. While it has been decided that nothing can be accomplished toward the negotiation of the full fabric of treaties required with Cuba under the Platt amendment until Congress has taken some action upon the pending Cuban reciprocity provision, it is felt that delay in the negotiation of an extradition treaty will speedily make Cuba a resort for American criminals. It is likely to be cast upon the lines laid down in the special act passed last year to meet the cases of such fugitives as Neely.

Bill to Amend Mineral Land Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Kearns, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to-day reported a bill amending the laws relating to the location of mineral lands. The amendment gives locators the exclusive right to possession of all the surface land within their lines, and of "all veins, lodes," &c., throughout their entire depth, which lie within such surface lines extended downward vertically. Locations are to be 1,500 feet square in all cases in which previous locations do not prevent. The existing legal provision concerning tunnels is repealed.

Minority Report on Fur Seal Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Five of the members of the Ways and Means Committee to-day filed a minority report on the bill proposing the killing of the fur seals unless a modus vivendi for their permanent preservation is negotiated. The minority members severely condemn pelagic sealing and say the practice of killing females of useful animals in their breeding season is contrary to the universal custom of mankind. "The British Government, of all the governments concerned," continues the report, "alone persists in permitting its subjects to carry on a practice so barbarous as to impart a respectable hue to piracy."

CUBA'S FIRST MINISTER HERE.

Gonzalo de Quesada to Present His Credentials at Washington at Once.

Gonzalo de Quesada, first Minister from Cuba to the United States, arrived here yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamer Morro Castle. He left immediately for Washington, where he will present his credentials to-day. Regarding Cuban affairs, he said:

"I left Cuba in the infancy of its effort to govern itself. The new administration is working indefatigably and systematically to establish a perfect routine of government, and President Palma is the best man that could have been selected for the task. The Government officials are burdened now, getting the machinery of the new republic in working order. I am charged with no special message to the President, and have no special instructions."

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

For the construction of a dam across the St. Lawrence from Adams Island, in Canadian territory, to Les Galops Island, in the United States territory.

A House bill amending the present law providing for the issuance of passports to persons who owe allegiance to the United States whether they be citizens of the United States or not. The bill provides for the issuance of passports to citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

BY THE HOUSE.

To authorize the Town of Lawton, Oklahoma, to use $150,000 from the sale of town lots for municipal improvements; Anadarko, Oklahoma, $60,000, and Hobart, Oklahoma, $50,000.

To retire four survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition as Sergeants in the Signal Service.

TRIUMVIRS FORCED TO ESCHEW CROKER

President Haffen Threatened to Resign and Say Why.

A Statement, Issued and Signed by Each of the Three, Declares that the Old Leader Will Never Return in His Former Capacity.

The Tammany triumvirs issued the following statement last evening:

"There has been so much criticism and misrepresentation regarding the present status of the leadership of Tammany Hall that we deem it proper to state at this time precisely what is the position of the Advisory Committee on this subject.

"Let it be stated once and for all that Richard Croker is not the leader in or of Tammany Hall, and that he will never again be that leader. He has gone out and shall not return. His friends and former associates, who regarded him as one having the highest capacity for leadership, are all agreed upon this.

"The characteristic that made him specially fitted for the place he used to fill was truthfulness. He said to the Executive Committee when he indorsed the appointment of Lewis Nixon to the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee that he would never again enter Tammany Hall as the leader, and we have taken his word.

"The conditions that permitted individual leadership have passed. The Executive Committee has authorized the present management to do the real executive work of Tammany Hall, and, with the information and advice of all the other members of that committee, we purpose to direct the affairs of the organization to the best of our ability.

"We shall devote our best efforts to the welfare of the Democracy of the County of New York, and in this connection we will consider the advice of any true Democrat.

"CHARLES F. MURPHY,
"DANIEL F. McMAHON,
"LEWIS F. HAFFEN,
"Advisory Committee."

There is to be a meeting to-night of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and also a meeting of the General Committee, at which an outbreak of some kind is expected. It was said last evening that ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre had prepared some resolutions and a speech, which he was to deliver at the meeting, which would cause a stir.

Every effort is being made by the regular Tammany Hall politicians to make the meetings this evening harmonious in every respect. The action of the Tammany triumvirs in issuing the statement last evening is said to be a part of the programme of attempted reconciliation of all the opposing factions in Tammany Hall.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx said yesterday morning that the Advisory Committee, of which he is a member, should issue a statement stating plainly that no orders would be received from Richard Croker from Wantage, and that the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall would brook no interference from "an absentee leader."

The rumor was started that there was a split among the Tammany triumvirs and that President Haffen was about to resign and issue a statement. Before noon yesterday it was not a settled fact that any statement officially setting forth the plans of the triumvirs would be issued. It was known that Charles F. Murphy and Daniel F. McMahon were opposed to any statement being made public reflecting on Richard Croker. President Haffen said that he would adhere to the statement issued by him soon after the resignation of Lewis Nixon, in which he declared that Richard Croker would never again dictate personally or through a "Kitchen Cabinet" or otherwise, the politics of Tammany Hall, while he was residing in Wantage, England.

An effort was made to placate President Haffen by the Tammany leaders. President Haffen stood his ground. During the afternoon Messrs. Murphy and McMahon prepared a statement which was sent to President Haffen for his signature.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith took the document to the Borough of the Bronx last evening, and obtained the signature of Mr. Haffen. A personal friend of President Haffen said late last evening:

"The statement is in the nature of a compromise. It was intended by President Haffen to force the matter to the front and have a positive statement issued that Richard Croker was no longer a factor in Tammany politics. This he has accomplished. If he had not won out in this matter, I am certain that President Haffen would have resigned as one of the Tammany triumvirs and told the public plainly his reasons."

At the meeting of the General Committee this evening the action of the Executive Committee abolishing the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall and the establishment of the Advisory Committee of three instead of a single leader of the organization will have to be approved.

REPORTED BANK REALTY DEAL.

Negotiations of Fourth National for a Plot Denied by Present Trustee.

The Fourth National Bank, according to report current yesterday, has acquired the property at 22 Pine Street, adjoining its building at the northeast corner of Pine and Nassau Streets. Horace S. Ely, trustee for the owners of 22 Pine Street, denied this report most emphatically. Any sale of the parcel in question, since it is owned by an estate, must have the approval of the court, but even subject to this approval, Mr. Ely said no agreement to sell the property had been reached, although he admitted that it had been the subject of more or less negotiation. The price mentioned in the reported transaction was $250,000.

The lot 22 Pine Street is between the Fourth National Bank's property and the site of Speyer & Co.'s new building on the north side of Pine Street. There is at present an old five-story building on the lot, the dimensions of which are 25.8 by 71.10 by 23.7 by 71. If the Fourth National Bank succeeds in acquiring the parcel, it will control a frontage of 76.7 feet on Nassau Street and 94 feet on Pine Street.

Such a purchase would probably lead ultimately to the erection of a new building on the entire plot, although so far as could be learned yesterday, the bank has no such plan for the immediate future.

Denies Any Pool Manipulation.

In a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES commenting on a paragraph which appeared on Tuesday, G. W. Wilder, President of The Butterick Company, said:

"So far as it represents that the advance in price of Butterick stock was brought about by pool manipulation, it is not true."

La Guayra, Venezuela, Bombarded.

BERLIN, June 11.—The German cruisers Gazelle and Falke have been sent to La Guayra, Venezuela, at the special request of the German Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, in consequence of a revolution having broken out in the suburbs of La Guayra, leading to the bombardment of the town by the forts and Venezuelan warships.

Brewers' National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 11.—The United States Brewers' Association, of which N. W. Kendall of New Haven, Conn., is President, began its forty-second annual convention here to-day. It probably will conclude its labors at a single session to-morrow. The opening address was made by the President. The principal business under consideration was relative to amending Article X. of the bylaws, so as to increase the yearly dues from 10 to 20 cents for each one hundred barrels, as provided in the resolution adopted by the forty-first convention. Reports were received from the Board of Trustees and committees.

W. & J. Sloane

Our spring stock of the popular handwrought

New Willow Furniture

Willow Furniture includes a great variety of patterns in chairs, tete-a-tetes, divans, tables, and bed room sets.

Natural or in Colors

Nothing is so attractive for the furnishing of a country house. It is durable, light, and effectively pretty.

Broadway & 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Strictly Pure Wines.

When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Three Star Rye, five years old, delightfully mellow because it was properly distilled and aged in wood, our regular price has always been 52c. per bottle; during this sale.... 42c

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, five years old, thoroughly matured, rich-ripe and full-flavored, regular price $2.94 per gal., 74c. per bot.; special, this sale, gal $2.34; bottle..... 49c

Pure French Brandy—Imported in Glass.

Chateau Henry IV., A. & L. Beaudet, Societe Charentaise, | Regular Price $1.50 per Bottle. | Choice at 99c

Roederer's Champagne.

Theophile Roederer's Red Label Extra Dry Champagne, others charge $33.00 case quarts, our price $23.74
$35.00 case pints, our price $25.75

Mumm's Champagne.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry Champagne, others charge $31.24 case quarts, our price $28.49
$33.24 case pints, our price $30.49

Case of quarts contains twelve bottles; case of pints twenty-four.

Sauterne Wines.

A. Guilhou Freres, Bordeaux, bottled, sealed and wired in France, case quarts, sold by others at $9.00; our price, $7.24

Rhine Wines.

Niersteiner, 1893, D. Leiden, Cologne, imported direct in glass case of 12 quarts, $9.49; case of 24 pints..... $10.49

Bordeaux Wines.

Bordeaux Wines, imported in glass, straight from the cellars of Camille Barthe, Bordeaux, well matured, rich, tangy and finely flavored at prices that are close to half what other dealers charge.

The following prices for cases of 12 quarts:

St. Julien, $6.24. Margaux, $7.49. | Pontet Canet, $7.94. Larose, $9.49. Haute Sauterne, $5.94. | Lafite, $9.94. Sauterne, $5.49.

Fine Imported Burgundy Wines.

These choice Burgundies are direct from A. & L. Beaudet Freres, Beaune. Cases of twelve quarts at the following low prices:

Beaujolais, sold by others at $9.00; our price..... $6.74
Macon, sold by others at $9.50; our price..... $7.24
Beaune, sold by others at $11; our price..... $9.24
Chablis, white, sold by others at $12.00; our price..... $9.24
Nuits, St. George, sold by others at $12.00; our price..... $9.49
Volney, sold by others at $12.00; our price..... $10.74
Pommard, sold by others at $12.00; our price..... $10.74
Chambertin, sold by others at $19.00; our price..... $15.74

California Wines—"Red Star" Brand.

We warrant these Wines to be absolutely pure—all of them matured in wood—specially selected for us from old stock.

Claret, case of quarts, $2.86; gallon, 89c.
Zinfandel, case of quarts, $3.46; gallon, $1.19.
Burgundy, case of quarts, $4.18; gallon, $1.44.
Chateau de Cabinet, case of quarts, $6.22.
Reisling, very fine, case of quarts, $3.46.
Sauterne, French style, case of quarts, $4.99.
Port, Sherry, Muscatel and Angelica, gallon, $1.49; quart bottles, 46c.

A Liberal Education for One Cent!

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

NEXT Saturday, June 14, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued as a Special Number devoted to Books for Summer Reading. A list of one hundred such books has been made from the books of the past year and a half. The Saturday Review of Books will be enlarged for this occasion, giving space for a variety of other reading matter, greater in volume than is contained in the regular sixteen-page issue. This is one of the five special numbers of the Review now issued each year, the others being the Spring Announcement, Fall Announcement, Magazine, and Holiday numbers. Order in advance from your newsdealer.

THE "20th Century Limited."

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, BETWEEN

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.

980 MILES IN 20 HOURS.

Fastest Long Distance Train in the World, will be placed in service June 15th, 1902.

Leave Grand Central Station, New York, 2:45 Every Afternoon.
Arrive Grand Central Station, Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.

Leave Grand Central Station, Chicago, 12:30 Noon.
Arrive Grand Central Station, New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

HOSIERY
For Men and Women

Men's Half-Hose at $1 Pair

ALMOST attractive collection of stylish, refined designs in French Lisle Thread of fine quality, with fronts embroidered with vertical stripes and colored or white side-clocks. Then a group of German Lisle Thread Half-hose, openwork, with white or colored embroidery. Spun Silk Hose in fast black or colors.

Women's Stockings at 50c pair

Stockings of fine Lisle Thread, in the exceedingly popular allover openwork effects, in a number of pretty designs, fast black, Yale blue, cardinal or tan; or with openwork ankles in fast black, Yale blue, tan, cardinal or gray; and with openwork side-clocks in fast black, Yale blue and cardinal.

Stockings of fast black Cotton or Lisle Thread, with white or black silk side-clocks; or of black Lisle Thread, with colored embroidered ankles, or black boots with colored tops and Van Dyke points.

Stockings of fast black Lisle Thread of fine quality, in Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow-ribbed effects. Broadway.

Lace News from Plauen
And a Purchase that Preceded It

THE expected has happened, in the matter of Laces—*Prices Have Gone Up.* Just a case of cause and effect. Fashion has gone mad in the use of Laces—the demand has exceeded the supply. Our lace expert, who is now abroad, writes a letter from Plauen, the center of German lace-making, from which we quote the following:

"Net laces, fancy galons, and Venise seem to be the thing; and those punched-out laces, called *repousse* in America; also galons for *motifs.* Plauen is crowded with orders. *Prices here have advanced 20 to 40 per cent.*"

But it was many weeks previous to the writing of this letter that our buyer secured an immense collection of manufacturer's sample pieces, in lengths of 4½ to 24 yards, of

Exactly the Laces Now in Unsuppliable Demand

And while regular goods are scarce abroad, even at advanced prices, the superb collection we offer today shows decisive reductions of

A Third to a Half Below the Old Low Prices!

It is such an opportunity as has perhaps never been equaled before; and will not be matched again for many a day. All women, and particularly dressmakers, will be vitally interested.

The Main Aisle and a large part of the Basement are devoted to the selling.

Here are brief details of sorts and prices:

White and Ecru Galons, in straight, irregular and *motif* effects; in Point Venise, Imitation Irish Crochet, Batiste and Filet Laces, at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50 a yard; worth 20c to $4 a yard.

Cream and Ecru Net Galons, in Lierre, Oriental and Repousse Laces, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25 a yard; worth 25c to $2.

Cream and Net-Top Laces, in Lierre, Alencon, Venise, Oriental and Repousse Laces, at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 a yard; worth 10c to $3.50.

Heavy Venise Laces, in cream and ecru, at 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 a yard; worth 75c to $4.

Cream and Ecru Allovers, in Oriental, Venise, Batiste and Imitation Irish Crochet Laces, at 50c to $3 a yard; worth 75c to $6.

Black-and-white Chantilly Lace Galons, in irregular effects, at 35c to $1.50 a yard; worth 65c to $2.50.

Main Aisle and Basement.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Summer Furniture

WHATEVER views you may hold about making your country house comfortable with Summer Furniture, we can meet them satisfactorily from this large stock, which is just now at its high-water mark. Almost every given style and piece is represented.

There are Chairs, Rockers, Settees, Benches, and so on, of reed, wicker, rush, willow or weathered oak.

Some are painted in gay reds and greens, others finished in natural colors, or shellacked. But the best way, if you have particular furnishing scheme on hand, is to come personally and look over the assortment. Meanwhile these hints:

PORCH FURNITURE—
Rockers at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.15, $3.25, $3.50, $4.25, $4.50 and $5.50.
Chairs at $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $4, $4.25 and $4.50.
Settees at $4, $4.50 and $5.

WILLOW FURNITURE—
Chairs at $8, $8.50, $11, $12.50, $13, $14 and $15.
Rockers at $11 and $12.50.
Settees at $17 and $25.

RUSH FURNITURE—
Chairs at $9.50, $10, $10.50, $12, $12.50 and $13.50.
Rockers at $8.50, $10.50, $11.50, $12, $12.50, $13.50 and $14.
Settees at $12, $15, $16, $18 and $20.

REED FURNITURE IN COLORS—
Chairs at $5, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $10, $10.50, $13.50 and $14.50.
Rockers at $7.25, $9 and $12.
Settees at $12, $13.50, $15 and $18.50.

REED FURNITURE, NATURAL—
Chairs at $5.50, $8.50, $9, $10, $10.50, $10.75, $12.50 and $14.50.
Rockers at $5, $5.50, $6, $6.25, $7.25, $9, $10, $11, $12 and $12.75.
Tables, natural and colors, at $3, $4.50, $5, $6.50, $7.50 and $9.

UPHOLSTERED REED FURNITURE—
Chairs at $12, $15, $17 and $18.
Settees at $22.50, $25, $28 and $30.

Fourth floor.

A Rare Offering of Girls' Sailor Suits

THESE are Washable Regulation Sailor Suits, made and finished in most perfect manner by one of the best men in the business. The Suits are his sample line, in fact, and number about a hundred.

Materials are white linen, of splendid quality, striped galatea and chambray in solid colors. All have silk-embroidered shields, chevrons on arm, lanyard and whistle, and are remarkably well-made and handsome Suits, at full prices, for girls of 6 to 14 years. But we have set an astonishingly low price upon them—

Four Dollars a Suit!

For values up to $8.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Silk Waists, $3.50
For $5 to $6.50 Values

THESE are astonishingly attractive Waists to buy for such a moderate outlay. The silks are Louisine, moire, peu de soie and Liberty satin, in handsome plain shades, or foulards with white dots.

The styles are the latest and most effective of those brought out this season, and display plaitings, hemstitching, lace trimming and other modern effects. You would gladly pay full prices, $5 to $6.50, for them, so think what it means to secure them at

$3.50 Each!

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

On the Second floor is this interesting offering of

Black Percaline Petticoats

In two styles—accordion-plaited ruffle finished with small ruffle, or three plaited ruffles with cording above. $1.25, worth $1.50.

Re-Upholstering FURNITURE

NOW is the time to have us send for the pieces of Furniture that need re-upholstering. We do the work while you do not need the furniture, and hold it until Fall, if you wish, when it comes home good as new again.

There is additional advantage just now, with such attractive reductions as these on the prices of the fabrics:

COTTON TAPESTRY
At 75c, $1, $1.13, $1.75 yard.
From 95c, $1.35, $2, $2.25, $3.50.

SILK TAPESTRY
At $2, $2.13, $2.50, $2.75, $3.25 yard.
From $4, $4.25, $5, $3.50, $6.50.

SILK DAMASK
At $1.50, $1.93, $2.63, $3, $4 yard.
From $3, $3.85, $5.25, $3.75, $8.

FIGURED VELOUR
At $2.75 and $3.38 yard, from $3.50 and $6.75.

Third floor.

Blankets AND Spreads
In Summer Weights

THINNER and lighter than the suitable bed-coverings for winter nights, but ample protection against the fresh, cool air of seashore or mountains, these Blankets and Bedspreads will interest, by their excellent quality and extreme moderation in price, every housekeeper who has a family and summer visitors to make comfortable:

BLANKETS—
At $3 pair—Medium weight, fine wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; for double beds.
At $3.75 pair—Fine, white wool filling, fine cotton warp; 70x80 in.; for double beds.
At $4 pair—Medium weight, selected wool filling, cotton warp, 70x82 in.; double beds.
At $5 pair—Fine wool filling, spool cotton warp; 78x84 in.; extra size beds.

CAMPING BLANKETS—
At $3 each—Blue-gray Camping Blankets; one part cotton; red or yellow borders.
At $4 each—Heavy gray Camping Blankets; all wool warp and filling.

BEDSPREADS—
At 75c each—Honeycomb white Bedspreads, for single beds, in Marseilles patterns.
At 90c each—Honeycomb white Bedspreads, for three-quarter beds; Marseilles patterns.
At $1.25 each—Fine Honeycomb white Bedspreads, for double beds; in handsome Marseilles patterns.

COMFORTABLES—
At $1—Silkoline Bed Comfortables; filling of good white cotton; regularly worth and sold at $1.50 each. Third floor.

Fetching HATS
For the Summer Girl

HATS that are so low-priced as to make them eminently fit to knock about in, yet so pretty as to make it almost a pity to do so. However, the economical side of the question will probably prevail.

These charming bits of Summer headgear are of pique, linen, batiste or straw in effective shapes; mostly stiff-trimmed. On many of the pique and linen hats there is the attractive note of green, so popular this Summer.

Prices are 50c to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Superb Collection of Foulard
Vienna Dresses at $50

SIXTY-ONE exquisite Imported Summer dresses, of beautiful Foulard Silks, made in Vienna, and copied from model dresses made by such famous Paris dressmakers as Havet, Corne, Armand, and others. The patterns and colorings of the Foulards are most original; and the styles are exclusive, with no two alike. They include some of the most charming Summer gowns shown in New York this season. Prices were $60 to $100. **Today choose for $50.**

All of the remaining Paris Model Dresses brought over in March are now marked at just half former prices. Second floor, Broadway.

Ready-made BED-MUSLINS
Under-Price

SHEETS and Pillow-Cases made of high-grade muslins, offered at less than the muslin costs by the yard, because of slight imperfections in the hemming, or because of little oil-spots caught in the sewing.

The sheetings are otherwise perfect, and of high excellence. These prices:

SHEETS.
54 x 90 in., 39c. 81 x 99 in., 59c.
63 x 99 in., 48c. 81 x 108 in., 64c.
72 x 90 in., 48c. 90 x 90 in., 59c.
72 x 99 in., 53c. 90 x 108 in., 70c.
81 x 90 in., 53c.

PILLOW-CASES.
42 x 36 in., 12c. 50 x 38½ in., 16c.
42 x 38½ in., 13c. 50 x 40½ in., 17c.
45 x 36 in., 13c. 54 x 36 in., 17c.
45 x 38½ in., 14c. 54 x 38½ in., 18c.
50 x 36 in., 15c. 54 x 40½ in., 19c.

Fourth avenue.

Men's SUITS and TROUSERS
Two Exceptional Offerings

WE HAVE PICKED OUT about two hundred Men's Suits that have accumulated in small lots, which we mark sharply under-price today. They are single and double-breasted suits, of fancy cheviots and worsteds—suits that have been selling at $18 to $22. Today choose

For $15 a Suit

And all sizes are in the lot.

Then we have found about a hundred odd pairs of Men's Striped Worsted Trousers—smart, handsome styles, superbly made; and we offer today

$5 and $6 Trousers for $3.50

A new pair of trousers freshens up a suit marvelously; and these cost wonderfully little. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Splendid Mattresses

MATTRESSES, to be all they should, in point of ease and comfort, must contain reliable materials, put together in a workmanlike fashion. Wanamaker Mattresses combine the best points in workmanship and materials:

STERILIZED HAIR MATTRESSES
Full size, 54 in., 40 lbs., 1 or 2 parts, $12.
Three-quarter size, 48 in., 35 lbs., 1 or 2 parts, $10.50.
Large single size, 42 in., 30 lbs., $9.
Single size, 36 in., 25 lbs., $7.50.
Cot size, 30 in., 20 lbs., $6.
In plain blue-and-white or fancy-striped ticking.

Pure South American HAIR MATTRESSES
Full size, 54 in., 40 lbs., 1 or 2 parts, $20.
Three-quarter size, 48 in., 35 lbs., 1 or 2 parts, $17.50.
Large single size, 42 in., 30 lbs., $15.
Single size, 36 in., 25 lbs., $12.50.
Cot size, 30 in., 20 lbs., $10.

Pure Black Drawing HAIR MATTRESSES
Full size, $22, $24 and $28.

Upholstered Hair-top BOX SPRINGS
For wood or metal beds, full size, $8.50. Smaller sizes, proportionately less.

PRIME GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS
22x30 in., 3 lbs., $1.80.

PRIME GEESE FEATHER BOLSTERS
20x56 in., 5 lbs., $3. Fourth floor.

Economy Time for SHOE BUYING

THE JUNE SALE of Shoes still presents its splendid offerings of stylish, serviceable shoes at little prices. Thousands upon thousands of pairs have gone to satisfied buyers already; but thousands more are here for those still to be supplied.

These hints of the savings:

Men's $2 Shoes at $1.40—
Satin calf shoes, laced, with solid soles; shapely, well-made shoes that sell ordinarily at $2 or more.

Men's $3 Kid Shoes at $1.90—
The best value yet is this lot of kidskin lace, with welted soles of oak leather; stylish lasts; well-made shoes.

Men's $3.50 Tan Shoes at $2.25—
Tan calf and kid lace; just right for the Summer suit; cool and durable.

Women's $2 Shoes at $1.30—
Black kidskin, in fine quality; flexible sewed soles; some good shoes for girls in this lot.

Women's $3 Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Half price for finest kid boots—the rich nut-brown color, so popular with wearers of tan shoes.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.80—
Black kidskin boots, with patent leather tips fine leather; careful making and stylish lasts.

Also these:
Boys' and Girls' Shoes, 75c to $1.40.
Men's Dress Shoes, $1.90, $2.40, $2.85.
Women's Oxfords, $1, $1.20, $1.40, $1.60.
Outing Oxfords, rubber soles, 35c.
Women's Felt Slippers, 35c. Basement.

Wanamaker GRAPE JUICE
And a New "Sparklets" Bottle

THE matter of Summer thirst quenchers is a timely topic now.

For years Wanamaker Grape Juice has held its position as the purest and richest of unfermented wines. Each year Grape Juice grows wider in favor, as people learn what a palatable, refreshing and invigorating Summer beverage it is.

A very beautiful arbor covers the booth where the Grape Juice is sold in the Basement; you may have a drink for the asking, and learn how rich and delicious Wanamaker Grape Juice is.

Prices:
Quart bottles, 50c each; in cases of one dozen bottles, $5 a case.
Pint bottles, 25c each; in cases of one dozen, $2.75 a case.
Half-pint bottles, 15c each; in cases of one dozen, $1.75 a case.

A Sparklet Bottle is a home soda fountain. All drinks may be carbonated on the instant by its use. This year we have club soda bottles, and a new charging case.

The great convenience of this system is that any number of different drinks can be prepared and put aside until needed, being ready to serve at all times. They will keep indefinitely.

The set consists of a Charging Case and six "Club Soda" bottles fitted with screw stoppers. The bottles are filled with the liquid to be carbonated and charged, one by one, with a Sparklet, in the Charging Case. Price: Charging Case and six "Club Soda" bottles with screw stoppers complete, and one box Sparklets, $5.

Extra bottles if desired.

Other Sparklet Bottles, or siphons, at $2, $3, $3.50 and $5.

Mineral Water Tablets and Syrups of all kinds, to use with the Sparklets, 25c and 40c.

Demonstration in Basement.

Notable Reductions On Boys' SUMMER OUTING SUITS

A MILD PANIC REIGNS TODAY among the prices on certain important lots of our Sailor and Outing Suits for Boys.

Precisely when the needs of the average small boy for sensible, strong and comfortable clothing for play-time are beginning to assert themselves, comes this welcome news of emphatic reductions on just that sort of clothing.

Parents will appreciate the timely value of offerings like these:

$5 to $8.50 Sailor Suits at $3.75—
Two hundred Suits, of cheviots and serges in many of the season's handsomest styles; sizes 3 to 12 years.

$5 to $8.50 Golf and Bicycle Suits at $2.75—
A hundred of them, of fancy cheviots; splendid suits for Summer days; sizes for 7 to 12 years.

$2.50 to $3.50 Russian Blouse Suits at $1.95—
Washable Suits, in Russian blouse style, of chambray, linen and striped galatea; very handsome little suits in 3 to 6-year sizes. Second floor, Ninth street.

About HAND-BAGS

ONE THING, to know just what sort of a Hand-bag you want, before starting off on your travels. Another, to know where to get the right kind at a fair price.

Wanamaker's answers both questions. Just a suggestion of this lavish stock:

Genuine alligator Hand-bags, brass-trimmed, leather-lined; 14 to 18 in., $4 to $5.

Mauve grain leather Hand-bags; high cut, for men; brass lock and trimmings, leather-covered steel frame; 16 to 18 in., $4.50 to $5.

English Oxford Bags; hand-sewed edges; heavy leather corners; in russet; 14 to 18 in., $11.25 to $12.75.

Black seal Hand-bags; gold-plated trimmings; sewed steel frame; light weight; 12 to 16 in., $9.75 to $12.75.

Mauve grain leather Hand-bags; high cut; brass trimmed, leather-lined; 12 to 18 in., $3.50 to $5. Basement.

Summer Jewelry
Under-Price

ARTISTIC and attractive Jewelry, that is quite as effective as many more costly kinds, yet quite inexpensive—now about half the usual prices:

Gold-plated Links, 25c; regularly 50c and 75c.
Gold-plated Brooches, 40c; regularly 75c, $1.
Gold-plated Buckles, 40c; regularly 75c and $1.
Sterling Silver Bangle Bracelets, with animal charms, 75c; regularly $1.50.
Gold-plated Lorgnette and Fan Chains, set with stones, 50c; regularly 75c.
Gold-plated Lorgnette Chains, with slide, $1.10, regularly $2. Tenth street aisle.

White Lawn Wrappers

NOTHING is cooler, more attractive and suitable to wear on warm Summer mornings than a wrapper of thin white lawn.

We are selling quantities of them every day; but we have so many charming styles, and such a plentiful price-range, that we want every woman to know about them.

$1.75—Hemstitched yoke; deep hemstitched ruffle over shoulders; dress sleeves; flare cuffs; ruffle on skirt.

$2.75—Plaited yoke; ruffle trimmed with embroidery; box-plaited back; ruffle on skirt.

$3.75—Two styles; cluster-plaited yoke, with beading, or yoke of allover embroidery, finished with embroidery ruffle; dress sleeves; flare cuffs; deep flounce on skirt.

$5.50—Yoke of cluster plaits and Point de Paris insertion, and lawn ruffle edged with lace; beading with ribbon at neck; plaited ruffle on skirt.

$6.50—Square neck, with beading, ribbon, and lawn ruffle edged with lace; loose front; plaited fitted back; elbow sleeves; insertion and edging; plaited ruffle on skirt.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Attractive BELTS
For Summer Frocks

MOIRE and Satin, chiefly in black or white, maintain their popularity as materials for Women's Belts.

In the effective styles, which we show in such great profusion, they add a most attractive finishing touch to the Summer costume. You'll probably want one, or more, of these:

Plaited Belts, of extra heavy satin ribbon, fancy buckle in French gray finish, 50c.
Black Satin Belts, steel-studded; some with fancy slides and back buckles, 75c to $2.25.
Plaited Belts of white satin, studded with colored French bow-knots, $1.50.
Bodice Belts of white moire, with pearls and turquoise, $2 and $2.25.
Bodice Belts, of white or pale blue moire; fancy buckles, $1.
"Citwell" Mourning Belts, of dull black grosgrain silk; leather-lined, black buckles, $1 and $1.25.
Shaped Belts of black moire, extra size, $1.25. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. BUTLER CONFERS COLUMBIA DEGREES

New President Awards 852 in Course and 5 for Honor.

Prof. Edward W. Hopkins, Dean Croiset of Paris, M. E. Sadler of Great Britain, and Bishop Spalding Made Doctors of Laws.

There was a distinguished gathering at Columbia yesterday to witness the one hundred and forty-eighth commencement of the university, and the first under the administration of President Nicholas Murray Butler. Five honorary degrees and 852 degrees in course were granted, making a total that exceeds that of any previous year by at least 20 per cent. The whole affair was the most pretentious in the history of the institution. Never before had so large a number of guests been present at a similar occasion, and never before had the academic procession composed of the candidates for degrees, the members of the Faculty, the administrative officers of the university, and guests from other colleges, been so large and imposing.

Before 9 o'clock the crowd had begun to arrive, and soon the campus was bright with many-colored dresses in which the predominant note was the Columbia blue. Thousands of alumni were present, and little groups might be seen scattered about under the trees, as the various classes met to renew the friendship of former years.

The exercises in the gymnasium were scheduled to begin at 11 o'clock, and sharply at 10:30 those who were to march in the procession gathered in the library, where Grand Marshal H. Tuthill Spence formed the line in the following order:

The Candidates for Degrees.
Members of the Faculties.
The Clergy and Other Guests.
Alumni Council and Officers of the Alumni Associations.
State and City Officials.
Presidents and Representatives of Other Universities and Colleges.
Emeritus Officers.
The Trustees of Teachers College.
The Trustees of Barnard College.
The University Council.
Candidates for Honorary Degrees.
The Trustees of the University.

It took more than half an hour for the procession to pass into the gymnasium. The sombre black of the academic costume was relieved by the bright-colored hoods denoting the institution from which the wearer had received his degree. The light blue of Columbia was most in evidence, but after this came the darker blue of Yale, the crimson of Harvard, the orange and black of Princeton, and the red and white stripes of the German universities. While the procession was entering the building the university orchestra, under the direction of Gustav Hinrichs, rendered Wagner's "Huldigung's Marsch."

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the university, offered prayer, after which President Butler delivered the commencement address in part as follows:

"Over 800 young men and young women go out to-day from this university. Most of you will never return as students. For nearly all the period of formal preparation is now closed, and you are to prove your quality as educated men and women by the use you make of your training here. That training has been singularly diverse, and its diversity fittingly represents the broad range of the intellectual interests of to-day.

"Various as your studies have been and varied as your accomplishments are, there in some art in which you should all have gained practice, even though its complete mastery is still distant, or, perhaps, reserved for the few. I mean the art of clear thinking.

"Be assured, too, that clear thinking lies at the basis of the art of expression. He who cannot explain does not wholly understand. He who fully understands has taken the first long step toward attaining the power to make known. Columbia would gladly make the art of clear thinking and the power of lucid and elegant expression the mark of her sons and daughters. That you have gained something, much, in each of these directions, we hope and we believe. Do not relax your vigilance in after years, but help these good habits to become positively irresistible through constant and adequate exercise.

"You take with you, each and all, the sincerest good will of the university, of which you have been student-members and to which you will ever belong. May you be equal in all ways to the high demands of a life which is, in the words of Burke, a life of manly, moral, regulated liberty."

Then came the conferring of the degrees. The candidates were presented in order by the deans of the several Faculties, except in the case of the higher degrees, when the introductory speeches were made by Prof. William R. Carpenter, Secretary of the University Council. The degrees were conferred in English, and the candidates were not obliged to march up to the platform.

The honorary degrees were next conferred, each candidate being presented by a member of the Faculty at Columbia. Prof. Henry Smith Munroe presented Prof. Samuel Benedict Christy of the University of California for the degree of Doctor of Science. Prof. Christy is to be credited with building up at the University of California one of the leading departments of mining and metallurgy now in existence.

Prof. Edward Delavan Perry, Jay Professor of Greek and the successor of President Butler as head of the School of Philosophy at Columbia, presented Prof. Edward Washburn Hopkins, Columbia, '78, of the department of Sanskrit and competitive philology at Yale University, for the degree of Doctor of Laws. In conferring the degree President Butler said:

"Edward Washburn Hopkins, philologian, historian of language and its life, revealer of the secrets of the Vedas, and teacher of the philosophy and religion of the peoples of India, honored successor of the great Whitney; I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in your own university."

M. Marie-Joseph Alfred Croiset, Dean of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Paris, was presented for the degree of Doctor of Laws by Prof. Adolphe Cohn, head of the Columbia romance department. Prof. Cohn said:

"The gentleman about whose claims to honors at the hands of Columbia it is my privilege to speak to you stands before you to-day, not only in his individual capacity, but also as a representative of a university which has already entered upon its second decade of centuries, and which is acknowledged all over the world as the mother of universities, and to a certain degree the Alma Mater of all university men. Its ideals, its practices, its lessons, are all admirably exemplified in Prof. Croiset. The main virtues necessary in the servant of a university, absolute devotion to truth and to the scientific method as the only weapon at the disposal of the human mind for the conquest of truth, the power to communicate to others the results of scientific investigation through a clear, terse, and absolutely sincere language, and an acknowledgment of the duty of universities, not simply to the comparatively narrow portion of society from which its students are drawn, but to the whole community, are all manifested in Prof. Croiset's career."

Michael Ernest Sadler of the Department of Education of Great Britain, was introduced by Dean James Earl Russell of Teachers' College, for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Bishop John Lancaster Spalding was presented for the degree of Doctor of Laws by Dean J. Howard Van Amringe, who said:

"Mr. President—I present to you, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, a scholar distinguished for the extent and the elegance of his learning, an author who has enriched his native language by works of value in prose and verse, an orator of persuasive eloquence and wide repute, and administrator of rare ability and success, a devoted priest, a divine eminent in the higher councils of the church of his choice and conviction, the Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Peoria, Ill., and I pray you, Sir, that the degree may now be conferred upon him."

Dr. Butler said in reply:

"John Lancaster Spalding, descendant of a house honored among two people, Christian priest and prelate, man of letters, orator, educator, and patriotic citizen, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this university."

The exercises were closed shortly before 1 o'clock by benediction by the chaplain of the university.

THE DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following is a complete list of the degrees that were awarded:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Columbia College.

Candidates presented by Dean J. Howard Van Amringe:

Atkins, George C.
Bancroft, James.
Barker, Stephen.
Bartow, Clarence W.
Beaumont, Victor de.
Becker, Fred Jacob.
Bigongiari, Dino.
Bradley, Allan B. A.
Brown, Harvey Scott.
Budington, Ernest G.
Bullard, Oscar.
Caldwell, Armour.
Carey, Ralph W.
Carter, Jarvis P.
Clark, Franklin M.
Colle, Edward M., Jr.
Cowen, Harry G.
Dana, Charles A.
Danton, George H.
Duden, Frederick H.
Eron, Joseph Ell.
Falle, Kenneth C.
Falconer, Bruce McL.
Fitch, John Knowles.
Ford, Harold E.
Gerster, John C. A.
Glenney, Walter L.
Gooklin, Warner Foote.
Haas, George C. O.
Halsey, Harold Van W.
Halstead, Kenneth B.
Harper, James, Jr.
Harris, Frederic S.
Hays, Arthur G.
Hays, Harold M.
Hellman, Alfred M.
Heroy, James H.
Hincks, Robert B.
Hogan, Thomas.
Holland, Harry S.
Holt, Benjamin M.
Hopkins, Joseph G.
Huntting, George H.
Iglehart, Charles W.
Jenkins, Burke P.
Johnston, Richard H.
Kelly, Richard.
Kennedy, Charles W.
Krumwelde, Charles, Jr.
Langs, John Pierce.
Lawrence, Alfred S.
Lawson, William W.
Ledoux, Louis Vernon.
Lee, Elliot.
Lewy, Harry Mier.
Lieb, Charles C.
Littell, Robert J.
Lockhart, Edward V.
Lockwood, Samuel P.
MacInnyre, Clifford B.
Mapes, Victor.
Mahan, Lyle Evans.
Maxwell, William, Jr.
Merrill, Howard Brown.
Meyers, Reuben A.
Middleton, George.
Nesbit, William M.
Oppenheimer, Frederick G.
Ottenberg, Reuben.
Parr, Harry L.
Pell, Walden.
Perrine, Wm. W., Jr.
Phillips, Louis.
Pointer, Henry Le B.
Prince, Henry Starr.
Pullich, Otto.
Rhoades, Lyman, Jr.
Ropes, Chapman.
St. John, Theodore R.
Schuster, Edward.
Sewell, Frank H.
Shoemaker, William M.
Smith, Henry K.
Spence, Harold T.
Spencer, Joseph W.
Spicer, Charles Clyde.
Spiro, Walter.
Spiegelberg, Sidney L.
Strebeigh, Robert L.
Sturtevant, Horace R.
Tinker, Eduard L.
Ward, Gilbert O.
Waters, Spencer.
Wharton, William P.
Willis, Reginald S.
Wilson, Stanley K.
Winslow, Archibald S.
Wooster, Floyd R.
Wright, Avery S.
Wylie, John Parr.
Yohannan, Malcolm.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Barnard College.

Candidates presented by Dean Laura Drake Gill:

Allen, Elizabeth.
Aller, Georgetta P.
Alsberg, Elsa.
Armstrong, Katharine.
Belcher, Frances E.
Bergen, Edna G.
Berkeley, Fanny C.
Boote, Grace E.
Brown, Jessie Louise.
Budd, Mary Hunt.
Bunn, Harriet W.
Campbell, Elsa P.
Carll, Lydia A.
Chapin, Edna Cara.
Clark, Margaret E.
Coddington, Elizabeth C.
Cook, Clara C.
De Hart, Grace Lucille.
Donald, Rebecca S.
Durant, Edith.
Dutcher, Eva Olive.
Earle, Ruth.
Elliman, Margaret G.
Fairchild, Helen A.
Finnigan, Elizabeth.
Fisher, Mary H.
Hall, Mary D.
Hunt, Eleanore H.
Ingalls, Edith M.
Kimball, Viola L.
La Monte, Sue Life.
McCook, Janet A.
McKenney, Annie P.
Molwitz, Ernestine J.
Moore, Martha W.
Naumburg, Alice.
Neiswender, Ada B. C.
Newman, Ethel L.
Peters, Grace M.
Phelps, Eleanor.
Rosenstein, Alma.
Seifert, Jeannette R.
Seward, Annie L.
Shaen, Mary C.
Spencer, Carita.
Totten, Elsie L.
Trimble, Louise M.
Van Cott, Eleanor E.
Waugh, Alice Marion.
Winterburn, Una A.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Candidates presented by Dean George Washington Kirchwey:

Aarons, Sidney H.
Acton, Harry W.
Adams, John Brown.
Albers, Henry, Jr.
Ansley, George H.
Anspacher, Louis K.
Baird, William E.
Baker, Charles A.
Beekman, Cornelius C.
Benziger, Bernard A.
Beyer, Robert P.
Bloch, Benjamin I.
Bogart, Paul N.
Burrell, Norman M.
Cardozo, Ernest A.
Clark, Harrison, Jr.
Conger, Henry R.
Conklin, Robert S.
Connolly, Maurice E.
Curtis, Bridgham.
Cushing, Royal H.
Duckworth, Albert W.
Du Vivier, Joseph.
Dwyer, John Joseph.
Edward, James A.
Eldert, Henry C.
Foise, Joseph F.
Forst, Leon.
Fox, Noel B.
Frank, Walter Paul.
Frazer, Charles R.
Gagan, Thomas F.
Ganter, Charles R.
Gates, Merrill E., Jr.
Gladney, Franklin Y.
Glassenelb, Simon H.
Goldberg, Samuel.
Gould, James H.
Graves, Dwight D.
Graves, James W.
Griffin, Walter H.
Guinan, Edward V.
Haas, Leonard.
Hamilton, Edward W.
Harrington, Howard S.
Havens, Samuel M.
Hentschel, Charles, Jr.
Heyman, Samuel.
Hopps, Daniel V.
Howe, Joseph P.
Huffaker, Hite H.
Insley, Robert B.
Jenkins, Raeburn W.
Jones, Frederick V.
Joseph, Irving J.
Kelly, Edward John.
Knoell, Charles John.
Leale, Loyal.
Leffingwell, Russell C.
Lowenstein, Sol Albert.
McCann, John F., Jr.
McGonegal, Henry S.
McLellan, Hugh D.
Marcus, John.
Marsden, Arthur W.
Marshall, Chesley B.
Miller, Harry.
Mittendorf, George S.
Moore, William U.
Moorhead, Harley G.
Morgan, William O.
Mulligan, George H. D.
Mulligan, James R. B.
Myers, Vivian M.
Neff, Charles M.
Ossoski, Sidney.
Page, Benjamin E.
Parks, John Waring.
Parsons, T. Leopold.
Pond, Oscar L.
Pretzfeld, Howard F.
Rothschild, Solomon.
Seligmann, R. A.
Smith, William J.
Southard, Robert H.
Sperling, Frederick W.
Strauss, Charles A.
Strouse, Alexander L.
Sturgis, Granville F.
Sundheimer, Malcolm.
Sykes, Emery Howe.
Taylor, Howard C.
Teven, Sidney L.
Thornley, John.
Tilden, Ernest L.
Townsend, Myron T.
Tows, Ferrars H.
Tuttle, Charles H.
Vallicant, John F.
Van Hoevenberg, H., Jr.
Ward, S. L'H., Jr.
Watterson, Harvey.
Welnstein, Mayer J.
Wertheimer, Leo W.
Whiteman, Thomas M.
Wickham, R. D.
Wolfe, William H., Jr.
Wund, William F.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

The Hippocratic oath was first administered by Prof. John G. Curtis, by whom the candidates were presented.

Adams, John K.
Asch, J. J., Jr.
Haff, Max.
Baker, Charles F.
Beach, Ralph M.
Bell, Harold W.
Betowski, Leon S.
Bissell, Philip.
Booth, Franklin H.
Bracker, Max H.
Braun, Alfred.
Bridge, George A.
Brown, Sherman.
Bull, William T.
Busck, Gunni J.
Butts, Arthur C.
Chancellor, Charles C.
Chibas, Lino S. F.
Cohn, Isadore.
Conklin, Daniel B.
Corrigan, Henry J. C.
Coultas, Aldo B.
Covert, Jay B.
Dalton, William A.
Danforth, Edward.
Davis, J. William.
Deutsch, Sigmund.
Dillon, Charles J.
Dollard, Henry L.
Doolittle, William F.
Doon, James H.
Engelke, Charles.
Erdman, Seward.
Estill, Robert J.
Evans, John H.
Fewsmitb, Joseph L.
Fletcher, N. De L. L.
Frink, Claude A.
Garrigan, Gerard P.
Giffen, Stanley D.
Gillespie, D. H., M.
Goldberg, Jacob M.
Goodfriend, Nathan.
Grout, Gerald H.
Gunter, Clarence.
Haberstroh, Arthur.
Hahn, George H.
Hamilton, Allen.
Hammer, Julius.
Harrold, Charles C.
Hart, George G.
Hartshorn, Winfred M.
Hawkins, Norman L.
Henning, David M.
Herbert, Edward.
Herzig, Arthur J.
Heublein, Arthur C.
Hirsch, Isaac S.
Hume, Eugene F.
Jacob, William H.
Jennings, Frank D.
Jones, Samuel F.
Keator, Harry M.
Keenan, Albert J.
Kinney, Virgil C.
Knapp, Clinton B.
Knight, Robert C.
Krauskopf, Henry.
Krehbiel, Otto F.
Kuhr, Ernestus O.
Lawson, James H.
Lee, Lawrence.
Lifshutz, Nathan.
Loew, Harry K.
Loughran, Elbert Du B.
Lowrey, James H.
McCabe, John.
McChesney, Herman F.
McFarland, G. H., Jr.
McGraw, T. A., Jr.
McSheehy, T. C.
MacGuire, Daniel P.
Matthews, Frank C.
Mead, Louis D.
Meeker, Harold D.
Meyer, William H.
Milliken, Samuel R.
Milliken, Seth M.
Monroe, Parley W.
Mosier, Fred Henry.
Murphy, Joseph D.
O'Neill, Hugh P.
O'Rourke, Michael F.
Page, Albert W.
Pappenheimer, A. M.
Pentlarge, Victor H.
Pfleteshinger, Frederic.
Phillips, Frederick G.
Pollak, Alfred W.
Province, Oron A.
Pyle, Francis W.
Quell, John A., Jr.
Radin, Herman T.
Rhodes, Goodrich B.
Rice, James F.
Riggs, Austen F.
Ross, Robert H.
Rosenbluth, Benjamin.
Rosenbluth, Michael.
Roys, Charles K.
Saphir, Joseph F.
Satenstein, David L.
Scheiberg, Louis.
Schuite, H. von W.
Seckel, Walter.
Seff, Isadore.
Selleck, Ernest E.
Siglar, Henry B.
Silk, Morris.
Sloan, Andrew.
Smith, Archibald D.
Spitzka, Edward A.
Stoll, Henry F. G.
Strong, Samuel M.
Sullivan, John J.
Sutphen, Edward B.
Sylvia, Charles A.
Titus, Henry W.
Van Alstyne, W. B.
Van Beuren, F. T., Jr.
Van Wart, Frank B.
Walsh, J. J. S.
Warren, Earl P.
Waterhouse, Henry E.
Webb, Frank R.
Webster, Charles E., Jr.
Wells, William H.
Westcott, William B.
Weygandt, Fred G.
Wheeler, Alfred W.
White, George D.
Whittemore, E. R.
Wilcox, Herbert B.
Wollheim, Jacob, L.

ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC DEGREES.

Candidates presented by Dean Frederick Remsen Hutton:

Engineer of Mines.

Adams, Mason T.
Bateson, C. E. W.
Cromwell, Robert H.
Feust, Arthur.
Lunt, Horace F.
Maeulen, Frederick.
Morley, Fred H.
Merry, Frederick C.
Queneau, A. L. J.
Read, Thomas T.
Roberts, Albert.
Shreve, John N.
Stewart, Howard R.
Schimper, F. J. von M.
Watson, Charles E.
Whyte, William de B.
Wilson, Charles H.

Civil Engineer.

Bleich, Samuel D.
Close, Joseph A.
Rosell, M. E. G. y.
Hirschthal, Meyer.
Irvine, Frederick B.
MacLean, Allan.
Mapes, Charles M.
Murphy, William A.
Tomho, Carl.
Wyckoff, C. R. Jr.

Electrical Engineer.

Daniels, Harold P.
Diamant, Sidney.
Freund, Harry P.
Goepel, Carl P.
Grant, Oliver R.
Gray, Clifford.
Haviland, Henry F.
Hyman, Wallace M.
Menges, Philip C.
Morrell, William C.
O'Donovan, Leo J.
O'Shea, James E.
Powers, Walter H.
Rosenblatt, Girard B.
Rosenthal, Leon W.
Solomon, Isaac R.
Ver Planck, William E.
Von Briesen, Harold.
Wallace, William M.
Welcke, Celestin J.
White, Francis J.
Zucker, Arthur A.

Metallurgical Engineer.

Pattison, Myron A.

Mechanical Engineer.

Britton, Henry B.
Clark, B. F., Jr.
Clarke, R. W. M.
Crissey, Clarence P.
Gillett, Louis A.
Greenbaum, Leopold S.
Hatch, Walter P., Jr.
Kretz, Walter C.
Marston, Charles S.
Oakley, Walton L.
Obert, Casin W.
Reis, Leslie R.
Richmond, J. P. W.
Rionda, Leandro J.
Ross, Samuel McN.
Schlosser, Philip.
Waters, Rossiter L.
Williamson, Alfred.
Wilner, Elias R.
Wittemann, Rudolf W.
Wood, Dennistoun, Jr.

Bachelor of Science.

(Course in Chemistry.)

Breneman, Harry C.
Lanziger, Joseph L.
Dickie, Albert E.
Kanolt, Clarence W.
Kohnstamm, Lothair S.
Palmenberg, Oscar W.

Bachelor of Science.

(Course in Architecture.)

Brown, Elliott L.
Bussmann, Arthur H.
Fowler, Laurence H.
Godwin, Herbert.
Hancmann, John T.
Harmon, Arthur L.
Kaiser, Charles S.
Keppel, David.
Jacoby, George W.
Reay, David H.
Scherrer, Josef A.
Schoen, Eugene J.
Seifert, Karl F. J.
Warren, William T.
Willson, Fred F.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Candidates presented by Prof. William Henry Carpenter, Secretary of the University Council:

Adams, John W.
Affeld, Antolnette.
Alger, Lewis B.
Badanes, Saul.
Bailey, Norris C.
Baldwin, Florence T.
Barrett, John M.
Beecher, Martha A.
Beers, William F., Jr.
Berg, Clara de Lissa.
Billig, Clinton A.
Blanchard, Arthur H.
Bleich, Samuel D.
Boak, Mabel.
Bonsall, Victor F. M.
Boynton, Arthur J.
Brooks, Annie M.
Bull, Irving C.
Bullowa, Ralph J. M.
Bunnell, Elizabeth H.
Byington, Margaret F.
Campbell, Herbert G.
Casamajor, Alice.
Chamberlain, R.
Chandor, Valentine L.
Choate, Miriam F.
Clark, Emily J.
Cloyd, David E.
Coan, Marion S.
Coe, Margaret E.
Colburn, Harrison S.
Cook, Elizabeth C.
Crocker, Herbert G.
Cross, Margaret E.
Cubberley, Ellwood P.
Curtiss, Harriette A.
Dawson, Alice B.
De Forest, Jean L.
Dixon, Sidney H.
Durham, Knowlton.
Easton, William O.
Eatman, Darius.
Eiseman, Aaron.
Elias, Isabel.
Fach, Charles A.
Fackenthal, Joseph D.
Fairchild, Edith M.
Fall, Frank A.
Farrington, Frederic E.
Fischlowitz, Abram.
Fountain, Emma A.
Frazier, Moses L.
Fuerst, Sidney M.
Gammon, Edward M.
George, Robert McC.
Gerken, Walter D.
Gibson, Alice S.
Giddings, Henry S.
Gordon, Harry A.
Gray, Anna L.
Grove, Glen Arnold.
Gruen, Paula.
Halliday, Edgar.
Hall, John William.
Hanks, Lenda T.
Harper, John F.
Harrison, Howard S.
Harrold, Charles C.
Hayes, Samuel P.
Hecht, Felix.
Henry, Florence F.
Heusen, Frederick W. J.
Hillemeier, Carrie M.
Hodgetts, Abbie S.
Hopps, Daniel V.
Hubbell, Harry H.
Hughes, Percy.
Jenkins, Raeburn W.
Johnson, Henry.
Johnson, Margaret E.
Josephthal, Emily G.
Kapian, Mordecai M.
Keeler, George B.
Kennedy, Mary S.
Klein, Adèle L.
John, Walter T.
Jonno, Tosaburo.
Kraker, Rose Lois.
Levis, Robert P.
Levy, Samuel S.
Locke, Emily P.
Loomis, Louise R.
Lowenstein, Oscar.
McLean, Margaret.
Madigan, James C.
Marsching, John H.
Martin, George K.
Maxson, Holly W.
Mead, Lewis D.
Meigs, Katharine H.
Miller, Charles C.
Mitchell, Harry B.
Moore, Charles B.
Morgan, John A.
Morris, George.
Morrison, Charles E.
Nason, George Frank.
Newcomb, Virginia.
O'Brien, Thomas E.
Percival, Mary.
Persons, Frederick T.
Pickhardt, E. W. S.
Pollock, May H.
Pond, Oscar L.
Prokesch, S. Z.
Rafferty, William B.
Ray, David H.
Reich, William T.
Relley, Katharine C.
Rennert, Rosina J.
Reynolds, James J.
Roberts, Alfred E.
Royce, Sarah Grace.
Simpson, Edna Bell.
Small, Herbert F.
Smith, Alexander G.
Smith, John Boyce, Jr.
Smith, Preserved.
Spencer, John O.
Stackpole, Everett B.
Starr, Charles C.
Stepanek, Beatrice.
Suzzallo, Anthony H.
Tanaka, Hodzumi.
Terhune, Beekman R.
Tiemann, Hugh P.
Upton, Edwin C.
Voris, Floyd T.
Wade, John E.
Waldmann, Mark.
Walker Martin.
Watson, Lake George.
Weinstein, Mayer J.
Wells, Herman J.
Weston, Charles P.
Wirén, Myra.
Wolf, Nathan.
Wood, Loren N.
Woodley, Oscar I.
Woodruff, Lorande L.
Wyckoff, Charles R., Jr.
Yarrington, Adrian M.
Young, Stark.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Candidates presented by Prof. William Henry Carpenter, Secretary of the University Council:

Ackerman, William A.
Beachman, Frank P.
Bensley, Benjamin A.
Parsons, T. Leopold.
Bradford, Robert H.
Broome, Edwin C.
Brown, Marianna C.
Cannon, William A.
Davidson, Israel.
Duggan, S. P. H.
Fernald, Robert H.
Garner, James W.
Gundersen, Carl.
Hirst, Gertude M.
Holbrook, Richard T.
Hubbell, George A.
Johnson, William H.
Keyser, Cassius J.
Kinosita, Yetaro.
Lawrence, George A.
Levine, David.
Lucke, Charles E.
Metzger, Floyd Jay.
Phillips, Ulrich B.
Pretzfeld, Charles J.
Raper, Charles Lee.
Rogers, Austin Flint.
Rollins, Frank.
Torrey, John Cutler.
Willett, Mabel H.
Wittman, Abraham.
Youtz, Lewis A.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Degree of Doctor of Science.

Samuel Benedict Christy, Ph. D., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy in the University of California, presented by Prof. Henry Smith Munroe.

Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Edward Washburn Hopkins, Ph. D., Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Yale University, presented by Prof. Edward Delavan Perry.

Michael Ernest Sadler, A. M., Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, Education Office, London, England; presented by Prof. James Earl Russell.

Marie-Joseph Alfred Croiset, Litt. D., Dean of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Paris, presented by Prof. Adolphe Cohn.

The Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, S. T. D., Bishop of Peoria, presented by Prof. John Howard Van Amringe.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

The candidates presented by Dean James Earl Russell.

Bachelor of Science.

(Course in Education.)

Bellows, Russell H.
Carey, Henrietta W.
Clark, Louise.
Curtin, Margaret H.
Baer, Dena.
Behr, Elsa.
Freeman, William E.
Hess, Mary Irene.
MacLear, Anne Bush.
McRae, Frances E.
Miller, Susanne R. M.
Norsworthy, Naomi.
Skinner, Ada Maria.
Tattershall, Fanny.
Tener, Elizabeth.
West, Mary Cheves.
Wettlin, Emma.

Doctor's Diploma in Education.

Bachman, Frank P.
Broome, Edwin C.
Rollins, Frank.

Master's Diploma in Education.

Alger, Lewis Burton.
Bellows, Russell H.
Book, Mabel.
Brooks, Annie Mabel.
Bunnell, Elizabeth H.
Cloyd, David E.
Coan, Marion Sarah.
Colburn, Harrison S.
Cross, Margaret Elsie.
Cubberly, Ellwood P.
Curtiss, Harriette A.
Earle, Edwin Lyell.
Eatman, Darius.
Fischlowitz, Abram.
Fountain, Abbie Emma.
Gammon, Edward M.
Hubbell, Harry H.
Israell, Phineas.
Little, William F.
Maxson, Holly W.
Percival, Mary.
Reynolds, James J.
Smith, Alexander G.
Suzzallo, Anthony H.
Terhune, Beekman R.
Watson, Lake George.
Woodley, Oscar I.
Yarrington, Adrian M.

Higher Diploma.

Beller, Wilhelmina C.
Boughton, Willis.
Greene, Frederic L.
Rafferty, William B.

Secondary Diploma.

Baldwin, Arthur Pond.
Casamajor, Alice.
Heuser, Frederick W. J.
Johnson, Margaret E.
Meigs, Katharine H.
Raiman, Robert Insall.
Stone, Laura Isabell.
Yohannan, Isaac.

Bachelor's Diploma in Education.

FOR TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Affeld, Antolnette.
Allen Elizabeth.
Armstrong, Katharine.
Beecher, Martha Ann.
Bebr, Elisa.
Berkeley, Fanny C.
Budd, Mary Hunt.
Burr, Mary Olive.
Carll, Lydia Adele.
Chapin, Edna Cora.
Coddington, Elizabeth C.
Dixon, Sidney Harry.
Elliman, Margaret G.
Fairchild, Helen A.
Freeman, William E.
Futter, Leon Nathan.
Gibson, Alice S.
Gilman, Grace Gardner.
Hall, Mary Dederick.
Hunt, Eleanore H.
Huntting, George H.
Kimball, Viola L.
Lewis, Alfred Homes.
Molwitz, Ernestine J.
Petera, Grace Malvina.
Rennert, Rosina Julia.
Seibert, Eleanette R.
Seward, Annie Liddell.
Shaen, Mary Carolyn.
Trimble, Louise M., A.B.
Van Cott, Eleanor E.
Wharton, William P.
Yohannan, Malcolm.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Blake, Marion.
Clarke, Louise.
Clarke, Myra B.
Frost, Laura R.
Graves, Anna Melissa.
Hammond, Anna. B.
Hanson, Hans O., A. B.
Henderson, Marion L.
Hess, Mary Irene.
McLeod, Edith.
Mabrey, Gertrude E.
Mack, Mary Smith.
Miller, Alice Etta.
Nash, Williametta O.
Neer, Mary Louise.
Nordell, Hildegarde E.
Pelton, Edith Chester.
Shepherd, Frances A.
Tener, Elizabeth.
Tomlinson, Cora.
Wettlin, Emma L.
Yudelson, Sophie.

KINDERGARTENS.

Allen, Bird.
Austin, Margaret R.
Beaman, Elizabeth A.
Bower, Mary Lydia.
Brush, Jane Wheeler.
Carey, Henrietta W.
Eaton, Mary, B. L.
Gunn, Harriette E.
Kellogg, Florence A.
Leopold, Cora Rose.
Worden, Alice Jane.

DOMESTIC ART.

Freed, Rose.
Noble, Helen Gray.
Sage, Elizabeth.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Bedell, Eva Gertrude.
Dulon, Mabel Richards.
Dutcher, Mary.
Farqubar, Amelie M.
Gower, Mary Love.
Joralemon, Belle H.
Miller, Sarah.
Perham, Bertha Ellen.
Rich, Jessie Pinning.
Secrest, May.
Strong, Eunice Eliza.
Swingle, Cora Edith.
Tuttle, Mary Louise.
Wallace, Mary L.

FINE ARTS.

Friedman, Ella.
Kooser, Mary F.
Nordell, Anna.
Stangland, Jessie Cary.
Turner, Helen Maria.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Colton, Henry Ewing.
Goodrich, Harriet M.
Jacobs, Charles Louis.
Noyes, William.
Thompson, John.
Vincent, Grace.

FINE ARTS AND MANUAL TRAINING.

Staber, Ottilie Pamela.

PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND HONORS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

PRIZE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class, given annually by the Alumni Association of the college; value, $50—George Henry Danton.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEDAL, a silver medal for the best essay on the subject, "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution"—Richard Kelly.

SOPHOMORE HONORS.—German—Harry Abeles, Leonhard Felix Fuld, Edward Saplr, and Jacob Zeitlin; French—Leonhard Felix Fuld.

JUNIOR HONORS.—German—Alexander Ottu Bechert; Classics—Robert Livingston Schuyler.

FINAL HONORS.—English—Armour Caldwell; Comparative Literature—Harry Gabriel Cowen; Philosophy—Arthur Garfield Hays, Joseph Garner Hopkins, and James Bancroft.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

KOHN MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, a prize of $50, founded by Mrs. S. H. Kohn—Elsa Patterson Campbell.

HERRMAN BOTANICAL PRIZE, a prize of $50, founded by Mrs. Esther Herrman—Elsbeth Kroeber.

SOPHOMORE HONORS.—English—Charlotte Elizabeth Morgan, German—Ida Ethel Lewis, Hilma Leers, and Alida Margaret Van Slyke, Mathematics—Georgina Grace Bennett, Mabel Denton, Anna Sarah Tattershall.

JUNIOR HONORS.—History—Helen Louise Cohen.

FINAL HONORS.—Classics—Ada Blanche Clouse Nelswender, Mathematics—Elsa Patterson Campbell and Grace Malvina Peters. Philosophy—Janet Alexander McCook.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HARSEN PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY AT EXAMINATION, three prizes, valued, respectively, at $500, $300, and $200—First prize, Charles E. Webster, Jr.; second prize, Seward Erdman; third prize, Hermann Von W. Schulte.

EXAMINATION HONORS.—Each of the ten honor men who does not obtain a higher prize receives a Harsen Prize of $25. Examination honors were awarded to

C. E. Webster, Jr.,
Seward Erdman,
A. M. Peppenheimer,
Ralph M. Beach,
William T. Bull,
H. Von W. Schulte,
James Francis Rice,
Austen Fox Riggs,
Philip Bissell,
Henry W. Titus.

HARSEN PRIZES FOR CLINICAL REPORTS, founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M. D., three annual prizes, valued, respectively, at $100, $75, and $25.—First prize, Joseph Frederick Saphir; second prize, Isaac Seth Hirsch; third prize, Edward Anthony Spitzka.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRIZE: this is a biennial prize of $500, open for competition to the alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—George Alfred Laurence, A. M., M. D.

FELLOWSHIPS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION; three fellowahips of the annual value of $500.—Fellow in Anatomy, Edward Anthony Spitzka; Fellows in Pathology, Hughes Dayton and Augustus B. Wadsworth.

ALONZO CLARK SCHOLARSHIP, established by bequest of the late Prof. Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., for many years President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to promote the discovery of new facts in medical science; annual value about $700.—Augustus Jerome Lartigau.

SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, AND ARCHITECTURE.

COLUMBIA FELLOWSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE, founded by the Trustees in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn to this school: one fellowship of $910, to be devoted to foreign study and travel by the successful candidate, is open for competition every two years to all graduates in architecture under thirty years of age.—Arthur Ware.

PERKINS FELLOWSHIP; a traveling fellowship of the value of about $800, from the bequest of the late Willard B. Perkins, is awarded every fourth year, beginning in 1902; this fellowship is open to all graduates of the School of Architecture on terms established by the President and the Professor of Architecture.—Charles Sumner Kalser.

TEACHERS COLLEGE.

PRIZE GIVEN BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES: a prize consisting of $50 and a gold medal is awarded annually to a student of Teachers College who shall present the best essay on some subject related to Colonial history —Awarded to Anna Bingham Hammond for an essay, entitled "Some Changes Wrought in English Ideas of the Seventeenth Century by the American Colonists."

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PRIZE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE; annual prize of $40 for best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.—George Chew Atkins.

SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP: This Fellowship in Political Science, the gift of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, is of the annual value of $600—George Charles Selden.

UNIVERSITY.

BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FOR ENCOURAGING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH awarded to a graduate of the College or of the School of Mines, Chemistry, Engineering, or Architecture, who has evinced decided aptness for physical investigation and is disposed to devote himself to such investigation for some years continuously. Value: The net income of the capital sum, $10,000, constituting the endowment—John Alexander Mathews.

JOHN TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH IN PHYSICS awarded annually on the recommendation of the head of the Department of Physics. Value, the income of $10,800—Bergen Davis.

H. C. BUNNER MEDAL IN LITERATURE; gold medal, provided for by the interest upon a fund of $1,000, established in 1896 by friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner—Loula Phillips.

PROUDFIT FELLOWSHIP IN LETTERS—John Erskine.

MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP IN MUSIC; established in 1898 in memory of the late Joseph Mosenthal of New York City and designed to aid talented students of musical composition in the study of their art either here or abroad. Annual value, $600—Frank Edwin Ward.

DRISLER FELLOWSHIP IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY; fellowship of the annual value of $500—Harwood Hoadley.

CARL SCHURZ FELLOWSHIP; this fellowship in the German language and literature of the value of $900, the income of a fund contributed by citizens of New York in commemo

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It is DR. DADIRRIAN'S
Original and Only Genuine Matzoon.
More PALATABLE
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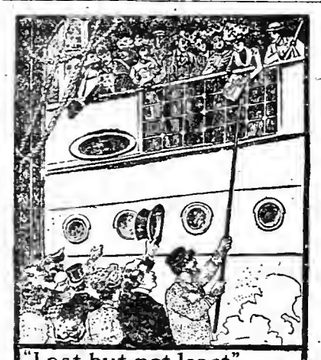
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But there are serges and serges. If you want the sort of a serge suit that will hold its color and shape and not get shiny, you will find it here.

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Every other summery thing for men—Panamas, straw hats, low shoes, negligee shirts.

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Amusements.

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A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.
Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN.
LULU GLASER. By Stange & Edwards.
TO-NIGHT—WEST POINT NIGHT.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15. Le Brun's Past Show The WILD ROSE

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Glass enclosure. TO-NIGHT 20 FOREIGN ACTS.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Catchy Lyrics. Tuneful Music. CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. WED. Best Seat 50c.

G. N. V. PERMANENT CIRCUS. 135th St. and Lenox Av. Seats at 25c. W. 125th St. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30. Eve., 20, 30, 50c.
40 BIG ACTS—IN AIR, IN RING, ON STAGE.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St., at 8:15. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.
2D BIG MONTH KING DODO.

St. Nicholas—20 deg. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15.
DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid arctic breezes. Hg'st audiences in town. Adms'n 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. BOCCACCIO.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Owing to its Great Success, Rice's Show Girl. Will be continued indefinitely.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c

MURRAY HILL—Last Week of the Season. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Rip Van Winkle.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOCCACCIO

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. THE MATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. St Louis vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Time Table To-Day: Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flathush

CAPT. O'REILLY STARTS TO CLEAN HIS PRECINCT

Lower Park Row the Scene of His First Effort.

Message Sent to Peter De Lacy—Policemen on Guard at a Dismantled Room—Col. Partridge Denies Reports of Friction with the Mayor.

Things were lively in the Police Department yesterday. Before Commissioner Partridge left for Ossining in the afternoon he was closeted with Inspector Cross, who afterward conferred with his staff, some of whom obtained evidence against Sergeant Churchill. Inspector Murphy called to his office the Captains in command in the Third District and told them that they must enforce the law to the letter.

The sensation of the day was the beginning of the feud between Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Station and Peter De Lacy, who styled himself, "gentleman at the track and gambler in New York."

At the morning roll call Capt. O'Reilly asked in a loud voice:

"Who is the policeman on post on Park Row between Ann and Beekman Streets?"

"I am," answered Policeman Nolan.

"Do you know Peter De Lacy?" asked the Captain.

"No," replied the policeman.

"How long have you been in this precinct?"

"Five years."

"And you don't know Peter De Lacy? Why, I have been here but twenty-four hours, and I have seen Peter De Lacy for the first time in my life.

"Do you know Peter De Lacy?" he asked Roundsman Ahrens.

"I have seen him," the Roundsman answered.

"Then take Policeman Nolan out to Park Row, and if you see De Lacy introduce him, so that he'll know him hereafter. And when you see De Lacy tell him to get out of this precinct and go earn an honest living. Tell him that his time and every other lawbreaker's in this precinct is over."

At about 11 o'clock Capt. O'Reilly and Detectives Allen and Listler arrived at De Lacy's place to see if orders had been obeyed. They entered the rooms, but found only a few chairs and benches. The Captain left the detectives at the door of the rooms in the second story of the building, and ordered them not to leave until after racing time. On the sidewalk he stationed Roundsman Mulhall and Policeman Rose, and told them to tell every customer that tried to go up stairs that they were taking a risk of being arrested, and that the poolroom was closed for good and not to be opened again while he was in the precinct.

Look-outs took inquirers aside and talked to them. Some left hurriedly and others remained. The presence of the policemen in front of the building caused crowds to gather at times.

De Lacy arrived at about noon time and went upstairs, but returned to the street shortly afterward. He was told what Capt. O'Reilly had ordered the policemen to tell him.

"It strikes me about as hard as anything I have ever heard said against me," De Lacy said. Capt. O'Reilly I don't know, nor do I believe he knows me. I defy him or any other man living to prove that I ever made a dishonest dollar."

"Did the policeman deliver any message to you relative to the statement made by the Captain?" he was asked.

"No. There isn't a policeman in New York who would dare give me such a message. I'd knock him down or any one else who accused me of being dishonest."

"It doesn't matter to me," he continued, "who is the police Captain here. At the track with all the others I am known as a gentleman. Here in New York, where the same game is practiced, I am called a gambler. That is only a longitudinal difference. Time and time again the authorities have had their attention called to the betting at the track, but little heed has been paid. We have been wanting a test case to bring it to the higher courts and have the judges tell us the difference between betting on a horse in one part of the city and betting on the same horse in another part of the city."

Capt. O'Reilly received a communication in the afternoon that two detectives who had been with him at the Amity Street station, Brooklyn, had been transferred to the Oak Street station. Capt. Vreedenburgh's men, Allen and Riley, were remanded to patrol duty by Commissioner Partridge. The men from Brooklyn are Detectives J. H. Roberts and George H. Reynolds, a brother of Capt. Reynolds of Brooklyn. Capt. O'Reilly was told of the manner in which his message to De Lacy had been received.

"One thing I am certain of," the Captain said, "and that is he is not going to open that place while I am Captain here. There will be two policemen on guard there until he finds that I mean business."

Commissioner Partridge expressed himself as displeased with the reports that there is friction between him and Mayor Low, and that the recent shake-up in the department was at the Mayor's suggestion. The Commissioner said that the transfers were of his own doing. Referring to the transfer of Inspector Cross he said:

"Inspector Cross is just where I wanted to place him. The Mayor is my superior officer, and he of course makes suggestions, but the final decision is always left me."

Asked about Capt. O'Reilly he said that he had known him for many years and had great confidence in him. "Give him a chance to get on his uniform," he added, "and then let what he does answer."

When Inspector Thompson reached Long Island City yesterday morning he strolled about the streets near the ferry and afterward said he considered Long Island City a "great hole."

"I can't get over it," he said, "their linking my name with Devery's. It makes me sore. Say, I was a policeman before Devery was and I am a policeman yet and he is not. The force was well rid of him. He was my enemy while he was on top, and he and I worked at cross purposes lots of times."

Discussing politics and politicians, the Inspector emitted the following relative to his views:

"I don't care whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican; you always know where he stands if he is either, but you can never tell where a Fusionist stands. I'm a strict party man myself, and people know where to find Walter Thompson, but they never know where a Fusionist stands."

POLICEMAN REAGAN ON TRIAL.

Capt. Herlihy's ex-Wardman Accused by the District Attorney.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday approved the charges brought by the District Attorney against S. J. Reagan, now a policeman in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and formerly Wardman under Capt. Herlihy in the Eldridge Street Station. Reagan's trial will begin Friday morning in Police Headquarters. There are several charges against him, including conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct injurious to the public peace and welfare, neglect and disobedience of orders and of the rules and regulations of the department, neglect of duty, and bribery.

The most serious charge against the accused policeman is that when summoned on March 19 for examination by the District Attorney in regard to the case then pending against Capt. Herlihy, Reagan has confessed that immediately after the examination he called on Herlihy and his attorneys, and that he gave to them the questions put to him and the answers he gave. Speaking of the charges against Reagan District Attorney Jerome said yesterday afternoon:

"The police can make up their minds that they will get their medicine for wrongdoing in the four years of my term of office, unless I shall be dead or removed. I do not believe that juries will refuse to convict policemen. Where juries disagree I will put the cases up to succeeding juries, until there is a conviction or an acquittal. This is a finish fight, and I will keep the pledges I made to the people.

"If a person is in an unlawful or legitimate business and happens to cross the police they go after him. In a lawful business men have got to get in under the umbrella and make peace or be ruined."

WOMAN DIES ON A SIDEWALK.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walton Succumbs to Heart Disease in the Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Walton of 120 Riverside Drive, wife of George A. Walton, a wholesale dealer in steamfitting supplies at 366 West Broadway, while walking on West Seventy-seventh Street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon fell to the sidewalk between Broadway and West End Avenue and died immediately. Her fall was witnessed by Policeman Thomas Crosby of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, but she was unconscious when he reached her side. Ambulance Surgeon McKelvey, who appeared in response to a call sent to Rooseveit Hospital, pronounced Mrs. Walton dead, and said that death was probably due to heart disease.

Mrs. Walton, who was sixty-one years old, came here about twelve years ago from Toronto, Canada, her birthplace. She was a member of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church on West Seventy-sixth Street, and was active as a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of that Church. She leaves, beside her husband, a son, William, who is now in Toronto.

DRILL ENGINE'S WILD RUN.

Crashed Into Another Engine That Struck and Dislodged Part of a Stone Wall.

Drill Engine No. 692, in the Lackawanna Railroad freight yard, at Hoboken, is known as a "hoodoo." It improved its reputation yesterday. The lever refused to work while it was running to the round house, and, therefore, it ran on to a siding, where it crashed into drill engine No. 404. Fireman Smith saved himself by jumping. The other engine was unmanned.

Both engines were derailed, and No. 404 was thrown against a stone wall with such force that several granite blocks were dislodged and thrown into the street, where one fell upon and crushed a pushcart. The owner had a narrow escape. The engines were smashed considerably.

STARIN GRAND ARMY OUTING.

Flotilla of Nine Vessels Carried 25,000 Persons to Forest View Park.

John H. Starin gave his twenty-fourth annual complimentary water excursion yesterday to the civil war veterans living in this city and vicinity. Old soldiers and their families to the number of fully 25,000 accepted his invitation. Rain, however, cut the excursion outing short, and the pleasure seekers came home an hour or more before the scheduled time, reporting no accident on the way. All the Grand Army of the Republic posts of this city, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark were well represented.

The steamer John H. Starin was the headquarters boat and carried the more prominent guests, while the rest of the fleet was composed of the barges Neilson, Starina, Sumner, Curry, Warren, Lenox, Arthur, and Vanderbilt. The vessels started from many points along both rivers, and off Liberty Island were assembled in a flotilla. There they were joined by the Starin, which had taken her party to call on Gen. Brooke, the commandant at Governors Island, and now assisted in towing the others. As the boats with their happy thousands began to move up the river for Forest View Park, just above Yonkers, where it was intended to open the season, the guns of Fort Columbus boomed out a National salute.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—W. B. Rogers, New Orleans; Erskine H. Phelps, Chicago; Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; E. W. Whitney, Helena, Mon.

IMPERIAL—Capt. E. P. Ewers, United States Army; J. F. Young, Spokane; P. R. Kimbrough, London.

GRAND—Capts. H. L. Scott, M. E. Hanna, and H. G. Bishop, United States Army; W. W. Whitside, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—George H. Flint, Montreal.

MANHATTAN.—W. M. Hall, Montreal; Christopher Tompkins, Richmond; M. P. Gilbert, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PLAZA—John B. Russell, Jr., Japan; C. H. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.

SAVOY—E. Conli, Havana.

NETHERLAND—M. Ederheimer, Chicago; Frederick Darville, Chicago; Charles Bohzin, Chicago; George Eberling, Chicago; George H. Paine, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—Hugh Campbell, Richmond; C. Blanco Henlia, Havana; George F. Polenz, Havana; Victoriano Bances, Havana; A. B. Chapman, Vancouver, B. C.

HOFFMAN—R. V. Taylor, Mobile; C. J. Enwright, Lexington, Ky.

ALBEMARLE—Myron Vincent, San Francisco; Capt. John A. Rodgers, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Judge Charles Boothe, Toronto; F. R. Mata, Costa Rica; L. M. Elrich, Cleveland.

GILSEY—Ex-Mayor W. H. Dingee, Lynchburg, Va.

ASTOR—John Isles, London; W. H. Kirby, Pittsburg; J. Carter Hart, London.

EMPIRE—E. T. Williams, Pekin, China; W. K. Miller, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Temple of Economy, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Branch, laces, jewelry, leather goods, and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, dry goods; G. Galland, dry goods; A. S. Galland, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, L. L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Parsons, linens and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Churchill, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; Westminster Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birkle, upholstery goods; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Solomon, notions and jewelry; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, ladies' wear; Miss Mulligan, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Mumbower, ladies' underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rothschild Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. A. Rothschild, hats; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, millinery, and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, furnishing goods; Mr. Cohen, fancy goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, dry goods and notions; Miss P. Davies, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. C. Sichel, feather goods; 337 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; M. Lasker, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brofman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Brofman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Cleland & Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Foster, books; 377 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, ribbons and laces; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Kohn, underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. F. Horman, carpets; 52 Franklin Street.

Hicks & Hoge Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; Z. F. Robertson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, L. L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; G. W. McDowell, linings; Herald Square Hotel.

The Leading Malt Extract.

Malt Nutrine is the only really great Extract of Malt offered on the market, other so-called extracts being nothing better than strong black beer with a large percentage of Alcohol and a very small one of extractive matter. Such extracts should not be given or recommended to convalescents or strength-seeking people, since their merits are all on the label and not in the bottle. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which guarantees its purity, excellence, and merit.—Adv.

MEXICAN TRACKS WIDENED

One Section of the National Opened for Standard Gauge.

Work on Section from Laredo, Texas, to Monterey, Mexico, to be Finished Before Sept. 1—Broad Gauge Locomotives Ordered.

The National Railroad of Mexico yesterday opened its first section of standard gauge road. This is considered an event of great importance in the development of this road, which until recently was known as the Mexican National. It means that the time when passengers and freight may be sent through to Mexican points by way of this road without change of cars, necessitated by a difference in the gauge of the road, has been brought another step nearer to execution.

The line which has just been opened as a standard gauge road has heretofore been a narrow gauge line, like the rest of the old Mexican National. This line is part of the main line to the City of Mexico, and runs from Alice to Laredo, Texas, a distance of 118 miles. The work was begun in December last, and it involved not only the broadening of the roadway by extensive cuts and the laying of new ties and rails, but also the change of grades and curves in many places, all of which was accomplished without interfering for one moment with the regular traffic of the road.

First the roadbed was widened, and then ties were laid to accommodate the increased width of the roadbed, and finally the new rails were laid. These were of a standard of about seventy pounds, and were imported from England and Belgium. As there is no tariff on rails in Mexico they could be brought over more cheaply from Europe than they could be imported from the United States.

The last work to change the first section of the road to a standard gauge was the connecting of switches. This was done within eight hours. The second section, from Laredo, Texas, to Monterey, Mexico, will now be undertaken. It is expected that this will be finished before Sept. 1, as the first section was finished four days ahead of the contract time limit, which was June 15. The second section is 168 miles long. The work on the cut-off from El Salto to Sorla on the main line is also under way. The entire line, which will save forty miles, has been surveyed, and half of it has been graded. The entire work will be finished within a year.

In order to operate the section, which has been changed to standard gauge changes had to be made in the old locomotives and equipment. New equipment and locomotives for a standard gauge road have been ordered, and it is expected that the American Locomotive Company will deliver by Oct. 1 seventy engines of standard gauge.

Want St. Paul Dividend Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—Action of the Chicago and Northwestern Directors increasing the dividend rate 1 per cent. on each class of the company's stock promises to make it difficult for the St. Paul Directors to resist the importunities of stockholders for an increase in the dividend rate on that stock. St. Paul and Northwestern have always been pointed out together as conservatively managed railroad properties with large and growing surpluses. Those in favor of an increase assert that the road is well able to pay 7 per cent., and that the example of the Northwestern Board may easily be followed.

Burlington and Cedar Rapids Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The annual report of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, which has just been added to the Rock Island system, shows that for the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, the gross earnings amounted to $5,360,600, an increase of $512,323 over the previous year. Net earnings were $1,852,587, an increase of $601,745. The balance available for dividends amounted to $1,163,101. Dividends required $427,239, leaving a surplus of $735,862. There was charged off to addition and construction $1,479,194.

New Lehigh Valley Schedule.

On June 15 the Lehigh Valley Railroad will materially quicken the time of the New York-Wilkesbarre express. The west-bound train will leave New York at 4:10 P. M., arriving at Wilkesbarre at 8:55 P. M., connecting with the train for Scranton. The east-bound train will leave Wilkesbarre at 8:30 A. M., with connection from Scranton, arriving in New York at 1:13 P. M.

Pennsylvania's Summer Pamphlet.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just published its pamphlet on Summer excursions for this season. Besides many illustrations it contains the routes to the various Summer resorts and the cost of the transportation, besides a list of the hotels and their prices. The pamphlet, which covers almost every known Summer resort in the United States, also gives a short description of the chief attractions at each place.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, with occasional showers; winds variable.

Unsettled weather will persist for the next two days, with thunderstorms to-day east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme Northwest, north upper lake regions, and the Gulf States. There will be showers Friday east of the Mississippi River, except in the East Gulf States.

Temperatures will fall in the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Southwest. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts winds will be fresh east to south; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh south, and on the great lakes fresh and occasionally brisk to southwest to west. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	61	65	67
6 A. M.	63	64	67
9 A. M.	70	66	73
12 M.	76	66	78
3 P. M.	78	60	65
6 P. M.	73	57	60
9 P. M.	70	56	60
12 P. M.	79	57	61

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66¾
Weather Bureau	63
Corresponding date 1901	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. and 58 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 70 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 9 P. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:27 A. M.—676 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—120 Baxter Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

12:35 P. M.—1,432 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—224 East Thirty-second Street; William H. Linn; damage, $40.

4:20 P. M.—178 Chrystie Street; Henry Lowensteln; damage trifling.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Spencer Cosby will take temporary station at Philadelphia and relieve Col. Jared A. Smith of the improvement of the Delaware River from Trenton to its mouth and certain other work in Col. Smith's charge.

Col. Smith, upon the transfer as Capt. Cosby of the works specified, will take station at Wilmington, Del., and assume charge of such work as may be assigned to him by the Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, upon his return to the United States, will take station at Philadelphia and relieve Capt. Spencer Coshy of the works temporarily in his charge.

Capt. Cosby, upon being thus relieved, will return to his station at Mobile, Ala.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer, Jefferson Barracks, for duty until further orders.

Capt. Donald P. McCord, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as transport Surgeon on the transport Warren.

Capt. William B. Rochester, Jr., Paymaster, will report to Col. Frank M. Coxe, Assistant Paymaster General, President of the examining board, convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Artillery Corps, will report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Colorado, for the purpose of assisting that officer in the inspection of artillery horses being purchased under contract for the army.

Capt. Sturgis, accompanied by Veterinarian Daniel Lemay, will proceed to such points on the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Rio Grande Railroads as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting artillery horses, and on the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

A board of survey, to consist of Major George Ruhlen, Capt. Edward L. Munson, and Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, is appointed to meet at the War Department June 12, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of reporting upon the circumstances; fixing the responsibility, and assessing the money value of damage received by the personal effects of Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General United States Army, while en route from Ogden, Utah, to Washington, on Government bill of lading.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

First Lieut. John J. Reilley, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Slocum and will proceed to Fort Porter, for duty to relieve Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon.

Major Kendall, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to the command of the United States General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General.

Lieut. Col. Girard, upon being thus relieved, will repair to Washington and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph for further orders.

Capt. John R. Stephens, Tenth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the army retiring board, appointed to meet at Governors Island, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

First Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to Fort Slocum for duty at that post until Sept. 1, 1902, when he will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

The assignment of First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, to station and duty in Washington for the period from May 31 to July 1, 1902, is announced.

First Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from station in Washington, to take effect July 1, when he will proceed to join his troop at Fort Robinson.

The assignment of Capt. Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry, to station and duty in Washington June 1, 1902, is announced.

Col. Frank M. Coxe, Assistant Paymaster General, is detailed as a member of the examining board, convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Charles W. Hobbs, Artillery Corps, hereby relieved during the examination only of Capt. William B. Rochester, Jr., Paymaster.

Navy.

Lieut. H. G. Gates is detached from the Naval Academy and is ordered to the Asiatic station, taking passage in the steamer sailing from San Francisco June 28.

Lieut. C. F. Snow, when discharged from treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York, will proceed home, with three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. J. Raby is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Oregon June 28.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is ordered to the Columbia June 24.

Lieut. M. H. Signor is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Moblcan, sailing from San Francisco June 21.

Ensign F. L. Pinney is detached from the Dixia and ordered home, with leave for one month.

Pay Director H. M. Denniston will be retired June 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Potomac sailed June 10 from San Juan for Port de France.

The Puritan reached New London June 11.

The Leyden reached Newport June 11.

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic station, transferred his flag to the Kearsarge from the Olympia June 9.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Extraordinary Sale of Men's Summer Furnishings.

Here's a sale of importance that should attract every man interested in the subject of high-class Furnishing Goods.

Embraced are stiff and negligee shirts, hosiery, underwear, pajamas, neckwear, bathing suits, etc.

If worthful qualities, newest and best styles, great varieties and decided underprices are factors that appeal to men (and of course they do, as well as to women) then this sale will be talked about for a very long time as transcending any that has been held in the Greater City in a very long time.

We want all the good points of this men's furnishing store brought out and recognized; we want it to be known as *the* best men's furnishing goods store on Sixth Avenue. Thus offerings, as the following, that not only invite your present attention, but are bound to secure your future patronage. Only a handful are here mentioned.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

59c. for 75c. Kinds.
Men's Woven Madras Negligee Shirts, fancy stripes, full bodies, perfect fitting, split neckbands, detached cuffs; the regulation 75c. shirt, .59

75c. for the 1.00 Kinds.
1,200 Shirts of the regulation sort, sold always at $1.00 each, printed and woven madras cloths, in stripes and near figures; some plaited fronts in the lot, with detached cuffs, .75

89c. for 1.25 Kinds.
At this price we show many styles of plain and plaited fronts of white Negligee Shirts, some with ventilated plaits; also about 400 Shirts, plaited front, woven madras, in fancy colorings; actual worth $1.25, at .89

1.00 for 1.50 Kinds.
Large assortment of plain and plaited front Negligees in this season's newest designs, light or darker colorings, cushion neckbands, detached or attached cuffs, also a few extra quality fine imported Scotch Cheviot Shirts, hand finished, attached cuffs; these worth $2.50 each, nothing in this entire lot usually at less than $1.50; during this sale, 1.00

1.85 for 2.75 to 3.50 Kinds.
At this price we show Shirts which are strictly custom made. Materials were taken from our custom-shirt dep't and are the best grades of David and John Anderson's Scotch Madras; made perfectly plain, fine finish, colorings are good, this season's designs have detached cuffs; this grade of Shirts sold in stock at $2.75 and made to order at $3.50 each; sale price, 1.85

1.00 Stiff Bosom Shirts 50c.
Men's fancy striped Percale Shirts, stiff bosoms; a large variety of good serviceable colorings, made open front and back, with detached cuffs; all sizes; value $1.00, at .50

2.75 Stiff Bosom Shirts 1.65.
Men's custom made hand finished bosom Shirts, made from our direct importation of French Percales taken from our custom department; this grade of goods to order at $2.75 each, cuffs attached or detached; all sizes; during this sale, 1.65

Bathing Suits.
Men's two-piece Jersey Bathing Suits, guaranteed fast colors, navy or black, also navy with white borders or black with red borders; a very unusual offering at the season's beginning, 98
Men's pure worsted 2-piece Bathing Suits, medium weight, fast colors, plain navy or black only; the regular $2.50 kind (sizes 34 to 46), at $1.90

65c. Night Shirts 48c.
Of fine quality light-weight white cambric, trimmed with Cash's fast-coloaed trimmings; made with low neck, full length or the popular short elbow sleeves; sizes 12 to 20; regularly 65c., at 48

1.00 Night Shirts 68c.
Feather-weight mull or cambric Night Shirts, full size body and very long; these come with the low necks or regulation turn-down collars; finished with fast colored trimmings; special value at $1.00; during this sale, 68

1.00 Pajamas 75c.
Men's fancy striped woven madras Pajamas, a small lot in broken sizes, turn-down collars, self loops, usually $1.00, at 75

1.25 and 1.50 Pajamas 98c.
A large lot of new summer weight Pajamas, made of plain white mull or cambric, feather weight; with low necks, trimmed or plain, loops or buttons, side opening; also new colorings in the military style of fancy woven madras; values $1.25 and $1.50, at 98

50c. Ascot Stocks 25c.
Fancy stripes of plain white Oxford cheviot or woven madras Stock Ascots, with white necks, soft and pliable, wide Ascot ends; suitable for men or women; fit 12 to 15½ neck; the regulation 50c. scarf; during this sale, 25

Men's 50c. Half Hose 29c.
Men's fine quality imported allover lace lisle thread half hose, fast black, Hermsdorf dye, 6 patterns of vertical open lace effects, the regular 50c. kind, at 29

Men's 25c. Half Hose, 15c.
Men's fine quality imported russet colored ingrain lisle thread hose with white soles, also men's drop stitch American lisle hose in black with fancy embroidered clockings; 200 dozen in the lot, all sizes, always 25c. pair, now 15

1.00 Sea Island Underwear, 65c.
Extra quality gauze-weight silk-finished Sea Island Cotton or English Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers; Shirts have silk fronts, long or short sleeves; Drawers have the long double gussets, tailor-made seams, very soft and elastic; actual worth $1.00, at 65

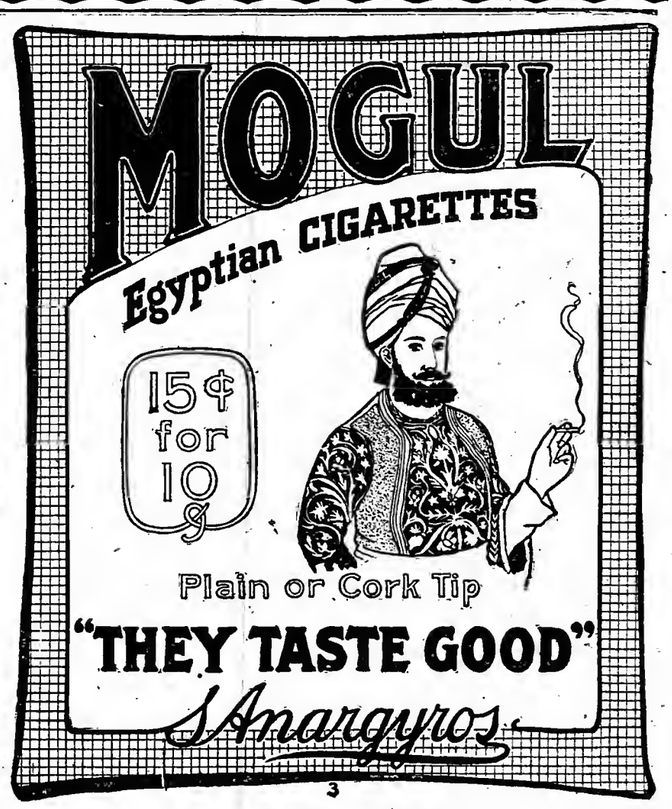
1.50 American Silk Underwear, 98c.
Men's extra quality super-weight pink or blue American silk Otis Shirts and Drawers; beautiful, glossy finish, extra quality and very durable; long sleeve shirts only; Drawers have self bands, double gussets; the regulation $1.50 grade, at 98

50c. Balbriggan Underwear, 35c.
Men's summer weight real maco yarn Balbriggan Shirts with long or short sleeves, self or French necks, pearl buttons; Drawers have the double large gussets, self bands, suspender tapes and pearl buttons; soft and elastic quality; regular 50c. quality at 35

75c. Imported Balbriggan Underwear, 45c.
Men's very light real imported Balbriggan Shirts, long or short sleeves, pearl buttons, &c.; Drawers have the double reinforcement, pearl buttons and French bands; all sizes, 30 to 48 inch; actual value 75c., at .45

50c. Colored Underwear, 39c.
Men's light-weight pink and blue vertical striped Shirts and Drawers; Shirts have the white satin trimmings and French necks, long sleeves only; Drawers have the soft white sateen band, reinforced; actual value 50c., at 39

Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th St. Simpson Crawford Co. Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th St.



A Cooling
TONIC

Horsford's Acid Phosphate quenches abnormal thirst, repairs weak nerves, improves appetite, promotes digestion, clears the brain, overcomes exhaustion, and increases the capacity for hard mental and physical labor. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package



W.L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. A trial will convince you.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

Notice increase of sales:

1898, 748,706 Pairs
1901, 1,566,720 Pairs

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Made of the best imported and American leathers, including Pat. Corona Kid, Corona Colt and Nat. Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail 25 cents extra. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

14 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 14

43 Cortlandt Street.	973 Third Avenue.	421 Fulton Street.
239 Broadway.	245 Eighth Avenue.	401 Fifth Avenue.
432 Broadway.	05 Nassau Street.	
753-755 Broadway.	BROOKLYN.	JERSEY CITY.
1349 Broadway.	708-710 Broadway,	16 Newark Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue.	1367 Broadway.	NEWARK.
130 W. 125th St.		785 Broad Street.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the ooly direct lioe to Colorado Spriogs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dioing Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Spriogs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducemeot to use the *Rock Island* will be the rouod trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River poiots to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascioating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE IS STRENGTHENING

It is not a mere drink. It is a Grape Food—fruit nutrition in fluid form. People drink it for its deliciousness but Physicians prescribe it because it embodies all the food value of the Grape, and in a form which is readily assimilated by the blood causing no tax on the digestive system.

Drink it for health.

Druggists and grocers sell it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y 14

A NEW SENSATION.



ENGLISH
ROYAL RELISH
MUSTARD SAUCE
FOR
Meats,
Rarebits,
Sandwiches,
Fish, &c.

At Your Grocer's.
Ready for the Table.

DEPEWS OFF FOR EUROPE

The Senator, with Wife and Son, to See King Edward Crowned.

Will Spend Some Time in France with Wife's Mother and Return to Stump the State for Odell.

Chauncey M. Depew sailed yesterday on the steamship St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Depew and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. The party will spend the greater part of the time in France, where Mrs. Depew's mother lives, but will take time to view the coronation ceremonies. "Of course," said the Senator, "I wouldn't miss that for the world." He announced that he would be back in time to stump the State for Odell.

Senator Depew, after introducing Mrs. Depew to the interviewers and announcing the purpose of his trip to be one of pleasure, said that he had been assured that Congress would adjourn on June 10, and accordingly he had engaged passage for June 11.

"I didn't know then," said he, "that the Democrats were going to bring along the Filipino question, and talk water cure, crucifixion, and all the other atrocities for seven weeks.

"Yes, I'll be back to stump for Odell, not that I think he needs it, but that sort of thing brings out the votes.

"Do I think the next Congress will be Republican? Yes, I do. People with common sense are not interested in the Philippine question. We've got the islands; they are valuable; we are under a moral obligation to retain them. We can't resign them, and we are going to keep them and finish the job. See how well we have done with Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Free trade with Cuba is not warranted by facts. A 20 per cent. tariff reduction would enable the Cubans to save some money and to market their crops, but it would never make them rich.

"What will the Vanderbilts do about the coal strike? Really, I have been out of the railroad business so long that I don't know. I can tell you, however, that the Vanderbilts have only small interests in anthracite coal fields. Their interests are mainly in bituminous coal."

Some one asked the Senator what he thought of the movement favoring the election of Senators by popular vote. His response was a Peekskill yarn at which everybody laughed, and the interview was over.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Russell—La Roche.

The wedding of Miss Ella Watson La Roche, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. William J. La Roche of Brooklyn, to Charles Mills Russell took place yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 31 Park Plaza. The ceremony was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. James A. Farrar, the pastor of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn. Miss Fanny Heath of New York was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Anna Hazelwood, Miss Bessie Heydenreich, and Miss Elsie Stephenson of Brooklyn, and Miss Maude Thurston of New York. Miss Adele Pratt and Miss Helen Farrar were the flower girls. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore white mousseline de soie, embroidered with daisies. The flower girls were in pale green mousseline de soie. The bride's gown was of white accordion plaited chiffon over satin trimmed with duchesse and point lace. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and bride's roses, with a shower of lilies of the valley. The best man was Frederick T. Russell of Glens Falls, and the ushers were Jackson Tinker, Foster L. Haviland of New York, Dennis C. Fauss, William F. Atkinson, and Edward H. La Roche of Brooklyn. The house was decorated with palms, roses, and ferns, and the ceremony took place under a bell of lilies of the valley. There were 1,500 guests invited.

Small—Sigsbee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Capt. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, who became famous as the commander of the Maine at the time of the disaster in Havana Harbor, gave the hand of his daughter in marriage to-night at the New Church to Robert Toombs Small, son of the evangelist and newspaper man, the Rev. Samuel White Small of Atlanta. Miss Sigsbee, who is a beautiful blonde, wore a gown which her father brought from Constantinople, a creation of exquisite silk Bulgarian embroidery on silk gauze.

The three bridesmaids—Miss Julia Wood, Miss Agnes McChesney, and Miss Myra Davis—wore yellow silk tissue gowns made over foundations of yellow, and carried large bunches of field daisies. The groom was accompanied by his brother, Samuel White Small, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and had as ushers Eugene Bradley Wilkins, Allen Diehl Albert, Jr., and Allamand McKay Griggs of Norfolk, Va.

The Rev. Frank Small, pastor of New Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of over a thousand guests. A reception to several hundred friends at the residence of Capt. Sigsbee followed the church wedding. There was a large number of gifts received from all over the world.

Burdick—Watson.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—In St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, to-day Miss Lucy Lee Watson, daughter of Mrs. Marston Watson of 43 Mount Pleasant Avenue, West Orange, was wedded to Laurence Burdick of this city by her uncle, the Rev. J. H. Watson of Trinity Chapel, New York, assisted by the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, rector of St. Mark's Church.

The bride was gowned in a dress of ivory meteor crepe, trimmed with old Valenciennes lace, a tulle veil, with orange blossoms and white sweet peas. Her maid of honor, Miss Edith Burke of Llewellyn Park, was attired in white, hand-embroidered batiste, and she carried pink sweet peas. Samuel Burdick, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Jack Gardiner of New York, Irving Giffen of Orange, Winfield Burdick of Yale University, Irving McKesson of New York, and Russel Lane of East Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick will reside at Mr. Burdick's place, Roseland, near West Orange.

Morse—Dutton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—A wedding that was conceded to be the prettiest of the season in Medford took place to-night at the home of Col. and Mrs. Harry Dutton, on Forest Street, when their daughter, Miss Marion Houghton Dutton, was married to Irving Plumer Morse.

The groom was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1901. He is Treasurer of one of the large transportation companies of the city, and is well known in Boston society. The couple have known each other since childhood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Horr of Medford.

Ludlow—Hartwell.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Miss Abbie Hartwell, daughter of Edward A. Hartwell, was wedded this evening at 8 o'clock to William O. Ludlow of East Orange, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James M. Ludlow of East Orange, father of the bridegroom, and the bridal attendants were the bride's sisters, Misses May and Flora Hartwell, and Robert Luquer of East Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow went East on a wedding tour and will make their home in East Orange.

Clark—Maguire.

In the presence of the relatives of the contracting parties and a few intimate friends, Miss Jane A. Maguire, daughter of the late Peter W. Maguire, was wedded yesterday to Edward Bottume Clark at St. Leo's Church, Twenty-eighth Street near Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Capt. Peter W. Maguire, wore a gown of white satin and Irish lace and a large white picture hat. The bridesmaid, Miss Josephine McAleeran, wore pink chiffon and Irish lace. The groom, who is a son of Gen. Emmons Clark, was attended by his brother, Emmons Clark, Jr. The ushers were George Hallett Clark and Oscar Leo Foley. A small reception to relatives was held at the home of Gen. Clark, the Monticello, Seventy-ninth Street and West End Avenue, immediately after the ceremony.

Wardwell—Kendricken.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Juoe 11.—With only the relatives and a very few of the most intimate friends to witness the ceremony and participate in the festivities which followed, the marriage of Miss Mary Pauline Kendricken, daughter of Paul H. Kendricken of Roxbury, to Harold Porter Wardwell took place this mordning.

The ceremony was performed at the parochial residence of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Lawrence Avenue, and the Rev. Garrett J. Barry of that church officiated. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lillian Crawford Brown of Dorchester, as maid of honor.

Hale—Westcott.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—Miss Lillian C. Westcott, daughter of the late Edward Gardiner Westcott, was married today at the residence of her mother, on Sigourney Street, to Philip Hale of Boston. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of this city. Only the immediate family were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception to relatives and intimate friends.

Jarvis—Seabury.

Miss Muriel Seabury, graoddaughter of Bishop Seabury, and a sister of Judge Samuel Seabury, and the Rev. William Jarvis of Westfield, N. J., were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news at present is simply one of arrivals and departures. Those who have come back from abroad stop a very short while in town and go at once to the country. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson left yesterday for Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will remain until next week at Millbrook and then go also to Newport for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert—perhaps Michael Herbert will have a title by then—will be at Newport this season during the latter part of the month of July.

***

The general interest of the Nation, and especially of society, was centred yesterday on the dinner which was given by Ambassador Choate to King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The King, as Prince of Wales, once dined with the late Mr. Bayard, but this was the first time that a sovereign of Great Britain was entertained in this way by the diplomatic representative of this country.

***

Quite a number of people from New York will go down to Monmouth Beach on Saturday of next week, June 21, to attend the wedding of Alexander Smith and Miss Helen Dominick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick. Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout will be her sister's matron of honor, and among the bridesmaids will be Miss Anita Dominick, a cousin of the bride-to-be; Miss Carpenter, Miss Curtiss, Miss Alice Clark, and Miss Maude Knowiton, who is to marry Mr. Smith's brother, Schuyler Smith. The latter will be the best man.

***

The commencement exercises at West Point have attracted a great deal of attention, and many yachts are anchored in the Hudson with parties from New York and Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. George Childs Drexel have a party on their yacht, the Alcedo, which includes among the guests Mrs. Lion Gardiner and Miss Ellen Drexel Paul.

***

The death of Thomas Sim Lee took place at Needwood, the Lee manor, Frederick County, Maryland, on Monday. Mr. Lee was in his eighty-fourth year, a namesake of the second Governor of Maryland, and a cousin of the Hon. John Lee Carroll. He was a descendant of Philip Lee, who came to the Province of Maryland from Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and became a member of the Council of the Lord Proprietary. The grandfather of the deceased, Thomas Sim Lee, was chosen Governor on Nov. 8, 1779, and was again elected in 1792, and served two years. Mr. Lee married Miss Josephine O'Donnell of Baltimore, a sister of the late Mrs. Adrian Iselin, and was consequently the uncle of Adrian Iselin, Jr., C. Oliver Iselin, William E. Iselin, and Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Beresford, and Miss Iselin. He left two sons, Charles O'Donnell Lee and Columbus O'Donnell Lee, both well-known clubmen in Baltimore. One of his grandsons, Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee, is well-known in New York society, and is a member of the Calumet Club.

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Miss Amy Townsend sailed yesterday on the Germanic. Miss Edith Cushing has gone to Garden City, where she will remain for a few weeks.

***

Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck and her son William Van Wyck, who sailed yesterday on the St. Louis, will be present at the coronation ceremonies in London, and later will make a tour of the Continent.

***

The Lawrenceville school at Lawrenceville, N. J., will hold its commencement exercises on June 14, 15, 16, and 17. Dr. McPherson and Mrs. McPherson have sent out cards for a reception at the Foundation House on Tuesday, June 17, from 1 until 3 P. M.

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There are booked, among others, to sail to-day on the Barbarossa for Bremen, via Cherbourg, the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury and Mrs. Atterbury, Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrice Jones, Mrs. Robert Lehr of Baltimore, John La Farge, Mrs. C. M. Morris and the Misses E. M. and C. R. Morris of Baltimore, John C. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Bastrelli, and Ogden Mills Bishop.

***

On the Lorraine, for Havre, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, Joseph Otis, the Count and Countess de Rochambeau, Capt. Vignal, military attaché to the French Embassy at Washington; Raimundo de Madrazo, the artist, and Mme. de Madrazo.

***

There sailed on the St. Louis yesterday, among others, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertron and Miss Elizabeth Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and C. M. Depew, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom and Miss Frances Griscom of Philadelphia; also Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Esler, Charles L. Knoedler, Mrs. John Markoe, James B. Markoe, Miss Murchison, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pugh and the three Misses Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ely, and Morse Ely.

***

To-day all Paris, including the American colony, will assemble at the Polo Club in the Bois de Boulogne for the chrity fête. Mrs. Astor has been named as one of the patronesses. There will be tableaux and recitations from the artists of the Comedie Française.

***

The Squadron A coach left the Plaza yesterday with all its passengers in rainy day regalia. The women guests put their hats inside and donned the squadron felt hats and also the heavy rubber raincoats of the men. Owing to the pouring rain there was no polo playing, although the members went up for that purpose. Mr. Shepard tooled the coach.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11.—The date for the marriage of Miss Lilly Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, to Mr. Peter D. Martin has been positively fixed for Monday, July 28. The ceremony will take place in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this city. It will be an elaborate function, followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the Oelrichs residence, on Kay Street.

The Newport Golf Club will be in full operation on Sunday next, when the restaurant under the same management as last year will be opened for the season. The clubhouse has been open for some time for the use of players, and the links have been used a little. The grounds, under the direction of Ground Keeper John Yule, have been put in better condition for playing than ever before. It is expected that luncheons and other entertainments at the club will be more popular than ever this year, under the management of Steward Wilcox.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Center Hitchcock, have arrived at the Elliott Cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague of Washington are expected at their cottage on Helena Road to-morrow afternoon for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis, who spent the Winter and Spring in Egypt, have arrived at their cottage on Ocean Avenue for the Summer.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet arrived at her villa on Lawrence Avenue and the Cliffs to-day.

J. W. Ellis and his daughter, Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, arrived to-day at their villa on Bellevue Avenue.

A. T. French arrived this evening and joined his mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, at her cottage on Red Cross Avenue.

Miss S. E. Blatchford left to-day for New York, and will sail shortly for Europe.

William C. Schermerhorn and his daughter arrived to-night at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. J. F. Pierson arrived at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-day.

The schooner yacht Emerald, belonging to William E. Iselin, arrived from the westward to-day. The sloop yacht Minerva is also in the harbor.

Jonathan Evans and family of Germantown, Penn., have arrived at the Knowles cottage, and Mr. H. S. Jeans and family of Philadelphia are at the Morris cottage, Jamestown.

W. W. Gibbs of Philadelphia has rented the Crawford cottage, Ocean Highlands, Jamestown, for the season.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something more about bathing suits. In the first place, there are bathing shoes which are different from some. The ordinary variety of canvas shoe is laced around the ankle and up the leg with tapes of white or color to match the suit. In these new shoes the canvas is continued from the heel well up on the calf of the leg and strapped across the front with five straps of the canvas beginning at the toe and buckling on the side. The idea of these shoes is delightful, and if they were made like a regular shoe in fine French kid they would be charming, but truth compels the statement that in clumsy black canvas or in white they are not pretty, and the ankle—well, one might as well have no ankle at all for the slight curve outlined by the shoe.

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How is pongee for one of the prettiest of the silk bathing suits? This is made with a tucked bodice, rather wide tucks, a collar and dickey of white linen, duck, or something of that nature, trimmed with a pongee colored braid and the skirt is finished with some five tucks about half an inch wide set in above the wide hem. The skirt is shirred with several rows of shirring around the hips and back at the top, and the front is plain. There is a sash of the pongee with the salvage edge, more or less fringed, as it comes, making a pretty and natural finish for the sash ends.

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Black embroidered pale blue silk forms the sailor collar, dickey, tie, and sash—the latter in a sailor knot like the tie—and the facings to the ruffles of the short puffed sleeves of a black silk suit. The blouse to this suit is formed of small pinch tucks, and more of these form a yoke for the upper part of it, fit over the hips, and back in the skirt, giving it the necessary fullness below.

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Red silk forms the adjunct to another black silk bathing suit. The blouse has rather wide tucks down the front and the skirt is plain. There is the usual collar, tie, and scarf of the red.

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Other black silk suits are trimmed with white stitched with black, and the stitching on the black is of white.

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One of the pretty finishes to the finer shirt-waist sleeves is the buttons. On the sleeve bands are six small round pearl buttons, three on either side of the opening, and these are fastened together with loops of white cord.

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Cotton Oriental handkerchiefs are used to make shirt waists, and they are charming if a little pronounced. They are selling—the few of them left—up town just now for $1 apiece. They are all 36 in size, and there is one objection for the long-armed woman, the sleeves will be elbow sleeves on her. The handkerchief square does not allow of their being made long, and they are comparatively short. In several of the designs the handkerchief corners have been utilized to give a bolero effect to the front of the jacket.

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Charming things in the way of Oriental pillows are to be found for 75 cents. These are covered with cotton crêpe handkerchiefs and are very pretty.

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Irish lace combined with linen, or rather white linen combined with Irish lace, forms a handsome costume. The body of the gown is of the lace and this is strapped down both skirt and bodice with bands of linen, some two inches or so in width and set at wide intervals. In the bodice the upper part is crossed off with several narrow bands of the linen put on around the bodice. The stock is formed of narrow bands of the linen with the lace, the sleeves are of the lace strapped down with the broad bands of material and only the flounce around the lower edge and the deep cuffs are of solid pieces of the linen of any size.

***

Pattern gowns of white mull have the whole upper part of the skirt formed of fine lengthwise tucks. There is a flounce or a broad band of Renaissance lace set in where the skirt flares and the edge of the skirt is again of the mull. There is a big collar of the lace to make up with the bodice.

***

A rather coarse white linen gown is trimmed with pale blue pipings and heavy white lace set in insertions. The skirt is simply made, the seams strapped, and at the end of the seams where the skirt begins to flare, the material is set in plaits. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with three rather narrow and slightly graduated bands, each finished at the upper edge with a piping of blue. There is an attractive, fitted girdle of the straps of the white, outlined with blue, and insertions of the lace. There are two of these latter rather wide and with blue-edged bands of the linen set one on either side and one in the centre. The jacket—there is no bodice of the material—is one of the short, plaited ones not reaching to the waist line, and is faced up on the right side with a narrow band of linen with a piping of the blue on the inside edge. There is a deep sailor collar with a band of the lace insertion set in around the edge finished on either side with a band of the white linen with a piping of blue, this in both bands on the lace side. There are straps of the lace running down a short distance from the shoulder seams and also finished with piped bands of the linen.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET MEAT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.



To-Day Will Be Another Day of Great Attractions.

Doing the biggest business we ever did before in June. People have been coming to The Big Store from all directions this week. The Jubilee Sales are proving even greater attractions than we had counted upon.

But that's probably because we're offering at prices that are startlingly low so many things you need now and will want all summer.

The world's best merchandise is here at your beck and call.

Practically every country of the globe contributes to this sale, for we draw upon all corners of the earth for what you need.

And so it matters not whether you dwell in city flat, in a cottage by the seashore, in a bungalow in the mountains, in some village resort or in the most fashionable of summer hotels, the Siegel Cooper Store is splendidly ready to meet every requirement in the matter of home equipment, table supplies and personal adornment.

Annual Sale of Toilet Soaps.

An Event Which Is Always Awaited with Eager Interest by Thousands.

This Sale gets the Main Aisle, of course. It is much too important, attracts far too many people to be accorded any other selling location.

Thousands of Cakes of Soap at Prices of Astonishing Littleness.

The Sale is even more consequential this year than last, for the prices, if anything, are lower, although the wholesale cost is higher. This is because the ingredients used in soap making have for various reasons advanced appreciably.

But to show you the vast power of the Siegel Cooper Store, to emphasize the great success of this annual event in every possible way, we have in no manner raised prices, notwithstanding the temptation and justification to do so.

Hotel keepers, boarding-house proprietors, and other large consumers of Toilet Soaps will find in this Sale a particularly advantageous opportunity to purchase at about one-half the prices usually paid for Soaps of the qualities embraced by this occasion.



TURKISH BATH SOAP:
Per cake, 1
Per dozen cakes, 11
Per gross, 1.30

NEWPORT OR ROSE BANQUET SOAP:
Per cake, 2
Per dozen cakes, 23 | Per gross, 2.65

PURE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP:
Per cake, 3 | Per dozen, 34
Per gross, 4.00



TURKISH CASTILE, ELDER FLOWER, OR TURKISH BATH SOAP, large cakes:
Per cake, 3
Per dozen cakes, 34
Per gross, 4.00

OATMEAL, HONEY OR BALM SOAP, cake, 3
Per dozen cakes, 34
Per gross, 4.00

ELENORE SOAP, 3 cakes in a box, per box, 10

SWEET PEA SOAP, 3 cakes in a box, per box, 9

LILAC, VIOLET, JOCKEY CLUB AND PEAU DE ESPAGNE, regularly sold at 25c. per box of 3 cakes; special, per box, 15

APPLE-BLOSSOM SOAP, 3 cakes in a box, 10

MAY VIOLET SOAP, 3 cakes in a box, 10

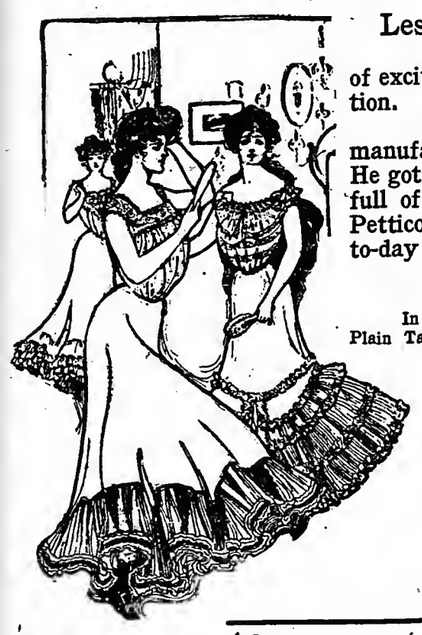
BELLE OF PARIS SOAP, 3 cakes in a box, 10



Women's Silk Petticoats.

Genuinely Amazing Bargains.

893 Petticoats at About ½



Less Than the Prices Regularly Asked.

An opportunity that is certain to create a flurry of excitement among women who buy with discrimination.

The story is brief, but vividly interesting. A manufacturer had a chance to buy a big lot of silks. He got the silks and transformed them into Petticoats full of dash, style and beauty. We obtained these Petticoats at a shade above cost and offer them to you to-day at

PRICES THAT WILL CREATE A SENSATION.

In the four lots into which we have divided these Petticoats are Plain Taffeta Petticoats, Petticoats with changeable and fancy stripes and Petticoats made from the new and jaunty wash silks. Every Petticoat is cut wide and in the very latest style, having accordion plaitings, fancy ruchings, tuckings and the flare effects.

The $5.00 Petticoats Are	The $8.75 Petticoats Are	The $13.50 Petticoats Are	The $16.50 Petticoats Are
3.50	5.00	6.75	9.00

(Second Floor, Center.)

Women's Wrappers

The Season's Most Remarkable Values.

At 79c. Each To-day.

You save more than ⅓—almost ½—when you buy one of these Wrappers. Fresh as a bunch of apple blossoms, and as full of style as you'd want a Wrapper to be.

Made of lawn and percale. Newest styles and patterns; cut very full with wide ruffle; waists are prettily trimmed with fancy washable braid; some with embroidery. Very specially priced at 79c

(Second Floor, Center.)

Serviceable Trunks.

Frames and bodies of the best and strongest materials. Finish and style equal to any.

"THE HARVARD," made to stand the tests of all kinds of travel, best materials only used in construction; sole-leather bound, heavy straps and corners of same material; solid brass clamps, end and side bolts; cloth lined, two trays; sizes and prices are:

30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,
35.25	36.75	38.50

"THE HARVARD STEAMER TRUNKS," made of same quality materials and in same styles; sizes and prices are:

28-inch,	30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,
20.00	21.50	23.00	24.50
36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,	42-inch,
26.00	27.50	29.00	30.50

CANVAS-COVERED OIL-PAINTED TRUNKS, protected with hardwood slats, brass Monitor lock; is bound with two steel bands around body, brassed malleable iron corners, end and valance clamps, also select iron bottom; has tray with hat-box and packing compartment.

28-inch,	30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,
3.50	3.75	4.00	4.50
36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,	
5.00	5.50	6.00	

(Second Floor, Rear, Take Escalator.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE POSITION OF THE ANTHRACITE OPERATORS.

The statements of Presidents BAER, TRUESDALE, THOMAS, OLIPHANT, and others, defining the position of the operators in the present conflict with the miners, are very far from satisfactory to any one with even a partial knowledge of the facts. This is less because of what is said touching the issues of the strike, which is correct enough, than because of what is left unsaid. It is obvious that the operators intend to maintain their present attitude until they have conquered a peace by forcing the unconditional surrender of the miners. To the breaking up of the union all the formulated issues of the present contest are subordinated. What they might be willing to concede for the sake of effecting a resumption of mining activities it seems wise to them to refuse even to consider at present, lest such consideration be interpreted as a recognition of the union.

To break up the union which now controls the anthracite miners is not so difficult a matter that to accomplish it would be a creditable achievement. A kicking cow started the conflagration which destroyed Chicago; a drunken fool fired the temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

The intolerable conditions brought about by the anthracite tie-up, and the worse complications threatened should the sympathies of the railroad men enlist them as partisans of the miners, are of the deepest concern to all classes of the community. The public can not and does not insist that the operators shall grant the specific demands of the miners, some of which may be impracticable and others disadvantageous to labor. But it has the right to insist that before taking the position that they will not negotiate, or discuss or even consider any plans presented or requests made on behalf of the United Mine Workers, they shall have shown a disposition to introduce such proper and practicable reforms as shall remove all just and reasonable grounds of complaint. Mr. BAER'S statement, as well as that of Mr. THOMAS, shows that there is something radically wrong in the organization of the trade, involving a waste of the time which industrious men desire shall be profitably employed. Before the operators withdraw from conference with the representatives of the union and close the door to pacific negotiation, they should at least do what they can to propose a basis of trade reorganization and put upon labor the onus of refusing plans which would benefit all in interest.

The principal value of the statements of the representative operators referred to is to make it very clear that the issues of the present strike are impossible and that it is without ostensible justification. This is not disputed. None know it so well as the miners. This, however, does not warrant the conclusion that the general conditions are those with which they should be content. It is not satisfactory to say that the men have ignorantly put themselves in the wrong. The right has not been offered them, and until it is and they refuse it the operators will not be justified in taking the position they now hold that there is nothing in the relations between the mine owners and the miners which admits of adjustment through negotiation.

BRYAN'S POSITION.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN spurns the nomination as candidate for Governor of Nebraska. He feels that he is consecrated to the uses of the Nation. How can he listen to a twittering little State when the whole broad Union bawls in his ear?

But is Mr. BRYAN quite sure that he still hears the voice of his country? The Indiana Democrats ignored him and his Kansas City platform, not by inadvertence, but of deliberate purpose, after a fight in the convention committee. The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District in Texas, once the banner Bryan State, likewise avoided all mention of him and his platform. At the harmony meeting held in the Democratic State Headquarters at Albany Senator MCCARREN'S declaration that if any man owed gratitude and loyalty to the Democratic Party it was W. J. BRYAN, and that the time has now come for him to "go 'way back and sit down" evoked no protest. That was plainly the sense of the meeting.

Democrats are soberly turning again to Democratic principle. BRYAN sticks to his idol of Populism. He will not "sit down," nor will he be either grateful or loyal. It is impossible that he should receive a third nomination from the party, but he will not let a Democrat be elected on a Democratic platform if he can help it.

The reorganizers and leaders of the Democratic Party have to reckon with a perfectly selfish man, incurably obstinate and prepared to go to any length for the defeat of a candidate whose success involves his own effacement.

HANNA AND PANAMA.

SENATOR HANNA is extremely indignant at the suggestion that in fighting for the Panama route he is fighting to defeat canal legislation. The Senator said to-day that he had been grossly maligned by the charge that he was under the domination of transcontinental magnates, and with being influenced by unworthy motives, and that he was thoroughly tired of having such accusations made against him.—Washington dispatch.

But let the Senator bide his time. Congress may yield to his argument and order the construction of the Panama Canal. Then, if the canal actually is dug, when the first ship passes through it amid the booming of cannon, the fluttering of flags, and the drinking of champagne, with the baffled volcanoes of Nicaragua angrily spouting in the distance, will that not be his hour of triumph? Who will venture a sneer about railroad influence then? Mr. HANNA'S accusers, confounded and ashamed, will go off and hide themselves.

His present wrath is indecorous, and libel suits would be vulgar and undignified. Let him wait.

But the gentlemen who are trying to destroy utterly the Nicaragua project in order to commit the country to the Panama route will have need of something more potent than wrath and libel suits to save them if the obstacles to the Panama bargain shall prove to be insuperable. It is an ugly risk they run if they are not sure of Panama.

THE TRUE CUBAN ISSUE.

Senator BURROWS of Michigan is perfectly right when he says that the 20 per cent. tariff reduction scheme (for the relief of Cuba) is "a blow at the tariff." In effect, that is just what it is, and in effect that is what any scheme for the promotion of profitable foreign trade with Cuba or with any other country must be.

Senator BURROWS favors the scheme of a rebate. He says it "is a scheme to benefit Cuba without injuring any American industry." He reasons, and with surprising candor as well as correctness, that the substance of protection is to keep up prices for the home consumer. So long as that is done it is small matter to the protected persons how much money is paid out of the Treasury to foreign producers. He is quite willing that the American consumer shall be taxed first in the price paid to the favorites of the tariff and second in the tax needed to furnish the money for the rebate. The beet-sugar men having got the fruits of their hold-up, their unfortunate victims may be plundered again in the interests of the Cuban planters or of any one else. And this remarkable doctrine, which smells of the cave of the Forty Thieves, is advanced as patriotic.

We do not know what the purpose of the Administration in this matter may be. The President and his immediate supporters have undertaken to do justice to Cuba in a straightforward, honest, and manly way by reducing somewhat the barrier to our market that has been erected in the past at the dictation of the greediest and most unscrupulous business and political organization that ever existed in this country. For this purpose they have proposed a diminution of the duty on sugar. It happens that this would not only be a relief to Cuba and a partial discharge of the most solemn obligations ever assumed by one people toward another, but would also be of immediate and lasting advantage to the United States. It would tend—not greatly but in some measure—to lower the price of a necessary of life to our people. It would be acknowledged by Cuba through a reduction of duties on imports from the United States of all sorts, thus extending the market for our manufactures and the profitable demand for our labor. It would tend strongly to make of Cuba a friendly and contented and prosperous neighbor, with whom we should maintain constantly more intimate and beneficial relations, instead of fostering the conditions that may make of the island a source of confusion and trouble.

But there is no denying that the plan of the Administration is a "blow at protection." It is not intended to be so, but in the nature of things it inevitably is. It is in the direction of freer trade and of more rational commercial relations. It is in the direction of the reciprocity of BLAINE and of MCKINLEY. It is the consummation in part of GARFIELD'S ideal, the "protection that leads to free trade." It is in harmony with the view of the most intelligent business men of the time, such as President JAMES J. HILL of the Great Northern Railway, that protection has done for our "infant industries" all that it can do, and that what we now need, and need badly, is the removal of all obstacles to the extension of our trade abroad. If Mr. ROOSEVELT did not realize these facts when he took up his present plan, he is far less clear-sighted than we suppose him to be. Doubtless he has counted the cost of adhering to his plan. If he gives it up, or modifies it, it will be because his party in Congress will not "stand for" so much common sense and common honesty. We hope that he will not have to give it up or change it. But if he does, we trust that he will make it plain to the country that it is the greed and stupidity of his party to which he bows.

UNDISCOVERED AND UNHAPPY BROOKLYN.

Newtown and New Utrecht, Gravesend and Bushwick, Flatlands and Flushing, and eke that Ultima Thule whose map bears no names, are hotly debating the question of the railway connection with the City Hall in Manhattan Borough. It may be necessary to explain to residents of what used to be New York City that the regions above named contain a considerable population whose annexation to New York has preceded Chicago's by some decades. Being annexed in name and form alone seems to the annexed a hollow mockery, and they are clamoring for annexation in fact, which, being interpreted, signifies that they want to ride wherever they want to go within the limits of what they call their own city for one fare and in a single car.

There is a certain plausibility about their aspiration. Longer rides than those wanted are given for the same money on each side of the great gulf which divides New York from Brooklyn. But the dwellers in outer darkness are not content to ride on their own side of the Great Divide. They want to ride on our side. They ask that law or custom or something else shall not compel every car to be emptied, its direction to be reversed, and another load taken on at points inconveniently placed, and arbitrarily chosen without reference to the convenience of traffic.

Here again there is a certain plausibility. What would residents of New York say if they were compelled for no necessary reason to change cars and pay another fare at, say, Broadway and Fourteenth Street? And, if this caused discontent, and terminal congestion, what would be said to a proposal to ameliorate the conditions by instituting a shuttle service, a sort of ferryboat on wheels, which should compel every traveler between, say, City Hall and Harlem to change cars twice, besides paying two fares? This is as near as we can get to an idea of the proposal to run a moving platform over the bridge.

To us it seems that the simplest way to facilitate traffic over any public route open to several carriers is to give the right of way to the one which approaches with the greatest traffic. All difficulty would not vanish if passengers were simply allowed to cross the river in the same vehicle in which they approach it, because all passengers do not approach in vehicles. But, if choice must be made between inconveniencing walkers to the river routes and riders, the walkers should suffer by a large majority.

It would follow that no single carrier should have a monopoly of river transit, because no single carrier is in a position to offer equally advantageous service both mornings and evenings. In the mornings Brooklyn vehicles reach the river loaded and return empty. In the evenings they reach the river empty and return loaded. The reverse is true of the Manhattan routes to the river. Whichever is given the monopoly of cross-river business can accommodate it in the morning better than the evening, or vice versa. To us it seems that a monopoly of the profits of the business should not be given to either Manhattan or Brooklyn companies, at the cost of inferior convenience to the public half the time whichever gets the plum. The maximum of convenience and a fair division of profits would result if the Brooklyn cars were allowed to come to the Manhattan focus loaded in the morning and if the Manhattan cars were allowed to go loaded to the Brooklyn focus in the evening. Each would thus best accommodate the traffic gathered in the natural manner. Neither would own the railway. Both would need similar equipment, and have trackage rights and operating responsibilities between certain hours, changing, say, at midnight and noon. There is no patent on this idea and no guarantee goes with it. It is suggested by the fact that the shifting tide of travel is as much a reality as the river tides or the river itself, and that sound engineering would recognize one as much as the other. And this applies to all transriver travel, over all bridges, and through all tunnels. All routes are crippled and prejudiced if they are operated like ferries. They should be treated like streets and traffic regulated for the traffic's benefit, not for the carriers'.

PERSIA THE NEXT STORM CENTRE.

The close of the war in South Africa leaves Britain in a better position to deal with the situation in Persia than ever before, since, however disappointing have been her Generals and armies in conflict with the Boers, the terrible exertions she has put forth have done much to improve her military strength. In ROBERTS and KITCHENER she has developed two good Generals, and she has a large army trained in the main rudiments of war.

The situation in Persia may well give her some uneasiness. Russian influence is now greater than British in Northern Persia, which is the most populous part of the land. The railway from Resht to Teheran brings Russian goods into the most advanced and prosperous half of the country. The Imperial Bank of Persia, a British establishment, has been met by the foundation of the Banque des Prêts of Persia, established by Russians, which lent two and a half millions sterling to the Persian Government in 1900 and another million this year. British, on the other hand, is the Indo-European Telegraph, which runs to Teheran, where it meets the land and water line of the Indian Government. There is also a British steamer service from the Persian Gulf up the Karun River in Western Persia in the region east of the Tigris.

Unless, therefore, the very nearness and immanence of Russia shall drive the Persian Government toward Britain, the former is likely to consolidate her superiority of position, and at any rate commercially assume the upper hand. The alliance between Japan and Britain for action in China may be explained after the usual fashion by diplomats, but the Russians are too astute to fail for a moment to understand its import. Anything that they can do to make their old enemy insecure in the possession of India may well seem only a fair return. And a decided preponderance in Persia on their part means the necessity on the part of Britain of increasing her navy and army in India. Increase of expense, the massing in one part of the globe of her army and navy, and decrease of her trade are the inevitable consequences of Persia becoming a market for Russian goods and a protected State under the wings of Russia.

In view of the methods employed by Russia it is difficult to see what Britain can do to stem the Russian tide in Persia. It has never been difficult to pick a quarrel in order to gain some end which cannot be openly acknowledged. But the world is smaller than ever before, and a barefaced move to bring on a war, the end of which no one can foresee, may rouse a feeling which will cause even the British jingo to pause. Evidently Russia does not intend by an overt act to allow Britain to claim that she has been injured. Quietly but firmly Russia is making herself indispensable to Persia.

The possibility of a conflict between Britain and Russia over Persia has already started our own jingoes—more British than the British themselves—on forecasts in which they assume that the United States would take Britain's part. Preaching and perhaps believing the untenable doctrine of Anglo-Saxondom, a myth that rests on English as the common speech of Britons, Americans, and Australians, they are eager to have the United States meddle with the politics of Europe and Asia, and they calmly suggest that Germany shall be admitted to the alliance. Such ideas are received with natural joy in London. But are Americans pleased to hear Americans suggest that we should pull the British chestnuts out of the fire? We are neither Canadians nor Australians to do the doubtful work of plutocrats and oligarchs in London.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wide vistas of irresponsible hilarity open before the topers of Massachusetts. A Police Judge of Boston—or, of Chelsea, which is the same thing, only more so—has decided that before a man can be punished for drunkenness it must be proved that he entered into this condition of his own free will and under no compulsion whatever. For the State law, in fixing the penalties for disorderly intoxication, limits their application to cases in which the intoxication is produced "by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors," and the Judge, whose name, SAMUEL R. CUTLER, will hereafter be well remembered, holds that the statute means what it says, with all its necessary though inconvenient implications. So when a man was brought before him who undoubtedly had been rendered madly excited by long and close communings with the demon Rum, the Judge threw the prosecuting officials into amazed confusion by asking them if they were prepared to demonstrate under the strict rules of evidence that the man had parted with his senses "voluntarily." This question stumped them completely, as well it might. They were aware of no constraint that had been exercised over the supposed offender, but it was for them to prove that he had been a wholly free agent, not for him to prove the contrary. They studied the problem for a while, and then gave it up in despair. There was nothing else to do, and apparently the Massachusetts drunkard is safe, no matter what he does, until the law is changed. As to whether a given act is voluntary or not can never be decided except by him who acts, and even he, if the modern notions as to the effects of heredity and environment are true, can never be even halfway sure about it. The situation is one dreadful or delightful, according to the point of view—and the virtue of the viewer. Some Bostonians may like it, but at least a minority of them will be filled with deep apprehension.

—It was not complimentary to France that Col. ARTHUR LYNCH should at last have mustered up courage—or audacity—enough to leave that country and betake himself to the one against which he has committed the gravest crime of which a citizen and subject can possibly be guilty—that of high treason. It must have been sheer desperation and utter inability longer to endure his exile in Paris that led the Colonel to embark at Dieppe and invite the arrest which he knew awaited him at any British port. It must have been—that is, unless the boasts of himself and his friends about his service with the Boers in the field were without foundation in fact, and unless he and they are prepared to prove that he did no fighting under a hostile flag. While it is well known that Col. LYNCH could not have been with the Boers long, that he did actually join them and for a while—the period during which he could stand them or they him—take part in active military operations, has not hitherto been doubted. Yet he has no other possible defense than an alibi. If he did do what he has proudly claimed to have done, and what was the only reason presented by the remarkable electors of Galway for giving their votes to him instead of to one of Ireland's truest friends and benefactors, his life is clearly forfeited not only under the laws of Great Britain, but under those of every nation in the world, civilized or uncivilized. The case has been an interesting one from the beginning, and it promises now to become exciting, if not tragical. It is hardly possible, however, that Col. LYNCH will be executed, and there will be much curiosity to see what excuse the British authorities will find for not doing it.

—Col. NICHOLAS ROCES of the Native Constabulary has evidently taken upon himself the task of injecting an element of humor into the investigation of army cruelties which the American authorities in Manila are now conducting. According to a dispatch from that city, Col. ROCES has not only testified that the "water cure" is a mild and harmless means of obtaining useful information, but he has declared it to be highly efficacious as a therapeutic agent. Ten of his Native Constabies, he declared, while off duty because of dengue fever, were mistaken for ordinary uncapitalized natives by a squad of our soldiers and subjected to the "water cure" on the off chance that they knew something interesting or valuable. What they revealed at the conclusion of the treatment was not stated by their Colonel, but he did assert that not only were the men uninjured by the so-called "torture," but they immediately found themselves recovered from the fever—which is one of great severity and far from easy to handle by ordinary remedies. Possibly this tale is true as well as funny, but it is to be feared that the anti-imperialists will take it much amiss. They are a skeptical lot—as regards testimony favorable to their countrymen—and a very serious lot, too, for whom smiles are improper and laughter at least semi-criminal.

BOERS' PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was it out of his ignorance of human nature in general or the American nature in particular that the "Englishman" wrote his letter published in to-day's issue? The world's knowledge of just how happy those aliens now living under the British rule are makes us doubt that the "Boers will soon discover that prosperity in every way will multiply tenfold under the British flag."

We see the Irish, who come to us in such numbers every wear, and we know that the French in Canada do not grow any happier as the years of English prosperity go on. Our missionaries tell us how happy those people in India are.

The British eye, that has been trained so long to look for nothing else, has never seen anything but our gigantic prosperity. This prosperity has not had time to dull our sense of justice, and we are still able to sympathize with that brave little band of Boers. We have not forgotten that our forefathers came to this country that they might live as far away from their mother country as possible.

The Declaration of Independence is fully understood, and its spirit appreciated to-day, as it was at the time brave men wrote it. When an Englishman appeals to our sense of the importance of wealth alone, he makes a mistake. It is England's pet delusion about us.

This country feels, more than any other, how little that prosperity will be enjoyed by the Boers—as little as the cake used to be handed out in one's childhood after a particularly hard punishment. The tears we swallowed with it always spoiled the taste. AN AMERICAN.

New York, June 10, 1902.

BROOKLYN WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I frequently see statements in the newspapers regarding the impure water supply of Brooklyn—that surface water from barnyards and other worse places mingles with the water supply, and that some official "is going" to examine the water to see if it contains disease germs. Meanwhile every one knows it is impure. In fact, it speaks for itself, and very offensively, too, if left in a warm place for a day or two. We should remember the severe lesson taught at New Haven, Conn., last year, regarding the use of polluted water, but I fear we are not remembering it.

There are many cases of typhoid in Brooklyn. What is being done to prevent a possible epidemic of this dreaded scourge? Can you enlighten your readers on this subject? There seems to be more scrambling for salaries than reform. Where does the "reform" come in, anyway?

It is costing me about $6 a month for bottled water, and I think the well-to-do residents of Brooklyn are as a rule subjected to about the same average expense, while the poor, who are less able to resist infection and less able to get proper care if sick, are obliged to use the hydrant water, germs, microbes, &c., included.

Since the utter failure of the "Reform" party to reform even itself, there are many bugwumps being made, as will be demonstrated at the polls. M. I. W.

New York, June 11, 1902.

Col. William H. Carter's Promotion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day it is stated that Col. William H. Carter's promotion to Brigadier General is received with murmurs in the army and is sure to provoke resentment in the Senate. As one who knows Col. Carter well and who worked by his side during the Spanish-American war, I want to lift up my voice in approval of the action of Secretary Root in recognizing the merits of so loyal and distinguished an officer.

Few army officers in the field or elsewhere rendered more valuable service during the late war than did Col. Carter. His work is second only to that of his chief, Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General. These two men gave their entire time and energy to the work of organizing the forces employed during 1898 and 1899; their office hours were from 8 in the morning until 2 and 3 o'clock the next morning. As much credit should be given to these men for the successful termination of the war with Spain as to any army officer in the field, and I believe that the Senate will see the justice of the promotion of Col. Carter and will speedily confirm the nomination.

WM. S. COURSEY,
Formerly Private Secretary to Secretary of War Root.

New York, June 10, 1902.

Li-Hung-Chang Tree Exposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I visited Grant's Tomb yesterday and noticed that the tree planted by Li-Hung-Chang is unprotected. The handsome bronze tablet with its English and Chinese inscription is a prominent object, and the relic-hunting tourist is evidently improving his opportunities; he reads the tablet and straightway chips off a bit of bark from the tree. Is it worth any one's while to see that this memorial tree is given a chance for its life by protecting it with a railing? I could have carried off the whole tree if I had been so inclined at 6 o'clock last evening, as there were no visitors, few passers by, and no policeman to be seen. R.

Newark, N. J., June 10, 1902.

NUGGETS.

High Standard of Pride.

"Proud!" exclaimed the Observant Person. "Well, I should say so! He's as proud as a country boy writing his first letter on hotel stationery."—Los Angeles Herald.

The Knack of Concealing Their Knack.

"Many women," said the philosopher, "can make their own clothes, but it is the exalted few who can make them so that the others will not suspect it."—Indianapolis News.

His Experience Was in Mines.

"Did yew ever salt sheep?" asked the farmer of the new hired band who came from Colorado.

"No," replied the new hired hand, "but I've had considerable experience in salting mines."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Uncompromising.

"If I were not an Englishman," said the pompous Briton, patronizingly, "I should wish to be a Boer."

"Indeed!" replied the belligerent Boer, "and I, if I were not a Boer, would wish I was one."—Philadelphia Press.

CHILDHOOD.

Arthur G. Burton in Troy Daily Times.

The little red schoolhouse, alone and forlorn,
Of all its fair freshness and beauty quite shorn,
Still sits at the turn of the road.
The hollyhocks blossom along near the wall,
And the sunflowers, stately, majestic, and tall,
Still cheerfully bear up their load.

On a sweet little girl, at her desk all alone,
The long, fading rays of the last sunlight shone,
Just tipping her fair hair with gold.
Through the window the sound of her pen seemed to float,
And to mix with the bumble bee's deep, droning note,
As she traced o'er her copybook old.

Outside, with his numbers and copies all done,
And basking his brown feet and legs in the sun,
A little boy sat on the fence.
His young face was sad, and incessant his looks
To the schoolhouse were turned and away from his books,
As he fingered his coat with its rents.

The schoolhouse door closed, and with glances cast down
The little maid turned from his dark eyes of brown,
Which seemed o'er her pale face to roam.
As he stretched forth his hand, which would carry her book,
She answered his smile with a shyly sweet look,
And they trudged down the lane toward her home.

CITY'S THICK SMOKE PALL

Burning of Soft Coal Intensified the Humid Atmosphere.

New England Railroads Buying Bituminous Coal in This City at Greatly Advanced Prices—Health Complaints Pushed.

In spite of the fact that yesterday's winds were from the east, thereby giving to Jersey City and Hoboken the benefit of the bituminous smoke poured forth from hundreds of funnels in Brooklyn and Manhattan, this city had another day's disagreeable experience. Soft coal smoke appeared from many stacks whose furnaces had formerly adhered to anthracite, and the conditions in the coal market became very much worse.

Representatives of the New England railroads, whose trains usually take coal at such places as Bridgeport and New Haven, were in this city yesterday buying bituminous coal at any price at which it was offered. These roads had not previously taken the anthracite strike very seriously, but their stocks have been running short, and they were in the market yesterday buying by the thousand tons.

These men had to pay from $4.50 to $4.75 a ton for soft coal, undelivered, whereas they might have purchased it two weeks ago at from $2.35 to $2.60 a ton. The shipping companies, which consume such a large proportion of the bituminous coal sent to this port, are also having to pay the high prices. One prominent operator said yesterday that the soft coal situation was in many respects quite as serious as the hard fuel problem.

Anthracite was selling here yesterday at from $6 to $8 a ton "on board," and there were not more than 10,000 tons, at the outside, available at the highest prices, according to a well-informed dealer. He said that the real figure would be nearer 5,000 tons. There are about 60,000 tons of anthracite at this port for the use of railroads, but they will not part with this at any price.

"We have Post Office contracts to look after," said an official of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, "and we can take no chances. Every train on our road runs with anthracite, and it takes about 3,000 tons a day to operate our trains. We stopped selling anthracite the moment the strike was declared, and we have sold none since. Even with that precaution we have not now as much coal stored up as we have normally."

So with all the "coal roads." None of them has sold any hard coal since the strike began, and yet their stored quantity is proportionately small. There was a report in circulation yesterday that the more important roads had a large quantity of coal stored up, attempting to influence public opinion in their favor by forcing the use of soft coal.

"The idea is ridiculous," said the official of the Lackawanna Road. "We do not want to induce anybody to use soft coal, because if a man gets in the habit he is liable to stay there. As THE NEW YORK TIMES showed this morning, it is possible to burn soft coal in such a manner that the smoke will not be different from anthracite.

"The furnace has only to be fed slowly. The trouble is that a fireman who has been accustomed to using anthracite loads up his furnace and then stays away for two or three hours. This is what causes all the trouble. If men use soft coal long, they will find out that it is less expensive than anthracite and that it is just as convenient to use."

A curious feature of the soft coal situation was called to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter by a member of the firm of Owens & Co. of 11 Broadway. He said that before the strike the railroads apportioned a certain amount of their rolling stock for the soft coal and a part for the hard coal carrying.

When the anthracite strike started, the hard coal people wished to divert the cars that had been previously used in the hard coal work to the soft coal district, thus bringing more soft coal to tide water. But the soft coal miners immediately remonstrated, threatening to strike immediately if a single car in addition to the regular apportionment was sent into their districts. As a consequence the Pennsylvania Railroad—which operates in both soft and hard coal territory—sent a letter to the other railroads notifying them that they could use none of the hard coal cars for this bituminous coal service.

Previous to the strike the bituminous mines were being operated at their full capacity and all the coal that could be handled was being brought to New York. Under the existing conditions, it is impossible to increase the supply being sent to tide water, and as a consequence the price is rising about 25 cents a day. The condition is made all the more critical from the fact that the supply of coal in New England is rapidly decreasing.

This member of Owens & Co. said that if the tension was not relieved within a short time it would be found profitable to import coal from Nova Scotia and even pay the duty of some 35 cents a ton. There is an abundant supply in the Nova Scotia mines, it is said, and it could be sent to New York within a short notice. The margin at which such a proceeding would be profitable has almost been reached, it is said.

"They can enforce the law if they want to," said one of the coal dealers, "but if they do the elevated railroad will have to stop running. Elevators in the office buildings cannot run, and most factories will have to close down. There would be no profit in operating at the very heavy prices that must be paid for hard coal, and even if these prices were to be paid the supply would very quickly be exhausted."

A large number of summonses for violating the hard coal laws are returnable in the courts to-day. The Corporation Counsel's office has stated that the complaints would be pushed in every case. If these complaints are pushed there will necessarily be a shutting down of many establishments and many tenants of office buildings will be compelled to walk from four to twenty flights of stairs to reach their offices.

AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention Entertained by Spencer Trask.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 11.—The 2,000 and more members of the American Medical Association, many of whom are accompanied by their wives and daughters, are having a royal time during their Saratoga convention outing. Between business and pleasure every part of the day and evening is utilized. Aside from the attractions pertaining to the exhibits in the Hathorn Spring building, a hand concert was given this morning in Congress Spring Park.

This afternoon the delegates enjoyed a drive about the town and were handsomely entertained by Spencer Trask, the New York City banker, at Yaddo, his magnificent villa on Union Avenue. To-night Gage & Perry of the United States Hotel gave a reception and ball to the members and guests of the association. It proved a brilliant function.

The house of delegates, Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York City presiding, this afternoon resumed the consideration of general and special reports. The twelve sections of the association held separate departmental meetings all morning and during a portion of the afternoon. A large number of papers were presented, read, and discussed. All were of a highly technical character. Those from New York City who contributed papers were:

L. F. Bishop,	William H. Park,
Parker Syms,	Louis Fischer,
S. A. Knopf,	Thomas S. Southworth,
John E. Weeks,	Frederick Peterson,
N. J. Hepburn,	William S. Gottheil,
Herman Knapp,	Walter F. Chappell,
Wisner R. Townsend.	D. Bryson Delevan.

The Philadelphians in evidence were:

A. O. J. Kelly.	Ernest Laplace,
J. H. Musser.	William M. Sweet,
J. M. Anders,	T. Savary Pearce,
William L. Rodman,	George E. Pfahler,
C. H. Frazier,	Milton B. Hartwell,
John B. Deaver,	James Tyson.

Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Boston, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Washington, Baltimore, Council Bluffs, Camden, Newark, New Orleans, and other prominent cities were also represented among the contributors.

ARCHITECTURE AT COLUMBIA.

Exhibition of the Pupils in the School of Architecture—Traveling Scholarships for Arthur Ware and C. S. Kaiser.

The exhibition by the pupils of the department of architecture at Columbia University fills several galleries and a long corridor in the Havemeyer Building. It shows that under Profs. Ware and Hamlin the pupils have been diligent and occasion has been given them to do something more than learn the orders of architecture and execute neatly a ground plan, a section, and a front elevation of some building suggested as an exercise. If the work shown does not indicate any one special talent with a bent for architecture, that is something which can scarcely be expected, but at least one can see that the rudiments are being learned, so that a graduate will enter the office of an architect fitted with a good measure of the requirements of a draughtsman.

Sketching from nature, drawing the figure from the flat and from life, careful studies of architectural ornament, and color sketches to teach the treatment of interiors from the decorative standpoint are among the exhibits. Here are sketches in pencil heightened with chalk from the men in the second year, a series of designs for a small art museum, elaborated by Wilson L. Smith, H. F. Perry, and others; a Colonial house, treated by William E. Burtiss; a canopy or kiosk for a public garden to shelter a statue, drawn by W. L. Smith, F. E. Edwards, E. F. Tyler, and others. In one of the lecture rooms the walls are covered with sketches in historical work, the pupils having been encouraged to consult the Avery Library of Architecture in order to learn the architecture of the past.

Among the work of the third year is a theme of a Court House for a small city—front elevation, section and ground plan—worked out by L. P. Pitt, P. L. Greene, Herman Beers, Bruce S. Palliser, C. Bauer, Thomas W. Ludlow, and H. W. Frohne. Very classical, with pediment over the pillared entrance and a broad foyer at the head of the double stairway on the second floor, are the designs for a Court House by Shepherd Stevens and S. S. Labouisse, the latter showing the best form of all.

The fourth year men are naturally prominent. Designs for a loggia in a large mansion are offered by George W. Jacoby, Warder H. Fenton, W. T. Warren, John Wynkoop, Theodore Hanemann, and W. R. Powell. The ceiling of the loggia is treated in colors. Lawrence Fowler has arbor effects in his ceiling, with medallions containing Cupids; W. R. Powell engaged columns of brilliant marble, whose colors are repeated in the ceiling; and, for his three tall windows, ironwork in eccentric patterns. The same class has landscape gardening, the laying out of a country estate, to execute, and the result is usually a formal garden with pools on the central axis of the ground. Fred F. Wilson places the house to one side of the axis, and arranges the water in a less stilted fashion than the others.

Then there are the designs for some thesis, such as a high school for boys and girls, a City Hall, the General Post Office for Manhattan, a people's hall, a public market, a Southern hotel, or a State Capitol. There is a Presbyterian church, a savings bank, a Stock Exchange, contributed by Messrs. Seifert, E. L. Brown, A. H. Bussmann, Herbert Godwin, and others. C. S. Kaiser shows a bridge with elaborate approaches, arched with colonnades, flights of stairs down to the water, and so forth. It cannot be said that these are remarkable in any case, and they often seem lacking in a sense of proportion and of beauty as to color.

Two fellowship competitions have been awarded. The Augustus Schermerhorn Traveling Fellowship goes to Arthur Ware of the Class of '98. The scheme is a large hotel by the seaside, and his design shows a five-story building on a massive terrace, a square tower rising in one corner of the building. The terrace, with stairs and landing place, is elaborately designed. There is a grand entrance in the centre, and two lesser for the wings, which run back. On the same theme the Perkins Fellowship is awarded to C. S. Kaiser of the Class of 1901. Attractive because less commonplace, and having a certain style, is the unpremiated design of J. W. O'Connor of the Class of 1898. It has a tower in the centre and the impressive but excessively costly terrace which many of the other designs show.

Many of the designs reflect very naturally the architecture one sees in the newer parts of Manhattan, especially the large hotels, apartment and office buildings, not of the skyscraper kind. But while one bears the echo of Beaux Artes architecture, there is no definite style to be noted, which is perhaps just as well. These young men will have to adjust themselves in any case to the difficult position of a modern architect, who is seldom if ever his own master, but must bow to the will of the capitalist, however he may resent the tyranny. And the capitalist has a horror of novelty unless it works for economy, while the aspiring young architect cannot be expected to feel the necessity of saving when economy is apt to ruin the impression he desires to make. An example is seen in the designs for a seaside hotel, in most of which the huge terrace would be rejected instanter because of its great cost. Such luxuries can only be afforded by Governments and millionaires, the former for stately public buildings, the latter for their own homes.

DUTCH REFORMED SYNOD.

Committee Appointed to Urge Federation of Churches Governed Under the Presbyterian Form.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 11.—The ninety-fifth regular session of the Reformed Church in America dissolved at noon to-day, and the organization decided to meet here again next Summer, for the tenth time in a little over a decade.

Before adjourning the synod appointed a special committee of five clergymen—Drs. J. Preston Searle of New Brunswick, J. W. Beardslee and John H. Karsten of Holland, Mich., and Henry N. Cobb and Joachim Eimendorf of New York—to consider the scheme looking to a federation of the various church organizations, some twelve in number, holding to the Presbyterian form of government and faith. The initiative in the plan was taken a month ago by the Reformed Presbyterian Church—the Covenanters—and it is the consensus of opinion that the union is bound to come sooner or later. The committee appointed by the Reformed Church to-day will report to the next General Synod.

William Somer's Race with Death.

CHICAGO, June 11.—While hurrying to London, England, to see his children, William Somers, a wealthy merchant of Melbourne, Australia, was overtaken by death at a hotel in Chicago. Mr. Somers, who was seventy years old, was accompanied by his aged wife. The old man was ill, but hoped to reach London, where his children reside, before he died. Mr. Somers is said to have been a prominent figure in the business and social world of Melbourne.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON

President Patton Affected in Expressing His Gratitude.

President Butler of Columbia and President Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce Honored with Degrees —$30,000 for Dr. Patton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—The commencement exercises of Princeton University were conducted before a large audience in Alexander Hall this morning. Two hundred and fifty-eight young men received diplomas, and twelve honorary degrees were conferred upon conspicuous men.

The Board of Trustees decided yesterday to add $6,000 a year for a period of five years to the salary of $4,000 which President Patton will receive as professor. The amount was raised by personal subscription by the Trustees and alumni, one of whom gave $10,000. The increase will make his salary the same as that of the President. It was learned also that the Presidency of the Princeton Theological Seminary had been offered President Patton, but it was declined.

The Naval Academy Band announced the approach of the academic parade to the audience awaiting the exercises. Marshal Henry D. Thompson led the column as it entered the building, closely followed by President Patton and the Hon. Grover Cleveland, who was elected to the Board of Trustees last Fall. Next in order came President-elect Woodrow Wilson and the Rev. Dr. Henry. The other members of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees followed, the entire academic procession being gowned and hooded according to rank. Next in order came the graduates, gowned and hooded according to the degree received at graduation. The wearing of the hood by the graduating class is a new custom. Heretofore only the gown has been worn.

President Patton had charge of the exercises, and he sat in the mottled marble tribune in the centre of the stage. By his side sat President-elect Wilson and Mr. Cleveland. In the benches at the sides were the Trustees and members of the Faculty, among whom were:

M. Tayler Pyne,	J. Stafford Little of Trenton,
Cornelius C. Cuyler,	Dr. John J. McCook of New York City,
Dr. Elijah R. Craven,	Dr. Charles Alexander of New York City,
J. Hazard Henry,	James W. Alexander of New York City.
Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia,	
Dr. William Paxton,	
Prof. Ormond and Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton,	

After a cornet solo, "The Palms," Dr. Henry offered prayer. Harry F. Stambargu of Pennsylvania gave the Latin salutatory, welcoming the audience and bidding a farewell to the class of 1902. Robert W. Anthony of Watertown, N. Y., spoke on "The Enforcement of Law." He defined the duties of executive officers and directed attention to cases of negligence. He cited an example of a model executive in President Roosevelt, an example of a college man, and hoped that all college men would follow the footsteps of Harvard's graduate.

Joseph Casper of New Jersey spoke on "Scientific Training and Culture," suggesting that discoveries are yet to be made that may eclipse the Arabian Nights' tales. Bond Houser of Troy, Ohio, spoke on "Garibaldi and the Unification of Italy." Russell T. Mount of East Orange, N. J., spoke on "The Power of Culture."

After a short intermission the fellowships and prizes were announced by Dr. Elijah R. Craven as follows:

FELLOWSHIPS AND PRIZES.

J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship, interest of $16,000—James C. Morehead of Virginia, Archer E. Young of Connecticut.

Southeast Club University Fellowship, $50—Edward L. Katzenbach of New Jersey.

Class of 1877 University Fellowship, in Biology, $400—Ada M. Miller of Pennsylvania.

Class of 1877 Graduate University Fellowship, in English Literature, $500—De Witt C. Croissant of the District of Columbia.

University Fellowship in Archæology, $400—Charles M. Merwin of the District of Columbia.

Class Fellowship in Astronomy, income of $10,000 for one year—Robinson Pierce, Jr., of Rhode Island.

Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, income of $10,000—Harry F. Stambaugh of Pennsylvania.

Classical Fellowship, $600—Jasper H. Dodd of New Jersey.

Class of 1860 Experimental Science Fellowship, $400—Franklin P. McDermott, Jr., of New Jersey.

Boudinot Fellowship in History, $200—Frederick R. Whitman of New York.

Alexander Guthrie McCosh Prize, in Philosophy—Edwin H. Kellogg of Pennsylvania.

Lyndo Debate Prizes—First, Richard Ely of New York; second, Alexander J. Barron of New York; third, Robert W. Anthony of New York.

Class of 1859 Prize, in English, $100—Robert H. Schauffler of Ohio.

Baird Prizes—The Baird prize—Russell T. Mount of New Jersey; prize for oratory—Edwin H. Kellogg of Pennsylvania; prize for delivery—Bond Houser of Ohio; prize for poetry—John Van A. Mcmurray of New York; prizes for disputation—First, to Edwin H. Kellogg of Pennsylvania; second, to Richard Ely of New York.

George Potts Bible Prize in Political Science—Charles F. Reed of Pennsylvania.

Lyman H. Atwater Prize in Political Science, $50—Clarence L. Boyer of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Barnard White Prize in Architecture, $50—Charles M. Merwin of the District of Columbia.

Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics, $200—Harry F. Stambaugh of Pennsylvania.

Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics, $125—Harry F. Stambaugh of Pennsylvania.

New York Herald Prize in English—Charles F. Reed of Pennsylvania.

Junior Orator Medals—First, Axtell J. Byles of Pennsylvania; second, Robert R. Reed of Pennsylvania; third, Corwin Howell of New Jersey; fourth, Robert Candee of Illinois.

McClean Prize—Robert Candee of Chicago.

Dickinson Prize, $60—John Henry Hankinson of New York.

Class of 1876 Memorial Prize for Debate in Political Science, $100—Richard Ely of New York.

Class of 1870 Junior Prize in Old English—Frank Smith of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention of H. C. Schweikert of Pennsylvania.

Class of 1870 Junior Prize in English, $50—Harry C. Schweikert of Pennsylvania.

Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize, $50—Divided between Louis Banigan of New Jersey and P. A. Moore of Pennsylvania.

Thomas B. Wanamaker English Language Prize, $50—Walter F. Hollenback of Pennsylvania.

Junior German Prize: First, $25—Paxton Hibben of Indiana; second, $15—Gibbon F. Close of Pennsylvania.

Class of 1861 Prize, Mathematics, $50—Dwight W. Edwards of Minnesota.

Francis H. Maul Biological Fellowship—Walter Phillips of Pennsylvania.

Then followed the distribution of the diplomas to the members of the graduating class by Dr. Craven.

HONOR MEN.

Among the honor men who received mention were the following:

PHILOSOPHY—HIGH HONORS.

Edwin Henry Kellogg. Harry Frank Stambaugh.

HISTORY, JURISPRUDENCE, AND POLITICS. HIGH HONORS.

Robert W. Anthony,	Rex Mackenzie,
David Draper Dayton,	Fletcher Swain,
Richard Ely,	Frederick R. Whitman,
Raymond Garfeld Wright.	

HONORS.

Louis Herbert Cooke,	Chauncey De W. Meier,
Paul T. Defrees,	Russell Theodore Mount,
Ralph J. Leibenderfer,	Arthur Julian Pilgram,
Otto Tod Mallery	Ernest Cook Poole.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART—HIGH HONORS.

John Edward Semmes, Jr.

CLASSICS—HIGH HONORS.

Jasper Hewlett Dodd, Percival Chandler Norris. Herbert Downs Simpson.

MODERN LANGUAGES—HIGH HONORS.

Bond Houser.

MATHEMATICS—HIGH HONORS.

Ray Gould Brush. Edwin Henry Kellogg.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE—HIGH HONORS.

Franklin Pierce McDermott, Jr.

NATURAL SCIENCE—HIGH HONORS.

Walter Phillips, George Howard White, Jr.

General Science.

Alexander Black, Joseph Casper.

II.

HONORS.

William Morris Alrich,	Harry Russell Bunton,
George G. Applegate,	Henry A. Hauxburst,
Sydney G. Babson,	Charles A. Lamble,
James Malcolm Bonsall,	William Penn Vail,
Clarence Asa Whitehouse.	

Civil Engineering.

II.

HONORS.

Edward D. Latta, Jr., Edwin Cornelius Luther. George William Schuster.

III.

Frank Foster Schellenberg.

T. C. Laughlin received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and H. H. Laughlin, W. L. Upson, and H. E. Waggaman received diplomas from the electrical school.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Prof. Andrew West introduced the candidates for honorary degrees, as follows:

LL. D.

Richard Henry Alvey, Chief Justice Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.

William Stryker Gummere, '70, Chief Justice Supreme Court, New Jersey.

Morris Ketchum Jesup, President Chamber of Commerce and President American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, '77, Da Costa Professor of Zoology, Columbia University.

James H. Reed, Pittsburg, Penn.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

D. D.

The Rev. George Francis Greene, '82, pastor Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J.

The Rev. Richard Davenport Harlan, '81, President Lake Forest University.

The Rev. Charles Adamson Salmond of Edinburgh.

A. M.

John White Alexander, artist, New York City.

James Herron Eckels, ex-Controller of Currency, President Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

In conferring the degree of Master of Arts on John W. Alexander Prof. Andrew F. West referred to him as "an artist of the first order in mural decoration, especially in portraiture. The fine brilliancy of his work, tempered by an even finer restraint, and the engaging beauty of his conceptions, marked by a like beauty in execution, mark him as a master in his chosen art of painting, whom we would gladly enroll as a scholastic Master of Arts in Princeton."

After the presentation of the honorary degrees President Patton arose slowly for his last remarks in public as the head of the university. His voice shook as, in his opening phrases, he begged the audience's pardon for his unusual action. In part he said:

"In the past fourteen years it has been possible for me to know men individually, and I am grateful for it, and grateful, too, beyond any words for the respectful treatment I have received from the men under me. I have tried to see both sides, theirs and mine, for it truly is the duty of the President to care for the individual as for the organism.

"I recall with gratitude the memory of those who elected me to my office. Many have passed to a better life, among them my true friends Alexander and Green. Their sons survive, and are even now members of the Board of Trustees and as loyal and true in their friendship for me as their fathers were. To those who have so nobly helped financially, I thank them infinitely."

In closing President Patton thanked the Trustees, the Faculty, and the students for their past kindnesses, and paid a glowing tribute as he introduced President-elect Woodrow Wilson to the audience.

Prof. Wilson said:

"There are no problems ahead, for we are not perplexed. We know we have tasks that we are ready to do, and strength only can be gotten in combating them. My confident hope is that all the alumni will stand by the university. We also know that Princeton must turn out a high grade of men, educated and patriotic.

"Do not think that because a change has been made from minister to layman that any change or revolution in the university will take place. No such matter is contemplated. Any change that occurs will come by natural means and along its natural courses."

THE SHIP COMBINE'S RIVAL.

Reported that Its Capital Will Be $50,000,000—A Total Subsidy of $2,500,000.

LONDON June 11.—The newspapers here continue to discuss the British shipping combine as though the project had assumed much more tangible shape than is yet admitted by those who are in a position to know the facts in the case. The Westminster Gazette to-day intimates that the Cunard Line will not join in forming the proposed Canadian-British line, and says the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, favors subsidizing the latter project rather than the Cunard plan, which is more specially directed against the Morgan shipping combine.

According to The Westminster Gazette, the capital of the Canadian-British line will be $50,000,000, of which $42,000,000 will be expended on six twenty-five knot vessels and a dozen freight steamers. Including $1,000,000 subsidy from Canada, the promoters, it is added, anticipate a total subsidy of $2,500,000, besides an imperial guarantee of interest on the capital, amounting to $1,500,000, yearly. The Westminster Gazette further asserts that the negotiations for a guarantee of the interest on the capital are so far advanced that the only point at issue is whether it shall be 2½ per cent. or 3 per cent.

GRAND CORONATION CONCERT.

Royal Guests Present at an Enthusiastic Musical Festival.

LONDON, June 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present at the grand coronation concert held in Albert Hall to-night. The hall was crowded with a very distinguished audience.

The hands of several different regiments, clad in gold and scarlet uniforms, and the trumpets of the Household Cavalry, formed the orchestra; behind the orchestra was a line of fifty drummers from the Guards Brigade, wearing imposing bearskin nats, and in the background were massed 800 ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Choral Society.

The soloists of the evening included Mme. Melba, Clara Butt, Lilian Blauvelt, M. Plancon, and Ben Davies. The programme sellers were well-known society women, and included two Americans, Mrs. Chauncey and Miss De Young, daughter of M. H. De Young of San Francisco.

The concert opened with the rendering of the national anthem, during which the entire audience stood and waved miniature British flags with wonderful effect. The programme included Dr. Bridges's Coronation Hymn and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Coronation March. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening. The proceeds of the concert were devoted to King Edward's Hospital fund.

CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

Grave Consequences Feared from the Morgan Combination Plan.

PARIS, June 11.—The Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Etienne, sent a letter yesterday to M. Trouillot, the Minister of Commerce, calling attention to the grave consequences which may result from the American shipping combination, whose object, he pointed out, was to combine the American, British, and German merchant marines. He said:

"Our shipping companies are threatened by the competition which will be directed against them and, moreover, in the near future the trust will have a formidable fleet which, when complications arise, will play a decisive rôle throughout the Atlantic Ocean."

M. Etienne concluded by saying that he did not doubt that the French Government had investigated the matter, and asked M. Trouillot to accept an interpellation on the subject at an early date.

TRINITY TO HONOR EDWARD VII.

Arrangements are making for a religious service in Trinity Church on June 26, the day of the coronation of King Edward VII. It is understood that the suggestion for such service came from Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General, who is a member of Trinity. Permission was gladly granted by the corporation. Representatives of the St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick Societies are to be on the programme, and the music will be most elaborate.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest will have some part in the service. He intimated yesterday that unusual efforts were to be made fittingly to honor the occasion.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT CHARGED WITH TREASON

Col. Arthur Lynch Arrested Upon Reaching England.

Not Allowed to Surrender Like Boers, Says Mr. Balfour, Because "He Is Not a Burgher."

LONDON, June 11.—Col. Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa and who in November last was elected to represent Galway in the House of Commons, was arrested this morning on his arrival at Newhaven from Dieppe, France. Col. Lynch, who was accompanied by his wife, was brought to London, and was afterward taken to the Bow Street Police Station.

Subsequently he was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court on the charge of high treason, and was remanded until Saturday, June 14, after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented.

The prisoner, who was described on the charge sheet as a "journalist," sat in the dock apparently unconcerned until the Magistrate asked him if he had anything to say in reply to the charge. The Colonel, who is tall, erect, and of military bearing, then arose, grasped the iron railing in front of the dock, hesitated, and finally almost inaudibly replied, "No, Sir."

Col. Lynch, who did not apply for bail, was taken to the cells. When he was searched nothing but a small sum of money was found on his person.

Lieut. Col. John Philip Nolan, (Nationalist,) applied this afternoon for the release of Col. Lynch on bail, but the Magistrate said he had no power to grant the request.

The Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons to-day heckled the Ministers on the subject of the arrest of Col. Lynch. They wanted to know why the Colonel had not the same right to surrender as other burghers. The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, replied tersely:

"He is not a burgher."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, and J. G. Swift MacNeill (Nationalist) then turned to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Ritchie, and asked him why he had not fulfilled his Ministerial duty in informing the House of Col. Lynch's arrest on the charge of high treason.

Mr. Ritchie denied that it was his duty to so inform the House, but when the Irish members appealed to the Speaker, William Court Gully, the latter upheld the Nationalist contention that the usual practice was to inform the House of Commons of such an incident through the Speaker.

Further questions were ruled out of order, and the subject was dropped.

TO ABANDON BRUSSELS AGENCY

Boer Agents in Europe Closing Out Business—No Oath of Allegiance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the late Transvaal Agency in Rue de Livourne is shortly to be rented as a private dwelling. Dr. Leyds is now busy with the final work of liquidation.

The rumor is untrue that the Boer delegates to Europe or the personnel of the late agency are about to take the oath of allegiance before the British Minister.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WAR.

Predicts that a Great Future Now Awaits Africa—Defends the Conflict.

LONDON, June 11.—At the Corona Club to-night Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in an optimistic speech on the future of South Africa said that in concluding peace there the Government had done nothing to prejudice the ultimate solution of the South African question, to which they were all looking as a justification for the war.

The loyalty the Boers had displayed in accepting the altered conditions was most encouraging, said Mr. Chamberlain, and if this spirit continued, as he believed it would, "there is no doubt that we are beginning an era of prosperity such as South Africa has never previously known.

"Therefore," continued the speaker, "although our sacrifices in the war have been great and our losses hard to bear, I think that in the future there will be found great compensation and sufficient justification for this war."

Heavy Snowfall in Cape Colony.

MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, June 11.—A heavy snow fell here to-day for the first time in sixteen years. The railroads are blocked and many telegraph lines are down.

DEBATE LEPROSY PROBLEM.

Doctors Dispute Theory that It Is Not Contagious—Jonathan Hutchinson Reiterates His Belief.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Times reports the meeting in London of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society at which was discussed Jonathan Hutchinson's theory that leprosy was not contagious, but was communicated by the eating of badly cured fish.

Dr. Hansen of Bergen contended that leprosy was entirely contagious, and that to prove Hutchinson's theory it would be necessary to discover the bacillus of leprosy in the cured fish. He declared that the people of Norway were now eating more fish than ever before, yet leprosy was disappearing because of its strict segregation. He said that several Norwegian lepers had emigrated to the United States, and that their descendants were unleprous, which went to prove that leprosy was not hereditary, but simply contagious.

Dr. Thin supported the contagion theory, but Jonathan Hutchinson stoutly reiterated his assertion that South African leprosy resulted from eating badly cured fish. He declared his faith that the leprous bacillus would soon be found in the fish, and he reasserted his reasons from his experience for not believing the disease to be contagious.

TURBULENT SCENES IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

Archduke Ferdinand Violently Assailed —Premier Rebukes Dr. von Klofal—Emperor William's Name Hooted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that in the Reichsrath yesterday the same Czech Radical member who attacked Emperor William on Tuesday made a long speech in support of a motion concerning Archduke Franz Ferdinand which he introduced for himself and his friends. He accused the Archduke of influencing the Magistrate who had presided in the prosecution of his coachman for petty larceny.

The speech was couched in such strong terms against the Archduke as to be scarcely suitable for reproduction in a foreign newspaper. The Premier, having stated the facts in the case, the motion was rejected by a large majority.

The Neues Wiener Journal has published correspondence from Lemberg saying that profound indignation has been caused by Emperor William's unprovoked language regarding the Polish question, at Marienburg. It is not that any one is afraid of threatened repressive measures, but the speech is regarded as betraying a deplorable lack of consideration for Austrian feeling.

It is said in competent Polish circles that the determination prevails to protest energetically and without cessation against this continued molestation, and oppose the whole Dreibund policy so long as Germany's continued attitude of contempt for Austria's most vital interests does not stop.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, June 11.—There were further turbulent scenes in the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, when both the President of the House, Count Vetter von der Lilie, and the Premier, Dr. von Koerher, scathingly criticised Dr. von Klofai and other members who yesterday protested violently against the anti-Polish speech recently delivered by Emperor William of Germany at Marienburg, on the occasion of the completion of the work of restoring the ancient castle there.

The Premier said he specially regretted the invectives directed against a sovereign who since his accession had been a faithful ally of Austria-Hungary. In conclusion, the Premier curtly refused to reply to an interpellation on the subject of the German Emperor's speech. The Premier's remarks were greeted with a storm of mingled cheers and cries of disapproval, the banging of desks, and other noisy protests.

FRENCH FISHERIES FAIL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The correspondent of The Times at St. John's, Newfoundland, says that the official reports show that the French fisheries on the Grand Banks are a complete failure. Fishermen at St. Pierre have been unable to procure bait because of the stringent laws. There are a hundred French vessels lying at St. Pierre helpless and awaiting bait.

SETTLING SHANGHAI DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the dispute between the Municipal Council and the Consular body of that city is likely to be satisfactorily settled, the French Consul General having abandoned the claims previously asserted over Chinese residents in the foreign settlement.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER'S BIG FINE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Flourens, ex-Foreign Minister, has been ordered to pay a fine of 100,000f. damages and also the cost of five insertions in newspapers chosen by the plaintiff, for libelous placards regarding Charles Gras, his opponent in the recent elections.

NEW FRENCH SUGAR PARTY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that a hundred Senators and 39 Deputies, representing the districts interested in the production of sugar and methylated spirits, have formed a combination for the defense of the economic interests of their departments.

RULER OF TUNIS DEAD.

Bey Sidi Ali Dies in His Eighty-fifth Year—Officiated at the Gallows on Saturday.

TUNIS, June 11.—Sidi Ali, the Bey of Tunis, died this morning at the Palais de Marsa. He attended the execution of a couple of criminals on June 7, but his extreme feebleness was noticeable. It was with difficulty that he addressed to the prisoners the usual question as to why they were to be executed, and he showed much distress when he gave the final order to hang the condemned men.

The son of Sidi Ali, Mohammed, was proclaimed Bey this afternoon.

Sidi Ali was born Oct. 5, 1817. He was the son of Bey Sidi Ahsin, and succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohammed-es-Sadok, Oct. 28, 1882. The deceased Bey is succeeded by his son, Mohammed, who was born in 1855. The reigning family of Tunis has occupied the throne since 1691. The country is a French protectorate.

CONGREGATIONALISTS CELEBRATE

LONDON, June 11.—American and English Congregationalists fraternized to-day in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, at the celebration of the tercentenary of the formation of the original church, in the old hall so closely associated with the Pilgrim Fathers.

Among the incidents of the celebration was the gift of $5,000 from the American churches, to free the John Rohinson Memorial Church from debt, and the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorative of the co-operation of American and English people in the erection of the church.

The ceremonies in the old hall were followed by a public luncheon, at which President Roosevelt and King Edward were toasted.

Kaiser's Congratulations for Steamship Record.

BERLIN, June 11.—Emperor William and the Crown Prince have telegraphed their congratulations to Herr Wiegand, the General Director of the North German Lloyd Line, on the new record made by the Kronprinz Wilhelm between New York and Eddystone Light. The Kronprinz Wilhelm left New York June 3 and made the passage at an average speed of 23.53 knots per hour, which is the best eastward record for speed across the Atlantic.

MASS FOR MGR. CORRIGAN.

Month's Mind at the Cathedral—Bishops and Rectors Agreed as to the Succession.

A solemn requiem mass or month's mind was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Corrigan. The celebrant was the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese. Vicar General Mooney, Father Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, and Fathers McGean, Myhan, Connolly, and Daly assisted. The eulogy was pronounced by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. Many priests of the diocese and members of religious orders and associations attended the mass.

Following the requiem mass, the question was discussed by the dignitaries and priests as to who would succeed the late prelate. No one would allow the use of his name for quotation, but it was stated by several of the priests that the irremovable rectors and the Bishops at their gathering last week in Albany had agreed on the same names to be submitted to the Pope. The list as given by the priests was as follows:

The Right Rev. John M. Farley, dignissimus.
The Right Rev. Joseph Mooney, dignior.
Monsignor F. F. Sweeney, dignus.

One of the priests said:

"There is not the slightest reason to think the Pope will go outside the recommendation of the New York clergy and the Bishops. The cable has been busy with the name of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and home gossip has talked of Bishop Spalding and other Western prelates. Their names are not on the lists sent to Rome. It is unlikely that the Pope will look for a candidate whose name is not on the lists. If he should be moved to do so by reasons of State, he would be more apt to select the greatest name among American churchmen to ornament the Church in this city. The decision will be made very soon, and by the beginning of August we shall hear the news. In that case the consecration ceremony would take place on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, or not later than Sept. 8, the Feast of the Virgin's Nativity."

RECORDER GOFF'S ILLNESS.

Confined by a Cold and Nervous Prostration.

Recorder Goff, who closed his court on Tuesday on account of illness, was confined to his bed by a severe cold and nervous prostration at his home, 319 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday. He is under the care of Dr. James E. Kelly of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

The Recorder is threatened with bronchitis. His condition is not dangerous, and a complete rest is required, it was said last evening. It is probable that the Recorder will go abroad as soon as he is able.

AMERICAN ART PURCHASES.

Berlin Critic Asserts that Many Millionaires Lack Determination.

BERLIN, June 11.—The art critic of the Vossische Zeitung complains that American millionaires have sent up the prices of paintings to such a point that European collectors are now unable to compete with them. The fact that pictures go to the United States, says the critic, does not mean their loss to the world, as European artists often assert, and many of the older American collectors often showed genuine appreciation and understanding of art. Quincy Shaw recognized the merit of the Fontainebleau school when its pictures could not be given away in Paris.

Mr. Shaw made a larger collection of the painting of that school than all the French collections put together. The critic of the Vossische Zeitung also mentions Henry G. Marquand and Allan Marquand of New York and Mrs. Gardner of Boston as discriminating picture collectors. He deplores, however, the invasion of the art field of the younger generation of American millionaires, whom he declares to be without real artistic appreciation, saying they make it possible for picture dealers to increase the price of pictures tenfold and thus shut out European buyers.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GOES SHOPPING.

Makes a Tour of the Big Stores Before Proceeding to Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Roosevelt came ashore from the Dolphin yesterday and spent two hours in the shopping district preparatory to going to the Roosevelt Summer home at Oyster Bay.

The Dolphin came up early in the morning and anchored off East Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Roosevelt went ashore at half-past 9, accompanied in the launch by Civil Service Commissioner Proctor and her sons, Quentin and Kermit. She then took a coupé and went unaccompanied to the shopping district.

Oyster Bay will do itself proud to-day when the President arrives there from West Point. He will be met and escorted to his home by prominent citizens, and all the school children. He will return to Washington after a twenty-four hours stay. Mrs. Roosevelt will remain at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 11.—The dispatch boat Dolphin with Mrs. Roosevelt and four of her children on board arrived here this afternoon. There was no public demonstration of any kind.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Secretary of the Interior, leave Washington to-morrow for Dublin, N. H., their Summer home. The Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock will remain in Washington for some time.

Mrs. Hay and Miss Hay, wife and daughter of the Secretary of State, will leave Washington this week.

The Leiters will close their Dupont Circle residence next week.

Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austrian Minister, has gone to New York and will later go to Bar Harbor, where the Austrian Legation is located for the Summer.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. George von Bleichroeder.

BERLIN, June 11.—Dr. George von Bleichroeder died to-day at Dueren, Prussia, as a result of injuries received in a motor car accident. Dr. von Bleichroeder recently announced his retirement from the German turf. He was a celebrated German sportsman and a daring automobilist. He first visited the United States at the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad and made many acquaintances in America at that time. More recently he had sumptuously entertained his American friends in Berlin.

Major Daniel T. Evarts.

ALBANY, June 11.—Major Daniel T. Evarts, father of Mrs. H. H. Bender, wife of the Fiscal Supervisor, died here this morning. He was born in Eaton, N. Y., and served in the civil war. He was a prominent member of Lafayette Post, New York.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD H. JUDD, Grand State Regent of the Royal Arcanum, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at Hartford, Conn. He was formerly President of the Hartford Board of Water Commissioners.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, for many years a member of the New York Bar Association, died at his residence, 139 West Seventy-sixth Street, Tuesday night. Mr. Philbin was a graduate of the Columbia Law School, Class of '77, and was admitted to practice in the same year. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory, and was for many years one of the counsel for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He was fifty-two years old. A widow survives him.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Mildred Holland sailed yesterday, accompanied by her manager, E. C. White, for London, where she will attend the coronation ceremonies. After a six weeks' stay in Europe she will return home and appear next season on Broadway in "The Lily and the Prince."

***

It is announced that Miss Gertrude Quinlan, who is playing the part of Annette in "King Dodo," at Daly's, will be succeeded in that part Saturday by Miss Fiora Zabelle. Miss Quinlan will sail for Europe next week.

***

George Ade is stopping at the Lambs Club. He arrived a few days ago from Chicago, where his "Sultan of Suiu" has been running. He is said to be arranging with W. H. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company for the possible production of the "Sultan."

***

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," a dramatization of the story of that name, will be produced at the Academy of Music by a Boston stock company this Summer. The opening is announced for Aug. 7.

***

The Rice Amusement Company yesterday bought from Charles Harwitz and Frederick Bowers a three-act "fantastical extravaganza" entitled "King High Ball; or, the Girls from Mars." It will be produced in Boston on Nov. 1.

***

It was announced last night that "The Show Girl" at Wallack's Theatre will be continued by the Rice Amusement Company until some time in the Summer, when it will be taken to Manhattan Beach.

***

It was announced last night that the Manhattan Theatre will see the end of Mrs. Fiske's engagement Saturday night, when the theatre will be closed for the season.

Brooklyn Charity Appeals.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities still needs $60 to get a family to St. Kitts, where the man can get work and where the family can regain independence, and for helping two widows to keep their families together. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

For the Jacob A. Riis House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $10 from "G. M. B." of Newport, R. I., for the Jacob A. Riis House in Pelham Bay Park, and has forwarded the sams to Clara Field, Treasurer.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—IMLAY.—On Wednesday, June 11, 1902, at the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, Julia A. Imlay, daughter of Alexander Fullerton Imlay of Oswega, N. Y., to Jerome Gill Atkinson, M. D.

BARNEY—YOUNG.—On Tuesday, June 0th, 1902, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. William M. Hughes, S. T. D., Helen Borrodel, daugbter of Mason Young, to Charles Norton Barney, M. D., United States Army.

CLARK—MAGUIRE.—At St. Leo's Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Jane Agnes, daughter of the late Peter W. Maguire, to Edward Botthume Clark.

RUSSELL—LA ROCHE.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, 1902, by Rev. James Farrar, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. La Roche, No. 31 Park Plaza, Brooklyn, Ella Watson La Rochs to Charles Mills Russell.

WHITNEY—KINGSLEY.—On June 11, 1902, at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Annina Fabbricotti Kingsley to Thomas B. Whitney.

DIED.

COSTIGAN.—On Wednesday, June 11, 1902, Edward Richardson, beloved husband of Martha Singleton, aged 62.

Funeral service at his late residence, 419 West 156th St., on Friday evening, June 13, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Saturday.

Montreal (Canada) and London (England) papers please copy.

KREBS.—J. De Witt C. Krebs, son of the late Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., in the 52d year of his age.

Services at his late residence, 439 Manhattan Av., New York City, June 14, at 11 o'clock, to which relatives and friends are invited. Comrades of the Old Guard Battalion are cordially invited.

MIEGE.—On Tuesday, June 10, at her residence, 211 East 15th St., Marie Miege.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., near 4th Av., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MORRISON.—On Tuesday, June 10, at Denver, Col., Julia Cool, wife of Edward A. Morrison.

Funeral services on Thursday, June 12, at Denver.

ROSENWASSER. — On Wednesday, June 11, Isaac Rosenwasser, beloved father of Rosenwasser Brothers and of Annie Tenenberg, Regina Kraushaar, Helen Kelter, and Millie Adelson, in the 61d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 227 East 81st St., at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

WALTON.—Suddenly, on June 11, 1902, Elizabeth Jane, wife of George A. Walton.

Funeral services at her late residence, 120 Riverside Drive, corner of 84th St., 2:30 o'clock Friday, June 13. Interment Toronto, Ontario.

Whereas, The Almighty in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, by death, the esteemed cashier of our bank, Sebastian Roggemann,

Now therefore, At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Bank, held at the Banking House this 11th day of June, 1902,

Resolved, That we, the Directors of the Jefferson Bank, most sincerely mourn the loss of Sebastian Roggemann, and extend to his family our deepfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 11.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
ANTHONY, Amanda, 437 W. 35th St.	47	9
BAUER, Ellenor, 258 W. 123d St.	58	9
BERTOLL Marie, Harrison, N. Y.	43	9
BRILL, George F., 128 E. 112th St.	49	10
BRAZIER, Frances, 40 W. 67th St.	1	10
COLLINS, William, 240 E. 87th St.	60	9
CARLSON, Maria G., 1,038 5th Av.	34	10
COYLE, Sarah C., 732 8th Av.	17	9
COLEMAN, Lillie, 424 E. 5th St.	3	10
DONOVAN, Katherine, 323 E. 72d St.	42	10
DALY, Annie, 134 2d Av.	22	9
DAVIN, William, 232 E. 106th St.	40	10
ESLEY, Holmes, 172 W. 32d St.	19	8
FERRIS, Nellie, 307 2d Av.	40	9
FRANK, George L., 1,030 2d Av.	50	8
FARALIE, Marco, 73 Macdougal St.	54	8
FLANAGAN, Elizabeth, 51 Vandam.	61	9
FEIGL, Lillie, 177 2d Av.	30	11
GILLIGAN, James, 548 W. 36th St.	7	10
GOSSNER, Alice H., 421 E. 71st St.	4	10
HASSELMANN, 104 East End Av.	3	8
HELLA, Frederick, 323 E. 48th St.	32	9
HAISMAN, Josepha, 304 E. 71st St.	36	9
HALL, William, 128 E. 32d St.	4	9
HOWITZ, John, 27 Grand St.	45	1

WINNERS AT SHORT PRICES

Muddy Track Marks the Finish of the Gravesend Races.

FAVORITES GET FIVE FIRSTS

Ethics, at 15 to 1, Scantily Beats Morningside in a Hot Finish—Myrtle Stakes Went to Francesco.

Short-price horses were again in evidence at Gravesend yesterday, winning five of the six events, while Ethics, at 15 to 1, won the other event.

Although the Myrtle Stakes was the feature of the card, and won by the favorite, Francesco, the chief interest was in the meeting of the two fast fillies, Lady Albercraft and Rosetint, with five straight victories to Rosetint credited. They were equal choices, and Lady Albercraft won easily by two lengths in the fast time of 1:00 4-5.

The first race was an easy one for Musketeer. He started off in the lead, closely followed by Hanover Queen, but in the stretch Musketeer drew away rapidly, and was never in danger. Roxane passed Hanover Queen not far from the finish, and the latter just managed to get third.

Ethics, at 15 to 1, beat the favorite, Morningside, in the second race by the narrowest margin. Six feet more and the latter would have headed the winning horse. Ethics got a fair lead around the three-eighths turn, but coming down the stretch Morningside made a brave fight to close up the gap, succeeding so well that the spectators almost expected to see the favorite land the honors after all. Ethics's lead, however, was too certain for that, and the victory was won by a head. St. Finnan was an easy third.

A heavy rainstorm set in as the horses were going to the post for the fourth race, and the fifth and sixth races were run on a track that was converted into a quagmire. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; about six furlongs. The Musketeer, 124 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won; Roxane, 104, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Hanover Queen, 97, (Woodley,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Colbourg, Swamplands, Petra II., Operator, Silphthirt, Roue, and His Eminence also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; one mile and a furlong, Ethics, 93 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Morningside, 115, (Shaw,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 10, second; St. Finan, 90, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Sadie S., Trigger, Arden, Col. Padden, and Ratyah also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lady Albercraft, 114 pounds, (Brennan,) 6 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Rosetint, 112, (Hilliman,) 11 to 5 and even, second; Invincible, 105, (Shaw,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Our Nugget, Tandon, Bounding Beauty, Rostand, Lejunction, Gold Maxima, W. R. Condon, Alsona, Explorer, and Orderly also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes; one mile and a quarter; for fillies, 85 pounds, (Shea,) 9 to 10 and out, won; Merito, 95, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; The Regent, 98, (Brien,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Himself and Five Nations also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Kingslove, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Oakington, 112, (Brennan,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second; Decoration, 114, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time —1:09 4-5. Lady Josephine, Pageant, Sumida, Akela, Wax Candle, Brimstone, Barkelmore, Dead Tasse, Lady Hilliard, Ahuaniada, Michaelmas, and Allhallowmas also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Locket, 90 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Rough Rider, 108, (O'Conner,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Lone Fisherman, 106, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Justice, Astor, Bounteous, Fonsolee, and Schoolmaster also ran.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE—Highweight handicap, for all ages; $1,000 added; about six furlongs. Belvino, 121 pounds; Eddie Busch, 118; Enright, 116; Kildia, 114; Sweet Clover, 112; MacAna, 111; Satire, 117; St. Barnaby, 109; Alard Scheck, 108; Fair Knight, 106; Liechen, 102; Monte Carlo, 100; Rockford, 95.

SECOND RACE—Selling; penalties and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Bessie McCarthy, 108 pounds; Shandonfield, 107; Cryptogram and Edgar Poe, 106; Carrier Pigeon, 104; Aleck, 102; Silver Trinket, 94.

THIRD RACE—The Tremont Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds; subscription of $250; forfeit $100; closed with 157 nominations; penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. Africander, 125 pounds; River Pirate and Mexican, 122; White Chapel, Whorler, Fire Eater, Janeway, Artvis, Pebble, Merry Acrobat, and Sunny Shore, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby of $10,000, for three-year-olds, subscription of $250, forfeit of $100, closed with 101 nominations; allowance; one mile and a half. King Hanover, 126 pounds; Goldsmith, Homestead, Gibson Licht, Major Daingerfield, and Emshee, 118 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; five furlongs. Joe Cobb, 107 pounds; Carte Blanche, 105; Gloriosa, 104; Minuman, Blue and Orange, 102; Wolfram, Mexicanna, 100; Bobbinet and Reeves, 97 each; Faust, 96; Birch Broom, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. $1,400 added; one mile and a quarter. Colonel Bill, 102 pounds; Vindictor and Himself, 97 each; Dario Down Dilly, 97; Ethics, 96; Georgia Gardner, 87.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; conditions same as fifth race; five furlongs. Mennenfield and Dark Planet, 107 pounds each; Mount Hope, 106; Mary McCafferty and Gallawater, 104 each; Svengali, 103; Bismarck, 102; Blue Delft, 97; Onyx and Onca, 94; Pine Brook, 90.

PROVIDENCE RACE MEETING.

Rhode Island Jockey Club Races to be Held at Narragansett Park.

The Rhode Island Jockey Club has secured dates for a meeting to be held at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., from June 30 to July 5 inclusive, and has issued a programme of races, including a hurdle race or steeplechase each day, which is sure to prove satisfactory to owners and trainers.

The Rhode Island Jockey Club, incorporated in 1901, held its initial meeting at Newport last Fall, and will give races there again on Sept. 4 and 6 of this year. Its members and officers include Center Hitchcock, President; E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Treasurer; F. M. Ware, Secretary; Prescott Lawrence, C. H. Mackey, O. H. P. Belmont, W. H. F. Eldridge, and W. R. Travers, Executive Committee. The honorary stewards of the meeting include the best-known gentlemen in Rhode Island and other States, and from a society and sporting aspect the meeting, which, it is understood, will henceforth be a semi-annual event, appears to have a rosy future.

Narragansett Park is fully equipped with a superb mile and a half-mile track; its stabling is abundant and of the best; its stands and other appurtenances commodious and newly painted, and it is situated but a few minutes' ride from the heart of the city.

These short meetings may be more encouraged by the Jockey Club, and reunions of from three to six days' duration provided in many sections of the East where racing is as yet unknown.

Such localities as Narragansett Pier, Lenox, Bar Harbor, Boston, Worcester, Dover, Hartford, New Haven, Bangor, Portland, Lewiston, &c., all possess tracks and fittings which can easily be arranged to accommodate the runners.

Harness Races at Parkway.

The second day of the Parkway harness meeting in Brooklyn yesterday was spoiled by rain.

In the unfinished 2:32 pace from yesterday Marion Stone was the favorite, but as the track got heavy she could not show her speed, and the winner, Aldiana, landed in slow time.

For the 2:28 pace Hero Alcyoner sold at even money against the field and won in straight heats. In each he was fully three lengths back at the head of the stretch, but won in lightning finishes.

The free-for-all pace and 2:25 trot were postponed on account of the rain. Summary:

2:32 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350.

Aldiana, b. m., by Alcander. (Clark).....4 3 1 2 4 1 1
Kittie Thistle, gr. m., (Arnold).1 2 2 1 2 3 2
Marion Stone, rn. m., (Rush)...2 1 4 3 1 2 3
The Duchess, ch. m., (Ware)...3 4 3 4 3 3 ro.
Charley Logue, b. s., (Doty)....Dis.
Time—2:20½; 2:19½; 2:24½; 2:20½; 2:21½; 2:25; 2:20½.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $350.

Hero Alcyoner, b. g., by Alcyoner, (Dudley).....1 1 1
Marcella, b. m., (Rogers).....2 2 2
Bellry Chimes, b. m., (Davis).....4 3 3
Charley Vitello, blk. g., (McGowan).....3 4 *
*Distanced.
Time—2:27½; 2:25½; 2:31½.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Fail to Play Because of Rain—Smith to Manage Local Team.

There was no National League baseball in either New York or Brooklyn yesterday, the games scheduled being postponed on account of rain. In Philadelphia the home team defeated the Cincinnatis by a three-to-two score, while the same score decided the Boston-Chicago game at the former city, the local nine winning out in the ninth inning after an interesting contest.

President Freedman of the New York baseball team appointed Captain and Second Baseman George Smith as manager yesterday. In doing so Horace Fogel's true status with the team was defined, as he remains in the employ of the club as agent in the securing of players, the position for which he was secured. In appointing Mr. Smith manager Mr. Freedman told him that he would have charge of the team not only on the field, but off it, and that he looked to him to effect a change for the better in the present standing of the team.

BOSTON, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

BOSTON, June 11.—Taylor of the Chicago baseball team pitched magnificent ball for seven innings to-day, not a Boston player reaching first base. Boston tied the score in the eighth inning, and won in the ninth inning on a single, a pass, and a two-bagger. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3	5	3	
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	8	0	

Batteries—Eason, Willis, and Kittridge; Taylor and Chance.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CINCINNATI, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Philadelphia defeated the Cincinnati baseball team in a light-hitting and faultless fielding game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	9	0	
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3	7	0	

Batteries—Phillippi and Peltz; Fraser and Doolin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	33	9	.786	New York	18	23	.439
Chicago	22	18	.550	Philadelphia	19	25	.432
Brooklyn	21	20	.344	St. Louis	18	25	.419
Boston	18	22	.450	Cincinnati	16	27	.372

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

PRINCETON BEAT HARVARD.

In Seven-Inning Baseball Game by the Score of 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—Princeton easily defeated Harvard in the only baseball game for the championship here to-day in seven innings, by a score of 7 to 0. At the end of the seventh innings, with two "Tigers" out and two more on bases, the rain, which had been slowly falling for several innings, forced the calling of the game. Harvard was outplayed in every department of the game.

The credit for winning belongs mostly to Stevens, for he was absolutely invincible throughout the game, only two hits being secured from his delivery, and one of these was of the scratch order. Clarkson did not show up in his usual brilliant form, being wild and unsteady with men on bases. He was hit when hits were needed. Princeton's fielding was above reproach, a stop by Steinwender of a line drive and a catch of a low liner by Cosgrave were the features. Coolidge and Kernan carried off the honors for Harvard in the fielding line. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Steinw'r, 2b	2	0	1	1	0
Cosgrave, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Pierson, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Meier, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Brown, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Davis, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Wells, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Green, c	0	1	7	2	0
Stevens, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	7	5	21	9	0

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wendell, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Coolidge, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Stillman, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Clarkson, p	0	1	0	0	0
Randall, 2b	0	0	3	0	0
Stilton, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Daly, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Matthe's, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Kernan, c	0	0	9	2	0
Total	0	2	20	6	3

*Two men out when game was called.

Princeton	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—7
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Princeton, 2. Two-base hits—Meier, Green. Stolen bases—Davis, Steinwender, Cosgrave, Wells, Clarkson. Struck out—By Stevens, 6; by Clarkson, 6. Bases on balls—Off Stevens, 2; off Clarkson, 9. First base on errors—Princeton, 3. Passed balls—Green, Kernan, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Coolidge, Clarkson. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; Harvard, 5. Umpire—Mr. Linekauff of Brooklyn.

Yale-Princeton Baseball Game.

Yale and Princeton will decide the question of baseball supremacy on Saturday at the Polo Grounds. As there is a National League game scheduled for the grounds on the same day, the college contest is to be started at 11 o'clock in the morning. Each team has won a game, Yale taking the first from Princeton rather easily, while the orange and black triumphed in the second contest quite as handily. To decide the championship between the two universities three games were necessary last year, Princeton winning the final and deciding game at the Polo Grounds.

Eastern League Games.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—The Providence baseball team was outbatted by Jersey City to-day, but the home team's smaller number of hits came with men on bases, and with passes and misplays they produced more runs by a good margin. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hild'br'nd, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, cf	2	1	3	0	1
Sullivan, 3b	2	2	1	3	0
Cassidy, 1b	1	1	12	1	1
Foster, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Friend, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Connor, 2b	1	0	4	3	0
Brown, c	0	0	1	0	0
Conn, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	7	5	27	18	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Woods, 2b	0	1	2	6	0
Mack, ss	1	1	3	4	0
Halligan, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	1	1	1
Carr, 1b	0	2	12	0	0
McManus, c	1	1	2	2	2
Shock, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Butler, rf	0	2	0	2	0
Burns, p	0	0	0	2	2
Total	3	13	24	17	3

Providence	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	—7
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Sullivan, Halligan. Stolen bases—Wagner, Brown. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Brown, Shock. Double plays—Wagner to Connor to Cassidy; Connor to Wagner to Cassidy; Mack to Woods to Carr. Bases on balls—Off Conn, 1; off Burns, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Burns, 2. Struck out—By Burns, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0—5	10	3	
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	8	4	

Batteries—Briggs and Taft; Sanders and Fuller.

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester .....0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 .—6	8	2	
Newark .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3	8	4	

Batteries—Falkenburg and Steelman; Cross and Clark.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	6	4	
Rochester .....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 .—3	2	0	

Batteries—Gray and Shaw; Becker and Phelps.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse.—Syracuse, 14; A. J. and G., 7.
At Utica.—Utica, 5; Troy, 0.

American League Games.

At Detroit.—Detroit, 5; Baltimore, 2.
At Chicago.—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
At Cleveland.—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 3.
At St. Louis.—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.

HOUSEBOAT CLUB ORGANIZED.

The Bay Side Yacht and House Boat Club is one of the latest clubs to be organized of this type on the North Shore of Long Island. As its name implies, it will not only have the features of the ordinary yachting organization, but it will in addition cater to the tastes of those of its members who prefer that their craft be permanently anchored near shore.

The members of the club are nearly all Say Side residents. The officers who were elected Monday evening are as follows: Commodore, E. W. Hatch; President, G. F. Van Wygant; Vice President, Arthur M. Rundle; Treasurer, Baldwin M. Huykill; Corresponding Secretary, Col. T. B. Prender; Recording Secretary, Frank C. Batchley.

The club house will be a two-story structure, which is to be built upon a specially constructed scow, that is to be anchored off Bay Side Park. The members have obtained the right of using the promenade pier of the Park for landing purposes. The interior of the club house will be finished in hardwood and will contain billiard, smoking, reading, and officers' rooms, as well as a large ballroom.

MISS HECKER'S GOLF WINS

The Champion, However, Was One Down on the Ninth Green.

PLAYS MISS UNDERHILL TO-DAY

Miss Smythe Wins in the Consolation Set After a Twenty-Hole Game—Easy Victory for Mrs. Manice.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, narrowly escaped defeat yesterday in the first match play round at the Essex County Club, Orange, N. J., of the women's metropolitan golf tournament. Her imperturbable, steady play finally carried her to victory by the satisfactory score of 4 up and 2 to play. She met the Captain of the Essex County women's team, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, who has been playing excellent golf this season. The critics, who had expected to see Miss Hecker jump to the lead at the start, were unprepared for what followed, for they saw the local and National champion one down on the ninth green while honors were even on the tenth green. Not until then did the champion begin to forge firmly ahead.

Both women played superb golf for the first nine holes. After playing close to bogey figures, Miss Hecker secured a lead of two on the fifth green. Then Mrs. Sanford by unusually brilliant golf made the next two holes in three strokes each, the sixth, 293 yards, being a bogey five. That tied the game, and when Miss Hecker fell into the bunker at the ninth and needed seven, Mrs. Sanford won in six. The latter's steady game failed to assert itself on the next nine holes, and Miss Hecker won handily. She played every hole out and equaled the record of the course made last week by Mrs. Manice of 84 strokes. The cards are:

Miss Hecker, out..5 5 4 6 4 4 4 4 7—43
Mrs. Sanford, out..4 6 5 6 5 3 3 4 6—42
Miss Hecker, in...6 4 6 4 5 4 4 3 5—41—84
Mrs. Sanford, in...8 5 6 6 4 7 5 4 6—51—93

Mrs. E. A. Manice, the former Lenox champion, but now of the Baltusrol Club, met the low score winner of the former day, Miss E. W. Goffe, and won with ease by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Goffe failed to show strength in the match play round, and she needed 50 for the first nine holes, while Mrs. Manice took 43, only two over bogey. All of the matches in the championship set were won by good margins. The closest was between Mrs. William Shippen, the former champion of Morris County, and Mrs. A. DeWitt Cochrane, a former title holder at Ardsley. Mrs. Shippen won by 3 up and 2 to play. She got a big lead at the start, leading by four holes on the ninth green, but after that Mrs. Cochrane picked up and held the game down to close figures. The cards are:

Mrs. Shippen, out..6 5 3 6 5 5 4 5 6—45
Mrs. Cochrane, out..6 5 4 7 6 5 5 4 6—48
Mrs. Shippen, in...7 6 6 5 4 6 5 4 4—47—92
Mrs. Cochraue, in..7 4 7 5 5 5 5 4 4—46—94

For close finishes, the consolation set monopolized the excitement. Four games were won by a single hole, one match, that between Miss A. C. Smythe of Harbor Hill and Miss Jennie Hinman of Dyker Meadow, requiring twenty holes to finish. The players were even on the home hole, and on the second-odd hole Miss Smythe won by a stroke. Miss Pitcher of Baltusrol, Miss Emily Richmond of Dyker Meadow, and Miss Van Hermerden of Hillside, all won their matches by one hole. The other victories were earned in high figures. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of Baltusrol defeated Miss Genevieve Hecker's sister by 7 up and 5 to play.

The unfortunate feature of the draw will be more intensified to-day when four of the best players will be brought together. Miss Hecker will meet Miss Underhill, practically a repetition of the final championship round last year at Nassau when Miss Underhill was runner-up, as she was the previous year at Morris County to Miss Hecker. The other strong pair will be Mrs. Manice and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers. The rain interfered with the approaching and putting match in the afternoon.

The results of the two match-play rounds are:

Championship.—First Round—Mrs. Wm. Shippen, Morris County, beat Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Cornelia G. Wills, Morris County, beat Mrs. C. D. Paterson, Englewood, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss H. Hernandez, Essex County, beat Mrs. H. D. Clark, Apawamis, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Grace Ellis, Baltusrol, beat Miss Ruth Badgley, Harbor Hill, 6 up and 4 to play; Mrs. A. Manice, Baltusrol, beat Miss E. W. Goffe, Essex County, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, beat Miss Marie Charles, Essex County, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, beat Mrs. E. M. Carrick, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis, beat Mrs. E. F. Sanford, 4 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss L. Hecker, Apawamis, 7 up and 6 to play; Miss Van Hermerden, Hillside, beat Miss G. M. Travers, Nassau, 1 up; Miss G. E. Howard, Essex County, beat Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau, 7 up and 6 to play; Miss Lorenzo Daniels, Essex County, beat Miss Wallace, Nassau, 8 up and 7 to play; Miss Pitcher, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. A. H. Harris, Apawamis, 1 up; Miss A. C. Smythe, Harbor Hill, beat Miss Jennie Hinman, Dyker Meadow, 1 up, (20 holes;) Miss Emily Richmond, Dyker Meadow, beat Miss Van Boskerck, Hillside, 1 up; Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County, beat Miss Marion Eddy, Apawamis, 4 up and 3 to play.

OARSMEN SAIL FOR ENGLAND.

Titus of This City and Canadians Leave to Take Part in the Henley Regatta.

C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club sailed yesterday on the Anchor Line steamship Manitou for London, where in July he is entered for the Diamond Sculls, which is the single scull championship and the blue ribbon of the rowing world. He will meet Louis Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, who defeated him on Decoration Day; Fox of the Coldstream Guards, the present champion; Blackstaff of the London Rowing Club, Guinness, and Guy Nickalla, former winners of the Diamond Sculls.

"The only man I am afraid of," said Titus, "is Louis Scholes. I am in fine condition, and don't think that I shall have any trouble with Fox or Blackstaff, and if my condition keeps on improving I think I can make a good showing against Scholes. This is my first try after the Diamond, and I believe it is Scholes's maiden effort, too, so until I am better acquainted with the course, the conditions, and my competitors I can do no more than guess. Still, I am confident of winning."

Titus takes over with him a brand-new Ruddock boat. It is 29 feet long, 10¼ inches wide, and 5¾ inches deep. The weight of the shell alone is 15¾ pounds, and the whole outfit rigged weighs 24½ pounds. It is a flimsy affair, and is lashed on the upper deck under a lifeboat, where a big sign warns the curious not to touch it.

The oarsman is accompanied abroad by his wife, and a large number of rowing men came to say good-bye and wish good luck. T. J. Burton of the Union Boat Club, which Titus will represent abroad, brought along an American and the club flag for Mrs. Titus to wave at the races.

Louis Scholes, Toronto, who is not only a crack oarsman, but the amateur champion heavyweight boxer of Canada, sailed at noon on the Germanic, accompanied by his father. "Of course I am not sure that I shall win," said Scholes in speaking of the trip, "but I hope to, and you may count on me to do my best. I think Fox is the best man I have to row against. I will tell you one thing, though, and that is that the Argonauts are going to win their race."

The Argonauts of Toronto, who also sailed yesterday on the Germanic, won the eight-oared championship from the Vespers of Philadelphia last July. The Canadians on June 2 rowed a mile and a half in 7:35 in dead water, and they are heavily backed to win the English Grand Challenge Cup. The members of the crew are H. V. Duggan, C. W. Hamber, P. Hardisty, A. H. E. Kent, D. R. Mackenzie, R. H. Parmenter, Joseph Wright, G. H. Doherty, and N. Bastedo, coxswain.

Columbia Crews Off for Poughkeepsie.

Columbia's crews will leave for Poughkeepsie to-day for the practice preliminary to the intercollegiate boat races on June 21.

On the eve of their departure last night there was a decided change in the make-up of the 'Varsity crew. Two men, R. S. Smith and L. Iselin, were taken from the first boat and A. Nicoll and J. S. Maeder put in their places. This necessitated a decided shake-up in the eight, which was boated as follows: Bow, R. P. Jackson; 2, J. S. Maeder; 3, A. D. Weekes; 4, Nicoll; 5, R. B. O'Loughlin; stroke, W. F. Send; 7, G. S. O'Loughlin; stroke, W. F. Rollins. C. W. Cuthel, the freshman coxswain, has been given W. P. Comstock's former place as coxswain, as the latter was increasing his weight too rapidly.

ASSOCIATED ROAD USERS.

New Organization Was Perfected and Officers Were Elected.

At a meeting held last night at the clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen, at 444 Manbattan Avenue, the "Associated Road Users" was launched as a permanent organization. So far the association has only five members, but all organizations interested in bettering the conditions of all roadways are entitled to membership. Those who have qualified are the Automobile Club of America, the Road Drivers' Association of New York, the Truck Owners' Association, the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. All were represented at last night's meeting.

When the time came to elect the first board of officers it was decided to try and persuade David Morris of the Automobile Club to take the Presidency. Mr. Morris was not present, but it was unofficially said that he might be induced to take the place.

Dr. H. D. Gill of the Road Drivers' Association was chosen Vice President, and Dr. E. V. Brendon of the Associated Cycling Clubs, Secretary Treasurer. Thomas F. McCarthy of the Truck Owners' Association was made Chairman of the Committee on Improvement of Streets and Highways, and Barry Unwin of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

COLLEGIANS ON THE THAMES.

Good Practice by the Yale and Harvard Crews.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 11.—Despite the rain which fell this afternoon the three Yale crews took their usual practice, and found the water favorable for rowing. The freshmen were the first to get on the river. They rowed up stream for two miles and back in short stretches. The four-oared crew put their new shell into the water for the first time at 5 o'clock, rowing up stream in short spurts at a stroke averaging 30 to the minute. The shell is very satisfactory.

The 'Varsity eight went up the stream for a mile and a half at 5:30 in three stretches, and returned in the same manner. On the return trip the stroke was hit up to 30, and the last few yards with the stroke a little higher.

Most of the Harvard men were about quarters to-day when the Yale four-oared crew hove in sight, paddling down stream accompanied by their launch, the Elihu Yale, and when the Yale eight appeared shortly after passing Red Top all Harvard eyes were on them. The Harvard men agreed that their rivals rowed exceptionally well, the recovery being very steady and the crew having none of the "hang" so noticeable in the Harvard eight.

OARSMEN AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Pennsylvania Crews the First to Open Quarters on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 11.—The University of Pennsylvania oarsmen arrived at Highland this afternoon and established training quarters at Bellevue Villa, on the west bank of the river. They are the first of the crews who are to participate in the intercollegiate regatta on Saturday, June 21, to reach here. Columbia will come to-morrow. Cornell and Syracuse are expected Friday, Georgetown on Saturday, and Wisconsin on Sunday. The Pennsylvania party number about thirty, comprising the 'Varsity eight and coxswains, two four-oared crews, and the freshman eight, besides Cosch Ellis Ward and Manager Metzger.

Their equipment consists of the paper shell America, in which their crew rowed at Henley last year, and which the freshmen are now using; an old paper shell built in 1899, in which the Quakers won two years successively, and which the 'Varsity eight will probably use this year, as they seem to work better in it than in any of the other boats.

Flanagan's Plan to Win Championship.

A novel way of winning the all-around athletic championship is suggested by the friends of John Flanagan, the champion hammer and weight thrower, who, it is reported, will compete for the all-around championship which will be held in conjunction with the carnival of sports of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park on July 4. These friends claim that he can take matters easy in seven of the events and still win the championship. In three of the events they expect him to score 2,800 points. It is confidently expected that he will throw the hammer at least 165 feet, and this would score for him more than 1,000 points, as allowed by the Amateur Athletic Union's table of percentages, which gives an extra point for each inch over the record in this particular event in the all-around championship. With a put of 40 feet in the shot event he will score 664 points, and with a throw of 35 feet in the fifty-six-pound weight contest 960 points will be scored.

Old-time aspirants for the all-around honors are inclined to laugh at the pretensions of Flanagan, for the simple reason that the records show that the event was never won by a specialist. They say that Flanagan will find, after he has gone through several of the events, that he will not be in the best of condition to throw the weights.

No Coronation Boxing for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11.—In connection with the departure from New York to-day of a team of college boxers, under the leadership of Fred A. Wenck, a Yale Law School student, to appear in the National Athletic Club ring at the coronation festivities in London, the Yale University officials gave out for publication this afternoon a letter from R. C. Lehman, the well-known English college sportsman. The letter has reference to one written by Dr. W. G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, who was instructed by the Yale authorities to notify both Oxford and Cambridge Universities that Yale was in no way to be represented in the boxing carnival. Mr. Lehman's letter says he has taken steps to bring the matter before the proper authorities at Oxford and Cambride, and that he hopes "to nip the scheme in the bud."

Pastime Athletic Club Games.

Nearly 200 entries have been received for the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, which will be held at the grounds of the club, East Sixty-sixth Street and the East River, on Saturday. The list includes a fair share of the leading athletes in this section of the country, and the Pastimes therefore hope to hold the most successful meet in their history.

Canadians Won Lacrosse Championship

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The intercollegiate lacrosse championship of North America was won to-day by the University of Toronto, champions of Canada, who defeated the Johns Hopkins University team, champions of the United States, by a score of 6 to 2.

TWO NEGRO BOYS LYNCHED.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11.—Two negro boys, Harrison and James Gillespie, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, who were under arrest charged with killing Miss Cornelia Benson on a farm in Rowan County Monday last, were taken from jail at Salisbury, N. C., early this morning and hanged to a tree in the railroad yards. Their bodies were then riddled with bullets.

About fifty men composed the mob, and all wore masks. The militia had been called out by authority of the Governor about midnight, but as everything appeared quiet they had disbanded when the mob suddenly appeared and battered down the jail door. The negroes were in the attic of the jail, but the mob readily found them and drove rapidly out of town, firing as it went. After lynching the negroes the mob quickly dispersed.

The negroes admitted that they beat the young woman's brains out with rocks because she tried to make them leave her premises.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

110—Conine vs. Scows 21 and 50.
133—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Oceanic Nav. Co.
135—Mscy vs. SS. Adler.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, June 12

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

15—Hobart vs. Verrault.
20—Peters vs. Morning Journal Association
49—Man. Firs Ins. Co vs. Fox.
—People, &c., vs. Bahr.
75—McCann vs. Thileman, Jr.
10—In re Akers, dec'd.
51—Pomroy vs. Hincks.
8—Brauer vs. City of New York.
79—Guttenberg vs. Man. Ry. Co.
77—Roche vs. Morgan.
34—Schwarzer vs. Karsch Brew. Co.
44—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
50—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon.
84—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
85—McIlvaine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Malshaw vs. Board of Assessors.
2—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
3—Gsmble vs. Russo.
4—Hatch vs. Nat. Bank of North Am.
5—Frank vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6—Zeppe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Tocaso vs. same.
8—Gillen vs. same.
9—In re Gebhardt.
10—Green vs. Stewart & De Forest.
11—In re Bergin.
12—Frank vs. Mullane.
13—Dun vs. Sklarsky.
14—People, &c., vs. Am. Asphalt Pavement Co.
15—Dougherty vs. Lyons
16—In re Ritchie.
17—People, &c., vs. Mahoney.
18—Fuerst vs. Bruckman Chem. Co.
19—Tombach vs. Tuchman.
20—Coudert vs. Jarvis.
21—Oppenheimer vs. Holberman.
22—Am. Dist. Tel. Co. vs. Kirkpatrick.
23—In re Goldberg.
24—In re Exterior St.
25—People, &c., vs. Lynch.
26—Fuchs vs. Horowitz.
27—Schultheis vs. Schepp.
28—French vs. Bennett.
29—Clarke vs. Pell.
30—Pell vs. Pell.
31—Dunne vs. Morris.
32—In re Rosenbaum.
33—Bannash vs. Bannash.
34—Komvenhoven vs. Hoppock.
35—Bermingham vs. Grout.
36—Hyatt vs. Fleming.
37

Excursions.

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In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

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$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

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Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:10, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., West 129th St. 2:20, arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train 5:52, 7:33, or 9:10 P. M. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Return N. Y. Central trains, $1.00. Return steamer Ransdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert by band on board. This excursion made every Saturday.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RANSDELL," from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 125TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

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Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large outing parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats. Henry C. Brunner, owner and prop.

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Boarders wanted for Summer; rates $4.50 week. Geo. C. Hoagland, Frankfort, N. J.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED W. SPENCER, Bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order of this Court, dated June 7, 1902, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of lumber, mouldings, benches, tables, and implements used by the bankrupt in his business in the manufacture, finishing and construction of cabinet work, and all other assets of said bankrupt on the factory premises at 130th Street and Rider Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York; also other property belonging to said bankrupt, consisting of typewriter, chairs, desks, and the usual office furniture, and all other assets of the bankrupt formerly in the bankrupt's office, at No. 116 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and now stored on the 1st floor premises 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, in said borough and city, occupied by Charles Shongood, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids therefor may be submitted to Theodore M. Taft, Receiver, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of June, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him.

Bids, at the bidder's option, may be as follows:

1. For the property on said factory premises, consisting of lumber, mouldings, tables, and implements used in the manufacture and construction of cabinet work, and other property; or

2. For the office furniture now at 26 and 28 Lispenard Street; or

3. For both the said property on said factory premises and the said office furniture at 26 and 28 Lispenard Street.

All bids should be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed "Bids for Sex-smith property," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of the bid.

The property on said factory premises may be inspected on said premises, 130th Street and Rider Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, on June 13, June 14, and June 16, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The property at Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, may be inspected on said premises on the same days and between the same hours.

Should the Receiver reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, or should he reject all bids for the property on the factory premises, or all bids for the property on the premises 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, the entire property for which all such bids have been rejected will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, June 18, 1902, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the premises where it now is to be sold. The property on the premises 26 and 28 Lispenard Street will be sold there at 11 A. M., and the property on the said factory premises will be sold there at 12 o'clock noon.

Further particulars may be obtained, if desired, at the office of the Receiver or at the office of his attorneys. Dated New York, June 11, 1902.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.
71 Wall Street, New York City.

MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

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NEW YORK.

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Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Ping-Pong.
Special rates to Bachelors.
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Full ocean view. Booklet. Select cottage quarter. HARRY DUFFIELD.

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Deal Beach, N. J.—Casino with Cafe and Grill. Golf Links. Opens June 21st. WM. H. WARBURTON, Prop.

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THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Unobstructed view of ocean.

Open June 21. Modern appointments; golf links. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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GRINDSTONE INN,

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Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
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A Summer camp for boys, Oxford, Me.; July and Aug. tutoring; athletics, (prizes,) &c.; coaching tour through the White Mts. Booklet.
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HOTEL PILGRIM,

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

The Maplewood,

PITTSFIELD Berkshire Co. Mass.

Booklets at F. H. SCOFIELD'S, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq. Open June 2d. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

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"Hie thee hither for health and happiness."

Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn.

On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.

If you wish to visit one of the most charming Summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful combination of seashore and country and a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD,
106 East 15th St., N. Y.

First tee and last green of golf course directly in front of hotel.

Our representative will call upon request.

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Mineral Springs,
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South Farms Inn and Cottages.

Fronting on Bantam Lake. Now open. Everything appertaining to an ideal Health Resort; elevation 1,200 feet; in the Berkshire Hills. New York office, 503 5th Av.

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LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

House remodeled, redecorated; electric bells, new gas plant; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, baseball, tennis. For booklets, &c., address
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Lake Dunmore, Vt.

In the Green Mountains.
Opens in June. Send for Booklet.
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Delightful situation in Green Mountains; rates, $1.25 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send fur booklet.

BRANDON INN, Modern. Excellent Cuisine. Brandon, Vt. Midst of the Green Mountains and the lake regions; golf and all outdoor sports. Geo. Q. Pattee.

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Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private baths. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

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Clientage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

Rhode Island.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

Directly on beach; perfect cuisine; excellent music; fine bathing, boating, driving, and wheeling.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET UPON REQUEST.

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NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

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WATCH HILL, R. I.

Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Only house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet, 3 Park Pl., C. A. STONE, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
15 miles at sea. America's greatest ocean resort.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA.

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, North and East. Strs. PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 6 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston, and East. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted from July 5th to Sept. 27th, inclusive. Sunday night westward trips will be made during same period.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 6th to Sept. 28th, inclusive, str will leave New London at 10:30 P. M. for New York.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North, from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves New York 4:30 P.M. Sundays, leaves New York 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:45 P. M. an delightful Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
OF THE
MAINE

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 11	381,623
To date this year	81,900,784
Corresponding date last year	165,998,853

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 11	$1,996,000
To date this year	$443,915,100
Corresponding date last year	$390,465,700

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	½	Iowa Cent. pf	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Kan. City South	½
Am. Linseed	¾	Man. Beach	1⅜
Am. Locom. pf	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
Chi. G. W. pf. "A"	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	N. Y. Dock pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1	Railway Steel Spr	½
Col. South. 2d pf	1	Reading	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Rep. Steel pf	¾
Det. City Gas	2	Rubber Goods	1
Det. Union Ry	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1¼
Dist. of Am	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Dist. of Am. pf	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Evans. & T. H	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Gt. North. pf	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅜
Illinois Central	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	3½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Red. & Ref	¾
Int. Power	⅜	U. S. R. & R. pf	2½
Iowa Central	1	West. Union	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	⅝	Hocking Valley	½
Amacenda Copper	1	Int. Silver pf	1¼
Canadian Pacific	⅜	Met. Sec. Sub. R	½
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L	1
in. paid	⅝	Pullman Co	1
Col. Fuel & I	½	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. 1 s. 3½s	3	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	¾	Wilkes. & E. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Det. So., Ohio So. D. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	1
Green Bay deb. B. 6s	1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange, which on Tuesday had approximated 100,000 shares more than on Monday, rose yesterday another 100,000 shares to a total of 380,000 shares. With this increased activity came a continuation of the strength which has been apparent in the market now for some time—this under the stimulus of purchases by the larger financial interests who now freely declare themselves in most optimistic terms.

As was the case on the day previous the strength yesterday was not confined to a few issues, but manifested itself throughout the entire list—in the standard railway shares, in the lower-priced issues, and in the industrials. Missouri Pacific rose over 2 points, St. Paul nearly as much, Delaware and Hudson 1½, Texas Land Trusts 3½, Sault Ste. Marie 1¼, Great Northern preferred 1, Iowa Central 1, Distilling of America preferred 3, and the coal stocks and the steel shares fractionally. In fact, not an important active stock on the list showed a decline.

Reasons for this strength are not hard to find. The publication by the coal operators of the correspondence between them and the leaders of the miners had helpful influence, as was regarded in the Street as a powerful document in favor of the operators and against the miners, who, it now is disclosed, were prepared to make the public pay, in an increased price for coal, the higher wages claimed by the miners. Another helpful factor was the crop report, showing Winter wheat about as expected and Spring wheat in an almost perfect condition, this suggesting a very favorable condition for the corn crop; and finally, as further encouraging features, were the satisfactory railway earnings reported during the day, the continued ease in money, the appearance on the market as purchasers of some of the larger banking interests, and the disclosure that even at advancing prices the volume of stocks offering is by no means large.

As will appear from the review, published elsewhere, of the iron and steel situation by so conservative an authority as The Iron Age, orders for steel rails, structural materials, plates, &c., already placed, will carry many mills well on into 1903. In tin plate and wire this is not the case—but solely for the reason, it is explained, that in those lines business is never placed beyond the season. Such a showing augurs well for the future of the steel companies.

THE CROP REPORT.

The Government's monthly crop report, issued after the close of business on Tuesday, was regarded as favorable in the financial district generally. Winter wheat was shown to have held its own fully, while the condition of Spring wheat is considered as practically perfect. This and the excellent outlook for corn, oats, cotton, and other crops were among the factors influencing to the improved sentiment in Wall Street yesterday.

Although the crop report was considered favorable, it was pointed out in many offices that the figures on Winter wheat were on the face wrong, and that they erred on the side of underestimating the crop. During the month of May, according to the report, there was a gain of 3 points in such important States as Kansas, Michigan, and Illinois; of 7 points in Oklahoma, of 24 in Nebraska, of 1 in Indiana, while the only losses were in the two, relatively speaking, unimportant States of California and Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, in the face of these admitted gains, the report showed a general condition somewhat below that of the preceding month.

It was this anomalous condition that caused leading grain houses to accept the "condition" figures with some reservation. Shearson, Hammill & Co., the successors of the New York and Chicago house of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., bulletined to their customers that "it will be difficult for the trade to accept the reduction in the condition of Winter wheat shown by the Government report."

From Chicago a recognized crop expert, F. P. Frazer, of the stock and grain house of Bartlett, Frazer & Co., telegraphed the following statement for publication:

I regard the Government report as simply ridiculous. When every State has made an improvement in Winter wheat condition of 3 to 7 points, except California and Pennsylvania, which went back 2 and 3 points, respectively, how can the general average be lower than a month ago? When they come to revise their figures again they will conform with Snow's ideas, as they have done in the past.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The strongest and most active stock on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific which, advancing over two points, closed at the highest price of the day on dealings in 49,000 shares—the largest total in the stock for weeks. The source of the buying was not apparent always, but it was said on the floor that the largest part of it was by Gould brokers, who have been absorbing the stock since the publication of the Missouri crop report, that showed an almost perfect condition of crops in that State. In addition, it was said that some of the buying was for the account of John W. Gates and his friends, who say that, as compared with the other Grangers, and considering the company's large earnings, the stock is selling altogether too low. Apropos of these increased earnings, the report published yesterday for the first week of June showed an increase for the week of $40,000, as compared with the corresponding period last week.

The Directors of the company are to meet next week to act on the semi-annual dividend, which is to be unchanged, at 2½ per cent.

In reference to a report published in Wall Street yesterday that "if the outlook for crops is realized it is said that the stock may be put on a 6 per cent. basis this Fall," an officer of the company yesterday, in response to an enquiry, would neither confirm nor deny the report, saying simply: "Stranger things have happened."

This published statement, however, is in line with a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago by President Gould to the effect that increased earnings must increase profits and therefore increased returns to shareholders.

WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday put out its preliminary statement of earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, these being estimated partly and compared with last year's actual figures. They showed an increase in net revenue of $564,604, and in total surplus of $1,389,239, as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net revenue	$7,249,852	$6,685,248	$564,604
Int. and bonds	992,580	956,160	36,420
Balance	$6,257,272	$5,729,088	$528,184
Dividends	4,868,033	4,868,007	26
Surplus	$1,389,239	$861,081	$528,158
Previous surplus	9,919,286	8,458,205	861,081
Total surplus	$10,708,525	$9,319,286	$1,389,239

The figures for the last quarter of the year are as follows:

	1902. (Est'm'td.)	1901. (Actual.)	Increase.
Net revenue	$1,850,000	$1,762,436	$87,564
Int. on bonds	254,470	238,040	15,730
Balance	$1,595,230	$1,523,396	$71,834
Dividend	1,217,610	1,217,005	5
Surplus	$378,220	$306,391	$71,829
Previous surplus	10,330,306	9,012,895	1,317,411
Total surplus	$10,708,526	$9,319,286	$1,389,240

During the day the Directors met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the stock.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

With the exception of Missouri Pacific, St. Paul was the strongest active stock on the list yesterday, selling up at one time more than 1½ points and maintaining nearly all the gain at the close. The purchases of the stock appeared to be concentrated, and were understood to be for the account of the same interests that have been buyers lately, and that some time ago were conspicuously active in Northwest—viz.: the Moore Brothers, who control Rock Island, H. C. Frick, and the interests identified with them. It is known that in the last few weeks fully 30,000 shares of the stock have been transferred to the account of the Moores, who, it is said, purpose to purchase sufficient stock to give them representation on the St. Paul board.

A report yesterday was that certain Standard Oil interests are disposed to resent the aspirations of the Rock Island owners, and were accordingly in the market themselves as purchasers, being encouraged thereto by the excellent Spring wheat prospects.

Officials of the road say that if crops turn out as expected it is safe to count on the heaviest business this year that the road has ever had.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The further decline in Canadian Pacific was ascribed to liquidation by the Toronto and Montreal pools in the stock, members of which are accusing one another of "selling out" in violation of pool agreements. For the first week in June the system reported an increase in net earnings of $110,000.

The purchases of Continental Tobacco preferred and of the Consolidated bonds were said to be in connection with developments to be considered at the meeting of Tobacco interests to be held soon.

The strength of the coal stocks reflected the better feeling growing out of the publication by the operators of their correspondence with the leaders of the miners. The belief in the Street was that as a result the public would be inclined more than ever to side with the operators, and thus, not improbably, hasten the end of the strike.

Pittsburg interests were the largest buyers of the Steel stocks, all of which were strong. A report from that city was to the effect that a small dividend is not improbable on Republic Steel common stock.

Pool operations were said to be responsible for the advances in Detroit Gas and Distilling of America.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, the Iron Age will say to-day:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics this time reflect, as they should, the special conditions which prevailed on the 1st inst., through the temporary banking of a number of stacks in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys, the majority of which have since resumed. The result is that the capacity of the coke furnaces in operation was only 337,492 tons June 1, as compared with 345,627 tons on May 1. It is probable, however, that the output of the current month will be up to the 1,500,000-ton mark. It reached 1,570,243 tons in May, a month of thirty-one days.

From the West come reports of some buying of foundry iron for 1903 delivery, but, on the whole, melters of iron seem disposed to await developments. Spot iron continues exceedingly scarce, and higher and higher prices are being paid for it.

Importations are continuing of low phosphorous iron, both Eastern Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg district having taken round lots.

The domestic production of manganiferous material is at a low ebb, and the bulk of our consumption is now covered by importations. Among the recent purchases by one steel plant are 15,000 tons of spiegeleisen.

Steel is scarce, and it looks as though we shall have to import for some time to come. Some round lots of sheet bars for the Central West and of billets for Eastern Pennsylvania were placed during the week.

One point has not been as clearly brought out as it should be, and that is that the volume of orders on the books for finished iron and steel varies very greatly in the different branches. In the heavy lines, notably in steel rails, beams, structural material, and plates, the mills could run full to the end of the year, and in some lines well into the middle of next year in order to deliver all that they have sold. In steel rails they will certainly carry considerable work due in 1902 into 1903. They are now selling quite liberally for 1903 delivery, considerable additional sales having been made in the last week. The same is true in an even more pronounced degree of structural material, and largely, too, of plates, although the outlook for shipbuilding in 1903 is not particularly rosy just now. How enormous the demand for some lines of structural material is shown by the fact that the contracts closed in May by the American Bridge Company aggregated 70,000 tons.

The employment of the bar mills takes them well into 1903. It is different, however, with the tin plate mills, with the tube mills, the wire works, and the sheet mills, few of which have full employment beyond the Summer months. This is, of course, due partly to the fact that business is never placed beyond the season in the midst of which we are now and partly due to the circumstance that there are many newcomers in these fields, which leads buyers to hold back.

Prospects for the future, however, are apparently bright. A leading wire interest recently sent a letter of inquiry to over 500 merchants throughout the whole country. The responses are almost unanimous in pronouncing the outlook for a very heavy Fall trade exceptionally good. An interesting contract closed last week was for 30,000 tons of iron castings for the lining of the tunnel under the Hudson River. The Bethlehem Steel Company took the order.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

20 shares West Side Bank, $100 each, 500 to 524.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,345.

100 shares Peacock Copper Company, $5 each, $5 lot.

100 shares Railway Automatic Sales Company preferred, $25 each, 51.

1 share Adirondack League Club, (subject to the rules of the club,) land not selected, $510.

$30,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 118.

$7,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1908, coupons January and July, 114¾.

100 shares Colorado Coal, Iron and Development Company, 75.

9 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 272.

$45,000 Richmond Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company first consolidated 6 per cent. gold bonds, $1,000 lot.

2 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4,300.

5,998 shares New Rochelle and Westchester Telephone Company of New Rochelle, N. Y., $25 each, $35 lot.

30 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 270.

$500 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, 49.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 265½.

1 share Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100, 547.

50 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 150½.

10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 1,100.

$15,000 subscription to South Shore Railway Syndicate, (Standard Trust Company temporary receipt,) $4,000 lot.

$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Lake Shore collateral 3½ per cent. registered gold bonds, 94.

100 shares Dominion Securities Company, (hypothecated,) $1,650 lot.

100 shares Hackensack Meadows Company, (hypothecated,) $830 lot.

$1,500 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 49¼.

15 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 271½.

10 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 212½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Adjournment until June 25 of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Grass Twine Company.

Notice filed at Trenton, N. J., of the consolidation of the Steel Tired Wheel Company and the Railway Steel-Spring Company under the name of the latter, with an increased capital stock to $27,000,000 from $20,000,000.

According to Austin, Tex., dispatches, the wool clip of the State is estimated at 6,500,000 pounds, of which about seven-eighths has been sold. Last year's clip was about 9,000,000 pounds.

Reports from Pottsville, Penn., that the Pottsville Iron and Steel Works, which have been idle for five years, are to be put in operation again and will employ about 1,200 men.

Increase from 10 to 16 in the number of Directors of the National Bank of the Republic in Chicago.

Dispatches from Joplin, Mo., stating that the output of zinc for the week ended June 7 amounted to 10,450,570 pounds.

Statement that the Federal Sugar Refining Company on account of some delay in obtaining machinery does not expect to have its Plant at Yonkers in readiness for turning out refined sugar for about ten days yet.

Boston Stock Exchange to remain closed June 17, Bunker Hill Day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $192,288,789; balances, $10,925,354; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $964,475.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 12.—The Times's City article says that the London Stock Exchange seems to be suffering from disappointment over exaggerated hopes respecting the effect the announcement of peace would have in inducing the public to buy. The announcement, on the contrary, has apparently induced many to sell. The feeling of depression, for which there is no real reason, prevailed, and in most departments prices were generally lower.

The announcement that a tax of 10 per cent. would be imposed on net profits in South African mining weakened Kafirs at first, but it was soon perceived that this impost was moderate. But for the unwieldy bulk of the bull position and the weakness of many people who are endeavoring to induce capitalists to carry over their accounts there would probably have been some recovery. The Kafir market will be in a much healthier condition when a good many of these weak accounts are closed, as it is expected will be the case to-day.

Consols closed above the lowest point. American railway shares, supported from New York, were strong throughout, though business was limited. For money there was a strong demand, the situation being somewhat disturbed by the unexpected withdrawal of loans chiefly from the American market. The recent decline in discount quotations has not been due to the abundance of money. This abundance is more apparent than real in as far as the constant arrival of gold from South Africa in increasing quantities is concerned.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 11.—Money was in good demand to-day, and there was a fair supply. Discounts were weak. Business on the Stock Exchange was rather dispirited. The settlement progressed satisfactorily. Consols were fairly steady. Home rails were irregular. Americans were cheerful, but there was little movement from parity. They closed firm. Grand Trunks were lower on the traffic returns being below expectations. Kafirs were quiet and closed weaker. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 13-16; consols for account, 96 15-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 101⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 155; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 37¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 70; New York Central, 153½; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western 33½; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 32⅝; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 60⅜; Union Pacific, 107⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 41½; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 27¾; Wabash preferred, 45½.

Spanish 4s, 80⅛; Rand Mines, 12½; De Beers, 17⅝.

Bar silver uncertain, 23 15-16d per ounce. Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ to 2 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000. The sum of £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.90; Madrid, 36.20; Lisbon, 26; Rome, 1.60.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 11.—Prices on the Bourse today opened irregular. Kafirs were heavy, owing to the proposed increased taxation of South African mining properties. Thomson-Houstons were in demand. Turks rallied. Industrials were freely offered. Foreigners receded. Metropolitans were weaker. Rio Tintos were heavier. De Beers were weak. The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 80.77.

BERLIN, June 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened dull. Later they recovered, in connection with the improvement in locals, and closed undecided. Internationals were quiet. Canadian Pacifics were easier on New York advices.

Exchange on London 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates.—Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months bills 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 11.—The money market is still very quiet, but there are signs in some directions of a slightly firmer tone, although it is not yet reflected in quoted rates. Clearing House rate, 4 and 3½ per cent. New York funds, par and 5c premium. Call loans, 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money, 4 to 5 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $23,340,172; balances, $1,689,047. The stock market was narrow but firm today. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	Atchison	91⅝	81⅞	81⅜
127	Atchison pf.	99⅝	99	99⅜
5	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
360	Mass. Elec.	44¼	44	44¼
86	Mass. Elec. pf.	98½	98	98½
5	N. Y.	233½	233½	233½
28	Pere Marquette pf.	85	84	85
200	Reading pf.	64¼	64⅛	64¼
10	Rutland pf.	79½	79½	79½
390	Union Pacific	105⅜	105	105¼
6	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

945	Am. Tel. & Tel.	175½	175	175¼
1	Western	28½	28½	28½
38	Western pf.	101½	101	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Pneu. Service	8½	8	8
406	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35	34½	34½
1,560	Am. Sugar	129	128	128⅝
9	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	119
109	Am. Woolen pf.	75	75	75
541	Dominion Iron & Steel	56¼	54	55¾
70	Edison	278¾	277½	278
5	General Elec.	320¾	320	321
100	Houston Elec.	50	50	50
100	Planters' Compress	6	6	6
56	Pullman	237	235	235
10	Seattle Elec. pf.	106	106	106
240	United Fruit	100⅞	100⅜	100½
35	United Shoe Machine pf.	32	32	32
10	U. S. Leather	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
125	U. S. Rubber pf.	55½	55	55½
60	U. S. Steel	39⅜	39	39⅜
615	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89	89

MINING.

100	Allouez	3	3	3
1,000	Amalgamated	69⅛	68¾	69⅛
20	Arcadian	5	5	5
115	Bingham	35	35	35
200	Bonanza	75c.	75c.	75c.
100	Centennial Zinc	3½	3½	3½
420	Copper Range Con.	58½	58	58
100	Dominion Coal	140	140	140
278	Elm River	3½	3	3½
10	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
120	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
660	Mass	20	19¾	20
20	Mayflower	2½	2⅜	2½
515	Mohawk	43	42¼	43
100	Montana Coal & Coke	4	4	4
150	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¼	2¾
500	Old Dominion	21½	20	21½
15	Osceola	62	61	62
10	Parrot	28½	28½	28½
70	Phoenix	4¾	4½	4½
115	Rhode Island	2	2	2
120	Shannon	15½	15½	15½
10	Trinity	12½	12½	12½
645	United States	20¼	20¼	20¼
210	United States Oil	16¼	16	16¼
300	Utah	22	22	22
135	Victoria	4⅛	4 1-6	4⅛
110	Winona	4	4	4
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 8¾ bid, 9½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Philadelphia market at the opening to-day was more lively than at any previous time this month, and, though the animation was confined to the first hour, the gains recorded held all day. The Readings were quick to respond to optimistic stock news, but most of the speculation was in the purely local issues. Union Traction, United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia Electric, Consolidated Lake Superior, and the Welsbach bonds were the prominent issues. Decided improvement was seen in the Readings, with New York apparently anxious to secure all the stock it could get. Union Traction was firmly held around 43⅜. Pennsylvania Steel preferred sold at 90½. It was announced that the proposed issue of bonds by the company had all been sold. Call loans are still at 4½ per cent., though a few institutions have quoted a lower rate. Almost without exception the various institutions are loaned up to their limit. Time money is quoted at 4½ per cent. and upward, and commercial paper at 4@4½ per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
16	Cambria	47½	47½	47½
300	Cambria Steel	23½	23⅜	23½
1,921	Con. Lake Superior	30¾	30	30⅜
745	Con. Lake Superior pf.	76	75¾	76
85	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
110	Electric Co. of America	7 5-16	7¼	7¼
330	Electric Storage	88½	88	88¼
1	Girard Trust	625	625	625
196	Hunt. & B. Top. pf.	54	54	54
25	Insurance of N. A.	24½	24	24
1,705	Lehigh Valley	35	34⅝	34¾
3,516	Philadelphia Electric	5½	5 5-16	5 7-16
795	Pennsylvania	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛
110	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97⅜	97⅜
200	Philadelphia Company	49	49	49
75	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼
16	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½
18	Philadelphia Nat. Bank	300	300	300
9,130	Reading, t. c.	32⅝	31 13-16	32
125	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	42	41¾	41 15-16
1,300	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	34 7-16	34 5-16	34⅜
400	Sugq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
793	United Gas Imp.	107	106	106
254½	U. G. I. warrants	55⅜	54¾	54¾
1,283	Union Traction	43⅞	43½	43⅝
2,286	Union Trac. warrants	33	32⅜	33
2,000	U. S. Steel com.	39¼	39	39¼
54	United of N. J.	284	284	284
200	Welsbach Company	39½	39½	39½
725	Warwick Iron & Steel	5½	5⅜	5⅜

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The market continues to hold its own with encouraging steadiness. The approach of July is having a strengthening influence. Money is sufficiently plentiful to encourage speculation, though comparatively little buying of that character is in vogue. Still, the knowledge that funds are easily procurable, if the occasion warrants greater activity, helps to keep the tone in a better state. The street is disposed to watch Seaboard issues, for if the earnings show another week's increase approximating that shown last week, there is every likelihood of better buying, especially in view of the aggressive plans of extension in the South. That explains the firming tendency slightly evinced in to-day's trading. Cotton Duck bonds also continue in better favor. There seems to be a better and somewhat significant demand for them, which, while not particularly aggressive, indicates the likelihood of better prices. The sales might be larger, but holders believe that higher prices are inevitable, for which reason they are doing very little offering at the present level. They scored another good gain to-day. Money on call was 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,681 shares of stock and $146,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Seaboard Ry. common	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	Seaboard Ry. pf.	46	46	46
3	Northern Central	117¾	117¾	117¾
70	Cotton Duck, tr. rects.	10½	10½	10½
228	G. B. S. Brew. com.	17¼	17	17¼
10	Un. El. L. & P. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
1,800	Un. Rys. & El. com.	16	15⅞	16
60	Md. Casualty	51	50½	50¼
95	Md. & Penna. R. R.	29	29	29

BONDS.

6,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
60,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc.	63⅜	60⅜	63⅛
23,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s.	96¼	96¼	96¼
6,000	C. Con. & El. Ry. 5s.	92	91	92
13,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	80½	79½	80½
9,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	49	48⅝	48⅝
1,000	Western North Car. 6s.	120½	120½	120½
4,000	Geo., Car. & North. 5s.	114	114	114
5,000	Char. & West Car. 5s.	115	115	115
2,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	53	52⅜	53
5,000	C. & O. Canal Bds. pf.	110	110	110

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 11.—Prices on the Bourse today opened irregular. Kafirs were heavy, owing to the proposed increased taxation of South African mining properties. Thomson-Houstons were in demand. Turks rallied. Industrials were freely offered. Foreigners receded. Metropolitans were weaker. Rio Tintos were heavier. De Beers were weak. The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 23 centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 80.77.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 52¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42 43⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Golden Fleece sold at .22, 500 Mexican at .50@.48, 600 Mollie Gibson at .12, 100 Ophir at 1.15, and 100 Portland at 1.70.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Developments in the outside market yesterday presented a continuation of the conditions which have prevailed in the market for some time past. The total transactions were considerably larger than on any recent day, but that was due principally to the heavy trading in Tennessee Copper, which was manipulated actively again. Outside of the Copper group, trading was carried on in very small proportions, very few issues showing a total exceeding a thousand shares. Such changes as resulted from the day's transactions were mostly on the side of gains, but in very few instances did the variations amount to as much as one point.

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TENNESSEE COPPER continued its activity, the transactions amounting to about 24,000 shares. All of the transactions were made within a range of five-eighths of a point, the stock selling as high as 15¼ at the opening and down to 14⅝. A very large proportion of the trading in the stock represented matched orders for large blocks of the stock. Insiders are more or less credited generally with the intention of marking the stock up, and it is said that during the rise which has occurred a good deal of stock has come upon the market and has been taken. More or less interest was taken yesterday in several other of the Copper shares, especially Union Copper, which was mueb more active than at any time within recent weeks and also stronger. It sold from 3⅞ up to 4¾. Montreal and Boston was traded in to a considerable extent between 2¼ and 2.

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HALL SIGNAL.—The recent advance in the price of the stock of the Hall Signal Company finds an explanation in the increase in the dividend rate of the common stock which is just announced. The declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. against the previous payment of 1 per cent. places the stock upon a 6 per cent. basis, and puts it, in the matter of dividends, on the same footing with the preferred stock. The highest sales of Hall Signal have been at 85, private sales at this figure having been reported yesterday.

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NORTH PLATTE COPPER, trading in which has been revived within the last few days, sold at 13 and 13¼. Later the stock was offered at 10 without a bid, although it has been made to appear that there has been a demand for the stock at prices several points above this figure.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can pf	55¼	55	55
80	American Chicle	102	102	102
230	American Chicle pf	90½	*88¼	90½
700	American Elevated	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Amer. Hide & Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Amer. Hide & Lea. pf.	39¾	39¼	39¼
15	Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	97	97	97
200	Amer. Ship Build'g.	40½	40¼	40½
2,100	Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Brooklyn City R.	249	249	249
1,100	Camden Land	¾	½	½
100	Compressed Air	10	10	10
1	Consoll. Refriger	6	6	6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 11, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
69	69¼	5,500	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	68⅞	69¼	68⅞	69⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¾	200	Am. Bicycle Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	24	1,300	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	22	22¼	22	22	+ ½
32¾	32⅞	13,800	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
91	91½	570	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91	91	— ⅝
51¼	52½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
35	37	100	Am. District Telegraph.	36	36	36	36	
59½	59⅝	800	*Am. Grass Twine.	59	59¼	59	59¼	
18¾	18½	500	*Am. Ice Co.	18¾	19	18½	18½	— ¼
58	58½	535	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	50⅜	59⅜	58½	58½	— ⅝
25¼	26	250	*Am. Linseed Co.	26¼	26¼	25½	25¾	+ ¾
33¼	33½	1,700	*Am. Locomotive Co.	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
93	94	200	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	500	*Am. Smelt & Ref. Co.	48¾	49	48½	48½	— ⅜
99¼	99½	970	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
99	99¾	15	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
128¾	129	16,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128⅜	129	127⅜	129	+ ⅞
119	120	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	+ ½
114	114½	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	113½	113½	113	113	—1
81⅜	81½	15,110	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	81½	81¾	81¼	81⅞	— ⅛
99¼	99½	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
106	106⅞	700	Baltimore & Ohio.	106	106¼	106	106¼	+ ¾
67⅛	67⅜	1,900	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	67⅛	67⅝	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
12½	13	300	Brunswick City.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
50	50¼	200	*Butterick Co.	50⅛	50⅜	50⅛	50¼	+ ⅛
134⅜	134⅞	10,700	Canadian Pacific.	135¼	135¼	134⅝	134⅞	— ⅜
128⅜	129⅛	370	*Can. P. ctfs. 1st in. pd.	129¼	129¼	128½	128⅛	— ⅝
46⅜	46¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ¼
37½	37¾	500	Chicago & Alton.	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
76¾	76¾	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	29	2,410	Chi. Grt. Western.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
89¼	89⅝	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89¾	+ ¾
48⅞	48⅞	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	
74⅜	75	400	Chi., Ind. & Louisville.	75⅛	75½	74¾	74¾	
86	87	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
171⅝	171¾	44,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	170¼	172	170⅜	171⅝	+1¼
189½	190½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	+2
249⅜	250	150	Chi. & N'west., ex div.	249½	249⅝	249½	249½	+ ¼
		40	C. & N'west. pf., ex div.	257½	257½	257½	257½	
171¾	172¼	810	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	171¾	172½	171¾	172	— ⅛
20¾	21	200	Chi. Term. Transfer.	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
18⅜	18¾	700	Chicago Union Trac.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	
98⅜	99	5,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	101⅛	101⅛	99	99	— ½
31	31¼	100	Colorado Southern.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
70½	71	100	Colorado South. 1st pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	900	Colorado South. 2d pf.	42	42	42	42	+1
		500	Col. & Hocking C. & I.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
220¾	221¼	900	Consolidated Gas.	221⅜	221⅜	221	221	— ½
123½	124	1650	*Continental T. Co. pf.	124½	124¾	124	124¼	— ⅜
32½	32¾	100	Corn Products.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
86¾	87½	270	Corn Products pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86¾	86¾	— ¼
174½	175½	500	Delaware & Hudson.	175	175	174¾	174⅝	+1¼
42	42½	200	Denver & Rio Grande.	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ½
91	91¼	1,000	Denver & Rio G. pf.	91	91¼	90⅞	91⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	21½	1,500	Detroit Southern.	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
41	41¼	200	Detroit Southern pf.	41¼	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	
70	76	700	Detroit City Gas.	74½	76	74½	76	+2
79	79¼	750	Detroit United Ry.	79¼	79¼	79	79	+ ½
8¼	8¾	9,600	*Distilling of America.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
41⅞	42	8,625	*Distilling of Am. pf.	39¼	42¼	39¼	42	+3
17⅜	17⅝	200	*Duluth, S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
37¼	37¾	4,625	Erie	37	37½	37	37⅜	+ ¼
68⅜	68⅝	700	Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
		300	Evansville & Terre H.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
50	51	1,100	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	51	51	50	51	+ ½
96¾	97	100	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
185	185½	1,300	Great Northern pf.	185	185¾	185	185	+1
85	85¼	1,200	Hocking Valley.	85	85½	85	85	— ½
152¼	152½	1,900	Illinois Central.	151¾	152¾	151⅞	152¾	+ ½
21	21¼	2,200	International Paper.	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+ ½
75	75½	300	Internat. Paper pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	
88	91	200	*Internat. Power Co.	80	83	80	83	+3
10	14	100	*International Silver.	13	13	13	13	
60¾	65	100	*International Silver pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	—1¼
52½	53½	500	Internat. Steam Pump.	53⅛	53⅝	53	53	
46	46⅝	500	Iowa Central.	45⅝	46½	45½	46⅛	+1
84	85	100	Iowa Central pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84⅝	+ ⅛
82½	83	200	K. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
33	33½	400	Kansas City Southern.	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
61⅜	61¾	500	Kansas City Sou. pf.	61	61¼	61	61½	+ ¼
87	88½	200	Long Island.	89	89	89	89	
137⅞	138	11,000	Louisville & Nashville.	137½	138⅞	137½	137½	
18	18½	1,100	Manhattan Beach.	17	17⅞	17	17⅝	+1⅜
132	132½	3,600	Manhattan Elevated.	131⅞	132½	131⅞	132⅜	+ ½
149¼	150	45	*Met. Street Railway.	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	
113⅝	115	480	*Met. Sec. Sub. Rects.	115	115	115	115	— ½
26⅞	27	600	Mexican Central.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
57½	58	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58¼	+1½
26⅜	26⅝	6,800	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
57¾	58	7,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57⅜	58⅜	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
102¾	102⅝	48,900	Missouri Pacific.	100⅜	102¾	100⅜	102¼	+2⅛
105	108	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	104	106	104	106	—1
48¼	48⅝	501	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅜
104	106	125	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ¼
221½	225	700	*National Lead Co.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	
18¾	18⅞	100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
39¾	40	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40	40	40	40	
165	170	100	*New York Air Brake.	169	169	169	169	+3½
155½	155⅝	2,800	New York Central.	155¼	155⅞	155¼	155⅜	+ ½
52⅞	54	100	New York Dock pf.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
32⅜	33	1,200	N. Y., Ontario & West.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅜
56½	57⅜	1,050	Norfolk & Western.	56	56¼	56	56¼	— ¼
90	91	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	91	91	91	91	
150	150⅝	8,700	Pennsylvania Railroad.	149¾	150⅛	149¾	149⅞	+ ⅛
101⅜	102	200	People's Gas (Chicago).	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
96½	97½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. St. L.	97	97	97	97	
47⅜	47¾	700	Pressed Steel Car.	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
232	238	110	Pullman Company.	235	235	235	235	—1
31¼	31⅝	200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	31½	32	31½	32	+ ½
84½	85⅜	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
63⅜	64	31,320	Reading.	63½	64¼	63½	64	+ ½
83⅜	84	700	Reading 1st pf.	83	84	84	84	
68⅞	69⅜	1,600	Reading 2d pf.	68¾	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅜
18⅜	18½	1,500	*Republic Iron & Steel.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
75	75½	1,000	Republic Iron & S. pf.	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+ ⅜
20	22	100	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	20	20	20	20	+1
20¾	21¼	900	St. J. and G. Island.	21	21	21	21¼	+ ¼
71¾	72⅜	1,700	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	71	72¾	71	72½	+1¼
31½	32½	1,200	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	32	32½	32	32¼	+1
68⅞	69	500	St. Louis & San Fran.	69	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
83⅜	84½	500	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ¼
72⅝	73	600	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	72¾	73	72¾	73	+ ⅜
28	28¾	450	St. Louis S'western.	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	28½	+ ½
61½	62	800	St. Louis S'western pf.	61½	62¼	61½	62⅛	+ ⅜
64⅝	64⅞	2,900	Southern Pacific.	64¾	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅜
37	37¼	3,700	Southern Railway.	37¼	37⅜	37	37	— ¼
94⅞	95¼	600	Southern Railway pf.	95	95½	95	95¼	+ ¼
64⅜	64½	1,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63½	64⅝	63½	64¼	+ ½
41⅝	41⅞	2,400	Texas Pacific.	41½	42	41¼	41¼	+ ½
39¾	40	700	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	38	40¼	38	40⅛	+3½
37⅝	38	1,700	Toledo, St. L. & W.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
		1,300	Twin City R. T. rights.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
15⅞	16	100	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	16	16	16	16	
105¼	105¾	10,975	Union Pacific.	105	105⅜	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
87⅞	87⅞	817	Union Pacific pf.	88	88¼	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
123	131	600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	117⅜	124	117⅜	124	+ ¼
42⅜	43⅜	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
134⅜	138⅞	1,800	*U. S. Leather.	135⅜	137⅜	135⅜	137⅜	+ ⅛
85⅜	86⅜	1,400	*U. S. Leather pf.	85⅜	86	85⅜	85⅞	+ ⅛
39	40½	700	*U. S. Red & Ref.	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
63	65½	100	*U. S. Red & Ref. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	+2½
39¼	39⅞	10,936	U. S. Steel.	38⅝	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅜
89¼	89⅜	9,050	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89⅜	89	89⅛	
26⅞	27⅛	6,400	Wabash.	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	
44⅜	44⅝	2,200	Wabash pf.	44⅛	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	
96⅜	97¼	1,674	Western Union Tel.	96⅜	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ⅛
21¾	22	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
61	62	100	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	
27½	27⅝	1,700	Wisconsin Central.	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅝	2,700	Wisconsin Central pf.	49	50⅜	49	49½	— ¼
Total...		381,023	*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902	1901	1900
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week June	$138,923	$124,202	$114,460
From July 1	5,881,233	5,422,200	4,625,589
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,467	7,001
1st week June	715,000	695,000	591,000
From July 1	35,005,000	28,758,026	26,987,711
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
1st week June	124,800	107,800	97,500
From July 1	5,862,252	5,318,635	4,844,109
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,672
1st week June	250,500	207,900	200,000
From July 1	10,753,700	10,425,300	9,237,100
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
1st week June	111,367	104,598	100,933
From July 1	4,885,402	4,322,032	4,083,063
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
1st week June	46,599	41,313	41,188
From July 1	2,350,475	2,140,315	2,181,127
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,686	2,135	2,054
1st week June	386,069	366,441	358,521
From July 1	17,552,012	16,636,502	7,666,692
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	568
1st week June	71,102	67,332	57,453
From July 1	3,257,109	3,042,489	2,662,506
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,197
1st week June	247,000	251,670	190,817
From July 1	15,485,652	14,453,239	11,923,164
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	498
1st week June	560,000	552,000	487,000
From Jan. 1	14,530,651	14,099,000	11,959,196
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week June	27,000	22,000	22,000
From Jan. 1	407,184	525,279	513,009
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,337	1,223	1,286
1st week June	148,238	140,655	150,626
From July 1	7,451,214	7,159,533	
TEXAS AND PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,678	1,599	1,529
1st week June	141,286	151,424	128,180
From Jan. 1	4,657,220	4,963,541	3,574,014
TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	430	371
1st week June	58,041	58,396	50,884
From July 1	2,666,596	2,365,390	2,152,255
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week June	42,434	45,383	32,164
From Jan. 1	1,676,697	1,139,955	738,329
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY—for April.			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,586,377	$1,340,188	$1,256,991
Exp. and taxes.	925,524	820,356	762,797
Net earnings	654,853	519,822	474,194
Ratio oper. exp.	58.6%	61.2%	61.7%
Gross, 4 months.	5,245,839	5,273,793	4,774,188
Exp. and taxes.	3,300,596	3,068,685	2,961,320
Net, 4 months.	1,945,333	2,205,108	1,812,868

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, partly estimated, compared with the actual figures for the corresponding quarter of last year:

	1902. (Est.)	1901. (Act.)	1900.
Net revenue	1,800,000	1,762,426	1,660,926
Interest on bonds	251,770	1,239,040	223,945
Balance	1,555,230	1,523,386	1,376,981
Dividends	1,217,010	1,217,005	1,217,000
Surplus	378,220	306,391	159,981
Previous surplus	9,630,369	9,012,895	8,296,224
Total surplus	10,008,626	9,319,286	8,458,205

The fiscal year's figures (partly estimated this year and actual in the year previous) are as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Net revenue	7,249,852	6,685,248	6,165,364
Interest on bonds	962,580	956,199	906,102
Balance	6,287,272	5,729,049	5,259,262
Dividends	4,868,033	4,868,007	4,867,983
Surplus	1,389,239	861,081	391,279
Previous surplus	9,319,286	8,458,205	8,066,920
Total surplus	10,708,525	9,319,286	8,458,205

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,420	Amal. Copper	68⅞	69¼	68⅜	68⅞
210	Am. Car & F.	32⅜	32½	32¼	32⅜
40	Am. Ice	19	19	19	19
70	Am. Locomo.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
7,090	Am. Sugar Ref.	128⅜	129	127⅜	129
4,290	A., T. & S. F.	81⅜	81¾	81¼	81¼
20	A., T. & S.F. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¾	67⅞	67¼	67⅜
680	Can. Pacific	134⅞	135¼	134⅝	134⅞
10	Ches. & Ohio.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
570	Chi. Gt. West.	20	20½	20¾	20¾
11,040	C., M. & St. P.	170¼	171⅞	170⅜	171¾
180	Col. Fuel & I.	101⅜	101⅜	99¼	99¾
20	Con. Tob. pf.	91	91	91	91
70	Del. & Hudson.	175	175	175	175
50	Dist. of Am.	7¾	8¾	7¾	8¾
280	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
230	Louis. & Nash.	138	139½	138	139½
1,200	Manhattan	131½	132⅜	131½	132¼
60	Mo., Kan. & T.	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58	58¾	58	58¼
11,020	Mo. Pacific	100⅜	102⅜	100¼	102¼
40	Nat. of Mexico.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	N. Y. O. & W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
280	Pennsylvania	149¾	150⅛	149¾	149¾
20	People's Gas	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
10	Pressed St. Car.	47½	47½	47½	47½
6,430	Reading	63½	64¼	63¼	64
20	Reading 2d pf.	69	69	69	69
370	Republic Iron.	17¾	18¼	17¾	18
2,450	Southern Pac.	64⅜	64¾	64¼	64½
1,020	Southern Ry.	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37½
990	Tenn. C. & I.	64	64½	64	64⅛
140	Texas Pacific.	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅝
3,370	Union Pacific.	105	105⅜	104½	105
730	U. S. Leather.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
2,040	U. S. Steel.	39	39½	39	39½
230	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89⅝
50	Wabash.	27⅛	27⅜	27	27
190	Wabash pf.	44½	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
100	Wis. Central.	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27½
10	Wis. Cent. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
60,630					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Read. genl. 4s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	St. R. & T. inc. 1s	16	16	16	16
$4,000					

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$14,637
Canadian Pacific	110,000
Chicago, & Eastern Illinois	17,000
Denver & Rio Grande	22,600
Hocking Valley	6,769
Iowa Central	5,286
Mexican Central	13,598
Minneapolis & St. Louis	3,769
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15,333
Missouri Pacific	40,000
National Railway of Mexico	8,283
Total increase, eleven roads	$257,275
Increase previously reported	35,607
Total increase, fourteen roads	292,882

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch, (Mo. Pac.)	$5,000
Texas & Pacific	10,138
Toledo & Ohio Central	355
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	2,949
Total decrease, four roads	$17,442
Net increase	$275,440

Reports of State Banks Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 11.—The Superintendent of Banks has called for reports of the condition of the State banks on June 10.

BUTTONMAKERS COMBINE.

Three of the Largest Concerns Unite in a Single Corporation in Boston.

Frank P. Tenney of the Williston & Knight Company, of 540 Broadway, gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"The United Button Company was organized in Boston on June 9, 1902. This corporation is an amalgamation of the three largest and oldest manufacturers of buttons in the United States, viz.: The Williston & Knight Company of Easthampton, Mass.; the Newell Brothers Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., and the Boston Button Company of Boston, and it controls the product of several other manufacturing plants.

"The authorized capital of the company is: Preferred stock, $1,500,000; common stock, $1,500,000.

"The purpose of the consolidation will be largely to introduce economies in manufacturing by concentration and improved methods, thereby reducing the manufacturing cost. It is not proposed to advance the market on the goods manufactured as the result of consolidation."

THE NEW SHIPYARDS COMBINE.

Full Directorate Named—$9,000,000 of Bonded Indebtedness for Public Offering.

The announcement of the details of the plan of consolidation of various shipbuilding plants made yesterday morning in these columns was confirmed yesterday by an official statement. The company will be known as the United States Shipbuilding Company, and will have a capital stock of $20,000,000, and an initial bonded indebtedness of $16,000,000, of which $9,000,000 will be offered to the public. The Trust Company of the Republic will receive subscriptions. The Directors of the new company:

Henry T. Scott, President Union Iron Works.
John S. Hyde, President the Hyde Windlass Company.
E. W. Hyde, President Bath Iron Works, Limited.
Lewis Nixon, President Crescent Ship Yard.
Charles R. Hanscom, President the Eastern Shipbuilding Company.
Irving M. Scott, Vice President and General Manager the Union Iron Works.
Charles J. Cands, President Canda Msnufacturing Company.
Horace W. Gause, President the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, President Trust Company of the Republic.

LOANS TO WEBB-MEYER.

Some Reported Paid by the Taking Up of Collateral.

A report was circulated in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that the Rutland preferred stock, put up as collateral for loans to the so-called Webb-Meyer syndicate, had been taken up. Many of the banks that made loans on the stock were in small interior towns.

It was learned that James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, had received most of the stock of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack and the preferred stock of the Rutland Railroad which had been pledged with the banks for loans made to Offenbach & Moore and A. L. Meyer. It is understood that the stock was turned in to the Fourth National Bank after receipt by the country banks of a letter from some one connected with the Webb-Meyer syndicate, stating that if this stock would be deposited the loans on the same would be taken care of in full at maturity. It is said that the total amount of loans for which stock was turned in in accordance with this letter aggregated $500,000.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The following securities were added to the list of the Stock Exchange by the action of the Governing Committee at a meeting yesterday:

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$2,024,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. bonds, issued of 1997, making the total to date $98,868,500.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—$37,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund coupon bonds of 1943, making the total to date $5,311,000; and also from time to time as issued, prior to Dec. 1, $688,000, making a total of $6,000,000.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company of Iowa—$553,000 additional consolidated first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1934, making the total to date $7,803,000.

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company—$350,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1950, making the total to date $4,850,000.

Philadelphia Company—$1,350,000 additional common stock, making the total to date $28,952,550.

Panama Railroad Company—$1,000,000 additional first mortgage 4½ per cent. 20-year sinking fund coupon bonds of 1917, making the total to date $2,526,000.

The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company—$2,931,000 first refunding and terminal mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1952.

The Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company—$17,000,000 capital stock.

Boston Bonds Offered.

Harvey Fisk & Sons and Blake Bros. & Co. offer to investors new loans of $5,314,000 City of Boston (Mass.) 3½ per cent. registered bonds, due 1922, 1932, and 1942. These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York and Massachusetts.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniatnre Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets...	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...12:19	Gov. Isl'd...12:44	H. Gate...	2:37
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:31	H. Gate...	3:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 12.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Barbarossa, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dey Street Parcel Sold—Buyers for West Side Lots at Auction—Details of Other Dealings.

George N. Robinson has sold the five-story building 9 Dey Street, 25.6 by 91.2, to Warren Leslie. The sale is made subject to a lease of the property to James Beggs & Co., expiring in 1905. The present seller paid $74,000 for the parcel in 1898.

Details will be found in another column relative to the reported purchase of 22 Pine Street by the Fourth National Bank.

The Hudson Realty Company is the buyer of the six-story building at the northwest corner of Greene and Houston Streets, 20 by 79; also, of the old buildings 158 and 160 Greene Street, just north of Houston Street, on plot 41.2 by 100 and irregular.

George Jonas has sold for Isaac Meyer to Frederick Beck the two five-story double flats 1,586 and 1,588 Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, 50 by 100.

Martin & Brother have sold 166 East Thirty-eighth Street. The parcel is an oddly situated one, being an interior lot in the block bounded by Third and Lexington Avenues, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The entrance is through a nine-foot alley from Thirty-eighth Street, having a depth of 80 feet. The parcel is at the end of this alley, and measures 50 by 40 and irregular. There is an old two-story brick stable on the lot, which the buyer will convert into a studio and workshop.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for the Train estate to Gilson S. Whitson, Vice President of the National City Bank, the lot on the south side of Nineteenth Street, 87 feet east of Irving Place. The same brokers were associated with the McVickar Realty Trust Company in the recent sale of 143 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Jackson & Stern denied reports current yesterday to the effect that they had bought from Franklin Lee the block front on Morningside Park East, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, five five-story apartment houses covering a plot 211.10 by 100. It is understood, however, that negotiations to this end are now pending.

Thomas F. Fitzsimons has sold for Harry Wolf the four-story box-stoop dwelling, 161 West Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2.

It is reported that Mary J. Souther has sold the two five-story flats 357 and 359 West Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.5.

The Stuyvesant Real Estate Company reports the following additional purchases in the blocks to be taken for the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal: 337 West Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.9; 357 West Thirty-second Street, 26.8 by 98.9; 358, 358, 342, and 344 West Twenty-third Street, each 18.9 by 98.9, and 350 and 352 West Thirty-third Street, each 25.4 by 98.9.

Weil & Mayer have sold the six-story double tenement 156 Lewis Street.

William and Gilbert Bachach have bought from Morris Kuttner, through T. Scott & Son, the five-story tenement 211 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 102.2

John McDonald was the buyer, not the seller, of 145 West Fortieth Street, in the transaction affecting that property reported yesterday.

W. F. & H. Smith have sold for the Nebraska Land Company, for improvement, four lots on the east side of Morris Avenue, 200 feet north of Burnside Avenue.

The Siegel-Cooper Company has leased from Arnold, Constable & Co., through W. F. & C. H. Smith the six-story warehouse at the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 100 by 100.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has advanced $98,000 to the Picken & Lilly Construction Company as a building loan on the property on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 249.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 125.6 by 99.11.

Plans filed yesterday for the new building to be erected by the Sussex Realty Company (Blair & Co.) at the northwest corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, show that the structure will be six-teen stories in height and will cost $850,000. Carrere & Hastings are the architects.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

46 Warren Street, north side, 150.5 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100.3, five-story stone-front building; executor's sale, to Edmond E. Wise..... $57,000

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 39.10, vacant; executor's sale, to R. M. Fleming..... 5,160

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 70.11, vacant; executor's sale, to Jacob Sonnthelm

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of West End Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.5; executor's sale, to William Rankin 36,300

Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.8, vacant; executor's sale, to Schaefer Brothers 10,100

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Two hundred and Tenth Streets, four lots, each 25 by 100; estate sale, to William H. Sheehy..... 7,750

Emerson Street, north side, 110 feet west of Tenth Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; estate sale, two easterly lots to E. F. Mahoney 3,000

Two westerly lots to William H. Sheehy... 2,950

Emerson Street, southeast corner of Post Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; estate sale, to William H. Sheehy..... 6,600

By Vincent A. Ryan.

445 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 127.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 19.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to W. W. Braden..... 7,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

51 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 106.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 17 by 74.8 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. F. Curtis, as trustee..... 15,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

130, 132, and 134 Charlton Street, south side, 60 feet west of Washington Street, 60 by 60, one-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. B. Lacey, as executrix..... 21,000

800 and 802 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 and 34, respectively, by 100, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale; $900 to the plaintiff, Charlotte Haug 12,500

No. 862 to the plaintiff, Henry Fundt..... 20,000

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, J. L. Louther..... 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James Dunne, referee, 350 and 352 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 503.6 feet west of West End Avenue, adjoining the land of the New York Central Railroad, 50.3 by 127.4 by 31 by 125.10, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,272; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Bell, referee, 422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $3,374.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilbor McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, one and two story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,499.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Ronayne, referee, 1,013 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 190.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 12.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,768.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, referee, 2,731 Eighth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $15,874.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 85 Fulton Street, for four-story brick lofts with store, 15.4 by 60.8 by 61.1; G. A. Williams of 609 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; J. E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Broad Street and Exchange Place, northwest corner, for sixteen-story brick offices, 76.6 by 85; Sussex Realty Company of 30 Broad Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $650,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three three-story brick dwellings, 16.8x52; N. T. & M. E. Dalton, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 209 and 211 Grand Street, for a one-story frame shed, 9 by 18; J. Clement of 88 Elizabeth Street, owner; G. M. McCabe of 102 East Seventeenth Street, architect.

Alterations.

No. 125 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick synagogue; Congregation Aderath El, premises, owner; M. Zipkes of 6 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick hotel with store; M. Grady of 354 West Street, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

QUINTARD PROPERTY SOLD.

Peter Winchester Rouss the Purchaser —The Price About $300,000.

The Quintard estate property at Port Chester, N. Y., consisting of a dwelling with outbuildings on a tract of about 30 acres, has been bought by Peter Winchester Rouss, son of the late Charles Broadway Rouss. The price paid is said to have been about $300,000.

The house, which is situated on the Boston Road, about half a mile from the Port Chester station, is one of the largest and most pretentious in that section, was built about ten years ago by the late James W. Quintard. It is understood that Mr. Rouss will occupy the place.

Lambs Club's New House.

The Lambs Club has purchased from Minnie Lespinasse 128 and 130 West Forty-fourth Street, two dwellings, on a plot 37.6 by 100.5. The buyers will get possession of the property next May, when they will erect a new club house on the site. Negotiations for the purchase were conducted through the McVickar Realty Trust Company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stomp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, June 11.

BRADHURST AV, 47, w s, 18.2x82.9x18x85.3; Charles H. Woodward to Elizabeth H. Woodward, (mtg $8,000)..... $1

GREENE ST, 151, n w corner of Houston St, 20x79; Greene St, 158 and 160, e s, 40x75.5x irregular; Elizabeth Princess Bariscorio to Louis Lese, (mtg $50,000, R S $38.75)..... 1

GREENE ST, 151, n w corner of Houston St, 20x79; Greene St, 158 and 160, e s, 40x75.5x irregular; Louis Lese to Hudson Realty Company, (R S $25.75, mtg $50,000)..... 1

JOHN ST, 78, s s, 25.6x96.4x37.10x93.3; Samuel H. Valentine and others to the Woodbridge Company, B. & S..... 1

JOHN ST, 78, s s, 25.6x96.4x37.10x93.3; Samuel H. Valentine and another, executors, to the Woodbridge Company, (R S $46.25)..... 95,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 199 ft s of Samuel St, 66x150; James Dempsey to Mary A. Dempsey, (mtg $5,200). 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Annie Patjens to Samuel I. Frankenstein, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Samuel I. Frankenstein to Annie Patjens, ½ part, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 256.3 ft n of 165th St, 99x100; James Dempsey to Mary A. Dempsey, (R S 25c. mtg $5,200)..... 1

VANDERBILT AV, W WEST, w s, 101.11 n of 176th St, 25x100x irregular; John W. Hannan to Mary A. Hannan..... 1,000

VANDERBILT AV WEST, w s, 44.1 ft n of 176th St, 24.4x100x24.6x100; John W. Hannan to Mary A. Hannan..... 1,000

WEST BROADWAY, 13, w s, 24.9 White St, n s, Lot 2, map of subdivision of A. Lispenard, 20x25; White St, 6, n s, 20x75; Max Marx to James Stanton, (R S $22, mtg $36,000)..... 56,500

2D AV, 17, s w corner of 1st St, 17.6x59.2; Frederick Bruner and another, executors, to Ernst Plath, (R S $17.50)... 36,750

3D AV, w s, 92.9 ft n of 134th St, 23.9x100; Catharine Schuh to Henry F. A. Wolf Company, (mtg $12,000, R S 25 cents)..... 1

4TH AV, o s, 39 ft n of 1st Av, 50x105, Wakefield; Mary E. Lamb to Donato Di Guglielmo..... 1,300

6TH AV, e s, 20x62; 6th Av, 742, e s, 20x62; Robert McGill, trustee, to John J. McBride, all liens..... 300

7TH ST, 98 East, 25x98.10; John H. Klenke and others to Henry W. Berg, (R S $5, mtg $12,000)..... 27,350

9TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 43d St, 25x59; Magdalen Siemon and another, executors, to Anne E. Werner, ½ part..... 1

9TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 43d St, 25x59; Magdalen Siemon and another, executors to Jacob Burger, ½ part, (R S $325)..... 9,000

9TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 43d St, 25x59; Anne E. Werner and another to Jacob Burger, ½ part, (R S $1.75)..... 9,000

16TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of Avenue B, 19x92; Michael J. Curran to John J. Curran

25TH ST, 215 and 217 West, 42x98.9; Marcus Nathan to Emanuel Alexander, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

31ST ST, 7 West, 25x98.9; Tracy Colt to Robert A. Colt, ½ part, (mtg $60,000, R S $11.25)..... 1

43D ST, n s, 59 ft e of 9th Av, 21x75.2; Anne E. Werner and another to Jacob Burger, ½ part, (R S $3.25)..... 6,000

72D ST, n s, 375 ft e of West End Av, 25x102.2; Mary Gardner to J. W. Finch, (R S $38.75)..... 80,000

76TH ST, 66 East, 18.11x102.2; Louis Korn to Century Realty Company, (R S $6.25, mtg $50,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 101 West, 19x102.2; Harry Wolfe to Mary Lavery, all liens..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x102.2; Alletta Brotherson to Alice L. Atocha..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31x100.11; 115th St, s s, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31x100.11; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $54,000)..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; William A. Stuart and another, trustees, to Annie F. Brandt, (R S $10.75)..... 23,000

123D ST, 127 East, 15x100.11; Charles Froeb to John E. Ahrens, (mtg $6,000).. 2,500

126TH ST, n s, 195.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.11x99.11; Henry F. Luppold to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees, (R S $4.50)..... 11,500

131ST ST, s s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 15x $4.11; Catalina A. D'Arayo to Ramon L. Miranda, (R S $3.75)..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; Charles W. Dryton to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, (R S $5.75)..... 14,000

141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Eckman Av, 25x91.8x25x93.5; Henry F. A. Wolf Company to Catharine Schuh, (R S $1.25, mtg $14,500)..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Anna M. Somerville to George H. Church, (R S $6.25)..... 1

170TH ST, n s, 128.3 ft e of Webster Av, runs w 15.3x n 69x e 65.4x s 24.6x w 50x s 54.8; John W. Hannan to Mary A. Hannan..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 146; William Fritzel to Bertalan Benedek, 4 years..... $660, 720

GREENWICH ST, 46; Mary M. O'Rourke, as trustee, to B. N. Reimer, agent, 3 years 750

GREENWICH ST, 46; Mary M. O'Rourke, trustee, to B. N. Reimer, agent, 3 years. 750

MADISON AV, 348, w s, Heunpf Jackson and others to Thomas B. Hidden, 21 years 3,300

MOTT ST, 229 and 231; Michele Berardini and another to Angelo Camera, 4 11-12 years 4,800

PITT ST, 9; Nathan Goldstein to Jacob Schoenberg, 3 years..... 3,000

22D ST, 123 West; Ann Miller and another, executors, to August Balze, 3 years 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BELTZ, Frederick, to Marie L. Hall and another, executors; 86th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, installments.... 91,000

BENEDEK, Bartalam, to Sigmund Blaustein; Avenue C, 146, leasehold, installments, notes $1,185

BLACK, James B., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 165th St, 103, n s, 330 ft e of Park Av, $14.61 per month..... 1,500

BRANDT, Adolph, to Charles A. Robinson and another, trustees; 117th St, 109 and 111 West, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each... 13,000

BURGER, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 43d St, n s, 59 ft e of 9th Av; 9th Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 43d St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

COLEMAN, George E., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 38th St, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 36,000

ELLSBERG, Samuel, to the State Bank; 148 Henry St, due July 9, 1904, 6 per cent., notes..... 5,500

FISCHER, Anton, to Annie Adler and another; 4th St, 193 East, leasehold, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 1,500

FLEISCHMANN, Gustav J., and another to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th Av, s w corner of 141st St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 155,000

GAFFNEY, John S., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Vanderbilt Av, n e corner of 182d St, 2 years..... 2,000

GALLATIN, Harriet L., to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor and trustee; 39th St, w s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, per cent, gold..... 28,000

GERKINS, Mary S., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, n s, 208.7 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

GLASS, John, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 10th Av, s w corner of Little 12th St, due May 1, 1902..220,000

HOPNER, Lewis, to Sophia R. E. Gentles; 125th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

IMPERIALE, Peter, to Minerva Burwell; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 26,000

KAMPERMANN, Ernst, to Congregatinn Shearith Bnai Israel; 141st St, s s, 134.6 ft e of Alexander Av, collateral... 5,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Elizabeth W. Burke; Jackson Av, c s, 73.5 ft n of 166th St, due June 1, 1905, gold..... 7,500

McLARNEY, James E., to Elizabeth Graham; Daly Av, n e corner of 175th St; Daly Av, e s, 62 ft n of 176th St, 3 years..... 8,000

MOULTON, Emma B., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; 878 Broadway, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 65,000

MULGREW, Rachel, to Salma Duttweiler; 105th St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

MUMSTERMANN, George, to East River Savings Institution; 117th St, 151 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 17,000

PAUL, Katharine, to Mary Muller; Morris Av, w s, 58.10x100; Lot 322, map of Melrose South; 167th St, s w corner of Morris Av, 1-7 part, prior mtg $15,000, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION Company to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 137th St, n s, 249.6 ft w of 7th Av, 7 building and loan mtgs, due Feb. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. until buildings are completed and thereafter 4½ per cent., each..... 14,000

PLATH, Ernst, to P. Frederick Bruner and others, executors and trustees; 17 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,500

REGAN, Richard, to Frances Harding; 155th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

RIESTER, Elizabeth, to Welz & Zerweck; 168th St, n e corner of 4th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

RUGGLES, Burnet R., to Lewis B. Strong; Union Square or Place, e s, 52 ft n of 15th St, 4-27 part, all title, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

SCHUH, Catharine, to Lewis H. Irving and another, trustees; Alexander Av, n c corner of 134th St, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHUYLER, Magdalen, to Robert Hoe; West Houston St, n w corner of Bedford St, leasehold, prior mtg $30,000, due June —, 1903, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SEERY, Peter, to Isabella G. Francis; Webster Av, s s, 25 ft w of Scott Av, 3 years 3,000

SEERY, Peter, to Susan R. Rendall; Webster Av, s s, 75 ft w of Scott Av, 2 years 3,000

SMITH, Fitzhugh, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 769 Greenwich St, s e corner of Bank St, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

STANTON, James, to American Mortgage Company; White St, 446; also West Broadway, 239, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year 16,000

STANTON, James, to Max Marx; West Broadway, e s, 50 ft n of White St; also White St, 6, &c., building loan, prior mtg $36,000, 6 months, 6 per cent. 35,000

STANTON, James, to Max Marx; West Broadway, e s, 50 ft n of White St; also White St, 6, &c., prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,500

STEFFENS, Josephine F., to Lena Geis, guardian; Avenue A, n e corner of 16th St, ¼ part and all title, 1 year..... 2,000

STRANG, Millicent, to Stephen Garland; Forest Concealt, s w s, 80 ft s of Cedar St, due July 1, 1905, 5½ per cent.. 3,000

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; 23d St, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av; 4th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 23d St; 4th Av, w s, 33.3 ft s of 23d St, due at option of 2d part, secures advances to the amount of..... 700,000

TRULL, William C., to Harlem Savings Bank; a road leading from Yonkers to Fordham, runs along said road to partition line between Yonkers and Manor of Fordham x w to s e corner of lands of R. Dickinson x n to Yonkers Road leading to A. Van Courtlandt x e to B., containing 15 acres, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 95 ft s of 89th St, prior mtg. $285,000, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 120,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Celia Kahn $2,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 12,573

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Executor Savings Bank..... 12,000

DE WITT, George T., and others, trustees, to Mary Housman..... 16,000

GOETTE, Catharine, and others, executors to Catharine Goette..... 2,000

ISAACS, Morris, John F. Steeves..... 1,259

KNEELAND, Lawrence, executor, to Emma Sowdon 5,000

LAROCQUE, Joseph, and another, executors, to Marie L. Anderson..... Nom.

LAROCQUE, Joseph, and another, executors, Louise L. Tinker..... Nom.

LAROCQUE, Joseph, and another, executors, to Joseph Larocque, Jr..... Nom.

LAROCQUE, Joseph, and another, executors, to Joseph Larocque..... Nom.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to American Mortgage Company 35,077

PHELAN, James J., to Mary A. Bonelli.. 5,000

PICKETT, Mary, to Mary A. Delmour... Nom.

RUSSE, Bernhard, to Frank Russe..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Juliet D. Smith..... 5,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Joseph G. Wellings ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV and 101st St, n e corner, 25.11x80; Cork & Johnson against John Doe, owner; Edward Lloyd, contractor.. $50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 778, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x 100.11; Minerva Burwell with Peter Imperiale $26,000

137TH ST, n s, 249.6 ft w of 7th Av, 125.6x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with Picken & Lilly Construction Company..... 98,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100x100; Carucci & Criscuolo against Samuel J. Ruth and another, May 14, 1902; by bond..... $7,800

MANHATTAN AV, 436; S. A. Bossert against Conlin and another, May 31, 1902..... 24

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Thomas H. Meagher against Park Row Realty Company, April 14, 1902..... 33

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 87.5 ft n of Jennings St, 37.6x100, two actions; Ione H. Perry against Charlotte C. Rice and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. E. Merceles.

3D AV, 616, and other property in Queens County; Charles E. Collins and another, by guardian, against Susanna E. Clement and another, (amended partition;) attorney, E. V. Daly.

5TH AV, 1,056; Ralph A. Schoenberg and another against Emma S. Whitney, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Gillender, Fixman & Mumford.

7TH AV, 151; City of New York against Anton Schultz and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

119TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John T. Willets, guardian, against Henry Gundlach and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Powell.

135TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x 100; United States Trust Company of New York, administrator, against Herman Schmuck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

Lis Pendens Notice Corrected.

J. A. McCreery, attorney for the plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings entitled George F. Vietor against Orlando P. Dorman, states that the property involved in that action is the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street—not Seventy-fifth Street, as appeared in the lis pendens notice published in this column yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ERNEST MATHEIS of 23 Park Row has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,585 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898 as a partner in the firm of Amend & Matheis, liquor dealers, at 21 Beaver Street. The largest creditor is the Bachmann Brewing Company, $5,059.

WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER:—William Friedlander, a salesman, at 63 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,279 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893 as a partner in the firm of Friedlander & Moffat, tailors.

ABRAHAM R. SABIN.—Abraham R. Sabin, a traveling salesman, of 56 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petitioner in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,602, to eighty creditors, and nominal assets $11,930, in outstanding accounts. He owes $555 to workmen for labor. The debts were contracted between June and October, 1901, as a manufacturer of cloaks at 135 Bleecker Street.

LOUIS BERMAN.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Louis Berman of 1,703 Madison Avenue, a seller of jewelry on the installment plan, by the following creditors: Frank Rubin, $391; Louis Rubin, $145; Louis Segelbohm, $507, and Perelman & Sorin, $721. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has transferred his property to hinder and delay his creditors. His liabilities are reported to be over $15,000.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twelve bankrupts, among whom were Lily L. Bach of 2,465 Broadway, whose liabilities were $114,000, on bond and mortgages, and John P. Conkling, engineer, of 50 Broadway, liabilities $27,680.

Receivers Appointed.

JOHN WINDHORST.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets of John Windhorst, grocer, at 2,350 First Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

ARTHUR J. KAHN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Force Scott temporary receiver of the assets of Arthur J. Kahn, doing business as Arthur J. Kahn & Co., wholesale dealer in watches and diamonds, at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday on the application of Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for Edward Van Dam, a creditor, for $18,459. The bond of the receiver is fixed at $35,000. It was stated that Van Dam is informed that prior to filing the petition, Kahn deposited with the State Bank diamonds valued at $30,000; that an action has been commenced by a creditor for the purpose of impounding the diamonds, and that other creditors have taken steps to enforce collection of their claims; also that Mr. Kahn had transferred valuable real estate in May to the Trinity Realty Company for a nominal consideration; that his wife owns stock in the company, and that it is necessary that all the deeds and papers relating to the real estate transactions be collected and held securely until the election of a trustee, so that they may be properly investigated. Kahn's petition has been referred to Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy at 40 Exchange Place.

Attachments.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment for $67,824 against the Seaboard Air Line Railway in favor of Leonard Joseph on an assigned claim of the Joseph Brothers Company of Ohio for damages for non-delivery of 5,486 tons of scrap iron under a contract made in July, 1901, to be delivered at Richmond, Va., at $15.55 per ton. There was $5,000 deposited on the contract, which is included in the amount of the attachment. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation organized under the laws of Virginia and North Carolina.

Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment for $10,580 against Fritz J. Schafer, who resides near Lima, Peru, in favor of Eugen C. Andres and Fritz H. Andres of Boston on an assigned claim for money laid out for him from 1890 to 1893 by their father F. J. Andres of Boston, who died a year ago. The Sheriff served the attachment on several persons here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 11, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE AND REPAIR Company—Electric Vehicle Company... $112

BROGAN, Charles—Allerton Clarke Company 260

B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMpany—S. Edinger 84

BENEDICT, Julian, Robert L. Stanton, and Marcus Finkelstein—I. Edelstein... 362

BADT, Marcus—H. Moss and another... 592

CHARLES J. HORRIX COMPANY—Northwestern Wrecking and Salvage Company 149

COYNE, Peter J.—L. A. Cummins, costs. 69

DUNLOP, Robert W., and Allan G. Macdiall, J. S. Tighe..... 5,478

DOWD, Lewis A.—S. S. Crowell..... 88

DODSWORTH, Lawrence A.—S. P. Cahill 182

FRANK, Minnie L.—F. Nacbod and another 116

GOSLING, Jeanne D., and Harry—S. M. Levor and another..... 177

GUIDER, John W.—Hektograph Company 245

GUERNSEY, Joseph L.—J. H. Preston and another 266

HOOSE, Herbert—J. Boyle..... 510

HENCKEN, Henry—H. B. Auchincloss, executor 3,809

INMAN, Willard F.—E. Schloss..... 35

KENNEDY, Eugene—H. J. M. Cardeza and another 384

KRAUS, Otto J.—N. A. Taylor and another 528

KRAUS, Charles—N. A. Taylor and another 632

LIPPMAN, Louis—J. H. Small..... 890

MILLER, Harry, and George B. Invernizzi—W. Fink..... 86

MACKLIN, James—J. McAneney..... 79

MITCHELL, Frederick—E. Golden..... 67

MERSEREAU, John W.—R. F. Henry... 1,249

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Gonzalez, administrator.. 1,265

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. A. Minnally..... 169

NEWMITH, Abraham and Samuel Dinster—S. Frank and another..... 105

NEWMAN, Walter G.—Mitchell Vance Company 575

OLDHAUS, Herbert—I. Rothfeld..... 114

OPPENHEIMER, Sarah—Oppenheimer & Co. 135

PIERCE, James F.—E. W. Eldrich..... 474

POLLAK, John, Sr., guardian—City of New York, costs..... 111

ROBINSON, Purdon—Musical Currier Company 286

ROCHE, Eliza M. D.—J. Noble..... 107

RIORDAN, Daniel J.—H. Conkling..... 624

SILVERMAN, Louis—L. Bloch..... 34

SCHREIER, Arthur—A. Stern..... 43

SINK, Elisha—L. Sessler..... 231

SCOTT, William—W. E. Schwelbert... 134

STINSON, John—W. E. Taylor..... 186

SETTLE, Elizabeth—B. V. Gost..... 2,430

SICKELS, Henry—W. H. Field, Jr..... 76

SICKELS, Henry—J. W. McCarty..... 49

SPOR, Harry—City of New York, costs.. 76

SEELEY, Herbert B.—F. C. Wagenfuhr.. 3,393

THE BARDWELL VOTOMETER COMpany—J. Taubert..... 94

WAGENSELL, Charles—J. S. Silis & Sons. 148

ZIMMERMANN, Gustave—United Wine and Trading Company..... 724

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. C. Wynn, $479; G. C. Neusse, $110; R. Sheehy, $119; J. L. Conroy, $125; T. E. Corcoran, $220; A. Staender, $266; C. W. Eckerson, $168; C. Hennis, $136; W. F. Monroe, $163; J. J. McCahill, $84; D. P. Moore, $120.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

National Poultry Car Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—J. B. Mockridge and A. L. Babbidge of New York City, and H. W. Burgett of Brooklyn.

The P. H. Gill & Sons' Forge and Machine Works of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—Louis Krynitz of Brooklyn, A. E. Moore of Bath Beach, and J. W. Abrahams of New York City.

Plaza Realty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Henry Budge, Bernhard Reinecke, Alfred B. Pick, Harry S. Black, and Henry Morgenthau of New York City.

Electric Carriage Call of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Bittner, Mortimer Norden, and F. J. Bittner of New York City.

E. M. Upton Cold Storage Company of Rochester; capital, $200,000. Directors—Eli M. Upton, G. W. Archer, and H. C. Brewster of Rochester.

Lockhart Manufacturing Company of New York City, (to manufacture cotton and print goods;) capital, $125,000. Directors—W. H. Lockhart of East Orange, N. J.; C. B. Wilson of Brooklyn, and C. L. Poor of Shelter Island.

Unique Buckle Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. E. Mitchell of Lowell, Mass.; L. A. Damalnville and James Oliver of New York City.

Publishers' Syndicate of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. F. Maguire, C. A. MacHenry, and C. I. McCarthy of New York City.

Campbell & Woodbury of New York City, (to conduct the Cadillac Hotel;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Ira L. Bamberger of Brooklyn, George Campbell of York, Penn., and E. F. Woodbury of New York City.

Owners' Realty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Samuel Cohn, Morris Sterne, and Leo Cohn of New York City.

The New York Beef Trimming Market Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Louis Fuchs, Abraham Horowitz, and Fannie Horowitz of New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—The Southern Star Mining Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated to-day. Incorporators—C. Crawford, S. Richardson, F. G. Moore, T. J. Taylor, James B. Diggs, all of Ferry, Oklahoma.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.—The Standard Machinery and Supply Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover to-day to manufacture machinery; capital, $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the entire outstanding business of the Columbia, Rensselaer and Dutchess Counties Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Charles F. Enderly has been app

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires as place of trial the County of New York.—CHARLES H. PLATT, plaintiff, against WOLFE BLUM, Saville Levine, Victor Cohen and Toby Cohen, his wife; Salmun W. Cohen and Annie S. Cohen, his wife, Hayman M. Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Beney Cohen and Kate Cohen, his wife, (the name "Kate" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Louis Cohen and Eliza Cohen, his wife, (the name "Eliza" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Fanny Navinsky and Henry Navinsky, her husband, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lillie Epstein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annie Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (the name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Walpert (formerly Epstein) and Joseph Walpert, her husband, (the name "Joseph" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Maurice or Marx Epstein and Sarah Epstein, his wife, (the name of Sarah being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Philip B. Phillips or Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch and Della Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife, (the name "Delin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Goldstein (formerly Margilis or Paltrovitch) and Marx Goldstein, her husband, (the name "Marx" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Albert and William Albert, her husband; Regina Margilis or Paltrovitch and Peter Margilis, her husband, (the name "Peter" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, and all persons who may be the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of, or persons claiming through any of the above, all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff; the wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to the plaintiff; all persons having, or claiming to have, any dower, or curtesy, in the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, also all persons having, or claiming to have, any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, if the said last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1902.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Victor Cohen and Toby Cohen, his wife; Salmun W. Cohen and Annie C. Cohen, his wife; Hayman M. Cohen and Sarah Cohen, his wife, (the name "Sarah" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Beney Cohen and Kate Cohen, his wife, (the name "Kate" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Louis Cohen and Eliza Cohen, his wife, (the name "Eliza" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Fanny Navinsky and Henry Navinsky, her husband, (the name "Henry" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Simon B. Epstein and Lillie Epstein, his wife; Jacob Henry Epstein and Annie Epstein, his wife, (the name "Annie" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Abraham Epstein and Yacha Epstein, his wife, (the name "Yacha" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Walpert (formerly Epstein) and Joseph Walpert, her husband, (the name "Joseph" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Maurice or Marx Epstein and Sarah Epstein, his wife, (the name of Sarah being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Philip B. Phillips or Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife; Victor Margilis or Paltrovitch and Della Margilis or Paltrovitch, his wife, (the name "Delin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Goldstein (formerly Margilis or Paltrovitch) and Marx Goldstein, her husband, (the name "Marx" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) Gertie Albert and William Albert, her husband; Regina Margilis or Paltrovitch and Peter Margilis, her husband, (the name "Peter" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, and unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Dina Radin, deceased, in the premises described in the complaint in this action, and all persons who may be the heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, and judgment creditors of, or persons claiming through any of the above, all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to the plaintiff; the wives, widows, and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to the plaintiff; all persons having, or claiming to have, any dower, or right of dower, or curtesy, in the premises described in the complaint in this action; also all persons having, or claiming to have, any right, title, interest, lien, claim, or demand of any kind, whether in law or in equity, in or upon the premises described in the complaint herein, or any part thereof, all of said last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiff and their names being also unknown to plaintiff, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1902.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. my29-law6wTh&fy3

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM P. SCHMIDT and WILLIAM FORSTER, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Martha Schluter, deceased, and individually, plaintiffs, vs. KATY ZIMMER, Lizzie Schmidt, Mary Simon, Adolf Schluter, Charles Forster, Martha Danner, Louis Schluter, Adolph Schluter, August Schluter, Emma Schluter, Charles A. Schluter, Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schluter, William E. Schluter, Jacob Schroeder, Martha Diesler, Henry Schluter, August Schluter, Charles Koehler, John Schroeder, George Schroeder, William Schroeder, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schluter, William E. Schluter, Henry Schluter, Martha Diesler, Charles Koehler, John Schroeder, August Schroeder, Adolf Schluter, Charles Schroeder, Augusta Schäder, Martha Schäder, Charles Schäder, Frieda Schluter, and Eliza Simon and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon each of you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my29-law6wTh&fy 10.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOCK HAVEN, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. ROBINSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 17, 1902.

WHITE & WING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 29 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

To George W. Robinson, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated New York, May 28, 1902.

WHITE & WING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK A. OTIS and ADELE SMITH BASS as surviving trustees under the last will and testament of Uriah J. Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against HENRY CHAUNCEY and others, defendants.

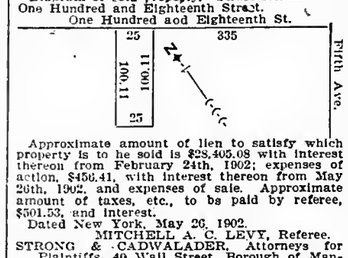
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of March, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 17th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant three hundred and thirty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, he the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 1,601 in Section Number 6 on the Map entitled "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $23,405.08 with interest thereon from February 24th, 1902; expenses of action, $456.41, with interest thereon from May 20th, 1902; and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $501.53, and interest.

Dated New York, May 26, 1902.

MITCHELL & C. LEVY, Referee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

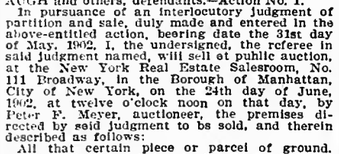
All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street seventy feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C nineteen feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Eighth Street seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Jacob Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, Page 465.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.
MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C.



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

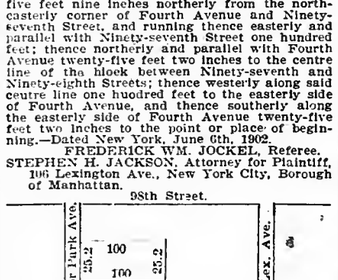
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY H. JACKSON, Plaintiff, against PETER O'ROURKE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 29th day of May 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five feet nine inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.
STEPHEN H. JACKSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 106 Lexington Ave., New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

98th Street.



97th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is 6,950 56-100 dollars, with interest thereon from fifteenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $358.53, with interest from May 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $81.10 and interest.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902. FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB MOHR, plaintiff, against CATHLEEN L. MURPHY, John Gerald Murphy, John D. Murphy, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Catharine L. Murphy, deceased; John Leffler, Jacob O. Leffler, Moses L. Leffler, Bernard Niesz, Morris Marks, Adam T. Schneider, Edward Marrin, Patrick Martin, Union Square Bank of the City of New York, George Feltner, Herrmann Weller, John Frederic Nordsiek and John Ravensburg, as executors of the Estate of Anna Nordsiek, deceased; John Samek, Mabel A. Roby, Emanuel Eising, Edwin B. Eising, Harry Eising, David A. Doyle, Peter Donald, Thomas Todd, Louis W. Tiedt, Henry F. Markthaler, Simon E. Bernheimer, Josephine Schmid, Patrick Curry, The E. Seidenberg Stiefel and Company, The Hannis Distilling Company, Dietrich Meschendorf, Wagner Typewriting Company, John Frederick Nordsiek, individually and as executor of the estate of Anna Nordsiek, deceased; New York Breweries Company Limited, The Globe Lithograph Company, Herbert Spear, Samuel H. Spear, Alphonzo Powell, Seaman L. Pettit, Corn Exchange Bank, Charles H. Arnold, Charles W. Shope, David Zizmor, Maximus A. Lesser as ancillary administrator of Rudolph Vollschnitz, deceased; Mary Ann Keleher, John Vaughan, John Mitchell, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John Zillerwitch, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; William Williams, Mary Potter, Richard Conway, William Humphreys, Josephine Crawford, John Cody, Frederick Vermilye, John Madden, George McCormack, Henry Brummer, John Cornell, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John T. McGowan, Mary Zimmerman, sued by the fictitious name of "Mary," her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 26, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John D. Murphy, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Catherine L. Murphy, deceased, and on behalf of Cathleen L. Murphy and John Gerald Murphy, infants under the age of fourteen years, and to Dietrich Meschendorf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, dated the seventh day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on May 13th, 1902.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the seventh day of December, 1899, as amended by order entered herein, dated March 26, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the block bounded on southwest by Houston Street, on the northeast by First Street, on the northwest by the Bowery, and on the southeast by Second Avenue, and particularly bounded and described as follows:

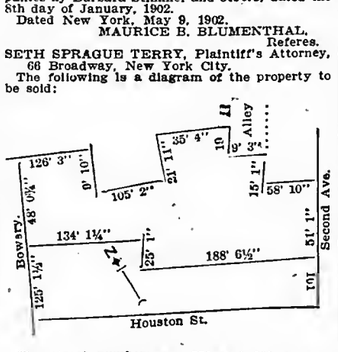
Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Bowery, one hundred and twenty-five feet and one inch and one-half of an inch northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the southeasterly sides of the Bowery, and running thence southeasterly parallel or nearly so with Houston Street one hundred and thirty-four feet one inch and one-quarter of an inch; thence southwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch; thence southeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and eighty-eight feet six inches and one-half of an inch to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue at a point distant one hundred and one feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said northwesterly side of Second Avenue fifty-one feet one inch; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street fifty-eight feet ten inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue fifteen feet one inch; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street and along the rear of an alley leading to First Street nine feet three inches; thence again northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the northwesterly side of said alley nineteen feet; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with First Street thirty-five feet four inches; thence southwesterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue twenty-one feet eleven inches; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and five feet two inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery nine feet ten inches, and thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and twenty-six feet three inches to said southeasterly side of the Bowery, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of the Bowery forty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with all the right, title, and interest which said John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel had on December 10, 1890, of, in, and to said alley leading to First Street. Said premises being known as the Germania Assembly Rooms and by the street numbers Two Hundred and Ninety-one and Two Hundred and Ninety-three Bowery and numbers Seven and Nine Second Avenue. Which said premises are the same premises conveyed to John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel by four several deeds, one made by Jacob Hoffman and wife to Barbara Stimmel by deed dated April 6, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1558 of Conveyances, Page 223, September 24, 1880, and the other three made to John Stimmel by John C. Mahr and wife by deed dated September 16, 1880, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1556 of Conveyances, Page 326, September 20, 1880, by Francis Baumann and wife by deed dated January 26 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1764 of Conveyances, Page 13, November 2, 1883, and by Emily Emmett by deed dated December 15, 1888, and recorded the same day in said Register's offices in Liber 2184 of Conveyances, Page 102.

Excepting and reserving from the premises above described so much of the easements or rights in the natura of easements, in the said Bowery, abutting or adjacent to or in front of said premises and appurtenant thereto, as are by law deemed to have been taken by the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Elevated Railroad, in or upon said Bowery, as such railroad has been heretofore, and is now, constructed, maintained, and operated, together with all rights of action against any person or corporation by reason of the construction, maintenance, and operation of such Elevated Railroad in front of said premises, as the same is now and heretofore has been constructed, maintained, and operated, and subject to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company, the New York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the successors and assigns of said companies, to severally maintain said elevated structure and operate railways thereon in the manner in which said structure exists and said railway is being operated thereon, and generally subject to all rights, property rights and easements acquired or to be acquired by said railway companies under and by virtue of a conveyance and release made to said companies by Barbara Stimmel and others, dated the 8th day of January, 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The street numbers are 291 and 293 Bowery and 7 and 9 Second Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $150,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1901, (less the sum of $2,200,) together with the expenses of the sale, the costs having been paid. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $525 and interest.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to June 18, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 4, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

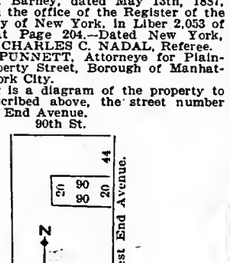
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISE PUNNETT, Emily M. Punnett, and Catharine E. K. Punnett, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK P. SNYDER et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York by the Number 1,250, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant southerly 100 feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed made by John O. Baker and wife to Francis M. Jencks and Charles T. Barney, dated May 13th, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,053 of Conveyances, at Page 204.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.
SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 615 West End Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,947.91, with interest thereon from May 27th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $348.00 with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $525 and interest.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902.

CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.
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Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In matter of EDWARD C. BARNUM, bankrupt, Gus Bronner, auctioneer, sells to-day, Thursday, June 12, at 10:30 A. M. on the premises, 390 Bowery, N. Y., personal property of above bankrupt, consisting of clothing, woolens, piece goods, trimmings, and gents' furnishing goods, together with all the fixtures.

JAMES F. McNABOE, Trustee.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE JUDSON,

53 Washington Square South,

adjoining Judson Memorial Church; small suites, consisting parlor, bedroom, and bath, from $23 to $27 per week, including board for two; also double and single rooms; all modern conveniences.

JAMES KNOTT, Prop.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

A few furnished apartments, from one room and bath to four rooms and bath, to sublet for the Summer at from $25 to $75 a month; highest references required. Apply at office.

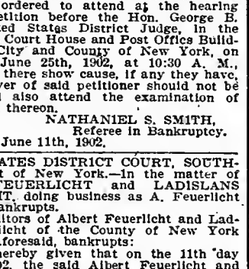
Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against KATE C. BROWN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 10th day of April, 1902, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the twelfth day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., incorporated, auctioneer, the property by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant five hundred and three feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and West End Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet and ten inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-first Street thirty-one feet, more or less, to the easterly line of land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; thence northerly along the easterly line of land of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to the intersection of the said easterly line with the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-first Street fifty feet and three inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are 350 and 352 West 71st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $52,883.94-100 and interest thereon from May 16, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $389, and the expenses of the sale.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $30,000, and interest thereon from January 25th, 1900, at six per cent. per annum; also to restrictions in deeds recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 1,253 of Conveyances, Page 371, and Liber 1,263 of Conveyances, Page 81, and agreements recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 2,073 of Conveyances, Page 304, Liber 2,085 of Conveyances, Page 9, and Liber 49 of Section 4, of Conveyances, Page 316; also to existing leases.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser of said premises out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,354 45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, May 20, 1902.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff.
my22-2awdwTh&Se&je12.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. BARNUM, (Barnum & Company,) bankrupt. No. 4,865.

Notice is hereby given that Edward C. Barnum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TELL A. BEGUELIN, bankrupt.—No. 4,173.

Notice is hereby given that Tell A. Beguelin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 20th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY L. CONVERSE, bankrupt.—No. 4,843.

Notice is hereby given that Harry L. Converse, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 3, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT FEUERLICHT and LADISLANS FEUERLICHT, doing business as A. Feuerlicht & Brother, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Albert Feuerlicht and Ladislans Feuerlicht of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, 1902, the said Albert Feuerlicht and Ladislans Feuerlicht were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of BERTHOLD HEIM, bankrupt.—No. 4,820.

Notice is hereby given that Berthold Heim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON HOOD, bankrupt. No. 4,963.

To the creditors of Simon Hood of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Simon Hood was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 10th, 1902.

NO. 4,925.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MICHAELSEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Michaelsen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said William Michaelsen was duly adjudicated bankrupt,

COURT DEALS A BLOW TO TUNNEL CONTRACTORS

Appeals Bench Decision Compels Clearance of Union Square.

Victory of Proprietor Bates of Everett House May Affect Contractors Throughout Subway's Length.

The full text of the decision of the Court of Appeals, in the suit of Benjamin L. Bates, proprietor of the Everett House, on Union Square, to compel F. H. Holbrook and others of the Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company, now Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, to remove the compressed air plant and other buildings and materials from the Union Square Plaza, had not yesterday been recorded by any of the interested parties here. Counsel for Mr. Bates and the contracting firm had only received a telegram announcing that the court had affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the December Term, 1901.

John Delahunty of counsel for Mr. Bates said that as he understood the decision all the contracting firm's buildings and accumulations on the plaza would have to be removed, that the decision carried the question of damages, which were not specified, and would have to be assessed, that it was established now that it required more than a Park Department permit to give possession of the streets to subway contractors, and that the judgment of the Court of Appeals would be entered as soon as its remittitur came down. Mr. Delahunty said that his client's litigation on account of the injury caused to his business by the subway camp opposite the Everett House began nearly two years ago. Justice Freedman refused an injunction against the contracting firm Oct. 1, 1900, and Justice Scott dismissed Mr. Bates's complaint May 10, 1901. The official report of the case in the Appellate Division recites:

Injury to a property owner by the inclosure of part of a public park for a power plant and in the construction of the New York Underground Railroad—such appropriation is not a "temporary privilege"—a "temporary privilege" must be granted by resolution. Appellate Division on appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of defendant, July 1, 1901, Benjamin L. Bates vs. F. Holbrook and others, respondents.

Mr. Delahunty added that the decision would no doubt be availed of by others who had suffered from the taking up of the streets by the subway contractors all along the lines of the underground railroad. His client he felt sure would not settle the matter so as to permit of the constructing plant on the plaza, and it would have to go. But the contractors had almost completed the work and would readily find a place for their material, so that they would not suffer much.

Contractor John B. McDonald declined to discuss the decision in the Bates case in any way before he had seen a copy of it, and James A. Dunn of counsel for the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Contracting Company was out of town. A legal associate in his office said that he preferred before talking to wait for the decision.

F. H. Holbrook of the contracting company is out of the city, and his partners are in Boston. The concern is capitalized at $50,000. Its representative at its Union Square office said last evening:

"I don't know the text of the decision, but put it down for certain that we'll finish the job. If the court says the plant must go, it goes, and we'll manage to worry through with steam boilers on the streets. Our contract was for about $2,500,000 for the subway from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street. We are nearly through, and would have wound up the job in September, as we were on the homestretch. We have already begun to lay off men, and everything is opened up.

"Of course without seeing the decision against us we cannot tell what we shall do. We shall decide on the advice our lawyer gives us. I can't believe that the court will order the removal of the plant, when it will be only a couple of months to finish the job. If the plant goes we shall be delayed, but we have a full year yet to finish our section. Beside the plant we have about 1,000 tons of paving blocks on the plaza. The plant cost between $50,000 and $60,000, and would sell broken up for about 10 per cent. of that. If the plant goes it will in my opinion be an injustice, as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was not interfered with in the enjoyment of privileges almost equal to ours on Union Square. We can now get along without compressed air by using individual steam engines. I know of only two or three petty damage suits against us outside of Mr. Bates's.

Advice as to the action by the city authorities in regard to the squatting on the streets by the subway contractors will be given by Corporation Counsel Rives as soon as he has studied an official report of the decision of the Court of Appeals. Public Works Commissioner Livingston, in whose office have been filed many complaints of obstructions due to the subway contractors, has asked for Mr. Rives's opinion on the subject, and will proceed to order the removal of incumbrances if advised that he can act. This would include buildings, plants, and material, which occupy the streets under permits, and which are complained of as detrimental to the interests of business people, householders, and the general public.

"I have," said Mr. Livingston, "full particulars of all obstructions, and only need knowledge of my power to act. This I shall have when the decision is fully interpreted."

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Construction Company gave a bond for $20,000 to cover damages since Jan. 1 last. There was no bond for damages prior to that date. Lawyers who are interested in the matter say that at present it is useless to speculate as to what course all who have complained of subway obstructions will take or the aggregate amount of demands for damages until the decision of the Appellate Court is fully understood. The chief complainants so far have been tradesmen, business people, and hotel keepers in Union Square and along Fourth Avenue and in Forty-second Street.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals will be entered in this city to-morrow.

THE PARK AVENUE TUNNEL.

Powers of New York Central Under the Amended Law Set Forth in Mr. Smith's Statement.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Rapid Transit Commisson yesterday gave out this statement regarding the letter of the Rapid Transit Commission to the New York Central Railroad Company calling the attention of that company to the faet that the improvement of its Park Avenue tunnel might be completed under the amended rapid transit law. The statement declares in part:

"I regret to say that the New York Central Company have failed to answer the letter of the Rapid Transit Board, excepting with a bare acknowledgment. I am one of the daily sufferers who travel through the tunnel during the Summer months, and for the benefit of the New York Central Company I desire to quote a statement made to me by President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"Mr. Cassatt stated that his company are convinced that it is entirely practicable for them to build electric motors that will draw a five-hundred-ton train through their proposed tunnel from Jersey City to Queens Borough, through and under Manhattan Borough, at the average rate of 25 miles per hour; and this fact is the essence of their whole scheme. Mr. Cassatt further said that they contemplate contracting for such operation immediately, and that the construction of a power house will be commenced at once."

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL TERMS.

Controller Says the Plans Have Been Practically Settled.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that the terms and plans by which the Pennsylvania Railroad is to enter the city by tunnel were practically completed at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission's sub-committee and President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Road. He refused to make the plans and agreement public, but they will be approved or rejected at a meeting of the commission next Monday afternoon.

Controller Grout was a member of the sub-committee of the Rapid Transit Commission named to meet representatives of the railroad to agree on terms and plans by which the road should tunnel to this city and have a station here. The road is to come in near Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The other members of the committee are President Alexander E. Orr and Charles Stewart Smith.

RAYMOND STREET JAIL ESCAPE.

Man Got Away on June 1 and a Keeper Suspended—Col. Dike Regrets Publicity of the Fact.

A man escaped from the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, and the fact was concealed by the Sheriff and his officers. The story of the escape leaked out yesterday, but when Sheriff Dike was asked about the matter he declined to tell how the escape had been effected. He said he was sorry that it had become public property, because he had hoped to recapture the prisoner through the aid of private detectives.

The man is Andrew Ehring, twenty-four years old, who was under commitment of six months for assault. He was sentenced by the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions on April 21. In company with a number of other men he had assaulted the proprietor of a Williamsburg saloon and his wife. The cases against the other men are still pending.

Col. Dike said yesterday: "I am now engaged in trying to discover how this story leaked out. The man got away while I was out of town, and William Haubert, a keeper, was immediately suspended by my representative, Warden Roche. When I returned here I approved the action of the Warden. Haubert's resignation, to take effect June 1, the day of the escape, is on file."

SACRED BULL ARRIVES HERE.

Animal Destined for Venezuela Is Worshipped by Its Indian Attendants.

Having traveled already thirteen thousand miles, five zebu will to-day start on the last stage of it from this port. One of the five is a pure white bull, the sacred bull of India. The rest of the group are two cows, and two calves about six months old. The five, it is expected, will form the basis of a herd to be raised in Venezuela, where it is hoped the animals may prove valuable and profitable.

The five arrived in port on the steamship Hilltra. She took them on board at Liverpool. Yesterday they were transferred to the Barber Asphalt Company's steamer Maraval, which will carry them to Trinidad.

For their accommodation there were built on the deck of the Maraval stalls heavily padded with hay and burlap. The cows and the calves have their sides and bodies similiarly padded, but although the bull is the more valuable, he is unprotected.

Why this is so could not be learned from the two Hindu men who accompany the animals as attendants. These men show the greatest respect for the bull, and at intervals drop to their knees before him and thrice strike their foreheads on the deck. He is never left unattended. One sleeps while the other guards him. When it is time for the watcher to sleep he awakens the sleeper, who lies on the deck. The sleeper then attends to the cows and calves and takes up his watch beside the bull, while his companion lies down to sleep.

Despite the cold, these men last night wore nothing save what they did when they left the balmy airs of Calcutta behind just eighty days ago. Their clothing consisted simply of a breech cloth and a turban. Their finely formed though rather slight bodies shone like burnished dark bronze under the ship lights last night. Their connection with the animals ends when their charges are turned over to the representatives of the consignee Government, although Capt. Kirby said last night he understood that inducements would be offered them to remain for a few weeks or months to initiate the South Americans into the care of the animals.

The respect or reverence the attendants have for the bull was well instanced last night when they refused to allow curious ones to approach him, although he is perfectly gentle. One of the cows might be approached, and so might the calves, but when one attempted to approach the bull, quietly but firmly his advances were rejected by the attendants.

THE "CAR AHEAD" ORDINANCE.

Metropolitan Company Denies Its Legality and Demands Jury Trials.

The Interurban (Metropolitan) Street Railway Company purposes to vigorously contest the attempt to collect penalties provided for under the terms of the "Car Ahead" ordinance. Some of the cases instituted by Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby were called yesterday in the Second, Sixth, and Tenth District Courts.

The railway company demanded a jury trial and a bill of particulars in each case. The defendant denies that the Board of Aldermen had any power to pass or adopt any such alleged ordinance, denies any violations, any indebtedness on account of the alleged ordinance, and concludes with a general denial to all the allegations.

Section 45 of the City Charter provides, among other things, that the Board of Aldermen may pass appropriate ordinances not inconsistent with law or with this act, or with the vested rights of existing companies or corporations.

It is contended that as a matter of public necessity all street cars should carry signs announcing the destination, so that intending passengers may board the right car. The cases yesterday were all adjourned.

COUNTY COURT PLANS REJECTED.

Municipal Art Commission Condemns Horgan & Slattery's Scheme.

Plans of Horgan & Slattery, the favored architects of the late Tammany Administration, for altering the County Court House are emphatically condemned by the special committee appointed by the Municipal Art Commission, and, composed of Henry Rutgers Marshall, Frederick Dielman, and A. Augustus Healy, in their report forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. Horgan & Slattery proposed to extend the structure south to within about sixty feet of the City Hall and to compensate for thus cutting off one of the main avenues of approach to the Brooklyn Bridge by leaving passage through the basement. The report says further:

"Your committee feels that the new parts would be architecturally out of harmony with the portion of the old building allowed to remain, and would prevent the completed building from having such dignity and symmetry as should belong to the most prominent court house in the Greater New York. The committee feel that if the building must be arranged in ground plan essentially as shown, it would not be difficult to obtain designs for the exterior much more artistic and satisfactory."

AGED POLICY MAN SENTENCED.

Edward Simmons, 75 Years Old, Sent to Prison for Three Months.

Judge Newburger yesterday afternoon sentenced Edward Simmons, seventy-five years old, of 540 Second Avenue, to three months in the penitentiary for violating the Anti-Policy law. Simmons was arrested in a raid on 177 Nassau Street on March 29. For many years he has been the partner of Jacob Clute, who is said to have been the originator of the game of policy.

James Oliver, counsel for the prisoner, begged for clemency, calling the attention of the court to his age. He said that the prisoner had been a resident of New York for forty years. Judge Newburger interrupted the attorney, saying:

"Yes, forty years in the same business. I remember him when I was a young man in a law office in lower Broadway. He was then always at the corner of Park Row and Ann Street. He was a partner of Jacob Clute."

A WASHINGTON AT BELLEVUE.

Man Claiming Relationship with the First President Suspected of Insanity.

Napoleon Fitzgreene Washington, forty-one years old and unmarried, was taken from his apartments at 60 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street yesterday to Bellevue, where he will be examined as to his sanity. He is the son of a one-time wealthy New Yorker and claims to be a direct descendant of Capt. Andrew Washington, a brother of George Washington. He has lived the life of a recluse for the past few years, sharing the upper floor of the house with Mrs. Catherine Greene, a sister-in-law, who is a widow.

Yesterday morning Agent Forbes of the Charity Organization Society, from which Washington had secured financial aid, and Dr. Joseph Bird secured a summons from Magistrate Meade in the Harlem Court upon their statement that Washington had acted and talked strangely of late. With an officer of the court they went to the house and, according to Mrs. Greene's statement, induced Washington to leave with them on the supposition that they wanted him to fix up his account with the charity society. They took Washington into court. As they entered the Court House the prisoner protested, asserting that he had done nothing and would not go with them. He was taken before the Magistrate, but not until he had drawn a revolver from his pocket and threatened those who held him. The gun was wrenched from his grasp. When asked to make a statement to the court, he said:

"I am not crazy. I am an inventor. I have invented a canalboat which will revolutionize traffic throughout the world. I am also an author and have written several plays. I am also a stage manager and have plans for a remarkable theatre. I am a great-great-grand-nephew of George Washington."

Mrs. Greene was greatly surprised when she learned late yesterday afternoon how Washington had been tricked by the men whom he had considered his friends. Mrs. Greene says that what her brother-in-law said in court is true. He has invented a canalboat. He has also planned a theatre that is decidedly novel. For years he has been interested in writing and has produced several plays, none of which has been staged, however, and a historical work which Mrs. Greene says a local publishing house has promised to publish next Fall.

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM SAILS.

Denies that He Goes Abroad to Protest Against Steamship Trust.

Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, which owns the American and Red Star Lines, sailed for England yesterday on the St. Louis. He said that his trip had no special significance, and denied that he was to confer with President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Line, who sailed a week ago. Regarding his reported attitude toward a new ship combine, said to be forming, he said:

"Yes, I read that report which said I was going abroad to protest against a rival combination of steamship lines, and all I can say is that it is the veriest nonsense."

Judgment Against Herbert B. Seeley.

A judgment for $3,393 was entered yesterday against Herbert B. Seeley of 33 West Seventy-first Street in favor of Ernest C. Wagenfuhr on a note made by Mr. Seeley, dated Jan. 28, 1902, for $3,300, payable on March 15 at the office of Case & Newkirk, 35 Nassau Street.

BIG TOLEDO COMPANY UNDER NEW CONTROL

Street Railways and Light Bought by New Yorkers.

The Everett-Moore Syndicate Loses One of Its Important Systems—Change of Management Not Likely.

The Toledo Railways and Light Company, with a capital stock of $12,000,000, has passed into the control of interests represented by Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. of 26 Nassau Street. With the transfer of the control of this company the famous Everett-Moore syndicate, which controlled the principal street railway systems in Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan, and has been in liquidation for several months, loses one of the most important systems in its combination.

The Toledo Railways and Light Company controls the street railway system and the electric lighting plant of the City of Toledo. It was organized in July, 1901, and soon thereafter purchased all of the property, rights, and franchises of the Toledo Traction Company and the Toledo Consolidated Electric Company, which consisted of all the street railways and public electric lighting business in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

The railway lines of the company consist of 102 miles of standard gauge track, averaging over 75 pounds per yard, and extending through all the principal streets in Toledo.

The Toledo Railways and Light Company has a bonded indebtedness of $12,000,000, of which $4,000,000 is outstanding, $6,000,000 is reserved for underlying bonds, and $2,000,000 is reserved for betterments and improvements.

The net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last, after deduction of taxes, were $674,677. The surplus, after interest payments, was $220,677, or about 2 per cent. on the capital stock. The gross earnings for the four months ended April 30 showed an increase of $46,823, and net earnings an increase of $15,288 over the previous year.

It is mainly because of the favorable showing that there will be no change in the management, although the present Board of Directors is to be enlarged so as to give representation to the new controlling interest. The Everett-Moore people, who bought the system from Blair & Co. about a year ago, still retain a small interest in the company.

House Decorators May Strike.

According to persons versed in the affairs of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Association of this city it is not improbable that the members of that organization will go on strike unless demands they had submitted to the "boss" painters be complied with. The association has between 5,000 and 6,000 members. The workmen demand a general increase of 50 cents a day, and the employers have refused to grant the demand. A mass meeting of the association will be held to-night in Cooper Union.

Bank Clerk Chetwood Goes Free.

Sentence was suspended yesterday on Edward L. Chetwood, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Judge Newburger in General Sessions. Chetwood was for eighteen years in the employ of Brown Brothers & Co., bankers. He defaulted eighteen months ago with $22,000. Since his arrest he has been out on bail in the sum of $5,000. Full restitution has been made to the bankers.

UNDERTAKERS ARRESTED CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Four Men Accused by Charities Commissioner Folks.

Said to Have Secured Money for Burial of Destitute War Veterans Through Chicanery—A Scandal Unearthed.

Charities Commissioner Homer Folks has for some time been conducting a secret investigation into the way in which, it is alleged, undertakers rob the poor. It appears, according to the information gathered by the Commissioner, that undertakers, aware of the fact that there is a law which provides for $35 to be used for the burial of all destitute veterans of the army who have been honorably discharged, have been receiving this sum, and at the same time collecting from the relatives and friends of the dead.

As a result of the Commissioner's investigation, warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of four undertakers, the charge against them being larceny.

Joseph J. Murphy of 2,329 First Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Police Court. Commissioner Folks's affidavit stated that on April 30, 1902, Murphy tried to collect from the city $35, presenting a voucher to the effect that John B. Mulvihill had been buried by him in the Holy Cross Cemetery and that the veteran was destitute at the time of his death. The Commissioner's affidavit stated that he had found that the veteran was not destitute, but was worth $25,000 at the time of his death. The soldier's widow swore that she had paid the undertaker for the funeral expenses. Murpby was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

The other undertakers arrested on similar charges, and who furnished bail for examination to-morrow, were F. E. Campbell, President of the Campbell Burial Company of 241 West Thirty-third Street; Joseph J. Hoffman, 31 Second Avenue, and Charles W. Passe of 647 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Commissioner Folks said yesterday he believed that there are a great many of these cases, and that he expects to ask for the arrest of other undertakers. In so far as he had been able to learn it seemed that it was a practice that when a veteran who had been honorably discharged from the army died, information would be taken to the undertakers, and that in addition to their vouchers the undertakers would furnish not less than half a dozen affidavits to the effect that the man had died without leaving enough to pay for his burial.

The city has paid for the burial of a great many veterans, and the Commissioner believes that the percentage dying without leaving enough to provide for their funeral expenses is much higher than the normal rate. He says that he cannot reconcile this with the great number of soldiers who have succeeded in civil life.

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTEMPT OF HUSBAND TO CHEAT HIS WIFE OF DOWER.—A demurrer to the complaint in an action brought by Mrs. William B. Nichols to impress dower rights on property purchased by her husband, although not in his own name, was yesterday overruled by Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court. The property in question was bought by Mr. Nichols from James E. Coburn in February, 1872, fifteen years after he and Mrs. Nichols had been married. The wife claims that for the purpose of preventing her inchoate right of dower from attaching, her husband took title in the name of his brother, John J. Nichols. He, however, entered into possession and occupied the house on the property, 16 East Seventy-fourth Street, until his death in January last. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were divorced in 1877 by the Supreme Court of Connecticut. The husband then took title in his own name. A year before his death the property passed to a man named Parks, who is the defendant in this suit. The latter, in demurring, relied on the case of Phelps vs. Phelps, (143 N. Y., 197,) where the conveyance was directly to a dummy, and the lands were never conveyed or agreed to be conveyed to the husband. Mr. Nichols's case, Justice Fitzgerald decides, is different, because it is alleged in the complaint that he contracted in writing to buy the premises. "This statement," concludes Justice Fitzgerald, "would fairly imply that upon payment of the agreed price, the vendee might compel a specific performance by the vendor, and this was clearly such a seizin in law as would entitle him to its possession. But if, at the time of the transfer, the husband has the right to be invested with the legal title, and is in a position to compel the conveyance of such title to himself, the right of dower attaches.' (Clyborn vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 4 Ill., App., 463.) The husband being in position to possess himself of the property, sought, by the device of taking title in another name, to deprive his wife of her rights. The case is one which calls for the application of the maxim that 'equity looks upon that as done which ought to be done.'"

CHARGING ABSTRACT PROPOSITIONS OF LAW NOT DIRECTLY APPLICABLE.—The practice of trial lawyers in accident cases of taking words and sentences from the opinions of appellate courts and submitting them as requests to charge the jury has been condemned by the Appellate Division of this city. The case before the court was an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff in a suit by Carmelo Sciurba against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for the death of her son, who was run over and killed by one of the defendant's cars. A reversal of the judgment is placed squarely on the ground of errors committed in the charge to the jury. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion of the court, says: "We have endeavored to point out on several occasions the dangerous practice of counsel for a plaintiff who, in his zeal for his client's interest, not being content to rely upon the main charge of the court to the jury, although in all respects it is full and fair, then presents numberless requests which, however good they may be as abstract propositions of law, are not directly applicable to the facts of the case upon trial; and the danger of this is emphasized when, in addition to the propositions themselves being abstract, they are couched in language taken from opinions written by Judges in the appellate courts who are discussing the facts of particular cases no longer in their original form as supporting or destroying the inference of negligence, but are speaking of them as they have been resolved by the verdict of a jury."

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A Package of Uneeda Biscuits Free
For this sale to every customer who purchases one pound of our VERY BEST CHEESE at the regular price of.....15c. per lb.

Toilet Paper, Flat or Rolls	5c	Cider Vinegar, our Best, quart bottle	7c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle	10c	Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle	10c
Alpha Pudding, all kinds, special, a package	4c	French Mustard, Large bottle	5c
Bromangelon, Jelly Powder, a package	11c	Gelatine, Excelsior Brand, a package	5c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, plain or in sauce, 3-lb. can	10c	Corn Starch, X L C R Brand, a package	5c
Lemons, large, juicy Messina, a dozen	12c	Salad Oil, best domestic, pint bottle	8c
Olives, stuffed with pimentos, 4-oz. bottle	9c	Lemon or Vanilla Extract, Eagle brand, a bottle	5c
Olives, Fancy Manzanilla, fine fruit, 8-oz. bottle	9c	Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares	5c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in the bean or ground, a pound	10c	Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle (wrapped)	13c

Peerless ROOT BEER Extract.
Nothing more refreshing than a sparkling glass of home-made Root Beer. One bottle makes six gallons.
A bottle 5c
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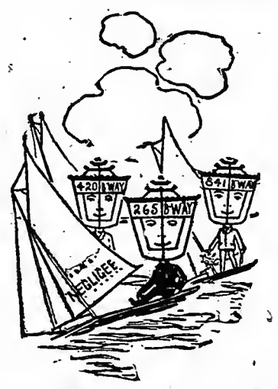
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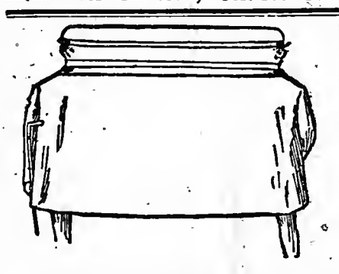
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SOME MORE SEASONABLE "HITS:" Straw Hats, $1 to $3.50. Panamas, $5 to $18. Negligee Shirts, $1.50 to $3.50. Light Weight Balbriggan Underwear, 75c. value, AT 50c.

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There's an elasticity about sack suits in Summer time.

You can stretch them to fit almost any occasion.

Light weight sack suits of attractive mixtures, $15 to $32.

Young men's sizes, 32-34 inches chest, $14 to $22.

The Norfolk jacket won't fit so many occasions, but most men look "fit" when they get into it.

Flannels, cheviots, home-spun and gray serge, $15 to $25.

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The road to many a man's discomfort lies through his underwear.

Underwear of all the comfortable sorts—underwear that fits.

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Full length black taffeta coats. Semi-fitted, belted or full back,—with fancy collars.

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Shantung Pongee long coats. Pleated back, collar trimmed with lace.

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Walking Skirts, made of black or blue cheviot with white hair-line stripe,

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Cheviot Skirts. Seven-gored flare model,—open seams. Blue, black and Oxford grey,

$7.50.

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Blue, black or Oxford grey cheviot skirts, with stitched seams and flounce,

$5.00.

These Skirts are all made of fine quality fabrics, and are light in weight.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; showers; fresh winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,360. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

RIOT AT PAWTUCKET ENDS IN BLOODSHED

Boy Fatally Shot After Soldiers Had Been Stoned.

Mob Tries to Take Deputy Who Is Supposed to Have Fired Shot from Officers—Riot Act Read.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 12.—For the first time in the history of the city, bayonets in the hands of soldiers ordered out by the Governor of the State to suppress riotous disturbances, glistened in the streets of Pawtucket to-day.

The astonishing increase in the number of lawless acts directed against the United Traction Company, whose union men have been on strike since June 2, and the inability of the limited police force and Deputy Sheriffs to suppress rioting, induced Gov. Kimball to call out the militia.

Numerous scenes of disorder occurred during the day, and more than a score of persons were injured, one fatally.

No cars were operated to-night, but they will run again in the morning, and further trouble is feared. While the militia is policing the city, Pawtucket is not under martial law. To-night Mayor Fitzgerald, who has been away on his wedding trip, returned and is using his influence with the populace to maintain order.

In the presence of about 1,000 persons and the militia this evening, Adjt. Gen. Sackett read the riot act. The Governor also issued a proclamation enjoining the citizens to preserve order, and prevent further bloodshed.

Gen. Herbert S. Tanner is in command of the troops which came here on orders from the Governor. Of the companies now on duty, Companies A, B, C, D, and G of the First Regiment, and Companies B and F of the Second Regiment are from Providence; Companies H, First Regiment, and G, Second Regiment, are from Pawtucket, while Troop A, First Battalion of Cavalry, also belongs here. Troop B is from Providence. In the afternoon orders were issued by Gov. Kimball, calling out Companies E and H of the Second Regiment, the Third Division of the Naval Reserves, and the machine gun battery.

The situation seemed somewhat uncertain to Gen. Tanner when he took command, and he awaited developments. The first disturbance was at the city line. Following the custom which has prevailed during the strike, the United Traction Company's cars were started from the Pawtucket Avenue car house, near the line dividing Pawtucket and Providence, and on one car was a number of Deputy Sheriffs. This car was followed at intervals by three others. When the cars reached the junction of Pawtucket and East Avenues, trouble began. The presence of the deputies on the cars angered the crowd which had gathered, and a fusilade of stones, tin cans, and all kinds of missiles followed. The cars were badly damaged. The motorman of each car saw that his only chance was to start the car at full speed and run through the crowd without stopping. Each car was assailed, and soon all were stalled at Haymarket Square. Then Chief of Police Rice informed Gen. Tanner that the conditions were such that his force of men was unable to handle the mob, and he sought the aid of the militia.

STONED THE SOLDIERS.

Company A, First Regiment, in command of Major Brice, was sent out. The company met the cars at Haymarket Square and preceded them to East and Pawtucket Avenues, where the company, in platoons, guarded the cars in front and rear. There was a noisy demonstration. For a minute the soldiers were cheered, and then a few stones were thrown. One of these struck Deputy Sheriff Horton, cutting his face.

On a trip from Providence to Pawtucket Deputy Sheriff Horton had discharged his revolver four times, and although no one was hit this act made the crowd angry at him.

The cars were run through to the city line without further trouble. Then the street where the trouble had occurred was picketed off by Troop A, and the troopers maintained peace for an hour or more. During this interval cars were not run. In the meantime High Sheriff White asked that three companies of militia be sent to Pawtucket Avenue, and this was done, Major Johnson being in command of the detachment. But before this order was carried into effect the most serious trouble of the day occurred.

A car was started from the Pawtucket Avenue car house, having aboard a score of deputy sheriffs. At Pawtucket and East Avenues a big crowd was in waiting, and it was prepared to give the deputies a warm reception. Major Maynard had the First Battalion of Cavalry as a guard to the cars, the troop being divided by platoons, front and rear. The deputy sheriffs were ordered to keep their revolvers in their pockets by Major Maynard, who said if there was to be shooting done the militia would do it.

Chief of Police Rice was present and advised the people to disperse, and a number of the striking conductors and motormen practically endangered their own safety by endeavoring to prevail on the people to leave.

Before the people turned their attention to the car they cheered the troopers. Immediately after, however, a terrible rain of stones, brickbats, and every conceivable form of missile, fell upon the electric car. The troopers were hemmed in by the mob. It was with great difficulty they succeeded in working their way out. The motorman of the car, bravely facing the mob, got his car through.

BOY FATALLY SHOT.

But when the turmoil was at its height fully a dozen shots were fired from the car, through the drawn curtains, all of which did no damage save one, which lodged in the neck of Venner Peterson, aged twelve, son of John Peterson of this city. The boy had been carrying dinners and was returning home when attracted by the crowd. The lad could not speak nor well understand English. The shot struck him when he was standing some distance from the car. The shooting made the mob wild, and only the presence of the troops prevented the demolition of the car and the serious injury of some of the deputies. Major Sweet, Surgeon of the cavalry, examined the lad and pronounced him fatally hurt. The boy was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where it was announced to-night that he would die.

The wounding of the boy sobered the crowd, and after the car had proceeded the crowd became more temperate. But many threats were made to kill a Deputy Sheriff in retaliation.

At this time a Providence passenger, Benjamin P. Bosworth, becoming alarmed at the shower of stones, jumped from the car which was being rushed through the mob, and sustained serious injuries by falling. He suffered a concussion of the brain and was unable to disclose his identity until late in the day. It is thought Bosworth will recover.

The situation during the remainder of the afternoon, after the militia officers had been over the field and had mapped out plans of campaign, and the proclamation of Gov. Kimball had been published, was such that Gen. Tanner determined to have all the soldiers available. After consultation with Gov. Kimball it was decided to ask for all of the available militia, and additional companies were called out.

On the arrival of these commands there were 750 men and 60 officers on duty. The companies have been formed into batallions, and these were alternately on duty. After the militia had been stoned in the morning, ball cartridges were served out, each private carrying forty rounds and each officer fifty rounds of revolver ammunition.

The city has not been placed under martial law, although many have assumed that fact. Martial law cannot be announced save through act of the General Assembly. Under the statutes martial law would mean suspension of all civil functions, even to the courts, and the dealing with all offenders by military authority. As it now is the law is not suspended. The civil courts will have jurisdiction over all offenders, but the militia will serve as police and will strictly enforce all orders given. Arrests will be made by the militia, and the people will be kept in motion at all times.

DEPUTY WHO FIRED ARRESTED.

Detective Haberlin of the Pawtucket police force has arrested William J. Welsh, a Deputy Sheriff, who is accused of shooting the Peterson boy. When taking the prisoner to the police station the detective and Special Officer Hannigan were roughly handled. They were followed to the door of the station by a mob that stoned the officers and made great effort to get the prisoner from them. The man was searched, and on him was found a revolver which had four cartridges in it. With Welsh the officers brought Adam Saunders, a private of the One Hundred and Tenth Heavy Artillery, United States Army, at Fort Adams and home on a furlough, who declared he saw the Sheriff lean over a seat and fire the shot that killed the boy. Welsh maintained he did not shoot, for the High Sheriff had given orders to the deputies not to use their revolvers, and not to fire under any circumstances. Later Welsh was arraigned before Judge Shove on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He pleaded not guilty and was held in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing. Because of the inability of the prisoner to furnish bail and the unwillingness of the police to permit him to be carried through the streets, he remains locked up at Police Headquarters.

There were no further disturbances of a serious nature during the afternoon, and everything was quiet during the evening.

INVENTOR ISAAC KLING DEAD.

Claim that Westinghouse Coupler Was Based on His Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—Isaac Kling, widely known as the inventor of an automatic car coupler, died to-day of heart disease at his home, 529 East Chestnut Street. For years Mr. Kling worked on a patent automatic car coupler to be used for freight and passenger service. He succeeded in carrying out his plan, and secured a patent. Capital was necessary. He enlisted the interest of A. V. Dupont and Horace Scott.

The coupler was tried with success in the Louisville and Nashville yards, and it became widely known that Mr. Kling had at last patented a successful coupler. In the midst of all this Messrs. Dupont and Scott died, and the inventor was left without financial resources. He used up all his funds to introduce his invention.

In the meantime the Westinghouse Company brought out its automatic coupler. Mr. Kling's friends always claimed that some of his ideas were embodied in the Westinghouse patent. With a minor invention Mr. Kling made enough money to live on. A few days before his death he received the patent on a rotary engine in which increased power could be utilized in a small space. He succeeded in giving 100 horse power to an engine occupying only three square feet.

SOUTHERN IRON OUTPUT.

169,739 Tons of Pig Iron, Steel, and Pipe Shipped in May.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12.—The report of the Southern Iron Committee showing shipments from Alabama and Tennessee during May was made public to-day. Pig iron, steel, and cast-iron pipe shipments from the Southern field amounted to 169,739 tons, of which 152,174 tons were pig iron and steel, and 17,565 tons were cast-iron pipe.

The Birmingham district alone shipped 77,748 tons of pig iron and 7,716 tons of pipe. Steel shipments from Ensley last month amounted to 11,259 tons. Sheffield shipped 16,248 tons of pig iron in May. The export movements were practically nothing, 239 tons of pig iron and 331 tons of pipe going abroad from the Southern field.

JUDGE N. M. HUBBARD KILLED.

Thrown from a Farm Wagon While Driving—His Injuries Prove Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 12.—Judge N. M. Hubbard, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and widely known as the general attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company since 1870, died at his residence in this city this afternoon as the result of an accident which occurred at his farm last Monday evening.

He was driving a fast team hitched to a farm wagon with dump boards, and was thrown under the wheels, four of his ribs being broken, inflicting internal injuries. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1829, and came to Iowa in 1854.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon, and will be attended by prominent lawyers from all over the State and by many of the Northwestern officials.

Lackawanna's New Mountain Train to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M., returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 420 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

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Stocks irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 11 and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 71½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46½c; cotton, middling, 9 7-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A MINE MANAGER

A Locomotive Carrying Him and Others Fired On.

NEAR WILKESBARRE, PA.

Officials of the William A. Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Co. are Ones Attacked.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 12.—It was learned at the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-day that an attempt was made last night on the life of Superintendent Thomas Thomas of the William A. colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company at Old Forge, north of this city.

For the last four days crowds have been gathering each morning and evening on a hill which overlooks the colliery and throwing stones at the men at work within the inclosure. The day and night Superintendents do not live in the colliery as do many of the other employes, and they are taken to and from the place on a locomotive.

Last night the night Superintendent reached the colliery safely. A few minutes later Superintendent Thomas came out, and when about 300 yards from the breaker, he says, a number of men who were in ambush opened fire on the locomotive. Fortunately the engine was traveling rapidly, and it was soon out of range of fire. The officials say about ten shots were fired.

There were six persons on the locomotive—the engineer, fireman, conductor, two brakemen, and Superintendent Thomas. As soon as the firing began the six men immediately dropped to the floor of the locomotive and its tender, and in that way saved themselves. The window panes of the cab were broken, and the locomotive and tender were perforated with bullets and buckshot.

President Mitchell had nothing to say to-day either on the anthracite or soft-coal strike in West Virginia.

It will be four weeks to-morrow since the three anthracite districts requested the call of a special National convention to consider the advisability of involving all the soft-coal miners in the United States in the anthracite strike. Mr. Mitchell was asked to-day by The Associated Press correspondent whether he had the consent of five districts necessary to call a National convention. He said he could not talk about the matter.

The mine workers' officials have been making a strong effort to have the strikers at Duryea and vicinity prevent any violence. Several men have been sent there to talk to the strikers, and this afternoon District President T. D. Nicholls went himself to see what he can do. It is likely that he will be able to put a stop to the demonstrations that have been going on there during this week

This was payday at all the Lehigh Valley collieries in the Wyoming Valley for the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen, fire bosses, clerks, and other company employes for the last two weeks of May. Most of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen are now on strike. The pay cars are well guarded by coal and iron police.

ROANOKE, Va., June 12.—The officials of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company to-day said that the situation in the Pocahontas coal field has gradually improved and that the outlook for a final and early settlement of the trouble is considerably brighter. Forty mines out of forty-six are working to-day. The Clinch Valley and Thacker fields are working full forces. The Tug River field which has been closed, to-day had a small force at work.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 12.—Regardless of the statement by the union men that not 2 per cent. of the miners would return to work this morning more men were at work to-day than any day since the strike bgan. This is partially accounted for by the importation of 100 or more Hungarians into the field last night. It is very probable that from 175 to 200 cars will be loaded in this region to-day. Eighty-five per cent. of the men are still out.

TRY TO HANG A FIREMAN.

Scranton Mob Pursues Worker at a Colliery and Only Leave Him When Police Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 12.—The first trouble in Scranton since the miners' strike began occurred this morning. John Flannigan, a fireman at the Erie No. 1 Colliery, Dunmore, worked on the night shift and was on his way to his boarding house in this city. He was walking down the Lackawanna tracks, when he came upon a crowd of about fifty men, who were waiting for him.

"Here, you scab, you can't pass this way. Go back to the mines!" somebody yelled.

This was the signal for a volley of jeers and threats. One of the men flourished a rope with a noose. Flannigan took to his heels and the mob followed. In the yard next door to the house in which he lived Flannigan was cornered.

The man with the rope lassoed the fireman. Flannigan wriggled out of the noose, but for the second time it was hurled about his neck and drawn taut. Flannigan succeeded in getting loose. He fled to the house, and the inmates locked the door against his pursuers.

When Superintendent Day and seven policemen arrived they found Flannigan's persecutors lined up around the house. The mob then sullenly dispersed.

MR. WRIGHT'S STRIKE REPORT.

He Expects to Have It Ready for the President Within a Week's Time.

United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright left this city yesterday, having completed his mission here, and went to Marblehead, Mass., where he was staying when President Roosevelt instructed him to make an investigation of the coal strike. He said that he was very well pleased with the result of his visit, and had obtained data enough for his report, which he intended to make very complete.

"I expect to make my report to President Roosevelt in a week or possibly less," he continued. "My report will deal simply with the facts of the causes leading up to the strike, and will not deal with it from a sentimental point of view. It will embody the result of the investigations of several trained experts, who made their reports to me. I have been able to conduct a more complete investigation into the strike than I expected, and both sides afforded me every facility."

Asked if he had discovered who was responsible for the strike, he said:

"That will be in my report to the President. I do not know what action the President will take, or whether he will make the report public."

A prominent member of the Arbitration Committee of the Civic Federation said yesterday that there was absolutely nothing in the reports that Mr. Wright had conferred with the Civic Federation regarding a settlement of the strike. He realized that Mr. Wright came here only on a mission of investigation.

"But," he continued, "there is a plan on entirely new lines, which promises to be feasible, but which has not matured yet."

When it was pointed out to him that the operators said that there could be no concessions and no arbitration, he said:

"That may be, but circumstances often arise which cause the most astute people to change their minds. No man can tell what a day may bring forth. This is a matter in which the public are interested. The plan I speak of is progressing, and is not directly connected with the Civic Federation. Some of the operators like the idea."

The cloud of soft coal smoke which has hung over the city for the last fortnight was denser than ever yesterday. It went into the eyes of pedestrians and made them smart, and was breathed into their lungs, making many of them cough and splutter. In the down-town sections the effects of the smoke were especially felt. The tenants of office buildings where soft coal was not burned said they had all the inconveniences of soft coal without consuming it. The result was that the offices of the Department of Health were deluged with new complaints, asking that some decisive action should be taken to abate the nuisance.

Result of the Strike in Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 12.—To-day began the second month of the strike and the conditions stated in facts and figures are as follows:

Loss to miners in wages	$5,333,000
Loss to operators in price of coal, (normal)	11,750,000
Loss of unemployed, other than strikers, clerks, factory hands, railroaders, &c.	1,570,000
Business men's loss in coal region:	3,600,000
Business men's loss outside coal region	2,300,000
Total	$24,553,000
Mine workers left region since strike began	52,000
Number strikers at work in region	2,500
Strikers not earning money	92,500
Number of other workers now idle owing to strike	35,000

CANADA COAL LANDS LEASED.

Dominion Steel Company Acquires Property of Dominion Coal Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 12.—The agreement by which the Dominion Steel Company leases the mines and plant of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney was ratified to-day. A special meeting of the Dominion Steel Company's shareholders was held at noon, when the agreement was explained and ratified by a stock vote, only 150 shares being cast against the proposal. At 3 o'clock a similar meeting of the Dominion Coal Company's shareholders was held, which also resulted in an overwhelming approval of the deal. The Directors were re-elected at each meeting and reports presented which met with approval.

The agreement is a long document containing some twenty-five clauses. It is not an amalgamation, but a lease of the coal properties by the steel company, and replaces an option of lease obtained in 1899. The coal properties described are to be leased for a term of ninety-nine years, for which the sum of $1,600,000 is to be paid annually, and the steel company also agrees to pay a royalty of 7½ cents per ton on all coal mined in excess of 3,500,000 tons per year.

James Ross explained that the bonds were not affected in the least. The agreement guarantees the payment of 6 per cent. per annum by the steel company on all the coal company's common stock and bonds and 8 per cent. on the preferred stock. The old lease was likely to have led to litigation and the present one was considered better for all parties. Last year the coal company earned $1,550,000, and for the most of February and March of the present year the earnings were $250,000 in excess of the same months last year. The entire output of the present year has been sold. The difficulty was to prevent over selling. The net balance to the general surplus last year was $937,681.

The affairs of the Dominion Steel and Iron Company were also reported on favorably. The statement showed assets of $31,597,388 and liabilities of a like amount, including stock and bonds to the extent of $28,000,000.

POCKETED THE WAGER.

Suit Between Newburg Attorneys Growing Out of West Point-Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 12.—George R. Brewster, a leading attorney of the city, has brought civil proceedings against Henry Kohl, a prominent criminal attorney of the county, to recover $3 and costs. Brewster had taken the money from his pocket to wager on the West Point-Yale game, and Kohl took the money and, placing it in his pocket, left for New York.

Brewster caused papers to be prepared, and Deputy Sheriff McDowall served them as Kohl stepped from the train on his return to-day. Thinking it a joke, Kohl offered to return the money, but Brewster declined to accept without costs being added. Issues will be joined on Tuesday, and several prominent attorneys of the local bar have volunteered their services to prosecute and defend.

Cool Summer Clothing.
Serge, Wool Crash, Homespun, Silk & Alpaca. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St.—Adv.

Good music, grand scenery, glorious sail, make travel by HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE enjoyable. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. Music.—Adv.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago
via the Pennsylvania Special over the Pennsylvania Railroad beginning June 15.—Adv.

"Change of Time on Pennsylvania Railroad.
Important changes will be made in the time tables of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sunday next, June 15th."—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago
via Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Special will begin running June 15.—Adv.

TAMMANY MEETING. CHEERS FOR HARMONY

Expected Discord at the Wigwam Fails to Develop.

Richard Croker's Name Not Mentioned—McClellan's Appeal for the Triumvirs—Finance Committee Abolished.

Tammany Hall was crowded last evening. More than 2,000 followers of the Wigwam watched the proceedings with bated interest to see the moves which were scheduled to be made on the political chessboard between the leaders of the factions of Tammany Hall to cause trouble. Instead of discord, there were cheers and shouts of approval for every name mentioned from that of Triumvir Charles F. Murphy to Thomas Foley.

The name of Richard Croker was not mentioned at the meeting. It was expected that when the question of abolishing the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall was up for consideration the break would come. There was no discussion or debate, and the bang of the Chairman's gavel silenced the only delegate in the hall who wanted to make a humble plea for more recognition for his district in the way of delegates to conventions.

Prior to the General Committee meeting in the large hall the Executive Committee met down stairs. Chairman McMahon presided. The question of abolishing the Finance Committee was acted upon without debate. Then routine matters in relation to the fixing of places in which to hold the September primaries took up some time. According to Secretary Thomas F. Smith, there was not a discordant note sounded by any of the men at the meeting. The statement of the Advisory Committee, which declared officially that Richard Croker would never take part in politics again was not discussed.

As the Executive Committee members filed into the large hall of the Wigwam, three cheers were given for Charles F. Murphy and also for Senator Thomas F. Grady and Thomas Foley. Ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain presided.

COAL STRIKE RESOLUTIONS.

Leader James J. Martin was recognized at once, and offered a set of resolutions condemning the railroad companies for oppressing the poor miners and the Health Department of New York for not abating the soft-coal nuisance. The resolutions were adopted.

Secretary Smith then started the reading of a long resolution, declaring the rules and regulations for the holding of the primary elections on Sept. 16. The members of the County Committee elected in the various Assembly districts shall, by the resolutions of the Executive Committee, meet for organization between Dec 15 and Dec. 23 of this year, and the members of the County Committee from each Assembly district are to meet in Tammany Hall on Dec. 30 at 8 o'clock for organization.

The County Convention for the nomination of three Justices of the Supreme Court is to be held at Tammany Hall on Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock. The Congressional Conventions for the nomination of Representatives to Congress will be held on Oct. 2, and the Senatorial Conventions on Oct. 4, and the Assembly District Conventions for the nomination of Assemblymen on Oct. 7. No date was set for the holding of the Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, and this action will not be taken until after a meeting of the State Committee has been held.

As Secretary Smith finished reading the report of the Executive Committee a delegate loudly clamored for recognition. Heads were craned to see if there was trouble brewing. Chairman Crain banged his gavel, and would not recognize the delegate during the reading. Then another report of the Executive Committee was read which amended the constitution and striking therefrom all references to the Finance Committee. Chairman Crain put the resolution abolishing the Finance Committee, and there was a shout louder than any heard before during the meeting.

"Carried," said Chairman Crain. By this action, which took less than two minutes, the position, which Richard Croker held for so many years and through which he controlled the finances of Tammany Hall, was abolished. The action also relegates to the rear in Tammany politics, for the present, Andrew Freedman, friend of Richard Croker, whose political asset was his membership of the Finance Committee, and Edward C. Sheehy, Senator John W. Fox, Cord Meyer, and other men, some of whom formed the "Kitchen Cabinet" complained of by Lewis Nixon when he resigned the leadership of Tammany.

Of the 2,000 delegates present not one arose to offer any resolutions or make a speech until Chairman Crain said: "Congressman McClellan will now address the meeting."

The leaders all relaxed when this announcement was made and several said: "It's all over. There will be no trouble to-night."

Congressman McClellan made a speech which drew from the audience frequent applause. He spoke at length of the Filipino war, and delivered a defense of the American soldiers, but condemned the policy of the Administration at Washington.

Congressman McClellan in finishing his speech said, amid cheers:

"Let us bury the dead, and line up behind Charles F. Murphy and his associates. Forget the past in the hope of victories in the future."

After the meeting adjourned the question arose as to why the action of the Executive Committee in establishing the Advisory Committee, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, McMahon, and Haffen, was not endorsed by the County Committee. Secretary Smith, President Haffen, and many other leaders said that such action was not necessary, as the Executive Committee had the power to conduct its own business without the approval of the County Committee.

The statement issued by the Advisory Committee in reference to Richard Croker and the policy of the new leaders of the Wigwam was not read. When asked why the document was not presented for endorsement to the County Committee, President Haffen said:

"I thought it was."

Triumvir Murphy would not discuss the matter.

ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

Marriage at Haverhill, Mass., of Helen H. McDonald and George C. Giles.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 12.—A romance of the stage was made public to-day in the announcement of the marriage in this city on May 24 of Helen H. McDonald, who takes the part of Helaine Hadley, the blind girl in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," and George C. Giles, also a member of the company. They were married by the Rev. I. Newton Phelps.

Mr. Giles is a grandson of the senior Corliss of the Corliss Engine Company, and is said to be wealthy himself. Mrs. Giles is related to the Amsdens, the wealthy Albany brewers, one of whom married her sister. The pair are now in New York.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

$90,000 PARIS BANK SWINDLE.

Employe Aided by a Friend Borrows Money on the Institution's Collateral Securities.

PARIS, June 12.—An employe of the Bank of France, who was intrusted with the care of collateral securities, abstracted a number of these documents, and, through the help of a friend, borrowed money on them from the Bank of France itself.

The papers this evening say that the sum lost by the bank amounts to 450,000 francs. ($90,000.)

MILEAGE BOOKS STOLEN.

George Andrews Arrested Charged with Robbing Railroad Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 12.—For months the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has been bothered by a clever burglar who forced an entrance to the small passenger stations on its various lines and purloined mileage books. On May 19 this crook visited the station at Litchfield and secured a number of mileage books. A night or two later he broke into the Hadley Station, and there used the ticket stamp to date the books.

The numbers of the missing books were given to the company's detectives, who after a long search, have arrested George Bailey, alias George Andrews. Sixteen mileage books, eleven of which were taken from the Amherst station, were found on his person.

BREWERS' LABOR COMMITTEE.

National Association Will Try to Arbitrate Differences with Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 12.—A special labor committee, appointed by the United States Brewers' Association, will arrange a conference with officials of the National Brewery Workmen's Association and ascertain what can be done by arbitration in the matter of adjusting differences between the men and their employers. The brewers to-day named as such committee, Otto M. Steiffel of St. Louis; Gustav Pabst, of Milwaukee; and Rudolph J. Schaffer, of New York City.

The committee will report to the Brewers' Board of Trustees, the newly elected members of which are, Frederick J. Pothof, of Philadelphia; Philip J. Schaeffer, of Buffalo; Rudolph J. Schaffer, of New York City; Frederick Reibenstein, of Newark and Joseph Uihlein, of Milwaukee.

HENEQUIN FIBRE MERGER.

Large Growers in Yucatan Form Organization with $10,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 12.—L. W. Rebbage, who has been in Yucatan, Mexico, for the past year, arrived here to-day. He says that all of the larger growers of the henequin fibre in Yucatan have merged their interests into an organized company with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The object of the concern is to control the price of the fibre, which is marketed principally in the United States.

The officers of the company are well-known millionaires who have made their money out of henequin. They live in Merida, and are as follows:

José Juanes, President.	Don Pedro Peon Conteras.
G. Guitierrez, Vice President.	Don Juan Berzunza,
Don Augustin Valles Castello, Treasurer.	Don Enrique Escalante Calera.
Don Regilo V. Suarez, Secretary.	Don Idefonzo Guitierrez,
Directors:	Don Alvaro Rosado.
Don José Maria Fuente,	Don Liborio A. Cervera.

NEW WORLD'S CYCLE RECORDS.

Harry Elkes Rode Over Forty-one Miles in an Hour.

BOSTON, June 12.—Harry Elkes, in winning the Brassard race at Charles River Park bicycle track to-night, broke all the world's records in a distance motor-paced race, from one mile to 41, and in making 41 miles 250 yards for the hour, broke the record of 40 miles 330 yards made by Will Stinson at Brockton last year. The event had Elkes, Bobby Walthour, Nat Butler, and Charles McConnell as contestants. Only Walthour figured in the running, he being 8½ laps behind at the finish. Elkes's times follow:

For 5 miles, 7:16 1-5; for 10 miles, 14:24; for 15 miles, 21:24 3-5, beating Stinson's record by 58 seconds; for 20 miles, 28:40½, or 1:12 ahead; for 25 miles, 35:36 4-5, or 1:19 ahead; for 30 miles, 43:16 4-5, or 2:02 1-5 ahead; for 35 miles, 50:38 3-5, or 2:12 ahead.

Just before the finish Elkes lost his pace through the crowd running on the track.

Elkes's fastest mile, the eleventh, was made in 1:23 1-5. He rode under all conditions prescribed by the National Cycling Association.

CHICAGO ELEVATED BONDS.

Directors Sell an Issue of $1,500,000 for Building Branches.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Directors of the Metropolitan Elevated have sold to the First National Bank $1,500,000 4 per cent. extension bonds. The issue is being put out to meet the cost of construction of branches. The price realized is not disclosed, but is understood to be about 93½ with interest.

About a year ago the board sold to Otis, Wilson & Co. $1,250,000 of the same issue at a price approximating that realized on the last sale. Public bids were not invited, though a number of local bond houses and banks were asked to submit figures. It is reported there was some difference of opinion in the board over the matter of not advertising publicly for bids.

"The Prophet's Chamber,"
reprinted from the Four-Track News for May, will interest every farmer's wife in New York and New England. Sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

WAR DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE

Secretary Root's Reply to F. B. Thurber's Testimony.

GEN. WOOD'S CUBAN FUNDS

The Fact That Mr. Havemeyer Had Also Made Payments Signified Nothing, He Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Root, when his attention was drawn this evening to the testimony of F. B. Thurber before the Senate Sub-Committee on Relations with Cuba yesterday, said there is no occasion for him to do more than state that the payments alleged to have been made to Mr. Thurber had been made by the Cuban Government, with the full approval of the War Department. Probably $8,000 or $9,000 had been paid in this way, and all of the payments Mr. Root said he considered justifiable. The Cuban Military Government had as much authority to appropriate money as Congress had, and the appropriations for the use of Mr. Thurber's association, being for the advancement of the interests of the Cuban people, no exception could be taken to them. If the Cuban Congress should appropriate money for a similar purpose, it would not be charged with a misuse of public funds. But actually, the Cuban Congress had no more right to do such a thing than the Cuban Military Government had.

The fact that Mr. Havemeyer paid Mr. Thurber $2,500, Mr. Root said, had nothing to do with Gen. Wood's payments to Mr. Thurber. He did not believe Mr. Havemeyer paid this money for the same sort of thing for which Gen. Wood made his payments. He was inclined to believe the Havemeyer payment was made for a propaganda in favor of free sugar, and not for reciprocity. Cuba wanted reciprocity and not free sugar; wanted to be put where she would have an advantage over other sugar-producing countries. But whether it was free sugar Mr. Havemeyer wanted or something else, the War Department had had no understanding with him, nor any knowledge that he was paying money to Mr. Thurber for work relating to Cuba.

With reference to the stories circulated about the Capitol that he was interested in the Sugar Trust, Mr. Root had nothing to say further than to remark that there was just as much ground for saying that he was interested in any other great corperation in the country, as for saying that he was a Sugar Trust man. Such stories, he said, were part of the penalty a man must pay for going into public life.

GEN. WOOD EXPLAINS.

He Says He Used Mr. Thurber Simply as a Distributing Agent in Cuba's Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—Gen. Leonard Wood, ex-Military Governor of Cuba, was asked to-day for an explanation of the disclosures made by F. B. Thurber of New York in regard to the use of public moneys for the propogation of literature bearing on the question of Cuban reciprocity. The General, after talking freely in response to many inquiries, gave out the following written statement, which he prepared in the home of Col. Mills, where the President has been staying for the last day and a half:

"I did authorize the expenditure of $2,800, and much more, all for the purpose of presenting the case of Cuba and her economic needs to the American people, in order that justice might be done to her. I considered myself as much, as does Mr. Palma to-day, in honor bound to defend the interests of the island, and I should have betrayed the trust invested in me and failed properly to use the authority I had as Military Governor of the island had I not made every proper effort to obtain for Cuba those commercial relations on which her stability and prosperity as a nation depend.

"Mr. Thurber was simply a distributing agent through the New York Export Association's lists, which I used as I would have used a directory to distribute such matter as I considered suitable to convey to the people of the United States a correct understanding of the needs of the people of Cuba. LEONARD WOOD."

Gen. Wood said that he could not tell the exact amount he had spent for the distribution, but he thought it would aggregate "three times $2,800." The economic life in Cuba, he said, was at stake, and he was the only person with authority to draw funds from the Cuban Treasury. He considered it right to see that the American people were informed of the situation.

"Some folks seem to forget," he added, "that I was representing the Cubans, and not the people of Nebraska or somewhere else."

The Oxnard party, or beet sugar element, he explained, "was lobbying in Washington night and day, misrepresenting the true state of affairs." It was plainly his duty at the time he was Military Governor to counteract that party's influence in behalf of the Cuban nation.

When asked why Mr. Thurber had been selected to send out printed matter about reciprocity, the General said:

"He just represented the export association. That organization had a very full list of prominent citizens throughout the country, and this list was needed for mailing purposes. It contained about 120,000 names. The literature sent out included the part of the President's message that had to do with the reciprocity question, extracts from the advices given out by the Secretary of War, and many articles that appeared in periodicals."

Gen. Wood compared his position to that of a man who held a trust estate. He owed the same duty to the Cubans, he said, that one would owe to a brother for whom he held property in trust.

H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, made a few comments yesterday on the testimony given by F. B. Thurber before the United States Senate Sub-Committee on Rela-

tions with Cuba on Wednesday. Mr. Havemeyer declsred he was in entire accord with what he considered the majority sentiment of the people and newspapers in the United States in favor of reciprocity with Cuba.

"So far as Mr. Thurber's testimony is concerned," he said, "there is nothing new in it, as it is in the main a repetition of what Mr. Donner, the Treasurer of this company, had previously testified. We gave Mr. Thurber money to aid in the distribution of literature containing the facts in the matter. We have nothing to do with politics, and we had no intention of influencing any legislative body. The contribution for a similar purpose by Gen. Wood I know nothing about."

Mr. Havemeyer referred to a story which has been current in Wall Street to the effect that the beet-sugar people had spent much money in their campaign.

"I hear," he said, "that the beet-sugar crowd gave $20,000 for some kind of a fund. I suppose it would take a subpoena and an investigating committee to get them to explain this payment."

SENATORS SEE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Platt of Connecticut and Spooner of Wisconsin Visit White House by Appointment.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Cuban Relations, called on the President by appointment soon after he reached the White House to-night.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin called also by appointment soon after the arrival of Senator Platt, and the two Senators were in conference with President Roosevelt for more than an hour.

At its close neither Senator would say anything as to the nature of their joint talk with the President. Some question exists, it is said, as to whether a statement will be issued from the White House concerning Gen. Wood's Cuban reciprocity expenditures, some doubt existing as to the policy of treating the matter as of sufficient importance to warrant a formal official statement from the administration.

It is probable, however, that the statement will be given out. Gen. Wood has not been summoned to appear before the investigating committee as yet.

The conference discussed the outlook for reciprocity legislation in view of recent developments, but, so far as can be learned, there is no change in the President's position and purpose.

BEET SUGAR MEN AGREE?

Senators Are Reported Having Signed to Act with Democrats Against the Reciprocity Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It is reported this evening that the beet sugar Senators at a conference this afternoon signed an agreement to govern their action in case the Committee on Relations with Cuba reports a reciprocity bill and a Republican conference undertakes to push it through according to the report.

It is provided that in the contingency stated the beet sugar Senators shall join with the Democrats in support of the House bill. Eighteen Senators are said to have signed the agreement.

Everybody at the Capitol to-day was asking the question: "What will be the effect on Cuban reciprocity of the disclosures Mr. Thurber made yesterday?"

When night came nobody seemed to have settled convictions relating to the matter. There was, however, almost a consensus in the view that as the day had advanced the feeling had grown in Congress that Mr. Thurber had set forth a situation extremely awkward for the Administration Senators to confront. It was noticeable that late in the afternoon those Senators talked less confidently of putting through a reciprocity bill than they had talked earlier in the day.

In the early forenoon they were saying that in three days the whole thing would be forgotten. Their purpose was to carry out their programme, and nothing seemed to be in the way. Presently there came reports that indicated the leaders had heard some of the disquieting stories as to impressions created by Mr. Thurber's testimony in the minds of Senators whose vote will be needed if the attempt is made to put a reciprocity bill through the Senate.

One of these stories was that a Republican member of the Committee on Relations With Cuba had said he doubted that he now would be willing to vote for reporting a Cuban relief bill to the Senate. The apparent community of interest between the War Department and the Sugar Trust worries this committeeman. He is inclined to believe the beet sugar Senators have been right all the time in their contention, that if the Administration's reciprocity scheme should be carried out the benefits accruing under it would go to the Sugar Trust almost exclusively. That was the explanation of the committeeman's attitude given by a Senator who said he had just come from a conference with him. Another story was to the effect that Senator Fairbanks of Indiana up to-day a strong Administration man, had made up his mind that he could not in justice to himself support the Administration's bill after the disclosures made before the Cuban committee by Mr. Thurber.

It was impossible to get any statement with reference to this story from Senator Fairbanks, but the story found credence because it came through an Indiana Representative who is regarded as one of the most reliable members of the House.

The beet-sugar Senators did not hesitate to say they knew the Administration men had become greatly disturbed by Mr. Thurber's revelations. They continued in the elated condition into which they were thrown yesterday when they first learned of what they speak of as the "partnership between the War Department and Mr. Havemeyer." Reciprocity was dead, they said—dead in the Senate, and dead in the House. It would not surprise them, they declared, if the whole business should be dropped and never heard of again. They were still willing to have a rebate bill passed if that would suit the President.

They did not believe any relief measure should be passed, but they would be willing to vote for a rebate bill just to please the President, "and why wouldn't that be the best way out of it?" one of them asked. "We are in a nasty mess in the Senate. The passage of a rebate bill would let us out. I trust when the President gets home he will decide it will be discreet to take what he can along as told us he was willing to take, and call off those gentlemen in the Senate who threaten to read us out of the party because we are not willing to go into the Thurber-War Department-Sugar Trust combination."

There are those who hope that President Roosevelt, seeing the situation which has been brought about through the Thurber disclosures, will promptly adjust it by declaring his wish for a rebate bill. If he sticks to the position he held the night before he went to West Point it will be impossible to predict the outcome in the Senate. The beet sugar men say there can be no reciprocity bill passed unless the Administration Senators are willing to take the bill that came from the House, with the clause in it abolishing the differential.

Hardly anybody considers it possible that the House now will agree to a straight reciprocity bill, such as the Administration Senators have been talking about. Whatever doubt may exist as to the situation in the Senate there seems to be little doubt that the House has been so affected by Mr. Thurber's story that it will have nothing to do with reciprocity of the Administration sort.

The Democrats in both House and Senate talk of the Thurber revelation as a thing of great importance.

"We ought to have a Democratic House in the next Congress," a Democratic Senator said this evening. "There ought to be an investigation of the War Department."

EXPENDITURES IN CUBA.

Senate Resolution on the Subject Sent to the Calendar—House Resolution Goes to Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Culberson (Texas) directing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate an itemized statement of the expenditures made from the Cuban funds from ths time of the American occupation to May 1 of this year was taken up.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) explained that the information was being compiled in the War Department, and the resolution was sent to the calendar.

Representative Hay of Virginia to-day introduced a resolution reciting that the United States had acted as trustee for the people in Cuba and directing the Secretary of War to furnish an itemized account showing what was spent by United States officials during our trusteeship of Cuba, and whether such expenditures were authorized by the Secretary of War. The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution grows out of the evidence given yesterday before the Senate Cuban Committee relative to certain expenditures in connection with Cuban reciprocity.

DROWNED BY A TORNADO.

Steamer Is Overturned Four Miles Up the River from Dubuque, Iowa, and Four Men Perish.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 12.—A tornado to-day overturned and sank the steamer Ravenna at Naquoketa Chute, four miles up the river.

The Captain and three others were drowned. The steamer Teal rescued fifteen men, who clung to the bottom of the Ravenna.

THE DEAD.

CAPT. JOHN HOY, aged fifty-two; Stillwater, Minn.
BYRON TRASK, clerk, aged forty-two; Stillwater, Minn.
LOUIS WALKER, aged nineteen; Rodes Landing.
——— DELL, aged twenty-three; La Crosse.

AERIAL SLIDE KILLED A MAN.

Inventor Died from Injuries After the Toboggan Was Officially Declared Safe.

The aerial toboggan slide at Coney Island, which during the afternoon had been declared safe by the Building Department, got out of order late yesterday afternoon, and a car toboggan shot down the incline, striking Henry O. Maritz, the inventor of the affair, inflicting injuries from which he died in the Emergency Hospital at the resort last night.

For three years the aerial toboggan slide has been ready for business at the Bowery and Tilyou's Walk, Coney Island, but only on rare occasions has it ever been allowed to be put into operation, as each time that the inventor thought he had it arranged satisfactorily to the Building Department the latter would step in and declare some part or other of it unsafe.

Yesterday afternoon William H. Rittenhouse, an Inspector of the Building Department, journeyed to Coney to examine the affair. He took a good look at it, and finally declared that it was a safe amusement, and accordingly passed it. One or two people took a slide and came down unhurt, and then Rittenhouse and a friend, Charles Otis, decided that they would enjoy a little aerial sensation, and so informed the owner and inventor.

They were within a few feet of the top of the incline whence the descent commences, when suddenly a part of the ironwork that holds the car to the track broke, and the car started down the incline at full tilt. Maritz was in front on the track, and tried to get out of the way; but he was not quick enough, and the car struck him in the back, hurling him about ten feet. When picked up he was found to be seriously injured, and was sent to the Emergency Hospital, where he died.

Maritz was sixty-two years of age and lived at 473 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

TEXAS PROHIBITS "FUTURES."

Court of Criminal Appeals Upholds Law Passed by Last Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 12.—The Court of Criminal Appeals to-day rendered a decision upholding the law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting dealing in futures in Texas.

More than fifty brokerage concerns now doing business in this State will have to suspend operations, and no more open speculation by means of direct wires with Eastern markets can be done.

$2,500 FOR INJURIES TO CHILD.

Daughter of New York Merchant Was Hurt by Street Car in Yonkers.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 12.—Mildred Sutton, eight years old, daughter of Samuel Sutton, a wholesale dry goods merchant, of New York, whose home is in Yonkers, was to-day awarded a verdict of $2,500 in the Supreme Court against the Yonkers City Railroad.

One day last Winter the child was waiting on Warburton Avenue for a car. Her hat blew off, and to fix it she drew off her glove. This fell on the tracks, and she went after it and was hit by a car. It was pretty clearly shown that the motorman of the car had a boy on the platform with him, and was allowing the boy to run the car.

The child received a fractured skull, and curvature of the spine resulted. One of her thighs was broken, and this resulted in the leg being now three-quarters of an inch shorter than the other.

COCKRAN EXTRADITION CASE.

It Was Argued Before the New York Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—The appeal of Charles E. Cockran of New York City from an order of the Appellate Division, Third Department, affirming an order by Justice Herrick dismissing a writ of habeas corpus procured by Cockran to secure his release from custody while awaiting extradition to Tennessee, where he is wanted for alleged grand larceny, was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day.

Cockran was arrested at the request of the Tennessee authorities on March 13, it being alleged that he procured a large sum of money in that State by uttering fraudulent notes. Cockran opposed extradition, claiming that he was not the man wanted, and that he could not have a fair trial in Tennesee, but Gov. Odell ordered that the extradition papers be honored. Before this could be done a writ of habeas corpus directing Cockran's release was obtained, but this was ordered dismissed by the Appellate Division.

CREDIT MEN ADJOURN.

Elect J. Harry Tregoe President and Decide to Meet in St. Louis Next Year.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—The seventh annual convention of the National Credit Men's Association adjourned this afternoon to meet in St. Louis next year.

J. Harry Tregoe of Baltimore and George J. Pulfer of Detroit were unanimously elected President and Vice President, respectively, and the following Directors were chosen:

G. H. Graves, Mass. | J. T. Jenkins, Tenn.
F. H. Macadow, Illinois. | C. E. Meek, New York
R. M. Smith, Ohio. | W. A. Given, Penn.
F. F. Standart, Col. | Gustave Brenner, Cal.
F. H. Getz's, Ky. | E. A. Young, Minn.
W. H. Fitzgerald, Wis. | Niles H. Foster, Mo.

At a meeting of the Directors this afternoon William A. Prendergast of New York was unanimously elected Secretary, and the duties of the office of Treasurer were added to his department.

Grand Jury to Hear Capt. Driscoll.

Capt. Driscoll has been ordered to appear before the Grand Jury of Kings County to-day to explain how things are conducted at Coney Island. The Grand Jury has had agents investigating matters at the island, and it is said they have found out many things that the Captain will be asked to explain.

Recorder Goff's Condition Improved.

Recorder John W. Goff, who has been suffering from a slight lung affection for the past few days, was said at his home, 319 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night to be very much improved.

PACIFIC RATE WAR ENDED

New Traffic Agreement with Panama Road Signed.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company Agrees to the Settlement—Warfare Had Lasted Since December, 1900.

The Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have signed a new traffic agreement, thus bringing to an end the condition of warfare, which had existed between the two companies since December, 1900. The negotiations resulting in this agreement have been going on for six months, and during that period there were frequent rumors that all dealings had been broken off.

The new contract is for three years. By its terms the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receives absolute control of all traffic originating at and destined for points on the Pacific coast north of Panama, in British Columbia, the United States, Mexico, and Central America.

The agreement takes effect at once so far as it concerns the coastwise traffic between points in the United States covered by the company's lines, whether they are on the Pacific or the Atlantic coast. With regard to foreign traffic the contract takes effect in three months. By foreign traffic is meant business originating at or destined for points outside the United States, including Europe.

The traffic agreements between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilean Company are canceled so far as business north of Panama is concerned. The traffic agreements between these companies for business south of Panama will probably be renewed.

It is understood that this new contract could have been signed some time ago, nad it not been for the absence from this city of some of those most prominently interested, among them E. H. Harriman.

The agreement was made between E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Company; Charles H. Tweed, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and J. Edward Simmons, President, and E. A. Drake, Second Vice President and Secretary of the Panama Railroad Company. It is understood that the terms of the agreement are equally satisfactory and beneficial to both companies.

Charles H. Tweed, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said yesterday that the new contract was very largely a duplicate of the old.

New Central Pacific Officers.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 12.—The new Directors of the Central Pacific Railway Company organized in this city by electing E. H. Harriman of New York, President; Charles H. Tweed of New York Vice President, N. T. Mills of San Francisco Treasurer, J. L. Wellicut of San Francisco Secretary, and David R. Gray of Salt Lake Assistant Secretary. Present at the meeting were: J. C. Royle, D. B. Hempstead, D. R. Gray, W. H. Chevers, and J. H. Noble, the latter two of Ogden.

Rome Locomotive Election.

At the annual meeting of the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works the following officers were elected: H. Monkhouse, President; H. D. Cooke, Vice President; W. L. B. Hamon, Secretary; Arthur T. White, Treasurer. The Directors, who will serve for the ensuing year, are as follows: H. Monkhouse, T. B. Kent, A. C. Soper, C. S. Truax, and Henry D. Cooke. Among other things it was decided to enlarge the works, thereby affording the company improved facilities and increasing its output.

"NICK" MORAN ARRESTED.

His Capture in Boston Reported in Connection with the Kingdon Jewel Robbery Here.

BOSTON, June 12.—A man said to be "Nick" Moran was arrested here this afternoon. The specific charge upon which he was arrested is not given out, but it is said to be at the instance of the New York police, and in connection with the recent robbery of jewels from Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, in that city.

James Mahoney, alias "Nick" Moran, alias John Waters, alias Gibbons, was arrested in New York Monday last as a suspect in connection with the robbery of Mrs. Kingdon's jewels. He was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court Tuesday and released for lack of evidence.

WOMEN IN A PANIC.

Their Cries Lead to Rescue of a Man Who Plunged Into the River Before Their Eyes.

Hundreds of women and children, who had been on a church excursion, were thrown into a state of excitement on the pier at the foot of Charles Street at 7 o'clock last evening when Denis Murphy, thirty-six years old, of 333 West Seventeenth Street, jumped overboard. The screams of the women and children probably saved Murphy's life, as they attracted the attention of Nicholas Carey, a boatman, and Fred Post, a fireman, on the tug Bluestone.

With a boathook they fished the drowning man from the water.

Then, while the crowd of excursionists looked on, various methods used to resuscitate the man were successful, but when Dr. Hamilton arrived from St. Vincent's Hospital he found Murphy in such a serious condition that he took him to the hospital. Murphy is a longshoreman.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS GO HOME.

National Officers Adjourn After Adopting Many Resolutions.

The National officers of the Woman Suffrage Association, who have been holding business meetings at the home of their President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Bensonhurst, adjourned yesterday.

They adopted resolutions rejoicing that National suffrage has been granted to 765,407 women in Australia, and in the indorsement of woman suffrage by the Western Labor Union and the Western Miners' Union.

They also rejoiced, because Massachusetts had made mothers equal guardians of their minor children, and Maryland now permitted women to practice law. Those present at the mesting were Miss Susan B. Anthony of New York, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Miss Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Pennsylvania, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts.

To Lay the Nebraska's Keel July 4.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Navy Department has been informed by Moran Brothers, at Seattle, Wash., that they will lay the keel of the big battleship Nebraska on the Fourth of July. The builders inform the Department that the work at their yards has lagged a little of late, owing to the prevalence of a small strike, and also because of delay in the delivery of shipfittings, but they state that the orogress on the big vessels building by them is now improved.



SEARCH OF YEARS REWARDED.

Ocean Grove Woman Found Her Long Lost Sisters in Philadelphia.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 12.—After a search of almost twenty-two years for her two sisters, Miss Anna Hoch of Ocean Grove has at last discovered their whereabouts, and a happy reunion has just terminated at their Philadelphia home.

Twenty-two years ago Anna had a happy home with Mrs. Catherine Zentmayer of 2014 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. She had been adopted by the wealthy family, and was a great favorite. She says, however, that through money matters connected with her parents' estate the executor persuaded her to leave and come to this city. Knowing nothing of the country, or where she really was, why she was coaxed to come, or how long she was to stay, she made the trip with some lady.

Employment was secured for her at the home of Henry Truax, a South Main Street milk dealer, and there she staid eleven years. Later she worked for Capt. Lewis Rainear of Ocean Grove for four and a half years.

On numerous ocasions she made ineffectual efforts to discover her sisters, going to Philadelphia and advertising in the papers there.

On May 20 Anna again went to Philadelphia, and together with Mrs. Zentmayer they visited the old Hoch home, on Green Street. Meeting an old neighbor they had failed to discover before, they obtained a clue which finally resulted in the discovery of the sisters at 633 Perth Street. One had married. The other sister, Miss Dora Amelia Hoch, was found suffering from mental trouble caused by the worry and anxiety over the disappearance of Anna. It is said the two sisters had been told that Anna was dead, and had later been told she had married and gone away.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Four Men Killed and Fifteen Injured in a Wreck Near Summit, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 12.—A fatal collision occurred on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad this afternoon between Hooker and Summit, two small stations about twelve miles from this city. Four men were killed outright and about fifteen others more or less seriously injured. Possibly two or three of the wounded will die from the effects of their injuries.

THE DEAD.

GEORGE ROLLIN, engineer of the accommodation train.
L. A. RANKIN, fireman of the accommodation train.
JAMES BERNARD, fireman of the limited.
EXPRESS MESSENGER WEBB of the limited.

Train No. 98, known as the Jasper accommodation, left Chattanooga about 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. It was due at Summit at 3:08. The other train, a fast mail, No. 1, from Nashville, was behind time, and the meeting point of these trains had been changed from the regular station to Summit. One of the engineers, it is said, overlooked his orders and ran past the designated meeting place.

The accommodation train, being the lighter one, was telescoped, the heavy engine of the fast mail plowing its way through the cars. Both engines were thrown forty yards from the track.

None of the passengers was seriously injured.

CONVICTS ELUDE PURSUERS.

Escape After Being Surrounded by a Sheriff's Posse and State Troops in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 12.—Harry Tracy and David Merrill, the escaped convicts who were surrounded in the woods near Gervais by the Sheriff's posse and State troops, eluded their pursuers during the night and at 6 o'clock this morning were seen five miles north of Gervais. The fugitives stopped at a farmhouse, where they obtained food.

The Sheriff of Clackamas County to-day organized a posse and joined in the hunt. Company A, Oregon National Guard, of Oregon City, was also ordered ont by Gov. Geer. The fugitives have been tracked all day by the posse, and to-night it is supposed they are in the thick woods on Deep Creek, about seven miles from Woodburn.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Concluding Session of the Annual Convention at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 12.—The New York State Sunday School Association ended its forty-seventh annual convention this evening, after listeping to addresses by the Rev. John H. Mason of Batavia and the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Nsw York City.

The afternoon children's meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. H. Jacobs of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of New York City led a rural Sunday school class, and Mrs. H. Elizabeth Foster conducted the primary and junior work.

MRS. JULIUS KAHN INJURED.

Thrown Out of Carriage by Unmanageable Horse—Her Recovery Expected.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 12.—Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of the manager for Charles Frohman, was severely injured this evening. She drove to the depot to meet her husband, and at the depot her horse became unmanagcable. Mrs. Kahn rose to a standing position to get a better leverage on the reins, and, as she was still standing, the carriage was backed into the curb and a wheel broken off. This threw Mrs. Kahn out, and her head struck the curb.

A bad scalp wound was sustained. Mr. Kahn appeared on the scene just then, and had his wife hurried to the hospital. It is said to-night she is suffering from shock as well as the cut and contusion, but that she will probably recover.

THE CUMMINGS MEMORIAL.

Preparations for the Services in Carnegie Hall on June 22.

The memorial service in honor of Amos J. Cummings, in Carnegie Music Hall, on Sunday Afternoon, June 22, is to be under the anspices of Typographical Union No. 6, of which Mr. Cummings was a member for forty years. Addresses are to be delivered by Congressmen John S. Williams, of Mississippi, and David H. Mercer, of Nebraska; John W. Keller, ex-President New York Press Club; Gen. James R. O'Beirne; the Rev. L. J. Evers, the printers' priest; Owen J. Kindelon and others.

Mlle. Rachel Laya, the prima donna of the French Opera Company, Miss Frances Lee, soprano, and a double quartet will sing. Three of Proctor's orchestras are to be conducted by Professor James Beggs.

20 HOURS TO CHICAGO

Pennsylvania Railroad

BEGINNING JUNE 15.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"

Composed of Pullman Combined Parlor Buffet Smoking and Baggage Car, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car, Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car, and Pullman Compartment Car.

WESTWARD.		DAILY	EASTWARD.		DAILY
Lv. NEW YORK	West Twenty-third St. Station	1.55 P. M.	Lv. CHICAGO	(Central time)	12.00 Noon.
	Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	2.00 "	Lv. PITTSBURG	(Eastern time)	11.25 P. M.
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "	Ar. PHILADELPHIA	(Germantown Junction)	6.56 A. M.
Lv. JERSEY CITY		2.13 "	Ar. JERSEY CITY		8.40 "
Lv. PHILADELPHIA	(Germantown Junction)	3.44 "	Ar. NEW YORK	West Twenty-third St. Station	9.00 "
Ar. PITTSBURG	(Eastern time)	11.05 "		Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.	8.53 "
Ar. CHICAGO	(Central time)	8.55 A. M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

DEADLY ITALIAN VENDETTA.

Three Men Killed and Two Dangerously Wounded in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12.—Salvadore Luciana, Vincenzo Vetura, and Barcello Farreri are dead as the result of a vendetta which broke out in the Italian quarters last night, and Joseph Gerracchi and Joseph Calamia seriously wounded, the former perhaps fatally. Salvadore Luciana and Vetura were killed last night, when a band of armed men, headed by Gerracchi and Calamia, invaded the Luciana home and opened fire on Salvadore, Vetura, and Louis and Antonio Luciana, who were down stairs playing cards.

The Lucianas were expecting attack, and their arms were in reaching distance, so they were enabled to resist manfully. When the shooting was over Salvadore Luciana and Vetura were dead, and two of the attacking party, Gerracchi and Calamia, so badly wounded that there was no difficultly in effecting their arrest. The surviving Lucianas were locked up as material witnesses, the other participants in the battle, which had its origin in a comparatively harmless shooting affray some weeks since, escaping.

This afternoon Antonio Luciana was released on bond. He went home, where the funeral ceremonies of his brother Salvadore were in progress, and there he saw Farreri. Without a word, he got a shotgun and fired on the man, killing him instantly. The deed established the identity of Farreri with the party that rsided the Luciana home for the first time.

"He helped kill my brother," said Antonio of his victim, as the police took him in charge.

DOCTORS READY TO ADJOURN.

Dr. Frank Billings Chosen President of the National Association.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 12.—Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York City, President of the American Medical Association, holding its fifty-third annual meeting here, was to-night given a reception by the Medical Association of the State of New York. It took place at the United States Hotel, and was a brilliant affair.

Early in the evening, in Convention Hall, an address was given by Dr. J. M. Emert of Atlantic, Iowa. A session of the house of delegates, Dr. Wyeth presiding, was held this afternoon. The reading and discussion of technical papers in the separate departmental sections occupied the better portion of the day. The New York City contributors to the several symposiums included:

Dr. Martin W. Ware, Dr. Herman W. Biggs,
Dr. Heinrich Stern, Dr. S. E. Jelliffe,
Dr. Max Einhorn, Dr. Joseph H. Collins,
Dr. James J. Walsh, Dr. Ludwig Weiss,
Dr. J. R. Goffe, Dr. R. Abrahams,
Dr. A. H. Goelet, Dr. Emil Mayer,
Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, Dr. Robert C. Myles,
Dr. Eugene Fuller, Dr. Francis J. Quinlan,
Dr. W. Duff Bullard, Dr. Charles W. Allen,
Dr. Carl Beck, Dr. W. C. Alpers.
Dr. Willy Meyer,

Other contributors included distinguished members from every prominent city in the United States. The association will close its successful annual session to-morrow afternoon. Hot Springs, Ark., has been selected for the next annual meeting. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago has been chosen President for 1903.

OLD LOVE FLAME REVIVED.

Dr. James C. Dawson and Miss Anna M. Reynolds Marry After Twenty Years' Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 12.—Dr. James C. Dawson, a prominent homeopathic physician of Matteawan, has just announced his marriage to Miss Anna M. Reynolds of Milford, Del. They were married by a civil ceremony, County Judge Phillips officiating, on Sunday, May 18. Twenty years ago they were sweethearts at Milford just after the young doctor received his parchment. A disagreement arose between them, and the doctor came to Matteawan. He heard nothing from her until May 2, when by chance he learned his old sweetheart was ill at her home.

He plucked up courage to write, and advised treatment under which she recovered. He told her the Hudson River Valley would prove beneficial to her, and she accepted the suggestion and came here. They talked over earlier days at their old home in Delaware, and decided to forget the past and be married. Dr. Dawson is forty-five and his bride forty-three years of age.

WOMAN AND GIRL KILLED.

Express Train Struck a Wagon on a Crossing at Boonton, N. J.

DOVER, N. J., June 12.—The Buffalo Express on the Lackawanna Railroad, going eastward, struck a wagon at the Birch Street crossing in Boonton last night and killed instantly Mrs. Andrew Mitcheke and her daughter, aged thirteen. They lived near Montville, and were on the way home.

As they neared the crossing the gatetender, it is said, shouted to them to hurry up, as it was time for the express to come along. The wagon had crossed the west track when the express, running at a forty-mile rate, struck it. The train ran nearly a quarter of a mile before it could be stopped. The bodies of mother and daughter were found on the cowcatcher of the locomotive. Neither was mutilated much. In one of the girl's hands was a package of candy that had been bought a few minutes before the accident.

WOMEN ORDERED FROM CHURCH.

Priest in East Islip Objected to Their Wearing No Hats.

BABYLON, L. I., June 12.—Mrs. Hollerns, wife of the President of Eden Musée Company, and her mother, who are summering at East Islip, were ordered out of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church there to-day because they wore no hats.

They live in a hotel opposite the church. This afternoon they attended a funeral service. They were fashionably dressed, but having to only cross the street, entered church without hats. Father Edward J. Duffy, who was on the altar, excitedly ordered them to leave.

PLANT $17,000,000 TRUST FUND.

Judge Robinson of Connecticut Decides It Can Be Removed to New York.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 12.—Judge Silas A. Robinson of the Superior Court has handed down a decision dissolving the injunction which restrained the executors of the Plant will from removing the $17,000,000 trust fund from Connecticut into New York, except that $15,000, the amount of a legacy to which Charles E. Hoadley of this city is entitled, as representing his children, must remain in this State, according to the decision.

Judge Robinson finds that the Hoadley heirs are collateral kindred, being sons of a half-brother of the testator, and as such they have a collateral interest in the estate. He does not find, however, that, according to the will, they are in any way interested in the distribution of the $17,000,000 trust fund in the event of the decease of the beneficiary mentioned in the will.

Died Suddenly in Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Madeline Bernstein of 206 West Eighty-eighth Street died suddenly of heart disease yesterday while seated on a bench at Riverside Drive and Eighty-seventh Street. She had left her home an hour previous, intending to walk through Central Park, when she was taken suddenly ill. The body was removed to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, where it was identified. Mrs. Bernstein, who was the mother of Lena Aubrey, the actress, now with the "Fourth of July" Company, celebrated her sixty-second birthday Wednesday night.

Dancing Masters Choose Officers.

The annual election of the Normal School Association, masters of dancing, held at 44 East Fourteenth Street yesterday, resulted as follows: President—J. Mark Macdonald; First Vice President—W. Braun; Second Vice President—P. H. Kelly; Third Vice President—W. T. Kaserman.

State Senator Mills Renominated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 12.—State Senator Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon was renominated to-day by the Republican Convention of the Twenty-second Senatorial District here. The vote was unanimous.

New Publications. | New Publications.

A NEW BOOK OF HUMOR

OLYMPIAN NIGHTS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

FULLY ILLUSTRATED $1.25.

If you want a good laugh, this new book by Mr. Bangs is just the thing. It tells the humorous adventures of a mortal among the modern up-to-date gods of Olympus. Nothing since the "House Boat" series has been so thoroughly characteristic of the author's best humor and whimsical fancy.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

Hawes

TWO STRAW AND THREE DOLLAR HATS.

Panamas, all grades. Ladies' Outing Hats.

Broadway, N.Y. Cor. 13th St. Cor. 30th St. Astor House.

171 Tremont St., Boston.



There are cool breezes in summer. The thing is to catch 'em.

Here's Underwear that'll coax 'em in.

And there are hot rays to keep out.

Here's Underwear that'll do it.

And the sort that fits, too.

Underwear that doesn't fit would make a fellow feel hot in Iceland.

Balbriggan, lisle, silk, linen—every good sort, 50c. to $15 a garment.

Everything that goes outside the underwear, too.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

PRESIDENT GIVES CADETS DIPLOMAS

Secretary Root and Gen. Miles Compliment Each Other.

President Roosevelt Greets Cadets Familiarly, Calling Young Sheridan "Phil"—Gen. Miles Gives Soldierly Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—In the presence of the same distinguished audience that had attended the previous celebrations of the Military Academy's centennial week, and protected from the blazing sun only by an awning reared on the parade ground, President Roosevelt delivered their diplomas to the successful graduates this morning. As each cadet marched up to the platform the President said something pleasant to him.

"Hello, Phil!" he said to young Sheridan, son of the famous General. "I am very glad to see you."

Col. Mills, the Superintendent, called the names one by one, and the crowd applauded vigorously as each graduate stepped forward. W. A. Mitchell, the class's leader, was congratulated by the President on his fine standing, and the praise was accompanied by a vice-like Presidential grip of the hand and a broad Presidential smile. When Casad, who was Captain of last Fall's football team, took his diploma, the Chief Executive addressed him with his athletic rank rather than his military rank.

"How do you do, Capt. Casad," he said. "I have heard of you before."

Abbott, Captain of the baseball team, and one of the most popular men in the class, was greeted with especial warmth, and to Moran, who has a crop of the reddest hair in the army, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I'm glad to know you, Sir." To Rigby Valliant, who is to be married in New York to-morrow, he said: "I wish you all happiness." To Robertson it was: "Good luck to you, Sir." When Dockery, a relative of the Governor of Missouri, reached the stand, he was greeted with:

"Any relative of the Governor?"

Young Dockery replied in the affirmative, and then Herr, the cadet who was complimented by Prince Henry for his horseback riding, came in for his share of praise, and a little later Hobson, a cousin of the Merrimac's hero, was welcomed to the army enthusiastically. Each one of the cadets gripped the President's hand, Col. Mills calling the names slowly in order of their class standing.

THE LIST OF GRADUATES.

The list of graduates, as they stood on the records, is as follows:

No.
1. William A. Mitchell, Georgia.
2. Warren T. Hannum, New York.
3. Francis F. Longley, Michigan.
4. Robert R. Ralston, Pennsylvania.
5. Mark Brooke, South Carolina.
6. Laurence V. Frazier, Wisconsin.
7. James F. Bell, Pennsylvania.
8. Gilbert H. Stewart, New York.
9. Wade H. Carpenter, South Carolina.
10. Fred W. Hinrich, Jr., New York.
11. Samuel Frankenberger, West Virginia.
12. Adam E. Casad, Kansas.
13. Charles M. Allen, Ohio.
14. John E. Munro, Massachusetts.
15. John M. Gilbert, Mississippi.
16. Stephen Abbott, Illinois.
17. John C. Pegram, Virginia.
18. Charles H. Jennings, Connecticut.
19. Harry L. Hodges, Virginia.
20. Edward J. Moran, New York.
21. William F. Morrison, Iowa.
22. William H. Williams, New York.
23. Rigby D. Valliant, Arkansas.
24. Myron S. Crissy, Michigan.
25. Victor S. Foster, Texas.
26. Ned B. Rehkopf, Iowa.
27. Walter K. Wilson, Tennessee.
28. John P. Terrill, New York.
29. Samuel W. Robertson, Mississippi.
30. Herbert Z. Kramm, Ohio.
31. Oscar Foley, Missouri.
32. Fred D. Griffith, Jr., California.
33. William L. Stevenson, Michigan.
34. Albert B. Dockery, Mississippi.
35. William M. Davis, Georgia.
36. Henry E. Mitchell, New York.
37. Edmund L. Zane, California.
38. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Vermont.
39. Charles McH. Ely, Pennsylvania.
40. William H. Cowles, North Carolina.
41. John R. McGinness, Ohio.
42. Henry M. Nelly, West Virginia.
43. Frederick F. Black, Maine.
44. William A. McCain, Mississippi.
45. John K. Herr, New Jersey.
46. Philip H. Sheridan.
47. Joseph F. Taulbee, Kentucky.
48. James M. Hobson, Jr., Alabama.
49. David H. Bower, Iowa.
50. Andrew W. Smith, Pennsylvania.
51. Hiram M. Cooper, Georgia.
52. Troup Miller, Georgia.
53. Benjamin F. Miller, Virginia.
54. William F. Edwards, Missouri.

Before the awarding of diplomas there were addresses by Gen. Charles Dick, member of Congress; Secretary of War Elihu Root, and Lieut. Gen. Miles. Col. Mills sat in the centre of a front row of seats on the stand, with President Roosevelt, Adjt. Rivers, and Chaplain Shipman on his right, and Secretary Root, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Dick on his left. Behind them were ranged the guests of honor and old soldiers. Some of the foreign diplomats had left the Point, but most of them staid over, and the gorgeous display of uniforms was hardly less noticeable than at the centennial exercises yesterday.

Gen. Dick, who spoke in behalf of the Board of Visitors, said that this country, though a Nation of peace, must always have an army. Not a great standing army was needed, but an adequate one. In times of war the militia could be depended on to make up the great force neded for the occasion.

"Our victories," he said, "have always been beneficial alike to the victorious and the vanquished. We never fight for land or conquest. We are responsible for peace and order in the Philippines, and our authority there must be as absolute as our responsibility. The glory and honor of the work done by the army there will be as great as its glory and honor here or elsewhere. War is horrible anywhere, but our warring is for humanity, and our flag has come to be welcomed by all people except malefactors."

ROOT COMPLIMENTS MILES.

Secretary Root began his speech with a compliment to Gen. Miles, with whom, as everybody knows, he has had numerous differences of late.

"I ask your patience," he said to the graduates, "while you listen to a civil official of the Government. Then you may listen to the distinguished General commanding the army, who can show you how to fight."

This was followed by prolonged cheers from cadets, women, and army men, and Gen. Miles appeared to be much pleased.

The Secretary continued with some advice. He said the young officers should realize that they were not to be idle because there were many in the army without the benefit of a West Point education, but that they must study hard and continuously until the time for their retirement came.

"Whenever war comes—as it is sure to come, though we pray it may be in the far distance—you are to be the nucleus, the formative power of the great army we shall need," he said. "It is your duty, among others, to cultivate with all the officers of our great militia the best of good feeling, to help and advise all citizens interested in military matters. It is your duty to repay the bounty of your country in giving you your education, by rendering whatever service that education enables you to render."

The speaker's account of the reason for Gen. Chaffee's advancement in the army was received with an uproar of cheering. This was the story:

A young officer in the army received a high volunteer commission, and among those placed under him were many who were his seniors in service and years. One of these old soldiers had been a regimental commander when the young officer was in his nurse's arms. But the old veteran continued to perform his arduous and often almost slavish duties without a sign of complaint. He acted like a brave and loyal soldier. He must have felt that it was hard for him to serve under his junior, but no word or look revealed his feeling.

Then there came a time when an officer had to be sent to a foreign land on a service involving the credit of his country. The power which selected the officer was vested in a man who had seen the uncomplaining service of the old veteran, and that veteran, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, was chosen by the President to command the army in China and later to take charge of the Department of the Philippines.

Mr. Root concluded his talk by saying that the cadets should remember that no office, however great, made a man great, for a small and selfish man was still small and selfish, no matter what his rank, and a man of large and loyal heart was still the same, whether he wore stars on his coat or commanded only a company.

MILES RETURNS THE COMPLIMENT.

Gen. Miles, after receiving a complimentary introduction from Col. Mills and an ovation from the audience, repaid Mr. Root's praise, calling the Secretary "the eminent War Minister." Then he told the cadets how they should behave toward the soldiers under them. The enlisted men, he said, were a company than which there were none better, the finest men to be found in any land. The officer with a commission should never forget to be kind, thoughtful, and considerate toward them.

"But let me tell you about the man who will be hardest to command," he continued. "He is more difficult to command than a whole army. He is the man that walks under your own chapeau. Greater is he that controlleth his own spirit than he that overcometh a city."

"Within the memory of men now living," said the General, "there had been seven wars for this country. They were the Florida, Mexican, civil, frontier, Spanish, Philippine, and China wars.

"You yourselves," he continued, "may see the fighting days when you must forget that you have an existence, and try to shorten the existence of your enemy. If you have to fight, may you experience the two most delightful moments that a man can have in this life! The first is when he knows that he is doing what the enemy did not expect him to do, and the other is when, after a hard fight, he hears the shout of victory, sees the flag floating above him, and knows that another laurel is added to the credit of American arms. Either one of these moments will repay a life-time's labors and cares."

Except for one sentence, the General's speech was extemporaneous. That sentence he had had typewritten on a little piece of cardboard, and when he finished talking he gave the copy to a group of newspaper men. It was as follows:

"Success may not always follow integrity of purpose, yet the greatest satisfaction must result if each day's effort is prompted by an honest and noble ambition."

The exercises were ended with a benediction. The President and his party left for Col. Mills's house, preparatory for their departure toward Washington at 1 o'clock.

One of the announcements told who had been elected cadet officers for the coming year. The Captains, all members of the first class, are MacArthur, a son of the General; Howze, Leeds, Tyler, Lawrson, and Murphy. Grant was chosen Adjutant, and the Lieutenants are Farnum, Gilmore, Fiske, Grey, Ahrends, Turtle, Adams, and Selfridge.

MacArthur is not only a proficient tactician, but he stands first in his class all around. Leeds, another of the Captains, is second in his class.

As soon as the centennial commencement's last echo had died from the plain the guests and visitors flocked toward the railroad station by hundreds. The barracks, which have been filled with old graduates for a week, were almost deserted an hour later.

Soon after the President's special train had left on the West Shore Railroad the newly fledged Lieutenants crossed the river and started for New York on the Central. They went to the Murray Hill Hotel, there to attend their banquet, after going to a theatrical performance at the Herald Square Theatre.

President Roosevelt reached Jersey City at 3:30 o'clock, and his train started for Washington at 3:48, following the Congresional Limited. While in the Jersey City depot Mr. Roosevelt walked along the platform and shook hands with the men on the special's engine.

PRESIDENT REACHES CAPITAL.

He Shakes Hands with Engineer and Fireman of Special Train.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Roosevelt and most of the party who went with him to attend the West Point centennial returned to Washington at 9:30 o'clock to-night on a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A small crowd was at the station, to whom the President bowed his acknowledgments, after which, with Secretary Cortelyou, he entered an open carriage and was driven to the White House.

Before leaving the trainshed the President cordially greeted the engineer and fireman of the train which brought him to Washington, giving each a hearty shake of the hand. The others who returned with the President included Secretary Root, Postmaster General Payne, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Gen. Wood separated from the party after the functions of the day were over and proceeded to Boston, where he will remain a short time, returning to Washington Saturday.

CUBAN COMMERCE COMPARED.

A Statement Giving Figures for Ten Months' Periods Ending April 30, 1902, and 1901.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Insular Division of the War Department to-day made public a statement showing in comparative form the commerce of Cuba for the ten months' period ended April 30, 1902, and 1901.

The total value of merchandise imported during the ten months ended April 30, 1902, was $55,350,952, against $54,412,262 for the corresponding period of 1901. The exports of merchandise during the ten months ended April 30, 1902, amounted to $39,727,965, against $49,969,050 for the same period of 1901.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the ten months ended April 30, 1902, was $23,827,048, an increase of about 2 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1901, while the exports for 1902 amounted to $26,732,777, a decrease of about $7,000,000.

The loss in exports was confined almost entirely to the sugar and tobacco trade. shipments of sugar for the period showed a falling off of about $6,000,000.

LONDON DOCK CHARGES BILL.

Senator Hale in Discussing Proposed Measure Scores the Attempt to Force Such Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the Senate to-day consideration was resumed of the London Dock Charges bill. Mr. Mallory (Fla.) advocated the passage of the bill, although he was not certain that the shippers would reap great benefit from it.

Mr. Hale maintained that this attempt to force the United States to put its hand into a trade between two parties competent to make an agreement was a ruthless exercise of legislative power and ought not to be countenanced.

Mr. Spooner contended that it had been the custom of Congress to regulate bills of lading in both inter-State and foreign commerce. He declared that the common carrier "took the shipper by the throat," and the latter was compelled to sign the bill of lading containing the "fine print conditions" under practical duress, with a knowledge that he could not have his goods shipped unless he agreed to the terms proposed.

Date for Bankruptcy Act Discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—When the House met to-day Mr. Ray, (N. Y.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent that Monday, after the consideration of bills under suspension of the rules, and Tuesday be set apart for the bill to amend the bankruptcy act. There was no objection, and the order was made.

House Bill to Promote Capt. Clark.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Rrepresentative Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day introduced in the House a bill to authorize the President to nominate Capt. Charles Edgar Clark to be a Rear Admiral of the senior grade on the active list.

ISTHMIAN CANAL DEBATE

Mr. Hoar Offers Amendment in Shape of a Substitute.

Senator Morgan's Comment as to the Attitude of Colombia — Mr. Fairbanks Makes a Proposition.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Consideration of the Isthmian Canal project was resumed by the Senate to-day. Mr. Hoar formally offered his amendment, of which notice was given, in the form of a substitute.

The amendment provides that it shall be the duty of the President to cause an Isthmian Canal to be built by such route as he may select; that he shall obtain all advice necessary, and that $10,000,000 be appropriated to begin the work.

Mr. Morgan, in charge of the pending bill, in taking the floor and noting the absence of a large majority of Senators, said it mattered not to him whether Senators listened to his remarks or not, as he was addressing himself to the American people, in order that the facts concerning the canal question might be well understood.

Senator Morgan intimated that Minister Silva of Colombia had been recalled from Washington because the Colombian Government "could raise no money on his opinion," which was not in accord with the views of Colombia as to canal concessions. He said that Colombia, if the United States should pay $40,000,000 for the Panama Canal, would get $1,000,000 down "and how many millions more, God only knows—or his Satanic Majesty—who, I think, has more to do with this business than the Almighty."

He said the Liberal party in Colombia never would extend the concessions of the Panama Canal Company, and if the United States should pay $40,000,000 for those concessions and the property it might as well throw the money into the sea.

He declared that there never was a "more mistaken piece of legislation" than the Spooner amendment, and referred to it as having been "offered in the name of the Senator from Wisconsin."

Mr. Spooner warmly resented the intimation that he was not the author of the amendment, and declared that he not only was its author, but that he had devised it in every part. With certain amendments he proposed to insist upon its adoption.

Mr. Fairbanks offered an amendment to the Spooner amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time $130,000,000, for the construction of the canal, bonds to be issued for the amount borrowed, to bear interest at 2 per cent., payable in gold, the bonds to be disposed of at not less than par.

Mr. Morgan immediately criticized Mr. Fairbanks's proposition, declaring that it was simply another feature of the methods being employed to delay the canal construction.

With some heat Mr. Fairbanks insisted that his amendment was perfectly reasonable and proper. He said that if the bill providing for a canal by the Nicaragua route were enacted he would offer the same amendment to that.

Later Mr. Morgan suggested that he was holding the Chairmanship of the Oceanic Canals Committee as a placebo thrown to the Democrats, but Mr. Hoar assured him that he did not hold the position as a placebo, but because the Republican side had regarded him as "one of the greatest living Senators, as one of the greatest of living authorities upon one of the greatest questions."

"I shall soon be one of the greatest dead ones," suggested Mr. Morgan, facetiously, "unless the Republican side shall take up this question in the view of William McKinley, who was more responsible for it than I am, or in that of Gen. Grant, who was more responsible still."

Mr. Hanna gave notice that as he was obliged to leave the city this week to be absent until next Wednesday morning, he would address the Senate on the bill that day at 2 o'clock.

"Will the Senator occupy the floor until 6 o'clock?" inquired Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Hanna replied that he did not know but he might emulate the Senator from Alabama in that respect.

DEBATE ON IRRIGATION BILL.

The House Adopts a Special Rule for the Measure Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The House today adopted a special rule for the consideration of the Irrigation bill, which passed the Senate. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and entered upon consideration of the measure. It was arranged that Mr. Mondell (Wyoming) should control the time for the measure, and Mr. Ray (N. Y.) against it.

Mr. Mondell submitted an extended argument in favor of the bill. The amount of land which might ultimately be reclaimed by irrigation was estimated, he said, between 35,000,000 and 75,000,000 acres.

It was estimated, he said, that the pending bill would produce a fund from the sale of public lands of between two and two and a half million dollars, which would gradually increase. It also was estimated that the cost of bringing water to the settler would be about $10 per acre, so that at the present rate the bill would bring 250,000 acres under irrigation annually.

Mr. Ray (N. Y.) opened in opposition to the bill. He declared that the friends of the measure sought to create the impression that irrigation of the arid lands in the West was a continuation of the free-home policy of the Government. The scheme, he said, would benefit certain States, but at the expense of others. Mr. Ray said he believed in carrying out the pledges of the Republican National platform, but insisted that no convention ever had indorsed the scheme proposed in this bill. A large portion of Mr. Ray's remarks was devoted to the constitutional and legal phases of the questions involved.

Mr. Olmsted, (Penn.,) to whom Mr. Ray yielded time, replied to remarks made by Mr. Cushman (Washington) some weeks ago, in which the Washington member denounced the Committee on Rules for its alleged tyrannous use of its power to prevent members from obtaining consideration for meritorious bills. He recited a long list of appropriations which the State of Washington had received at the present session, and asked what Mr. Cushman, who described himself in his speech as a "legislative Lilliputian," was roaring about.

"If this Lilliputian legislator secured all these appropriations," he asked, "what would a legislative giant have obtained?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Olmsted read a list of eighty-five bills Mr. Cushman had introduced, including one appropriating $5,000 for a commission to investigate the question of a "universal language."

"I presume," observed Mr. Olmsted, "that is the language we are to use when the Rules Committee has been abolished and every member can speak in behalf of his own bill whenever the spirit moves him."

MEN WHO WILL GET MEDALS.

Navy Department Completes List of Men Who Will Be Decorated for West Indian Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Navy Department has completed its compilation of the names of the officers and men who are to be decorated with the West Indian campaign medal. The list totals, in round numbers, 800 officers and about 600 enlisted men. The engagement at Santiago Bay, in which the greatest number of vessels took part, makes up the largest proportion. Admiral Schley and all the fleet officers and men will get medals, and the family of Admiral Sampson will be given the one intended for the deceased Admiral.

A great many of these officers and men will have bars attached to their medals to show that they were also at Manzanillo, Nipe Bay, or other points selected by the Board of Awards, as those at which an engagement worthy of a medal was fought.

The meritorious service medal will go to persons who rendered exceptional service, like Blue, Ward, Hobson, and Wainwright. The list of persons to whom this medal will be given is still under consideration.

B. Altman & Co.

RUGS for Summer Use.

English and American Art Squares, Domestic and Japanese Cotton Rugs, India Dhurries, Moodj Mats and China and Japan Mattings. . . . . .

Rugs will be received for Storage under the usual guarantee for safe-keeping, and repairing attended to if desired.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

TELL OF "WATER CURE" CASES

Witnesses Give Further Testimony Before the Senate Committee on the Philippines Regarding Filipinos' Treatment.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mark H. Evans of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly a Sergeant of Company F, Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, to-day testified before the Senate Committee on the Philippines concerning the administration of the "water cure" to Filipinos on four different occasions during his service in the islands. He also related the particulars of the burning of native villages. All these events occurred, the witness said, during the year 1900, in the province of Batan, Island of Luzon, and in or near the town of Crano, where his headquarters were.

In one case the "cure" was administered by native scouts and in the others by an American soldier. During an expedition to neighboring islands the witness said that he had seen an American soldier take two suspected natives into the water and duck them. He secured a confession as to the hiding of guns in one case, but none in the other.

After the first case of ducking the victim seemed, the witness said, to have been quite disabled, being apparently so weak that he was unable to rise.

In another instance of the administration of the water cure in Crano a tooth of the victim was knocked out. Mr. Evans said he had been present at the burning of four or five native villages, and that the destruction of those places had been due to the presence of insurgents.

The witness said the orders to the troops were to treat the natives humanely, and that with the exceptions noted their treatment had been in accord with these instructions. The natives had not shown any appreciation of this consideration.

Edward J. Norton of Los Angeles, late private in Company L, Eighteenth United States Infantry, was the witness at the afternoon session. He served two years in the Island of Panay. Answering questions by Senator Culberson, Mr. Norton stated that except in isolated cases the treatment accorded the natives by United States soldiers "was humane and all that could be expected or desired."

He related from hearsay the story of the Administration of the "water cure" to the Vice Presidente of San Miguel and a native policeman, and described one occasion where he had assisted in "watercuring" a native. The man's mouth, he said, was forced open with a stick and the water poured down his throat. The effect of the treatment was temporary strangulation. In this particular case, he said, the native after receiving the cure delivered up a number of rifles and pistols.

No News of Captured Americans.

MANILA, June 12.—No news has yet been received of the Sergeant, two Corporals, and four privates of the Fifth Cavalry, who were captured May 30 by Ladrones at Binangonan, Rizal Province, this island, while decorating the graves of American soldiers, and fears are entertained for their safety. Troops are scouring the province in search of the Ladrones.

Lieut. Hagedorn Sentenced.

MANILA, June 12.—Lieut. Hagedorn, Quartermaster of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, who was arrested in March last, on the charge of embezzlement, has been dismissed from the army and sentenced to two years' confinement in the prison at Manila.

Memorial Regarding the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts to-day presented to the House a memorial signed by Charles Francis Adams, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, and Herbert Welsh asking that a Congressional committee of investigation be appointed to go to the Philippines to inquire into and report upon conditions existing there. Mr. Carnegie's signature was authorized by cable.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed for duty with the National Guard of New York at the camp of instruction at Peekskill.

Transfers in the Fourth Infantry:
Capt. Ernest V. Smith from Company B to Company G.
Capt. Herbert O. Williams from Company G to Company B.

The resignations of the following-named officers, Philippine Scouts, have been accepted, to take effect July 7:
First Lieut. Aylmer E. Hendryx.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Clifton.

Navy.

Rear Admiral L. Kempff is ordered to San Francisco to take charge of the preparations for war of the Pacific Coast district, extending from Puget Sound to the Mexican border.

Rear Admiral G. E. Wadleigh (retired) is detached from duty as President of the board of inspection and survey and ordered home.

Lieut. C. E. Rommell is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department June 14, and ordered to the New York yard June 16 in connection with preparing the Mayflower for commission, and to duty in charge of the Engineering Department.

Ensign W. R. White will report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, July 15.

Cable from Asiatic station June 11:

Lieut. Commander J. M. Robinson is ordered to the Yokohoma Hospital.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle is transferred from the New Orleans to the Wilmington.

Lieut. P. Andrews is ordered to the New Orleans.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Lebanon sailed June 9 from Cienfuegos for San Juan.

The Dixie reached the League Island yard June 11.

The Prairie reached Ponta Delgada June 12.

The Nashville, Illinois, Albany, and Chicago reached Gibraltar June 12.

The Puritan sailed June 12 from New London for New Bedford.

Changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:

The Princeton and Arryat are at Zamboanga.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To amend an act to prohibit the passage of local laws in the Territories and to limit the Territorial indebtedness.

BY THE HOUSE.

To grant certain lots in Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to the Gnadenhutten special school district.

UNDERGROUND WIRE PLAN

Commissioner Dougherty's Recommendations for Brooklyn.

Says an Area Within Two Miles of the Bridge Can Be Improved in a Year.

Commissioner Dougherty of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity sent a report to Mayor Low yesterday as to the placing of electric light wires and all electrical conductors underground in the Borough of Brooklyn. Commissioner Dougherty told of the conferences that he had had with the corporations that have wires on poles, and in his report he said that the telephone company was desirous of having all of the trolley wires placed underground because the high current escaped from the wires and played havoc with the telephone wires.

In his report the Commissioner said:

The department proposes that the heavy trolley feeder wires which line the sides of numerous streets or run under the elevated structures be removed, and be placed under ground. If an area with a radius of two miles from the bridge be adopted, subways could be built within it before July 1, 1903, and the work already done is sufficient to indicate that if the plan be steadily pursued, the streets within a radius of two miles from the Brooklyn Bridge can be relieved of this overhead danger within the course of a year.

The following are the recommendations of the Commissioner:

That the following classes of overhead wires be removed within an area of two miles from the Brooklyn Bridge:

The trolley feeder wires of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company and of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company has not yet constructed any subways. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with the next year, might easily complete construction of subways to such an extent as to relieve that portion of the borough from overhead trolley feed wires without incurring a financial burden of too serious a nature.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company should remove its overhead wires from the same area, because it is doubtful whether it has the right to maintain them there at all, and because the wires carry a dangerously high electric current, and are one of the most serious menaces to life and property in the borough.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company should remove its overhead conductors from the same area. The work which it is proposing to do will enable it to achieve this much desired result within the same time. The telegraph and signal companies should also remove their wires.

AUTOMOBILISTS NOT INDICTED.

Grand Jury Fails to Act in Case of Fatal Staten Island Speed Trials.

The Grand Jury of Richmond County yesterday decided not to hand in an indictment against W. C. Baker and O. E. Denzer, the automobilists who were in charge of the machine that became unmanageable during the recent speed trials on Staten Island and dashed into a crowd, killing Andrew Featherstone and fatally injuring John G. Bogart.

While the Grand Jury did not find an indictment against Messrs. Baker and Denzer it did make a recommendation that in view of the accidents attending the speed trials, which were held under the authorization of the Board of Aldermen of New York, it is advisable that in the future no further public tests of automobiles be held on any public highway in the Borough of Richmond.

TROUBLE OVER A CHURCH.

German Baptists of Guttenberg Locked Out by the Owner.

The members of the German Baptist congregation of Guttenberg, who have worshipped for several years in the little church at Franklin Avenue and Second Street, are now without a house of worship, as Mrs. Seibel, the owner, has given over the edifice to another denomination. Mrs. Seibel put an extra lock on the door on Wednesday, and the members met at the Rev. Charles Kieferle's house and discussed the matter.

It was said that according to the terms of the transfer of the church from the Congregationalists to the Baptists, the owner could not legally permit any but the latter to use it. A committee was appointed to inform Mrs. Seibel that the terms of the transfer were not being lived up to, and that she is not entitled to a silver service that had been left by the Congregationalists.

STREET REFUSE ON FLAT CARS.

Proposed Plan for Use by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

A new scheme for disposing of the refuse of Brooklyn is being looked into by the Street Cleaning Department. The plan, which has been devised by H. Milton Kennedy of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is to make use of trolley cars in carrying off the refuse, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to take the contract for the work.

Mr. Kennedy's idea is to have receiving stations in central parts of the borough. The city's trucks and carts, instead of taking the refuse to the dumps, are to carry it to the stations. The company is to take the refuse on specially constructed flat cars to Flatlands and Gravesend, where it is to be used for filling in land. The belief is that expense can be saved by the plan.

ALLOWANCE FOR MRS. O'BRIEN.

The ex-Sheriff's Wife Provided For During Suit for Divorce.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted to Mrs. Abbie E. O'Brien, in the suit for divorce brought against her by her husband, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, an allowance of $10 weekly. Mrs. O'Brien made counter charges in the suit.

Justice Greenbaum said that Mrs. O'Brien is living with her children in the house in West Eighty-sixth Street, and that Mr. O'Brien is paying the household expenses, bills for clothing for the children, and school expenses, but he held that Mrs. O'Brien should have a small allowance for her personal needs, and also a counsel fee to enable her to defend the action brought against her.

Winston Churchill Returns from Abroad

Winston Churchill, the author, was one of the passengers to arrive yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. "I have been abroad about seven months," he said, "too long a time to be absent from America." He is writing another book, which will be ready next year.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Custom Tailoring Department.

Annex.

The Clothier who states that a Ready-made Suit will retain its shape, and continue to fit, to the end of its service, as well as a Made-to-measure Suit stamps himself ignorant or is guilty of a deliberate misrepresentation.

To the men who look ahead, who are punctilious and fastidious and insist on *sustained* grace and beauty we frankly say: Go to our custom department. A Suit cut especially to your individual measurements, shaped in harmony with all your physical characteristics and sewed throughout by journeymen, who test each stitch with a good, strong tug, is bound to be satisfactory if the material is reliable and the price is reasonable. We guarantee those two points in the following offering:

Suits Made-to-measure of Wool Crash, Blue Serge and Unfinished Worsted at $19.98

Men's and Boys' Clothing.—ANNEX.

$9.98 for Men's $18.00 Suits, made of fancy cheviots, black and blue unfinished worsteds and black thibets.

$12.39 for Men's $22.50 Suits, made of fancy cheviots and unfinished worsteds, handsome patterns.

Men's $3.00 Crash Trousers for $2.49—warranted all wool, distinctive patterns and new color effects.

$5.94 for Young Men's $10.00 Suits, made of pure all-wool cheviots and unfinished worsteds.

$5.98 for Young Men's Coat-and-Trouser Suits, made of stylish crashes and homespuns.

Boys' $1.00 Knee Trousers for 59c.—made of remnants of fine, strong fabrics—patent waistbands, taped seams.

Serge Suits.

Serge Suits for men, young men and boys. Our lines are now complete. The serges we use are guaranteed—the weaving and the dyeing are perfect—fine tailoring.

For Men.

Others, $12.00 quality, at..... $9.98
Others, $15.00 quality, at..... $12.98
Others, $18.00 quality, at..... $14.99

For Young Men.

Others, $7.50 quality, at..... $5.94
Others, $11.00 quality, at..... $8.98
Others, $15.00 quality, at..... $11.98

Boys' Two-Piece Suits.

Others, $4.00 quality, at..... $2.94
Others, $5.00 quality, at..... $3.94
Others, $6.00 quality, at..... $4.69

Boys' Three-Piece Suits.

Others, $5.00 quality, at..... $3.94
Others, $6.00 quality, at..... $4.69

Men's Shoes—Annex.

Men's Oxfords, made of tan Russia calf, hand-sewed welts, perfect fitting flat last, full extension edges and narrow shanks, all sizes and widths, sold elsewhere at $3.50; our price..... 2.39

Men's Oxfords and Lace Shoes, made of black vici kid, hand-sewed welts, straight Derby last, close edges, sold elsewhere at $5.00; our price $3.49.

Men's Oxfords and Lace Shoes, made of patent "Ideal" kid and vici kid, strictly hand-made, sold elsewhere at $6.00; our price $4.69.

Traveling Trunks.

Basement. Main Building.

The best Trunks, Valises, Dress Suit Cases and other kinds of baggage may always be found here, and our prices range from a quarter to a third less than elsewhere. For example:

Trunks made of basswood, covered with canvas, iron bottom, brass-plated clamps and corners, two leather straps over top and front, two trays lined throughout with cloth.

30 in. $4.59 34 in. $5.14
32 in. $4.89 36 in. $5.39

Leather Dress Suit Cases, case and cover stitched all around, four inside straps, brassed locks and catches, 22 and 24 in., $2.49.

THE "20th Century Limited."

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, BETWEEN

NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.

980 MILES IN 20 HOURS.

Fastest Long Distance Train in the World, will be placed in service June 15th, 1902.

This train is illuminated and ventilated with the Consolidated "Axle Light" system of electric lights and fans.

Leave Grand Central Station, New York, 2:45 Every Afternoon.
Arrive Grand Central Station, Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.

Leave Grand Central Station, Chicago, 12:30 Noon.
Arrive Grand Central Station, New York, 9:30 Next Morning.

IT SAVES A DAY

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.



THOMSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" "MILITANT" VENTILATING

The Queen of Summer Corsets Has held its own against all competition for the past thirty-five years.

The only genuine VENTILATING corset in the newest straight front style.

All the leading stores sell them.

Artistic catalogue mailed upon request.

THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING MILITANT VENTILATING

Sole Mfrs. GEO. C. BATCHELLER & CO. 345-347 Broadway N.Y.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Beautiful GINGHAMS
At 10c, instead of 25c

A FINE CLOTH in clearest, richest colorings, with lacey corded stripes of white or self-colors; 32 inches wide—one of the best 25c grades, and now offered in the full range of colorings—clearest shades of light blue, medium blue, dark blue, green, tan, pink, cardinal and gray—

At 10 Cents a Yard!

Two and a half yards for the regular price of one. They are the most serviceable of all dainty cottons for the making of shirt-waists, shirt-waist suits, and children's dresses.

There are seventy-five different designs and colorings. The best Cotton goods offering of the year—**10c a yard!** Rotunda.

Still plenty of the

22c DIMITIES at 12½c

Made in Belfast, Ireland, and printed here in designs much more attractive in execution than any that are printed in Belfast. Among the designs are a hundred of the favored white grounds printed in rosebuds, forming stripes with the spaces between filled up with tiny polka-dots; others with lacey figured stripes and medallion figures and polka-dots filling in the space, besides stripes and conventional figures, ring-dots and polka-dots, some on colored grounds.

At 12½c, instead of 22c. Rotunda.

A Fine Offering of New SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

SMARTLY-MADE SUITS of plain chambray in light blue, pink, tan, lavender and oxblood; in two styles; waists buttoned down the back; waist trimmed with straps piped with small pearl buttons; skirt is cut full, and has deep bias flounce, with strapping to match waist. Regular value $5 and $5.50. Today choose for

$3.50 a Suit

We also offer a group of attractive Shirt-Waists underprice. They are various lots from our own stock; made of chambray and fancy madras, in four styles; full front, plain or plaited; some open front, others buttoned down the back; some trimmed with white pique straps. Prices were $1.25 and $1.50; **today 75c each.** Second floor, Tenth street.

Stylish Trimmed Hats
Reduced—Mostly by Half

ALTHOUGH June is not yet half gone, and the wearing-time for Summer hats has barely gotten under way, we take today from our splendid stock of Trimmed Millinery about seventy-five charming specimens, and mark them

At Half Price, or Near It

No two are alike in design or trimming; all are copies from Paris hats, except a very few that are actually French. So detailed description is impossible. Fancy straw, flowers, fruit, feathers, effective shades of ribbons, and so on, are cleverly combined in a variety of stylish models, suitable for street, walking or afternoon hats.

$10 to $25 Hats are now $5 to $12.50

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Always in Fashion— Women's Black Jackets

"AGE CANNOT wither, nor custom stale" Black Cloth Jackets for well-dressed women's wear. They are fixed and unvarying in popularity, while styles and seasons chase each other endlessly through a maddening circuit. So, whether you're going to spend the Summer in town, or flit away to crag or coast, a hint of these stylish black coats for your Summer needs is quite *apropos*.

Our collection is unmatched in variety, distinctiveness of styles, and moderation in prices. These Jackets, exquisitely tailored by the best of European workmen, come to us to sell at prices far below what you must pay for American made wraps of similar excellence.

Prices for Summer weights range from $13.50 to $21. And two specially marked groups:

At $7.50, from $10 to $13.50
At $10, from $15 to $20

Second floor, Broadway.

The Most Convenient Time for PAPER HANGING

NOW is the time to have the city home prepared for Fall, in the matter of Wall Paper. While away for the Summer or on a vacation, you may avoid all annoyance from the work in progress.

Our Wall Paper stock presents the broadest variety of tasteful and artistic wall coverings to be found in New York. Not only do we show the most elegant productions of France, England, Germany and Japan, but we have all the newest and choicest goods brought out in America; so that even in moderate-price goods the selection is wide among most artistic effects.

Our latest importations include exquisite Silk Relief Papers for dining-rooms, Damask Velvet Stripes for libraries, and charming French Panel Borders and Corners for boudoirs and chambers. We also show a fine variety of Wall Fabrics, such as Dyed Burlaps and Buckrams.

We do the other decorative work, as well; and will send a competent man, at your convenience, to talk over plans and give estimates for the work. Third floor.

More Than Five Thousand $1.50 and $2
Men's Shirts at $1

A SUPERB COLLECTION of smart, new, stylish Summer Shirts, from one of the best known high-class shirt factories. They are made, for the most part, of madras, in handsome woven and printed patterns. Fronts are plain or plaited; cuffs are attached and detached. All the patterns are new; and the styles are those to be seen only in high-class stores. Not a shirt in the lot is worth less than $1.50; and the others are $1.75 and $2 values.

It is a collection from which particular and tasteful men can choose with immense satisfaction; for nowhere will be found a wider variety of choice and handsome shirts at $1.50 to $2 than will be here Friday and Saturday

At One Dollar Each

The entire Ninth street aisle is devoted to the selling.

This Remarkable Offering
Of Popular Laces

THE BEAUTY of many a dress is more than doubled by the lace used on it this season. And a dress without lace looks bare indeed; for Fashion has decreed the lavish use of laces on all sorts of dresses.

Now comes a most unexpected opportunity to buy exactly the Laces most wanted, at an average of half their real value—this, in spite of the fact that prices have already advanced with the manufacturers.

The selling made lively times yesterday, but there will be abundant selection still for all who come today. And there is not likely to be an equal offering soon again, in face of present market conditions.

These hints of prices:

There are Allovers, Net Laces, Venise Laces, Imitation Irish Crochet Laces, Alencon Laces, in edges, galons and medallion or *motif* effects, in black, and in white and ecru shades.

Irregular Bandings and Galons, in net and heavy effects; Oriental, Repousse, Point Venise, Imitation Irish Crochet, Batiste and Filet Laces, in white and ecru shades, at 10c to $2.50 yard; worth 20c to $4.

Heavy Venise Laces, in cream and ecru shades, at 45c to $2.50 a yard; worth 75c to $4.

Net-top Laces in Venise, Oriental, Lierre, Alencon and Repousse laces, in cream and ecru shades, at 5c to $2 a yard; worth 10c to $3.50.

Black-and-white Chantilly Lace Galons, at 35c to $1.50 a yard; worth up to $2.50.

A small lot of Cream and Ecru Allovers, in Oriental, Venise, Batiste and Imitation Irish Crochet Laces, at a third to a half under-price, and less.

Main aisle and Basement.

Summer DRESSES and SKIRTS
Under-Price When Most Wanted

SEVERAL FORTUNATE PURCHASES bring this good news, right at the time when it will be most pleasing to women. The offering includes Summer costumes, Shirt-Waist Suits and Separate Wash Skirts; and the price-reductions are very striking.

Dresses at $6.50; worth $10 to $18

Shirt-Waist Suits and Summer Costumes, of linens and figured Summer fabrics, all prettily trimmed and handsomely made.

WALKING SUITS of pique, made up in handsomest, smartest styles; the most charming of Summer Outing Suits; regularly $19 to $22.50; now **at $13 to $15 a suit.**

WALKING SKIRTS at $2.50, values up to $5—Skirts of plain linen, blue-mixed linen, blue linen duck, and duck with polka-dots; stylishly made, and prettily trimmed.

At $5 to $18; worth $7.50 to $27—Exquisite Wash Skirts, of various sorts, in various fabrics; made by the foremost maker in New York. Second floor, Broadway.

The June Shoe Sale

STILL WIDE VARIETY of excellent Shoes at the little prices for which this Sale is already famous. These hints of the details:

MEN'S SHOES

At $1—Over one thousand pairs in all; made on popular shaped lasts, of satin calf; solid leather throughout; made to stand hard wear.

At $1.65, from $2.50—Kidskin, box calf and patent leather; medium toe-shapes, flexible sewed.

At $1.90, from $3—Kidskin, box calf and enameled leather; several toe-shapes; light and comfortable; all stitched and welted soles.

At $2.40, from $3.50—Men's Shoes and Oxfords; every desirable leather for dress and business use. Toes are of today's shapes; all single soles and close edges.

At $2.25, from $3.50—Men's fine Russia calf and kidskin Shoes; all welted and stitched; smooth and sightly; good vacation shoes.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.30, from $2—Women's kidskin and boarded calfskin Shoes for Summer use; flexible sewed soles.

At $1.60, from $2.50—Women's black kid Boots, button and lace; kid and patent leather tips, welted oak leather soles; toe-shapes to suit all fancies.

At $1.80, from $2.50—Kidskin and patent leather Boots; graceful and well made; summer-weight soles, opera heels.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS

At $1—Made of tan kidskin; light and close-fitting, neat round toes, smart heels; you save one-half.

At $1.20, from $2—Black kid and tan Russia calf Oxfords; some have extended soles, others of light weight.

At $1.40, from $2.50—Women's Russia calf Oxfords of fine selected stock; shapely and cool; medium toes and heels.

Canvas Oxfords at 35c—Rubber soles, sewed on; all sizes in brown, black and white, for everybody.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

At 80c—Made of black and tan kidskin, button and lace; strongly made, but smooth and easy-fitting; sizes 6 to 8. Larger sizes, 90c and $1.

LITTLE MEN'S SHOES.

At 85c, from $1.50—These shoes are made to stand kicks and knocks; broad lasts; lace, with spring heels.

BOYS' SHOES.

At $1.10, from $1.75—Boys' full weight satin calf lace Shoes, built of solid leather; broad toes to prevent pinching; sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.30.

At $1.70—Boys' Shoes of boarded calfskin, on a stylish last; cup toes; made to our own specifications; sizes 12 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.90.

Basement.

American Flags
For "Flag Day"

ARE you going to celebrate the official "Birthday of the Flag"—June 14th, 1777? You should; and here are the flags to do so with—marked at especially low prices. Some are a trifle soiled.

And remember—July Fourth is close at hand, when you'll need your flag again:

American Flags of sewed all-wool bunting:
3 x 5 ft., 75c — 6 x 10 ft., $2.50
4 x 6 ft., $1 — 8 x 12 ft., $3.75
10 x 15 ft., $5

Also Flags of silk, cotton bunting and muslin, Flag Poles, Brackets, etc.
Annex Store—770 Broadway.

Fancy Covers for Sofa Cushions, 25c

THESE Pillow-Slips or Cushion-Covers are in Persian striped designs in a variety of attractive colors, and are finished with tassel on each corner. Bright, decorative and well-suited for the cozy corner of a Summer cottage.

Regular 35c values at **25c each.**
Tenth street Elevator Counter.

NUT KISSES, 20c

MORE of our delicious "Special Twenty-cent Candies." Simply finely chopped-up nuts in fresh sticky pulled candy; the whole done up in convenient paper wrappers that will protect your fingers in the hottest weather.

Twenty Cents a Pound

Basement.

Women's Wash Gloves

WEAR them walking, driving, in railroad trains—wherever you will—in peace and comfort, and put them into water when they're soiled. For they are the right kind of Washable Gloves, and as low-priced as they are comfortable and good.

Two-clasp Wash Suede Gloves, 60c and 75c a pair.
One-clasp Wash Chamois Gloves, 75c a pair.

Tenth street.

Men's Serge Suits---
The Summer Stand-by

NO Summer suit holds its popularity with so many men, year in and year out, as the suit of blue or black serge. Wherein the majority of men show their good sense; for better, cooler, more generally useful suits for all-around Summer wear never are yet unknown.

The man who wears one always looks well-dressed; and if he tires of the suit as a whole, he can secure endless changes with white duck, flannel or striped worsted trousers.

But there are as many reasons why you should get your serge Suit at Wanamaker's as that you should buy it at all. Three are enough to mention:

First—You are sure of getting a suit that will hold its color, its shape and its style.

Second—You won't have any trouble in getting a suit that will fit you perfectly, thanks to the complete size-range of our stock.

Third—You'll pay less than you are apt to elsewhere.

We take especial pride in securing you on every one these points. As to prices—Single-breasted Suits at $10, $12 and $15; Double-breasted Suits at $12, $15 and $18.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sharp Reductions On Boys' Summer Suits

NOT a boy in New York should be without smart, cool Summer clothing, if his parents keep in touch with the news from this Store for Boys.

Here's what's happening today, for instance:

At $1.75, worth up to $3—
Stylish Sailor Suits of white galatea, pique and duck; sizes for 3 to 12 yrs.

At $4, formerly $6 to $11—
About two hundred Suits of all descriptions: Norfolk, double-breasted and Three-piece Suits, in a variety of handsome materials. It is a round-up of small lots in broken sizes; but all ages from 6 to 16 can be fitted.

At 40c and 50c a pair—
Boys' Washable Trousers—the 40c sort of tan linen; those at 50c of white duck or pique; all in 3 to 16-year sizes. Second floor, Ninth st.

The Time Grows Short For the White Sale

THE sand is running low in the hour-glass of this White Sale. And when the last grain trickles out, you will have lost the best opportunity that will fall to your share for many months, to buy irreproachable, unmatchable Muslin Underwear at an average saving of *one third off usual prices!* Every garment is perfect, new, attractive, and has passed a rigid scrutiny before securing a place on our counters—is made for you to wear with comfort, as well as for us to sell. Some of the grains:

NIGHTGOWNS

50c—Of muslin, 2 styles; V neck; yoke of cluster plaits, with embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle

65c—Of cambric; round neck, short sleeves; with lawn ruffle.

75c—Of muslin, 2 styles; square or high neck; yoke of cluster plaits or embroidery insertion and edging.

$1—Of cambric, 3 styles; round or square neck; torchon lace or embroidery.

$1.25—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; round or V neck; embroidery, ribbon-trimmed.

SHORT PETTICOATS

85c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle with embroidery and plaits above.

$1—Of cambric, 3 styles; lawn ruffle with embroidery and hemstitched plaits above, or Val. or Point de Paris insertion and edging.

$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffle with torchon insertion and edging, and plaits above.

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffle, with Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging.

$1.75—Of cambric, 2 styles; Point de Paris insertion and edging.

CHEMISES

65c—Of cambric, 2 styles; round neck; embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

75c—Of cambric; square neck; with embroidery.

$1—Of muslin; round neck; embroidery and beading; ribbon through beading.

CHEMISES

$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck; box plaits and embroidery, ribbon-trimmed.

$1.75—Of nainsook; round neck; front of Val. or embroidery insertion and edging; ribbon through beading.

PETTICOATS

$1—Of cambric or muslin, 4 styles; torchon insertion and edging, Point de Paris lace or blind embroidery.

$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; torchon lace insertion and edging.

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; Point de Paris lace or hemstitched cluster plaits.

$1.75—Of cambric, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery or torchon insertion and edging.

$2.50—Of cambric, 4 styles; open or blind embroidery or torchon or Point de Paris lace.

Others, 75c to $25.

DRAWERS

35c—Of cambric, 2 styles; hemstitched lawn ruffle and hemstitched plaits above.

50c—Of cambric, 4 styles; open or blind embroidery or hemstitched plaits.

65c—Of cambric; Valenciennes lace and fancy stitching above.

75c—Of nainsook or cambric, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.

$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; Valenciennes lace insertion and edging, or open or blind embroidery

Second floor.

Children's Garments Under-Price

AN interesting group of Babies' Bonnets and Caps, and Children's Gingham Dresses and Muslin Underwear, which manifest some radical price-changes, very much to the advantage of mothers:

At 75c and $1, worth $1.25 to $1.75—Children's Gingham Dresses, in a variety of different styles, including guimpe, French waist, sailor and Russian blouse effects. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

At 15c and 18c—Children's Drawers of muslin; hem and cluster of plaits. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Priced according to sizes.

At 25c, worth 38c—Children's Drawers of Masonville muslin; embroidery ruffles or hemstitched plaited ruffle. Sizes 2 to 16 years.

At 50c, 75c and $1, worth $1 to $2.25—Children's Lawn Bonnets, trimmed with lace or ribbon, in a variety of styles.

At 25c—Babies' Lawn Caps; cluster of fine plaits; plain hemstitched facing, in French style. Sizes 12 to 16 inches.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Camera Chat

HARD TO THINK of many places where one can't get amusement out of a Camera in Summer. From the top of a tally-ho in country lanes, or the top of a Fifth Avenue stage; from the deck of a Transatlantic steamer, or from a row-boat in the Park—wherever you look, the world is full of pictures. And why not take them home with you?

Particularly when the taking is made easy by excellent Cameras and Supplies at such prices as these:

Cameras

Korona IA., 4x5 in.; list $18; our price, $8.

Korona IA., 5x7 in.; list $27; our price, $10.

Folding Korona IIB., 3¼x4¼ in.; list $10; our price, $8.

Folding Korona IIB., 3¼x4¼ in.; fitted with double lens; list $14; our price, $4.50.

Premo and Poco Cameras, from $5 to $175.

Eastman Kodaks, from 80c to $75.

1902 Korona Cameras, from $10.80 to $68.

Camera Supplies

M. Q. Tubes, box of 6, 25c.

Developing Powders, box of 6, 20c.

Negative Racks, for 12 plates, 15c.

Single Print Rollers, 15c.

Blotters, 20x24 in., 3 for 10c.

Oil Lamps, bull's-eye front, 50c.

Candle Lamps, with caudle, 25c.

Complete line of Chemicals and Supplies, fresh Films, Plates and Paper.

Annex Store—770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.



Hospitality's Cheer

In all social cheer hospitality's motto is:

The Best for the Guest

The superb quality of

Hunter Whiskey

makes it the first sought and the first bought.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 35 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

It is true that

we are doing the public a service when we advise the use of Straight Whiskey, over the thousand and one blended (mixed) ones, and the steadily increasing demand for

OLD CROW RYE

proves it. The people are finding out which is best for them.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

SUMMER AMUSEMENT SEASON
OPENS TO-MORROW (SATURDAY.)
SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND
Afternoons, 3:30.....Evenings, 8:30
June 21st | FRANK DANIELS AND COMPANY IN Miss Simplicity

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 672—38. Mat. To-morrow.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'mw. 2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN.
LULU GLASER. By Stange & Edwards.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"Catchy Lyrics." —Telegram CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. WED. Best Seat 50c.

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS. 125th St. and Lenox Av. Seats at 253 W. 125th St. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30. Eve., 20, 30, 50c.
40 BIG ACTS—IN AIR, IN RING, ON STAGE.

St. Nicholas—20 deg. cooler'n the sts. Evs., 8:15.
DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid arctic breezes. Hg'st audiences in town. Adms'n 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN. 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. | BOCCACCIO.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Best Show. The WILD ROSE

WALLACK'S. Owing to its Great Success, B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Rice's Show Girl
Will be continued Indefinitely.

Hammerstein's PARADISE ROOF GARDENS | 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

DALY'S B'way & 30 St. At 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2. 2D BIG MONTH KING DODO.
"Takes New York by storm."—Journal.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in "Boccaccio." Nxt wk, Bohemian Girl.

MURRAY HILL—Last Week of the Season. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | Rip Van Winkle.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

YALE-PRINCETON Intercollegiate Baseball Game, Polo Grounds, to-morrow, 11 A. M. Reserved seats at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

Coney Island Jockey Club

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Each Week Day, June 14 to July 4, 2:30 P.M.
Rain or Shine. Music by Lander.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JUNE 14th,
SUBURBAN HANDICAP
THE DOUBLE EVENT and 4 Other Races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.
The Suburban will be run about Four o'Clock. Extra accommodations returning from track.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Time Table To-Day: Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via. L. I. R. R., at 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car.) 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Ave. Elevated, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45 P. M., stopping at City Hall, Flatbush Ave. and 9th St., Brooklyn, only.

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS CRASHES INTO ENGINE

Overhauled Detached Work Train Locomotive Near Irvington.

One Passenger Slightly Injured — Express Engine Shattered—Tunnel Wreck Further Delays Fast Train.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 12.—Rounding a wide curve as it sped into Irvington today on its way to Albany the Empire State Express, the fastest train on the New York Central road, crashed into a locomotive that was standing on the north-bound tracks. A disastrous collision would have resulted had not the engineer of the lone locomotive, seeing the express approaching, started his engine ahead. For a distance equal to half a dozen city blocks the two engines went flying down the railroad yards. The driver of the one in the lead opened wide the throttle and sprinkled the rails with sand. The driver of the express shut his lever and applied the brakes, but the tremendous momentum carried the train on at a speed much greater than that attained by the lone engine, and the two locomotives crashed.

The force of the impact was not great enough to throw either engine from the tracks, but the front end of the express locomotive was badly wrecked. The pilot was broken and the headlight demolished. The passengers in the train were thrown from their seats by the sudden stopping of the train, and for a time there was wild commotion in the day coaches. Only one passenger was injured, however. He was cut about the face by flying glass from one of the broken windows.

The collision with the locomotive served to stop the passenger train, but it gave the fleeing engine a shove and it went flying on down the tracks, which fortunately were clear. The damage to the engine was not great.

The locomotive had been attached to a worktrain which was set out on the north-bound track. The locomotive had uncoupled and was moving to the tank for water when the express hove into view. By mere chance the switch was thrown so that both engines and the passenger train were not sent into the work train, but onto a side track that was clear.

After a delay of half an hour at Irvington, due to the collision, the express moved on to Peekskill, where she encountered another delay of three hours. There had been another collision in the tunnel near Highlands, three miles north of this place. A freight train broke in two and later the parts crashed together. The rear car of the forward section and the leading one of the wild section were wrecked. The tunnel was completely blocked. No one was injured.

A MIXED-UP PARROT SALE.

Oft-Bartered Bird Causes Presence of Three Complainants in Jersey City Court.

A parrot case created considerable amusement in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday. The bird was not in evidence, however.

It originally came from Canada, and was then owned by Mrs. Ella Dundon of 16 Gregory Street. Subsequently she sold the parrot to her daughter, Mrs. Augustina McMahon, for $4. Mrs. McMahon's husband did not approve of the purchase and he sold the bird to Mrs. Margaret Hunt, his wife's sister, for $2 without his wife's consent.

When Mrs. Hunt demanded the bird the sisters became involved in a quarrel that finally became so violent that the police were called in, and both women were arraigned before Police Justice Hoos.

The Justice advised Mrs. Hunt to bring a civil suit. Then it transpired that Mrs. Hunt had already arranged to sell the parrot to a woman named Donahue. This woman's son, who was in court, looking after his mother's interest in the bird, seriously asked Justice Hoos if Mrs. McMahon could not be "held for arson," giving as a reason that Mrs. McMahon was trying to steal the bird. The Judge said he thought not, and ordered the courtroom cleared.

ACCUSED OF JEWEL THEFT.

Chauffeur Arrested and Some of the Missing Gems Recovered in a Pawnshop.

Detective Sergeants Fogarty and Munday of the Central Office last night arrested Frederick Engelberg, a mechanic, of 134 West One Hundred and Third Street, on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant in the case is Charles Jacobs of Garden City, L. I., a civil engineer, and one of those at work on the plans for the proposed tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Engelberg was employed by Jacobs as a chauffeur. Last Sunday the latter spent the day in the city, instructing Engelberg to meet him at the rainroad station in Garden City in the evening with his automobile. According to the story told by the police, Mr. Jacobs reached home, found the machine waiting, but Engelberg was nowhere around. Jacobs got in the automobile, but found it was out of order, and would not run. He finally got home, and then found that during his absence, and that of the family also, the house had been gone through and jewelry to the value of $2,000 stolen.

The stolen jewelry consisted of a rocket spray set with rubies, diamonds and emeralds; a diamond brooch, a diamond ring, a sapphire ring, and a pearl and diamond ring, valued at $1,500. Three other pieces of jewelry valued at $500, the police state, were pawned, and have been recovered.

THE INNES DIVORCE SUIT.

Witnesses Give Evidence Against Wife of the Bandmaster.

The trial of an action for absolute divorce brought by Frederick W. Innes, bandmaster and celebrated player of the trombone, against Georgia F. Innes was begun before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. A. H. Hummel, who, with Herman Roth, appeared as counsel for Mr. Innes, rested the case after introducing letters alleged to have been written to Mrs. Innes by Ernest H. Crowhurst of Philadelphia, once press agent for her husband, and calling to the stand Robert Downey, house detective, and John Burke, porter, at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia to testify as to occurrences there last November, which, Mr. Hummel said, resulted in the woman being put out of the hotel.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, and others had been mentioned in the action, but their names were withdrawn as unnecessary by Mr. Hummel. Corbett, however, was represented by Lawyer Emanuel Friend. Charles L. Hoffman of Hoffman & Wahle appeared for Mrs. Innes and Henry A. Friedmann for Crowhurst. The case goes on to-day.

New York Electrical Society.

At the annual meeting of the New York Electrical Society last evening the following officers were elected: President—Dr. Samuel Sheldon; Vice Presidents—H. A. Lardner, George H. Condict, H. V. A. Parsell; W. I. Donshea, Hobart D. Betts, and W. S. Barstow; Secretary—George H. Guy; Treasurer—Henry A. Sinclair.

Stern Bros. to Close at Noon Saturdays.

Commencing June 14, Stern Brothers, in West Twenty-third Street, will close their establishment at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays during the Summer months.

JEROME'S ACCUSERS FAIL.

Gov. Odell Refuses to Hear Charges of Oppression and Abuse of Legal Process.

Hyacinthe Ringrose, ths attorney, of 271 Broadway, who on April 10 last, preferred charges against District Attorney Jerome, in behalf of Frederick Randolph, a lawyer in The Evening Post Building, received from Gov. Odell yesterday a letter in which the Governor said that he did not consider the charges of sufficient weight to grant a hearing.

The charges against Mr. Jerome grew out of the litigation over the payment of $6 a week alimony, which John McGee, the policeman known as "Suspender Jack," was ordered to pay his former wife. McGee refused to pay the alimony, and Mrs. McGee appealed to the District Attorney, who had a subpoena issued requiring McGee to appear in court as a witness in a criminal action against John Doe.

When McGee appeared in answer to the subpoena, so the story goes, the District Attorney told him that the issuing of the subpoena was only a scheme he had used to get him to his office. The District Attorney then told McGee, according to Lawyer Ringrose, that if he did not pay his wife ths alimony he would have him "broke." McGee answered that ths District Attorney had no right to interfere in the matter, and left the room. The District Attorney preferred charges against the policeman, but Commissioner Partridge dismissed them. The complaint to the Governor charged the District Attorney with oppression and abuse of legal process.

JOURNEYMEN TO CONTROL.

Employing Stonecutters Decide to Yield to Demands.

The employing stonecutters, whose yards, more than forty in number, have been shut down for two weeks on account of a dispute between the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union and the Machine Stone Workers' Union, met in the Grand Union Hotel late on Wednesday evening to consider the situation. The journeymen stonecutters in the meantime had sent an ultimatum threatening a general strike unless they received the control of the planing machines controlled hitherto by the machine stone workers.

The employers decided to yield to ths Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, which has practically controlled the situation for years. The employers will now have to pay the wages of skilled mechanics for what they consider unskilled work. It is said that the machine stone workers will accept the decision.

PAINTERS TO STRIKE.

Increase of 50 Cents a Day Wanted After Aug. 1.

The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union, which has a membership of 5,000, decided by a unanimous vote last night at a meeting in Cooper Union to strike on Aug. 1 to enforce a demand for an increase of wages of 50 cents a day which had been refused by the employers. The demands were an increase from $3.50 to $4 a day for plain painting and an increase from $4 to $4.50 a day for decorative work, and were to go into effect on Aug. 1.

The Amalgamated Painters' Union is affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, which has an aggregate membership of 60,000.

CHILD FELL FIVE STORIES.

Only Slightly Cut, and Told Her Mother "The House Turned Upside Down."

While playing on the fire escape on the fifth floor of her home at 309 Fifth Street, Jersey City, yesterday, Mary McMahon, three years old, lost her balance and fell headlong to the ground, a distance of sixty feet. Several persons who saw her fall ran to the yard expecting to find her dead, but beyond a slight cut on her face she was uninjured.

When her mother asked her how she happened to fall, she replied: "I didn't fall, mamma; the house just turned upside down and then I was in the yard."

Destructive Fire at Wheeling.

WHEELING, West Va., June 12.—The plants of the Exley Watkins Catsup and Preserve Company, the Wheeling Mattress Company, and the Acme Box Company were burned to-day. Three buildings situated at Nineteenth and Eoff Streets were destroyed, along with 500,000 feet of lumber, two box cars, and several stables and buildings. The loss is $150,000; partly covered by insurance. The loss is divided among the following firms: Exley Watkins & Co., $75,000; Acme Box Company, $50,000, and the Wheeling Mattress Company, $25,000. About 500 persons have been thrown out of employment. No cause for the fire has been ascertained.

Labor Leaders Accused of Theft.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 12. — Michael J. Murane, President of the Passaic Labor Union, and Steve Palko, President of ths Slavonian Co-operative Stores, have been committed to jail in default of $1,500 bail each on three charges of embezzlement. It is alleged the two men received money in sums from $10 to $100 from fellow-countrymen for the purpose of sending it to relatives in the old country, but that they put it to use in the Slavonia Store and the money was never sent. Murane admitted that he had given receipts for the money and used it in the store, as they "were hard up." Palko denies his guilt.

Cruise of the School Ship St. Mary's.

The Board of Education yesterday announced the following itinerary for the schoolship St. Mary's: Sail from New London, Conn., June 21; arrive at Southampton July 21, leave Southampton Aug. 1, arrive at Havre Aug. 2, leave Havre Aug. 11, arrive at Lisbon Aug. 18, leave Lisbon Aug. 23, arrive at Madeira Aug. 28, leave Madeira Sept. 6, and arrive at Glencove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Capt. J. V. Wadhams requests that all mail for the boys on the ship be addressed care of the ship to the United States Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, after Aug. 20.

Monument to Filipino Poet Rizal.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, retired, who was commander of the United States Army in the Philippines during the war with Spain, called on Mayor Low yesterday to confer with him regarding the Rizal Monument Committee, of which the Mayor is Chairman. In December a committee was appointed to raise funds for the erection of a monument to Dr. José Rizal, the Filipino author and poet, who was killed by the Spanish at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Pecked in the Eye by a Chicken.

George H. Jackson, the Secretary of the G. A. R. Memorial Committee of Brooklyn is confined to his home as the result of being pecked in the right eye by a chicken. Mr. Jackson has two chickens which he had raised. On Sunday last when he went to the yard coop to feed them one flew up to his shoulder and pecked his eye. It is not believed that he will lose the sight of the eye.

A Banquet to Gen. Porter.

The President of the New York Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will give a dinner at the Arts Club next week to the American Ambassador to France, Gen. Horace Porter, whose old interest in the fine arts has not been diminished by his residence in Paris. Gen. Porter was formerly the President General of the society.

A "MOONSHINE" ROMANCE

Tale of Love and Revenge Unfolded at Hearing of Illegal Still Case.

Jarnower, Alleged Head of Ralded Bronx Plant, Denounced by Woman Who Was Arrested at the Place.

Moonshine whisky was the principal element in a true tale of love and revenge which came to light in Commissioner Shields's courtroom in the Federal Building yesterday, when M. Jarnower, said to be one of the partners in the American Eagle Tea and Coffee Company, at 222 and 224 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, was held charged with conducting one of the biggest illicit distilleries ever found in the Borough of the Bronx.

Fire, which, however, was soon extinguished, in an old mansion in Edenwald Avenue, near St. James Street, Monday morning revealed the location of the still. Jarnower was recognized as one of two men who dashed through the smoke from the burning building shouting an alarm. The other was said to be his partner in the Brooklyn concern. They continued to run after they reached safety, and the only persons caught were a woman and her three children, whom they left behind. The children were found huddled together in terror in the rooms above the cellar, where the 125-gallon still, 16 barrels of sour mash, and any number of empty spirit barrels were discovered.

She gave her name then as Bertha Gilbert, and at the close of yesterday's proceedings she walked away a free woman on the arm of Charles Gilbert without bestowing a word on the less fortunate Jarnower.

Col. Thompson, Chief Revenue Agent for this district, then told how Gilbert had come to him several weeks ago and complained that Jarnower had eloped with the woman and was keeping her in a house where he was conducting an illicit still. Col. Thompson said he and his men had been scouring the region in search of this place, and that on Decoration Day he and Gilbert together had devoted the whole holiday to the task.

Janower's arrest was brought about in as strange a manner as the discovery of the plant. Policeman Markoff of the Delancey Street Station was patrolling Wednesday night when he saw a man rush over his beat pursued by a small crowd, who seemed beside themselves with fury. The man sought shelter in the cellar of 21 Hester Street, and the policeman went after him. He gave his name as Morris Cohen, but was denounced by his pursuers, who, it turned out, were friends of the woman who had then been locked up. In Essex Market Police Court Magistrate Crane turned him over to a Special Treasury Agent.

Thomas H. Thorn, a real estate agent from the Bronx, identified Jarnower as the man who had leased the property for a year. Then for a minute it looked as though Jarnower would have the pleasure of seeing his enemy in the toils, for Thorn identified him as the man who had accompanied Jarnower to his office when he came to rent the house, but later said he wouldn't be sure. The woman, who said her real name was Clara Steinhouse, as she had a husband of that name in Europe, testified that Gilbert had never been in the Edenwald Avenue house. Col. Thompson said that he had failed to find any corroboration of Jarnower's charges against Gilbert. Bail was fixed at $2,500, and a further hearing set for June 19.

COUNTERFEIT PLANT FOUND.

Complete Outfit Discovered by Accident in a Yonkers Shanty.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 12.—The Yonkers police this evening are in possession of a coining plant which, although apparently fitted only for making five-cent pieces, may have been used for making more valuable coins.

The location of the plant was in a small shanty owned by Michael Kenney, on Prescott Street, at Yonkers Avenue, and close to the Croton Aqueduct. Kenney is well known to the police and has served many short terms for intoxication and petty thefts.

Recently he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary for six months. His wife began to sell his belongings. The shanty she sold to Joseph Bocucy, and the work of demolishing it began to-day. In the northeast corner in a small closet like apartment was found a small furnace made of brick. Over it the body of an old boiler had been imposed to carry off the smoke and fumes. On the furnace rested a small crucible and a number of lead five cent pieces which had not yet been trimmed. Several sets of dies for five cent pieces were lying about. Some tools completed the outfit so far as can be seen.

FROM MADHOUSE TO COURT.

Ex-Policeman McKenna on Trial for Murder Committed While Insane.

John J. McKenna, formerly a policeman attached to the Sanitary Squad, was arraigned before Justice Scott yesterday, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with having killed George Renk on Aug. 17, 1899. McKenna furnished the spectacle of a man who had awakened from madness to find himself charged with murder.

Renk, with his brother August and his wife, called on the day of the murder at a roadhouse on Dutch Farms Road, the Bronx. McKenna was in the house at the time. The Renk party started to leave, and were getting into their rig when McKenna accused George Renk of having stolen his gold watch and chain. Then he drew his revolver and shot Renk, who had run behind the bouse. The man died instantly. McKenna was indicted, and a commission reported that the man was insane at the time of the crime, and he was sent to Matteawan Asylum, where he remained until November last, when he was adjudged sane, and returned to the Tombs, where he has since remained.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

Ambulance Surgeon Exonerated.

Dr. Walsh of the Harlem Hospital staff was tried before the Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals yesterday on the charge of assaulting John Newbold and injuring him in the ambulance and was exonerated. A Dr. Dryer, said to be Newbold's family physician, made the charge in a letter to President Brennan, but refused to appear to support it, although asked to do so.

Supt. Hawkes May Go.

It has been reported that Commissioner Dougherty has decided to abolish the place held by Henry Hawkes as Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bureau of Supply and Repairs of the Water Department. The charges of neglect of duty, which were brought against Superintendent Hawkes some time ago, have been withdrawn by the Commissioner.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. F. Powers, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomsroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Jones, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. Lowe, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.
Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. A. Roberts, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; F. D. Bittner, notions and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Samplinsr, A. W., & J. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. H. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Stein Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. F. Podmore, jewelry; Hotel Cadilac.
Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Weil, I., Clarinda, Iowa; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Plant & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. M. Plant, notions and furnishing goods, 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Whitmer, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. D. Laubach, housefurnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. D. Hogan, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansss City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Morgan, linens, 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, ribbons, and laces, 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, Washington; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington; M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, Louisville; W. H. McDoel, President of the Monon Route, Chicago; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

IMPERIAL—Erof. R. A. S. Redmayne and Prof. T. Turner, Birmingham, England; Col. C. E. Blunt, United States Army; Capt. F. N. Foltz, United States Army.

HOLLAND—James E. Eckels.

GRAND—Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, United States Army; Gen. Robert H. Hall, United States Army; Col. W. P. Rutherford, United States Army; Capts. H. C. Kelton, A. B. Foster, George L. Converse, George C. Gale, H. G. Sickel, William B. Reynolds, J. E. Runcie, and Robert D. Ready, United States Army; Major Robert M. Rogers, United States Army.

GILSEY—Capt. Hamilton A. Smith and Col. S. C. Mills, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Mme. Vignal, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Surgeon Gen. G. M. Sternberg, United States Army; Col. R. W. Mearns, United States Army; Col. C. W. Exton, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Col. H. L. Abbott, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Dr. De Witt Webb, St. Augustine, Fla.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. C. C. May, Washington; D. C. Pearson, United States Army; E. B. Craig, ex-State Treasurer of Tennessee; H. H. Fulton, Elmira; Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

HOFFMAN—Gov. Benton McMillin, Tennessee.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST — Partly cloudy, showers, fresh winds.

The pressure is below the normal throughout the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the weather map presents a decidedly unsettled appearance, except in the South. High temperatures were the rule, except in the northern tier of States, with maximsl ranges from 90 to 104 degrees. In Eastern Tennessee the maximum temperature of 100 degrees exceeded by a few degrees all previous records for the month of June.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	68	58	62
6 A. M.	67	56	64
9 A. M.	73	64	68
12 M.	81	78	79
4 P. M.	85	86	83
6 P. M.	82	84	76
9 P. M.	78	74	74
12 P. M.	75	74	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1901	76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 8 A. M. and 75 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 86 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 91 per cent at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

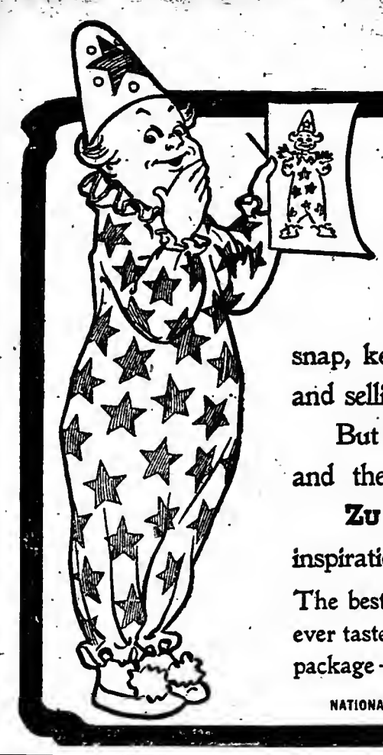
LOSSES BY FIRE.

PUEBLO, Col., June 12.—The Standard Fire Pressed Brick Works, north of Pueblo, were damaged $150,000 by fire to-day. The loss is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:20 A. M.—174 Forsythe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:20 A. M.—841 Columbus Avenue; Kelly & Monahan; damage trifling.
6:15 A. M.—31 De Peyster Street; Warren Ice Cream Company; damage, $25.
10:30 A. M.—1,212 Broadway; Shanley Brothers; damage, $50.
11:30 A. M.—241 East Fifty-ninth Street; Thomas McGorrigan; damage, $100.
2:15 P. M.—807 First Avenue; Mrs. Dulshen; damage, $1,000.
2:25 P. M.—571 East Fifteenth Street; Sarah Hubbard; damage, $10.
6:35 P. M.—4 Pike Street; A. Cooper & Son; damage, $25.



FUNNY—

Isn't it? That no one ever thought before of making a really good ginger snap, keeping it fresh in an airtight package and selling it for 5 cents?

But then; everybody can't have great ideas and they couldn't carry them out if they did.

Zu Zu Ginger Snaps are the result of an inspiration perfectly developed—and carried out.

The best ginger snap you ever tasted—in an airtight package—price 5 cents.

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



Royal Bengal

The Biggest High Grade Little Cigar

15¢ for 10

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH ST 60TH ST

Women's Stylish Skirts, $3.49.

About 200 skirts in the lot, made of fine quality black and blue duck and Oxford and blue denim. Each skirt made with three bands of white tailor stitching; is made habit back style, buttoning all the way down the back from waist to bottom. These skirts are tailored in the best possible manner. Sizes of waist bands 22 to 36; lengths 39 to 45. Be on hand early to-day, as the value-giving is most exceptional.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits, $2.90.

Made of famous Sea-Island percale and woven madras, in beautiful patterns, all the popular shades as well as black and white. The front of waist cut on the bias, tucked up and down, making a beautiful effect; finished with stock collar trimmed with lace. Skirt made full flare ripple flounce style, trimmed with stitched bands of the same material on flounce. Some suits button front, others in back. Sizes 32 to 46 bust.

Material alone is worth more than the price we quote for the whole suit.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's White Lawn Waists, 98c.

Beautiful creations these, with fronts of allover embroidery; backs embellished with rows of fine tucking in clusters, dainty short sleeves trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery. They button in the back and have separate tucked stock collar; actual value $1.49—to-day's special price 98c.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Girls' Polka Dot Dresses, $2.25.

Just as dainty and chic as you could imagine. Made in the guimpe style so pleasing to the little girl and so becoming as well. They are shown in fine, colored lawn, with nice size polka dots, effectively trimmed with two fluffy ruffles which are edged with fine Valenciennes lace. A very charming mode for the little girl from 6 to 12 years of age and most exceptionally priced at above figure.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Silk Gloves, 50c.

The silk glove holds the fort to-day. Here are, these, double tipped, two clasps, in white, black and gray; all sizes; fully warranted; a new pair for the asking if they should wear out at the finger tips.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Men's Good Underwear, 25c.

Good, reliable underwear are these balbriggan shirts and drawers; they are in the light, seasonable weights; the shirts sewed throughout with silk and bound with silk tape; the drawers have double gussets and suspender tape at the back; colors, pink, blue, lavender, tan, black and white; all sizes in the lot; they are worth from 50c. to 75c. each.

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Fine All Hair Couches, $9.75.

For to-day, Bargain Friday, we offer 50 hair filled couches at the above exceptionally low price. The frames are heavy and of solid oak; they are full size; have best tempered steel springs; are finely tufted; and covered with a choice selection of Belgium velours.

Fourth floor.

Decorated China---Half Prices.

About ten cases of thin German china, bought as first quality, but not up to our standard, so we, therefore, place the goods on sale to-day at nearly half regular price. Every piece has pretty pink borders and neat floral decorations. Here's an interesting list to choose from:

Tea Cups and Saucers, pair, 15c.
After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, pair, 10c.
Tea Plates, 6 inch, each, 12c.
Fruit Plates, 7 inch, each, 15c.
Pie Plates, 5 inch, each, 10c.
Berry Sets, 75c.
Berry Bowls, 29c.
Berry or Ice Cream Saucers, each 8c.
Large Tart Dishes, 59c.
Cake Dishes with Handles, 29c.
Tea Tiles, 12c.
Sugar Bowls, 29c.
Cream Jugs, 12c.
Biscuit Jars, 39c.
Covered Butter Dishes, 29c.
Individual Butter Pads, each, 4c.
Ice Cream Sets, large square platter and 12 plates to match, per set, $1.49.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

CHOICES WON BIG STAKES

Artuis and Major Daingerfield Took $10,000 Prizes.

CLOSE FINISH FOR TREMONT

G. B. Morris's Colt Barely Managed to Get Home First for Feature Event at the Gravesend Track.

With two ten-thousand-dollar guaranteed stakes standing out as the features, the programme of seven races offered at the Gravesend racetrack yesterday took rank as second only to the opening day of the meeting, and in spite of the certainty of a slow track a great crowd gathered. The Brooklyn Derby, at one mile and a half, for three-year-olds, and the Tremont Stakes, over the short six furlongs course, for two-year-olds, shared equally in prominence on the card, and the popular favorites won both. The Derby, however, fell far short of the promise it gave, and made a procession when it came to a finish. The Tremont Stakes produced one of the best contests of the season, the winner getting to the post by so narrow a margin that the official decision was disputed by spectators who from either side of the winning post thought the Keene entry, Whitechapel, got up in time to beat Artvis, the favorite and winner.

For the Derby six horses originally were announced to run. W. C. Whitney's Goldsmith was named in this race to make his first appearance this season, but early in the afternoon he was withdrawn, the Whitney stable deciding to trust to King Hanover. Gibson Light also was withdrawn, leaving four to run, all but King Hanover claiming weight allowance. From first to last F. C. McLewee's black colt Major Daingerfield was the favorite, he starting at 5 to 3 on, with King Hanover second choice and A. Featherstone's Emshie the outsider. Major Daingerfield amply rewarded the confidence of his stable, for after King Hanover led through the early stages of the race Major Daingerfield shot to the front and from the time he moved up had the big stake safe. It was not even a race for the last half mile, for the favorite left the others as he pleased and, romping under a pull to the winning post, was first in a canter by ten lengths, with Homestead second, equally as far away from King Hanover, third.

For the $10,000 Tremont Stakes ten colts ran, eight of them claiming allowances, and only one, the California colt, Maxnic, carrying more than scale weight. Artvis ridden by Doggett, always was favorite, with River Pirate and Whitechapel the next best backed horse. Artvis broke back in the crowd, but in the first quarter of a mile moved forward into a good position, and on the stretch went forward after River Pirate, and after a sharp struggle at the last furlong pole, took the lead. From there on Artvis, under the whip, held the lead, running straight and true under punishment. Close on the post Whitechapel came out of the crowd and made a determined effort to get up to the leader, but Artvis, ridden out under the whip, had just enough left to stall off Whitechapel's final spurt and win by a nose.

In the opening race J. Grant Lyman's colt Monte Carlo, at odds of from 25 up to 50 to 1, earned the distinction of being the first two-year-old to beat old horses this season. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. J. Grant Lyman's Monte Carlo, ch. c., 2 years, by Pontiac-Troyana, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; L. V. Bell's St. Barnaby, b. c., 3, 109, (Rice,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from J. H. Carr's Eddie Busch, br. c., 3, 118, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11 4-5. Belvino, Enright, Khital, Mac Ana, Sweet Clover, Lieschen, Rockford, and Alard Scheck also ran. Alard Scheck left at the post. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $805.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. W. N. Adrian's Shandonfield, br. c., by Prince of Monaco-Sara, 107 pounds, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; W. C. Daly's Alack, b. c., 102, (D. O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a neck from J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 108, (Wonderly,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:48. Edgar Poe, Cryptogram, and Carrier Pigeon also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $770.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. Green B. Morris's Artvis, ch. c., by Golden Garter-Memento, 115 pounds, (Doggett,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Whitechapel, ch. c., by Chorister-White Rose, 115, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from August Belmont's Fire Eater, b. c., by Hastings-Fides, 115, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Maxine, Whorier, Merry Acrobat, Pebble, Janeway, River Pirate, and Sunny Shore also ran. Sunny Shore left at the post. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $8,000.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a half. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 118 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and out, won in a canter by ten lengths; Green B. Morris's Homestead, b. c., by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 118, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by fifteen lengths from W. C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., by Hanover-Lady Agnes, 125, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 3, third. Time—2:37. Emshee also ran. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Value to the winner, $8,000.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; five furlongs. The Columbia Stable's Gloriosa, ch. f., by Hastings-Glory, 104 pounds, (L. Smith,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out, by a head; the Oneck Stable's Faust, ch. g., 96, (Shea,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second, by three lengths, from J. H. Carr's Warte Nicht, ch. c., 105, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Minotaur, Mexicana, Wolfram, Birch Broom, Bobbinett, Blue and Orange, Reeves, and Joe Cobb also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to winner, $710.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. John E. Madden's Col. Bill, br. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Mattie T., 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by three parts of a length; W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, 98, (J. Daly,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, second, by two lengths, from C. T. Boot's Vinctor, b. h., aged, 98, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:09. Dafio-Down-Dilly and Georgia Gardner also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $1,000.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; five furlongs. W. T. McGrath's Mount Hope, br. c., by Silver Fox-Charlotte, 106 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by three lengths; Mason & Burlew's Mary McCafferty, 104, (Brennan,) 3 to 1 and even, second, by a length, from P. S. P. Randolph's Pink Brooks, br. g., 90, (H. Michaels,) 20 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Mennenfield, Dark Planet, Svengali, Bismarck, Onyx, Blue Delft, and Onca also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $710.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Brady Smith, Basuto, Candling, Cormorant, Windmere, and Criterion, 114 pounds each; Judge Wardell and Maiden, 111 each; Graden, 110; Sweet Tooth, Anecdote, and Maister, 109 each; Chas. W. Meyer, Ben Howard, and Golden Cottage, 106 each; Pure Pepper and Latin, 103 each; Oclawaha, 102; Destitute, Early Eve, Swamplands, and Maratrisa, 101 each, and Musidora, 96.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Grand Opera, Slipthrift, and Connecticut, 114 pounds each; Price, 109; Odds and Ends, 100, and Whitecrest, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. Gold Money, Figardon, Sweet Jane, Maintain, Pride of Galore, Wilful, Briers, Dunluce, Little Adele, Ithan, Sparkle Esher, Kentucky Rose, Pink, Roxboro, Miss Louise, Sadie G., and Wilhelmina, 112 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Ethics, 114 pounds; Smart Set, 112; Vinctor, 111; Hindred, 110; Janice, 109, and Alsike, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Bensonhurst, 126 pounds; Africander, 117; Tatalus Cup and Doctor Sayior, 114 each; First Chord, 113; Hackbush, 110; Tugal Bey; 108; Anna Daly and Shoes to Plates, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Satire, 111 pounds; Cougar, Prince Richard, and Fonsolee, 108 each; Agnes D., 107; Lone Fisherman and Henry Clay Rye, 106 each; Elnus, 105; Phlima Paxton, 104; Maister, 103; Locket, 93, and Stella W., 86.

The Summer resort news from New Jersey and Long Island in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES will be particularly full and complete, not only as to the large resorts, where special correspondents of THE TIMES have been sent, but in all the smaller places where there are hotels and cottages. If your friends or family are at any place in New Jersey you may learn from the Sunday edition of THE TIMES just who are the other visitors there, what are the important events of the week, what amusements are to take place, where the visitors are to be found, and the conditions of the weather, the surf and the outdoor sports.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won Handily from St. Louis —Brooklyn Failed to Score.

New York defeated St. Louis in the second tussle of the series on the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was the first game since the new manager, George Smith, took charge of the team.

In the field they played without an error, ran bases well and showed a thorough appreciation of the value of team work. At the hat they hit safely for twelve bases. In the stick work Jones and Lauder took the lion's share of the honors, Jones bringing in four of the runs made and Lauder the other two. A new man played in right field, John Hendricks, a young college player who hails from Chicago. He did very well in the New York uniform, hitting for two bases and accepted the four chances which came his way in the field. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0		
Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Barclay, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Kruger, ss.	0	1	1	4	0		
Brashear, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0		
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0		
Ryan, c.	0	1	3	3	0		
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	4	1		
*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	9	23	14	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brodie, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Bean, ss.	1	2	1	3	0		
Smith, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0		
Doyle, 1b.	2	1	10	2	0		
Lauder, 3b.	2	3	3	3	0		
Jones, lf.	0	3	3	0	0		
Hend'cks, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
How'man, c.	0	0	1	2	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	6	12	27	14	0		

*Batted for Yerkes in ninth inning.
†Taylor out for not touching first base.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—New York, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Farrell, Hendricks. Stolen bases—Barclay, Bean, Lauder, (2.) Double play—Bean, Smith, and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Brodie, Bean, Doyle. First base on balls—Off Yerkes, 1; off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Yerkes, 3; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Empires—Messrs. Power and Brown.

PITTSBURG, 5; BROOKLYN, 0.

Brooklyn's baseball team missed an opportunity at Washington Park yesterday of placing itself second in the percentage column. The Pittsburgs shut them out with a score of 5 to 0.

Pittsburg played in championship form throughout and had no difficulty in earning the victory. Brooklyn's work, particularly in the field, was decidedly poor and very far below this team's usual standard.

Pittsburg began the scoring in the first inning. Davis went to first on balls, but was forced out on Clarke's hit to Irwin. Then Clarke stole second, Beaumont struck out and Clarke stole third. Wagner hit for three bases to left field, and Clarke came home. Bransfield singled, bringing in Wagner.

The champions got another run in the fifth. Newton gave Clarke his base on balls, and he reached second on an out of Beaumont's at first. Wagner's fly was captured by Sheckard, Clarke scoring.

Two more runs were added to the Pittsburg score in the eighth inning. Wagner singled over the shortstop's head. Bransfield sacrificed. Ritchey was an easy out, Dahlen to McCreery, and then Leach sent a fly out to Sheckard, which Sheckard muffed, allowing Wagner to come home. O'Connor singled to centre, scoring Leach. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	2	0	3	0	0		
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	2	2	3	4	1		
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Leach, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	5	6	27	13	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	3	0	1		
McCreery, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	0	1		
Flood, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0		
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Ahearn, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
Newton, p.	0	0	2	1	0		
Total	0	5	27	10	4		

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Three-base hits—Wagner, Bransfield. Stolen bases—Clarke, 3; Leach, 2; Bransfield, Chesbro. Double play—Wagner and Bransfield. Sacrifice hit—Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Newton, 4; off Chesbro, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 4. By Chesbro, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes—Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 12; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Cincinnati won the baseball game easily to-day. Voorhees was retired after the first inning on account of his wildness, and Iberg, who succeeded him, was hit hard. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	5—12	16	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3	7	5

Batteries—Thielman and Peitz; Voorhees, Iberg, and Dooin.

BOSTON, 3; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, June 12.—The Boston baseball team won in the eighth inning to-day. In that inning Williams's wildness coupled with some opportune hitting by Boston gave the home team three runs and the game. Chicago's only run was secured on a single, a fumble, and a wild pitch. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	7	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2

Batteries—Willis and Kittridge; Williams and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	34	9	.791	New York	19	23	.452
Chicago	23	19	.548	Philadelphia	19	26	.422
Brooklyn	24	21	.533	St. Louis	18	26	.408
Boston	19	22	.463	Cincinnati	17	27	.386

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

After a disastrous trip to New England, the Jersey City baseball team of the Eastern League returned home yesterday and were defeated by the Worcester team by a score of 6 to 2. McCann was very effective until the seventh inning, when the Worcester players bunched their hits and scored three runs. They duplicated this performance in the eighth. The score:

WORCESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Frisbee, cf.	0	3	3	0	0		
Clancy, 1b.	0	0	6	1	1		
Sebring, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Delehty, 2b.	1	2	0	0	0		
Rick., lf.,3b.	2	1	4	1	0		
Steelman, c.	1	1	4	0	0		
Madison, ss.	1	2	3	6	1		
Wrigley, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0		
Crisham, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Hastings, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	9	27	12	2		

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Halligan, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Shoch, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Delehanty, 2b.	1	2	2	3	1		
Mack, ss.	0	0	2	4	0		
McMan., 1b.	1	1	10	0	0		
Butler, c.	0	1	5	3	0		
Pfann., rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
McCann, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
*Burns	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	6	27	13	1		

*Batted for McCann in ninth inning.

Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	—6
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Worcester, 3; Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; Worcester, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Worcester, 4. Two-base hits—Butler, Halligan, Delehanty. Home run—Rickert. Stolen bases—McManus. First base on balls—Off Hastings, 3; off McCann, 4. Struck out—By McCann, 3; by Hastings, 2. Wild pitches—McCann, 2; Hastings. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	2—12	17	2
Montreal	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—7	8	2

Batteries—Hooker, Ferry and Shaw; Lee, Mills and Fuller.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3	6	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5	4	0

Batteries—Hemming and Jope; G. Sullivan and Brown.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0—6	9	1
Rochester	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—5	16	7

Batteries—Esper and Brennan; Bowen and Phelps.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Troy, 6; Utica, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; A. J. & G., 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Schenectady, 5.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 5.
At Chicago—Boston, 2; Chicago, 5.
At St. Louis—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 8.
At Detroit—Baltimore, 9; Detroit, 3. Called at end of eighth inning on account of darkness.:

Tennis on Staten Island Courts.

Women lawn tennis experts began play yesterday in the annual open tournament on the courts of the Staten Island Ladies' Club at Livingston. The two events contested were the women's doubles and the mixed doubles. In the latter Miss Bessie Moore, the National champion in the singles, was paired with Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University expert. They defeated Mrs. Edward H. Outerbridge and George Boyd by exceedingly fast play at the net. Summary:

Women's Doubles. — Semi-final Round — Miss Sarah Coffin and Miss E. D. Bobbe defeated Mrs. L. B. Stoddart and Mrs. Edward H. Outerbridge, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. Arthur Roderwald and Miss Katherine Bennett defeated Miss Emily Donald and Alloe Irving, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3. Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. L. B. Stoddart and Gordon Willis defeated Mrs. Arthur Roderwald and Frank Corse, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. E. H. Outrebridge and George Boyd defeated Miss Sarah Coffin and John Ogilby, by default.

Semi-final Round.—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. Edward H. Outerbridge and George Boyd, 6—3, 7—5.

MILLETTE PLAYS FINE TENNIS.

Veteran Defeats Clarence Hobart and F. G. Anderson in New Jersey Championship Tournament.

The excellency of a well-developed lawn tennis game was clearly demonstrated yesterday by Stephen C. Millette in the New Jersey State championship tournament on the courts of the St. George's Cricket Club, Hoboken. He defeated the international expert, Clarence Hobart, by brilliant volleying at the net, and followed this performance by winning his semi-final match against Frederick G. Anderson, the Canadian, by outplaying him at the latter's favorite baseline tactics.

Hobart had ample practice to get into the swing of his game in his contest with Robert Colwell, whom he easily defeated in straight sets. He endeavored to work his accurate long drives against Millette in the first set of their match, but with little success, as the latter kept the ball going at a lively rate of speed by running in behind his service and returns to volley for the point. Both men scored evenly up to five games, all in the second set. Then Hobart redoubled his effort, and by nicely accurate place shots along the side lines he took the set at 7—5. In the last set Hobart was unequal to the task of stopping Millette's volleys, and was easily beaten.

John Forbes of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club also won his place in the final round by defeating Henry W. Mollenhauer by two sets to one. Millette and Forbes will meet to-day to decide which will challenge Richard Stevens for the new trophy and the championship title. The doubles will be omitted from the tournament this year. Summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Clarence Hobart, Orange L. T. C., defeated Robert Colwell, Kings County L. T. C., 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County L. T. C., defeated Guy B. Dodge, West Side L. T. C., by default; Stephen C. Millette, West Side L. T. C., defeated Clarence Hobart, Orange L. T. C., 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County L. T. C., defeated Frank B. Hague, Kings County L. T. C., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; John Forbes, Orange L. T. C., defeated William P. Knapp, Orange L. T. C., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Stephen C. Millette, West Side L. T. C., defeated Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County L. T. C., 6—1, 6—4; John Forbes, Orange L. T. C., defeated Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County L. T. C., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

More Members for New York Y. C.

An adjourned meeting of the third general meeting of the year of the New York Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's, Beaver Street, yesterday afternoon. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard presided, and the following new members were elected:

W. de Forrest Wright, Lenox Smith,
Lieut. Warren J. Terhune, U. S. N., Winslow S. Pierce,
George C. Foster, Edwin Hall Shethair,
A. H. Boarman, Lieut. Frank H. Brumby, U. S. N.,
W. R. Fleitman, George McK. Brown,
Henry R. Sheldon, Norman W. Dodge,
Philip Mesier Lydig, Lieut. F. R. Payne, U. S. N.,
Thomss E. Stillman, Daniel H. Kane,
Charles D. Owen, Jr., Robert Winsor,
George J. Jackson, E. M. Farnsworth,
Clendennin Eckert, John Hitchcock,
Asa E. Davis, M. D., C. H. Taylor, Jr.,
David H. Gaines, R. W. Emmons, 2d,
Henry S. Fairbanks, Edgar Palmer,
J. Price Witherill, H. Yale Dolan,
Clifford W. Hartridge,
Sheffield Phelps,

With the addition of these members the club has a membership of 2,002.

MISS HECKER'S RARE GOLF.

Not a favorite failed to do what was expected yesterday during the third day's play of the women's metropolitan golf championship at the Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J. Miss Hecker and Mrs. Manice, by winning their matches by comfortable margins, will meet this morning in the semi-final round for the local championship, and it is practically conceded to be as good as the final round.

The victories of these two prominent fair players was expected, but the remarkable score of 77, made by Miss Hecker, was one of the distinct surprises that was not looked for even in the champion. Although the 18-hole course is a short one, but 5,011 yards, Miss Hecker has the honor of being the only woman golfer in the United States who has ever made an 18-hole course under 80 strokes. It is unfortunate that for unchallenged purposes of a record she did not hole out on every green, but in two or three cases when the ball was considered dead to the hole she picked up. Hence, however accurate the approximation may be, the fact remains that the exact score was not literally made. Even had there been a loss of a put or two, making the score 78 or 79, the fact would have been as remarkable.

The men's amateur record is 74, held by the club champion, Howard A. Colby, and the professional record is 69, made by Jack Park. No men except those close to championship rank could have held their own with Miss Hecker yesterday. She beat Miss Underhill by 7 up and 6 to play. The full cards are:

Miss Hecker, out.	5	4	4	6	5	4	4	3	5	—40
Miss Underhill, out.	5	5	4	8	5	7	4	4	5	—47
Miss Hecker, in.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	—37—77
Miss Underhill, in.	7	5	5	6	3	6	4	4	5	—45—92

Mrs. Manice defeated Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Baltusrol by 3 up and 1 to play. The former led by 2 on the ninth green. Mrs. Rogers pulled the game down to 1 on the twelfth green, and then two holes were halved, but Mrs. Manice won the next two and the game. The cards are:

Mrs. Manice, out.	5	4	6	7	5	4	4	3	6	—44
Mrs. Rogers, out.	5	6	5	7	5	6	4	4	6	—48
Mrs. Manice, in.	6	4	7	6	5	5	5	3	..	—41—85
Mrs. Rogers, in.	8	4	6	4	5	5	6	4	..	—42—90

The other winners in the championship set were Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County and Miss Hernandez of the home club. They will meet in the other semi-final round this morning. Mrs. Shippen beat Miss C. G. Willis of Morris County by 4 up and 2 to play, and Miss Hernandez beat Miss Grace Ellis of Baltusrol by 2 up and 1 to play.

The consolation cup survivors are Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss G. E. Howard, Miss A. C. Smythe, and Miss Hester Kyle.

The summary of the second match round in each set follows:

Championship.—Second Round—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, beat Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Morris County, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss H. Hernandez, Essex County, beat Miss Grace Ellis, Baltusrol, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. E. A. Manice, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis, beat Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau County, 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Second Round—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Van Herwerden, Hillside, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss G. E. Howard, Essex County, beat Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, Essex County, 3 up and 1 to play; Miss A. C. Smythe, Harbor Hill, beat Miss Pitcher, Baltusrol, 8 up and 7 to play; Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County, beat Miss Emily Richmond, Dyker Meadow, 5 up and 4 to play.

AUTOMOBILE SPEED AWARDS.

Medals have been awarded in five classes for the speed tests in the recent unfortunate mile and kilometre runs at Staten Island by the Automobile Club of America. W. S. Baker's freak electric vehicle, which made a tragedy out of the affair, does not figure in the awards, although its kilometre record would entitle it to mention.

The club holds that the tests were primarily for the mile, and the kilometre record had to be made in connection with the greater distance. The four gold medal winners are L. S. Thompson, Percy Owen, E. E. Britton, and A. J. Levy, who entered the winning sixty horse power gasoline machine in the largest class, and S. T. Davis, Jr. Only one medal, silver, was awarded in the motor bicycle class. In the other four classes three medals were given.

Larchmont Yacht Club Regatta.

The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, consisting of John F. Lovejoy, H. W. Coates, and Frank Hardy, has announced the conditions and classes for the annual Spring regatta of the club, which will be sailed on Saturday, June 21. Members of nearly twenty prominent yacht clubs in the East, including Philadelphia and Boston, have been invited to enter boats. There are twenty-two classes in all, including schooners, sloops, cutters, yawls, mainsail yachts, and raceabouts. All yachts entered must be measured under the new rule of measurement and a certificate must be filed with the committee prior to the regatta. The starting signal will be at 11:30 A. M. The steamer C. P. Raymond has been chartered for the judges and a limited number of guests.

COLLEGE CREWS PRACTICE.

Hanlan Favors Georgetown at Poughkeepsie—Harvard Rows Four Miles in Slow Time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—Coach Hanlan of the Columbia University crew talked freely to-night of the probable result of the coming race.

"Look out for Georgetown," he said. "I don't mean by this that I pick Georgetown to win. Basing my opinion on what the boys from Washington did last year and the reports that I hear of their progress under their new coach, Pat Dempsey, I judge they will be a factor in the race."

Hanlan is not at all boastful about his own crews, but it is easy to tell that he is not satisfied, as he gave the 'Varsity eight a shake-up yesterday. He said that the change had made some improvement.

The Columbia party arrived by special train at 4 P. M. The freshmen will come to-morrow. The 'Varsity is made up as follows: Bow, R. P. Jackson; No. 2, G. S. Maedor; No. 3, A. D. Weekes; No. 4, A. Nicoll; No. 5, R. B. Bartholomew; No. 6, N. C. Townsend; No. 7, G. S. O'Loughlin; stroke, W. F. Rollins; coxswain, Cuthel. Their average age is 21¼ years; height, 5 feet 8⅛ inches, and weight, 158⅛ pounds. Jackson, the Captain; Weekes, Bartholomew, and Townsend rowed in last year's crew.

The New Yorkers brought four eight-oared cedar shells, three four-oared shells, one single shell, and one pair-oared gig. The 'Varsity eight went out at 6 o'clock and the eight substitutes who form a second 'Varsity crew split up into two fours and rowed in that formation.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 12.—The Harvard 'Varsity eight covered the four-mile course on the Thames this evening for the first time since their arrival. The time was slow, 23:08, and the general work unsatisfactory. The time is about three minutes slower than the record.

It was expected that the Yale eight would make a time row, and the Harvard men were watching to get a line on the rival oarsmen. They waited until 7 o'clock, and with no prospects of seeing the Yale men they themselves went out. The tide had been running out for two hours, and the wind had almost died down, making the conditions very favorable. The only point over which the coaches feel satisfied is the partial elimination of the tendency to hand on the catch. The average stroke was about thirty-one to the minute, varying from thirty to thirty-four.

Bancroft was back at 7 in the boat when the eight took their morning row. Dr. Jouett says Bancroft is all right again, having recovered from a slight cold.

The most important work of the Yale oarsmen this afternoon was the two-mile time row of the 'Varsity, and a short rush between the 'Varsity and freshman four-oar crews. The four-oar went out at 5 o'clock and rowed up stream about a mile and a quarter. On the return trip the freshman four met them and the crews raced for half a mile, the 'Varsity men winning the brush by a length.

At 7 o'clock the 'Varsity eight paddled to the two-mile mark. They were given a racing start and rowed up stream in a two-mile stretch for time. Although the water was smooth the crew rowed against the wind. The work of the eight was unsatisfactory to the coaches, who refused to give any estimate of the time made.

HARNESS RACING AT PARKWAY.

Two races, two of which were postponed from the previous day, were decided at the meet of the Mohawk and Hudson Valley circuit at the track of the Parkway Driving Club, Ocean Boulevard and Kings Highway, Brooklyn, yesterday, and one went over until to-day, when the meeting will be concluded:

The 2:25 class trotting, which had been postponed from Wednesday, was won by a local favorite, T. L. Arthur's Evelyn Bird, in straight heats, and the 2:23 class pace went in a similar manner to the Parkway Stable's General Brayton.

The free-for-all, though having but five starters, took most of the afternoon to decide, as the first four heats were divided among four of the five competitors. Then Robert Davis's Giles Noyes managed to capture the next two heats and the race. The 2:30 class trot went over until to-day. Summary:

First Race.—2:25 class; trotting; purse, $350.
Evelyn Bird, b. m., by Happy King, T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N

THE READING ROUTE

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To Reading Terminal Direct Without Change. Equipment of Latest Design.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Burt & Packard's Oxfords, 1.98, worth 4.00. Another big lot. They won't last long.



5.00 Blucher Oxfords at 2.97.

High Heel Oxfords, 4.98; sold by custom boot makers at 8.00.

12.00 Panamas At 6.80.



Porto Ricos, 1.90, 2.40, 2.90

Wide brim Sailors, 1.20, 1.65, 1.90, 2.40.

No Middlemen's Profits. Men's Furnishings.



Mercerized Mesh Underwear 79c., worth 1.50.

American Silk, 1.19, worth 2.00.

Fancy Socks, 25c.

SHIRTS.

Tan Pleated Negligees, colored edges, 1.49.

Domestic Madras, 59c., worth 1.00.

White Cheviot, 79c., worth 1.50.

As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS

3 & 5 West Nineteenth Street, Cor. Fifth Ave., N. Y.

B&K BELOW COST.

If your boy of from 3 to 10 wants a Norfolk Blouse or Sailor Suit, here's a fine one for him:—$2.50.

Worth $1.00 more.

Wash Suits of the $1.00 and $1.25 sort, 75 cents.

Dollar Knee Breeches, 50 cents; 20-cent Stockings for 10 cents.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York

(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE

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SPIES & LONG,

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IT GROWS WITH YOUR BUSINESS

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MAPS OF ALL COUNTRIES AT BRENTANOS, UNION SQUARE.

COUNT ROCHAMBEAU SAILS

Says He Prefers Cosmopolitan New York to Chicago.

Likes Mark Twain—The Countess Impressed by the President and Expresses Admiration of American Men.

The Count and Countess de Rochambeau, who arrived here on May 17 to attend the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the first Count de Rochambeau at Washington, sailed in the French liner La Lorraine yesterday. On the promenade deck the Count told of what had impressed him most during the visit, and the Countess gave her views on American men and women.

"How do I think the American women compare with the French?" repeated the Countess. "But that isn't a fair question, really. Here I have seen only a few thousand women, and at home I have seen many more thousands. Some of them are prettier than I thought a woman could be, and others—well, I have seen ugly Frenchwomen, too. The school girls I saw were all charming."

"Do the women dress as well here as in France?" was asked, but the Countess was too diplomatic to commit herself.

"You see," she said, "taste is personal, not national. I saw here some beautiful gowns, and I saw, too, some that certainly no Frenchwoman would wear.

"But I admire your men, oh, so much! They are handsomer and stronger than ours. I was particularly impressed with your President. I sat next to him once at dinner in Washington, and admired his wit as much as his strength."

The Count said that the most impressive moment of his stay was at the time the President left the Gaulois after a visit on board, and referred to it in these words: "The sight of the French sailors presenting arms, the President bareheaded, and the salute of the guns, filled me with a strange emotion."

"Of all the cities I have seen," he continued, "I think Chicago comes nearest to the idea I had formed of American cities. New York is more cosmopolitan, and I prefer it to Chicago. In Chicago I was much pleased with Mayor Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, but I didn't care for the slaughter houses. St. Louis I shall remember because there I met Mark Twain. He has written a charming note to the Countess to bid her bon voyage, and we hope to see him soon in Europe."

The members of the mission who sailed yesterday with the Count and Countess de Rochambeau were Prof. Alfred Croiset, who on Wednesday was made an LL. D. by Columbia, and M. Lagrave.

ONLY ENGAGED WHEN WORKING.

So He Told the Magistrate—His ex-Fiancee Knows There Are Other Men in the Bronx.

Lovemaking is a remunerative pastime for Frederick H. Wittich, a smooth-faced and seemingly very young man of 6 Gouverneur Place, in the Borough of the Bronx, who for long periods has nothing else to do. He tried his blandishments, however, upon Loretta Heiser of 720 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, a young widow, though not as young as himself by a year or two, and with her he found it not all profit, for she summoned him to the Morrisania Court yesterday because he had pawned her engagement ring. In addition to this, she has discarded him. Incidentally, he was asked some questions about $31.50 which he had obtained from her in small sums.

"I didn't borrow any money of her," he said. "She gave it to me voluntarily."

The young woman floored him immediately by producing a note, in which he asked her to telegraph if she could lend him some, though he did not even pay for the message, which she sent just the same.

"He's a real nice young man," said Magistrate Flammer. "I suppose you paid for the telegram?"

"Oh, no. I'm a telegraph operator, so I sent it for nothing."

They became engaged last August, the young woman said, Wittich being at the time out of work, and the small change immediately began to pass from her to him. He gave her the ring, but she had her initials engraved on it, she said.

Mrs. Heiser said he became jealous of a cousin of hers who called at the same time Wednesday night, and then took the jewel, telling her that she would never get it again, as he was about to enlist for military service in the Philippines. Vengeance then awoke. Wittich tried to get out of it by saying that the ring was really the property of another girl to whom he gave it first.

"Is this the only young man in the Bronx?" asked the Magistrate.

"Oh, dear, no."

"Oh, I thought he must be, from the way he seems to be passing the engagement ring around up there," said the Magistrate. "How do you expect to get married, Sir, if you can't support a wife and are not working?"

"But, you see, we're only engaged when I am working."

The Magistrate gave Wittich his choice between repaying the $31.50, giving his ex-fiancée the pawn ticket for the ring, or going to prison. He took the middle course. Mrs. Heiser swept out of court, declaring that she was going to sue Wittich for the $31.50, apparently forgetting, in her excitement to include $5 and interest at 2 per cent. a month she must give up besides before the jewel can again adorn her hand.

VISIONS OF WEALTH.

Wife Considered Her Husband a Rich, but Mysterious, Man, Who Donned the Clothes of a Ragpicker.

Upon his release from Blackwell's Island yesterday, after serving three days for vagrancy, Victor La Payre was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of abandonment. Mrs. La Payre had asserted that her husband was worth several hundred thousand dollars; that while he lived like a prince in a magnificent house at 88 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, with servants and fine horses and carriages, she lived in a humble apartment at 72 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, and worked for a living. She alleged further that her husband was a very mysterious person; that although he lived in affluence in Jersey City he voluntarily discarded his fine clothes and donned those that looked like a ragpicker's whenever he came to New York City. Recently, it is said, La Payre was ordered to pay his wife $8 a week allmony.

Inquiry at Jersey City yesterday afternoon developed the fact that La Payre was employed in August last as caretaker of a large two-story house at 88 Summit Avenue, owned by R. A. Simpson, President of the Woolsey Paint and Color Company of 20 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, and that he lived in one meagerly furnished room. On Tuesday he was discharged because he did not care for the house and lawn.

La Payre came to New York and was arrested almost immediately. He declared that he had many rich relatives in the obliterated city of St. Pierre, Martinique, where he lived formerly. He is described as a visionary person, given to talking much about his wealth, of which his acquaintances have never seen any evidence. He was in contempt in Justice Gaynor's court, in Brooklyn, and for that reason proceedings against him on the abandonment charge were postponed yesterday.

Christmas was a very hot day in the Mediterranean when the Hiawatha came to anchor there. The Christmas dinner was a merry one, with reminiscences of cold weather experience to offset the heat of the cabin. W. J. Henderson heard the stories, and tells them in next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES as they were told him, the narrative being made doubly interesting by sketches by E. W. Kemble, that cleverest of illustrators.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The departures continue to increase in number each day. After the Suburban shall have been run there will be few if any fashionable people in town. Many are going direct to Newport and opening their houses there. Southampton has already quite a colony, and a few have gone to Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will be there this Summer after the wedding of W. B. Field and Miss Lila Sloane. They left for Biltmore on Wednesday shortly after their arrival in this country.

***

Suburban entertainments to-morrow will include the reception at the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James at Madison and the club dinners at Morristown and Baltusrol. The opening of the Newport Golf Club on Sunday will be the occasion of the first dining assembly of the Newporters and a species of prelude to the regular season which begins in July.

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The Country Club at Monmouth will open to-morrow. There will be polo matches at the new polo fields near Seabright in July. The villas on the coast and on the Rumson Road are rapidly filling.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin have arrived in California from their European and Eastern trip and are at Burlingame for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley will in a day or two go to Monterey for the Summer season. Mr. Postley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley of this city.

***

Miss Jennie Crocker, who recently spent some time here with her sister, Mrs. Frank Burton Harrison, has returned to the Pacific Coast and will Summer at the Crocker country place at San Mateo.

***

Mrs. Benjamin Horwitz of Baltimore is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, at the latter's country place on Long Island. Later with her son, Gross Horwitz, she will go to Narragansett Pier.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr gave a small lunch at Sherry's yesterday. Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Belmont were their guests.

***

A report current last week, and the truth of which was denied in this column on Friday last, is still circulating regarding an alleged engagement between Miss Gwendolyn Burden and George F. Baker, Jr. It has been added that Miss Burden, who has just arrived from Europe with her parents, brought back an elaborate trousseau. There is no foundation whatever for either of these reports. Miss Burden is engaged to no one, and brought back no trousseau. The fact that a young woman of wealth traveling in Europe has purchased a supply of Summer frocks for a season at Newport is a most unsubstantial foundation for the announcement of her engagement and coming marriage.

***

Mrs. Ichabod Stephens and her daughters, the Misses Anna and Amelia Stephens of East Thirty-fifth Street, have opened their Summer home at New London. They will have a large house party over the boat races.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Anna Fabbricotti Kingsley and Thomas B. Whitney took place very quietly on Wednesday at the Church of the Paulist Fathers. Mrs. Kingsley was Miss Fabbricotti, and her first husband, Mr. Kingsley, died at Fiesole on Sept. 30, 1900. Since his death she has resided with Mrs. Ottavian Fabbricotti at 208 Madison Avenue. Thomas B. Whitney is a resident of Philadelphia.

***

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Lady Laurier are expected in New York to-day from Ottawa. They will sail on Saturday for London, to be present at the coronation.

***

There arrived yesterday on the Teutonic, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Mabel Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Fuller, C. Cortlandt Hay, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Sargent, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Timmermann and Miss Timmermann.

***

Col. Sheffield Phelps of Englewood will take a large party of Englewood and New York friends to Newburg on Saturday morning to witness the launching of his new houseboat Nirodha, which he recently bought from the estate of the late Pierre Lorillard.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—Dr. J. B. Pioda, the Swedish Minister at Washington, arrived to-night, and is the guest of Col. Addison Thomas, at his cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, who has rented the Eldridge cottage at Ochre Point, arrived from New York this evening.

The Wetmore villa Chateau Sur Mer is being prepared for occupancy, and Mrs. Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore are expected here within a few days for the season. Senator Wetmore will remain in Washington until Congress adjourns.

The Pinard cottages are open for the season, and the first arrival there will be Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wickes of New York, who have taken the same cottage they occupied last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, who have been here several weeks, have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Lippitt have arrived at their villa.

Dr. S. S. Burt of New York, and Samuel F. Pratt of Boston, have arrived for the season.

W. B. Saunders of Philadelphia has rented the Newlin cottage at Ocean Highlands, Jamestown, for the Summer.

The marriage of Miss Van Horne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Horne of New York, to Edward Sturtevant will take place here next Wednesday. The Van Hornes have occupied the Porter cottage on Greenough Place several years. Mr. Sturtevant is a son of the late Eugene Sturtevant, and a grandson of the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, Bishop of Rhode Island, and is one of the masters of St. George School, near here.

E. J. Berwind's launch Truant, which has wintered at Wickford, arrived here to-day, and was put in commission.

Joseph Stickney's steam yacht Susquehanna arrived this evening.

Henry Walter's yacht has returned from New York.

It is understood here that Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who was to have sailed shortly for Europe, has abandoned the trip on account of the continued ill health of her son, William Cutting, and will take a cottage here for the Summer, her own having been rented.

Miss Stone, the missionary captured by Bulgarians, gave a lecture here a few nights ago. She was paid $250.

A dinner was given here to-day by Col. Addison Thomas in honor of J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister at Washington.

A dozen or more of the naval officers at the War College training station and torpedo station have registered at the Casino for the season.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Johnson—Ackerman.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 12.—The wedding of Miss Irma Mae Ackerman, daughter of Mrs. L. M. Ackerman, to George Frederick Johnson of Glen Ridge, N. J., took place at the bride's home here to-night in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, pastor of Trinity Church, Newark. The maid of honor was Ethlyn Marie Johnson, sister of the groom, and the best man was George McLean Demarest, uncle of the bride. The flower girl was Miss Helen Gebhardt of Passaic, N. J., and Master Teddy Demarest of Newark, a cousin of the bride, acted as page. The ushers were Samuel King, A. Leslie Price, and J. Frank Parmley of Newark.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left for a wedding tour. They will be absent the entire Summer.

Mowry—Probst.

Miss Florence Marie Probst, youngest daughter of the late Col. John D. Probst, was married yesterday to Lewis Dexter Mowry, at the home of the bride in Englewood. The ceremony, which was private, being witnessed only by the relatives of the contracting parties and a few intimate friends, was performed by the Rev. George F. Flichtner.

Mrs. Peter Stanford Duryee was matron of honor, and Miss Lulu Mowry, a sister of the groom, the bridesmaid. Councilman at large Daniel F. Platt was best man and William S. Mowry, a twin brother of the groom; Peter Stanford Duryee, and Frank B. Probst, a brother of the bride, were the ushers.

Koechlein—Davies.

A home wedding occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Laing, 112 Church Street, Bound Brook, N. J., when their niece, Miss Mabel Martha Davies of New York City was married to John Powell Koechlein of South Bound Brook, N. J.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. L. Rounds, pastor of the Bound Brook Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bride was attired in a gown of ashes of roses, made of crepe de Chine over taffeta trimmed with chiffon and silk appliqué.

The groom is in the employ of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The couple left for a brief wedding trip to Washington.

Flagg—Brittan.

Miss Elizabeth Brittan, the daughter of the late Frederick W. Brittan, and Stewart Flagg were married yesterday at the bride's residence in East Forty-fifth Street. Miss Julia Fanshawe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fanshawe, was maid of honor. Thomas Worcester was best man. The Rev. Dr. John Williams of the Church of the Heavenly Rest officated, and after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served.

Cooley—Studdiford.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—A wedding of more than ordinary interest took place here to-night, when Miss Eleanor Studdiford, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Studdiford, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, was married to Austin Craig Cooley of New York, now connected with the John A. Roebling Sons Company. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father. Miss Alleta Emery, daughter of Vice Chancellor Emery of Morristown, was the maid of honor, and Harvey Cooley of New York the best man.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is a great fruit year, and the early frosts will have nothing to do with much of the fruit to be seen in the shops. This is the bonbon box fruit, and such a wide variety as there is! Not only fruit, but vegetables as well. It is a part of the realism of the times. There are cucumbers, cauliflowers, cabbages, potatoes, one can hardly mention a vegetable that is not to be seen in one way or another, and the fruits are beyond conception. They are calculated to make the farmers mad with envy. The apples are as large as small pumpkins, some of them; the pears are almost equally well developed, and there is a wide variety of fancy fruit. Hitherto there have been apples or pears, and that was enough, but now one may choose any particular variety of fruit. There are, for instance, russet apples, which look as natural as life, and those oval red apples with a mild, mealy flavor, the jillyflower, crows' eggs—they have a number of names and are a good, old-fashioned apple. Next there will be varieties in vegetables, and one will pick out the "Country Gentleman" variety of corn, special "Early Rose" potatoes, &c.

***

Preparations for the Fourth are already to be seen on the surface, though every one knows that behind the scenes the manufacturers are always a season or two ahead. Firecrackers are out in bonbon boxes and chocolates. There are bunches of very tiny firecrackers which are chocolate inside—graduated sizes of them, in fact; square, paper-covered packages containing more of the confectioner's pyrotechnics and great cannon crackers which are yet to be loaded. Boxes in the form of shields in red, white, and blue are ready for use, and other boxes of different shapes, covered with the patriotic colors. These are in season at all times, particularly now that there are so many patriotic societies which have discovered many important events to be celebrated.

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Among the latest things in bonbon receptacles are splint baskets or boxes. These come from Russia and are hand painted on the tops in different flowers. The baskets are square and oblong, good shapes for holding handkerchiefs and gloves when they are emptied of their first contents. Do the confectioners think of these practical things?

***

Speaking of realism, hats and bonbon boxes have not been monopolizing all the fruit this year. Grapes have been one of the most popular forms of embroidery upon wash gowns and upon petticoats, and cherries are now to be seen. As a rule the grapes are embroidered in white, but the cherries are red and nearly as natural as those to be seen on hats and umbrella handles. They are in red embroidery or form a part of a pattern of embroidery, for the cherries themselves are covered with solid pieces of red cotton, roused upon the material in which they appear, so that they show nearly half the circumference of a natural cherry. They appear in clusters upon linen gowns of linen color, blues, browns—different shades.

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There are, of course, ping pong score cards, and they are rather attractive. They are cut in the form of ping pong rackets, are about five inches long, light on the outside and opening to show a number of ping pong racket-shaped leaves on the inside. On the top cover the ping pong effect is emphasized by a big pearl set on for a ball.

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There are small bonbon boxes which look much like the score cards, and are but little larger, which have a marble for the ball.

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Dolls are up to date, and one can get a small Parisian bride in her bridal robes and veil for $1.25.

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Very large, shallow tin tubs come to make ponds for the small boy's numerous boats if he does not live in the vicinity of the genuine article.

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There is a great advantage in the small electric boats, for they have more space than the ordinary launches, and may be made very attractive. One of these launches on exhibition has a set of wicker furniture in it. There are several large, comfortable chairs, smaller ones, and a round centre table. This in addition to a comfortable cross seat, settle shaped and upholstered with canvas to match the cushions which cover the top of the stern and make that a comfortable lounging place.

***

A lot of books of different sizes, intended for the amateur photographer, have an ancient and antediluvian appearance. They are "Dewey souvenir books," and were evidently intended for the photographs taken in the days when the Dewey arch was one of the chief sights of the city. There is a portrait of Dewey done in pyrography on the outside, with a picture of the Olympia. Were there ever Dewey days in New York?

***

There are coronation days in England, and among the best souvenirs to be found here are in Doulton china. There is a variety of pieces. There are pretty little sugar bowls and creamers, with portraits of the King and Queen in colors, different styles in the sets, and costing $1.50 each. There are plates bearing the portrait of either the King or Queen for 60 cents or $1. A pretty little heart-shaped dish for almonds, olives, or bonbons, with the King's portrait, is 60 cents, and there are cups and saucers, beer mugs, and tall mugs or cups without handles, all of them attractive.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

It's a Great Week.

But then it's a great Store incessantly doing great things in a new and different way.

It isn't a store that believes in following the beaten path, of plodding along in a stereotyped, listless fashion. It is a Store full of ambitious effort; a Store that strives indefatigably and continually to make itself more interesting and more helpful. Originality and energy are among its chiefest attributes.

And so this 6-day June Jubilee of Special Sales was planned. Not devised to lapse into memory after the first busy day, but to intensify as the week progressed; to show you mountains of fresh, new merchandise priced in a way to win and retain your attention and admiration.

Huge crowds have been streaming into the Store all week. A new era of June selling has been created. Past records have been swept away as leaves swirled before a September gale.

Each day has contributed its own surprises. Each day has seen its predecessor outstripped in the matter of great selling.

The specials for to-day luminously illustrate the force and importance of the event.

Women's Waists.

DIMITY—STRIPED OR POLKA DOTS. LAWN—Polka dots, with tie neckband, 59

300 SILK WAISTS, broken sizes, some slightly mussed, $5, $7.50 values, 2.75

200 CORDED WASH SILK WAISTS, with silk embroidered turnover on stock, $5 value, 1.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Suits.

We have taken from our regular stock two very special values and marked them thus for rapid clearance.

ETAMINE SUITS

$22.50, $25.00 and $27.50 values for 15.00

CLOTH SUITS.

$18.75, $22.50 and $25.00 values for 9.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Runabout Skirts.

The following very special styles on sale to-day:

OF BRILLIANTINE OR SICILIAN, black or blue, side-plaited effect, 5.00

OF MEDIUM-WEIGHT MELTON, with hip straps running to flounce, all colorings, at 5.00

OF PURE LINEN, strapped seams, flaring flounce bottom, at 2.90

OF BLACK AND WHITE CHECK WASH CLOTH, firm weight, piped in black and strapped, at 2.25

(Second Floor, Front.)

Trimmed Hats.

Bewitching Summer Styles.



How Attractive and Effective the New Summer Style Hats Are!

Exclamations of pleasure follow the showing of each pretty creation. All are nicely made from choicest materials. They have been selling at $5.00 and $7.50 each. Some are trimmed with fine Flowers and Laces, others with Ribbons and Novelties. No two are alike. To-day's price, each, 2.75

(Millinery Salon, Second Floor.)

You Can Start

A Bank Account with $1.00.

Drop a few loose pennies every day in the steel safe which we give you free of charge and which you keep at your home, while we keep the key.

We give you a Pass Book, on which is credited your first deposit of One Dollar—permit you to withdraw your money at any time without notice—allow you 4 per cent. interest, and receive any amount, however small. You will find this plan worth investigating.

For particulars apply to Siegel Cooper & Co., Private Bankers, head of Grand Stairway, 19th St. side.



Summer Wash Fabrics.

The Week's Remarkable Selling Has Resulted in Many Broken Lots.

You have made such unprecedented inroads into the big Wash Goods displays this week that we now are compelled to hurry out all the broken assortments that have naturally resulted. To do this we have cut prices in an almost unheard-of fashion. For instance:

Ginghams, Swiss Dimities, Printed Lawns, Satin Stripe Batistes and Black and White Stripe Madras. Values range from 14c. to 20c per yard, to-day, 10c

Printed Batistes.

In black and white effects with polka dot and figure designs. Dainty, sheer material which regularly sells at 15c. per yard. For to-day, per yard, 9c

Imported Organdies.

In polka dot and small figure designs on grounds of white, navy and black. Regular price was 18c. To-day, per yard, 8c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Ribbon Remnants

From Our Semi-Annual Ribbon Sale.

PLAIN TAFFETAS, SATIN TAFFETAS, MOIRE TAFFETAS, MOUSSELINES, FANCIES, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 & 15c. Per Remnant. 1 to 3 yard lengths.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Table Glassware.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, very handsomely engraved, new design; per dozen, 45

SALTS AND PEPPERS, blown glass, nickel-plated tops; special, each, 3

TABLE SET; Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder and Cream Pitcher, finest crystal glass; special, 20

(Basement.)

Dinner and Tea Sets.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated, every piece full gold lined, special, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 103 pieces, finest thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, every piece full gold lined and handsomely gold traced, special, 9.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest English porcelain, "open stock" patterns, richly decorated, variety of designs; full gold traced, special, 15.00

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, handsomely decorated, every piece gold lined, special, 3.95

(Basement.)

Screen Doors.

SCREEN DOORS, in natural wood, strongly mortised; at 90

SCREEN DOORS, natural wood finish, fancy designs, strongly put together, at 1.05

SCREEN DOORS, extra heavy stock, hardwood finish, strongly mortised and fancy designs, 1.25

SCREEN DOORS, strongly made of ⅞-inch stock, walnut stain finish, in the following sizes: 2.6x6.6, 2.8x6.8, 2.10x6.10, 2.10x7, 3x7, each at 70

(Basement.)



Boys' Sailors.

Positively nothing like this extraordinary value ever brought before the purchasing public of New York or elsewhere.

Serge Sailor Suits for Boys 3 to 10 Years.

Pure Worsted Serges of fine texture in navy, royal, myrtle, red, brown, mauve and other shades. Trousers lined throughout, reinforced seams, Blouses beautifully trimmed. 1.90

Spring Heel Shoes for Women, Misses and Children.

75c Per Pair.

Really astonishing bargains. Well made Button and Lace Shoes. Almost all sizes, from the child's 8½ to the women's No. 6. The regular prices are from $1.00 to $2.00 per pair, according to size.



(Main Floor, Rear.)

Extraordinary Furniture Offers.

Sideboards, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs Astonishingly Underpriced.

No fitter word than Extraordinary can be applied to this Sale.

The Furniture business we have been doing since the beginning of this clearance of surplus stocks has been without parallel in local annals. We want another floor for selling purposes, and that is why we're forcing out the surplus stocks at cost and less than cost.

Do you wonder that people are buying so eagerly? And at a time when the furniture business is ordinarily supposed to be lethargic!

EXTENSION TABLES.

Golden Oak, some round, others with square top, piano polish finish; some 6 ft., others 8 ft. and 10 ft. long when extended; very artistic designs.

6 ft., square, Golden Oak, value 14.50; reduced to 9.50

8 ft., round, Golden Oak, value 16.50; reduced to 10.00

8 ft., round, Golden Oak, value $18.50; reduced to 12.50

8 ft. square, Golden Oak, value 25.00; reduced to 17.50

10 ft. square, Golden Oak, value 32.50; reduced to 20.00

DINING CHAIRS.

Box seat style, piano finish, new and artistic designs; made of selected oak.

Cane seat, Golden Oak, value 2.25; reduced to 1.75

Cane seat, Golden Oak, value 2.75; reduced to 2.25

Cane seat, Golden Oak, value 3.50; reduced to 2.75

Leather Seat, Golden Oak value 4.25; reduced to 3.25

Leather Seat, Golden Oak value 4.50; reduced to 3.75

Leather Seat, Golden Oak value 6.25; reduced to 5.00

Arm Chairs to match the above dining-room chairs at equally low prices.

SIDEBOARDS.

Handsome designs, elegant construction and finish; some swell front, others serpentine front; lined silver drawer; large linen drawer and wine closets, carved standards with French bevel plate mirror.

Golden Oak, value 35.00; reduced to 25.00

Golden Oak, value 42.00; reduced to 35.00

Golden Oak, value 46.00; reduced to 35.00

Golden Oak, value 48.00; reduced to 36.00

Golden Oak, value 60.00; reduced to 36.00

Golden Oak, value 59.00; reduced to 45.00

Golden Oak, value 67.00; reduced to 45.00

Golden Oak, value 60.00; reduced to 49.00

Golden Oak, value 60.50; reduced to 50.00

Golden Oak, value 71.00; reduced to 59.00

(Third Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE VICTORY OF QUAY.

Mr. QUAY has again won a signal victory. That is not in itself a source of wonder to a people that has become accustomed to the marvel that Mr. QUAY is still at large and that any but involuntary labor should be open to him.

The peculiarity of his latest achievement seems to be that he was forced into a fight with one of the worst of his own lieutenants, and succeeded in defeating the attack on him only by putting forward a candidate of respectable reputation on the bench of Pennsylvania. It is a fair inference that in this case the people of that State are in rather a less discreditable situation than they would have been had QUAY not been attacked or had he co-operated now as he has long done with the men who opposed him. The ideas and the methods represented by his opponents differ in no perceptible degree from those of QUAY himself, either those of the time when the gang was working together in harmony or those of Mr. QUAY in the fight just closed. Neither their attack on him nor his victory over them can be said to advance by a day the time when Pennsylvania will redeem itself from the rule of Quayism. It is not a pleasant thought that this rule is what, on the whole, at the present time the people of Pennsylvania wish. If they did not, they would not permit it. That does not mean that as a body they prefer the despotism of a corrupt and greedy boss, but that they are not yet ready to take the trouble and make the sacrifice necessary to rid themselves of him. It is really not so much a question of the standard of public life in the conscience of Pennsylvania as it is a question of temper. At present the temper of the decent people of the State is lazy, to say the least.

SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION DAMAGES.

It is not unlikely that the decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the proprietor of the Everett House will bring on a flood of damage suits against the subway contractors for the street obstruction, annoyance, and loss resulting from their work of excavation and construction. Litigants will be ill-advised, however, if they go into court with bills of complaint not conforming to the principles carefully and plainly laid down in Justice BARTLETT'S opinion.

To establish and recover damages it is not enough to show that the complainant's business has been interrupted, that he has suffered loss and annoyance, and that customers have been kept away from his place by excavations or by accumulations of material in front of or near it, or by the noise of workmen and the din of machinery. The contractors are engaged in an important public work in which the citizens of New York are deeply interested. Says the opinion: "The courts should be careful to accord to them every legal right in a liberal spirit of construction, avoiding, if possible, placing in their way obstacles of any kind." The damnum absque injuria inflicted upon abutting property owners in the course of necessary public work reasonably and properly conducted must be endured.

But this complainant shows that in front of his hotel a large compressed air plant has been operated for more than a year, supplying power for the whole section of the subway from Great Jones Street to Thirty-third Street, together with other structures general and not local in their character, a condition of things that is rapidly reducing him to bankruptcy.

The court holds that this is unreasonable. The contractor exceeds his privilege when he inflicts this great loss, not from the necessities of the case, but merely to save himself the cost and inconvenience of establishing his compressed air plant in some sparsely settled part of the city, near the river front. It is unjust to put upon this plaintiff the injury incidental to the generation of power for the whole line of the defendant's work.

This is in accordance with reason as well as with law. It is an intolerable hardship that one man should be driven into bankruptcy through the avoidable acts of another, even when the acts are part of a lawful undertaking. That is a valuable protective principle. But we must all put up with the annoying conditions inseparable from the construction of a thirty-five-million-dollar underground railway, a work undertaken to relieve other conditions rapidly becoming intolerable, and which it would be a grave public injury to obstruct by suits based not on the right to damages, but on the sordid hope of getting them.

THE THURBER INCIDENT.

Clearly Secretary ROOT and Gen. WOOD made a sad blunder in paying money out of the Cuban Treasury to F. B. THURBER for use among "the leaders of thought in the United States," in advocacy of reciprocity with Cuba.

We can understand that decent justice to Cuba, scantily provided in the bill that was before Congress, would be a distinct and substantial advantage to the Cubans, and one that they might think it worth while to promote by the expenditure of their own money. The insignificant sum handed over to THURBER would have been a low price for such benefits as the Cubans were entitled to, if those benefits could have been secured. As a matter of fact it would have been money wasted had the Cubans decided to pay it. But it was not the Cubans who decided the matter, it was the Secretary of War and Gen. WOOD, acting as Trustees for the Cubans, and without any check on them from representatives of the Cuban people. The decision was foolish, and we cannot see how it was made to seem justifiable.

The position in which it places the Government of the United States is most disagreeable and mortifying. Accepting it in the best light, it amounts to this, that the Government, as the guardian of Cuban interests, takes money from its ward to use in enlightening the conscience of our people. Granting that the measure for the advocacy of which the money was used was a just measure, and that the authorities really believed—as doubtless they did—that THURBER'S advocacy would help the measure and was worth what he asked for it, the taking of Cuban money for the purpose never should have occurred. And this fact is reinforced by the curious credulity of the authorities in supposing that THURBER'S advocacy was worth a cent of any one's money. We say nothing of the unspeakable idiocy of the man in going for money to the Sugar Trust. That only renders more ridiculous a situation that was already intolerable.

We need hardly say that the antics of THURBER and the blunder of the War Department do not affect the equitable claims of the Cubans for admission to our markets. The facts remain just the same as they were before THURBER injected his silliness into the discussion of them. The measure which was intended to relieve the Cubans of arbitrary and cruel obstacles to commerce with the United States will have the same effect, and is entitled to the same support, as if the Government had not been led into its error. It is reported from Washington that the friends of reciprocity regard with dismay the evidence that the Sugar Trust has been giving money to promote the passage of the measure. But there is a way of meeting that. It is the passage of an amendment abolishing the differential on refined sugar, not, perhaps, in the form that is provided in the House bill, which is in some respects too sweeping, but in a manner that shall prevent all advantage to the Sugar Trust. It is probable that such an amendment would secure the votes of some of the beet sugar men and of some of the Democrats, as was the case in the House.

But whether this proceeding be or be not practicable, the duty of dealing fairly with the people of Cuba is more than ever imperative. For months now the leaders in Congress have been laboring to see how that duty can be discharged without serious dissensions in the Republican Party. If they are wise, they will now try to see how it can be accomplished any way, and let the party take care of itself. It will do so. It will sustain a decent policy. The great body of the party desires decency in this matter. Not a seat in the House will be lost if decency be insisted on. Even the hidebound protectionists will not go over to the Democrats on such an issue. If the leaders are not ready to see this, it would be well for the President to call their attention to it in his most decided fashion. He would find the people behind him.

ARE THE ANTHRACITE MINERS ON STRIKE?

Those who have followed so much of the literature of the present tie-up of the anthracite mines as has emanated from the headquarters of President MITCHELL, have perhaps noticed that the word "strike" has been carefully avoided and the word "suspension" used in its stead. After the discussion began there was a truce for thirty days. Then came the order for a "suspension" of one week, to await the results of the Hazleton convention. After that convention adjourned it was ordered that the "suspension" be continued, and that is the official status of the dispute at the moment.

Those who noticed the care with which MITCHELL has avoided reference to a strike as now in progress probably thought that the unusual term "suspension" was employed because more euphonious and less offensive than that generally used to designate what is now happening in the coal region of Eastern Pennsylvania. This may have been a correct view of the case, but reports from Wilkesbarre suggest that perhaps there is quite another purpose concealed in the new terminology. It may be found to have an important bearing upon the question of "strike benefits." The largest claim we have heard made for the financial strength of the United Mine Workers' organization was that it entered the contest with half a million dollars in sight. If divided among the 140,000 men now idle, this would be a little more than $3.50 apiece, with no provision for salaries, rent, traveling expenses, and other disbursements incident to such a struggle. That there was this much actually in the treasury is improbable. Since the trouble began MITCHELL has made no appeal for assistance, and, so far as is known, has received none of consequence. Now the miners are beginning to inquire about the customary "strike benefits," and all the satisfaction they have thus far received is said to be that this is not a strike, but only a suspension, and until it is declared a strike no strike benefits can be disbursed. The circulation of a rumor to this effect, if not promptly and emphatically contradicted, will be likely to raise the question whether a suspension order imposes upon the men who did not want to strike the obligation to remain out. If this is not a strike, why should the miners who are tired of unprofitable idleness continue it under conditions from which the operators will derive all the advantage? A man in MITCHELL'S position cannot afford to be too clever. If it shall appear that he has tricked the anthracite miners into a false position, and with neither the power nor the intention to bring them the co-operation of the bituminous miners of Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, which they expected and believe was promised, the United Mine Workers would dissolve very quickly in the anthracite district.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND ITS PLEDGES.

Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, on behalf of the Rapid Transit Commission, calls attention to the fact that the management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has not deemed it worth its while to answer, or even acknowledge, the letter from that commission pointing out that all that is necessary or desirable to be done immediately to abate the nuisance of the Park Avenue tunnel may be done forthwith under the amended rapid transit law. Mr. SMITH quotes Mr. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the effect that it is entirely practicable for his company to build electric motors that will draw 500-ton trains through their proposed tunnel from Jersey City to Long Island at an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and that it is their purpose to contract for such motors immediately. This statement is as characteristic of the enterprising and progressive management of the Pennsylvania Railroad as the endless postponement and evasion which have so disgusted the public are of the policy of the Central board room. They could do all that the public interest immediately demands if they wanted to, and Mr. NEWMAN'S recent letter to the Mayor is simply a quibble by which it is hoped to divert attention from the fact that they are doing nothing and mean to continue to do nothing until they secure by legislation compensatory privileges which will increase the value of their franchise more than the substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power for trains south of Mott Haven would cost. Make themselves in any way amenable to oversight and direction from the Rapid Transit Commission? Perish the thought! The public be—ignored.

There is nothing surprising in this attitude. It is perfectly consistent with a policy predicated on the assumption that the property owners and taxpayers of this imperial city are pigeon-livered and lack gall—an assumption not remote from the truth so far as any effective interference with the management of the Central and its allied corporations is concerned. But there are certain gentlemen connected with the New York Central Railroad as Directors who cannot afford to have their reputations put in peril because a management which persistently and habitually minimizes the importance of its technical staff and refuses to be informed cannot agree upon a plan which it deems primarily to the interest of the corporation. On the 3d of March last a letter was sent to Mayor Low from the board room of the Forty-second Street Station, asking the Mayor to withhold his support from the Wainwright bill, then pending in the Assembly, and making certain specific promises, which have not only not been kept, but apparently, were not intended to be kept at the time they were made. In this letter, after dwelling upon the exceptional conditions with which the New York Central is confronted in the handling of its traffic into and out of its New York terminal—which are not exceptional at all and would not have embarrassed the engineers of the system for three months if they had been given leave to solve them—the Directors of the road gave their individual and collective pledge that if not required by the passage of the Wainwright bill to change the motive power of the tunnel for all trains within a specified time, they would move promptly and in good faith to effect the desired change as quickly and thoroughly as possible. We quote as follows:

> In lieu of such legislative action, the company herewith pledges to the city its good faith to proceed with the substitution of electricity for steam upon the side tracks immediately upon the grant to the company of the necessary authority to do so, and to carry the work forward as rapidly as possible. In addition, this company also pledges itself to substitute electricity for steam in the operation of the central tracks as soon as and whenever a practicable plan can be prepared which gives reasonable promise of producing satisfactory results. This pledge on the part of the company is intended to carry with it the good faith of the individual Directors who compose its board.

This letter was signed by WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, W. H. NEWMAN, S. D. BABCOCK, G. S. BOWDOIN, C. C. CLARKE, SAMUEL F. BARGER, and WILLIAM BLISS.

Mayor Low was so impressed that in transmitting it to Mr. BEDELL, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, he said: "It seems to me to lay a good foundation for the waiving of a fixed date to be named in the bill for the prohibition of the use of steam in the tunnel."

How has this promise been kept? Is there the least probability that it ever will be kept? The necessary authority to substitute electricity for steam was conferred in the amended Bedell bill, but, so far as can be judged from the recent letter of Mr. NEWMAN, no step has been taken or will be taken until the Legislature passes an act for the special benefit of the New York Central in which large additional powers and privileges are conferred and its subterranean work is exempted from any supervision by the Rapid Transit Commission or any one who represents the public interest. As to the "practicable plan"—perhaps it might be had from the Pennsylvania Railroad people. Mr. CASSATT is good natured and owes the gentlemen of the New York Central management so large an obligation for their complacency (perhaps shortsightedness would be a better term) in leaving the door open for him to come into New York and make the terminal of his system in the heart of the city, that he might be willing to give them some useful information respecting electric traction. But whatever they do, the Directors of the New York Central are forsworn men if they do not at least make an effort to keep their solemn pledges to the Mayor and people of New York. When the Legislature again assembles it should ruin the political career of any member who hesitates to vote for the most drastic bill which could be drawn on practicable lines for the immediate and unconditional suppression of the tunnel nuisance. People who make solemn pledges and then disregard them are not entitled to even ordinary consideration when the public interest is involved.

THE TREASON OF COL. LYNCH.

By taking up arms against his country and joining the public enemy of his sovereign Col. ARTHUR LYNCH became a traitor fast enough. There is as little doubt that when he laid aside his Boer uniform—if he wore such a thing as a Boer uniform—and set foot upon the shores of England on his way to take his seat in the House of Commons it was necessary for the Government to take some notice of his crime. Neither the subject of a King nor a citizen of a republic who has fought against his country in the service of the enemy can be permitted unmolested to take his seat as a national lawmaker. What to do with the Colonel is, of course, a bothersome question, for Irish joy will rise high in proportion to the severity of his punishment, and the infliction of the penalty which his treason deserves might make more trouble for the Government than the fellow's life is worth.

The really serious aspect of the matter is that it should have been possible in any Parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom to elect an open and boastful traitor to a seat in the House of Commons. Whether his election be viewed as Irish pleasantry or Irish malice it adds to the disquietude of the Government on account of Ireland. Col. LYNCH'S appearance with a certificate of election is an unpleasant evidence of the state of the Irish mind.

The Boer war is over and the most serious trouble in which the British Government has been involved for generations is ended. Signs are not wanting that the people of Ireland are working themselves up for a new period of agitation. The settlement of the Boer question was accomplished by a display of statesmanship that on the whole was not brilliant. England awaits the coming of a statesman who can grapple successfully with the Irish question. It may not involve the cost and dangers of the South African question, but it has baffled English statesmanship, even the statesmanship of Mr. GLADSTONE, for a very long time. The fashionable attitude of English statesmanship toward it is to attempt no settlement. They simply let the Irish rage and go on as best they can with the empire's business. That policy is neither very wise nor very effective. It accomplishes nothing. The temper of the Irish during the Boer war should warn Englishmen of the perils of a discontented Ireland should they ever have to encounter an enemy formidable enough to attack them at home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is a most serious thing for one who thinks himself in a very fair state of health suddenly to be informed that he is suffering from a grave cardiac affection. Such news, when it comes from an authoritative source, fills the mind with apprehension and makes the future look even darker than the New York sky has been since the coal strike clouded it. We always knew this theoretically, but now it is personal information, for The Chicago Inter Ocean—a heavy-weight expert if there ever was one—declares that "no American whose heart throbs aright" could have failed to resent the slur upon our literature which was hinted in M. EDMOND ROSTAND'S recent references to Smithson of Jefferson City, Mo.; Giles Trumbull of Columbus, O.; Tom Sambo of Springfield, Ill., and the Rev. Hon. Wonnacott of Hartford, Conn. These names, it seems, "but half conceal the identity of the authors against whom ROSTAND is directing his irony," and "there is something more than a coincidence in the fact that the appearance of M. ROSTAND'S satirical reference to the brain-working bread earners of our country should be coincident with the annual picnic of Western poets at Winona." And further, "it is not difficult to discover the animus of this covert assault upon the genius of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a part of Ohio. Manifestly, M. ROSTAND is planning a general raid on this year's crop of middle Western ideas, and with this end in view is striving to belittle and discredit their owners in advance." Can anybody wonder that we are worried? We didn't see a bit of all this—we didn't pierce the mystery of the names, and we didn't resent the slur! Hence is it obvious that our hearts do not throb aright, and when hearts throb awrong the duration of their throbbing is usually brief.

—Judging from certain statements printed in The Pittsburg Leader as coming from Mr. JOHN S. DUSS, that interesting musical missionary shares the curious misapprehensions so common all through the American Hinterland as to the attitude of the New York public and the New York critics toward people from the rustic shades who come hither in search of artistic reputation. They all think we hate and fear them—that if we possibly can we deride their efforts, quench their hopes, and send them back to their villages discomfited. Speaking of what he called his "veritable triumph," Mr. DUSS said: "Taking into consideration the fact that the New Yorkers were laying for me to cut me up for my unheard-of presumption in bringing a band from the western wilds of Pennsylvania to the Metropolitan Opera House, you can readily see how they must have been surprised in order to make them go as far as they did in commending the band." Now, that is just nonsense, and silly, egotistical nonsense at that. New York has too much of real importance to do, both in the way of business and in the way of pleasure, to "lay for" anybody, to use the elegant expression of Mr. DUSS, and if he is able to see a "veritable triumph" in the sort and amount of comment he has received here, what excuse has he for his ill temper? As a matter of fact, he is very, very happy over the "good notices" he has received here: for the best of reasons he values them far above the vastly greater amount of warmer praise he had won at home, and in his heart he knows that this is the one place in the country where he and every other ambitious American who thinks himself an artist can get the only honest and competent judgment that really counts. They all come to New York trembling in their boots, not because they expect injustice, but because they are sure to be treated strictly on their merits. Such treatment is sometimes cruel, but when it happens to be kind, the revulsion of feeling is often so great as to create—it did so in this instance—unwarranted exultation. Some wise friend should tell Mr. DUSS that if New York had found reason to take him more seriously his "notices" would not have been so genial.

—After making due allowance for the fact that all the news from South Africa now arriving comes through British channels, there is still a large significance in the readiness with which the fighting Boers have acquiesced in this surrender and the cordiality with which they have fraternized with their recent foes. No doubt the most is made in the dispatches both of the readiness and of the cordiality, but there must be something of each, and that there is any at all shows that the stories of British cruelties told by the Boer envoys, self-selected and other, in this country and Europe, have contained a lot of reckless exaggeration. Had half that has been said about the wanton destruction of property and the murderous maltreatment of women and children by the British been even half true, the Burghers who know most about the real happenings of the war would now be demonstrating a sullen and hopeless hatred of their conquerors, instead of a disposition to make the best of things and an obvious belief in the possibility of living happily under the control of those with whom they have been so long at war. The chances are that most of the "atrocities" charged by each side against the other were the usual and inevitable incidents of an armed conflict betwen determined foes, and that, the conflict over, both are willing to call the account square. Most ready to do so, as is always the case, are the actual combatants. After our own civil war it was those who did not, and especialy those who could not, take a hand in the fighting whose hatred was bitterest and lasted longest. Soldiers quickly forgive those who try to kill them in battle, but politicians, clergymen, and women are slow to see the conclusiveness of a peace treaty.

—Those who remember the brief sensation created by Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS when he resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Interior and undertook the task of protecting the Boers against Great Britain may be interested to learn that the reason why he has determined to quit Kansas City and come here to live is his resentment of the many unkind things which the inhabitants of the former place have said about him. So, at least, it is asserted in a Kansas City dispatch, which adds that the unkind things consisted chiefly of comments on the alleged fact that when Mr. DAVIS left Washington he was a comparatively poor man, but soon after he returned from South Africa he began to build large apartment houses, of which he now owns three. His brother, who ought to know, says that Mr. DAVIS never received a cent from Mr. KRUGER, but had good friends in New York who gave him "tips" on the stock market. According to this high authority he made $41,000 in a single day on one of these "tips," and his book on the Boers brought him in $140,000—which is a good deal of money. Unless we are mistaken, several unkind things have been said about Mr. DAVIS in New York, and it is possible that the sensitive gentleman will be no happier here than in Kansas City. Denunciations of fixed American policies are popular in no part of the country, and such denunciations are Mr. DAVIS'S only known claims to affection. This is a big town, however, with lots of room in it, especially for people who find a very little space large enough for their activities.

ENGLAND'S LOYALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the coronation of King Edward VII. of England is to close, will you allow me, through your columns, to contradict a very prevalent idea, that the English people are allowing their enthusiasm about it to degenerate into servility? If Englishmen grovel before their sovereign to-day, it is the first time in their history that they have ever done so.

Englishmen did not grovel before Charles I.; they cut off his head. They did not grovel before James II.; they chased him out of England. Then there was the example of the burial of George IV. described in the Greville Memoirs, and the Chronicles said that a "merrier company had never been seen than that assembled round the grave." All of these examples seem to show that the English were not accustomed to grovel before their sovereign.

If the general rejoicing and enthusiasm throughout the empire concerning the coming coronation seems excessive, my answer is simply that it is because the English are giving all their homage and loyalty to their King, their representative throughout the world, and to the man, who, on being proclaimed, quoted these memorable words, dear to every Briton:

"By God's help I intend to follow in the steps of my illustrious mother."

POWNAL APLIN.

New York, June 12, 1902.

FEET ON CAR SEATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been looking in vain for somebody to start an agitation for the enforcement of the rule, which, I believe, does exist among the rules and regulations of the elevated road to its conductors and servants, obliging trainmen to stop passengers, riding in the cross seats, from placing their feet on the opposite seat.

I am obliged to ride every day from my home, which is on the upper west side, to my place of business at the other end of the island, and, of course, back again, and it is an everyday occurrence on entering the train to find one, if not several, of the "riding forward" seats occupied by a reclining male figure, while the opposite seat is "pre-empted" by a pair of feet, generally of the genus of "low shoes" and "openwork" stockings. The same is likely to occur after the train passes Ninety-third or One Hundred and Fourth Street on its way up, only that then one may expect to see a pair of feet placed right next to the part of the seat one occupies.

I do not think that the "gentlemen" who indulge in these easy postures ever mean or intend it as a slight or as an insult to the other passengers who are obliged to ride in the same seats with them, but it is a fact that I have yet to come across a laboring man with such lack of manners.

ONE WHO DOESN'T LIKE HOGS.

New York, June 11, 1902.

CIVILIZATION AS A TEACHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of those who merely profess Christianity without a word of reference whatever to those who practice it, a great majority assuredly must have been amazed at the speech made by the Rev. R. S. MacARTHUR in Calvary Baptist Church, Sunday, and which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the next day. A speech it was, a purely partisan, political speech, and not a sermon, though described under the heading "Peace Service." It was a glorification of England merely, with no reference to God at all, and was more offensive on that account to honest believers than even the noted lines "Me und Gott," attributed to the Kaiser, and for having recited which at a dinner at the Union League Club Capt. Coghlan was reprimanded. One hears from time to time protests by ministers about the absence of "God in the Constitution," but the fact is that a protest about the absence of God in the churches, in some of the churches anyhow, would have more local and pressing significance.

Mr. MacARTHUR says that the "gratitude of Great Britain will be given to Kitchener, Roberts, and others, but Kitchener will be the hero." It is hard to be a politician and a theologian à la fois, as Lafayette said to Washington. The fact is that the gratitude of the English is for their King. Kitchener with his 264,800 men against a force of Boers one-twentieth that number, did not conquer and never could conquer, except by means of starvation and attrition. But England is a great country for form, and the votes of thanks and the bags of gold which could not be given to the King in person had to be given to somebody else, if given at all. It was the King, however, who earned them.

The "unconditional surrender" of Chamberlain, and the "not a shred of independence" of Salisbury, where are they now? Are they in the peace terms? The reverend doctor says: "De Wet will be a British army officer some day." Without stopping to question the accuracy of this forecast, it becomes difficult to perceive the exact relation between it and what is generally looked for in a Christian church on Sunday; and this difficulty grows greater rather than lesser as we proceed. He says that because the Boer civilization is "mediaeval" it "had to get out." Further on he describes it as "barbarism" having to give way to "civilization."

I do not find this a tenet or dogma of any branch of the Christian faith. Were it so, there would be perpetual strife in all the churches, for people are by no means agreed as to wherein precisely "barbarism" and "civilization" consist. We were barbarian colonists during Revolutionary times, but as soon as it was found we could shoot better than the English we were civilized. We say the French were barbarians until the Bastille was stormed, and instance the ease with which an aristocrat might ride over a child and flip a louis contemptuously to the bereaved mother. Edmond Rostand, on the other hand, by parity of reasoning, says we are barbarians, and might instance, though with native courtesy he refrains, Judge Gummere's decision in New Jersey that a child's life is worth less than a louis, and that a dollar is an ample quid pro quo for the mangled remains of a little one.

Japan is now acclaimed as "civilized." Because she has embraced the Gospel? Because she is no longer "mediaeval?" Not at all: Japan is "civilized" because she has mastered successfully the approved methods of killing men which distinguish the Western Christian nations, and by means of which she was enabled to lay China low. When China is able to respond in kind, China will be deemed "civilized," too. The thunder of cannon at the gates of Peking, the rifling of the sacred shrine, the looting, the general devastation, and the thousands of putrescent corpses which choked the Pei-Ho, this was the lesson of "civilization" from the "civilized" powers which China has learned eagerly, and of which she will give vigorous earnest in the near future, and not, if you please, the Sermon on the Mount.

To what extent clergymen like Dr. MacArthur and sermons—I mean speeches—like that of Sunday in Calvary Baptist Church are responsible, let no man dare assert. "The war just closed is an illustration of the survival of the fittest," he says. This differs somewhat from the doctrine of nonresistance, which was the marvel of merciless power in the dawning days of Christianity. It was "mediaeval," to be sure, nevertheless it won thousands where a display of brute force, such as Dr. MacArthur glorifies, would not have won one. "The survival of the fittest," indeed! The survival of the strongest, isn't that what he means? A man may try to rob his neighbor, and if he succeeds, whether by sheer overweight of brain or brawn, it matters not, he is the fittest, and he stands therefore for "civilization." It is only in the event that failure awaits him that he is awarded discreditable alignment among the "barbarians." This is a rational inference from what Dr. MacArthur said—the only rational inference, I was on the point of saying, yet good people are heard sighing like a furnace betimes because of the comparative emptiness of churches on Sundays. The masses of the people in this great, big, bustling centre of human activity are intellectually alert. Reading what some of the preachers say, one might suppose they were intellectually inert, and that the exact significance of words and the art of thinking are to them unknown.

J. M. WALL.

New York, June 10, 1902.

NUGGETS.

His Vacation Joys.

Husband—Hurrah! My employer has given me a week's vacation.

Wife—How nice! Now you can take down the stoves, clean out the cellar, and whitewash the kitchen.—Chicago News.

He Meant to be Complimentary.

Tess—What a queer remark that man made about the bride.

Jess—What was it?

Jess—He said: "How natural she looks. Don't you think so?"

Jess—Mere force of habit. He's an undertaker.—Philadelphia Press.

His First Wish of Three.

"Now," said the good fairy, "I am going to grant you three wishes."

"Anything I mention I can have?" said the boy, who has been reared in a modern business atmosphere.

"Anything."

"Well, to start with, I'd like to have you guarantee several encores to each wish."—Washington Star.

Betty Botter's Batter.

Betty Botter bought some butter;
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter,
It will make the batter bitter;
But a bit of better butter
Will make my batter better."
So she bought a bit o' butter
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her bitter batter better,
So 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.
—American Agriculturist.

AT DAWN.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

'Tis fun in Summer time to rise
Up at the break of dawn,
And with the clicking mower clip
The whiskers on the lawn.
The air is fresh, and cool, and pure,
The exercise is great,
And one can cut a lot of grass
From four o'clock to eight.

What matters it, though neighbors swear,
And try to stop their ears?
The man at work upon his lawn
Their comments never hears.
Although they fume, and fuss, and fret,
It doesn't bother him,
And so he twists the mower 'round
And shoves it with a vim.

Oh, yes, it's fun to stir your blood
And cultivate your brawn
By rising with the sun to mow
The whiskers on your lawn.
And even though the neighbors' eyes
Are sleepless, open wide,
Don't let the thought disturb your joy—
The law is on your side.

FRENCH MINISTRY UPHELD

Chamber of Deputies Adopts a Vote of Confidence.

The Government Promises to Make Economies in All the Services—Socialists Suggest Disarmament.

PARIS, June 12.—The Chamber of Deputies and its galleries were filled to the utmost this afternoon, when the first debate under the new Ministry, and one which was to indicate precisely its strength in the House, opened.

M. Bussiere (Radical) moved an interpellation of the general policy of the Government, and said he hoped it would show the same firmness as its predecessors in defending the republic. M. Bussiere urged the Government to firmly carry out the Radical programme and introduce measures tending to the separation of Church and State, and providing for a progressive income tax and the partial purchase of the railroads by the State.

M. Jaures, in behalf of the Socialists, declared they would collaborate with the Republican and reform policy. The plan of the work promised by the Government was fairly satisfactory to them. They wanted a reduction of the heavy burdens imposed by the maintenance of the army and navy.

The Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, here interposed, saying:

"We intend to make economies in all the services."

M. Jaures said he was pleased with the Government's promise to vigorously enforce the law of associations; but he regretted that the powers of the clergy were not further curtailed, and hoped that the reduction of the period of military service to two years would be the first step in the formation of a militia system.

M. Jaures suggested that France take the glorious initiative in disarmament. The question of Alsace-Lorraine, he asserted, could not stand in the way.

The Rightists protested against these remarks of M. Jaures, and there were repeated interruptions when he said the Franco-Russian alliance, on which the patriots counted formerly to support the French claims in Alsace-Lorraine, had now become the principal instrument for the maintenance of the statu quo.

The President of the Chamber, M. Bourgeois, thereupon intervened and begged M. Jaures not to injure the patriotic and sacred feelings of his colleagues.

M. Jaures concluded, amid cheers from the Socialists, by asserting that disarmament was the best means to secure social reforms.

M. Jaures was followed by M. Sembat, who spoke for the uncompromising Socialists. He attacked the moderation of the Government and said he would vote against it. Replying to M. Sembat, M. Combes, the Premier, said that the recent elections had shown that the Nation approved the policy of the last Cabinet, and desired its continuation, and that this was the purpose of the Government. After entering upon details of his policy, M. Combes concluded by saying that the Cabinet's attitude was one of combating Nationalism and Clericalism.

After listening to a speech by M. Ribot (Republican), in which the speaker dwelt upon the vagueness of the Ministerial declaration, the Chamber adopted a vote of confidence in the Government by 329 votes to 124. This expression of confidence was worded as follows:

"The Chamber expresses its confidence in the Government to apply the policy of Laicism, fiscal reform, and social solidarity."

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

Great Improvement in Signor Giolitti's Political Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times's Rome correspondent says the immense improvement in Sig. Giolitti's political position during the last twelve months was exemplified yesterday by the reception accorded his lucid, outspoken utterance, wherein he closed the discussion of departmental estimates.

Sig. Giolitti, who during the past eighteen months has passed through moments fully as difficult as those which led to the riots of May, 1898, deserved the generous applause he received in all parts of the House, which recognized his good fortune and not unmerited recompense for the nerve he has displayed.

BALDWIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Party Will Leave Norway July 1 to Find the Arctic Explorer.

LONDON, June 12.—W. S. Champ, Secretary of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition, and Dr. G. Shurkley start to-morrow for Tromsoe, Norway, whence they will sail July 1 on the Frithjof for Franz Josef Land to take coal to Mr. Baldwin's ship, the America, and obtain news of the arctic explorer. Mr. Champ expects to find the America in about 82 degrees. If Mr. Baldwin has succeeded in his dash to the pole he will be brought back. Otherwise the Frithjof will leave a well-equipped sledge party to search for Mr. Baldwin. The Frithjof will return Oct. 1 at the latest.

The Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition, consisting of the America and the Belgica, left Tromsoe, Norway, July 16, under the command of Evelyn B. Baldwin, who just before starting said he had little doubt of reaching the north pole.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

Warships There Solely to Guard German Interests, It Is Asserted.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Foreign Office here is without details of the reported bombardment of the seaport of La Gauira, Venezuela, by the forts and Venezuelan warships in consequence of a revolutionary movement in the auburbs.

The Foreign Office, however, takes the occasion of this inquiry to say that the cruisers Gazelle and Falke were ordered to La Guaira simply to safeguard German interests there, and that their presence in Venezuelan waters is in no way connected with Germany's long pending claims against Venezuela. As soon as order is restored the cruisers in question will leave Venezuela.

BRITISH COTTON CULTURE.

Plan to Promote the Growth of Plant Throughout the Empire.

LONDON, June 12.—The Lancashire Chambers of Commerce and the Associations of Cotton Operatives held an important joint meeting here to-day to consider the question of encouraging the growth of cotton throughout the British Empire. It was decided at the meeting to organize a British Cotton Growers' Association to foster the growth of cotton in British colonies and protectorates.

A guarantee fund of £5,000 ($25,000) was subscribed. A committee was also formed and empowered to send experts throughout the world to collect data on the improved methods of cotton cultivation, to acquire land for experimental stations, to establish plantations, to instruct natives in the methods of cotton culture, and to maintain Cotton Exchanges.

German Sugar Bills Passed.

BERLIN, June 12.—During the afternoon session to-day the Reichstag passed the third reading of the Sugar Tax and Saccharine bills and agreed to adjourn to Oct. 14.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

Russia Still Declines to Ratify the Manchurian Convention.

Pro Rata Reduction of the Indemnity Agreed Upon by the Ministers—Hitch Over Exchange Value.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times's Peking correspondent says Russia still declines to ratify the Manchurian Convention until the British railway agreement signed April 29 is revised.

The correspondent understands that the Chinese Government will endeavor to meet the Russian objections and, with the approval of the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, will address M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, a note undertaking that any railway from Peking to the Great Wall will be built by China herself, without the assistance of any foreign capital, and that the railway will not be mortgaged as security for any foreign loan.

The correspondent understands that England is willing to give way to Russia with regard to the appointment of military directors to which Russia objects.

The British Minister assented Wednesday to a pro rata reduction of the final indemnity. The loss on the British indemnity by a 2 per cent. reduction is balanced by a careful investigation of all private claims, considerably reducing the total. The American Commissioners are now engaged in making a careful inquiry into American private claims to the same end.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, June 11.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers to-day the British Minister Sir Ernest Satow, announced Great Britain's readiness to participate in a pro rata reduction of the war claims in order to settle the questions in dispute regarding the indemnity. The Japanese Minister, Komura Yataro, was unable to agree to the plan, pending the receipt of instructions from his Government.

The Ministers have replied to the Chinese argument that the indemnity was payable on a silver basis by insisting on payment on a gold basis, ignoring China's intimation that she will be unable to pay the indemnity if the fall in the price of silver continues.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A cablegram received to-day by Secretary Hay from United States Minister Conger at Peking confirms the reported acceptance by the resident foreign Ministers there of the general proposition of the United States Government for a pro rata scaling down of the claims of the various nations for indemnity on account of the Boxer uprising.

Up to the present moment the United States Government has not been able to induce a single one of the powers signing the treaty of Peking to accept its views as to the exchange value of the amount of indemnity to be paid by China. Ever since the treaty was signed, silver has been dropping in price. The Chinese Government contends that the indemnity payments are to be made upon the basis of exchange at the date of signature of the treaty, and in this contention the United States joins. The effect of the depreciation of silver and the increase of the rate of exchange, if the Chinese contention is denied, would be to practically increase by many millions the actual amount of the indemnity to be paid by China, and it is feared here that if the attempt is made to insist upon the present exchange rates, China will be taxed beyond her ability to bear, and there will be internal troubles far more grave than the Boxer uprising.

SPAIN'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Agricultural Strikers Losing Ground, but Other Agitators Active.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says the strike of agricultural laborers at Estremadura has ended; the agitation is bad at Ajoz, but elsewhere is quieting. A number of the ringleaders of the recent riots are still in prison, but the authorities are supporting their families and are showing more tact than usual in the treatment of the question at issue between the landowners and the laborers.

The other strikes continue to increase, those of the masons and bricklayers at Laragoza and of the colliers at Cadiz threatening to assume serious proportions. The police of Cadiz intervened to prevent a collision between union and non-union laborers.

DAMAGES FOR MME. HENRY.

Widow of Lieut. Col. Henry Wins Her Suit Against the Paris Siecle.

PARIS, June 12.—As a result of the suit begun in January, 1899, by Mme. Henry, widow of Lieut. Col. Henry, (who committed suicide in prison after confessing to having forged one of the documents in the Dreyfus case,) against Joseph Reinach, ex-editor of The Siècle, and against that paper, 200,000f. damages being claimed for injury to herself through the accusations made against her deceased husband by M. Reinach in The Siècle, the court to-day condemned M. Reinach and the manager of The Siècle to pay 500f. to the widow and 500f. to her son, and to pay the costs of the action.

The judgment said that in fixing the damages the court took into account the good faith of the defendants and the absence of any intention on their part to injure the widow and orphan, and also the circumstances under which they acted "after the revelation of the odious crime committed by him against whose memory they produced their imprudent allegations."

The Siècle, of which M. Reinach was at that time editor, declared that Lieut. Col. Henry had been a traitor. The trial, referred to in the Paris dispatch, took place in January, 1899, and occasioned great interest. There were many sharp passages between M. Laborl, counsel for M. Reinach, and M. Stubia for Mme. Henry. The crowd which filled the Palace of Justice on Jan. 27, the first day of the trial, manifested its sympathy for Mme. Henry, and the trial was the occasion of an anti-Semitic riot that night, in which several persons were injured.

10,225 BOERS SURRENDER.

Many Are Youngsters of Eleven Years and Upward—They Were Good Fighters.

PRETORIA, June 11.—In all 10,225 Boers have surrendered up to date. Many are youngsters of eleven years old and upward, the majority of them are under thirty, though some of the Burghers who have surrendered are septuagenarians.

General De Wet says the youngsters were his best fighters and frequently held positions after the older Burghers had cleared out.

Addressing the surrendered Boers at Kroonstadt, Orange River Colony, General Elliott said the only wish of King Edward, his Government, and the British people was to help the Burghers and get them back to their farms as soon as possible. The King, the General added, had telegraphed, congratulating the Burghers on the good stand they had made. This announcement was greeted with lusty cheers for the King and for Lord Kitchener.

Reports from all the districts say that the Burghers are increasingly friendly. The only bitterness observable among the leading Boers here is against France and Germany. They declare the war was protracted unnecessarily owing to hopes held out by the French and German press. Some of the Boers are so incensed that they have expressed the hope that some day they will fight on the side of the British against one of these powers.

The anticipated friction between the surrendered Boers and their former comrades of the National Scouts has not materialized to any extent.

The Boers admit they received ammunition through Portuguese territory.

LONDON, June 12.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced in the House of Commons to-day that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a small Royal Commission and institute a general inquiry into the South African war.

SWORD FOR LORD KITCHENER.

It Will Be Presented by the Cape Town Corporation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times's Cape Town correspondent says the Town Corporation has resolved to present Lord Kitchener with a sword of honor.

It is noticeable, he says, that in all press comments from distant up-country districts and large centres a tone of cordiality toward the Boers prevails. It is generally observed that the trouble now will be with the Cape Colony people, and not with those of the two republics. Only two newspapers in South Africa oppose suspension of the Cape Constitution.

THE CORONATION PROGRAMME.

Festivities Begin Monday, June 23, and Continue Until Saturday, July 5.

LONDON, June 13.—The final Court of the season will be held at Buckingham Palace to-night. Their Majesties will then go to Windsor and will not return to London until Coronation Week.

The programme of functions for Coronation Week is as follows:

Monday, June 23.—Arrival in London of the royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham Palace, and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24.—Their Majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the coronation, and give a state dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, June 25.—Reception to the Colonial Premiers and other envoys; the Prince of Wales will give a dinner party at St. James's Palace to the Princes and envoys.

Thursday, June 26.—The coronation.

Friday, June 27.—The procession through London, which will be a military pageant some two miles long, representing every portion of the British dominion. In the evening their Majesties will attend a reception at Lansdowne House.

Saturday, June 28.—The royal party will leave London for the naval review.

Sunday, June 29.—Dinners to the foreign Princes by their representative Ambassadors.

Monday, June 30.—Their Majesties return to London; gala performance of opera.

Tuesday, July 1.—Garden party at Windsor Castle.

Wednesday, July 2.—Departure of the foreign Princes and envoys; their Majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Thursday, July 3.—Their Majesties attend the service at St. Paul's and lunch at the Guildhall.

Friday, July 4.—Their Majesties attend the reception of Indian Princes at the India Office.

Saturday, July 5.—King Edward's dinner to the poor.

REHEARSE THE CORONATION.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Visit Westminster Abbey, Where the Ceremony Is Explained to Them.

LONDON, June 12.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were engaged to-day in what was practically a rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies. Accompanied by Princess Victoria and a suite, their Majesties drove to Westminster Abbey. There they were quietly received by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, who escorted their Majesties through the Abbey, and in order to prevent the possibility of a hitch in the proceedings coronation day all the details of the procession and ceremonial were explained to them.

The royal visit to the Abbey was accomplished very quietly, and but few of the persons about the building were aware of the presence of their Majesties.

PRINCE GEORGE STARTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times's Canea correspondent says that Prince George has left Suda on the yacht Amphitrite for Athens and London, to be present at the coronation with the Greek Crown Prince. Prince George does not propose to make a tour of European Courts.

DINNER TO WHITELAW REID.

Ambassador Choate Entertains America's Special Envoy—Admiral Watson and Gen. Wilson Arrive.

LONDON, June 12.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, entertained Whitelaw Reid, the Special Envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, at dinner at his residence to-night. The distinguished party present included Mrs. and Miss Reid, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, Baron Hayashi Tadasu; the French Ambassador to Great Britain, M. Paul Cambon; Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Chamberlain, (who was Miss Mary Endicott of Salem, Mass.); Mr. Broderick, the War Secretary; Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord and Lady Leven and Melville, Earl and Countess Grey, Lord and Lady Burgclere, Lady Northcote, Col. Fleetwood Edwards, Rasiid Sadi Bey, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, J. L. Saltonstall, Miss Choate, and Mrs. Bentinck.

The dinner was followed by a musicale.

Earlier in the day Rear Admiral John C. Watson and Gen. James H. Wilson, who will respectively represent the navy and the army of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, reached London from Southampton, where they landed from the American liner St. Paul at 1:30 A. M., called on Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States, and Ambassador Choate, and in other ways fulfilled the official preliminaries of their mission.

The new Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, was also among the callers at the Embassy.

H. Clay Evans, the new United States Consul General, who also reached England on the St. Paul, spent a quiet day at his hotel. He did not go to the Consulate, and will probably assume control there Oct. 16.

GALE WRECKS THREE BARKS.

Entire Crew of One Vessel, Except the Captain, Drowned at East London, Cape Colony.

EAST LONDON, Capt. Colony, June 12.—The Norwegian bark Atbara, (Capt. Pedersen, from Hamburg, March 13, for East London,) the Swedish bark Aurora, (Capt. Nilsson, from Gefle, Oct. 15, via Dover, Feb. 25, for East London,) and the German bark Elise Linck, (Capt. Straatmann, from Bremerhaven, about Feb. 1, for East London,) were wrecked during a heavy south-east gale.

All the crew of the Atbara were drowned, with the exception of the Captain, who was ashore at the time of the disaster. The crews of the two other vessels were saved. The coast is strewn with wreckage and portions of the barks' cargoes.

The Atbara was of 686 tons. She was built at Pallion in 1863, and was owned by J. M. Johanson & Co. of Christiania.

The Aurora was of 532 tons. She was built at Nordmaling in 1877, and was owned by G. Holm of Halmstad.

The Elise Linck was of 513 tons. She was built at Dantzic in 1879, and was owned by Paul E. Bcrentz of Dantzic.

AIRSHIP INVENTOR SET FREE.

German Court Decides that Hermann Ganswindt Acted in Good Faith.

BERLIN, June 12.—Hermann Ganswindt, the airship inventor, who was arrested last April on the charge of deception and forgery and gulling the public into subscribing for shares of an aeroplane company, was given his freedom to-day. It was found when Ganswindt was arrested that among others he had forged the name of Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, Emperor William's brother-in-law.

The experts selected by the court to examine the models of Herr Ganswindt's airship have decided that the inventor was probably acting in good faith, and that there is sufficient merit in his contrivances to disprove the charge of conscious swindling. The case against him was dismissed.

Austrian Deputies Come to Blows.

VIENNA, June 12.—There was a scene of wild disorder in the Reichsrath to-day during the debate on the Danube navigation agreement. Herr Schoenerer, a leader of the Pan-German Party, and Dr. Wolff, another leader of the same party, exchanged insults and finally boxed each other's ears. It was necessary for friends of the rival leaders to drag them apart amid cheers and jeers from the galleries.

FEARS THE SHIP COMBINE.

M. Etienne Explains Why He Questioned the French Minister of Commerce About It.

PARIS, June 12.—M. Etienne, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, was interviewed to-day regarding his letter, sent Tuesday to the Minister of Commerce, M. Trouilliot, on the subject of the American shipping combine. He said the combine constituted a national peril for France, adding that a similar combine might be formed for the Mediterranean.

"I do not believe," M. Etienne continued, "that Mr. Morgan made propositions to the French Transatlantic Company, because he thought it was in such a precarious condition that it could easily be overcome. While I doubt whether his success will be so easy, still I think it necessary to provide for an eventuality. This is why I am calling on the Government to intervene. The danger from an economic viewpoint is great, but there is also danger from a military point of view. All the ships in the combine will fly the American flag, and in case of war the United States could utilize them as cruisers, and our American colonies, which are so ardently coveted by American imperialism, might be endangered."

M. Etienne does not intend to question the Government before a fortnight hence, in order to give the Minister of Commerce sufficient time to investigate the situation.

DREADS AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Testimony of a British Shipowner on the Morgan Syndicate.

LONDON, June 12.—George Renwick (Conservative Member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne and a shipowner) testifying to-day before the Parliamentary Subsidies Committee, in behalf of the owners of "tramp" steamships, objected to the Government subsidizing the great liners instead of subsidizing cargoes, and said the foreign competition which he most feared was the American. The transfer of British ships to foreigners was absurdly simple. All the ships in the American combine could be transferred to the United States within a quarter of an hour and at the cost of a few stamps.

Mr. Renwick, when asked whether he thought the American Ship Subsidy bill would be dropped in consequence of the Morgan Shipping combine, replied that, on the contrary, he had good reason to believe that it would be pressed.

One of the most important points in connection with the American combine, Mr. Renwick pointed out, was the fact that the sellers were precluded for a number of years from engaging in the shipping business.

J. P. MORGAN LEAVES LONDON.

Starts for Venice, Where He Will Join the Yacht Corsair.

LONDON, June 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan left London this afternoon for Venice by way of Paris.

PARIS, June 12. — J. Pierpont Morgan passed through here this evening on his way to the Mediterranean, where he will join the yacht Corsair.

ARGENTINE-CHILE CONVENTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The correspondent of The Times at Buenos Ayres says the Argentine-Chile arbitration treaty and protocol limiting armaments have been submitted to the Argentine Congress. There was not the serious opposition to ratification that was expected.

ENTERS THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The correspondent of The Times in Paris says the Marquis de Vogne, successor of the Duc de Broglie, was officially received into the French Academy yesterday and delivered a eulogy of his predecessor.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN HANGED.

Executed for Attempting the Life of Gov. Von Wahl of Vilna.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—It became known to-day that Hirsch Lekert, who made an unsuccessful attempt on the night of May 18 to assassinate Lieut. Gen. Von Wahl, Governor of Vilna, was hanged Tuesday, June 10.

As Gov. Von Wahl was leaving the Circus at Vilna, at about midnight May 18, Lekert stepped up behind him and fired twice with a revolver, wounding the Governor in the left hand and right foot. The would-be assassin was pounced upon by the police and bystanders and was thrown to the ground, but he succeeded in firing a third shot, harmlessly.

Gen. Von Wahl was formerly Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, and had a great deal of trouble with the students.

EXPRESS ROBBERY IN PARIS.

Trial of Three Americans Accused of Stealing $6,000 Begun.

PARIS, June 12.—The trial of George Miller, "Eddie" Guerin of Chicago, and May Churchill, known as "Chicago May," who were arrested in Paris last Summer, began here to-day. The two former are charged with having entered the offices of the American Express Company here the night of April 26, 1901, and stolen 30,000 francs, ($6,000,) and the Churchill woman with being their accomplice.

In the dock to-day Miller accused Guerin of the theft, whereupon the latter became furious, and endeavored to strike his accuser. Guards were obliged to separate the two men.

It was announced from London April 19 last that three men named Grosberger, Lewis, and Juger had been sentenced respectively to five years imprisonment at penal servitude, eighteen months at hard labor, and ten months at hard labor, for having had illegal possession of twenty-two bank notes stolen from the American Express Company's office in Paris.

It is said that all the money stolen at that time has been recovered.

200 MEN KILL AN ELEPHANT.

Barnum & Bailey's Largest Performing Animal Suddenly Went Mad.

TOURS, France, June 12.—A crowd of about 3,000 persons witnessed the execution at midnight, in the City Park, of the largest of Barnum & Bailey's performing elephants, which suddenly went mad, broke its chains, tried to kill its keepers while on the way to the railroad station, and had to be put to death immediately.

Two hundred men tugged at the rope which strangled the elephant.

THE DISINFECTION OF HIDES.

The United States and Germany Will Appoint a Joint Commission.

BERLIN, June 12.—It is said in Munich that the United States and Germany are about to appoint a joint commission of bacteriologists who will endeavor to discover a cheaper and more simple method of disinfecting hides.

The United States Consul at Munich, James H. Worman, has reported to the State Department at Washington that the present great decrease in the exportation of hides from Bavaria to the United States is due to expensive disinfection.

The superior tanning processes used in the United States permit German dealers to send their hides to the United States and reimport them tanned cheaper than they can be tanned in Germany.

Suit for $5,000,000 Decided.

LONDON, June 12.—The claim for £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) damages brought by the liquidator of the London and Globe Corporation against a financial syndicate resulted to-day in a verdict in favor of the defendants. The plaintiff contended that the defendant syndicate agreed to advance the London and Globe £1,000,000 to tide over its difficulties. The result deprives the liquidator of a big asset, on which he counted to recoup the creditors of the Whitaker Wright companies for their losses.

Costa Rica and the Isthmian Canal.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 12.—A constitutional amendment granting all the privileges in the matter of constructing an isthmian canal, which were requested by the United States, is being favorably discussed in the Costa Rican Congress.

MR. HAYMAN'S BIG PURCHASE.

Berkeley Lyceum Site and Property in West Forty-fifth Street Conveyed for More Than $450,000.

The conveyances of real estate yesterday revealed the fact that Al Hayman is the buyer of the property at 19 to 25 West Forty-fourth Street, running through to 18 to 22 West Forty-fifth Street. This plot covers the present site of the Berkeley Lyceum and several adjoining dwellings. It has frontages of 100 feet on Forty-fourth Street and 62 feet on Forty-fifth Street. The transfer was made to Mr. Hayman by Henry B. Barnes, acting presumably as the representative of a syndicate which acquired the parcels about two months ago. According to the deed recorded yesterday Mr. Hayman paid for the property $250,000 over a mortgage of $205,000.

"I suppose it would make no difference where I bought property," Mr. Hayman said last evening when questioned relative to his purchase. "Everybody would say, 'new theatre.'"

"Do you care to have it stated, then, that you will not build a theatre on this plot?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "The fact is there is nothing that I can say now regarding my plans for this property."

Other questions elicited similar answers and a statement that there might be something to be said within two or three weeks.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Little credence is given by theatrical folk of the report published yesterday morning that Clyde Fitch is a sufferer from appendicitis. Al Hayman said last night that he had received a letter from Frank McKee, in which McKee says that Mr. Fitch's health is fairly good. Mr. Hayman believes that if Mr. Fitch has appendicitis Mr. McKee would have spoken of it.

***

The Lambs Club yesterday afternoon approved the selection of its Sites Committee, and made arrangements for the purchase of the lots at 128 and 130 West Forty-fourth Street for its new home. The old buildings will be razed next May, and it is expected that in the following October the six or seven-story building, where the "Little Lambs" are to be housed, will be ready for occupancy. The membership of the club now numbers about 600, and there is a waiting list of about forty.

***

The Herald Square Theatre was decorated with the colors of West Point Military Academy and national flags last night in honor of the visit of the members of the graduating class, about a hundred undergraduates and several members of the faculty of the Institution. The cadets, most of them in evening dress, but a few in their uniforms, occupied seats in the centre of the house. The members of the faculty occupied boxes. The theatre had prepared a souvenir programme, which bore this inscription: "Miss Lulu Glaser's compliments to the Major Generals of the Army of Hearts, and the future Lieutenant Generals of the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. In honor of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy at West Point."

***

A distinguished party of Chinamen occupied a box at the Casino last night and witnessed the play "A Chinese Honeymoon." Most of the visitors were en route to Washington from West Point, where they attended the centennial celebration. Among those in the party were Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington; Ho Poa, Interior Chinese Consul General at Singapore; Chan You Sun, Secretary of the Consulate at Singapore, and L. Wang, the Chinese Vice Consul at New York City.

***

At Wallack's last night it waa stated that William Sturgeon would succeed Stanley Hawkins in the leading role of E. Ross Armor in "The Show Girl." Mr. Hawkins expects to go to Boston next Monday.

Santos-Dumont and Brighton Beach.

It was stated in Brooklyn yesterday that George F. Kerr of the Syndicate Construction Company of Manhattan had made arrangements with M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, to make ascensions with his airship at Brighton Beach this Summer. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, while not financially interested in the experiments, has agreed to allow the aeronaut the use of property to the west of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The erection of a building on this land to house the airship, it is said, will be begun on Monday.

Next Sunday.

Why not get the best when you are about it! THE NEW YORK TIMES will, next Sunday, in addition to all the current news of the day "that's fit to print," contain special articles of peculiar interest at the present time, together with cable dispatches of interest to Americans from London, Paris, and Berlin, and Summer resort news covering a wide range, especially ample in regard to New Jersey and Long Island. —Adv.

LAW SCHOOL GRADUATION

Degrees Conferred on One Hundred and Forty Students.

Justice Russell at Commencement Exercises Said that a Lawyer Should Know Something of Everything.

At the commencement exercises of the New York Law School in Carnegie Hall last evening, one hundred and forty graduates received the degree of LL. B. The degree of LL. M. was conferred on thirteen lawyers. The centre of the hall was occupied by the members of the graduating class. On the platform with Dean Chase were the members of the committee that had charge of the exercises, Mr. Seth Bird being the Chairman.

The Hon. Leslie W. Russell, LL. D., of the Supreme Court Bench, delivered the address to the class. He told of the success made by several prominent lawyers whose beginnings were humble. He advised the members of the class not to consider their studies as finished, but as begun. He told them to keep on reading, and declared that while a fluent tongue is a good thing, it is useless when accompanied by a stuttering brain. A lawyer, he said, had to know something of everything.

The graduates were called to the platform to receive their degrees. Following are the names:

MASTER OF LAWS.

Barnet, Joel.	Karst, Alexander.
Bunting, Albert E.	Leahy, David T.
Cates, Roscoe W.	O'Donnell, John B.
Cutting, Robert L.	Reardon, Mark S.
Dowling, Joseph M.	Whiteside, W. J., Jr.
Findlay, Charles S.	Wick, Clark A.
Harding, William H., Jr.	

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Abbott, Wight V.	Latner, Martin H.
Ackerson, H. E., Jr.	Lawrence, Charles D.
Andrews, Edwin C.	Lehlbach, Herman B.
Anthony, Roy Foster.	Lee, Warren I.
Armstrong, L. D.	Levy, Charles.
Bacher, William A.	Levy, Marcel.
Badger, Wm. Otis, Jr.	Litchfield, Edward H.
Bannin, Thomas J.	Loew, John T.
Belkna, N. Deyo.	Lynch, Richard T.
Bernard, Robert W.	Lynes, Joseph R.
Bird, Seth.	Lyons, Daniel J.
Bovie, Verne Morgan.	McCartin, George S.
Brecher, Herman A.	McCoun, Richard P.
Briggs, Frank D.	McGrew, Benjamin R.
Brodhead, C. D., Jr.	Milbank, Dunlevy.
Buck, Jerome H.	Mingle, Harry B.
Burbank, Robert A.	Mitchell, Arthur H.
Burr, Eugene W.	Moffat, Walter.
Burstein, Charles.	Moran, Charles.
Bushong, John R.	Morse, Ernest C.
Butler, Walter G.	Neilson, Franz.
Byrnes, Horace D.	Nolan, Joseph P.
Carrick, Krickel K.	Noyes, Henry R.
Case, Clarence E.	Nugent, Charles H.
Clement, Arthur W.	O'Brien, John E.
Colwell, Henry C.	Odell, Bert E.
Conklin, William R.	O'Malley, William L.
Crampton, Foster.	Otis, Charles E.
Cummings, Geo. W., Jr.	Palmer, Archie W.
Curnow, George T.	Parke, William M.
Currier, Richard D.	Patton, Henry De F.
Davidson, Joseph.	Pelham, Arleigh.
Day, Oliver K.	Pickard, Ward W.
Dodd, Lee Wilson.	Pierson, Fred K.
Duff, Harry E.	Pierson, John D.
Ehrich, Manfred W.	Prendergast, Lucius H.
English, Conover.	Purchase, Albert B.
Evans, William A.	Roberts, Logan H.
Fairchild, Walter.	Robinson, Wm. W.
Fischel, Jacob.	Rogers, L. H., Jr.
Fisher, Frederick S.	Scattergood, C. P.
Forman, Edward Gale.	Sefton, Thomas J.
France, Melville J.	Seguine, Edward M.
Freudenheim, Solomon J.	Sheppard, Ralph H.
Gardiner, Philip P.	Sherrill, Wilfrid H.
Golden, Wm. Jay, Jr.	Smith, Gustavus S.
Goodspeed, Henry S.	Smith, Henry J.
Grigsby, William R. E.	Smith, Herbert R.
Halsey, Harry C.	Spencer, Vivian.
Handel, George F.	Stadelman, Frederic.
Hartridge, Julian.	Stewart, Douglas B.
Hawkins, Eugene M.	Thompson, Walter F.
Hemstreet, Ralph E.	Thurston, Edward H.
Herschman, Robert H.	Upson, Alfred F.
Hirschman, Joseph.	Van Buskirk, William.
Hubbard, L. Crescens.	Vance, Rufus A.
Hulbert, George M.	Walling, William A.
Hutchin, Francis S.	Warbasse, Herbert N.
Hyams, Leon J.	Warren, Willis O.
Hyle, Edward C.	Whitehead, Henry C.
Ingraham, Henry A.	Widdscombe, L. W.
Ireland, Robert D.	Wilkinson, Jas. G., Jr.
Jacobs, George.	Wilson, Walter B.
Johnson, Frederic L.	Winter, Keyes.
Keenan, Joseph A.	Wolburg, Gustave.
Keogh, Aloysius J.	Wolfe, Michael H.
King, Frederick P.	Wood, Sydney M.
Kinney, Howard S.	Wright, Albert S.
Klein, Peter.	Zellhoefer, Herbert C.

Thomas S. Ormiston of the Board of Trustees presented a number of prizes which were awarded for excellence of theses on assigned legal subjects and answers to a variety of legal questions. The recipients were as follows:

First prize, $150—William W. Robinson.
First prize, (Evening Department,) $100—Herman B. Lehlbach.
Second prize, $100—Robert W. Bernard.
Third prize, $75—Mansfield W. Ehrich.
Prize tutorship, (salary $300 a year for three years)—Henry E. Ackerson.

CORNELL COLLEGE CLOSING.

Full Programme of Exercises for Senior Week Which Begins Monday.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12.—The combination at Cornell for the second semestre closed to-day. The seniors celebrated the occasion with their annual class banquet, which was held to-night. The students began to leave town to-day, and by Saturday only seniors and those who intend to celebrate senior week will be left. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached in Sage Chapel Sunday by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton.

The events of the senior week will begin Monday, when Cornell "Masque" will present its annual senior week performance. Tuesday class exercises will be held in the Armory and on the campus in front of Lincoln Hall. The senior ball will take place Tuesday evening, and the Musical Club's concert on the following night in the Lyceum Theatre. Thursday will be commencement day, and President Schurman will deliver his annual address to the graduates in the Armory. The alumni banquet will follow.

Commencement exercises and several class reunions will be held in the evening. Nearly 500 degrees in all departments will be granted.

ANDOVER'S ANNIVERSARY.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 12.—The ninety-fourth anniversary exercises of the Andover Theological Seminary, held to-day, were marked by a spirit of rejoicing due to the belief among the alumni that the controversy over the removal of the seminary from Andover had been settled, its retention at Andover being assured, in their opinion, by the starting of a movement to raise an endowment fund.

Degrees of Bachelor of Divinity were conferred upon the three graduates of the class of 1902, and two members of the other classes. The graduates to-day were John C. S. Andrew, A. M., of West Roxbury; Edward C. Hayes, A. B., of Mansfield, Ohio; Frederick J. Libby, A. B., of Richmond, Me.

Dartmouth's Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 12.—The one hundred and thirty-third annual commencement exercises of Dartmouth College will begin Saturday, June 21. The complete programme is as follows:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—8 P. M., speaking in the college church for the Rollins prizes and the Barge gold medal.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.—10:30 A. M., baccalaureate sermon by President Tucker; 8 P. M., address before the Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. John Ladd Sewall, St. Albans, Vt.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—2:30 P. M., class day exercises; 8 P. M., concert by the Glee and Mandolin Clubs in Bissell Hall; 10 P. M., promenade concert in college yard.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—9 A. M., meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 10:30 A. M., public meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; address by Prof. Charles Augustus Young, LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; 2 P. M., annual meeting of the Alumni Association; 5 P. M., reunion of the Greek Letter Fraternities; 8 P. M., Dramatic Club, "Adventures of Atwood"; 9:30 to 11 P. M., President's reception in college hall.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.—9 A. M., prayers in Rollins Chapel; 9:30 A. M., procession forms in college yard for commencement exercises in college church; 12:30 P. M., dinner in college hall, at which the Governor of the State, Bishop Talbot, and other distinguished guests and alumni will speak.

Ex-President Cleveland to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland will be the orator at the fifty-ninth commencement of the College of St. Thomas of Villanova, near this city. The exercises will be held next Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and will be participated in by the President and Faculty of the college, as well as by the graduating class. The handsome grounds surrounding the college are being put in condition for the event.

Order From Your Newsdealer To-day.

The *Summer Reading* Number of

The New York Times Saturday Review

Will be Issued To-Morrow, June 14.

It will contain a classified list and reviews of the BEST 100 BOOKS for Summer Reading, selected from those published during the last year and a half.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR ONE CENT.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank Schweinfurth.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Frank Schweinfurth, once one of the leading flour merchants of Chicago, is dead. Mr. Schweinfurth came to Chicago from Baden, Germany, in 1855. He served in the Union Army through the civil war, and was confined in Southern prisons.

Alfred Sample.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 12.—Judge Alfred Sample, for twelve years Circuit Judge of the Eleventh Illinois District, and for five years member of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, is dead here, aged fifty-five. He was a student under Robert Ingersoll at Eureka (Ill.) College, and was one of the most prominent jurists of Illinois.

Paschal P. Paddock.

MALONE, N. Y., June 12.—Paschal P. Paddock, a prominent farmer of Franklin County, died at his home near this village last night. For many years he was a Director of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. He was a successful breeder of Jersey cattle. Mr. Paddock was about seventy-five years of age.

The Rev. Rumsey Smithson.

ROANOKE, Va., June 12.—The Rev. Rumsey Smithson of Roanoke died at Mansfield, Ill., to-day, aged fifty-seven years. He was a member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church for thirty years, and at the General Conference of the Methodist Church South sixteen years ago, received a flattering vote for Bishop. He was one of the best debaters in the Methodist Church, and was widely known.

Charles Hebard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Charles Hebard died last night, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Hebard was one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers in the United States, having camps at Pequaming, Mich., and elsewhere. Until he moved to Philadelphia from Michigan in 1880, he was a member of the Board of Regents of the Michigan University. Mr. Hebard was greatly interested in educational work, and at the time of his death was a Trustee of the Jefferson Medical College. Mr. Hebard was born in Lebanon, Conn., and was a direct descendant of Gov. Bradford.

John P. Slade.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 12.—John P. Slade, a prominent citizen of Fall River and President of the Laurel Lake Mills, was found dead in bed this morning. The cause of death was heart disease. He was born in Somerset Nov. 13, 1824. In early life he was a conductor on the old Fall River Railroad, and since 1858 had been engaged principally as an insurance broker and real estate dealer. He was active in the organization of a number of the local cotton manufacturing corporations and had served as President, Treasurer, or Director of several of them. Mr. Slade was also prominent in banking affairs.

Obituary Notes.

FENELON CONRAD CATTUS died at his Summer home, Seabright, N. J., last Thursday. He was a son of the late John Conrad and Zoe Antwert Cattus. He was a broker, with offices at 30 Broad Street. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Sarah A. Havemeyer.

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, formerly State Insurance Commissioner and a Judge of Probate, died at Stonington, Conn., yesterday, aged seventy-six.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

FLAGG—BRITTAN.—On June 12, at the bride's residence, No. 15 East Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. John Williams, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Frederick W. Brittan, to Stewart Flagg.

JARVIS—SEABURY.—Married June 11, 1902, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, General Theological Seminary, Muriel Gurden Seabury, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William J. Seabury, to the Rev. William Oscar Jarvis. The Rev. Dr. Seabury officiated.

MOWRY—PROBST.—On Thursday afternoon, June 12, 1902, by the Rev. George Frederick Flichtner, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Daniel Probst, Englewood, N. J., Florence Marie Probst to Lewis Dexter Mowry.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On June 11, at Van Pelt Manor, John C., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 18th Av. and 82d St., Sunday, June 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BUTLER.—On June 12, 1902, Mary E., widow of the late Arthur Butler and daughter of Harriet N. and the late Rev. Charles M. Oakley. Funeral services from the late residence, 349 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 14, at 8 P. M.

CATTUS.—On Thursday, June 12, at his Summer home, Seabright, N. J., suddenly, of typhoid fever, Fenelon Conrad, beloved husband of Agnes Havemeyer Cattus, and son of the late John Conrad and Zoe Van Antwert Cattus. Funeral from his late residence, 261 West 85th St., New York City, on Monday, June 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COSTIGAN.—On Wednesday, June 11, 1902, Edward Richardson, beloved husband of Martha Singleton, aged 62. Funeral service at his late residence, 419 West 156th St., on Friday evening, June 13, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Saturday. Montreal (Canada) and London (England) papers please copy.

KREBS.—J.

FINANCIAL.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
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A complete Guide to Investors entitled
WALL STREET AND ITS POSSIBILITIES
mailed upon request, also Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Dominion Securities Company.

The undersigned have consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of Dominion Securities Company, to act as a committee for the stockholders to inquire into the present condition of the Company and its prospects, to secure to consenting stockholders the benefit of concerted action upon all matters connected with the management of the Company's affairs, and to formulate as soon as practicable a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of the Company's business.

All stockholders are invited to deposit their stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York at its offices in the City of New York, under the terms of a preliminary agreement on file with said Trust Company, before the 3d day of July, 1902.

Copies of the said agreement may be obtained at the offices of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York or at the offices of White & Wing, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

New York, June 12, 1902.

JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. PORTER.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON.
WHITE & WING, Counsel.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$7,500,000
Havana Electric Railway Company

5% Consolidated Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,

part of an authorized total issue of $10,000,000; the remaining $2,500,000 will be left in the Treasury for future capital expenditure.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

BONDS DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON FEB. 1 AND AUGUST 1, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal payable by sinking fund at 105, either by purchase at or under that price or by yearly drawings, to commence January, 1906, and both principal and interest payable in gold coin and free of any tax.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,

with provision for registration as to principal.

Redeemable in whole or in part at 105%, at the option of the Company on February 1, 1907, or on any Feb. 1 or Aug. 1 thereafter on giving six months' previous notice.

The Trustee will issue negotiable interim certificates, exchangeable against the bonds as soon as ready for delivery.

These bonds are issued partly to take up the following obligations of the Havana Electric Railway Company:

$5,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
768,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
582,000 COUPON NOTES AND ETC.

practically all of which, except about 20% of First Mortgage Bonds, have already agreed to exchange the same for the Consolidated bonds.

The balance of the issue will be used for payment of the floating debt, for extensions, and for the acquisition of new property.

Messrs. **EDWARD SWEET & CO.** are authorized by the Company to receive applications for the above-described Consolidated Mortgage Bond at $980 for each $1,000 bond.

Payable on application	**$125**
Payable on allotment	**250**
Payable on July 10th	**605**
	$980

Applications will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. Hanson Bros. in Montreal and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London. Subscribers may prepay installment due July 10, 1902, and interest thereon at 5% p. a. will be allowed, payable August 1, 1902.

The first coupon for six months' interest will be payable February 1, 1903, and interest on bonds sold will be payable on installments, as paid, at 5% p. a., on August 1, 1902.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York, London, and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

The subscription list will be closed not later than 4 P. M. on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1902. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Copies of Trust Deed, Prospectus, and form of Application may be obtained at our office.

New York, June 10, 1902.

Edward Sweet & Co.,
38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW LOAN.
$5,000,000
City St. Louis, Mo., 3½% Gold Bonds.

DUE APRIL 1ST, 1922.

Principal and Interest payable in New York City or London.

INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER 1ST.

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Farson, Leach & Co., CHICAGO, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

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(PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY)
SAFE AS A BANK.
THE INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF AMERICA
will give 6 per cent. gold bonds as a bonus to all subscribers for the 30,000 shares now being offered.
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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, O., June 3, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the holders of the common stock of The Procter & Gamble Company, whose names appear upon its common stock books as such holders on June 10, 1902, will be entitled on or before July 1, 1902, to purchase in proportion to their interests, respectively, to wit, at the rate of one share for every six shares held, at $150, in cash per share, one-half in amount of the increase of common stock which was recently duly authorized by the stockholders, the increase and issue of said one-half, to wit, $750,000, par value, having since been duly declared by the Board of Directors to be advisable and necessary at said time.

No fractional shares will be issued, but instead thereof non-dividend scrip will be issued to and must be paid for at the rate of $150 per share by such holders of the common stock, in the proportion aforesaid.

For the purpose of determining the holders who shall be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, the company's common stock books will be closed on the 10th day of June, 1902.

Such shares and scrip as shall not be purchased within the time aforesaid will be sold by the company at the market prices and the proceeds applied to the purpose of such increase.

Receipts will be given at time payment is made, which will be exchangeable on and after August 15th, 1902, for certificates of stock and non-dividend-bearing scrip; said stock will not be dividend-bearing until on and after July 1, 1902.

Payments must be made within the time above mentioned, by cash or certified check, at the office of The Procter & Gamble Company, United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
LEAVENWORTH CITY AND FORT LEAVENWORTH WATER COMPANY

The City of Leavenworth having commenced proceedings for the acquisition of the properties of the Water Company, in alleged compliance with its rights in such case made and provided, and having in the meanwhile defaulted in the payment of its Water Rentals, it is IMPERATIVE that the Bondholders of the Water Company should IMMEDIATELY unite for their mutual protection.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to receive deposits of Bonds, and to represent the Bondholders. The Committee being fully informed concerning the emergency of the situation and the need for immediate action, impress upon the Bondholders the importance of depositing their Bonds without delay.

The deposit of Bonds should be made with the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, 39 Broad Street, New York City, where copies of the Bondholders' Agreement may be obtained upon request. The Depositary will issue Certificates of Deposit for the Bonds deposited.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
N. W. JORDAN,
Bondholders' Committee.

(Address all communications to
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER,
Counsel, 30 Broad Street, New York City.)

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

New Orleans, Norfolk & Detroit Street Railways & Lighting Cos.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Copartnership Notices.

ORIENTAL ART ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that HAIGAZOUN H. TOPAKYAN and HARTIN KASAB, lately copartners in the City of New York under the firm style of ORIENTAL ART ASSOCIATION, have dissolved their partnership by mutual consent.

Mr. Topakyan is conducting his business in Oriental ruge in his own name at No. 239 Fifth Avenue.

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper.

Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times

Dividends.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company. Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock. Trust Certificates.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 3) of $1.00 per share on the 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company will be paid on July 1st, 1902, by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

For the purpose of such paymept transfer books of said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on June 16th, 1902, and will be reopened at 10:00 A. M. on July 2, 1902.

Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.
St. Louis, Mo., June 2d, 1902.

International Steam Pump Co.,
114, 116, and 118 Liberty St.
New York, June 12, 1902.

The Directors of the International Steam Pump Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable in quarterly instalments of 1 Per Cent. on the first days of July and October, 1902, and January and April, 1903, and a dividend of 6 Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable in quarterly instalments of 1½ Per Cent. on the first days of August and November, 1902, and February and May, 1903, to stockholders of record on the respective days of payment. For the first payment the common stock transfer books will close June 20th and reopen July 2d.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 9, 1902.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 20th day of June and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 4th day of July next.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

THE EXPLORATION CO. OF NEW YORK,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, June 12th, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable July 15th, 1902. Transfer books close June 30th, 1902, and reopen July 16th, 1902.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 12, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record on July 1, 1902.

The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, 1902, and will reopen on the morning of July 16, 1902.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 21st, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1902.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.

New York, June 11th, 1902.

The Board of Directors of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 2, 1902.

The transfer books will close on June 18th, and reopen on July 3rd, 1902.

F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 10th, 1902.

SEVENTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Stock and 2% (50c. per share) on Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed June 21 and reopened June 30, 1902.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Boston June 12, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Railway Equipment Corporation,
Office, 48 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
FORTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The Monthly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable June 16th, 1902.

JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,012,536.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		313,547.71
Banking house and lot	$875,000	
Other real estate	25,000	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		103,725.34
Specie		8,351,183.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,907,450.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$11,162,236.77	
Other items carried as cash	182,547.90	
		11,344,784.67
		$45,433,228.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	335,999.05
Due depositors	23,501,185.58
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	17,412,724.11
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	77,891.71
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	5,435.77
	$45,433,228.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President, and DAVID H. PIERSON, Cashier, of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1902, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GANSEVOORT BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,485,558.69
Overdrafts		884.97
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$150,226.56	
Due from approved reserve agents	199,575.39	
		349,801.95
Stocks and bonds		11,800.00
Specie		15,400.98
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		117,801.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$34,755.30	
Other items carried as cash	10,864.07	
		45,619.37
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Safe deposit vaults		20,748.99
		$2,047,505.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,909.91
Due depositors	1,626,578.84
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	78,017.20
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	100,000.00
	1,804,596.04
	$2,047,505.05

OFFICERS.
T. ALBEUS ADAMS, President
C. W. MORSE, Vice President.
H. M. SHEIVE, Cashier.
H. F. MEEHAN, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. Morse,	C. H. Kimball,
Geo. Hotchkiss,	P. H. Keahon,
Frank Frommel,	J. H. Killough,
Edw. Swann,	John Crane,
T. Albeus Adams.	

Meetings and Elections.

Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company.

To the Stockholders of the above-named Company:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Trustees for Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Trustees not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing Trustees thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 133 West 23rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated June 3, 1902.

C. E. HOLMES,
Secretary and Stockholder of said Corporation.

Brooklyn Banks.

BEDFORD BANK,
BROOKLYN.
June 12, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,474,481.21
Due from banks and bankers	137,750.81
Clearing House exchanges	60,654.45
Cash and reserve	233,651.28
Total	$1,906,537.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	133,737.74
Deposits	1,622,800.01
Total	$1,906,537.75

OFFICERS.
EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, President.
HOWARD M. SMITH, Cashier.
HENRY M. HEATH, Assistant Cashier.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,452,971.75
Overdrafts		222.24
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,913.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	127,382.99	
		129,296.00
Banking house and lot	$277,000.00	
Other real estate	41,082.02	
		318,082.02
Mortgages owned		12,000.00
Stocks and bonds		57,600.00
Specie		30,405.61
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		175,040.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$86,587.30	
Other items carried as cash	9,854.17	
		96,441.47
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Revehue stamp account	$67.88	
Furniture and fixture account	1,697.00	
		1,764.88
Total		$2,274,723.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	53,331.32
Due depositors	$1,915,257.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks.	46,936.27
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	40,000.00
	2,001,293.65
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	99.00
Total	$2,274,723.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOMAS F. GILROY, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THOS. F. GILROY, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1902, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. CRAWFORD,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,737,127.66
Overdrafts		746.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$405,697.68	
Due from approved reserve agents	154,692.70	
		560,390.47
Real estate		198,420.11
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		172,106.14
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		101,235.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$169,839.51	
Other items carried as cash	10,054.92	
		179,885.43
Assets not included under any of the above heads: United States internal revenue stamps		63.41
Total		$3,950,074.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	175,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	71,443.58
Due depositors	3,119,823.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	229,708.03
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	55,000.00
Total	$3,950,074.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier of the Columbia Bank, New York City, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1902, before me.
GEO. STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.,
Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE YORKVILLE BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,208,145.04
Overdrafts		256.44
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$9,864.24	
Due from approved reserve agents	189,009.30	
		198,873.54
Banking house and lot		56,372.64
Stocks and bonds		262,678.75
Specie		47,051.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		190,100.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$72,499.33	
Other items carried as cash	2,718.60	
		75,217.93
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
		$2,040,704.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	152,042.96
Due depositors	1,677,061.21
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,600.49
	$2,040,704.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

REINHOLD VAN DER EMDE, President, and WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier, of Yorkville Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,511 3d Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. VAN DER EMDE, President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the twelfth day of June, 1902, before me.
FREDERICK RATH,
Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,367,592.45
Overdrafts		93.30
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$77,183.55	
Due from approved reserve agents	443,378.93	
		520,562.53
Real estate		4,875.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		168,258.71
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		68,364.00
Cash items, viz.: Items carried as cash		3,358.24
Vaults, furniture, and fixtures		29,334.99
Total		$3,163,349.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	43,585.09
Due depositors	2,841,805.13
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	27,758.90
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	100,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	111.00
Total	$3,163,349.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1902, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELTON W. CLARK,
Notary Public, City and Co. of New York, No. 42.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,023,525.35
Overdrafts		197.29
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$41,092.08	
Due from approved reserve agents	507,677.67	
		548,769.75
Banking house and lot	$250,792.50	
Other real estate	4,600.00	
		255,392.50
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		988,145.00
Specie		420,081.76
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		440,331.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$431,608.99	
Other items carried as cash	19,197.04	
		450,806.03
Assets not included under any of the above heads		46,804.60
Total		$5,736,101.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	43,014.08
Due depositors	3,606,440.35
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	557,209.72
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	35,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	4,347.60
Total	$5,736,101.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at N. Y. Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1902, before me,
EDWARD L. DODGE,
Notary Public,
New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PLAZA BANK
at the close of business, June 10, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,970,987.66
Overdrafts		2,227.04
Due from approved reserve agents		224,273.65
Real estate		15,762.04
Stocks and bonds		32,980.60
Specie		25,708.01
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		176,237.99
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$112,196.70	
Other items carried as cash	47,583.70	
		159,780.40
		$3,607,945.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	140,619.81
Due depositors	$2,834,857.28
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	357,468.37
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	75,000.00
	3,267,325.65
	$3,607,945.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and E. M. CLARKE, Cashier of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Wawe of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1902, before me,
E. H. COOK,
Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,449,321.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		734,104.64
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		59,200.00
Specie		224,164.56
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		371,704.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$198,295.43	
Other items carried as cash	10,002.21	
		217,297.64
		$4,180,852.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	121,423.96
Due depositors	3,359,130.72
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	297.59
	$4,180,852.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. J. ADRIAN, President

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 12	265,625
To date this year	82,166,409
Corresponding date last year	166,948,903

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 12	$1,998,000
To date this year	$445,913,100
Corresponding date last year	$385,957,700

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	1½	Det. City Gas	1½
Am., Locom. pf	3½	Erie 2d pf	1½
Am. Sugar pf	3½	Gt. North. pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	Int. Power	2
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Int. Pump	1
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st paid	1½	Kan. City. South	1½
Mex. Nat. pf	1½	Minn. & St. L	3½
Chi. & E. Ill	7½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	3½
Chi. Gt. West	3½	West. Union	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	5½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	1	Man. Beach	5½
Am. Sugar	1½	Nash. C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Woolen pf	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi. & Alton	5½	Rutland pf	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	5½	St. L. S. W. pf	5½
Con. Tobacco pf	5½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Dist. of Am.	5½	Westinghouse	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1
Det., M. & M. L. g. 3½s	2	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1½
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1	Wabash deb. B	1
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	2½		

Bond Declined.

West Shore 4s, reg. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Wall Street's inactivity reflected in yesterday's market again Wall Street's disinclination to do much else than enjoy a vacation these days. Here and there in the market some of the lesser traders thrash around, but they accomplish nothing. One of their efforts yesterday was to mark down the price of Sugar Trust stock upon the theory that the Thurber testimony at Washington—showing Sugar Trust participation in promoting a Cuban policy—must react upon the Trust; and the Sugar Trust quotations did fall a point or so, but total transactions in the stock for the entire day fell below 5,000 shares. So also in the anthracite coal stocks there was inactivity and fluctuations of no consequence.

Announcement of plans that aim to bury electric wires in Brooklyn failed to create a ripple of interest. Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock closing without even a fractional net change for the day.

Of business developments that come to Wall Street knowledge virtually all have favorable aspect. Iron trade conditions grow more and more profit-making. Crop news does not vary from its encouraging character. Money market affairs have no longer any threatening features. Yet trading on the Stock Exchange persists in staying at a standstill—for reasons that reflect, it is believed, a definite purpose of inaction upon the part of those who financially are most important. It becomes the popular stock ledger view that dullness must prevail till Mr. Morgan returns from Europe.

Railway earnings do not change their cheerful record. Practically every report is an increase—and railway traffic is only the echo of general business.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Missouri Pacific was again yesterday the most active stock on the list, and was one of the few active ones to show an advance at the close of the day. The greater part of the buying came from the same interests who have been active in the stock for some days, and was reinforced by purchases by a number of brokers who are close friends of President Gould and have appeared from time to time with him on the polo field. This led to the report that the movement had its inception in the office of President Gould, who is known to be of the opinion that, considering its earnings and prospects, the stock is selling relatively too low.

Other Gould shares, such as Texas Pacific and Wabash, were strong in sympathy. In addition the steady increases in the Wabash earnings are leading to not a little independent buying of those shares.

ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND.

The report from Chicago that a number of the stockholders of St. Paul—principally those, it is understood, who refused to accept the 8 per cent. dividend guarantee offer of Northern Pacific and Great Northern—had suggested to the St. Paul management the desirability of increasing the dividend on that stock, was in the Street yesterday generally accepted as true. Indeed, it is an admitted fact that, whatever the reason, the controlling interests in St. Paul have practically assured the stockholders that with reasonably good crops shareholders will be given a larger dividend at the September meeting—and this, apart from the influences exerted by the increased Omaha dividend and the extra dividends on Northwest.

In the stock market yesterday St. Paul stock was less active than on the day previous, declining fractionally on realizing sales.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

The advance in Chicago and Eastern Illinois to within four points of the highest price on record, reached about six weeks ago when the story was that the system was about to change hands, was coincident with the revival of the report that control of the road is shortly to pass as the result of a private offer for purchase made and accepted by H. H. Porter and his friends who control the system.

So far as could be learned there is no present foundation for this report. The buying yesterday, it was said, was predicated on the large earnings of the property rather than on any probability of a "deal" at this time.

AIR BRAKE'S EXTRA DIVIDEND.

It was announced from Pittsburg yesterday that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent., both payable July 10.

In some parts of the Street the idea prevailed for a time that the dividend was on Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing stock, which in the last few months has had such a sensational rise; but of course this is not the case.

The earnings of Westinghouse Air Brake are said to be gratifyingly large.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance of over 5 points in Northwest preferred followed upon the execution of a buying order for 700 shares. The purchase was generally credited to the Moore interests.

Four hundred shares of International Power were traded in during the day, with the price at one time advancing 7 points to 90, and with the close at 85, making a net gain of two points. The Street regards the dealings in the stock as more or less manipulative, with the object, it was suggested, of establishing some market price as a basis for loans on the stock in the future.

The dividend declaration on International Pump is not the first one, as in some quarters had been declared, the stock having been in receipt of a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend for some time. The buying of it yesterday was on its reported large earnings.

Houses with Washington connections, and some room traders were sellers of Sugar Trust stock. The opinion was that the disclosures at Washington would seriously prejudice the Cuban reciprocity cause.

DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

In their weekly report on the pig iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co. present further evidence of the wonderful demand for pig iron and of the difficulty of securing an adequate supply. They say:

Following the movement in the steel trade, interest in the pig iron market now begins to centre in 1903 deliveries. The attitude of buyers has, until now, been indifferent touching next year's business, the feeling being that many things may happen in the next seven months, and that these are as likely to be in the buyers as in the seller's favor.

Some of the largest consumers, however, begin to feel the need of securing raw materials to cover contracts which they are taking, hence some considerable contracts are finding their way on to furnace books for January to June deliveries. It is significant that all such buying is voluntary, the furnaces preferring to wait for some months before taklog up next year's business.

One thing pig iron makers are assured of, and that is, higher cost all along the line. Where the increase in cost of labor and materials will end, cannot now be foreseen. For this reason it is thought best to go slow on future commitments.

One question of prime importance to the future of the market seems to be settled by the events of the past two weeks. This is whether consumption will b materially checked when the old contracts are worked out and the final consumer has to pay current market rates. In pig iron it is estimated that the average current cost to foundries and mills is $8 per ton less than prices at which iron can now be bought for future deliveries. The users of finished materials have been getting like advantage on their contracts. Fears have been expressed that when the whole market was brought up to the higher level there would be a check in new enterprises.

The history of the past fortnight seems to dispel such doubt. The railroads are buying rails and equipment heavily even more than a year ago, and a large number of other heavy lines are taking hold in a way which shows fullest confidence in the future. The farmer is buying machinery as never before, industrial plants everywhere are expanding, electrical construction continues active, there is no apparent check in the large structural line such as office buildings, bridges, &c., and in every branch the same complaint is heard—more business than facilities.

CORN CROP OUTLOOK.

Dispatches from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. in the important corn growing States show that the growing crop is making excellent progress. There has been abundant rain and the plant is vigorous and strong. From some points complaint is heard that the heavy rains have made the ground too wet for proper cultivation, and weeds have made a good start. Hot, dry weather is needed to advance the crop.

In Ohio corn looks well and the acreage is about the same as in previous years, though in the northwestern part an increase variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent. is reported. The crop looks well. In Indiana corn is making excellent progress. Some damage is reported in river bottoms from excessive rains, but otherwise moisture conditions are all that could be desired. The acreage is considerably in excess of last year. In Illinois there has been an abundance of rain, and the plant is vigorous. On low-lying grounds some damage is reported by floods, and the ground is too wet for proper cultivation. The acreage is much larger than last year. In Iowa there is a good stand. Heavy rains have caused some damage by washouts, necessitating replanting in some sections, but the acreage is very large. A week or two of warm, dry weather is needed to facilitate cultivation, as the fields are becoming very weedy.

In Missouri there is some complaint of too much moisture for proper cultivation, but the acreage is much larger than usual, and the plant very strong and vigorous. Kansas reports a very large acreage, as the abandoned wheat fields, aggregating 1,041,000 acres, have been planted in corn in addition to the previously heavy corn acreage. These States produce two-thirds of the corn crop of the country.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but reduction in that of the Bank of Bengal from 5 to 4 per cent.

According to Santa Fé dispatches, the Eagle Mining and Improvement Company has increased its capital to $10,000,000.

Purchase of the H. Haller Manufacturing Company of New Orleans by the National Enameling and Stamping Company of this city.

Special meeting of the Pennsylvania Steel Company called for Aug. 12 to act on a proposition to increase the indebtedness of the company from $7,000,000 to $14,000,000.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $2,165,412 additional preferred stock and $542,900 additional common stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Reports from Chicago that it is proposed to list the shares of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company on the New York Stock Exchange.

Trunk line traffic managers quoted as saying that the volume of freight traffic through the West and South at the present time greatly exceeds that of any previous corresponding period.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $187,847,381; balances, $8,085,404; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $285,342.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.87⅛@4.85; demand, $4.87⅝@4.87½; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; Reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 and 40⅝@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was a strong demand for money again yesterday, discount was steady, and there was an indisposition to take bills freely, but the supply was not large. The Stock Exchange settlement was completed with trouble because of the large number of mining securities for which names were not passed. Much "selling out" took place, sometimes necessitated by the action of weak bull operators who, being unable to get shares taken on any terms, preferred to have them sold for cash officially. Prices in all departments opened dull and declined until afternoon, when there was a decided recovery. American rails were generaly firmer in the morning but most of this advance was lost in the afternoon because of the resumption of arbitrage selling on account of unfavorable strike rumors.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 12.—Money to-day was much wanted for pay day. Discounts were firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and prices drooped, owing to lack of support. There was some anxiety regarding the position of a few small operators, though serious trouble was not expected. Consols continued to slacken at first, but hardened later. Home rails were weak on disappointing traffic returns. Brightons fell two points. Americans opened irregular and in the neighborhood of parity, were inactive and closed dull. Kafirs were idle and featureless, operatora waiting for the outcome of the settlement. There were some liquidations and prices closed steady.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96⅞; consols for account, 97; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83⅜; Atchison preferred, 101⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 39¼; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 156; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 57⅜, ex. div.; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 76¾; Reading, 33; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 66½; Union Pacific, 107⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 40¾, ex div.; United States Steel preferred, 91⅜; Wabash, 28; Wabash preferred, 46¼; Spanish 4s, 80; Rand Mines, 12⅛; De Beers, 42½.

Bar silver uncertain at 24¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.80; Madrid, 38.70; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.30.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy. After a slight recovery they relapsed, and later were undecided and stagnant. At the close, prices were quiet. Metropolitans were maintained. Omnibus Company's shares, Thomson-Houstons, and Sosnovice were in good demand. Rio Tintos and De Beera were heavy. Kafirs sagged, but recovered somewhat at the close.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 80.70.

BERLIN, June 12.—Home Funds were easier on the Boerse to-day, owing to realizations. Internationals were steady. Locals were dull, in the absence of encouragement. Canadian Pacifics recovered. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, June 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 49,450,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 30,800,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 4,650,000 francs; bills discounted increased 7,225,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 325,000 francs.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, June 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £971,000; circulation decreased, £210,000; bullion increased £760,964; other securities decreased, £939,000; other deposits decreased £1,999,000; public deposits increased, £2,017,000; notes reserve increased, £926,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 52.00 per cent. Last week it was 50.03 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of Bengal's Discount Rate.

BOMBAY, June 12.—The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 12.—The local market was fairly active to-day, but there were no striking fluctuations save in Electric Storage Battery common, which, after dragging all the morning, took on strength at 2 o'clock and advanced 2¾ per cent. It is rumored that it will figure prominently in an amalgamation of leading electric companies. Union Traction was firm under a steady demand. Early in the day United Gas Improvement was bid up to 106⅞, but, after profit-taking, it fell back to its opening price. A marked subsidence in demand for the Readings was observed, but the same houses that have been accumulating the stock all through the strike trouble were to-day as confident buyers as at any time. The selling was scattered. Four per cent. is the rate now made by all the financial institutions of the city for brokers' call loans. Quite a number of institutions made the change on outstanding loans to-day, and it is stated that all the others will do so to-morrow. Time money is quoted at 4½ per cent., and commercial paper at 4¼ per cent. and upward. Business is rather dull in all departments. Complete transactions in stocks and bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
127	American Railways	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
259	Camabria Steel	23⅝	23½	23⅝
231	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,165	Con. Lake Superior	30½	30	30⅛
150	Con. Lake Superior pf	70	75⅞	76
100	Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4	4
140	Diamond State Steel pf	3½	3½	3¼
205	Electric Storage pf	88½	88½	88½
1,077	Electric Storage	91	88½	90¾
44	Girard Trust	625	625	625
25	Hunt. & B. Top. pf	54	54	54
100	Int. Pow. & Dyn.	9	9	9
305	Lehigh Valley	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
430	Philadelphia Electric	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
68	Pennsylvania	75¼	74 15-16	75
140	Philadelphia Traction	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
316	Philadelphia Company	40	40	40
225	Philadelphia Co. pf	48⅜	48¼	48¼
250	Penn. Steel pf	90	90	90
40	Ry. Co. General	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,993	Reading, trust ctfs	32 1-16	31⅞	32
30	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs	42	42	42
200	Southern Railway	37	37	37
300	Susq. Con. & Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,115	United Gas Imp.	106⅜	105⅝	106⅞
524	United Gas Imp. warrants	55⅜	54⅞	55
2,704	United Traction	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
4,039	Union Traction warrants	4¼	4 5-16	4 7-16
1,260	U. S. Steel common	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝
335	Welsbach Company	29½	29½	29½
280	Warwick Iron & Steel	5½	5⅝	5⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—New York exchange to-day was 20 to 30 cents premium. Time and call loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. There was a moderate amount of activity in local stocks to-day, and, generally speaking, prices were well held. Street's Stable Car continues in good demand, and the quotation on it was advanced to 27¾ this morning. There was some trade in Union Traction common around 18¼, and a few sales of the preferred at 52¾@53⅛. City Railway and Can and Biscuit were practically unchanged. Stories of big earnings by the American Can Company do not stimulate bullish sentiment on that stock much. Promises of dividends on the preferred have been so often made and broken that the Street now seems disposed to wait for something a little more definite before it can be induced to "go long" of the shares to any extent. Complete transactions in the local market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	American Can	13⅜	13¼	13¼
113	American Can pf	55	54⅜	55
200	American Shipbuilding	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
100	Am. Shipbuilding pf	100½	100½	100½
20	Chicago City Railway	210	210	210
10	Chicago Telephone	170	170	170
103	Chicago Title & Trust	133	132	132
800	Chicago U. Traction	18¼	18¼	18¼
250	Chicago U. Traction pf	53½	52½	53⅛
155	Diamond Match	135	135	135
125	Met. L. pf	90¼	90	90
170	National Biscuit	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	National Biscuit pf	116½	116½	116½
150	Street's W. S. C. L	27¾	27½	27½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Crucible Steel	22	22	22
400	Crucible Steel pf	87½	87¼	87½
2,905	Pittsburg Brew	28⅝	27¼	28⅝
50	Pittsburg Brew. pf	45½	45½	45½
1,375	Amer. Window Glass	62¾	62¼	62⅝
100	Amer. Win. Glass pf	92½	92½	92½
135	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
265	Mon. River Coal pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
280	Pittsburg Coal	24½	24¼	24¼
60	Pittsburg Coal pf	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
550	United States Steel	39¼	39¼	39¼
40	United States Steel pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
100	National Fire Proof	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
158	Nat. Fire Proof pf	41	40⅝	41
230	Western Elec. seconds	107	106½	106½
100	Western Elec. firsts	108½	108½	108½
70	Real Estate Trust	286½	286	286
100	Bessemer Railway	36½	36½	36½
100	Exchange Nat. Bank	100	99	100
195	Philadelphia Co	49	49	49
10	Pittsburg Trust	602	602	602
25	Safe Deposit & Trust	106	106	106
50	Hill Top Nat. Bank	68	68	68
25	West. Air Brake	183½	183½	183½
15	Federal Nat. Bank	136½	136	136½
$10,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	114	113¾	114
$2,000	Monon L. & P. 5s	108	108	108

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserva in the Division of Redemption, showa:

Available cash balance	$199,700,223
Gold	100,261,455
Silver	23,405,885
United States notes	9,159,337
Treasury notes of 1890	142,445
National banknotes	9,277,975
Total receipts tbis day	1,739,686
Total receipts this month	17,987,505
Total receipts this year	531,715,224
Total expenditures this day	1,585,000
Total expenditures this month	15,970,000
Total expenditures this year	453,341,797
Deposits in National banks	125,929,214

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and buillon	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$345,372,089
Silver dollars	454,129,000
Silver dollars of 1890	827,337
Silver buillon of 1890	30,277,664
Total	$830,306,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$345,372,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,129,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,805,000
Total	$830,306,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and buillon	$59,791,225
Gold certificates	40,470,230
Silver coin and buillon	17,141,004
Silver certifitates	6,264,791
United States notes	9,152,337
Other assets	23,330,195
Total in Treasury	156,149,873
Deposits in National banks	125,929,214
Total	$282,079,088
Current liabilities	82,678,865
Available cash balance	$199,700,223

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24¼d per ounce and in New York at 52¼c. per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42@43¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .06, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½; 300 Elkton at .66, 100 Horn Silver at 1.50, and 300 Iron Silver at .80.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was carried on in more or less languid fashion and very few stocks showed sufficient activity to attract much attention. As has been the case during the dullness which has prevailed for some time past, prices were firm and showed more advances than declines. Apart from the transactions in Tennessee Copper, which again showed a large total, there was very little life to the market.

TENNESSEE COPPER, which had reacted fractionally on Wednesday, resumed its upward course yesterday, and on transactions amounting to about 15,000 shares sold as high as 16⅞. This represented a gain of 2¼ points during the day and an advance of 4⅞ points over the lowest price of tho week. The interest taken in Tennessee Copper was only moderately reflected in any of the other copper shares. Most of them showed practically no change, and the trading was limited to a few hundred shares.

SYRACUSE LIGHTING, which has not been active of late, sold to the extent of 500 shares at 20. In several stocks which have been quietly advancing, further gains were reported. Borden's Condensed Milk preferred sold at 107½, which is record price for the stock.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Elevated	1¾	1¼	1¼
100	Am. Hide & Leather	8	8	8
100	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3
600	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1⅝
25	Borden's Con. Milk pf	107½	107½	107½
25	British Columbia Copper	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
30	Brooklyn City R. R	249	249	249
1,000	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Central Foundry	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Consol. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Compressed Air	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
75	Consol. Rubber Tire	2	2	2
500	Electric Vehicle pf	14½	14	14¼
100	Empire Steel	11	11	11
100	Empire Steel pf	54	54	54
300	Gen. Car. cfts. of dep	4¾	4½	4¾
900	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
700	Greene Consol. Copper	28¾	28	28
55	Hall Signal	84¾	84	84
100	Havana Commercial	19½	19½	19½
1	Havana Commercial pf	62½	62½	62½
100	Houston Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼
400	International Salt	13	12⅞	12⅞
1,100	Montreal & Boston Cop	2¼	2	2¼
100	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	6½	6½	6½
2,700	Northern Securities	102⅜	102½	102⅜
200	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	1⅝	1½	1⅝
20	Royal Bak. Powder pf	106	106	106
100	San Fran. pf., w. i	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
5	Standard Oil	625½	625½	625½
500	Syracuse Lighting	20	20	20
15,010	Tennessee Copper	16⅞	14⅜	16⅜
100	Trenton Potteries	16	16	16
100	Union Copper	4½	4½	4½
200	United Copper	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
100	United G.E. of N.J. pf	88⅜	88½	88½
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	16	16	16
6	Worthington Pump pf	120½	120½	120½
400	White Knob Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾

Bonds.

$6,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	72½	72½	72½
5,000	*Cuban 6s of 1896	37	37	37
50,000	San Francisco subs	102¾	102¾	102¾
15,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	94¾	94¾	94¾

*Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 12. Bid.	Asked.	June 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	13	13¼	13	13½
American Can pf	54½	54⅝	54¾	55¼
American Chicle	100	103	101	103
American Chicle pf	30	33	30	32
American H. & L. pf	39½	40½	39½	40½
American Malting 6s	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	47	50	47	50
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
British Exchequer 8s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Central Foundry pf	9¾	12	9	12
Central Foundry pf	9	12	10	12
Central Foundry	80	90	80	84
Central Fireworks	22	24½	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	68½	70	68½	70
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	20	30	20	30
Con. Storage Battery	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Consolidated Tonacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Dominion Securities	9	12	9	12
Electric Boat	23	28	23	28
Electric Boat pf	40	48	43	47
Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	3	2¾	3¼
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	6½	7	6½	7
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3	4	3¾	4
General Carriage	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
German Treasury 4s	102	102¾	102	102¾
Hackensack Meadows	5	10	5	10
Havana Tobacco, w. i	51	53	51	53
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil pf	73	78	73	78
Illinois Trans	1	1½	1	1½
International Power pf	115		115	
Lanston Monotype	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12¾
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8¼	8	8¾
Mines Securities	6⅝	7	6¾	7
National Bread		21¾		18
National Bread pf		93¼		85
National Enameling	31	31¾	31	31¾
National Enameling pf	86¼	87	86¾	87
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
New England Trans	1	1½	1	1½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	76	78	74	78
New York Realty	159	163	159	163
New York Trans	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅜
Otis Elevator	31½	32½	31½	32½
Otis Elevator pf	101½	103	101½	103
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op. 10% paid	126	131	120	130
Rapid Tr. Op. full paid	115	120	115	125
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Safety Car Heating	150	165	149	153
St. Louis Transit	30¾	31½	31¼	31⅝
Seaboard Air Line	25½	26	25¾	25⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	45½	46	45¾	45⅞
Simpson-Crawford	32	39	32	39
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf	123	137	128	137
Standard Milling	8½	9¾	8¾	9¾
Standard Milling pf	32	34	32	34
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	70	81
Storage Power	2¼	4	2¼	4
Tefft-Weller pf		100		100
Timber Certificates	90	100	90	100
Trenton Potteries pf	100	106	100	106
Union Typewriter	100	101	100	101
Union Typewriter 1st pf	128	130	128	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf	128	130	128	130
Universal Tobacco	8½	11	8½	11
Virginia I., C. & C.	12	13	12	13
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	55

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coupon
1,000.....107½
Adams Ex 4s
10,000.....105¾
8,000.....105½
Al & Sus 6s
2,000.....109
Am Cot Oil 4½s
5,000.....100⅝
Am Hids & L 5s
5,000.....97⅛
1,000.....97¼
Am. Spirits M 6s
3,000.....00
A, T & S Fe gen 4s
500.....102⅜
46,000.....103¼
1,000.....103⅝
43,000.....103¼
500.....103½
Adjustment 4s
Stamped
5,000.....91¾
B & O pr lien 3½s
5,000.....96½
1,000.....96⅜
5,000.....96½
Gold 4s
1,000.....102⅜
13,000.....102⅜
3,000 3.....102⅜
10,000.....102⅝
1,000.....102⅜
5,000.....102¾
L E & W V 4s
5,000.....08
S W div 3½s
3,000.....91½
Bklyn Ferry 5s
12,000.....82
B, C, R & N 1st
2,000.....103⅜
Col trust 5s
1,000.....125
Cansda So 1st
2,000.....106⅞
Cansda So 2d
10,000.....109
Con of Ga con 5s
2,000.....109½
1,000.....109
9,000.....108⅞
6,000.....109¼
Con of Ga 1st inc
10,000.....82
5,000.....82½
Cen Pac gtd 4s
48,000.....102⅝
27,000.....103
C & O gen 4½s
6,000.....108
C & O con 5s
1,000.....120
1,000.....120¼
C, B & Q 4s joint
bds
5,000.....96⅜
25,000.....96⅞
1,000.....96⅜
5,000.....96⅝
3,000.....96⅞
1,000.....96⅝
74,000.....96⅞
2,000.....96⅝
9,000.....96⅞
5,000.....96⅝
25,000.....96⅝
1,000.....96⅝
Denver div 4s
4,000.....101½
C & E Ill 1st sink
fund 6s
1,000.....121¾
C & Erie 1st 5s
5,000.....124
C & N W con 7s
2,000.....137
C & N W deb 5s,
1925
5,000.....123¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
59,000.....112
Chi Ter Tran 4s
10,000.....90¾
C, C, C & St L gen
4s
8,000.....102½
St L div 1st
10,000.....104
Col C & I gen 5s
3,000.....105½
Col F & I con 5s
43,000.....104
3,000.....104¼
2,000.....104½
Col Mid 1st 5-4s
1,000.....84¾
1,000.....85
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000.....95¼
6,000.....95⅛
Consol Tob 4s
18,000.....67½
9,000.....67⅝
30,000.....67⅝
8,000.....67¾
16,000.....67⅞
5,000.....67¾
D & R G imp 5s
10,000.....110½
Det, M & M land
grant 3½s
11,000.....58
10,000.....58¼
10,000.....58½
13,000.....58⅝
10,000.....58⅝
10,000.....58⅝
5,000.....58½
11,000.....59
Det So 4s
7,000.....85½
Erie 1st con 4s
3,000.....101¾
2,000.....102
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000.....88
38,000.....87¾
4,000.....88
Erie Penn col trust
4s
4,000.....94⅞
Ft W & D C 1st
20,000.....112⅜
10,000.....113½
Gal, H & S A 1st
1,000.....111⅝
Green Bay & W deb
ctfs A
5,000.....20¾
Hoc Val 4½s
10,000.....110¾
Inter Paper 6s
2,000.....108½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000.....91¼
5,000.....91
L & N gen 6s
10,000.....119
L & N unif 4s
20,000.....103
Total sales.....$1,938,000

Kings Co El 4s
5,000.....00¼
9,000.....00
Met St gen 5s
1,000.....121
Met W Side El of
Chic 4s
1,000.....102⅝
Mex Cen con 4s
26,000.....83
10,000.....83¼
7,000.....83
7,000.....83½
10,000.....83⅝
3,000.....84
Mex Cen 1st inc
12,000.....32
Mex Cen 2d inc
5,000s15f.....21¾
M & St L con 5s
1,000.....123½
M & St L 1st & ref
4s
5,000.....105¼
M, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.....100
5,000.....99⅞
M, K & T, St L div
4s
2,000.....85⅞
35,000.....86
Mo P 1st con 6s
1,000.....123
N, C & St L 1st 5s
2,000.....128¼
Nat R R of Mex 1st
con 4s
2,000.....70⅜
N Y C & H R, L S
col 3½s
9,000.....95
N Y G, E L, H & P
pur money 4s
5,000.....97½
2,000.....97¾
5,000.....97⅜
Nor & W con 4s
2,000.....101⅞
Nor & W, Pocah C
& C 4s
25,000.....92¼
25,000.....92⅜
Nor Pac 4s
3,000.....104⅞
1,000.....104⅝
23,000.....104⅝
10,000.....105
Nor Pac gen 3s
3,000.....74
Or, R & N con 4s
5,000.....102¼
Or S L 1st 6s
1,000.....127
Pac of Mo 2d 5s
4,000.....116½
Penn R R warrants
for new con
3½s 50% pd
2,500.....103¾
1,000.....103¾
Peo & E 1st 4s
6,000.....100
Peo & E inc 4s
10,000.....73¾
Reading gen 4s
1,000.....100
1,000.....100⅛
9,000.....100
Reading Jer Cen col
4s
5,000.....96¼
St L, I M & S unif
& ref 4s
3,500.....94⅜
10,000.....94¼
1,000.....94½
St L, I M & S gen
5s
2,000.....117
St L So 1st
5,000.....99⅜
St P, M & M 2d 6s
24,000.....115½
St P, M & M, Mon
Cen 5s
1,000.....124½
San A & A P 4s
5,000.....90⅞
So Pac 4s
20,000.....92½
2,000.....92⅜
1,000.....92⅝
4,000.....92⅜
5,000.....92⅛
So Pac 1st 5s
14,000.....123¼
1,000 3.....123¼
Stand R & T 6s
5,000.....71¾
Stand R & T inc
6,000.....15½
Tenn Coal, I & R
Tenn div 6s
2,000.....110
Tex & P 1st 5s
1,000.....119¾
1,000.....119¼
Third Av con 4s
10,000.....101⅝
35,000.....101½
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000.....106¼
Un Pac con 4s
9,000.....107⅞
37,000.....107⅝
30,000.....107⅝
28,000.....107⅞
5,000.....107⅝
34,000.....107⅞
20,000.....107⅝
5,000.....107⅛
65,000.....107⅝
2,000.....107⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....119⅝
Wabsh 2d 5s
1,000.....111⅝
Wabash deb B
30,000.....75¼
60,000.....75⅝
60,000.....75½
5,000.....75⅞
117,000.....76
1,000.....75⅝
10,000.....76
Wabash, Omaha div
3½s
5,000.....88½
West Shore 4s
2,000.....115⅝
West Shore 4s reg
1,000.....114½
West Un fund &
real est 4½s
5,000.....107
W & L E 1st con 4s
6,000.....95
Wis Cen gen 4s
1,000.....94
2,000.....93¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,680	1,540
1st week June	$129,990	$110,820	$90,270
From July 1	7,322,737	6,554,435	5,768,933
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—			
Mileage	1,997	1,476	1,476
1st week June	225,721	314,290	304,534
From July 1	15,055,531	14,372,122	12,433,542
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week June	126,689	151,015	122,356
From July 1	6,953,998	6,453,080	6,144,585
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
1st week June	31,865	30,168	33,195
From July 1	1,519,971	1,330,965	1,153,580
C., C., C. AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,838
1st week June	380,898	409,669	350,280
From July 1	17,437,880	16,580,202	15,697,621
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week June	6,670	4,798	6,448
From July 1	317,961	391,427	337,581
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
1st week June	28,646	26,395	26,617
From July 1	1,386,993	1,346,645	1,341,737
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,066	857	775
1st week June	74,132	76,955	56,750
From July 1	4,579,456	4,717,551	4,022,369
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,315	3,190	3,033
1st week June	606,345	543,000	500,540
From July 1	28,631,222	26,294,027	26,065,606
MOBILE, JACKSON AND KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	50	50	50
1st week June	4,100	2,940	.....
From July 1	154,805	131,981	.....
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week June	149,130	141,322	.....
From July 1	7,408,711	7,137,162	.....
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,679	1,660	1,551
1st week June	346,832	314,873	264,309
From July 1	16,495,264	15,204,707	12,973,125
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,316	5,560	5,167
Month May	3,334,746	2,919,569	2,627,030
From July 1	38,606,714	31,015,582	28,782,969
PEORIA AND EASTERN—			
Mileage	353	352	352
1st week June	44,988	53,230	48,285
From July 1	2,388,791	2,319,741	2,203,512
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,731	6,728	6,788
1st week June	685,869	643,790	586,886
From July 1	35,301,940	33,538,564	31,309,366

ALLEGHENY VALLEY reports for April and for the four months ended April 30—

	April Increase.	4 Months. Increase.
Operating expenses	52,361	137,928
Gross earnings	38,670	52,036
Net earnings	*13,691	*85,892

*Decrease.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE reports a surplus for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, May and June estimated, of $3,060,075, less dividend 5 per cent. on the preferred, $2,220,000; balance, $840,975.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for the ten months ended April 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	34,497,386	26,872,563	25,026,932
Oper. expenses	17,286,152	13,307,849	11,490,528
Net earnings	17,211,234	13,564,714	13,536,404
Taxes, rent, and imp	3,530,437	2,494,044	2,714,666
Net income	13,671,706	11,070,670	10,821,738
Miscel. inc	643,282	562,578	458,745
Nst Income:			
Main system	14,315,078	11,633,248	11,280,483
Prop. lines	103,934	226,222	264,550
Total	14,509,012	11,850,470	11,545,033

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for April—

Gross earnings	554,444	469,301	429,078
Oper. expenses	333,763	314,700	293,887
Net earnings	220,681	154,601	135,211
Gross, 4 months	1,913,233	1,797,667	1,522,384
Oper. expenses	1,295,671	1,254,205	1,123,203
Net, 4 months	617,562	543,462	399,181

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for May—

Gross earnings	97,833	98,392	80,956
Oper. expenses	70,592	70,440	63,317
Net earnings	18,331	18,922	17,639
Int. and taxes	22,097	23,466	22,270
Deficit	3,766	4,544	4,631
Gross, 11 months	1,046,745	1,067,530	985,817
Oper. expenses	796,671	808,880	733,292
Net earnings	250,074	258,850	252,525
Interest and taxes	250,450	254,430	248,368
Deficit, 10 mths	376	*4,420	*4,157

*Surplus.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Amal. Copper	69½	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
360	Am. Car & F	32⅝	32⅜	32¼	32½
230	Am. Ice	18½	18⅝	18	18⅛
50	Am. Locomotive	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
20	Am. Smelting	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
5,270	Am. Sugar	128½	128⅝	127¼	128
3,510	A., T. & S. F.	81½	81½	80¾	81
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
20	Balt. & Ohio	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,040	Brooklyn R. T	67⅜	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
10	Brunswick	13	13	13	13
230	Can. Pacific	135⅝	135⅝	134⅞	134⅞
950	Chi. Great West.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29¼
7,000	C., M. & St. P.	171¾	171¾	170⅝	170⅝
70	Col. Fuel	90	90	90	90
20	Col. Southern	31	31¼	31	31¼
220	Dist. of Am	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
150	Erie	37	37⅜	37	37
20	Erie 1st pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
10	Kan. City So	34½	34½	34½	34½
100	Manhls. Nash	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝
1,470	Manhattan	132¾	132⅞	131⅞	132
40	Met. Street	150	150½	150	150½
170	Mex K. & Texas	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½
120	Mo. K. & T. pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
12,850	Mo. Pacific	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
20	Nat. R. R. of M. 1st	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	N. Y., O. & W	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅝
60	Pennsylvania	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞
250	People's Gas	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼
4,290	Reading	64	64½	63⅝	64
50	Rep. Steel	18¼	18¼	17¾	17⅝
1,530	Southern Pac	64¾	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝
1,230	Southern Ry	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅞
390	Tenn. Coal & I.	64⅜	64⅜	64	64
410	Texas Pacific	42	42	41¼	41¼
3,520	Union Pacific	105¾	105⅝	104⅝	104⅞
400	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
10	U. S. Leath. pf	86	86	86	86
1,550	U. S. Steel	39½	39⅝	39	39⅛
230	U. S. Steel pf	89⅝	89½	89⅜	89⅜
440	Wabash	27¼	27¼	27	27
710	Wabash pf	44¾	45	44½	44½
210	West. Union	91¼	92	91¼	91⅜
30	Wheel. & L. E	22	22	22	22
20	Wis. Central	27½	27½	27½	27½
51,440					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Lsst.
$4,000	Stand. R. & T. 6s	72	72	72	72
3,000	Wis. Central 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
$7,000.					

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$19,170
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,431
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,697
Evansville and Indianapolis	1,272
Evansville and Terre Haute	2,250
Louisville and Nashville	63,345
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City	1,160
Nashv., Chatt. and St. Louis	7,817
Norfolk and Western	31,059
Southern Railway	42,079
Total increase, ten roads	$182,180
Increase previously reported	202,882
Total increase, twenty-four roads	$475,062

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$24,326
Cleve., Cin., Chicago and St. Louis	28,771
International and Great Northern	2,823
Peoria and Eastern	8,242
Total decrease, four roads	$64,162
Decrease previously reported	17,442
Total decrease, eight roads	$81,604
Net increase	$393,458

NEWARK'S NEW BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—Thirteen temporary Directors of the new Union National Bank of this city were elected yesterday, and the concern was formally organized for business to-day by the election of these officers:

William Scheerer, President.
Leslie D. Ward, First Vice President.
Uzal H. McCarter, Second Vice President.
Archibald W. Conklin, Cashier.
Albert Hardt and E. D. Farnsworth, Assistant Cashiers.

The capital of the new bank has been fixed at $1,500,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 12.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

American Water Sterilizing Company of New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. E. Atkinson of Brooklyn, H. R. Pool and G. F. Axtmann of New York.

E. R. Brackett Company of New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $50,000. Directors—H. R. Earle, O. M. Earle, and E. J. Sanford of New York.

Manhattan Cloth Finishing Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. W. Fleck of New York, Charles Ries and Herman Roeding of Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Incandescent Light Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Leon Kantor and Henry Neuman of New York, and William Sheff of Brooklyn.

Real Estate Magazine Company of New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—J. H. McKeuli, Anna B. McKeuli, and G. D. Keating of New York.

Newbold Lumber Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—O. L. Tunis of Baltimore, J. H. Tuthill of Riverhead, L. I., and W. S. Newbold of New York.

Delson-Guttchen Company of New York, (mineral waters;) capital, $15,000. Directors—John Delson, Morris Guttchen, and James Fanto of New York.

Baldwin-Green Company of New York, (contracting;) capital, $20,000. Directors—C. L. Baldwin, Maude E. Baldwin, and Allie A. Green of New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The United Churning Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators: E. M. Lane, R. C. Datson, C. A. J. Scott, James J. Meddon, William Samson, J. M. Shaw, Thomas P. Hickman, George C. Hough, William M. Yager, and Les Powell.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12.—The Delaware Long-Distance Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated at Dover to-day, with a capital stock of $250,000. The incorporators of the concern are Jesse Slinghuerr and Carroll T. Bond of Bsitimore and John G. Gray of Wilmington, Del. The purpose of the company is to construct a long-distance telegraph and telephone line in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Other companies were incorporated as follows:

Nopper Electrical Cutting Machine Company, Baltimore, to manufacture and deal in electrical cutting machines; capital, $150,000.

Stinson-Thompson Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco; capital, $100,000.

The Southern Chemical Company filed a certificate of dissolution.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Colonial Fire Insurance Company of Washington has been licensed to transact business in this State by Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department.

The Commercial Insurance Company of New Albany has been notified by Auditor Hart of the Indiana State Insurance Department to file with him on or before to-morrow a statement of its present financial condition, under pain of legal action on the part of the State in the event of failure to comply with the Auditor's demand.

The Illinois State Board Fire Underwriters has chosen these officers to serve during the coming year: President—H. H. Resweiler; Vice President—M. P. Vore; Secretary and Treasurer—C. F. Persch.

The annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has been called for Oct. 21 to 23, at Louisville, Ky., despite the wishes of certain of the interests affected, who preferred Chicago as a meeting place for the Association this year.

The new statute enacted by the New Jersey Legislature regarding insurance agencies will take effect on July 4, and is calculated to bring about a number of fire underwriting changes in Jersey City, according to New York managers. The custom has been to obtain a license for a New York office clerk, who lives in New Jersey so that that State received its due on premiums. Jersey City agents, however, thought to increase their business by getting a law in force requiring an established New Jersey office for each licensed agent. Instead of giving their agencies to agents now in the field, many managers contemplate opening new agency offices of their own in Jersey City.

STEEL TRUST MAKES ANSWER.

Injunction Suit Against Bond Exchange Now Ready for Argument.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—R. V. Lindsbury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, filed an answer this morning to the suit brought by Adrian Berger of Sullivan County, N. Y., to restrain the company from retiring $200,000,000 of preferred stock and issuing bonds instead. The constitutional points raised in the bill will be argued to-morrow morning, and meanwhile the rule to show cause granted by Vice Chancellor Emery last Monday acts as a stay.

The answer avers that the corporation, by virtue of the law under which it exists, has the right to make, alter, or amend its by-laws, subject always to the vote of the stockholders, as was done in the present case.

It further avers that the Finance Committee, acting under resolutions adopted by the Directors on March 4, 1902, recommended for adoption and had passed resolutions for the retirement of the preferred stock and for the calling of a meeting of stockholders to take action thereon. The committee had previously approved the formulation and preparation of a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. whereby that firm was to form a syndicate composed of subscribers to $80,000,000 worth of preferred stock, with $20,000,000 cash, to take the bonds.

The bill denies that it was ever the intention of the defendant corporation or its officers to make the new bonds convertible into common stock at any price or in any manner whatsoever. It claims that the action of the Directors in restoring the preferred stock as voted upon and assented to by nearly all the capital stock of the corporation.

In regard to the contract with Morgan & Co. it avers that it was approved by more than a majority of the stockholders, not including stock registered in the name of J. P. Morgan & Co. or any member or representative of that firm or any subscriber to said syndicate, or any officer or Director of the defendant corporation. In other words, the 2,061,376 shares belonging to the persons mentioned were excluded. Of the 8,124,435 shares remaining 5,642,912 shares were voted in approval of the contract. Of the balance less than 13,000 shares were voted in opposition.

A BIG CURB MANIPULATION.

A Paper Profit of $3,400,000 Regarded as Warranting the Purchase of Two Drinks.

The outside market, which, within recent weeks, has been treated to the collapse of several stocks which had been selling at high prices, was yesterday the scene of a rise in value which exceeded any decline recently recorded. The day was dull on the curb, and the brokers found considerable diversion in the trades which were made by two brokers in the stock of the New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railway Company.

Although the two brokers directly concerned took the matter seriously enough, much merriment was caused by the phenomenal course of this stock in the hands of these two experts. Beginning with the sale of ten shares at 120, they advanced the price on the purchase of ten-share lots at intervals of 5 or 10 points from 120 to 205. As the brokers who started the market for the stock had the trading all to themselves it did not take much effort to make themselves rich on paper. Skeptics rather doubted the existence of the stock, just as they doubted the reality of the market for it, but to disarm the unduly critical, the broker who was buying all the stock carried a pocketful of it in ten-share lots, to convince any one who doubted, claiming at the same time that he had 40,000 shares of it.

In reply to the questions put as to the nature of the security, the value of which was enhancing so rapidly, it was said by the only ones who seemed to know anything about it—the two brokers who made the trades—that it was a company formed to carry out one of the plans of Erastus Wiman, for building of a tunnel from New Jersey to Staten Island, and thence under the Narrows to Long Island.

Figuring matters up after the close of the market, the manipulator in chief calculated that, holding 40,000 shares of the stock, the advance from 120 to 205 had netted him precisely $3,400,000—on paper—which he considered a handsome enough profit to warrant his spending 25 cents in real money for drinks for two.

DOMINION SECURITIES PLAN.

A Reorganization Committee Named—James G. Cannon Acting Personally.

At the request of holders of large amounts of the Dominion Securities Company, James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank, and Samuel Woolverton, cashier of the Gallatin National Bank, have consented to act as a committee to inquire into the present condition of the company and its prospects, to secure to consenting stockholders the benefit of concerted action upon all matters connected with the management of the company's affairs, and to formulate as soon as practicable a plan for reorganization or readjustment of the company's business.

Stockholders are asked to deposit their shares with the Metropolitan Trust Company, under a preliminary agreement before July 3.

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, said yesterday regarding his connection with the Webb-Meyer issues.

"The Fourth National Bank is not interested, directly or indirectly, in any of the so-called Webb-Meyer loans or securities, but at the request of the 103 banks and institutions throughout the country who are interested, I have undertaken to bring about some kind of an adjustment in connection with these matters. All parties in interest are heartily co-operating. Very many of the properties have merit to them, and with careful handling and adjustment I feel that the situation can be measurably cleared up to the satisfaction of all concerned."

$2,000,000 TO DEPRESS TRACKS.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company conferred yesterday with Borough President Swanstrom and Superintendent Redfield of the Department of Public Works, Brooklyn, with regard to the plan to depress the tracks of the railroad from East New York to Bay Ridge.

The chief purpose of the scheme is to do away with grade crossings on the line of the railroad. The company wants the city to unite with it in the undertaking. It was decided at yesterday's conference to present tentative plans and an estimate of the cost of the work to the Board of Estimate at an early date. The cost of the proposed improvement, it is said, is to be about $2,000,000.

COFFEE EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

The matter of a change in the by-laws of the Coffee Exchange relating to memberships and initiation fees will come to a vote on June 25. It has been before the Board of Managers for some time past, and there has been some opposition to several forms of change that have been proposed.

The new by-law provides for an entrance fee of $1,000 (as it is now) until a membership of 350 shall have been reached. After that the fee is to be $5,000 till the membership shall have reached 500. The present membership is 312.

St. Louis Gold Bonds Offered.

Harvey Fisk & Son, Blake Brothers & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co. offer the new loan of $5,000,000 City of St. Louis 3½ per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1922, with the principal and interest payable in New York City and London. These bonds are a legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York and Massachusetts and other New England States, and legal as well for executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees in New York State.

Case of Riverside Oil Company.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Arguments were begun to-day in the District Supreme Court in the mandamus proceedings instituted by the Riverside Oil Company and the Cosmos Exploration Company, both of California, to compel the Secretary of the Interior to issue to them patents for lands alleged to have been selected by them under the lieu land law. This law permits persons having land within a forest reserve to relinquish it and take a corresponding tract on other public land vacant and open to settlement. The case involves immensely valuable lands near Los Angeles, Cal.

Washington Trust Company Election.

John H. Rhodes and Francis H. Leggett have been elected Trustees of the Washington Trust Company.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets...12:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:17	Gov. Isl'd...1:44	H. Gate...3:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:56	Gov. Isl'd...2:30	H. Gate...4:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico, via Tumpico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Citta di Genava, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba, via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, via Rio Janeiro, &c	4:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Alliance, Central and South America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kniser Wm. der Grosse, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, Mexico City, and Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Juno $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §7 and up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Juna §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §21 and up to June §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June §28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 13.

Alamo, Galveston, June 7.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Juna 10.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Juna 11.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, June 7.
City of Washington, Nassau, Juns 9.
Colorado, Hull, May 31.
Hilary, Para, May 30.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 31.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jnne 5.
Campania, Liverpool, June 7.
Exeter City, Swansea, May 31.
La Touraine, Havre, June 7.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jnns 7.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

Cymric, Liverpool, June 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Juns 10.
Noordam, Rotterdam, June 5.
San Juan, San Juan, June 10.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Astoria, Glasgow, June 6.
Comus, New Orleans, June 11.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, June 19.
Minneapolis, London, Juns 7.
Oscar II., Christiansand, June 6.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 7.
Victoria, Naples, May 31.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Bluec

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .71¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .46½
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.10
Cotton, middling..... .09 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05¼
Sugar, granulated..... 4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef, family..... 16.00
Beef hams..... 22.00
Tallow, prime..... .06¼
Pork, mess..... 18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .06⅜
Lard, prime..... 10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 21.50
Butter, Western creamery..... .21½

CHICAGO, June 12.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@72½c; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 yellow corn, 65⅝c; No. 2 oats, 43⅛@43½c; No. 2 white, 45⅞@46c; No. 3 white, 42¾@43c; No. 2 rye, 68½c; fair to choice malting barley, 66@68c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; prime timothy seed, $6.30@$6.35; mess pork, per bbl, $17.67½@$17.85; lard, per 100 lb, $10.25@$10.27½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.32½@$10.47½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@8⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.75@$10.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Cotton kept within very narrow bounds all day, with speculation disappointingly light at all times. The start was firm in tone, with prices 5 to 7 points higher, a normal response to bullish cables from the English markets, and to dry weather reports from the entire belt. The shorts were the chief buyers at the higher prices, though Europe figured as a light purchaser of the Fall and Winter months. But no public support failed to awaken, and as bull traders were in no mood to take the aggressive, the whole trend slowly backward after the call, until before midday final bids were once more in force. Forecasts for showers over extensive areas of the Eastern belt and for a portion of the Western belt inspired selling for a reaction by the bear leaders, who refused to believe the present dry weather has in any way injured cotton. In fact, many contended that the absence of rain at this season of the year would work great benefit, inasmuch as it would afford planters a much-needed opportunity, in view of labor scarcity, of cultivating the crop to a perfect state. The fact that New Orleans dropped from 9.36 on the opening to 9.23 by midday for July led to claims that crop conditions, as a whole, in the South were favorable, and spot demand was less active. The report that the India monsoon had broken and would greatly benefit the crops of that country helped to depress the late forenoon market. Later in the day the local market slowly rallied on light room covering and a profit-taking nature. The market was finally quiet and not unchanged to 2 points higher. Total sales were conservatively estimated at 75,000 bales. Louisiana advices complained of insect damage on a small scale. Otherwise crop news was generally bearish.

Spot cotton closed quiet and unchanged, with quotations on the basis of 9 7-16c for middling upland and 9 11-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 225 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged at 9 5-16c; Mobile unchanged at 9c; Savannah unchanged at 9¼c; Wilmington unchanged at 9c; Norfolk unchaoged at 9¼c; Baltimore unchanged at 9⅝c; Galveston unchanged at 9¼c; Augusta unchanged at 9 3-16@9¼c; St. Louis unchanged at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	9.02	9.04	9.02	9.95@8.98
July	8.78	8.81	8.73	8.73@8.74
August	8.54	8.54	8.46	8.49@8.50
September	8.18	8.19	8.12	8.13@8.14
October	8.03	8.03	7.98	7.99@8.00
November	7.95	7.95	7.92	7.94@7.95
December	7.97	7.97	7.94	7.94@7.95
January	7.98	7.98	7.93	7.95@ ...
February	...	...	...	7.94@7.96
March	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.97@7.99

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,000; receipts, 1,000; middling uplands, 5 1-16d. Futures opened steady, 2-64d decline; closed steady and net unchanged to ½ point lower. June, 4.57, sellers; June-July, 4.56, sellers; July-August, 4.54, buyers; August-September, 4.48, sellers; September-October, 4.36, sellers; October-November, 4.28, buyers; November-December, 4.25, buyers; December-January, 4.24, buyers; January-February, 4.23½, buyers. Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Generally firm, the wheat market in the last hour suddenly reacted and lost all but ½@¾c of its early advance, closing unsettled and rather easy. Minneapolis once more developed strength in July, selling up 1½c at one time, and then losing most of it, while St. Louis presumably reflected the Winter wheat outlook by being relatively weaker than any other market. Trade was not active. Its chief characteristic was a disposition among professionals about working the short side and a corresponding confidence among bull operators. This lack of wheat on the market in fact was a leading factor of strength in connection with the Minneapolis advance, and a rise of 20 to 25 points in Paris markets, latter assumed to mean unfavorable crop conditions in France. Liverpool was up ¼d, but not active. Considering the early upturn a good export trade was accomplished—about 3½ loads all told. Unusual activity was also noted in transactions for local account. Weather news reported clear and warm conditions in the Southwest, hard rains in the Central West, and showers through the North-west. The Price Current was rather bearish. It was rumored that 1,800,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth had been sold, cost, insurance and freight, Minneapolis for milling purposes. The Northwest receipts were 164 cars, against 416 cars a year ago, and total primary arrivals 262,000 bushels under those of last year; on the other hand only small quantities of wheat and flour were shipped from seaboard points. Details of the cash trade were as follows: On local account, 3 loads No. 2 Northern Duluth for milling; 1 car ungraded red, private terms; 10,000 bushels ungraded red and 55,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo to New York receivers. Export business at New York consisted of 8 loads No. 2 hard Winter, 1 load No. 2 Northern Duluth, 2 loads Spring wheat, 12 loads No. 1 Northern Manitoba to arrive, and 2 loads do spot. Outports did 6 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81¾c, prompt; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 80¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York and No. 1 Northern Chicago, 80¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 81c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 79¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard New York, 82c, to arrive, and No. 2 hard New York, 79½c; August, 22@31c; No. 2 red, 78¼c, elevator, and 78⅝@79¾c, free on board, export, new crop.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 77c; July, 69¼c; September, 69⅝c; No. 2 hard, 72¼@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 60½c; July, 54@54½c; September, 54¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 44c; July, 32½c; September, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 47c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—Wheat—July, 74¾c; September, 69¼@69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼@73½c.

DULUTH, June 12.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼c; July, 73½c; September, 70½c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 74c. Oats—September, 29½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; July, 69½c; September, 69¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue Corner Sold—Bar Association a Buyer—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Abraham Goldsmith has sold, for about $175,000, the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 20.10 by 65. At the expiration of the existing lease on May 1, 1903, the new owner of the property will erect thereon a new five-story business building.

Charles Astor Bristed has sold, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the four-story dwelling remodeled for business purposes, 314 Fifth Avenue, 24.8 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street.

William J. Roome has sold for Charles Banks the three-story dwelling 41 West Forty-third Street, 22.6 by 100.5. The parcel adjoins the building of the Bar Association, and the purchaser is S. Sidney Smith, Treasurer of that organization. It is not the intention of the Bar Association to use this property at once in connection with its present building, although it is probable that such use of it will ultimately be made.

Samuel Green has bought from the Gault estate, through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother, the plot at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 31.6 by 100 by 102 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for John Barth, for $40,000, the property 23 Jones Street.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for William M. Lawton the three-story dwelling 307 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Germania Life Insurance Company the five-story apartment house 227 and 229 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 40 by 100.

Timothy Donovan has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.5 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Michael J. Moore to Andrew J. Conolck the four-story dwelling 328 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

H. E. Dieckhurst has bought from the estate of Bernhard Mayer, 255 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, size 18.9 by 98.9.

Samuel Goldsticker was the broker in the sale of 9 Doy Street to Warren Leslie, reported yesterday.

Purchasers of properties recently reported sold are as follows: 646 and 648 Park Avenue, Charles C. Marshall; 13 East Seventy-eighth Street, H. H. Broughton; 49 East Sixty-third Street, W. K. Major; 118 East Eighty-eighth Street, Mrs. L. G. Lawrence.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for a Mr. Levison the three-story dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 99.11.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has bought from Frederick C. Train the four-story dwelling 574 West End Avenue, 19 by 100.6.

Louis Lese has bought the old buildings 231 and 233 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.

Pescia & Colucci have sold for Rudolph Reichenstein to a client, for $22,000, the four-story tenement at the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 75.

L. L. Seaman has sold the Taber estate tract of 8½ acres, fronting on the East River, between Ferry Point and Throgg's Neck. On the property, which lies between the Huntington and Zerega places, is an old mansion with stables and other outbuildings.

L. Erlanger has sold for Francis A. Thayer a plot of eight lots on Dyckman Street, adjoining the New York Central Railroad tracks.

An eleven-story office building will be erected by the Bayard Realty Company and the George A. Fuller Company at the southeast corner of Spring Street and Broadway, extending through to Crosby Street, a plot 51.1 by 200. Architect A. H. Bowditch has estimated the cost of the structure at $450,000.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has loaned $200,000 at 4 per cent. interest to Boehm & Coon on the property 832 and 834 Broadway. The loan was negotiated through James L. Libby.

The dimensions of the property 1,000 Franklin Avenue, sold recently through Richard Dickson, are 32 by 166 feet.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

350 and 352 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 500.5 feet west of West End Avenue, adjoining the land of the New York Central Railroad, 50.3 by 127.4 by 31 by 125.10, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to George D. Tobias.....$96,790

422 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Diehl, as executor..... 22,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

1,013 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 190.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 12.6 by 104, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to D. Farrell..... 2,305

By Peter E. Meyer & Co.

2,731 Eighth Avenue, west side, 94.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to George A. Steinmuller 19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William T. Emmet, referee, Fifty-first Street, north side, 252.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 52.6 by 100.5, vacant. Due, on judgment, $108,231.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George A. Lavelle, referee, 13 to 19 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, 80 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due, on judgment, $46,691, subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, Dyckman Street, north side, 100 feet west of F Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,155.

By McVicker & Fogarty, Equity Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Frank B. Arthur, referee, 19 and 21 Roosevelt Street, west side, 219.11 feet south of Park Row, 50.1 by 100, six-story brick building; 671 Lexington Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $62,115.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Spring Street, south side, Broadway to Crosby Street, for eleven-story brick lofts, with store, 51.5 by 200; Bayard Realty Company and George A. Fuller Company, owners; Bayard Realty Company and George A. Fuller Company of 257 Broadway, owners; A. H. Bowditch of 137 Broadway, architect; cost, $450,000.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Bronxdale Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, each 18 by 40; Charles Knauf, Classon Avenue, owner; Isaac Perling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 92 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, 23 by 54; Frederick Winkler of 657 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; Louis Malk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 25 feet west of Belmont Avenue, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 23 by 58.4; F. Schultz of 1,920 Bathgate Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Fletcher Place, west side, 137 feet south of Fordham Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 32; Ernest F. Akers, City Island, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Intervale Avenue, southwest corner of Barretto Street, for a four-story brick store and tenement, 83 by 70.6; Charles Bruno of 310 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; H. Allan Reeves of 105 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $28,500.

Selgwick Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a two-story brick engine house, 51 by 67; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 127 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 56, George W. Collier of 3,011 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 56 West Fourteenth Street, to a nine-story brick loft, with store; R. H. Macy & Co., premises; owners, Ide Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 314 West Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. Kranich, premises, owner; S. G. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 61 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; C. A. Angell, owner; B. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 28 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a six-story brick bachelor apartment; J. R. Thompson, premises, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 054 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Park Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. Bear of 152 East Sixty-third Street, owner; B. Field of 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 60 and 62 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick store; estate of E. Yard, Jr., of 450 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. R. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 540 to 550 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Jefferson Real Estate Company, owners; cost, $100.

No. 210 West Street, to a sign; F. Vogel, owner, W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $75.

No. 14 West Fourteenth Street, to four-story brick lofts, with store; H. H. Cammann of 51 Liberty Street, owner; Pollard & Steinman of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 514 East Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; H. J. Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; W. Kurtzer of 190 Bowery architect; cost, $750.

No. 49 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. A. Zollikofer, premises, owner; C. W. Romeyn of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth Street, to four-story brick assembly rooms; J. Levy of 214 Broome Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 28 Park Row, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 79 and 81 Forsyth Street, to four-story brick lofts, with store; Friedman & Brody of 107 Attorney Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 Broad Street, to a brick building; New York Stock Exchange Building Company, 8 to 16 Broad Street, lessee; J. B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jackson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story dwelling and store, 20.3 by 28; Philip J. Kelly of 896 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Flower Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18.2 by 32.2; Richard Morrison, Station Place, William's Bridge, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

Ogden Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame hotel and dwelling, 25 by 30; John F. Kaiser of 1,041 Ogden Avenue, owner; W. A. O'Brien of 195 Woodycrest Avenue, architect; cost, $1,750.

Washington Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 75; L. Magnus of 505 Tenth Avenue, owner; John H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Albany Avenue, west side, 106 feet north of East Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store, 22 by 30; Martin Passannanti, Albany Avenue, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, June 12.

ANTHONY AV, 1,986, e s, 25x145.4; Solomon Katz to Mary V. Sowden, (mtg $4,000, R S 25c).....$1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 148th St, 65.11x100; Sophia Zimmermann to Emil Simon, (R S $4.5, mtg $92,000)..... 1

CHARLTON ST, 130 to 134, s s, 60x60x65.9x60; James F. C. Blackhurst to Margie B. Lacey, executrix and trustee, (R S $3.50)..... 21,000

CATHARINE ST, s w corner of Oak St, 29.5x73.2x31x72.10, with alley; John P. Melchiades to Isaac Raskowsky, (R S $18.75)..... 1

CATHARINE ST, s w corner of Oak St, 29.5x73.2x31x72.10, with alley; Isaac Raskovsky to Michel Santangelo and another, (R S $20.75)..... 100

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 250 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Anne E. Levey and others, executors and trustee, to Maurice E. Goulden, (R S 50c)..... 3,960

ELM ST, s s, 162.5 ft n of Broome St, 40.2x42.4 to Marion St, x16.7x—x irregular; Meyer Greenberg to the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, (R S $3.75) all liens..... 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 249, s s, 18.9x75; Blanche Esterman and others, executors, to Moritz Shwartz, (mtg $7,500, R S $1.75.) re-recorded..... 13,125

GRAND AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, 147.11x100x99.9x111; Carl Ernst to Ida L. Terwilliger, (R S $5.50)..... 1

MONROE ST, 167, n s, 26.7x100; Esther Shapiro to Jacob Wohlberg, (mtg $36,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

MADISON AV, 296, w s, 24.7x64.7; Banger Clarkson to Thomas Hastings and another, (R S $37.75)..... 80,000

MADISON AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80; Henry D. Winant and others to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

MONROE ST, 34, and 39 Hamilton St; Stanley J. Bevins, referee, to Samuel Roseff, (mtg $18,000)..... 1,500

RYER PLACE, Lot 187, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x100x25.1x95; William Deming, referee, to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company..... 800

STUYVESANT AV, n s, 151.2 ft e from n s of 9th St, 16x35.9x irregular; Andrew Witt to Mina Kortz, ½ part, ½ of mortgage $11,000..... 1

ST. OWEN PLACE, n s, 266 ft e of White Plains Road, 75x130.11x77.5x112, Wakefield; Theodore S. Rumney and another, executors, to Jane A. Mullen, (R S $1.50)..... 5,250

TRAVERS ST, s s, 50 ft w of Creston Av, 50x112.5x50.2x106.1; Kirkside Av, s s, 50 ft w of Creston Av, 50x100.4; Sumter L. Happy to Antoinette P. Ford, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

WEST ST, 429, e s, 22x71.6x23.6x71.1; William F. Donnelly to Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, all liens, (R S $1.75)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 92d St, 20.8 x82; Thomas L. Feltner to Tillie Peyser, (R S $16.50)..... 35,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 437 ft e of Prospect Av, 50 8x148.1x30.8x123.3; Uriah W. Tompkins to Annie Bradley, (R S $2.75)..... 8,000

WATERLOO PLACE, w s, 101 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 34x70; Jennie M. Johnston to Edward L. Johnston and another..... 1

WOOSTER ST, w s, 158.8 ft n of Canal St, 107.3x160x104.2x160; West Broadway, s s, 100 ft n of Canal St, 96.4x100x95.2x100; Frederick T. Mason to Levi C. Weir, as President of Adams Express Company, (R S $71.25)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 143.6 ft n of 165th St, 25.3x200; Isaac Magnes to Rachel Magnes, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 183 ft n of 168th St, 99x100; Nineteenth Ward Bank to Mary M. Davidson, quitclaim..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x100; Eliza Rudolphy to Clarence J. Hartley, (R S $10.) re-recorded..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6x96.2; George Killmar to Gustav Frohlich, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 1

47TH ST, n w corner of West 10th St, 29.7x 88; James E. Leach to Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, (R S $6.) all liens..... 1

21ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 23x100.11x irregular; Wilson M. Powell, Jr., referee, to City Real Estate Company, (R S 50c)..... 3,500

22D ST, 327 and 329 East, 50x98.9; Joseph L. Battenwieser to Joseph Golding and another, (mtg $56,000, R S $10)..... 1

28TH ST, 107 West, 21.5x98.9; Alexander J. Herbermann to Edw. C. W. Berge, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

29TH ST, 237 West, 23.5x98.9; Agnes S. McCowan and another to Ella A. Smith, (R S $7.75)..... 200

31ST ST, 118 West, 20x115.5x20x111.5; Ellen Murray to Harriet A. Loutrel, (mtg $13,500, R S $8.50)..... 100

32D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Adaline D. Townsend to Clara Billes, (R S $1.25)..... 5,000

41TH ST, 19 to 25 West, 100x100.5; 45th St, 18 to 22 West, 62x100.5; Henry B. Barnes to Al. Hayman, (mtg $205,000, R S $123.75)..... 100

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Maurice Simmons to Clarence R. Conger, (R S $4.75)..... 12,000

57TH ST, 361 West, 20x90; George E. Throop and others, heirs to Annie J. Vreeland, (R S $4.75, mtg $16,000)..... 1

77TH ST, 165 West, 17.11x102.2, with strip; Joseph J. Gleason to Lucia U. Sears, (mtg $16,000, R S $1)..... 100

88TH ST, 445 East, 20x100.8; Charles Seligman to Benjamin Blumenthal, (mtg $2,800,) ½ part..... 1

120TH ST, 350, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 82x17.7; Ida L. Terwilliger to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (R S $1, mtg $13,500)..... 1

123D ST, 452 East, 26x100.11; Sarah W. Alexander to William L. Pickard, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

135TH ST, 860 East, 25x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to Charlotte Haug, (R S $5)..... 12,500

136TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 24x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to Henry Pundt, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

127TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 7th Av, 27.6x 99.11; Eleanor D. Belknap and another to William Daly, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

138TH ST, 320 West, 16x92; George A. Krause to Emma S. Hoffman, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.75)..... 100

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Niels Hansen to Harry E. Baer, (R S $26.25, mtg $90,000)..... 100

161ST ST, n e corner of Jackson Av, 21x 75; Eliza Thompson, executrix, to Regina Schwartz, (R S $5)..... 7,000

165TH ST, 97.6 s s, 102 ft e of Linton Av, 22x100; Edw. R. Watson to Thomas Farley, (mtg $4,000, R S $1)..... 1

166TH ST, ss, 80 ft e of Linton Av; 22x 100; Evadne M. Brady to Thomas Farley, (mtg $4,000, R S $1)..... 1

185TH ST, 557 West, 19.10x107.5; Grace Decker to Thomss W. Steele, (R S $1.50, mtg $4,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

GREAT JONES ST, 23; James R. Townsend and another, executors, to Benjamin G. Behrman and another, 3 years..$2,000

5TH AV, 1,385, and rooms in 3 East 114th St; Wilhelmina Walther to Henry Prince, 5 years, $1,500 to..... 1,800

48TH ST, 53 West; Trustees of Columbia College to Margaret White and another, executors, 21 years..... 744

52D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 100x ½ block; 51st St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 149.8x½ block; Gustavus W. Roder and others to the City Fireproofing Company, 10 years..... 5,500

71ST ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 20x74.2; Charles A. Beldin, attorney, to Nathan A. Cushman, 5 8-12 years..... 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BARBER, Lizzie, to Sophie Knepper; Union Av, w s, 80.7 ft s of Home St, 19 years..... $1,500

BAUM, Jacob, and another to Adolf Mandel; Hester St, 197 and 199, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 26,000

BENDHEIM, Adolph H., and another to Barbara Rosenberg; 190th St, n w corner of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 10,000

BILJES, Clara, to Adaline D. Townsend; 32d St, s s, 278 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

BOPPM, Abraham, and another to the Manhattan Savings Institution; Broadway, 232 and 834, 5 years, 4 per cent...300,000

BRADLEY, Annie, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, n s, 437 ft e of Prospect Av; Westchester Av, w s, 212.11 ft s of 162d St, 3 years..

BROWN, James E., to William L. Van Valkenburgh; 164th St, n w corner of Stebbins Av, building loan, due Dec. 10, 1902, 6 per cent..... 12,500

CARRERE, John M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 296 and 298, s w corner of 41st St, due June 2, 1905, 4 per cent..... 115,000

DALY, William, to Eleanor D. Belknap and another; 127th St, s s, 185 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $16,000, due May 1, 1905..... 3,000

FORD, Henry W., to Margaret White, executrix; 48th St, 55 West, leasehold, 2 years..... 14,000

FROHLICH, Gustav, to George Killman; 4th St, n s, 225.6 ft w of Avenue A, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

GOLDING, Joseph, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 22d St, s s, 325 and 329 East, prior mtgs, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 6 per cent., each..... 7,000

GOULDEN, Maurice E., to Anne E. Levey and others, executors and trustees; Davidson Av, w s, 250 ft n of 184th St, due June 1, 1907..... 3,000

HAIGHT-ELINOR COMPANY to the Equitable Trust Company; Broadway, 513 to 519; Mercer St, 84 to 94; Broadway, 156 and 158; Liberty St, 63; Waverley Place, 11 and 13, n w corner of Mercer St, subject to all liens, due 90 days after death of Henry J. Haight, 5½ per cent..... 120,000

HARTMAN, Henry, to W. Wilson Wood; Marion Av, n s, Lot 174, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 3,000

HAYMAN, Al., to Henry B. Barnes; 44th St, 19 to 25 West; 45th St, 18 to 22 West, prior mtgs $205,000, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 145,000

HELMSTETTER, August, to Gustave Helmstetter; 48th St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 3,200

HOFFMAN, Emma S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th St, 320 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

HOUPT, Missourla B., and another to Anna M. Schmitt; 120th St, s e, 400 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HUNT, Mary H., to Equitable Trust Company; Broadway, 513 to 519; Mercer St, 84 to 94; Broadway, 156 and 158; Liberty St, 63; Waverley Place, 11 and 13, n w corner of Mercer St, subject to all liens, due 90 days after death of Henry J. Haight, 5½ per cent..... 125,000

KAHRS, John H., to John Bussing, Jr., and another; De Mill Av, n s, 68.3 w of Pell Place, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

LOUTREL, Harriet A., to Union Dime Savings institution; 31st St, 118 West, due May 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MARX, Max, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 176th St, s s, 100 ft e of Weatherly Av, 4 years..... 2,000

McKENNA, Charles F., to McVickar Realty Trust Company; 91st St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

MERKEN, Olma M., to Mary S. Cornwell; Washington St, 35, prior mortgage $8,000, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent..

MILLEN, Jane A., to Theodore S. Rumney and another, executors; St. Owen Place, n s, 266.7 ft e of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 3 years..... 4,000

NASANOWITZ, Marcus, to Broadway Trust Company; Rivington St, n w corner of Mangin St, demand, 6 per cent..

NEILL, Edward M., to Coles Morris and another, trustees; Bowery, 146 and 148, s w corner of Broome St, 343. ½ part, due Jan. 1, 1903..... 2,878

PERSICO, Saverio, to Frank B. Lord and another, trustees; 115th St, 210 East, due June 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold..... 7,500

SANTANGELO, Michel, and another to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Catharine St, s w corner of Oak St, 3 years..... 30,000

SANTANGELO, Michel, and another to Kovsky; Catharine St, s w corner of Oak St, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SCHWARTZ, Regina, to Eliza Thompson, executrix; 161st St, n e corner of Jackson Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SEARS, Lucia U., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 77th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold..... 20,000

SIMON, Emil, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Broadway, w s, 31.11 ft n of 148th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 45,000

SIMON, Emil, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; Broadway, n w corner of 148th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 55,000

SMITH, Ella A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 29th St, 237 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

SOHL, Henry A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111th Av, s w corner of 176th St, 5 years..... 4,500

TERWILLIGER, Ida L., to City Real Estate Company; Grand Av, n e corner of Fordham Road, 3 years..... 9,000

WITHERELL, Susan H., to Henry M. York; 125th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $30,000, 1 month, 6 per cent.. 1,792

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John Hild, 2 assignments..... $4,000

BUTTON, William H., to George W. Ellis..... 1,000

DE VENDRELL, Maria F., and another, executors, to Maria F. de Vendrell and another..... Nom.

FAILE, Samuel, and another, trustees, to Emma S. Faile..... 3,132

JOHNSON, Josephine W., as trustee, to Edward Goldschmidt..... 18,000

LEVY, Fannie, to Henry Cubeau..... Nom.

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Emily P. Hall..... 3,043

MANDEL, Adolf, to the State Bank..... Nom.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL to Jackson Wallace..... 14,000

PELLEGRINI, Frank, to Adelaide Imperato..... Nom.

RASKOWSKY, Isaac, to Isaac Cohen..... 4,000

ROSENBAUM, Carl, to William R. Rose. Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 50,000

TOWNSEND, Sarah A., executrix, to George G. Wheelock..... 14,000

VON POST, Herman G., executor, to William Whitlock, 3 assignments..... Nom.

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer..... Nom.

WALLACE, Jackson, to Isaac H. Cary.. 14,371

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AND HENRY STS, s w corner, 35.2x95.1; James D. Johnston Company against Bernard Galewski, owner; Edward J. Sandy, contractor..... $70

LENOX AV and 138th St, s e corner, 75x 75; Max Raoden against —— Nicolsberger, owner; Heitzner Brothers, contractors, owner; Heitzner Brothers, contractors, owner; Heitzner Brothers, contractors

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—WILLIAM D. BERRIAN, Pleintiff, against C. ADELBERT BECKER et al., Defendante.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with building fully erected and completed thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue twenty-two feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and sixteen-one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Alletta Kreemer by the said C. Adelbert Becker and wife by deed bearing even date herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money therefor.

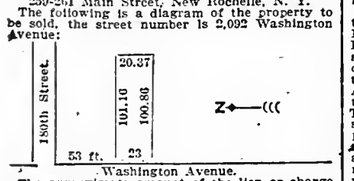
Excepting from the above-described premises a certain strip of land released from the lien of said mortgage by the said William D. Berrian by release dated the 18th day of June, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Avenue, as it existed in May, 1895, distant seventy-eight (78) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out and said Washington Avenue; running thence easterly along the line of land hereto conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and 86-100 (100.86) feet to a line drawn parallel with said Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred (100) feet easterly therefrom and to a point thereon distant twenty-three (23) and 37-100 feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Heberd by deed dated May 2d, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with said Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 2,092 Washington Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or cherge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,381.68, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.98, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $743.72 and interest, and the Croton water charge, payable May first, 1902.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Mein Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my26-2aw3wM&F&ju16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

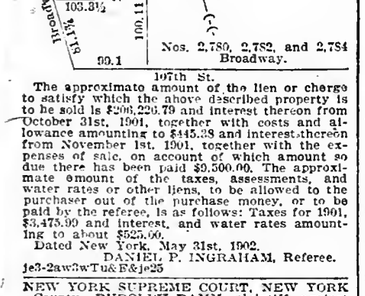
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Werd of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $145.28 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,473.90 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.60.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date on the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Werd of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue twenty-two feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and sixteen-one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Alletta Kreemer by the said C. Adelbert Becker and wife by deed bearing even date herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money therefor.

Excepting from the above-described premises a certain strip of land released from the lien of said mortgage by the said William D. Berrian by release dated the 18th day of June, 1901, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Washington Avenue, as it existed in May, 1895, distant seventy-eight (78) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out and said Washington Avenue; running thence easterly along the line of land hereto conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and 86-100 (100.86) feet to a line drawn parallel with said Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred (100) feet easterly therefrom and to a point thereon distant twenty-three (23) and 37-100 feet southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Heberd by deed dated May 2d, 1887, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with said Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 2,092 Washington Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or cherge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,381.68, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.98, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,473.90 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.60.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my26-2aw3wM&F&ju16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Werd of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of eale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $145.28 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,473.90 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.60.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date on the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Werd of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of eale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $145.28 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,473.90 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.60.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—RUDOLPH DAMM, plaintiff, against HELEN M. KELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-three feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Eighteth (formerly Tallmadge) Street, as originally laid out, and said Washington Avenue; running thence southerly along Washington Avenue twenty-five feet to the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp; thence easterly along same one hundred feet and eighty-six-one-hundredths of a foot to a line drawn parallel with Washington Avenue, at the distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom, and to a point thereon distant twenty-three feet and thirty-seven-one-hundredths of a foot southerly from the northerly line of the premises conveyed to C. Adelbert Becker by Lottie S. Hebberd by deed dated May 2, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,057 of Conveyances, Page 307; running thence northerly along said line parallel with Washington Avenue two feet; thence westerly parallel with the line of land heretofore conveyed to Theodore Stalp, one hundred and one and 16-100 (101.16) feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the same, two feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number is 2,092 Washington Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or cherge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,381.68, with interest thereon from the seventeenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.98, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $743.72 and interest, and the Croton water charge, payable May first, 1902.

Dated New York, May 24th, 1902.

JOHN F. COFFIN, Referee.

JOHN F. LAMBDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 259-261 Mein Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

my26-2aw3wM&F&je16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY and others, defendants.

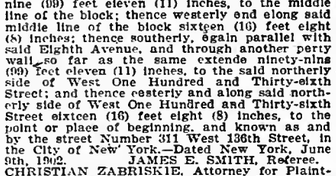
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-one (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall, so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning; and known, as and by the street Number 311 West 136th Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 West 136th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,844.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $428.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of June, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

je10-2aw3wTu&F&jy2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ESTHER A. PYLE and others, Plaintiffs, against PRISCILLA A. TREAT and others, Defendants.

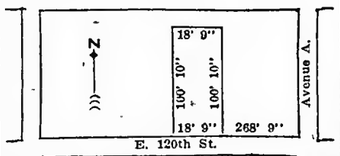
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street two hundred and sixty-eight feet nine inches west of the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence north parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet and ten inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence south parallel with Avenue A and through a party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence east along the same eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, with appurtenances thereon; the said premises being now known as 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,472.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $452.66 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, plaintiff, against HENRIETTE K. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

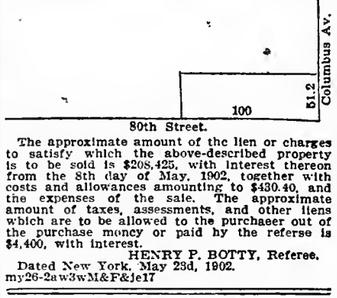
All those two certain lots of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighteth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence running westwardly along said northerly side of Eighteth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet and two inches; thence, eastwardly on a line parallel with Eighteth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbere being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, Naw York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $208,425, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaeer out of the purchase money or paid hy the referee is $4,400, with interest.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

my26-2aw3wM&F&je17

Surrogate Notices.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THEODORE BERDELL, late of Summit, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1902.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Executor. HENRY B. CLOSSON, Attorney for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

f14-1aw6mF.

FREUND, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Freund, Harold Freund, Hilda Freund, Bernhard Freund, Bertha Reis, Albert Freund, Bernhard Freund, Sigmund Freund, Bernhard Freund, Harry Freund, Robert Freund, Ella Freund, Flora Freund, Carrie Reis, Amelia Reis, Jennie Reis, Augusta Reis, Lillie Reis, Bernhard Reis, Harry Reis, Herman Schlosser, Fanny Loeb, Babette Freund, and Clara Hall, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN FREUND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to he and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the county of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Bernhard Freund, Henry Maibrunn, and Samuel Bloch, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one yeare are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 9th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC & JACOB FROMME, Attorneye for Executors, 93-99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

je13-1aw6wF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:

"All those lots of land in the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, known and designated by the Lot Numbers 349 and 350 and 351, on the map of the village of East Morrisania, lying east of the Third Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, made by A. Findlay, October, 1851, and filed at White Plains, February 9, 1852, by Map Number 314, which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

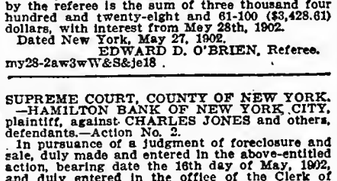
"Beginning at the southwest corner of land hereby conveyed (as it existed before the opening of 149th Street,) being the northeast corner of Westchester Railroad Street and Eagle Avenue; thence running northerly along Eagle Avenue, three hundred feet to Lot 348; thence easterly along said Lot 348 two hundred feet to Terrace Place; thence southerly along said Terrace Place and Lot Number 347 three hundred feet to Westchester Railroad Street; thence westerly along said street two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning; excepting out of said lots so much as has been taken for the opening of 149th Street, being the same premises conveyed by William H. Smith, surviving executor of Wm. Sydney Smith, to Charles Jones, by deed recorded (June 10th, 1886, in Liber 1960 Conveyances, Page 354, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, excepting so much as has been taken for street openings.")

Dated New York, May 27, 1902.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises decreed to be sold:



The approximate amonnt of the claim to be satisfied for which the above-described premises are to be sold is eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight and 75-100 ($8,988.75) dollars, with legal interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting together to the sum of seven hundred forty-seven and 31-100 ($747.31) dollars, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed out of the proceeds of the purchase money or paid by the referee is the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight and 61-100 ($3,428.61) dollars, with interest from May 28th, 1902.

Dated New York, May 27, 1902.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, plaintiff, against CHARLES JONES and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1902, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the

COL. PARTRIDGE MEETS HIS INSPECTORS

Commends Them for the Improved Morale of the Force.

DE LACY ANSWERS O'REILLY

Oak Street's New Commander Says His Precinct Is Clean and Will Stay So —Called "Diogenes" by One of His Men.

Commissioner Partridge, at a conference yesterday afternoon at Headquarters, with his deputies and Inspectors, complimented the latter on the improvement in the morale and efficiency of the department under the present administration. Nothing was said about the enforcement of the excise law.

Col. Partridge was reticent as usual when the reporters were ushered into his presence. The Colonel was in his shirt sleeves, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, but I have nothing to say."

"But, Commissioner," some one suggested, "something was said or done that you can tell us about?"

"Well," replied Col. Partridge, without looking up from the papers he was signing, "I had a few words with the Inspectors. Some were of commendation, others of criticism, and still more of suggestion."

"An afternoon paper announces that you called the Inspectors together to instruct them to enforce the excise law next Sunday."

"I am not the publisher of that paper," replied the Colonel, "and, therefore, am not responsible for its utterances."

"Was anything said relative to the enforcement of the liquor tax law?"

"I talked about everything," was the Colonel's reply.

"Did that include the excise question?"

"I have nothing to say on that point," the Commissioner retorted, somewhat sharply.

"Then the Inspectors were not called together particularly on the excise question?"

"I won't talk any more, so it is needless to ask any questions," answered Col. Partridge, getting somewhat nettled.

"Well, can I get a drink on Sunday away from home?" a reporter asked him.

"You know my opinion on the excise enforcement," replied Col. Partridge, now almost smiling. "I think I made it plain in what I said about the Capt. Foody case."

"Are the reports arriving from precincts, in which commanders were changed, satisfactory?"

"Yes."

"How is it, Commissioner, that no changes were made in the 'Tenderloin' and West Sixty-eighth Street precincts, where everything is said to be practically wide open?"

"I will not discuss that."

"Do you expect to make transfers to or from those precincts in the near future?"

"I can't tell. It all depends," replied Commissioner Partridge, showing annoyance.

"Have you made any transfers to-day?"

"Yes;" and the Commissioner produced papers showing the transfer of one Brooklyn patrolman to the telephone desk, and another to a patrol wagon.

One of the inspectors who attended the meeting said it was a sort of mutual admiration society, but that nothing was said on the excise law. The Commissioner congratulated the Inspectors collectively on the improvement in the force, and talked about the enforcement of the law in a general way.

WHAT PETER DE LACY SAYS:

Peter De Lacy, who was attacked by Capt. Miles O'Reilly immediately on assuming command of the Oak Street Precinct, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"I was out of business before O'Reilly came to the precinct, and his attack on me was not only unnecessary, but uncalled for.

"I have always contended that the police ought to pay some attention to the race tracks, where women openly gamble and drink and spend the money of their husbands and children. It is just as illegal to bet at a race track as it is to make a wager elsewhere. But the millionaires who own the tracks are above the law, and only the poor are followed. Even the courts seem to fear them.

"Capt. O'Reilly came here cocked and primed. The race track magnates are back of his attack on me. I don't know just what I shall do. Perhaps I will go to Saratoga for the Summer. But it won't do to push me too far. There is a limit, and when I get to the jumping-off place, there will be trouble for somebody.

"I suppose I know as much about gambling as most any man in New York, but I never was in any sort of gambling, except horse racing. In that branch when a bet is made I do not decide it. The decision is made at the track, and anybody who ever bet with me and won got every cent of the money coming to him.

Capt. O'Reilly received a TIMES reporter in his room at the Oak Street Station, and when asked about the situation, said:

"I am satisfied with the condition of the precinct. It is practically clean, and I intend to keep it so. I don't purpose making any spectacular raids. I don't believe in them. Persons captured in raids are generally released in court. I believe in continuing the plan I followed in Brooklyn. When I learned of alleged disorderly resorts there, I investigated and secured the evidence. To do this I have personally acted as door tender at times after gaining admission to a house. Then I told the proprietor, man or woman, to get out of the precinct in a given time, and, if my advice was not followed, I made arrests, but no raids.

"When the men from this station went out to-day I told them there might be some criticism in the future on the way they performed their duties, but not to let that influence their actions. 'Do legitimate police work,' I said, 'enforcing laws and ordinances, and you will make no mistake. Each man will be held responsible for any violation of the law occurring on his beat, and no patrolman need get into any trouble if he sees to it that there are no violations of the law. You all know what the laws are. If there are any poolrooms in the precinct, I want to know it, and they can't exist without your knowledge. I will stick by every man who does his duty. Be courteous and civil at all times. Keep the pushcarts and fruit stand men moving.'

"About all of the alleged evil doers in this precinct are leaving it. I visited twenty-one places between 10 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning, and the proprietor of one resort, of which I had reason to be suspicious, promised me he would run the place in a respectable manner hereafter. If he doesn't he will get into trouble.

"This precinct is so quiet now that the men have very little to do. It is very easy to clean up a district, if you go to work in the right way and without a brass band accompaniment."

COULD CLEAN THE TENDERLOIN.

"Do you think you could speedily clean up the Tenderloin?" the Captain was asked.

"Certainly, that or any other precinct," was the Captain's reply.

"De Lacy says you have him 'down and out,'" remarked a reporter who had just arrived.

"Down and out?" repeated the Captain, who seemingly did not understand the phrase. "I have nothing against Mr. De Lacy. I understand he is very much of a man, and people refer to him in complimentary terms. But because that is so, he cannot run a poolroom in this precinct."

"Have you seen Col. Partridge since coming here?"

"Yes," was the Captain's answer. "I went to Police Headquarters this morning to see about getting my old wardmen here from Brooklyn, and some other police matters. I paid my respects to the Commissioner. He did not say anything to me relative to the enforcement of the excise law in this precinct. But I shall enforce it here, as I did in the precincts I commanded in Brooklyn."

While the Captain was at Headquarters he was asked whether Tammany leader "Tom" Foley had called on him.

"Who is Tom Foley? I don't know the gentleman," answered Capt. O'Reilly.

"He is a friend of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan," he was told.

"Oh, yes, I have heard of both of them," rejoined the Captain, "but politicians don't call on me. None has called yet, anyhow, and I don't expect any. I don't mix up police matters with politics. I had one caller to-day I was glad to meet. He was an old comrade in arms, William A. Moore, of the Third New York Independent Battery. He is manager for a large firm on Grand Street."

Col. Partridge stated later in the day that he had received no communication from District Attorney Jerome concerning charges against Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, but that he would take proper action if he did. He added that, so far as he knew, Capt. Vredenburgh was still on the sick list, and had not applied to be retired.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday dismissed from the force Patrolmen P. J. P. Murphy and William Harvey of the Clymer Street Station, Brooklyn. He suspended Patrolman George R. Cain of the Mercer Street (Manhattan) Station, who is charged with larceny, and appointed Horace B. Thompson as personal stenographer to the Commissioner.

Col. Partridge awarded to Roundsman John Tomany of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Citizens' Medal for valor. In January, 1901, Tomany, who was stabbed six times, arrested Robert Deverly of 184 Johnson Street, who had previously stabbed two other men.

One of Capt. O'Reilly's men said yesterday that the Captain in his rounds at night carries a piece of candle, and already has earned the sobriquet of "Diogenes."

PRAYERS FOR CAPT. O'REILLY.

Detachment of the Salvation Army Visited the Oak Street Station—Sergt. Leonard's Address.

Sergeant Leonard of the Oak Street Police Station was contemplating the withered floral horseshoe sent to Capt. O'Reilly when he was aroused by the beating of drums, the thumping of tambourines, and the shrill notes of bugles in the narrow street.

He stepped to the door to be greeted with the shouts of many children and of the older people of the precinct, who had followed the music made by a large number of enthusiastic members of the Salvation Army. There were cries for the Captain. The Sergeant told the serenaders that he had gone to dinner. Some one proposed cheers for the Captain, and then there were cheers for the Sergeant, when the reserves formed a group around him.

Col. J. E. Higgins made a brief speech in which he eulogized the new officer in command, saying that he had done more in a few hours than any other man ever there had done in months, and that the Salvation Army had turned out to welcome him and express approval.

Seventy-five of the rank and file of the Army under command of Lieut. Col. Hicks and under the musical direction of Mrs. Higgins sang with great spirit "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" "There Is a Land Fairer Than This," and "Almost Persuaded."

Sergt. Leonard was equal to the occasion. He stepped forward on the stoop of the station house and, addressing the serenaders, said:

"In the name of my superior, who is unfortunate in missing you, very unfortunate in not hearing your kind words and your music; in the name of Capt. Miles O'Reilly, I welcome and thank you for him. You may rest assured that the police believe you are doing a good work, and that they will always be glad to aid and abet you in your good works. I have learned with pleasure that you had to-night opened and inaugurated a new hall, a citadel of righteousness, at Oliver and Cherry Streets. The more of them the better. I thank you."

The drums, the tambourines, and the trumpets played a wild round of applause. Col. Higgins gave an order and the Salvationists kneeled in the street. The Police Sergeant and the reserves removed their caps. A drunken man took off his headgear and bowed with the others as the Colonel of the Army prayed for the success of the new commander of the precinct in suppressing vice in the neighborhood of the poor. Ending with a supplication for the salvation of the policemen, the Colonel marshaled his band to the new hall.

POLICE WITNESSES ABSENT.

Judge Newburger Had to Adjourn Court —Mr. Jerome Writes to Col. Partridge of the Delay.

The absence of eight policemen subpoenaed to appear before Judge Newburger yesterday and the fact that two witnesses are ill in hospitals and a third has gone to Australia compelled Judge Newburger to adjourn his court yesterday, as it was impossible to proceed with any of the cases on the calendar.

The work of the court was completely blocked, and Judge Newburger was forced to adjourn until to-day.

Mr. Jerome wrote to Police Commissioner Partridge, saying that there might be some valid excuse for the policemen who had been subpoenaed and that he understood that two of them were on their vacations, but he asked that the cases be investigated to find out, if it might be possible, that the policemen could have taken it into their heads that subpoenas to the Criminal Courts were to be disregarded or neglected. He called attention to the fact that the whole calendar had to be postponed because police witnesses had failed to appear.

The calendar contained fifteen cases, representing about twenty-one defendants, and the offenses included bookmaking, policy, gambling houses, grand larceny, assault, rape, &c. Among the defendants were Leon Stedeker, Henry Stedeker, and Percy Levine, arrested in the 20 Dey Street raid made by Mr. Jerome.

DELANEY CHARGES PREPARING.

Outcome of Raid When McCoy Was Shot—McLellan's Hearing Set.

Charges are being prepared by District Attorney Jerome against Capt. John J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and will, it is expected, be filed with Police Commissioner Partridge on Monday of next week. The charges are the outcome of the recent raid made on the Sherman House, and during which McCoy was shot, it is said, by County Detective McLellan.

Magistrate Zeller, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, set June 17 for the hearing of the case of County Detective McLellan, charged with shooting James McCoy. Abraham Gruber, attorney for McCoy, and Austen G. Fox, retained to defend McLellan, had agreed to the adjournment.

FEAR TURNED BLACK COOK WHITE

A Neat Storm Yarn Told by the Skipper of the Schooner Small.

The three-masted schooner Fred A. Small of Maine was towed on Wednesday to the Tietjen-Lang Company's dry docks in Hoboken, where she will undergo repairs. Three weeks ago, when off the coast of South America, the vessel ran into a storm which kept the crew of six men busy on deck for four days and four nights.

"On the fifth day," said Capt. Thompson, "a hurricane broke loose, carrying away the foretopmast, the jibboom, and nearly all the sails. We thought the jig was up that time, for sure. Maybe you won't believe me," continued the Captain, "but Herm Blanco, our cook—that darky over by the main hatchway, who you can see is as black as the ace of spades, was for three days as white as you are.

"It's a wonder how we ever lived through it. Two sailors whose limbs were broken are in the Marine Hospital over in Brooklyn."

TAMMANY'S DOCK BOARD PAYMENTS

Over $2,400,000 Paid Out on Contracts Not Publicly Let.

Commissioner Russell Investigating Because of the Showing of Controller Accountant's Compilation.

City Commissioner of Accounts William Hepburn Russell has made a careful investigation of the vouchers and payments of the Department of Docks and Ferries under the four years of Tammany administration, when Charles F. Murphy, Peter F. Meyer, and J. Sergeant Cram were the Commissioners, which is expected to cast considerable light upon a compilation Charles A. Hervey, an expert account of the Controller's department, has made showing that the Dock Department paid out $2,418,224 on "Treasurer's orders" during the four years of Tammany rule.

Under the old charter all of the city departments were allowed to give out contracts for sums under $1,000 without public bidding. The Department of Docks and Ferries was permitted to authorize by unanimous action of the board the letting of contracts for emergency work for amounts of $1,000 or more, the requisition upon the city being in the form of an order of the Treasurer of the board, in this case Peter F. Meyer, real estate partner of Richard Croker.

The peculiar feature of the figures now compiled in the Controller's department is that a very considerable portion of these emergency contracts were in favor of prominent Tammany contractors, the firm of which Daniel F. McMahon, one of the Tammany triumvirate, is a member, Naughton & Co., being among the specially favored.

"Of course, this was an extraordinary sum to have been paid out without public bidding," commented Controller Grout yesterday; "but the city is powerless now. I submitted a statement of the condition of affairs to the Sinking Fund Commission early in the year, but Corporation Counsel Rives advised us that these contracts were perfectly legal, and that it was the duty of the city to pay for all the unexecuted contracts."

Mr. Grout added that the city would have no further recourse against the ex-Tammany officials for exorbitant contracts given out in this way, but these figures were but one of the many illustrations being daily presented of the general methods of the Tammany administration.

Two of the men specially concerned in these contracts are men characterized by ex-Chief Devery a few days ago as "members of the Contractors' Trust." Charles F. Murphy was a Dock Commissioner and Daniel F. McMahon is junior partner in the firm of Naughton & Co., which received $276,230.27 during four years under "Treasurer's orders." Other Tammany men who profited were Senator George W. Plunkitt and Edward F. Keating.

"The Treasurer's orders appear to have been of two kinds," says the report submitted by Accountant Hervey to Controller Grout. "First, a Treasurer's order for work of 'construction under new plan,' each of these receiving the unanimous vote of the commission before being issued; second a Treasurer's order for 'repairs,' the latter being issued after a majority vote of approval by the said commission. Attached to this report and marked Schedule A is a recapitulation, showing all the Treasurer's orders issued by said commission during the four years under examination, upon which payment was made by the Department of Finance.

"Said recapitulation shows that payment was made through said Department of Finance on account of said orders during the interval to the total amount of $2,418,224.64. A comparatively small number of individuals or firms were the recipients of these Treasurer's orders. I have attached to the report to indicate in part the character of work done under these private agreements and the prices paid thereon schedules of Treasurer's orders issued to three of the score or more of contractors named in Schedule A.

Schedule B, payments on Treasurer's orders to the Uvlade Asphalt Paving Company:

Paid on vouchers of over $1,000	$707,814.38
Paid on vouchers under $1,000	1,991.12
Total	$709,806.10

Schedule C, payments on Treasurer's orders to Morris & Cummings Dredging Company:

Paid on vouchers of over $1,000	$425,285.10
Paid on vouchers under $1,000	3,776.80
Total	$429,061.00

Scehdule D, payments on Treasurer's orders to Naughton & Co.:

Paid on vouchers of over $1,000	$276,230.42
Paid on vouchers under $1,000	1,376.02
Total	$277,606.44

"It will be noted that, in the case of the dredging work the price per cubic yard steadily increased under the Treasurer's order system, the absence of competition apparently having the usual effect in this particular."

Mr. Hervey then refers to two opinions of the Corporation Counsel regarding the legal status of both kinds of Treasurer's orders, and regarding the right of review by the Department of Finance of prices fixed by such Treasurer's orders for work done and supplies furnished. He quotes the opinions and then says:

"It will be observed from the above quotations that it is the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that Treasurer's orders of the former Dock Commission, both for 'construction under new plans' and for 'repairs,' were a legal form of ordering such work to be done, under the laws governing the administration of the former Dock Commission, and that the Department of Finance has no authority to question the rate fixed by said commission for the payment for supplies or work so ordered."

The complete schedule, with the totals for the four years, is as follows:

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company	$707,814.98
Morris & Cumings Dredging Company	425,285.10
Naughton & Co	276,230.42
John M. Sheehan	263,604.76
Murray & Co	148,913.27
Brown & Fleming	121,667.50
John P. Kane	72,986.22
Bart Dunn	43,718.07
Henry P. Drew	18,841.00
Charles S. Hirsch & Co	15,171.03
Michael McGrath	13,941.75
Charles N. Kimpland	11,110.00
John C. Orr & Co	8,348.64
Edward F. Keating	7,351.50
George W. Plunkitt	6,698.00
J. A. Reynolds & Brother	6,220.10
George E. Plunkitt	4,432.00
East River Mill and Lumber Company	2,475.00
National Bolt, Nut and Rivet Works	2,064.71
Total	$2,155,896.95
Twenty-seven different parties	131,206.19
Grand total	$2,287,103.14
Paid on vouchers under $1,000	131,121.50
Total for four years	$2,418,224.64

Ex-Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy was asked at Tammany Hall last night if he would make any comment upon the report of Mr. Hervey, and he said that there was nothing to be said.

"All that was done was done under the powers allowed to the board, and that was all there was to it," he said.

Hall Again Sentenced to Death.

Aaron Hall was sentenced to death yesterday by Justice Scott in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. This is the third time he has been sentenced to die. He turned to his counsel, Abraham Levy, and said good-bye to him, adding that everything had been done for him and that he was prepared to die. The man's case had been bitterly contested, being taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. He killed his sweetheart, Mamie Branagan, in May, 1900, in a dry goods store at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Timely Cartoons.

Harper Pennington, the well-known portrait painter, has a couple of interesting cartoons in next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dealing with problems that Congress and the British Lord Chamberlain have to solve. "Dan" McCarthy, the cartoonist, touches on Uncle Sam's way out of another problem, and C. J. Post shows the puzzling problem that Father Knickerbocker is facing, and for which he seeks a solution.—Adv.



This Picture

is supposed to be a roof garden, but solid comfort night or day, in or out of business, is what we want to talk about.

For instance, our Up-to-Date Serge Suits, best we have ever offered, at $15. Cheviots and Worsteds in so many nobby patterns (lined or half lined), $12 to $25.
Fa her Knickerbocker Junior is a lucky fellow if his breast measures 31 to 35—many sack Suits reduced from $15, $16, $18 TO $12.
They're Great, Our Wool Crash, Flannel and Homespun Coats and Trousers, broad shoulders, trousers large over hips and turn-up bottoms, $10, $12, $14.
Hats, yes, select Straws; Negligee Shirts, yes, by the thousands.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL TERMS.

Contract's Final Reading Before Rapid Transit Board.

The contract for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn received its final reading by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday afternoon, and was passed on to the Corporation Counsel. After that official approves the document it will be published for three weeks before bids will be received.

The Board, with all of the members present, including Mayor Low and Comptroller Grout, held a long session and considered several mooted sections of the contract. Among these were the liability of contractors for accidents, the time limit for construction and penalties, the duration of the operation contract and the authority to regulate the hours for running trains in the tunnel, speed, etc.

Comptroller Grout brought up the subject of a three-cent fare in the tunnel. He thought this charge would be reasonable. At the request of the Mayor, however, it was decided not to take any action on this matter at present.

G. W. Wickersham, counsel, announced to the Board that John B. McDonald and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company were ready to assign their rights and interests to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Wickersham said:

"You knew when Mr. McDonald took charge of this work that a corporation would be formed with sufficient capital to carry on the enterprise, and that corporation is organized and is now prepared to take an assignment of Mr. McDonald's sureties."

Under this assignment Mr. McDonald will continue as the contractor and builder of the subway. The form of the assignment was turned over to the counsel of the commission for consideration.

On the question of the time limit, the Board changed the three-year clause with the six months' extension to three years with a one-year extension if reason is shown for the delay. The penalty for noncompletion within a specified time was changed from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. a month.

Mayor Low was in favor of granting a generation duration of the operation contract. Some discussion followed as to whether the contract should be for 35 or 50 years. Finally, a motion, suggested by the Mayor, was passed providing that the contract read for "not less than 35 years with the option of renewal of 25 years."

It was decided after long discussion not to alter that part of the contract providing that liability for damages shall rest with the general contractors. It was also decided that eight hours should be the prevailing hours of labor on the subway.

In answer to a question, the Mayor was informed that the commission would have the authority to regulate the hours of running trains in the tunnel, speed, etc.

Among those present was William McCarroll, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, who spoke in favor of the extension of the tunnel to Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S LOOP.

Borings for Proposed Tunnel — President Newman Replies to Mr. Smith and Refers to the Bedell Bill.

The New York Central has completed the work of drilling borings to ascertain the condition of the ground through which it will have to dig its proposed subterranean loop. The borings were made by two big diamond drills purchased for this purpose.

The work has been going on for three months, and during this time some 125 borings were made. The depth of each boring was about forty feet. The borings were made on an average of three a block, one at each corner and one about the middle of the block, along the entire route of the proposed tunnel loop. The results will be used in closing the contracts for the work of building the tunnel.

President Newman, in replying to the statement published yesterday by Charles Stewart Smith, of the Rapid Transit Commission, said:

"To carry out the plans for improving New York Central terminals it will be necessary to make some changes in portions of streets in the vicinity of the Grand Central station. The provisions of the Rapid Transit act do not give the necessary authority to do this.

"It is believed that an important part of the work can be carried out without additional legislation, provided the city will take the necessary action, and from the correspondence with Mayor Low already published, the company feels assured that it will have reasonable co-operation on the part of the city authorities.

"The engineers of the city and of the company are now working on the proposed plans for making the required changes for submission to the city authorities as soon as their work can be completed."

President Newman also said that while the work of building the loop tunnel could go on, the change from steam to electricity could not be made without a change in the present law. He said it was not the company's fault that the bill permitting this change had been vetoed by Gov. Odell.

OPPOSED TO MORE TROLLEYS.

Queens Residents Ask Aldermen to Refuse Boulevard Franchise.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen gave several public hearings yesterday afternoon on resolutions before it.

An application for a franchise by the Ocean Electric Company to build connecting lines with other roads in Queens on the Boulevard, brought out much opposition. Fred Cochen, counsel for the Long Island Electric Railway Company, attacked the Long Island Railroad Company, and said an injunction the latter company had secured restraining any other company from building on the Boulevard was a "dog in the manger act." He said the street is the only residential thoroughfare at Far Rockaway, and the residents are opposed to any railroad on this street.

M. J. Kelly, attorney for the Ocean Railway, acknowledged that his company was controlled by the Long Island Railroad Company, but said the old dilapidated horse cars had been superseded by modern electric cars. Several others spoke for and against the resolution.

Alderman Bridges asked the counsel on both sides so many questions that the Chairman of the committee, Alderman Diemer, finally ended the hearing abruptly, declaring that a decision would be reached in executive session.



Drawing cards for boys:
Some 300 suits that have been priced up to $10. Now $4.

Sailor suits—blue, brown and red serge, and gray mixture, trimmed with embroidery and braid; sizes 3 to 10 years.

Russian suits—cadet blue, green and fawn serge, and gray mixture, fancy braiding; sizes 2 to 8 years.

All Summer weights.

MEN.

Are you a man who gets out of town to-morrow?
Country togs all here.
Norfolk jacket suits that solve the problem of how to be happy though handsome—they're so comfortable; $15 to $25.
Young men's, $12 to $18.
Russian crash trousers—crash hand-spun and hand-woven by peasants along the Volga; $4.50.
Low shoes, black or tan—better tan for country wear; $3.50 and $5.
Bathing suits.
Negligee shirts.
Straw hats.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FIREMEN MUST BE TRIED.

Justice Greenbaum Decides that Absence Without Leave Is Not Equivalent to Dismissal.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision to the effect that henceforth a fireman cannot be discharged by the Fire Commissioner for "unexplained absence for five days without leave," but must be tried on the charges, which must be in writing.

The decision was rendered in the case of Patrick J. Brennan, an assistant foreman of Engine No. 72, who was dismissed for being absent without leave for five days. Through his counsel, Louis J. Grant, Brennan applied to Justice Greenbaum for a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing his reinstatement on the ground that every fireman was entitled under the Greater New York charter to a trial on charges.

The Corporation Counsel represented Commissioner Sturgis and contended that the dismissal of Brennan was justified, as his five days' absence without leave was in violation of Section 203 of the rules and regulations of the Fire Department, which provides that members of the uniformed force shall not leave their quarters without the permission of the commanding officer. The Commissioner also relied upon Section 735 of the charter, which sets forth that "unexplained absence without leave of any member of the uniformed force for five days shall be deemed and held to be a resignation by such member and accepted as such."

After listening to the arguments of the opposing counsel, Justice Greenbaum rendered his decision.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis will now be directed to reinstate Brennan in his position.

LEGAL NOTES.

INCOMPETENT EVIDENCE.—A contract between Reinhard Kochmann and Hattie Baumeister, by which the former was to act as a traveling salesman for the latter in selling pianos, was construed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to mean that Miss Baumeister was to permit her salesman to travel for at least eight months of the year, and to pay him $7 per day and a commission of $5 on each piano sold. In an action by Kochmann to recover damages for an alleged breach of the contract, he testified that he sold sixty-five pianos for the Spring trade, and that the trade for that season was generally about half that of the Fall business. He was then permitted, against objection, to tell what were his prospects for selling pianos in the Fall. He was also allowed to tell from his experience as a salesman of pianos, and from his specific experience with the defendant, how much he might have earned in commission had he been allowed to travel. "This evidence," says the Appellate Division, by Justice Laughlin, "was clearly incompetent. It was the province of the jury, and not of the plaintiff, to estimate the loss he sustained by being deprived of an opportunity of making commissions in the sale of pianos. The jury were authorized to determine that question by the aid of such facts as the plaintiff might be able to show that could tend to indicate the probabilities; but opinion evidence on the subject was incompetent."

AN EXCESSIVE VERDICT.—A verdict for $9,500, awarded by a jury to a father whose only child, a daughter, twenty years old, well developed physically and mentally, a successful musician and intending to engage in music as a profession, was killed in a collision between two trolley cars in Albany, is declared by the Appellate Division of the Third Department to be excessive. Justice Chase, for the Court, said in part: "The pecuniary value of a human life is necessarily dependent upon many facts and circumstances, and is always incapable of exact proof. The best proof possible under the circumstances must be given. Such proof includes the age, sex, education, capacity, and bodily health of the deceased, and the surroundings and circumstances of those for whose benefit the recovery is had. The fact that the damages are prospective, uncertain and contingent, and consequently difficult to estimate, is not a sufficient reason for allowing a jury an unbridled imagination in fixing an amount. It is the duty of the jury to weigh the facts and circumstances given in evidence on the trial, and from the evidence so received formulate their judgment. Such judgment should be based on computation, rather than speculation. The jury are required to judge, and not merely to guess. * * * If this accident had not occurred, it is possible the intestate would have lived many years, obtaining and giving large sums of money to her father during his life. It is also possible that the intestate might have died from natural causes within a few days thereafter; or from loss of health, by accidental means, for which she alone was responsible, might have become a source of continued expense to the father." Justice Chase says, further, that the young woman would have been dependent upon her father and been an expense to him until she had finished her education. If she had not married and had devoted herself to her parents, there still would be her own personal expenses and support. "Her net income under favorable circumstances," he says in conclusion, "and assuming that she unselfishly devoted the same to her parents, would be far short of the amount of the recovery in this case, with the accumulations of interest on the unexpended amounts thereof from time to time. We cannot avoid the conclusion that the verdict was in part based by the jury either upon sympathy or upon a mistaken theory that they had a right to include in the verdict something in compensation for the sorrow and anguish of the childless survivors or as a punishment to the defendant for the carelessness of their employes." A reversal of the judgment is ordered unless the father consents to accept $5,000.

STEPPED IN FRONT OF TRAIN.

Grief-Stricken Woman Found a Quick and Sure Death at a Williamsburg Crossing.

Mary Barth, who lived at 481 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, stepped in front of a fast Sheepshead Bay train on the Long Island Railroad at Knickerbocker Avenue and Moffatt Street yesterday morning and was instantly killed. The entire train passed over her body. The identification was made in the afternoon at the Morgue by the dead woman's husband, Jacob Barth, who is a butcher.

Mrs. Barth had been in the habit of frequently visiting Holy Trinity Cemetery on Central Avenue, where her parents and a little daughter who died two years ago are buried.

According to Barth, he usually accompanied his wife on these visits. Yesterday, however, he was busy and couldn't get away, but he was to have met his wife later, and together they were to have made a call at the home of his mother, who lives in the neighborhood.

An hour after his wife left Barth noticed an ambulance go clanging past the door, and feeling intuitively that something had happened to his wife, he went to the police station. There he was told of the occurrence, and from the description identified his wife. Barth was positive that the death was accidental.

Aged School Principal Hurt.

Principal George H. Lindsley of Public School No. 1, Jersey City, lives at Metuchen and rides to Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad. As he was leaving the station yesterday he tripped at the head of the stairs and fell to the bottom. He was badly bruised about the head, face, and back. Mr. Lindsley is eighty-two years old, and he has been Principal of the school since 1848.

Enlarged and Improved.

The NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY EDITION.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT,
SPECIAL FEATURE SUPPLEMENT,
FINANCIAL QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

Special Cable News From London, Paris Berlin, Summer Resort News, Cartoons, Illustrated Features.

Why not get the best when you are about it? THE NEW YORK TIMES will, next Sunday, in addition to all the current news of the day "that's fit to print," contain special articles of peculiar interest at the present time, together with cable dispatches of interest to Americans from London, Paris, and Berlin, and Summer resort news covering a wide range, especially ample in regard to New Jersey and Long Island.

AMONG THE FEATURES FOR NEXT SUNDAY WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:

OCEAN STEAMER CARRIED FIVE MILES OVER LAND.
Vessel now in this port about to sail under American flag that was stranded by Galveston tidal wave, and brought to salt water in a canal built for that purpose.

SOCIAL PRECEDENCE AT WASHINGTON.
Monarchical customs growing at the National capital. Republican simplicity versus aristocratic rules.

MOONSHINERS IN NEW YORK.
How they are giving the revenue officers more trouble than their brethren in Southern States.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.
His connection with the Revolution, as described by State Historian Hugh Hastings.

GERMANY'S AMBITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.
The imperial navy's new "American Station." Societies recently formed in Berlin to nurse the German colonies in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and other South American States. Powerful classes in the empire opposed to the Monroe Doctrine and desirous of making a test case. Will the Kaiser be able to resist them?

FAILURE OF THE NEW ANTI-POLICY LAW IN NEW YORK.
Over a thousand lottery-policy shops in operation every day in spite of the recent statute which was expected to put an end to the evil. How the game is now being played.

A VANDERBILT SEEKING MYSTERIOUS LAKE.
Strange body of water on Long Island which a New York millionaire is endeavoring to buy. Its remarkable history and unaccountable features.

COLLEGE MEN TO WORK ON BROOKLYN TROLLEY CARS.
A new feature of metropolitan transit this Summer. Recent development in undergraduate life.

RECORD-BREAKING FEATS.
How a sky-scraper in this city has been put up at the rate of a story per day, how a bridge weighing over 4,000,000 pounds was moved in New Jersey in three minutes, how sheep were clipped and their wool made into a suit of clothes in less than six hours, and how a complete locomotive was turned out in a period of time that would astonish people a couple of years ago.

NEW YORK'S ITALIAN THEATRE.
Charles De Kay describes the play, the players and the patrons of one of the city's unique resorts.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES OLD AND NEW.
Growth of amusement places in this city shown by interesting records of the past.

TORTURES BY FILIPINOS.
Some of the things American soldiers in the archipelago have to put up with. Reasons for their attitude toward the natives explained. Their suspicion of the "Amigo" and the events which led to it.

E. W. KEMBLE.
The clever and original illustrator lends additional interest with his pencil to quaint cold weather stories told aboard the yacht Hiawatha to offset the heat of the Mediterranean sun. W. J. Henderson heard the stories and relates them as they were told.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.
Nearly all the good stories floating about town have their origin in this unique feature of THE TIMES. It comprises up-to-date stories about people you have heard about or ought to hear about.

SNAKE STORIES
are timely now, and Rodney Blake spins several new ones. For those who prefer toads some sketches by Kemble will give even the closest student new light on these familiar field friends of the farmer.

KATHERINE LEE BATES,
Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College, tells of that brightest and most lovable person—the typical American girl. Illustrations by Willcox.

GHOST STORIES
of a kind that prove truth to be stranger than fiction, related and commented upon by Dr. R. Osgood Mason, author of "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self."

A MODEL FOOT.
Do you know one when you see it? It will be described and illustrated.

CARTOONS.
Hits at live questions of the day by HARRY PENNINGTON, "DAN" McCARTHY, C. J. POST.

17-YEAR LOCUSTS IN WALL STREET.
A clever sketch by C. J. Post shows how they have got their grip on both bulls and bears.

TALES THE ACTORS TELL.
Gleaned by Adolph Klauber, and illustrated by "Dan" McCarthy.

TO MARK THE SITE OF BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.
One of the most remarkable events of American history at last to be commemorated in enduring stone on the spot where Washington fought as a British officer.

CHICAGO'S NEW "QUICK BREAKFAST" SCHEME.
Trailers for trolley cars, so that time may be saved coming into town to business by eating breakfast on the way.

DISCOVERY OF A SEPULCHRE OF THE STONE AGE.
Alaskan party now fitting out to explore extraordinary underground burial ground where corpses thousands of years old have been found in dug-out canoes.

DRIFT OF HYDROGRAPHIC BOTTLES.
Recent finding of a bottle thrown overboard from a steamer which left New York illustrates vagaries of ocean currents. Some record-breaking drifts.

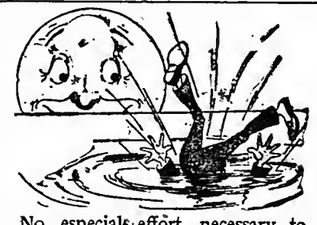
TABLETS OF FRESH AIR THE LATEST.
A discovery which makes it possible to carry a supply of oxygen about in the vest pocket. What the fresh-air tabloids will be used for.

A ROOF GARDEN HOSPITAL.
Boston's new experiment in preparation for the hot weather. How patients are to be kept in by an iron railing.

BACK FROM MONT PELEE.
Remarkable collection of geological specimens brought from the Martinique volcano by the official United States Government expert, and now in Washington. What Prof. Hill has to say about the lessons taught by these rocks and ashes as to the causes of the eruption that killed 30,000 people. An analysis of volcanic dust and what it discloses. A glimpse into the crater through the medium of science.

The foregoing are only some of the features of special interest which will be found in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. In order to insure getting the paper, be sure to order it in advance.

Tell your newsdealer TO-DAY to send you
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No especial effort necessary to keep cool when one has a light weight suit.

Fancy mixed and plain colors, in cheviots, serges and homespuns.

For comfort lovers, summer weights, in light and fancy flannels, or wool crash,

$15 to $25.

Norfolks, including a black serge, for men and young men, at

$16.

Made up in the "smartest" manner, broad military shoulders and long peaked lapels on the coats.

Low Cut Shoes.
Fancy Hosiery.
Negligee Shirts..... $1.00

$1.00 Fancy and Plain White plaited, usually sell at $1.50, but our large sales make a low price possible.

Panama Hats.
The real article at a variety of Prices.
One line as high as $75 each, worth looking at anyway.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds variable.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,361. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14. 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SCARED BY SHIP COMBINE

French Navigation Interests Asking Government Interference.

Representatives of French Lines Tried to Arrange Interview with J. Pierpont Morgan Through Ambassador Porter, but Were Ignored.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times's Paris correspondent reports that he has had an interview with the most eminent authority on French steamship navigation as assisted by Government bounties. This authority declared it as his opinion that the Morgan ocean trust was aimed at France and other companies not participating in the combination. He asserts that while Mr. Morgan was in Paris he made no effort to see the officers of the great French steamship companies, though representatives of these companies informed Ambassador Porter that they were ready to communicate with the great organizer at his pleasure. It is presumed that this message was communicated to Mr. Morgan, but he saw fit to treat the French shipowners as a negligible quantity, the authority quoted asserts.

He further insists that England, Germany, and the United States have joined the trust, and that the French lines have already suffered greatly from the competition. The Messageries Maritime lost trade at the ports of Genoa and Leghorn, while the Transatlantic Company in a few years lost three-quarters of its passenger traffic. The Transatlantic Company is debarred from having enormous ships because they could not enter the port of Havre, while the big Hamburg ships transfer passengers to a fine steamboat at Cherbourg and continue their journey, almost without stopping.

The Transatlantic Company lately ceased to declare dividends, employing its profits as a sinking fund. In order to obtain the speed demanded by the Government, they have been obliged to use Cardiff coal, the price of which has risen to such an extent as to increase the company's expenses 1,000,000f. yearly. When they tried to make landings at Plymouth some years ago they were exposed to so many petty annoyances that they were compelled to abandon the plan.

In conclusion, the eminent authority quoted expresses the hope that Morgan's operations will open the eyes of the French Government, and induce it to protect French shipping in the interest of France's general trade. He declares that the French and Belgian navigation companies must come to an understanding with the Swiss and Belgian railways to issue direct tickets.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 13.—The request made hy M. Etienne, Vice President of the Chamher of Deputies, for permission to interpellate M. Trouillot, the Minister of Commerce, on the grave consequences which may threaten French shipping as a result of the formation of the American shipping combination, and to which interpellation M. Trouillot has promised to reply in two weeks, after he has investigated the situation, has aroused considerahle interest here. The Secretary of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, in an interview on the shipping situation, spoke as follows:

"I agree with M. Etienne that the situation for the French steamship lines, which has been created hy the formation of the Atlantic combine is most grave, and I am glad that one of the chiefs of the colonial movement bas taken the matter up with the view of preventing the ruin of our merchant marine. Up to the present time our company has had no overtures from the combine, and, moreover, the French Government would never authorize our entrance into the combination. I think, however, the Government should intervene to protect us. hecause the projected combination is not a Utopian dream, hut an enterprise having immense capital and directed by men of great strength and integrity."

M. Lecas, a Director of the Messageries Maritimes, one of the leading French lines of steamers which operate vessels to South America and China, has also heen interviewed on this subject and says:

"If the operations of the shipping combine between the United States and Europe prove successful, it must he foreseen that the comhine will endeavor to monopolize South American transportation, and there is every reason to believe that their efforts in this direction will meet with success. The effect of the combine will prohably be more or less disastrous to French shipping, according to the rigor with which the work of the comhine is prosecuted, but in any case it constitutes an immediate danger to which the French Government cannot remain indifferent."

CHICAGO JURY BRIBERY CASE.

Confessions Are Corroborated as to Illegalities in Austin-Union Traction Transfer Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Damaging links were forged fast this afternoon against the seven defendants in the Austin-Union Traction Transfer jury bribery case.

Homer Michaels repeated on the witness stand the confession he made before the Grand Jury, which was corroborated where it affected the meeting between "Bill" Gallagher, Public Administrator; P. H. O'Donnell, and Michaels in the rotunda of the Women's Temple Building. Joseph W. Taylor verified the witnesses' testimony. Following Taylor to the stand was "Charlie" Mathews, the veteran hilliard marker, who testified to Gallagher soliciting him to sit as a juror.

At this afternoon's session John Ashworth testified that he was a friend of Charles Woerner, a clerk in O'Donnell & Brady's office, and that he was suggested as a "good boy" for the traction jury. He said that he refused to serve, as he would be compelled to lie.

HENRY SIEGEL'S PURCHASE.

Buys a Half Interest in Schlesinger & Mayer's Big Department Store in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Henry Siegel of the Simpson-Crawford Company of New York will succeed Leopold Schlesinger in the firm of Schlesinger & Mayer. The company's capital will be increased from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000, and a new steel skyscraper will be erected on the site of the present store at Madison and State Streets. The announcement was made to-day through the company's attorney, Levy Mayer.

Mr. Schlesinger sells his half in the business to Henry Siegel, and retires after thirty-one years' connection with the house. The company announces a wide expansion of its business. Some land in addition to that now occupied will he used in the construction of the new huilding. This will be on the Wabash Avenue frontage.

Schlesinger & Mayer began business in 1871 in a modest way, and now have one of the best retail dry goods houses in the city.

PEANUT PRICES ARE HIGHER.

The Reported Cause Is Shortage in the Crop.

Speciol to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—A short crop is forcing the prices of peanuts upward. They have advanced 1¼ cents a pound this year. Fancy grades are now selling for 4¾ cents, while the prices of peanuts have heen advanced by the cleaners' combination in the Soutb, still the primary cause of the advance has been caused by the shortage of the crop.

This shortage, dealers say, will cause much higher prices hefore the new crop begins to arrive next Fall. The average crop of peanuts amounts to about 1,200,000 bushels, but last year's crop, now being sold, is very short. The hot weather and drought of last year rendered it so, the total holdings of to-day being estimated at about 200,000 hags, the greater part held by cleaners. In Southampton County, Va., the great peanut-producing district, farmers hold about 50,000 of the above 200,000 bags.

MAY BUY NAVASSA ISLAND.

A Syndicate May Convert It Into Winter Health Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—A syndicate composed of New York and Baltimore capitalists, in which medical men are interested, is negotiating for Navassa Island, the scene of tragic and labor riots, and noted for its phosphate deposits. It is proposed to convert it into a Winter health resort by building a hotel and other improvements. The climate is said to have worked wonders in restoring consumptives.

Navassa Island is three and a half miles long and one and a half miles wide, and is now owned by a Baltimore company of which John F. Sippie, cashier of the Third National Bank of this city, is President. During the Spanish war the Navy Department took off all the laborers on the island, who, it was feared, were in jeopardy from Spanish warships. This stopped the work of mining phosphate, and the company has a claim against the Government on this account.

THE CONTEST IN VERMONT.

Three-Cornered Fight for Nomination for Republican Governorship Now Goes to Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 13.—The three-cornered fight for the Republican nomination for the Governorship of the State, which is about to he transferred from the caucuses to the State Convention, has been one of the most exciting and interesting political contests that the Green Mountain State has ever had. The fight in the caucuses has not ended in the assured triumph of either of the three candidates.

The successful candidate must get 363 votes. The McCullough men claim that their candidate has 322 delegates, Clement 219, and Proctor 169. The Proctor men claim that McCullough has only 316 and Proctor 175. The principal difference arises in Essex County, where five caucuses were held Saturday, but from which accurate returns have not been received.

It is certain that no one of the three candidates can he nominated on the first hallot, and some as yet unmentioned person may be able to secure the honor.

Chinese to be Deported from Cuba.

HAVANA, June 13.—The Board of Immigration decided to-day that the forty-three Chinese laborers who came to Havana on board the Ward Line steamer Monterey from New York, and reached here last Wednesday, would have to be returned to New York by the steamship company. The Board of Immigration is acting under Cuha's new immigration law.

A Dollar an Hour.

9¾ Dollars takes you New York to Niagara Falls in 9¾ hours by the New York Central.—Adv.

Bicycle, Golf, and Outing Suits.

Serge, Flannel, Wool Crash, and Linen. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

JAPAN'S CHIEF MAN OF BUSINESS ARRIVES

Baron Shibusawa Is Studying the World's Finances.

Known as the J. P. Morgan of the Flowery Kingdom, He Travels Like a Prince—To Call on the President.

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa of Japan, upon arriving last night at the Hotel Majestic, had in his baggage enough heavy rugs and furs to protect him and his retinue of nine others from the chills of the Klondike. His trunks were laden with shawls and bulky wraps. He carried an overcoat on his arm. but he had "caught on" by the time he reached the hotel, and the retinue was bidden to relegate to the bottommost parts of the portemanteaus all the wintry apparel that had heen prepared for the trip to this city.

The Baron has been called the J. P. Morgan of Japan. There are more than forty Japanese companies, hanks, railroads, and trusts in which he is either President, managing Director, or high official. He is by his own confession a multi-millionaire. To all who know Japan he is known as occupying in the world of finance a position similar to that held by the Marquis Ito in the field of politics.

Reaching this side of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Twenty-third Street Ferry at 7:55 o'clock in the evening, the Baron and his party were met by about fifty Japanese residents of the city. There were many ceremonies. The residents approached the visitors, crossed their hands in front of them, lowered themselves until their knees nearly touched the ground, and bowed their heads. Each one repeated the performance three times, and the Baron in turn did the same thing. The mode of greeting is the one customary in politc circles of Japan.

D. A. Smith, Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, met the party at the ferry. W. H. Avery, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Oriental Steamship Company, in which the Baron owns half the stock, accompanied the distinguished visitor from the Pacific Coast.

With the Baron are his wife, Baroness Shihusawa; the Baroness's companion, Miss Nishigawa; Dr. Ichihara, a Ph. D. of Yale University, honor graduate of the University of Tokio, and leading banker of Japan; T. Shimizu, a high clerk in the Dai Ichi Ginko, a bank of which the Baron is President; G. Hagiwara, Chief Secretary of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, of which the Baron is also President; C. Yasoshima, the financier's private secretary, and M. Shibusawa, a nephew.

All the visitors are dressed in American style. The Baron is sixty-three years old, but he does not look it. His wife, who is about the same age, also appears much younger. Neither the Baron nor Baroness can talk in English. The former, with whom interviews have been much in demand since his arrival in San Francisco three weeks ago, speaks through Dr. Ichihara.

"I have seen the natural beauties and material prosperity of your country," he said last night. "With such colleges as you have, it is no wonder that your institutions are great and your people happy and successful."

Before leaving Philadelphia yesterday the Baron had attended a reception given in his honor at Gerard College. He had been impressed by the appearance of the students, and later had been even more delighted by what he saw at Bryn Mawr, the woman's school of the Quaker City.

After leaving San Francisco, accompanied by Mr. Avery, the Baron's party traveled to Denver. Thence they went to Chicago for a stay of three days, and after that Mr. Avery took the two women and young Shibusawa to Niagara Falls, while the Baron and the other men went to Pittsburg and examined the great factories there. From Pittsburg the itinerary was to Philadelphia. The visitors will go from here to Washington to-morrow, President Roosevelt having expressed a desire to see them at the White House on Monday. They will come back to New York on Tuesday, and will sail for Europe on the steamship Majestic on the 26th.

The Baron has fought in the Japanese Army, has occupied diplomatic places, and has held high Government positions. In 1900 he was created a peer in recognition of his past services to the country.

His object in making this trip around the world is to make a study of financial usage and conditions. He will go, after leaving here, to England, France, Germany, and the other countries of Europe.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CASE.

Reported Suit by It to Settle Voting of Baltimore and Ohio Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Second Vice President Prevost of the Pennsylvania Railroad was asked to-night to explain the significance of a suit in equity said to have been brought in the Common Pleas Court in this city by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to compel the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting of Annuities to execute a proxy to enable the railroad company to vote 160,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock.

He said that he did not know of any suit heing brought on these lines, and added that the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives does not hold any such amount of the Baltimore and Ohio stock. The entire amount of Baltimore and Ohio stock distributed among three corporations friendly to the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said, is just 160,000 shares.

It is, however, admitted that a friendly suit has been instituted to settle who has authority to vote certain blocks of Baltimore and Ohio stock, held in trust by the Pennsylvania Company for insurance on lives, and other institutions acting as trustees. The object, it is said, is to get a legal decision on a clause of the agreement with the trustees. The Pennsylvania does not, it is stated, seek to hold a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio, but merely to maintain control of the principal minority interest.

Marconi's New Invention.

LONDON, June 13.—In the course of a lecture to-night hefore the Royal Institution of Great Britain, William Marconi announced that he had invented a highly sensitive magnetic detector of electric waves hy which it was possihle to read about thirty words per minute in wireless telegraphy.

The care-worn housewife receives strength by using Johann Hoff's Extract. DO NOT be IMPOSED on. JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

912 Miles in 20 Hours.

From New York to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special, beginning June 15.—Adv.

Str. RICHARD PECK to New Haven Sunday; delightful all-water trip. See Adv.—Adv.

BOER SURRENDERS 17,000.

The Raggedness of the Commandos Said to be Almost Indescribable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says that as another 4,000 or 5,000 Boer surrenders are expected before June 17, it is evident that the total surrenders will be near the estimate of 17,000 made by Botha during the negotiations. But the totals include a good many boys and old men scarcely reckoned for fighting purposes. The great friendliness which is being displayed between the Boers and British is undoubtedly due to some extent to the revulsion of feeling which came naturally after the extreme discomforts of the campaign.

There is little question that had there been no negotiations for peace the war could not have lasted many weeks longer. The Boers were evidently approaching the last stages of exhaustion. The raggedness of many of the commandos, The Times's correspondent says, is almost indescribable, and to see the Boer warriors scramble for sugar served out by the authorities and eat it like bread was enough to convince one of their previous privations.

The only persons against whom the Boers are inclined to show any feeling are those who served in the National Scouts.

With the end of the military difficulties the problems facing Lord Milner are rapidly springing up on every side. The organization of civil government over vast areas, though it has long been prepared for, means a great rush of work. The repatriation of the Boers and their settlement on lands such as the British disbanded troops are anxious to take up involve work the complexity of which it is almost impossible to realize in England.

ARTHUR J. KAHN ARRESTED.

Bankrupt Jeweler of New York Taken Into Custody in Atlantic City—Bail Fixed at $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Arthur J. Kahn, the New York jeweler, formerly in business at 39 Maiden Lane, was arrested here to-night on a caplas issued by Justice Gummere at Trenton, and is now in jail in default of $50,000 bail. Kahn is alleged to have left New York City while under a suit in tort brought by Jacques Kryn and Charles and August Wauters for $100,000, after failing for about $400,000.

He was arrested on a street car by Sheriff Johnson, and at first denied his identity, but afterward acknowledged that he was the man wanted. He said he knew what his arrest was for, but denied having done anything criminal.

Kahn had been staying at the Hotel Chelsea here since leaving New York. He asked that he be allowed the privilege of staying in the outer room of the jail, but this was denied him, and he was locked in a cell. Friends of his here have retained counsel.

Arthur J. Kahn did business as Arthur J. Kahn & Co., wholesale dealer in watches, diamonds, &c. A couple of weeks ago he was reported to be financially embarrassed, and on Tuesday last, having been unable to effect a settlement with his creditors, he filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liabilities $392,624, and nominal assets $222,086. The liabilities are, secured, $176,260; unsecured, $168,217; contingent for indorsements, $26,717, and accommodation paper, $21,430. There are twenty-three unsecured creditors, among them heing Jacques Kryn and Wauter Brothers of Brooklyn.

ERYSIPELAS FROM MONEY.

Illinois Theatre Treasurer Contracts the Disease While Handling Funds.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Erysipelas contracted by handling money in which the disease germ was lurking, nearly caused the death of Thomas J. Noonan, Treasurer of the Illinois Theatre. On Thursday night the young man lay at the point of death at his home, in Taylor Street, near Center Avenue, with his head and face swollen and his temperature over 103. Yesterday Dr. Theodore C. Koessel told the young man's mother that the crisis had been passed.

Dr. Koessel says that the young man's affliction was caused by a baccillus erysipelas which made its way from a piece of money to Noonan's finger, and later found lodgment in the victim's nostrils, where a slight abrasion gave it a field for operation.

CO-EDUCATION AS AN ISSUE.

Courts May Take Action in University of Chicago Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Co-education may become an issue in the courts of Cook County. The propriety of college boys and girls sitting together in university class rooms, studying the same text books and mixing socially threatens to tax the judicial mind with a new problem. This is all because the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All Souls' Church and others who take an active interest in the affairs of the University of Chicago say it is time for the courts to take action to prevent the elimination or a change in the system of co-education at the university.

"Social vivisection" is the term applied to the proposed move of the university in petitions circulated by members of the Business woman's Exchange, in which the signers protest against the segregation of young men and women students of the junior college.

The Rev. Turner B. Oliver Resigns.

The Rev. Turner B. Oliver has resigned the rectorship of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pacific Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, after a service there of fifteen years. He came here from Manchester, England, and it is his intention to return to that country and locate in London. His resignation will take effect on Oct. 1.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."

"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

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with only two nights en route. Round trip $25 by the "Colorado Special," the luxurious train leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.

Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

MINE FIRE BOSSES JOINING STRIKERS

Leaders Devote Attention to Bringing Them Out.

Little Disorder, Labor Captain Having Men Under Control—Companies Increase Armed Guards.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 13.—The work of the strikers in attempting to bring out those who are still in the employ of the coal companies goes steadily on. Their campaign against the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen is nearly over, most of these men being out, and the union is now paying more attention to the fire bosses, clerks, and others who have taken the places of those who quit. Pressure is being brought to bear on them in every possible way.

Quite a number of the fire bosses throughout the region have already stopped work because they had been asked to take the strikers' places, and at a meeting held here this afternoon about a dozen more consented to join the strikers.

The fire bosses are not members of the mine workers' union. A year ago they were requested to leave the union by the operators. They left the union.

For the first time this week there was no demonstration in the vicinity of the Lehigh Valley Company's William A colliery at Duryea to-day. The efforts of the strike leaders to have the men keep the peace have been successful.

Last night and to-day extra coal and iron police were sent to the colliery and they were distributed around the mine in conspicuous places. It is the company's intention to take no more chances of having its employes injured.

An attempt was made late last night to start up the pumps in the collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, but the effort was defeated by the engineers quitting work almost in a body.

The Miners' Union is now planning to expel from the organization all engineers, firemen, and pumpmen who have not yet obeyed the strike order. They have been given until to-morrow night to join the strikers, and if they do not quit they will be expelled and their names published throughout the region as "unfair" workmen.

Nothing developed here to-day which in any way changed the strike situation. President Mitchell had nothing to give out regarding the West Virginia situation.

TAMAQUA, Penn., June 13.—All last night the Panther Creek Valley was in a state of excitement. Large delegations of striking miners visited the homes of the non-union men and warned them not to go to work in the morning. To-day it is claimed the pumps at five of the nine collieries in the valley are not running. The striking men here are endeavoring to induce all tradesmen to go out. An appeal has been made to the carpenters, machinists, and molders. Feeling is at high tension, and the people are in a state of apprehension.

PLANS OF THE OPERATORS.

To Employ Less Men, All to Work Regularly, and to Improve Business Management.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 13.—The operators to-night, in an authorized statement, clearly defined their position as to what is to be done in the cut-down of the working force to one-third, compelling the men to work regularly and improving conditions in a business way. The operators say:

"When the strike is over the men will not be taken back in a body, but as individuals, and each will have to apply personally for work. We are beginning to learn now how few men can conduct operations, and when work is resumed it will be with a smaller force than we have employed. We now believe in the policy of fewer men, steadier work, and higher earnings for them. Restrictions will be placed on the summary closing of mines without notice hy the men remaining away from work, and they will be expected to be on duty every day the mine is open.

When the strike is over work will not be resumed at every mine in the region, but at only a few; the number will then be gradually increased. More cars will be provided for each mine, and the operating expenses will be kept down to a reasonable limit. As the demand increases more mines will be opened and of necessity more men employed, but there will hereafter be no such surplus of labor on the pay-rolls as has heen in the past.

"In short, we look forward to a much healthier business and far happier conditions for all than have existed in the past. With such a method of working as we have described the men will be ahle to earn a very comfortable living, and have a chance to save money, for there will be a large number less employed than at present, probably less than 100,000, instead of the 147,000 as at present."

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Soft Coal Workers in Virginia and West Virginia Go Back to Mines in Large Numbers.

ROANOKE, Va., June 13.—The officials of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to-day stated that the situation in the Pocahontas coal fields is improved and the prospects for a resumption of work with full forces of miners are brighter than at any time since the strike was declared.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of strikers returning to work during the week, and to-day one mine is working 100 more union men than yesterday. The percentage of returning men in this mine is larger than at the other operations, but all of them are making gains.

Two hundred and fifty cars of coal were loaded yesterday, and it is believed to-day's output will exceed that number. Every operation is getting out some coal.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 13.—The Mile Branch Company has made concessions, reducing the price of powder, allowing a nine-hour day, and pay every two weeks. The men voted to-day to return to work. The granting of concessions by the Hocking Valley and Mile Branch operators, it is believed, will put a new face on the strike in that section. It is the first break of the operators to get their men to return to work, and other operators may follow their example.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 13.—In the Flat Top region the striking miners are steadily losing ground, and the operators predict that within a week the strike will be a thing of the past. A large percentage of the men returned to work to-day and the loading throughout the field was almost double that of yesterday. In the Tug River district it is different. But little coal was delivered there to-day. The output of this district is small compared with the Elkhorn or Flat Top regions proper.

FAIRMONT, West Va., June 13.—Reports from all up-river towns are to the effect that more men are at work in the coal mines than upon any day since the strike was inaugurated. "Mother Jones" held a meeting at Worthington, but the United States marshals present observed no violations of the injunction. The strikers in camp are reduced from 200 to 30. The trial of these strike agitators is still in progress here.

SOFT COAL CARRIERS HOPEFUL.

Railroads Not Afraid of Miners Striking, but Possible Trouble with Brakemen and Switchmen.

The representatives of the coal-carrying companies, who were in town yesterday, including President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, denied all knowledge of any new scheme of arbitration for the strike of the anthracite miners or that anything had occurred which could change the situation. There was a rumor also that the coal operators were thinking of sending a memorial to President Roosevelt to supplement the statement which Commissioner Carroll D. Wright will make to the President, but no one would verify this.

A representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at the offices of the company, 11 Broadway, said yesterday that dispatches had been received from West Virginia that a number of the soft-coal strikers there were going back to work on Monday. Regarding the strike of the West Virginia miners, he said:

"Though the West Virginia miners are supposed to have gone on strike for local grievances, it was really out of sympathy with the anthracite miners. The effect of that strike, if it continued for some time, would be to make soft coal scarce and lead to a condition of affairs which, in the opinion of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, would become so intolerable as to force a settlement. As the soft coal miners in West Virginia have no tangible grievances of their own, however, their strike will not last long."

Regarding the chances of a sympathetic strike of the 300,000 bituminous miners in Pennsylvania who have made a contract for a year with the employers, he said: "It is more likely that Mitchell will try to influence the switchmen and brakemen on the roads to refuse to haul coal. The trainmen's organization consists of brakemen as well as switchmen, and as there is more than one union of switchmen it would be easier to make an impression on them than if they were one compact body. I do not believe the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would join in any sympathetic movement, and the bituminous miners in Pennsylvania are not likely to be called out for two reasons. One is that if they broke their contract it would be the death of the union. Another is that if they struck it would be cutting off the principal base of supplies of the anthracite miners, as they depend a good deal on contributions received from the bituminous miners who are not on strike."

The rooms at 21 and 23 Ann Street, where men were hired some weeks ago to take the places of strikers at the mines, have been reopened. According to delegates of the Firemen's and Engineers' union, who have been watching the place, very few men were hired.

G. W. PERKINS SEES PRESIDENT.

Member of Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Spends About an Hour with Him.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—George W. Perkins, one of the active members of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., was among the callers at the White House to-night, and immediately after his visit took the train for New York. He was at the White House about an hour.

It was said in sources that should be well-informed on the subject that his visit was not in connection with the coal strike, though that matter might have been mentioned during his talk with the President.

TOBACCO TRUST ACCUSED.

Bourke Cockran Says Consolidated Got $50,000,000 of American Company's Stock Without Paying a Cent, and Profits Are $100,000,000.

Charges that a conspiracy exists among the Directors of the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company to defraud the stockholders of both in the formation of the Consolidated Tobacco Company were ventilated before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday, when W. Bourke Cockran and De Lancey Nicoll appeared as opposing counsel.

The Consolidated Company acquired the common hut not the preferred stock for bonds of both companies and the hearing was on two motions for the examination of James B. Duke, President of the American and Consolidated Companies, and Thomas F. Ryan, who is a Director in both concerns.

These motions were in suits brought by Susan K. Elms, an Englishwoman, and George P. Butler against the Consolidated Company, Duke, Ryan, and others. Butler held 2,000 shares of the American Company, of which he transferred 1,000 to the Consolidated Company for bonds. He is suing to have his shares returned, on the ground of alleged fraud. The woman did not transfer any of her holdings, but she sues to compel an accounting of all profits and to have all the profits turned into the treasury for distribution among the stockholders.

Mr. Nicoll said that last year 1,078,000 shares had heen transferred under this arrangement, leaving hut 12,000 shares, the owners of which are questioning the validity of the transaction. He asked that the order for the examination he vacated.

"The contention of this defendant," said Mr. Nicoll, "is that if the Directors of a corporation sell its stock they must turn the proceeds and profits into the Treasury of the corporation. Is that good law?"

"Yes, that is correct. That is our view of the matter," said Mr. Cockran at his elhow.

Mr. Cockran declared that the Consolidated Company had obtained more than $50,000,000 worth of the American Company's stock without paying a cent for it. The profits had already amounted to over $100,000,000 he said.

"In blissful ignorance that the earning power of the American Tobacco Company would be largely increased when Congress remitted the taxation on cigarettes," said Mr. Cockran, "the stockholders intrusted their stock to men who intended to despoil them of its earning power, but, like the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad, I suppose they should feel grateful to be allowed to enjoy even a fraction of the dividends."

An adjournment of a week was taken, when both sides will submit briefs.

"The Buffalo Limited,"

a new fast daily train to go in service on the New York Central June 15th, will leave New York 12:50 P. M., stop at Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and arrive Buffalo at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

A morning dose of the genuine CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT keeps one cool all day. AVOID worthless substitutes.—Adv.

Nearly 350 Hotels and Boarding Houses

in New York and New England in "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

To West Point or Newhurg and return by Day Line Strs. only $1.00. Tickets good for the Season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL MAY WIDEN BREACH

The Opinion In Washington Regarding Message on Cuba.

NO SHOW FOR RECIPROCITY

Beet Sugar Senators Appeared Unmoved by His Plea—The Democrats Have Been Solidified.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President to-day publicly declared his position on the Cuban question. In a message to Congress he called upon his party's representatives in the two houses to pass a bill granting reciprocity to Cuba; a rebate bill, he said, he did not want.

This message, before it appeared, was spoken of at the White House as the President's "last card." Administration Senators to whom it had been read before its presentation to Congress predicted that it would settle the Cuban question, and settle it right. Beet sugar Senators would not stand out against it, the Administration men said. If they did they would cease to he regarded as good Republicans.

Wherever the message is discussed to-nigbt, fully the prevailing view is that the breach in the Republican ranks has been widened by the President's action, and that there is far less chance for the passage of the Administration Reciprocity bill than there was before the message was read in Congress.

The purpose of the message was to make a final appeal to the Republican Senators and Representatives who have favored the rebate plan and opposed reciprocity, to come into line with the Administration. The information was emphatically conveyed that the President had taken a hand in the fight between the two Republican factions, and so placed himself that he would necessarily have to "stay put." Heretofore the beet sugar Senators had not been without hope of converting the President to the rebate bill, particularly as he repeatedly had assured Senators and Republicans that he had no objection to a rebate.

These Senators and Representatives have now been officially informed in the strongest possible manner that the President is against such "a measure of doubtful policy," and the intimation is clear in the minds of the Administration Senators that the heet sugar men must consider themselves outside the breastworks if they continue to fight for their plan of Cuban relief.

The language of the President's message was such as to leave no doubt that it was addressed to Repuhlicans solely. He made no appeal to Congress as a whole. He addressed himself exclusively to the Republicans, pointing out that Cuban reciprocity was consistent with the Republican doctrine of protection. It was construed by the Administration men, some of whom were present at the conference at which it was decided upon, as a warning, an appeal, and a threat to their party brethren of the beet sugar persuasion.

This impression was not confined to the Administration men. In fact, so widespread was it that, after the reading of the message, Mr. Bailey of Texas arose in the Senate with an ironical smile, and asked to what committee the message had been referred. Being informed with some asperity by the Chair that it had been referred to the Committee on Cuban Relations, Mr. Bailey said:

"Then I will move—no, I will not, but I am strongly tempted to move—that it be referred to the Repuhlican caucus."

The mirth which greeted this suggestion was participated in by such Administration men as Senators Allison and Spooner, as well as by the Democrats and beet sugar men.

Notwithstanding the effect of the President's message seems to have been diametrically the opposite of what it was expected to be, the Administration men are confident that ultimately it must produce a strong effect upon the beet sugar men, because it is a serious matter for a Republican Congressman to finally separate himself from the Administration, and that, they claim, will be the result if any beet sugar men continue to hold out.

CAUCUS MAY BE CALLED.

The President, they say, has practically made this a party measure, and they profess to look for defections from the beet sugar cause from now on. They are talking now of calling a caucus on the matter for next Tuesday. But the beet sugar men have not in the least relaxed their air of confidence or abated their determined talk. It is significant, and a little discouraging to the friends of Cuban reciprocity, to note that directly after the reading of the message the beet sugar men were as jubilant as ever.

The Administration might reasonably hope that if the message is to have the desired effect it might at least scare the beet sugar men into temporary silence. On the contrary, they were louder and more sanguine in their talk than ever. Some of them smiled while the message was being read.

It is a curious fact that the message in both Houses was listened to with absolute silence. There was not so much as a handclap.

One effect of the message was to solidify the Democrats against the bill. Heretofore the Administration has been counting on a few Democratic votes. It will not get them now, it is believed.

Senator Teller and other Democratic leaders stated with positiveness that every Democrat in the Senate would stand solid as a rock against the measure and in favor of the unamended House hill with the Morris amendment. The President's protectionist arguments are responsible for that.

The President's suggestion that a bill be passed which will deprive the Sugar Trust of any advantages which it might get was sneered at hy the Democrats and the beet sugar men.

"How can he do that?" asked one of them, "by any means except the House bill with the Morris amendment on it? If he wants to deprive the Sugar Trust of any possible advantage, why does he not consent to the passage of that bill? That will be supported by the Democrats and the anti-Sugar Trust Republicans. In fact its author was a beet sugar Republican, if you like that phrase, from Minnesota."

BEET SUGAR LEADER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Tawney, the beet sugar leader in the House, was disposed to question the propriety of the President's action in sending in a special message to influence Congress on pending legislation.

"But," he added, "leaving that question aside, there is not a single new argument in the message nor a new fact. In resting his message on the fact that he has re-

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What, No. 2 red, 79½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 47c; cotton, middling, 9 7-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 21½c.—Page 7.
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College Men to be Conductors.

Brooklyn cars which will this Summer employ undergraduates to ring up fares—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

Ghost stories are usually reserved for the Christmas holidays, but Dr. R. OSGOOD MASON, author of "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," has assembled in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, a number of true stories, the result of his researches, that will prove that they are worth the telling, even in the days when the thoughts dwell on lighter things. He proves conclusively that truth is stranger than any fiction. C. J. POST adds to the rest of the stories with his clever illustrations.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Fast Train.

20 hours to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special, beginning June 15.—Adv.

EDGEWOOD INN, Greenwich, Conn., opens June 14; new modern hotel; forty-five private bath rooms; forty-five minutes from Grand Central Station. Frank F. Shute, Manager.—Adv.

ceived a message from President Palma, Mr. Roosevelt overlooks the fact that Mr. Palma has been known all along as an advocate of reciprocity, and that his views were a matter of common notoriety before he went to Cuba."

"WATER CURE MESSAGE."

Senator Elkins referred to the message as a "water cure message." Neither he nor any other beet-sugar Senator or Representative appeared to be in the slightest degree moved by the message. It is possible that had it come in earlier it would have met with a different reception, but Mr. Thurber's revelations before the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations have gone far to make the beet-sugar men deaf to any appeal even from the highest source.

They claim, without reflecting personally upon Mr. Roosevelt, that Mr. Thurber has proved what they have all along believed—tbat the Administration has close relations with the Sugar Trust, and that the claims of Cuban distress are manufactured in the interest of that powerful corporation. They say that to desert now would be to place themselves before their constituents in the light of having surrendered to the Sugar Trust at the expense of their own home industries.

"We have heard in the past," said one of them to-day, "of Senators from Havemeyer, but never before have we heard of an Administration from Havemeyer."

It is considered probable that the President's message may furnish one or two weak-kneed beet-sugar Senators with an excuse for resorting to the Administration standard, but the general expectation is that the defections will not cut down the beet-sugar strength enough to give the Administration men a majority of the Senate. There are several under suspicion, mostly new Senators.

When the Thurber revelation came out their stronger comrades were delighted, believing that the weaker brethren would not dare to desert after that. The President's message will now furnish these gentlemen with an excuse to get into the Administration camp on the ground that, having fought as long as they can, they cannot resist the appeal of the President, it is believed.

One of the beet-sugar Senators—not a new one—is said on high authority to have been won over to the Administration by the appointment of one of his followers to a high position after the President had rejected him on the ground that he was unfit. This Senator is said to have been watching for a chance to get on the band wagon ever since. He was believed to be about to desert when the Thurber statement changed his mind and he became firm again. How he is expected to flop.

A statement was printed to-day that Senator Nelson, one of the strongest of the beet-sugar Senators, would vote for the Spooner compromise. The Senator lost no time in characterizing the statement as untrue.

"I will not vote for the Spooner bill under any circumstances," he declared.

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

Provision for Cuba, It Says, Should Be Made Without Having Recourse to a Rebate.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of Congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message which in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I sent to Congress on the first Tuesday of December last:

"'Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of National interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom; indeed, to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her Constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.'

"This recommendation was merely giving practical effect to President McKinley's words, when, in his messages of Dec. 5th, 1898, and Dec. 5th, 1899, he wrote:

"'It is important that our relations with this people (of Cuba) shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. * * * We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to rise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength, if its enduring welfare is to be assured. * * * The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity.'

"Yesterday, June 12, I received by cable from the American Minister in Cuba a most earnest appeal from President Palma for 'legislative relief before it is too late and his country financially ruined.'

CUBAN PROPOSITION ALONE.

"The granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which this country has thriven so marvelously. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty and expressly provide for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent. upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same articles unchanged as regards all other countries. Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment provision can, and should, be made which will guarantee us against this possibility, without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

"The question as to which, if any, of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all the articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be; and any discussion of the tariff as it affects special schedules, or countries other than Cuba, is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention.

"Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products, just as three years ago they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian Islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In the actual event their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii, and their apprehensions as to the damage to any industry of our own because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba seem to me equally baseless. In my judgment no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a Nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers.

RESULTS OF SPANISH WAR.

"The events following the war with Spain, and the prospective building of the isthmian canal, render it certain that we must take in the future a far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, Central America, and the adjacent coasts and waters. We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically. The proposed action is in line with the course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war. Porto Rico and Hawaii have been included within our tariff lines, to their great benefit as well as ours, and without any of the feared detriment to our own industries. The Philippines, which stand in a different relation, have been granted substantial tariff concessions.

"Cuba is an independent republic, but a republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position in compliance with our request. I ask for her certain special economic concessions in return; these economic concessions to benefit us as well as her. There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba during the past four years. On her behalf we waged a war of which the mainspring was generous impulse, and we have kept faith absolutely. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well begun, and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of policy which it is essential for our Nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world power.

"We are a wealthy and powerful Nation; Cuba is a young republic, still weak, who owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life must depend on our attitude toward her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upward along the painful and difficult road of self-governing independence. I ask this aid for her because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her. I ask that open-handed help, of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba, for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past. Our soldiers fought to give her freedom; and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a peculiarly sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude, to teach her how to use right her new freedom. Never in history has any alien country been thus administered, with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment, and such a single-handed devotion to the country's interests. Now I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud, and for which so many Americans lives have been sacrificed.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, June 13, 1902."

GEN. WOOD VISITS BOSTON.

He Praises the President's Message on Cuba and Further Explains His Connection with Thurber.

BOSTON, June 13.—During his visit to this city to-day Gen. Leonard Wood, ex-Governor General of Cuba, commenting on President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on reciprocity with Cuba, spoke of it in the highest of terms.

Of the situation in Cuba Gen. Wood said: "There is nothing in connection with my administration of Cuban affairs that I wish to cover up. Talk of investigating is welcome to me. Every expenditure that was made was free and above board.

"In my opinion, the opposition to tariff reciprocity with Cuba has proceeded upon lines of misapprehension. I took it upon myself to place the facts before the people of the United States as I saw them. The reason I took up with Mr. Thurber was that he represented 80,000 thinking people in this country. My position was identical with that of the trustee of an estate who finds it incumbent upon himself to refute unjust claims upon the estate upon which he is called to administer.

Gen. Wood and his staff were tendered a dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening by about forty of Boston's representative citizens. After an informal reception the party adjourned to the banquet hall, where the tables had been arranged in the form of the letter "H" in recognition of the fact that Gen. Wood is a Harvard man.

President Eliot of Harvard presided, with Gen. Wood on his right. He expressed admiration for Gen. Wood's work in an educational way for Cuba.

Gen. Wood outlined his work while Governor General of the island, and told of the changes that had been wrought there during American occupation.

BANK'S UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

Court Holds that They Are Part of Assets and as Such Assessable.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an opinion sustaining the demurrer of the Government in an action brought by the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank against Charles B. Treat, as Collector of Internal Revenue.

The decision holds in effect that the undivided profits of a bank are properly a part of its assets, and as such assessable under the law providing for the war revenue tax. The Government assessed $77,796.14 belonging to the bank, which it carried on its books as undivided profits, the tax being $154, which was paid under protest, the bank then bringing suit to recover the amount, claiming that the money was not properly assessable.

IN MEMORY OF INDIAN CHIEF.

Bronze Statue to be Presented to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The presentation to the Fairmount Park Commission of the large bronze statue of Tedyuscung, the Indian Chief, now in position on the summit of Indian Rock, on the Wissahickon, will be formally made to-morrow. The statue was designed by J. Massey Rhind, of New York, and is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Henry. It replaces a wooden figure of the Indian Chief.

The presentation will be made by Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck, in behalf of the donors, and will be accepted by Col. Charles A. Loudon, President of the Park Commission. Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, the Republican nominee for Governor, will deliver an address.

STUDENT ORATORS CONTEST.

Prize Speaking by Pupils of the College of the City of New York.

The annual prize speaking contest of the College of the City of New York was held last night at Mendelssohn Hall, 113 West Fortieth Street. There were three prizes to be won, two in prose declamations and one in poetry. The first prize in prose will be a set of books, to be chosen by the winner, given by the Board of Trustees; the second, the Drummond Prize, consisting of a set of books and twenty dollars in gold. The prize for the poetry is the Rodemer Prize of a set of books.

The judges of the speaking were Edward B. Amend, Frederick P. Bellamy, and James W. Hyde.

The names of the successful contestants will be announced at the commencement exercises which will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on June 18.

The programme was as follows:

PROSE.

"William McKinley".....John M. Battell, '04
"The Fiddle Told".....Albert J. McMullen, '02
"Ulysses S. Grant".....Joseph Horowitz, '02
"Eulogy on Lafayette".....Joseph Flynn, '04
"The Southern Negro".....Henry C. Moses, '03
"The Fellow of No Delicacy".....Arthur Boylan, '02

POETRY.

"The Little Western Man".....Jacob A. Segal, '04
"Langley Lane".....Matthew J. Elgas, Jr., 03
"Jacques Dufour".....Victor Deutsch, '02

MRS. INNES TESTIFIES.

Denies Charges Made Against Her in Her Husband's Suit for Divorce.

Georgia F. Innes, wife of Frederick W. Innes, the bandmaster and trombone soloist, who is being sued for an absolute divorce, told her side of the story at the second day of the trial before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday.

She flatly denied the charges made against her in connection with Ernest H. Crowhurst, a Philadelphia newspaper writer, and declared that the love letters she had written to him were intended not for mailing, but to be placed where her husband would find them and thus awaken his jealousy. She denied also that she had been put out of the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia last November, as A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mr. Innes, had stated.

She was much excited while testifying, and at one point became hysterical, and had to be removed temporarily from the courtroom. Adjournment was taken until Monday.

Newspapermen's Trip on Lake Erie.

DETROIT, June 13.—Twenty New York newspaper men and their wives, who are the guests of the Erie Railroad and the Detroit and Buffalo Steamship Company, arrived here to-day on the steamer Eastern States. They were given a ride about the city in a parlor car during the morning, arriving at the Hotel Cadillac at 1 o'clock for luncheon. The party left again for New York on the Eastern States this afternoon.

KICKED BY A VICIOUS HORSE

Stepdaughter of Henry Siegel Hurt While Driving.

Runabout Wrecked by the Animal, Which Had Stopped Suddenly and Begun Kicking.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 13.—Miss Dorothy Wilde, the twelve-year-old stepdaughter of Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company of New York, met with a serious accident while out driving to-day.

Miss Wilde was driving in a runabout, accompanied by a coachman, Michael Donahue. The horse attached to the runabout, a high-spirited animal, stopped suddenly in the road not far from Mr. Siegel's residence, and began to kick violently, and in a short time had wrecked the runabout.

Both Miss Wilde and the coachman were injured by the brute's hoofs. Miss Wilde's left knee was sprained, and she was cut about the face. The coachman's right shoulder was badly injured, and he was also cut about the face. Miss Wilde and the coachman were carried into a nearby cottage and medical aid was called. They were subsequently removed to Mr. Siegel's house.

The horse, after kicking free from the wrecked runabout, dashed down the road toward Mr. Siegel's residence. The animal plunged through the glass side of the conservatory and trod down and ruined a number of valuable plants before the stableman could get to the spot and subdue it. The tendons of the horse's legs were so badly cut by broken glass that it will have to be shot.

PENNSYLVANIA LEVELS RAISED.

Geological Survey Official Says It Is Due to Pelee's Eruption.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 13.—Col. H. C. Demming of the United States Geological Survey has sent the following letter to Charles D. Waicott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.:

"During the past month I have taken at various places in Pennsylvania, in my geological work, a number of elevetions above sea level, and I have found in every case where elevations had been taken previously that the present figures show higher elevations than before. It is possible that this is due to the seismic disturbances in Martinique and other islands southeastwardly from the United States. I found the variation to be from two inches to more than twenty-four inches.

KILAUEA IN ERUPTION.

The Hawaiian Volcano Is Sending Out Flames and Smoke, but No Lava.

HONOLULU, June 6, via San Francisco, June 13.—The volcano (Kilauea) in Hawaii has broken loose again, according to a report received to-day by steamer. Flames and smoke are rising above the crater. The outbreak took place June 3, and up to the time of the last reports from Hawaii, dated yesterday, it was still continuing.

The outbreak has been foreshadowed for many days by an increase over the normal volume of smoke coming from the crater. There also have been slight earthquakes. No eruptions of lava or ashes have taken place.

LIFE AT THE STATE CAMP.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 13.—To-morrow there will be a complete change in troops and personnel at the State Camp of Instruction. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, who with his staff has been in command for the past two weeks, will be relieved, and Gen. Roe will assume command himself until the season closes on June 28.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn's crack command, in command of Col. A. C. Barnes, is due to arrive here at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Sixty-ninth will then leave by the same train on which the Twenty-third comes.

The Fourteenth Regiment, another of the City of Churches' regiments, will arrive at 2:30. It will be in command of Col. Kline and will relieve the Forty-seventh, which will go back on the same train. It will take the permanent camp.

The men will all be paid off after breakfast to-morrow by Col. Chauncey P. Williams, who has completed the payrolls. It will take about $15,000 to compensate the troops in camp this week.

FAILS TO FIND HIS DAUGHTER.

Nicholas Nathan Goes to Aurora, Ill., Hoping to Identify Long-Lost Child—Mission Futile.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Nicholas Nathan of New York returned here to-night a disappointed man. He had been convinced that Mrs. Nathaniel Bloom was the daughter he had lost twelve years ago, when she was kidnapped in Hoboken.

On consulting the records at Aurora, in this State, however, he became certain that the girl was the child of Clarence and Henrietta Greene of that place.

AN AUTOMOBILIST HURT.

E. T. Gibson Injured by a New Machine at Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 13.—Edward T. Gibson of the American Appraisers' Company of New York, who is living at the Mountain House here, recently purchased a new locomobile, and with a man from the company which sold it was taking it out. While on the hill at Edgewater the brake failed to work and the machine started down the hill.

The operator, finding the machine was going too fast, shot the machine to one side and endeavored to check it. The result was an upset. Both men were thrown out. Gibson landed between two boulders and sustained a scalp wound, a contusion of the back, and a severe shock generally. The operator was stunned, but not seriously injured.

TO MANAGE BROOKLYN TRANSIT.

D. S. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., to Succeed Manager Breckinridge.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—Dow S. Smith, Superintendent of the St. Paul system of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, has been offered and has accepted the position of General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Mr. Smith is to take the place of J. C. Breckenridge, who has been appointed Engineer of Construction. This is not a promotion for Mr. Breckenridge, who has been acting as general manager for the company ever since the Brooklyn Heights, the Nassau, and the other systems which now compose the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were combined.

Ex-Assemblyman Demarest Demurs.

NYACK, N. Y., June 13.—Counsel for ex-Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest, indicted for attempted fraud in presenting alleged fraudulent claims, appeared in court to-day and demurred to the indictments. Judge Fallon reserved decision. A strong attempt is to be made by the defense to have the indictments dismissed, on the ground of not being properly drawn.

A Vanderbilt Seeks a Mysterious Lake.

Strange body of water near here which a New York millionaire is endeavoring to purchase; its unfathomable character and remarkable history—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

DRISCOLL STARTLES CONEY ISLAND.

After Going Before Grand Jury He Orders Women Out of Many Places and Arrests Eight.

Capt. Driscoll of the Coney Island police force was called before the Brooklyn Grand Jury yesterday with results that startled the oldest residents of his territory. He no sooner reached the island than, starting from Stratton's walk he gave notice to the proprietors of all resorts where women are harbored that those inmates must leave within two hours. "I'm tired of standing for this sort of thing," he said. "They are here for no good purpose." He gave further notice that he would act on his own responsibility and without waiting to get warrants.

In most of the pleces the women were sent away immediately, and there was a motley procession toward the trolley and railroad stations, but in a few places along Stratton's Walk they thought the Captain didn't mean what he said. When the allotted time was up, however, these places were invaded and in all eight women were arrested on a technical charge of vagrancy. All were locked up in the station house, the Captain refusing to take bail, which in many instances was offered.

THREATEN ANOTHER STRIKE.

Chicago Teamsters Say Packers Break Agreements and Discriminate Against Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Unless the new Arbitration Board, composed of teamsters and team owners, succeeds in settling difficulties now existing between the packers and their teamsters, another strike will be called, which officials of the Packing Teamsters' Union say will be conducted more vigorously than the struggle that has just ended.

G. F. Golden, business agent of Teamsters' Union No. 10, said to-day that the packers were violating the agreement, and that unless they changed their tactics trouble would surely follow. He said union men were being discriminated against. He added that union men had been discharged without just cause and that the packers had flatly refused to reinstate them when requested to do so.

According to his statement, the trouble began when Louis Bump and Louis Skedon, two union men, were discharged for refusing to haul boxes made at the non-union box factory of Swift & Co. They were ordered not to do so by representatives of the Lumber, Box, and Shaving Teamsters' Union No. 19, and were immediately discharged because they refused to do the work in spite of the officials of the union.

HOUSE PAINTERS QUIT WORK.

Nearly 1,000 Union Men Anticipate the Order for a Strike on Aug. 1.

The strike of the members of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union for an advance of 50 cents a day, which was to take place on Aug. 1, began ahead of time yesterday.

Seven hundred men, according to the leaders of the union, out of its 5,000 members were on strike yesterday.

These 700 strikers are interior decorators, and were employed by the members of the Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers.

It was originally intended to order all the strikes on Aug. 1, when the demands were to have gone into effect. The demands of the painters are an advance from $3.50 to $4 for plain painting and from $4 to $4.50 for decorative work.

Illinois Officials to Meet Mitchell.

CHICAGO, June 13.—W. D. Ryan, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers' of Illinois, accompanied by other State officials, will leave to-night for Wilkesbarre, Penn., where they will confer with officers of the anthracite district. What the mission to the striking field is they refuse to divulge. It is generally believed that the Illinois officials are going to confer with President Mitchell regarding a sympathetic strike in the Illinois coal field.

GRANITE COMPANY'S TROUBLE.

The Standard at Mount Desert, Me., Unable to Meet Obligations.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 13.—The Standard Granite Company, located at Hall's quarry, Mount Desert, announced to-day, in a circular letter, that it is unable to meet its obligations, and that a statement of its financial condition is in preparation, and will be issued early next week, when a conference will be held with the creditors to decide upon the best course to be taken. One attachment has been placed upon the company's property, and a keeper put in charge.

The Standard Granite Company has for some years been engaged extensively in filling many large contracts in New York and elsewhere, and for the past two years it has employed a crew of 500 men. The cause of the embarrassment is not stated. C. J. Hall is President of the company and C. G. Ferguson is Treasurer.

FIRE DESTROYS ALABAMA TOWN

Alexander City Is Burned and Estimated Loss Will Reach $750,000, Only Partially Insured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 13.—Alexander City, Ala., a town of 1,500 people, was practically wiped out by fire to-day, the estimated loss reaching $750,000, which the insurance will not begin to cover. The town was not supplied with water works, and all the terror-stricken people could do was to save what little they could and escape from the flames.

The telegraph office was destroyed and all telephone communication with the town has been impaired, making it impossible to learn full details of the fire. It is reported that only provisions can be supplied the homeless inhabitants until Monday.

The fire broke out in the Alexander City Machine Company shop at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A stiff wind was blowing, and the fire spread rapidly from building to building. Every business house, including three banks and the Post Office, was burned.

Watertown Republican Convention.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 13.—In the First Assembly District Republican Convention, held here to-day, W. A. Dennison of Ellisburg was nominated for member of Assembly, and in the Second District James A. Otterson of Carthage was renominated. Both conventions elected delegates to the Senatorial convention instructed for Senator Elon R. Brown, and to the Fifth Judicial District Convention instructed for Watson M. Rogers of this city.

Rowland Swift Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 13.—Rowland Swift, sixty-eight years of age, President of the American National Bank of this city, died at his residence to-day. Mr. Swift had been connected with the American National Bank for fifty years and had been its President for thirty years.

New Snake Stories.

Very timely now and told by Rodney Blake in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES, with illustrations. For those who prefer toads, some sketches by Kemble will give even the closest student new light on these familiar field friends of the farmer.—Adv.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING

House in the Bronx Burned in Last Night's Storm.

Flagpole on Police Station in Harlem Shattered—Firemen Kept Busy Answering False Alarms.

Lightning struck at least two places in the upper part of the city last night. Shortly before 10 o'clock the fifty-foot flagpole of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station was hit by a bolt and shivered to matchwood, the splinters fairly carpeting the asphalt pavement as far as Third Avenue, half a block away. Doorman Joseph Whalley, who had been hurrying through the house closing the windows, was in the flagroom where the pole entered the building. He was badly shocked and his coat was ripped down the back.

About half an hour later the two-story frame residence of Frederick Hoerbett, in Main Street, Unionport, was struck. The family were all in bed, but leaped from their beds at the crash, to find smoke rapidly filling the building. They rushed out into the rain. The damage to the house by fire will amount to about $5,000.

People all through Harlem and the Bronx were terrorized by the constant flashes, and the firemen were kept running to false alarms, which were turned in by the lightning striking the overhead wires.

PUSHED OFF TROLLEY CARS.

Accidents an Hour Apart on Same Brooklyn Line—Both Passengers Become Unconscious.

Two precisely similar accidents, occurring just an hour apart, happened on the Seventh Avenue trolley line at Third Street, Brooklyn, on cars bound for the bridge from Coney Island.

The first was at 10 o'clock, when a man believed from papers found in his pockets to be William Field, forty-eight years old, of 22 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was in some unknown manner pushed off. He fell on his head, and was rendered unconscious. The second victim was Mary McCue, twenty-two years old, of 288 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She, too, was pushed off in some unknown manner and fell on her head. Both were taken to the Seney Hospital in an unconscious condition.

Soon after 1 o'clock this morning it was said at the hospital that Field had not yet revived and that the woman was suffering from concussion of the brain and in a very critical condition.

BIG LAND BOOM IN CANADA.

Syndicate Buys Entire Grant of the Regina Road and Sells at a Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, June 13.—The experience last week of the Duluth and Minneapolis owners of the land grant of the Regina, on the Appellees Saskatchewan Railway, in Far Northwest Canada, is a very interesting proof of the immense tide of settlers into the Far Northwest and of the demand there for farm lands on a bonanza scale. A party of the new owners went to the district early in the week to make their first inspection after purchasing the property. While there and without effort they sold 240,000 of their 1,000,000 acres at $3.50 an acre. They had paid $2 and under. The sales were made out in lots from 50,000 acres down, and the largest was to the Director of the Government Experiment Station, representing a lot of rich farmers and Eastern capitalists.

This section is about the last for the so-called bonanza farmer, as lands in older districts have been broken up into small tracts and are too valuable for large farms. The Red River Valley, once famed for its immense farms, is now cut up into quarter sections. The Duluth Minnesota Syndicate bought the entire land grant of the Regina Road, 750,000 acres, and more from the Government, the latter under an agreement as to settling the lands with actual farmers. Their sale is the largest ever made in the Northwest by private enterprise.

BIG GOLD MINES IN KOREA.

Successful Operations in That Country of the Oriental Consolidated Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 13.—Harry F. Meserve, general manager of the Korean gold mines, owned largely by L. S. J. Hunt and the Emperor of Korea, has arrived here on his first vacation trip since he went to Korea, five years ago. He tells many interesting facts regarding properties owned by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, a New York corporation, of which Hunt is Executive Director.

When his fortunes failed on Puget Sound ten years ago he struck out for Korea. From the Emperor he obtained extensive concessions, and made the Emperor one of the large shareholders. New York men furnished capital for the preliminary work. The company's operations have lately been greatly extended. Seven mines have been opened in a concession twenty-five miles square.

The plants now in operation consist of 120 stamps and two cyanide plants. Another eighty-stamp mill is nearing completion. The product is shipped to Japan in the form of gold bars. Seven thousand miners are employed, including nearly 100 American overseers. The others are Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese, who receive 25 cents daily in gold. The company is being capitalized at $5,000,000. H. C. Perkine of New York is President.

MARY CURTIS LEE ARRESTED.

Daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee Insisted on Remaining in Colored Section of Street Car.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 13.—An arrest that caused considerable excitement occurred shortly after 7 o'clock to-night, when Miss Mary Curtis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was taken into custody charged with violating the law affecting the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway, which provides for the separation of white and colored passengers.

Mise Lee was arrested on complaint of Conductor Thomas Chauncey and was escorted to Police Headquarters, where, after telling her story, she was released on her personal bonds for appearance in court to-morrow, should the railroad company decide to prosecute the case.

Miss Lee boarded the car at Washington, D. C., and without realizing it had taken a seat in the portion reserved for colored people. She was comfortably seated and, being incumbered with several bundles, declined to move to the forward part of the car, although the conductor explained the law on the subject to her.

Canmakers Again on Strike.

The delegatee of the American Can Company, who had a strike several months ago against the use of time cards, which was won by the strikers, are on strike again in a number of factories of the company in New York and Brooklyn. The second strike is for recognition of the union and the Saturday half holiday.

Capt. Croxton Shoots Himself.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—Capt. Richard C. Croxton, United States Army, shot himself in the temple to-day, at the residence of his brother-in-law, in this city, and is now in a critical condition. He was alone at the time, and it is not known whether the shooting was intentional or accidental.

Colored Men's Quarrel at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—William Oakam, a colored waiter at the University Cottage Club, in a quarrel to-night fatally stabbed Joseph James, a colored employe at the University Athletic Clubhouse. Oakam tried to escape capture, but was taken by the local officials on Bayard Avenue, near ex-President Cleveland's home.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



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The leading exponent of the strenuous life.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD.



The necessary support of the strenuous life.

"SIX FROM FOUR—
—YOU CAN'T."

The kind of leather in a shoe decides the kind of wear it will give!

How can you get more than 80 cents of wear from a $2.50 shoe?

It cost 70 cents for finish and labor,—with 25 cents for wholesale profit,—and 75 cents for retail profit,—leaving 80 cents for leather.

What kind of leather will 80 cents buy, when the cost of linings, laces, eyelets, etc., have been deducted?

Shoe-life resides in the shoe leather.

This is why Regal Tanneries were necessary to produce $6.00 Regal Shoes at $3.50.

Style Book tells the tale.

REGAL
$3.50
OAK SOLED SHOES.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
231 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " " bet. 10th St.
1211 " " bet. 20th and 30th Sts.
1341 " " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

THE
"20th Century Limited."
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, BETWEEN
NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.
980 MILES IN 20 HOURS.
Fastest Long Distance Train in the World, will be placed in service June 15th, 1902.
Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.
Leave Grand Central Station, New York, 2:45 Every Afternoon.
Arrive Grand Central Station, Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Grand Central Station, Chicago, 12:30 Noon.
Arrive Grand Central Station, New York, 9:30 Next Morning.
IT SAVES A DAY
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
Not the highest priced, but the best priced
STRAWS

Almont,	$1	199 Broadway, Near Dey. 299 Broadway, Near Duane. 605-609 Broadway, Cor. Houston. 840 Broadway, Near 14th. 1197 Broadway, Near 28th. 1359 Broadway, Near 36th. Only Brooklyn Store—371 Fulton St.	Oxford, $3
Yale,	2		Coronet, 3
Lenox,	2		Savoy, 3

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Philadelphia Trains

Every Hour in the Day via

Reading Route

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

New equipment. Road rock ballasted. Hard coal burned. No dust. No smoke.



W.L.DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. A trial will convince you.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the standard of the world. This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

Notice increase of sales:

1898, 748,706 Pairs
1901, 1,566,720 Pairs

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

CAUTION! The genuine have W.L.Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Made of the best imported and American leathers, including Pat. Corona Kid, Corona Colt and Nat. Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

14 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK 14

43 Cortlandt Street.	974 Third Avenue.	421 Fulton Street.
129 Broadway.	345 Eighth Avenue.	494 Fifth Avenue.
432 Broadway.	95 Nassau Street.	JERSEY CITY.
753-755 Broadway.	BROOKLYN.	18 Newark Avenue.
1849 Broadway.	708-710 Broadway.	NEWARK.
2202 Third Avenue.	1587 Broadway.	785 Broad Street.
220 W. 125th St.		

A Word to the Wise.

When you are thirsty, drink something that will not only satisfy you, but will cool and purify your blood.

ROSE'S Lime Juice

is the product of the choicest West Indian Lime Fruit, and is known the wide world over as the best temperance drink.

Your grocer has it.



The Blood of the **Concord Grape**

The heavy body and richness of Welch's Grape Juice is due to pressure. Light-colored juice, like the juice you can squeeze from a grape, lacks the food properties.

There is life in the Grape. The pure juice of Concord Grapes such as you get in Welch's Grape Juice is rich in nutriment—it is fruit nutrition in fluid form. Almost immediately upon entering the stomach it is assimilated and absorbed by the blood. It increases the number of red corpuscles and makes rich, red, coursing blood. Welch's is pure.

Druggists and grocers sell it.
The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

15

Established 1863 **S** Telephone 1132-38th St

FOR CLEANSING CARPETS—We have the method and the experience.

Our work is guaranteed to be done right and promptly

Moderate charges for taking up, cleansing and relaying, also for packing against moths and storage.

We also use the compressed air process—and it does not injure or strain fine fabrics.

Write or telephone for the cost

T. M. STEWART
326 7th Avenue
Near 28th St.

REAL CARPET CLEANSING

41 THE American Man's Whiskey 41
Trade—41—Mark

Every American is supposed to be a gentleman. He always wants the best he can get. That is why he wants "41."

J. CALLANAN,
Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 & 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.

Monthly price list mailed on application.

SMOKE NUISANCE CASES

Over 100 to be Prosecuted by the Corporation Counsel.

Big Stores of Anthracite Coal Being Held by Dealers for Higher Prices, It Is Said.

The cloud of soft coal smoke which has hung over New York for the last three weeks was added to yesterday by the chimneys of half a dozen large office buildings on lower Broadway, where the burning of soft coal which had been stopped was resumed. The Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboats added considerably to the volume of smoke, and altogether the atmosphere of downtown New York carried a suggestion of what the people of Pittsburg and Chicago have to stand all the time.

The trial of a "smoke consumer" in an office building at the corner of William and Liberty Streets caused a slight panic there during the forenoon. Thick volumes of smoke arose in its neighborhood, and the tenants of the adjoining buildings all came out to see what was wrong. Policeman Hillman arrived at the place on a run and was told that a test was being made in the sub-cellar of a patent smoke consuming machine. The inventor came up, his face radiant, and was followed by the engineer.

"Don't you see how clear from smoke the place is?" remarked the engineer.

The policeman didn't see it, but was too polite to say so. When he saw that there was no fire he strolled away.

A representative of the Acme Soft Coal Company, 11 Broadway, said yesterday he believed there was a good deal of anthracite stored up, but it was being held by dealers who suspected that anthracite would go still higher than it is now.

"I have been told," he said, "that dealers along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey are holding up stock aggregating 200,000 tons of anthracite. They are looking to the enforcement of the soft coal law by the Board of Health. If the law is rigidly enforced, people must buy anthracite coal at nearly any price, and this stored up anthracite will be put on the market."

Dealers said yesterday that the anthracite for steam purposes offered by people who apprised President Lederle of the Board of Health of their stocks was in most cases of poor quality and would be unmarketable under ordinary conditions.

President Lederle said that he had turned over the prosecution of the cases against violators of the soft coal ordinance to the Corporation Counsel's office. Assistant Corporation Counsel A. F. Cosby, whose office is at the Bureau of Incumbrances, 119 Nassau Street, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had over 100 of these cases to bring before Special Sessions. Asked who the culprits were, he said:

"Look around you at all the office buildings which burn soft coal. Those responsible for the nuisance in each case will be prosecuted. There have been twenty-five arrests."

Mr. Cosby said he could not say why some had been arrested and others were to be prosecuted civilly. The Board of Health caused the arrests or made the charges, and he was conducting the prosecutions.

"Do you think you will be able to enforce the law rigidly?" he was asked.

"I think so, or I hope so," he said. "It is only the smoke that is a nuisance under the law, not the burning of soft coal. Where there are smoke consumers or the fire is stoked so as not to produce a smoke nuisance the law is not violated."

THE SHOE POLISHERS COMBINE.

Union to Maintain Prices for Shines and Regulate Sunday Work.

Some eight hundred Italians, a score or so or negroes, and two or three dozen men of other nationalities met last night in Marion Hall, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and after a two-hour session organized themselves into the "Greater New York Shoe Polishers' Union, No. 1."

It was the third of a series of meetings held lately for the purpose of effecting an organization. Officers were elected and about eight hundred and fifty members were enrolled, paid dues of 50 cents, and received cards of membership, which they will post conspicuously in their shops and on their stands, and by which they pledge themselves to charge 5 cents for a "shine" and 10 for a "polish."

Resolutions were passed calling on the Mayor to use his influence in seeing that all "shoe-polishing parlors" and all stands are closed at 2 o'clock on Sundays, and in which it was stated that a bill would be drafted and sent to the next Legislature to have a law passed regulating the closing of shops on Sunday.

MILLIONAIRE KILLED BY TRAIN.

Peter Hall of Ridgefield, N. J., Run Over at Homestead Station.

Peter Hall, seventy years of age, reputed to be worth more than a million dollars, was struck and instantly killed yesterday by a train at Schuetzen Park, N. J., on the Susquehanna Division of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Hall's son is the senior member of the Hall-Jaegal-Bellis Coal Company. Peter Hall was also interested in the concern. Yesterday afternoon he called at the Homestead yards of the company. He left the office a few minutes after 4 and started to walk to the station. He took the short cut along the tracks.

Mr. Hall's home was at Ridgefield. He formerly lived in Jersey City, and was at one time the largest contractor in Hudson County. He retired from active life some years ago. He is survived by two sons, Frank, the head of the coal company, and James P., ex-member of the New Jersey Assembly, who lives in Jersey City.

DOCTORS' ANNUAL CONCLAVE.

Four Days' Session of American Medical Association at Saratoga Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 13.—Three hundred and sixty-two members evolved the 390 papers on scientific and professional subjects which were read and discussed in the 12 sections of the American Medical Association during the four days of the annual conclave, ending this afternoon.

Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York City, the retiring President, pronounced the meeting the most successful ever held under the auspices of the National organization. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, the newly elected President, was formally given the authority of the gavel. The other officers were also installed.

New Yorkers who contributed papers in the several sections included Drs. G. Lenox Curtis, F. H. Wiggin, Willy Meyer, M. L. Maduro, and A. L. Sherman.

The association adjourned to meet in New Orleans in 1903. There is a general impression that the association will return here in 1904.

Proposed Potteries at Derry, Penn.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, June 13.—William J. Harvey, late of the Shenango China Company, New Castle, Penn., was here yesterday to contract for machinery for five new seven-kiln potteries which a company of Pittsburg capitalists, including Gov. Stone and Judge Potter, propose to erect at Derry, Penn.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

MISSOURI.—Sixth District—Judge Kincaid, Rep.

PASSENGERS JUMP FROM BLAZING BROADWAY CAR.

Vehicle Enveloped in Flames Rushed from 33d Street to the Barns at 50th Street.

Broadway saw a novel sight last night in the race of a burning electric car from Thirty-third Street to the Metropolitan Railway's barns at Fiftieth Street. The blaze, arising from a defective wire under the centre of the car, started opposite the Hotel Imperial, and within another block streams of smoke had begun to ooze through the floor, frightening the passengers, of whom there were so many that standing room was at a premium.

The motorman heard the screams of women and the noise of a wild scramble behind him, and stopped the car. In less than ten seconds everybody was out, and the flames had penetrated the floor until it seemed as though the whole car was going to pieces. Some of the women had torn their dresses, and all were in a high state of excitement. The conductor ran to a neighboring flower store and obtained a bucket of water, but it did not good, and he decided to make a rush for the stables at Fiftieth Street.

In the meantime another car, crowded to the steps, had come up behind and was ready to push the disabled one. On the sidewalk a crowd of many hundreds of people had congregated. With the fire shooting from beneath it, the car was hustled uptown to the barns, where the flames were put out without difficulty.

The accident had caused a block from Thirty-second to Twenty-eighth Street. In the wake of the burning car and the one that pushed it came Car No. 682, At Thirty-fifth Street it ran into an express wagon, throwing out the driver. The man was not injured, but his wagon was half wrecked.

FIGHT ON GEN. CROZIER.

The Senate Considers His Nomination to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Senate today considered the nomination of Capt. William Crozier to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Senator Proctor referred to the effect of the law of Feb. 2, 1901, which it is claimed makes an exception in cases like that of Gen. Crozier. Section 26 of that law provides that no person shall be appointed chief of the staff corps who is below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but this provision is accompanied by an amendment providing for exceptions.

The friends of Gen. Crozier contend that these exceptions open a way for his appointment, but Senator Proctor argued that such was not the case. Senator Proctor also referred to the fact that Gen. Crozier is the patentee of the Buffington-Crozier gun carriage.

Senator Cockrell said the appointment had been made because of the exceptional fitness of Gen. Crozier for the position. He called attention to Gen. Crozier's record as an ordnance officer, and said there were many precedents for the promotion of officers from low rank to high.

Senator Foraker said that as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs he originally had opposed Gen. Crozier's nomination, but that he had done so because at that time the General was a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which he did not believe was consistent with his appointment to this position, owing to the General's patent interests. Since Gen. Crozier had been removed from that place he did not consider the nomination objectionable.

Senators Warren and Harris called special attention to the fact that Gen. Crozier has transferred all his United States patents to the Government.

The session adjourned without the Senate reaching a conclusion. Gen. Crozier's confirmation is generally conceded by his opponents.

MANY SAVED FROM FIRE.

Employes in Philadelphia Factory Jump Into Nets of Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the novelty manufactory of H. M. Rosenblatt, & Co., a four-story brick structure, at Second and Oxford Streets, and resulted in severe injuries to a dozen persons. The John Moffett Public School, opposite the leather works, was damaged, three dwelling houses adjoining the factory were destroyed, and nine others were slightly damaged. The rapid spread of the flames gave rise to rumors that a number of the employes had met death in the burning factory, but these reports proved to be unwarranted.

There were many sensational and narrow escapes, most of the 400 men and women employed in the factory saving their lives by leaping from the windows into nets held by firemen. Katie Scheidell, aged fifteen years, was carried down a ladder by a policeman. She was badly burned, and her condition is reported as serious. Eight others were severely injured.

The fire originated in a small annex known as the celluloid room, where it is believed a spark from crossed electric wires fell into the celluloid.

Mr. Rosenblatt estimates his loss at $150,000, partly covered by insurance, and the loss on the other properties is estimated at $15,000.

PLAN FOR PUSHCART MARKET.

Commissioner Lindenthal Promises Vendors to Consider It.

A large number of pushcart vendors of the east side, representing three associations of their calling, crowded Victoria Hall, at 86 Clinton Street, last night, to listen to speeches and a discussion as to the establishment of a pushcart market, under the approach of the new East River Bridge, extending from Norfolk Street to the river along the south side of Delancey Street.

Gustav Lindenthal, Commissioner of Bridges, was the principal speaker. He thought the scheme was a good one, and would provide a home for the pushcart institution, which, he said, was peculiarly a New York one. He promised to give it his official attention. Whether or not there would be booths or pushcarts the Commissioner declared would have to be determined later. In any case it would do away with blackmail, of which the pushcart men had often complained.

Meetings will be called later to further discuss the scheme.

Undertaker Murphy Exonerated.

Undertaker Joseph J. Murphy of 2,320 First Avenue, who was accused by Charities Commissioner Folks with attempting to defraud the city out of $31, was honorably discharged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The charge was that he had tried to collect from the department for burying an old soldier after he had been paid by the dead man's relatives. It was shown that the funeral bill was $125, of which the family had paid but $94 and had told Murphy to look to the authorities for the balance.

Albert Pitcain's Estate Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—The jury in the traverse of the lunacy proceedings against Albert Pitcain, a hopeless lunatic, in Dixmont, which found Mr. Pitcain a lunatic for four years prior to 1901, brought in a verdict that Pitcain's lunacy dates from the year 1900. This means that Mrs. Pitcain, who began the action, and the date of whose marriage to Mr. Pitcain was Aug. 27, 1897, is his wife, and will share in his estate, which is said to be worth $300,000. Relatives of Pitcain tried to prove his wife knew he was insane, and persuaded him to marry her.

By W. J. Henderson.

Cold weather stories aboard the yacht Hiawatha to offset the heat of the Mediterranean sun with clever and original illustrations by E. W. Kemble—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

MILITIA STOP RIOTING

Rhode Island's Soldiers Bring Peace to Pawtucket.

Lawlessness and Violence Growing Out of the Street Car Strike Have Been Suppressed.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 13.—Action which the authorities hope means the beginning of the end of the reign of lawlessness incident to the street railway strike was taken to-day by High Sheriff Hunter C. White removing his Deputy Sheriffs from the street cars. He did this on representations made to him that the deputies accomplished no good purpose, but incited the crowds to acts of violence.

After the withdrawal of these men the city became quiet. The 1,500 troops ordered out by Gov. Kimball yesterday are still on duty, but if conditions warrant they will be withdrawn gradually. The first installment to leave to-morrow. There was no rioting during the day. Seven men were arrested for misdemeanors committed on Pawtucket Avenue, the route of cars from Providence to this city. None of the lines of the Pawtucket city system of the United Traction Company were in operation, and the lines in Central Falls, Cumberland, and Albion, suburban towns, were tied up. To-morrow it is proposed to reopen the city system under the protection of the police, assisted by the militia.

When the first car of the Pawtucket Avenue line reached the city to-day it was flanked and guarded by companies of militia and troops of cavalry, with machine guns trailing along. The car was escorted safely past the point where the attacks of yesterday were made. The crowd was kept on the move, and as soon as there was a sign of a demonstration arrests were made, the prisoners being locked up at the State Armory. They will be turned over to the police. After that cars on the avenue were operated without further hindrance.

Vener Petersen, the boy who was shot in the neck by a deputy yesterday, was still alive this evening. In the afternoon Mayor Fitzgerald ordered all the saloons closed.

ARREST OF 22 CANADIANS.

Taken from New Jersey Brick Yards on Charge of Contract Labor Law Violation.

On warrants issued by the United States Treasury Department, Immigration Inspector Samuel Eppler yesterday afternoon arrested twenty-two French Canadians at Morristown, N. J., on the charge of working in this country in violation of the contract labor law. The men were arrested at the works of the Armstrong Brick Company, at Morristown. Inspector Eppler has been at work on the case for more than a month.

The men were brought to this city last evening and taken direct to the Barge Office, whence they were taken over to Ellis Island. A Board of Special Inquiry will this morning decide as to what will be done with the men.

Commissioner Williams, commenting on the case, said last night: "This is a most flagrant case of violation of the contract labor law. It has been going on for years, and I am determined that this sort of thing shall be broken up. This is only one of many cases which are under investigation, and so far as possible I propose to see that the law is enforced."

VIRGINIA ELECTION QUERIES.

Democratic Leaders Express Doubts as to Effect of Provisions of New Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—The fact that the franchise article of the new Constitution, including the "understanding" clause and all, is to be applied to the coming Congressional election in Virginia is attracting attention from the Democratic leaders.

The new law applies not only to the general election in November, but to the Congressional primaries in such cities and counties where these contests are legalized.

Another interesting point is whether in the new registration, which is to take place in August or September, the people will turn out. It is certain that the candidates for Congress in each of the ten districts in the State will be expected to make every effort to induce the voters to register. Should the vote at the comign election show a large falling off the new franchise law and the makers of the Constitution, if not the Democratic Party, will be held responsible for it. The question now uppermost in the minds of the leaders is how far the new Boards of Registration will work "the understanding" clause in favor of the white people of the State.

The managers are not at all certain of this, execpt the blackest counties. In some of these where the old machine is dominant, uncertainty is felt about how the new law will work. At any rate, the State leaders will have more elements of uncertainty hereafter than ever before known in Virginia campaigns.

RAILROAD DUST PROBLEM.

The Boston and Albany Abandons Use of Oil for Rock Ballast.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—The Boston and Albany, one of the roads that experimented with oil for dust laying, is to abandon its use and substitute rock ballast. This work will be inaugurated as soon as a plant for the production of the necessary material can be installed. Portions of the road bed that have been covered with broken stone give satisfactory results.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford is also engaged in the dust laying business. Two-thirds of the line between New London and New Haven has been rock-ballasted and work on the remaining portion is being vigorously pushed. Down on the Plymouth Division, where the line runs through light sand, thousands of loads of cinders have been spread, giving one of the finest roadbeds possible to make. It is said that ladies have complained that delicately wrought fabrics are marred by the particles that settle upon them when they are riding over a road treated in this manner.

FOR CHEAPER INSURANCE RATES

Baltimore Firms Will Do Business with New Mutual Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—An announcement of the Baltimore Fire Underwriters' Association that all new policies are subject to a new rating, meaning an increase of 25 per cent. in premiums, will result in several of the biggest firms in Baltimore placing insurance aggregating over $1,500,000 with the new mutual company which they helped to organize.

This concern, the Merchants' and Warehousemen's Insurance Company, will insure its members under the mutual plan at a lower rate than the regular companies. Business men of Baltimore, Chicago, and Philadelphia organized the company to protect themselves against the increased rates of the old-line companies.

E. F. Henson of E. P. Burke & Co., Philadelphia, lumber dealers will be President of the company. He is now President of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Le Grande Smith of Chicago, ex-President of the Union Cold Storage Company, will be a Director.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Sale of 25,000

Japanese Folding Fans

At 5c, 10c & 15c Each.

The entire stock of one of the most prominent Importers in the United States goes on Sale this morning at the Siegel Cooper Store at prices 1-4 to 1-5 what the Fans are actually valued at.

All the latest 1902 styles are included in this wonderful exposition. The variety is simply immense, comprising Fans in gold, silver, black, green, pink, terra cotta, white, cream, pastels and blue in various sizes.

The designs are radiantly beautiful. Some represent floral ideas; others art studies, pictorial effects, fern-like traceries, geometrical combinations. Some are bespangled with gold or silver. Others are less decorative. Some are as gorgeous as a butterfly's wings. Others are as demure as a Quaker maiden's smile. All the kaleidoscopic colors of the rainbow are practically shown.

Beautiful for decorations. Delightfully cooling this sweltering weather. On Sale on the Main Floor, Front, 18th street side.

Paper-Bound Books. 15c

A vast assortment of decidedly clever and extremely interesting stories.

The kind you would prefer to take on your vacation. Ideal Summer reading. Here are some of the titles:

"THE STORY OF A PASSION," by Charles Garvice.
"MY LADY OF SNOW," by Charles Garvice.
"JASPER FAIRFAX," by Margaret Holmes.
"THE MASSERENES," by Ouida.
"BROWN, V. C.," by Mrs. Alexander.
"PRETTY MISS NEVILLE," by B. M. Croker.
"THE BLACK BOX MURDER," by Maarten Maartens.
"EVE'S RANSOM," by George Gissing.
"PATROL OF THE CYPRESS HILLS," by Gilbert Parker.
"VICOMTE DE PUYJOLI," by Jules Claretie.
"MARGARET MONCRIEFFE," by Charles Burdett.
"A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE," by Mrs. L. T. Meade.
"WEDLOCK," by John Strange Winter.
"A BRIDE FROM THE DESERT," by Grant Allen.
"THE MYSTERY OF FOURWAYS," by Florence Warden.

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Women's Waists.

An inspiring showing of new styles in exquisitely made Waists in the daintiest of white fabrics of Organdie, Mull, Batiste, Swiss, Persia, India and Victoria Lawns.

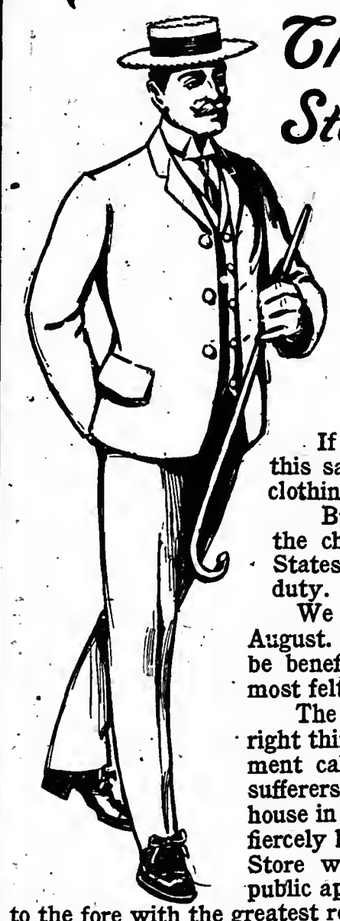
Exquisitely made ORGANDI WAISTS, 5.00
Exquisitely made SWISS WAISTS, 2.90
Exquisitely made INDIA LAWN WAISTS, 1.90
Exquisitely made PERSIA LAWN WAISTS, 3.50
Exquisitely made SILK MULL WAISTS, 7.90

WHITE WASH WAISTS, 95, 1.00, 1.25 & 1.50

COLORED WASH WAISTS, 50, 59, 89 & 1.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

Twenty-Eight Hundred Men's Summer Suits, **8.50**



This Extraordinary Sale Starts at 8.30 This Morning

An entire section, comprising 7 Divisions of the Main Aisle of the Men's Clothing Store, and covering the space from the front to the Hat Store in the rear, crowded with these extraordinary values.

Any Style of Garment — Any Fabric—Every Size.

If we printed the names of the makers of the clothing in this sale, a sensation would be created that would be felt in clothing circles throughout the entire country.

But we are not selling names. It is sufficient to say that the choicest products of the greatest clothiers of the United States are here for your selection. Extra sales forces will be on duty. You will be waited on promptly and satisfactorily.

We are not waiting until the end of July or the middle of August. We are lowering prices NOW—at a time when you will be benefited most, when the power of The Big Store will be most felt.

The Siegel Cooper Store progresses aggressively. Does the right thing at the right time. When the United States Government called for 5,000 straw hats for the Island of Martinique sufferers some weeks ago the Siegel Cooper Store was the only house in New York that could supply the demand. When the first fiercely hot wave of the season struck the city the Siegel Cooper Store was better prepared than any other store—a fact the public appreciated by coming here in swarms. And now we come to the fore with the greatest representation of Men's Summer Suits ever known at any such price as we quote. Perfect models to fit every build of man, no matter what the height, weight or shape the man may be.

A Short Synopsis of the Offering:

ALL THE NEWEST MIXTURES, CHECKS and OVERPLAIDS in cassimeres, cheviots, tweeds and homespuns, both in light and medium colorings, made up in the very latest style Sack Suits, either single or the new 2-Button Double-Breasted Coats, 8.50

NAVY BLUE SERGES, the ever popular summer suit. Pure worsted fabrics, serge lined. Either single or double-breasted. The very latest styles. This morning you will find in this group 85 Serge Suits, satin lined throughout, and 62 suits with entire French double front, 8.50

BLACK CLOTHS comprising diagonals, thibets, cheviots and rough serges. All made up in the very acme of perfection. Splendid Sack Suits. The diagonals are also represented in 3-Button Cutaway Suits, 8.50

PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS, made of fine thibets. Silk faced and serge lined. The most perfect fitting Frock Coat in New York City at any price, 8.50

TROPICAL SUITS, the ideal hot weather garments for gentlemen. Made of fine soft textured flannels, wool crashes, homespuns and sackings. Regular or Norfolk Coats. (Some are ¼ silk lined.) All are perfect fitting. Trousers are "correct form" and show the marks of exclusive tailoring, 8.50

PRIESTLEY "CRAVENETTE" RAIN COATS. (Every garment bears the celebrated label) and TOP COATS whose distinguished lineage can be detected at a glance have joined in this great demonstration of values. An overgarment is a mighty good preventive to have on hand in the mountains or at the seashore, 8.50

Straw Hats FOR MAN, YOUTH AND BOY, 50c. to 3.80.

Genuine Panamas of Quality, 5.00 to 23.50.

Men's Summer Trousers, comprising the overproduction of two celebrated trousers makers. In the two classes are represented choice cassimeres and worsteds in regular trousers for all occasions and a splendid selection of Flannel Trousers for summer wear. All sizes from 30 to 50 inch waist.

Class A. 1.80 | *Class B.* 2.80

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

A Hundred and Twenty Thousand Yards of Printed Batistes at 5c

ANOTHER phenomenal offering of pretty Summer Cottons today. A good, firm cloth in fresh white grounds, printed in hundreds of pretty patterns. There are conventional figures, figured stripes, polka-dots forming figures, and stripes. Most of the patterns are in single color-printing; a few have black with color to bring out the design more sharply. The patterns are printed in light blue, royal blue, navy blue, pink, black, cardinal and heliotrope; all on white grounds, and printed to allow the white grounds to predominate.

Think of buying a twelve-yard dress pattern of a really serviceable and quite dainty batiste for **Sixty Cents!** Then you choose from crisp, new goods, just taken out of the wrappers last night—goods that never sell regularly for less than eight cents a yard.

Even a hundred and twenty thousand yards will melt away in a jiffy at this insignificant price—**5c a yard!**

Fourth avenue aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Still Plenty Today, of the Men's SHIRTS at a Dollar



RAPID AS WAS THE SELLING YESTERDAY, the offering was too vast for even the throngs of men who came, to claim the half of them.

Over five thousand—nearer six thousand Shirts were here yesterday morning. And they are such Shirts as smartly-dressed men look for and pick out in other best shops. They are such Shirts as we sell regularly at $1.50, $1.75 and $2. They tell us that some well-known stores in this city get $2.50 for some of these same shirts.

Certainly it is a remarkable collection to pick from

At $1 Each!

They are made, for the most part, of madras, in handsome woven and printed patterns. Fronts are plain or plaited; cuffs are attached and detached.

All the patterns are new; and the styles are those to be seen only in high-class stores.

Nowhere will be found a wider variety of choice and handsome shirts at $1.50 to $2 than is here today at **One Dollar Each.**

The entire Ninth street aisle is devoted to the selling.

Men's Collars, 2 for 25c

Three new Turnover Collars are added to this superb line today—the Machault, Melmoth and Maze. They have close-folding, round corners; with quarter-inch stitching. 25c collars of other makes are no better nor handsomer than these at **2 for 25c.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Madras Batswing Ties, 3 for 25c

These are the most popular of all Summer Ties, to wear with Negligee Shirts. They are made of an immense variety of patterns of American and Imported Madras; nicely cut and made up in best possible manner. Now at the insignificant price of **3 for 25c.**

Still Good Choosing Among the LACES

THE entire Lace Sale moves to the Basement today. The selling has been remarkable during the last two days; but there is this morning such a broad collection of handsome Laces as is not likely to be seen under-price again this season.

Here are hints of today's offerings:

Cream and White Net Laces, in Lierre, Alencon, Venise, Reponsse and Oriental Edges, white, cream and ecru Galons, straight Insertions and Irregular Bandings, and heavy Venise and Batiste Edges, at 12½c to 75c yard; worth 20c to $1.25 a yard.

Black and white Chantilly Bandings, at 35c to $1.50 yard; worth 65c to $2.50 yard.

Also a lot of Fancy Silk Allovers and Lace Allovers—Venise, Batiste and Imitation Irish Crochet effects, at one-third to one-half under-price, and even less.

Basement.

Children's Outing Hats

IDEAL Summer headgear for children who are constantly out in the sunshine, must be cool, light, and broad-brimmed.

These "Beach Hats" for small girls, are just right—of tan-colored linen, wide brim, trimmed and bound with red, white or blue ribbon. Hats that are regularly

Worth 75c, at 50c Each

Also—

Sailor Hats, of duck or pique, 65c to $2.

Tam O'Shanters, of linen, duck or crash, 25c to $1.

Yacht and Golf Caps, of duck or crash, 25c and 50c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cloth-Bound Books 8 Cents Each

IT is almost incomprehensible how such attractive Cloth-bound Books as these can be turned out at such an absurdly low price as

Eight Cents Each

Yet here they are, in handy pocket size, neat cover design, good paper and clear type, and about a hundred different titles, such as:

L'Abbe Constantin, The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Beyond the City, Her, Only Sin, Lays of Ancient Rome, Inez, The Wonder Book, Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, and so on.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Girls' Summer Coats Newly Priced

HERE are two attractive groups of Girls' Cloth Reefers, Three-quarter Length Coats, and Jackets, in light weights, that will tempt many a mother to make a hitherto deferred purchase of her young daughter's Summer wrap at a marked price-economy:

At $3.50, worth up to $7.50—

Reefers and Three-quarter Length Coats of cheviot and covert cloth, in desirable shades and charming styles. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

At $5, worth up to $10.50—

Jackets of covert and Venetian cloths, in tan and black, in fly-front and double-breasted shapes; all well tailored and lined. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Also a timely hint of

Girls' Summer Skirts

Of white duck, $1. Of linen, $2.25 to $7.50.
Of white pique, $1.50 to $7.50.
Of plain navy blue or black duck, $1.75.
Of plain chambray, with corded flounce, $1.50.
Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

Second floor, Ninth street.

And an offering in the Basement Under-Price Store, of

Girls' Summer Dresses

ONE-THIRD BELOW VALUE.

At $1, worth $1.50—Dresses of percale, in sailor and guimpe styles, with effective trimming of white pique. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs.

Others up to $2, worth $3.

Saturday Savings On Boys' Summer Suits

HERE'S a three-fold offering of Boys' Clothing, that will amply repay parents for a trip with their boys to Wanamaker's today:

$5 to $8.50 SAILOR SUITS at $3.75—

Handsome styles, of serges and cheviots; broken sizes; but suits to fit boys of 3 to 12 years—at a saving of dollars.

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS AT $1.95—

Worth double. Of white galatea, chambray, and linen. Sizes 2½ to 6 years.

SHIRT-WAISTS and BLOUSES at 50c—

Russian Blouse Waists, in 3 to 8-year sizes; and regular Blouses and Waists, of madras, percale and Bedford cord; sizes 6 to 16 yrs.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sale of Griffon Safety Razors

A SAFETY RAZOR is a good thing to have along on a vacation trip; or at a Summer country place. It frequently prevents slavery to unpleasant conditions.

The Griffon Safety Razors are made with adjustable shoulders which prevent the blade from extending beyond the safety point; and can be instantly regulated for close or ordinary shaving. They also have automatic adjustable spring clips, so that if the blades vary in thickness or width, they will always fit the frame.

We have just secured a quantity of these Safety Razors to sell below their regular prices. These hints of them:

Griffon Safety Razors, with one blade, in enameled tin box, $1.10.
Griffon Safety Razors, with two blades, in satin-lined leather case, $2.
Griffon Safety Razors, with four blades, in satin-lined leather case, $3.50.
Griffon Safety Razors, with six blades, in satin-lined leather case, $4.50.
Griffon Safety Razors, with seven blades, in satin-lined leather case, $5.25.
Griffon Automatic Stropping Machine, $1.25.
Tourist Cases, comprising one Griffon Safety Razor and Automatic Stropping Machine, $2.25.
Griffon Safety Razor with two blades and Stropping Machine, in leather case, $3.75.
Griffon Safety Razors, with seven blades, one for each day of the week, and Stropping Machine, in satin-lined leather case, $7.50.
Also Seven-day Razor Sets, comprising seven razors of ordinary style (not safety) each with day of week etched on back; in case, $5.

Broadway.

Summer Underwear And HOSIERY

TIME IS RIPE for the change, certainly. Many a proper suit, many a cool dress, is debarred from giving hot-weather comfort, by improper underwear.

The comfortable, proper-fitting sorts are here; also attractive Stockings—all at most reasonable prices.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At 25c a pair—Fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, plain or Richelieu ribbed.

At 37½c a pair—Fast black Cotton Stockings, with colored embroidered ankles or vertical stripes; or Lisle Thread, with colored tops and black boots, clocked.

At 50c a pair—Fast black, cardinal, Yale blue, tan or gray Lisle Thread Stockings, with openwork ankles; others with openwork side clocks, or allover openwork in neat patterns.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each—White ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low neck; sleeveless; trimmed with lace in various pretty designs.

At 50c each—Swiss Lisle Thread Vests, white; low neck and no sleeves, lace-trimmed; or Cotton crocheted. White ribbed Lisle Thread Drawers; knee-length; lace-trimmed.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 37½c a pair—Fast black, tan or gray Cotton, with lisle spliced soles.

Fast black Lisle Thread, with colored embroidered fronts; or Yale blue, allover openwork.

At 50c a pair—Of Lisle Thread, fast black with white or colored side clocks; tan, gray, cadet blue, white, or fast black, allover openwork in effective designs.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c a garment—Open-mesh ecru Lisle Thread Shirts; short sleeves.

White ribbed Lisle Thread Shirts; short sleeves; closed fronts.

English white gauze Cotton Shirts; long or short sleeves.

Pink or sky blue, plain or fancy striped Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

$1 a garment—French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers have spliced seats with long or short inseam.

French Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves.

Broadway.

Handkerchiefs Slightly Imperfect

THESE are picked from the finer grades of Handkerchiefs, by a concern that is very particular that no defects be discovered in goods of their quality. You'll find the hurts very trifling, if you find them at all; and the handkerchiefs are the sort that it is gratifying to own.

At 35c each—Women's Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs; some scalloped, others trimmed with lace; sheer, fine linen, in new designs that sell regularly at 75c each.

At 50c each—Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with scalloped edges, in a large assortment of choice designs; selling regularly at $1 and $1.25 each.

Broadway.

Men's SUMMER CLOTHES

TO keep yourself smartly dressed and yet comfortable—that's the problem the particular man has to face just now. But it's a problem easily solved if you get the right store to help to the solution.

There are thin clothes aplenty; but they must be made right. Thin, cool fabrics, thoroughly well tailored—that's the answer. The thin fabrics can be gotten anywhere; but you'll miss the tailoring in nine stores out of ten.

The strongest guarantee a store can give, makes you absolutely certain of both fabric and tailoring at Wanamaker's. The risk is all ours—the gratification about good and good-looking clothes is yours.

Here are hints of the good thin sorts:

Two hundred blue and black Serge Suits. A good $10 value at $8.50 a suit.

Men's Outing Coats and Trousers, made of all-wool crash, in light colors. The coolest and best wearing fabric known. $7.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some very nobby Norfolk Suits in light and dark colors, at $12 and $15.

Men's striped wool crash and flannel Outing Trousers at $3.50 and $4; stylish and serviceable.

Two hundred pairs of pure Worsted Trousers in neat stripes—$7 and $7.50 kinds at $5.

Women's Garments An Interesting Quartette

FOUR interesting items concerning Women's Garments are set forth below—items that will, on account of their timeliness and moderation in price, prove highly attractive to many a woman today.

Here they are:

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS at $2.50

Of lawn or percale; white ground; small figures of black, blue or pink. Two styles—round yoke trimmed with fancy braid; skirt with deep bias flounce and three rows of braid above; or full front, plaited and trimmed with fancy braid; gored skirt flared at the bottom.

$3.50 to $5 SILK WAISTS at $2.75

Of Louisine, Liberty satin, moire or peau de soie, in plain colors; or Liberty satin, in dots or Persian designs; plaited and hemstitched. In Gibson effect; trimmed with lace, plaited and corded; or other most attractive styles.

$2.25 SATEEN PETTICOATS at $1.75

Of gray sateen, in stripes or figures; accordion-plaited ruffles, finished with small ruffle and ruche above.

Second floor, Tenth street.

$1 KIMONO WRAPPERS at 85c

Of lawn, in pretty stripes or dots; border of white lawn.

Basement.

Tailor-made Suits That Are Wanted All Summer

HERE are the sharpest kind of price-concessions on smart, handsome Suits such as will be wanted in every woman's wardrobe all Summer; and which must be ready for constant wear long before women, in the country for the Summer, get back for Fall shopping.

These three groups:

At $32.50, worth up to $56—

Handsome Suits of etamine and canvas weaves, handsomely made, beautifully trimmed; all silk-lined.

At $47.50, worth up to $75—

Handsome Suits of broadcloth, etamine and canvas weaves; all very stylish.

At $75, worth up to $150—

Some very handsome Imported Tailor-made Suits; exclusive in style and beautifully made.

Second floor, Broadway.

Charming Parasols Considerably Reduced

TO repel the sun's searching rays, in the hot Summer days to come, demands adequate provision in the shape of a Parasol. Striking reductions have been made all along the line in this splendid stock. And today brings numberless charming Parasols, that will act as effective foils to many a pretty costume, at interesting new prices.

The higher priced groups include many of our choicest imported Sunshades; and almost every style and color-combination may be found in the gathering. Hints:

At $1.35, worth $2—Fancy white ruffled Silk Parasols; also with colored silk stripes, and navy blue and black with fancy borders.

At $1.90, worth $2.75—Fancy All-silk Parasols, Pongee with borders, figured and plain Taffeta, in all colors and many styles.

At $2.50, worth $3.50—Silk Coaching Parasols, with canes; all white, trimmed with grenadine ruffles, Pongee, embroidered black and white fancy stripes, and Hunter's green.

At $2.85, worth $3.75 to $4.50—Fancy Silk Parasols of Pongee, lined with silk, and extra quality colored taffeta, all new shades.

At $3.75—Fancy Parasols worth $5 and $6.

At $4.75—Fancy Parasols worth $7 to $10.

At $7.50—Fancy Parasols worth $12 to $15.

At $12—Fancy Parasols worth $20 to $25.

Main aisle.

Corsets, Low-Priced

AN ATTRACTIVE cluster of Corset offerings is ready this morning for women who appreciate corsets of latest styles, in Summer weights and materials, at a considerable saving in price. Details:

At 50c—Of ventilating net; medium long waist; short hips; straight front; embroidery-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 25.

At $1—W. B. Corsets of ventilating net, and Sonnette Corsets of Batiste; long and short hips; straight-front; bias and gored cut in white; sizes 18 to 30.

Main floor and Tenth Street.

At 38c, regularly 50c—Ventilating Corsets, of net; long waist; short hips; straight-front; stripped with jean; double zone hand across waist; excellent quality; sizes 18 to 25.

At 50c, regularly 75c—Of ventilating net; medium high bust; short hips; straight-front; embroidery-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 25.

At 65c, regularly $1.25—Of blue or pink batiste; straight-front; bias cut; gored hips and bust; medium low bust; sizes 18 to 21.

At $1—W. B. Corsets, of ventilating net; straight-front; bias cut; gored, medium short hips; boned bust; for medium and slight figures; sizes 18 to 26.

Basement.

LAWN APRONS Under-Price

A VERY attractive collection of pure white Lawn Aprons, in a variety of styles, offered at about a third under-price—

40c to 50c Aprons at 25c
75c to $1 Aprons at 50c

Broadway.

Delettrez Soaps 15c a Cake

USUAL prices on this delicately-scented, excellent Toilet Soap, made by Delettrez, in France, have been 20c and 25c cake. We have secured a special lot, which we offer today at

Fifteen Cents a Cake

Tenth street.

White RIBBONS At Two-Thirds Prices

ESSENTIALLY summery in appearance, dainty and cool-looking, White Ribbons are prime favorites just now. Consequently, much interest attaches to this well-timed offering of thousands of yards of fresh, new White Ribbons at

Savings of a Third to a Half

Included are all the most desirable kinds and widths—Louisine, Striped and Satin Taffeta, Mousseline, Failletine and Sash Ribbons.

More precise information:

WHITE RIBBONS—

Fancy Louisine, 3½ in. wide, 15c a yard.
Striped Taffeta, 3⅝ in. wide, 15c a yard.
Satin Taffeta, 3½ in. wide, 18c a yard.
Mousseline, 4 in. wide, 22c a yard; 4⅝ in. wide, 25c a yard; 5⅝ in. wide, 35c a yard.
Failletine, 4½ in. wide, 32c a yard; 5⅜ in. wide, 38c a yard; 6⅜ in. wide, 45c a yard.

WHITE SASH RIBBONS—

Satin Taffeta, 5⅜ in. wide, 30c a yard.
Liberty Satin, 6⅜ in. wide, 40c a yard.

Main aisle.

How Little Would You Like Your SUMMER SHOES to Cost?

DON'T SACRIFICE GOODNESS. Don't buy Shoes you don't like, just to save a little money. But come and pick out just the kind of Shoes you want, from this enormous Basement stock, with absolute certainty that the shoes are well made and that the economy is safe in every way.

Here are suggestions:

MEN'S BLACK SHOES

At $1—Black satin calf; solid, but not fine; good working shoes for man or boy.

At $1.40—Black satin calf, lace; in several good toe-shapes.

At $1.90, worth $3—Kidskin of fine quality; enameled leather of high grade; box calf with best oak tanned soles; welted; stylish lasts.

At $2.40, usually $3.50—Kidskin and calf, enameled and patent leather laced shoes.

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES

At $1.50—Tan Russia calf; sewed extension soles; easy and cool.

At $2.40, usual $3.50 grades—Patent leather Oxfords, with extension soles; very stylish last, and with heavy or light soles.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.20—Fine black kidskin Oxford ties, two styles; right up-to-date; turned soles.

At $1.30, worth $2 and More—Black kid and calf spring-weight boots.

At $1.60, worth $2.50 and More—Button and lace boots in a dozen different styles.

At $1.80, usually $2.50—Black kid and all patent leather Oxford ties in the good toe-shapes.

At $1.80—Patent leather lace and button boots in the season's best shapes; stylish lasts.

At $2—Button and lace boots in kidskin, box calf and enamel leather. Worth a dollar more.

At $2.40—Walking boots of box calf and enamel leather. Mostly made to sell at $3.50, but thousands of pairs equal to the usual $4 grades.

WOMEN'S TAN OXFORD SHOES

At $1, worth $1.50—Tan kidskin Oxfords that make the coolest Summer footwear.

WOMEN'S TAN OXFORD SHOES

At $1.20, worth $1.50—Brown kidskin Oxfords with flexible soles; good hot-weather shoes.

At $1.40, worth $2—The finest grade of tan kidskin, with turned soles; flexible and easy.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

At 60c, worth $1—Babies' shoes of patent leather and fine kid; sizes 2 to 6.

At $1, worth $1.50—Black and tan kidskin shoes with spring heels; some patent leather in the lot; sizes 11 to 2.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Black calf lace shoes with heels; sturdy and well-made; sizes 12 to 2; larger sizes at $1.30.

At $1.30, worth $1.75—Black veal lace shoes; from a celebrated maker of school shoes; sizes 12 to 2, with heels.

SMALL BOYS' SHOES

At 85c, worth $1.50—Black veal calf spring-heel shoes, made on boys' lasts; heavy soles.

At $1, usually $1.50—Satin calf lace; heavy soles; spring heels; with tips; sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1.60, worth $2—Box calf; extra oak-tanned soles; welted and stitched; wide toe-lasts and heavy spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

OUTING SHOES Under-Price

At $1.50—Men's lace Bicycle Shoes, of tan calf; special last, specially prepared leather.

At $2.40—Men's white canvas lace Shoes, with oak leather soles, welted and stitched.

At $1.20—Women's white and ecru linen Oxford Shoes, with leather soles.

At 35c—Rubber-soled Oxfords of canvas, brown, white and black; the good rubber sole that don't break; all sizes.

Basement.

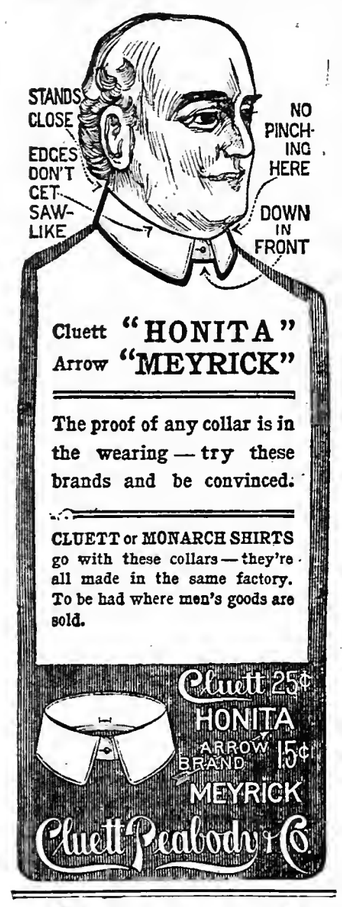
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Lorillard Refrigerator Company has removed to its new show rooms, 23 West 34th Street, where is displayed a full and complete line of Lorillard Refrigerators.

Orders executed for Lorillard Refrigerators specially built to order in any size and for any purpose.



THE
Coward
Good Sense
Shoe
For Children.



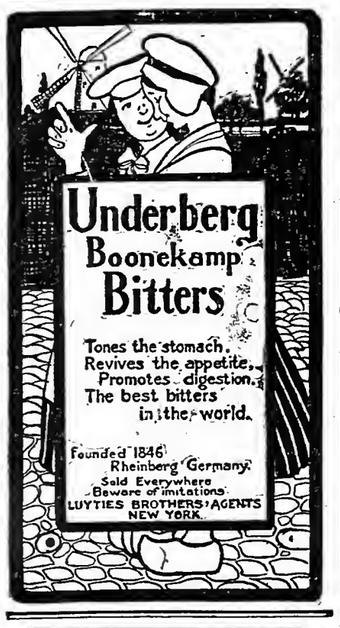
Holds the little dimpled feet as tenderly and safely as does the mother's hand.

Supports them at exactly the places where support is necessary — protects every part of the foot — is always comfortable — does everything a shoe should do, better than any other shoe.

Costs no more—sold nowhere else.

Infants' - - - - *65c. to $1.00*
Children's - - - *$1.30 to $1.65*
Misses' - - - - *$2.00 to $2.75*
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
263-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send For New Catalogue.



"My customers, in almost every case, are highly pleased with the results of

IRON-OX
TABLETS

and so buy them again. They think *Fifty* Tablets, so beautifully put up and containing iron, good value for their money, especially as they also serve so nicely as a regulator of stomach and bowels."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

Price 25 Cents

For 27 Years New England's Favorite
7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
M.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

CHICAGO IN TWENTY HOURS

Pennsylvania and N. Y. Central to Start Record-Breaking Trains.

Beginning To-morrow Afternoon Each Line Will Have in Operation Fliers Between the Cities.

Two of the fastest regular trains that ever ran from here to Chicago will start on their first trips Sunday afternoon. One of them goes on the New York Central tracks, stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, and taking on no passengers except those whose destinations are as far west as Chicago. The other is a Pennsylvania Railroad train, and stops at Germantown Junction, (Philadelphia,) Harrisburg, Altoona, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Englewood. Both are to make the trip in twenty hours—four hours quicker than the regular trains hitherto scheduled on the two roads.

Several times in the past both lines have sent trains to Chicago in less than twenty hours, but the runs were made on special occasions, with cleared tracks and special facilities. The two schedules that go into effect on Sunday are the first of their class to be instituted for permanent use. The fastest run ever made by a Pennsylvania train to Chicago was when Jarrett & Palmer, theatrical managers, made their record-breaking trip across the country in a fraction more than four days, and the time to Chicago was about eighteen hours. While the World's Fair was in progress a Central train made the trip in nineteen hours.

The schedule of the "Pennsylvania Special" west-bound, is as follows: Leave West Twenty-third Street, this city, at 1:55 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets at 2, Brooklyn at 1:45, Jersey City at 2:12, Germantown Junction at 3:44, arrive at Harrisburg at 5:50, and leave at 5:55; leave Altoona at 8:35, arrive at Pittsburg at 11:05 Eastern time, and leave at 10:10 central time; arrive at Chicago at 8:55 A. M., which is the same as 9:55 Eastern time.

The train will be made up of a Pullman combination parlor and smoking car, with bath and barber's shop; Pullman compartment car, Pullman twelve-section drawing room and sleeping car, Pennsylvania Railroad dining car as far as Altoona, and another Pennsylvania dining car between Alliance and Chicago.

The New York Central's train, known as the "Twentieth Century Limited," will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:45 P. M., reaching Albany at 5:39, Utica at 7:34, Syracuse at 8:42, and Rochester at 10:15. It will be in Chicago at 9:45 A. M., central time, or 10:45 Eastern time.

The make-up will include a combined buffet, smoking, library, and baggage car, two Pullman sleepers with twelve sections, a drawing room and stateroom, one private stateroom and seven rooms, and an observation car.

Among the passengers on the first trip of the "Twentieth Century Limited" will be John W. Gates and George B. Hopkins. All the private rooms had been sold day before yesterday, and many of the sections have been engaged. On the Pennsylvania train's trial trip George W. Boyd, the road's Assistant General Passenger Agent, will be a passenger, together with other officials of the line. Both trains will carry a number of newspaper correspondents and advertising men.

The distance to be traversed by the "Pennsylvania Special" is 912 miles. The Central's limited will travel 980 miles. The average speed of the former will be a little less than 46 miles an hour, and the latter is to make a little less than 50. Although the rival roads do not call this first journey a race, the fact that the start is made on the same day and the well-known spirit of competition between the two, make it evident that the engineer of each train will make every effort to bring his train to its destination more successfully than the other.

The east-bound trips of the trains will begin at Chicago in the afternoon, and the time coming in this direction will be the same as on the westward journey, no local passengers being allowed either way.

WESTERN MARYLAND DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Warfield of the Continental Trust Company was in New York to-day arranging the details for the payment by the Fuller syndicate for the Western Maryland Railroad. The city already has $100,000 which accompanied the Fuller bid, and the balance amounts to $8,651,370.45.

The surveys for the tidewater extension of the Western Maryland have stirred up real estate circles. Recent purchases of water-front property at Locust Point by the Baltimore and Ohio Company has been attributed to plans to handicap the Gould syndicate from reaching tidewater. Officials of the railroad say that the additional property was needed to enlarge the company's terminals. The Pennsylvania Railroad's agents are negotiating for water-front property in South Baltimore, owned by large estates.

Persons in touch with the Gould syndicate say that if the Baltimore and Ohio or the Pennsylvania Railroad are endeavoring to block the extension to tide water by cornering property, they will fail, as condemnation proceedings are open to the syndicate.

Buy Ohio Traction Lines.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13.—From reliable information it is learned that A. E. Appleyard of Boston, representing Tucker & Anthony of Boston, has purchased the Newark (Ohio) Traction Company line and the Interurban to Granville for the Columbus, Buckeye, Lake and Newark Traction Company. The price paid was several hundred thousand dollars. The road will be extended to Zanesville.

Choctaw Railroad Election.

CHICAGO, June 13.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Choctaw Railroad Company held at the Rock Island offices, William B. Leeds was elected President, George H. Crosby, Secretary, and C. H. Jilson, Treasurer. Charles H. Warren of Chicago was elected a Director in the place of Francis I. Gowan, resigned.

New York Central's Pamphlets.

The New York Central's Passenger Department has added another pamphlet to its "Four Track News Series." The latest addition gives information about Ottawa and the Rideau Lakes. A revised edition of the pamphlet on the Adirondack Mountains has also been published.

To Challenge Monroe Doctrine?

Germany's ambitions in South America described by the Berlin correspondent in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES, who tells about the imperial navy's new "American station," and the formation in Berlin of societies to nurse German colonies in Brazil, Argentina, and other South American countries.—Adv.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Montreal; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Col. Arthur L. Wagner, United States Army.

HOLLAND—A. J. Reeves, Helena, Mon.; D. L. Gillespie, Pittsburg; J. N. Wear, Fargo, N. D.

CAMBRIDGE—R. B. Powell, Government House, Victoria; William Moneypenny, Jr., Columbus, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—George B. Trumbull, Chicago; Pelham Glassford, Las Vegas, N. M.; Roy T. Baker, Fargo, N. D.

STURTEVANT—J. Howard Ford, Pittsburg; Ira W. Packard, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Judge A. L. Kemper, Chicago; E. V. Bookmiller, United States Army; C. C. Prytz, Spanish Diplomatic Corps, Barcelona, Spain.

HOFFMAN—A. V. Grimes, Washington; Hugo Landsberger, London; Carl Henrich, Frankfurt-on-Main; William S. Morgan, Nashville; A. B. Hancock, Charlottesville, Va.

GILSEY—G. E. Needham, Cleveland; Thomas V. Porter, Jacksonville.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. E. Paley, London; Major B. F. Randolph, United States Army.

GRAND—Capts. Albert Todd, George O. Squier, and A. E. Saxton, United States Army; Gen. M. V. Sheridan, United States Army; Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army; E. A. Goodwin, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Thomas L. Chalmers, Chicago.

SAVOY—J. Strauss, Danville, Ill.; S. Greenbaum, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Col. George E. Pond, United States Army; Dr. George Ben Johnston, Richmond; G. T. Elliott, United States Navy; R. M. Horne-Payne, C. S. Pavitt, and J. Eagle Bott, London; Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, United States Army; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Washington; Ponsonby Ogle, London; P. M. Rixey, United Statee Navy; Capt. S. V. Hane, United States Army.

PLAZA—James D. Morgan, Washington; Joseph W. Phillips, Denvsr.

GRAND UNION—Capt. David Price, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—J. M. Hobson, Jr., United States Army; C. B. Price, Pittsburg; Fred. Dodd, Fresno, Cal.

NAVARRE—Capts. P. L. Miles, O. B. Farr, and Dr. John H. Hess, United States Army.

ASTOR—C. R. Higgs, Nassau, N. P.; N. H. Sills, Chicago; ex-Senator John C. Brain, Alabama; A. Rogers Jenkine, London.

EMPIRE—T. Saito, Tokio; H. E. Richards, Toledo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Josl. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Seidl, upholetery goods; 79 Grand Street; Belvedere House.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. I. Wilson, gloves, 3 Union Square; Holland House.

Wald, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Herrick, notions, 61 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mackey-Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; D. A. Nisbet, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; G. N. Chambers, dress and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Anthony, C. H., Watertown, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. E. Ringel, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Miller, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Earlington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Artillery Corps, has been accepted, to take effect June 1.

Chief Surgeon Louis A. Molony is relieved from temporary duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty, to relieve Contract Surgeon Ralph L. Taylor, who, upon being thus relieved, will report to Washington for instructions.

Major Garland N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, on official business pertaining to the installation in Pensacola Harbor of a system of fire control and direction.

Second Lieut. William F. Rittler, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Madison Barracks.

The resignation of Second Lieut. T. John McBride, Jr., Artillery Corps, has been accepted to take effect June 12.

First Lieut. Robert M. Brambilla, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred from Company H to Company A of that regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Stoney is detached from the Oregon and ordered to command the Dolphin June 25.

Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Oregon as executive officer, June 25.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Bernadou is detached from the Dixie and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Dixie as navigator.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Brown is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island.

Naval Cadet K. B. Crittenden is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home with leave until July 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Potomac reached Fort De France June 12.

The Puritan reached New Bedford June 12.

The Somers and Porter reached Norfolk June 12.

The Manila and Alert reached San Francisco June 12.

The Hannibal sailed June 12 from San Juan for Norfolk.

The New York sailed June 13 from Kobe for Che-Foo.

The Gwin sailed June 13 from Norfolk for Annapolis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:10 A. M.—831 Broadway; A. B. Sarton; damage, $5,000.

12:55 P. M.—32 West Nineteenth Street; N. Siegel; damage, $200.

1:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Alexander Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $5.

1:20 P. M.—350 St. Nicholas Avenue; J. E. Prye; damage, $100.

1:23 P. M.—352 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Duncan; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—125 Allen Street; Samuel Grostolt; damage trifling.

4:00 P. M.—512 West Twenty-fifth Street; Velxegan estate; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—114 East Ninety-eighth Street; Harry Kominsky; damage, $20.

7:35 P. M.—77 Ridge Street; Morris Albert; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—127 East Broadway; Abraham Neweah; damage, $25.

9:55 P. M.—601 East Ninth Street; Kate Kantrow; damage, $200.

10 P. M.—167 Suffolk Street; Joseph Fulton; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—21 and 23 First Avenue; Morris Sterr; damage, $800.

10:40 P. M.—Ninth Street, near Avenue B, Unionport; Henry Hurlburt; damage, $5,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; winds variable.

This indications are that unsettled weather will continue generally, except in the Gulf States and Southwest with showers, to-day in the Atlantic Coast States, the middle and northern slopes, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There will be showers Sunday in the South Atlantic States, the west upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys.

It will be cooler Saturday in the Middle Slope; elsewhere temperature changes will be irregular, except in the Gulf States and the Southwest, where the weather will continue steadily warm. On the New England middle coast winds will be light and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh east; probably brisk to high on the Central and South Florida coast; on the Gulf fresh and mostly south, and on the Great Lakes variable.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have variable winds and threatening weather, probably showers, to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	71	71	72
6 A. M.	69	71	74
9 A. M.	75	71	76
12 M.	79	83	84
4 P. M.	76	88	87
6 P. M.	74	85	85
9 P. M.	69	76	77
12 P. M.	67	68	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....78⅞
Weather Bureau.....76¼
Corresponding date 1901.....74
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....67

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 81 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperatures being 89 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at midnight Thursday. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets..12:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:18	Gov. Isl'd...2:44	H. Gate....4:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:52	Gov. Isl'd...3:25	H. Gate....5:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Kingston, Savanilla, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Citta di Genova, Naples.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba, via Matanzae	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil, via Rio Janeiro, &c	4:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull		

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Allianca, Central and South America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples		

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton		10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp		12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close hers daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21 and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 0:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that Australian mails which reached Vancouver per steamer Aorangi were dispatched east June 12, and are due here on Tuesday, June 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 14.

Campania, Liverpool, June 7.
Clenfuegos, Santiago, June 7.
Colorado, Hull, May 31.
Exeter City, Swansea, May 31.
Hilary, Para, May 30.
La Touraine, Havre, June 7.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 31.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Juns 7.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

Cymric, Liverpool, June 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 10.
Noordam, Rotterdam, June 5.
San Juan, San Juan, Juns 10.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Astoria, Glasgow, June 6.
Comus, New Orleans, June 11.
Lusitleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, June 10.
Minneapolis, London, Juns 7.
Oscar II., Christiansand, June 6.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 7.
Victoria, Naples, May 31.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Bluecher, Hamburg, June 8.
Finance, Colon, June 10.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 6.
Nuscee, Galveston, June 11.
Tripoli, Hamburg, June 1.
Zulia, Curacao, June 9.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Oceanic, Liverpool, June 11.
Phoenicia, Gibraltar, June 8.
Trave, Gibraltar, June 9.

Arrived.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Br.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, June 5, Southampton and Cherbourg, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:24 P. M.

SS Alamo, Staples, Galveston, Juns 7, and Key West, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 8:24 P. M.

SS Chattahooches, Lewis, Savannah, June 11, with mdse. and passenger to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Veritas, (Nor.,) Utne, Port de Palx, &c., June 7, with logwood to the New York and Boston Dyewood Company; vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Eagleton, Leghorn, May 23, Genoa, 24th, Naples, 26th, and Palermo, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seeger Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

Cable steamer Von Podbielski, (Ger.,) Gerstung, Fayal, May 29, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

City of Washington, Byrne, Guantanamo, &c., May 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Erskine, Caleta Buena, &c., April 10, with mdse. to Besche, Duval & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Bachmann, Baltimore, Juns 11, in ballast to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Arapahoe, Pennington, Jacksonville, Juns 9, and Charleston, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hemilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdee. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Frutera, (Nor., new, 989 tons,) Sorensen, Copenhagen, &c., May 24, in ballast, with passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mae, McDonald, Port Tampa, June 7, with phosphate rock to the American Agricultural Chemical Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Meltbridge, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Trele, (Nor.,) for Sydney, C. B.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Rodondo, for San Francisco.
SS Grigen, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Avalon, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jackaonville.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Trieste, &c.
SS Santiago, for Tampico.
SS San Marcos, for Brunswick.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 13.—SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York, arr. at Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 11:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York, arr. at Naples at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 12:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Steel, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York, arr. at Dublin yesterday.

SS Domingo de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Queen Eleanor, (Br.,) Capt. Breaks, from New York via Algiers for Yokohama, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York for Naples, arr. at Genoa June 11.

SS Roma, (Br.,) Capt. Verrier, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles June 11.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via Gibraltar for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Malta to-day.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Capt. Jutte, from New York via West Indies for Amsterdam, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Bruce, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Federica, (Aust.,) Capt. Zahej, from Trieste, &c., for New York and Philadelphia, sld. from St. Michael's June 5.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, for New York, sld. from Trieste June 9.

SS Xenia, (Dan.,) Capt. Kruse, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen June 10.

SS Inirani, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Otoyo, (Urug.,) Capt. Ds Arena, from Alexandria for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hillglen, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from New York for Singapore, Manila, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Cavic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:40 P. M. to-day and proceedsd.

Spoken.

Ship Louise, (Ger.,) Capt. Doyen, from Rouen for New York, was spoken on June 9 in latitude 45 degrees, longitude 37 degreee.

Story of a New Law's Failure.

Over a thousand lottery policy shops now in operation in this city in spite of the passage of a measure in the last Legislature to put an end to the evil. How the game is played—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES. —Adv.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

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Pembroke. (Miss M. E. Wilkins.)
Lorraine. (R. W. Chambers.)
Princess Ahne. (Richard Harding Davis.)
A New England Nun. (Miss M. E. Wilkins), etc.

Miscellaneous Book Specials.

Familiar Short Sayings of Famous Men	1.45	Plutarch for Boys and Girls	1.65
Secret Memoires of Talleyrand, 2 vols., ½ morocco	2.50	Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon, 3 vols.	2.90
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John Halifax,	Kenilworth,
Last Days of Pompeii,	Lena Rivers,
Lorna Doone,	Middlemarch,
Uncle Tom's Cabin,	Under Two Flags,
Tale of Two Cities,	Tempest and Sunshine,
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,	Averil,
Daniel Deronda,	East Lynne,
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Sartor Resartus,	Coming Race,	Modern Painters,
Sketch Book,	Evangeline,	Blithedale Romance,
Robert Browning's Select Poems,		Camille,
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There's an unmistakable dash to The Strollers—you will hardly believe they are not custom made. But they are as comfortable as custom shoes—and as durable. If you try a pair you will agree with us. Shoes and Oxfords.

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Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Summer Amusement Season OPENS TO-DAY. Afts. 3:30, Eves. 8:30. SHANNON'S 22d Regt. BAND

June 21st | FRANK DANIELS and Company in Miss Simplicity.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. To-day. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's **A CHINESE HONEYMOON** The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. 2:15. The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN. LULU GLASER. By Stange & Edwards.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. T'dy & Wed. "Clever Show."—Herald. **CHAPERONS** BARGAIN MAT. WED. Best Seat 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. 2:15. Lederer's Best Show. The **WILD ROSE**

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. T'dy & Wed., 2:15. Owing to its Great Success, Rice's **Show Girl** Will be continued Indefinitely.

G. N. Y. PERMANENT CIRCUS, 135th St. and Lenox Av. Seats at 253 W. 125th St. Daily Mat., 10, 20, 30. Eve., 20, 30, 50c. 40 BIG ACTS—IN AIR, IN RING, ON STAGE.

TERRACE GARDEN. TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av. BOCCACCIO.

DALY'S B'way & 30 St. At 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2. 2D BIG MONTH "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinée To-day. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in "Boccaccio." Nxt wk, Bohemian Girl.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Last Matinée and Night of MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

YALE-PRINCETON Intercollegiate Baseball Game, Polo Grounds, to-day, 11 A. M. Reserved seats at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

St. Nicholas.—20 deg. cooler than Sts. Ev. 8:15. DUSS In Summer Nt's Grand Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgst aud'nc's in town. Ad. 50c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. Rip Van Winkle.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:30 P. M.—Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

The Turf.

Coney Island Jockey Club

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Each Week Day, June 14 to July 4, 2:30 P.M.
Rain or Shine. Music by Lander.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) JUNE 14th

SUBURBAN HANDICAP

THE DOUBLE EVENT and 4 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes: From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

The Suburban will be run about Four o'Clock.

SUBURBAN TO RUN TO-DAY

Most Famous of American Turf Events Will Be Decided.

NOTED HORSES WILL START

Gold Heels, Blues, and Advance Guard the Most Fancied of the Probable Runners.

The most famous of the great all-aged races of the American turf, the Suburban Handicap, will be run to-day at the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting on the Sheepshead Bay Race-track. From the entry list announced the great annual event makes a fair promise of falling under the average, so far as the race is concerned, but in the matter of public interest there seems no chance that the race will be anything other than the magnet it has been in past seasons.

The weather might be unfavorable, and the Suburban field might be poor in class and light in number, but Suburban Day has earned a place of its own in public recognition, and, regardless of weather, track, and the prospective field, the managers of the Coney Island Jockey Club have made preparations to accommodate a 40,000 crowd this afternoon. The attendance might fall under the estimate, but that, in the opinion of the track managers, is improbable, for even the most conservative of metropolitan turfmen look for from 40,000 to 50,000.

In the matter of class for the horses announced to start there have been more promising Suburbans, but the most attractive handicap race that has been run in the history of the event still would fail short of the present event, for in spite of the prestige of a few of the horses named to run the big race looks to be the most open that racegoers have had to face in a half dozen years. In the betting that took place on the great race last night Gold Heels and Advance Guard were quoted as even favorites at 4 to 1 each, with Blues the second choice, and John E. Madden's Pentecost, who has been suspected of racing in shoes, the third best fancied at 8 to 1. Of the horses named to run every one has raced already this season, so that the betting public has been offered a fair chance to estimate the ability of the horses on public form. The entries for the race, with the weights and the probable riders, are as follows:

The Suburban. A handicap for three-year-olds and upward, of $200 each for starters, $100 forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, 1902. Guaranteed cash value, $10,000, of which $1,500 to the second and $500 to the third. Winners, after announcement of weights, of two races of $1,000 or one of $2,000, 4 pounds extra; of two of $2,500 or one of $4,000, 5 pounds extra; of three of $2,000 or two of $4,000 or one of $6,000, 12 pounds extra. For horses handicapped at 115 pounds or over penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; for those handicapped at 122 pounds or over to the extent of one-quarter only, and for those handicapped at 130 pounds or over there shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Age.	Weight, Pounds.	Jockey.
Gold Heels	4	124	Wonderly
Blues	4	124	Shaw
Herbert	5	121	Odom
Advance Guard	5	119	Bullman
Reina	4	114	O'Connor
Watereure	5	111	Doggett
Trigger	4	102	T. Burns
Monograph	4	100	Shea
Contend	4	99	H. Cochran
Pentecost	3	99	Redfern
Sadie S.	4	98	Waldo
Roehampton	4	117	Brennan

GRAVESEND'S LAST DAY.

Three Favorites Were First in Final Racing Programme at the Brooklyn Jockey Club Track.

According to the technicalities of the betting ring, "an even break" rewarded the followers of public form at the Gravesend track yesterday, three post favorites in six races getting to the winning post first. No stakes were down for decision, however, and with a programme of purse races the myth known as public form made but a brief representation in the afternoon's results, though three post favorites won.

The greatest surprise of the afternoon came in the third race, when Roxboro, trained by Jere Dunn and ridden by "Patsy" McCue, slipped away in front, and just lasted long enough to win by a head from Gold Money, who might have won in another jump. The favorite, Pride of Golare, stopped short after a half mile and finished back in the crowd.

For the feature event of the afternoon, the mile and a furlong handicap, four of the six runners were well backed, Smart Set starting as actual favorite over Ethics. When it came to racing, however, Ethics, in spite of his 114 pounds, proved far the best, Ethics slipping to the front after a half mile had been run and leading for the remainder of the distance. Vincator closed on the post and beat out Hindred by a head for the place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 4 years, by Faraday-Otto Blue, 114 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won handily by two lengths. G. Waldbaum's Ben Howard, b. c., 3, 106, (A. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from John W. Schorr's Charles W. Meyers, br. c., 3, 106, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Basuto, Graden, Judge Wardell, Latin, Anecdote, Malden, Golden Cottage, Musidora, Swamplands, and Candilino also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $790.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Clarence H. Mackay's Grand Opera, blk. c., 3 years, by Wagner-Bonnie Bird, 114, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by a length from the Western Stable's Connecticut, b. c., 3, 114, (McCue,) 20 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, b. c., 114, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Whitecrest, Price, and Odds and Ends also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; about five furlongs. D. McClinch's Roxboro, b. f., 112 pounds, (McCue,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won handily by a neck; H. B. Durham's Gold Money, ch. f., 112 to 5 and even, second by a length from P. S. P. Randolph's Ithlan, ch. f., 112, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Little Adele, Dunlace, Briers, Pride of Golare, Fligardon, Sweet Jane, Kentucky Rose, Pink Rose, Miss Louise, Sadie O., Maintain, and Wilhelmenia also ran. Winner trained by Jere Dunn. Value to the winner, $750.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. C. F. Dwyer's Ethles, b. c., 4 years, by Charaxus-Ethle, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; C. T. Boot's Vincitor, b. h., aged, 111, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Hindred, br. c., 3, 110, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:54. Smart Set, Janice, and Alsike also ran. Value to the winner, $960. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Julius Fleischmann's Africander, b. c., 2 years, by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and out, won handily by two lengths; J. Grout Lyman's Tantalus' Cup, b. c., 114, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from N. Bennington's Bensonhurst, ch. c., 126, (Brennan,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10. Dr. Taylor, Hackensack, First Chord, Tugal Bey, Shoes to Plates, and Anna Daly also ran. Winner trained by T. Welsh. Value to the winner, $795.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Edward Morrell's Agnes D., b. f., 4 years, by Longford-Florette, 107 pounds, (Shea,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, won easily by a length and a half; W. C. Fessenden's Henry Clay Rye, ch. c., 4, 106, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Prince Richard, b. h., 5, 108, (Miller,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Binus, Stella W., Congar, Fonsalee, Maister, and Locket also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Demurrer and Dublin, 133 pounds each; Royal, 125; Cobourg, 123; Highlander and Sadducee, 120 each; Renald and Flying Buttress, 115 each; Gunfire and G. Whittier, 110 each; Lux Casta and Hanover Queen, 101 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, selling allowances; one mile. Gibson Light, 118 pounds; H. L. Coleman, 114; Shandonfield, 112; Bessie McCarthy, 111; Port Royal, 107; Carrier Pigeon, 106; Cryptogram, 105; Sweet Clover, 103; Father Den and Courtenay, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event Stakes, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs over the Futurity course. Mexican, 129 pounds; Charles Elwood, Monte Carlo, Irish Lad, and River Pirate, 122 each; Prediction, Whitechapel, Whorler, Serge, Fire Eater, Sunny Shore, Pebble, and Golden Maxim, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs over the Futurity course. Oakington, Jerry, Rockford, Beligardo, Fitzbrillar, Barkelmore, Cardinal Woolsey, Janeway, Barnstormer, Acefull, Shorthose, Reckoner, Princelet, Lightship, Wax Candle, and Kumshaw, 118 pounds each; Madam Du Barry and Lady Trebla, 115 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Morningside, 126 pounds; His Eminence, 112; Caller, 111; Bonmot, 110; Brigadier, 108; Royal, 106; Daffo Down Dilly, 105; Numeral and Lanceman, 104 each; St. Finnan, 103; Trump and Caithness, 100 each.

Rancho Del Paso Yearlings Sold.

The sale of the thoroughbred yearlings from the Rancho del Paso of J. B. Haggin was begun yesterday at the sales paddocks of the Fasig-Tipton Company, with a large crowd of horsemen from all parts of the country in attendance. The star of the first day's offering was the brown colt by Watercress-Calve, who was bought by Sydney Paget, for W. C. Whitney, for $6,000. Another high priced colt was the chestnut by Goldfinch-Connemara, sold to W. J. Arkell for $5,100. The average for the first day of the sales was above $1,300. The Rancho del Paso sales will continue next week.

Jockey Donegan Killed.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Jockey Donegan was killed in the first race at the Fair Grounds to-day, his skull being crushed in a collision between the horses Pettijohn and Balza.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Team Outplayed by Cincinnati—Brooklyn Beaten by St. Louis.

The New York baseball team was defeated by the Cincinnati players on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by the score of 7 to 5. There was much grumbling from the spectators at the decisions of Umpire Powers, but it was better playing on the part of the visitors that won the game, although neither team played what might be termed a first-class game.

Sparks, who began the pitching for New York, was easy for Cincinnati, and he was relieved by Mathewson in the sixth inning. Mathewson, however, was no great improvement, although he tried harder, but he lacked control of the ball. It was a slow game, taking over two hours to play, and rain fell in the last two innings. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hoy, cf	1	2	4	0	1	Brodie, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Peitz, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	Bean, ss	1	1	2	5	0
Crawford, lf	1	3	0	1	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Beck, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Magoon, 2b	1	0	3	2	0	Lauder, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	3	1	Jones, lf	0	2	2	2	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	Hendricks, rf	1	2	4	0	0
Bergen, c	1	0	9	0	0	Bow'man, c	0	2	2	1	0
Hahn, p	1	1	1	1	0	Sparks, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Math'son, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	11	2	Total	5	11	27	14	2

Cincinnati.....2 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—7
New York.....0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; New York, 10. Two-base hits—Bowerman and Smith. Stolen bases—Bean, (2,) Hendricks, (2,) Doyle, Peitz, and Corcoran. Double plays—Hahn, Magoon, and Peitz; Mathewson, Bean, and Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Peitz. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 3; off Sparks, 3; off Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 4; by Sparks, 1. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Powers and Brown.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

The St. Louis baseball players won the first of a series of three games with Brooklyn yesterday by a score of 4 to 3,

The O'Neil brothers caught and pitched for the visitors, and the pitcher kept the hits well scattered, while the catcher would not allow the fast Brooklyn runners to steal a base on him. Kitson started in to pitch for the Brooklyns, but in the sixth inning Umpire O'Day ordered him to the bench for persistent protests at his decisions. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Dolan, cf	1	0	1	0	0
P.Don'v'n, rf	1	0	3	1	0	Keeler, rf	0	3	2	1	0
Smoot, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	0	0	0	McCreery, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Kruger, ss	1	3	3	2	1	Dahlen, ss	1	1	0	3	1
Brashear, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	Irwin, 3b	0	2	2	1	0
Hartman, 3b	0	1	1	3	1	Ahearn, c	0	0	4	1	0
M. O'Neil, c	1	1	6	4	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
J. O'Neil, p	0	0	1	3	0	Kitson, p	0	1	0	2	1
						W.Don'v'n, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	16	3	Total	3	9	27	13	3

St. Louis .....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0—4
Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned run—St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—M. O'Neil, McCreery. Stolen bases—P. Donovan, Kruger, Hartman. Double plays—Farrell and J. O'Neil; Keeler and Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Barclay, Brashear, (2,) Keeler, Irwin, W. Donovan. First base on balls—Off O'Neil, 3; off Kitson, 1; off Donovan 1. Hit by pitched ball—By O'Neil, 2. Struck out—By O'Neil, 5; by Kitson, 1; by Donovan, 3. Hits—Off Kitson, in 5½ innings, 5; off Donovan, in 3½ innings, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Philadelphia baseball team took the first game from Chicago to-day. Both White and Taylor were very effective, and the hitting was light. Errors helped the home players to make runs. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	0	1
Chicago	0	0	0

Batteries—White and Dooin; Taylor and Chance.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	34	0	.701	New York	19	24	.442
Chicago	23	20	.535	Philadelphia	20	26	.435
Brooklyn	24	22	.522	St. Louis	19	26	.408
Boston	19	22	.463	Cincinnati	18	27	.400

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

In the Eastern Baseball League, the Worcester team played all around Jersey City on the latter's grounds yesterday and won by a score of 7 to 4. As evidence of the good work of the visitors at the bat four of their runs were earned. The score:

WORCESTER.	R	I B	P O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Frishee, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Halligan, lf	1	1	4	0	2
Clancy, 1b	0	2	3	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	2	3	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Shoeb, cf	0	1	5	0	1
Deleh'y, 3b	1	0	3	0	0	Woods, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Rickert, lf	2	3	6	0	0	Mack, ss	1	2	1	2	0
Steelman, c	0	0	7	0	0	McMan., 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Madison, ss	1	3	1	2	0	Butler, c	0	0	1	1	1
Wrigley, 2b	1	2	2	0	0	Pfanm., rf	0	0	2	1	1
McFall, p	1	1	0	2	0	Fertsch, p	1	1	0	4	0
Total	7	13	27	4	2	Total	4	9	27	9	5

Worcester .....0 0 1 0 1 3 0 1 1—7
Jersey City.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Worcester, 4; Jersey City, 3. First base on errors—Worcester, 4; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Worcester, 7. Two-base hits—Rickert, Sbindle, Halligan. Three-base hit—Wrigley. Home run—McManus. Stolen base—Mack. Sacrifice hits—Steelman, 2. First base on balls—Off McFall, 1; off Fertsch, 1. Struck out—By McFall, 7; by Fertsch, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	4	5	4
Providence	7	7	2

Batteries—Strickett and Culvert; Corridon and Brown.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Ilion, 4, (12 innings.)
At Schenectady—Binghamton, 6; Schenectady, 1.
At Troy—Utica, 12; Troy, 4.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Baltimore, 4; Detroit, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 0; Boston, 0.
At St. Louis—Washington, 11; St. Louis, 1.
At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 4.

Back from Mont Pelee.

Remarkable collection of geological specimens brought from Martinique by the United States Government expedition, and now in Washington. What Prof. Hill says about his observations there—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

Cigarette Smokers

All agree regarding the fine quality and exquisite fragrance of : : : : :

Egyptian



THE CIGARETTE THAT SATISFIES

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FRAGRANCE
MILDNESS

CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c

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ATHLETIC GOVERNORS MEET.

A. A. U. Metropolitan Association Decides Date for Championship.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at the Astor House last night, it was decided to hold the annual track and field championship meeting of the association on the grounds of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Aug. 30.

The Young People's Association of this city was admitted to membership in the association, but applications from the West Side Ramblers of this city and the Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union of Newark, N. J., were denied.

A check for $125 was received from the New Polo Athletic Club of this city, as the association's share of the profits of the recent boxing and wrestling championships of the association, which were held under the auspices of the New Polo Athletic Club. The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn also sent a check for $50, as a voluntary division of the profits of the basket-ball championship tournament held under its auspices.

The following delegates from the clubs of the association were present at the meeting: President James E. Sullivan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City; T. F. O'Brien, Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J.; Michael J. Flynn, Star Athletic Club, New York City; H. Obertubbessing, New West Side Athletic Club, New York City; John Steil, New York Turn Verein, New York City; F. L. Gross, Greenpoint Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., and P. A. Clerkin, Catholic Club, Jersey City.

Athletes Sail for Europe To-day.

Three American aspirants for international athletic honors will sail for Europe this morning. Arthur Duffey, the University of Georgetown sprinter and holder of the world's record of 0:09 3-5 for 100 yards, together with S. S. Jones, the New York University jumper, will go on the Etruria of the Cunard Line, and George Orton, the distance winner of the University of Pennsylvania, will sail on the Mesaba of the Atlantic Transport Line.

As Bailey, Gray, and Westney of the University of Pennsylvania expect to leave for England next week, there will be quite a team of American athletes competing abroad this Summer. All expect to take part in the coronation games on June 28, and the English championships on July 5.

HARNESS RACES AT PARKWAY.

The opening meeting of the Mohawk and Hudson Valley circuit, which began on Tuesday at the Parkway Driving Club, Ocean Boulevard and Kings Highway, Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday, three events being decided. The 2:30 class and 2:18 class trots were won in straight heats, but the 2:18 class pace required seven heats for a decision, W. H. Snyder's Lord Belgrave, a local entry, finally winning. The next meet of the circuit will be at Mineola, June 17 to 20. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:30 Class, trotting; purse, $350.
Jessie Traver, b. m., by Dexter Lockwood; Edward Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (Lockwood) 1 1 1
Sweet Inniscarra, b. m., by Alcanfaney; C. E. Pitman, Trenton, N. J., (Pitman) 6 2 2
Hinderina, h. m., by Hinder Wilkes; T. W. Murphy, Newburg, N. Y., (Murphy) 2 3 3
Marvel Girl, ch. m., by Marvelous; W. H. Snyder, Parkway, N. Y., (Snyder) 4 4 6
Col. Delmar; F. S. Fisher, White Plains, N. Y., (Tyson) 3 5 5
Mona Wilkes, br. m., by Baron Wilkes; T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Arthur) 5 6 5
Bullet, ch. g., by Cartridge; George Ihnken, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Hendrickson) 7 7 7
Time—2:25¼; 2:26¼; 2:23.

SECOND RACE.—2:18 Class, pacing; purse, $350.
Lord Belgrave, br. g.; W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Snyder) 5 6 1 1 5 4 1
Gertrude G., ch. m., by Redwood; W. C. Daly, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Nichols) 2 1 2 3 2 1 3
Kitefoot, b. m.; T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Arthur) 1 2 5 5 3 3 2
Maud M., ch. m., by Eularis; George Rockel, Foster Meadows, N. Y., (Davis) 4 4 4 2 1 2 4
Nellie W., b. m., by General McCleland; H. T. Van Buskirk, Ridgewood, N. J., (Van Buskirk) ..... 3 3 3 4 4 . .
Lizzie B., blk. m., by Gillig; William N. Brown, Jersey City, N. J., (Burdick) ..... 7 5 6 . . . .
Carmencita; b. m.; Clarence Ware, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (Ware) ..... 6 7 7 . . . .
Time—2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:18¾; 2:21½; 2:19¾; 2:21¾; 2:22.

THIRD RACE.—2:18 Class, trotting; purse, $350.
Meadow Belle, s. m., by Lynn Bell; E. S. Case, Three Bridges, N. J., (Case) 1 1 1
Camilla, b. m.; R. Davis, Lynbrook, N. Y., (Davis) 2 2 4
Dolly Duroc, h. m.; W. H. Snyder, Parkway, N. Y., (Snyder) 3 3 2
Mikado, br. g., by Ralph Wilkes; W. S. McCurdy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (Lockwood) 4 5 3
Bill of Expense, br. g., by Hambletonian Last; A. W. Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Hayden,) 5 4 5
Time—2:19¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¾.

Argument as to Guden's Removal.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—The appeal of Charles Guden from the decision of the Appellate Division, Second Department, dismissing an order of Justice Gaynor, declaring illegal Guden's removal from the office of Sheriff of Kings County by Gov. Odell and the appointment of Norman S. Dike as his successor, was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy presented the argument on behalf of Guden, while the argument upholding Gov. Odell's action was presented by Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck as special Deputy Attorney General for the State, and Joseph A. Burr for Norman S. Dike.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Part of a Tree on the Bath Beach Division Tracks.

What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck a train on the Bath Beach Division of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was discovered early yesterday morning at New Utrecht Avenue and Sixty-third Street and prevented by the prompt action of a motorman. The train was on its way from Bath Beach, when Motorman Marshall saw the obstruction and put the brakes on in time.

The obstruction was a section of a tree trunk, about 6 feet in length and more than a foot thick. It was said that the piece of wood had been for months in a patch of woods near the track, the tree having been blown down last Winter. No trace of those who placed it on the track could be found.

Insurance Man Guilty of Larceny.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 13.—Edward W. Kappele, an insurance man well known in Western New York, was found guilty this afternoon of grand larceny, first degree, in obtaining a $3,000 mortgage from George F. Green by false representations.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO ADD YOUR NAME TO OUR LIST OF CHARGE CUSTOMERS.

WHOLESALE. EXPORT. RETAIL.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

EIGHTH AVENUE, 35TH TO 36TH STREET

Furniture Entrance, 260 to 268 West 36th St., near 8th Av., New York City.

Wagon Deliveries to All Suburbs and Summer Resorts Within a Distance of 100 Miles.

Attractive Bedroom Suit Values!



THIS is a specimen of our superb assortment of Artistic Bedroom Furniture of Mission type. As illustrated, the suit is of Antwerp Oak, a rich brown finish, with permanent polished surface and of superior cabinet work and construction throughout. The bed has fretwork head and foot, the Dresser and Chiffonier outlines in severe simplicity correspond. Handsomely oxidized handles.

Very special value, three pieces.....33.00 Chiffonier to match.....14.50
Other exquisite models are on similarly graceful lines, and in Weathered Brown Ash and Willow Green Ash.
Three-piece Suit in Weathered Brown Ash.....23.79 Three-piece Suit in Willow Green Ash.....22.50
These represent the highest achievement in value giving, and are quoted elsewhere at double the prices we ask. See our splendid assortment before purchasing.

CAMP CHAIR of hard wood, with back rest, seat covered with carpet, folds compactly..... 49c
Canvas seat.....25c
VILLA SUIT, of strikingly odd and effective style, in weathered oak, with elaborately carved back, strong frames, very well made and finished. Roan leather seats, with brass nail finish on edges. A superb suit for the country house and very good value for..30.25
VILLA SUITS, of excellent construction, as low as 7.50
All intermediate grades—many styles, 3 lb. Feather Pillows...53c

VERANDA CHAIR, frame of hard wood, varnished, back and seat covered with heavy good quality carpet; folds when not in use; as long as they last. 1.39
Canvas seat and back.....79c
WHITE ENAMELED IRON BED, with straight extended foot rail, brass rods and vases, heavy pillars, extra braced; very special value, all sizes for. 3.49
Woven Wire Springs.....1.49
All Iron Wire Springs.....1.98
Soft Top Mattress, 2-6x3-0..1.25
Soft Top Mattress, 3-6-4-0x4-6.....1.79

Fibre and Cotton Mattress, 2-6x3-0..... 2.39
Fibre and Cotton Mattress, 3-6-4-0x4-6..... 2.99
Short Hair Mattress, 2-6x3-0..3.75
Short Hair Mattress, 3-6-4-0x4-6..... 4.75
PORCH ROCKER, of very neat design and desirable size; frame of maple, shellac finish; very strong and well made, seat of splint; very special at..... 63c
LARGE ARMCHAIR and ROCKER to match, same style, at..... 1.49

Carpets.

100 PIECES CHINA MATTINGS, worth $8.00, at..... 6.00
100 PIECES JAPANESE MATTINGS worth $10.00, at..... 8.00
A large consignment of Oriental Rugs just received. Very artistic designs.
3 ft. x 6 ft. upward from.....11.00
1,000 SMYRNA RUGS at, each.....45c
UNIVERSAL CARPET SWEEPER, at.....1.69
REVERSIBLE BRUSSELS—In wide range of patterns, very good colorings, desirable for dining rooms; very desirable; special at, per yard... 75c
Actual value $1.00.
500 PIECES INGRAINS—the most desirable patterns and newest colorings, at astonishingly low prices..... 32c
Others ranging up to 75c. per yard.

WINDOW SCREENS **UPHOLSTERY DEPT.**

Two panel extension Screens, made of best quality wire netting; frame strong and durable; height 20, 24, 27 inches; width extends to 37 inches.
Special, each, 19c., 23c., and 29c.
Porch Screens, made of extra selected OUTSIDE BARK BAMBOO, complete, with rope, pulleys and screw hoo

DEFEAT FOR MISS HECKER

Mrs. Manice Triumphs Over the Champion for Local Golf Honors.

BIG CROWD AT ESSEX COUNTY

Victor Will Play Miss Hernandez in the Final To-day—Good Putting Won the Crucial Match.

Miss Genevieve Hecker met a decided defeat yesterday in the semi-final round for the Metropolitan championship at the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J. She was put out of the race by her old foe, Mrs. E. A. Manice of Baltusrol, by the good score of 4 up and 3 to play. Mrs. Manice earned her victory fully. Both had luck occasionally at some holes, but Mrs. Manice was decidedly superior in her short game and at putting. Miss Hecker has held the Metropolitan women's championship for the last two years. Mrs. Manice will meet to-day in the final round Miss Helen Hernandez of the home club.

The match between the former holder and also the present National champion, for Miss Hecker holds the greater honor, and Mrs. Manice was practically the deciding match of the tournament.

Mrs. Manice was generally short in driving, but she made up on her second shot. Both used the new rubber-filled ball. The first hole was halved neatly in four, and a missed put by Miss Hecker lost her the second hole. She tied the game on the next, and then Mrs. Manice won two holes in magnificent golf. She just escaped running down a forty-foot out on the fourth. A halved hole followed, and then Mrs. Manice scored twice more, putting winning in both cases. With a five for each on the ninth, the Baltusrol woman finished the first half 4 up.

Miss Hecker's friends began to look doubtful. Mrs. Manice practically threw away the tenth on approaching, but a fifteen-foot put won the eleventh hole in three. Indifferent short play lost her the next, but a lucky jump over the bunker guarding the thirteenth green gave her that hole and a lead of four once more. Miss Hecker tried to clear the bunker also on her second, but went in. On the next hole each was about twelve feet away from the hole in two. Miss Hecker played first, and to the delight of her friends went down. Both sliced into long grass on the next, and Miss Hecker, in getting out, went into the sand bunker. That settled matters, and when Mrs. Manice won in 5 to 6 the game was over.

The cards were very good, and are:

Mrs. Manice, out	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	—40
Miss Hecker, out	4	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	5	—44
Mrs. Manice, in	7	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	—40
Miss Hecker, in	6	5	5	5	3	6	—	30		74

It is an interesting and singular fact that Miss Hecker met her previous defeat from Mrs. Manice. The latter beat her in the team match between Essex County and Baltusrol at Baltusrol last Fall by 3 up and 1 to play. The day before that Miss Hecker was beaten by Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia in the Philadelphia and New York team match at Morris County. In other words, Miss Hecker has been defeated in every important match in which she has played since winning the National championship last October.

Miss Hernandez beat Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County by 2 up and 1 to play. The cards are:

Miss Hernandez, out	6	5	4	7	4	4	4	5	9	—48
Mrs. Shippen, out	6	5	4	6	5	5	4	6	7	—48
Miss Hernandez, in	8	5	7	7	4	5	6	3	4	—49 97
Mrs. Shippen, in	9	5	9	5	4	5	5	4	5	—50 98

The results of the rounds are:

Championship, Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Hernandez, Essex County, beat Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. E. A. Manice, Baltusrol, beat Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup, Semi-Final Round—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss G. E. Howard, Essex County, 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Hester Kyle, Essex County, beat Miss Agnes C. Smythe, Harbor Hill, 1 up, (19 holes.)

TENNIS FINAL WON BY MILLETT.

His Remarkable Steadiness Overcomes the Brilliancy of Forbes in New Jersey Championship Tournament.

Stephen C. Millett yesterday won the final match in the New Jersey State lawn tennis championship tournament and the right to challenge Richard Stevens, the holder of the title and trophy. John Forbes was the defeated candidate for the honors, and he lost in straight sets in a hotly contested match on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken. The great steadiness displayed by Millett at the critical stages of the competition gained the victory for him.

Overanxiousness on the part of Forbes led to his defeat as his racquet work was equally as brilliant as that of Millett, but he lacked steadiness at the critical points, especially in the deuce games, losing them by the narrowest sort of margins. Millett began the first set using volleying tactics. Forbes successfully checked this attack by the use of well placed deep lobbs and gained the lead at 4—2. By a supreme effort Millett was successful in bringing the score to 5 all by his coolness and steadiness in varying his speed. He took the eleventh and twelve games of the set by using excellent judgment in placing his cross court shots. Summary:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—Stephen C. Millett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated John Forbes, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

MISS MOORE WON AT TENNIS.

Paired with Robert Le Roy, She Took Final Contest of Staten Island Ladies' Club Tournament.

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the woman National champion, and Robert Le Roy of Columbia University yesterday won the final contest in the mixed doubles of the lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Staten Island Ladies' Club at Livingston. They were opposed by Miss E. D. Kobbe and William T. Johnson. The latter team gained the first set at 8—6 after a protracted session of volleying by both sides. Miss Moore and Le Roy took the second set rather easily by cleverly shooting the ball to their opponents' court for passes. With the score tied at one set all, Miss Kobbe and Johnson redoubled their efforts and were so successful that they brought the games to deuce at five all. They were not equal to the task, however, of keeping Miss Moore and her partner from the victory, and they took the match at 7—5.

The women's doubles were also completed, the winning team being Miss Sarah Coffin and Miss E. D. Kobbe. The summary:

Women's Doubles.—Final round—Miss Sarah Coffin and Miss E. D. Kobbs defeated Mrs. Arthur Roderwald and Miss Katherina Bennett, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final round—Miss E. D. Kobbe and William T. Johnson defeated Mrs. L. B. Stoddart and Gordon Willie, 6—2, 6—3. Final round—Miss Elizabeth H. Moors and Robert Le Roy defeated Miss E. D. Kobba and William T. Johnson, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5.

New York Yacht Club Regatta.

The fifty-sixth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed on Thursday. The start will be made off Buoy 13 in the Lower Bay at 11:15 A. M. The iron steamboat Cygnus has been chartered for the members and guests, and it will leave Pier 1 at 10:15 A. M. Over a dozen classes have been arranged, including schooners from 65 to 95 feet racing length, single masted vessels and yawls.

The regatta for the Glen Cove cups will be sailed off the club station near Glen Cove on Tuesday, June 24. The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club in charge of these events consists of S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Mrs. JOHN NOLAN.—Catherine Nolan, doing business as Mrs. John Nolan, retail dealer in dry goods at 1,802 and 1,804 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to James J. O'Brien, who is the Secretary of the Cuban American Manufacturing Company. She has been in business at the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundredth Street for twenty-one years, and generally carried a stock of about $14,000. She is the widow of John Nolan, to whom she was married just before starting in business, which has always been conducted by her under the name of Mrs. John Nolan. In addition to her local trade, she had a large patronage throughout the city and among religious institutions. Denis A. Spellissy, her counsel, said yesterday that the assets equal the liabilities, and that Mrs. Nolan, finding that the dullness of the retail business for the past twelve months compelled her to run behind in meeting payments as promptly as she had been in the habit of doing, seeks to protect her creditors whose confidence she has always possessed, and took this means to liquidate the business. The liabilities are about $8,000.

EUGENE H. BLOCK.—Eugene H. Block, wholesale dealer in woolens at 454 Broome Street, called a meeting of his creditors, which was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Max D. Steuer, 320 Broadway, and was attended by all the principal creditors. The statement presented showed liabilities $55,452, and assets about the same, all merchandise. The creditors expressed a desire to grant him any extension he desired, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Steuer, it was deemed best to wait until a committee of creditors had made an examination of the assets and reported a basis of settlement. A committee of creditors was appointed, consisting of William Senn, of Oelberman, Dommerich & Co., Emil Selde of Fleitman & Co., and Mr. Klingenstein of Klingenstein Brothers. Mr. Steuer said that Mr. Block met with an accident about three months ago, both his legs were hurt, and he appeared at the meeting on crutches. Mr. Block was away from business for three months, and in the meantime the store became overstocked, as sales were slow, and the season was bad. He formerly claimed a capital of $40,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH W. FRAZIER.—Joseph W. Frazier, general store at Rifton, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $18,740 and nominal assets of $11,776. The assets consist of stock, $7,000; fixtures, $1,100; accounts, $723; chattel mortgage, $23; cash in bank, $25; horses, wagons, harness, and hay, $405, and equity in real estate, $2,500, consisting of a store building and residence, valued at $6,000, mortgaged for $3,500. The largest creditor is J. W. Dimmick, Jr., $17,500, on notes, and $1,240 is due to twenty-three other creditors. He has been in business two years.

HARRIS SHAPIRO.—Harris Shapiro of 153 East Houston Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,013 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892 and 1897.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 165 failures in the United States during the week, against 153 for the previous week, and 188, 180, 150, and 207 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 43, New England 26, Southern 25, Western 48, Northwestern 11, Pacific 9, and Territories 3. Canada had 12, against 17 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $10,000 capital.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to James W. Young, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 24, 1900, with liabilities $19,700. He formerly kept a restaurant at 600 Sixth Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDRESEN, Charles A.—M. Goodliffe and another, executors	$161
BECKFORD, Lydia A.—D. H. McConnell.	96
BRANNE, Joseph—A. Mannello	285
BOEGE, Anna—A. M. Senior, executrix	87
BRITT, Harriet A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	39
BAMBERGER, Oscar—G. A. Tucker, executrix	283
COLLADO, Alhert—Acker, Merrall & Condit	50
CRAWFORD, George B.—Keystone Credit Company	42
CIRRITO, Joseph, and Gaetano and Domenica Buscarelli—W. Leslie	635
DREYER, Gustav and Sigismund—E. Strauss	138
DENNING, Emma J.—C. L. Weinstock	935
DAY, Clarence P.—American Macbinist Press, costs	460
EAST INDIA COMPANY—M. B. Punthaky	96
FORD, William W.—C. F. Price	162
FOLLETT, Foster M.—M. McCormack	39
GOLDBERG, Morris L.—I. Mundlack	103
GLEASON, John B.—I. Kupler and another	149
GOTTSCHALK, Felix—Orrell Coal and Cannel Company	2,560
GARRISON, Annie A.—G. Nixon, costs	762
HART, A. Henri—Board of Education of the City of New York, costs	55
HILTON, Henry G.—C. Vomdran	142
HAAS BAKING COMPANY—G. S. Ludlow	3,142
HIRSCHKIND, Philip—Acker, Merrall & Condit	40
HORWITZ, Herman—P. Meyerowitz	267
HIRSCHFELD, Frederick L.—A. L. Howard	43
HUDDIG, Henry P.—J. E. Linda Paper Company	73
KNIGHT, Rose M.—E. M. Hollowell	109
KRAUS, George J.—P. H. McLeod	86
KLING, Adelaide M., executrix—Appeal Printing Company	150
KLING, Adelaide M., executrix—S. J. Strohsim and another	137
KOENIG, Peter—W. J. Brown	33
KERBY, John E.—Builders' League of New York	76
LAYLOR, Norman A.—C. Otten	422
LYONS, Nathan M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	32
LAMAR, David—Acker, Merrall & Condit.	93
LEWIS, Frederick—G. Wack	65
MAYER, Adolph, Otto Roubicek, and James A. Zohel—T. A. Fiske and another	589
McDONNELL, John—G. G. Bradley	474
MAYER, Fred—Acker, Merrall & Condit.	38
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Duffy	814
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—M. George and another, costs	90
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Cratios, by guardian	15,975
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Weyers	1,214
O'ROURKE, Leonora M.—F. V. Burtow and another	143
OPPENHEIMER, Leopold—J. Josephson,	29
O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, Jr.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	4,217
PIERMONT, Mosee—T. Herling	246
POYET, Claude—M. Dooley, administrator	5,087
REDMOND, John L.—F. H. Leggett	733
ROBERTSON, Joseph L.—H. Evans and another	2,628
ROSENBLUM, Michael—Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., costs	28
RAINS, Jacob L., and Notable American Publishing Company, incorporated—D. S. Decker	67
RUBIN, Sarah, and Max Skochtohe—C. May and another	112
SCHIERLOH, Christopher F.—Cudahy Packing Company	148
SCHOOBS, Max, or Max Shoohs—M. Strauss and another	144
SARASOHN, Kasryel H. and Ezekiel—M. Rosenfeld	188
STERN, Isaac—J. W. Bellis and another	150
SANDERS, Daniel J.—H. F. Elfert	26
SCHUYLER, Walter G., James E., and Samuel Weis—M. Kleinfeld	520
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—L. Bossert and another	248
SHEA, James—A. Schwartz	63
SMITH, Benjamin W.—M. Smith	163
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee—G. N. Seger, administrator	99
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—F. S. Robinson, trustee, and another, costs	100
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—A. P. Nelson, individually and as executor, costs	113
TAYLOR, Catharine—City Real Estate Company	515
VOGEL, Lee—S. Katz	18
VAN HORNE, Jacob P. S.—J. B. Lippincott Company	129
WINICK, Andrew—D. Reggel	31
WISSAR, Gustav—Berlin Aniline Works	380
WHITNEY, Mary—A. E. Westlotom	37
WINNICK, Alexander—E. R. Burns	65

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.09⅝
Lard, prima	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, June 13.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72½c; No. 2 red, 80@80½c; No. 2 oats, 43¼@44½c; No. 2 white, 47@47¼c; No. 3 white, 46¼@47½c; No. 2 rye, 59½@60c; fair to choice malting barley, 66@70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; mess pork, per bbl, $17.70@$17.72½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.27½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.42½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@8⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.75@$10.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—Cotton scored a signal advance with the spot month leading the strength and price at the close about top notch of the session. The cotton market opened quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher on light general buying led by local shorts and European interests, based in part on a dry weather map for the entire cotton belt and rather better Liverpool cables than looked for. Yet public buying was light and the bull element was slow to give support. Almost immediately following the call the whole market suffered a setback of 5 to 6 points under hurried liquidation by insiders, who were prompted to this course by a prediction for general rains over the eastern portion of the belt last night and to-day, while rainfall of over 5 inches in Key West led to apprehension of a West Indian storm which might cover the whole cotton country within the next few days. But as the forenoon progressed the fears of the bulls were less pronounced and the shorts became uneasy owing to private reports of hot winds and very high temperatures in Texas. The weather chart gave 80 to 82 degrees over extensive areas of the belt at 8 o'clock, and private wires stated this later crept up to 96 and 98 degrees. There were more complaints of actual damage to the plant in portions of the western belt and fewer good crop accounts than of late. By noon the market was steady again and back to Thursday night's bids with the feeling rather bullish. The "in sight" figures of Superintendent King indicated 43,485 bales or about as expected, though this amount increased the total "in sight" for the season thus far to slightly over 10,000,000 bales. Reports that spot cotton was hardening in the South helped to strengthen bull confidence. During the last hour the market worked steadily upward with short active buyers. The close was quiet and steady with prices net 4 to 10 points higher. Total sales were estimated at about 100,000 bales. The late official weather forecast indicated generally fair conditions over the Western belt. Fear of to-day's Chronicle weather summary and anticipation of firmer English cables were factors in the late advance. Spot cotton closed firm with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9 7-16c for middling uplands and 9 11-16c for middling gulf. Sales, 500 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, unchanged, at 9 5-16c; Mobile nominal, unchanged, at 9c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Charleston quiet and nominal; quotation omitted; Wilmington firm, ¼c higher, at 9¼c; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9⅜c; Galveston steady, unchanged, at 9¼c; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 9 3-16@9¼c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	9.00	9.05	8.96	9.05@9.08
July	8.74	8.82	8.71	8.81@8.82
August	8.50	8.55	8.47	8.54@8.55
September	8.15	8.20	8.13	8.19@8.20
October	8.01	8.07	7.99	8.05@8.06
November	7.96	8.00	7.96	7.99@8.00
December	7.93	8.00	7.92	7.99@8.00
January	7.95	8.00	7.94	7.99@8.00
February	....	....	....	7.99@8.00
March	7.99	8.02	7.96	8.01@8.02

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Weekly Movement.

	Bales.
Port receipts	27,150
Overland to mills and Canada	3,333
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	24,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	10,998
Brought into sight for the week ended June 13, 1902	43,485

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT
for the 252 days ended June 13, 1902.

Port receipts	7,415,358
Overland to mills and Canada	1,045,024
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,527,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	14,178
Brought into sight during 282 days, to date	10,001,560

LIVERPOOL, June 13, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices barely supported. American middling, 5 1-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and export and included 9,000 American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 9,300 American. Future opened firm and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, June, 4 55-64@4 56-64d buyers; June and July, 4 54-64@4 55-64d buyers; July and August, 4 53-64d sellers; August and September, 4 47-64d sellers; September and October, 4 35-64@4 36-64d sellers; October and November, 4 28-64d sellers; November and December, 4 25-64@4 26-64d sellers; December and January, 4 24-64@4 25-64d sellers; January and February, 4 24-64d sellers.

MANCHESTER, June 13.—Cloths—Holders unwilling to accept lower prices. Yarns irregular and depressed.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The new crop options in wheat all profited by less favorable crop news Thursday, their popularity with buyers being more marked in Western markets than here, where all deliveries closd very steady at ½c net advance. Crop complaints consisted chiefly of harvest delay owing to showers. The Northwest and Central States also had more or less rain, and general showery conditions prevailed all through the West, being also promised for to-day. Our market started higher, largely because of vigorous foreign buying, the crop matters claiming attention later in the day. Europe took both July and December options, advancing the latter ¾c on first sales. It was reported that weather in England and France continued unfavorable, although late cables from Liverpool indicated some improvement in this respect and probably accounted for easier closing markets, Liverpool showing only ¼d net advance and Paris no change from the previous night. Considerable interest was aroused in the last hour by rumors that 22 loads of new crop wheat had been taken for Baltimore for shipment to France. Other outports did 14 loads, but there was no business reported at New York beyond 1,000 bushels No. 2 red, old crop, at 85½c, elevator, on local account. Argentina shipments were 1,160,000 bushels less than last week. St. Louis reported the first car of new wheat yesterday, grading No. 2 red, to he followed, it is expected, by a liberal movement in the near future, much of which will be wanted by mills. The Modern Miller was moderately bullish on the wheat situation. Quotations of cash wheat follow: No. 2 red, 78¼c, elevator, and 79@80c, free on board, new crop; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 82¼c, prompt, and 81¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 81¼c, and No. 1 Northern Chicago, 81½c, both prompt or to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 81½c; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 79¾c, and No. 2 hard New York, 82½c, all to arrive; No. 2 hard New York, 79¼c; August, 22@22½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 77½c; July, 69¾@69¾c; September, 69¾@69¼c; No. 2 hard, 73@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 60¾c; July, 60¾c; September, 54⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 44½c; July, 32½c; September, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 47c.

DULUTH, June 13.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; July, 73¾c; September, 71½c. Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c. Oats—September, 30c.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—Wheat—Higher; close: No. 1 Northern, 77½@77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76½@76¾c; July, 72½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 70@70½c; sample, 65@70c. Corn—July 63.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—Wheat—July, 74⅝@74¾c; September, 69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.75@3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@3.20; no grade, $23@$24.25, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $3.25@3.40; fine to fancy, $3.45@3.70. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln dried, $3.45@3.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.30@$1.32. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, prompt, $19.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.50@$19; Spring bran, bulk, $18.50; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24.25; coarse Winter bran, $20.75@$24; city bran, $20.50. Linseed oil cake, $27. Corn oil cake, $23.50. Hominy chop, $22.50. Oilmeal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78 13-16	79¼	78¾	78¾
September	76 11-16	76¾	76½	76½
December	78	78	77⅞	77⅞
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	67¼
September	..	..	..	63⅝
December	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$10.62

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72¾	72¾	72¾	72⅝
September	70¾	71 5-16	70½	70⅞
December	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅛
Corn—				
July	63¼	63½	63¼	63¼
September	59⅜	56⅝	58⅝	56⅝
December	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅜
Oats—				
July	40	40⅝	39¾	40
September	30 15-16	31 3-16	30 13-16	30⅞
Decemhsr	31	31	30 9-16	30⅝
Lard—				
July	$10.30	$10.32½	$10.30	$10.30
September	10.32½	10.37½	10.32½	10.32½
Ribs—				
July	10.55	10.55	10.47½	10.47½
September	10.30	10.35	10.30	10.32½
Pork—				
July	17.67½	17.67½	17.60	17.60
September	17.75	17.77½	17.70	17.72½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19.25; family, $19.50@$20; short clear, $18.75@$21.25. BEEF—Firm; mess, $14; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $15@$15.50; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 160 lb, 9⅜c; 140 lb, 9½c; pigs, 9¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firmer; smoking, 11c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 10¼c; 14 lb, 10c; pickled shoulders steady; 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams dull; 11¾@12c. TALLOW—Easy; city, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—Steady; $10.70; city lard steady; $10@$10.25; refined lard steady; South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.95; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound quiet; 8¼@8¼c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 13¼c; city lard stearine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 49¼@49¾c. Tar—Pine hble, $2; oil bbls, $4. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.57½; D, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2.15@$2.20; K, $2.75@$2.80; M, $3.15@$3.20; N, $3.50; W G, $3.85, and W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, June 13.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 115 casks. Rosin dull, $1.50@$1.15; receipts, 179 barrels. Crude turpentina firm, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 137 casks. Tar firm, $1.45; receipts, 25 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13.—Turpentins firm, 47¾c. Resin firm; A, B, C, D, E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $2; K, $2.50; H K, $2.90; M, $2.95; N, $3.30; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.65.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves steady to strong; all sold. Steers, $4.50@$7.65; "scrubs," $4.50; oxen, $3.50@$6.30; bulls, $4@$6.50; cows, $2.90@$5.50; Dressed beef firm, calves strong; veals, $5@$7.50; culls, $4.50. City dressed veals, @11½c per lb; extra, 12c; country dressed, 7½@10½c. Sheep, slow to 15c lower; lambs, 25@50c off; seven cars unsold. Sheep, $2.75@$5; culls, $2; lambs, $5.75@$7.25; extra, $7.50; culls, $4.25@$5.50. Dressed mutton, 6@10c per lb; dressed lambs, 10@14c. Hogs firm; State hogs, $7.50; Western do, normal. Country dressed hogs unchanged.

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In point of fit and finish their superiors have never been produced. They comprise every leading style of this season's production—including over 70 distinct styles and colorings, from the severely plain to the most elaborately trimmed, with hand-made embroidery and exquisite medallions.

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Comprising fine peau de soie, moire and rich taffeta silks, in all shades and a fine assortment of blacks, handsomely tucked, hemstitched and trimmed.

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Comprising tasteful unlined satin foulard and handsome taffeta waists, in all colors; fancy tucked, hemstitched and corded effects; button trimmed.

At 2.95 Choice of the Waists Cohn made to sell for $4.95 and $5.75.

These are of splendid taffeta, peau de soie and Bengaline silk, in desirable colors; also blacks in button back style; tucked, corded and hemstitched designs.

At 3.75 Choice of the Waists Cohn made to sell for $5.75 and $6.00.

This is an elegant assortment of beautiful Satin Foulard Waists—new Gibson and Maxim styles; white, black and blue grounds with black or white, polka dots and stripes; also new Pongee silk waists with embroidered silk dot in fancy colors.

At 4.75 Choice of the Waists Cohn made to sell for $6.95 and $7.50.

Comprising the best of the purchase, made up in new Gibson styles of fine peau de soie, all the leading shades—elaborately trimmed with fine lace medallions, fancy Persian vest fronts and stitched pleats.

MADE-UP LACES.

THE Ehrich reputation for Lace Selling is greatly enhanced this season by the wonderful collection of made-up Laces shown here. Ladies' Neckwear in such dainty, fetching conceits was never seen in such lavish prodigality.

FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING.

A complete line of STOCKS and ASCOTS in Pique Cheviot and Madras, also full assortment of outing stocks, comprising all the popular college emblems, golf, tennis, ping-pong and baseball, emblems all hand embroidered, value 65c; special at..... **48c**

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Silk SHAWLS, the latest novelty in fascinator or shoulder throw, of very fine quality thread silk, in pineapple and other fancy weaves, finished with an edging of lace, in all the very latest evening shades, suitable for seashore or mountain wear; value $2.49; special at..... **1.00**

Women's Gloves.
Women's 2-clasp Chamois or Wash Leather GLOVES, in white and natural color, all sizes, value 98c; special to-day, at..... **50c**

Men's Umbrellas.
Men's 28-inch All Silk UMBRELLAS, boxwood, furze and weichsel handles, $2.50 values, to-day for..... **1.29**

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Tortures by Filipinos.

Why American soldiers in the archipelago are suspicious of the "amigos," and take a different view of the Philippine question from people at home—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

The Typical American Girl.

An authority on this subject, Katherine Lee Bates, professor of English LIterature at Wellesley College, will tell in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES the result of her observations and experiences, and the subject will be illustrated by Willock.—Adv.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY CAMPBELL, individually and as executor of and undsr the last will and testament of Ellen Campbell, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY GALLIGAN, Mary Galligan, the wife of Henry Galligan, (the name Mary being fictitious, the said defendant Mary Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees; Charles Galligan, Jane Galligan, the wife of Charles Galligan, (the name Jane being fictitious, the said defendant Jane Galligan's name being unknown to plaintiff,) or if dead his heirs, devisees, and legatees, and John Galligan, Anne Galligan, the wife of John Galligan, (the name Anne being fictitious, the said defendant Anne Galligan's name being un

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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DAILY, per Year	6.00
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THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Will the President's appeal for justice to Cuba fall on deaf ears?

It is a manly and intelligent appeal, such as fair and rational men in Congress should not need to have addressed to them. Being addressed, they should promptly heed. There is nothing new in it. Mr. ROOSEVELT repeats what he said last December, and at that time he repeated what Mr. MCKINLEY had said with great simplicity and force a year before. He adds now only an intimation that he will accept any reasonable provision to prevent Americans from getting the benefits intended for Cubans, and he amplifies somewhat the argument that justice to Cuba will be advantageous to us. This was known long, long ago, and it has made not the slightest impression on the greedy, timid, narrow-minded crowd who have been fighting Cuban reciprocity in the name of American industry.

Will they listen now? We do not know. If the very moderate concession which the President proposes can he made a party measure, and the caucus shall declare that it must be supported, it will probably be passed. If that cannot be done, we see no reason to suppose that Congress will do anything. But if Congress does nothing in a matter so clearly involving the National honor as well as the highest interests of the Nation, then it will remain to see what the Nation itself will do about it. It is quite possible that it will speak plainly at the approaching elections. That is a question for the party managers. The President has set himself right before the people. No one can mistake his attitude. Whatever may be the popular judgment on Congress, the people will understand that the President has done all that he could in the cause of justice, decency, and the highest expediency.

TAMMANY'S MASTERS.

The abolition of CROKER'S Finance Committee will not keep CROKER out of politics, nor wrest Tammany from his control. He would easily find means to regain and exercise his old power if he wished. It may be that the failure of his health, mental or physical, will bring about what the decrees of the General Committee would be powerless to accomplish.

Nor is Tammany redeemed by the proclamation of the triumvirate that CROKER is to stay in England. The shutting out of the men who have used its machinery and its power to fill their pockets is the one thing, the only thing, that can transform the organization. It is impossible for Democrats up the State, or for Democrats in other States, to have political partnership with men who use the power put into their hands by the control of something more than one hundred thousand votes to secure millions of private revenue through the blackmailing of criminals. That, not politics, has been the chief business of the real chiefs of Tammany during the rule of CROKER. They have swelled their gains by corrupt participation in the profits of contracts, public and private, but the protection of crime for pay has been their chief source of income.

These men of the gambling combine and their associates will not willingly give up their rich opportunities. They will make an ugly fight to retain control, or enough of it for their purposes. Tammany will be as bad as ever if they are not utterly destroyed or driven out.

INVESTIGATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The memorial presented to Congress asking for an investigation of the Philippine conditions to be made in the islands by a joint committee of the two houses, aided by a body of experts, is a reasonable one in tone and substance. The committee presenting it is composed of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, ANDREW CARNEGIE, CARL SCHURZ, ELIHU BURRITT SMITH, and HERBERT SMITH. It is spoken of in some of the papers advocating the plan of the committee as an "anti-imperialist" body. There is nothing in the memorial to indicate that its authors would accept that rather vague epithet as descriptive of themselves. What they profess, undoubtedly with entire sincerity, is a desire to get at the truth in regard to the Philippines in the most practical, speedy, and satisfactory fashion. They say:

> We respectfully ask, on behalf of ourselves and those we represent, that the Congress of the United States will forthwith provide for the appointment of a committee of investigation of its own number, to proceed at the earliest practicable moment to the Philippine Archipelago, and there enter upon such an investigation as will cause the people of the United States to feel assured that full information is being elicited; that all grievences will be considered; that any measures necessary to the protection and a re-established prosperity of our dependents will in due time be instituted, and that, in the light of the fullest possible knowledge of facts and conditions, the American people may form their judgment of the policy so far pursued, as well as that to he adopted for the future.

This, we have said, is a reasonable proposition. It is true that we have already in the islands a civil commission charged with the ascertainment of the facts as to the conditions there prevailing. We do not ourselves in the least question the unusual ability and the complete candor and honesty of the members of this commission. But it is charged with important and engrossing duties of legislation and administration. It could not give the time and attention to mere inquiry that could be given by a Congressional committee. Moreover, the actual work of the commission is under discussion and would be a part of the subject matter of inquiry by the Congressional committee. Such inquiry would be far more authoritative and conclusive from a committee of Congress than from the commission itself. Again it is known that there is some difference between the Civil Commission and some of the military officers in the islands. An inquiry by a Congressional committee would, of course, cover both branches of the service.

On general grounds the memorial is right because it is based on the fundamental fact that in the long run it is the American people that must settle the problem in the Philippines, and they must be well-informed in order to do this intelligently. Pending the investigation it is obvious that the present policy must be carried on. That is to say, the army must continue to suppress armed resistance and to maintain order and the Civil Commission must continue to administer its powers and discharge its duties, introducing and operating local self-government as far and as fast as the conditions will permit. This much we understand to be the logical basis of the measure proposed in the memorial. Of course, if it were not, if it were assumed that the establishment of a Congressional Committee of Inquiry involved any radical interruption to the work of the Government in the islands, it would be undesirable and mischievous. The inquiry would necessarily cover what has been done and the conditions which must determine what is to be done in the future. It could not affect the duties of the Government pending the completion of the inquiry and the action on it of the people through Congress.

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE ISTHMUS.

There is no public evidence that the transcontinental railroads are seeking to influence the course of Isthmian canal legislation at Washington. There have been no anti-canal processions, with banners and brass bands, marching up Pennsylvania Avenue. No proof has been offered that the Nicaragua volcanoes which are now breaking out every day in the columns of the minor newspapers of Central America have been hired with railroad money to go into active eruption. Senator HANNA says he has heard nothing about railroad influence.

Yet the transcontinental railroad managers do occasionally turn an eye isthmusward. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has just signed a three years' traffic agreement with the Panama Railroad Company, which is owned by the New Panama Canal Company, the French corporation which has offered the property and rights to the United States Government for $40,000,000. This agreement gives the Pacific Mail Steamship Company absolute control of all Panama Railroad traffic originating at or destined for points on the Pacific Coast north of Panama. That is to say, the volume of traffic over the Panama Railroad and the rates charged are subject to regulation by the Pacific Mail Company, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad, a natural competitor of the railroad across the isthmus.

On behalf of the Pacific Mail Company this agreement is signed by CHARLES H. TWEED, President; on behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad by E. H. HARRIMAN, President. Curiously enough, it was on Thursday that the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company met at Salt Lake City and elected E. H. HARRIMAN President and CHARLES H. TWEED Vice President. It happens, too, that E. H. HARRIMAN is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and a Director of the Northern Securities Company and of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. J. J. HILL, President of the Northern Securities Company, which owns and controls the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, has recently expressed the opinion that it would be madness to build a canal across Nicaragua, under the fiery craters of those awful volcanoes. His utterance was vehement, showing deep feeling on the subject.

The transcontinental railroads are sufficiently interested in Isthmian traffic routes to take measures to stifle the competition of the Panama Railroad, owned by the French New Panama Canal Company. They are sufficiently interested, as Mr. HILL'S loud note of warning shows, to have been terrified by the volcanoes along the Nicaragua route—the same that glowed upon Senator HANNA'S map in the Senate Chamber during his great speech for the Panama project.

Canal news from Washington and volcano news from Nicaragua are pretty promptly received in the offices of the railroads that traverse this continent.

THE POLICE AND THE LAW.

Capt. MILES O'REILLY, lately transferred from a Brooklyn to a Manhattan precinct, brings with him a considerable reputation for thoroughness and is just now somewhat conspicuously in the public eye. As to his value as a reformer of a precinct in which vice in one form or another has flourished with very little police interference from the time of Mayor WOOD, and perhaps even longer, those for whom the subject has interest will be better able to judge three months hence than they can now; but it must be admitted that what Capt. O'REILLY is saying to his patrolmen is exactly what a precinct commander should say, and if he means it—as we are at present warranted in assuming that he does—he is just the sort of Captain needed in New York. On the morning of his assumption of command at the Oak Street Station he said to the patrolmen who went on duty: "Men, there may be some criticism in the future of the way you perform your duties; but don't let that influence your actions. Do legitimate police work, enforcing the laws and ordinances, and you will make no mistake. Each man will be held responsible for any violation of law occurring on his post, and no patrolman need get into any trouble if he sees to it that there are no violations of the law. You all know what the laws are. Another thing—if there are any poolrooms in this precinct I want to know it. None can exist without your knowledge."

This is manly and sensible. It is, moreover, the truth. Crime and vice do not exist in precincts without the full knowledge of the police. To say that they cannot detect it or get the evidence necessary for a formal complaint is silly, since it is the kind of a lie which deceives nobody. Where the conditions do not warrant summary arrest the patrolman's obvious duty is to inform his precinct commander of what he knows and so clear himself of guilty knowledge. To purify a precinct and suppress all systematic and lucrative violations of the law is really the simplest thing in the world. Half the work will be done when it is understood that the police "mean business," and the other half will be accomplished with very little difficulty. When the risk is greater than the profit compensates for, those who violate the laws for gain will quickly seek other and more comfortable fields of business enterprise. The worst precinct of New York could be made orderly and at least outwardly respectable in a fortnight if its commander wanted to have it so and could impress his patrolmen with the sincerity of his desire to do his duty. This he can never do so long as he is, or is suspected of being, a participant in the "graft." What his own men do not know about his moral status he is not likely to know himself.

A great many reasons for strikes have been recorded in the history of the labor movement, but the most unusual and exceptional of these is mentioned in dispatches from Wisconsin, as accounting for the strike which has stopped construction work on the Iron Range extension of the Wisconsin and Michigan Railway. In this instance the grievance of labor is the mosquitos. The men cannot work in comfort by day nor sleep in peace at night, so the Italians have struck. The contractor seems to have done all in his power to make the conditions tolerable. Smudges, ointments, pungent medicinal preparations, and whatever else could be suggested as protective or remedial, were provided in abundance, but the mosquitos paid very little attention to these discouraging measures and continued industrious even after the men had ceased to be so by reason of depletion. They could have quit and returned to the towns whence they were gathered, but as no other regular and orderly method of procedure was known to them except to strike, they struck; and the cause of the strike being irremediable, it ended their connection with the enterprise in a way which commended itself to their approval as entirely consistent with the traditions of organized labor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That visit which a considerable detachment of Salvation Army soldiers paid—or tried to pay—to the new commander of the Oak Street Police Station on Thursday, was, so far as we remember, an event without a precedent, and its significance as a compliment to Capt. O'REILLY could hardly be exaggerated. The Salvation Army does not please all tastes in all things, but the accuracy of its adaptation to the ends its members have in mind is beyond criticism, and their qualifications for judging a Police Captain are very high. They know absolutely the quality of the work he does and possess all the information there is in regard to the results he achieves. Political considerations do not affect them, and, being sincere persons themselves, accustomed to deal with the stern realities, they are particularly competent to decide whether a Police Captain is a talker or a doer. So it is a pity that Capt. O'REILLY wasn't in when the Salvationists called. The speech made to them by Sergeant LEONARD was very good, indeed, for it showed high appreciation, not only of the praise bestowed upon his superior, but of the fact that he was in the presence of those whose friendship meant something. Remarks from the Captain himself, however, would have been even more interesting, though they could hardly have been more eloquently simple and well chosen. Addressed to such auditors, his words would have been a proclamation to experts, and the general public—who have a large concern in the episode—would have learned something. In his recent interviews the Captain has gone far in the acceptance of responsibility for himself and his men. He has said that he and they know all that goes on in his precinct, and that habitual lawbreaking cannot go on in it without his and their connivance. That is an advanced position, and the Salvationists had they credited its assumption, would have encouraged the city to expect much of Capt. O'REILLY, now and in the future—especially in the future.

—Commenting on certain Members of Parliament who proclaim themselves free-traders while in the very act of promoting protectionist principles and practices, The Shipping World of London mourns that what it calls "the American lesson" has been lost on the British. "The movement of thought in the States," it declares, "is all in the direction of reciprocal treaties and free trade in the interest of the return cargo," and this statement, surprising as it is, in view of recent Congressional action, is not made in ignorance, for The Shipping World shows that it is posted in regard to our doings by adding: "Nor could there be a more significant example of the failure of the American policy than is exemplified by the action of the New York syndicate. The law of the land will not permit Americans to buy ships in the cheapest market and fly the American flag over them. Therefore they avoid the law, and buy ships at a good round price to sail under the British flag. The Ship Subsidies bill failed of passage through the House of Representatives. Members of Congress were indeed afraid to go upon the record as supporters of the monopoly a few months before appealing to the constituencies for re-election. The contention that the shipping syndicate has been inspired by the American Government and American politicians is diametrically opposed to the facts. It is purely a business transaction, requiring robust courage on the part of Mr. MORGAN and his associates. There is nothing in the creation of or circumstances connected with the shipping combine to justify a demand for subsidies and sailing bounties in the name of British shipowners." It is so often claimed here that our shipping needs subsidies to enable it to compete with the subsidized shipping of England, that this reproof of the British shipowners deserves attention.

—Chicago, by seeking, will find much food for thought in the declaration by the Count DE ROCHAMBEAU that, while he found that city exactly what he expected an American city to be, he preferred the cosmopolitanism of New York. There is, of course, a satisfaction to be derived from recognition as distinctively American, and cosmopolitanism is not quite the highest of qualities, but in estimating the value of a judgment one must always take into account the qualifications and peculiarities of the judge. Now, to be what a French nobleman thinks is "American" is not necessarily to be American at all, for some queer ideas about us still linger in Europe, and travelers from that continent come over here with expectations which the typical American city does not fulfill. So when the Count says that one of our cities is "characteristic," the chances are that it is exceptional, while he probably means by "cosmopolitan" merely a more or less close approximation to civilization as he knows it at home, and civilization is much the same everywhere, except for degree of perfection. Chicago may try to be pleased with the Count's compliment, but in its heart it will rage over the consciousness that the compliment is oblique and ambiguous. As for New York—well, of course New York is not "American," New York is America.

THE THURBER INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the writer of the editorial entitled as above in your issue of June 13 had fully understood the situation he would probably have taken a different view of the subject. The members of the United States Export Association, comprising leading houses in ninety-eight principal lines of industry throughout the United States, were interested in bringing about reciprocal trade with Cuba, and the Cuban Committee who came here, representing commercial organizations of Cuba, were equally interested in procuring a treaty of reciprocity which would materially reduce the enormous tariff now levied by the United States on Cuban products. They were opposed by an active beet-sugar lobby which was expending large sums of money in playing upon the prejudices of ultra-protectionists, and it was necessary to neutralize this by placing before the public the Cuban side of the question, and the side of American producers and manufacturers who wished to supply the Cuban market.

The United States Export Association had the machinery to effectively do this, and the problem was to get money enough to pay the expenses. The means of the Cuban Committee were limited, while those of their opponents were apparently unlimited. We asked people who were friendly to the Cuban cause to contribute to the expense of bringing the facts before the American people, and this work was done and well done in a dignified, straightforward way; the best evidence of which is the "to do" the beet-sugar men are making over the publication of facts which there has been no concealment of. The use, at the request of the Cubans, of an infinitesimal amount of the sums contributed by them in the form of import duties to put facts before the American people was a proper and legitimate use of such funds. They were not funds of the people of the United States, but the funds of the people of Cuba, expended to insure their peace and prosperity. Political liberty is of but little use without industrial liberty, and I prophesy that, when the American people come so fully understand all sides of this question, they will sustain the Administration and especially Gen. Wood in all that he has done in performing his duty to the people of Cuba.

F. B. THURBER.

New York, June 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Her Class.

Mollie—You're fond of fruit?

Chollie—Oh, yes; and I'm looking for a "peach" with a lot of money.

"I wouldn't call a girl with a lot of money a peach."

"What would you call her?"

"A plum."—Yonkers Statesman.

He Is No Hypocrite.

Tom—Are you going to wear mourning for your wealthy uncle?

Jack—Only a black pocketbook.—Chicago News.

Her Exclusive Style.

Mrs. McCall—Why on earth did you get such a plain gown?

Mrs. Hauskeep—All on account of our cook.

Mrs. McCall—I don't understand.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Well, she always goes in for gaudy things, and I want to have just one dress that she won't copy.—Philadelphia Press.

Happily Not So Sure of It.

Raynor—This fortune telling business is all humbug. One of these professors of palmistry told me a little while ago to look out for a short, blonde man."

Shyne—I don't know about it's being all humbug. I'm blonde and I'm short. Lend me a ten, old fellow, will you?—Chicago Tribune.

LINES THROUGH A HAT.

From The Washington Star.

My Panama! My cherished hat,
Which I so heartily admire,
With crown so high and brim so flat,
What grim reflections you inspire!

The roses bloom and fade away;
The present joy is turned to gloom;
The banquet hall, once bright and gay,
Becomes a chill, deserted room.

The nation once extolled with fear
Now dumbly plods, with glory fled;
The star that once shone forth so clear
Reels onward, lustreless and dead.

And I reflect, with grief profound,
That you, my treasured Panama,
Before another June rolls 'round
Will simply be a last year's straw.

IRRIGATION BILL PASSED

The House Adopts It by Vote of 146 to 55.

The Measure Creates a Reclamation Fund from Sale of Public Lands in Several States.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House to-day passed the Irrigation bill by a vote of 146 to 55. The bill already has passed the Senate. The bill as passed creates a reclamation fund from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, less the amount paid to local land officers and 5 per cent. due the State under existing laws for educational purposes, the reclamation fund to be used for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the States and Territories enumerated.

Provision is made for the payment out of the Treasury of any deficiencies in the allowances to agricultural colleges owing to this disposition of public lands. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to examine, survey, and construct the irrigation works, and report the cost thereof to Congress at each session.

Section 4 provides for the letting of contracts for the works contemplated in sections when the necessary funds are available in the reclamation fund for such section.

Section 5 provides that "no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one land owner, and no such right shall permanently attach, until all payments therefor are made, and no such sale shall be made to any land owner unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land, or occupant thereof, residing in the neighborhood of said land."

Section 6 authorizes the Secretary to use the reclamation fund for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation works.

Section 8 requires State control over waters of non-navigable streams, such as are used in irrigation.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) offered a substitute for the proviso in the first section providing that no part of the proceeds of the sale of public land under the act of August 13, 1890, (for the endowment of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts,) should be set apart or diverted to the irrigation fund. The proviso for which the substitute was offered provided that in case of a deficiency from the sale of public lands for college purposes under the act of 1890 such deficiency should be paid out of the Treasury.

Mr. Robinson, (Ind.,) in opposing the bill, challenged the advocates of the measure to prove that its principal promoters were not the big railroads of the West. Under the present system, he said, the major portion of the fund from the sale of lands went to agricultural and mechanical colleges. Under the system proposed by this bill that fund would be depleted for irrigation purposes, and the colleges would have to fall back upon the public Treasury.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) announced that while he favored the pending amendment he would vote against the bill. The law appropriating $25,000 a year for each of the agricultural colleges out of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, he said, was a perpetual charge against that fund. This bill proposed to transfer that charge to the public treasury. He thought it should be left where it is.

Mr. Daizell (Penn.) criticised the bill as violative of all recognized principles of Federal and State power, and also as unfair. It was a scheme, he said, whereby the arid States received the proceeds of public land sales in those States, while the other States were left to pay the cost of administration for the scheme. The Grosvenor amendment was defeated, 35 to 75.

Amendments to limit the section authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter on irrigation projects were lost, except one offered by Mr. Littlefield, (Maine,) to provide that different projects should be divided into sections and that no contract should be let for any section of a project until the necessary funds to pay it were available in the reclamation fund.

Mr. Hemenway (Ind.) said farmers of the Central States had paid the Government for their lands; they had cleared and drained and fertilized them, and now they were to be asked to pay for the development of lands to come into competition with them.

All the committee amendments were adopted. Mr. Howard (Mo.) concluded the debate with a speech picturing the benefits which would accrue to the arid section of the West from the passage of the bill.

A substitute for the whole bill offered by Mr. Robinson (Ind.) was voted down.

The bill was passed, 146 to 55. The Speaker's announcement of the passage of the bill was greeted with applause.

AN OLEOMARGARINE DECISION.

Internal Revenue Commissioner's Opinion Regarding Use of Artificial Coloring.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a regulation as follows:

"If in the production of oleomargarine the mixtures or compounds set out in the law of 1886 are used, and these compounds are all free from artificial coloration, and no artificial coloration is produced by the addition of coloring matter as an independent and separate ingredient, a tax of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound only will be collected, although the finished product may look like butter of some shade of yellow. For example, if butter that has been artificially colored (and that finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow) as the oleomargarine is not free from artificial coloration, the tax of 10 cents per pound will be assessed and collected. But if butter absolutely free from artificial coloration, or cottonseed oil free from artificial coloration, or any other of the mixtures or compounds legally used in the manufacture of the finished product oleomargarine has naturaly a shade of yellow in no way procured by artificial coloration, and through the use of one or more of these unartificially colored legal component parts of oleomargarine the finished product should look like butter of any shade of yellow, this product will be subject to a tax of only one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, as it is absolutely free from artificial coloration that has caused it to look like butter of any shade of yellow."

MAJOR WALLER HAS RETURNED.

Officer Who Was Court-Martialed for Executing Natives of Samar Tells of Philippine War.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, reached here on the transport Warren, which brought the remnant of the fighting Ninth Infantry into port from the Philippines.

"You can't stop the revolution in the Philippines unless you take the severest measures," said Major Waller. "You would hate to see your wounded and dead mutilated. I cannot describe the fearful condition in which we found some of the bodies of men under my command who were murdered by insurrectos. I received both verbal and written orders from Gen. Jacob Smith to kill all insurrectos who were caught armed or who refused to surrender.

"It was the only thing that could be done, and I never questioned Gen. Smith's orders with one exception. This exception I refuse to state. Eleven carriers, insurrectos at heart, were tried by court-martial and shot. Others were all killed in battle. There was only one woman shot, and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort my men were storming.

"I have fought in every country in the world except Australia," said Major Waller, "but Samar—well, Hades is a Winter resort compared to Samar.

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

"Have you anything to say, Major, regarding your court-martial on the charge of executing Samar natives without trial? Or was that the charge?" was asked.

"The charge against me," he said, "was murder. Yes, one plain word—murder, and as for having anything to say about the court-martial, of course I have. I know who caused that court-martial. I know who was at the back of it all; and Washington knows as much."

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Report Says the Soldiers Are Better Protected than Natives or the Civilian Americans.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The situation regarding the epidemic of cholera in the Philippines is set out in a report received by Surgeon General Forwood from Lieut. Col. Heizeman, at present in charge of the medical department of the army in the islands.

The appearance of the disease at Manila in March was attributed in some quarters to vegetables coming into the islands from infected Chinese ports, and in others to the drinking of Pasig River water, foul with the sewage of the city. Lieut. Col. Heizeman says the army is much better protected than the native population or than civilian Americans in the islands, because of the care which is exercised in supplying good food and water.

In Manila alone a total of 275 cases with 215 deaths had occurred up to April 15, the date of the report, with 453 cases and 308 deaths outside the city. In the provinces the disease attacked twenty-two different places. In the Camarines, at Nueva Caceres, the disease appeared, and this has been the only point where the army has suffered, two cavalrymen and an infantryman having the disease. The colored troops, the report says, naturally mix much more with the natives than the whites, drinking the water in the shacks which they visit, and eating native food, and they are thus much more liable to contract cholera.

Smallpox also has appeared, and has been more prevalent, it is stated, this year than in any, except the first, of American occupation. The wife of an American army officer in Manila has been attacked by it.

Vigorous measures of prevention have been instituted to attempt to check the spread of cholera.

TO REPORT ON HAWAII.

Senate Committee Directed to Inquire Whether ex-Queen Has Any Claim Against United States.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was offered by Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) directing the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to inquire into the general condition of Hawaii, the administration of affairs there; the quality, condition, and value of the public lands in Hawaii; the crown lands and the title of the ex-Queen therein; with power to sit during the recess, and by sub-committee to visit the islands if necessary, and to report at the beginning of the next session.

Mr. Hoar proposed an amendment to the resolution providing that the committee should inquire whether the ex-Queen has any claim against the United States, legal or equitable, by reason of having parted hitherto with her title.

Mr. Mitchell accepted the amendment and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

NOT TO RETIRE CAPT. HOBSON.

The House Committee Postpones Action on Bill for This.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to postpone until the next session the bill for the retirement of Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson on account of defective eyesight. The report states that only the gravest reasons would justify special legislation of this kind, and that with further rest and care Constructor Hobson may so far recover as to render service to the Navy.

The bill retiring Capt. John Russell Bartlett, who organized the Mosquito fleet in the Spanish-American war, as Rear Admiral without the pay of that rank, was favorably reported.

The Dixie to be a Hospital Ship.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department has decided to make a change in the status of the training-ship Dixie, which recently returned from relief work in the volcano-stricken districts of the West Indies to go out of commission and in repairs. In looking over the plans for the big naval manoeuvres next Winter the department found that a good hospital ship would be a necessary adjunct, and it has been decided to fit her out for duty both as a hospital ship and a transport.

To Cover Buffalo Exposition Deficit.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The New York members of the House of Representatives to-day were before the House Committee on Appropriations to ask an appropriation of $600,000 to cover the deficit of the Buffalo Exposition. Representative Alexander of Buffalo, who spoke for the delegation, said that the shooting of President McKinley had a depressing effect on the exposition toward its close, and that, under normal conditions, there would have been a much larger income.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

August Casimir Wolff of Warsaw, Consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia.

Treasury—Byron S. Waite, Michigan, General Appraiser of Merchandise.

NAVY.

Surgeons to have rank of Lieutenant Commander—John M. Edgar and Philip Leach.

Passed Assistant Surgeons to have rank of Lieutenant:
Middleton S. Elliott.
Frank L. Pleadwell.
Dudley M. Carpenter.
Daniel H. Morgan.
James C. Pryor.

Paymasters to have rank of Lieutenant Commander:
John S. Carpenter.
Livingston Hunt.
John A. Mudd.
George W. Simpson.
Harry R. Sullivan.
Samuel L. Heap.

Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorum to have rank of Captain.

Chaplains William H. I. Reaney and John B. Frazier to have rank of Commander.

Assistant Naval Constructors to have rank of Lieutenant:
Stuart F. Smith.
William G. Groesbeck.

Civil Engineer Ulysses S. G. White to have rank of Captain.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary to have rank of Commander.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Holiyday to have rank of Lieutenant Commander.

POSTMASTERS.

Connecticut—Mary E. Bell, Portland; Gould D. Jellife, Saugatuck.

New York—Claude L. Wilson, Little Valley; Vernon A. Kent, Westfield.

President Signs River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President to-day signed the River and Harbor bill.

Degree of LL. D. for Henry Clews.

Henry Clews, the broker, has been honored with the degree of LL. D. by the University of Willamette of Salem, Oregon. President John H. Coleman, D. D., of that university, yesterday informed Mr. Clews of his new honor by telegraph. It is understood that this degree places Mr. Clews in a class by himself among the brokers of the Stock Exchange.

To-day Is "Flag Day."

This is Flag Day, not a legal holiday, but a day set apart during the war with Spain for the display of "Old Glory" on the residences and places of business of patriotic citizens.

GUNBOAT FOUGHT A STORM.

The Manila Is Towed to San Francisco After Dangerous Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The gunboat Manila arrived from Manila last night in distress. She was picked up off Point Bonita and towed into port by the United States tug Slocum.

The Manila had aboard a crew of ninety-seven men, ten officers and eighty-four marines. On June 1 the Manila's high-pressure piston broke. On June 4 a storm came up and blew the sails to pieces. The vessel lay in the trough of the sea beyond control from 6 A. M. until 2:45 P. M. The engine was finally started, and headway was made by the ship. Then the steering gear got out of order, and the vessel turned with a heavy sea aft. When the gear was repaired and the ship brought to a position of comperative safety she was 1,100 miles from this port, outside the track of vessels.

The course was set for San Francisco, and the vessel run with the low-pressure engine. Good weather was met with until June 10, when a stiff gale came up. The vessel was forced to lie to twenty-four hours. All sails that could be repaired were set. Yesterday afternoon the United States weather observer at Point Reyes sighted the Manila, and the Slocum was sent to her assistance.

MONEY FOR AQUEDUCT AND PUBLIC BATHS.

Presidents Cantor and Swanstrom at Odds Again at a Meeting of the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and authorized an issue of $150,000 of corporate stock for improvements to the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences. The sum of $1,610,000 was authorized for work on the new aqueduct. A request was submitted by a sub-committee in charge of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, urging an appropriation of $5,000,000. No action was taken. President Haffen received $32,000 for cleaning and reconstructing sewers in his borough.

A report from Controller Grout on the appraisal of sites for public baths caused a discussion between Borough Presidents Cantor and Swanstrom. Mr. Cantor said he had cut his number of interior baths from four to three, and declared that Mr. Swanstrom wished to raise his from two to five.

"That is not so," Mr. Swanstrom remarked.

"Well, that's what you said," Mr. Cantor added. "I supposed you knew what you said."

Regarding the floating baths, President Cantor said that out of fourteen seven were to be closed, owing to sites that are dangerous to health, and announced that President Lederle of the Board of Health told him on Wednesday that the other baths would have to be closed soon because sewage and commercial changes made them unhealthy. He said the interior baths were absolutely necessary.

It was decided to spend $350,000 for public baths in Manhattan and $125,000 in Brooklyn.

INCREASE CHANCELLOR'S SALARY.

E. Benjamin Andrews Says He Will Stay with Nebraska University.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13.—The Board of Regents of Nebraska University has granted an increase of salary to Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews amounting to $1,000, his annual compensation being fixed at $6,000.

Chancellor Andrews has issued a public statement denying the rumor that he had under consideration an offer of the Presidency of Wisconsin University. He says he expects to remain with Nebraska.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT BROWN.

Orations and Addresses by Graduates and Others in Sayles Hall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The annual class day exercises at Brown University to-day in Sayles Hall were opened by the President of the class, Charles Abbott Phillips of Danielson, Conn., with an address of welcome.

The class day oration was delivered by Eugene B. Jackson of Woonsocket, whose subject was "The American College." The class poem was read by Charles Raymond Austin of this city. The address to undergradutes by James Bancroft Littlefield of Providence and addresses at the tree exercises by Harold Joseph White and Frederick H. Gabbi, both of this city, were among other features of the day. President W. H. P. Faunce addressed the class briefly.

BIBLE BURNED BY MISTAKE.

Now the Owner Thinks Irreligious Friend Should Pay for It.

Mrs. Lizzie Pomerancka of Henderson and Fourth Streets, Jersey City, yesterday applied to Justice Edward Markley for an order requiring Anton Karokinski, of the same address, to pay for a Bible and prayer book which he had indirectly caused to be destroyed. Mrs. Pomerancka said she was a Roman Catholic. Karokinski, she said, was bitterly opposed to her religion and had threatened to destroy her Bible and prayer book if she did not cease displaying them to the public on her way to and from church.

Fearing that he might break into her room to carry out his threat, she hid the Bible and prayer book in the oven of her stove, which she had not used for several days. Yesterday she forgot the fact and lighted a fire to do some washing.

When she thought of her Bible and prayer book she found they had been charred to such an extent that they fell to pieces in her hands.

She considered Karokinski responsible for their destruction, and thought he should be compelled to pay for them. Justice Markley told her that her only recourse was to bring a civil suit.

Naval Militia Association Meets.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—What shall constitute the proposed National Naval Reserve in this country was the theme of discussion at the opening day's session of the annual convention of the Naval Militia Association. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling and Capt. Swift of the General Navy Board made it plain in addresses on the subject that the navy department is anxious for the co-operation of the naval militia organizations in the various States. In the addresses it was argued that a National Naval Reserve is of utmost importance in furnishing the great increase in trained men needed in the navy during war time. A committee was appointed to draft a bill.

Purchase of Fraunce's Tavern.

The Local Board of the Bowling Green District yesterday passed resolutions recommending the purchase of Fraunce's Tavern, Washington's headquarters, at Pearl and Broad Streets. The price for the tavern and half of the block, to make a small park, is estimated by Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate, at $370,000. The land to be purchased includes ten lots. The matter had been referred to the local board by the Board of Estimate.

White Star's Sailing Day Changed.

The White Star liner Teutonic, which sails usually on Wednesday, will next week start on Tuesday. The object of the early sailing is to land the passengers in England in ample time for the coronation and to give the steamship time to be put in trim to carry a large party to Spithead, where the naval review will take place.

Back from Dry Land.

Remarkable story of an ocean steamer now in New York which was left stranded by a tidal wave far from deep water, and was only rescued by means of a specially built canal; extraordinary engineering work just finished—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

KING PRAISES THE BOERS

He Refers to Them as a Brave and Determined People.

Delivers Two Addresses at Buckingham Palace in Response to Congratulations on the Restoration of Peace.

LONDON, June 13.—King Edward held a special Court at Buckingham Palace to-day for the reception of addresses from the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale; the Corporation, and the London County Council, congratulating his Majesty on the restoration of peace. The King took the occasion to express his sentiments on the subject more fully than heretofore, and the tactful recognition which he made of the sterling qualities of the Boers will doubtless materially aid in the work of appeasement in South Africa.

His Majesty, surrounded by the Household, received the City dignitaries in the Throne Room, and, replying to the Lord Mayor's address, said:

"I thank you, in my own name and in the Queen's for your loyal and dutiful address and the congratulation you tender us at the close of the war in South Africa. I heartily join in your expression of thankfulness to the Almighty God for the termination of the struggle which, while it entailed on my people at home and beyond the sea so many sacrifices, borne with admirable fortitude, has secured a result which will give increased unity and strength to my empire. The cordial and spontaneous exertions in all parts of my dominions, as well as in your ancient and loyal City, have done much to bring about this happy result.

"You give fitting expression to the admiration universally felt for the valor and endurance of the officers and men who have been engaged in fighting their country's battles. They have been opposed to a brave and determined people and had to encounter unexampled difficulties. These difficulties were cheerfully overcome by steady and persistent effort, and those who were our opponents will now, I rejoice to think, become our friends. It is my earnest hope that by mutual co-operation and good-will the bitter feelings of the past may speedily be replaced by ties of loyalty and friendship and that an era of peace and prosperity may be in store for South Africa."

Subsequently, in response to the address of the London County Council, the King spoke as follows:

"I thank you for your expressions of loyalty and affection toward myself and the Queen. I rejoice with you at the thought that the victory which has crowned the perseverance and bravery of my forces will pave the way for the extension to the regions newly added to my empire of that system of government which, with God's blessing, will bring South Africa the peace and prosperity that have in every quarter of the globe followed its establishment. The readiness with which my subjects throughout the empire have borne their part in the arduous campaign now happily at an end cannot fail to draw them still more closely together in bonds of loyalty and affection, and I confidently believe that the good feeling which is being displayed by those who were so recently our opponents augurs well for the future of that vast country which has been added to the dominions of the crown."

The civic dignitaries proceeded to and from the palace in gilded coaches and attired in their full state robes, the Lord Mayor in an ermine robe and wearing the City regalia, and the Councilors in scarlet mazarine robes.

AMERICANS AT KING'S COURT.

Brilliant Scene at the Reception in Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the fifth and final court of the season at Buckingham Palace this evening. It was raining hard, and a cold wind was blowing, and the weather was worse, if possible, than that which marked the four inclement nights of the previous Courts.

The scene inside Buckingham Palace was particularly brilliant, as the Japancse and Korean Embassies to the coronation of the King, who have just arrived in England, and who attended Court, were quite as splendidly attired as were the Indian Princes present. The latter were the feature of this, as they have been of previous Courts.

The royal party included the Princess Victoria and the Prince of Wales. All the members of the special mission from the United States to the coronation of King Edward were present, and the officers were all in their full dress uniforms. Americans presented to their Majesties in the diplomatic circle included:

WHITELAW REID, the American envoy to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid.

MRS. LAWRENCE TOWNSEND, wife of the Minister of the United States to Belgium.

GEN. WILSON and ADMIRAL WATSON, representing respectively the United States Army and Navy at the coronation of the King.

MR. and MRS. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.

EDMUND LINCOLN BAYLIES and WILLIAM WETMORE, Secretaries to the Special Coronation Embassy, and MRS. BAYLIES.

COMMANDER W. S. COWLES, formerly United States Naval Attaché at London, and MRS. COWLES.

LIEUT. EDWARD H. WATSON, son of Admiral Watson.

COL. PORUP and COL. JOHN BIDDLE, who accompanied Gen. Wilson.

The following ladies were presented in the general circle:

Mrs. CHARLES ALEXANDER of New York.

Miss SARGEANT of Boston.

Mrs. ARTHUR SEDGWICK and Miss SEDGWICK of New York.

DINNER TO AMERICANS.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, H. Clay Evans, and ex-Congressman English Banqueted in London.

LONDON, June 13.—A dinner of welcome was given here to-night to Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. Clay Evans, the newly appointed Consul General of the United States in London, and ex-Congressman English of Indiana, at which many representative Americans and Englishmen were present. The dinner was originated by Lindsey Russell, and his first idea was to confine the guests to Americans in London who came from the Southern States alone, but the idea was gradually enlarged until the hosts sent invitations to Americans from all parts of the United States, and the guests of the evening included many prominent Englishmen.

The dinner was followed by speeches and toasts, and many tributes were paid to the guests of the evening. King Edward and President Roosevelt were toasted with much enthusiasm. Responding to a toast, Gen. Wheeler said that the United States could never forget the debt of gratitude they owned Great Britain for the latter's attitude at the time of the Spanish-American war.

AFTER SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Syndicate of English Manufacturers Being Formed to Increase Exports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 14.—The Export Association of Great Britain has issued a circular urging all of its members to join the syndicate of manufacturers which has been formed for the purpose of dispatching capable commercial travelers to South Africa. The circular states that there is good reason to believe that the Government will subsidize this scheme.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt, assuming that the two new colonies will be incorporated with the British colonial customs system, declares that Austria is entitled to the most-favored-nation treatment. It suggests that if England attempts to secure for her own products special advantages such as already accorded to Canada in the Barbados Austria might resort to reprisals.

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce, in its annual report, expresses the opinion that the opportunities for Austrian trade are not extensive, as the warehouses are already overstocked and the German merchants have sent out large quantities of goods.

IRISH LEADERS ACCUSED.

Lord De Freyne Has Writ Issued Against Them Charging Conspiracy.

DUBLIN, June 13.—At the instance of Lord De Freyne a writ has been issued against a large number of the Irish Parliamentary Party on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the tenant troubles on the De Freyne estate, Roscommon County. Among the defendants are John Redmond, John Dillon, W. J. O'Brien, J. G. Swift MacNeill, and Conor O'Kelly, and the members of the Standing Committee of the United Irish League, which includes Michael Davitt and a number of former members of Parliament. The Freeman's Journal is also a defendant. Lord De Freyne seeks an injunction and damages.

John Redmond, in an interview in the House of Commons to-night, frankly admitted that this was the biggest move the landlords, with the support of Dublin Castle, had yet undertaken against the Irish National movement. He said he regarded the De Freyne action as evidence of recognition of the fact that the attempt of Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to suppress the United Irish League had failed, and that, in his mind, there was no doubt that Dublin Castle was an active ally in the prosecutions. Mr. Redmond was equally confident of the issue. He said:

"The Irish leaders may be imprisoned for indefinite periods and their property may be attached, yet ultimately the Irish cause will triumph."

Col. Saunderson, a Conservative member of the House of Commons and Lord Lieutenant of County Cavan, in an interview on the subject, said:

"Yes, an organized attack must be met by organized action, and the Irish landlords have now resolved to take such action. The same course will be followed wherever they are attacked by the League. I am happy to say that there are sufficient funds behind the landlords to fight any battles which may arise."

Forty farms on Lord De Freyne's estate were sold by the Sheriff Feb. 19 of the present year, the tenants having refused to pay rents. A large number of other "clearance sales" were then pending as the result of the "No Rent Campaign" at that time being carried on by the United Irish League, and it was said that many hundreds of other tenants were to be proceeded against. John Redmond, at the time, said the country thereabout was alive with police and that fifteen representative public men of the district had been imprisoned merely for taking part in meetings of a peaceable nature. He attributed all the trouble to the Government's refusal to permit legislation giving power to the Government to buy out the Irish landlords and thus restore the land to the Irish people.

SPAIN'S RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

According to Figures Given Out by Civil Governor They Number 6,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times Madrid correspondent says that, according to the figures given to the press by the Civil Governor of Madrid, six thousand religious associations registered in Spain between April 9 and June 10.

If these figures prove to be correct they will show the extraordinary ignorance of the Government previously on this subject, as hitherto the highest estimate of the religious registrations was under 1,500.

BIG CABLE BUSINESS.

Messages Between Germany and United States Exceed All Expectations.

BERLIN, June 13.—The annual report of the German Atlantic Cable Company, which has just been made public, and which covers the first full year of the company's operations, shows that the number of words transmitted by the company between the United States and Germany and vice versa in 1901 was greater than the number of messages it was estimated would be sent between the two countries by all lines in 1898. The year of 1901 was the record year in transatlantic cable business.

The new cable between Germany and the United States which has been contracted for by the German Atlantic Cable Company is to cost 21,000,000 marks, (85,250,000,) and will be manufactured in Germany.

The company's recent experiments in cabling direct from Emden to New York without rehandling in the Azores have been quite successful.

JUDGE TAFT DINED IN ROME.

To-day He Will Confer with the Commission of Cardinals.

ROME, June 13.—Francis Macnautt, an American, who is Private Chamberlain to the Pope, and who lives in the Pamphili Palace, which belongs to Prince Borgia, gave a dinner and reception to-night to William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, and the members of his party. Among those present were Lewis Morris Iddings, Secretary to the United States Embassy at Rome; Cardinals Sanminiatelli, Satolli, Ferrata, and Vanutelli, and the Austrian, French, and Russian Ambassadors to Italy.

The plenary reunions between Judge Taft and the sub-commission of Cardinals will commence to-morrow. This commission will be composed of Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State; Cardinals Vives y Tute, Steinhuber, Gutti, and Vanutelli.

Pages for Coronation Rehearse.

LONDON, June 13.—There was an interesting little function at Westminster Abbey this afternoon, when the sons or grandsons of high State officers rehearsed the duties they will have to perform at the coronation, June 26, in the capacity of pages. Lord Salisbury, the Premier, drove up with his grandson on his knee. Little tots and bigger boys, present and prospective bearers of historic titles, arrived in charge of relatives, and were shown how to bear coronets and carry trains, and otherwise properly deport themselves in their individual parts of the ceremonial.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OPTION.

The United States Will Shortly Be Reorganized and Fully Financed, It Is Said.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The bankers' committee in charge of the affairs of the Everett-Moore syndicate has given an option to a party of independent telephone capitalists on the United States Telephone Company, with the result that the latter, it is said, will shortly be reorganized and fully financed. The United States is the long-distance company operated in connection with the Federal Telephone Company. It is announced that a large portion of the stock in the reorganized company has already been underwritten. The United States Telephone Company is capitalized at $2,000,000. Under the reorganization plan it is proposed to retire the floating indebtedness of the company at once.

The atoms which creep into the vitals, and clog the machinery of nature, can be cleared away with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

FUAD PASHA'S FATE.

Proposal that the Great Powers Make Inquiry of Turkey Concerning Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent says the mystery surrounding the fate of Fuad Pasha has naturally caused pessimistic rumors. Nothing has been heard of him since he was taken on board the imperial yacht Izzedin, bound for Beyrout. The supposition is that from Beyrout he was conveyed to Damascus. The fact that all of the officers of the imperial yacht were promoted on their return has naturally increased the apprehension as to Fuad's fate.

The Times's correspondent suggests that perhaps it is not yet too late for the great powers to interpose in Fuad's behalf, but if such a demand is to be made, he says, it should be made without delay, for if Fuad has not already been disposed of by the usual Turkish methods, his safety is undoubtedly precarious. The correspondent urges that the present time is opportune and the occasion fitting for the great powers to make the Sultan realize the necessity of reckoning with the public conscience of the civilized nations.

Because of Fuad Pasha's case restrictions have been imposed on social intercourse between members of the public service, all of whom have been ordered to withdraw their children from foreign schools.

BRITISH BOXER CLAIMS.

China Has Entered Into an Agreement with Private Claimants.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times's correspondent at Peking announces authoritatively that the British private indemnity claims for losses sustained during the Boxer outbreak will all be paid shortly under an understanding arrived at between the representatives of the claimants and the Imperial Government. The death claims and claims under £100 will be paid in full some time in July.

Claims above £100 will be paid at the option of the claimants, either in imperial Chinese 4 per cents. redeemable in thirty-nine years, or in uninterest-bearing certificates payable in semi-annual installments of not less than 10 per cent., beginning in July. It is expected that it will be possible to extinguish the certificates by five payments.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Forms Alliance with Berlin Theatre—Clyde Fitch's Condition.

LONDON, June 13.—Charles Frohman intends to form an alliance with a theatre in Berlin, where he will present American and English stars and companies.

Mr. Frohman and Maurice Grau left here for Paris to-day in order to secure a new play which has been read by Sarah Bernhardt, and which they hope to produce in London before the end of the Bernhardt season.

The condition of Clyde Fitch, the American playwright, is not dangerous, although he is seriously ill. Mr. Fitch is in Switzerland, whither Mr. Frohman will go from Paris, as Mr. Fitch is unable to travel. Mr. Fitch has completed a new play for Ethel Barrymore called "The Flirt," an English comedy called "The Girl with Green Eyes," and another comedy which Mr. Frohman will present at the Savoy Theatre here next December.

SARDOU DEFENDS ROSTAND.

Declares the Claims of Mr. Gross of Chicago Are Ridiculous.

PARIS, June 13.—The Temps to-day printed an interview with Victorien Sardou, the veteran dramatist, on the Gross-Rostand dispute regarding the originality of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The paper says: "M. Sardou laughed heartily at the Chicago judgment, and said:

"'It is an amusing story. I myself have been robbed and pillaged in America and England. With calm, superb cynicism one of my pieces was translated word for word and produced as a new national work. Another piece was thrice translated in similar style. I once wrote to an American author, who, naturally, is mixed up in the Gross-Rostand affair: "Mr. —— is a thief," and Mr. —— did not turn a hair.

"'It is only fair to say, however, that these literary burglaries have ceased of recent years, and that the rights of property are now respected.

"'The claims of Gross in the present case have not a leg to stand on. The method adopted in the judgment in Chicago of enumerating resemblances without alluding to dissimilarities is a most useless and misleading game. The idea of Rostand finding "Cyrano" already prepared, perhaps in canned form, on the shore of Lake Michigan, is very funny."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end is always more or less gay, not in town, but in the suburbs. There is to-day the Suburban, which should interest those who have not yet gone to Newport and the mountains. Out at Madison Mrs. D. Willis James will give a reception, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly a dinner. All the suburban clubs will have dinners and little informal dances or music.

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The Country Club at Monmouth opens to-day, and there is also a very attractive programme at Ardsley. There have been many small entertainments given at Meadow Brook and Tuxedo, and the clubhouse at the latter place will be crowded over Sunday.

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A complete list of the attendants at the wedding on Saturday next at Monmouth Beach of Miss Helen Dominick and Howard Alexander Smith is as follows: Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout, (Miss Ethel G. Dominick,) matron of honor; the Misses Isabella W. Curtis, Lillian Carpenter, Alice Requa Clark, Anita M. Dominick, a cousin of the bride-to-be, and Madge Niles of New York, and Miss Helen Warren of Philadelphia, and Miss Maud Knowlton of West Newton, Mass., are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Smith's brother, W. Schuyler Smith, will be the best man, and the ushers selected are John L. Davis of St. Louis, Frank Latimer Janeway of New Brunswick, Clarence Ditworth Kerr of Englewood, N. J., and James Hammond McLean, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Mead Van Zile Beiden, and L. Emery Katzenbach of New York. The engagement of Miss Dominick and Mr. Smith was announced in this column just a year ago to-day.

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David M. Cory and Miss Louise E. Treacy, who are to be married on June 25, have made a change in their wedding plans in that Miss Treacy will have one attendant, her sister, Miss Suzanne Treacy, who will be the maid of honor; and Mr. Cory will also have a best man, who is to be Harold Holderness, who is a cousin of Mr. Cory.

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Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren have gone to Morristown, N. J., for the Summer. Mrs. Reginald Francklyn (Miss Binsse) and her children have been living abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews have taken a house at Mamaroneck for the season. They closed their Madison Avenue residance a fortnight ago.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are to have a house party over Sunday. Mrs. Bromley has been their guest. Many members of the Baltusrol Golf Club and their guests will go out to Short Hills to-day and to-morrow, and will dine there.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge of 123 East Thirty-ninth Street have opened Bonny Haven, their country house at Noroton, Conn., for the Summer.

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Next week, Saturday, the Gymkhana races at White Plains for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitarium will take place. A special train will leave at 2:08, and the races will begin at 3 o'clock. There will be a pony hurdle race, an egg and spoon race, a half-mile dash for hacks, hurdle racing for hunters and hacks, and several others, including a ladies' goose race. Those desiring to enter the races should communicate with Beverly W. Robinson, 53 Wall Street. Tickets may be procured from C. Oliver Iselin, Trenor L. Park, Edmund Randolph, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Henry Streers, Jr., Mrs. George F. Shrady at Ardsley; Mrs. James Douglas, Spuyten Duyvil, Mrs. W. Walter Webb, Scarborough-on-Hudson, and many others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Gallatin, John B. Pell, Richard V. Pell, Walden Pell, Henry R. Beekman, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Berkeley Smith are booked to sail to-day on the Rotterdam, while on the Lahn these are booked: T. O'Donnell Hillen of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Schenck, Miss H. B. Clapp, and H. L. Payne. On the Mesaba are Mrs. John Duer, Mrs. Douglas H. Duer, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle.

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Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and her daughters, who were on the Continent for the Whitsuntide holidays, have returned to London. James Henry Smith, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson are on the Margherita at Nice. They will go to the Baltic a little later in the season.

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The polo team of Squadron A will play the West Point Cadets this afternoon. A large party, comprised of members of the squadron and their friends, will leave New York about noon. Henry L. Herbert is to act as referee. The game will be called about 4 o'clock, and after it there will be a dinner, and the party will not leave West Point until late in the evening. Squadron A's team is composed of Everett Colby, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Henry Montague Earle, and R. G. D. Douglas. Among others who will go are R. C. Lawrence, Capt. William C. Cammann, Capt. Herbert Barry, C. Osgood Nicholls, L. J. Hunt, Stowe Phelps, A. I. Smith, Jr., and A. W. Putnam.

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There was a large attendance yesterday at the Morris County Golf Club. Howard H. A. Colby took several friends over in his French automobile. Mrs. E. A. Manice received many congratulations upon her success, which makes her practically the local champion, and the Baltusrol club was in high feather. Mrs. Manice has been steadily qualifying for first-class work for several years, and her past record has been excellent. Her victory this season leads her friends to predict much more important winnings later on. She came down from her Summer home at Pittsfield for this match. Several weeks ago she won in a small tournament at Brookline. For two or three years she has been the champion of the Pittsfield Country Club, and plays much there and also at Lenox.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—The Summer residents found an agreeable diversion in the "Wild West Show" which exhibited here to-day. They were in large numbers and when the act with the Deadwood coach was introduced Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster and Mrs. J. de Forest Danielson were the passengers, they entering into the spirit of the occasion and giving the performance an unexpected interest to their friends in the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing have arrived at their villa on Webster Street for the Summer.

Mrs. I. T. Burden and her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, arrived to-night and are at their villa on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wickes of New York are at the Pinard cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan are expected at their cottage at Reef Point on July 1.

Miss Bookstaver has joined her parents at their cottage at Second Beach Avenue.

Mr. H. C. James and family of Baltimore have arrived at Bateman's, on Ocean Avenue, for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles Daniels and Mr. Harry Hamlin, Jr., have joined Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin at the Osgood cottage.

Mr. D. K. Jay has arrived at the Jay Cottage, on Beach Street.

Mr. Joseph L. Wharton of Philadelphia has rented the Mann cottage, Ocean Highlands, Jamestown, for the Summer.

J. P. D. Lanier, Woodbury Kane, H. H. Hunneweil, Jr., J. W. Doian, William C. Schermerhorn, Capt. F. W. Dickins and Commander Duncan Kennedy, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Judge P. S. Wickes and family of Baltimore have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown for the Summer.

Among the arrivals this evening were W. S. Wells, Miss Natalie Wells, H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. D. B. Fearing, Mrs. H. C. Deerham, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, Mr. E. J. Berwind, and Mr. Hugo O. Fritch, Jr.

Mr. Charles F. Fairchild has joined his family at their cottage on Washington Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Spaulding of New York arrived this evening for the Summer.

Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck denies emphatically the report of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Nathalie Schenck, to Matthew Astor Wilks.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is a pretty Summer hat in one of the smart shops trimmed with white mull and white wings. That is a combination which is always pretty to wear with Summer gowns, and seems to be universally in fashion, and always in good taste for occasions where simple hats to wear with simple light frocks are in demand.

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One of the most delicate of Summer hats is of white morning glories, the flowers of silk and very natural, leaves of green with the flowers, and a scarf of white chiffon, with short tucked ends at the back.

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One of the odd hats of the season is something of a broad-brimmed sailor shape. The upper part of the rim is covered with batiste, a broad band of it having two fancy ends and a simple pattern of lace set into it. In addition to this, across the front of the hat is a big green quill, the lower part of the quill being made of innumerable small feathers.

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Very charming is a hat made to wear with a ruffle of fine dotted deep cream net. The hat is also covered with the net, a soft fluffy hat with a few loops of cream satin ribbon set in the net and more of this under the left side of the rim combined with roses, large buds, one of a deep burnt orange and the other a rich beef blood red, a peculiar shade, the two contrasting delightfully with tha soft nat.

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An all-white straw hat is covered with white chiffon, not shirred, but put on plain, giving a soft effect. This hat has a big green ostrich plume at the back.

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One can get a bright green parasol as low as $1.35. It will be a pretty one, too, with a row of hemstitching in it and a pretty, light natural wood handle.

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They call them "photographed lisle gloves" in the shops, and they can be bought for 50 cents. They come in light colors, and upon the lower part, covering the back of the hand, is a lace pattern in a dark shade, intended perhaps to simulate lace mitts. There is no doubt that is what they are intended to represent, but a woman seen in the street wearing a pair looked exactly as if she had been tattooed. And she was a staid, middle-aged woman. How unfortunate women are misled by the impulse of the moment!

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Those lettuce green dishes, and in the design of crumpled lettuce leaves, are certainly most attractive for some things. It seems odd, however, to see a teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer of lettuce leaves, and it must be admitted that the lettuce teapot is a trifle incongruous, though in itself it is rather attractive. Hot tea and crisp lettuce! And milk from a lettuce-green creamer would look like skim milk though it was rich cream.

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Every man may be a huntsman these days, and only be at the trouble to take care in the selection of his furniture. There is that special sportsman chair, which has a big piece of roughly cut leather for a back, and this held in place with big leather straps. The chair seat is a folded horse blanket, also strapped on, and at the top of the chair in bright colors is a sporting scene.

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Nothing, however, has quite such a primitive appearance as whole sets of furniture, or one should hardly say sets in these days of odd pieces, but different chairs, settles, and the like, all made along the same lines and upholstered, or having seats and backs of canvas, with big brass eyelets around the edge, by which the canvas is lashed to the furniture. This is of course in the dark, smoothly finished natural wood.

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Oval slides come in the washable folds, in black, gilt, and different colors, and there are wash belts with buckles to match.

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Steamer coats are three-quarter length, of warm blanket material, and trimmed with bright blanket plaid.

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An attractive three-quarter length pongee coat is effectively trimmed with pale blue linen embroidered with white. Collars and cuffs are of this.

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In horseshoe pendants to fobs are rackets crossed. These may be either ping-pong or tennis.

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Those flexible serpent belts have some of them heads which seem to be as large as dog's heads.

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Black and white ribbons to be worn with black and white frocks are very smart. One sash ribbon which is effective is in a pronounced black and white plaid. Other ribbons are white with three narrow black rows of velvet on the sides.

BROOKLYN ASPHALT CONTRACT

So-Called Trust Beaten in Contest for the Paving of Fifteen Thoroughfares.

The so-called Asphalt Trust has been beaten in a hard fight for a big Brooklyn contract. Commissioner Redfield of the Department of Public Works in that borough announced yesterday that contracts for the asphalting of fifteen streets had been awarded to the Inter-State Paving Company of Utica, N. Y., the lowest bidder for the work.

The representatives of the trust and of Cranford & Co. of Brooklyn protested against the award of the contract to the Inter-State Company, alleging that that concern could not furnish the proper material. The contracts aggregate $292,588.08. The paving is to be laid in the following thoroughfares: Maujer, Decatur, McDougal, Harmon, Suydam, Osborne, Kosciusko, Floyd, Hopkins, and Wilson Streets, and Evergreen, Hamburg, Patchen, Saratoga, and Third Avenues.

It appears from a statement made by Commissioner Redfield that a determined attempt was made by the Asphalt Trust and Cranford & Co. to discredit the Inter-State Company and prevent it from getting the contracts. It was alleged, he says, that the material which the Inter-State Company proposed to use did not comply with the specifications, since it was not "a natural bitumen," but instead "an artificial product produced by the distillation of heavy petroleum oil." The President of the Inter-State Company, however, made affidavit that the material to be used was made by refining crude hard, natural asphalt from a large deposit at the Goleta Mine, near Santa Barbara, Cal., and after investigation the borough authorities saw no reason why the contracts should not be awarded to the lowest bidder.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS PRAISED.

Lord Wolseley Says They Constitute "the Best Army in the World."

The Army and Navy Journal will publish a special number to-day devoted largely to the celebration of the centennial of the founding of the West Point Military Academy. The number includes the following letter from Field Marshal Lord Wolseley of England:

Farmhouse, Glynde, Near Lewes, May 6, 1902.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from a long trip abroad, and found your letter of April 15 on my table.

I regret very much that I have no time at my disposal for writing letters intended for publication, but I can assure you of this, that I always quote the American Army as being to my views of soldiers the best army in the world. Believe me to be faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

Col. William C. Church.

Letters paying high tribute to West Point are also printed from the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, the University of Chicago, Brown, and the University of New York.

Against the Frederick Manufacturing Co

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $3,665 against the Frederick Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of bicycle handles, &c., at 136 West Thirty-eighth Street, in favor of Frederick L. McAfee, on an assigned claim from Thomas Devlin & Co. of Philadelphia, who obtained a judgment against the company in New Jersey on May 20. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The factory was formerly in Newark, but all the machinery was removed to 136 West Thirty-eighth Street a few days ago, and the Sheriff has levied upon it. The company also had an office at 21 Park Row, but has removed from there.

Qualifications of Teachers.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner has handed down a decision declaring that a Board of Education in a free school district has not the power to restrict the right of employment in the schools to college graduates only. The decision la the result of an appeal from a resolution adopted by the Trustees of School District No. 3, Orangetown, Rockland County, making the chief qualification to be possessed by teachers the holding of a college certificate.

To Pay City Employes by Checks.

Controller Grout issued a statement yesterday in regard to the payment of salaries of city employes. A new plan will be put in operation in September by which all school teachers, policemen, and firemen, numbering about 25,000 persons, will be paid by check drawn on banks located as nearly as possible to the places at which the city employes work. Eleven banks will be selected in various parts of the city. Controller Grout says that when his plans are carried out thousands of dollars will be saved to the city.

Mexican Trust Company Dividend.

The Mexican Trust Company Bank of Mexico City has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable July 10. This bank is owned largely by American interests and was organized less than a year ago. The bank has branches throughout Mexico, with headquarters at Mexico City.

Nearly all the good stories floating about the clubs, the hotels, and the homes have their origin in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The "Man in the Street," in the Sunday edition, tells them, and readers of his always spicy and entertaining column get them at first hand, to retail among their friends. Why don't you join the army of his readers and so be right in touch with all the new stories, bright yarns, smart sayings, and clever jokes that go skipping about town to add so much to the gayety of life in the city?—Adv.

Social Precedence at Washington.

How monarchical customs are growing at the National capital at the expense of republican simplicity—see to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

THIRTEEN CLUB'S DINNER.

In Honor of the New York Vegetarian Society.

Taking advantage of Friday and the thirteenth day of the month, the Thirteen Club, J. A. Abarbanell presiding, gave a dinner last evening at the Eyrie, in the Tract Society Building, in honor of the Vegetarian Society of New York. It was a dinner for vegetarians to enjoy, and there was nothing to drink stronger than tea or coffee. About a hundred men and women were present. Resolutions were adopted in approval of the action of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company in establishing a Friday service, and congratulating President Palma of Cuba.

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Emma Beckwith of tha Rainy Day Club, C. A. Montgomery of the Vegetarian Club, and Charles Hemstreeet. Bryan G. Hughes smashed a looking glass to emphasize his disregard for a popular superstition.

In a letter of regret Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:

"Thanks for your invitation, but I don't like thirteen. The last time (and the first) I ever sat thirteen at table was at a dinner given by Arthur Grissom a few months before he died. I believe in the power of concentrated thought; it has favored for hundreds of years the thirteen as unlucky. I am glad you are making a counter-current. In a hundred years or so it will overcome the other wave. Then I will dine with you."

SCHOLARSHIPS AT COLUMBIA.

Six Southern Candidates Appointed to Teachers College.

Dean Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, announced to-day the appointment of the following persons to Southern Scholarships: Mary Grace Venable, Asheville, N. C.; Marion Garnett Ryland, Richmond, Va.; Julia Marshall Raines, Columbus, Ga.; Annie Linton, Athens, Ga.; Elizabeth Avery Colton, Campbellsville, Ky., and Bruce Ryburn Payne, Durham, N. C.

These scholarships have been given for the year 1902-03 by Messrs. V. Everit Macy, George Foster Peabody, and John Crosby Brown, New York City. The successful candidates were chosen from an eligible list of 110 names. Two of the appointees will specialize in manual training, one in primary teaching, and three in normal school or administrative work.

Obituary Notes.

RAFAEL V. DE FLOREZ, a shipping broker of New York, died on June 11 at Biarritz, France. He was about fifty years old and leaves a wife and five children. Mr. Florez, who was a member of the Produce Exchange, and had offices on Stone Street, was born in Spain, but came to this country while young and located in this city. His brother is R. R. de Florez of 37 West Twenty-first Street.

JACQUES H. HERTZ, a well-known lawyer of this city, died yesterday at his home, 23 West Seventieth Street. He was born in this city and was graduated from the New York College and the Columbia Law School. In 1884 he succeeded his father in the law firm which the latter had established. Mr. Hertz was connected with many charitable organizations and had always been specially interested in school affairs in the city. He leaves a widow and three children.

MICHAEL SHAFFEL died at his home, 111 Bidwell Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Jersey City in 1832, and was a veteran of the civil war, having been successively Second and First Lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, of which his brother, John Shaffel, was Captain. His wife survives him.

The Rev. SAMUEL R. WARD died at Richfield Springs yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was ordained in 1836, and had held the longest pastorate of any Universalist minister in the State. He had been at Richfield Springs thirty-six years.

Dr. Caleb Harlan Dies.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 13.—Dr. Caleb Harlan, a well-known novelist, died at his home here to-night. He was eighty-eight years old. Dr. Harlan was the author of "El Flora of the Susquehanna," "The Fate of Marcel," and "Ida Randolph."

Answer to a Correspondent.

A READER.—A candidate for appointment as street sweeper is required to take a civil service examination, and also a physical examination before appointment.

MARRIED.

BYRAM—COOK.—On June 11, at the bride's residence, The Pines, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees, Jessie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Cook, to Clarence Woodruff Byram.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On June 11, at Van Pelt Manor, John C., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 18th Av. and 52d St., Sunday, June 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BRODERICK.—On June 13, Mary, widow of the late Peter, and mother of Thomas J. Broderick, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral at 9:45 A. M. the 16th instant, from her late residence, 1,061 1st Av.; thence to Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

BUNZL.—On Friday, June 13, 1902, Regine Bunzl, widow of Julius Bunzl. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 537 Madison Av., Sunday, June 15, at 11 A. M.

CATTUS.—On Thursday, June 12, at his Summer home, Seabright, N. J., suddenly, of typhoid fever, Fenelon Conrad, beloved husband of Agnes Havemeyer Cattus, and son of the late John Conrad and Zoe Van Antwert Cattus. Funeral from his late residence, 261 West 85th St., New York City, on Monday, June 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FLOREZ.—On June 11, at his residence, Biarritz, France, Rafael V. de Florez, formerly of this city.

HARTFORD.—On Thursday, June 12, James Hartford in the 56th year of his age. Funeral Sunday, June 15, at 3:30 P. M., St. Agnes's Church, West 92d St.

LAWRENCE.—In New Haven, Conn., Friday, June 13, 1902, Emma A. Lawrence, sister of Mrs. Richard M. Everit, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held at 641 Whitney Av., New Haven, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

MAINE.—On Friday, June 13th, 1902, at his residence, 24 7th Av., Hallock Rathbone Maine, M. D., husband of Estelle Leggett, eldest son of Malcolm T. and P. Francina Maine. Funeral Sunday, June 15th, at 3 P. M., at his residence, 24 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIEGE.—On Tuesday, June 10, at her residence, 211 East 15th St., Marie Miege. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., near 4th Av., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PHILLIPS.—At Plainfield, N. J., June 12, 1902, Frances E., younger daughter of Henry R. and H. Hellen Phillips, in her 21st year. Service at the residence of her parents, No. 11 Rockview Terrace, North Plainfield, on Sunday, June 15th, at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Whitehall Street at 2:08 P. M., and foot of Liberty Street at 2:30 P. M.

SIMONSON.—On June 12, 1902, at his late residence, Joseph M. Simonson. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Saturday, June 14, at 2 P. M.

STEIN.—On Friday, June 13, at Bay Shore, L. I., in his 67th year, Solomon Stein. Notice of funeral later. Baltimore and Pittsburg papers please copy.

WELLS.—On Thursday, June 12, 1902, at New Rochelle, N. Y.,

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11, subject: "The Earth Helped the Woman" 7:45, subject: "World Federation and the Golden Rule."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d STREET, West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Good Shepherd." 8 P. M., "The Secret of Power." Baptism. Evsrybody welcome. A Methodist Church. Bookkeeper, (double entry,) stenographer, typewriter; experienced young lady desires position; good penman; excellent figurer. S. T., 1,124 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St., Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Topic: "Divine Gentleness and Human Greatness"; and at 8 P. M., Topic: "When the Light Becomes Darkness. What Then?" Strangers welcome. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, 10:45, subject: "Prayer and Strenuous Life." The Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 125th St., Rev. William E. Hitting, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship, 11 A. M.; sermon, theme, "The Mystery of God"; 8 P. M., sermon, theme, "Early Genesis Stories: The Origin of Sin."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Pastor, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D. Public worship, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Preaching by pastor at both services.

MANHATTAN CONG. CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—8:45, Sunday school. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., service with sermon.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND 121ST STREET, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, PASTOR. 11 A. M.—Quartet, Jubilate Deo; tenor solo, I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say. 8 P. M.—Quartet, The Lord Is My Strength; bass solo, Fear Ye Not, O Israel. The pastor will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Summer services Sunday: low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and 10th Street. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St., and 9th Av.—Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, rector. Services 10:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45-47 EAST 27TH St.—Divine service (in French) on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David H. Steele will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Morning prayer and holy communion, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "Has the Coal Miner the Right to be a Full-Fledged Man?"

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST., Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Pastor, at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 59th St. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning subject: "A REMEDY FOR TROUBLE." Afternoon subject: "CHILDREN OF GOD." Mid-week Social Devotional Service, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER ST., NEAR Chatham Square.—Rev. David A. MacMurray 10:45 and 7:30. Mr. Severn, violinist, 7:30.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14 St. "The Church on the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Morning subject: "Fishers of Men"; evening: "Conviction." All seats free. Open air meeting Abingdon Sq., 6:15. Popular Concert To-night. Mr. Syd Owens, Humorist.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Robert Johns Trevorrow will preach morning and evening. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Ave. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—Children's Day Service. 7:45—Musical Service by Choir.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET, MINISTERS IN CHARGE: HENRY VAN DYKE. SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, JUNE 15TH, AT 11 A. M. REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP WILL PREACH.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8; devotional service Wednesday evening, 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St., REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "Preparation for Victory." At 4:30 P. M. there will be a popular meeting in the interests of Foreign Missions. Three newly appointed missionaries will speak.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St.—Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. Subject: "Love Without Dissimulation."

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Knowing in Part"; 8 P. M., "The Life of Henry Drummond."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by Assistant Pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Evening, 7:45, by the Rev. James Hunter.

THE OLD FIRST CHURCH, 5th Ave., 11th to 12th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., 11:00 A. M.—"The Fith of the Gospel." 4:30 P. M.—"The Men Who Built the Wall." Welcome!

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45, in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Murray Shipley Howland, the assistant pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (Marble) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Up, Make Us Gods!" Evening—"Sin Crouching at the Door."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Soul Growth." Evening—"John Knox, the Hero of the Reformation."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. No afternoon service. Mission school, 69th and Third Av., 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor meeting, 7:45 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Service at 11. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. The public cordially invited. Subject, "Finding the Road."

AT LENOX AVENUE (UNITARIAN) CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Glory of the Soul." Sunday school, 9:45.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will prench. Subject, "In Remembrance." Communion and baptism after service.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Chas. F. Patterson, minister in charge, will preach; subject, "The Doing Creed."

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music to-night free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "Is It of Use to Pray?"

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel Meetings Every Night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

TENT "EVANGEL," BROADWAY AND 56TH St.—Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., at 4 P. M. Special services each evening at 8.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 123d.—Lectures Sundays, 8:15 P. M.: "Nature and Aim of Theosophy." Public invited.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY et al., plaintiffs, against HOTEL ENDICOTT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land in the Twenty-third ward of the City of New York, formerly lying and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, (three hundred and twenty-seven,) as the same is laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," bearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant southerly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenue and along the northerly line of Terrace Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along Lot Number 328 on said map two hundred and sixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1891, in Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 10, Page 115.

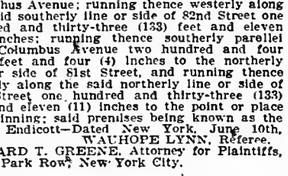
Dated New York, June 3, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of this property to be sold as described above:

Willow St. (Westchester Ave.)



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,650.02 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against MARY E. LOGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and designated as No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Subject to a lease for one year from May 1st, 1902.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenue number is 33 Fifth Avenue.

East 10th St.

Dated June 3, 1902.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 22, 1902.

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SUBJECT—Temperance lesson. Rom., xiii., 8-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light. Rom., xiii., 12.

The world in which St. Paul lived was very much the same world as that in which we live. To be sure, at that time there was no mariner's compass, no great ocean steamer, no fast printing press, no railroad, with palace cars; no electric light, no telegraph, no telephone, and none of many other things which minister daily to our comfort. But the people were essentially the same. The conditions of society were the same. The physical, moral, and spiritual wants of men were the same. The relations between man and man and between man and God were the same. Men were then vastly more advanced in comforts, in facilities of intercourse, and in a general diffusion of knowledge than any of their predecessors, just as in these things we are more advanced than they. But this is not much more than the difference between a man and a boy. The man is older and has a greater experience than the boy, but he is in all essential respects the same being. He lives by the same breath; he needs the same food, he performs the same acts, and he dies the same death.

When St. Paul wrote his "Epistle to the Romans" he wrote to a people the most of whom he had never seen. Some, however, he had met elsewhere, as, for instance, Priscilla and Aquilla at Corinth, (Acts, xvii., 2.) In the latter part of his letter he sends greetings to no less than twenty-eight such friends, whom he mentions by name. But, after all, these probably constituted only a small part of the Church in Rome. By far the largest part was made up of slaves, with whom he had no acquaintance, and most of whom were still in bondage. "Gibbon estimates the population of the city at this time as nearly 1,200,000, of which probably one-half were slaves, and the larger part of the remainder paupers, supported in idleness by an unwise system of public gratuities." (Smith's Dic.)

In such a population there would naturally be a great deal of restlessness. The slave chafed under his fetters. The poor groaned under their poverty. The laborer complained of his employer, and the employer taxed and burdened the laborer. The people cried out against their rulers, and the rulers oppressed the people. Men contracted debts, and neglected or refused to pay them. "Rioting and drunkenness," "chambering and wantonness," "strife and envying," were common everywhere. Vice, in its most voluptuous and attractive forms, prevailed among the rich—and in its coarest and most disgusting forms among the poor. The same great social problems presented themselves then for solution that present themselves everywhere now. For they were not only "slaves" as men as recognized by the civil law, but, in a more important sense, they were "slaves" to sin as defined by the Divine law.

MORAL REMEDIES TRIED.

To meet these conditions, different thinking men urged—as they do now—a great variety of remedies. Philosophy lectured, Art painted and sculptured. Schools of all kinds taught all manner of ethics. Orators harangued and exhorted. But society only became more and more corrupt. And this was true, not only in Rome, but throughout the Roman Empire, which then covered nearly all of the known world.

Paul and his co-laborers, however, came among men and presented "The Gospel of the Grace of God" (Acts xx., 24.) It was the only power that had any effect, and its effect was marvelous. The men who proclaimed it were known at the time as "These that have turned the world upside down." (Acts xvii., 6.) so complete was the transformation which it accomplished. It is a very suggestive lesson.

Now, St. Paul's method of meeting the conditions which confronted him is nowhere more fully or more clearly unfolded than in this matchless "Epistle to the Romans," and the last verse in our lesson is its logical summing up—"Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." All of his exhortations to service, all of his plans for clean living, all of his admonitions for the securing of peace now, and escape from judgment hereafter, were based on this prime condition. It was essential. Acceptable living had no existence without it. It was his cure for "the lusts of the flesh," for "rioting and drunkenness," for "chambering and wantonness," for "strife and envying." It was his effective stimulant for walking "honestly as in the day," and for bringing men into such relationship with each other that no man would owe anything but love. It transformed character by "the expuisive power of a new affection." For it brought men into right relations to God.

But it based every appeal upon the essential fact that all have sinned and come short of the glory of God" (iii., 23,) and are condemned by the law of God. In this respect, Paul says, "there is no difference" between the Jew and the heathen, between the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the moral and the vicious. The black catalogue of wicked deeds which he enumerates in the first chapter of this epistle, he declares is the result of this condition. (i., 21.) The cause of it, however, is "by one man sin entered into the world. (v. 12,) or, as the old familiar couplet expresses it:

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all."

Men, therefore, are not sinners primarily in God's sight because they are vicious, but they are vicious because they are sinners. This fundamental fact of inherent sin the Gospel always emphasizes, for if man is not a sinner, then he does not need a Redeemer.

Men, however, do not ordinarily recognize this as a fundamental condition. They look upon themselves and upon one another as simply born into a world of trial and temptation, of sorrow and suffering, and their minds being taken up with what they experience and what they see, they bend their energies to the removing of sorrow and suffering without considering the cause from which they come. So they imagine that all that is needed to make the conditions of men better and bearable is sympathy and love and help from those who are able to give them, and taking up the very thought of Paul in this lesson they say that "love is the fulfilling of the law," the one great thing that the world needs. And in a very important sense love is, indeed, a very powerful and necessary element in human affairs.

A little child who was just beginning to read was one day leaning upon his father's desk reading a child's paper. Suddenly he broke out with the exclamation, "That's so, father."

"What's so, my child?"

"Well, what it says here."

"Well, what does it say?"

"It says, 'You can do anything with a feller if you love him.'" And the child was right.

But men in this world have many different ideas concerning love and the way to show it. For instance, there are the saloon keepers and men of their kind. No one makes greater pretensions of love for their fellows than they, and their way of showing it is to do all that they can to gratify the appetite of the accursed desires of those about them. So they put up gorgeous rooms for their accommodation, light them brilliantly, fill them with music and warmth and attractive food and drink, and then give to every one a hearty welcome. They make money out of it, to be sure, but then they give men for their money just what they want—friendly society, cheerful surroundings, and an abundant gratifying of their senses. Many look no higher and ask for no more.

SCHEMES OF POLITICIANS.

Then there is another and perhaps a larger and more important class, who make even louder proclamation of love for "the dear people." They are very closely related to the class just mentioned, but they stand on a higher platform in public estimation. They are the professional politicians. They profess to have high ambitions for the public welfare. But, according to their ideas, nature must be respected, and not opposed. Laws must be enacted which are not too prohibitive, and when enacted must not be enforced with too much strictness. It is neither expedient nor good policy. Like the renegade Absolom "when any man comes nigh him to do him obeisance," the professional politician puts "forth his hand," and takes hold of him and kisses him, saying: "Oh that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause, might come unto me, and I would do him justice!" (Second Samuel, xv., 4-5, R. V.) And that the people believe and trust him is clearly seen in the ease with which he secures and retains his hold upon public affairs.

Both of these classes, however, fail to recognize an essential element in Paul's idea, that "love worketh no ill to his neighbor," (v. 10.) And the latter class forget—if they ever think of it at all—what Paul very distinctly declares in the verses immediately preceding our lesson, that the "ruler"—whatever may be his office or his political party—is to be recognized, and to recognize himself, as "the minister of God, a reveniger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil," (v. 4.) To refuse to enforce—or, in other words, "to fulfill the law"—is a repudiation of his high commission, and stamps him as no true lover of the people under him. "Expediency" and "policy" have no place in such a question as this. For all experience testifies that when the laws are fearlessly, honestly, persistently and emphatically enforced the people are happier, purer, and more prosperous.

There is another class, however, to which attention must be called. It has become very prominent of late. In its practical organization it is not so large as either of the others, but it is of far more practical value for good. It is the great body of ethical reformers. They show their love—especially for the unfortunate and degraded—by entering into personal contact with them, by establishing reading rooms and libraries, by providing intellectual entertainment and social games, and by ministering in various ways to their physical comfort and pleasure. But they carefully refrain from pressing home religious truth, or in any way giving it a prominent place in their ministrations. Doubtless, however, they do a certain amount of good for a time which is very much needed. But such ministrations do not touch the core of the disease, and with the prophet of old, God's children can only say with tears in their eyes, as he did: "They have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace, when there is no peace," (Jer., vi., 14.)

Thus men everywhere, in some form or other, attempt to make the Second Commandment the First, and they are satisfied with the attempt. They forget that the First, and most important, is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God," and that the Second, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor," is only something "like unto it." (Matt., xxii., 35-40,) but never its superior, nor even its equal.

COMMANDMENTS ARE IMPARTIAL.

Moreover, they forget that all of the comandments of God are very positive. They are either "Thou shalt" or "Thou shalt not." In them there is no recognition of or provision for the weakness and ignorance of any man, his hereditary bias to sin, or the unfortunate condition of poverty and temptation in which he may be placed. They rest impartially upon all alike in their demands and in their penalties. Thus the law of God is inexorable. It knows no pity, and it gives no help. By it there is only the knowledge of sin, (Rom., vii., 7.) But it is "our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ," (Gal., iii., 24.)

Hence the two great features of the Gospel which Paul preached were law and love. He told how the inexorable law of God was fulfilled by the boundless love of God. For the law of God said: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," (Ezek., xviii., 4.) That law could not be relaxed, or removed. It must be "fulfilled," or enforced. So must every law, whether it be the law of the parent, or the law of the city, or State, or the law of God, and the truest love demands the strictest fulfillment of law. So God provided for the fulfilling of His law, when He "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John, iii., 16.)

Thus love—the love of God—was, and is, "the fulfilling of the law"—the law of God. His Son met for every penitent and believing sinner its every demand for righteousness—and for penalty—for He was "made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Gal., iv., 4-5.) His work for the sinner, however, cannot be paid for by the sinner. It must be "imputed to," or "put on," him—not as a coat which he can take off or put on, as he pleases, but as a character which belongs to him and in which he is recognized by the law. Its benefits can be obtained in no other way. But it cannot be "put on," or "imputed to," either the impenitent or the unbelieving. Therefore, it demands both—repentance and faith.

By it a new relationship is established between the sinner on the one side, and God and His law on the other. Whosoever enters into this relationship—whether he be the upright, moral man like Cornelius, or the poor victim of appetite and passion like the thief upon the cross—receives new strength and power. It is divine power—"the power of Christ." (II. Cor., xii., 9.) Through it his members which before were "servants to uncleanness and to iniquity unto iniquity," become "the servants to righteousness unto holiness." (vi., 19.) As individuals thus enter into this standing one by one they become powers for the lifting up of others, and so the whole community is changed. This was everywhere the result of Paul's preaching.

Thus his remedy for the evils all about him, and which he proclaimed to all classes was, "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ," enter into such relationship with God by repentance and faith that all that belongs to Jesus Christ, His Son, may be "imputed to," or "put on" you. The same remedy is just as efficacious for our time, for "it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," (i., 16.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How did the world in which Paul lived contrast with that in which we live?

To whom did Paul write this epistle, and what were the conditions he had to meet?

How did he meet them, and on what fact did he base every appeal?

How do men generally look upon their condition, and what is their remedy for it?

How do the saloonkeepers, the professional politicians, and ethical reformers show their love, and what is said of each class?

What do they thus attempt to do, and what do they forget?

What are the two great features of the Gospel, and how did God's love fulfill His law?

What was the effect of this Gospel as Paul preached it, and what did he mean by "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ"?

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

E. Clifford Potter, appellant, vs. Caroline M. Boyce, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

William N. Hous, as public administrator, respondent, vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Annie Geary as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railwsy Company, appellant. Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Katherine D. Storz, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Moses Kinzler, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John C. Cashmnn, respondent, vs. Samuel Lawson and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

People ex rel. Central Union Gas Company, appellant, vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary W. Lennan as executrix, appellant, vs. Hamburg-American Steamship Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.

Annie M. Merrill, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., in ra Fairmount Place.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceeding sent back to Commissioners. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Henry C. Copeland, respondent, vs. William H. Brown, as receiver, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. William Weisenberger, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Maris E. Jacobson, respondent, vs. Elizabeth Smith et al., appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and modified and affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

German-American Provision Company, respondent, vs. Rosa M. Garrone, as administratrix.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. William A. Hart, relator, vs. Bernard J. York et al.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Simon E. Bernheimer, appellant, vs. Josephine Schmid, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Jerome Avenue.—Motion granted. Question to be settled on settlement of order.

Hattie Willeman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied.

People ex rel. George Steinson vs. Thomas L. Hamilton, Clerk, &c.—Motion granted.

Frederick Thileman nnd another, vs. the Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

Alexander Finelite vs. Joseph Sonberg et al.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of $10 additional, leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Joseph Bieber.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Seward Park.—Motion granted.

Annie Spindler vs. Mary E. Gibson. Motion denied.

In the matter of Frederick B. Van Vleck.—Motion denied.

Samuel T. Shaw et al. vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company and another.—Motion granted so far as to allow case to be taken from files on payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs of term.

Julia Diehl, as administratrix, vs. Andrew J. Robinson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Luella Knox vs. Herbert P. Gleason.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

The People, &c., vs. Hyman C. Wagner; same vs. Julius Schroetter; same vs. Gust Ross; same vs. John Rondas; same vs. Henry Martens; same vs. Joseph Lubitz; same vs. Joseph Locusto; same vs. Jacob Heller; same vs. Morris Cohen.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted.

Sarah M. Alexanian vs. Mihran H. Alexanian.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Kaliman Lewis, as administrator, vs. Gilbert F. Ackerman.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Cecelia L. Slater and another vs. James Slater, individually, &c.—Motion denied.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, June 14

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 11.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 5091—Force vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ottilia Edlich, Moritz Klein, Ellen Meade, and Bridget A. Dawson.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Mary R. Callender vs. Joseph Schwarzler et al.—William H. Ricketts. Annie Hammond vs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Allan vs. Dean—John S. Wise. In re Rubenstein—William H. Van Benschoten. Kiefer vs. La Farge—James J. Nealis. Smith vs. Smith—John T. Canavan.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—American District Telegraph Company vs. Kirkpatrick—Abraham Hirschfield. French vs. Bennet—Joseph Kaufman. Jetter vs. Behrens—James T. Lee. Deesle vs. Wilkie—Nathaniel A. Elsberg. In re Rosenbaum—Hugh R. Garden. Martin vs. Sage, (three cases)—Hal Bell. Gould vs. Hall.—J. C. Julius Langbein.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Gottlieb vs. Varick Bank—Abraham Hersbfield.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—In re Brandreth—C. Temple Emmett, to inquire. Knox vs. Woodward—Norman A. Marsh, to sell. Fletcher vs. Lawrence—Lewis La France, to sell.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day Calendar for Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

6—Cox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
10—Walker vs. Jenkins.
15½—Doran vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
29—Kenneally vs. Westchester Elec. Ry. Co.
31—Lawrences vs. Wilson.
32—Smith vs. Unterneyer.
35—Bradley vs. Lawrence.
36—Sams vs. same.
37—Leary vs. City of Yonkers.
38—Gillespie vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
39—Apatl vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
40—Gallagher vs. Odell.

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EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortable rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

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Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacioue grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

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Ulster County.

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1500 feet elevation. Accommodates 200

All modern conveniences; fine orchestra, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, &c. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS,
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Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June

Summer Resorts.

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Sullivan County.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

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First tee and last green of golf course directly in front of hotel.

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South Farms Inn and Cottages.

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Clientage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fina livery and saddle horsa service. Addrese C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

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The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

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95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.

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Hotel Jardon, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., overlooking Del. River.—Bathing, fishing, golf; cuisine noted for excellence. Booklet. F.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 13	328,461
To date this year	82,494,870
Corresponding date last year	168,051,886

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 13	$3,745,500
To date this year	$449,658,600
Corresponding date last year	$602,207,200

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff	2	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mexican Central	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Nash. C. & St. L.	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill.	4½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. & N. W.	4	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	People's Gas	½
Consol. Gas	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	¾	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	¾	Reading	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Det. City Gas	1	Rub. Goods pf.	1½
Erie	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hock. Valley	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Wabash	½
Int. Pump	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	4	West. Union	½
Iowa Central	2	Westinghouse 1st pf.	6
Iowa Central pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	½
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F.	½	Gen. Electric	4½
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pacific Mail	⅝
Dist. of Am.	½	U. S. R. & R. pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Wabash deb. B	1⅞
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s.	1	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Activity does not increase, but yesterday's market presented new evidences of underlying strength. Many conspicuous stocks scored handsome advances. Only a few stocks on the list declined in a substantial way, and none such represented trading of consequence. General Electric fell 8 points, recovering half the loss, but only 700 shares were traded in, and the sales were apparently traceable to the efforts of a room trader to average a short account in which substantial losses have developed. The general short interest is large, for during the recent dullness the traders of the Stock Exchange have inclined to exceeding pessimism, apprehending dreadful disturbances from a variety of impossibilities. The anthracite coal shares and the Granger stocks have been the bear favorites, and they have been sold short lately by people who did not own them, but were merely making contracts for future delivery, expecting to be able to a market cataclysm to cover at bargain counter prices. So far such shorts show losses almost without exception. Yesterday's rise of a point and more in the coal issues reflected something of nervousness in the bear speculative quarter.

It pleases that part of Wall Street that has confidence in market values to believe that the betterment showing yesterday was attributable to new influences from important banking quarters. The Missouri Pacific move, over 30,000 shares being traded in at a substantial advance, was popularly set down to combination of efforts upon the part of George J. Gould and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the relatively large buying in Atchison, St. Paul, Mexican Central, Wabash, and such other stocks as acted well was attributed to similar combinations, in every one of which Standard Oil relationships were quoted. In a market whose total transactions barely passed 300,000 shares, such calculations can be a little overenthusiastic; but apart from the trading record from day to day there are indisputable evidences of new and pronounced market interest upon the part of influential financiers who for months past have been preaching and exhibiting inactivity.

To-day's bank statement is awaited with peculiar interest by those in Wall Street who believe that in it may be found some indication of the disposition of controlling financiers regarding the early future of the New York money market. Conservative bankers dismiss such calculations as unimportant. They agree that money is certain to continue easy.

GOULD STOCKS AS LEADERS.

The strength of the Gould stocks, under the lead of Missouri Pacific, was one of the features of yesterday's market, and did much toward bringing about the improvement in the general list. The buying of the shares was even more persistent than had appeared earlier in the week, and is now known without doubt to come from Gould and Rockefeller sources. The very large earnings of all the properties and the progress making by Mr. Gould in his plan of rounding out the Greater Missouri Pacific system are the reasons offered for the purchases; the stocks being declared by the Gould interests to be intrinsically cheap.

All told, 32,000 shares of Missouri Pacific were traded in, with the closing price the highest for the day, marking a net advance of 1⅝ points. In the Wabashes the feature was the debenture B bonds, which rose nearly 2 per cent. on very large transactions, more than $1,250,000 worth being dealt in. The Wabash stocks were also strong.

Texas Pacific was somewhat neglected, but rose easily on light transactions. George Gould is quoted as saying that that system is in superb condition, and that net returns should from this time on show large increases.

THE COAL STOCKS STRONG.

In explanation of the strength of the coal stocks, which rose to higher figures than have been reached in some weeks, several reasons were advanced.

One of these was that the leaders of the miners had decided that their struggle was a hopeless one and had determined to call the strike off early next week. In the Street this was generally regarded as improbable, though the reported collapse of the West Virginia strike was considered as not without significance, because likely to influence sentiment in the anthracite regions.

Another reason was the announcement made during the day that the Reading Iron Company, a part of the Reading system, had posted notices that the wages of the puddlers in the rolling mill and tube works departments will be advanced to $4.50 a ton, beginning Monday. This, which is an increase of 25 cents, was in the financial district regarded as indicating the policy of the Reading Company to treat its men equitably and fairly without regard to the question of unionism—treating them, that is, not as union men, but as individual employes.

All the Reading issues at the close of the day showed an advance of a point or more each—Reading common being traded in to the extent of nearly 50,000 shares. The Erie, Delaware and Hudson, and Ontario and Western were also all up, but Jersey Central lost 2 points on the transfer of 100 shares.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Standard Oil brokers were the largest buyers of St. Paul, which sold up 1⅜ points and closed at the top price. There was nothing new to explain the buying, but the feeling grows more confident that the next dividend on the stock will be at a 7 per cent. rate.

In explanation of the continued advance in Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which rose yesterday to a new high record, the talk is that $175 a share had been offered for the control of the stock, but that H. H. Porter and his friends who control the property are holding out for $200. This cannot be confirmed.

The heavy buying of Mexican Central was by the banking house in control of the property, and is understood to have to do with the reorganization plan of the company.

The early ten-point break in General Electric was on the execution of a "market order" in the stock, and was subsequently partially recovered by inside buying. Wall Street was rather surprised to hear that any such order had been given on the stock inasmuch as the result of the last market order on the issue (when the quotation tumbled twenty points) is still fresh in memory.

The Moore and Gates interests bought Northwest again yesterday, advancing it four points.

THE SHIPBUILDING COMBINE.

In connection with the shipbuilding combination, Wall Street heard the rumor yesterday that several interests have in view the absorption of the Tidewater Steel Company, at Chester, Penn.

Evans R. Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., one of the Directors of the Tidewater Steel Company, refused to discuss the rumor, saying:

"There is nothing to be said at this juncture, as nothing official has come before the Board of Directors. I do not wonder that a plant of this character, in view of present conditions, should be in demand. If it is wanted by several interests, so much the better for stockholders."

The Tidewater plant has its own blast furnace, with an output of about 1,200 tons per week, which is to be increased by improvements 20 per cent; five open-hearth steel furnaces, with an output of about 1,600 tons of steel, and two plate mills with an output of from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of plate per annum. The company has now its own blooming mill, which supplies the slabs for the small plate mill, and plans are on foot for the erection of a structural mill, which, it is said, will make the plant one of the most complete east of the Alleghanies. It is the only plate mill east of the Alleghanies near the great ship yards and coast cities which begins with the ore and finishes with the material ready to be placed in the ship.

The company, whose plant is situated at Chester, Penn., on the Delaware River, with a wharf running into twenty-six feet of water, has a capital of $600,000 preferred stock and $1,500,000 common stock, making in all $2,100,000. Before the issue of preferred stock those interested in the formation of Eastern plate mills about a year ago offered $3,000,000 in stock for the company.

EXCELLENT CROP OUTLOOK.

Following the very favorable crop summary published in these columns yesterday, summarizing advices to Dun's Review, a statement of the crop situation by Bradstreet's is interesting and suggestive. It follows:

Advices to Bradstreet's this week show no important impairment in grain-crop conditions, though rains in the harvesting west have complained of. The reports received as to the harvests of Winter wheat and oats in Texas, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma point to that crop turning out better than expected.

Corn-crop conditions are strikingly favorable, in the great surplus-producing States especially so, and all signs indicate that the July report of the Government will confirm the predictions made as to an enormous increase in acreage. Corn in Texas and in some parts of the South is reported as needing rains, and the same is true of cotton there and in the South Atlantic States; but it is worth noting that reports from Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi as to this crop are very favorable. Crops on the Pacific Coast, particularly of wheat and fruits, promise well.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Labor troubles at the beginning of June reduced the pig-iron output, but the outlook for the month as a whole is for a heavy production despite the curtailment due to the strike. Pig iron, steel rails, structural material, and, in fact, all the heavier kinds, are as active as ever. In all 650,000 tons of rails are reported sold ahead for next year's delivery. Implement manufacturers have been free bidders for pig iron this week. Finished products in the first and second quarters of next year, and some large contracts for structural materials, bridge work, and tunnel construction have been placed. Imports of pig iron and steel are increasing. Activity is less noticeable in tinplates, sheets, and wire, and there is a perceptible quieting down reported in some lines of hardware.

On the same subject Dun's says:

There continues to be a wide discrepancy between the amount of business offered and the contracts closed in many branches of the iron and steel industry, owing to the inability of producers to assure delivery at a specified time. Consolidation of mills enables jobbers to get products ordered many months ago, and the most unfavorable feature of the situation is the possibility that plans will be abandoned rather than deferred. Contracts running well into next year, however, indicate that the end of activity is not near. Pressure is still most conspicuous for railway and structural supplies, and agricultural implement works are crowded with orders. Quotations are not altered on remote deliveries, but current business is done at increasing premiums.

Sales of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg for delivery next year were recently made at $16.50, while immediate shipments command about $5 more. According to The Iron Age, the total production of pig iron during May reached the unprecedented amount of 1,570,242 tons, yet furnace stocks declined 21,243 tons, indicating a wonderful rate of consumption. Owing to labor controversies, the weekly capacity of blast furnaces in operation on June 1 was 344,748 tons, a slight decline compared with May 1; but resumptions during the past week have undoubtedly restored the output to a new high record.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, little change is reported in business conditions at St. John. Groceries and provisions are in better demand, and sorting orders come more freely for dry goods and millinery. Country collections are less prompt. Halifax also reports no change in the situation. Unfavorable weather makes trade dull at Quebec. Unusually cool, wet weather has retarded seeding operations in the vicinity of Montreal, but general business is better than heretofore at this season. A good export trade is reported in cheese, butter, and leather.

Wholesale trade has improved at Toronto, and crop conditions are most satisfactory. Active business is expected in the Autumn. Hardware and builders' supplies are more active at Hamilton, where Spring grain is backward, but hay and fruit prospects good. Retail trade is stimulated by more seasonable weather at Vancouver, and collections are fair.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of money this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $1,184,500. The banks received from the interior $4,929,600 and sent to the interior $1,370,100. The gain on the interior movement was $3,550,500.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $855,300, of which $828,900 was on New York Assay Office checks and $26,400 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $14,734,700, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation by correspondents, &c., $17,656,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,221,300. The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,405,800; deducting the loss of $3,221,300 to the Sub-Treasury, the net gain was $1,184,500.

The feature this week is the large gain from the interior. Most of the receipts came from southern and nearby and eastern banks. The greater part of the shipments were to the West and to New England.

It is probable that for the next three months the bank statements will show smaller amounts of cash on hand than are indicated by the weekly reports of the currency movement, because of the withdrawals over the counters of money for vacation expenditures. This money is not reported when it goes out, but is reported when it comes back, sent here by interior banks.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the Consolidated Ice Manufacturing, Refrigerating, and Fish Company of Florida, capital $5,000,000, proposes to send 100 tons of fish a day to Northern cities.

Capital stock of the Fort Pitt National Bank of Pittsburg increased from $200,000 to $1,500,000 to absorb the Fourth and Fifth National Banks, also of that city.

Date of the foreclosure of the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad set for July 5.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the Keystone Commercial Company proposes to have twenty-two warehouses valued at $2,000,000 on the south side of that city.

Charter and right of way of the Oklahoma City and Southeastern Railroad through Oklahoma County sold for $7,000,000 to interests said to represent the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

Cable advices that a movement bas been inaugurated for a great British whisky combine, with heavy financial backing in London.

Dispatches from the South stating that the West Virginia and Kentucky Railroad, capital $1,500,000, proposes to build a railroad from Sutton, Braxton County, West Va., to Ironton, Ohio.

Capital stock of the Berkshire (Mass.) Street Railway increased from $200,000 to $750,000, to complete the main line from Cheshire to Great Barrington and to build extensions in Pittsfield.

Decrease of $53,390 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $189,107 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,308,193; balances, $8,754,978; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $691,285.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par@25c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium;. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times in its leading financial article to-day says that money is more abundant. Discount is steady, with a more plentiful supply of bills. Most people are now convinced that the dependence of the market on the Bank of England will continue some time. There are other reasons than the great call upon Great Britain's resources occasioned by the South African war why money cannot be plentiful now. Many of the country banks have smaller free balances than usual because their customers have had large advances on cotton, sugar, and other commodities. Cotton advances have generally been liquidated in May, but that has not been the case this year. The Stock Exchange is quiet, with a fairly steady tone. American rails remain in the same state of hesitation, though quotations have been steadied to some extent by favorable crop reports.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 13.—There was a strong demand for money during the early part of the day, but it slackened later and became easier, owing to the belief that the Government will soon disburse largely. Business on the Stock Exchange opened with the firmness which developed late yesterday, the satisfactory outcome of the settlement being a good factor. But there was no increase in activity, owing to the holiday atmosphere. Consols were fairly steady. Home Rails were depressed as a result of the continued wet weather. The feature of foreigners was the buying of Argentines, owing to The London Times's dispatch from Buenos Ayres saying that no serious opposition is expected in Congress to the ratification of the Argentine-Chilean disarmament and arbitration treaty. Brazilians were sympathetically firm. Americans were generally lower and inanimate, due to the unsatisfactory strike news. They closed steady. Kafirs were inclined to improve. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 13-16; Consols for account, 96 15-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅜; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¼; Erie, 37⅞; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 135½; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 59¾; New York Central, 150⅝; Norfolk and Western, 57⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 76¾; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 39⅞; United States Steel preferred, 91⅛; Wabash, 27¾; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 12 1-16; De Beers, 42⅝.

Bar silver steady, 24d. per ounce.

Money 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £5,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.40; Madrid, 36.65; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.32.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 13.—Business on the Bourse to-day was limited, but the undertone was good. Prices closed firm. Foreigners were satisfactory. Spanish 4s were repurchased, in view of the option operation. Brazilians rallied. Argentines were firm. Turks were heavy. Russian industrials, Thomson-Houstons, and Omnibus Company's shares were in good demand. Rio Tintos and Kafirs were quietly firm. De Beers were dull.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.12.

BERLIN, June 13.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s, Argentines, and Chinese were harder, on Western Boerse advices. Canadian Pacifics were easier, owing to advices from New York. Iron shares were firm, as the result of sales of sleepers to the Prussian State railroads on favorable terms, and some stimulus resulted from the announcement that a convention had been concluded between the Austro-Hungarian and Bosnian Iron Works and that it would come into force July 1.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The stock market to-day was quiet and steady, fractional advances being the rule. Union Traction, United Gas Improvement, and Philadelphia Electric were the principal local features. There was good buying of Reading at a slight advance. Electric Storage made a further advance on the belief that it will be taken over by the much talked-of electric combination of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins-Dolan syndicate. Warwick Iron and Steel advanced to 6, its highest for a long time. Asphalt 5s were at their best for some weeks, one house taking all the offerings. It is said that within a week the true value of these bonds will be made known by the investigating committee. All banks are now quoting 4 per cent. for call money. Business remains dull, and even this rate, which is low for Philadelphia, may necessarily be shaded in the near future. Time money is easier, the general quotation being 4 to 4¼ per cent. For all lengths of time a few institutions are still asking 4½. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	American Cement	7⅞	7½	7⅞
3	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
350	Cambria Steel	23⅜	23½	23½
200	Cent. Pass. Rail	17	17	17
1,750	Con. L. Superior	30½	29¾	30¼
14	Con. L. Superior pf	76	76	76
100	Con. Traction of N. J.	69½	69½	69½
400	Danville Bessemer	¾	11-16	¾
95	Diamond State Steel	1½	1¼	1½
80	Elec. Co. of Am.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
675	Elec. Storage	91	90¾	90¾
2,550	Lehigh Valley	34⅞	34½	34½
1,650	Philadelphia Elec.	5 7-16	5⅜	5 7-16
220	Pennsylvania	75 3-16	75	75 3-16
218	Philadelphia Traction	98	97⅝	98
487	Philadelphia Co	49	49	49
57	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48½	48¼	48¼
10	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	90	90	90
9	Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	113	113	113
16,245	Reading	32 9-16	31 15-16	32 0-16
800	Reading 1st pf	35	34 7-16	35
737	United Gas Imp.	106¾	106	106¾
51½	U. G. I. Warrants	55⅞	55	55⅞
590	Union Traction	43⅜	42¾	43⅛
3,445	Union Trac. Warrants	4¼	4	4¼
1,200	U. S. Steel com	39⅛	39	39½
13	United Pow. & Trans.	45	45	45
100	Welsbach Co	39	39	39
670	Warwick Iron & Steel	6	5¾	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—New York discount to-day was quoted at 20@30c. premium. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Like most of the new things listed on the local exchange, Shipbuilding common, about which but few people on the exchange could have given good information, was the actual leader, 1,000 shares being sold with the price advancing from 43 to 44, with one sale at 44½. Preferred sold at 101 to 101½. The payment of $20 a share on the common stock to create a working capital and the exchange of preferred stock at par for the properties represents the cost to the new American Shipbuilding Company. This means that $7,000,000 preferred was given for the control. If $20 a share was given for the common stock to form the working capital for the full authorized, it would mean a working capital of $3,000,000. Biscuit slow at 48¾@48⅞. Can, 13¼ for the common and 54⅞@55 for the preferred. Title sold at 131½; Street Car Company, 27½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	13¾	13½	13¾
360	American Can pf	55	54½	55
1,300	American Shipbuilding	44½	43	44
150	American Shipbuild. pf	101	100½	100½
12	Canal & Dock	78	78	78
100	Chicago Title & Trust	131½	131½	131½
500	Chicago Union Trac.	18½	18	18⅝
35	Lake Street Elevated	13	13	13
180	National Biscuit	48⅝	48	48⅝
55	National Biscuit pf	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
200	National Carbon	24½	24½	24½
225	National Carbon pf	95	95	95
100	Northwestern Elev. pf	84½	84½	84½
100	Quaker Oats	70	70	70
25	Quaker Oats pf	92	92	92
100	Street's common	27½	27½	27½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	American Window Glass	62⅝	62	62
1,000	Crucible Steel pf	87½	87⅜	87⅜
970	Pittsburg Brewing	28¼	28⅛	28¼
600	American Fireproofing	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
230	Am. Fireproofing pf.	40¾	40¼	40¾
500	Allegheny Valley pf	26	26	26
350	Philadelphia Co	49¼	49¼	49¼
310	Monon River Coal pf	42¾	42¼	42¾
150	Pittsburg Coal	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
125	Western Elec. 1st	108½	107½	108½
100	Switch & Signal	90	90	90
100	U. S. Steel	39	39	39
60	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
60	Consol. Ice pf	35½	35½	35½
50	Crucible Steel pf	92	92	92
44	Pittsburg Coal pf	89½	89¾	89½
22	First National Bank	635	635	635
20	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
12	Weed Air Brake	185	184	185
10	Consol. Ice com	14	14	14
10	Federal National Bank	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞
10	Fourth National Bank	160	160	160
5	Union Realty Trust	136	136	136
1	Union Trust	1600	1600	1600

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was more diversified than it had been for some days, and interest was not so exclusively centred in Tennessee Copper, although trading in this stock still continued on a large scale. Prices were generally firm, and some substantial gains were recorded. The market, however, was more or less irregular, and some of the stocks which had held places of prominence became very dull. This was especially true of Northern Securities, in which the transactions amounted to only 220 shares, while 2,700 shares had been dealt in on the previous day. Denver Gas was very strong and sold as high as 24½, a gain of more than 9 points over recently recorded transactions. Several other stocks showed smaller gains, while such declines as occurred were for the most part confined to fractions.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was more irregular than on any day since the present movement in the stock began, but at the close it showed much strength and advanced above the best price of the earlier days of the week. More or less heavy selling of the stock during the morning broke the price to 16, but it rallied sharply from this figure and continued the advance up to 17⅜, where the stock closed with a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. The rest of the copper stocks, with the exception of the Greene Consolidated, were very dull.

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DENVER GAS stock sold up to 24½ on the purchase of 400 shares, the last previous sale having been made at 15. The advance in the stock was attributed to the fact that an informal meeting of the bondholders of the Denver Gas and Electric Company was held during the day, at which it was decided to recommend to the Directors of the company that the interest on the underlying bonds, which falls due July 1, be paid. There had been some discussion as to the advisability of meeting this interest, and the doubt as to which course would be pursued unfavorably affected both the stock and bonds of the Denver Gas and Electric Company. Henry Doherty, receiver of the company, presided at the meeting and furnished information in regard to the company's position. He reported that the earnings for the month of May of this year were considerably better than during the corresponding month in 1901. No action was taken looking to a formation of a bondholders' committee, and it is thought that the receivership may be terminated without a formal reorganization of the company.

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TOLEDO RAILWAY AND LIGHT was traded in for the first time, sales being made at 28½ and 29. The company is capitalized at $12,000,000, in addition to an equal amount of bonds, of which $10,000,000 are issued. The earnings on the stock last year are said to have been about 2 per cent., and it is estimated that during the present year the earnings will amount to about 2½ per cent.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was favorably affected by the announcement of the formation of a committee for the readjustment of the company's affairs. It sold as high as 15½, an advance of 3½ points over the previous sale.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	13	13	13
300	American Elevated	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Am. Hide & Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾
70	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12½	12½	12½
350	Brooklyn City R. R.	*250½	250	250
500	California Copper	¾	¾	¾
1,900	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
200	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Con. Storage Battery	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Central Foundry	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Denver Gas	24½	22	24½
300	Dominion Securities	15½	14	15¼
100	Electric Vehicle pf	14	14	14
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	G. C. ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
650	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
1,700	Greene Con. Copper	28½	28	28¼
450	Havana Commercial	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Havana Com. pf	61	61	61
100	Illinois Transportation	1½	1½	1½
710	Montreal & B. Copper	2¼	*2½	2¼
20	National Enameling	31½	31½	31½
325	Nat. Enameling pf	88	87	88
1,000	N. Y. Transportation	13	13	13
220	Northern Securities	102½	102½	102½
200	Otis Elevator	32	32	32
900	Peo. Decatur & E.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	San Francisco pf. w. i.	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Seaboard A. Line pf.	45½	45½	45½
332	Standard Milling	9¼	8¾	9¼
10	Standard Oil	625½	625½	625½
14,035	Tennessee Copper	17⅜	16	17⅜
100	Trenton Potteries	18	16	16
700	Toledo Ry. & Light	29	28½	29
320	Union Copper	4¾	4½	4½
5	United Copper	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	U. Gas & E. of N. J pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
100	White Knob Copper	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜

Bonds.

$1,000	†American Malting 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼
10,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	84
2300	Mexican 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
$40,000	San Francisco subs	102¾	102¼	102¾
25,000	San Fran. 4s, w. i.	91¼	91¼	91¼
5,000	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87½	87½	87½
14,000	U. S. s. new 5s, w. i.	94½	94½	94½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 13. Bid.	June 13. Asked.	June 12. Bid.	June 12. Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	13	13¼	13½	13⅝
American Can pf	54¼	54⅞	54½	54⅞
American Chicle	100	103	100	103
American Chicle pf	89	93	89	93
American H. & L. pf	39½	40½	39½	40½
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	47	50	47	50
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
Am. Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71¾	72¾	72	72¾
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106½	107½	106	107½
British Columbia Cop	8⅝	9	8¾	9
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Central Foundry pf	10	12	9	12
Central Foundry 6s	60	64	60	64
Central Fireworks	22	24½	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	66½	70	66½	70
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf	14¼	15	14⅜	15¼
Compressed Air	8	10	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2½	1¾	2¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Car Heating	20	24	20	24
Consolidated Tonacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Electric Boat	29	33	29	33
Electric Boat pf	40	48	41	47
Electric Lead Reduction	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	6½	7	6½	7
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel	10½	12	10	12
Empire Steel pf	53	55	53	55
General Carriage	1⅝	2½	1⅞	2½
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
Hackensack Meadows	8½	16	5	10
Hall Signal	84	87	82	86
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	51	53	51	53
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	20½	20	20½
Houston Oil pf	73	78	73	78
International Power pf	115		115	
International Salt	12	13½	12

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions In Stocks—Friday, June 13, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68⅝	69	2,100	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	68⅜	69	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	32	1,310	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	32½	32½	32	32	— ½
90½	91	200	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
58	58⅜	1,435	*Am. Grass Twine ex d.	58⅜	58⅝	58	58¼	— ¼
18	18¼	1,140	*Am. Ice Co.	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	710	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	56⅜	56⅞	56	56⅜	— ⅛
26	26¼	300	*Am. Linseed Co.	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅜	550	*Am. Locomotive Co.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
93½	94	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
25	25½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
48¼	48⅝	300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	...
99¼	99½	800	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
120	122	350	*Am. Snuff Co.	122	123	122	123	+2
99½	99⅝	300	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99½	99½	...
128⅜	129	22,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	129⅝	127⅛	129	+1¼
81⅜	81⅝	11,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81	81⅝	81	81½	+ ⅛
99⅞	100	2,010	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	+ ¼
106⅜	106¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio.	105⅞	106¾	105⅞	106⅝	+ ⅝
67	67¼	2,510	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67⅜	66¾	67⅛	— ⅛
121	121½	20	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	120	120	120	120	...
48	50	175	*Butterick Co.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
135¾	135¾	2,300	Canadian Pacific.	135⅜	135¾	135¼	135¾	+ ⅜
188	190	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	188	188	188	188	— 2
47	47¼	700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47	+ ⅛
37⅝	37½	400	Chicago & Alton.	37⅜	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅝	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
174	174½	1,900	Chi. & East. Illinois.	171	174½	171	174½	+1½
142½	145	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	143½	143½	143	143	...
209⅜	209½	1,800	Chi. Great Western.	208⅜	209⅝	209¼	209½	...
89¼	90	25	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	90	90	90	90	...
75	76	300	Chi., Ind. & Louisville.	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅛
172¼	172¼	27,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	170¾	172¼	170¾	172¼	+ ⅜
190	190½	865	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189¾	191½	189¾	190⅝	+ ¾
253	254	1,320	Chi. & Northwestern.	250¾	253½	250¾	253½	+4
172¾	172¾	1,012	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	171⅜	172½	171	172½	+ ⅛
21⅛	21⅜	2,300	Chi. Terminal Transfer.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	39½	38½	39⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	750	Chi. Union Traction.	18⅜	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅜	2,225	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98¼	98⅝	97¼	98⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	1,100	Colorado Southern.	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
70½	71	100	Colorado South. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	...
43⅜	44	900	Colorado South. 2d pf.	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
221	222	300	Consolidated Gas.	221	221½	221	221½	+ ½
121	121½	1,110	*Continental Tob. Co. pf.	121¼	124½	121¼	124¼	+ ¾
86	86½	150	Corn Products pf.	86½	86½	86½	86¼	— ¼
175¼	176	800	Delaware & Hudson.	175	176	175	175¾	+ ¾
42⅛	42½	300	Denver & Rio Grande.	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	— ⅛
91⅝	92¼	1,200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+ ½
21⅜	21⅝	800	Detroit Southern.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
41	41¼	200	Detroit Southern pf.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
49	49½	1,400	Des Moines & Fort D.	48	49¾	48	49	+1
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas.	77	77½	77	77½	+1
78¾	79	510	Detroit United Ry.	79	79⅜	79	79	— ⅛
134	136	10	Diamond Match.	136¼	136⅜	136¼	136⅛	— ⅛
7	7¼	8,600	*Distilling of America.	7½	7½	6⅞	7	—1¼
40½	40⅝	2,950	*Distilling of Am. pf.	41¼	41¼	40½	40¼	—1¼
37½	37⅝	4,700	Erie	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ½
68⅝	68¾	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ¼
52⅜	52⅝	100	Erie 2d pf.	52¾	52¾	52⅜	52⅝	+ ¼
48	48	100	Ft. Worth & Denver C.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+2⅝
316	318	700	General Electric.	317	317	311	315	—4½
50¾	51½	1,600	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	51	52½	51	51	...
96⅜	97	100	Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	— ¼
185½	186½	200	Great Northern pf.	185½	185½	185½	185½	...
85⅜	85⅝	400	Hocking Valley.	85	85¾	85	85½	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	235	Hocking Valley pf.	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
152⅜	152¾	1,480	Illinois Central.	151¾	152¾	151¾	152¾	+ ⅜
74½	75½	200	International Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	— ½
60	65	100	Internat. & Gt. Nor. ex d.	61	61	61	61	+ ½
54¾	54¾	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
90	94	100	Internat. S. Pump pf.	93	93	93	93	+4
47¾	48¼	2,500	Iowa Central.	46½	48¼	46½	48¼	+2
85½	85⅝	400	Iowa Central pf.	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	+1
83	83⅝	400	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83⅜	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	1,600	Kansas City Southern.	34½	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	+ ¼
61⅝	62	1,200	Kansas City South. pf.	62	62¼	61½	61⅞	...
137½	138	2,425	Louisville & Nashville.	138	138¼	137½	137¾	+ ¼
16½	18	200	Manhattan Beach.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
131½	131¾	2,400	Manhattan El., ex div.	130¾	131¾	130¾	131½	+ ½
150½	150⅝	910	*Met. Street Railway.	150¼	150⅝	150¼	150⅜	+ ¼
27⅝	28	27,550	Mexican Central.	26¾	28	26¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	113	1,600	Minn. & St. Louis.	111⅝	113¼	111⅝	113	+1½
26⅝	26⅞	800	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
58½	58⅞	1,500	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf.	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
104⅝	104⅝	32,150	Missouri Pacific.	103	104½	102⅝	104½	+half Par
106	110	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+2¼
48½	48⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	...
22½	22¾	600	*National Lead Co.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	...
18⅞	19	1,600	*Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	19	19¼	19	19	+ ⅜
40⅜	40½	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅜
155¾	156	700	New York Central.	155½	155⅞	155½	155⅞	+ ⅛
52½	53⅜	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
33¼	33⅝	2,300	N. Y., Ontario & West.	32⅝	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ½
57	57⅜	1,600	Norfolk & Western.	56½	57	56½	57	+ ½
90	92	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	91	91	91	91	...
30	42	600	Pacific Mail.	40¼	41½	40¼	40⅞	— ⅝
150⅜	150¾	3,600	Pennsylvania Railroad.	149⅜	150½	149¾	150½	+ ⅜
102	102⅛	500	People's Gas (Chicago).	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅝
47¼	47⅞	800	Pressed Steel Car.	47	47⅝	47	47⅜	...
86½	87	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87	87	87	...
232	238	74	Pullman Company.	234	236	234	236	...
32	32¼	600	*Ry. Steel Spring.	31½	32	31½	32	+ ½
86¾	87	800	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	85½	86½	85	86½	+1
6	65¼	47,000	Reading	63⅝	65⅝	63⅝	65	+1⅛
84¾	85⅜	2,400	Reading 1st pf.	84¾	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	+ ⅞
69⅞	70¼	6,300	Reading 2d pf.	68⅝	70	68⅝	70	+1¼
18	18¼	1,100	*Republic Iron & Steel.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
73½	74½	1,000	*Republic Iron & S. pf.	73½	75½	73½	75¼	+ ⅝
19⅜	21	200	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	20	20	20	20	...
65	68	200	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	+1½
...	...	100	Rutland pf.	79	79	79	79	— ½
20½	21	100	St. Joseph & Gr. Island.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
71½	72	700	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	72	72	71½	72	— ⅜
31⅜	32	100	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	...
72⅞	73½	500	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	72	73¾	73	73⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	28¾	100	St. Louis Southwestern.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1
62¼	62¾	1,700	St. Louis S'western pf.	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅜	6,210	Southern Pacific.	64⅜	65¼	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅜
37⅛	37¼	1,200	Southern Railway.	36⅞	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ¼
94½	95	100	Southern Railway pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
7	7½	100	Standard Rope & Tw.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
64½	64¾	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63¾	64	63¼	64	+ ⅜
42	42⅜	400	Texas Pacific.	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅜
21	21¼	100	Toledo, St. L. & West.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	100	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ½
15½	16	200	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
104¼	105¼	6,600	Union Pacific.	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105⅛	+ ¼
11⅞	12½	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	— ¼
83⅞	84¼	100	*U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
63	65	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	64	64	64	64	—1½
39¼	39¾	5,120	United States Steel.	38¾	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	+ ¼
89¼	89¾	2,655	United States Steel pf.	88⅞	89¼	88⅞	89¼	+ ⅜
70¼	70⅝	500	Virginia Carolina Chem.	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
132½	132½	150	Virginia Car. Chem. pf.	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅜	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	12,100	Wabash.	27	27⅜	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
45	45¼	6,700	Wabash pf.	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	45¼	+ ⅝
91¾	92	100	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ½
210	225	100	West'house 1st pf. ex d.	214½	214¼	214¼	214¼	+6
22	22⅜	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
61	62	400	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	61½	62	61½	62	+ ¼
35½	36	300	W. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35⅜	+ ¼
27⅜	27⅝	700	Wisconsin Central.	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
49¾	50	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ½
Total...		328,461	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Amal. Copper	68⅜	69	68⅜	68⅜
70	Am. Car & F.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
140	Am. Ice	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛
10	Am. Ice pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
20	Am. Locomotive	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
10,320	Am. Sugar	127½	129⅜	127½	129
2,930	A. T. & S. F.	80⅞	81⅜	80⅞	81⅜
60	A. T. & S. F. pf.	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1,650	Brooklyn R. T.	67½	67⅞	66¾	67⅛
40	Can. Pacific	135¾	135½	135¾	135½
10,130	C. M. & St. P.	170⅝	172¼	170⅝	172¼
150	C. Term. Trans.	21⅝	22	21⅝	22
40	Col. Fuel & I.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
110	Col. Southern	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31⅝
10	Dist. of Am.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,540	Erie	37	37⅜	37	37½
10	Louis. & Nash.	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
630	Manhattan	131¼	132¼	131¼	131½
30	Met. Street	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
720	Mex. Central	27¼	27¾	27	27¾
20	M., K. & T.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
90	M., K. & T. pf.	58⅜	58⅜	58	58
14,630	Mo. Pacific	105	104½	102⅞	104½
40	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	19½	19½	19	19
10	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
10	Norf. & West.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
20	Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
570	Pennsylvania	150¾	150¾	150	150¼
15,320	Reading	65¼	65¾	63⅞	65¼
40	Reading 2d pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
70	Rep. Steel	18	18	18	18
4,370	Southern Pac.	64½	65¼	64½	65¼
250	Southern Ry.	37⅜	38⅜	37⅜	38⅛
310	Tenn. C. & I.	63¾	64	63¾	64
60	Texas Pacific	41⅝	42	41⅜	42
3,840	Union Pacific	104⅜	105⅜	104⅜	105¼
10	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½
90	U. S. Leath. pf.	84⅜	84	84½	84⅜
1,900	U. S. Steel	39¼	39¾	38⅞	39¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼
470	Wabash	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
1,720	Wabash pf.	44⅝	45¼	44½	45¼
40	West. Union	92	92	92	92
10	Wis. Central	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
74,550					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	S. R. & T. Inc.	15½	15½	15½	15½
50,000	Wabash deb. B.	77	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜
$52,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
1st week June	$2,107	$1,894	$1,849
From July 1	91,086	87,241	.....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
1st week June	94,761	89,800	80,126
From July 1	4,271,970	3,887,287	3,895,594
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
1st week June	108,840	117,106	.....
From July 1	4,953,496	4,309,558	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week June	68,371	54,531	49,438
From Jan. 1	1,380,849	1,159,310	979,581
RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
1st week June	7,845	6,065	.....
From July 1	367,375	.....	.....
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,082	4,082	4,082
1st week June	540,533	518,547	505,667
From July 1	27,350,000	20,100,000	24,493,105
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
1st week June	18,785	18,024	15,397
From July 1	1,040,033	860,941	695,843
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week June	11,698	8,302	10,107
From July 1	534,152	502,462	492,905
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,312	2,971	2,971
1st week June	341,049	314,138	.....
From July 1	19,516,567	17,391,820	.....
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
3d week May	7,969	8,862	.....
4th week May	13,002	11,945	.....
Month May	39,969	36,722	.....
From July 1	369,170	364,056	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week June	20,740	21,770	19,820
From July 1	1,066,308	1,089,390	1,005,637

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO for the year ending May 31, 1902. (May being partly estimated)—

	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	512,368	428,643	83,725
Oper. expenses	290,905	274,093	25,812
Net earnings	212,563	154,550	57,913
Interest	131,200	131,200	.....
Surplus	81,263	23,350	57,913

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

1st week June	71,220	59,878	52,272
From Jan. 1	1,419,039	1,229,162	1,126,161

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$199,448,206
Gold	100,133,152
Silver	23,140,658
United States notes	9,609,721
Treasury notes of 1890	156,559
National bank notes	9,331,961
Total receipts this day	2,087,777
Total receipts this month	20,075,282
Total receipts this year	533,863,602
Total expenditures this day	1,790,000
Total expenditures this month	17,760,000
Total expenditures this year	465,131,797
Deposits in National banks	126,179,621

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$345,987,080
Silver dollars	453,987,000
Silver dollars of 1890	580,757
Silver bullion of 1890	30,193,243
Total	$830,667,080

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$345,906,089
Silver certificates outstanding	453,987,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,774,000
Total	$830,667,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,453,622
Gold certificates	40,070,530
Silver coin and bullion	17,166,222
Silver certificates	5,974,436
United States notes	9,609,721
Other assets	23,431,691
Total in Treasury	$156,315,223
Deposits in National banks	126,179,621
Total	$282,494,845
Current liabilities	83,045,638
Available cash balance	$199,448,206

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Chattanooga Southern	$413
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	4,961
Grand Trunk	21,986
Kanawha & Michigan	761
Rio Grande Southern	2,396
St. Louis & San Francisco	27,811
Total increase 6 roads	$58,328
Increase previously reported	475,062
Total increase 30 roads	$533,390

The following showed decreases:

Colorado Southern	$8,356
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,030
Total decrease 2 roads	$9,386
Decrease previously reported	81,664
Total decrease 10 roads	$90,990
Net increase	$442,400

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,108.66
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

ALBERT FRANCKE.
PHILLIPS BLAGDEN THOMPSON.
NATHANIEL THAYER ROBB.
FRANCKE, THOMPSON & ROBB
SUCCESSORS TO
L. H. & A. FRANCKE,
27 William Street, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

National City Bank "Rights"
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.
Telephone No. 6445 Cort. 57 BROADWAY.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in Investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS & TRUST COS.
WE DEAL IN
TRUST CO. OF THE REPUBLIC.
VAN NORDEN TRUST CO.
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
UNITED STATES TRUST CO.
GUARDIAN TRUST CO.
EASTERN TRUST CO.
BROADWAY TRUST CO.
WASHINGTON TRUST CO.
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST CO.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK RIGHTS.
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO.

HALLOWELL & HENRY,
41 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Note.—We are specialists in New York and New Jersey Bank and Trust Co. stocks.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefors, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

New Orleans, Norfolk & Detroit Street Railways & Lighting Cos.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Worden-Clarke Co.,
25-27 West Houston St., New York, N. Y.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Worden-Clarks Co. that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said Company at the office of said Company at 2 o'clock P. M. June 23d, 1902, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the increase of the capitallzation of said Company.
W. J. WORDEN, President.

Weekly Quotation Supplement.

Practically every bank and financial institution in the country keeps on file for daily use and reference the QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT accompanying the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This wholly unique record is as complete and authoritative as are the records of the Stock Exchange itself, and is a book of reference publication for financiers and investors it has neither rival nor equal. Quotations for every stock and bond dealt in on the Stock Exchange, as well as those "Outside Securities" dealt in "on the curb," are given, with the capitalization of each corporation, the last dividend date and rate, the fluctuation in quotations for the week, the highest and lowest price for both the current year and the year preceding, and all other details that either experienced or speculative would need to know to aid him in his solving of financial problems. The same details are given as to bond issues and "Outside Securities." All are compiled from official sources by a carefully trained and competent corps of reporters and statisticians, and are so absolutely correct as to be accepted as a record by financial institutions throughout this country and Europe.—Adv.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOANS

$5,314,000

City of Boston, Mass., 3½% Reg. Bonds

DUE JUNE, 1922.
DUE JUNE, 1932.
DUE JUNE, 1942.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in States of New York and Massachusetts.

PRICE ON APPLICATION,

Harvey Fisk & Sons. 29 NASSAU ST., N. Y. 10 POST OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers & Co., 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Hells, jr., James D. Leyng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

Dividends.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
NEW YORK, June 13th, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of One and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. per share is declared on the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 13.—The money market shows no change. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent. New York funds par and 5c premium. Call loans, 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time money, 4 to 5. Clearing House exchanges, $21,739,998; balances, $1,084,176. The stock market was more active for a few specialties, conspicuously Dominion Steel, Western Telephone, and American Telephone. General Electric broke several points, in sympathy with New York. The closing was quiet, but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atchison	81½	81⅝	81½
20	Atchison pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
20	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
5	Boston & Bowell	236	236	236
1	Boston & Maine	200	200	200
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	164½	164½	164½
14	Fitchburg pf	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞
870	Mass. Elec	44⅛	44	44
170	Mass. Elec. pf	98⅛	98	98⅛
65	Mexican Central	27⅝	27¼	27¼
25	N. Y. N. H. & H	234	234	234
	Old Colony	211	211	211
1	Rutland pf	80	80	80
10	Union Pacific	105	104¾	104¾
10	Union Pacific pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
20	West End	95½	95½	95½
100	West End pf	116½	116½	116½
7	Wis. Cent. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
	TELEPHONES.			
626	Am. Tel. & Tel	176¼	175½	175½
75	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	N. E	149	149	149
1,401	Western	30⅝	28	30½
1,447½	Western pf	104	101	103¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
55	Am. Ag. Chem	27	26⅜	27
25	Am. Pneu. Service	8	8	8
340	Am. Pneu. Service pf	35	34	34
4,521	Am. Sugar	129⅜	127½	129
5	Am. Woolen pf	75	75	75
3,935	Dom. Iron & Steel	55¾	51	53
43	General Elec	320¾	315	318
100	Indo-Egyptian Compress	1½	1½	1½
50	Planters' Compress	6	6	6
55	Pullman	237	237	237
250	Swift Pack. & Prov	108¼	108	108¼
17	Torrington pf	29	29	29
150	United Fruit	109¾	109	109¾
872	United Shoe Machine	54	53½	54
10	United Shoe Machine pf	32	32	32
870	U. S. Steel	30¼	39	39¼
109	U. S. Steel pf	89⅛	89	89
	MINING.			
60	Allouez	3	2 13-16	3
202	Amalgamated	69	68⅝	68⅞
20	Arcadian	5	5	5
30	Atlantic	32	32	32
100	Bingham	35	35	35
3	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	580
200	Centennial	19¾	19¾	19⅝
25	Con. Mer	2	2	2
125	Copp. Range Consol	58	57½	57½
350	Dom. Coal	142	138½	140
5	Dom. Coal pf	118	118	118
50	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
150	Gnanajuato	3½	3½	3½
350	Mass	20¼	20¼	20¼
445	Mohawk	42⅝	42½	42⅝
50	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼
354	Old Dominion	22½	21⅜	22½
15	Parrot	28½	28½	28½
10	Santa Fe	2	2	2
240	Shannon	16	15½	15⅞
400	Tenn	17¾	16½	17¾
110	Trinity	12½	12½	12½
250	U. S	20¼	20¼	20¼
85	U. S. Oil	16¼	16	16
215	Utah	21½	21¼	21¼
100	Victorin	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
70	Wolverine	56	56	56

British Columbia, 8 bid; 9 asked.

MEYER SYNDICATE LOANS.

Bought Up from 103 Banks for $1,800,000—Dominion Securities Readjustment.

Checks aggregating $1,800,000 have been sent out by the Fourth National Bank of this city to those 103 banks from which loans made on Webb-Meyer securities were purchased by a group of men who are represented by James G. Cannon. Who the men are who bought these loans Mr. Cannon refused to tell yesterday, but it is believed in Wall Stret that W. K. Vanderbilt is one of them. Mr. Cannon said yesterday that the price paid was near the face value of the loans. All of them were held by banks outside New York.

There still remains about $1,200,000 of loans which are held by the original lenders, among whom are known to be several trust companies. The loans were mostly on Dominion Securities stock, Cape Breton bonds, and a few other securities of the so-called Webb-Meyer issues.

The Readjustment Committee for the Dominion Securities Company consists of James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chemical National, and Samuel Wolverton, President of the Gallatin National. Stockholders will be asked to deposit their stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company. The agreement of deposit provides that the committee may increase its membership by two more, if it sees fit, and gives it full general powers to reorganize, readjust, and regulate the affairs of the company.

STEEL TRUST SUED AGAIN.

Another Action to Prevent Retirement of Preferred Stock in Favor of Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—Another bill to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from retiring $200,000,000 of preferred stock and issuing bonds instead was filed to-day by Charles L. Raymond of Boston, through his counsel, Edward T. Day, of this city.

The bill cites that Raymond holds 600 shares of the concern's common stock, and is almost identical in character with that which was filed by Mrs. Miriam Berger, and is being tried before Vice Chancellor Emory of Sullivan County, N. Y. It was filed without opposition on the part of the Steel Trust's counsel, it being agreed on both sides that the answer filed yesterday to the Berger bill should serve as the answer to the Raymond bill, and that the argument as to the preliminary restraint in both should be coincident. The counsel for the defendant corporation reserves the right to file a supplementary answer to the bill if necessary.

Argument was continued to-day by Robert H. McCarter, counsel for the complainant, and F. L. Stetson, associate counsel for the defendant corporation.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 13.—The following companies were incorporated here to-dny:

Watson Fire Proof Window Company, Newburg; capital, $150,000. Directors—W. D. Watson, Chicago; U. G. McQucen and Archibald Douglas, New York.

Gravesend Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—A. Berton Reed and I. S. Carmer, New York; George A. Wingate, Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Hygienic Ice Company, New York; capital, $80,000. Directors—J. S. Long, G. U. Rudischhauser, and J. M. Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Charles Bloudel & Co., Brooklyn, (pigments and coloring matters;) capital, $2,500. Directors—Charles Bloudel and A. H. Schmidt, Brooklyn; A. E. Seibert, New York.

American Products Company, New York, (lacquers and floor polishes;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. C. Swann and Gertrude G. Swann, New York; G. W. MacKenzie, Asbury Park.

New Amsterdam Ice Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. Wesley Smith, E. E. Montell, Jr., and Josephine Smith, New York.

American Oil Belting Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—W. J. Martin, W. J. Foster, and W. C. Foster, New York.

Airmor Company, New York, (brewers' supplies;) capital, $1,000. Directors—George Mears, Henry Frank and C. L. Brookheim, New York.

American Gynecology, New York, (publisher;) capital, $20,000. Directors—L. G. Baldwin and R. L. Dickson, Brooklyn; J. Wesley Bovel, Washington.

Depew Knitting Company, Depew, Erie County; capital, $300,000. Directors—W. B. Cutler, F. H. Goodycar, and C. W. Hammond, Buffalo.

Bowring & Co., New York, (ship owners and shipping agents;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Frederick C. Bowring, Liverpool, England; Thomas B. Bowring, John B. Wimble, London, England; Edgar R. Bowring, and Henry A. Bowring, St. John's, N. F.; Lawrence B. Stoddart and Charles W. Bowring, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 13.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

General Engineering and Construction Company of Akron, Ohio, to handle electrical supplies of all kinds; capital, $25,000.

Lawyers' Incorporation and Trust Company of Wilmington, to assist in incorporating companies under the laws of this State.

Barrs & Co. of Pensacola, Fla., to buy, sell, and deal in lumber; capital, $125,000.

Valdez Town Site and Improvement Company of Brooklyn filed a certificate showing its capital stock has been increased from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot on West Fifty-first Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. bave sold for the estate of Eliza M. Sloane to Boehm & Boehm the eight three-story dwellings 415 to 429 West Fifty-first Street on plot 147 by 100.5.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Mrs. John Byers the four-story dwelling 27 East Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100. The buyer is Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, who recently sold house 35 East Thirty-sixth Street to J. Pierpont Morgan.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Howard R. Martin the four-story dwelling 115 West Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 105.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Henry O. Havemeyer, as executor of the estate of F. C. Havemeyer, the three-story brick stable 589 Park Avenue, 25 by 100, leasehold.

It is reported that Daniel Mahoney has sold the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 39 by 100.11.

Max Marx has sold through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother to John Halloran the three-story brick dwelling at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 27.3 by 107.4 by 36.5 by 99.11.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought the three-story dwelling 479 Manhattan Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17.7 by 82.

The Citizens' Insurance Company has sold the four-story building 453 West Fifty-sixth Street, 19.6 by 85.7.

Albert Zimmerman has bought from Mrs. Florence Doctor the 5-story double flat 242 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 33.4 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager bave sold to B. M. Holzman the five-story double flat 1,464 Second Avenue, 25 by 89.9; also to Israel Lippman for improvement, the southwest corner of Avenue D and Fourth Street, a plot 35.2 by 81 and irregular. Lowenfeld & Prager are the purchasers of 1,586 and 1,588 Madison Avenue, recently reported sold.

Henry H. Otten bas resold 2,632 Eagbth Avenue.

Arnold & Byrne have sold 1,756 Madison Avenue, five-story double flat, with stores, size 30 by 85, to Samuel Sandier.

William O'Gorman has sold to the Gaines-Roberts Company the plot 190 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 385 feet east of Willis Avenue. The buyers will erect five apartment houses on the property.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Mrs. Johanna Bott the three-story single flat 649 Eagle Avenue, 25.6 by 116.

Joseph Levy & Son were the brokers in the sale of 355 West Thirty-second Street for the estate of Bernard Mayer to H. E. Distelhurst.

The sale of the tract of 83½ acres near Ferry Point, in the Bronx, by Dr. L. L. Seaman, reference to which was made in this column yesterday, marks the first change in the ownership of that property in over 200 years. The land has been held in the Seaman family throughout that period, having been acquired originally under a grant from King Charles II. Much of the ground in that neighborhood is rich in historical association, and on the Seaman tract itself the old Colonial mansion was once used as headquarters by the commander of a British fleet anchored near by.

Edward P. Brown of this city has leased the Seaman place at Great Neck, L. I., occupied last year by R. N. Stuart Wortley, son-in-law of Admiral Schley.

Auctioneer Vincent A. Ryan will sell today on the premises, at 3:30 P. M., 30 lots at Edgewater, N. J.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fifty-first Street, north side, 252.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 52.6 by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to W. W. & T. M. Hall.....$162,000

13 to 19 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bernard Freund..... 79,141

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Dyckman Street, north side, 900 feet west of F Street, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to T. Donovan..... 4,500

By McVickar Realty Trust Company.

19 and 21 Roosevelt Street, west side, 219.11 feet south of Park Row, 50.1 by 100, six-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to L. Garrick and others.. 63,066

671 Lexington Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 78, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to L. Garrick and others... 16,598

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rivington and Ludlow Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 44.3 by 72; S. Barkin of 123 Bowery, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $55,000.

Broome Street, north side, 22.4 feet east of Mulberry Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 78.1 by 87.5; J. Pnimieri of 157 Second Avenue, owner; Sass & Smailheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Third Avenue, for three three-story brick dwellings, each 16.8 by 40; R. L. Kempd of 326 West Thirty-third Street, owner; George Hutchings of 41 Park Row, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for five three-story brick tenements, 27.4 by 80; Thomas F. Costello of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

Hoffman Street, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, for three two-story brick dwellings, 16 by 42; Thomas F. Costello of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, owner; Moore & Landseidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 779 Prospect Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame studio, 20 by 36; Anton Schimmel of 779 Prospect Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 1,432 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 620 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; C. F. Hoffman of 277 Madison Avenue, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $37,000.

Dey and Washington Street, southwest corner, six six four-story brick lofts; Metropolitan Express Company, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 225 East Sixty-third Street, to a five-story brick school; Clara De Hirsch School for Working Girls, premises, owner; F. W. Rinn of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Robinson, owner; Hopkin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost $25,000.

No. 107 East Sixteenth Street, to a four-story dwelling; Gilbert estate, owners; E. G. Scollay of 74 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, arcbitect; cost, $500.

No. 719 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Thomas Regan, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $500.

No. 417 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. M. Andersen of 0 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; W. Strom of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 305 East Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; N. Fernbacher of 145 East Eighteenth Street, owner; C. B. Myers, architect; cost, $500.

No. 426 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick lofts, with store; F. V. and J. H. Burton of 384 Broadway, owners; J. O. Bunce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 9 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story, brick dwelling; E. F. Hansen, premises, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Harrison Avenue, east side, 210 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 46; Frederick A. Fernald, Morris Heights, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Eagle Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick school, 253 by 110; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick school, 178 by 165; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" bas been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rara cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, June 13.

AVENUE D, 37 and 39, and 358 East 4th St; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Israel Lippmann, (mtg $36,000, R S $2.50) $1

AVENUE D, 29 and 31, w s, 39.7x90x irregular; Robert Friedman to Israel Lippmann, (mtg $22,500, R S $1)..... 1

BECK ST, w s, 275 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to John H. Grote, (R S $3.75)..... 10,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 148th St, 65.11x100; Emil Simon to Sophia Zimmermann, B. & S., (mtg $100,000, R S $40)..... 1

BROOK AV, 566, s e corner of Wsstchester Av, runs s 91.2x e 56.1x n 103.6 to Westchester Av x w 29 to beginning; Brook Av, e s, 91.2 ft s of Westchester Av, strip 10.1x59.11x10.7x56.1; Twenty-third Ward Realty Company to Robert F. Ballantine, (mtg $36,000, R S $5.75). Nom.

CANNON ST, 57, w s, 25x100; Adolph Sandrowita and another to Charles Gartner, (R S $1.75, mtg $30,000)..... 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 181st St, 286.5 to the centre of 182d St, x300.8 to the old line, x242.3 to 181st St, x w 253; John O. Baker to ths minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, (R S $66.25)..... 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 52.3 ft n of 181st St, 23.9x95; Louis Eickwort to Kate T. White, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

JONES ST, 23, n s, 150 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x100; Bertha Barth to Marie A. Kessler, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.75)..... Nom.

LOT 23, High Bridge Association Map G; Arnold Moses to Charlotte Graff, (R S none)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, e s, 203.8 ft n of 33d St, 20x74; Henry C. McCartin to Annie D. Smith, (mtg $16,000, R S $12.25)..... 11,000

MADISON AV, 649 and 651, s e corner of 60th St, 50.5x90; William F. Donnsily to Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, (R S $10,) all incumbrances..... 1

PART of the Grove farm at Throgg's Neck at the n e corner of Baxter's Creek, contains 37 acres of upland, 20 acres of salt meadow, and 22 acres ledge land and land under water, Long Island Sound; Louis L. Seaman to Martin Geiszler, (mtg $30,000, R S $23.75)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40; also Ludlow St, e s, 40 ft n of Rivington St, 40x22.5x40x22.4; Rivington St, 102, n e s, 22x80; Hyman Adelstein and another to Samuel Barkin, (R S $0, mtg $01,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 106.11 ft n of 152d St, runs 17x74.8x irregular; Hans von Briesen to Louise F. Curtis, trustee, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

TRINITY PLACE, n w corner of Trinity Av, 41.6x150x42.5x147.7; Henry O. Mack to Nartie M. Howe..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 106th St, 20x95; Maria Katz to Adelaide Castellano, (R S $2.75)..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Henry M. Toch and others to Susan J. Witherell, (mtg $35,000, R S $11.75).... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 26.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 26.4x105.7x26.11x100.0; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $14,000, R S $2)..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 80.10x100x—x100; Frank W. Herter to Rosamond Herter, (mtg $15,000, R S $11.25)..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 80.10x100x—x100; Solomon Moses to F. W. Herter, (mtg $15,000, R S $11.25)..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x100; Clarence J. Hartley and another to the Globe Realty Company, (mtg $8,500, R S $11)..... 100

9TH ST, 320 East, 25x90.2; Augustus Milleg to Therese Milleg..... 1

17TH ST, 320, s s, 223 ft w of 8th Av, 27x121.4x27.1x118.3; Esther Adler to Oswald Gasteyer and another, (mtg $31,000, R S $5.75)..... Nom.

20TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Emily H. Moir to the Alliance Realty Company, B. & S., (R S $27.25)..... Nom.

20TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Mary J. Moir and others to the Alliance Realty Company, B. & S..... Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 3d Av, 51x24.4; Emanuel Arnstein to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, (R S $10,) quitclaim..... 1

22D ST, 407, 409, 411 West, 50x98.9; William F. Donnelly to Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, (R S $10,) all incumbrances..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 503.7 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; Harry P. Loomis and another, devisees, to Charles E. Quimby, (mtg $15,000, R S $7.75)..... Nom.

38TH ST, 112 East, 15.6x98.9; Alice L. H. Martin and another to Emily T. Gallatin, Jr., (R S $13.75)..... 1

41ST ST, 408, s s, 141.8 ft w of 9th Av, 20.10x98.9; William A. Mosle, referee, to George Kourle, (R S $4.50)..... 11,200

43D ST, s s, 181 ft w of 7th Av, 10x100.4; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to E. Clifford Potter, (R S $15.50)..... 33,100

71ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.5; Frank W. Herter to Charles G. Moser, (R S $17.75, mtg $100,000)..... 100

73D ST, n s, 03 ft w of Madison Av, 16x102.2; Edward F. Brown to Delia A. Murray, all liens..... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 331.11 w of Columbus Av, 18x102; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner, (mtg $18,000, R S $2)..... 1

80TH ST, 42, s s, 26 ft e of Madison Av, 23x60.2; Asa B. Gardiner, referee, to Mary King, (R S $24.25)..... 51,000

90TH ST, 50, n s, 105.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew to Edwin A. Richard, (R S $18.75)..... 100

103TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 45x100.11, mtg $8,000; Lyman Place, n s, 142.8 ft s of 169th St, 176.9x—, mtg $5,000; Stebbins Place, n s, 187.8 ft n of Lyman Place, 24.9x—, mtg $8,000; Southern Boulevard, e s, 174.4 ft s of Home St, 50x100, mtg $2,400; Kelly St, w s, 36.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 150x100, mtg $2,500; Kelly St, w s, 280.3 ft n of 165th St, 120x100, mtg $1,500; Baretto St, w s, 112.6 ft n of 169th St, 30x—, and 169th St, n s, 122.4 ft w of Baretto St, 30x—, mtg $900; 165th St, n e corner of Kelly St, 87.3x107.3, mtg $1,050; 170th St, corner Teller Av, 29.7x104.11, being Lot 39, map annexed to deed of Ephraim B. Levy and College Av, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100, mtg $1,125; College Av, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 25x125, mtg $200; Barretto St, n s, 250 ft n of Home St, 25x100, mtg $1,350; Barretto St, corner 167th St, 79.11x—; Gregorio Di Lorenzo to Elizabeth H. Valentine, all above subject to second mortgage $3,250. Nom.

190TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Marie A. Kessler to Bertha Barth, (mtg $30,000, R S $7.50)..... 100

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x½ block; Emma Mayer to Susan J. Witherall, (mtg $30,000, R S $5)..... Nom.

141ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Sarah J. Leonard to Elmer E. Smathers, (mtg $3,600, R S $1)..... 7,800

146TH ST, 417, n s, 187.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 12.6x99.11; Isabella N. Leo to Mary McManus, quitclaim..... Nom.

201ST ST, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 19.5x100x15.10x—; Charles Scrymgeour to Elizabeth Scrymgaour, 1-5 part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 94; Esther S. Goldstein to Moritz Klein, 10 years..... $1,600 to 1,800

CALLDWELL AV, 734; Seigmund Lippstadt to John Eagan, 5 years..... $720 to 840

MULBERRY ST, 84; Annie J. McCormick and others to Giovannella Di Fazio, 5 years..... 1,700

9TH AV, 705; William Kell, jr., guardian, to Charlotte McGovern, 5 years..... 2,500

10TH AV, 486; Bernard Walsh to Frank Whalen, 4 8-12 years..... 1,600

20TH ST, 135 to 139; Anton L. Olsen to Samuel G. Estabrook and others, from completion of building to May 1, 1913..... $12,000 to 13,000

40TH ST, 147 West; Zoe M. Deane, individually and as executrix, to John F. Olive, 10 years..... $1,800 to 2,000

53D ST, 407 West; George A. Macdonald to Peter Conlon, 3 years..... 300

75TH ST, 339 East; Joseph Steiner and another to Emil Cerny, 3 years..... 30

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY to Emily H. Moir; 20th St, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... $40,000

BAKER, John O., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 181st St, s e corner of Fort Washington Av, 3 years, bonds..... 130,000

BUCKLEY, Edward, to James Suydam; Cherry St, 217, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 1,000

CASTELLANO, Adelaide, to Maria Katz; 1st Av, w s, 60.11 ft s of 106th St, 3 years..... 6,500

DI GUGLIELMO, Donato, to Matteo Cantarelli; 4th St, now Av e s, 29 ft n of 1st St, now Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 500

DUFFY, John J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 5th Av, 1,391, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

DULON, Mabel R., to the West Side Savings Bank; 158th St, 646 West, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

DULON, Mabel R., to Solomon Moses; 158th St, 646 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,500

GARTNER, Charles, to August Kuntz; Cannon St, 57, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GASTEYER, Oswald, to Esther Adler; 17th St, 320 West, (prior mtg $31,000,) 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Louis L. Seaman; part of the Grove Farm, Westchester, at Throgg's Neck, begins at n e corner of road leading from Westchester to Old Ferry Point, with lands under waters of Long Island Sound, Baxter's Creek, &c., contains 111.930 acres, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HERTER, Frank W., to John A. Murray as trustee; 3d Av, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,732

HERTER, Frank W., to William L. Condit and others, trustees; 71st St, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 100,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Clara Steinreich; 80th St, s s, 137.1 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 26,500

KESSLER, Marie A., to Bertha Barth; 23 Jones St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KESSLER, Marie A., to Bertha Barth; 23 Jones St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KING, Mary, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 42 East 80th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

KNAUF, Peter and wife, to Emelina Phalan; Robbins Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of 150th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; Avenne D, 37 and 39; 4th St, 358 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

MASEMANN, Herman, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 4th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 31st St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

MASEMANN, Herman, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 4th Av, 466, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 17,500

McSHANE, Maria L., to the Park Mortgage Company; Van Cortlear Place, s e s, 234.9 ft s w of Wicker Place, 3 years... 2,600

MILLEG, Therese, to ths Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, trustees; 9th St, 320 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

OPPENHEIM, Nathan, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79th St, 50 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 86th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 45,000

PLATT, Samuel, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 353 St. Ann's Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,500

POTTER, Eugene C., to American Mortgage Company; 43d St, 214 and 216 West, due June 1, 1904..... 53,500

POTTER, Eugene C., to American Mortgage Company; 43d St, 214 to 226 West, prior mtg $164,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 10,000

QUIMBY, Charles E., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 36th St, s s, 503.7 ft w of 5th Av, due May 1, 1905, 4 per cent.. 27,000

RABINOWITCH, Moritz, to Myer Bach; 121st St, 315 East, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,000

RICHARD, Edwin A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, 50 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

SCHUH, Catharine, to Mary A. Dickinson; Alexander Av, n e corner of 134th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to the City Mortgage Company; 100th St, n s, 99.4 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 29,000

SCHWEEN, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Forsyth St, 151, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,250

SCHWEEN, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Forsyth St, 149, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,250

SMITH, Annie D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1,323 Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

TRENKMANN, August, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Centrs St, 241 to 249; Broome St, 167 to 171, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

TRUE, Herbert H., to Henry G. Atwater; 138th St, s s, 218.4 ft e of Cypress Av, prior mtg $42,500, due Dec. 3, 1902, 6 per cent..... 40,000

TRUE, Herbert H., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 138th St, s s, 218.4 ft e of Cypress Av, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 42,500

WENDT, Margaret, and another to Cornelia D. Steeves; 30th St, 258 West, prior mtg $5,000, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,350

WENDT, Henry, to Ernest Ehrmann; 100th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

WHITE, Kate T., to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, w s, 52.3 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 950

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $40,000

BAYLISS, Walter G., and another, trustees, to Harris D. Cott..... 10,000

BRASCH, Samuel, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 4,000

DALY, William, to Eleanor D. Belknap and another..... 850

FOLZ, Frederick, to John F. Helmecke.. Nom.

FORD, Thomas J., to William C. Arnold. 1,150

GLEISES, Marie E., executrix, to Marie E. Gleises..... Nom.

LAURINO, Angelo, to Michele Paladino, assigns two mortgages..... 2,793

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to United States Trust Company of New York..... 8,000

LEVENDECKER, Philip T., to John A. Murray..... Omit.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn..... 8,500

MAYFORTH, Fred V., to Marthn Mayforth..... Nom.

POWELL, Wilson M., general guardian, to Mary A. H. Glason..... 3,000

RAMSEY, Martha E., to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee..... 20,000

ROTTKAMP, John, to Charles F. Hattermann..... 8,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 130,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Matilda Powles..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Abram E. Bamberger as general guardian..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BRONX PARK AV, w s, entire front between 170th St and West Farms Road, 54.4x80x irregular; Louis Baron against Joseph Diamond, owner and contractor.. $596

WALTON AV, w s, 233.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Frederick Johannesen against Catherine F. Furlong, owner; L. Rossi, owner and contractor..... 35

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Samuel G. Nachamkus against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 2,050

115TH ST, 237 and 239 West; Simons & Moersfelder against Barnet Miller and Harris Moffsenson, owners and contractors..... 1,565

115TH ST, 229 and 231 West; Simons & Moersfelder against Barnet Miller and Harris Moffsenson, owners and contractors..... 1,565

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE D, 29 and 31; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Israel Lippman..... 15,000

AVENUE D, 37 and 39, and 358 East 4th St; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Israel Lippman..... 20,000

100TH ST, n s, 99.4 ft w of Park Av, e s; City Mortgage Company with Albert J. Schwarzler..... 29,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

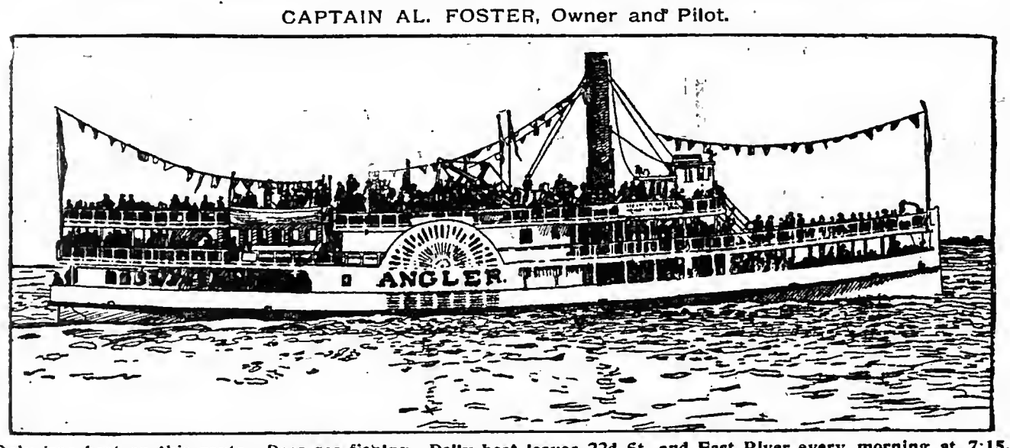
CATHARINE ST, w s, 25 ft n of De Milt Av, 25x100; William T. Mapes against James W. Cooper and another, May 23, 1902..... 27

CATHAR

Excursions.

Large, Reliable, Sea-Going Steamer "ANGLER"

CAPTAIN AL. FOSTER, Owner and Pilot.



Only iron boat on this route. Deep sea fishing. Daily boat leaves 22d St. and East River every morning at 7:15. Battery, 8:05. Large Ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. Fare 75c. Ladies 50c.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo, Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South Street. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buildings.—A large number in nearly all downtown streets. Huland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flats, tenements, private houses, elevator apartments; exchange for farms, lots, or country parcels; bargains for cash. Call or write Laumeister, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Free and clear vacant property in Bronx to exchange for improved Bronx property. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—To rent, unfurnished for 3 years, a 10 or 12 room house conatining all improvements; some ground and small stable; within an hour of city; rent, $600 per year. Address W., Box 252, 1,267 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Island Property to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Huntington Bay, Long Island.—New cottage to let or for sale; beautifully situated on high ground; ten rooms fully and newly furnished; modern improvements; fine bathing; new stable; also five-room bungalow (near by) if desired. R. Selleck, trolley terminus.

BABYLON, L. I.—Desirable furnished cottages to rent; boating, bathing, golf, sprinkled drives; two steamers make several trips daily to beach for surf bathing; illustrated catalogue. Jeremish Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

The Wychmere Seashore Cottages,
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) every comfort; broad piazzas, windmill, bathrooms, pure water, cool climate, fine bathing, pine forests; circular. J., 305 West 124th St.

Ronkonkoma, Overlooking Lake.—Furnished cottage, ten rooms, stable, garden planted and cared for; fuel, fruit, and shade; views and particulars. Owner, 1,257 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

At Patchogue—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; water fronts, $250 to $400 per season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

North Shore, L. I.—Furnished cottages to let near Sound, $100 to $300 season. Particulars. Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

Far Rockaway.—Cottage, completely furnished, to rent for season. For particulars and terms address M., Box 138 Times Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

For Rent.—Fine, stylish house at Highland Beach, N. J.; reached by three lines of boats and railroad; between ocean and Shrewsbury River; fine beach; large stable; owner will also let horse, vehicle, and boat; rent cheap. Apply on premises, five houses from Highland Beach Station, or to Campbell & Hance, Attorneys, St. Paul Building, 23d floor.

Will rent furnished residence, 73 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., month beginning July, August, and September; good references required. J. N. Helmer, D. O., 9 East 39th St., New York.

To Let at Plainfield, N. J.—Corner of Rockview Av. and Mercer Av.; 3-story house; all improvements, including bath; will fix to suit tenant; ten minutes from station; rent, 30.

At Long Branch—Furnished cottage to let, 17 rooms; 11 bedrooms; all improvements; good location; stable; price, $600. Mrs. S. Megill, 145 Garfield Av.

Rutherford, N. J.—3-story house, 33 Boiling Spring Av., close to station; rent, $25. Apply to Potter & Brother, 135 Broadway.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished 10-room modern house; every convenience; central shade; season or year. F. P., 118 Midland Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

7-room house, furnished complete; modern improvements; large lawn; fine fruit and garden planted; high, dry ground; 5 minutes from trolley to beach, 4 minutes from Post Office and depot, on main line N. Y., N. Haven; one hour from Grand Central; for two or three months from July 1; $50 a month. Robert Walker, Glenbrook, Conn.

Furnished or unfurnished 10-room house at Saugerties, N. Y.; stables and garden; large lawn sloping Hudson River; also brick cottage, eight rooms. Miss Shea, 12 East 42d St., or Box 494, Saugerties, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished, at Sea Cliff, a cozy cottage of five rooms for the season. For particulars apply to M. F. Clifford, Willow St., near Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.—Cottage to rent, fully furnished; six large bedrooms, bath; all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Emma Darrow.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

Surrogate Notices.

O'BRIEN, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza O'Brien, Ann Lummis, William O'Brien Pardow, Paul Pardow, Augusta Pardow, Emilie Woodruff O'Brien, Robert R. Pardow, Joseph V. Pardow, Mary Pardow Hooper, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT O'BRIEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Lummis and Charles A. Lummis of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert O'Brien, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] JAMES FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ju14-1aw6mS&sjy28

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surfacs cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or
Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from
Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.
From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.
MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.
Matinée and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.
From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.
(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delawara River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. C. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M., 12:00 M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie,
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday),
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., West 129th St. 2:20, arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Tickets good to return West Shore train 5:52, 7:39, or 9:10 P. M. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Return N. Y. Central trains, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board. This excursion made every Saturday.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

On SUNDAY the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave from Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30, foot East 21st St. 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Music all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. MUSIC. Fine restaurant and café service.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

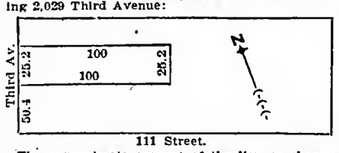
Surrogate Notices.

HOTCHKISS, MARIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA H. HOTCHKISS, late of the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, deceased, to present tha same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.
Dated New York, tho 9th day of January, 1902.
CHARLES H. BISSELL, } Administrators.
WILLIAM L. BISSELL, }
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrators, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja11-1aw6mSa

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present tha same, with vouchers thereof, to tbs subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 229 Broadway, New York City. mh22-1aw0m8.

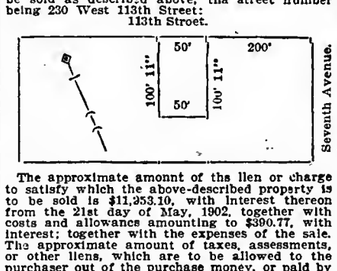
Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, as trustee, plaintiff, against HENRY NEUS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosurs and sale duly made and entered in ths above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, tha premises directed by said judgment to ba sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land with tbe improvements thereon erected, situate in ths Twelfth Ward of the City of New York on the easterly sides of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, and bounded westerly in front by said Third Avenue, easterly by a line parallel therewith and distant therefrom one hundred feet; southerly by a line drawn parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street on the northerly side thereof and distant therefrom fifty feet and four inches; northerly by a line drawn parallel with the centre line between said One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets on the southerly side thereof, and distant therefrom twenty-five feet, being twenty-five feet two inches front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, be the same more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 2,029 Third Avenue and being tha same premises conveyed by Felix Metzger to Henry Neus by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 6, Liber 11, Page 130, Block Number 1,661, on tha land map of the City of New York. Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.
THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 2,029 Third Avenue:



The approximata amount of ths lien or charga to satisfy which tha above-described property is to be sold is $32,327.06, with interest thereon from May 10th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $529.87, with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,314.25 and interest.
Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.
THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.
je10-2aw3wTu&Sat&jy1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. MARTIN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, ths premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant two hundrad feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of ths southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of tha distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centra line of the block fifty feet, thence northerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to ths said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, tha street number being 230 West 113th Street:
113th Street.



The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satiafy whioh they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbursements, and allowanca is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be paid by tha referee or to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $400.50-100.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Plffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. MARTIN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, ths premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said West End Avenue and part of tha distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first Street and Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along tha said centre line twenty-five feet; thenca northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of tha distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly and along tha southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 242 West 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:
62d Street.

The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satiafy whioh they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbursements, and allowanca is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be paid by tha referee or to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $400.50-100.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Plffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARTHUR HURST and another, as executors, &c., of Samuel F. Engs, deceased, plaintiffs, against RUSSELL SAGE and Margaret O. Sage, his wife, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said West End Avenue and part of tha distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first Street and Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along tha said centre line twenty-five feet; thenca northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of tha distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly and along tha southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 242 West 62d Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:
62d Street.

The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satiafy whioh they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbursements, and allowanca is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be paid by tha referee or to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $400.50-100.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Plffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my28-2aw3wW&S&je18

Surrogate Notices.

BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Hanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY HANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m22-1aw6mSa

RISCHOW, Johanna.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of ths County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA RISCHOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Quincy Ward Boese, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1902. CLARA RISCHOW, Executrix. QUINCY WARD BOESE, Attorney for Executrix, 43 Cedar St., Naw York City.
ja25-1aw6mSa&jy26

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELSA C. SCHAEFER, Anna A. Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, Amelia G. Chatillon, Gertrude Klenke, Geo. E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Elaine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Dorothy A. Klenke, Elaine Marie Klenke, Rose K. Schertel von Burtenbach, Freiherr Wilhelm Schertel von Burtenbach, Margarete Rose Amelia Schertel von Burtenbach, Kurt Wilhelm Frederick Sebastian Schertel von Burtenbach, Hanns Wilhelm Paul Franz Schertel von Burtenbach, Albert Schaefer, and Josephine N. Eicke, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward C. Schaefer, Georga G. Schaefer, and George H. Chatillon as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, tha 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
[Seal.] JAMES FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Edward C. Schaefer and George G. Schafer, as Executors and Trustees, &c., 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Georga H. Chatillon, as Executor and Trustee, &c., 59 Wall Street, New York City.
je14-1aw7wS.

Surrogate Notices.

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of tha County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persona having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present tha same, with vouchers thereof, to tha subscribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before tha 27th day of October next. Dated New York, tha 26th day of April, 1902. HUGO R. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-1aw6mSa

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W.40. (BryantPk.So.) Specialties Ale. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hcte dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carts lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Montague, 103-5 Montague St. Brooklyn, N.Y. Cuisine par excellence. Table d'hote dinner, $1, 6 to 8. Lch. 50c., 12 to 2. Music evenings. A la carte, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Huber's Cafe, 7th Av. & 116th St. Alc. & Tdh. Hotel, Jeroma Av. & 162d St. Alc. Music.

Reisenweber's 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Tabls d'hote & a la carte. MUSIC.

Ardin's, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. dinner, (wine,) 50c.

Out of Town.

Woodmansten Inn, Westchester, N.Y., near Morris Park Race Course. Rest. Alc. Superior Cuisine and Service. J. B. Regan, Prop.

TROGER'S 155 STREET, Opposite SPEEDWAY.
Meals Served at All Hours.
A LA CARTE.
Excellent service. Select surroundings. Meals ordered by telephone will receive prompt attention. Livery at short notice.

THE JUDSON,
53 Washington Square South,
adjoining Judson Memorial Church; small suites, consisting parlor, bedroom, and bath, from $23 to $27 per week, including board for two; also doubls and single rooms; all modern conveniences.
JAMES KNOTT, Prop.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Av., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. SWEET & CO., 99 Maiden Lane. In store. Up-town branch, 258 6th Av., (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 467 Fulton St., (opposite Matthewa's.)
Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. U. M. MOSSMAN, 22 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON
Typewriters rented. Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 Broadway.

Strictly first-class
SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS
for rent, $5.00 per month. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., No. 338 B'way.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone, 3080 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Instruction.

BERKELEY SCHOOL.

Reopens at new location, Five West 75th Street, October 1st.
Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent to an accredited address.
The Head Master or Registrar will be at No. 435 Madison Avenue each morning until June 15th. After this date at 5 West 75th Street.
Pupils may be entered for October 1st, or if there be no vacancy, for some later year.
Special facilities afforded to boys attending school from suburban towns—regular stage service to and from Grand Central Station.
JOHN STUART WHITE, Head Master.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
Voice culture, gesticulation, elocution, oratory, and dramatic art thoroughly and practically taught. Call or send for circular. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 106 West 42d St.

SYMS SCHOOL
Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular. 22 West 46th Street.

The Peebles & Thompson School.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Day, evening, two hours' classes, 50c.; practical French conversation; Berger's Method; sample copy mailed free for 42c.; (half price.) French Academy, 106 East 23d.

Musical.

Violins, guitars, mandolins, cornets, &c., cases, strings, and sundries. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

Antiques and Curios.

EBLE, 105 WEST 42D ST.—ANTIQUE JEWELRY, ENGLISH SILVER, GOLD; SILVER BOUGHT.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

$1 A WEEK PIANOS



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson	$155
Harmony	$175
Richardson.	$195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Ave.,
NEW YORK.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Attractive suites; single roo

CITY MARKETS MENACE THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Inspectors Report an Alarming Condition of Affairs.

It Is Recommended that Certain Buildings Be Ordered Vacated Unless Changes Are Made.

The public markets of the Borough of Manhattan are unsanitary and a menace to the health of residents of the city and visitors, according to an elaborate report made to Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday by Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health. Dr. Dillingham's report comprises the reports of other Inspectors who have made an inspection of Washington, West Washington, Fulton, Centre, Union, Tompkins, Catharine, Gansevoort, and Clinton Markets.

Dr. Dillingham says that unless the recommendations of the Inspectors are complied with, certain markets should be declared a public nuisance and ordered vacated. The report has been sent to the President of the Borough and the Controller.

It was found by the Inspectors that in most of the markets drainage is defective; that the buildings are neglected, the floors allowed to become water-soaked and decayed and the roofs to leak; that refuse is permitted to accumulate; that waste water is not properly drained, and in some instances is poured on to the sidewalks, into the streets, and under buildings, where it stands in stagnant pools; that fowl coops are unclean, and that there is scant, in some markets no, lavatory accommodations.

For instance, the report cites that in the West Washington Market, in some stalls where the cold-storage system is used, the drip pipes discharge the water on to the sidewalks and into the street gutters; in other cases water is allowed to remain in drip tanks until it becomes offensive.

In many cases water from ice refrigerators is discharged into sinks, and these sinks are not easy of access; in many cases they are neglected, allowed to overflow on to the ground space beneath, causing offensive conditions. Some discharge the waste water into large barrels, which are emptied into the street gutters, and others directly on to the sidewalks. In one place on Thirteenth Avenue it was found that water was discharged from an ice chest on to the floor and then swept into the street.

At the Fulton Market the Inspectors found the wooden flooring behind the stalls broken, decayed, and saturated. In several cases the waste pipes of the sinks and tubs discharge beneath the sidewalk into the street gutter. At the Washington Market the flooring is decayed, and the roof and water hydrants leak. The removal of a portion of a stall in this market disclosed the uncovered end of a sewer.

In the Centre Market portions of the floor are broken and dangerous; the woodwork about the sinks is not protected and is filthy. The floors are broken and saturated and decayed in the Jefferson Market, the walls and all of the exposed woodwork are unclean, several ice boxes discharge water on the floor.

That portion of the building used for the Union Market, in East Houston Street, is, according to the report, unclean and dangerous; waste pipes discharge into tubs, which are neglected and allowed to overflow; the sinks are filthy. A portion of this market, the report says, is used as a place for sleeping by several employes. The part of the building not used by the market is occupied as a police station.

At the Tompkins Market, at Second Avenue and Sixth Street, the water from tanks covers the floor; the areas about the building are unclean with offensive refuse.

At Catharine Market, the report says, the conditions are similar. The stalls are used as dumping grounds for ashes and decayed vegetable matter.

Of the Clinton Market the report says: "The building is in such a dilapidated, neglected, and unsanitary condition that it would not be advisable to repair the same. It should be torn down, and, if it is desirable to have the market in this location, a new one should be erected in its stead."

Dr. Lederle said yesterday afternoon that the inspection was made by men of his department at his request; it was in line with his work for the improvement of the food supply. He had known in a general way that the markets were not in the sanitary condition to be desired, but he had not dreamed that they were as bad as the reports show them to be. He said:

"I have submitted the reports to President Cantor and Controller Grout, and I hope and think they will act upon them immediately. It is my desire that our public markets be models. We are trying to interest the public in complying with the regulations of sanitation, and are using our Inspectors to enforce them when there is any failure. I do not see why there should be any exception in the case of the markets mentioned because they are controlled by the city. If the recommendations made for them were not complied with in the case of an individual it would be but a short time until his place would be vacated by the board."

DINNER TO DR. G. M. STERNBERG

Retired Surgeon General of the Army Honored by Medical Men.

A complimentary dinner was given to ex-Surgeon General George M. Sternberg of the United States Army at Delmonico's last evening, to give the physicians and surgeons an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the work which the officer has done during his term of office. He was retired on the age limit last Sunday.

About 100 of the prominent physicians and surgeons of the country were present, several of them making speeches explaining the progress which has been made toward alleviating the sufferings of sick or wounded soldiers during Dr. Sternberg's incumbency.

The banquet of last evening was presided over by Dr. E. G. Janeway of this city. Among those present were several of the physicians who attended President McKinley during his illness, including besides Dr. Janeway, Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, and Dr. P. M. Rixey. Other prominent physicians among the diners were:

Dr. William Osler,	Dr. J. D. Bryant,
Dr. Abraham Jacobi,	Assistant Surgeon General A. H. Smith,
Dr. Frank Billings,	Dr. Robert Weir,
Assistant Surgeon General Henry Lippencott,	Dr. E. N. Love.

FIRE ENGINE IS UPSET.

The Driver and Two Other Firemen Hurt on the Bowery.

While responding to a fire last night at 23 First Avenue, Engine 33 upset at the corner of Great Jones Street and the Bowery, and the driver and two men who were on the rear step were hurt.

Engine 33 left the house in Great Jones Street, which is Chief Croker's night headquarters, in answer to an alarm. Assistant Driver Edward B. Murphy, who is taking the place of the regular driver while the latter is on vacation, was strapped to the seat, and on the rear step were Engineer Gerhardt E. Weber and Capt. John Walker.

It was raining hard at the time, and as the turn was made into the Bowery the left horse slipped and went down. At the same moment the wheels struck the car tracks and the engine went over on the left side. Murphy was caught between the front wheel and the street. Walker and Weber were thrown violently to the street.

The injured firemen were taken back to the engine house. Walker sustained injury to left hand and contusions. Weber also was bruised and received a scalp wound.

GIRL HAD DRIVER ARRESTED.

Accused Him of Cruelty to His Horse and Refused to Withdraw the Complaint.

Miss Josephine Hausler of 229 East One Hundred and Sixth Street last night caused the arrest of a peddler, John Kurzman, twenty-six years old, of 223 West Sixty-sixth Street, whom she charged with cruelty to animals.

He was first observed by Miss Hausler at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. She noticed that there was what appeared to be a sore on the back of the horse Kurzman was driving, and, calling Policeman Farley of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, had the man arrested.

At the station Kurzman hegged Miss Hausler not to make a complaint. He said that if she would take no action he would walk his horse to its stable, on West Sixty-sixth Street, and get the services of a veterinary at once. Miss Hausler said, however, that she considered the horse past all aid, and that she wanted it killed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At her request Sergt. Lancer telephoned to the society, and by their direction the animal was sent to a near-by stable, where one of the society officers will examine it, and in court this morning will testify as to the condition of the beast.

Miss Hausler said she did not belong to any humane society, but thought that all women should protect, so far as they could, all animals that are exposed to cruelty.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL DUCTS.

Controller Grout Objects to Permit for 70 Additional Conduits for Wire.

Controller Grout said yesterday that he would make a protest against the contractors for the rapid transit tunnel being allowed the use of seventy additional ducts for electric wires.

The claim of Controller Grout is that the subway contractors in the original contract received authority to place seventy ducts for the purpose of carrying electric wires and power wires for propelling cars, lighting, and heating. The Rapid Transit Commissioners gave the contractors the right to put in seventy additional ducts. Controller Grout argues that the contractors will never need the additional electric conduits, and that it is their purpose to sell electricity for light, heat, and power. The additional cost, he says, would be about $1,500,000, which sum was charged to the construction of the road when it should he charged to equipment.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LION BREWERY LITIGATION.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed an interlocutory judgment in the suit brought by Simon E. Bernheimer against Josephine Schmid to dissolve the partnership of Bernheimer & Schmid, the owners of the Lion Brewery, and to obtain a sale of the partnership property. The business is in the hands of John M. Bowers as receiver. The principal question litigated on the trial was whether the land on which the brewery buildings stand, the record title to which is in the parties individually as tenants in common, an undivided half in each, was partnership assets or subject to a partnership equity, by virtue of which it could be sold with the partnership property if the interest of the parties required it. The finding of Justice Lawrence in the court below that it was the intention of the parties that neither the legal nor equitable title to the lands should be in the partnership, but that title should be in the parties as tenants in common, is upheld in an opinion by Justice Laughlin.

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THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND THE ALENE.—The judgment of the Supreme Court dismissing the complaint in the suit brought by Mary W. Lennan against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to recover for the death of her husband, John N. Lennan, a Sandy Hook pilot, who lost his life in the collision between the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett and the steamship Alene of the defendant's line, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. The court decides that the trial Justice erred in finding that there was not sufficient evidence that the pilot boat was within the three-mile limit, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the State of New York or the State of New Jersey, where a right of action for negligence causing death is given, to require a submission of the case to the jury.

***

WRONG ELEMENT OF DAMAGE.—John Geary, a member of the Fire Department, lost his life in a collision between a hook and ladder truck, on which he was proceeding to a fire, and a Madison Avenue electric car. He jumped just before the collision, hut was killed by the overturning of the truck. Geary was not the driver of the truck, and did not jump until convinced that the hook and ladder would not clear the track. In an action by Geary's wife, as his administratrix, to recover damages for his death, the Appellate Division, while holding that the jury was clearly justified in finding that the deceased was free from contributory negligence, and that there was evidence to warrant a finding of negligence on the part of the motorman of the car, reverses a judgment for the plaintiff for an error in the reception of evidence. The plaintiff was allowed to show the different grades of advancement above that held by Geary, who was thirty-two years of age, and had advanced four grades since he became a fireman. While, so the Court decides, the jury had a right to consider the young man's prospect of advancement, and the probability of his attaining a higher position and earning a greater salary, it was error to show affirmatively what salaries the higher positions would command. "Any advancement," says Justice Laughlin, for the Court, "requires that a competitive civil service examination he passed. Other qualifications than those essential to the position held by the decedent would be required to fill the advanced positions, and manifestly some of them would require a high degree of executive ability. There is not sufficient probability that the decedent would have advanced to these positions to justify the reception of evidence showing the salaries. Evidence of specific salaries of higher positions would be misleading. It would unduly emphasize the right of the jury to consider the question as to whether the decedent would likely ever earn a larger salary to receive greater compensation and tend to make them regard as probable what is at most only possible."

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POLICE TEST CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing a writ of certiorari sued out hy William A. Hart against Bernard J. York et al., Police Commissioners. Hart sued to secure his reinstatement on the police force after he had been dismissed for being absent five days without leave. The Court has heretofore held that such absence is equivalent to resignation from the force, and that a member so absent may be dismissed without notice. In this case the Corporation Counsel had previously consented to a reversal because the witnesses at the trial before the Police Board had not been sworn. The Appellate Division consented to a reversal, but on condition that the relator should not demand or receive his arrears of pay for the time between the date that he ceased to he a member and his reinstatement. The relator refused to avail himself of this conditional order, and stood upon his claimed legal right both for reinstatement and back pay. The appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, now says: "Having asserted this claim, and insisting upon what he conceived to be his legal right, he cannot be heard to complain that his case is disposed of strictly upon the law applicable thereto. It follows therefore that the writ should he dismissed and the proceedings affirmed with costs."

Did You Ever See a Ghost?

Dr. R. Osgood Mason, author of "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," will relate in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES some ghost stories of a kind that prove truth to he stranger than fiction.—Adv.

CAPT. FOODY IS INDICTED

Accused of Neglect of Duty in Failing to Close Saloons.

Commissioner Partridge on Same Charge Had Merely Reprimanded Him—Mr. Jerome's Explanation.

Police Captain Michael E. Foody of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was indicted hy the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of neglect of duty in failing to close saloons in his precinct on the last three Sundays in March. It was in that month that many of the policemen of the precinct "revolted," handed together, and arrested every saloon keeper they thought they had evidence against for several succeeding Sundays.

Capt. Foody was tried on the same accusation hy Police Commissioner Partridge. He was found guilty, and Col. Partridge reprimanded him.

District Attorney Jerome explained yesterday that in placing the matter before the Grand Jury he acted entirely of his own accord and without thought of Police Headquarters. He said his action was exactly in line with the policy he began when he took office, and that he was going to make an effort to bring the case to trial quickly.

Capt. Foody, Lawyer Olcott, and Alderman Michael Kennedy appeared before Judge Warren W. Foster in General Sessions yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Olcott asked that Capt. Foody he paroled in his custody.

"This case was before the Police Commissioner," said Mr. Olcott, "and there was no suggestion in the Commissioner's decision that Capt. Foody was criminally responsible for the condition of his precinct. Not to my surprise, hut much to my amazement, the District Attorney sent the case to the Grand Jury, and this indictment was returned. That is an easy matter when the District Attorney asks for it. This indictment is a result of a hit of professional disappointment, and the District Attorney has vented his spleen on me."

Assistant District Attorney Gans jumped to his feet and opposed the paroling of Foody. He argued that the charge against the Captain was most serious, and that it was unhecoming of his counsel to suggest that he he paroled.

Judge Foster fixed hail in the sum of $1,000, which was furnished.

The indictment created quite a stir at Police Headquarters, where it was regarded as a direct slap by the District Attorney at Police Commissioner Partridge. Foody was sent for, and at once went into Inspector Cortright's office, where he met Col. Partridge, Deputy Commissioner Thurston, and Assistant District Attorney Sandford. He remained about ten minutes, and left in a bad frame of mind, saying angrily to reporters who accosted him: "Go away. I don't want to speak to you."

Inspector Cortright would say nothing except that Foody had not been suspended. Neither Col. Partridge nor Mr. Sandford would discuss the matter at all.

CAPT. VREDENBURGH'S DEFI.

Offers to Retire If Capt. O'Reilly Found a Single Illegal Resort in Oak Street Precinct.

Commissioner Partridge again expressed satisfaction yesterday with the outcome of the recent wholesale transfer of Police Captains. He is particularly well pleased with the work done hy Capt. Miles O'Reilly in the Oak Street precinct, and the belief is gaining ground at Police Headquarters that the "Holy Terror" from Brooklyn will shortly he shifted to the Tenderloin, Precinct to try his hand at cleaning up that district. The Captain is quite confident that he can clean up that precinct in a week.

Capt. O'Reilly was about his district until nearly daylight yesterday, and, finding little else to do, he hegan a vigorous war on the "panhandlers" who have so long infested Park Row from Beekman Street to Chatham Square, to the great annoyance of pedestrians.

"If Capt. O'Reilly can clean up a precinct without making a raid or an arrest, why cannot similar work be done in other precincts?" Commissioner Partridge was asked.

"You can answer that question as well as I can," replied the Commissioner. "All men are not huilt on the lines of Capt. O'Reilly."

Col. Partridge would not say whether he would transfer Capt. O'Reilly to another Manhattan precinct in the near future.

Capt. O'Reilly is making matters very interesting for saloon keepers in the Oak Street precinct, and the proprietors are wondering just what he will do to-morrow. He says he will enforce the law, hut the saloon keepers do not understand just what construction Capt. O'Reilly puts on the Raines measure.

"The precinct is as orderly as a Sunday school," Capt. O'Reilly remarked to a reporter last night, "and I intend to keep it so."

Capt. Vredenburgh took charge of the Amity Street Station in Brooklyn yesterday, and when told of O'Reilly's work, he remarked:

"I will retire to-morrow if Capt. O'Reilly will make affidavit that he found a single policy shop, poolroom, gambling house, or disorderly resort open in the Oak Street Precinct. De Lacy's place was not open and did no business for three months prior to my leaving Oak Street, for during all that time I had three men stationed day and night at his place to prevent any violation of the law. De Lacy may have conducted a handbook, of course, but there is not a police Captain in the city who can prevent that sort of business."

Capt. Vredenburgh said that he did not regard his transfer as a punishment.

"I thought at first," he said, "that Commissioner Partridge was a little severe, but on reflection I concluded he had transferred me with the idea of giving me a soft herth. This isn't a large or important precinct, it is true. It is only three blocks wide by ten hlocks long, and it doesn't take long to get over it, hut it's all right."

The Captain, however, intimated that he might resign in the Fall.

In the other precincts where changes have been made gamblers, proprietors of disorderly houses, and those who have not regarded it as a serious matter to ignore the Raines law are acting cautiously, and seeking to learn the lay of the land. But there are plenty of handbooks in nearly every section of Manhattan Borough.

Delinquent Policemen Dismissed.

Deputy Police Commissioner Thurston yesterday announced decisions in the cases of policemen recently tried before him. Thomas F. Dougherty, who appeared so drunk in the trial room two weeks ago that he could not stand trial on previous charges of intoxication, is dismissed, as is Policeman Hauser, who with Policemen Malion and Ryan was found in a saloon at 20 Bayard Street recently; when they said they had been called in to quell a disturbance raised by another policeman who had threatened to return. Malion, having a better record, was fined fifteen days' pay, and Ryan, who is a new member of the force, escaped with five days' fine.

Jurors in McKenna Case Disagreed.

In the case of John J. McKenna, formerly a policeman attached to the Sanitary Squad, who has been on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the charge of shooting and killing George Renk at a roadhouse in the Bronx in August, 1899, the jurors were unable to reach a verdict last night, and shortly before midnight they were taken before Justice Scott and discharged. McKenna was in the Matteawan Asylum until November last. The defense contended that McKenna was insane at the time of the shooting.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



The Place To-Day.

Seashore or Country—Remember an easy stylish suit, made up broad shouldered, correct trousers, will comfort you.

Our Serges at $15 are very dressy.
Cheviot Suits, confined styles, lined or half lined, $18 & $20.
Popular Flannels and Wool Crash Coats and Trousers, $10, $12 & $14.
Breast measure 31 to 35? Here's a big chance. Norfolk Suits, $10 & $12, also many of our Sack Suits reduced from $15, $16 & $18 to $12.
(At 13th St. Stores.)
Boys' Two-Piece Single-Breasted Fancy Cheviot or Wool Crash (belt of same or Double-Breasted or Norfolk, reduced from $6, $7.50, $8.50 to $3.75.
Stores Open this Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.



Are you off?
Is all aboard that you need aboard and ashore?
It's here.
Norfolk suits.
Rain coats.
Duck and Russian crash trousers.
Bathing suits.
Negligee shirts.
Low shoes, rubber soles and leather.
Straw hats, and caps.
Dress suit cases.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

ARREST OF EX-TREASURER OF THE A. D. T. COMPANY

Charles S. Shivler Indicted on Three Charges of Larceny.

Confessed When Accused of Embezzling $17,000—His Son Resigns from the Company.

Charles S. Shivler, for the past twenty-two years connected with the American District Telegraph Company, and for the greater part of that time its Secretary and Treasurer, was yesterday arrested charged with the embezzlement of $17,000. He was taken before the Grand Jury almost immediately and indicted upon three charges of larceny in the second degree.

The prisoner is over sixty years of age, and lives at 581 Madison Street, Brooklyn. His son, Howard Shivler, twenty-four years old, also employed in the company offices, yesterday tendered his resignation to Belvedere Brooks, the General Manager of the company, to whom he had acted as private secretary for the past two months. Against the wishes of Mr. Brooks and other officials of the company, the son insisted that it he accepted, and his request was granted.

The elder Shivler has confessed to the shortages in his accounts, which he says have extended over a period of ten years. His method was the very simple one of taking an amount in cash and not crediting it upon the books. He had heen so long in the employ of the company that he was trusted implicitly, and only once during the past ten years were his accounts examined. That was in 1895. At that time a discrepancy was noted of $5,000. He was asked to explain it, and told the officials that there was this amount due from the collectors and that in a few days it would come out all right. Later the books were found to halance correctly, and since then until recently they had not been examined.

In his confession of the embezzlement of the funds, made to Mr. Brooks on Thursday morning, Shivler also admitted that he was short the $5,000 in 1895, hut that he had horrowed the money and replaced it. He told the General Manager that he had no idea what the amount of his peculations would show. He said that he did not have a cent in the world, and that it would be impossihle to offer any reimhursement.

Shivler held a position in a Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and had always heen considered as exemplary in his habits. In his Sunday school work he took great interest in young men and lectured them against the evils of smoking and drinking. His wife, who was an invalid for many years before she died three years ago, demanded much care and attention, and it is said that his salary of $3,000 a year was insufficient to meet all the requirements made upon it. This is in part the opinion of the officials of the company. A rumor was afloat yesterday that one of the young women clerks in his office had heen seen much in his company of late, and that he had heen very attentive to her. This rumor the company denies, and Shivler denounces it as absolutely false.

Shivler was in charge of thirty-one young women in his department. After the reorganization of the official force of the company in April last when Robert C. Clowry was chosen President and Mr. Brooks, who came from Denver, General Superintendent, it was decided to abolish the entire department over which Shivler presided, and the latter left the service of the company on May 1.

The experts are still working on his books, and according to one official it may be found that the amount stolen is higher than that given.

When Shivler was arraigned before Judge Foster yesterday, he was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 hail. The prisoner announced that his counsel, Foster L. Backus, was engaged in the Brooklyn courts and could not be present.

Capt. Hobson at Borough Park.

The Borough Park Clubhouse, at Fifteenth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a Dutch Kermess last evening, which was held for the benefit of the Edgewater Methodist Episcopal Church, at which Capt. Richmond Pearson Hohson was the principal speaker. There was a large attendance of the fashionable residents of that section of the city, all the women appearing in old Dutch costumes, while all the decorations of the house savored of old Holland. Public Works Commissioner Redfield was the toastmaster, and Park Commissioner Richard Young of Brooklyn also made an address.

"The Man in the Street."

Many of the good stories floating about town have their origin in this feature of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and in its issue to-morrow there will he a fresh installment, comprising up-to-date tales of people you have heard about or ought to hear about.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

MISSES' SUITS.

Lawn "Shirtwaist" and Blouse Suits,—plain colors and fancy designs,—trimmed with lace and embroidery.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
6.75

Satin Foulard "Shirtwaist" dresses,—fine polka dot patterns,—blue and white, black and white or white and black.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
12.50

Pleated linen skirts,—lengths 37 to 41 inches.
3.00

White lawn guimpe dresses trimmed with embroidery. New tucked skirt. Sizes 4 to 12 years.
2.75

Children's blue Chambray Gibson dresses, trimmed with embroidery.
Sizes 4 to 8 years.
1.75

Twenty-third Street.



The only winner we know how to pick to-day is the light Serge or Wool Crash Suit—always a winner in hot weather whenever we show it.—

The hotter the day the lighter the Suit—you can ring in the changes at very small expense—

$15 to $25.

Our summer stock is full of stylish, tasteful suits in plain colors and fancy mixed and plaids.

Our Furnishing man presents:—

Negligee Shirts—
All kinds of fancy and plain White—unusual value at $1.00

Men's Half Hose—
Black Lisle thread and balbriggan. We've bought out the whole stock of an importer. Value 35c. to 50c. Splendid quality goods.
25c. a pair.
$1.38 ½ dozen.

Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Wallach's Straws
890, 892 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

SPLIT SENNITS,—
Shapely, very Comfortable,
Light in weight,
Smart in Style.
These Have the Approval of the Best-Dressed Men in New York.
Brims vary in Width from 2¼ to 3 in.
"Popularity" is the Verdict. $1.90



HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

OPEN TO-DAY UNTIL 6 P. M.

300 Natty Sailor Suits to Make Happy 300 Little Fellows

We have just cleaned up a manufacturer's surplus of fine Sailor Suits and while the styles are the very best there are only three colors—Navy Brown and Red—but as most parent prefer those, the fancy shades missing don't count for much, especially as it enables us to offer the suits at close to half their regular prices, for example:

Serge Sailor Suits—3 to 9 years—usually sold at $5.00 . . . 2.98
Serge Sailor Suits—3 to 9 years—usually sold at $8.00 . . . 3.98

Among the 3.98 lot are a number of particularly pretty styles with extra pique or silk collar and shields, for little chaps up to 6 years.

Other Splendid Values in Seasonable Clothes for the Boys

Boys' Blouses, Waists and Shirts

There hardly seem words to fitly tell of our splendid assortments—All the best makes, including "Star" and "Mother's Friend," at lower prices than any other house names.

Percale Shirts—select patterns—2 detached collars—12 to 14 hand; value .60 ..... .49
Boys' Negligée Shirts of fancy Woven Madras—detached cuffs..... .49
Best Corded Madras Shirts—light and medium colorings—separate cuffs—worth 1.00..... .69
Boys' Stiff Bosom Shirts—best Percale—neat stripes and figures—others ask .75 to 1.00..... .49
Woven Cheviot Waists and Blouses—Stripes and figures—4 to 13 years.... .29
Madras and Percale Waists and Blouses—new Summer patterns—all sizes; also White Madras with and without collar attached..... .49
Made in Mannish style—all the boys want them.
Boys' Laundered Madras Blouses—4 to 14 years—elsewhere .69..... .49
Best Laundered Madras Blouses—Blue, Pink and Oxblood stripes, also White—with collar—4 to 15 years—elsewhere .85 and .98..... .69
Sailor Collar Blouses of fine Percale—shield front—3 to 8 years..... .49
White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses—3 to 8 years..... 98 to 4.98

A Boy Never Looks Cooler or Neater than in a smart washable Sailor Suit....We have them of Crash, Chambray, Percale, Mercerized Gingham and Madras in plain colors or stripes; also of White Duck, Pique and Butchers' Linen. You will find our

.49 Suits—equal those elsewhere at .69
.98 Suits—equal those elsewhere at 1.49
1.23 Suits—equal those elsewhere at 1.69
1.98 Suits—equal those elsewhere at 3.00
2.98 Suits—equal those elsewhere at $4 and $5.
Ages 3 to 10 years.

The Boys Need Extra Knee Pants Now and we can supply their every need.
Washables..... .25 to .49
Cheviot, Corduroy and Cashmere..... .49
Extra fine ..... .69
Light Mixtures, look cool and are cool—value 1.50..... .98

Straw Hats
This is the way we are closing out early purchases:
Hats that were 1.49..... .98
Hats that were .98..... .69
Hats that were .69..... .49

Something Unusual and of Timely Interest.

A Sale of Girls' Guimpe Waists Far Below Their Worth

Lot 1 . . 79 cent Guimpes, .49
Tucked front and back—with one or two rows emb'y inserting—hemstitch neck and sleeve hands and ruffle—all ages 4 to 14 yrs.

Lot 2 . . 98 cent Guimpes, .59
Tucked back and front—three emb'y insertings—hemstitch ruffle—extra fine finish—4 to 14 yrs.

Lot 3 . . 1.19 Guimpes, .69
Extra fine Lawn—clusters fine tucks back and front—hishop cuffs and collar or ruffle finish—with and without fine emb'y inserting—ages 4 to 14 years.

Lot 4 . . 1.29 Guimpes, .79
Principally samples—solid tucks in clusters, with 3 to 6 lace or emb'y insertings—long and short sleeves—4 to 14 yrs.

All neatly pressed, clean and fresh, ready to put on.

Do You Know What A Corset Department We Have?

If not, don't you think it time to make its acquaintance and realize how well you can be suited here—both in fit and pocket?.....Customers are continually remarking "You can always get the size and kind you want here—no use wasting time looking around".....That's the case in a nutshell.....If it's a corset of merit we have it—the long length, so many women like best are here in full assortments, together with the newest styles in Short Hips and Straight Fronts in every wanted fabric or quality.

TO-DAY, FOUR SPECIAL LOTS OF COOL CORSETS FOR WARM WEATHER.

Dainty little French Batiste Corsets—straight front in medium and short length—lace finish—supporter attachment—usually $1.00... .75
Also, at same price, French shapes in Summer Net Corsets—18 to 26 inch—were $1.00.
Silk Mixed Batiste Corsets—Black and fancy shades—light weight and cool—full boned—straight fronts—elsewhere $1.75..... .95
Just about 200 pair, and no more at this price, when sold.

Light weight Coutille and Batiste—white, gray and black—straight front and French shapes—regularly $1.75 and $1.98..... 1.39
Balance of high class Silk Brocade Pruneile Corsets—elegantly finished with wide lace and ribbon—wholesale prices $4.00 to $6.00 per pair, to make quick clearance, we'll sell them at..... 1.98
The shapes are perfect—straight fronts—all sizes—the only thing wrong with them is the price.

Great Values in Shirt Waists
NEW YORK'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT.

Manufacturers are clearing out their stock rooms and we are free buyers. . . . . Of course we do not pay early season prices—far from it—that is why we can give such values as these, although Summer has scarcely begun.

Colored Shirt Waists

Lawn, Dimity, Grass Linen, Dotted Swisses, Mercerized and Silk Ginghams, Mulls and other fabrics—tailor stitched or trimmed with embroidery insertings—

.69	were	.98	1.98	were	2.98
.98	were	1.69	2.49	were	3.25
1.39	were	1.98	3.49	were	4.98

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JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902. ✠ 28 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AMONG the most notable items of coronation literature next week will be the ode by William Watson, which is in about two hundred verses distributed through five cantos. In general, the poet reviews the development of the British power through past centuries, with particular reference to the reign of Victoria. It seems to us to have a fine swing and delightful imagery, which are maintained throughout. It begins:

> Sire, we have looked on many and mighty things
> In these eight hundred Summers of renown
> Since the Gold Dragon of the Wessex Kings
> On Hastings field went down;
> And slowly in the ambience of this crown,
> Have many crowns been gathered, till, to-day,
> How many peoples crown thee, who shall say?

Reference to Ireland is made in a manner which is as offenseless as it is pertinent:

> And now the day whose bosom was so high
> Sinks hillowiug down; and twilight sorceries change
> Into remote and strange
> What is most known and nigh;
> And changelessly the river sends his sigh
> Down leagues of hope and fear, and pride and shame,
> And life and death; dim-journeying passionless
> To where broad estuary and heaconing ness
> Look toward the outlands whence our fathers came,
> And high on Druid mountains hath the snn
> Flamed vaiediction, as the last lights died
> Beyond that fatal wave, that from our side
> Sunders the lovely and the lonely hride
> That we have wedded hut never won.

We doubt if the copyright law will help the publisher of either "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," by Charles Major, or the publisher of "Mistress Dorothy of Haddon Hall," by Henry Hastings, unless the case finds its way into the United States Circnit Court at Chicago, where, of ccurse, there is precedent to show that remarkable things may happen. It is not our purpose to indnige in psychical speculations as to the extraordinary coincidence that two authors should have hit upon the same story and almost the same title while working independently. Some sort of a protective label will shortly he necessary. It might he properly registered and hear the words: "There are many imitatious of this story in the market, which your dealer will describe to you as 'just as good.' Avoid them. Take only that hearing our superscription." Apropos of this very subject, the Academy of London, in speaking of "The Virginian," inquires with spirit: "Has the author never heard of a hook called "The Virginians," by one, we may presume, who was greater than he? If he has, it strikes us that his title savors of presumption."

Ludwig Schemann, who from his lifelong acqnaintance with Wagner, considered himself to be in a particularly good positicn to play the rôle ef the composer's Boswell, has, according to Continental critics, prepared very light fare for those who have heen anxious to sit at "Erinnerung an Richard Wagner." The lightness, it is believed, consists of personalities which are neither distinctive nor charscteistic. Herr Schemann, for example, has a good deal to say about Wagner's vivacity of temper, by relating that one day a machinist tried to please the composer by telling him that he had a Grand Duke for a client also, to which Wagner is said to have returned: "How dare you call me your client?" Thousands of other simllar incidents are brought forward to prove that Wagner was this or that, while what must have formed his mind and developed his character is neither mentioned nor analyzed, and, as one critic remarks, "the book would read as well by sny other name." But then Germans, it should be remembered, have expected much from Herr Schemann.

Our London cable correspondent has allowed us to hope that before long the list of books by royalties is to he conspicuously angmented hy the memoirs of King Oscar of Sweden. The list of monarchs who wield the pen as well as the sceptre is not large. Of conrse the fiction of "Carmen Sylva" is well known; Dom Carlos of Portugal, too, has tried his hand with more or less snccess in his own part of the Spanish peninsula, and we believe that the Queen Mother Margarita has done something in a privately-printed-de-luxe way. Bnt in King Oscar we have a genuine man of letters, historian, poet, and critic. While awaiting the hoped-for memoirs it is worth while noting that a good translation of the royal poet's verse has just appeared in Paris fathered hy two Academicians, M. Sully Prudhomme, the poet, who contributes a sonnet to the book, and M. Jules Claretie, about whom it is unnecessary to say anything, who writes a prose preface. The translator is Magnus Synnestoedt, and he is said to have done his work with much sympathy and charm, particularly in the metrical construing of "La Baltique."

THE WORLD'S SCENERY.

Lord Avebury's (Sir John Lubbock's) Charming Work on Its Causes as Exemplified in the Scenery of England.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS hy

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

THE title of this thoroughly interesting story, which is in fact that of the genesis of the world and the modifications which have produced its characteristics, wants transposing. It should read "The causes of the scenery of the world and their exemplification in England." So, too, the author's name wants a subtitle; it should read: "By Lord Avehury, aforetime Sir John Luhbock." "Avebury" is a novelty in the public eye. "Lubbock" has for half a century instructed the world in a series of scientific expositions which have hecome classics.

It was fitting that the popular author should have been created a peer for his meritorious service to the public, but it was not necessary that in the process the old familiar title should disappear. "Mr. Brougham," an earlier disciple of the school of popular educators, hecame "Lord Brougham" for his eminent merits, hut his title prevented any break in the continuity of public recognition. Of course the force of genius defies the obscurity of the new name, and though the hand is the hand of "Avebury" the voice is the voice of the old charmer "Lubbock." Nevertheless we claim a grievance in the new superscription.

The value of the latest utterance of the old oracle lies in its world-wide application, and the merit of it lies in its thoroughness. No theory is too wide for the cosmic scope of the author's mind; yet no fact is too minute to be overlooked. Through the medium of its pages one can track the causes and effects of primeval forces while yet darkness hrooded over the face of the waters; can watch the first of days appear gilding the virgin ranges of the Laurentian hills, and track the hare hones of a yet unclothed world.

It is a wonderful compilation of a lifetime's assorted observations. The learned author indeed gives credit, with becoming frankness, to the works of over three hundred other authors whose labors have aided him in huilding his superstructure. Nor does this in the least derogate from his originiality; rather it enhances it, for what mind but that of a genius could so assort the tens of thousands of facts dotted here and there through hundreds of volumes, on thousands of subjects, and hring out of the chaos perfect harmony?

Would you know how the mountains were huilded the world over? You will find it in this book, and yon wiii find also the reasons of the decline and fail, which comes to mountains as well as to nations. No material fact in geographical cosmogony escapes the author's purview. He has lived a lifetime with one eye on the records and the other on the atoms at his feet. The huilding of a delta at the debouchement of some trifling English hrook holds within it the germs of the theories which find their full application in the deltas of the Ganges, the Nile, and the Mississippi. The cutting of "Lynn deeps" in the estuary of "The Wash," a mere bagatelle of itself, opens up the story of the sea channel of the Hudson, sunk though that is fathoms deep on the other side of the Atlantic. Nothing escapes thc ken of this scicntific giant. The falling leaf on land suggests the withered shells on the floors of the ahysmal seas; the scouring of the valleys and their eroded atoms carried seaward suggest alike the source of the sand dunes of Lancashire and of Long Island. The grinding power of the ice which covered the Chiltern hills opens up theories which are equally applicahle to the Central Park of New York City, where indeed many remarkable instances of the work of nature's lathe are to he seen. The suh-volcanic eruptions of the tilted and disrupted strata of Wales are the key to those of the Palisades and of the Orange Mountains. The Lakes of Cumberland and Northumberland are but a replica in miniature of the great chain which stretches from the Thousand Islands to the furthest extremity of Lake Superior. The erosion of the Dales of Derhyshire find their counterpart in the Dales of Wisconsin, and the rival watersheds of the Severn and the Thames are fighting the same battle and solving the same problems as is the Mississippi and its trihutaries. Yet the learned author seldom mentions any other country than England; he even excludes Scotland and Ireland from his geographical details, because the ground has been covered more minutely by others.

It is a remarkable fact, emphasized rather than stated, that within that little isle, scarcely a handful

*THE SCENERY OF ENGLAND AND THE CAUSES TO WHICH IT IS DUE. By the Right Hon. Lord Avebury. In one volume, with many Illustrative drawings, photographs and diagrams. 8vo, cloth. Pp. 434. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

in comparison with the whole globe, there should be ocular demonstration of all the great periods of the earth's history. That in fact there should be examples of nearly all the strata which have been built up the world over by ths fiery volcanos, ths coraline insect, ths fresh water monster, the mud bearing flood, the carboniferous palm, and the sand-bearing simoon.

Of mountains in the ordinarily accepted meaning, towering peaks of everlasting snow, England has next to none. As far as mere height is concerned they are comparatively insignificant, but they are venerable from antiquity; compared with them the Alps and the Himalayas are but pigmies. They are so low because they are so old, but then the backbone of the world, ths Laurentian system of North America, sinks time worn and scarred into the Atlantic on Manhattan Island, while mushroom mountains as of yesterday raise their heads within sight of it.

No one who has read "English Scenery" can traverse the gardens of the Kentish weald, the wolds of Wiltshire, the chalk downs of Hertford, the peat covered fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, the moors of Devon and Somerset, or the granite girdled coasts of Cornwall without having their capacities of enjoyment increased a thousand fold.

Only one thing is missing and thst is the poetic touch and artistic eye which sees through and over and above and beyond the dry facts of science, and inspires the pen to draw for the senses the resulting beauty. Perhaps wisely the learned author has left this to individual temperament, for only once has he allowed himself the license, and thst is in his description of perhaps the least known of England's specialties, "the Fens." In that chapter the pen has burst the bonds and carried captive the soul of the artist, but there he ains in good company. Few can resist the quiet sublimity and the gorgeous sunsets of the fens and where Charles Kingsley's knee bent no one need be ashamed to own their adoration.

If one were looking for an immediately practical application of the book to the America of to-day one would extract from it the moral of the tragedy of denuded hillsides stripped of their woods; a subject which the author sums up by instancing the present condition of those former garneries of the world, North Africa, Palestine, and Alpine France, all reduced to deserts by the reckless destruction of nature's storehouse, the forests. "The Scenery of England" is the key to the scenery of the world, and its study is the foundation of a lifetime's pleasure added to travel the world over.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

A Picture of Colonial Life.*

Nothing less than genius could make vital and significant the countless personages, fictitious and historical, packed into the pages of "From Yale to Yorktown." They leave no room for the development of individuality or the proper treatment of incident, and make Mr. Farmer's book a series of episodes rather than a unified whole, in spite of the love story which is supposed to bind history and fiction into a picture of colonial life and the War of the Revolution.

The first chapters are devoted to the life and students of Yale a few years before the beginning of the war, but except for casual mention Brinton Eliot, Betty Allen, Polly Winthrop, her mother, and Benedict Arnold are the only characters introduced in the early chapters who reappear in the body of the book. Brinton and Betty are the lovers of the story, for death cuts short an incipient engagement between Nathan Hale and Polly Winthrop, but their love is of small interest. The book seems intended more as a gallery of portraits than anything else, and the author has insisted upon showing so many and in such rapid succession that blurred, confused lines and badly mixed colors are the reader's last impression.

There are episodes at the Court of France in which the French and Americans, whose names are household words in our midst, flit before us, an interview between the hero and Louis XIV. in the latter's lock-smith workshop, a capture and a street brawl in Marseilles, a sea fight between the Flamand and the Duchess of Cumberland, more than one duel and wedding, a sketch of the army at Valley Forge and an account of the storming of Stony Point, and—but any attempt to enumerate the incidents of Mr. Farmer's story would lengthen this review beyond all reasonable limits.

Whoever cares for a glimpse of the men prominent in American history of this period, and whoever is interested in minute and diffuse descriptions of dress, will take pleasure in reading "From Yale to Yorktown," and will wonder no less at the author's lack of the sense of selection than at the man's knowledge of everything pertaining to the toilet. Indeed, both in treatment and methods the book is distinctly feminine.

*BRINTON ELIOT, FROM YALE TO YORKTOWN. By James Eugene Farmer, M. A., author of "The Grenadier," "The Grand Mademoiselle," "Essays on French History," &c. Pp. 395. 12mo, cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1902. $1.50.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Completion of Mr. Larned's Important Bibliography Prepared Under the Patronage of George Iles.*

THE average person who enters upon study or reading in any one special field of literature soon echoes the lament of the Wise King upon the making of many books. To avoid that which is useless, or more than useless, to hold fast to that which is good, to select sanely and safely from among the masses of books, and books again, that deal with such a subject as the historical development of America in almost any of its phases, are tasks beyond the power of the ordinary reader, intelligent and persistent though he may be. In his aid have developed the multitude of reading lists and study courses, the trained service of the reference library, and the many other guide posts that point a way through the wilderness of books. The handsome volume devoted to the literature of American history, just issued from the Riverside Press, is the latest effort in this field, and a most notable one.

"The Literature of American History" is the latest and most elaborate in the series of annotated guides to books prepared and published under the auspices of the American Library Association within the last six or seven years. It was preceded in 1895 by "A List of Books for Girls and Women and Their Clubs," comprising some 2,000 selected titles, and in 1897 by a "Bibliography of Fine Art" covering about 1,000 titles. These, like the present volume, were made possible only through the generous financial aid and devoted services of Mr. George Iles, long a champion of what he has termed the "appraisal" of literatnre. Such "appraisal" consists in the systematic, compact, and careful criticism of individual books by critics of authority, whose judgments are placed at the service of readers, students, and librarians.

"On one hand" [Mr. Iles has said] "stands the great public encompassed by mountains of books rising ever higher and higher; on the other side stand the critics who know which of these books are best, which merely good, or offer here or there a helpful chapter or page. It is plainly time that these critics were judiciously organized by librarians for the aid and comfort of the great public who read or study, or may be induced to read or study."

The present volume represents four years of work, and the organized services of two score contributors, in addition to those of Mr. Iles and the editor, Mr. Larned, with both of whom the enterprise has been entirely a labor of love. The proposal for its undertaking was first made to the American Library Association in the Spring of 1898 by Mr. Iles, who provided not only for its execution but for continuing it with a series of current notes on future historical works by a gift of $10,000, a sum which represents, however, only a part of his total contributions toward the work. The selection of Mr. Larned as general editor was a happy one, as his labors on his exhaustive compilation "History for Ready Reference" had given him familiarity with a wide range of historical literature. A notable corps of contributors was enlisted, including such historical students as E. G. Bourne, Edward Channing, Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Samuel Adams Drake, Paul Leicester Ford, B. A. Hinsdale, J. K. Hosmer, Miss Grace King, William MacDonald, William McLennan, H. L. Osgood, R. G. Thwaites, George Parker Winship, and George M. Wrong, and the task of dividing, classifying, and assigning the immense mass of material to be handled was at last effectively accomplished.

Mr. Larned in his editor's prefacs briefly outlines the scope of the work. He makes clear that

It is intended to be neither an exhaustive bibliography of American history nor merely a selection of the best books in that department of literature, nor does it name merely curious books. The selective aim in its preparation has been to embrace the books of every character, good, bad, and indifferent, concerning which it seems to be important that readers of various classes should be told what their merit or demerit is. This takes in text books for school children as well as source books for historians and treatises for statesmen; and it includes a considerable class of popular writings from past generations which have disappeared from the bookstores, but which survive on the shelves of public libraries, where lingering echoes of an old, undeserved reputation help to carry them into unwary hands.

The "Guide" proper is classed in six main divisions—Sources; America at large; the United States; the United States by Sections; Canada; Spanish and Portuguese America and the West Indies. For each of these divisions there are numerous subdivisions, sometimes arranged by subject, in other cases by chronology. Thus, under "America at large" we find general history, geography, and physiography, surveys, (national and State,) miscellaneous geographical literature, archaeology and anthropology, European discovery and early exploration, with other sub-classes; "The United States" is treated in historical periods, covering period of colonial settlement and development, period of discontent, revolt, and independence, period of federal union and consolidation, period of the slavery question, period of civil war, period of reconstruction, with succeeding divisions devoted to comprehensive history, constitutional and institutional history, economic history, educational history, church history. In the Canadian department are such subdivisions as materials for history, constitutional and institutional history, comprehensive histories, historic periods and sectional divisions; while in the Spanish section the arrangement is entirely regional. These main divisions are followed by an appendix giving suggested short lists of books for school or private use, a list of publishers cited, and an elaborate index.

At a rough estimate about 5,000 different titles are recorded in the main divisions of ths work, with annotations ranging from half a dozen words to forty or fifty lines of close type. Each annotation bears the initials of its contributor or other indication of its source. Author entries are given, except for biographies, which appear under the name of the person treated. Titles are given with all necessary fullness, and place and date of publication, name of publisher and number of volumes are indicated. Entries are numbered consecutively, and in the index reference is made to these section numbers instead of to paging. The section numbers run from 1 to 4,145, but as in some cases a single number is applied to a series of monographs or pamphlets, they do not register with entire accuracy the total of works recorded.

While in three of the main divisions the material has been furnished by the general corps of contributors under the direction of the editor, three have been handled individually by contributors of special fitness in their respective fields. To the late Paul Leicester Ford was given the preparation of the division dealing with "sources" of American history; William McLennan, better known, perhaps, as a historical novelist than as historian, prepared the Canadian department, and to George Parker Winship, Librarian of the famous John Carter Brown Library of Americana, was confided the Spanish, Portuguese, and West Indian division. To other critics in special fields was assigned the literature of their special subjects. Thus, Edward G. Bourne reviews the works dealing with European discovery and early exploration; Dr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson is responsible for the annotations in church history; economic works have been reviewed by an economist, and so on. As a rule, the annotations are admirable—compact, incid, and illuminating. A small percentage, however, is drawn from various literary reviews, such as The Nation, Dial, &c., or from earlier works of reference, a practice that is to be regretted, for the "scissors and paste" method applied to literary criticism can hardly fail to give indiscriminate and careless results. Book annotation is in itself no mean literary art. It demands brevity, general and specialized literary judgment, fairmindedness, and the art of grasping and presenting essential pointe. At its worst we see it in such phrases as "an interesting and well-written work," "a useful contribution to an interesting subject," and the like mechanical utterances of the reviewer whose research has gone no further than the title page. At its best, it gives clearly and concisely the facts the reader wants to know, the anthor's subject, point of view, method of treatment, equipment, and special merits nr defects. Of book annotation such as this the present volume supplies abundant examples. Take, for instance, the note to Squire's "Aboriginal Monuments of New York":

The earthworks of New York are described by counties. Mr. Squier believes them to be defensive works nf the Iroqnois and of no great age. One hundred of the 188 pages in the article are devoted to an appendix, made up of brief papers treating of mounds and of defensive and sacred inclosures in other parts of America and of the world. Fourteen plates, mainly from the author's surveys, illustrate the text.

Or, again, the annotation to the "Diary" of Judge Samuel Sewall:

A minute record of the daily doings of a prominent Bostonian who lived at about the middle of the Puritan period of Massachusetts history. In interest it ranks with the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. For thirty-six years the author was a Judge of the Superior Court, and during the last ten of this period he was Chief Justice. The "Diary" throws some light on the political conflicts of the time, but is chiefly important for the material it contains which illustrates social life. All the events of the household, the neighborhood, the church, the wider circle of acquaintances, are set forth with perfect naturalness. Of course, the leading feature is the religious devotion of the Puritan. The work is admirably edited.

Such notes as these—and the citations could be indefinitely extended—are of unquestionable value to a wide public, and are real aids to a more intelligent use of books.

It is difficult to give in a general review a fair idea of the wealth and variety of the literature here presented, weighed, and analyzed. From the documents of tha National Government, the archives nf Holland, France, Great Britain, and Canada, the elaborate National scientific and historical serials and monographs, the official records and publications of the various States, the transactions and pamphlets of historical societies and clubs, down to current historical works and school series, the literature of American history is represented in its most varied aspects. Especially useful is the attention given to material with which as a rule only the special student is familiar. Ths full record of the publications of such bodies as the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Prince Society, the Peter Force tracts, the Hakluyt volumes, reveals a mass of qnaint, curious, and little-known literature of which there has heretofore been available no general compact record. This is especially true of the Canadian division, which is very largely devoted to the analytical record of collections of documents, proceedings of societies, memoirs, and narratives—the sources from which tha formal literature of Canadian history is yet to emerge. It must be remembered that the record given is after all but a "guide." It indicates the material; the reader must secure it for himself as best he can. And for this reason it is to be regretted that in the case of rare volumes, older works, and sets nf the less available society serials or Government publications indication was not given of the libraries nr nther institutions possessing copies tn which the student might have recourse. In a measure this information can be given, if each library which adds this volume to its shelves shnnld check on the page margins all titles that are contained in its own collection; but this, of course, would not entirely make good the mission.

A word should be given to the material that supplements the body of the work. The appended selected lists were furnished by Prof. Edward Channing. They are prepared as suggestions for the formation nf small historical collections, and cover "a good school library," (about thirty titles,) "a collection for a town library," and "a good working library for the ordinary reader." A list of publishers, with addresses, is given for all books cited in the volume and now in print. The index covers 109 closely printed double column pages, and is a careful and exhaustive piece of work. Special care has been given in tha record of information conveyed in the annotations and in the many analytic entries, and it is at once a key to and revelation of tha wealth of material presented in the pages nf the "Guide."

There are, naturally, several points upon which criticism will concern itself. Ths chief defect of the work, to our mind, lies in the inclusion of many books for purposes of condemnation. Despite the editor's opinion to ths contrary, there seems no good reason for noting books that are unworthy, inaccurate, and generally undesirable. Such books, however, find considerable representation. Of one we are informed:

The uncritical view of this compiler will be inferred from his complacent remark in the preface that earlier writers in this field had saved him "a world of trouble." It is difficult to see what excuse such a work now has for existing.

Then why give valuable time, space, and printer's ink to its record? Such a work as this "Guide" might well make inclusion in its own pages a book's test of fitness, since it cannot include even for purposes of condemnation more than a small proportion of the bad and the indifferent, whose name is legion. No work of this character can be free from inconsistencies or errors, and the work of the different editors is marked by varying methods which detract from uniformity and result in some bibliographical inaccuracies and vagaries. Yet to dwell upon these were hypercriticism. The volume as a whole represents skilled and careful work, and demonstrates the value and effectiveness of cooperative bibliographical effort. It is announced that it will be continued by a supplementary series of annotations on the current and future literatnre of American history, to be edited by Philip P. Wells and issued by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association. It will be interesting to observe how far and in what channels the principls nf "appraisal of literature" represented in this work may be developed through the agency of that association.

*THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. A Bibliographical Guide in Which the Scope, Character, and Comparative Worth of Books in Selected Lists are Set Forth in Brief Notes by Critics of Authority. Edited for the American Library Association by J. N. Larned. Pp. x.-588. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902.

Valdes and the Spanish Fisher Folk.*

In the fisher village of Rodillero, Valdés observes, the men are grave, taciturn, long-suffering, of limited understanding, and noble heart, while the women, simple and beautiful in youth, are apt in age to be astute, enterprising, greedy, and quarrelsome.

The obstacle that roughens the course of love of the dull and noble-hearted José for the simple and beautiful Elisa is, on the one hand, the crafty greed of Elisa's mother, who is guardian of the girl's fortune, and does not want to give it up, and on the other, the termagant temper of José's mother, who, being of very humble estate, is jealous and quarrelsome. These ancient dames quite estranged the simple lovers, and might have separated them forever if they had not happened to fall upon each other by the seashore raging and swearing and clapperclawing at such a rate that the two young people were obliged to pull them apart. In performing the filial office their hands touched and their eyes met. And so in the midst of this grotesque turmoil love leaped up again, and the consolation of mutual understanding.

They were still too simple and too meek, under the domination of the two old women, to take matters into their own hands, but they were fortunately helped out by a decayed nobleman of proud and simple heart, who sold his ancestral house, where he had been starving alone among the rats, and, as a last act of feudal patronage before slipping away into oblivion, launched the young people in the free and holy estate.

The story is told with Valdés's usual mingling of delicate, kindly feeling and unflinching veracity; and it would be most pleasing to read if the translator had succeeded in being simple without being bald.

"A Wanderer's Legend," Prof. Maxwell Sommerville's new religious romance, will shortly be published by Drexel Biddle. Prof. Sommerville is spending a few months in Europe, and accounts coma to this country that he is creating quite a stir among ths scientists. He is the author of "Engraved Gems."

*JOSE. Authorized translation from the original of A. Palacio Valdés by Minna Caroline Smith. New York: Brentano's. 1901. Pp. 278. $1.25.

JUNE

1902

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THE FIRST LIST.

(Restricted to books published since Jan. 1, 1901.)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIR WALTER BESANT. With a Prefatory Note by S. Squire Sprigge. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xxvii.-294. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

It was Sir Walter Besant's habit in composition "to write first in manuscript, correct this severely, have a typewritten copy made, then make a second revision." From this, one may appreciate the care Sir Walter Besant took with his work. Born Aug. 14, 1836, at Portsea, a suburb of Portsmouth, his early surroundings impressed themselves on his mind, and he wrote of these in "By Celia's Arbor," "The Holy Rose," and most delightfully in "The World Went Very Well Then." Besant's father was a bookish man, and Walter devoured the home library. No man can ever be a sincere and honest romancer who does not dream, and Sir Walter tells how he was a "John o' Dreams," and even when in church rarely listened to sermons. Going to London to continue his education, he declares that after four years' instruction he knew less of Latin and Greek than in his earlier days. At Oxford Besant became well acquainted with George Du Maurier. Later, accepting a Government post, Besant went to Mauritius. In conjunction with Rice, "Ready Money Mortiboy" was written. After 1882, in the eighteen years, Sir Walter wrote eighteen novels. The volume is full of human naturalness and sincerity.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Eleroy Curtis. With 24 full-page illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $2 net, half levant, $5 net; by mail, 14c. extra. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Curtis's book on Jefferson makes the fourth in Lippincott's Series of True Biographies, the first three being "George Washington," by Paul Leicester Ford; "Benjamin Franklin," by Sidney George Fisher, and Mr. Fisher's "William Penn." Jefferson's character was complex. He was at the same time a lawyer, politician, diplomat, statesman, farmer, architect; he was a good friend, a bitter enemy; he loved music and good living. He designed buildings for the University of Virginia, the Capitol at Richmond, and many others; and his services in promoting education, especially to help the Virginia University, are well remembered. Mr. Curtis says that he was "a fine mathematician, an astronomer, who could reckon latitude and longitude as well as a sailor, and who calculated the eclipse of 1778 with accuracy; he was also able to read and write Greek, Latin, French, Spanisb, and Italian." Col. Henry Watterson, one of the "Jeffersonian Democrats," suggested Mr. Curtis for the writing of "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" about Jefferson. His book is said to be at once a romance, a biography, and a history, and he shows Jefferson greater than many of us thought him to be, and more human. In the light of the recently begun publication of the writings of Jefferson, this book has a special value, while as a readable volume it will have for many all the fascination of fiction.

NAPOLEON. A Sketch of His Life, Character, Struggles, and Achievements. By Thomas E. Watson. Illustrated. Pp. xi.-718. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

Mr. Thomas E Watson's prior volume "The Story of France" has particularly fitted him for a study of Napoleon. In his preface the author states that his main object is to present "Napoleon as the average man sees him." Any ordinary appreciation of Napoleon will always be a difficult one. He who ruled the destinies of France was not a Frenchman, for he was an Italian, and a soldier of fortune at that. Thrown into the raging strife of the revolution it was the dispersing of a mob which was his first step to the imperial throne. Mr. Watson brings in evidence the one side of Napoleon which is so often slighted. Military history gives in fullest detail the wonderful story of his battles, but what was it that made the man so great? As Mr. Watson expresses it, "he easily beat (as at Vienna) those delicate old diplomatists as he had before beaten the delicate old Generals. It was his own genius, his far-sightedness, his instinctive appreciation of men, that restored order." Mr. Watson's method of treating his subject is a philosophical one, but relieved by topics of human interest. The author's impartial tone is one of his greatest merits.

ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC. By John Codman, second. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

We have been brought up to know only of Arnold's treachery, forgetful of the many remarkable achievements he carried out before he left the cause of liberty. Mr. Codman dwells particularly on the expedition under Arnold's command, which, making Quebec the objective point, was indeed the boldest act of American strategy conceived during the War of the Revolution. Arnold, with those who had mapped out the plan of campaign, believed that the Canadians were eager to throw off their allegiance to England, and here a mistake was made. Disaster came early, and Arnold's command suffered from bad weather and famine. Reaching Quebec after surmounting many difficulties, Arnold was wounded. Defeat came, and finally the retreat was ordered. Mr. Codman does not attempt to explain Arnold's treacherous act at West Point. When his last moment was near, he had put on him his American uniform, the sword Washington had given him, and as he died he said: "Let me die in this, the uniform in which I fought my battles, and may God forgive me for ever putting on another."

ROBESPIERRE. A Study. By Hilaire Belloc. Portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Will any one ever be found who would try to construct a Robespierre with angelic traits? Mr. Belloc does not attempt to do anything of this kind. It is an earnest attempt on the part of the author to show precisely what kind of a man was Robespierre. It would not be fair to say that Mr. Belloc's task has been the whitewashing of one of the most awful examples of humanity. The book might clear up the ground, as far as relates to many of the curious theories pertaining to the most bloodthirsty of men. Robespierre began his career as a lawyer in a small provincial French town, more or less conservative of its kind. It is one of the curiosities of human development now, with such quiet surroundings, he broke from them and became —what he thought himself to be—the avenger of France. Are we to believe that, as a dictator, the fate Robespierre met with was due to this: that he tried to arrest the storm he had invoked? Did he betray Danton and Desmoulin? The Nemesis of his identification reached him as soon as that Terror became odious, and his reputation has been blasted, even to the present day. As to Mr. Belloc's work, it is a singularly interesting one, abounding with historical data, and precisely of the kind not readily accessible.

CECIL RHODES. A Study of a Career. By Howard Hensman. With portraits and other illustrations. Pp. 374. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Howard Hensman's study of Cecil Rhodes is a singularly opportune volume, inasmuch as it presents full material for a study of the man himself. There have been innumerable silly and stupid stories rife in regard to Cecil Rhodes, and the writer of the book under notice dissipates most of them. It was men rather than books this really great Englishman studied. With his fundamental idea of the greatest practical good for the greatest nnmber, he is the highest type of the Englishman of today. Certainly he made more than one mistake, and though there are many who think to the contrary, there is good reason to believe that he was fully cognizant of the Jameson raid. The author writes: "Rhodes's policy from the first day he entered political life has been to conciliate in every way possible the Dutch or Afrikander element." Perhaps at a late day Rhodes found that it was an impossible task to conciliate the Boer. All the problems of a civilized Africa find their beginnings in this life of Cecil Rhodes.

THE HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. By James K. Hosmer. With illustrations and map. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.20.

Dr. Hosmer in his opening chapter tells how the Louisiana region was originally a French possession, both by right of discovery and exploration, and full justice is done to such men as were Champlain, Cartier, and La Salle. Falling later under Spanish rule, the characteristics of the Spanish Governors are described. At the time of our Revolution Galvez was in power and Dr. Hosmer makes us understand that Galvez did us service so distinguished that, remembering the many sins of Spain, it is a pity that his brave fidelity should be forgotten. France after the Revolution regretted the loss of such a vast possession, and, under Napoleon, Talleyrand would have liked to have blocked the progress of the United States. Then new motives intervened, and the First Consul believed that when the United States held Louisiana, Great Britain would be checkmated. The author is singularly interesting when describing the quarrels over the subject as carried on by Napoleon and his brother Joseph. The part the American statesman Livingston played in the negotiationss is admirably told. For $15,000,000 we bought a territory of 1,037,735 square miles, which now supports a population of 14,307,000 souls. The final chapter, "What a Century has Brought Forth," is an excellent summary of the situations past and present.

AN AMERICAN AT OXFORD. By John Corbin. 12mo. Pp. 325. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

One might almost suppose that Mr. John Corbin had had in mind the late Cecil Rhodes's plan of American scholarships for Oxford when he wrote his "An American at Oxford," so well timed does the book seem to be. Indeed, Mr. Corbin has been able to insert an introductory article upon the possibilities of Mr. Rhodes's bequest.

There are few phases of Oxford life that Mr. Corbin has not clearly and graphically discussed. The organization of this group of separate colleges; the relation one bears to another, and the whole to the central government of the university; the manner and course of instruction; the curriculum; the examinations; the life during the study term and during the vacations; and wherein the life at Oxford differs from an American University are only a few of the subjects touched. Mr. Corbin treats of the athletic side of Oxford students; wherein American and English football games differ; rowing, and all the other athletic sports so inseparable now from college life.

But more important and most interesting of all is that portion of his book which deals with "The University as an Educational Force," and wherein the author clearly demonstrates the English method of university education.

The book is written in a crisp, picturesque style which adds greatly to its general value, and has several very interesting pictures illustrating the text.

MARY BOYLE: HER BOOK. Edited by Sir Courtenay Boyle. Third impression. 8vo. Pp. 289. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Mary Boyle's reminiscences, related in the book edited by Sir Courtenay Boyla, are filled with that charm which is always associated with a bright woman's letters and notes. The chapters were left almost exactly as she wrote them, and, as was natural in writing of things which happened years before, she passes in a page or two from events which happened at wide intervals of time. "Like a light-winged butterfly she flits from flower to flower, resting long on none nor caring to return to what she had apparently quitted only for a moment." She dwells upon her love for the drama and the dance. "As a girl she had many opportunities of sharing in the Court life of her own country and more than one Continental State. Later she became intimate with literary men of the highest rank. * * * She was everywhere popular, and this was not a little due to the fact that she hated scandal and eschewed gossip. Probably the severest thing she ever uttered was said of a young man who, seeking a greater prominence than he deserved, had trodden on her toes. 'Well, but, Mary, you must at any rate admit that he is a good mimic.' 'Is he? Then I wish he would always imitate some one else.'"

With this happy introduction to his subject the editor enlists the reader's sympathy at once. And not without cause. From beginning to end the book is bright, vivacious, and filled with that personal note which always has a distinct charm of its own. One sees the Court of her time through the bright, humorous eyes of Mary Boyle, and seeing it thus, gains a brighter, pleasanter knowledge of men and women of that time than by reading whole reams of dry histories.

THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN. By Jacob A. Riis. With illustrations by Thomas Fogarty and from photographs. Cloth extra. Gilt top. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net. Postage, 25 cents.

In this book the author of "How the Other Half Lives" tells of the making of an American in his own person. He came here from Denmark very poor, began life as a laborer, drifting among the lowest class of humanity, almost starved at times, and finally, with his education and home-training to help him out, he became a reporter, and while reporter he brought out some important reforms. His story is a true romance, and he writes it as graphically as he speaks. He tells of his work in the poor districts of our city. Incidentally the book is a manual of civic reform; it shows in a clear way what course must be taken to better the conditions of our foreign population. No merely objective writing can bring home the facts as does the personal element in his book. Many of the illustrations, which number over 100, are taken from Mr. Riis's life in Denmark, and from the scenes and actions of his career in this country, and point the text in a striking manner. William T. Elsing recently said in The Book Buyer that "the author's adventures, struggles, sufferings, courage, hope, triumph, and love will stir the hearts and ennoble the lives of all who read his fascinating autobiography. * * * The book has a most stimulating effect. After reading it one has a strong desire to do something for those who are struggling with adversity. The fascinating story will have a special charm for boys and young men." Another reviewer said that the book was full of "picturesque quality," and that "through it all the whole-souled character of the man shines."

REMINISCENCES OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC. By Henry Austin Clapp. With photogravure portraits printed on Japan paper. Large crown 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75 net. Postage extra.

These reminiscences include reviews of the principal plays that have been produced in Boston in the past twenty-five years. Mr. Clapp clearly gives his impressions of the greatest performers of the period. He discusses the plays of the old régime, those of the time of T. W. Robertson, and the old Boston Museum. He speaks of William Warren, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Mathews, Edwin Booth, the elder Sothern, Charles Fechter, Tomaso Salvini, Signora Piamonti, and Adelaide Neilson, and they are the principal characters in his book. Mr. Clapp received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1894. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1860 and from the Harvard Law School in 1864. He is principally known as a lecturer on Shakespeare. Mr. Clapp's frank and humorous notes on plays and their performers should appeal to all lovers of the theatre, being very nicely written, while they tend to illustrate the history of the stage in America. But Mr. Clapp does not entirely deal with the past, in spite of the title of his book. His ideas concerning the much-needed privately endowed theatre will be read with interest and respect by those who have given this subject any thought and have become convinced that there is an ideal to be sought higher than the dramatization of the popular novel, and the setting of it upon the

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AUTHORS OF OUR DAY IN THEIR HOMES. Edited with additions by Francis Whiting Halsey. Seventeen illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 300. With index. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.25 net.

These articles on John Denison Champlin, Joel Chandler Harris, Edward Everett Hale, Gilbert Parker, Robert Barr, James Lane Allen, Booth Tarkington, Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Grant, and several other authors, are supplementary to those gathered under the title of "American Authors and Their Homes." "Authors of Our Day" appeared originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and some of the chapters have been rewritten. There are chapters on "Mark Twain in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson and in Hartford," "Winston Churchill Near Windsor, Vt."; "Edward Eggleston at Lake George," "S. Weir Mitchell in Walnut Street, Philadelphia"; "Laurence Hutton in Princeton," "Goldwin Smith in Toronto," "John Bigelow Paine in Highland Falls-on-the-Hudson," "Richard Watson Gilder in New York and the Berkshires"; also a description of F. Marion Crawford and Will Carleton in their homes, and "Charles Dudley Warner's Home in Hartford, Conn." Nearly every article is illustrated. A reviewer recently said of the volume in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS that "with its exhaustive index, covering a wide range of subjects, the book is valuable as a reference work for literary workers, while for the reading public in general it adds an intimate supplement to the literature produced by the authors who form the subjects of the text." Its appearance as a piece of bookmaking is both artistic and substantial. The introductory essay by George H. Warner serves to show some relation between the articles, while it presents much information upon "Authorship in America" in general. The volume is edited by Francis Whiting Halsey, who has also written much to bring the various articles into a coherent whole.

AN ONLOOKER'S NOTE-BOOK. By the author of "Collections and Recollections." Crown 8vo. Ornamental cloth. Uncut edges. Gilt top. Pp. 320. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

Mr. George Russell is the author of the "Note-Book." Sydney Smith once wrote of his family: "They never alter their opinions," and that they were "an excellent race, but they must be trepanned before they can be convinced," of which family trait the author is proud. In his new book of reminiscences Mr. Russell says that the cause of the Boer war was "that false chivalry" which "hounds on its armaments against the life and freedom of small and defenseless communities, while it hides its diminished head before the threatened wrath of great and well-armed States." Of course, we already know he will never change his views. The book opens with an account of "the social transformation which marked the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries," preceded by a discourse on the English monarchy and the royal family. Mr. Russell tells about the habits of a young man in "society," and how, by accepting invitations for luncheon and dinner, he gets them "pretty nearly every day, for nothing," that is, he eats his meals at other people's expense. The author tells very amusing anecdotes. One is of an old lady from London, who was not allowed to play cards in a Scotch house on Sunday. She went up to her room and played "Patience" on the bed, until a Presbyterian housemaid, happening to go into the room, found her thus engaged. The maid thereupon ran downstairs and informed the servants that the old lady "was playing cards with the devil." Very amusing, too, is his satire on "smart society." He says that decorum has ceased to exist, and the accounts of the "Visits of Elizabeth," though crude, he says, are a substantially accurate picture of a certain aspect of this life. The "on looker," by the way, says that he "detests" exaggeration.

THE EMPIRE OF BUSINESS. By Andrew Carnegie. Pp. 345. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1902. Sold only by subscription.

Mr. Carnegie's volume of interesting essays deals with thrift, the way to success, the uses of wealth, business, and many other topics. These essays are valuable, and to a certain degree, humorous. For instance, in his chapter on "Wealth and Its Uses," he tells us why some rich men's sons are good for nothing: "Suppose that a fine specimen of an old deerhound, very successful in his business, should collect untold deer in his park, fetten them up, and then say to his puppies: 'Here, boys, I've had a hard life catching these deer, and I mean to see you enjoy yourselves. • • • Just pile into the park and help yourselves.' • • • The human father would say to such a dog: 'Mr. Hound, you are simply ruining those puppies. Too much meat and no exercise will give them mange and seventeen other troubles, and if distemper doesn't kill them they will be a knock-kneed, watery-eyed lot of disgraces to you. For heaven's sake keep them down to dog biscuit and work them hard.'" This is pleasant, but here is what Mr. Carnegie says later on in the same chapter, in speaking of the enjoyments of a wealthy man: "All that he gets during the few years of his life is that he may live in a finer house, • • • he could even have a grander library, • • • but the library is the least used part of what he would probably consider furniture in his mansion. He can eat richer food and drink richer wines, which only hurt him." Mr. Carnegie speaks of charitable bequests as being "no blessing," because "there is no grace in giving what cannot be withheld." As a reviewer of "The Empire of Business" recently said in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, the volume is, as a whole, delightful. "The man who has it in his library will be tempted to turn to it often, for the same reason that he would welcome informal conversation with an intelligent and well-read friend who as a thinker was just a bit erratic, but always clever and often witty." "The Empire of Business" is a sequel to Mr. Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth."

PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. By Benjamin Kidd. 12mo. Pp. 538. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The author of "Social Evolution," in his recent work, "Principles of Western Civilization," follows out the line of human progress. The topic is an ample one. In the first chapter, with the title "The Close of the Era," Mr. Kidd shows himself to be a follower of the Darwinian theory, and intimates his inclination to advance that "beyond the more elementary conceptions of Goethe and Lamarck." There are today more than ever considerations of human subsistence, and the matter of food certainly is of more importance now than in the past. Then there are the closest relations between civilization and commerce. Subjects of this character are carefully presented by Mr. Kidd. "The Position of Modern Thought," a most difficult problem, is thoroughly treated. The opinion of the author may be disappointing, for he thinks that the scientific theory of society has not advanced a step beyond the position it occupied 2,500 years ago. But there is a wide difference between theory and practice. The effect of liberalism, where religion is in opposition, occupies a notable position in Mr. Kidd's volume.

HOME THOUGHTS. By "C." (Mrs. James Farley Cox.) Second Series. 12mo. Cloth. Gilt top. Pp. 352. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20 net; postage, 10c.

It is one of the requirements of popular essay writing that articles to be most effective in book form must have some sort of connecting link, either narrative or philosophical. It may be recalled that a year ago a volume called "Home Thoughts" was issued, containing a series of essays on domestic life. A second series has now appeared. Like the first, it also has a connecting link in the close relation to family life and the eternal vigilance with which men and women strive to build their homes and rear their families. The essays reveal an attempt to depict the most strenuous period of life's activity in married man and woman. They are suggestive, inspiring, and advising, but not didactic; and, in these circumstances, it is not surprising to hear that Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie said of the first volume: "No wiser book nor one more sorely needed has appeared for a long time." And it was this encouragement which moved the author to prepare a second series. The new volume will reveal the author's name on the title page, as the first volume did not. Among the thirty-two essays to be found in the second series are "The Unselfish Passion of Paternal Love," "Amusements for Children and Children as Amusers," "The Value of a Working Husband," "Aftermath: A Thought About Wedding Days," "The Ideal Gentlewoman of Her Generation," "The Unintentional Dishonesty," "Duty to Old Portraits and Letters," "Co-operative Illumination."

WHEN OLD NEW YORK WAS YOUNG. By Charles Hemstreet. Fully illustrated from old prints, engravings, and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

If Mr. Hemstreet's recent book, "Nooks and Corners in Old New York," was suggestive of ancient bookmaking in its typography, illustrations, designs, and general make-up, his latest achievement as an author is thoroughly modern, as far as appearances are concerned, albeit "When Old New York Was Young" tells the tales of the past from a decidedly up-to-date and practical point of view, while the illusion of the old-time is amply augmented by the reproduction of charming old prints. While not altogether new, the scheme of the book, as carried out by Mr. Hemstreet, is both charming and instructive. He takes the reader to sites where to-day tower the sky-piercing buildings of modern activities or to the crowded districts, where traces of a past age are discernible, to old mansions rapidly falling into ruin, and he tells us what once existed on these sites and what the life there stood for in the history of the municipality or of the Nation. "It has been a source of wonder," he writes at the beginning, "how the Bowling Green has maintained its identity for three centuries," and then goes on to explain this phenomenon in an interesting and instructive manner, which brings before the reader's attention much that a New Yorker should know about that particular site. There are chapters, too, on "Kip's Bay and Kip's Greenwich," "About Old St. Paul's," "Greenwich Village and the Mousetrap," "Old-Time Theatres," "Old-Fashioned Pleasure Gardens," together with old burial places, among which that little city of the dead between Second Avenue and the Bowery and Second and Third Streets is so curious and full of the legends of the past.

WORK AND DAYS. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 16mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Although Mr. Mabie is principally known to a large and admiring public through his criticisms of distinctive literature and his biographies of the men who have made it, there is, nevertheless, another phase of Mr. Mabie's work which appeals to a sensitive if less demonstrative body of readers. His shorter sketches, didactic, ethical, expository yet always optimistic, have also their following. And the quality of that following Mr. Mabie has cause to be proud of.

(Continued on Page 394.)

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SUMMER READING.

(Continued from Page 393.)

The little volume before us, only 299 pages in thickness, includes seventy-three of these short sketches mentioned. Its title is both symbolic and literal—"Work and Days." It is appropriately bound in smooth, green cloth covers, stamped in gold, and the text between is set off in e distinctively bookish fashion. It is dedicated to Marshal Huntington Bright. Here in "The Highest Service of Love"—Mr. Mabie calls for progressive faith and confidence in one's destiny. Then, too, we have "Taking Hold," "The Smaller Vision," "Unused Power," "The Larger Relationship," "The Discipline of Hindrance," "Personel Atmosphere," &c. As hes been indicated, the dominant tone in all these little essays is optimistic, but it is the optimism of a man of experience, of an intelligent man, of an observing man, of a man "who knows." The author deals directly and simply with those aspects of life which are the common lot of rich end poor, conspicuous and commonplece. And, where practical suggestion with familiar illustration seems to fail, Mr. Mabie does not hesitate to invoke spiritual inspiration. But even regarded from the most cynicel point of view, "Work end Deys" is a good thing to read if only to show how well Mr. Mabie does thet sort of thing.

FASHIONS IN LITERATURE, AND OTHER LITERARY AND SOCIAL ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Charles Dudley Warner. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

It has been said of the late Charles Dudley Warner that his diction so very often dominated his idcas that one might finish an essay of his with full admiration for the author's style without being intensely impressed with the pertinency of his theme. Although very often Mr. Warner dealt with timely subjects, he appears to have been utterly oblivious of any "news value" in their treatment. He wrote objectively and reminiscently even of the present, and that is why he is still worth reading, even though the subjects which he considered have ceased to be of prime importance. The volume before us, "Fashions in Literature," takes its title from the initial essay. There are, too, a number of social addresses in which, with his characteristic appreciation of humor, he deals with funereal gravity with the lightest of subjects. Tbe title essay and one on "The Pursuit of Happiness" first appeared in The Century Magazine, while "Literature and the Stage" and "H. H. in Southern California" are reprinted from Tbe Critic. The volume has been gathered since Mr. Warner's death, and mey be said to be a suggestive if not an entirely representative collection of his most distinctive work in essay writing, for, it should be remembered, that in the essay his pen moves with the greatest ease and grace, while his genial humor, with just a touch of the ironical or the sarcastic, is here displayed at its best.

DUTCH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By P. M. Hough. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Holland, a little kingdom with only 12,000 square miles of territory, and surrounded by mighty neighbors, lives almost on sufferance. Its minute characteristics the author presents. The canals are not wide, the houses are small, it has no very populous cities, and of a Summer's day you may pass through the whole of Holland. But bear in mind that Holland stands first for her liberality in regard to religious belief. Then, too, she has given to the world great statesmen, philosophers, artists, soldiers, and sailors, witness the names of William the Silent, Barneveldt, Arminius, Rembrandt, Rubens, Habbema, Grotius, De Ruyster, Erasmus, Ruysdael, Van Tromp. The characteristic of the Hollander is courage, devotion, end tenacity. The social life of the Dutch to-day is fully treated by Mr. Hough.

BIRD LIFE. By Frank M. Chapman. 12mo. Cloth. 75 full-page lithographic plates of birds in natural colors, reproducing Ernest Seton-Thompson's drawings. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Who could be better fitted to describe the bird in life than Mr. Frank M. Chapman, the Assistant Curator of Ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History? A bird flits by, and some one says: "Oh, the pretty creature!" and someboly else asks: "What is its name?" Then, as often as not, the question meets with no response. City people may be excused for their ignorance, but there are country folks who know nothing of the birds which just at this time of the year greet them with their pleasant carolings. It is just to these that Mr. Chapman's book is particularly addressed. There are of course past masters in ornithology, but even these well-posted ones will find information in the volume, for here all the lifelike portraits of upward of one hundred families of Eastern North American birds are given. Mr. Seton-Thompson's bird studies give additional value to the work, for the prints are copies of this artist's sketches, reproduced with the greatest care by lithography.

ACCORDING TO SEASON. Talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in the woods and fields. By Francis Theodora Parsons. Fully illustrated in colors. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Did not some poetic person say that a sun dial was a superfluity when there were flowers in a garden? In Mrs. Parsons's charming volume the lady tells of the order of the coming of flowers as they appear. Of course geographical conditions advance or retard the blooming of flowers, but these considerations are not overlooked by the author. The student of botany will fully appreciate the volume under notice, because the field it covers is a fairly extended one and the treatment novel. To those who love flowers for their beauty and their perfume, "According to Season" will be found to be of paramount interest. The many full-page illustrations in colors, the work of Elsie Louise Shaw, add to the excellence of the volume. Just now, with the coming of the flowers, this publication is of singular opportuneness.

WILD LIFE OF ORCHARD AND FIELD. Papers on American Animal Life. By Ernest Ingersoll. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vii-347. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

A singularly happy end pleasant idea pervades the pages of Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's volnme. No man can be a naturalist who is not in sympathy with God's creatures. The mice, squirrels, snakes, birds, even the snails are self-respecting, and sufficiently so to interest their master—tbet is, man. Mr. Ingersoll is of the opinion that while the more aggressive of animals have scurried away as civilization has made inroads on their domains, thé smaller creatures, as the birds, have recognized tbe presence of man as a blessing. The sources of their food have been certainly multiplied, end we mey even be satisfied that by the destruction of their foes the fledglings have a better chance for life. The dangers to bird life heving been lessened, might not their songs have become more melodious? The squewk of alarm—has it then given place to a carol of joy? Anyhow, the author writes so convincingly ahout it all that the reader is bound to believe it. The volume is cleverly illustrated.

THE HOME LIFE OF WILD BIRDS. A New Method of the Study and Photography of Birds. By Francis Hobart Herrick. With 141 original illustrations. 4to. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Mr. Herrick's particuler object has been to give us the life record of birds. It is as it were a diary of animal behavior, and carried out from day to day. We do not conceive of a bird unless it is active save when it is nesting or sleeping. Imbued with a true love for our feathered friends, the author follows them to their homes, and with his camera records all their movements. Mr. Herrick tells that for the most part his observations are new, "nearly all original." He has taken the bird as he exists in a natural condition. It is then the photographing of the bird which has taken so much patience, for the difficulties and obstructions are innumerable. "The Home Life of Wild Birds" will afford readers the amplest opportunity for the study of the most delightful of topics.

FAMILIAR TREES AND THEIR LEAVES. DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

George Pope Morris's old refrain, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," impressed itself on the memory of a former generation and should not be forgotten to-day. We all must feel indebted to Mr. Schuyler Mathews for having brought before us the forms and figures of the familiar trees. How many leaves will some trees grow? Just such a difficult problem the author has solved, for he tells us that a large sugar maple will put out in one season not less than 430,000 leaves. It is by its foliage that the tree sucks in the sun, the light, and the air it breathes. The leaf is the worker that helps build up the tree, and it bears the most intimate relation to the tree from the uttermost twig down to the very roots. The peculiarities of the tulip tree, the elm, the basswood, the chestnut, snd of many others are all thoroughly described. Keenly alive with his topic and in fullest sympathy with arboreal nature, Mr. Matthews's volume is one of singular interest.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. By John Muir. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 365. Illustrated. Cambridge: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

From Alaska to the San Joachim Valley, from East to West, with Mr. John Muir as guide, the reader follows and understands how grand is nature. You may scale mountain heights, end get face to face with its solemnity, and yet appreciate all the other features as the snowstorms dropping "their white flowers whose glinting, swirling swarms thicken the blast, while ever and anon the low roar of the storm is broken by the boom of the avalanches." Mr. Muir Is a naturalist, a geologist, and possesses descriptive powers of the most distinguished character, and, above all, is in keenest sympathy with God's works. His entbusiasm cannot help but be shared by his readers.

FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Fully illustrated. Pp. 552. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

This neat volume, made small so that it can be carried in your pocket, is precisely the kind of book you want for immediate information. You are taking a stroll in the woods or the meadows, and you see a wild flower. Now, what is it called? What is its scientific or common neme? Then you consult your book. You will at once find tbe picture of it, and then on an opposite page you read about it all. The illustrations are excellent—some of them after water-color and pen-and-ink designs of the author. Then, too, Mr. Schuyler Mathews gives references to the insects which assist in the fertilization of our wild flowers. The index is full and complete. Finally, in its particular province, without being bulky or scientifically overponderous. "The Field Book of American Wild Flowers" answers admirably all practical purposes.

KATE BONNET. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

What Mr. Stockton wrote seemed always true. No matter how comic was the situation, it never was farcical. He managed it so that the impossibility never entered into ths reader's mind. In modern romance literature, as far as his ingrafting went, it was Defoe like. Reading was believing. Needless is it to enter into useless discussions as to what is wit or humor—but Stockton's fun was ever chaste, and it was above all his amiability that made us love him and his books. "Kate Bonnet" as a story is both quaint and fascinating. In one respect it differs from the romances written by Mr. Stockton for the reason that it has a historical basis. There are so many romances that stand on the stilts of history, and the personages are too often out of ths perpendicular, but the late and much lamented author of "Kate Bonnet" has with great skill kept his characters in perfect balance. To conclude, the story is particularly Stocktonian, and it is an unalloyed pleasure to read it.

BYLOW HILL. By George W. Cable. Six illustrations, produced in color, by F. C. Yohn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is Mr. Cable's first story of ths North. The scene is laid in Massachusetts, which section of our Union the anthor of "Old Creole Days" and "The Cavalier" has adopted for his home. "Bylow Hill" is an intense study of that "green-eyed monster" Jealousy. Mr. Cable reminds ons of Hewthorhe by putting a gloomy story in the midst of a quiet New England town. But he has used, it is said, the humor and charm of his best work, so that the story, while placed in what is for him a new environment, combines all the literary grace and cherm of the artist, who, with a changed abode, becomes at once inspired hy the possibilities of his new surronndings, end at once sets to work seeing and observing many things which heve long lost their significance to the dimming eye of the native. But wherever he goes, and whatever he sees, Mr. Cable's method of portrayal remains like the style of the traveling painter of picures, always the same. This is as it should be. What finer contrast between theme and style could be imagined than to have the field of Miss Wilkins's achievements invaded by a writer who would relate what its life meant to him in the limpid prose of "Old Creole Deys"?

KIM. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated by J. Lockwood Kipling. Size, 5¼x8¼. Pp. 400. Binding uniform with "The Day's Work." New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

There is no doubt that the story called "Kim" possesses Mr. Kipling's most mature and best-rounded work, although some critics have said that, "properly speaking," it was not a novel. But then the same criticism has been applied to "Vanity Fair" and to "Trilby." One thing is certain, whether "Kim" be a novel or a mere story, it is a most fascinating narrative, the scene of which is laid in a hitherto unknown lend, and the telling of which displays the hand of a master. There are characters in it which may truly be said to pass through the development of actual beings. Just as friendships in life move backward or forward with prolonged acquaintance, so these characters in "Kim" constantly exert an ever-augmenting and changing influence upon each other and upon the reader. Nothing remains stationary; movement is everywhere. While the story itself is as simple and direct as any folk-lore legends, its environment is such as to magnify into drama its incidents and scenes. The friendship of the little half-caste boy for the aged lama is one of the most beautiful things that we know of in modern fiction. Then, as the reader goes on, the stage becomes larger, and more figures move upon it. The wanderings of the strange pair in search of the lama's healing River of the Arrow pass by like a series of dissolving views, and at length we have Kim entering upon a rôle in the Indian Secret Service with all its picturesque ramifications and breathless dangers.

THE KENTONS. A Novel. By William Dean Howells. 12mo. Pp. 317. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Howells has a way of looking about him and writing. It is not necessary for him to go back a few decades for plot and theme for a story. The simplest incidents of ordinary family life are sufficient for his genius, and in "The Kentons" he has shown the life of a family living in a small Ohio town, and centred the action, if so strong a word can he applied to the uneventful career of that peaceful family, about the love affair of Ellen, the elder daughter. Thet Ellen and her family all mede a great deel too much of the unhappy love affair upon which her health and happiness was almost wrecked seems certain, and the reader's hands, at times, tingle with a desire to spank ths morbidity ont of her, or, if spanking would be incompatible with her age, to give her a good hard shaking, at least.

Still this can hardly be a valid objection to the book. Mr. Howells's delightful humor and analytic powers are ably displayed, and ths book abonnds in that sparkling wit and fun that never descend to the level of vulgarity. If Mr. Howells somstimes makes his characters vulgar, hs does it in a manner that reflects no stain upon his methods of doing it.

"The Kentons" as a whole are a family one meets every day, possibly less cultured and refined than the best, still, more refined than some others; a family whoss faults are glaring, whose shortcomings are many—yet one whom Mr. Howells has made delightful to read about.

AUDREY. By Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold," and "Prisoners of Hope." Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. 1 vol. 12mo. Pp 418. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

In "Audrey," Miss Johnston has undoubtedly done her best work yet. A story weirdly, romantically beautiful, written with the inspired pen of one who loves

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JUNE

1902

the scenes and places she describes so well—the tale breathes the atmosphere of the early, stately days of Virginia. Audrey, a veritable nymph of the woods, soft, elosive, shy, flits through the story leaving in the nostrils the perfume of the Spring flowers she seems to eymbolize. And beside her, undimmed by contrast, rises the lovely figure of Evelyn Byrd, the romantic story of whose life and early death still holds its pathetic place among the romances of Virginia. Of the life of the day she describes, Miss Johnston's story is au accurate picture. Sha has brought hack all the beauty and poetry of those early days before the Revolution.

The tale itself is one of love; the hot, tempestuous love of a man of many passions, yet a gentleman withal, kind, courteous, and hospitahle, and the love of a child, young and unformed—a love that crept into Audrey's life without her knowledge, growing with her growth, having birth in the forests, under the broad, blossoming trees, and suddenly bursting into flower with her own swift transition into womanhood.

Many readers may feel that Miss Johnston has heen unnecessarily harsh in ringing down the curtain upon a tragedy, hut they who view it from an artistic point must see the real touch of genius she has shown in resisting the scene in the Byrd drawing room showing the reunion of the lovers as that wherewith to bring the story to a close. For a man constituted as was Haward, a man who had drunk deep and often of the pleasures of this life, Audrey was never meant, and it was better by far that she should go back to the dim mysteries of her forest, while the glory of youth, beauty, and poetry were yet hers, leaving her lover and her readers while still under the spell of her charms.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE GRAY HORSE TROOP. A Novel. 12mo. Pp. v.-415. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Garland's latest novel is a thoughtful and interesting presentation of the Indian question woven into a tender love story. His hero is a man well worthy of playing the leading rôle of the story, and the woman whose love he finally wins after a prolonged struggle proves worth the efforts and the pain.

The Indians themselves are painted with tender sympathy by Mr. Garland. It is a subject he knows well and loves. The sorrows of the red man, his mistreatment hy the ranchmen and cowboys of the West are all vividly touched upon. One feels a keen sympathy for these children of a fast dying race, and a longing to help better the conditions in which they live. The vivid pictures of the plains which Mr. Garland has described so well before, stretch out again before the reader of "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," while the atmosphere and the hardships of that wild life of the West stand out in rugged and picturesque beauty when described by Mr. Garland's facile pen.

THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Edith Wharton. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

In her latest book, and first long story, Mrs. Wharton has proved herself an artist of high rank and attainment. In "The Valley of Decision" the author has gone back to her beloved Italy and traced lovingly and carefully a glowing picture of that "Land of Sunshine" in the blighting days of its decline, when the principalities of the early régime were crumbling away into dust and fragments, yet still clinging to the pomp and pageantry of their early glory.

The story is one of unusual interest, giving the reader a sensation far deeper than that of mere pleasure, in a romance well told. The whole political machine of those times is laid bare, while the love story which is told is deep, beautiful, and tragic. Mrs. Wharton's present achievement is undoubtedly of the highest order.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS. A Romance of the White Man's Burden. 1865-1900. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. In one volume. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 465. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This is a story of the South immediately after the war and during the trying period of the reconstruction. It begins with the return of a crippled Confederate soldier from Appomattox, and deals with all the horror of that awful time. The story itself is dramatically told with a pretty love episode to give it color. There are some splendid characters drawn by Mr. Dixon, that of the preacher being especially noteworthy. Mr. Dixon's views of the negro and his question may seem to some unnecessarily gloomy and bitter, still even those who may differ from the author in the fundamental principles of his book, cannot but admit that he has told his story with vigor and strength, and with an excellent eye to the dramatic possibilities.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. Another Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. By Dr. A. Conan Doyle. 12mo. Pp. vi.-240. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

Dr. Doyle's readers may well rejoice in the resurrection of Sherlock Holmes. With the same dauntless ease, grace, and nonchalance he unravels as strange mysteries as before that fatal fall over the precipice which for a time cast thousands of readers into inconsolable mourning. In the tragedy of the Baskerville's Mr. Holmes proves his case out of absolutely no clues—proves it, too, so effectively and thoroughly that the reader wonders how it happened he never found it all out for himself. Holmes's methods are world-famous—a pure trick of observation, and the thing is done.

To tell the story of "The Hound of the Baskervilles" would be marring one of the pleasantest hour's reading of the whole summer. Suffice to say that the reader who once takes it up will not relinquish it without a struggle until the last leaf has been turned and the mystery well solved. It would be a friendly piece of advice to suggest not to begin to read it when about to keep an appointment, or to catch a train.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. By Gilbert Parker, author of "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Battle of the Strong," &c. Sixteen full-page drawings by A. I. Keller. Post. 8vo. Ornamental cloth. Pp. 450. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Parker's novel has already been so widely read and discussed that further comment in these columns seems useless. It is a story of rare psychological interest, dealing as it does with the metamorphosis of Charlie Steele—"Beauty Steele"—from a brilliant though unscrupulous barrister, into Charles Mallard, the infidel tailor and best loved man in Chaudière. The stages through which this man's soul must pass to attain the high perfection it reaches in the latter are deftly and convincingly presented. The reader feels himself following step hy step the career of Mr. Parker's hero without once pausing to reason out the impossibilities of the situations presented.

Nor is the book lacking in incidity of style or artistic background. The atmosphere of the Canadian hills is breathed throughout the story—while one must be hard to please, indeed, in heroines if Rosalie Evanturel awakes no thrill of love and pity for the tragedy in a life she lives so bravely.

THE BATTLEGROUND. By Ellen Glasgow. Illustrated by W. J. Baer and W. Cranville Smith. Pp. 312. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

On opening "The Battleground" one is confronted by the face of a young girl framed in a glowing mass of wavy red hair, which is drawn back from the low, broad brow and coiled loosely at the neck. A rope of pearls is wound about her neck and hangs in a long chain in front. But in the face, with its tender beauty, the pensive wistfulness of the eyes, and the delicate curves of the fine mouth lies the whole tragedy of the story Miss Glasgow tells—the tragedy of the entire South.

Beginning with the childhood of her heroine, while the cloud which shadowed her after life was yet "no larger than a baby's hand," the author paints with tender devotion the life of the wealthy planters "before the war." Then comes the civil war, with all its horrors and bloodshed, its victories and its failures. In her descriptions of the battlefields, Miss Glasgow has shown a fineness of touch, a devotion to her subject which marks her a Southern woman, a countrywoman of those gallant gentlemen who fell fighting for a lost cause.

The love story of the book is well handled. The vagaries of courtship are followed with winsome humor, and Betty's beautiful spirit, so wayward in time of peace, but steadfast in the bitterness of the end, shines like a bright star throughout the pages.

THE LADY PARAMOUNT. By Henry Harland, author of "The Cardinal's Snuff Box." 12mo. Pp. 292. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Readers of "The Cardinal's Snuff Box" need hardly be urged to read Mr. Harland's latest novel. The qualities which graced the previous book are all in evidence once more in this one. The book is essentially an outdoor book, with its rich background of greenery. While dealing with Italian characters the scenes are nevertheless laid in the rich rolling country lands of England, and the pictures of English woodland scenes form a glowing impression on the reader's mind.

The story itself is one of love, delicately and artistically told. Susanna, Countess of Sampaolo, has come to the throne illegally according to her delicate ethics. A wicked forefather, a brother of the rightful heir, dethroned the latter and established himself in the place. The rightful heir having sought refuge in England, Susanna journeys to that country in search of his descendants, in order to give him back his own. The trip is made incognito, and what is more natural than that when next we hear of our pretty heroine we should find her comfortably installed as tenant of one of the cottages of the Count himself—then known only, however, as a simple English gentleman.

The love story that follows is a natural consequence. Mr. Harland has shown the same tact and fineness of touch in dealing with his present characters as he did with his others, and the result has been a book that will interest, please, and amuse the seeker for distraction on the hottest and languidest Summer afternoon.

HOHENZOLLERN. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated by Will Crawford, with decorations by Hills Thompson. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

"Hohenzollern" caused some discussion at the time of Prince Henry's visit to this country, when it was thought that Mr. Brady changed the title from "Barbarossa" in honor of Emperor William's brother. As a matter of fact, the title was altered long before there was any thought that the Prince would come to the United States. "Barbarossa" is the surname of Frederick of Germany, but it seemed more appropriate to name the book after the hero, the Count von Hohenzollern, who was a rival of the Emperor for the hand of the Countess Matilda, the cousin and ward of Frederick. "The House of Hohenzollern" is laid in the twelfth century, and the time takes up two days. The text is illustrated with drawings by Will Crawford, and decorated by Hills Thompson. Mr. Brady is one of America's most popular writers, and

(Continued on Page 397.)

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SUMMER READING.

(Continued from Page 395.)

only recently has he given up the pulpit for the field of literature. His stirring stories, histories, and biographies have been much in demand. Mr. Brady is a graduate of the Naval Academy. "Hohenzollern" was originally published serially in The Century Magazine. It is a splendid book for Summer reading when one's surroundings tend to tire one because of their artificiality or ultra-modern tendencies, for it takes the reader back to an age of genuine passion and pure romantic scenes, and where human life is all the more interesting for the low price set upon it.

MONSIEUR MARTIN. A Romance of the Great Swedish War. By Wymond Carey. Pp. 550. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

This story, which is said to be Mr. Carey's maiden effort, deals with a rather new field for the historical romance, and concerns itself with the adventures of Charles XII., the boy King of Sweden. The social life in Dresden at the dawn of the eighteenth century is well drawn, and from the beginning to the end of the story there is no lack of incident—indeed, there is such a crowding of incidents and adventures that the reader finds himself panting along at a breathless rate in an effort to follow the intricacies of the plot. For a Summer afternoon, when time lags and the weary reader looks for "something to do," "Monsieur Martin" can furnish him with plenty of action, dash, excitement, vim, and fire, and for that purpose is to be recommended.

THE MINORITY. A Novel. By Frederick Trevor Hill. 12mo. Pp. 460. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Mr. Hill's latest book deals ably with modern business men and their methods, and out of this unromantic substance he has woven a pretty romance, without once losing the vigor of his grasp upon the larger theme of his story. John Kennard, who has inherited from his father a large factory on the Hudson, meets a modern promoter, by the name of Harlan. Harlan is engaged in floating a great trust of all the machine factories, and needs the co-operation of Kennard to complete his work. The story ably deals with the methods used by Harlan to induce Kennard to become a party to the trust, and also gives vivid pictures of the methods of the trust and its connection with Wall Street.

The love interest of the story is brought about through Kennard's falling in love with Harlan's daughter. Besides these characters, there are a host of other well-bred modern New Yorkers flitting through the pages of the book. Still, its main interest must centre about the able way Mr. Hill has handled that most complicated of modern institutions, "the trust."

THE ETERNAL CITY. By Hall Caine. In nine parts, with prologue and epilogue. 12mo. Pp. 638. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

"The Eternal City" is primarily a sociological novel with a strong element of love-making throughout. Mr. Caine has created in Rome, the seat of his story, an ideal republic, founded on the Lord's Prayer, whose creed shall be the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The dramatic incidents come thick and fast in the story. Prince Volonna, exiled for conspiracy against the Italian Government, lives a life of charity in London as Dr. Roselli, where he saves from cold and starvation a little street waif, David Leone, one of the many who are brought yearly from the south to play and beg in the streets of London. In the household of the good doctor and his wife and little daughter Roma, David grows up imbibing the principles of his foster-father. When that foster-father is tricked back to Italy, where he is captured and exiled to Elba, David Leone finds himself shut out from the fatherland also. However, as David Rossi, he returns to Rome and preaches the gospel of his faith—the foundation of his ideal republic. Roma, who has been brought to Italy by Baron Bonelli, the Prime Minister, meets David Rossi there and furnishes the strong element of love which the book possesses.

The story is long—almost too long for light reading, but not lacking in force or incident, for all that.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. How the Star of Good Fortune Rose and Set and Rose Again, by a Woman's Grace, for One John Law of Lauriston. A Novel. By Emerson Hough. The illustrations by Henry Hutt. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The affairs of John Law of Lauriston, gallant, gambler, and financier, form the groundwork for the story of "The Mississippi Bubble," a story full of love, adventure, and tragedy, and holding the reader breathlessly attentive to the end. Beginning in the gambling rooms of London, it treads its way through Newgate across the seas to the unexplored regions of America. A pioneer in the wilderness, John Law pursues his headlong pace, ever the gambler's love of chance goading him on; thence, across the seas again, to France, to rear in Paris one of the most marvellous and unstable financial edifices in the history of the world. And now comes the toppling of his schemes and the dissolution into thin air of the many colored bubble he had created.

This, in short, is an outline of the career of the man who is Mr. Hough's hero. Of the two women introduced into the scheme of the story, and bearing so important parts in the life of its hero, Mr. Hough gives excellent portraits. The wicked Mary Connynge, and her baneful influence, and the beautiful Lady Catharine Knollys, the antitheels of the other, are made the heroines of countless dramatic scenes.

On the whole, the book is one of interest from its first page to its last.

THE QUIBERON TOUCH. A Romance of the Days When the Great Lord Hawke was King of the Sea. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. Pp. 419. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Readers need scarcely have their attention directed to any of Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's novels. Long ago they have discovered for themselves that anything written by him is fraught with a certain charm and grace distinctively his own. Then, too, one may depend upon the accuracy of the historical matter woven into Mr. Brady's narratives, which gives them something more than the mere value of a good story.

In "The Quiberon Touch" the author has taken his readers back to the scenes of the eighteenth century during the wars between France and England. A young American Lieutenant in the British Navy is taken captive by a French vessel and confined in an old French château, where he meets the child who afterward, grown into the fascinating Mademoiselle, Countess de Rohan, plays so active a part in his career.

The fortunes of war are well depicted, and Mr. Brady has painted some brilliant scenes of battles on land and sea.

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHURST. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. Pp. 304. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

In "The Methode of Lady Walderhurst" Mrs. Burnett has carried still further the adventures of Emily Fox-Seton, begun in the "Making of a Marchioness." Her hook may be rightly called a well-nigh perfect character study, for she has succeeded in making of her principal character, the charming Lady Walderhurst, a woman neither clever, nor a beauty, nor yet in the first flush and bloom of womanhood—still for all that a woman neither more nor less than adorable. The beauty and unselfishness of the character are well brought out without investing it with that priggishness which is almost inseparable from goodness. Indeed, in the language of Lady Maria, the charming old dame of the book, whose acrid tongue gives utterance to some rare truths. "You remind me," she says to Emily, "of Lady Castlewood, Helen Pendennis, and Amelia Sedley, with the spitefulness and priggishness and catty ways left out. You are as nice as Thackeray thought they were, poor mistaken man."

Had Mrs. Burnett written her story with other than the master hand of an artist she might have come dangerously near dimming the lustre and purity of her character by the baneful web of intrigue she weaves about it. Still, in spite of the deadly plot which forms the background and perhaps to some readers the main interest of her hook, to those whose interest in the author's own delicacy of creation and purity of style remain unshaken, her book will contain pleasures enough in the mere creation of her one central figure, Emily Fox-Seton, present Lady Walderhurst.

CIRCUMSTANCE. A Story of Philadelphia. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 495. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

"On a hilltop of an island endeared to me by many memories, the ocean has permanently bent pine, fir, and spruce. Here and there a single tree remains upright—stanchly refusing to record the effect of circumstance on character." How many of Dr. Mitchell's characters in his "Circumstance" have withstood such a test? His novel is a story of modern Philadelphia, and his characters the diverse throng that make up the society of a large city. His men and women are all well-dressed, well-mannered people. His types are many and marked. There are the butterflies of fashion, the foolish old men, the impetuous young ones, the able lawyer, the thoughtful doctor—in short, clever men and women of all descriptions, topped off by a most interesting adventuress.

The machinations of this wily young widow, Mrs. Hunter, form the main theme of the story, and her schemes to marry and thus secure the wealth of an old gentleman, dangerously near his dotage, are interesting to follow; also it is good to see that death aptly steps in at the critical moment and robs Mrs. Hunter of the joys of receiving a "wife's third of the property," although there is present in the reader's mind almost a feeling of sorrow that her portion should be only $30,000.

There is clever conversation sprinkled throughout the book, for Dr. Mitchell could scarcely put other than bright sayings into the mouths of his characters.

If he cast a glance beneath the surface, however, the reader is apt to find far more than the gloss and veneer of the mere story, for some of the revelations of the author's own heart and mind are there, showing much wisdom and a wealth of experience.

THE CLAYHORNES. By William Sage. 8vo. Pp. 404. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In "The Clayhornes," Mr. William Sage has written a story of the civil war, without investing his tale with party prejudices or race questions. It is primarily a tale of the fortunes of war which befall two brothers, Gordon and Clifford Clayborne. Gordon having entered the United States Army before the outbreak of the civil war finds it incompatible with his sense of honor to enter the lists of Southern soldiers at the outbreak of hostilities, and while his sympathies are, nevertheless, with the Southern cause he enters the Federal ranks and fights in opposition to his father and brother, Regina Bowie, a girl whom both brothers have learned to love in the days of peace, becomes the evil genius of the story. A Southern spy, originally prompted by love for her country, she leaves in her wake a trail of wreck and ruin. The successive stages of her downward career are delicately and clearly traced without the usual wearisome accompanying moralizing.

The chief charm of the book, however, to those whose historical pabulum comes to them in the form of fiction, is the clear, accurate, and just picture Mr. Sage has drawn of Gen. Grant—the chief whom the soldiers loved and whom Lincoln, Sherman, and Sheridan trusted above all men. Nor, in drawing so bright a picture of Grant, has Mr. Sage failed to attribute to Lee the full quota of praise which is that General's due.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY. By Norma Lorimer, author of "Josiah's Wife," "Thirty Acres," "A Sweet Disorder," &c. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 312. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.75.

Whoever "invented" the guide-book novel conferred upon society something of a boon. In them the reader is treated to all the pleasures of travel in pleasant company. "By the Waters of Sicily" is an excellent specimen of this class of book. The story is a series of letters from a middle-aged tourist to his sister in England, and the pages are redolent with pen pictures of the beauties through which he passes. There are some clever dialogues and bright observations, while the introduction of the "American travelers" gives lightness and airiness to the journeys.

THE LAND OF NOME. By Lanier McKee. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 260. New York: The Grafton Press.

You may hear to-day a new vocabulary, a direct importation from Alaska, for "mush on," meaning "hurry up," derived from the French "marchons," is in use in New York. Mr. McKee having paid two visits to the land of Nome, he tells about it in a most interesting manner. You obtain from him a better appreciation of a vast country, which even to-day we know but little about. Of the importance of this the most northern portion of our territory it is only now that we are understanding what is its potentiality. Gold has its value, but we are just beginning to learn some little of the great stors of coal to be found there. The mining camp, the difficulties of travel, the character of the settlers, Mr. McKee discusses in an intelligent manner. The little volume leaves a pleasant impression on the mind of the reader, and one is apt to compare conditions in Alaska with those in Siberia. It is hardly necessary to comment on a torpid Russian appendage and a wide-awake and active Alaska.

THE SECOND LIST.

(Restricted to books published since Jan. 1, 1901.)

FIVE STUART PRINCESSES. Edited by Robert S. Rait, Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

A GRAND DUCHESS AND HER COURT. By Frances Gerard, Author of "The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria," in two volumes. 8vo, with 32 illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50 net.

LIFE AT WEST POINT. The Making of the American Army Officer: His Studies, Discipline, and Amusements. By H. Irving Hancock. With an Introduction by Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. 12mo. Fully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

PINE TREE BALLADS. Rhymed Stories of Unplanned Human Nature Up in Maine. By Holman F. Day. Half-tone illustrations from photographs of Maine life. Cloth, decorative, gilt top, 7¼x4¾ in. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1 net.

JOHNNIE CORTEAU, AND OTHER POEMS. By William Henry Drummond, Author of "The Habitant, and Other French-Canadian Poems." Illustrated by Frederick Simpson Coburn. Popular edition, 8vo, illustrated, $1.25 net; large paper edition, with 17 photogravure illustrations and text cuts, 8vo, $2.50 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE PATH TO ROME. By Hilaire Belloc, late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, Author of "The Life of Danton," "Paris," "Robespierre," &c. With 80 illustrations from drawings by the author. Crown 8vo, 464 pages, gilt top. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

THE BURIED TEMPLE. By Maurice Maeterlinck, author of "The Life of the Bee," "The Treasure of the Humble," "Wisdom and Destiny," &c. 12mo, cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net

THE UMBRIAN TOWNS. One of the Series of Guide Books Planned by Grant Allen. By J. W. and A. M. Cruickshank. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.25.

IN TUSCANY. By Montgomery Carmichael. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

KINDRED OF THE WILD. By Charles G. D. Roberts. A Book of Animal Life. Illustrated with many full page drawings by Charles Livingston Bull. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

THE DEER FAMILY. By Theodore Roosevelt, T. S. Van Dyke, D. G. Elliot, and A. J. Stone. Illustrated by Carl Rungius and others. 12mo. Pp. ix.-302. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

SPINDLE AND PLOUGH. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney, author of "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken," "Folly Corner," &c. 12mo, cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE. By Hamblen Sears. 12mo. Pp. 300. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE CONQUEROR: Being the True and Romantic Story of Alexander Hamilton. By Gertrude Atherton, author of "Senator North," "The Aristocrats," &c. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-540. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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THE LOVE STORY OF ABNER STONE. By Edwin Carlile Litsey. 12mo. P. p. 190. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20 net.

Mr. Page's "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths."*

In "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work, has given us three timely and thoughtful essays. A Southerner by birth and for a long time deeply interested in matters educational, Mr. Page is entitled to a serious hearing. Those who are at all acquainted with his work know, too, that he approaches a subject fearlessly and with the clear vision of a thinker. Nor does he mince things, pointing out the good and the generally accepted, leaving unsaid what might irritate and rouse opposition—he fires with deadly aim at the white. To read his short, tastefully printed volume is to find the target full of his shafts.

The old Commonwealths in question are, as intimated, the Southern States, and the rebuilding with which he is concerned falls within the limits of the industrial and educational awakening which has slowly spread over that section of our country where the clutch of the "dead man's hand" has been so long in relaxing. This account we have of the development and failure, one after the other, of the aristocratic and ecclesiastic schemes of education is earnest and eloquent, halting at no step in its vigorous arraignment. The aristocratic plan, doling out education to the wealthy and leaving the masses untouched in their ignorance; the ecclesiastical programme, teaching that education could serve little purpose in this world which was only a way station to another—failed, failed utterly. Neither penetrated the secret, which in fact, is locked in the very heart of the progress of society. If criticism were made of the general argument of the book it would have to be on historical grounds, for the positions taken, so far as modern conditions are concerned, are unassailable. But the whole situation in the South is one of inheritance—a stage in the evolution of a nation. The backwardness of the old Commonwealths is due to a long and complex train of circumstances, among which slavery occupies the most conspicuous place. Not only did slavery during its survival tend to differentiate the South from the North, but the presence in great numbers of the ex-slaves and their descendants in some quarters of Dixie still serves to widen the angle of the sections. If this angle is to be closed, if the South is to keep pace with the world, it must be through the elevation of the masses.

It is "The Forgotten Man" that is held up to our attention—the man who tills his farm after the methods of his father, who professes the same religion, and who goes down to his death without having advanced one step in the plane of society. Then there is the negro whose progress must follow the march of industrial independence. These are the men upon whom, quite as much as another, relatively speaking, rests the burden of the State. How shall they be guided in the performance of their duties? Mr. Page thinks that we are undoubtedly approaching that form of State which Jefferson declared to be the ideal one, where "every man was trained at the public expense." And by training more is meant than acquiring a certain facility in construing Latin verbs; it means also that the hand shall be taught to compound chemicals, or to beat a horseshoe into shape, or to guide a plane. It is in this connection that Mr. Page recites his creed. It appears in the concluding paragraphs of the essay on "The School That Built a Town." Therein he has set forth the practical operation of the programme he advocates. And surely the picture he has drawn of the regeneration of the City of Northwood, through its industrial school, is sufficient to arouse unbounded enthusiasm. One is half tempted to say that the editor has missed his calling. But let us give his creed:

"I believe in the public training of both the hands and the mind of every child born of woman. I believe that by the right training of men we add to the wealth of the world. All wealth is the creation of man, and he creates it only in proportion to the trained uses of the community; and the more men we train the more wealth every one may create. I believe in the perpetual regeneration of society. In the immortality of democracy, and in growth everlasting."

The question is asked: Why the South, rich in natural resources, is so backward in its development? The answer is: Lack of education—training. "The right training of men," he says, "is a better thing than the bounty of nature itself." It is the superior training of the American to-day, he asserts, which has borne our products to every quarter of the globe. Then it is to education that our Commonwealths owe their healthy governments, for education is "the science of building Commonwealths." In another place he says substantially that education is the hope of democracy. This is all true, and he has, moreover, certainly struck the keynote of modern society when he declares it to be industrial, observing that "an idle and unproductive man is no less useless because he can read and write."

After all this is but the repetition of a chapter of the world's history. At every stage of its progress the nation which has governed, imposing its laws and civilization upon its neighbors, has been that one most roundly developed, that one whose hands and head were trained. It was true of the Phoenicians, of the Greeks, of the Romans, of the Spaniards. When the looms of the latter were turning out the best fabrics in Europe, when Lope and Cervantes were writing, the arms of Spain were preeminent and her fleets were on every sea. To-day the struggle is broader, but the contest is still being waged along the old lines. Therefore if the United States as a Nation is to play the rôle for which she seems destined all the parts must be brought into intimate and vital relation—all must be developed. It is the recognition of this fact which causes the author to say that to aid in the development of the old Commonwealths is "the foremost patriotic duty of our time."

*THE REBUILDING OF OLD COMMONWEALTHS. Being Essays Toward the Training of the Forgotten Man in the Southern States. By Walter H. Page. One vol. Pp. ix.-154. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $1.

*** Herman Knickerbocker Vielé, author of "Myra of the Pines," is a native of New York. He studied civil engineering, and went out West to the Rockies when quite young. He inherited some money and traveled abroad, where he studied art and literature. Mr. Vielé is a member of the Salmagundi Club and the Players' Union. His first book, "The Inn of the Silver Moon," was published two years ago, and "The Last of the Knickerbockers" about six months ago. Mr. Vielé's latest story is said to be set in Ocean County, N. J., in the pine lands around Lakewood, but before the time that Lakewood was the fashionable resort it is now. The author's brother is one of the few Anglo-Saxons ever decorated by the French Legion of Honor as a French poet.

*** Alfred Henry Lewis, the author of "Wolfville Days," is writing a new novel, which will be published by Drexel Biddle.

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G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

FROM READERS.

"The House That Jack Built" Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Upon reading Mr. Charles H. Ward's article in your issue of May 31, in which he shows the similarity between the familiar story of "The House That Jack Built" and a passage from the Hebrew Passover Service Book, I thought that the latter suggested even more naturally that other old story, also dear to the heart of childhood, viz., "The Old Woman and Her Pig." Lest some of your readers may have forgotten it, I copy it here:

An old woman bought a pig and tried to drive it home, but it would not go. So she found a dog, and said:

Dog, dog, bite pig; pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the dog would not bite the pig. Then she went on a little further and found a stick, and said:

Stick, stick, beat dog; dog will not bite pig; pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the stick would not beat the dog. Then she went on a little further until she found a fire, and she said:

Fire, fire, burn stick; stick will not beat dog, dog will not bite pig; pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the fire refused to burn the stick. So she went on a little further until she found some water, and she said:

Water, water, quench fire; fire will not burn stick; stick will not beat dog; dog will not bite pig, pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the water refused to quench the fire. Then she went along a little further until she found an ox, and she said:

Ox, ox, drink water; water will not quench fire; fire will not burn stick, stick will not beat dog, dog will not bite pig, pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the ox refused to drink the water. Then the old woman went on a little further until she found a butcher, and she said:

Butcher, butcher, kill ox; ox will not drink water, water will not quench fire, fire will not burn stick, stick will not beat dog, dog will not bite pig, pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour ann a half ago.

But the butcher refused to kill the ox. So she went on until she found a rope, and she said:

Rope, rope, hang butcher; butcher will not kill ox, ox will not drink water, water will not quench fire, fire will not burn stick, stick will not beat dog, dog will not bite pig, and pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the rope would not hang the butcher. So she went on until she found a mouse, and she said:

Mouse, mouse, gnaw rope; rope will not hang butcher, butcher will not kill ox, ox will not drink water, water will not quench fire, fire will not burn stick, stick will not beat dog, dog will not bite pig, pig will not go,
And I see by the moonlight
'Tis past midnight,
Time pig and I were home an hour and a half ago.

But the mouse refused to gnaw the rope. Then the old woman felt in her pocket and found a piece of cheese, which she offered to the mouse—when the mouse at once began to gnaw the rope, and the rope began to hang the butcher, and the butcher began to kill the ox, and the ox began to drink the water, and the water began to quench the fire, and the fire began to burn the stick, and the stick began to beat the dog, and the dog began to bite the pig, and the pig began to go, and the old woman saw by the moonlight, and she and pig got home an hour and a half ago.

(MRS.) FANNIE S. BISSELL.
Montclair, N. J., June 11, 1902.

Macaulay and Hannah More.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of May 17 you speak of a writer in Notes and Queries who says one of Macaulay's brilliant sayings was a plagiarism from Hannah More. I find the saying very much earlier than either. In No. 584 of The Spectator, the issue of Monday, Aug. 23, 1714, I find the story of Helpas, the daughter of Zelpa, who married Shalum in the flower of her youth, being only about 200 years of age. The story is said to be translated from the Chinese and was a legend of antediluvian times.

In a later paper The Spectator advises the young ladies to devote themselves to the beautiful art of embroidery, and in a still later paper a young woman, who signs herself Cleora, makes this remark in a letter: "The virgins of Great Britain are very much obliged to you for putting upon them such tedious drudgeries in needlework as were fit only for the Helpas and Zelpas that lived before the flood." Of course the remark is not exactly like either Hannah More's or Macaulay's, but I think it shows where both of them got the idea.

ELEANOR K. HOWELL.
Coats', Kan., June 7, 1902.

A Word From Mr. Joline.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am much obliged for a review of a book of mine in THE TIMES of Saturday last, although the reviewer takes some things rather too seriously and in several instances misapprehends my meaning, notably in regard to Thackeray, because, no doubt, I was careless in my expression. As he puts a question to me, may I answer it? He asks:

Why does Mr. Joline set down as "one of the wise saws of Southey's half-witted half-uncle, William Tyler," the proverb "curses are like young chickens and still [sic] come home to roost?" Does he perchance think that William Tyler was an Arab of the eighth century?

The proverb is incorrectly quoted by the reviewer, because he had before him "Bartlett's Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," a convenient source of pseudo-learning, where the citation is from "The Lady of Lyons" and Bulwer, for sake of the metre, used "still" instead of "always." From this compendium the critic evidently discovered the Arabic origin of the "old saw."

My authority is Southey himself, who was, of course, unaware of the erudition of Bartlett. Referring to his uncle, he says:

Never did I meet with any man so stored with old saws and anecdotes gathered up in the narrow sphere wherein he moved. * * * The motto to Kehama as the Greek reference, when the abbreviations are rightly understood, may show, is one of my uncle William's sayings. (Letter to John May, June 26, 1820. Southey's Life and Correspondence, Page 12.)

As your critic has seen fit to refer to me as a very small dog yapping at Thackeray, may I be permitted to say to him, in a kindly spirit, that I leave him to buzz about the head of Robert Southey.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE.
Bernardsville, N. J., June 2, 1902.

Two Delightful Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Two more delightful books to brighten our lives! One—"The Lady Paramount," by Henry Harland, needs no advertising to those who have read—and loved—the "Cardinal's Snuff Box." The other, however, might lose some appreciative readers from its rather awkward title, "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," which does not in the least prepare one for the bright, original pages within.

It is somewhat on the style of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," with all the bitterness eliminated—the story of a happy woman happily told.

MAY MACKINTOSH, Pd. M.
Weehawken P. O., N. J., June 11, 1902.

Librarians and Public Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. John Cotton Dana's letter in your issue of this morning raises a pretty big question, which perhaps he does not suspect, viz.:

A public library is built with the money of the public? Suppose the public, whose money built that library, wants not and drivel? Who is going to say that it must not have—cannot have—it?

Who is the librarian of a public library? Is he a man chosen by the public to select books for it to read—or to take care that such books it chooses to read shall be convenient and available?

If a librarian is chosen to select books, who knows but he may be, unfortunately, a human being, with his own tastes, likes, and dislikes, preferences and opinions? Suppose even that he had quarreled with a certain author or a certain publisher, and his mere human nature had unaccountably overcome him and led him to refuse to admit his books to this public library? What recourse would there be if some item of that public whose money had built and stocked that public library, wanted it to include books written by that author or published by that publisher?

I am not sure but that Mr. Dana has builded better—or worse—than he knew, and raised a question under the Constitution of the United States or the Bill of Rights!

AMOS J. DEERING.
Fanwood, N. J., June 7, 1902.

The Size of Mrs. Atherton's Cockroaches Confirmed

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As I am a stickler for truth, I beg to state that it is possible that cockroaches grow to the size alluded to by Mrs. Atherton.

When at Apia, Samoa, I had the fright at beholding a cockroach at least three inches long scamper up and over the bedstead. It was impossible for me to secure it in order to pin it in my specimen box. However, the cockroach was such a surprise to me that my memory cannot rid itself of the enormous size of the creature.

Mr. Fison will be more credulous in future. By traveling in the tropics we learn new knowledge, and come back with a conviction that there are wonderful things abroad, things which at home would be impossible of credence.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.
New York, June 9, 1902.

QUERIES.

L. M. NICHOLS, New York: In Mr. W. J. Henderson's very interesting book, "Life of Richard Wagner," he speaks of various handbooks containing the musical motives employed in the Wagnerian musical dramas, with explanations, &c. I am very anxious to become familiar with these motives, and should be greatly obliged if you would inform me through your paper of the author of any such book or books, tha publishers, or where they could be purchased.

Hans von Wolzogen is the author of the principal books of this kind. They can be seen at Schirmer's, 35 Union Square, or Schuberth's, 11 East Twenty-second Street.

KAY T. DEE, 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: "I have just read Matthew Arnold's introduction to Ward's 'English Poets,' and write to ask where I can obtain similar articles by the same critic or by others. I am a student to whom the masters of literature are as yet unknown, and, desiring to become acquainted, I feel that to properly do so requires an introduction by some one familiar with them who will help me to a proper appreciation of them. Will you publish a list of such works as will aid me?"

If our correspondent possesses the four invaluable volumes edited by T. H. Ward, he has the best collection of English poetry (from Chaucer to Rossetti) that exists. If his interest is solely in poetry written in the English language he can supplement Ward's work with Stedman's "Victorian Poets" and his "Poets of America," together with his popular collections which illustrate those critical reviews, "A Victorian Anthology" and "An American Anthology," (all four published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Gosse's several works on English poetry are very useful—"English Odes," (Appleton, 75 cents;) "From Shakespeare to Pope," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25;) "Seventeenth Century Studies," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50;) "The Jacobean Poets," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "History of English Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (the Macmillan Company, $1,) and also his "Short History of Modern English Literature," (Appleton, $1.50.)

"LONG ISLANDER," Corona, L. I., N. Y.: "'This Uncle,' to which reference was recently made by John A. Carey of Brooklyn and by George H. Neidlinger, 70 Murray Street, New York City, is a weird poem by Henry Glasford Bell, and can be had with the music for 60 cents from the E. S. Werner Company, 43 East Nineteenth Street, New York City. The words are given in a number of books of recitations. Can you tell me if a 'Brother Jonathan Extra,' New York, 1842, containing the first American edition of Dickens's 'American Notes' is of value? The cover is imperfect, but the condition is otherwise good."

A copy of this edition of "American Notes" sold in 1901 at Bangs's for $3.50.

"EX LIBRIS," Flushing, L. I., N. Y.: "Is Lord De Tabley's book on bookplates in print?"

A new edition appeared in 1900, (John Lane, publisher, $3.50.)

"BIBLIOPHILOS," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me when the first issue of the last revision (if any) of Duyckinck's 'Cyclopaedia of American Literature' was issued? The first edition was issued in 1855, and a supplement in 1866. Was there ever any later revised edition issued—not a mere reprint?"

The "Cyclopaedia of American Literature" was never revised by the Duyckinck brothers. A new edition was in progress about the time of the outbreak of the civil war, but it did not appear, the "Supplement," (1866,) with corrections and additional matter taking its place. In 1878, however, a new and enlarged edition was published in Philadelphia under other auspices than those of the original publishers, (the Scribners,) but this edition is apparently also out of print.

"F. M.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "I have a copy of the opening ceremonies of the International Exhibition of 1876, held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, May 10, 1876; among the order of exercises there is a hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier. Please let me know if there is any value attached to it pecuniarily."

This is of some interest to a Whittier collector, but its value is slight. The poet contributed to a host of similar works, and only the earliest are valuable.

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN, 123 Liberty Street, New York City: "In your column of Queries, replying to J. J. Bronson, you refer him to G. H. Dubeil's 'Syrups,' Spon & Chamberlain, 12 Chambers Street, New York City, $2.50. The address of Spon & Chamberlain is now 123 Liberty Street, and the price of the book $1.00.

"A. B. M.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through your Queries column if there is any money value in autograph letters on personal matters from Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Aaron Burr, and James Buchanan? To whom shall I apply?"

Various letters of Clay, Adams, Burr, and Buchanan sold at auction last year for sums ranging from $3.50 to $6.50. A letter possessing high personal interest would sell higher, of course. Literary property of this kind is sold at auction by Bangs & Co., New York City; John Anderson, Jr., also of this city; C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston, and by Stanislaus V. Henkels of Philadelphia. Among the firms dealing in autograph letters, &c., are W. R. Benjamin; Dodd, Mead & Co., George D. Smith, and George H. Richmond, all of this city.

W. WADE, Oakmont, Penn.: "What was the original application of the tune now linked with 'Oh, where, oh, where, is my little dog gone? Oh, where, oh, where, can he be? With his ears cut short and his tail cut long, Oh, where, oh, where, can he be?' I have known it connected with many songs, John Hay's 'Banty Tim' for one, but it runs in my head that it is an old dance air, somewhat of the data of the 'Prima Donna' waltz, 'Money Musk,' 'Devil's Dream,' 'Old Irish Washerwoman,' &c. I have an indistinct recollection also that the 'Prima Donna' waltz was a Sunday school tune, perhaps 'Rousseau's Dream.'"

"K. W. P.," 163 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find a poem called 'The Boston Tea Party'? One stanza is as follows:

'King George sat high on his family throne,
The lord of the isles which were fairly his own,
Which might have sufficed had his Majesty known
The folly of coveting more.'"

H. L. WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "Since 'Captain Jinks' is becoming notorious, can any one name the author of the original putting forth of his name as hero of the English comic song, about twenty years since, called in full, 'Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines'? It was sung, I believe, by Arthur Lloyd, and usually these singers buy the right to proclaim themselves author. But who really invented the title?"

MISS GERTRUDE W. ORVIS, 93 West Milton Avenue, Rahway, N. J.: "I wish to inquire about a ship named The Great Harry, date 1550, the picture of which I have seen in a calendar of ships. I have consulted two encyclopedias and asked several people, but can learn nothing of its history."

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

JUNE

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 1.—New novels in considerable numbers have been published during the last week, but not one of them merits any special notice. We shall have very few noteworthy books until the coronation is past. It is certainly one of the blessings of England that its monarchs are as a rule long lived, and that one coronation in a lifetime is all that an Englishman need reasonably expect to suffer. This is probably the only important resemblance between a coronation and the measles. When one considers the cost of a coronation in money it is evident that frequent coronations would lead to widespread bankruptcy. It is estimated that the coming coronation will cost each peer in the matter of coronets and robes and carriages fully £600. It will cost the average man who buys a seat for the procession for himself and his wife at least £10. And it will cost the critic who has to read dozens of utterly worthless novels, without happening upon a single one that interests him, a serious loss of temper. As for the publishers, there is no class of people who will more devoutly hope that King Edward may reign for the next forty years, and so spare them the losses which the coronation entails.

***

I learned the other day that Anstey's "Vice Versa" was refused by seven different publishers before it was finally accepted by the late James Payn. What a beautiful illustration of the discernment of publishers, or should we say of publishers' readers? "Vice Versa" was a book that almost any man whose taste and business perception had not been dulled by years of habitual publishing would have instantly recognized as a book that was sure to sell. And yet seven publishers thought it would not sell. The worst of it is that, unlike virgins, where there are seven foolish publishers we need not expect to find seven wise ones.

***

Mr. Alfred Austin has returned from his Winter residence in Florence, bringing his coronation ode with him. Which was judicious, for while the Continental railways allow passengers to bring a certain weight of luggage with them, they charge excessively high for every pound of freight that is sent unaccompanied. Every one expects that Mr. Kipling will also write a coronation ode, and they are probably wrong, for Mr. Kipling is not in the habit of doing what every one expects. Moreover, in this particular case he will probably decide that Mr. Austin's ode will be all that the public will require in the line of coronation verse.

***

Some one has written a book in defense of Sir Charles Warren. It was published last week, and although it does not bear the name of Sir Charles on the title page as its author, it is generally understood that he is responsible for it. He can hardly be blamed for wishing to defend himself against the severe condemnation of his conduct as a leader, which was contained in the recently unpublished dispatch of Sir Redvers Buller. Many people are inclined to find grave fault with both Buller and Warren for not sitting down quietly under the censures of the authorities and openly confessing that they were failures. But when an officer has enjoyed a high reputation for forty or fifty years and suddenly finds himself condemned as incompetent, it is natural that he should wish to defend himself. Nevertheless, neither Buller nor Warren has been wise in appealing to the public. Their conduct in the field cannot be justly judged except by military men, and even if they induce the whole civilian public to sympathize with them that fact could not outweigh the condemnation of men like Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

***

Mr. John Davidson has published the third of his "Testamente." The new one is entitled the "Testament of an Empire Builder." I have not been able to read it, though for that matter there is very little new poetry that I am able to read, and, therefore, the fact does not constitute a trustworthy critical judgment. Mr. Davidson can do some things so well that it seems a pity, that he should persist in doing some other things so badly. In these so-called Testaments—their name is of itself enough to prejudice the reader against them—he writes page after page of wildly radical political and moral opinions, interspersed by very rare passages of poetry. When we remember that he wrote the "Ballad of a Nun," and could presumably write other poems quite as beautiful, we are inclined to resent somewhat bitterly the labor that he wastes in the construction of "Testaments." But he only illustrates afresh the curious fact that a literary man always wants to write the things which he is unfitted to write. If he is a humorist he wants to write history, or philosophy; and if he is a poet he wants to write theology or political treatises. There was much truth in the remark of the cynic that "this 'ere world is made up of four parts rum and one of water."

***

The other day a distinguished officer—Col. Sir Thomas Talfourd—died and immediately it was announced that he was the original of Traddles in "David Copperfield." As if Dickens could not have invented Traddles much more easily than he could have copied him! The persistence of the myth that all great novelists "put people" in their books instead of inventing their own characters is wonderful. Most of us who have lived through the last forty years have known of half a dozen "originals" of nearly every one of Dickens's characters. There is about as much truth in these identifications of fictitious characters with living persons as there is in the identification of Dickens's "Little Midshipman" and "Old Curiosity Shop" with actual localities. Years ago I used to see the figure of the Little Midshipman at the door of an instrument maker's shop in Leadenhall Street, and at that time every one was convinced that the shop was the identical one once kept by Sol Gills. Since then the Leadenhall Street shop has been closed, and at least two other shops in different parts of London have succeeded in turn to the apocryphal honor of having been the identical Little Midshipman shop mentioned by Dickens. American tourists now devoutly make pilgrimages to the last of these shops, and when it disappears a successor will immediately be found.

***

Already the editor and publishers of the new edition of Ruskin's works are in trouble over the announcement that the edition will contain passages which were not in any other edition. Mr. Max Beerbohn has protested in a letter to the daily press against the hideous crimes of either publishing scraps which Ruskin did not publish or of failing to publish what Ruskin wished to publish, I am not sure which. Mr. Beerhohn can never be expected to be taken seriously, and when he argues in favor of any course the public naturally thinks that he means to be sarcastic, and hopes to confound the advocates of the course that he seems to be advocating. As I said last week, the editor of the new Ruskin books will have a difficult task before him, and whatever he may do in the matter of publishing or leaving unpublished Ruskinian fragments he will be severely blamed.

***

One of the leading literary weeklies here has actually taken M. Le Roux seriously as to his claim that he wrote "La Belle Nivernaise" at the request of Daudet. Why does not Mr. Le Roux inform us that he is the real author of "Les Miserables" and of nine-tenths of M. Zola's books? To any man who is familiar with Daudet, Mr. Le Roux's claim is simply absurd and unworthy of a moment's serious refutation. I fancy that if Mr. Alfred Austin, for example, were to assert that he is the author of "In Memoriam," and that he wrote it at the request of Tennyson, no one would take the trouble to refute him. But such a claim would not be a particle more absurd than M. Le Roux's claim that he wrote one of Daudet's most delightful and characteristic books.

***

The death of Mr. E. L. Godkin has called forth notices of his life and work which are certainly flattering to the dead journalist. So far as they speak of his ability and honesty, they are fully justified, but when the London papers insist, as most of them do, that he was a warm friend of England, they are rather wide of the mark. For Mr. Godkin, who had no warmer admirer than myself, was always an Irishman, and although he was too intelligent a man to deny the greatness of England, he was certainly not a friend to England.

***

Mr. George Meredith will, I am told, write no more novels. He is now an old man, who has worked very hard and is surely entitled to rest. All the same, the assurance that we shall never again have the joy of sitting down to cut the pages of a new Meredith novel is saddening. Mr. Meredith is by no means in ill health, and did he so desire he is as capable of writing another "Lord Ormont" as he ever was, but he feels that he has done his life's work and leaves the field free to other men.

***

Mr. Kipling has written what one paper describes as a "guide" to the forthcoming naval review. Doubtless Mr. Kipling has written something about the fleet which will prove a fit companion for those who go to see the great naval review, but it does not seem probable that he entered into competition with the makers of local guide books. His new book, which is to appear in the Autumn, is to be a collection of short stories. Whether he has another and entirely new book ready for publication during the ensuing twelve months is not certain, and in spite of reports to the effect that a new book dealing with India is to be published next Christmas, I very much doubt it.

***

I have not yet seen Mr. Conrad's "Typhoon," which, I understand, has been published in America. The description of the storm in the book known here as "The Nigger of the Narcissus"—though I am told it has a different name in America—was far and away the finest description of a storm at sea that has ever been written, at least in English. I am quite aware that is high praise, but I should like to see any other description of a storm that comes within measurable distance of the storm in which the Narcissus was so nearly lost. What Mr. Conrad could do in the way of describing a typhoon would be without doubt admirable, but it could not surpass what he has already done. The man fills me not merely with admiration, but with trouble, for the explanation of the mystery of his existence as a writer is insoluble. How did he, a foreigner, and a man without education, except such as he picked up at sea, become the finest descriptive writer—to say nothing of his other excellencies—now living? Conrad is a problem to which there does not seem to be any answer, and such a problem is always a torment to the mind that has a turn for investigation.

***

Miss Edna Lyall's new book, "The Hinderers," is rather amusing. It is alleged to be a novel, but it is in reality a pro-Boer tract. Possibly Miss Lyall does not regard herself as a pro-Boer, and thinks that between opposing all war and giving the Boers sympathy and support there is a wide difference. But it is difficult to perceive the difference when reading Miss Lyall's "Hinderers." For the rest, it is a tedious story, with neither plot, character, nor style, but the serious way in which Miss Lyall sets herself to convince her fellow-countrymen that they will be ruined unless they heed her words of wisdom is sufficient to amuse one in an idle hour.

W. L. ALDEN.

William Black's "A Snow Idyll."

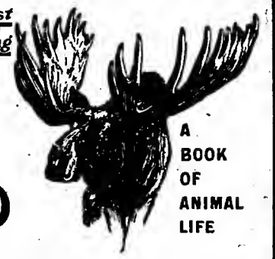
William Black's thirty-five-page autograph manuscript of "A Snow Idyll" was sold at auction in London on June 3. The story was written at Brighton in 1888, where Black spent the remainder of his days beside the sea he loved so much. The novelist's manuscripts are remarkable for the smallness of the writing, which requires a good strong eye to be read with ease, the evenness of the lines, and the small number of corrections and alterations. At Brighton, too, Black wrote "White Wings," which is essentially the novel of ye yachtsmen. One of the novelist's indoor recreations at Brighton was billiards, of which he played many a game with his friend and neighbor, Herbert Spencer.

Producing Inspiration.

Dr. Almus Hugh Edwards, author of best way to produce an artificial inspiration to write is to go for a few hours' ramble through the woods or to listen for a while to low, sad, sweet music.

Page's Late Publications

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Bookbinding in the United States.

Mr. William Loring Andrews has in preparation for issue in the Fall a new volume in which ha has treated bibliopegy in the United States; a branch of the subject which is commonly almost, if not entirely, ignored by the best authorities on bookbinding. Tha volume will hear tha imprint of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., and, although no details as to the volume's typography, binding, illustration, or size, or even as to its price, have yet been announced, the book is already oversubscribed, as has heen the case with all Mr. Andrews's recent publications. Outside of the interest of their text, this is of course due to the extreme beauty of their format, and the care lavished upon even the smallest detail of their making. Their limited issne number is also a large factor in their rapid increase, all these features making the volumes eagerly sought after by collectors. There is probably no other American author whose books increase in valne in anything like the proportion attained by those brought out by Mr. Andrews.

In a Minster Garden.

Charles William Stubbs, Dean of Ely, is about to issue through Elliot Stock of London a finely illustrated volume of essays, "In a Minster Garden." In his preface the Dean describes his book as "a causerie of the old time and the new; of day dreams born meridiana in my daily pacing of the cloister walks from prior's door to refectory wall; of imaginary colloques invented to cheer the loneliness of convalescent hours; of gossip about old books and old stones, and the fairer humanities of red religion; of holiday impressions of men and things; 'of 'documents'—as Hamlet says—in thought and remembrance fitted concerning old legends and modern problems." Through these psges runs the personal note of a pretty love story between two of the collocutors, which ends in a tenderly humorous romance in the final chapters of the book, "On the Walsingham Way" and "Bradstreet." The volume also contains two fine prosc poems, "In the Minster by Moonlight" and "Sunset on the River," in which Dean Stubbs has done for the glamour of Ely what Husymans, in his "Cathedral," did for the glories of Chartres. The charm of this volume, which is written with all the enthusiasm and grace of a poet, has been greatly enhaneed by a charming series of illustrations made from photographs of nooks and corners in the minster and its garden. The volume, a large squarc octavo, shows the quaint Ely lily on its binding, and is to be had at 6s. net per copy.

A Coronation Masque.

The Guild of Handicraft have in preparation, to be issued during the week of the coronation, a coronation masque entitled "The Masque of the Edwards," which will be issued in an edition limited to 300 copies at three guineas per copy. There will also be issued twenty copies on vellum, hand-colored in water colors by the artist, and to be had at twelve guineas each. The masque was written by C. R. Ashbee, and is designed for representation. It will contain a series of pictured pageants by Edith Harwood, illustrating the crownings of Edward the Confessor and the seven Edwards of England. The principal characters in the masque are the Prolocutor, Edward the Confessor, Edward the Lawgiver, Edward the Second, Edward the King of Chivalry, Edward the Fourth, Edward the Child King, Edward the Founder, and Edward the King. Symbolic figures represent the last ten centuries of England's history, including the century of the Conquest, those of the Crusaders, the Church, the Preaching Friars, the Fulfilled Middle Ages, the New Learning, Puritan England, militant England, the England of commerce, and the child Empire. Grotesque figures symbolize the Ten Imps of Progress: Criticism, enterprise, evolution, revolution, radicalism, jingoism, l'art nouveau, neurosis, vandalism, and self-complacency. The figurcs in the pageantry representing the ten centuries comprise the most celebrated kings, courtiers, women, statesmen, friars, and priests, ministers, soldiers, printers, literary men, and artists, as well as youth symbolizing England's various colonies. The scenes of the masque are laid in London and Westminster. The volume will be a large folio, on gray paper, and is to be in the fine typography of the Essex House Press. Its illustrations are to be printed in five or six colors.

The Virginia Edition of Poe.

Prof. James A. Harrison of Charlottesville, Va., head of the Department of Teutonic Languages in the University of Virginia, has nearly completed a new life of Edgar Allan Poe, together with a newly edited edition of Poe's works. This edition, which will appear in seventeen volumes, is, in many ways, notable. Not only is the "life" as far as possible drawn from contemporary sources, but the text of Poe's stories, poems, and essays will be reproduced just as it appeared in the magazines and newspapers for which Poe wrote. Dr. Harrison, whose name will be recalled as one connected with the Poe Memorial Association, had for some time contemplated a life of Poe written from the point of view of the latest research conducted by the association, together with a new edition of the author's works. For the latter he had intended to draw his texts from the editions prepared by Mr. Stedman and Prof. Woodberry, which are based upon the collections of Poe's literary executor, Griswold.

In a recent lecture before the Philosophical Society of tha University of Virginia, Dr. Harrison proved hy comparing the Griswold texts with those of the original periodical publications that the former were utterly untrustworthy, and that Griswold had, moreover, incorporated a lot of stuff that had never been written nor imagined by Poe. So the Doctor began to edit Poe from original sources, and it is a little curious that no one has ever thought of doing so before.

It is said that something like 3,000 pages of absolutely new matter will appear in the new edition. Dr. Harrison has also brought out some new facts in regard to Poe's early and middla life. Thirty or forty unpublished letters are among tha contents. A special volume of over 400 pages is devoted to a complete presentation of Poe's correspondence. Much of this will appear for the first time in this "Virginia" edition, as the "new Poe" will be called. Dr. C. W. Kent of the Chair of English Literature in the university, has assisted Dr. Harrison in editing the poems, and Dr. R. A. Stewart has contributed important work on the text. A hiography written from the Southern point of view is included in the seventeen volumes. Among the Richmond people who have assisted Prof. Harrison in the work are Mr. R. L. Traylor, Mrs. S. A. Weiss, Dr. B. B. Minor, Mrs. L. G. Mayo, and Mr. Charles Poindexter.

Gilbert Parker, Novelist and Legislator.

Gilbert Parker, M. P., author of "The Right of Way" and who, our London cable correspondent has reason to believe, will shortly be knighted, is probably the only professional novelist in Parliament, although, of course, there are several other authors there who, like Mr. Henry Norman, write "serious" books. In mentioning Lord Beaconsfield as Mr. Parker's most notable predecessor in the dual rôle of romanticist and member of Parliament is to offer a comparison that would never occur to an Englishman, for over there Mr. Parker is spoken of as a Canadian. Indeed, all his novels except one, "The Battle of the Strong," are concerned with the land of the pine and the maple. He recently dramatized "The Seats of the Mighty" for Mr. Beerbohm Tree and is busy now preparing a stage version of "The Right of Way" for Mr. Frohman, and we are promised another novel, not Canadian, from his pen in the Autumn. Mr. Parker is a short, well-built man, with a dark beard and strikingly keen eyes. He works, as a rule, for three hours a day; but though he writes with infinite care and is for the time absorbed in his plot and his characters, he has the power of mentally detaching himself when the time for work is finished. The consequence, of course, is that he returns to it with renewed freshness and power. He finds the country better than London for literary purposes, mainly because there are fewer political and social distractions. Mr. Parker lives in Carlton House Terrace when in London, and riding is his favorite amusement.

Mainly Personal.

Miss Jessie Bedford, ("Elizabeth Godfrey,") author of "The Winding Road," was taught to read before she knew her alphabet by an older sister, who made her read stories after her until she knew all the easy words by sight by the time she was three. She afterward rebelled at being asked to learn her letters. Miss Bedford taught herself to write, beginning with printing. She never attended school, but for a short time had an old French tutor. The scenery of the beginning of "The Winding Road" has been familiar to the author from babyhood. Dornechester in the story is substantially Winchester. The later scenes of the book are drawn from personal observation and familiarity.

*** "Bible Criticism and the Average Man," by Dr. Howard A. Johnston, tells the story of the so-called higher criticism, which shall be free from technicality, yet which will enable readers and students of the Bible to get the good out of it without unsettling faith or awakening doubts." The book bears the imprint of Fleming H. Revell Company.

*** Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" will be produced on the stage next November, the first performance to be given at Hartford, Conn. The stage version is being prepared by Lee Arthur, a young lawyer of Louisiana.

*** Hamlin Garland's "The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop" has caused inquiries on the Indian sign language, and it is asked if the "language" is indeed so ready a means of communication as it seems to be to the hero of Mr. Garland's book. Only last April the author watched a trader and a red man converse in signs about history, tradition, and tell stories with ease. The head of Seger's School at Oklahoma, whose people are both Cheyenne and Arapahoe, conducts all his business in the sign language which is common to all the tribes, and which is satisfactory for practical use.

*** In his "Two Years in the French West Indies," Lafcadio Hearn recalls that Fort de France was once almost totally destroyed by an earthquake; that it was formerly called Fort Royal, and had "picturesque streets of stone," but was rebuilt in wood. He says that "you can walk all over the little town in about half an hour," and that it "has little comparison with St. Pierre. It lies in a low, moist plain, and has few remarkable buildings." His book is dedicated, in French, "To my dear Friend, Leopold Arnoux, Notary at St. Pierre, Martinique," and is published hy Harper & Brothers.

*** Dorothy Dix, who is Mrs. Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer, is a Southerner who has won journalistic success in New York, and whose "Fables of the Elite" is being well received. Mrs. Gilmer comes of a long line of Virginia ancestors, and her family is proud of tha story of the day when Meriwether was a close friend of Jefferson, and a man of influence in tha young State. Mrs. Gilmer is said to have a delicious Southern accent, a quick laugh, and her manner is quaint and cordial.

*** Michael Davitt, the author of "The Boer Fight for Freedom," was an intimate friend of Henry George. It was at Mr. Davitt's suggestion in 1880, in New York, that an edition of "Progress and Poverty" was brought out in England. It created quite a stir, and, as Mr. Davitt said, "sounded the death knell of tha old political economy." This effect Mr. George further augmented by a lectura tour through the chief cities of the United Kingdom, and now his theory, under the name of "Taxation of ground rents," has become the test of the radical element of the Liberal Party.

*** "Help to Self-Help" is the title under which the report of the People's University Extension Society, in pamphlet form, is published. The fourth successful year, ending Jan. 24, 1902, of the work of the society has been made possible hy the "continued interest and support of leading business men, to whom the self-help idea appealed." The society has aimed to supply a real and serious need in the uplifting of New York by bringing systematic educational co-operation to aid the small societies which are trying to help the people around them. The courses for mothers on "Hygiene and Sanitation" and the "Care of Children" form the largest department of the society's work. There are sewing and dressmaking classes held in tha several settlements, girls' clubs, &c.; there are courses in economic cooking, millinery, housekeeping, &c.; also physical culture classes for boys and girls, and courses in American history and civics. The work is supported by voluntary contributions, and they are earnestly solicited, because the society is constantly receiving appeals for more free classes than it can furnish with the small amount at its disposal. Checks may be drawn to the order of the society and mailed to the Secretary and Treasurer, J. Eugene Whitney, 103 East Seventeenth Street.

*** Hallie Erminie Rives, the author of "Hearts Courageous," which is her most ambitious book, was born in Kentucky. She comes of the family of Sir John Ryves of Damorey Court, Dorsetshire, England, whose descendants came to Virginia in 1645 with the Cavalier emigration. Miss Rives is an ardent lover of nature and literature. Her first story was written when she was only fifteen, and concerned the boyhood of Adlai Stevenson, a friend of her father's. Three years afterward she wrote her first novel, "Smoking Flax," and "A Furnace of Earth" was published two years ago.

*** Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson recently lectured before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Swarthmore College on "The Foundation Stones of American Literature." Col. Higginson was in Longfellow's class at Harvard and said that the first proof sheet ha ever saw was "Voices of the Night," brought into class ona day by the printer's devil for Mr. Longfellow to correct. Mr. Higginson has just completed a "Life of Longfellow," which will be published early in the Autumn.

*** Mme. Sarah Grand, author of "Babs the Impossible," has just completed a play in collaboration with Miss Harriet Jay, who is a sister-in-law of Robert Buchanan, who was a close friend of William Black at the time when the novelist was not so well known. Their friendship terminated on some trifling misunderstanding. In his biography of Black, Sir Wemyss Reid tells of the novelist's devotion to work in those days, and of the young Scotsman's refusal to see any of the sights of London before he had finished an article upon which he was at work. He is described as being at that time "a raw youth, dressed in a rather rough tweed suit, with Berlin-wool gloves on his hands and a hard felt hat on his head—a very different figure from that of the conventional city clerk."

*** A translation of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is now appearing as the feuilleton in the Giornale d'Italia.

*** In "The Making of a Marchioness," some of the scenes are from Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend's English home, Maythaon Hall, in Kent. The village "treat" described in the story really took place on the grounds of the hall, when the Rolvenden villagers were provided hy the authoress with amusements of various kinds and special gifts as well. It is rumored that both Lady Maria Bayne and Emily Fox Seton are drawn from life and are well known at Maytham Hall.

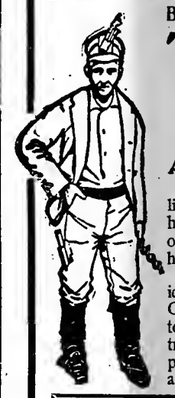
*** Mrs. Gerald Stanley Lee ("Jennette Lee.") has a short story in the current issue of Scribner's. Her novel of New England life, "The Son of a Fiddler," published this Spring, has been favorably received.

*** Mrs. Eustis's novel, "Marion Manning," was published on the anniversary of her father's birthday. Ex-Vice President Morton was born May 16, 1824, and throughout his career as statesman, diplomat, and man of business, he has not written a book, in spite of every temptation.

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GEN. FORREST.

Capt. Mathes's Account of the Confederate Fighter in the Great Commanders Series.*

I COUNT it singular that the biography of a Confederate soldier, who, while be lived, was perhaps the most hated as he certainly was one of the most feared of his kind, should be eent to the son of a Union veteran for review; with no thought in the editor's mind, as there is none in the reviewer's, but that I should deal justly and fairly with the book and the man.

I do not believe that the amelioration of eentimert that makes such a thing possible could have been brought about in one generation after the war in any other country under heaven. I well remember the early teaching that I received about Forrest and Fort Pillow. For many years I believed him to be a treacherous and ferocious murderer, which belief was effectually and forever dispelled by the exhaustive and admirable life of the great captain by Dr. John Wyeth, publisbed three years ago, and which will probably remain the standard life of Forrest for all times. That comprehensive, although somewhat unwieldy and expensive book, is now supplemented by a smaller, more compact, more concise volume upon the eame eubject, in that excellent Great Commanders Series, which should have a place in the library of every American who takes pride in the capacity and ability of a line of fighters such as can hardly be paralleled by any otber nation in less than 100 years of actnal existence.

Among these great captains Forrest legitimately bolds a deservedly high place. There are some who put him at the top, hut that is a position which he cannot rigbtly occupy, for whatever bis capacity—and it was certainly marveious—he lacked opportunity in that large field for which bis talents so eminently fitted him, and in which, if we may judge from the brilliancy of his work in smaller, narrower circumstances, he would surely and certainly have become a master.

As I have pored over his fascinating story, refreshing my mind, which was already familiar with Wyeth, with Matbes'e recital, I have marveled anew at the man. He reminds me most powerfully of the early ploneers, the men of the frontier, whose careers have occnpied a large part of my attention during the past year. He euggests David Crockett, James Bowie, Sam Houston, Andrew Jackson, that peculiarly virile hand of Southerners whose counterparts are not to be found in any otber country, whose careers are unmatcbed in any other bistory—for the circumetances in which they lived were unique—who did so much to make the Nation and to extend its boundaries westward; wbo overcame disabilities incident to poverty and lack of education and opportnnity hy native genius for command. If Forrest had been born thirty years before he really saw the light he would have been with Harrison at Tippecanoe, or with Jackson at New Orleans, or in Texas. He was essentially a man of action, and he could he no more kept quiet even in civil life than you could stay an avalanche witb a dam.

It is startling to speculate upon what might have happened if to Forrest's wonderful innate capacity for soldiering had been added the military training and general education which permits the best use to he made of native ability. Or it is even morc startling to wonder wbat might have happened had Forrest been in high, or in chief command in the beginning of the war. I have beard men wbo have returned from South Africa say that if Botha, De Wet, or De la Rey, whose only opportunities came when the war was practically over, had been in command at tbe first and had been given a free hand, tbe Boers would have been in Cape Town in two months, and they might possibly be holding it today.

Certainly Forrest was defeated at last, but there is no dishonor to him, or his capacity, in the defeat, and not a particular amount of glory in the victory, although the beating was very thoroughly done. His own veteran regiments had been depleted and worn out by such a euceession of batties as few bodies of troops on eitber eide had endured. The cradle and tbe grave had contributed to fill up a weak, ill-armed, unequipped, inefficient force, greatly inferior in numbers to tbat opposed to it, and wbich even bis transcendant genius for warfare could not render effective, but in all other circumstances he was a success.

He won most astonishing victories against the greatest odds. He beat everybody and everything sent against him. Always with the inferior forces, uenally be so disposed nf them that be managed at tbe critical moment to have the most men at a given place at a given time, and if he could not euceeed in that, by his wily strategy and brilliant manoeuvring, he made the enemy think so, which was just as good. He had mastered the secret of flank attack, varying it again and again with nnvarying success.

It is alleged that he put hors dn combat no less than thirty adversaries in hand-to-hand fighting during the war, and he had twenty-nine horses shot under him at different times! This certainly is a record. And it must not be inferred from this that he was a mere hand-to-hand fighter. Not at all. On great occasions ha remained at some central point, whence he could properly control and direct his troops, be accessible to his men, and command the field as a General should; but wben the occasion was critical and bis presence at the front needed, he was always right there in the thick of it. He says of himself in his final order, "I have never in the field of battle sent you where I was unwilling to go myself," and the words were true. Some of the hardest and best fighters in the United States were matched against him. He took care of them all. He rose from a private, although made a field officer immediately, to be Lieutenant General, and his position was won by sheer merit.

The tale of his exploits reads like a romance. He would start out on a raid with a few ill-mounted, ill-equipped cavalrymen, with no guns, provisions, or supply train, and come back with a finely armed and mounted brigade, with Union cannon galore and a wagon train large enough to provision an army; not once, but several times he did thie. No man ever understood the art of living off the enemy better than he. Sherman, that tremendous and overwhelming soldier, feared him more than any antagonist pitted against him. His conduct of the rear guard in Hood's retreat from Nashville showed that he was as good a defensive as an offensive fighter. In ehort, the trite phrase, which is applied so carelessly to so many men of less capacity, is properly his due; he was indeed "a horn soldier"—and of the highest class.

His career after the war was an inconspicuous one. The brief allusions to it in Mathes's book make pathetic reading. "Othello's occupation gone," in the very prime of life, he pined and wasted away and died.

Contrary to most of the Southern Generals, be did not belong to the aristocracy of the land, and at one time he pursued the painful and humiliating vocation of elave dealer. He could not spell any better than the old pioneers. We read with pleasure and surprise that he was strictly temperate; that he practically never drank anything; that he was clean-mouthed and clean-hearted; that he never failed to have grace said at his table when practicable in the camp; that he welcomed the clergy among his men, furthered their ministrations to the best of bis ability; that he never failed tn attend the Sunday services, professed the profoundest respect for the Christian religion, and died a devoted and humble member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was a man of violent and fierce temper, kept in control except under the most intense provocation, yet in his bome life, both with regard to his mother and brothers, and in his own immediate family, he was the gentlest and kindest of men.

Such a man could not have been the ruthless, brutal, bloodthirsty murderer which popular imagination has depicted bim, and it is a relief and pleasure to find that the old charge nf massacre at Fort Pillow, which has persisted so many years, which reappeared in connection with a recent debate in Congress on the subject of General Order No. 100, and its application to Samar by Gen. Jacob H. Smith and his subordinates, is a cruel mistake. It is absolutely certain—I profess I am an entirely unbiased witness—that no massacre occurred at Fort Pillow, and that Forrest is in no way censurable for anything that happened tbere, and it is equally certain that wbat did happen was wbat might have happened under similar circumstances, and what probably had happened under similar circumstances as well, again and again in our history. I can myself recall similar instances.

The testimony, at great length in Wyeth and with sufficient elaboration in the smaller book under consideration, is absolutely conclusive. The character of the witnesses and wbat they say settle the question beyond doubt. No honorable man thereafter who has studied the subject and who desires to speak the truth can, or will, cloud Forrest's fair fame by repeating or giving further circulation to this thoroughly disproved charge. Yet I suppose it will stick until the end of time. Lies seem to be everlasting.

I grieve to say that Capt. Mathes's book in some places merits severe criticism. The restraint and apparent fear of giving offense to those who may differ with which he has written are in spirit admirable, but there is too much of it. In the fear lest be should be considered an advocate he is sometimes colorless in his statements and confines himself to recitals of facts taken from the nryest series of books ever written, although among the most valuable—"The Rebellion Records." His subject was a splendid and enthusing one; sometimes his treatment of it lacks life. The diction, too, is often faulty, and the proofreading is execrable. I have never reviewed a book with so many needless, careless little mistakes in proofreading, for which, by the way, the author is not entirely responsible. The maps which accompany tbe book are far from satisfactory.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

*GENERAL FORREST. Great Commanders Series. By Capt. J. Harvey Mathes. With illustrations and maps. Pp. ix.-395. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

"In My Vicarage Garden and Elsewbere," by the Rev. Canon Ellacombe, author of "In a Gloucester Garden," &c., is being published by John Lane. In bis book Canon Ellacombe does not "prate of bis parish pump"; bis chat is interesting and toucbes on out-of-door topics. The following chapter headings define the scope of the book: "The Flowers of Early Spring," "Flowers of Late Spring," "Flowers of Summer," "Flowers of Autumn," "The Mixed Garden," "A Backward Spring," "Carpet Plants," "The Rock Garden," "Plant Names," "The Scents of Flowers," "Medical Properties of Flowers," "In Wet Swiss Gardens," "Shakespeare and Architecture."



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JOHN LANE, 67 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1902.—28 PAGES.

SUMMER READING.

Soon the schools will have closed, soon the hostelries by shore and mountain will be thronged each with its miscellany of humanity, soon the weary heads of families will start regularly for the Saturday-to-Monday reunions. On journeys out of town books will now become important items in each person's luggege, while on piazzas and in quiet rooms they will gain distinction as constant companions.

For the wants which thus arise THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS seeks to-day to act as a guide to its readers—an annual Summer function it has assumed for itself and not without assurances that it has committed no impertinence.

In the selection of the lists printed elsewhere (which have been for several weeks in preperation) the field of survey has been restricted to books of the past year and a half—books still current, and the worth of which has been fairly well tested by the public. Another restriction was that only books of real popular interest should be included. The books chosen are of course largely fiction. We could not hope to interest readers in the weigbtier books at this time of year. One must plant seed in soil where it will grow and he must plant it in the proper season.

These books for the most part therefore are of the class called "light." Many are distinctly ephemeral. Few are of kinds which will live beyond the present Summer. Many are destined soon to become each a "rose of yesterday." Some are scarcely roses at all. But the aim has been to include nothing that was harmful, nothing tiresome, nothing of which it could be said that the reading was not worth while—at least worth while in a period when one has nothing else in particular to do.

Personally THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS would have been glad to include more weighty publications. The aim, however, should be to suggest books for which there would exist some probability of their being read. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS does not desire to give advice that will be neglected. In truth, and to be perfectly frank, it is not quite accustomed to that kind of a reception.

Let us take occasion, then, to specify here a dozen books not in our chosen lists and bespeak for them kind and thoughtful consideration. They seem certain to live longer than any of those other books which in the past year have reached sales of 100,000 copies or more, and yet not one of them probably has sold to the extent of 20,000; some have not reached 10,000 and others not 5,000.

Scudder's "Lowell," (Houghton.)
Balfour's "Stevenson," (Scribner.)
Linn's "Story of the Mormons," (Macmillan.)
Spencer's "Facts and Comments," (Appleton.)
Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific," (Macmillan.)
Thwaites's "Father Marquette," (Appleton.)
Brown's "Stephen A. Douglas," (Houghton.)
Letters of John Richard Green, (Macmillan.)
Lanciani's "New Tales of Old Rome," (Houghton.)
Alice Morse Earle's "Old Time Gardens," (Macmillan.)
Brownell's "Victorian Prose Masters," (Scribners.)
Mabie's "Shapespeare," (Macmillan.)

Here are books well worth any person's while. They came from practiced hands and well-stored minds. They deal with important subjects. They are capable of enlarging a reader's stock of useful knowledge. They are certain to entertain any one whose mind is not hopelessly unreceptive to elevated and inspiring things.

COLUMBIA.

The commencement exercises at Columbia University Thursday had for their notable feature the first address to the graduates by President Nicholas Murray Butler. It was an interesting and characteristic expression of Dr. Butler's attitude toward the important work which he has undertaken.

Two points he emphasized. The first was the significance of the training of the university in character. "You have all," he said to the eight hundred young men and women who passed from the colleges to the duties of life, "I trust, caught the earnest, helpful, democratic spirit of Columbia University, and have thereby grown in personal character and in reverence for the truth because of your life here." We do not suppose that the President of Columbia wished to intimate that the university is alone in the kind of spirit he attributed to it, as, of course, it is not, but he is warranted in thinking that the encouragement of this spirit has long been one of the essential purposes at Columbia, and that it has been pursued with noteworthy energy, patience, and intelligence. It has often been a complaint on the part of those engaged in the work of Columbia that it suffered from its situation in a great city the lack of that intimate and, so to speak, concentrated association among the students, that close identification with the college, which is more facile in smaller towns. The removal of the university to Morningside Heights, and the grouping of all its chief elements there, was undertaken largely to overcome this difficulty. But even before this was done, we think that it will be the judgment of the best-informed that the student life was unusually "earnest, helpful, and democratic" in spirit, and left on the lives of graduates the effect that was to be expected from this fact. That certainly is our own observation.

The second point on which Dr. Butler dwelt with emphasis was the art of clear thinking. And in connection with this it is refreshing to note that he went back to Locke on "The Conduct of the Understanding" for an example of what he meant, and urged his young hearers to "read it, own it, and open it often." He recommended that course as calculated to give them, in the words of Hallam, "a sober and serious, not flippant or self-conceited, independency of thinking." Unquestionably the fruit by which a university is really to be judged in the lives of those who come under its care and influence is the attainment of this standard of thinking. The actual learning that can be imparted even in the longer courses is not a large part of that which the gradnate must acqnire for serious work in any occupation. But the art of using what is imparted, the habit of mind acquired with reference to knowledge, is of infinite importance. It is interesting to remark that in connection with this subject, Dr. Butler laid more stress on reaching conclusions as nearly right as possible than on firmness in maintaining convictions. "Passion for the truth," he suggested, "is quite different from passion at the truth." The difference is not always easy for the youthful mind to grasp, but confusion is mischievous.

CULTURE AND LANGUAGE.

A young gentleman of a serious turn of mind, having read our recent article addressed to "The Fair Boy Graduate," desires that we shall offer some additional advice to youths like himself possessed of a passion for wisdom and a desire te write. We comply with this request with real pleasure. Nothing is so easy as to give advice. It costs something in the shape of painful experience to acquire the ability to give it, and it is seldom taken. But when it is asked for, it should not be withheld. The advice of which our correspondent seems most to be in need may be found suggestive to some other young readers of this part of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Our correspondent says that if he were rich or did not have others to support he would get a college education. Now, a college education is a very good thing to get, bnt it does not bring wisdom, nor does it always yield a large store of knowledge. Many young men manage to possess themselves of diplomas without furnishing their minds with vast stores of information. But there is one thing that they cannot escape, and that is the conviction of the excellence of culture. Perhaps the most valuable thing a man learns in college is the worthiness of learning. If he fails to get much learning himself, he cannot fail to acquire a respect for it in others.

It seems that our correspondent already has a profound esteem for culture. Let him not, then, labor under the delusion that he cannot acquire it outside of a college. The odds are against him, for the atmosphere of a college is favorable to the acquisition of culture, and its machinery makes the thing easier. But the man who really wishes to become cultured can do so anywhere. Let us tell our young correspondent, then, that the first mark of a cultivated gentleman is mastery of his own language. This our correspondent's letter betrays that he does not possess.

The first thing he should do is to procure a good English grammar and absorb its teachings. Great freedom in the employment of language is now countenanced by admirable writers, but only those acquainted with the grammatical genius of our tongue can indulge in such freedom without overstepping the boundaries which separate license from impropriety. Elegance of diction follows correctness, and the beginnings of correctness are found in the rules of grammar. After learning grammar our young correspondent should devote much time to the perusal of the works of the acknowledged masters of English, for in these he will find the treasures of our tongue. At the head of these works stand the King James version of the Bible and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." When our young correspondent has studied these for the sake of their English he will have little difficulty in finding what to read next.

PAGANS THROUGH PURITAN EYES

Seeking an answer to the question why the literary achievement of American classical scholars has been insignificant, Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in a review of recent Dante literature, suggests that it is "because, let the classicists strive as hard as they will, they can never so purge themselves of the anti-pagan legacy bequeathed by Puritanism as to become really classical in spirit." The soundness of Mr. Thayer's judgment is rather amusingly borne in upon us by a contemporaneous example. We can hardly speak of Edith Wharton as a classicist, but in her poem, "Artemis to Actaeon," published in Scribner's Magazine for June, she has chosen a classical subject, and she treats it in a way to show how foreign to her mental habit is the pagan point of view, how natural it is to surrender herself to the influence of the Puritan manner of thought.

If any of the gods or godesses of classical mythology could be called Puritanical, we suppose Artemis, or Diana, as the Latins knew her, is that one. A little too fond of hunting she was, and that weakness, notwithstanding the exceptional correctness of her behavior in other respects, would have caused her to be classed with Morton of Merrymount as a ne'er-do-well had she been a dweller in the Massachusetts Bay Colony instead of in the loose society of Olympus. But Mrs. Wharton attributes to the chaste goddess other emotions and weaknesses, distinctly human and engaging, which would have got her "churched" in any Puritan congregation of which she might have been a member.

Schiller makes his Maid of Orleans confess that she is in love, and Mrs. Wharton takes the same astonishing liberty with Artemis. "Because I love thee thou shalt die" is her variant of the familiar scene of the pool, the parted leaves, and Actaeon's forbidden glance, which Ovid, who had a nearer traditional acquaintance with the lady, has otherwise portrayed. But it is in the monologue of Artemis upon the gods and the way they passed their time that we have sense of the wide space that separates the modern American man or woman of letters from the pagan point of view.

The gods, they say, have all: not so!
This they have—flocks on every hill, the blue
Spirals of incense, and the amber drip
Of lucid honeycomb on sylvan shrines,
First chosen weanlings, doves, immaculate,
Twin-cooing in the osier-plaited cage,
And ivy garlands glaucous with the dew:
Man's wealth, man's servitude, but not himself!
And so they pale, for lack of warmth they wene,
Freeze to the marble of their images,
And pinnacled on man's subservience
Through the thick sacrificial heze discern
Unheeding lives and loves as some cold peek
Through icy mists may enviously descry
Warm vales unzoned to the all-fruitful sun.

Fine verse, hut that sublime pagan, Goethe, never pictured forth the Olympus folk as icy peaks straining an envious gaze upon mortal unzonings. Artemis, we fear, would have found the Römische Elezien picture truer to the shocking reality:

"In der heroischen Zeit, da Götter und Göttinen libeten."

And Tennyson's Oenone is a most beautiful little pagan, all pagan. There was a poet who could escape the moral prepossessions of Christian society and breathe and write in an atmosphere in which a British matron would die in a minute.

It happens that the finest passage in Mrs. Wharton's poem, considered as verse, is also fundamentally the most unpagan in its ethics and theology. Artemis excuses her heart's impulse as a precious relief from the horedom of life on Olympus:

For immortality is not to range
Unlimited tbrough vast Olympian days
Or sit in dull dominion over time;
But this—to drink fate's utmost at a draught,
Nor feel the wine grow stale upon the lip,
To scale the summit of some soaring moment
Nor know the dulness of the long descent,
To snetch the crown of life and seal it up
Secure forever in the vaults of death.

That is Cape Cod, not Olympus. A starved, sensitive Puritan heart, at its first opening to the joys of this great world—let us say in a New York boarding house—feeling that they are sweet, hut knowing that they are sinful—for has it not so been taught?—decides to drink fate's utmost at a draught, takes its enchantress to the theatre, possibly to supper afterward, and with shining, steady eyes faces perdition next morning. Oh, but in those vast Olympian days fate's utmost was their steady tipple, and they never had a headache. They were always atop of the soaring moment, as a gay hird with eager wings mounts from bough to bough, and with no more thought of a tumble or the dreadful downward slide. And as for the crown of life, they would have played tenpins with it. Had they not an immortality of endless delightful days?

The difference is that these glad creatures had not forever in their view hell and its hot fires. It is an immense difference. And to picture them under the conditions of Calvinistic theology, reasoning as some defiant backslider of Cotton Mather's flock would have reasoned, presents to the eye a canvas that is not classical, certainly not modern, and not true to any ethical light that ever shone into the mind of man.

The Burton Autographs.

The third part of the collection of John E. Burton, recently sold by Bangs & Co., consisted of many valuable autograph letters, manuscripts, and documents. Among them was the original manuscript of a survey made hy George Washington in 1750. This was an official survey made by him when a boy only eighteen years of age, and was written on paper the size of a small letter sheet. It was in good condition. George D. Smith secured it for $80. Other items of value brought the following prices:

Document signed by Marie Antoinette, Jan. 10, 1789, $50. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Autograph letter signed of Benedict Arnold, dated Watertown, Aug. 26, 1775, addressed to Horatio Gates, written as Arnold was starting on the Canada expedition, $38. Bought hy George D. Smith.

Autograph letter signed of Franklin, deted Passy, November, two pages, to his nephew, $27. Bought by George D. Smith.

Letter signed of Gen. Gates, two peges, dated camp at Saratoga, Oct. 12, 1777, addressed to John Hancock, $24. Bought hy Frederick W. Morris.

Autogreph letter signed of Thomas Paine, one page, dated New Rochelle, Sept. 19, 1804, $31. Bought by George D. Smith.

Autograph letter signed of Alexander Pope, written to Samuel Richardson, no date, on half a quarto sheet, $31. Bougbt hy George D. Smith.

***Harris Dickson, the author of "The Siege of Lady Resolute," while speaking recently ahout the contradictions in the character of the negro, told a story of the civil war. He said his father, who was a Confederate officer, found a piece of paper on which was written, "Prepare to meet thy God," the day before the battle of Shiloh. He was so impressed by the omen that he ordered his colored servant to pack his helongings and send them to his wife. The man pretended to do so, hut did not. At the close of the hattle next day, Col. Dickson was missing; hut the devoted negro searched and searched until he found him under a heap of wounded, and carried him on his hack to a place of safety, at the risk of losing his own life. But the sequel was an anti-climax; for this negro, several years later, was caught stealing chickens from a neighbor of the Dicksons and was shot dead.

JUNE

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 13.—It is reported that a nephew of the late James Anthony Froude is hesitating about publishing the announced new volumes of Carlyle's letters, in view of the bitter discussion excited by the previous volumes. It will be recalled that Froude, who was Carlyle's literary executor, published the author's "Reminiscences," in 1881, and a year later, "Mrs. Carlyle's Letters." He was severely criticised for so doing, particularly by Charles Eliot Norton, who in a new edition corrected many errors. It is now believed in London that the new volumes, which include additional letters of Mrs. Carlyle as well as of her husband, will be postponed until the Autumn, and possibly until next Spring.

***

T. Edgar Pemberton, dramatist, novelist, and lecturer, will write the authorized biography of Bret Harte, whom he knew intimately for several years. The Harte family has placed all material in its possession at his disposal. Pearson will publish the work. Mr. Pemberton is already known in literary London through a brief biography of Bret Harte. He has also written readable sketches of "John Hare" and "The Kendals."

***

Frank T. Bullen, "The Sailor's Boswell," will, as last year, spend most of July and August in America.

***

"Cycle Rides Around London" is the title of a timely book minutely describing the country within a radius of thirty miles of the British metropolis, which Chapman & Hall have announced. The author is Charles G. Harper, a gentleman who has already contributed much to the "literature of the road."

***

The Bishop of London's peace sermon in St. Paul's will be issued separately in book form, while his coronation sermon will be included in a volume of occasional sermons to be issued in the Autumn.

***

"James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery" is the title of a book on a singular episode in Scotch history, which the prolific Andrew Lang, who is never so happy as when he is making researches in the dusty archives of the highland cities, has just turned out, and which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish. Talk about Lang's "Mystery of Mary Stuart" still occupies the minds of certain "constant readers" of The Edinburgh Scotsman, to say nothing of The Glasgow Herald, although the book was brought out more than a year ago.

***

The Oxford University Press has nearly ready for the public the new edition of John Lyly, Elizabethan romancer, author of "The Woman in the Moone," "Gallathea," "Mida," &c.—already referred to in these dispatches. E. A. D.

FICTION AND "PERMANENT VALUE."

One of our leading publishing houses lately announced its new books under the finely antithetical titles of "works of fiction" and "works of permanent value." The works of fiction came first, and were of the kind that, requiring little expense or literary skill in the writing, are lavishly advertised and often sell hundreds of thousands of copies. The works of permanent value were autobiographies, social studies, books of travel, and of belles-lettres, which are often the fruition of vast and expensive experience, but which seldom sell more than a few thousand, and are advertised mainly in recondite publishers' lists. It would be hard to find a more discriminating and trenchant comment on books as they are sold. That the writer of the advertisement was aware of the aptitude of his antithesis is not likely; but the fact need not be held against him, for are we not told that the highest genius is always unconscious?

From certain recent developments it would seem that the relative values in commerce of these two kinds of books were tending to become normal. A retail book dealer has divulged the fact that the sales of novels are sorely reduced by the increase of circulating libraries, both of the old-fashioned type and of the newer type of The Tabard Inn and The Booklovers Library. People who used to incumber their shelves with the sensations of each succeeding season at $1.50 a volume now get them for 5 cents each, and when they are done with them enjoy the additional privilege of sending them back to the circulator.

On the other hand, it seems likely, though the book dealer did not say so, that the same agency will increase the sale of books of permanent value. The circulating libraries, though the very reason of their existence is to supply light fiction, have already found it necessary to carry many weighty books for the more intelligent of their subscribers—who would not otherwise find them within their reach. When such a book has an appreciable popular interest its sale is thus likely to be increased by half—a fact which is of present, and perhaps permanent, value to the author. The circulation of such books is of course not so immediate as that of novels, but, on the other hand, as it is not governed by fads, it is likely to be more sustained. The call for a novel by Hall Caine necessitates the purchase of thousands of copies, most of which, after a year or two, are dead stock. The call for a good book of travel may be satisfied by the purchase of several hundreds, but it is likely to last until the books are quite worn out. Thus the library also finds a more permanent value in the book of permanent value.

Doubtless the ephemeral work of fiction will always continue to be what it always has been—the most popular and the most remunerative form of printed matter. But for that very reason it is doubly gratifying to have evidence of the fact that it tends spontaneously to prepare the way for books of the more purely literary sort.

Manuscript Treasures in New York

The fine fifteenth century Flemish Breviary, containing ninety-three miniatures of remarkable beauty, which realized £1,810 in London three weeks ago, was purchased, it is rumored, for a New York bibliophile who possesses many of the choicest existing examples of the lost art of palaeography. The price paid for this treasure was the largest given at auction in recent years for any manuscript, being slightly in excess of the sum realized last year at the Ashburnham-Barrois sale by the fourteenth century manuscript of "San Graal et Lanceiot du Lac," (£1,800,) and largely exceeding the two highest prices of the famous Hamilton sale in 1889, when a magnificent Boccaccio manuscript, decorated with eighty-four exquisite miniatures, brought £1,700, and the £1,500 given for the splendid "Evangeliarium," written on purple vellum in letters of gold, by an Anglo-Saxon scribe of the seventh century.

The most important of these manuscripts, "The Evangeliarium," which realized the smallest sum, though it is now the most valuable of the three—is owned in New York City, the chief treasure of the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan. This noble and precious volume was probably written at Tours about 750, though Prof. Wattenbech believed that it was prepared for the Archbishop of York between 670 and 680. In 1521 it was presented to Henry VIII. of England, as is recorded on a leaf of purple vellum inserted at the beginning and bearing the royal arms of England. This was done about the time when he received the grant of "Defender of the Faith." Since that time the manuscript has been known as "The Golden Gospels of Henry VIII." About a century and a quarter ago it passed into the possession of the ninth Duke of Hamilton, and in 1884 was purchased in company with other treasures of this kind by the Prussian Government. As soon as the manuscripts had been carried to Berlin there was a cry of indignation in England, chiefly by anger at the loss of "The Golden Gospels." The Prussian Government, however, after incorporating in their museum several manuscripts especially coveted by them and retaining for a decent time (until after the death of Emperor Frederick) those volumes which they had never intended to keep, sent the latter to England for public sale. In a single day they were dispersed under the hammer. Some were carried to France, and some remained in England, among these being "The Golden Gospels." But English bibliophiles did not endeavor to secure this truly imperial manuscript, and Quaritch, who had purchased it, sold it in 1890 for £2,500 to Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y. In 1900 the Irwin library was acquired en bloc by Mr. Morgan, who purchases so many fine and costly things in this manner, railroads, steamships, and "Golden Gospels."

A Whittier MS. Sells for $115.

On June 5 and 6 Bangs & Co. sold an interesting collection of books and manuscripts. Chief among the latter was Whittier's "The Eternal Goodness," entirely in his autograph, as originally sent to Theodore Tilton, editor of The Independent, where it appeared in 1865. The manuscript consisted of twenty-two lines of four lines each, written on a folio sheet. It was expected to bring a large sum, but only realized $115, George R. Richmond securing it. The same buyer purchased for $10 the next item in the catalogue, an autograph letter of Whittier, signed with initials, undated, but written to Tilton and sent with the above manuscript poem, to which he referred as a companion piece to "My Psalm." Other items of interest sold as follows:

Autograph letters signed of Washington Irving, three pages, quarto, written to Daniel Webster, referring to Irving's appointment as Minister to Spain, $51. Bought by George H. Richmond. (In this interesting letter Irving says: "Such a signal honor on the part of my Government seems to me something too great for one of my pretensions. What still heightens the effect of this crowning honor of my life is the conviction of the hand by which it is conferred, for I am fully aware that this measure originated with yourself.")

Autograph letter signed of Lafayette, three pages, quarto, dated "Paris, Jan. 28, 1829," and addressed to James Madison, (in reference to the political situation in Europe and America,) $28. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," London, 1684, morocco extra, $40. Bought by Mr. Hayes. (This is the second quarto edition of this play, the first having been printed without date in 1680.)

Autograph letter signed of Thackeray, one page octavo, written during one of his American tours, dated "Baltimore, January 11," no year, $25. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Autograph letter signed of Whittier, three pages, octavo, dated "Ameshury, 8th ye 7th mo., 1865," $17. Bought by George H. Richmond. ("I send thee a little book of mine written last Fall—'In War Times and Other Poems.'")

Rare Quaker Books.

The most important private collection of books relating to the Quakers that was ever formed in this country came upon the market in Philadelphia, May 29, when Stan. V. Henkels sold the library of the late Charles Caleb Cresson of Germantown, Penn. In all 583 lots were offered, among them being many of the rarest publications for and against Quakerism that have been printed since the first establishment of the society. Many of the best items were secured by Mr. Cutter of the Library of Congress and by W. C. Ford of the Boston Public Library. The prices of chief importance were as follows:

Ellwood's "Further Discovery of That Spirit of Contention and Division Which Hath Appeared of Late in George Keith," London, 1694, $18. Bought by Library of Congress. (Relates to the Keith schism in the Society of Friends in America. Exceedingly rare.)

Fox's "Promiss of God Proclaimed," London, 1660, printed in broadside form, $16.50. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Fox's "Battle-Door for Teachers and Professors to Learn Singular and Plural," London, 1660, title page damaged and mounted, $30. Bought by Library of Congress. (Described as the rarest of Quaker books.)

Fox's "Great Mystery Unfolded and Antichrist's Kingdom Revealed Unto Destruction," London, 1659, title page mounted, $31. Bought by Library of Congress.

Sewel's "History of the Rise, Increase, and Progress of the Christian People Called Quakers," Philadelphia, printed by Samuel Kelmer, 1728, $38. Bought by W. J. Campbell. (The first American edition, upon which Franklin worked as a compositor.)

Books Sold in London.

On May 28 and 29 Hodgson & Co. sold in London a miscellaneous collection of books that included several items of extreme value. Two volumes labeled "Coleridge's Poems," which were sold to an American agent for £80, contained in reality the second edition of Coleridge's "Poems on Various Subjects," 1797, and the first edition of Charles Lamb's "Rosamund Gray," 1798. The high price realized was due to the fact that Lamb had presented the two volumes to one "Henry Hedges." The McKee copy of "Rosamund Gray" recently sold for $230. Other prices were as follows:

Gawin Douglas's "XIII. Bukes of Eneados," printed in London by Copland in 1553, the first metrical translation of the Æneid, £34. (Described as a fine copy. The splendid Lefferts copy recently sold for $235 and McKee's for $250.)

Fletcher's "Purple Island," 1633, said to be on large paper, £78. (Purchased for an American collector.)

Tennyson's "Helen Tower," 1861, £29. (Probably did not contain the poem by Browning, printed in 1870 on a separate sheet.)

Williams's "Key into the Languags of America," 1643, £52. (the record price for this important book. McKee's sold for $185. The present copy was secured for an American customer.)

A Coronation Bulletin.

With the double purpose of interesting children in the meaning of a coronation and of promoting more general reading of English history, an exhibition of picture bulletins illustrating periods in English history from the days of the Romans to Edward VII. has been placed in the children's room of the Pratt Institute Library. The keynote of the exhibition is an interesting old print showing an old-time coronation procession in the days when King and Queen walked under a royal canopy, preceded and followed by knights and yeomen, trumpeters and kettledrums, hearers of the mace, and the Queen's herbwomen. A colored map shows the route taken by the royal procession and the "ways adjacent."

The exhibition is arranged in chronological order. Each bulletin comprises a group of pictures, a reading list, and a short biographical sketch of the character chosen to represent the period. The bulletins are the work of students of the library school. The use of a considerable number of old prints and photographs adds greatly to the interest of the exhibition. A selection of about 130 books connected with the subject has been placed on special shelves during the exhibition.

LIST OF THE BULLETINS.—Alfred the Great, King Canute the Dane, William the Conqueror, Richard the Lion-Hearted and the Crusades, Magna Charta, Edward I. and the War with Scotland, Edward III. and the Black Prince, Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, the Elizabethan Sea Rovers, Shakespeare, Charles I., Cromwell and the Commonwealth, William and Mary, George III. and the American Revolution, Napoleon in England, Queen Victoria, Edward VII., an English Coronation, King Arthur and His Knights, Succession of the English Kings from Egbert.

*** Mr. William Foster argues, in The Athenaeum, that the Oxford English Dictionary has been too credulous in accepting that explanation of the saying "Hobson's choice," which connects it with Tobias Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, on whose death Milton wrote some sprightly mournful lines. For the phrase occurs in the diary of Richard Cocks as early as 1617, and is found in some India Office records of 1614, where it is "Hudson's choice." Hence, "in all probability, some Cambridge wag adapted a well-known saying to fit the masterful methods of the university carrier." One of these was his rule of compelling each customer who wished to hire a horse to take the animal nearest the stable door or go without.

*** Dr. Waldo Selden Pratt's "Musical Ministries in the Church" has already reached the second edition. Dr. Pratt is Professor of Music and Hymnology in the Hartford Theological Seminary, and his book is subtitled "Studies in the History, Theory, and Administration of Sacred Music."

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After several years of work this new book, "American Food and Game Fishes," is added to our New Nature Library, which now comprises 8 really superb volumes.

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NEW FICTION.

Notable Books of the Season Not Included in Our Summer Reading List.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found the lists of books for Summer reading which have constituted the occasion for printing this special number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. As will be seen, they are lists restricted to 100 books, chosen from those published during the past year and a half. They are made up largely of fiction, but the output of fiction is so overwhelming as compared with books in other departments that the lists necessarily omit many novels of the present season to which the attention of readers ought to be invited. We therefore give in this and the following columns reviews of some of the more noteworthy novels which have appeared during very recent weeks.

Mr. Jacobs's Charming Story.*

It is not often that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is pleasant for a reviewer to write or an author or a publisher to read. Reviewer and publisher owe Mr. Jacobs a debt for giving them in his latest novel this rare and delightful opportunity. Alive with rich and delicate humor, swift in movement, peopled with real children who grow into real men and women, a capital story capitally told, there is but one fault that the reader will find with "At Sunwich Port," the fault of brevity. At the end of 350 pages, like Oliver Twist, he will clamor for more.

From the time Kate Nugent is introduced at the age of nine, perched on the kitchen table and treating her father's ex-steward to generous potations of beer, through a childhood checkered by the combats of her brother Jack with Jem Hardy, the son and heir of Capt. Nugent's first officer, who has been given Capt. Nugent's ship when the Captain le suspended for six months, interest in her never flags. She fulfills the promise of her earliest youth, and Jem Hardy's infatuation seems so entirely the proper and praiseworthy thing that one is ready to accord him the sympathy and admiration he expects.

These are only two of a large circle of friends and fellow-citizens with whom the reader has the most delightful association. The loves of Edward Silk and Miss Kyhird, the hairbreadth escapes of Mr. Wilks, the pit that is digged for Jack Nugent, the devious ways of a pair of ship brokers, and the unhappy and unmerited consequences of a father's unselfish devotion to the best interests of an ungrateful son, keep enjoyment and curiosity on the spur.

Mr. Jacobs has proved the possibility, in fact he has made it seem the easiest, most natural thing in the world, to write a novel innocent of a problem, bare of adventure, and at the same time one that makes the reader forget time and place as blissfully as if the fairy wand of childhood had waved once more upon a commonplace world. Only Mr. Jacobs's magic wand, instead of transforming the commonplace, shows it to us provocative of sympathetic laughter, and teeming with human interest. In humor, insight, and characterization, the illustrations fall little short of the story.

A Painstaking but Dull Book.*

Mr. Harrison Robertson is a praiseworthy young writer who is trying to write a book about the part of this country which he knows best. Apparently this is Louisville and the surrounding country. Unfortunately Mr. Robertson has not the power of making pictures or drawing characters. In a word, his work is dull. It is not dull with the painstaking care of the author who draws his characters line upon line and after all builds up a very satisfactory book. Mr. Robertson is merely uninteresting. It is in vain he brings in love, politics, even melodrama. The reader nods his head with an approving "Not bad," and presently finds himself nodding his head off to sleep. Mr. Robertson's intentions are evidently of the best. There are many estimable points to his work, and "The Opponents" is certainly a step in advance of his book "The Inlander." His work is of a wholesome kind, but it is of the dreary wholesomeness that reminds one of the unsavory porridge of one's childhood.

Irish Gentlemen and the Days of the Sword *

"The Point of Honor" is another contribution to the romantic-historical school of story telling. It is a book of short stories, in which the same characters occasionally reappear. They are tales of Irish gentlemen during the heyday of dueling and hard drinking. In the little preface the author says of the various heroes of his stories:

> These men once lived and had strenuous lives. They feared neither the buttered claret at night nor the blaze of a pistol in the morning, and their honor was as untarnished as the bright steel of their sword blades.

The rest of the book tells of how "these men" strenuously drank their eternal buttered claret and went up and down the countryside, their days fully occupied in keeping their honor bright; for, according to Mr. H. A. Hinkson, this was a process which in those days took time. When buttered claret and the pursuit of honor permitted, the strenuous gentlemen occasionally kidnapped a bride or so. It might interest one of those statisticians who delight in computing how many miles high a pile of the historical novels printed last year would reach to count how many times the author has used the words "buttered claret," "barkers," "point blankers," and "honour." The count would come to a fairly high figure. In fact, these words are what the reader chiefly remembers about the book. The stories are all alike; most of them are told in the first person, and though the tellers differ the manner in which they are told is exactly the same.

*"AT SUNWICH PORT." By W. W. Jacobs, author of "Many Cargoes," &c. Pp. 351. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. $1.50.

*"THE OPPONENTS." By Harrison Robertson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*"THE POINT OF HONOR." By H. A. Hinkson. New York: A. C. McClurg. $1.50.

Two Stories by the Same Author*

"The Confounding of Camelia" and "The Dull Miss Archinard," which are here brought out in new and attractive editions, have for the theme about the same thing, and that is the loves of personages where there is a marked disparity as to years. The talent of Anne Douglas Sedgwick is amazing, and yet in the coupling of a young woman and a man, the latter twice her age, the effect is lessened because of its unnaturalness. One curious action in the romance is the smart way in which the heroine, an English girl, so as to fascinate a man, dances a fandango in airy skirts for the hero's particular and sole delectation. Perior is indeed a most su-Perior personage, and he lords it over Camelia, and certainly no young person wanted more looking after than this Egeria, for she was tortuous, tricky, and positively mendacious. At one and the same time she carries on a flirtation with a stolid English Baronet and a surly politician. She is decidedly clever, for she throws over both of her suitors and returns to the cross old Perior. There is an apparently dull girl, a poor relation of Camelia, Mary by name, who in a silent way adores the antiquated Adonis, Perior. Fortunately for Camelia, Mary dies of consumption and a broken heart. As to the literary side of the romance it shows marked distinction. It has effervescence and radiation. The main stream of it runs into many rivulets, and if you should want to get on solid ground you must keep following up every rill of it, otherwise you would lose your way and get embogged.

The main situation in "The Dull Miss Archinard" is a tronblesome one. It has taken much skill on the part of the author to keep the reader abreast of the many characters and their poses. It always is difficult to consort even in romance a hero and a heroine with a wide disparity as to their ages, for Peter Odd is more than twice as old as Hilda, and when Peter first made her acquaintance she was a child.

There are two Archinard girls, and Katherine, the elder, is a worldly creature, and has in a modified way the characteristics of her father, Captain Archinard, and he is a spendthrift, and a sponge to boot. Hilda's pretty prattle, her sweet innocence, delights Peter, and the child and the man swear eternal friendship. Is it a kind of puppy love? When the sisters are young women, for economy's sake they live in Paris. Hilda has a strong art instinct, and devotes her time to painting. Mrs. Archinard is a selfish invalid. So that Katherine can wear fine dresses and her mother indulge in luxuries, Hilda becomes their willing slave.

Katherine wants her sister to marry Allan Hope, a young scion of nobility and not a bad fellow, but Hilda does not care for him and declines the honor. Very cleverly is Hilda's declaration of love for Peter brought out. Finally it is so managed that the superior Katherine marries Allan Hope and the "dull" Hilda becomes Mrs. Peter. There is a delightful dog in the romance, Palamon by name, and he is indeed Chaucerian, to the wagging of his tail.

The Hero and His Price.*

This little book, which is one of the Appleton's Town and Country Library, is amusing enough of its kind. Those people with plenty of leisure and no desire to improve their minds may easily find it interesting. There is a type of novel reader who reads omnivorously anything that comes to him in the guise of fiction. His critical judgment gets trained to the point of demanding swift action, rudimentary character drawing, and new situations. If the author manages to pique the curiosity of such a reader he has done all he demands. To this class "A Fool's Year" will appeal. To the novel reader whose taste is based on a knowledge of the great writers of fiction, who skims only the cream of the year's book and finds it rather a thin quality, "A Fool's Year" will have less to say. It has two merits: the story is not a long one, and the author's manner of telling it is unpretentious.

The plot is based on the old saying that every man has his price; and the price of the hero was a cool million, which he is given by a noxious American millionaire to keep him from telling an attempt at a fraudulent turf transaction made by the millionaire. If this became known his social position would be lost. The hero has mercly to keep his mouth shut, and incidentally he has also to keep his mouth shut as to how he came by his fortune.

This leads into all sorts of complications and embarrassments, which are told with some spirit. The book is not badly constructed, and the characters are well defined. In fact, of its class "A Fool's Year" is good. There is no reason why it should not amuse a large number of readers whose literary ideals are not too high; and both from the point of view of the novelty of the plot and the occasional touches of insight into character, the book ranks far above that lamentable form of fiction, the ordinary historical novel.

*"THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA." By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New editions. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

*"THE DULL MISS ARCHINARD." By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New editions. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 257. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

*"A FOOL'S YEAR." By E. H. Cooper. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. Arnold's Sprightly Novel*

In "Lepidus the Centurion" Mr. Arnold has allowed himself to be bound and hampered by no laws of conventional novel writing. With charming abandon he has given reins to his fancy. He annoys the reader with no trivialities such as causes; he states his impossible conclusions with a gravity inviting the keenest interest, and pursues his complex situations with a joyousness of spirit which shows itself in every line.

In the forest surrounding his villa a young Englishman lights upon a crypt of the long-vanished Romans, and with delightful and incomprehensible strength removes, after a trifling straining of the muscles, the bronze lid, which for centuries had hid the subterranean room from the outer world.

In here, stretched upon a table, enjoying a long sleep, reposes Lepidus the Centurion. Into him, with the enthusiasm of the young man newly awakened from boredom, the astonished Englishman breathes port of his own life. "I will have yon wake. * * * I say it, and you shall wake," shouts the thoroughly aroused Englishman, working over the recumbent Roman much as the life-saving crew at the seashore work over a drowning man. And then Lepidus stretches his great limbs, gives an enormous sneeze, which scatters the dust of centuries about the dim walls, and calmly returns to the world after thousands of years of pleasant dreams.

Mr. Arnold has never forgotten himself. His situations are all novel, yet plausible. The newly awakened Roman, jostled at once among modern English people and into modern English clothes, deports himself excellently, albeit the hot Roman blood of his Imperial relatives, the Caesars, once in a while creeps to the surface.

There is an excellent blending of the old Roman flavor with the modern English. The love story is well and dramatically told, and it is delightful to notice the keen eye the author has for humorous situations. The denouement, while somewhat more conventional than the general character of the book warrants, is, after all, the only solution of a much-tangled skein. It is a pity that in the modern novel death is the only sword whereby the author can cut the Gordian knot.

Eleanor Hoyt's Amusing Stories.*

Miss Eleanor Hoyt has written a series of stories which are among the most amusing of the year. Nancy was already known to a large circle of admirers before she made her début in a book, and will undoubtedly go on making numerous conquests. Miss Hoyt has made her heroine fascinating by causing her to be daring beyond the daring of the boldest, preternaturally good-looking, and undeniably clever and witty. It might be argued that were not Nancy so pretty one would not forgive some of the things she said and did so readily, but good looks are excuse enough for anything all the world over, and Miss Hoyt makes her readers believe in Nancy's prettiness. The stories are smart and clever without being distastefully so; they are unfailingly amusing, and one or two of them, notably "Touring in Bohemia," are admirable stories on certain places of New York. The soi disant bohemian set in New York has not yet received its deserts in print, and one feels grateful to Miss Hoyt for what she has done. Most of Nancy's escapades point no moral and pretend to serve no purpose beyond the laudable one of entertaining the reader. This purpose they attain. Besides this, the character of the lovable and reprehensible Nancy is very cleverly drawn.

*"LEPIDUS THE CENTURION." By Edwin L. Arnold. With frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

*"THE MISDEMEANORS OF NANCY." By Eleanor Hoyt. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

"The Son of a Fiddler."*

While Mr. James Huneker was dissecting the heart and soul of the musician, Miss Elizabeth Godfrey and Mrs. Jennette Lee were essaying the task of setting the moods and the expressive power of a violinist in a clear light, and showing the relation of such a one to a group of unmusical folk. The results, "The Winding Road," issued a few weeks ago, and "The Son of a Fiddler," which appeared March 29, are widely different, but both books sustain Mr. Huneker's rather severe judgment, for in both the musician is morally irresponsible and works evil. In Mrs. Lee's book he is reared in the family of his grandfather, a rugged Scottish-American, who strives in vain to make him commonplace and unmusical, lest he wreck his life, after the fashion of his father before him. The time appears to be sixty or seventy years ago, when the ugliness of New England farm life was grim indeed, and when a violinist, even in cities, was regarded as essentially vicious and a provocation of vice.

The descriptions of music are untechnical, and simply recount the sensations and emotions of the hearers who, one and all, seem to be as musically sensitive as Italians, although the singing masters of that time found many individuals incapable of dis-

*"THE SON OF A FIDDLER." By Jeanette Lee. Crown 8vo. Pp. vi.-286. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

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Mr. Thwaites, the editor of "The Jesuit Relations," whose knowledge of the French on this continent is unsurpassed, presents in this volume the story of the great explorer in a form having all the interest of a tale of adventure. Building up from Marquette's own writings and those of his contemporaries, he has produced a work that will be valuable for its historical accuracy and peculiarly timely in view of the coming celebration of the Louisiana Purchase.

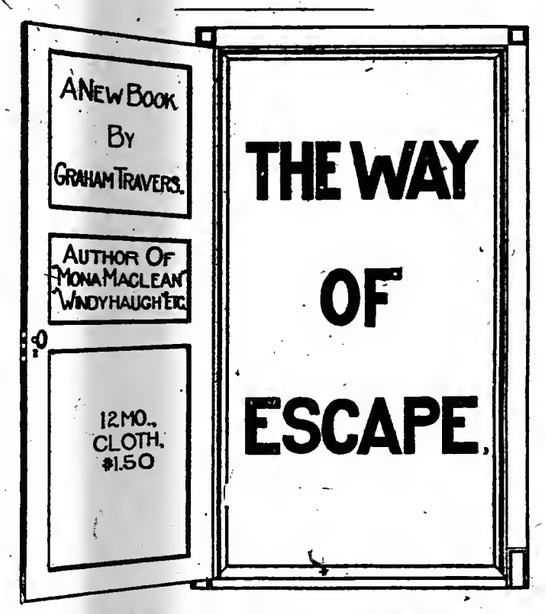
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JUNE

1902

tinguishing not only tunes, hut keys, and unable to see any differences between ths ascending and ths descending scale. It was possihle for a well-bred hoy liks ths present Dr. Edward Everett Hals not to know whether or not he could sing until hs entered college, and not to know what was meant when told that his voics was a haritone. That a congregation of New England rustics should at that day perceive anything hut rhythm in violin playing seems improhahle; that they should become mere emotional playthings of the violinist seems doubly improhahle. Trees uprooted, may have left their plac sequacious of the lyre of Orpheus, but a New England rustic of 1830 was much more wooden than any classic tree. However, a romancer is allowed some latitude in dates. One other fault is less easily excused, especially as it seems wilful. Occasional in Mrs. Lee's first hook, frequent in her second, the device of carefully disarranging the words of a sentence becomes a vics. Fortunately it hardly appears in the pleasaat and simple scenes of the book, and one may hope for its entire disappearance from the author's next story. Meantims one may compare her fiddler and his Candace with Miss Godfrey's fiddler and his Cecily.

Irish Pastorals.*

"At the Back of Beyond," as the nams indicates, has to do with "the short and simple annals" of the Irish poor, except for one charming little fairy tale of an enchanted Irish Princess who is rescued by a gallant and heautiful Irish Prince. "For Maelmaine, Morning" is written in a vein of poetic imagery that contrasts strikingly with the realism of the other stories.

A son's ingratitude and the devotion of a daughter, a romantic love match between the handsome heir apparent of a baronetcy and large estates and a poor, middle-class Irish girl, how a young woman is cured of a theatrical passion and a small hoy of practicing the art of healing on his family, friends, and his neighhors' live stock, with half a dezen other stories of like kind and quality give Miss Barlow another opportunity to bring before us the people whom she knows and loves so well. She presents them engaged in the tranquil occupations of domestic life, a little in the manner of Miss Austen, though without Miss Austen's gifts of humor and satire. There is as little incident in the stories as such titles as "A White Kerchief," "A Wedding Gown," "A Magpie's Nest" promise, hut there is fidelity to local color and atmosphere, and the quietness and the delicacy of finish that make Dutch genre so delightful.

The reader heat upon "a cheerful ending" need only skip "The Wrong Turning" to have a volume that will give him an hour of uninterruoted, placid enjoyment.

"The Coast of Freedom."*

In "The Coast of Freedom," Adele Marie Shaw and her hrother (whose name does not appear on the title page, though credit is given him in a prefatory note) have written a novel of adventure as well as an accurate and interesting picture of life in New England during the reign of William and Mary and under the Governorship of Sir William Phips, who is styled the first self-made American.

The story opens in London, and here we are introduced to Phips, at that time Captain of the Araby Rose, and to Roger Verring, the youthful hero, who are ahout to start on a voyage to the tropical seas in search of a buried treasure. Off the West Indies they encounter and sink a pirate ship, rescue a young maiden from the freehooters, and, through her, discover the hidden treasure. After a lapse of six years the story reopens in Boston, the true home of the tale, where Sir William Phips now rules as Governor, and Roger Verring, his protégé, is Captain of a company of militia. At this juncture the rescued maiden, who had been restored to her family in England, flees to America for safety from a cousin, a spy of France, who, whils seeking her life and fortune, fails in love with her. He would have abandoned his evil designs had she accepted him, but, failing to win her, he revenges himself hy having her tried and condemned as a witch. Needless to say, her former deliverers protect and save her. Of course, she rewards the hrave Roger, and the romance ends happily.

The hook is interesting and well worth reading, though the pirate tale, with which the first part is concerned, lacks the charm, the thrill, the conviction of "Treasure Island," which it in some ways recalls; nor has it the power of some of Stockton's stories or of those classics of the sea which we read with such delight in earlier days. The picture, however, of Boston society is well drawn; Cotton Mather (whom we are ready to helieve a reincarnation of Torquemada) and Gov. Phips heing the two principal historic figures of opposite types, representatives of the forces which dominated in the New England character. The narrowness and superstition of the times, the intolerance and higotry of the Puritans, as well as their high ideals and manly courage, are painted in vivid colors. The descriptions are good, the characters all stand out strong and lifelike.

The title of the book is a happy one, for surely the New World—offering to the poor relief, to the persecuted a refuge, to the aspiring unbounded opportunity—might be called "The Coast of Freedom," hut in another sense it seems a striking irony to designate as "The Coast of Freedom" a land where men were punished for their religious opinions and women executed for witchcraft.

A Theatrical Romance of Early Days.*

"The Strollers" is a historicsl romancs which is rather better than the average run of such stories. The idea of the story is rather a good one—the life of a strolling company of players during the early years of this country. The scene is laid partly in Pennsylvania and partly in New Orleans. The description of the players in the hotel and the following scenes are spirited and pleasantly written. The author has evidently studied to some purpose some of the bypaths of the history of this country, and apparently—as so many of his contemporaries have done before him and doubtless will do—he studied history with malice aforethought, the end in view heing ths writing of a historical romance. In other words, "The Strollers" reads like a story that was written because the writing of this sort of novel happened to be the popular thing to do. The book did not spring out of deep historical research as the spontaneous fruit of such work. However, the phase of the part that the author hit upon is a comparatively pert phase, and whils there is plenty of incident, for the most part the author has spared us melodrama. "The Strollers" is not a book that rings true; the heroine's meeting with her father, his death, his will, all speak of the book machine. One could wish, too, that there had been less of lovemaking and more of the life of the strollers. But probably the author had no more data concerning them at his command; then, after all, he may be right to have focused the reader's attention on the love interest. Certainly he is right from a commercial point of view. For there is always a public gaping for a love story, while other themes are more dubious of their audiencs. However, thers is no reason why those readers who seek their entertainment from historical novels and tales of adventure should not find "The Strollers" a readable hook.

Chimmie Fadden Again.*

It has been five years since Chimmie Fadden first made his bow before an admiring public. Since then he has appeared before the foothights in more senses than one, whether to his detriment or not must hs decided by those who renew his acquaintance after five years' residence with "Miss Fanny." He comes to us bracketed with Mr. Paul, whose philosophy of men and things he renders into his east side vernacular, and whose love story he makes plain to the reader, notwithstanding his efforts to assume the attitude of an ignorant hystander—an indifferent onc he never is. His heart is as warm, his instinct for a joke as keen as they were in the Bowery days before prosperity had dawned upon his house, and if what he says ahout the "Little Duke" is to be set down to anything more reliable than parental prids the heir to his fortunes is also the heir of all that makes Chimmie an entertaining companion and a trusty friend.

Mr. Burton's death leaves Miss Fanny free to bestow her hand where her affections were given some years ago, and the last chapter leaves us happily sure that she and Mr. Paul will find in a future together compensation for all they have suffered.

Mr. Paul's philosophy might well deserve to make disciples; it embraces the social, military, and political issucs and transitions of the past two years down to the immediate present. From the District Attorney, and Gen. Miles's little unpleasantness with the President, to ping-pong and the misfortunes of the caterer who furnished the luncheon in honor of Prince Henry at the launching, nothing escapes the play of his humor or the sting of his satire, and humor and satirc are so penetrating and so wholesome that they make the book worth far more than the delightful hour it offers the reader.

A Story of the South of To-day.*

There seems to be a good deal of talent distributed among our younger writers. Many of these authors fail to fulfill their early promise, however, and from work which is fresh, if commonplace, they descend to commonplace dreariness, while others, again, surprise one by the manner in which they forge ahead on the road to writing really praiseworthy stories. Of this latter class is Miss Hildegarde Brooks.

"The Master of Caxton's," Miss Brooks's latest book, is a work of such distinct merit that it deserves serious attention. It gives an extremely good and true picture of life of to-day in the South. We have had plenty of stories which sentimentalize about the South and its lost glories, and a few which have shown the other side of the shield—stories of an arrogant, uneducated, and lazy people. Miss Brooks has struck the happy medium and has told the truth without prejudice, but with tenderness and with humor. Her story is about a young girl who, as a child, was adopted by a phi-

*AT THE BACK OF BEYOND. By Jane Barlow, author of "Irish Idylls." "A Creel of Irish Stories," "From the Land of the Shamrock, &c. Pp. 358. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902. $1.50.

*THE COAST OF FREEDOM. A Romance of the Adventurous Times of the First Self-Made American. By Adele Marie Shaw. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1902. Price, $1.50.

*THE STROLLERS. By Frederic S. Isham. The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

*CHIMMIE FADDEN AND MR. PAUL. By Edward W. Townsend. Illustrated by Albert Levering. Pp. 382. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Century Company. 1902. $1.50.

*THE MASTER OF CAXTON'S. By Hildegarde Brooks. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

(Continued on Page 406.)

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NEW FICTION.

(Continued from Page 405.)

lanthropic Northern woman. Her adopted mother dies and leaves her a large fortune on the condition that she shall continue her Northern charitable work, which was organized on a large scale. For the sake of returning home to her brothers, Cassandra forfeits her inheritance. This story is a series of studies of characters as they are affected by their environment. The South is not used merely as a pleasant setting for a number of people to act out their little drama, but these people could not have been as they were anywhere except in the South. For these strenuous days the moral which Miss Brooks teaches is an unusual one. It is to let well enough alone, and that certain spiritual graces more than compensate for material ones. Miss Brooks's greatest fault is that she has made her story too long; the love interest, especially, she has dragged out more than was necessary.

Mrs. Dudeney's Depressing Story.*

"The Maternity of Harriott Wicken" and "Folly Corner" each had a strong and undeniable purpose to be fulfilled only through much that was gloomy and repellent, and which Mrs. Dudeney did not see fit to relieve by the slightest deviation into those more cheerful paths leading now and then through life at its hardest. The fog that wraps "Spindle and Plough" is gray not black, but it is as impenetrable as a Scotch mist, and one is so thoroughly soaked by the time he gets out of it that he is too depressed and uncomfortable to believe with his heart—whatever his mind tells him—that on one small corner of Mrs. Dudeney's barren, ugly field the sun is shining. A book like this makes one grateful to Mr. Crockett and Mr. Long and Mrs. Burnett, and to everybody else who does not insist that there are no longer full feasts or even wholesome substantial meals to be had, and that the wisest thing to do is to gnaw one's plate of scraps or one's small ragged bone with a thankful heart and—in a corner.

If Mrs. Dudeney were without power one would not feel so bitter on closing her last book, or if one could see anything to be gained by the exploitation of types—both men and women—it must be admitted without argument are far too common. So common, indeed, that it seems a waste of time to dwell upon them when the dwelling leads to nothing helpful or stimulating. Granting that Boaz Boylett and Shalisha's feebly venal mother and objectionable relatives are necessary adjuncts to the small drama of her life should not imply the sacrifice of Felix Rule to the same end or leave one spiritless and indifferent to the salvation he and Shalisha finally work out. One could forgive the author of Shalisha's being all the pricks and bruises suffered on account of her heroine if the suffering was in the cause of love; but really Shalisha is such an unattractive person in spite of her admirable qualities, her "holding, indestructible beauty of expression," her strong body and boyish manner and hidden feminine ideals, that one wonders over and half disbelieves in her conquests.

There is a large part of every community who believe in love and disbelieve in marriage without it, who do not need to be convinced that every woman has a right to the career she can make, and that the women who are incapable of careers are happier and more useful members of society when they turn with a will to the work their hands find to do. There are others who believe that even an unlovely marriage is better than a solitary life, and that no work or career will find the void of husband and children in a woman's heart. All of these things Mrs. Dudeney depicts so convincingly that at the end of "Spindle and Plough" the reader is sure of only one thing—the unsatisfactoriness of life and human nature.

A Romance Among the Pines.*

In spite of the painful fact that the Dale family's domestic arrangements are conducted dangerously like those of the ordinary "pore white trash," there is an irresistible charm about them all, from the absent-minded professor, whom, however, nearly every reader has met in fiction before, and Mrs. Dale, "Aunt Emmet" of the Inglenook, whose Pegasus is harnessed and must, forsooth, travel along a road paved with receipts and household hints, to Myra, most bewitching of all, whether seen from beneath the shadow of her sunbonnet or looking out from behind the spotted cotton veil.

Nearly every character Mr. Vielé has introduced in the book has this same charm. There is Mr. Ramsey, the agent of the Pineopolis Improvement and Colonization Company, (Limited,) who is in love with Myra, not to forget Sis, the pigwoman's child, whose acquaintance with God extends to His last name, which she had heard was "Dam." One sees what a natural, honest gentleman Mr. Ramsey is in spite of his lack of polish, and admires Myra's delicacy, the day Mr. Christensen was there, in borrowing his knife just at the critical moment that he was whittling a chip of wood "that might result in a toothpick."

Mr. Christensen is a man of many prov-

*SPINDLE AND PLOUGH. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney, author of "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken," "Folly Corner," &c. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902. $1.50.

*MYRA OF THE PINES. By Herman Knickerbocker Vielé. 12mo. Pp. 328. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

erbs. He comes to inspect the mines with a view to establishing a Swedish colony in the district, but he leaves with a confused idea of the country and decided ideas about Myra. "We have a saying in Sweden," he says, as Myra leads him to a quiet little nook, where the charcoal burners used to be, "that when a woman wills to lead the fiend himself must follow." "I should have invented a better proverb if I were behind," commented Myra. "We have a saying in Astoria—'if not sure of the merits of your ideas, quote them as another's.'" And what is more delightful than her picturesque summing up of the degrees of unattractiveness in a girl—"Positive, well-informed; comparative, well-meaning; superlative, good-hearted. I must be only positively ugly."

The nearest approach to the villains of the book are the pig-people. They come to the pines with their herd of hogs and assume the squatters' privileges, and when Mr. Ramsey undertakes to drive them away they show their revenge by setting the pines on fire. One feels what a wonderful picture that blazing forest of pines must have made.

A faint red glow shone between the trees where brighter flashes came and went, and in a moment all the trunks grew ruddy as those about a hunter's camp. The air, sucked inward by the advancing fire, clamorous of oxygen, swept sand and needles in a sudden cloud of whirling dust, and as it passed the pines sent up a roar of defiance. Then light was everywhere—a merry light that danced and leapt and brightened, and grew till the wood was filled with capering shadows and every trunk became a column of cornelian and every twig a coral spray. The air was thick with tinsel threads, the ground ankle deep in sparkling crystals. Light, light, more light—the light of a million Christmas hearths, the light of a burning world, the light of a sun gone mad.

Myra and her mother had fled to the spot cleared by the charcoal burners, and there the rescuing parties came to find them. There followed Mr. Ramsey, but from the other direction came that other. Nearer he came, his horse plunged ahead, swerving, dodging, leaping, till with a final bound, it outstripped the pale brown horse of Mr. Ramsey's altogether.

The knell of poor Mr. Ramsey's hopes is struck as the stranger, "blackened as a charcoal burner," springs from his saddle, and, standing beside Myra, the burning pines behind them, "throws his whip away that his arms might be more free."

The whole book is full of daintiness and a sprightly humor, while here and there a note of pathos creeps in, gently and softly, as "the violet shadows of the pines."

A Story of Crime and Incident.*

M. J. William Fosdick's book, "The Honor of the Braxtons," revels in sensational incidents. The characters are of widely different nationalities—three Americans, an Englishman with green eyes, who is a monster by whom de Brinvelliers would shine as a well-meaning person; a Swami, who comes in with Scriptural quotations uttered in "deep and vibrant tones" on all possible occasions; Russians, Danes, and, of course, many French persons. Victor Hugo and Zola are both introduced, the latter disguised under an assumed name. One lurid event follows after the other with such rapidity that the mind becomes fatigued in the effort to keep up with the narrative.

The green-eyed damsel may safely be regarded as the chief villain of the story, inasmuch as she attempts to poison an innocent infant merely for the sake of obtaining a quiescent model, and also goes about among the Norman peasantry suggesting murders and offering gold coins for their accomplishment, while a Norman innkeeper, who shares her homicidal propensities, is a good second. After many chapters of abortive villainies it is with relief that one sees these two unpleasant persons meet fates worthy of their deserts, while the good and beautiful heroine who has done her best to thwart their schemes is happily united to the man of her choice.

Poetical justice is so often defrauded in real life that it is perhaps only just that novels should so frequently insist on its reign. If the author had refrained from painting his bad characters so very black and his good ones so intensely white, his work would have been more artistic, and have left a pleasanter impression.

"Comments of a Countess."*

The writer, who in this collection of sketches comments on English society, knows her ground very thoroughly, and presents various phases of high life with a light, delicate touch that is accompanied frequently with more than a tinge of satire. The comments are made upon many and varying topics. Those upon Theatricals, Dress, The Season, Entertaining, Ascot, Cowes, &c., of course reveal the writer's impressions in regard to the pleasuring of the "Smart Set" and its satellites and imitators. But the "Countess" has also recorded her views on such subjects as Christian Science, Charity, Relations, Ancestors, District Visiting, and has written a very bright chapter on Ireland, which she describes as "the most delightful country in the world, only people without a sense of humor should not visit it." The chapter on The Season gives a very graphic account of a débutante's bad quarter of an hour in undergoing a presentation at Court. In reading it one feels that the writer must indeed have "been there" personally, to describe so feelingly. It is not only the presentees who suffer, however; we are assured that the only people who enjoy the show are the crowd outside the palace. This being the case it is ungrateful of them "to make rude remarks even about a duchess, to which she is obliged to sit and listen without retorting." Rank certainly has its drawbacks.

The last chapter but one, on the Degeneration of Man, is distinctly optimistic in its tone with regard to the present standing of women. "From the factory girl to the duchess, all of us women have reason to be thankful for our present condition when compared with that of past centuries." The front pages of this book give the impression that it is written by a rather flippant and heartless person, but in reading on one detects a note of true and womanly feeling under the seeming levity, and when at the end we are assured by no less an authority than the Noble Earl himself that the Countess is a "lot better than she lets you see," we are quite prepared for the statement. This is made in the preface which, contrary to custom, is placed at the end of this decidedly original volume.

Tales of Russian Jewry.*

Into the stories published under the title "Strangers at the Gate" the author has poured the virtues, the superstitions, the wrongs, the vain longings, the hatreds, and the ideals of the Jews. The style is easy, and the stories well told, but so full of bitter sadness that the pleasure of reading them is almost overbalanced by the depression they induce. There is a note of inefficiency in the most satisfactory climaxes, and the gloom is thick and unbroken of those that do not assume to end well.

"The Daughters of Shem," the first and longest story in the volume, is an analysis of a young Russian Jewess who, having been educated in the freer atmosphere of Germany, returned unwillingly to the dullness and restrictions of a small Russian town. Here she divides her time between reading German novels, attending to her father's shop, helping her younger sister Salka nurse their invalid mother, and dreaming dreams of the brilliant life just out of her reach. A high-born Jewish lover, endowed with rare gifts of learning and a liberal share of worldly goods, who is also fortunate enough to have secured the favor of her parents, offers himself at the very moment when opportunity as well as desire beckons her from the bondage of Judaism into the freedom of a Gentile love. At the last moment, when the wavering scale has lost its level, heredity and tradition send it flying back to its proper balance.

It is this persistence of the Jewish type, the Jewish precedent and tradition, the Jewish idea, that is the dominant theme of every story. Enforced sometimes at the cost of life and happiness; sometimes at the cost of the Christian, sometimes at the cost of the Jew, always at the cost of the individual, the law of Judaism, written and unwritten, is still the strongest, the subtlest, the most binding that the author knows, and it is a law which keeps the people who acknowledge it forever strangers at the gate. "Whose Judgment Is Justice" and "The Ambush of Conscience" are the most striking stories in a volume that cannot fail to interest.

*STRANGERS AT THE GATE: TALES OF RUSSIAN JEWRY. By Samuel Gordon, author of "Sons of the Covenant," "Lesser Destinies," &c. Pp. 458. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. 1902.

Strange Adventures.*

Mr. Dwight Tilton has written a somewhat thrilling story. From the moment when Agatha Renier makes her appearance swaying "like a scarlet vine," to the bridle of old Mrs. Copeland's maddened horses and stopping their headlong progress, the reader has a right to expect marvelous developments. And in this he is not disappointed. Mrs. Copeland shows her appreciation of the girl's heroism by forthwith adopting her. The good old lady, whose introduction is somewhat austere, but who later develops the gentlest qualities, has a wicked nephew whose fears in behalf of Mrs. Copeland's final disposition of her property are immediately aroused upon Agatha's advent. Between him and Mrs. Worth-Courtleigh, who is madly in love with the wretched man, the ball of scandal is started about poor Agatha, and rolls along at a merry pace. Agatha's course of revenge, and the fate which befalls her persecutors form the climax of the story. There is a dreadful moral presented in the final punishment of Hamilton and Mrs. Worth-Courtleigh.

Bonaparte as a Villain.*

Had Sheppard Stevens's "In the Eagle's Talon" appeared when Napoleon was the idol of the schoolboy, angry, indeed, would have been the outcry, for the author's estimate of the Corsican is that of his shrewd, clear-eyed, irreverent countrywoman, Mme. la Duchesse d'Ahrantes. Never an illusion did she cherish in regard to her mother's former suitor, who married her to Junot so coolly, and never was she blind to a fault of her rival, the handsome Caroline, and from her pages the brother and sister come into the American novel in all their moral deformity, which is very considerable. Caroline's beauty and Bonaparte's bravery are all the attractions left to them, unless his eloquent denunciation of the greed and unscrupulousness of his family be imputed to him for virtue. As a scold, he was im-

*MISS PETTICOATS. By Dwight Tilton. With illustrations by Charles H. Stephens. 12mo. Pp. 377. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

*IN THE EAGLE'S TALON. By Sheppard Stevens. 8vo. Pp. 475. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. From advance sheets. $1.50.

*THE HONOR OF THE BRAXTONS. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. 1902. $1.50.

*COMMENTS OF A COUNTESS. John Lane, London and New York: The Bodley Head. 1902. $1.

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perial indeed, and Elizabeth Tudor herself had no worse language at command than that which he lavished upon Caroline, and it must be owned that she deserved it.

Bonaparte, then, is the villain in France, and in Louisiana there is a comparatively small villain, who tells falsehoods in a simple Colonial way appropriate to his station. The honors of the story belong to two scions of a noble French family, and to a coquettish little maiden who conceals her love for the tall hero and is the source of all the light comedy of the tale. Her little romance and his is brought to a happy end, but the shrewd reader will foresee a sequel in which the girl who refused the First Consul's suit shall be suitably mated. If it be as well planned and as consistent with history as "In the Eagle's Talon" it will be more than welcome, especially if such disfiguring speeches as "I will (!) die of a rheum," &c., be reformed in the meantime. The apocryphal Napoleon is much less interesting than the sharp-tongued kidnapper of pretty girls.

The Story of a Bankrupt.*

In "Lord Alingham, Bankrupt," the impecunious English lord, the dandy and clubman, the English Duchess who descends to petty tricks to snare an heiress for her son, and the conventional American heiress, and poor but brilliant, irresistible, and far from well-bred American girl, are worked up into a love story ending in an international marriage. Miss Manning also makes great use of two other types that it was to have been hoped belonged to a rapidly receding past—the illiterate, backwoods American father of the high-bred, cultivated American girl.

Among the incidents are a trip on an ocean liner, two seasons in London, a visit to an English country house, and a return to the wildest prairie life. As the characters are ready-made and the situations dull, the interest of the story must depend upon the plot, which must, therefore, be left to be solved by whoever cares sufficiently for the bankrupt Lord and the American heiress to find out whether he marries her or the typical American girl, or both. The book is like a dozen others to be found on any book counter.

A Detective Story by Guy Boothby*

Mr. Guy Boothby has written a story which is apparently a protest against those tales which deal with the phenomenal cleverness of the detective. Mr. Guy Boothby's detective in "A Millionaire's Love Story" is no cleverer than the detectives in the front office in New York. He is a real man, not a device. What is more, it seems evident that the author intended him as a contrast to such preternatural creatures as Sherlock Holmes, who make us feel sadly how human and fallible our own poor detective force is—a laudable intention, and it is a pity that Mr. Boothby chose to set his real, fat detective in the midst of such melodramatic surroundings. It cannot be said that "The Millionaire's Love Story" is a likely story, nor can it be added that the story is particularly interesting. It will perhaps appeal to the commercial imagination, for the hero is a man with whom money is no object and the power wielded by such men is an ever fascinating theme in fiction—witness the success of "Mr. Barnes of New York." The adventures of Mr. Boothby's hero do not follow one another as rapidly as did the adventures of Mr. Barnes; and, considered as a detective story, this is feeble in the "mysterious" element, which is not very obscure. But, then, in real detective life there are not so many "mysteries." Most of the experiences of a detective are as commonplace as this story—as any detective will acknowledge—any detective who has not been inspired by detective fiction to maintain a mysterious pose.

A Story of Arizona.*

The title of Miss Charles's book, "In the Country God Forgot," fully indicates her intention of placing the dry, cruel territory, as she calls it, plainly before the reader, and one of her chosen means is to show its withering influence, first physical, then mental, then spiritual, upon all but the most steadfast men and women. Life in every newly settled country is a tragedy, but the tragedy of Arizona is that of the primitive desert combined with that of modern trade competition, and heightened by consciousness of the situation, a condition absent from pioneer life except in the most modern fields, South Africa and the American Far West. Miss Charles succeeds in making her impression; her style is chaotic, her misuses of words tempt one to burlesque, until one perceives the impossibility of burlesquing phrases like "a stretching haimweb of some goodly distance"; her violations of good taste are sometimes serious, but he who perseveres to the end will feel that a new country has been shown to him.

The chief character, generous and chivalrous by nature, is warped by a hatred almost excusable, and inextricably involved with his best impulses and feelings, and Arizona gives him an opportunity of indulging his desire for revenge. The heroine's bewildered sorrow for her husband's lifelong anguish is redoubled by the arid atmosphere that surrounds her with suffering, blights her beauty, and murders her baby.

The young lovers are almost separated by the girl's horror of the deadly climate and the strange surroundings, and the ruder folk, workingmen and housewives, are bowed beneath the same burden. The author mercifully tempers her severity with a closing chapter of some humor, but even here the hand has its wicked way, and "wears upon the nerves" of innocent visiting capitalists. She also introduces two agreeable children and an American joker of the variety impermeable to all exterior influences.

Upon the whole, the success of the book depends upon the fair-mindedness of its readers. Those who need to be wooed with startling opening phrases and kept faithful by regularly recurring shocks should not attempt to read it, nor should fastidious sticklers for elegance, but the careful reader will be tempted to a second reading in order to see the characters in the new light supplied by the revelations of the closing passages.

*LORD ALINGHAM, BANKRUPT. By Marie Manning. Pp. 288. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902. $1.50.

*A MILLIONAIRE'S LOVE STORY. By Guy Boothby. F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.

*IN THE COUNTRY GOD FORGOT. By Frances Charles. 12mo. Pp. 338. Cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Carissima.*

"Carissima Carlotta mia," so endearingly Italian, stands for Miss Charlotte Perry, and it was her smug father who had invented it. Mr. Perry looked and behaved like a rat, and Charlotte's mother had a beaming countenance, resembling a clock with a moon face. At the outset Lucas Malet bids you to be on your guard as to Charlotte. The Carissima is lovely, sings and plays delightfully, dances gracefully, and can talk. In the fiction there is a return to a famous story of an old time, Capt. Marryat's "Snarleyow." The fiend dog of the Dutch skipper comes to the front once more. Unfortunate Leversedge! What harm had he done? Once in the desolate African veldt he had come across a wagon, and the trekkers had died of starvation, all save a yellow dog. The brute had evidently torn a poor little child to pieces, and the baby had probably been the last survivor. Leversedge had very properly shot the horrid cur, but ever after that fiend of a dog had haunted him. The green eyes were always gleaming, and the spectre hound would crawl up in Leversedge's lap. Leversedge was rich, and Charlotte had agreed to marry him. She knew his dementia. She tried to convince herself that there was something splendid in her self-sacrifice. But at the last moment the Carissima refused. Then Leversedge drowned himself.

The teller of the story is the top-lofty Mr. Hammond, and he is a cynic of the most acrid kind. He despises the entire Perry family. The drama unfolds itself before him and he enjoys it hugely, for he has noted every detail of the performance. Hammond is on intimate terms with the unfortunate Leversedge, but just for the fun of the thing Hammond would have fooled with the Carissima.

Here is a capital sketch of your Englishman in the true Caran D'Ache style: "Most Englishmen are born with their feet glued to a little round, green stand like the ladies and gentlemen in Noah's ark. When unglued they are, of course, at a disadvantage." After all, the Carissima is somewhat of an enigma. When the demented one drowned himself Charlotte married somebody of so insignificant an importance that who he might be the author barely mentions, but the Carissima knew what she was about, because poor Leversedge had left her all his money. Ability? The story is cram full of it. Then there is Lucas Malet's vigorous style. She does not waste her words in crystalline descriptions of what should be the width of the stem of a wine glass, but is vigorous in the telling of the foibles, the weakness of human nature.

*THE CARISSIMA. By Lucas Malet, Author of "A History of Sir Richard Calmady." 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 334. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A Story of Brigands.*

Any reader who, finding the name of Elizabeth Pullen upon the title page of "Mr. Whitman," is moved to lay the book aside as the work of an unknown author, will surely repent his decision when he learns that he has thereby foregone the first long novel of the author whom he very well knows under the name of Elisabeth Cavazza. Besides, the story tells of brigands, real brigands, not needy Macedonian revolutionists, and yet brigands susceptible of reform and regeneration, and, above all, ready to perceive the priceless value of American ideas.

The promoter of these ideas, in the case of these brigands, is Mr. Jeremiah Whitman, New York denier in tanners' materials. Having longed for years, in spite of devotion to his business, to leave it and to visit Italy, a bequest of $5,000 sends him thither gladly and swiftly, but in less than a week his New England conscience, an unconscionably large possession, moves him to leave Italy and hasten to Palermo in pursuit of quotations for Sicilian sumac.

On the way the brigands capture him, and, in return, he captures them, by persuading them to become the "Society for the Relief of Travelers from Superfluous Luggage," he being Treasurer, Secretary, and Freight Agent of that society, and "at all times constituting a quorum." Pastorally innocent of everything beyond the limits of their own calling, they permit themselves to be led into reform as lambs are led to the slaughter, an ingenious disposition being made of the two real villains of the band. The hero's little love story is skillfully connected with this Gilbertian comedy, and among the scenes incidentally occurring are an Italian wake, a murder, an attack upon travelers, and the history of a mountain hamlet transformed into a nest of brigands, all lightly and agreeably described or narrated. No more pleasing protracted jest will appear among the fiction of the Summer; the lamented Stockton could not have told the story better.

*MR. WHITMAN. By Elisabeth Pullen, (Mrs. Stanley M. Pullen.) 8vo. Pp. 352. Cloth. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

A "Life of Theodore Roosevelt," by Murat Halstead, is in preparation for early publication by The Saalfield Publishing Company. The book is said to be splendidly illustrated and bound in de luxe style.

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WILLIAM H. HURLBERT.

Mr. Evans's Reminiscences of a Noted Writer and Journalist of the Past.

AT SOME date which I cannot now recall, probably between 1875 and 1880, Mr. Charles A. Dana, one of the original editors of Appleton's Encyclopedia, requested me to write for him, for a new edition of that work then preparing, biographical articles of Manton Marble and William Henry Hurlbert. I immediately procured from both these gentlemen memoranda to serve as the basis of ths articles which I did not write after all, absence abroad and other pressing duties forbidding. The notes sent me by Hurlbert I still retain, and as they present an outline of his career up to the date of their record under the seal of his own hand, they appear to possess sufficient interest to justify their preservation. I give them as they stand in his handwriting, except that I somewhat reluctantly modify an occasional whimsical locution, such as his discourse, written or spoken, was wont to wear as the plum pudding of Christmastide wears its decorating sprig of holly.

Born in Charleston, S. C., 1828. His father a native of Massachusetts, of an old Connecticut River family, graduated at Williams College, afterward President of Beaufort College, S. C., and for many years a resident of that State, where, with Judge Lee, the late J. L. Petrigru, and others of his intimate personal friends, he was conspicuous on the Union side in the controversies of 1830. William H. Hurlbert was carefully educated under the eye of his father, who removed to Philadelphia in 1831, and died there in 1843. As the grandson on both sides (his mother of Virginia) of Revolutionary officers, he was entitled to a cadetcy at West Point, which his family procured for him, but he declined to go there, and going to Harvard College, was graduated there in 1847 with high honors and a special reputation as a Grecian. He went through both the Theological and Law Schools of the University, and including a period of two years spent in Europe, partly at Cambridge, in England, and partly in traveling and society on the Continent, lived the life of a student, with Harvard for his heedquarters, for ten years before adopting any profession in life. In 1855 he made up his mind to the profession of journalism. In the same year a book of his travels in Cuba in 1853 was published in Boston, and republished in London by the Longmans, in their "Travelers' Library." "Gan Eden; or, Pictures of Cuba," was a success at the time; its best fruit to the author being his introduction as a writer to The Edinburgh Review and to the acquaintanco of Walter Savage Landor, who, always chary of his good words, wrote William H. Hurlbert a most encouraging letter, and invited him to come and see him in England, an invitation which on a subsequent journey to Europe he very gladly accepted and enjoyed too much ever to say much or to publish anything about it. In 1855 he was elected poet by the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and read a poem before that august society nt commencement time which was published afterward at The University Press. Shortly after this he removed to New York and began bis career as a professional writer in the capacity of one of the editors of Putnam's Monthly and a dramatic critic on The Albion, under the name of Hamilton. Young (editor of The Albion, translator of Beranger, and surly literary censor at large in that period,) "even spoke well of him in that capacity—also many other people, mostly muffs."

In the Spring of 1856 he went again to England and passed the rest of the year there and in Germany, being long the guest of his friend Charles Kingsley, who is generally believed to have made William H. Hurlbert the hero of his American episode in "Two Years Ago," and seeing a good deal of the best people generally. One of his companions on the Continent was Lord Douglas, afterward Duke of Hamilton, who married a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon, and was universally recognized as one of the brightest and cleverest men of his time, though he himself protested that there were only two things which he could do perfectly well, "the one being to stew oysters, and the other to black his own boots." In October, 1856, William H. Hurlbert published an article on the political crisis in the United States in The Edinburgh Review, which attracted extraordinary attention at home and abroad, and its author received the praises of Lord Macaulay and Prince Albert in England, and the compliment of an attack from Senator Butler of South Carolina in the United States Senate. It was strongly hostile to the claims of the South. William H. Hurlbert, partly from intellectual candor and partly from a passion for attacking the winning side, had avowed his hatred of slavery at a very early age, and had never wavered in it. The attack on Sumner also disgusted him, and as he was at that time of opinion that the Nation's danger threatened from the South he took sides for Frémont openly and vigorously. In the Spring of 1857 Henry J. Raymond made Mr. Hurlbert an offer to join THE TIMES, which he accepted and entered upon New York daily journalism. In 1858 he went again to England, and after passing the height of the season in London, he made a tour of Switzerland in company with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hughes (Tom Brown at Rugby) and Lord and Lady Goderich, now Earl De Grey and Ripon, and lately War Minister of Great Britain. Joining Raymond at Heidelberg, the two traveled together in Germany, and in the Fall William H. Hurlbert came back to New York and resumed with THE TIMES. In 1860 he became convinced that the danger to the nation from the South was over, and that it was the Republican Party which threatened the country. This may have been wrong, but if so, men like Judge Kent, who had been a Frémont Elector in 1856, were wrong in the same way. William H. Hurlbert had charge of THE TIMES during the Italian war of 1859, and in 1860 made it for months virtuelly a Dongias paper. After the election of Lincoln he was so sure of coming mischief that he refused to continue in any wey connected with the Republicans, and broke off his connection finelly with THE TIMES. It was his misfortune or his quality to be incapable of partisanship. Irritated at the angry and vehement tone of the North he went South in ths Spring of 1861, partly to see for himself the actual atate of affairs there, and partly to arrange some family matters with his married sister, who resides in South Carolina. He was equally disgusted by the irrationality and extravagance of the Southern feeling, and in a long conversation with Toombs, then Secretary of State, at Richmond, plainly declared that if the South meant to fight for slavery the South was surely doomed to defeat, and must lose the sympathy of all Christendom. Returning to the North, he was arrested at Atlanta on suspicion of being a Northern emissary, and refusing to modify or explain in any way his individual personal position he was locked up in Richmond for several months. He demanded his release, and fought the Government of Davis in the courts, but was only released through the personal interference of influential Southern gentlemen in January, 1862, when he was tendered a passport to Europe on condition of giving a sort of parole. This he point-blank refused, and taking a small cottage in company with Commander Boutwell of the United States Navy, who had been detained under similar circumstances, he remained in ths Confsderate Capital until after the Peninsular campaign of McClellan, when, despairing of release in any other way, he took the matter into his own hands, left Richmond in the rear of Lee's advance upon the North, and after a perilous journey of four days, crossed the Potomac and reached Washington on foot. His elder brother was now a conspicuous Major General in the West, and every opportunity was afforded him to fill the character of a victim of Southern oppression. He simply etated the facts of his own experience and obeervation in the South during these most momentous fourteen months, and finding a state of things at the North which he regarded with as much abhorrence as anything he hed seen at the South, end still believing the right of secession inhcrent in the Constitution, he threw himself openly into the opposition to Mr. Lincoln's Government, and joined the staff of The World. In 1863 Mr. Hurlbert made a visit to his Republican brother, then in command of the Upper Mississippi, and came back more hostile than ever to the war. In 1864, having made some money in Wall Street, he organized an association for the purchase of The Commercial Advertiser—expressly limiting his own share in the enterprise to its financial and commercial bearings. In the Summer of 1864 he publlshed a book on McClellan and the conduct of the war, for writing which he had enjoyed excellent opportunles through a long and intimate acquaintance with the General himself. He had previously translated "Prince de Joinville's Campaigns of the Potomac" after a correspondence with the Prince, in which the latter expressed the warmest good will toward McClellan, and the greatest faith in his judgment and capacity as a soldier. For the first time, too, William H. Hurlbert went on ths stump for McClellan in the Fall of 1864, and made some speeches considered good by persons of judgment. Since that time Mr. Hurlbert had been an open, earnest, and consistent supporter of the conservative Democratic principles and party. The Winter of this year—1866—he spent in Mexico under the most fortunete auspices for seeing that country. While in prison in Richmond he had written to Delane of The London Times that "the North is mad, hut strong; the South is mad also, hut feehle," and predicted that the "real troubles of the country would begin when the war should end," and he still refused to admit that even to secure the great good of the abolition of slavery it was right to violate the principles of the Constitution and to make war upon the South.

I was a resident in Washington in the year of Mr. Hurlbert's captivity and escape, and as soon as the way-worn refugee reached that capital I took him anew into custody and carried him off to my quarters, where I kept him four or five weeks. He had fled from Richmond at night, after a social occasion calling for evening dress, and he made the four day and night journey in this fragile regalia. It was no time to think of baggage or journeying conveniences. A rough country spread before him with spectres of peril on every hand, hut hnpplly only visions, as the male population of that region who would joyously have slnin any fugitive of his euspicious appearance had long before been absorbed into the Confederate Army. He hestrode the disbanded and furloughed army mules and the mule of civil life. He rode in country carts with wooden wheel tirea drawn hy lean Accomac steers, which displayed an unaccountahle disposition to lie down while fording the swifter water courses, and to deviate into every perilous ravine along the wayside. He slept where he could; sometimes under the shelter of a roof, though it were only that of a negro cabin and sometimes with only the starred midsummer canopy over him. If he got a hlanket or an old army overcoat to enwrap himself withal he counted it a stroke of good fortime. Thus enfolded his bosom may have swelled with the heroic thought that though a noncombatant and intent only on escape he

> Lay like a warrior taking his rest
> With his martial cloak around him.

It is not surprising that when he reached Washington, happily under the shelter of night, he stood in urgent need of rehahilitation. He found out his friend Riggs, the hanker, and got some money, and the next morning, very early, was prepared to enter the local ready-made clothing market as a purchaser. Not much was to be got. The trade ran to military toggery. Civilian custom was perhaps looked on with suspicion, as if it carried a sign of Copperheadism or some other form of political heresy. Howbeit, Hurlbert succeeded in getting a partial suit of alpaca and an ornamented shirt with small, red horseshoes imprinted all over its visible surface, the whole surmounted by an inexpensive straw bat, which he wore as jauntily as if it had been the Sultan's turban. Thus attired and girt with the glowing ardors of morning he dawned on my rejoicing vision. I well remember it. It was in front of the old Metropolitan Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, whither summoned hy the dawn I had come from my lodgings near hy to get the morning papers. As before recited, I pounced upon him immediately and bore him to my fortress, and as we were then of like etature and dimensions his outfitting in proper raiment presented no difficulty. My next thought was for his inward well-being.

> Wha could tell how Colin fared
> When he was far awa?

I carried him away immediately to a famous restaurant kept hy a colored man of so much renown in that period that I am ashamed to have forgotten his name, and then we hreakfasted in a grandiose manner, Hurlbert bringing with him the appetite of Homer's heroes acquired in a long season of rather ill-fed captivity. His tale thereof was of incomparahle interest and vivacity; news from within the rebel lines was hard to get; the budget he brought back was the most copious and various which had reached the capital since the war hroke out. When it became known that he was my guest a good many persons of first, second, and other grades of magnitude came to see and hear him. Hanscom, correspondent of The Herald and also of some Boston paper, a well-known Washington figure of that time, always with Senator Douglas, brought in that distinguished man. Hurlbert had urged him for President in THE TIMES a year before; they met as frienda and, in a sense, as political allies, and the great Senator listened to the tale of his bondags and his description of the rebel capital falling into shabbiness and semi-desertion, except for the soldier hosts which came and went, with much interest. Old General Spinner, the Nation's Treasnrer of that time, he of the intricate signatnre, a bewildering hieroglyph to his generation, still occasionally to be seen on a Treasury note of old date, used to come over almost every evening, and was never tired of listening to the eloquent and vivaclous fugitive. Of the interesting persons occasionally appearing in Washington in that period, I remember the Princes of France, father and sons, De Joinville, De Paris and De Chartres; Lord Hartington, not yet come to his lordship; Hawthorne, Caleh Cushing, Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Mathew Simpson, N. P. Willis, Gottschalk, Walt Whitman, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Emanuel Leutze, the painter; Fred Cozzens, author of the Sparrowgrass Papers, and to a considerable number of thess Hurlbert had an opportunity of reciting his story, auditors quite worthy of euch a shining and attractive discourse. We one day had Charles Sumner for a companion of an hour, hut that was at the Welker Restaurant, on Pennsylvania Avenue, where the great Senator came every day about 2 o'clock to partake in solitnde of a somewhat lenten dinner. He had known Hurlbert years before as one of the most brilliant of Harvard graduates, and seemed glad to see him again, freed from the fetters of his imprisonment and with something of so much current interest to talk about. With his advancing years Sumner looked more and more like Burke; his countenance was noble and majestic, but seemed to wear an expression of physical suffering from which, I believe, in his later years he was seldom free. He was then drawing toward the close of his career, only a few more years remaining to him, and even so slight a memory of him as that which I preserve seems worthy of this passing record.

Hurlbert was much concerned as to his immediate future. He had parted with Raymond under circumstances which seemed to forhid renewed professional relations; no other journalistic place worthy of him appeared at the time to bc open to him, and the situation was not without its embarrassments. Personally I felt quite well assured that while THE TIMES had not found him acceptable in giving to it its political direction and would not try him in that capacity again, it would always welcome him as a contributor, and I at once wrote to Raymond setting forth to him the particulars of the situation. His reply was immediate. "Tell Hurlbert to come to New York at once." A signal which he promptly obeyed, and wrote quite an extended series of letters for THE TIMES, giving a detailed history of his experiences in the South, before and after his imprisonment, written in his customary sparkling and animated style, and attracting at the time a good deal of attention. But his relation with the paper thus renewed was this time a transient one, and he presently drifted over to The World, with which thenceforward he was to be continuously associated till the close of his journalistic career.

My last letter from him, closing an occasional correspondence of thirty-seven years, was written from Cadenahbia, a small Italian town bordering the Lake of Como, and is in part as follows:

"My Dear ——: Your very welcome letter from the under world and the not less welcome volume reached me well and duly through my dear friends at Rome nearly three weeks ago. They would have been acknowledged from Siena, where we then were, hut we were on the wing for the lakes and the Alps, and I wished to write to you fully and at leisure. Instead of which, on the way hither, if you please, I walked at midnight suddenly in a strange house down a very steep flight of stone steps, and as you see am not yet in condition to put pen to paper with my own hand, though I broke no bones and am getting on wonderfully well, so my amanuensis intervenes simply to let me notify you that the arrow you shot over the roofs of the world has reached the heart of your friend. I wish I could have got both the letter and the book at Monte Cario, for in that case I could have learned from G. A. S. (George Augustus Sala) why he left your kindly words unacknowledged. I saw him several times in Rome when he was very ill, and full of a book of his own which he published last Spring, but which I have not yet seen. * * * Your account of your rural paradise is very pretty, and I sincerely hope that there are no serpents within a hundred miles of it.

"Yes! I should be very glad to see your panel by Turner. My own 'Venia' [a fine, large picture hy that great master which Hurlbert possessed] is now on your side of the water, though I am looking at this moment at certain lights and ehades playing over the distant landscape of this lovely place which recall its mystic charm to me so vividly that I could almost fancy it was hanging within my sight. Do you really mean that you are coming ont to this part of the world? I need not say how cordially I should welcome the sound of your voice or how sincerely I always am yours as of old."

This letter bears the date of June 24, 1895, and Hurlbert's death took place only a few weeks later. The accident of which he spoke so lightly, and from which he supposed himself to be rapidly recovering, turned out to be much graver than he himself or those accompanying him imagined. It was, indeed, the immediate cause of his death, though others connected with the singularly embittered experiences of the last few years of his life may have been contributory thereto. It was a sombre ending of a life in the main as gay, joyous, and glittering as that of some hright plumaged and sweet-voiced Summer bird, and those on whom his companionship once shed its captivating influence can only hope, though hie star at the last fell in stormy and disastrous eclipse and his grave is made in alien earth, that

"After life's fitful fever he sleepe well."

T. C. EVANS.

"Graystone."*

Wanted to Rent—A small country place, furnished, with running water and old shade trees, not far from the city. Address X.

The Lieutenant was idly scanning the newspaper one day in his Philadelphia clubhouse when his eyes chanced to fall upon this advertisement. He was about to sail for Europe to he gone a twelvemonth, so the sudden idea of renting Graystone for that period of time didn't seem half bad. Hs promptly cut out the slip and inclosed it to his husiness agent. Not long afterward the Lieutenant's house and grounds were inspected by Miss Blake and her niece, Ruth. The inspection resulted in conclusions that were indicative of two diametrically opposite feminine natures. For example, the creek whose origin was in the secluded recesses of the tortuous Wissahickon, wound leisurely (of course!) through the centre of the meadows facing Graystone, and supplied the "running water" of the advertisement. To Ruth it seemed very beautiful, hut to Miss Blake it suggested snakes, bats, and centipedcs. Then the lovely shade trees of the girl's vision appeared to the older woman as so much rhenmatic dampness to be cleared away at any cost. And the quaint, old-fashioned furniture of the house, whlch so took Ruth's eye, might contain all sorts of noxious, wingless things, said Auntie.

But the Lieutenant's guardian angel had started to work on the morning when he cut out that clipping from the paper, and it was altogether idle for Miss Blake to object to Graystone. Wlth the end of finally bringing together and causing to beat as one the hearts of Ruth and the owner of that pretty country place, many more serious and problematic obstacles than Auntie's objections are seen to be removed in the course of 338 pages. Most of the hook runs as per schedule, and, somehow, the author reminds one of the expert burglar—hc "knows the combination."

*** Charles L. Marsh, who wrote "Not on the Chart," has for his paternal ancestors men who came to Connecticut in 1680, while through his mother he traces his lineage to the Puritans of the Mayflower. He is a native of Burlington, Vt. His father, Dr. Leonard Marsh, was at one timc Professor of Natural Science in the University of Vermont. The frontispiece to Mr. Marsh's hook shows the three castaways on the beach of their island, trying to solve the problem of the latitude and longitude of the uncharted bit of land in the Pacific of which they suddenly and unexpectedly find themselves the only inhabitants.

*GRAYSTONE. By William Jasper Nicolls. Pp. 338. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

BARBARIANS IN ITALY.

Villari's Account of Their Invasions of Italy, in Two Volumes.*

PERHAPS the last quarter of the nineteenth century, so rich in scientific achievement, saw no greater advance in any other department of human effort than that made by history. The stupendous change which the acceptance of the general law of evolution wrought in all the sciences was no less sweeping in the domain of history, which beyond doubt is the one most beset with obstacles and wherein conquest is most difficult. Not that such immortals as Herodotus, Tacitus, and Gibbon ignored the law first laid down by Darwin—they wrote with it before them, but ignorant of its full meaning, of its universal application. The essential unity of all history is a concept late in being accepted by the world—our own generation has seen it come about. That the tremendous upheavals of society in the early years of recorded time have told on the progress of all society, influencing even remotest generations, or that the barbarian deluge of Europe could be seen in the conquest of the New World, was a thesis with few defenders prior to the nineteenth century.

Prof. Villari, in his "Barbarian Invasions of Italy," seems to have grasped most clearly the philosophy of history, presenting in language of extraordinary intensity and beauty—which survives even translation—the matter of his subject with its relations to the mass of events which preceded and to that which followed. In the opening chapters of his really excellent work he lays before us in broad outline and in clear-cut perspective Roman society at the time of the first fierce collisions with the Barbarians. He asks and answers the question which has been so often propounded and so often ignorantly or illogically answered: "What caused the fall of the Roman Empire?" The Romans were "corrupt and enfeebled by corruption," he observes; "the Barbarians, while rougher, were also stronger and less corrupt." Roman society was divided into but two classes—the proletariat and the very wealthy, the mob that clamored for panem et circonses, and the great landowners steeped in vices, with their thousands of slaves. Bot this corrupt state of Rome, he argues, was not a cause of the decline of the people who had conquered the world, but a consequence.

Passing from the Roman picture our author draws masterly the conditions and modes of life of the vast Barbaric hordes that dwelt beyond the Danube and the Rhine, the natural boundaries of the empire against which the restless, persisting tribes of Marcomani, Huns, Goths, Vandals, &c., were ever pressing, urged now by the relentless attacks of tribes who swept down from the steppes of Scythia, or by the pangs of hunger. Society as it was organized in the wilds of Germany is sketched for us, Caesar and Tacitus still being regarded as our most trustworthy sources. We cannot fail to be interested in a discussion which deals with the fundamental organization of a society which through its various Teutonic branches has given customs and laws to so large a part of the world. The contrast between things Roman and things German stands out boldly; and the desperate war for supremacy which ensued has in it the ring of the heroic. Once the conflict joined, once the terrible slaughter of the Marcomani beyond the Danube, once the fury of Caesar vented on the soldiers of Ariovistus, once the vindictive extermination of the legions of Varus in the dark forests of Germany, there could be no peace until the proud Empire of Rome had been rent asunder and her name become a word of terror or of reverence.

That the empire should have fallen when it did is nothing extraordinary, declares the professor; "we are positively moved to amazement by the length of its duration. "The Empire," he goes on to say, "was neither a State nor a nation; it was a compound of different races, held together by force and subject to the same civilization." He points out very concisely the changes which had come in the unfolding of things; how the original Rome had been coherent and unified; how the soldiers who had first spread abroad the fame and power of the Eternal City had been the owners and cultivators of the soil, who, like the great Marius, would lay aside the pruning hook for the sword on occasions of danger, returning to their homes with peace. The time came when the bounds of the empire touched the Euphrates on the east, thrusting back the terrible Parthians; and on the south stretching down the Nile and thence westward along the Mediterranean Sea to the Gates of Hercules; and on the west over the Iberian Peninsula, Gaul, and the British Isles; on the north to the Rhine and the Danube and beyond. The armies which kept watch over such extended dominions could no longer be infused with the spirit of the original legions of Rome. To fill the ranks the Barbarians themselves were enlisted, while slaves by the thousand were impressed. The old spirit of patriotism became a fiction.

Meantime the march of the conquering armies of the empire had brought into Roman life the civilization of Greece and the Orient, a civilization higher in some respects, but which was destined to undermine the last remaining pillars of her society. The spread of Stoicism, Neo-Platonism, with the ever-increasing tide of Christianity, only added disorder to confusion. Indeed, the very teachings of Christianity were opposed to the integrity of the empire, for was not the force which held it together condemned? So at last Rome fell.

The work is divided into four books. Book I. is concerned with "The Decline of the Roman Empire to Odovacar." Book II. deals with the "Goths and Byzantines," or the long struggle which was waged by the eastern portion of the empire with its capital at Constantinople for the restoration of the ancient boundaries, some splendid chapters being devoted to the age of Justinian. It is in this period that the Generals Belisarius and Narses revive the renown of the victorious legions, overthrowing army after army of Barbarians, which, though dispersed, seemed to melt like the bits in a kaleidoscope, presently reappearing. With the death of Belisarius and Justinian the disorders in the Eastern Empire became much severer. Apart from internal troubles, the armies of Mussulmans, imbued with Mohammedan ardor, were crushing in the boundaries of the empire in Africa and in Asia Minor which the genius of the Eastern Emperors had extended. Out of the ruck of that time of convulsion but one thing has come down to us, having left its impress on the laws of the nations of the Occident—the Code of Justinian.

Book III. narrates the history of the kingdom of "The Longobards," who came, after years of fighting, to rule in Italy. Herein is told the tale of their wars, of their heroic efforts to accommodate themselves to a civilization new and strange—a struggle for survival, and wonderful because of the success with which they took on the garb of the new life.

Book IV. is concerned with "The Franks and the Fall of the Longobard Kingdom." The Franks had been slowly making themselves felt as a power in the west, but with Charles Martel on the field of Tours, when the invading flood of Saracens was rolled back on itself, the Frankish nation suddenly assumed the centre of the stage, the defender of Christendom. Their next step was to interfere in the politics of Italy, espousing the cause of the Pope against the Longobards, whom they overthrew. It was the beginning of a new era—that of feudalism. Several chapters are devoted to the origin of the system which was to be the dominant one of the Middle Ages. The intermittent struggles waged by Pope, Goth, Byzantine, and Frank on the stage of Italy in an effort to perpetuate or to re-establish the old empire is of thrilling interest; and when we come to see, on Christmas Day 800 A. D., the crowning in Rome of Charles the Great as Emperor, the barbarian invasions have come to an end and the history of Italy is henceforth a different story. The idea, however, of the empire lived on through the Middle Ages in the Holy Roman Empire, being revived perhaps for the last time by that transcendant leader, Napoleon.

For a popular, scientific presentation of that confused period in history there has probably not been issued thus far a work which can be compared with Prof. Villari's. The scheme of the book is admirable, while three fine maps, illustrating the empire at various stages down to 800 A. D., and a comprehensive index add to its value. On the whole the book is a notable addition to the historical output for the year.

*THE BARBARIAN INVASIONS OF ITALY. By Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. Plates, maps. In two volumes. Vol. I. Pp. xiii.-1,231. Vol. II. Pp. ix.-854. New York: Imported by Scribner's Sons. 1902. $7.50.

Booth Tarkington Saved by His Sister.

Strange as it may seem, it was the efforts of a sister that enabled Booth Tarkington, the author, to get a publisher. She is herself an author of no mean ability—Mrs. Hauté Tarkington Jameson. Tarkington was no exception to the rule of the author with rejected manuscripts. Rejected manuscripts had become a nightmare to him. Finally as a last attempt the manuscripts were sent forth to New York at the suggestion of the sister. Again came the old result. "It is no use, sister," were Tarkington's pathetic words. "Booth," she said, "they never read your manuscript—give it to me." Within a few hours the devoted and faithful sister was flying eastward from Indianapolis as fast as the train would permit, and in forty-eight hours she stood waiting for a response to the card which she had sent in. She stated her errand and plainly said she did not believe the manuscript had been read. Would the publisher kindly call the reader? "Certainly." The reader came. He said he read both manuscripts, but found them "not out of the ordinary."

Here the clever sister displayed her wit and diplomacy. She recited supposed passages from the works of her brother, and asked the "reader" if he had read them and not appreciated them. He said he had, but did not see that the passages were remarkable. Here was the moment for the coup d'état. Turning to the publisher, she said: "Just as I thought, these manuscripts have never been read. None of the passages just quoted by me occurs in either story." The resulting consternation had better be imagined than described. The manuscript now received attention, and Tarkington's fame was soon made. Except for Mrs. Jameson's extreme cleverness her brother might have given up in despair and never been known by the reading public. Mr. Tarkington was to be married this week to Miss Fletcher, daughter of Stoughton J. Fletcher, a banker of Indianapolis.

"The Church and Its Social Missions," the Baird lectures for 1901, by John Marshall Land, D. D., Principal of the University of Aberdeen, will be issued next week by Thomas Whittaker.

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—Outlook.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

THE long-expected novel from the pen of the author of "Mona Maclean," Dr. Margaret Todd, who writes under the pseudonym of Graham Travers, will be published to-day by D. Appleton & Co. The book is entitled "The Way of Escape." The same house also issues to-day "Father Marquette, the Explorer of the Mississippi," by Reuben G. Thwaites, editor of "The Jesuit Relations," and Dr. Benjamin Howard's "Prisoners of Russia," full descriptions of which will be found among "Books for Summer Reading."

"Confessions of a Wife," which during its serial run in The Century Magazine is attracting considerable attention, will be published in book form by The Century Company early in October, without, however, revealing the true name of the author, who even to the publishers remains as much of a mystery as ever. In the circumstances, the following order issued to the clerks of The Century Company is not without interest: "All packages whatsoever for 'Mary Adams' are to be addressed on the outside to her lawyer, ——— (for obvious reasons we omit his name,) and on the inner envelope to 'Mary Adams.'"

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week Prof. Paul B. Reinsch's new book on "Colonial Government and Clinical Psychiatry," being a textbook for students and physicians abstracted and adapted from the sixth German edition of Kraepelin's "Lehrbuch Der Psychiatrie," by A. Ross Defendorf, M. D., lecturer in Psychiatry at Yale University.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported an edition of a novel by Ethel F. Heddle, entitled "A Mystery of St. Rule's." It has the imprint of Blackie & Son, the English publishers.

Prof. Herbert Hall Turner's book on the aspects of the heavens and the means of revealing them, "Modern Astronomy; Being Some Account of the Revolution of the Last Quarter of a Century," will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is already in its second edition.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have secured the American rights to Merejkowski's exhaustive study of Tolstoi, and will publish it in the course of a few weeks. Dmitri Merejkowski, the Russian novelist and historian, it should be remembered, is the author of those important books, "The Death of the Gods," "Leonardo da Vinci; Being the Resurrection of the Gods," and the "Anti-Christ."

Clara Morris's realistic stage novel, "A Pasteboard Crown," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, exhausted its first edition several days after publication and is rapidly approaching its third edition.

Stories by the late Paul Leicester Ford, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Frank Norris, and Harry Stillwell Edwards will be found in the July Century. Julian Ralph contributes a paper, anecdotal and biographic, on "The Marquis of Salisbury," and there will also be an introductory paper on "Volcanic Systems of the Western Hemisphere," by Prof. Robert T. Hill, which explains the way to a paper which he is preparing on the subject of his recent explorations in Martinique. James D. Hague has an article entitled "A Personal Recollection of Carlyle," apropos of the Carlyle revival, while the comedian Francis Wilson presents an appreciation of Eugene Field.

"Fringilla; or Tales in Verse," by Richard Doddridge Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," &c., is offered at a low price by the Burrows Brothers Company. This is the first edition of Blackmore's first book of verse, of which 500 copies were printed and numbered for the ordinary edition and 40 copies of a special edition. Each volume is an 8vo, bound in gray boards, and the verses are illustrated in black and white by Will H. Bradley.

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"The Founder of Mormonism," by I. Woodbridge Riley, will be brought out immediately by Dodd, Mead & Co. The book deals more especially with Joseph Smith and his share in establishing the Mormon faith in America. Mr. Riley has discovered, it is said, that the antecedents of Smith were touched with epilepsy, and there are also many other interesting facts. The work contains an introduction by Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale University.

In his poem entitled "Orangé Boven," from "For Charlie's Sake and Other Lyrics and Ballads," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, John Williamson Palmer says of the relations of the Boers with England after the close of the war:

And a man shall a freeman's foothold know
where the arm of a man is free.
For the lord of the Dutchman's land, the
lord of the Dutchman's love shall be.

In the July number of House and Garden, to be issued June 30, Thomas H. Mawson, the author of "The Art and Craft of Garden Making" tells of an "English Marine Gardsn and Residence in Course of Construction." Charles Mulford Robinson continues his series of papers upon "The Treatment of City Squares." Among the other articles are "Old Nantucket Gardens," "Cities of the Tyrol," and "Syrian Brasswork," as it is found in the Oriental quarter of New York.

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The unnamed scribes, and of unknown
worth;
For we are the kinsmen of Progress, and he
The one Prince we serve on the whole
wide earth.
Nor gold, nor glory, nor name we claim—
We ask but the right, unfettered to fight;
To name a wrong by its shameless name;
To slay the wrong for the love of the
Right.

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"Her Lord and Master," that successful play by Martha Morton, in which Miss Effie Shannon and Herbert Kelcey starred, is being put into novel form by Miss Morton in collaboration with her sister, Victoria Morton. The book will be published by Drexel Biddle and illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

"Poco a Poco," a new novel by W. F. Johnson, will soon be brought out by The Saalfield Publishing Company. The story is one of a scheme to found a National University of Art and Music at Washington, and is said to be full of rapid action and excitement. The hero, a noted athlete, twice meets and defeats the champion pugilist.

A new book by Carolyn Wells will soon be published by Drexel Biddle. Those who have seen the manuscript say that it is a masterpiece in juvenile literature, and by far the best story that its noted author has ever written.

"The Song of the Wedding Bells," a collection of detached poems by William Bonnie Ockhame, is announced by The Grafton Press. The book is said—to be a livre vécu. It opens with the events of "The Wooing," with the thwartings of true love, in New York and New England, goes through "The Wedding Trip," with its Southern legends and Florida outings," and closes with "The Fireside," in the Remapo Hills, near Tuxedo Park. The scenery and characters are American.

"The Hermitage and Random Verses," by Dayton Irvin, is being issued by The Bratton Press. Among the poems in the volume are "The Man Without the Hoe," and one entitled "Lincoln." Also "The Poor Man's Plaint," and the collection ends with "The Poet's Legacy." The verses on "The Man Without the Hoe" conclude with the following:

God pity him, and pity all the slaves
Of fears of condescension. Give, O give
To them the light of independent thought
Which dares the man to labor with his
hands
To wield the hoe—not lean, the artist's
tool—
Becoming master of his destiny.

"The Blue Badge of Courage," by Col. H. H. Hadley, Commander of the Blue Button Army, will shortly be published by The Saalfield Publishing Company. This story is one of rescue, being in part a biography of the Author, made up of exciting events and experiences which he had passed through in his work in the slums. Col. Hadley is now in his sixtieth year, and is still at work in his chosen field. He has come in direct contact with 58,000 drunkards, it is said, and almost 20,000 people are now wearing the "Blue Badge." Col. Hadley has during the past fourteen years conducted, personally, 5,008 special meetings, besides organising total abstinence missions.

In "A Pinch of Snuff," about to be published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., it is noted that the snuff boxes, which are to be a feature of the coronation of Edward VII., will be filled with American snuff. His Majesty has discovered that the finest snuff in the world is produced in America. This snuff is made from a particular kind of perique tobacco which is grown only in two parishes of Louisiana. All of this perique snuff is taken by the fashionable European trade. It is supplied regularly to Pope Leo, King Edward, Emperor William of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey, and other crowned heads.

Novello, Ewer & Co. have just published a new festival Te Deum, composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. It was sung at the special Thanksgiving service held at St. Paul's Cathedral on June 8, at which King Edward VII. was present.

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"Poco a Poco," a new novel by W. F. Johnson, will soon be brought out by The Saalfield Publishing Company. The story is one of a scheme to found a National University of Art and Music at Washington, and is said to be full of rapid action and excitement. The hero, a noted athlete, twice meets and defeats the champion pugilist.

A new book by Carolyn Wells will soon be published by Drexel Biddle. Those who have seen the manuscript say that it is a masterpiece in juvenile literature, and by far the best story that its noted author has ever written.

"The Song of the Wedding Bells," a collection of detached poems by William Bonnie Ockhame, is announced by The Grafton Press. The book is said—to be a livre vécu. It opens with the events of "The Wooing," with the thwartings of true love, in New York and New England, goes through "The Wedding Trip," with its Southern legends and Florida outings," and closes with "The Fireside," in the Remapo Hills, near Tuxedo Park. The scenery and characters are American.

"The Hermitage and Random Verses," by Dayton Irvin, is being issued by The Bratton Press. Among the poems in the volume are "The Man Without the Hoe," and one entitled "Lincoln." Also "The Poor Man's Plaint," and the collection ends with "The Poet's Legacy." The verses on "The Man Without the Hoe" conclude with the following:

God pity him, and pity all the slaves
Of fears of condescension. Give, O give
To them the light of independent thought
Which dares the man to labor with his
hands
To wield the hoe—not lean, the artist's
tool—
Becoming master of his destiny.

"The Blue Badge of Courage," by Col. H. H. Hadley, Commander of the Blue Button Army, will shortly be published by The Saalfield Publishing Company. This story is one of rescue, being in part a biography of the Author, made up of exciting events and experiences which he had passed through in his work in the slums. Col. Hadley is now in his sixtieth year, and is still at work in his chosen field. He has come in direct contact with 58,000 drunkards, it is said, and almost 20,000 people are now wearing the "Blue Badge." Col. Hadley has during the past fourteen years conducted, personally, 5,008 special meetings, besides organising total abstinence missions.

In "A Pinch of Snuff," about to be published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., it is noted that the snuff boxes, which are to be a feature of the coronation of Edward VII., will be filled with American snuff. His Majesty has discovered that the finest snuff in the world is produced in America. This snuff is made from a particular kind of perique tobacco which is grown only in two parishes of Louisiana. All of this perique snuff is taken by the fashionable European trade. It is supplied regularly to Pope Leo, King Edward, Emperor William of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey, and other crowned heads.

Novello, Ewer & Co. have just published a new festival Te Deum, composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. It was sung at the special Thanksgiving service held at St. Paul's Cathedral on June 8, at which King Edward VII. was present.

A Melodrama of the Antarctic.*

"Beyond the Great South Wall," by Frank Savile, is a melodrama of the antarctic, in which the probable and the improbable are very plausibly blended. It is the hunt for the lost tribe of Mayans that carries a young Englishman and his companions into the South Seas and to the impregnable wall of ice. Before the members of the party are suffered to penetrate the circle and accomplish what they seek, both they and the readers are treated to a number of exciting events—a terrific storm, the rescue of another ship, followed by their spectacular ride over the wall and into the mysterious country beyond, upon a mammoth wave caused by some volcanic upheaval. They then find themselves in a landlocked lagoon, out of which the water is soon sucked, leaving them high and dry. After strenuous efforts, a yacht is carried

* BEYOND THE GREAT SOUTH WALL. By Frank Savile, author of "The Blessing of Esau" and "John Ship, Mariner." With sundry graphic illustrations painted by one Robert L. Mason. Cloth. Pp. 322. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

over the wall to the sea and aid is sent for. During its absence the Englishman and the little French professor turn their attention to the inspiration of this adventure. They find a ruined stone house with Mayan inscriptions, then the refrigerated body of a Mayan. When they encounter the Monster, described in an ancient manuscript of this extinct tribe as the God Cay, they are only too well assured that they have found what they sought.

This Terror of 300 years' existence becomes the most prominent personage for the rest of the chapters. It is avoiding it and collecting the Mayan treasure found in a buried temple that occupies the explorers until the lagoon unexpectedly fills, another upheaval occurs, and they are again carried outside of this extraordinary place and back to the Falklings, thence home.

It is not such an unsatisfactory land that is found beyond the great south wall, and except for the God Cay, whose picture on the cover of the book is a flattering likeness, others might be tempted to sail south instead of more often north.

A Story of the Quartier Latin.*

"Vagrant—no home—supposed to have come from Nantes—consort of thieves—go-between of robbers of the woods of Vincennes and receiver of stolen goods—fugitive from State institution, where sent by lawful authority"—such is the brief summary of the life of Mlle. Fouchette up to the time of her coming to Paris from Le Bon Pasteur. It is in this phase of her life that the story interest lies—the aimless, irresponsible life which circumstance has made the only possible one open to her—la vie joyeuse. She become a model in the Quartier Latin, and soon a vogue on account of her eccentricity and recklessness, and above all in that she had no lovers. She was "the most notorious of grisettes without being one."

Thus she drifts along the years until she at last loves. With almost maternal affection she approaches young Jean Marot, befriending him when deserted by his family, and superintending his going to housekeeping on his reduced allowance. Later she is instrumental in his betrothal to her half-sister, of whom she is informed through her foster father, the police. Here is shown great strength of character in both heroine and author in that Fouchette does not reveal herself to her people. Rather than annoy them by the acknowledgment, she seeks the river, for she sees that life holds nothing further for her. But she does not reach the river. Instead it is through the doors of the Dames de St. Michel and led by the hand of Sister Agnes, the most influential power in her life, that she dies to the world.

The story is charged with vivid local color, and whether it is the true Paris or merely true of Paris, it makes very interesting reading. The biography may be taken as an isolated account of many such young lives in the student and Bohemian life in that city. It is a rather pathetic study of a very human life, with its bright and redeeming moments, but with the inevitable force of environment and circumstances to always overshadow it.

English Book Collectors.*

"English Book Collectors," like the other volumes in the same series, is issued in two forms, the first of which is the regular trade edition, and the second a small Japan paper edition, limited to fifty copies for England and America. The format of the latter edition is somewhat unusual, being nearly square and most attractively bound in heavy cream-white vellum, the volume being lettered both on its side and back in well-designed large capitals, printed in peculiarly brilliant gold, the effect of which is remarkably good.

The volume is beautifully printed in large, clear, well-cut type, set solid, and with but little use of leading. The paper used in the limited edition is a fine, thick quality of cream-tinted Japan, upon which the fine typography, the work of the Constables, comes out remarkably well, the pages being built with all due regard to its margins. There is a good title page, set in black and red, within a finely designed border, the work of Lawrence Houseman. There will also be found a number of good initial letters in black and white scattered throughout the volume.

The book is fully illustrated with well-made pictures, which consist of portraits of well-known collectors of all ages, described in the volume, as well as reproductions of their book stamps, and in the case of modern collectors their book plates. There is also a long and admirably written preface by Mr. Fletcher, in which his aims in compiling the present volume are clearly set forth.

It would be impossible in a single conveniently sized volume to bring together sketches of all the Englishmen who have formed large libraries; therefore Mr. Fletcher has selected for such mention collectors who possess special claims to mention, either from an unusual personality or from the importance of their collections. He has excluded all collectors prior to the reign of Henry VII., because until that time libraries consisted almost entirely of manuscripts; excluding also men who, like Sir Thomas Bodley, brought rare books together for the express purpose of forming or adding to public libraries.

Mr. Walter Stanley Graves, one of Mr. Fletcher's friends, has prepared a valuable appendix to the volume, containing a list of the principal sales of libraries in England, with their dates and the amounts realized, which contains much useful information about collectors not otherwise mentioned in the book.

Mr. Fletcher also touches upon the love for book collecting which has always prevailed in England, laying much emphasis upon the early eighteenth century collectors, including the Duke of Devonshire and the Earls of Oxford and Sunderland, who employed the Winter months in searching London for additions to their collections. With some of these early collectors, indeed, the acquisition of books became a veritable passion.

After this followed a period of great depression, but every one must agree with Mr. Fletcher's opinion that the desire to acquire rare books has never been stronger than at the present day, and that the prices constantly given for such volumes would arouse the astonishment of the old collectors.

These high prices may possibly be somewhat due to the spirited bidding of the great bookseller we have recently lost and to the competition of our American cousins; but they are also distinct evidences that the beautiful and interesting volumes which issued from the presses of the old printers have not lost their charm for the bibliphile of our own time. They have the advantage, too, of causing these treasures to be more valued, and consequently better treated, for it has been well said that nothing tends to the preservation of anything so much as making it bear a high price.

Mr. Fletcher has arranged his accounts of collectors chronologically, as being the most expedient way, but has added for easy reference purposes an alphabetical list of collectors' names at the beginning of the volume. He takes up first the royal collectors, the first royal collection worthy to be called a library dating from the reign of Edward IV., while the first English King to form a library of any size was Henry VII., whose Privy Purse expenses are full of entries as to the purchase and binding of his books. The most celebrated royal collectors were Henry VIII., James I., Charles II., and George III., one of the latter's sons, the Duke of Sussex, sharing his father's tastes and forming a collection consisting of about 50,000 volumes, which at his death was sold at auction. William IV., when he succeeded to the throne, found himself the only sovereign in Europe without a library, and at once took steps to acquire one, adding a clause to his will which forbade its alienation from the crown.

The description of these royal collections is followed by full and well-written accounts of a long line of well-known book lovers, including Archbishop Cranmer, Sir Bruce Cotton, Archbishop Laud, Robert Burton of Anatomy of Melancholy fame, George Thomason, whose wonderful collection of civil war tracts was given to the British Museum by George III.; Sir Kenelm Dighy, Samuel Pepys, whose collection of 3,000 volumes arranged in eleven mahogany cases in the exact order in which Pepys left them are now preserved at Magdalen College, Cambridge; John Bagford, whose collections are now in the British Museum; Robert and Edward Harley, first and second Earls of Oxford; Charles Spencer, third Earl Sunderland; Thomas Hearne, Horace Walpole, the Rev. C. M. Crocherode, John Towneley, Sir John Thorold of Syston Park, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, the second Earl Spencer, the Duke of Hamilton, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Frederick Perkins, the Duke of Devonshire, the Rev. Thomas Corser, David Laing, George Daniel, the Earl of Ashburnham, James Thompson, Gibson-Craig, the Earl of Crawford, and Henry Huth, to name a few only among the host of collectors described, including such recently deceased book lovers as Frederick Locker-Lampson and William Morris.

It must be remembered, too, that this volume is far from being merely a bare list of such collectors, but contains a wealth of interesting matter both as to the lives of these men, the manner in which their collections were started or formed, and all sorts of interesting details as to their principal treasures, the prices paid for or brought by rare volumes, the hands through which they have passed, and other matter which must make Mr. Fletcher's volume not only an indispensable one for all bibliophiles, but also of much practical value for reference purposes.

*MLLE. FOUCHETTE. By Charles Theodore Murray. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 296. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

*ENGLISH BOOK COLLECTORS. By William Younger Fletcher, F. S. A. Illustrations. Pp. xviii.-448. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Limited. 1902.

. Maxim Gorky is writing his second drama, called "Le Journal," in which he deals with the Russian Press, and which is said to be waited for with interest by the dramatists of Moscow and St. Petersburg. The novelist is entirely recovered from his recent illness. His first drama, "Melchané," was put in rehearsal, but on the dress rehearsal (the répétition générale) two Government officials, Prince Chakhovsky, head of the Press Department, and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, of the Ministry of the Interior, were present, and forbade the public performance unless the author made certain "cuts." Some of these Gorky agreed to, but others he refused, and the matter is not yet settled, but the dramatist's friends are hoping to persuade him to give in so that what is described as a really remarkable play may be produced.

. Ernest F. Henderson writes to us that his "Short History of Germany" is his fourth book, not his first, and that he has signed a contract with G. P. Putnam's Sons for a "Life of Frederick the Great" in those publishers' Heroes of the Nation Series. It is to be ready within two years, and the author hopes that it will come out about the time of the dedication of the Emperor's monument, "whenever that will be."

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AN ideal road, long sought, has been discovered. It winds with many a turn, under the June eun or the June shade, over bridges, past inviting glens, with the mountains beside and abovs one, a preeent joy and an incentive. The valley is like an outlived past, more and more pleasant in the retrospect as it is left fugther behind and below; all its asperities softened, and its discomforte, with the many pettinesses that were a part of it, forgotten.

The road leade to a cottage—and, doubtless, beyond—but at present whatever lies beyond is in the nature of an anti-climax. Surrounded hy trees, the cherry much in evidence, the cottage etands at en elevation of 1,700 feet above the level of the river. To describe it—but whoever yet described a house? So much wood or stone, so much architecture, eo much paint or paintlessness, and the tale is told. If I write that this house has gables and upon one corner a hexegonal tower, eurmounted by a conical roof; that the prevailing color impreseion ts red or red-brown; that a broad and all-surrounding piszza rises from a sea of verdure that breaks about its foundations, or that the view from that plazza exploree space for sixty rolles as the crow flies (if crows fly so far from their homes,) what te any one profited?

But if I add that a literary craftswoman whose neme ie a household word lives tn the cottage, drinks inspiration from the view, and has her workshop in the tower? Ah, that makes a difference. Now the house hae a soul. There is a secret about that tower room at Cherrycroft; its owner has a theory, or, at least, a feeling, that the place where a writer works should he small and very exclusive. It must become saturated with one's own personslity, "permeated with hie own hacteria," till euch an atmosphere of thought and individuality is created that work becomes paetime. A general edict of exclusion has heen proclaimed, eo that no dieturbing presence may cross the threshold.

In that carefully guarded room the "Maid of Malden Lane" was written, and the "Lion's Whelp" and many another of the long list of books that have followed "The Bow of Orange Ribbon." It is something to be a celebrity. The boy who pointed out the house to me said, without a shedow of disrespect, "There's where Amelia Barr lives." It reminded me of the way in which we speak of Presidente and crowned heads.

Face to face with Mrs. Barr one is most impressed, I think, with the invincible vitality that refuses to recognize the passage of years that have gone to the making of many books. When she enters a room it is as though a buret of eunshine accompanied her. A spontaneous optimism animates every word and gesture—a "heartiness" thst cannot be counterfeited. Her interest in life is as strong and her expression of it as vivecious as though the trials and conflicts of a lifetime were all unknown, and her capacity for work has been equal to the demands of the all-impelling sense of duty that is the keynote of her character.

The love of literature seems to have been inherent in Mre. Barr's nature. From infancy she has been a devourer of books, her range of reading, even in her teens, covering the field from Shelley to Saint Chrysostom. "I acquired," she said, "a love for pure and sonorous English, eo that a poorly written book repelled me." When in Austin, Texas, during some of the heppy years of married life, Mrs. Barr was described as "slways going about with a baby under one arm and a book under the other." The necessity for occupation which after her widowhood drove her into the rsnks of literary workers found her well equipped for the vocation in which she has been so successful.

At first employment came in the way of editorial work, for various newspapers and magazines, till, as she laughingly declared, "I believe I have written for ncarly every paper in the country." Nothing came amiss; no commission was refused. Stories and editorials, poems and advertisements were all undertaken with the same conscientious determination. "I found ten years of such training of incalculable benefit," was her later verdict. "The vsriety of the work I was driven to undertake enlarged and improved my vocahulary as nothing else could have done; hut I am glad to ho free from it."

Mrs. Barr's capacity for work is far above the average. Thirty-eight books have been the result of sixteen years of almost incessant labor: "And every one ss good as I could make it," she added. From five to eight consecutive hours of literary labor daily, without holidays, would exhaust the etrength of most women or men, but to Mrs. Barr they have been but the natural exercise of unusual physical powers. Her life has gone not only freely, hut joyously into her work.

"Of all my characters," she said, "I think that Cromwell has taken the greatest hold of me." Then she added with a smile that she hoped that her ancestors, who fought heside Charles I., would forgive her. "All of my characters are real to me," she admitted. "They begin to live and have a personality of their own. I have started to write a villain, and afterward fell in love with him and made him my hero.

"I had intended to treat Washington in something the way that I did Cromwell," Mrs. Barr continued, "hut as I studied the period of the Revolution more closely I found him a sun without satellites. He is fascinating, however." This book now in hand, and which will be compisted in ths early Autumn, is designed to come between "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "The Maid of Malden Lane," completing that trilogy. It takes in the period of the American war and promises to be one of the most interesting of ths author's works. And still other plans for books are taking shape in that fertile intelligsnce and other characters are looming in the distance. Among them, towering like Cromwell and Washington, the great nehulous hulk of John Knox appears, a phantom yet, hut by and by to take on flesh and blood.

Mrs. Barr's work is now almost entirely done through the medium of an amanuensis, though formerly she was her own typewriter. She takes no holidays, fretting only when the permitted five hours of daily labor seem insufficient. When Winter comes and the hilelde is bleak and inhoepitahle, Cherry Croft is closed—a place for the enowdrifte to envelop—and the owner flits with her literary and other neighbors to the more congenial shelter of the city.

In common with many earnest thinkers Mrs. Barr helieves in a reincarnation of the soul; not the Buddhistical article of belief, however, hut a Christian expectation of a succeeding life of greater scope and wider opportunity. This conception fits well with the tireless activity of a mind that cannot contemplate pleasure tn idleness. "I have learned," she said, "that the greatest joy life can offer is the fulfillment of duty." Then after discussing the strange aptitudes and unaccountable traits with which a child seeme to be endowed, peculiarities that appear to link it with eome previous existence, she exclaimed: "If I ever come back here I want to come as a man. You are not hampered in a thousand ways as we are."

As I left her standing at the door, dressed in white, her strong, expressive face very gracious in the afternoon light, I could not ftnd it in my heart to eecond a wish that would spoil so good a woman. The neighborhood of Cherry Croft numbers several men whose names are known to the resding puhlic. The cottage next above Mrs. Barr's house is that of Julian Hawthorne, while at the foot of the hill Dr. Lyman Abbott epends his Summers. It is a rare, gracious epot, where nature has been lavish with her favors. The sweeping foliage that clothes the slopes of the Boterberg (that N. P. Willis named Storm King) half conceals numerous glene and ravines that cherish the maddest, moet enticing brooks in the world, and the air is as pure and invigorating as though there had never been such a thing as a chimney or a town in the world.

It is a rare place to work and it has harhored some rare workers. Foremost, at leest in point of time, among the men of pencraft who have made this region their hcme was the versatile and popular Willis. The road which we now reluctantly descend from Cherry Croft has not eecaped his all-describing pen, hut it has heen modified and, for comfort, vastly improved since the days when "Outdoors at Idlewild" was penned:

"The ascent of this range is hy no means the gracious acclivity it looks to he from helow. It is a labyrinth of knolls and hollows, over which one travels like an ant through a hasket of eggs, coming continually upon small mountain farms islanded among irreclaimahle rocke and so hidden behind and among them as to seem contrived hy hermits for inextricable privacy. Oh, what eyries for such human eagles as wish to live alone, and yet have the world within pouncing reach."

Queen Victoria's Religious Life.*

The present volume purports to deal only with the religious life of Queen Victoria, but necessarily hrings together a great deal of matter closely associated with her intimate family history ae well as with public matters connected with her reign. As the life story of a thoroughly good woman, be she Queen or commoner, must possess not only much interest for the world at large, hut prove a valuable example for us all, the present volume should find a larger number of readers than might at first be expected. It is so eimply written, too, with the evident feeling that all that concerned England's beloved Queen must please English readers, that the volume possesses a charm not often found in hooks of a like character.

The first chapter takes up the esrly life of the young Princess, who was horn at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. Her father, the Duke of Kent, had married late in life, and died soon after his daughter's hirth, leaving the young Princess to the sole guidance of her mother. The Duke was a Vice President of the British and Foreign Bihle Society and a speaker at its annual meetings, and in one way or another connected with numeroue other religious and charitahle societies. The Duchess of Kent was fortunately a woman of high personal character, who determined as far as was in her power that her daughter ehould be "trained up in the knowledge, love, and fear of God." Her first tutor was an evangelical clergyman, the Rev. George Davys, who afterward hecame Bishop nf Peterborough, but Mr. Walsh eays it was largely due to her mother's training that the Princess gained the kindly consideration for the happiness and comfort of all about her that was to be so attractive a feature in Queen Victoria's character and make her so universally beloved.

The early part of the book is full of pretty stories illustrating the character of the young Princess, who, when she learned of her probahle succession to the throne, saw its responsibilities rather than its honors, and fitted herself to meet them instead of showing the elation which would have been entirely excusable.

The early morning scene at Kensington Palace, when William IV. having died suddenly during the night of June 20, 1837, the Archbishop of Canterhury and the Lord Chamberlain arrived from Windsor to convey to the Princess Victoria the news of her accession, has often been pictured. But the story is an attractive one, and in its present retelling Mr. Walsh places much emphasis upon the prayer of the Archbishop—made at the young Queen's request—that "the King of Kings would grant ths young Queen grace and wisdom to rule the people thus suddenly committed to her charge."

Queen Victoria's coronation is described, hut largely from the standpoint of its ethical and religious import. The eolemn coronation service contains exhortations which, if carried out, can scarcely fail to make the eovereign "a God-fearing ruler of the people."

The marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert took place in 1840. Just before that time the latter, in deference to doubts as to his Protestantism, wrote the Queen a letter, inclosing for her personal satisfaction his private credit, and adding that since the time of Luther there had not been a single Catholic Prince in Coburg, and that his ancestor, Frederick ths Wise of Saxony, was the first Protestant ruler of all times. From ths statement Mr. Walsh takes occasion to remind his English readers that Edward VII, is thus a descendant of the first Protestant Prince who gave eupport to Martin Luther and the Reformation.

The public life of the Queen is very little touched upon except as it was concerned with religious movements. But we find much detail as to the religioue training of the royal children; the Queen and Prince Albert's views as to religious education; ths Queen's relations to the Establiehed Church of Scotland, and her first attendance at a kirk communion service. The Queen's poeition as to the observance of the Sahbath; her care for the poor; her interest in and enjoyment of the sermons preached before her hy well-known clergymen, and ths comfort ehe found in her faith on the death of the Duchess of Kent, followed eo soon hy that of Prince Albert. In all her trisis, too, Queen Victoria took much comfort in the society of faithful and attached friends.

The relations between the Queen and her children and other relatives were remarkably close, and the family life as revealed in the present volume in extracts from letters from absent children and relatives is moet attractive. The lettere from Princess Alice of Hesse are particularly interesting and show a beautifully eimple nature and the happy results of her mother's training.

The Queen's love for a simple form of worship, her attitude toward Roman Catholic institutions, and the Irish Church Disestshlishment hill receive much attention. As is so often shown in present day diaries and letters, the Queen's strong sympathy for others in time of trouhls is strongly dwelt upon; as, for instance, in the case of her heautiful letters to Dean Stanley.

The book is full of simple and pretty stories as to the Queen's daily life; her interest in and care for all about her, and her close connection with so many of the important movements of the day. Both the Golden and Diamond Juhilees are dwelt upon, but largely from the standpoint of their religious observances and significance, with which the world at large is far less familiar than with their more worldly aspects.

Altogether the book may be said to exhihit the Queen in a more familiar and in every way pleasing light than is usually the case, and should thus serve to deepen in the minds of its readere the affectionate loyalty and reverences felt hy all the world for one who was more than a Queen, in that she was a thoroughly good woman. The book is well printed and bound, and contains but one illustration, a frontispiece portrait in colors, which is far from doing her Majesty full justice.

A Tale of Swiss Folk.*

One rarely reads a more tender story than this little tale of a few simple Swiss folk. A very beautifully written introduction adds much to the valus of the hook, which is not so much a novel as a leaf torn out of real life. In its faithful portrayal of the elemental pessant nature, and in its lesson of overcoming evil with good, it reminds one of Tolstoi's greatly simple folk-tales. It is an unpretentious idyl that will linger long in the memory, both hecause of the grace with which it is told and its revelation of the nobility so often hidden under the peasant's garb.

The idea of the sacramental hread and wine is well carried out, and the little hook will leave the reader with a softer heart as well as with a gratified taste. One bit of homely wisdom among many is especially worth quoting and remembering: "You can't know persons until you begin to love them; and you can't love persons until you begin to do something for them."

*THE RELIGIOUS LIFE AND INFLUENCE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. By Walter Walsh. Frontispiece. Pp. vii.-264. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. $2.50 net.

*BREAD AND WINE. A Story of Graubeunden. By Maude Egerton King. In one volume. Pp. 191. 12mo. Cloth. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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A New Volume by Leslie Stephen in the English Men of Letters Series.*

MR. STEPHEN'S biographical and critical reputation is too well assured for it to be worth while to say that a study of George Eliot from his hand is a very notable event. And because George Eliot had a strong predilection for ethical problems, Mr. Stephen, whose predilection for such problems is stronger, if possible—witness his "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "Science of Ethics," and "English Utilitarians"—comes to the discussion of her books with a pre-eminent fitness. Only it should be remembered that a just discrimination has been made between ethics and morals. The former is concerned with systematic comprehension, the latter with individual performance. Now it was not as writing a science of ethics, but as exhibiting certain moral characters and situations, that George Eliot wrote her novels. She was dealing with the art, not with the science, of conduct. And it is possibly a defect of Mr. Stephen's criticism of George Eliot that he writes of her too much as if she were "altogether such an one as himself," as if her novels were another "Science of Ethics," and not so many illustrations of concrete morality. What is certain is that the reader of this study who has never read George Eliot's novels will get no adequate idea from it of what those novels meant for her contemporaries, of the interest with which each new installment of "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda" was awaited, to say nothing of the disappointment which attended Daniel's submergence in the vast tiresomeness of the Jewish dispensation. Valuable and convincing as Mr. Stephen's criticisms are, those of us who read George Eliot's novels when they first appeared cannot but be glad that we had no such critical apparatus as Mr. Stephen brings to bear upon them. We may even doubt whether Mr. Stephen did not on his first reading leave his critical apparatus "as Joseph his coat in the hands of the harlot" and permit himself a simple, unaffected joy in the too-brief succession from "Scenes of Clerical Life" to "Daniel Deronda," not without certain preferences and hesitations at one point and another of the varied and eventful way by which he came.

Having made our own due pilgrimage to Griff House, we can testify to the faithfulness of Mr. Stephen's description of the surrounding country. To go to this for light upon George Eliot's life and art is an amusing paradox, seeing that we are more indebted to her than to any one else for our knowledge of the Middle Counties. Mr. Stephen runs an interesting parallel between George Eliot's surroundings and Charlotte Brontë's, and wonders what an exchange of these would have done for the one and the other. So far as he can without forcing the note, he relates George Eliot's early life to her novels, and suggests the more evident likenesses of her characters to the people with whom she grew up. Indeed, nothing is more central to Mr. Stephen's criticism than his sense of the autobiographical character of the novels. In so far as they have this character, they are at their best. When her art was no longer fed by her experience, it showed signs of failing power.

Mr. Stephen does not appear to have availed himself of any new sources of information, probably conceiving that he had an embarrassment of riches for the space at his command. We could not have a surer touch than his upon the Coventry period and George Eliot's relations to the Brays and Hannells. He has much to say of her sympathetic appreciation of the religious habits and ideas that became alien to her intellect, but were never foreign to her heart. Writing of her translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," he makes too little of the privilege of her prolonged intimacy with that critical masterpiece, which, after Darwin's "Origin," was the most epoch-making book of the nineteenth century. Moreover, Strauss's was that wondrous thing, a German style which could hardly be translated with a felicity beyond its own. Coming to her acquaintance and marriage with G. H. Lewes, the account of Lewes is the most flattering that we have ever read.

He was of slight figure, and, according to Douglas Jerrold, "the ugliest man in London." It would be presumptuous to express any opinion upon the justice of so sweeping an observation, but, if not beautiful, he was a man to forget, and to induce companions to forget, any such defect. He had bright eyes and a fine brow, and the whole face and bearing were full of intelligence. A social gathering must have consisted of very ponderous interests if it could not be stirred into animation by a man with so much more quicksilver in his composition than falls to the lot of the average Briton. Nobody, one might guess, was more likely to dazzle the grave young lady, profoundly interested in philosophy and anxious to get the newest lights in speculation, than this daring and brilliant writer, who knew all that was being done in France and Germany, and could talk with equal confidence upon Comte or Hegel, or upon the last new play or oratorio in London.

There is no elaborate discussion of Lewes's marriage with George Eliot. She had been opposed in advance to indissoluble marriage, though equally so to "light and easily broken ties." The tendency in her writings to insist on the sanctity of the traditional bonds has certainly the appearance of a repentant homage and a desire to make her own conduct a warning rather than an excuse to those attracted by her example. But we do not come to the most significant of Mr. Stephen's pages until we come to his criticism of the "Scenes" and the subsequent novels in their chronological succession. The treatment is convincing that by this time a "consensus of the competent" has settled pretty well their degrees of excellence and their particular merits and defects. Of the "Scenes" we read: "It is the constant, though not obtrusive, suggestion of the depths below the surface of trivial life which gives an impressive dignity to the work, and marks one most distinctive characteristic of George Eliot's genius." The chapter on "Adam Bede" is notable for its reminder of the great things the novelists were doing in the decade preceding its appearance. George Eliot intended to centre "Adam Bede" on the religious motive and make Dinah Morris the heroine and favorite character of the book. In the event, we shall agree with Mr. Stephen, we care much more for Hetty Sorrell. "But 'Adam Bede,' for most of us, means pre-eminently Mrs. Poyser. Her dairy is really the centre of the whole microcosm." Adam is powerfully drawn and lifelike even in his discovery of Dinah's merits, for "men do become commonplace and reasonable as they grow older."

With Mr. Stephen's judgment of "The Mill on the Floss" a good many will agree less perfectly than with that on "Adam Bede." No one has had warmer praise for the boy and girl part of it, but Mr. Stephen wishes that were all. Stephen Guest's hair-oil infects him through and through with a taint that makes him simply impossible as the object of Maggie Tulliver's regard. Marian Evans could not have been swept off her feet by the torrent of such a man's passion, and "The Mill on the Floss" is so autobiographic in the earlier parts that it ought to be quite different in the later. There is no abatement of the praise which has been accorded to "Silas Marner" heretofore. Her selective realism, if we may call it so, is approved; her choice of "a point of view from which we see mainly what was wholesome and kindly in the little village community." More will go a mile with Mr. Stephen in his criticism of "Daniel Deronda" than will go with him twain. It is plain that the hook is only superficially Italian, Florentine, and related to the period of the Renaissance. What else could we expect from seven weeks' local cram and a course of historical reading? Incidentally we have some excellent reflections on the historical novel. Her struggle for historical accuracy had a benumbing effect on her imagination. There is a very interesting judgment as to Romola's marriage.

She is the only one of George Eliot's women whose marriage has not something annoying. She marries a thorough scoundrel, it is true, but the misconception she falls a victim to is one which we feel to be thoroughly natural under the circumstances.

Mr. Stephen concedes that Tito is one of George Eliot's greatest triumphs. Why, but because he is "thoroughly and to his finger tips a woman"? The infusion of a feminine element into her male characters was well nigh habitual with George Eliot. At least Mr. Stephen thinks so, and many of us, remembering Ladislaw and Deronda, will tend to his opinion. What we seem to miss in his account of "Romola" is any adequate sense of the general impression made by the book on many readers when it appeared, and makes to this day. Certainly it drove home with great force the danger of a soft avoidance of things hard and disagreeable. There is in all of us a sufficient spice of Tito's quality to put us in bad odor with ourselves as often as we think upon his downward course.

To "Felix Holt" is conceded much excellent matter, but its rank with Mr. Stephen is in accordance with the average opinion that it is the least successful of George Eliot's books. Felix is too much of a model young man to be a typical, radical reformer. The "Spanish Gypsy" fares no better at his hands. For "Middlemarch" he has a qualified admiration. But George Eliot, he thinks, never showed more power than in Lydgate's painful history. The entirety of Mr. Stephen's analysis is at its best in the treatment of the various characters and of the book as a whole, which is "virtually a satire upon the modern world." With "Daniel Deronda" he makes the usual division—for Gwendolen and Grandcourt admiration; for Daniel Deronda and the rest of the Hebrew contingent a frank dislike. In conclusion, there is an important word on George Eliot's moral influence. It is that, we are told, of George Eliot's personality. "We are influenced in the same way as by an intimacy with George Eliot herself." To say this is to say that we cannot read her much without a heightened appreciation of the goodness hidden under the narrow and the commonplace, and a keener sympathy with all generous aspiration and the perplexities and illusions that beset the tempted will.

The Woman's Home Companion for July will contain a description of some of the more recent works of J. G. Brown, President of the Water Color Society, by W. G. Bowdoin. Mr. Brown is well known as a painter of child life, particularly the life of newsboys, bootblacks, and other street urchins. Mr. Bowdoin has presented a new phase of the painter's work in his article relating to Brown's "Old People." The article contains some interesting statements and a number of illustrations showing pictures in this field are used.

* ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS. Edited by John Morley. George Eliot by Leslie Stephen. 12mo. Cloth. 12mo. The Macmillan Company, 35 cents.

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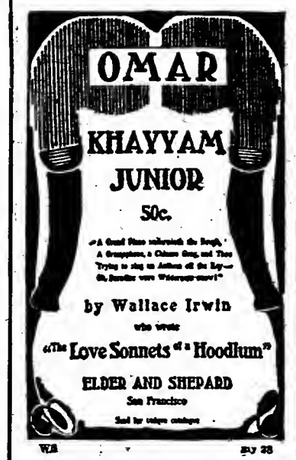
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The author, Miss Hilda Greig, is English and a London Bachelor of Arts, hut even in her own country her real name is not well known.

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ANCIENT GREECE.

An Interesting Study of Her Great War with Persia.*

THE only thing which could possibly justify any writer in presenting at this date a new version of the wonderful drama acted by Greeks and Persians on land and sea in the years 480-479 B. C. would be the possession either of new evidence on the history of this period or a different view of that which constitutes the proper historical treatment of pre-existing evidence. Mr. G. B. Grundy thinks that he can satisfy both of these requirements with his volume on "The Great Persian War and Its Preliminaries." His book is a study of the literary and topographical evidence, and is the result of a careful and extended investigation whose thoroughness may be illustrated, perhaps, by the fact that he spent an entire year in learning the principles and practice of surveying with no other end in view than to gain the ability to examine personally the ancient battlegrounds of Greece.

In the first place, he by no means wholly accepts the great mass of destructive criticism which has been brought to bear within the last half century upon what practically constitutes our sole authority for this period, the narratives of Herodotus and Thucydides. Much of it he declares is based upon topographical evidence necessarily of a highly unscientific character, since until ten years ago the only really important military site which had been surveyed was the Strait of Salamis, and even now only Marathon, Thermopylae, Plataea, and Pylos have been added to the list—the last three the result of Mr. Grundy's own efforts. That his independent labors in exploration of the famous sites entitle his opinions upon the topographical evidence at least to a respect greater than can be accorded to those who have relied on the sketch maps of travelers all will admit who read their scope in his preface.

The author's attitude toward Herodotus is the result of his conviction that "Herodotus's evidence as a historian differs greatly in value, according as he is relating facts or seeking to give the motives or causes lying behind them," and that "in his purely military history Herodotus is dealing with a subject about which he seems to have possessed little, if any, special knowledge, and hardly any official information."

This volume treats of the Ionian revolt, with the events leading up to it, and the engagements at Marathon, Thermopylae, and Artemisium, Salamis, Plataea, Mykale, and Sestos, while the remainder of the fifth century is to be dealt with in a subsequent volume. Mr. Grundy's treatment of the subject partakes of the character of a commentary on the generally accepted version of the above events, with special reference to and comparison of the narratives of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Diodorus. Where he differs from the accepted version he gives fully the evidences on which his conclusions are based, sometimes in the text, or if of a very specialist character, in the form of notes, and his aim has been, he affirms, to measure swords only with those accepted authorities who have had as good opportunities as himself for becoming acquainted with the facts.

In regard to the Persian invasion which resulted in the battle on the Plain of Marathon, we learn that the amount of trustworthy evidence outside of Herodotus is small, and that even his narrative is extremely meagre, owing to the character of the traditions upon which he was obliged to depend for his information. The fact that Herodotus refused to glorify his narrative and commend it to his Greek audience by incorporating in it the exaggerations which even in his time had grown up around this event speaks volumes for his honesty. Mr. Grundy points out that this is characteristic of him—that all the way through his work one comes upon noticeable omissions that might easily have been filled in by a less conscientious historian.

Mr. Grundy's study of the defense of the Pass of Thermopylae is certainly illuminating, interesting, and valuable. Strategically the plan, which included the sending of the land forces to Thermopylae and the fleet to Artemisium to co-operate with them, was, says the author, absolutely above criticism. To the imperfect manner in which it was carried out may be traced all the subsequent trials of the Greeks. Herodotus, in this case as in so many others, gives merely the narrative of events, being apparently quite in ignorance of the strategical motives underlying them. But it is the mystery of Thermopylae that renders it one of the strangest as well as one of the most famous in the history of the world. Mr. Grundy points out that Thucydides plainly indicates what Herodotus makes no mention of, though it can be plainly gathered from his narrative, viz., that the defense of the pass was not a real effort on the part of the Greek States concerned in it, for the Spartans had no intention of sending reinforcements according to their promise, as the Greek fleet found out on its return to Salamis. In Mr. Grundy's opinion Sparta played a double game. He says:

> She wished, on the one hand, to concentrate the defense at the Isthmus. Her Peloponnesian allies wished the same; and the difficulty of persuading them to any other design must have been very great. On the other hand, these were the most important considerations which rendered the complete adoption of this design impossible. The works for the defense of the Isthmus were certainly not complete; and unless the Persians' course was stayed, could hardly be forward enough to resist his attack. Athens also would not hear of such a policy, and Athens could not be ignored. The northern States, too, would Medise. And so, distracted by conflicting considerations, among which the incompleteness of the works at the Isthmus cannot have been least, Sparta played a double game. She sent a small contingent of her own troops and of those of her allies to Thermopylae, representing them to be merely the advance guard of a larger force. She hoped, no doubt, that the Phocians, Locrians, and Boeotians would accept this instalment as surety for the discharge of the whole obligation, and would contribute their share in full without delay. This hope was destined to disappointment. The smallness of the contingents which they dispatched shows that they were distrustful of the Peloponnesian good faith.

Mr. Grundy goes on to say that the Spartans probably did not deliberately sacrifice Leonidas, but hoped that if worst came to worst he would be able to withdraw to a place of safety. The Olympian festival served the Spartans and Peloponnesians as an excuse for doing what they had all along intended to do, viz., to stay inside the Isthmus, and this design accounts for the ever-restless desire of the Peloponnesian compatriots at Artemisium to retreat from the Euripus.

It was not strange, says the author, that Herodotus failed to arrive at a just estimate of the events of 480, when writing his history at least thirty years later. No one but the authorities at Sparta knew the whole story of the great catastrophe, and they had every reason to wish to conceal the truth and so absolve themselves from blame. Herodotus evidently obtained his version of the story from Lacedaemonian sources. But Mr. Grundy opposes most strenuously the idea that Leonidas immolated himself on the altar of patriotism in order to satisfy the oracle that had declared that one King must be sacrificed that Spartan liberty perish not. He says that this is the central motive in Herodotus's story, as it was strictly in accord with all his philosophy in life, and nothing ever succeeded in shaking his faith in the oracles, but it leaves many things unexplained. Why, for instance, were the allies sent away? Why were the Thebans and Thespians retained, and why did the latter willingly involve themselves in the fate of one who was sacrificing himself to a prediction which did not concern them? The author declares that Leonidas decided to face the terrible odds against him because he knew the strength of his position, and because he believed that, by detaching half of his force to stop the enemy in the other path by which they were marching to his rear, he could maintain the pass and win immortal glory for his country. He did win that glory, though at fearful cost to himself and his devoted followers. It is to the lasting dishonor of Sparta that she left them to their fate. Mr. Grundy's version at least rids Leonidas of the accusation of having sacrificed 700 men of Boeotia to a doom that was his alone, or of sacrificing his own life and that of his Spartan troops without really contributing anything to the defense of their fatherland.

The accounts of Salamis, Plataea, and Mykale furnish many instances of Mr. Grundy's valuable contributions to the clear comprehension of these great events, but space is lacking to do more than thus commend them to all interested in the subject.

*THE GREAT PERSIAN WAR AND ITS PRELIMINARIES: A Study of the Evidence, Literary and Topographical. By G. B. Grundy, M. A., Lecturer at Brasenose College, and University Lecturer in Classical Geography, Oxford. With illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

•,• Frederic W. H. Myers's posthumous book on "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death" will be published early in the Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co. The late Mr. Myers was one of the founders of the London Society for Psychical Research, its Chief Secretary and editor, and for a few months before his death its President. Mr. Myers's whole time and energies were devoted to the study of psychic phenomena and scientific pursuits such as were necessary to their elucidation. Concerning the new work of Mr. Myers, Prof. William James of Harvard said: "I am disposed to think it probable that Frederick Myers will always be remembered in psychology as the pioneer who staked out a vast tract of mental wilderness and planted the flag of genuine science upon it. The forthcoming book will present in continuous form the bulk of the evidence, experimental and otherwise, which points to human faculty operating below the threshold of ordinary consciousness during life on earth and • • • after the body's decay."



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VOL. LI...NO. 16,361. NEW YORK, SUNDAY. JUNE 15, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIGHTING TO REMOVE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL

Plan of Opponents of Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

REBATE SCHEME IS DROPPED

Beet Sugar Republicans and Democrats Have Situation In Their Own Hands, It Is Declared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The opponents of the Cuban Reciprocity bill to-day assumed the offensive. They are greatly encouraged by the failure of the President's message to produce any great effect, and are now determined to fight on the aggressive.

The rebate plan was dropped, and it was determined to make a fight for the House bill with the Morris amendment taking off the differential on refined sugar. This was done for the reason that it was found impossible to secure Democratic support for the rebate scheme.

The Democrats took no interest in a rebate because, in their view, it would take money from the American Treasury for the benefit of the Cubans. Besides, the Democrats are anxious to hit the Sugar Trust. Heretofore the beet sugar Republicans have been anxious simply to defeat the Administration plan. Now they see a chance to carry through a measure of their own, but Democratic votes are necessary for that, and the Democrats cannot be relied on to support unanimously anything except the House bill and the Morris amendment.

Hence the beet sugar leaders were busy to-day arranging for a common agreement on that basis among all the opponents of Cuban reciprocity, and they have succeeded. Early in the day Senator Elkins sent for Mr. Tawney, the House leader, and inquired of him how far the House could be depended on to support the bill. Mr. Tawney went back and made inquiries and came back with a complete dissatisfactory report. For several hours thereafter the beet sugar Republicans and Democratic leaders were busy holding conferences both in the House and Senate, and before long the situation was completely cleared up.

It has been agreed to perfect the Morris amendment by a clause which will prevent the repeal of the countervailing duty. After the bill was passed in the House it was thrown up to the beet sugar men by Gen. Grosvenor and others that they had unintentially repealed this duty. The complaint seems to be well founded, and the Democrats and beet sugar men have agreed to remove this last argument against the Morris amendment. Thus amended, they believe they can pass it, and in default of that they believe that no legislation for Cuba can be enacted.

BEET SUGAR SENATORS FIRM.

Senator Teller made inquiry among the Senate Democrats and reported to Senator Elkins that the Democratic side would stand like a rock for this proposition. Mr. Elkins's inquiries among the beet sugar Republicans of the Senate brought out a similar result, and he informed Mr. Teller and Mr. Tawney that there was not the slightest indication of a break among the beet sugar Senators, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The rebate scheme is, of course, the one most favored by the beet sugar Senators. It has never been as well liked by the beet sugar men in the other house as well as the Morris amendment, and the Democrats do not like it at all. There have been a number of reports that the beet sugar men in the House did not really favor the Morris smendment, but only voted for it so ss to kill the bill. Mr. Elkins, who has now assumed the leadership among ths beet sugar Senators instead of Mr. Burrows, seemed to share that impression to some extent, or to be influenced by it, for he asked Mr. Tawney to ascertain whether the beet sugar men in the House would really vote to pass the Morris amendment if it came to a show-down.

Mr. Tawney assured him that they would, and that all reports to the contrary were inventions of the Sugar Trust advocates; but to make absolutely certain he went back to the House and inquired among his beet-sugar colleagues about it. Presently he returned to the Senate, and assured Mr. Elkins that as a result of his investigation he was able to state with absolute certainty that the beet-sugar Republicans in the House would vote to the last ditch for the Morris amendment; that they meant business, and that they could be relied upon. This information was disseminated among the beet-sugar Senators by Mr. Elkins, together with similar information about the Senate and House Democrats secured by Mr. Teller.

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

It is thus that the beet-sugar Republicans and the Democrats have got the situation in their own hands. The rebate scheme would never have united them. They are united to-day, for both elements can stand for the Morris amendment on the ground that it hits the Sugar Trust. The House Democrats say that even the men among them who were originally disposed to favor the Administration have been converted by Mr. Thurber's revelations. Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi said:

"There were some men among us who favored reciprocity under the impression that the Cubans would get the benefit of it. Those of them to-whom I have talked are sure now that the Sugar Trust will get the benefit of it under the Administration plan. They are still for reciprocity, but they will not vote for it unless the Morris amendment is added, so as to preclude the possibility of this money going to American corporations."

The jubilation of the beet-sugar men was shown by a remarkable action taken by Senator Elkins to-day. He introduced a resolution providing for the annexation of Cuba and her admission as a State of the Union on Jan. 1, 1904. Of course, Mr. Elkins has not the remotest idea that any such resolution can pass. He introduced it simply as an answer to the President's message. It is defiance to the President, a sarcasm at the expense of the message. It was introduced, it is said, for no other reason than to show how little the beet-sugar men are affected by Mr. Roosevelt's arguments. The resolution is principally interesting as showing the frame of mind that ths beet-sugar men are in.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE VIEWS.

Mr. Tawney and other beet-sugar leaders express the conviction that the President's message has not only missed fire, but it has done a great deal to solidify the opposition and to injure the cause of the Administration plan of reciprocity. They hold that the President's attempt at dictatation, as they call it, has damaged his own method of reciprocity and advanced the cause of the Morris amendment. Further, they think that his arguments about ths close relation between the reciprocity plan and the Republican policy of protection, whils they have not convinced the beet-sugar Republicans in the least, have irritated and alienated the Administration Democrats. Inquiry among the Democrats tends to show this view well founded.

The Administration Senators originally talked of calling a party conference, or caucus as they call it, to-day. Later they postponed this caucus until Tuesday. There will be no caucus Tuesday, it is declared, and the Administration Senators are unable to say with certainty when one will be held, although they talk about getting the bill out of committee on Tuesday. The beet-sugar leaders say that no such meeting will ever be held, and that if it is called it will be a conference and not a caucus.

The effect of all this upon the President's influence is lamsntable to his friends. In taking the step of sending a message to Congress, which was construed as an attempt to whip Senators into line, he acted upon his own responsibility, so far as can be learned. It is regarded as a bold plunge. If it succeeded, his authority as party leader would be fixed, and growls against his alleged dictatorial methods would henceforth be in secret. If it failed, he would be in the position of a President whose domination had been openly flouted by his own party before his first Congress had come to an end. It is too early to say that it has failed, but if the beet-sugar men and the Democrats carry out the policy arranged by them at to-day's conferences, and are not moved by Administration influences, the President will have been subjected to a humiliating defeat, which must impair his prestige. There is not now the slightest sign of wavering in their ranks, and even the more timorous among the beet-sugar Senators, men who have been under suspicion by their colleagues, are to-day ridiculing the idea that they ever wavered.

RESOLUTION TO ANNEX CUBA.

Mr. Elkins (West Va.) Introduces It in the Senate—Allowed to Lie on the Table.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—When the Senate met to-day Mr. Elkins (West Va.) introduced a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Cuba and its admission as a State of the Union.

Senator Elkins, speaking of the resolution introduced to-day for the annexation of Cuba, said that Texas was admitted under precisely the same terms as this resolution provided for Cuba.

He said he preferred the admission of Cuba to granting $6,000,000 a year on her account out of the revenues without knowing where it would go. By providing for the admission of Cuba there would be no more differences in the Republican Party on the subject of tariff relations with the island.

The resolution was not referred to a committee, but was, at Mr. Elkins's suggestion, allowed to lie on the table.

ENTERTAINS THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Hanna Has Him at Breakfast at His Residence.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and Postmaster Gen. Payne this morning took breakfast with Senator Hanna at the latter's residence. During the meal and in a discussion following it, the Cuban reciprocity question was talked over, but the discussion was along general lines.

The manner in which the President's message reaffirming his attitude on that subject was received also was referred to. It was the general understanding that the President had pressed the issue as far as it is possible. Other subjects were talked over. Those present claimed that the breakfast was devoid of any political significance.

Big Mortgage on Knitting Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 14.—The Union Mills Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Maine, has given a mortgage of $2,000,000 to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. This is to cover the issue of $2,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. gold bonds.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y. —Adv.

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Cool, Comfortable, Charming Trips by Hudson River Day Line. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. Good Music, Grand Scenery. See advts.—Adv.

DROWNED DURING TRIP IN A BOAT AT NIGHT

Bodies of Clarence Foster and Miss Lawrence Found.

LOUIS A. DISBROW MISSING.

Tragedy at Good Ground, L. I., Followed Merry Evening Spent with Him—He Is Said to Have Quarreled with Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, N. Y., June 14.—One of the results of the severe storm of last night was to wash up on the shore of Tiana Bay the bodies of Clarence Foster of this place and Miss Sarah Lawrence of New York, a grandniece of ex-Justice Abrahsm R. Lawrence, who disappeared together on Mondsy nigbt, and for whom all ths waters hereabout have been almost constantly but vsinly dredged since Tuesday morning. This solved the mystery which had disturbed and distressed this peaceful old village as to what had become of the young couple. How it came about that their lives ended in this way is a much greater mystery and one having in it all tbe elements of tragedy.

Clarence Foster was a married man, though generally known as a village gallant. He ran away with and married Miss Leila Penny of East Moriches in February. He bad been very attentive recently to Miss Lawrence, who with her mother was summering bere. It had been generally supposed that Foster and Miss Lawrence had eloped together. Foster was considered one of the best yachtsmen in this part of the island, and the idea that he might have gone sailing and been lost was considered impossible.

A strange feature of the tragedy is ths disappearance from here on Tuesday of Louis Disbrow of Richmond Hill, L. I., who had been generally considered the fiancé of Miss Lawrence, and who was with the girl and Foster, according to the testimony of many, up to at least 2 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday.

Coroner John Nugent of Southampton, who made only a perfunctory examination, says that he will place the entire matter in the hands of District Attornsy Walter H. Jaycox, and the police, he says, will be asked to find Mr. Disbrow, to at least serve as a witness before the Coroner. There has been much comment here upon what is considered the superficiality of the Coronsr's investigation to-day. There were marks of violence on the body of Foster when he was found, yet an expert opinion as to the nature of the wound was solicited only by one of the newspaper reporters here. The Coroner looked at the body and immediately returned to Southampton. When the body of the girl was found four hours later he had to be summoned again from Southampton.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

"We demand that this matter sball be carefully and thoroughly probed," said one of the leading residents of Good Ground tonight. "It is due us that there shall be the most searching inquiry." In spite of the protests which are made in many quarters, however, there are no detectives in this region, no systematic effort to secure informatioh from those concerned is in progress, and there is no appearance of energetic action on the part of any legal authority.

It was a weird night that preceded the disappearance of these three young people and that connected Louis Disbrow's name with the mystery. On Monday afternoon Foster had sent a telegram to Rogers, the steward of the Hampton Pines Club, about fives miles from the Ocean View Hotel on the shore of Shinnecock Bay, saying that three persons would be there for dinner that evening. This club is a proprietary institution, and Rogers had often received such messages from Foster. Almost simultaneously a conversation was occurring at the Ocean View Hotel, where Mrs. and Miss Lawrence were stopping, between them and Louis Disbrow.

"Louis, you are a divorced man," said Mrs. Lawrence to Disbrow, "and I don't like for you to go with any daughter. I don't own Good Ground and of course I cannot make you leave here, but I have written to my friends in Southampton and Brooklyn that I wish you were not here." (Some time before this John S. Lawrence, the father, had ordered Disbrow to keep away from the Ocean View Hotel. Mr. Lawrence is with Guaranty Trust Company in New York, and he came to Good Ground only occasionally.)

Sarah, who was generally known hereabouts as "Dimp," short for "Dimple," defended Disbrow and insisted upon being friendly with him. "You must not be so hard on Lou. He can come to see me at anytime he wishes to," she said. And then Disbrow, feeling that the daughter had prevailed somewhat, asked if he might not accompany the girl driving that evening.

"You may if any one goes with you," responded the mother.

"Well, there's Mr. and Miss Pearsall," suggested Disbrow, "they will go, I am sure. (The father and daughter here mentioned were boarders at Fernell's Hotel, about a mile away. Miss Pearsall is about thirty-five years of age. She had met the Lawrence girl only the evening before, she says, but her evidence is very important as to subsequent events of this tragic night.)

Mrs. Lawrence agreed to allow her daughter to go, and Disbrow left to secure his conveyance.

"You will have Mr. Pearsall and his daughter drive here with you to get 'Dimp' just for sentiment's sake, won't you, Lou?" queried the mother as the young man left the hotel. But when Disbrow hired a buggy from the liveryman, Willis Wells, that evening, he did not hire a double rig. He called for Miss Lawrence in a single buggy, with but one seat in it. The mother had apparently forgotten her injunction, and when the young man appeared she made no remonstrance.

NEVER SAW HER AGAIN.

The girl rode away with Disbrow alone. It was the last the mother saw of her, for she has been dissuaded from viewing the body found to-day. Somewhere on the four-mile journey to the Hampton Pine Club, Foster must have been picked up, for when the rig appeared at the building it had three occupants, according to Rogers, the steward. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, and the three remained in the clubhouse until 11 o'clock. Rogers avers that while the young people were very merry and seemed in the best of spirits, no intoxicants were served to them.

At 11 o'clock the trio left in the buggy together. What happened between that time and 2 o'clock is one of the mysteries of the case. But meanwhile the mother of the

Continued on Page 3.

Greatly improved train service on the Putnam Division of ths New York Central between 155th Street and Yorktown Heights. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

CIGARETTE CAUSES STABBING.

A Soldier Fatally Wounded After a Trivial Street Quarrel in Port Jervis.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 14.—After an altercation over a cigarette Edward Reilly, a soldier who saw service at San Juan Hill, was stabbed here by William Ganley, a local Democratic politician and a former office-holder, just before last midnight, and physicians at the Port Jervis Hospital, wbere he is now confined, say he will not live, as tbe femoral artery was cut at the left groin.

After Reilly was wounded he ran a considerable distance toward the hospital with the blood dripping from bis saturated clothing and finally fell down on the sidewalk, exbansted.

Policemen arrested Ganley at his residence and an extra force stood guard near the jail all night to prevent a demonstration on tbe part of an angry crowd, among wbicb there was some talk of lynching.

UNION OF TELEPHONE GIRLS.

Employes of a Chicago Company Propose to Organize and Then Make Some Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Dissatisfaction among the 700 or 800 girls employed as operators in the various Exchanges of the Chicago Telephone Company have been met by President Sabin with a promised increase in wages and the declaration that tbey can form a union if they want to. The grievances of the operators, they declare, are several, but start with the adoption recently by the company of a new appliance for tbe use of the Exchanges as transmitters. When the union is perfected the operators will demand shorter hours and several minor concessions, but chiefly that the company continue to use the old style of transmitter, which hangs from the switchboard.

President Sabin admitted to-day that he had heard the girls were forming a union. He said they were free to join as many unions as they liked, only he wished that if they had any grievances they would come to him snd settle them and not try to go outside their ranks to disinterested persons to get their difficulties adjusted.

KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

The Machine Headed for the Woods, Struck a Stump, and Threw Its Occupants.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—Edward C. Johnson, fifty years old, Superintendent of the big pumping station at Little Falls, a few miles from Paterson, was instantly killed at Little Fslls at 11 o'clock this morning in an automobile accident. Mr. Johnson was riding with T. A. Gillespie, of the firm of Gillespie Brothers, contractors, who are building the pumping station for the East Jersey Water Company.

While on their way to the Lackawanna Station the machine became unmanageable, and, at high speed, made directly for the Beattie woods, a short distance away. At the edge of the woods the machine struck a stump, and both men were hurled into the air.

In falling Mr. Johnson hit against a tree. When picked up he was dead. Mr. Gillespie escaped with a severe shaking up and a few bruises. The victim of the accident leavss a wife, two daughters, and a son, all adults. He was a prominent Freemason and came to Little Falls two years ago to superintend the erection of the pumping station.

PROF. H. C. IVES'S MISSION.

Goes to Europe in Interest of St. Louis Exposition Art Display.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts, will leave St. Louis to-morrow for Europe, where he will spend the next seven months in the interest of the art display at the exposition. His assistant, Charles M. Kurtz, will accompany him, and will assist in the work to be done.

Prof. Ives was the guest of honor at a farewell breakfast at the St. Louis Club to-day. Director of Exhibits Skiff was the host. President Francis, Treasurer Thompson, Secretary Stevens, and a few others were present. Instructions from Director Skiff to the departing officials occupied most of the conversation.

GEN. DE LA REY SURRENDERS.

Gives Himself Up with 800 Men—Boer Officer's Military Funeral.

PRETORIA, June 14.—Gen. De La Rey has surrendered at Lichtenberg, Transvaal, with 800 men.

A Boer officer attached to the Standerton commando has died of enteric fever. He was buried to-day with military honors. His coffin was covered with a union jack and carried to the grave side on a gun carriage. All the British officers and the entire garrison at Standerton turned out for the ceremony.

ELECTRIC CARS IN COLLISION.

A Dozen Passengers Injured Near Lockport, Four of Them Seriously.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 14.—Two cars on the Lockport and Olcott Electric Road crashed at 9 o'clock to-night about nine miles north of Lockport. A dozen passengers were more or less injured, four of them seriously. State Senator Ellsworth was a passenger on one of the cars, but he was not hurt.

Both cars were crowded with passengers on their way to the beach to spend Sunday or returning to Lockport and Buffalo after a day's outing. To-night's accident is the first in the history of the road.

Bankruptcy Petition for $1,300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 14.—A petition in bankruptcy for over a million dollars was filed to-day by Joseph W. Chamberlain, music and piano dealer of this city. In round numbers the liabilities are $1,300,000. This large indebtedness is not Mr. Chamberlain's individual indebtedness, but represents his liability in connection with the operations of the Waterloo Organ Company of Waterloo, of which Chamberlain is a large stockholder, and which company has just been absorbed by the First National Bank of Waterloo as a protection to bondholders.

Liquor-Selling Postmaster Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 14.—Mr. Grow, who has served for some time as Postmaster at Hogansburg, N. Y., near here, has been removed from office. A complaint was made that he sold liquor in the same room where the mail was distributed. Grow held a druggist's liquor tax certificate.

Twenty Hours Between New York and Chicago.

A new train of the New York Central and Lake Shore, beginning June 15th, will make the time between New York and Chicago in twenty hours. It is appropriately named "The 20th Century Limited." It saves a day.—Adv.

DYNAMITE USED IN THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE

Home of a Mine Policeman Shattered Near Hazleton.

Bloodhounds to be Placed on Track of the Wreckers, for Whose Arrest $500 Reward Is Offered.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 14.—Tbe home of James Applegate, at West Hazleton, was badly shattered early to-day by an explosion of dynamits which bad been placed near the side of ths building by unknown parties. The family escaped injury. Applegate has been employed as a special officer at the Cranberry Colliery since the strike went into effect.

Frank Pardee, Superintendent of the Cranberry Colliery, offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters. He says bloodhounds will be brougbt here to assist the police in running down the guilty parties.

Applegate, while returning from the Cranberry colliery, whither he bad gone to report off for the day on account of the explosion and tbe consequent shock to himself and family, was held up by two men and relieved of his revolver. He made no resistance, as four other armed men stood close by ready to assist, if necessary, in overpowering him. Applegate knows the men and they will be arrested.

Mrs. Applegate says she was told by a West Hazleton man that fourteen houses would be dynamited if the men occupying them did not stop working at surrounding mines. Policemen are now looking for the person who is alleged to have made this threat.

George Weisenborn, a miner, was arrested to-night for alleged implication in the hold-up of Applegate as he was coming from Cranberry to Hazleton. Tbe accused was held under $500 bail.

District President Duffy announced to-night that a committee of three mine workers bad been appointed to investigate the dynamiting, and if successful in unearthing the perpetrators, the committee will turn them over to the authorities. If mine workers are the guilty ones, they will be expelled from the organization which, President Duffy says, will not countenance lawlessness.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 14.—Today ends the fifth week of the anthracite coal miners' strike. Neither side has weakened an inch, and each side stands just as firmly as it did thirty-five days ago. As the days go by it becomes more apparent that it is a case of the "survival of the fittest."

Tbe entire region was quiet to-day and the territory affected by the strike presents a Sundaylike appearance. Including those who are not on strike, but are affected by the suspension, there are approximately 165,000 msn and boys idle. The efforts of the strike leaders to bring out the fire bosses is not meeting with as much success as they expected.

President Mitchell to-day received advices from West Virginia which, he says, are extremely favorable to the strikers. One telegram from the Kanawha and New River districts, wbere a total of 13,000 men are employed, says that 12,100 men are on strike in that territory.

There is much speculation among the strikers and others in this district as to the nature of the information the Illinois delegation of mine workers officials will bring here in regard to a general strike of soft coal miners to help their brother workmen in tbe anthracite field. President Mitchell says the delegation is coming to Wilkesbarre to discuss local conditions within the State of Illinois, but tbere is a general belief prevalent that they will tell Mr. Mitchell the true feeling of the soft coal men on the question of inaugurating a sympathetic strike.

Patrick Gilday of Morrisdale, Penn., President of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous district of the Mine Workers' Union, arrived here to-night, and held a conference with President Mitchell on matters pertaining to bis district. Gilday, in speaking of the antbracite strike, said that the men in Central Pennsylvania were ready at all times to help the hard coal miners, and will not fail to respond when the anthracite workers call on them. He also said that the local unions in his district will assist in every possible way to prevent the shipment of soft coal into the hard coal markets when the time comes to take such action.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 14.—A car load of coal and iron police and a number of non-union firemen and engineers arrived here to-day from Pottsville and were taken to the North Franklin Colliery at Trevorton. The operations is owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and has been flooded since the firemen's strike. Pumps were started shortly after the non-union men arrived.

ROANOKE, Va., June 14.—To-day's official statement by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company regarding the strike in the Pocahontas coal fields shows but little change in the situation since Friday. There is a gradual return of old men to work, and the strikers' ranks are not being augmented. Complete reports of yesterday's operations show that four mines were idle out of a total of forty-six. About 300 cars were loaded, an increase of fifty cars over the previous day.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 14.—The strikers to-day admitted that they are losing ground in the coal fields along the Norfolk and Western Railway. In both the Flat Top and the Tug River fields to-day several hundred miners returned to work.

IRONTON, Ohio, June 14.—As a result of the miners' strike in West Virginia the plants of the Union Iron and Steel Company, the Sand Furnace, and the Hanging Rock Iron Company suspended work to-day. They can get no coke. If the strike continues the Belfont Furnace will bank its fires on Tuesday and the Marting Iron and Steel Company in a week. The Ashland Steel Plant and the Rod Mill at Ashland, Ky., have closed on account of their inability to get iron from the furnaces. Probably 700 men are affected.

SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Coal Operator's Version of the Cause of the Strike Which Is Said to be Breaking Up.

Soft coal operators who are identified with the West Virginia miners, where the soft coal miners are on strike, received dispatches yesterday indicating an early breaking up of the strike there. William C. Atwater, of the W. C. Atwater Company, who is Treasurer of a mining company in the Pocahontas region, has just returned from a visit to the Pocabontas and New River fields of West Virginia, in which his company has large interests. When seen yesterday he said that he had received dispatches since his return to the effect that the strikers were restive and a number of them were returning to work.

"Sixty per cent. of the strikers," be continued, "are unorganized and want to go back."

In reference to ths cause of the strike in West Virginia, he said:

"Though the strike was supposed to be for local grievances, it was really ordered by the United Mine Workers in the hope of making matters onerous for the operators and the public, and thereby hastening a settlement of the strike. Some of the people in bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania are striking on various pretexts for the same reason. They have an agreement with the employers which lasts until April, and do not want to declare a general strike. But they make everything an excuse for local strikes. Because a carpenter and a stableman were not in ths United Mine Workers all the employes of a large mine struck a few days ago."

Mr. Atwater said that he took no stock in the stories that President Roosevelt would interfere in the strike. Tbere was no law by which he could interfere. The strike would be fought out to the bitter end.

C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, 11 Broadway, received dispatches yesterday from the Pocahontas, New River, and Kanawha coal fields that the strike was beginning to break up. Ten per cent. of the strikers went back to work along the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. At the New River mines of his company all the strikers would return to-morrow.

SAYS HANNA CAUSED STRIKE.

Manager Loomis of Lackawanna Says the Senator Worked to Advance His Soft Coal Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 14.—General Manager E. E. Loomis of the Lackawanna Company's coal department, was here to-day, and in a newspaper interview he said:

"It seems a pity the men in this district, after voting almost solidly for no strike, should be tricked into this trouble by Mr. Hanna, who is a large soft-coal operator, and others affiliated with soft-coal interests. It is fair to assume that the mine workers' leaders would never have ordered a strike had they not been given assurances by Mr. Hanna or the Civic Federation of assistance which they find now they cannot have.

"What is the result? First, the soft-coal interests, which are the competitors of the anthracite, are doing a business at this their ordinarily dull season, and the price of their coal has advanced from 50 cents to $1 per ton. I wonder if the anthracite mine owners have forgotten to consider the fact that eight members of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America are representatives of soft-coal districts, while the antbracite interests are represented by only three members?"

WRIGHT'S REPORT NEARLY READY.

Labor Commissioner May Recommend Compulsory Arbitration of Mine Troubles.

Speciol to The New York Timcs.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 14.—Carroll D. Wright announced to-day that he would send his report on the coal strike, now nearly completed, to the President by Wednesday at the latest. What it will consist of he declines to say, nor will he discuss the strike.

Intimate friends, however, state that he will recommend the establishment of a board on the lines of the Civic Federation Committee, with jurisdiction over all strikes affecting the inter-State commerce and power to enforce through the courts its decisions. In other words, he is expected to recommend what is practically compulsory arbitration.

ADMIRAL DEWEY TO GO TO SEA.

He Will Be In Supreme Command of Fleet of Three Squadrons in Winter Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, June 14. — Admiral Dewey is to go to sea again, flying his flag with the four stars, in command of the greatest fleet in numbers the United States has gotten together since the days of the civil war, and far more powerful in offense and defense even than any of those war fleets.

Secretary Moody has conceived the idea, and after consulting the pleasure of Admiral Dewey it has been arranged that he shall be placed in supreme command of the fleet (comprising the North Atlantic, the European, and the South Atlantic squadrons,) which is to assemble near Culebra Island, in the West Indies, next December, for the Winter manoeuvres. Secretary Moody himself desires to witness these manoeuvres, and it is even possible that the President may find time to make a voyage to the South to see the big ironclads in war movements. Admiral Dewey goes gladly to his work.

It is settled that Secretary Moody will witness the Summer movements of the North Atlantic squadron, involving combined naval and army attack on and defense of the eastern approaches to New York City. It is expected that he will board the Dolphin for the purpose, and he has invited as his guests Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee; Representative Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Foss, chairman of the House Naval Committee. There will be other guests than these, but Secretary Moody has not yet announced their names.

J. A. CHANLER GOING ABROAD.

He Will Spend the Summer in England and the Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—John Armstrong Chanler, whose suit to recover his property in this State attracted so much attention a few months ago, will leave for Europe in a few days. Mr. Chanler will spend the Summer abroad, visiting England and the Continent. He has been living nearly a year on his farm in Albemarle County, where he is well known.

Mr. Chanler's farm is not far away from Castle Hill, the home of his divorced wife, formerly Amelie Rives, and now the Princess Troubetskoy. Mr. Chanler's suit, by which he recovered all of his property in Louisa and Albemarle Counties, in this markable legal contest known in Virginia for many years.

FALSE TEETH SAVE HIS LIFE.

Bullet Passes Through a Man's Lip but Flattens Without Doing Serious Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A set of artificial teeth saved the life of Carl Woltzschlager, a union picket at the Twelfth Street and Wabash Avenue plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company.

Woltzschlager was shot by Albert Rogerson, a non-union machinist, and, although the bullet passed through his upper lip and made an ugly wound, it flattened against the artificial teeth and dropped into his mouth without inflicting any serious injury.

Inside Information Upon Railroads.
An expert tells in to-morrow morning's Telegraph the real meaning of the consolidation of the "Monon" with the Louisville and Nashville and Southern Systems.—Adv.

Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks.
are the only ones to buy to celebrate the glorious Fourth.—Adv.

GOLD HEELS WON SUBURBAN HANDICAP

F. C. McLewee's Colt Lowered Time Record for Famous Event.

HUGE CROWD SAW THE RACE

Famous Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay Track Run in the Presence of Fifty Thousand Holidaymakers.

Records fell in a double sense at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when the largest crowd that ever saw a horse race in America witnessed the victory of Gold Heels in the fastest race that has ever been run for the Suburban Handicap. Fully 50,000 persons were assembled in the three inclosures, the club, grand, and field stands, in spite of the threatening weather. To add to the ecstasy of the vast attendance, the victor was the popular favorite, and probably one-third of the enormous gathering had bet on him in one way or another, the name of Gold Heels having been on every tongue for weeks before the race, and the horse started one of the best-backed public choices that the great event has ever known.

It was a great coup for Fred C. McLewee and James Brady, familiarly known as "Diamond Jim," and a splendid triumph of public form, but for all the popularity of Gold Heels's success, the result of the race was a bitter disappointment to William C. Whitney. That millionaire turfman, with four horses eligible for the race, was unable to start any of them, and could only take a spectator's part and see one of the most coveted prizes of the American turf captured by a horse cast off from his own stable. Gold Heels originally was in the Whitney stable, but after trial was deemed unworthy, and so was sold to become a selling plater, the despised colt since then having developed into one of ths best horses in training.

As an offset to Mr. Whitney's disappointment, however, another patron of racing, who of late years has been an infrequent visitor to tbe race track, was present in the person of A. J. Cassatt, whose satisfaction when Gold Heels finished first transcended even the exuberance of the owners, for Mr. Cassatt found more pleasure in the fact that he had bred Gold Heels than did the owners in the fact of the splendid victory.

RACE A SPECTACULAR ONE.

Spectacularly, ths race was one of the best and prettiest ever run in the nineteen years of the Suburban Handicap's existence. Tbe winner, too, proved in his running with the top weight of 124 pounds that he was the best horse beyond question. Well up all the way, Gold Heels, admirably ridden by Wonderly, gave prompt and generous response when called on in the fight at the finish, and won in handsome style at the end, though there were many horsemen who argued after the race that Pentecost, the second horse, was the better at the weights, and would have won but for an interference in the middle stage of the race. Pentecost, however, had plain sailing for nearly three-quarters of a mile at the end, and had every chance to make up lost ground. His failure to get up was simply because Gold Heels held him safe through the last quarter. Blues, the third horse, was beaten close on the post by Pentecost, and was coming strong at the end. None of the others of the full field of eleven runners was anywbere near at the finish of the race.

In actual fact the nineteenth Suburban Handicap was a three-horse race after the first mile of the mile and a quarter distance, and Gold Heels, Pentecost and Blues, lapped at the end, and ridden out, were more than a dozen lengths clear of the nearest of the others and going away at every stride. It happened that the three which actually figured in the finish were tbe three best backed horses in the race, and when at the head of the stretch it became evident that the final struggle lay with the three, there was a tumult in the grandstand and adjacent inclosures such as never before was heard on a New York race track. The three names were roared in chorus from thousands of throats, the backers of other horses in the race forgetting in the tense excitement of the moment what were their personal interest and giving voice only to the feeling of partisanship the splendid struggle inspired. The shouts for Gold Heels were in the majority always, however, and gained in number and volume through the full length of the long stretch, until the instant of Gold Heels's flight past the winning post, first by three parts of a length, when it seemed as if but one idea pervaded the huge throng, and that to cry in frantic tones the name of the victor.

FIFTY THOUSAND SAW THE RACE.

The huge stretch of stands reaching nearly a quarter of a mile up and down the track side fairly boiled over with popular enthusiasm when the horses finished, and boiled over again and again in greeting of each of the succeeding familiar events, the announcement of the time, which cut two-fifths of a second from the record for the Suburban, and the honored custom of placing the successful jockey in the usual gaudy floral horseshoe. Gold Heels won the race in 2:03 1-5, the previous best performance in the Suburban having been the 2:03 3-5 of Alcedo a year ago. The number of starters for both the Gold Heels and Alcedo's Suburbans was the same, eleven horses having run in each race. The value of the stake, $10,000 guaranteed, was $8,000 to the winner $1,500 to the second horse, and $500 to the third. In addition to the stakes, however, Messrs. McLewee and Brady backed Gold Heels heavily in the futures books on tbe race and in the ring at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, and won a fortune over the result.

How well the public shared with Messrs. McLewee and Brady in the success of Gold Heels was attested after the race by the long line of bettors waiting behind each bookmaker's stand, these lines stretching to such length that one old-time bookmaker, looking over the rank upon rank of waiting winners remarked: "Everybody on the race track must have bet on Gold Heels." The process of cashing in by the winners was the culminating event of one of the most thoroughly satisfactory days of racing that the New York public ever has known, and that satisfaction was shared in by more thousands than ever before assembled on such an occasion in America. Long before Gold Heels broke the record for the Suburban Handicap, the public had hung up a new record for racecourse attendance. Even conservative Spencer Pinkerton, who has charge of the policing of the race track, admitted unreserv

Morris Park and Gravesend, every preparation was made yesterday for the handling of the immense outpouring which was a certainty under any weather conditions, and which the gloom and rather threatening weather did not affect in the slightest.

The Long Island Railroad ran its trains at short intervals from Long Island City, Flatbush Avenue, and South Brooklyn. The Kings County Elevated ran trains every few minutes and extra service was put on every trolley line passing the Sheepshead Bay Racetrack, but for all that standing room was the rule in every method of transportation from noon until near 4 o'clock, and train loads of late comers still were pouring in more thousands up to the actual time of the great race. All interest centred in the Suburban, and by it all things were gauged for the day. So great was the rush of traffic that overloaded trains made wretchedly slow time, one in particular over the Long Island line from South Brooklyn meeting with so many obstacles and delays that several thousand exasperated racegoers only got to the track after a third of the programme had been decided.

MOTOR CARRIAGES OUT IN FORCE.

At 2 o'clock all the lower part of the huge three-decker grand stand was filled, and not even women could find seats. Then came the great rush of the afternoon, and before the call to the post for the first race at 2:30 o'clock the entire stand was packed until it was almost impossible to find standing room. The upper tier was filled almost to the danger point, while back of the balcony rows of boxes men and women stood twenty deep, hopelessly peering over the heads of the box holders in the effort to catch even a glimpse of the running horses.

The clubhouse stand was congested throughout the afternoon with the club members, who did not even attempt passage back and forward between the club stand and the paddock. On the lawns were thousands more spectators who could not gain entrance into the grand stand. A very fair proportion of these were women whose escorts could not hope to find more comfortable accommodation for them. In the field stand was a crowd equal to the combined gathering in club and grand stands, the frugal patrons of the turf who patronized that inclosure being packed so close that individual movement was utterly impossible.

The field stand proper was filled even to the steps and aisles, and the lawn before it had become so crowded by the time that the first race was run that the track officials gave what relief they could by opening the gates and letting many thousands of the patrons into the infield. Back of the stands were vehicles of every description, from the humble bus of Coney Island to racing automobiles. There were hundreds of motor carriages lined up in the huge park, and the travel of these made an endless procession through the big gates and up the wide avenue to the back of the grand stand.

Fully twoscore puffing automobiles were in line waiting the chance to get through the congested passage when grooms were leading to the track several of the horses engaged in the second race. One thoroughbred, a big bay horse, evidently unaccustomed to motor carriages and their attendant noises, took fright at the snorting of one of the machines beside him, and bolted with the hostler who was leading him. The man was dragged half way up the long drive before he partially recovered control of the horse, and just then another automobile sounded its alarm horn beside the animal's ear. The horse promptly became frantic again, and, dragging the groom, carried him into the covered walk which was then crowded with pedestrians, and there shook him off, the horse careering through the crowd for a hundred yards before he was recaptured. By what seemed almost a miracle, the incoming racegoers made an opening for the animal, and no one was injured, though the race horse ran nearly half the length of the park before he was caught.

GREAT CRUSH IN BETTING RING.

Pushing, jostling, and all but fighting for points of vantage, the holiday racegoers continued to swarm in until they actually overflowed every structure erected for their convenience. The caterer early was at extremeties, for, though provision had been made supposedly for any emergency, the supply of sandwiches and other eatables disappeared faster than it could be replenished. The only thing that seemed amply to meet every demand was the liquid refreshment, and even then the attendants had the busiest day of their lives, for eating and drinking constitute a very large part of a holiday race crowd. The attendance actually was too big for maoagement and the crowd from which the bookmaker expected to reap a rich harvest in the end actually defeated the bookmaker's aim because of its hopeless size.

The men of the ring anticipated as well as did the racing officials, an enormous outpouring, and knowing from experience that the holiday crowd would be of anything and everything, great preparation had been made to acquire the money of the innocent. Ninety-odd members of the Bookmakers' Association went on for the Suburban holiday, and more than fifty non-members also did business in the big ring. In addition to these, about 150 more of the small fry did business on the dead line of the big ring and in the field stand. Approximately, then, there were about 300 bookmakers waiting and willing to handle the public's money and lay prices.

With such an array of ring talent on hand it seemed almost inconceivable that any one should meet difficulty in the effort to bet, but, as a matter of fact, a great part of the public found that the effort to place a wager entailed more work than did the winning of the money bet. The new betting ring of the Sheepshead Bay grand stand is a giant barn, with room enough in it to hold several armies, but under the new method of race track betting it was not half big enough to accommodate the eager speculators. The association bookmakers were lined up on three sides of a square, with non-members ranked behind them. For the full length of every line, however, intending bettors were jammed in compact groups of from 50 to 100 about each bookmaker, each group resembling more than anything else a football rush line.

The bookmakers time and again were swept away by the pushing crowd, and men did everything but fight in their efforts to get in and out. So great was the crush that many times bookmakers were compelled to find relief by hiding their slates and refusing longer to display their odds, this action never failing to disperse any individual mob, for the crowds were there to bet, and promptly stampeded to where odds were displayed.

BETTING WAS VERY HEAVY.

The volume of speculation was tremendously large, however, and in spite of the impediment by the crowd, the ring handled more money than probably ever before was bet on a race track in this country. As results happened, the layers of odds were disappointed in their anticipations of great profits, for contrary to the rule on public holidays, the best backed horses won straight through the programme, popular choices and public favorites winning the greater part of the day's events. A dozen or more of the big men in the ring ignored the earlier races, and began the day's business by putting up prices against the horses named to start in the Suburban. These men handled immense sums, but as the race resulted it is doubtful if any of them profited on the race.

In the opening betting on the Suburban odds were laid against each of the even dozen horses announced to run, Clarence H. Mackay's filly Trigger was the only one of the twelve that failed to start, she being withdrawn so early that the scratching had no influence on the odds against the other runners. Following the custom of early betting on the big races, backers bet with the knowledge that money would be refunded in case the horse backed should not start, and a very large proportion of the public sought to get top prices by accepting future odds, with the result that the advance speculation was uncommonly heavy. From first to last, however, there was little shifting in the prices, Gold Heels holding the post of favorite throughout, while Herbert, Pentecost, and Blues and Advance Guard were at nearly equal prices, as the next choices.

The open betting was 3 to 1 against Gold Heels, and at 3 to 1 or thereabout the horse remained until the call to the post was sounded, the top price laid against him being 7 to 3. Pentecost held his own at about 5 to 1, though for a short interval as good as 6 was laid. Throughout the betting 6 to 1 could be obtained against Blues, Herbert, Advance Guard, and Contend. Monograph was the next horse fancied, the average price against him being about 15, though 25 was laid for a time, that price promptly being snapped up by the Western horsemen, who consistently clung to the belief that he had not yet shown his real form in a race. From 40 to 60 was laid against Saidie S., Watercure, and Reina, while Arden was the absolute outsider at 100 to 1.

HORSES IN THE PADDOCK.

The race for the Suburban was fourth on the card and was run about 4 o'clock. The horses had hardly finished for the Double Event, third on the card, when the Suburbanban caused the usual stampede for information, and the paddock became crowded with the wary among the betting men, who wsnted to be sure about the condition and warming up of their special choices before taking any risks in the betting ring.

The warming-up galiope were watched with the keenest of interest, not only by too, and many women were among the visitors to the paddock, when the horses score of condition, there was little room for choice between the eleven horses that appeared for the warming-up canters, for each had been trained to the hour, in appearance, at least, while the fact that every one of the runners had been tried out before the public within a comparatively short time left small chance for the usual mystery attendant upon the final grooming for a great race.

The star in the paddock, quite naturally, was the favorite, Gold Heels, the veteran trainer, Mat Allan, saddling him, while Col. McLewee and "Diamond Jim" Brady watched the operation in the centre of a large group. About Blues were collected a strong delegation from Tammany Hall, the ex-Superintendent, the big ex-Chief Devery being an interested witness. A select coterie of Canadians gathered about Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, while the Westerners paid particular attention to Monograph, and a strong division of professionals gathered about Thomas Monahan's Contend.

J. E. Madden personally superintended the preparation of Pentecost, while William C. Whitney and a number of his friends watched the operation, Mr. Whitney believing with Madden, that Pentecost would be returned the winner. Mr. Whitney, however, did not overlook Gold Heels, but cast admiring glances at that peculiarly colored and sturdy colt who but for chance might have placed the first Suburban Handicap to the credit of the Whitney Stable.

A great part of the crowd still remained in the paddock when the horses were saddled and the jockeys mounted for the parade to the post, the stampede for positions from which to view the race not beginning until the horses were actually on the track. In the parade Gold Heels had the place of honor in the lead, Blues following him. The other horses coming there in the order of the weights carried, with Arden bringing up the rear. Sedately, the eleven marched past the stand, and up to the furlong pole opposite the lower end of the grand stand, there to line up for the start of the mile and a quarter journey around the big oval of the mile and an eighth course.

Arden had the rail position, with Herbert next to him, Advance Guard, Contend, Pentecost, Reina, Watercure, Sadie S., Blues, and Monograph ranging out in the order named, with Gold Heels on the extreme outside. The field was an uncommonly well behaved one, and Starter Fitzgerald had little trouble in bringing them together for a fair send-off.

THE START FOR THE BIG RACE.

The barrier lifted to the roar of 50,000 voices announcing the start, and all moved away as one horse, with less than a lengtb between the leader and the last away, Arden showing in front when the race was begun barely a neck in front of Contend. Pentecost, Monograph, and Gold Heels all lapped and well in motion, with Watercure, Blues, Sadie S., and Herbert following in the order named, and Advance Guard last.

Away at a terrific pace they flew, Contend going on with a rush and in the first furlong slipping into the lead, he passing the stand the first time, leading by a length, with Gold Heels second, Arden third, Pentecost fourth, and Monograph fifth, all close together, while those in the rear had begun to string out, Blues having the place and Advance Guard still being last and dropping away further and further to the rear. To the paddock turn Contend held his advantage of a length, Monograph there racing up on the outside and making a desperate effort to wrest the honor from him.

Gold Heels and Pentecost at this point both galloping well in hand third and fourth with Watercure then sixth just behind Arden, and Blues beginning to move up close on their heels. On this turn both Advance Guard and Herbert were outrun and dropped steadily to the rear with Reina just before them. Entering the back stretch Contend led by a length, with Gold Heels then second and Pentecost third, Monograph at this point being outrun and drops to the rear, while Blues at the same time picked his way through the crowd and again began to close on the leaders.

The journey through the back stretch had hardly begun well when Blues, going up on the outside, shot through the field like a flash, and moving from sixth place into the lead in less than a half furlong, took command from Contend, who promptly began to drop back, Gold Heels then being second and Contend third. Pentecost, who apparently was jostled in the crowding as Blues made his move forward, fell back a length. When he recovered he had to go up again on the outside. Halfway through the back stretch, Blues was a length in the lead, with Gold Heels racing under a gentle pull, hanging at his heels, and Pentecost two lengtbs further back, third.

From that point the three in front steadily drew away from the remainder of the field, and the struggle was one for the three named, the two top weights apparently having it between them at this point, though Pentecost still was well in hand and rating along in splendid style. On the far turn Blues, still moving away from Gold Heels, was two lengths in the lead, and a shout went up from the crowd that Blues must win, Gold Heels at this point, for the first time in the race, being straightened out and seeming to be in trouble, while Pentecost was two lengths and a half further back.

GOLD HEELS WON RIDDEN OUT.

On the turn Gold Heels made his effort after the flying leader and closed on Blues with a rush that quickly brought a change of opinion among the spectators, who an instant before had been shouting the name of Blues. Pentecost still lagged in third place, behind Gold Heels, but banging on to him with a persistence that renewed the hopes of his backers. Steadily in the run around the big turn to the head of the stretch Gold Heels wore down Blues, and persistently Pentecost hung the same distance away. Blues entered the stretch a bare length in front of Gold Heels, with Pentecost then but two lengths further back, and ten lengths in front of the others, all of which were hopelessly beaten at this point and struggling under the whip.

On the straight Wonderly called on Gold Heels for a last effort, and going at his mount for the final grand rush got Gold Heels up to Blues's head opposite the last furlong pole, Blues at this point being forced to the whip, and his race already run, beginning to stop under the punishment. Pentecost, with little Redfern sitting still and waiting patiently, was well in the straight before he made his final effort, and through the run to the last furlong pole was gaining on the pair fighting in front, while still having something in reserve.

The positions at the beginning of the last furlong were Gold Heels first by a head, Blues second by a length and a half, and Pentecost third. With a single furlong further to run Redfern found that the time to act had come, and calling on Petecost for his last effort, made a grand rush after the leaders. Gold Heels had only just disposed of Blues when he was challenged by the three-year-old. It was a splendid effort for Pentecost, but the task set for him was just a trifle too much, and though he forced Wonderly, on Gold Heels, to drive his whip when almost at the last sixteenth pole, Gold Heels made response sufficient to keep in front and, ridden out, won by three parts of a length, with Pentecost a half length in front of Blues, third.

A dozen lengths away Sadie S. finished fourth, a length before Watercure, fifth; Advance Guard, Arden, Monograph, Herbert, Reina, and Contend following in the order named. Advance Guard was outrun so far in the early part of the race that he did not have an actual chance when the horses entered the last half mile, and though he closed from last place in the run through the stretch, he was beaten off. The time of the race, 2:05 1-5, marks a splendid performance for the winner, and makes a race in which defeat was no discredit to either Pentecost or Blues. The fractional time by furlongs was 0:12 1-5, 0:24 2-5, 0:36 4-5, 0:49 2-5, 1:01 4-5, 1:14 4-5, 1:27 2-5, 1:39 4-5, and 1:52 2-5.

Gold Heels, the winner of the race, is a four-year-old colt, the son of the famous Longfellow horse, The Bard, counted the best racehorse of his time and the pride of A. J. Cassatt, at whose farm in Pennsylvania Gold Heels was bred.

Gold Heels, from the famous race mare Heel and Toe, was sold by auction at the annual offering of Mr. Cassett's yearlings in the season of 1900, and was bought by W. C. Whitney in whose stable the colt raced early in his career as a three-year-old. Gold Heels after being tried out with the others of Mr. Whitney's choicest youngsters was judged wanting, and Mr. Whitney sold him to Dave Sloan, for whom Gold Heels won in the following year won a number of races among selling class colts. He continued to improve, however, and finished out the year regarded as one of the best of the second division among the three-year-olds.

In the Winter, Sloan, who had been unfortunate in his betting ventures, was forced to sell the colt, as his affairs were in very bad shape, and Gold Heels was transferred to his present owners for $7,000. Last year Gold Heels, racing in the name of McElwee & Brady, was one of the best of his age, and won several important events, his greatest triumph, however, having been when he won the Municipal Handicap at Morris Park last Fall.

Betting on the Suburban Handicap.

Betting on the Suburban Handicap was in progress from the time the crowd began to gather early in the afternoon, with few changes in the market quotations. The odds laid against the Suburban horses from the first betting to the start of the race were as follows:

Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
3—1	7—2	3—1 and even.....Gold Heels
5—1	6—1	5—1 and 2—1.....Pentecost
6—1	7—1	5—1 and 2—1.....Blues
20—1	50—1	40—1 and 15—1.....Sadie S.
40—1	60—1	60—1 and 20—1.....Watercure
4—1	5—1	5—1 and 2—1..Advance Guard
50—1	100—1	100—1 and 40—1.....Arden
10—1	25—1	20—1 and 8—1.....Monograph
5—1	6—1	6—1 and 2—1.....Herbert
25—1	50—1	30—1 and 10—1.....Reina
8—1	8—1	6—1 and 2—1.....Contend

HOW OTHER RACES WERE WON.

C. H. Mackay's Mexican Was Victor in the Double Event Stakes.

Spirited contests straight through the programme, good class horses, and, more than anything else, exceedingly satisfactory results, with three actual favorites first past the winning post, made the half-holiday races a remarkable occasion for the general public. Even where the favorites failed, well-backed horses got the decisions, and for once the general public had all the best of the afternoon's betting, while the ring suffered in proportion. It contributed very liberally to the losses of the bookmakers that in several races where the choices on public form were beaten the winners turned up in horses carrying the colors of popular and well known owners, whose horses were backed by the holiday patrons of racing simply because of the owners, the most notable instances of the kind being when William C. Whitney's Gunfire won the opening event and Clarence H. Mackay's Mexican captured the Double Event Stakes, the race second in importance to the Suburban.

One severe and real reverse for both the knowing speculators and the general public was when Clarence H. Mackay's Aceful was beaten in the fifth event, but even that did not help the bookmakers to any great extent, as the winner, J. W. Schorr's Janeway was liberally supported by the stable and that portion of the betting public which doubted the reports concerning the favorite. Mr. Mackay bought Aceful with the especial view of winning a race on the opening day of the meeting, and Aceful started one of the hottest favorites of the seaeon, only to be bsaten after a close finish, while Mexican, who also ran in Mr. Mackay's colors, but without the confidence of the stable, won the event of importance second to the Suburban.

For the Double Event, at five and a half furlongs, seven smart two-year-olds ran, with S. S. Brown's colt, River Pirate, the favorite, and J. R. Keene's Prediction and J. E. Madden's Irish Lad equal eecond choices. River Pirate was first away, and going on in the lead, made tbe running around the bend in the Futurity course and into the last furlong, with Golden Maxim and Prediction second and tbird to that point. There River Pirate tired and stopped, and Golden Maxim took command and led into the last furlong, with Mexican closing on him. The two fought it out in a splendid neck and neck finish, Mexican orawing away in the last few strides and winning ridden out by a neck, Golden Maxim second, a length before Prediction, tbird.

For tbe opening race, a bighweight handicap at six furlongs, half a dozen horses started, with Dublin carrying the top weight. The Canadian horse, Cobourg, was made a hot favorite, and went to the post at nine to ten, W. C. Whitney's Gunfire starting second choice. Gunfire broke out of the crowd at ths lifting of the barrier, and, drawing away from the field at every jump, led from end to end, winning easily by five lengths from Cobourg, who was second throughout. For the second race the stable of J. R. and F. R. Keene furnished the favorite in Port Royal, the contest being one mile for tbree-year-olds. Port Royal took command at the start and was never headed, he galloping in front all the way, and winning as he pleased by four lengtbs from Bessie McCartby, who beat Courtenay a head for second place.

The largest field of tbe day ran for the fifth race, five furlongs, straight, for maidens two years old. C. H. Mackay's Ace Full was made a 3 to 5 favorite in a field of seventeen runners, but just failed to win after a fighting finish, Janeway, who closed from third place in tbe last hundred yards, winning by a head from Barnstormer, who nearly all the running, and was a head in front of Ace Full. On a complaint from Jockey Burns, who rode Ace Full, that Shea, the rider of Barnstormer, had fouled him at the finish, the Stewards disqualified Barnstormer and placed Ace Full second. For the last race, one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course, nine horses ran, with J. B. Haggin's Royal the favorite at even money. Bridgadier led off and made the running to the last turn, where he fell back, Royal then coming out of the crowd and taking command. Royal at the end won rather handlly by a length, with Lanceman second, two lengths before Brigadier, third. Sumarles:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs, on the main track. William C. Whitney's Gunfire, br. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Royal Gun, 110 pounds, (T. Burnes,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily and pulling up by five lengtbs; J. E. Seagram Cobourg, b. h., 123, (McCue,) eveo and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from the Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 3, 105, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Dublin, G. Whittier, and Hanover Queen also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $820.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds non-winners of $1,000, selling allowances; one mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Part Royal, b. g., by Kingston-Maurine, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won in a canter by five lengtbs; J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 111, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from J. A. Bennett's Janeway, ch. c., 101, (Shea,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Gibson Light, Carrier Pigeon, Sweet Clover, Sbandonfield, and Father Den also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to tbe winner, $800.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Clarence H. Mackay's Mexican, ch. c., by Mirthful-Liandrino, 129 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; J. P. Kraner's Golden Maxim, b. c., by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, 117, (Buchanan,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Prediction, ch. c., by Horoscope-Illogical, 117, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:06 1-5. River Pirate, Charles Elwood, Monte Carlo, and Irish Lad also ran. Winner trained by J. E. Madden. Value to tbe winner, $4,000.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Gold Heels, b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 124 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and even, won ridden out by three parts of a length; John E. Madden's Pentecost, b. c., 3 years, by Hastings-Tarantella, 99, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half lengtb from Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:05 1-5. P. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 4, 98, (W. Waldo,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; G. B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 5, 111, (Doggett,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. b., 5, 119, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; C. W. Baird's Arden, b. c., 4, 97, (L. Smith,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; R. Bauer's Monograph, ch. c., 4, 100, (Shea,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; W. C. Rollins's Herbert, ch. c., 5, 121, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; A. Featherstone's Reina, ch. c., 4, 114, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, and T. Monahan's Contend, b. c., 4, 99, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, also ran and finished in the order named. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Value to tbe winner, $8,000.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of ths Futurity course. John W. Schorr's Janeway, ch. c., by Top Gallant-Florence W., 118 pounds, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head from Stable's Barnstormer, b. c., 118, (Shea,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a neck, but was disqualified on a claim of foul, and Clarence H. Mackay's Aceful, ch. c., 118, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, was placed second, and J. B. Haggin's Fitzbrilliar, ch. c., 118, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, was placed third. Time—1:00 1-5. Oakington, Jerry, Rockford, Beligardo, Barkelmore, Cardinal Wolsey, Shorthose, Reckoner, Princelet, Lightstring, Nunsham, Lady Trebla, and Madame Du Barry also ran. Winner trained by C. Walker. Value to the winner, $880.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for tbree-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on tbe turf. J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 108 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 10 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; Davis & Van Kueren's Lanceman, ch. c., 4, 104, (Brennan,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from August Belmont's Brigadier, b. g., 5, 109, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Sir Eminence, Caller, Numeral, St. Finnan, Trump, and Caithness also ran. Winner trained by C. E. Littlefield, Jr. Value to the winner, $1,055.

SOCIETY AT THE TRACK.

All Prominent Social Leaders Who Were Not Abroad or Far Away from Town Saw the Suburban.

Tbe Suburban yesterday was the last rally of society before the Summer season. Although many have left town, still there were quite a number, more than the proverbial baker's dozen, left, and these are more or less interested in the horse and have always been patrone of the turf. William K. Vanderbilt put aside his railroad interests and occupied his box on the clubhouse stand witb a merry party, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, and Craig Wadsworth, tbe Third Secretary of the Embassy, who will not sail for England until this coming week. James B. Haggin and Mrs. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, (Miss Mary Daly,) and the Countess Festetics had another box in the same neighborhood. William C. Whitney had two boxes, and the Meadow Brook and Tuxedo colonles were well represented.

All the men in town were there, and otherwise the crowd was the greatest which has been seen at ths races this year.

Society, which loves a horse, is now keeping that animal as an objet de luxe. Nearly all the fashionable peopis went to the races in motor cars. Mr. Whitney stood at the gateway of tbe club directing and talking to friends for some time, almost until the first race was on. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, his daughter-in-law, and Miss Dorothy Whitney arrived in a motor about 2 o'clock. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was one mass of white and lace, and Miss Dorothy Whitney was in white, relieved with a touch of green. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley represented the Meadow Brook contingent. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. S. S. Howland the Belmont boxes were not occupied by memebrs of the family.

Witb Mr. Whitney's party were Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Daisy Kernochun, and Miss Evelyn Burden, and a number of men.

Miss Burden wore a very conspicuous costume of blue and white foulard and a great picture hat with shaded blue ostrich plumes. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were very late in arriving. They reached the course shortly before the great race. In the meantime the weather, which was oppressive in town, had, owing to a strong clammy sea breeze, become cold and damp, and many of the women wore their furs, and black racing coats over their gowns. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was one of these, and her cloak of black, elaborately trimmed with Irish lace, was one of the most gorgeous wraps exhibited. Mrs. Harriman also wore around her neck a necklace of large pearls. William K. Vanderbilt was very debonair in his gray checked suit and great panama hat. He and Craig Wadsworth—who by a coincidence were sitting in the same box—wore the aame kind of head gear, but these two bats were the only ones of the genus in the boxes, while the field and other places constituted an absolute sea of this last fashion. The Vanderbilt bat, according to an expert, was worth mucb more than its weight in gold. It was worn on one side of the head, punched into a rakish ehaps, and it did not have a hatband.

Mrs. James B. Haggin and the Countess Festetics wore dust coats and great tulle hats covered with flowers. Near them were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edy. A little further on were Mr. and Mrs. Rene La Montagne, Mrs. Spencer, and Clinton Spencer, Frederick Gebhard, Harry Eldridge, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Gallatin, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, and others.

Among the men the most conspicuous was E. Berry Wall, who wore a very orlginal racing costume. The suit was of gray check homespun, the checks being very large and the coat double-breasted sack. With this was a brilliant red tie, a brown hat, and patent leather boots with white spats. Among the other well-known men at tbe track were P. F. Collier, Adrian Iselin, Jr., C. Oliver Iselin, who was with Mrs. Iselin, and Miss Nora Iselin, the latter wearing a stunning gown of black and gray black tulle hat, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, Alfred Bonn, R. M. Bull, Roger Winthrop, Appleton Smith, Sidney Smith, Dr. Butts, Joseph Kernochan, Reginald Vanderbilt, Peter Gerry, Henry Barbey, Murray Young, "Jack" Follansbee, Center Hitchcock, T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Stevens, James L. Kernochan, Edward Bulkeley, Frank Sturgis, and Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre.

HISTORY OF THE RACE.

How the Suburban Has Been Run and Won Since 1884, and General Monroe's Victory

The Suburban Handicap, first of the famous Eastern races for horses three years old and upward, and the oldest fixture of its nature on the American turf, has been run continuously for nineteen years, the race from its first running having been a feature and fixture of the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Spring meeting. The race was framed to become a great trial of matured horses, and was first run in 1884, a period in the affairs of the turf when racing officials were devoting all their wits to the invention of novelties in the conditions of races. The idea of a contest which would bring together all the best horses under conditions that would give all equal chance to win caught the fancy of turfmen and the public alike. The conditions were then much as they are now, except that the amount of added money was only $2,500, the stake depending for its value on the subscriptions of horsemen.

All the best horses of the United States were engaged in the big event, and it is tbe best evidence of the popularity that the fixture at once achieved that the actual race brought out a field which for size and class never has been excelled in the subsequent running of the stakes. The first Suburban also bolds the record for the scale of the handicap, the top weigbts then being fixed higher than they ever bave been since.

It indicates fairly well the place that the race took in the esteem of turfmen that the then powerful racing firm, the Dwyer Brothers, not only entered the stable's best horses, George Kinney and Barnes, but left them in with the higbest impost, 132 pounds on George Kinney and the next highest, 131, on Barnes, and actnally started both horses. Twenty horses ran for the first race, the Dwyer entry starting favorite with General Monroe, Jack of Hearts, and Pizarro equal second choices. Tbe race, run at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track on June 10, was won after a sensational struggle by General Monroe, carrying 124 pounds, which included 7 pounds penalty. The winner, ridden by "Billy" Donohue and owned by E. J. McElmeel, went to the post at odds of 5 to 1, while 15 to 1 wae laid against the second horse, Davis & Co.'s War Eagle, carrying 102 pounds and ridden by Garrison, and 5 to 1 against the third horse, Appleby & Co.'s Jack of Hearts, carrying 114 pounds and ridden by Hayward. With George Kinney and Barnea among the beaten horses were Heel and Toe, Blue Grass Belle, and Pizarro, making up about the cream of tbe thoroughbreds then racing. The time of the race was 2:11¾, and the value $4,945.

In addition to the representation of quality among the horses that ran, all the best jockeys in America were gathered at Sheepshead Bay for the race, W. Donohue, J. McLaughlin, Garrison, Ed Feakes, and Hayward, all of whom are now trainers, having had mounts in the first Suburban, while other famous jockeys in the same race who have joined the silent majority since that event were "Dare Devil" Fitzpatrick, "Bonnie" Maynard, Church, Spellman, and Higgs.

The race answered every purpose of the Coney Island Jockey Club and sprang into instant fame, the renewal of the event in the following year attracting even more attention than did the original contest. Each succeeding race for the celebrated trophy has drawn in the following year material of the country and has produced a struggle that has attracted National attention.

Woven in the history of the Suburban are many thrilling incidents, and some happenings that might be described as turf romances. The second Suburban, won by Pierre Lorillard's Pontiac, ranks among the most sensational of the races for the big event. Mr. Lorillard three years before had earned the unique distinction of having won the Englisb Derby with an American horse and having returned to the American turf, planned a companion coup with the purpose of winning the chief handicap of the American turf with an English horse. Pontiac was the instrument used, and Mr. Lorillard's plans were so well carried out that only chance saved the bookmakers of the time from heavy loss. Pontiac, trained to the hour and ridden by Harris Olney, since dead, won in handsome style, with Richmond second and Ratapian third, but fortunately for the bookmakers and unfortunately for Mr. Lorillard's intended coup, turf betting fell under the law's ban for that single day, and there was no bookmaking on ths Pontiac Suburban, the only betting conducted that afternoon being private wagers betwsen individuals.

Tbe third Suburban was run in a year when the rage for Winter or future betting was at its height, and Troubadour's victory still boids place among the most sensational betting coups ever made in this country. Troubadour had been bought tbe year before by Capt. S. S. Brown of Pittsburg from Milton Young and trained by J. W. Rogers, the present trainer for William C. Whitney. He had been prepared especially witb a view to winning ths great race. Througb tbe weeks before ths race Troubadour was almost unheard of by the layers of the future odds on the big event, and was quoted at prices ranging up to 100 to 1. Less than a week before the race, however, the future books were loaded to the limit with Troubadour money, and tbe bookmakers were awakened with a jolt when, the day before the race, Troubadour arrived in New York and, contrary to all precedent, was worked a sensational trial over tbe distance of the Suburban, his move being so fast that the trainers agreed it was a foregone conclusion that he would win if the trial did not hurt him. Troubadour won just as it had been predicted he would, and Capt. Brown and his trainer cleaned up something like $100,000 in bets, probably the largest winning ever made in this country over a single race.

Eurus, at long odds, romped in front all the way on a muddy track in the following year, and gave ths turf-loving public one of ths most disastrous surprises in the history of the race. The following year Elkwood won in the very last stride, after a fiercely contested finish with Terra Cotta, Elkwood being another surprise to the public, and in a measure compensating the makers of future books for the drubbing they got over the Troubadour race, for Elkwood was unbacked in the Winter books. He just managed to get in a nose before Terra Cotta, the best backed horse in the race. Raceland won a comparatively tame Suburban Handicap in 1889, he starting favorite and winning easily.

A thoroughly sensational race for the big handicap came in the next season when the top weight and favorite, Salvator, in one of the hardest races of his life, got up on the post to win by a head from the light weight and long-shot Cassius, whose stable companion, Castaway II., won the Brooklyn Handicap of that year. In 1891 Lowlander embodied old David McCoun by winning a sensational race at long odds, "Marty" Bergen riding the winner. Of more recent Suburban Handicaps, the most noteworthy races were when Lowlander finished first in 1893, after having been hacked until the ring almost went bankrupt on the result, and when the splendid old mare Imp upset turf tradition in 1899 by winning the famous race, she being the first mare that ever won the great event. The winners of the race and the placed horses in the Suburban Handicap since ths race was instituted have been as follows:

Yr.	Winner, Second, Third.	Starters.	Time.	Value.
1884—	Gen. Monroe, War Eagle, Jack of Hearts, (20)		2:11¾	$4,945
1885—	Pontiac, Richmond, Ratapian, (15)		2:09½	5,855
1886—	Troubadour, Richmond, Savarac, (20)		2:12¼	5,697
1887—	Eurus, Oriflamme, Wickham, (20)		2:12	6,065
1888—	Elkwood, Terra Cotta, Firenze, (11)		2:07¼	6,812
1889—	Raceland, Terra Cotta, Gorgo, (9)		2:09 4-5	6,900
1890—	Salvator, Cassius, Tenny, (9)		2:06 4-5	6,900
1891—	Loantaka, Major Domo, Cassius, (10)		2:07	9,900
1892—	Montana, Major Domo, Lamplighter, (11)		2:07 2-5	17,750
1893—	Lowlander, (Imp.) Terrifier, Lamplighter, (9)		2:06 3-5	17,750
1894—	Ramapo, Banquet, Sport, (12)		2:06 1-5	12,070
1895—	Lazzarone, Sir Walter, Song and Dance, (6)		2:07 4-5	4,730
1896—	Henry of Navarre, The Commoner, Clifford, (7)		2:07	5,850
1897—	B. Brush, The Winner, Hastings, (9)		2:07 1-5	5,850
1898—	Tillo Semper Ego, Ogden, (11)		2:08 1-5	6,800
1899—	Imp, Bannockburn, Warrenton, (13)		2:08 2-5	6,800
1900—	Kinley Mack, Ethelbert, Gutlen, (10)		2:06 4-5	6,800
1901—	Alcedo, Watercure, Toddy, (11)		2:09 3-5	7,800

OTIS WON ST. LOUIS DERBY.

Barney Schreiber's Colt Easily First—Terra Firma Favorite.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Amid the plaudits of 30,000 persons Barney Schreiber's colt, Otis, to-day galloped across the line a winner of the great St. Louis Derby, worth $13,000 to the victor. George C. Bennett's Lamplighter colt, Little Scout, was second, a length away, a neck ahead of Terra Firma, the heavily played, even money favorite.

Otis, off fourth, immediately shot to the front and practically set the pace the entire distance, always under restraint, except when approaching the finishing line. The spectacular feature was the fight for second place between Little Scout, Terra Firma, and Aladdin. Behind Otis this trio came together, all under the whip, Little Scout getting second money by a nose from Terra Firma, with Aladdin only a neck away.

Flora Pomona, the strongly played second choice, was lame prior to going to the post. She got off badly and ran a dull race. Otis could have won much farther ahead had Slingleton been disposed to give him his head at all stages of the journey. He was one of the outsiders in the betting, as good as 20 to 1 being laid against his chances at one stage of the betting, with few takers.

CHANGES AT STATE CAMP.

Two of Br

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Marked Openness of the Big College Race on Saturday.

SHORT PRELIMINARY PRACTICE

Cornell, Columbia, and Wisconsin Favorites Just Now at the Hudson River Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—Opinion of the merits of the various crews which are to compete in the intercollegiate regatta on Saturday in past years has always been formed on the basis of what local rowing men have been able to gather from inspection of the oarsmen during their preliminary practice at this Hudson River town. This year, at the present time at least, the gathering of any such ideas has been impossible, because of the short time each crew has allotted for its preliminary work. Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse have each had two days' light practice, with the possible exception of the Columbia 'Varsity, which had a stiff three-mile pull yesterday. Georgetown's men did not arrive until tonight, and Wisconsin will not come till to-morrow. The reason for the oarsmen's short preliminary stay this year is because the regatta is twelve days earlier than last year. This is due to the fact that the various rowing coaches last year objected to keeping their men in quarters so long before the race and because early in July the traffic on the West Shore Railroad is so heavy that the running of the observation train interferes with passenger traffic. The latter is probably the real reason.

At all events the crews are here for a shorter period than ever before, and probably for several days yet, if then, a definite forecast will be impossible. "Josh" Ward is helping his brother, Ellis Ward, coach the Pennsylvania crews. He believes that the race this year will be won by feet, and not by boat lengths. He believes also that the choice of couses allotted to the various crews will be of great importance under certain weather conditions and he has some interesting things to say on the subject.

Popular sentiment to-day unites in centring on Cornell as favorite for the 'Varsity race. It is not that Cornell has shown such marvelous form in its brief practice rows, but it is recalled that this was the case last year also when Cornell won the race and beat the Poughkeepsie record for four miles by something over 50 seconds. It is further regarded that Cornell has five of last year's men again in the boat, and three other experienced oarsmen to complete the eight. In their practice rows Cornell's 'Varsity has shown great beauty of form, swinging back and forth and their oars striking the water as one man. They row a stroke of curves rather than of angles that Edward Hanlon inculcates in his oarsmen. An experienced oarsman here who has followed the work of the crews here for five years, said to-day that while Cornell had the prettiest form of any of the crews that have ever rowed here, it was almost too pretty to be entirely effective.

CORNELL'S PRETTY STROKE.

"It is a question," said this man, "whether Cornell can maintain that splendid stroke with speed for four full, hard miles. If she can do it the 'Varsity race is hers. If not—who knows?"

On paper, too, Cornell figures out very well. There are five men back from last year's eight. They are Stuart Hazelwood, 7; C. A. Lueder, 5; T. J. Van Alystyne, 4; A. S. Petty, 3, and Captain, and Whitney Merrill, 2. E. S. Sebring, bow, was a 'Varsity substitute last year. J. P. Frenzel, 6, was a member of the 1901 'Varsity four and A. R. Coffin the stroke of last year's freshman crew.

Many like the looks and chances of the Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight, but, strange to say, they are not the natural favorites that they perhaps should be with five men in the boat from last year's crack crew that made such an excellent showing in the Henley regatta. This is probably because of the fact that the present 'Varsity combination did not make the brilliant showing anticipated in its race with the junior crews of Cornell and Columbia on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia on May 30.

The five Henley men in the present boat are Eisenbrey, Will Gardiner, Samuel Crowthers, Zane, and Capt. Allyn. Crowthers and Allyn also rowed in the Poughkeepsie 'Varsity that won for Pennsylvania two years ago. Ellis Ward, Pennsy's coach, says he expects good things of his crew, but does not seem especially confident.

At Columbia the state of mind of the oarsmen hovers between hope and fear, but at all events one mistake of last year has been avoided this season. Last season it will be remembered the Morningside 'Varsity was at the summit of its form a week before the race, when it rowed its record-breaking time trial of 19:07 for four miles. In the week following the crew went stale. At present the crew is steadily improving, and should be just on edge by next Saturday and fit to row the best race within its power.

The Columbia 'Varsity has four men from last year. They are Roland P. Jackson, the Captain; Arthur D. Weekes, Robert B. Bartholomew, and Henry C. Townsend. Jackson and Weekes are rowing their old places at bow and 3, while Bartholomew has gone from 7 to 5, and Townsend from 2 to 6. G. S. O'Loughlin, 7, was a member of the 1903 freshman crew, and John S. Maeder, 2, rowed 6 in the 1904 freshman boat. A. Alexander, 4, and W. F. Rollins, stroke, never rowed at Columbia before. The chief loss from last year is C. M. Niezer, the stroke. Rollins, while he has been fairly satisfactory, is by no means a Niezer. He clips his stroke, cocks his oar in the air, and does not get enough dash in the stroke.

Edward Hanlan is reticent about his crew. He admits that it is not as good as last year's eight—yet, but he has hopes. At all events, unlike past years, he does not care to discuss its powers.

The Columbia 'Varsity yesterday rowed three miles at an average of a thirty-three stroke in 14:41, which Hanlan considered excellent. Columbia's coach is much disappointed at the failure of his new boat, built by Ruddock, to turn out satisfactorily. It sets too low both in bow and stern. Because of its poor qualities the 'Varsity has been hampered in its work the last few days, but Hanlan expects to have his men satisfactorily boated in last year's 'Varsity shell.

WISCONSIN EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Wisconsin crew will not arrive till to-morrow, and not a great deal is known of their capabilities. In the 'Varsity boat are six men from last year. D. C. Trevarthen, bow; R. G. Stevenson, No. 4; W. J. Gibson, 5; E. L. Jordan, 6; C. H. Gaffin, 7, and E. V. McComb, stroke. All the men are rowing their old positions except Stevenson and Jordan, who have just been transferred. Gibson at 5 is a veritable pounds, and has rowed No. 5 in the 'Varsity boat for three years. The new men in the boat are G. S. Steers, 2, who rowed 5 in the 1902 freshman eight, and W. F. Moffett, 3, in the 1903 freshman crew, and substitute in the 1900 'Varsity. From the recital of this make-up it is evident that Wisconsin will have a strong crew, and it is also sure that Coach Andrew O'Dea would not send his men on their long journey across the continent unless he felt confident that the present eight would at least be up to the standard of previous Badger crews. Edward Hanlan, in fact, who is a close friend of O'Dea's, says this will be the strongest crew Wisconsin has ever had.

Georgetown's men only just arrived tonight, so that there has not been any chance to get a line on the work of the men. It is an open secret, however, that Georgetown has come here with a firm determination to win the 'Varsity race. It is a bold bid for honors by a college that is young in intercollegiate rowing. Of Georgetown's men and the opinion of the coaches considered one of the best strokes among any of the college eights. In addition her men have been under the charge of an excellent coach, Pat Dempsey, who two years ago coached the Vesper Boat Club to win the National championships at New York and later beat the crews in the regatta held in connection with the Paris Exposition. These two facts, combined with the excellence of Georgetown's practice on the Potomac, are the reasons for Georgetown's confidence.

Syracuse oarsmen seem fairly confident that their 'Varsity crew will do more than is expected, and they have hinted that they may finish one, two, three. Each college seems to feel the same way, so that apparently there won't be any last three crews in the race at all, but just a first three. Syracuse has four of last year's men back in the boat. W. F. Pangmon is still rowing at bow, J. E. Gramlich at No. 2, H. E. Klein, the Captain, at 5, and C. L. B. Wyckoff, last year's stroke, at 6. The new stroke, G. H. Wildman, was stroke of last year's freshman boat. C. B. Ellis, 7, was 7 in the freshman boat, R. E. Stone, 3, was 5 in the 1904 freshman crew, and D. F. Phelps has never rowed before. The Syracuse crew is the lightest 'Varsity on the river, averaging only 155¼ pounds.

The oarsmen row an adaptation of the Cornell stroke, but old rivermen on the Hudson who have seen college crews row for years, shake their heads ominously at it.

The drawings for the races and the time of their occurrence are: Four-oared 'Varsity race at 3:30, Course No. 1, Cornell; No. 2, Pennsylvania; No. 3, Columbia. Freshman eight-oared race at 4:15, Course No. 1, Cornell; No. 2, Syracuse; No. 3, Columbia; No. 4, Pennsylvania; No. 5, Wisconsin. 'Varsity eight-oared race at 5:30, Course No. 1, Pennsylvania; No. 2, Cornell; No. 3, Columbia; No. 4, Georgetown; No. 5, Wisconsin, and No. 6, Syracuse.

Under various weather conditions there is a great difference in the various courses. "Josh" Ward, who is helping coach Pennsylvania this year, and knows the ways of the Hudson, has this to say:

"In the 'Varsity race, Cornell and Pennsylvania on the inside have the poorest positions. In my opinion, I think under any circumstances Columbia at No. 3 has the best position. If the race happens to be delayed until the last of the ebb tide it will go hard with Pennsylvania and Cornell close inshore. Columbia is just far enough out in the river to get the full advantage of the tide, and just near enough the shore to escape the roughest water in case of a heavy wind. In choppy seas, of course, Cornell and Pennsylvania will have some advantage over Wisconsin and Syracuse on the far outer courses."

But about tides as well as their crews, all the coaches are unusually reticent. Edward Hanlan, Columbia's coach, says he doesn't care to make any criticism of his crew until he knows more of its capabilities. He does say, however, look out for Georgetown. Charles Courtney, Cornell's coach, says he doesn't know what his men can do for four miles. At two miles he says they compare favorably with last year's crack eight. Ellis Ward of Pennsylvania has hopes, but they do not seem especially sturdy.

As to the freshman race, Syracuse and Columbia are about equal favorites, the former because of its victory over Harvard's Newell crew at Ithaca on May 30, and Columbia because of her victory over the Yale freshman eight on May 24. Cornell's freshmen are disappointing, and Courtney goes so far as to say that if he could he would have left them home. Ellis Ward does not think very highly of his freshmen. Whether Wisconsin will race her freshman crew will not be known till the Badgers arrive to-morrow. It is a question of finances.

As to the fours of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia, the greatest ignorance prevails, and any speculation on the outcome of the contest is idle.

Cornell's oarsmen are living at The Oaks, on the west shore, below the finish of the four-mile course. Their boathouse is at the same place. Pennsylvania's men are quartered at Bellevue Villa, on the west shore, with their boathouse half a mile above the Poughkeepsie Bridge. All the other four crews are located on the east shore. Columbia lives at the Windsor Cottage, boards at the Nelson House, and has her boathouse at Fox's Point, two miles below the bridge. The Syracusans live at the Hicks House, in Prospect Street, where Wisconsin lived last year, and have a convenient boathouse just above that of Columbia. Wisconsin's men will live at the Riverview Military Academy and have their boathouse as usual half a mile above the Columbia's boathouse. Georgetown's oarsmen are living at the Morgan House, with their boathouse at the lumber yards.

For the convenience of those on the observation train this year, each stakeboat will fly the college colors of the crew that starts from it.

Of Poughkeepsie's allotment of seats in the observation train, only twenty remain unsold.

The chief incident of the crew practice this evening was a change in the 'Varsity boat of Columbia. Hanlan took the stroke oar, Rollins, out of this important position and placed Townsend, who three days ago he put at 6, into the stroke seat. Hanlan would only say that the change was for the good of the crew. Rollins was put at 6. Three 'Varsity crews made four-mile time trials this evening. They were Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. The only time that was made public was given out by Courtney of Cornell, who said that the crew covered the four miles in 20:57.

FIRE NEAR TENEMENTS.

Business Building in Commerce Street Burned This Morning—Families in Morton Street Driven Out.

Fire that caused a loss estimated at $15,000 was discovered at 12:20 o'clock this morning in the third story of the four-story building at 20 and 22 Commerce Street, the two upper stories of which are occupied by the Forest Steam Laundry, and the two lower stories by the Unexcelled Staple Supply Company. The fire destroyed the building in about thirty minutes. Prompt work of the firemen saved adjoining tenements, particularly in the rear on Morton Street. Three alarms were sent.

In the rear of the building was a six-story tenement, occupied by twenty-two families. Most of these went out in a hurry, but a few, who were reluctant to leave their possessions, were driven to the street by the firemen and police. Adjoining the tenement on Morton Street is a row of two-story old-fashioned houses, occupied by colored families. Most of them were compelled to get out, too.

Eight horses that were in the first story of the burned building and belonged to the Supply Company, were saved by Roundsman Quinn and four of his men with a narrow margin of time. As the horses were led out to the street sparks and burning embers were dropping upon animals and men.

FLAG DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Exercises in Pension Building and at Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Flag Day was generally observed in this city to-day. Flags were displayed from many of the business houses and residences, and four of them swung from the lofty dome of the Capitol building.

In accordance with the custom the several thousand employes of the Pension Bureau celebrated the day by special exercises held in the great court of the Pension Building. Commissioner of Pensions Ware delivered the oration of the day. Charles B. Hanford, the actor, an ex-clerk of that office, gave a recitation, and a chorus of clerks rendered appropriate selections.

Nearly one thousand employes of the Government Printing Office participated in exercises in that building at the noon hour.

A Flag Day concert was given at the Columbia Theatre to-night by the Citizens Committee of the 1902 encampment of the G. A. R. Addresses were made by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and Representative Pearre of Maryland.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 14.—The finest business block in Plymouth was wiped out by fire this evening. The fire started in Spooner's furniture and drapery establishment in the heart of the business district, at the time when streets and stores were crowded with Saturday night shoppers, but all the customers who were in the building, as well as 300 employes, escaped.

Soldiers and sailors were called out to aid the firemen, and the united efforts of all only succeeded in saving the surrounding buildings. The damage was £200,000, ($1,000,000.)

Buffalo-Chicago Steamship Season Open

BUFFALO, June 14. — The steamship Northwest of the Northern Steamship Company sailed this evening for Chicago, opening the passenger season between Buffalo and Chicago. The Northland, a sister ship, while had again been summoned from Southampton and had made another examination.

"I cannot tell whether it was accident or murder," he said, "but I shall want to have the testimony of Dishrow when the inquest is held."

Dr. Nugent secured the testimony of Miss Pearsall this afternoon and she repeated the story she had told to the newspaper men. The Coroner said that all he could do was to place all the evidence he could secure in the hands of the District Attorney, Walter H. Jaycox of Riverhead. He himself was not in a position to authorize or order an arrest upon charges to be made.

John S. Lawrence, the father of the dead girl, has sent word that he will be here to-morrow. His wife is very ill at the hotel.

Young Mrs. Foster has been joined by the dead man's mother. Mrs. Foster, Jr., says that some one had kept her husband drugged for the last two weeks. She declares that the whole tragedy is the result of a deep-laid plot.

It is related that the Lawrence girl disappeared about three weeks ago and her father was telegraphed to in New York to try to find her. He is said to have wired back that he was tired of doing that sort of thing. The girl returned here a few days afterward, having spent the time, she said, with an aunt in Brooklyn and with a Miss Flanagan in Jamaica. It was commented upon that Disbrow was also away from Good Ground at the same time.

It is expected that the District Attorney will be here to-morrow to make a further investigation of this mystery, which has stirred to its depths all of this end of Long Island.

DISBROW MAY BE ON THE SEA.

Had an Interview with His Wife on Wednesday and Was Agitated—What His Father Says.

Thomas A. Disbrow, father of Louis A. Disbrow, was seen at his home, Church Street, near Division Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., yesterday afternoon. He said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had no idea where his son might be. He said that he was not at home, and that even if he were he would not say so, but added:

"Louis called here yesterday. He called on Monday. I was out driving, and Louis made no mention to his younger brother about any trouble. If my son had listened to my advice since and immediately before he became of age he would know enough to appear now and explain. He has been rarely at the house of late, but told me three weeks ago that he expected to go to Europe about this time. He may have gone. I know that he is, if he knows of it, as shocked at the tragedy as I am. He was never an obedient boy, but he was always honest and decent."

"Was your son engaged to Miss Lawrence?"

"Not to my knowledge. I have seen little of him since he was married a few years ago."

Louis Disbrow is twenty-seven years old. Everybody knows him well in Richmond Hill, L. I. He is one of five sons of Thomas A. Disbrow, who made a fortune in the meat business at Jamaica, L. I., which he increased in the fertilizing business, selling out his plant at a large profit. Louis is spoken of by those who know him as a little wild, but as one of the most popular men of the town. He is an athlete and an expert at billiards and pool.

Residents of Richmond Hill decided that his gayeties were at an end at the time of his marriage to a daughter of William E. Everrett, a livery stable man of Jamaica, five years ago. His wife was one of two sisters, known as "the twins." They were not twins, but looked very much alike. Disbrow married Jessie, the younger of the girls. She was at the time sixteen years old. Their married life was not happy, and they separated. There was no divorce.

Disbrow, according to his wife's relatives, called her up Wednesday and asked her to met him at the Queens station. Her mother answered the telephone call and said that Jessie would meet him but in company with her sister. The two sisters met Disbrow at the station. He was agitated and looked like a man who had been in a fight. He begged his wife to see him alone for a moment. She refused. He then said "good bye." That was the last they saw of him.

Flag Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the American flag was observed here to-day hy a general display of the Stars and Stripes from nearly every business house and from many dwellings. The house at 239 Arch Street, in which the first flag was made by Betsy Ross, was visited all day by delegations of school children from this city, Camden, Burlington, and other New Jersey towns.

Trying to End Stone Workers' War.

The Stone Trade Association, composed of the owners of the stone yards of Greater New York, met yesterday afternoon in the Grand Union Hotel, with a view to arranging some plan which would end the tie-up of the stone yards. The machine stone workers, whose strike, not against the employers, hut the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, which wants to control certain work, has led to the shut-down in the yards, sent a committee to the meeting, but it was said that no settlement was reached. An effort will be made to end the deadlock to-morrow by some compromise.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds east to northeast.

There will be rain to-day in the South Atlantic and lower portion of the Middle Atlantic States, continuing Monday over the latter district and extending through New England. There will be showers to-day in the lake region and upper Mississippi Valley, followed by fair weather Monday except in the eastern lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and Monday.

A moderate wave of high pressure is moving in from the Northwest, accompanied by falling temperatures. This will extend to-day into the upper Mississippi Valley and during Monday into the East and South, affording relief from the present high temperatures.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	64	69	76
6 A. M.	64	70	74
9 A. M.	67	74	77
12 M.	72	77	79
4 P. M.	78	69	78
6 P. M.	80	67	73
9 P. M.	76	67	68
12 P. M.	73	64	66

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1901	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Charles P. King, Atlanta; E. O. Rosales, Paris; E. G. Niles, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—F. Oden Horstman, Washington; Theodore Harbeck, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—L. P. Burrows, Washington; G. W. Nuddleston, London; Gaylord R. Hawkins, Indianapolis.

GRAND—Dr. John T. King, Baltimore.

GILSEY—Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University.

PLAZA—Carl Johnson, Amoy, China.

MANHATTAN—Dr. C. E. Briggs, Cleveland; Dr. F. B. Tibbale, Detroit; Henry Tod, Edinburgh; Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Paul H. Milliken, Cincinnati.

SAVOY—S. M. Greene, Milwaukee; H. L. Michel, St. Louis; Ernst Toport, Hamburg; Edmundo Wagenknecht, Montevideo.

MURRAY HILL—John A. Penton, Detroit; Eugene P. Burr, Columbue, Ohio; George Kettewell, Melbourne, Australia.

VICTORIA—R. W. Finlayson, Sydney, N. S. W.; M. Beauvais, Paris; Dr. S. C. Ayers, Cincinnati; Dr. M. E. Gonzalez, San Francieco.

HOFFMAN—Emanuel Blount, Montreal; William Lawrence Keane, Yokohama.

ALBEMARLE—Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert J. Wynne, Washington; J. A. B. Milliken, Trinidad; E. Ryndelet, Paris; W. R. Castle, Honolulu.

ASTOR—E. H. Tilman, United States Navy; Dr. W. W. Winthrop, Fort Worth, Texas; C. Oskamp Dallas, Cincinnati.

EMPIRE—Mannion Talbot, Berlin; Y. Riko, Tokio, Japan; E. E. Cord, Memphis; F. A. Kimball, Pittsburg.

DROWNED DURING TRIP IN A BOAT AT NIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

girl had been anxiously awaiting her daughter's return. At a little before 2 o'clock she heard the sound of a vehicle approaching the hotel; thinly clad though she was, she ran out into the night air to receive her daughter when she came. She did not take a lantern, she says, because if she had done so it might have attracted attention from the hotel across the way, and she did not want the people there to know that "Dimp" had staid out so late.

The mother stood near one of the trees in the yard, standing in the shadow so she could not be seen by those in the buggy. The vehicle rapidly approached, and the three people in it, she says, were having a rollicking time. Who they were, Mrs. Lawrence says she could not describe, but she thought her daughter was the woman of the party, and she called out as they passed, "Oh, Dimp, my child, you must come home!" But the vehicle rattled past the imploring mother and the woman returned sadly to her home to spend the night in fruitless vigil. She says she gave no warning because she thought her daughter would surely appear, and she did not wish any notoriety to attach to her for the night's escapade.

It is a fact curiously coincident with the mother's adventure by the roadway that next morning, half way between the Ocean View and Ternell's Hotel, the cap which Miss Lawrence had worn and the lap robe belonging to the buggy were found. The vehicle itself had been tied up at the shed of the hotel.

The next chapter in this narrative is related upon the evidence of Miss Pearsall. On Sunday evening, the day before this, a young woman had been brought to the hotel from a boat in the bay and asked for a dry coat. She had been out sailing and became very wet from the spray. Foster was with her. This was Miss Pearsall's first introduction to the young woman, but she recollected in a woman's voice she heard this Monday night the same voice she had heard on the Sunday. Miss Pearsall occupied a room in the hotel adjoining that of Disbrow. Her father's room was on the other side of her's. She was awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock, she says, and heard the familiar voice of Disbrow in conversation with another man. She heard Foster say, as he left the room:

"Well, Lou, I guess I'll say good bye."

And the response:

"All right, Clarence, tell 'Dimp' goodby for me."

Miss Pearsall says Disbrow had often spoken of going to Europe, and she supposed this was the farewell between them. She heard no woman's voice in the room, she declares. It was not more than a quarter of an hour later, Miss Pearsall states, before Foster returned to Disbrow's room.

HEARD THEM QUARRELING.

"I heard them talking earnestly," she said, "and then they began to argue quite loudly. In a few more minutes I heard the other man say: 'Well, Lou, we might as well settle this matter here and now.' Then I heard them scuffling, and a piece of china fell from a table and broke. The scuffle lasted about five minutes, and then one of the men hastily left the room, slamming the door behind him."

Miss Pearsall says that a few moments later she heard the woman's voice, which she recognized, and a man talking under a tree which stood near her window. She heard the word "boat" mentioned, and not long afterward she heard the girl say: "All right, I'll go if Lou goes, too." She then crept to her window and watched the three walking down to the bay-side. The girl, she says, was apparently going with perfect cheerfulness, and there was no evidence of coercion on the part of the men.

The next morning Disbrow appeared at breakfast at the hotel, but Miss Pearsall says she did not speak of the events of the night before, nor did he. He ate his breakfast quietly and a little nervously. After breakfast he untied his horse from the shed, and returned him to the stable in a very bad condition, the liveryman states. Disbrow offered a check for $20 in payment for the rig, but Wells told him he would return the change when the money came from the bank. It is related that Disbrow had given out many checks in this neighborhood recently on a Richmond Hill bank, and it is declared that none of these checks has as yet been cashed. A telegram message to the bank at Richmond Hill to-day brought forth the statement that Disbrow had no account there at present.

Disbrow heard Wells speak that Tuesday morning, according to the liveryman, of the fact that Mrs. Lawrence had reported the disappearance of her daughter.

"I drove Clarence and 'Dimp' to the Ocean View Hotel," he said to Wells, "and there I left them. I then drove back to the Ternall House, and hitched the horse for the night."

At 2:45 o'clock that afternoon Mr. Disbrow took a train for Eastport. He did not call upon Mrs. Lawrence to explain the situation to her; but that evening, without any apparent reason, Mrs. Lawrence received a telegram from Disbrow dated Eastport, saying: "I am sure that Dimp and Clarence are together, and I will not rest until I find them." This was the last heard in Good Ground of Disbrow.

He had not brought much baggage here, and he was accustomed to taking short trips away, so the manager of the hotel was not surprised at his departure. The burden of greatest anxiety fell upon Mrs. Foster, the young wife, and Mrs. Lawrence, the mother.

Mrs. Foster was formerly Miss Leila Tenny of East Moriches, daughter of a well-known family there. Foster spent last Winter in that place as a telegraph operator. He was twenty-two years of age; she was twenty. One day in February the two went to Eastport, where they were secretly married by the Rev. Joshua Hidden.

About four weeks ago Foster brought his wife to Good Ground, where they were to spend the Summer in a cottage of their own, not far from the Ternall Hotel. Foster was an exceptionally skillful sailor, so skillful indeed, that he was not allowed to participate in the amateur yachting contests of fish hold on Shinnecock Bay. His young wife was not in good health, and she was unable to accompany her husband on many of his sailing trips.

Sarah Lawrence, seventeen years of age, vivacious, good-looking, and just out of a convent near Mount Vernon had been at Good Ground for many Summers, and she had met Foster here casually. She had known Disbrow very well at Garden City, where she had lived with her mother, and where he had at one time been a hotel clerk. This year, however, Foster and the girl were seen together quite often. Disbrow, too, had confessed that he came to Good Ground for the purpose of being near where she was. As formalities are not observed so closely at a country Summer resort as they would be in a city, the early season visitors did not pay much attention to the apparent friendliness of Foster and the Lawrence girl.

It was early Tuesday morning that Mrs. Lawrencc gave the alarm. The bay was dredged all along the shore between the Ternall and Ocean View Hotels. But it was all to no avail. Many believed that the couple had eloped, but later in the day an empty boat that had formerly belonged near Ternall House was found about a mile and a half away from the landing at this point. It had in it but one oar, and that was broken. The skiff was a flat bottom two-oared boat, in which three persons could go without difficulty.

Mrs. Lawrencc insisted that her daughter must have gone sailing and been drowned accidentally. Young Mrs. Foster, almost frantic with distress, said that she and her husband had lived very happily together in the few months of their married life. She was sure he would come back to her, she declared.

FINDING OF THE BODIES.

About daylight this morning John Caffrey, of the Life Saving Station at this point, got up to see how the storm of last night had affected the surrounding country. Near the shore about 300 yards from where the rowboat had been moored he saw floating the body of a man. He towed it in at once and was very much excited when he recognized it as that of Foster. The body was discolored, hut in good condition, except for a severe abrasion over the left eye. Coroner Dr. John Nugent was summoned, and he arrived about 8 o'clock, going away after making an examination. Soon thereafter the body was covered with simple services in the Methodist churchyard at Good Ground. Dr. T. T. Chattie was asked by the newspaper men to make an examination of Foster's body, and he stated that the abrasion might have been due to natural causes, as drowned bodies very often struck obstructions in the water.

At about 10 o'clock Willis Wells, the liveryman, was driving a party along the shore and he saw from the roadway another body in the water about fifty yards away from where Foster's was found. It was that of the Lawrence girl. There was not a mark of any kind on her body. Information was immediately conveyed to Mrs. Lawrence, who had been hysterical since the discovery of Foster's body.

"My God, I told you so!" she cried, "I knew my girl was dead."

Mrs. Lawrence was dissuaded by Warren Corwin, the proprietor of the hotel, from viewing the body of her daughter, and the body was taken to the undertaking rooms of Undertaker Hallock, in Southampton, where it was prepared for burial.

THE REV. DR. FAUST DEAD

Converted Rabbi Succumbs in the Presbyterian Hospital.

HIS LAST APPEAL IN VAIN

After Long Conducting a Christian Mission Among East Side Jews, the Presbytery Withdrew Its Support.

The Rev. Dr. Herman P. Faust, once a rabbi, a convert from Judaism to Christianity, who for a long time conducted a local Presbyterian mission to the Jews, died in the Presbyterian Hospital Friday night after an illness of three months, the direct cause being his inability to rally from an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Germany fifty-two years ago, and studied at the Berlin University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then filled the position of rabbi at several German synagogues, and came to this country in 1888. He became the pastor of a Jewish congregation in Poughkeepsie, and there was first drawn to the new religion through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Snediker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Poughkeepsie, who gave him a copy of the New Testament in Hebrew.

He then came to this city with letters of introduction to the Rev. Dr. Freshman of the Old St. Mark's Place Methodist Episcopal Church, with whom he studied, with the result that Dr. Faust and his whole family, consisting of himself, his wife, five boys, and four girls, were baptized hy the clergyman in May, 1892. The same month he accepted an offer from the New York Presbytery to open a Christian mission to the Jews of the east side, which he established at 126 Forsyth Street. It was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Faust until 1898, when the Presbytery closed it on account of lack of funds.

During that time, his friends say, he brought hundreds of his race to Christianity. He assisted Dr. Parkhurst in some of his raids, and during President Roosevelt's administration of the Police Department he aided him in east side work, and upon Mr. Roosevelt's retirement from that office he formally commended Dr. Faust for his work.

Dr. Faust, after his mission had been dropped by the Prebytery, carried on his religious work by his own efforts, raising funds by lecturing on "Ancient and Modern Rabbinical Customs and Ceremonies." He was compelled to stop hy a stroke of paralysis, which marked the beginning of his final illness, though his son, Alfred L. Faust, still continued it. Dr. Faust seemed to he recovering, and last Monday felt so much better that he went down town, but on the way back to his home, 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was taken with such violent pains that he left the car and presented himself at the Presbyterian Hospital, a patient.

Dr. Faust, on this, his last trip down town, as it proved, appeared at the meeting of the New York Presbytery. He made an appeal for aid, and said he was in very straitened circumstances. After the meeting he told the reporters that the Presbytery had turned a deaf ear to his appeal.

The Stated Clerk, the Rev. Dr. Shearer, when asked about the case of Dr. Faust, at first positively denied that he had heard the missionary make an appeal or that he was aware that the floor had been accorded him. It is certain, however, that the Presbytery had the matter under consideration in some form, and the Stated Clerk later qualified his statement by saying that there was nothing regarding the case in the minutes of the meeting.

One of Dr. Faust's sons, a Sergeant in the United States Army Signal Corps, is now on his way home from the Philippines. Death visited the household hut once since their conversion. That was two years ago, when Edward Faust, one of the younger children, and his father's favorite, was drowned in the Hudson. This accident produced a great change in Dr. Faust, and those who knew him believe that his intense grief had some effect in shortening his own life. Funeral services will be held Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the body will then be deposited in a vault at Woodlawn Cemetery pending the arrival of Sergt. Faust.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC COMBINE.

Widener-Elkins-Whitney Interests Have Not Yet Consummated a Consolidation to Fight the Westinghouse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—So far as can be learned here the proposed combination of a number of large electrical manufacturing plants to oppose the Westinghouse Company has not yet been consummated. Thomas Dolan, who is prominently identified with the Widener-Elkins-Whitney interests, was asked to-day about the report that the syndicate composed of these men had not only secured the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company and the Electric Storage Battery plants, hut were also likely to get the co-operation of Ganz & Co. of Budapest, Hungary.

He replied that he thought Messrs. Whitney and Ryan had purchased the Stanley Manufacturing Company, but that he did not know that they had secured the other plants, nor did he know anything of the reported agreement with Ganz & Co.

It is reported here that a representative of Ganz & Co. is now in this country, looking over the situation.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee Completes the Last of the Important Appropriation Measures.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The General Deficiency Appropriation hill, the last of the important appropriation measures, was completed hy the House Committee on Appropriations to-day and reported by Chairman Cannon to the House.

The entire amount carried, exclusive of $1,600,000 reappropriated for expenses of the military establishment, is $4,945,317. Among the important items are: Legation and Consulates in Cuba, $18,000; arbitration expenses of California Pious Fund, $50,000; for improvements at Ellis Island Immigrant Station, $116,620; for boundary line between Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, $31,500; to pay the widow of the late President McKinley the balance of his salary for the fiscal year 1902, $39,809; for payment to widows of deceased members, $35,898; for allowances in contested election cases, $35,223.

Court of Claims judgments, including one in favor of the Wichitas and affiliated bands of Indians, $99,514. Audited claims found due for expenses incurred in suppressing the civil war to the following States: Indiana, $635,859; Iowa, $456,417; Michigan, $382,167; Ohio, $458,559; Illinois, $1,005,129.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized to reopen the accounts of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General, and to credit him with the amount expended by him, under orders of the Secretary of War, for entertainment of the military organizations of foreign governments accompanying the United States army in the military operations before Santiago, Cuba, 1898.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

1:10 A. M.—82 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Stret; owner not given; damage trifling.

4:20 A. M.—65 Morton Street; Wyland & Mayer; damage, $100.

6:05 A. M.—10 Lispenard Street; Joseph M. Crooson; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—55 West Twelfth Street; Lena Gressner; damage, $250.

1:40 P. M.—2,187 Broadway; owner not

A. Simonson

933 Broadway 21-22 Streets



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in choice and profuse assortment, and the most varied and exclusive designs. Light, cool and perfect fit.

The finest selected quality of Gray Hair in every shade. Coiffures to match any shade of hair:

FOR THE FRONT HAIR: Marie Antoinette, Pompadours, Waves
FOR THE BACK HAIR: Lover's Knot, Newport Coil, Wavy Switches

Only the choicest hair and natural curl is guaranteed.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

All the latest novelties—rare, superb, chic—for adorning the hair when uncovered. Correct styles for outdoor and indoor use. I carry a large assortment of LAMPS AND IRONS for curling the hair; made especially for this house.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.
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MONDAY, JUNE 16th.

Crochet and Point Venise Allovers,
Reduced to $2.50 per Yard.

Hand Emb'd French Batiste,
Waist Patterns,
Reduced to $3.00.

Swiss, Cambric & Nainsook Allovers,
Tucked and Embroidered,
Reduced to 50c. and $1.00 per Yard.

LACE ROBES REDUCED
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513-515 Seventh Ave.,
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STORY OF GOMEZ BRIBE.

Washington Officials Know Nothing of Rumor He Was Paid to Withdraw from Cuban Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 14. — Regarding a story emanating from New Orleans to-day that Gen. Gomez received a twenty-five-thousand-dollar bribe from the Administration to withdraw from the Cuban campaign, thereby permitting the election of Estrada Palma, it was stated to-night hy an official close to President Roosevelt that he had never before heard of it.

Secretary Hay said that not until his attention was called to the story to-night had he received the slightest intimation of it from any source.

Secretary Root thought the story was undoubtedly an exaggeration of Gen. Wood's action in granting a pension to Gen. Gomez. The statement that Gen. Wood had paid Gen. Gomez money to withdraw from the Cuban campaign, Secretary Root said, was absurd on its face, as Gomez was one of President Estrada Palma's warmest friends.

BOSTON, June 14.—Gen. Leonard Wood to-night said there was nothing to the New Orleans story to the effect that a sum of money was paid Gen. Gomez in order that he might not oppose Tomas Estrada Palma. He added that there absolutely was no ground for such a statement. Gen. Wood, who had been visiting at Harvard during the evening, left for Washington at midnight.

HURT IN TRANSPORT MEADE.

Five Men Badly Scalded by Blowing Out

SUMMER AMUSEMENT PROGRAMMES THIS WEEK

Musical Comedies Continue in the Broadway Houses—Changes of Bill in the Vaudeville Theatres—Duss at the St. Nicholas—Features for Roof Gardens.

In glancing over the playbills of the past week, little that is new appeared. With the exception of the opening of Cherry Blossom Grove, the roof garden at the New York Theatre, there is little new for the coming week. Nevertheless, the bills present a good showing along Broadway, where several musical productions are running and are enjoyed, whether new or old.

***

In the lot is "Kind Dodo," at Daly's. Raymond Hitchcock is King there more than ever, each night, cool or hot, attracting good houses. Of those who go there not a few have been deceived and had their curiosity excited for the moment when "Dodo" is rejuvenated. "Is it really Mr. Hitchock or a substitute who returns?" is the question asked invariably. It was asked when the piece was put on in Chicago, and it gave rise to so much discussion in the Union League Club there that a committee was sent to see Mr. Hitchcock in Minneapolis and ask him to settle a heavy wager about the identity of the person.

In order not to leave any doubt, Mr. Hitchcock declares that he is the returning youth. He says that he resorts to a simple stage trick, combined with lightning work. At the moment of drinking the water which restores his youth he falls, and the chorus comes between him and the audience for an instant. In that instant he throws off his wig, wipes the paint from his face, the putty from the end of his nose, and an attendant takes off his royal robe and shoes. He is left then in the garb of a boy. The change has been so complete that he has the air of a youth of twenty years instead of the man that he is of thirty or thirty-five. The audience carries the mental vision of old King Dodo and is unable to reconcile the two persons.

***

One of the last of the curtains to fall was that of the Manhattan last night Mrs. Fiske's season has been long, and the management says it has been successful. She has played in New York twenty-four weeks since her first appearance in "Miranda," on Sept. 24. That period added to the fifteen weeks in other cities extended her continuous playing to the period of thirty-nine weeks. Mrs. Fiske gave two notable productions, and revived five plays. Her first production was "Miranda," which in New York and other cities was performed eighty-eight times. It was followed by "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," which had one hundred and twenty-five performances. "Divorcons" was revived on tour in conjunction with "A Bit of Old Chelsea," and it was revived here with "Little Italy." During the season "Divorcons" was performed thirty-nine times, "A Bit of Old Chelsea" forty-three times, and "Little Italy" twenty-eight times. Five performances of "A Doll's House" were given on tour, and the play was presented twice during Mrs. Fiske's engagement at the Manhattan. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" had twenty representations. The performances during the season aggregated two hundred and seventy-eight. Mrs. Fiske will on Tuesday leave the city for the Adirondacks, whsre she will rest before entering upon the preliminary work of next season. She will direct at the Manhattan Theatre the production of George C. Hazelton's new colonial comedy, "Capt. Molly," in which Miss Elizabeth Tyree will play the chief part. Later Mrs. Fiske will appear in the production of Paul Heyse's historical drama, "Mary of Magdala," preparations for which have been in progress.

Cherry Blossom Grove.

The Sire Brothers announce that they will positively open the new Cherry Blossom Grove to-morrow evening. Painters and decorators have been busy for the past month preparing for the opening. For the first week American and European artists will appear. Jessie Bartlett Davis will head the bill. Others to appear are Billy Van, the black face artist; the Piccolo Midgets, Emma Carus, assisted by the New York Theatre Stock chorus; Les Deboscq, who will jump and turn two somersaults over twenty-two girls; Ernest Hogan, Carl Marwig's latest ballet, "The Revel," and the Valentine dance, a new specialty presented by four premieres and a corps de ballet of 100 girls; Craig and Ardell, musical comedians; Catet's cats and dogs, La Belle Blanche in character imitations, and the Spanish singer and dancer, La Belle Tortajada.

"Bohemian Girl" at the New Star.

The Robinson-Temple Opera Company announces a production of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" for the second week's offering at the new Star Theatre. The cast will include, besides the principals, a chorus of forty trained voices. Prominent in the cast are Miss Louise Moore, Miss Rose Marie Campbell, Susan Seabrooke, John Allison, Albert Maher, H. De Lorme, J. J. Cluxton, and Alfred Kappeler.

"Martha" at the Terrace Garden.

Flotow's lyric opera is to be the offering this week of the Terrace Garden Opera Company. The principals in the cast of "Martha" will be:

Lady Harriet Durham.....Belle Thorne
Nancy.....Edith Bradford
Lord Tristan Mickleford.....Edward M. Favor
Plunkett.....Harry Luckstone
Lionel.....Thomas Boyd
The Sheriff of Richmond.....Douglass Flint
Footmen.....A. O. W. Risley

For the concert to-night, Verdi's "La Traviata" is to be on the bill, while the second part will include, besides the duetto "Parigio Cara," the Bells Figlia quartet from "Rigoletio," to be rendered by the Misses Thorne, Delamota and Grafton and Messrs. Bagetto and Luckstone.

Duss at the St. Nicholas.

Duss will give his fourth Sunday concert at the St. Nicholas Garden to-night. The main features will be the singing of the Southern soprano, Edith Helena, and the French horn and harp duo of Xaver Reiter and Herr Charles Schuetze. Miss Helena's first solo will be "Caro Nome" from Verdi's grand opera "Rigoletto," and the singer will also render "The Last Rose of Summer." The programme is to be different from that of week days, and Duss will give his spirited marches as encores. Classical and popular numbers will be rendered.

Circus in Harlem.

The Greater New York Permanent Circus at Olympian Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, offers an announcement that combines the present-day circus, the old one-ring circus, and vaudeville. The programme is changed daily. John Foster, one of the oldest of living clowns, is popular.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Mr. Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens on the combined roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres still continue to be packed nightly. The surroundings and the glass inclosure make it comfortable on cool nights. Each week introduces new features. Goldin, the magician; the three Four Mascaps, Staw's monkeys, Rachel Laya, Sparrow, Phoros, and the ballet and song divertisement, the Three Ch's continue to be the principal features. The Sunday concerts continue.

***

The season at Hurtig and Seamon's Music Hall will come to an end June 15. The attractions will be Augustus Cook and company in a dramatic sketch; Reno and Richards, Marion and Vedder, Grovani and Murray, brothers Lutz, Allan May and company, Isabelle Saeger, the De Muths, Whitelaw and Howard, and others. The house is to be reopened on Ssturday night Aug. 30.

***

The first place on the progrsmme offered at Keith's during the coming week is to be claimed by Victory Bateman, who, with Joseph Totter in her support, will appear in "Sweethearts." McIntyre and Heath, the delineators of negro character, have a farcical sketch called "Ronkonkoma," which will have its initial presentation. Reno and Richards, acrobatic comedians; Ray L. Royce, character artist; Donahue and Nichols, eccentric singing and dancing; the Seymours, acrobats; Riley and Hughes, blackface comedians and dancers; Armour and Baguley, singing specialties; the Yale Duo, club jugglers, and Willard N. Reed, instrumentist, make up the bill.

***

An interesting wax group was placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée yesterday. It is a reproduction of an incident in the Adirondacks a few years ago. A large section of the first hall has been remodeled to represent a cliff on the mountain side. The father of a child captured by an eagle has, with two neighbors, climbed the cliff and attacked the eagle. The child has been dropped on the rocks near the nest, and the three men are battling with the eagle. Other new groups are in process of construction at the Musée.

***

Another week of the season of Summer vaudeville at Proctor's, Newark, begins with the usual Monday matinée. Next week's bill will have J. K. Emmett, who will give a German monologue. Susanne Leonard, a sister of Lillian Russell, will make her vaudeville début in a musical monologue as an extra feature.

***

The Fifth Avenue will have "The Nominee," a comedy in which Nat C. Goodwin appeared. Frederick Truesdell will lead the Proctor stock company in its presentation. Charles M. Seay, William Gerald, Beatrice Morgan, Adelina Rafetto, and Helen Sallinger being other members of the company who will have leading rôles. The vaudeville between acts will enlist the services of the Kingsley sisters, Al Lawrence, John Walsh, Florrine, and others. Sunday concerts begin at 2 P. M. and are continuous.

***

The Proctor stock company, headed by Adelaide Keim, will present "The Deacon's Daughter" in the theatre in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. E. M. Bell, Sol Aiken, Richard Lyle, Ada Levick, and Drene De Wolf will have congenial rôles. The Sunday concerts are continuous after 2 P. M.

***

At the Twenty-third Street Theatre continuous vaudeville will hold attention, twenty-five acts being listed for appearance. The house is cooled by artificial means, iced water is passed around by uniformed attendants, and large palm-leaf fans are supplied to all comers. Continuous concerts Sunday.

CORONATION CELEBRATION.

The coronation of King Edward VII. on Thursday, June 26, will receive special recognition at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where "The Wild Rose" is moving toward its fourth month. Coincidental with the coronation services in England, the seventy-fifth performance of the Lederer gayety will occur, and the management is making special preparations for a celebration. An augmented orchestra will render the American and British national anthems at the conclusion of ths performance, and the audience will be invited to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King." The auditorium is to be decorated and a souvenir of the occasion is to be presented to each patron.

Pain's Rome Ready to Burn.

Pain's spectacle, based on Nero and the burning of Rome, is ready, and the first performance is to be in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach on Wednesday evening next if the weather be favorable.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The close of the theatres brings the announcements of the departure of actor folks to Europe and elsewhere. Among these comes one to the effect that Dave Warfield is recovering rapidly, and that he will leave the hospital for the Adirondacks as soon as he has regained his strength.

***

Mrs. Leslie Carter, accompanied by her mother, will sail within the week for Paris, and thence will proceed to Lausanne, in Switzerland. She will return to New York in August, in time to resume the run of "Du Barry."

***

James K. Hackett has returned from a fishing and hunting vacation in Canada. He has completed arrangements for his production of "The Crisis" next season, and he will sail for Europe in the Kaiser Wilhelm on June 17.

***

Mme. Anna Lankow, the author of "The Science of the Art of Singing," will sail soon for Europe, where she will spend the Summer. She will take one of her pupils, a young American, Andres Schneider, for whom she has secured an engagement with the grand opera company at the Court Theatre, Berlin.

***

Miss Bertha Creighton, who will star in "A Colonial Girl," by Grace Livingston Furniss, has completed arrangements for her company, and early next week she will leave for a stay of six weeks at Lake Pleasant, in the Adirondack Mountains. She will be accompanied by her mother. Miss Creighton's season opens Sept. 1, in Philadelphia.

***

Miss Lillian Russell's sister, Miss Susanne Leonard, will make her vaudeville début at Proctor's, Newark, to-morrow. Miss Russell will give a box party to several of her New York friends, going by automobile from her Summer home in Far Rockaway to Newark.

***

Robert Drouet has bought a country property of twenty-six acres at Brookhaven, L. I., adjoining the country place of Maude Adams. Mr. Drouet intends to build upon it, and make it his Summer home after this season. He will spend his present Summer at Kinderhook, N. Y.

***

Blanche Bates, who is to be starred next season in a new play now being written from a severe case of curiosity. She does not know the nature of the drama, nor has she the slightest idea of the character she is to create. Mr. Belasco thinks it will be better for his star to approach her new part free from any preconceived notions concerning it.

***

Contracts have been signed by David Belasco and Charles Klein whereby the latter is to write a new drama which Mr. Belasco will produce with a special company next season. The scenario has been submitted and accepted, but Mr. Belasco makes no announcement concerning the play further than to say it will be a serious drama, introducing several characters, vivid incidents, and stirring situations. The work may have its first production at the Belasco Theatre. Mr. Klein leaves for his Summer home at Merriewold Park to-day. He will devote the next two months to completing his manuscript.

***

J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish will open their season as joint stars in this city on Oct. 15 under the direction of Joseph Brooks. They will make their début in one of two plays that Mr. Brooks secured for them while in England—a comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, or a piece by Mrs. Craigie, better known as "John Oliver Hobbes." Mr. Dodson is in London, playing Simonides in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Ben-Hur" at the Drury Lane Theatre.

***

Klaw & Erlanger have completed the cast of principals for "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," which will open its second season at the Illinois Theatre in Chicago on Sept. 1. Leila McIntyre will be the new Princess Beauty, Gertrude McKenzie the new Fairy Queen, and Will McCart the new comic Queen. The other principal parts in the cast are to be played by Viola Gilletts, Phoebe Coyne, Harry Bulger, Joseph Cawthorne, John Page, John Hyams, and Elseeta.

***

Manager P. S. Mattox has engaged Louise Thorndyke Boucicault and Isabelle Urquhart for his production of a new comedy, "Would You for Five Millions?" now being written by Willie Collier for George W. Parsons, who will star in the piece. Mr. Parsons is a guest of the actor-playwright at his Summer home, St. James, L. I., where the finishing touches are being put upon the comedy. The play is in three acts, and the scenes are being laid in Turkey, which will permit of picturesque costuming.

***

Manager P. J. Kennedy has engaged a new actor for the part of Yon Yonson next year. He is Nelse Erickson, and he hails from Kullagunnarstop, near Helsingborg, in Sweden. Mr. Erickson lived for a while among the lumbermen in Northern Minnesota. He has been in his old home in Sweden for the last three years as a member of the King Oscar Stock Company.

LOST WIFE AND CHILD IN DOWN-TOWN RESTAURANT.

Capt. Henry Searched a Day and a Half and Lost a Boat to Europe Before Finding Them.

Capt. Walter Scott Henry of Portland, Me., a wealthy man traveling for pleasure with his wife and seventeen-months-old boy, were having dinner in a down-town restaurant Friday afternoon when the Captain left his family for a few minutes to see about his baggage, with which they had just come from Philadelphia. He forgot where the restaurant was, and after searching all day and night and all yesterday and last night, found them not long before midnight.

Capt. Henry, with his wife and child, came to this city from Philadelphia to take an Anchor Line steamship for Europe yesterday afternoon. Arriving at Cortlandt Street Ferry, the Captain left his wife and child at dinner in a nearby restaurant until he saw the baggage on the way to the steamer. Then he went into restaurant after restaurant, walking block after block on West Street without finding his family. Then he went into all the restaurants on cross streets in the nsighborhood until the night and the next morning wore away. His ship sailed, and evening came on. He kept up the search, entering restaurant after restaurant, inquiring for a woman and baby until at half-past 10 o'clock it occurred to him to see the police. He informed the Church Street police, and two policemen were detailed to help him search for his wife and child.

A general alarm went sent out for the mother and her child, and the police of all stations were instructed to be on the lookout for them.

Late last night Mrs. Henry and her child walked into the Glen Island Hotel, Cortlandt and West Streets, where Capt. Henry had engaged a room. Both were weary, and retired. Capt. Henry was so overjoyed at the sight of his wife and baby that he took no time to seek an explanation. The mother said that she and her child spent Friday night in a hotel, the name of which she did not remember, before her husband left her in the restaurant he had given her $300.

When Capt. Henry discovered that his wife and child were lost to him, he started to search for them himself, visiting all the hotels in the lower section of the city. It was not until 10:30 o'clock last night that he went to the Church Street Station and told Sergt. Carson of his predicament.

Capt. Henry, when seen at ths Glen Island Hotel, was so elated over the return of his wife and child that he had little time for interviewers. He said, however, that it was all his mistake, as it was he who forgot the restaurant where he had left Mrs. Henry and the baby. They will sail for England Wednesday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia.

WEDDING NEWS A SURPRISE.

George Barber, a Nephew of Mrs. McKinley, Married.

Considerable surprise was occasioned to the friends of George Barber, a nephew of the widow of President McKinley, and Miss Bernice La Roche by the announcement of their marriage on Wednesday evening in the rectory of the Church of Holy Innocents. The news leaked out in part on Friday evening, but Mrs. Barber was inclined to be reticent, owing to the fact that her husband had gone to Boston to visit his mother, who is ill, and had requested that nothing be said of the wedding until his mother's condition improved.

On Wednesday night Mr. Barber, whose home is in Ohio, but who is well known in New York, invited his fiancée, with W. C. Hayward of Holyoke, Mass., and Mrs. Eugenie Bashford of 418 Fifth Avenue to a dinner party at the Casino in the Park. At the close the party went to the rectory, and the marriage ceremony was conducted by Father Macnamara. The bride had been living at 219 West Thirty-fourth Street. It was said last night that the couple will go abroad soon on a bridal tour.

NEGRO STOLE A GIRL'S WAGES.

Young Woman Catches Thief in Fifth Avenue Chase and Holds Him for the Police.

A number of young women employed by a dressmaker at 115 East Thirtieth Street were walking through Thirtieth Street last night on their way home, when one of their number, Marie Pappalo of 248 West Houston Street, asked a companion if she had change for a dollar. As she spoke she drew from her pocket her pay envelope, which contained her weekly wages, $6.20.

The girls were nearing Madison Avenue, when a young negro, who heard the Pappalo girl ask for change, accosted her and, according to the police, said: "I'll change the bill for you." At the same time he grabbed hold of her arm and wrested the envelope from her hand, the police say, and then started on a run through to and up Fifth Avenue.

The girls immediately raised a cry, and they all started after the negro, a number of coachmen and pedestrians joining in the chase. One of the girls, Louise Daveloo of 437 West Thirty-fourth Street, caught up with the negro, grabbed hold of him, and held on to him until a policeman of the

The PIANOLA in the SUMMER HOME

In no place in the world is the lack of music more keenly felt than in the **Summer Hom**

There the pursuit of pleasure in its various forms is the business of the hour.

And in the periods when darkness or inclement weather forces the abandonment of outdoor recreation, music, more than any other thing, helps to keep the wheel of pleasure moving.

The Pianola supplies this at a moment's notice. It is easily mastered and played by any one, and with a repertory embracing every kind of music, it provides accompaniment for song or dance, or the program for an entire concert.

It has been carried from the cities to every nook and corner of the summer world.

"I have taksn it (the Pisnola) with me on "all my Western trips and use it at my "country home in Vermont as well as in "the Adirondacks, New York, and on my "privste car."
(From a prominent railroad man.)

"My house in Winter is a continuous con-"cert, and at this moment my Pianola is "working overtime in the cottage on "Peak's Island."
(From a prominent business man.)

"We are very fond of it, and especially in "our country house find it most useful "and entertaining."
(From a prominent society woman.)

"I feel thst I have been a great loser by "neglecting to buy one of these 'house-"hold' necessities before."
(From a prominent New Yorker.)

"We have all kinds of instruments at "Bonnis View.....but the Pisnola takes "ths palm."
(A prominent writsr of fiction.)

At first considered a luxury, ths Pisnola has become a necesslty in every well-appointed country home. The cost of the Pianola is $250. It can be purchased by partial psyments.

THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 West 23d Street.
SELLING AGENTS:
Frederick Loeser & Co.....Brooklyn
Lauter Company.....Newark and Jersey City

rived on the scene and placed him under arrest. He was taken into the station house, where he said he was Charles Smith. He refused to say anything about himself other than that he arrived here from Buffalo yesterday morning. He was locked up, charged with highway robbery.

During the pursuit, the police say, the negro threw the pay envelope away. It was recovered in the street on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street.

DE LESTER HAS FOUR WIVES.

Now that They Are All Looking for Him, He Is Gone.

Sarah Watson, Catherine Tweedale, and Catherine Martin, three young women from Paterson, N. J., and Mary Schnitz of Hoboken, met at the office of Justice Conkling in Hoboken yesterday for a common object. Each wanted a warrant for the arrest of Frank de Lester of Paterson, whom they charged with bigamy. According to the statements made by the complainants, de Lester had married and deserted them all within a year. His first wife was Miss Watson, whom he deserted to marry Miss Tweedale a month later. They separated in three weeks. Two months later he married Miss Martin, but fifteen days afterward the bride's parents were informed that de Lester had at least one wife when he was married to their daughter. He was confronted with the charge, and pretended to regard it as a joke. He left Paterson the same night, and next appeared in Hoboken, where he met and married Miss Schnitz. On Friday his Paterson wives heard of his whereabouts and went to Hoboken, where they soon found de Lester's last wife.

Justice Conkling issued the warrants asked for, but when an officer went in search of de Lester, it was found that he had escaped to New York.

CONCEALED WEAPONS FOUND.

Acting Captain Haerle in Late Tour of Mulberry Street Precinct Arrested Three Italians.

Acting Capt. Haerle of the Mulberry Street Station and two of his detectives last night made a tour of the Italian district, looking for persons carrying concealed weapons. As a result, Rocco Gunlta of 127 Mulberry Street, was arrested in a café at Broome and Mulberry Streets, for carrying a revolver, and in a café at Elizabeth and Spring Streets, Salvadore Berse of 12 Prince Street was taksn into custody for carrying a revolver. Antonio Rossario was arrested on the corner of Elizabeth and Houston Streets. He gave his address as 242 Elizabeth Street, and is charged with carrying a knife with a six-inch blade.

The Acting Captain and his men would enter a place and, as they mingled with the crowd, they would feel pockets, looking for weapons.

VERDICT SET ASIDE.

New Trial Ordered for the Suit of Mrs. Dineen Against the Rev. N. J. Hughes.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ordered a new trial in the suit of Mrs. Bridget Dineen, who obtained a verdict for $1,100 against the Rev. Nicholas J. Hughes, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Manhattan. Mrs. Dineen alleged that she gave money to the priest twelve years ago for safekeeping. Father Hughes declared that the money was given to him to be used for the church.

Mrs. Dineen, who is an aged woman, broke down and wept when Justice Gaynor ordered a new trial of the case. In setting the verdict aside Justice Gaynor said that he believed that Mrs. Dineen had given the money to the church in good faith when she was well to do.

INQUIRING FOR MISSING GIRL.

Police at Coney Island Asked to Search for Her—Belief that She Eloped.

Two detectives from the Pinkerton Agency called at the Coney Island Police Station last night and asked the police for information as to the whereabouts of Josephine MacMurray, seventeen years of age, whose home is in Oxford Street, Philadelphia. She has been missing since Oct. 8.

James Hartley of Philadelphia disappeared at the same time, and as the two had been friends it is thought by the girl's family that she may have eloped with Hartley.

The detectives said they were authorized to offer a reward of $500 for the return of Miss MacMurray. A few days ago the girl's relatives received a letter from her, saying that she was at Coney Island and all right, but did not give her address.

She is described as a blonde and about 5 feet 5 inches in height. The police had not located her up to late last night.

KILLED BY GASOLINE FUMES.

Young Woman Was Cleaning a Dress in a Bathroom and Had the Door Closed.

Retta Lennox, twenty-eight years old, who boarded at 358 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, with a Mrs. Kennelly, was asphyxiated by the fumes of gasoline last night, while she was cleaning a dress in the bathroom. When she was found she was lying on the floor unconscious. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, but the young woman died while they were working over her.

Retta told Mrs. Kennelly late yesterday afternoon that she wanted to remove some stains from one of her dresses. She procured some gasoline and went to the bathtaining the gasoline she closed the bathroom door, fearing that the obnoxious fumes would make it disagreeable for others in the house.

After several hours elapsed and she did not appear for dinner, Mrs. Kennelly went to the bathroom. She found the door locked, and knowing that the young woman had gone there some hours before she suspected that something had happened. Two of the boarders were called, and they forced open the door. The woman was found lying on the floor, the can which had contained the gasoline overturned, and the room filled with the fumes.

Dr. Duncan McPherson of 317 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was hastily summoned, and also Ambulance Surgeon Tower from the J. Hood Wright Hospital in vain. She died without regaining consciousness.

AMMONIA REVEALED A FAKIR.

Man Who Shammed Insensibility to Get a Night's Lodging Used His Wooden Leg on a Policeman.

Magistrate Higginbotham yesterday, in the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, committed James Palmer, a homeless man, thirty-five years old, who hails from Washington, to jail pending a hearing on the charge of disorderly conduct. A policeman found the man apparently insensible between the car tracks at Broadway and Havemeyer Street early yesterday morning and, after vainly trying to arouse him, he had Palmer taken to the police station, where more unsuccessful efforts were made to revive him. Then an urgent call for an ambulance was sent to the Eastern District Hospital. When Dr. Deutsch looked at Palmer he declared the man was shamming, and he pressed strong spirits of ammonia to his nose and it brought the fakir to his feet in a jiffy.

Palmer quickly unscrewed his wooden right leg, which his trousers had concealed, and he brought the artificial limb down on the shoulder of Doorman Kelly. Palmer was overpowered and locked up. He declared that he had tramped in many cities and lodged in many police stations, but he had never been treated with such discourtesy as in that police station. Later, when he was taken to court, he had nothing to say, excepting that he had shammed to get a night's lodging.

Yacht Golden Eagle Arrives.

The British steam yacht Golden Eagle arrived in port this morning from Gibraltar and St. Michael's after a very rough passage. The yacht, which is one of the royal yacht squadron, has been cruising in the Mediterranean and is chartered by Henry T. Sloane of the New York Yacht Club. She is owned by Sir Samuel E. Scott.

American Librarians in Conference.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Over 400 men and women, all intimately associated with library work, gathered in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library to-day at a preliminary meeting which marks the beginning of the twenty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association. The visitors were welcomed by James J. Whitney, librarian of the Boston Public Library; the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., in behalf of the Library Trustees, and Charles W. Jencks, an honorary member of the association.

New Play for the Strollers.

A new play by John L. Golden and Rupert Hughes, entitled "'Round Herald Square," is to be presented at the Strollers' Club on Tuesday evening next, the cast to be made up of members of the club. It is said that the piece "takes off" a number of well-known personages on Broadway.

STEVENS KEEPS TENNIS TITLE.

Foremost Backcourt Player Defends New Jersey State Championship by Defeating Millett in Straight Sets.

The high calibre of Richard Stevens baseline lawn tennis again won over the more modern net game yesterday, with the result that Stevens retains his title as the New Jersey State Champion. He defeated the expert of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, Stephen C. Millett, in three straight sets in the challenge match of the tournament that was brought to an end on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club, at Hoboken.

Stevens's accuracy in the working of his passing stroke was remarkable. He did not miss an opening to shoot the ball through the opposing court. With great frequency Millett was the victim of these passing shots as he was about to run in behind his service and returns. The challenging player endeavored to overcome this attack by deep lobbing, but all of his methods proved unavailing against the cool steadiness with which the champion, Stevens, played and placed the ball. Six times Stevens was successful in scoring love games against Millett, who was at no stage of the competition able to duplicate this performance.

Stevens began the service and won the game by his line-cutting drives. In the second, third, and fourth games Millett displayed considerable dash and managed to get the necessary winning points by his cross-court shots. With Millett in the leading position at 3—1, Stevens began to play with his accustomed carefulness. His returns were always safe unless the sure opening was presented, and then he never failed to score. The point score in games in the set follows:

FIRST SET.

											Pt. G.
Stevens	4	5	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	4—33	6
Millett	2	7	4	4	0	2	1	1	4	1—26	4

The third game of the following set was the best of the entire match. Millett had come up strongly in the rallies and taken the second game, and he led at 40—15 in the third. Here the reliability of Stevens's stroke was clearly demonstrated. He forced the points to deuce and despite the splendid attack of Millett, the veteran champion, took the game after deuce had been called five times. This effort appeared to weaken the challenging player so greatly that he allowed Stevens to take the remaining games by rather easy scores.

SECOND SET.

											Pt. G.
Stevens	4	2	10	4	4	6	4—34	6
Millett	0	4	8	1	1	4	0—18	1

in the final set, but it did not affect the result even slightly. He saved his strength by lobbing high to Stevens's baseline, compelling the champion to keep well back of the court lines. Even under these conditions there was no abatement of speed to Stevens's drives nor did they lack length as Millett had hoped for. At every turn the challenging player was beaten in this set alone, there being three love games recorded by the scorer. Every phase of the match was interesting, and the victory challenge cup which he offered and the championship title for another year.

THIRD SET.

											Pt. G.
Stevens	4	6	4	2	4	1	7	4—32	6
Millett	0	4	0	4	0	4	5	1—18	2

The summary:

Championship Singles.—Final and Champion-ship Round—Richard Stevens, defender, St. George's Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Stephen C. Millett, challenger, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 8—4, 6—1, 6—2.

B. Altman & Co.

Cotton Dress Goods Dep't.

SPECIAL for MONDAY and TUESDAY:

HIGH-CLASS SUMMER FABRICS,

Original prices $1.25 to 2.00 yard, at . 62c

also

Madras and Linen Shirtings; Grenadines, Silk Chambrays and Linen Suitings,

Original prices 45c. to 78c. yard, at . 28c

Dress Department.

Select assortments of Suits in various materials, for Early Summer wear. (Second Floor.)

The remaining stock of TAILOR-MADE SUITS, of Mohair, Canvas and Etamine, will be offered to-morrow (MONDAY), as follows:

$18.00, $22.00, $28.00

Dress Skirts of Veiling (Black), on silk drop lining, ... $12.50

Plaited Walking Skirts of Cheviot, Navy Blue and Black, ... 8.50

Misses' Suit Department.

Misses' and Children's Summer Dresses of Piqué, Linen, Nainsook, Dimity and Organdie; Misses' Separate Skirts, Cotton, Silk and Flannel Waists.

On MONDAY, June 16th, the following will be offered:

1,200 COTTON DRESSES, sizes 4 to 12 years, 88c.

Rugs for Summer Use.

English and American Art Squares, Domestic and Japanese Cotton Rugs, India Dhurries, Moodj Mats and China and Japan Mattings.

Rugs will be received for Storage under the usual guarantee for safe-keeping, and repairing attended to if desired.

Housekeeping Linens.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases; Marseilles and Crochet Bed Spreads, Hemstitched and Hemmed Towels.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS (Special designs), $2.00 $2.45 $2.90 Each.

Napkins to match (Dinner size), per doz., $3.00

Swiss Dresser Scarfs and Pillow Shams

Scarfs, 75c. each. Pillow Shams, $1.50 pair.

Notice—Store is closed at 5 P. M. Saturdays: 12 Noon.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

Japan Agrees to a Pro Rata Reduction of Her Claims.

Powers Disapprove the American Plan to Disregard Fluctuations of Silver —Levy of Customs Duties.

PEKING, June 14.—In continuation of its policy of leniency toward China, the United States is taking the position that an equitable construction of the peace protocol would be that China should pay 450,000,000 taels, equivalent to a gold debt, at the rates set forth in the protocol, regardless of the fluctuations of silver.

All the foreign Ministers at the last meeting expressed an opposite view, and it is doubtful whether any other power will support the American contention, though China's proposals to levy the customs duties on a gold basis is gaining strength, because it is argued that it is a hardship to make the depreciation in the price of silver operate against China both in the payment of the indemnity and in the collection of revenue. Therefore the United States Minister, Mr. Conger, opposes the terms proposed for the restoration of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese Government. He considers that they impose new and harder conditions in matters which the peace protocol was supposed to cover.

The Japanese Minister to China has received instructions from his Government to accept the pro rata reduction of Japan's war claims against China which was proposed in order to effect a settlement of the questions in dispute regarding the indemnity.

The Ministers of the foreign powers here held a meeting to-day, and are engaged in completing their arrangements for the allotment of the indemnity.

It was announced from Peking June 11 that Great Britain, through her Minister to China, Sir Ernest Satow, was ready to participate in a pro rata reduction of the war claims. It was then said that the Japanese Minister, Komura Yataro, was unable to agree to the plan, pending the receipt of instructions from his Government.

BERLIN, June 14.—According to an official dispatch from Peking, the representatives of the foreign Powers there have unanimously accepted the plan for the final allotment of indemnity on account of the Boxer uprising, which has been urged for months past by Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister to China.

An unofficial dispatch from Peking, which was also received here to-day, says that the Ministers of the foreign Powers to China have signed an agreement for the distribution of the indemnity upon the basis of "list five."

ORDERED TO COURT BY THE KING.

Lord Albert Fairfax of New York Sails to Attend the Coronation of Edward VII.

Albert Kirby Fairfax, who sailed yesterday on the Etruria, has been commanded by King Edward to attend the coronation. Mr. Fairfax, as he prefers to call himself, is by direct descent the Twelfth Baron Fairfax of Cameron.

The Fairfaxes are an old and distinguished family, the first Baron Fairfax of Cameron having been raised to the peerage by Charles I. Thomas the sixth Baron, having inherited from his mother an immense tract of land in Virginia, made a visit to the estate in 1739. He was so enamored of the country that he remained. His friendship with George Washington survived all political differences, and the intimacy between the men continued until the death of Fairfax in 1781.

Of the succeeding Barons, most of whom lived on their Virginian estates, the eighth Lord Fairfax was a clergyman, the ninth a farmer, the tenth Speaker of the California House of Delegates, and the eleventh Lord, John Coutee Fairfax, was a physician, and died in 1900. His son, the present Lord Fairfax, is in business in Wall Street, is a member of the Union Club, and lives at 107 East Forty-fifth Street.

DEFEAT FOR SENATOR LODGE.

Forced to Accept John L. Long as Chairman of the Republican State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—The anti-machine leaders forced Senator Lodge's hand to-day, compelling him to consent to the selection of John D. Long as Chairman of the Republican State Convention. Senator Lodge's choice for the place was Michael J. Murray, but Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, who beat Lodge's man in the race for Lieutenant Governor three years ago, and who will be nominated for Governor, insisted on the naming of Long, of whom Lodge is not an admirer, under penalty of making a fight in the convention.

Mr. Lodge came home ten days ago to straighten out party affairs and found his machine in bad shape. To-day he sent for Bates for the first time in three years and asked him to allow Murray to preside. Bates declined, and declared further that unless he was allowed to name the Chairman and edit the platform he would fight the matter out on the floor of the convention.

Gen. Guild, Mr. Lodge's candidate of two years ago, to-day asked his open indorsement for second place. This Lodge refused, because, it is said by politicians, he is fearful of inability to deliver the goods.

ANOTHER MILL IN BOX TRUST.

The Howe Lumber Co. of Hubbardston, Mass., to be Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14.—The box trust, otherwise known as the Colonial Box Company, is to absorb the Howe's Mill Lumber Company at Hubbardston.

George H. Davis, President of the Howe Company, which is a stock corporation, says the concern will be taken into the Colonial box trust in a short time. Howe's mill was built in 1895, and the company was formed in the same year.

GRANITE INDUSTRY TROUBLES.

The Business in Hancock County, Me., Disturbed Over Labor Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 14.—The granite industry of Hancock County, at Bluehill, East Bluehill, and Stonington in particular, is disturbed on account of labor troubles. The cutters struck some time ago, demanding concessions in hours and wages, which were granted by some of the employers and denied by others. Then the quarrymen struck for the same terms demanded by the cutters and were met with a flat refusal.

The places of the quarrymen are being filled by Italians and Finns, who do the work well, and as the principal contractors have the option of shipping the stone to New York either cut or in the rough, the large jobs on hand will be completed on time it is thought. The employers are disgusted with what they consider the unreasonable demands of the unions, and it is thought that hereafter all concerns will be run on a non-union basis.

SOCIAL LIFE AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 14.—The early part of the week the colonists of Tuxedo passed in town or at West Point at the centennial, but the week's end, Friday and Saturday, was very lively, especially Saturday, when many large dinners were given by the cottagers. Among the largest were those given by the Fichard Mortimers, the G. Rutledge Gibsons, and the J. B. Haggins at the clubhouse. Among others who entertained at their cottages at dinners on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr.

Among the arrivals this week at the club were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cary,	Mrs. R. H. Hoadley,
Miss Fairfax,	William Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts,	Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler,	Philip Littell,
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin,	Frederic J. Dister,
The Countess Festetics,	George S. Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Rubleer,	J. H. Burton,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr.,	Deane Miller,
Dr. J. M. Woodbury,	A. Russell Peabody,
Baron De Rothiacob,	Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Putnam,
Mrs. Randall,	Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thorne,
Mrs. Edwin Parson,	G. J. Brand,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne,	R. Van Nest,
Thomas P. Fowler,	Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Varnum,
	Mrs. E. W. Dodd,
	Charles E. Sampson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson entertained during the week at their cottage, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun and Miss Calhoun, and Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston at a dinner given on Friday in their honor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington Hull, entertained the Baron de Rotbiacob and Monsieur De Billy of Paris Thursday at their cottage.

The late arrivals at cottages are Mme. Bonaparte of Washington at the Mason Jones cottage, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds at their cottage on West Lake road.

Mrs. Charles Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott at the Breezes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford at the Greenough cottage, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Greenough, who have gone to Gloucester for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard entertained, as usual, at dinner on Sunday evening.

Those who visited West Point at the centennial this week were Mrs. Granville Kane, Miss Kane, Herman Vogel, and others.

A piano recital and musicale given at the club house Friday evening by Miss Hattie Scholder, the little girl pianist, was well patronized by the Tuxedo set.

Frank W. Coon's Bachelor Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 14.—At the United States Hotel to-night Frank Wells Coon of Troy entertained a number of friends at a bachelor dinner. On Saturday next at Springvills, Erie County, be will be married to Miss Helen Coss of that village. They will make Mount Vernon, N. Y., their permanent home. The bridegroom-elect is a son of D. W. Coon of Troy.

Skillman—Burnett.

Miss Fannie Hull Burnett was married to Wesley Middleton Skillman of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas E. Warman, 159 West Seventy-eighth Street. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Northal Burnett, as maid of honor. The house was decorated with palms and daisies, and a large reception followed the ceremony. Among those present were:

Mrs. Walter Squires,	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Firth,
Mr. and Mrs. William Hollister,	Maury Middleton,
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilmerding,	Mr. and Mrs. Serre,
The Misses Serre.	Mr. Carlisle,
	The Misses Skillman,

Mrs. James's Garden Party.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 14.—Mrs. D. Willis James gave a large garden party at her Summer home, on Madison Avenue, near Madison, this evening. She gave the party in order that her friends might have an opportunity to see the new rose and tea houses. In the rose house several rare and beautiful bushes are now in full bloom. The roses are pink and deep red, and some of them would measure half a foot across. The lawns surrounding the James residence were beautifully decorated. Seats and small tables were everywhere, and above fluttered hangings of Japaness flowered silk.

Papermakers' Strike Ended.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., June 14.—The strike of the employes of the International Paper Company at Fort Edward, Glens Falls, and Palmer has been settled and the mills will start again Monday morning. Friday night the company officials at Glens Falls gave out that an amicable understanding had been reached, but withheld particulars. The men insisted on an agreement in writing and it is understood it has been given them.

MOTHER'S WIT SAVES CHILD.

She Grasped Leg of Little Girl Jerked Through Window of a Speeding Train.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNELLEN, N. J., June 14.—Presence of mind of a frightened mother and the timely aid of passengers saved a little daughter of Mrs. Drusilla Carrington of Bloomsburg from being dashed to death from a car window on a local train of the New Jersey Central Railroad near Lincoln this morning.

The child was leaning out when the motion of the train in rounding a curve pitched her suddenly forward. As she fell, the startled mother sprang across the seat, grabbed the child's leg, and held her dangling from the window. Passengers rushed to her aid and drew the child back through the window. Then Mrs. Carrington clasped the little one to her breast and fainted.

PELEE'S EFFECTS WIDESPREAD.

Elevations in Pennsylvania Found to be Higher Now than Formerly.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 14.—The contention of geologists that the recent seismic disturbances in Martinique would not only affect territory adjacent to Martinique, but would also be noticed in this country, is borne out by the following letter sent by Col. H. C. Demming of the United States Geological Survey to Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.:

"During the past month I have taken at various places in Pennsylvania in my geological work a number of elevations above sea level, and I have found in every case where elevations had been taken previously that the present figures show higher elevations than before. It is possible that this is due to the seismic disturbances in the Martinique and other islands southeastwardly from the United States. I found the variation to be from two inches to more than twenty-four in comparing them with older records at Honeybrook, Chester County; Columbia, Lancaster County; Gettysburg, Adams County; Newville, Cumberland County, and Harrisburg, Dauphin County."

Association of Catholic Colleges.

CHICAGO, June 14.—It is announced that at the fourth annual convention of the Association of Catholic Collegee in the United States to be held here July 9 and 10, papers will be read by the following: The Right Rev. John Quirk, President of Loyola College, Baltimore; John M. Reiner, Ph. D., LL. D.

The Rev. John Poland, Society of Jesus, St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, and the Very Rev. B. Verheyn, Prior of St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan. The Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Catholic University at Washington, and President of the association, will preside. A conference on the Catholic High School movement will be held.

SILVER SERVICES FOR MAGISTRATE ZELLER.

Celebration of His Wedding Anniversary by Neighbors and Business Acquaintances—Many Gifts Sent.

City Magistrate Lorenz Zeller was married twenty-five years ago yesterday, and many business men, politicians, and neighbors in Harlem united to make the celebration memorable. It was a doubly happy event, too, Mr. and Mrs. Zeller having moved into a new residence at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Toward the close of the day's business in the Tombs Police Court the Magistrate received a telephone message from Clerk Philip Bloeb of the Harlem Police Court, asking him to come there at once, as a friend wanted to be bailed out. He proceeded there, but instead of a prisoner he found court officials, lawyers, and policemen, who presented to him a silver service of fifty-one pieces in a case, with this inscription:

> Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Zeller on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at the Fifth District City Magistrate's Court.

At the Magistrate's house was another silver service of 303 pieces that was presented by Percival E. Nagle, Thomas Lloyd, Alderman James Owen, William Newman, Frank S. Price, and Henry Freeman. Another service of 100 pieces came from the Liquor Dealers' Association. A silver loving cup was presented by the Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps, of which Magistrate Zeller is President. Other gifts of silver came from societies and individuals.

During the reception the Schuetzen Corps, 150 strong, under command of Capt. Ernest Medersohn, marched along and serenaded the couple. Delegates from the Liederkranz, the Arion, Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Cannstaedter Volkefest were present.

PELEE AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

Volcanic Matter Falls Upon a Vessel's Deck Ten Miles from the Island.

ROSEAU, Island of Dominica, June 14.—The French revenue cutter L'Aigle came in here to-day. She reports that while passing St. Pierre, Martinique, at 2 o'clock this morning, an eruption occurred from Mont Pelée, and that a quantity of volcanic matter settled upon the vessel's deck, although she was ten miles distant from the island.

POINTE-A-PITRE, Island of Guadeloupe, June 13.—The United States steamer Potomac arrived here this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Fort de France, Martinique. The Potomac brings a report that everything was quiet at Martinique when she left there June 12. Several newspaper correspondents visited the mouth of the crater of Mont Pelée June 12, and it was their intention to repeat their trip the following day.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., June 14.—The United States steamer Potomac arrived here at noon to-day. She will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, this afternoon via the Danish Island of St. Croix, where she will meet United States Consul Louis H. Ayme, who is on board the Quebec Line steamer Fontabelle, and offer him a passage to San Juan.

Consul Ayme is going to New York.

WOMAN'S BODY PETRIFIED.

Had Been Buried Thirty-six Years Ago and Was Exhumed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, June 14.—One day last week, while engaged in removing some bodies from the family burying ground at the old Norton homestead in Vinal Haven, the men employed found themselves unable to lift the casket containing the remains of Mrs. Deborah Norton, who died in September, 1866.

Surprised at the unusual circumstance, the men opened the casket and found that the body was in a state of complete petrifaction, the features and form being almost perfectly preserved.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN BOSTON.

The President's Daughter Sees the Country Club's Races at That City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Quietly and unostentatiously, Miss Alice Roosevelt made her appearance yesterday afternoon at the Country Club races, having come over to Boston to visit her mother's relatives before joining her family at their Oyster Bay Summer home.

Miss Roosevelt's appearance at the races was unexpected, and of the hundreds there, few were privileged to meet her. She was the centre of attraction on the clubhouse lawn, from which point of vantage she watched the race course. Miss Roosevelt was simply but daintily attired.

NEW JERSEY TAX SCHEDULE.

Steel Trust First with a Tax of $54,669, Northern Securities $16,145, and Amalgamated Copper $11,500.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—The State Board of Assessors filed to-day with the State Controller the first schedule of taxes imposed upon companies organized under the laws of New Jersey. The schedule includes 4,648 companies, which will be compelled to pay an aggregate tax of $1,960,874.11. This is the annual tax imposed on companies for the privilege of being allowed to do business as corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey, and is independent of the filing fee made by these companies when they were incorporated.

The schedule includes all of the large companies. The United States Steel Corporation heads the list with a tax of $54,669, and the Northern Securities Company is second with a tax of $16,145. There are three other companies whose taxes exceed $10,000 each. They are the Carnegie Company, $11,750; the Amalgamated Copper Company, $11,500, and the United States Copper Company, $10,008.

The Prudential Insurance Company of Newark will pay a State tax this year of $112,884, and the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, $71,793. These two companies, while included in the schedule filed to-day, are not assessed under the same laws as the general corporations.

Texas Cattle Industry Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 14.—The ranchmen of Texas assert that the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court invalidating consolidated leases, thereby throwing upon the market more than 2,500,000 acres of State lands, will be ruinous to the cattle industry of this State. In some of the western counties, where there are large bodies of these lands, the rush of actual settlers for the favored tracts is a reminder of the great rush into Oklahoma at the time of its opening for settlement.

Alexander City (Ala.) Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14.—A dispatch from Alexander City, Ala., says the loss from the disastrous fire, which swept the business portion of that town from existence yesterday evening, is $277,925, with $105,080 insurance. Not a single storehouse out of fifty is left standing. Many people were homeless last night without shelter or food.

For the weary, heartsick, nervous, unstrung mother, there is no restorative equal to Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a strengthgiver.—Adv.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM OPENS.

Art Galleries of the Institute Have New Gifts and Loans of Pictures.

The paintings in the galleries of the Museum of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, have been rearranged and new pictures had been added. The most important foreign work is an example of Daubigny, a large canvas presented by Mr. A. Augustus Healy, the President. Unlike the usual landscape by Daubigny, this one has no water in the scene; it is an orchard view with the apples ripe on the boughs and children gathering the fruit fallen on the ground.

Finer work is seen in a loan from Mr. Frank L. Babbott, comprising a Newport landscape by Homer D. Martin, an Adirondack view by Alexander H. Wyant and a river scene by Alexander Harrison. Mr. H. Wood Sullivan has contributed a careful portrait of a white horse by Rosa Bonheur. Mrs. Horace J. Fairchild lends a fine large picture of Niagara Falls by the old painter Louis Mignot, the view covering the upper part of the Falls seen from the American shore.

The Palestine series by James Tissot occupies one of the smaller galleries, and Mr. Babbott has lent fifteen altogether by J. M. Whistler. Noticeable in the large gallery are the two grim snowscapes by Vassily Verestchagin, scenes in the Russo-Turkish war, "Resting Place for Prisoners," and "The Road of the War Prisoners." In the former, great wreaths of snow are blown high above the road packed closely with the freezing Turks and their Russian guard. In the latter, the crows and frozen corpses are all that indicate the pasage of the column.

Among the American painters represented here are Frederick Boston with a landscape, J. A. Brown, Carleton Wiggins, Theodore Robinson with three landscapes, including "The Halt on the Tow Path;" H. W. Ranger, F. S. Church, Arthur B. Davies, Paul Dougherty, William L. Picknell, Orrin Peck, Wyett Eaton, "Portrait of William Cullen Bryant;" Edward Gay, George P. A. Healy, "Portrait of Charles Goodyear, the Inventor of Vulcanizing India Rubber;" Victor Nehlig, "The Indian's Bride;" Robert C. Minor, Charles Henry Miller, George Inness, and G. H. McCord. Of the older painters there are specimens of Benjamin West, John Smibert, John Wesley Jarvis, Henry Inman, Asher B. Durand, William T. Mount, Thomas Cole, Robert Fulton, the inventor; Col. John Trumbull, T. F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame; Charles Wilson Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Gilbert Stuart, and Thomas Sully.

The modern Dutch school—Israels, Maris, Kever, Mauve—is fairly represented in the present collection, and there are interesting examples of Géricault, Courbet, Rousseau, Decamps, Chintreuil, Huguet, Ziem, Volion, Michel, Marilhat, Jacque, and Harpigules, though for the most part the pictures are small. In the ladies' reception room on the ground floor is a portrait of a lady by Benjamin Conatant, lately deceased. Altogether it will repay any one interested in paintings to visit the museum, which is not far from the entrance to Prospect Park, where the arch stands. Just now the Park is in splendid condition, the flowers being particularly fine. Visitors from Manhattan Borough can best reach the Park via Hamilton Ferry or the Bridge, using the surface cars.

On Monday and Tuesday the galleries will be open to the paying public, on Wednesday they will be free. The grand entrance on the Eastern facade of the museum is partly finished, the porch with its columns being in place, but the stairway of approach is still to come. The present museum is only one corner of the large edifice designed by McKim, Mead and White, which will eventually contain the collections of the Institute.

MEXICAN RAILROAD PROSPERING

Management Planning a Move to Get Control of the Systems of the Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—One of the officials of the Mexican Railroad admitted to-day that the management is planning some very important moves for the company—moves that will practically give it the controlling position in the Mexican Railroad field. This emphasizes the growing conviction that the company's reorganization when the same is worked out will prove to be of much broader scope than is now generally anticipated. The present traffic conditions of the system are most excellent, and the current year now bids fair with the business situation and the crops throughout the republic much improved to bring results far ahead of those for last year.

It is significant, as bearing upon the report that the plan for a financial rehabilitation of the company is at last completed, that much of the present demand is known to come from certain of the Directors and their friends.

OAK STREET PRECINCT "DRY."

Capt. O'Reilly's Order to Policemen Carried Out at Midnight.

True to Capt. O'Reilly's order to his men that every saloon in the Oak Street Precinct must close at midnight last night, every man in the second platoon saw to it that each place was emptied promptly on the hour. Several look-outs came to work as usual, but found that their duties consisted merely of the announcement in sepulchral tones of "nothin' doin'" as often as a hopeful visitor arrived.

When Capt. O'Reilly turned out the second platoon he announced that he would hold every man responsible for the enforcement of the law on his particular post. He said: "You know the penalty of neglect of duty. Unless you want to suffer the full penalty, you will see that all laws are enforced, particularly the excise law."

It was another sad occasion for the thirsty denizens of Park Row. Like the two dry Sunday mornings several weeks ago, they couldn't believe it at first, and hung forlornly about outside the side entrances in the hope that it was only a "bluff." After it was realized that the saloon doors were irrevocably closed in the Oak Street Precinct, there was a general emigration to more accommodating localities.

CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 14.—The seventeenth annual Northfield Student Conference of the American and Canadian Student Young Men's Christian Associations will be held from Friday night, June 27, to Sunday night, July 6. The family of D. L. Moody and the management of the Northfield Seminary have again invited the conference to meet as heretofore at East Northfield. It is expected that this year the attendance will be larger and more representative than ever. The institutions of the United States and Canada will be strongly represented, and along with these a large foreign delegation is expected.

John R. Mott, who has recently returned from a trip around the world in international Young Men's Christian Association work, will preside. Among the speakers will be the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of the Northfield Extension work, Profs. Edward I. Boeworth and Henry C. King of Oberlin College, the Rev. John Keiman of Edinburgh University, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, author of "The Sky Pilot" and "The Man from Glengarry," and Prof. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University.

Time Signals with Electric Lights.

BOSTON, June 14.—The Harvard Observatory to-night put into use a system of giving time signals with electric lights which is intended to serve the same purpose as the daily noon ball, but with greater efficiency. This is the first signal of the kind established.

SEVENTY-TWO HOURS OF MODERN TRAVEL

Guests of the Erie Road Journey to and from Detroit.

Trip to Buffalo, Thence Over the New Lake Line, with Side Jaunts and Entertainments Both on Land and Water.

A special train, which rolled into the Erie Railway Station in Jersey City shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, carried about twoscore of persons who were just completing an excursion a little out of the common. The journey began 72 hours before, and included over 1,300 miles of travel by steam railroad, trolley cars, steamboat, tally-hoe, barouches, and other conveyances.

The excursionists included a number of newspaper men with their families, a few artists for the illustrated publications, and several railroad men. D. W. Cooke, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Road, had charge of the party and he was ably aided by W. L. Derr, the Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the road, and by Frank Presbrey, the advertising agent.

The party gathered at the Erie Railway station in Jersey City at 7:45 on Wednesday evening and took possession of a special train of Pullman cars, which included compartment sleepers and a buffet. Next morning they were at Buffalo, where they found carriages in waiting to take them to the Ellicott Club. Here an elaborate breakfast was served, following which came a long drive through the residence portions of the city and the parks. Later on a special train conveyed the guests to Niagara Falls. At the latter place private trolley cars of the Gorge Route and International Traction Company were boarded and a trip was made, crossing the bridge at the falls to the Canadian side, thence to Queenstown, and recrossing the bridge at Lewiston, and thence by way of the Gorge Route to Niagara Falls.

An elaborate luncheon at the International Hotel followed, and then came a record breaking trip by special trolley cars to Buffalo, the average rate of speed, including stops and slowdowns, being about twenty miles an hour.

The party embarked at 5:30 in the afternoon on the new steel sidewheel steamboat Eastern States, one of two huge vessels built for the Detroit and Buffalo Steamboat Company. The building of these boats and the opening of the new line of travel between Buffalo and Detroit were the avowed reasons for the excursion. The boats are said to be the largest and swiftest steamers ever built on the Great Lakes for passenger travel, each being 366 feet long over all, 80 feet breadth over guards, 20 feet molded depth, and having 12 feet draught, and 3,400 tons displacement.

The boats are driven by horizontal triple expansion engines of 5,000 horsepower, which give an average speed of twenty-one miles an hour. The vessels are licensed to carry 3,500 persons, and each has sleeping accommodations for 750 passengers in staterooms and parlors. These and other particulars were explained by A. A. Schantz, the general passenger and ticket agent of the steamboat company, who accompanied the party to Detroit and returned with them to Buffalo.

An elaborate dinner was served in the dining room of the vessel, after which the party proceeded to entertain themselves and the other passengers with speeches, songs, and divers comical skits before retirement to the staterooms provided for them.

The journey through Lake Erie and the Detroit River ended early in the morning. After breakfast, which was served on the boat, a trolley ride was personally conducted was had through the City of Detroit, and a fish dinner was partaken of at the Cadillac Hotel. A tally-ho ride to Belle Isle followed, and then the party were driven back to the steamboat, on which the return journey was made to Buffalo. Before retiring a vaudeville performance was given on the boat.

A special train on the Erie from Buffalo started yesterday morning with the party bound for this city. On the way, the train was stopped at Shohoia Glen, and a ride was had on the noted switchback railway there. A band of music greeted the travelers and two young girls in white presented the ladies of the party with bouquets of wild flowers. Here, as at numerous other points on the journey, the travelers were photographed in group. A noteworthy picture was taken of the party surrounding the locomotive in the middle of the famous high bridge at Portage.

Before separating an address was presented to Mr. Cooke expressing the appreciation of the party for his extreme courtesy and thoughtfulness which anticipated every wish. H. T. Jaeger, the Erie's General Agent at Buffalo, who did much to add to the pleasure of the party at that city and on the journey to and from Detroit, also received the thanks of the voyagers. The roster of the party included the following, besides Messrs. Cooke and Derr:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Call,	Miss Derr,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Perry Powers,	Frederick Knowlss,
Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy Burton,	H. L. Bridgman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin,	Charles W. Price,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Youatt,	Miss Price,
Mr. and Mrs. William Ray Gardiner,	Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Tobin,	Frank Hoyt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carpenter,	Miss Hoyt,
Vincent Cook,	Mr. and Mrs. L. B. De Vau,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey,	Mr. and Mrs. Felix Lamond,
	Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cassler,
	William Bancroft,
	Henry Loewentbal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS AT HOME

Several Thousand Guests Entertained at the Housewarming in the New Building.

Several thousand persons yesterday attended the housewarming given by the proprietor of The New York Press in the new home of that newspaper, at 7, 9 and 11 Spruce Street. There were many ladies, who manifested much interest in the details of newspaper work, and, as all the departments were in operation for their benefit they gained an insight into the mysteries of the preparation of the modern newspaper.

Strange to say, the majority of the visitors of the sterner sex spent the greater part of their time on the second floor, where edibles and liquids were served.

Still, it was a very representative gathering, including persons in all branches of professional, political, and commercial life, and all united in wishing The Press godspeed. The general spirit of comradeship formed the keynote. Open house was the order of the day, and no attempt was made to check those who came and went in a seemingly never-ending stream.

The New York Press Building is devoted exclusively to the purposes of the newspaper, and all who inspected it proclaimed it to be excellently equipped.

Proprietor Einstein was heartily congratulated and proved a very entertaining host. Among those who participated were:

Justice Steckler,	Col. Reuben L. Fox,
W. G. Shanke,	John McCullagh,
Charles B. Page,	Nicholas Muller,
Ex-Senator Guy,	Assemblyman Bell,
Abraham Gruber,	Ashley W. Cole,
John C. Sheehan,	Herman Ridder,
William Hepburn Russell,	Justice A. F. Jenks,
Ex-Congressman Ward,	Ex-Judge Brenner,
Register Ronner,	Commissioner Schroeder,
Deputy Register Breen,	James Shevlin,
Senator Ahearn,	Controller Grout,
De Lancey Nicoll,	President Cantor,
Macdougal Hawkes,	President Cassidy,
Collector Stranahan,	President Cromwell,
Postmaster Van Cott,	Robert J. Wynne,
William Williams,	Wilbur F. Wakeman,
Charles Steckler,	Montague Lessler,
Senator Elsberg,	Frank Moss,
Capt. Miles O'Reilly,	Charles H. Treat,
William Leary,	Gen. Charles Furlong,
George Wanmaker,	Justice O'Gorman,
Senator J. F. Hennessy,	Justice MacLean,
Luther B. Little,	Justice Giegerich,
	Justice Maddox.

MONTREAL EXPRESS STRUCK BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 14.—The Montreal Express, on the Hudson River Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which left New York at ten minutes after midnight last night, was struck by a fast freight here at 1:47 this morning.

The express, which is known as the "Owl" train, had just reached the station and was standing on the north track when the fast freight was rushing along. Engineer Garland reversed his lever and whistled for brakes, but the momentum of the train was only slightly decreased, and the big engine smashed into the last passenger coach of the express, which telescoped into the coach ahead of it. The coaches were empty and the doors were locked, and there were no trainmen on either car.

There was considerable excitement among the passengers in the other cars, most of whom were asleep when the crash occurred, and all of course were badly shaken up. The trainmen allayed their fears, however, and order was restored as soon as it was found that only one man was hurt and that his injuries were not serious.

The injured man was Engineer Garland of the freight train, whose right arm was cut by flying glass. The fireman was not hurt. The engine of the freight train was badly wrecked and five freight cars were piled up on top of each other and the contents scattered over the tracks, which were completely blocked until 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour there were twelve passenger trains stalled north of the wreck.

No explanation has yet been made as to the cause of the accident. It is believed that either the towerman neglected to set the danger signal or the engineer of the freight train failed to see it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward N. Whittier.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—Dr. Edward N. Whittier, who had been an instructor at the Harvard Medical School since 1877, died today after a brief illness. He was born in Gorham, Me., July 12, 1841. He entered Brown University in 1858, and graduated in 1862. He served in many campaigns and battles with the Army of the Potomac, and won marked distinction by his bravery and heroism at Gettysburg. He was one of the few whom Congress recognized because of their war service, being voted a medal for his gallantry.

At the close of the war he came to Boston and entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating with the class of '69. He at once commenced practice here, and immediately attained a high rank in the profession.

C. F. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—C. F. Wood, ex-Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Newton late this afternoon. Mr. Wood had been connected with the company for forty years, beginning his active Superintendency in 1862, and continuing in that office until 1883, when the American Union Telegraph Company came into full control of the Western Union, causing Mr. Wood to lose his position. The fifteen years following Mr. Wood was connected with a commercial house, four years ago returning to the Western Union Company, where he occupied a clerical position until his death. He was eighty-five years of age.

Dr. Hallock R. Maine.

Dr. Hallock R. Maine of 24 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, died at his home on Friday of pneumonia. He had for several years been visiting physician at the Kings County Hospital, and was greatly interested in its work, being a member of the Hospital Alumni Association. Dr. Maine was born April 30, 1865, and was graduated from Public School No. 9 in Brooklyn. He then became a student at the Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the class of '88. He was a member of the New York State Medical Association, the Kings County Medical Association, and the Pathological Society. He leaves a wife and son. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home.

William Granville Hastings.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 14.—William Granville Hastings, the well-known acuiptor, died at his home in this city yesterday of cancer of the stomach. He leaves a wife and six children. He was born in England thirty-four years ago. He studied art in London and Paris and came to this country in 1891. He was successful here. He turned out a large amount of work, including the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Pawtucket, R. I.; the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Orange, N. J., and the Lincoln Monument at Cincinnati. At the time of his death Mr. Hastings was working under a contract for the St. Louis Exposition.

Capt. W. R. Reeves.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 14.—Capt. W. R. Reeves, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home here to-day. He served under Col. Bowles in the Mexican war, and was a Captain of Indiana infantry in the civil war. He was seventy-nine years old.

Stock Exchange Employe Dead.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14.—Charles Miller, assistant manager of the messenger department of the New York Stock Exchange, died suddenly of brain fever at his home here to-day. He had been in the employ of the Stock Exchange twenty-eight years. Mr. Miller was forty-three years old. He leaves a wife and two children.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GOLDMARK—HELLER.—On June 12, at Delmonico's, by the Rev. K. Kohler, Maxine, daughter of Rosa Sterne and the late Dr. Max Heller, to Emil Goldmark.

DIED.

BRODERICK.—On June 13, Mary, widow of the late Peter, and mother of Thomas J. Broderick, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral at 9:45 A. M. the 16th instant, from her late residence, 1,061 1st Av.; thence to Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

BUNZL.—On Friday, June 13, 1902, Regine Bunzl, widow of Julius Bunzl.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 537 Madison Av., Sunday, June 15, at 11 A. M.

CATTUS.—On Thursday, June 12, at his Summer home, Seabright, N. J., suddenly, of typhoid fever, Fenelon Cornelius, beloved husband of Agnes Hanmeyer Cattus, and son of the late John Conrad and Zoe Van Antwerp Cattus.

Funeral from his late residence, 261 West 85th St., New York City, on Monday, June 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FLOREZ.—On June 11, at his residence, Biarritz, France, Rafael V. de Florez, formerly of this city.

HARTFORD.—On Thursday, June 12, Jamee Hartford in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral Sunday, June 15, at 3:30 P. M., St. Agnes's Church, West 92d St.

HUNTER.—On Sunday, June 14, at her residence, 96 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, Helen M. Hunter, daughter of the late William and Maria Hunter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—In New Haven, Conn., Friday, June

YALE BEAT PRINCETON

Deciding Baseball Game of the Season's Championship Series.

WINNER'S VICTORY BY A RUN

Large Crowd of Students and Friends of Both Universities at Polo Grounds Yesterday Morning.

It was a blue day for Princeton at the Polo Grounds when Yale defeated the sons of Old Nassau in the third and deciding baseball game of the series between these two colleges yesterday.

Both nines played a good game, the New Haven boys being the better, however, as their score of 5 to Princeton's 4 shows.

The heavy rain of the night before was still in evidence on the grass, and the grounds were so slippery that it made the judging of fly balls particularly difficult. Many times the players slipped and fell, and this fact was largely responsible for the five errors made by Yale.

Long before the play started, at 11 o'clock, the stands filled up with folk not frequently seen at a ball game. Both colleges were, of course, well represented by students who encouraged their respective teams to do their best with songs and the long-time familiar college yells. The mothers, sisters, and, no doubt, many sweethearts of the lads were out in force to watch the struggle. Back of the home plate the pretty colored millinery of the women made the scene a picturesque one.

A portion of the grand stand back of the first base line was reserved for the boys from Princeton and the maids and matrons they brought with them. Back of the third base line an equal portion of the stand was reserved for those from New Haven.

Those familiar with college baseball and the playing of these two clubs were of the opinion, and gave it voice, too, that Princeton ought to win. And indeed, in the very first inning, when Princeton handily began the battle by scoring three runs it looked as if this judgment would be borne out. But nothing daunted, the sons of old Eli fought manfully for victory and managed by superior hitting and base running to secure it.

Yale went to the bat first. Metcalf struck out. Wear was put out by Pearson at first unassisted. Barnwell was given his base on called balls. Pearson easily caught Cote's popped up fly.

Then Princeton had its turn. Garven gave Steinwelder his base on balls. Cosgrave reached first on an error of Miller. Pearson sent a slow grounder to Garven, who tossed it to Chittenden, retiring the runner. By this time Steinwelder had reached third and Cosgrave second. Meier went to first on called balls. Brown hit safely, scoring Steinwalder and Cosgrave. Davis followed with another safe hit, which brought Meier home. Chittenden caught Wells's foul and Green was thrown out by Metcalf, who tossed the ball to Chittenden.

Winslow, for Yale in the second, was an easy out at first. Guernsey was given his base. Miller fouled out to Wells. Chittenden hit safely, but Garven's little fly was caught by Meier.

Princeton failed to score in the second, Underhill was thrown out at first by the pitcher. Steinwelder was again given his base. He stole second. Cosgrave was put out from short to first and Pearson's line hit was caught by Miller.

Yale began its scoring in the third. Metcalf, Wear, and Barnwell hit safely. Metcalf came home on Cote's fly, which was caught by Brown. Winslow fouled out to first and on Guernsey's safe hit Wear scored. Brown took care of Miller's fly.

Princeton went out in one, two, three order in the third, as did Yale in the fourth. Wells was thrown out by Guernsey at first base in Princeton's half of the latter inning, and Green and Underhill struck out.

Wear received his base on called balls in Yale's half of the fifth, but Barnwell, Cote, and Winslow were easily retired on a ground hit, a foul and a fly, respectively.

Cosgrove hit safely for Princeton in the fifth, but Steinwelder, Pearson, and Meier were easily retired.

A particularly good catch of a hard hit liner by Steinwelder in the sixth put out Guernsey. Then Miller and Chittenden were each retired at second base. In Princeton's part of this inning Brown hit safely. Davis's foul was caught by Winslow. Wells reached first on Guernsey's error. Brown going to second. But Green and Underhill were retired on short ground hits at first base.

Yale scored again in the seventh, getting two runs. Metcalf was given his base. Wear sacrificed. Barnwell hit safely, and stole second. Cote was hit by the pitcher. Winslow hit safely, and Metcalf and Barnwell scored. Cote was run down between second and third. Guernsey struck out. Princeton was retired in short order in this inning.

Stevens went in to pitch for Princeton in the eighth, but this made no halt in the run-getting of the Blues, for they scored another one, after this fashion: Miller reached first on an error of Steinwelder's. Littlefield, who had taken Chittenden's place at first for Yale, struck out. Garven hit a slow grounder to Stevens, and Miller was put out trying to reach third. Then Underhill hit safely to left, on which latter hit Garven came safely home. Metcalf going to third, and Wear to second. Barnwell hit to Wells, who made a good throw of the ball, and caught the batter out at first.

Then the orange and black came to the bat to do or die. They did the best they could, but it was only one run. Brown sent up a fair foul which Winslow caught. Davis reached first on an error of Miller. Wells hit to Garven, who caught out Davis at second, but on the slow handling of the ball by Metcalf Wells scored. Then Green smashed a hard liner to short centerfield, but Barnwell ran in and caught him out, a particularly good catch, for which the centre-fielder received applause.

Then Yale went in for one run to the bat for Yale in the ninth, and although Cote reached first on four balls, the following three men went out in sharp and easy order. In their last half of the final inning it looked at one time as if Princeton might score, as Cosgrave hit a hard safe hit over the third baseman's head, with one man on base, but Stevens had already been put out on an easy toss from short to first, and then Pearson's fly was caught by Cote, and Meier's short grounder was tossed from third to first, retiring the side and ending the game.

At a meeting of the Princeton Baseball Club convened immediately after the game, F. G. Pearson, who played first base on the team, was elected Captain for the ensuing year. The score:

YALE.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Metcalf, 2b	2	2	1	5	1
Wear, rf	1	2	1	1	0
Barnwell, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Cote, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Winslow, c	0	1	5	0	0
Guernsey, 1b	0	1	6	0	1
Miller, ss	0	0	2	2	2
Chittenden, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Littlefield, p	0	0	0	5	0
Garven, p	1	0	1	5	0
Totals	5	9	27	17	5

PRINCETON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Steelder, 2b	1	0	1	1	1
Cosgrave, cf	1	2	1	1	0
Pearson, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Meier, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Brown, lf	0	2	4	0	0
Davis, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wells, 3b	1	0	3	3	0
Green, c	0	0	3	1	0
Underhill, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Stevens, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	4	5	27	12	1

Yale	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0—5
Princeton	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Earned runs—Yale, 2. First base on errors—Yale, 1; Princeton, 4. Left on bases—Yale, 11; Princeton, 9. Stolen bases—Barnwell, Wells, Steinwelder, Cosgrave, Davis. Hits—Off Underhill in seven innings, 7; off Stevens in two innings, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wear, Barnwell, Winslow, Pearson. First base on balls—Off Garven, 3; off Underhill, 5; off Stevens, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Underhill, 1. Struck out—By Garvan, 3; by Underhill, 2; by Stevens, 1. Time of game—2 hours 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

TROUBLE OVER YALE BONFIRE.

Baseball Celebration Causes a Clash Between City Officials and Students.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—There was an old-time clash between the New Haven firemen and Yale students to-night over the bonfire and general celebration in honor of the Yale victory over Princeton in New York this morning. The Police Department received complaints that the undergraduates were taking wood and barrels by wholesale from yards neighboring on the old gymnasium lot, where the bonfire was started, and Sergt. Cook at 9:30 sent a hurry call to the Fire Department for engine and hose cart to put out the fire and sent extras up to the campus on a run. When the firemen arrived there was a fracas at once. The firemen got their hose out and, it is claimed, turned it on the crowd to keep them away from the engine. The students tried to "rush" them and the police had to protect them while they turned their hose on the fire. Some missiles were thrown at the firemen, but the trouble ended good-naturedly and no arrests were made.

There have been no firemen and Yale troubles since 1841, when a serious fight occurred at the same place and a fireman was killed.

Yale is celebrating to-night the winning of a baseball championship for the first time since 1898, and is doing it thoroughly to make up for the lost years. Not an undergraduate at Yale has until to-night cheered for a Yale baseball victory such as was won in New York this morning. The students get out early, and gathered bonfire material from all over the campus and surrounding city blocks in an immense pile on the old gymnasium lot, till it was twenty feet high. Around this flaming furnace over a thousand undergraduates danced and sang until the firemen arrived. Wagon-loads of the lattice work and staging used in the bi-centennial celebration were thrown on the fire, making it the most imposing pyre seen at Yale in years.

Pitcher Garven, Capt. Guernsey, and Second Baseman Metcalf returned on an early train to-night, and Garven was present at the bon-fire. The crowd of undergraduates gave him a strong reception.

HARVARD, 1; PENN., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—Harvard shut out Pennsylvania in a close, exciting baseball game to-day by a score of 1 to 0. It was a game with a hair-raising finish and a brilliant left-handed stop of a sizzling grounder by Skilton in the ninth inning was the only thing that kept the Quakers from tallying. The visitors had two men on bases in this inning, with Orbin at bat. He sent a hot one just between first and second which looked good for a hit, but Skilton dove for it, scooped it up in phenomenal fashion in his left hand and tossed it to Randall. It was the greatest stop seen in Cambridge in a long time, and the Harvard contingent went wild with joy.

The largest crowd of the year witnessed the game. Harvard's old football songs were resurrected and sung with vim, while Major Gen. Wood, who witnessed the game, cheered enthusiastically with the rest. The General himself was given a hearty ovation and many times during the game was loudly cheered.

The game itself was a pitcher's battle, with Al. Stillman but a trifle in the foreground. Devlin for Pennsylvania allowed only four hits, but one was for three bases and another a double, and these were enough for Harvard to make her single run. It was in the last half of the third, with two men out, when Kernan stepped to the bat and drove the sphere way into deep centre for three bases. Capt. Wendell was next up and a timely two-bagger brought Kernan home. This was the only run of the day. The score:

HARVARD.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Wendell, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Coolidge, ss	0	1	4	2	0
Stillman, p	0	0	0	4	0
Clarkson, cf	0	0	4	1	0
Randall, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Skilton, 2b	0	1	0	4	0
Daly, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Mt'h'ws, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Kernan, c	0	1	1	0	0
Milne, c	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	1	4	27	11	0

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Collier, 2b	0	1	3	2	1
White, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Swain, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Devlin, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Bennett, c	0	0	3	0	0
Wilder, lf	0	2	0	1	0
Myers, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Brown, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Devlin, p	0	0	1	0	1
Noble, 1b	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	0	4	24	11	2

Harvard	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.—1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Wendell. Three-base hit—Kernan. Stolen bases—Coolidge, Clarkson. Double play—Stillman, Coolidge and Randall. First base on balls—Off Stillman, 1; off Stillman, 1. Hit by pitched balls—Coolidge, Randall. Struck out—By Stillman, 7; by Devlin, 5. Wild pitch—Stillman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch of the National League.

Big Victory for Montclair Golfers.

One of the largest team matches of the present season was played yesterday on the links of the Montclair Golf Club. The home team met the North Jersey golfers, fourteen on a side, and won by the high score of 68 holes to 5. Ex-Attorney General J. W. Griggs played on the North Jersey team, and had to acknowledge defeat by 7 holes to T. T. Reid. Allan Kennaday, the present New Jersey champion, met Archibald Graham, the former State champion, and Kennaday won by 1 hole. The players and scores by holes are:

MONTCLAIR.	Holes.
Allan Kennaday	1
Paul Wilcox	0
T. T. Reid	7
Paul Harrison	0
Harold Wilcox	0
A. N. Delano	0
W. T. Cross	7
L. Daniels	10
J. S. Aborn	0
F. M. Hamlin	11
W. E. Mareus	0
H. G. Hornfeck	8
O. M. Palmer	0
J. H. Stott	0
Total	68

NORTH JERSEY.	Holes.
Archibald Graham	0
H. C. Knox	0
J. W. Griggs	0
E. Ruffell	2
Henry Stewat	0
O. C. Humpton	0
R. B. Goodbody	0
G. Hughes	0
H. Burnett	2
R. Lewis	0
G. Cooke	0
I. Griggs	0
D. Chiswell	0
J. G. Batterson	1
Total	5

The Montclair club handicap was won by F. M. Bendridge in 102, 25, 77. Lorenzo Daniels, who came second, got the best gross score, 89, 6, 83.

St. Andrew's Golf Team Wins.

St. Andrew's golfers scored a notable victory yesterday in defeating the Fox Hills golf team by 21 holes to 4. The game was play on the links of the St. Andrew's Club at Chauncey, Westchester County. John Reid, Jr., headed the home forces and defeated R. C. Watson, Jr., by 4 holes. John M. Ward was the only Fox Hills golfer to win. He defeated P. H. Jennings by 4 holes. The players and scores are:

ST. ANDREW'S.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	4
C. Hitchcock	2
P. H. Jennings	0
F. P. Myers	0
W. C. Carnegie	2
E. M. Byers	0
F. O. Horstman	4
F. W. Menzies	3
T. D. Hooper	0
Total	21

FOX HILLS.	Holes.
R. C. Watson, Jr.	0
L. Livingston	0
John M. Ward	4
E. S. Knapp	0
C. L. Tappin	0
S. Gillespie	0
Default	0
Default	0
Total	4

In the third monthly handicap the scores were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
A. S. Brownell	93	14	79
E. L. Fielder	92	12	80
C. Hitchcock	81	0	81
P. H. Jennings	81	0	81
F. O. Horstman	85	3	82
L. P. Myers	86	0	86
F. W. Menzies	86	0	86
John Reid, Jr.	90	0	90

Many Golfers at Harbor Hill.

The members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club had the biggest handicap tournament of their golf season yesterday. Lawrence Hollins won the net score prize, with 72, from 11 handicap. The best gross score was 77, made by the club champion, W. Scott O'Connor. The players were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Lawrence Hollins	83	11	72
W. Scott O'Connor	75	0	75
F. C. Jansen	81	6	75
H. M. Scott	81	3	78
R. P. T. Fisk	80	0	80
L. Lambert	93	12	81
L. A. Williams	92	10	82
R. H. Abbott	96	14	82
W. McKnight	87	4	83
J. F. Corbin	88	5	83
R. K. O'Connor	98	15	83
W. L. Allen	99	16	83
Ralph McKee	91	7	84
J. A. Jeffray	92	8	84
H. W. Allen	96	10	86
J. V. Van Buren	94	0	94
C. J. Evers	106	9	97
B. B. Austin	104	0	104
F. S. Bancroft	107	0	107

Apawamis Golf Team Victory.

Teams from the Apawamis and Nassau Country Clubs met yesterday in a golf competition on the links of the Apawamis Club, near Rye. The home talent scored a decided victory, leading by 27 holes, the total score being 20 to 2. Maturin Ballou, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, headed the winning team and beat M. W. Rossiter by 7 holes. The players and scores are:

APAWAMIS.	Holes.
Maturin Ballou	7
Malcolm Graham	0
John Moller, Jr.	5
F. S. Wheeler	4
R. F. Matthews	0
W. F. Thurston	4
F. H. Wiggin	0
F. A. Moore	6
Total	29

NASSAU.	Holes.
M. W. Rossiter	0
W. L. Hicks	0
H. Maxwell	0
T. R. Maxwell, Jr.	0
H. Whitney	0
George Moore	0
T. G. Travers	0
E. A. Loring	0
Total	2

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

New York Was Again Decisively Defeated by Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN WON LONG CONTEST

Pittsburg Beaten by Boston, Who Prevented the Champions from Scoring —Minor League Scores.

After the college boys left the diamond, the professional New York and Cincinnati teams met on the Polo Grounds, and the Westerners again defeated the home team. The New Yorks certainly could not blame the umpire this time, for Cincinnati played by far the better game. There was a change of umpires, too, Emslie officiating.

New York hit the ball freely and at times hard, in fact they had more safe bits to their credit than their opponents. But when on bases they were particularly slow and failed to tally when fast sprinting ought to have brought in runs. This was proved by the fact that ten of the home players were left on bases.

To the average spectator it looked as if the New Yorks were playing fairly good ball. They had only one error in the field, but it was their inability to take advantage of chances offered them, when by quickness and heady work they might have changed the result.

Both pitchers were very steady, only one man on each team reaching first base on called balls, and no man being hit. Evans struck out seven men, and Ewing five.

Cincinnati scored two runs in the first inning. Hoy struck out. Peitz hit safely and Crawford was given his base on balls. Beck also bit safely, and Peitz and Crawford scored. Beck was caught napping at first, and Magoon's pop fly was caught by Bean.

The only addition made to the runs by Cincinnati was two more in the fourth. Beck hit safely. Magoon reached first on an error of Evans. Corcoran bit up in the air close to the home plate, and Evans caught the ball. Then Steinfeldt hit safely for two bases, on which timely stroks Beck and Magoon came home. Bergen was an easy out, his slow grounder being tossed to Doyle by Evans. Ewing struck out.

The only run made by New York was in the ninth inning. Safe hits by Brodie, Hendricks, and Bowerman brought in the run, Bowerman scoring on ths bit by Brodie.

The New York and Cincinnati teams will wind up the series at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. Ths scors:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf, 1b	0	0	3	0	0
Peitz, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Crawf'd, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Beck, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Magoon, 2b	1	0	1	0	1
Corcor'n, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	3	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	2	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	7	27	10	1

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Bean, ss	0	0	1	2	3
Smith, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Smith, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	4	2
Irwin, 3b	0	2	1	3	1
C. Farr'll, c	0	0	3	6	1
Flood, 2b	0	0	3	3	1
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0
Newton, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	27	23	10

*Batted for Evans in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—New York, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Smith, Peitz, Steinfeldt, Hendricks. Stolen bases—Bowerman, 2. First base on balls—Off Evans, 1; off Ewing, 1. Struck out—By Evans, 7; by Ewing, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

It took eleven innings for the Brooklyn baseball team to defeat St. Louis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, the final score being four to three. This places the Brooklyn team second in the race for the championship pennant.

Umpire Brown, who watched the plays at the bases, made a poor decision in the eleventh, calling McCreery safe after it seemed as if Hartman had touched him with the ball. This enabled Brooklyn to tie the score. Farrell then hit safely, bringing in Irwin with the winning run.

St. Louis played a fine fielding game, while the home club had four errors charged against them, one of which gave the visitors a run in the eleventh.

Smoot, the St. Louis centre fielder, was enjoined by ths Worcester Club of the Eastern League yesterday, and was not allowed to play. Nichols took his place. The Worcester management claims a prior right to his services.

Capt. Keeler was missed from right field. He was unable to play owing to a slight injury he received in Friday's game. Ward played the position. Kitson went in to bat for Hughes in the eighth, and when the ninth inning began Newton went in to pitch for Brooklyn.

With the score two to nothing in favor of St. Louis, the home team went in and tied the tally in the ninth. McCreery bit safely and stole second. Dahlen went out from third to first, and McCreery went to third. Irwin was hit by Murphy and went to first. Farrell then bit safely and McCreery scored. Flood sent a long fly to Nichols and Irwin came home with the tying run. Newton struck out.

In the eleventh St. Louis made a run on a safe bit by Nichols, an error of Dahlen's, and a long fly to the outfield. In tbeir half of the eleventh, McCreery for the Brooklyns, hit safely for two bases. Dahlen sacrificed and McCreery went to third. Irwin then hit to, Hartman and McCreery was run down between the bases, but Umpire Brown said that Hartman didn't touch McCreery, and he came home. Farrell then hit safely and Irwin came in with the winning run.

The St. Louis and Brooklyn teams will meet in the final game of the present series at Washington Park to-morrow. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
J. Far'll, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Nichols, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Barclay, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Kruger, ss	1	0	4	3	0
Brashr, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Ryan, c	0	1	5	1	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	4	3	31	15	0

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Ward, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Scheck'd, lf	0	1	7	0	0
McCr'ry, 1b	2	2	11	2	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	4	2
Irwin, 3b	2	1	3	3	1
C. Far'll, c	0	3	6	1	1
Flood, 2b	0	0	3	3	1
Hughes, p	0	0	1	0	0
Newton, p	0	0	0	1	0
†Kitson	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	9	33	14	4

*One out when winning run was made. †Kitson batted for Hughes in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4

First base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—McCreery. Stolen bases—Nichols, McCreery. Double plays—Kruger, Farrell, and Brashear; Flood and McCreery. Sacrifice hits—Kruger, Ryan, Murphy, Ward, Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Murphy, 3; off Hughes, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Murphy, 1. Struck out—By Murphy, 5; by Hughes, 3; by Newton, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Hits—Off Hughes in eight innings, 3; off Newton in three innings, 1. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Power and Brown.

BOSTON, 3; PITTSBURG, 0.

BOSTON, June 14.—Pitcher Philippi was mainly responsible for Pittsburg's defeat to-day. Boston should have been retired without scoring in the first inning, but Philippi failed to cover first on Carney's scratch hit. This filled the bases, and a single and a slow throw by Wagner allowed all the men to score. Pittinger was very effective, holding Pittsburg to one hit. Scors by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	0

Batteries—Pittinger and Kittridge; Phillippi and O'Connor.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CHICAGO, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The "Phillies'" hits and the Chicago's errors came in conjunction in the sixth and seventh innings of to-day's baseball game and the former won. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	6	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	—6	9	2

Batteries—St. Vrain and Cling; Duggleby and Dooin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	24	10	.773	Philadelphia	21	26	.447
Brooklyn	25	22	.532	New York	19	25	.432
Chicago	23	21	.523	St. Louis	19	27	.413
Boston	20	23	.465	Cincinnati	19	27	.413

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

The Jersey City baseball players could do nothing with the pitching of Pappalau, and the Worcester team made it three straight by winning yesterday's game, the score being 3 to 1. Pfannmiller, who was in ths box for the home team, was also effective, but Worcester won the gams by a bunching of hits.

A feature of the fielding was a double play by Rickert unassisted. He caught McManus's fly to short left and, touching third base, doubled up Oaks, who had started for the home plate, thinking the hit was safe.

The score:

WORCESTER.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Frisbee, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Clancy, 1b	0	0	4	2	1
Sebring, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Del'h'nty, 3b	0	3	1	0	0
Rickert, lf	1	0	5	0	0
Steelman, c	0	2	2	1	0
Madison, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Wrigley, 2b	0	1	4	1	1
Pappalau, p	0	2	1	0	0
Total	3	10	27	6	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Woods, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Mack, ss	0	1	0	6	1
Shindle, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Halligan, cf	0	0	4	1	0
Shoch, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Oaks, lf	0	1	4	0	1
McManus, p	0	0	1	3	0
Butler, c	0	1	3	0	0
Pfann'l'r, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	5	27	11	2

Worcester	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—3
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Worcester, 1. First base on errors—Worcester, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Worcester, 5; Jersey City, 7. Two-base hits—Wrigley, Delehanty. Woods. Three-base hit—Frisbee. Stolen base—Rickert. Double play—Rickert, unassisted. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, McManus. First base on balls—Off Pappalau, 4. Struck out—By Pappalau, 2; by Pfannmiller, 2. Passed balls—Butler, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Snyder and Kelly.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	1
Montreal	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4	8	3

Batteries—Hawley and Shaw; Souders and Fuller.

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	—7	13	3
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	8	5

Batteries—Leroy and Shaw; Yeager and Fuller.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	2	3
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3	3	0

Batteries—Moriarity and Jope; Conn and Brown.

American League Games.

At St. Louis—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 4.
At Chicago—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
At Detroit—Baltimore, 9; Detroit, 2.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	26	16	.619	Detroit	20	22	.476
Philadelphia	24	19	.558	St. Louis	20	22	.476
Boston	24	21	.533	Washington	21	28	.429
Baltimore	22	23	.489	Cleveland	18	28	.391

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 5; Utica, 3.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Binghamton, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Ilion, 1.

FORDHAM, 13; BOSTON C., 0.

Fordham College's baseball team yesterday afternoon played its last game of the season against the nins of Boston College on the former's grounds, easily defeating them by the score of 13 to 0.

Crossen had the visitors at his mercy throughout the game, allowing them but three scattered hits. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Swetnam, 2b2	1	1	2	0	
O'Brien, 3b	2	3	1	4	0
Keans, cf	1	4	1	0	0
Mitchell, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Carlson, 1b	1	2	8	1	0
Doscher, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Kennedy, c	3	3	11	0	0
Hartman, ss	2	0	4	2	0
Crossen, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	13	15	27	10	0

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	0	0	0	1	0
O'Brien, 1b	0	1	3	0	0
Ford, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Hoey, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Sheehan, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Lynch, rf	0	1	3	0	1
Powers, c	0	0	10	2	0
Greene, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Driscoll, p	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	0	3	24	4	3

Fordham	2	1	6	0	0	0	3	1	..	—13
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Fordham, 8. First base on balls off Crossen, 1; off Driscoll, 3. First base on errors—Fordham, 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 5; Boston, 3. Struck out—By Crossen, 11; by Driscoll, 1. Home runs—Kennedy, Mitchell, Swetnam. Three-base hit—Robertson. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Keane. Stolen bases—Swetnam, O'Brien, Keane. Sacrifice h

N. Y. DRIVING CLUB RACES

Inaugural Matinee of New Club at Empire City Track.

MANY SPECTATORS PRESENT

Noted Harness Horses Compete in Trotting and Pacing Races—Straight Heat Winnings the Rule.

Over three thousand persons journeyed to the Empire City track at Mount Vernon, yesterday and became the guests of the New York Driving Club at its inaugural matinée race meeting. All the prominent local drivers of fast horses were present, and a number of well-known horsemen from a distance as well, among them being Harry Darlington, Pittsburg, Penn.; Murray Howe and F. G. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Edgar Bronk, Nathan Straus, Fred Gerken, Edward Tipton, A. C. Fiske, William R. Janvier, C. K. G. Billings, James Butler, Hugh J. Grant, M. C. Boynton, Robert Graham, and E. E. Smathers of this city.

The horses competing in the excellent programme of the day included many of the most noted performers on the local Speedway, among them being C. K. G. Billing's Hontas Crook, 2:07¼; Dr. Monical, 2:09¾, and Franker, 2:12¾; E. E. Smathers's Queen Wilkes and Volcano, James Butler's Tabasco, Charles C. Lloyd's Richard B. and Malzour, F. G. Schmidt's Mercury Wilkes, and Hugh J. Grant's Louise Jefferson.

The magnificent property to which William H. Clarke had practically devoted the last few years of his life had never showed to better advantage, and the many spectators were unanimous in their admiration of its beauties. Everything was in perfect condition, the walks and drives newly graveled, the lawns close trimmed and well kept, with an occasional bed of bright flowers setting off the dark green of the grass and buildings resplendent with paint and varnish. Although seats were free in the grand stand, many of the spectators preferred to watch the races from the lawn, which gave additional animation to the scene. The clubhouse piazza was bright with the gowns of the many women seated there, and the great grand stand, though less than half filled, contained enough spectators to make a good showing. The small boys of the neighborhood were particularly in evidence, the mezzanine stand being filled with them. Inside the field was a row of traps and carriages, whose occupants viewed the races at close range.

Seven races were decided during the afternoon, and all but one were won in straight heats. The exception was the second race, a pace, in mile heats, with three entries—C. K. G. Billings's Hontas Crook, 2:07¼, and Dr. Monical, 2:09¾, and Frank G. Jones's Mazette, 2:04¼. The latter entry did not start, thus making the race a dead match between the two Billings horses.

In the first heat Hontas Crook, driven by Mr. Billings, beat Dr. Monical, driven by Hugh J. Grant, by a length. After this heat an exchange of horses was made, Mr. Billings driving Dr. Monical and the former Mayor holding the reins over Hontas Crook, with the result that, although Dr. Monical is supposed to be a slower horse than Hontas Crook, having a greater mark by more than two seconds, he was able, under his owner's clever handling, to win the next two heats and the race. The second heat was the closest of the three, being won by a neck in the good time of 2:12¾. The third heat was paced in 2:11¼, which was the fastest time of the day, Dr. Monical winning by three lengths.

The former Mayor, however, had his revenge in the mile trot, in which he showed the way with Louise Jefferson (2:17¼) to Billings's Franker (2:12¾) in straight heats, the first by half a length and the second by double that distance. Frank G. Jones's Mabel Onward (2:10½) was third in both heats.

Good racing also resulted in the half-mile match trot between E. E. Smathers's Queen Wilkes and Samuel McMillan's Belmont Prince. The Smathers mare won the first heat by half a length and the second heat and race by three or four lengths.

F. G. Schmidt's Mercury Wilkes won the half-mile pace in straight but hotly contested heats, making the first heat in 1:04, which was the best half-mile time of the day. James Butler's Tabasco was a good second in both heats.

H. C. Mapes's Jolly Bachelor, which was bought as a colt for $375, won a half-mile trot from Edgar Bronk's Precision and Charles C. Lloyd's Malzour in straight heats and displayed such good form that his owner was offered $3,750, or ten times the cost of the horse, by C. K. G. Billings. The offer was declined.

C. K. G. Billings's Little Boy (2:01½) was scheduled for an exhibition half mile, but was not in good form, and the event was canceled. The summary follows:

First Race.—Trotting; half-mile heats, two in three.
Richard R., ch. g.; Charles Lloyd, (Lloyd)...1 1
Princess Sprague, b. m.; Thomas F. Russell, (Russell)...3 2
Knoxena, b. m.; W. C. Floyd-Jones, (Floyd-Jones)...2 3
La Bella Rosa, br. m.; W. E. Parsons, Jr., (Parsons)...4 4
Time—1:14½; 1:10.

Second Race.—Pacing; mile heats, two in three.
Dr. Monical, br. g., 2:09¾; C. K. G. Billings, (Grant, first heat.) (Billings)...2 1 1
Hontas Crook, b. g., 2:07¼; C. K. G. Billings, (Billings, first heat.) (Grant)...1 2 2
Time—2:10; 2:12¼; 2:11½.

Third Race.—Trotting; half-mile heats, two in three.
David B., ch. g., 2:09¾; J. W. Cornish, (Cornish)...1 1
Spinaway, b. m.; Albert De Cernea, (Lloyd)...2 2
Kingsmond, b. g., 2:09; C. Bohling, (Bohling)...3 3
Axtello, b. g.; M. C. Harrison, (Harrison)...4 4
Time—1:07; 1:07¾.

Fourth Race.—Trotting; half-mile heats, two in three.
Queen Wilkes, b. m.; E. E. Smathers, (Smathers)...1 1
Belmont Prince, br. g.; Samuel McMillan, (McMillan)...2 2
Time—1:08¾; 1:05½.

Fifth Race.—Trotting; mile heats, two in three.
Louise Jefferson, b. m., 2:17½; Hugh J. Grant, (Grant)...1 1
Franker, b. g., 2:12¾; C. K. G. Billings, (Billings)...2 2
Mabel Onward, b. m., 2:10½; Frank G. Jones, (Jones)...3 3
Time—2:14; 2:14.

Sixth Race.—Pacing; half-mile heats, two in three.
Mercury Wilkes, b. g.; F. G. Schmidt, (Schmidt)...1 1
Tabasco, b. g.; James Butler, (Butler)...2 2
Volcano, br. g.; E. E. Smathers, (Smathers)...3 3
Time—1:04; 1:08.

Seventh Race.—Trotting; half-mile heats, two in three.
Jolly Bachelor, b. g.; H. C. Mapes, (Mapes)...1 1
Precision, ch. m.; Edgar Bronk, (Bronk)...2 2
Malzour, blk. h.; Charles C. Lloyd, (Lloyd)...3 3
Time—1:07½; 1:07½.

ANOTHER CUP DEFENDER.

Bristol Yachting Sharps Anticipate Another Herreshoff Creation Next Year.

Concerning the next cup race, there is a belief at Bristol that though the Constitution is thought to be fit to meet the next challenger produced by the brains of Watson and Fife, members of the New York Yacht Club interested in keeping the America's Cup will order at least one new boat as another candidate for cup honors.

Nearing the end is the season of putting new yachts in commission and fitting out older crafts at the Herreshoff shops, and Designer Herreshoff is preparing for a long cruise to the eastward in his house steamer Roamer, for a season of rest and recreation to enable him to better proceed next Fall in perfecting the details of plans for a sloop to compete for the defense of the America's Cup should such an order be placed with the firm, which is expected if Sir Thomas Lipton should issue a challenge once more for a contest for the cup brought here by the America. As has been the case whenever the Bristol designer was approached in the past relative to plans for a racer to be used in the defense of the cup, he will be able to meet yachtsmen with an outline of his plans should such a visit be made. The making of a model would be but a brief job, comparatively speaking, but when it comes to the thousand and one new devices for which he is famous, it means a severe and exacting strain upon him, and to be ready for such a task it is necessary for him to be in the best condition physically. His work of designing and testing high-speed yachts is a pleasure to him, though it results in temporary ill-health as a consequence of the strain.

In the Roamer Capt. Nat has a craft, if not very handsome, at least with the merits of being a boat with comfort marked in her every line. She is a seagoing craft, too, and her masts, for she is schooner rigged, have just been stepped, giving her a somewhat rakish appearance, stanch and solid though she is from stem to stern.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Members of Metropolitan League Teams Bat Out Centuries—Knickerbocker A. C. Won.

The championship matches of the Metropolitan League have so far been responsible for three centuries this season. In the game at Prospect Park yesterday between Brooklyn and Nelson Lodge, S. B. Standfast added his name to the list by scoring 107, not out. The contest was a very one-sided one, for Brooklyn won by 158 runs, after "declaring" with only two wickets down. J. Poyer also batted finely for 50, not out, for the winners, and D. Boxill added 32. With the exception of J. Hunt none of the Nelson men could make any stand at the bat. The score:

BROOKLYN.
S. B. Standfast, not out...107
O. Smith, l. b. w., b. Powell...0
D. Boxill, c. Henderson, b. Wridgeway...32
J. Poyer, not out...50
A. Lovell, H. Poyer, H. B. Coyne, E. O. Challenger, G. C. Boxill, H. Glover, and W. B. Seale...Did not bat
Byes...2
Leg byes...4
Wide...1
Total (declared)...196

NELSON LODGE.
R. W. Powell, c. Smith, b. Boxill...7
G. Fitz Gibbon, b. Boxill...0
A. Anderson, b. Lovell...1
J. Hunt, not out...22
H. Pariette, b. Boxill...0
C. G. Wridgeway, b. Lovell...0
F. B. Rogers, c. J. Poyer, b. Lovell...2
A. C. Lederer, b. Lovell...1
W. Anderson, b. Boxill...3
A. J. Evans, b. Boxill...0
T. Blundell, b. Lovell...0
Byes...1
Total...38

The second League game of the day was played at Staten Island, where the Livingston Field Club had a visit from Paterson. The contest proved closer than expected, and Livingston won by 36 runs. The bowling of W. J. H. Clark and the batting of M. R. Cobb and H. E. Jackson were the main factors in the result. The former was particularly effective and captured 7 wickets for 12 runs, while Cobb and Jackson made a long stand for the first wicket, and scored 39 and 26, respectively. C. F. Hunter did the best work for Paterson, and scored 36 after 5 wickets had fallen for 12 runs. The score:

PATERSON C. C.
F. G. Warburton, b. Clark...1
W. Dodds, c. Allison, b. Cobb...6
J. W. Hooper, c. Clark, b. Cobb...3
W. Clarkson, c. and b. Cobb...0
W. Boyd, b. Clark...0
J. Rigby, c. Ogilby, b. Clark...10
C. F. Hunter, c. Stoddart, b. Cobb...36
S. Simpson, b. Clark...10
Rev. C. W. Twing, c. Ogilby, b. Clark...0
E. Shaw, not out...1
I. Sutton, b. Clark...0
Byes...4
Total...71

LIVINGSTON FIELD CLUB.
M. R. Cobb, c. and b. Hooper...39
H. E. Jackson, b. Boyd...26
K. B. Stoddart, b. Dodds...2
W. J. H. Clark, c. Boyd, b. Dodds...6
W. S. Walker, jr., c. Clarkson, b. Boyd...6
T. S. Hope-Simpson, c. Boyd, b. Hooper...18
F. A. W. Ireland, b. Clarkson...6
W. S. R. Ogilby, c. Dodds, b. Hooper...2
R. St. G. Walker, b. Clarkson...1
G. W. Boyd, b. Hooper...0
F. H. Allison, not out...0
Byes...5
Total...107

One of the most interesting games of the day was the match at Bayonne between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Haverford College of Philadelphia. The game was well contested throughout and eventually resulted in a victory for the Knickerbockers by 15 runs. F. J. Prendergast and F. F. Kelly were mainly responsible for this result, the former scoring 83 by vigorous play, while Kelly did the chief bowling of the day and captured 7 wickets for 58 runs. For Haverford R. M. Gummere, A. G. Priestman, H. H. Morris, and C. C. Morris all batted well. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.
C. Dalton, b. Bevan...1
F. J. Prendergast, c. H. Morris, b. Bevan...83
A. G. Cooke, c. Pearson, b. Cookman...10
F. F. Kelly, c. Priestman, b. Cookman...3
W. Adair, c. C. Morris, b. Bonbright...0
P. Spark, l. b. w., b. Bonbright...1
A. G. Laurie, c. and b. Bonbright...20
C. H. E. Griffith, c. Bonbright, b. Drinker...21
F. D. Mockler, not out...16
A. Cooke, c. Folwell...15
H. A. Gibbs, st. Peirce, b. Priestman...9
Byes...2
Leg byes...5
Wides...2
Total...179

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.
C. C. Morris, c. Laurie, b. Kelly...18
H. H. Morris, c. Gunn, b. Kelly...32
R. L. Pearson, c. Laurie, b. Kelly...12
R. M. Gummere, run out...4
W. P. Bonbright, b. Kelly...5
A. L. Cookman, b. Kelly...0
F. J. Bevan, c. Griffith, b. Kelly...13
A. G. Priestman, b. Mockler, b. Laurie...29
J. B. Drinker, b. Kelly...8
P. D. Folwell, b. Laurie...8
E. C. Peirce, not out...0
Byes...13
Total...144

The Columbus Oval Club of Williamsburg's Bridge played the Kings County eleven at Prospect Park and gained a rather easy victory by 37 runs in a low scoring game. H. O. Wilkinson was in excellent form with the willow for the winners, and scored a good innings of 35, while G. Sbaw was most effective with the ball, and captured 5 wickets for 7 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 33; Columbus Oval, 70.

Brooklyn Team B was opposed by the Antilles and won by 52 runs just two minutes before time was called. H. A. Laurie did some good batting for the winners, with an innings of 43, and was well backed up by H. O. Seale with 26. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 133; Antilles, 61.

The team of the steamship Campania played the West Indians at Prospect Park, and in all probability would have suffered defeat had there been time to play the match out. I. Hodgson stuck to his post and by careful play, brought about a draw. The totals were: West Indians, 80; Steamship Campania, 34, for 6 wickets.

METROPOLE CYCLE CLUB'S MEET.

Valuable Prizes Offered for the Races at Manhattan Beach.

With Hurley outclassing the amateurs and Kramer the present superior of the professionals, the interest of the public and the efforts of the cycle racers bave to a great extent shifted to the handicap. Recognizing this, the Metropole Cycling Club has carded two notable handicaps, one for the amateurs and another for the professionals, at its invitation meet, opening the Manhattan Beach track on June 21.

Amateurs will be given opportunity to win a motor bicycle put up as the prize for the Columbia two-mile handicap under conditions giving limit men and middle markers more than equal chance with the scratch men. Substantial additional prizes are also given in this event.

In the Metropole Sweepstakes Handicap for the professionals, $200 is offered, with the entrance fees added to the winner's share. The conditions split the big purse up so that many riders will be shareholders in the distribution. There are prizes for every mile and every lap.

Entries may be made with S. Wallis Merrihew, 123 Tribune Building, and blanks are to be obtained at the N. C. A. offices, 150 Nassau Street, as well as at all tracks.

TENNIS PLAYERS ACTIVE

Open and Closed Tournaments Scheduled for Local Courts.

N. Y. TENNIS CLUB'S EVENT

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, National Woman's Champion, Will Play in the Doubles—Final Rounds Yesterday.

The attention of the lawn tennis experts will centre this week upon the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenues. The annual open tournament of this club always attracts an entry list of large proportions and prominence, as it is held under the auspices of the Tournament Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, the governing body of the sport.

The list of players entered for the singles numbers twenty-five men. Among that number are: Semp W. Russ, the champion of Texas, and his doubles partner, C. J. Cresson, also of Texas. This will be the first appearance of the champions from the Lone Star State on Metropolitan courts. Edwin P. Fisher, former Metropolitan champion; Raymond D. Little, and Frederick B. Alexander of Princeton; John Appleton Allen and Harold H. Hackett, the famous Yale pair; Clarence Hobart, the great international expert; Oviedio M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club; Wylie C. Grant, Robert Le Roy, and Lyle E. Mahan, the Columbia University players; and from the Kings County organization, Frederick G. Anderson, Henry W. Mollenhauer, Frederick W. Heitkamp, Frank B. Hague, and Dr. William N. Frazer.

Two excellent teams have entered for the mixed doubles. Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the National champion, pairing with Wylie C. Grant, and Miss Anna M. Risch with Robert Le Roy. The latter team won the laurels on the Kings County courts by exceptionally clever work. In the men's doubles eighteen teams have signified their intention to participate, and the list for the handicap singles numbers fifty, which will give the Handicap Committee an abundance of figuring to get them well placed.

The importance of the New York's tournament is greatly increased this season, as it directly precedes that for the Metropolitan championship next week on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Both of these meetings are played upon dirt courts, which always brings out speedy tennis of the most high-class character.

The most unexpected outcome of the New Jersey State tournament last week was the announcement that the Crescent Athletic Club was ready to undertake the management and holding of the English-American challenge contests for the Dwight F. Davis Cup. The Crescent organization has all along shown a most decided interest in fostering the sport, and it is rapidly taking a leading position in this section of the country.

From the manner in which the Crescent Lawn Tennis Committee is adding the names of champions to its membership, it promises to achieve the pinnacle of fame at a single bound. Several of the greatest exponents of tennis are now wearers of the Crescent Athletic Club insignia, among them being Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the great Princeton pair, and doubles champions of the West last season. Little won the Southern championship last season from J. P. Paret, and retained his title for the coming year by his recent victory at Washington.

Others who are members are Harold H. Hackett, the former Yale champion and holder of numerous other titles; Edwin P. Fisher, rated fifth in the American ranking list in 1896 and ninth last season, and Hugh Tallant, formerly the Harvard champion.

The Chairman of the Crescent Club's Tennis Committee, W. H. Powers, is negotiating with other of the foremost players to take part in the round robin meeting, which begins on their courts at Bay Ridge on June 23. The success of this event last year when five of the greatest American tennis experts—Larned, Wright, Ware, Hobart, and Stevens—competed, the first-named being returned the winner, proved conclusively that there are many in this vicinity who are hungry for top-notch tennis. It is more than probable that Bob Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., will participate in the event on the Bay Ridge courts.

Although it is somewhat early to declare the form of any player, the work of Beals C. Wright, the Harvard student, was distinctly disappointing last week on the Jersey courts. He journeyed from Cambridge with the express purpose of practicing against Richard Stevens and Bob Wrenn. The latter was the only one of the two available for the purpose. So the former redoubtable champion and the aspirant for the honors, Wright, took the courts. The end of their match was not long in coming, for Bob Wrenn defeated Wright in three straight sets. At every point Wrenn outplayed his opponent and demonstrated that he is still master of the game at which he won many honors and titles.

Again the tennis players of the Staten Island Ladies' Club are beginning to bestir themselves with a view toward holding such a meet as that which proved a red-letter event a year ago. They intend to make the women's singles the leading feature this year, and are endeavoring to secure the most representative list of competitors that the country will afford. Among those whom the committee is inviting to compete are Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the National title holder; Miss Marion Jones, former American champion and now of the West Side Tennis Club; Miss Myrtle McAteer, former champion of the West and America; Miss Juliette P. Atkinson, the famous Brooklyn girl expert; Miss Jeannette Loweree, Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club; Miss Helen Homans, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and others. The courts, which adjoin those of the old Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston, are excellent trim, and the tournaments always enjoy the flavor of a social function because of the afternoon receptions held on the veranda while the matches are in progress.

The schedule includes the following events: June 20, handicap singles for cup offered by Mrs. L. B. Stoddart; June 27, handicap doubles for cup offered by Mrs. William Bryan; July 4, mixed doubles; July 11, ladies' progressive singles; July 25, impromptu golf and tennis; Sept. 5, mixed progressive doubles; Sept. 12, Staten Island Ladies' Club open tournament; Sept. 19, finals in handicap singles; Sept. 26, consolation singles and doubles.

Among those tournaments that will be held during the remainder of this month are: June 16, Massachusetts State championship, at Longwood; open championship, at New York Lawn Tennis Club; Pennsylvania State championship, at Philadelphia; June 17, New England championship, at Hartford; June 21, Ardsley championship, at Ardsley-on-Hudson; June, 23, metropolitan championship, at West Side Tennis Club; invitation round robin tournament, at Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge; June 25, Ardsley championships, at Ardsley-on-Hudson; June 28, Meilick Cup matches, at Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J.

YACHTS FOR KIEL REGATTA.

Two American Boats Entered for the Races on the 26th.

BERLIN, June 14.—The yacht races at Kiel begin June 26, the day of King Edward's coronation, hence many Americans, who otherwise would have been present at the opening of the regatta, will be absent. It is expected though that a good many steam yachts will arrive at Kiel after the British naval review in the Solent. Emperor William fixed the date of the regatta to agree with the day on which he understood the coronation would occur. The Kiel racing cannot be further postponed without limiting his Majesty's Norwegian trip and visit to the Czar and yet enable him to get to Homburg Aug. 5 in order to unveil the statue to his mother.

The official entries now published show that the only American yachts entered are Isaac Stern's Virginia II. and the Uncle Sam. There is a large representation of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and British yachts.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

Preparing for the Annual Seashore Equine Exhibit During Next Month.

The Atlantic City Horse Show Association has issued its prize list for its fourth annual open air exhibition, to be held July 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, at Atlantic City, N. J.

The list of premiums is one of the best and most varied ever prepared by the association. There are fifty-four competitons arranged in four divisions, one each for open-to-all, amateur, maiden, and local classes. The open-to-all, amateur, and maiden events are for roadsters, carriage horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies in harness and under saddle, polo ponies, saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers and champion horses.

For the local horse owners there are a number of attractive contests, including competitions for roadsters, pacers, hotel coaches, delivery wagons, and carriage horses.

The Hotel Windsor Challenge Cup, valued at $300, is a feature of the open-to-all classes. This trophy is for the best gig horse, and has to be won three times by the same owner before it becomes his property. The first contest for this cup was last year, when it was won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant. Of the numerous specials there are a number of classes for ladies' turnouts.

Nearly eight thousand dollars is offered in prizes. First and second money is given in all the events, and in some classes third also.

The entries close Saturday, June 28, with the Secretary, at the Hotel Windsor, Atlantic City, N. J.

The show will be held, as heretofore, at the association's grounds, Inlet Park. The exhibition is always the event of the season at Atlantic City, and the indications are that this year's show will surpass its previous records for success.

A notably fine display of horses is assured, as a large number of owners of candidates for blue ribbons will make entries.

The judges will be: Roadsters, Francis M. Ware, New York; carriage horses, George B. Hulme and Francis M. Ware, New York; saddle horses and hunters, Edward Crozer, Philadelphia; James K. Maddux, Warranton, Va., and E. C. La Montagne, New York.

BROOKLINE CLUB RACES.

Dukes Cup for Steeplechasers Was Won by Horse George W. Jenkins.

BOSTON, June 14.—The race meeting of the Brookline Country Club began at Clyde Park to-day with glorious weather and a track in prime condition. The chief events were the Dukes Cup Steeplechase and a similar race for the National Hunt Cup, in both of which the field of starters was large. The Dukes Cup was won by George W. Jenkins in a hot brush on the flat, after three horses had taken the water jump about abreast.

For the Hunt Cup the race was a pretty even thing, practically all the horses coming into the flat for the finish on even terms. In the stretch Champion got the pole, and with Borough at his neck came home a winner. The summary:

Hack Race.—Purse, $250; Distance, One Mile; Weight, 150 pounds—Won by Anthony & Frothingham's b. g. George Keene, (O'Leary;) William Kerr's b. g., Superfluity, (Helder,) second; E. W. Grew's br. g. Camotop, (Veitch,) third. Time—1:51. Pandorus and Touch Down also ran.

Race for Three-year-olds and Upward; purse, $500; Distance, Three-quarters of a Mile—Won by F. Gebhard's ch. g. Cigar, (Sullivan;) Harry W. Smith'e b. g. Sam Devere, (Mr. Smith,) second; Stewart Diffendeffer's br. g. Barricade, (Young,) third. Time—1:19¼. Osprey, Sarsaparilla Bark, Shark, Daryl, and Chaos also ran.

Hurdle Pace.—Purse $500; one and a half miles over six hurdles—Won by Ivan Fox's ch. h. Neponeet, (Donohue;) T. W. Lawson's br. g. Draughtsman, (Carson,) second; C. M. Harris's br. g. Silent Friend, (Mr. Harris,) third. Time—2:53. McGrathiana, Prince, Semper-Ira, King's Favorite, and Crimson Rambler also ran.

The Duke's Cup Steeplechase.—For cup and $2,000 added; about two and a half miles—Won by M. J. Mahoney & Co.'s br. g. George W. Jenkins, (Ray;) W. E. Widener's b. m. Miss Mitchell, (Mara,) second; Mr. Chamblet'e ch. g. Adjidaumo, (Barry,) third. Time—5:10. Manhan, Filon D'Or, Zyno, Garnet Ripple, and Basle also ran.

The National Hunt Cup.—Value $750, of which $250 in plate; about two and a half miles—Won by Fell & Hayes's b. g. Champion, (Mr. Hayes;) J. E. Widener's b. g., Borough, (Mara,) second; Edward Morell's b. g. Headland, (Fitzsons,) third. Time—5:11 3-5. Night Bell, Facile, Gypsie, Self-Protection, and Hark Forward also ran.

Swimming Championships at N. Y. A. C.

The Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, consisting of James E. Sullivan, Chairman; W. H. Liginger, Harry McMillan, Bartow S. Weeks, and T. F. Riley, upon request of Capt. C. H. Sherrill of the New York Athletic Club, has given to that club the privilege of holding the Amateur Athletic Union National Swimming Championships at Travers Island this Summer, the events to be 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, half mile, and one mile. The championships this year will be divided into three sets, and will be held July 12, Aug. 23, and Oct. 4. Besides the championship events, a full programme of handicap events will be given each day as follows:

July 12 at 3 P. M. (high water at 4:10 P. M.) 220 yards championship, 100 yards handicap, open, and 100 yards novice, open.

Aug. 23, at 2 P. M. (high water at 2:25 P. M.) 440 yards championship, one mile championship, 220 yards handicap, open and 110 yards novice, open.

Oct. 4, at 12 M. (high water at 1:06 P. M.) 100 yards championship, one-half mile handicap, open, 100 yards handicap, open, and 100 yards novice, open.

Marine and Field Yacht Prizes.

In the schedule of the yachting section of the Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach this season special events have been arranged for the Wyckoff one-design boats. Isaac Snedeker offers one prize to the boat winning the greatest number of points in six races, the winner in each race being credited with 6 points, the second boat with 3, and each starter with 1. Cups presented by Theodore L. Cuyler, President of the club, and F. W. Dauchy will go to the winners of the best two out of three races. In the first race for the Snedeker Trophy A. P. Clapp's Stinger won and W. K. Brown's Kelpie was second.

The schedule of the season is as follows:

June 21, Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta; points on Snedeker Trophy; 28, New York Canoe Club regatta, first leg on Cuyler Cup.

July 12, home regatta, second leg on Cuyler Cup; 26, Atlantic Yacht Club regatta, points on Snedeker Trophy.

Aug. 2, Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta, points on Snedeker Trophy; 16, home regatta, last race for points on Snedeker Trophy; 23, home regatta, first leg on Dauchy Cup.

Sept. 6, New York Canoe Club regatta, second leg on Dauchy Cup; 13, woman's race; 20, regatta of Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay.

Dyker Meadow Golf Events.

Two golf competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn. The one of chief importance was the first match play round for the foursome cups given by James L. Taylor and Clark Burnham. The results were: Charles Adams and T. M. Horn beat C. P. Notman and F. K. Probosco, 1 up, nineteen holes; M. S. Baldwin and S. V. Beckwith beat H. L. Phillips and W. F. Richards, 4 up and 3 to play; H. C. Duval and J. Williamson beat J. C. Powers and William Jarvie, 5 up and 4 to play, and G. S. O'Flyn and W. M. Waldron beat George Barnes and W. C. Bryne, 4 up and 3 to play.

The second competition was a bogey handicap, which was won by F. N. Doubleday, 7 up from handicap, his score being 81 strokes. S. V. Beckwith was second, 88, 8, 5 up, and Arthur P. Clapp was third, 92, 14, 2 up.

Tennis at Powelton Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 14.—For several days past a tennis tournament has been in progress at the Powelton Club grounds between members of tennis clubs in New York, Cornwall, and Newburg. In the final round to-day William H. Pouch of Powelton defeated Louis Ledoux of New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Hermans of the New York Tennis Club won from Miss Dowling of Powelton, by default. In the doubles Henry J. Jova and Mrs. William H. Pouch of Powelton defeated Miss Hermans of New York and Clement Cameron of Newburg, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

MRS. MANICE IS CHAMPION

Wins Metropolitan Golf Honors by Defeating Miss Hernandez.

CONSOLATION FOR MISS KYLE

Successful Finish of the Women's Local Tournament at Essex County—Many Games on Other Links.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice of the Baltusrol Golf Club did what was expected of her yesterday in the final round for the women's metropolitan golf championship at the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J. She defeated Miss Helene Hernandez by 7 up and 6 to play, and will therefore hold the championship for the coming year. Miss Genevieve Hecker, accepting her defeat of the previous day gracefully, walked around the course with the gallery to see her former rival win the honors which she herself has carried for two successive years. The tournament was the third competition for local honors and Miss Hecker won the first two years.

Miss Hernandez was encouraged by a large turnout of her club friends. She was the representative of the Essex County Club and, although it was admitted by all that she had practically a losing game, she played pluckily, keeping well up to her standard of golf. It was not of the calibre of Mrs. Manice's, but she made a sportsmanlike fight. Mrs. Manice's husband caddied for her, while the younger player was content to play her own game without any assistance than that of one of the regular club caddies.

The game began with a halved hole, and Mrs. Manice won the second on her put. The third she lost, Miss Hernandez running down a long put. Mrs. Manice captured the fourth hole. The next was halved, and Mrs. Manice won four straight after that, finishing 5 up on the ninth green. She was playing excellent golf, finishing the nine holes in the women's bogey score of 41. The local player did poorly on the tenth, getting into high grass, which cost her two extra strokes to get out. Mrs. Manice drove out of bounds on the eleventh, but recovered well, and halved the hole in 6. Superior work on the green gave Mrs. Manice the next hole and the match.

Mrs. Manice drove grandly, getting long distances every time, and her short work was admirable. Miss Hernandez was highly commended by her friends on the sporty game she played. The cards are:

Mrs. Manice...5 5 4 6 5 5 3 3 5—41
Miss Hernandez...6 3 7 5 7 5 4 6—43
Mrs. Manice, ...0 6 3 —18—59
Miss Hernandez...9 6 7 —22—70

The consolation cup was won by Miss Hester Kyle of the home club, who gave her friends cause to rejoice by defeating Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of Baltusrol and President of the United States Golf Association, by one hole.

The match was a well-played contest, and the younger golfer owed her victory to a neat put on the home green. The defeat of Mrs. Morgan was somewhat of a shock to the Baltusrol Club contingent, but she failed to show as strong golf as on many previous occasions. Miss Kyle played with great steadiness throughout, being particularly good in her short work and on the green. She won the first two holes, but Mrs. Morgan managed to tie the game on the ninth green. By winning three holes in succession immediately after, Mrs. Morgan appeared to have the victory well in hand. Miss Kyle, however, never faltered, and excellent putting gave her, in turn, three holes in succession. Mrs. Morgan won the sixteenth, but a grand three gave Miss Kyle the seventeenth, and tied the match. Miss Kyle was the better of the drive to the home hole, and when about three feet from the hole Mrs. Morgan conceded her a five, and won the match by a single hole. The cards are:

Miss Kyle, out...5 5 5 7 4 6 4 4 7—47
Mrs. Morgan, ...6 6 4 8 4 5 4 4 6—47
Miss Kyle, in...8 6 5 5 4 6 6 3 5—48—95
Mrs. Morgan...7 5 4 6 5 7 5 4 6—49—96

Mrs. M. D. Paterson of Englewood beat Mrs. N. Peloton Rogers of Baltusrol in the play-off of the handicap tie of Friday. Mrs. Paterson's score was 104, 10, 94, while Mrs. Rogers had 100, 4, 96.

PASSAIC A. C. GAMES.

Home Athletes Beaten in Their Annual Spring Games.

Outside athletes made almost a clean sweep at the Spring games of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the Pastime Oval, Sixty-sixth street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon, winning five of the seven events and leaving only two for the home club. The New York Side Athletic Club made a particularly good showing, C. Peabody winning the 75-yard novice race and E. M. Carrette the mile run. The Hollywood Inn Athletic Association of Yonkers also carried off two firsts and the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn gained one first prize.

The best piece of the day was the one-mile run, which had twenty-four entries, and was won by E. M. Carrette of the New West Side Athletic Club from the ninety-yard mark. James J. Farrell of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City was second, and C. Joyce of the home club was third. The 220-yard run, which also had a large entry list, was won by Arthur R. Kent of the Pastimes, who was practically scratch man, at ten yards. The summary follows:

75-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. Peabody, New West Side A. C.; L. Robertson, Y. M. C. A., second; Watt, St. Bartholomew's A. C., third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (9½ yards;) Daniel Frank, unattached, (9½ yards,) second; N. B. Fried, Knickerbocker A. C., (9½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Kaufman, National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., (25 yards;) J. C. Doyle, Pastime A. C., (24 yards,) second; G. Bischoff, Pastime A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:55 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. R. Fulton, Hollywood Inn Athletic Association, Yonkers, N. Y.; M. Sprug, Pastime Athletic Club, second; F. Kelly, Mohawk Athletic Club, third. Time—2:20 3-5.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. Andrew Stutton, Hollywood Inn Athletic Association, (6 feet,) with 43 feet 7 inches; M. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, (3 feet,) second, with 42 feet 2 inches; J. Schutz, Mohawk Athletic Club, (9 feet,) third, with 40 feet ½ inch.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. R. Kent, Pastime A. C., (10 yards;) H. C. Hieronimus, Celtic Club, (10 yards;) H. C. Hierl, Central Y. M. C. A., (17 yards,) second; J. J. McLoughlin, New West Side Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. M. Carrette, New West Side Athletic Club, (90 yards;) J. J. Farrell, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, (70 yards,) second; J. Joyce, Paetime Athletic Club, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:41 4-5.

Worcester's Road Cycle Race.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14.—William Farrell of this city won the ten-mile road race of the Worcester Associated Cycle Club to-day, riding from the two minute mark. His actual riding time was 28:00. Winthrop H. Sears, George Eckstrom, Frank Fisher, W. E. Janes, Henry C. Mann, and Asa Leland, all Worcester riders, followed closely. Henry L. Ellis of Milford a thirty-second man, won the first prize, finishing in 27:20. George A. Brown of Worcester won the second time prize in 27:36.

Nassau Boat Club Races.

The first of the series of single shell competitions by members of the Nassau Boat Club for the special prize offered by Clement March was rowed yesterday over the regular one-mile course on the Harlem River. There were three heats for points, 5 points to first and 4 points to second. Robert White won the first heat by a length from Louis Legrien, who was second. The next heat went to A. D. Cree, with F. G. Carr second. R. R. Dulan won the third heat with O. H. Ofenkop second. The officials were: H. W. Jansen, referee; H. Stivers and W. Nicoll, judges, and Jack Bell, timer and starter.

IRRITATED STOMACHS

Their Effect on the Heart and Nerves.

HOW TO CURE THEM.

There are very few who understand what a powerful influence is exerted by the stomach over the nerves, heart and brain. Yet, it is safe to say, that nine cases out of ten of nervous prostration, and ninety cases out of a hundred, where palpitation of the heart ensues, these troubles are entirely due to a diseased stomach and not to any disease of the heart or nerves themselves.

The largest nerve in the whole body runs directly from the stomach to the brain, and the stomach itself is only separated from the heart by a very thin partition. Let the stomach become inflamed or irritated and this irritation is at once transmitted to the nerve centers in the head. When digestion is retarded, gas accumulates in the stomach, distends it and pressing against the heart, causes palpitation and that suffocating feeling which frightens a patient half to death.

You can, by

RICHARD CROKER TALKS OF TAMMANY AFFAIRS

Ready to Advise, but Never Again to Lead, He Tells Mr. Zucca.

Thinks It Would Be Good for the Organization if State Controlled the Police—May Return in the Fall.

Antonio Zucca, who was a Coroner under the Van Wyck administration, arrived home yesterday on the Philadelphia after an extended visit abroad, during which he visited Richard Croker at Wantage.

"I did not intend to go out to Mr. Croker's place," said Mr. Zucca, "but Mr. Croker sent one of his sons to my hotel for me, and I spent June 2 and 3 with him at Wantage. Moat House is a fine, big, comfortable place, but it is not the palace that many imagine it to be."

The ex-boss and ex-Coroner talked over the affairs of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Croker reiterated his statement that he was out of politics for good and all, but was always ready to give any advice that his experience might suggest—that is if it were asked for.

"Mr. Croker also told me," continued Mr. Zucca, "that Charlie Murphy was a good man, and that McMahon and Haffen were all right, too.

"'Tammany Hall,' said he, 'has brains enough in its to select its own leaders and to manage its affairs. As for me, I am out of it, and will never again accept the leadership of the organization. I may run home to New York this Fall, but I shall not take any part in the affairs of the organization. Of course, if I am asked for my advice I will give it cheerfully, but on no account will I again assume leadership.'

"'What do you think of Charlie Murphy for the leadership?' I asked him.

"'Charlie Murphy is all right,' he replied.

"I suggested that the papers might rake up something against him because of his former connection with the Dock Board if he were chosen to lead the organization.

"'There is nothing in the past management of the Dock Department which will not hear investigation,' said Mr. Croker."

Mr. Croker also said that he was sorry that Lewis Nixon had resigned, for he had expected much of him.

"He told me, too," said Mr. Zucca, "that it would be a good thing for Tammany if the Police Department were under State control. 'Anything that happens in the department even now,' he said, 'is blamed on Tammany, and the organization is hurt by it. The Low administration is now learning,' said Mr. Croker, 'the hardship of trying to satisfy every one. I believe that Tammany will be successful at the next elections, as present indications seem to point that way.'"

Mr. Zucca said that Mr. Croker looked extremely well, and found enough work around the estate to keep both himself and his sons busy. "I myself," said the Coroner, "enjoyed the little visit immensely."

Mr. Zucca was also in Italy in the interests of the fruit trade, and while there was presented to the King and Queen.

TAMMANY'S FUTURE LEADER.

Democrats Dissatisfied with the Triumvirate to Hold a Conference—Purroy a Possible Harlem Factor.

A conference of Democrats will be held within a few weeks to discuss the Tammany triumvirate and also the future leadership of Tammany Hall. There are in the Wigwam many leaders who are not satisfied with the condition of affairs, and since the meeting of the General Committee last week they have been outspoken in their talk. It was said by a prominent Tammany leader that the break would surely have occurred at the meeting of the General Committee if any resolution had been introduced indorsing the selection of Messrs. Murphy, Haffen, and McMahon as an Advisory Committee to take charge of the affairs of the organization. Many of the district leaders who have affiliated themselves with the Carroll-Van Wyck faction have declared that it was an evidence of weakness on the part of the ruling powers in Tamany Hall that no resolution indorsing the triumvirate was passed.

It was said yesterday that President Haffen, one of the triumvirs, was not satisfied with the methods of his fellow-triumvirs, and that he was considering whether he should resign as a member of the Advisory Committee.

President Haffen said yesterday:

"I cannot discuss that matter. The statement given out by the Advisory Committee makes my position clear."

It was said that Henry D. Purroy, once the leader of the Purroy Democracy, was going to become an active factor again in Harlem politics. He will support President Haffen in the factional contest for the control of the district which is being waged by Senator Joseph Hennessey and ex-Senator R. H. Mitchell.

TO SUCCEED JUSTICE ANDREWS.

Senator Platt Thinks Gov. Odell Will Appoint a Republican and Not an Anti-Tammany Democrat.

Senator Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Rumors have been spread for a week that Gov. Odell intended to appoint an anti-Tammany Democrat to succeed Supreme Court Justice Andrews, deceased. When asked about this Senator Platt said:

"I don't think so. I understand that the Governor intends to appoint a man of Republican proclivities to the office."

When told that many of the Greater New York Democrats thought that William Hepburn Russell would be appointed, Senator Platt said:

"I think you are on the wrong track."

NEW FAD OF EQUESTRIANS.

Fashion Is to Ge Bareheaded When Riding in Central Park—Women May Follow Men's Example.

For the last week or two, young men riding horses in the Central Park bridle paths have excited the sympathy of some pedestrians, who have taken it for granted that they had been robbed of their hats by some chance gust of wind, but the numbers of hatless riders have increased to such a degree that only a cyclone could be held accountable for the many head coverings that were missing. Calculating persons surmised that the price of hats would surely go up, so great was the apparent demand.

Inquiry develops the fact that it is a fad now with equestians to ride without a hat, and it has grown with all the fury of a new fashion. It is very probable that the style will be adopted by the women riders, as some of them have already tried and approved of it.

"I never saw a fad take as quickly as this one. Even the bald-headed men approve of it," said a riding master yesterday. "Like a good many other fads, it has some warrant back of it. It is not a crazy scheme at all, but a very sensible one. The uncovered head gives the breezes a chance to blow through the hair, and that is beneficial. The feeling is a very delightful one. A man in these days of automobiles is getting back to nature when he straddles a horse, and nature did not provide us with hats. I hope to see the women adopt the style, and think they will."

William Durland, speaking of the fad, said it was easy to account for it, as a hat has a way of being blown off when a man is on horseback. He added that the style gave the riders great comfort, and if they liked to go bareheaded he could not see any reason why they should not gratify their desire.

CITY HALL IN QUEENS SOLD.

Building, Supposed to be Owned by Gleason and Kennedy, Disposed Of Under Old Foreclosure.

The old City Hall, at Jackson and Anable Avenues, in Long Island City, was sold at public auction yesterday morning. The sale took place on the steps of the old building. There were a number of persons present, but only one bid was made. The building was sold under foreclosure proceedings. There were two mortgages on it, amounting to $13,485.36, and the only bid was $2,500 more than that amount, the building going to William A. Warnoch of Jamaica for $15,988.30. Mr. Warnoch was acting for the estate of the late Col. A. A. De Graw, which held one of the mortgages.

The building was supposed to be the property of the late ex-Mayor Gleason and James Kennedy, the sporting man. It was bought by them from the heirs of Louis C. H. Roediger, but one heir, a minor, was overlooked, and his guardian sued for his interest, which was finally purchased. Subsequently it appeared that there was a judgment and foreclosure proceedings fourteen years ago, of which Gleason and Kennedy knew nothing.

Recently announcement was made that the building would be sold at auction in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale obtained by Alice Lorraine Purves on May 31, 1888, against Louis Roediger and others, and this was done yesterday.

FLAG DAY OBSERVED.

Admiral Schley Talks of the Desecration of the Flag for Business Purposes.

Rear Admiral Schley was among those who attended the annual meeting of the American Flag Association in the Governor's Room of the City Hall yesterday afternoon. In acknowledging his re-election as a Vice President of the association, he spoke of the great reverence shown the flag in the navy. He said that on shipboard, at the hoisting of the colors in the morning and the lowering of them in the evening, they were saluted by attention and uncovering, and in lowering, they were received in the arms, and not permitted to touch the deck. The Rear Admiral said he always felt it a gross insult to the flag of the country to use it, as he had seen it used in Boston, for advertising shoe blacking, or for exploiting some brand of yeast, and whenever opportunity presented he always rebuked such desecration. Now that he had nothing to do, and was trying to make his last years the best, he intended to be present at every meeting of the American Flag Association, which had done so much to secure legislation for the protection of the flag, and he would work in every way to secure for the flag such immunity from debasement that it would be preserved an unsullied representative of our sovereignty and the stainless emblem of American honor.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Col. Ralph E. Prime Yonkers.
Vice Presidents:
President Roosevelt, (Gov. Franklin Murphy,
Lieut. Gen. Miles, Major J. Langdon Ward,
Major Gen. Howard, Edward Hageman Hall,
Major Gen. Breckinridge, Mrs. S. V. White,
Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt,
Rear Admiral Gherardi, Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel.
Rear Admiral Schley,
Secretary, Theodore Fitch,
Assistant Secretary, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth.
Treasurer, Edward Payson Cone.

President Prime reported that legislation had now been obtained in twenty-two States to prevent desecration of the flag.

The flags on the City Hall were floated to the breeze yesterday morning in honor of the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the adoption of the American flag. The National, State, and Municipal flags were unfurled. Flag Day was well observed in Wall Street. A flag floated from nearly every pole in the district.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE COURSES.

Columbia University Plans for Next Year Comprise Instruction in Fifteen Tongues.

What Orientalists consider to be a most remarkable series of courses will be offered next year by the Oriental Department of Columbia University. The announcement of the department has just been issued, and contains the names of A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian; Richard Gotthell, Professor of Rabbinical Literature and Semitic Languages; Ahraham Yohannan, Lecturer in Oriental Languages, and John D. Prince, Professor of Semitic Languages.

Sixty-nine courses will be given in the following languages: Sanscrit, Hebrew, Rabinical Hebrew, Arahic, Assyrian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic, Turkish, Avestan, Pali, Pahlavi, Kurdish, Armenian, and Chinese. Prof. Frederick Hirth, the new Dean Lung professor from the University of Munich, will have charge of the instruction in Chinese.

Hereafter students enrolled in the General, the Union, or the Jewish Theological Seminaries in New York; in the Drew Seminary, at Madison, N. J., and the St. Joseph's Seminary, at Yonkers, who may be designated for the privileges by the authorities of these institutions and accepted by the President of Columbia, will be admitted to the courses in the Oriental Department free of charge for tuition.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND VISITED.

Members of Charity Organizations the Guests of Commissioner Folks.

About one hundred and fifty members of various charity organizations in this city yesterday afternoon visited the several institutions on Blackwell's Island at the invitation of Charities Commissioner Homer Folks. The party, accompanied by the Commissioner, were taken over to the island on the department steamer Thomas Brennan.

The majority of the visitors are employes of twenty or thirty charity organizations, and are members of the Monday Club of New York, the officers of which are: President, Edward T. Devins of the Charity Organization Society; Vice Presidents, Frank E. Bauer of the Department of Charities, and David Glaustein of the Educational Alliance; Secretary, Mrs. M. Fullerton of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Treasurer, William C. Buck of the State Charities Aid Association.

Commissioner Folks said there was no significance in the visit other than to see how the institutions are run and the inmates cared for.

Mrs. Portheim's Marriage Annulled.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the report of Mark Ash, as referee, issued a decree annulling the marriage of Ella Cohen Portheim with Walter Oscar Portheim, which took place on June 18, 1901. The suit, which was brought by Mrs. Portheim, was tried in private on the consent of her attorneys, Campbell & Yankhauer, and of Lawyer De Witt V. D. Reily, attorney for the defendant. The papers were sealed up by order of the court.

In sudden cases of Croup and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DOCTOR D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable. It often proves an elixir of life when death seems very near.—adv.

WIRELESS CHESS AT SEA

Game Played When Liners Were Seventy Miles Apart.

More than One Hundred Moves Made in the Contest Before Another Liner Broke In for a Business Talk.

Chess by wireless telegraphy is the latest transatlantic game. This novelty was created on the westward voyages of the American liner Philadelphia and the Cunarder Campania, both of which arrived here yesterday. The ships got into wireless communication shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and after formal greetings had been exchanged the game was begun. It continued until after 6 o'clock, when the Lucania, bound for Liverpool from New York, loomed up and broke up the game.

While the game was on the vessels were seventy miles apart, and more than 100 moves were made. Ping pong, flirting, and cards were retired temporarily to the rear, and everybody watched intently the progress of the match.

When the Campania got into communication with the Philadelphia that afternoon the passengers had finished luncheon, and several were busy trying to suggest something new in the way of amusement. A happy thought struck Marconi Operator Ginman, and he suggested that the Campania challenge the American liner to a game of chess.

The proposal was carried in record time, and the challenge was ticked off the instrument. The Philadelphia passengers had not finished luncheon when the message arrived, but so eager were they to accept the novel challenge that the dessert and the after-dinner yarns were cut out, and at 2:30 the game was on.

On board the Campania the chessmen were manipulated by Paul Ginther, who had shown ability to qualify as an expert. On the Philadelphia several passengers took turns in moving the pieces. Honors were about even during the afternoon, and several times the warning "check" was flashed out.

At dinner time the game was suspended. When it was resumed Mr. Ginther began to get in his fine work, and, although he was nearly caught once on a "college mate," his opponents on the Philadelphia admitted that he had the better of them when the Lucania broke into the game. The two Cunarders then settled down to a wireless business talk.

The Philadelphia was outrun to the Hook by the French liner La Touraine, from Havre, but the latter was distanced by the Cunarder. La Touraine brought over 411,109f. in specie. The three liners landed 570 cabin and 1,948 steerage passengers.

WIRELESS SYSTEM FOR HAVANA.

Ward Liner Sails and Communicates with Land Stations Afterward.

The steamship Morro Castle of the Ward Line, which sailed from this port yesterday, carried the De Forest-Smythe wireless telegraph system, which is to be installed in Hanava. For several hours after sailing the Morro Castle remained in communication with the De Forest-Smythe stations at Staten Island and Coney Island.

The system differs, it is said, from the Marconi system in essential particulars. Lee De Forest, the inventor, has been allowed by the United States Government fifty-eight claims on his invention.

OBJECTS TO PATERSON BOMBS.

Protest Against Their Manufacture Sent to the Mayor of That City.

Detective George Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor of Paterson, N. J., informing him that small bombs composed of chlorate of potash and antimony are being manufactured in his city by Italians and are being sent to this city for sale.

Mr. Murray says the bombs are small, but when thrown on the street explode with a great noise and, because of the composition in them, are very dangerous, and the selling of them is a violation of a city ordinance. Mr. Murray says his department is collecting the names of all dealers who may be selling them, and will prosecuate all found disposing of them.

Mr. Murray says he has the name of a party in Paterson who has manufactured them and forwarded them to this city, and that he has given the concern's name to the Mayor in his letter, that the latter may take steps to stop the further manufacture of this dangerous explosive. Murray says it was this combination of explosive that caused a fire in Paterson about a year ago in a fireworks establishment, which was demolished, and killed several people.

BLOCK ON THIRD AVE. ELEVATED

Men and Several Women in a Stalled Summer Train Climb Over the Car Doors.

There was a block on the Third Avenue elevated road yesterday morning which caused about 30,000 passengers to be delayed from a half hour to an hour. The railroad officials would make no explanations as to what caused the delay, and all the public could find out was that a train was stalled at Forty-second Street. The gatemen were asked hundreds of questions by irate passengers, and the only answer that could be obtained was:

"There has been a burn-out."

Electricians were busy about the stalled train, and they put in new fuses and climbed over and under the cars of the train looking after the insulation. At length, when the crippled train started, it traveled at very slow speed, and an average of about one city block a minute was made to Eighteenth Street. Passengers were ordered to take trains ahead, and many climbed over the gates and walked along the tracks.

One passenger refused to get out of a train when all the others had left. He shouted:

"I won't leave. I am going to sue the railroad company. This is an outrage. I want the names of the conductors and the engineer."

The passenger would not move, and the railroad employes at last capitulated so that the blockade could be raised.

In one of the new Summer cars the passengers tried to get the gateman to open the side doors, which he controls by means of a lever. He refused, and finally the angry passengers climbed over the tops of the doors. The women remained in the car for some time, but finally, when all the male passengers had left, one woman climbed over the door, and some of the passengers walking along the track helped her to descend. Many other women followed, and at last the guard opened the doors and the other passengers alighted without trouble.

HENRY SIEGEL'S GIFT.

He Donates $20,000 to Stony Wold Sanatorium for a Dormitory.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Stony Wold Sanitorium, held on Friday at the residence of the President, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, a letter was read from the Secretary of Auxiliary No. 3, announcing the gift, through that Auxiliary, of $20,000 from Henry Siegel to build a dormitory on condition that the members of the Auxiliary raise a sufficient sum to furnish it.

This gift is in memory of two of Mr. Siegel's trusted employes, who died from tuberculoles, and a memorial tablet will be placed in the dormitory. Mrs. Siegel is a member of the Executive Committee of Auxiliary No. 3. The members of the Auxiliary have pledged themselves to raise the money to furnish the dormitory, and expect to secure a large sum through the Gymkahna races which will take place on June 21 at the residence of Mr. Trenor L. Park, White Plains, N. Y.

Hearing on House Numbering Plan.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing tomorrow at 2 P. M. in regard to the proposed ordinance compelling owners to keep and maintain numbers on their houses that will be uniform in size and location, and readily discernible both day and night.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday,
An Important Offering of
Women's Tailor-made Dresses
Entirely New Models of plain and striped canvas, in a variety of colorings, lined throughout with silk, $24.50
Real value $45.00
Also very large assortments of
Foulard Shirt Waist Suits

Special Sale of
Women's Underwear
(On the Second Floor)
A large collection of very desirable
Chemises, 50c, 73, 85
Drawers, 55c, 69, 98
Night Robes, 57c, 93, $1.25
Petticoats, $1.50, 1.95, 2.48

Washable Shirt Waists
Decided Reductions of Prices have been made in new and exclusive styles Hand-made Waists
And in addition will offer to-morrow on the Second Floor
White Waists
Of Lawn, box plaits and stitched with herring bone, entire front tucked and four rows of valenciennes lace, $1.25
Of Lawn, front and back large tucks, and rows of Hamburg embroidery, $1.85
Of Dimity, entire front, back and sleeves tucks and nainsook embroidery, also of embroidered white and black grenadine, $2.50

Clearing Sale of
Fine White Goods
2,200 Yds. Lace Dimities, at 12c
3,000 Yds. Revered Plumetis, at 15c
3,700 Yds. Mercerized Brocades, Stripes & Figures, 25c
All Very Much Below Regular Values.

Lace Departments
An exceptional offering of
Ecru Batiste & White Net Robes
embroidered, also with white and black lace appliqued $13.50, 15.00, 19.50
Former prices $25.00 to 65.00
Lace Galoons and Garlands
of Point Venise, in Ecru and White 2 to 6 inches wide, Formerly 50c to $3.50 yd. 25c to $1.95
of Chantilly in Cream and Black 2 to 9 inches wide, Formerly 35c to $1.50 yd. 18c to 75c

Girls' and Misses' Apparel
Sailor, High-neck & Guimpe Dresses, 4 to 14 yrs., piques, linens, chambrays, ginghams and white lawns, $1.98
Heretofore $2.85 to $4.50.
Misses' Plaited Skirts of imported white pique and natural linen, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $5.75 $3.95
Misses' Silk Suits of extra quality foulards, with taffeta silk bands, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $18.50 $12.90
Misses' High-cost Suits of etamines, cheviots and cloths, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $21.50 to $29.75 $15.00

Boys' Summer Suits
Norfolk Suits of imported linen and crash, 7 to 15 yrs., Heretofore $4.95 $2.75
Single-breasted Suits of English homespuns and cheviots, belt on trousers, 8 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to $6.95 $3.90
Russian Blouse & Sailor Suits of imported washable materials, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $2.95 to $3.75 $1.95
Trousers of all-wool navy blue serges and chevoits, 3 to 16 yrs., Value $1.00 to $1.50 50c, 98c

Lace Curtain Dep't
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with lace inserting and edge $1.45, 1.85, 2.95
Value $2.25, 2.75 & 3.50 pr.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in striped, figured and dotted effects, $1.05, 1.35, 1.65
Cross striped Curtains, all colors, for windows and portieres, $1.15, 1.50, 1.65
Ruffled Bobbinet Bed Sets Irish Point and Renaissance Patterns $6.75, 8.50, 12.50
Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored during the summer. No charge for storage.

Artistic Summer Floor Coverings
Japanese Cotton Rugs, blue, green and red effects with white,
Japanese Jute Rugs, in Oriental Designs, American Fibre Mats,
East India Mood Mats in a large variety of sizes for Verandas,
Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Smyma Rugs.
Special To-morrow
50 Rolls China & Japan Matting
in desirable patterns per roll of 40 yds., $6.75, 8.50, 10.50
Value $9.00 to 14.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Suit Department—2d Floor.
CLEARANCE SALE.
PEDESTRIAN SUITS of light weight cheviot, blue and black JACKETS, blouse effect, new model skirts; value $22.50; for this sale at $15.00 each

Silk Waists.
Colored corded Wash Silks, figured Foulards, white china, trimmed with medallions; reduced from $3.25 to $2.50
Black China Silks, sizes 32 to 46, tucked and hemstitched; good style for ladies wearing mourning; reduced for this sale from $3.98 to $3.25
Pongees, with self and red stitching, white and colored wash silks; special $3.98
A very elaborate lace trimmed white Japanese Silk; special $5.98

Fine Laces
will be offered much under our regular prices.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES, wavy, straight and medallion effects; at 5c., 8c., 10c., 13c. yard up
VENISE GALLOONS, ecru, white and Arabian shades, 15c., 19c., 24c., 29c. yard up
Also a full line of Medallions at specially low prices.
Allover Point de Paris Lace, 18 in. wide, 33c., 48c., 59c. yard and up
Point de Paris Lace and Insertion, straight and wavy effects, 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c. to 75c. per yard
Also a large selection of Normandy and Italian Valenciennes and Mechlin Laces and Insertions at very low prices.

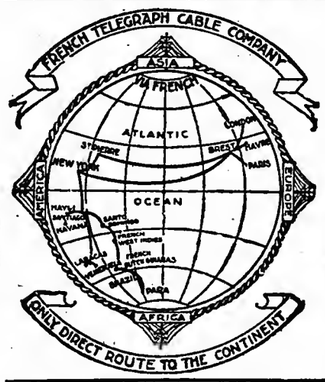
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"20th Century Limited"
980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN
NEW YORK and CHICAGO and CINCINNATI
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL, LAKE SHORE and BIG FOUR.
Fastest Long Distance Train in the World.
Superb new Pullman equipment.
Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.
Leave New York 2:45 P. M. Arrive Chicago 9:45, Cincinnati 10:00 next morning.
Leave Chicago 12:30 noon, Cincinnati 2:00 P. M. Arrive New York 9:30 next morning.

IT SAVES A DAY.
We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," four 24-hour trains and three slower trains every day between New York and Chicago. See our time tables in this paper.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS
Embody the Highest Musical, Artistic and Mechanical Ideals.
RETAIL WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH STREET.

COLORADO
The way to get the best accommodations is via the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.
It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.
It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the
Rocky Mountain Limited
offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.
It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.
Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.
"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.
"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.
A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.



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Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th

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Part Two
Pages 9-16

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
June 15, 1902

SMOKE NUISANCE REACHES A CRISIS

Manhattan Elevated Railroad and Others to Be Prosecuted Both Civilly and Criminally In Order That the Facts of the Coal Situation May Be Ascertained.

The smoke nuisance caused by the pretty general use of soft coal in this city has reached such a stage that the officials of the Law and Health Departments have decided on heroic measures in the hope of securing its abatement.

The burning of soft coal is not confined to factories, but has been extended to the ferryboats, elevated railroad trains, hotels, large apartment houses, and office buildings. The result is that the city has been enveloped in an atmosphere somewhat resembling an incipient London fog. Especially was this noticeable yesterday because of the great humidity prevailing.

All over the city were heavy palls of smoke, and at no point was it more dense than at the City Hall station of the Third Avenue Elevated Road, where the black clouds from standing locomotives created the impression that a serious conflagration was in progress in Park Row or near by. Residents along the streets and avenues through which the elevated trains passed found themselves in a dilemma. If they opened the windows their apartments were soon filled with a black smoke that precipitated a large percentage of soot, dirtying window hangings and furniture coverings, and encasing everything in a grimy layer. If the windows were kept closed the occupants of the houses almost suffocated for the want of a breath of fresh air.

Complaints have been so numerous at the Health Department at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue that Dr. Lederle and his subordinates have had a hard job to appease the complainants. At the outset, in view of the coal strike, there was a disposition on both sides to bear with the discomfort. The Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of the Health Department appealed to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company and others to abate the nuisances. These communications were apparently ignored, and this angered the officials and the suffering community. It was learned, however, that the Manhattan Company had referred the letters to its legal department.

Then the report gained ground that the Manhattan Company had issued an ultimatum to the effect that if the company, in view of the inability of the corporation to procure anthracite coal by reason of the strike, was persecuted by the city authorities it would stop running trains. The city officials received no such notice, but many believed the report, and there was speculation as to the effects of the stoppage. Great inconvenience was predicted, especially in view of the fact that existing urban and suburban transportation facilities are at the best entirely inadequate. But those familiar with the provisions of the charter of the Manhattan Company laughed at the alleged threat, because they know that when the Manhattan Company ceases to operate its roads it forfeits its charter.

To bring the matter to a climax the Health Bureau has enlisted the services of the Corporation Counsel's department, and those accused of responsibility for the smoke nuisance are to be proceeded against criminally and civilly. Application will be made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Steele to-morrow in the Court of Special Sessions for summonses against the offenders. The proceedings will be instituted under Section 134 of the Sanitary Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to consume soft coal without using smoke consumers after persons have been warned by the Health Department.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Bramley and Inspector Morton have been devoting much of their time of late looking into the nuisance, and say they have obtained specific complaints against the owners of many buildings, and also against the Manhattan Elevated Company from persons living along the various branch lines of the road. It is alleged that the Manhattan Company has made efforts to hoodwink the Health Department and public by placing a thin layer of anthracite coal on top of a pile of soft coal in the bunkers of the engines, but the huge volumes of black smoke from the stacks of the engines tell their own tale.

Arthur F. Cosby, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties, said yesterday that the Manhattan Elevated Company will be charged with violation of the law and will be treated like any other violator. The cases, he added, would be vigorously pushed in order to get a decision as quickly as possible. The Corporation Counsel's office had employed Inspectors to go over the entire road, and they had reported such a disgraceful condition that the action was deemed necessary. They had reported that soft coal was used on every engine with no attempt to use anthracite. The management of the railway company had informed the Law Department of the city that they had only 1,600 tons of hard coal on hand; that this was being consumed at the rate of 300 tons per day; that all of it would be gone in five days, and they could get no more.

"What will you do if the company can get no more hard coal?" Mr. Cosby was asked.

"They must get it. That is all there is to it," was his reply.

"But, supposing they cannot, and you win in the soft coal proceeding; what then?"

"Why," answered Mr. Cosby, "there is one thing sure. They cannot use soft coal, and if they are unable to run cars on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines, they will forfeit their charter. The only thing about it is they must either use hard coal or relinquish their charter. There is no other way out of it. We are tired of this soft coal smoke nuisance, and intend to abate it. You can rest assured the city authorities will do all in their power to make the corporations and others, who can get hard coal if they wish, come to terms. One thing is certain, and that is that the proceedings we have begun will bring out the facts and show just how much truth there is in current reports."

Alfred Skitt, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"Let me say, first of all, that the story that this company has either contemplated or threatened to stop running its trains is the worst kind of nonsense. Then, the report that we have from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of anthracite coal on hand is an absolute lie. We have little more than 1,000 tons, and that is rapidly decreasing. We are using that hard coal on the Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-eighth Streets terminals, where engines stand for a few minutes at a time under the windows of hotels and apartment houses. If we used soft coal there the buildings would be almost untenable if the windows were kept open.

"There is some anthracite coal in the local markets, but almost the whole of it is composed of pea and buckwheat sizes, which we cannot use in our locomotives. And it is idle to talk of smoke consumers on engines. They cannot be utilized. If they could, the New York Central Company would have put them in use in the Park Avenue tunnel long ago.

"It is the fact that there is not a pound of anthracite coal in the local markets that we can use; nor is there any to be had. I wish there was, because we are paying $1.50 per ton more for soft coal than we paid for anthracite. That fact alone ought to convince sinsible people that we are not consuming soft coal of our own volition.

"There has been no desire or intent on the part of the company to ignore official communications from city officers. We have simply followed the usual procedure and turned the documents over to the legal department of the corporation. Of course we will defend all the suits. We are doing the best we can, and criticism of the management, under the circumstances, is uncalled for and unjust."

Dr. Lederle of the Health Department in discussing the matter said:

"The soft coal smoke nuisance is a serious one, and we have bent our energies to suppress it. Of course the strike in the coal regions affords alleged violators opportunities to evade the law. All sorts of reports are afloat. It is said and denied that there is an abundance of hard coal on hand. We have decided to ascertain the truth.

"To do this we have instituted about 150 suits for violations of Section 134 of the Sanitary Code. The majority of these are civil proceedings. But our intention is to ventilate the whole matter in a court of law. We propose to find out just how much coal there is, where it is, and whether it can be obtained. We also want to know whether those now using soft coal are doing all that can be reasonably expected of them to procure anthracite. We want legal evidence and will begin seeking it on Monday, and hope to get at the exact situation next week. The Manhattan Elevated Company will be proceeded against both criminally and civilly. Many of the cases will be reached early next week.

"Thus far I have not been satisfied with the action of the courts in the cases already reached. In the criminal proceedings the defendants have been paroled, while in the civil suits adjournments were ordered. The courts are too lenient. Meanwhile the nuisance grows, and if it can be abated we will abate it."

BUTCHERS' SMOKE COMPLAINT.

Meeting to Protest Against Use of Soft Coal in Ninth Avenue Elevated Engines.

Local Union No. 184 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen will hold a meeting to-morrow night at their headquarters on Fortieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, to decide on some action which may be taken to induce the Manhattan Railway Company to discontinue the use of soft coal in its engines on the Ninth Avenue elevated line.

A meeting was held on last Monday night, at which all the butchers present complained that the smoke from the engines was ruining their business by injuring their meat. William C. Wellman, Chairman of the union, was appointed to wait upon all the butchers along the Ninth Avenue line to ascertain if they were in similar strait. He devoted the week to the purpose, and said last night that practically every butcher on the avenue had declared that if the nuisance continued he would either be obliged to discontinue business for the present or do business with awnings perpetually down and doors closed.

"The smoke rolls down in dense clouds," said Mr. Wellman, "and not only spoils the looks of the meat, but makes a distinct difference in its taste, certainly not for the better. Customers are continually complaining of high prices, and naturally when they consent to pay them, don't care to get spoiled meat in return. Yesterday would have been a good day to have made the usual Saturday display of stock in the markets, but I found nearly every dealer had his awnings, shades, and windows down and the bulk of his meats in the ice chest. Some of the places were so darkened that it was necessary to have the lights lit."

At the meeting to-morrow night Mr. Wellman will report to the union and there will be a general discussion as to ways and means of remedying the nuisance. The matter will then be laid before the general association, which will be asked to ascertain whether there is not a legal remedy.

CONFEDERATE DEAD HONORED.

Memorial Arch to Prisoners Who Died at Camp Chase Unveiled at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 14.—The unveiling and dedication of a memorial arch to 2,250 Confederate dead attracted 5,000 people from all parts of the country to this city to-day. The arch was the gift of William H. Harrison of Cincinnati, a former citizen of Columbus.

The soldiers to whose memory the arch was dedicated were prisoners at Camp Chase, west of Columbus, during the war, and died in prison. For many years the little cemetery was neglected. Later President Hayes paid a farmer to keep the burial ground free from weeds. Ex-Gov. Foraker had the Government inclose the spot with a stone wall, and several years ago Col. W. H. Knauss, a Federal veteran, instituted a yearly custom of decorating the graves.

The ceremonies of to-day were elaborate. There were many ex-Confederates present from all parts of the South, and there were many floral offerings from Confederate camps. Among the speakers was Gov. Nash. The graves were decorated by the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

To Open New Pleasure Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 14.—The Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company has purchased a plot of land on Staten Island, near Tottenville, and is laying out a picnic ground known as Seabreeze Park. A ferry line between the traction company's terminal at South Amboy and the park will be started and the park will be formally opened on June 20. The park faces on Raritan Bay near the entrance to Staten Island Sound, and was formerly known as Ward's Point.

GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER'S CASE.

She Refused to Leave the Colored Section of a Street Car.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 14.—Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, to-day forfeited $5 collateral in default of appearance before Mayor Simpson in the police court on the charge of violating the law providing for separation of white and colored passengers on railways. Miss Lee was taken into custody last night on a Washington and Alexandria electric car after refusing to change her seat at the rear of the car (the portion reserved for colored people) to the front section.

The Mayor, who examined several witnesses, held that the evidence showed that the conductor in causing Miss Lee's arrest had strictly carried out the law and would have been amenable to the law himself had he acted otherwise.

Farmer Dies While Driving Home.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 14.—George Francis Terry, a prominent farmer here, died suddenly while driving home last night. He had been with his wife to a church festival and was on his way home when he was suddenly taken ill. He fell back in the carriage, and before his wife could summon aid he was dead. His death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy. He had been Town Assessor here for a number of years.

REVISION IN CONNECTICUT.

To-morrow the Voters Will Decide as to Proposed Change in the State Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—On Monday the voters of the State will decide at the polls whether to accept or reject the revision of the State Constitution, which will on that day be referred to them by the Constitutional Convention. If it is accepted, the probability is that another convention will not be called for many years to revise the legislative system of the State; if it is rejected a movement will in all likelihood at once begin from all quarters and all parties to bring about an even more radical change than the proposed revision offers.

The outcome of the vote is doubtful. It is less a party measure than a city and town question, and the fight at the polls will be between the supporters and the opponents of the proposed revision.

The revised Constitution gives the negro a right to demand equal civil liberty with the American citizen; it puts the appointment of judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in the hands of the Governor instead of the Legislature; it makes Constitutional amendment easy and Constitutional conventions difficult. The main feature of the revision, that regarding the Legislature itself, is the point where the hitch at the polls will come, it is said.

Under the present Constitution the Senate consists of not more than twenty-four members; under a provision adopted by the last Legislature it is to consist after 1905 of from twenty-four to thirty-six. The Constitutional Convention arranges for forty-five. The House, under the present Constitution, is made up so that some towns of 300 have two representatives and some of 3,000 have one. Marlborough, with 400 people, has an equal voice with New Haven, which has 108,000. The revised Constitution lays down a new system by which all towns having less than 2,000 shall have one representative; those between 2,000 and 50,000 two, between 50,000 and 100,000 three, and towns having over 100,000 four, with one additional for each 50,000 in excess of 100,000.

By this arrangement the country towns, which fought the adoption of any revision, give something, however little, to the principle of population. But the new system puts small cities of the State, ranging in population from 20,000 to 50,000, on a representative par with country villages of a little over the required 2,00. Meriden, Norwich, Naugatuck, and a dozen more, will fail to receive recognition.

The Republicans generally will vote for the measure, it is believed, though Gov. McLean, a Republican, has from the first fought it. The Democratic votes, and those of the Trades Union League, will be against it. The reform party throughout the State will vote against the revision.

MAY SELL BRANDRETH'S REALTY.

Wife of Asylum Inmate May Transfer Ossining Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 14.—Justice Gaynor to-day signed an order granting permission to Margaret S. Brandreth, wife of Ralph Brandreth, to sell real estate which is a part of her husband's property. C. Temple Emmet was appointed referee. Brandreth, who is a son of the pill manufacturer of that name, was declared incompetent on May 7, and his wife was appointed a committee of his person. Their home is in Bellwood, L. I. Brandreth is now in Picomingdale Asylum. Mrs. Brandreth filed a bond of $100,000.

In her application she said that there was an income of $15,000 a year from her husband's estate and that this sum was needed for the support of their children and the maintenance of their home. She desired to sell some land in Ossining to the Allcock Porous Plaster Company for $11,000, and said the money was to be used in paying debts and in defraying necessary expenses. The petition showed that her husband had bonds and mortgages to the amount of $52,000, cash in bank, $2,950; ten lots at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, New York, valued at $100,000, and property in Herkimer County valued at $40,000.

PURSUIT OF A HORSE THIEF.

Adventure of a Princeton Student and His Brother—Two Shots Fired, but the Thief Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 14.—A horse thief entered the barn of Craig Perrine at Kingston, ten miles from here, early this morning and stole a white mare and a runabout. Aroused by the noise, Mr. Perrine called his neighbors, the Browns. In this family is George Brown, a Princeton student. George and his brother, Robert, hitched up their horse and, carrying a gun, started in pursuit of the thief. The roads were soaked with rain, and the traces of the stolen horse and wagon were plain.

The thief drove straight to this city. Near here the Browns exchanged their horse for a livery animal, and began to gain rapidly. They followed the thief through New Brunswick, and, when about three miles from here, in the direction of Plainfield, they caught sight of the fugitive.

Realizing that he was being overhauled, the thief jumped from the runabout and ran into a swamp. Robert Brown shot twice at the man, but did not hit him. The thief escaped in the swamp. The Browns drove back with the two rigs, and returned the mare, Mr. Perrine having come here by train.

LIGHTED ON A COW'S HORNS.

Boy Fell from Cherry Tree Limb—Flesh of His Legs Pierced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 14.—William, the ten-year-old son of William Van Arsdale of 78 Lee Avenue, was picking cherries in his father's back yard this morning when the limb on which he was sitting suddenly broke.

It happened that a cow was walking under the tree at the time, and the boy struck on her head, so that the horns penetrated the fleshy part of his legs. The wounds were painful but not serious.

Well-Known Southerner a Suicide.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14.—Albert D. Marks committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the temple. He was a son of ex-Gov. Albert S. Marks, a son-in-law of Gen. W. H. Jackson, proprietor of Belle Meade. Mr. Marks was prominent socially and as a lawyer. No cause for the act is known.

Railway Terminals in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, June 14.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has purchased seventy-five acres of land adjoining this city for division terminals, in addition to the twenty acres of school lands condemned two months ago. Roundhouses and shops will be constructed here immediately for the Oklahoma lines of the system. The citizens of Guthrie contributed twenty acres of land and gave $50,000 to get the road.

SHIPYARD TRUST BUYS BETHLEHEM STEEL

Corporation Purchased by Mr. Schwab Turned Over.

CAPITAL NOW TO BE LARGER

A Complete Battleship Building Plant Now a Reality—Alliance with Steel Corporation and Shipping Combine.

The United States Shipbuilding Company yesterday announced that it had purchased the Bethlehem Steel Company, which is one of the foremost armor plate manufacturing concerns in the United States, and by the acquisition of this company the new shipbuilding combination is enabled to build a battleship complete with all armor and equipment.

The acquisition of this new company will necessitate the increase of the capital stock of the shipbuilding company, which it had been intended to place at $20,000,000. How much this increase will be had not been determined yesterday, but that it will not be insignificant is expected, in view of the fact that the capitalization of the Bethlehem Steel Company is $15,000,000 in $50 shares, on each of which, however, only $1 has been paid in.

The sale of the Bethlehem Steel Company marks the end of a long series of negotiations, during which the sale of the company was reported at various times. Last year, when the plan of forming a shipbuilding combination was being seriously discussed, certain financiers, in company with Charles M. Schwab, then, as now, President of the United States Steel Corporation, started in to acquire the Bethlehem Steel Company. At that time it was intended to make it part of a combination which was to include Vickers's Sons & Maxim of England, and the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Schwab's interest, which was bought quietly for his personal account, represented the control of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Somehow Mr. Morgan, who was then abroad, heard about Mr. Schwab's scheme, and on his return to the city he insisted that Mr. Schwab should place the control with the Morgan firm, so that they would be able to dictate the future disposition of the property.

That the new shipbuilding combine has secured the Bethlehem Steel Company is, therefore, taken to mean that the new combine is looked upon favorably by J. P. Morgan & Co., and it is expected that it will operate in harmony with the Steel Corporation and the Morgan shipping combine.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was organized in 1899 with a capital stock of $15,000,000, of which $1 was paid in on each share of $50. In August, 1901, it purchased the Bethlehem Iron Company, which heretofore had been only leased, and in September, 1901, Mr. Schwab purchased control, paying $24 a share for the property. Up to August, 1901, it paid quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share, but in August of that year the dividend was reduced to 25 cents a share. The last published statement showed that its net earnings were $1,082,492 and its total surplus, after deducting a deficit of $218,596, was $3,245,130. The President of the company is E. M. McIlvaine.

It is understood that this acquisition will necessitate several changes in the Board of Directors of the shipbuilding company, as previously announced.

Lewis Nixon, speaking of this acquisition, said yesterday:

"The acquisition of the Bethlehem Steel Company by the United States Shipbuilding Company is the most important industrial step taken in this country since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. It gives to the United States a company capable of building a battleship complete with armament, armor, and all equipment. No such company exists elsewhere in the world.

"Arrangements have been made with the United States Steel Corporation by which prompt deliveries of hull steel on favorable terms will enable us to promise vessels absolutely on time. More important, however, is the fact that in case of bidding for vessels in competition with European builders our hull steel will be obtained at a price that will not cause us to lose contracts on account of the price of steel.

"The Bethlehem Steel Company is now making armor and forgings and building guns and gun carriages for the United States, Europe, and Mexico, and work is in sight that will tax the capacities of Bethlehem and the shipyards far beyond that made by their present volume of orders.

"This company can now enter with confidence the foreign field and demand and obtain its share of the world's shipbuilding despite the adverse conditions which have heretofore confronted the American shipbuilder.

"The shipyards not in our consolidation will reap the benefits due to the healthy competition, as our desire is to put ourselves in shape to compete for foreign work, and in doing this we shall be doing the greatest possible service to the American shipowner and doing our part in bringing back the American flag in the foreign trade.

"We can develope shipbuilding mechanics that will in time undoubtedly repeat the lessons of other industries having a steady demand for their products, and so give stability in employment and greater earning power to the workers.

"Whatever brings about a healthy and enduring shipbuilding industry here will benefit every calling, profession and trade, and every American should be proud to see the establishment of a company upon a financial scale and technical basis that insures success."

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Trust Company of the Republic, said:

"The Trust Company of the Republic has to-day completed negotiations whereby the United States Shipbuilding Company has purchased the Bethlehem Steel Company. This plant will be put in with the others that have been consolidated, and whose bonds will be offered to the public on Wednesday, June 18."

The bonds referred to by Mr. Dresser are $9,000,000 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $16,000,000, of which $5,500,000 is withdrawn from public issue to provide cash working capital for the company, and $1,500,000 is received in the treasury. The bonds are a first mortgage upon the plants acquired by the company.

These plants have been appraised as going concerns at more than $20,000,000, and in addition the company will have a working capital of more than $5,000,000. The constituent companies have on hand contracts for work amounting to more than $36,000,000, on which the profits are estimated at over $5,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay interest on the bonds and sinking fund for five years. The plants are earning $2,225,000 per annum on the contracts now on hand. The fixed charges on the total issue of bonds are $800,000, and the sinking fund requirement is $200,000, making total fixed charges of $1,000,000, and leaving a balance of $1,225,000. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock call for $600,000, leaving $625,000 for dividends on the common shares, betterments, and repairs.

The bonds are offered at 97½.

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BROKERS' OFFICES CLOSED

Wright & Garfield Not Members of Any Exchange.

UP-TOWN WOMEN CUSTOMERS

Lawyer Holding Five Claims Says One of the Partners Was In the W. R. Vermilye & Co. Concern.

The offices of Wright & Garfield, brokers, on the fourth floor of 44 Broadway, were closed yesterday without any explanation. Reno R. Billington, a lawyer, whose offices adjoin those of Wright & Garfield, says that the people were in their offices when he left the building at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and yesterday morning neither clerks nor principals appeared. The firm has another office at 30 West Twenty-third Street, where, according to Mr. Billington, most of the business was done, the customers being largely women. Mr. Billington states that he sent his clerk to this up-town office yesterday morning and found there the manager, whose name he thought was Herty. Though the manager was in, no business was being done.

The manager, according to Mr. Billington, said that Mr. Garfield was understood to be somewhere up the State attending to the raising of money from certain real estate—and was expected back to-morrow or Tuesday. The elevator boy at the Twenty-third Street office said the manager's name was Nolty, and that he had been at the office till 2 o'clock yesterday, but the boy could not say where he lived.

A number of people called yesterday at the offices at 44 Broadway, and, failing to gain admission, were content with the announcement that the place was closed, but two women, who seemed to know something about stock brokers' business, went up to the Consolidated Exchange and asked if certain transactions that they said Wright & Garfield had been commissioned to do had been carried out on the floor of the Exchange.

Inquiries instituted on the floor failed to discover any firm that had ever had any dealings with Wright & Garfield. Neither of the two members of the firm ever claimed to be a member of either the Stock Exchange or the Consolidated, but both have claimed that they did a legitimate commission business.

Mr. Billington says that Fred Wright of the firm was formerly the manager of the up-town office of F. P. Hilton & Co., and that Wright was afterward a member of the concern of W. R. Vermilye & Co., at 52 Broadway.

On the 1st of May the present firm took offices at 44 Broadway, furnishing excellent references, according to the agent.

Mr. Billington says he did not know then who Wright was. Nothing could be learned of Garfield except that his name was Harry, and that Wright said he had brought capital to the business. Neither the firm name nor the names of the partners appear in the Directory.

Reno R. Billington says he has five claims against the firm aggregating $900, and that he proposes to take some legal action to-morrow.

APPEALS COURT CAUSES.

There Now Remain About 180 of the Original Calendar, with 94 Appeals from Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 14.—When the present calendar of the Court of Appeals was originally made up it contained 385 cases. Its call began in January last, and at the time it was predicted that the calendar would be exhausted by the time the Summer recess came around. It was then said that the occasion for the assistance of the Supreme Court Justices assigned until such time as the calendar shall contain less than 200 cases undisposed of, and, pending, would cease for a time, at least.

But the predictions then made are not to be realized. The disposition of the causes has been slow, and to-day there remain about 180 cases of the original calendar to which must be reckoned ninety-four appeals from orders, which have been added from time to time.

As a result of the slow progress made with the calendar, it is altogether likely that the present calendar will not be cleaned up until late in the Fall. The court adjourns June 27 until October. As the average number of cases disposed of each day averages five, it can readily be seen that, taking five days a week, would require seven weeks, to say nothing of the appeals from orders, to dispose of all the cases.

There have been filed since the present calendar was made up 150 returns, so that there is now, virtually, before the court 230 cases. Attorneys are generally slow in filing their returns, unless a new calendar is being prepared.

The impression about the court prevails that the necessity for the Justices of the Supreme Court to continue to sit on the Court of Appeals bench will continue for some time to come, for the reason that an equal number of cases are added to those disposed of each week.

State D. A. R. Convention Adjourns.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14.—The annual conference of the State Daughters of the American Revolution closed this noon. President General Fairbanks addressed the society this morning. Last evening numerous dinners were given in honor of the delegates, and a large reception followed at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, wife of the ex-Congressman of that name. Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Coghlan were guests of honor.

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A few cut prices on
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with finer goods at high profit.

HERE:—
Specially Low Prices on all qualities throughout department.

AS AGAINST:—
A mixup of all kinds, confusing customers and necessitating tedious examinations to find out prices.

HERE:—
Each lot separately grouped, plainly ticketed, so that a glance shows the Values.

1,000 Night Dresses at 98 CENTS
Fine Nainsook and Cambric—Empire or the new Chemise (low neck) style—ribbon run embroidery insertings, and lace or emb'y finish—long and short sleeves—gowns that sell at wholesale at $18.50 to $15.00 per dozen, so you can count on big value when we ssy—98 cents.

2,000 Night Dresses at 59 CENTS
Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin—
Four lace insertings across front; lace trim'd revers, and ruffle.
Also,
Yoke style—24 fine tucks—four emb'y insertings; V or high neck.
No house in Greater New York has ever sold such garments at such a price.
Great values in other Night Dresses in hundreds of the newest Summer styles—all fresh, clean, and well made—.49..69..1.25 and up to 10.69

Splendid Values in Skirts
Our sales of these are enormous, for the public knows where to come for great assortments and grand values.....Something new every day.....On account of so many sheer dresses being worn, there is a great demand for deep flounce and fancy lacy effects of which we show an extraordinary variety—Specials include:
Skirts—deep flounce—tucks and lace... .59
Skirts—deep ruffle emb'y and tucks—. .59
20 inch flounce—4 lace insertings and tucks ..... .89
Cambric—flounce composed of 26 tuck clusters and alternating lace or embroidery insertings.....1.39
Elaborate styles at..1.98..2.69..3.98 to $14.69

1,000 Corset Covers at 15 CENTS
Cambric—pointed neck—lace insertings, hemstitching and lace edge ruffle—
All Sizes!

Low Neck Corset Covers—24 CENTS
Tucks, hemstitching and hemstitch ruffle.
Others ask 35 and 39 cents for inferior.

Lace Trimmed Corset Covers—39 CTS.
A number of fancy styles in shirred and fitted effects—round, square, and V neck.
A great stock of Novelty styles to wear with thin Waists, .49 to 1.25.
Extra fancy effects—1.49 to 3.69.

Splendid Values in Drawers
Cambric and Soft Muslin of extra quality—
H. S. ruffle—4 H. S. tucks—value .39.. .27
Cluster tucks—emb'y ruffle..... .39
Lace edge ruffle—2 lace insertings..... .39
40 fancy styles..... .49. .69. .79
Finer Drawers to $4.69.

Great Values in Chemises
Cambric, Lawn and Muslin—regular and extra length—
fancy yoke with lace or emb'y..... .35
Fancy yoke—ribbon run..... .59
Chemises with round lace yokes—skirts with ruffles, insertings and edge.... .98
Dainty Lawn Kimonss—Fancy figured, with white yokes and bands—value 50 cents ..... .35

June Cut Price Sale of
WASH DRESS FABRICS

To-morrow—1,000 PIECES FANCY BATISTES 7½ cts.
Hitherto 12½ and 15 cents.....

Beautiful quality, soft finish—Varigated Spots, Dresden Stripes, Polka Dots, Rings and Foulard figures in the most perfect tints of Pink, Gobelin, Navy, Cardinal and Lilac, besides a great variety of white, with colored or black stripes and figures.

Crisp, clean, fresh as a morning flower, delightful to look upon, but still more delightful to buy at such a low price.

In a department like ours, where transactions are in large quantities, where more Wash Dress Fabrics are sold in a day than most houses dispose of in a week—goods must be kept alw ays briskly moving to prevent accumulations; therefore reductions NOW at thresho ld of Summer, not usual elsewhere until end of season;—therefore these extraordinary price cuts in Summer's most Desirable Goods

Silk and Linen Pineapple Batistes—were 35 cents..... .29
Imported Mercerized Pongee Zephyrs—fine woven cords or satin figures—charming fabrics; earlier .65..... .39
Finest French Mercerized Sateens—silk designs—earlier .45..... .33
Mousseline de Creme; were .39..... .24
Cable stripe Silk Mulls; were .60..... .35
Dotted Silk Mulls; were .39..... .24
Princess Organdies; were .39..... .24
Imported Dimities—plain and satin stripe—earlier .29 and .39..... .18
Real Linen Lawns—white with black dots or spots; were .39..... .18
Lattice Stripe Batiste; worth .35..... .24
Mercerized Stripe Chambrays; were .24 .15
Fine Fancy Dimitics; were .17..... .10
French Linon Batistes—19 cent grade. .10
Cameo Bordered Dimities; value .19... .10
Mercerized Stripe Lawns; were .19.... .10
Fancy Shirting Cheviots; were .18..... .10
Scotch Madras Ginghams—fancy stripes—32 inch—earlier .24..... .10
Imported White Piques—black or colored figures—light weight; were .35.. .19
Russian Poplin Cords—white with black—rich effects—earlier .35..... .15
Imported Silk Crashes—32 inch—cool as linen—glossy as silk—were .40..... .29
Linen Crashes—never wear out—wash perfectly—nothing better for Outing Suits, Skirts, Boys' Suits and Children's Dresses—value .19..... 12½
Fine Fancy Batistes—earlier .19..... 12½
Fancy Ducks—all colors; were .12½.. 8½
Fancy Dress Ginghams; value 8..... 5¾
Fancy Dimity Batistes; were .15..... 8¾

Unless otherwise mentioned, color assortments are complete in all of the foregoing.

Elegant Upholstery Art. Fabrics at 50 Cents on the Dollar!
An importer desirous of clearing up his stock preparatory to departure for Europe accepted our cash offer for his entire surplus—consequently we can offer the most superb Tapestries and Draperies for furniture, hangings and rich stage decorations at less than import cost.
Superb designs, many having historical interest, as they are copies of famous Gobelins and rich wall decorations of European fame—the color blendings being works of Art, and such as cannot, as yet, be produced in America, beautiful as our home products are; there are also magnificent Moquette Velours and Figured Plush Brocades that will make the richest kind of Curtains, Costumes or Furniture Coverings, all of which we offer, as stated, below cost of bringing over the ocean.
At .59....Tapestries—worth $1.00 and $1.25.
At .98....French Tapestries in Conventional and Antique designs—high art goods—imported to sell at $1.75 to $2.50.
At 1.49....Superb Silk Stripe and Figured Damasks in Du Barry and Empire designs; worth $3.00 and $4.00.
At 1.49...High Art Brocade Velours in plain and raised figure designs—Plain two-toned and Oriental bued—elegant fabrics; worth $3.00 to $5.00.

Silky Mohairs.
Two Timely Topics of Dress Goods Interest....Others say "Dress Goods season is over"—they would not think so, could they but see the way we are selling these much demanded Summer fabrics.
Lustrous Mohairs—Black and Navy—an excellent grade for Bathing Suits, Dress Skirts and Traveling Cloaks.... .25
Another grade—45 inch..... .39
50 inch Sicilliennes—Black, Navy and Gray—high lustre..... .49
Hairline Mohairs—Navy, Tan, Brown, Gray, also Melange effects—38 inch.... .49
Fine English Mohairs—extra high lustre—Navy and Black—46 inch..... .75

A Hammock Bargain at $1.25.
These hammocks possess the five points that make them equal to those usually sold at $3.00.
Point 1....Fine canvas weave.
Point 2....Artistic colored stripes.
Point 3....Full length and width.
Point 4....Turnover upholstered pillow.
Point 5....Deep side valance.
If you can find Hammocks anywhere else like them at our prices, don't hesitate to buy, for they are bargains.

Black Silks
are the word
THIS WEEK IN SILK DEPT.
We are going to make this a great week for those who want Black Silk Taffetas, Pongees or any light weave suitable for Summer. They will get bargains to remember for many a day.
BLACK PONGEE SILKS—
Good firm quality—full Lustre and a remarkable value at.... .24
One-third less than usual wholesale price—that's a fact, although it may seem a good deal to believe—excellent for waists, linings, cloaks, or any dress purpose.
BLACK PONGEE SILKS—soft, yet heavy—high lustre 31 and 36 inches wide—value 69 and 75 cents..... .44
Note the "out of usual" width of above—then read the price again!
BLACK JAPANESE SILKS—
perspiration proof and chemically treated so that rain will not spot them—an ideal Summer silk—nothing so cool—27 inches wide ..... .69
BLACK "GUARANTEED" TAFFETAS—rich lustre and finish—maker's guarantee woven in every yard—75 cent quality ..... .59
FINE BLACK FOULARD TWILLS—
A beautiful silk that we can recommend for wear and that will make rich Summer costumes or waists—fine, close twill—soft, rich lustre—24 inch—you cannot match them elsewhere for our price.. .69

That Irrepressible Muslin Department
offers another great purchase this week.
A Mill Clean-up of Sheets and Pillow Cases
Slightly soiled or spotted with oil in process of making, otherwise perfect—as for the quality, it is one of the best grades made.
This is the way we'll sell—

		Regularly would be	This Lot.
Sheets	54x90	.45	.37
Sheets	63x90	.49	.42
Sheets	72x90	.54	.45
Sheets	81x90	.59	.49
Sheets	90x90	.63	.55
Pillow Cases	42x36	.14	.11
Pillow Cases	45x36	.15	.13
Pillow Cases	50x36	.16	.13
Pillow Cases	54x36	.18	.15

To add to attractions we will include at above special prices a number of the celebrated Dwight Anchors—thrifty housekeepers will need no second announcement.

For Graduation Week
A very special offer in
MISSES' GRADUATION DRESSES
Two-piece Fine White Swiss—double skirt, with lace trim'd ruffle—button back, waist—pointed yoke and bertha with fancy lace and inserting—three-quarter sleeves—ribon stock and belt—14 to 18 yrs—value 12.00..... 8.98
More elaborate styles for graduations and commencements, to $34.00.

YACHTS DAMAGED IN RACE

Midsummer Regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

SEAWANHAKA BOATS OUT

Tecumseh and Nutmeg Disabled in the Bridgeport Challenge Class, Which Was Won by Seeress.

Four of the Seawanhaka cup challenge trial boats met again in the midsummer regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Long Island Sound yesterday. Two of them came to grief. The Bridgeport challenge syndicate Tecumseh twisted her centreboard before she had covered half the course and was obliged to withdraw. Seeley & Marshall's Nutmeg broke her boom just after she had turned the mark at the end of the first leg of the course and had to limp home. At the time of the accident she was second in the race, and seemed to be closing up on Massasoit, the leader. The Massasoit led most of the way around the course the first time, but being obliged to take in a reef, so heavy was the wind and sea outside, lost distance to the Seeress, which had gone out under a single reef and took the lead and won by 14 minutes and 18 seconds. The Seeress had a new metal centreboard that helped her greatly, and she outsailed her rivals at all points.

The contest between the two sloops of the forty-three-foot class, Effort and Mira, was lively. The Effort was first over the line at the start, closely followed by the Mira. The Hebe made a late start, and then withdrew from the stern chase. The Effort beat her rival in elapsed time, but on corrected time the Mira was the winner in 2 hours 50 minutes 32 seconds. The Effort lost several minutes at the end of the first round by not rounding the stakeboat correctly and having to return on her course.

The contests in the mosquito fleet, as the new little one-design classes may be termed, was one of the most interesting features of the day. Four of the 21-foot one-design boats of the American Yacht Club came down from Milton Point to race against each other, and Stuyvesant Wainwright's Howdy was the winner, leading her nearest rival, Trenor L. Park's Hobo, across the finish line by 1 minute 40 seconds. Three boats of the Manhasset one-design class and three of the new New Rochelle class were started on the same signal, and there was considerable interest in comparing their performances. Both classes sailed over the same course, eight and a half miles. The winning Manhasset boat, the Lambkin, covered the course in 1 hour 28 minutes 50 seconds, with the Bab second in 1 hour 29 minues 7 seconds, while the winning New Rochelle boat came in in 1 hour 31 minutes 5 seconds. The Manhasset yachts are cabin boats, and very much heavier than those of the New Rochelle class, and there has been some very animated discussion concerning their respective merits. It would appear from yesterday's performance that the Manhasset boats may be superior in heavy wind and sea by a small margin, but it is likely that the New Rochelle boats will take the lead in lighter weather. The Knave was for the fifth time this season the winner in the New Rochelle class.

It was a splendid day for yachting. At sunrise the outlook was anything but promising. What little wind blew was right up and down, and the Chairman of the Regatta Committee declared that he was ready to sell the regatta for thirty cents. During the forenoon, however, the wind freshened and by noon time it was blowing 15 to 20 miles an hour, and the sky was clear. In the afternoon the wind was puffy at times, but generally it held true and steady from the east, veering sometimes to the north northeast. It maintained its strength, and the sea outside was so lumpy that with wind and water the smaller boats that went out had all that they wanted to do. Some of them ventured out without one or two reefs in, and even then they found difficulty in carrying sail. The little Pelham "Larks" were frightened away entirely. Eleven of them were entered, but only one, P. G. Downing's Chop Suey came to the starting line. Even she turned back before going a quarter of a mile. Accidents were plenty, but were not of a serious character. Several have already been noted. In addition the Mimosa of the 30-foot class lost her rudder immediately after crossing the line at the start, and was obliged to withdraw. The Adelaide in the Larchmont 21-foot class carried away her shrouds and gave up the race.

Two courses were sailed. The 43-foot boats went 21 miles, the 36-foot, 25-foot, 21-foot, regular raceabout, Bridgeport challenge cup and American yacht club classes 14 2-3 miles, and the 21-foot, 18-foot Manhasset and New Rochelle classes 8½ miles. Over 60 yachts were entered, and despite the heavy weather 38 showed up at the starting line. Several others were on hand ready to start, but held back because there was nothing for them to race against. The regatta was sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, but the rule requiring measuring before a race according to the new racing measurement, was suspended. All yachts that have raced in 1902 have measured, however, and the names of the winners as now given out are subject to change from this future measurement, except in the 43-foot class, the boats of which are already measured, and the one design class, which, of course, do not come under the measurement rule. The regatta was arranged and run by Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.—Start 12:05.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Finish.	Time.
Effort, F. M. Smith	2:50:34	2:51:54
Mira, Charles Lane Poor	3:00:03	2:55:03
Hebe, H. B. Smithers	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS.—Start 12:10.

Cymbra, F. C. Henderson	Did not finish.	
Empress, G. M. Hecksher	2:55:10	2:45:10
Possum, E. S. Ballou	2:54:41	2:44:41

SLOOPS, SPECIAL 30-FOOT (NEWPORT)

CLASS.—Start 12:15.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	3:00:30	2:40:30

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS.—Satrt 12:20.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	Did not finish.	
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:06:01	2:46:01
Tito, Walter G. Ladd	Did not finish.	

RACEABOUTS.—Start 12:25.

Mavis, G. L. Fiele	2:56:41	2:34:41
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	3:04:45	2:39:45
Snapper, A. Bryan Alley	Did not finish.	
Pompilla, Henry L. Maxwell	Did not finish.	
Pampero, C. Hill	Did not finish.	

BRIDGEPORT CHALLENGE CLASS.

Start, 12:30.

Seeress, Mower and Hunt	2:37:45	2:07:45
Tecumseh, Bridgeport Challenge Syndicate	Did not finish.	
Massasoit, T. H. Macdonald	2:52:03	2:22:03
Nutmeg, Seeley and Marshall	Did not finish.	

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB—21-FOOT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:35.

Howdy, S. Wainwright	3:01:09	2:26:09
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	3:08:58	2:27:58
Cricket, Howard Willetts	3:12:47	2:37:47
The Kid, Oliver Harriman, Jr.	3:11:07	2:36:07

LARCHMONT—21-FOOT RESTRICTED CLASS.

Start, 12:40.

Dorothy, H. T. and L. G. Spence	Did not finish.	
Houri, J. Henry Esser	Did not finish.	
Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:40.

Zaza, E. R. Granbery	3:16:43	2:36:43

SLOOPS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Gazaboo, H. T. Vulte	1:53:43	1:08:43
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	1:54:27	1:09:27
Elsa II., E. R. Dick	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Cricket, H. C. Pryor	2:11:15	1:21:15
Ola, G. H. Clark	2:10:49	1:20:49
Hope, Lewis Iselin	2:05:08	1:15:08

CATBOATS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Bantano, Francis Page	Did not finish.	

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:55.

Caper, P. L. Howard	2:28:44	1:33:44
Knawe, W. N. Bavier	2:26:05	1:31:05
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	2:27:22	1:32:22

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:55.

Lambkin, Stephen W. Roach	2:23:50	1:28:50
Mist, J. W. Alker	Did not finish.	
Boh, J. R. Hoyt	2:24:07	1:29:07
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:31:22	1:36:22

The winners were Mira, Possum, Alerion, Esperanza, Mavis, Seeress, Howdy, Zaza, Gazaboo, Hope, Knave, and Lambkin.

UNION BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Merritt Leaped Overboard After His Oar Broke in the Eight-Oared Race—Close Finishes.

A series of well-contested races that were not without incident marked the thirtieth annual regatta of the Union Boat Club, held yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River.

The first event was the single-gig novice race, with five entries, as follows: William Ehnl, J. R. Riker, R. B. Snow, P. A. Ehnl, and L. W. Graley. Graley won by a boat's length from Riker, with W. Ehnl a close third. P. Sinnott, with a handicap of three seconds, won the single-gig handicap in 1:58 3-5, after a sharp race with J. M. Egan, who rowed from scratch. A. McCoy was third.

The single shell handicap over the mile course resulted in a dead heat. There were four entries—Leo Connell, scratch; H. Hjertberg, 5 seconds; W. H. Wiegelman, 25 seconds; E. Kennelly, 5 seconds. As the clubhouse was reached Connell took the lead, with Kennelly's boat lapping him. In the final spurt Kennelly reached even terms with Connell, and the two crossed the line bow and bow, the referee declaring it a dead heat. Wiegelman finished third. A final between the two men will be rowed next Sunday.

There were seven entries, as follows, in the double gig event:

F. Scanlon and J. Barron, Leo Connell and T. Meagher, George Sonnenbacher and J. H. Hunt, J. Francis and J. Hunt, J. Kemp and J. R. Riker, P. Sinnott and J. M. Eagen, E. Lougbman and P. Flood.

The clean, even work of Sonnott and Eagen told in the last quarter, and they finished a length in front of Connell and Meagher, Hunt and Francis, third. It took two heats to decide the four-oared barge race between the following crews over a quarter-mile course.

G. Arthur, bow; W. H. Weigelman, 2; Thomas L. Baunon, 3; L. W. Graley, 4; W. Miller, coxswain. F. Scanlon, bow; P. Flood, 2; F. Thiede, 3; W. J. Weller, 4; A. Ehnl, coxswain.

The first proved a dead heat, the distance being covered in 1:39 2-5. The second was a nip-and-tuck race from the first stroke, Miller's crew winning in 1:35 3-5 by a short length.

About all the four gigs in "scullers' row" were called into service for the four-gig half-mile race, which had seven entries as follows:

Crew No. 1—Tom Meagher, E. Loughman, F. J. Byerman, W. Kelly, and F. M. Cahill.

Crew No. 2—M. A. Cornell, J. Steen, J. Scanlen, A. H. McCoy, and William Ehnl.

Crew No. 3—J. Barron, J. F. Kemp, T. Burton, M. A. Alleman, and J. R. Riker.

Crew No. 4—H. Connell, G. Nonnenbacher, F. Markey, J. Magowan, and Sam Wheelan.

Crew No. 5—F. Scanlon, H. Hjertberg, J. Hunt, W. H. Miller, and F. Flood.

Crew No. 6—J. Francis, J. M. Eagen, E. S. Connell, F. A. Ehnl, and G. E. Arthur.

Crew No. 7—S. Depew, J. J. Blaine, H. Townsend, T. L. Bannon, and L. W. Graley.

Nearing the finish crew No. 5 made a desperate spurt, and taking the lead from crew No. 3, won by half a boat's length, crew No. 4 finished a good third.

Great interest centred in the eight-oared shell race, which was really the event of the day. The following four crews of picked men were started:

Crew No. 1—J. Barron, bow; B. Merritt, 2; J. Kemp, 3; T. Burton, 4; F. Connell, 5; M. Alleman, 6; W. Miller, 7; C. Stevens, stroke; J. R. Riker, coxswain.

Crew No. 2—Leo Connell, bow; H. Hjertberg, 2; J. J. Blaine, 3; E. S. Connell, 4; F. L. Thiede, 5; F. J. Byerman, 6; J. Magowan, 7; M. Ryan, stroke; L. W. Graley, coxswain.

Crew No. 3—M. A. Cornell, bow; J. Steen, 2; J. M. Eagen, 3; F. Scanlon, 4; F. Marker, 5; J. Scanlon, 6; H. Townsend, 7; S. Depew, stroke; P. A. Ehnl, coxswain.

Crew No. —, Francis, bow; Edward Longhman, 2; Tom Marr, 3; W. A. Kelly, 4; A. McCoy, 5; J. H. Hunt, 6; Edward Swaln, 7; G. Arthur, stroke; P. Flood, coxswain.

All four crews caught the water together, Crew No. 1 soon took the lead, and it had every prospect of winning until Merritt's sweep broke in half midway between the blade and the lock. He endeavored to get the sweep out of the lock, as it was dragging in the water, but could not, and finding himself a dead weight in the boat, got up on his seat, and, without causing the other members of the crew to miss a stroke, plunged overboard and swam ashore. The crew continued to race pluckily, but was too badly handicapped to win, Crew No. 2 finishing a half length in front of them, and won. Crew No. 3 finished third.

TO HELP RACING CYCLISTS.

Aid Fund to be Established by National Cycling Association.

The Board of Control of the National Cycling Association has decided to establish a fund for the benefit of injured professional riders. The following has been added to the racing rules:

INJURED OR SICK PROFESSIONAL RIDERS.

1. The Board of Control shall establish a fund, from which injured or sick professional riders may receive assistance. Moneys for this fund shall be obtained from benefit race meets, from promoters, and from any other source available.

2. Any registered professional rider injured in competition or in training, or suffering from an illness of over a week's duration, which necessitates his absence from competition for a period of at least a fortnight, may receive from the fund a weekly allowance, though the Board of Control may decide to meet any extraordinary medical or other necessary expense. In particularly urgent cases, the Chairman of the board may decide whether a rider is entitled to immediate relief.

3. Any registered professional trainer who obtains his livelihood through his connection with cycle racing may receive assistance from this fund if injured or suffering from an illness under conditions similar to those concerning riders.

4. No unregistered professional rider or trainer shall be entitled to any benefits accruing from this fund.

Heidenfeldt Institute Annual Games.

The annual field day sport of the Heidenfeldt Institute was held at Unionport yesterday morning. The games were the most successful every held by the athletic association, and the handsome medals at stake caused every event to be evenly contested. The feature of the meet was the fast time in the mile run, William Walter covering the distance in 4:39 2-5, breaking the school record by two-fifths of a second. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by James McManus; Frank Barry second, Thomas Welder third. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Thomas Grueber; Frank Butler second, Simon Leight third. Time—0:11.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Charles Cornell, (5 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches; Edward White, (5 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches; Aaron Swcezy, (6 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 5 feet.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Thomas Barrett; James McManus second, Charles Hozett third. Time—0:27 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by Arthur Hatch; William De Kay second, John Ellen third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by John Norris, (10 inches,) with an actual jump of 16 feet 10 inches; Charles Cornell, (2 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 17 feet; James Ackerman, (5 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 16 feet 5 inches.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Philip McCord, (6 feet 2 inches,) with an actual put of 32 feet; Harold Wilkens, (scratch,) second, with a put of 34 feet; Simon Leight, (scratch,) third, with 33 feet 10 inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Thomas Barrett; Frank Butler second; John Wilson, third. Time—0:58 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by William Walter; Charles Washburn, second; Edward Corrigan, third. Time—2:14 2-5.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Robert Fisher, with a throw of 82 feet 5 inches; Charles Brown, second, with a throw of 82 feet 4½ inches; Louis Scheffler, third, with a throw of 82 feet.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Harry Ely; William Dickinson, second; Charles Carroll, third. Time—2:53 2-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Charles Cornell, (scratch,) with a vault of 8 feet 2½ inches; Edward Boynard, (2 inches,) second, with an actual vault of 8 feet; Frank De Grott, (1 inch,) third, with an actual vault of 8 feet.

Obstacle Race.—Won by Edward Harvey; Harry Patterson, second; Louis Adams, third. Time—1:05 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by William Walter; Charles Washburn, second; Edward Corrigan, third. Time—4:39 2-5.

C. C. N. Y. Lost Lacrosse Match.

The second lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday defeated the team of the College of the City of New York by 6 goals to 0. The match was played on the field at Bay Ridge before a big crowd of students and members of the athletic club.

The players of the College of the City of New York team lacked any attempt at team work and concerted play. They followed the ball closely, and by interference made it almost impossible for the Crescent players to get a fair shot for the cage. Kieley, Rose, and Snyder did the scoring for the Crescent team, after scrimmages in front of the cages.

SQUADRON A WON AT POLO

Military Academy Team at West Point Handily Defeated.

SCORE WAS 8 1-2 GOALS TO 2 1-2

Clever Playing by Treat, Smith, Earle, and Douglas—Possibility of Return Match at Van Cortlandt.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, June 14.—Better ponies and steadier and more accurate goal hitting won for Squadron A the polo match with West Point to-day by a score of 8½ goals to 2½. Safety play on two occasions, in each case an accident, brought the West Point score down from three goals, while the half goal lost by the visiting team was the result of a foul. The teams played for the possession of a large silver cup presented by Squadron A, which is to be contested for annually. It is probable, however, that a return match will be played in the Fall at Van Cortlandt Park, and all that is necessary to bring this about is the consent of the War Department.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the American Polo Association, and referee of the game, announced before the game that George Gould has offered a cup to be played for by the different cavalry organizations in this State, including West Point. No definite plans have yet been made for the first contest.

The parade ground made an ideal field for the game, a generous crowd encircling a good portion of it, while the two stands left since President Roosevelt's visit were also well filled. Howard C. Smith came up from New York in his yacht Sagbaya with a number of guests, while Edwin Gould also arrived on his yacht Alleen. Squadron A had a large party and made the journey from New York in a special car.

It was West Point's first appearance on the polo field in a match game, and the team, led by Col. Treat, made a very creditable showing considering the fact that it was only last Fall that the game was first taken up at the Military Academy, when eighteen ponies were secured for the purpose. The best of these ponies were used in the first two periods of play, and with their aid the West Pointers made Squadron A play desperately for every point made, while they did some scoring on their own account. Inferior ponies in the last two periods, however, offset some really good playing. Treat and Cadet Smith excelled for the Military Academy, while Douglas and Earle did the best work for Squadron A, the latter playing splendidly at back.

After four minutes and forty seconds of play the first goal of the game was made by Douglas, who brought the ball from the centre of the field with two well placed drives and sent it through with another. In much the same way Treat evened up the score two minutes later. Another minute, however, sufficed to place Squadron A in the lead, Colby making the goal. After play was resumed Smith sent the ball toward the National Guards' goal, and following it rapidly, succeeded in getting it between the posts before his progress could be checked. With the score tied no further goals were made in this period.

With a clever attack Squadron A missed three successive tries for goal in the second period. In one of the scrimmages near West Point's goal Barnum accidentally drove the ball back of his own goal, and it counted as a safety against his team. After seven minutes of play, Colby scored the first goal, Douglas carrying the ball down the field.

The men had barely time to get in position when Douglas scored another goal, and he followed this up with one more soon after, Col. Treat missing his drive. Treat then gave a splendid exhibition of horsemanship and polo, and in one of the spectacular plays of the game he carried the ball the entire length of the field, losing it when practically at the goal. Smith was on hand, however, and sent it through.

Mounted on the pick of their ponies Squadron A's players had mattera practically all their own way in the third period. Earle made the first goal, and then, by fouling, had half of it taken away. The second goal of the half was made by Colby who secured the ball in a scrimmage near the goal posts.

In the fourth period Capt. Barnum was thrown in a scrimmage, but he pluckily resumed play. Securing the ball near West Point's goal Douglas, with a rather poor drive, sent it up in the air. Pursuing, he caught it cleverly on the rebound and outstripping his field in the most spectacular play of the game he scored the first goal of the period. This was easily the best play of the game, although Earle a minute later did some splendid riding and driving the entire length of the field, his final effort going wide of the posts. He had the honor of making the last goal of the contest. He secured the ball near the goal posts and all that was necessary for him to do was to drive it through. The line up and score:

SQUADRON A.	WEST POINT.
I.—Everett Colby.	1—Capt. Averill.
2—R. G. D. Douglas.	2—Cadet Smith.
3—A. R. Whitney, Jr.	3—Capt. Barnum.
Back—H. M. Earle.	Back—Col. Treat.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Douglas	Squadron A	4:40
2	Treat	West Point	2:05
3	Colby	Squadron A	1:00
4	Smith	West Point	2:15

SECOND PERIOD.

5	Colby	Squadron A	8:15
6	Douglas	Squadron A	0:55
7	Douglas	Squadron A	2:45
8	Smith	West Point	3:45

West Point penalized ¼ for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

9	Earle	Squadron A	4:05
10	Colby	Squadron A	8:35

Squadron A penalized ½ goal for a foul and West Point lost ¼ for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

11	Douglas	Squadron A	3:05
12	Earle	Squadron A	4:10

Goals earned—Squadron A, 9; lost by penalties, ½. West Point, earned goals, 3; lost by penalties, ½; net scores, Squadron A, 8½; West Point, 2½. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timskeepers—Park Commissioner J. E. Eustis and Capt. Hobbs.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...1:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3.16	Gov. Isl'd...3:44	H. Gate....5:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:46	Gov. Isl'd...4:19	H. Gate....6:12

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Allsnca, Central and South America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples		

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton		10:00 A. M.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Lucia	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp		12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

Bremen, Cherbourg and Southampton		10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21 and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that Australian mails which reached Vancouver per steamer Aorangi were dispatched east June 12, and are due here on Tuesday, June 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 15.

Apachs, Jacksonville, Juns 13.
Colorado, Hull, May 31.
Cymric, Liverpool, Juns 6.
El Sud, New Orleans, Juns 10.
Grenada, Port Spain, Juns 7.
Noordam, Rotterdnm, Juno 5.
San Jusn, San Juan, June 10.
Seneca, Havana, June 10.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Astoria, Glasgow, Juns 6.
Colorado, Brunswick, June 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Juns 11.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Markleig, St. Lucia, June 19.
Minneapolis, London, Juns 7.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Juns 6.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Juns 7.
Vigilancia, Havana, Juns 12.
Victoria, Naples, May 31.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Bluecher, Hamburg, June 8.
Coronda, St. Lucia, June 10.
Finance, Colon, June 10.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Juns 6.
Nuecs, Galveston, June 11.
Tripoli, Hamburg, Juns 1.
Zulia, Curacao, Juns 9.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Arkadia, San Juan, Juns 13.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, Juns 7.
El Alba, New Orleans, Juns 18.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 11.
Phoenicia, Gibraltar, Juns 8.
Trave, Gibraltar, Juns 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

El Norte, New Orleans, Juns 14.
Hindoo, Hull, Juno 7.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Juns 7.

Arrived.

SS Rapallo, (Br.,) Latom, Newport News, June 13, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, June 7, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnia Generala Transatlantiqus. Arrived at the Bar at 7:27 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, Juns 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:16 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Nswport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Eskdals, (Br.,) Duff, Baltimore, Juns 13, in ballast to Simpson, Spencs & Young. Will load for Rotterdam.

SS Alamo, Staples, Galveston, Juns 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Blaamanden, (Nor.,) Amundsen, Hamburg, May 28, with mdse. to W. W. Brauer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Coste, Marseilles, May 23, and Naples, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Seneca, Pattson, Tampico, Juns 6, and Havana, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

Cabls steamer Contre Amiral Coubet, (Fr.,) De Grand, Halifax, June 10, to the French Cable Company. Came to repair French cable off Coney Island.

SS Exstar City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, &c., May 27, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Clenfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Manzanillo, &c., May 27, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:38 A. M.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Pope, Manaos, &c., May 25, with mdse. and passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 13th.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, June 7, and Queenstown, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:04 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, light breezes; dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, Gonaives, &c.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.

SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS August Leffler, (Swed.,) for Miramichi via Sydney, C. B.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) for Macieo, Rio Janeiro, &c.

SS Diana, (Nor.,) for Progreso.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) for Matanzas, Cardanas, &c.

SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.

SS Proteus, for New Orleans.

SS City of Macon, for Boston.

SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown.

SS El Rio, for New Orleans.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

United States revenus cutter Seminols.

SS Mesaha, (Br.,) for London.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Boulogne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool.

SS Citta di Genova, (Ital.,) for Genoa and Naples.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Philadelphia, for San Juan, La Guayra, &c.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Movilla and Glasgow.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.

SS Morro Castla, for Havana.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 14.—SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 9:35 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:10 P. M. to-day.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wordsworth, (Br.,) Reis, Capt. Graham, from New York via Pernsmbuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro June 10.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Nsw York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Steel, from Nsw York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Nsw York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Zvir, (Aust.,) Capt. Randrich, from New York for Yokohama, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbonrg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Coningsby, (Br.,) Capt. Topp, from New York via Algiers for Sbanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) from Bombay, &c., for Baltimora and New York, arr. at Snez to-day.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Frodson, from Santos for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro June 10.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) Capt. Penrica, for New York, sld. from Santos to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. Govino, from Genoa for New York, passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via Fayal for Lisbon, arr. at Lelxoes June 9.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartori, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples June 11.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Oyarbida, from Vera Cruz and Havana via Nsw York for Barcelona and Genoa, arr. at Cadiz yesterday.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Capt. Bruno, for New York, sld. from Palermo June 7.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascarzzini, for New York, sld. from Naples June 11.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ebert, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro June 12.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarland, for New York, sld. from Genoa June 12.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, for New York via Southampton, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarallo, from Naples and Genoa for New York, passed Tarifa June 8.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Honorins, (Br.,) Capt. Livingstone, from Port Natal for New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

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TAKE NOTICE OF CHANGE IN SCHEDULE.

The 10 o'clock train via West Shore will make all stops on U. & D. to accommodate passengers for intermediate points. The Rip Van Winkle Flyer this year leaves New York (42d Street Ferry) at 1 o'clock P. M., and the afternoon train will run on same time as heretofore; Franklin Street, 3:25 P. M.; 42d Street, 3:35 P. M. THERE WILL BE NO CONNECTION FOR U. & D. POINTS VIA WEST SHORE TRAIN NO. 7 LEAVING NEW YORK, 42D STREET, AT 11:35 A. M.

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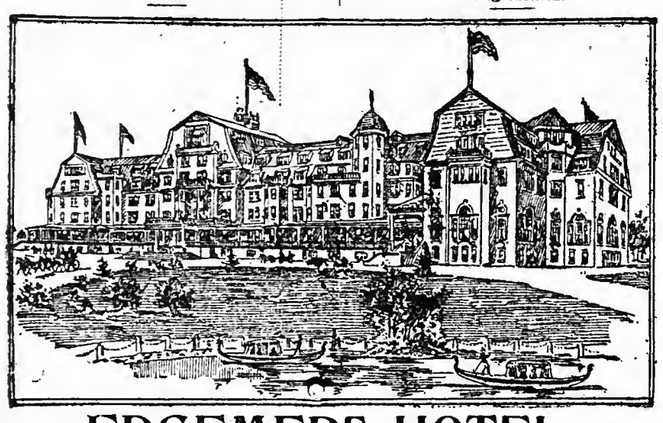
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and Connected Cottages, Asbury Park, N. J. 1,200 feet from the bathing beach; corner location; high elevation; all light rooms; single or en suite; tasteful appointments, and service first-class; iron fire escapes; rates moderate; inspection invited; six o'clock dinners; musicals weekly. Booklets.
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Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel, opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, shuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. Waldorf, Prop.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Two Fine Cottages Connecting.

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Renovated throughout; many improvements, including steam heat, sun parlors. Booklets, apply.

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Near the beach; remodeled, newly furnished throughout. Music, Ping Pong, Golf, Boating, Fishing. L. EVANS, Prop.

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Stone, iron, and slate construction. Capacity, 600. Entire block on ocean front. Private baths with every room or suite, with sea and fresh water. Stationary wash-stands, telephones, and running ice water in guests' room. Dining room with stained glass dome. Handsome furniture and decorations. Booklet.
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High altitude—Malaria and mosquitos unknown—Constant Sea Breezes—all the advantages of an ocean voyage with none of its discomforts. Facilities for boating, fishing and driving unsurpassed. Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone. Boats leave daily Montauk Steamboat line Pier 13 East River, New York. Single fare, $2.00; round trip, $3.50.

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Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Only house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet, 3 Park Pl., C. A. STONE, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

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Fine boating, bathing, fishing, and golf.
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Edgewood Park

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Open From June to November

A beautifully located Hotel, with every modern facility for the luxurious comfort of guests.

Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.

Leading attractions of the resort are Yachting, Golf, Riding, and Driving.

Perfectly equipped Hotel Stables, with quarters for private stables. Steam Launches and Harbor Craft always available.

Daily steamer service with New York. Address for booklet,

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Mineral Springs,
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South Farms Inn and Cottages.

Fronting on Bantam Lake. Now open. Everything appertaining to an Ideal Health Resort; elevation 1,200 feet; in the Berkshire Hills. New York office, 503 5th Av.
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J. DICKMAN BROWN, Owner.

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Lake Waramang, New Preston, Conn.

Opens June 1st; running spring water in all rooms; shady lawns; fine drives; open wood fire places; boating, bathing, fishing, and golf. Booklet.
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High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitoes; home cooking; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Massachusetts.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

The region known as the Berkshire Hills lies in the extreme western portion of Massachusetts. It is a region famous the world over for its natural beauties and has been fittingly termed "The Alps of America." High above the sea level, its air is singularly pure and invigorating, and its healthfulness, coupled with its natural attractiveness, makes it one of the most delightful resorts to be found in this country. In almost the exact centre of the County of Berkshire lies Pittsfield, the county seat, and as lovely a city as can be found. It is a city of broad streets, fine homes, many of them of great historic interest; of fine public buildings, and bearing every indication of progressiveness. Near it are several charming lakes, easily reached by trolley lines. Every facility is present for the enjoyment of all outdoor sports. There is superb trout fishing in the streams on the adjacent mountains, and the lakes also furnish excellent sport of this nature. The drives are unsurpassed, leading as they do in every direction over the hills and through the valleys, disclosing at every turn views which delight the eye with their magnificence and variety. The city possesses several fine hotels and numerous excellent boarding houses, and visitors here find all the advantages of city life combined with the attractions of the country. Trolley lines run in all directions, taking people to the many points of interest for twenty miles up and down the Housatonic Valley. Berkshire County is noted first for the magnificence of its scenery, second for the purity of its air, then for its scores of miles of admirable roads, its lakes, its dainty waterfalls, its hundreds of fine homes, its pure water. People seeking a Summer outing place can find nothing more restful, more wholly delightful, more distinctly enjoyable than these Berkshire Hills. The people are hospitable, they are cultured, they are proud of the country in which they live, of its beauty, its traditions, its numberless charms. A Summer spent in these hills is an experience never forgotten. The Berkshire Hills are easy of access, being reached from Boston by the Boston and Albany Road direct, and from New York either by the Harlem Branch of the New York Central or the Berkshire Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. All these companies run fine, fast vestibuled expresses to Pittsfield, and in fact the railroad facilities are of the best.

In the centre of this great city, in the town of Pittsfield, stands the Hotel Wendell, a hotel justly famed as the best-appointed hotel between New York and Boston, a hotel perfect in its appointments, absolutely fire-proof, and conducted on lines of policy the same as employed in metropolitan hotels.

The New American House is a four-story stone and brick modern building, centrally located in the City of Pittsfield, newly furnished throughout with all the latest modern improvements. Plumb & Clark, Proprietors.

Wendell Hall is strictly a family hotel of the first-class, pleasantly situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the town. E. D. Rose, Proprietor.

The matchless beauties of the Berkshire Hills may be seen to the best advantage from the palace cars of the Berkshire Street Railway Company's through Berkshire line. Cars reach Williamstown, North Adams, Adams, Cheshire, Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, and Sheffield. The line is newly built, splendidly conetructed, and the equipment is of the latest and best.

Many cottages and handsome country seats are leased, furnished, each season to visitors from every part of the country by Frank Russell & Co., the local real estate representatives.

The Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield will send, on application, a comprehensive map of the entire Berkshire Hills region; this is an invaluable guide to those intending to spend their vacation in the hills.

The Pittsfield Electric Street Railway runs north past Pontooeuc Lake, through a most picturesque section, to Cheshire. It gives one of the most pleasant trips imaginable. It has also a long established line to Dalton, which, during the present season, will be extended to Hinsdale, 1,500 feet above the sea level.

Nourse & Spooner, grocers, deal only in the highest class of fancy groceries.

Parties intending to spend their Summer months in their cottages at Pittsfield would save a great deal of time and trouble by communicating with Geo. H. Cooper in regard to their coal and wood supply.

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BEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

Blue-fishing, sailing, surf and still-water bathing, trap shooting, etc. Finest sand beach in the world. Cape Hatteras. Terms $2 per day. Families at reduced rates.

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N. A. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE,

Swampscott, Mass.

Allen Ainslie, Edward R. Grabow, Proprietors.
WILL OPEN JUNE 14TH.

Greatly enlarged. Forty Private Baths. All the Latest Improvements. Everything New. N. Y. Office, 3 Park Place. Telephone 6050-Cort.

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New house, just completed, with all modern conveniencee; good bathing, fishing, and first-class service. Calot & Morin, Props.

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Fenwick, Conn.

On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.

If you wish to visit one of the most charming Summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful combination of seashore and country and a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to
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First tee and last green of golf course directly in front of hotel.

Our representative will call upon request.

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Fine boating, bathing, fishing; always cool; no mosquitos; terms $7 per week up; circulars. Dr. R. A. DAVIS, Stony Creek, Conn.

DOUGLAS MANSION, Middletown, Conn.—On the beautiful Connecticut River; 2 hours by R. R.; a night by boat; a grand home; all conveniences; beautiful shade and lawn.

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(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. E. Davis, Prop.

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Cape Cod season. Seventy ocean. 10 minutes from Special rates for June. E. S. CROCKER Prop.

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FRONTING THE OCEAN—Best of bathing, boating, golf, gunning, and fishing; $8 to $12 per week. Mrs. E. F. BOYD, prop.

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In the Green Mountains.
Opens in June. Send for Booklet.
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on Lakes Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt. The prettiest lake in this country. Boating, fishing, tennis, golf, &c. Also cotteges, with baths; all improvements; $10 to $25. Send for booklet. Horace B Ellis, Manager.

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House remodeled, redecorated; electric bells, sanitary plumbing; new gas plant; boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, baseball, tennis. For booklets, &c., address CHAS. A. DUNN.

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on Lake St. Catharine, beautifully surrounded by large cedar trees; fine drives, boating, fishing, tennis, &c. The environment can't be equaled in any country; modern cuisine and house up to date; terms reasonable; booklet.
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Pleasant home; modern conveniences; piazzas; large grounds, shaded streets, beautiful drives, &c.; accommodates 20 or 25; first-class table and service; price, $8 and $9.
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Located on west shore of Lake Spofford, N. H.; 1,000 feet above the sea level; spacious grounds, fine scenery, spring water; splendid Summer home; send for booklet. Address J. A. Pullen, Brattleborough, Vt.

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Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

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On Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt.; ratee, $10 to $15 a week. Send for illusrated booklet.
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Beautifully situated; large grounds, excellent cuisine, and all the comforts for city families; reasonable rates. H. C. Rumsey, Proprietor, Castleton, Vt.

THE CEDAR GROVE HOUSE,

on Lake Bomoseen; most picturesque spot in Vermont; good cuisine and all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Edward Dunn, Castleton, Vt.

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Situated on the Queeche River; beautiful scenery; large grounds; modern cuisine; boating, fishing; fine drives; terms apply
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At Brattleborough, Vt.; beautifully located in the town; spacious rooms, large grounds, shade trees, modern cuisine; good drives, &c. Address Mrs. F. H. Farr.

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Modern. Excellent cuisine. Midst of the Green Mountains and the lake regions; golf and all outdoor sports. Geo. Q. Pattee.

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Open June to October. On Lake Champlain. Send for circular. Judson L. Scott, Proprietor.

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on Lake Bomoseen; farm, large spacious grounds; good cuisine; all the comforts to please city people. E. D. Johnson, Castleton, Vt.

MAPLEHURST.—20 minutes from the beautiful village of Manchester in the Green Mountains; large grounds; modern cuisine; golf, &c.; terms reasonable. RUTH A. PURDY.

"ELMWOOD," Manchester, Vt.—Beautifully situated in the Green Mountains; large grounds; good table; golf tennis, and all outdoor sport; terms reasonable. A. L. PURDY.

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Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.

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ERNEST G. GROB, Manager,
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Bethlehem, N. H., situated on Main Street, West End, overlooking the beautiful Presidential Range and Mount Washington; air cool and delightful, cuisine unsurpassed; electric lights, perfect sanitation; golf, tennis, croquet. J. H. CLARK, Prop.

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Littleton, White Mountains, N. H. Leading and most popular hotel; centrally located for all points in the White Mountains. W. S. Dunham, Prop.

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Situated at Gateway to Wild Cat and Glen Ellis Valleys. Appointments perfect. Near Jackson Falls. Send for circulars. TRICKEY BROS.

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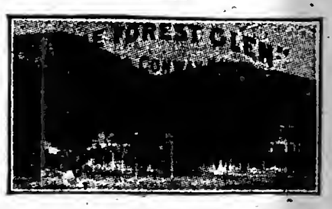
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The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

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New Hampshire.



WHITE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM,

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DELIGHTFULLY situated among the Pines. "Forest Glen" Spring Water, noted for its efficacy in the treatment of Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Gout, Liver Complaint, etc.

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Experienced Physicians in attendance. Appointments First-Class. Particulars upon request.
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Cilentage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

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This famous Summer resort among the Whits Mountains now open. Livery, golf links, music, and all requisites for complete Summer home. Reduced rates June and Sept. Near Lost River. Send for descriptive booklet.
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Now open. Delightfully located in the Pemigewasset Valley, with mountains on all sides; fine fishing, charming walks and drives; on highway to Lost River; good table, large rooms, bath-room, etc. For rates address
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Situated on Main Street, West End, where the atmosphere is invigorating and the grandeur of the country unsurpassed. Every department first-class and equipped with every modern convenience. Golf, tennis, croquet. C. H. CLARK, Prop.

Country Board.

PHYSICAL CULTURE BOARDING HOUSE. Have room for just six people who appreciate a GOOD boarding house, with the privilege of living among people who want to live right, with opportunities for getting the right kind of food and exercise and physical examination; not a "sanitarium," nor an institution of any kind; but simply a homelike boarding house in God's green country; $25 per month. Address F. J. Steinlein, Ridgefield, N. J. 30 minutes from Chambers St.

GOFF'S MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, situated about 4½ miles from Liberty, near the shore of Stevensville Lake, with boating and fine fishing; elevation 1,800 feet; house has recently been enlarged and newly furnished; large, light, airy rooms; first-class beds; 108 feet of piazzas; accommodate 75; liberal table; terms reasonable. Send for booklet. Address for further particulars Grovner Goff, Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

MOUNT MORRIS FARM,
P. O. Box 5, Mountain Dale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Accommodates 40. High location. Newly furnished. Exceptionally clean.
Good table. Strictly kosher for Jewish families.
Rates $8.00. Children half.
Positively no sick or consumptivee taken.
Communicats with M. Epstein,
64 East 86th St., New York City.

A family of three or four will be taken for the season by gentleman and his wife at their well-provided country home; quietness, coolness, plenty of room; use of horse; easy reach of Sandy Hook boat, trains. Address M Box 130 Times Office.

"RIVER VIEW," NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.—Near Newburg; large, shady grounds; river and mountain view; large rooms, piazza; piano, daily mail; good board; fresh vegetables, milk; terms, $5.00. Frank Moores.

THE PINES and Cottages, Hempstead, near Garden City; always open; select; sanitary; private baths, electric lights; pure artesian well water; tennis, acres shady lawn; trolley to city and seashore; moderate terms. Booklet.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.; ideal place to rest; 1½ miles from station; 200 feet higher; modern conveniences; 25 acres; milk, cream, butter, fruits, vegetables from farm; $9 to $12.50 weekly. Address Nina M. Knaufft.

Lake View Hotel, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Facing the lake; large, airy rooms; excellent table; large onting parties furnished with dinner; fishing and pleasure boats. Henry C. Brunner, owner and prop.

Shady Rest.—An ideal place for Summer boarders; in a most beautiful and healthy country location; near church, Post Office, and lake; price, $5. Mrs. Sally Puper, West Taghkanic, N. Y.

Overlook—Private residence, suburbs of village; high elevation; large lawn, verandas; cool, quiet; dry air; Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours; $6 to $9. Mrs. C. J. Smith, Millerton, Duchess Co., N. Y.

Good board for 80 in pleasant boarding house with Catholics; 49 miles from city on Erie R. R.; shady grounds; drives, croquet, tennis, piano; near three lakes. Box 179, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

Refined private family will take guests for three rooms only for Summer; excellent table; home comforts; bath; shade, lawn; short walk to depot and beach. Address Box 15, Sound Beach, Conn.

Boarding.—Near Alexandria Bay, (Thousand Islands.)—A few desirable boarders; fishing and boating; lots of comfort; excellent German kitchen. Address J. W. O., 271 St. James's Place, Brooklyn.

Highland-on-Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; large house; shaded grounde; modern improvements; elderly people preferred; references given; invalide treated; now open. Theo. Millspaugh, M. D.

TAYLOR COTTAGE.
Pine Bush, Ulster Co., N. Y. Select home, first-class table; $6 weekly.
MRS. E. J. TAYLOR.

MAPLE HOME,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., few select boarders; excellent table; near village; $6, $8. Mrs. John Stoll.

Catskills.—Rock View Cottage, for health, quiet, and rest; shady lawns; fishing; elevation 1,000 feet; farm supplies fresh; terms $6 and $7. Elisha Merrihew, Krumville, Ulster County, N. Y.

Sullivan County. — Comfortable rooms; excellent table; near churches; fine scenery, roads; fishing; bathing; all convenisnces; toilet, bath; rates low. Joseph Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Bay of Fundy Coast.—Scenery grandly picturesque; sailing, fishing, and bathing; excellent table; terms, $5 to $8 per week. Address Mrs. C. F. Miller, Baxters Harbor, Nova Scotia.

The Gaiatea, Nyack-on-Hudson.—Up-to-date house; newly furnished; appointments first-class; boating, bathing, fishing; fine river drives; $6 to $8; references. 'Phone 38A.

Boarders wanted; large, airy rooms; shady lawn and piazza; good board; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. E. B. MacClellan, Chatham, N. Y.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, Near Centre Av.—Very desirable rooms; large grounds and piazzas; beautifully located on the water; boating, bathing, fishing.

In private family gentlemen boarders wanted; good accommodatione; near two stations C. R. R. of N. J.; references exchanged. Box 688, Westfield, N. J.

Arverne.—Superior accommodations; tabls unexcelled; unobstructed ocean view; Christian family. De Neuville, Ocean Av., facing Seaview Av.

Woodlawn Cottage, 2½ miles from Phoenecia, Ulster Co., N. Y.; large, airy rooms; an old homestead; excellent table; fine drives. Address E. Brown.

Maple Shade House.—Beautiful shade; airy rooms; formerly Ezra Teator place; reasonable. P. O. address, S. E. Robinson, proprietor, Markel, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Sewaren, N. J.—Twenty minutes out; excellent accommodations; large rooms; shady grounds; near depot and water. Homestead.

Arverne.—Beautifully located cottage; unobstructed ocean view; tennis; table unexcelled; refined surroundings. Owner, 31 West 22d St.

Wanted—Dozen boarders; mountain air; terms $7 to $8 per week. Maple Villa, Mount Kisco, N. Y., Box 281.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and veranda; farm products; homelike. Mrs. Martha Fish.

Pleasant View, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.; beautiful family home; bath; large rooms; excellent table. Mrs. A. Carpenter.

Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; bath; all improvements; fishing, bathing, boating. W. H. Decker, Brunswick, Ulster Co.

Country Board.

New Rochelle.—30 minutes out; pleasant accommodations; large, shady grounds; convenient to station. 427 Main St.

The Ivanhoe, Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Select Summer home; capacity, 60; telephone. Mrs. E. J. Lydecker.

Maple Lawn House.—Select Summer home; excellent table; beautifully located. Mrs. H. B. Banes Cary, Suffern, N. Y.

Excellent accommodation, boating, fishing, and bathing; shady lawns; $10 to $20. Bluff Cottage, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Rural Retreat, Hansonville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.)—Shady lawns, airy rooms, generous table; $7.00, $8.00. O. S. GRIFFIN.

Wallkill Hotel, Montgomery, Orange Co.—Elegant location, beautiful drives, &c.; boating, bathing, and fishing. D. A. Shafer.

Maples, Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Large airy rooms, shady lawns, beautiful walks, drives, &c.; excellent table. George Vail.

Brook Dale Farm, Dwaarkill, Ulster Co.—Select home, beautiful scenery, walks, and drives; excellent table. Mrs. L. Jansen.

Asbury Park—Excellent accommodations; terms moderate. 516 Altamont, 616 2d Av. Mrs. Leek. P. Box 219 Times.

Parties wishing quiet, comfortable farm board, write O. Glorn, Spotswood, N. J.; terms, $6.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Forty-second St., Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.

From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.

MUSIC on Verandas by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.

Matinée and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to 11:40 A. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn Bridge (See printed time tables). Cars of Fulton Street Elevated Trains changing to Brighton Beach Surface Cars at Fulton St. Trolley. Take Brighton Beach Surface cars direct.

From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surface Ave. Trolley cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Transportation service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.
(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave W. 34th St. E. R., N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. C. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 7:10, 7:40, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M.

Trains stop 10 minutes after 34th St. East New York about 25 minutes time.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y. Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn; connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.

Leaves NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.—Sundays—7:00—9:10—10:20 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—3:50—4:50—5:50—6:50—8:40 and 9:30 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON & return, $1.00. Str. "RADDELL," from FRANKLIN ST., 129th ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning arrive in N. Y. 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH 75 CTS. Summit Mt. Beacon & return, $1.00.

NORTH BEACH

Large Double Decked Boats Leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M., then Half hourly. Week Days, Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Large, reliable, sea-going steamer "Angler," Captain Al. Foster, owner and pilot. Only iron boat on this route. Deep sea fishing. Daily boat leaves 22d St. and East River every morning at 7:15. Battery, 8:05. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. Fare 75c. Ladies 50c.

Storage.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 14th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone, 386 Columbus.

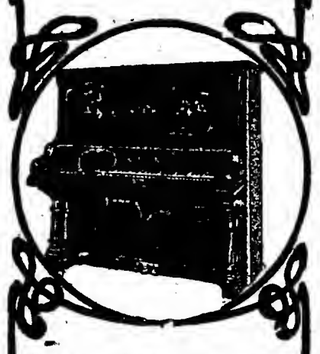
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage rooms; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. per yard up. Telephone, 537—Melrose.

Pianos and Organs.
20c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 70c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - - $155
Harmony - - $175
Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to our usual assortment of new Weber Pianos, we have a number of second hand pianos taken in exchange, including Weber, Steinway, Decker Brothers, and others.

These instruments are just the thing for the country or seashore and will be closed out at Low Prices.

Weber Warerooms.

5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

A Week of Opportunities at the

WISSNER

WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
903 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	20, 40, 75

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms

A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

For Sale.—Piano and cabinet organ, cheap. 53 East 132d St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Business Opportunities.

PETER WHITNEY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Incorporates and Finances Railroad, Industrial, and Mining Properties of Merit. Special Facilities for Placing Large Blocks of Bonds and Stock. Bond Issues arranged. Stocks and Bonds Underwritten. Loans negotiated. Coal and Timber Lands Bought and Sold. Investments adapted for Trust Funds and Savings. Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale, or Exchange.

PHILA. OFFICE, DREXEL BLDG.

A large foreign textile manufacturer seeks location for establishing a large plant within two hours of New York City; towns or corporations offering special inducements will be considered. Address "Textile," Box 109 Times.

"INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS." Business Corporations, their incorporation, organization, and procedure; send stamp for new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and materials. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.

Digest of the corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to National Incorporating Company, 76 William St., corner Liberty, N. Y. Inclose stamp.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

Will sell or exchange for desirable farm, 7% preferred stock, practically secured and carrying substantial common stock bonus, active New York corporation. Carbon, M Box 160 Times.

$5,000 yearly to Superintendent managing agents selling securities on installment plan; $7,500,000 last year; $2,500 required; permanent references. M. Box 161 Times.

Party commanding $11,000 to $15,000 can earn $15,000 yearly for next ten years; money secured by bond and mortgage drawing 6 per cent. Interest. U., 1,212 Times, Harlem.

Billiards.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

Tuesday, June 17, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF
THOMAS GINGER, DECEASED,
4-story brick buildings, with lots,

NOS. 524, 526, 528 & 530 9TH AVENUE

and

NOS. 355 & 357 WEST 39TH STREET,

being
Northeast Corner 9th Ave. & 39th St.;
also
NOS. 615 & 617 9TH AVENUE,
between 43d and 44th Streets.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, June 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, ESQ.,
Referee.
4-story brick building and 2 five-story brick tenements with large plot of land.

Nos. 291 & 293 BOWERY

AND

Nos. 7 & 9 SECOND AVE.,

between Houston and 1st Streets,
KNOWN AS
GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

For maps, etc., apply to Seth Sprague Terry, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.
4-story brick building with lot,

No. 124 Avenue C,

Southeast Corner 5th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 28 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

Monday, June 16th, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
HAMILTON ODELL, ESQ., REFEREE,
3 and 4 story brownstone
dwellings with lots

Nos. 145 & 151 East 29th Street.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

No. 22 West 118th St.

(325 ft. west of 5th Av.)
5-sty. flat, 25x85. Lot 100 ft. 11 in.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 40 Wall St., or to the Auctioneer, 60 Cedar St. (9148)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,

Wednesday, June 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Administrator's Sale,
estate of MARY A. WOODHEAD, dec'd,

543 WEST 37TH ST.,

four-story brick Tenement, size of lot 25x98.9.

4 Choice 24th Ward Lots, North Side Green Ave.,

150 feet east Mapes Ave.
Size of lots 25x100 each,
with a three-story frame dwelling thereon.
Chas. W. Moss, Esq., Administrator.
Walter McCoy, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 149 Broadway, New York City.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Estate of
Dr. Frank Abbott, dec'd,

22 West 40th St.,

the handsome four-story, basement-and-cellar brownstone-front dwelling; decorated; gas fixtures, butler's pantry, &c.; size of lot, 18x98.9.
Messrs. BOSTWICK, BURRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Estate, 27 Pine St.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TWO CHOICE LOTS,
NORTH SIDE 59TH ST.,
100 feet west of West End Av.,
with one-story frame stable and blacksmith shop; size of lots, 25x100.5.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

James L. Brumley
AUCTIONEER.

Great Closing Out Auction Sale,

Wednesday, June 18, 1902,

At 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189-191 Montague Street, Brooklyn,

130 LOTS

Situated on
Fort Hamilton Av, 9th Av, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Streets,
30th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn.
All Titles Insured by the
Title Guarantee and Trust Co
without expense to purchasers.
On all purchases of $1,000 and over

75% May Remain on Mortgage at 4½%

For maps and further particulars apply to Messrs. RENNER & WILLCOX, Attorneys for the Vendor, 100 Broadway, New York, or JAS. L. BRUMLEY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1902,
Executors' Sale,
Estate of WILLIAM M. RYAN, deceased,
Valuable Properties,

S. E. COR. OF WEST BROADWAY & BARCLAY ST.

Vacant lot, size 166.7x0.1x103.9x22.10½.

S. W. COR. EAST HOUSTON AND ELM STREETS,

Vacant lot, size 16.10½x121.3½x3.5½x119.9.

N. E. COR. 3D AVE AND 135TH ST.

Vacant lot, size 46.6x53.9x35x50.

INTERIOR LOT,

in Block bounded by 29th and 30th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Vacant, size 55.7x45.10x5.9x32x49.6x14.9.
BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attys. for Executors, 31 Nassau St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902,
VALUABLE PROPERTY,

103 WEST 42D STREET,

between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, four-story and basement brick building, size of lot 20x75.4.
F. K. BROWN, Esq., Atty., 302 Broadway.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902,
Trustee's Sale,
by order of F. H. BENN, Esq., Trustee,
N. W. COR. 11TH AV. AND 46TH ST.,
3 old buildings; size of lot, 25x100.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
"ROSE HILL,"
THE VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND STOCK FARM
OF THE LATE C. F. BRESEE, LOCATED IN ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, CONTAINING OVER
1,100 ACRES OF LAND.

The undersigned, Executor of the late Mr. C. F. Bresee, will sell at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, June 18th, 1902, at 12 o'clock M., his valuable country seat and stock farm, in Wee Simple, known as "Rose Hill," containing about 1,221 acres of land, located near Rapidan, Orange County, Virginia, and a rare opportunity is presented to the public in the sale of this most valuable property, not only by reason of its high state of cultivation, its costly improvements, but by reason of its superb location in the Piedmont region of Virginia, in the historic valley of the Rapidan River.

Mr. Bresee spent a considerable sum of money in the cultivation of this land, making it one of the handsomest and one of the best stock farms in the State of Virginia; it is noted for its large crops of corn, wheat, and other products. The land is rolling, and is very picturesque, commanding the admiration of all those traveling through that section of Virginia. The mansion is spacious and modern in every respect, having been constructed without regard to cost. There are erected upon this property all classes of buildings suitable for a place so large as this, consisting in part of a superintendent's house, stables, barns, engine house, gardener's house, cattle houses of immense capacity. The lawns which surround the mansion are laid out most tastefully and ornamentally. While the Rapidan River borders Rose Hill, and affords fishing, boating, and swimming, Mr. Bresee constructed an artificial lake of about 110 feet by about 450 feet, stocked with various fish, and of a graduated depth of from twelve inches to twelve feet; it is utilized for making ice in Winter and in the Summer for fishing, bathing, and boating.

The location of this property is on the line of the Southern Railway, and is within a mile of Rapidan Station. It is about 75 miles south of Washington and about 30 miles north of Charlottesville.

"Woodberry Forest," the old home of President Monroe, now used as one of the best schools for young men in the South, adjoins "Rose Hill," "Montpelier," the old home of President Madison, is within 8 miles of this property.

Mr. Bresee, who was a gentleman of large means, and for years the General Southern Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, purchased this property many years ago and devoted much of his time and considerable money, more than $150,000, in making "Rose Hill" so famous, and this opportunity to purchase is to enable a settlement of his estate.

"Rose Hill" may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, as Mr. Stuart Bresee, one of the sons of Mr. Bresee, is now operating the property, and will be most glad to meet visitors at any time upon a communication to him addressed at Rapidan, Virginia.

TERMS OF SALE:—$5,000 when the property is knocked down, one-half of the balance upon the execution of a deed within thirty days after the sale, and the balance by vendors' lien, payable within five years, with interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

For further information apply to either the undersigned Executor or Auctioneer.

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, EXECUTOR, BALTIMORE, MD.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE
On the Housatonic River & Sound
(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)
AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES
almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET. 9137

Beekman Street Corner
FOR SALE.

The property Nos. 115, 117, and 119 Beekman St. and 220 Water St., 57 feet 7 inches on Beekman St. x 56 feet 9 inches on Water St., will be sold at Public Auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on June 26, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers.

For Sale.—A modern residence, 12 rooms, all improvements, with an acre of ground in beautiful private park in this city; with or without stable; fine trees, lawns, &c.; 5-cent fare. Owner, Room 1,103 140 Nassau St., New York.

Five-story 7th Av. corner, $50,000; rent $5,300; 5-story single flat West 114th, near Lenox Av., $20,000; 5-story triple flat, 20th St., $42,000, rent $5,000. Bargebuhr, Room 132, 280 Broadway.

Handsome four-story, extra wide, bay window, front dwelling, Park block, near this office; in excellent condition; a bargain if sold at once. Apply Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement, 9th St., near 2d Av.; full lot; price $21,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 29th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Greatest bargains, two fine 5-story double flats, West 115th St.; only $20,650 each; mortgaged 4½% each; full lots. "Baum," 72 West 115th St.

Owners! If you wish to sell, call or write me. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Bronx.

For Sale.—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 6 rooms and bath in each apartment; hard wood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; Clay Av., bet. 163TH AND 164TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 160th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, Ernest Wenigmann.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK.

For Sale.—28 elegant and most complete, semi-detached, two-family, brick and stone dwellings; eight rooms and bath in each apartment; hard-wood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved, sewered; trees planted; property restricted; Clay Av., between 165th and 166th Sts. Take 3d Av. L to 169th St., walk three blocks west, or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station, or West Side L, cross Central Bridge, take 161st St. trolley to Park Av., or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th St. and 3d Av. Builder and owner—ERNEST WENIGMANN.

BRONX.

A.—$10 CASH, $5 monthly; building lots, $50 up; near Jerome Av. and St. Joseph's Seminary; agents wanted; 20 per cent. commission paid; new method of assistance by which sales are easily made; salary to competent person. Intending buyers can meet Mr. Lawrence Sundays at 2 o'clock at Bureau of Information, Grand Central Depot, 42d St. and Park Av. Lots will be shown free. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 881-38th.

3-STORY SINGLE FLATS.

Brick; elegantly built and laid out; 6 large, light rooms; all modern conveniences; adjoining Webster Av. trolley and Park; block to 174th St. elevated station; school; investigate. 3,985 Park Av., corner 173d St.

Only three left of the finest two-family houses; all detached; hardwood; full lots; top floor rented; pays all expenses; no assessment; if you think of buying a house look at these. Owner, premises, 1,984 Anthony Av., near Burnside Av.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
down, balance easy payments, will buy a two-story and cellar brick private house; 7 rooms and bath; money invested at 6 per cent. and rent $33 per month. M. NATHAN, 165 B'way.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Perry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Chance of a lifetime; plot 75x100; only 100 feet to East 177th St. trolley; $1,500 all. Owner, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.; open Sundays.

Two lots, 200 feet from 177th St. trolley, $325 each; bargain. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Washington Heights.

Cheapest farm Westchester County, 2 miles Oscawana; 50 acres, 17-room house, work shop, ice house, carriage house, barns, crops, 50 apple trees, quantities pears, plums, peaches, 300 raspberry bushes; greatest bargain, considering location; only $4,500. Don't write but call. Doane & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Palmer residence at Cedarhurst, L. I., consisting of a beautiful residence, stables, outhouses, &c., with 200 ft. front on Ocean Avenue x380 ft. deep; located between the residences of Russell Sage and G. Gardner; property in excellent condition. Apply only to Bryan L. Kennelly, 7 Pine St.

For Sale Cheap.—Gentleman's handsome country place; 250 acres; beautiful location; bounded on one side by a nice trout stream, on another side by a beautiful river running to the Great South Bay; come and see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

For Sale.—Fine water fronte on the Great South Bay and on the Atlantic Ocean; farms and cottages; cheap; I can suit you; write me what you want or come and see me; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

No cash required; new, modern Hempstead residence; large villa plot on monthly payments; state payment desired; no real estate agents. Owner, Box 237, Hempstead, L. I.

Desirable places, with water fronts, for sale and to rent at Huntington, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbor. Louis Ward, Huntington, Long Island.

Sacrifice.—Hudson River place; splendid views, 14-room house; all improvements; might exchange. Doty, Bennett Building.

Sea Cliff, overlooking Sound; several furnished cottages; boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Merrick, Bennett Building.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

OF COURSE the houses and lots in Borough Park can't last forever at present prices. Tunnels, new bridges, etc., are bound to cause an increase in their value. Better come down now and select what you want and realize some of the profit that's sure to come. Every improvement made. All city conveniences and everything done to make home living in Borough Park a luxury. If you're a busy man send for prospectus.

BOROUGH PARK CO.,
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.,
49th St. and New Utrecht Ave.,
Brooklyn.
Take 5th Av. "L," Borough Park Division, Direct. Fare 5c.

JOHNSON'S
MODEL SECTION
IN BOROUGH PARK

consists of up-to-date one and two family detached houses; 20 to select from on terms within the reach of all; 28 minutes from Manhattan; fare 5c.; model house open for inspection daily and Sunday.
Take 5th Ave. L, Borough Park division, to
58th St. Station on Property.
EDWARD JOHNSON, BUILDER,
58th St. & 14th Ave., Brooklyn.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

JUNE ROSES BLOOM
and invite your immediate inspection of the most beautiful and valuable property in the Borough of Brooklyn at
South Midwood,
with its handsome lately erected detached houses, perfect in every feature of modern architecture, standing on plots 50x100.
$7,000 to $12,000. (Terms to suit.)
IDEALLY LOCATED midst Lawns, Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Beds.
MODERNLY IMPROVED Macadamized Streets, Electric Lights, Sewers, etc.
28 minutes to Park Row, N. Y. | 12 minutes to Beaches.
SOUTH MIDWOOD OFFICE,
1364 Flatbush Av., cor. Foster Av.

FLATBUSH. THIS HOUSE HAS GOT TO BE SOLD. SOME ONE WILL GET A GREAT SNAP. If you have not much cash, come, I will find some way to sell it to you. IT IS A SURPRISINGLY HANDSOME NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE, on a large plot of ground, containing 10 FINE ROOMS, elegant bath, and every modern convenience. Built for $8,000 for a party who met with misfortune and lost all. PRICE $7,450. Would like to get $700 CASH, balance mortgage or same as rent. THE TRIM IS OAK WITH THE CHOICEST OF DECORATIONS. The very finest location; NEAR THE ELEVATED ROAD AND TROLLEYS; twenty-eight minutes to Manhattan. STREET HAS ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Can be seen any day. Take Flatbush Ave. car to
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.,
Near the Park. Get off at Lenox Road.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
FLATBUSH.

896-8 and 402-4 East 12th St., near Cortelyou Road, four two-family semi-detached houses of 14 rooms and two bathrooms each. Improvements include separate furnaces, sideboards, refrigerators, dumbwaiters, shades, hall and stair carpets, decorations. Always rented at $2,400 per year. Price for the houses, $24,000, on easy terms. Will sell two or four. Neighborhood good, convenient to five car lines. Apply to John Wolley, 111 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

FLATBUSH.

Owing to adverse circumstances we are asked to sell one of the finest detached houses on Ave. G, east of Flatbush Av.

This house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly up to date in all respects, built on plot 40x110 feet. To any family desirous of owning their own home this is an opportunity that may never be duplicated.

The price is $5,000, subject to $3,500 mortgage, or on easy terms.
CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
Flatbush Ave., cor. Ave. F.

ONLY $1,000 CASH
BUYS NEW 2-STORY HOUSE

on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone front, two-story residences; elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Balance can remain on mortgage. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH.

The special bargain advertised by us last week was sold on Thursday. We now offer another opportunity—a most excellent new one-family house, with every improvement, containing 8 rooms and bath, situated in Vanderveer Park, on Ave. F, and convenient to every trolley car; we can sell this for $4,200, and will make terms to suit any purchaser.
CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
Flatbush Av., cor. Ave. F.
Tel., 331 Flatbush.

$2,000 BUYS
New 3-Story Residence.

Only few left. Stone-front houses, complete in every detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, foyer halls, all modern improvements. Location, Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Balance remain on mortgage. Send for booklet or call. W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

YOU NEVER DREAMED OF BUYING a 3-story and basement frame 2-family dwelling on the Park slope for $650 cash; price, $5,250; new plumbing; porcelain bath; new chandeliers; gas stove, gas grates; grill; handsome mirrors; elegant relief and fresco decorations, &c.; Title Guarantee policy furnished free; house open Sunday. Apply 328 8th Street, Brooklyn.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn,
for first, second, and third mortgages.

Two exceptionally fine plots of lots on beautiful 18th Av., between 69th and 75th Sts., Van Pelt Manor, Brooklyn; one 40x100 and one 80x100; can be bought right. Ketcham Bros., Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Forty to fifty room house, suitable for hotel; must have all improvements and be in good repair; with two hours of New York, with water front; Long Island, Arverne, Far Rockaway, or Sheepshead preferred; give price, mortgage, &c. Southern Realty Association, 1-3 Union Square, city.

Florida property wanted for city income or suburban property; send full particulars. J. Taylor, 670 President St., Brooklyn.

Want property to sell, rent, exchange, or manage; send particulars. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Owners send description of your country property for sale or rent. V. Richards, 150 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Great Sacrifice.—Farm of 50 acres must be sold at once; all in perfect repair every way; productive land; 8-room house; large barns and other buildings; spring water; plenty of fruit, shade, lawn; 5 miles from depot on a main road; price $2,600.00; small amount down; rest on terms to suit. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Sta., N. Y.

For Sale Cheap.—Near Badford Station; good farm, either 40 or 112 acres, extending to Cross River. Carl E. Randrup, 87 Nassau St., New York.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.
Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

On Kennebec River, Maine.—Eight miles south Augusta; three acres; dwelling; tenanted; $350. H. Pinmmer, King's Bridge.

Country properties for sale and exchange from $1,200 to $150,000; some good bargains. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

65-acre Sullivan County farm; house, 7 rooms; barns; horse, cow, tools; $1,250. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

For Sale—100 Central Iowa farms. Write for [illegible] farms. Write

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"America's Most Picturesque [illegible]



GRA[illegible]TWOOD
ON T[illegible]
270 feet [illegible]
You may h[illegible]
sign "Grantw[illegible]
Palisades, oppo[illegible]
Just back of [illegible]
home spot n[illegible]
improvements [illegible]
are there, and [illegible]
order.
ALL ON [illegible]
See Grantwoo[illegible]
live or buy w[illegible]
mind.
Reached in 25 [illegible]
14th, or 42d St. F[illegible]
R. R.,) or 20 min[illegible]
"Hudson River"
rolley.
Tickets.
ESTATE CO.,

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $35.00 A MONTH,
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style ou similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Fu[illegible]
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL
1,135 Broadway, New York.
(Telephone 1847 Madison Square.)

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Gentleman's Country Place
HALF WAY BETWEEN
Poughkeepsie and New Hamburgh
1½ miles from station at Camelot-on-Hudson.

About 260 acres of land, easily tilled and most productive. Inexhaustible supply of pure spring water; underground galvanized iron-pipe system, frost proof.

HOUSE. Colonial style; modern improvements. Stables 17 stalls, carriage-room, harness-room, men's room, and loft. Farmer's house and two tenant houses. Large hay barn; cow barn with 60 stalls and 4 box stalls; two best make round silos, capacity 190 tons each. Two ice-houses filled. Model Dairy (Stone Building.) Extensive Poultry Plant for thousands of ducks and chickens. Full line of modern farm implements. Horses, Wagons, Harnesses, &c. Poultry, Jersey Cows. Half-mile track, second fastest in Dutchess County. Crops growing.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Ave. nr. 44th St., N. Y. City.
OR
F. R. BAIN & CO.,
42 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CATSKILL, GREENE CO., near Catskill Station on West Shore R. R.; new house; Colonial style; 9 rooms, large piazza, shade and fruit trees; large barn; 6 acres tillable soil, 1 acre timber; 2 cisterns, springs, &c.; suitable for gentleman's country residence; must be sold cheap on account of death. Address Owner, Room No. 218, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Catskill Monntains.—Elk Park, Tannersville, altitude 2,500 feet; cottage, with nine rooms, kitchen, bath and all city improvements; garden, fine forest, lawn tennis ground; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, magnificent view; shade; fishing, bathing; for sale. Apply to Tamsen, 331 East 18th St.

BARGAINS.
Rockland County, 22 miles out, 77-acre farm; price, $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, finest residence in Rockland Co., beautiful surroundings, $7,000; 3-acre farm, fruit, $1,200. Thos. Rodgers, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribuna Building, N.Y.

Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.—Farm, beautifully situated; 11-room house and barn; 4 acres well stocked with small fruit; elegant well and city water; price, $5,000; $3,000 cash. For further particulars address Mrs. J. D. Boufon, Box 183.

Elegant residence; finest spot on the Hudson River facing the heart of the beautiful Highlands; (38 acres;) residence, 14 rooms; barn, other outbuildings; fine mineral water spring, &c.; must be disposed of at once. Write Executor, 3,048 3d Av.

For Sale or To Let—Six miles north of Stamford, Conn., nine-room house, barn, other buildings; 35 acre land; fine orchard; high elevation. Mrs. Emily J. Dann, Bedford St., Stamford, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—12-room house, wide piazza, stable, fruit, shade trees; about five acres; seventy minutes from city; price, $1,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Farms for sale near Saratoga Springs and Saratoga Lake; under high state of cultivation and well watered; fruit of all kinds. Address O. V. Howland, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Worth seeing; 125-acre farm near large, beautiful village; stock, tools, everything; high situation; purest water; $2,200; with furniture, $2,500. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

A great farm bargain, 135 acres, 8 barns, residence; all fine soil; 8 acres woods, running water, 15 minutes' walk village and railroad; only $2,000. Doane & Richards, 45 East 42d St.

Coast of Maine, Ogunquit and Yorkville Plots—Magnificent natural attractions; values steadily increasing; splendid opportunity. W. W. Carpenter, 203 Broadway, New York.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 399 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits to property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, yet fully improved, with all the advantages of the perfect city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot
FOR CASH, OR
$10 Down and $10 a Month
A SPECIAL OFFER
Until July 15th, 1902

when the price of all lots will be advanced to $350. Buy now, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. Investigate now. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park.

Palisades Park Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

THE WILLIAMS LAND CO.
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY,
OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS SEEKING PERMANENT HOMES, NEW 6-ROOM DETACHED COTTAGES, $2,000, ON RENT-PAYING BASIS, NOW READY; ALSO LOTS $5.00 DOWN, $5.00 MONTH; HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT; FREE SCHEMES; MONEY FURNISHED TO BUILD. SEND FOR BOOKLET TO WILLIAMS LAND COMPANY, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

A Bargain.—Owing to circumstances I will sell for less than $12,000, which is one-third its original cost, this desirable property, consisting of about two acres, with frontage on 3 streets; large house of 12 rooms, all improvements, situated in a large near-by town; full particulars of Owner, Box 15 Times Office.

For Sale to Close an Estate—"Meadowbank," in Hackensack, N. J., 486 ft., on upper Main St., running 600 to 900 ft. east to river; this property contains about 9 acres; good house and barns; beautifully laid out; surrounded by fine residences; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire H. N. Hall, 45-49 William St., N. Y. City.

Profitable Country Seat For Sale.—Hour from N. Y.; 130 acres, crops planted and growing; large old house partially modernized; twelve head stock, three horses, carriages, wagons, and implements; house fully furnished; city men are living all round. Owner, Box 8, South Bound Brook, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine estate, 100 acres, Raritan River and trolley frontage—Colonial house, good outbuildings, R. R. stations, New Brunswick or Bound Brook. W. W. Carpenter, 203 Broadway, New York.

Valuable water front, Jersey City, suitable docks, wharves, large manufactory, chemical works. Pure water and labor plenty. R. R. connection. Cheap. Keating, 156 5th Avenue.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.
Positively this week only; 20 miles; near station; installments, 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherly & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

THE BEST PROPERTY,
The Location, The Terms,
To Make Money On Is
LOUONA PARK,
CORONA,
Borough of Queens, N. Y. City.
NEAREST THAN HARLEM.
Not even an hour away from business centres.
Now only 30 minutes to Herald Square.
New Jackson Ave. Electric Express line runs through centre of property.
Send for particulars of
OUR OPTIONAL PURCHASE PLAN.
It places rapidly enhancing real estate within the means of the most moderate investor.
Lots guaranteed.
NOTE—New Bridge and Tunnel will bring this property nearer trade districts than Harlem, where lots are selling for fifty times the price. This section, the Hub of Greater New York, is high, with splendid water views. A few water-front plots left. Hundreds of houses built and building.
HOW TO REACH LOUONA PARK.
From Manhattan, 34th St., 92d St., (to Astoria) or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City; thence new Jackson Ave. electric line direct to our local office, corner Jackson Av. and Bayliss St. From Brooklyn by the North Beach, changing at Jackson Av. to Jackson Av. line. Car fares refunded. Do not miss this sale. Maps and full information from
S. Osgood Pell & Co.
542 FIFTH AVE.
Cor. 45th St.
Manhattan New York City.

Real Estate.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
Write for full particulars.
Building sites of 85 acres, partly within the city limits of Newville, N. Y. Partly laid out in lots and bounded by macadamized street and trolley line. Admirable site for high class residences; $50.
Hotel and lots in Webster, N. Y., a popular Summer resort, 42 sleeping rooms; barns, ice-house, laundry plant, etc.; comparatively new and in excellent condition; $20,000.
50 acres, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; excellent buildings; good orchard; stream; house has all convenience; ¼ mile from village of Mottville; $25,000.
Island in St. Lawrence River, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; good cottage of about 30 rooms; every convenience; the island is one of the choicest in the river; between a 500 and 600 feet long; $70,000.
Building lot, Staten Island, New York City. N. Y.; well located; convenient to trolley and railroad; $600.
Country residence and 3 acres, Highland, N. Y.; fine location. Highland located on west bank of Hudson River; house has 12 rooms; all furniture, cooking utensils, etc., go with house; 1 mile to railroad; $2,500.
9 acres, Westchester Co., N. Y.; good building; stream; small orchard; fine site for hotel; ¼ mile from Pelham Parkway in N. Y. City limits; well fenced; ½ mile to railroad; $45,000.
22 acres, York Co., Penn.; 2 acres timber; good orchard; fair buildings; 2 miles from York; ½ mila to railroad; $2,700.
99 acres, Dekalb Co., Ala.; fair buildings; some fruit trees; well fenced; ½ mile to railroad; $1,950.
900 acres, Wood Co., West Va.; 500 acres suitable for cultivation; good 3-story mansion; 9 good tenant houses, barns, outbuildings etc.; all in first-class condition; young orchard; fine spring water. Eaton Station; 1 mile from station; $30,000, is a great sacrifice and far below the cost of the buildings alone.
18 acres, building site, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; situated just outside the adjoining city limits; within 20 rods of N. Y. C. R. R.; bargain at $10,000.
80 acres, Anderson Co., S. C.; fair buildings; land suitable for dividing into building lots; excellent location; $10,000.
1,000 acre plantation, Liberty Co., Texas; small amount timber; orchard; indications of oil; 3 miles to railroad; $21,800.
Fine residence in Riverton, N. J.; large attractive house of 22 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat and all conveniences; 4-room coachman's house and good stable; large grounds with shade and fruit; 5 minutes' walk from station; $15,000.
Modern 9-room residence, Delewanna Park, N. J.; 9 miles from N. Y. City; substantial, attractive, and in excellent condition; lot, 60x160 ft.; large lawn with fruit; fine location; $4,500.
Beautiful residence in Peekskill, N. Y.; one hour from N. Y. City; fine large house; coachman's cottage and carriage; grounds embrace 32 acres with fine lawn and woodland; high and healthful location, commanding view of Hudson River and Fine Mts.; right price.
W. M. OSTRANDER,
North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

ROCKAWAY PARK, N. Y.
FROM THE ATLANTIC
TO JAMAICA BAY,
Means of access: From Long Island City Depot, the Bridge, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, and Steamboat. (Trolley between Rockaway Park and Jamaica.)

The new select and restricted Summer and Winter residential property; modern improvements, broad avenues, the artistic Park Inn, the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Deals Show Market Interest Well Sustained.

NEW BUILDING ON JOHN STREET

Barnard Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings—Complete List of This Week's Auction Offerings.

Sales of a Sixth Avenue corner, of parcels in the lower and upper Fifth Avenue sections, not to mention those down town deals involving 9 Dey Street and the purchase of 22 Pine Street hy the Fourth National Bank, have contributed not a little to the market's interest in what is usually expected to be a period of declining business.

The deal affecting the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street is of special significance because it is one of the few recent transactions that afford any satisfactory evidence as to values on that thoroughfare, and in this respect it is much better as a basis of comparison than Ehrich Brothers' purchase of the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street for $277,000 or that of the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street for $450,000. In both of the latter instances the properties possessed unusual value for their respective purchasers. The reported price for the Sixteenth Street corner was about $175,000, or at the rate of about $90 per square foot—a figure which shows a substantial advance over that of $74 per square foot paid at auction two years ago for the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street—the latter location, furthermore, being perhaps the more desirable of the two.

The sale of 314 Fifth Avenue, a remodsled dwelling adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street, hy Charles Astor Bristed, shows the continuing demand for a class of property the popularity of which with operators and so-called investors may easily he explained. There are several districts in which advances in value are likely to he more meteoric than in this section, hut it is difficult to point to property in which speculative possibilities and present income-producing power are so attractively united as in these holdings along Fifth Avenue, say from Madison Square to Forty-seventh Street.

The prospective purchase of 22 Pine Street hy the Fourth Nationl Bank is the natural result of Speyer & Co.'s decision to build only a four-story structure on their adjoining lots at 24 and 26. Had the latter firm determined upon a lofty structure the little lot at 22 would have afforded a most desirable light and air court, not only for their building, hut also for the one which will some day he put up on the hank's property on the Nassau Street corner. Had matters taken this course it is a safe prediction that the owners of the intervening parcel would have been permitted to enjoy their ownership indefinitely. But with the Speyer building a low one, 22 Pine Street at once becomes available in connection with the Fourth National's site, and the purchase of it was the final step in the working out of one of those interesting problems which continually arise with the rebuilding of the financial district. It is gratifying to note further that the solution in this case is a satisfactory one for all parties concerned and that it did not cost the solvers $1,000,000, as did a recent "problem" of similar character.

The transferring of a large plot on Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, just west of Fifth Avenue, to Al Hayman has led to inferences as to its improvement that are decidedly revolutionary when considered in connection with the well-established tendencies of that neighborhood. But it does not require a very extensive searching of the records to find that Mr. Hayman sometimes buys property without having the plans of a new theatre in his pocket—as witness his purchase of an entire block front on Fifth Avenue a few blocks north of the Carnegie mansion, and more recently that of the southeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street. Those who claim to know, say that Mr. Hayman bought the Forty-fourth Street plot for no other reason than that he saw a chance to get a first-class place of property at an attractive figure, and in view of his silence in the matter, perhaps no other explanation need be sought.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Margaret S. Ives the old huilding 19 John Street, 20 hy 70. The names of the huyer is withheld, hut it is understood that this parcel, in conjunction with the adjoining lot, No. 21, will he the site of a new sixteen-story huilding. This will he the second huilding operation recently undertaken on this block in John Street, plans having been filed yesterday for the nine-story structure to be erected hy the Dennison Manufacturing Company at No. 15.

Alonzo B. Knight, builder and owner of the Barnard apartment house, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-first Street, 100.5 by 125, has sold that property for about $850,000. The huyer is Charles W. Post.

Ferdinand Hecht has hought from Francis M. Jencks, through William H. Tauhert, the five-story American basement dwelling 329 West Eighty-sixth Street. The price is reported to have been $40,000.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for C. W. Luyster to the New York County Realty Company the plot 75 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 225 feet east of Broadway.

F. R. Houghton has sold for a Mrs. Magie to Dr. Edwin Cudlipp the three-story dwelling 167 West Seventy-first Street, adjoining the Dorliton apartment house.

William B. Reeve has sold to the Realty Company of New York 141 to 147 West Forty-fifth Street, four four-story dwellings on plot 68.6 by 100.5.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for Miss M. L. Hackett to the American Mortgage Company the three-story brick dwelling 33 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20 hy 49.4.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for Picken & Lilly the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 252 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 19 hy 67 hy 99.11. This completes the sale of a row of six new houses.

Porter & Co. have sold for a client to A. H. Price for about $155,000 cash the two six-story elevator apartment houses 62 and 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 75 hy 100.11.

Theresa A. McGuire has sold to Edward Moore, through John Reid and Thomas Murphy, for $14,500, the three-story single flat 225 East Thirty-third Street, 19.8 hy 98.9.

It is reported that the estate of Hamilton Biggam has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 138 West Seventy-second Street, 20 hy 102.2.

Charles Weber has sold to G. Smith the old buildings 493 and 495 East Houston Street.

Janjole & Werner are the huyers of the plot 46.3 hy 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 196 feet west of Fifth Avenue, sold recently hy Timothy Donovan.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Alice L. Ogden the four-story double flat 938 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, 25 hy 75 hy 100.

P. J. Heaney & Co. have sold for Jacob Leitner two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 50 hy 100.

H. B. Holmes & Co. have sold the William C. Renaud residence and grounds on Church Street, Westport, Conn., to Arthur A. Clappe of New York City. The house will be entirely remodeled and refurnished and will be used as a Summer residence.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Andrew J. Connick to Temple Prime 40 lots on the west side of Seaman Avenue and the north side of Emerson Street.

M. Weinstein & H. E. Distelhurst have sold to Pohlstein Brothers for improvement the northeast corner of Houston and Elizabeth Streets, 27 hy 75, and also to S. Littman 33⅓ to 34¼ West Forty-first Street, three four-story dwellings, 50 hy 98.

Robert H. Jones has sold for M. J. O'Brien a vacant lot on East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 25 hy 95.

Samuel Green and Edward Baer have purchased the property at 122 West Thirty-fourth Street. This, with their previous purchases of 124 and 126 West Thirty-fourth Street, gives them a block of about fifty-seven feet front.

The Auction Room.

Several vacant parcels on West Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, near Broadway, offered by Philip A. Smyth on Wednesday, found a ready market, Sonn Brothers and William Rankin being among the purchasers. The success of this sale was practically the only interesting circumstance in a week's business made up almost wholly of buying by plaintiffs under foreclosure.

It may safely be said that the auctioneers will welcome the closing of a Spring season, which is generally regarded as one of the most unsatisfactory which the auction branch of the market has witnessed in several years. The extremely active private dealing of the last six months may be largely responsible for this condition, but the fact remains that salesroom offerings have been insignificant in number, as compared with former years, and almost uniformly of mediocre quality. To be withdrawn or hid in has been the certain fate of a majority of such offerings, and that there has not been more of this sort of business has been due to the commendable policy of certain auctioneers who have persistently refused to put up properties for which there was no apparent demand and for which it would have been ridiculous to expect a successful sale.

Several Ninth Avenue parcels are among the more important offerings listed for this week. On Wednesday Peter F. Meyer will sell Nos. 615 and 617, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets; also Nos. 524 to 530, together with 355 and 357 West Thirty-ninth Street, the latter making a good-sized plot at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

Auctioneer Wells will also be in the field on Tuesday with two Bronx sales—one, a partition offering, including twenty-six lots on Jerome and Inwood Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Macomb's Dam Road, and the other covering the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a four-story flat with three adjoining lots.

The adjourned foreclosure sale of the Germania Assembly Rooms property, 291 and 293 Bowery, is down for Wednesday. On Tuesday the apartment house at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street will be sold at the stand of Herbert A. Sherman to satisfy a claim amounting to something over $208,000.

Two suburban offerings are listed for the week. On Wednesday Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell 265 lots in Brooklyn, part of the old Hitchings homestead, situated south of Prospect Park, in the neighborhood of Ocean Avenue and Kings Highway. On Saturday the William P. Rae Company, as auctioneers, will dispose of the remaining 200 lots at Sea Gate, Coney Island Point.

There were recorded last week 278 mortgages for $6,058,633; of which 90, for $1,-039,503, were at 5 per cent.; 97, for $804,480, were at more, and 91, for $4,214,650, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 322 mortgages for $8,115,773; of which 112, for $2,399,697, were at 5 per cent.; 141, for $1,054,851, were at more, and 70, for $4,661,825, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edmond E. Wise, referee, 74 and 76 Timpson Place, east side, 184.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,767.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David May, referee, 2,040 Valentine Avenue, east side, 225.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 134.2, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,236; subject to another mortgage for $2,650.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. Coffin, referee, 2,092 Washington Avenue, east side, 53 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 23 by 101.2 by 20.4 by 100.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,603.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 145 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 184.9 feet west of Third Avenue, 19.11 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 151 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 119.10 feet west of Third Avenue, 12.9 by 98.9, four-story English-basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, Inwood Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Wolf Place, 50 by 130, two and three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,915.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 524 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 18.10 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 526 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 18.4 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 528 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 18.5 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 530 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 18.5 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 355 and 357 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 60.2 feet west of Ninth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 39.10 by 74.1, four-story brick buildings, with two-story brick buildings at the rear; 615 Ninth Avenue, west side, 76.6 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 23.10 by 100, four-story brick building, with extension; 617 Ninth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 26.4 by 100, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. C. Kudlich, referee, 2,200 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 32 by 74.10, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $38,273.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Hermann G. Friedman, referee, 26 lots on Jerome Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Inwood Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Ernescliff Place, south side, 267 feet west of Lisbon Place, 15.2 by 135.5 by 25 by 132.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,045.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 3,700 Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 25 by 70, four-story brick flat, with store; Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 27 by 70, and one lot, 25 by 100 and irregular.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Abraham R. Lawrence, referee, 622 Greenwich Street, west side, 50 feet north of Leroy Street, 25 by 89.6 by 25 by 90.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,843.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 203 and 205 Elm Street, east side, 275.6 feet north of Broome Street, running through to Marion Street, 41.3 by 22.10 by 43 by 10.11, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,071.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 219 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 287.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.9 by 75, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,842; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Warren Leslie, referee, 49 Market Street, west side, 100 feet south of Madison Street, 27 by 88, three-story brick stable.

By Georgs R. Read, foreclosura sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, 218 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $28,861.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Botty, referee, 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Eighteth Street, 51.2 by 100, ten-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $208,855.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosura sale, Hans V. Briesen, referee, 202 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 76.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $723; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 100 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 108.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 hy 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,145.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosura sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 677 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north sida, east of Webster Avenue, 16.8 hy 90.4, three-story frama flat. Due on judgment, $4,527.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 543 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; Greene Avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Magee Avenue, two four-story brick buildings, each 25 hy 100, with three-story frams dwelling on the easterly lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Fulton McMahon, referee, 304 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,008.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosura sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, Eagle Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Terrace Place, runs south on Eagle Avenue 50, by east 100 by south 100 by east 100 by north 175 hy west 100 by south 25 by west 100, vacant; Eagle Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, running through to Park Street, 300 by 200, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $9,736; on the latter, $43,014.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 280 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $22,034.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosura sale, Richard Dudensing, referee, 105 Riverside Drive, 69.2 feet south of Eighty-third Street, 26.4 by 66.0 by 24 by 77.8, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $45,702.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maorica B. Blumenthal, referee, 291 and 293 Bowery, corporation side, 125.1 feet north of Houston Street, 48 by 134.1, running through to 7 and 9 Second Avenue, west side, 101 feet north of Houston Street, 51 by 188.6, four three-story buildings, known as the Germania Assembly Rooms, together with two five-story brick tenements on Second Avenue. Due on judgment, $147,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. Smith, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,343; subject to another mortgage for $12,343.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 2,072 Fifth Avenue, west side, 42.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 75, four-story brick dwelling, with two-story extension. Due on judgment, $22,980.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosura sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.5 by 284.1 by 215.8 by 230.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,554; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 265 lots in Brooklyn, being part of the old Hitchings homestead, situated on Ocean Avenue, King's Highway, Avenues N and O, and the intersecting streets from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 242 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,969.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Lot No. 6 on Map No. 32 in the office of the Register of Westchester County, being on Jerome Avenue, 67.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, excepting such portions thereof as have been taken for the widening of Jeroms Avenue. Due on judgment, $6,524.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 99.11, one and two-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $5,737.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Blake, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 hy 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,836.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosura sale, Benedict Wise, referee, 158 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 132.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 26.11 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,025.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 300 hy 99.11, one and two-story frame dwellings. Dus on judgment, $49,499.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—On the premises, at 2:30 P. M., by the Willism P. Rae Company, 200 lots at Sea Gate.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 15 John Street, for nine-story brick offices, with store, 20.3 by 114; Dennison Manufacturing Company of 189 Broadway, owner; W. Eyre, Philadelphia, Penn., contractor; cost, $95,000.

Nos. 327 to 345 East Sixtieth Street, for two two and four story brick hospital, 96 hy 105; M. Taylor, Mount Kisco, N. Y., owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 179 Macdougal Street, to a brick hotel, with store; J. O. B. Webster, owner; A. Vandresco, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 170 and 172 Clinton Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; M. Shidlansky of 17 Catharine Street, ownsr; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 129 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. W. Sherman, Rys, N. Y., owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 18 West Ninetieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. T. and C. L. Covell of 69 West Fiftieth Street, owner; G. A. Schellinger of 130 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 38 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. H. Rogers, Jr., premises, owner; C. Brigham, Boston, Mass., architect; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-second Street, to a four-story building; C. A. Moran of 30 Broad Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putsel, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney Street, to two four-story brick tenements; A. Mandel of 157 Rivington Street, owner; O. Reissman of 32 Firet Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgags. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, June 14.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100, Catharine A. Irving and others to Huldah Gregory, B. and S ..... Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Abel T. Anderson and another, executors and trustees, to Huldah Gregory, B. and S. 100

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; John H. Bailey and another, Receivee, to Huldah Gregory, B. and S. ..... Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; John M. Catlin and others, executors, to Huldah Gregory 100

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; William H. Grinnell to Huldah Gregory, B. and S. ..... Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Sanders Irving to Hulosh Gregory, B. and S. ..... Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; William Irving to Huldah Gregory, B. and S. ..... Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Henry C. Sleight to Huldah Gregory, B. and S. ..... Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Forsyth St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, James Suydam and others to Huldah Gregory, B. and S. ..... Nom

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Eugene Melvin to John E. Shaw, (mtg $20,500, R S $4.50) ..... Nom

102D ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Henry C. Anderson to Solomon Friend, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.75) ..... Nom

72D ST, 328, s s, 294 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Edward Fitzgerald to Michael J. Moore, quit claim ..... Nom

EAGLE AV, w s, 147.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.5x103.2x10.9x101.8, with all title to parcel in rear, 16.9x16.7; James Henry to Philip Lewerth, (mtg $3,700) 5,500

ARTHUR AV, Lots 88 and 89 and 121 and 122, map of Upper Morrisania; Sylvanus Purdy to Margaret Robinson, B. & S. ..... Nom.

LAFONTAINE AV, n e corner of 179th St, runs e 5.4x e 89.9x n 25x w 95 to avenue x s 24.3; Margaret Robinson to William N. Penny, (mtg $1,250) ..... Nom.

CENTRAL AV, w s at n s of Lot 88, 25x200 to Lafontaine Av, being s ½ of unnamed street lying on n a of Lots 88 and 122, map of Upper Morrisania; Sylvanus Purdy to Margaret Robinson, B. & S. ..... Nom.

83D AV, 719, e s, 25.1 ft s of 45th St, 18.9x80; Mary Temple to Mattie Schweitzer, ½ part, (mtg $17,000) 942

3D AV, e s, 43.11 ft a of 45th St, 18.9x80.9x80; Auguste Goodman to Mattie Schweitzer, ½ part ..... Nom.

167TH ST, 326, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x44x25x41.8; John L. Snowber to Mary F. Snowber, 1-3 part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

130TH ST, 202 and 204, e s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 34.2x99.11, 25.6x100 St, 203.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; 136th St, 224, s s, 285.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; 186th St, 232, s s, 353.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry E. Janes and another, assignees, to Ruel W. Foor, B. and S. ..... Nom.

147TH ST, n s, 52 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Robert R. Moore and another to Helen C. Dick, B. and S., (R S $6) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 146.9 ft n of 168th St, 183.10x132x184x132; James J. Ryan to Ellen O'Leary, (mtgs $15,891, R S $1.50) 1,000

INTERIOR LOT, begins 50.2 ft s e from old a e a of Mapes Av from a point on s e a of Mapes Av 580 ft n e of Fremont Av, runs s e 25 x n e 133 x n w 25 x a w 133; Irene Benjamin, widow, to John B. Ryer ..... Nom.

170th St, n s, 50 ft e a of Cottage Place, 25x169; Felix H. Levy, referee, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company, (R S 50 cents) 3,300

22D ST, 221, n s, 266.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9 x75; Samuel Shortridge, Jr., referee, to Mary F. Mullane, (R S $3.50) 9,175

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; George A. Lavelle, referee, to Bernhard Freund, (mtg $32,000, R S $21.75) 46,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x150; Louis W. Morrison and others to the minister, etc., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, (R S $26.25) $54,666

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lot 131, map of 211.5 ft a portion of Bowering estate, 23.11 x87.9x23.9x84.9; Ida E. Cook to Richard J. Lyons ..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, n w s; Parker Av, s w s; Lyon Av, s s s; Grace Av, n e s, being Parker Av, map of Morris Lyon, at Westchester; Anna E. Lyon to Lillian V. Parker, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 309, n s, 229 ft e of Riverside Drive, 21x100.11; Julia M. Gartner to Louis W. Gartner, B. & S., (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, 309, n s, 229 ft e of Riverside Drive, 21x100.11; Louis W. Gartner to Isidore Gartner, B. & S., (mtg $29,000). Nom.

109TH ST, 225, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 25x100.11; Henry Gieschan to Anna M. Gieschen, (mtg $20,000, R S $3) 100

FRANKLIN ST, 85, 143.6 ft e of Church St, 24.6x100; Jenny P. Forbes and others to Amelia W. Boardman and another, B. & S. to Bryan L. Kennelly 100

111TH ST, 5, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Jacob Bluestein and another to Weri Macheinska, (mtg $27,000, R S $1.50) 36,000

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x150; Louis W. Morrison and another, executors and trustees, to the minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, (R S $12.50) 27,333

76TH ST, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Robert Hanselman to Lucia Albano, (mtg $2,000, R S 50 cents) ..... Nom.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 831, s s, 15 ft w of Washington St, 18.9x50; Maria Ochsa to Michael J. Collins, (R S $1.75) 100

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 26x100.11; William Buhler to Henry G. Moss, (mtg $20,000, R S $5.75) 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 160th St, 20x100; Arthur J. O'Leery to James Fullager, (mtg $5,700) ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 160th St, 20x100; William B. Driscoll to James Fullager, quitclaim ..... Nom.

6TH AV, 130, s e corner of 10th St, 23.1x75 to alley; 6th Av, 123, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 23x78.6, also alley 3.6, leading from rear of above to 10th St; 6th Av, 126, e s, 46.1 ft s of 10th St, 19.4x78.6; Daniel P. Hays to John J. Harrington, (mtg $150,000, R S $11.75) 26,000

FRANKLIN ST, 85, s s, 143.6 ft e of Church St, 24.6x100; Amelia W. Boardman and another to Mary and W. Hammill, ¼ part, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

YOUNG, Mary L., individually and as guardian, to Robert A. Murray; 161st St, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, prior mtg, 2 years 1,000

DICK, Helen C., to William Thomson and another, trustees; 147th St, 405 West, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 9,000

RICHARDS, Samuel, to Hudson P. Rose; 4th St, s s, Lot 151, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, prior mtg $2,000, due July 1, 1906 500

SANGER, Francisco, to Hudson P. Rose; Grace Av, e s, Lot 96, map of St. Raymond Park, 4 years 315

McDONNELL, John A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 152, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1906 250

DUFFY, John J., to Annie R. Bausrdorf; 5th Av, 1,891, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

MOSS, Henry T., to William Bnhler; 106th St, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtg $20,000, instalments, 8 years 5,000

COLLINS, Michael J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Houston St, 331 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 6,000

KENEDY, Elizabeth, due T., to Georga A. Quinby, as Commissioner; 43d St, n w corner of 3d Av, prior mtg $80,000, 1 year 4,000

HARRINGTON, John J., to Lewis H. Ryder; 6th Av, 130, s e corner of 10th St; 6th Av, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St; 6th Av, 126, prior mtg $150,000, due May 1, 1907 7,000

HARRINGTON, John J., to Walter M. Best; 6th Av, 130, s e corner of 10th St; 6th Av, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St; 6th Av, 126, prior mtg $150,000, due Msy 1, 1907 12,000

HARRINGTON, John J., to Bertha Doctor; 6th Av, 130, s e corner of 10th St; 6th Av, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St; 6th Av, 126, prior mtg $150,000, due May 1, 1907 6,000

NORELEUS, John E., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Morris Av, w s, 216.1 ft s of Belmont St, or 325.2 ft s of 173d St, old line, instalments $28.20 per month 3,900

NORELEUS, John E., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Morris Av, w s, 101.9 fe s of Belmont St, or 300 ft s of 173d St, old lins, instalments, $28 per month 3,000

O'LEARY, Ellen, to the City Mortgage Company; Union Av, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 45,000

BOARDMAN, Amelia W., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin St, 85, due Juns 3, 1907, 4 per cent $25,000

MULLANE, Mary F., to Solon L. Frank and another; 22d St, 221 East, 3 years 7,000

MACHEINSKA, Meri, to Jacob Bluestein and another; 111th St, 5 West, instalments, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FOLZ, Frederick to Catharine E. Helmecke, 1-3 part 1

BRYSON, Andrew, Jr., and another, executors, to Margaretta M. B. Delavan, executrix $1

NATZ, August, to Morris Kahn 2 300

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 1

Recorded Leases.

8TH AV, 2,557; Octavus J. Norris to H. Kochler & Co., 5 years $1,620

10TH AV, 875; Herman H. W. Nesiage to Frederick Frey, 5 years 1,500

Lis Pendens.

WATTS ST, 96; Julia Nusbaum against Mary J. Daggett, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Kronacher.

79TH ST, 128 East; J. J. Culling against Rosetta Cohn, (action to enforce lien;) attorney, C. V. Daly.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 75; The Jefferson Bank against Samuel J. Ruth and another, (foreclosura of two mortgages;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schailek.

87TH ST, 48 East; Isaac J. Cary against William W. Ladd, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moore, Wallace & Dudley.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft e of Anna Pl, runs s e 160.2 to Mill Brook hy n w 178 hy s 75 to beginning, and Brook Av, w s, 60 ft n of 170th St, 25 hy 90; William Rosenzweig against Jacob Wolf and another, (partition;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 21.8 ft e of North Moore St, 44 by 75, Frederick Roff against Thomas Scott and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

Mechanics' Liens.

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Mattie Liguori against Morris Goldherg, owner and contractor 600

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Charles Weissberg against Frick Goldberg, owner; Samuel G. Nichamkus, contractor 1,470

27TH ST, 147 and 149 West; Albano Cavaliucci against Winpie Fouler, owner; Antonio Licciardi, contractor 104

UNION AV, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 183x132; William T. Hookey against Ellen O'Leary, owner; John O'Leary, contractor $1,181

150TH ST, n s, entire front between 8th and Bradhurst Ave, 224x100; Dunn & Dolan against L. R. Mestanig, owner and contractor 500

8TH AV AND 152D ST, n e corner, 50x100; Bradley & Currier Company against John Farrell, owner and contractor 1,063

WASHINGTON ST, 960 and 962; Frederick Kopf against Thomas Scott and William J. Pepplett, owners and contractors 97

WHITE PLAINS ROAD OR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 10th St, 80x100; John Sheroan against Jadwiga Piasecki, owner; Christian Repp, contractor 27

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

UNION AV, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 184x182; the City Mortgage Company with Ellen O'Leary $45,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

115TH ST, 60 to 66 West; Frederick B. Benedict against Ernest Ochs and another, April 22, 1902, by bond 900

WALKER ST, 86; Harris Levitt against John Murpby and another, Juna 5, 1902, by bond 40

UNION AV AND 151ST ST, e s corner, 87.6x90; Frank Stola against Mary Benson and another, May 23, 1902, by bond. $860

85TH ST, 123 and 125 East; W. Irving Logan against I. F. D. Lanier and another, May 23, 1902, by bond 2,211

22D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; William Lyman and another against John Hearn and another, Sept. 12, 1901, canceled 942

48TH ST, 61 West; Reading Hardware Company against George E. Brewer, June 6, 1902

Weird Adventure of an Italian Marquis

Found Bound Near Railroad Tracks at Foot of 115th Street — Says He Was Kidnapped, Drugged, Then Threatened with Death When He Refused to Sign Certain Mysterious Papers.

Bound hand and foot, an Italian who says he is no less a person than the Marquis Carlo Capappene di Cordova of Italy was discovered early yesterday morning lying near the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the North River. William Staff, the caretaker of the Columbia University boathouse at that point, found the Marquis.

It was a little after 2 o'clock when Staff was awakened by a cry for help. The voice came from the river bank, and Staff hurriedly dressed and went out to investigate. When he reached the open and glanced riverward he was surprised to see a man lying near the tracks. Staff thought he was intoxicated and told him to get up and go away.

"Dear and good friend," answered the man on the river bank, "I am exceeding sorry, but I am unable to do as thou requesteth. I am bound hand and foot and am therefore incapable of locomotion. So pray assist me and some day when I receive the great wealth that belongs to me in fair Italy I shall reward you for your kindness."

Then after a pause the prostrate one shouted:

"I won't sign it. Help! Police!"

Staff, who by this time was also giving vent to loud cries for a policeman, stopped long enough to ask the man what it was he would not sign.

"Ask me not. I nm sore distressed. Some day perhaps I may tell three. But not now, not now," he answered.

Policeman Dennis Sullivan was sighted approaching at full speed from the direction of Riverside Drive, and Staff gave a sigh of relief and the Marquis emitted another piercing yell and protested that he would not sign the mysterious papers.

"You can't sign anything now," Sullivan took occasion to remark as he caught the Marquis by the left leg. Staff grasped the other leg, and together they pulled him inside the boathouse, where Sullivan rang for an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. In a little while the ambulance arrived and Dr. Taves made a hurried examination of the Marquis. This is a description of the nobleman:

Apparently about thirty-five years of age, tips the scales at somewhere in the neighborhood of 140 pounds, and in height is about five feet six inches. He wore a negligée shirt, collar attached, was minus a hat, and was in very bad need of a shave. His hands were tied in front of him with a small piece of very ancient rope, while encircling his body and extending as far as his ankles another rope was crudely wound and tied. He evidently had been dreaming of the coronation, for his trousers were torn off at the knees, while just below the left knee was found the slightest bit of an abrasion. In a pocket of the coat was found a piece of new rope.

THE MARQUIS'S STORY.

Marquis Cordova, when he had been unbound, was placed in the ambulance and transferred to the hospital for further examination. There he told his story, and a wonderful one it turned out to be.

"I am an artist," said he, "and am employed by the Laurentian Press Company on Fifth Avenue, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. On Friday, a week ago, in company with my secretary and Vincent Cassolo, I wended my way to Fort George, where I met a man named Smith, from Colorado. The aforesaid Smith had answered an advertisement that I had inserted a short time previously in regard to some of my personal affairs. At Fort George we met Smith, and transferred to him the sum of one hundred dollars in exchange for a piece of paper of great value to me that he possessed. The nature of that paper I absolutely decline to disclose.

"It was between the hours of 1 and 2 the following morning when I reached my home at 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, and was in the act of opening the door when I sighted a man coming up astern. Fearing a collision I reversed my starboard leg and stepped within the vestibule. The man followed me. The stranger as he reached my side signaled that he desired a light for a cigar he was holding between his teeth.

"Instinctively I remembered certain experiences I had had in London, South America, and Brooklyn, in which places I have been bound as I was this morning. I raised my umbrella as a matter of defense and started to circle around my man preparatory to opening fire with the rain-catcher. He was too quick, however, and suddenly a crushing blow was dealt me on the head with a hard substance, and I sank to the floor, down and out. As I reached the floor the man leaned down and gagged me, at the same time putting some kind of stuff in my eyes. He then administered a strong Spanish narcotic, known in the land of bull fights as lisco. I was then placed in a vehicle and taken to some faraway place. We crossed a ferry, I fancy, for methinks I remember hearing the splashing of oars and the tooting of the siren of the battleship Alabama, over at the Navy Yard.

"I have only been conscious six hours since that time, as I was given lisco in large quantities every time I showed signs of returning to my senses. In captivity I was kept in a subterranean cell. My captors wore masks. Visiting my cell now and then, they tried to persuade me to sign certain papers. They spoke English, but I am certain they were foreigners. When I refused to sign the papers, they threatened me with death, saying that they would make away with me in a fashion to indicate that I had taken my own life. When I awoke from a long period of unconsciousness, I found myself bound and lying near the railroad tracks."

When Cordova first reached the hospital he indicated that he had lost his power of speech, and signaled for pencil and paper. He then wrote the following sentences on separate pieces of paper:

I want to see my secretary. This is not my cloth—my linen. I have been kept a prisoner since Saturday night. I have been poisoned with Spanish poison. Send for my secretary, Attalio Gajo, care of O'Keefe, 230 West 124th Street. Give me something to drink. I have money. Let me send a telegram. Please do it. I was kept without food since Saturday. They only gave me a kind of Spanish narcotic, and they wanted me to sign some papers and make me look like a suicide.

THE POLICE SKEPTICAL.

The police do not attach much importance to what Cordova says about the vast estates in Italy that he claims belong to him and to the mystery surrounding the various papers that he declares he must secure in order to establish his right to the property. Several boys and men who had called at the hospital to inquire about the Marquis were examined at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. All they knew about him, it appeared, was that they had met him casually in various places, and that he had told them wonderful stories of his estates in Italy.

The Marquis has two secretaries, one named Hogan and the other Attalio Gajo, who claims to be a detective from Paris. Detectives Lawson, Nell, and Higgins are working on the case, and they are certain that they will be able to eventually unravel the mystery that surrounds it. At the hospital it was said the Marquis was getting along nicely, and that he was suffering from exposure.

During the day the name of the Spanish Consul was brought into the case by the Marquis. A strange man with black whiskers, who had two legs, and an equal number of eyes and ears, he said, had been sighted near the Consul's home in Harlem. The Consul said he had never heard of Cordova, and laughed heartily when he was told about the great quantities of lisco that the Italian said he had been compelled to take.

Cordova will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court probably this morning. He will be compelled to answer a charge of attempted suicide, although he was not on the railroad track or in the water.

OMNIBUS STATEHOOD BILL.

The Senate Committee on Territories Decides to Consider It Early in Next Session.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Committee on Territories decided to take up for consideration early in the next session of Congress the Omnibus Statehood bill, admitting into the Union the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. The decision was reached upon motion of Senator Nelson, and the motion was adopted by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative.

This vote was preceded by two votes on motions made by Democratic members for the consideration of the bill during the present session. The first of these motions was to take up the question next Wednesday. This motion was made by Senator Bate and was voted down, the Republicans voting unanimously in the negative and the Democrats in the affirmative. A motion by Senator Bailey to report the bill to-day met with a like fate on a party vote.

The Democrats opposed Senator Nelson's motion on the ground that its adoption would preclude the possibility of considering the bill during this session.

PHILIPPINE WAR INQUIRY.

Mr. Hay (Va.) Introduces a Resolution in the House Which Is Tabled.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—As a matter of privilege Mr. Hay (Va.) called up in the House to-day a resolution which had been referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, but not acted upon within the period prescribed by the rules, calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement showing the "amount of money expended by the United States since May 1, 1898, for the cost of the army serving in the Philippines, for the maintenance of both the military and civil government of said islands, for the transport service to the islands, for the maintenance of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, and for any other purpose connected with the occupation and possession of the Philippine Islands of the United States."

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) moved to lay the resolution upon the table. The rising vote resulted 54 to 46, whereupon Mr. Hay demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called. The resolution was laid upon the table 90 to 67.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BILL.

The Measure Will Probably Go Over to Next Session.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, with the members of the sub-committee of that committee appointed to confer with the President in regard to the new Department of Commerce bill, now before the committee, conferred with the President to-day on that subject.

The President told them he had not given the matter sufficient attention to warrant him in expressing any opinion as to what bureaus should be included in the new department, and it was decided that he should recommend to the several Cabinet officers the selection by them of some one in each department competent to confer with the committee as to what bureaus should be detached from the several departments and included in the new department.

After the conference Mr. Hepburn stated that there would not be time for this contemplated action at the present session of Congress.

Capt. Lemly in Impaired Health.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the navy, to-day left Washington for his home at Salem, N. C., where his sister is lying critically ill. Solicitor Hanna is discharging the duties of Judge Advocate General until further arrangements can be made. Upon his own application Capt. Lemly yesterday was examined by the naval retiring board. The board has not yet reported, but it is known to have condemned the officer as unfit for active service on account of his impaired health.

ORDER OF GEN. SMITH RELINQUISHING COMMAND.

Preliminary to Return of Officer Criticised for Campaigns in Samar and Leyte.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The order of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, on relinquishing command of the Sixth Separate Brigade in the Philippines preliminary to his return to the United States, is of more than ordinary interest on account of the criticisms made of that officer's conduct of the campaigns in Samar and Leyte. The order is as follows:

"Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from division headquarters the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Sixth Separate Brigade. For over forty years his daily life has been identified with the soldiers of our army, and naturally he has had a large and varied experience of them and their deeds. And never in all this long period has he seen them confronted with problems so novel, so difficult of solution, and which required such courage, persistency, and pluck as those imposed upon them by the Samar campaign now closing.

"Never has American manhood responded more cheerfully and intelligently. Never were hardships more gallantly faced. The trials of hewing a way through a tropical jungle in a roadless country with sore and bleeding feet, with clothing soaked for weeks at a time, infrequent mails, and often scanty rations—all have been met with a courage and virility which, showing her young manhood, bodes well for the future of America and her flag.

"From such troops as these their brigade commander takes his leave with mingled feelings of pride, satisfaction, and sorrow—pride and satisfaction in their achievements; sorrow that the inevitable hour of parting has come.

"To them all, as well as to the troops in Leyte, the members of the navy and Marine Corps who helped so well and so loyally assisted him in all of their undertakings, and to the members of the brigade staff who have ever met each duty with an ability and fidelity which have made possible the results achieved, the brigade commander offers the assurance of his appreciation of what they have borne and done and his deeply felt thanks therefor."

Mr. Hengelmuller's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The State Department has been advised that Mr. Hengelmuller will receive his credentials as Ambassador from Austria to the United States some time next Fall. Thus it will happen that Sir Michael Herbert, though more newly appointed an Ambassador, probably will be presented before the Austrian Ambassador.

Cuba's Customs Revenue Report.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department is closing up its business with Cuba. A statement was issued to-day covering the customs revenues in the island during the period of American occupation. They amounted to $52,669,035. For the fiscal year of 1899 the revenues amounted to $7,228,460, for the fiscal year of 1900 to $16,068,035, for the fiscal year of 1901 to $15,945,666, and for that part of the fiscal year of 1902 ended May 19 to $13,447,472. The duty on exports was abolished on April 1, 1901. Up to then they amounted in full to $2,115,137.

Senator Morgan on Nicaraguan Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. Morgan (Ala.) resumed his speech in support of the measure. He criticised many of the items in the allowance made to the Panama Company, showing that the Canal Commission allowed 30 per cent. for contingencies. Taking a hundred-year period, Mr. Morgan showed that the income derived from sailing vessels going by the way of the Nicaragua route would turn the scales in favor of that route, even on the basis of comparative cost.

New Belgian Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary Hay and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, to-day exchanged the final ratifications of the new Belgian extradition treaty. This is one of the latest conventions which the department is drawing on modern lines with countries already having extradition treaties of rather ancient date. The new treaties include offenses which were not recognized as subjects for extradition when old treaties were drawn.

Senate Passes the Irrigation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The irrigation bill, which passed the House yesterday, was laid before the Senate to-day, and on motion of Mr. Hansbrough (S. D.) the House amendments were agreed to. This passes the measure.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

The District of Columbia's Appropriation bill.

BY THE HOUSE.

To validate certain acts of the territorial legislation of New Mexico relative to the issuance of bonds.

To change the fees of United States Marshals, Deputies, and witnesses in the Indian Territory. The bill was recommended by the Department of Justice.

For a bridge across the White River, near Newport, Ark.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William J. Wakeman, Surgeon, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in New York City during the absence of Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Ernest Hinds, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convening at Fort Sam Houston, vice Major Charles W. Mason hereby relieved.

Capt. Lotus Niles, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Third Infantry, is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. John McBride, Jr., is assigned to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon, will report by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes.

Contract Surgeon Harry H. Van Kirk is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to Fort Wingate for duty relieving Contract Surgeon Henry E. Menags, who upon being relieved will proceed to his home, New Orleans, for annulment of contract.

Contract Surgeon John R. Hicks is relieved from duty at Fort Schreven, to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Contract Surgeon Wallace E. Parkman is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard was retired June 13.

Lieuts. W. V. Pratt and J. M. Luby are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Kearsarge, June 25.

Lieut. W. V. Blue will report to Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper July 1 for duty as his aide.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dennis is ordered to the Hartford.

Paymaster H. V. Mohun is detached from the Albany, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to await orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. K. Perkins is detached from the Alert, upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to settle accounts July 1; thence via steamer sailing from New York Aug. 6 for Southampton, England, for duty on board the Albany.

Assistant Paymaster G. R. Madden will report immediately to the Commandant of the Naval Training Station at San Francisco for instructions on board the Pensacola. July 28 he will be detached from that duty and report for duty on the Alert July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Solace sailed June 6 from Honolulu for Guam.

The Illinois sailed June 13 from Gibraltar for Southampton.

The Leyden and Dahlgren sailed June 13 from Portsmouth for Newport.

The Olympia reached Montevideo June 13.

The Indiana reached Nsworth News June 13.

The Gwin reached Annapolis June 14.

The Manila reached Mare Island June 14.

The San Francisco sailed June 14 from St. Vincent for Madeira.

ESTRADA PALMA REPLIES TO MR. BRYAN'S PROPHECY.

Cuba's President Confident that Civil War Is Not an Impending Danger.

William Jennings Bryan, who recently visited Cuba as the special correspondent of Collier's Weekly, in his published articles predicted that dissensions which he found among the political parties in Cuba would result in civil war. The paper reached the attention of President Palma, and he sent a lengthy cable message to the editor of the paper, which reached this city last night. The dispatch reads, in part, as follows:

"If Mr. Bryan really thought he heard the distant roll of revolutionary drums and a whispered call to arms in this island when he was here, then the people of Cuba, all of us, have cotton in our ears.

"I have received no notice of disturbances or of anything except utmost harmony among all elements.

"Certainly, however, our economic situation is extremely bad. I am aware of a great, crying demand throughout the island among the poorer people for work. At the same time, I have every evidence of the people's patience under great ing, and am conscious of their confidence in the future and of their determination to assist my administration through this exceedingly difficult period.

"I believe the Americans will give us the relief necessary to our prosperity. I thank you for this opportunity to say I do not believe Cuba will ever have civil war. Our people simply want peace and work enough to obtain means to live.

"ESTRADA PALMA."

BOY'S NECK BROKEN BY FALL.

He Tumbled Out of a Cherry Tree and Fell Twenty Feet.

Alfred H. Hehre, an eleven-year-old boy, climbed into a cherry tree in the yard of his father's (Hans) residence at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Macomb's Dam Road yesterday afternoon, and crawled out on a slim limb to get at some cherries.

The limb broke under his weight, and he fell twenty feet to the ground. He landed on his head, and broke his neck. An ambulance was summoned from Fordham Hospital, but on its arrival the physician said the boy was dead. Coroner O'Gorman subsequently called at the boy's home, and granted a permit for his burial.

TALK OF NEW FERRY LINE.

Also of Christopher and Barclay Street Service Improvement.

It was reported in Hoboken yesterday that the ferries of the lines to Barclay and Christopher Streets were about to be greatly improved, and a new ferry established between Fourteenth Street and Hoboken, and Twenty-third Street, New York.

No details could be obtained from the officials, however, owing to the absence of President Eldridge.

THE TRIAL OF COL. LYNCH

Arraigned in a London Police Court for High Treason.

Member of Parliament Who Fought with the Boers—The Government's Counsel States Its Case.

LONDON, June 14.—Bow Street Police Court was crowded this morning when the investigation commenced into the charge of high treason brought against Col. Arthur Lynch, formerly of the Boer Army, who was elected member of Parliament for Galway in November last and who was arrested at Newhaven Wednesday on landing there from France. Mrs. Lynch and other friends of the accused were present.

The Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson, in opening for the prosecution, referred briefly to Col. Lynch's Australian nationality, residence in Paris, and departure thence to the Transvaal in January, 1900.

"The case for the prosecution," said Sir Edward, "will be that on arriving in South Africa Lynch took service with the Transvaal Government, raised a regiment, of which he acted as commander, to fight in its behalf, and actively fought against Gen. Buller's operations. Lynch was in Pretoria Jan. 15, 1900, and wrote to the Transvaal authorities, notifying them of his desire to take up arms, and Jan. 18 he signed a Field Cornet's certificate, describing himself as an Irishman, a British subject, and as born in Australia, but declaring his willingness to fight for the South African Republic in order to maintain and defend its independence.

"Lynch also took the oath of allegiance as a burgher, the certificate enabling him to do so as well as to accept a commission from the Transvaal Government. Lynch then raised the so-called Irish Brigade, joined the invading army in Natal, and issued an appeal signed 'Arthur Lynch, Colonel, Irish Brigade,' inviting Irishmen to assist the two republics."

The Hon. Charles Russell (second son of Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen), in behalf of the defendant, said that Lynch had faced the proceedings like a man. What he had done he had done openly, and he desired to facilitate the inquiry as much as possible.

After the police had furnished evidence of the prisoner's arrest, during the course of which Detective Inspector Walsh testified to finding in Col. Lynch's pocket a visiting card of Hamilton Holt, "introducing Col. Lynch of the Boer Army to three Americans—A. S. Hardy, United States Minister at Berne, Switzerland; Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister to Teheran, (now Minister to Venezuela,) and Prof. Richardson of the American School at Athens," and some testimony had been presented regarding Col. Lynch's presence "on commando" in Natal, the prisoner was remanded until June 21.

THE NUREMBERG CENTENNIAL.

Emperor William Presents an Old Collection of Imperial Seals.

BERLIN, June 14.—Emperor William's gift to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg, the centennial of which he will attend next Monday, consists of a collection of imperial seals from the time of Pepin le Brsf, King of the Franks, to Francis II. of Germany.

Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, will join Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft, Vice President of the Harvard Germanic Museum, in representing Harvard University at the approaching Nuremberg centennial.

NEW JERSEY GIRL MISSING.

Thirteen-Year-Old Daughter of a New Durham Man Left Her Home on June 2.

A search is being made in this city by Martin Metzroth of New Durham, N. J., for his thirteen-year-old daughter Sophia, who has been missing from her home in that place since Monday, June 2.

According to Metzroth, his daughter attended school in the neighborhood, but frequently ran away from her studies, remaining from school and from her home for a couple of days at a time. She attended school on the morning of the day that she disappeared, but remained away in the afternoon. On the following Wednesday the child saw some of her playmates and told them she was coming to New York City to see her grandfather. The child, her father learned, remained away from school ten days last month. Her mother died a short time ago and since then Sophia has remained at home each day alone until it was time to go to school.

The missing child is about four feet in height, has light hair and complexion, blue eyes, and wore a flannel dress. She has not visited any of her relatives in this city.

PROFESSIONAL FIT THROWER.

Peddler Who Spat Blood to Get Sympathy Had Been at the Hospital 28 Times Before.

"Professional fit thrower" is the way in which the police and the authorities of the Hudson Street Hospital describe Francis Gantles, forty-two years old, of 510 West Broadway, who made on Friday night what is known to have been his twenty-ninth visit to the House of Relief and who was sent yesterday to the workhouse for a month by Magistrate Zeller, in the Tombs Court.

A young woman appeared as complainant. She told the Magistrate that she had found Gantles peddling shoe laces in Park Row the day before, and she looked over his stock, but, finding none to suit her, turned away, when he howled out an insult at her. Fortunately there was a policeman close by and she called upon him to arrest the peddler, who, as the heavy hand fell upon him, simulated a severe illness and began to spit blood. He was therefore taken to the hospital instead of to the station house and was at once recognized as an old offender at his particular line of awakening public sympathy.

HURT BY THE THIRD RAIL.

Three of Manhattan Road's Men Injured on East Side Lines.

Three employes of the Manhattan Railway were injured by the third-rail while they were at work yesterday. Thomas Hefferman of 223 East One Hundred and First Street, and Charles Howard of 209 East One Hundredth Street were working on the tracks at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, when they stumbled and fell on the rail. Hefferman was burned about the neck and shoulder, and Howard about the face and arms. Both were attended by Dr. Donovan of Harlem Hospital, and removed to their homes.

Daniel McCarthy of 334 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, while stringing wires on the trestle at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street last evening, fell across the third-rail, and was burned about the face and hands. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Harlem Hospital, and removed to his home.

Plate Glass Works to Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—The Pittsburg Glass Company's works, at Tarentum, Penn., and Creighton, and the Allegheny Company's plant at Hite, Penn., will close down on July 1 for a month. It is said all the combine plate glass plants of the country have agreed on this shut-down on account of having large stocks on hand.

WARNING TO INVESTORS

Germans Are Urged to Let the Bolivian Syndicate Alone.

The Brazilian Minister in Berlin Points Out that Territory Concerned Is Still in Dispute.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Brazilian Minister, Baron Rio Branco, has issued a warning to German investors against putting money in the Bolivian Syndicate, because, he points out, the boundaries of the Province of Acre are uncertain. Brazil and Peru are claiming, and are still negotiating with Bolivia regarding the same.

Attempts last night to reach the gentlemen in this city who are interested in the Bolivian Syndicate were not successful, most of them being out of town. Arthur S. Fairchild of Vermilye & Co. was the only one of them who could be seen.

Mr. Fairchild said, when the Berlin dispatch was read to him, that he had heard nothing about the statement made in it, and could give no information as to the correctness of the report or its bearing on the future of the Bolivian Syndicate.

As announced in a dispatch from Berlin June 4, F. W. Whitridge of New York left Berlin that day for England after having arranged with the Deutscher Bank and other financial houses of Berlin to take shares in the Bolivian Syndicate of New York.

The object of getting German capital for this syndicate does not appear to have been because outside money was needed, but because August Belmont & Co., Vermilye & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, and others composing the syndicate desired to broaden the international basis of the enterprise and thus obtain additional diplomatic support in the negotiations now pending between the syndicate and Brazil. It is through Brazilian territory that the Bolivian Syndicate must find an outlet for intercourse with the world. It is likely that the syndicate will also obtain some Belgian capital.

The Bolivian Syndicate has been authorized to administer fiscally, to police, and to govern 80,000 square miles of rubber forests in Bolivia, and the output of this country will have to be transported on rivers which cross the Brazilian frontier. It will also pay an export duty to certain Brazilian States and chiefly to the State of Amazonas.

The apprehension of the Brazilian Government arising from the fact that Americans are obtaining fiscal rights in and police control over so vast a territory in Bolivia, a strip of which territory is claimed by Brazil, has created a difficulty which has made international partition and ownership desirable. American interests, however, will predominate.

While Mr. Whitridge has been dealing with the financial interests of the syndicate Sir William Martin Conway, the explorer, who negotiated the syndicate's concession from Bolivia, has been in Berlin and has explained to the German Foreign Office the objects of the enterprise. It is understood that the Foreign Office will probably forward the aims of the Bolivian syndicate, in which both American and German capital is now interested.

Brazil has obtained of Argentina the right to navigate certain rivers which cross the boundaries of the two countries, and has long contended that Venezuela should concede similar rights with regard to the Orinoco River. It is consequently thought probable that Brazil will yield to the request that Bolivian and Brazilian streams be opened to international navigation.

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA'S LIBRARY.

Austrian Vice Consul, Conrad von Weser, Presents 213 Pamphlets—Other Recent Donations.

A collection of 213 pamphlets of great interest to students and antiquarians has been presented to the Columbia University Library by Herr Conrad von Weser, the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul. The collection will be placed on exhibition in the bibliographical museum, under the charge of Dr. V. G. Simkovitch. This museum has been recently established at Columbia in the room which President Low used as his office while he was head of the institution.

Several valuable additions have recently been made to the library, among which are the Yale bi-centennial publications, in twenty-three volumes; a very rare edition of Newton's "Philosophiae Naturales, Principia Mathematica," printed in London in 1687; twenty-two volumes from Miss Hannah Wehle; a collection of pictures of the Faculty from Hollinger & Co., and of pictures of the instructors from Allman & Co.

Prof. John Dyneily Prince, '89, who has left the Chair of Semitic Languages at New York University to accept a similar position at Columbia, has presented the university with eighteen Babylonian tablets.

Some idea of the increase in the use of the library during the past few years may be gained from the statistics of a single department, that of books to be read inside of the building. The figures for the first quarter of each year since 1898 are as follows: 1899, 9,133 books; 1900, 14,774; 1901, 19,267; 1902, 23,754.

END OF HARVARD'S YEAR.

The Commencement Week Exercises Begin To-day with the Baccalaureate Sermon in Appleton Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—Commencement week at Harvard starts to-morrow with the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. George Gordon of Boston in Appleton Chapel in the afternoon. This is the introduction to a busy week for the Harvard seniors. There will follow the senior spread, class day, and commencement exercises, besides the annual baseball game and the boat race with Yale, which are looked upon as important functions of the commencement programme.

Commencement day itself, a week from next Wednesday, is to be made more interesting than usual by the presence of President Roosevelt. The President will be here to march with his class, and to speak at the commencement dinner in Sanders Theatre in the afternoon. Preparations have been made for his reception, and the yard is to be closed to all but graduates and present members of the university. Heretofore the yard has always been open to everyone.

The annual baseball game with Yale next Thursday marks the beginning of the senior festivities. There will be the usual excitement caused by the different classes forming in line to march around the field and cheer the Crimson nine to victory. In the evening come the senior spread, which takes the form of a dance in Memorial Hall, and a spread on the Delta. This is regarded the most fashionable of any of the week's functions.

Friday will be class day. In the morning occur the last chapel exercises in Sanders, and afterward the centre of attraction is shifted to the yard. Many of the big spreads, such as the Pudding, Pi Eta, Beck Hall, and others, come at noon, and it is here that New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston society is to be seen. From then until the statue exercises at 4, the time is taken up with private spreads, and music in the yard by the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs. The stands around the statue have been erected. The seniors will here have their last "Rough House."

After these exercises begin another round of spreads, which last till 8 o'clock, and then the private dances as well as the two big ones in Memorial and the Gymnasium are in order. There will be music in the yard.

On Wednesday there will be the regular commencement day exercises, when the degrees are awarded and diplomas given out. In the afternoon is the commencement dinner, and for those who do not attend this it is planned to have speeches and a glee club of graduates is to furnish music at the Union. On Thursday comes the crew race with Yale at New London.

FORESTRY SCHOOL DECISION.

Attorney General Decides that the Cornell Has Not Violated Provisions in Its Adirondack Preserve.

ALBANY, June 14.—Attorney General Davies has decided that the Cornell School of Forestry has not violated any provisions of law on the land held by it in the Adirondack Preserve, and he has made public an opinion in which he holds that there exists no cause for the commencement of an action to dispossess from lands which the college holds for forestry purposes.

In his opinion Attorney General Davies says:

"This contention rests entirely upon the assumption that the lands in question are 'the lands of the State,' and this assumption is wholly unwarranted. The lands are the property of Cornell University. The act in pursuance of which they were purchased provides that 'the university shall have the title, possession, management, and control of such land,' for a period of thirty years.

"The argument that the State is the equitable owner rests, of course, wholly upon the theory that the moneys of the State were unlawfully employed in their purchase.

"This is not the fact. The doctrine of equitable ownership and resulting trusts has no application. Any corporation or individual owning lands within the forest preserve may cut and destroy the timber upon it at will. It is only the lands of the State which are protected."

STUDENTS ELECT EDITORS.

Those Who Will Manage Their Periodicals at Columbia.

The various undergraduate periodicals of Columbia University have elected their editors for the next year. The interests of The Spectator, which hopes to begin as a daily next October, will be intrusted to Charles Le Roy Hendrickson of Brooklyn. Roi Cooper Megrue of this city will edit The Columbia Literary Monthly. W. Pitt Stryker Earle of New York will be editor in chief of The Jester, and J. A. K. Su Hou will have charge of The Morningside.

The 1904 Columbian, the annual of the junior class, will be managed by the following editors, six from the college and six from the schools of Applied Sciences:

Frederick Squires of Williamstown, Mass.
Jaxon Knox of New York.
Donald Clifford Brace of New York.
Warwick Stevens Carpenter of North Hoosick, N. Y.
William Pitt Stryker Earle of New York.
Edward L. Hannemann of New Paltz, N. Y.
Oscar Rempel Houston of Brooklyn.
Van R. Hoff Greene of New York.
Milton Henry Flee of Birmingham, Ala.
Eugene Ashley of New York.
Rockwell Kent of Tarrytown, N. Y.

YALE UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Announcements of the Awards Made Public by the Faculty.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—The prize announcements at Yale University were to-day made public by the faculty. They are as follows:

BENJAMIN F. BARGE, MATHEMATICAL PRIZES FOR FRESHMEN.

First Prize—Clifford Harris Peck, East Aurora, N. Y.

Second Prize—Arthur R. Williams, Norwalk, Conn.

Third Prize—Paul Cutts, Gloversville, N. Y.; Hugh B. Henry, Concord, N. H.; Albert Wallace Hull, Torrington, Conn.

FOR SOPHOMORES.

First Prize—Harry Bacon Rice, Coles Ferry, Va.

Second Prize—Seth Weaver Baldwin, Naugatuck, Conn.; Frederick Erastus Pierce, South Britain, Conn.

Third Prize—Herbert William Eales, Bridgeport, Conn.

WINTHROP PRIZES FOR JUNIORS.

First Prize—Harry Brown Van Deventer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Second Prize—Herbert Cassius Kelly, New Haven.

C. WYLLYS BETTS PRIZE FOR SOPHOMORES

Awarded to Dudley Frank Sicher, New York, with honorable mention of Horatio Ford, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER PRIZE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

First Prize—Charles Seymour Thompson, '02, New Haven.

Second Prize—Henry Lee Sweinhart, '02, Pottstown, Penn.

BRYN MAWR SCHOLARSHIPS.

New York City Wins the Greatest Number of Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., June 14.—The first matriculation scholarship given by Bryn Mawr College for New York, New Jersey, and Delaware goes to Lillian Rauschere Ellis, prepared by the Priscilla Braislin School of Bordentown, N. J. The second goes to Suzette Kemper Grundy, prepared by Packer Collegiate Institute. Neither of these schools has sent before a student winning entrance honors.

The Berkeley School of New York has won first honors twice and second once; Dr. Sach's School for Girls, one first honor and two second; Miss Dana's School, Morristown, N. J., the Misses Hebb's School, Wilmington, Del., and Rye Seminary, Rye N. Y., have each sent one student winning second honors, while the Dwight School for Girls, Englewood, N. J., has won one, and Miss Spence's School, New York City, two first honors.

It will be seen that New York City wins far the greatest number of honors, which are open to three States.

HOBART COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The Exercises Will Begin on Wednesday, June 18.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 14.—The commencement day at Hobart College is on Wednesday, June 18. Some of the most important features of commencement week are:

The baccalaureate sermon, June 15, by the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

The sermon before the religious societies of the college by the Rev. Alexander Mann, B. A., '81, East Orange, N. J.

The Phi Beta Kappa oration by Frank Warren Hackett, Washington, (ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy) on "The Attitude of the Scholar Toward Man in Public Life."

Western Reserve University Enriched.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—A. A. Pope of this city has given the Western Reserve University $100,000. The money will be used to pay for extensive improvements that have just been made in the college buildings.

EXCITEMENT AT A MILL FIRE.

Young Women Restrained from Jumping from Windows in Greenpoint.

The jute mill of the American Manufacturing Company, in Greenpoint, was damaged considerably yesterday afternoon by fire that broke out in a storehouse in the fifth story of the big building at West and Noble Streets. More than 1,000 employes were at work at the time, and many of the young women and girls became excited. Some ran out of the building, while others tried to jump from windows, but they were restrained by men.

The fire, which was due to spontaneous combustion, was discovered by a day watchman in a lot of jute. Two alarms were sent in, and as the fire was difficult of access the firemen could only flood the place for two hours and drown it out.

The loss was estimated at $10,000. A fire in the mill about two months ago caused damage to the extent of about $60,000.

Texas Stock Exchanges Threatened.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 14.—A decision rendered by the Court of Criminal Appeals, Third District, affirms the judgment of the lower court in the case of Harvey Fullerton of Greenville, convicted of operating a bucket shop, or dealing in futures. It is said that the effect of this decision will probably be to close up every Stock Exchange or brokerage office in the State.

POLICE SEIZE SILVERWARE

Prisoner Was Trying to Pawn a Bagful When Arrested.

In the Man's Room Detectives Find a Pocket Lantern, a Loaded Revolver, Chisels, and Screwdrivers.

By the arrest of a man who was trying to pawn a bagful of property yesterday the detectives of the Central Office came into possession of a large quantity of silver-plated ware and other property for which they are trying to find an owner or owners. Capt. Titus of the Central Office is of the opinion that the stuff is the product of two or three robberies.

The arrest was made by Detective Sergeants Firneisen and Crauch, who were assigned yesterday to visit pawnshops. In several shops they noticed a man who was carrying a bagful of stuff, of which he was trying to dispose. After watching him for some time they placed him under arrest in the Cypress Pawnshop, at 389 Bowery. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he described himself as Peter Wolf, thirty-six years old, single, a German carpenter, living at 85 Second Street. The bag which the prisoner had carried contained the following articles:

One silver cream and sugar bowl, marked "S. S."
One silver pitcher and sugar bowl, not marked.
One silver ice cream knife, marked "S."
One silver-plated pitcher.
One silver-plated sugar bowl.
Twelve silver-plated table spoons, made by the Meriden Britannia Company.
Sixteen silver-plated forks, made by J. Curley & Brother.
One silver sardine fork.
Five silver oyster forks, marked "S."
One silver-plated pie fork.
One silver-plated call bell.
One sheepskin box, marked "White Manufacturing Co."
Twelve ivory-handled knives, marked "L. S. C."
One gold stick pin, set with rubies.
Six silver berry for

Part Three
Pages 17-24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Editorial and Cable Section

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING IN LONDON

Chief Topic Is the Dinner of Ambassador Choate to King Edward and Queen Alexandra---Society Represented at the Dinner to Whitelaw Reid, the Coronation Envoy---Last Court of the Season a Brilliant Function.

BY E. A. DITHMAR.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—Another week of wet and gloom with January temperature has checked the usual June gayety greatly and made the customary garden parties and outdoor fêtes, common in London at this time of year, out of the question.

Hotel men and house agents are still wondering where is that enormous predicted invasion of Americans, but one or two weeks' steamers had full passenger lists, and I fancy there are really more Americans now in London than can be readily discovered. A great many of the newly arrived tourists have been kept indoors by severe colds caused by the unseasonable weather.

Among Americans resident in London the chief topic of the week, of course, has been Ambassador Choate's dinner to the King and Queen in his beautiful mansion on the historic Carlton House Terrace, which, some local chronicler has discovered, is the only house in the row without a history of its own.

So far as officialdom is concerned the list of guests at this dinner almost made itself—the President's special envoy and his wife, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Duke of Norfolk, and the others being obviously exactly the right persons to ask, while it is probable that the Ambassador could not have made a better choice of representatives of unofficial America than our most distinguished painter and our most eminent financier. J. S. Sargent, R. A., and J. Pierpont Morgan are probably, at the present moment, the two best-known Americans in Europe not holding public office.

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AMBASSADOR CHOATE'S DINNER.

The Ambassador's dinner on the next night to Whitelaw Reid was purely social and less formal an affair than the first entertainment ever given a King of England by the Minister of a republic, and the guests, whatever may have been their official rank, represented society first of all.

Carlton House Terrace has been the scene of another fashionable gathering this week of interesting Americans. William Waldorf Astor's reception, with a concert at which Melba sang and Kubelik played, was attended by few if any visitors from the United States, but Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Newhouse, Lady Grey Igerton, and many other ladies from our own land attended Mrs. Mackay's reception.

Mrs. Chauncey, by the way, has bought a house in Hertford Street, Mayfair, while her sister, Lady Newborough, has taken one in Green Street, near by, for the season.

Gilbert Parker, M. P., and his wife, who was Miss Vantine of New York, are giving no large entertainments, but entertain their friends at little dinner parties.

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THE LAST COURT OF THE SEASON.

Not only was the last Court of the season held, as usual, in a downpour of rain, but it was the largest in point of numbers yet held by the King and Queen, but it is likely that no such large number of Americans ever before attended a royal function at the same time.

Besides our Ambassador and all the members of his embassy and the special envoy and his suite, there was an unusually large number of Americans among the guests, including Mrs. C. H. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sedgwick, and Edwin A. Abbey.

J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to Venice by the way of Paris.

At Mrs. Francis H. Leggett's dinner party, at her house in Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, this week, Princess Hatzfeldt, Mr. Frank H. Avery, and Ethel Barrymore were among the guests.

At the Duke of Newcastle's ball on the same evening the only Americans present were Mrs. Avery and her mother, Mrs. Clarke, unless Mrs. Ronalds is still to be counted as an American.

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A FRENCH BAZAAR.

Ethel Barrymore was conspicuous among a comparatively small number of Americans at the successful Charity Bazaar held at the French Embassy at Knights Bridge this week. A comparatively small number of prominent Americans was also at Kitty Cheatham Thompson's concert at the Duke of Somerset's town house, in Grosvenor Square, yesterday, but the spacious salons were crowded, and titled English folks were in the majority. The concert, with the aid of Nordica, Bispham, and Kubelik, was inevitably enjoyable, and of high artistic merit, while Mrs. Cheatham Thompson's own darky songs, which she has made popular in many London drawing rooms, were the "real thing," and not the variety-hall rag-time imitations. On the previous night she sang at a large party given by Mrs. Ronalds.

The incidents of the week which attracted many Americans, especially the youngsters, and would have called out more if the weather had been more propitious, were the four-in-hand parade in Hyde Park and the first of the English-Australian cricket matches at Lords. For the latter the rain held up a few hours. The hard-worked King was present and the grand stand was jammed with fashionable folks.

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THE CORONATION SHOW.

The coronation show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park and the al fresco dramatic performance arranged by Ben Greet at the same charming spot have been sadly interfered with by persistent rain.

Nearly every hour every day from now till the middle of July will be crowded with social entertainments, but much attention will be absorbed next week by the Ascot races, which, of course, everybody with influence enough to enter the royal inclosure will attend.

Whitelaw Reid, who is now comfortably settled at Brook House, Park Lane, will not begin to entertain until Ascot is out of the way.

Miss Hanwart is giving a series of musicales at her house in Curzon Street, for which invitations are in eager demand.

The Bradley Martins, who are entertaining even more extensively than ever before, have already had royalty at their dinner parties, and will give a notable entertainment June 23, on the same night that Count Reginald Ward gives a large dinner at the Waisingham.

On that night, too, Calvé and Caruso, the new tenor, who has made a hit at Covent Garden, and Plançon will sing, and Kubelik will play at Mrs. Mackay's, in Carlton House Terrace.

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AT THE HOTELS.

In the gay Palm Room of Carlton Hotel this week about supper time it seemed as if the usual number of Americans were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Albert Bissell and Miss Bissell of Buffalo, Mr. Griscom of the American Line, C. W. Earle of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, who have been cruising in the Mediterranean on their yacht Margarita; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. Ogden Armour, and D. Courcy Forbes.

Lunching at the Savoy I saw Mr. and Mrs. Willis Bryant of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wandsworth of Detroit, and A. Badger of Chicago.

Mr. Phipps of Pittsburg has taken Beaufort Castle for the Summer.

Lady Cunard remains at Claridge's, where there are as yet fewer Americans than usual, through the coronation.

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CHARLES T. YERKES.

Charles T. Yerkes has returned from Carlsbad and is at the Carlton Hotel again.

R. H. Russell, the New York publisher, is now in London, as are Victor Nelson, United States Consul to Bergen, Norway; Mrs. C. H. Cushing of Boston, and Mrs. E. W. Appleton of New York.

Mrs. Charles Everett Adler of New York and the Misses Adler have gone to Paris, and so have W. J. Arkell and his mother and sister.

The Morton McMichaels, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Osgood Bell are still in town.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall has been delivering an address at the missionary meeting at Seven Oaks, in Kent.

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WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, who has been seriously ill at the house of a friend in Belgravia ever since his arrival here, is now sufficiently recovered to ride out, and expects soon to be able to travel.

Bronson Howard got as far north this week as Boulogne-Sur-Mer, and is said to be in rather better health, but he will not attempt to come to London, sailing almost immediately for New York.

Clyde Fitch is at Berne, where his mother joined him Tuesday, and where he is attended by distinguished specialists, who probably, whatever else they do, will make him stop working for a little while. His health is very precarious.

Charles Frohman left London this morning to met Fitch at Berne, but it is doubtful if the physicians will permit a discussion regarding professional matters. The new plays, however, are nearly finished.

DINNER TO TWO AMERICANS.

Gen. Wheeler and Mr. Evans Entertained by Their Countrymen in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—There was an informal dinner given Friday night at the Hyde Park Court Hotel jointly to Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Henry Clay Evans, the new American Consul General at London, by Newton Crane, Millard Hennsicker, F. C. Van Duzer, and other Americans resident in London.

Although some of the members of his family have temporarily succumbed to the influence of the weather, Gen. Wheeler has been enjoying London thoroughly. He has had the advantage of being conducted through the National Gallery by W. M. Chase, who, as the General naïvely expresses it, told him what pictures he ought to like, and has had an audience with Lord Roberts.

He sat four hours listening to the debate on supply in the House of Commons, and will attend the royal review of the militia at Aldershot on Monday.

PROFUSION OF AMERICAN GAYETIES IN LONDON.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—Seldom has London seen such profusion of American gayeties as occurred this week. The greatest international and social event of the season was the dinner of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate to King Edward and Queen Alexandra on Wednesday, and since the United States Special Ambassador to the Coronation, Whitelaw Reid, has arrived here, followed at intervals by his large staff, all officialdom has been busy leaving cards at the residence of America's Special Envoy.

The fact that two large American embassies are in full swing in the British metropolis seems to have given an additional impetus to the unofficial entertainments on the part of other Americans who are now crowding London. Mrs. Crocker and her two stepdaughters, the Misses Rutherford, have been entertaining at Claridge's, Gen. John W. Clous has been hobnobbing with Lord Roberts and other English army dignitaries, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Consul General Henry Clay Evans, the members of the American polo team and their supporters, notably James R. Keene, are frequently seen at social gatherings.

President Roosevelt's two sisters, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, have been overwhelmed with invitations, and have arranged various entertainments at the house they have taken in Grosvenor Crescent. The Mackays, Bradley Martins, Wards, Marlboroughs, and almost every one of London's well-known Americans are nightly seen at the opera, and afterward flitting from one ball to another.

While the King has signified his desire that no concerts or balls, except the royal functions, shall mark coronation week, there will occur various large dinner parties, to attend which the guests will have difficulty in getting through the congested streets. June 23 will be a gala night for the American colony. The Bradley Martins will give a very elaborate dinner at their house, in Chesterfield Gardens, which is likely to outrival in luxuriance the famous Bradley Martin ball. The same night Mrs. John W. Mackay's Carlton House Terrace mansion will be the scene of a big dinner, while also Reginald Ward will give a dinner of eighty covers. On the following night the Ogilvy Haigs will entertain.

THE EVE OF ASCOT WEEK.

The very bad weather now marking the eve of Ascot week threatens to mar somewhat the many house parties previously arranged. But if the rain will only cease and June become itself again the gayety which has taken hold of the nation will doubtless have a superb outlet at the fashionable race meeting, in which many Americans have planned to participate.

The distinguished Americans who accompany Whitelaw Reid are at present scattered all over the West End, but on June 23 they will go to the Buckingham Palace Hotel as guests of the nation, with the exception of Mr. Reid, who, of course, will remain at Brook House. Gen. James H. Wilson, representing the army of the United States at the coronation, and his two daughters, are now at Claridge's, but they expect to pay a flying visit to Paris. Rear Admiral John C. Watson, representing the United States Navy at the coronation, and his son, Lieut. E. H. Watson, United States Navy, have taken temporary rooms, where the British naval officials are flocking to pay their respects. Commander Cowles, the ex-Naval Attaché of the United States here, with his wife and sister-in-law, is occupying a house in Grosvenor Place. Col. John Biddle, United States Army, Gen. Wilson's aide, is already at the Buckingham Palace Hotel.

All the visitors tell the representatives of The Associated Press that they are glad of the chance to visit England under such auspicious circumstances. They are all delighted at the courtesy exhibited, but they are all rather mixed up regarding future arrangements and are rather aghast at the avalanche of invitations which they have received. Within a few days order will doubtless come out of the present chaos.

Considering that London's streets are already bedecked for the coronation with festoons, flags, and arches, though sadly bedraggled by rain, it is small wonder that the King fills the centre of the stage, popular thought, and society gossip.

PUBLIC HANDKISSING.

Prior to the dinner of Mr. and Mrs. Choate it had been the custom of those meeting their Majesties at private houses to "kiss hands," but his Majesty sent special word that he desired that this ceremony be not observed when he set foot on American soil, as Mr. Choate's house is considered. The omission created considerable comment among the English guests, but it was no small relief to the Americans. However, society had already had some warning of the King's desire, for at Epsom he had the word passed around that he did not desire any public handkissing in the inclosure, which has been a sight for all Derby day crowds. One very fashionable woman, disregarding the informal injunction, grabbed his Majesty's hand and kissed it, much to the King's embarrassment.

AMERICAN VESSELS MAY BE IN LINE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—Among the naval men there is a very strongly expressed desire, likely to be put in print before long, that all of the three United States warships in the Solent at the time of the naval parade shall have places given them in the line, where room is now made only for the Illinois.

It seems that there is likely to be more room for visiting vessels at Spithead than was thought possible. Japan will have three vessels in line, and it is thought that Englishmen and Americans alike would be pleased to have the navy of the United States of America as well represented.

LATEST LONDON LITERARY NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 14.—Sir Alfred Lyall, who has been officially designated as the biographer of that remarkable Englishman of the nineteenth century, Lord Dufferin, has written various similar works, including a life of Warren Hastings, and was associated with Dufferin in India.

The new rival to Punch is called John Bull. It is edited by Arthur à Beckett, and will have satirical cartoons and will not aim to be wholly comic.

Sir Lewis Morris and Harry Furniss will contribute to the first number.

There has been a great deal of advance talk, which must be gratifying to the publisher, John Lane, about a forthcoming book, entitled "An English Girl in Paris," which is not flippant like "The Letters of Elizabeth," but has the stamp of positive reality.

Edward VII. the Hardest-Worked Man in Britain

Might Become Ruler in Fact—His Popularity Great With the Lower Classes—Disagreeable Features of the Coronation Fetes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—Undoubtedly King Edward is now one of the hardest-worked men in his realm, with every hour of every day until the end of the season filled by some function which must cost him some pain or inconvenience to attend. Whatever may have been his official deficiencies in earlier years, he is now toeing the mark with a vengeance.

I am not sure, however, that by way of compensation he is not quite the most popular man of his day, especially with the lower classes and that large element in the middle class least susceptible to outside influences.

King Edward's obvious desire to fulfill his obligations to the very letter greatly pleases these folks, and it is likely that, if he wished to take upon himself some of the functions of government which now are his only in theory and become an actual ruler, they would strongly uphold him.

Indeed, circumstances have made this the hour when the English King, if he chose, might make himself really a King with less opposition than such an attempt would have been sure of having for many years, but it is most unlikely that Edward has any such ambition, having more than enough to do to fill the present arduous duties of his calling.

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GLAD WHEN THE FUSS IS OVER.

It is likely that he will be glad when all the coronation fuss is over, but so, it is now apparent, will all his subjects. Those who can will run away, as the fact that is is now harder to get accommodation at seaside hotels than in town proves, but some hundreds of thousands must remain, and most of them are already complaining of the injury to business and the general demoralization of the metropolis, of which already they are sufferers.

The streets are all blocked by carpenters, making them unsightly and greatly increasing the perils of traffic. Piccadilly, Pall Mall, and Whitehall are full of red and white totem poles, whose gay decorations promise to look very sad, thanks to the freaks of British climate, before the great day. Albemarle Street, through which the royalties and the military pass to and from Paddington and St. Pancras's, are lined with brand-new obelisks, which will seem as old as Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment before the King is crowned, and the gorgeous decorations of some of the thousand street stands are already weatherworn, and the general aspect of London denotes that, after all, it is easier and wiser for England, instead of trying to imitate the Latin festival makers, to be, as the poet William Watson sings in his coronation ode, "the sombre foil of nature's splendors."

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A NOTE OF CRITICISM.

But amid the preparations for the great fêtes the note of austere criticism is sharply sounded by the newspapers. The trees and grass of the parks, in many cases, are doomed to ruin, and the announcement that 7,000 troops are to be camped in Kensington Gardens has been received with protest.

Sentimentalists are making an outcry over the statement that twelve tarts of stuffed larks are to be served at the coronation banquet, but if, as likely as not, the larks turn out to be sparrows, there will still be some millions left.

It is pointed out to-day that clubmen and hospital patients will be most discommoded by the preparations, because the scaffolds in front of every clubhouse and every hospital shut out the sunlight, but their sufferings are reduced to a minimum by the fact that there has been less sunlight in June than there was in December.

E. A. DITHMAR.

CORONATION SERVICE.

Fear that the Government May Take Note of the High Church Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—The Government, it is feared, will unwisely take official note of the protest of certain High Churchmen against the use of the word Protestant in the Church service officially promulgated for coronation day, the protest, of course, meaning that one cannot call Nonconformists by any worse name than Protestant.

The Spectator expresses the hope to-day that the protest will be ignored, which would be the worst blow its authors could receive, but it is reported that the matter will be brought up in Parliament, and the High Church, as well as the Low, will be compelled to adhere to the prescribed form or suffer the penalty.

CORONATION PRICES SLUMP.

Seat Speculators Who Wanted 200 Guineas for Temple Bar Windows Now Ask 75 Guineas.

LONDON, June 14.—Speculators in street coronation seats, who at first were charging exorbitant prices, are now lowering them by leaps and bounds. A general slump is setting in. The best West End situations are now at a minimum of 2 guineas, ($10.50,) instead of 3 guineas, ($15.75.) Two windows at Temple Bar this week were sold for 75 guineas, ($393.75;) 200 guineas ($1,050) was the price originally asked.

The churches have all let their grounds to speculators in stands for a lump sum. Consequently they will not suffer from the slump. As an example, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, will get 5,000 guineas ($26,500) for its ground.

A secret emergency door is being built in Westminster Abbey. The location is known only to their Majesties and a few other people, so that, in case of a panic during the coronation service they can get immediate egress.

BOYS' BRIGADES ON REVIEW.

The Prince of Wales Inspects 13,000 Lads from All Parts of the Kingdom.

LONDON, June 14.—The Prince of Wales held a unique coronation review on the Horse Guards' parade this afternoon of 13,000 lads, gathered from all parts of the kingdom belonging to the boys' brigades connected with the various churches.

The Princess of Wales, her three children, Lord Roberts, and the Duke and Duchess of Aberdeen were among the spectators. Most of the lads spent the night in camps in the parks, and in consequence of the incessant rain they had a somewhat bedraggled appearance as they marched past the saluting point. Twenty-one battalions, each headed by its own band, participated in the review.

KING THANKS MISS SILKMAN.

She Offered Him a Copy of The New York Spectator, 1838, Containing Account of Victoria's Coronation.

From The Scranton Times, June 11.

Miss Caroline Silkman of North Main Avenue, North Scranton, yesterday received a letter from Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to King Edward VII. of England, in which his Royal Highness commands that his thanks be tendered Miss Silkman for her kindness in offering to forward to England an original copy of the New York Spectator, a daily paper, printed in 1838, and which contained an account of the coronation of Queen Victoria, which took place in August of that year. The letter was dated Buckingham Palace and was engrossed with the royal coat of arms.

To a TIMES reporter yesterday Miss Silkman said that the paper in question, The Spectator, which has now gone out of existence, was forwarded to her father, William Silkman, from New York, in the year 1838. It contained a lengthy article on the coronation of England's then young Queen. This was probably the first published account of the coronation that appeared in this country. Mr. Silkman retained the paper until his death, some twenty-five years ago. His daughter, Miss Caroline, also retained it as a family treasure.

Some few weeks ago the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, learning of its existence, communicated with Miss Silkman and requested that she give him some excerpts from the original article. Miss Silkman complied with the request, and on May 11 THE NEW YORK TIMES published some three and a half columns descriptive of the coronation of the late Queen Victoria.

Hearing of the desire of the royal family of England to gather everything possible relative to the coronation of Queen Victoria, Miss Silkman wrote to Sir Francis Knollys, tendering him the original copy of the paper, which is probably the only one in existence, and is of value as a historical effect, not alone for the article descriptive of the coronation, but also as a specimen of early nineteenth century journalism.

Sir Francis Knollys brought Miss Silkman's letter to the attention of the King, and he commanded his Secretary to return his personal thanks to her for her kind and generous offer. Miss Silkman was very much pleased by receiving such a courteous letter. She says that she will now give the paper to some historical society, so that it may be properly preserved.

THE WEEK IN BRITISH POLITICS

Talk of a Zollverein Increases — The Education Bill—The Coming of "Dick" Seddon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—In spite of the turmoil all around Westminster, Parliament goes on making laws, although slowly. Now that the "corn tax" has been incorporated into the laws of the realm, talk of a Zollverein increases, but much is merry talk, in which even the august name of the prime mover is turned into ridicule.

It must be admitted, however, that signs are not wanting of political trouble, and perhaps the overturn of the Government before the season is over.

The fight on the Education bill is sure to be hot, and all the Liberals are united against it, while it is an open secret that many avowed Ministerialists regard it as a makeshift.

As for the Zollverein, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asserts that it would be possible to have free-trade colonies without increasing the duties against foreign nations, but at the same time he asserts that it is not possible at the present time to have absolute free trade with the colonies. This seems a perfectly safe position, anyhow, and it is unlikely that any clearer light will be thrown on the subject until all the colonial Premiers will have assembled in London with the cares of the coronation off their minds.

The coming of "Dick" Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, still shakes the ground, and the terror of him increases, for it is known now that he objects to the terms of peace. Some daring persons have said something about shutting the door in his face, but Carruthers Gould denotes the impracticability of that in a cartoon in The Westminster Gazette, which shows that when Seddon's face is still a reasonable distance from the door a large part of his person has entered the room.

THE DOINGS OF THEATRE PEOPLE IN LONDON

Mme. Bernhardt Studying Lady Macbeth—Hilda Spong to Play in "Ulysses" and "Iris" in America—Maeterlinck's New Play, "Monna Vanna."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—Mme. Bernhardt is still supreme in grace and power, but the older plays in her repertory serve her better than such a sombre, sordid piece as Marion Crawford's historical, unpoetical "Francesca da Rimini."

It is said that Mme. Bernhardt is now studying the rôle of Lady Macbeth for next Winter.

William Gillette, who was to have returned home this week, has been taken ill while visiting some friends in Scotland, and will remain over a fortnight.

Olive May has rejoined the Frohman forces, and it is whispered that she may have the title rôle in New York in "The Country Mouse," which is acted charmingly here by Annie Hughes. This comedy, by Arthur Law, is smart, with a sort of flashy tone which has not interfered with its success.

Hilda Spong is admirably suited for the rôle of Pallas Athene in "Ulysses," which she will act in New York in the forepart of next season, afterward taking up the second rôle in "Iris," which requires dignity and experienced skill in its performance.

"The Bluebell in Fairyland," which has been running continuously since the middle of December at the Vaudeville Theatre, will be withdrawn after June 25. In Capt. Robert Marshall's new version of "The Ladies' Battle," by Scribe, at the Haymarket, in July, H. B. Irving will act Montrichard, Cyril Maude the Chevalier de Grignon, and Winifred Emery the Countess.

Ben Greet's revival of an old morality play, called "Every Man," has been so successful here that Eleanor Calhoun talks of taking it to New York next Autumn. An individual hit was made in it by Ethel Wynne Matthison, who is now proclaimed the coming actress.

Forbes Robertson proposes to act "Hamlet" at a series of matinées at the Lyric Theatre in July.

Maeterlinck's new play, "Monna Vanna," will be acted at matinées in London next week by actors from Paris.

E. S. Willard, who is now in London, has engaged Maude Fealy, Laura Linden, and Bassett Roe for his American tour in the Autumn, and has new plays by Louis Parker and Stephen Phillips.

Frank Worthing will act John Drew's old part in "Christopher Junior" at the Shaftesbury Theatre next week.

E. A. DITHMAR.

Interest in Sarah Bernhardt, at no time allowed by that successful seeker after notoriety to quite die out, has been renewed in America by the announcement that she will be seen here next season as Romeo to the Juliet of Maude Adams. This announcement has been previously made several times, but latest reports make it appear practically certain that the great French actress will essay the rôle of the ardent Shakespearean lover. The fact that she is studying "Macbeth" for next Winter will undoubtedly pique curiosity as to her plans still further. In this connection comment by another French actress—Rejane—who has been interviewed in London, is interesting. She believes that Shakespeare is Shakespeare only when played in English.

"The English stage has, of course, the greatest dramatist in the world in Shakespeare," she said. "I have given 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'Much Ado About Nothing,' but I think that Shakespeare is, after all, better interpreted by English players than by French. Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet must be very fine, I know, although I have never seen it, and I thought Mounet-Sully played Hamlet magnificently when I witnessed his performance. But English actors have interpreted Shakespeare better than the French, in my opinion. I don't understand the English language," she said, apologetically, "but there is always the same art, however many different ways there may be in portraying the character, and an English play gives me great pleasure."

If the Bernhardt-Adams combination idea is really carried out, as now seems likely, both those actresses, it is said, will play in French, but the supporting company will speak English. The experiment is not a new one, as those who saw the elder Salvini will remember. As to the satisfaction afforded auditors in such a conglomerate attempt at Shakespeare—well, that is a matter of opinion. But curiosity will in all likelihood make the venture a successful one financially whatever the verdict may be as to its artistic significance.

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The announcement that Olive May will probably be seen in the title rôle of "The Country Mouse" would seem to indicate that Daniel Frohman has decided not to bring Annie Hughes to this country. She made a decided hit in London in the part in which it is now suggested that Miss May will be seen here. Immediately upon Daniel Frohman's arrival in London it was reported that he would bring Miss Hughes to this country.

Olive May, at one time the wife of Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, made her first great hit in this city in that author's play. "The Butterflies," acting in support of John Drew. She has appeared frequently since, but none of the rôles subsequently assigned to her afforded quite such good opportunity. In fact, Miss May's rôle in "The Butterflies" was so good that for once Maude Adams, who was still at that time John Drew's leading woman, dropped to second place in the estimate of persons who saw the performance. Mr. Carleton is generally credited with having written the part in question for Miss May.

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Various stories have been in circulation as to Hilda Spong's plans for next season. At one time it was said that she would be starred next season in the part of Esmeralda in Paul Potter's version of "Notre Dame," in which she was recently seen at Daly's Theatre. Daniel Frohman's plans, however, were such that he decided to assign Bertha Galland to that rôle. Owing to the fact that the new Lyceum Theatre will not be available for his stock company until late in the season, Mr. Frohman released a number of his actors from their contracts. The part of Pallas Athene, in which Miss Spong is likely to be seen here, was played in London by Miss Constance Collier.

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"Blue Bell in Fairyland" is one of the Christmas pantomimes with which London is flooded every holiday season. This one has had an unusually long run, Miss Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks, both favorites with English playgoers, being largely concerned in its success.

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The most recent opportunity afforded New York playgoers to see a play by Maeterlinck was during Mrs. Patrick Campbell's engagement at the Victoria Theatre, when that author's "Pelleas and Melisande" was produced. It is a work frankly symbolical. It was well acted, and was staged with much beauty of effect, but its reception was dubious.

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"Monna Vanna," the new play by Maeterlinck, which was given lately in the Théatre de l'Oeuvre at Paris, is in three acts. The first scene opens in Pisa, besieged by the army of the Florentines. Guido Colonna commands the Pisans, who are starving and have exhausted their powder. His father comes through the lines with an offer from Prinzivalle, commanding the Florentines, to throw food and munitions into Pisa if Colonna will allow Giovanna Colonna, his wife, to come out and pass one night in his tent. Giovanna and the city fathers know the terms, and to the horror of her husband the former has consented to go, in order to save the city. The second act is in Prinzivalle's tent. He and Giovanna were playmates, and he has always loved her. Trivulzio, the envoy from Florence, makes a scene over Prinzivalle's delay in taking Pisa, and tries to murder the General. As he is carried out protesting, a shot is heard and Giovanna enters, having been slightly wounded by some one. The scene between Prinzivalle and Giovanna reveals his early idyllic love for her and the fact that she, a poor girl, had to marry Guido Colonna, the richest man of Pisa. He tells her that the Florentines have resolved to kill him for the delay in the siege, and together they escape into Pisa, which he has revictualed according to his promise. Act third is again in Pisa at the Palazzo Colonna. All her oaths that she has been true to him do not move the furious husband. Then he tells the Pisans that she has humbugged Prinzivalle in order to get him into the clutches of his enemies. Seeing that Prinzivalle is about to be turned over to the vengeful Pisans to be tortured, Giovanna suddenly changes about and says that she was forced to sacrifice her virtue. Prinzivalle indignantly denies it. She binds Prinzivalle's hands, and while doing so whispers him to be of good cheer, and at the same time takes possession of the keys to his dungeon. The play ends abruptly at this point.

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Maude Fealy returned to America a few weeks ago after a season with William Gillette in London. Since then she has been acting in San Francisco. Louis Parker is the author of "Rosemary," which is pleasantly remembered by most American theatregoers.

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"Christopher Junior" was written by Madeline Lucette Ryley. It is an example of the play which succeeds in the face of expectations of the worst on the part of those directly concerned.

It had an initial production by John Drew in Brooklyn some years ago, and then was shelved for nearly a season, while Drew was appearing in "The Bauble Shop." Finally, owing to contracts with the author, it was found necessary to bring the play out again.

Mr. Drew had so little faith in the play that he could hardly be induced to learn his lines, and the last rehearsals found him still "shaky" in them. The play was finally put on at the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston. It was a success there and subsequently won favor in this city and elsewhere.

PEACE BENEFITS LONDON THEATRES.

Marked Improvement in Attendance Follows Announcement of the War's End.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—The theatrical managers are feeling the benefits of peace and are confident that good times are ahead. The homes of musical comedy, the Gaiety, Daly's, and the Apollo, are overflowing, and even the houses devoted to serious drama are showing a marked improvement in their attendance. One result of peace will be the very early beginning of the Autumn season. Most of the West End houses will be reopened in the middle of September.

The concert season in London is at its height. Every afternoon and evening sees the performance of a player or singer of worldwide reputation, besides innumerable performances at private houses.

ANTON HEGNER HONORED BY THE QUEEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 14.—Anton Hegner this week sent to the Queen the manuscript of a composition for the 'cello and piano, entitled "Devotion," which she graciously accepted. He was received quite informally at Buckingham Palace when he played for the Queen, Princess Victoria, Princess Christian, and other ladies, and Princess Victoria played one piano accompaniment for him.

ARSENIC AS A CAUSE OF CANCER.

Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson Makes Another Remarkable Statement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 14.—Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, whose gratifying theories about the uncontagiousness of leprosy have been noted in these dispatches, has also been credited with the theory that arsenic is the chief cause of cancer.

He explains, however, that his idea is not so sweeping as that, but he is sure that the long-continued use of arsenic will cause cancer and that the increased employment of arsenic in medicine also has caused an increase of that malady.

Americans in Paris For the Great Race Week

They Will See the Grand Prix Run—Frank Gardner, It Is Said, Could Have Claimed First Honors in the Grand Hurdle Race at Auteuil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14.—This is race week, and Paris is full of prominent Americans. Prescott Lawrence arrived to-day from London for the Grand Prix.

It is said that Frank Gardner, owner of Lady Massey, who was third for the Grand Hurdle race, and second after the disqualification of Mrs. Quilp, could have claimed the victory and the stakes on the ground that Bébé, to whom first prize was given, was entered under a false name.

It was on Wednesday at Auteuil that this great event was run, and among the many Americans present I noticed Eugene Higgins, whose yacht Varuna is lying off Southampton and who was lunching yesterday at Armenonville with Morton Mitchell nnd M. Santos-Dumont; Mr. Pelton, the well-known New York chauffeur, who has just bought a new fifteen horse-power Mors, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, who have just arrived from a long European trip, and who, after going to London for the coronation, will go home for the Summer to their Marion cottage, in Massachusetts.

There was also Mme. Pavlovsky, wife of the manager of the North German Lloyd Line, one of the prettiest American women in Paris, and young Bradley Martin, who plunged a bit on Van; Louis Sherry, the well-known restaurateur; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Robinson I also noticed.

Col. Tom Ochiltree was also at Auteuil, and after the Grand Prix he will proceed to Aix-les-Bains, where he is sure of meting his great friend King George of Greece.

Mrs. Tod Sloan in nile green dress over black lace was one of the prettiest women there, and in the very fashionable set much admiration was expressed for beautiful Mrs. Millington Drake, who has now closed her apartment in Avenue Du Bois and has just returned from the Eton Commencement, where she had been on a visit to her son, an Eton boy, and will now proceed to spend the Summer at her place in Scotland.

The statement in The Paris Herald this morning as to Santos-Dumont sailing for the United States is wholly inaccurate. I learn from him that he has shipped his balloon Santos-Dumont No. 8 to Coney Island, but solely for exhibition purposes.

Owing to the recent accident to his balloon in England and the fact that the St. Louis Exposition has been put off for a year Santos-Dumont will now take a well-earned rest and at most will go to Brazil to visit his mother, whom he has not seen for five years.

Thomas Walsh, the gold king, after a month's stay here to allow Mrs. Walsh, who is an invalid, to convalesce, will go to Belgium and there meet the King of the Belgians, who wishes to use Walsh's knowledge of mining in the American West to aid him in developing his own extensive mining properties in the Congo regon.

T. J. Trafford Huteson, whose automobile mishap was exclusively reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, left yesterday in an automobile for London, together with Mrs. Huteson, whose charming picture in a motor car was recently a feature of the illustrated English paper The King. They are accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Waters.

Huteson on Thursday was condemned at Fontainebleau to eight days in jail and 300f. fine and costs for killing a shepherd, who fortunately had no family to claim damages.

The American Embassy has appealed against the sentence of imprisonment.

The French police are very hard just at present on American chauffeurs, two of whom, Warden and Conkling, this week received two days in jail for furious driving.

The Automobile Club is anxious to establish a fixed rule as to speed, and is fighting their cases.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased the finest private collection of ancient glass in the world, which was the property of the Comtesse de Brousillon of the Faubourg St. Germain.

It consists chiefly of specimens ranging from Egyptian to late Roman periods, but illustrates the entire manufacture of glass from the earliest period to the present time.

In fact, it was collected for the purposes of the history of glass manufacture, in view of which a most elaborate catalogue has been prepared, which the death alone of the original owner prevented being published.

The price of the collection was $100,000.

I met Raffaelli, the painter, so well known to Americans, on the Boulevard yesterday, and he tells me that two of his pictures have just left for the United States, one, "Notre Dame de Paris in Springtime," equal in size to that now exhibited in New York at the Metropolitan Museum, and the other his Salon picture of this year, "Trees on the River Edge."

Raffaelli has just invented a new kind of oil color in the form of sticks, which can be used like chalks, thus doing away with the need of palette and brushes.

Francis Lathrop, the well-known decorative painter, of New York, arrived here yesterday, after a lengthy trip throughout Spain.

He is going on to London for the coronation before returning home. There is to-night a brilliant reception at the British Embassy, at which the American element will be much in evidence.

I noticed Mrs. Astor, her sister, Princess Brancaccio, who has been much in society here during the current week; Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell, Mrs. A. C. Spreckels, Mrs. Millington Drake, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Eyre, and Mrs. Bell.

R. S.

AT HOTEL AND PENSION.

For the week ending June 4 the following Americans and titled foreigners arrived in Paris and are registered there in hotels and pensions:

Hôtel St. Pétersbourg: Mr. Louis Pennington, New York; Mr. Alban Spooner, Philadelphia; Mr. J. J. Anthony, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mr. F. F. Southwich, United States; Mr. A. C. Howlance, New York; Mr. George W. Ryan, Cincinnati; Mr. J. H. Nithols, Mansfield; Mr. W. D. O'Brien, San Francisco; Mrs. Ada Davidson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Kessler, and Miss Crane, Indiana.

Hotel de l'Athénée: Mrs. Thomas Lynch, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Philadelphia; Mrs. George H. Nicolai, New York; Sir Charles Freemantle and Gen. Sir John Stokes, London; Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt D. Cook, New York; Mr. W. B. Leonard and Mrs. Clarence Freeman, New York; Mrs. F. L. Kerrison, London, and Miss Mary St. B. Eustis, Boston; Mr. Walter Gibson and Mr. Edwin M. Boothe, New York; Dr. Martin y Herrera, Buenos Ayres; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Burgesser and Mr. J. B. Cozzens, New York, and Mr. W. B. Birkett, Chicago.

Elysée Palace Hotel: Col. C. P. I. Colmey and Mr. H. M. Summerfield, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McNear, San Francisco; Count and Countess L. Douglas, Sweden; Le Maire de Wargle, Attaché de la Mission de S. M. le Roi des Belges; Baronne de Wordt, Berlin; Mr. William C. Lusk and Miss Lusk, New York; Mr. L. H. Goldsoll, Mrs. F. Jacobs and Mrs. J. Goldsoll, New York.

Hotel Régina: Mr. and Mrs. George S. Noyes, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wood, Mr. Eugene Wood and Mr. G. W. Wood, Denver; Mr. Hugo W. Schrader, Chicago; Mrs. B. K. Sandheim, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Flanders, New York; Mr. Robert Johnston and Miss Frances E. Thompson, St. Louis; Mr. D. Wolf and Mr. T. Wolf, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. F. Leyland, Hants; Mrs. C. J. Maguire, Mrs. J. W. Carroll and Master J. W. Carroll, and Miss Julia Carroll, New York.

Hotel d'Iéna.—Mr. James and Mr. Enroe, New York; Mr. John T. Betz and Miss Rosaleen S. Betz, Philadelphia; Mr. Oliver McKee, America; Capt. Edward Henry Lebert, Colmar, and Mr. J. B. Truslow, New York.

Hotel Bedford.—Mr. L. Duvernois from the South; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Green, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker, Boston; Mr. E. S. Trehearne and Mr. Gaston Berret, from Cannes, in their automobile.

Hotel Continental.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Herzog of New York.

Hotel Brighton.—Mrs. Lilian Trimble, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Depierris, New York.

Hotel Bellevue.—Mrs. Norma Knupfel and Mr. and Mrs. F. Hazen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lund, San Francisco; Miss Grace Pulver and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hine, Torrington; Mr. Henry C. Miller, Milwaukee; Mr. J. A. Macauley, Sydney, N. S.

Hotel International.—Gen. d'Oustinoff, St. Petersburg; M. and Mme. C. Rouchau and family, Rio de Janeiro; Mrs. W. Franklin, Washington; Mrs. H. Small, New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. Kauffmann and family and Mme. H. Maenhardt, New York; Miss H. B. Small, York, Penn.; Mrs. W. M. Franklin, Lancaster, Penn.

Hotel Binda.—Mr. J. Corhis Lawrence, New York; Mr. G. E. P. Dodge, Chicago; Mr. H. F. Kenney, Philadelphia.

Hotel de Quai Voltaire.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Clements, New York; Miss M. T. Potter, New Haven.

Hotel des Etrangers.—Mr. R. J. Mullen and family, New York; Miss Rose Wirth, New York; Miss Nina Wirth, New York.

Morgan, Harjes & Co.: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pinckney Norris, Philadelphia; Mr. Ratcliffe Hicks, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Albert Sack, Providence, R. I.

Hôtel de Calais: Mrs. James S. Cox, Philadelphia; Miss Alice Cox, Philadelphia.

Thomas Cook & Son: Dr. B. Herz, Philadelphia; Miss Nora and Miss Pearl Nelson, St. Joseph, Md.

At 36 Rue St. Sulpice: Dr. Sarah E. Connor, Port Huron, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Currier, Port Huron, Mich.; Miss Harriet Nichols, Los Angeles; Miss Ida Fernekes, Milwaukee; Miss Elise M. Schwartz, Detroit.

Hôtel du Louvre: Mrs. P. L. Fountain, New York; Miss Fountain, New York.

Mrs. F. Howard and Miss Alice Howard of Boston, Hotel Beaujon.

Mrs. E. Lee Regna and Miss E. Lee Regna, New York, Hotel Continental.

Mrs. H. J. Horn, New York, 7 Avenue du Trocadéro.

Mr. R. Appleton of New York, 24 Rue Taitbout.

Hôtel de la Trémoille: Mrs. R. H. Kirkpatrick and the Misses Kirkpatrick, New York; Mr. Lawrence W. Biddey, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Remmer of Chicago, 53 Rue Notre Dame des Champs.

Mrs. Charles Evelyn Fargo, Dallas, Texas, 22 Rue Raynouard.

Mrs. Lina and Miss Ethel Scholz of New York, 8 Rue Balzac.

Miss I. A. Kedney of New York, 5 Rue Lord Byron.

THE OPERA IN MILAN.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 31.—The opera lovers of Milan are not to go without their favorite amusement, although when the municipality offered to plebiscite the question of a subvention, the popular vote went against them.

The Italian nobility and the wealthy classes of Milan, who, by the way, own in perpetuity the greater number of boxes at La Scala, have now emulated the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York and have formed themselves into a syndicate to run the opera. This body has been joined by the King of Italy, who has subscribed 1500 a year toward the expenses. Thereupon the municipality bas voted £2,400 for five years toward the expenses of lighting and keeping up the building.

This is, of course, a compromise, and it seems to be satisfactory to all parties. Meanwhile the Lyric Opera House, which is run by Signor Sonzogno, the music publisher who discovered Mascagni, seems to get along very well without a subvention.

Germanizing of Polish Provinces.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Upper House of the Diet to-day passed, without amendment, the second reading of the bill providing for the Germanizing of the Polish Provinces of Prussia.

LIFE TERMS FOR AMERICANS.

Men Accused of a Robbery in Paris Sentenced—Woman Accomplice's Punishment.

PARIS, June 14.—"Eddie" Guerin and George Miller of Chicago were to-day sentenced to life imprisonment at penal servitude, and May Churchill, known as "Chicago May," was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. When the verdict was pronounced May Churchill threw her arms around Guerin's neck and kissed him passionately. The guards separated them and led the prisoners away.

The trial of "Eddie" Guerin, George Miller, and May Churchill began Thursday last. They were arrested in Paris last Summer. The two men were charged with having entered the offices of the American Express Company in Paris during the night of April 26, 1901, and with stealing 30,000f., ($6,000.) The Churchill woman was accused of being their accomplice.

In the dock Thursday Miller accused Guerin of the theft, whereupon the latter endeavored to strike his accuser. The guards separated the two men.

AMERICAN SWINDLERS CAUGHT.

They Sold Spurious Copper Mine Shares to a New Yorker in Paris.

PARIS, June 14.—The police here have been notified of the arrest at Spa, Belgium, of two of the men who are alleged to have recently swindled in Paris a New Yorker of the name of Buchanan out of $40,000. The swindle was perpetrated by three Americans, who bought for Buchanan a number of shares in a copper mine with offices in New York. The third American has not yet been arrested.

After the purchase of the shares in question, Buchanan returned to New York and tried to sell them in Wall Street, where he found them to be worthless. The shares had not been issued by the mining company whose name they bore.

FRENCH MISSION'S RETURN.

Battleship Gaulois Arrives at Toulon—Gen. Brugere's Audience with M. Loubet.

TOULON, France, June 14.—The French battleship Gaulois, bearing some of the members of the Rochambeau mission to Washington, arrived here to-day. Admiral Fournier, who commanded the Gaulois on her trip to the United States, will lower his flag to-morrow and return to Paris.

The Gaulois left Boston June 1, and touched at Lisbon, Portugal, June 10.

PARIS, June 14.—Gen. Brugère, Commander in Chief of the French Army and head of the French Rochambeau Mission, who reached Toulon to-day on the battleship Gaulois, came at once to Paris and had an audience with President Loubet this afternoon. Gen. Brugère gave the President an account of the trip of the Rochambeau Mission in the United States.

GOV. TAFT AND THE VATICAN.

Sub-Commission of Cardinals to Take Up the Friars' Lands Question Tuesday.

ROME, June 14.—The sub-commission of Cardinals which will examine the propositions presented to the Vatican by William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, who is in Rome for the purpose of reaching a friendly understanding with the Vatican authorities regarding the disposition of the property of the religious orders and other church property in the Philippine Islands, will meet next Tuesday. It is expected that the commission will relate the purport of its examination to the Pope June 18.

This commission is composed as follows: Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinals Vives y Tuto, Steinhuber, Gotti, and Vannutelli. Cardinal Rampolla has assured Gov. Taft that the matter will be concluded not later than June 30.

Judge Taft and his party were entertained this evening at dinner at the American Embassy.

AMERICAN SOJOURNERS IN FLORENCE.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, May 31.—List of Americans registered at the offices of Messrs. Macquay & Co., American bankers: Miss Maud Currier, Miss Oliva Bowditch, Miss Alice M. Curtis, the Rev. and Mrs. Bishop Falkner, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hallister, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Mr. Ernest C. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. A. B. Bassett, Miss Sara A. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Girard, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Rarhan, Mr. Francis H. Pott, Miss Helen Lee, Miss M. D. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Martin, Mrs. E. F. Pratt, Miss Isabel Bubies, Miss Grace Witshire, Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Schwab, Miss Emily Schwab, Mrs. E. M. Deey, Miss Netta M. Newell, Miss M. A. Fletcher, Mr. Robert H. Fletcher, Miss Amy R. Edwards, Miss Emily T. Rodman, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mrs. Charles C. Parsons, Miss Neva Parsons, Mr. S. L. Parish, Miss S. Bagee, Mrs. Anna Francis Flint, Miss M. Forsyth Wickers, Miss H. Price Herrick, Miss Mary Drury, and Miss Stuart.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Yachting Tour.

VENICE, June 14.—J. Pierpont Morgan sailed from here this afternoon on board his yacht Corsair for the Dalmatian coast.

DANISH NEWSPAPER EXHIBIT.

Historical Exposition Illustrating Development During 400 Years Opens.

COJENHAGEN, Denmark, June 14.—A historical exposition illustrative of the development of all the branches of the Danish newspaper business during the last 400 years was opened this afternoon by the Crown Prince Frederick, as Regent. Other members of the royal family, the Cabinet Ministers, the United States Minister, L. S. Swenson, and other diplomats were present.

The exposition, which is held in connection with the forthcoming congress of Scandinavian authors and journalists, includes an interesting exhibit of the Danish press of America.

Norway's Busy Tourist Season.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 14.—This country is having an extremely busy tourist season. Every available passage of the North Cape steamers during the Summer has already been engaged. A great many Americans are booked.

Assistant Secretary Adee Returning.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 14.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed for New York to-day, had on board the Second Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, Alvey A. Adee.

Heavy Snowfall in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, June 14.—Unprecedented snowstorms have swept over the midlands. Trains are blockaded by a six-foot deep snowdrift at Naauw Poort. The telegraph wires are down.

Cape Mail Train Blocked by Snow.

PRETORIA, June 14.—Intense cold, accompanied by heavy snows, prevails here. The Cape mail was blocked in the snow at Springfield for twenty-four hours. It was necessary to employ three engines to extricate the train from the drifts.

THE KING'S DESIRE FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT

Lord Salisbury Believed to Have Refused Point Blank.

Liberals Playing a Waiting Game, Prepared in Case of a General Election to Criticise the Use of the Royal Prerogative.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—The relations between King Edward and the Premier, Lord Salisbury, do not seem to improve. According to general belief among members of the House of Commons, the King wants Lord Salisbury to dissolve Parliament after the coronation and "go to the country," in other words, have a general election, and the Premier has refused point blank. He apparently sees no reason why the Government should not reap the fruits of the recent victory for the next few years. The King on the other hand, and he is supposed in this to be much influenced by Lord Rosebery, believes in the ancient custom that the death of the sovereign involves a dissolution of Parliament. King Edward is the first sovereign whose succession has not been followed by a mechanical dissolution. Legally, thanks to a slight amendment introduced under the Premiership of the late Mr. Gladstone, a dissolution is not imperative, though this course can be compelled by the exercise of the royal prerogative.

The King is understood to take the standpoint that this is not his Parliament, it having been elected prior to his succession, and, apart from any political prejudices, he wishes to feel that the House of Commons has been elected by the people under his rule, according to all precedent.

So strongly has this report gained ground that the party organizations are already taking steps tentatively to select candidates for the various seats, though even the highest officials seem to have no definite idea of how the struggle between the aged Premier and the new sovereign will eventuate.

The Liberals are playing a watching game. If the Government decides to dissolve Parliament, it will be met with the bitter opposition of the Liberals, who will then openly declare that the royal prerogative has been abused. In this contention they will have general support, for, apart from the merits of the case, scarcely any members of what is comparatively a new Parliament desire so soon to go through the expenses and worry of another general election.

A dissolution would perhaps suit the Liberal book, and especially Lord Rosebery's, better than anything which could occur, but it will not be accepted without a vigorous effort on the part of the extreme Liberal wing to make political capital out of the subservience of the Conservative leaders to royal dictation.

MONROE DOCTRINE INDORSED.

London Spectator Commends Sir Frederick Pollock's Speech—The Saturday Review Denounces It.

LONDON, June 14.—The speech of Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, University of Oxford, before the London Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday, commending the Monroe Doctrine, has caused interesting and diverse expressions of opinion from The Spectator and The Saturday Review. The Spectator is delighted, and urges the State Department at Washington to enunciate the doctrine clearly, as then Great Britain could record her acquiescence, expressing "at the same time that its maintenance is of British interest," adding:

"Such a course would certainly be for the peace of the world as well as the security of Canada and our other American possessions. The Kaiser thinks now that he has only to build enough ships to make the United States see the advisability of dropping the doctrine, so far as South America is concerned. That incentive to profligate waste of the national resources might be withdrawn if the action we suggest is taken. The Americans, having got our adhesion to the doctrine, might submit it to Germany and the other great powers. If their answers were favorable, a great source for future quarrels would be automatically eliminated. The two Americas would by the agreement be ruled out of the field of political ambitions. If Germany and the other powers would not join in assenting, the Americans would at any rate know where they stood."

The Saturday Review, on the other hand, denounces Sir Frederick Pollock, and declares his speech to be one of the lowest defenses of what it maintains to be pure aggression on the part of America, in which a defensive element does not figure. "It means," concludes The Saturday Review, "that all America is for the United States. We might as well say: 'It is hereby declared that all the islands of the world belong to Great Britain.'"

ROYAL VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Receive a Warm Welcome by the Townspeople.

LONDON, June 14.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the forces, and their respective suites arrived to-day at Aldershot, where the King will review 30,000 troops on Monday. The Town Council of Aldershot presented his Majesty with an address in a silver casket.

On their way to the royal pavilion their Majesties reviewed 2,000 to 3,000 school children. The town was gayly decorated with Venetian masts and triumphal arches and was crowded with visitors.

THE LONDON FIRE DEPARTMENT BLAMED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 14.—The fatal fire in the City this week was not much worse than a number in New York within the year, but it has aroused a storm of discussion about the London Fire Department, which, despite many improvements recently, is still somewhat slow and deliberate.

Of course, much is said in this discussion in regard to the superiority of American methods, and so far as speed and improved appliances are concerned that superiority exists, but statistics show that more human beings are burned up in New York than are in London, and it is doubtful if the Fire Department is wholly, or even largely, to blame for this latest calamity.

Experience proves, however, that London is liable to big and dangerous fires, in spite of low buildings and careful construction. The multitude of narrow, crooked alleys, where New York has broad thoroughfares, has much to do with this.

DISCOMFITURE OF SOMERSET.

The Duke's Obeisance at the Court Said Not to Have Been Noticed by the King.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—A curious story is being circulated in regard to the Duke of Somerset and the King at the last Court. When his Majesty made the rounds of the select circle he passed close to the Duke of Somerset, who made a careful obeisance. Either the King did not see him or he was preoccupied. However it was, his Majesty, without acknowledging the obeisance, beckoned to some one almost directly behind the Duke and asked him to come to the private royal supper. The person addressed happened to be nobody, as regards rank.

So the Duke of Somerset (who is the fifteenth Duke of that name, the title dating from 1546) was very wroth and went home and wrote a letter, saying he regretted his sovereign saw fit to disregard him so publicly. The King's secretary answered the letter, saying it was all a mistake and would not occur again.

Society gossip adds that the Duke and Duchess of Somerset say it certainly will not reoccur, as they have no intention of again attending Court.

The Duke of Somerset has made himself very disagreeable to Americans recently, and one incident especially has been talked of a great deal, and it has evidently come to the ears of the King. Through a mistakes at Cannes this Winter a correspondent published a list of guests entertained by Mrs. Francis H. Leggett of New York at a luncheon which she had given to Mr. Asquith. Among the names appeared that of the Duchess of Somerset.

The Duke of Somerset immediately published a card in one of the American newspapers to the effect that his wife was not present at the entertainment, as she did not know the American. The card was couched in a very disagreeable tone. The facts were that the list published was absolutely unauthorized, and Mrs. Leggett did not know the Duchess of Somerset and did not ask her to her luncheon. She was not aware of the existence of the published card until weeks afterward, when it was called to her attention.

After the card was published the King and Queen both showed Mrs. Leggett marked attention at the Evening Court in London. The Duchess of Somerset is not of even noble lineage. She was the daughter of a Mr. Charles Mackinnon.

AMBASSADOR HERBERT'S PLANS.

LONDON, June 14.—The Hon. Michael H. Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Herbert are now visiting London. When interviewed the new Ambassador, who did not look at all well, said:

"Really, I have no plans yet determined upon. I have a good many personal business matters to settle up here and in Paris before I go to Washington. I expect I shall be here for the coronation, and may not be in America until after August. I am looking forward very keenly to going back. That is the way it feels, for you know I have been in Washington so much and we have so many good friends on the other side that the new appointment is merely a return to pleasant associations. And everybody has been so nice. I have received countless letters and cable messages of congratulation from America—so many that I am really astonished to find how many friends I have got there. When Americans like you they certainly do like you, and they have the reverse virtue of hating as well. I shall be glad when I am in Washington once again."

RUSSIAN OFFICER CONVICTED.

Col. Grimm Sentenced to Twelve Years' Imprisonment for Revealing Military Secrets.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, June 14.—The trial of Col. Grimm of the Russian Army was concluded here last night. Col. Grimm was sentenced to be deprived of all rights and to imprisonment at hard labor for twelve years.

Col. Grimm was tried upon the charge of having revealed Russian military secrets to a foreign power. It was said that several aristocratic Polish ladies had been arrested as accomplices of the Colonel, and that a large number of other persons were taken into custody in connection with the case. It has been said that Col. Grimm during ten years revealed to a foreign power every military plan prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war, and the discovery of Col. Grimm's treason was due to his wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his raving paid court to another woman. The power to which Col. Grimm is said to have disposed of his information has been variously designated as Germany, Austria, and France.

In Russia the betrayal of military secrets is not a capital offense unless this betrayal be made to a power with which Russia is at war.

THE JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

Japan's Offer of Arbitration Accepted by England, Germany, and France.

TOKIO, May 26, via San Francisco, June 14.—It is announced here that Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister, and Count von Arco-Valley, the German Minister, have notified the Japanese Government that their respective Governments have accepted Japan's offer of arbitration of the House tax portion of the treaty, while urging submission thereto of all the remaining points in the revised treaties which are in doubt. Japan, however, is said to be firm in declining to extend the scope of arbitration.

England, Germany, and France are now included in the foreign parties to arbitration, America not being included, but coming in for the benefits of the appeal under the most favored nation clause. The Netherlands Government has signified its intention of not joining in arbitration, but of abiding by its decision.

The question which foreigners here desired settled is the right of Japan to tax treaty property, i. e., property exempted from taxation by special treaty. They are not likely to have the whole question settled at this time, but consider that a decided victory has been scored by securing arbitration on a portion of the vexed questions. The Japanese Bar Association has decided that the House tax is rightly levied on foreigners residing in the treaty reservations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Sails.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who arrived here on Friday from Ottawa, sailed for England yesterday on the Etruria, accompanied by Lady Laurier. They will attend the coronation and return some time in July.

1,817 More Boers Surrender.

LONDON, June 14.—Lord Kitchener to-day reported to the War Office that 1,817 Boers surrendered yesterday in the Transvaal, Orange River, and Cape Colonies.

Another German Naval Prince Will Visit America.

Lieutenant the Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Coming on the Training Ship Charlotte—Gala Dinner for American Naval Visitors in Berlin Will Be Given by Admiral von Tarpitz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—America is soon to be visited by another German Prince. The twenty-year old, Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will cruise in the Southern waters of the United States on board the German training ship Charlotte in the capacity of Lieutenant.

ADMIRAL O'NEIL VISITS KRUPP'S.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy, returned to-day from an inspection of the Krupp works. He goes to Magdeburg next week and will visit the powder factory at Wittenberg.

Admiral O'Neil says that he is much pleased with the treatment he has received.

Ultimately he goes to Kiel.

On Monday night the naval visitors will attend a gala dinner given by Herr von Tirpitz, head of the Admiralty Department.

SUPERIOR TO MARCONI SYSTEM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—Commander Francis M. Barber says, after inspecting the Slaby-Arco wireless telegraph system that it has many features superior to Marconi's.

PROF. HIRTH COMES IN OCTOBER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—The delay in his acceptance of the position of the Professorship of Chinese in Columbia University by Prof. Hirth of Munich was caused by the university offering him $4,000 per annum, whereas Prof. Hirth asked that $5,000 be granted him. He goes to America in October.

St. Petersburg has released him from arranging the Chinese books in its library.

MISS RENZ FOR LIBRARIAN OF MUNICH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—Dr. Barbara Renz, who studied at the University of the City of New York, has now been made, in spite of strong opposition, the State Librarian of Munich. She is the first woman librarian in Germany.

DEATH OF GOLDSCHMIDT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—Friedrich Goldschmidt is dead. He was a great friend of America, and last year published a work which stated that American public schools were better than the German. His wife was an American.

FEWER SKINS FROM BAVARIA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—The export of skins from Bavaria to Ameria has decreased. This is caused by the strict American disinfection law with sulphuroxyde. The exporters say that it is impossible to comply with it.

To solve the problem J. H. Worman, United States Consul at Munich, has proposed a German-American commission of experts, which idea is considered favorably by both Governments.

J. F. Rhodes in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—James F. Rhodes, the historian, is here on his first visit to Berlin since he attended the mining school years ago. He says that the city has greatly changed.

De Wet Going to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—De Wet, the Boer General, will soon visit Germany.

BERLIN CABLE ITEMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—The well-known Hagenbeck has formed an American company for exhibiting trained animals. His associates are John Havelin and Charles Williams of Cincinnati and Frank Tate of St. Louis. In the Fall he will tour the principal cities in America.

Prof. Sachs of New York, who is now here visiting schools, says that German gymnasiums are better than American high schools.

Miss Benne of New York is singing successfully at the Theater des Westens.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A BARON.

The Banker, von Bleichroeder, Meets His Death Near Cologne in a Collision.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—The death of Baron George von Bleichröder is a serious loss to the motor-boat exposition, for the support of which he gave a large sum of money.

The show will close earlier than was expected owing to a lack of funds.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 14.—The death of Baron George von Bleichröder, the well-known banker, near Cologne, as the result of an automobile accident Wednesday, has stimulated the agitation for more stringent laws against reckless automobiling.

It appears that the Baron was known for miles around his country place for his disregard of wayfarers. He frightened teams, stampeded cattle, and sped through villages at full speed.

The driver of the stone cart with which his machine collided saw Baron von Bleichröder coming down a long stretch of macadam road, signaled to him to go slower, and dismounted and held his horse; which nevertheless lunged directly in front of the automobile, which turned over and the machinery, continuing to work, pounded the body of the Baron, which was underneath.

KING FREDERICK'S STATUE.

Prof. Uphues, the Sculptor, Will Not Begin Work Until August.

BERLIN, June 14.—Prof. Uphues, the famous sculptor, who is to execute the statue of Frederick the Great presented by Emperor William to the United States, said to-day that he will have no opportunity to see Emperor William and take suggestions regarding the statue before August. Therefore he will not begin work on it until that time.

The guards at the Sans Souci Palace at Potsdam have been ordered not to mention to visitors certain pictures intimately connected with Frederick the Great. Among these is the portrait of one of his kitchen maids, and also pictures of his favorite ballet dancer, and a picture of a beautiful girl whom Frederick the Great saw leaning out of a window while he was out driving. The idea of the authorities seems to be that the attention of visitors should be drawn to nothing suggesting that Frederick had the royal foibles of his period.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Berlin Vossische Zeitung Commends His Appeal for Cuba.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Vossische Zeitung, discussing President Roosevelt's Cuban message to Congress, says:

"The President owed it to his honor to repudiate by public act responsibility for the unfriendly attitude of Congress toward the Cubans in economic matters. Mr. Roosevelt has been the unselfish friend of Cuba, and it would fulfill his heart's desire if Congress would give the young Republic which the Americans helped into the saddle a solid foundation for business prosperity."

GERMANY'S OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Emperor William Considering an Extension of Existing Legislation.

BERLIN, June 14.—Emperor William is considering the extension of the old age pension legislation. Conversing with a recent American visitor about the conditions of labor in the United States, his Majesty said he was determined to make employers contribute to the support of their workpeople when the latter were old and invalided. They should not be thrown aside like old shoes after having given all their best years to their employers' interests.

Germany already has a fairly comprehensive old age scheme in operation, but the doles guaranteed are not sufficient to maintain the receivers without private aid. What the Emperor apparently intends is to secure enough to keep the aged people beyond want. Of course they will have to contribute a portion of their wages throughout their lives, which the State will invest, supplemented by a regular quota from their employers.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S DINNER.

Distinguished Americans Will Be His Guests When He Entertains the German Foreign Secretary.

BERLIN, June 14.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, will give a dinner to Baron von Richthofen, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Wednesday, at which James Ford Rhodes, the American historian; ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Judge Frederick W. Holls, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, retired, (formerly Surgeon General of the United States Navy, who has just returned from St. Petersburg,) and Prof. Sachs of Columbia University will be present.

Admiral Van Reypen says the American Red Cross Society delegates were well entertained at St. Petersburg by the Government, and that probably nowhere else would the comfort and entertainment of foreign guests have been more luxuriously provided for.

"IN DARKEST UNITED STATES."

German Writer's Extraordinary Allegations Regarding This Country.

BERLIN, June 14.—A pamphlet by Felix Baumann is having an extraordinary circulation. It is entitled "In Darkest United States," and contains extravagant descriptions of the immorality alleged to exist in American cities. There are long chapters on New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

The writer has raked together accounts of cruel lynchings, police briberies, and the sale of justice in cities. He contends that the United States is more deeply immoral than any other country in the world, and warns Germany, especialy women, against emigrating to such an evil atmosphere. The black cover of the pamphlet is conspicuous on every newsstand. The Stars and Stripes are emblazoned on it.

PRINCE FERDINAND DECORATED

Possibility that He Will Assume the Title of King of Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—It is said that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is visiting the Czar, will be decorated with the Saint Andreas Order, heretofore usually bestowed only on Kings, from which it is prognosticated that the Prince will speedily assume the title of King of Bulgaria.

Prince Ferdinand, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887, and assumed the Government Aug. 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated Sept. 7, 1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers in March, 1896.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria, it was ordered, should be elected freely by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers, but no member of any of the reigning houses of the great European Powers should be elected.

Russian Exiles Allowed to Return.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—Many persons exiled or banished from the rural districts in 1901 are being allowed to return to their homes. M. von Plehwe, the Minister of the Interior, is encouraging petitions from such people for permission to go back to their former residences. Among those who have returned is Prof. Leshoft, the celebrated educationist, who became mixed up in the disorders at Saratoff and whose punishment included a whipping.

Boer Generals Going to Europe.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, June 14.—Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey intend to go to Europe next July.

Society at Home and Abroad

With the coming in of the full tide of Summer, one by one of the seaside and mountain resorts take up their seasons and begin their yearly activities. The suburbs, that since the middle of May have been the scene of the greater part of the gayety, will give place to Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, Lenox, Saratoga, and other centres to which fashion goes as the tropical heat presages the approach of midsummer. Newport is almost settled. This afternoon the Golf Club opens formally. Many of the villa residents are in their houses, but there is not to be any elaborate entertaining until the middle of July. In fact, the Newport season grows later every year, and, with the Horse Show in September, it may last until some time in the Fall. It looks at present as if the Summer may be one of small rather than large entertainments. There are few débutantes to bring out, and those who are settling at Newport for their first season or have moved into their new houses are givers of dinners instead of dances. Southampton has commenced its season. A few have gone to Bar Harbor. The great hotels at Saratoga are open, but the rush will not come until after July 4.

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The June brides and bridegrooms have been married early, and in the past week there were very few large weddings in town. The suburbs, however, have been the scenes of some very elaborate affairs. At Morristown on Tusday is to be the wedding of Miss Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, to the Rev. Dr. Brinley. At East Orange Miss Hattie Bell Matthews will wed the Rev. James Macdonald Martin. In fact, this Spring has been notable for the number of clergymen married. One of the largest weddings of the week is to be on Saturday, when Miss Helen Dominick, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, will be married to Howard Alexander Smith in St. Peter's Church, Galilee, N. J. In town there is the wedding of Miss Amelia Lowery to William C. J. Doolittle, in Grace Church on Tuesday.

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The neighborhood of Madison was very gay yesterday. Mrs. D. Willis James had a large reception, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly gave a dinner in the evening. They have a house party for Sunday. There was music and a table d'hote dinner at the Morris County Country Club.

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The first of fashionable people arrived from Europe on Wednesday. Ships due next week will bring more who are to be at Newport and other resorts this Summer. Capt. and Mrs. Phillip Lydig are to remain until after the coronation. Nearly all of those who arrived have gone to their Summer homes. Among those expected within the next ten days are ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

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With the Columbia commencement and the exercises at West Point society has been more or less interested in educational matters and in the boy or girl graduate. Princeton had also a very brilliant week. There were many house parties in the colony, and a great many New Yorkers were present. Yale's commencement is to be on June 23; Harvard's on June 25.

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The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt for Newport and the presence there of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have the effect of a little family reunion. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who are in the Adirondacks, are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard at Rough Point for awhile during July, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly will occupy Vincland.

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London just now is in a fever of preparation. The descriptions of the streets being made ready for the coronation procession, the scaffolding, and the general disorder will convey to those who were present at the jubilee something as to how London looks at present. The week, as the cable accounts have told, seems to have been given to Americans, and the dinner of Ambassador Choate to the King and Queen, and the dinner later to Whitelaw Reid, and the numerous lesser entertainments, show that the coronation is near at hand. This is Ascot week. The Court is at Windsor, and every one who can has taken a house in the neighborhood for the races. This week Mrs. Herbert Eaton will entertain Prince Arthur of Connaught. Miss Van Wart gives another concert, and there are lesser entertainments.

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Mrs. Michael Herbert is in Paris. Her husband went over to London to confer with Ambassador Choate and to see Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Astor will leave Paris for London this week. The Misses Van Alen are to sail for this country about the 1st of July. The season in Paris is over, and the number of New Yorkers is now comparatively limited in the gay capital.

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James Henry Smith and party have boarded the Margarita and are cruising in the Mediterranean. The J. Pierpont Morgan party, consisting of Miss Morgan, Mrs. William P. Douglas, and Miss Douglas, is at Venice, to which city the cable tells us Mr. Morgan has gone after his dinner with the King.

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Perhaps the most interesting of weddings to New Yorkers in the coming week is to be that of Miss Helen Dominick and Howard Alexander Smith in St. Peter's Church, Monmouth Beach. The attendants are to be Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout, matron of honor; the Misses Alice Requa Clark, Lillian Carpenter, Isabella W. Curtis, Madge Niles, and Anita M. Dominick of New York, Miss Helen Warren of Philadelphia, and Miss Maud Knowlton of West Newton, Mass. The latter is engaged to W. Schuyler Smith, a brother of the bridegroom-to-be, who will act as best man. Miss Madge Niles announced recently her engagement to Sewall Boardman. The ushers are to be John L. Davis of St. Louis, Frank Latimer Janeway of New Brunswick, and James Hammond McLean, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Mead Van Zile Belden, and L. Emery Katzenbach, of New York. Bayard Dominick, the bride's father, will give her away. Mr. Smith is the son of Dr. A. Alexander Smith of Forty-seventh Street.

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In the following week there is to be a quiet wedding in town. It is scheduled for Wednesday, June 25, and it is to be that of David Munroe Cory and Miss Louise Elizabeth Treacy, daughter of David F. Treacy. The ceremony is to be at the residence of the bride's father, at 57 East Seventy-sixth Street. Miss Treacy's sister, Miss Suzanne Treacy, will be her maid of honor, and Mr. Cory's best man will be his cousin, Harold Holderness. Only immediate relatives have been asked to attend. Mr. Cory is a descendant of Roderick Dhu.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pfizer have rented Lindengate, at Newport. With their daughter, Miss Alice, they will spend some weeks there.

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Staten Island is quite gay. The wedding of Miss Anne Johnson, daughter of Archbishop George D. Johnson, and Samuel H. Evins took place on Wednesday last, at the residence of the bride's parents. On Thursday Mrs. de Freea Critten gave a tea at Ollvecrest, her home, on Grymes Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adams Clsrke (Miss Gertrude Alexandre) are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre at Shore Acres. Last evening a tin wedding surprise party was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schefer at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Bonner at Livingston. Mrs. Schefer was Miss Bonner. Yesterday there wss a croquet tournament at the Clifton Tennis Club, and Mrs. John Whitehorn was the hostess at the clubhouse.

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Mrs. Abner W. Colgate will give a card party at Morristown to-morrow. Mrs. H. McKay Twombly gave a luncheon at Florham on Tuesday. Among her guests were Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. A. W. Colgate, Mrs. Tilden, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. A. H. Tiers, and Mrs. Elliott Smith. Last evening she gave a dinner. Mrs. Bromley is stopping with her. On Fridsy Mrs. Robert A. Granniss gave a large card party at Overlook.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud of Morristown will sail for Europe in July and will spend the Summer abrosd. Mrs. Albert H. Vernam, Miss Gertrude Vernam, and Harold Vernam will sail soon and spend several weeks at Carlsbad. Mr. Vernam and the Misses Vernam will be at Fisher's Island part of the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Gallatin sailed yesterday for Geneva, Switzerland, where their home is situated. Mrs. James Gallatin and her family intend leaving town tomorrow for their country place at East Hampton.

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Miss Ethel Davies, who has been visiting in and about Philadelphia, where she and her fiancée, Archibald G. Thacher, were entertained at many dinners, was in town yesterday, but she left for Newport, where Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies have opened their beautiful Summer home on Purgatory Road.

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A. Pennington Whitehead and the Misses Julia and Anna Whitehead, who sailed for Europe a few days ago, will be absent about a year, and will travel extehsively on the Continent as well as in Great Britain.

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No effort is to be spared to make the "Gymkhana races" at White Plains on Saturday next, for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitorium, delightful and in every way a success. The list of events includes the following: Pony hurdle race, Gretna Green race, half-mile dash for hacks, potato race, egg and spoon race, hurdle race for hunters and hacks, saddling race, ladies' goose race, and ladies' quarter-mile dash. Howard Willets's champion jumper, Heather Bloom, is one of the favorites entered. Those desiring to enter the races should communicate with Beverley W. Robinson, 52 Wall Street. The races will start at 3 P. M., a special train leaving New York at 2:08 P. M. Tickets may be had from the following committee:

C. Oliver Iselin,	Mrs. Delancey A. Kane,
Trenor L. Park,	Mrs. Albert H. Wheeler,
Edmund Randolph,	Mrs. J. G. McLoughlin,
Howard M. Potter,	Mrs. W. K. B. Emerson,
Nathaniel C. Reynal,	Mrs. Trenor L. Park,
Beverley W. Robinson,	Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
Mrs. F. W. Jackson,	Mrs. Henry Steers, Jr.,
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.	Mrs. Francis K. Hunter.

Tickets may be obtained also at the Westchester Country Club, at the Ardsley Casino, from Mrs. George F. Shrady, Ardsley; Mrs. John D. Archbold, Tarrytown; Mrs. James Douglas, Spuyten Duyvil, and at the Waldorf-Astoria. The band of Squadron A will furnish the music. Tea is to be served in a large tent by ladies of the Auxilliary No. 3 of Stony Wold Sanitorium.

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Booked to sail yesterday in the Etruria were Masters Addison and H. Cammack and their tutor, Miss Sarah K. Elverson of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Field and the Misses Doris and Myra Field, Miss E. B. Leaycraft and Miss Agnes Leaycraft, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, Mrs. H. Walter Webb and J. Creighton Webb.

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There arrived yesterday in the Philadelphia James Elverson of Philadelphia, P. F. Kobbe, Miss M. O. Kobbe, and G. Herman Kobbe, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, and Miss Effie Pearson.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—While the rush to the shore can hardly be said to have begun, the exodus to Newport, to Europe, and to seashore and mountain resorts has been very large this week, and by the end of next week it is probable that the town will be practically cleared out of fashionable people. By that time the university commencement will have become a thing of the past, and, though a few late dances are scheduled, nothing much will occur here to occupy society during the early Summer.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith Meade, eldest daughter of Mrs. George Meade, and Horace Hugh Francine. The bride-elect is a granddaughter of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade. Mr. Francine and his brother, Dr. Albert P. Francine, are the last surviving members of an old French family, and are first cousins of the present Marquis of Brisay. Miss Meade lives at Bryn Mawr; Mr. Francine in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan have closed their residences and gone to Newport.

Joseph E. Gillingham of Villanova, with a party of three, will sail from New York on Tuesday for Europe. They will be in London on the occasion of the coronation, and thence will tour Norway and Sweden.

"Flag Day" was celebrated by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, who to-day held a meeting in the banqueting room at Independence Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Mason have returned from a visit of several months to Europe.

A distinguished list of ladies compose the patronesses of the annual dance of the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania, which will be the event of Monday evening, in Houston Hall. The list includes:

Mrs. C. C. Harrison,	Mrs. Harlan Page,
Mrs. V. Van Rensselaer,	Mrs. William Disston,
Mrs. Arthur Brock,	Mrs. A. P. Baugh,
Mrs. A. W. Biddle,	Mrs. G. W. Pepper,
Mrs. Jones Wister,	Mrs. F. S. Giger,
Mrs. Charles Carver,	Mrs. Robert Page,
Mrs. John P. Wetherill,	Mrs. C. L. Mitchell.
Mrs. Walter Horstmann.	

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp and Miss Florence Cramp will leave for Newport early next week.

The wedding of Miss Marie Haughton to John Duncan Spaeth will take place on Thursday next at the Church of the Redeemer, at Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Charles Wheeler has gone to the Isle of Wight to visit her daughter, Countess Pappenheim.

Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania represented that institution at the West Point centennial celebration on June 11.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel went to Newport early in the week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—J. Borden Harriman of New York has rented the Yardley cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons arrived last evening at the Clews villa, near Baileys Beach, and Mr. Parsons returned to New York to-day. Mrs. Parsons will remain here during the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Taylor, who have been visiting Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, returned to-day to their home in Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. L. C. Josephs and family have arrived at their cottage on Second Beach Avenue.

Henry Whitehouse, who has been visiting friends here, will leave to-morrow for New York.

Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, United States Navy, is here on a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies arrived this evening.

At a meeting of the Newport Casino Governors to-day Robert Goelet, Francis B. Riggs, Oliver B. Jennings, and Gibson Fahnestock were elected stockholders.

The steam yacht Narada will leave tomorrow with a party of guests of Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones for New York.

Mrs. Cottenet of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn.

Miss Pearson, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Pearson, arrived to-day at the Pearson villa at Ochre Point.

Mrs. C. W. Dolan and family arrived this evening at the Davis chalet, near Bailey's Beach, where Mr. Dolan has been for several days.

Among the arrivals to-night were Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Augustus Jay, Jr., and John R. Caswell.

Frank Donaldson of Philadelphia and family have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown for the Summer.

Pembroke Jones has purchased for his son, Pembroke Jones, Jr., the half rater Wenonah, formerly owned by Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Capt. Seamans of the thirty-footer Carolina, will instruct the young man in the management of the boat.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow, came down from Bristol to-day, and, after a short stay here proceeded to New London.

Charles S. Lee, William H. Tillinghast, Center Hitchcock, and W. Hude Neilson are registered at the Casino.

A Coming Wedding.

One of the coming weddings in Westchester County the present month is to be that of Miss Georgie Seymour Taylor, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. S. Taylor of Mount Vernon, to George Benson Skinner of Yonkers. The ceremony is to be in the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, of which the bride's father is the rector, on the evening of Thursday, June 19, at 7:30 o'clock. The Right Rev. George S. Seymour, the Episcopal Bishop of Springfield, Ill., will officiate, and he will be assisted by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, the bride's father. The maid of honor will be Miss Sadie Adele Taylor, the bride's sister, and the groom will be attended by his brother, Charles F. Skinner. The ushers will be Edwin A. Oliver, Lewis N. Newman, William J. Clark of Yonkers, and Alfred T. Bowler of Brooklyn. More than one thousand invitations have been issued for the church service. Following the ceremony at the church a reception is to be held at the residence of the bride's parent, 104 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he is to officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 7:45.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 8.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder. 10:45; the Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., near 126th St.—The Rev. Dr. William Ellery Hitting; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 William M. Bitting; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 237 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4:30.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., near Chatham Square.—The Rev. David A. MacMurray; 10:45 and 7:30.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. and 7th Av.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
SEVENTH STREET, near 3d Av.—The Rev. John R. Henry; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Robert Johns Trevorrow; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rsv. Shepherd Knapp; 11.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11; foreign missions meeting, 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. John Leslie Clark; 11.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr.; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. William W. Coe; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller, 10:45; the Rev. James Hunter, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, (in Reformed Church on West 12th St., near 7th Av.)—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Murray Shipley Howland; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—11 and 4.
HOLY APOSTLES', 28th St. and 9th Av.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 5.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Steele; 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 10, 10:45, and 4.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11.
MARBLE, 5th Av. corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Everson Cobb; 11 and 4:30.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, 34th St. and Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 19th St. and 8th Av.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
TENT "EVANGEL," Broadway and 56th St.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson; 4.

Death of an Old Custom Employe.

Frank Angevine, seventy years old, for the past twenty years an employe of the Custom House, died at his home, 184 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, after a week's illness. Mr. Angevine, for many years before his connection with the Custom House, was a newspaper man, and for twenty years was a member of the Press Club. His funeral will take place to-morrow from his late residence.

Civil Service Examinations.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday announced that open competitive examinations will be held for the following positions: For Coroner's Physician, Monday, July 7, at 10 o'clock; Deputy Tax Commissioner, Wednesday, July 9, at 10 o'clock; Clerk, Building Department, (third grade,) Friday, July 11, at 10 o'clock.

Picnic of Post Office Clerks.

Branch No. 187 of the National Association of Post Office Clerks will hold its fifth annual picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park to-morrow evening. Assistant Postmaster Morgan and other officials are expected to attend.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON IN ST. PATRICK'S

Preached by Father Doyle to City College Graduates.

He Explains the Attitude of the Roman Catholic Church Toward the Public School System.

A departure from the established order of the College of the City of New York was made yesterday when the members of the graduating class went to a Roman Catholic house of worship to listen to a baccalaureate address by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. St. Patrick's Cathedral was the church where the sermon was delivered, and the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers was the preacher.

The occasion was brought about in this way: A committe form the college called upon Father Doyle a few weeks ago and invited him to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1902. He accepted the invitation, provided the exercises might be held in the cathedral and with Archbishop Corrigan's consent. The matter was then laid before Father Michael J. Lavelle, the rector of the cathedral, who placed it before the late Archbishop. Archbishop Corrigan consented readily, and expressed his approval of the plan.

Accordingly at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the 204 young men comprising the graduating class marched into the cathedral and took seats on either side of the main aisle, which had been set apart for them. Already a congregation of relatives and friends of the members of the class, which fairly filled the body of the cathedral, had assembled.

In the course of his sermon, Father Doyle took occasion to explain the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the public school system. He said, in part:

"If there be any special significance in your gathering beneath the arches of this great cathedral, and under the auspices of the great cathedral church, it is the reiteration and reaffirmation of a principle so very well known by the world at large, and yet, at times, begrudgingly admitted, and sometimes even denied by some of our professional educators—the profound and practical sympathy the Catholic Church possessed for the great educational agencies of the world. The Catholic Church has assumed a critical aspect toward the public school system in these United States, though not a hostile one. I would have you mark the striking difference between these words. It is the privilege of friends to criticise; it is the part of enemies to antagonize.

"What the public school system stands for—that is, a system of education whereby all the children of the common people may enjoy the opportunities of intellectual development—this principle the Catholic Church does now maintain, and has always maintained as a vital principle of her policy among the nations of the earth. By her teachings she bans ignorance and illiteracy, and places them in the category of things that degrade and brutalize, while, on the other hand, she makes adequate knowledge a stepping-stone to the vestibule of the Temple of Faith. No one may enter here unless he has passed over this royal road and climbed the mystic way, and is able to stand a test of the knowledge that the laws of the Church provide.

"The attitude of the Catholic Church toward education is summed up in the following statement: As man is a being, composed of body, mind and conscience, a sound system of education to do ita beat work must endeavor to develop all three with equal effort. If it does not, if it neglects one or the other, it creates a one-sided being, and as a tree that grows on one side cannot stand the stress of the storm, the product of a one-sided education does not make the material of which lasting republics are built.

"The Catholic Church does commend the public school system and is not, in any sense, hostile to its highest purposes, but it takes issue with it, so to say, as to the right of every one who lives in this land, it does not go far enough when it bans the idea of soul, when it bars the concept of God, when it excludes the training of the highest nature man has.

"In assuming this critical attitude, the Church is no more hostile to the public schools, as a system of popular education, than were the millions of devoted soldiers who fought and bled that the Constitution of the United States might be so amended that every one in this broad land might enjoy the right of manhood and suffrage, no matter what his race or origin, or his previous condition of servitude.

"And we believe the day is not far distant when the great men of our country who have its highest interests at heart will turn their attention to the solution of this great problem. The gathering under these auspices this morning will affirm our sympathy with the great educational agencies of the country, and hasten the day when they will reach their highest perfection."

LEGAL NOTES.

PROVING CLAIMS AGAINST DECEDENTS' ESTATES.—The difficulty that often arises in proving claims against decedents' estates because of the prohibition in the Code of Civil Procedure against claimants testifying to personal transactions with the deceased, on the subject of which a "Legal Note" was published in THE TIMES for June 6 last, is also illustrated by the opinion of the Third Appellate Division in the suit of Julia W. Mitchell against William Hollands, as administrator of John J. Winne. Mrs. Mitchell sued to recover $60 for carrying Mr. Winne from his home in Watervliet to Oakwood Cemetery, about six miles away, twice a year for six years. She sought to prove her claim by first calling her husband to testify to the delivery to her of certain requests from Mr. Winne. Mr. Mitchell said he told his wife that Mr. Winne wanted her to drive him to the cemetery. She then drove away, presumably to Mr. Winne's house. Mrs. Mitchell then testified to receiving the request from her husband, and said she drove to Mr. Winne's house and from there to the cemetery and back. She carefully refrained, however, from saying that she drove Mr. Winne from his house to the cemetery and back. Mrs. Mitchell's testimony, the Appellate tribunal holds, was as to a transaction between herself and a deceased person, and therefore incompetent. Presiding Justice Parker, for the court, says: "The giving of the message by the deceased to her husband, and the delivery of the same to her, did not, of course, establish any claim against the deceased. It was necessary to prove that the service so requested was actually performed; in other words, that she did go and take the deceased up to the cemetery. The very performance of such service involved a transaction between her and the deceased, and when she testified to that fact she testified to such a transaction; and for that reason her evidence was incompetent, under Section 829 of the Code. * * * The things which the plaintiff testified she did pursuant to deceased's request were not, and could not have been, performed in his absence, or without his personal participation; and, were he living, he might possibly deny that he ever rode to that cemetery with her. It is true that the plaintiff does not directly testify that when she drove to his house she saw the deceased, or from thence took him with her to the cemetery, and then back to the house. That fact seems to have been carefully omitted, but the evidence is none the less objectionable. What she then did is put forth by her as a performance of his request to take him to the cemetery, and she charges his estate for doing what she did. It is mere evasion to claim that she does not testify that she took him with her. The clear inference is that she took him. If she did not take him with her, she did not earn the money she claims; and there is no other evidence that she did earn it, save her evidence as above given."

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PRIVATE NUISANCES.—An interesting decision in the law of private nuisances wss lately rendered by the Court of Appeals. The suit was between Charles Davis and others and the Niagara Falls Tower Company. The plaintiffs own a building uaed as a museum with large skylights in the roof. On the land adjoining, owned by the defendant, is a hotel, and a tower about 200 feet high, constructed of an open iron framework with braces and cross girders. During the Winter ice is formed on the structure from sleet, melting snow, or spray from the Falls of Niagara, which accumulates, and when a thaw occurs large quantities of ice fall from the tower upon the roof of the plaintiffs' building in size and with velocity sufficient to endanger human life, by means of which plaintiffs' building and property have been injured. Judgments in the two courts below awarding the plaintiffs an injunction restraining the defendant from so maintaining its tower as to suffer the ice and snow to fall on the plaintiffs' premises have been affirmed by the court of last resort. Judge Cullen, who gives the court's opinion, first discusses the law with reference to rainfall. So long, he says, as the owner of the land leaves it in its natural condition he is not required to adopt any measure to prevent the flowage of surface waters from his premises onto the adjoining land, but when he puts a structure on the land a contrary rule prevails. Then he must take care of the water that falls on his premises, except in the case of extraordinary storms. "It can make no difference on the question of the defendant's liability," says Justice Cullen in conclusion, "that the water, instead of being precipitated on the plaintiffs' land, is allowed to congeal and freeze and fall in the form of ice. Nor is it material on the question of liability whether the ice proceeds from the fall of rain or from the spray and mist of Niagara Falls. The latter is just as much a natural cause as the former. In climates where a certain seasons of the year the rain falls in the form of snow, the owner of land must build his structures with guards that would be unnecessary in places where there is no fall of snow. Likewise, where a structure is built so near Niagara Falls as to be subject to the precipitation thereon or spray and water from the falls, the owner is bound to take the necessary precautions against casting the water which falls on his own premises or the ice that is formed therefrom upon those of his neighbor."

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EVIDENCE SHOWING EXISTENCE OF A PARTNERSHIP.—When John C. Cashman became the steward and manager of the Clarendon Hotel restaurant, he deposited $1,000 with John E. Quincy to insure the faithful performance of his duties. In an action by Cashman against Samuel Lawson and Alonzo T. Welch to charge them as partners of Quincy, now deceased, with the repayment of the sum, a judgment in plaintiff's favor has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The defendants claimed they knew nothing of the alleged deposit with Quincy. The evidence showed that the two defendants and Quincy entered into an agreement to conduct the hotel. Quincy was to procure the lease and the defendants were to contribute $3,000. George D. Smith was to be the hotel manager. Provision was also made for a division of the profits. Quincy became dissatisfied with Smith's management and discharged him. This he did without his partners' knowledge, but subsequently told them of his action, and that he was managing the hotel himself. He then employed the plaintiff. The latter did not know of the relation between Quincy and the defendants, and did not discover it until after his employer died. Before his death Quincy had assigned the lease to his two partners, one of whom, Lawson, asaumed the hotel management. Cashman had demanded the return of his money, and had been referred by Quincy to Lawson who, so the plaintiff claimed, promised to repay the amount. Cashman also remained in the defendants' employ for a while after Quincy's death. "We cannot doubt," says Justice Hatch, for the Appellate tribunal, "but that there existed between Quincy and Lawson and Welch a copartnership. The agreement is clear and explicit and constituted such a relation. It is well settled that each member of a firm is the general agent of the firm in relation to all of the business conducted by it, and can bind the firm by what he says and does within the scope of such business."

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
84—Astor vs. S. S. North Star
97—Finch vs. tug Komuck.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Stark vs. Martin.
2—McLellan vs. Shay.
3—Haskins vs. Haskins.
4—Renfer vs. Wallace.
5—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
6—Tompkins vs. Cont. Nat. Bank.
7—Rollerl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
9—Cohen vs. Perlman.
10—Donnelly vs. Sturgis
11—In re Latmer.
12—Carroll vs. Dreyfus.
13—White vs. Beatty.
14—German Hospital & Dispensary vs. Wiedermann.
15—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Dempsey vs. Wells.
17—Barra vs. Grout.
18—Clark vs. Fitzgerald.
19—In re Kelley.
20—Demarest vs. Lustig
21—Rosenbaum vs. McCoy.
22—Wilkinson vs. Prov. Life Savings Ass'n.
23—Breiman vs. Sturgis.
24—Rider-Ericsson Engine Co.
25—In re Morrison.
26—In re Donovan.
27—Wiedinske vs. Man. Ry. Co.
28—Berlinger vs. Wells.
29—Cohen vs. Brunner.
30—Schubach vs. same.
31—Bradley vs. Currier Co. vs. same.
32—Kopf vs. Kopf.
33—In re C. M. Rice Co.
34—Barson vs. Mulligan.
35—Holland vs. Bennett.
36—Ward vs. Gwatbmey
37—Agostini vs. Sanxay.
38—Schlachter vs. Feist.
39—Mallahan vs. Board of Assessors.
40—Bowery Savings Bk. vs. Coale.
41—Millken vs. Earle.
42—Leber vs. Mulder.
43—Joseph vs. Raff.
44—Oppenheimer vs. Hoeberman.
45—Carpenter vs. Marsky.
46—Rehm vs. Wm. Knabe & Co.
47—In re Cosgrove.
48—Deerings vs. City Real Estate Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
696—In re Vanderbilt Av. West.
1035—In re Harlem Hos. Site, Lenox Av.
1709—Parish vs. Parish.
1710—Arnaud vs. Ferris.
1711—Gulager vs. Davis. Demurrers.
1899—Sparth vs. A. J. Rohinson Co.
1895—Ellis vs. Macfadden.
1892—Hawle vs. Kasnowitz.
1906—Edge vs. Haviland
1893—Mahon vs. Miller. Preferred causes.
5832—Sands vs. Feltner.
5237—Stone vs. Hale.
5661—Shlaber vs. Reddy
5685—Stephens vs. Flammer.
5623—Herr vs. Met. Hos. & D. Co.
5675—Schaefer vs. Jackson.
5590—Rosenzweig vs. City of N. Y.
5047—Leppens vs. Leppens.
2165—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Simpson.
2164—Sama vs. Page.
2165—Same vs. Halsey.
4322—Beattie vs. Callahan.
4324—Hanson vs. same.
2924—Francis vs. Webb.
4510—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
3875—Baker vs. Baker.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Eisenchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Lord for the People.
1—Albert J. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Inquest, 15000—Aeolipyle vs. Shea.
15398—In re Stapleton, deceased.
14398—Barnett vs. Duryea.
15205—Hodkinson vs. Automobile Ex. & Storage Co.
12714—Killian vs. Killian.
14377—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
14694—Fuller vs. Knight
12734—Haskins vs. Haskins.
14388—Innes vs. Innes.
14650—Jackson vs. Volkenning.
15178—Tucker vs. Rauchfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
15342—Am.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

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Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

"THE LOST CAUSE."

We take pleasure in reprinting on another page the speech of Gen. E. PORTER ALEXANDER at the reunion of the alumni of West Point on the occasion of the centennial celebration. There will be, we should suppose, very few of its readers who will withhold from it the enthusiastic admiration which it elicited from all its hearers. But there are some signs of dissent already evident. The Charleston News and Courier, for example, entirely dissents from Gen. ALEXANDER'S declaration that it was well for the South that its cause was lost, and declares that its own opinion is also that of one of the two Southern poets whom he quoted in his address.

We might dismiss the whole question with the famous remark of SAMUEL J. TILDEN about the futility of discussing the consequences of things that never happened. But there is a real psychological interest in considering the mental state of the Southerner who still thinks, after thirty-seven years, that it would be better for him to be a Southerner than to be an American. Moreover, his views upon an entirely academic question may influence his attitude and his action upon questions that are eminently practical and alive. What Gen. ALEXANDER said was by no means new as an ex-Confederate's profession of faith. It must be twenty years ago that Gen. GORDON said that he—or was it not "we"?—was "glad the war had ended, and glad it ended as it did." And we can date with exactness a still more significant Southern utterance. For it was just after the Charleston earthquake of 1886 that the Mayor of that "cradle of secession," in acknowledgment of the relief that came pouring in from all parts of the country, made use of words that were worth all the cost of the relief and almost of the calamity that made relief necessary: "It is a great thing to belong to the United States of America." But, sixteen years afterward, the principal organ of opinion in that city is of another mind and thinks it would be better for Charleston and for the South not to belong to the United States.

It is a strange condition of mind. When we see, we will not say what the North has done for the South since the civil war, but we will say what the Union has done for all its parts, we simply cannot comprehend what a man can be thinking about who holds that it would have been better for the South if its cause had not been lost. One thing we can say, and that is that the man who thus embitters himself with the passions and intoxicates himself with the dreams of another age belongs to that other age. It is inconceivable that any Southerner who is not a survivor, and a "survival," of the war time should still keep on thinking so. It is magnanimity for Gen. ALEXANDER, an active and distinguished combatant on the Confederate side, to speak as he speaks. But it would be sheer fatuity for a Southerner of a younger generation to speak in any other way. And for those survivors of the struggle who continue to hug their delusions of forty years ago, their countrymen, South as well as North, may address them in the language of the poet:

Go honored hence, go home.
Night's childless children, for your day is done.
Pass with the stars, and leave us with the sun.

MR. THURBER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. F. B. THURBER thinks that if THE TIMES "had fully understood the situation" it would "have taken a different view" of the payment of money to him out of the Cuban Treasury for the advocacy of reciprocity.

Why? He does not state a single fact in regard to that situation, so far as the Cubans are concerned, that was not clearly recognized by THE TIMES in the article to which he alludes. He does, however, bring forward some facts concerning himself and his association that are new. If he could realize how hard it is for intelligent men to regard his tactics with anything but disgust he might take a different view of his own situation. He says that "the members of the United States Export Association, comprising leading houses in ninety-eight principal lines of industry throughout the United States, were interested to bringing about reciprocal trade with Cuba." Of course they were, and very properly so. It would directly and legitimately help their business. They were interested also as American citizens who naturally did not wish to see their country disgraced. They had a perfect right to bring the facts and arguments before the people, through the agency of Mr. THURBER or any one else they chose to employ. But why in the name of decency did they or their agent go to the Treasury of Cuba to pay their expenses? If there is but one "leading house" in each of the ninety-eight lines of industry represented in the association, it would have cost each house $88.17 to make up the sum that Mr. THURBER got from the Cuban Treasury. For $25.51 apiece in addition they might have been saved from the humiliation of having their agent go begging to Mr. HAVEMEYER for money to pay their expenses. In view of the general contempt that the exposure has brought on the Export Association and its agent, we think that modest contribution would have paid very well.

THE FINE ARTS AT COLUMBIA.

The new President of Columbia University has expressed himself warmly in favor of a closer attention to the fine arts on the part of the undergraduates. He has taken the occasion of a report to be made by the Committee on Education to the Trustees to submit suggestions for more thorough art instruction.

For the present the only steps recommended are to set off the school of architecture from the Faculty of Applied Science and the School of Music from the Faculty of Philosophy and allow the heads of these two departments the right to recommend students for degrees, the President being their representative in the University Council. The intention is to establish a School of the Fine Arts as soon as circumstances will permit.

Dr. BUTLER is right in contending that architecture has been out of place in the old "School of Mines," now enlarged to the Schools of Applied Science, and that music cuts a queer figure in the department of philosophy. But he perceives that the finances of the university will not allow of the establishment of so complete a school of the fine arts as a college of Columbia's grade demands. He points out other departments in which may be found the disjecta membra of what ought to form a fine arts school, such as the lectures on classical archaeology and aesthetics and the fine arts department in the Teachers College. Meantime it is well to prepare for the possibility of gathering all these into one Faculty.

Our universities have marched a long way in the last quarter of a century, yet they remain in many particulars behind the age. Art is a pleasant excursion ground for theorists who are uncontrolled by the presence of the living, real art of to-day. Even where a college boasts of an art school it is difficult to avoid the unpractical instructor. The ideal is just the kind of situation found in a great city like New York. Here the various forms of live art are right at the gates of the campus, so that students can check the exuberant theories presented to them on the part of professor and booky art critic by what they see in studios and workshops, in the art store and the exhibition.

That Dr. BUTLER recognizes the necessary limitations of instruction in college is of good augury for Columbia. As to direct instruction in art he says it is the part of wisdom to refrain from offering this instruction, "but to recognize it when adequately given in existing ateliers, conservatories, and private or incorporated schools."

Columbia has had too great expenses to bear in establishing herself on her heights to permit her doing more than outline such a school. Its endowment should do much for American art by supplying in the great art centre of our land that theoretic side of the fine arts which is not all of art, nor perhaps one-half of art, but is necessary to its growth, whether it comes through a formal organization for teaching youth or through popular discussion in clubs and the press. As Dr. BUTLER says, the backbone of instruction in the fine arts within the scope of a university is the history of art. This is necessary for the artist who rises above ordinary portraiture and realism, but it is sterile unless accompanied by examples of the actual art applied to contemporary life. Perhaps the dream of a fine arts Faculty at Columbia may be nearer realization than the young President knows.

A NEW LOCAL METEOROLOGY.

The observant wayfarer has probably noticed that a very much larger proportion of the people of New York are now carrying umbrellas than ever before. This is a differentiation of habit due to a modification of environment which should not escape the attention of the professional evolutionists, who are not content with the law as formulated by DARWIN, but are forever seeking for evidences of its current operation in nature. The average New Yorker does not carry an umbrella more than formerly because he likes it any better than he used to. It is somewhat less a nuisance than it used to be before the umbrella maker learned how to dispense with a stick three-quarters of an inch in diameter and ribs of substantial whalebone which tended to become bowlegged and make the rolled umbrella resemble the war club of a Fiji chief; but it is still a nuisance, and lends itself to nothing except the purposes for which it is intended. It is wholly without decorative value as an article of personal adornment, and it is a safe assumption that nobody carries an umbrella unless he thinks he will need it before he is again where he can get it.

Why, then, this confluent eruption of the umbrella-carrying habit? The answer is very simple and obvious. Since the anthracite strike began and bituminous coal came into general use in steam generation, the aspect of the heavens has so changed that the average New Yorker does not know for sure whether it is clear or threatening. His weather wisdom, inerrant it may be under the conditions normal to his local environment, has become weather foolishness by reason of the necessity under which he labors of observing the clouds "through the thick sacrificial haze" which Mrs. WHARTON tells us interposes between Olympus and the earth. He looks out of his window in the morning, and what he sees his lifelong experience warrants him as recognizing as presaging imminent precipitation. So he starts down town with his umbrella, carries it all day, takes it home with him at night, and probably repeats the mistake the following day. He acts according to his light, which at the moment is less than normally luminous.

If the conditions which have converted the crystalline atmosphere of New York into a suggestion of a London fog are to continue, we shall need a new meteorological folk-lore expressed in halting couplets for the greater ease of memorization. For example:

When carbon flakes like snow descend
Dry weather they for sure portend.

This would have reference, of course, to the familiar phenomenon that when the barometric pressure is very light what our English friends call "the blacks" descend more quickly than when the atmosphere is more dense, and while this condition prevails no rain need be expected. Or this:

When nothing of the sky is seen,
It presently will rain, I ween.

This would refer to the fact that a general diffusion of coal smoke, covering the city with a dome of translucent gray, through which nothing indicative of cloud formations can be distinguished, shows the presence of a good deal of moisture in the air to engage and hold suspended the particles of unconsumed carbon, and that with such a condition of atmospheric saturation more or less precipitation may be expected. It might be well for some industrious compiler of folk-lore to gather up for our instruction a lot of weather proverbs which have been current for generations in localities where the conditions from which we are temporarily suffering are normal. Since what passes for experience is at best misleading when one's environment changes, and we must begin all over again to learn the signs of the weather or find ourselves tied to our umbrellas and overshoes in perpetuam, it will be impossible for those who essay to instruct us to be too elementary.

OPEN CARS ON THE MANHATTAN.

There is no doubt about it. There is somebody connected with the Manhattan Railway Company, and in a position to make his views effective, who is trampling on all the traditions of the concern by being not only alive and awake, but alert and progressive. Our disgust with the residuary locomotives, belching filthy smoke along the avenues, ought not to blind us to the fact that the electric trains are clean, commodious, and brilliantly lighted at night. The Manhattan is offering such a rivalry to the Metropolitan that not only those passengers take it whose choice is that of Hobson, but also passengers who really prefer it, taking into consideration its higher speed, which ought to be much accelerated, and doubtless will be when the electrical equipment is complete.

The latest defiance of the traditions of the corporation, in the form of an attempt to accommodate the public, is the introduction of the open or smoking cars. In these the company, it is true, can carry more passengers than in any of the closed cars entered only at the ends. But in them also the passengers can be much better accommodated. There are, however, defects of detail to which we beg to direct the attention of the vigilant official whose existence we have deduced from the change of policy. In the first place, it is set forth in legible paint on every seat that it will "accommodate" six persons. That is a flagrant untruth; it will under pressure hold six persons, but of normal human bodies it will "accommodate" only five. It is satisfactory to know that the public is learning to take care of itself, and that when a seat is fairly filled with five normal sitters, and a beamy and possibly beery passenger attempts to crowd in, they simply "sit tight," and the guard has no choice but to order the newcomer out in pursuance of the excellent rule which forbids any standing in the cars.

And then about smoking. In the old and obsolescent open horse cars, which had eight seats, an equal division of the space between smokers and non-smokers, or persons who objected to smoking, was fair and practical. But the formula or the stencil took possession of the consciousness of the painter, to the exclusion of all other relevant considerations, and he kept on painting it on the ends of the twelve-seated surface cars. And now he has been permitted to paint it on the ends of the sixteen-seated cars of the Manhattan, where it is plainly oppressive to the smokers and absurd. There would be no great hardship in allowing smoking throughout the car, since there are four other cars on the train open to people who object to smoking. For those who at once like to ride in the open and object to smoking, ample provision would be made if the four front seats, or one-fourth of the car, were reserved for them, while a very liberal allowance would be made for them if the car were equally divided as in the old horse cars in which the formula took its rise, and the eight rear seats were open to smokers. We entreat the attention of the wakeful Manhattan man to the fact that he has thus nodded. We would not see riots arise in his cars, and the middle and prohibited seats drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood, because he had kept the word of promise to the ears of the smokers, but broken it to the hope. It would be much simpler and more satisfactory for him to have a new stencil prepared substituting "eight" for "four," and let loose his painters with that proclamation of good cheer.

HOPELESS.

In a divorce suit tried the other day in this city, it appeared from the testimony that the only serious grievance of the wife who applied for a decree was that her husband would not go out nights, did not belong to a club, and refused to become a member of a pinochle syndicate. She seems to have become tired of having him around the house evenings, illustrating the correctness of the wise rule laid down by TUPPER in his "Proverbial Philosophy: "Be not always together, lest ye weary of one another." In vain he pleaded that the exigencies of his business fatigued him to such an extent that he was unfitted for nocturnal recreation and preferred the repose of his own fireside and the genial companionship of his wife. That she found this companionship, whether genial or otherwise, deadly monotonous and missed the recreation dear to the female heart of sitting up watching the clock and rehearsing sarcastic references to the hour when her husband should be there to hear and appreciate them, is altogether probable.

The court, after hearing the testimony, ventured the suggestion that the matter of difference was one which might be adjusted, and adjourned the case for time sufficient for this purpose. He probably did not know that the habit of domesticity, when confirmed, is not easily broken, and that the husband who has so little regard for the feelings of his wife as to deny her the satisfaction of relieving her mind in the still watches of the night by at least occasionally remaining out late enough to furnish a pretext for it is not calculated to make the average woman happy. His Honor took an amiable and perfectly natural view of the matter, but there is reason to fear that if the husband cannot change his selfish habit of perpetually staying at home nights, any agreement reached as a substitute for a final and irrevocable separation by judicial decree will be of brief duration and barren of good results.

POLL PARROT'S VIEWS ON THE PRESS.

Mr. BROOKE FISHER, whoever he may be, contributes to The Atlantic Monthly for June an article upon "The Newspaper Industry" which for shallowness and misinformation will long stand unmatched in contemporary periodical literature. This person, if the author be a person, for the article may well have been written by a syndicate of aged and despairing anti-imperialists, assumes an air of cheap authority which, while it may create in the minds of the entirely ignorant the belief that he writes with an insider's knowledge of newspaper organization, instantly exposes him to the better informed as an audacious pretender. He may have been permitted at some time to write in a newspaper office where his fantastically bad English was atoned for by the capacity to express himself glibly upon subjects of which he knew nothing. But it is impossible that he should ever have held a place which opened to him the smallest opportunity to discern the motives of editorial policy and business management. Yet to call Mr. FISHER a charlatan might do him an injustice. We shall let him off easy by assuming that, like poor Poll, he merely repeats what he has heard others say; and we should let him off altogether did not the standing of the magazine through which he misinstructs the public give to his article a title to attention not conferred by any merit of its own.

The charge brought by Mr. FISHER against the press is that while of old it was poor but powerful; it has now become rich and flabby, and against the editor that he has come down from that high place where it was his daily business to summon his countrymen to duty, and in these days is content to earn an ignoble wage as the slave and mouthpiece of a business manager intent only upon circulation, advertising, and stockholders' profits. In his own words:

The fact is that the editor and the editorial are nowadays but means to the circulation and advertising—the main objects to be kept in view—and the publisher, the manager of the circulation and the advertising, is supreme. The newspaper has become an industry, a business conducted for the usual ends of business, with public teaching and influence but a by-product.

The journalist of the new development "contentedly occupies the position of a manufacturer and distributer of a salable print," whose true place, we suppose, is a factory in Fall River, Mass. But hear Mr. FISHER further:

Indeed, the editor of such a paper can hardly be said to exist in the old sense of the word; the sheet is practically minus a real editor, and hence of course has no real editorial opinion. In the old place or editor is the business manager for the capital stock of the enterprise, and any opinions are what the business demands in the view of the one really responsible man, to wit, the business man whose main function it is to make contracts for advertising, for paper supply, for fifty-thousand-dollar presses, and for the huge labor force of the establishment, mechanical and intellectual, to earn dividends of 20 to 50 per cent. His chief responsibility, however, lies in his supervision of the editors, so that their indiscretions may not reduce the circulation or offend important interests.

This business manager, it appears, is a pretty high and mighty personage about a newspaper office:

It is for him to know and report to the stockholders the effect of the editorial course of the paper upon its business returns and business prospects. Consequently it is upon his judgment that the editor's views are to be supported or reversed by the capital invested.

The consequence is that the modern newspaper is paralyzed by the conservatism of capital. "With the ear of shrewd business management close to the ground, the business-managed, business-seeking press will not vary much from the dead level of the average masses of business men."

In December, 1895, for instance, when President CLEVELAND'S Venezuela message caused such a chattering of teeth among what in Fisherese is called "the average masses of business men." The men of business, even the men of high finance, knew as little about the Monroe doctrine as they did about the Licinian Rogations. They were instantly instructed by menial editors who, it must be supposed, threw the business manager down and sat on his head while to the music of his outcries they wrote leading articles—described as "editorials" in Fisherese—which gave loyal support to the President and the utmost pain to the scared men of business and finance. Every editor of a prominent New York newspaper who took that stand put in peril $100,000 worth of financial advertising. It must have made the business managers fairly sick.

Then there was the war with Spain. Mr. FISHER says it is now known that it was not necessary to the freeing of Cuba, and that it was "brought on" by a yellow newspaper, two observations that stand as twin examples of his powerful interpretation of history. That was a war highly distasteful to "the average masses of business men." The New York newspapers held it to be inevitable, and, so believing, supported their Government, with the sole exception of that journal in which alone Mr. FISHER seems to find true joy.

It is in such ways that the commercialized and enslaved press exhibits its sensitiveness to the criticisms of timid capital, its subserviency to the interests of circulation and advertising.

The newspapers have no principles save those tributary to the till, says Mr. FISHER, the complete imbecility of whose judgments stand out plainer the more you study them; money is their aim and dividends their ambition. But there is not a newspaper in Boston or New York which any man not a fool would have the hardihood to approach with a suggestion that he be allowed to use its columns corruptly for pay. Politicians and promoters not infrequently offer a million or two for a controlling interest in an influential newspaper. We presume there is not a newspaper in New York that has not been approached with such offers. If they are conducted only to make money, their sordid owners must be incredibly foolish not to sell out and retire with their spoil.

Midway in his discussion of the newspaper "industry" Mr. FISHER reaches the conclusion that the newspapers of to-day no longer print what he, in his jargon, calls "editorials." The matter appearing on their editorial pages, he thinks, should "be patented under the name of editorialena." It seems to him devoid of "courageous, helpful dealing with the burning questions, the political and social and local issues really engrossing the best minds of the community." He is out of patience with the newspapers because "on sociological questions in general the business end of the paper is content to assert its possession of power to stop all discussions of innovating principles." There are times, it is true, when the wearied editor would be grateful for the help of the business manager or of the fireman to help him dispose of the flood of manuscripts in which high-souled but hen-minded reformers attempt the discussion of innovating principles. Nevertheless, there are a good many newspapers of the first class which hospitably open their columns to crude exposition of principles half thought out by minds incapable of thinking through any subject.

The funniest delusion of Mr. FISHER concerns the weekly press. He sees signs that the strength and dignity of journalism may presently be shifted from the daily to the weekly, and he gravely describes the "far-sighted tactics" employed by the great daily newspapers to bring about the exclusion of the weeklies from second-class postal privileges. Of course, Mr. FISHER could not produce the slightest evidence that an attempt has even been made to withdraw the second-class postal privilege from any legitimate organ of opinion, daily, weekly, monthly, or annual.

But Mr. FISHER deals not with the things he can prove, only with the things he has heard said, and has not taken the trouble to investigate. He does not openly avow, yet nevertheless fails to conceal, the nature of his real grievance. A large proportion of the newspapers of the United States, more than nine-tenths we suppose, decline to accept as sound the views which have ripened into perfect fruit of conviction in the mind of Mr. FISHER. His anti-imperialism is only one of the beliefs toward which the press is generally cold and heartless. We do not know how many innovating principles he has formulated, but it is probable that the press scoffs at most if not all of them. In this way it has incurred his disapproval and its revolting conduct has made it a joyful task for him to repeat in his poll-parrot way the criticisms which others in his lonely intellectual position have for years uttered when they could get anybody to listen to them.

ABOUT FISHBAITS.

We cannot discuss the entire subject of fishbait. There are slimy horrors which bite at carrion, just as there are some fishermen who permit it to be put on their barbs. We know no reason why worms should not exist, but as to the use which might or should be made of them we boast our ignorance, and intend to remain in it. If the man who uses worms for fishbait is a dirty rascal, the man who uses squids, and gangs, and spoons is worse. He asperses the character for intelligence of the victims of his cruelty, and he admits his unfitness to rank with artistic anglers. We leave him to his machines and counsel as we may the master of the gentle craft who fairly pits his skill in imitating nature against the instinct of the shrewdest swimming creatures.

How difficult is it to understand the working of purely natural instincts under conditions entirely unfamiliar, if not wholly beyond imagination! We repeat, this is intended to be a practical, not a philosophical, discussion, and accordingly we come straightway to the point of whether it pays to make flies whose shape and coloring shall resemble anything in particular, living or dead. Light is thrown upon this by recent experiments in England. During the Mayfly season an angler was bidden to use flies resembling the natural ones. He had a mind and theories of his own, and, while he used Mayflies in natural shapes, he made them of scarlet, and others of blue. These he tried upon trout known to be no boobies, with the singular result that the abnormal objects were more killing than the natural, even when both were on the same leader. Now, what does this prove?

His view was that fish looking out of the water toward the light see everything in silhouette, like the portraits in scissored black paper. The profile is visible to a fish with even exaggerated precision, but the color is comparatively obscure. But, having propounded this interesting contribution to a most inexact science, he was met with objectors. One of them had experience with mackerel who bit simply at red rag, which surely had no particular profile, nor shape nor smell resembling anything in nature. It must have been pure taste for color alone—perhaps he would better have said for moving color—which attracted the eyes of this fine sea fish. Even more delicate, and therefore convincing, testimony was given by another lover of scientific truth, who tested the theory by using pure black flies, together with flies of the same shape, but with a small red tip, known to British anglers as a Zulu. Every fish he caught was taken on Zulus. If the trout saw merely the profile, why did they reject the black flies and select the Zulus?

Are there not times when neither black flies nor red flies nor flies which are both black and red are of any use against his majesty who can be seen but not enticed nor deceived? Upon the whole, is it not a conundrum very much like asking who can tell what a baby thinks? What is proved is this—that fish and women are much alike—when they will they will, and when they won't they won't.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Quay promises that the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania preliminary to the State election in November next shall occupy not much if any time over one month.

* * *

The widow of the late ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld has taken title to their home in Chicago, in which he lived and where he died, some of his friends having contributed to cancel a mortgage of $4,500 upon the property.

* * *

The people of Connecticut are to vote tomorrow upon the new Constitution for their State prepared by the recent convention called for the purpose. Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller has declared his intention to vote for the instrument, "however lonesome he may be."

* * *

Baltimore is considering a plan of changing the name of its North Avenue to Schley Avenue, in honor of the Rear Admiral. The present name is no longer appropriate, the northern boundary of the city having extended far beyond the avenue.

* * *

Kansas has passed an entire year without a bank failure within its limits. There are now 579 banks in the State, of which 413 are State banks, 124 National banks, and 42 private banks. The State and private banks are under the control of the State Bank Commissioner.

* * *

The Rev. D. W. Austine of the Methodist Church at Marion Station, Somerset County, Md., lately presented a live baldhead eagle to Mayor Hayes of Baltimore, and he has turned it over to Druid Hill Park, where it was gladly accepted and promptly named Honest Tom, "in honor of the Mayor."

* * *

Ex-Gov. Edward S. Scofield has entered the field again in the desire to be the Republican nominee for Governor of Wisconsin, thus to thwart the wish of Gov. La Follette for re-election. Major Scofield has been twice the Governor of the State. Gov. La Follette is in his first term, having succeeded Scofield.

* * *

Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., at its commencement last Wednesday bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature upon Joel Chandler Harris, author of "Uncle Remus." It was the first time Emory College had bestowed this degree, and it was the only honorary degree conferred by the college at this commencement.

* * *

Chautauqua County is to celebrate its centennial with many festivities at Westfield on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24 and 25. There will be an exhibit of historic interest from many, if not all, the towns in the county, and an elaborate programme of papers and orations has been prepared for delivery on the two days.

* * *

The Massachusetts Legislature has adopted a bill to compel the manufacturing companies in the State to pay their employes in cash instead of by checks. There was a hot and stubborn fight over it, particularly in the Senate, and there the measure was finally approved, after three days' discussion, by only two majority, the vote standing 16 yeas to 14 nays.

* * *

Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois delivered the commencement address at the University of Illinois last Wednesday, his subject being "The Evolution of Patriotism." In concluding he said: "The sublimest patriotism has not yet been reached, but the sublimest attained so far is the American type. The sublimest patriotism of the future will be furnished by Americans."

* * *

Col. J. H. Estill of The Savannah (Ga.) News has accepted most gracefully his defeat as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State. He has thanked many of his friends by wire and by mail for their support, and he has published an open letter expressive of his gratitude to his fellow-citizens and supporters, whom he could not address individually. His letter closes: "With heartfelt thanks to all, I am the grateful friend of my friends." Had Col. Estill been chosen he could not have been more charming in his thanks.

* * *

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker has thanked the Hon. John P. Elkin, his chief opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, for a telegram of congratulation. Judge Pennypacker says: "I much appreciate your generosity and have a sense of pain that your fight, conducted with so much courage and skill, resulted in failure."

* * *

A memorial shaft is to be erected this Summer at Cuttyhunk, Mass., in honor of Bartholomew Gosnold and his companions, who there planted the first English settlement in America. The cornerstone has already been laid by a little party of Massachusetts men who keep an interest in the early history of the State, the date being the three hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the settlement. The scene of the ceremonies was a little island in a small pond at the west end of Cuttyhunk.

FLAG DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's edition of THE TIMES contains the folowing announcement:

This is Flag Day * * * a day set apart during the war with Spain for the display of "Old Glory" on the residences and places of business of patriotic citizens.

Pray, permit me, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, to state that Flag Day is the anniversary of the date upon which the United States Congress resolved that this Nation should possess a flag of its own. On June 14, 1777, the following resolution was offered and carried in the first Congress after the Declaration of Independence:

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

From every flagstaff and building, public and private, in the United States the star-spangled banner should float on each succeeding Flag Day (June 14) in grateful patriotic memory of the birthday of our beloved flag.

EMILY RITCHIE McLEAN
New York, June 14, 1902.

THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Veterans of the civil war, regardless of their politics, read with gratification and feelings of pleasure the remarks of Gen. E. J. McClernand at the West Point Academy celebration yesterday. The following extract suits them exactly and is worthy of reprinting:

The work of the army in the Philippines will stand the test of time, and as we recede from the work its grand deeds will stand out and its few errors sink into insignificance. The gallantry it has shown, the hardships it has suffered, the wise and humane acts it has performed, its labors in re-establishing order and in blazing the way for a more perfect civil Government than the Orient has ever known will all show clearly under the searchlight of history to the honor of the army and the glory of our country.

Probably the veterans of the rebellion who experienced the vicissitudes of the long four years' struggle are best qualified of all American citizens to rightly estimate the difficulties under which our Philippine army has labored for more than three years, and they have gloried in the gallantry and fortitude displayed by our regulars and volunteers so far away from home. Depend upon it that the seeming efforts of partisans to decry the work of our soldiers and to erect a false issue upon such a foundation will have the opposite effect than the one they have evidently expected. This has been shown throughout history. Democrats who are patriotic are not anxious to elect men to office who go before the people upon a platform of vilification of the upholders of the flag. "VETERAN."
Brooklyn, June 10, 1902.

Mr. Callanan's Explanation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

His opposition to the President having anything to do with settling the coal strike proves to me that the working men have a true friend in Mr. Callanan. It gives me hope and courage when I read such explanations as that, for, with my shopmates, I can truthfully say that I long to see the day when the leather-lunged, red-mouthed, carpet bag walking delegate will be relegated to the place where he will never be heard from again, and the working American citizen once again will have his freedom and independence. G. W. L.
New York, June 9, 1902.

Where Credit Is Due.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to the fact that the verse entitled "Betty Botter's Butter," which appeared under your heading of "Nuggets" in THE TIMES of June 13, originally appeared in The St. Nicholas under the title of "Betty Botta's Butter," and should be credited to that magazine instead of The American Agriculturist.
New York, June 14, 1902. R. S. T.

The Times's Sunday Issue.

From Newspaperdom, June 12.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has enlarged its Sunady issue to thirty-two pages. It will run pictures of a high order, a full review of Wall Street for preceding weeks, much high-class literature, a magazine supplement, a weekly financial review and quotation supplement, and many columns of special articles on subjects selected to interest readers in all the walks of life. Especial prominence will be given to special cable dispatches from London, Berlin, and Paris.

NUGGETS.

A Little Encouragement.

"My heart," he said, "is in this work."
"Good," she replied. "Now, if somebody would put some brains in it we might look for results."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Keeping Up with Fate.

"You will be married within a year," continued the fortune teller. "Dear me!" exclaimed the lady, who was already married. "I shall have to begin divorce proceedings at once."—Boston Post.

The Marrying Man's View.

"It's my opinion that marriage is a failure," said the misanthropic bachelor.
"You are decidedly wrong," replied the popular clergyman. "My June wedding fees will buy my wife's clothes for a year."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

That Was Different.

Fond Parent—Why in the name of gumption is that kid of Nexdore's yelling around our yard?
Fond Parentess—Why, George! I'm surprised at you! That is our own little Gladys singing!
Fond Parent—O!—Los Angeles Herald.

THE CORPS OF CADETS.

By the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy.

The Corps! Bareheaded salute it:
With eyes up, thanking our God,
That we of the Corps are treading
Where new of the Corps have trod,
They are here, in ghostly assemblage,
The men of the Corps long dead,
And our hearts are standing attention
While we wait for their passing tread.

We, sons of to-day, salute you—
You sons of its earlier day;
We follow, close order, behind you,
Where you have pointed the way;
The long, gray line of us stretches
Through the years of a century told,
And the last man feels to his marrow,
The grip of your far-off hold.

Grip hands with us now, though we see not,
Grip hands with us, strengthen our hearts
As the long line stiffens and straightens,
With the thrill that your presence imparts;
Grip hands—though it be from the shadows,
While we swear, as you did of yore,
Or living, or dying to honor
The Corps, and the Corps, and the Corps!

June, 1902.

Topics Which Readers of The Times Discuss

THE SHIPPING COMBINATION.

Why the Briton Will Not Cease His Opposition Thereto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average Briton has, up to now, devoted very little attention to the consideration of the great American shipping combine. Coronation is in the air like an epidemic, and the average Briton, having only gathered in a vague sort of way that the control of the most important part of his mercantile marine is about to pass into American hands, has formed no definite opinion of his own, but limits his investigations to sounding his friends on the subject. "What do you think of Pierpont Morgan's scheme?" is about as good an introduction to a conversation in England at the present moment as making obvious reflection on the state of the weather; and the reply, it must be admitted, is usually vaguely pessimistic. John Bull, in fact, is in the metapborical position of scratching his head and wondering what is going to happen next.

But there are those who, either from imperialistic or commercial motives, have found time to speculate on the effect which the future working of the American combine will have on British naval and mercantile prosperity; and, as the average Briton is prone to let others do his thinking for him--he himself more or less cheerfully paying the cost when called upon--it may be taken for granted that the opinion of the directly interested parties will be the opinion of the people before long.

From an imperialistic point of view the chief concern is on account of the steamships which are subsidized by the British Government to act as auxiliary cruisers and transports to the royal navy. Those of the cruiser class are fitted in such a way that the armaments can be put on board at a moment's notice. Furthermore, almost all of the officers and men of the subsidized ships belong to the Royal Naval Reserve, undergoing training in the navy at certain periods and receiving an annual retaining fee. In the event of warships, officers and men are liable to be called upon; so it is evident that, if the ships taken over by the combine are to sail under the American flag, the royal navy will find its reserves seriously diminished.

From the commercial point of view the matter of the flag is of little importance. The fact that the profits from British shipping are about to be diverted from British to American pockets is quite sufficient to create consternation among those who pin their faith on Britain's commercial supremacy.

To meet the demands of both sides there are two expedients. Either the Imperial Government must build and man new ships of a class similar to those transferred to the combine and during times of peace run them as mercantile marine, possibly under private management; or new lines of steamships will be started by private firms to avail themselves of the Government subsidies. British shipowners are not going to let their capital lie idle, nor are they likely to go in extensively for investments other than those connected with shipping, of which, it may be presumed, they know something.

In either case, whether the opposition be taken in hand by the British Government or by British private enterprise, there certainly will be opposition. It will be the opposition of the buyer against the seller. On the one hand there is a nation with goods, mostly perishable goods, to sell; on the other, a nation wanting to buy. Which can afford to dictate to the other how the goods are to be transported? That is the problem. J. LAWRENCE FERRIS.

New York, June 11, 1902.

INJUSTICE TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

This Country Not Willing to Pay Their Expenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials always interest me, and I want to call attention, from a knowledge of the facts, to a gross injustice that is perpetrated upon our naval commanders by this republic which is without one iota of excuse.

I believe I am an American, as my paternal ancestors were Pilgrims, and emigrated from London in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts, and my maternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland and Holland soon after the above date.

In your splendid editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, headed "Laborers Worthy of Their Hire," you state that "when Capt. Clark of the Oregon was designated to attend the coronation of King Edward VII., in reward for distinguished service, he was compelled to say he could not afford the honor." Why not? Simply because this republic compels naval officers to reciprocate attentions shown them at their individual expense.

In Great Britain, and in every other "decent" country, a fund is provided out of which naval commanders are reimbursed for their expenditures in this direction—which are always of a national character—but this impoverished country of ours says, in effect, to its naval commanders, "You must return civilities shown you by other nations, but you must pay for it out of your own pockets."

Is this just? Is it respectable? Does any "decent" American desire a continuance of this state of things? Do the Senate and House of Representatives approve of this compulsory depletion of naval officers' incomes, when they would not stand it for one moment if the case were their own? And if they disapprove it, why do they not correct it, and do it at once? It is in my opinion an outrage, and I don't believe there is a "decent" man in this country, when he knows the facts, who will regard it in any other light.

OBSERVER.

New York, June 10, 1902.

AN ENGLISH EARL'S KINDNESS.

Shrewsbury's Treatment of Costermongers Recalled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a "true inwardness" in connection with the spur incident of the polo contest, which Americans cannot be expected to understand, and, as the name Shrewsbury awakens recollections from a way back, I will try to recall them in order to clear away a misapprehension.

During the century that has passed, a former Earl of Shrewsbury did not feel that he lost dignity by giving his time, energy, money, and influence in trying to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate.

First, as regards the chimney sweep, bituminous, or soft, coal, is almost altogether used in England, and it requires an open fire grate and wide chimney to permit the escape of the smoke, of which you can have a slight idea in this city under existing circumstances, and this smoke clogs the interior of the chimney with a deposit of soot, from which two disasters may arise; first, a fall of soot destroying what may be cooking and filling the room with smuts; and, secondly, the soot in the chimney may catch fire, burning like a furnace and endangering the house.

In London a chimney on fire is regarded as prima facie evidence of neglect, and the house holder is severely fined. To prevent this, the chimneys are swept, and the way it was done when I was a child was by causing a small boy to climb the chimney, brush in hand, and shake down the soot.

I can just recall such an incident probably about sixty-five years ago, but I cannot recall the house in which it occurred. I was down early, the fire, of course, had not been lit, the master sweep had come, bearing with him a large blanket which he proceeded to place in the fireplace to secure the soot as it fell, and then being ready, a small boy by whom he was accompanied, having drawn a tight fitting woolen cap over his head and face, was, brush in hand, placed inside the blanket and expected to climb the chimney until he could shake his brush out of the chimney top.

I can just remember the incident. I remember looking with awe upon the little fellow, who seemed but little older than myself, and I can remember going outside to see the brush shaken outside the top of the chimney.

Now, a moment's reflection will enable one to realize that only a small boy whose limbs were still unset could possibly climb such a chimney, since they were little motherless waifs and strays from the "workus," Oliver Twists, whose limbs soon became frightfully distorted, the knees overlapping in their efforts to grasp with their feet and elbows the rough sides of the chimneys. The former Earl of Shrewsbury did not consider them beneath his notice.

There is in England a large number of costermongers who travel about with their wares exposed on a go-cart drawn by a donkey. Now, the ill-treatment of the donkey had become proverbial. I think it is Sterne who, in his "Sentimental Journey," describes himself as silently watching a donkey that was at rest, when it turned its head around and looked at him as if saying, "You may beat me if you like, but, please don't."

I remember also seeing a picture in Punch of two costermongers and their donkies, one of the men saying to the other: "I see you have a fresh donkey?" "Yes." "Have you established a raw yet?" which meant have you made a permanent sore place that, being prodded by the stick, will make him go faster.

Well, the former Earl of Shrewsbury did not consider that costermongers were beneath his notice. He invited them, their families, and their donkeys to what your correspondent calls "love feasts" at Hurlingham, and gave rewards to those whose animals showed specially good care.

So your polo players must not think that they are the first to have been entertained at Hurlingham. The present Earl is simply treading in the footsteps of his ancestor, a child, a donkey, or a polo pony appealing equally to his sympathy if ill-treated.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1902.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Questions Suggested by the Change to Electric Propulsion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 10 there is a letter headed "Elevated Electric Trains," signed by one J. D. Bowne, in which he intimates that he does not appreciate either the old locomotive drawn trains or the new trains which are now being run on the "L" by electricity.

Of course it is interesting to the general public to know that Mr. Bowne expects eventually to walk to his place of business, alternating this course with an occasional trolley ride, when his time will permit, and it is also entertaining to note that he has never been suspected of being a prophet, nor will the statements contained in his masterful epic, in blank, lead any one to suppose that he will ever qualify as a prophetical suspect. But I am sure, from the opinions that I have heard on this letter, that it will be of interest to many to have a few facts and other data which Mr. Bowne surely must have at hand to back the remarkable assertions that he makes. I would appreciate it if the gentleman would answer all or some of the following questions:

Where can the "efficient spark arrester" be procured which would prevent the throwing of cinders? Would a "cast-iron smokestack with a large exhaust nozzle" be perfectly adaptable to such engines as are used on the "L?" Why should a spark arrester be used at all? Have there been so many fires caused by sparks flying from locomotives?

He says in part: "As to speed, there is nothing to be said," and then goes on to say that the only thing that can beat a steam locomotive is a projectile from a gun. The only reason why all the electric trains are not faster than the old ones is that they are often held back by the steam-drawn trains. At other times they are much faster both in starting, running, and stopping.

He says "they start with a jerk that endangers the fastenings of one's back teeth." Should the Greater New York public be compelled to go back to out-of-date machinery for the sake of the great minority whose teeth are artificially restrained? What authority is there for the statement that "no skilling necessary" cheap men will be substituted in place of the engine men? How cheap will they be, and, pray what is the salary of the elevated locomotive engineman to-day?

"The officials will get their help cheap, but the numerous accidents will come high." No matter what the motive power, will not all accidents on an elevated road necessarily be high? Why will no "self-respecting engineer" care to run these trains? Has Mr. Bowne ever seen the controlling device on an electric "L" car? or does he not know that if anything should happen to the man in charge of the lever the train will stop automatically? What mode of transportation would he suggest for New York, as the locomotive-drawn train "sparks" and the electric-power train "jerks" and will not be in charge of "self-respecting engineers"?

Perhaps brief answers to some, if not all, of the above questions would be welcome, not only to me, but to many of your readers who have been led to consider the importance and the unspecific gravity of Mr. Bowne's utterances.

KOS KOB.

New York, June 10, 1902.

SAFETY ON ELECTRIC CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter published in your issue of this date about electric trains on the elevated railroad, the point raised as to the danger of having these trains controlled by one man only certainly deserves consideration at the hands of the public, and the matter should be thoroughly discussed, and if any such danger exists, namely, that the one man might become incapacitated and so allow the train to go to destruction, the company ought for the public safety and for its own best interests remedy the situation at once.

However, I uaderstood from a published description of the electric trains when they were first installed that each was composed of five cars, two of which were motor cars, the first one naturally acting as pilot and the second one, placed about third in line, acting as helper. If this is so, the question then arises whether in the event of failure by any reason of the first motorman to stop or slow up when he should, would the second motorman be able to control the train himself, and even if he could, would he from his position be able to act intelligently and do that which is expected of the first motorman?

It is certainly liable to occur that a motorman, though presumably competent, may be overcome by the heat or other sudden cause, and in such an event there should be a positive and absolute safeguard; and if the second motorman is not able to control the train alone, or is not in a position to see how to act in an emergency, then by all means the first motorman ought to be provided with an assistant. Let us hear what the L company has to say on the subject.

L. FRAISSINET.

New York, June 10, 1902.

THE PALL OF SMOKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are we to have fastened on us the frightful infliction which curses Pittsburg and Chicago? This afternoon I turned from Fifth Avenue into West Thirty-fourth Street and West Forty-third Street. As I looked toward the sunset I found the smoky air that of Chicago. In walking up the avenue I could not see the spires of the cathedral because of the pall of smoke settling down from the great apartment house on the southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street.

The high price of hard coal is no justification for this. There are enough hard coal and smoke-consuming appliances to be had by paying for them. The necessity of paying high prices is the misfortune of those who use the coal; they have no right to make it the curse of the community, and our reform (?) administration has no right to permit them to.

Let consumers of coal get into the way of using this stuff in this way, and our clear skies and pure air are gone. The only safeguard is in dealing with it rigidly at the start. The failure to do so already painfully illustrates our incapacity for enough self-government to constitute self-defense. X. T. C.

New York, June 12, 1902.

WATER POWER SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How foolish that the elevators, railways, or lighting of this city should be dependent on anthracite, or that we should be choked by the smoke of a cheap substitute. Where are the producers of crude oil, that it is not shipped to our power houses and steam plants to produce steam power at half the cost of coal? Why is not power wired to New York from the surrounding water falls, as in California? The falls of the Housatonic are within a short ride of the city.

Besides there is the never failing force of the tide. Every steamship pier should cover a vast float to be lifted with the tide, and then, settling nearly six feet with the ebb, turn dynamos and charge storage batteries. West Street should be a vast reservoir, filling at high tide, (below the pavement,) and discharging on the ebb into horizontal turbines, producing electric power. Where are Edison, Tesla, Marconi, or their soon-to-be-famous successors?

SMOKE VICTIM.

New York, June 11, 1902.

A SHIP RAILWAY FAVORED.

Views of an Advocate of the Tehuantepec Project.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that a full discussion is in progress in the Senate concerning an isthmian canal, perhaps it may not be inappropriate to call attention to a means of transportation which, although not new, may be entitled to consideration.

Why should not the question of a ship railway be considered by our Senators? The late Capt. Eads while alive had looked into this question thoroughly in conjunction with many able engineers and the conclusion of these gentlemen of the feasibility of a ship railway was based upon undeniable data.

But in matters of innovation the whole world in general seems to hunt up all objections possible and impossible. One of those objections which, when we had wooden ships, might have possessed some merit, advanced as it was on plausible reasons, viz., ships are made to go in water, is we must admit, ridiculous. With our use of steel as now practiced in ship-building, this duck theory of floating on water, as the French say, "ne tient pas debout."

We are showing to the world every day what can be done with steel on our sky-scraper buildings, bridges, &c. Can any one point out any reason why a ship railway cannot be assured of success no matter how large the ships to be transported may be? I am sure that any of our constructors in steel would not hesitate to guarantee the safety of a ship, no matter what its size, while being transported across the Isthmus of Panama or at Nicaragua. If cheapness of construction, as advanced in favor of the Panama Canal, is to weigh in the balance, a ship railway would be by far the cheaper construction.

As to earthquakes, now quite the fashion, if we are to be afflicted with more of such visitations of Providence, is it not self-evident that a railway in case of damage could be repaired at a much less cost than a canal? A ship railway does away with the much-dreaded dams, dikes, retaining reservoirs, locks, and all the accompanying earth diggings and construction

As to dry docks at both ends of the railway, the Havana dry dock and many others are living proof of the safety of such apparatus. Now that we have electricity harnessed to do all our work, why not use it for traction purposes on the ship railway? If we are to use water, let us impound it as we are now doing at a number of places and use its power for traction. Many other reasons can be advanced in favor of a ship railway, but it would take such a space of your valuable paper that I consider it inadvisable to do so.

With the giant steps our steel industry has taken of late it has been a wonder to me that some of our large steel works have not moved in the matter to place before Congress such data as will carry conviction that a ship railway instead of a canal is what we should spend our millions in for isthmian transportation. I presume the old cry, repeated so often now, will account for this: "Too much prosperity."

In to-day's TIMES I read a communication from Mr. Nathan Appleton concerning the Panama Canal. It shows that he has persevered in proclaiming his old-time faith in a sea-level canal, irrespective of the millions it may take to construct such a canal. In the face of such a strong and everlasting faith we read that the Isthmian Canal Commission has given its adherence to the Panama Canal lately only because this waterway is offered at a bargain for $40,000,000. It would seem then that financial considerations have considerable weight in an enterprise of this kind. Then if such is the case, and this seems to influence also some of our Senators, why the consideration of a ship railway should not command the attention of our legislators is a little surprising. We read of the cost of construction and maintenance of each enterprise, the Panama and the Nicaragua route being compared as to economics, and yet the ship railway, with its greater economies over both, has not even been mentioned in Congress.

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Let consumers of coal get into the way of using this stuff in this way, and our clear skies and pure air are gone. The only safeguard is in dealing with it rigidly at the start. The failure to do so already painfully illustrates our incapacity for enough self-government to constitute self-defense. X. T. C.

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Besides there is the never failing force of the tide. Every steamship pier should cover a vast float to be lifted with the tide, and then, settling nearly six feet with the ebb, turn dynamos and charge storage batteries. West Street should be a vast reservoir, filling at high tide, (below the pavement,) and discharging on the ebb into horizontal turbines, producing electric power. Where are Edison, Tesla, Marconi, or their soon-to-be-famous successors?

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Brisk Opening of the Season All Along the Jersey Shore

New Cottages at Monmouth and Seabright—Asbury Park Prepares for Its Annual Baby Parade—Atlantic City Rapidly Rebuilding Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 14.—There has been an unprecedented early June rush of visitors to Asbury Park this week, despite the unstable weather. The arrivals to-day were far more numerous than for the corresponding day last year, and for the first time this Summer several of the trains from the cities were run in two sections.

The ocean bathing season was formally opened to-day, when the life lines were tightened up and the bathing masters at the various bathing grounds went on duty. Hundreds of bathers took a dip, but they reported the water to be unusually cold for this season of the year. The beach is in fine shape for bathing. Last Summer there were numerous dangerous holes in close proximity to the most popular bathing grounds. The high tides of last Winter carried in millions of tons of sand, so that now the beach in several places is almost level with the board walk.

The Board of Aldermen this week appointed a commission to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, a boat boys' carnival on Wesley Lake and the great baby parade, and also appropriated a large sum of money for fireworks, music, &c. The annual march of the Light Infantry—as the baby parade is designated—will take place on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 21. The attendants upon Queen Titania will be banqueted by that personage on the preceding evening, and there will be a carnival ball on the following evening in honor of the Queen and the babies.

Wheelmen and chauffeurs visiting Asbury Park this Summer will be delighted with the condition of the streets within the resort and the driveways in the back country. The city, township, and county authorities have spent thousands of dollars recently in getting these roads in shape for the Summer visitors. Another notable improvement is the new iron bridge over Sunset Lake at Grand Avenue. The erection of this structure completes the continuous driveway between this city and Long Branch.

Two bands of music have been engaged to give free daily concerts in the pavilions on the beach this Summer, and the musicales will begin this month. One of the bands is paid for by the taxpayers of the city, and Founder Bradley employs the second one. In addition to these organizations several of the leading hotels have engaged orchestras.

The annual meeting of the Hotel Keepers' Association of the North Jersey coast was held Wednesday evening, when, among other things, the bonifaces declared in favor of Sunday trains for Asbury Park. The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Trade, backed up by Mayor James A. Bradley, the city's founder, have been trying for some time to induce the railroad officials to stop their trains in Asbury Park on the Sabbath, and if persistent agitation will bring the innovation, Sunday trains are bound to come.

Owing to a compact entered into between the Ocean Grove officials and the railroads when Asbury Park was in its swaddling clothes, trains are not permitted to stop within a mile of the camp meeting resort on the Sabbath. This limit takes in the two stations in Asbury Park, so travelers to and from the twin cities—for Ocean Grove has no station of its own—are obliged to use either the Interlaken or Avon stations on Sunday.

Ocean Grove has been asked, nay, begged, to withdraw its opposition to Sunday trains, but has refused to do so, on the ground that acquiescence would mean a departure from the principle upon which the camp meeting resort was established. The railroad officials are willing to give Bradleyville Sunday trains the moment Ocean Grove says "yes," but will not do so as long as there is opposition from across the lake. Mayor Bradley, a stanch friend of Ocean Grove, says his neighbors are acting unfairly, in that they are trying to keep the city he built off the map one day in seven, and he threatens to appeal to the court for relief if the Methodists persist in opposing the scheme to facilitate Sunday railroad travel.

The most prominent arrivals during the week include ex-Mayor Edwin R. Stuart of Philadelphia, Col. George Harvey of New York, ex-Secretary of State George Wurts of Paterson, Commissioner Joseph M. Byrne of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church of New York; Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, Gen. James F. Rusling of Trenton, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of Brooklyn; ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse, Sheriff George Virtue and Assemblyman Harry Bachellor of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York; the Rev. J. W. Hathawny of Jersey City, and Fred S. Gibbs of New York.

OCEAN GROVE PROGRAMME.

Distinguished Lecturers and Preachers Engaged to Speak at This Year's Camp Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, June 14.—Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, the hard-working President of the Camp Meeting Association, reached the Grove this week, and from now until the middle of September he will be at the head of affairs. The Bishop has an able assistant in the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the association, who, this week, made public the revised programme of religious and special events for the season, which will be formally opened on Saturday evening, June 28, when Prof. Tali Esen Morgan will give one of the concerts for which he and his choir are noted.

Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey will be here on Independence Day to preside at the patriotic service to be held in the auditorium. On this occasion Postmaster Joseph L. Hays of Newark, the head of New Jersey's State Board of Education, will read the Declaration of Independence, and Capt. R. Wayne Parker, who represents the Newark, N. J., district in Congress, will deliver an oration.

The great camp meeting will begin on Aug. 22, and continue, with ten meetings daily, until Sept. 1. The Sunday School Assembly is billed for ten days, beginning July 8, and the School of Theology, in charge of Bishop Fitzgerald, will take up the time from Aug. 12 to Aug. 21.

There will be musical events galore during the Summer. On July 26 Prof. Morgan and his choir and orchestra, assisted by soloists of worldwide reputation, will render the oratorio of "Elijah," while "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," the "Stabat Mater," and "The Rose Maiden" will follow later.

Distinguished ministers from home and abroad, as well as men and women of National prominence, have been secured to preach or lecture by the association. These include Bishops Fowler and Walden of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the Order of King's Daughters; the Rev. Anna Shaw of the Woman's Suffrage Association, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, who will plead for temperance; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of New York, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

ATLANTIC CITY HUSTLING.

The Burned Section Being Rapidly Rebuilt—A Hundred Cottages Being Renovated.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14.—Already more than a hundred cottages in the aristocratic section of Chelsea and the northern part of the city are being renovated prior to occupancy.

The larger hotels are open and doing a splendid business, and many of the side-avenue boarding houses are booking guests.

The golf links are being "dressed up" for the Summer, and many now go to Northfield to play the game.

The bathing season will be fully opened in a few days, already scores of people being seen in the surf during the morning bathing hours.

The boardwalk in the Inlet section has been rebuilt and widened, and the walk has been extended in the Chelsea section. Promenaders will have nearly seven miles to walk beside old ocean on the big plank footpath.

The Speedway has been put in splendid condition for riding and driving, and not a few automobiles are seen out every day.

The burned district is fast being rebuilt, and before July modern stores will adorn the site.

The new Rudolf Hotel, of which Charles R. Myers is owner and proprietor, is open now and provides comfortable rooms for 800 guests. The dining room of this hotel overlooks the sea, and there is a double-deck plazza 500 feet long.

Galen Hall is also booking a large number of accommodations for the Summer. One of the features of this hostelry is a glass-inclosed steam-heated salarium, for the use of invalids. The idea of this hotel is especially to furnish such quiet and rest as cannot be found in hotels conducted upon ordinary lines.

SOJOURNERS AT ELBERON.

H. C. Fahnestock, Gen. T. T. Eckert, and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell Among the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., June 14.—H. C. Fahnestock of the First National Bank, New York, will take possession of his Ocean Avenue cottage next week.

M. Heck of New York has taken one of the Elberon Hotel cottages for the Summer.

The Beach Club has opened for the season.

Mrs. A. H. Haight of New York has taken possession of her Ocean Avenue cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Kean of Elizabeth are domiciled in their South Elberon cottage.

The Pennsylvania Orphanage has opened for the season. This Summer Miss A. J. Reynolds will be the Superintendent in charge.

Mrs. Emma Fay has leased her Elberon cottage for the Summer to Lewis Zinger of New York.

I. V. Brokaw and family of New York arrived at their Ocean Avenue cottage on Wednesday for the season.

The Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York has arrived at his Park Avenue, Elberon, cottage for the season and is in charge again as pastor of the Taylor Memorial Church at that place for the Summer months.

Charles J. Leigh is now domiciled in his Ocean Avenue cottage near Takanassee Lake.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert of New York, who has summered at Elberon for many seasons, arrived on Wednesday for the Summer.

WEST END'S SEASON.

Judge J. H. Stiner, Tracy Harris, and Edward Wasserman Among the Cottagers and Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST END, N. J., June 14.—Dewitt Seligman and family of New York are among the past week's cottage arrivals, and are summering in cottage No. 2, on Green Avenue, Hollywood.

S. W. Glazier and family have leased the Banner Cottage on Ocean Avenue, West End, and are already enjoying the sea breezes.

Judge and Mrs. Joseph H. Stiner of New York were among the guests registered at the West End Hotel cottage opening. The Judge and Mrs. Stiner are generally the first New Yorkers to make their appearance at the opening of the West End cottages each season.

J. O. Leffer and family are summering at Ocean Avenue, near North Bath Avenue.

Ad. Kaster of New York took possession of Green's Bath Avenue cottage this week.

Tracy Harris is at West End for the Summer.

Charles Schwab, for many years musical director of the Hollywood Hotel, has arrived for the Summer. Mr. Schwab, with his family, are occupying a cottage on the corner of North Bath and Second avenues.

Charles Foley of New York, who is connected with the Metropolitan Opera Company, spent a couple of days at West End. Mr. Foley will locate at the West End Hotel for the Summer in about ten days.

The Coddington Cottage, on Ocean Avenue, near Takanassee Lake, West End, is being occupied this Summer by Arthur Brisbane. Mr. Brisbane was among the cottage arrivals on Wednesday and came from Lakewood to West End.

Leopold Meyer of New York, owner of Bicycle Girl, the fast trotter, will occupy apartments in the Rothenberg Building.

Herman Beckman and family of New York arrived during the week at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Amy of West End Avenue, New York, were among the recent cottage arrivals. They are occupying the Travers cottage, on Morris Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Oppenheim of New York took possession of their Summer residence this week.

Edward Wasserman of New York was among the Monday's cottage arrivals. Mr. Wasserman and family are spending the Summer in a cottage on Cedar Avenue, West End.

Alfred Nathan is at West End with his family for the Summer.

The Hollywood will open its doors to the public on the 20th of June. The hotel has lately undergone a complete renovation and decoration, and considerable efforts have been made to improve upon the external surroundings of the place. New parks and flower beds beautifully planned and laid out will add considerable attraction and cheerfulness to its appearance. David Hunter of the Baltusrol Golf Links has been engaged at a large salary to take charge of the golf links of the Hollywood Hotel. Four new tennis courts have been added, and several large rooms have been fitted with the paraphernalia of the familiar ping pong.

This season promises to be prosperous, as nearly every room is booked for the next eight weeks, and many persons have told the management of their intention to secure accommodations. Among the more prominent families booked are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Hecht and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hoffman and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leibman and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ehrich and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tim and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bijur and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wallach and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lehman and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Schwab and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Saxe, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Wormser and family.

NEW YORKERS AT CAPE MAY.

Golf Tournaments Now Occur Each Saturday—Handicap Tournaments for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 14.—The cottage season here has opened with a larger colony than has been here for several Summers past. The members of this part of Cape May's visitors come from all sections of the country, and not a few of them come from New York. The hotel guests are also coming in in large numbers, and every house is now open for the reception of guests excepting two.

The regular golf tournaments began last Saturday, and will be kept up until the middle of September. These events are participated in by many of the prominent social leaders. On Mondays and Wednesdays the women have their handicap tournaments.

Rosetti's Naval Reserve Band of New York will begin its daily concerts in the public pavilions on the beach front on the first Monday in July. The band is employed at the municipal expense, under authority of the New Jersey Legislature, and will give three concerts a day during the season.

Among the New Yorkers who have been here recently are:

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Gardner,	Martin Blackwell,
George E. Webb,	Miss Robbins,
Miss Madeline Henry,	Horace Jones,
David E. Benedict,	R. T. Sharpless,
Miss F. M. Campbell,	J. E. Cowpy,
S. B. Werthelmer,	H. H. Michell,
S. Goodman,	Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Richards,
J. Lawrence Sloan,	B. S. Earley,
Mrs. M. J. Fitzgibbon,	Dr. I. B. Kennedy,
Mrs. M. I. McDonald,	W. C. Gerring,
Allan McDonald,	W. H. Helme, Jr.,
Miss M. E. McMahon,	Miss Smith,
The Rev. Dr. M. H. Pogson,	Miss Anna Smith,
J. H. Weynand,	Miss Cecile Smith,
A. H. Carding,	Miss Etta Duncan,
Louis A. Flynn,	Miss Godfrey,
Norman Holden,	F. E. Drew,
Mrs. G. F. Williams,	Miss Anna Connelly,
Miss F. Williams,	Miss Susan Connelly,
S. H. Bishop,	Miss Katharyn A. Goodwin,
F. H. Graham,	Miss M. E. Witherspoon,
E. H. Ross,	Mrs. James Kearney,
J. B. Thompson,	Miss Florence Rodriguez,
C. W. Haviland,	S. W. Lasher,
W. Van Blarcom,	E. Sterry,
H. H. Milburn,	W. V. Darling,
M. M. Lee,	C. S. Howard,
A. C. Jones,	Talbot J. Taylor,
T. M. Allen,	O. J. Boslow,
L. S. Bayliss,	William Earl,
L. A. Root,	Miss M. A. Curry,
S. C. Howard,	James H. Beard,
C. H. De Ford,	E. L. Seney,
George F. Bright,	Wm. M. MacKenzie,
E. H. Robb,	E. L. Dayson,
Dr. J. Lake,	Theodore Thomas,
E. A. Freidenrich,	H. B. Thomas,
William Earle,	Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Smith,
James Hopler,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Day,
W. P. Rich,	H. B. Hamer,
E. B. Freeman,	J. P. Collender,
James Marshton,	Whitelock Brown,
H. H. Brougham,	E. M. Gladwin,
Robert Sterling,	C. I. Hawly.
J. C. Muchner,	
A. B. Harroughton,	

SUMMERING AT LONG BRANCH.

The Usual List of Cottagers, with Many Additions—Col. Harvey's Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 14.—A. Meyer and family of New York are summering at the Kelly cottage, on Garfield Avenue.

Mrs. Crossley of New York, who spent about two weeks last Summer as proprietor of the large Howland Hotel, at West End, and then left it, has rented the old hotel where the iron pier stood, for this Summer.

L. J. Phillips of New York is now occupying his Ocean Avenue cottage.

T. M. McCarthy and family of New York, who have spent several Summers in the large Phil Daly cottage, on Chelsea Avenue, have taken possession this season of one of the McKenna cottages on Morris Avenue.

William Levy is occupying a cottage this Summer on Westwood Avenue.

Col. George B. M. Harvey and a party of friends narrowly escaped being hurt one day during the week by the breaking down of Mr. Harvey's automobile. While passing over the Broadway crossing of the New York and Long Branch Railroad the running gear under the machine broke, which threw the occupants from the vehicle, badly wrecking different parts of the automobile.

H. Harlem and family arrived from New York during the week and are now summering in the Townley cottage on Franklin Avenue.

The Beth-Miriam Synagogue, on Bath Avenue, opened its initial Summer services this week. The Rev. B. Morris, who was in charge last season, is again in charge.

The coming marriage of W. Allen Messler, principal of the Garfield Avenue school at this place, and Miss Clara Otto of Dover, N. J., is announced for Wednesday, June 25. The ceremony will take place at Dover, N. J.

Mrs. S. K. Liebenstein, who is summering here, manipulates one of the most attractive automobiles to be seen on the ocean drive. The new machine only arrived a few days ago.

Cottager Minzenheimer has gone abroad and will be absent the greater part of the Summer.

Jeremiah W. Curtis of New York, who has been coming to Long Branch for many Summers past, has taken possession of his Ocean Avenue cottage.

MONMOUTH CLUB OPENS.

Members in Large Numbers Make Their First Appearance for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., June 14.—To-day was opening day for the Country Club at this place, and nearly all the members belonging to it made their appearance for the first time this season.

Golf will be more popular than ever this season. The first of a series of games for silver prizes will be started at once.

Dr. John A. Wyeth has arrived at his cottage for the Summer.

S. R. Hammerslough of New York is domiciled in his Summer home.

E. A. Walton of New York, who seldom fails to spend his Summer at this resort, will not reside here this season. He has rented his cottage to Col. A. G. Payne of New York.

Among the latest cottage arrivals at this place are the following New Yorkers: G. C. McKesson, John McKesson, A. B. Proal, I. S. Platt, H. D. Robbins, John H. Jacquelin, F. S. Franklin, L. H. Niles, L. H. Kissam, W. R. Potts, A. G. Coleman, John McAnerney, J. H. Herrick, Bayard Dominick, Dr. Kittredge, A. H. Porter, Richard De Gray, Bentley Gardiner, H. D. Cook, William Barbour, and J. B. Wilson.

SOCIETY AT SEABRIGHT.

Well-Known People Open Their Cottages — The Ross-Fenton Coach Trips.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 14.—R. Erbs Loeb and family of New York have rented Hall's cottage at North Beach and have already taken possession of it.

J. J. Gulle and family were among the arrivals during the week and have moved into the Wheelock cottage for the Summer.

Senator Charles Reed and family of Somerville, N. J., have arrived here for the season and are summering in the Rawlins cottage on the ocean front.

Mrs. J. C. Hoagland of New York was among the cottage arrivals this week. Mrs. Hoagland took possession of her Summer cottage on the Rumson Road.

W. W. Hoppin, Jr., and family of New York are here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mack of New York are recent arrivals here for the Summer.

Up to this present time nothing has been heard of the coach Monmouth, and the general impression prevails that it will not make its midweek trips to the Ross-Fenton farm at Asbury Park this season.

Nearly every cottage is occupied for the Summer at this resort. Some of the most prominent New Yorkers who are residing here are as follows:

J. H. Schiff, W. A. Bloodgood, George Holmes, W. F. Havemeyer, S. Loeb, Gen. H. L. Terrell, Thomas P. Field, John Achelis, George Schmidt, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, W. A. Street, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Gen. A. H. Calef, J. A. Scrymser, Washington E. Connor, H. J. Lemp, J. L. Riker, C. D. Halsey, J. R. Bsylis, A. N. Beadleston, E. W. G. Woerz, Mrs. Thomas Moss, L. S. Wolf, David Lamar, W. E. Strong, William de Walbridge, H. C. Tuck, Mrs. J. G. Neeser C. H. Holcomb, G. F. Vietor, and T. R. Palmer.

THE GOSSIP OF NETHERWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

NETHERWOOD, N. J., June 14.—The usual cottage contingent is here again, among them Mrs. Anthony R. Dyett, Mrs. John R. Hill, Mrs. Cathgart, who occupies the Brown cottage, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rheinhardt and Miss Rheinhardt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennett, Mrs. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burk, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peterson.

It is expected that Dr. and Mrs. and the Misses Kalish will again occupy a cottage for the Summer here.

Golfing contests are going on at the Hillside Club and on the Park Golf Club links. Teas are held at the various golf club houses at Netherwood and Plainfield on Saturday afternoons.

The Rev. and Mrs. L. R. Howard of West Fifth Street, Plainfield, left for Northern New York on the 11th, and will remain several weeks.

Miss Frederique Seeger is visiting Mrs. A. R. Dyett at her villa on Belvedere Road.

Miss Elizabeth Guina, daughter of Stephen A. Guina of the Tin Can Trust will be married on the 18th to Mr. Erichson Perkins of Rochester. The ceremony will be performed at seven o'clock in the evening at the home of the bride in Plainfield, and will be followed by a reception. The young couple will reside in Rochester.

OPENING AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., June 14.—The Hotel Columbia is the centre for the Summer gatherings here. Music is rendered by the same orchestra that so pleased its patrons last year. There is a morning concert, music during dinner hours, and dancing every evening, while a cotillion is held once a week and there is a full dress ball every Saturday night. The sacred concerts given on Sunday evenings are one of the prettiest features of the Columbia's entertainment.

The Hotel Columbia will open formally on Saturday, June 21. That the season is near at hand may be seen by the activity among the cottages, and the number of people already here is numerous. A large number of fashionable residents of the cities have already arranged for Summer accommodations, among whom are: William F. Norris, mother, and sister; Mrs. Hart and daughter, Dr. Gulick and wife, R. F. Wilson, B. C. Canet, J. Walsh and family, Mrs. Day and Mrs. Burt of New York City; Franklin Bailey and family and Mrs. Edwin A. Taft of Quakertown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hubbs and family of Germantown, Penn.; Miss Edith Sligh and party of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Col. Coe and family of Newark, N. J; D. A. Bullard and family of Schuylerville, N. Y.; Mrs. G. Burnett and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Fairchild, Jr., of Germantown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Munn and daughter of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others.

ODOR OF THE BEER WORT.

Yorkville Is Getting It Nowadays, as the Brewing for August Thirst Goes On.

This is the time of year when the odor of malt spreads over Yorkville, for the brewers are making the beer that will be tapped in the heat of August. Even if no more beer were brewing now than at other times, the odor would be noticeable because of the open windows through which the fresh smell of the hot beer wort flows. To some it is disagreeable, but to most persons it is a delight.

Why the odor comes from the tops of the big buildings and only at certain parts of the day everybody does not know. At that time and place an interesting operation is going on. It is the cooling of the wort. Down below the wort has been made in copper brewing kettles that hold anywhere from 450 to 700 barrels of beer. The malt and hops and other things were boiled together until all that was soluble in them got into the wort, and afterward this wort had to be cooled as quickly as possible to prepare it for fermentation.

At the top of each brewery is a big shallow tank, protected by a roof above and slats at the sides. Great pumps force the beer wort first into this tank, where it loses much of its heat and sends forth great clouds of scented vapors through the slats. It is not left there long, for if there is anything the lager beer brewer dreads it is the chance introduction of some false ferment, some wrong yeast plant, which may spoil the brew. Presently the wort begins to run out of the tank and down into the coal cellars, but before it gets below the top floor it is ice cold. It has traversed the coolers.

Imagine a screen of bright copper pipes as high and as long as an old-fashioned parlor wall. Such is the cooler. Directly below the first cooler is another similar one. The beer trickles down over their outsides, while through the insides of the pipes of the upper one water is pumped rapidly, and through the lower one brine, chilled by the refrigerating apparatus to below the freezing point of water.

The beer is steaming when it begins its journey over the pipes, but long before it reaches the bottom it is plowing over ice-covered pipes. It is cold enough now, and, although it must be fermented, refined, kegged, and shipped, the careful brewer and handler will see that it never gets warmer until it absorbs its heat from the system of some thirsty wayfarer.

In the Popular Mountains of Pennsylvania and New England

Fishing at Delaware Water Gap and Mt. Pocono—Guests in the Berkshires—The Catskills Have an Early Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., June 14.—Mr. R. Thompson and Miss A. R. Thompson, W. A. Ordell, and W. P. Cotton of New York City are at the Delaware House.

George J. Eddheim and Miss M. M. Macaniay of Brooklyn are at the Laurels, formerly the Arlington.

H. P. McDonald, Jr., of Jersey City is also a guest of the Laurels.

Mrs. C. A. McCarty of Dover, N. J., and Jasper Pottenger of Washington are at the Mountain House.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Holden of New York City, S. B. Price, a prominent Hazleton coal operator, with his wife, and E. R. Wood of Boston, Mass., are registered at the Water Gap House.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Shoemaker of New York and Mr. and Mrs. George Williams of New York are at the Glenwood.

E. K. Stentch, wife and child of Jersey City are located at Abe's River Side House.

Among those at the Water Gap Sanitarium are Miss E. J. Hasbrouck, H. B. Smith, A. F. Ramsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss S. J. Bowes, Highlandville, Mass.; Mr. Robert Thompson, Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. M. A. Duryee, Miss Isabelle Chambers, Miss Effie Deans, Miss Helen O. Bloodgood, New York; Miss Catherine Smith, Newark; Miss Mabel Corwin, Madison, N. J.; Mrs. A. Hagaman, Mrs. A. Hagaman, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Helen Metcalf, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Oscar Willigerod, East Orange.

Mrs. George Steuart and Mrs. Leining and daughter of New York City are at the River View House.

The Misses Kirkpatrick and Hayes of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Emma Reed, Mrs. E. B. Gray, and Miss Zimmerman are at the Cataract House.

Mrs. McKanon and Earl McKanon are sojourning at the Lenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Pennington are at the Delaware House.

J. T. Eastback of Camden, N. J., is here fishing, and is a guest of the Central House.

P. Bradley and wife of New York City are also at the Central House.

Walker Huzab of New York is a guest of the Water Gap House.

There are many more than the usual number of guests for this period of the year in the other hotels.

PING-PONG TOURNAMENTS PLAYED AT STROUDSBURG.

Many Well-Known New York People Already at This Resort and Others Are Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 14.—Berwick Inn has added ping-pong to its other attractions, and tournaments are of nightly occurrence.

The new Penilyn will entertain many prominent New York people this season.

Some fine trout are being secured by the guests of Vineyard Cottage, which is already open for the season.

Churleigh Inn, which will open in a few days, is booking a number of society people from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Messrs. J. M. Patterson and R. Fox, two clubmen of New York, are at the Highland Dell.

Mrs. E. Gifford of New York arrived this week and has engaged accommodations until late in the season at the Highland Dell.

Several prominent New York people have booked apartments at the Locust Grove House for the latter part of the month and July.

East Orange guests at the Highland Inn include Alfred C. Booth, A. B. Vanderhoof, and A. H. Brownell.

J. H. Butler, Miss Butler, Mrs. G. W. Nix, and Miss Helen Nix of New York are at the Highland Inn.

Mrs. J. Scott Atkins and Livingston Atkins of New York are spending some time at the Highland Inn.

MANY NEW YORKERS AT MOUNT POCONO.

Trout Being Sought by Scores of Fishermen — Dr. Henry Van Dyke Among the Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., June 14.—The private cottages are being opened. The mountain brooks are being invaded by scores of fishermen.

One of the chief events of the past week was the opening of the Montanesca, I. D. Ivison's new and beautiful hotel. During the day many well-known New York, Philadelphia, and Wasbington people arrived.

Among those of prominence at the Montanesca are Judge Henry G. Davis and wife, Henry S. Cattell, Dr. J. Maddeson Taylor, and J. P. McFarland.

W. A. Rogers of New York, who for many years past has been connected with Harper's Weekly, is now registered at the Swiftwater, where he expects to remain for some time.

C. B. McLaury and wife of New Brunswick are registered at the Pocono Mountain House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alford of Orange, N. J., have taken quarters at the Henryville House.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton is registered at the Swiftwater.

H. E. Shisman of Keyport, N. J., is at the Pocohasset, as are also Messrs. Edward F. Mallen, P. H. Smith, and Frank Henzel.

J. E. Atcheson of New York City is at the Fair View House. Other guests at the Fair View House include J. H. Taylor of Owego, W. A. Weiss, J. J. Weiss, M. L. Moser, Charles F. Meleno, M. H. Dunn, and Steuart Shoemaker.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Field, W. J. Hughes, and Miss Beeksmith of New York are guests of the Pocono Mountain House.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Pamelee, H. L. Glazer, V. S. Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Holder of New York are at the Henryville House.

At the Swiftwater are Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell of New York, Arthur W. Orr, and Miss Guild of New York City, and Henry Richards Glentworth of Newark, N. J.

LIFE IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Dinner Parties by Mrs. F. K. Sturgis and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 14.—Dinner-giving among the cottagers who have already arrived commenced this week, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis and Mrs. H. P. Jaques being the hostesses. Another dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Belfontaine, their handsome new country house.

There were many arrivals this week. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, who are now comfortably installed in Ventfort Hall.

Jameson Cotting, who was one of the new arrivals, has been quite ill.

Mrs. Biddle and Miss Biddle of Philadelphia have arrived, and are at Breezy Cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., are to spend the Summer in Lenox, and are now at the Beckwith place, which they have leased.

Major C. M. Grugan and his family arrived this week, and are at the Newton cottage.

William Douglas Sloane, who has been at Elm Court, went to New York on Monday for a stay of a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Byram K. Stevens have closed their cottage, and are planning to spend the early part of the season in Europe.

BLOCK ISLAND'S HOTELS.

Many of Them Improved for This Summer's Season—Increased Steamer Service to This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 14.—The season at Block Island opens earlier than it did a few years ago. The Manisses, which has always been a favorite house with people from New York and the West, is managed by the proprietors of the Park View Hotel in New York. They have a large number of guests booked in advance and will open next week.

The Spring House, the pioneer hotel of the island, made famous not alone by its celebrated chalybeate spring, but by its excellent management, opens June 20. Judge C. R. Ingalls of Troy, N. Y., has been a guest at this house every season since it has been owned by its present proprietor and he will be here this Summer as usual.

The Atlantic House, formerly the Norwich House, is now open; it has been renovated and put in first-class condition, many improvements having been added since last year.

The National is owned and managed by Ray G. Lewis, the representative from this town to the State Legislature. Mr. Lewis has increased the size of his house and added many attractive features this Spring.

The Eureka is owned and managed by Macy A. Ball, proprietor of the Allen House in Providence, and opens its doors this week.

The Seaside, midway between the two harbors and the nearest hotel to the bath houses on Crescent Beach, is one of the pioneers among Summer hotels here. It is managed by Frank H. Winslow, a grandson of the late proprietor, Capt. Francis Willis, one of the "Forty-niners."

Mitchell's Cottage, on High Street, has for many years been very popular, and among its attractions is a beautiful, shady lawn in front.

The Hygeia Hotel, nearest to the new harbor, where all the Western boats, as well as the new steamer New Shoreham from Providence and Newport land, has a charming location, and is one of the most popular of the large hotels.

The Central House is surrounded by beautiful green fields, is on the main street, at the head of Beach Avenue, within five minutes' walk of the car line, and has a fine view of the bay and the ocean.

Lake View House is midway between the Great Salt Pond (New Harbor) and the ocean, and very near to each, with an ocean view from every room. It is a family house and has been very popular for several years.

Willow Cottage and Poplar Cottage, as their names imply, are flanked by trees, but have fine ocean as well as land prospects, and are the nearest houses to Clay Head Bluffs and the Searles mansion.

The Block Island House on High Street has an altitude that overlooks a large part of the island, the bay, ocean, and Block Island Sound.

The Ocean View Hotel, the largest house on the island, accommodates over 500 guests, and as East Harbor is approached it looms up, on the bluff overlooking the bay, the most conspicuous object in sight. It is owned by the Nicholas Ball Hotel Company, Messrs. Cundall and Ball being managers. It has always been a liberally conducted house, and has numbered among its guests Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, diplomats, Senators, and Congressmen.

The Highland House, as its name implies, stands on very high land on High Street, and the proprietor, D. A. Mitchell, and his wife have given their personal attention to the management of the hotel.

The Pequot House on Water Street, only fifty feet or so from the ocean, is a large, popular house with modern conveniences, and gives good service at moderate rates.

The Surf Hotel, in addition to its splendid location, (a stone may be tossed from its piazzas into the surf below,) owns its own bath houses, located at the foot of the steps leading from the rear piazza.

Among the cottagers who have already arrived are Judge Alexander Boarman of Shreveport, La., an aide on the personal staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the civil war; Capt. William Mason Fortescue of Leavonworth, Kan., formerly Mayor of that city, and an ex-Congressman. Everett D. Barlow, a prominent New York lawyer, came down three weeks ago with his family, and installed them in his beautiful residence on Mohegan Bluffs.

The means of reaching here this season are more numerous and convenient than ever before. In addition to the Montauk Line from New York direct, the new swift and palatial steamer New Shoreham leaves Providence on week days at 8:45 A. M., on Sundays at 9:30 A. M., reaching here about the middle of the day; then, from June 14 to June 28, going to New London, leaving there on her return trip about 2:30 P. M., returning here, and then to Providence the same afternoon, touching at Newport going and coming.

This boat is owned by the town, and for speed, seagoing qualities, and luxury of fittings has scarcely a superior on the Sound.

The steamer Mt. Hope, a large, fast, side-wheel boat, runs every day from Providence, leaving there on week days at 9 A. M., on Sundays at 10 A. M.

The mail steamer, George W. Danielson, leaves here at 7 A. M. on week days only, for Newport, returning at 1:30 P. M.

The steamer Block Island, also carrying the United States mail, leaves New London on week days at 9:50 A. M., on Sundays at 10:30 A. M., reaching here about 1 P. M. on week days, and, on her return trip, reaches New London at 5 P. M. on week days, and at 5:30 P. M. on Sundays, connecting with trains for New York, Boston, and Northern and Central New England.

The New Shoreham's service is in connection with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and through tickets to Block Island are sold on this road. The steamer, beginning Sept. 2, will run daily until Sept. 15 to New London on the same time table as already alluded to for her trips from June 14 to June 28. This makes three months' continuous daily service from New London, four months from Providence and Newport, and two months from New York direct.

WEDDINGS IN NEWPORT.

Several Scheduled for the Summer Season—The Casino Open—Sporting Fixtures of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 14.—Not only have the cottage residents come to their Summer homes earlier than usual, but there is evidence on every hand that the gay season will begin much earlier than usual. Those who made the season of 1901 particularly successful by notable entertainments are again occupying houses and are expected to repeat the elaborate functions of a year ago.

Already along Bellevue Avenue more than half the cottages are open, and others are being prepared for early occupancy. The same is true of Narragansett Avenue and the Cliffs. There will be a few notable absentees. The T. F. Cushing villa, on account of the death of its owner, will not be opened. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will not come to her cottage, but will spend the Summer in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt will give up their house to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, on account of the death of Mrs. S. S. Howland, will be in mourning, and are not expected to do any entertaining, although they will be here the greater part of the Summer.

Few seasons of recent years have given the promise so early of so many weddings in the Summer colony. Two at least have been positively fixed, that of Miss Lily Oelrichs for July 28 and that of Miss Ethel Davies for Aug. 9. The marriages here of the Misses Van Alen seem practically assured, and that of Miss Estelle Willoughby is also announced to take place here before the end of the season.

The Casino has been open since the first of June, and the tennis courts, both indoor and out, have been quite liberally patronized, but there will not be much life at this fashionable place until after the first of July, when the orchestra arrives and begins its daily concerts. Then there will be the evening concerts on Wednesdays and Sundays, with the dinners in the grill-roo

Campers Migrating and Settling for the Summer in the Adirondacks

Magnificent Driveway Being Constructed Near Saranac Inn —Lake Placid Promises to Be Lively—What Is Going On at Upper St. Regis Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 14.—The hotel men of Lake Placid are preparing for the busiest Summer in the history of the resort. At the Ruisseaumont, on the eastern shore of Lake Placid, Mr. Krumbholz finds that the people are coming earlier than usual, and the inquiries received indicate that interest in the Adirondacks for the months of September and October is increasing.

Among the early arrivals at the Ruisseaumont are Mr. and Mrs. William L. Rich and the members of their family of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pavenstadt of New York will have a cottage in connection with the Ruisseaumont this Summer for the first season. Among the other cottagers are Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Page and family of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pardee and the members of their family of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Carl De Silver and George H. Clancey of New York, and Mrs. F. T. McCready of New York.

The following are expected among the early arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Russ and family of Boston, Miss A. G. McLean and cousin of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. MacNee of Kingston, Ontario, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Howard and family of Buffalo, Miss Williams of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright of Rochester, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wadhams of New Brighton, S. I.

Two new cottages have been built in connection with Whiteface Inn, and they will be occupied by New York people. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Holmes will have the Hillside Cottage, and the other has been leased by Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Rogers and Mrs. S. H. Hanford.

H. E. Adriance of New York and Mr. and Mrs. S. Vilas Beckwith of Brooklyn will also have cottages in connection with Whiteface Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mills and the members of their family of New York will occupy their cottage, Honnedaga, on the shore of Lake Placid, near the Whiteface Inn, this Summer, and will be among the earliest arrivals.

Camp Asulykit is the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McCutcheon of New York, and they will come to Lake Placid for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kisterback and family of Philadelphia will occupy their camp, Ne-an-doc.

Among the other cottagers along the shore near the Whiteface Inn are Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Perot, Jr., of Philadelphia, who have the Chipmunkery; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Supplea of Philadelphia, who have the Anogran, and Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith of Philadelphia, who have Camp Red Wing.

Among the reservations of cottages at the Stevens House this Summer is that of the Greenwood cottage, facing Lake Placid, which has been taken by the Mackenzie School of Dobbs Ferry. This school will hold a Summer session at Lake Placid. A part of the school work will consist of excursions to the various lakes and mountains which may be reached from Lake Placid. Much of the time will be passed in open camp, and the students will join the baseball games, golf matches, and other amusements at Lake Placid.

Charles M. Morgan of New York will have camp Sunnyside in connection with the Stevens House again this year, and a cottage is being built in connection with the camp.

James Hardie of New York is extending his cottage on Signal Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Auchincloss and family of New York will return again this season; Mr. Keep and the members of his family will occupy the Noble cottage again, and Mr. Dodd will have the Burt cottage.

Henry Chapman of Philadelphia is having a new cottage of eight rooms constructed at Lake Placid.

UPPER ST. REGIS CAMPERS.

Numerous New York Families to Spend Their Summer in This Part of the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 14.—Nearly all the camps on the St. Regis chain of lakes will be occupied this Summer. On the Lower St. Regis the reservations are as follows:

Cottage No. 1—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Stoddard and the members of their family, from New Haven; No. 2—Mrs. Lorillard Kip, Newport; No. 5—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Millbank and the members of their family, from New York; No. 6—Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Albany; No. 7—Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Maffit. St. Louis, Mo.; No. 8—Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake; No. 9—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Childs and the members of their family, New York; No. 10—Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower and the members of their family, New York; No. 11—Mrs. W. S. Johnson and family, New York; No. 12—Mrs. S. M. Stevenson and the members of her family, New York; No. 13—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Glover and family, Washington, D. C.; No. 14—Mrs. B. B. Gordon, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Faulkner and the members of their family are expected to arrive in camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake this week.

The Bianchi camp has been taken by Mr. Williams, President of the Boston and Albany, whose home is in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Payne will occupy Mrs. Barber's camp on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Drake and family of New York will soon be in their camp on Spitfire Pond.

Henry Parish will come to the St. Regis Chain for the Summer, and with the members of his family will occupy a camp on Spitfire Pond.

Miss R. A. Polhemus and her sister, Mrs. C. P. Dixon, will occupy their camp this Summer.

On the Upper St. Regis James T. Phyle has rented the camp of C. T. Barney.

Former Controller Theodore W. Myers has taken the camp of Mrs. H. J. Brooks on Spitfire Pond.

The Bayard Smith Camp on Upper St. Regis Lake has been leased by Paul Tuckerman of Tuxedo Park.

The Whitton Camp will be occupied by Mrs. Charles R. Henderson this Summer.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, and the family will come to the Upper St. Regis again this Summer.

The I. N. Phelps Stokes Camp has been leased for the Summer by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers of New York.

Last Summer Dr. Walter B. James of New York purchased the Schlessinger Camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. The camp has now been prepared for the coming of Dr. James and the members of his family. One of the new features is a handsome boathouse.

Mrs. Charles W. Cooper's camp will be occupied again this Summer by Louis S. Thompson of New York.

The camp of George H. Earle of Philadelphia on the Upper St. Regis Lake was opened this Spring. The construction of the camp was begun about two years ago, and is now made complete through the addition of a dining room, a writing room, Mrs. Earle's camp, and the butler's cabin. There are sixteen buildings in the cluster, including the main building, kitchen, the launch and boathouses, where two launches, and two sailboats are housed, the dressing rooms back of tents, &c.

ON RAQUETTE LAKE.

Lively Real Estate Market Caused by Mr. Carnegie's Purchase—James E. Nichols's Luck.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., June 14.—The fact that Andrew Carnegie has purchased North Point, on Raquette Lake, from James Ten Eyck of Albany has attracted attention to the possibilities of securing camp sites on the shore of the Raquette, and during the last ten days there has been a lively real estate market. Only a few camp sites may be secured, however, as the private holdings about Raquette Lake are only a small percentage of the whole in comparison with the amount of land held by the State. The shore line is about eighty miles in length, and the greater part of it is within the Adirondack Park. While the lands cannot be sold nor the timber cut upon them, they may be occupied by campers during the Summer, providing that the forestry laws are observed.

The Antlers, on Raquette Lake, has been the headquarters for many fishermen this Spring. One of the most successful nimrods was James E. Nichols of New York, who secured a brook trout weighing four and one-half pounds.

Lemuel E. Quigg and the members of his family will have a camp in connection with the Antlers this Summer. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia will also bring his family to Raquette Lake this Summer and will have a cottage at the Antlers.

H. G. Henderson of New York has leased Camp Togas, on Big Forked Lake, from William C. Whitney. Camp Killoquah, on Big Forked Lake, which is on the Whitney preserve, has been prepared for the reception of some of Mr. Whitney's friends.

ARRIVALS AT SARANAC INN.

Plans for One of the Finest Driveways in That Region—Francis S. Bangs's Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., June 14.—Attention is now being given to the highway leading along the shores of the Upper Saranac Lake between Saranac Inn and the Wawbeek. The road has been opened for several years, but a large part of it has not been improved until now. When the present plans are carried out the drive will be one of the finest in the region.

Francis S. Bangs of New York has taken the Kinderwald again for the season. Mr. Bangs has been a camper here for about seven years.

Among the late arrivals of campers are Col. and Mrs. Buelow and the members of their family, from Dallas, Texas. They have the Lone Star Cabin, north of Saranac Inn.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN PROGRESSIVE.

New Cottagers Build and Rent for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 14.—The Champlain Valley is this year preparing to welcome the large and steadily increasing number of health and pleasure seekers that annually come here.

The Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, has this Spring been greatly improved, both inside and out. The hotel will this year be under the management of E. L. Brown. O. D. Seavey, who has managed the hotel for years, is to take charge of the new Hotel Aspinwall, at Lenox, Mass. Mr. Brown has already arranged for the annual visit of the Troy Vocal Society.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant of New York have rented the beautiful Summer home of Smith M. Weed, near the hotel, on the lake shore, and are now occupying it. Col. Olyphant is a son of Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

Only a mile or so north of the Hotel Champlain are the magnificent grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff-Haven-on-Lake Champlain. The grounds now comprise about 500 acres and, all told, represent an investment of $300,000. About 1,000 people can now be accommodated on the grounds.

Catholic societies in many cities have already built fine cottages here. There are several administration cottages, owned by the school, and numerous private cottages. A beautiful private cottage has just been built for Mrs. Anna Jones of New York City. It is situated directly opposite the Auditorium.

A NEW DEER PARK.

To Contain Thirty-two Acres Near Upper Saranac Lake.

Thomas J. Blagdon of Washington, D. C., who has been a regular visitor to the Adirondacks for several years, has established a new deer park at the head of Upper Saranac Lake. The park contains thirty-two acres, and is covered with a heavy growth of timber, in which the original spruce and pine trees are standing. The land was purchased last Fall from the Saranac Inn Association, and the development of the park begun at once.

It is now surrounded by a high wire fence, two miles of road and path have been cut through it with every precaution of leaving the forest as undisturbed as possible, and as the great trees form a canopy over the narrow ways and the dense forest approaches to the margin of the walk, the visitor is in the forest primeval save for the narrow trails which have been cut through it.

Outside of the wire inclosure there are about twenty-three acres along the shore of the Upper Saranac Lake where some camp sites are located, and where some of Mr. Blagdon's friends are wont to pass the Summer. On these camp sites there are now in the course of construction two camps, each having eight or nine rooms, all well built in rustic fashion and finished in ash.

Along the highway leading from Saranac Inn to the railway station there is a wire inclosure containing a large variety of deer, all of which were raised in captivity. About thirty years ago Mr. Blagdon took from the Adirondacks two fawns, which he placed in a park near his home, in Washington. Many of the deer which are now in the park on the shores of the Upper Saranac Lake are descended from them.

Later Mr. Blagdon will add some black-tailed deer, but will not kill any. Should the park become crowded it is proposed to release some of the deer outside the inclosure.

There is a pond an acre in extent on the preserve, containing seven varieties of ducks. It has been observed that wild deer approach the wire inclosure from without and hold communion with the animals in the park, and that wild ducks find the pond in the Blagdon park far more congenial at this time than they ever did before.

The park is in the care of David Cronk, a well-known woodsman, who was for several successive seasons a guide for Grover Cleveland. When the preparation of the park was begun Mr. Cronk was making his way one day across a corner of the preserve with the object of securing some cedar for posts. In avoiding a "slash" he came upon a healthy brook, which appeared to the woodsman to be a spring brook. At his first opportunity he cleared the bed of the rivulet and, following it to its source, discovered that it had its origin in a swamp.

He pursued his investigations to the furthest, opened ditches through the swamp, and was rewarded by finding a spring of remarkable quality and power. The flow of water is now 5,000 gallons per hour, and a chemical analysis shows it to be of the purest. Arrangements have now been perfected for pumping the water by the aid of a windmill a distance of 1,200 feet to the top of the hill in the park to a concrete reservoir thirteen feet in diameter, whence the water is distributed to the cabins and buildings in connection with the park.

The remark was once made to Mr. Cronk that it was strange no one had ever suspected the presence of the great spring, and in reply he said that the brook had always been surrounded by a thick growth of timber through which it was hard to pass, and, as there were cleared trails leading in another direction, only a few people had ever penetrated to the swamp where the little brook had its source.

Owing to the close confinement of the deer in the park, it is necessary to feed them regularly, and the venerable woodsman makes his way among the denizens early in the morning and in the afternoon and distributes food plentifully. Mr. Cronk has the deer named individually, and says he knows each of them by sight. Some of them are very tame, and will follow him from the time he enters the inclosure until he leaves it. The squirrels and the chipmunks are also looked after, and their stores of the hardest nuts are always well stocked.

Mr. Blagdon occupies a camp near Saranac Inn. It is a low, rambling structure of ideal rustic architecture. A part of it was the original camp occupied for several successive seasons by Grover Cleveland, and to which he brought his bride immediately after their marriage. From year to year there have been additions to the old log structure, lately some connecting buildings have been built, and the old building has been enlarged until the camp is spacious and picturesque. Much pride, however, is taken in the original Cleveland camp, which is of logs.

MANHATTAN BEACH OPENING.

Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band Begins Its Season.

The opening of the Summer musical season took place yesterday at Manhattan Beach. Two grand concerts were given in the afternoon and evening by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band.

Manager J. W. McKinney of the Manhattan Beach Theatre says that he is preparing for an unusually good theatrical season, in addition to the musical one. Next Saturday, June 21, the theatre will be opened with Frank Daniels and his company in the operatic comedy, "Miss Simplicity." A special matinée will be given July 4. This engagement is for two weeks only, and will be followed by Rice's "Show Girl," now running at Wallack's, also for two weeks only. This musical comedy will be succeeded by Primrose & Dockstader's minstrels, "Florodora," and the "Bostonians" later in the Summer.

This Wednesday Pain's spectacle, "The Burning of Rome," will commence at the theatre pavilion.

THE BRIGHTON BEACH SEASON.

Formal Opening of the Hotel—Concerts by Slafer's Military Band.

The formal opening of Brighton Beach for the Summer took place yesterday. The hotel has been renovated and considerably improved until it is one of the most fashionable and unique on the Atlantic Coast. A notable feature of the house is the large American plan dining-room facing the veranda and lawn, which will accommodate more than 300 people, while occupying the extreme end of the hotel is the restaurant accommodating upward of 500 diners.

The veranda, on which tables are arranged, has room for 1,000 people, and is provided with a promenade 1,000 feet long. The lobby of the hotel is furnished in old Flemish oak with red royal Wilton carpets and decorations to match. A feature of Brighton this year will be a continuous musical performance from the time the afternoon concerts begin until midnight. Slafer's military band will give concerts on the veranda, a special orchestra will play during the dinner hours, and a band of stringed instruments will provide music in the café.

GLEN ISLAND'S ATTRACTIONS.

Improvements in Shape for the Season's Opening This Week.

Glen Island will open for the season next Thursday. Several improvements have been added to the list of attractions, many of them intended for the pleasure of the juvenile patrons. The Zoo has been enlarged and the number of animals increased. There are two new cages of Brazilian monkeys which, with several Bengal tigers and a family of leopards, arrived from Germany a few days ago. There are also a recently born baby buffalo, two elephants from India, and several other rare animals. Another interesting new feature will be a band of Mexican vaqueros who, in their hourly exhibitions, will present a Wild West show.

"Lovers' Walk," near the seal grotto, has been beautified, while the botanical exhibit has been so largely increased as to admit the visitor to acres of tropical plants and beautiful ferns. The aquarium, the aviary and museum of natural history, and "Little Germany" have all been added to lavishly, and dozens of shaded walks have been constructed amid oaks and pines, forming many quiet retreats in which to induce forgetfulness of the hot, bustling city.

EARLY OPENING IN THE CATSKILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., June 14.—The outlook for a prosperous season in Stamford this Summer is most promising. Churchill Hall and many of the smaller houses are already open with a good house count, and all the proprietors report larger bookings than last season at this date. The West Shore and Ulster and Delaware Railroads have inaugurated a new train service this year which will materially shorten the running time from New York to Stamford, and, as in former years, trains will run from New York to Stamford without change of cars.

The new hotel, Rexmere, will open its doors June 21, and will receive guests this season ten days earlier than any year since the house first opened—an evidence of the growing popularity of Stamford as a June resort.

The Utsayantha Golf Club is making preparations for a fine programme of sport this Summer. Under the direction of the club's enterprising President, C. E. Becker, a large outlay of money has been made this Spring on the course, which will now rank among the best in the mountains. The links are situated in part on the Rexmere grounds and extend over the private grounds of Mr. Becker's country seat, Craig-gowan.

The Paramount, at South Durham, Greene County, six miles from Cairo, is promised a very prosperous season this year. Forty guests may be accommodated, in large, airy rooms.

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CONEY ISLAND'S NEW PARK

Preparations to Open Sea View Are Nearly Complete.

MAYOR LOW TO BE PRESENT

The Flowers Have Been Set in Their Beds—New Top Soil Laid—Cacti and Rhododendrons Planted.

Yesterday saw the last of the flowers set into the beds in the new Coney Island park—Sea View Park—and work will be begun on the roads this week, putting them in shape and laying the sidewalks. Every promise is given that the park will be ready for the formal opening, which has been set for the 1st of July. It is so many years now since the land was first appropriated, and in the meantime it has been left to take care of itself so entirely, unlighted and not policed, that the better class of the Coney Island residents who have been working for it can hardly believe that their wishes are to be realized at last. The public, too, has been slow to understand that the work which was begun on the 15th of this past May is beginning to show results. But already the seventy acres included in the park have taken a definite, parklike form, trees and shrubbery, beds of flowers and plants are in place, and the stretch of beach belonging to the park is the cleanest and most attractive on the Island.

Back of the Concourse is the park proper where the month's work has been put in. This includes the land from Sea Breeze Avenue to the Concourse and from West Fifth Street to some 200 or 300 feet above the Ocean Parkway. There has been for some time a light covering of top soil here sufficient to support a little vegetation and a few swamp willows which still remain, the largest trees now in the park and probably the largest that ever will be there, strong ocean winds stunting the trees which feel their force. Over this light soil already in place 16,000 cubic feet of a good top soil have been put in, a soil sufficiently heavy not to blow away and rich enough to support the turf, plants, shrubs, and trees.

One of the most interesting features among the plants in the new park are the cacti. It was necessary to make a careful selection of all green things to be planted and study their adaptability to the peculiar conditions of the sea shore. The cacti have been considered among the most promising, and some particularly fine plants have been put in, tall, slender cacti growing five and six feet high. One large bed of these is on the Concourse side, and will be one of the most picturesque features of the park.

Rhododendrons are other plants adapted to the place, and four carloads of these have been set out with cannas and other effective plants. Small evergreens have been selected for trees, and the dark foliage will contrast refreshingly with the white of the sandy beach in front. A large force of men has been kept constantly at work without regard to hours, and they have watered the plants all day and until 10 o'clock at night. The recent rains have come at an opportune time, and have done more good to the plants than was possible by artificial means, it being difficult to make the water penetrate the new top soil.

During its period of quiescence, since the appropriation of the land for the park, and until the lately-begun work upon it, this tract of land has been frequented by the worst class of visitors who have come to the Island. It has been a menace to safety and has acquired a bad reputation. This has now been entirely changed. The park as yet has only been roped in, but there is a high iron fence to be placed around it and it will be thoroughly lighted and fully policed and made perfectly safe for women and children at any time.

Within the last month the beach as well as the upper part of the park has received attention. This land extends some 1,000 feet out from the Concourse to the water. It is kept clean and free from clam boats, and a dozen tents have been put up for the use of the children. These are attractive canopy tents in narrow striped bunting, red and white, blue and white and buff and white. During the week days whole families of the better class of people may be seen lounging under these tents, while the children make sand pies and find the water not too cold for wading. The big shelter which is on the upper part of the beach is also well filled, many older people enjoying the breezes in the quiet and shade.

A sea wall, three feet high, is to be built at the upper edge of the beach, which if it will not add to the attractiveness of the place is essential. It is not intended, as many people think, to prevent the washing away of the land, the city having lost quite a little of this property by the inroads of the water since it was first appropriated, but to prevent the sand from blowing over the park and killing the vegetation. Jetties are required to prevent the encroachment of the sea and that calls for an additional appropriation.

Plans for the opening of the Park on the first day of next month have not been completed. It is expected that the Mayor, Borough President, and other officers will be present and the residents will probably have fireworks in the evening. They are anxious to do something to celebrate the occasion and will make their plans to agree with those of the Park Commissioners. A Coney Island man who owns land at one side of the park is talking of putting up a good class of residences upon his property when the park is completed.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sundays only.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

Number of Photographs in the Collection Has Increased Considerably in the Past Five Months.

Already this year 725 criminals, recent arrivals in town and many new in law-breaking, have been "mugged," as the saying is, by the police. That is, their pictures have been taken by the official photographer of the department and placed on file in the "Rogues' Gallery," with a somewhat detailed account of each subject's deeds and misdeeds, principally the latter.

The photographs of 500 offenders had been taken in the first five months and a half of 1901. An excess of 225 criminals for a similar period this year does not mean necessarily the police say, that crime in this locality is on the increase. They are in favor of imputing it to the successful activity of the officers of the law. The total in 1901 was 1,050.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Fine All Wool Challies

At 25c. a Yard.

A lot of 1,800 yards this season's fine All Wool Challies, in Lace, Floral and Foulard effects, on rich grounds of sky blue, pink, Nile, biscuit, pearl, cardinal, royal, navy, lavender and black, 31 inches wide. The price has been 49 cts. We will close them out **At 25c.** Centre Table, Main Aisle.

None sent C. O. D.

Collars and Cuffs

At Extremely Low Prices.

Six Collars For 45c.; Regular Value 75c.

Six Pair Cuffs For 65c.; Regular Value $1.50.

A special lot of Men's and Boys' Collars, first-class goods, all this season's styles, including the popular band collar, four-ply, with buttonholes barred at both ends, perfect in every respect, at the following low prices:

Collars, sizes 12 to 18 (small sizes suitable for ladies), 6 for **45** cts., value 15 cts. each; not less than six to one person, but as many sizes as desired.

Cuffs, round cornered, square or reversible link, 6 pairs for **65** cts.; regular price 25 cts. pair.

Reductions in Suit Dept.

$20.00 to $10.00.
Suits in different styles and materials.

$12.50 to $7.50.
Taffeta Walking Skirts, with open seams.

$7.50 to $3.75.
Brilliantine Skirts, fine quality, in cream, navy, black and gray.

$5.00 to $2.75.
Dress Skirts of Canvas Cloth and Homespun, in plain and mixed colorings.

$10.00 to $5.50.
A Tan Covert Jacket, with white or colored lining.

$6.00 to $3.50.
Wash Silk Waists, in colored stripes and white.

$2.50 to $1.50.
China Silk Waists, in white, black and colors.

$1.50 to 95c.
Three styles, in White Waists, P. K Lawn, with Embroidery, and Corded Madras.

Muslin Underwear—June Specials.

Gowns of Cambric, square neck, lace trimmed ruffle, **65** cts.

Gowns of Nainsook, in kimona and chemise effect, trimmed with lace and ribbon or hemstitching, **95** cts.—**$1.25**—**$1.50.**

Walking Skirts of Muslin, deep flounce of lawn, with wide ruffle of embroidery, **95** cts.—**$1.25.**

Walking Skirts of fine Cambric, lawn flounce, in single ruffle and insertion, or double ruffles of Scotch embroidery, **$2.50**—**$3.75**—**$3.95.**

Drawers of Muslin, tucked, with Cambric hemstitched ruffle, **25** cts.

Drawers of Cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, with hemstitched tucks, **48** cts.

Corset Covers of Cambric, French shape, lace or embroidered trimmed, **38**—**48** cts.

Corset Covers of Lawn, French shape, tucked back and front of bias hemstitched tucks, lace and ribbon, **75** cts.

Dressing Sacques of fine White Lawn, hemstitching or lace trimmed ruffles, **79** cts.

Washable Petticoats of blue and white Seersucker, umbrella flounce and small ruffle, **65** cts.

Linens—White Goods

72 inch Table Damask, choice designs, **$1.00.**

Napkins to match, dinner size, **$3.35** dozen.

Damask figured Huckaback Bureau Scarfs, hemstitched, **25** cts.

All linen bleached Damask Napkins, breakfast size, **$1.25** doz.

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, slightly soiled, **75** cts. pair.

Embroidered figured White Swiss for dresses and waists at half price.

40 ct. quality.....**20** cts. yd.
75 ct. quality.....**37½** cts. yd
80 ct. quality.....**40** cts. yd.

Remnants of Long Cloth and Victoria Lawn, in lengths of 1 to 10 yds., regular 15 to 18 ct. quality, at **10** cts. yd.

Embroideries, 15c. Value 25 to 38c.

In Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, hand loom, wide margin, cut out edges.

Fancy Beadings for collars and dress trimmings, **10** to **50** cts. yd.

WASHABLE LACES, 10 to 18c. Values at 5c.

Torchon, Point de Paris, Normandy and other Laces and Insertions at **5** cts. yd.

20 to 38c. Values at 12½c.

Laces and Insertions, in white, cream and butter; Point de Paris, Cluny, Normandy, Torchon and other styles.

Valenciennes Laces.

Newest patterns of Laces and Insertions, especially suited for children's dress trimmings and fancy work, **15** cts. to **$2.00** per piece of 12 yds.

New Jersey Advertisements. | New Jersey Advertisements.

MOST COMPLETE STORE IN THE WORLD.

HAHNE & CO.

CHOICE AS GREAT AS IN NEW YORK.



Biggest Assortments and Lowest Prices in the State for

SUMMER GOODS.

Head Wear — Home Supplies
Hand Wear — Hotel Supplies
Body Wear — Office Supplies
Neck Wear — Porch Supplies
Foot Wear — Lawn Supplies

Golf, Baseball, Croquet, Tennis and Fishing Auxiliaries Also Hammocks, Tents, Picnic and Excursion Goods.



LADIES' WAISTS IN CHINA SILK, CREPE DE CHINE AND PONGEE

Various Styles and Effects,

VALUE, $6.98; FOR $4.98.



FREE CONCERTS in our Grand Court by the Powers $10,000 Orchestrion every morning and afternoon.

Summer Closing On and after July 12 our store will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturdays during July and August. Open Friday evenings during the same period.

HAHNE & CO., = Newark.

THE OLD CONFEDERATE VETERAN

Speech of Gen. E. Porter Alexander, on Alumni Day, at West Point.

DECIDEDLY the feature of Alumni Day, Monday, June 9, at West Point, was the speech of Gen. E. Porter Alexander of Virginia. It was the first occasion on which the Confederate Army had been officially recognized in any proceedings at the Military Academy. Indeed, it cannot be said to have been officially recognized on this occasion, since these proceedings were taken under the direction of the associated graduates. Gen. Ruger spoke for the West Pointers on the Union side, and Gen. Alexander for those on the Confederate side. He was chief of artillery of Longstreet's corps, and directed the Confederate fire in the famous artillery duel at Gettysburg. His speech was continually applauded, especially his reference to Gen. Longstreet, who occupied a seat on the platform near the speaker, and whose name provoked an outburst of cheering that lasted several minutes. Following Gen. Alexander's speech in full:

West Point, June 9, 1902.

"Once more the light of Jackson's sword
Far flashes through the gloom,
There Hampton rides and there once more
The toss of Stuart's plume.

"Oh! life goes back through years to-day
And we are men once more,
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there, the alien shore!

"And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp fires quiver,
And suddenly 'twixt us and them
Flows by Potomac's river."

The Confederate veteran! With these words does there not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric army, which over forty years ago sprang into existence, as it would seem, out of space and nothingness, and after a career of four years, unsustained by treasury or arsenel, but unsurpassed for brilliant fighting and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination. It had followed as a banner, a Starry Cross, born in the fire and smoke of its battle line; which had flow over its charging columns on many fields, and under many leaders, whose names proud history will forever cherish, and then in a night it also had taken its flight from earth, to be seen on more of men. A Federal historian wrote of this army: "Who can forget, it that once looked upon it? That array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia—which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentrations of power brought against it, which receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation."

And the whole people who had created that annihilated army and had upheld that vanquished flag, and in their behalf had sacrificed its all, now with one consent gave to the cause for which they had striven vainly, but so well, the title, "The Lost Cause." And this people mourned over their Lost Cause, as the captive Israelites mourned over Zion: "If I forgot thee, O Jerusalem! Let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." But they buried their grief deep in their own hearts, and, exchanging swords and guns for implements of industry, set themselves to restoring their desolated homes and rebuilding their shattered fortunes.

And now a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever from the sky, and the whole country, under the new conditions evolved in its four years' struggle, finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth. Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to himself and to his children to live in the undivided country? Who would to-day relegate his own State to the position it would hold in the world were it declared a sovereign, as are the States of Central and South America? To ask these questions is to answer them. And the answer is the acknowledgment that it was best for the South that the cause was "lost." The right to secede, the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered us as a gift, we would reject as we would a proposition of suicide. Let me briefly review the story of this change of sentiment.

We believed, and still believe, that its sovereignty was intended to be reserved by each and every State when it ratified the Constitution. It was universally taught among us that in this feature there was divinely inspired wisdom. It may have been wisdom for that century. Each State was then an independent agricultural community. The railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, were undreamed of on earth. But, as in nature, whenever the climate has changed, the fauna and flora have been forced to change and adapt themselves to new environments, so among mankind must modes of government be modified to conform to new conditions. The steamboat, railroad, and telegraph by 1860 had made a new planet out of the one George Washington knew. National commerce had been born, and it was realized that State sovereignty was utterly incompatible with its full development. The "inspired wisdom" of the previous century had now become but foolishness. Nature's great law of evolution, against which no constitution can prevail, at once brought into play to overturn its forces as irresistible as those of a volcano. But such Darwinian conceptions as those of political evolution had then entered few men's minds. Patriek Henry had said, "Give me liberty or give me death." Surely it would not be liberty if we could not secede whenever we wished to. Holding these views, we should have been cowards had we not resisted for all we were worth. And prosperity should be grateful for our having forced the issue and fought it out to the bitter end.

Now, I have learned to appreciate the limited range of Patriek Henry's views, and have disearded them in favor of Darwinian theories. I want neither liberty nor death; I want conformation to environment. And as the changes in our planet still go on, and as international commerce has grown up, a Siamese twin to National commerce, I applaud our Nation's coming out of the swaddling bands of its infancy and entering upon its grand inheritance. Let it stand for universal civilization. This is but a small and crowded planet, now that science has brought its ends together by her great inventions. Neither states nor nations ean longer dwell to themselves. An irrepressible conflict is on between barbarism and civilization. Through human imperfection much that must be done may seem harsh and eruel. Much that has happened doubtless was so to our aborigines, but for all that we must look forward and not backward and walk boldly in the paths of progress.

Now, for their bearing upon my story, let me speak briefly of two matters of history. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recent address, has pointed out that it is due to Gen. Lee that at Appomattox, in April, 1865, a surrender of the Confederate Army was made, instead of the struggle being prolonged into a guerrilla war, such as has been recently seen in South Africa. This action does indeed place Lee upon an exalted plane. And it fortunately happened that his rival actor in this great drama was Gen. Grant, a brother graduate of the Military Academy. Our Alma Mater may cherish the record of that day, when two of her sons, having each written his name so high in the annals of war, now united to turn the Nation into the paths of peace. For Gen. Grant, who has been proudly called by his victorious army U. S., "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, now seemed only to seek excuses to spare the Confederates every possible mortification and to save them from individual losses, even at the expense of his own Government. His example was immediately followed by every man in his army down to the humblest teamster. Time fails me to describe the friendliness, courtesy, and generosity with which the whole victorious army semed filled. The news of the surrender and of its liberal terms was received everywhere with similar feelings of generous conciliation. In proof, it is only necessary to refer to the early negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. President Lincoln also fully shared these felings, and even planned for the South financial compensation for its loss of property by the emancipation of its slaves. Thus for six days—from April 9 to 14—there was every prospect that reconstruction would be accomplished in the spirit manifested by Grant and under the direction of Lincoln, who, without her knowledge, was at that time the South's most powerful friend. Our treatment would have been not less liberal than that we have just seen accorded by the British to the Boers.

Oh, the pity of it! That this spirit of peace and good-will could not have been permitted to spread over the whole country, and influence the breasts alike of both victors and vanquished. By the fatuous act of an assassin, in a moment this fair vision was shattered, and in its place, and without fault upon her part, there was invoked against the prostrate South a whirlwind of rage and resentment. Indeed, it is due to the restraint put upon the political leaders of the North by Gen. Grant that the death of Lincoln did not mark for the South the beginning of greater woes than those of the war itself.

There resulted many years of bitterness and estrangement between the sections, retarding the growth of National spirit and yielding but slowly, even to the great daily object lesson of the development of our country. But at last, in the fullness of time, the stars in their courses have taken up the work! As in 1865 one wicked hand retarded our unification by the murder of Lincoln, so in 1898 another assassin, equally wicked and equally stupid, by the blowing up of the Maine has given us a common cause and made us at last and indeed a Nation, in the front rank of the world's work of civilization, with its greatest problems committed to our care.

But there is still one thing more to be said. Was all our blood shed in vain? Was all the agony endured for the Lost Cause but as water spilled upon the sand? No! A thousand times, no.

We have set the world record for devotion to a cause. We have given to our children proud memories, and to history new names, to be a theme and an inspiration for unborn generations. The heroes of future wars will emulate our Lees and Jacksons. We have taught the armies of the world the casualties to be endured in battle, and the qualities of heart and soul, developed both in our women and men, in the stress and strain of our poverty and in the furnace of our affliction, have made a worthier race, and have already borne rich reward in the building up of our country. But, above and beyond all, the firm bonds which to-day hold together this great Nation could never have been wrought by debates in Congress. Human evolution has not yet progressed so far. Such bonds must be forged, welded, and proved in the heat of battle and must be cemented in blood. Peace Congresses and arbitrations have never yet given birth to a nation, and this one had to be born in nature's way.

So much for the attitude of the South and the steps through which it has been reached. But bear with me yet a little, for I cannot leave the thoughts and memories evoked by my theme without some reference to a few among the great figures who moved amid those scenes lest my story should seem to you as one of Hamlet with Hamlet left out:

And Love, where death has set its seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disavow.

Shall I name to you at once the Confederate hero who deserves the highest pedestal, who bore the greatest privations, and contributed most freely of his blood, to win every victory and resist every defeat? I name the private soldier. Practically without pay and on half rations, he enlisted for life or death and served out his contract. He did not look the fighting man be was. He was lean, sunburned, and bearded, often barefoot and ragged. He had neither training nor discipline, except what he acquired in the field. He had only antiquated and inferior arms, until he captured better ones in battle. He had not even military ambition, but he had one incentive which was lacking to his opponents, brave and loyal as they were. He was fighting for his home. From the time of Greece to that of South Africa all history attests the stimulous of the thought of "home" to the soldier fighting for it. And if some young military scientist among your bright boys can formulate an equation to express the battle power of an army, I am sure he will find the thought of "home" to be the factor in it with highest exponent. So there was nothing anomalous about the fighting of our army. We fought for our homes under men that we loved and trusted. This brought out the best in every individual, whether private or General.

Upon our President, Jefferson Davis, there fell from the necessity of his prominent position not only defeat, but obloquy, and woes too many to enumerate. History, however, will do him justice as having been most worthy to represent us, whether as a man, a statesman, or a soldier. And as any compromise of the issue at stake would have only carried with it the seeds of another war, the Nation is to be congratulated that te his high courage and devotion to his cause no compromise was possible. And how now shall I speak to you of the great Lee, whom it was an education to know? Never elated, and never depressed, but always calm and audacious in reliance upon himself and his troops, who in their turn relied upon him and loved him unto death. Of stern and grave Stonewall Jackson, trusting only in the God of battles, and in the righteousness of bis cause, but winning by the fierce courage his personality inspired. Of Joseph E. Johnston, master of strategy in the great game of war, whose brain was "reason's self incased in bone." Of Beauregard, who won Bull Run by his personal tenacity and with such science and skill defended Sumter and Petersburg. Of Longstreet, whom Lee called his "old war horse," doing heavy work on every field, from Bull Run to Appomatrox. Of A. P. Hill, whose name was last on the lips of Lee upon his death bed, and of Jackson when he "crossed over the river to rest in the shade of the trees." Of genial, dashing Stuart—always ready for any venture and sanguine of success, who took up the battle left unfinished by Jackson's fall and carried it to its brilliant end. Of gifted Hampton, our Chevalier Bayard, with his sabre-scarred face, who served his State as effectively in peace as he had done in war, and "always bore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." Of Hood, with his one leg and crippled arm, under whom the Texans loved to fight. Of good old Ewell, also with his one leg, and bald head and lustrous woodcock eye, who believed fighting to be the sole business of a soldier. Of Early—whose unreconciled spirit is perhaps still raiding up and down the Valley. And a thousand others whose forms and faces throng upon my memory—and whose names history has inscribed upon her roll of honor.

It were a shorter task to try and enumerate the great fields of battle made historic by their valor. Dolorous and bootless Antietam is conspicuous as the bloodiest single day in the annals of this continent. Pickett's charge at Gettysburg was the brilliant culmination of a school of attack which has forever passed away with the advent of modern arms. But Jackson's Valley campaign will always illustrate the correct principles of strategy, however weapons may be altered or improved. Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where the Federal Army in eight days suffered more casualties than befell in all the wars from the discovery of America to 1860, were but the initial combats of what should be called the great "Battle of Grant and Lee," begun on the Rapidan on May 4, 1864, and fought without pause until ended at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, eleven months and six days. History has scarcely a parallel for such supreme display of battle power upon each side. At the opening Grant marshaled 122,146 men, and 61,274 followed Lee. In its progress every available reinforcement was called in by each side, the Confederates even robbing the cradle and the grave to repair their wasting ranks. At the end the Federal losses had reached a total of 124,398. The Confederate losses can never be known, for their army was wiped out of existence, and no reports were possible. But the final act was the surrender of 28,356 Confederates to a force of 100,000—immediately about them—a million men being in arms on the Union side.

And so, did time permit, lessons could be learned and stirring events be depicted from the memories of innumerable other scenes. But I prefer to leave the picture as it stands. We didn't go into our cause, we were born into it. We fought it out to its remotest end and suffered to the very utmost its dying aches and pains. But they were rich in compensations and have proven to be only the birthpangs of a new Nation, in whose career we are proud to own and to bear a part.

And to our Alma Mater, who taught us not the skill to unravel conflicting political creeds—not

"That acumen to divide
A hair 'twixt South and Sou'west side"—

but rather to illustrate by our lives manly courage and loyalty to convictions, we commend the record of

The Old Confederate Veteran, we know him
as he stands
And listens for the thunder of the far-off
battle lands.
He hears the crash of musketry, the smoke
rolls like a sea,
For be tramped the fields with Stonewall,
and he climbed the heights with Lee.

The Old Confederate Veteran, his life is in
the past,
And the war-cloud, like a mantle, round his
rugged form is cast.
He hears the bugle calling o'er the far and
mystic sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall,
and he climbed the heights with Lee.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Our Out of Town Delivery.—During June, July, August and September we will prepay express, freight or mail charges on purchases for New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We have our own representatives in most of the Long Island towns, with whom business may be directly transacted. The Long Island Express covers the few points our agents do not reach. Orders by mail or telephone will receive the promptest attention.

The Greatest Bargains in New Shirt Waists

This Famous Shirt Waist Store Ever Had.

They fit. That's a good way towards coolness to begin with. They are made of strong, but dainty materials in the fresh styles of the new season. They are refined and tasteful Waists that not only look cool but are cool. They are as fine Waists as may be found anywhere in very much greater variety of styles than may be found anywhere, and

Never Before Did Such Good Waists Cost So Little.

We have made a special study of this Shirt Waist business for years—bettering the money's worth each year. No wonder the bulk of the business comes here. People find out such things.

We have devoted part of the East Building, second floor, to the selling of the Colored Waists.

At 18c., worth 50c. Percale Waists, in a variety of different patterns, full front and French back.

At 28c. Gingham Waists, in pretty stripes, full front, plain neck, finished with pearl buttons.

At 49c. Madras Waists, in assorted stripes, colors are pink, blue, oxblood and gray and white, made with full front and French back.

At 59c., worth $1.25. Mercerized chambray Waists, tucked front and back, bishop sleeves, colors are pink blue, rose, tan and green; stock collar finished with white hemstitched turnover.

At 69c. Mercerized madras Waists, in black and white dotted effect, full front, plain back.

At $1.39. Silk mixed madras Waists, in light and medium blue, cream, gray, oxblood and tan, full shirt waist front, French back, straight collar finished with white hemstitched turnover.

At 98c., worth $1.75 to $3.00. Special lots of Waists in a variety of fine materials, styles and colorings.

At 98c. Fine lawn Waists, white grounds, with small ring effects, made with full front, plain back, stock tie.

White Waists.

At 79c. White lawn Waists, with cluster of plain and hemstitched tucking, with centre piece of embroidery insertion, tucked back, cuffs and collar.

At 98c. White Waists in a variety of styles, some made of lawn with lace yoke and collar, with tucking and hemstitching, short sleeves finished with ruffle edged with lace; another style with tucked yoke and four rows of fine embroidery insertion, open front and back; others of white pique with front of hemstitched tucking, tucked back.

At $1.29. White lawn Waists, with front of embroidery insertions and tucking, tucked back; another style in Gibson effect with front of dainty embroidery, tucked cuff and collar.

At $1.59. Two styles of fine white lawn Waists, one style made with front of all-over insertion, finished with fine tucks, bias effect; other style with front of dainty embroidery insertions and tucks, tucked back.

At $1.98. Fine white lawn Waists, front made of seven rows of pretty embroidery and tucking, hemstitched effect, tucked back, short and full length tucked sleeves.

Fine Silk Waist Offering

At $2.25. Heavy corded wash silk Waists, in a variety of colors, made shirt waist style with a tie of silk to mafch.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Summer Upholsterings.

If you put up a bit of light Summer drapery for the breeze to blow through, you add coolness as well as prettiness to the room. If people will only put their houses as well as themselves in Summer dress they will be a deal more comfortable. It is inexpensive if you go to the right Store and buy the right things.

Our sample line of 3 fold cretonne Screens, upholstered Window Boxes and cretonne covered Pillows, all slightly soiled, are here at very much reduced prices.

$10.00 to $12.50 Screens at $6.95.
3 fold Screens, 5½ feet high.

$11.50 Window Boxes at $6.95.
Window seat Boxes, covered with imported cretonne, upholstered top, box pleated valance.

$2.75 Sofa Pillows at $1.95.
Sofa Pillows covered with choice designs of imported cretonne, beautifully trimmed.

3 fold silkoline bedroom Screens, 5 feet high; worth $1.25, at....69c

Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers made to order, estimates submitted.

Lace Curtains cleaned at moderate prices and stored free of charge for the Summer.

Lace Curtain Bargains.

Ruffled muslin Curtains, fluted ruffles, 45c., 65c., 89c. and $1.15 a pair

Ruffled bobbinet Curtains, with lace insertion and edge, $1.29, $1.69 and $2.25 a pair.

Colored cross stripe Curtains, snowflake effect, 79c., $1.69 and $2.95 a pair

White Irish Point Curtains, in Renaissance and Point de Paris effect....$2.85, $3.69 and $4.19 a pair

Ruffled bobbinet Bed Sets, with bolster piece, Bonne Femme ruffle, worth $7.50 each, at....$4.69

Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets, with Bonne Femme ruffle, $5.45, $7.45 and $8.95 each

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Knit Underwear and Hose.

Fine News for Women and Children.

A good deal less than usual to pay—that is the special reason these details get room on a crowded page. They are the fine and desirable wear that everybody must have at this season—they are fair hints of the fine values that crowd the store. Read the news:

Women's lisle thread Undervests, in Richelieu and fancy weaves, low neck, sleeveless, finished with silk tapes and wide lace edging; worth 25c. to 35c., at....19c.

Women's open work black lace lisle thread Stockings; also some fine cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles; worth 25c. a pair, at....19c.

Children's gauze Undervests, high neck, short sleeves, well finished, worth 25c., at....10c.

Children's gossamer Undervests, high neck and short sleeves, knee length Pantalets to match....24c. each

Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes; worth 15c. a pair....9c.

Main floor, front, Central Building

Diamond and Gold Jewelry.

A chance to choose from the broadest and freshest stock of excellent and useful Jewelry and to save smartly on usual prices. Such pieces as these are especially suitable for Summer wear:

54c. for 74c. Cuff Pins, 10k. gold, one piece, 12 styles.
$1.10 for $1.75 Scarf Pins, 10k. gold, 50 designs.
$1.74 for $2.25 Dress Pin Sets, with chain connecting, 10k. gold, soldered link chain, 10 designs.
$1.74 for $2.75 Brooches, 10k. gold, 20 designs, in the Roman and rose finish and some set with pearls.
$1.44 for $1.97 to $2.75 Dumb-bell Link Buttons, 25 designs, in the Roman, rose and polished gold finish.
$2.74 for $3.75 Ring, the Lucky Signet Ring, in 6 styles, 10k.
$12.00 for $16.00 Brooch, 15 designs, set with half pearls and diamond.
$30.00 for $40.00 Ring, cluster or hoop design, set with diamonds and pearl, emerald, sapphire, ruby or opal.
$28.00 for $35.00 Ring, 2 stone diamond diagonal.
$38.00 for $46.00 Ring, 2 stone diamond diagonal.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Regatta Mills Ribbons.

Loom Ends—Fourth to a Third Off.

Pieces less than the full 10 yards in length—they come at the end of each weaving. And because we are largest distributers of the famous Regatta Mills Ribbons we get these 2 to 8 yard pieces at a bargain price. You are quick to snap them up each time we have them—there will be a short stay for these:

39c, and 49c. Ribbons at 29c. a Yard.

Satin Taffetas and Florentines, mostly soft, beautiful goods in light colors only, white, pink and blue predominating. Just the qualities and colors wanted for sashes.

Here are some high lustre Satin Taffetas, slightly imperfect. Most mills would put them in regular stock, but the Regatta Mills are very particular in sorting. Colors are mainly white and light blue, with some pink.

3 inch, 12c.; 4 inch, 15c.; 4¾ inch, 19c.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Parasols---Sun Umbrellas.

Parasols are the daintiest—every woman must have the right one as the climax of her Summer dress. But Sun Umbrellas are most practical—perfect protection rain or shine. Fine news of each to-morrow.

$2.00 Silk Parasols at $1.00. Four hundred white all silk taffeta Coaching Shades, full size and with pretty natural wood handles.

$2.00 Silk Sun Umbrellas at $1.00. Five hundred 24 inch pure silk close rolling Sun Umbrellas, with cases to match; navy, dark green, garnet and black; excellent natural wood handles; guaranteed for a year.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Brass and Iron Beds.

A Great June Sale : : Under Price.

Price concessions from one of the best makers of brass and enameled iron beds in the country—a sort of stock righting sale for him—make possible just now one of the best offerings of these Bedsteads we ever had. That is saying a good deal, too—for no Store in America has sold so many Beds at lowered prices as Abraham and Straus.

For the economical furnishing of the country home or the city house it is a chance no wise householder will miss.

Iron Beds.

At $2.25, regularly $3.50. White enamel, with brass vases and caps; all sizes.
At $3.45, regularly $5.00. White enamel, with brass top rails and spindles; all sizes.
At $4.50, regularly $6.00. White enamel, with brass top rails; all sizes.
At $6.75, regularly $9.00. White enamel, with brass top rails, spindles and mounts; all sizes.
At $7.50, regularly $10.50. White enamel, with brass top rails, spindles and mounts; all sizes.
At $9.75, regularly $12.25. White enamel, with brass top rails and fancy designs; all sizes.
At $11.50, regularly $14.50. White enamel, with brass top rails and scroll design; 4 and 4½ feet sizes.
At $13.50, regularly $18.00. White enamel, bent post, with brass fancy scroll design; 4 and 4½ feet sizes.

Brass Beds.

At $14.50, regularly $18.00. Extended bow foot; all sizes.
At $17.50, regularly $23.00. Extended bow foot, with husks and spindles; all sizes.
At $19.75, regularly $28.00. Extended bow foot, with husks and spindles; all sizes.
At $22.50, regularly $30.00. Extended bow foot, two inch posts; all sizes.
At $24.00, regularly $32.00. Extended bow foot, two inch posts; all sizes.
At $35.00, regularly $44.00. Bent corners, pollet finish, 4½ feet size.
At $36.00, regularly $48.00. Bent corners, scroll design, 4½ feet size.
At $43.00, regularly $53.00. Bent corners, scroll design, 4½ feet size.
At $46.00, regularly $59.00. Bent corners, scroll design, 4½ feet size.
At $49.00, regularly $64.00. Bent corners, scroll design, 4½ feet size.

Springs.

At $1.60, regularly $2.00. Double strand woven wire, wood frame; all sizes.
At $2.25, regularly $3.00. Double strand woven wire, iron frame; all sizes.
At $2.90, regularly $3.75. Double strand woven wire, iron frame; all sizes.
At $3.25, regularly $4.25. International braided wire, iron frame, all sizes.

Mattresses.

At $3.50, regularly $4.50. Combination of excelsior and white cotton, made under layer process, surrounding top, bottom and sides with cotton, good grade fancy ticking; full size.
At $4.25, regularly $5.50. African fibre, with mixed hair top, good grade of ticking, in full sizes.

Smaller sizes at proportionate reductions.

Good mixed hair made up in A. C. A. ticking, full weight, in one or two parts:

Full size, regularly $10.50, at....$8.50
Large 3/4 size, regularly $9.25, at....$7.20
Small 3/4 size, regularly $8.00, at....$6.30
Single size, regularly $6.75, at....$5.40

Fourth floor, West Building.

Cameras and Supplies.

The records of vacation days which the Camera makes possible are memory-helps which no one ought to be without. Especially when there are such fine bargains in the Camera Store as these

$10.00 List Price Cameras at $3.95.

Just 4x4x5 Cycle Wizard A Cameras with carrying case and all attachments. Fine and practical instruments and great bargains to the lucky ones who get them. Also ten

$15.00 List Price Cameras at $5.95.

These are Cycle Wizard B Cameras with carrying case and the proper attachments—really fine instruments.

Photographic Supplies are small priced here. Hints:

Standard Plates, extremely rapid, 4x5, not over 5 dozen to one customer, regular 35c. a dozen, at....20c.
Drying Racks, 4x5, regularly 10c., at....3c.
M. Q. Developer, regularly 10c., at....2c.
Acid Hypo, regularly 10c., at....2c
Embossed Card Mounts, 4x5, regularly 14c. a dozen, at....5c.
Carter's Paste, 4 ounce jars, regularly 9c., at....3c.
Dark Room Lamps, regularly 60c., at....25c.

Main floor, center, Central Building

News of Athletic Goods.

Fishing Tackle.

Lancewood Rods, 2 piece, for weakfish....98c
Bamboo Rods, very strong....79c
Greenheart and split bamboo 2 piece Rods, extra finished and well balanced....$4.49
Best Cuttyhunk linen Lines, spool of 150 yards for....49c
Cuttyhunk linen Lines, in hanks of 200 feet, for....18c
Bluefish Squids with swivel....29c
Eel Squeezers, entirely new....23c
Hooks on gut, three ply....18c. a dozen
Fish Bags, made of heavy twine, with handle, very handy to carry fish in....69c

Other Outdoor Needs.

Croquet, 8 ball Sets, with wicket holders, well finished, $1.49 and $1.98
Professional Sets, made of boxwood, short handles, finest finish, put up in a pretty box....$5.98
Camp Stools, made of hardwood, canvas seat, excellent for camping....24c
Camp Chairs, all hardwood frame, strong canvas seats....44c
Carpet Seats....69c
Tennis Nets, 36x3, bound....$1.49
Tennis or Yachting Shoes, made of heavy white canvas, with extra heavy rubber soles; $2.50 kind for....$1.45
Electric Carriage, Bicycle or Automobile Lamps..$3.79 and $4.79
Tents, for camping or Summer homes, sizes 7x7, $4.98; 10x10, $8.98

Hammocks.

Fine cotton weave Hammocks, all the latest colorings, with pillow and valance, large size, regularly $3.00, at....$1.98
Grass Hammocks, the proper thing for a vacation; can be put in your trunk or bag....98c., $1.29, $1.49 and $1.69
Hammock Ropes....9c. a pair
Hammock Hooks....10c. a pair

Fourth floor, West Building.

F. D. Matthews Sons

A Ton of Turkish Towels.

Manufactured especially for us and branded "Jumbo," and the name fits them for size and for quality, but the prices are the skimpiest you ever knew. One of these Towels will dry off the Atlantic Ocean in two minutes and throw in a massage without cost.

Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Towels.

Size 13x30 inches, each....5c
Size 21x42 inches, each....10c
Size 22x45 inches, each....12½c
Size 24x49 inches, each....15c
Size 23x52 inches, each....21c
Size 27x58 inches, each....25c
Wash Cloths, 12x12 inches, dozen....20c
Wash Cloths, 14x14 inches, each....5c

Extra Values in Linen Towels.

Pure linen fringed Damask Towels, colored borders, mammoth size, 22x48 inches....22c. each; per dozen, $2.40
Pure Linen Huckaback Towels, damask borders, hemmed, size, 28x38 inches....22c. each, or, per dozen, $2.40
German linen Huckaback Towels, "Lanciert" borders, hemmed, size 18x36 inches..12½c. each, or, per dozen, $1.39
Yankee made Huck Towels, all red borders, hemmed, size 18x36 inches....10c. each; per dozen, $1.20

An Avalanche of Laces and Embroideries.

Another week of wonder prices for remarkably beautiful Laces opens here to-morrow.

Venice lace irregular Insertions, white, cream, butter, assorted widths and designs, 18c. to $3.98 per yard kind, now 15c. to $2.98 per yard
White cotton Laces, Point de Paris, Platt Val. and French Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions, 5c. to 55c. per yard, now....3c. to 39c. per yard
Black Chantilly irregular Insertions, 8c. to 98c. kind, now 5c. to 79c. per yard
Fancy Tuxedo Veilings, all the new meshes, 25c. to 75c. kind, now....19c. to 39c. per yard
Black La Tosca Nets, regular 50c. to $1.25 kind, now 35c. to 69c. per yard
Venice Allovers, 18 inches wide, white, cream and butter shades....89c. to $3.98 per yard
Women's Summer Neckwear at one-half regular prices.
Turnover Collars....3c. to 75c. each
P. K. Ascots, 19c. to 48c. ea. Lawn Ascots, 19c. to 25c. ea.
Ruffs with long flowing ends....$2.48 up

Tables Full of Embroideries.

Cambric, nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, 8c. to 69c. kind, now, per yard....5c. to 55c
Allovers to match, 98c. to $3.98 kind, now 89c. to $2.48 per yard
Cambric single and double Ribbon Beading, assorted widths, former prices 8c. to 85c., now, per yard....6c. to 65c
Special assortment of fine embroidered Robes, at greatly reduced prices.

Trimmed Millinery—Special Prices.

The economy side of this story hides its taste and beauty, but once here you will be charmed.

$10.00 value Hats, at....$4.98
Black and white Mull Hats, already trimmed, at....$3.98
Black and white Ready-to-Wear Hats, formerly $3.98, special at....$1.98
Misses' and children's Trimmed Hats, suitable for outings; value $1.98, special at....98c
Misses' and children's Untrimmed Hats, all colors, at..25c
White Straw, velvet bound, 25 different shapes, value 69c., at....39c
Black, white, pink, light blue, satin straw crowns, chiffon brims; value $2.48, at....$1.25
Tuscan Straws, black velvet bound edge, 10 different shapes, at....49c
White and black fancy straw Hats, all shapes, value $1.25, at....69c
White Leghorn Hats, at....25c

A Gay Garden of Fruit and Flowers

So like the real that little girls want to eat the Cherries off their hats.

Children's Wreaths, all kinds fine flowers, value $2.25, at. 98c
Sale of Flowers, of Roses with foliage, Apple Blossoms, Lilies of the Valley, Cherries, American Beauty Roses and assorted sample Sprays, all at....25c

250 Vols. Popular Library, 29c.

75c Value Books, 12mo. New Cloth, Gilt Tops.

Our catalogue of choice Summer reading is now in press, but the Books are here. We invite you to spend an hour looking through them, It's the greatest offer for the best Books ever. Here are a few random selections:

"OUIDA."
72 Cecil Castlemaine.
73 Chandos.
74 Strathmore.
75 In a Winter City.
76 Beatrice Boville.
77 Randolph Gordon.
78 Puck.
79 Wanda.
80 Syrlin.
81 Under Two Flags.

110 The Bailiff's Maid. By E. Marlitt.
111 In the Schillingscourt. By E. Marlitt.
112 At the Councillor's. By E. Marlitt.
113 The Second Wife. By E. Marlitt.
129 Severa. By E. Hartner.
130 The Eichhofs. By Moritz von Reichenbach.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware

Quadruple plated top Lemonade Tankards, regularly $2.48....$1.98
Cake Baskets, burnished finish, fluted design, assorted styles, regularly $4.50....$3.98
Water Pitchers, large size, fluted design, beaded edge, actual value $3.75....$2.98
Fruit Stands with large pink tinted dish, regular value $2.75....$2.19
Baking Dish, satin finish, with highly burnished cover, regular value $3.25....$2.75
Nut Bowl on stand, gold lined, fluted design; regular value $3.75....$2.98
A. D. Coffee Pots, burnished finish, regular value $2.69..$2.25
Soup Tureens, fluted design, ebony handles. capacity 2 qts.; regular value $4.98....$4.25
Biscuit Jars, rich cut glass pattern....95c
Bread Trays, burnished finish, rococo edge; regularly $2.75....$2.25
Bonbon Baskets, gold lined....98c

A Dainty Show of China,

And a Hundred Pretty Sets Half Price.

Our China Store is a revelation to people of good taste. There are fashions in china as in other things. You may follow the fashion here to the full, but it's the dainty exclusives which many want but fail to find which we invite you to here. Here are illustrations of our powers to please:

Tea Sets.

56 piece, porcelain, assorted decorations, regularly $4.50, for this sale....$2.98
56 piece, decorated china, assorted colors, $6.98 kind, for..$3.98
56 piece, decorated china, dainty and rich in every way, $9.00 kind, for....$6.98

Toilet Sets.

6 piece, prettily decorated, Maddock's porcelain, assorted colors....$1.79

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Part Four
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
June 15, 1902

The Decay of "Brooklyn Heights"

Once Fashionable Section Now Being Invaded by Commerce and the Furnished Room Establishment.

THE changes which are being wrought these days in the aspect and character of the once rigidly exclusive Heights section of Brooklyn are being viewed with interest by old residents of the Borough of Homes, to many of whom the transformation which is taking place there is anything but pleasing. Brooklyn Heights is rapidly changing from a neighborhood given over entirely to the mansions of the richest, the proudest, the most aristocratic of Brooklyn folk to a district of boarding and furnished-room establishments, of towering apartment houses and hotels, of artists' studios, and even of noisy, bustling commerce.

Time was when to live on Brooklyn Heights was a mark that one had money, was of the local blood blue and deep in the social swim. Not so is it now with many who abide there. Once proud mansions are there, wherein the haughtiest of Brooklyn's aristocrats were wont to gather, which now are devoted to the humble enterprises of rooming and boarding. Other erstwhile homes of the proud and the rich are there, which, with an air of seeming humiliation and dejection, confront one to-day as the shop of the tailor, the busy office of the real estate broker, the establishment of the milliner, the restaurant, and even the bootblack's "parlor." Cancerlike, business is eating its way into the Heights from Court Street and the Borough Hall, banishing the quiet of its streets, and making unsightliness of what long was beauty.

The very situation of the Heights district is chiefly responsible for the changes which are now coming over it, so far as its character as a residence section is concerned. The boarding and furnished-room housekeepers were the first to see in the Heights a profitable field for their operations. The convenience of the neighborhood to the down town business district of Manhattan, it being within easy walking distance of the bridge and Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries, and its close proximity to Brooklyn's main business centre made prosperous the earlier boarding and rooming ventures, and have been steadily attracting other such enterprises to the neighborhood, until to-day one cannot cast a stone in any direction there without striking an establishment of this character.

Following the furnished room and boarding house the bachelor apartment house made its appearance on the Heights, old brownstone mansions yielding themselves to be converted to the purposes of such establishments. To-day there are a score or more of such houses on the Heights, some of them having been built especially for the exclusive use of unmarried men.

Now the builder of the modern apartment house and family hotel is changing the sky line of the Heights with the towering structures he is rearing there.

Of course the invasion of these enterprises is crowding out many of the old families of the Heights, who are migrating to the Park Slope, the Hill, and the St. Mark's districts of Brooklyn, and to the exclusive neighborhoods of Manhattan.

But the Heights district has not yet lost all its old time character, and not a few of the older residents still cling to it, undisturbed by the changes that are being wrought about them.

ENLARGING GREATER NEW YORK

Hundreds of Acres Now Being Added to the City by Filling In Channels—Marshy Islands Which Will Be the Site of Future City Blocks—A Bird's-eye View of the Modern Venice from a Flying Machine.

"IF Santos-Dumont steers a dirigible balloon over Greater New York I sbould think that the aeronaut would come back to the earth and tell us that our city looked very much like a modern Venice from the height of a few thousand feet in the air. Islands he would see all over the landscape," said Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis of the Board of Estimate yesterday.

On a large table in bis private office there was a topographical map of the Greater New York, a model which was on exhibition at the last Paris Exposition. Engineer Lewis, in a sketchy way, started to talk about the islands of Greater New York; their extent and enormous value.

An examination of the maps, which have taken nearly four years to prepare, shows that in the area of the Greater New York there are islands about which few people know. Some of these regions are about as unexplored as parts of the Adirondack Mountains, and yet every acre of land mapped as an island is certain within the next decade to be worth large sums of money. Chief Engineer Lewis said:

"Now let us start at the northeastern edge of the Greater New York in our Santos-Dumont balloon. You will see in the distance David's Island just outside of the Greater New York, and then a glance to the southwest through the telescope will show large banks of earth being piled up and flat cars carrying hundreds of tons of red earth and solid rocks. To the people who know this anthill formation it shows that the contractors who are building the largest reservoir for water ever constructed by human hands are at work making new land in the Greater New York.

"Thousands and thousands of tons of earth and rock are dug out and carried by a single track railroad and unloaded on low ground at the outer confines of the Greater New York to make valuable land for business purposes and homes. This work is making of the place known as Hunter's Island solid earth. To the east the observer from the Dumont balloon will see what on our map is called the Twin Islands. Off to the south toward the Long Island shores the balloonist will see Hart Island sparsely inhabited."

Engineer Lewis looked over his map and said:

"If the Civil Service Commission asked the question in any of its examinations, how many people lived on Rat Island in the Greater New York, how many do you think could answer it? Our Santos-Dumont would see right near Hart Island an extremely small speck of land, and to the north he would espy two little islands called the Chimney Sweepers, and to the northeast a speck of land would show below the balloon which we in the city department call "The Blauces." To the south, City Island would loom up as a large part of the landscape, with its macadam roads, bridge to the mainland, and pretty cottages and trees would make of this little island the most pretty picture.

"In the region in view there are four other islands—mere specks on the blue waters of Long Island Sound, but which are mapped in our bureau. The names of these islands are South Nonation, East Nonation, Middle Reef Island, and High Island. If the dirigible balloon was steered to the entrance of Long Island Sound and down toward the East River the high factory chimneys always belching smoke, and the masses of brick and mortar would indicate a densely populated city. When the balloon was over Mott Haven a good view would be obtained of Riker Island, which is the property of the City of New York."

MAKING LAND.

Engineer Lewis then digressed from the supposed aerial journey and told of how the City of New York is going to add 220 acres of land to the city's property. To the east of Riker Island a large bulkhead, or seawall, is to be constructed with stone and dirt removed from the underground tunnel extension from the City Hall, Manhattan, down Broadway and under the East River to Brooklyn. One of the specifications to be inserted in this contract is that the builders of subway must bring what is taken out of the ground on scows to be dumped at Riker Island. By this simple plan, which will cost the city nothing, land worth more than $500,000 will be made.

"Now let us continue our journey in the air," said Engineer Lewis. "In the distance will be seen North Brother Island, which is in the control of the Health Department and is used as a contagious disease hospital. The island is barren, and the few cottages for the inmates, arranged in rows amid the dismal surroundings, would no doubt show to the balloonists that the people here were outcasts. Next in the line of view is South Brother Island, which has been bought by a man and is principally used for baseball games on Sunday.

"If our Santos-Dumont was at this point a few thousand feet in the air, he would see islands all around. Manhattan, looking like a long tongue of land solidly built, would present itself to his view, with its regular streets, high and low buildings, and all the peculiar sights of the great metropolis would be in view. Randall's Island and Ward's Island, divided by Little Hell Gate, would make an imposing picture. These two islands were acquired many years ago by the Department of Charities, and on them are located the large buildings, or hospitals, insane asylums, and other institutions. In a direct line down the river Blackwell's Island, long and narrow, with the turbulent waters of Hell Gate on either side, would come to view.

"No one can imagine what the balloonist would think if he saw the hundreds of convicts marching in a snakelike way around the island. The large buildings would suggest human habitations and the green grass might make our balloonist think that it was a small settlement of a new kind. A nearer view would show that it was an abode of the unfortunate and criminal classes who have violated the laws of health or State."

Engineer Lewis told of an odd construction at the north end of Blackwell's Island which stood for years. It was a mud fort constructed by an insane inmate, and the man could be seen daily patrolling about the place to see that no boat was allowed to land.

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW.

"In the journey along the course of the East River in a balloon the next islands to be seen would be those in New York Bay," said Engineer Lewis.

"The green hills of Staten Island would show in the distance, and the lower end of Manhattan with its tall skyscrapers would loom up. In New York Bay there is Ellis Island, with the big immigrant station, and below is Liberty Island, the statue towering above. Governors Island, with its quaint Castle Williams, would seem like a relic of the middle age.

"Another island, about which the public hears little, is Oyster Island, of about one acre, situated in the bay. Looking down through the Narrows and out into the ocean two islands would be in plain view. One very large—Staten Island, the Borough of Richmond—and the other extremely small, located off the shore of Fort Hamilton, and called Fort Lafayette. It was on this island that in the civil war many prominent Confederates were in prison.

"The balloon trip would now have to be out over the Atlantic Ocean, and what the aeronaut would think of Coney Island beach no one can tell. If it was a Summer day he would see thousands of people who, from a distance, would seem as small as ants swarming every way about the sand stretches. Off in the distance, toward the east, he would see what, in the future, is likely to be the Venice of Greater New York—sixty small islands, located on the large topographical map of the city. They are mostly of a swampy nature, but at low tide from a height they would appear to be solid ground. Of these islands little can be said except that there are thousands of acres of land which in the future are likely to become centres of population.

"The work of filling in and making solid ground for building purposes out of many of these islands is simple and it will only be a question of time when property in Greater New York will become so valuable that such work will be done on a wholesale scale. Of the islands in this section Barren Island is known for its odoriferous record as the place where for years dead horses and the garbage of Brooklyn was destroyed in the works. Between the mainland and Barren Island there are on the map about thirty islands, varying in size from 200 acres to small patches of marsh land which, at high tide, are under water.

"Many of these meadow islands around which run natural channels of salt water would make in the future good locations for Summer resorts if the smells of Barren Island were done away with, and it will not take many years before no odors will come from this section. The map shows Riches Point Meadows, Mill Island, Willets Hassock, Big Slop Marsh, John's Point Island, and many other similar islands. On the other side of the big channel there is Ruffle Bar known for years as a Summer resort for fishermen and gunners. Near Ruffle Bar are Stony Creek Island, Yellow Bar Hassock, Little Egg Island, Big Egg Island, Nestepool Marsh, Old Swamp Marsh, Ruller's Bar Hassock, Silver Hole Island, Duck Creek Marsh, Stayton Creek, and Broad Creek Island.

"Over toward the mainland from Ruffle Bar the Ferris Wheel and turrets of Bergen Beach can be seen. This resort is also an island, as there is a small creek which separates the beach from the mainland.

"One of the islands located in the City of New York about which the public has heard much lately is Shooter's Island, near Staten Island, which was the scene of the launching of the schooner built for Emperor William. Plumb Island, which is located off toward the Rockaway Bay shore, has become a Government reservation, and in a few years it is probable that heavy coast defenses will be placed there. The islands of the Greater New York are going to play an important part in the development of the city."

Ocean Steamer Carried Miles Overland

The Roma, Now Here, Was Left Stranded by the Galveston Tidal Wave —Canal Built to Get Her Back to Salt Water—Will Now Fly American Flag.

DRYDOCKED at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, where she is receiving a final coat of paint preparatory to re-entering the merchant marine, is the former British steamship Roma, which in September, 1900, was so unfortunate as to be moored in the harbor of Galveston on the night of the memorable hurricane that devastated that city. The morning following that terrible catastrophe the Roma was found resting on a reef several miles inland, to reach which she had been compelled to crash her way through three railroad and one county bridge.

High and dry the trim craft remained for many months. The insurance companies paid the owners the value of the vessel, and the Roma so far as the navigation of the high seas was concerned was conceded by all to be a thing of the past. One day from William Parr & Co. of Galveston the insurance people received an offer of several thousand dollars for the title to the craft. The insurance people were surprised to find that anybody should want the vessel, unless for junk, and promptly accepted the offer.

A little later on Parr & Co. were in turn surprised to receive an offer of $80,000 from the Saginaw Steamship Company of San Francisco for the stranded vessel. They congratulated themselves on their good luck, and for fear the San Francisco people might change their mind, forthwith and without delay accepted the offer.

ONE OF THE SIGHTS.

The Roma was by this time one of the sights of Galveston, and the people thereabout had come to look upon the big hulk resting so peacefully inland as one of the sights of the city which they were in the habit of showing their friends as one of the wonders the terrible hurricane of September, 1900, had wrought in their city.

The papers of Galveston suggested all kinds of uses to which the vessel might be put, some suggesting that it be used as a museum, others that it be converted into some kind of an amusement hall. People generally speculated as to the best course to be pursued in making some kind of use of the big ship.

Imagine their surprise, then, when one day there arrived at Galveston a man by the name of Jerome, who happened to be the Superintendent of the Saginaw Steamship Company, and who announced that his people had decided to get the Roma back into deep water, and it was for that purpose that he had journeyed to Galveston. Everybody laughed at him. None believed that he would succeed in accomplishing what all believed was an impossibility.

Mr. Jerome knew what he was about, however, and ere many days had passed from the hills around Deer Island where rested the Roma there came the reverberations of dynamite blasting. The reef was being blown away, and with each dislodgement of rock and dirt, the Roma got a little nearer to the sea level and to the big ditch that was being dredged, and through which it was intended she should make her return to the waters from which she had been so rudely torn.

The work went on day after day, the reef decreased in size and the big ditch was nearing completion. Exactly one year from the night when Galveston had been so sorely stricken, and at which time the Roma had taken her inland trip, the big vessel slowly glided into the ditch and started for the gulf. Late that afternoon she reached the vicinity of her former moorings, and Mr. Jerome and his men set to work to get her in order for a trip to New York. By October 9 everything was ready and about noon that day the former British ship sailed away under her own steam for New York.

ARRIVAL HERE.

Sunday afternoon, October 20, a ship was sighted off Sandy Hook bound in.

"Steamship Dart from South America" was the bulletin telegraphed to the city by the Marine Observer at the Hook.

A few minutes later the Observer sent another message which said that the vessel was not the Dart, but the Dora, a tramp ship minus a cargo that was coming in.

He had another guess coming, though, and a little later the instrument at New York ticked that another mistake had been made and that the vessel was the Roma, the ship that had been stranded at Galveston, and which was supposed to be a total loss. It was the Roma, indeed, looking only slightly the worse for her experience with bridges and the other inland obstructions she had encountered a year previous.

The vessel was drydocked, and now, as she nears completion, from her flagstaff floats the American colors, which, when she reenters the oceanic trade, will be the flag to which she will look for protection when navigating the high seas.

COLLEGE MEN TO WORK ON BROOKLYN TROLLEY CARS

LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW STYLE UNDERGRADUATE—FINAL DISAPPEARANCE OF THE OLD TIME CHARITY STUDENT.

INTERESTING news comes from Brooklyn to the effect that a number of college undergraduates have applied for positions as conductors and motormen on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, and that the management is inclined to avail itself of all such material now in the market. An academic escort to Coney Island and Bath Beach will contribute to the midsummer amenities of those enlivening resorts, and the efforts of the railroads to introduce a classic atmosphere into an occupation that has hitherto seemed the soul of utilitarianism may meet with general public support.

A well-known Yale professor has recently caused some ruction by a homily on the degration of the professorial office. Does this invasion of a useful and honorable trade by college students mean that the dignity of the undergraduate office has also suffered a decline?

The assumption of these novel duties by college men calls attention to a change which, in the last few years, has been noteworthy in the undergraduate character; to the almost practical disappearance, from the undergraduate world, of a certain picturesque personage of a generation ago. The number of college men who earn a living and educate themselves at the same time is probably ten times what it was twenty and thirty years since; only they do it in a radically different way.

What has become of the "charity student," that inevitable element in undergraduate life a generation ago, who lived upon the outskirts of the social and the physical campus, and whose position, in the respect of the academic world, was never clearly defined? All remember him; he is, indeed, an indelible figure, an apparition, so to speak, which floats through the memory of college days.

POOR BUT HONEST.

He was a young man of poor but honest parents, possessed from his earliest years of intellectual aspirations of a somewhat literal and unimaginative kind, and usually mingled with religious yearnings of a peculiarly New England cast. His tuition fees were paid from the endowments provided for in pious bequests, "for young men of good moral character who are preparing for the Christian ministry." But beyond the bare payment of his term bills he was obliged to shift for himself.

He earned a small sum by serving as monitor—that is, by keeping tabs, for the benefit of the Faculty, upon his classmates' appearances at recitation and prayers; did odd jobs about town; shoveled snow and tended furnace; rang the college bell, waited upon table, and infrequently rose to the full dignity of a private tutor. He lived in one of the dampest and most unsanitary rooms on the college quadrangle; ate sparsely of unnutritious food; warmed himself by a hungry little Franklin stove, and slept upon a corn husk bed.

All these experiences were valuable adjuncts in the development of character, but the contrast with the methods employed by the poor undergraduate of the present day is illustrative of a remarkable change in university life and character. The charity student, indeed, belonged to what may be looked upon as the mediaeval period of university development; he has disappeared with the wooden spoon, the bully club, and other accessories of the golden age.

THE NEW STYLE.

In his place is the poor man—that is, the man whose financial and intellectual resources are all under his own hat; who has no one but himself to rely upon for his education and his livelihood; and he does it to much better advantage than his predecessor and his ideal of character is considerably higher.

His employment is of a more dignified order than that of the old-time charity student. It is unquestionable, for example, that a trolley conductor is a peg higher than a waiter or a charman. Some college men, it is true, still wait on table; but the practice is dying out, and Yale has recently abolished student waiters at the college commons, employing exclusively professional "help."

The expansion of university interests has introduced a variety of profitable avocations, such as the soliciting of advertisements, newspaper correspondence, and an endless number of "schemes" which the enterprising and the nimble-witted pursue with sometimes remarkable success. It is nothing unusual for undergraduates to make larger incomes than the average college professor; much more, indeed, than they themselves are able to earn for some years after graduation, and in tutoring alone there are scores who earn enough to pay their college bills and taste a few of the joys of life besides.

HIS PLACE ASSUMED.

And, unlike the charity student, who was really never part and parcel of academic life, the modern poor man is a vital factor in all that happens within the quadrangle. He wears good clothes; lives in a wholesome and decent room; eats three square meals a day. He mingles with his fellows; belongs to clubs and fraternities; plays football and rows on the crew. He even enters into the frivolities of college life; has his best girl at the "prom," and goes into "society."

He is not always a high stand man; not infrequently he flunks an examination; on rare occasions, just to show his independence of the old tradition, he is plucked. He never asserts his claim to his proper position among his classmates, simply because such claim is assumed, both by himself and by them. In a word, he is the final expression of undergraduate democracy.

All success, therefore, to the forthcoming undergraduate motormen and conductors! Their Summer occupation may not be so lucrative or attractive as that which many of their fellows will engage in; but it will be manly and spiritually unlifting. And, mark the word, they will be worthy of their new trust! I venture to predict that not one of them will slip his trolley or fail to ring up his fares.

B. J. H.

Fresh Air Tablets Are the Latest

SUPPLIES OF OXYGEN THAT CAN BE CARRIED IN THE VEST POCKET—USEFUL ON SUBMARINE BOATS.

TABLOIDS of fresh air may soon be in the market, put up in a convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Since the soft coal nuisance broke out this will be good news to New Yorkers, who have no desire to see their beloved city descend to the condition in which London finds itself.

In following the line of scientific investigation indicated by the discoverers of acetylene, George Joubert, professor of chemistry at the Ecole Polytechnic and Director of the Revue Scientifique, has ascertained that the peroxide of calcium or of potassium, compressed under certain conditions, and put in the presence of a permanganate, an hyperchlorite, and some salts of copper or nickel, possesses also the property of being decomposed without heat in contact with water, emitting a gas exactly like the carburet of calcium. The gas, however, instead of being acetylene, is oxygen chemically pure. (99.9 per cent.)

Through this discovery we are able to have in our possession portable oxygen, or, so to speak, oxygen tablets, one kilogram of the peroxide (aerogen stone, as it is called,) furnishing from 150 to 250 liters of oxygen. As a result of this discovery people can remain, without having their lives endangered, inside of a submarine boat or in a caisson, providing they take along a supply of oxygen tablets to be dissolved in water when needed.

Aside from the secondary elements, argon, neon, helium, &c., which play only an insignificant part, respirable air contains 79 per cent. of nitrogen and 21 per cent. of oxygen, the oxygen being alone utilized in respiration. Admitting that 21 per cent. of oxygen has been absorbed by the lungs, the 79 per cent. of nitrogen remains, and it would only be necessary to replace the oxygen in order to restore the atmosphere to its original elements. It is precisely this automatic work that is performed by the aerogen stone as fast as the oxygen is absorbed.

It is true that the air becomes vitiated in contact with the lungs, and that the products of interpulmonary decomposition which are expelled through the mouth contain, besides nitrogen, itself a poison, carbonic acid gas, water vapor, and many volatile poisons and toxic miasms. Therefore it is not sufficient to reoxygenate the air to make it respirable.

Fortunately the fresh-air tablets possess the property of absorbing carbonic acid gas through a process analagous to vegetal respiration. "Fire purifies everything," says an old proverb, and fire is nothing but oxygen in action.

As stated, M. Joubert's discovery enables people to carry in their pockets, in tablet form, a sufficient quantity of pure air to be very useful in the hospital, in a closed carriage, at the bottom of a mine, or in a submarine boat. It is possible to add to the tablets iodine, coal tar, or any other aromatic or microbicide substance.

Hats and Baths for New York Horses

Thousands of Sombreros to be Given Away and Showers Furnished Gratis.

WITH the coming of hot weather the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is preparing to protect the horses of New York from the heat. According to Superintendent Hankinson at the general offices, at Madison Square and Twenty-fifth Street, the society will accomplish this by preparing free shower baths and by giving away several thousand straw hats arranged to fit horses.

There will be two places for the distribution of the hats and for the bath service—at the general office and at the ambulance station in East Twenty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue. Mr. Hankinson says that both the baths and hats will be absolutely at the disposal of all comers, and if any horse suffers it will be the fault of its driver. Next year the society hopes to have stations all over the city.

The spray bath will be formed by attaching a reducer to the nearest fire hydrant, with a short piece of hose and a nozzle to throw the water. Thus exhausted horses may in a few minutes be refreshed, if the driver is passing in the neighborhood of the stations.

The hats will be specially prepared by a horse outfitter in Union Square, following a pattern designed by Mr. Hankinson. The hat, known as the horse sombrero, will be made of coarsely woven straw, about sixteen inches in diameter. The hat has an ordinary flat brim, and, with the exception of the large holes for the horse's ears, has the appearance of an ordinary hat.

Mr. Hankinson, whose business it is to find anything that will improve the condition of the horse, says that he has long been looking for a means of relieving it during the heated term, and finally hit upon the shower bath and the straw hat. He says he got the idea of the hat from Paris, France, where nearly all horses, especially those used for dray purposes, are fitted out with straw shades. This fashion came into vogue in Paris about four years ago, some witty driver having originated the fashion, it is said, by putting his own enormous hat on his horse's head. Each year since then has seen an increase of the number of hats, until in Summer it is the exception to see a horse without his "yoke." The chartier of Paris, however, has not remained content with the simple straw hat, but has it woven into unusual shapes and proportions, and often decorates it with flowers and bits of colored ribbons.

The Drift of a Hydrographic Bottle

Picked Up After Floating 195 Miles in 51 Days—Record Breaking Bottles.

A BIT of paper that was prisoner in a bottle that drifted about the Atlantic Ocean for fifty-one days, traveling about 195 miles, was brought to Baltimore by the schooner Kate Darlington a day or two ago.

The paper reads:

"March 29, 1902. From Colon to New York, S. S. Orizaba of New York. Bound from New York. Latitude 27:28 N., longitude 74:18 W. Wind light, south. Smooth sea. The person that finds this will please give it to the nearest United States Consul, and he will please forward it to the Hydrographic Office for publication. Yours respectfully, ARTHUR SMITH, "Master Steamer Orizaba."

The paper means that Capt. Smith of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company is co-operating with the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department in the charting of the currents of the sea. The paper was sealed in a bottle and cast into the Atlantic Ocean about 195 miles off the Bahama Islands. A current set in toward the islands, making the bottle drift 195 miles to the south and 111 miles to the west in the fifty-one days, when it went on the beach at Elenthera Island, in the West Indies. There it was found May 15 by T. W. Knowles, who turned it over to the American Consul at Tarpun Bay, who sent the paper north with Capt. F. T. Hopkins of the Kate Darlington.

Recent reports present some remarkable drifts of bottles, several having gone so far as the distance across the ocean and one double that distance. They vary in number of miles covered, from only a few to over 35 a day, which is almost the average of the usual derelict, exposed to the wind and often borne along rapidly by the small portion of woodwork above water serving as a catch for the breeze.

One bottle has the record of 4,200 miles, traversed in 557 days, at the average rate of seven and one-half miles a day. This bottle was thrown overboard by the ship Comliebank, of the Spanish merchant service. Another drifted 3,900 miles in 694 days at the average of five and one-half miles a day, while a third traveled 3,000 miles in 478 days, at the average of nearly eight knots a day.

The most remarkable drift of all, however, says the Baltimore American, was that of a bottle that went 70 miles in two days. Another traveled 200 miles in eight days at the rate of 25.8 miles per day, while still another went 3,100 miles in 164 days at the rate of 19 miles a day. The latter shows the quickest drift for long distance of any bottle reported. There are a large number of bottles which show drifts of from 10 to 20 miles a day, and have traveled hundreds of miles in their wanderings of the ocean.

Found Apes Talking a Strange Tongue

Traveler from Borneo and Sumatra Says Black Tailless Creatures Could Understand Things Said to Them—Opportunities for American Investment.

AFTER nearly seven years spent mainly in the wild regions of Borneo and Sumatra, John D. Gillinan, a mining engineer, arrived here last Sunday on the Etruria. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week, and hoped to remain for some time, but he sailed for Holland yesterday in response to a cablegram, and will soon be on his way to the netherlands of India.

Mr. Gillinan has become a convert to the Darwinian theory of evolution, for in his travels he saw many tailless black apes, many of whom, he says, have handsomer features than some human beings. They have, he says, a nomenclature of their own which strongly resembles the dialects of some of the native tribes. These apes, he claims, understand many things said to them, and are revered by the natives.

"There is great opportunity for American capital and skilled labor in Borneo and Sumatra," remarked Mr. Gillinan to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "Especially is this true in territory controlled by the Holland Dutch. Ever since the outbreak of the Boer war the Dutch have favored Americans at the expense of the English.

"The country is full of valuable timber, mahogany and teak predominating. The ground is full of gold, diamonds, oil, coal, and platina, but it has not been developed to any extent because modern machinery is lacking and the coolies who do the bulk of the manual labor cannot stand ths climate. Ths Dutch are poor hands at mining, but are gradually waking up to the fact that the purchase of American machinery will prove a profitable investment.

"I met many Dyaks and was strongly impressed with the similarity of their language to that in use by the Dyaks in the northern part of Luzon, in the Philippines. The other natives speak the Malay language, and both that and the Dyak are easy to learn.

"In the south part of Borneo, controlled by the Dutch, many American mining engineers are prospecting and have found extensive low grade propositions in placer and quartz. Some of this is exceptionally rich. The Chinese worked a few of these properties until about eighty years ago, when they were driven out by the Dutch.

THREE CENTS A DAY.

"There is an abundance of good coal on the northeast coast, but the property has scarcely been touched. It should prove a valuable source of supply to coaling stations of different governments. The few coolies at work there are poorly fed and housed, and are paid three cents a day for their labor. They are treated little better than dogs.

"Ths natives are becoming very tractable, except in a few sections, and treat foreigners courteously, especially those who seek to learn their tongue. Several men from the Pacific Coast are opening up gold property in Sumatra, where the placer fields compare favorably with thoss of California. Dredges and hydraulic plants are being put in.

"There are rich gold fields, but the Dutch are keeping people from other European countries out. There is a large oil refinery in Southern Sumatra, of which a Pennsylvanian is the Superintendent. The bulk of the oil goes to Asiatic markets.

"An American is treated like a King by the Dutch. The latter need capital. A poor man has no business in either Borneo or Sumatra. Much of the so-called Java coffee comes from Sumatra. The best of it is shipped to the United States, and the culls go to Europe.

AMERICAN INVESTORS.

"Boston capitalists control the rattan trade, and the business is rapidly growing; the Americans will soon have the bulk of the Sumatra tobacco fields. There are large tin and manganese deposits in Sumatra and Borneo which ought to prove profitable if properly handled.

"The one great objection to the netherlands of India is the prevalence in almost every portion of a fever very much resembling malaria, to which white men seem almost certain victims. While it seldom kills and can be successfully treated with quinine, its prevalence all the year round makes life anything but comfortable.

"B. S. Rairden, the United States Consul at Batavia, Java, has paid a great deal of attention to Borneo and Sumatra, and I believe he has been largely instrumental in interesting American capital. I have been prospecting for Dutch capitalists, and they have cabled me to proceed to Holland at once.

"While abroad I made quite a stay in the Philippines, and I also made a trip to New Guinea. While there I saw the five chiefs of the cannibal tribe that captured and devoured a party of scientists led by a German Count. Nearly all of the sailors were also eaten, but a few escaped. The cannibals were considered so great a curiosity that their guard was relaxed, and the first thing the Dutch officials knew the cannibals had escaped, and have not been recaptured."

Frederick the Great and the United States

Relations That Existed Between the Greatest of the Hohenzollerns and the Statesmen of the Young Republic.

By HUGH HASTINGS, STATE HISTORIAN.

IN view of the universal manifestations of amity that have been displayed toward us on the part of European nations since Dewey's guns blew the Spanish fleet out of existence in Manila Bay there is a natural disposition to inquire into some of our past foreign relations, and to learn whether this sudden demonstration of friendship is of venerable standing or merely the belated recognition of the United States as a world power—bearing out the prophetic words of Washington: "However unimportant America may be considered at present, and however Britain may affect to despise her trade, there will assuredly come a day when this country will have some weight in the scale of empires."

High-spirited Americans whose proud souls resent the slightest advance of good fellowship on the part of a foreign potentate have had an opportunity lately to exercise their favorite prerogatives over the offer of the Kaiser to present a statue of Frederick the Great to the City of Washington. The arguments, or statements rather, upon which the most stress was laid, were two: that Frederick never was the friend of the United States, because he refused to receive our Minister, and second, that the Kaiser was governed by sordid motives in his action.

Of Frederick's friendship for the colonies and his admiration for the colonists for the splendid struggle they were making under overwhelming odds there is evidence in abundance—English, French, and German. As the testy, erratic warrior, whose stomach ruled him as arbitrarily as he ruled his empire, Frederick could not help but express his sympathy for the rebels beyond the deep.

As the conservative but powerful ruler, however, who was building up a maritime commerce, without a navy to protect it, the exercise of the simplest prudence was necessary to avoid entangling him into a war with Great Britain, then as now the mistress of the sea. For England he had always entertained bitter prejudices, which found expression in conversation and correspondence.

VOLTAIRE'S WORK.

Voltaire had accomplished more than a dozen ordinary trained Ambassadors in establishing an era of good fellowship between Frederick and his ancient enemy, France, whose literature he studied and whose art he admired. But Frederick was too shrewd to place his head willingly in a noose and imperil his commercial supremacy by acknowledging the independence of the United States. He could encourage France to take this step, and his favorite Minister, Schulenburg, promised Arthur Lee that the King of Prussia would acknowledge the independence of America as soon as France would do so—a promise that failed of fulfillment.

The writer of the "Correspondance, secrète et inédite sur Louis XVI.-Marie Antoinette," under date of Nov. 3, 1777—less than a month from the date of Burgoyne's surrender, says:

"In a letter which the King of Prussia has written to one of his literary correspondents in Paris, this passage occurs: 'I send you my secret against hydrophobia; it is certain that it has failed in none of the trials I have given it here. It should be administered to the British Parliament, which acts like an infuriated fool in the American business. It is now about to embroil itself again with Russia. I have the abiding hope that you will don your cuirass against this God dem; that you will aid the colonies to become free and retake Canada, which they so wrongfully took from you. It is the wish of my heart, and it should be also the dictate of policy.'"

Two weeks later the same authority quotes the King as saying: "I like these brave fellows, and cannot help secretly hoping for their success. It must be admitted that you are very pacific."

THE KING'S WISHES.

In the preceding June the Baron de Schulenburg wrote to Arthur Lee in regard to the admission of American privateers to Prussian ports: "I can assure you, Sir, that the King is very much disposed to please your constituents; but, on the other hand, his Majesty, in the present circumstances, as you well know, cannot embroil himself with the Court of London. Moreover, our ports have ever hitherto received only merchant vessels, and no ships of war nor privateers have ever entered there, so that the officers established in our ports would be embarrassed how to conduct themselves on such an occasion, the usages customarily observed in this respect being totally unknown to them."

In view of these friendly sentiments for America, the action of Baron de Schulenburg, in evicting William Lee from Berlin by a missive as scathing as it was contemptuous, in the following November, can only be explained by politics, by the King's disinclination to sacrifice his position as a neutral, to incite the hostility of England in order to curry favor with an experiment—with a country which was destitute of a navy, to which he was under no obligation whatever, and which could render him no assistance were he to acknowledge its independence and England declare war against him.

Frederick's interest in the success of the colonies and his admiration for the colonists personally were equaled only by his interest in and his admiration for Washington, whose generalship at Boston he enthusiastically commended. Yet the diplomacy of the United States had become the laughing stock of the nations.

In Congress the most ridiculous ideas prevailed over the duties of the diplomat, and the most unreasoning hostility was displayed against diplomacy. In matters relating to our interests abroad the Committee of Secret Correspondence was succeeded by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which was an ephemeral, evasive body, which fluctuated and changed, which wallowed in resolutions and communications, and which occasionally produced a policy only to find that Congress was not in session, and that all its efforts had miscarried.

A NATIONAL POLICY.

The widest divergence of opinion existed among the members in regard to a National policy. So liberal-minded a statesman as Franklin believed a virgin State should maintain its virgin character, untrammeled by the fettering devices of diplomats. The policy most strongly and most popularly advocated, however, favored "militia diplomats," who were to be detailed to foreign Courts, where, as a matter of fact, we were entitled to no recognition whatever, being rebels, pure and simple, who were to resort to this harsh and uncouth methods of directness and bluntness, and who, like highwaymen, were to demand not only recognition but aid.

In the assignment of these extraordinary diplomatic billets Arthur Lee was ordered to Madrid, with Berlin as a corollary. He never reached the Spanish capital, for he was stopped on the road and turned back, and Spain, be it remembered, had covertly advanced 1,000,000 francs for American use. His treatment in Berlin was equally as ignominious. He had excited the ire of the irrascible King by discourteously pitching his tent in the Prussian capital, complacently ignoring the formality of obtaining the King's pleasure, and was rudely awakened from his sleep of dignity and independence to discover that his desk had been rifled under the direction of Sir Gilbert Elliot, the British Minister to Berlin, and that all his papers had been stolen.

A terrific noise was made, and in consequence the Chevalier Elliot not only returned the stolen portfolio to Lee, but repaired to de Schulenburg, the King's favorite Minister, to whom he confessed the felony, but made "various bad excuses for the part he took in it." Frederick himself is on record as declaring: "It is properly what is called a public theft, and if I had wished to make him feel the resentment which the law of nations authorizes and which he richly deserved, I would immediately have forbidden him the Court. But having himself told his fault and having submitted his person and his sentence to my discretion and my generosity, I did not wish to push things to an extreme, and confined myself to notifying him through my Ministers of the impropriety and lawlessness of his conduct. * * * It is in the school of Bute that such scholars are formed."

Hence Frederick's unwillingness to incite the displeasure of Great Britain by giving Sir Gilbert his passports, for the United States had already been acknowledged as a belligerent power by Frederick. Still, in all matters touching foreign relations France had been our advisor, but France no more could control Congress in matters touching delicate diplomacy abroad than Congress could regulate the financial situation at home.

THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

The treaty of alliance between France and the United States was made in February, 1778. France was fully prepared to take the consequences of war with Great Britain, and the first impulse in Great Britain was to declare war against France. Corruption in diplomatic operations had reached boundless proportions. Secret British emissaries hovered around the abiding places of American officers, civil and military, at home and abroad, in the field and in the Cabinet. The most seductive allurements were thrown out, the most generous propositions advanced to work upon the cupidity of the weak and venal.

Nor was the line drawn at forgery. Even Washington was made a victim of this iniquity and infamy. Foreign Courts were flooded with spurious documents and communications tending to injure and, if possible, destroy the American cause. In Prussia these despicable methods were offset by the King unceremoniously refusing to permit the Hessian hirelings to cross his dominions without paying the same toll per head as they formerly paid for their cattle, producing from Chatham the memorable words "trafficking at the shambles of every German despot."

Never doubting the co-operation of his uncle Frederic in this business transaction, the Margrave of Anspach more as an act of formality indited a letter requesting the passage of 300 recruits down the Rhine, and then proceeded to Paris. Later he was surprised and vexed to receive under date of Oct. 24, 1777, a response from Frederick, which reads:

"Monsieur My Nephew: I own to your Most Serene Highness that I never think of the present war in America without being struck with the eagerness of some German Princes to sacrifice their troops in a quarrel which does not concern them. My astonishment increases when I remember in ancient history the wise and general aversion of our ancestors to wasting German blood for the defense of foreign rights which even becams a law in the German State.

"But I perceive that my patriotism is running away with me, and I return to your Most Serene Highness's letter of the 14th which excited it so strongly. You ask for free passage for the recruits and baggage which you wish to send to the corps of your troops in the service of Great Britain, and I take the liberty of observing that if you wish them to go to England they will not even have to pass through my States, and that you can send them a shorter way to be embarked. I submit this idea to the judgment of your Most Serene Highness, and, am none the less, with all the tenderness I owe you, Monsieur, my Nephew, your Most Serene Highness's good uncle—"

THROUGH SEVEN STATES.

The effect of this decision was disastrous. One of the regiments, in order to obey Frederick's ruling, was forced to tramp through seven different States and free cities. In one villags a disturbance occurred, a woman was accidentally shot and killed, a riot followed, a Lieutenant was mortally injured, demoralization of the troops ensued, and 384 desertions were reported in ten days.

Troops that left Anspach in November, 1777, only arrived in New York in Septsmber, 1778. A true estimate of the King's feelings and his own explanation for his decision in this matter are found in his memoirs:

"The King of England, who from caprice or obstinacy maintained Bute's system, stiffened himself against the obstacles which arose under bis feet. With little consideration for the misfortunes which fell on his people he became all the more ardent in the execution of his designs; and in order to obtain a superiority of force over the Americans he had negotiations carried on with all the Courts of Germany to obtain what little help they could still furnish.

"Germany already felt the evil consequences of sending so many of her men into thoss distant climes, and the King of Prussia did not likes to ses the empire deprived of all its defenders, especially in case of a new war, for in the troubles of 1756 Lower Saxony and Westphalia alons had set on foot an army with which the progress of ths French had been stopped and disorganized. For this reason he mads difficulties about the passage of the troops of ths Princes allied to England when they had to pass through Magdeburg, Minden, and the district on the Lower Rhine.

"That was but a weak revenge for ths bad attitude which the Court of London had assumed toward him concerning ths city and harbor of Dantzic. Nevertheless the King did not care to pnsh matters too far, for long experience had taught him that one always finds a host of enemies in the world without taking the troubls to raise them wantonly against one's self."

JEFFERSON'S EXPLANATION.

During the negotiations for peace with the British Commissioner, David Hartley, in a conference with the Count de Vergennes, it was thought better, writes Jefferson, "to leave to legislative regulation on both sides such modification of our commercial intercourse as would voluntarily flow from amicable dispositions."

Accordingly the advice of the Ministers of several European countries at the Court of Versailles was solicited on the proposition of mutual commerce, and the expediency of a treaty to protect it. While other powers stood aloof through ignorance of our commerce, and while we were regarded by them as rebels, whose commerce had been monopolized by England, Frederick, so Jefferson informs us, "met us cordially and without hesitation, and, appointing the Baron de Thulemeier, his Minister at The Hague, to negotiate with us, we communicated to him our project, which with little alteration by the King was soon concluded."

From Brussels, under date of Feb. 10, 1781, William Lee wrote to the President of Congress:

"The King of Prussia has been our steady friend, though wisely so, and has been of much service to us; therefore, from motives of gratitude, as well as of justice and sound policy, he ought not to be much longer neglected, for it is most certain that, his wisdom directs greatly the present system of Europe."

WANTED A PARTITION.

The greed of nations was now clamoring for spoils and loot! Every power that had anything to sell or exchange was manoeuvring with the young giant for reciprocal relations. The more selfish and land-grabbing countries were playing higher politics. They anticipated a partition of the vast empire that stretched from the Atlantic and the great lakes to the setting sun, with the prospect of an accompaniment in trade reciprocity.

From their older and more experienced knowledge of diplomacy they contemplated deriving advantages denied the younger and adolescent country. While France and England were scheming for slices of territory to add to their colonial possessions from ths newly established United States, the most sagacious monarch of the age, whose original inclinations favored not a revolution, but a chronic revulsion on the part of the colonies, had abandoned, like the soldier-statesman as he was, the military proposition, and was contemplating like a venerable seer the resources and capabilities of America and how far and to what extent he could divert and attract those resources and capabilities from America for the benefit of his nation and his people.

With that devotion for details characteristic of the man, Frederick put himself in communication with de Thulemeier, whom he had appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and who now visited John Adams at The Hague as the personal representative of the King. Adams in a letter to the President of Congress under date of March 9, 1784, speaks of "the respect with which the reputation of that great Prince has impressed the United States early induced them to consider his friendship as a desirable object, and we are happy in being authorized to assure his Majesty that they will most cheerfully enter into such a commercial treaty with him as, being founded upon principles of reciprocity, may be productive of equal benefit to both countries." The treaty of 1785 between Frederick and the United States was by far the most progressive which the new empire adopted. A gigantic precedent was established over all existing treaties, in abolishing restraints on the commerce of peaceful nations by declaring that nothing shall be contraband. As no other power sanctioned this innovation, the United States and Prussia enjoyed it between themselves. Washington saw in it "a new era in negotiation" that gave promise of "happy consequences."

JOTTINGS FROM EUROPE.

The funeral of Mme. Henry Greville, ths novelist, took place at the Montmartrs Cemetery in Paris, May 28. A religious ceremony was first celebrated at ths Protestant Church, Boulogne-sur-Seine, the officiating clergyman being Pastor Decoppet, who is the father of Mme. Mouttet, wife of the late Governor of Martinique, who perished with her husband at St. Pierre. The congregation was a large one and included many prominent men of letters, among them being M. Ludovic Halévy, M. Le Senne, and M. Gustave Toudouze. At the cemetery several speeches were made, all ths speakers paying a tribute to the deceased lady's literary talent and womanly qualities.

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An extensive and ingenious financial fraud has just been brought to light in Paris, which if not checked would cause a repetition of disasters that havs too frequently occurred among small investors. A clever gang of confederates has been deluging the neighborhood of the Bourss with placards and pamphlets stating that a new discovery in explosives had been mads which was already virtually accepted by the French Government. The object of the movement, it is supposed, was to inflats the prices of the shares in the Société de la Dynamite.

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Swiss military authorities intend attaching an automobile corps to each division of the army during the coming Summer manoeuvres, whose special duties will consist in acting as scouts and carrying dispatches. Many of the larger Swiss hotels are replacing omnibuses by electric automobiles, and in many districts the old diligences are being similarly replaced.

Germany's Ambitions in South America

Powerful Influences Working Againstthe Kaiser—Societies Formed in Berlin to Nurse German Colonies in Brazil, Venezuela and Bolivia. The Imperial Navy's New "American Station." Hatred of the Monroe Doctrine.

BERLIN, May 27.—Kaiser William's energetic protestations of affection for the United States, emphasized by gifts and a one-sided échange de compliments, may be most aptly dismissed with Shakespeare's "Thou dost protest too much." Many of the rumors of war between the United States and Germany have been dispelled by the Kaiser's aggressive friendship. But the initiated, who know what the domestic conditions are in the empire and the many obstacles the ruler must encounter before German-American relations can be absolutely clarified, do not place too much importance or a long time limit upon the "new era of friendship." Congressman Stephen of Texas, in introducing his resolution, debating the wisdom of President Roosevelt's acceptance of the "Frederick the Great" statue, was a mild philippic contrasted with the ironical and bitter utterances which might have been heard here on all sides from the Democratic and Socialistic elements.

Even while his Majesty was calling upon his "great and good friend, President Roosevelt," to accept the latest bounty from his hands, the Pan-German Congress at Eisenach was passing resolutions denouncing the United States "as the grave of Deutschthum," whither thousands of strong-armed Teutons wandered every year to give up their Fatherland and ally themselves to a new cause.

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

Kaiser William's methodic zeal in cultivating intimate political relations with the United States must nevertheless be considered as "first-class diplomacy" in the light of coming events which cast their shadow before. The new transatlantic steamship combination and the prospect of closer steamship communication between North and South America bring closer the inevitable rivalry which must sooner or later occur for South American commercial prestige. No sane commentator, acquainted with the aspirations of the German Empire or the peaceful character of German foreign diplomacy, will accuse Germany of trying to overstep the Monroe doctrine or incur a breach with the Washington Administration in the solution of South American financial and commercial issues. Germany is surrounded with too many enemies on all sides right here and struggling with too many powerful domestic convulsions to seek a conflict with the United States.

Nevertheless Germany and the United States are now bound to face each other as the two most formidable rivals for prestige, not alone in Atlantic ocean verkehr, but in the struggle for world markets in Asia, Australia, South America, Africa, Continental Europe, and even in the British colonies, where German influence has become strongly marked of late years. The transatlantic ship trust, under Morgan's tutorship, and the German steamship lines, with the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American as the pillars, are now squarely facing each other.

The publication of the clauses of the agreement arrived at between Morgan and ths two big German companies does not exclude the possibility of bitter rivalry and rate cutting for the possession of foreign markets. The German lines have the advantage of solely supplying the ocean traffic between New York and Bremen and Hamburg. But neither side binds itself to any conditions which will prevent the one or the other from extending its prestige upon the ocean.

MR. WIEGAND INTERVIEWED.

Your correspondent interviewed Director General Wiegand of the North German Lloyd at the Bristol Hotel here to-day directly after his arrival from the Riviera, whither he had journeyed after the close of the London steamship conference. Mr. Wiegand said:

"We have every reason to feel contented with the agreements made. Instead of a half-dozen or mors smaller lines competing with us and cutting rates, we have now a combined rival in its place. Our agreement is also such as to do away utterly with vicious rate cutting, which is injurious to both sides. The division of profts and dividend payment on capital stock also bind each party to respect the rights of the other under the convention.

"The American peril, you ask? Well, I for one do not share the general fear of an American invasion. Mr. Morgan is a keen, far-sighted organizer, and I do not know where he will stop in trying to secure control of Atlantic ocean trade. But one thing is certain, and that is that the German Lloyd or the Hamburg-American will never be Americanized or Morganized. These lines are essentially German.

"The ships are of German make, are manned by Germans and owned by Germans. To change this régime would be to destroy the prestige and high state of perfection which the German lines have maintained. Moreover, I am certain Mr. Morgan does not want our lines and can further his plans without embracing our fleets in the transatlantic combination."

Kaiser William personally took a hand in the negotiations for the preservation of the German steamship lines in German hands. Directors General Ballin and Wiegand are privileged guests at the royal palace, and in constant communication with his Majesty. Director General Wiegand also informed your correspondent that the Kaiser had given his approval to the convention with the English and American lines and was pleased with the result. Nevertheless Count Kanitz, leader of the Agrarian Party of the Reichstag, will bring in a resolution at the reopening of the session next month calling upon ths Government to take more aggressive steps in protecting the German lines, as auxiliaries to the German naval fleet, from the encroachments of foreign capital.

ENCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

Two months have elapsed since the Government established its new bureau for the encouragement of German emigration to South America and the German colonies in Africa, Sumatra, New Guinea, the Marsball Islands, and Samoa. The Governor of Samoa is now here conferring with the representatives of the Foreign Office to consider the best way to induce German immigrants to set up their tent poles in German territory instead of passing through Castle Garden and giving up all affiliations with the Fatherland. But the two months have sufficed to shew that the Government cannot turn away the flood tide of immigrants from the United States. A baker's dozen go to German colonial possessions to every thousand that take passage for the United States. This is a source of anguish to the German Government hardly in keeping with the altruistic professions of the Kaiser toward Uncle Sam.

For the United States is still the "holy of holies" for adventurous immigrants and discontented souls crowded in the thickly populated empire. The newspapers every day print essays and leaders on the vest undertakings of the "Amerikaner," the giant trusts formed, and the colossal fortunes acquired there. To an American acquainted with the lights and shadows of existence in the United States these prize leaders sound like Arabian tales.

WALL STREET INFLUENCES.

It is not the fluctuations of the Boer war, British consols, Lombard Street, or Continental European financial ventures which absorb the attention of the Boerse. It is Northern and Canadian Pacifics, Northern Security, United States Steel, Atchison, American Tobacco, and other Wall Street stocks which hold the almost undivided attention of the German Boerse.

It is no wonder, therefore, that thousands are attracted to the United States, as in the latter part of the eighties and a decade ago, to acquire fortunes. The emigrant movement toward the United States is once more on the upward grade for the first time since 1897, and going upward by big bounds. This is due in a large measure to domestic hardships, and the prospect of higher breadstuffs and raw materials as the result of a high agrarian tariff.

In no other European country is the term "American peril" so much used to make propaganda against the United States trade as in Germany. So far as the "American peril" applies to domestic Germany it is a misnomer, merely coined by the agrarians to create a false fear in the public mind and to prepare for a prohibitive tariff policy against the United States. In unpartisan and unprejudiced circles the American trade influence on Germany is regarded as a blessing in disguise. American machinery and cheap raw materials and methods have revolutionized German methods, and helped materially to give German industries and exports an upward impulse during the last decade. Consumers of American imports realize this and protest against prohibitive tariffs on American grains, petroleum, raw copper, machinery, tools, and other finished, half-finished, or raw products. In justics to Kaiser William it is to be acknowledged that he, too, realizes the value of close commercial relations between the United States and Germany.

But the Kaiser forfeited intimate relations with and the goodwill of the aristocracy and members of his Court in championing a broad, liberal commercial policy for the United States. It is with ill-disguised antipathy that the agrarian leaders, who grace ths royal Court upon festive occasions and make up tbs bulk of the ultra-conservative and Reichspartei, regard ths overtures toward the United States. In the Reichstag "the American peril" is hauled forth as a scarecrow to arouse animosity for party weal.

The mission of Prince Henry to the United States was regarded with open displeasure by the agrarian press. The presentation of the statue of Frederick the Great provoked the hostility of the Social Democratic and reactionary press against the United States. In addition to these anti-American elements one must include the Pan-Americans and Hanseatic colonial societies, who regard the Monroe doctrine as an arrogant assumption of protectoracy and look with envious eyes upon South American territory.

Kaiser William may convince the State Department at Washington that the Government has no intention of obtaining a naval or coaling station in South America nor any intention of setting up the German flag in that part of the Western Hemisphere. But that does not squelch the ambitions of the powerful colonial and Pan-Germanic societies, who are carefully nursing German colonies in Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, Bolivia, and other South American republics. The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American are the advance guards of these interests, and German commerce seeks its outlet there more and more. The German colonies are notoriously failures and financial as well as commercial misadventures. South America, on the other hand, holds out splendid inducements to German exporters of finished products and also to German importers of raw material.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Kaiser William is a post-graduate in the art of "dilettante diplomacy." Rome receives a statue of Goethe to placate the pro-French and anti-German elements there who want to release Italy from the bonds of the Triple Alliance and bring it closer to France, especially since the latter nation removed clericalism as an obstruction to a Franco-Italian alliance. It was not accident but aforethought that prompted Kaiser William to announce the repeal of the obnoxious dictatorship clause in the federation of Alsace-Lorraine with the German Empire while Loubet and the Czar of Russia were exchanging compliments and peace promises at St. Petersburg.

Peace reigns like a cooing dove over Continental Europe. But again it is a case of "protesting too much." The renewal of the triple alliance with Italy serves as an occasion to dwell with much eloquence upon the peaceful aspirations of the Dreibund while France and Russia counter by symbolizing the dual alliance as a dagger with a wreath of leaves wrapped around the hilt.

But all these peace offerings have a subtle, insinuating flavor, as though they are only well turned warnings and threats. In a few days the great Tempelhofer Field near Berlin will be alive with the military hosts for the Spring manoeuvres, which exhibit German military prowess. The visit of the Czar to France and the return visit of Loubet to Russia are commemorated by imposing military spectacles which speak more eloquently than words as to what these meetings mean.

When Loubet dropped off for a few hours to pay a visit to the peaceful King Christian of Denmark it occasioned columns of apprehensive discussion as to what this meant. The toasts delivered at the Copenhagen palace left no one in doubt that Denmark has not forgotten the drubbing it received from Prussia and still aches for the restoration of the Danish provinoe.

THE STATUE HABIT.

The sams motivs that prompted Kaiser William to send a statue of Goethe to Rome, to do chores for the Czar when the latter passed through Germany on his way to France, and to perform a thousand and ons little courtesies, is the same that occasioned Prince Henry's visit and the gift of the statue of Frederick the Great. The Kaiser believes that more can be accomplished in a friendly way than by a war of tsriff reprisals or by allowing linguistic charges to go unanswered.

Germany now maintains a stationary fleet of four war vessels, including three cruisers and a gunboat, in South American waters. There is now what ths naval department calls an "American station." Ths navy office freely admits that these ships are kept in the South American and West Indian waters to offer "adequate protection" to German property and citizens owing to the revolutions and domestic outbreaks in South America. There is nothing alarming in this so long as Germany keeps outside the dead-line of the Monroe doctrine.

But it is as clear as the midday sun that Germany and ths United States are face to face with a commercial rivalry which will test to the extreme the good relations caused by the Kaiser's friendly overtures. Moreover, much missionary work will be required to dispel the anti-American sentiment which prevails in Germany and to curb ths Pan-Germanic zeal of the colonial societies.

A. T.

Strange Prerogatives of King Edward

The Only Person in the Empire Who Cannot Arrest a Felon—No Judicial Processes Can Be Served in His Residences.

IN consequence of the coming ceremonies attending the crowning of Edward VII. it might be well to observe that, contrary to widespread opinion, the prerogatives of the King of England, though considerably curtailed by a long series of enactments, are still of great extent and of vast importance.

The theory of English law, as to the prerogatives of the monarch, are entirely inconsistent. The law recognizes him as an irresponsible being, and yet that same law defines his powers. In consequence of this position, the courts have from time to time interpreted what constitutes his prerogatives. For a clearer conception of these various "privileges," they have been divided into four principal classes, viz.: personal, political, judicial, and ecclesiastical.

However ludicrous it may appear to the untutored American, it is nevertheless a fact (according to British statutes) that among the many rights which have been taken from the sovereign, are, that he can neither die nor make mistakes, (?) but there may be a demise of the crown, and thereby a transfer of authority. Neither can he be under age, and if so, a protector is appointed for administrative purposes. He is personally irresponsible for crime, or tort, and should injury be inflicted at the hands of the King, it is attributed to the blunders of his advisers.

A curious consequence of the entire exemption of the monarch is, that he is the only person in the realm who cannot, under any circumstances whatever, arrest a felon. The reason for this is, that if the prisoner were innocent, no action for false imprisonment could be brought against the crowned head.

The King is also exempt from taxation, because, as the revenue is one of his prerogatives, it would be useless for him to tax himself, yet, the lands purchased from the privy purse are taxable. No matter what debts he may contract, he cannot be arrested or his goods restrained or taken in execution. This privilege of being exempt from taxation applies to the palaces and all public buildings of state. No judicial process can be served in royal residences, but this immunity does not extend to buildings when not used as a royal dwelling, such as Hampton Court House. Holyrood House is still a sanctuary from civil process.

The King is the supreme executive and coordinate authority, and is paramount to Parliament, which body he can dissolve or prorogue at his pleasure, but he cannot prolong the sessions beyond seven years. In theory, Parliament exists but at the will of the sovereign, and a vote for a member is merely a franchise granted through the graciousness of the monarch, and is not an inherent right of the subject. The King can refuse to assent to a bill passed by Parliament, though it can be said that this right has not been exercised since Queen Anne's reign, when that sovereign refused to sign the Scottish Militia bill. The ruler is not bound by any act of Parliament unless he is named therein, and likewise, any proclamation issued by the King, is only binding when founded upon and conforming to the common law; neither can he create any new offense.

The right of the Crown to grant letters of denization has been preserved, as has also the valuable power to grant peerages at will, when not restrained by act of Parliament. The right of the King to have supreme command of the army and navy was contested by the Long Parliament. Parliament has not, as yet, sought to deprive the King of his commercial rights, which consist of the coining of money, regulating weights and measures, establishing markets, fairs, and seamarks. He is the sole power in constituting corporations. Some of his prerogatives, such as being the "parent of infants, idiots, and lunatics," are exercised through Ministers and a Board of Trade.

His judicial prerogatives proclaim him to be the "Fountain of Justice." A learned commentator has said, that in being the "fountain of justice" it is not considered that the King is the author, only ths distributer—"not the spring, only the reservoir." As Supreme Judge, the King can appoint all the judicial officials (except in certain lower courts,) who act as his deputies, and, as "supreme conservator of the peace," he can appoint "Justices of the peace," through the Lord Lieutenant in counties, and ths Lord Chancellor in cities and boroughs.

Ths King is the head of tbe Church. By virtue of this prerogative, hs convenes, dissolves convocation, nominates the Bishoprics, and other Church preferments. Hs is the Supreme Court in all ecclesiastical affairs, though this Appellate Court is now vested in a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with Archbishops and Bishops as Assessors. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral cannot proceed to the election of a Bishop without the King's permission to elect. When any bensficence is vacant by the promotion of the incumbent to a Bishopric other than a colonial Bishopric, the King has ths privilege of appointing. Whenever a new Bishopric is created, it is under the power of an act of Parliament.

It seems to be as head of the Church that the King grants licensss to hold in mortmain, though the right now extends to lay, as well as to ecclesiastical, affairs.

R. J. W.

To Mark the Site of Braddock's Defeat

Monument to be Erected on Spot Where British Were First Routed in America, and Where Washington, then a Staff Officer Wearing the King's Uniform, Got his First Experience of Battle.

AFTER remaining unmarked for nearly 150 years, the scene of Gen. Braddock's defeat is to havs a monument. It will be placed in Kennywood Park on a site commanding an extensive view of the environs of the battle ground, where, on July 9, 1755, the petulant Braddock was mortally wounded and his little army almost annihilated in an ambuscads of French and Indians.

The monument will be simple but durable and will be erected by the Pittsburg Railways Company. The spot where it will stand has been selected, and it will be in place before the next anniversary of ths battle.

A recent controversy regarding the fate of tbs old Fort Pitt blockhouse has awakened unusual interest in Pittsburg history, and the time is fitting for the commemoration of ths conflict in which the British arms in America received their first great reverse. A bronze tablet suitably inscribed will be implanted in a large boulder on ths brow of the hill on the extreme eastern side of the park, where an abrupt precipics 200 feet high separates the pleasure ground from the narrow plain along the south bank of Monogahela River opposite the Borough of Braddock. A monument of this sort practically would defy the ravages of the elements and is thought to be most appropriats to the rustic character of its surroundings.

A reporter with a camera, in exploring recently some of the romantic corners of ths park, made a photograph of a point overlooking ths winding river where Braddock crossed the stream on his way to his fated field. The picture shows one of the most attractive corners in the park, and when it was published in The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph and mentioned as ths place where the British Army turned from the south side of the Monongahela to cross ths river for the last time, the officials of the Pittsburg Railways Company at once determined to erect a tablet upon the spot. Among the thousands of visitors who throng the place every week during the Summer there are perhaps few who know that they tread historic ground and that in their range of vision from the top of the precipice the whols panorama of the battlefield lies like a map before them.

It was on Tuesday night, July 8, 1755, that Gen. Edward Braddock and his expedition, comprising 1,400 men—veteran British grenadiers from the Seven Years' War and colonial rangers well versed in Indian warfare—reached the banks of the Monongahela below McKeesport, Penn. Within two daye the English officer expected to receive ths surrender of the French stronghold of Fort Duquesns and reclaim for his King all the great strip of territory west of ths Alleghany Mountains.

Long before dawn on Wednesday the troops were on the alert, and the rising sun on that suitry July morning looked down upon one of the most imposing armies that ever invaded the American wilderness. Before the close of the day more than half the number had been slaughtered and scalped by ths savages, and the valiant but obstinate commander had received his death wound.

The river was forded near Demmer Station, and the army, as if on dress parade, marched down ths south bank of the stream. The steep precipice at the narrows above described offered an obstruction to ths working party, and it was determined to cross the river again. At noon the main body came up and halted just above Kennywood while the pioneers prepared a roadway for the wagon and artillery train. Col. Gage—the same Gage who afterward gained fame in the Revolutionary War during the Boston campaign—led the vanguard and held the ford where Braddock Borough now stands. Before 2 o'clock all was ready for the crossing. The national bands struck up the Grenadiers' march, and with pride the commander watched his array of veterans swing into line.

"A finer sight could not havs been held," says Judgs Yates in his account of his visit to the battleground in 1776. "The shining barrels of the firelocks, the excellent order of the men, the cleanliness of their apparel, the joy depicted on every face at being so near Fort Duquesne—the highest object of their wishes. The music re-echoed through the forest. How brilliant the morning! How melancholy the evening!"

Every ons is familiar with ths terrible slaughter that followed. It equals the percentage of losses at Waterloo. The number of killed in the ranks of the British and colonists is reported at 456, while 421 were wounded. Within three hours the sad remnant of the proud army straggled back toward Kennywood. Men who had led ths furious charges of Fontenoy ten years before fled headlong when beset by the painted allies of the French.

Braddock himself was a hero of Fontenoy, having served nearly fifty years in the Coldstream Guards, the elite of the English Army. He rose from the office of ensign in that famous command to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, having been conspicuous in his gallantry under the very eyes of the Duke of Cumberland. On Sunday night, July 13, Braddock died and was buried in the roadway with scant military honor. Washington, then an aids on Braddock's staff, read the funeral service.

Such, in brief, is the career of the old General whose disaster will be recalled by this latest addition to Greater Pittsburg's monuments.

WOMAN'S EXPOSITON IN PARIS.

An International Exhibition of Women's Arts and Crafts has just been opened in Paris in the gigantic glass buildings on the banks of the Seine in which were held the horticultural shows during the World's Fair of 1900.

According to the "methodical plan," the exhibition is divided into eight groups, under the following heads: Woman in history, including feminine dress in diffsrent countries, and periods and objects of art, (portraits, busts, &c.,) recalling famous women; woman at home—medicine, education, athletics, household questions, toilet articles; woman at work out of her home—agriculture, gardening, &c., colonial enterprise, trades of all kinds; woman's work at home—lacemaking, &c., artificial flowers, lingerie, millinery, dressmaking, straw articles, typewriting, leather working, bookbinding; woman and the fine arts—hand painting on dresses and fans, jewelry, art furniture, oil paintings, engravings, water colors, miniatures, ceramics, enamels, and sculpture.

Other groups are arranged to include: Woman on the stage—the arts of the theatre, elocution, singing, dancing, instrumental music, stage managing; woman in science and letters—practical inventions due to women, works by women in literature, art, and in every sort of science from natural philosophy to occultism, the last branch including fortune telling, prophecy, thought reading, graphology, "psychometry," &c.; woman in social economy—social action of women by publications of all sorts and by lectures, by leagues, charitable undertakings, clubs, trades unions, &c., and by every propaganda for psace, temperance, education, and the equality of the sexes. On the committee are Mme. Paul Deschanel, wife of the late President of the Chamber; M. Duclaux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, while among the lady patrons are the Baroness James de Rothschild, Mme. Schmahl, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

A Roof Garden Hospital Is the Latest.

Established for the Treatment of Heat Prostration Cases in Boston—Patients Kept in by a Railing.

A "ROOF GARDEN" for the treatment of heat prostration cases is the latest addition to the equipment of the Boston City Hospital Relief Station. Nearly the entire roof has been covered by a raised platform, inclosed by a woven-iron fence about seven feet high, and from iron stanchions erected at convenient points awnings have been stretched. When the work is completed the roof will have the appearance of a camp of four or five tents.

Each tent is equipped with two cots and supplied with tables, chairs, &c., as well as adorned by plants and ferns. The sides of the tents are not placed in position in fair weather, in order that the patient may receive the full benefit of the circulation of air, and when this circulation is not naturally induced electric fans will be operated as auxiliaries. In addition to the number of bathrooms specially provided in the body of the building for the treatment of heat cases, a portable bath tub will be installed on the roof.

In fact, the treatment of such cases was one of the things specially provided for when the plans for the relief station were being made. Situated in one of the most densely populated sections of the city, and close to some of the largest railroad yards and docks, a demand for this special treatment during the Summer season was foreseen.

The first stage of the treatment is the immersion of the patient in a bath tub filled with water and ice, for the purpose of lowering the temperature. So much accomplished, stimulation, diet, and quiet complete the work. The station has been liberally supplied with bath tubs, and it is expected that the roof garden will contribute to the quiet and comfort of the patient.

The establishment of the roof garden will, says The Boston Herald, help the patients by removing them further from noise, and it will also allow a freer circulation of air than is possible in any of the dormitories. The iron inclosure makes the place perfectly safe, even for delirious patients, and it would be impossible for one to escape unless he provided himself with a flying machine. The roof is as readily accessible as any of the dormitories, as the elevator runs to the roof level.

One ambulance is constantly hitched up, ready to respond to a call, and in five seconds after a call is received by telephone the ambulance is on the street, carrying, in addition to the necessary stretchers, a full "emergency" equipment, an orderly, and a surgeon.

Filipino Torture of American Soldiers.

Facts Which Illustrate the Position of the Army in the Archipelago—The Strain Upon the Lonely Sentinel—Volunteers Versus Regulars.

THAT chartered liberty which a member of Congress has to attack a body of men not privileged to defend themselves either by word or ballot should make him regulate somewhat his speech. The laws of war prescribe the treatment of unarmed prisoners. The army is practically unarmed before Congress, and it is protected not even by the laws of war.

It is unfortunate that the charges against the army before the Congressional Committee and in Congress make a greater impression on the public than the unobtrusive telegrams direct from the Philippines, unless these happen to furnish comment for the enemies of the army in Congress.

For example, take the following:

"While Second Lieut. Robert C. Humber of the Tenth Infantry and Sergeant Walling of the same regiment were walking about six miles from Camp Vickers, in Mindanao, they perceived a single Moro carrying a flag of truce. When the native had approached close to the Americans he suddenly drew his creese and slashed Sergeant Walling, cutting his arm completely off. Lieut. Humber attempted to shoot the Moro, but his revolver missed fire, and the native escaped in the tall grass."

The foregoing throws a light on the conditions of warfare in the Islands, but it attracts no such attention as Corporal O'Brien's sensational charges in an adjoining column. Corporal O'Brien's statements were readily disproved, but the facts of the telegram remain, and could be supplemented by the testimony of every one who has been in the Philippines.

If the real conditions existing in the Philippines could be made clear to the country, it would throb with sympathy for the lot of the army, officers and enlisted men, who are there not by their own act, but under orders.

THE LONELY SENTINEL.

However encouraging the setting up of Presidentes and the getting of civil machinery to work seems at this distance, the army knows that the value of an oath counts for nothing, that under the fairest professions of friendship a conspiracy may be hatching, that surrender means buried guns ready for any outbreak, and that the bolo is always sharpened. The lonely sentinel in the quiet night stands, every nerve strained, his ear ready for every sound, glancing with apprehension right and left at the white-shirted "amigo" or the boloman stealing through the long grass. There is not a moment when he may not expect a knife through his ribs, or the boloman's expert cut across his abdomen.

A man braces himself for the strain of battle. One shock, and it is over. But the nerves of these little garrisons and of the lonely sentinels are never unstrung.

There is in Washington now a Lieutenant who against the warning of his brother officers expressed his faith in the friendship of the people and went freely among them unarmed. The reward of his faith was a spear thrust through the fleshy part of both legs. He will never walk again.

The massacre at Bulangiga made but little impression outside of the army, even here in New York City where Captain Connell belonged. Captain Connell was a Catholic, and for that reason was on special terms of friendliness with the Presidente and the padres. Yet these same men with whom he had broken bread and knelt at the altar, having disarmed him by friendliness, had him murdered while he and his men were at breakfast and off guard. The Presidente had taken the oath of alligiance, yet this fact, which if possible adds to the enormity of the massacre, seemed to be scarcely taken into consideration here either by the Imperialists insisting on the progress of peace or the anti-imperialists.

CAPT. GILLMORE'S EXPERIENCE.

The insensibility at home to the massacre of the men of the Ninth Regiment was not felt in the Phillipines, where the massacre thrilled every garrison with horror. But all such attempts were not equally successful. A detachment of the Twenty-sixth Regiment made a small garrison, Capt. Gilmore commanding. Taking advantage of one of the coast hemp steamers he went off on an inspection tour.

He was due to arrive at his garrison at a certain time. The delay, however, of the steamer brought him in too late to go to quarters, and he remained on the steamer all night. Meanwhile the sentry during the night was approached from behind and a bolo sliced off the side of his head. Before he fell he was able to scream twice, "I'm murdered! I'm murdered!"

The doctor within heard the cry and alarmed the detachment, not in time, however, to save all. Capt. Gilmore's bed was attacked and hacked to pieces before it was found to be empty. The assassins went to the next room and the occupant was stabbed fifteen times. His head was cut open. He had never wakened from sleep.

The doctor got the men together, but eight were killed before the murderers fled. These were afterward captured, and confessed to an organization for the purpose of murdering the officers while asleep and seizing the guns. Five men were told off to murder the sentry, five to kill the officers and the rest of a chosen fifteen to overcome the men. Notwithstanding the cold-bloodedness of the attack, the natives were held as prisoners of war, confined for three months and subsequently released.

Yet deaths such as these are preferable to possible torture. There is in town now a young widow who is thankful that her husband died from a spear thrust and escaped torture. The Malay is ingenious in methods of torture. The water torture is only one among several methods. And this compared with others is relatively mild. One torture is to bury an enemy up to his head, place out of reach articles of food, and leave him to starve to death in its sight. The torture is made more effective by putting sweets in the ears and nostrils to attract insects.

Burying alive is by no means uncommon, even in such numbers as fifty and twenty-five. From such fates as these it has been part of our duty to protect friendly natives. I do not believe any one now doubts that such mysterious disappearances as that of Capt. Rockafeller, who early in the war went out at night to inspect outposts and was never seen again, must be attributed to burying, and one can only hope that he was first mercifully killed.

SUFFERING INDIGNITIES.

In the report of cruelties practiced by our army, as in that charged against Lieut. Arnold of the Fourth Cavalry, now before Congress, the causes which have led to the efforts to extort confessions are rarely given, when in almost every case it is to save the lives of comrades who may be subject to even a worse fate. That no men suddenly become wicked is axiomatic. The paternal relation of our soldiers to the natives after the occupation of Manila distinguished them from the soldiery of other nations in the East. With evidences of this these columns could be filled. We who witnessed it were swollen with pride.

On the other hand, our Spanish and Filipino friends complained bitterly of our leniency. Yet in the painful weeks before the breaking out of hostilities our men were hacked by bolos in the hands of pretended "amigos," and subjected to indignities which they bore with patience that astonished the foreigners who saw them. An Englishman said to me, "I have never seen white troops before put up with such humiliation."

At the same time the insurgent officers came and went wearing their side arms while our men were not permitted within their lines. It was customary to examine natives for daggers and bolos on entering town by running the hands up and down their thinly clad bodies. One day a dagger was found. The man was ordered to give it up. He drew it out and made one spring at Capt. Overton, who was on duty, but a watchful sergeant threw up his hand.

The uprisings then planned were known to friendly Filipinos, who could not understand our indifference. Their fears of the capture of Manila by the insurgents would be a revelation to the friends of Anguinaldo in this country. There are some of us who will never forget the significant drawing of the finger across the throat to indicate the danger that threatened us. It is perhaps not known that before the arrival of our troops and after the sinking of the Spanish ships every craft in the bay was filled with the women and children of Manila, and that the Governor General was besieged by women begging him to surrender to the American Admiral lest the town fall into the hands of the insurgents.

As the war progressed the growing bitterness of our troops was sad to see. The men never felt that they were allowed properly to protect themselves. They always felt that they were being sacrificed to public sentiment at home.

"Be kind to the natives. Be kind to the natives. I'm sick of the phrase," one of them said to me. "Nobody thinks of our safety."

"A dead volunteer is only a dead volunteer. A dead regular would have to be replaced," they argued.

KNOW THEIR MEN.

A little vessel armored with sheet iron ran from Calumpit up the Rio Grande to the different posts. The boat was repeatedly fired on, but the men were not allowed to return the fire.

"When some of us are killed perhaps we will be allowed to defend ourselves," one of the men said.

Shortly after that two men were killed, and the Laguna de Bay, an improvised gunboat, came down and shelled the town and put a stop to the firing. To fire on an outpost meant a court-martial.

By the hardest experience the troops have come to know the nature of the foe. This knowledge is not shared by the people at home. This knowledge, which all who have been in the Philippines are in possession of, makes them know that the hopes and views of the anti-Imperialists, if one may take advantage of so stupid a phrase, are merely academic theories to which the army is constantly sacrificed. The nature of a people cannot be altered by pressing a button. No amount of elective machinery can grind out citizens, as we understand the term. A prominent Filipino, the owner of a tobacco factory employing 5,000 workers, said to me: "If you people were to go away we would be cutting one another's throats in a week."

At present a homogenous nation made up of a number of tribes speaking different languages and with hereditary feuds is the most futile of dreams. No amount of discussion alters the facts.

Curiously enough, those who are familiar with the Islands have juster, friendlier feelings for their inhabitants than either of the two parties at home. But they differ from both the Administration and its opponents as to methods. The vacillation and flaccidity of the Administration in the beginning made the war possible. The constant sop thrown to its opponents at home prolonged it. Between the two both the army and the islands have paid a heavy penalty.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

MOONSHINERS IN THE METROPOLIS

Illicit Distillers in New York now Working in Handsome Apartment Houses—During the Past Few Months Peddlers have been Employed to Dispose of the Product—How the Distillers Evade Capture.

WITH stories of moonshining one naturally associates dark forests and ingeniously concealed caves, rough dressed and gruff speaking mountaineers who would fight to the death in defense of their highly-prized "stills," and an occasional lovely daughter, who acts the rôle of spy, warning her parent of the approach of strangers who might interfere with his illicit business.

But it is moonshining under these conditions that troubles the Government least. The mountaineer has but a small market for his product, and that is difficult to reach; consequently he finds the need of a distillery of but small capacity. His stealings are not large, in fact they are almost inconsequential, comparatively speaking.

It is in the heart of New York, in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other large cities where watchfulness on the part of the Federal authorities is a thousand fold more necessary, because the metropolitan moonshiner now is the most active as well as the most cunning defaulter of the Government that operates in his line.

There is nothing romantic about your city distiller, unless there is something romantic in a woman carrying five gallons of "wildcat" whisky in a belt strapped around her body and doling the liquor out to patrons through a cleverly hidden spigot; in the transportation through the city streets every day of large quantities of the illicit product in tomato and milk cans, and in barrels labeled "cleaning fluid," and in the unsuspected conversion of a modern, handsomely furnished, $20,000 dwelling in the heart of a respectable neighborhood into a distillery with a capacity of 1,000 gallons a day.

Your mountain distiller conceals his still in the depths of a cave that is almost inaccessible. Distilling he considers one of his vested rights. The person who breaks it up is looked upon as his natural enemy.

His compeer in the city seems to be willing to own that he is violating the law. The revenue agent says an old saying might truthfully be made to read "Once a moonshiner, always a moonshiner."

REPEATED OFFENSES.

A local agent says that several moonshiners who have operated in New York City and suburbs have been caught in the act two or three times. One notorious "wildcat" distiller has been in the toils five times, and it is but reasonable to suppose that he will return to his old tricks as soon as his present sentence is served.

The New York moonshiner is just as ingenious in hiding his still as the shrewdest of his ilk in the mountains of Tennessee or South Carolina. Sometimes he tries to deceive by pretending not to conceal, but more often he hides his distillery where even the clever Federal detectives can find no trace of it for months. During these months he has sometimes one but more frequently "twin" distilleries industriously at work, turning out whisky that costs not more than 50 cents a gallon, but which brings about $1.50, and upon which the Federal Government tax of $1.10 is saved. The output of this still may be anywhere from 100 to 1,000 gallons each day. So it is seen that the profit is a neat one.

Quite naturally, with a business that pays so big a percentage on the investment, the proprietors are scrupulously careful that the Government doesn't get "on." Usually only those who are directly connected with the operation of the still know its location. These guard the secret well. They have another reason than mere sense of obligation to their employer; they know that detection means drastic punishment for some one, and that this burden cannot be shifted from their shoulders if they are captured in the raid.

Their cunning is marvelous, revenue agents say. Col. Thompson, Government agent for this district, says that the men double on their tracks like a fox as they leave or approach the still.

In one instance, he relates, a man employed in one of the illicit stills on the east side walked nearly four miles to reach a point five blocks from where he set out, fearing that he was being followed. He walked across town, from Second Avenue to the North River twice, on different streets, turned, and went down to the South Ferry, on the east side, crossed Broadway, walked back north on the west side, and finally arrived. There were no developments immediately, but they came later.

SELLING THE GOODS.

A ticklish piece of business is the disposing of moonshine whisky. Saloon keepers are pretty shy of handling it, and won't enter into negotiations unless they are sure of their men.

During the past few months moonshiners and saloon men have employed peddlers, who sell the product. Some firms are known to have had a dozen or twenty men thus employed. They go around through the tenement houses and sweatshops with the liquor in unsuspicious-looking cans. These are sold at a very low figure, considering that they contain "whisky."

In some of the larger and more prosperous apartment houses the stuff is delivered in five-gallon milk cans. Some of the unscrupulous saloon keepers sell it over their bars. You may well be suspicious of moonshine, revenue officers say, when you see this sign:

Largest Drink of Kentucky Whisky in the City—Only 3 Cents.

The saloon keepers who sell this "wildcat" whisky smuggle it into their places in various ways. A workman may walk into the saloon with a small, square tin can, or with a telescope grip, or with a bag of "rags." If he does and there is a revenue officer in the vicinity you may expect him to keep a weather eye open.

During the past few months the New York revenue officials have found several instances where women have played prominent parts in the manufacture of illicit whisky. Oftentimes women are kept about the place as a blind, as was the case in One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx on Monday, when Col. Thompson and his men raided a still located in a dwelling house. An innocent-appearing woman and her three children lived in the house. The still was turning out liquor in the basement.

WOMEN MOONSHINERS.

Frequently women engage in moonshining "on their own hook." The New York officials have caught six or eight women in the business recently. One of them returned to her illicit still after she had served one sentence and was caught a second time. Probably the most useful purpose to which the women can be put by operators of illicit stills is in disposing of the product.

Col. Thompson says that it has been reported to him several times that a certain woman is agent for one of the east side distilleries. She is said to carry the liquor with her in a belt strapped about her waist. This belt is said to have a capacity of five gallons. The liquor is drawn from the belt by means of a faucet which it would take a mighty keen eye to discover. Col. Thompson says that his men have watched for this woman, but that thus far she has eluded them.

AN UNDERGROUND TUNNEL.

One of the most ingeniously hidden stills ever uncovered by the New York authorities, Col. Thompson says, was in Ludlow Street, on the east side, about eighteen months ago. In the cellar of a building a trap door had been sunk, through which one who knew the secret could pass by way of a tunnel under the foundation wall to a large basement room under an adjoining building. To this there was no means of access save through the tunnel. It is probable that the still would have continued in operation indefinitely, according to the authorities, had not one of the men connected with its operation betrayed his fellows because of a falling out he had with them.

Recently illicit distillers have taken to well furnished houses that have had good reputations, and in them have placed their apparatus. Officials say that moonshiners in town have reduced the business to an almost perfect system, so that it is very difficult to locate them. Every precaution is taken to hide the place and to prevent exposures in the transportation and sale of the goods.

In many cases the proprietors of moonshining manufactories never go near the stills; frequently they do not know where they are. They trust all to their lieutenants, and do not trouble themselves about the "joints" so long as the revenue is forthcoming. Thus the Government agents in raiding stills seldom get the "captains" of the industry, and these individuals are able to start in business again on short notice.

The still of ordinary capacity costs about $2,000, says Col. Thompson. It is seen that it would take hardly a week's operations to pay for the equipment, and another week would mean a fat profit. It is impossible to tell, always, how long the raided stills have been running, but it is known that some operators have become wealthy in their business. It is reasonable to believe, too, that there are some stills so perfectly hidden that they have been able to run for years without interference.

Col. Thompson says that there is much more illicit distilling in Greater New York than in the same geographical space in any other portion of the United States. During the past two years the local representatives of the Government have uncovered and demolished, on an average, three stills a month.

There is little appreciable increase or decrease in the amount of moonshining in the city and vicinity. The most apparent change has been the distribution of the joints over a scattered territory. In years past the east side was the favorite section for most of the illicit stills, but they are no longer confined to that section.

During the past two weeks several important arrests have been made in New York, including that of the so-called "King of the Moonshiners." Col. Thompson, however, says that there seems to be little hope of suppressing illicit distilling in New York and other big cities as long as men will take chances on making money fast and easily without heeding the provisions of the law.

Curious Discovery About Mr. Carnegie's First Voyage to America.

IT HAS now been discovered by the people of Bangor, Me., that that town possesses an interesting historical relic of a personal character whose existence there had not previously been suspected. This is the only existing drawing of the ship in which Andrew Carnegie first came to this country. It is etched on a whale's tooth.

Under date of May 17, 1901, Mr. Carnegie, in a letter in The London Standard, wrote:

"Knackaderry Castle,
"County of Dumbartonshire.

"My Dear Lord Provost:

"It gives me pleasure to provide the needed funds for branch libraries, which are sure to prove of great advantage to the masses of the people. It is just fifty-two years since my parents with their two little boys sailed from the Broomielaw for New York in the bark Wiscasset. It is delightful to be permitted to commemorate the event."

Then it was that the people in Bangor began to recall the old ship Wiscasset, and it was then that a relic possessed by a Bangor woman, Mrs. Ellen Hubbard Gould, wife of Joshua P. Gould of Essex Street, became of more than former value, although this keepsake had always been highly cherished. The relic to which reference is made is an etching on a whale's tooth.

The tooth was one of those of a whale killed off the coast of New Zealand, Jan. 7, 1836, in latitude 30 degrees and 30 minutes S., longitude 177 degrees, 30 minutes west. The tooth weighs four pounds, and is eight inches in length. The whale in question was killed by the crew of the whaler Wiscasset, and in commemoration of the event a member of the crew, G. W. Hubbard of Wiscasset, made an etching on the smooth surface of the tooth.

The picture represents the ship lying by while several of her boats are in pursuit of a whale, which is but a short distance away. The scene is produced with remarkable fidelity to details, and shows that the artist must have possessed considerable skill. The lines were evidently carved with a knife and then traced with India ink.

ABOUT THE SHIP.

There can be no contention over the decision that it was this vessel that brought the Carnegie family to America, for a careful search of the marine registers, old and new, shows that there was only one square-rigged vessel named Wiscasset, that one being a whaler built in Wiscasset, Me., and named for the town.

Wiscasset is built upon land purchased by the Massachusetts Colonists from the Wawenock Indians, and the Indian name of the place was Whacasseke. From the beginning of the eighteenth century down to the latter part of the last century, when steam crowded sailing vessels out of many trades, Wiscasset was an especially prosperous seaport town, and at one time had a large fleet of vessels engaged in whaling.

In 1834 the Wiscasset Whaling Fishing Company was formed and built the Wiscasset. The ship made several voyages from Wiscasset to the whaling grounds in the Pacific, each voyage being of about three years' duration, and was then sold. In 1849, at the time of the Carnegies' emigration to this country, it is probable, says The Bangor Daily Commercial, that the Wiscasset was in the merchant service as a general carrier, and rigged over into a bark, as many of the old ships had been.

Mrs. Gould received the picture from her mother, to whom it was given by her brother-in-law, G. W. Hubbard, who was the artist.

Foreign Notes.

Commenting upon the Rochambeau fêtes, Le Gaulois, of Paris, says concerning the American colony in Paris: "Its official centre is at that hospitable Embassy where Mrs. Porter is a kind and graceful hostess." After enumerating the many Americans in Paris, whether belonging to diplomacy, art, society, opera or trade, the Gaulois adds: "As will be seen, the American colony is a particularly brilliant one. It has intelligence, initiative, good taste and wealth; above all, it has that great attraction, the American woman. The American woman, open to all French ideas, is in Paris as she is in New York—attractive, free and at home. Being naturally charming, she need only be natural in order to please. She will please all the more now that her influence is seen through the sympathy at present openly manifested toward France on the other side of the Atlantic."

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La Patrie, of Paris, thinks that "Dreyfusism" is not yet done with, and that it is preparing for a final and decisive attack. Consequently it appeals to Nationalists to stand shoulder to shoulder.

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The London Daily Telegraph says that British residents at Constantinople enjoy the distinction of being probably the only British colony which has done absolutely nothing in the way of a memorial to the late Queen Victoria. This is not due to any want of loyalty, but rather to the jealousy between the different sets. It is sufficient for something to be proposed in one set to be violently opposed by the other. The colony is said to have no head and no representatives, and no one authorized to take the lead. One idea has been suggested, which sounds very appropriate, namely, that a blank wall of the British Embassy on the main street should be set back, and in the vacant space there should be erected an appropriate fountain with Turkish and English inscriptions. There would, it is said, be no difficulty in carrying out the scheme, for large numbers of natives would be glad to join.

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The exhibition of the Society of French Miniaturists and Illuminators has opened at the Cercle de la Librairie, 177 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. Among the works on view are those of Mme. Gallet-Levadé, MM. Belery-Desfontaines, Julien Le Blant, Marold, Guillonet, &c.

SOCIAL PRECEDENCE AT WASHINGTON

The Growth of Monarchical Customs in the Capital—England's Danger from the Unfed Millions—West Point Versus Sandhurst—Comments on News of the Week.

OTHER parts of the country may be amused by the wranglings and heart-burnings incident to the coronation of King Edward, but Washington follows them with serious and sympathetic interest. Only a very few Americans have any idea of the rigid system of etiquette which has grown up at the National Capital. The other day a high officer of the Government said: "My daughter went to lunch with the daughter of Secretary. —— yesterday. She did not come home until long after she was expected, and her mother asked her what was the matter. 'Oh,' she said, 'Secretary ——'s daughter was there, and none of us could go until she left, and we thought she never would go.' And I find that precedent is carried out in the strictest possible way all through Washington society in all of its sets, down to the very children."

If there are any persons in official life in Washington who do not attach importance to precedence, do not resent being seated out of rank at table, or being in all other ways given their exact official amount of deference, those persons keep extremely quiet. In Washington one ceases to be surprised at hearing persons of national reputation complaining fiercely because they have been subjected to some trivial slight in this matter of precedence. It irritates a Cabinet officer to be put a shade out of his rank just as much as it irritates a Congressman from nowhere or a Government clerk.

Precedence is killing Washington as a place of residence. It is destroying its chief charm. If one thinks of going there to live it is because he expects to have the opportunity to meet in the easy circumstances of social intercourse people who are interesting or amusing or curious. That social intercourse is becoming practically impossible. No one giving any sort of entertainment, however informal, dares to arrange his or her guests according to congeniality. The same people must always be put next to each other. The same man must take the same woman into dinner. The same youth must dance with the same girl. And as official life expands the blight of precedence spreads. It is difficult for an outsider to listen without laughing or showing irritation, as the Washingtonians discuss precedence and relate incidents of National and international catastrophes almost brought about by violation of it. But as some of the persons who most strenuously insist upon it are otherwise high above the human average, it would be well, before utterly condemning the Washingtonians, to reflect whether the craze for precedence is not a universal human weakness, latent—happily latent—in most of us because it has no chance to show itself.

However, if Washington is to be saved as a residence city, some scheme must be devised whereunder precedence and its complications and its depressing influences shall be confined to formal international functions for the diplomatists, who are primarily responsible for the present state of affairs.

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NEW YORK VS. WASHINGTON.

It is said that the diplomats and all the Washington sticklers for precedence are much irritated because New Yorkers, whether in their city or country or seashore houses, refuse to recognize the Washington system, and insist upon arranging their parties on the old-fashioned American plan of trying to give everybody a good time by putting him or her next to congenial persons. At Newport especially many broad hints have been thrown out—sometimes covert sneers, again pathetic appeal. But thus far no New York woman has hesitated to put a Second Secretary of one legation above the head of another if she thought that the better arrangement socially.

Nor have the many attempts to introduce an internal precedence into the fashionable sets in New York had any better success. Of this nature was the custom, imported a few years ago from England, of having the young girls courtesy to certain elderly women who were supposed to be "leaders." These elderly women did succeed in getting half way established a custom of no one leaving an entertainment before they left if it was so small that escape unobserved was impossible. But very few of the young girls took the courtesying seriously. Most of them did it in a shamefaced way, looking round to see if anybody was laughing at them, or else themselves grinned and made mocking faces as they turned away from doing what snobbish mammas had compelled.

There, apparently, can never be an aristocratic, exclusive society established in this country. Efforts are constantly being made in that direction, but they invariably and quickly fail. Whenever a fence is put up by any group of people round themselves one of two things happens. Either those inside grow terribly weary of their exclusiveness, and, finding that no particular benefit seems to be coming from it, voluntarily let down the fence; or, the society-mad herd, seeing the fence, makes a rush for it to get in, and there is a great rattling of hoofs and horns, a discovery of a loose paling, a crash and a mad scramble, and there are more inside than outside.

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THE KING'S DINNER.

In the agitation over crowns and robes, pomp and precedence, and processions, the most significant feature of the coronation is not getting the attention it demands. Sensational is not too strong a word to use in characterizing the King's dinner to half a million of his subjects, who, it is calmly announced, are living not in extreme poverty, not on a short-food supply, but in the deep shadow of starvation.

Over this dinner to the habitually starving in the richest nation on earth hovers the menacing phantom of England's real peril—the peril that you never see discussed, rarely see referred to, in the English magazines or newspapers of the higher kinds.

This peril may be described in a sentence: One-fourth of the population of Great Britain does not and cannot get enough to eat.

That is a conservative, undisputed statement of less than the ghostly truth. And it is a truth paralleled by no other country in real civilization—America, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary. If the test of a civilization is the welfare of those living under it, what must be the verdict upon the English civilization? For, around this blackness of slow starvation is a vast penumbra of indigence and poverty. And the bright circle of comfort and plenty is found to be like a thin line of light round a huge disk of darkness.

Nor is overcrowding the cause. If it were, then the same conditions would exist in Belgium, in Holland, in Switzerland, in parts of France. And the only efforts England makes to grapple with this peril are charitable enterprises—throwing food to the monster to placate it instead of planning to destroy it.

Until land is held in England as it is in other civilized countries, until English trade unions cease to be close corporations to which the mass of laborers cannot gain admittance, until the notions that work is a disgrace, and that accepting charity, no matter how thinly disguised it is, is honorable, are eradicated, England's inarticulate masses will continue to sink. But it will be long before the talk of benevolence, national, local, private, as a remedy ceases and the talk of justice begins. For justice would disturb privilege. And so the English masses grow poorer and poorer in body and in mind, less and less capable, more and more a drain and a drag upon English energy and progress.

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THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

It was an interesting coincidence that in the very week of the centenary of our own splendid West Point, the other English-speaking people should be discussing the dismal report of the Parliamentary Committee on Military Education and Training. "Keenness is out of fashion," say the committee. "It is not correct form." And they go on to show that the English military officer is not trained at all, and that it is idle for him to study, because promotion goes not by merit, but by social influence. That is, the English ideal of being a "gentleman" prevails, "gentleman" mesning, not a capable, hard-working, self-reliant man, as it does with us, but an idler, living off an unearned income, and busy about things that are admirable in direct proportion as they are useless to practical ends.

As preceding paragraphs in this article may suggest, English army reform is far too deep a problem to be reached by a statute. It involves radical social revolutions which grow steadily more difficult as the middle class, once the stay and hope of English efficiency, becomes richer and trains its sons to the ancient English ideal of a "gentleman."

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The Beef Trust agitation and the coal strike have caused much to be said and written in the past week on the subject of the increased cost of living. There seems to be no doubt that the cost of living to-day is high, out of all proportion to the rise in wages. Possibly a 10 per cent. advance in wages and a 30 per cent. advance in cost of living would be a statement of the case near enough for ordinary purposes.

On the face of it this looks as if we were to-day actually worse off than when we were in the depths of the hard times of eight years ago. But the chief factor in the difference between prosperity and hard times happens to be not the height of individual wages, but the total amount expended for labor, that is, the number of the employed.

In hard times the man with a job is supporting not only the helpless members of his family, but also the members who in good times are at work, and perhaps in addition he is burdened with the whole or partial care of his brother's or his wife's brother's family. When prosperity relieves him of these dead weights it gives him an actual increase of wages which is many times larger than any direct advance given by his employer.

This is a very obvious fact which does not appear in the promulgations of agitators or of those who approach the eminently business problem of labor from a purely sentimental standpoint. And wage-earners themselves forget it after a year or two of prosperity.

VINDICATED RIGHTS.

In the high courts of this State alone, in the past week, there were two severe rebukes to corporate insolence toward individuals. The Appellate Division sustained the $5,000 verdict got by a man from San Francisco whom the Metropolitan Street Railway Company ordered into the "car ahead" and then tried to "hold up" for another fare. He refused to pay, was put off the car, and locked up. The company has fought for eight years, but if will have to pay. The Court of Appeals has decided the subway contractors must do their work in such a way as not to cause avoidable loss and injury to abutting property owners.

A very impressive illustration of the power of concentrated action in our modern societies comes from Sweden. The masses wished universal suffrage; the classes refused it. The masses went on strike. On May 15, May 16, and May 17 not a wheel turned, not a ship sailed; Stockholm was like a graveyard. On May 17 the classes gave up the battle, and Sweden is to have universal suffrage.

There is in this instance a significant foreshadowing of coming events. Nor need any one view it with foreboding. No cause that did not rouse the whole people's profoundest conviction of injustice and justice could ever successfully use such a method.

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There are now three more or less open-air restaurants in Fifth Avenue. They are the advance guard of a mode of Summer life in New York City that will closely imitate the boulevards of Paris. The New Yorker flies from or longs to fly from New York City in Summer—at least, he has done this in the past. But the fact is that New York is far better adapted for a Summer resort than is Paris; and Paris, by making itself especially attractive to the Summer visitor, has made the Summer season its season of greatest profit. New Yorkers have done almost nothing of themselves to profit by the city's natural Summer advantages. Pressure from visitors from all parts of the country, coming in spite of the fact that no efforts were making to welcome them, is responsible for practically all that has been done.

If lower Fifth Avenue and Broadway had scores of cafés and restaurants open to the air, each with its orchestra or band, not only would they grow rich, but also every department of trade would be benefited. And New York would be an even more delightful city to the New Yorker himself than it now is.

Five years have seen a wonderful transformation of New York in the direction of realizing the Paris ideal. The next five years will doubtless see greater changes.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

A NEW FRENCH RAILROAD.

The Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, Paris, opened for traffic on May 31 the line from Meudon to Versailles, which is to complete the line from the Invalides to Versailles. Fifteen trains in each direction will run daily on the new line at intervals of about sixty minutes. Dwellers in Paris will thus be afforded new facilities for visiting Versailles and its palace, Meudon, and its woods and Viroflay. Electricity is to be the motive power on this line.

THE BRAVO AND THE BARBER

Italian Amateurs Give a Real Old Melodrama, the "Bravo of Venice"—Comments of the Barber as a Professional and an Amateur.

ALTHOUGH it was on the Bowery, the interior of the theatre into which I sauntered suggested grime rather than crime, and the rows of excited young faces of children in the boxes made one feel that the hero of "The Bravo of Venice; or, the Dread-Inspiring Council of Ten" must after all turn out a family man of the stanchest morality when the curtain rose. Here was a big theatre well filled with ladies and gentlemen rather dark complected, somewhat florid, too, as to hats and slick as to hair.

Was there or was there not a certain perfume, a scent in the air of distant patchouli or delicate soaps? Yes, there was a reminiscence hanging about, which entered through the olfactories, of a drug store, or was it a barber's shop?

A tap on my shoulder; a gentle, almost affectionate tap.

"Signor! Did I not tell you, that lotion would work? Already I see your hair much thicker on the top—O, molto, molto!"

It was, yes, it was Onofrio Grattacapo, my barber, sitting there as slick as you please, pinned with four pins, as the French say, a beautiful top hat carefully poised in his gloved hands, and on his classic features an air of mingled excitement and importance which made me feel that it was indeed an honor to be familiarly addressed by one arrayed as he.

"And what brings you here, Onofrio?" I asked, forgetting that he might as well be curious to know why I should be present.

"Per Bacco, Excellenza; it is for me to be surprised at seeing you! I?—why I am the Secretario del Circolo Filodrammatico Italiano Alessandro Salvini di Nuova Yorka, and should I not be here to see the triumphs of our celebrated amateur actors, more perfect than most professionals, the Fratelli Salerno? Of the new star in our firmament, l'Illustrissima, l'egregia Signorina Maria Prete? O, Signor, you will see acting to-night—warmth, delicacy, maestria!"

"Well, I'm in luck. I was passing up the Bowery, just to feel wicked, you know, when I saw that splendid signboard outside with two gentlemen of Venice in gorgeous attire fighting to the death on a flight of steps, their rapiers coiling round in a blood-curdling way, and a bolt of lightning striking between them—or was it the sparks they were drawing from their warlock blades?"

"Warlock? hem, it is a word I will look up. But I see—you will need a cicerone, a dragomano, and I pray you to allow me to elucidate the play."

ITALIAN GALLERY GODS.

The upper gallery, true to the traditions of the coarse Anglo-Saxon Bowery, began to kick up a dreadful row by way of hinting to the amateur actors of the Circolo Filodrammatico Italiano Alessandro Salvini di Nuova Yorka that 'twas time.

But the shouts were not the shouts of the old Bowery Theatre. No, no; they had a rhythm and a sonorousness unlike the Keltic yap of the newsboys of lang syne. They were sometimes like this: "Garofalo! Alszare slparlo dannabile subito, dannatione!"

"Aha," murmured Onofrio, squinting over his shoulder at the gallery. "The giovani have some impatience; tell them to hoist the siparlo up there on the palco—you know, the curtain. And I too—"

The hint was taken, the music ceased, and the Teutons of the orchestra, who had been contending with each other in a psinfully dogged way, as Teutons will, suddenly dropped their instruments, dove under the stage and made friends again, we may be sure, over a fishbowl of beer.

The Bravo, here he was! A true bravo of Venice, slender, courteous, with a melodious voice—just as I expected—a man who—for all his black mask—would not hurt a fly. And before him the Conte di Bellamonte, a tyrant who is in love with a mysterious, but O, how beautiful, girl, who has come to Venice and lives retired with an ancient man—her father, perhaps—but what does that matter?—in a lowly lodging near the house of Luigi the gondolier.

Being a member of the Council of Ten, the enamored Bellamonte can think of but one way to get the girl, namely, to have the old man removed: so he comes to the proper official, the Bravo of Venice, who wears the mask that indicates his trade, and tells him to do that old man to death with the poignard that he wears officially and ostentatiously at his belt.

"But, Onofrio," I ask, "why have I never seen the official Bravo standing so tragically at the foot of the column of the Lion on the piazzetta? I would have given dollars for that bit of hric-a-hrac."

"O, Signor, it is long ago—way back in the centuries—have patience."

"All very well to say have patience. But I say it isn't fair. Why don't the syndaco hire a masked bravo to stand there? Oh, you Italians of to-day—you forget your past and you have no feeling for us forestieri. That is why our sailors behaved so ill the other day. They went to Venice expecting to have their blood curdled—and when it didn't—when they found there was no poisoning, no assassins, no brutal tyrants of the Council of Ten, they just "——

"Si, Signor, they just got tight, like the noble Anglo-Saxons they are."

"You forget, Onofrio, that I too am an Anglo-Saxon "——

"But you do not get tight?"

"Not very."

"Pacienza—the other lover comes."

The Bravo had discoursed sentiments truly surprising in one holding his vile office; the Conte di Bellomonte had departed under a fire of respectful sarcasm which he could not underatand; the Bravo had torn off his mask and thrown himself down on a couch, a prey to gloomful thoughts—when presto, in at a window popa young Salfieri, the honest and ardent lover of the Mysterious Girl, declares himself a Proscribed Venetian, desperate, but determined to find his girl, whom he has followed to Venice at the risk of his head. He demands the address of the Bravo, stating that only by donning the black mask of that handy executioner can he stay to make inquiries of the whereabouts of his love, and proposing, when he meets the Bravo, to make him acquiesce by money or by cold steel.

Metal like this pleases his gloomy host, who goes forth, telling him when and where the Bravo can be met—goes forth to obey the order from the Council of Ten to slay the Old Man.

Act second, the small canals, a bridge in the background, a canal in front. The Bravo is waiting, when Luigi the gondolier slides on the scene in a Louis Quinze bedstead with a gorgeous canopy over one end. By chastening the imagination this is a gondola of the vintage of 1513. Luigi is at work in the bedstead as if it were an automobile just arrived from the moon with its inwards out of order. Hence the jerks. Having got it in the centre of the scene, Luigi, trilling a barcarole, toys with various little painted spades which, by a straining of the imagination, are gondola oars. At sight of the Bravo his knees knock together and he instantly takes the house as the Primo Comico.

"But, Onofrio," I venture to remonstrate, "there never was such a thing as that in Venice. The gondolas in the oldest paintings are not of that build. Carpaccio, for instance, who was born in 1450 and died in—"

"Signor, Signor, you know too much; permit the scenic and dramatic artist a little license—"

"You are right, Onofrio, this time you are right."

Enter Teodora, old Matteo, and the Mysterious Girl. Luigi having been frightened into his house by the Bravo—who lurks. Teodora has a wild affection for the Mysterious Girl for the reason that she is really her mother. She cannot make up her mind to acknowledge her, because she has been leading a life of sin ever since her husband, in a fit of jealousy sixteen years ago, stabbed her to death as he supposed and fled from Venice. Of course the Bravo is that guilty man. He thinks his wife dead and knows not that the Mysterious Girl is his daughter—nor that Salfieri is the lover of his daughter—nor who the old man Maffeo is, whom he has been ordered to slay. Thus in the second act we are up to the neck in misunderstandings all around.

VARIEGATED ITALIAN.

Signorina Maria Prete enunciates her Italian with a crispness and painstaking which leave no doubts in any ear whether it is a guttural, a palatal, a cerebral or dental she is uttering. It is utter. She is a very thorough young person, beside whom the other amateurs seem amateurs. Violetta, on the other hand, is played by a young lady with a slight lisp who has forgotten to whiten her hands and arms and has had a bad artist to make up her face. Yet her awkwardness and lisp do well enough for a girl of sixteen who has never been about. Each actor has the traces of the dialect of his own province. Violetta parts from her unknown mother, returns to the house, and Teodora, followed by the doomed Old Man. (on Luigi not appearing, he has offered to row Teodora to her palazzo of sin,) proceeds to enter the bedstead and that awful machine is set in motion. One great beauty of the bedstead is this: its baldacchino, or canopy, cannot quite clear the flies, so it remains partially in hiding on the left, its gilt columns adding a weird, exotic note to the house front against which it abuts.

Onofrio called my attention to Teodora's hair with such particularity that I knew he had had a hand in it. Yes, he had had the honor to dye it for the occasion, the real color being auburn.

"But, Onofrio, what do you mean? A lady like Teodora in Venice in the sixteenth century ought to have auburn hair. If she hadn't, she stained it with henna and sat on her housetop in the morning with a crownless straw hat on, in order to bleach her hair just the right shade."

"But, Signor, look about you. The Italians like black hair; it is their own. Observe the Bravo; he too is in his own hair and if I may say so, the marvelous way it goes through all the emotions without disarray is due to my poor art!"

I touched my forelock gravely to Onofrio; his remarks hit me in a tender spot.

"But I am not responsible for the long hair of Violetta which, as you see, gets in her face all the time. I would have restrained it with bearsgrease and a fillet, had the lady deigned to consult me and not that other one. Nor have I aught to do with Luigi's wig. He is no good, anyway. See how he makes the gallery laugh at the most tragic moments, so as sometimes to disconcert the leading tragedian. He, a gondolier! He looks as if he kept a fruit stall and talks Italian as if he'd never been in Italy!"

"You are bitter, Onofrio; it is not every one can have the privilege of passing under your skilled comb and shears."

"Do you see that man," he hissed, "the one pretending to be a nobleman? Well, I used to work in the same shop with him once—but I will say no more. There are some people who can neither act nor fashion a head of hair."

VALUE OF THE LISP.

Onofrio seemed quite transformed from the gentle and truly sagacious person to whom I have been accustomed. Was it professional or personal jealousy, I wondered; and that charming creature with a slight lisp—well, a lisp is often so fascinating that girls study to acquire it, just to be irresistible. But I scorned to pry into the secrets of Onofrio's heart.

The Bravo, having killed Maffeo and agreed to let Salfieri wear his mask and dagger for two days, finds Violetta on the public square, surrounded by a mob clamoring for justice on the murderer. The death of her foster-father Maffeo leaves her absolutely alone, and the Bravo, supposed to be a gentleman from abroad, sees and adopts her. At a grand festa in the palazzo of Teodora the Bravo, still without his mask, turns up with his adopted child, for whom the distracted mother has been searching, and the Conte di Bellomonte insults her and Teodora, throwing his purse at Teodora's feet when the latter bids him begone. Then Teodora seizes a torch and sets fire to her palazzo in revenge for the insult done her before the eyes of her child.

"Somewhat improbable, eh, Onofrio? that a lady of loose morals should burn all her treasures just to drive out those high-born ruffians?"

"Signor, you have never been a mother."

The seventh act is on, and at last the Bravo and Teodora recognize each other and the former learns that Violetta is their child. In Act VIII. an order arrives for the Bravo to kill some one, and is delivered to Salfieri, who is still masquerading as that official in the black mask. He waits till midnight, transfers the mask, dagger, and unopened order to the real Bravo, and leaves with Violetta in the famous gondola of which Luigi the gondolier is now once more the stoker. The order is opened; it is to kill Teodora for setting fire to her palazzo—a revenge on the part of dastardly Conte di Bellomonte. Teodora does not hesitate. Her new-found and repentant husband must kill her; for does not the life of his father depend on his obedience to the orders from the dreaded Council of Ten? Yes, that is another complication. The Council holds his father as a hostage, so that he cannot escape from Venice without sacrificing his parent.

"What we like about those old cinquecento fellows," I murmur in Onofrio's ear, "is the delightfully intricate scheme of their minds. Now, that is a capital string to the leg of your Bravo—his father in the famous Piombi or grand-ducal prisons beyond the Bridge of Sighs. We are so frightfully simple and prosaic nowadays. If you modern Italians would only be less nice and frank and uncomplicated. Ah, you are terribly degenerate!"

"Pardon—you are missing the climax."

BLEMISH OF THE PLAY.

Seeing that her pleading to be murdered is in vain, Teodoro deftly plucks the dagger from her husband's belt, and before you can say Jack Robinson spits herself and falls with an audible thump on the ground. A gondola, the gondola for all uses, trundles up, with Bellomonte and a Sbirro or Sgerro in its hold. They come to inform the Bravo that his father is dead and he is free from his engagement. But 'tis too late. The Bravo engages the Titled Villain, spits him on his sword, and falls exhausted to slow music as the curtain descends.

* * * * * * *

"Well," said Onofrio, "do you often see better acting than that on the English-speaking stage? Was it not splendid? What enunciation by the leading lady! What dignity and agony did not our Michael Angelo Salerno show as bravo, father, and husband! Don't let us speak of that man who played Luigi! But Signorina Altieri, was she not charming as Violetta?"

"True, true, Onofrio! There is one thing I could not understand—a trifle, to be sure. There were eight acts. In each successive act Signor Michael Angelo Salerno seemed to grow smaller—I feared he might at the last become a mere red spot. Why was that—or do I imagine?"

"Perhaps, your Excellency," and Onofrio pondered. "Ah, I have it! It is a rather long play, and Salerno grew tired.

"But, after all," mused Onofrio, "though there were errors they were pochito, they were small. It would have been perfect had all of them allowed me to arrange their hair."

CHARLES DE KAY.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Seeking to Buy Mysterious Lake

Body of Water on Long Island with a Strange History. No one has ever Fathomed its Depths. People Drowned in it Disappear. Its Strange Connection with Long Island Sound.

THE fact that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is negotiating through agents to purchase many acres of land around Success Lake, in Lakeville, and about three miles inland from Great Neck, L. I., for the purpose of establishing a country seat on a princely scale, calls attention to a wealth of legends connected with that picturesque little body of water. This little lake has been known for generations in that section of Long Island as "the bottomless pond," and according to local tradition it numbers its victims by the score, and has never yet given up the body of any one drowned in it.

If an unfathomable body of water is bottomless, then Success Lake has no bottom, for hundreds of persons who have scoffed at the idea have vainly sought to discover its depth and failed. Had they known it, their failure was as simple in solution as the rule of three, for when their sounding leads approached within a few feet of the bottom of the lake they were caught in a strong current running into a wide underground channel connecting the lake with the Sound.

In the last ten or fifteen years, since the district around Success Lake begun to be quite thickly settled, any number of persons have endeavored to sound the depth of the lake in order to satisfy their minds as to whether it had a bottom. Only a short time ago two men went out in a boat with heavy leads and about 100 fathoms of rope and made soundings. Close to the shore at certain points in the lake it was found that the water reached a depth of 40 fathoms, but in the centre the entire 100 fathoms reeled out and the leads were still dragging.

The old residents about Success Lake who believe in plain matter of fact explanation of physical phenomena say that nine out of ten of the persons drowned in the lake were suddenly seized with cramps produced by the variable temperature of the water at certain depths and in certain places. All along the shore the water in Summer is found to be luke warm to the depth of four feet, but below that depth it is ice cold. People who dive into the water run a great risk of cramps from the shock of plunging through the tepid water into the icy under layer.

The great depth of the water allows the body to sink so far down, compelled by eddying under currents produced by the many springs which feed the lake and its under-ground outlet, that the pressure of the water prevents it from rising again. In the Winter time when the lake freezes over the skating is dangerous for the reason that the ice is filled with airholes, and those who have kept track of the number of the lake's victims say that nearly a dozen persons have lost their lives by falling through an airhole and that the bodies of those who were drowned in that way were recovered only in the rarest instances.

HORSE AND WAGON SINK.

Two years ago a horse, wagon, and man plunged into the waters of Success Lake. The man had driven the horse down to the shore to drink when it suddenly became frightened and pulling the wagon after him plunged into the lake and disappeared. The man jumped out and swam ashore. An effort was made to locate the horse and wagon, but after several days with grappling irons no trace of either vehicle or horse had been found and no further effort was made to find them.

A year or two ago an incident was reported that should not fail to convince the most skeptical that there is an underground outlet to Success Lake.

One of the employes of a hotel situated on the bank of the lake captured a sixty-five-pound turtle that had ventured on the shore. Taking three empty soda-water boxes he tied them together securely, and then, boring a hole in the shell of the turtle, made him fast to the boxes. The turtle had slack enough to go down to the water's edge to drink, and for several days he seemed to be contented with his lot. But one night he disappeared and the soda water boxes with him.

An exhaustive search of the surrounding country within a radius of several miles failed to discover any trace of the turtle or his train. The incident was all but forgotten when one day a fisherman who was digging clams on the shore of the Sound, a short distance from Dougleston, was surprised to see a mammoth turtle walk laboriously up the beach, dragging the three empty soda-water boxes behind him. The fisherman looked at the boxes and read the name of the keeper of the hotel on the shore of Success Lake. He immediately reported the matter, and a wagon was sent to get the turtle and his insufficient anchorage, and the marvelous journey of the sixty-five-pound turtle and his train of boxes was soon discussed at every hearthstone in the countryside.

When the wagon dispatched from the hotel arrived at the spot where the fisherman had seen the turtle, the big fellow had disappeared, and his train with him. He was never seen again, and it is supposed that he is on an underground journey, and it would be a matter of small surprise if he with his boxes should appear again at any point along the Long Island shore where empties one of the veins of a system of underground rivers.

For many generations Success Lake, which is about a half-mile wide, with densely wooded shores and a sandy beach all around, has been renowned throughout the length and breadth of Long Island, and many strange and romantic stories are told about its borders. It has gained such a name around that only strangers ever venture to bathe in its waters, despite the many warnings that are given them by those who live near its banks and know its long history of the many who have gone down, and dead or alive, never been seen again.

LAST SUMMER'S OCCURRENCE.

One day last Summer two men went out in a boat to fish near the centre of the lake. The water looked so fresh and cool that one of the men proposed that they take a swim. The other one demurred, and called to the mind of his companion the stories they had heard of the lake. He was only laughed at for his warning, for his friend simply stripped and dived in.

He was a splendid swimmer, but he only got a few rods from the boat when he threw up his hands and, without a cry, went under. His body has never been recovered. This same thing has happened year after year, with the result that there is a local superstition, deeply seated in the minds of the old residents thereabouts, that Success Lake is not only bottomless, but that there is some strange, weird creature living within its depths that is ever on the lookout for a victim.

The history of Success Lake dates back to the first settlement of the red men on Long Island. Though there are now no visible traces of these first settlers and a road house has its foundation on ground that was once covered with the tents of a great tribe, there are a number of old settlers' descendants who can recite the history of this lake from the time man first set foot on its shores down to the present day. There are families in the village of Lakeville who still preserve as cherished heirlooms arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other Indian relics which their forefathers found on the shores of the little lake.

Some time ago several arrow-heads, the remnants of a horn necklace, and other of the paraphernalia of a buried warrior were found on the banks of Success Lake, and further investigation revealed the existence of an extensive Indian burying ground.

INDIAN TRADITIONS.

Many centuries ago, tradition tells us, a large tribe of Indians pitched its tents on the banks of this lake. Fed by innumerable springs the water was always fresh and cool, and when there was no breeze to wrinkle its surface the warrior had a fine mirror to aid him in adjusting his war paint, and the Indian maiden could see how to improve her dusky beauty against the coming of the lord of her heart. Then the hunting was the finest, and many fish filled the deep blue-black waters, or, if fish of the salt sea was preferred, the Sound lay but an arrow's flight to the westward, and southward it was but half a day's journey to the Father of Waters.

These Indians, who were the first of mankind to come upon this little lake and pitch their tents and live upon its banks, were known as the Secuts, an ancient and almost forgotten branch of the Mohawks. They gave their name to this little body of water and up to a few generations ago it was known far and wide as Secut Lake. It was not alone its physical advantages that attracted the Secuts; there was some strange mystery in its deep black waters. Then more than one lithe redskin had attempted to swim from shore to shore, barely gone half way, when, with a last whoop, the brown arms went up above the sleek black head and the tribe saw his face no more.

The fame of the bottomless lake spread through many forests and across many streams and rivers, and long and bloody battles were fought by the Secuts to maintain its possession. Reduced in strength by constant warfare and disgusted at the white man's lack of reverence for their wild green world, the Secuts left the little lake and went Westward, soon to be merged in some larger and more powerful tribe.

After the Revolution a small party of Tories, who found the lovers of liberty a little too demonstrative in their views, moved their families and all that was left to them of their confiscated possessions over to Long Island and settled on the shores of Secut Lake.

A few of the old men of the tribe that had gone toward the land of the setting sun were left behind to die and he laid to rest where so many of their forefathers slept. From these ancient warriors the little band of settlers soon learned all the mysteries of the lake and grew to look upon it with superstitious awe. The younger generation was forbid under pain of punishment ever to bathe in the waters of the lake. It was then that the first of the white race was ever drowned in those waters, and ahortly afterward that it was discovered that there was an underground outlet.

While their parents were occupied in the little clearing they had made near the border of the lake, three youths engaged in a swimming contest on the lake. They proceeded safely and swiftly with quick, short strokes, until they got half way across the lake. Then almost simultaneously they threw up their hands and disappeared. Their sisters had watched the swimmers from the shore and ran to their homes. Grappling irons were let down at that point where the boys were last seen. But they went down and down until there was no more rope, and the bottom still seemed miles below.

A few weeks later several of the settlers who were fishing in the Sound near what is now called Douglaston came upon the bodies of the three boys caught between some rocks at the high-water mark of the shore.

THE OUTLET.

A search was made at low tide for the outlet of the lake. A cavernous hole, about 6 feet wide and 6 inches above low-water mark, was found, from which a steady stream of fresh water came forth. In later years experiments were made by lowering bottles, filled so that they would float at a certain pressure of water, down into the subterranean outlet of the lake, and then watching for them at the mouth of the underground river.

Only one out of a great many of these experiments was successful. This has been explained as showing that there are several branches to the underground river, but no one has ever found the spot where they emptied. It is known that there is a system of subterraneous waters percolating through the sandy soil a hundred feet or more below the surface of Long Island.

It is said that the main underground stream, which is as wide as a small river, comes down from the White Mountains, dives down under the Sound somewhere near New London, and upon reaching Long Island branches out into a system of subterraneous veins, reinforced by springs, ponds, and lakes, that thread the entire undersoil of the Island.

Tragedy in High Italian Life

The Marchesa Ricci Wounds with a Revolver the Widow of Her Husband's Secretary—Sympathy for Her.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 25.—A tragedy in high Italian life has occurred at Voghera. The Marchesa Ricci, who comes of a wealthy family of Parma, has attempted to kill the widow of her husband's secretary. Public sympathy is with the Marchesa, who, it is said, has for years suffered many indignities at the hands of the Marchese, and it is believed that when brought to trial he will be acquitted.

The family of the Marchese was at one time the most wealthy and renowned in Saisomaggiore. The couple married young, but the union was not a happy one. To domestic pleasures the Marchese preferred a free life. He was also of a restless, adventurous spirit, now founding a bathing establishment, now a steam laundry, and now speculating on the Bourse. Unfortunately, none of his ventures succeeded, and to console himself he traveled, leaving his affairs in the hands of a clever secretary.

This man died some years ago, and left a handsome widow, to whom the Marchese soon began to pay attentions. The Marchesa is little, short, thin, and nervous. The widow is fair, tall, plump, and chic. The Marchesa had no chance by the side of her handsome rival, and dissensions became so frequent between the Marchese and the Marchesa that they at last separated, when the widow formally established herself in the household of the Marchese. She is now thirty-six years of age, and her power over the Marchese is as great as ever. The Marchese, though an intelligent and highly cultured man—musician, artist, and sportsman—has quite detached himself from society. He never sees any one, never receives, and is never seen in public unless driving with the widow.

The Marchesa lived chiefly with her brother in Parma. Often, however, against her brother's advice she would go over to Voghera, and remain hours in front of the house which was once her home. For some time she had been seeking a reconciliation with her husband, and for this she went to Voghera, hoping to see him. Neither wind, cold, nor rain prevented her "watch" on the house. The widow became frightened, and when she knew that the Marchesa was in Voghera would not go out unless accompanied. A year ago the Marchesa legally sought a separation. But counsel on each side thought it better to hush up the affair, considering the high position of the two families. The Marchesa, after this, became furiously intent on being reconciled with her husband. But the widow's influence was still too great, and the Marchese remained immovable. It was then that the Marchesa resolved to kill the obstacle to her reunion with her husband.

She hired a closed carriage and waited in a little lane leading to the Marchese's property, and where she knew the widow passed every day in a dog cart. She did not wait in vain, and as the dog cart passed she fired a revolver from the window of the carriage, but only slightly wounded the widow. She fired three times more, but without effect. Some cavalry soldiers were exercising near and rushed to the spot. The carriage was stopped and the Marchesa disarmed.

"Oh, I do not wish to escape," she cried. An officer entered the carriage and took the poor lady to the Colonel of the regiment. She was silent, but trembled like a leaf, and sobbed as if her heart would break. The Colonel tried to comfort her, and sent for the King's Procurator, who accompanied her personally to the prison, giving orders that she was to have every comfort which the prison rules allowed. The Marchesa's brother was telegraphed for and arrived the same evening.

The widow desired to be at once taken to the Marchese's pied à terre in town, where she knew he then was. She walked up the stairs without help, and bade the Marchese send for a doctor. When he came, he found that the bullet had forced its way to the neck and fixed itself in the throat. The Marchese is very calm, though much disturbed by the event. Speaking of the Marchesa, he says he cannot understand her sudden passion to be reunited to him.

He is short, sturdy, and strong, and looks more like a farmer than a nobleman. His face is large, round, and red. His eyes are intelligent, and he has a fine forehead. His manners and speech, also, are aristocratic and betray a superior education. The people are furious against him and the widow, who has been the cause of all this trouble. They are all for the Marchesa—especially as she did not mortally wound her rival.

Benjamin Constant and Queen Victoria.

The death of M. Benjamin Constant revives an anecdote connected with the portrait of Queen Victoria—an anecdote which was very current twelve months ago in Paris. When in March, 1890, M. Constant attended at Windsor to show the Queen the sketch he had made for her portrait, her Majesty had a criticism to pass upon the work. It will be remembered that she wore over the black dress, relieved with lace, the broad blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The artist, in painting this decoration, considered the color in connection with its effect on the black of the dress and of the dark oak of the woodwork that surrounded the throne. Queen Victoria objected that the color was not the true one; the painter supported his own view and maintained that it was correct blue in those surroundings. The matter dropped, the short sittings continued and ended, and M. Constant returned to Paris. A few days later he received by command of the Queen a few inches of the identical ribbon, which proved that his sitter was right in her criticism.

Failure of the New Anti-Policy Law

In Spite of Drastic Legislation Over One Thousand Lottery Policy Shops Are Running in New York To-day—Peculiar Conditions of the Game and Why It Is Difficult to Stop.

TWO determined efforts have been made by public-spirited citizens to break up what is known in law as the "lottery policy" game. Thus far the only result of labor by officials of anti-gambling societies has been to force the "backers" of the policy games to greater concealment in carrying on their gambling operations.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard secured the passage in the last Legislature of an anti-policy law. It was expected that the stringent provisions of this bill would drive out of the business every "backer" and "writer." The law made it a felony for a person to have in his possession any paraphernalia connected with the lottery policy game. The possession of a policy slip was to be prima facie evidence of wrongdoing, and the holder of any policy slip or of any of the devices used in the game was under the law liable to imprisonment for a term of one year and a fine of $1,000.

When this bill was signed by Gov. Odell the police officials and officers of the anti-policy societies predicted that as soon as the law became operative every policy shop in New York would be closed at once.

This result has not been accomplished, and to-day there are operated in the City of New York over one thousand policy shops, the daily income of which averages $20 each, showing a total of $20,000 daily which the poor of New York gamble away in pennies, dimes, and quarters.

Policy is the form of gambling which poor men and women, and in thousands of cases, young children, become addicted to. To the "policy writer" is given in the morning and in the afternoon the few pennies, which in many cases should be used to buy food and other necessaries of life. The passion for this form of petty gambling has become such among thousands of poor people that they will often wager with the policy writer the last five cents in their pockets.

It is the alluring odds offered which hold the poor people in the grasp of this gambling game. The poor mother is willing to risk two or three, or even five, cents on the chance, if a "hit" is made, of a hundred times the value of the bet being won. There are combinations in the policy game called cross-saddles, capital cross-saddles, and other plays of numbers on which are offered odds as high as $100 for the investment of one cent.

RAIDS AND CONVICTIONS.

The hundreds of pitiable cases brought to light in the police courts during the last few years of men and women who, though starving, would stake their last pennies in the purchase of a lottery slip led men of wealth to spend money and form strong societies and hire detectives who were supposed to use all the machinery of law to close up the policy shops. Raids by the hundreds were made, and several convictions were secured.

"How can we do anything," said a police Captain last week, "to break up a policy game? We make arrests, secure evidence, and, when some poor, miserable man or woman who makes probably a dollar a day as a policy writer is convicted, a fine of $25 is generally imposed by the Judges. No effort is made to get at the men who back these policy games.

"Of course, a raid was made on the headquarters of 'Al' Adams, the policy king, and books and papers were secured. The man's wealth will probably keep him from serving a term in prison."

The methods of life of the men who run the policy game are in striking contrast to those of their poor victims. In New York and Brooklyn the policy business is in the hands of about half a dozen men. They have a retinue of servants, horses, and carriages, and one policy king indulges in a steam yacht. Except in the case of "Al" Adams, the names of the men who run the circuit of policy shops are seldom before the public. They never appear in court to protect their employes.

The methods by which the policy men do business are always the same. They have a circuit of from twenty to a hundred policy shops. At the central headquarters of each circuit there are bookkeepers and other employes who watch every two-cent transaction.

Lightning calculators are employed to cheat the poor people out of every penny possible. When a man, woman or child comes into a policy shop he generally has prepared in advance three numbers written on a small piece of paper, called a "gig." This piece of paper is handed to the policy writer with the amount of money wagered. The policy writer, by the use of a stylus and three sheets of tissue and carbon paper placed over a piece of zinc, duplicates the wager.

THE MORNING DRAWING.

All bets made before 12 o'clock in the morning in each policy shop are recorded on the writer's sheets. This is called the morning drawing. One copy is taken by a trusted "runner," who hurries to the headquarters. After the slips are in from every shop the swift calculators show to the penny what numbers should be turned out in order to insure the largest profit. The policy player bets his money on the idea that there is a drawing of numbers, but he is cheated at headquarters in every possible way.

From headquarters are sent early in the afternoon small slips of paper about three inches long and one inch wide with two columns of figures running down the centre. If among the numbers are found those played by any gambler, it is called a "hit," and large odds are paid. To keep up the interest of the "dope fiends," they are allowed once in a while to make a winning. The few dollars they make in return for a few cents wagered leads them to induce their neighbors and friends to gamble at policy.

Policy shops are located in every conceivable kind of store, room, or dwelling, and even undertaking shops are utilized. Small places made to look like candy or cigar stores are fitted up by the hundred all over New York as policy shops. Streams of people keep going in and out during the day. Stores made to look like florists' establishments are in reality gambling dens. Barbers' shops and the back rooms of bakeries are often used.

In many sections of New York and Brooklyn there are men who for years have made a good living as policy writers. They receive 20 per cent. commission on the total business done each day. If a policy writer is arrested the backer of the game is quick to the rescue. He sends a lawyer, generally hired by the year, to the station house or court, and in his footsteps there is sent a bondsman, so that the policy writer seldom spends more than a few hours in the station house. On the trial of the case the best legal talent of the kind available for policy work is hired, and advantage is taken of every technicality in the law.

BEYOND THE LAW.

"Jimmy" Oliver, once known as the "King of Paradise Park," and who is a Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, has the defense in the courts of hundreds of policy players each year. He said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last week:

"What is the use—they cannot pass a law to kill the game. They can pass any kind of an anti-policy law they want and we will drive a team of horses through it. Under the old law the Judges held in many cases that as it was called lottery-policy if there was a crime committed a drawing of numbers should be shown.

"No evidence can ever be obtained of any drawings. Under the law passed by the last Legislature it was declared that if a man had a policy slip on his person he was guilty of a crime. Of course the courts will hold that the intention to commit a crime must be shown and also that the paraphernalia must have been in actual use in the policy game. It is pretty hard to get this kind of evidence."

Among the paraphernalia of the policy game most highly prized is what is called a "dream dictionary." These books are scarce, and occasionally in a raid of a policy shop one is found. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES secured one of these publications and found it an amusing book.

The "dream dictionary" tells what numbers should be played whenever a gambler dreams of anything. And almost every conceivable thing about which a human being can dream is set down, the same as in an ordinary dictionary.

Some gigs become favorites of certain players. For instance, 4—11—44 is known wherever policy is played as the "nigger gig." If a policy player dreams of death he plays the "death gig," which is 9—19—29. If he dreams about a dead person in state he would play 9—19—31—63. If an apparition of a dead person is seen the gig played is 14—46—48.

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BROUGHT BACK FROM MT. PELEE

U. S. Government Expedition Exhibits at Washington Specimens of the Volcanic Eruptions—Prof. Hill Seeks to Ascertain Nature of the Gas That Killed 30,000 People—What He Says About His Explorations.

SCATTERED over the desks, tables, and chairs of a room on the second floor of the Geological Survey Building at Washington is a heterogeneous collection of hardware, gray dust, broken china, and small stones. Each item in this assortment rests on a crumpled piece of yellow paper, with a few puzzles written on its face. For two days clerks in the survey will be engaged in sorting and classifying this array, putting the dust in suitable bottles, labeling the nails and bits of iron, and marking each stone with a name.

This unusual scene is one of the results of Prof. Robert T. Hill's visit to Martinique as a member of the National geographic expedition. The collection of these articles, says The Washington Star, was not done with a purpose of adding to the exhibits of any museum. A great part of the work of the Martinique students is yet to be done here in America, with the help of laboratory appliances, and Prof. Hill and his associates were thus put to the necessity of gathering samples of volcanic dust, the pumice formations expelled from the volcanoes, and the material substances which bear marks of the great heat then prevailing in the vicinity of the erupting mountains.

SPECIMENS IN THEIR SOCKS.

To this end Prof. I. C. Russell and Prof. Hill exerted themselves notably. Space in their wardrobes aboard the transport Dixie was willingly sacrificed. Specimens were packed away anywhere. When it was discovered there were no bags suitable for holding the dust which the two scientists gathered about St. Pierre and St. Vincent they contributed their extra socks—so that the rather monotonous collection now in Prof. Hill's office is varied by the bright touches of blue and red which mark prevailing fashions in men's hosiery.

All the hardware picked up by Prof. Hill apparently indicates that the explosion of Mont Pelée created an almost unbearable heat in the city at its base. He found a cluster of nails, for example, which had so far melted as to have run together. Several pieces of crockery found nearby had cracked into small pieces. It is certain, say the scientists who have seen these articles, that, due to one cause or another, a great degree of heat prevailed where they were found.

Yet several articles which Prof. Hill now has on his desks were apparently not heated at all. He discovered somewhere a "keno" outfit, with a score of small checkers, each marked with a number. Not one of these shows any sign of heat.

TO ANALYZE VOLCANIC DUST.

The dust which has been brought to Washington at such cost to the collectors' wearing apparel varies a little in color according to the places where it was collected. It can all be called gray, however, and it all has the same peculiar gritty touch when pressed between the fingers. Some of it has a decided blue tinge, like powdered blue clay. But the greater part of it is merely a flat gray or yellow gray and no more interesting superficially than so much powdered pumice or what the druggist calls, "rotten stone."

"Our great problem now," said Prof. Hill, "is to determine the nature of the gas which sank down on the city of St. Pierre and contributed to kill the inhabitants of the city. A great deal of this work can be done by calculation based on conditions known to exist before the eruption occurred.

These stones which were blown into the air will help when analyzed. But we expect to get the best results from studying this dust. We shall have cross sections made from each of these stones, even the pieces of ordinary rock torn from its foundation and thrown into the air. With the results of these analyses known we shall possibly have made some progress in determining the true nature of this gas."

Since reaching Washington Prof. Hill's time has been divided between assorting his collection of specimens, preparing his lecture for the National Geographic Society, and recuperating from the effects of his overexertion in Martinique. The mere recital of his labors about Mount Pelée is sufficient to indicate how completely exhausted he must have been when he boarded the Dixie for home.

COVERED A VAST FIELD.

"It was too big a 'story' for one man to handle. Work hard as we might, Prof. Russell and I could not cover all the ground. So I walked all about the ruined City of St. Pierre, explored the country thereabout as well as I could and rowed back and forth before the coast, watching the action of the volcano from that superior vantage point. Prof. Heilprin went to the summit, and, as we all wanted to avoid duplicating each other's work, neither Prof. Russell nor I went near.

"Our examination of the conditions prevailing in the Caribbean Sea during this period of disturbance was made at a most favorable time. Yet I do not know that it brings into question a single geological theory as to these West Indian volcanoes which was accepted by the most advanced students before the eruption occurred.

"These islands which stretch across the throat of the Caribbean are really smoldering furnaces, with fires banked up, ever ready to break forth at unexpected and inopportune moments. The whole group, beginning with Saba on the north, near Porto Rivo, and ending with Granada on the south, near Trinidad, is made up of ancient ash heaps, piled up by volcanic action.

"The bases of these islands extend beneath the water for a depth as great as their summits project above it, making the total height of the mountain nearly 10,000 feet. The Island of Martinique is composed almost entirely of old volcanic material, and is dominated by three conspicuous peaks. Mont Pelée, the highest of these, is 4,428 feet in height, Mont Corbst and Mont Vauclin are 3,960 feet and 1,657 feet high, respectively.

SYMPATHETIC ERUPTIONS.

"Volcanism is still an inexplicable and profound problem, and one of its most singular peculiarities is the fact that it sometimes breaks forth simultaneously in widely distant portions of the earth. Hecla and Vesuvius, for example, are so connected. Such a sympathetic relation very probably exists between all the Caribbean volcanoes, the volcanoes of Central America, and those of Southern Mexico. At the time of the explosion in St. Vincent—which was far more terrible than that of Mont Pelée—other explosions either preceeded or followed in Northern South America and Central America.

"The recent outburst of Mont Pelée in Martinique is apparently the culmination of a number of recent volcanic disturbances which have been unusually severe. Colima, in Mexico, was in eruption, but a few months ago, while Chilpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, was nearly destroyed by earthquakes which followed. Not long afterward nearly all the cities of Guatemala were shaken down by earthquakes. When we have news from the inaccessible interior of Central America, it will probably be learned that some of the numerous volcanic summits of that region have exploded.

WHAT HAPPENED.

"What happened at Mount Pelée is not definitely known. It was probably a gigantic explosion of steam and gas, accompanied by a shower of red-hot cinders, which fell on the homes and shipping, burned them, and partly buried the ruins. No one yet knows what killed so many thousand people. Many died no doubt from the shock of the explosion. Others were almost certainly asphyxiated by the gas which settled down on the earth.

"Many more died from the excessive heat. But we shall be able to talk with more confidence when we have determined as near as we can the nature of this volcanic gas.

"These volcanoes of the Carib region do not resemble the type with which the popular mind is most familiar. Volcanoes of the latter class nearly always give warnings in the form of rumblings and eruptions of smoke, and then emit fiery streams of lava. Those in the West Indies, on the contrary, explode with terrific suddenness when least expected, and their eruptions consist of hot water, cinders, and mud. It is a singular fact that both the Central American volcanic chain and that of the Caribbean Islands belong to this latter class."

Some Recent Record-Breaking Feats

Bridge Weighing Over Four Million Pounds Moved in Three Minutes—Skyscraper in This City Put Up at the Rate of a Story per Day.

THE moving of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge and draw over the Raritan River for a distance of fourteen feet in less than three minutes recently was a striking example of how quickly great tasks are accomplished nowadays, when the preliminaries are adequately arranged in advance. In the case of the Pennsylvania's bridge a mass of iron and steel weighing 4,114,000 pounds was moved bodily along giant rollers to a position further down stream and connected with new rails, without delaying a single train or in the least interfering with the company's regular running schedule.

Instances of equally remarkable expedition, though not always, of course, of a similar nature, are not rare in the present age of highly developed engineering and mechanics. A very graphic illustration of how quickly things may be done was afforded in the heart of the city of New York, where, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, the steel skeleton work of a twenty-story structure was run up from foundation to summit in less than three weeks' time. This was at the rate of more than a story a day.

A feat of bridge building not unlike that performed over the Raritan was recently accomplished by the same railroad company in the city of Philadelphia. The double tracks of the Pennsylvania road cross the Schuylkill River at Gerard Avenue, in that city, on a stone-arch bridge with a single steel-truss span over the middle channel. It required only thirteen minutes to replace this span by a new one, and it was done without any interference whatever with the almost continuous stream of traffic which passes along the rails at that point.

A TEMPORARY SPAN.

The replacing of the span was accomplished by building a temporary steel span alongside the old one, but at a lower level, so that the top of the new structure was a little below the bottom of the old. On this was erected a complete new span, with the tracks laid upon it. By means of powerful hoisting engines, set on platforms at the ends of the old span, both spans, weighing together nearly 2,000,000 pounds, were pulled sidewise on double tiers of rails. In this manner the old span was replaced by the new one, the distance traveled by both being thirty-seven feet. Fifteen minutes after the rails had been cut to permit the shifting a loaded freight train passed over the new span.

The State of New Jersey seems to have a record for being the scene of picturesque and rapid doings. Only about a year ago there was a shifting of bridges on the Lackawanna Railroad somewhat similar to that just accomplished by the Pennsylvania, and the operation was equally successful. Then, too, the feat of a Paterson (N. J.) carpenter and joiner named Vantieck, who made a bet of $1,000 that he could put up a substantial shop in half a day may be recalled.

The shop was to be of timber, 50 feet wide by 80 in length, and two stories high. The necessary timber and other material were made ready beforehand, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon a force of seventy-five men were set to work. By 4 o'clock the sides and roof of the building were completed, and the place ready for occupation by ten minutes past 5.

A QUICK CHANGE.

Perhaps a recent feat of a Pennsylvanian, Mr. Kitson, of Stroudsburg, is even more remarkable than the erection of a shop in four hours and ten minutes. It is true that engineering skill played no part in this case, but it is none the less interesting on that account. From raw fleece to a suit of clothes in six hours was Mr. Kitson's accomplishment.

At 6:30 o'clock in the morning six sheep were shorn of their wool. The latter was then quickly sorted, scoured, dyed, dried, picked, and carded. Next it was spooled, dressed, reeded, and woven, and as the cloth came from the loom it was pressed and finished. At 10 o'clock, after going through eighteen separate processes of manufacture, the cloth was in the hands of the tailors, who, two and a half hours later, turned out a perfectly finished suit.

From growing trees into paper fit to write upon, in two hours, is the boasted record of a big paper mill in Chicago. Three trees were cut down at 7:35 o'clock in the morning, stripped of their bark, sawed, and split. The wood was then made into pulp, mixed with the chemicals necessary to its evolution into paper, and sent to the paper machine. The first completed sheet was turned out at 9:34, just a minute under the two hours.

The rapid building of locomotives has afforded a sort of international "cup" contest between American, English, and French builders, with honors varying. Some years ago one of the largest locomotive construction companies in this country put together a complete locomotive in slightly less than a week. The accomplishment spurred the pride of foreign constructors, and a French company succeeded in building a complete locomotive in sixty-four hours of working time. The American locomotive company responded with a complete express engine turned out in sixteen hours and fifty minutes. The Great Eastern Railway Company in England claims to have put together a complete freight locomotive in nine hours and forty-seven minutes of actual working time, but the English locomotive is a much smaller affair than the American machine.

In all these cases the constructive material was ready at hand, and the time given is that occupied in fitting and bolting the various parts together. Even thus, the setting up of a modern locomotive, with its intricate mechanism and innumerable parts, complete in less than a day is a remarkable achievement.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

The building of the Atbara Bridge, in Africa, by an American bridge company, in less than seven months, was an operation which attracted world-wide admiration and the wonder of foreign constructors. The order for the bridge and the first specifications were received in Philadelphia on Jan. 24. By March 7 every portion of the bridge to be built was ready and had left the works. By Aug. 19 of the same year the bridge was complete and in position. The total time from the receipt of the order till the completion of the bridge was six months and twenty-six days.

Some rapid shipbuilding has recently been accomplished in English shipyards. The construction of the first-class battleship Bulwark is a case in point, this vessel having been ready for launching within seven months after work had been begun upon her. The Bulwark is one of the largest ships in the British Navy, displacing 15,000 tons, and having required 5,500 tons of steel in her construction.

England appears to be entitled to one other record for fast work, and as that country is generally looked upon as being a trifle slow, it may be as well to mention it. At the National Harbor Works at Dover last Summer there were laid, between 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 at night, no fewer than forty immense concrete foundation blocks. The blocks weighed forty tons apiece, making the amount of stone laid during the day 1,600 tons.

Congregation of Teutonic Episcopalians Use Old Trinity.

THREE times a year a stranger happening into old Trinity Church, in lower Broadway, in the early morning would be surprised to see a German congregation and hear a service conducted entirely in German. German Episcopalians are not numerous in New York, there is no church building devoted to their use, and only a few missions. One of the latter is connected with old Trinity and the congregation, which is not a large one, has a chapel of its own in the Trinity Building, just back of the church, on Trinity Place. On high festivals—Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday—when its numbers are too large for its smaller place of worship, the congregation goes to the mother church.

There is a large tenement house population in the lower part of New York, a fact not generally recognized by the people who know that part of the city only from its business streets, and old Trinity does a large mission work and keeps its many curates hard at work looking after this part of its congregation.

Somewhat different is the German mission work. The people who attend the little chapel in the Trinity Building have, the greater number of them, lived at some time in the vicinity of the church, but during the twenty-four years in which the mission has been in existence they have become as scattered as the regular members of old Trinity. They come now from as far up town as One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, some from One Hundred and Sixteenth and from there down, from around Eightieth and Ninetieth Streets and Amsterdam Avenue, and many are above Canal Street on the east side. In the earlier part of the work many of them lived in the vicinity of Essex and Forsyth Streets, but as the neighborhood changed for the worse they were obliged to leave, and land in the lower part of the city becoming more and more valuable the advance in rents has also sent them up town, but many of them still come to the little chapel. A baby, little Emilie Juila Pauline, who was baptized there last Sunday, made her first visit to the church from her home at Navesink Highlands.

Mission work, as a rule, has much to do with the younger element among the people, but in the German mission the conditions are reversed. The Rev. Martin Albert, who has been in charge of the mission from the beginning, says that he has only to make happy the later years of his people, and this is a fact. It is only the middle-aged and older people who wish for the German service or can appreciate it. The children who are brought to this country young or who are born here, go to the English schools, speak English entirely outside their homes and the greater part of the time inside them. They have only a smattering of the mother tongue, and join the other English-speaking children in other branches of the church and go with them to Sunday school, leaving their parents and the older members of the family who speak little or no English to attend the German service.

There are some 150 communicants on the register of the German mission of old Trinity, and there will be ninety or more people who attend the high festival services in old Trinity Church on special holy days. There being no children, there is no Sunday school work in this mission branch, and no schools or classes of any kind. The women belong to the German Branch of St. Monica's Guild, a Trinity Church organization, which meets every week to sew for charity, and have their meeting and reading or instructive talks by the minister, Mr. Albert, while they are at work.

The little chapel has been in use twenty-two years. It is a pretty chapel, simply finished in natural woods, with an attractive altar with a cross and two candles, a dossal and other church vestments, and a screen surmounted by a crucifix before the chancel. There is a small organ at one side and a font at the other. The texts upon the walls are in English.

One of the minor features of the chapel furniture is the housewifely manner in which the kneeling cushions are placed ready for use. There are no kneeling stools, but in their place, and much more satisfactory, are thin, flat cushions, one for every seat. There might be a disadvantage in these if left upon the floor to be stepped upon and become dusty. To avoid this, and at the same time to have them always ready for use, there is a row of small brass knobs ranged along the back of the seats of the chapel benches, and upon each of these, hung by a brass ring, is one of the cushions where, with no trouble, it may be unhung by any one desiring to use it, and is out of the way when not in use.

There is a service book in German compiled by the Rev. Mr. Albert for the use of the congregation. It has the greater part of the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church translated into German, with a "Gesangbuch" in the back. In the Gesangbuch there are German hymns, with a few translations from the Church Hymnal, chiefly by Mr. Albert. These are the more familiar hymns, and have been translated with the proper rhythm to be sung to the familiar tunes. Some of them are as beautiful in the translations as in the English. One of these, "Abide With Me," a hymn which has probably been sung at more funerals than any other in general use, is one of these. The following is the first verse:

Herr, bleib' bei mir; der Abend bricht herein;
Es wird so finster; lass mich nicht allein:
Ich weiss ja keinen Helfer ausser Dir,
Gott, Du mein Helfer, bleibe doch bei mir.

There has been some desire expressed to have a German Episcopal Church building in the central part of the city, but nothing has been done about it.

TO TURN SAND HILLS INTO FORESTS

Work Just Begun by the Government in Nebraska—Over 200,000 Acres Reserved for Forest Growth—Planting the "Bull Pine" on Barren Ground.

TO make a desert productive by growing forests where probably no trees ever grew before, to modify climate and protect field crops by checking the hot winds which wither and destroy, to place within convenient reach of a rich agricultural country a cheap and permanent source of timber supply—these are the results which the Bureau of Forestry confidently expects to secure by the work it has just begun in the sand-hill country of Nebraska.

This Spring the President put his approval on the scheme by declaring 211,000 acres of the public lands of Nebraska forest reserves. Two reserves were created—one, called the Dismal River reserve, between the Dismal and Middle Loup Rivers, with 86,000 acres; the other, the Niobrara reserve, with 125,000 acres, between the Niobrara and Snake Rivers. The division of tree-planting of the Bureau of Forestry has now its experts in the field selecting suitable places for forest nurseries and plantations. In a few years thousands of acres of trees will have been set out, and forests created by artificial methods will have begun their struggle for life in one of the great deserts of the Middle West.

The Nebraska work marks an advance in forest policy in this country, and a very important one. Hitherto the Government has been content to acquire and administer lands which were already wooded. The very definition of the words forest reserve would seem to imply that the land reserved contained timber of some sort, no matter how small and scattered.

But in undertaking the Nebraska work the bureau has declared its policy of growing forests as well as administering those which already exist; it has undertaken the task of creating sources of timber supply on land that cannot profitably grow field crops. If the undertaking succeeds, or even if it shows in the next few years the proof of its ultimate success, its result is sure to be manifested in the creation of more reserves in the prairie lands of the Middle West and the planting of forests on a far greater scale.

A "FOREST" RESERVE.

A forest reserve was once regarded as land which actually bore timber; now it may not bear a stick of timber, and still be a forest reserve. And it may be far more valuable for a forest reserve if entirely barren of forests than if heavily wooded. There are few places in this country on which trees cannot be made to grow, and there are millions of acres which will not profitably grow field crops, but will produce valuable forests with very little care.

The sand-hill country of Nebraska comes within the latter classification. The land is utterly useless for field crops, and the grazing value of most of it is inconsiderable. But it will grow forests, and grow them with profit to the owner, as the Government has proved by experimental planting. This idle waste contains within it sources of great wealth and usefulness, this desert of shifting sand has the capacity for producing timber crops where every tree finds a ready market.

Around the sand-hill district is a wide belt of rich agricultural lands populated by prosperous farmers. The one great need is for a convenient and cheap source of timber supply. The farmer must have wood for fence posts and poles, and lumber for his houses and barns.

Timber is a rare article in the Middle West; it must be transported for long distances, and prices are high. A forest in the sand-hill country would cheapen the cost of wood for the farmer, and thus be of great and general benefit; and it would be a lasting benefit, for under the management of the Government's foresters it would not be swept away in a few years by the lumberman, but would be made to yield crops perpetually.

PROFITABLE PLANTING.

Until very recently practical American foresters have regarded the planting of trees for profit with disfavor. Many experiments have been made of tree planting in the Middle West by private enterprise, but seldom indeed have they met with success. The cost of setting out the plantations has been great and the results generally have not justified the expenditures.

But within the last few years experts of the Bureau of Forestry have found methods of planting far less expensive than those formerly practiced, and have so reduced the percentage of failures by a proper selection of species and care in planting that money invested in raising timber crops in some parts of the country is reasonably certain to bring good returns. This is especially true in the Middle West, where timber is scarce and there is a good market for all forest produce.

The principal tree selected for planting in the sand-hill country, the tree in which the Government puts its confidence, is the bull pine, or rock pine—Pinus ponderosa scopulorum of the Rocky Mountains. In the wet valleys along the rivers this tree has been found growing naturally, and it seems specially adapted to the soil and climate.

A dozen years ago the Bureau of Forestry made an experimental planting of bull pine in Holt County on land that showed the average conditions of the sand-hill country. Although the plantation was partly destroyed by fire, what trees escaped showed a remarkable growth. Exposed to the dry, hot winds which sweep over the country, in a place where the rainfall is seldom above twenty inches a year, and often as low as seventeen inches, this hardy Western pine has grown from fifteen to eighteen feet.

The minimum rainfall under which trees will grow is reckoned at twenty inches, and under such a condition they are usually dwarfed, scrubby, and unfit for timber. But in the sand hills the bull pine has shown a rapid and even growth and promises to develop into a fine tree. The reason for this lies in the peculiar nature of the soil and in the drainage conditions of the country.

ONCE A SEA BED.

The sand-hill country occupies about a third of Nebraska and lies in the centre of the State. Geologists believe the country was once the bed of an inland sea whose sandstone deposits, under the wearing influence of the prevailing northwest winds, have crumbled into sand and been heaped up in drifts and mounds.

The sand hills have been piled at right angles to the wind, that is, from southwest to northeast, and this is the course taken by the rivers which flow through the country. It is the general belief that a great underground flow of water passes through the sand hills and drains the entire area.

It has often been observed that no matter how dry the season may have been or how long the hot winds may have been blowing, the sand only a few inches beneath the surface is always moist. Trees with roots long enough to penetrate into the damp, rich soil find abundant nourishment, and thrive accordingly. The bull pine has a long tap root, which goes down straight as a plumb to the wet sand beneath. However scanty the rainfall, this tree is secure from drought by reason of its store of moisture under ground.

MAKING A FOREST.

The Bureau of Forestry has planned to plant up the sand-hill reserves gradually with trees by making small plantations of four or five acres in the most favorable parts of the country, and gradually extending them until they ultimately merge together in a continuous forest. Thus widespread mistakes will be avoided, and the conduct of one plantation will affect the treatment of the rest.

The most serious problems with which the bureau will have to deal in the sand-hill reserves are the prevention and suppression of fires and the regulation of grazing. Poor as the country is for grazing purposes, it does support many herds of cattle whose owners have acquired by long occupancy a certain title to the public range.

The country is, however, too severely grazed, the range is growing steadily poorer, and conflicts between cattlemen over grazing privileges are more frequent than formerly. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, sees here an opportunity to benefit both the Government and the cattlemen.

He has planned to co-operate with cattle owners in such a way as to grant rights for grazing privileges on certain parts of the reserves for a small rental, with the understanding that the cattleman shall assist the Government in keeping out fires or suppressing them when they do occur. This should prove more satisfactory to the cattleman than the present condition of affairs, for while he now pays no rental, he is constantly annoyed by interference from other rangers, and he would willingly pay the small sum required to gain a grazing title which he could defend in the courts.

As for aiding in the suppression of fires, that is to his interest also, for fires are disastrous to the cattleman in the sand-hill country, as well as to the Government with its forest plantations. Whenever the grass is grazed too close or burned off, the wind begins to tear holes in the sand and change the topography of the country.

HILLS BLOWN AWAY.

The thin, wiry grass forms a sort of mat over the hills which holds the sand in place, but when the grass is grazed or burned off the wind gets in and eats a hole into the soil. This phenomenon is called in the sand-hill country a "blowout." The "blowout" usually starts at the bottom of the hill, always on the windward side, and works upward. As the wind eats into the hole it draws out the sand and scatters it over the side of the hill.

The forest planting in the sand-hill country is watched with friendly interest by the people of Nebraska, who feel confident of its success, now that the Government is behind it. The work means much to them, for if it succeeds on the limited area included in the forest reserves, it should succeed anywhere in the fifteen millions of acres of unproductive land in the entire sand-hill country, and thus increase tremendously the value of a third of the State's area.

EDWARD A. BRANIFF.
Yale Forest School, New Haven, Conn.

TO BRING COAL FROM ALASKA

APPLIED in the same sense as used by Dr. Johnson when discussing a commonplace brewery, it is the "potentiality of the coal on the Pacific Coast which will have so much to do in shaping the world of the future. Once it was held that the accident of position was the one and important factor. What was to come could not be presaged. The great marts of the past, as the capital of Byzantium, or Venice, or the towns of the Hanseatic League, as far as Europe is concerned, are of the most absolute insignificance to-day. We must, nevertheless, conceds something to geographical position, providing there are agricultural and mineral possibilities. With the two latter factors there comes tenacity of purpose, or the holding of power. The general consensus of opinion is that it is coal which in larger measure dominates the situation.

The sun which blazed a million or more of years ago safeguarded its heat, solidified, buried, or stowed its tremendous energy in the bowels of the earth. The force we call from water will serve a more extended field in the future, but that is no reason why coal as a source of power will ever find a diminishing employment. When studying the cost of fuel we are satisfied that there is overwastage in its carriage, and that the cost of transportation adds enormously to the cost. At the present moment it is the utilization of coal at the mouth of the pit, the transmission of energy from there to long distances, which is being sought for. It is a matter of electrical conductivity. The master minds of the world are intent on that, and there is no question the sooner or later there will come about its solution.

From many sources, notably The Engineering Magazine, The National Geographical Magazine, and, topographically, from Mr. Balch's "Alasko-Canadian Frontier," some appreciation of the coal resources of the Pacific Coast may be derived. In The Engineering Magazine Mr. Harrington Emerson writes that just as commerce and civilization "have passed from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, so in time they will pass from the Atlantic to the larger ocean, the Pacific." It need not be argued that "England has been and is the world power in the Atlantic." It has been her coal that has furnished "the fuel for the sea commerce of the world."

It is not necessary to dilate on the radius of the steamship; that depends on the capacity of her coal bunkers. Notwithstanding the steamship merging, to Great Britain remains the possibility of the greater trade on the Atlantic. The United States, providing she has coal, will monopolize the carrying business of this vast Western ocean.

The following extract from Mr. Emerson's paper presents what are the present conditions, the Alaskan coal measures being studied:

"Westward from Kenai, the greatest and most extensive coal field in Alaska is reached, cropping out in many different seams, in two harbors on the Pacific and one on Bering Sea. These Chignik-Unga-Herendeen Bay coal measures are the most extensive and most accessible fields in Alaska, containing coal in quality next to Kyak, standing in front rank of North Pacific coals. The coal is hard, brilliant, clean and very strong, not crumbling under sevcre exposures to water, freezing, and sun, nor with very rough usage. The field is of unique value because of the location in the ksystone of the North Pacific. Not only does the shortest possible steamer line from the United States or British Columbia run within twenty miles of this field, but it is also the nearest of all American coal mines to all the island possessions of the United States on the Pacific, the nearest point in fact of the American mainland to Hawaii, to Samoa, to Guam, and to the Philippines, and also by nearly 2,000 miles nearer than the Puget Sound mines or San Francisco to all parts of Asia and especially to the great mining region recently developed on the shores of Bering Sea. From Portage Bay it is 1,482 miles shorter to Manila, 1,403 miles shorter to Guam, 344 miles shorter to Honolulu, and from Herendeen Bay, 1,460 miles shorter to Dutch Harbor, 1,790 miles shorter to St. Michael, 1,792 miles shorter to Nome, than from the coal supplies of Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver."

The coal of Washington has to be considered, the coal there being of a superior quality. One most important fact is that these Pacific Coast mines produce more coal to the man than any others. This may arise from local conditions alone—as of outcroppings near the surface. Statistics show that whereas in Great Britain the output of coal is 300 tons per man, and in Germany 260 tons, at the Roslyn mine in the State of Washington the coal per miner is as much as 774 tons.

It requires no suggestion as to who wants the coal of this new section. It will find a market on the other side of Bering Sea, unless Russia should try to prevent it. But Hawaii must become a consumer for many thousands of tons, and the conditions are such that this coal can be competitively exported southeastward for the Californian, Mexican, and Central American markets, and southwestward to the Philippine Islands, for the Japanese go further, even with coal of poor quality. To-day there is a consumption of over 4,667,000 tons of coal on the Pacific side. This exceeds the production by some 450,000 tons, the surplus coming from Wales, Australia, and the Atlantic Coast. This deficiency is certain to be made up from Alaskan mines before long, when the facilities of transportation are carried out. Think only of the demand for Alaskan coal when the Isthmian canal becomes an actuality!

"With Isthmian concessions near the equator, the great gold, copper, silver, and lead mines near the Arctic circle," says Mr. Emerson, "with a vision of American ships steaming from New York to Manila, via San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma, Dutch Harbor and Yokohama, coaling at American coal mines all the way, the United States, while yielding to England's supremacy in the Atlantic from the Orkneys to the Falkland Islands, can gather to herself the immeasurably greater trade possibilities of the whole American and Asiatic Pacific Coast, along which her own continental seaboard extends 4,000 miles and her outline possessions from equator to Arctic Ocean and back again to equator."

In The National Geographical Magazine for May the coal fields of Alaska are described as existing mainly on the tide water "along a coast affording good harbors open to navigation the entire year. They can be mined cheaply and can find a ready market for local steamboat and domestic use." In Southern Alaska are to be found the higher grades of coal, and it is to these that the attention of the prospector and capitalist will soon be called.

H. C. F.

KOCH & CO.

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COMMENCING MONDAY AT 9 A. M.—A most opportune event—instant delight will be aroused by the dainty styles—lasting satisfaction realized by the reliable textures generously and well made up—while quotations mean

Prices Fully One-Third Below the Lowest Elsewhere.

At 19 Cents.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with deep hemstitched ruffle, or hem and tucks.
CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V front and back of embroidery, some trimmed with torchon lace.

At 39 Cents.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN DRAWERS, deep ruffles with embroidery, torchon or Point de Paris lace.
NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, French shape, low neck, trimmed with Val. or torchon lace insertions and edge.

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CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep ruffles of embroidery and hemstitched tucks; also with insertions and edge of Point de Paris or torchon lace.
NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, prettily trimmed with insertions and edge of Val., Point de Paris or torchon lace.

At 69 Cents.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, short sleeves, square or V neck, trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched tucks; others long sleeves, with lace or embroidery.
MUSLIN SKIRTS, deep flounce with insertions and ruffle of lace.
NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC DRAWERS, various styles, deep ruffles of embroidery, or Point de Paris lace and tucks.
NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, front and back prettily trimmed with insertions and edge of Val. or Point de Paris lace, finished with ribbon.

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NAINSOOK GOWNS, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with insertion and edge of embroidery or Val. lace; also of Cambric, with long sleeves, yokes of embroidered inser ons and hemstitched tucks.
CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN SKIRTS, with insertions and ruffle of Point de Paris or torchon lace; some with deep ruffle of embroidery and tucks.
NAINSOOK SKIRT CHEMISE, round neck with insertions and edge of Val. lace, finished with ribbon.
NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC DRAWERS, prettily trimmed with fine Val. or Point de Paris lace; others with embroidery.
NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, entire front prettily trimmed with lace, or with insertion and edge of embroidery, finished with ribbon.

At 1.29.

NAINSOOK GOWNS, short sleeves, trimmed with Insertions and edge of Val. lace or embroidery.
CAMBRIC SKIRTS, trimmed with deep embroidered ruffle and tucks, some with lace.

At 1.49 and 1.89.

FINE SKIRTS, a large assortment, elaborately trimmed with various laces and embroidery.

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SKIRTS, GOWNS, CHEMISE AND DRAWERS, of nainsook and cambric, handsomely trimmed with fine laces and embroideries, at greatly reduced prices.

Big Bargains in Colored Petticoats.

LADIES' PETTICOATS, of [illegible] umbrella flounce, with shirred ruffle..... 39c
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Wash Dress Fabrics, Second Floor.

COLORED DOTTED JACONETTE LAWNS, STRIPED BATISTES AND ORGANDIES, reg. 12½c. per yard, on Monday..... 6¼c
MERCERIZED DUCK, in linen color and striped effects; also SWIVEL CHAMBRAY, reg. 19c. per yard, on Monday..... 12½c
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A Sale of Ladies' Separate Skirts. Third Floor

Consisting of Piques, Linens, Chambrays, Mohairs, striped or plain Cheviots, Meltons, Etc., in full or walking length, plaited, slot seam, new flare or flounce effect, habit or inverted back; all colors, including white,

At a Saving of One-Third on Regular Prices.

Value,	8.00	11.00	13.00	15.00
Sale Price,	4.95	6.95	8.95	10.75

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Death List of the Week.

Abele
Adler
Agethen
Alfke
Anderson
Angevine
Appley
Armbrecht
Armstrong
Atkinson
Bailey
Barrett
Barth
Bates
Baxter
Belcher
Bennett
Berckman
Bernhard
Bernstein
Betts
Bingham
Blackburn
Bleichroeder
Blundon
Bocher
Boehle
Booker
Bowers
Brandon
Brantley
Braybrook
Brill
Brintnell
Broderick
Brooks
Brown
Brownold
Buckley
Bunzl
Burdick
Burgess
Burke
Burr
Burritt
Butler
Calhoun
Campbell
Cannon
Carey
Carhuff
Carley
Carroll
Caruth
Case
Cattus
Chambers
Clark
Clarke
Clary
Cliff
Clough
Coffey
Cogan
Colligan
Collins
Conklin
Connell
Connor
Coryell
Costigan
Covert
Cowpland
Coxton
Coyle
Coyne
Crowe
Crowley
Cullen
Curran
Curtis
Czisinsky
Daino
Daley
Davin
Davis
Deal
Deery
Dickerson
Dirks
Donigan
Doran
Dowling
Downey
Doyle
Duff
Dugan
Dunn
Eaton
Einstein
Engel
Evarts
Fairbrother
Farall
Farrai
Farrington
Fazio
Fesly
Feigl
Ferry
Fisher
Fitzgerald
Flaherty
Flanagan
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Fort
Fortner
Fortuin
Foster
Fox
Foy
Frank
Freeman
Fried
Furman
Gaffney
Gallagher
Galt
Gardiner
Gethins
Glenney
Green
Greene
Greer
Griswold
Gundersen
Gurnee
Haag
Haggerty
Hall
Hamilton
Hanigan
Harding
Harlan
Hart
Hartford
Hartmann
Hastings
Hatch
Head
Hebard
Helfrich
Helle
Henretty
Henry
Hepworth
Herchenroder
Herrell
Herzog
Hitchcock
Holmes
Holt
Holmes
Horne
Horton
Hoyme
Hoyt
Hubbard
Hughes
Humes
Humston
Hunt
Hunter
Ingham
Jackson
Jeckel
Jenckes
Jenkins
Johankrecbt
Johnson
Johnston
Jones
Judd
Kahl
Kammerer
Kearney
Kennedy
Kerr
Ketcham
Keyes
Killard
Kimball
King
Kirby
Kling
Knecht
Koar
Koch
Kraemer
Krebs
Kromberg
Laior-Ireland
Law
Lawrence
Leifflen
Leonard
Levis
Lippmann
Lissauer
Little
Lloyd
Lockard
Locke
Logue
Ludoweig
Lundsweig
Lyden
Lynch
Lyons
Mahoney
Maltz
Manning
Maritz
Matbews
Meehan
Melia
Merrick
Michaels
Miege
Miller
Milne
Moak
Montagu
Moran
Morrison
Moss
Muller
Munger
Murphy
Murray
Neary
Nicholson
Niven
Nodine
Noble
Nolan
Nugent
Oberle
O'Brien
O'Connell
Odorfer
O'Higgins
O'Leary
Onderdonk
O'Neil
O'Neill
Paddock
Paetwitz
Palm
Parker
Peacock
Pfleging
Philbin
Phillips
Pierson
Prevost
Price
Purdy
Ranagan
Ray
Read
Reardon
Reilly
Rejeh
Rennie
Reyes
Reynolds
Rice
Rickert
Roberts
Roggeman
Romer
Rooney
Ronchetti
Ross
Rover
Rurig
Russell
Russell
Ryan
Sacco
St. Ledger
Sample
Samuels
Sartwell
Scherer
Schieber
Schloss
Schmidt
Schmutzer
Schneider
Schreiber
Schroeder
Schwarzkopt
Schweinfurth
Seguine
Seiler
Seligsberg
Shaffel
Sharp
Sheffer
Sidi-Ali
Silver
Simms
Simon
Slade
Smith
Smithson
Smythe
Sohmer
Somer
Spage
Spillane
Spurgeon
Standish
Start
Steigerwalt
Stein
Stewart
Stines
Stirling
Stoddart
Stouvenel
Stroud
Sullivan
Sweeney
Swift
Talfourd
Taylor
Thompson
Thurnes
Tinker
Tobin
Toner
Tressel
Truesdell
Vischer
Vowles
Vogel
Walton
Ward
Warren
Watt
Webster
Wefer
Weintz
Wheeler
Whitcomb
White
Wichmann
Wickenheiser
Wilinski
Williams
Willow
Wilson
Windsor
Wood
Woodburn
Woods
Wright
Ziegler

ABELE.—June 11, Rocky Point, L. I., the Rev. G. Abele, 72 years of age.

ADLER.—June 8, at St. Mark's, Green Island, N. Y., Rev. Richard J. Adler.

AGETHEN.—June 13, William Agethen, Sr., 377 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—June 8, Annie Percy, wife of William H. Anderson, 431 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

APPLEY.—June 8, Marcus Appley, 453 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

ARMBRECHT.—At East Orange, N. J., June 7, Grace, eldest daughter of William H. and Hattie T. Whalen, aged 27 years.

ARMSTRONG.—June 10, Springfield, Mass., George E. Armstrong, aged forty-four.

ALFKE.—June 9, Frederick H., husband of Adelaide B. Alfke, (née Dunkak,) forty-three years of age. 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

ANGEVINE.—On Friday, June 13, at his residence, 184 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Frank Angevine, in the 68th year of his age.

ATKINSON.—June 8, Joseph J. Atkinson, 89 First Avenue.

ATKINSON.—June 10, Catharine, widow of Thomas Atkinson, at 178 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, in her 80th year, native of County Derry, Ireland.

BAILEY.—At Paterson, N. J., June 8, Peter Bailey, aged 70 years.

BAILEY.—Knoxville, Tenn., June 13, Mrs. Lacinda Bailey, 65 years old, of Harriman.

BATES.—June 12, Major Robert F. Bates, United States Army, retired, in Washington.

BELCHER.—June 14, at 25 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Foshay, wife of Samuel E. Belcher.

BERNHARD.—June 7, at 142 Union Street, Brooklyn, Teresa Bernhard, (nee Golhofer,) wife of Valentine Bernhard.

BIGHAM.—June 7, Mary C. Griffith, wife of John H. Bigham, 134 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

BLACKBURN.—At 154 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, June 9, James Blackburn, aged 68.

BOCHER.—At 12 Holyoke Place, Cambridge, June 7, Prof. Ferdinand Bocher, born 1832.

BOEHLE.—June 8, Martha L., wife of Jos. J. Boehle, 1,877 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

BOOKER.—June 8, Alfred Booker, 19 years old, a native of Hayti, Mo.

BRILL.—June 10, George F. Brill, 128 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

BRANDOW.—June 13, 158 South Elliott Place, Mary C. Brandow.

BRANTLEY.—June 8, John J. Brantley, D. D., L. L. D., at Macon, Ga., Professor of Languages in the Mercers University.

BRAYBROOKE.—June 7, Lord Brayhrooke, (Charles Cornwallis Neville,) at Saffron, Walden, born in 1823.

BRODERICK.—June 13, Mary, widow of Peter, and mother of Thomas J. Broderick, 79 years of age, 1,061 First Avenue.

BUNZL.—June 13, Regine, widow of Julius Bunzl, 537 Madison Avenue.

BROWNOLD.—June 8, Samuel C., son of Charles and Julia Brownold; 26 years of age, 141 West 120th Street.

BRINTNALL.—June 8, Solva Brintnall, 85 years old, at Chicago.

BROWN.—June 9, Harry Brown, 70 years old, Bloomfield, N. J.

BROOKS.—June 8, Adeline M., widow of Edward S. Brooks, 79 years of age, 54 West 54th Street.

BUCKLEY.—At Riverhead, June 7, Alonzo C. Buckley, formerly of 200 Prince Street, Brooklyn, aged 62.

BURDICK.—June 7, Lewis Peck, only son of Harry C. and Nellie Peck Burdick, aged 20 years, 883 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BURR.—At Springfield, Mass., June 9, Clara Helen, wife of the Rev. Hanford M. Burr and daughter of W. N. Saxton of Westport, Conn.

BURRITT.—June 8, Leonard Burritt of Rochester, N. Y., aged 74 years.

BARTH.—June 12, Mary Barth, 481 Central Avenue, Williamsburg.

BETTS.—June 12, at the residence of his son, West Summit, N. J., William B. Betts, sixty-four years, 191 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

BERNSTEIN.—June 12, aged 62, at 206 West Eighty-eighth Street, Mrs. Madeline Bernstein, mother of Lena Aubrey.

BLEICHROEDER.—June 11, Dr. George von Bleichroeder, at Dueren, Prussia.

BAXTER.—June 10, John Baxter, aged 83 years; 665 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

BOWERS.—Charles W. Bowers, June 10, 463A Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

BERCKMAN.—June 11, Ernest C., second son of Josephine and the late Ernest C. Berckman; 2 Teasdale Place, Bronx.

BLUNDON.—June 11, Emma Blundon, 21 years old, of 52 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, in Bellevue Hospital.

BURGESS.—Salem, Mass., June 10, Mrs. W. Starling Burgess, daughter of John H. Willard of Elmwood Farm, in Lexington.

BOWERS.—June 11, Charles W. Bowers, 463A Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—June 9, Patrick, husband of Susan Brooks, 41 years of age; 125 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

BURKE.—June 10, Lawrence Burke, husband of the late Mary Davis and father of Frank D., James, and William Burke; 544 East Seventeenth Street.

BARRETT.—June 12, Jennie, wife of Martin Barrett, 104 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—June 11, John C. Bennett, in his 74th year, Eighteenth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—June 12, Mary E., widow of the late Arthur Butler and daughter of Harriet N. and the late Rev. Charles M. Oakley, 349 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

CALHOUN.—June 10, 63 First Place, Brooklyn, Robert W., aged twenty-one years, son of John and Hanna Calhoun.

CAMPBELL.—June 7, William, husband of Ada Del Campbell, 71 West 108th Street.

CANNON.—June 12, at San Francisco, Maurice Cannon, fifty-six years old.

CARROLL.—June 7, Maria, wife of John Carroll, and daughter of Catherine and the late Thomas Doyle, 683 Wales Avenue.

CARLEY.—June 11, Elizabeth Carley, (née McNamara,) wife of Matthew Carley, 450 West Thirty-first Street.

CAREY.—June 13, Robert Boody, son of Mrs. Maude Boody Carey, and grandson of David A. Boody, aged 7 years.

CASE.—June 11, at Poughkeepsie, Dr. Walter R. Case.

CATTUS.—June 12, at Seabright, N. J., Fenelon Conrad, husband of Agnes Havemeyer Cattus, and son of the late John Conrad and Zoe Van Antwert Cattus of 261 West Eighty-fifth Street.

CARUTH.—June 7, George S. Caruth, in his 53d year, 750 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARHUFF.—June 9, Joseph V. Carhuff, 73 years of age, of Dingman Ferry, Penn., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Yereance, in Montclair, N. J.

CLARK.—June 9, Horace Peck, son of the late Horace and Emily Clark, 191 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City.

CLARY.—June 9, Commodore Albert G. Clary, United States Navy, retired, at the home of his sisters, Misses Ellen and Isabel Clary, in Springfield, Mass.

CLOUGH.—June 9, Bentley Clough, in his fiftieth year, at Woodside, L. I.

CROWE.—June 9, Mrs. L. B. Crowe, wife of Thomas F. Crowe, 167 West Sixtieth Street.

COGAN.—June 8, Dominick Cogan, husband of Alice Cogan, (née Quinn,) 259 17th Street, South Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—June 12, Johanna, widow of John Collins, 62 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

COLLIGAN.—June 8, Ella Price, wife of James Colligan, 162 Washington Park, Brooklyn.

CONNOR.—June 7, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. Murtha, 30 West 135th Street, Mary Connor.

CORBIN.—June 7, at Philadelphia, Ross Corbin, aged 44 years.

CORYELL.—June 9, Miers Coryell, 77 years of age, 24 East 21st Street.

CULLEN.—June 7, James H. Cullen, 88th Street, between 3d and 4th Avenues, Brooklyn.

CLIFF.—June 8, Mary, wife of John Cliff, 165 East 78th Street.

CZINSKY.—June 9, Charles Czinsky, 28 years old, 271 21st Street, Brooklyn.

CONKLIN.—June 9, Mary, wife of Patrick F. Conklin, 447 West Sixteenth Street.

COFFEY.—In Chicago, June 7, James Coffey, native of Gurtamullin, Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

COYLE.—June 9, Sara C. Coyle, in her eighteenth year, 732 Eighth Avenue.

CURRAN.—June 12, Michael J. Curran, native of the parish of Ratcheline, County Longford, Ireland, at 543 East Sixteenth Street.

CONKLIN.—June 13, Charles H., only son of James H. and Mary K. Conklin, aged 21 years, 108 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

COYNE.—June 12, John Coyne, 69 years of age, at the residence of his son, 467 Hudson Avenue.

CONNELL.—Liza, wife of the late Edward Connell, June 10, 320 East Ninety-third Street.

COWPLAND.—Conner C. Cowpland, June 10, at 251 Division Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLARKE.—June 10, Rebecca Jane, widow of William Clarke, White Plains, N. Y.

CONNELL.—June 11, Liza, wife of the late Edward Connell; 320 East Ninety-third Street.

COSTIGAN.—June 11, Edward Richardson, husband of Martha Singleton, aged 62 years; 419 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

COVERT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., June 10, Albert Covert.

CHAMBERS.—June 9, at 230 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, Sarah J., wife of M. C. Chambers.

COLLINS.—June 10, at 240 East Eighty-seventh Street, William, husband of the late Catherine Collins, from Fremont, County Cork, Ireland.

CROWLEY.—June 13, Patrick J. Crowley, 14 State Street, Brooklyn.

CROXTON.—Richmond, Va., June 13, Capt. Richard C. Croxton, United States Army.

CURTIS.—June 11, Henry H. Curtis, Red Bank, N. J., 59 years old.

DAVIN.—June 10, 232 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, William Davin, husband of Kate McDonough, and son of Patrick and Mary Davin, native of Brackien, Parish of Schruel, Ireland.

DAINS.—June 14, William F. Dains, aged 37 years, 654 Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

DALEY.—June 13, 423 West Street, Patrick Daley, husband of Katie Tobin, native of Kilcrohane, County Cork, Ireland, aged 30 years.

DAVIS.—June 12, Ethel Davis, aged 24 years, 335 West Thirteenth Street.

DEAL.—June 11, Martha D. Deal, 200 West Eighty-third Street.

DE FLOREZ.—June 11, Rafael V. de Florez of New York, at Biarritz, France, 50 years old, brother of R. R. de Florez of 37 West Twenty-first Street.

DICKERSON.—At Morris Plains, N. J., June 12, Alonzo B. Dickerson, 50 years of age.

DIRKS.—June 10, Gustavus Dirks, twenty-one years old, at 232 West Fourteenth Street.

DUGAN.—At the residence of her daughter, Margaret Geraty, 147 Willis Avenue, the 11th inst., Mary, aged 62 years, widow of Henry Dugan of Passage West, County Cork, Ireland.

DONIGAN.—June 10, at 421 East Seventy-seventh District, Officer Francis Sylvester Donigan.

DORAN.—Gregory W. Doran, Jr., aged 17, son of Gregory and the late Elizabeth Doran, at 381 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

DUNN.—June 10, Morris, son of William J. and Mary Mulvihill Dunn, 1,032 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

DEERY.—Jane Deery, June 7, native of County Donegal, Ireland, 252 West Forty-fifth Street.

DORAN.—June 8, 69 Clarkson Street, Thomas, native of Ballyduggan, County Tipperary, Ireland.

DOWLING.—June 12, Thomas, husband of Elizabeth A. Dowling, 19 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn.

DOYLE.—June 7, Edward, husband of Ellen Doyle, Spuyten Duyvil.

DOWNEY.—June 7, Sarah J. Downey, 1,271 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

DUNN.—June 8, Smithville, South, L. I., Mrs. Myrta Maretta Dunn, 83 years old.

DUFF.—In New Haven, Conn., June 8, John D. Duff, aged 41 years, residence, 349 Whalley Avenue.

ENGEL.—June 7, George Engel, 36 Suydam Street, Brooklyn.

EATON.—June 13, 550 Greenwich Street, Marie Dorris Eaton, native of Longford, Ireland.

EINSTEIN.—June 12, at Morristown, N. J., Moses, son of the late Elias and Lena Einstein of New York.

FARRINGTON.—June 11, at Saratoga, Mary E., daughter of the late John G. and Louisa Farrington of this city.

FARALL.—June 11, at 425 West Forty-second Street, in his 27th year, Henry, son of Hannah and the late Henry Farall, native of the town of Longford, Ireland.

FAZIO.—June 13, Mario Fazio of 178 Elizabeth Street.

FISHER.—June 11, James Fisher, 2,008 Fulton Street.

FOLEY.—College Point, L. I., June 13, Bessie, wife of Thomas Foley, aged 29 years.

FOSTER.—June 10, at Shinnecock Bay, Clarence Foster, aged 23, of Good Ground, L. I.

FORTNER.—June 11, Mrs. Minnie Fortner, at the Lake Hotel, Ronkonkoma, L. I., aged 26 years.

FORT.—June 11, Benjamin F. Fort of 39 East Twenty-second Street, aged sixty-three years.

EVARTS.—At Albany, June 11, Major Daniel T. Evarts, father of Mrs. H. H. Bender.

FEELY.—June 10, at Bay Thirteenth Street, Bath Beach, Kate Feely.

FLAHERTY.—June 10, at 143 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Ellen, wife of Thomas Flaherty, and daughter of the late Michael and Ellen Smith, natives of Drum Riley, County Letrim, Ireland.

FOY.—June 10, Eveline, infant daughter of James and Louisa Foy, aged 2 years, at 138 East Third Street.

FEIGL.—June 11, at 56 St. Mark's Place, Lillie, wife of Gustav Feigl, née Lederer, in her 30th year.

FORD.—June 11, at 437 West Thirty-fourth Street, Cornelius Ford.

FORD.—June 13, Lizzie Ford, 135 Duffield Street, Brooklyn.

FORTUIN.—June 10, at 365 Eighth Avenue, Minnie, wife of Morris Fortuin.

FRANK.—June 8, George L., husband of Mary Frank of 1,086 Second Avenue.

FAIRBROTHER.—June 7, at 244 East Fifty-third Street, Charles M. Fairbrother, M. D.

FARRAL.—June 7, Robert Jefferson Farral, 25 years old, 167 West Seventy-third Street.

FERRY.—Ada M., eldest daughter of Charles N. and the late Adaline E. Ferry, 34 years, June 7, 1,048 Lafayette Avenue.

FITZ GERALD.—June 11, John, brother of Patrick Fitz Geraid, 22 Trinity Place.

FITZGERALD.—June 9, Richard Fitzgeraid, in his 43d year, 532 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

FLANAGAN.—June 10, Elizaheth, wife of the late William Flanagan, 51 Vandam Street.

FLANAGAN.—June 12, Thomas Flanagan, aged 56 years.

FREEMAN.—At Freehold, N. J., June 8, Otis Russell Freeman, M. D., 93 years of age.

FLETCHER.—June 8, Lieut. Col. John Fletcher, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, former Deputy Adjutant General, in Montreal.

FRIED.—June 8, Louis Fried, 19 years old, of One Hundred and Sixth Street.

FOWLER.—June 12, Edwin Clarence Fowler, in Riverdale; born in Baltimore July 1, 1837.

FOX.—June 8, Oscar C. Fox, in Washington, at the age of 72 years.

FURMAN.—June 7, at Springfield, L. I., Aaron F. Furman, 72 years old.

GALLAGHER.—June 10, John J., Jr., husband of Nellie Herbert, son of John J.

GALLAGHER.—June 11, 887 Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, John Gallagher.

GALT.—June 12, at Washington, William Galt, seventy-seven years of age, horn in Alexandria, Va.

GAFFNEY.—June 12, Ann, wife of the late Patrick Gaffney, 421 East Nineteenth Street.

GARDINER.—At Huntington, L. I., June 12, George C. Gardiner.

GLENNEY.—In Plainfield, N. J., June 11, Marian, daughter of Walter L. C. and Eva L. Glenney.

GETHINS.—June 9, 415 West Thirty-second Street, Annie, sister of John Gethins, native of Carrickbanagher, parish of Colooney, County Sligo, Ireland.

GREEN.—June 12, Mary E., wife of Michael J. Green, at 217 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

GREENE.—June 11, Loretta, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Greene, 557 West Fifty-seventh Street.

GRISWOLD.—June 10, Frank Griswold, 305 Varick Street, Jersey City.

GUNDERSEN.—The 11th inst., William, son of Gunder and Sophia C. Gundersen, aged 17 years, 187A Fifth Street, Jersey City.

GURNEE.—June 12, Marion, widow of Edward Gurnee, formerly of West Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., residence, 144 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

GREER.—June 8, William Niles Greer, husband of Henrietta Porteus, in his 42d year, 444 East Ninety-first Street.

HART.—June 11, Peter Hart, at the residence of his sister, Addie Hoyer, 234 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 28th year.

HART.—June 11, Peter Hart, at the residence of his sister, Addie Hoyer, 234 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 28th year.

HALL.—June 13, Peter Hall, of Ridgefield, N. J., in his 77th year.

HARLAN.—June 10, Ahhy Ann Kirk Harlan, aged 74 years.

HARLAN.—Wilmington, Del., June 13, Dr. Caleb Harlan, 88 years old.

HASTINGS.—June 12, William Granville Hastings, of 129 Urban Street, Mount Vernon, aged 34.

HATCH.—June 10, John B. Hatch, aged 45 years, 205 West Thirteenth Street.

HENRY.—June 12, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Charles W. Henry.

HERTS.—June 13, Jacques H., husband of Lillie Newman Herts, 47 years of age, No. 23 West Seventieth Street.

HORNE.—June 11, William Horne, 2,049 Ryer Avenue, Tremont.

HYLAND.—June 11, Thomas J., youngest son of Thomas J. Hyland and Hanna Sullivan, 1,572 Third Avenue.

HORTON.—At Peconic, L. I., June 9, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. William Horton, aged 87, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elizaheth A. Anderson.

HUNTER.—June 10, Emily A., wife of Samuel D. Hunter, in 66th year of age, 737 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARDING.—June 12, William R. Harding, aged sixty-six years, 174 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

HERRELL.—College Point, L. I., June 13, John Herrell, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Buegler.

HERZOG.—College Point, L. I., June 14, William C. Herzog, in Cincinnati, 49 years old.

HUBBARD.—June 12, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Judge N. M. Huhhard, born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1829.

HUMSTON.—June 13, Joseph Humston, native of Killiminchy, Marlborough, Queens County, Ireland, at the residence of his uncle, Joseph Murphy, Larchmont.

HOLDSWORTH.—June 12, Sarah, wife of Joseph Holdsworth, aged 38 years, 1,035 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

HEBARD.—At Philadelphia, June 11, Charles Hebard, aged 71 years; horn in Lebanon, Conn.

HAGGERTY.—June 7, Annie, wife of Alderman John J. Haggerty, 30 years old, 701 East Eleventh Street.

HALL.—June 9, William Hall, 4 years old, 120 East 32d Street.

HAAG.—June 7, Charles, aged 6, and Clarence, aged 8, sons of Charles Haag of Reading, Mass.

HAMILTON.—June 8, Mary Gilmore, widow of Robert Hamilton, a native of Stonehouse, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 294 Sussex Avenue, Newark, N. J.

HANNIGAN.—June 7, Nora, daughter of Margaret and the late Denis Hannigan, of Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland, 440 Pleasant Avenue, corner of 123d Street.

HART.—June 8, Angelica, wife of the Rev. Edward P. Hart, and daughter of Richard Church of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., at Rochester.

HARTMANN.—June 8, John Hartmann, aged 33 years, native of Würtemberg.

HEAD.—June 7, John W. Head, 81 years of age, 306 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

HELFRICH.—June 8, William Helfrich, 19 years of age, 627 East 161st Street.

HELLE.—June 9, Fritz Helle, 32 years old, 323 East 48th Street.

HENNRETTY.—June 9, Willy, son of Tom and Mary Hennretty, 640 East Sixteenth Street.

HEPWORTH.—June 7, at the Chelsea, 222 West 23d Street, the Rev. George H. Hepworth.

HERCHENRODER.—June 7, Frederick, husband of Caroline Herchenroder, 2,900 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HITCHCOCK.—June 7, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Ezra B. Hitchcock, in his 53d year.

HOLMES.—June 13, William J. Holmes, Sr., husband of Anna R., at the residence of his son, George W. Holmes, Fulton Street, Wakefield, N. Y.

HOYME.—June 9, the Right Rev. Gjermind Hoyme, President of the United Norwegian Church of America, at Eau Claire, Wis.

HUGHES.—June 7, Mary A., daughter of Capt. P. J. and the late Catherine Hughes, 220 Young Street, Blissville, Long Island City.

HUNT.—June 9, Benjamin F. Hunt, aged 67 years, 442 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg.

HUMES.—June 8, Helen, eldest daughter of Thomas and Sophie B. Humes, 337 East 20th Street.

HUTCHINSON.—June 8, Walter A. Hutchinson, formerly of Trenton, N. J.

JENKINS.—Jupne 10, Richard Jenkins, aged 21, of Long Island City.

JACKSON.—June 12, at 2,173 Eighth Avenue, Charles W. Jackson, aged 72 years.

JUDD.—At Hartford, Conn., June 11, Edward H. Judd, 60 years of age.

JENKINS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 13, Catherine F., wife of James H. Jenkins.

JENCKES.—June 9, at Kings Park, L. I., Charles Morris Jenckes, aged eighty-one years.

JECKEL.—At Lindenhurst, L. I., June 7, Mrs. Sophie Jeckel, wife of John Jeckel, aged 62 years.

JOHNSON.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 10, Samuel J. Johnson, M. D., in his 52d year.

JOHANKRECHT.—June 13, Augustus F. Johankrecht, 60 years old, of 320 Halsey Street, a Brooklyn retired builder.

JOHNSTON.—Eilen, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Hart, Grcer Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; 12th inst.

JONES.—June 13, Mary Louise, wife of Alfred E. Jones, 69 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

KAMMERER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on the 8th inst., Henrietta, wife of Andrew Kammerer, aged 70 years.

KEYES.—At 1,652 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Lizzie J., wife of John J. Keyes.

KEARNEY.—June 8, at 1,174 Second Avenue, Bernard Kearney, aged 22 months, son of Edward and Margaret Kearney, (née McCall,) native of Killkishen, County Clare, Ireland.

KERR.—June 8, David Kerr, aged 45, of 118 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon.

KIMBALL.—At South Wilton, Conn., June 7, Charles Henry Kimball of Lakewood, N. J., 74 years of age.

KIRBY.—At Plainfield, N. J., June 8, David L. Kirby, aged 54 years.

KOCH.—June 8, Frederick Andrew de M., infant son of Frederick and Mary Louise de M. Koch of 1,111 East Fortieth Street, Flathush.

KOAR.—At Paterson, June 8, Miss Marie Anna Lina Koar.

KAHL.—June 8, John B. Kahl, 8 St. Mark's Place.

KLING.—June 12, at Louisville, Ky., Isaac King.

KOCH.—June 12, George H. Koch, Jr., thirty-three years of age, 407 West Thirty-seventh Street.

KENNEDY.—June 12, Thomas F. Kennedy, at the residence of James T. Ryan, 474 Central Park West.

KNECHT.—June 10, Thomas C. Knecht, 732 Leonard Street, Greenpoint.

KRAEMER.—At College Point, L. I., June 12, Henry Kraemer, Sr., 59 years old.

KETCHAM.—Islip, June 8, Mrs. Nelson Ketcham.

KILLARD.—June 10, Mary, daughter of the late John and Bridget Killard, 51 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

KING.—June 9, Sag Harbor, L. I., Lucretia, widow of Charles King, in her 72d year.

KREBS.—June 12, J. De Witt C., son of the late Rev. John M. Krebs, in the 52d year of his age, 439 Manhattan Avenue.

KROMBEG.—June 14, Philip Krombeg, aged 18 months, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE.—At East Orange, N. J., June 8, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Lawrence, aged 76 years.

LAW.—At Belton, Texas, June 9, F. M. Law of Bryan.

LAWRENCE.—In New Haven, Conn., June 13, Emma A. Lawrence, sister of Mrs. Richard M. Everit, aged seventy years.

LAWRENCE.—June 10, in Shinnecock Bay, Sarah, ("Dimp,") daughter of John S. Lawrence of Good Ground, L. I., aged 18.

LAIOR-IRELAND.—At 57 Vandam Street, June 13, Mme. Laior-Ireland, wife of William H. Laior and cousin of John E. Purden, of Turlock, Cal.

LEONARD.—June 14, A. Sidney Leonard, M. D., in his 60th year, 131 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

LYDEN.—June 10, Joseph P., husband of Hannah Lyden, 348 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.

LOCKARD.—June 12, Mary, widow of the late Samuel Lockard, at 78 North Henry Street, Brooklyn.

LOCKE.—At the residence of his brother, 68 Carlton Avenue, June 9, son of the late Oliver A. and Susan T. Locke and husband of Mary Rourke.

LOGUE.—Margaret, widow of Frank J. Logue, 203 West 23d Street, June 11.

LEIFFLEN.—June 8, Ernest Leiffien, aged 26, of 748 Ninth Avenue.

LIPPMANN.—June 8, in her 30th year, Clara G., (née Reichert,) wife of Gustave Lippmann of 552 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

LISSAUER.—June 12, at the residence of her daughter, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Philippine, widow of Michael Lissauer, of 443 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

LITTLE.—June 7, William Pelham, son of the late Lieut. John H. Little, United States Revenue Marine Service.

LLOYD.—June 7, at the home of her daughter, 15 St. Nicholas Avenue, Rose Lloyd, wife of William Lloyd of 2,021 Lexington Avenue.

LUNDSBURG.—At Riverhead, L. I., June 10, E. Lundshurg, aged 60.

LUDOWIEG.—June 7, Frances Virginia Ludowieg of Baltimore, Md.

LEVIS.—June 8, at the Plaza Hotel, Alice Levis of St. Louis, aged 22.

LYONS.—June 14, John Lyons of 9 Albany Street, Brooklyn.

LYNCH.—June 12, 519 West Forty-ninth Street, Patrick, husband of Katie Lynch, native of Crosser Lough, County Cavan, Ireland.

MAHONEY.—James J. Mahoney, late of the General Post Office, husband of Jennie Bowen, and son of Daniel and Elizabeth Mahoney, 419 Bradford Street, Brooklyn.

MAHONEY.—June 11, James Mahoney, 28 years old, 419 Bradford Street, Brooklyn.

McCARTHY.—June 11, Dennis F., son of Mary and the late John McCarthy, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. C. Small, 426 Greenwich Street.

McCABE.—Mary, daughter of Rossey and Rosey McCahe, Hoboken, N. J., native of Townland of Slieveroe, County Monaghan, Ireland.

MAINE.—June 13, 24 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Hallock Rathbone Maine, M. D., husband of Estelle Leggett, eldest son of Maicolm T. and P. Francina Maine.

MARITZ.—June 12, Henry O. Maritz, 62 years of age, of 473 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

MELLA.—June 11, at Buffalo, Louis Mella.

MORAN.—June 12, Long Island City, L. I., Alexander Moran, aged 24 years, at Brentwood, Suffolk County.

MURPHY.—June 13, Margaret Murphy, 19 years old, of 235 East Forty-ninth Street.

MacGREGOR.—Anna Boaz, wife of Arthur A. MacGregor, 101 West Eighty-fifth Street.

M'TERNAN.—June 12, Margaret McTernan, at 19 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn.

McCARSEN.—June 9, Thomas McCarsen, 50 years old, of 239 East Forty-fourth Street.

McCABE.—June 8, Hugh, husband of the late Mary McCabe, in the 73d year. Foster Avenue and East Third Street, Parkville, Brooklyn.

McCORMACK.—June 8, 338 East Twenty-fifth Street, Bridget Dockery, wife of Thomas McCormack of Ard Keena, County Roscommon, Ireland.

McDERMOTT.—June 8, at 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Henry Clarence McDermott, aged 25 years.

McDONALD.—June 13, William McDonald, at the residence of his son, J. W. McDonald, 61 Butler Street, Brooklyn.

McGRATH.—June 7, James P. McGrath of 224 West Sixty-seventh Street.

MACGREGOR.—June 7, Anna Boaz, wife of Arthur A. MacGregor, at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street.

McKEAND.—June 8, Hugh McKeand, aged 37, of 333 North Terrace, Mount Vernon.

McPARTLAND.—June 8 at 44 West Sixty-fifth Street, Beezie McPartland, sister of Mrs. Stephen McPartland and Mrs. James Finnegan.

McCAFFREY.—June 11, 1,441 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, James F., eldest son of Bernard and the late Elizabeth McCaffrey.

McCARTY.—June 10, Elizabeth, wife of Andrew McCarty, 373 First Avenue.

McCORMACK.—On the 9th inst., Hugh, son of Hugh and Ann McCormack, 289 Amsterdam Avenue.

McCORMACK.—June 11, F. McCormack, 475 Stanhope Street, Flatbush.

McELROY.—June 9, Carrol McElroy, 237 West 126th Street.

McNAMARA.—Thomas J., son of Mary and the late Thomas McNamara, June 13, at the residence of his aunts, Ann Kirby and Margaret Burke, 539 Broome Street.

MEEHAN.—June 10, 194 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, Mary Ann McLean, wife of Patrick Meehan, a native of Englishtown, County Armagh, Ireland.

MERRICK.—At Germantown, Penn., June 13, Thomas Belsham Merrick, formerly of Hallowell, Me., in his 90th years.

MICHAELS.—June 9, Sophia, widow of Louis Michaels, 138 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

MIEGE.—June 10, 211 East Fifteenth Street, Marie Miege.

MORRISON.—June 10, at Denver, Col., Julia Cool, wife of Edward A. Morrison.

MOSS.—Rose A. Moss, wife of Andrew Moss, formerly of the Thirteenth Ward, 402 West Twenty-fifth Street.

MONK.—June 9, Julia Smythe, wife of Charles Monk, 190 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

McKINLESS.—June 9, at 229A Clifton Place, Brooklyn, James C. McKinless.

McARDLE.—June 9, Tenth Street, Elmhurst, L. I., Mary, wife of James A. McArdle and daughter of Ellen and the late John Gray.

McSHANE.—Matthew McShane, son of Mrs. M. A. Early, in Denver, Col., June 9.

MALLON.—June 8, Peter F., son of Catherine and the late Peter Mallon, 19 years of age.

MANNHEIMER.—June 8, Augusta, wife of Feist Mannheimer, mother of Tillie Hess, Hattie Strauss, Bella, Laura, Jeanette, and Monroe F. Mannheimer. 72 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

MATHEWS.—June 8, at 300 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Vincent E., husband of Mary Mathews, née Sarniguet.

MILLER.—June 8, in Parral, Mexico, Samuel Miller, aged 83 years.

MILNE.—June 9, at 32 St. James Place, Peter Milne, in his 65th year.

MONTAGU.—June 9, Katheiene, aged

New York's Theatres, Old and New

Boxes That Once Sold for $2—"No Admission at the Stage Door" Had to be Advertised on the Billboards When $400 in One Night Was a Good House—The New Playhouses That Are Soon to be Opened—Growth of the Town Shown by History of Its Theatres.

Since the year 1733, when New York's first playhouse existed somewhere down town, there have been built here no less than 109 first-class places of amusement that might properly be classified under the comprehensive name of theatre. Some of these were old places rebuilt, but at least 95 separate and distinct theatres have been constructed, without taking into account such old ones as were set up anew.

It is a debatable question where the very first theatre of the city was located. Historians have differed as to its site, its date, and its general character, but the weight of authority gives 1733 as the year in which it thrived, if the life of an unsuccessful venture, such as it undoubtedly was, could be called thriving. Dunlap, the earliest historian of the American stage, has said that the drama was first introduced into this country by the Hallam company, which played in Virginia and then came to this city in 1753, but Joseph N. Ireland, another chronicler, whose researches were particularly confined to New York, denies this, and states positively that the playhouse mentioned above did exist. His opinion is the more widely accepted.

As proof of his theory, although he cannot tell where the theatre was, Ireland has cited an advertisement which appeared in 1733 in Bradford's Gazette, wherein George Talbot, merchant, called attention to his store "next door to the playhouse." In those days the city had a population of little over 7,000 people, so the accepted theory is that there was not sufficient support for a theatre, and that the initial playhouse therefore went to smash after a short career.

The records next mention a theatrical company that came here from Philadelphia in 1750, giving their opening performance in the Kip Street Theatre, which was in a building owned by Rip Van Dam, an old-time Governor of the Province of New York.

Maybe there are not many folks nowadays who know that what is now Nassau was once Kip Street. The theatre on Gov. Van Dam's property was located between John Street and Maiden Lane. It was converted into a German Calvinist church in 1758, and remained standing until 1810.

"Richard III." was the first piece produced in the place. It was advertised as "Wrote originally by Shakspere and altered by Colley Cibber Esqr." On the primitive billboard that announced the production appeared the inscription, with old-fashioned type and long Ss: "In this play is contained the Death of King Henry 6th; —the murder of the Princes in the Tower;— the landing of the Earl of Richmond, and the Battle of Bosworth Field—Pitt, 5 shillings; Gallery, 3 shillings."

Not only were the prices low in those days, but the hour of beginning a performance was much earlier in the evening than it is to-day. The announcement said; "To begin precisely at half an hour after six o'clock," to which was added: "and no person to be admitted behind the scenes."

CITY'S THIRD THEATRE.

It was in the city's third theatre, opened in Kip Street in September, 1753, that Lewis Hallam, brother of the famous London manager, presented his company here. In his first advertisement, a lengthy document, he said: "They even told us that there was a very fine playhouse building." This statement is taken as proof of the existence of the other theatres, (named above,) which are not taken into account at all by Dunlap.

Mr. Hallam's troupe, before coming here, had been playing in Williamsburg, then the capital of the Province of Virginia. Their appearance there is described as having been the first dramatic performance in America. In New York they gave the comedies of Congreve and various Shakespearean pieces, and it was five years after their arrival that another theatre, the fourth to be put up here, made its appearance. It was the Cruger's Wharf Theatre, situated between Coenties and Old Slips, on the East River front, and in a line with what is now Front Street. Then, in 1761, came the Beekman, or Cheppel, Street Theatre, standing where Temple Court now is.

The theatre on the water front was referred to in contemporary writings as the one "on Mr. Cruger's wharf." "The Inconstant" was the first play, and for it the admission prices were 8s. for a box, 5s. for a seat in the pit, and 2s. for a place in the gallery. The first production of "Hamlet" was in the Chappel Street house, which had been established and managed by Mr. Douglas with much difficulty, as the City Fathers had declared that the founding of another theatre "would not benefit the morals of the town." The popular outcry against the place had lasted even after its owner was successful in overcoming the opposition of the governing body. The cost of the theatre, which was thought in those days to be about the finest thing of its kind ever put together, was $1,625, and it seated enough people to buy tickets worth $450. The scenery and aggregate wardrobes were valued at $1,000 altogether.

In all these old theatres there were box office customs at which our modern managers would throw up their hands in horror. If, for instance, a citizen wanted to buy tickets, he left word at the theatre, and they were sent around to his house by a servant attached to the playhouse—unless he sent his own domestic after them.

Announcements said that no cash would be taken at the door on "play nights." Possibly the producing of the play was deemed ample responsibility for one evening, without the added cares that have since devolved upon the manager, treasurer, sub-manager, and every other official that exists about a theatre to-day and were unheard of in those times. The notice "No one allowed behind the scenes" was never omitted from the public theatrical advertisements of the day.

THE JOHN STREET THEATRE.

The first really famous playhouse of the city was the John Street Theatre, which stood just east of Broadway, and was opened on Dec. 7, 1767. Officers of the British Army, among them Major André, used to give amateur performances in it. Subsequent to the days of British occupation a play called "The Countess of Salisbury" was brought out. It was the first dramatic production in which the flag of the United States played a conspicuous figure.

"Hail Columbia" was played in the house for the first time on the occasion of a visit by George Washington. The theatre was closed permanently in January, 1798, but before that a playhouse had run for a while in William Street, and another, called the Greenwich Street, had developed into a popular resort, having begun as Rockett's Circus.

Corne's State Street Garden, too, had been built, and in the same year that the John Street house disappeared, on the site now occupied by the tallest skyscraper of the city, 21 Park Row, was built the original Park Theatre. It extended back to Theatre Alley. After having been burned down and rebuilt in 1820-21, it was burned again in 1848. Its history for many years had been the dramatic history of New York, for all the famous actors and actresses of the time had appeared there, and no other theatre could rival it for successful productions.

EARLY VAUDEVILLES.

Water Street had its amusement hall in 1709. The attractions were medleys—ancestors, it has been said, of the vaudeville of to-day. A year after they began to be produced the Mount Vernon Gardens sprang into existence at Leonard Street and Broadway, in a neighborhood then considered to be far out in the country. Four years afterward the Grove Street Theatre, in what is now Madison Street, was opened just east of Catharine Street, and at about the same time the Vauxhall Gardens were established in the vicinity of the present site of Cooper Union.

It would be an almost endless task to catalogue each of the new names and changed names of theatres in those days—or, for that matter, in recent years. It has often been remarked that it is a great pity for the names to be changed so frequently. There have been three Park Theatres, five Olympics, and five Broadways. Hardly any one playhouse has kept its original name until its career was ended. At the present time the Union Square Theatre has been so called for more than thirty years, ever since it was built, but there is not another house in the city with a name of such long standing.

New York's third famous playhouse, the one that folks nowadays look back upon as the most celebrated of all the old-time theatres, was opened on Oct. 23, 1826. It was called the Bowery. In it nearly every famous actor of the next fifty years was seen, and the building that bore the well-known name for so long is now the oldest theatrical structure standing in the city. Its name to-day is the Thalia, and in front of its time-worn columns strange-looking billboards, printed in the Yiddish language, are read daily by the play-going people of New York's ghetto.

At the Bowery Theatre's opening performance there was a brilliant experiment in lighting a stage by gas. Before that night the footlights in New York theatres had been dingy lamps. In other ways, too, the opening was a remarkable one when viewed back from the modern first-nighter's point of view. First, before the curtain rose, there was recited a verbose poem, written after the fashion of Homer or some other classical versifier. The leading actor, George Barrett, was the reciter. When he had finished, the play was presented. It was called "The Road to Ruin." After the last fall of the curtain came an address, "written by Dr. Farmer and delivered by Mrs. Young of the company." This was followed by a farce, entitled "Raising the Wind," which ended the evening's entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

During the season of 1827-8 the Sans-Souci Gardens were opened at Broadway and Prince Street. Later they were known as Niblo's Garden, and then, in 1894, as Niblo's Theatre. It was there that "The Black Crook" was first seen.

Up to 1850 the money to be made in theatrical enterprises was not nearly so much as nowadays, nor were the expenses even comparative. Before the Park Theatre was burned in 1848 a periodical published a list of nightly door receipts taken in at that house, and from this it can be seen that $300 or $400 made up what was thought a "good house." Mr. Forrest's benefit, an enormous venture for that time, netted but $1,338.

John Brougham opened late in 1850 his Lyceum, at Broadway and Broome Street. Later this was to be known as Wallack's, and as such it was the most celebrated playhouse in America from 1852 to 1861, when it became the Broadway, the third of that name in the city. In 1869 it was demolished.

Just south of where the Broadway Central Hotel now stands, in Broadway, opposite Bond Street, the Metropolitan Theatre was opened in 1854. A year later it became the first of Laura Keene's houses, and afterward, passing through two more changes of name, it was finally famous as the Winter Garden, where was given the historic performance in which Junius Brutus, Edwin, and John Wilkes Booth played Cassius, Brutus, and Marc Antony. In this theatre Booth's "Hamlet" had its famous 100-night run in 1864-5. The Garden was burned down on March 23, 1867.

THE ELDER SOTHERN.

Laura Keene's second theatre was at 622-624 Broadway, near Bleecker Street, and was opened in 1856, becoming the Olympic seven years afterward. Here Sothern made his hit as Lord Dundreary, and Miss Keene played in "Sea of Ice" and "Seven Sisters." As the Olympic the theatre is remembered as the home of the original "Humpty-Dumpty," with George Fox, one of the best of them, playing the leading rôle. In 1859 the New Bowery Theatre was opened, boldly pilfering the name of the old house which had made such a reputation for itself, and in 1861 Wallack had his second house ready, at Broadway and Thirteenth Street. The New Bowery, which stood between Canal and Hester Streets, was burned in 1866.

The second Wallack's was the most famous of any of the three theatres that have borne the name. There the elder Wallack made his last appearance. Dion Boucicault, Charles Matthews, Henry Montague, and other well-known players were in the company. Later the theatre became the Star, after Wallack's had taken another move up town. Irving first appeared there in an American tour, and William H. Crane was a yearly attraction for a time. A large commercial building now stands on the site.

The theatre now known as the Madison Square, and but recently called Hoyt's, was opened in West Twenty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, on Nov. 30, 1865, and since then it has had many different names. First it was the Fifth Avenue Opera House, then the Fifth Avenue Theatre, later Brougham's, and then once more the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this last time under Mr. Daly's management. The house was burned in January, 1873, but was rebuilt in the same year and became known as Minnie Cumming's Drawing Room Theatre. It was Heller's in 1877, and then Hoyt's.

In old times it was distinguished for its double stage that worked up and down like an elevator. This was designed by Steele Mackaye, who thought it would be well not to have waits between acts. Time showed, however, that these waits were desired by the patrons, and nowadays the double stage is not used for that purpose. Only two years ago, though, there was produced in the theatre "Coralie and Co.," wherein the moving floor was used to advantage, causing sets of characters to vanish in an instant and then to reappear again when the proper time came.

DALY'S THEATRE.

Probably few people of the younger generation know that Daly's Theatre, the famous Daly's, was once a museum in which giants and winged fish and such things were exhibited. George Banyard built the place in 1868. He failed, and then it became Wood's Museum. George Edgar took it after Wood's career was ended, calling it the Broadway. The museum was by this time a relic, and there were regular plays, "King Lear" being among the first of them. Mr. Daly took possession in 1879, renovated the house, and managed it until his death. Now Daniel Frohman has charge of it, but the old name is retained.

"Tony" Pastor's present theatre, in East Fourteenth Street, under Tammany Hall, was opened by Dan Bryant in 1868. Before Mr. Pastor took it it was called by various names.

Booth's Theatre, the most famous one ever built in America, despite its comparatively short life, was opened in February, 1869, the first play therein being "Romeo and Juliet." In the cast was the owner of the theatre and the greatest American player, Edwin Booth. The theatre stood at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and was the most perfectly constructed playhouse of the city. It closed in April, 1883, with the same play that had been seen there on the opening night a little more than fourteen years previously. Besides Booth and Barrett, many other famous actors and actresses appeared in the theatre, among them being Mme. Modjeska, Edwin Adams, Adelaide Neilson, and John McCullough.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Den Bryant opened his second opera house in 1870, in Twenty-third Street, just west of Sixth Avenue. The place became Koster & Bial's in 1878, and was the first regular music hall bearing that well-known name, although the two partners had conducted combination drinking places and concert halls down town for a long time. In the Twenty-third Street house, which is called the Bon-Ton these days, there was some high-class music, among the celebrities who were first heard there being Remenyi.

While Koster & Bial were in Twenty-third Street the notorious "cork room" existed in their theatre. The walls of this room were covered with stoppers from champagne bottles, and the affairs that took place in the room in the late hours after show time would have astonished the churchgoers. In fact, what happened in the "cork room" did finally become so well known that the affairs had to be stopped.

Not long after that Koster & Bial moved up to Thirty-fourth Street, taking hold of the Manhattan Theatre, built as a home for opera by Oscar Hammerstein in 1892. The latter had failed. Only a few months ago this last Koster & Bial's was closed for all time, having within the few years of its existence passed through the hands of many managers, all of whom found, after sad experiences, that the place was too far from Broadway to be a paying proposition. The building has been torn down to make room for a big department store.

The theatre now called Proctor's Fifth Avenue was opened in 1872 as the St. James, and Mr. Daly changed the name to the Fifth Avenue a year later. In 1873 the Eagle Theatre, later the Standard, and now the Manhattan, was opened. Hers "Pinafore" and other well-known operas were first sung. A year after the rise of the Eagle another theatre was opened in Broadway. It has had many names since then—Haverly's, the Comedy, the New Comedy, Dockstader's, the Gaiety, Herrmann's, Keller's, the St. James's, the Savoy, Jack's, and the Theatre Comique. The Third Avenue Theatre came a year after this last, and in it electricity was first used for stage purposes in New York. The Bijou was opened in 1878, being first called the Brighton, and then Wood's Broadway. Dixey played "Adonis" there for nearly two years.

THE THIRD WALLACK'S.

The third Wallack's Theatre opened at Broadway and Thirtieth Street in January, 1882, with "The School for Scandal." Mrs. Langtry's début was made here. In 1888 the house became Palmer's, but the old name has been resumed again, and not long ago people heard more about Wallack's than any other theatre on account of the court trial in which it was attempted to prove that Miss Nethersole's "Sapho" was immoral.

In 1882 the Casino, from the first a home of light opera and extravaganza, was added to the list of the city's theatres, and the Metropolitan Opera House was also built in that year. Within the next twelve months there was opened at Broadway and Forty-first Street the Metropolitan Alcazar, later the Cosmopolitan, now the Broadway. Contemporary with the building of this, Saimi Morse altered a West Twenty-third Street Church into what he called "The Temple," in which an attempt to arouse interest in the Passion Play was balked by the police. Later The Temple became Proctor's.

Some of the same stones that used to be in Booth's Theatre are now lodged in the walls of the Herald Square Theatre, at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway. This house was built in 1883, just when Booth's was being demolished. It was first an aquarium.

The first Hammerstein venture, the Harlem Opera House, was started in 1889, the Lyceum and Irving Place Theatres having been opened in 1885 and 1888 respectively. The Garden was added to the list in 1890, and in the next year the first Italian theatre to be built in this city was running in First Avenue.

Three theatres were added in 1893—the Empire, the American, and Abbey's, now the Knickerbocker. Since then there have been many new ones, the Imperial Music Hall, now Weber and Fields's, in 1894; Proctor's Pleasure Palace and Hammerstein's Olympia, in 1895; the Murray Hill, in 1896; the Lyric, now the Criterion, in 1897; the Dewey, "Tim" Sullivan's venture, in 1898, and the Victoria, another of Hammerstein's, in 1899.

The latest additions to the list are Hammerstein's Republic, in West Forty-second Street, which David Belasco now leases, and the Star, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The Olympia is now the New York and Hammerstein owns it no longer. His friends say, however, that it is the ambition of the manager's life to get back again the theatre that he built to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the country.

Several theatres are now either in process of construction or planned for the near future. The new Lyceum, to take the place of Dan Frohman's popular old place, which was recently torn down, in Fourth Avenue, will soon go up in Forty-fifth Street, east of Broadway. Klaw & Erlanger of the Dramatic Trust are to build two places in West Forty-second Street. Oscar Hammerstein has already bought a plot at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and it will not be long before he has another house finished there. He intends to model it after the Drury Lane in London, and he may name it the Drury Lane.

Australia's New Protective Tariff

Dire Need of More Revenue for the State—Many Non-Paying Railways.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, May 12.—As it emerged finally from the House of Representatives, the first tariff of the Australian Commonwealth was a decidedly protective one. Added to the desire to foster local industries at present in existence and to encourage the establishment of additional ones, there was the dire necessity staring representatives in the face of raising revenue for Commonwealth and State purposes—a necessity which was all the more pressing because of the knowledge that the time has come when the various portions of the Commonwealth see clearly that it is impossible for them to continue living upon borrowed money much longer. The milch cow of the London money market has commenced to run dry, as is evidenced by the difficulty which is experienced in floating further loans upon satisfactory terms, and the growing suspicion with which colonial enterprises are viewed when appeals are made to English money lenders to invest their capital in them. Hence it is that for revenue-raising purposes the new tariff, as passed through the House of Representatives, has been made more drastically protectionist than it would have been. Its local effect will be to make everybody pay a dearer price for almost everything he wants. How far it will affect the volume of American importations it is premature to determine.

The tariff, however, is not out of the woods yet. The Senate is now dealing with it, and, as the free traders are stronger in that chamber than in the other branch of the Legislature, they hope to have it so amended as not to unnecessarily curtail our trading relations with the outside world. But here a rather curious difficulty presents itself. Under Clause 53 of the Constitution act the Senate may not amend proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government. It may only return to the House of Representatives any proposed law, requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. Thus early in its history the Commonwealth is threatened with a dead-lock between the two houses of Parliament if the Senate takes a decided stand with regard to the tariff and suggests amendments which the House of Representatives may decline to agree with.

It is evident that Australia has been proceeding too fast; that is to say, on borrowed money. State borrowing has been going on at an alarming rate, and in the two and a quarter years, covering 1900, 1901, and the first three months of 1902, the loans raised among the six States of the Commonwealth amount to £27,249,000 ($136,245,000,) representing an additional indebtedness of over £7 ($35) per head of the population. To show how reckless and extravagant the expenditure of borrowed money has been, the State of Victoria may be cited as an example. That State has now fifty-two non-paying railway lines, making losses aggregating £292,466 ($1,462,330) during 1900 on a capital of nearly £8,000,000 ($40,000,000.) There are nearly twenty-seven miles of railway to every 10,000 of the population, a number about the same as for the United States, and our freights are four times as high as they are in America. In the twelve years from 1889-90 to 1901-2, the interest charges in excess of earnings on these railways amount to £5,300,000 ($26,500,000.) Other non-productive works besides railways swell this total still further, and the added figures show that between £400,000 ($2,000,000) and £500,000 ($2,500,000) is paid yearly by Victoria on account of interest due on unproductive works. Under these circumstances, it is quite clear that the Commonwealth Parliament must step in and considerably curtail the borrowing powers of the various States if financial disaster is to be averted.

It is a clearly ascertained fact that American importations to the colonies are increasing at a rapid rate. This increase applies to a great variety of American products. One line may be quoted as an example, to show the inroads which American manufacturers are making in the Colonial markets. A steamer which arrived at Wellington, N. Z., from New York a short time ago brought among her cargo no fewer than 500 cases of boots and shoes for the New Zealand market, notwithstanding the high protective duty. In the boot shops of Melbourne the greatest portion of their stocks consists of American-made boots and shoes. In wall paper also there is a rapidly increasing importation from the United States, and the same can be said all around.

Although woman suffrage has not yet been adopted in all the States of the Union, the Federal House of Representatives has passed a bill conferring the right of voting at Federal elections upon all persons of twenty-one years and upward, married or single, only six members having the courage to record their votes against the measure. The fact of such a measure being adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament argues that those States which have not yet given their consent may shortly be expected to fall into line. In the State of Victoria the Female Franchise bill has been six times passed by the Legislative Assembly, each time by increasing majorities, but the Legislative Council (the Victorian House of Lords) has just as often rejected it. In the Federal Franchise bill just passed it was provided that aborigines should also have the right to vote, but this clause was struck out. Thus the original owners of Australia, now a very diminished and fast diminishing quantity, have been deprived of any voice in the government of the country.

Chicago Has a New Breakfast Scheme

Trailers for Trolley Cars to "Save Time" in Getting to Business in the City.

CHICAGO'S suburbanites who are now obliged to rise from their beds in the gray dawn in order that they may breakfast between two minutes before leaping aboard the humming trolley car that sprinkles them punctually among their offices or stores, hail with joy the possibility of saving time by being able to eat the matutinal meal while in transit. This scheme is the result of some ingenious thinking on the part of one Robert C. Givins, and simply means the introduction, if practicable, of trailers equipped for dining service on all electric lines running to and from the more distant Chicago suburbs.

"I have been considering this thing for a long time," said Mr. Givins, "and the idea has now become sufficiently tangible in detail for public exploitation. Everybody who is obliged to be at his place of business early in the morning knows how troublesome it is to rouse his entire household hours before it would naturally be astir for the purpose of seeing that he gets a bite to eat.

"Well, suppose the traction companies were to put on a lot of dining trailers, or buffet lunch cars? A man could get up half an hour later, take more time to dress and break his fast in a leisurely, human manner instead of leaping from bed, diving into his clothes and gulping down a cup of cofee or gobbling a roll.

"The eating cars might also be made a part of certain trains all day long, serving something to eat at all hours. We would all find them extremely convenient at one time or another, and the companies could make them profitable without letting the prices soar beyond reach. To say that the scheme is an idle dream is to speak too soon. People scoffed at the suggestion that it was possible to adequately heat street cars twenty-five years ago without burning them up."

The Two Million Club, of which Mr. Givins is President, will try to persuade the President of the Union Traction Company to put on at least one trailer, and if the innovation proves popular the electric luncheon will soon be a common thing.

GIVES FIRST AID TO SAILORS

Attending to the "children," as the United States Shipping Commissioner calls the sailors who come and go on American ships between this and other ports, is a complex task. However self reliant and competent to manage their affairs on the sea these sailors are, they are like so many babies turned adrift whenever they strike dry land, and the tangles that the Commissioner has to straighten out for them would tax the ingenuity of anyhody who hadn't given the subject his best attention for a long time.

The Commissioner is Capt. "Joe" Dickey, and the court in which he listens to a hundred tales of marine woe almost every day in the week is his office in the Barge Office Building. He knows where every American vessel hailing from or to New York ought to be, and his records tell who are the seamen on board of each. It is his duty to see that the sailors' rights are protected, that they get their pay promptly on reaching shore, that they aren't put in irons unless they deserve it, and that the Federal laws of the sea are obeyed by Captains and masters.

Every ship, bark, brig, or ocean liner with the American flag must employ its crew through the Shipping Commissioner. Every Captain must account for the safety of the ship's crew and must be responsible for any harm that befalls a seaman. There is a perfected check system between the Commissioner, and the Consuls at foreign ports, and not a tar can be discharged, murdered, injured, or oppressed without the ultimate discovery of the offender.

As each vessel comes to port a Deputy Commissioner meets her and sees to it that her men are paid. A report of the crew is taken to Capt. Dickey. The ship has brought back a big sheet of pink paper bearing the signatures of the men who sailed away on her. Attached to this with official seals are affidavits from United States Consuls at her sailing ports, showing whom she discharged there and giving the names of any new sailors shipped, as well as noting any deaths or lawlessness.

Every time a vessel sails from here she must get a new crew, whether she be an ocean steamship or a brigantine. The liners of the International Navigation Company, for instance, running under the American flag as the American Line, have to discharge their men at the end of each trip.

"If you'd walk up Broadway," says Capt. Dickey, "and put the question to the first hundred men you met, you'd probably find that not one of them knew there were only four ocean liners sailing from New York under the American flag. The four are the St. Paul, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and New York."

When these liners arrive here the Deputy Shipping Commissioner is ready at the pier. The sailors, two or three hundred of them, file out of the vessel and are paid off in his presence. If there is any complaint from them he tries to settle it, but if he cannot adjust the trouble the complainant may go down to Capt. Dickey for relief. As soon as the men have been paid off they are legally discharged, and those who are satisfied file into another compartment of the pier to sign up for the next trip. They become a new crew.

In order to keep the same men as long as possible the line offers a bonus of $5 to every sailor who makes three successive voyages.

The articles signed by the members of a new crew give their names, nationality, residence, and any facts that are obtainable about their relatives. A blank place on the pink sheet is left for special agreements with the company or Captain, for the contract may call simply for sailing duties or it may provide that the men are to help in unloading and in other side duties.

"There is a difference in the methods of procuring men for coastwise sailing vessels, foreign-bound ships, and steam liners," explains the Commissioner. "Sailors are divided into several classes. The deep sea fellow has a contempt for the one who is willing to sail on a coaster, and vice versa. The cook on an ocean liner wouldn't stoop to tend the oven on a full-rigged ship. They are all different."

Of course the liners keep their old sailors with some regularity, and the Commissioner does not have to supply them with very many new men. When they want new ones they notify him, and his subordinates see that the recruits are forthcoming. Each tramp steamship or sailing vessel files a list of its needs on arriving in port, as does each coaster. To get men for the deep sea boats the Commissioner's agents make the rounds of sailors' boarding houses to find old tars who want to ship. In the case of coastwise, boats, mostly schooners, the new sailors are supplied by individual agencies, which are notified of the requirements of incoming vessels of that class. In all cases, however, the men who go into service on a vessel must go either to the Commissioner's office or to a sub-office in Coenties Slip to sign up their agreements.

The laws regarding the shipping of sailors are so stringent in these modern times that "shanghaing" has come to be almost impossible, if the master of the boat wants to keep out of jail. If a man is stolen from New York, for instance, he can get redress just as soon as he escapes from the ship long enough to find a United States Consul at some foreign port. To keep the victim hidden would be almost impossible for the master, as his vessel has to be inspected before he can get clearance papers at the several places he visits.

Capt. Dickey's records show that most of the men shipping on American vessels are foreigners, but the Government looks after their interests just as watchfully as though they were native-born citizens. So long as they sail under the flag every effort is made to see that they are fairly treated. Except for the duties of the sea, most of them are so unversed in the ways of the world that they do not even know how to audit their own accounts, and the Commissioner's office frequently finds that a man has not been properly handled when the man himself does not know it.

In the cases of vessels arriving under foreign flags, the resident Consuls look after the sailors' interests, just as our Consuls attend to those of the men arriving in foreign ports on American ships. If an English boat comes here, the crew is discharged under the auspices of Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, or his representatives, and when the vessel sails away again she takes official vouchers from his office.

An example of the sort of difficulty the United States Commissioner has to deal with was to be seen in his office last Monday. The engineer of a boat had been placed in irons by the Captain. When he arrived here he refused to accept part of his pay, but demanded the whole, claiming that his punishment had not been just. The Commissioner listened to his tale for about an hour and then advised him to go home, take a rest and come back again. It was expected that he would finally agree to arbitration, by which the difficulty could be kept out of court. In most cases this is the way things are settled, and the Commissioner never lets a controversy assume serious proportions if he sees any peaceable method of settlement.

When an American vessel is lost at sea, the Commissioner is the man who can tell who were lost with her. When a single sailor vanishes, he is the man to whom the relatives appeal to see if there has been foul play. The Commissioner's office is a connecting link between the landlubber and the tar, as well as between the man before the mast and the autocratic skipper.

BRONX DEVELOPMENT

Advantages and Prospects of the Upper Borough.

The North Side Board of Trade, seeking to promote the welfare of the Borough of the Bronx, has issued a booklet, entitled "Bronx Boro' in Brief." It gives the boundaries of the city north of the Harlem and its area, which is forty-two miles, more than twice that of Manhattan Island, and indicates its population now at a quarter of a million. President Albert E. Davis, who assisted in compiling the booklet, which is to be distributed gratis, said, when interviewed on the growth, advantages, and prospects of the Borough of the Bronx:

"The wonderful growth of the Borough of the Bronx, the buildings erected, the public improvements carried out, and its remarkable increase in population from 75,000 in 1890 to a quarter of a million today are but the forerunners of a development which will make this borough in time second only to Manhattan. There are splendid opportunities here for men with money to invest. Take, for instance, a locality which is the geographical centre of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue—a district which has been neglected very much in the past, but which is bound to become the centre of a substantial development in the near future by reason of its many advantages.

"From the plaza formed by the intersection of Third, Lincoln, and Morris Avenues and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, railway lines radiate in all directions, bringing within easy reach of it every section of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, and the populous cities and towns of Westchester County, and by a ferry at the easterly end of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street the Borough of Queens is within easy access. It is the meeting place of the approaches to the Third and Madison Avenue bridges which cross the Harlem. Just east of it is the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street station of the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads, and a crosstown surface road connects with the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street station of the west side elevated road.

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company's Madison Avenue line terminates in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, west of Third Avenue, where also is the union station of the New York Central, giving quick access to Forty-second Street and all points on the Harlem, Hudson, and Putnam divisions. All Union Railway trolley lines transfer at this point, and the crowds to be seen at any hour of the day or night would surprise any one not familiar with the growth of this section. Just below is the Harlem River station of the New Haven Road, and the projected station of the Port Chester Road. It would be an ideal place for a department store of a first-class hotel.

"The facilities for freight transportation are quite as good as for passengers. Probably no section of New York is so well provided for in this respect, for every part of the United States and Canada can be reached from here. The freight yards of the New Haven, Hudson River and Erie roads are within a stone's throw, as is also the Harlem steamboat line.

"Yet, with all these advantages, it is to-day one of the most backward sections of the Bronx. This is due largely to two reasons: First, that property has been in the hands of large estates and wealthy land owners who were under no necessity to improve their holdings, being apparently satisfied to wait for the unearned increment; and second, the existence of the unsightly Mott Haven Canal. After many years of fighting this canal is being filled in, the work having already progressed from One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street as far south as One Hundred and Fortieth Street, so that this obstacle to development will be removed soon.

"The vicinity of the One Hundred and Thirty-eight Street plaza possesses magnificent possibilities, awaiting only the action of far-sighted capital to start it on a course of development which will make it one of the busiest centres in New York City—the business end of the Bronx, just as lower Manhattan is the business end of that borough."

The Paris papers report that Mr. Gross, who recently obtained an injunction prohibiting the representation of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the United States on the ground that it had been purloined from his play, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," has secured the services of a well-known Paris lawyer to bring suit against M. Rostand in France.

M. YVES GUYOT ON SUGAR BOUNTIES

M. Yves Guyot, the well-known French political economist and editor of Le Siècle, has sent to the Royal Statistical Society of London a peper on "The Sugar Industry on the Continent." The following is a synopsis of the paper in translation:

M. Guyot regards the production of sugar in bounty countries as a political industry. After showing the methods pursued in France and their effects, he describes the cartel systems in Austria and Germany, and, regarding the effect of experiments as decisive, he contends that the systems had not only failed in their objects, but were economically wrong. The French bounty system was instituted in 1648, and had gradually led up to such difficulties that in 1843 a proposition was seriously made that the Government should buy up the industry and thenceforward prohibit the making of beet sugar.

Had this drastic measure been accepted, M. Guyot affirms, there would have been saved to the French taxpayer many hundreds of millions of francs. The effect of the French hounties to the ordinary Frenchman might be summed up in the statement that they caused him to pay some 66f. per 100 kilos for what was worth 30f., while the consumer abroad had it presented to him at some 10f. at the port of export. In Austria the home price at Prague was raised to 42 florins in order that the sugar for export at Trieste might he sold at 10.5 florins.

M. Guyot says in conclusion that these legislative methods which are now condemned had effected an increase in production, and yet so limited home consumption that the sugar industry was obliged to find markets abroad with the help of bounties, for their countrymen could not afford to buy their sugar in the home market. It is nowadays the custom to boast of this policy of making the producing nation pay more dearly for its own products than the foreigner to whom these products are sold. It wes said that the home consumer was well satisfied with this system, which had been established hy the German cartels and certain American trusts.

Those interested in the maintenance of the hounties alleged that by increasing production there was afforded, despite the bounty already deduced hy the cartels, the advantage of cheapness in the countries where there systems were in force. This had heen, however, a decisive experience, and one upon which hellevers in the historical method would in the future he able to rely.

Nowhere, says M. Guyot, has the system been estahlished for the benefit of the people as a whole. It hes always been for the advantage of a small number of manufacturers and land owners, who troubled themselves less about obtaining a product to he sold at a profit on its cost price than to receive their hounties. To sell at a loss and obtain one's profit at the cost of the whole of one's countrymen is a political industry, with large profits for those who are in it, but it has the defect, among others, of heing unable to last for ever. Organizations of this kind during their brief currency might give nations appearances of wealth, hut experience will prove the unsoundness of the position.

REVIVAL OF BUSHRANGING IN QUEENSLAND.

Bushrangers Incinerate the Bodies of a Constable and Range Manager—Two Brothers Named Keniff Said to be the Criminals.

Australian papers of the early part of May, which have just come to hand, contain long accounts of a revival of hushranging in Queensland. For a long time past two brothers named Keniff, who have been a menace to the district hetween Roma and Springsure, for many years have been wanted hy the police on charges of horse stealing, "cattle duffing," and similar depredations.

On May 5 a mounted constable named Doyle and the manager of a cattle station named Dalke, accompanied by a black tracker, got on their trail. After a hot pursuit, the Keniffs were captured, hut the handcuffs having heen left a short distance back, the tracker was sent to fetch them. He had barely got away when he heard five shots fired in rapid succession. He turned and saw the two Keniffs free, and in pursuit of him. After an exciting chase he managed to get away and reach the nearest township. A large hody of mounted police was hastily collected, and on its arrival at the scene found the riderless horses of the constahle and the manager, and hlood-stained saddles, but no traces of the missing men.

A little later a terrihle discovery was made. On a large rock in the dry bed of a stream they found the remains of an enormous fire. Among the ashes were scorched flesh and police uniform buttons.

The next report was that the bushrangers had been arrested. But a day or two later the astounding news was received that they were still at large, and that it was the father and another brother who had heen arrested merely to facilitate the capture of the others. Their retreat—a cave—was discovered and large quantities of stores found. There was a spyhole drilled some feet through the rock, through which the main road could he seen for half a mile, though it was impossihle to detect the cave and its occupants.

The country where the police are operating is very rough and not unlike that where the notorious Kelly gang carried on its depredations. The region provides an excellent refuge. There is no question of the bushrangers being starved out, as there are plenty of cattle and springs about.

SUPERSTITIONS OF GAMBLERS.

Instances of Horses with Same Initial Letters Winning Races on Same Day.

The average gambler can generally be depended upon to have a streak of superstition in his make-up.

"You may talk all you please about systems in playing horses or cards," remarked a sporting man at the Hoffman House last night. "Still, it is often the case that the fellow who gives play to his superstitions will win more money at the tracks or in the poolrooms than by following the purchased advice of tip terrors. I know a man who is convinced that more than one horse with the same initial letter will win races at the same track on the same day. I laughed at him, hut when I studied the results of the first week of the Brooklyn meeting I was amazed."

This is what the programmes showed:

May 24—The Musketeer, Turpike, Miss Mitchell, Mexican.
May 26—Contend, Cameron.
May 27—Setauket, Satire.
May 28—Mamari, Morokanta.
May 29—Daisy Green, Dublin, Delagoa, River Pirate, Rocky.
May 30—Contend, Col. Padden.
May 31—Stunts, Sadie S.

It is announced from Rome that the Directors of the three leading Italian railway companies which leased the lines from the Government for twenty years, have informed the Ministry that they do not intend to renew the contracts when they expire, in 1905. This move is regarded as a protest against the policy adopted by the Cabinet in favor of the railway employes during the recent troubles.

American Trade With South Africa.

Prospects of an Increase of Exports—Foodstuffs, Machinery, and Building Materials Likely to be in Demand.

Some of the leading exporters and steamship men identified with the South African trade discussed yesterday the prospects of trade with that country by the United States under post-bellum conditions. None was of the opinion that there would be a sudden boom in it. Some were of the opinion that there would be a period of stagnation pending the disposition of the troops in the field and the distribution and consumption of food and other stocks accumulated at receiving points and partly the result of speculation. On the other hand a general belief was expressed that our South African trade would not only broaden, but increase in importance, and that the effect of opening up the country conquered by the British would be felt beneficially by the United States. No one of those talked with was specific in talking of trade prospects or illustrated by statistics what commercial items had gained or suffered from the war, while it was admitted that the first trade activities would be in manufactures of iron and steel, agricultural and mining implements, furniture, building materials, and domestic hardware.

When the South African war was declared United States exports to British Africa, New York supplying nearly all of them, amounted to a value of nearly $15,156,000, and to Portuguese Africa more than $1,500,000. In the year ended June 30, 1900, the figures were respectively $16,269,482 and $798,636. The commodities were of the most miscellaneous character, as on the statistical sheets of the New York Custom House there were no less than 133 classes of export items. They did not then include mules, which during the war became an important factor in the money value of the exports.

"In discussing the prospects for American trade in South Africa, now that the Boer war is ended," said George W. Crossman of the South African exporting firm of W. H. Crossman & Brother, "a review of what has occurred in the United States export trade with South Africa since October, 1899, is essential. The increase in the exports of certain lines of goods, foods, army supplies, &c., was quite natural. The decrease in the exports of agricultural implements, machinery, above all mining machinery, the manufactures of iron and steel, in a word, was equally natural. The war created a demand for the one and at the same time lessened that for the other. Now that peace has been restored we naturally look for an increased demand for the commodities and productions which were not in demand.

"As to the replenishing of the houses of the Boers and others and the reconstruction of all that has been destroyed during the war in the way of bridges, railroad requirements, the demand for goods and manufactures must be large and immediate on account of urgency, and the United States should get a large share in the business, and it would not be unreasonable to look for a steady increase in ordinary shipments, not only in the vastly miscellaneous class that was in demand before the war, but in lines that have been established while it lasted. We must also believe that the markets that have been established by the war for provisions, &c., will be continued for a considerable time, at least until a certain and large part of the British army is withdrawn. Even after that is to be considered the influx of those who will enter a country susceptible of vast development, and which, so far as the Transvaal went, was held back by the unprogressive, deterrent policy of the Boers. These people will have to eat and will need all sorts of equipments, so that, in my opinion, the demand for food supplies will be maintained and there will be a brisk market for miscellaneous commodities.

"We must not lose sight of the fact, while having faith in an increase of trade between South Africa and the United States, that those who will swarm there will in time, and not so very long at that, on account of the productiveness of the soil and other conditions peculiarly advantageous, produce more than they can consume, and so make the new South Africa an important exporting country. This seems bound to occur where a country that was tied up by prejudice and opposition to advancement is opened up practically to the world, a country that may be classed as one of the greatest fields on earth, agriculturally speaking, with mineral wealth of unappreciable value, from iron to gold and from diamonds to building stone. It will be like letting down the bars on an Indian territory hitherto occupied by a people who practically produced or manufactured nothing."

"The most interesting question just now," said a member of the South African shipping firm of Barber & Co., the Barber Line, "is how soon will the military authorities get out of South Africa so that means of communication can be opened for commercial interests? I believe that when business is opened up it will soon, on the general list, double, and that this will be the case with the steamship interests. Of course the war has had some compensating features for exporters and shipping men, as in the case of the increased demand for food stuffs, grain and flour, and provisions. This, in my judgment, is likely to drop off, while that for manufactured articles and agricultural and mining machinery will increase. I don't, however, look for a sudden, brisk revival in the general trade, but a steady one."

"Before the war," said a member of the shipping house of Funch, Edye & Co., "the United States steamship trade with South Africa was not greatly developed. It is now on a solid, active footing, and prospects are good. Naturally, exporters here will endeavor to keep up shipments. During the war, of course, many items on the miscellaneous list suffered, while the demand for certain commodities doubled. The trade in refined mineral oils, distilled spirits, cigarettes, and certain wood manufactures, such as carts, did not suffer. When the war is settled the manufacturers of iron and steel, especially mining machinery, will have the call, and the whole miscellaneous list will be in demand.

"As to freight, peace will release a great deal of tonnage that was engaged in the South African trade, so that with the increase in American exports there will be more steamers to carry them. In my opinion, we will see no great export activity to South Africa for some time. As in all such cases, the thing was overdone, and immense stocks have accumulated through speculation. These will have to be distributed and consumed. The exports of provisions will certainly decrease, although for some time all South Africa will have to be fed from abroad."

"American exports to South Africa before the Boer war," said S. S. Norton of the shipping firm of Norton & Son, "were of the most miscellaneous character. They comprised about everything from an eagle to an elephant or false teeth to a coffin. South Africa is not, or rather was not, a manufacturing country, and it had to import nearly everything, even to carts and lumber for building. The export trade for the United States was respectable, but not large, about $16,000,000 a year, I believe. The war stimulated the American export trade in cereals, flour, provisions, and hay—perhaps doubled it, while the general list and machinery and mining implements fell off. A new trade, in mules, running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, was created. Most of them were shipped from New Orleans, but a great many were shipped here. The war may be said to have stripped the United States of mules.

"The prospects of the export trade, now that the war is over, cannot be definitely predicted. It will grow in time, but on what lines and in what proportion it is not easy to say with accuracy. On account of the vast amount of food and army supplies not distributed and consumed in South Africa business for a time will, in my judgment, be rather slow. I would not look for a brisk time within eight months, except in machinery and drilling materials. The first demand will be for articles to replace what has been destroyed. As I said, it is too early to speak definitely. Of course, in speaking of South Africa I include British South Africa, Delagoa Bay, and all other Africa in the south, and have in mind the ports of Cape Town, Natal, and Port Elizabeth."

"There will for a time, unless I am mistaken," said a member of the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co., "be a period of stagnation in the United States export trade to South Africa, and after that it is not unlikely that the thing will be overdone, as is always the case. In certain lines there are pretty good stocks in South Africa. These will take care of themselves. The war over, trade should generally broaden, with an increased demand for machinery of all classes, ship hardware, household furniture, building materials, and so on. Many commodities kept up during the war. Of course, food stuffs were in the greatest demand, and there was an enormous trade in cigarettes."

The opinion of Arkell & Douglas was that it is too early to get a definite idea of how the end of the war will affect trade conditions, although there will be a demand for machinery, agricultural implements, lumber, and building supplies.

The Prince Line of J. C. Seager & Co., which has a fleet of sixty steamships, will begin a South African service on June 14. It expects a good business.

Those who suffered by the Boer war were principally the makers of mining machinery and particularly the makers of drills, such as the Rand Drill Company and the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company. With the declaration of war they found their South African trade at a standstill, contracts suspended, and machinery ready for shipment held here. Their losses through these causes have been large. They have not yet leaped into activity through the declaration of peace, but their agents are active in South Africa and they expect business to boom within a few weeks.

"We had to cancel some contracts," said a representative of the Rand Drill Company, "and did not send some machinery to South Africa. Our losses by the war amount to thousands of dollars. But we shall, I believe, make this up. We are expecting a boom in this branch of our business."

SIGHTSEEING IN SMOKE.

Bituminous Gloom Envelops the Country Visitor on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The strike among the coal miners is indirectly responsible for the spoiling of much of the enjoyment of a ride across the Brooklyn Bridge in an open trolley car these bright June days. There are hundreds of people, many of them folks from out of town, visiting the metropolis, who go trolleying across the big span on clear days to enjoy the splendid view of the city and harbor from there. These now, as a result of the coal miners' strike, find the trip above the river not near as pleasant as usual.

The unpleasantness comes from soft coal smoke. The many ferryboats and other craft passing under and about the big bridge belch from their stacks great black clouds of smoke which, when there is a breeze stirring, is carried upward and across the bridge, enveloping the trolley cars and causing the passengers to gasp and choke, while digging fingers into their eyes to relieve them of the fine coal dust which has lodged in them. But this is not all; down the harbor are other craft flitting about spouting thick, black smoke, while from the tall chimneys of factories along the Brooklyn and Manhattan water fronts more smoke of the same character rises, spreading like a dull, deep haze all around, robbing the view of the bay and city of much of its clearness and beauty.

After a trip across the bridge by trolley on days when soft coal burning craft are thick upon the river, the passenger finds coal dust down his neck, in his eyes and ears, and a change of collar necessary.

ANCIENT SEPULCHRE UNEARTHED

Expedition Organizing to Explore Supposed Relic of the Stone Age.

A remarkable discovery has been made on the shores of Prince William Sound. While a prospector named Leeds was out with a party of natives looking for mineral he came to the entrance of a large cave almost concealed from view.

Leeds entered the cavern and was astonished to find there fourteen wooden canoes, each containing a mummified corpse. Stone implements were found beside the bodies and stone slabs covered the canoes, everything indicating that the bodies had been placed there during the stone age.

The find was as big a mystery to the natives as to the white man. Their tribe has been on the shores of Prince William Sound from a period so remote that their traditions do not run back to the time of its advent there, yet they have had no knowledge of the cave or of the character of people who are interred there. Nor do the present natives use stone implements.

Leeds did not disturb the bodies, but carefully marked the site of the cave and after prospecting returned to Valdez. An expedition is being organized, headed by Capt. Story of the Alaska Packers' Association, to make a thorough exploration of the cavern and the remains that repose therein.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

1901 Shows a Decrease of 8,000,000 Rubles When Compared with 1900—Great Increase in Exports, However, of Which the Largest Volume Goes to Germany.

Advices from St. Petersburg contain the details of the report for 1901 issued by the Russian Customs Department. The total volume of Russia's foreign trade amounted to 1,252,000,000 rubles, which is a decrease of 8,000,000, as compared with the returns for 1900. The exports amounted to 729,000,000 rubles, and the imports to 523,000,000, so that there appears to be a balance of 206,000,000 rubles in favor of the exports.

This shows a steady increase, for in 1900 the exports were 116,000,000 rubles in excess of the imports, and only 7,000,000 in 1899. This increase is to be ascribed to the great rise in the price of exported articles of food. The striking decrease of 50,000,000 rubles in the value of the imports as compared with 1900 is due to the fact that the customs tariff was raised on imported articles as the result of the expenses incurred by the Chinese disorders. Of the Russian exports, 50 per cent. was in articles of food; 35 per cent. was in raw materials and partly worked goods; 3 per cent. was in animal products, and only 3 per cent. was in manufactured goods.

The greatest volume of Russian exports went to Germany, the returns being 179,000,000 rubles, as compared with 187,000,000 in 1900, and in 1901 Germany's exports to Russia amounted to 200,000,000 rubles. To Great Britain, Russia's exports amounted to 156,000,000 rubles, while Great Britain exported to Russia goods to the value of 103,000,000 rubles. Russia's exports of cereals amounted to 47 per cent. of the total exports, and was distributed almost equally between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland, while France showed a growing tendency to take Russian corn. Among the various items of exportation, that of butter deserves special attention, as it has trebled itself as compared with 1900, and amounts now to 13,500,000 rubles.

HOW PARIS REFUSE IS COLLECTED.

Now Costs 3,500,000f. Per Annum—Scheme to Establish a Depot for Its Incineration at an Outlay of 10,000,000f.

The Prefect of the Seine has submitted to the Paris Municipal Council a new and comprehensive scheme with respect to the disposal of household refuse—a question which has engaged the attention of the City Fathers for many years. Since M. Poubelle, inventor of a dustbin bearing his name, reorganized the collection of refuse from the houses of the capital when he was at the Prefecture, there has been little to complain of respecting that part of the matter. The great question in Paris now is what is to be done with the refuse when collected, especially when it requires an outlay of about 3,500,000 francs per annum.

According to the new plan, Paris would be divided into four sections of five arrondissements each, and in each section works for the disposal of the refuse would be erected. The method to be employed is that already adopted by several cities with considerable success, viz., incineration.

However, the refuse of only one arrondissement would be burned, that of the other four being pulverized and transformed into artificial manure for the important market-gardening districts around Paris. There would also be a special station near the Halles, for the disposal of the large quantity of refuse gathered in the markets daily. The cost of this scheme would be 10,000,000 francs, and the annual outlay for its maintenance 2,900,000 francs, which would mean a saving of about 500,000 francs, as compared with the present system. The great difficulty, however, will be to put the 10,000,000 francs in the city's already overburdened budget.

STRAWBERRY FAMINE FOR CORONATION WEEK.

London papers predict a strawberry famine for coronation week. The late frosts are said to have done their work thoroughly, and from various parts of the country come complaints as to the damage to the Summer's supply of fruit. First on the list stands the strawberry, for the luscious and popular berry is the favorite fruit of the London June. But Covent Garden is pessimistic about the strawberry this year.

"Last season," said a prominent dealer, according to The Daily Mail, "there were strawberries in abundance, and I believe there were times when they could be had for three halfpence a pound. It is dangerous to prophesy, but this year the cheapest may be over a shilling a pound. A big grower tells me that there will practically be no outdoor strawberries this year. Of course, we are getting a lot of foreign strawberries in town, but they'll all be over before coronation time comes."

Another dealer was of opinion that it would not be altogether such a bad thing if there were something of a fruit famine. "It is true," he said, "that we hear of districts where the supply of strawberries has been ruined, but there may be other places where they are all right. The cherries, too, will have suffered greatly, but we shall still have the gooseberries and the currants. No," he continued in an almost despairing tone, "I do not suppose we shall ever have another real shortage of fruit here, what with the amount that comes from abroad and from all over the country. I only hope there will be.

"Will you believe it," he went on, with a pained expression, "I sold plums last year for a shilling a bushel." When he had recovered from this bitter memory he remarked wistfully: "Yes, I am looking forward to that coronation famine."

ST. PAUL'S ELECTRIFIED.

Description of the Work Done in the Old Cathedral by Mr. Morgan's Generosity.

The work of installing electric light at St. Paul's, which has been in progress for more than three years, says The London Times, has now reached a stage which renders it possible to bring it into use throughout the chancel, dome, nave, and crypts, as was done for the first time at Whitsuntide. But although nearly £10,000 has already been spent on the installation, which is the gift of Mr. Pierpont Morgan to the cathedral, it is as yet only about two-thirds finished, and it must be a year or eighteen months before the work is complete, the choir aisles, entrances, consistory court, whispering gallery, and some other points in the church still remaining to be lighted or provided with permanent fittings. Enough, however, has been done to give an idea of the general effect, and that must be pronounced very good. The amount of light is much greater than it was with the old gas fittings, but at the same time it is well diffused and great success has been attained in avoiding dark shadows. The fittings were designed by Mr. Somers Clarke, the consulting architect to the cathedral, and cast by Messrs. W. A. S. Benson of New Bend Street. In the choir there are six large pendants of cast and gilded brass which hang from the vault and carry the lamps that light the floor. In addition, on their upper parts these have a ring of lamps, sunk out of sight in golden cups, which cast their light upward on the mosaics of the roof. When these upper lamps alone are alight, without those on the lower part of the pendants, a remarkably fine effect is produced, the mosaic work being seen suffused with a rich golden glow, which will be strengthened when the installation is complete by a row of hidden lamps placed along the cornice.

In addition to these pendants in the choir, there are four gilt bracket lights upon the chancel screens, and a ten-light fitting in the apse which also lights the Jesus chapel. The choir desks are fitted with standards containing concealed lights, which, however, are scarcely noticeable from a distance and add nothing to the general illumination. Under the dome there are eight heavy bronze pendants, which, together with two others in the transepts, give ample light for reading. Down the nave the tall standards at the west entrance, designed by Mr. Pegram, remain as they were so far as their bases and pillars are concerned, only the heads, carrying electric lamps in basin-shaped glasses, being designed afresh. The crypt is lighted by the old gas fittings in the shape of hanging Roman lamps which have been adapted to electric light. Some sixteen miles of cables have been used in the installation, and the lamps are fixed alternately on to two different supplies of current, so as to minimize the risk of breakdown. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Benson, under the supervision of Mr. Somers Clarke and Dr. A. B. W. Kennedy, though the actual piercing and channelling of the stone walls to receive the steel tubing in which the wires are contained has been done by the cathedral staff of workmen.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Influence of an Exalted Example Upon the Growing Youth of the Countrymen.

"Whatever else men may say of Theodore Roosevelt," said the young man who believes enthusiastically in the strenuous way of doing things, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "this country will owe him a debt of gratitude for teaching the young men of the country to look somewhat after the physical man as they go along. Roosevelt is something more than a rough rider when we come to analyze the influence he is likely to have on the young men of the country by reason of the fact that he is the first man of his Nation for a while at least.

"Young men will naturally copy somewhat after the man who occupies such an exalted position. Really the President may be put down as a teacher in physical culture of the first order. Boys who follow after him will naturally become more vigorous in their way of doing things.

"Of course, Roosevelt did not originate the idea that it was wise to be physically strong. The Roman gladiator was looked upon as somewhat strenuous. Poets sang little verses about him, and his picture was daubed on vases and other ornaments. We all remember the story of Theseus throwing the Cretan bull at Marathon, and how Hercules wrestled with and overcome Achelos, how he withstood Ares, Poseidon, Hera, and Apollo, and slew lions, and strangled serpents, and all that kind of thing. And there were all the long array of Olympian games, the hippodrome for chariot races, leaping, javelin-throwing, quoit-throwing, running and wrestling, and many others.

"These were physical classics, and the statement has been made that when Olympian games lost prestige, the Grecian armies lost power. The imperialist delights to dwell on these things. But Roosevelt can find examples closer to his own time, according to physical culturists who have delved into the subject.

"The claim has been made that George Washington had the measurements of a prize fighter, measurements that were more perfect than Sullivan's, Corbett's, or Jeffries's. It is claimed, too, that before the Revolution, G. Washington was the best boxer in all Virginia. Lincoln, Jefferson, Adams, and Webster are also claimed by the men who are enthusiastic over physical culture, and who believe that one's mental vision is broadened and cleared by good, vigorous exercise. So, when we come to think of it, Roosevelt has some rather conspicuous examples in history for his 'rough riding,' 'bronco-steering' ways. But the ifs and ands have nothing to do with it, and the same may be said of the whys and the wherefores.

"The fact is, he is making a strong impression on the minds of the country's youth, and he will not fail to have a good influence in this respect.

THE KAISER'S PHILOSOPHY.

Berlin papers comment on several notable utterances of the Kaiser during his recent visit to Wiesbaden. To the city architect who is responsible for the new foyer in the Royal Theatre, he said, with a tinge of sadness: "You, as an artist, can take pleasure in your work, as it brings you only praise; when others do anything they frequently reap only the contrary of praise." To Herr Max Grube, who had played Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," he said: "What particularly pleased me in your Shylock was that you put nobility into the character. Shylock is a bad fellow but he is a great fellow."

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Frederick Loeser & Co.
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We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door, at all places reached by the express companies in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at railroad station where there is no express. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

A Mastery of Lowest Prices.

A real mastery of the markets has led to a gathering for to-morrow, and this week which has rarely if ever been equalled before in the month of June. The best of the best markets in the world converge like the spokes in a wheel to the hub. There are many new things and surprises which we have prepared for you and under the impulse which such prices will create, delay may mean disappointment to those who wish to take the full advantage of first choice—come early.

House Furnishings Sacrificed.

We have made decided and sweeping reductions on all our regular housefurnishing goods to reduce the stock prior to Autumn business. Many of the articles and some of the best bargains may never get a word in the papers. So if any needed articles are not in the list that follows come here and you will probably find just what you want and at much less than you expect to pay.

Wash boilers of all sizes, medium and heavy weight. Some with copper bottoms and some with indestructible metal bottoms.
50c. reduced from 78c.
65c. " " 98c.
98c. " " $1.50
$1.15 " " $1.75
$1.29 " " $2.00
Wash kettles, 25c., reduced from 40c.
" 30c., " " 50c.
Good enough washboards, 22c., reduced from 35c.
Cedar pails with welded hoops, 19c., reduced from 25c.
Imported wood fibre pails, 75c., reduced from 98c.
Refrigerator pans, 15c., reduced from 20c.
Copper oil cans, 15c., reduced from 22c.
Galvanized iron foot tubs, 25c., reduced from 35c.
Galvanized iron foot tubs, 35c., reduced from 45c.
Dish pans, 25c., reduced from 35c.
" " 35c., " " 45c.
" " 40c., " " 55c.,
Success mop wringer and pail, 98c., reduced from $1.50.
Galvanized garbage cans, 59c., reduced from 78c.
Galvanized garbage cans, 75c., reduced from 98c.
Galvanized garbage cans, 89c., reduced from $1.15.
Toilet stands, white, with pitcher, basin, soap dish and towel bar, 98c., reduced from $1.25.
Coffee mills, with steel grinders, 15c., reduced from 19c.; 25c., reduced from 35c.
Enterprise food choppers, with four sizes of knives, 75c., reduced from $1.09; 90c., reduced from $1.21.
Japanned coal hods, slightly marred, worth from 25c. to 50c., choice at 19c.
Ice shredders, 22c., reduced from 33c.
36-inch infant baths, $1.25, reduced from $1.80.
Countess toilet paper, 6 rolls for 25c., reduced from 7c. per roll.
Eclipse toilet paper, 3 rolls for 25c., reduced from 10c. per roll.
Toilet paper holders, 15c., reduced from 45c.
Kohola, a substitute for alcohol for heating, in 4 oz. bottles, 25c.
Mirrors, with 1½ inch oak frames, all sizes, 15c. to 69c., reduced from 19c. and 88c.
Chopping bowls, 10c., reduced from 18c.
Iceland ice cream freezers, a practical freezer for making a pint of ice cream at a time, 50c., reduced from $1.15.
Vienna coffee machines, planished,
58c., reduced from 98c.
$1.00, " " $1.50
$2.25, " " $2.58
NICKEL-PLATED WARE—
Copper, nickel-plated tea kettles, 98c., reduced from $1.25; $1.10, reduced from $1.39.
Nickel-plated baking dishes, 75c., reduced from $1.25; 98c., reduced from $1.68.
Nickel-plated tea and coffee pots, $1.10, reduced from $1.38; $1.25, reduced from $1.58.
30-inch towel bars, 69c., reduced from $1.25.
Extra heavy nickel saucepans, assorted lot, 65c. to $2.85; reduced from $1.30 and $5.70.
Worcestershire or other bottle holders—
39c. reduced from 60c.
49c. " " 90c.
59c. " " $1.15
Heavy nickel trays with chased edge, 8 inch size, 75c., reduced from $1.25.
Large nickel cuspidors, loaded bottom, $1.00; reduced from $1.80.
5 o'clock tea kettles, $5.98; reduced from $8.98.
CHAFING DISHES—The Tourist chafing dish, an elegant heavy nickel-plated chafing dish, complete with lamp and stand; can be folded compactly in the pan for traveling; $3.75, reduced from $5.65.
Other styles of chafing dishes at $6.98, reduced from $10.50; $12.98, reduced from $18.98; $8.98, reduced from $12.75.
Copper and nickel-plated Vienna coffee machines, 2 to 12 cup, $1.50 to $6.98, reduced from $4.75 and $13.75.
FOR LAWN AND GARDEN—
Garden sets, consisting of hoe, rake and spade, 39c. set, reduced from 58c.
Rakes and hoes separately, 10c., reduced from 16c. and 20c.
Spades and shovels, separately, 39c., reduced from 58c.
Manure forks, separately, 10c., reduced from 29c.
4-quart galvanized watering cans, 19c., reduced from 29c.
Nickel-plated lawn sprinklers, 19c., reduced from 50c.
"Central Park" lawn mowers, 10 inch, $1.48.
"Central Park" lawn mowers, 12 inch, $1.75.
"Central Park" lawn mowers, 14 inch, $1.98.
"Central Park" lawn mowers, 15 inch, $2.25.
GAS STOVES AND RANGES, ½ PRICE—King gas ranges, cooker style, at $5.98, reduced from $10.50. This is absolutely the best cooker on the market, all perfect and in good shape. The King cooker has 3 large burners on top, and large, square burner in oven. The top grate, as well as burners, is removable and therefore easily cleaned.
Also King nickel-plated gas stoves, 2 burners, $1.25, reduced from $2.10.
50 small single burner gas stoves 10c. each, also a lot of large size single-burner gas stoves of various styles at 39c., 59c. and 75c., reduced from 60c., 85c., and 90c.
A large assortment of oil stoves from 98c. up.
The 1902 Brooklyn automatic wickless blue flame oil stoves are the most wonderful oil cookers ever invented, and are fast revolutionizing the burning of oil for cooking purposes. For to-morrow we offer 2 burner for $4.98, 3 burner $6.98.
We also carry the Perfection wickless blue flame oil stove with 2, 3, 4 and 5 burners, prices $7.55 to $18.75.
Ovens made of Russia iron, suitable for oil and gas stoves, 2-burner size, $1.49, reduced from $2.18; 3-burner size, $1.99, reduced from $2.40.
ROEBUCK'S SCREENS—
Screen doors, walnut-stained, 68c.
Screen doors, fancy spindle, finished in natural wood and varnished, $1.15.
Window screens, finished in light and dark wood, 15c.
The 20th century window screens, made on the principle of the made-to-order screens, at about ½ their price; 40c. to 68c.
REFRIGERATORS—For to-morrow we offer 100 of the 1902 apartment Star refrigerators at reduced prices. They are made of ash finished antique, handsomely ornamented with embossed carvings, thoroughly insulated with charcoal sheathing; they have solid metal shelves, solid bronze locks, solid bronze hinges to match, removable waste pipe and patent self-retaining castors.
$13.50 refrigerators reduced to $11.75
$16.50 " " " $13.75
$18.00 " " " $15.75
WATER COOLERS—
1½ gallon size, 83c. reduced from $1.25
2 " " 98c. " " $1.48
3 " " $1.25 " " $1.88
4 " " $1.50 " " $2.25
6 " " $1.75 " " $2.58
8 " " $2.25 " " $3.38
FIBRE DOOR MATS ½ PRICE—These are the finest fibre mats imported from England, and will wear for years; mostly medium and large size and various styles.
$2.24, reduced from $4.48
$2.62, " " $5.25
$2.89, " " $5.78
$3.24, " " $6.48
$3.75, " " $7.50
SPARKLETS REDUCED — A soda fountain for every home. Sparklets are small steel capsules filled with liquid carbonic acid gas of the highest purity by means of which an unlimited variety of carbonated beverages may be made. All drinkable liquids undiluted or diluted with water or mixed with other liquids, flavored or spiced, or mineralized may be carbonated in the home easily, quickly and cheaply. Sparklets and the special bottle furnished are the means of effecting a direct aeration of all beverages, and thus these liquids may be effervescent and more palatable and digestible. For to-morrow we offer pint sparklets syphons for $1.25, reduced from $2.00. Quart size $1.98, reduced from $3.00.

Big and Little Girls' Garments.

Most Seasonable Ready to Wear.

We never had such a showing of the seasonable ready-to-wear garments for big and little folks—and Loeser has always been famous for the best and most alluring creations—here are big economies, too:
AT 75c. AND 98c.—Girls' crash blouse suits, with deep sailor collar of red or blue trimmed with narrow braid; others trimmed with braid, full width, skirt finished with deep hem.
AT $2.98 and $2,10—Girls' Gibson dress, striped and white pique, also blue, green and old rose chambray. Some trimmed with bands of pique; others in embroidery finished with linen or patent leather belt. Sizes 6-12 years.
AT $2.50—Children's new lawn dresses in polka dot effects, guimpe style, deep ruffle; prettily finished with sash.
AT $7.98—Children's high class reefers in coverts and cheviots lined throughout in satin, box back, handsomely finished with cloth straopings. Sizes 6-12 years. Values up to $15 at $7.98.
AT $2.98—An odd lot of garments consisting of children's tailor made suits, blouses and one-priced dresses. Value up to $10.75. To close at $2.98.

Waists by the Thousands

At Under Cost to Make.

And the kinds are so many, the designs so various, the creations so new and exclusive, that there is something to meet the most exacting wish of any woman in Brooklyn.
AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Good percale waists, in neat stripes and figures, full front and French back.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 79c.—Percale and lawn waists in stripes and polka dots.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Gingham lawn and percale waists, plain colors and stripes, excellent value.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 AND $1.79—1,000 white lawn waists in about 15 models, handsome embroidered effects, 5, 6 and 7 rows of embroidered insertings, lace insertings and hemstitched effects, long and short sleeves.
AT $1.49 INSTEAD OF $1.98 AND $2.25—White lawn waists in a variety of models, open back and open front, very handsome embroidered and hemstitched effect; pretty, short sleeves in this lot.
AT $1.98 AND $2.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 AND $3.98—A splendid lot of fine white lawn waists, in Geisha, Crown and Unique makes, elaborately embroidered; pretty, short sleeve effects in this lot.
AT $1.98 AND $2.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 AND $5.98—An assorted lot of silk waists in peau de soie, taffeta and china silk, taken from our own stock; some are slightly handled; excellent values.
AT $2.98, REGULAR $3.98—China silk waists in black, also white, in a variety of models, also corded Habutai waists in assorted stripes.
AT $3.98 AND $4.98, REGULAR $4.98 AND $6.50—Newest China silk waists, stylish models, open back and front.

Wrappers, Petticoats and Baby's Helps.

Some of the largest economies we have given this season:
AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Fancy lawn wrappers in medium and light colorings, yoke braid trimmed, flounce on skirt.
AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Fancy lawn, in navy, light colors and mourning effects, ruffle over shoulder, lace or embroidery trimmed, deep flounce on skirt.
AT $1.59 INSTEAD OF $2.25—Fine dimity wrappers in dainty patterns, transparent yoke, lace and embroidery trimmed; splendid value.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 79c.—Short Kimona sacques, in white lawn, pink and blue borders.
AT $1.29, REGULAR $1.98—Fancy dimity, white border, a pretty fitted matinee sacque, in white and polka dots.
AT 98c. INTSEAD OF $1.59—Black mercerized petticoats, some with umbrella ruffle, with two narrow pleatings, others with 4 small ruffles and accordion pleated flounce and black and white stripes.
AT $1.29 INSTEAD OF $1.79—Extra quality mercerized sateen petticoats in gray and black stripes, umbrella ruffle, finished with knife pleating, edged with black ruche.
AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.50 TO $6.00—A manufacturer's sample line of cream coats, 1, 2, 3 year sizes, in fancy cloth and Bedford; all this season's make, lace-trimmod, some with ribbons and pretty embroidered effects, all at $2.98.
AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Short dresses made of nainsook, round and square yokes, fine tucks and embroidered insertings, trimmed with embroidered ruffles, 6 months, 1 and 2 years.
AT $1.49, REGULAR $1.98—Short dresses of fine lawn, French body, finely tucked, trimmed with hemstitching.
AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—Infants' fine lawn caps, French style, some with lace ruche, lace and embroidery insertion, ribbon-trimmed.
AT 48c., REGULAR 69c.—White corded shade hats.

Portieres, Couch Covers, Bed Sets.

Most Notable Low Prices This Year.

It is now that the alert housekeeper can pick up odds and ends of the most practical use, and the prettiest kinds, too, at a mere fraction of their regular worth. When have such opportunities as these been found?
About 100 odd portieres for single doors at about ½ price to close out; some styles have two alike.
Lot No. 1, 98c. each; regular $2.75 and $3.50 pair.
Lot No. 2, $1.75 each; regular $4.50 to $6.50 pair.
Lot No. 3, $2.98 each; regular $8.00 to $12.75 pair.
Extra heavy tapestry couch covers; large assortment designs and colorings; special for Monday only, $1.95 and $3.98 each; regular price $3.00 and $5.75.
100 best Java floss sofa pillows, covered with selected tapestry and Oriental coverings, 98c. each; values up to $1.75 each.
Real renaissance bed sets. Values that have never been equalled. Deep valance ruffle and large renaissance panel in spread and roll. Each set packed in box; 3 lots, $5.75, $7.95, $9.50 set; regular worth, $9.50, $12.50 and $15.00.
We were never so busy making awnings, slip covers, shades and screens. Our work is the very best kind there is, and doesn't cost any more, either. Reupholstering furniture can be done to best advantage and most economically during the dull of summer. Let us have your furniture now and we will return it fresh and new in the autumn—no charge for storage.

Part Five
Pages 33-36

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Dullness continues—but there really do appear some glimmers of market improvement. Net changes for the week are chiefly advances, some being substantial. Sentiment shows indisputable betterment. Of the week's business news almost all has been encouraging. There is disappearance of anything like apprehension that the anthracite strike can involve grave consequences beyond the confines of the one trade directly affected. Crop reports grow daily more favorable. Industrial and commercial developments are satisfactory, brisk trade showing in virtually every quarter—railway earnings in particular testifying to the genuineness of the country's prosperity.

Money-market conditions have lost doubtful phases; plenty of funds and easy rates are unequivocally forecast in conservative banking circles.

The foundation is all right for security-market broadening.

Conspicuous in the week's market movement—total transactions barely averaging 300,000 shares per day—have been a number of stocks in which Standard Oil leaders figure, and some interests close to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt begin to talk with a confidence which the Street is glad to construe as signifying preparation for market activity.

While the stock market has been as dead as a door nail, while brokers' offices have been deserted except for the few who could hardly live but for their daily portion of tape, and while matters financial have offered no illuminating theme, as evidenced by actual events, there has been shown in some quarters a genuine desire to relieve this monotony. It has taken the shape of an outpouring on a subject of mighty import—no less than the United States's falling over head and ears into debt abroad. This sorrow started by some recent borrowings effected with foreign banking institutions at a time when the supply of ready cash here seemed running short, rates getting uncomfortably high. At the start temperance marked the discussion. But like most developments of the sort the story has not lost in the telling or in the transfer from point to point, and little by little has been added until "the actual figures" have been essayed—an actual estimate made of what Europe loaned us to tide over the stringency showing a short time ago.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that it is not customary for financial houses on either side of the Atlantic to divulge their business transactions to the extent of letting it be known what is taking place in the matter of accommodations one way or another, and that a guess of $5,000,000 would be as likely to approximate correctness as the guess of $500,000,000 which has been seriously advanced as the liability which we have just entered into. The fact that such a proposition is absurd on the face of it need hardly be more than mentioned. To make it emphatically so, however, the information is vouchsafed, it appears, that this somewhat solid amount is likely to be considerably increased—perhaps to $750,000,000, who knows?—before the Summer is over. Take the amount as it stands, it is about 60 per cent. of the outstanding loans of all the banks in the New York Clearing House, while it represents in that feature what it has taken more than a decade to develop. Thus, to make a short cut, New York borrowers are supposed to have succeeded in having placed to their credit in Europe recently—and within a few days or weeks—more than the amount by which sixty odd banks have increased their accommodations in ten years. To add to the humor which lies concealed in the statement, it is observed that there will be nothing to fear as to any embarrassment resulting from calling in this vast account, for by the time of maturity—most of the half billion dollars having been engaged on short time contracts—should our cotton crop hold up to promise, cotton bills coming on the market will provide the necessary offset.

Now, if cotton goes out in the volume that made the closing months of 1900 memorable, exports of $160,000,000 will be rolled up between October and December, but if it does no better than the average, we shall have to be content with a figure much smaller than this. Any way, it is as clear as daylight that no amount of cotton or anything else that we are likely to send away will show up so far above the normal as to produce much of an impression on $500,000,000. No; the fact of the matter is that there is a defect in the reasoning which has followed an equally defective statement. It is doubtless true that New York contracted sterling loans a short time ago, and that these will mature in a few months' time, but it is just as true that no one knows the amount, and that no one can say what the exact conditions will be when they fall due. The same kind of phenomena have been witnessed before, and there have been predictions that unless this or that happened gold would go out in quantity; this being the point, of course, that gold must flow out to fill the breach.

The gold bugbear is about the easiest one to work on Wall Street, and so this time it is trotted out a little in advance of the date scheduled, in order that it may be made as impressive as possible. It has happened, however, that in spite of all the disastrous borrowings of the Spring or early Summer months, in spite of the running into debt—cash debt—when our money market has been tightening up, in the early part of the year, we have been tolerably fortunate in staving off excessive gold exports later on, and in fact have met with some success in inducing the current to turn in this direction, shown with apparent clearness in the following results for the December half of the past five years, a sufficiently extended period for the purpose of the demonstration, and of timely interest at this season of the year:

TOTAL MOVEMENTS.

1897.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imp'ts.
July	$939,951	$5,462,869	*$4,523,918
August	4,720,569	1,983,588	2,736,981
September	4,723,481	142,922	4,580,259
October	11,775,483	313,311	11,462,172
November	3,054,089	699,513	2,354,576
December	2,582,405	577,996	2,004,409
Six months.	$27,794,678	$9,180,199	$21,385,521
1898.			
July	$2,641,668	$1,497,013	$1,144,655
August	15,290,811	1,955,908	13,340,905
September	16,808,341	3,102,810	13,705,531
October	16,738,353	1,279,926	15,458,427
November	5,324,601	913,467	4,411,134
December	8,757,182	1,219,638	7,537,544
Six months.	$65,568,956	$9,968,762	$55,600,194
1899.			
July	$2,895,469	$2,606,457	$289,012
August	5,391,411	2,099,062	3,292,349
September	2,593,894	618,995	1,974,899
October	3,542,254	979,952	8,162,502
November	2,984,042	294,310	2,693,732
December	5,020,246	11,857,511	*6,237,265
Six months.	$27,947,317	$17,826,287	$10,121,030
1900.			
July	$11,263,332	$3,272,739	$7,990,593
August	4,238,358	18,084,938	*13,846,580
September	7,861,553	806,572	7,054,981
October	10,731,375	441,962	10,289,413
November	12,641,888	677,207	11,964,781
December	3,386,611	410,533	2,976,078
Six months.	$50,123,217	$23,693,951	$36,429,266
1901.			
July	$4,076,113	$2,875,120	$1,200,993
August	3,490,528	150,861	3,339,667
September	11,905,431	163,362	11,742,069
October	9,138,638	4,066,747	5,071,891
November	7,431,678	16,292,500	*8,860,822
December	2,791,522	4,744,123	*1,952,601
Six months.	$38,833,910	$28,292,713	$10,441,197

*Excess exports.

The lament uttered over the fact that gold exports are now made possible, just when we ought to be getting the precious metal away from Europe, is tinctured by the galling fact that for some years we have been sending merchandise abroad at the rate of a million dollars in value per day in excess of the value of the merchandise we have imported. This, of course, would be a very sad state of affairs if true; but there are enough doubts standing in the way of actual truth to make it wise to approach the subject with considerable care. It will be conceded by every one that a mountainous balance stands to the credit of the United States on the international ledger, piled there since 1896, and shown on account of merchandise and silver, against which out net gold receipts have been but a poor and inadequate offset. But let it not be forgotten that before the figures can be accepted as indicating that we are richer by the amount recorded—call it anywhere from $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000—many and large allowances have to be made. Much of the export took place on rising prices affecting stated value at time of shipment as compared with values at time of contract. And then there are the many other unknown quantities besides overvaluation of exports, namely, the undervaluation of imports, freights, insurance, and so forth.

This country is not parting with a dollar's worth of its products that it is not getting paid for. That may be set down for a certainty. But it has not the favorable balance it is credited with, and that may be set down as a certainty, too. An attempt has been made to justify the difference by urging the point that we have bought back from Europe from $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 of securities in the past five years. As to the correctness of this, it may be stated with every confidence that it is about as near the mark as any assertion is likely to be concerning which no records are kept, and concerning which no reliable data of any kind exists. It would be a marvel if anything of the sort had taken place, for in that case we should have had to foot the bills already referred to, make good the discrepancies which stand for a considerable sum in the make-up of the account, and furnish our tourists with perhaps $100,000,000 spending money annually. This we clearly have not done, hence there is no use talking about our having taken back stocks and bonds to the valuc of our merchandise and silver trade balance.

The chances are, perhaps, that if all goes well expectations will be realized that our outward trade will be on a sufficiently promising scale this Fall to permit of payment of the money we borrowed a little while ago. But that was not $500,000,000, or we should have to despair of the result. At any rate, there are enough reasons for not borrowing trouble over prospective gold exports when, after all, we may have the experience once more of a net movement this way. It may not be $21,000,000, as in the December half of 1897, $55,000,000 as in 1898, $10,000,000 as in 1899, $36,000,000 as in 1900, or $10,000,000 as in 1901, and it will matter little whether it materializes or no. The one thing sure is that it will not be a $500,000,000 export, even if cotton "goes back on us" after promising a record crop and record exports.

New England's Great Railway

How the New Haven System Has Developed, How Its Fortunes Have Fluctuated, and What Its Financial Exhibits Disclose.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has placed an order for 1,000 steel-frame boxcars—80,000 pounds' capacity each—to meet demands of record freight traffic. At no previous time has the business of this road reached its present volume.—Boston Dispatch.

It has been currently reported, and is in many quarters currenlv believed, that in spite of all denials, the fate of the New York, New Haven and Hartford is for this great outfit of land and water lines to fall into the hands of New York Central and Pennsylvania interests. But whatever the future may have in store for the system, the mere fact that the possibility of a change in ownership or control has been the subject of comment draws attention to the property as one whose strenuous history will vie with that of any other road in the country in the matter of the fight for existence by the absorption of other lines. To the New Haven, at least, the "community of interest idea" is nothing new. Not as to the extent of mileage acquired, perhaps, can it claim front rank, but certainly few other consolidations, combinations, mergers, or whatever they may be called, have gone through a period of more uncompromising opposition or fierce criticism. Not so many years ago the company made history in this direction at a very rapid rate, and while in the eyes of many it is possible that all the schemes laid and executed have not panned out to the limit of expectations, it is true that largely ends have justified means and that results are such as to merit commendation for the policy responsible therefor.

MILEAGE PROGRESS OF TEN YEARS

No farther back than 1892 the road in question, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, otherwise the Consolidated Road, owned but 149 miles and leased 359 miles, making a system of 508 miles. It had lost in the struggle for the Connecticut River Road, and the constitution of the outfit stood as shown in this tabulation of mileage taken from the report for the year named:

MILEAGE OWNED.

	Miles.
New York, New Haven & Hartford	149.14

MILEAGE LEASED.

Harlem River & Port Chester	11.50
Boston & New York Air Line	55.09
Shore Line	48.53
New Haven & Northampton Co.	136.63
Naugatuck	00.99
Hartford & Connecticut Valley	46.20
Total mileage leased	358.94
Total mileage operated	508.08

The above is introduced in order that the corresponding exhibit submitted in the report for the late year may be shown in contrast, bringing out, as will be seen, the expansive feature to which attention has already been drawn.

MILEAGE OWNED.

	Miles.
New York, New Haven and Hartford	438.50

MILEAGE LEASED.

Harlem River and Putnam County	11.50
Danbury and Norwalk	36.20
Berkshire	20.53
West Stockbridge	2.64
Stockbridge and Pittsfield	22.02
Naugatuck	60.99
New Haven and Derby	16.69
New Haven and Northampton	136.63
Boston and New York Air Line	52.23
Colchester	3.59
Providence and Worcester	47.90
Pawtuxet Valley	5.67
Old Colony	507.49
Nantasket Beach	6.95
Boston and Providence	63.03
Attleborough Branch	4.00
Providence, Warren and Bristol	14.35
Chatham	7.07
Plymouth and Middleborough	15.03
New England	359.16
Norwich and Worcester	61.99
Rhode Island and Massachusetts	13.59
Providence and Springfield	27.73
Woonsocket and Pascoag	9.45
Milford and Woonsocket	15.13
Milford, Franklin and Providence	4.63
Rockville	4.43
Middletown, Mer. & Waterbury	29.50
Total mileage leased	1,599.78
Trackage	29.69
Total miles operated	2,037.68

It will now be noticed that the New Haven owned in 1901 438 miles, that its leased lines ran up to 1,568 miles, and that with, trackage rights of 30 miles, the company operated a system of 2,038 miles, practically quadrupling the length of road under the same management nine years before, in 1892. The chief additions, as will be observed, were the Old Colony, 507 miles, and the New England, 359 miles, these properties coming in in the order named. Official introduction of the Old Colony to the New Haven stockholders was of the briefest description. In his report for the year 1893, President Charles P. Clarke, referring to the statement of earnings for the year, said the figures "do not include the operations of the property acquired under lease of the Old Colony Railroad, which was ratified by the stockholders of both companies with substantial unanimity, our own ratification having been made at our special meeting on the 4th of April, 1893. Reports will be made by the Old Colony officials to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, and by our company from that time."

WHEN UNCERTAINTIES PREVAILED

It could not be gathered from this what stormy times had been passed through before the ratifications took place. Questions were propounded in the public prints, of which these are a few examples: Who are to be the gainers by this stupendous alliance? (It was a stupendous alliance in those days, and especially for that section.) Will it be the stockholders of the Old Colony and of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Roads? Will it be the general public, who are keenly interested in all these combinations? Or will it be the manipulators of the deal? Will Boston derive any benefit from the establishment of a homogeneous all-rail route to New York? Will faster trains be run, and will the rate of fare for passengers be reduced? One thing was certain, the Old Colony stockholders would be largely in on the transaction if they sold out their New Haven stock early, as the reduction in the dividend was a foregone conclusion. The Old Colony management was given credit for its skill and the discretion it displayed in the very successful and advantageous trade they made, by which their associate stockholders were enabled to pocket the neat little advance of almost $50 a share which their stock had scored on the prospects of the exchange and the favorable terms offered, or, rather, exacted.

As to New Haven, it was urged, if it continued its 10 per cent. dividends, it must pay 2 per cent. more to Old Colony stockholders than they had previously received. The company would want all the business it could get, and while there were great hopes, there were greater fears that the days of 10 per cent. dividends, paid for twenty years, were numbered and that their number was very few. As a matter of fact, 1895 saw the reduction predicted, and for the fiscal year 1896 the rate was only 8 per cent. The taking over of the named property was a new and radical departure. The New Haven had been busy hitherto absorbing small roads, tributaries or feeders to its own lines; it had now purchased a system, and the worse for it at that time, for it was on the eve of the great depression, and the operation involved debt and the incurring of liabilities that at one time seemed to threaten considerable embarrassment.

A floating debt had been incurred amounting to $4,650,000 on June 30, 1895. The capital stock was increased, debenture certificates issued, and altogether there had been a launching into deeper water than the craft had ever before sailed. There were stockholders' meetings at which the gag law was applied. "All Boards of Directors," said one of the most conservative financial journals of New York on Oct. 17, 1894, "will learn with the liveliest satisfaction that the Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have adopted a by-law forbidding the stockholders from criticising or discussing the action of the board. Having cast their votes, they will have exhausted their rights and privileges, and no 'back talk,' as it is called in colloquial language, will be permitted from them." This would seem to have been the cause of no little trouble, but it was lived down, the weaker went to the wall, and what the meetings were held for was accomplished.

THE NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY FOOTBALL.

Later on came the absorption of the New England, that road whose stock was at one time one of Wall Street's liveliest footballs, formerly known as the New York and New England. Reference to this acquisition was made in the 1895 report in these terms: "Its lines reach many points in Southern New England which are also served by the roads of this company. At most of these points separate organizations are maintained. It is apparent that if the management of the two properties is unified, the expenses of each can be diminished materially by the consolidation, upon equitable terms, of agencies, yards, and freighthouses at these points, and also that the customers of each company can enjoy the benefits of the facilities belonging to both. The properties will then yield the best results to each corporation and to the public."

The Directors therefore accepted an offer for the delivery prior to the annual meeting of a majority of the capital stock of the New England Railroad Company, and also purchased $5,000,000 of its new 5 per cent. moregage bonds. But it was not proposed to make any consolidation with or lease of the New England Railroad. While the second mortgage bonds furnished the key to the situation and were regarded as a good investment, criticism was freely offered that no more costly possession ever came into the hands of a railroad company, as time and again the New Haven could have bought the New England for the dividends on the preferred stock and 50 or less for the common.

Referring to the New England development in the report for 1896, President Clarke said: "It will be observed that under the contract for the purchase of a majority of the stock of the New England Railroad Company, alluded to in the last annual statement, 117,700 shares of the common and 12,549 shares of the preferred stock have been acquired by this company. It is yet too early to determine whether or not it can earn any dividend upon its preferred stock, and, thus ascertain the burden which the interest account entails upon our treasury. But its operation for net instead of gross earnings has thus far justified the anticipations expressed in the last annual statement."

FLOATING DEBT FINANCIERING.

By 1897, however, the floating debt of the company reached a little over $9,000,000, and it was decided to fund it. An issue of a series of debentures was authorized, also the guaranty and sale of the $5,000,000 New England Railroad 5 per cent. gold bonds that were in the treasury, and in that way the complexion of the New Haven finances was once more changed. The system had about done its spreading out, President Clarke declined in 1899 longer to assume the burden of the executive office, and a minute referring thereto was passed containing the following interesting historical items, the comparisons made being practicably applicable to date: "The results of the twelve years of his administration have been the expansion of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from a local company of limited length, connections, and business into one of the great systems of the country. The line has grown by wise and judicious acquisitions and extensions until it covers all of Southern New England and, with its water routes, practically controls the freight and passenger business between New York and Boston. He became President of the company in 1887, which had of roads owned and leased 450 miles, and leaves the office with 2,047 miles owned and operated. The gross earnings have increased from $8,000,000 to $38,000,000. The company has now 900 locomotives as against 133 in 1887. 1,800 passenger cars as against 400, 12,000 freight cars as against 3,000, and nearly 600 other cars, besides twenty-four steamers, twelve tugs, and thirty-seven car floats. An able administration of the facilities for a great traffic thus created has given to patrons and shippers better accommodations and lower rates, and dissipated the hostilities, prejudices, and local difficulties which threatened serious damage and adverse legislation. In the conception and execution of the plan for a union station at Boston he has builded an enduring monument to his sagacity and farsightedness as a railway manager."

OFFICIAL BALANCE SHEET EXHIBITS.

It will thus be seen that the road whose fortunes may now be on the verge of a transformation which may be even more spectacular than any that have as yet taken place has been one whose development has not been on the easiest and smoothest of lines. The company presents a balance sheet, however, which shows how the enormous changes have been met and, moreover, one whose items indicate large increases in cash assets as well as in investments as offsets to the heavy additions made to capitalization. Altogether liabilities increased $76,558,011 between 1892 and 1901, some 250 per cent., the increase in assets to correspond with which are shown in the following compilation:

1892—	
Capital stock	$23,375,000
Bonds	2,000,000
Current and accrued liabilities	1,617,549
Profit and loss balance	4,007,716
Total	$31,000,265
1901—	
Capital stock	$54,685,400
Debentures	26,397,200
Bonds	6,139,000
Current and accrued liabilities	7,213,159
Profit and loss balance	13,123,517
Total	$107,558,276
Increase in total liabilities	76,558,011
Construction account, including four tracking New York Division, and double tracking Shore Line Division	28,242,243
Leased lines	2,277,023
Equipment	1,364,177
Stocks of leased lines (not merged) exchanged for New Haven stock	14,399,291
Investments in stocks and bonds	7,364,774
Cash and current assets	12,710,408
Materials and supplies	2,130,962
Terminals and improvements	8,063,073
Increase in total assets	$76,558,011

To trace the growth of mileage, the course of earnings, and other features of operation and official policy back to the period immediately preceding the Old Colony acquisition will perhaps throw additional interesting light on what is without question an interesting feature in the railroad history of New England, and at the same time further facilitate a study of a property once more liberally discussed in financial and railroad circles. After the exhibit of miles operated given above, it is perhaps only necessary to say that up to a couple of years ago scarcely a year passed that did not see an addition either to length of road owned or length of road leased. Increase in capitalization has of course been a feature, as the foregoing statement clearly evidences. Beginning in 1892 with $23,375,000 of stock and only $2,000,000 funded debt, a total of $25,375,000, the late year sees the aggregate exceed $85,000,000. Stock increased to $54,685,400, funded debt to $6,139,000, and the issue of debentures which began with $3,281,200 in 1893 reached a total of $26,397,200. In the aggregate, therefore, the increase in the nine years has been as much as $60,000,000, progress having been made as follows:

	Capital Stock.	Debenture Certificates.	Funded Debt.
1892	$23,375,000		$2,000,000
1893	32,938,000	$2,281,900	4,300,000
1894	37,942,900	9,850,775	4,300,000
1895	37,942,900	13,122,800	4,300,000
1896	47,375,700	16,397,200	4,300,000
1897	47,612,200	16,397,200	4,500,000
1898	47,633,200	19,397,200	7,500,000
1899	54,041,400	19,397,200	6,439,000
1900	54,685,400	19,397,200	6,439,000
1901	54,685,400	26,397,200	6,139,000

PHENOMENAL EARNINGS GROWTH

Naturally a vast change has come over earnings, as the properties taken in have been established lines with large traffics and receipts. Originally the road invariably showed a preponderance of its revenues arising from passengers, and in fact this feature continued after the system had accomplished much of the expansion already spoken of. In 1892, for instance, freight figured for nearly $2,000,000 less than passengers, and in 1894 it figured for $4,500,000 less. But more recently there has been a marked change, and freight traffic results have made the most rapid headway. In fact, for 1900 the latter took the lead for the first time, and held it by a slight margin in the late year, total gross results for which period show $40,123,311, as compared with $12,102,939 for 1892.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	Passenger Department.	Freight Department.	*Total Earnings.
1892	$6,903,290	$5,010,421	$12,102,939
1893	9,807,545	8,115,524	18,113,474
1894	14,858,329	10,423,546	25,570,886
1895	15,298,056	12,309,954	27,901,736
1896	16,274,100	13,772,071	30,345,630
1897	15,967,854	13,340,212	29,652,744
1898	15,901,689	14,081,857	30,322,738
1899	18,384,831	18,381,848	37,143,917
1900	19,764,755	20,164,753	40,325,152
1901	19,853,093	19,864,701	40,123,311

*Including rents and telegraph receipts.

It does not seem to have been possible to reduce expenses, as was at one time considered a likely result of the harmonizing process that was gone through. A high average ratio obtained on the original 500 miles of road, as much of the gross being absorbed as 63.36 per cent., and this has not only been the later experience, but the ratio has risen to a close approximation of 70 per cent. Thus, of the gross increase of $28,000,000 since 1892, expenses have taken $19,750,000, and net earnings have increased $8,250,000.

	Operating Expenses. Amount.	Per Cent.	Net Earnings.
1892	$8,273,011	68.36	$3,829,928
1893	12,405,934	68.04	5,707,540
1894	17,932,709	70.11	7,644,175
1895	19,064,028	68.33	8,837,708
1896	21,137,227	69.65	9,208,404
1897	20,043,258	67.66	9,580,076
1898	20,891,686	68.90	9,431,052
1899	25,581,256	68.87	11,562,661
1900	28,224,840	69.99	12,100,312
1901	28,048,479	69.89	12,083,832

FLUCTUATION OF NET PROFITS.

Profits, which are augmented by only a moderate net income from other than traffic sources, were barely in excess of the dividends paid in 1892 and 1893, and would not have been sufficient but for charges to capital for improvements. For instance, in 1892 the surplus shown is $58,531, but construction was charged that year with $2,185,052. In 1894 and 1895 profits did not meet dividend requirements, and the difficulties which then menaced the company found no alternative possible but a reduction in the ratio so long paid. This was one of the blows to New Haven stockholders from which they have never recovered. Even after the reduction, surplus earnings were microscopical until a couple of years or so ago, and even at the best the balance has not reached as much as $400,000.

	Taxes and Charges.	†Dividends on Stock.	Surplus.
1892	$1,067,847	$2,103,750	$58,531
1893	2,319,555	2,945,035	52,454
1894	5,379,978	3,631,292	*1,257,615
1895	5,593,545	3,794,290	*315,301
1896	6,397,197	3,608,542	58,350
1897	6,315,968	3,803,516	74,729
1898	6,112,481	3,809,816	109,822
1899	7,820,114	4,158,688	207,283
1900	8,023,819	4,231,278	391,336
1901	7,988,105	4,294,738	383,550

*Deficit. †10 per cent., 1892-95; 8 per cent., 1896-1901.

While it cannot be said that the New Haven is able to earn much more than the 8 per cent. dividends it is paying, it is not in evidence, on the face of the showing, that it is paying what is not earned. To what extent results have been favored by capital operations, however, is another thing. Here there is room for endless conjecture and for much discussion as to the merits of methods, and the accuracy of the policy of administration that has been featured so prominently in debt expansion. It is perhaps clear enough that no change of control should be made on contracts involving better terms to owners of the property than they are getting now. Its value, as that could be improved by being merged with more powerful companies, might be debatable, and the advantage might be pressed in favor of the present holders of the stock, but it must be remembered that the New Haven has only succeeded in getting into comparatively clear water on a wave of prosperity. A point that may be made is that while charges and rentals have increased $6,320,458 since 1892, profits have increased $8,253,904, or nearly $2,000,000 in excess of the company's obligatory disbursements. At the same time, stock increase has been on such a scale as to call for dividends large enough to absorb more than the whole of this surplus, even on a decrease of 2 per cent. in the rate paid, results having been helped out by the growth in miscellaneous income, chiefly from investments, which in the late year turned in $562,560.

MANILA'S FIRST AMERICAN BANK.

WALL STREET ENTERPRISE JUST OPENING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Word has just been received at the offices of the International Banking Corporation, 1 Wall Street, that its branch in the City of Manila had opened its doors on last Monday. This is the first American bank to establish a branch in the Philippines, and financial men will observe the experiment with great interest.

The International Banking Corporation, which was organized only little more than six months ago, has also established a branch in Shanghai, where the indemnity China is peying to this country is being handled. It is the intention of the company to begin operating a branch in the City of Hongkong within a short time. These are the only plans now definitely made. The company will probably go into the Latin-American business in time, though the development of the Far Eastern business is to be the first step.

This is but one example of the remarkable strides the United States has been making in international banking during this year. Previous to this year the participation of United States banks in international business, except as correspondents or agents of foreign institutions, was unheard of. This was in part due to the laws forbidding National banks to establish branches, and in part to the laws against the transaction of business by trust companies or other banking institutions established as branches outside of the home State of the parent institution.

The pioneer in this international banking movement was the Mexican Trust Company, organized by W. H. Hunt last year. This company was incorporated with $1,000,000 capital, which was afterward increased to $5,000,000. The first branch was opened in the City of Mexico in June of last year, and since then half a dozen others have been established in different cities of Mexico. It is intended to establish branches of this company in each of the sixteen cities of the republic, as well as in the principal cities of the United States, South America, and Europe.

This company has had a peculiar experience. It entered a field where prohibitive and usurious rates of exchange and discount had been charged both for the National and international business. The first step was to make it possible to remit upon the City of Mexico at par. Private bankers had charged as high as 10 per cent. previously, and this immediately gave a large amount of business to the new company.

This possibility of remitting at par on the City of Mexico diverted to the Mexican Trust Company a large amount of international business that had previously gone to London and Berlin branch banks. Remittances were made upon New York direct instead of upon the European money centres, as had often been done before.

Those interested in this company say that there is a great future awaiting Mexico and that the development of improved banking facilities will be exceedingly profitable to those who do the developing, but will greatly upbuild the commerce of Mexico and the neighboring countries. This company is still the only American banking institution represented in Mexico, and rapid progress is reported to be going on.

The great problem with which bankers are concerning themselves at present is the best means of installing branch banks in South American countries. In past years almost the entire South American business has gone to London and Berlin. The American had to pay the London banker a commission upon the money paid for machinery shipped to Brazil and the New Yorker paid to the London banker also a tax upon his breakfast coffee shipped from Rio Janeiro. In many cities of Brazil it has been impossible to buy a bill of exchange on New York City.

Far-sighted bankers say that the United States can never fully build up her trade in South America until the machinery of credit and remittance is perfected. Just how to uproot the supremacy of London and Berlin in this territory is the problem. No American bank has as yet been opened in South America, but there are several which will doubtless do so when the way seems clear.

The Guaranty Trust Company has had its charter broadened, permitting it to establish branches in foreign countries, and it announces that a branch has been opened in London. The International Banking Corporation has also installed a manager for its business in the British capital. It is understood to be the intention of the Guaranty Trust Company to establish branches in China and the Philippines within a short time.

It is also believed that the Morton Trust Company will shortly branch out into this international business. The election of Charles A. Conant as Treasurer of this company, in view of the fact that he was sent by the United States Government to make a special investigation of financial conditions in the Far East, is understood to forecast this enlargement of business.

The incorporation in New Jersey of several interstate trust companies, whose charters were drawn up by James B. Dill, under the long forgotten law allowing trust companies organized in that State to do an interstate business, is also looked upon as prophetic of foreign business, for lawyers say that a corporation which may do an interstate business may also do an international business.

Wall Street men believe, however, that the fullest possibilities of the foreign business cannot be realized until National banks are allowed to establish interstate and international branches. This will make it possible to utilize very large capitals for the equipment of branches in cities all over the world—work which must now be done through correspondents. It is not considered that such a law will be passed for many years to come, and that this initial development of the international business will have to be done through the trust companies.

"New York will never be the financial centre of the world, however," said Manager Lee of the International Banking Corporation a few days ago, "until this is the cheapest money market. Men will always borrow where they can do so at the lowest rate of interest, and London is still the cheapest money market. International trade balances affect the situation, but they do not control it."

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

The money market during the week just past has been without special feature. Call money has been distinctly easy—so easy, indeed, that the ever-present cynic has come forward with the suggestion that it has been an artificial ease and could not be maintained. This point is scarcely worth discussing. The chief consideration is the ease itself; and this has been unmistakable. If it should continue borrowers will not stop to ask the why or the wherefore of it.

It is a question, however, if this present ease—with call rates down around 2 per cent.—can be expected to continue for long. The chances are rather against it for the moment, though representative bankers declare that any talk of a stringency or even of tightness is absurd. Flurries there may be from time to time; but nothing more. Reasons for these flurries, should they come, may readily be offered. In a few weeks the banking institutions will be called upon to pay the usual July disbursements—understood to approximate this year $150,000,000. To make these payments unusual preparations must be made, for funds necessary to the purpose must be accumulated. This will necessitate, no doubt, some calling of loans; but in these days of high finance banks and trust companies alike are not only disposed but are able so to regulate this calling that it is accomplished with little disturbing effect upon the general situation. It is to be borne in mind also that this very accumulation of funds ordinarily works to money market ease up to within a day or two before and a day or two after the disbursements—this because the banks are inclined at the time to discourage time loans, preferring to have their money available for its then chief purpose.

It is worth while recording that again last week the stock market was comparatively dull—a fact at once gratifying and helpful because, for the reason set out last week, not imposing upon the banks any fresh strain, but rather enabling them the better to make the preparations already referred to. The longer this is continued and the nearer July 1 comes the better, though it is very clear that with relative ease assured after the disbursements the market need not concern itself much over a temporary flurry. That ease then is reasonably assured would seem to be unquestioned. The repeal of the War Revenue Tax bill will be operative, pension payments will be larger in the next two weeks, Klondike gold will probably have begun to arrive, and the European markets will be receiving relief from the increased output of the South African mines.

This South African increase does not, apparently, receive as much consideration as it deserves. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that already the output of the Rand mines is perceptibly increased. Last month the output was no less than 138,600 ounces, which marks an increase over April of 19,014 ounces, over March of 34,475 ounces, over February of 57,197 ounces, and over January of 68,263 ounces. All of which signifies that the positions of the foreign banking institutions, already very excellent, ought later on to be measurably improved. Last week the Bank of England gained $3,750,000 in gold, increased its total reserve about $5,000,000, while the proportion of reserve to liability rose from 50.03 per cent. to 52. In the same time the Bank of France, though it lost $950,000 in gold, decreased its notes in circulation practically $10,000,000.

Apropos of the war tax reduction measure it may be well to call attention, as do Dow, Jones & Co. in their Wall Street bulletins, in order to prevent disappointment over the first results of the reduction, that it should be remembered that business in certain lines has been for some time conducted on a hand to mouth policy so as to have as little stock on hand as possible on July 1; and that the rush of new orders on and immediately after that day may produce a revenue to the Government at the lower rates of taxation even larger than during the same time last year when the first cut from the war taxes was made, and the increased business gave a small surplus revenue to the Treasury for the month of July.

In June, 1901, the same influences were in operation as now. The collections of internal revenue for the first ten days of June, 1902, were $6,728,500, as compared with $8,608,800 for the same time in 1901. The collections of internal revenue for the month of July, 1901, after the reduction of taxation, were $28,338,200, as compared with $27,560,700 for July, 1900, under the full war taxation. The expenditures of the Government, however, it is evident, will be much larger this year than last.

As for the bugaboo of our foreign in-

debtedness, the prospects for bumper corn and cotton crops ought to dissipate all fear in that direction.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Notwithstanding the fact that the coal strike is still on, the stock market last week, though not as active as in recent days, was very strong, with many gains, some of them substantial, appearing at the end of the week. This was due to the persistent buying by the larger banking interests who, now that good crops are reasonably assured, believe that even better times are ahead.

⁂

Missouri Pacific.

One of the most striking features of the week has been Missouri Pacific, on which the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. is to be declared this week. The buying has been by the Gould and Rockefeller interests, and has been reinforced by purchases on account of the Gates following. As a 5 per cent. stock, with the prospect of an increase in the rate six months hence, the Gould people declare that Missouri Pacific is selling altogether too low.

⁂

St. Paul.

The discovery that within the last few weeks something like 50,000 shares of St. Paul stock have been taken over for the account of the Moore Brothers, H. C. Frick, and their associates explains in some measure the strength of St Paul. It does not, however, explain the reason for the purchases which, it is now disclosed, have been due to what may be regarded as an official admission that, following the example of the Northwest and the Omaha, the St. Paul shareholders are to receive an increased dividend this Fall. This is in pursuance of promises made at the time of the rejection of the Great Northern-Northern Pacific offer, and is made possible by the tremendous earnings of the system which—now that the Spring wheat crop looks so favorable—promise to be very largely increased so.

⁂

Northwest.

Not unnaturally, and this in spite of the fact that in some bearish quarters it was said the action had been discounted, Northwest shares rose further during the week as the result of the action of the Directors in declaring extra dividends on the common and preferred stocks. The buying was all practically by one banking house, and is taken to signify that in due time the talked-of changes in the control of the property will appear. It is an unquestioned fact that the Moore interests now own actually as much of the stock as the Vanderbilt interests proper, and it is understood that the extra dividends declared were concessions to these new owners in consideration of their not pressing their claims for representation on the board at this time.

⁂

The Coal Stocks.

It has been a matter of general comment that, whatever the strike developments, they have of late had no depressing effect on the stocks of the coal shares which, indeed, have ruled strong. This can be attributed to the confident purchases of the stocks by banking interests who believe that the strike must end in one way only, namely, the defeat of the miners. Incidentally, it may be said that the publication of the correspondence between the miners and the operators did much to strengthen that belief, showing as it did that the union was willing to win its strike at the expense of the people by mulcting the public for an increase in the selling price of coal.

⁂

The Steel Shares.

The noticeable features in connection with the movement of the Steel stocks has been the strength of the shares of the independent companies (Colorado Fuel excepted) and the heaviness of the Steel Trust stocks. In view of the wonderful prosperity of the trade this strength is not surprising; what does surprise is the heaviness of the Trust stocks. Probably, however, it will ere long develop that this heaviness has been for a purpose. A market must be found for the new bonds of the company and for that reason it may not be unprofitable to have the stocks down to a comparatively low level so that they may be given a good upward swing and thus sentimentally influence the market for the bonds. It is this consideration that leads to the belief that the recent talk (encouraged by insiders) of a "bear party" working against the stocks has been for effect. Apparently the biggest bears on the shares have been the syndicate manipulators themselves.

⁂

Canadian Pacific.

Wall Street continues to speculate much upon the source of the recent buying and selling in Canadian Pacific. In some parts of the financial district the opinion prevails that the story is true that the Toronto and Montreal pools are at loggerheads and have been endeavoring to sell out on each other. In other parts it is suggested that this talk of strife has been developed for the purpose of creating a bearish sentiment on the stock in order to raise a short interest in it or to induce genuine liquidation. The talk continues that the company is to be greatly benefited by some new steamship deal, but as in the general world so in Wall Street talk is cheap.

⁂

Some General Shares.

Pending the uncertainty as to what action will be taken on the Union Pacific dividend in August, speculation in that stock has been less active than formerly. Best opinion is that the stock will be put upon a 5 per cent. basis, "semi-official" denials to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Gould stocks, such as Wabash and Texas Pacific, have been sympathetically influenced by the rise in Missouri Pacific. Beyond this, the continued increases in earnings each week reported by Wabash—averaging about $30,000 a week—have inspired not a little buying of those shares.

Contrary to expectations, Sugar Trust stock has not suffered by the disclosures at Washington in respect to the influences used to further the cause of Cuban reciprocity. It is explained that this is due to the fact that the canning season is at hand, when the trust's greatest profits are made.

The heavy Summer travel has resulted in increased earnings by the local railway companies, whose stocks have been in fair demand for some time.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although outside securities during the past week were very dull with the exception of two or three stocks, prices showed considerable strength, and in many instances substantial gains over the final quotations of the previous week were recorded. In some cases the prices reached were the best on record, this being true in particular of some of the preferred stocks of industrial companies, for which recently there has been a good investment demand. The group of stocks which attracted most attention were the copper shares, which were made specially prominent by the heavy trading in Tennessee Copper. The strength which was shown by this issue was communicated to one or two other stocks in this group, but the advances were relatively small compared with that recorded in Tennessee Copper.

Several new stocks were added to the list during the week. Of these the most important was Toledo Railway and Light, the initial transactions in which were made on Friday. An effort was also made to establish a market here for one or two stocks usually dealt in in other cities. This movement, however, met with relatively little success. The developments in the matters of the Webb-Meyer syndicate, including the payment of many of the loans made on the securities of the syndicate, and the formation of a Reorganization Committee for the Dominion Securities Company resulted in better prices for some of these stocks. Dominion Securities, the issue most directly effected, after selling as low as 11¾, advanced to 15½.

TENNESSEE COPPER.

Tennessee Copper during the past week was by far the most active of outside stocks, and at the same time an advance occurred in the price of this issue which attracted wide attention. On one or two days the transactions amounted to over 20,000 shares, and this heavy trading resulted in a gain of about 6 points over the price quoted early in the week. Insiders were credited with buying a large amount of the stock, and it was reported that their efforts to improve the quotation were materially helped by the existence of a more or less extended short interest. In connection with the advance in the price of the stock, it is claimed by friends of the company that even at the present price of copper the Tennessee Copper Company can carry its business on profitably, and in this belief has recently increased its capacity. The activity in Tennessee was reflected by some buying of Union Copper, which advanced the price of that stock from 3¾ to 4¼. The only other issue of this group which was prominent during the week was Greene Consolidated Copper, which was fairly active within a narrow range of prices.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COPPER.

In respect to the copper situation, James Lewis & Sons of London, in their monthly review of the situation, say:

"The demand for copper consumption, as well as speculation, has been very large during the past month. It still continues, and consumers are carrying very limited stocks, prompt delivery being urgently required. A considerable business has been done in manufactured copper for India, and no more is available for delivery before September. American producers of electrolytic and wire bars appear to be sold out for delivery during the next two months, and the stock of American copper in Liverpool is rapidly diminishing, while the surplus stock in the United States has all been absorbed.

"Standard copper has fluctuated between £52 10s. and £55 5s. for both cash and three months prompt, the latter price inducing large realizations of profit on the 26th ultimo, which resulted in a sharp decline to £53 15s., followed by a reaction to £54 15s., the closing value being £54 12s. 6d. With the conclusion of peace, one element of distrust is removed. In the early portion of the month large sales of standard were made, which were believed to be for account of the Amalgamated Company, but latterly this interest appears to have been quietly covering in its previous sales—as well as buying copper shares.

"Lake copper in New York, after being quoted 12¾ cents per pound, has lost ¼ cent of this advance. Futile attempts were made from New York to depress this market, presumably in the interest of bears of copper and copper shares."

MERGENTHALER-LANSTON.

The plans for the consolidation of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and the Langston Monotype Company, which were under discussion some months ago, were reported during the past week to have been taken up afresh. Some of the persons most directly concerned, however, denied that anything new had transpired within recent weeks. Nevertheless, the rumor continued that the only point at issue was the price to be paid for the stock of the Mergenthaler Company. The principal holders of this stock are said to be insisting upon a cash price considerably above the market value of the stock, and this is said to be the only stumbling block in the way of the proposed consolidation. In this market there has recently been no trading in the stock or either company. Lanston Monotype remains practically unchanged, but there has recently been an advance of several points in the quotation for Mergenthaler.

STANDARD OIL'S POSITION.

The belief is now almost general in Wall Street that the Standard Oil interests—who for some time past are known to have been bearish—have shifted their position, and are now working on the side of advancing prices. As illustrative of this opinion may be cited this excerpt from a letter to its customers sent out yesterday by a leading banking house:

"Encouraged by the crop outlook, the enormous railroad earnings, the tranquil aspect of the money market, and the favorable foreign situation, as well as by the less dangerous appearance of the coal strike, leading interests have this week taken hold once more on the bull side. The way certain stocks act with which the Standard Oil party is presumably identified, notably St. Paul and Missouri Pacific, has created some belief that the interest in question has reversed its position and is once more actively interested on the bull side in the railroad list. The two stocks just mentioned were leaders, and they, as well as Union Pacific, which was another prominent feature, have been the objects of large purchases by Western operators, who were understood to have liquidated their long stock at the beginning of the coal strike. In other parts of the list there was also evidence that financial houses and bull pools interested in different securities had resumed activity, and while general buying by the public cannot be said to have made its appearance, the absorption of stocks of good quality for both investment and speculative purposes was on a decidedly increased scale."

CANADIAN PURCHASES HERE.

Political Efforts to Discriminate In Favor of England Are Unsuccessful.

British financiers have found a new cause of alarm—maintenance of extraordinary increases in Canadian purchases from the United States, despite the "tariff advantages" that are accorded to England.

During the nine months of the present fiscal year British North America showed a larger increase in its purchases from the United States than any other political division of America, as compared with those of the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901. Our total exports to British North America increased from $60,763,595 in the nine months of 1900, and $77,894,138 in the same period of 1901; to $80,999,004 in the corresponding months of the current year. To Mexico the increase during the same period, compared with that of last year, was but $2,000,000, and to the West Indies $1,000,000, while the Central American States showed a decrease of about $300,000, and South America about $4,000,000 in their purchases from the United States during the nine months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

The continued growth in our commerce with Canada is the more remarkable when it is remembered that ever since April, 1897, the United Kingdom has enjoyed tariff advantages in the Canadian market, the discrimination in her favor having ranged from 12½ per cent. in that year to 33 1-3 per cent. from and after July 1, 1900. Yet the exports from the United States to British North America have increased year by year, and our total exports to that market in the nine months under review are $11,235,409, or 16 per cent., in excess of those for the like period of 1900, and $3,104,866, or 4 per cent., in excess of those for the corresponding months last year.

A comparison of our exports to Canada in the first nine months of the present fiscal year with those of the corresponding months immediately preceding the reduction in the Canadian tariff in favor of Great Britain shows that our exports to Canada meantime have increased about 75 per cent., being for the earlier period $46,752,958 and for the nine months ending with March, 1902, $80,999,004.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Financial Market Easier and More Wholesome.

Those Who Counted on a Boom Immediately After Peace Closed Out—Little Business in the American Market—Story of Great Canadian Railroads Shipping Combination Not Credited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 14.—The financial market has been easier and in a more wholesome condition since the rigorous measures adopted at the settlement to clear out the weaklings who had been unwisely speculating in South Africans. Persons having large accounts open and unable to meet payments have been closed out and their stock, to use the language of the Paris Bourse, has been "executed."

But all the stock markets are in a dull condition, as was prophesied in these dispatches they would be, immediately after the conclusion of peace. It is announced now that the long-deferred Stock Exchange boom will not take place until early in the Autumn, which, if it could be relied on, would be good news to the tired-out City men yearning for a long vacation. But wise operators will wait patiently without neglecting work.

Meanwhile, the American market is so slow that one authority declares that it is almost impossible to tell whether the business is good or bad, there is so little. Prices are fair, but most inquiries for any large amounts come from over the sea, although there has been some trifling speculation here in Reading, on the belief that the coal strike was about over.

New York is reputed to be a rather heavy buyer of consols, which have hardened considerably since the general depression early in the week, and Paris also has been investing in those securities. As a matter of fact, Paris has lately developed a disposition to take a hand in anything promising here, whether English or American.

Canadian Pacific has held its own very well, but there is nothing in recent buying which justifies the wild yarns printed here of a great Canadian railroads shipping combination to crush the so-called Morgan Syndicate.

In the money market ideas are abandoned that money will soon be cheap, and those who fancied that the end of the war would release much money have learned their mistake.

The Government still has heavy expenses resulting from the war.

The market's obligations to the Bank are likely to be continued for some time. Bill brokers still complain of the narrow margin of profits.

The withdrawal of large sums of money out on call by several houses on Wednesday, including one American firm, caused some extra trouble at the beginning of the Stock Exchange settlement.

One good sign for the money market is the recent heavy buying of English investment securities on the Continent, especially in France.

The recent abundance of money in Paris and Berlin has also been helpful here, and the readiness of the French banks to accept good American paper during the recent stringency in New York has somewhat relieved Lombard Street. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 14.—Money was in increased demand to-day for the payment of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) in London County bills. The supply was fairly large. Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and prices were depressed in harmony with the bad weather. Operators are now resigned to practical idleness until after the coronation festivities. First-class securities were stationary. Americans rallied fractionally, owing to prospects of the mining strike ending. Business was meagre and entirely professional. Kafirs were not interesting.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96⅜; consols for account, 96⅞; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83⅞; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 109; Canadian Pacific, 139⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 156¾; Louisville and Nashville, 141; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 159⅝; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 33½; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 66⅞; Union Pacific, 107⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 40¾; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 28½; Wabash preferred, 46½; Spanish fours, 80¼; Rand Mines, 12⅜; De Beers, 23⅜.

Bar silver, quiet at 24d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.40; Madrid, 36.40; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, June 14.—Parquette stocks were firm on the Bourse to-day, especially rentes, owing to rumors of the conversion of 1,000,000,000f of 3½ per cent. rentes. Spanish securities were in good demand. Industrials were firm. Kafirs were maintained and quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 1-6 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 102f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 81.15.

BERLIN, June 14.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet, and there were no encouraging features. Canadian Pacifics were harder on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

GOOD CROPS IN SIGHT.

In a consideration of the course of the stock market during the past week, so impartial an observer as Dun's Review declares that the advances were in a measure due to the belief that the coal strike will soon be terminated, "but a more potent reason was the proapect of an enormons yield on the farms. A reduction in the wheat acreage is not a drawback, from a transporter's point of view, if other crops are largely increased, and there is every reason to anticipate a much heavier tonnage of corn, oats, live stock, and cotton, while great areas are also being planted in flax."

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,754,363 The imports of specie amounted to $209,487, and the exports of specie to $355,893.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 14	146,523
To date this year	82,642,293
Coresponding date last year	168,490,337

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 14	$1,404,500
To date this year	$451,078,600
Corresponding date last year	$603,695,200

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Col. Fuel & I.	⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	Des M. & Ft. D.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1½	Det. City Gas	½
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st In. paid	⅝	G. A. Fuller Co.	1
Chi. & Alton	⅞	Mexican Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅜	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
		Nort. & West.	½

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Y., N. H. & H.	1
Consol. Gas	⅛	Reading 2d pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	West. Union	½
Int. Silver pf.	1½	Westinghouse	1
Long Island	1½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a further rise in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with practically every important stock on the list showing an advance at the close of the day. Total dealings for the two hours run up to 146,000 shares, and were well diversified.

As on the day previous the market leaders were Missouri Pacific and St. Paul, each of which rose a point on buying declared in the Street to be of a substantial nature. Brokers usually active for Gould and Rockefeller interests were conspicuous in both stocks, while Western houses also appeared as purchasers, evidently being content to follow the lead of the original buyers.

Other strong features were Chicago and Northwest, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, New York Central, the Atchisons, Republic Steel and American Car Foundry issues, Mexican Central, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

The only important stocks to decline were General Electric, which on transactions involving 400 shares, sold off 1¾ points on the reports of new competition, and Long Island, which fell a like amount on selling order for 300 shares.

The chief influencing developments of the day were the further favorable crop reports and the excellent bank statement, showing an increase in surplus reserves of $2,016,775 and a decrease in loans of $3,196,500.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday made a very favorable showing. Surplus reserves increased $2,016,775, loans decreased $3,196,500, specie increased $158,100, legal tenders increased $1,101,700, and deposits decreased $3,027,900. The gain in cash was about what the known movements of money had led to expect. The decrease in loans was a gratifying feature, and was said to reflect repayments by recent syndicate followers.

The decrease in deposits reduced reserve requirements by over $750,000.

⁂

The week's averagea of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$881,070,400	$900,943,900	$809,909,900
Deposits	942,863,600	984,194,300	895,770,200
Circulation	31,410,800	30,904,400	22,960,600
Specie	172,373,700	177,153,400	168,216,100
Legal tenders	76,645,800	77,677,300	73,225,200
Total reserves	$249,019,500	$254,830,700	$241,441,300
Res. required	235,717,150	246,048,575	223,942,550
Surp. res'd.	$13,302,350	$8,782,125	$17,498,750
Ratio res. to deposit	26.4%	25.9%	26.9%

COSTA RICAN BONDS.

An issue of $1,000,000 ten-year 6 per cent gold bonds of the Republic of Costa Rica, due 1910, interest and principal payable quarterly in New York funds are offered by D. Ridgway Hendricks, 34 Wall Street.

The bonds are a regular Government issue to aid the construction and equipment of the Pacific Railroad, which runs from San José, the capital, to Port Tivives on the Pacific Coast, a distance of sixty miles. They are thrice secured, first as a Government issue, second as a first lien on the Pacific Railroad, and third by pledges of the liquor revenue of the country, which alone amounts to $800,000 yearly.

METROPOLITAN BONDS.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased $12,400,000 4½ per cent. 100-year bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which were authorized some months ago, and which will eventually become a first mortgage on the entire property. Of the issue $11,000,000 is to provide for the change in motive power and $1,400,000 is to retire various small underliens.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The local stock market was quiet and dull to-day. The livellest trading was in Welsbach bonds, nearly $150,000 being dealt in. These bonds and Asphalt 5s made the best improvements of the day, the Welsbach 5s going up to 73¾ and the Asphalts up to 30½. In other departments the market was lifeless. American Cement made the best price of the year, 7⅜. Money on call is quoted at 4 per cent., and on time at 4 per cent. and upward. Business dull. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,240	American Cement	7⅜	7½	7⅜
20	American Railways	46	46	46
563	Cons. Lake Superior	30⅜	30¼	30¼
58	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76¾	76	76
100	Diamond State Steel	1½	1½	1½
100	Diamond State Steel pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Electric Storage	90½	90½	90½
70	Electric Storage pf.	90	90	90
150	Lehigh Valley	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
10	New Haven Iron & Steel	6	6	6
50	National Asphalt pf.	1½	1½	1½
174	Philadelphia Electric	5⅛	5 7-16	5⅛
109	Pennsylvania	75¼	75	75 3-16
192	Philadelphia Co.	49	48⅞	48⅞
13	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48½	48½	48½
5	Penn. Steel pf.	90¾	90¼	90¼
5	Railway Co. gen.	5	5	5
3,270	Reading tr. ctfs.	32⅝	32 7-16	32 7-16
79	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	42¾	42¼	42¾
1,000	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35	34 15-16	34 15-16
25	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
200	Tidewater Steel	5½	5½	5½
58	United Gas Imp.	106¾	106¼	106¾
265	Union Traction	43⅝	43½	43⅝
105	Union Traction warrants	4¼	4½	4¼
780	U. S. Steel com.	39¼	39¼	39¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
18	Westmoreland Coal	75½	75½	75½
103	Warwick Iron & Steel	6	6	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—New York exchange was quoted at 20c premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Local stocks apparently are in a rut, from which it is difficult to lift them. An attempt is being made to work up some interest in Shipbuilding, but so far no great amount of success has been achieved. The common closed to-day at 44. Changes in the rest of the list as compared with yesterday were limited to small fractions, not enough in most instances to cover commissions on trades.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	13⅝	13¼	13¼
150	American Can pf.	54½	54½	54½
3	A. Booth pf.	102½	102½	102½
200	American Shipbuilding	44¼	44	44
90	American Straw rects.	38	37⅝	37⅝
1	Chi. Canal & Dock	77	77	77
40	Diamond Match	135	135	135
100	Lake Street Elevated	12¾	12⅝	12¾
103	National Biscuit	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
17	National Biscuit pf.	106	105¾	105⅞
5	National Carbon pf.	96	96	96

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The local market presented a dull record to-day, but it lost nothing in tone. The tone continued steady to firm. That is due to the sanguine feeling predominant here. The signs are certainly favorable just at this time. That is one reason why holders are offering nothing except at an advance. It just so happens that buyers are confident enough to be afraid of the firm views of the holders. As a consequence the price trend has been gradually but surely upward, with some of the recently dormant issues as the bull leaders. The strength of the list even in the face of dull trading is accepted by the Street as a very good symptom, denoting, so it is thought, an underlying firmness which should make possible a more rapid rise at the first favorable development. International continued as the feature, being quite largely in demand on an aggressively rising scale. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 500 shares of stock and $55,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Ry. pf.	45¾	45⅝	45¾
150	Cotton Duck t. c.	10½	10½	10½
100	Norfolk Ry. & Light com.	13½	13½	13½
20	International	126	126	126
20	Mercantile	165½	165½	165½
10	Union	64¾	64¾	64¾
	BONDS.			
$7,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103½	103⅜	103⅜
14,000	United Rys. & Elec. Inc.	69½	69⅜	69½
10,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	Charleston St. Ry. 5s.	107	107	107
1,000	Anacos. & Potb. Ry. 5s.	95½	95½	95½
5,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s.	103	102¾	103
16,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	81½	81⅛	81½
1,000	Va. Mid. 1st.	108	108	108

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	10	9	10
Alamo	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
American Cons.	2¼	2¾	2	2⅛
Anaconda	16	20	15	17
Battle Mountain	12	14	12	13
Blue Bell	6	7½	6	7½
Butterfly	13½	15	13½	15
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6⅝	6	7
Coriolanus	2¼	3¼	2½	3¼
C., C. & M.	2¾	3	2¾	3⅜
Columbine Victor	6	7¼	6	7¼
C., K. & N.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Dante	3¼	3⅝	3	3¼
Dr. Jackson	11⅝	12½	11¾	12⅝
Elkton	63	63½	62¾	63
El Paso	53½	54	53⅝	54
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5	4¼	5
Findlay	8	8¼	8	8¼
Gold Dollar Cons.	5	5⅛	4¾	5
Golden Cycle	58½	61	59	61
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	13
Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Gould	6	9	6	8
Gold Exploration	4½	5	4¾	5
Gold Bond	2¾	3½	2¾	3
Isabella	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
Jackpot	10	12	8	12½
Keystone	3	4	3	4
Last Dollar	40	50	40	50
Lexington	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Little Puck	4	4½	4½	4½
Little Bessie	3¾	4	3¾	4
Mollie Gibson	16½	20	15½	19
Mary Cashen	2	4¼	3	4
Moon Anchor	12½	13½	12¾	13½
New Haven	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Old Gold	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Pharmacist	3½	4	3¾	4
Pinnacle	6	6¼	6	6¼
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	187½	200	186	200
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	3	3¾	3	3⅝
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Vindicator	91	93	90½	93½
Work	5⅝	6	5½	6¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	West. Elec. 1sts	108½	107	107
106	West. Elec. 2ds	105¼	105¼	105¼
100	Crucible Steel	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
207	Crucible Steel pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾
530	U. S. Steel	39⅝	39⅜	39¼
60	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
40	Pressed Steel Car	86½	86½	86½
330	Am. Window Glass	62¾	62¼	62¾
40	Am. Window Glass pf.	92½	92½	92½
300	Philadelphia	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
785	Pittsburg Brew.	27⅞	27½	27⅞
220	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	45½	45¾	45½
150	Mon. River Coal pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
391	Pittsburg Coal	25¼	25¼	25¼
25	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
$10,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s.	114	..	..
$10,000	Poughkeepsie Brew. 6s.	114	..	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week May	$34,300	$68,906	$56,602
From July 1	2,292,089	2,028,593	.....
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week May	226,048	171,280	167,119
From July 1	5,149,804	4,605,017	4,712,664
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,821	1,821	1,766
1st week June	167,494	160,667	135,862
From July 1	8,807,377	8,050,339	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD SYSTEM, including Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, for May—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	4,405,692	4,007,106	398,586
Op. expenses	2,930,175	2,664,511	324,804
Net earnings	1,446,517	1,372,795	73,722
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	46,697,550	43,091,303	3,606,253
Op. expenses	30,073,185	28,529,763	1,543,422
Net earnings	16,624,371	14,561,540	2,062,831
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for May—			
Gross earnings	290,280	241,478	48,802
Op. ex. and taxes	161,336	138,304	23,032
Net earnings	128,944	103,174	25,770
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	1,299,816	1,111,837	187,978
Op. ex. and taxes	747,116	635,983	111,133
Net earnings	552,106	475,903	76,203
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA for April—			
Gross earnings	1,929,607	1,901,867	27,740
Operating ex.	1,258,016	1,277,432	*19,406
Net earnings	671,591	624,435	47,206
From Jan. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	7,420,115	7,241,014	179,091
Operating ex.	4,961,499	5,036,931	*75,432
Net earnings	2,458,606	2,204,083	254,523

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DOMINION COAL CO. for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28—

Proceeds	1,551,881	687,294	864,587
Interest	162,240	167,670	*5,430
Div. on pf. stock	240,000	213,333	26,667
Miscellaneous int.	91,728	47,346	44,380
Total div. & chgs.	493,968	428,351	65,617
Balance	1,057,913	258,943	798,970
Other income	.....	190,000	*190,000
Total net	1,057,913	358,943	698,970
Less sinking fund	120,232	95,743	24,489
Balance	937,681	263,200	674,481
Charged off	.....	104,019	*104,019
Surplus	937,681	159,181	778,500

*Decrease.

The company's output in tons for 1902 was 2,651,263; in 1901, 2,044,877; in 1900, 1,739,374; in 1899, 1,295,543, and in the year 1895 it was 884,000.

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.

Clearing House Committee Circular to New York Banks.

The New York bank members of the Clearing House received a circular yesterday from the Clearing House Committee regarding the circular of Feb. 3 relating to rules for the collection of out-of-town checks. The circular of Feb. 3 ruled that checks stamped payable at bank, N. Y., could not be treated as New York exchange. Following is the new circular:

Some misunderstanding having arisen as to the true intent of the circular of the Clearing House Committee, issued Feb. 3, 1902, the committee desire to state that the ruling therin given was for the purpose of checking unauthorized use of the Clearing House privileges by parties who adopted methods of evading the responsibilities regularly assumed by non-member institutions. In the interest of the valuable franchise that belongs to every member of the association, they feel that all evasions and irregular methods should be discouraged, and they ask the co-operation of each individual bank to that end. The attention of members is again called to the circular issued by this committee Feb. 3, 1902.

Rules relating to this subject recently received prominence on account of the fine levied on the Central National Bank for infringing them.

American Bicycle Company.

It was reported from Boston yesterday that John D. Rockefeller had acquired an interest in the American Bicycle Company and that Col. A. A. Pope, who recently retired, after selling his interest, has repurchased an interest in the company and would

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama, Great Southern pf., A....	4	June 16	Holders of record June 5	
Allegheny & Western (annual).....	3	July 1	Holders of record June 23	
Ashland Coal & Iron Ry. (quarter).	1½	June 20	June 1	June 21
Ashland Coal & Iron Ry. (extra)...	3	June 20	June 1	June 21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual).....	2½	Aug. 1	June 3	July 17
Baltimore & Ann. Short Line.....	3½	July 1	June 28	July 1
Belt Railway, Chicago (quarter)...	2	July 1		Not closed
Boston & Albany (quarter).....	$2.50	June 30	Holders of record June 7	
Boston & Lowell R. R. (semi-annual).....	4	July 2	June 7	June 16
Boston & Maine com. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	May 31	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. (semi-annual).....	1	July 1	June 14	July 1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern (semi-annual).....	2	July 1	June 20	July 7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. (extra)...	1	July 1	June 20	July 7
Chicago & East. Ill. (semi-annual)..	3	July 1	June 11	June 16
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)..	1½	July 1	June 11	June 16
Chicago Great Western pf. A.....	2½	July 31	June 28	July 1
Chicago Great Western deb.	2	July 15	Jan. 21	July 1
Chicago & Northwestern com. (semi-annual).....	3	July 1	Holders of record June 11	
Chicago & North. com. (extra).....	1	July 1	Holders of record June 11	
Chicago & Nor. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	Holders of record June 11	
Chicago & Nor. pf. (extra).....	1	July 1	Holders of record June 11	
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).....	1¼	Aug. 1	June 20	July 7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual).....	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record Aug. 4	
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual).....	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record Aug. 5	
Chicago & West. Indiana (quarter).	1½	July 1		Not closed
Delaware	3	July 1	Holders of record June 3	
Delaware & Hudson (quarter).....	1¾	June 16	May 28	June 17
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.....	7	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Ga. R. & Banking (quarter).....	2¾	July 1	July 1	July 15
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual).	1½	July 19	June 28	July 21
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)...	2	July 19	June 28	July 21
Knnsas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter).....	1	July 2	June 16	July 2
Manhattan	1	July 1	June 13	June 21
Minneapolis & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual).....	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
N. Y. & Harlem com. and pf.....	5	July 1	Holders of record June 14	
Norfolk & Western com.....	1	June 20	June 6	June 20
Northern Central (semi-annual)....	4	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Phila., Wil. & Baltimore.....	3	July 1	Holders of record May 27	
Providence & Worcester.....	2½	June 30	Holders of record June 11	
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf. (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 14	July 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways, Philadelphia, (quarter).....	1¼	June 16	May 31 June 16
Chicago City Railway (quarter).....	2½	June 30	June 14 June 21
Cincinnati Street Railway (quarter).	1⅜	July 1	June 16 July 1
City Ry., Dayton, O. com. and pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 20 July 1
Detroit United Ry. (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 19 July 2
Hest., Mantua & Fairm. Phila. com.	2	July 1	June 20 July 1
Hest., Mantua & Fairm. Phila. pf.	3	July 1	June 20 July 1
Massachusetts Electric Company pf.	$2	July 1	Holders of record June 7
Metropolitan (N. Y.) Street Ry (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 24 July 16
New London (Conn.) St. Ry.....	2½	July 1	Holders of record June 17
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter).....	1	June 30	June 20 .....
Toledo, Bowling Green & So. Traction	1½	July 1	....
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter.....	1¼	July 1	....
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 19 July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Central National (semi-annual).....	4	July 1	June 21 July 1
Chicago National (quarter).....	3	July 1	....
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn).....	3	June 20	May 20 June 3
Fifth Avenue, New York.....	20	July 1	June 24 July 1
Fifth Avenue, N. Y., (extra).....	5	July 1	June 24 July 1
National Bank of Republic, Chicago, (quarter).....	1½	July 1	....
New Amsterdam (quarter).....	8	July 1	June 14 July 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (semi-annual).....	6	July 1	June 21 July 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 20 July 1
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20 July 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	June 30	June 23 July 1
Mexican Trust Co. (quarter).....	1¾	July 10	June 30 July 11
North American (semi-annual).....	3½	June 30	June 20 July 1
Williamsburg (Brooklyn).....	4	July 1	Holders of record June 21

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)....	1½	July 1	Holders of record June 21
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual).....	$3	July 1	Holders of record May 31
American Express Co. (extra).....	1	July 1	Holders of record May 31
American Grass Twine (quarter).....	1¼	July 1	June 14 July 2
American Iron & Steel Co. pf.....	1¼	July 1	Holders of record June 24
American Snuff Co. pf. (quarter)...	1½	July 1	June 16 July 2
Am. Sugar Refining Co.....	1¾	July 2	June 7 July 3
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	July 2	June 7 July 3
Amory Mfg. Co.....	$3	June 16	Holders of record June 5
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quarter).....	1½	June 15	June 4 June 16
Boston Belting Co. (quarter).....	$2	July 1	Holders of record June 14
Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 24 July 2
Celluloid Co. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 14 July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. com. (quarter)....	2	July 1	June 12 July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 12 July 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)....	$2.50	July 1	June 25 July 2
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	3	June 16	Holders of record June 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 20 July 2
Commercial Tow Boat Co. (quarter).	1½	July 1	Holders of record June 21
Consol. Car Heating (quarter).....	1½	Aug. 1	July 16 Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra).....	1½	Aug. 1	July 16 Aug. 2
Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y., (quarter).....	2	June 16	May 27 June 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 16	May 31 June 2
Continental Tobacco Co. com.....	2½	July 2	June 17 July 3
Continental Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 2	June 17 July 3
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)...	1¾	June 28	June 16 June 30
Empire State Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (month).....	½	June 16	Holders of record June 9
Equitable Ill. Co. pf., Philadelphia, (semi-annual).....	$3	June 16	Holders of record June 10
Exploration Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	$5	July 15	June 30 July 16
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania.....	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record June 21
General Electric Co. (quarter).....	2	July 15	Holders of record July 1
General Electric (stock).....	66 2-3	July 15	Holders of record June 25
Hall Signal Co. com. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	Holders of record June 23
Homestake Mining Co. (month)....	25c	June 25	June 18 .....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra).....	25c	June 25	June 18 .....
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 16 July 1
International Silver Co. pf. (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 14 July 2
International Steam Pump com. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 20 July 7
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record Aug. 1
Laclede Gas Light Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	2½	June 16	May 27 June 17
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)....	2½	July 1	June 19 July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 14 July 1
Nat. Biscuit Co. com. (quarter).....	1	July 15	June 27 July 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping com. (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 20 July 2
Nat. Enameling & Stamping pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 20 July 2
National Lead pf. (quarter).....	1¾	June 16	May 23 June 17
National Sugar Refining Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 18 July 3
N. Y. Realty Corporation.....	50c	July 1	Holders of record June 16
Ontario Silver Mining Co.....	30c	June 20	June 6 .....
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 15	June 25 July 16
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 21 July 1
Railway Equipment Corp. (month).	1½	June 16	....
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.....	1¾	June 20	June 6 June 9
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)..	1¾	July 1	June 16 July 1
Revere Rubber Co.....	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record June 21
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter).	1½	Jun 30	Holders of record June 17
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)....	1¾	June 16	June 6 June 16
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter).....	2	July 1	June 14 July 1
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)....	1½	June 30	June 23 July 1
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf. (quarter).....	1¾	July 1	June 20 July 2
Standard Oil Co.....	$10	June 16	Holders of record May 15
Street's Western Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual).....	$3.50	July 1	June 17 July 2
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. pf.....	3	July 1	June 20 July 2
Swift & Co. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 14 July 2
Tefft-Weller Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 26 July 17
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)..	3½	July 1	June 16 July 1
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 14 July 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter).....	½	July 1	June 20 July 2
Union Switch & Signal com. (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30 July 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	July 10	June 30 July 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter).....	1½	July 14	Holders of record June 30
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record June 30
United Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 21 June 30
United Shoe Machinery Co. pf. quarter	1½	July 15	June 21 June 30
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 14 July 2
United States Reduction & Refining Co. com. (quarter).....	1	July 1	June 20 July 2
United States Reduction & Refining Co. pf. (quarter).....	1½	July 1	June 20 July 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter).....	1	June 30	June 9 July 1
Victoria Coal & Coke Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	....
Western Union Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20 July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2½	July 10	....
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. pf....	3½	July 10	....
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 14 July 2
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. (quarter).....	1¾	June 15	June 5 June 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Car & Foundry Co.....	June 5	June 27	June 26	Annual
American Grass Twine Co.....	.....	.....	June 25	Adj. Annual
Atlantic Coast Line R. R.....	.....	.....	June 16	Special
Belvidere Hotel Co. (Baltimore).....	.....	.....	June 18	Special
Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co.....	.....	.....	June 20	Election.
New York Air Brake Co.....	June 2	June 20	June 19	Annual
N. Y. Loan & Imp't Co.....	.....	.....	July 8	Annual
North American Co.....	May 23	June 19	June 18	Annual
Parrot Mining Co.....	.....	.....	July 1	Post'd Annual
Pennsylvania Steel Co.....	.....	.....	Aug. 12	Special
Quicksilver Mining Co.....	June 6	June 19	June 18	Annual
Twenty-third Street Railway.....	.....	.....	June 16	Annual
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.....	June 5	June 26	June 25	Annual
United Traction Co., Albany.....	.....	.....	June 16	Special
Worden-Clarke Co.....	.....	.....	June 23	Special
Varyan Co.....	.....	.....	June 18	Annual

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 14, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68¾	68¾	2,500	*Amalgamated Cop. Co....	68⅞	69	68¾	68¾	...
32½	32⅝	5,400	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.....	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ½
58	58¼	1,150	*Am. Grass Twine.....	58½	58½	57¾	58	− ¼
17⅛	18	500	*Am. Ice Co.....	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
56½	57	325	*Am. Ice Co. pf.....	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
33½	33⅝	900	*Am. Loco. Co.....	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	...
93¾	94	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.....	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
48¼	48¾	100	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co....	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
99¼	99¼	60	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	...
128⅝	128⅝	3,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	129	129¼	128⅝	128⅝	− ⅜
81⅝	81¾	4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	81¼	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	+ ¼
100⅛	100¼	6,518	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf....	100	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅜
100	106⅞	40	Baltimore & Ohio.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
67⅛	67⅝	1,010	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.....	67¼	67¼	66⅞	67⅛	...
236	239	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.....	237¼	237¼	237¼	237½	+ 1½
121½	122¼	100	Buffalo, Roch. & Ptts....	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ 1½
135⅜	135⅞	1,200	Canadian Pacific.....	135⅞	135⅞	135⅜	135⅝	− ⅛
130	130½	100	*Can. P. ctfs. 1st in pd....	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅛
47⅜	47¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+ ½
37⅝	37¾	400	Chicago & Alton.....	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37¾	+ ½
37¼	37⅝	500	Chicago & Alton pf.....	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
173	174	100	Chicago & East. Ill.....	174	174	174	174	− ½
29⅜	29½	2,525	Chi. Great Western.....	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼	...
48¼	48⅝	200	Chi. Great West. pf., B....	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅞	+ ¼
173	173⅝	18,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.....	172¼	173⅛	172¼	173	+ ¾
190¼	191½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.....	191½	191½	191½	191½	+ ¾
254½	255	800	Chi. & Northwestern.....	253	254½	253	254½	+1
172⅝	173	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.....	172½	172½	172½	172½	...
21¾	21¾	100	Chicago Term. Trans.....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
39	39¼	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.....	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
18⅝	18⅝	300	Chicago Union Trac.....	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
104½	105	100	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅜
98	99½	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	98⅜	99½	98½	99½	+ ⅝
31⅜	31⅝	100	Colorado Southern.....	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	...
71	71¼	100	Colorado South. 1st pf....	71	71	71	71	...
44	44¼	500	Colorado South. 2d pf....	44	44¼	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
221	221¼	200	Consolidated Gas.....	221½	221¾	221	221	− ½
86	86½	100	Corn Products pf.....	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
42¼	42¼	100	Del. & Rio Grande.....	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
92¾	92¾	400	Denver & Rio G. pf.....	92	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
48⅞	49¼	200	Des Moines & Ft. D.....	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas.....	78	78	78	78	+ ½
79	79½	315	Detroit United Ry.....	79½	79½	79	79	...
7⅞	7½	1,400	*Distilling of America....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	500	*Distilling of Am. pf.....	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
17⅞	17⅞	200	Duluth, S. S. & At.....	17½	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
37⅛	37⅝	1,700	Erie	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	...
68⅝	68⅝	400	Erie 1st pf.....	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	− ⅛
313½	315	400	General Electric.....	316	316	313¼	313¼	− 1¾
51½	52	100	Geo. A. Fuller.....	52	52	52	52	+1
152½	153	2,100	Illinois Central.....	153¼	153¼	153	153	+ ¼
21	21¼	500	Int. Paper.....	21	21	20¾	20¾	− ½
74½	75	200	International Paper pf....	75	75	75	75	...
59½	65	100	*Internat. Silver pf.....	59½	59½	59½	59½	− 1½
54½	55	100	Internat. Steam Pump.....	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
87	85¾	100	Iowa Central pf.....	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
83¼	83¾	200	K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf....	83	83¼	83	83¼	− ⅛
34⅜	34⅜	500	Kansas City Southern.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
61⅜	62	100	Kansas City South. pf.....	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
87	88	310	Long Island.....	88	88	87½	87½	− ⅛
137½	138	200	Louisville & Nashville....	138	138	137½	137½	− ¼
131⅜	131⅝	800	Manhattan Elevated.....	131⅝	131⅝	131⅛	131⅝	+ ⅛
150⅜	150¾	200	*Met. Street Railway.....	150½	150¾	150½	150¾	...
114⅝	115	500	*Met. Sec. Sub R.....	115	115	115	115	...
28⅛	28⅜	5,000	Mexican Central.....	28	28⅜	28	28½	+ ⅜
112½	113	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	113	113	113	113	...
58	59½	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M....	58¼	58¼	58½	58¼	...
26¾	26⅞	600	Mo., Kansas & Texas.....	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	...
57¼	58½	900	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf....	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅜	27,690	Missouri Pacific.....	104½	105½	104½	105⅜	+ ⅞
48¼	48½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	...
22½	22⅝	100	*National Lead Co.....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
19	19¼	800	Nat. R. of Mexico.....	19	19	19	19	...
40⅝	40⅞	900	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf....	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
156¼	156⅜	1,000	New York Central.....	155⅞	156⅜	155⅞	156⅜	+ ½
53⅜	55	100	New York Dock pf.....	54	54	54	54	+1
230	232	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.....	231	231	231	231½	−1
33⅛	33¼	500	N. Y., Ontario & West....	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
57½	57⅝	1,800	Norfolk & Western.....	57	58	57	57½	+ ½
150¼	150⅝	2,300	Pennsylvania Railroad....	150⅜	150½	150⅜	150½	...
97	97⅜	200	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L....	97	97	97	97	...
32	32¼	400	*Railway Steel Spring....	32	32	32	32	...
86½	87	300	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.....	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86¼	...
65	65¼	10,200	Reading	65	65¼	64⅝	65	...
84½	84⅞	300	Reading 1st pf.....	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	− ⅛
69⅝	69⅝	1,200	Reading 2d pf.....	69⅝	69¾	69½	69½	− ½
95⅞	96¼	100	R. R. S. Ill. C. st'k cfs....	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
18	18¼	500	*Republic Iron & Steel....	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	73½	400	*Republic I. & Steel pf....	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅞
20	22	10	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
72	72¼	300	St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.....	72¼	72¼	72	72	...
32⅜	32½	1,100	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf....	32¼	32⅜	32	32⅜	...
68⅝	69	700	St. L. & San Francisco....	69	69	69	69	...
73	73¼	450	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf....	73½	73½	73½	73¼	− ⅛
28⅝	29	400	St. L. Southwestern.....	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
62	62½	100	St. L. Southwestern pf....	62½	62⅞	62½	62¾	+ ⅜
65⅛	65⅜	1,500	Southern Pacific.....	65⅛	65⅜	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	500	Southern Railway.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
65¼	65½	600	Southern Railway pf.....	65	65¼	65	65	+ ¼
64⅜	64½	500	Tennessee Coal & Iron....	64	64⅜	64	64¼	+ ¼
42	42¼	400	Texas Pacific.....	42	42	42	42	...
21	21¼	100	Toledo, St. Louis & W....	21	21	21	21	− ¼
37½	37¾	100	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf....	37½	37½	37½	37½	− ½
...	...	100	Twin City R. T. rights....	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
105⅜	105¼	5,500	Union Pacific.....	105¼	105⅝	103⅞	105⅜	+ ¼
87⅝	88¼	300	Union Pacific pf.....	88	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
138⅜	138½	100	*U. S. Leather pf.....	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	− ⅛
39½	39⅝	1,800	United States Steel.....	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅝	500	U. S. Steel pf.....	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	70½	100	Virginia Car. Chemical....	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	− ⅛
27⅝	27½	4,100	Wabash	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	− ⅛
45⅛	45⅝	4,000	Wabash pf.....	45½	45½	45	45½	...
91¾	92	300	Western Union Tel.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	− ½
210	212	100	Westinghouse E. & M.....	210	210	210	210	−1
35	36	400	W. & Lake Erie 2d pf.....	35¾	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Total...		146,523	*Unlisted.					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the Outside Market for the Week Ended Saturday, June 14, 1902.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and (quarter)" unless otherwise indicated.

Sales.	Stocks.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Last Dividend Period.	Last Dividend Date.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
285	American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
815	American Can pf.....	44,000,000	..	..	.....	54¼	55¼	54¼	55	− ⅜
80	American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 1902	102	102	102	102	− ¼
290	American Chicle pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 1902	90¼	90½	*88¼	90½	...
2,800	American Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	− ⅛
700	American Hide & Leather.....	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8	7½	7¾	...
500	American Hide & Leather pf.....	13,000,000	..	..	.....	39¼	39¾	39	39¼	...
210	American Light & Traction.....	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37¾	38	37¾	38	+1⅛
15	American Light & Traction pf.....	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 1902	97	97	97	97	...
200	American Shipbuilding	7,000,000	..	..	.....	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	...
100	American Writing Paper.....	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3	3	3	...
170	American Writing Paper pf.....	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	*12⅛	12	*12⅛	− ⅛
6,500	Bay State Gas ($50).....	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	...
25	Borden's Condensed Milk pf.....	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 15, 1902	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
125	British Columbia Copper ($5).....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*8⅞	*8⅞	8¾	8¾	...
880	Brooklyn City Railroad ($10).....	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 15, 1902	249	250	249	250	+2
1,300	Camden & Trenton Ry ($10).....	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4½	4	4⅛	...
175	Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	4,000,000	..	..	.....	*2	3	*2	3	...
600	California Copper ($5).....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	...
5,800	Camden Land ($3).....	720,000	..	..	.....	⅞	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
150	Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	10	10	*8⅝	8⅝	...
601	Consolidated Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	− ⅛
300	Consolidated Storage Battery.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
500	Central Foundry	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
100	Central Foundry pf.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10	10	10	...
2	Central Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	...
700	Dominion Securities	1,561,800	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	13	15½	11¾	13½	+2½
400	Denver Gas	3,000,000

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,912,108.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.
Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
New York Stock Exchange | MEMBERS | Boston Stock Exchange
Private Wires to
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 35 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Dividends.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with June, 1902, payable on the 31st day of July, 1902, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1902.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of June to the 1st day of July, 1902.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., June 9th, 1902.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 20th semi-annual payment of $2 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of July, 1902, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1902.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business June 21st to the 1st day of July, 1902.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., June 9th, 1902.

THE EXPLORATION CO. OF NEW YORK.
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.
The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, June 12, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable July 15, 1902. Transfer books close June 30, 1902, and reopen July 16, 1902.
Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

Tefft Weller Company,
326 to 328 Broadway,
New York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26th, 1902. Transfer books will be closed from that date until the morning of July 17th, 1902.
MORTON D. BOGUE, Secretary.
June 12th, 1902.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 13, 1902.
SEVENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. Saturday, June 21, 1902, to the morning of July 1, 1902. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M. R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will reopen July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1902.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING Valley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1902, and will reopen July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

Corporation Liquidating Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
The 4th semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1st, 1902, to all stockholders of record June 24th. Transfer books will close June 21th, 1902, and reopen July 2d, 1902.
JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,553,302.44
Overdrafts		880.24
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		34,258.01
Other real estate		355,000.00
Stocks and bonds		683,803.75
Specie		1,647,748.89
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		582,923,00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$415,723.74	
Other items carried as cash	111,664.97	527,388.71
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Due from Treasurer of United States	$28,000.00	
Due from Treasurer of United States, account of customs	28,265.30	
Internal revenue stamps	200.00	
Building account	34,000.00	90,465.30
Total		$11,475,770.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		633,327.18
Due depositors		9,384,491.35
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		547,815.81
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	636.00	
Taxes	9,500.00	10,136.00
Total		$11,475,770.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THEODORE ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1902, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. H. ROCKWOOD,
Notary Public for N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE UNION SQUARE BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,051,883.44
Overdrafts		134.39
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$679,590.43	
Due from approved reserve agents	374,157.79	1,053,748.22
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		39,197.25
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		174,158.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$189,880.46	
Other items carried as cash	7,635.21	197,524.67
		$3,417,645.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	34,228.86
Due depositors	2,883,072.11
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	345.00
	$3,417,645.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANCIS A. DUGRO, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FRANCIS A. DUGRO, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of June, 1902, before me.
OTTO SOFFEL,
Notary Public, No. 258,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE STATE BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,142,002.52
Overdrafts		782.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		13,796.65
Due from approved reserve agents		463,826.19
Banking house and lot		57,000.00
Other real estate		86,129.50
Mortgages owned		68,409.94
Stocks and bonds		584,871.11
Specie		401,437.69
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		39,210.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$194,648.65	
Other items carried as cash	32,051.52	226,700.17
Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
Total		$6,086,165.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	264,438.63
Due depositors	5,596,343.46
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	285.05
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	22,500.00
Insurance fund	2,598.82
Total	$6,086,165.96

OSCAR L. RICHARD, President.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
ALBERT I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

Buffalo Banks.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
June 11, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$948,736.15
Bonds and stocks	1,180,928.68
Banking house and lot	150,000.00
Other real estate	14,743.16
Bonds and mortgages	36,359.20
Reserve—	
Cash on hand $172,676.41	
Cash with banks 852,845.31	1,025,521.72
	$3,356,288.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	130,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses paid	22,800.93
Deposits	3,003,487.98
	$3,356,288.91

OFFICERS.
HENRY W. BURT, President.
JACOB W. DIEHL, Vice President.
EDWARD A. WEPFNER, Cashier.
WILLIAM L. KOESTER, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF BUFFALO,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,782,642.08
United States and other bonds	673,300.00	
Due from banks	948,286.91	
Cash and reserve	400,243.45	$5,804,472.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	581,877.93
Deposits	4,722,594.51 $5,804,472.44

Elliott C. McDougal, Pres. Laurence D. Rumsey, Vice Pres. John L. Daniels, Cash. George Meadway, Asst. Cash.

Niagara Falls Banks.

POWER CITY BANK,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$571,376.10
Cash on hand and in banks		200,156.13
U. S. Government and other bonds		58,581.00
Mortgages		20,134.26
Real estate		17,500.00 $867,747.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and earnings	40,592.98
Deposits	727,154.51 $867,747.49

Arthur Schoellkopf, Pres. Hans Nielson, V. Pres. Peter P. Probl, Cashier. Fred J. Coe, Asst. Cash.

Ogdensburg Banks.

OGDENSBURG BANK,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
June 10, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$586,333.75
Due from banks	32,526.08
Cash and reserve	107,014.75 $725,874.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	112,772.30
Deposits	513,102.28 $725,874.58

Frank Chapman, Pres. Thomas Spratt, Vice Pres. Samuel W. Leonard, Cash.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA COPPER COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000. $1,250,000 IN TREASURY.
Par Value of Shares $1.00, Full Paid and Non-assessable.

OFFICERS.

AMBROSE C. DUNN ..... President
RICHARD BERRIAN ..... Vice President
WILLIAM D. BOGGS ..... Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

J. W. RIGLANDER, of Hammel, Riglander & Co., Importers, 35 Maiden Lane, New York City.
R. ROBERT FOGEL, of R. R. Fogel & Co., Manufacturers of Jewelry, 177 Broadway, New York City.
JAS. M. BRADY ..... Real Estate, St. Paul Building, New York City
HON. WM. H. MITCHELL ..... Supt. of Education, Hillsville, Va.
RICHARD BERRIAN ..... U. S. Sub-Treasury, New York City
W. D. BOGGS, Treasurer Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Co., 401 Pleasant Av., New York City.

A. C. DUNN, Mining Engineer, 149 Broadway, New York City.
CORPORATION TRUST CO., of N. Y. & N. J., Registrars of Stock.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Counsel.

Mines located on the well-known Native Copper Lode in Southwestern Virginia.

A Few Reasons Why I Recommend This Stock,

a limited amount of which I am selling at $1.00 (par) per share, as a safe and highly profitable business investment, not only to persons of limited means, but to the wealthy classes, the cautious and conservative readers of The Times.

Because this company owns in fee **748** acres of land, **3,000** feet wide, **12,540** feet in length, throughout which run two great fissure veins of copper, gold and silver ore **96 feet wide**, giving total length of ore body **25,080 feet**, or 4¾ miles, *or as far as from the Battery in New York nearly to Central Park.*

Because the company is located on the seaboard, has 9,000 H. P. water power, abundant timber, cheap labor, one railroad under construction, contract for another to be let this month, both to our mines, giving cheap freight.

Because this company is absolutely free from debt, pays all bills monthly and can begin paying large dividends within two or three months after the plant is up and working.

Because the company has developed *its own mines from its own funds* with tunnels, cross cuts, drifts and shafts to the point where it has over **35,000** tons of rich ore, worth over **$500,000** in copper alone, besides large values in gold, silver and sulphur on the dumps awaiting p'ant.

Because official assays, from month to month, of its ores run from 15.75 per cent. to 43.50 per cent. in copper and from 2.7 oz. to 35.6 oz. in silver, and from $2.00 to $10.00 in gold per ton and concentrating and growing richer with depth.

Because the *waste* rock or gangue, besides carrying small quantities of copper, gold and silver, runs from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. in sulphur, from which the company expects to pay all the expenses of operation, making the waste rock a source of profit and leaving the metals *net profit.*

Because, by saving its sulphur, which is wasted in other mines, this Company *can sell* its copper at *less than the cost of production* in many of the Western mines and still *make large profits* and *declare large dividends.*

Because Mr. W. S. Coffman, of Philadelphia, Pa., an eminent Mining Engineer selected by Foreign Bankers to examine the mines has just reported, and in his report says: "Summing up my observations made by a careful examination of the company's property, I am free to say that you have *enormously rich and valuable mines, apparently, from the outlook, inexhaustible in their output of high-grade ores.* I would recommend a large and suitable reduction plant being placed upon your property. This accomplished, with its present businesslike management, large and continuous dividends are assured for many years. (Signed) W. S. Coffman, E. M."

Because the Directory of the Company are reputable business men of high-standing who are conducting this enterprise as a *permanent business, not as a speculation.*

Because the money is to be used solely to erect smelters, reduction plant and sulphuric acid plant early this season at the mines.

Because the Company and its mines has stood and invites the fullest investigation.

Because the foregoing statements are strong enough in my opinion to put any intelligent person who wishes to get stock in a great mining property on the ground floor, upon inquiry.

Because this stock is extremely cheap at the price asked, and is well worth $5.00 per share.

The price of stock will be raised to $1.50 per share on July 1, 1902 without further notice.

Write for Prospectus and Engineer's Report.
WALTER S. MacGREGOR, Banker,
Room 313A, 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

$7,500,000
Havana Electric Railway Company

5% Consolidated Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,

part of an authorized total issue of $10,000,000; the remaining $2,500,000 will be left in the Treasury for future capital expenditure.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

BONDS DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON FEB. 1 AND AUGUST 1, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal payable by sinking fund at 105, either by purchase at or under that price or by yearly drawings, to commence January, 1906, and both principal and interest payable in gold coin and free of any tax.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,

with provision for registration as to principal.

Redeemable in whole or in part at 105%, at the option of the Company on February 1, 1907, or on any Feb. 1 or Aug. 1 thereafter on giving six months' previous notice.

The Trustee will issue negotiable interim certificates, exchangeable against the bonds as soon as ready for delivery.

These bonds are issued partly to take up the following obligations of the Havana Electric Railway Company:

$5,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
768,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
582,000 COUPON NOTES AND ETC.

practically all of which, except about 20% of First Mortgage Bonds, have already agreed to exchange the same for the Consolidated bonds.

The balance of the issue will be used for payment of the floating debt, for extensions, and for the acquisition of new property.

Messrs. **EDWARD SWEET & CO.** are authorized by the Company to receive applications for the above-described Consolidated Mortgage Bond at $980 for each $1,000 bond.

Payable on application	**$125**
Payable on allotment	**250**
Payable on July 10th	**605**
	$980

Applications will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. Hanson Bros. in Montreal and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London. Subscribers may prepay installment due July 10, 1902, and interest thereon at 5% p. a. will be allowed, payable August 1, 1902.

The first coupon for six months' interest will be payable February 1, 1903, and interest on bonds sold will be payable on installments, as paid, at 5% p. a., on August 1, 1902.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York, London, and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

The subscription list will be closed not later than 4 P. M. on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1902. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Copies of Trust Deed, Prospectus, and form of Application may be obtained at our office.
New York, June 10, 1902.

Edward Sweet & Co.,
38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.
J. L. McLean & Co.,
25 Broad St., N. Y.
MEMBERS { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN and INVESTMENTS.
Orders executed for investment or margin. Send for our new Eighty-Page Illustrated
WALL STREET GUIDE.
Just published. Daily letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison ave., near 59th st.
Cor. Broadway & Spring st.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issue upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Wanted Two high-class men, of vigorous personality, used to liberal income, to sell Stocks and Bonds.
Wm. A. Mears & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
25 Broad St., N. Y.

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES
prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper.
Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of
The New York Times

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.
The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

VALUABLE INFORMATION, AS PRIVATE Secretary.—I have inside information on stock that will advance ten points. Address GRIFFEN TOMPKINS, 17th, near Bath Av., Bath Beach, N. Y.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The United States Shipbuilding Company
$9,000,000
FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1932

The entire issue has been underwritten in the United States and Europe.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY T. SCOTT, President of The Union Iron Works.
LEWIS NIXON, The Crescent Ship Yard.
JOHN S. HYDE, President of The Hyde Windlass Company.
E. W. HYDE, President of The Bath Iron Works, Limited.
CHARLES R. HANSCOM, President of The Eastern Shipbuilding Company.
IRVING M. SCOTT, Vice President and General Manager of The Union Iron Works.
CHARLES J. CANDA, President of The Canda Manufacturing Company.
HORACE W. GAUSE, President of The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.
DANIEL LeROY DRESSER, President of The Trust Company of the Republic.
JOHN J. McCOOK, of Alexander & Green.

TRUSTEE FOR BONDS:
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New York.

TRANSFER AGENTS:
TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC, 71 William Street, New York.

BANKERS:
TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC, 346 Broadway and 71 William Street, New York.

COUNSEL:
ALEXANDER & GREEN, 120 Broadway, New York.

CAPITAL STOCK:

Preferred Stock, Six Per Cent. Non-Cumulative	$10,000,000
Common Stock	$10,000,000

THE UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.
Offices, 71 William Street.

The United States Shipbuilding Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to acquire the plants and equipment of the following concerns or their capital stock, free from any liens:

THE UNION IRON WORKS	San Francisco, Cal.
THE BATH IRON WORKS, Limited	Bath, Maine.
THE HYDE WINDLASS COMPANY	Bath, Maine.
THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD	Elizabethport, N. J.
THE SAMUEL L. MOORE & SONS COMPANY	Elizabethport, N. J.
THE EASTERN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY	New London, Conn.
THE HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY	Wilmington, Del.
THE CANDA MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Carteret, N. J.

This issue of $9,000,000, Series A, First Mortgage, Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds, due 1932, is part of an authorized issue of $16,000,000, Bonds of $1,000 each, $5,500,000 having been withdrawn from public issue under the vendor's and subscriber's contracts and for providing cash working capital for the Company, and $1,500,000 being reserved in the treasury of the Company. Additional bonds may be issued only for the purpose of acquiring additional plants and equipment and for improvement and betterments, upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding at the time of such approval.

Messrs. Alexander & Green, Counsel for the Company, certify as to the validity of the organization and of the securities issued, and the title of the Company to the property acquired.

Current books of account and contracts for work now in hand of the corporations above specified, have been examined by W. T. Simpson, F. I. A., N. Y., and Riddell & Common, Accountants.

The distinct advantages of one corporation in the operation of a number of ship yards, were stated in the report made on that subject on December 22, 1900, by Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles (now Rear Admiral and Chief Constructor of the U. S. Navy), as follows:

1. Each concern builds that for which it is best fitted and equipped, or that which its character, location and labor can accomplish most economically.

2. Structural materials, steel, iron, timber, etc., can be purchased at the lowest rates, a prompt supply secured at points where it is most needed.

3. The technical knowledge of design, which comes from experience, records and data of each concern, will be combined, thus giving confidence to customers that the results contracted for shall be attained.

4. The healthy professional rivalry of the various yards can be utilized to produce the best results in design, construction and administration, without the disastrous and narrowing devices of destructive competition.

5. The standardization of the numberless details of ship fittings, auxiliaries and appliances, which are now almost as various and incongruous in design as they are in number, and their production in quantity by those best qualified, would produce enormous economies.

6. It will be possible to effect great economies by the separation of war-ships and merchant construction into different establishments, thus avoiding the difficulties of organization and increased cost of radically different types of construction upon adjoining ships.

7. The better organization and management of the individual concerns would be a necessary and direct result of this incorporation.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the above mentioned plants, appraised as going concerns at more than $20,000,000, in addition to which these companies will have a working capital of more than $5,000,000, and the constituent companies have now on hand contracts for work amounting to more than $36,000,000, on which the profits are estimated at over $5,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay interest on bonds and sinking fund for five years.

These plants are earning $2,225,000 per annum on the contracts now on hand, and have abundant facilities for additional work and increased earning capacity $2,225,000

Fixed charges, 5% on $16,000,000	$800,000	
Sinking fund	200,000	1,000,000
		$1,225,000
LESS ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.		
6% on Preferred shares, $10,000,000	$600,000	
Leaving for dividend on common shares, betterments and repairs, per annum	625,000	
		$1,225,000

Simultaneous offerings of these bonds will be made in Paris, New York and elsewhere.

The entire issue of $9,000,000 have been underwritten in the United States and Europe.

Principal and Interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness. Interest is payable in New York at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, January 1st and July 1st, and the principal may be registered.

Application will be made to list these Securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THESE BONDS AT 97½ PER CENT., PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS: 25 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION, 25 PER CENT. UPON ALLOTMENT, 25 PER CENT. JULY 10TH, AND THE BALANCE 22½ PER CENT. JULY 24TH.

Subscription books will be opened in Paris and New York on the 18th day of June, 1902, for the entire $9,000,000 of bonds, and be held open until 4 P. M., June 19th.

APPLICATION FOR BONDS MUST BE MADE TO THE UNDERSIGNED WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE DEPOSIT. IF NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE, THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL; AND WHERE THE NUMBER OF BONDS ALLOTTED IS LESS THAN APPLIED FOR, THE AMOUNT WILL BE APPLIED TOWARD THE PAYMENT DUE ON ALLOTMENT, AND ANY EXCESS WILL BE RETURNED TO THE APPLICANT.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after closing the books. NEGOTIABLE interim certificates to bearer will be issued pending the delivery of the definite bonds.

The Trust Company of the Republic reserves the right to close the subscription at any time, and to reject any and all subscriptions.

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JUNE

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.



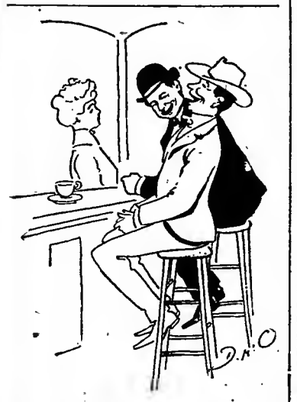
UNCLE SAM—"WHEN YOU LEARN THIS LESSON YOU ALSO MAY HAVE A DIPLOMA."

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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IN the office of J. S. Bache & Co. a little knot of men was gathered the other afternoon, discussing the Morgan companies, the Steel Trust and the new shipping combine. Some were friendly, but two in particular—one a railroad expert and the other a newspaper man—were inclined to be critical and satirical.

"They ought to call it the Ocean Consolidated, to adequately represent the



water in it," said the expert, decisively.

"Even then it is too late," ventured the other.

"Why too late?" queried a bystander.

"Don't you think it would have been a good wrinkle to consolidate the ocean before they tried to float steel?" said the other, whereupon the meeting broke up in disorder.

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WHILE President Roosevelt's boys are diverting Washington society with their doings, President Hadley's children are as entertainingly contributing to the gayety of New Haven and the Yale campus. Some of the stories about Arthur T. Hadley, Jr., (and these are the ones most relished by the students,) have led him to be punningly referred to as the minus scion of a noble house.

One of them relates that he recently took possession of the bathroom, and patriotically reproduced the battle of Santiago in the tub with miniature warships of his own make. After a time his mother ordered him out, as she wished to take a bath. Young Hadley, however, unheedingly continued to loop the loop.

Opportunely his father arrived and commanded the boy through the keyhole to abdicate. The boy said nothing, but was too wise to oppose his father. Soon the water was heard running from the tub, the key turned in the lock, and out marched Master Arthur. Not a word did he say until he had opened the front door and provided an avenue of escape. Then his voice arose defiantly:

"Well," he shouted, "I came out for you, but I've got the plug to the tub with me, and the President of Yale College himself couldn't take a bath now!"

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JUSTICE GIEGERICH of the Supreme Court, who has a fine Summer home on Staten Island, is very fond of sailing and a few days ago he invited a friend of his, a lawyer, to go down the bay with him. At the start the wind was quite brisk, but soon freshened into a gale and caused the little craft they were in to toss and roll in a manner that soon caused the lawyer's features to twist into expressive contortions.

Justice Giegerich, noticing his friend's plight, laid a soothing hand on the latter's shoulder and said:

"My dear fellow, can I do anything for you?"

"Yes, Your Honor," replied the lawyer in plaintive tones, "you will greatly oblige me by overruling this motion."

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PROF. HALL, the noted psychologist and President of Clark University, tells the following story illustrative of the childlike faith and credulity of the negro.

It appears that Prof. Hall by invitation visited a negro church. The preacher was most earnest and impressive in his eulogies of the Baptist religion. He was bent on instilling in the minds of the members of his flock the idea that the Baptist religion was the only religion.

With the recital of each virtue of that denomination he waxed more eloquent. Finally, leaning forward and with bated breath, he closed with this forcible argument:

"Brethern and sistern, I now tell yon why de Baptist religion am de best. First, because it am; second, because dere ain't no odder religion, and, thirdly and lastly, (with emphasis,) my brethern, it am de only religion because it am entered according to de act of Congress!"

This last assertion aroused and impressed his congregation completely. But it somewhat astonished Prof. Hall, who found later upon inquiry that the minister justified his declaration by the fact that on a Baptist tract that had found its way into his hands were the customary words, "Entered according to the act of Congress."

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WHEN speaking "In Praise of Books" at the commencement exercises of Bryn Mawr College, Richard Watson Gilder told of a good friend of his who found in almost every new book taken up something to surprise her. "Something so very much in the nature of a discovery," he said, "that it became a sort of joke among us—these 'discoveries' of hers.

"A party of us were making that ever-wonderful Hudson River trip once," he went on, "and this woman, whom I regard as one of the ablest of an able sex, had a great deal to tell us of the workings and appearances of the devil idea in literature, both sacred and profane. It was obviously her latest discovery, and her enthusiasm was such that at Peekskill one of the party went ashore and wired a mutual friend in New York:

"'Emma has discovered the devil.'

"The telegram did not reach its destination until quite late that night, and the recipient was feeling a bit under the weather. It was this combination, taken with the seeming triviality of the message, that inspired the reply: 'Tell Emma to follow up her discovery.'"

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CHARLES HINTON, the illustrator, tells the following story of a feminine cousin of his who is afflicted with a most treacherous memory for names, and had therefore hit upon the ingenious plan of associating, wherever possible, people to whom she was introduced with current expressions or familiar articles. One day when she was introduced to a young man named Gallagher she rejoiced, for she thought at once of "Let her go, Gallagher." A few weeks later she met the young man again and beamed joyously upon him.

"How do you do, Mr. Kelly?" she inquired solicitously.

The young man acknowledged his good health, but confessed to the name of "Gallagher."

"Why," responded the lady, in confusion, "I was sure it was Kelly, because when I first met you I remember I thought of 'Slide, Kelly, slide!'"

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ONE of the most interesting men on the Yale Faculty is Prof. Brewer of the scientific department. Men who have studied under him declare that there is no subject on which he is not a competent authority.

They tell at Yale of a student who once posted himself on some esoteric Chinese subject by reading a recondite encyclopaedic article, and, fully primed, sought to "stick" the professor. Prof. Brewer talked familiarly on the subject, but, to the student's delight, expressed views radically different from the encyclopaedia's.

"You must admit that you are wrong for once, professor," said the student, triumphantly. "I have looked the matter up, and So-and-So's encyclopaedia utterly disagrees with you."

"Very true," replied the professor, composedly, "but a great deal of new information has come to light that has changed my mind completely since I wrote the article for the encyclopaedia you mention."

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A BRITISH army officer, writing to relatives in this country, just before the declaration of peace in South Africa, said:

"We who have been close to Lord Kitchener in this tedious struggle—that is, near to him in a physical sense, for no one gets close enough to him to get in touch with his thought—have observed three stages or moods in his South African career.

"When he came here, in answer to questions as to when the war would be ended, he would say, with confidence:

"'When we have whipped the Boers.'

"A year later the same question visibly annoyed him, and he would answer shortly:

"'When the Boers learn that they've been whipped.'

"But lately our commander, whose face expresses intolerable weariness, has changed the form of his reply to this continuous question, and says:

"'When we have found a feasible way to reconcile the Boers to being whipped.'"

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JOSEPH JEFFERSON, asked by one of his little friends to hear him recite his lesson in ancient history, put this question:

"Who was Atlas?"

"A giant who was supposed to support the world," answered the child.

"Oh, he supported the world, did he?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, who supported Atlas?"

The little fellow was nonplussed for a moment, but after a little thought said:

"I guess he must have married a rich wife."

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MARSHALL P. WILDER, seeing a rotund German struggling to force himself through the turnstile at an up-town elevated station, advised the man to "go in sideways."

"I hain't got some sidevays," was the answer.

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EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED was a victim of mistaken identity the other morning, according to a yarn told at the Lawyers' Club. The portly statesman was walking down Broadway, when he was accosted by a Wall Street operator who is fond of other games of chance besides those played on the Stock Exchange and who is wont to confuse faces.

"Hello, Pat!" was the operator's greeting.

"Sir!" exclaimed the ex-Speaker.

"You look as fresh as a daisy, old boy."

"Sir!" repeated Mr. Reed, with rising inflection.

"You must have won a pile last night."

"Sir!" thundered the man from Maine.

"Oh, come off, Pat! Don't you recognize your friends when you are down here?"

"You have made a mistake, Sir."

"Well, if you are not Pat Sheedy, I'll eat my hat."

"Do so, then," said the ex-Speaker, curtly. "I am Thomas B. Reed."

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AS Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles stood reviewing the Memorial Day parade a reporter whose impressions of the man had been gained at banquets where the commander of the army wore evening dress was so struck by the imposing appearance of the General as to venture a remark as to how his uniform changed him from a dapper elderly gentleman to a formidable warrior.

"Which illustrates," replied the General, "that if clothes do not make the man, the uniform goes a long way toward making the officer.

"And this reminds me," he added, "of an experience out West, when I was a Colonel. I had put a lot of recruits in their first uniforms, and told them that I expected every one of them to honor his uniform by behaving like a Major General.

"'An' who'd do th' fightin', thin?' inquired one of the recruits, who had not yet learned to listen to his superiors in silence."

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WHEN Bishop Potter expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress made by the present city administration as he was starting for Europe on Wednesday, one of the party, who seemed to sympathize with Dr. Parkhurst's criticisms, said:

"Do you really think the city has been purified?"

"Why, no," said the Bishop. "I never regarded Mayor Low as the advance agent of the millennium."

++++++

FORMER Congressman Adams tells this on his law partner, Former Assistant District Attorney McIntyre:

"Mr. McIntyre defended a man who was charged with some criminal offense, and the matter was carried through two or three courts. The conviction was finally sustained, and Mr. McIntyre presented a bill for services for $1,000.

The convicted man said the bill was too high. Mr. McIntyre was very much offended at the man's attitude. "I feel very much annoyed about this matter," he said to Mr. Adams. "I think the charge was very reasonable—don't you?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Adams, "I think that your services were worth the amount charged, but I think the man could have been convicted for less."

++++++

HERE, according to an artist just returned from Paris, is James McNeill Whistler's latest:

A group of American and English artists were discussing the manifold perfections of the late Lord Leighton, President of the Royal Academy.

"Exquisite musician. Played the violin like a professional," said one.

"One of the best-dressed men in London," said another.

"Danced divinely," remarked the third.

"Ever read his essays?" asked a fourth. "In my opinion they're the best thing of the kind ever written."

Whistler, who had remained silent, tapped the last speaker on the shoulder. "Painted, too, didn't he?" he said.

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A MAN appearing in Judge Newburger's court in General Sessions the other day was asked by the Court, when he took the stand:

"Will you kindly tell us your name?"

"Nitt," replied the witness.

Judge Newburger, suiting the action to the word, knitted his brows and, tapping the bench with his gavel, repeated:

"Will you kindly tell us your name, Sir?"

"Nitt," smilingly reiterated the witness.

The gavel descended with a resounding whack and the Court exclaimed:

"I fine you $50 for contempt of court, Sir."

The witness then explained that he had been christened Jeremiah Whitmore Nitt and resided at 413 Maple Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

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EDWARD LAUTERBACH, who is mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has two sons, who are extremely proud of him and who talk a great deal about him.

"You would think," said a friend of the family the other day, "that those Lauterbach boys were saying a continuous prayer. They begin every other sentence with 'our father.'"

++++++

A YOUNG lawyer from the South appearing before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court on a motion a few days ago became entangled in complications of his own creation and was floundering along in a hopeless attempt to extricate himself, when the Justice, who never misses an opportunity to assist a tyro in difficulties, interrupted:

"If the learned counsel will go back and repeat a little of what he said I will be better able to pick up the thread of his argument."

"I noticed you couldn't," rapidly stammered the young attorney. "It is a very complicated point of law, but if Your Honor will give me your close attention I will endeavor to make it so clear that even Your Honor can understand it."

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A STORY has arrived from Paris about the President of the French Republic, who has recently visited the Czar of all the Russias. Emile Loubet, in the tale in question, divides honors with a young officer of the Elysée, who chanced to be one of those about the luncheon table of the President one day not long ago.

Turning suddenly to the younger man, Loubet had asked: "You know the people. Am I popular?" And, almost breathless from surprise, the other had answered: "I do not think so, Monsieur le President."

There was a moment of embarrassed silence around the board, which was broken by the host's asking pleasantly:

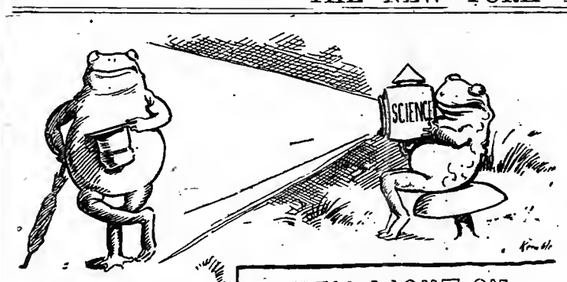
"You have, of course, good reason for that unwelcome opinion; can I not share it?"

"Monsieur le President," went on the officer, who had got hold of himself a little by this time, "my father told me once that he realized M. Thiers's popularity only when he saw his portrait in gingerbread in all the booths at the fair in the Place de Throne. I have not yet seen your picture in that guise, Sir."

And as the laughter broke forth President Loubet is reported to have said:

"Thank you. I had not thought of that."

JUNE



A NEW LIGHT ON Mr TOAD.

Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a jewel in his head.

THE passing of the years and the progress of natural philosophy destroy almost completely this celebrated simile of Shakespeare. The homely little hunchback, with the rough, warty skin, is not venomous, nor does he carry a jewel in his head. In Shakespeare's time it was the current opinion that in the head of an old toad was to be found a stone or pearl to which great virtues were ascribed. The theory of the jewel was, of course, a mere fantastic invention.

Modern scientists agree that the toad is not venomous. Like other unfortunates, the poor little chap has been judged a villain from his looks, and thus has fallen a victim to prejudice. He is a perfectly harmless animal. He cannot bite, scratch, nor inflict other injury, yet his vices and crimes have been written down in many pages. King John of England was supposed to have been poisoned by a drink in which matter from a living toad had been infused.

The German soldiers, who in 1692 captured the castle of Arceti, amused themselves after the manner of the local peasants in catching frogs and preparing them for the table. To the great joy of the peasants the ignorant militaires did not discriminate between frogs and toads, and both were cooked. The natives felt that the hand of Providence had interposed in their behalf, and that a wholesale poisoning of their hated captors would result. Soon, however, their joy was changed to anxiety, to astonishment, and then to superstitious awe of the gastronomic abilities of the Teutons, for no evil effects followed. It is said that French marketmen frequently adulterate their stock of frogs' hind legs with the corresponding members of toads.

The eminent authority, Pelletier, analyzed the venom of the common toad, and found it to consist of a bitter acid, together with an animal matter bearing some analogy to gelatine, but neither is regarded as poisonous.

No skepticism on this point, however, appears to have disturbed that eminent novelist Boccaccio, who has a tale of which the tragic interest depends on the mortal venom of a toad.

Two young lovers, Pasquino and Simona, are wandering in a garden, and happen to find a large cluster of sage plants; Pasquino plucks a leaf and begins to rub his teeth and gums with it, observing that it is very good to do this after eating. He continues his conversation, but in a few minutes a sudden change comes over his countenance, and he expires. Simona is immediately accused by a friend of the deceased of having poisoned him, and taken before a Magistrate.

This respectable functionary, desirous of investigating the matter thoroughly, proceeds with the parties to the spot where the fatal accident took place, and where the body of Pasquino is lying, swelled up like a toad. Simona, in order to show the exact manner of her lover's death, plucks another sage leaf, uses it in the same manner, and dies suddenly on the spot. The Magistrate, astonished at the catastrophe, observes that this sage is poisonous, which is not usual in the sage. Accordingly, he orders the plant to be rooted up, which is immediately done, when the cause of the death of these unfortunate lovers becomes manifest. Under this plant, says the Italian novelist, there was a wonderfully large toad, by whose venomous breath they perceived that the sage had itself become poisonous.

During four years I have been conducting a sort of toad farm upon a small scale and have discovered some new and important facts regarding the life, habits, and character of Mr. Toad. If you were as well acquainted with him as I am you could observe him change his coat and pants, which he does occasionally; and, curiously enough, when he takes off his old skin, he rolls it into a ball and swallows it.

Though he carries no jewel in his head, Mr. Toad has eyes as bright as diamonds, and, like other homely creatures, he has many rare virtues. He does no harm in the world. He may live in the garden among the most tempting flowers and berries, but not one will he pluck or destroy. His tastes do not run that way. But let a fly, a bug, or a worm show himself within reach, the dull, stupid toad appears like a new creature. His



CHANGING HIS PANTS.

eyes glisten with excitement, his tongue is shot from his mouth like a flash, and the insect disappears down his throat. His tongue is admirably contrived for this particular use. Its base or root is fastened at the entrance of the mouth, the tip end when at rest pointing down the throat. It is covered with a sticky slime, to which the captured insect adheres, and then makes a rapid journey to the toad's stomach. If you force a toad's mouth open and hold it in that position he will suffocate. This is because he has no ribs and no way of dilating his chest, therefore must literally swallow air as though it were food. Forcibly keeping the creature's mouth open causes the air to pass into the stomach instead of the lung.

It has been ascertained that the toad lives ten to forty years, does not begin to produce young until the fourth year, but then lays over a thousand eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but cannot live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It takes its food by means of its tongue alone, and it operates this so rapidly that the eye cannot follow its motions. It captures and devours bees, wasps, yellow jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, and moths. The stomach that doesn't flinch at yellow jackets, wasps, blister beetles, and click beetles or pinch bugs would seem to be prepared for anything in the insect line, and it doubtless is.

In twenty-four hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. A single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done 1 cent damage the toad has saved $10. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend to the farmer, gardener, and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in the greenhouse, garden, and berry patch.

There appears to be no serious difficulty in breeding toads. They lay their eggs in ponds, and during the early part of their lives they are aquatic animals. In the month of April they emerge from their Winter quarters and make their way to the nearest stagnant pool. At this time they utter a peculiar shrill cry, which is their mating call. The females deposit their eggs in long slimy ropes, and in three or four weeks they are hatched. The young tadpoles find unsatisfactory food in the slime and algae of the bottom. By July 10 the tadpoles have transformed into full-fledged toads, and have abandoned the water, spreading over the fields. At this stage of their being they are extremely sensitive to heat, and secrete themselves under stones and rubbish during the day. But let a vigorous shower descend and immediately the roads and gardens are peopled with myriads of them. Hence the popular notion that they "rain down."

On the approach of cool weather, sometimes as early as the 1st of September, toads begin to seek Winter quarters. These they find in cellars, under buildings, rocks, leaves, or rubbish, and in places where the action of frost will not be felt. Cold benumbs them, but does not kill. The toad cannot endure high temperature. Properly speaking, it is a nocturnal animal, and ventures out during the day only when tempted by an abundance of food in its immediate vicinity, or when the air is full of moisture.

At night, soon after sundown, or even before, on cool evenings the toad emerges from its shelter and slowly hops about in search of food. Something of a regular beat is covered by these animals, whose sense of locality is quite strong. In the country this includes forays along roadsides, into gardens and cultivated fields, and wherever insect food is abundant and grass or other thick herbiage does not prevent locomotion. In cities and suburban villages the lawns, walks, and particularly the spots beneath electric lamps are favorite hunting grounds.

The toad, as a rule, feeds continuously throughout the night, consuming in twenty-four hours an amount of food equal in bulk to about four times its stomach capacity. A careful examination of the contents of the stomachs of a large number of toads showed that 98 per cent. of its food was animal matter—worms, insects, &c. Eleven per cent. of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial and indirectly helpful to man; 80 per cent. of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man. Ants appear to constitute about 19 per cent. of the total food of the toad, being in fact the most important item in the diet of the animal. He is so fond of them that sometimes he will steal out of his hiding place to feed on a passing swarm.

The crow and various species of hawks and owls are the chief natural enemies of the toad. While young toads are migrating from the ponds, many of them are destroyed by hens and ducks. It is said that snakes eat toads. But one of the harmless batrachian's worst foes is the ubiquitous small boy. The loud cry of the animals at spawning time betrays their presence, and boys gravitate toward the ponds as naturally as do the toads themselves, finding "sport" in murdering the helpless creatures with stones. Against this form of amusement there should be stringent laws, and children in the schools ought to be instructed on the subject. For if merit of service rendered to man be considered, the toad presents a record which will compare favorably with that of any insectivorous bird.

They can be easily tamed, and, when once they find that no harm is meant them, their friendliness is extreme. There are few things more amusing than to watch a toad submitting to the operation of a back-scratching. He will at first look somewhat suspiciously at the twig which you are advancing toward him. But after two or three passes down his back his manner undergoes a marked change; his eyes close with an expression of infinite rapture, he plants his feet wider apart, and his body swells out to nearly double its ordinary size, as if to obtain by these means more room for enjoyment. Thus he will remain until you make some sudden movement which startles him, or until he has had as much petting as he wants, when, with a puff of regretful delight, he will reduce himself to his usual dimensions and hop away, bent once more on the pleasures of the chase.

On a recent cloudy day, after a hard rain, I was looking over my garden when I heard a peculiar sound. Looking in the direction from which it came I saw two toads in an open space in the garden. One was quite large and the other was at least a third smaller. They were both standing on their hind feet facing each other. The large toad had its forefeet one on each of the smaller toad's shoulders. The small toad has his left forefoot on the large one's right leg. As they stood in that way, they uttered strange, guttural sounds, as if they were discussing some subject between themselves. Suddenly the small toad thrust its right forefoot, or hand, against the large one's stomach, and the next instant the latter threw the former to the ground and a lively wrestle was going on.

During the struggle on the ground the skins of both toads burst open on the back, and I supposed I was about to see the interesting process of toads taking off their old coats, rolling them up in little balls, and swallowing them. I did witness the process of shedding the skin, but something much more singular than the swallowing incident then occurred. As I said, the day was quite raw and cold, and after the toads had rubbed their skins in a comical way toward their heads until they had both pulled themselves clear of them, each one began to shiver very perceptively with the cold. Suddenly the small toad hopped quickly to where the skin of the big one lay, and, picking it up in his mouth, hopped away several feet.

The big toad looked after the purloiner of his cast-off clothing, and gave two or three appealing croaks, but made no effort to recapture the stolen goods. When the small toad saw that he was not followed, he deliberately set to work to don the skin he had taken. It took him some time to do it, but he finally accomplished his purpose, and went masquerading around in the misfit garments exactly like a clown in a circus wearing the big, baggy costume that some of them appear in. The little fellow seemed to enjoy the novelty of the situation and hopped around the large toad in what must have been a most tantalizing manner.

The big toad was shivering like a person chilled through and through, and by and by picked up the skin of the small toad and began to force it on his body. The process was a difficult one, but after several minutes of unceasing effort he stood in the cast-off garments of his diminutive companion.



MASQUERADING IN MISFIT GARMENTS.

If the effect of the big skin on the little toad had been comical, that of the little skin on the big toad was much more so. The sleeves of the coat, so to speak, only came half way down the arms, and the legs of the trousers covered the toad's legs as though they had been knickerbockers. The body of the garment was so tight that the toad could not work either his legs or his arms, and he stood there the picture of comical despair. By and by he began to swell himself up, and that apparently stretched the tight apparel, for he was able to move away slowly. He followed the small toad into the bushes in a dignified manner, and both disappeared. What the outcome of this curious change of clothing was I never knew.

RODNEY BLAKE.

IN THE STREET OF DISCONTENT



IF there is one place in the world more than another where men are pessimists it is in Wall Street. If one thing is not the matter, something else is. About two months ago the financial columns of the papers were full of wails about the dreadful lack of rain that was going to destroy the Western crops beyond all hope of redemption. Visions there were of dry and fruitless fields and farms all desolate and farmers starving. The Street was politely requested to prepare to see the Granger stocks go tumbling into the depths. That was when Mr. Gates was occupied in bulling wheat on the Chicago market.

All the wise ones, led by Messrs. Prime and Snow, who are supposed to know the goings on of the weather god better than any other men, prophesied that the wheat crop of Kansas would certainly not be more than 40 per cent., and sometimes they said, for the sake of variety, 25 per cent. So dry was the world that the dryness spread to Wall Street, and men grew sad of heart contemplating the time when Atchison preferred would sell at 25 or so. Tipsters, with an air of wondrous wisdom, said:

"We think that a good turn may be made on the short side of the Granger stocks."

Suddenly things changed. It rained in Kansas. Also it rained several times in Texas and a few other places where men thought maybe it would do most good. It is surmised that the arrival of the rain was contemporaneous with the cessation of the bull campaign in grain, but whether the rain stopped the aforesaid campaign or whether the stopping of the campaign caused the rain is for Messrs. Prime and Snow to say, and not for the uninitiated, who know not the devious ways of the weather god.

For about one week Wall Street was inclined to be optimistic. Then it dawned on some one—probably one of those who had followed the tips to sell short—that all this rain must make the fields very muddy and that the farmers of the West would not like to go out in the rain to do their late seeding. Kansas was saved without a doubt, so it immediately transpired that there were other fields than those of Kansas, and Wall Street proceeded to get perfectly unhappy about the other fields. Some one has said that Wall Street is never content unless it is miserable about something. This time it was the Great Northwest.

Every one said that it was physically impossible for the farmers of Dakota to plant their wheat when the fields were so wet that it would give them rheumatism to work in such places. Without a doubt ruin stared the Northwest in the face. Every one was so sorry. Every one—that is, every one who was not on the short side.

It made no difference that Mr. Harriman, Mr. Ripley, and other Presidents of Western roads—men who had just come to town from the unhappy fields—predicted that the coming harvest would be if anything above the average. Wall Street was bound to be unhappy, and unhappy it has staid more or less to the present time.

Nor is it weather alone. There is always some malign influence that is dead sure to work evil to every man who owns stocks.

Just now it is seventeen-year locusts. No one knows just why this year will be certain to see the coming of these famous terrors, but it is surmised that this would be a good time for them to come, because there is no other way convenient for the destroying of the corn crop, which every one has an idea will be good. The idea that this crop will be good is something that Wall Street lies awake at night thinking about. It is perfectly wonderful that the corn has been allowed to get six inches out of the ground without Wall Street hearing that it was destroyed.

To be sure, there was a sandstorm in Texas, and the Street was just beginning to say, "I told you so," when Mr. Satterlee of Texas Pacific got up and said that the sandstorm was not within a hundred miles of the corn region. So, failing drought, sandstorms, cyclones, and all other convenient resources, Wall Street has fallen back on seventeen-year locusts. If they don't come this year they need never show their faces in the United States again, for the dear Street needs them very badly.

Some foolish people think that the end of the war is an unmixed blessing. So Wall Stret was prone to regard it before it happened, and every one was saying:

"Wait till the end of the war and the English capital is free again."

Now that the war is over, every one says:

"Well, they won't invest their money in our stocks now that they have a big new country to develop."

It is pointed out, also, that the trade in mules, corn, wheat, and several other things which came to Illinois Central, Southern, Southern Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville on account of the war is likely to cease altogether now that the army is to be withdrawn. So where is the benefit of peace?

There is a man in Wall Street who feels sad every day that it does not rain, because he has all his capital invested in Rubber Goods Manufacturing and he does not see how they are to make money when the rain persists in not coming down.

Another man is melancholy when it rains, because he owns stock in B. R. T. and he thinks more people travel when the sun shines.

So, without a doubt, Wall Street is a region of perverted perspective and distorted vision. The things that are the source of perfect happiness to other men will often be the cause of woe to Wall Street. Truly, it is forever a place of discontent.

C. M. K.

Money in Letter Boxes.

THE pennies dropped into letter boxes throughout the country in the course of a year amount to a good round sum and cause Uncle Sam no end of bother, for the letter carriers are required to turn over these coins and a careful record of them is kept, and it is only when the time allowed for the owners to prove property and claim the coins has elapsed that they are confiscated and dropped into the Government purse.

This care is taken because of the possibility of the coins having slipped out of letters which have been dropped into the box, whereas as a matter of fact most of the pennies have been deposited in lieu of stamps to pay the postage on letters, and no pains have been taken by the careless correspondents to see that their pennies are used to stamp these letters.

They seem to think that if the postman finds an unstamped letter in the box and two pennies he will supply the stamp and put it on the envelope, but he is not allowed to do so, unless the money is identified with the letter, and the unstamped missive remains at the Post Office until the person addressed is notified and forwards a stamp.

The way to manage is this: If there isn't a convenient drug store at which to get a stamp, write on the envelope, where the stamp ought to be, "Money for stamp in box." Then write on a piece of paper, "Two cents inclosed to stamp letter addressed to ——." Wrap the money in this piece of paper and drop it in the box, and the postman will do the rest, though he does not approve of the practice.

JOTTINGS From the CLUBS



THE election of Charles Carroll to the Cercle de la Rue Royale has been chronicled with some sense of pride by the English and American press in Paris. It is a slight triumph, but not the greatest which could happen to an American in Paris. There is more difficulty for any one of them to get into a Paris club than into one in London.

The Parisians have modeled their clubs on those of London, and, as usual, they have gone several notions better. The most aristocratic club in Paris is the Cercle Agricole, on the Boulevard Saint Germain. It is the Knickerbocker Club of Paris, with the distinction that it admits no one who cannot show at least sixteen quarterings. It has been facetiously called "le Cercle des Pommes de Terres." The Cercle de la Rue Royale is quite smart, and it has some Americans among its members, but the Cercle Agricole has not one, although it has a number of men who have married American wives. It is voted rather dull but intensely chic. The Jockey Club has a large concourse of royalties and semi-royalties.

Charles Carroll is the brother of Royal Phelps Carroll. He married Miss Bancroft, and for several years he has made Paris his home. Among his backers was Henri Ridgeway, who is descended from the Philadelphia family, and who is now considered an absolutely naturalized Frenchman.

The French clubs differ very much from English and American organizations of the same sort in this respect, that the gaming room, with not only cards, but roulette and all the paraphernalia of a first-class gambling house, is always a feature, and the "cagnotte" or kitty supports the house. A definition of a Paris club is given in a small dictionary: "It is a place where one meets one's friends, one gossips, one reads the newspapers, one breakfasts, one dines, and one plays." The principal clubs of Paris are the Agricole, the Union, the Jockey, the Rue Royale—sometimes called the "Epetant"—the Automobile, the Librarie, and the Union Artistique.

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Several clubmen of note have died within the past fortnight, and their funerals have been attended by delegations from the different clubs to which they belonged. At the funeral of the late James Brown Lord, the former President of the Calumet Club, there were several delegations and a profusion of flowers. At the obsequies of Thomas F. Cushing, held on Sunday, the attendance was very large, particularly when one considers the time of year. At this funeral a new idea, for America, in floral tributes was noticeable. The drawing rooms were filled with flowers; in fact, the perfume of them was almost overpowering. They were nearly all done into wreaths. The flowers which were the favorites were gardenias and orchids. Wreath after wreath of these latter was absolutely piled against the walls of the room.

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The Union Club will stick to its colors in not having sleeping rooms in the new building. There has been some plan to erect a large bachelor apartment house in the vicinity for the accommodation of the members who have lived all these years down town within a stone's throw of the club. There are enough such to make a house of this character very profitable. Many of the bachelor members live in chambers or apartments on Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Streets, in locations which will be shortly demanded for the purpose of commerce.

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The country clubs find a great profit in the weekly dinners with music, followed by a dance. The Morris County Club has had these affairs every Saturday evening; Ardsley has them usually on Fridays, and in the Summer Southampton has them on Wednesdays at the Meadow Club. At Morristown, at the Morris County Club, there is a Wednesday afternoon of music which is much patronized by the ladies living in the vicinity. There are many luncheons given after the concert.

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Nearly all the London clubs will be open for the wives and relatives of members on Coronation Day, and there will be elaborate luncheons served. At present the fashionable clubs present a very ugly appearance, with scaffoldings and platforms in front of them.

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Baltusrol has established a Saturday evening dinner with excellent results. For a long time this club was the only one in that part of the State of New Jersey where golf was played on Sunday, and it was made the Mecca of all lovers of the game within a radius of many miles. Its membership has about reached the limit, and it is one of the most popular of the week-end resorts.

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Many of the members of Chatsworth, the Winter club just below Lakewood, are trying to arrange with its Governors to have it kept open until the end of June, at least. It closed a great deal too early this year, particularly as the Spring was late and was perfectly delightful down in the Jersey pines. Several paragraphs have appeared in certain publications referring to Chatsworth as a "cranberry bog." The only foundation for this is that years ago the Ruspoli family had used a bit of ground on one side of the lake, some distance from the clubhouse, for that purpose. This was abandoned years ago. The country is not marshy, but level, sandy soil, and slightly rolling. The clubhouse is on a plateau overlooking the lake.

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Those who have lived in Baltimore or who have been visitors there and have been put up at the Maryland Club, assert that New York has no idea whatever of what terrapin is like, and it is true that there is no place in the world where terrapin can be cooked so deliciously as in the Monumental City. Last year a number of men who have eaten this delicacy at the Maryland Club arranged to have terrapin stew sent to New York. It is stewed and packed in air-tight boxes, but the madeira is only added with the seasoning after the box is opened in this city. It keeps in Winter very well for a few days, but it is too delicate to be either tinned or shipped. The terrapin is boned, and it has much more flavor than that which is obtained here.

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At the Richmond County Country Club there is a corner reserved for the "Englishmen." There are so many Britons who belong to this organization—many of them, of course, naturalized now—that they have established this little circle, which meets daily after business hours and has its own corner of the clubhouse.

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There is a charming little club in the town of Easton, Penn., where there is one feature which is apt to be slightly disconcerting to visitors. The dining room chairs have been made by an old Pennsylvania German, and the back of each is carved to represent a face. There are holes for the eyes and mouth, and each visage is most grotesque and very artistic. To one not accustomed to these chairs they are a bit startling.

THE CLUBMAN.

Billiard Man's Lament.

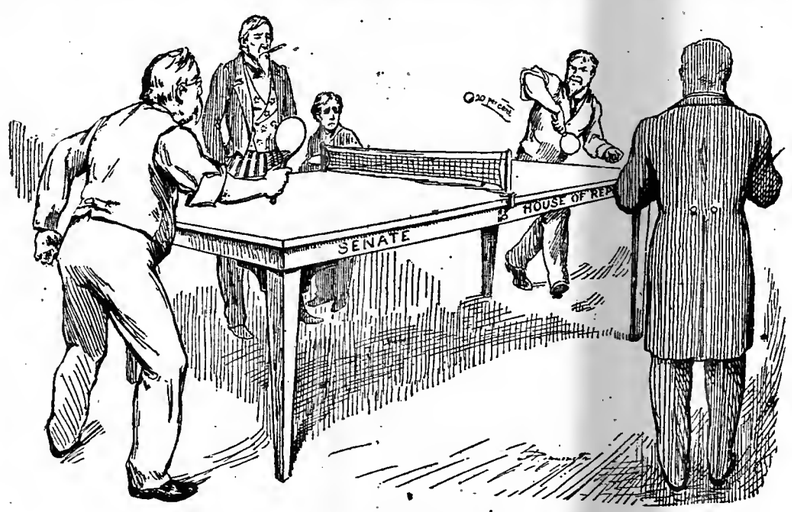
"PING-PONG has undone us," complained the proprietor of a well-known Broadway billiard parlor the other day. "Look at those fifteen-hundred-dollar billiard tables covered over with boards and turned into ping-pong tables. We had to do it. No help for it.

"Our customers grew fewer and fewer, and I was hardly making expenses. One day I saw several of my best patrons going into a place around the corner, and I read the reason on a cheap sign, 'Ping-pong, 50 cents an hour.'

"A fellow who couldn't get together enough capital to buy one billiard table had set up a lot of cheap wooden tables and was coining money running a ping-pong place. I surrendered. Carpenters came next day and fixed up half my fine billiard tables for ping-pong.

"Too bad, isn't it? I feel I ought to apologize ten times a day to every table. But my patrons are coming back. There's consolation in that."

JUNE



CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

How long are you duffers going to take? Is it a skin game?

LIMIT OF LAZINESS.

"I NEVER hear laziness discussed," said Frederick Kost, the artist, "but I think of old man Crawford, who used to keep an inn down on South Beach when the place was practically a wilderness, and a lot of us fellows were in the habit of running down there to sketch. He was without doubt the fellow most utterly devoid of energy it is possible to imagine. He wouldn't have breathed if he could have helped it.

"One of his sons, who had settled in New York, sent him two dachshund pups. I remember how Crawford would sit sunning himself on his porch the whole day, with one of these dogs, like animated sausages, on each side of him. They were always by him, one to the left, the other to the right of his chair, when they were at rest.

"One day, as I sat talking to him, the dogs were romping in the house, Crawford turned and called: 'Here, Cocoa, Cocoa!' and the dachshunds came trotting out.

"'What are their names, Crawford?' I asked, thinking I had misunderstood.

"'Cocoa,' replied Crawford.

"'But there are two,' I reminded him.

"'One does for both,' replied the old man. 'They're always together—come and go at the same time. And, anyhow, I'm not going to worry myself into a decline by thinking up dogs' names.'"

Just a Trifle "Disconcerting."

A YOUNG woman with the most demure expression imaginable was examining some lace with all the gravity that a veteran statesman would bring to the consummation of an international treaty. To quote a simile made permissible by its homely aptness, she looked "as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth."

To judge, however, by a conversation concerning her that was being carried on by two wildly excited young women at an opposite counter, the placid little face of the lace buyer masked a considerable amount of pluck.

"Yes," quoth the girl in pink, "that's young Mrs. Eustis. You've heard about the romance of her marriage, of course?"

"I've heard eighteen different stories about her marriage—all romances, I fear—but I should be pleased to add yours to my collection."

"Oh, but really, mine is 'the' story. You see, she had been engaged to Robert Eustis. Then they quarreled and the engagement was broken.

"After a short time young Edgerly began to pay her attention. She didn't care in the least for him, but her family smiled on his suit. He's rather silly, you know. When he has talked of his horses, his dogs, and the last musical comedy—why, his whole gamut is run.

"On the evening when our little friend opposite distinguished herself she and her chaperon were to attend a dance at the principal hotel of the resort at which they were stopping. About 9 Mr. Edgerly called, in his monogramed brougham, on escort duty bent. The object of his affections was not ready, so he and the chaperon proceeded to make conversation for each other.

"Presently a maid was sent to find the tardy one. Of course your ready wit anticipates me. She was gone, but the manner of her going was even more remarkable than the fact itself. Why, my dear, it developed that Eustis had come down by the afternoon train—that they had adjusted all their differences and eloped on the 9:30 train to the city. Furthermore, they had been driven to the station in Edgerly's brougham. That was the irony of fate, wasn't it—to be a transportation agent for one's rival?"

"Poor Edgerly," commented the other girl. "I can't help being sorry for him—in spite of his pale blue eyes and vapid expression."

"What did he say? 'Rumor hath it' that he exclaimed to the chaperon:

"'How very disconcerting!'"

An Erratic River.

"OH, he was here in Omaha when the Missouri ran the other way."

This favorite phrase descriptive of "landmarks" in the Western city has lost its utility. No longer does it convey any intelligible idea to the mind of him who is at all familiar with the capers of that great stream. The Missouri has done everything but run up hill right before the sometimes incredulous eyes of the populace, and were you to tell a person who lives on its banks that last night while he was sleeping the "Big Muddy" ran northward, for a spell, it would be difficult to indnce him to lay a wager that you were telling him an untruth.

The Missouri is easily the most erratic river on the map. It has done wonders, and repeated them, just to show that they were not accidents. Farmers whose lands lie along its shores can tell only by the sunrise and sunset whether they should vote for the Governor of Iowa or of Nebraska. Not infrequently do they find their farms submerged, and then the country round about is awakened with the fearsome cry "Back to the highlands!" which means take a bridge to the other side.

Down at Kansas City the Missouri helped evict the Government and rendered consoling aid to a poor squatter named John H. Mensing.

Way back in 1857 Mensing discovered an island in the Missouri about a stone's throw from what is now the foot of one of Kansas City's principal streets. Upon this he took up his residence and lived happily until one day Uncle Sam came along looking for a place to establish reservations and decided to take it. The squatter resisted, and was driven at the point of a bayonet to one corner of the island. There he erected a stockade and bade defiance to the soldiers.

At that time the island was much larger; but the Missouri seemed to resent the presence of the soldiers as much as Mensing did, and from that date began to eat the land away by slow degrees, until only about three acres remained. But the three acres were those where Mensing had erected his stockade. He concluded that Providence was with him. The Government had no more use for the island, and the soldiers were withdrawn. Then the river began industriously putting the earth back again, and in due course the three acres grew to 130.

About this time the prospective value of the land was recognized, and proceedings were begun in the Interior Department to have the island declared a public reservation. This action was defeated. Later several individuals and corporations fought in the courts on one ground or another for possession of the island, but none has been successful. Mensing is now the owner, under squatter's title, and his island is valued at $125,000.

Rivermen who have "sailed" the Missouri for many years speak mournfully of the decadence of the famous old stream. According to them the Big Muddy is superannuated, decrepit, and disgustingly incapable. It has passed its day and is entering a foolish, inactive second childhood. Facts prove that the Missouri is only a pigmy stream compared with its former size.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge at Bismarck, N. D., was built its four piers were set in the river. At the present time there is but one of the piers in the water, which has receded to such an extent that the other three are high and dry upon the banks and sandbars. Last Winter, for the first time since the establishment of a water system at Bismarck, the water was so low in the Missouri, from which the supply is drawn, that the intake pipe was left several inches above the stream. This caused a serious water famine in Bismarck until a new intake pipe could be laid. Similar trouble was experienced at several cities all along the river down to the "forks" of the Mississippi.

What was once a mighty stream has gradually dwindled until at the present time the river is so low that it has much the appearance of a sluggish creek. The channel is extremely narrow, and old hulks of vessels that went to the bottom in former years in deep water are now exposed to sight

Civil engineers and rivermen who have watched the course of the Missouri for some time are inclined to the opinion that some subterranean waste is gradually lessening the volume of water in the river. It has been suggested that the opening of artesian wells through the Dakotas is the cause. It is asserted that the waters that formerly passed through the underground channels into the Missouri have been diverted to these artesian wells, which are continually gushing forth immense quantities of water in various portions of those States. Whether or not the ascription is correct, certain it is that the historic "Big Muddy" has lost much of its former majesty.

Heard in the Settlement.

OVER at the Greenpoint Settlement, which is carried on by the students of Pratt Institute, they have a penny provident fund with 700 depositors. One day the worker in charge asked a little fellow who was a most regular depositor how he got the penny which he brought like clockwork every Saturday. The little chap was bashful at first, but finally confessed naively:

"My big brother gives it to me for sleeping on the inside of the bed."

It was in the same settlement that a young woman student from Pratt went to direct a boys' club. They never give a new worker any advice in this matter, because she has to find out for herself whether she has it in her to direct a boys' club or not. She pursued her work without any remarks for a few meetings. Then she dropped in to see the head worker, and inquired in a tentative way:

"Is it the usual thing here for the boys to go home by way of the fire escape?"

Baron Mikosch's Blunders.

BARON MIKOSCH, the Hungarian nobleman who became famous throughout Europe by his endless series of blunders, was prouder, perhaps, of his knowledge of English than of any other accomplishment. That he did not speak the language with absolute perfection never seemed to occur to him, any more than the fact that unusual and unceremonious methods of saying things might strike Englishmen and Americans as ridiculous. This, perhaps, was not to be wondered at, seeing that part of his knowledge, at least, had been acquired from the phonetically spelled pages of Josh Billings's works, which an American wag, to whom he had appealed for guidance in English literature, had presented to him. Thereafter it was impossible to persuade the Baron that "American" was not a language distinct from that spoken in the British Isles.

Although unwilling to admit the possibility that his mastery of English at the moment was not complete, the Baron most illogically was open to flattery on his progress in the language.

"Oh, yes," he said on one occasion when complimented on his linguistic improvement, "I have made great forward steps. Last year I would have said 'I go by a party,' but now I know I must say 'I go at a party.'"

On another occasion the Baron was the recipient of a favor from an English lady, for which he expressed the most profuse thanks.

"Oh, please don't mention it, Baron!" said the lady, overwhelmed by his gratitude.

"No, Madam, I won't," he replied in a confidential whisper.

The most noteworthy manifestation, however, of the Baron's tendency to interpret English in its most literal sense was on the occasion of a formal call which he paid an American girl in Munich.

"Good-night, Baron," said the young lady as he was leaving, "do come soon again."

"I shall indeed," said the Hungarian; and having passed two hours in a nearby restaurant, he then returned to keep his promise.

As the possessor of a garden of considerable extent in Vienna, the Baron found himself molested by trespassers, and in order to check the evil he prepared a polyglot notice to the effect that trespassing was forbidden. The English portion of the notice read as follows:

"This grounds is private. You will please keep out immediately."

In view of his pride in his knowledge of English it was but natural that Baron Mikosch should have volunteered to prepare the English "notice to guests," which one of his friends desired for the hotel which he was building. These were the Baron's instructions for using the telephone and in regard to the locking of doors:

"Press at the button of the telephone, put the hearing trumpet at the ear and expect the call of the servant to give orders. After the use put the hearing trumpet into the hook. Guests are particularly requested when they leave their rooms to lock their doors and to put their keys at the porter."

A Final Decision.

IT was while Judge Celora E. Martin of the New York State Court of Appeals was on the Supreme Court bench that a self-important young lawyer was arguing a motion before him. Tiring of the attorney's grandiloquence, Justice Martin interrupted him and started to render an adverse decision.

"But your Honor does not understand the case," still urged the attorney, who saw that things were not coming his way. "Permit me to explain the law. I have here some of the latest decisions of the Court of Appeals, in which it is held—"

"Motion is denied with costs," again interrupted the Justice. "Have you any later decision than that?"

Many Such.

"Paw," said little Oscar, "what is a community of interest?"

"I guess it is this one," said Mijit. "Every person in this community seems interested in every other person's affairs."



PING PONG, that ancient and historic game, seems to be again in vogue as evidenced by the scarcity of celluloid in the raw state.

After diligent and exhaustive research among the dusty tomes and archives of the past, it has been discovered that the game originated in the Isles of Britain in the year 1901. It has further been proved beyond doubt that the inventor was not, as first supposed, an inmate of the Royal Insane Asylum, but one of the most prominent professors of osteopathy and the science of motion that then existed.

That the whole range of motion of which a human being is capable can be thoroughly exercised is evident to any spectator of a game of ping-pong in progress. That the membership rolls of most of the large schools of osteopathy show a decided decrease in size is obviously due to the all-sufficient movements of ping-pong.

We understand that the good professor who gave this game to the world has given up his professorship in the well-known osteopathic college that bears his name, and is now President of a gigantic corporation which manufactures nothing but ping-pong racquets, the sales of which net him an annual profit of $10,000,000.

But let us consider for a moment the less pleasant, nay, the very sad part of this invasion of the questionable ping-pong panegyric.

The streets of our larger cities are rapidly assuming the aspect of those of Constantinople, in that they are literally swarming with—dogs. Mostly little dogs—dogs with cute little blankets strapped around their fragile bodies; with beautiful, sheeny ribbons tied in artistic bows and frills about their swany necks. Dogs of a certain refined air, that leave the impression that they have been used to tender coddling and unremitting care. In short, dogs that would grace a ballroom.

After a long series of judicious questioning we have learned that these elite specimens of the canine family were formerly residents of the up-town districts, attachés of those palatial mansions of the multi-millionaires. But ping-pong came, and ping-pong conquered, and the dog was cast aside. Those dear doggies, whose custom it was to have their meals served à la mode, who were bathed in perfumed waters twice a day, and combed and clipped and pomaded and frizzed till they looked like any respectable clubman would look after his toilet—were doomed, hark you, to a tramp's life in the streets. And all on account of a game, forsooth, that's played indoors and is very uncouth.

And certain recent whisperings have come to the ears of us who write, forebodings of a terrible nature, that if put into effect will certainly diminish the number of these high-bred canines.

We fear to utter these vague rumors, yet must we.

It is said on the best of authority that dogskin is the best possible material for ping-pong racquet heads. Now, ye Fates, have mercy.

For certain it is that if all the racquets are fitted with dogskin heads, then the name of "ping-pong" will of necessity have to be changed to the more onomatopoetic one of "bow-wow" or "yap-yap."

Which shall it be, the game or the dog? Ping-pong or yap-yap?

GEORGE TAYLOR LAIN.

AT FARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Mrs. Jones-Brown.....A Summer Resorter
Mrs. Smith-Smith.....Another

Scene: Piazza of the Overcharge-Cottage-by-the-Sea. Time: Now.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Really, I am simply delighted to make your acquaintance. It's simply delightful to meet congenial people at one's Summer place, you know.

Mrs. Smith-Smith—So it is.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Where do you reside in town?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Steenth Street, at the Arizona.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Elevator apartment, I suppose?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, yes.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Tiled bathroom and private 'phone, too, I presume?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, yes.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Don't you find it difficult to keep servants in those apartments? Don't you find they gad and gossip a great deal?



Mrs. Smith-Smith—Not particularly.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Have you your little ones with you?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, yes; three.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—And a nurse, I suppose?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, no; a governess. She speaks French.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—How perfectly lovely! And I suppose your husband intends to come out every evening?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, yes.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Doesn't he object to that long trip to the station?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, no; it isn't far.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Wall Street, I presume?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, no; Broadway.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Importer, I presume?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Yes.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Silks?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, no; sponges.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—How lovely! I suppose his partners are here, too?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, no.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Indeed!

Mrs. Smith-Smith—It's a corporation.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—How perfectly delightful! Going to stay all Summer?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—If we like it.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Didn't you find breakfast this morning simply awful?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, no.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—They say that mean head waiter took all the other waiters away. Isn't that shocking?

Mrs. Smith-Smith—Oh, yes.

Mrs. Jones-Brown—Here come the men. Au revoir, my dear Mrs. Smith-Smith.

(Enter chorus of husbands, sons, fathers, fiances.)

Mrs. Jones-Brown (to her husband, ten minutes later)—Henry, I met the most charming person this afternoon. You must know them. They must be awfully rich; her husband owns a corporation. And, really, she's the most brilliant conversationalist!

(Curtain.)

S. T. STERN.

Cleopatra's Needle.

MARC ANTONY had just flung himself upon the couch, when he jumped up with a shriek of agony.

"The obelisk, the obelisk!" he yelled, clutching at his nether garments.

"But I don't understand," said the Lily of the Nile, affrighted.

However, he proved that he was correct, by extracting Cleopatra's needle from the folds of his toga, and forthwith rushed to the corner drug store for two yards of courtplaster.

The New Ambassador's Family.

FEW families of the English nobility have been more constantly in the public eye than that to which the new Ambassador to this country, the Hon. Michael Herbert, belongs. Nor has this been due alone to the fortuitous possession by the eldest son of the title of Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Indeed, the untitled, or inferior titled, members of the family have usually succeeded in attracting even more attention than those designated by priority of birth to greater prominence.

The death of Lord Herbert of Lee, the father of the present Earl of Pembroke and of the newly appointed Ambassador to Washington, occurring before that of his father, he never entered into possession of the title, which eventually passed to his eldest son, and then, upon the latter's death, to the next older brother, who is still living. Despite the fact, however, that Lord Herbert had not succeeded to the earldom, permission was granted to his three daughters to style themselves "Lady," instead of merely "Honorable," as must otherwise have been the case.

Lord Herbert's widow and his eldest daughter, Lady Mary, were among Cardinal Manning's numerous converts to Catholicism, proof of the former's piety having been given by a rapidly following series of pseudo-historic works with ultramontane tendency. In connection with these same works an amusing incident occurred during a visit of Lady Herbert to the Princess Wittgenstein at the latter's country seat near Paris. Examination of the Princess's library revealed the fact that the writings of her English visitor were lacking. With rare presence of mind the Princess explained to her surprised and offended guest that she kept the books in question at her town residence, so as to have them ready to hand.

"You ought to have them here, too," was Lady Herbert's laconic reply.

A day or two later the two ladies went for a drive to the neighboring town, and without stopping to consult her hostess, Lady Herbert ordered the coachman to drive to a bookshop.

"Have you the works of Lady Herbert?" inquired the Countess of the sycophantic bookseller who presented himself at the carriage step.

"The works of Lady Herbert? No, Madame. Lady Herbert—I never heard of her."

The authoress was dumfounded!

"What! you do not know the works of Lady Herbert? You must order them at once from England, the complete works of Lady Herbert—you understand?"

"Yes," the bookseller understood perfectly; he would order them at once.

Shortly afterward Lady Herbert returned to England and in due time a large box containing "all the works" of Lady Herbert was delivered at the villa of the Princess Wittgenstein, together with a bill for several hundred francs. To this degree did the Princess's presence of mind help her.

Lady Mary, the eldest daughter of Lady Herbert, married Baron von Huegel, whose father was formerly a well-known Austrian Ambassador, but who, since his marriage, has lived in England. Baroness Huegel is an exceptionally tall, impressive woman, and one who is not accustomed to restrain in the least the expression of her feelings from fear of public or private disapproval, as the following story shows.

She had engaged at one time an Irish girl as lady's maid, solely at the solicitation of a charitable friend, but the girl proved insufferably impertinent. As the result of an especially flagrant offense in this respect the Baroness administered to her a well-merited and ringing box on the ear. Shortly afterward she was summoned to court and a fine of £5 was imposed upon her for having struck the maid. The money was instantly paid, and Baroness Huegel forthwith left the building. Waiting below for her, however, was the girl, who advanced and said:

"So you see, Baroness, that box on the ear came rather high, didn't it?"

Like a flash Baroness Huegel turned and administered a second box on the ear of the astonished maid, and then, without a word, she returned to the courtroom, advanced to the bar, and laid down another five-pound note.

"There," she said to the Justice, "I've given her another good box on the ear, and there's the price for it!"

This time, on emerging from the building, the girl was nowhere to be seen, evidently wishing to take no chances of a third chastisement.

The former Earl of Pembroke and Baroness Huegel, who at that time was Lady Mary Herbert, were generally spoken of in England as the "Giant" and "Giantess," owing to their great height, while their sister, Lady Gladys, at present the Countess De Grey, was acknowledged to be the most beautiful woman in England. Lady Gladys was first married to the Earl of Lonsdale, the pair being aptly styled "the beauty and the beast." In the effort to pay her immense debts the Countess recently opened a tea room in London, the patronage, of course, being limited to the most exclusive set.

Even as much talk as the mating of the "beauty and the beast" was caused twenty years ago by the romantic marriage of the new Ambassador's youngest sister, Lady Maude, to her music teacher, Perry, who has since become well known as a composer.

Hints from the Well-Dressed Man.

THE bathing suits for the Summer have made their appearance, and although the weather has been very backward—the air chill and the waters icy cold—yet it will not be long before a dip into the salt ocean will be refreshing.

The bathing suits are made this year in two parts, as heretofore. The trousers are comparatively long, and the shirt reaches well over the hips. The material is the usual silky woolen kind, and the most fashionable color is marine blue, with an edge of red or plaid or even tartan.

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A peculiar meshed silk is being used for four-in-hand ties, especially in blacks. These have the meshed or basket weave effect, and are very narrow. The tie pin is placed right below the tight knot which fits in the space of the all-around turndown collar at the collar button. All turned collars are made with rounded corners.

***

There is a new and effective linen for shirtings in light buff. These shirtings are made with pleats and a wide stripe down the centre, where the buttons are. There seems to be a decided turn for solid colors rather than for figured goods. The light buff shirts are quite effective with black ties.

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As yet there are very few club ties offered, and it would seem as if the four-in-hand will be the tie of the Summer. There are some foulards in sage green, with yellow or red disks on them. They resemble somewhat the charts made by scientists who want to prove that there are millions of bacteria in drinking water, and the greens and yellows suggest stagnant pools.

***

The Panama hat has gone into livery. Just before society began to scatter, several of the fashionables had already discarded, for their servants, the heavy liveries of the Winter and had adopted Panama hats and buff linen coats. Mrs. Frederick Neilson has her men in half-size straw top hats and light clothes.

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Pongee silk is being worn a great deal in waistcoat materials. Some very pretty Summer waistcoats are in this material, single-breasted, and buttoning high in the neck.

***

The canary-colored kid glove is worn now on almost all semi-formal occasions, but the frock coat and top hat have seen their day even at weddings, except for the immediate attendants and the bridegroom. Nearly all the men who go to suburban weddings or even to those in town at this season wear either Panama or stiff-brimmed straws. Blue flannel or serge or gray homespuns of very light texture are the favorite materials for the semi-sack, semi-cutaway coats which form part of the suits worn on all formal occasions during the Summer, except in the evenings.

BOBBIE.

Mixed Drinks.

One day last week the passengers on a Brooklyn Fulton Street trolley car overheard a little girl ask her mother: "When are you going to take me to see a glass of beer?" This remarkable question puzzled the lady as well as the wondering passengers, until the car passed the Orpheum Theatre, where "The Isle of Champagne" was being played by a Summer stock company.

A Matter for Wonder.

Pat—It do be tirrible how often we hear av the death av ould frinds.

Mike—Yis, an' we niver hear av the birth av one, at all, at all.

A Strained Position.

The fellow who wants to hold office
In quite a dilemma is found—
He can't keep his nose to the grindstone
And also his ear to the ground.

JUNE

TALES THE ACTORS TELL



Edward Evanescent Rice—he of extravaganza fame—is a man of many friends. And that in the theatrical profession is tantamount to saying that he is largely in demand at the front door of Wallack's Theatre, now that "The Show Girl" has taken up her Summer residence there.

With professionals by the hundreds in New York whose free evenings allow them the unusual pleasure of indulging in theatregoing, the genial manager is much sought by those who believe that friendship, mere acquaintance, or the understood courtesies extended to members of the profession entitle them to free admission. Mr. Rice finds it hard to resist these requests to write passes, and perhaps that is another reason why the demands keep coming in at all hours of the day and night. But the fact that "The Show Girl" has taken the fancy of Summer playgoers has obliged him to reduce the propensity for pass writing to the minimum.

Not so long ago the management decided to engage a couple of vaudeville people for the specialties in the last act. Inquiry at the agencies for such talent revealed the fact that the team was playing in Chicago. Word to that effect was brought to Rice by Charles Burnham, the house manager.

"Now, Ed," said he, "just take this blank and write out a telegram. I'll send a boy in to take it right over to the telegraph office."

"All right," was Rice's response, and he wrote the message. "But, say," he added, "never mind the messenger. I'm going right over to the telegraph office myself. I'll leave it there."

Several days passed, and no word came from the vaudeville team. Persons who read theatrical news may remember that a story was generally printed in the daily papers to the effect that the team in question could not be located anywhere on the map. An advertisement was also inserted in several papers requesting information in reference to



MISS SIMPSON GETS A FRAPPED BOA.

them. In the meantime, Manager Burnham and the rest of the attachés of Wallack's were mystified. Mr. Rice could not throw any light on the subject of the vaudeville team's failure to appear. Other talent was engaged for the act in question.

Finally, on a Friday night, when counting-up time came, the Treasurer fished a yellow telegraph blank from one of the ticket boxes. It proved to be the message designed for the vaudeville team. Over the face of it was written: "Pass two—Friday night—E. E. Rice."

The mystery was solved. Rice had been hailed in the lobby by a friend, just as he started for the telegraph office, with a demand for a pass. The only slip of paper available was the telegram in his hands. Utilizing it quickly, he was called back to the stage to settle an affair as to dressing rooms between two "prima donnas," and in that trying moment he promptly forgot all about vaudeville actors, telegrams, and the other less strenuous features of existence.

***

The idiosyncracies of the actor in authority have been so often the subject of comment that this tribute to James K. Hackett by a member of his company seems worth recording:

"In presenting 'The Crisis' with himself in the cast, Mr. Hackett demonstrated that he has not governed his work with the personal sense of vanity which usually gives to the star all the good lines, the centre of the stage, and a monopoly of the lime light," said the actor.

"The production of 'The Crisis' was made under very distressing conditions. Its first performance was decided upon to take place at the Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg, during the last half of his engagement there. On the Saturday previous to his opening the city was visited by a great flood. The theatre, which is situated within a half square of the Allegheny River, had not only its cellars flooded, but the water rose up to the seventh row in the orchestra seats. The first rehearsal took place on the day following. The engines of the theatre were still inoperative, the electric lighting apparatus was out of order, and the atmosphere was cold and damp. Matters were better on Monday, but the theatre was a most inhospitable place until the middle of the week. Despite these conditions, rehearsals were conducted all day and into the long hours of the night after the regular performance of 'Don Caesar's Return' had been given. During all this time Mr. Hackett conducted his rehearsals with a quiet dignity and poise that was quite marvelous, considering the unfavorable conditions. He never once lost his temper, and directed his actors with a degree of good nature, interest, and courtesy quite remarkable, when compared with the tempestuous scenes that are so frequent at rehearsals of new plays."

***

Cheridah Simpson of the "King Dodo" company is fond of flowers, and, like others who shine in comic opera, she is the frequent recipient of such tributes from friends and admirers. That, perhaps, is the reason why she does not at all times drop tasks in hand to admire the blossoms that come to her, deferring that pleasure to the moment of their use, or until there is a favorable opportunity to do full justice in the way of adjectival expressions of admiration and delight.

The other afternoon Miss Simpson's maid came into the room, where the actress was entertaining a caller, bearing in her arms a long purple box of the kind affected by "swell" florists for the sending out of their wares.

"This just came for you," said the maid.

"Put them in the icebox," was Miss Simpson's injunction. "They'll keep fresh, then, until to-night, and I'll wear them to the theatre."

The maid followed instructions, and after the actress had dined and was preparing to leave the house brought the box to her. Miss Simpson lifted the cover, and—to her amazement—in place of violets and roses found a black lace boa that she had admired in a shop window while out walking with a friend the preceding afternoon.

And now she declares that hereafter all boxes will be opened on receipt, as she has not yet developed a taste for frapped laces, even in warm weather.

***

The newest of the old stories to be revived by the enterprising press agent and applied to actors, large and small, is appended. In its rejuvenated form it has been credited to a musical director in the West, who had a deal of trouble with a young man of the chorus.

He worked and worked, and then worked some more, until finally, in desperation, he halted the chorus man and said:

"You look at me, you three-times-distilled quintessence of imbecility. You make me weary. I have worked with you for some hours, and you don't seem to catch on. How old are you, anyway?"

"Eighteen, Sir," responded the youth.

"Eighteen, eh! Humph! Do you know that at that age George Washington was a famous surveyor?"

"I do," said the ambitious youth. "And at your age he was President of the United States."

***

They were speaking of one-night stands and queer railroads by means of which Thespians on the road bring "real art" to the lovers of the drama in rural localities. The stories of strange rides at dawn, of jumps made by means of impressed farmers' wagons, had been coming pretty strong when Raymond Hitchcock piped up with this:



"You're pretty good, all of you," he said, "hut, say, I remember once—some years ago—we struck a town in Ohio where we had to change cars. Well, not a one of us had ever been there before, but we were eligible to vote for the candidates in the election that took place.

"The railroad connection was delayed so long that by the time our train arrived we were entitled to vote by reason of long residence."

***

"That's a pretty good rapid transit story," chirped in Henry Dixey, "but if you fellows had been with me last Summer when I took that yachting cruise you would have got some pointers on slow progression beside which the experience of our friend here is not in it.

"We left New York one breezy Saturday, and proceeded up the Sound for a week or two. At one point a fisherman sat on shore, and we drifted past, catching a glimpse of him as he sat dozing over his rod. About five hours later we saw him get up slowly, stretch himself, and look in our direction.

"'Where ye from?' he called out, pleasantly.

"'New York,' says I.

"'How long?' asks he.

"'July 1st,' I sung back.

"The fisherman returned to his line and our yacht kept on drifting. Some hours later there came a drawling voice over the water, and it asked:

"'Say—what year?'"

***

An actor who has officiated as "heavy man" in various stock companies for fourteen years recently spent a holiday reckoning up his villainous achievements during that period. In all he has played 417 parts, all but 9 of which were of the deep-dyed villain sort, and all but 22 of which called for the wearing of a black wig, a black mustache, carefully waxed, patent-leather shoes, and a walking stick. Furthermore, he has ejaculated the word "Ha!" 45,788 times and has plotted the destruction of 37,245 victims.



During the fourteen years he has killed more than 6,000 people—men, women, and children; has stolen sums of money aggregating more than $100,000,000, and has committed suicide 2,000 times. Three times in committing suicide he has severely injured himself—once by the premature discharge of a pistol, once by carelessness in handling a machete, and once by drinking too much cold tea. In between he has committed the following crimes:

	Times.
Night assault	7,500
Assault with intent to kill	3,450
Abduction	2,500
Burglary	1,000
Train wrecking	500
Assault and battery	1,900
Disorderly conduct	9,500

Bigamy and other similar crimes have entered into his daily work so constantly that he has kept no record of them.

***

Richard Mansfield's progress through the West has not been uneventful. When he saw the Colorado Midland Road winding up the Ute Pass, Mr. Mansfield grew nervous and a bit frightened, and admitted it.

"What!" he is reported to have said, as he held up his forefinger and measured off half the length, "only that between me and eternity; but a thin steel rail guarding the train from the edge of that precipice."

The Midland secured the contract to take the Mansfield special train, with its baggage cars containing the scenery, the dining car, and the Pullmans, to Grand Junction, where it was turned over to the Rio Grande Western for Salt Lake City. But Mr. Mansfield would not budge an inch until it was ordered that he should regulate the speed of the train to suit himself.

"I will not run more than twenty miles an hour," he said. "There is too much to take chances on. I hear you have many curves, and they are always treacherous for heavy trains."

Finally it was agreed that on no account must the special be run at a speed of more than ten miles an hour when on curves, that the air for the brakes must be in AI condition, and the conductor be ready to slow up whenever Mr. Mansfield should think the speed too great.

***

The song hit of "Three Little Maids," the new musical comedy in which Edna May is featured at the Apollo Theatre, London, is called "Men, Men, Humhugging men." A verse and the chorus run as follows:



You men are an ignorant crew,
That accounts for your gorgeous conceit;
There are only three thing you can do,
You can smoke, you can drink, you can eat!
You flirt with a girl for a year,
Without any intention to woo;
Then at last you say,
"Marry me, dear?"
'Cause you think it's the right thing to do.

Men, men,
Humhugging men!
You're impossible nine out of ten!
We buy hats to appease you,
New frocks just to please you,
Oh, don't we just spoil you
You men!

ADOLPH KLAUBER.



APPARITIONS AND VISIONS

BY

DR. R. OSGOOD MASON

AUTHOR OF

"Telepathy and the Subliminal Self."

WHEN Hamlet saw his father's ghost was there any kind of objective reality in the vision, or was it altogether a figment of the mind?

When Caesar's ghost spoke the forebodiog words to Brutus what was the source of the message?

When the Apostle Peter saw a sheet knit at the four corners let down from heaven wherein were all kinds of animals, clean and unclean to Jewish eyes, and heard a voice saying "Rise, Peter, slay and eat"—what was the nature of the vision and of the voice?

Joan of Arc, Swedenborg, and William Blake all saw visions and conversed with visionary persons. What natural or what supernatural element was present in all these pheoomena?

Such are the questions which have vexed the learned and the curious of the ages. Are we any better prepared to answer them now? Decidedly, yes—because we know more about the mind and its wider range of activities than was known even a century ago. Of course, there is still the unco-wise one in every circle of society—the scientific person, the fashionable person, and the barroom oracle—who knows it all, looks with supercilious pity on all who are so stupid as to believe such nonsense, and is always ready to assure his listeners that the whole matter of psychic phenomena, psychic research and visions in particular is baseless and foolish—a hodge-podge of ill-observed hallucinations without law or order, and are entirely outside the normal action of the mind. This person, however, is fast becoming a back number—he is simply ignorant.

Within the past twenty years a large number of intelligent, and in the best sense, scientific people have been observing carefully facts in this direction which have come to their notice, and have compared and examined them with results that have thrown much light upon this formerly forbidding field of inquiry. It is found that visions or phantasms can at least he classified.

Taking apparitions relating only to persons—there are (1) phantasms of persons still living and in their usual health; (2) of persons at or near the moment of death, and (3) there are phantasms which are connected with particular localities or are associated with certain persons, such for instance as appear in haunted houses.

Consider a few well-observed typical cases; and first those numerous instances of apparitions or phantasms of persons living and in ordinary health, seen in places quite distant from the real person. Mr. S. B. in England reports the following experimental or purposely induced cases.

On a certain Sunday evening in November, 1881, after reading upon the subject until late, he determined that he would he present and make his presence perceptible at 1 o'clock in the morning, in the front room, second floor of a house three miles distant, where he knew two sisters of his acquaintance, one twenty-five, the other eleven years of age, were accustomed to sleep. These sisters had no intimation that any experiment was intended, nor had he up to the very time of carrying it out. Having determined his plan, he retired and strongly visualized or pictured to himself the room and its occupants while going to sleep. He slept normally, awoke as usual and had no further experience relating to the matter.

The following Thursday he called on the ladies who had been the subjects of his experiment, and soon, without any allusion to the subject on his part, the elder lady, Miss V., told him that on the previous Sunday night, about 1 o'clock she had been much terrified by perceiving him standing near her bed—that she screamed when the apparition advanced toward her—awakening her younger sister, who also saw and recognized him.

On another occasion, under similar circumstances, he repeated the experiment, supposing the same percipients would he in the room. It happened, however, that a married sister of Miss V. occupied the room that night, and although she had met S. B. only on one occasion, and that two years previous, she saw and recognized his appearance and was greatly alarmed. She also awakened her sisters, who were sleeping in the next room, and with much excitement related the occurrence to them. Both ladies gave written statements of their experiences.

Another instance is that of a lady whom we will call E, living in Scotland, while her family, mother and sisters, resided in Germany. She was accustomed to visit her family once a year at a certain season, but this usual season, on account of other engagements, had long passed without making the accustomed journey, when suddenly she determined to go and visit her family. There was not time to notify her relatives, as she was to take the steamer the following day. Accordingly she made up her mind if possihle to impress them regarding her plans, so that they might be thinking of her and perhaps expecting her. For this purpose she set herself quietly to visualize her home and her relatives—fixing her mind intently upon the picture thus formed. She took the steamer as planned, and early on a Summer morning arrived at her destination. The front door was open and she entered unobserved. Her sister was performiog some household duty in the front room opening upon the hall, and, looking up suddenly, she saw her newly arrived sister. She stared at her a moment as if stupefied, dropped whatever she had in her hands, and nearly fainted with fright.

"It is I," said E. "Why are you so frightened?"

"I thought," stammered the sister, "you were come to frighten us as you did Gretchen the other day."

On inquiring she found that at the time she had been thinking so intently of her home and relatives she had appeared to them and the phantasm was, without question, thought to he her true self until passing on toward her mother's room it suddenly disappeared to the great consternation of the household, and it was increased when a careful search through the premises failed to discover her.

The greatest number of apparitions, however, occur at or about the moment of the death of the person so appearing. Hundreds of such cases are reported and many have been most carefully investigated by competent persons. The experiences of Lord Brougham, Harriet Hosmer, and the son of Bishop Lee of Ohio are all well-known and striking cases, descriptions of which have appeared in general litcrature. The following is a sample from many carefully examined by the Committee on Hallucinations appointed by the Society for Psychical Research.

Col. H. of the English Army, well known to the late Edmund Gurney, who reports the case, was a decided skeptic in all ghostly matters, and had persistently but unsuccessfully sought apparitions in all likely places, including graveyards and haunted houses. He had formed a close friendship with two brother officers, J. P. and J. S. The Transvaal war was in progress. J. S. was already in the field and J. P., or Major Poole, was now ordered out on staff duty. Col. H. had already heen some years out of the service.

When Major Poole left for the seat of war the usual good-bye and good wishes were exchanged:

"We shall meet again, I hope," said Col. H.

"Yes," said Major Pool, "we shall meet again."

Col. H., in London, relates his experience in substance as follows:

"After reading some time in the club library one night I went to my room, and about 1 o'clock turned into bed. I had slept some three or four hours when I woke with a start. The gray dawn was stealing in at the window and the light fell sharply on the furniture and upon a military chest of drawers at the further end of the room. Standing hy my hed, hetween me and the chest of drawers, I saw a figure which in spite of the to me unwonted dress, and a full black beard which I had never seen him wear, I at once recognized as my old hrother officer Major Poole. He wore the khaki coat of an officer in the Eastern service, strap for field glass, leather girdle with sword and pistol case, and on his head the usual white pith helmet of the service. I noticed all these particulars in the moment that I started from sleep and sat up in bed looking at him. His face was pale, but his eyes shone bright as when I last saw him. Impressed for the moment that we were stationed together on home service somewhere, as formerly we had heen, and that I was in my barrack room, I said:

"'Hallo, P. Am I late for parade?'

"P. looked at me steadily and replied:

"'I'm shot.'

"'Shot!' I exclaimed. 'Good God! where and how?'

"'Through the lungs,' replied P., and as he spoke the right hand moved slowly up over the right lung.

"'What were you doing?' I asked.

"'The General sent me forward,' he answered—and his hand left the breast and moved slowly forward, pointing over my head toward the window; and at the same moment the figure melted away.

"I rubbed my eyes to make sure I was not dreaming and sprang out of bed."

Col. H., notwithstanding his pronounced skepticism, was sure that he had seen and talked with something that was not ordinary flesh and blood—sure that his old friend was no more, and that what he had seen was his apparition. He talked the whole matter over with a brother officer, Col. W., and they waited impatiently for news from the Transvaal. On the second day news came. The battle of Laing's Nek had been fought, and foremost among the list of those killed was the name of poor Major Poole. Making allowances for difference in longitude the time of the hattle and the apparition was the same; and subsequent conversation with his old friend J. S., who was present at the battle, disclosed the fact that Major Poole was shot through the right lung, and also that the dress and heard were the same as appeared in the vision seen by Col. H.

A similar instance is recorded in the proceedings of the American Society for Psychic Research. Mr. Ira Sayles of Washington, D. C., formerly connected with the United States Geological Survey, reported that one day in the Spring of 1857 his near neighhor and intimate friend Mrs. Stewart told him that on the night previous she had awakened her husband with a scream.

"What is the matter?," he asked.

"Why," she replied, "don't you see Johnny there? He says to me, 'Mother, they've shot me; the hullet entered right here.' And he pointed to a spot just ahove his right eye."

Mr. Stewart replied: "I don't see anything—you've been dreaming."

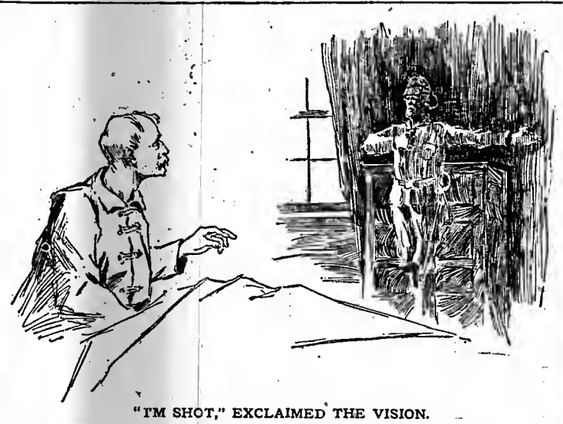
"No, I have not heen dreaming. I was as wide awake as I am now."

Johnny was a son, who had gone to Kansas with a friend during the "Free Soil or Slavery" excitement, just before the civil war. A fortnight after the vision Johnny's friend returned hearing the news that on a certain day at 4 o'clock P. M. a Missourian had shot Johnny, the bullet entering his forehead just above the right eye. The day of the casualty proved to be the same as that on which Mrs. Stewart had her vision, six hours after the shooting.

Of course stories of haunted houses are numerous, hut few have been carefully observed and studied in regard to evidence and circumstances. The following is condensed from an account given hy D. M. T., name and address given. The incident occurred in 1874 at a country house in England just on the horder of the Scottish Highlands.

The house had been rented for a term of years, and D. M. T. and two sisters went early in the Summer to see to putting the place in order for the family later. So they were fully occupied—body and mind. D. M. T. relates the incident in suhstance as follows:

One day my elder sister J. needed to go to the village four or five miles away, and as it came on after noon I went part of the way to meet her, leaving my younger sister L. alone at the house. Returning with my sister J. and coming near the house we were met hy L. in rather an excited state, saying that an old woman had taken up her quarters in the kitchen and was lying on the hed. We asked if she knew her. She said no, but that she looked like a gypsy woman, and she was afraid to go in until we came. We all went together to the house



"I'M SHOT," EXCLAIMED THE VISION.

and into the kitchen, L. going in first. "There she is," said L., pointing to the bed, turning to us as if expecting us to wake the intruder and send her away. My older sister and I looked at the bed, but the covers were straight and smooth and we saw nothing, whereat L. was much surprised, and pointing with her finger exclaimed:

"Why look! there is the old wife with her clothes on, lying with her head to the window."

But still we could see nothing. Then it dawned for the first time upon L. that she was seeing something unusual or unnatural, and she became much alarmed. We took her into another room and quieted her; but the thought of ghosts even then never entered our minds—the idea of any one being on the bed was ridiculous, and we simply attributed the whole appearance to L.'s imagination; so things went on as usual for two days. Then one cold, wet afternoon we were all sitting around the kitchen fire, when L. startled us by exclaiming:

"There is the old woman again lying the same way."

She was not so excited as before, and we asked her to describe the old woman. So with her eyes fixed on the bed and pointing with her finger she went on to say that the old wife was lying on top of the bed with her clothes and boots all on, with her legs drawn up as if she were cold, and her face turned to the wall. She had on a white Highland, old woman's cap, drab petticoat, and checked shawl drawn tight around her shoulders; her face could not be seen, but her right hand was nursing her left arm and was yellow and hard looking. We sat looking at the bed a long time, but L. was the only one who could see the figure. This happened very often—so often that we called it L.'s old woman.

Midsummer came, and with it the other members of the family. At length they began to become acquainted with their neighbors, and so at length the elder sister told Mrs. McP., their nearest neighbor, of L.'s old woman; whereupon Mrs. McP. nearly collapsed with astonishment and fright. She finally told that the figure was the exact likeness of the wife of the man who lived in the house before us, whom he had cruelly abused and beaten, and from the last beating she never recovered. The husband, becoming frightened, went down to Mrs. McP.'s, saying how very ill his wife was. Mrs. McP. went to the house and found the wife lying on the bed exactly as L. had seen her, with her feet drawn up and face to the wall so as to conceal its bruised condition—and she died there in the same position.

Hundreds of cases such as has here been noted have been carefully examined and reported by well-known, competent persons. Is it wise simply to pass them by with a sneer? May not something be learned from them concerning the action of mind under unusual circumstances?

Evidently something is seen—a visual impression in some way is made—and that visual impression is most frequently initiated at the moment of some crisis in the life of the person represented by the phantasm. The classified instances form a series from simple to more complex. As a commencement of this series take a simple case of thought transference.

A and B are twin brothers, sympathetic in feeling and affection. A is positive, influencing those about him; B is receptive, more easily influenced. They live together on a large farm. On a Spring morning they go out to their work—A to the woods to cut timber, B to the garden to care for the growing plants. A meets with an accident—a glancing blow of the axe nearly dismembers his foot; arteries are severed, and he is in danger of death from hemorrhage. There is severe shock—without deliberate thought, but suddenly, instinctively, his whole being goes out with a rush and desire toward his absent brother. B, quietly and unconcernedly working in the garden, suddenly feels a vivid impression.

"A needs me—I must go to him."

Without reasoning, without hesitation, he starts, hastens, arrives just in season to give the needed aid and prevent fatal syncope.

There was a crisis in the life of A. That crisis initiated a most intense psychic movement—an outgoing toward the brother, which that brother perceived and acted upon. Suppose A's outgoing psychic action, instead of causing a simple impression of need, had produced in B a vivid picture of the scene of A's accident and the wounded foot; or suppose again it took the form of an apparition, a phantasm of A, with pallid face and the wounded foot, directly before him; we have by a series of natural psychic events, commencing with simple thought transference, arrived at the series of phantasms which we have been considering. This crisis has often occurred in cases of accident, especially of loss of consciousness and near approach of death by drowning, and has initiated an outgoing psychic influence which has been perceived and interpreted by the person toward whom it was sent.

The same is true of casualties in battle and in railroad and other disasters. Death is a crisis which has initiated more psychic currents of this nature than any other event, and the result has been phantasms representing numerous scenes of death, or visualization of the dying person as he appeared either at the moment of death or very soon afterward.

Thus the interpretation of the vast majority of phantasms, those appearing near the time of death, is arrived at on perfectly natural and easily understood grounds; how about phantasms appearing after a longer time—months or years?

We do not yet know the nature of thought—of thought currents or vibrations, and the relation of all this to various psychic phenomena—but we do know that the tendency of science at present is toward the investigation of the more rare and subtle forms of matter—heat, light, X rays, electricity, the interstellar ether, and the action of these subtler forms of matter by waves and vibration. As a result of all this physical science is approaching the border ground of psychology; on the other hand must not psychologists admit a material element into the conception of thought, psychic phenomena, and even what has been with such indefinite meaning termed spirit? Any conception of an entity like that which has been called spirit entirely independent of matter in some form, however refined, is simply unthinkable—impossible. But matter independent of spirit—of some quality, force, or influence, as, for instance, attraction, affinity, is equally unthinkable—and in its most refined forms it may be the vehicle of thought—of psychic influence.

Matter, then, which has so often been despised and voted out of existence by Platonists, Berkeleyites, and their feeble imitators of to-day is beginning to be reckoned of account—it is no longer to be despised—it is wonderful, it has force, sensation, life, intelligence, sentiment—it is divine.

Admitting then this material element in mind and in psychic phenomena, many of these phenomena, and among them phantasms of the living and of the dead, are removed from the foggy and unwholesome region of the supernatural, quite up to the borderland of science, and where science fails because it is still young and ignorant, they are still in the region of reasonable speculation.

The tragic events connected with the death of Hamlet's father produced a crisis—an outgoing psychic current which was not expended until it impressed the mind of his melancholy son.



WHEN Dudley Toggleton and Annabel Ardsley triumph over the misunderstanding that separated them for several long months and crown their interrupted bliss in a June wedding, there is little likelihood of "Billy" Vonderboom's being invited to the ceremony. This is "Billy's" penalty for creating their cruel misunderstanding, but he is bearing up remarkably well, sustained by the reputation of a prime wag accorded him by all his club who have heard the diverting story.

When "Billy" Vonderboom was shown into Miss Ardsley's parlor one evening last Winter, his first impulse was to exclaim:

"How very picturesque!" Instead, he advanced noiselessly a step, to better behold the vision before him. Curled up on a rug by the fireplace, Annabel was daintily toasting marsh mallows over the ruddy coals of a giant log, her face illumined in its glow of sunshine stored up long ago. He was reluctant to disturb her charmingly unconscious pose, and at a loss to do so gracefully, when happily he bethought himself of the surprise parties of his early youth.

"Surprise!" he shouted, boyishly.

It was a greater surprise than Annabel had expected. It had been no easy matter for her to maintain that charmingly unconscious pose during his protracted enchantment, and now what a vexation to find that it had been done to the bewitching of "Billy" Vonderboom, instead of dear Dudley Toggleton, as schednled! Her face hardly indicated that his arrival was the acme of her earthly bliss, but "Billy" settled down cheerfully before the fire, looking good for at least two hours.

It must be admitted here that whenever "Billy" quarreled with a girl and told her dramatically that he was "going forever" it was not an impressive ultimatum. He was too well known among the girls as a man who was forever going.

"Beastly weather," he began, rubbing a pair of ample ears. "I shouldn't be surprised if my listeners were a bit frozen."

"Well," replied Annabel, unkindly, "you have the benefit of their shade against the Summer sun, and must not complain if the Winter winds find them an easy mark."

"I have always heard," demurred "Billy," quite taken aback, "that ears like mine are the sign of a generous nature."

"Provided you spell nature with a capital N," assented Annabel. "In that case," she continued, relentlessly, "I should say that Nature had been not only generous, but lavish."

"Why, how unfeeling!" exclaimed "Billy." "Surely if my ears are frozen I have your hopes that they will come around all right?"

"Oh, they'll come around all right," said she, encouragingly. "You are a young man still, Mr. Vanderboom, yet even now they almost meet in the back!"

The telephone bell rang. Annabel skipped away to answer it, and "Billy" could not help overhearing.

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Toggleton. * * * I'm sorry you've been detained. I was about to call you up to call you down. * * * Oh, come right along; it's never too late for you, you know. Good-bye."

This little monologue was wonderfully illuminating to Vonderboom, in explaining not only his own intrusion, and Annabel's consequent waspishness, but a change in Toggleton that had mystified all his club.

Time was when the pudgy Toggleton had been a veritable jolly Jack Falstaff, living out of all order and out of all compass. Like Falstaff, too, one of his most delightful attributes had been an agreeable, self-directed raillery on his own roly-poly tendencies. He had rejoiced in the nickname of "Wrinkle," thanking his stars that he was not one of those lean fellows who can never tell whether they are suffering from a pain in the back or a stomach ache. And he was wont to pleasantly observe that when he walked around the town, in tones of warning loud, the people as they fled would shout, "Gee-whiz, here comes a crowd!"

But that was all in the golden past of his good-fellowship. "Wrinkie" Toggleton had grown deadly sensitive over his nickname and his embonpoint. He had become known as "The Graft" among physical culture professors and anti-fat proprietors, and if all flesh is grass, his life may be said to have become one continual effort to keep off the grass. He had also mended his convivial ways, being seen at church more often than at his club, whose neglected and degenerate members remarked that it was undoubtedly a good thing for him to bend his knees a little after bending his elbow so much.

"Billy" Vonderboom now understood all. Toggleton had come under the refining influence of Annabel Ardsley's love, which was incompatible with a sporting life and the unswainlike proportions of an Alderman.

"I could not help hearing," said he, on Annabel's return, "that we will be joined ere long by our friend 'Wrinkle' Toggleton."

"Mr. Toggleton is coming, but why do you call him 'Wrinkle'?" she inquired, quickly.

Vonderboom blushingly hesitated. How could he explain to this young slip of a girl that the name had been given Toggleton on account of the fatty degeneration of a once military waist?

"We call him 'Wrinkie' at the club," he stammered, "because—er—because—why, you see he always is displaying some little idiosyncrasy, some curious little trick or unique stunt, quite individual to himself. It's on account of these new wrinkles he's always springing on us that we call him 'Wrinkle,' don't you see?" he concluded, in relief.

"Why, how curious!" remarked Annabel. "For example, what has he done lately?"

Now a magnificent idea struck the embittered "Billy." The recollection of her previous caustic comments beat down all sense of chivalry for her and of fair play toward Toggleton.

"Why, his latest wrinkle is the funniest of all," he answered, convincingly. "He has the bottom button of every vest sewed on with different colored silk threads. He considers that very original and diverting. If you want to please him immensely, just point at that button when he comes in and say:

"'Wrinkle, Wrinkle, I see you've got another new wrinkle.'"

"Billy" contrived to be leaving as Toggleton squeezed in and Annabel's silvery voice rang out the playful phrase.

Toggleton, the deadly sensitive, the strenuous weight reducer, stood aghast.

"Miss Ardsley," he exploded, "I am pained that so unlovely a disposition can reside in so fair a form. Hereafter, I would advise you never to let your mirth be another's misery. Good night!"

And he strode so haughtily out of her life that it was months before his



wronged Annabel had a chance for explanations that made them Cupid's prisoners once again, bound by chains of roses. As for "Billy" Vonderboom, they have been heard to declare that whenever they meet that young man they will look him full in the face and exclaim:

"My goodness, this town is just full of strangers!"

FREDERIC R. HAIGHT.

Ominous.

Mrs. Crawford—Did you ask the janitor the rent?

Mrs. Crabshaw—No, indeed; I was afraid to. I was looking for a flat and he called the rooms an apartment.

The College Girl of the Period

By Katherine Lee Bates
Professor of English Literature, Wellesley College



HE who has come as a freshman to college directly from a life of close supervision in home or boarding school is first of all impressed by the self-reliance of the upper classmen. Their exemption, in the choices and actions, of every day, from parental control, from Faculty control, from any control save that of their own joyous youth, dazzles the girl who has as yet been hardly aware that childhood was left behind.

What more felicity can fall to creature
Than to enjoy delight with liberty?

She proceeds, in many cases rashly and foolishly, to apply the law of freedom to her own conduct. She may, if she has not been bred to respect her digestion, eat fudge before luncheon and give chafing-dish parties at the witching hour of midnight. She may neglect her work for weeks or months, and then have a period, when the "Midyears" threaten, of desperate study deep into the small hours, with a wet towel tied around her head and a coffee pot steaming over the alcohol lamp. Eager to "get into the college atmosphere," she makes a lavish expenditure of nervous energy in haunting the most thronged and tumultuous centres of student resort. She becomes fevered with the excitement of numbers, rude with the new sense of independence, irregular in all her habits of eating, sleeping, exercising, studying. All the while she is under the argus-eyed scrutiny of a college community. Her freedom is not curtailed, but helping hands are reaching out to her. Members of the Faculty, upper-class students, classmates to whom, for one reason or another, self-government is no new experience, are doing their best to steady and direct the little craft splashing its first way in these strange waters.

The freshman year is the danger year. Health may be so impaired that the student is sent home, there to be most erroneously pointed out as the victim of over-study. Conditions may be incurred that will hamper all the subsequent course of the ever-worried, ever-shame-faced girl, who must take time and strength from the work of her sophomore year to make good her freshman failures, and hence incurs new conditions in the new subjects, dragging "at each remove a lengthening chain." A misconducted freshman year too, may fix a reputation for flightiness, loud manners, or the like, upon one who, when the first intoxication of her liberty has passed, could have lived up to a good name, but is led by pride and pique, as she sees the better elements in the student world withdrawing from her, to cast in her lot with the wildest and most feather-brained companionship of the place.

This is the dark side of the picture. Many freshmen have been prepared by judicious training at home or in school for undertaking the direction of their daily lives. Others are quick to profit by the hints of comrades or by their own observation. Required lectures on hygiene, frequent tests in class work, fortunate friendships, often counteract the perils of inexperience. And the student who comes successfully through her freshman year has all the chances in her favor for a glad and honorable college course. She has learned that freedom lies within the circle of law, not without it.

The typical college girl, before her sophomore year is over, has her own affairs in hand and brings a fund of superfluous energy to the business of the commonweal. The executive ability developed in American college life is a continual surprise to the onlooker. To the timid entering student many things, within the next four years, become possible. She may be found running a magazine, dealing shrewdly with printer and advertiser, reading proof, writing items, leaders, reviews. She may practice a wide range of activities on class committees from conducting a campaign in undergraduate politics to planning and carrying through the social functions of gala days, where guests are numbered by hundreds or by thousands. The Athletic Association may intrust her with grave responsibilities in the selection and laying out of golf grounds or in arranging for an inter-collegiate tournament. If her Greek letter society is building its chapter house, it may fall to her lot to confer with architects and decorators, buy rugs, divans, and other furnishings, or engineer the finance of the whole enterprise. The sense of distance between senior and freshman is not altogether fictitious. On the practical side of life alone the four years count for more than arithmetic confesses.

The college girl of the period is not only eminently executive, but she is trained to corporate action. She must continually subordinate herself to her society, her class, her college. This is a much-needed discipline for the American girl, who has too often been the autocrat of the home from which she came. In this larger life she learns that value rests on service. If she would be a leader in her class she must work for it as she never yet dreamed of working for her home. And in working for it she comes to love it so well that she gladly discovers and supports a better leader, remaining herself content to serve. She falls into her place in the system, she accepts her color in the pattern, she learns the bond of a common purpose, she ceases to gauge her yokefellows by the test of personal likes or dislikes, she welcomes any strength whatsoever that pulls with her toward the goal. She is inevitably more of a democrat on graduation than on matriculation. In the union of workers she has again and again found her prejudices disproved. The length and breadth of the land have been liberalizing her through their girlish representatives. The grace of the South, the vigor of the West, the earnestness of New England—she has learned to hold them each and all in honor.

This executive energy of our college girls affords plenty of ground for criticism. The growing ability to deal swiftly, strongly, and generously with social problems does not count for so much to many observers as the maintenance of the quiet charm of womanhood. The typical college girl is overstrenuous.

I will not have Good Fortune, or God's blessing
Let in, while I am busy.

Year by year, however, the creative impulse is awakening in the women's colleges. More and more the desire is felt to mold this new environment of college customs and traditions into something fresh and beautiful. The mass meetings still clamor to have a college life as closely imitative of men's college life as possible. A red Indian whoop in tenor is answered by a still more monstrous yelp in treble. But women are the artists of life, and here and there one finds the college girl who has seen a vision—a vision of a tranquil country set apart for four enchanted years from the ugliness and the wrangle of a commercial age. Here all nature shall be fair, all buildings noble, all figures young, graceful with the grace of perfect health, and dainty with such sweet and simple roving as best becomes their youth. It is an Arcady of gentle manners, soft-toned voices, lovely faces—a place of pageants and revels and delights, of Maypoles with rainbow ribbons, of Hallowe'en processions out of fairyland, of myths yet unimagined that shall speak anew the ecstasy of life. Already in the separate women's colleges, delicate touches, more or less unconscious, are reshaping this old inheritance of the student's cloister to a brighter and more piquant charm, a finer dignity, a whiter peace, a more exquisite distinction.



"WELL GROWN, WELL DRESSED, ATHLETIC, RADIENT."

But women's colleges have Faculties, disgruntled in proportion as they find their occupation gone. They are no longer asked, in most instances, to make and to administer rules for student conduct. The students are self-organized into a self-directing and self-disciplining body. The Faculties are obviously out of place in this projected dreamland of youth and mirth and beauty. Hence they are prone to complain that, what with undergraduate business and what with undergraduate pastime, there is no room left in college for the intellectual life. How do these hurried and preoccupied girls, with festal music tinkling in their heads, have opportunity to behold "the bright countenances of Truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies?"

As a rule, the American undergraduate, man or woman, is not thrilled by the passion for abstract truth. That passion, working out through a devotion of infinite patience, is the heart of scholarship. But the curriculum of the American college is too crowded, too varied, the student is too young, the life from which he came and to which his will return is too practical for him to attach supreme importance to the issues of thought. The machinery of education, however costly, cannot make scholars. "I hear the noise of the mill stone, but I see no meal."

In our women's colleges, especially, certain conditions of to-day are less favorable to mental activity than those existing twenty years ago. Then the college girl was an exception in her community. More often than not she came to college for professional training expecting to earn her livelihood by teaching, and so, with this definite end in view, worked steadily and closely. She felt, as the girl looking forward to home life does not feel, her studies to be directly related to her future success. She was—if not actually more often than now, far more often in proportion—the daughter of a struggling country minister, a missionary, or a teacher. She came from a household of plain living and high thinking. She was stoop-shouldered, perhaps, and deficient in social ease, but she took her mind seriously. One hesitated to put Arnold and Clough into her hands. The college girl of the period, the girl in the merry foreground of the present student world, comes in ever-increasing numbers from the well-to-do, materialistic class. She avowedly goes to college for "the life." She is well-grown, well-dressed, athletic, radiant. She skims over her Arnold, from cover to cover, as gayly as she skates from shore to shore. She dashes down in her notebook that Arnold had "religious doubts." There is no touch of morbidness in her nature, but there is sometimes a touch of hardness there. Idealism is a new atmosphere for her. But she has a brisk, businesslike way, very efficient to its depth, of getting through her work. Critical of individuals, by no means overawed by fame and learning, she is intellectually submissive. She accepts what is lectured to her with a passiveness whose secret is indifference. After all, she thinks in her heart youth, beauty, charm, the genius for affairs, are the points that count for a woman in the world.

She carries, nevertheless, something of intellectual discipline away, something of intellectual standard. She knows how to concentrate the working powers of her mind on a given problem. Her tastes in reading are refined, her eye for nature is quickened, her resources for enjoyment are multiplied, her whole horizon is broadened. She will be less easily imposed upon than her mother by quackery in print or on the platform. She may even distinguish between mediocrity and excellence. And perchance a seed of intellectual longing has been planted in her which shall blossom in after years—if not in her own life, in the lives of her children.

There are always, in all colleges, a few genuine students who leaven the lump—a few to whom something strange and poignant pierces through the veil of things, a few who seek after wisdom. If the typical college girl is not this, at least she lives beside it, loves it, feels its quickening impulse. One true student does more for the intellectual development of her mates than three good teachers.

A Typical New York Reporter.

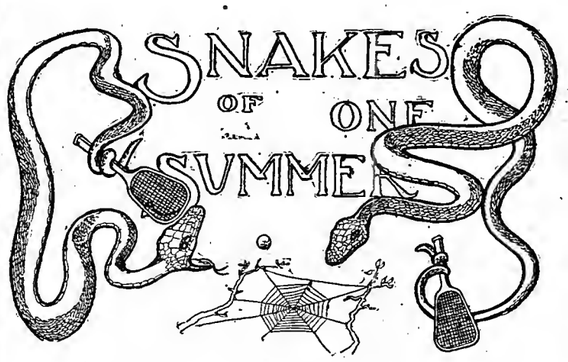
CHANCELLOR JULES BOEUFVE, of the French Embassy at Washington, was greatly impressed with the New York newspaper reporters and their work during the Rochambeau festivities in this city, and he is telling with much enthusiasm of the devotion of one of them:

"When the Count de Rochambeau learned of the accident on Fifth Avenue, he desired me to inquire after those who were injured by the collapse of the temporary sidewalk.

"Capt. Foody gave me the particulars, and he told me of an interesting incident.

"Mr. F. O. Todd, a newspaper man, happened to be on the bridge when it went down. Although he was off duty he scrambled out of the pit, and rushing to a telephone, sent in a bulletin of the accident to his office, rushed back for more particulars, and was telephoning the story when the owner of the shop protested that the blood running out of the reporter's shoe was soiling his carpet. It was not until then that the reporter paid any attention to his crushed foot, and it was only when one of Capt. Foody's men insisted that the newspaper man interrupted his work to receive attention from an ambulance surgeon."

JUNE



THESE are the stories of his Lordship the Snake as related in my presence by four reputable citizens whose words are as good as their bonds These tales of adventure comprise the output of a single Summer.

The first story was told me by Mr. Cosgrove the Farmer, who relates an incident which fell under his observation. He was busy one day repairing an old rail fence between his cornfield and meadow, when suddenly his attention was called by his hired man to a curious phenomenon about five rods away. A large black ring, some sixty or eighty feet in circumference, appeared to be whirling about in the grass with indescribable swiftness. Portions of the circle would be on the ground, while other parts were in the air; and there was a strange undulation all around the circle.

"It was," said Mr. Cosgrove, "just like a rubber hose whirling around in the grass. We went a little closer, utterly at a loss as to what it could mean. When within a hundred feet we stopped, and could see that the ring was larger in some places than in others. It was moving so fast, however, that we could make nothing of it. We watched for fully ten minutes, at the end of which time the motion grew slower and slower, and finally ceased. We then saw, to our amazement, that eight or nine blacksnakes had been joined together, the tail of the one being twisted about the neck of the one following it. They had, I suppose, been having a little exercise to keep warm, as the day was quite chilly.

"When they ceased motion," added Mr. Cosgrove, "my man picked up a rock and hurled it at the snake nearest us. All of a sudden all heads were up in the air, and a lot of ugly looking eyes were gazing at us. I suggested a retreat, but my man said he was not afraid and moved nearer to them.

"Suddenly three of the largest started at him, two more came toward me, and the rest remained still. I ran, while Jim climbed up a high stump, in a hurry. The two ceased following me and went back, and in a few moments the whole nine of them were circling about the stump. I told Jim to be quiet while I ran to the house for my shotgun.

"One of the snakes came to the fence and kept watch of me, and when I came back with the gun he dropped to the ground, ran back to the others, gave them a signal, and the whole gang made for the thicket."

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The second story reached me from the lips of Mr. Calkins the Engineer. He



tells a queer incident of his life, while engineer of a freight train on the Lake Shore Railroad, stating that a young man who secured a position as brakeman on his train had suffered severely from the bites of a huge blacksnake. The particulars of the unfortunate man's accident, if it may be called such, were as follows:

It was on the night run of Calkins's freight train from Toledo to Cleveland. The weather was bad, the night was as black as Egyptian darkness, and the rain fell freely at intervals. Calkins pulled up his train at a watering tank near a heavy piece of woodland. The train stopped for ten minutes, and soon after it started again was rushing down a steep grade at a terrific rate of speed.

The engineer whistled down brakes, and the new brakeman, who was in the caboose of the train, clambered upon the car and started along the train to tighten up the brakes. He rushed over the roofs of the rear cars, which were wet and slippery, and succeeded in putting on the brakes of each car. When he reached the fourth car from the rear he balanced himself and prepared to tighten the brake. As he grasped what he thought was the brake something struck him in the face, knocking him down upon the roof of the car and nearly hurling him from the train.

He was thunderstruck at the strange blow that had felled him, and for a moment clung to the roof of the car, terrorstricken and speechless. After recovering his self-possession he ventured to the car again, and as he was about to take hold of the brake again heard a hissing noise. For a moment he hesitated, and then, thinking the startling noise came from the engine, he grasped the top of the brake again with both hands. The next instant he jumped into the air and gave a yell of pain.

The train was instantly stopped, and the engineer and fireman, rushing back, found him reclining on the roof of the car, moaning as if suffering from intense pain. It seems what he thought was the brake was nothing else than a huge blacksnake, fifteen or eighteen feet in length, that had coiled itself up on the end of the car in such a manner that he mistook the terrible reptile for the brake. He was badly bitten in three places on his hands and arms and suffering terribly.

The snake began unwinding itself as soon as the train stopped, and, sliding off the car, soon disappeared in a thicket at the side of the track. The brakeman was taken to his home, remedies were applied, and he was soon in a fair way to recovery. Engineer Calkins says this is the first instance of the kind on record.

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The third story was told me by Mr. Fenton the Peddler, and it is a very remarkable story which is vouched for by several gentlemen of the greatest veracity. It seems that the seven-year-old daughter of a Mr. Golding, a farmer living on the edge of the Great Tamarack Swamp, disappeared from her home. A dozen men set out in search of her, and after many hours she was returned to the arms of her agonized parents by Mr. Fenton the Peddler, who related the following remarkable facts:

"The child wandered away from home at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in search of the cow, and, unable to find it, endeavored to make her way out of the swamp. In doing so she missed the direction, and, night coming on, she was compelled to lie down and sleep at the foot of a large hickory tree. All the next day she wandered helplessly about, and at night slept in a place similar to the one of the night before."

The rest of the story is best told in her own words:

"As I was sitting on a log, crying, in the morning a great big blacksnake crawled out of a bush and, raising his head, looked at me. I was awfully scared, but did not dare run or scream. The snake came close to me, and I did not dare to move for fear. It looked straight at me a while, and then, turning around, wrapped its tail around my right arm and started off.

"I held back, but it pulled so hard I had to go. The snake kept on over bushes and across logs for a long time, holding on to my arm all the while so hard that it hurt me. We went a long ways, and finally came to a path, and followed that right out of the woods. After a while we came to some haystacks, and then a house.

"When we saw that, the snake stopped, raised his head, and let go. It turned around, looked at me again, and then started down the path to the woods. I went to the house, and they were very good to me."

Mr. Fenton says that he saw marks of the snake's passage along the path and that they ceased at the point where the girl declared the reptile turned back. The child's arm showed marks of close pressure, and those who have investigated all the facts obtainable are satisfied

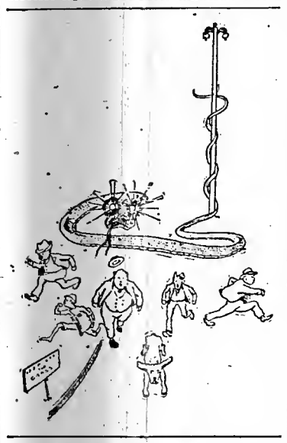


that her wonderful deliverance was obtained in the manner described.

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The fourth and last of the tales was given me by Mr. Boswell the Policeman. In the town where he lives there are numerous electric light towers, several hundred feet high, with lights of many candle power perched upon the top. Mr. Boswell said:

"During the month of August persons who gazed upward at the Water Street electric light mast after nightfall would



have been startled by observing a pair of green eyes looking down from the top of the mast, from the immediate locality of the electric lights. For four nights in succession while the lights were not in operation these fiery eyes were seen, and one evening about 11 o'clock a small crowd of men and boys stood with horror-stricken countenances looking upward at the startling spectacle.

While they were looking intently, the pair of eyes began to move about, and the little group of spectators beheld a serpent's head and a portion of its body emerge from the top of the mast and sway to and fro in the air. No one in the crowd could explain where the reptile came from, and one man, of an investigating turn of mind, ventured the opinion that the serpent had tunneled up through the ground and entered the inside of the mast, which is made of hollow iron plate several inches in thickness. Others ventured the same opinion, and some said it would be a good idea to smoke the snake out.

The little trapdoor in the bottom of the tall mast was opened forthwith; a [illegible] of rags and paper brought from a neighboring store was stuffed in the opening and a quart of coal oil poured in afterward. The mass was then ignited, and the fumes of the burning rags and oil wended their way up the inside of the mast. The crowd crossed the street to obtain a better view of the top of the mast, and awaited developments.

A little puff of blue smoke emerged from the utmost summit of the mast, and a moment later the head and a portion of the body of the reptile were again seen swaying in the air. Then, with a sudden and startling noise, not unlike that made by the revolving of a huge flywheel, the reptile began the descent of the outside of the mast. Lower and lower it came, its head heating the air in every direction, its green eyes glistening, and its body continuing to grow in length. When the huge serpent's head reached halfway down the mast the tail end of its long, slimy body was just appearing at the top. Thus entirely freed from its captivity, the snake rushed like a streak of lightning to the ground, and, turning down the hill, was soon lost in the muddy waters of the river at the foot of the street.

Trolley Car Victim Talks.

HE came into his room with his head done up in a very unsightly handage. The companion of his joys and sorrows looked at him in some surprise.

"What's the matter with your head?" queried the latter, nonchalantly.

"It's broken," the wreck answered, briefly. "Two trolley cars did it."

"I never saw such a fellow!" exclaimed his companion. "Brutally assaulted by two trolley cars, you come off with nothing worse than a broken head. What happened to the trolley cars, if I may ssk?"

"I did not stop to inquire," answered the wreck, looking at himself with some complacency in a cracked mirror over the mantel. Then he turned to the other with a cheerful grin.

"Were you ever," he said, "knocked down by two trolley cars at once? Do you know how it feels to fall between two such cars going in opposite directions—to lie between the tracks in a space scarce big enough for your body—to think that the next minute you will probably be an armless and legless wonder—and then to find that the infernal machines, by some miracle of heaven, have passed on and left you in possession of all your members?

"Did you ever get up from the dust of the street, with a heart as light as that of a young girl at a ball where she is 'the only thing'—and knows it—laugh in the horror-stricken faces of the bystanders, pick up your battered hat, walk off with a merry jest—and by the time you reached the curb suddenly have an eye obscured by something warm and wet trickling into it? Did you then put your hand to your head and find that you had not got off quite so easy as you thought?

"Afterward, have you found your way to a drug store, crossing a crowded thoroughfare, and stand with a handkerchief pressed to your head while an imperturbable drug clerk waited on two customers before he found time to attend to you—and then only paused long enough to remark that there was a doctor two streets away, and straightway returned to his business of selling a toothbrush to a fat Dutchman? Then did you thank this courteous drug clerk for his pains—and cross Broadway and Park Row, full of trucks, cabs, and trolley cars, as they are at 5 o'clock in the afternoon?

"Did you find the doctor, tell him your troubles, and have him sew you up—come across all those crowded streets again—ride half the length of the town in another trolley car—looking as I do now—and then climb three steep flights of stairs to your own den—only to be greeted as you have greeted me?

"If you have done all this in the space of an hour and a half, you have some faint idea how inconspicuously and unconcernedly—even cheerfully—a man may live, or die, in New York City—and you are at liberty to crack your cheap jokes at my expense and wonder what happened to the trolley cars. As for that, I think I can answer your question. One car went to the Battery—the other went somewhere into the wilds of upper Manhattan."

And the wreck sank into a chair and lighted a cigar.

Nothing to Laugh At.

"Writing jokes must be a funny way of making a living."

"It isn't. I have tried it and I know it is no laughing matter."

MOSTLY WEDDING AND DINNER GOWNS

MISS CONSTANCE MARIE GUNther, who recently became Mrs. Carl A. Clemons, was married in a gown of lace over a foundation of white satin. The round train was of plain satin, but it was partially concealed by the long tulle veil, the latter being bordered with point lace. This veil terminated in a bow effect at the top, the border being puffed to resemble loops, with a fold separating them. The bow slanted back from the right to the left, and a single spray of orange blossoms peeped from under it. The skirt had its sides and front covered with point lace and trimmed with narrow bands of white satin, perhaps a quarter of an inch wide, so raised as to resemble huge cords. The lace stock had three of these bands curving around it—the curves of all these bands being so deep as to give almost a "battlement" effect. The same bands were repeated on the unlined lace yoke and on the very full blousing front of the bodice proper. The sleeves of the gown were its most unusual feature. The upper sleeves were of point lace, and were plain. From the elbows there drooped long, three-cornered, and double angel sleeves of chiffon bordered with lace and stiffened with the satin cord trimming; the upper section of the sleeves were a little shorter and started a little higher up on the foundation than the lower.

The maid of honor, Miss Lena Fanshawe, was in white chiffon and lace. The skirt had a deep applied flounce laid in fine plaits and headed by lace. The bodice was trimmed with quillings of satin and the elbow sleeves and unlined yoke were of lace applique. Her round white hat had a large rose, a delicate pink in color; a little to the right of the front, and a little to the left were large white ones; a few sprays of foliage were used.

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Mrs. James H. Brookfield (Miss Maude L. Quintard) was married in a princesse robe of dead-white Irish lace over white chiffon. A full long train of soft, clinging, white stuff fell from a slash in the lace at the waistline and from a narrow top broadened out into a graceful sweep. The tulle veil was also brought to a point at the top of her pompadour and the folds were held close until they reached the neck, where they began to flare; thus the coiffure was not concealed at all.

Her matron of honor, Mrs. John G. Richardson, wore a skirt of accordion plaited crêpe de chine of a pale gray color and a tight-fitting lace coat of white Irish crochet lace lined with gray. The coat and sleeves fitted closely. A large white hat trimmed with ostrich plumes topped it. The tiny flower girl, a niece of the bride, Lucia Safford, was in a dainty white organdie frock tied with a wide pink sash and her large round white hat of lace and frail straw had a double brim effect; clusters of minute moss rosebuds were caught here and there in the lace. Resting on her right hip was n large leghorn hat filled with pink roses, partially held in place by wide pink ribbons. She was less self-conscious than most small maidens are when they take part in such momentous doings, and was, therefore, especially picturesque and attractive.

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Miss Alice Marston McKim, now Mrs. William Hude Neilson Voss, also showed a novelty in sleeves in her wedding gown; at the upper part and for six inches from the top they were gathered in tiny ruched tucks of chiffon, set close together, and from these the sleeves—which were of chiffon bordered with lace—were plaited. The bodice had n point lace yoke and a fichu scarf of white tulle outlined it and was looped at the front. The skirt had a long, round train, and near the feet in front the seams were left open and plaitings inserted. The seams were piped. The veil, an unusually rich and handsome piece of old point, was draped in deep folds and reached below the waist, slanting up from a point at the left, to the right side. It was fastened with orange blossoms and the bridal bouquet was made up of valley lilies.

The matron of honor was Mrs. Winthrop McKim, and her frock was an exquisite combination of glowing green satin liberty gauze, having the sheen of satin, combined with white lace. Both bodice and skirt were composed of horizontal bands of the gauze and lace. The bottom of the skirt was of gauze laid in inch-wide tucks, and above this was a wide insertion of white lace; then came another insertion of the green tucks, followed by a band of white; then more green and another band of lace—three wide insertions of white lace being in the skirt. The bodice had tucks at the bottom, then a band of lace, then more tucks, and finally a yoke and stock of the lace. The sleeves were of the gauze tucked and frilled with white lace. The hat was a large round white affair, trimmed with white lace.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Frances de Peyster, Marie Winthrop, Jessie Voss, Edith De Russy, Mary Ogden, and Katharine Newbold, were in white silk gauze, having half-inch oval satin dots—perhaps ten inches apart—scattered over the sheer background. At a little distance the skirt appeared to be perfectly plain, but there was an insertion of delicate lace at the top of the applied flounce, and medallions of fine lace were used on the skirts' tops. The bodices had yokes of lace and the lace stocks had little turnovers of green silk and lace. There were also girdles of green silk with short ends. The hats were novel and especially attractive. They were of white straw, with small sugarloaf crowns and wide flat brims, curving down a shade at the front and the rear. In front each showed a large, rather formal bow of white liberty satin ribbon, and at each side, directly over the ears and exactly at the edges of the brim, rose an aigrette-shaped spray of fine white flowers and tiny green leaves. The brims were also



edged all around the hats with the white flowers and leaves, and, directly in the back, two crescent-shaped sprays, or half-wreaths, of the same flowers and foliage drooped across the hair; the upper one perhaps an inch and a half from the hat, and the second an inch below the first.

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Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, dining at Sherry's the other evening, displayed a striking Princesse robe of black lace over black chiffon and silk. Scattered over it, not too close together, were appliques of dull gold outlined with black silk. These appliques were butterfly-shaped. Sleeves of black lace appliqued in gold came to the elbows and from there full white lace undersleeves extended to the wrists and ended in narrow black lace cuffs; each cuff was a little wider at the inside of the arm and had on each side a golden butterfly. The tight-fitting upper portion of the robe had a deep, pointed yoke of heavy white lace and a stock of lace. The ornaments were turquoise clasps and pins. A small hat topped the gown. The wrap worn was a peau de soie, black as to color and trimmed with two-inch bands of white, heavily embroidered with fine lines of black and gold. The coat hung box fashion and had a deep hood collar. This formed a deep point in the back, and a huge white and gold tassel finished it, this tassel being formed of tiny tassels. A deep border of white and gold was turned back on this hoodlike cape or collar and was left unfastened at its upper edge. The collar itself was of white satin and woven across it, basket-fashion, were bands of black moiré ribbon half an inch in width; the diamonds of the satin formed by this lacing were perhaps an inch long. The wide sleeves flared from the shoulders down, but not decidedly until below the elbows. They were slashed up a foot or so, and the embroidered bands ran up on each side, ending at the top, where they met, in spear points. The lower portions of the sleeves had full ruffles of white lace lining them.

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A graceful half-length Empire-cut coat of natural colored pongee was noted the other day. It was accordion-plaited throughout—yoke, body, and sleeves. An unlined band of pongee two inches wide, stitched at the edges and covered with heavy torchon lace of the same color, formed the collar, and an extension of this strip also formed the tie and ends—



of the same width as the collar—that came to the wrap's hem. Below this collar, or tie, whichever one might choose to term it, there was a three-inch yoke of fine plaits covered with torchon lace; below this came a two-inch insertion of the lace over plain pongee. Then came the Empire effect in inch-deep plaits that extended over the bust and across them—close to the armholes and circling completely around the garment—there was a three-inch insertion of the torchon. From this point the accordion plaiting fell unconfined. The sleeves, close at the tops, widened gradually from the shoulders, not alone by the increased flaring of the plaiting but by the cut as well, so that a full, flowing effect was produced. On each side of the opening in front, five-inch bands of torchon were appliqued on the outside—instead of being used as a facing as is so commonly done now.

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Miss Maude Wolfe of Tuxedo—now Mrs. J. Butler Wright—also wore a white satin bridal gown, trimmed with point lace. Like Miss Jewett's, it was princesse in its outlines. The bodice portion was tight fitting, and darts fitted it smoothly over the hips. There was a little white chiffon yoke with a lace and chiffon stock, and a V-shaped plastron of point lace covered the sides and lower portion of the corsage. The elbow sleeves were of point lace, and from them drooped angel sleeves of plaited white mousseline. Two veils were worn; one, of tulle, came to the end of the train; the other, a shawl-shaped short veil of point lace, had one edge brought over the coiffure nearly to the forehead. The long train flared very much, and was unusually wide at the bottom. It had a double edge, and between these edges a tiny and full filmy white ruffle was inserted. Instead of flowers she carried a fan of old lace with pearl sticks. The maid of honor, Miss Mary Wolfe, was in white crêpe de chine. The skirt was gathered n little around the waist, and fell in graceful folds to the tucked edges. A hip yoke was outlined by narrow, pointed, and vertical lace tabs. Three or four inch-wide tucks formed the extreme edge, and some six inches above there were two or three narrower tucks. The bodice was equally simple, being gathered and having a chiffon yoke. A large full fichu of chiffon, with two lace ruffles edging it, was so draped around the bodice as to outline the yoke and give additional width to the shoulders. This was knotted at the bust line in front, and the long ends came nearly to the knees. The elbow sleeves of the crêpe de chine also had fichulike draperies as a finish, the ends knotted and falling at the back of the arms. A very large, low-crowned, broad-brimmed white hat was set straight on the head, and, covering the front and sides, was an immense white ostrich plume. From the sides white chiffon was laid over the outside in scarf fashion. She carried a large bunch of pale pink roses.

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A simple and pretty frock for a young girl was seen at the Clemons-Gunther wedding. The material was dark-blue challie, and its surface was broken by small white polka dots, perhaps an inch apart. The bodice was laid in narrow stitched box plaits, the back fitting smoothly and the plaits running from the stock to the belt, two on each side of the centre and each having an inch or more space between it and the next plait. These were perhaps an inch and three-quarters wide and were stitched a quarter of an inch from their edges. In front the plaits extended below the hust line, and there were five, one in the centre and two each side; some distance below the bust the stitching stopped and the fullness made by the released plaits formed a scant pouch. A wide girdle of the challie laid in scant folds swathed the waist; it was fully six inches deep. Starting from the armholes nt the bust line, running under the plaits and puffing out between them, was a narrow scarf of scarlet silk, which was tied a little to the left of the centre, forming a small but full chou with short ends. The bodice, like the skirt, closed invisibly. The stock was a wide one, higher in the back than the front, and of scarlet silk, with a band of coarse white lace circling around its centre, and leaving a quarter-inch of the plain silk showing at each edge. The sleeves were small bishop-shaped affairs, laid in stitched box-plaits. Two inches below the elbows the stitching stopped and from there down formed baggy puffs, which were gathered into two-inch straight cuffs of scarlet silk overlaid with white lace. The skirt was laid in stitched box plaits from the waistline to within a foot of the floor in front and to within eighteen inches of it in the back, the effect of a graduated applied flounce being given by the fullness furnished where the stitching terminated by the released plaits. The plaits were perhaps an inch and three-quarters wide at the top by three at the bottom and were stitched a quarter of an inch from their edges; the plaiting stopped perhaps



a quarter of an inch deeper, so that the skirt was much lighter than if the under portions of the plaits met, and much less fullness was also given at the bottom. There was perhaps an inch of space between each plait. At the extreme lower edge of the skirt, which trailed perhaps two inches in the back and merely touched at the front and sides, was a two-inch ruche of challie, formed of a double fold of the goods, stitched twice through the centre, the rows a sixteenth of an inch apart. The hat was of medium size, with a low crown and a moderately broad brim, that rolled a little. A wreath of scarlet poppies was so arranged as to nearly cover the top of the brim and the lower portions of the crown; one end of the wreath trailed nearly to the neck.

JUNE



WOMEN HERE AND THERE

COULDN'T the cooking teachers tell tales if they would? All the world has taken to learning to cook within the last few years or so, and there is one thing certain. If "all the world" has not learned the great art it has been the means of developing some clever teachers. However, there must be students as well as tachers, and it isn't the teacher's fault if her pupils play in eggs and flour and milk as small children play at mud-pie making and know about as much at the end of a course. To learn is not the object of all cooking classes, and the cooking teacher has tales to tell.

One of these teachers had a delightful happy-go-lucky class of wealthy yonng women who came joyfully to cooking classes to talk opera and young men, to eat cake dough and everything which the teacher herself cooked, and at the end of every lesson to have something which they could boast that they had cooked themselves.

One of the teacher's stories concerns the day when these young women decided to make pie. It was to be a lemon meringue pie. The teacher prepared herself hy providing a number of small pie plates, and the yonng women set to work.

It may he remarked incidentally that one of the young women, who always liked to do something different, decided to prepare a particularly delicate kind of apple pie, and the teacher, after directing her to press her apples through a sieve, found her with the flour sieve, which turns with a crank, trying with energy worthy of a better cause, to get her apples through it, notwithstanding the fact that the crank, knowing its duty, objected seriously. But that is another story.

To return to the meringue pies; the girls were entirely delighted with the result, ate the teacher's pie and took their own home, solemnly warned by the teacher to tell the truth truthfully, and that she was in no way responsible for them.

But even such lively young women are blessed with a slight glimmering of cooking wisdom; they did not pretend to eat their pies, but kept them for souvenirs, hung them upon the wall and, where two girls had assisted in concocting one pie, they had the pie, plate and all, cut in half, that each might have a piece for an ornament to hang beside her cotillion favors. It was with great delight that the lively young members of the cooking class told this to the teacher at their next lesson. The teacher drew a long, long breath as she listened.

"Heaven knows," she said solemnly. "I do not need any souvenirs to remind me of the day that you made pies."

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Apropos of cooking, here is the other side of a story told of one of the richest women in America. Every one knows of the philanthropies of Miss Helen Gould. Her philanthropy sometimes takes a personal and practical turn, and upon this occasion it took the form of a talk upon cooking. It was given to a number of poor women upon the east side. Miss Gould spoke to them of the different cuts of meat, the advantages of taking one's market hasket on one's arm and going to purchase for one's self the suitable meats and vegetables. This was all interesting, hut the piece de resistance, so to speak, of the whole talk was in the dissertation upon the cooking of kidney beans and the large proportion of nntriment contained in them. Miss Gould had hronght with her a quantity of beans done up in small parcels, a cupful perhaps in each parcel, and one of these was given to each woman present as material for experiments. And were the women pleased? Yes, indeed, they were delighted, and this is the part of the story which comes from the other side—from the people who know the women in their homes.

Did the beans go into soup or make a nourishing broth for the children or find their way to the table as a vegetable? Not a bit of it! Every woman considered those beans as precious as if they were so much gold. Had they not been presented to them by Miss Helen Gould, who was not only the philanthropist, but one of the richest women in America? Certainly. And the beans were saved carefully as souvenirs of her, though a few of them were planted in tenement house window gardens, where they are now growing, an esthetic pleasure which Miss Gould did not consider in presenting them.

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It was at the final lesson that the cooking teacher really discovered just how much the girls in her class had learned in the course. Cooking utensils had always been something of a mystery to them, and for every lesson it had been necessary to tell in which drawer and in which part of the drawer every spoon and fork was to be found, but by the tenth lesson it might have been supposed that some little knowledge of their uses might have been attained. It was a stormy day—as it happened—very stormy, and only two or three members of the class attended. This promised a comparatively serious time. The few girls present decided to make cake, and the first thing required was the flour sifter. Where was it, and what was it? One of the girls started on a hunt and returned, bringing one article after another to the teacher for inspection, hut none proved to he the right one until finally, with a look of delighted satisfaction, she came triumphantly bearing a familiar cooking utensil in her hand. The teacher looked at it and drew one of the long, despairing breaths which was the accompaniment of her work in the class.

"My dear," she said, "you could never in the world sift flour with a Dover egg beater."

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"It is the very latest thing," said the man in the shop, solemnly, to a couple who evidently belonged to the working class, as he handed them out one of the most conspicuously gorgeous chatelaine bags that could be imagined.

"I'll take it," said the man.

It is only to be hoped that the hag was intended for a wedding gift, to be preserved, in white tissue paper as a souvenir of the event, for no human woman could wear it appropriately. Not a millionairess in the city would think of wearing it. The shape of the hag was round, the frame and chain were of some white metal—an imitation of silver—and around the lower edge of the hag was a fringe of fine glass beads, the most satisfactory thing about it. The marvelous part of the bag was the centre, which was of white lace set on in ruffles. In the centre of it was an enormous imitation baroque pearl.

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"Why is it," says the girl, "that in giving an account of an accident they always give the age of the person injured? I can see the sense of their talking about blondes or brunettes, a mustache or full heard, if it is a man, or a red, green, or hlue gown if it is a woman, for that is a means of identification for acquaintances and friends who may he interested. They don't even put the age in the death notices now, hut if you meet with an accident out it comes in all the papers in town. But they will never puhlish mine. I have it on my mind every time I cross the street, and when there is a particularly bad crowd I say to myself: "Now, remember, if you are run over here, no matter how badly hurt, you are to remember never to tell your age. It's a matter of principle."

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Here is a hint for the town gardener. It is said that orange peel thrown about the gardens will keep away cats who delight to sit upon one's choicest low plants and walk through the smaller ones, to say nothing of digging up the ground. A florist recommends instead of the peel, which wonld not please every one, a sprinkling of chloride of lime, which also keeps varions forms of rodents away.

AN AMERICAN TRILBY'S PERFECT FOOT

THERE is an American Trilby in New York, and she probably has the most-photographed foot in the country. She is only a model as far as her foot is concerned, and, truth to tell, the accompanying sketch is probahly the only one ever taken without a smart shoe and stocking for a covering, for this Trilhy is a shoe model. She has what the shoe men consider a perfect foot—the unit from which they work in their trade—and whenever an illustration is required to show off the latest designs in the footwear of the season, little Miss Trilby, with a hig box filled with all sorts and kinds of pretty shoes and stockings, starts off for the photographer's. Then follow a number of lightning changes, and presto! the photographer has done the rest, and there are any number of bewitching little feet reproduced. Miss Trilhy has developed as many as a centipede in the pictures, and they are such fascinating things that every woman of any age and size is captivated and speedily starts off to buy slippers with straps and slippers without, huttoned shoes, laced shoes, and Oxford ties; wears them happily and dreams of the pictures of Miss Trilhy's feet as her very own.



As a matter of fact, Miss Trilby is a small woman and has a small foot. It is a 4B, which is the unit from which the shoe man works, and that size foot with the right measurements he considers the perfect foot. It is that pretty and perfect size in which he exhibits his wares, though the girl of to-day has a foot which would suit the Venus of Milo much better—is a big, athletic creature, has a large foot in proportion, dresses it well, and is not ashamed of it.

But the shoe man still clings to the small size. Miss Trilhy is a slender little golden-haired, pink-cheeked woman, with a pleasant, laughing little voice, a lithe figure with small, well-rounded joints, and a foot which is in proportion to her size. The perfect foot measurements are 9 inches long, 7½ around the ball, 8 inches over the instep, and if the ankle is a hair's hreadth more than 7½ inches—well, it's a hig ankle, that's all.

Having the picture of her perfect member taken is not the only occupation of the foot model. She tries on boots, shoes, and slippers which come from the manufacturers—one perhaps, from a lot about which there may be some uncertainty—to see if it meets all requirements. She is employed hy one of the biggest shoe shops, and she not only tries on shoes for her employers, hut she will accommodate their business acquaintances, jobbers or manufacturers who wish to have a pair of shoes of which they are in doubt tested.

It is only in the larger shops of the large cities that a foot model is in demand. She is not as necessary as a cloak model, for she cannot try on boots and shoes for customers. She can show them in illustrations what their feet should be in size and shape, but her small foot in one of their large shoes would not he an inducement to buy, and as a model she has not the constant occupation of the cloak model in her line of husiness. She is usually one of the regular employes of the shop, and tries large shoes on the large feet of large



women customers, on those with feet long and very slender or short and very thick, patting them smooth and ruhbing the wrinkles down with as much equanimity as if she did not know that from the shoe man's point of view they were quite outside the pale of shoe aristocracy, while she herself is a member of its Four Hundred.

It is not, however, the young woman with the 4B foot who alone occupies the position of foot model. She does dnty for a model when illustrations are to be made and to try on the standard shoe, but there are other shoes, made to fit all classes and conditions of people, shoes made on innumerahly different styles of lasts. Other young women try on samples of these shoes when it is necessary—the stout girl with the short, plump foot being the model for that style of shoe; the tall, thin girl the model for the shoe which is long and slender, and so on.

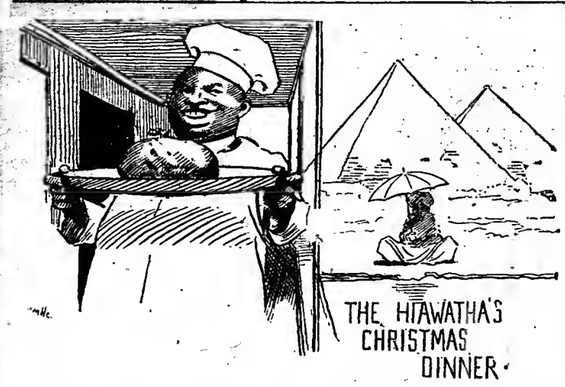
There is no classic standard from which the shoemaker has taken the measurements which he pronounces perfect. The women who figure in classical



lore, and who are represented in the statuary from which measurements are taken for standards for other parts of the female figure, if utilized for their unshod feet would scandalize the shoemaker as their waist measurements have already scandalized the corsetière. The shoemaker's model has been evolved by long experience.

As a sole husiness—and this is not intended for a pnn—that of a shoe model would not be remunerative. Young women who have feet of the perfect proportions need not feel that they have at last found a vocation. A shoe man has a cultivated eye, and he can usually tell at a glance whether a shoe is just what it should be, as a clerk will gauge a customer's foot and bring out a shoe of the proper shape and style to fit it.

To be a shoe model is to follow only one small line of a large husiness. At the same time, the young woman with the ideal foot has a little special line of work of her own, if she does not follow it exclusively, and she is pretty certain, other things being equal, to be more valuable to her employers than other clerks with feet which have no value except as transportation agents.



THE HIAWATHA'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

OFF Alexandria the steam yacht Hiawatha lay at anchor. Mr. Beverly and his party had concocted some runaway scheme of eating their Christmas dinner in picnic fashion at the pyramid of Cheops, and the cabin was therefore deserted. It was perfectly plain, however, that some kind of an unusual and solemn function was going to take place forward under the snowy white awning that covered the forecastle deck. Mr. Beverly had given orders that the crew of the Hiawatha should have a first-class Christmas dinner, with plenty of cold beer to be served on deck. At 6 o'clock Mr. Dennis Rafferty, boatswain's mate, lifted up his chin and permitted his voice to permeate the air.

"Coom an, ye bloonderin' rapscallions, ye! The faste is an the boord, ye blackgyards, an' so fall to an' loose yer chaw tackles!"

So tumbling and lumbering along the spotless decks came twenty of the most ill-assorted companions that were ever shaken together by the constant deserting and recruiting of a cruise around the globe. Mr. Rafferty, by reason of his rating, occupied the seat of honor on a wooden chair at the head of the table. At the foot sat Aararat Thompson, an Afro-American of a fine Vandyke brown tint, who rated quartermaster and was said to have served on all kinds of craft from a South Sea piccaroon to a Russian battleship, and who consequently had the dregs of half a dozen languages and a dozen dialects drifting around in his brain. On either side of the board sat such eminent personages as Handsome, so-called because of the utter impropriety of his countenance; Tyke, the Englishman; Otto Blaut, an ex-German man-o'-war's man; Ali Beg, a recently shipped Mohammedan, who did not understand the cause of this feast, but was ready to eat, and Diego Petto, an Italian Jew, who had been stranded in Alexandria and had shipped in the hope of getting back to Italy.

"I say, Denny, wot's this 'ere?" exclaimed Tyke, picking up a sheet of paper which lay in front of his plate.

"That's the maynew, ye blatherin' idyit," was the mild answer.

"Menu," said Aararat Thompson, "berry good French talk for bill o' fare."

"Well, 'oo myde it?" asked Tyke.

"Aararat an' me done made dat ouah-selbs," said Peter, the cook, coming along the deck with a steaming iron kettle of soup.

"Howly Jacob's ladder!" exclaimed Dennis; "d'yez think we're frazin' that ye bring the soup hot like that!"

"Soup no good cold," responded Pete laconically. Then Dennis turned his attention to the "maynew." It was truly a work of art, and it read thus:

Gemüsesuppe a la Mount Aararat.
Brown Bread.
Schwarz-Poisson, la maniera di Red Sea.
Baked Beans en broc.
Pig Roti a la Dampfjacht Hiawatha.
Potatoes el tesoro.
Duff de Prunes in Stilo Mediterranische.
Molasses und Lebkuchen.
Café infame.

"Phwat the divil koind o' stuff d'yez call this at all, at all?" demanded Dennis, bringing his great, red lump of a fist down on the table.

"Dat berry propah bill of faiah," said Aararat.

"Ef you gemmen don' eat de soup, she done got spoil," declared Pete, and they all fell to with a will except Diego, the Italian Jew, who said he was sure there was pork in the soup and who was present at the dinner under protest anyhow. In the course of time the "café infame" was reached, with a proper accompaniment of ill-smelling pipes. It was then that Dennis pulled from his leather belt an iron belaying pin, hit a resounding thwack on the table, and arose.

"Ye blatherin' haythen—I mane gintlemin av the foorcastle, miss—Oi aroise an this auspichis occazhin for the poorpuse av preposhin' a toasht. An' av ony son av a say-cook don't dhrink ut, begobs, Oi'll shmash the face uv um. We are layin' at paceful anchorige foreninst the land where Schorpio Afrikaynus——"

"Hol' on dar!" exclaimed Pete, who had come to hear the oratory. "Dar am two of dat skin aboahd dis hyer bessel, an' we don' 'spect to 'low no low-down remahks 'bout de Afrikaynuses."

"Who the divil is mekin' ony low remarks?" demanded Dennis. "Gintlemin, as Oi was sayin', whin Schorpio Afrikaynus——"

"Ah don' like that," said Aararat, shaking his head vigorously. "Who am dat Scawpio, huh?"

Dennis waved the query aside with a dignified gesture, and said:

"Gintlemin, Oi desoire to proposhe the hilth av Mr. Biverly an' lang loife to um."

This sudden coming to Hecuba dispersed all rising feelings of anger, and aroused general enthusiasm, for Mr. Beverly was popular with the crew. His health was drunk with cheers, and as the men sat down Dennis called once more for order, and in a dignified tone said:

"Th' assimbly wud be mosht deloighted to hear a yarun from the Honorable Mishter Han'some, an' phwativer the divil his other name is, Oi dunno."

This short speech was followed by a clatter of pannikins on the table, and cries of "Han'some! Han'some!"

"Wal, blow me fur pickles!" said Handsome. "So ye want a yarn, eh? Wal, I s'pose, seein' as how Christmas comes but oncet a year an' never twicet on the same day, I got to humor ye. War any o' ye ever in the arctic?"

A general shaking of heads assured Handsome that he had a clear territory before him, so, as he himself would have expressed it, "he cast off his jaw tackle an' let 'er go by the run."

"Wal, I hope I may never live to see Sandy Hook Lightship agin ef that aren't the coldest place on arth. I ain't b'en up there sence afore the war, but I reckon the climate are putty cold yit."

"G'an wid yer shtoory, ye divil," said Dennis, "an' niver moind the climate."

"Wal, but it's the climate that are edzackly wot I'm a-tellin' ye about. Ye see 'twar like this. I war shipped onto the whaler B'iled Pidgin, Cap'n Jehosaphat Flower, an' we'd b'en a-tryin' to make Winter quarters in Dead Mate's Bay on the east coast o' Greenland. But afore we ever got there out it come out o' the sou'west a-blowin' all fur fair. We fotched up into a small bight w'ich the same our Cap'n called it Flower Harbor. An' there we sot to work to put up fur the Winter. We had a fine lot o' chickens aboard, an' the Cap'n allowed that they'd have to be put under hatches, or else they'd all freeze to death afore the Winter got well under way. So a lot on us were set to get them 'ere chickens out o' their coop an' get 'em below. The coop were too big to send down itself. Wal, blow me fur pickles ef I ever seed such a loony lot o' chickens in all my life. Them there chickens they run an' they hollered an' flopped their wings an' squawked, an' us sailor men atwixt chasin' on 'em an' laffin' was putty nigh half dead. Howsumever, we got 'em all 'ceptin' one ole fool o' a rooster. He flewed up into the riggin' an' finally perched on the maintopm'st stay."

"'Leave the measly fool there!' sez the Cap'n. 'He'll wish he'd come down an' turned in afore mornin'.'

"So we let' him right up there. W'en I come on deck in the mornin', there he sot lookin' as fine as the King o' Spain on his gold throne. His head was turnin' right an' lef', an' up an' down, like he were a-huntin' fur a good place to fly down to. Putty soon he flopped his wings like 'e war a-goin' fur to fly down; he b'isted his body up, but he settled down ag'in an' shook his head. He done that about a halt a dozen times, an' I'm blessed ef he weren't mos' too funny to tell about. The Cap'n he sez to me, sez he: 'Han'some, kin you throw snow balls?' An' I sez to him, sez I: 'I used to be pitcher on the Brooklyn Navy Yard nine.' An' the Cap'n, sez he to me, sez he: 'See ef you kin hit that fool rooster, an' make him come down.' I pegged about two dozen snowballs at the bloomin' bird, but he didn't do nothin' at all 'ceptin' to sit there an' dodge like a dipper duck. Then I made a good hard one an' soaked it in water in the cook's galley, an' went up the main riggin' to where I could get a close shot. I hauled off an' let her sizzle, an' I caught that rooster just abaft his starboard eye. Blow me fur a bloomin' sojer ef I didn't knock him clean off his pins, an' he came squawkin' down without 'em."

"Vot is dot?" exclaimed Otto.

"He come down without his legs. They was froze fast, an' w'en the snowball hit him they broke right off."

"Bismillah!" muttered Ali Bey.

"But that warn't the wust of 't," continued Handsome. "The durned rooster never knowed nothin' about it. He landed on the deck an' commenced peckin' round jess as ef nothin' had happened. I were so sorry fur him w'en I seed him stumblin' around on his stumps an' wonderin' w'y he'd lost this ballast that I carried him to the galley fire an' let him thaw out. Wal, by the great hook block! Jess as soon as that 'ere rooster felt that his legs was gone, an' him not prev'usly a-knowin' of the same, he flewed right over into a corner an' died from disgust."

Handsome reached for his freshly filled beer pannikin, leaned back, and emitted several gurgles of satisfaction. The chairman stood up.

"Gintlemin," he said, "Oi'm sure we all take pleasure in dhrinkin' the hilth of a gintlemon thot tills sooch illegant yarns intoirely."

"Panyi Han'some, nasdrovja!" which meant "Mr. Handsome, here's to you."

"Say, chillen," suddenly called Pete, the cook, "dat ar wedder up dar am done bin putty cole, umph umph! But yo' heah me, chillen! I done bin whar dat kind o' wedder would 'a' done fur Injin Summer."

"A yarun," said the chairman, with great dignity, "a yarun by the kuke."

"De fac's in dis hyar case," said Pete, with an air of businesslike precision, "am few an' can soon be put befoah de meetin'. It was in de Winter o' eighteen hunned an' sebenty-seben, w'en dis hyar chile was a-visitin' his uncle, Gawge Jeffahson Brown, in Erie County, Noo Yawk. Dis hyar uncle o' mine was a fahmah, an' he kep' a mos' almighty lot o' chickens. He raised mos' o' dem chickens from de aig, but oncet in er w'ile, w'en de breedin' was slow, he used to go out in de ebenin's an' borrah a few from de neighbohs. He hed a berry big chicken house, an' he used ter keep mos' all de chickens inter it. Some on 'em, dough, was like dat orneracious roostah wot Han'some done tole about, an' dey done wouldn't go in de coop o' nights nohow, but dey jess flewed aroun' an' hollered an' den went an' roosted up inter de trees. 'Dat's all bery well,' sez mah Uncle Gawge Jeffahson Brown, 'so long's de wedder am wahm, but wait till de Wintah come, an' umph umph, yo' see, chillen, yo' see!' Suah 'nuff, w'en de Wintah come, I did see. One night it done gone got mos' rabbenous cole, an' mah uncle he sez we'uns bettah go out an' get all de chickens inter de big coop. Wal, we done chase an' sw'ar an' chase an' sw'ar tell we got 'em all in 'cep' one young roostah wot'd jess come dar fur ter lib an' was green on de bezniss. Dat dar roostah he was berry much like de odder roostah wot Han'some done tole about. So arter a while mah Uncle Gawge he sez: 'Let de dog-gone ijjit stay out; bahmbye he'll fly up into a tree an' roost dar.' So we'uns done lef' de roostah chasin' he's se'f aroun' de coop. Bahmbye de moon come up an' de night got still, an' dis hyar pusson cullud done tuck he'a se'f up in de feddah bed wid a big red quilt on top, an' dunno nuffin' moah till de nex' mawnin'.

"Wal, den I got out'n de bed an' dress mase'f an' go out ter luk aroun' de place. I allus done dat every mawnin' ter see dat nuffin' done b'en borrered in de night. I stahted fur de chicken house, an' den I seed de most ornigerest sight wot I ebber seed. Dar war dat blame fool roostah 'bout haff way 'twixt de groun' an' de lowest limb of a big tree. 'Jerusalem Giner'l Jackson!' sez I to mase'f, 'has dat dar foo-foo ben a-huntin' all night fur a roostin' place?' Den I stood a watchin' ob him, but he didn' seem to mek no headway. Den I went up clusser, an' I see dat he's wings was spread out an' not floppin'. Dar he was, aimin' right at de limb, an' not goin' ahead a inch. So I went up an' tuk holt o' de roostah, an', by gum, wot d'yo s'pose?"

There was an ominous silence, which ought to have warned Pete, but it didn't. He went right on:

"Dat dere orneracious an' fluverious roostah done gone stabted ter fly up in de tree, an' it was so blame cole he done friz fast in de aiah half way up."

As the last word crossed Peter's dark lips, Dennis Sullivan uttered one yell:

"Ye black haythin av a thief ov the wuri!" And with that he hurled the iron belaying pin at Pete with such speed and certainty that it caught the cook between the eyes and knocked him off his seat. The next instant Aararat Thompson had launched himself at Dennis with a large ham bone as a weapon of offence. All hands turned to and joined in the "ruction," as Dennis would have called it, and in half a dozen seconds the forecastle deck was covered with struggling men, while the air was filled with execrations in seven languages. Dennis dealt blows right and left, and, shaking himself clear of all antagonists, he dashed to the spot where Peter was squirming in the grasp of the German.

"Give um to me," said Dennis, "an' Oi'll tache the black murtherer o' thruth!"

The German relinquished his hold, and Dennis, seizing the unhappy cook around the waist, with one mighty swing hurled him over the rail and into the water. In an instant the fight ceased, and all hands leaned over the side.

"Shwim there, ye black shcum av the say!" shouted Dennis. "Shwim there till yez l'arn better thin to be takin' honest sailor min for fules!"

W. J. HENDERSON.



"HE DONE FRIZ FAST IN DE AIAH."

More Blunders in Libraries.

A young woman asked for the "Choir Divisible" and another wanted "The Biggest Thing Out," by Drummond.

The big boy inquiring for "The Horse of the Seven Stables" went his way rejoicing with a copy of "Black Beauty."

JUNE

SILAS LARRABEE GOES TO SEA



MY FRIEND Silas Larrabee is about to make another voyage on the schooner Sewsan E. Nash. Her owner and master, Capt. Rufus Hatch, has drafted him into the service again and persuaded him to navigate the old craft from Baltimore to Ogunquit, Me., his home port, by the way of Boston. Mr. Larrabee leaves here to-morrow morning and sails out of Baltimore some time in the afternoon.

"Didn't have no idee of doin' nothin' of the kind," said Mr. Larrabee after he had told me what was in store for him. "I calkerlated to hang round Washin'ton a spell longer and then go home on the keers. Cap'n, Rufe has upsot all that, though. I couldn't say no to Rufe. Him and me's been friends more'n thirty years.

"Rufe telegraphed me yesterday to come down to Baltimore by the fust train and I done it. I found him aboard the Nash stowin' away the cargo.

"'Si,' says he, 'I want you to do me a favior. But before I ask it of you, though, I want you to come down into the cahing and take a drop of Old Jamaicy Rum I fetched up with me from Jamaicy.'

"'I didn't know you'd been so fur from home, Rufe,' says I. 'Ain't you been back to New York sence I left you, jest before Christmas?'

"'No,' says he, 'the Sewsan E. Nash and me has been great travelers sence then. Done a pootty good business, too. Set down, Si, and I'll tell you about my travels.'

"B'jocks, he'd been up and down the hull coast and had jest got back from a tradin' trip to the West Indies.

"'And now, Si,' says he, after he'd told the story, 'how do you like that Old Jamaicy Rum?'

"'Never drunk no better,' says I.

"'Hope it's warmed your old heart, Si,' says he.

"'Why?' says I.

"'Because,' says he, 'my heart's sot on havin' you navergate the Nash back to Ogunquit. Will you do it?'

"Before I had time to answer, the cahing door opened and a woman come in and was jest goin' to throw her arms around Rufe's neck when she ketched sight of me.

"'Excuse me,' says she, stoppin' short, 'I didn't know they was nobody here hut Rufey. I suppose you're Si Larrabee, ain't you?'

"'Some folks calls me that,' says I.

"'That's what Rufey calls you,' says she. 'I guess that's who you be, all right. Do you know who I be?'

"'No,' says I, 'you're a stranger to me. Who be yon, anyhow?'

"'Ain't you told him, Rufey?' says she.

"'No,' says Rnfe, 'I was jest gittin' round to it when you come in. Proh'ly you'd better tell him yourself.'

"'I come from Jamaicy,' says she; 'hut I belong in Ogunquit now. I'm goin' to keep house for Rufey.'

"'He ought to pay you pootty good wages,' says I. 'He's terrible partic'lsr and sot in his ways, Rnfe is. Been an old bachelor all his life.'

"'He ain't no old bachelor now,' says she, 'be you, Rufey?'

"'Sca'cely,' says Rufe. 'Si, you old fool,' says he, 'ain't you got no sense. Do you suppose if she was a hired gal, she'd be callin' of me Rufey? She and me's been spliced, Si. She's my wife.'

"'Geenycriny, bnt this is terrible sudding!' says I. 'You ain't foolin' of me, be you, Rufe?'

"'Git out your specks, Si,' says Rufe, 'an I'll show you whether I'm foolin' or not. Read that and tell me what you think about it. That ere is our marriage certifercate.'

"'Well,' says I, when I'd tuk another swaller of Old Jamaicy to sorter stiddy my nerves, 'She's a terrible good looker, Rufe, hut she ain't much on size.'

"She made me think of a bantam hen alongside a Shanghai rooster, as she stood there nestlin' up agin Rufe.

"'I'm four foot six,' says she, laughin'.

"'And Rufe's six feet four,' says I.

"'Rufey thinks I'm jest right,' says she. 'Wouldn't have me no bigger.'

"'Oh, well,' says I, 'if he's satisfied that's the main thing. If you're as good as you be little you'll do fust rate.'

"'But how is it, Rufe,' says I, 'you never said nothin' about gittin' married before? How long have you been a courtin' this pootty little doll of yourn!'

"'I'll tell you all about it, Mr. Larrabee,' says Rufe's wife. 'We wasn't engaged hut a day and a half. We hadn't nuther one of us ever seen t'other more'n forty-eight hours before we was married.

"'I lived down to Jamaicy along with my maw and paw and the rest of the fam'ly. I was terrible fond of boatin' and fishin' and used to spend consider'ble of my time on the water. Paw says to maw one day, "That gal will git drowned some fine mornin', jest's sure's you're born. She's on the water the hull time; but she can't swim a stroke. I wish she'd l'arn to swim or quit goin' out in a hoat."

"'When maw told me what paw had said, I says to her, "Maw, I wasn't born to be drownded. I was born to be run over hy the keers. So you see I'm safer on the water than I'd be on dry land."

"'But I would have been drownded if it hadn't been for a man I knew. Me and the colored man that used to row the boat for me was browsin' 'round Kingston harbor one afternoon and got run into hy a tugboat. Our hoat was cut in two in the middle. I went down with one end of the boat and the darkey with the t'other end. The darkey is down there



yit. I'd been there too if the man I was speakin' ahont hadn't saved my life at the resk of his own.

"'I'd been down twice and was jest goin' down for the third and last time, when up he come, grasped me hy the hair and started ashore with me. When he got me landed, he picked me np in his arms and turned me npside down, so's the water would run out of me. Soon's he'd got me emptied, he sot down on an old mast and held me in his lap while he wrung the water out of my petticoats.

"'When he'd got me pootty well wrung out, he tuk a big handkerchief out of his pocket and dried my hair on it. Bumbye he looks down in my face and says: "How be you feelin' now, little gal."

"'I jest laughed at him. "I ain't no little gal," says I. "When a woman gits to be twenty-three year old, you don't call her a little gal, do you?"

"'It come into my mind then that it warn't proper for me to be settin' in his lap no longer, seein' he'd got through savin' my life. So I slid off his knees and sunk down on my own knees in front of him. "Mister," says I, "you have saved me from a wat'ry grave. It was awfully nice of you to do it. I wished I had a ready wit and a glib tongue so's I could tell you how much obleeged I be. How come you to do it? Where was you when the tugboat hit us?"

"'He said he was on board a schooner that was anchored about two hund'ed foot away. "I div' off the schooner," says he, "jest's soon as I see what had tuk place. Guess I didn't have no time to lose. You was goin' down for the last time when I ketched holt of you."

"'"And you a perfect stranger to me!" says I.

"'When I went home and told paw and maw how nigh I'd come to losin' my life, they up and said they couldn't sleep till they'd told the feller that drug me out of death's clutches jest how they felt about it. They found the man strollin' up and down the heach not fur from where he landed me. Nothin' would do hut he must come home with 'em and eat a meal's victuals with 'em.

"'After supper paw broke out agin. "Wish I could give you something to show what my feelin's is," says paw. "But I'm a poor man. I ain't rich in nothin' hut children. Might give you one of my gals if you wasn't married. I wouldn't wonder if you had gals of your own to give away, jest as I have." The man smiled, but didn't say nothin'.

"'Well, I walked down a piece with him when he went back to his schooner. "Funny," says he, "that I tuk you for a little gal—you a woman that's old



enough to be married."

"'"I wish you wasn't married," says I. "I love you so fur savin' my life. Besides that, I think you're terrible handsome. I wish we could be married and I could sail off with you on your schooner."

"'He reached out his hands and tnk mine in 'em, and looked down into my eyes. "Little one," says he, "I ain't married. I didn't tell your father I was married."

"'I didn't stop to hear no more. I snatched my hands loose and started off on a run. Never was so ashamed in all my life. I run into the woods and throwed myself on the ground and cried. The tears I shed would have turned a mill, I know they would. "To think," says I, "that I would go and tell a man that I'd like to marry him because I loved him so. Oh, why did I do it!"

"'Seems as though I couldn't never go to sleep that night, thinkin' of how I loved the man that had saved my life and how I'd told him so. "I'll love him as long as I live," says I to myself. "I won't see him never agin, hut I'll love him forever."

"'Fust thing I done next morning was to look down into the harbor to see if that 'ere schooner was still thar. "It don't really make no difference whether she's there or not," thinks I; "I won't never see him no more; bnt it sorter makes my heart thnmp a little faster to know he's still in Jamaicy. I'd have felt ter'hle bad if he'd sot sail last night and gone off into the great, big ocean."

"'But I was to see him agin all the same. We hadn't much more'n got the breakfast dishes washed and put away before he rapped at the front door and asked to see paw. Maw told him he'd bave to wait till paw got through shavin'. It wouldn't be long, she said. She could tell that by the way paw was trampin' round. His razor drawed so he couldn't bear the pain standin' still. The wuss it drawed the faster he walked and the harder he stamped his feet.

"'Paw was consider'hle surprised when he seen the Cap'n settin' in the front room. But that wasn't nothin' to the surprise he felt when the man up and says, "Was you in earnest last night when you said I could have one of your gals if I wasn't married? Because I ain't married, and they's one of them gals that I want to take up home with me after I've tuk her to the parson."

"'Paw's tongue stuck to the roof of his mouth. Seemed as though it was ten minutes before he could do any talkin', but of course it wasn't so long. When he did speak he asked the Cap'n which one of his gals he wanted. The Cap'n said he wanted the one that came so nigh gittin' drownded. That was me, of course.

"'I heard paw call out "Rosy!" and then I run out of the house and tuk to the woods. The Cap'n found me thar ahout an hour afterward. "Come here, little one," says he. "I want you. why did you skin out so last night? I was goin' to tell you something."

"'I asked him what he was goin' to tell me. "I was goin' to tell you," says he, "that I ain't never goin' to leave Jamaicy until I can take you along with me as my wife. Did you really mesn it, little one, when you said last night you loved me?"

"'I didn't say nothin', hut jest looked up at him. He must have seen the love in my eyes. You never see nohody look so happy as he did. But suddingly he spoke up, and says:

"Little one, I'm almost twice as old as you be. I'm too old for you to love.' I jest shuck my head and cuddled up to him jest as I'm doin' now.

"'"Rosy," says the Cap'n, "what's the rest of your name?" I told him my name was Rose Eleanor Goode. "'Wall, Rosy," says he, "after we've been to see the minister your name will be Rose Eleanor Hatch. My name's Rufus Hatch, and I helong down to Ogunquit, Maine."

"'I couldn't help laughin' when the Cap'n introduced himself. He asked me what I was laughin' at. "Did you ever hear of sech a case as this?" says I. "Did you ever know of any other gal that promised to marry a man before she knowed what his name was?"

"'The Cap'n said he never did, and I guess you never did, Mr. Larrabee. But it's all right. Most folks does their courtin' before they git married. We're doin' ourn now, and we're goin' to keep on doin' of it. I shall love him till I die, and if he ever stops lovin' me I'll die right away.'

"'Well, Si,' says Rufe; 'what do you say? Will you navigate the Nash home for me?'

"'Of course I will, Rufe,' says I.

"Rufe didn't say nothin', hut he grabbed the old Jamaicy bottle and filled up our glasses agin. We was both of us lookin' at Rosy as we emptied our glasses.

"'She's short hut sweet,' says I to Rufe as I left him.

"'I'm afeard she won't live long,' says Rufe to me; 'she's sech an angel.'"

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Washington, June 11, 1902.

One Congressman's Opportunity.

A ROCHESTER nurseryman, who is evidently unfamiliar with the make-up of the National House of Representatives, last Fall wrote to a Norwich (N. Y.) business man, asking for the name of some energetic, trustworthy man who would represent the nursery in Chenango County. As a joke the business man sent the name of George W. Ray.

The next week Congressman Ray received a letter explaining in detail how he could increase his income by canvassing for fruit trees and shrubs, a work which the nurseryman was certain, from the high recommendations received, Mr. Ray was well qualified to do.

Every few days since that time the mail of the New York Congressman has contained a letter from the Rochester firm, pointing out new and more delightful features of a fruit tree agent's life, and ever expressing in more urgent terms the hope that he would soon give them a favorable reply and begin "adding to his income by this pleasant and lucrative employment."

Silence finally ceasing to be a virtue, Mr. Ray the other day replied to the last epistle of this kind, stating that his duties as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the National House have kept him so busy this Winter that he has found it impossible to take advantage of this excellent opportunity. Nevertheless, through the solicitations of his friend, the Secretary of Agriculture, he has had much experience in the distribution of free samples of seeds, which work he thinks must be right in line with the fruit tree business, so that he feels that he is every day becoming better qualified to act in the capacity suggested; and he hopes that by next Fall he will be in a position to take advantage of the opportunity to "increase his income" as a fruit tree agent.

Had "Been There."

"I believe hef father is well-to-do, isn't he?"

"On the contrary, I've found him very hard to do."

JUNE 1902



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—*WHEW!*

Grist to His Mill.

"IT ought to be a State prison offense to burn soft coal," declared a business man as he gasped for breath after the passage overhead of a Third Avenue elevated train.

"Fine thing, this smoke," rejoined the man who cleans straw hats for a dime. "See, your hat is all covered with soot. Just step in and I'll make it look as good as new."

"Yes," said the business man, looking ruefully at his begrimed twenty-dollar Panama. "It's a sight, and I bought it only a week ago."

"Which shows what a blessing this coal strike is to us. It used to be hard to make a bare living at this business, but now, thanks to the soft coal, I employ a helper and am putting money in bank. Except for cleaning up some of the left-overs from the previous season, there used to be little busines in renovating straw hats until the middle of July, but this year business began with a rush a few days after the elevated began using soft coal. As we live to clean and clean to live, we welcome the soot."

The Indian Experimented.

A MISSIONARY in charge of a small church on the Indian Reservation at Onondaga held Tuesday evening services for his people, at which subjects upon which he lectured were not strictly religious.

One evening, when the little building was well filled with braves and their squaws, he described the solar system, and told them that the earth revolved about the sun and also turned over once in every twenty-four hours.

Early the next morning the priest was awakened by a knock. He opened the door to find a big Indian wrapped in a blanket standing on the porch.

"Why, Obaga!" he exclaimed. "Is anything the matter?"

"Missionary lied," grunted the Indian.

"I lied? What do you mean?"

"Missionary say world turn over every night. Injun go home, set up stick, put apple on stick. If world turn over, apple fall off. This morning apple on stick. Missionary lied. Huh," and with this parting grunt he strode down the path, unheeding the priest's calls.



OLD WOMAN DEMOCRACY—*I DON'T CARE WHICH WINS.*

A Parisian Angler.

M. DE RIVIERE, a sartorial artist, who once was known to Americans in Paris and whose establishment was on the third floor of the building at the corner of the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard des Capucines, lately acquired by the Equitable Life, was well known for his eccentric manners and his penchant for practical joking. A rather cruel joke that he played on a neighbor is recounted by one of his former patrons.

The floor below De Riviere's was occupied by a modiste, a devout middle-aged woman, who went to early mass at the Madeleine every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. She had among her treasures a large glass globe, containing two goldfish, and she spared no pains in making them comfortable by moving the globe about from shade to sun.

It was a very hot Sunday morning in August, the mercury had climbed to 31 C., and the modiste had gone as usual to early mass, but before leaving the apartment she had placed the glass globe on the balcony directly under the window where sat De Riviere. Presently he espied the fish and incontinently conceived a brilliant scheme. He procured a long thread and fastening a bent pin upon the end, baited with a bread crumb, drew up the goldfish one after the other. He took them into the kitchen, put a little oil into the casserole, and cooked them a beautiful golden brown. This done, he wrapped them loosely in a sheet of white paper upon which he wrote the words "Effect of the sun."

Secretary Root and the Creeks.

A DELEGATION of Creek Indians had arrived in Washington on matters of tribal import, concerning which they desired to confer with the Secretary of the Interior. They were misdirected, and got into the War Department. Their interpreter asked to see the Secretary, and in due course they were shown into Mr. Root's office.

There was a ridiculous comedy of errors for a few minutes. The Secretary and the Indians talked at cross purposes, Mr. Root trying to find out why they had come to see him and what they wanted, and the Indians assuming that he knew all about it. At last, after much floundering, a remark of the interpreter's let in a flood of light on the Secretary's mind.

"Oh! I see," he said. "You have come to the wrong place. I have jurisdiction over navigable rivers, but not over Creeks."



BEFORE THE CORONATION.

AMERICAN GUEST—*I think the Lord Chamberlain will pass those legs. Eh, Thomas?*

Secret of a Mustache Sacrifice.

OLD friends of Dr. George C. Lorimer are becoming used to his clean-shaven face, although a decade ago they would not have recognized him without his mustache. While preaching in London, where among the clergy prevails the style of the priest of the House that Jack Built, he likewise submitted to being shaven and shorn. His answer to the banter of friends who accused him of wishing to be in the fashion holds in it the solution of a large part of his power and influence:

"Whenever a principle is not involved I follow the customs of those with whom I am associated."

Lack of time prevented his taking unto himself the Biblical injunction, "Tarry at Jericho until your beard be grown," so he appeared in the pulpit of Tremont Temple one Sunday morning with smooth-shaven face. After the service a note was handed to him. It was from a woman deaf and dumb, who had known and loved him from her infancy. It read:

"Thank you. I know you did it for me. I could follow the sermon by the movement of your lips."

From the knowledge of that hour of helpfulness, and the hope that others of defective hearing might understand with greater ease, was sacrificed the fashion of his manhood, though it had been adopted from a personal preference, and he has never since worn a mustache.

A Bargain.

MARK ANTONY had just joined his force in battle with Octavius.

When the news was carried to Cleopatra, the fair Queen was heard to murmur:

"Oh, what a lovely bargain!"

"A bargain?" inquired one of her Generals.

"Yes, indeed," she replied, "it's going to be a case of Mark down."

And the officer was promptly beheaded for laughing.

"Watchman in This House."

THIS is the new sign that is appearing on up-town apartment houses, as a warning to tramps, beggars, and peddlers.

"It's a great scheme," said a real estate man. "Warnings to keep out are of no value, and watchmen are expensive, but the signs cost only a trifle and they work pretty well, just as 'Beware of the Dog' signs in the country.

"This bluff is better than a watchman, because you don't have to keep an eye on it, and you do have to keep both eyes on the average watchman."

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
Tel.: 142 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Seltzers, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pulina, Bilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

CHICAGO AND WEST—LAKE SHORE LIMITED—The New York Central.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

JUNE 14 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 14, 1902

Range for 1901. High.	Range for 1901. Low.	Range For Year 1902. High. Date.	Range For Year 1902. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Bid.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jnne 14, 1,574,775.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 14, '02.
130	60½	79 Feb. 1.	61 Mar. 25.	68¾	68⅞	+ ⅝	**Amalgamated Copper Co**	100	153,387,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	123¼	23,410
8¼	1½	8½ Apr. 14.	2 Feb. 25.	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co	100	17,791,500	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	900
33	10	26½ Apr. 14.	10 Jan. 6.	22¾	23½	+ 1	American Bicycle Co. pf	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	21½	22½	21½	22	26	1,400
35	19	32⅝ June 12.	28¼ Apr. 11.	32½	32⅝	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	31	32¾	31	32½	33⅜	50,110
89¼	67	91⅞ Mar. 25.	85¼ Jan. 14.	90½	91	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90½	91¾	90½	90⅝	87½	1,770
35½	24	57⅜ Apr. 28.	30½ Jan. 10.	51½	53	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51⅝	31⅜	300
91½	85	99½ Apr. 23.	86 Feb. 3.	96	97	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	95	96	95	96	90	260
40	32	42⅝ May 2.	32¼ Jan. 14.	36	37	..	American District Telegraph Co	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	36	36	36	36	...	100
45	30⅝	39⅝ June 12.	39½ Jan. 9.	58	58¼	+ ⅝	American Grass Twine Co	100	13,083,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	58¾	59¾	58	58	9,695	
41⅜	25¾	31⅞ Jan. 2.	16 Apr. 10.	17⅞	18	− ⅝	American Ice Co	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	18½	19	17⅞	17⅞	33¾	3,840
77⅜	62	67 Jan. 3.	54 Apr. 8.	56½	57	− 3⅜	American Ice Co. pf	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	59⅛	59⅜	56	56⅜	72	2,850
30⅛	5½	28 Apr. 30.	15 Jan. 14.	25¾	26	+ 1	American Linseed Co	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	26¼	26¼	25½	26	21	560
66	31	58 Mar. 14.	42 Jan. 25.	52	54½	..	American Linseed Co. pf	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	50¼	50¼	50½	50	50	25
33⅞	22½	36⅞ Apr. 29.	29⅞ May 19.	33¼	33⅜	− ¾	American Locomotive Co	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33¼	33½	32⅞	33⅜	...	6,110
91¼	83⅜	100¼ Apr. 29.	89 Jan. 3.	93¾	94	+ 2	American Locomotive Co. pf	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	92¼	94	92¾	94	...	1,070
8	4½	7¼ May 26.	5 Jan. 20.	6½	7	..	American Malting Co	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...	100
30	22½	29½ May 26.	21 Jan. 20.	24⅝	25½	− ¼	American Malting Co. pf	100	14,500,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	25	25	25	25	27½	100
69	38½	49⅝ May 26.	43½ Apr. 22.	48½	48⅝	− ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	49	48¼	48¼	58	6,800
104⅞	88	99½ Mar. 19.	95 Apr. 30.	99¼	99½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf	100	50,000,000	Apr. 8, '02.	1¾	Q	98¾	99¼	98¾	99½	101	2,840
49⅞	26	123 June 13.	40½ Jan. 11.	122	123	+ 2	American Snuff Co	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	122	123	122	122	45	350
90	73	100 Apr. 19.	83 Jan. 13.	99¼	99½	..	American Snuff Co. pf	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾	98¾	350
153	103⅛	135½ Mar. 31.	116¾ Jan. 6.	128⅜	128⅝	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	127½	129⅜	127½	128⅝	144¼	68,600
130	111	120½ May 7.	115 Jan. 2.	...	...	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119	119⅝	119	119⅜	122	200
167¾	157½	186 Apr. 4.	160¾ Jan. 13.	175	...	+ 1½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	100	82,714,300	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	174⅛	174⅛	174⅛	174⅛	...	100
82¾	70	79 Jan. 10.	73 Apr. 1.	73¾	75	..	American Woolen Co. pf	100	20,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	74½	74½	74½	74½	75	100
217	113	146 Feb. 1.	110 Apr. 17.	113	114½	+ ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	113¾	114	113	114	199	1,200
66	50	77⅛ May 15.	62½ Feb. 4.	73	75	..	Ann Arbor pf	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	73½	74	73½	74	...	200
91	42¼	84¾ Apr. 18.	74¼ Jan. 27.	81⅝	81¾	+ 2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	79⅝	81¾	79⅝	81¾	87⅜	79,819
108	70	103⅜ Jan. 6.	95½ Jan. 27.	100⅛	100¼	+ 2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98⅞	100¼	98¼	100¼	104⅜	17,523
114½	81¾	110 Apr. 18.	101 Jan. 14.	106	106¾	+ 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	105¼	106¼	105	106¼	110¾	3,440
97	83⅜	97 Jan. 2.	93¾ Feb. 21.	95	95¼	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	93	100
88⅞	55⅛	72¾ Apr. 28.	60⅝ Jan. 6.	67⅛	67⅞	+ ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67⅛	67¾	66¾	67⅛	81½	11,910
228	175	242 Apr. 25.	210 Jan. 4.	236	239	+ 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	100	15,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	Q	237½	237½	237½	237½	...	100
14⅝	8¾	14⅝ Apr. 23.	10 Jan. 13.	12⅝	13	− ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	10¾	600
122	77	121½ June 14.	110 Apr. 4.	121½	122½	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '02.	2	SA	121½	121½	121½	121½	90	120
...	...	50⅜ June 13.	41 June 5.	48	50	+ 6¼	Butterick Co	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	50⅜	45½	50⅜	...	1,925
117½	87	141⅞ May 26.	112¼ Jan. 28.	135⅝	135⅞	− ¼	**Canadian Pacific**	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	136½	136⅜	134⅜	135⅝	104⅜	39,375
...	...	134⅛ May 26.	122 May 6.	130	130½	− ⅛	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 1st in. pd.	...	27,414,800	May 1, '02.	..	Q	130¼	130¼	128½	129⅛	...	1,200
196¾	145¾	188 Jan. 6.	187 May 7.	190	...	− 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	9,000,000	May 1, '02.	2	Q	188	188	188	188	161	100
52⅝	29	48⅝ Jan. 2.	45 Feb. 20.	47¼	47¾	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	50,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	46	47¼	46	47¼	50¼	3,200
50¼	27	39¼ Apr. 19.	33½ Jan. 14.	37⅝	37⅞	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,900	.....	..	..	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅜	46¼	3,000
82¼	72½	77⅞ Apr. 19.	75 Mar. 1.	76½	76¾	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '02.	2	SA	76½	76⅞	76	76⅞	81⅞	1,410
140	91	174½ June 13.	134¾ Jan. 6.	173	174	+11½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2, '02.	‡3	Q	159½	174½	159½	174	...	3,260
136	120½	144 Apr. 12.	137 Jan. 10.	142½	145	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,830,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	143½	143¾	143	143	...	100
27	16	32½ May 7.	22⅜ Jan. 25.	29¾	29½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western	100	23,383,300	.....	..	..	27¾	29¾	27¾	29¼	23½	15,585
90½	75	90 Apr. 17.	83⅜ Jan. 22.	89½	90	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf A	100	11,372,400	Jan. 3, '02.	2½	SA	89⅜	89¾	89⅜	89½	83¾	225
56	41	50⅞ May 7.	43½ Jan. 15.	48½	48⅞	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,488,100	.....	..	..	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	53¼	700
94¾	00	95¼ June 10.	90½ May 5.	94⅝	95	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western deb	100	24,327,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2	SA	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼	94½	1,945
52⅞	23	80 May 7.	49¼ Jan. 14.	74⅜	75	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	19,500,000	May 23, '02.	1	..	73¾	75¼	74⅜	75¼	39	1,110
77¾	58¾	00 May 15.	75 Jan. 16.	85½	86½	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	86	86⅞	86	86⅛	73⅜	310
188	134	175 May 1.	160½ Jan. 27.	173	173½	+ 4¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Apr. 25, '02.	3	SA	167¾	173¼	167¾	173	180¾	144,500
200	175	196¼ Apr. 4.	186 Jan. 14.	190½	191½	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	46,682,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	189	191½	189	191¼	193	1,840
215	163½	271 Apr. 29.	204⅛ Jan. 14.	254½	255	+ 8½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	Jan. 3, '02.	3	SA	250	254¼	240½	254½	208	7,070
248	207	274½ Apr. 29.	230 Jan. 13.	....	...	+11½	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	22,396,600	Apr. 4, '02.	1¾	Q	260	267	260	267	225	1,260
175¼	116⅞	181¾ Mar. 22.	152 Jan. 15.	172⅝	173	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,387,380	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	171	172¼	171	172½	170¼	4,588
146¾	125	170½ Apr. 30.	140 Feb. 6.	168	170	+ 2	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,463,200	Feb. 20, '02.	5	A	162	162	162	162	...	200
31	10¼	23¼ Apr. 21.	15¼ Feb. 21.	21½	21¾	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21¾	20¾	21¾	23	4,400
57½	28¾	42 Apr. 21.	30½ Feb. 20.	39	39½	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37¾	39½	37¾	39½	43	2,850
20¾	12	23 Apr. 23.	10¾ Jan. 8.	18⅝	18¾	− ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	20	3,250
60	54¾	58½ Apr. 11.	44⅝ Mar. 15.	53	...	− ¾	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	53½	53½	53½	53½	...	200
101	72½	107¼ Apr. 24.	95½ Jan. 14.	104½	105	+ ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	104⅛	105	104¼	104⅜	86⅜	900
136½	41¾	110½ Apr. 24.	84 Jan. 8.	98	99½	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	98½	101¼	97¼	99½	130⅜	10,925
18	6⅝	33 Apr. 19.	14½ Jan. 15.	31⅜	31⅝	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern	100	30,385,000	.....	..	..	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅜	15¼	3,400
69	40	75¼ Apr. 21.	59¼ Jan. 15.	71	71½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	70⅝	71	70½	71	51⅛	1,100
29¾	16¼	47 Apr. 21.	28 Jan. 14.	44	44¼	− 2½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	42	44⅜	42	44¼	23½	4,100
25½	12½	23⅜ Apr. 4.	14½ Jan. 17.	16⅜	17	− ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,914,400	.....	..	..	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅜	23¼	820
238	187	230⅜ Apr. 25.	213 Jan. 16.	221	221½	+ 1⅜	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,891,700	June 16, '02.	2	Q	220	221½	220	221	233½	4,000
124	93¼	126½ June 3.	115 Jan. 2.	124	124½	+ ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,545,500	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Qu	124½	124¾	123½	124¼	120	1,410
...	...	38⅝ Mar. 24.	31¼ June 7.	33	...	+ 1	Corn Products Co	100	44,495,500	.....	..	..	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	...	900
...	...	90 Mar. 25.	86 Apr. 23.	86	86½	..	Corn Products Co. pf	100	27,010,400	.....	..	..	86⅜	87	86¼	86½	...	1,175
185½	105	184½ Jan. 7.	170 May 1.	174½	176	+ 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	173	176	173	175⅝	168	2,000
53½	29½	47 Apr. 17.	41 Apr. 7.	42¾	42¾	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	42	42½	42	42¼	52½	700
103¼	80	94⅜ Feb. 13.	88¾ May 19.	92¼	92⅝	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	44,345,880	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	90⅝	92⅞	90½	92¼	102½	3,300
45	18	50 Apr. 15.	38½ Jan. 31.	48½	49¼	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	48	49¾	48	49½	38	1,000
92	72½	78 June 14.	65 May 8.	....	...	+ 1½	Detroit City Gas	100	4,823,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	72¼	78	72½	78	80¼	2,000
17	14¼	22¾ May 2.	13 Feb. 3.	21¼	21½	+ ¾	Detroit Southern	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	21¾	20⅞	21¼	...	3,900
40⅞	36	44½ May 7.	33 Feb. 24.	41	41½	..	Detroit Southern pf	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	41¼	41⅜	41	41	...	1,300
82	75	80½ June 4.	73 June 2.	79	79⅝	+ ¼	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	78¼	79⅛	78½	79	...	3,560
152½	127½	132⅞ Jan. 2.	130 Jan. 13.	134	138	..	Diamond Match Co	100	13,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	136⅝	136⅝	136⅜	136⅝	...	10
10½	6⅞	10 Feb. 3.	6⅞ June 13.	7¼	7½	..	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,485,997	.....	..	..	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	...	28,270
34½	23¼	42⅜ Apr. 4.	33 Jan. 3.	40½	40⅝	+ 2⅛	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,428,593	.....	..	..	38½	42½	38¾	40⅜	...	23,370
12½	4½	18⅝ Apr. 9.	10 Jan. 15.	17⅜	17½	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	11½	650
22½	13⅞	35⅜ Apr. 9.	18⅝ Jan. 14.	30¼	31¼	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31¼	31	31¼	19⅞	300
45½	24½	44⅝ Jan. 2.	35⅝ May 19.	37¼	37⅝	+ ¾	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	37½	44¼	17,025
75	59¾	75¾ Jan. 2.	65¾ May 19.	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	68	68⅜	68	68½	71	4,619
63⅜	39½	63⅜ May 26.	51 May 17.	52	53	+ ¾	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	57⅜	200
68	41	74⅞ Mar. 7.	50 Mar. 26.	53½	55	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	52½	53	52½	53	58	700
36	17	52½ May 9.	30 Jan. 2.	47½	49	+ 2½	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,553,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	29	100
289¾	183½	334 Apr. 9.	276⅜ Jan. 25.	313½	315	− 6⅜	**General Electric Co**	100	25,073,400	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	320	320	311	313¼	248	1,400
...	...	53 June 2.	40 May 17.	51½	52	+ 1¾	G. A. Fuller Co	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	50¼	52½	50	52	...	4,315
...	...	98 May 20.	92 May 20.	96½	97	..	G. A. Fuller Co. pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	97¼	97½	97	97	...	300
208	167½	191 Jan. 6.	181½ Mar. 5.	185½	186½	+ 1½	Great Northern pf	100	123,837,900	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	185	186⅝	185	185½	185⅜	2,471
73½	40¼	88 May 29.	68 Jan. 15.	85¼	85½	+ 2½	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	Jan. 18, '02.	1½	SA	82¾	85¾	82¾	85½	55	3,925
88½	69⅜	93 June 2.	81⅛ Jan. 14.	92¼	92½	− ⅛	Hocking Valley pf	100	14,000,000	Jan. 18, '02.	2	SA	91¾	92⅜	91¾	92⅜	78	435
154¾	124	155⅝ May 1.	137 Jan. 14.	152½	153	+ 2⅜	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	151	153¼	151	153	145	7,691
28	18½	23⅜ Mar. 20.	19 Jan. 14.	21	21¼	+ ¼	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20¾	21¼	20¾	20⅝	23½	2,900
81¼	69	77½ Jan. 6.	73½ May 5.	80	74½	75	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	75¼	76	75	76	77½	720
100½	54⅞	190 Apr. 29.	55 June 5.	90	90	+25	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	90	90	88	88	91½	1,400
11	5½	19¼ Apr. 18.	6½ Jan. 27.	13	14	..	International Silver Co	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	7½	100
51	32½	65 May 17.	45 Jan. 14.	59½	65	− 1½	International Silver Co. pf	100	5,107,500	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	62	62	59½	59½	32½	500
49	24⅜	57¼ Mar. 19.	47 Jan. 2.	54½	55	+ 1¼	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	53	54¼	53	54½	40	3,850
93	74	94 Mar. 21.	87½ Jan. 3.	91	93½	+ 3	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,550,000	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	93	93	93	93	82¼	100
43⅜	21	51¼ Mar. 10.	37½ Jan. 15.	47½	48	+ 3	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	45½	48¼	43½	48½	30⅞	3,200
87½	48	90⅝ Apr. 28.	71 Jan. 14.	85	85¾	+ 2	Iowa Central pf	100	5,673,100	Mar. 7, '00.	1½	..	83	85¾	83	85¾	64	800
41	21	43 May 29.	33⅞ Jan. 25.	40½	43	− ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	39	150
81¼	77½	85¼ Feb. 24.	80⅞ Jan. 2.	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	82¾	83¼	82¾	83¼	...	1,635
25	13½	35¼ May 23.	19 Jan. 15.	34⅜	34⅝	+ 2¼	Kansas City Southern	100	29,989,500	.....	..	..	31½	34⅝	31½	34⅜	21¼	12,100
49	35	62¾ Apr. 21.	44 Jan. 14.	61¾	62	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	60½	62¼	60½	62	44	4,800
76½	39¾	71½ Jan. 3.	64 Jan. 15.	65½	66½	− ⅛	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	65⅞	67⅝	65⅞	65⅞	60	100
90	67	91⅞ May 2.	78½ Jan. 15.	87	88	+ ½	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '06.	1	..	89	89	87½	87½	...	900
111¾	76	146 May 7.	102⅝ Jan. 27.	137½	138	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	137	138⅝	137	137½	110¼	16,650
22	8	19 Apr. 24.	12 Jan. 24.	16	18	+ ¼	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	16	17¾	16	17	...	1,910
145	83	140⅝ Jan. 9.	128 Mar. 12.	131⅜	131⅝	− 1	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	130¾	132¼	130¼	131⅝	125¼	17,000
177	150	174 Feb. 5.	146 May 12.	150⅜	150⅝	+ 2	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	148⅜	150¾	148⅜	150⅜	175¼	3,935
...	...	118⅜ Apr. 29.	100½ May 19.	114½	115	+ 1½	Met. Sec. Co. Sub. Rects., 1st in. pd	...	...	.....	..	..	114¼	115¼	114¼	115	...	1,725
30	12⅝	31⅛ Mar. 31.	23⅞ Jan. 15.	28½	28⅝	+ 2	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	.....	..	..	26¾	29⅜	26⅝	28½	29¼	34,350
111¼	67⅜	115 Apr. 19.	105 Jan. 27.	‡112½	113	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	110¾	113¼	110¾	113	97½	2,300
124½	101¾	127¾ Apr. 28.	118¼ Jan. 22.	124	126	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	126	126	126	126	113	100
36½	15	64 Apr. 5.	36½ Jan. 2.	58	59¼	+ 1¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	21	300
35½	15	27⅜ Apr. 18.	24 Mar. 5.	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	32⅛	11,510
68⅜	37	58¾ Apr. 29.	51 Jan. 13.	58½	58¾	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	58¾	58½	58¼	58¼	65	13,150
124½	69	107 Jan. 2.	96⅜ Mar. 11.	105¼	105⅜	+ 5⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	76,050,200	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	SA	99¾	103½	99½	103⅝	122⅞	165,450
80	75½	122 Apr. 22.	80 Jan. 24.	104	110	+ ⅝	**Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	104	107⅜	104	107⅝	...	400
46	37	53¾ Mar. 20.	42⅝ Jan. 14.	48¼	48½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1	Q	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	45⅜	701
103⅜	92	109¼ Apr. 4.	104½ Jan. 8.	106½	106	+ 1	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	23,825,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	105¼	106	105¼	106	102⅜	475
25½	15	23½ May 23.	15⅜ Jan. 13.	22¾	23	+ 1¼	National Lead Co	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	1	Q	22½	22⅞	22	22⅜	23¼	3,200
93½	74¾	91 May 23.	78½ Jan. 16.	87	89	+ 1¼	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,904,000	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	89	89	89	89	93	100
...	...	20⅜ Mar. 10.	14⅛ Jan. 15.	19	19½	+ ¼	National Railroad of Mexico	100	32,886,000	.....	..	..	18½	19¼	18½	19	...	2,900
...	...	43⅜ Mar. 13.	39⅝ June 12.	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico pf	100	30,062,600	.....	..	..	39

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 14, 1902.—Continued.

Range for 1901. High.	Range for 1901. Low.	Range for Year 1902. High. Date.	Range for Year 1902. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Bid.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Per Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 14. First.	Range for Week Ended June 14. High.	Range for Week Ended June 14. Low.	Range for Week Ended June 14. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 14, '02.
52	30	50¼ May 26.	39 Jan. 14.	47⅞	47⅝	+ ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 23, '02.	1	Q	46¾	47¾	46¾	47⅜	44⅝	8,970
89	72½	89 Apr. 23.	82¾ Feb. 4.	86	87	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	86	87	86	87	86	810
225	195½	250 Apr. 29.	215 Jan. 13.	235	238	− 1	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	Q	235	265	235	225	210	184
...	...	34½ Apr. 29.	24¼ Apr. 11.	32	32¾	+ 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	31¼	32	31¼	32	...	75
...	...	88½ June 3.	90 Apr. 1.	...	87	...	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	85	86⅞	84	86½	...	2,200
68	24½	83¾ Apr. 28.	32¾ Mar. 10.	65	65¾	+ 2⅝	Reading.	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	62⅝	66¾	62⅝	65	47⅝	135,220
82⅞	65	87 Apr. 22.	79⅝ Mar. 10.	84½	84⅝	+ 1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	83	84¾	83	84½	80	4,300
64½	38	74¼ Apr. 22.	60 Jan. 14.	69⅝	69¾	+ 1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	68¼	70	68¼	69½	57⅝	14,300
...	...	96½ May 15.	93¼ May 21.	95⅞	96¼	+ ¼	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock tr. cfts.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	11⅜	20 Apr. 22.	15⅝ Jan. 2.	18	18¼	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	16⅞	18¼	17⅛	18⅞	20½	4,200
82	55¾	76 Apr. 25.	68 Jan. 16.	75¼	75⅞	+ 1⅝	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	29,363,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅝	75	3,500
38¼	18	25⅝ Apr. 21.	17¼ Feb. 28.	20	22	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	14,041,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	19¼	20	19	20	31	1,001
90	63	74 Mar. 21.	66 Feb. 11.	65½	68½	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	68	68	68	68	78½	208
112¾	97	125 Apr. 23.	75 May 16.	76	80	− 2½	Rntland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 2, '02.	2	SA	81	81	79	79	...	600
15¼	7⅞	24 Mar. 10.	12 Jan. 14.	20¾	21	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	20	21¼	20	20⅝	14⅝	2,300
78½	55	74¾ Feb. 25.	62 Feb. 6.	72	72½	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Dec. 30, '01.	2½	SA	69¼	72⅝	68¼	72	77½	7,700
36	17	32⅝ Mar. 12.	27 Jan. 6.	28¾	32½	+ 2⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	30	35½	29¾	32⅝	32½	5,700
56½	21½	72⅞ Apr. 4.	53¾ Jan. 2.	68¾	69	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,498,707	.....	..	..	63½	69	63½	69	47⅜	2,900
88	75	88 Jan. 11.	83 Feb. 5.	83	85	...	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	84½	85	84½	85	88	314
76¼	53⅛	77 Jan. 18.	70½ May 5.	73	73¼	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	72½	73½	72½	73¼	74	3,010
39¼	16	30½ Apr. 21.	24½ Mar. 6.	28⅝	29	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	27⅝	28¾	27⅛	28¾	35	1,750
71	41½	63½ Apr. 18.	55¾ Mar. 5.	62	62¾	+ 2⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	60¾	62½	60	62⅜	69	4,950
86	65½	84½ Mar. 7.	80¾ May 19.	82	82½	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	82	82	82	83	83	304
63⅜	29	69¼ Apr. 21.	58 Jan. 15.	65¼	65⅝	+ 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,852,100	.....	..	..	64	65¾	64	65¼	60⅞	26,230
35¾	18	40½ Apr. 15.	31⅞ Jan. 27.	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜	Southern Railway.	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	36¼	37½	36⅝	37¼	34	55,500
94⅞	67¼	98½ Apr. 15.	92 Jan. 14.	95¾	95⅞	+ ½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	94½	95¾	94½	95	88	3,300
8½	3½	8⅝ Apr. 29.	4 Jan. 10.	7	7¾	− ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7¼	7¼	7	7	7⅝	200
76⅝	49⅝	74⅝ Apr. 24.	61¼ Jan. 14.	64⅝	64¼	+ 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,853,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	62¾	64¾	62¾	64¼	69	6,450
52¼	23¼	44⅞ Apr. 19.	37½ Jan. 15.	42	42¼	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific.	100	38,700,000	.....	..	..	40	42¼	40	42	47⅝	6,900
42¾	19	44½ Feb. 18.	35 Jan. 15.	37	40	+ 3⅞	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	8,645,300	.....	..	..	38	40⅞	38	40⅝	35	1,100
10	10	20 June 9.	20 June 9.	14	...	...	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	100	4,076,900	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	...	100
25½	10¾	23½ Feb. 11.	18¼ Jan. 21.	21	21½	...	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,966,000	.....	..	..	21	21¼	21	21	23⅝	300
39½	28	43⅝ Feb. 11.	35 Jan. 15.	37½	37⅝	+ ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	37	38	37	37½	38¼	710
...	...	1¾ June 4.	1½ June 4.	...	...	− ⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit Co. rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	...	2,150
19⅜	12	18¼ Apr. 8.	13 Feb. 1.	15¼	16	+ ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	17½	500
75¾	65	85 Apr. 5.	72 Jan. 16.	80½	82¼	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	84	84	84	84	74	200
133	76	108½ Apr. 21.	98⅝ Feb. 28.	105⅝	105½	+ ⅞	Union Pacific.	100	104,064,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	104½	105⅝	104½	105¾	114	43,175
99½	81⅝	91⅝ Jan. 2.	86⅜ Mar. 6.	87⅝	88½	+ ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	87¾	88½	87	88¼	91¼	2,793
...	...	13⅜ May 6.	10½ May 12.	12	12⅜	− ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	12	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	...	2,100
...	...	47 May 1.	42 May 19.	42	43¼	+ ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	43¼	43½	42¾	43½	...	472
...	...	44⅝ Mar. 8.	38¼ Feb. 5.	39	42	+ ¾	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	5,913,900	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	39¼	40	39¼	40	...	400
...	...	68 Mar. 6.	63 Apr. 8.	63	65	+ 1	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	65½	65½	64	64	...	200
16⅝	7¾	14¾ Apr. 8.	11⅛ Feb. 20.	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300	.....	..	..	13¼	13⅞	13	13⅜	14½	12,000
83¾	69¼	86½ Apr. 2.	71⅞ Jan. 21.	84½	84⅝	+ ⅞	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	85¼	86¼	84⅝	84⅝	79⅝	7,760
24	12½	19¼ Apr. 14.	14 Jan. 14.	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,696,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	21⅛	30
85	47	64 Mar. 24.	50¾ Jan. 14.	53¾	57	− ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	55½	55¾	55¼	55½	22¾	100
55	24	46¾ Jan. 7.	35⅝ June 9.	39½	39⅝	− ⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,493,200	Mar. 2, '02.	1	Q	38⅞	39⅝	38⅝	39½	49	43,468
101⅞	69	97¾ Jan. 7.	83⅝ May 19.	89¼	89⅝	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89	89¾	88⅛	89⅜	98⅞	29,749
72	51	76⅝ Apr. 28.	60 Jan. 18.	70⅜	70¼	+ ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	69⅞	70½	69⅞	70⅜	70	1,600
125	116	134½ May 15.	120¼ Jan. 17.	131½	132½	+ ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	131⅛	131⅝	131¼	131½	121	150
26	11⅛	28 Apr. 30.	21⅜ Jan. 14.	27⅜	27½	+ ⅞	**Wabash.**	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	23¼	33,100
46⅛	23¾	46⅝ Apr. 30.	41¼ Jan. 13.	43½	43⅝	+ 2	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅞	45⅝	43½	45¼	43¼	21,600
100¼	81	94⅝ Apr. 19.	86¾ May 17.	91½	92	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	90⅝	92¼	90⅝	91⅝	96	4,784
180	145	230¼ Apr. 9.	169½ Jan. 15.	210	212	− 4	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,338,810	May 15, '02.	1½	Q	212	212	210	210	...	500
187	157	225 Apr. 9.	180 Jan. 2.	210	225	− 11	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	11⅜	23¾ Apr. 29.	17 Jan. 27.	22	23⅜	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	...	100
60⅜	45	66 Apr. 29.	49¾ Jan. 27.	61½	62	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	22	22¼	21¼	22¼	21¾	1,600
38	24	38½ Apr. 30.	28 Jan. 17.	36	36	+ ⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,982,500	.....	..	..	60	62	60	62	56¾	1,300
26	14½	29¾ May 7.	19¾ Jan. 30.	27½	27⅝	+ ⅞	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,198,900	.....	..	..	34	36	34	36	34½	1,400
49¾	38½	51⅞ May 7.	39½ Jan. 24.	49½	50¼	+ 2	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	27¼	27⅝	27	27½	24	4,900
													45½	50¾	48	50	46¾	4,620

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 14 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$246,300 00	$2,450 00	$16,200	$25,000.00	.....	$151,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,272,900.00	48,400 00	149,900	156,300.00	.....	2,480,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,725,000.00	163,000 00	105,000	177,000.00	$5,000.00	2,758,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	1,561,734.00	14,833 00	37,134	30,199.00	.....	1,529,375.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,436,100.00	164,500.00	72,800	353,200.00	.....	2,888,900.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,496,423.16	11,469 22	109,000	181,934.96	22,112.47	1,729,514.44
Hamilton	200,000	1,222,800.00	84,500.00	103,200	156,100.00	5,000.00	1,028,000.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,283,600.00	7,700.00	91,500	92,800.00	300.00	1,197,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,289,900.00	127,600.00	98,700	418,200.00	52,900.00	3,008,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,684,635.48	36,527.02	130,887	217,827.49	5,847.16	1,681,752.37
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,486,133.00	29,429.00	171,595	224,263.00	175,833.00	1,900,610.00
Plaza	100,000	2,950,000.00	68,000.00	184,000	251,000.00	.....	3,182,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,016,000.00	6,400.00	75,000	70,000.00	.....	1,078,000.00
State	100,000	4,315,000.00	329,000.00	192,000	142,000.00	261,000.00	5,395,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,520,000.00	31,000.00	153,000	110,000.00	.....	1,854,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,132,700.00	40,400.00	120,700	99,300.00	34,000.00	1,353,700.00
Union Square	200,000	1,924,546.88	37,140.12	177,010	379,405.98	237,750.00	2,822,474.65
United National	1,000,000	1,942,700.00	204,900.00	34,400	33,200.00	.....	1,001,900.00
Varick	100,000	754,100.00	5,400.00	64,400	107,400.00	400.00	757,000.00
Washington	100,000	706,842.00	47,573.00	41,998	93,073.00	16,826.00	767,645.00
Washington Hgts.	100,000	434,314.00	10,454.00	11,764	46,698.00	.....	303,526.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,473,400.00	45,700.00	170,400	174,600.00	7,800.00	1,589,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,400,119.00	12,720.00	95,245	142,819.00	126,466.00	1,550,683.00
Broadway	100,000	1,049,277.00	14,041.00	143,628	152,500.00	.....	1,188,432.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,397,900.00	85,800.00	42,700	133,000.00	53,300.00	1,429,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	328,600.00	6,000.00	38,000	41,500.00	24,000.00	330,600.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	735,300.00	42,800.00	28,900	39,800.00	17,700.00	688,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,910,500.00	348,000.00	110,300	330,000.00	.....	3,296,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,802,100.00	191,200.00	199,700	278,800.00	20,000.00	4,300,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	773,364.00	11,928.00	52,706	67,525.00	.....	895,574.00
Nassau National	300,000	2,722,900.00	185,600.00	352,000	562,000.00	33,000.00	4,141,000.00
National City	300,000	2,956,000.00	140,000.00	289,000	523,000.00	82,000.00	3,373,000.00
North Side	100,000	778,973.34	13,513.01	54,298	39,669.00	80,962.53	724,104.92
People's	100,000	1,290,800.00	47,000.00	70,100	49,500.00	52,200.00	1,241,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	546,032.00	10,684.00	43,090	67,693.00	24,303.00	535,069.00
Sprague Natloual	200,000	1,048,150.00	97,393.00	4,250	160,450.00	29,000.00	921,100.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	515,150.00	7,111.00	30,078	63,388.00	5,283.00	537,050.00
Union	200,000	1,227,500.00	47,200.00	94,400	82,200.00	171,400.00	1,282,800.00
Wallabout	100,000	818,600.00	39,200.00	20,000	42,500.00	38,300.00	805,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	557,175.00	17,200.00	24,350	83,450.00	37,500.00	646,200.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	703,700.00	48,800.00	10,000	120,400.00	.....	686,400.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,737,600.00	303,200.00	298,800	1,161,000.00	1,700,000.00	7,062,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,280,200.00	78,218.00	65,768	104,140.00	41,292.00	1,874,614.00
Second National	250,000	1,210,000.01	91,000.00	14,400	396,100.00	78,700.00	1,355,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,141,160.95	49,682.45	66,631	358,391.71	29,885.35	1,283,043.54
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,607,500.00	128,600.00	43,000	163,900.00	19,400.00	2,418,400.00
Second National	125,000	1,013,250.00	34,159.00	34,931	70,200.00	19,500.00	1,004,220.00
73,900,000	80,585,300	Total, National banks.					
9,972,700	15,422,600	Total, State banks.					
83 872 700	106 007 900	Totals					

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, April 30, 1902; 17 State banks, March 12, 1902.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,340,900	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,255,000	$3,016,000	$1,471,000	$17,820,000	$996,400
2,050,000	2,288,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,037,000	7,167,000	2,013,000	27,793,000	.....
2,000,000	1,246,700	Merchants' National	12,377,100	1,904,100	1,649,800	14,272,800	.....
2,000,000	2,496,300	Mechanics' National	13,213,000	1,961,000	1,274,000	13,172,000	.....
1,500,000	3,327,900	Bank of America	20,034,300	2,781,900	2,814,100	22,243,500	.....
1,000,000	285,600	Phenix National	5,225,000	804,000	385,000	5,109,000	49,200
10,000,000	7,383,400	National City	113,123,000	25,302,000	7,552,000	124,944,000	4,474,000
300,000	7,067,100	Chemical National	24,090,100	3,824,700	2,248,400	23,107,500	.....
600,000	273,100	Merch. Exch. National	4,821,900	663,500	584,100	5,065,700	235,100
1,000,000	2,044,100	Gallatin National	8,934,200	1,030,900	845,800	7,064,300	985,900
300,000	1,067,100	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,543,000	393,700	83,300	1,892,200	48,700
400,000	142,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,250,000	487,000	320,000	3,864,000	.....
200,000	161,900	Greenwich	1,197,300	111,900	141,100	1,089,100	.....
600,000	528,200	Leather Manuf. National	4,553,500	915,000	225,500	4,434,600	483,100
1,700,000	99,800	Seventh National	5,905,500	1,228,600	305,500	5,947,700	528,200
5,000,000	3,800,000	Am. Exchange National	29,283,000	3,502,000	2,067,000	22,904,000	4,511,000
10,000,000	7,237,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	70,525,100	8,925,800	7,025,900	61,710,300	7,490,000
1,000,000	1,902,100	National Broadway	6,889,900	1,311,000	195,200	6,028,900	448,000
1,000,000	1,416,300	Mercantile National	13,484,800	1,720,900	1,524,800	14,163,300	987,400
422,700	535,800	Pacific	3,317,400	119,000	516,700	3,887,100	.....
450,000	1,002,100	Chatham National	6,040,500	844,200	831,800	6,252,900	49,500
200,000	354,000	People's	2,099,100	161,700	317,800	2,783,000	.....
2,000,000	2,027,700	National Bank of N. A.	15,823,500	2,210,700	1,427,800	14,731,400	317,900
3,000,000	5,012,100	Hanover National	45,856,000	7,838,000	6,407,000	53,381,000	2,000,000
500,000	484,000	Irving National	4,288,000	581,400	591,500	4,477,000	243,500
1,550,000	603,400	National Citizens'	5,962,300	834,100	914,000	6,756,300	643,700
500,000	299,100	Nassau	2,836,100	390,000	362,200	3,210,100	.....
900,000	1,046,500	Market & Ful. National	9,215,100	907,600	729,100	6,504,300	50,000
1,000,000	247,900	National Shoe & Leather	3,983,900	946,400	212,400	4,558,900	49,200
1,400,000	1,788,700	Corn Exchange	22,749,000	3,731,000	2,883,000	28,831,000	.....
300,000	405,200	Oriental	1,973,000	218,500	286,700	1,910,000	.....
1,500,000	6,273,300	Imp. & Traders' National	23,743,000	4,121,000	1,220,000	21,453,000	45,700
2,000,000	4,192,700	National Park	50,747,000	15,902,000	4,227,000	68,051,000	49,400
250,000	152,100	East River National	1,197,500	128,300	195,100	1,344,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,666,500	Fourth National	23,924,900	3,572,200	2,737,400	23,178,400	50,000
1,000,000	590,100	Central National	10,302,000	1,983,000	1,436,000	12,255,000	500,000
300,000	1,175,900	Second National	9,646,000	1,528,000	1,102,000	10,459,000	276,000
10,000,000	11,960,100	First National	75,968,300	20,703,500	1,335,700	75,066,800	2,701,900
500,000	341,200	N. Y. National Exchange	5,539,800	1,073,500	372,300	5,681,200	492,100
250,000	796,200	Bowery	2,924,000	395,000	397,000	3,326,000	.....
200,000	804,100	N. Y. County National	4,010,000	873,400	436,200	5,045,100	50,000
750,000	410,100	German-American	3,337,700	560,200	223,700	3,248,600	.....
1,000,000	3,029,200	Chase National	39,962,600	10,059,300	2,251,200	48,071,800	50,000
100,000	1,485,800	Fifth Avenue	9,281,000	2,438,500	155,500	10,303,000	.....
200,000	902,700	German Exchange	2,459,000	222,000	635,000	3,280,000	.....
200,000	933,500	Germania	3,005,400	410,700	539,200	4,672,400	.....
300,000	1,171,200	Lincoln National	13,585,000	1,445,000	2,585,500	15,964,000	246,700
1,000,000	1,234,400	Garfield National	7,754,900	1,314,000	318,800	8,143,200	49,700
200,000	387,600	Fifth National	2,277,200	490,500	112,700	2,403,300	194,500
300,000	1,200,500	Bank of the Metropolis	6,232,200	1,660,200	638,000	9,523,800	.....
200,000	401,700	West Side	2,018,000	475,000	328,000	3,225,000	.....
500,000	1,108,100	Seaboard National	12,096,900	2,393,000	1,588,000	14,208,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,874,700	Western National	89,048,000	9,840,200	2,238,200	46,085,400	50,000
300,000	536,200	First National, B'klyn	4,373,000	453,000	589,000	4,400,000	75,000
500,000	829,300	Liberty National	7,114,500	1,500,700	425,000	7,264,300	497,700
1,000,000	458,100	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,023,500	531,500	376,200	3,786,600	.....
500,000	563,200	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,641,100	1,038,400	542,200	8,664,000	100,000
350,000	489,300	Astor National	4,310,900	842,000	132,000	4,246,000	350,000
500,000	422,400	Hide & Leather National	5,276,200	434,100	163,900	2,616,200	380,000
83,872,700	106,007,900	Totals	881,070,400	172,374,700	76,645,800	942,868,600	31,410,800

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, April 30, 1902; 17 State banks, March 12, 1902.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 14..	1,574,775
Same week last year.....	4,626,942
To date this year.....	82,642,293
Corresponding date last year.	168,490,337

Bonds for the week.....	$12,306,500
Same date last year.....	$23,604,100
To date this year.....	$451,078,600
Corresponding date last year.	$603,695,200

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	June 15, '01.	June 14, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	3,141,458	1,158,015	1,983,038
Industrial	1,485,329	416,200	1,069,129

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	June 15, '01.	June 14, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$23,212,500	$10,968,000	$12,244,500
Industrial ...	377,000	1,310,500	*933,500
Government ...	11,000	28,000	*17,000
State	3,500	.....	3,500

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $201,112,066; balances, $9,422,706; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $391,552.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@4.85; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.84⅛@4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞@5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20@25c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium; San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

FOREIGN

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 14, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 14.$12,278,500

	Week Ended June 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105¾	105¾	103½	105½	19½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	109	109	109	109	2
American Bicycle 5s	65¼	66	65¼	66	17
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼	18
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	15
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90	90	90	90	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	136½
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	102	102	102	102	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	94	94	93¾	93¾	13
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	18
Atlantic & Danville 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	8
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96½	96½	96¾	96½	73
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	52½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97½	98	97½	97⅝	12
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	47½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	91	91	91	91	2
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	82	82	82	12
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	103	103¾	103	103¾	22
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	19
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	4½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. trust 5s	125	125	125	125	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	39
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109¼	109	109½	13
Central Branch Railway (M. Pac.) 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	20
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108¾	108¾	109	109	97
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	82	83	81½	82	139
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	37	37	36½	37	46
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	21½	22¼	21¼	21¼	43
Central of New Jersey general 5s	139	139½	139	139½	41
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	138	138½	138	138¼	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	102½	103	102½	103	93
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	87	87⅝	87	87⅝	105
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	108	108½	108	108⅛	146
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	120	120½	119¾	120	18
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	85¼	85½	85½	85¼	8
Chicago & Alton 3s	85¼	86	85⅞	86	32
Chicago & Alton 3½s	96	96⅞	93⅞	96¼	1,644
C. B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	108	108	108	108	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106½	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	109½	109½	109¼	109½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111¼	111¼	111	111	3
Chi. & East. Illinois sinking fund 6s	124⅝	124⅝	124½	124½	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	124	124	124	124	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116¾	116¾	116½	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	10
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	117	117	117	117	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	137½	137½	137	137	12
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	129½	129½	129½	129½	10
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	112	112	112	112	113
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	90	90¾	90	90¾	18
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	49
C., C., C. & St. L. general 4s	104	104	104	104	10
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103⅝	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	104¼	104½	103½	103¾	767
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	84½	85	84½	85	18
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	85	85¼	84½	85	13
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	95½	95⅝	95	95⅝	33
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67¼	67⅞	67	67½	333
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	104¼	104¼	103⅜	104	34
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	110¾	111	110½	111	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98¼	98	98	5
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	7
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	53	56	53	57½	319
Detroit Southern 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	36
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	3
Erie general 4s	87¾	89	87¾	89	183
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100⅞	102	100⅞	101½	33
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95	95	94⅞	95	136
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	113	113½	113	113⅜	188
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	90	90½	90	90½	10
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Green Bay debenture, B	21¼	21½	20¾	21¼	268
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅝	110⅜	105⅝	105⅝	11
Houston & Texas general 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	1
International Paper 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅞	72½	72	72	40
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	91	91¼	90½	91	73
Kentucky Central 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	90½	90½	90	90	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109¼	109	109½	14
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	6
Long Island general 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	31
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	46
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	52
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	8
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	6
Metropolitan St. Ry. of New York gen. 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Mexican Central 4½s	96⅛	96¼	96	96	50
Mexican Central consol. 4s	83	84½	83	84½	258
Mexican Central 1st income	31½	33¼	31⅝	33¼	382
Mexican Central 2d income	21	22½	22	21¾	91
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	122½	123¼	122½	123¼	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Pacific ext. 6s	127	127	127	127	5
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	118	118	118	118	0
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103¼	103¼	103½	103¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅞	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83½	84⅜	83½	84¼	76
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	85¼	87⅞	85½	86	114
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	123½	122	123	53
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	117	117⅝	117	117⅝	20
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	1
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, gtd	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129	129	128¾	128¾	3
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	104	104	104	104	1
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79½	79½	79⅝	79⅝	3
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95⅜	95⅜	94⅞	95⅛	62
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	93	93	93	93	10
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	104½	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10
New York Central general 3½s	106½	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
New York Central ext. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	103	103	103	103	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	6
New York Dock 4s	97	97	97	97	15
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97¼	97½	97⅜	97½	37
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	8
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	9
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	92¼	92⅝	92	92⅝	253
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	11
Norfolk & Western general 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Northern Pacific 3s	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	61
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105¼	104⅝	105¼	200½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¼	103¼	102½	103	14
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	118¾	119	118¾	118¾	8
Oregon Short Line 6s	127	127	127	127	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	108	108	106	106	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50 per cent. pd	104	104¼	103¾	104¼	235½
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73¾	74	73¾	74	25
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	100¼	99	100¼	25
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 3½s, Series E	97	97⅛	97	97½	10
Pitts., Cin., Ct. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115	115	115	115	2
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	132	132	132	132	4
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Reading general 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	121
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	21
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-4s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117	117	116½	117	24
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94⅝	94¼	94¼	94½	16
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	97	97⅛	97	97⅛	14
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	114
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87	87½	87	87	20½
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	115¾	115¾	115½	115½	24
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Central 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended June 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minn. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115½	115½	115¼	115½	10
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	60
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	30
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	32
Southern Pacific 4½s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	14
Southern Pacific 4s	92¼	92¾	92¼	92⅝	132
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1912	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	6
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	53
Southern Railway 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	18
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	71¼	71¾	71	71	21
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	16	15	15½	43
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119½	119¾	119¼	119¼	9
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	95
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	83¾	82¾	82¾	12
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106	106¼	105⅞	105⅞	43
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	1,288
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	87	87	87	87	10
Virginia Midland general 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	119¾	119⅞	16
Wabash debenture, Series B	74½	78	74¼	77⅜	1,755
Wabash 2d 5s	112	112½	111⅝	111⅝	8
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88⅝	8
West Shore 4s	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	15
West Shore 4s, registered	115¼	115½	113½	115½	20
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	99	99½	99	99	8
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	5
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	107	107	107	107	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95	96	95	96	116
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	94	94	93¾	94	20
Total sales					$12,278,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 14, 1902.

United States 3s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
United States 4s, 1925, registered	136	136	136	136	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111	111	111	5
Total sales					$18,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 14, 1902.

U. S. of Mexico sinking fund 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Grand total					$12,306,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅞	Apr. 14	100½	Apr. 7	106⅞ Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109½	Mar. 7	106½	Jan. 8	109½ May 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112¾	Feb. 7	109½	June 5	109½ June 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	110½	June 5	111 June 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	136	June 11	136 June 11
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾ Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	105¼	Apr. 23	105¼ May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾ Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	107½	June 10	107½ June 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109½ Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	109	Apr. 14	109¼ Apr. 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107 May 10
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100¼ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½ Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111 Ma'. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	106¼	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106 May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½ Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	136½ July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1883. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96 June 6
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small.	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 Oct. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼ June 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	9½ June 5
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	90⅜	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¾ June 7

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s. M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	100	June 9

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Car & F.	1½	Kan. City So.	3¼
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	2
Am. Linseed	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Loco. pf.	2	Met. Street	2
Am. Snuff.	2	Met. Sec. Sub. Certs.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
A., T. & S. Fe	2	Mo. Pacific	5⅝
A., T. & S. Fe pf.	2	Nat. Lead	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Butterick Co.	6¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	1¼	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Norf. & West.	2½
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅝
C., M. & St. P.	4⅝	Pennsylvania	1½
C., M. & St. pf.	1½	People's Gas	1⅜
Chi. & Northwest.	5⅝	Reading	2⅝
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1⅛	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tran.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1¼
Col. Southern	1⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	2⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	St. L. Southw.	1½
Corn Products	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	3	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Det. City Gas	5⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Dist. of Am.	2⅝	Texas Pacific	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	2⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	2⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	2
Geo. A. Fuller Co.	1¼	U. S. Red & Ref.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	2
Hock. Valley	2½	West. Un. Tel.	1⅛
Ill. Central	2⅝	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	6
Inter. Power	25	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Int. Steam Pump.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Int. Steam Pump pf.	4	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Iowa Central	3	Wis. Cen. pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	2⅝	Peo. & East	2
Can. of N. J.	3	Pullman Co.	25
Gen. Electric	6⅝	Rutland pf.	2½
Int. Silver pf.	1½	West. El. & Mfg.	4
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5		

Bond changes for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Det., M. & M. 1 s. f.	5
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Ed. El. Ill. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P. s. f. 8s	1	Det. & L. E. 5s	1¼
4s, Series A	1	H. T. Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Col. Mid. con. 4s	1	Ia. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 5-6s	1	Mo. pac. Nan. 6s	1
Den. & R. G. 1st 4s	1	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 5s	1
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	1	Ia.	1½
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1⅛	T. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅝	T., P. & W. 1st	1½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	3⅝
Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s	1	West Shore 4s	1½
Mor. & Ess. gtd. 7s	1	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. L. S. coll. tr. 3½s	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st	1½
r.	2¼		
Pac. of Mo. 2d	2½		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	1
Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1⅛	Kan. & Mich. 4s	4
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2½	Mo. K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	1⅞
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1¼
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1	Norf. & W. gen. 6s	1½

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, June 9 to 14.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maravel	Trinidad	$99
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,247
Philadelphia	La Guayra	1,900
Aragonia	Singapore	1,500
American Silver Coin—		
Maraval	Trinidad	134
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,569
Alliance	Colon	370
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alliance	Colon	2,880
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	2,000
Altai	Puerto Colombia	42
Gold Bullion—		
Esperanza	Havana	714
Santiago	Tampico	567
Altai	Puerto Colombia	71,947
Silver Bullion—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	479
Esperanza	Havana	1,426
Santiago	Tampico	17,227
Altai	Puerto Colombia	18,130
Wells-Fargo Co. Ex.	Amapala	67,296
Total		$209,467

Exports, New York, June 9 to 14.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
June 10—St. Louis	London, S. B.		$275,415
June 10..Caribbee	Georgetown, S.C. (Mex.)		1,178
June 11—Esperanza	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)		2,000
June 12—Seminole	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)		11,500
June 12—Seminole	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)		29,500
June 12—Seminole	Turk's Island, G. C., (U. S.)		500
June 13—Etruria	London, S. B.		208,640
Total			$528,733

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 6—Paloma	Isagua, G. C. (U. S.)		$300
Total			$529,033

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 14, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J 100 Mar 13	95⅝ Jan 3	100 June 6	.. ..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O* 105⅝ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	103⅜ June 14	103¼ 103½
Do registered	A O* 105⅝ Mar 22	103 Jan 16	103 May 22	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov. 95¾ Jan 4	92 Jan 22	93⅜ June 11	93½ 94
Do do registered	Nov. 94⅜ Jan 8	93½ Mar 24	94½ Apr 15	.. ..
Do atamped	95¾ Jan 8	91¼ June 6	91¼ June 14	91½ 92
Do debenture 4s, Series I, 1914	F A 95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	92 ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	....	103¾ De 20,01	112½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J* 97 Apr 29	94¾ Jan 2	96¼ June 14	96¼ 96½
Do do registered	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O 104¾ Jan 28	102 May 20	103 June 14	102½ 103
Do do registered	103¼ Feb 5	102 Jan 6	102½ Feb 19	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S 106 Jan 16	104 Jan 14	107 June 6	106 108
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N* 93¼ Apr 25	90½ Jan 16	01 June 10	90½ ..
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N* 101 Feb 18	97½ May 21	07⅞ June 10	97½ 98
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J 91⅞ Jun 9	90⅝ Feb 21	91⅝ June 14	91⅝ ..
Do do registered	.. ....	....	1907 Ja 4, 01	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	....	105¼ Oct. 05	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gen. g. 5s, 1919	F A	....	111 My 22,00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	....	112 No 4,01	109 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1037	M S* 119½ Feb 20	117¾ Mar 5	118 Apr 5	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J O*	....	120 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A 130¼ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D* 129¼ Mar 10	127½ Feb 26	127¼ May 17	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	....	No 18,00	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J 102 Apr 18	102 Apr 18	102 Apr 18	100¾ ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D 106¾ May 22	103¾ Jun 5	103⅜ June 14	103⅝ 104
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O* 125⅜ Mar 17	122 Jan 2	125 June 12	124½ ..
Do do registered	A O 124½ Feb 14	124½ Feb 28	124½ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O* 118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼ ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada Southn. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J 107½ Apr 24	103¼ Jan 2	106⅜ June 14	106⅜ 106⅞
Do 2d 5s, 1013	M S 111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	106½ June 13	100 110
Do do registered	M S*	....	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D 95 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	95 June 3	92½ 95
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1037	M N 102¾ Apr 15	100½ Jan 28	100 June 3	108½ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A 122 May 27	119½ Mar 10	122 May 27	122½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N* 113½ Apr 12	106½ Jan 3	109 June 14	108¾ 109⅛
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	....	Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	80½ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	82 June 14	82 83
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	44½ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	37 June 11	36 37
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21 Apr 12	18½ Jan 8	22 June 9	21 24
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D 93¾ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 May 22	90½ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946	J J	....	05 Dec. 27,00	100 ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J*	....	05 Je 27,99	110½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J 112½ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112½ Apr 30	.. 114½
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N* 103¾ Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101½ May 24	101¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	J J* 141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	135¾ June 13	140 ..
Do do registered	Q J 130¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	135¾ June 11	135¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J* 114 Jan 27	113¾ Jan 21	114 Feb 11	114½ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	M 100 Mar 27	103 Mar 11	100 Mar 27	.. 104
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M 105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ June 10	.. 102¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O 112 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	112 ..
Do g. 5s, Jan., 1911	J 117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	113 June 6	113 116¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N 125½ Apr 30	119½ May 14	120 June 13	119½ 120¾
Do do registered	M N	....	120½ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S 110¼ Feb 27	105¾ Jan 2	108⅝ June 13	103 108¼
Do do registered	M S	....	103 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J* 115½ May 15	103½ May 15	114 May 29	114 116
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J 103½ Apr 2	104 Jan 4	104⅜ June 11	104½ 105¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J	....	101½ De 2, 01	99 101
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	....	101¼ Ap 29,99	108 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N 104½ Mar 15	103¼ Jan 10	104½ Mar 15	102 ..
Miss. R. Bridge 1st ls. s. f. 1912	A O*	....	No 10, 01	.. ..
Chi. & Alton rel. 3s, 1949	A O* 88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	89¼ June 13	85 85½
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J* 89 Jan 11	81 Jan 2	89 June 11	85½ 86
Do registered	J 83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J* 106¾ Jun 6	104⅜ Jan 6	106¾ June 13	105⅜ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	....	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	J 101½ Jan 17	100¾ Feb 24	101½ June 12	101⅛ 102
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J* 103⅛ Mar 31	102 Jan 7	102⅝ June 5	102⅜ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O* 116¼ Mar 14	113¾ Apr 3	113¾ Apr 18	113¾ ..
Do do-4s, 1919	M S 105 May 14	105 May 14	104½ May 14	104½ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N 111½ Feb 20	109¾ Jun 14	109¾ Jun 14	109¼ 110
Do do registered	M N	....	109¾ Au 7, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S* 100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N 110 Feb 20	107½ May 2	108 June 9	108 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S 122 Jan 24	118¾ May 19	118¾ June 13	118¾ ..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D* 114 May 19	111 Jan 13	111 June 13	110½ 111½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O* 132½ May 21	128¾ Apr 4	133¼ May 21	129¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N* 126½ Apr 17	122½ Jan 21	124¾ June 11	124¼ ..
Do do registered	M N* 124¾ May 31	123¾ May 31	123¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	J J 125 May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J* 133½ Jun 4	126 Jan 10	132½ June 9	131½ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J* 116½ Jun 9	111 Jan 14	115½ June 9	111½ ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J* 113 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	111½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J 103 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	106 Apr 4	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J 113 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	114⅝ June 2	115¾ 116⅞
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J 117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 7	117 June 10	.. ..
Do do registered	Q J	....	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J 104¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 20	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sub. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 120⅜ Mar 31	120¼ Mar 31	120¼ Mar 31	.. ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J* 124⅜ Apr 3	118⅝ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 23	122¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J 118 Mar 31	114¾ Jan 14	117½ May 6	117 117¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J 121¾	....	120 June 2	120¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J 115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 16	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. nssu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	....	107½ Jy 18,00	130½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J 124 Apr 2	122¾ Feb 28	123¾ June 9	122¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J 110½ Apr 16	108½ Jan 21	110½ Apr 16	110 111½
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J 182½ Jan 22	182½ Jan 22	182½ Jan 22	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J 110 Mar 19	115¾ May 23	115¾ May 23	115¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J* 103¾ Feb 7	100¾ Feb 7	102¾ Feb 7	100¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J 111½ Apr 4	111 Jan 7	117 June 5	117¼ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J* 115 Mar 3	115 Mar 3	116 Mar 4	116 ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 121¾ Apr 15	119¾ Jan 10	123¾ May 21	120½ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D 117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	114½ 116¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D* 124¾ Feb 20	123¾ May 14	123¾ May 14	120½ 121½
Chi., & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F 141 Jan 23	137 Jan 12	137 June 12	139¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D* 104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	101¼ June 11	101⅜ ..
Do do registered	J D* 104 Apr 7	101¼ Jun 3	101¼ June 14	101⅜ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 107½ May 8	107½ May 8	107½ May 8	107¾ 108
Do do registered	F A 15	....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	....	111 Oc 2, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	....	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O* 118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	118 Mar 3	113½ 117½
Do do registered	A O*	....	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O* 110 Apr 10	108¾ Jan 2	109 June 4	108 ..
Do do registered	A O*	....	107¾ My 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	M N* 109½ Feb 27	107¼ May 8	107¾ May 27	107½ 108¼
Do do registered	M N*	....	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15 117¼ Mar 22	114 May 10	114¾ May 23	111½ ..
Do do registered	A O 15	....	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N* 124 Apr 21	121½ Jan 3	123¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	....	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	....	113 Ja 23,01	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S* 109½ Mar 7	109½ Mar 7	109¾ Mar 7	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	....	110¼ Au 30,01	108⅝ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N* 119¾ Apr 2	116¾ Jan 10	119¾ June 10	116 ..
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N* 137¾ Apr 10	135¾ May 17	135¾ June 5	135¾ 135
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A 128¾ Jan 8	127⅝ Mar 12	126 Apr 25	133¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S 142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	138¼ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J 139¾ Jan 10	139½ Jan 3	139¾ Jan 10	138¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	....	Fe 21,01	102¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	M N 110¾ May 2	110¼ May 2	110½ May 2	107¾ ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J* 122 Apr 29	122 Jan 6	131½ May 22	130½ 132½
Do registered	J J* 129¼ Mar 11	129¼ Mar 11	129¼ Mar 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J 113¾ Apr 18	104¾ Jan 6	112 June 13	112 112¾
Do do registered	J J 112 Mar 25	103 Jan 2	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J 99¾ May 20	99 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	99½ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	....	85¾ Au 25,00	90¾ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	....	97 De 12,00	98½ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O* 110¼ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110¼ Apr 4	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	....	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D 142 Apr 30	138¼ Jun 5	138¾ June 5	138 ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J 140 May 21	140 Jan 3	143¾ Mar 25	138 ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J 140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O 130¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	128¾ June 10	128¼ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J 108¾ Apr 17	87 Jan 2	108¾ June 12	90 91
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M 119 May 21	118 May 5	119 May 21	107 113
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D* 109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J 114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	111¾ ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	....	111½ De 9, 01	109½ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	....	112½ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N 115½ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	113¾ May 7	114½ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D 104¾ Apr 17	102 Jun 3	102¾ June 13	102 102½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J 102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	101 ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J* 103¾ May 19	103¾ May 19	103¾ May 19	102¼ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N* 104¾ Apr 7	102½ May 23	104 June 12	102¾ ..
Do do registered	M N*	....	99 My 4, 99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	....	100 Je 14, 01	98 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J S*	....	100 No 22,99	104 ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	....	100 Nov., 94	104 104¼
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F 106 Jan 20	105 Jan 28	105¾ Apr 5	.. ..
C., San. & Cleve. 1st g. 6s, 1928	J D 115¾ Apr 23	115 Mar 27	115 Apr 23	115¾ ..
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D 134¾ Jan 7	133¼ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	127½ 130
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J 138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	136½ ..
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	F A	....	No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O 102 Mar 3	95¼ Jan 6	100 June 13	99 100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A 82¾ Feb 21	72 May 16	74 June 13	73 75
C., R. & N. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O* 106½ May 17	114¼ Apr 2	116¾ May 27	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J 128 Jun 6	127½ Jan 27	128 June 6	127½ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	J J* 87 Feb 27	88 Jan 2	85 June 12	84¼ 84¾
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J* 90¾ Mar 24	82¼ Mar 24	85 June 11	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A 96¾ Apr 21	91 Jan 2	95¾ June 13	95½ 96
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S* 120¾ Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	117¼ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N 138 Apr 1	136½ Jan 28	138 Apr 1	134¼ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D 141 Apr 24	137¾ Jan 28	137¾ June 10	.. 138
Do do registered	J D	....	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J 137 May 19	133¼ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	135¾ ..
Do registered	J	....	135½ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A* 118¾ May 2	116¾ Mar 31	118¾ May 2	117 119
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N 105¾ Mar 5	103¾ Apr 29	103¾ June 2	103¾ ..
Syr. Bing & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O* 117 Mar 12	114¾ May 5	114¾ May 28	114 ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S* 144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	140 ..
Do registered	M S*	....	149 Au 5, 01	111 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O 115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	112¾ ..
Do registered	A O	....	122 Je 6, 90	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O 109 Jun 12	108¾ Apr 2	109 June 12	108¾ ..
Do do registered	A O 111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N 151½ Apr 2	147½ Jun 3	147¾ June 3	147½ ..
Do registered	M N	....	151 Ja 17,01	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J 104½ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	104 June 13	103¾ 104¼

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J 112 Jan 6	110¼ Mar 17	110¼ May 26	110½ 111¾
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D 113¾ Apr 17	109¾ Jun 2	111 June 13	108¼ 110¾
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D* 90 Jan 6	87 May 26	87 May 26	85 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	....	111 Fe 28,01	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D 101 Jun 10	101 Jun 10	101 June 10	100 ..
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995	J D 95½ May 15	92¼ Jan 24	95½ May 15	93 94
Det. M. & M. 1d gr. 3½s, Sec. A, 1911	Oct. J 90 Apr 7	90 Jan 3	87¾ June 14	.. ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D 87¾ Apr 25	84¼ Feb 6	85¾ June 13	03 ..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S 95½ Feb 28	92¾ Mar 26	93 June 11	03 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O* 115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	114½ June 9	112¾ ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J 115 May 20	111 Jan 20	116 May 20	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N 115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N 118 May 14	115¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S* 122 Jan 25	119¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	118¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S 116¾ Apr 16	116 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O* 121¾ Jan 13	120 May 26	120 May 26	118¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D 109¾ Jan 16	106¾ Jan 13	109¾ Jan 16	106¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S* 142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	139 June 6	139 141½
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S* 133 Feb 25	130 May 21	136 May 21	135 139
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds, 1996	J 102 Jun 12	98¼ Feb 4	101¾ June 14	101½ 102
Do registered	J	....	90 Au 16,01	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J 90 Jan 2	87¼ Mar 11	89 June 14	88 89¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	M S* 92 Jan 28	92 Jan 28	92 June 13	94¾ 95¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D 133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N 125¾ Apr 25	123¾ May 1	124 June 12	123 124¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D 103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Apr 1	104¼ 105
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O* 196¼ May 20	196¼ May 20	195½ May 21	137 ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & Litst c. 6s, 1913	J J* 118½ Apr 23	118¼ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	118¾ ..
N. Y. & Green'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	J 124½	....	124½ Jan 29	124½ 125¾
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O 118 Mar 8	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 22	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J 118 Mar 5	115½ Jan 13	117 May 29	117 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A 103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A* 110¼ Jan 13	109 Feb 19	110 Mar 31	.. ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M N 116½ May 3	116 Jan 24	116½ May 3	117¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D 113¾ May 20	112½ Jan 17	114½ June 11	114¾ ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	....	....	No 10,97 .. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J* 126¼ Jun 6	123 May 9	125¾ June 6	126 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	A O 112 Mar 18	103¾ Jan 7	112 Mar 18	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O 112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	....	110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J 116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	114 116
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	....	100 Se 6, 00	107¼ ..
Do con. g. os, 1943	J J* 106½ Feb 26	106½ Feb 26	103½ Feb 26	107¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	....	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J J* 110¾ May 28	106 Jan 30	110¾ June 14	113¾ 113¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J* 92½ Apr 4	88 Feb 6	90¾ June 14	90 91½
Gnl., U. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O 106¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 May 22	104 106
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J 106	....	106 De 12,98	113¾ ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J* 111¾ Mar 20	109½ Jan 27	111¾ Mar 20	113¾ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	80⅜ May 23	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	25 Apr 9	9¾ Jan 3	21¾ June 14	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J* 112 May 2	107¼ Jan 7	110¾ June 12	110½ 111¼
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O* 106 Mar 19	105¾ Apr 28	106¾ Apr 28	105 107
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J 116 Feb 15	115 Jan 24	115¾ Apr 5	115¾ ..
Do registered	J J	....	113¾ Mr 12,00	113 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J 103⅜ Feb 15	101½ Mar 25	101½ Mar 25	105½ ..
Do do registered	J J	....	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O 105¾ Jan 20	105 Apr 17	106¾ May 20	105½ ..
Do do registered	....	....	102 Oc 4, 01	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N* 106 Jan 31	103½ May 1	103¾ May 19	104 ..
Do do registered	....	....	104½ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	.. ..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	....	102½ Sep., 86	110 ..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J* 101¼ Apr 2	100½ Feb 4	101½ Apr 2	100¾ 101¾
Do Mid. Rlv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*	....	123 May 24,99	120 ..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J 84½ May 8	84½ May 23	84½ May 23	88½ ..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J 100¾ May 8	100¾ May 8	100¾ May 8	100½ 101¾
Do do registereu	....	....	101½ Oc 22,99	.. ..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	J J	....	100 No 7, 00	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A* 114¾ Jan 3	113¼ Feb 24	113¾ Feb 24	112 ..
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	J Lj	....	1124 My 16,01	123 ..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	M S	....	99 No 22,98	.. ..
Cin. St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	J D 15 151 Apr 15	129½ Feb 11	131 May 23	130¼ ..
Do do registered	J D 15	....	124 Se 24, 01	127¼ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J D 15 104¾ Apr 11	104¾ Apr 11	104¾ Apr 11	.. ..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D*	....	106 Oc 16,01	106 ..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S* 104¾ Jan 2	101 Mar 3	101 Mar 3	100 ..

1902-1903

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do deb. 5s of 1834-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Apr 12	103 June 10	103¼	..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾ Jan 3	102¾ Apr 1	102¾ Apr 17	103	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1936-1995	*J D	101¾ Apr 28	101¾ Apr 11	101¾ Apr 29	100	101
Do do registered	*J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100	101
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995	*M N	101¾ Apr 3	100¾ Jun 10	100¾ June 10	100¾	101
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ No 21,01	100¾	101
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	88 Jan 7	84¾ May 20	85½ June 14	85	85½
Do do registered	*F A	96¼ Jan 16	93 Jun 9	93 June 9	..	93¾
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 23	93¾ Apr 1	94¾ May 23	94	95
Do do registered	*F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 15	93¼ Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10,01	108	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	93	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Jy 6, 00	108½	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 15,01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	115¾ Jun 12	112 Jan 20	115¾ June 12	113½	..
Do registered	J J	115¾ Jun 11	111¾ Jan 22	113¾ June 13	113½	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞ Mar 3	107¼ Jan 7	107⅞ Apr 22	105	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	104¾ Jan 2	104¼ May 15	104¾ May 20	105	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109¾ Feb 17	108 Feb 11	109¾ May 14	104½	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	111 Feb 6	111 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	112	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	146¾ Ap 12,01	140¼	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	118¾ De 4,01	115¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½ Feb 6	128¾ Apr 25	130 May 28	126	130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	130 Jun 14	130 June 14	127¾	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	110½	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N			115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121¼ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121¾ May 1	..	123
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½ Mar 12	123¾ May 12	123¾ May 12	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Ogd. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*J D	114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 22	113¾ Apr 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110½ No 25,01	..	111
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108 Jan 6	105¾ May 29	105¾ June 13	105½	106
Do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 18,01	100	100½
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	214 Apr 16	204½ Jan 26	214 Apr 16	215	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,00	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	212¾ Apr 21	207 Mar 10	212¾ Apr 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½ Jan 14	133½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	132½	135½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	108½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	105¾	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¼ Jan 4	103 Mar 3	103¾ June 13	103¾	104
Do do registered $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¼ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133¾ Mar 10	130 Jun 10	134 June 10	132	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	135¾ May 26	132 Feb 18	133¾ May 23	132	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾ May 26	135 Apr 3	135¾ May 26	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¼ Mar 21	101¼ Apr 12	101¾ June 13	101¾	102
Registered	..	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	92¾ Jun 13	92 Jun 6	92¾ June 14	92¾	92¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 1, 01	102	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	J J*	104¼ Apr 21	101¼ Jan 10	102 June 2	102¼	..
N. F. Ry p. lm. ry & L. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾ Mar 31	104¼ Jan 13	105¼ June 14	105	105½
Do registered	Q J	105½ Feb 27	103¾ Apr 12	104 June 7	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾ Jan 21	72 May 3	74¼ June 14	71	74½
Do do registered	Q F	73 Jan 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97 Jan 2	95¼ Jan 22	96¼ June 14	96¼	96⅝
Do do registered		96¾ Jan 10	94¾ Mar 13	95 May 16	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129⅜ May 1	123⅜ May 1	129⅜ May 1	..	..
Do registered certificates	..	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jy 28,99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122 Apr 15	121 Jan 31	122 Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾ Feb 28	110¼ Apr 4	111¾ June 3	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 10	..	94½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	119½ May 29	118½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Je 3, 01	115	118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108 June 2	110	114
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½ Mar 12	112 Jan 6	113¾ June 2	..	112
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½ May 13	102½ May 14	102½ May 14	102¼	104
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102 Apr 14	101¼ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	99¾	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½g, 1921	J J*	113½ May 26	111¾ Feb 4	113½ June 5	113	113½
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾ May 26	111¾ Jan 10	112¾ June 9	112¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	96	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S.B., 1941	*F A	99 Jan 3	97½ Mar 7	97⅞ May 27	96½	97¼
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 May 28	97½ May 12	98 May 28	96	98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	122½ May 2	121¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22,00	122¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	102½	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116¼ Feb 15	114⅜ Apr 2	115 June 11	114½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	114¾ Apr 2	114¾ Apr 7	114⅝	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Fe 14,01	113	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 4, 01	106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½ May 26	97 Jun 13	97½ June 13	95½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132 Jun 13	130 Jan 24	132 June 13	132	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	130 Jan 24	131½ May 2	132	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	127	130
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110½ Mar 8	109	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.		104½ May 2	103¾ May 19	104¾ June 14	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	107	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	111½ Mar 19	112½	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 May 1, 00	115	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 4s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130½ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¾ Feb 10	128	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	124 Apr 21	124½ Apr 30	124½	126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112 May 24	111	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117 Jan 17	113½ May 19	114 June 13	113	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 26,98	122	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11,01	124½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	114	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102 Jun 11	100 Jan 16	102 June 11	101¾	102¼
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	101 Apr 23	..	101¼
Pitts., Y. & Asb. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	100¼ Jun 2	97½ Jan 14	100¾ June 14	100	100½
Do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	95½ Apr 1	96¼ June 13	96¼	96½
Rio Grande W. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾ May 8	100 Jan 2	102 June 11	101½	102½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Scr. A, 1940	*A O	95¾ Mar 1	92¾ Apr 1	93¾ May 27	93½	95
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	93½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¾ Apr 4	112½ Mar 20	114 May 13	111½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¾ Apr 30	82 Feb 6	83½ Apr 30	..	84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 9	91 Jan 2	94¼ May 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98¾ Mar 1	95 Jan 4	98¾ June 14	98¼	99¼
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½ Jan 7	107 May 14	107½ May 12	107½	109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	107 May 14	107½	109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 28	131½ Jan 7	131½ June 2	131¾	133
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118 Jan 28	115¾ Jan 7	118 May 21	117	119
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100 Jan 5	96 June 5	100 June 5	100	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98½ Feb 5	96½ Jan 2	97½ Juns 14	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	123½ De 2, 01	125½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾ Mar 31	90¾ Jan 2	91 June 13	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½ Apr 15	96¾ Jan 2	99⅜ June 14	96⅜	99⅝
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	88 Apr 14	77 Jan 3	87 June 11	86½	87
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾ May 26	80⅜ May 12	81⅜ June 3	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117 Feb 7	114½ May 16	115¾ June 12	114¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½ Apr 30	137¾ Jan 11	141 Apr 30	140	..
Do do registered	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	139¼	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½ May 27	114 Feb 24	115¼ June 11	114⅜	115¼
Do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¼ Apr 7	115⅝ May 26	115⅝ May 26	115	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109 Apr 23	106 Jan 6	107¾ May 27	105½	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 0, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	106¾ June 3	106½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼ Apr 24	140¼ Mar 7	141¼ Apr 24	140½	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125 Apr 17	124½ Mar 26	124½ June 12	123½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½ Jan 8	124⅜ Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	123	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
St. Pa. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	123 Ds 31,01	123½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	114½	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	95¼ No 30,01	..	..
Ala Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110 May 28	110 May 28	110 May 28	110	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	87 Au 22,01	93¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	93¼ Mar 11	89¼ Jan 8	93 Apr 7	93	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	87¼ Apr 28	84 Apr 10	85½ June 14	85½	86
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	106½ Apr 30	102¾ May 24	103¾ Juns 14	103¾	103¼
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝ Fe 15,97	114¾	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	96¼ Mar 3	99	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 4, 01	108	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101⅞ Apr 4	99 Jan 2	99¼ June 10	99¼	99⅞
Do 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	93⅞ May 1	92 Jun 6	92¾ June 13	92¼	92⅝
Do do registered	J D	95 Apr 10	94¾ Mar 24	95 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 26,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	104 Jan 8	101¼ Feb 11	103 June 12	102⅞	103
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	97¾ Js 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89 Feb 15	87 Jan 2	87⅝ Juns 14	87¾	88¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112 Apr 28	108¾ Mar 21	111¾ Juns 12	111½	112¼
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108 Mar 26	106 Mar 28	108 Mar 28	104	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	110¼ Apr 28	109¼ Feb 21	110¼ Apr 28	107¾	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112 Apr 28	106 May 14	108 May 14	106	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108 Feb 24	106 Feb 5	108 Feb 24	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112¾ Jun 4	110¼ Jan 27	112¾ June 5	112¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114½ Mar 20	110¾ May 16	110¾ May 16	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	96¼ Feb 9	93¾ Jan 9	94¼ June 11	95	96¾
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¼ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	129¼ Jan 10	122 Jan 13	125¾ Feb 5	123½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	131 Jan 6	133¼ May 28	133¼ May 28	132¾	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	100	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	117½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 7, 01	102	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92 Feb 14	87¼ Jan 16	90¾ June 14	90½	91
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112¾ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	113	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½ Apr 16	114 Mar 21	114½ May 26	114½	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¼ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105½ June 6	105⅝	106½
Do do Series B	..	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 23,01	106⅝	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110⅝ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110⅝ Jan 14	110⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119½ June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111 Feb 24	108¼ May 2	109⅝ June 13	109¼	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J	110½ Apr 28	105 Mar 12	110¾ Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	114½ Feb 14	111	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	123½ Jun 13	119¾ Jan 16	123½ June 13	123½	..
Do registered	J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99¼ Feb 27	97 Jan 6	98¾ June 5	98	99⅛
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	113 Mar 12	112½ Feb 5	115 Mar 18	115	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½ Apr 28	99½ Mar 20	101 June 9	100¾	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Mr 25,01	119	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98½ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	98½ June 13	97½	98½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Ja 12, 01	121⅜	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120½ Apr 17	117 Jan 17	119 May 20	118¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	120 Jan 7	122 June 11	121	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½ Jun 3	113¼ May 6	117¼ June 3	117	117¼
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	131 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	128 May 9	128	129¾
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	125¾ Jan 0	125 Jan 30	125 Jan 30	126¼	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½ May 3	120¾ Jan 24	122 May 8	121¾	123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 6s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	111¼ May 1	111¼	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	90 May 7	90 May 7	90 May 7	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	111 Apr 3	109 Jan 9	110 June 2	110¾	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936	*M N	115¾ May 5	113 Jan 13	115½ June 9	115¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	120¾	..
Do serial, Series D	M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 13,99	112	115½
Do serial, Series E	M S	.. ....	.. ....	114 Se 10,01	114½	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	93¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121 May 2	120 Feb 28	120½ May 15	120¼	..
Spokans Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jy 25, 00	125	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	114½ Mar 11	111½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1914	F A*	116½ Jan 24	116¼ Jan 24	116½ Mar 26	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115½ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115¼ May 15	113	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	104 Fe 15,01	103	105
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	119¼ June 12	119	120
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	98½ June 3	98	100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½ Jan 15	113¾ Mar 20	114 June 3	114½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾ Feb 14	94¾ Jun 9	94½ June 9	95	97¼
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93 Mar 10	91 Jan 3	93 June 10	93	93½
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼ Jun 10	90 Feb 27	92¼ June 10	..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87 Feb 13	81¾ Apr 15	83⅞ June 11	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99¼ May 5	97 Jun 6	97 June 6	97	99½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113 May 13	110¾ Jun 2	111¼ June 3	110¾	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	108⅞ Feb 24	101¾ Jan 13	105⅞ June 13	105⅞	106⅛
Do registered	J J*	100 Mar 4	104½ Mar 3	105¼ May 14	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	110¾ Apr 21	105¾ Jan 14	107⅜ June 14	107¼	107⅞
Do do registered	..	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	..	..
Ore. R. & N. cdn. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	104⅜ May 5	102 Jan 3	103 June 13	103	103½
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	129½ Jan 3	126 Feb 3	127 June 12	126½	127½
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½ Apr 18	117 Jan 2	118¾ June 11	118½	119½
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Oc 15,01	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Au 3, 01	114	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	113	116
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	121 Apr 30	118¼ Jan 13	119⅞ June 12	119¾	120¼
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114¾ Jan 18	110½ Mar 26	111⅜ June 12	111½	112⅜
Do deb., Series A, 1939

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 14, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913. *M N	116½ Apr 2	112 May 1	113 June 4	112¼	114
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	89¾ Feb 27	85 Feb 5	87 June 10	..	..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902. ...*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	65 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943. ...*F A	106¼ May 7	103 Mar 13	105¾ June 14	105¼	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911. F A*	111¼ Apr 24	102¼ Apr 15	106¾ June 14	103½	103¾
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919. .....*M N	115 Apr 3	112 Apr 11	115 Apr 11	100½	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919. .....A O	108 Jan 20	108 Jan 20	108 Jan 20	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926. .....J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926. .....J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951. J J*	106¼ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106¾ Feb 27	104½	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928. .. J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R. T Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917. A O	111½ Apr 8	108 Jan 16	110 June 12	110	111½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917. ..*J J	112¾ Apr 18	109 Jan 9	112¾ May 15	112½	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922. .J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910. ...*F A	104 Apr 8	101½ Feb 6	102¾ May 23	..	..
W., L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1919. J J	.. ....	.. ....	32 Ja 15, 00	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929. .....J J*	100¼ Mar 17	89¾ Feb 4	100 Mar 26	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397. .Q J	100½ Apr 8	100½ Apr 8	100½ Apr 8	..	..
Do registered. .....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928. .J J*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 00	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918. *M N	114½ Apr 28	114¼ Apr 28	114¼ Apr 28	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. .*J J	113¾ Feb 27	112 Apr 2	112¾ May 17	112¼	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950. ..*M N	108¾ Apr 30	106⅝ May 8	107 June 14	105	107
Mut. Union Tel. e. f. 6s, 1911. .....M N	113¼ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	110¾ May 5	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904. .....J J	104 May 9	104 May 9	104 May 9	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 14, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following sbowing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$894,168,821	$1,245,513,291	−28.2
Boston	108,103,679	113,338,005	− 6.4
Philadelphia	83,896,121	10,984,483	−23.8
Baltimore	18,062,965	19,534,717	− 7.6
Chicago	131,211,302	135,470,043	− 3.1
St. Louis	41,406,101	36,906,457	+12.0
New Orleans	8,861,084	8,501,322	+ 4.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,283,722,093	$1,650,289,317	−22.8
Other cities, 5 days	280,971,413	240,411,613	+18.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,564,693,476	$1,890,700,930	−17.1
All cities, 1 day	337,707,871	414,574,031	−18.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,902,401,347	$2,314,274,961	17.8

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,159,075	$11,675,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	10,707,350
Jan. 18	19,001,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,322,400	30,790,450	29,277,075
Feb. 1	26,624,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,870,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,352,450	24,015,075
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,846,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,350
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,976,275
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	3,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,004,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,038,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,579,250	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,732,125	17,498,750

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
June 15	$8,782,125	$17,498,750	$10,083,200
June 22	8,611,350	15,526,850	25,897,300
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,625	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,696,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,900
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,116,900
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,393,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	29,056,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,850,175	225,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	10,552,325	2,962,700
Sept 28	16,203,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,560,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,467,925	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,405,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,058,525
Nov. 2	10,482,850	5,350,400	*238,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,806,050	*2,783,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,998,775	*312,023
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,573,275	6,625,500
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	6,997,675	5,077,125	8,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,775	7,025,525
Dec. 21	5,785,325	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$13,302,350	1896	$20,077,050
1901	8,782,125	1895	37,054,900
1900	17,498,750	1894	76,376,575
1899	30,083,200	1893	8,770,800
1898	53,841,100	1892	23,545,850
1897	47,991,475	1891	10,484,825

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 14	$1,925,280,986	$51,921,447
June 7	1,241,207,222	57,290,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,331
May 24	1,356,068,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,979	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,248	78,597,379
April 26	1,934,900,911	68,813,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,500
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,991,043	68,112,159
March 29	1,172,962,961	43,674,045
March 22	1,388,077,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,224,303	61,629,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,183
March 1	1,480,914,603	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,538,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,124,101	59,711,628
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,645,534
Feb 1	1,375,689,618	80,961,023
Jan. 25	1,415,694,256	67,207,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,201,582
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,206,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,287,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,591,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,451,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,735	58,705,733
Dec. 7	1,540,898,651	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,823	53,429,379
Nov. 23	1,402,045,330	60,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,680	75,605,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,907,807	69,098,449
Nov. 2	1,536,813,915	71,837,108
Oct. 26	1,288,080,364	67,478,687
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,248,125
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,811
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,889,114
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,030,703
*Sept. 7	997,739,891	60,308,476
Aug. 31	1,125,833,498	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,979	46,900,648
Aug. 17	1,028,695,992	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,816,022
Aug. 3	1,183,136,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,572
July 20	1,582,696,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,391,140,455	86,508,815
*July 6	1,125,969,389	64,705,638
June 29	1,525,857,123	68,723,638
June 22	1,637,388,355	74,683,763
June 15	1,537,329,385	92,939,163

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.	
June 14.										
197	210	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	210 Apr. 14	199 Jan. 4		205	May 19, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus	6,000,000	Jan., 1902	3½	.. ..	.. ..		*245	Dec. 15, 1899
26½	..	Am. Agricultural Chemical	16,715,000	.. ..	..	30½ Apr. 30	26½ May 17		28½	May 24, 1902
86¾	88	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	87½ Apr. 29	82¼ Jan. 2		86	May 9, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		20	Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	.. ..	.. ..		70	July 15, 1901
190	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902	b	.. ..	.. ..		190	Dec. 12, 1901
222	228	Am. Express	18,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	4	244¾ Feb. 11	210 Jan. 13		223	June 5, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,383,800	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		2¼	Dec. 18, 1901
87	95	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902	1¾	88 Apr. 22	84 Mar. 10		91½	May 13, 1902
146	151	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31	140 Jan. 9		147	May 28, 1902
13	13¾	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	.. ..	..	17¾ Jan. 7	13¼ May 1		13¾	June 5, 1902
38	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.. ..	..	45¾ May 16	32 Jan. 4		40	June 5, 1902
92	95¼	Ass'd Merchants' 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1¼	96 Feb. 14	95 Feb. 14		95	Apr. 22, 1902
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902	3	.. ..	.. ..		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1902	1	.. ..	.. ..		100	Oct. 31, 1898
103	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan., 1902	2	106½ Jan. 17	103½ Jan. 17		106¼	Jan. 17, 1902
139	..	Buff., Roch. & Phila. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902	3	144 Feb. 19	139 Apr. 2		141½	June 2, 1902
160	185	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1902	3	185 Apr. 5	139 Feb. 13		170	Apr. 18, 1902
95	95½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1902	1½	97 May 22	85½ Jan. 6		95½	June 6, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1	.. ..	.. ..		108¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1	.. ..	.. ..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		39	Apr. 28, 1900
190	225	Chic., Bur. & Q	111,142,800	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15		194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
200	208	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,946,800	Feb. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15	195 Mar. 6		202	June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,500,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	.. ..	.. ..		102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	.. ..	.. ..		120	June 4, 1898
118½	121½	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	1¼	123½ Feb. 6	118 Jan. 21		121½	Apr. 28, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	8,000,000	.. ..	..	84½ May 22	35 Feb. 10		70½	June 4, 1902
75	77½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¾	99 May 21	77½ Jan. 27		90	June 5, 1902
90	95	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902	1¾	*192 Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23		*192	Apr. 23, 1902
192½	195	Cleve. & Pitts	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	4	140 Mar. 25	132 Mar. 25		138¼	April 2, 1902
134	138	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	13,333,300	Apr. 2, 1902	1¾	166 Jan. 23	152 Apr. 15		158	Apr. 25, 1902
160	166	Commercial Cable	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18	80 Apr. 24		80	Apr. 24, 1902
70	85	Consolidation Coal	25,000,000	.. ..	..	24¼ Jan. 9	23¼ Feb. 14		23¼	Feb. 14, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ..	..	87 Apr. 22	83¾ May 21		85¼	May 21, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902	1¾	.. ..	.. ..		..	..
280	285	**Del., Lack. & West**	26,200,000	Apr. 21, 1902	1¾	297 Feb. 4	253 Jan. 15		285	May 22, 1902
31	50	Den. & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	49 Jan. 10	40 Apr. 19		40	Apr. 22, 1902
25	65	Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	64 Jan. 10	40 Jan. 29		64	Feb. 24, 1902
143	..	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	150 June 7	150 June 20		150	June 7, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1902	3¾	.. ..	.. ..		405	Mar. 21, 1901
82	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1902	2½	104¾ Feb. 27	82 May ..		82	May 29, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,100	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.. ..	..	29 Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9		29	Jan. 9, 1902
65	68	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 2, 1902	1	67½ May 19	66¼ May 28		66¼	May 28, 1902
100	104	General Chemical pf	9,416,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	101½ May 23	100¾ May 20		101	June 6, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April, 1902	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*106½	Dec. 14, 1877
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞ Apr. 9	75 Jan. 8		84⅞	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4	102 Jan. 4		102	Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	May 1, 1902	1¾	.. ..	.. ..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1902	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*106	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		*105	May 20, 1899
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	May 26, 1902	50c	99 Feb. 7	90 Apr. 17		90	Apr. 17, 902
104½	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1902	2	.. ..	.. ..		100	Mar. 30, 1901
32	35½	**Keokuk & Des M.**	2,000,400	.. ..	..	40¾ Apr. 23	13 Jan. 15		35	May 29, 1902
65	70	Keoknk & Des M. pf	1,524,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84 Apr. 22	45 Jan. 2		70	May 16, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.. ..	.. ..		*22	Jan. 25, 1899
10½	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,600	.. ..	..	14 Feb. 26	8¾ Jan. 3		12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.. ..	.. ..		50	Mar. 13, 1901
10	20	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11	15 Feb. 10		17¾	Mar. 11, 1902
40	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7	53 Jan. 7		55	Apr. 7, 1902
85	89	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902	2	91 Feb. 6	88½ Jan. 30		89	Apr. 19, 1902
105	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27	102½ Mar. 5		102½	May 5, 1902
125	132	Lake Erie & West. pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6	125 Jan. 15		125	May 27, 1902
330	350	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1902	3½	340 Apr. 23	325 Apr. 7		340	Apr. 25, 1902
75	78	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1901	3	78 May 15	72 Apr. 18		77½	June 2, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902	2½	.. ..	.. ..		182½	Nov. 12, 1901
37¾	39½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	.. ..	..	43 Jan. 6	38 Feb.		38	May 28, 1902
89½	91½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902	1	91¾ Mar. 22	89 Mar. 3		90	June 7, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 29, 1902	2	192 Apr. 29	150 Mar. 24		175	June 2, 1902
121	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	May 1, 1902	1½	.. ..	.. ..		118	Apr. 16, 1901
193	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1902	3½	197 Feb. 25	196¾ Mar. 20		196¾	Mar. 20, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		3½	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1¾	30 Jan. 29	15 Apr. 17		15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11	61 Jan. 27		66	Feb. 13, 1902
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	35¼ Jan. 24	33 May 1		33	May 14, 1902
115	119	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½ Jan. 27	117⅞ May 21		118	May 21, 1902
18½	22	N. Y. Dock Co	7,000,000	.. ..	..	28 Apr. 4	12 Feb. 7		18½	May 23, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,538,350	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..		430	Apr. 3, 1901
120	145	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¼	141 Apr. 14	138½ Feb. 8		141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1902	4	.. ..	.. ..		*295	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1902	1	.. ..	.. ..		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902	1	.. ..	.. ..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
7½	8½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Mar. 20, 1902	30c	9½ Jan. 6	7⅞ Mar. 24		8¼	Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,322,900	July 2, 1898	1	.. ..	.. ..		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,119,200	Jan. 1, 1902	2	.. ..	.. ..		75½	Oct. 7, 1899
60	75	**Pacific Coast**	6,860,600	May 1, 1902	1	75½ Mar. 8	68 Apr. 30		69½	May 20, 1902
100	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	May 1, 1902	1¾	106 Mar. 25	100½ Jan. 6		106	Mar. 26, 1902
75	80	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	May 1, 1902	1	82½ Mar. 8	79 Jan. 20		79¾	May 9, 1902
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	June 5, 1902	2	.. ..	.. ..		*35	Sep. 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	1¾	.. ..	.. ..		*110	June 28, 1890
71	75	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.. ..	..	83 Jan. 14	71 Feb. 15		73	May 12, 1902
..	90	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902	2	83 Apr. 24	80 May 14		80	May 17, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co	28,952,550	Apr. 21, 1902	1¼	.. ..	.. ..		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	.. ..	.. ..		117	May 16, 1898
125	126	P., C., C. & St. P. pf	22,649,200	Jan. 15, 1902	2	129 May 14	113 Mar. 25		128	May 14, 1902
190½	194½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Apr. 8, 1902	1¾	*194¾ May 29	*192¼ Apr. 15		*194¾	May 29, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1902	3	.. ..	.. ..		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
3	4	**Quicksilver**	5,703,700	.. ..	..	4¾ Mar. 8	3½ May 24		3½	June 3, 1902
9½	11	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar. 10	9½ June 5		9½	June 5, 1902
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1902	4	.. ..	.. ..		215	Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18	*138 Jan. 7		*139	Mar. 3, 1902
40	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½ Feb. 17	50 May 16		50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion certs	.. ..	.. ..	..	55⅞ Mar. 12	54⅝ Mar. 10		55⅝	Mar. 12, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902	3½	.. ..	.. ..		200	Mar. 10, 1899
31	33	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron	7,500,000	.. ..	..	34½ Mar. 15	29½ Jan. 3		31	May 22, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1902	2½	7⅞ Mar. 15	.. ..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
90	92	So. Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	4,932,600	Apr. 1, 1902	1	91 May 26	90 May 22		91	May 26, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ..	.. ..		14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
130	131	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	134 Feb. 7	122 Jan. 8		130	May 19, 1902
118	120	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	May 15, 1902	1¼	124 Apr. 21	107 Jan. 20		120¾	June 5, 1902
157½	160	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	159½ Feb. 13	157 May 15		157	May 15, 1902
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	½	.. ..	.. ..		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1902	2¼	*280 Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6		*280	Jan. 6, 1902
115	118	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1902	2	126¾ Apr. 17	97 Jan. 2		115	June 4, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	.. ..	.. ..		165	Oct. 29, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1902	3	.. ..	.. ..		*174	Nov. 11, 1896
200	215	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902	5	215 Apr. 22	194¾ Jan. 25		205	May 19, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1902	1¼	.. ..	.. ..		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1902	3	.. ..	.. ..		*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. ‡ Last dividend April 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Westinghouse Electric and Manufac

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-mon thly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 01	625	650
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	273	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Botch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	335	345
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	May, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,650,000	13	S	May 1, 02	207	215
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	320	340
City (Nat.) rights		..	..	.....	271	273
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	370	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	350
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	435
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	880
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	135	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	325	360
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	665	680
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	680
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	204
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	215	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	290	310
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	160	175
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	1100	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	220	235
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	60	..	Dec 31, 01	700	725
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	350	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	645	660
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	132	137
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	608	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	300	310
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	425	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 01	1925	1980
	1,000,000	..	..	.....	540	560
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	280	..
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	625	..
Eastern Tr., w.i.	.....	..	..	.....	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1485	1495
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	600	600
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 02	750	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	430	450
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	208	215
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	335	345
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	285	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	515	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	305	315
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 01	1200	1300
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 02	1375	1400
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan 10, 02	267	275
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	June 2, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	400	412
Title Guar.& Tr.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	570	600
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	260	270
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 10, 02	1300	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	465	..
United States	3,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1750	1800
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	245	255
Washington Tr.	600,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	400	425
Williamsburg	750,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 02	215	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	109	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 02	74½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	94	95¼
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	103	105
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Apr. 1, 02	42½	43½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	99

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	35	37
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	95½	97½
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	92½	94
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	45	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	84	86
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	89	93
Do preferred	3,965,800	3	S	June 16, 02	105	106
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	85	86½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	23½	25
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	64	..
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	75	80
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	102½	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	48½	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Do 1st 5s, 1937	230,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	108½
Mutual	8,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112	112½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	55½	57
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 6s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	95½	96½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	93	94
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,296,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	96½	98¼
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 20, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	108	108½
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*57	58½
American Can	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
American Can pf.	$44,000,000	..	..	.....	54	54¾
American Cblcle.	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 02	100	103
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	88	91
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	39	39½
Amer. Malt. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	94½	95½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,839,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	328	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 02	44	46
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	62	63
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	71¾	72¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*98¼	..
Brit. Exchcq. 2s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1902	98¼	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Celluloid	5,825,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 02	113	115
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Apr. 9, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	.22	24½
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	86½	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	8	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	940,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	69	70½
Con. Refrig'ating	17,600,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5¾
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	20	24
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Crampe' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	70	75
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	14	18
Electric Boat.	4,997,800	..	..	.....	28	33
Do preferred	1,600,800	..	..	.....	43	48
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	6½	7
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	13½	14½
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	1⅝
Empire Steel	2,220,000	..	..	.....	10½	12
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 02	53	55
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	28½	29¾
H'neckMeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	16
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	84	87
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19⅝	20½
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	60	63
H'fng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	1	..	.....	1¾	2
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20½
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	73	76
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Int. Power pf.	600,000	6½	Q	May 20, 02	140	145
Internat. Salt cts.	.....	..	..	.....	12½	13⅛
Lanston M'type.	3,337,240	..	..	.....	12⅛	12⅝
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	120	..
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	184	..
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	2,900,000	..	..	.....	7	8¼
Nat. Bread	2,800,000	..	..	.....	..	21½
Do preferred	1,800,000	..	..	.....	..	92½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	31	32
Do preferred	7,658,800	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 02	87	89
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 02	102	103
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,800,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	6,825,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	176	178
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	40	41½
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	76	78
N. Y. Transit 1st 5s, 1918	968,600	3	S	Mar., 1902	112	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Realty	3,000,000	10	..	Dec 31, 01	159	163
N.Y.Trans., $20 pd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*13	14⅞
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 02	103¼	103½
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	101½	102¾
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1⅞
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36	37
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6¼
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	380	390
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	..	47½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	80	84
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	105½	106
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	150	155
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	25	26
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	45¾	46¾
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86	88
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	31	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 01	128	137
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9¾
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	34
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	..	..	.....	70	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 02	625	630
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	4
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	108	110
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101¼	102
Tenn. Coop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*10¾	10¾
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	15	17
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10, 02	100	106
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	100	101
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	134
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	130
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16¼
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	40
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	74	78½
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	94½	94¾
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11⅝	12¼
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	56½	58
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	26	Q	Apr 10, 02	*183	185
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 02	125	128

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth.	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1902	670	700
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1902	565	585
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1902	310	320
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	136	140
Home	3,000,000	47	S	Jan., 1902	310	315
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	175	185
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	Jan., 1902	225	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	103	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 20, 02	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	112	118
Wehester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Bleecker St.& F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1902	32¼	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	247	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112½	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101¼	102½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102¼	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 02	249½	250½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111½	113
B'klyn City & New, 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	114¼	116¾
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	111
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,490,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116¼	118½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	122	124
Cen.P., N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1902	102	103
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	188	194
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	105¼	107
Coney Island & B.	1,986,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	385	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	99	101½
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,288,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan 15, 02	70	71½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	25,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110½	111
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	May, 1899	120	130
Do 1st 6s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1902	400	410
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000

JUNE 1902

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Showers and cooler; winds variable.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,362. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

KING EDWARD IS ILL

Exposure at Aldershot Has Given Him a Lumbago.

His Indisposition Reported to Be Slight—It Prevents Him from Attending Church Services.

LONDON, June 15.—King Edward is suffering from lumbago, which prevented his Majesty from attending to-day's church parade of the Aldershot garrison.

The Court Circular to-night publishes the following official announcement:

"King Edward was unable to leave his room to-day owing to an attack of lumbago caused by a chill."

Sir Francis Laking, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, was summoned to Aldershot early this morning. He prescribed for the King, and recommended that to-day be spent in perfect quietude. Queen Alexandra and the other members of the royal party attended the service at the church, but remained in the royal apartments for the rest of the day.

It has been learned that the King arose this afternoon. This is considered a good reason for hoping that his indisposition is only temporary.

An authentic statement from Aldershot this evening is to the effect that King Edward is still slightly indisposed, but that his indisposition is not of a serious nature.

If King Edward does not attend the review to-morrow, the Prince of Wales will receive the salutes of the troops in behalf of His Majesty.

King Edward's chill came as a result of his prolonged stay outdoors last night upon the occasion of the torchlight tattoo at Aldershot.

The weather last night was extremely cold, and it rained at intervals before their Majesties left the brigade recreation ground. King Edward returned to his apartments chilled from the unwonted exposure.

These reports of His Majesty's illness have naturally caused apprehension, but there is apparently no reason to anticipate serious results.

LONDON, June 16.—Sir Francis Laking was in attendance upon his Majesty last night, and found the King to be much better.

The latest expectation is that King Edward will be able to attend the review to-day.

King Edward's indisposition was announced too late to become generally known in London yesterday, but, considering the near approach of the coronation, it is bound to cause extreme anxiety.

It is understood that his Majesty is "run down" to some extent, as a result of his constant attention, during the past few weeks, to numerous State duties and obligations, and, in spite of the hope expressed at Aldershot last night that he would be able to attend the review of troops to be held there to-day, it is more than likely that Sir Francis Laking will forbid his Majesty to run any further risk, especially as the weather continues to be cold and rainy. Sir Francis will probably enjoin the King to rest for another day.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE LEASE.

Judge William E. Wyatt and Major Augustus Nicholson, Trustees, Open the Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 15.—Judge William E. Wyatt and Major Augustus Nicholson have opened bids for the leasing of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky's great National wonder. They are two of the trustees of the property. The bids were received by Judge W. O. Harris, and were delivered late this afternoon to Major Augustus Nicholson.

Major Nicholson was given authority by the other trustees to determine which of the bids would be accepted. While no announcement was made as to the contents of any of the bids, it is understood that W. Scott Miller will be declared the successful bidder, and will assume the management of the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

According to the will of Dr. John Croghan, the original owner of the cave, the hotel and the land on which it is located, must be conducted separately from the cave proper. Consequently, Mr. Miller will have charge of the hotel, and an agent will be appointed to manage the cave. Mr. Miller will be installed as the permanent manager of the cave before Major Nicholson returns to Washington.

This will end the long controversy over the management of the property.

LORD FRANCIS HOPE TO WED.

Nobleman Who Got a Divorce from May Yohe Will Marry His Cousin.

LONDON, June 16.—The engagement is announced of Lord Francis Hope and Beatrice Ricketts, whose grandmother, Lady Caroline Ricketts, was a daughter of the Fourth Duke of Newcastle. Lord Francis Hope and Miss Ricketts are cousins.

In March of this year Lord Francis Hope obtained a divorce from his wife, who was formerly May Yohe, an actress.

ROYAL BETROTHAL ANNOUNCED.

Prince Nicholas of Greece a Russian Grand Duchess Will Marry.

ATHENS, June 15.—The betrothal is announced of Prince Nicholas, the third son of King George of Greece, and the Grand Duchess Helen, daughter of Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.

Prince Nicholas was born in 1872.

The Grand Duchess Helen is the Grand Duke Vladimir's youngest child. She was born in 1882.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S FAST TRAIN.

The Twenty-Hour Specials Between New York and Chicago on Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—The New York and Chicago specials, the new twenty-hour trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed each other on the western outskirts of Allegheny City. The westbound, No. 29, was on time to the second. The eastbound, No. 30, was two minutes late.

While not an incident occurred to mar the passage of the train which left New York, the sister train, which started from Chicago with every berth occupied but five uppers, had many obstacles to overcome. West of Alliance, on what is known as the Middle Division, No. 30 encountered a runaway freight train.

The passenger crew soon had it under control, and the special got behind it and pushed it two miles to the nearest siding, switched it in, and continued on its way. When nearing Alliance another freight train got in its path, and it had to slow up behind the freight until it got into Alliance. No. 30 was twenty minutes behind schedule time leaving Alliance. The engineer brought it into Pittsburg two minutes behind time. The Pullmen sleeper Bryn Mawr, from St. Louis and Cincinnati, was coupled on No. 30, and the special left Pittsburg five minutes behind schedule, losing some time because the engine was started before the air man had made connections, and had to slow up after running a hundred yards.

The crews changed at Pittsburg. The new crew which took out No. 29 consisted of L. G. Hawkins, conductor; William Walker, engineer; C. C. Schrock, fireman, and Frank Hunter, baggage master. The crew taking out No. 30 east from Pittsburg were George Stevenson, conductor; Alexander Thompson, engineer; L. E. Rush, fireman, and S. O. McMinn, baggage master. Engineer Rush said he would make up the five minutes he was late before he reached Johnstown. It took No. 29 five minutes to change engines and baggage here, and No. 30 eight minutes.

Between New York and Philadelphia No. 29 ran ahead of time and had to slow up. This was also done between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. At Cove the engineer let the engine go with a full head of steam, and made the run to Duncannon at a speed of ninety-five miles an hour, which is greater than the speed made by President Cassatt on a former trip.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FLIER.

New York Central's New Train to Chicago Making Record Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15.—The New York Central's twentieth century limited train reached Rochester at 10:30 o'clock to-night, just two minutes ahead of the schedules time, having made the run to this city, a distance of 446 miles, in 371 minutes. Along the line there were large crowds of people present to watch the new flier.

The train left New York at exactly 2:45 o'clock. It was composed of ths engine, No. 2,960, one of the Central Atlantic type, and four cars, each of which was a model of convenience and elegance. The first 100 miles were covered in exactly 119 minutes.

Albany was the first stopping place. That city was reached five minutes ahead of schedule. A change of engines was made, and then the train whizzed along to Utica, which was reached two minutes ahead of schedule. Then the start was made for Syracuse over a stretch of roadbed considered one of the best in this country. The Empire State express covers the distance of 53 miles in 53 minutes, but the "Twentieth Century" covered it in 51 minutes, with Engineer Kendrick W. Bishop at the throttle. This was the fastest time made on the journey.

Syracuse was reached eight minutes ahead of time. Here another change of engines was made, and the trip to Rochester was begun. The distance is 81 miles, and it was covered in 89 minutes. The train carried twenty-seven passengers and a large number of New York Central officials and newspaper men. John W. Gates, the millionaire steel magnate, was a passenger. He was greatly interested in the train and its equipment, and declared that it was the most magnificent train in the world.

"This train," said Mr. Gates, "almost makes Chicago a suburb of New York. But," he added, "if it were not for the $250,000,000 that Chicago puts into Wall Street New York would not be such a prosperous centre."

Mr. Gates was accompanied by his wife and his private secretary. There were only two women passengers on the train. Frank Wolfe, the Assistant General Superintendent, was in charge of the train.

FIGHT WOLVES IN BOATHOUSE.

Three of the Beasts, Three Dogs, Cat, Woman, and Baby in One Cabin.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—There was a fierce fight at the edge of Aspinwall, just outside of the city limits, between three wolves, a cat, three dogs, a woman, and a baby. One wolf was killed, but the two others are at large. The wolf killed is five feet four inches long and gray. It is presumed to be a menagerie wolf, as its fangs were filed and the feet were worn.

The three animals were seen this afternoon by Mrs. Margaret Jeffries, who lives with her family in a boat-house on the Alleghany River. The animals tried to enter the cabin by the gangplank, and Mrs. Jeffries set her dogs against them. The dogs circled around and backed away, followed by the wolves.

The dogs jumped into the cabin, with the wolves after them, and ran toward Mrs. Jeffries's baby, which was playing on the floor with the cat. In an instant dogs, wolves, and cat were in a snarl on the floor, while Mrs. Jeffries picked up her baby and ran.

The dogs worried the wolves so they fled back to the gangplank. Frank Love heard the noise, took a shotgun, and killed one wolf.

Saratoga Letter Carrier Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 15.—Registered decoy letters bearing the addresses of "Mrs. Martha Thomas, Powers Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.," and "Edward Tompkins, Rocheater, N. Y.," and which had been opened, were, it is alleged, found on the person of Frederick B. Farrington of Stillwater, who was brought to Police Headquarters last night. The prisoner is a mail carrier, and his route lies between Stillwater and Bemis Heights. A number of registered letters vanished on this route of late.

RIOTING RENEWED IN PAWTUCKET

Mob Stones the Cars and Forces Suspension of Traffic.

CLASH AT CENTRAL FALLS.

Marines Train a Machine Gun on the Crowd and Charge It—Topedoes Placed on the Track.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 15.—The presence of 700 armed men sent by Gov. Kimball to restore order had little influence except in the central parts of this city today, where the soldiers formed an invincible guard, and this afternoon rioting broke out anew in the suburbs and spread to the neighboring city of Central Falls. The resumption of the electric service, which had been abandoned since Thursday, was the signal for demonstrations at the points where neither soldiers nor police were stationed, and ths character of the attacks grew worse until the traction company was forced to abandon the car service.

The disorders extended over so great an area that the troops available were unable to handle the situation, and it was said that before the usual car traffic can be resumed it will be necessary to place the City of Central Falls and parts of Cumberland, Lincoln, and North Providence under military control. To do this an increase in the number of troops will be necessary. It was demonstrated that ths cars could not be operated in safety under the present conditions. The tracks were obstructed and cars were pelted with stones by the mobs, not only in the suburbs of this city, but in Central Falls. Missiles struck many of the employes, some of whom were injured, and rolling stock was injured.

About 3,000 people gathered around one car in Central Falls and their attitude was so threatening that a machine gun was loaded and two companies of marines were ordered to charge the crowd. The car proceeded, but the line was later abandoned. The marines then marched through the city and at another point the machine gun was made ready for action when it became apparent that an outburst was imminent. Mayor Fales of Central Falls, not having requested military protection from the Governor, asked that the troops be withdrawn, and this was done after two hours of service.

The attacks on the men were even more determined in Central Falls than in Pawtucket, and in one instance a torpedo was placed on the track and exploded under a car with such force that the forward trucks were raised from the rails.

At a conference this forenoon between Gov. Kimball, Mayor Fales, and Brig. Gen. Tanner it was decided that the militia would not be sent to Central Falls until their services were requested. The militia unintentionally invaded Central Falls to quell a disturbance and the conference was for the purpose of preventing such a repetition. No disturbance occurred in this city or elsewhere during the forenoon and the troops patrolled even a greater stretch of territory than before in preparation for the resumption of traffic.

The city was practically turned over to Mayor Fitzgerald, who thought the local police, reinforced by the State troops, could preserve order.

As soon as the crowds heard that cars were started out at 1 o'clock on all lines, the demonstrations commenced, and were continued with ever-increasing violence.

Sufficient men could not be procured to protect the suburban lines, and the cars were accordingly withdrawn before 6 o'clock.

It was openly stated by participators in the attacks that if the troops are taken away such cars as are sent out will be summarily disposed of.

The troops guarded the inter-city line until 11 o'clock, when they returned to the armory, and at midnight all of the companies who had been on duty the greater part of the day were called in for the night.

DEPUTY SHOT DOWN AT SCRANTON MINE.

He Is Dangerously Hurt and His Assailant is Unknown—Patrick Gilday Tells How Strikers Expect to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 15.—At No. 2 Breaker, Olyphant, soon after midnight last night, Charles Robinson, a deputy, was shot in the right breast. Robinson is unconscious, and nothing can be learned regarding the shooting.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 15.—Patrick Gilday, President of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous district of the United Mine Workers of America, who came here to consult President Mitchell on a matter local to his district, in a talk to-day gave an insight as to what the soft coal miners in his territory are doing to hold their brother workmen in the anthracite field. Mr. Gilday said there are 42,000 soft coal miners in this district, and every one of them is taking a deep interest in the struggle now going on in this region. On the second day of the strike, Mr. Gilday sent out instructions to every check weighman and pit committeeman at the mines in his district to prevent the shipment of soft coal into anthracite territory, and thus far, he said, very little coal from his district has taken the place of anthracite.

When asked regarding the feeling in his territory as to a general strike to help the hard coal miners, Mr. Gilday said:

"Our men will do whatever President Mitchell says. The strikers can have our financial support, and if Mr. Mitchell sees fit to ask our men to lay down their picks they will do it promptly. But the anthracite men will win without our help."

Asked as to how the anthracite men could win, in view of the alleged fact that they have practically reached the limit of their resources in this region in pressing the operators, and the latter still stand out firmly, Mr. Gilday replied:

"By the slow destruction of mine property. By that I mean that if the operators do not give the men the hours and pay they ask, they will not consent to go into the mines and preserve the operations. The collieries will fill, if the strike is not soon ended, and the mines will begin to squeeze or cave in. All the timbermen are out, and the timber which holds up the roofs of mines will soon begin to give way. These squeezes will cost thousands of dollars to repair, and probably be the cause of the abandonment of many costly operations. When the investors' pockets begin to feel it, a change in the attitude of the operators will come, and the miners can wait for the change."

President Gilday's mission here was to get President Mitchell's consent to continue the strike against the Sonman Shaft Coal Company, near Portage, Penn., and also the financial support of the National organization. He received both. The strike at that place was inaugurated on April 16, because the company would not recognize the union and sign the wage scale. About 150 men are involved.

The strike at the Bloomington Mines, near Phillipsburg, Penn., has been settled, and the men will return to work to-morrow. Five hundred men struck there last Tuesday because four men would not join the union. The four men quit work.

The delegation of Illinois miners' officials who are coming to see President Mitchell will not arrive until the middle of the week. Much interest is attached to their visit, as it is expected they will bring information regarding the advisability of calling out the soft coal miners. Mr. Mitchell says they are coming merely to discuss some local differences in their State.

There were meetings of strikers throughout the region to-day which were attended by fire bosses. Some of the labor leaders say that nearly half of the fire bosses still at work promised to stop work to-morrow, but this could not be confirmed.

There were two meetings of railroad men to-day, one at Ashley and the other at Kingston. The Ashley meeting condemned the action of twenty-one Jersey Central men who had been laid off on account of slack work, for taking the place of strikers in the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre mines which are owned by the Jerssy Central Company.

Representatives of railroad men from Sunbury, Penn., to Binghamton, N. Y., attended the Kingston meeting. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the striking miners.

ROANOKE, Va., June 15.—At the general offices of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to-day it was said there were no new developments in the Pocahontas coal fields. It was stated that the mine organizers several times lately had approached the locomotive engineers and firemen of the Norfolk and Western Road with a view to having them refuse to handle the coal trains and thereby aid the cause of the striking miners. The engineers and firemen, it is declared, declined and said that they will take no hand whatever in the trouble.

Complete reports from the field show that many of the striking union men returned to work yesterday and gradual gains in the working forces are expected to-morrow.

STRIKE LOSS IS $29,280,000.

Careful Estimate at End of Fifth Week Places It at That Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 15.—The sixth week of the anthracite strike begins to-morrow, and in that time there has been lost, according to careful estimate, close to $30,000,000. The loss is increasing daily owing to the number of extra men required by the operators and the damage to the mines. The figures to date are:

Loss to operators in price of coal, (normal)	$13,100,000
Loss to mine workers in wages	6,480,000
Loss to employes other than miners made idle by the strike	1,600,000
Loss to business men in the coal region	4,200,000
Loss to business men outside the region	2,500,000
Estimated damage to mines	1,000,000
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	350,000
Cost of maintaining non-union workers	50,000
Total	$29,280,000

Ask Railroad Men's Assistance.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., June 15.—An effort is being made to induce the railroad men to refuse to handle coal mined in this district. Success in this would mean a complete suspension of mining. There is some little uneasiness among operators. Organizers will leave this field to-morrow for the West Virginia Central to induce a strike among the miners of the Davis-Elkins syndicate.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS GATHER

Communion Service at Mother Church in Boston Largely Attended.

BOSTON, June 15.—The annual communion services of the mother church of the Christian Science denomination in Mechanics' Hall to-day were attended by about 13,000 people, 7,000 at the morning service and 6,000 during the afternoon. The principal feature of the service was a message from the pastor emeritus, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy. The reading of the message required seventy minutes.

Another important feature was a telegram expressing gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Eddy which was put in the form of a motion and unanimously adopted by the audience rising in their places.

The Board of Directors will meet to-morrow to elect a new set of officers, and it is expected that in consequence of recent amendments to the by-laws a number of different officers will be chosen. It is also understood that a new pastor of the mother church in this city will be elected to succeed John B. Willis.

COL. POPE REGAINS CONTROL.

He and John D. Rockefeller Dictate Policy of the American Bicycle Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 15.—Col. Albert A. Pope, who some five months ago resigned the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the American Bicycle Company because of differences with the management, has now repurchased the stock which he sold and with John D. Rockefeller, now controls the company.

Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the company is of recent date and the circumstances of his obtaining joint control with Col. Pope are such as to lead to the conclusion that the New York magnate is in full sympathy with the plans and aims of Col. Pope. A friend of Col. Pope says of the pending change:

"While Col. Pope may not attend to all the details of the management of the company's business, he will most certainly dictate its policy. He resigned his former position with the company because of disagreement as to matters of policy that he regarded as of vital importance, but now he returns in a far stronger position than ever before, and at a most opportune time, for the temporary lapse of interest in the bicycle is at an end and the demand for wheels unprecedented. Factories are all working fifteen hours a day in Hartford to fill their orders."

Barnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

STEAMBOAT CYGNUS IN COLLISION

Crashes Into the Freighter H. F. Dimock Off the Battery.

Both Vessels Damaged—Passengers Rush For Life Preservers and Fireboat and Tugs Stand By to Give Aid.

The Cygnus, one of the Iron Steamboat Company's Coney Island boats, was about to make a landing at Pier A, North River, last evening at 6:30 o'clock when she collided with the H. F. Dimock, one of the Metropolitan Line freighters plying between here and Boston, and headed at the time for Pier 11, North River.

The Cygnus was struck on the starboard bow about fifteen feet abaft the stem. Several feet of the two upper decks were shattered and twisted around to port, and the hull was slightly splintered.

The collision occurred about sixty yards from shore, and the thousand or more passengers aboard the Cygnus were badly frightened when they felt the shock. One woman fell down the companion way and sprained her ankle, several fainted, more were knocked down, and all sorts of hasty preparations were made to get ashore.

The excitement was greater on the after part of the vessel, where what had actually happened was not known, and all sorts of wild explanations were given by those who had rushed from the forward decks. Some thought the steamer was sinking, and peeled off coats and shoes to leap overboard; others heard the cry of fire, and rushed wildly after the life preservers. The screams of the women and the shouts of the men could be heard on the pier, and a longshoreman rushed up to Sergt. Jessup at the Pier A Station and told him that women and children were jumping overboard from the Cygnus.

RESERVES RUSHED TO THE SCENE.

Fearing a terrible disaster the Sergeant telephoned Police Headquarters, and the reserves from the Old Slip, Church Street, Oak Street, Leonard Street, and Macdougal Street Stations and the Steamboat Squad were hurried to the Battery, while the police boat Patrol, in command of Roundsman Early, and the fireboat William L. Strong were immediately sent from their moorings to render what aid they could. A number of tugboats in the vicinity were also summoned and requested to stand by to lend assistance. The reserves found that they had nothing to do except keep the large crowds in check.

Meanwhile, on board ths Cygnus, when it became known that the steamer was not on fire, and that her hull was not sufficiently damaged to cause danger of sinking, the excitement subsided, but the crowd that trooped down the gangplank when a landing finally had been made shortly after 7 o'clock, looked as if they felt glad to be on dry land.

The Dimock had several of her front bowplates damaged. Neither Capt. Skidmore of the Cygnus nor Capt. Baker of the Dimock was inclined to accept responsibility for the accident, and Capt. Baker says that the Cygnus ran into him. Both agree, however, that if the hole in the Cygnus had been made nearer amidships the consequences would have been serious.

The Cygnus, then on her last trip from Coney Island, and the Dimock, on her way from Boston, were abreast at the Battery and started on parallel courses up the North River, the Cygnus being in midstream and the Dimock nearer shore and having the right of way. Through a misunderstanding of a signal the Cygnus headed in. The Dimock's engines were stopped at once, but the Cygnus struck her, her starboard bow and the Dimock's port bow coming together with a crash. The few passengers on the Dimock rushed over to see what the trouble was, but were assured that they were in no danger.

VERSIONS OF THE CAPTAINS.

Capt. Baker of the Dimock, when seen after the steamer was tied up at her dock, said that when the collision occurred his engines were stopped, but it would have been impossible for him to avert the collision, as the tide was slightly flood.

"When I saw the Cygnus first," said Capt. Baker, "she was just off Governore Island, having come through the Buttermilk Channel, and I was coming down the East River. I signalled her that I would keep to starboard. I signalled her again to the same effect when we were off the Battery, and once more shortly before she bumped us. I don't see why she tried to cross my bows, as she was almost in midstream and the Dimock was between the Cygnus and shore, and her Captain had no right to try to cross. When I saw that we had to come together I stopped my engines. She struck us on the port bow, damaging a few plates, and her own bow seemed pretty badly splintered up."

Capt. Skidmore of the Cygnue told the Sergeant on duty at the Pier A Police Station that he had signalled the Dimock twice, but the second time his signal was not answered, and he thought the Dimock would slow up and let him make a landing.

W. Ormsby of Boston, one of the passengers on the Cygnue, said he was seated forward on the upper deck when the collision ocurred, and that a shower of splinters rained down on those near him. The shock was not great, he said, but the excitement considerable.

Another passenger who was seated aft said that the force of the collision was sufficient to knock the people near him off their camp stools.

"Two or three women fainted," he said, "but the men were worse than the women, for they made a wild rush after the life preservers and knocked a lot of people down."

The woman who fell down the companionway was Mrs. C. McLaughlin, who lives at 17 Water Street.

Shortly after the collision the Pegasus, another of the iron steamboat fleet, came to the pier, and the officials of the company offered the Cygnus's frightened passengers a free trip to Coney Island—which offer most of them declined. The Cygnus went at once to Erie Basin.

The H. F. Dimock is the steamship that ran down and sank in the Sound in July, 1892, William K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva. The Alva was never raised, and damages to the amount of $225,000 were awarded against the Metropolitan Line.

A day in June on the dainty Day Liners represents 100 per cent. of pure pleasure. New landing, W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. Music—Scenery.—Adv.

ROCKAWAY STEAMBOAT FAST ON A SANDBAR.

The General Slocum Barely Missed Sinking a Sloop—Grounded a Mile and a Half from Her Dock.

On her last trip to Rockaway yesterday afternoon the side-wheel excursion steamer General Slocum of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's line ran on a bar off Rockaway Park about a mile and a half from her dock landing at Seaside Station.

She had on board at the time between 400 and 500 pleasure seekers, all of whom were landed in safety, but not without considerable excitement.

At midnight the boat was still hard and fast aground, and was surrounded with wrecking boats. She was on an even keel, however, and in no danger unless a gale arose. Even then it would be hard to caress her because of her liberal breadth of beam. Capt. W. H. Van Schenck hopes to get his boat safely off the bar at the next high tide, which will be 4 o'clock this morning.

It was while steering clear of a party of amateur yachtsmen in a sloop that Capt. Van Schenck ran the Slocum into this mud.

Three previous trips had been made by the Slocum from New York during the day, with upward of 1,500 passengers on each of the earlier trips, and, although a heavy sea fog enveloped ocean and bay, and was especially thick in Jamaica Bay, all had gone well.

On the last trip the start from New York was made at 2 o'clock. The voyage to Rockaway usually takes two hours, but because of the fog, the Slocum picked her way along gingerly, and when she struck at 4:10 P. M. she was about 20 minutes behind clear weather schedule, as it would have taken her ten minutes longer to reach Seaside Station, had she not been fouled.

"We had cleared Barren Island," said one of the Slocum's passengers, "and all was merriment on board, for a score or more of college boys were having fun with a wandering band of minstrels. Suddenly there was a loud shouting from the bow of the boat, and we saw a large sloop yacht filled with young men and women bearing straight for us, and within a very short distance. All seemed excited on board the sloop, and the girls were screaming.

"There was a hurried clanging of bells in our engine room, and the boat took a sharp sheer to starboard, just clearing the sloop by a close shave.

"Many ran aft to watch the receding yacht, when all of a sudden again there were more hurried clangings of the bell in our engine room, and, kerplunk, we came to a dead stop, tossing some of us off our feet.

"Then there was a great blowing off of steam that frightened us somewhat and made some of the women scream, but officers of the boat came along assuring us there was no danger, and there was no panic to speak of.

"After a while the little steamer, George H. Mott, Capt. Walter Frost, came along from Warner's Fishing Station, and began the work of transferring us ashore.

"In this ehe was again assisted by a score or more of small boats, and all hands were eventually landed at the dock at Seaside Station and at other points along shore."

Jamaica Bay, where the General Slocum is stranded, is between four and five miles wide, dwindling into marsh lands toward Bergen Beach. These marshes are covered at high water.

Rockaway Inlet, through which ths Slocum and the Grand Republic are wont to reach their pier, is about 1,500 feet wide. It is from sixteen to twenty feet deep at low water.

Sand bars form and shift in the channel, however, from the effects of heavy storms, and the one upon which the Slocum lies is said by William Wainwright, one of the oldest natives of the beach, to be a creation of the heavy storm of last Winter, which wrecked things generally at Rockaway.

President Barnaby of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company arrived by train at the beach just in time to learn of the stranding of his boat. He bought $70 worth of railroad tickets and put men at work exchanging them for the return tickets by boat.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS REPORTED MURDERED.

Filipinos Kill the Five Cavalrymen Captured May 30—Civil Government for Samar.

MANILA, June 15.—Friendly natives in Manila say a report is current among their countrymen that the five soldiers of the Fifth Cavalry, who were captured by the insurgents May 30, have been boloed to death near Teresa, in Morong Province, Luzon. This report has not been confirmed by the American authorities of that district.

Twenty-five members of a band of insurgents, who were captured while fighting with Gen. Lukban in Simar, took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were subsequently released. Four members of the band were killed in the engagement which resulted in the capture of their companions. The twenty-five who have sworn allegiance have seen Gen. Chaffee, and have promised to give him all the assistance in their power in the work of maintaining the present peace conditions in Samar.

A commission has been sent to Samar to appoint Señor Llorentes Governor of the island, and to establish civil government there.

It is expected that a general amnesty will be declared July 4. This amnesty will result in the release of the Filipino prisoners now on the Island of Guam.

The prospects in the Island of Leyte for a speedy termination of the armed resistance are bright. Since the ports of the island were closed, surrenders of insurgents to the native constabulary have occurred daily.

Gen. Davis, the commander of the American forces on the Island of Mindanao, has been informed by Datto Ada that two of three Moros, who murdered an American soldier named Lewis, were killed in the engagement at Bazan between Moros and Americans last May, and that the other murderer has disappeared.

An American sentry, belonging to the Engineers, was badly cut up with a bolo in the hands of a Moro while on duty near Vicars.

Several Dattos under the Sultan of Mindanao have called upon Col. Frank D. Baldwin of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and have asked him for American flags. This action on the part of the Dattos is considered equivalent to taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Big Registration of Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 15.—During the month of May 165 automobiles were registered with the Secretary of State upon the payment of $1 under the law. This makes a total of over 1,600 automobiles registered up to the first day of June. The impression prevails in many quarters that all that is necessary by owners of machines is to place their initials on them.

Inside Information Upon Railroads.
An expert tells in to-day's Morning Telegraph the real meaning of the consolidation of the "Monon" with the Louisville & Nashville and Southern systems.—Adv.

DROWNING TRAGEDY'S NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Foster and Disbrow Said to Have Fought on Beach.

Missing Man Told a Companion That Foster Had "Won His Girl Away" From Him—Coroner Sees Nothing Suspicious.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 15.—Testimony which has been adduced to-day renders still more strange and mysterious the death of Sarah Ray, the seventeen-year-old daughter of John S. Lawrence of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; and Clarence Foster of this place, and the almost simultaneous disappearance from here of Louis Disbrow of Jamaica.

Most unusual among the circumstances the day has brought to light is the story related to Coroner John Nugent of Southampton by William Walton, a painter of this village. Walton's narrative is to the effect that on the night when Foster and the Lawrence girl embarked upon their fatal boat ride there was a desperate fight on the beach of Shinnecock Bay, between Foster and Disbrow, and according to the later story of Disbrow, the latter was badly worsted. Walton spent Tuesday night at Eastport with Disbrow, and was therefore the last person in these parts to have seen him. This story was related by Walton to some of his friends Saturday night.

To-day it came to the notice of the newspaper men, and Walton was immediately asked to go and tell the Coroner all that he knew. There was no legal officer here making an investigation, and it was necessary to travel to Southampton to bring this story to the attention of the Coroner. Dr. Nugen heard Walton's narrative and carefully cross-questioned him, but the man's story was adhered to steadfastly. Then the Coroner said:

"Well, this does not accord with my theory of this case. I think it was accidental drowning."

The Coroner was asked if he did not consider the evidence of sufficient importance to bring it to the attention of the District Attorney. It was then divulged that Dr. Nugent did not know who the presiding officer of Suffolk County was and could not ascertain the name from any of the records in his home. This District Attorney is Livingston Smith, residing at St. James.

APATHY ASTONISHES THE TOWN.

The inactivity of this legal authorities has amazed and shocked the people of this ancient settlement. It is related that the Coroner made only the most cursory examination of the body of Clarence Foster, in spite of the fact that there were two wounds on the head. Dr. Nugent allowed the body to be buried without performing an autopsy and without examining any part of it except the head. It is stated that the Coroner at the time gave as his reason for this that the body had been in the water for so long a period that to make a careful examination would be extremely disagreeable.

"Dr. Nugent is my family physician," said Samuel Thompson, maternal grandfather of Foster to-day; "but he is too hasty. If Clarence's body was not in such condition I would have it exhumed to-morrow and a searching examination made. I am determined that this matter shall be probed to the end, if it takes every cent of money I have in the world."

William Walton, whose story threw so much additional light upon the strange chain of circumstances surrounding the case, lives here with Walter Wyman, a farmer. Walton's father is a well-to-do man of Riverhead, L. I. The son is twenty-five years old, and a straightforward kind of man. He told Coroner Nugent to-day that he was standing at the Long Island Railroad Station here on last Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock talking with Louis Hildreth, and expressing the wish that he had the money to run over to Quogue for the afternoon and evening. Disbrow came up then and said: "Come with me, I've got the money." It was consequently agreed to take the trip.

Clarence Foster was one of the station agents here. The other was a man named Topping, who knew that on the night before Foster and Disbrow had been together at the Hampton Pines Club. Foster did not appear that morning with the station keys, and Topping seeing Disbrow on the station platform, asked:

"What has become of Clarence?"

"He's up in the Square-town roads asleep," answered Disbrow. "I left him there this morning."

According to Walton, he and Disbrow then took the train to Quogue. There they went to George Wick's boarding house, where Disbrow cashed a check for $20, which afterward proved to be bogus, and then hired a buggy to drive to Eastport. The next morning when he left Eastport, Disbrow unintentionally left a ticket in the room good from Quogue to Jamaica.

The two men were drinking together at Harrison Roger's place in Eastport, and they later went to Tuttle's boarding house to spend the night. The two had a room together, but Disbrow left word that he desired to be called early, for he intended to go to New York in the morning. About 3 o'clock, Walton says, he was awakened by the noise of his companion tramping the floor. Disbrow seemed greatly excited and anxious.

"What's the matter, Lou?" Walton says he asked.

"I'm heartbroken," was the answer.

"Why?"

"Well, Foster won my girl away from me."

In short, disconnected sentences Disbrow is said to have then related the story of the dinner of Miss Lawrence, Foster, and himself at the Hampton Pines Club and of the return to Ternell's Hotel on Tiana Bay, an offshoot of the Shinnecock. And then Disbrow said:

"After I had gone up to my room, Clarence called to me to come down. We had a fight on the beach, and Foster choked me. He did me bad. He was too much for me."

Walton relates that Disbrow was very much wrought up while this story was being told. The man did not go to sleep

again. He dressed himself early, and with a perfunctory sort of good-bye left the room. Walton returned to Good Ground by train that day.

It appears that when Disbrow and Miss Lawrence disappeared from here simultaneously about three weeks ago they spent most of their time at Coney Island and Rockaway Beach. While at these resorts the two had their photographs taken together on tintypes, and several of these were shown by acquaintances of Miss Lawrence here to-day. It was also divulged by one of the men present when Foster's body was searched on the beach that in his coat pocket was one of these pictures.

Ternell, the hotel man, says that Disbrow told him when he came to his hotel to hoard that his friends were at the Ocean View House, about a mile away, and he would probably be there most of the time. The girl and man were together almost the entire time. Disbrow had said about the hotel that he was to leave Thursday of last weeke to take a position as clerk in a hotel in the White Mountains, but he left on Tuesday morning early without saying a word to any one. He took none of his baggage with him, and his belongings are all in the possession of Mr. Ternell.

Several additional checks of questionable value, which Disbrow left in his wake here, turned up to-day.

THE CORONER'S ATTITUDE.

Coroner John Nugent listened to Walton's story and talked with him an hour to-day. Then he said that he did not see that there was anything to do.

"Have you made an inquest in this case?" the Coroner was asked.

"Yes; I've made an inquest or an examination," he replied.

"Well, are the proceedings of Coroners any different in this county from what they are in New York?"

"I don't know."

"Whom did you call for your inquest?"

"I called the men who found the bodies—Miss Pearsall and Mr. Ternell of the hotel."

"Did you call either the girl's or the man's father or mother?"

"No; I did not think it necessary."

It was then that the Coroner stated that he was not aware of the District Attorney's name.

While the reporters were at the Southampton station awaiting a train, Dr. Nugent suddenly appeared and said almost breathlessly:

"You know this inquest isn't finished yet. I'm waiting for some more witnesses."

He was asked what witnesses he referred to.

"Well, let time do its work," was the answer. "This fellow will come back, the newspapers will find this man."

After these sententious utterances, the Coroner again disappeared.

Nothing was heard to-day of the District Attorney, who was expected to be here, or of any other detective action in the case.

Several new facts concerning the case were brought to light at the Ternell House. Miss Anna Pearsall, daughter of Samuel Pearsall, a retired resident of Atlantic City, N. J., who summers here, says that there were several things she forgot to tell the Coroner concerning the events of the Monday night when there was a quarrel between Disbrow and Foster in the room adjoining hers.

She says that in this quarrel Foster was the more excited of the two. When they were talking especially loud she heard Disbrow say: "Hush, Miss Pearsall will hear you." It was a little later that she heard Disbrow say, with an oath: "Well, we will settle this matter to-morrow morning." She heard Foster then say "good-bye" and leave the building. She heard the front door screen flap to about five minutes later as though some one, whom ebe supposed to be Disbrow, were leaving. And the next point is the most important fact that she omitted to relate to the Coroner. "I dropped off into a doze," she says, "and I was awakened about dawn by the front door opening, and a moment later I heard Mr. Disbrow say to my dog, who was in the hall, 'Hello, Shep.'"

Foster and Miss Lawrence had gone fully two hours before this. The little rowboat they are believed to have taken, whether Disbrow was with them or not, was a small, fragile affair, and was moored more than 100 yards from the hotel. It would seem that the easier way to reach the Ocean View Hotel, where Miss Lawrence was staying, would have been to walk, as it is not more than a mile. If the man and girl were accidentally drowned, their boat capsized in water not more than four feet deep, for the water is exceptionally shallow for half a mile from the shore. Foster, too, was an expert swimmer, and was considered the most skillful sailor and oarsman on Shinnecock Bay.

Willis Wells, the liveryman, from whom Disbrow hired the vehicle for the trip to Hampton Pines Club on Monday evening and to whom the rig was returned in somewhat dilapidated condition next morning, said to-night that when he saw Disbrow Tuesday morning there were no bruises or scratches on his face or neck, such as might have been expected to result from a violent scuffle.

WON MONEY FROM DISBROW.

Wells says that Foster and Disbrow had been playing poker together considerably of late, and that Foster had told him that he had won $125 from Disbrow.

Samuel Thompson, the grandfather, who in spite of his more than seventy years is a very alert man, declares that he understood this sum to have been $30. Foster and his young wife, who has now returned to her parental home, in East Moriches, lived with the grandfather in a cozy cottage near the railroad station. Mr. Thompson says that Foster and Disbrow had been together almost constantly for two weeks before the eventful evening, and that during that period Foster had been drugged almost the entire time.

"On that Monday evening," continued Mr. Thompson, "Clarence left here with about $50 in his pocket. He told his wife that he would return in a very short time. When his body was found there was not a cent of money on his person, and I believe that he had been robbed. I do not make any accusations, and I do not say that murder was committed, but I do say that the investigation into this case has been too hasty and that the authorities have neglected it in an almost criminal manner. I intend to demand the most earnest and searching inquiry into the whole affair."

Mr. Thompson says that Foster was a sober, respected young fellow. He and his wife lived together most affectionately. He did not learn of the attentions of the Lawrence girl until after the disappearance on Monday night.

Charlee Fremont Foster, the father of the dead man, lives with his wife and family in a comfortable home at Pond Quogue, about two miles from here. He was grieving intensely to-day to think he had not the money to hire private detectives to look into this mystery, and he did not know what to do. He said that he intended to write to the Coroner and District Attorney and ask them to do all they could.

Mrs. Foster says that her son had known Disbrow for two years, and was also on very friendly terms with the Everett girls, one of whom—Jessie—Disbrow married. After Disbrow and his wife separated, she went on to say, her son used to correspond with Mrs. Disbrow.

John S. Lawrence, the father of the dead girl, arrived this morning from Freeport, and all of the family were at the Ocean View Hotel. The family consists of Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, who is under a physician's care; John S., Jr., a youth of 20, who was for two years in the navy; Margaret, aged eleven, and Ann, aged five. Accompanying Mr. Lawrence when he arrived this morning were Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and their daughter, Miss Edith of Mount Vernon. Miss Jacobs was a classmate of Miss Lawrence at the convent she attended in Mount Vernon.

WHAT MR. LAWRENCE SAYS.

Mr. Lawrence said to-day that he was as much mystified over the case as any one.

"It's an awful end for a young girl," he said, "but I don't see that there is anything I can do now. I shall certainly not attempt to push the case aggressively until the present excitement has subsided. Disbrow certainly has something to explain to me, but I do not know when I shall get that explanation. I never knew the fellow but slightly, but I never admired him at all. I think he met my daughter about a year ago."

Mr. Lawrence this afternoon went to Riverhead, where his daughter's body was taken yesterday, and remained for its interment. He said that the burial would be in the temporary receiving vault of the cemetery there. Only the family will attend the funeral, and Mr. Lawrence says that there will be no formal services, only perhaps a few observances at the grave. The family has a lot in the burial ground of Old Trinity Church, New York, but it has not been decided yet whether the body will be permanently interred there or not.

NOTHING SEEN OF DISBROW.

Father Says He Has Been Told the Young Man Had No Scratches on His Face on Wednesday.

Louis A. Disbrow was not seen yesterday by any one who knew him, either at Richmond Hill, where bis parents live, or at Queens, where the wife that he has been separated from for some time past resides—at least nobody there could be found who would acknowledge having seen bim. It would be exceedingly difficult for bim to hide in either place, because there is not a man, woman, or child, either in Richmond Hill or in Queens, who does not know the young man. The police in both places said they had no orders either to detain or arrest Disbrow.

Thomas A. Disbrow, the young man's father, said he was still in ignorance ae to hie son's whereabouts.

"I do not know where my son is and have not heard from him," he said. "It had been my opinion from the first that he should at least offer to give himself np to the authorities or show his willingnese to make a clean breast of the matter. I feel convinced that tbe autborities have taken no steps in the case, because if they had we would long since have seen some indication of it.

"It is natural for a woman and a mother who has lost a daughter, or a wife a husband, to blurt out some things which would not stand tbe test of calm reasoning. I can understand and forgive them in a woman under such circumstances. But I should be willing to have the case as it is stand on its merits. We do not know the Lawrences and do not know what our eon's relations were to the dead girl.

"There is one thing at least that was published that I have discovered to be absolutely untrue. One of the papers published the statement tnat when Louis was here on Wednesday last hie face was scratched and his clothing disarranged. A man who saw him that day came to me today and volunteered the information that this was absolutely false. He said that he had talked with my son for about an nour and a half and that he looked as he always did."

The wife of Disbrow lives with her father, William E. Everett, at Queens. The residence is very near to the Queens Station of the Long Island Railroad. Mrs. Disbrow would only say that she had not seen her husband. Mr. Everett, her father, however, talked of the caee at eome length.

"I think that Disbrow is not far away," he said. "I cannot tell where, of couree. The young man, I think, did not have funds enough to take an ocean voyage, and you know he was estranged from bis parents as well as his wife.

"It does not seem reasonable to me that the couple met with violence from Disbrow. He is a very frail man, especially compared with Foeter. I knew Foster very well, had often been in boats with him in Shinnecock Bay. He was short and stocky. Disbrow wouldn't have had much of a show with him in a fight.

"It is peculiar though that he was drowned at all. He knew the bay so well, was so familiar with the handling of a boat, that he often, as he confessed to me, pulled in the oars and took a nap, permitting the boat to float where it would. I have oftcn eeen him, too, rowing and managing a boat when he was considerably under the influence of liquor."

A man who eaw Disbrow at the station at Queens on Wednesday last added a little to what has already been published concerning the young man's movements on that day. Disbrow hung about the Queens station for over an hour, as well as about the station at Richmond Hill. He arrived at the Queens station about 2 o'clock, and at 3:24 o'clock left for Jamaica to go to his brother's. Meanwhile he eent two notes to his wife and telephoned several times to the store which is just opposite the Everett residence.

BIG SWINDLING SCHEME FOILED

New York Jewelry Firm's Precaution Saved Them and Others from Heavy Loss.

A dasing attempt to swindle jewelry houses in New York was made known on Friday last when a man giving his name as George H. Stewart was arreeted in Shippensburg, a small village in Cumberland County, Penn. Two men, it is eaid, were concerned in the deal.

During the early part of last week all the retailers and large importers of jewelry received letters postmarked Shippensburg, and signed "G. H. Stewart." Thcy asked that jewelry varying in kind, hut all of costly gems, bs sent on memorandum, ae the writer wished to make a wedding present, and would return the goods not selected with a remittance for the ones chosen. He gave the large mercantile agencies as references, and the letters were written on the stationery of the Shippensburg National Bank, of which George H. Stewart, banker and dealer in lumber and grain, is the President. The references were looked up, and it was found that Mr. Stewart was rated high. A number of the firms began preparation to ship the goods by express.

Schumann's Sons of 937 Broadway received one of the letters, and it was through their shrewdness that the man was apprehended and many of the other firme saved from loss. Instead of forwarding the goods by express they decided to send a man personally to Shippeneburg. Charles E. Kolb, a clerk long in the employ of the firm, was selected. He took with him several thousand dollars worth of jewelry, and upon arriving in Shippensburg, went at once to the bank, where he found the real Mr. Stewart, who in the meantime had been notified that considerable jewelry had been sent to him on memorandum. Mr. Stewart told Mr. Kolb that he had never ordered any jewelry.

Kolb began an investigation and soon found that a jewelry store was to he opened in tbe town by "G. H. Stewart." From the postal and express offices he learned that many packages were awaiting Mr. "G. H. Stewart," all consigned by New York jewelry firms. The Sheriff of tbe county was informed and the man was arreeted and locked up in the county jail. The Jewelry Association of New York, it was announced yesterday, will appeal to the United States Postal authorities to prosecute the man for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

MAY BE COUNTERFEITERS.

Secret Service Officers Arrest Italians at Baltimore Accused of Passing Bad Money.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—United States Secret Service men, aided hy local police, to-day captured eight Italians, supposed to be members of a gang of counterfeiters who have operated in several parts of the country during the past few months. The prisoners are Domino De Marco, Frank De Marco, Tony De Marco, and Martin De Marco, father and sons, and Cato Rocesse, Louis Zimma, and two women named Martil.

Secret Service men Foster and Burns have been working on the case for several weeks. Disguieed as tramps, they ingratiated themselves with some of the Italians. It was not until a few days ago, however, that they secured a tangible clue, when they detected the Martil woman passing bogus half dollars and quarters.

To-day Assistant Chief Moran and Secret Service Officers Taylor and Griffith came over from Washington. The De Marcoe were arrested in their home at 311 East Lombard Street; Roeeese and Zimma were picked up on the street, and the Martil women were found at their home, 312½ Eastern Avenue. At each of the houses a quantity of metal and some counterfeiting paraphernalia were found, hut no molds were discovered.

The prisoners formerly lived in New York. All reached Baltimore three months ago, and their advent marked the presence of a lot of queer coine that had been made in the metropolis. A number of other arrests will ehortly follow in nearby cities.

CAPT. O'REILLY'S SUNDAY

Four Excise Arrests and the Precinct "Dry."

On a Woman's Complaint, He Has a Cherry Street Place Watched—Called "Image of Bismarck, the Iron Man."

Capt. Miles O'Reilly, the new commander of the Oak Street Station, spent hie first Sunday as a Captain in Manhattan yesterday. He began hie duties early yesterday morning and at midnight he wae still looking after law violators. He had very little to do, as he seemed to be expected in all parts of the precinct. The saloons were closed and the Raines law hotels along Park Row were eerving drinke with sandwichee and exacting a prics for this article of food.

The Captain at each roll call yesterday called the attention of his men, not alone to excise, but to all violations of law. After breakfaet with three of his detectives he made a tour of the precinct. Again in the afternoon he wae seen on Park Row and later along the river front. He also visited Cherry Street and found it orderly, with all the ealoons and dance halls closed tight.

Charles Davis, the proprietor of a sailor's dance hall at 33 Cherry Street, was one of the first to fall in the hande of Capt. O'Reilly's men. He was arrested shortly after 1 o'clock Sunday morning hy Policeman Elmer Heartt for not closing at midnight. Davie and the Captain have not been on peaceable terme since the first day Capt. O'Reilly came to the precinct.

A woman of dissolute appearance called on the Captain and told him that she had been employed by Davis in the concert hall for a year and a half, and that during this time he had not paid her one cent. She said that be had now thrown her into the street and that ehe was deetitute. The woman was in a sickly condition. Davie was brought to the station, hut he denied that he had ever seen her before. She was sent to Bellevue Hoepital. The Captain then called Policeman Heartt and told him to look eharply after Davis'e place. Davis was held yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court for trial. Three other arrests were made for excise violations, and were all confined to ths southern part of the precinct.

The Captain and his detectives made a careful investigation of all suspicious places reported by his men. At 22 Batavia Street a ecore of men congregated in the basement, einging loudly and denouncing the police, and Capt. O'Reilly in particular. From an open window threats against the police were heard if their jollity should be interrupted. Ths Captain and Detectivee Reynolds, Murphy, and Distner lighted candles, which they carried with them, made a detour of tbe place, and completely surprised the occupants.

The Captain announced:

"I am Capt. O'Reilly. I understand you people are looking for trouhle." The gang scattered in all directions, and no arrests were made.

The Captain when he turned out the men at 6 o'clock last night commended the policemen who had made ths excise arrests, and told his command that he would be responsible for any trouhle they got into in making them.

While the Captain was walking about the precinct he looked in the window of a little beer saloon in Oliver Street, and saw a man behind the bar. The door was locked and the Captain knocked hard on the window. The man, who proved to be a rotund little German, was told to open the door. He refused but Capt. O'Reilly announced his identity.

"Oh," exclaimed the proprietor ae he unlocked the door, "so you vas Capt. O'Reilly alrety. Vell, Captain, I vas very much joyed to meets you."

"Are you doing business to-day?" asked the Captain, sternly.

"Oh, aber nit. You see," and he led the Captain into the place. "I vas cleaning my beer pumps, dot vas all, alrety."

"All right," said the Captain, but when he was leaving the German called:

"Captain, I hope you will not be offenced. But I can't help telling you dot you is the real image of Bismarck, the iron—yes, the iron man. Dot vas you, too, I guess."

"Yes," replied the Captain, "the only differenee ie in namee."

The Captain said last night that he was very much pisased at the condition of the precinct. Referring to excise, the Captain said that he was tired of heing asked that question.

"Why," he said, "I consider the excise violation ae the least important of all the laws and one that can be easily enforced. Never since I was appointed to the force have I discriminated as to the different laws."

A BROOKLYN PRECINCT "DRY."

News of Arrest of a Washington Street Saloon Keeper After Hours Started a Panic.

The Adams Street Precinct, known as the Brooklyn Tenderloin, became suddenly and unexpectedly "dry" early yesterday morning as a result of the arrest of Joeeph A. McLaughlin, a saloon keeper, at 272 Washington Street, on a charge of violating the excise law. McLaughlin'e place is immsdiately opposite the Poet Office. He was arreeted at 2 o'clock in the morning hy Roundsman Yoet, who alleged that McLaughlin was doing a backroom business at that time.

Since he took command of the Adame Street Precinct some monthe ago Capt. Charles Bedell has been constantly watching McLaughlin's place, but his rspeated efforts to catch the saloon keeper selling liquor during the prohibited hours failed until, as alleged, Roundsman Yoet caught McLaughlin napping yestsrday morning.

When the other saloon keepers in the precinct learned that McLaughlin had been arrested somsthing like panic seized them. They hurriedly drove out their customers from the hack roome, and closed up their places tight. Most of these saloons remained closed for an hour or more before their proprietors got over ths fright McLaughlin's arrest had given them and cautiously resumed buelnsss.

When McLaughlin was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court he pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned until Thursday. McLaughlin was released in bail, which was furnished by William A. Beatty, the Republican leader of the Second Assembly Dietrict, Brooklyn.

Thrashers Have a Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., June 16.—Northern Indiana farmers are obliged to pay considerably higher prices for thrasbing their grain this year, owing to an agreement in the naturs of a trust mads hy the thrashermen. Farmers are protesting against this advance, and in many instances will, if it le enforced, co-operate in the purchase of their own machines. The farmere will probably appeal to the Legislature for a law to limit charges and forbid agreements of this character.

TO OPPOSE THEATRICAL TRUST.

Messrs. Fiske, Hackett, and Campbell May Head Rival Organization.

While there is no positive confirmation of the rumor that Harrison Gray Fiske, James K. Hackett, and Maurice Campbell are planning to organize against the so-called Theatrical Truet, it is believed by many prominent theatrical folk that the organization will be formed to-day.

Mr. Hackett last night would neither deny nor affirm the report. From what he had to say in an indirect, evasive manner, however, it appears that the rival of the trust is a possibility. The plan is said to call for the promise of co-operation by the three leading theatrical men mentioned, and others who may become associated with them, in booking plays only in out-of-town houses which are not affiliated with the trust.

SALOON MEN HIS VICTIMS

Posed as a Detective and Collected $19 in a Day.

Man Arrested Represented Himself as from "One of the City Vigilance Leagues."

A young man deecribing himself as George Auetin, a clerk, living at 200½ West Twenty-fourth Street and claiming at one time to be an agent of the Parkhurst eociety and at another a representative of "one of the city vigilance leagues," was arrested hy the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last night. He said that through his repreeentations he had received money from saloon men upon threats to have their places "pulled" for violating the excise laws.

His arrest followed some trouhle he had with James Carleon, proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 800 Second Avenue, of whom, Carleon declares, the young man demanded $3 and a glaee of beer, with the assertion that if they were not produced immediately he would "make a report that would get Carlson into trouble."

The attention of the police was first directed to Austin early yesterday morning. He went into ths "Savoy," at 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, and told the proprietor, Louie Stern, that he was violating the excise law, and that he would get into trouble. It was then ehortly after 1:30, Austin said. He called Detective Sergeants Buckridge and Courtney, who, it is said, found liquor being sold there.

Stern was placed under arreet, hut Austin refused to swear out a complaint, saying the officers had seen the violation. Stern was held and arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court and dismieeed for lack of evidence.

After the arrest of Stern the young man hung around the station eome time, declaring in a loud tone that ths excise law was not observed and that he, as a representative of one of the city vigilance eocietiee, would see that every saloon man complied. He made several insinuations against the police, hut steadfastly refused to give the officers any further information concerning himself.

When his arreet was made last evening upon the statemente of Carlson word was sent to other stations, and Detective Buckridge went to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, where he identified the prisoner as the person who had called at the West Thirtieth Street Station in connection with the arrest of Stern early in the morning.

Acting Capt. Dillon said last night that hs had received numerous complaints from saloonkeepers in the precinct against some man who was trying to "shake them down." He said that, according to those complaints, the man always showed up before closing hours, telling the men that he was a detective, and that he knew the place was doing illegal husiness. Later he would intimate that things might be "fixed up."

The President of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Nineteenth Precinct called at the station yesterday and told of ths man, and intimated that soms of the saloon men had paid him money. It was suggested that a trap be laid for the man, but Acting Captain Dillon did not approve of that method.

Detective Devaney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct said early this morning that Austin visited the saloon of Patrick McConnell, at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and demanded $10 in consideration for not being trouhlesome. He was offered $5, the detective said, but he refused that sum, and demanded $10. When it was refused, he went to the street and called Policeman Rosenberg, but the policeman declined to take any action on the ground that the law was not being violated.

Detective Devaney said aleo that Austin had visited Gallagher's saloon at Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, and McCormick's saloon, at Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue. In the latter place, according to the detective, the visitor was presented with $5 by a bartender, and went away promising to return at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and meet the proprietor. He did not return.

During the night Austin confessed to his captor, Detective Wilhur. Though he told several stories about himself, he did not deviate from one statement, and that was that hs had been a loser on the Suhurhan at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday and that he conceived the idea of "touching" the saloon keepers and Raines law hotel proprietors to make good his loss.

When he was searched $24 was found in his possession, and of this amount he said he had collected $19 from liquor dealers during the day. Austin did not submit to arrest without a struggle, and in trying to get away broke a plate glaes window in the hotel where he was captured.

WOMAN FELL THROUGH STAIRWAY LANDINGS.

One Landing Broke and the Marble Pieces Fell with Her Through the Others and Cruehed Her to Death.

Mrs. Sarah Milikopsky, a widow, fell through three landings of the flight of etairs in the six-story tenement house at 385 Madison Street last night. She lived in the fifth story.

She started to go down at 11 o'clock, and as ehe stopped on the landing between the fourth and fifth etories the flagging gave way. The flagging was of marhle about an inch and a quarter in thickness. She fell with the material to the landing below, and then that one broke and the others below, too.

The woman was crushed by the material. It took some fifteen or twenty minutes to extricate the body.

There was much excitement through the neighborhood when the nature of the accident was learned, and a large crowd gathered. Some of the tenants said that the landlord had been warned of the weak character of the etairway.

Detectives were sent to find Herman Guestner, the landlord, and arrest him. He was not at home. The building was completed a few weeks ago, and was supposed to be fire-proof. The flagging was laid on top of an iron plate of equal dimension, and about a quarter of an inch thick. Tho two were held in place hy cement.

VASSAR GRADUATE'S PLIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., June 15.—Mise Katherine Bullen, a graduate of Vassar College, who disappeared from her home last Sunday, was found late last night lying asleep in a gully near the Bessemer ditch, six miles from the city. The discovery was made by William Moses, a young man, who was slightly in advance of a searching party at the time. With a Mr. Henderson of the Henderson Ranch, he lifted up the sleeping girl, who awoke and looked about in a dazed manner.

The Moses boy called her hy name, at which she said "Oh!" and was apparently relieved to find that she had been discovered by some one who knew her. She was almost too weak to walk, and was carried into the house on the Henderson ranch, where her immediate wants were supplied by Mrs. Henderson. Mise Bullen did not speak until she saw Mrs. Henderson.

When found the girl was lying half in the Bessemar ditch, and her skirts were wet almost to the waist, indicating that she had been wading in the water probably for the purpose of securing a drink, and had been too weak to pull herself out. Miss Bullen was brought to her home here about midnight. Her physician says she has been suffering from walking typhoid, and is still in a precarious condition, but thinks she will recover.

For Table Use

BUDWEISER, "the king of Bottled Beers," the perfect product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, is preferred by all who appreciate purity, perfection, and delicious flavor.—Adv.

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THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS

is supplied to

His Majesty, The King of England

and to

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

and served at all the Court Festivities.

ATHLETIC PASTOR PRAISES THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

Maid Who Can Climb a Fence, Row a Boat, and Prefers Corned Beef to Angel Cake His Ideal.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of ths First Congregational Church, Jersey City, who is an all-round athlete, and who won the first prize, a live duck, in a swimming match, given at the church exonrsion on Saturday, last night delivered a sermon advocating coeducation with athletic instruction for girls. He said that the association of the sexes in early life made boys gentler, while it taught girls to be more dourageous and self-reliant.

"Give me the girl," he continued, "who can climb a fence, row a boat, and take a fish off a hook without screaming to every one in her party to come to her aid. Give me the girl who is not afraid of perspiration, and who has more call for crdeh towels than for cosmetics. Give me the girl who has an honest longing for roast heef, and who prefers corned beef to angel cake.

"Owing to lack of physical education American women fade early. This le due to the fact that in the average family a girl is early taught that to romp is unladylike. As a result ehe cannot endure the strain of modern life. If an English girl can play cricket with her brothers why should not an American girl play something more strenuous than 'heanhag?' A lily-white complexion may be beautiful, but it showe that the hlood is weak, and that shs who posssses it is more fit for heaven than earth.

"The kind of angel I like to eee weighs not less than 130 pounds. Her waist is more than five inches in diameter, and her heels, instead of being perched on stilts, ars on a level with the rest of her feet. She is straight as an arrow; she never has hysterics; she sleeps seven hours, and enjoys every moment of it; she has a clear head, a pure heart, and a cheerful disposition; she is a real woman, with nothing artificial about her; she le no sham, no caricature of a woman, hut just what God meant her to be—healthy, hearty, and perfectly natural. Shs is qualified to undertake the dutiee and cares of motherhood, and impart a vigorous constitution to the coming generation.

"I hail with joy the increasing interest as a nation we are taking in athletics."

DAWN OF THE MILLENNIUM.

Dr. MacArthur Thinks Federation of the World on the Basis of the Golden Rule Has Begun.

The ushering in of the millennium was dsclared last night by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur at the Baptiet Calvary Church on West Fifty-eeventh Street as having been partly accomplished. The service was held under the auspices of the Golden Rule Federation Society, of which Walter S. Logan is President, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. Jamee Treasurer, and Theodore F. Seward, Secretary.

"On the hasis of the Golden Rule," eaid the preacher, "a federation of the whole world will one day be accomplished. We are approaching such a federation to-day. American literature and journalism are tending to the Americanization of the world. The republican idea is dominant in all the colonies of Great Britain. The great, noble British Mother has surrounded herself with a circle of republican children. The American schoolhouee is hecoming the world's university. American art and science and music are becoming potent forces sll round the globe. Mr. Stead calls attention to the fact that Edward VII. passed over all British subjects and selected an American, Edwin Abbey, as the painter of the coronation pageant, eo that the brush of an American artist will preserve for coming generations the crowning of Edward VII."

Dr. MacArthur said the eeparation of Church and State in this country would make the federation idea possible and popular. Another and moet important factor in making this federation a certainty was the marriage of American women to European men. He continued:

"We have Mr. Carnegie and his partners buying up caetles in Scotland and England. We have J. P. Morgan and other fananciers merging great steamship lines and other great business enterprisee, while they are willing to huy anything that is for sale. We have American women founding a society of American women in London, which society has a hadge in which the American eagle and the arms of the City of London, the American flag, and the union jack appear side by side.

"We thus see that the federation of a considerable part of the world has already been accomplished. God has given America a noble miesion and she has already begun its duties. The enlightened nations must needs join hande and touch hearts for the removal of evil and the eetablishment of righteousness. We are not to federate for selfish aims and worldly ambitions, hut in the defense of justice and the eetablishment of liberty all the world around."

DR. VAN DYKE AT CORNELL.

In His Baccalaureate Sermon He Says This Is an Age of Moral Grandeur.

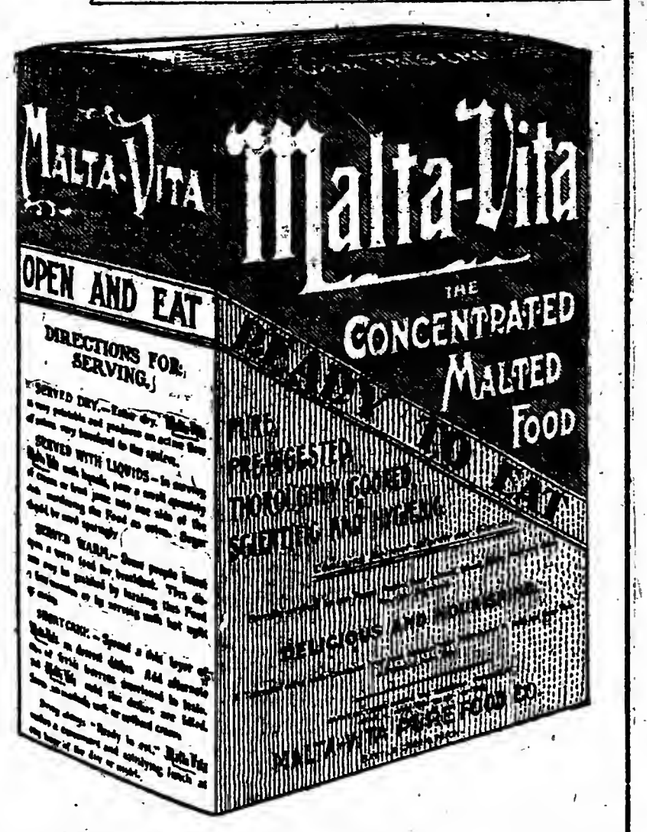
ITHACA, N. Y., June 15.—The chapel of Cornell University was packed to overflowing this afternoon, the occaeion being the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class, delivered by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, LL. D., of Princeton. The ceremony was an imposing one, President Schurman and several of the Faculty appearing for the first time on such an occasion in their honorary robes. All the members of the outgoing class were arrayed in baccalaureate cap and gown, and marched two by two into the chapel, the Faculty leading.

Dr. Van Dyke chose as the subject of his sermon a lesson from the life of Christ. The secret of Christ's life, he said, lay in the powerful influence which He exerted among men. This was due to the fact that He had a standard of life and lived up to it. His standards were the Commandments of God, which, though they appear simple on their face, require the noblest character to live them out. Christ lived up to them, hence His power, and men who have lived up to these apparently simple Commandments have led powerful lives.

Christ was not good in order to exert an influence, continued Dr. Van Dyke, but exerted an influence because He was good. He lived in obedience to a higher law, and was therefore unconecious of his goodness. Examples are useless. The man who is good for the mere purpose of setting an example is not good at all.

Alluding to a recent statement of a college President that the twentieth century dawned upon a mediocre race, Dr. Van Dyke showed eome feeling in his refutation of such an idea. He maintained that this is an age of moral splendor. The legacy bequeathed by the nineteenth to the twentieth century is a legacy of ideas not yet utilized and ideals not yet realized, and to endeavor to utilize and realize these is the duty of every young person who is about to go out into the world.

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BEET SUGAR SENATORS ARE STILL DEFIANT

Say They Will Not Yield to Administration Pressure.

THREAT OF OSTRACISM MADE

President Charged with Bad Faith by Rebate Men, Who Say He Told Them He Had No Objection to Their Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—There was no progress to-day in the settlement of the Cuban question. The beet sugar Senators showed no signs of yielding to the Administration or any lack of confidence in their expectation of preventing the passage of the Administration Reciprocity bill. There was no indication anywhere that the President's message had begun to operate along the lines on which the President expected it to work. The Administration Senators continued to predict the surrender of the opposition, but did not claim that anything had yet taken place that presaged an abandonment by the beet sugar men of their fight against the sort of bill Mr. Platt and Mr. Aldrich wish to put through the Senate. It is not safe to predict what will come to pass, but present indications point to no change in the alignment of Republican Senators on the Cuban question, but rather to a settlement of the question by a fight in the open Senate if it is to be settled at all.

Those who predict the collapse of the beet sugar opposition are apt to base the prediction on the history of former inter-party contests in the Senate. They say few—very few—Republican Senators have stood out against the will of a majority of the Senators of their party as declared in caucus or conference. Further than this, they say that those who have stood out invariably have come to regret it. A Republican Senator, they declare, speaking by the book, must yield his judgment to the combined judgment of his party associates. If he refuses to do that he comes to grief. And so, they say, the beet sugar rebellion will be all over in a few days. They profess to doubt that there will be so much as a half dozen recalcitrants the day after the conference, which they assume is sure to take place; the rest, they predict, will yield because they are afraid of being snubbed by Administration Senators, "cold shouldered" by the President, and eventually retired to private life. "There is no beet sugar Republican," an Administration Senator said yesterday, "who wants to be a Wellington or a McLaurin—a man without a party."

THREATENED WITH OSTRACISM.

But sugar men make light of this talk. The situation in which the Senate is placed, they say, is entirely different from any situation which has been relieved by the submission of protesting Senators to the will of the party caucus or conference.

The case in hand, in their judgment, is one in which the protestants have far more to gain than to lose by remaining firm.

They doubt that they would lose much. They doubt that the Administration Senators, excepting two or three, care a rap about the Cuban question, and they say it is absurd to expect that the slightest unfriendly feeling will be shown them on account of their adherence to the beet sugar cause by any Senator outside of a little group headed by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Platt of Connecticut. They say the Administration Senators generally recognize the fact that the beet sugar Senators have not been treated fairly by the President.

"The whole Senate knows," remarked one of the beet sugar Senators, "that the President repeatedly told us he would accept a rebate bill. We were willing to vote any amount in rebate. We did not stick for 20 per cent.; we would have given as high as 50 per cent. But the Administration men wouldn't have a rebate; they said the President wanted reciprocity and would veto a rebate bill. Inquiry was made of the President about this and he said there was absolutely no justification for the statement. So we came back and again advocated the rebate. Why didn't the Administration men take it? Why didn't the President say to them: 'Take the rebate bill and end the fight that is tearing the Republican Party to pieces'? Why, instead of that, did the President come at us with a club and notify us that if we did not yield to the Administration Senators we would be kicked out of the party? That's what the message means. It threatens beet sugar men with ostracism if we do not abandon the plan of Cuban relief to which he told us time and time again he would make no objection. Even now, in spite of his message, there's no doubt in my mind that he'd sign a rebate bill and make no bones about it."

In the Senate there is unquestionably a great deal of sympathy for the beet-sugar Senator, based on the ground set forth by the Senator just quoted. The feeling prevails in the Senate, on both sides of the chamber, that there is a mystery in the inharmony that prevails among the Republicans on this Cuban question.

"Why should Burrows and Steve Elkins and their friends catch Hall Columbia," a Democratic Senator asked of another Democratic Senator, "when they are willing to give the President precisely what he has told them he was willing to accept?" "I don't know how it comes about," was the reply, "unless the President, without knowing it, is under the influence of the Sugar Trust. The Sugar Trust seems to want reciprocity. It seems to me that it's the Sugar Trust that speaks in the President's message."

THEIR STATES SUSTAIN THEM.

There is still another respect in which the present contest is unique, the beet-sugar Senators say. They point out that behind most of the protesting Senators are constituencies which thoroughly approve what they are doing. If good standing in his State is a desideratum, the beet-sugar Senator, it is argued, must stick to the position he has taken and win the fight if he can. This phase of the matter is not to be lost sight of in forecasting the course the beet-sugar Senators will take. Mr. Burrows, for example, knows in what high esteem William Alden Smith is held now by the people of Michigan on account of the fight he made in the House for beet sugar. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Clapp of Minnesota have been well advised of the great enthusiasm in favor of Representative Tawney aroused by his course while the Payne bill was pending. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Bard of California have heard from their State, and so, in similar fashion, almost every man in the beet-sugar contingent has been assured of home support for him in his resistance to Cuban reciprocity.

Apparently the beet-sugar Senators do not anticipate ostracism in the Senate if they stick to their guns. They are too numerous a body to be ostracised with impunity, they say, and, besides, they doubt that any considerable number of Senators would care to ostracise them if it was safe to do it. For the President's wrath they profess to care nothing. They doubt that he will undertake to punish them for not being reciprocitists. He could not afford to do it, they say. To hear the beet-sugar men talk, it would appear there really was very little to put down on the side of loss when they draw up the balance sheet based on the assumption that they are not going to do what the Administration and the Administration Senators command them to do. Increased prestige at home, they argue, will be worth to them a great deal more than they will have to pay for it.

DENIES GOMEZ BRIBERY STORY.

HAVANA, June 15.—President Palma and Gen. Gomez were questioned to-day with regard to the story published in the United States that Gen. Gomez had received a bribe of $25,000 from the Administration of the United States to withdraw from the Presidential campaign in Cuba and to permit the election of Señor Palma.

President Palma indignantly denied that he had been party to any scheme to have Gen. Gomez withdraw from the campaign in his favor. He also spoke for Gen. Gomez, who was present when Señor Palma was questioned on this matter. The President of Cuba said that to insinuate that Gen. Gomez had been bought off with a bribe of $25,000 was to question the honesty and integrity of Gomez and himself, and that such attacks would pass unanswered.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Senate to Debate Canal Bill and House the Philippine Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock each day during the present week up to and including Thursday in order to permit ample opportunity for discussion of the Isthmian Canal bill prior to voting on the bill and amendments on Thursday.

The four days preceding the vote will be crowded with speeches on the bill, the announcements made of intended remarks being unusually numerous. Senator Kittredge will speak Monday in support of the Nicaragua route, and will be followed on Tuesday by Senators Cullom and Stewart, and on Wednesday by Senator Hanna. During the week Senators Foster of Louisiana and Pettus will make addresses in favor of the Nicaragua route, and on Thursday Senator Morgan will close the debate in the interest of Nicaragua. The supporters of the Panama route express great confidence in the success of the Spooner bill.

Other measures which may be considered during the week, if opportunity permits, are the London Dock Charges bill and the Pure Food bill. There will be a strong effort made to have the Cuban Reciprocity bill in readiness to be made the unfinished business when the canal bill shall have been disposed of. It is expected that the Cuban Committee will be prepared to report Wednesday or Thursday.

There is general agreement that but for the Cuban bill the final adjournment of the session could be secured at an early day. Only the General Deficiency bill of the entire list of appropriation bills remains to be acted on in the first stage. With the passage of the District of Columbia bill by the Senate yesterday that body disposed of the last of the supply bills on its calendar, and, as the House has the Deficiency bill before it, there is comparatively little to do in the way of getting the appropriation bills through. The Naval bill, the Army bill, the District of Columbia and Sundry Civil bills are still in conference, but no one believes an agreement on them would be difficult if adjournment could be expedited thereby.

To-morrow is suspension day in the House, and the Speaker has agreed to recognize a number of members to move the passage of bills under suspension. Whatever time remains on Monday, together with Tuesday, has been set aside for consideration of the bill to amend the Bankruptcy act. Wednesday the General Deficiency Appropriation bill will be taken up, and on Thursday consideration of the Philippine Civil Government bill will begin. Under the rules agreed on for consideration of the latter bill, there will be a day session, beginning at 11 A. M., and a night session, beginning at 8 o'clock, for general debate until the following Tuesday, when the bill will be open to amendment under the five-minute rule. The final vote will be taken on Wednesday.

Business Men Indorse Gen. Chaffee.

MANILA, June 15.—The Chamber of Commerce has presented to Gen. Chaffee a set of resolutions which express the regard with which Gen. Chaffee and the army in the Philippines are held by the business men of Manila.

LITTLE BOOTBLACK'S LUCK.

Gets $10, Ice Cream, Doughnuts, and a Blessing for Shining an Old Gentleman's Shoes.

Ten dollars for a shoe shine is what little Willie Kolb, a bootblack, received from a customer while plying his trade in Madison Square Park yesterday afternoon.

Willie's eccentric customer was an elderly gentleman, stylishly dressed and distinguished looking. Recently he has frequently been seen in the park, where he will sometimes sit for hours at a time reading a book, and on getting up will call a hansom and drive away, generally in the direction of Fifth Avenue. He always hires the same hansom, but the driver says he does not know who his fare is. Willie, the bootblack, says he has shined his customer's shoes on several occasions, and he has never received less than $5, which was always paid in silver and accompanied with a "God bless you, my little man."

Yesterday, after Willie had finished his task of putting a brilliant polish on the old gentleman's shoes, he was rewarded with ten dollars in silver and the usual blessing. He was then taken to a nearby ice cream wagon, where his customer treated him to ice cream, lemonade and doughnuts.

Willie is not at all conceited over his large earnings, and he says he always takes the money home to his parents, who live at 27 Sullivan Street.

GALLANTRY ILL-REWARDED.

Woman Picked Stranger's Pocket of $50 and Substituted a Toast in Rhyme to Herself.

A certain prosperous looking resident of Washington, D. C., who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will think twice before he forms another chance acquaintance. Saturday afternoon he was standing in front of the hotel when a good-looking and elegantly gowned woman passed, and, being jostled by some rude pedestrian, dropped her purse. Quick as a flash the rather elderly gentleman stepped forward, picked the purse from the sidewalk, and handed it to her, lifting his hat politely. She thanked him profusely, and a conversation was opened. That evening they dined together, and then went to see "The Show Girl."

Yesterday afternoon the prosperous-looking man went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and told the story of the meeting and the evening. He said that while in the theatre the woman he was with deftly abstracted from his vest pocket two twenty-dollar bills and one ten-dollar bill. In their place she left a slip of paper upon which this was written:

Here's to the girl that is strictly in it,
Who doesn't lose her head even for a minute,
Plays well the game and knows the limit,
And still gets all the fun there is in it.

The prosperous-looking Washingtonian refused to give his name.

Swimmer Drowned in Sight of Onlookers

While swimming in the North River at West Thirtieth Street last evening a man was drowned. Many persons saw him dive from the pier and swim out about thirty yards. It was evident that he had a cramp. The clothes on the pier were identified as those of Michael Redman, a steam fitter, who lived in Thirtieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

VAIN RACE TO SAVE A BRIDGE JUMPER

Unknown Suicide Escaped Policeman on Speeding Trolley Car.

Standing Near the Centre of the Brooklyn Span, He Cried, "Keep Back!" and Threw Himself Off.

Almost within the clutches of a policeman who had raced to the spot on a trolley car to thwart his purpose, a man, whose identity is not known, leaped to death in the waters of the East River late yesterday afternoon from the middle span of the Brooklyn Bridge. The suicide of the unknown man was one of the most dramatic of the many death leaps that have been made by despairing or notoriety seeking men from the big structure spanning the river.

Standing near the New York tower of the bridge at 5:30 o'clock Patrolman David Dorn of the bridge police saw a man alight from a trolley car near the middle of the river span, and walk slowly across the roadway toward the rail. Knowing that there was no good reason for a passenger to leave a car while crossing the structure, the suspicions of Dorn were instantly aroused. The man was about 800 feet distant from him, and the policeman realized that if the fellow intended to jump from the bridge he could not run to the spot in time to prevent him doing so.

A Bergen Street trolley car was passing and Dorn jumped on to the front platform.

"Put on all the speed you can," he cried of the motorman.

"What for?" asked the other in astonishment.

"There's a fellow down there who's going to jump into the river," returned Dorn. "I've got to catch him. Quick, man, quick!"

The motorman, without another word, turned on the full force of the current, and the suddenness with which the car leaped forward threw several of the passengers from their seats.

Then began a thrilling race to save a man from self-destruction. It happened that the road ahead was clear for some distance and there was nothing to check the speeding of the car. The unknown had by this time reached the rail, and the watching Dorn saw him turn and look about him ere he began to climb over the trellis work. Rushing along at a speed that amazed the puzzled passengers, the car was swiftly eating up the distance. The unknown, giving no heed to the onrushing car, began slowly to climb to the rail. There was no one near him, and he apparently felt that he had plenty of time. Dorn, on the car, removed his helmet and placed it on the seat behind him, fearing that the sight of it, indicating that he was a policeman, would cause the man to hasten in the carrying out of his purpose.

"If he will only delay another second or two I'll have him," said Dorn, in his excitement leaning far over the dashboard, as if to get nearer to his man.

Within a few yards of the spot where the unknown was preparing for his death leap the policeman made a flying jump from the car and sprinted toward the fellow.

Partly over the rail, the man turned and saw Dorn. His face was pale and drawn and a look of wildness and desperation was in his eyes.

"Stop, man, stop!" cried the bareheaded policeman, rushing toward him.

"No, no; keep back, keep back!" returned the other, fiercely, drawing himself further out.

Another movement, and he would go whirling swiftly down through space to the waters below. Almost upon the man, Dorn yet was too late. For a bare instant the unknown clung to the rail, and then with a cry threw himself off. The outstretched hand of the policeman as he leaped to the rail grasped but thin air.

Turning over and over in his descent, the suicide struck the water sprawlingly and disappeared from view. A moment or two later Dorn, watching, saw the man come again to the surface, float a few yards on his back, and sink again.

Dorn telephoned to the Bridge Police Station in Brooklyn, and men in the precincts along the river in both Manhattan and Brooklyn were sent out to watch for the body of the suicide. Up to a late hour last night, however, it had not been recovered. Policeman Dorn describes the suicide as a man who was about twenty-eight or thirty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighing about 175 pounds. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothing, wore a black derby hat, and had a smoothly shaved face and dark hair.

BOY'S TALE OF A ROBBERY.

The household of the Rev. William E. Johnson, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was excited, and the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station troubled, early yesterday morning by the story of a daring robbery in the minister's home at 2,272 Seventh Avenue. The lad in the case was Henry Foster, the adopted son of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has lived with his foster parents for about two years. The foster parents are much attached to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left the boy at the house and went shopping on Saturday evening. Returning about 10 o'clock they found the boy on the stoop, weeping and wringing his hands. In answer to questions, he said that while the folks were absent a big man had come to the door and knocked loudly. When he went to the door, he said, the man thrust a revolver in his face and ordered him to clear out, saying that if he did not do so he would be carried from the house in a box the next day.

The frightened lad, according to his tale, ran to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, where he met a policeman, who returned with him, he said, and arrested the burglar. The boy told Mr. Johnson that the burglar had taken $5 from the secretaire.

The boy's story was so well connected and seemingly so true in detail that Mr. Johnson went with him to the police station in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There he told the Sergeant that he wanted to make a charge against the burglar.

"What burglar?" asked the surprised Sergeant.

"The one arrested at my house a short time ago," Mr. Johnson said.

He was informed that no burglar had been brought to the station. The boy retold his story, and the Sergeant was impressed with his apparent truthfulness. Thinking that an officer had failed to report the case, he called out all of the reserves and the patrolmen, but the boy could not identify the officer. Later, all of the policemen on the beat in the neighborhood of Johnson's house were called in, but the boy could not pick out the officer who arrested the hero of his tale.

After a heart to heart talk with Detective Sergeant Nell, the lad, it is said, admitted that he had taken the money to buy a pistol to celebrate the Fourth of July with, and that he had told the story to divert suspicion from himself.

Prof. Russell Returns to the Bar.

Isaac Franklin Russell, LL. D., Professor of Law in the New York University, has returned to the bar after an absence of many years. At his own request he has been relieved by the Trustees of the university of all academic work in the morning and early afternoon. He will continue in full service as a member of the university Faculty of Law, but has resigned the lectureship to the woman's law class, his lectureship in law at the Brooklyn Institute, and his work as Chief Law Examiner for the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BARGE CAPTAIN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Drowned Man's Wife Says that Her Husband's Head Was Held Under Water.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—Capt. Joshua Carman of the barge Paddie was committed to the Hudson County Jail to-day to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of murder preferred against him by Chief Rogers of Harrison. Carman is accused of having wilfully drowned Capt. John Plumb of the barge R. Penn Smith on Saturday morning. The men were old friends.

They quarreled on Thursday in Perth Amboy, and it is alleged that Carman threatened to harm Plumb. Some believe that the quarrel was patched up, as there was a good time in the cabin of the Smith on Friday night. Maggie Plumb said that she followed her father and Carman to the deck of the barge after Carman had started to return to his barge.

The child's story is that when she reached the deck her father and Plumb were struggling and that Carman pushed her father into the water and fell in after him. Capt. Plumb's wife said that when she heard her daughter scream she ran out on deck. The girl was kneeling by the side of the boat, peering into the water. Mrs. Plumb saw Capt. Carman swimming toward the yawl, which was tied alongside. Not far away was her husband, swimming toward the yawl also.

Carman reached the yawl and caught hold of it and held on with one hand. Plumb swam alongside and reached out one hand to grasp the side of the boat. Mrs. Plumb said that as he did so Capt. Carman grasped him by the back of the head with the hand he had free and pushed his head under water and held it there until the body was limp.

Carman refused to make a statement because he had been warned by the court. Mrs. Plumb, her daughter, and Mrs. Carman were held as witnesses.

NEW TROLLEY LINE FOR PATERSON.

Will Run to a Point Opposite Yonkers for Connection with the Union System, It Is Said.

PATERSON, N. J., June 15.—Paterson is to be the terminus of a new trolley company. The name of the corporation is the Ramapo Traction Company, and its representatives have been engaged for some time in securing the necessary franchises from property owners. It will build its own roadbed, and not occupy public thoroughfares. This will enable it to run cars at any rate of speed deemed desirable. In addition to carrying passengers, the company intends to do a general freight business.

The new road is to run alongside the Erie tracks from here to Ridgewood, Hohokus, Ramseys, Waldwick, Allendale, Mahway, and Sufferns, and thence to New City, and along the Piermont Branch of the Erie to Piermont, and thence to a point opposite Yonkers, where it will cross the Hudson River by ferry. The length of the line will be sixty-two and a half miles. It is said that at Yonkers the line will connect with the Union system, to which it is said to be closely related.

The new line is to enter Paterson over a bridge of its own, crossing the Passaic River at a point a short distance above the Thirty-third Street Bridge.

WHITEBORO FOR COLORED FOLK.

Agricultural Colony to be Established at Burleigh, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 15.—Henry C. White, the last colored man to sit in Congress, who was a member from North Carolina in both the Fifty-fifth and the Fifty-sixth Congresses, is the head of a syndicate which has purchased from Senator Robert E. Hand 957½ acres at Burleigh, near the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad, where a colored colony from North Carolina will be founded.

The name of the town is to be Whiteboro. Already several of the avenues have been laid out. Each colonist is to buy a house on the installment plan, and is to have ten years in which to pay for it.

This is to be an agricultural colony on the same plan as the Jewish colony at Woodbine, this county, founded by the Baron de Hirsch Fund Trustees.

PLANT SYSTEM MERGER.

Consolidation with Atlantic Coast Line to Take Place To-day—Bond Issue Limited to $80,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—Henry Walters, Vice President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; Michael Jenkins, and other Directors of the company, left Baltimore this evening for Richmond, Va., where, at a special meeting of the stockholders to-morrow, the merger of the Plant system with the Atlantic Coast Line will be finally concluded. An issue of consolidated bonds, limited to $80,000,000, will be authorized at the meeting. These bonds, it is understood, will bear 4 per cent. interest.

The mortgage will be given to furnish what money is needed to carry into effect the terms of the consolidation and retire certain bonds at once. Enough will be reserved to take up the other bonds as they mature. In all there are over $35,000,000 of these bonds in both properties. The issue of consolidated bonds to furnish money for immediate use probably will not exceed $30,000,000.

With the consolidation completed the Atlantic Coast Line will own nearly 4,000 miles of track, excepting sidings, more than doubling the mileage it had before it got the Plant system. It is understood the consolidated properties will be operated by the present management of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company, with Warren G. Elliott as President of the entire system.

RAILROAD RATE ISSUE.

Farmers of Upper Columbia Basin Call a Convention to Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 15.—Arrangements are being made for a meeting of grain and fruit raisers of the Upper Columbia Basin, to be held at Davenport, for the purpose of securing railway concessions in the form of lower rates on grain and other products. Railway Presidents Hill, Mellen, and Harriman, representing the three transcontinental railroads which run through this State, will be invited to be present. It is already certain that they will either attend or send their highest traffic officials.

Farmers of that section complain that because of high rates they are unable to produce wheat and other products at present. They intend to thoroughly discuss the situation at the coming convention, and respectfully place their grievances before the railroad officials. There are indications that the movement has been started by the railroads themselves with a view to heading off vigorous plans of Gov. McBride and the dominant faction of the Republican Party to make anti-railroad legislation the chief issue in the coming State campaign with the object of creating a railroad commission and lowering freight rates.

Charles P. Chamberlain, formerly receiver of the Washington Central Railway and a prominent railroad lobbyist, is arranging the details of the meeting of the farmers. Each precinct in the Upper Columbia Basin will send one delegate, and the discussion will be open to the public.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

And Now Vacation Time Sales.

The right things at the right time and at the right prices.

It is just like the Siegel-Cooper Store to bring to your notice all sorts of Vacation Needfuls and Recreation Supplies just at a time when so many of you are planning your vacations and excursions.

Many have already started away. Outward bound liners are laden with tourists bound for distant shores. Seaside hotels and cottages are being transformed into scenes of activity and corresponding gaiety. Mountain hotels are registering new guests daily. Country resorts are Meccas toward which thousands are turning their attention.

And the Big Store is ready to supply your needs, no matter whether they be in Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Perfumery, Toilet Accessories, Leather Goods, Lawn Amusements, Books, Athletic Supplies or any of the thousand and one other things that go to make up the usual Summer list.

You know what a vast outfitting center this store is. You know what tremendous advantages its commanding resources permit you to enjoy. To-day's list is but a hint of what The Big Store has to tempt you with.

5,000 Dainty "Elbow Sleeve" Waists



On Sale in the Main Aisle To-day at 95c. Each.

The Main Aisle will be a scene of extraordinary activity. And quite naturally. When such an opportunity as this is presented so advantageously and attractively, it is quite certain that a tremendous volume of business will be the result.

The Siegel Cooper Waist Store is world-famous. And when it makes an announcement so alluring as this its prestige is, of course, conspicuously amplified.

5,000 Waists! Dainty, yet durable. Snowy masses of "ELBOW SLEEVE" WAISTS at a radiant little price. These Waists are made with circular yoke and collar of fine Val. lace; hemstitching and tucking across front; double ruff on sleeves, edged with Val. lace.

Delightful! Similar Waists are also on sale at a like price in the Waist Department on the Second floor.

95c

Women's Summer Dresses.

Pongee, Foulard, Linen, Batiste, Organdie, Checked Taffeta and Mercerized Stuffs, China, Jap. Silk and Shantung will be shown to-day in a profusion of styles especially designed for us by several of the foremost costume makers, and which are to be highly commended on account of their extreme price worthiness.



And Very Special To-day,
White Dotted Swiss Dresses
(as pictured)
$6.90

Batiste Dresses,
(in natural linen color)
at $6.90

The yoke is of all-over lace front and back, Waist, also; Skirt trimmed as shown in picture, with wide Point de Paris Lace.



Check and Taffeta Dresses,
(as pictured, with Irish crochet insertion and Silk Mull Tie,) at 17.50

Pongee Suits,
Four Elegant Styles, at 17.50 Values $23.50 to $27.50.

(Second Floor, Front.)



Women's Runabout Skirts.

Cloth, silk and wash materials, special styles at very special prices.

MELTON (medium weight), with box-plaited bottom, at 6.75

BRILLIANTINE, with side plaiting, at 5.00

RUSSIAN DUCK, with stitched straps, at 1.95
Solid black, solid blue, stitched with white.

WASHABLE SHEPHERD CHECK, with piping of black, a very stylish skirt, at 2.25

BEST WHITE PIQUE, with stitched flounce, at 2.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

Outing & Recreation Supplies.

Vapor Launches, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Camping Outfits, Bicycles and All Sorts of Game Needs.

TENTS.

White 8-oz. duck WALL TENTS; weather proof; each tent complete, the size for camping, with pegs, poles, ropes, etc.: size 7x7, $4.75; 7x9, $5.75; 9x9, $6.50; 10x12, 7.75

GUNS.

SHOT GUNS; single barrel "Lovell Champion," with automatic shell ejector, each, 4.75

STEVENS-MAYNARD, JR., RIFLES, 22 cal., an excellent target or small game rifle, 2.75

AIR RIFLES FOR THE BOYS, from 65c. to 2.25

Complete supply of all kinds of ammunition, both loaded and blanks, always in stock.

GOLF.

ELDON GOLF CLUBS, iron clubs, all styles, sell under their own name at $2.00; here at .95

ELDON GOLF BALLS; per dozen 2.50

TENNIS.

TENNIS RACQUETS; A. G. Spalding's Tennis Racquets; the standard for years, a complete stock:

Practice,	.75	Slocum,	4.00
Favorite,	1.00	"Varsity,"	4.00
Geneva,	1.50	Tournament,	5.00
Greenwood,	2.00	Ocomo,	5.00
Lakeside,	2.50	20th Century,	6.00
Vantage,	3.00	Spalding A1,	6.00
Slocum, Jr.,	3.00	Spalding Cane Handle,	7.00

CAMERAS.

4x5 "CYCLE WIZARD C JR" CAMERAS; a high-grade instrument of the most modern and approved style; every known photographic improvement; reversible back, rising, falling and sliding front, rack and pinion, extension bellows; length full drawn 10½ inches; Unicum shutter, Iris diaphragm and extremely rapid rectilinear (double) lenses. Camera, complete, with plate holder, instruction book and handsome carrying case; to-day special, 7.95

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

THREE FOLD SPRUCE TRIPODS, the style that is considered cheap at $1.25, metal head and well finished, special at .85

IDEAL DRY PLATES, 4x5 size, 25c., 5x7, .50

HEAVY 4x5 PRINTING FRAMES, each, .12

RUBBEROID TRAYS, 4x5, each, .7

A FRESH SUPPLY OF PAPERS, FILMS AND PLATES for all cameras and Kodaks always on hand.

Send for our new price list.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND MOUNTING—Developing, per roll of film, 12 exposures, from the smallest folding pocket Kodak size up to and including 4x5; per roll of 12 exposures, .15

CROQUET SETS.

SIX-BALL SETS, finely finished and neatly packed in wooden box, each, .75

EIGHT-BALL SET, full size, well made throughout, finely marked, per set, 1.45

(Second Floor, Rear, Take Escalator.)

Parasols.
PURE SILK TAFFETAS.

A beautiful showing in a bewildering array of brilliant colorings; also black and white combinations. Scores of pretty effects in hemstitched borders on solid color tops and dainty stripe effects in color combinations and black and white. Shantung Coachings with green border or print warp taffetas.

All have 8-rib frames and choice selected natural sticks. Regular selling prices are $2.75 to $4.00; to-day, choice at 1.95

(Main Floor, Front.)

Babies' Clothing.

BABIES' LAWN CAPS, fine tucked hemstitched lawn, all-over embroideries, ribbon trimmed, all sizes, .19

CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN HATS, trimmed with black, white, pink and blue baby ribbon, .98

BABIES' SHORT WHITE NAINSOOK DRESSES, tucked and hemstitched yoke, neck and sleeves edged with Val. lace, hemstitching in skirt, special, .59

CHILDREN'S COLORED AND WHITE DRESSES, yoke and waist effect, trimmed with lace and fine embroidery; sizes 6 months to 4 years, .98

WHITE PIQUE REEFERS, all-over embroidery collar; sizes 6 months to 4 years, .98

COLORED CLOTH REEFERS, light weight; 2 to 5 years, 1.39

REEFERS—Red, green, brown, blue and golf; light weight; round and square collar effects, trimmed with brass or pearl buttons; 1 to 5 years, 2.25

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Refrigerators.

All our 1902 Model Refrigerators and Ice Chests are charcoal filled. Every box is guaranteed.

	Wide.	Deep.	High.	Price.
No. 458. Apartment House Style,	25	19	50	11.00
No. 461. Apartment House Style,	28½	20	62	16.50
No. 492. Ice Chest,	27	19	27	5.50
No. 432. Refrigerator,	27	27½	42	9.50

(Basement.)

Fine China.
SPECIALLY LOW PRICED.

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin English porcelain, underglazed blue and green decorations, border pattern; special, 7.25

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, complete with soup tureen, every piece full gold lined; special, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine quality of English porcelain, border design, every piece full gold lined, "open stock" patterns; very special, 14.50

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, finest thin china, richly decorated; special, 4.95

TOILET SETS.

TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, nicely decorated, including slop jar; very special, 2.95

TOILET SETS, 12 pieces, very fancy shapes, decorated in natural colors on rich tinted backgrounds, hand-painted designs; very special, 6.75

(Basement.)

Trunks of Every Sort

Every trunk solidly made, strong and firm, and finished in the handsomest way.

ALL ARE LOW PRICED.

THE "CORNELL" TRUNK, one of the best light-weight trunks made either here or abroad, solid brass trimmings, ash slats, finest quality raw hide binding, nine-inch top tray, extra dress tray, beautifully made throughout.

32 inch	34 inch	36 inch	38 inch	40 inch
22.50	24.00	25.50	28.00	30.50

BASSWOOD TRUNKS, canvas covered, bound with hard fibre, brassed, malleable iron clamps, &c.; have two trays, one with hat box and packing compartment, two sole-leather straps.

Size:	28 inch,	30 inch,	32 inch,	34 inch,
Price:	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60
Size:	36 inch,	38 inch,	40 inch,	
Price:	8.00	8.40	8.80	

(Second Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock. When the Store closes on Thursday, July 3rd, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th.

DAINTY LINGERIE DRESSES
Made of Embroidered Robes At Ten Dollars Each!

WE HAVE JUST THIRTY-SIX of these cool and quite beautiful Summer Dresses to sell at this little price. The manufacturer secured the Embroidered Swiss Muslin Robes at a bargain, and made them up after the style of the lingerie dresses made by Corne, Doucet, or Havet; and you'll marvel to see how exquisite they are at such a small price.

Around the bottom of the skirt runs a hemstitched or embroidered ruffle; the front of the skirt has a panel of embroidery stretching up nearly to the waist. The whole front of the blouse is embroidered, also the ruffles that finish the sleeves. With nearly every dress there is a collar and long tie, trimmed with embroidery.

Choose any of the thirty-six for $10; but don't forget that they'll not go begging, and you may come too late.

Second floor, Broadway.

SALE OF SUMMER SILKS

IN THE FIRST PLACE, these are the Silks most wanted right now; and their attraction is doubled when such prices are named as those below. The cool and staple White Washable Silks are included with desirable fancy silks of various sorts. Here are price-details:

PLAIN WHITE WASHABLE SILKS

Variously called India Silks, Japanese Silks or Habutai—the finest, coolest and strongest as well as the best silk for Summer wear; same silk from which silk handkerchiefs are made, and launders nicely. Silk prices are very firm just now, but we contracted for these several months ago, hence the very low prices which are a third or more less than regular values:

20-inch White Habutai, 25c, 30c, 35c, 38c, 40c, 45c; worth 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c.

23-inch White Habutai, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c; worth 40c, 45c, 55c, 60c, 65c.

27-inch White Habutai, 35c, 40c, 50c, 55c; worth 45c, 55c, 60c, 65c.

36-inch White Habutai, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1; worth 45c, 65c, 80c, 90c, $1.25.

It takes but a few yards for waist or dress, and nothing is more comfortable for Summer wear.

40c Corded Japanese Silks at 28c—
A very complete line of colors in these pretty waist silks. They are cool and very serviceable. Pink, green, blue, tan and gray are some of the colors, in various styles of cords.

$1 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 65c—
Polka-dots in blue-and-white, and black-and-white, and a host of pretty patterns in the other good colors. Sold earlier at a dollar and more.

Dress Lengths of Summer Silks, Half Price—
We have just put up several hundred Dress Lengths of printed and plain black Summer Silks, in lengths of 12 to 16 yards, and marked all at half, or less than half regular prices. It is a splendid variety to choose from, including the best patterns of the season; marked this way:
$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, to $12; worth $7, $8, $9, $10, to $24.

65c Printed India Silks at 50c—
Just here from the Orient, another shipment of these delightfully cool and fine Summer silks; navy blue-and-white and black-and-white, in small designs and neat polka-dots. We have sold this same quality for years; it wears so satisfactorily that we have never heard a single complaint. So light that a whole dress pattern weighs but a few ounces.

Main aisle.

Sale of GINGHAMS, BATISTES and Other Under-Priced Cottons

OUR dress goods chief tells us that during the more than a quarter of a century that he has been in charge of our dress goods selling, we have never had such a superb value in Ginghams as this present offering of

Fine 25c Ginghams at 10c a yard

Yet again and again through all of those years we have presented remarkable values.

In the first place, the price-concession is extraordinary—*less than half price* for one of the most staple of cotton goods. But the most extraordinary fact is summed up in the fineness of the Gingham, the variety and freshness of the patterns, and the completeness of the color lines. The patterns are dainty white and self-colored corded stripes woven in lacey designs in combinations of light blue, medium blue, dark blue, green, tan, gray and cardinal. One-half the lot has been sold in three days, and the second half, which goes on sale this morning, is identical in variety and completeness. We divided the lots equally so as to retain the same good assortment of patterns—about seventy-five in all. Since the goods were placed upon sale we have had wholesalers offer to dispose of the entire lot for us at 25 per cent. more than we ask you for them; but the bargain is for the benefit of our public. **10c a yard!**

Rotunda.

A companion offering is this vast collection of

Printed Batistes at 5c a Yard

A good, firm cloth in fresh white grounds, printed in hundreds of pretty patterns There are conventional figures, figured stripes, polka-dots forming figures, and stripes. Most of the patterns are in single color-printing; a few have black with color to bring out the design more sharply. The patterns are printed in light blue, royal blue, navy blue, pink, black, cardinal and heliotrope; all on white grounds, and printed to allow the white grounds to predominate.

Remarkable goods to buy at **5c a yard.** We took 120,000 yards to secure the price.

Fourth avenue and Basement.

Then here is similar price-news of many of the finer Summer fabrics in cotton, and silk-and-cotton weaves, including both imported and American goods:

At 25c, from 35c—French Printed Cotton Poplin; designs in black polka-dots on colored grounds.

At 25c, from 30c—Printed Irish Linen Lawns, in a variety of attractive designs in stripes, figures and polka-dots, printed upon white grounds.

At 35c, from 45c—French Printed Cotton Nattes; designs in polka-dots of black-and-white on colored grounds.

At 37½c, from 50c—French Printed Plumetis; patterns in handsome floral designs on white, and Persian designs on colored grounds.

At 37½c, from 50c—Silk-and-Cotton Crepe Meteor, in self-colorings of black, white, light blue, pink, navy blue, mais and Nile green.

At 50c, from 65c—Silk-and-Cotton Crepe de Chine, in self-coloring of light gray, light blue, pink, tan and heliotrope.

Tenth street.

BATHING SUITS
For Women

THE neatly cut and smartly tailored skirt is the marked feature of the Bathing Suits this season.

The clumsy fullness at the waist has given place to shapely gores; and the improvement is quite pronounced. The favored fabric is still the wiry mohair, that is most serviceable, and does not retain the water.

Here are a few price-hints:

At $3—Of black or blue mohair; round sailor collar of white duck; collar and belt trimmed with braid; elbow sleeves; plaited front.

At $4—Of black or blue mohair; shirt-waist style; high collar; trimming of white braid; plaited skirt and elbow sleeves.

At $4.25—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar and gored skirt, trimmed with braid; embroidered anchor on shield; short sleeves.

At $6—Of black or blue mohair; shirt-waist effect; plaited back and front; high collar; short sleeves; gored skirt with two wide bands of plaiting in front.

Other Mohair Suits, $2.25 to $12.

Flannel Suits, $3.50 and $5.

Silk Suits, up to $40. Second floor, Broadway.

Are You Going to Give The Table Silver?

IF you are a near relative of the bride, you will probably want to give part or all of the "Small Silver"—Knives, Forks and Spoons. Or, if a friend, you may intend to give some of the larger serving pieces.

There's great comfort in choosing from this collection. Newest designs are here in great variety. Many of the most effective are in the favorite gray finish. Of course, you can get matching sets—it's always appreciated, if the design of the serving pieces corresponds with that of the small silver. Suggestions:

Berry Spoons, $3.75 to $7.50
Gravy Ladles, $3.25 to $6
Pie Knives, $4.75 to $7
Cold Meat Forks, $3.50 to $5.75
Salad Forks and Spoons, $7.25 to $17.50 pr.
Fish Knives and Forks, $9.50 to $14.25 pair.
Sugar Sifters, $1.15 to $4.50
Soup Ladles, $9.50 to $15.
Punch Ladles, $15 to $19
Ice-Cream Spoons, $12 to $19.25 dozen
Ice-Cream Forks, $12.50 to $18.75 dozen
Orange Spoons, $13.25 to $18.50 dozen
Berry Forks, $6.75 to $9.50 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $5.75 to $8.25 dozen
Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Spoons, and large and small Forks, are $1 an ounce.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Suits to Order

WE can help you to be comfortable during the hot weather.

The weight of your clothes, and the fit of them, have more to do with Summer comfort than the aspirations of the thermometer.

We have a satisfying collection of Wool Crashes and light homespuns, as well as the loyal serges, in blue and black. The fit and the finish give a man the easiness that helps vastly to reduced temperature.

Made to your measure for $20 a suit. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's SUITS and Skirts

TWO quite exceptional offerings that may not appeal to women with full wardrobes, but will delight to the utmost those who have need of a tailor-made suit or a separate skirt. The styles are all that could be desired, and the new prices are decidedly little.

Women's $23.50 to $30 Suits, $15
Handsomely tailored Suits of serge and cheviot, in various styles; many of the suits are lined throughout with silk, others have percaline-lined skirts.

$15 Dress Skirts at $7.50—
Unlined Dress Skirts of canvas-weave and other cloths; plaited, gradnated flonnce, and seven-gored flare skirts; trimmed with bands of material, stitched with white braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Charming Negligees And Dainty Lingerie

FROM PARIS have recently come to the Little French Store some ravishing Negligees or Lounging Gowns. Of the sheerest, most delicate albatross, charmingly trimmed, they betray their origin in their style.

Two price-gronps—$15 and $16. Those at $15 have large sailor collar, trimmed with hand-embroidered scallops, and flonnce at bottom. The $16 gowns are somewhat in kimono style, in pale colors, white and black, with belt, and border of black-and-white striped taffeta.

They are ideal robes to take away for the Summer to wear in one's room. And you won't find their like in New York at the price.

Then just a hint of the dainty pieces of French hand-made Lingerie, at surprisingly modest prices for such fine work:

Nightgowns of fine French cambric and nainsook, with hand-embroidery and laces, $3 and upwards.

Drawers of fine nainsook, hand-embroidered; others trimmed with laces, plaits and bows, $1.75, $2.75, $3.50 and upwards.

Chemises of fine French cambric and nainsook, hand-embroidered; or with laces and plaits, with ribbons drawn through, at $1.25, $1.50, $2.15, $2.50, and so on.

Corset Covers of fine nainsook, hand-embroidered, or trimmed with lace insertion and ribbons, $2 and upwards.

Petticoats of fine French cambric; deep flounce, trimmed with Point de Paris lace and large plaits; light weight, at $5.75.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Children's Garments

MOTHERS who have daughters anywhere from one to eighteen years of age will be interested in this group of under-priced offerings, which include Babies' Caps, Bonnets, Coats, Dresses and Girls' Shirt-Waists:

Babies' Hats and Bonnets at $2.50 to $10—
Worth $4.25 to $19. Charming styles, imported and domestic, at nearly *half prices*. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

Babies' $4 to $18.50 Coats at $2.50 to $15—
Pique Coats and Reefers; some imported; trimmed with embroidery ruffles and insertion or hand-embroidery; sizes 1 to 4 years.

Babies' 85c to $4.25 Dresses at 50c to $3—
Of sheer white lawn, trimmed with embroidery, insertions, or plain or hemstitched plaits; in yoke, French waist, or guimpe styles. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Girls' $1.35 to $4.25 Shirt-Waists at 95c to $3.75—
Of lawn, silk gingham and China silk, in white and colors; many pretty styles. Sizes 12 to 18 years. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Glove-Coolness For Women

FOR all women who think Gloves of kid too heavy for Summer wear, or like to keep a pair of the coolest possible gloves in reserve for hundred-degree weather, here's fullness of choosing, indeed.

Our supply of Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, and the Lace Mitts that are so popular, but usually so hard to obtain, is splendidly complete.

A few Summer morning hints:
Suede Lisle Gloves, 2-clasp, 25c, 50c, 75c pair.
Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 pair.
Lace Mitts, in a new assortment of attractive designs, in black and white, 50c to $12.50.
Lace Mitts, in elbow length, with half fingers, at $8, $9, $10 and $11 pair.

Tenth street.

Final Prices On The BRIC-A-BRAC

THE vast majority of this superb collection of Bric-a-Brac has already been scattered to the four winds. Of course, the rare opportunity to secure handsome pieces at half prices was sure to be quickly seized.

But certain attractive specimens still remain. To hurry them out, we mark them today at these substantial reductions *from former half prices:*

50c and 75c pieces, now 25c each.
$1 and $2 pieces, now 50c each.
$2.50 pieces, now $1.25 each.
$25 Figures, now $15 each.
$20 Busts, now $13.50 each.

Art Room, Basement.

Style, Coolness and Economy in Boys' Washable SAILOR SUITS

YOU OWE IT TO YOUR BOYS to make them as comfortable and contented during the sizzling Summer weather as possible. The least you can do is to dress them coolly, and this is the least you can do it for:

Four hundred Washable Sailor Suits, spick and span, in twenty-five of the most attractive patterns you ever saw in boys' sailor suits—fancy madras and chambray, in stripes and plain colors. Also a group of Sailor Suits of white galatea and pique.

Some have embroidered shield and chevrons on sleeves, and the essential lanyard and whistle. Sizes are for 3 to 12-year-old boys—and the price is irresistible—

$3 Sailor Suits for $1.75

At this rate, you can almost get two suits for the price you'd ordinarily pay for one.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sale of Notions and Hose Supporters

"NOTIONS" is a splendid word—it means so much. Every woman knows what it means, but is likely to fall short of its fullness of scope in this present sale; for, in addition to the sewing needfuls and toilet articles that you think of at first glance, here are multitudes of unexpected things, as well as Bathing Caps and Shoes.

The *Hose Supporters* are the popular kind with the *corset-front attachment*, in a variety of styles and colors of elastic. The manufacturer is condensing patterns, although these are quite as desirable as the styles retained, and identical in the service they render.

These prices:

25c Kinds at 15c — 35c Kinds at 25c — 50c Kinds at 35c
75c Kinds at 40c — $1 Kinds at 50c

Then here are the many-sided Notions—all of good, dependable sorts—no trash at any price—

Bathing Caps, 9c
Bathing Shoes, with linoleum soles; 18c a pair
Light-weight Dress Shields, 7c a pair
Corset Clasps, 1-inch back, white and drab, 3c
Silk Corset Laces, five yards long, 15c each
Cotton Corset Laces, two yards long, bunch of one dozen, 4c
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, bunch of one doz., 4c
Extra Heavy Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, bunch of one dozen, 7c
Silk Braid Tie Laces, 5c a pair
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, card of two dozen, 2c
Stocking Feet, black and white, 5c pair
Foundation Collars, 3c and 5c
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, assorted colors, 15c pair
Cotton Elastic Garter Lengths, 4c
Men's Garters, assorted colors, 5c pair
Imitation Shell Hairpins, card of 1 dozen, 10c
Cabinet of Hairpins, 4c and 7c — Curling Irons, 2c
Hairpins, plain or crimped, 10c dozen papers
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of 1 dozen, 5c
Langtry Hair Crimpers, pack of 1 dozen, 1c
Collar Buttons, card of 1 dozen, 2c
Featherstitch Braid, piece of 6 yards, 9c
White Cotton Braid, 24-yard piece, 7c
Pique Trimming, 6-yard piece, 14c
White Cotton Trimming Braid, 9-yard piece, 4c
Black Skirt Braid, 3-yard roll, 2c
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 5c
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 1⅝ in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c
Glace Skirt Belts, 3c — Aluminum Thimbles, 5c dozen
Snap Fasteners, black and white, card of 1 doz., 4c
Hatpins, fancy heads, 5c — Pin Books, 2c and 5c
Lace Pins, white and turquoise heads, card of 1 doz., 4c
Wanamaker Pin Sheet, containing 250 English pins, 3c
American Pins, 1c and 3c paper
University Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c
Mourning Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 2c
University Safety Pins, card of 1 dozen, 3c
University Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 dozen, 2c
Fancy Case, containing 3 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, hair pins, assorted darners and shawl pins, 5c
Fancy case, containing 4 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, assorted darners and shawl pins, 9c.
Darning needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c
Mitrailleuse Needle Case, 5c — Egg Darners, 3c
Iron Holders, 7c — Laundry Wax, with handle, 10c doz.
Silesia Tape Measure, 60 in., 1c
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c — Melon Pin Cushions, 8c
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c — Strawberry Emeries, 3c
Cotton Tape, ½-in. wide, small roll, 1c; 24-yd. roll, 5c
Superfine Tape, ½-in. and ⅝-in. wide, 10-yd. roll, 5c
Basting Cotton, 400-yard spools, 3c; 1,200-yd. spools, 8c; 200-yd. spools, 15c dozen
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c
Large Spool of Black Silk for hand sewing, 15c
Knitting Cotton, white, 3c ball
Darning Cotton, black and white, 5c dozen cards
Darning Cotton, black and white, 1c ball
Knitting Silk, assorted colors, 3c ball
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 2c

Basement.

The WHITE SALE'S Second Month

TODAY THE SUMMER SALE OF WHITE starts upon a triumphant Second Month. Four crowded weeks of selling lie behind it—weeks that have brought comfort and the pleasure of possessing beautiful muslin garments to thousands of women, at the most welcome sort of economies—the safe sort.

But still there are women with unfulfilled needs of under-muslins, and still there are garments galore here, to satisfy them. And there's no diminution of quality—no rushing in random supplies from anywhere, just to make a show.

Every dainty, clean, new piece of muslin that is here conforms in quality of material, thoroughness of workmanship, and lowness of price to the standard set by the first day of the Sale.

NIGHTGOWNS

65c—Of cambric; round neck, short sleeves; neck finished with lawn ruffle and beading.
75c—Of muslin, 2 styles; high or square neck; yoke of cluster plaits or embroidery insertion and edging.
85c—Of cambric or nainsook, 2 styles; high or square neck; plaits and embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; round or square neck; torchon insertion and edging or fine plaits; ribbon through beading.
$1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; round or square neck; torchon lace or embroidery.

DRAWERS

85c—Of cambric, with hemstitched lawn ruffle with plaits above.
50c—Of cambric, 4 styles, open or blind embroidery or hemstitched plaits.
65c—Of cambric; lawn ruffle; Valenciennes lace and fancy stitching.
75c—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; open or blind embroidery.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; Valenciennes lace insertion and edging or embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric or nainsook, 3 styles; Point de Paris or Valenciennes lace.

PETTICOATS

85c—Of cambric or muslin, 4 styles; torchon insertion and edging, or hemstitched hem with plaits above.
$1—Of cambric, 2 styles; Point de Paris lace or blind embroidery.
$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; torchon lace insertion and edging.
$1.50—Of cambric, 3 styles; Point de Paris lace or cluster hemstitched plaits above.
$1.75—Of cambric, 2 styles; open or blind embroidery or torchon insertion and edging.
$2.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; Point de Paris or Valenciennes insertion and edging.

SHORT PETTICOATS

85c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle with embroidery and plaits above.
$1—Of cambric, 3 styles; embroidery or Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging.
$1.25—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffle with torchon insertion and edging, and plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; Valenciennes or Point de Paris lace with plaits above.
$1.75—Of cambric, 2 styles; lawn ruffles, Point de Paris insertion and edging.

Second floor.

Reduced Prices On UPHOLSTERIES

WHEN you first go into your Summer house there are many last little things to be attended to. Sash Curtains, for instance, or Curtains for book-cases, cupboards, shelves, and the like. Or you may need Slip-covers for your city furniture. Plenty of possible uses for such timely offerings, under-price, as these:

CURTAIN MUSLINS, 10c and 12½c yard—
Nine hundred yards of 36-inch white and colored Muslin, in several pretty figurings, and a variety of colors; for full or half sash curtains. Regularly 12½c and 18c yard.

FIGURED CRETONNES at 20c, from 28c to 50c—
For Summer hangings and slip coverings; new and desirable patterns and colors, in a large assortment. Fifteen hundred yards at 20c, reduced from 28c to 50c.

AWNING MATERIALS REDUCED—
Three thousand yards of Striped Awning Materials, in four different styles, at 12½c, 13½c and 15c a yard from 17c and 20c yard. Third floor.

Simply-trimmed Hats For Country Wear

MIGHT call them "knock-about hats"—for they're intended for just that purpose. They were designed in our own workrooms, and are made of pique, crash or batiste, and given a simple, but clever style by the addition of ribbon, chiffon, mull or batiste, with a wing, pompon or quill. Some are absolutely devoid of trimming—you can add what you like, or leave them ungarnished. Many have the popular touch of green.

Prices Are 50c to $5

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Ice-box Comfort "Eddy" Refrigerators

THE EDDY PEOPLE have been making Refrigerators for fifty-five years, and they have put all they have learned during that period into practice in their product.

The result is a model of efficiency, simplicity and economy. Case of white pine—the best non-conductor among woods;—flush doors that shut tight; jointless zinc lining—safe, healthful and easily cleaned; slate shelves, smooth and level, that stay cold; and Eddy insulation, to keep the heat out and the cold in—these are some of the salient points about the "Eddy" Refrigerators.

Freedom from odor, great economy of ice, constant and adequate circulation of pure, dry, cold air—these are some of the results of the Eddy construction. They are easily the type of refrigerator you should get.

Prices are $16 to $80. Basement.

White Silk Waists
$2.75 Each

IT would be a difficult matter to find as pretty waists as these at this very low price.

They are of white China Silk, and have full-plaited front, with four rows of lace insertion, plaited back, and collar and cuffs trimmed with lace insertion.

Ideal waists for hot Summer days, and as attractive as they are cool, $2.75 each.

Second floor Tenth street.

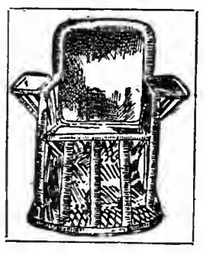
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EASY TO REMEMBER
A TRAIN EVERY HOUR TO
PHILADELPHIA
VIA THE
READING ROUTE
New Jersey Central
Direct to Reading Terminal
Fast Service
Vestibuled Equipment

Vantine's
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.



Chinese Rattan Chair
37 inches high, 30 inches wide
at $5.00
The Ideal Chair for Out-door Use
Strong and Durable.

Have You Used
Vantine's
India Kutch
Talcum Powder?
Perfumed with the delightful fragrance of Sandalwood.
25c. per box postpaid.

New Publications.

THE KING IN YELLOW
by
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS
Author of "Cardigan," "The Conspirators," etc.

Mr. Chambers made his reputation as a writer of fiction through the stories in this volume. It has been out of print for some time, and is now reprinted in response to thousands of unsolicited requests from readers everywhere.

$1 50
Harper & Brothers, New York

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
3:30 SHANNON'S 23RD REG'T BAND EVGS. 8:30
Wednesday, JUNE 18, PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME & Burning of City. Brilliant Spectacle and Grand Fireworks.
NEXT SAT. | FRANK DANIELS Eve., June 21, and Company in Miss Simplicity.

NEW YORK | B'way, 45th. Ev.8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Emphatically approved."—Post. CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. WED. Best Seat 50c.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. Saturday.
San. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs.8:15.Mat.Sat.,2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
2D BIG MONTH "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT. 58th & 50th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. FLOTOW'S "MARTHA."

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS | Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

American Roof Garden 42d., nr. B'way. | OPENS MON. JUNE 23.
TED MARKS' VARIETIES. All Seats 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinées Wed&Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOHEMIAN GIRL.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | RICE'S Show Girl

St. Nicholas.—20 deg. cooler than Sts. Ev. 8:15. DUSS In Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgs't aud'nc'a in town.Ad.50c

KNICKERBOCKER Lederer's Gaiety. Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs.8:15.Mat.Sat.,2:15. THE WILD ROSE

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
June 14 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or shine.)
2ND DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 16,
Grass Selling Stakes & 5 Other Races.
Leave East 34th St. E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side), Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

STATE CAMP VISITED BY 4,000 EXCURSIONISTS

Many Friends of the Guardsmen from Brooklyn Borough.

Two Divine Services Conducted by Chaplains — Police Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Thurston Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 15.—The New York State Camp of Military Instruction was like a picnic ground this afternoon. A special excursion and the railroad trains brought 3,000 out-of-town visitors and Peekskill and the surrounding hamlets added another thousand to the throngs.

For the first time in several years there were two divine services—Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal. The Guardsmen could take their choice, but as a rule each regiment was loyal to its Chaplain. The Rev. James Oliver Wilson of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, who administers to the spiritual welfare of the Fourtcenth, conducted services in the Young Men's Christian Association tent. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, had his services on the bluff near Battery Hill. The voices of the 500 Guardsmen as they joined in the singing could be heard almost across the bay.

The visitors began to arrive after dinner. The steamboat Taurus made fast to the Roa Hook Dock, and more than 2,000 men, women, and children, principally women, began the two-mile walk over the dusty road to camp. Arriving there, they found friends and entertainment in the tents, the soda fountain, the restaurant, or under the trees on the bluff. The excursion was run under the auspices of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment. The majority of the excursionists were friends of the Fourteenth, but the Twenty-third Regiment came in for its share of guests.

The Twenty-third has 702 officers and men in camp. The regiment will begin the practice march to Camp Roe to-morrow and will follow a different plan from that of other regiments this season. At Annsville the two battalions will separate. The First, under the command of Col. Barnes, will take the longer and customary route. The Second, under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel, will go through Peekskill and out on the main turnpike.

The Fourteenth Regiment has more than six hundred men in camp. They will have their regular drills until Wednesday, when they will start on their practice march. Col. A. L. Kline and several members of his staff rode out to Camp Roe this morning to inspect the roads.

Col. Barnes, Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., entertained a delegation of his post this afternoon. Among the visitors in camp were Police Commissioner Partridge and his deputy, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-second United States Infantry, lectured on "Practice Marches and Camp Duties" to the officers of the regiments this afternoon on the bluff near the battery quarters. The number of carriages and conveyances which lined the bluff at evening parade was unusually large.

The Peekskill police had a little work last night. They arrested two men of the Fourteenth Regiment, Hugh Hanna, Company D, and John Tierney, Company A, for disorderly conduct and interfering with trolley motormen. The soldiers passed the night in the lock-up, and this morning in police court each paid a fine of $5.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Collaway, W. A., Atlanta, Ga.; general merchandise; 7 West Tenth Street.
McAuslan & Wukelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Hotel Vendome.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; L. E. French, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Bartel, Adam S., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, linens, white goods, furnishing goods, gloves, and domestics; A. Lamb, dry goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stricker, Beltman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Omead, G., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Frank Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; G. B. Frank, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Byrne & Hemmer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; E. H. Nash, dress goods; G. L. Hammer, linens and white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Wyler, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens, 74 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.
Hexter & Wertheim, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Wertheim, trimmings; Hoffman House.
Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; R. W. Lawson, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, silks, millinery, and ribbons, 622 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; R. L. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Nugent, dry goods; 106 Grand Street.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; J. Strauss, carpets, cloaks, and suits, 395 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Minister from the Netherlands to the United States, Washington; A. Grip, Minister from Sweden and Norway to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—I. L. Hubard, Norfolk, Va.; Y. Levy-Picard, Paris; Bard F. Barron, San Francisco; G. D. Crabb, Cincinnati; Fedor Deininger, San Salvador.

CAMBRIDGE—Richard Horstmann, Berlin; A. P. Burgwin, Pittshurg, and E. F. Leonard, Springfield, Ill.

IMPERIAL—Herman Hoster, Columbus, Ohio; Arthur S. Raymond, Lincoln, Neb., and J. Welner, London.

GRAND—Capt. J. L. Purcell, United States Army, and Capt. H. G. Bishop, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—J. M. Gould, United States Army; C. J. Langerfield, Worcester, England, and Lawrence Lambe, Ottawa.

GILSEY—James Walker, Cleveland, and W. Andrews, Colon, Colombia.

MANHATTAN—N. M. Scott, Indianapolis; G. S. Pew, London; H. C. Weld, Chicago; H. C. Phipps, Pittsburg, and William M. Powell, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND—Georgs T. Phillps, Washington; Edward J. Brown, Quincy, Ill.; F. J. Gasquet, New Orleans, and E. Guy Barker, New Orleans.

PLAZA—F. Sitterding, Richmond.

SAVOY—C. Bamellzek, Copenhagen; Hane Geise, Copenhagen; Peter d'Herzog, Budapest, and F. P. Clinton, Knoxville.

VICTORIA—B. F. Braethwaite, Pittsburg; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rica Minister to the United States, Washington; Robert W. Ayers, Cincinnati, and William E. Keith, San Jose, Cal.

HOFFMAN—Henry Gerlarder, Nashville; T. P. Connor, Kingston, Ontario; Milton Daily, Chicago; Peter Wright, Norfolk, Va., and C. Dufetre Bradley, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—George C. Hitt, Indianapolis; E. S. Miller, Seattle, and Howard Kennedy Hill, Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH—G. T. Kinnett, Macon, Ga.

HERALD SQUARE—Edward C. Thurber, London.

NAVARRE—Capt. H. Donnelly, United States Army, and Robert C. Cox, Dayton, Ohio.

ASTOR—W. R. Cooper, Minneapolis; F. W. Hagen, Chicago; Anton Wieff, Copenhagen; Charles S. Yerkes, Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—22 Commerce Street; Forest Steam Laundry; damage, $10,000.

2:20 A. M.—1,529 Madison Avenue; Charles Cooper; damage trifling.

7:53 A. M.—74 Grand Street; Joseph Neufeld; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—11 Monroe Street; Simon Goldberg; damage, $200.

12 M.—156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Minnie Reid; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—1,630 First Avenue; Nelson, Baker & Co.; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—38 Walker Street; owner not given; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—60 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner not given; damage trifling.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

PRUNES---FLOUR.

This offering for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday should command the attention of every good housekeeper, not alone because of the exceptionally low prices, but largely on account of the superior quality of the goods offered.

3 Pounds of the finest 10-cent California Prunes, averaging 55 to the pound, and 3½ Pounds of our Pride of St. Louis Flour,

BOTH FOR 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL.
A large No. 7 BROOM, regular price 30c., FOR THIS SALE . . 21c

SPECIAL.
Anderson's Celebrated SOUPS, limited assortment; can, 6c.; three for 17c

PEPPER—MUSTARD—SALT.
¼-lb. can Pure Black Pepper.....value 8c
¼-lb. can Best English Mustard.....value 10c
2-lb. box Blue Ribbon Table Salt.....value 5c
ALL THREE FOR . . 15c

SOAP—BLUE—SODA.
1 cake Butler's Borax Soap.....value 4c
¼-lb. box Azure Laundry Blue.....value 5c
3½ lbs. Best Washing Soda.....value 5c
ALL THREE FOR . . 10c

Liberty Pickles, Gherkins, Chow-Chow or Onions, large bottle 10c
Eiffel Tower Lemonette, now ready, a bottle 9c
Potted Ham or Tongue, all standard brands; ½-lb. can, 9c.; ¼-lb. can 5c
Cider Vinegar, our best, quart bottle 7c
Gelatine, Exoslor brand, a package 5c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's Best, large bottle 10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless brand, pint bottle, wrapped 13c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph brand, plain or in sauce, 3-lb. can 10c



CORN
The Famous ESSIE BRAND
Deliciously Sweet and Tender,
3 Cans for 25c.

Salad Oil, best domestic, pint bottle 8c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty brand, pint bottle 10c
Cocoa, Butler's Triumph brand, finest quality, ½-lb. can 21c
Parlor Matches, Triumph brand, best made, box of 500 . . . . . 3c
Ball Blue, Electric brand, ¼-lb. box 8c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, large bottle 8c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless brand, a bottle 12c
Soap Powder, Clanswall brand, 1 lb. package 4c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEA,
Very Best, No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND,
35c.
COFFEE
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND,
25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and cooler; winds variable.

It will be cooler to-day in the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and north portion of the Gulf States, and warmer Tuesday west of the Mississippi River, except in the extreme Southwest.

On the New England Coast winds will be fresh east; or the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh south, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high south, shifting to northwest on extreme southern coast; on the Gulf coast fresh south and on the Great Lakes fresh west to northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Norfolk. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh east winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	71	64	69
6 A. M.	69	65	70
9 A. M.	70	67	82
12 M.	61	72	88
3 P. M.	50	78	82
6 P. M.	61	78	80
9 P. M.	60	75	76
12 P. M.	59	70	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 77½
Weather Bureau 72
Corresponding date 1901 66
Corresponding date for last twenty five years 68

The thermometer at 8 A. M. was 64 and the humidity 03 per cent.; at 8 P. M. thermometer 76, humidity 81. The maximum temperature was 79 at 5 P. M. and the minimum 64 at 2 A. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...1:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:12	Gov. Isl'd...4:40	H. Gate....6:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:56	Gov. Isl'd...5:09	H. Gate....7:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 16.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk . . . . . 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Allianca, Central and South America . . . . . 9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg . . . . . 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans. . . . . .
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen . . . . . 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool . . . . 6:30 A. M. *8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples . . . . . .

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Alamo, Galveston . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk . . . . . 3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton . . . . . 10:00 A. M.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Lucia . . . . . 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp . . . . . 12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Bremen, Cherbourg and Southampton . . . . . 10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Nassau and Cuban ports. . . . . 12:00 M. *12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre. . . . . 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana . . . . 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Cymric, Liverpool . . . . . 5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk . . . . . 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $7 and up to June $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $21 and up to June $28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June $22, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. prevlous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that Australian mails which reached Vancouver per steamer Aorangi were dispatched east June 12, and are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 16.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 13.
Colorado, Brunswick, June 13.
Colorado, Hull, May 31.
Comus, New Orleans, June 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 10.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Makelyne, St. Lucia, June 19.
Minneapolis, London, June 7.
Oscar II., Christiansand, June 6.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 7.
Vigilancia, Havana, June 12.
Victoria, Naples, May 31.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Bluecher, Hamburg, June 8.
Coronda, St. Lucia, June 10.
Finance, Colon, June 10.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 6.
Nueces, Galveston, June 11.
Tripoli, Hamburg, June 1.
Zulia, Curacao, June 6.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Arkadia, San Juan, June 13.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, June 7.
El Alba, New Orleans, June 13.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 11.
Phoenicia, Gibraltar, June 8.
Trave, Gibraltar, June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

El Norte, New Orleans, June 14.
Hindoo, Hull, June 7.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, June 7.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 12.
La Savoie, Havre, June 14.
Mohican, Swansea, June 6.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 7.

Arrived.

SS Green Jacket, (Br.,) Palmer, Alexandria, &c., May 18, with sugar to order—vessel to Lawrence Turmire & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Michelsen, Cienfuegos June 7, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Ranson, Liverpool June 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Buena Ventura, Gibbs, Norfolk June 14, with coal to Lewis Luckenbach.

SS Huelva, (Br.,) Harvey, Huelva, &c., May 29, with iron pyrites to the Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia June 14, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Harry Luckenbach, Peck, Boston June 14, to Lewis Luckenbach.

SS Nicolai 11., (Dan.,) Orum, St. Petersburg May 23 and Copenhagen 28th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M. 13th.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville June 12 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Mayaguez, &c., June 5, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Sir Richard Grenville, (Br.,) Jones, Baltimore June 13, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Rotterdam May 31 and Shields June 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad June 7 and Grenada and St. Vincent 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Etelka, (Aust.,) Perlan, London May 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam June 5 and Boulogne 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steam yacht Tarus, (Br.,) Tod, Southampton May 30 and Fayal June 5, to George J. Gould. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 14th.

Steam yacht Columbia, Arey, Gibraltar June 3, to Harvey Ladew. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow June 5 and Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:12 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 15, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) for Para, Manaos, &c.
SS Canning, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Gloxiana, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Governo, (Ital.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) for Aden, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Pensacola.
SS Syracsa, (Ger.,) for Macelo, &c.

Marine Intelligence.

SUEZ, June 15.—SS Goodwin, (Br.,) from Bombay and Viagapatam hound to Baltimore and New York, grounded in the roads here upon her arrival yesterday. Attempts to float the vessel have been unsuccessful and she will lighten.

Notice to Mariners.

("List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 88, No. 399; "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 128.)

GOVERNORS ISLAND POST LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 30, 1902, the following described range lights will be established to mark the channel across the bar from the sea to the easterly end of the Main Channel, between the jetties, in Charleston Harbor:

Front Light.—A fixed white reflector light, 14 feet above the water, on a red, triangular, wooden structure of three piles, supporting a gallery and pedestal, standing in 1 foot of water on the westerly side of the northerly end off Morris Island, about 1 mile south-southwesterly from Cumming Point, southerly side of the northerly end of Morris Island, about ½ mile south-southwesterly from Cumming Point, southerly side of Charleston Harbor. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 431 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 32° 43' (42"); Longitude, West, 79° 52' (34"). Fort Sumter (Main Channel Ranga Front) Lighthouse, N. ⅝ E., 1 15-32 miles; Charleston Lighthouse, S. ¾ W., 2 miles.

Rear Light.—A fixed white reflector light, 42 feet above the water, on a black, square, pyramidal, skeleton, iron structure, on four piles, supporting a gallery and pedestal, standing in 3 feet of water at the northwesterly point of Morris Island, the easterly side of the mouth of Lighthouse Creek, and 3,800 feet (⅝ mile) W. ½ N. in rear of the preceding. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, North, 32° 43' (46"); Longitude, West, 79° 53' (18"). Fort Sumter (Main Channel Range Front) Lighthouse, NNE. ⅝ E., 1⅝ miles; Charleston Lighthouse, S. ⅛ E., 2 1-16 miles. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

South Channel Range Lights.

("List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 152, Nos. 769 and 770; "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 20.)

(Correction of Notice to Mariners No. 74 of 1902.)

Front Light.—The order of this light was not changed.

Rear Light.—The order of this light was changed from a lens lantern to a reflector.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 15.—SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, sld. hence yesterday for New York.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:13 A. M. to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Hogan, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New York via Newport News, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Dainty Laces in Profusion!

All the prettiest sorts, wide and narrow, in a fascinating variety from which to make your selections—the simplest kinds and the most elaborate hand-made laces walk hand in hand, marked at prices sure to please you; for though the cost of laces has advanced, we still keep low water marks here.

Now for the details:—

White and Butter Point Venise Allovers, 50c. to $4.50 yard.
Point Venise and Irish Crochet Irregular Insertion, 15c. to $1.98 yard.
Point Venise, Irish Crochet, Black Chantilly and Point de Paris Lace Medallions, 15c. to $3.50 yard.
White and Butter Point Venise Beading, 8c. to 50c. yard.
White and Butter Colored Point Venise Insertion, 10c. to $1.50 yard.
Batiste Applique Bands, 59c. to $1.98 yard.
White and Butter Point de Paris and Valenciennes Allovers, 39c. to $1.25.
French & Platt Valenciennes Laces, in all widths, all patterns and prices to please all.
Wide Imitation Torchon and American Laces, 5c. yard.
And all other popular styles in endless varieties.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Dainty Wash Fabrics.

A story worth telling, this. It was our good fortune to secure several thousand yards of these handsome, fresh cottons, in the season's choicest designs, at prices half and less than regular, at a time, too, when most of the desirable patterns in wash fabrics have been picked by early season shoppers. To-day you may select from the following list of pretty summer fabrics:—

At 15c. Yd.—*fully worth 25c.*
Chambrays in the most desirable colors; dainty dimities, smart pompadour organdies and satin striped batistes.

At 12½c. Yd.—*fully worth 25c. and 35c.*
Fine canvas etamines, new shades; satin striped batistes, assorted styles and colors; fancy lace striped batistes, very sheer quality; novelty cords in profusion; handsome batistes, various new colors and polka dot effects.

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

News of White Goods.

The white goods store is a Mecca for the lovers of dainty white fabrics, for here are shown all those sheer, filmy, lacy, openwork sorts which reign supreme this season—truly a "white" one. Space permits of these few quotations for to-day's selling:—

LACE STRIPE DIMITIES—Dainty, cool sort, the 12½c. grade at 6c. per yard; the 15c. grade at, per yard, ... 8c
NAINSOOK—Only about 1,000 yards in this lot; 40 inches wide; a charming material for waists and lingerie; you may buy the piece of 20 yards or by the yard, at 19c
INDIA LAWNS—40 inches wide; a sheer, fine quality; 25c. sort, at, yard, 14c.; and 30c. grade at, yard, ... 18c
PARIS LAWNS—50 inches wide; especially adapted for children's dresses; the 40c. sort at, per yard, 25c.; the 50c. grade at, yard, ... 30c

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Lightweight Dress Goods!

Here are just the sorts from which to make the medium weight gown or waist which you will derive such comfort from on the cool days which somehow find their way in even during the heated term, or will prove comfortable protection against the chill and damp of the seashore, besides looking thoroughly smart and pretty.

Satin Stripe Challies, 19c. yd.

All choice designs and popular colorings; some in pretty Persian effects and dainty striped modes. Excellent value at 19c.

Fine Quality Albatross, 15c. yd.

Only short lengths from two to ten yards, in light blue, cardinal and other desirable shades; not all wool, but as good for every purpose.

Dainty Shepherd Checks, 15c. yd.

One of the smartest materials for gowning purposes; they come in brown and white and green and white in checks of several sizes; would be good value at 39c. a yard.

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

Black Dress Goods.

Here are three interesting specials in staple black dress goods. If you are on the lookout for a good material for separate skirts here's your opportunity.

50c. Mohair Brilliantine, 29c. yd.

36 inches wide; bright lustre; excellent black; an ideal material for the bathing suit.

59c. Pure Mohair Brilliantine, 39c. yd.

38 inches wide, very high lustre; raven black; excellent value at above price.

$1 Turkish Mohair Sicilian, 69c. yd.

45 inches wide; brilliant finish; warranted fast black; an exceptional offering.

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.



Wear and Tear

For a great while after you buy a Studebaker vehicle "wear and tear" seems an unknown quantity. It wears—after awhile; but it is a graceful and noble resignation to the inevitable. A Studebaker has—always—aristocratic bearing—dashing in youth, dignified in age.

The Omnibus

may fairly be called the most useful all-around vehicle there is. For theatre parties and station work in the city it is almost indispensable, especially for large parties. We build them with or without roof seat, and the roof stiff enough to carry haggage when desired.

The Omnibus is generally used in the city, the Wagonette taking its place in the country. However, we make a specialty of a very light Omnibus for country use.

Removal Notice.—Will remove at the end of the year to our new ten-story

MANY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Trotters and Pacers in Lively Tilts on Good Course.

RUNAWAY WRECKS A WAGON

Nathan Straus, Driving the Pacer Quadriga, Won Two Exciting Heats from the Pacer Nathan Straus.

The attendance and brushing on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning would have done credit to a big trotting event. With few exceptions every contest was fought out to the very last stride, and many of the finishes were so close that only those who were fortunate enough to secure positions at the finishing post were able to decide as to the winner. Pacers furnished most of the sport, and the famous old gelding Quadriga, with a pacing mark of 2:08¾, proved beyond a doubt that he had not lost any of his record-breaking speed. When driven by his owner, Nathan Straus, he won two straight heats from the crack pacer Nathan Straus, 2.09¼, driven by David Lamar.

Both the upper and lower stretches were in use for fast work, and it was while the sport was at its height in the lower stretch that an exciting incident occurred, which showed the crowd the excellent work done by the mounted policemen in stopping runaways. C. Mitchell Grouse of 171 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, with a ten-year-old boy, was speeding a bay trotter, when the animal broke and without warning bolted for the sidewalk near the grand stand. The curb and walk were crowded with people, who scattered in all directions on seeing the furious animal dashing toward them. Grouse clung desperately to the reins and endeavored to turn the animal aside, but his efforts had no effect, and the horse bounded up on the sidewalk, wrecking the front wheels of the runabout as they struck the curb. Then he started down the sidewalk, dragging the swaying rig after him. Grouse holding the boy with one hand and the lines with the other. Mounted Policeman Bergman was after the horse the instant he bolted, but he had some difficulty in reaching him on the sidewalk without endangering the lives of the crowd. At a point a hundred feet south of the grand stand Bergman, seeing his way clear, grabbed the bridle of the runaway, and brought him to a standstill after a sharp struggle. The occupants of the rig were uninjured, except for the straining of Mr. Grouse's arm, which was black and blue from the wrist to the elbow. Bergman was enthusiastically applauded as he led the runaway to the sheds.

While this was going on no less exciting events were in progress on the upper stretch, where the favorites of the road gathered. One of the most talked of events was a brush between the pacer King Tom, 2:19¾, driven by Christopher Hackett, and the pacer Rotha J., 2:12½, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. The first close decision of the morning came with this tilt. Mr. Murphy had Rotha J. under full swing when King Tom joined in. Rotha J. at the beginning of the final quarter was leading by a half length. Down the slight grade to the finish post Rotha J. began to shorten her stride a trifle, and the crowd saw King Tom ahead at the finish by a very small margin.

The event of the day occurred when the pacers Quadriga, 2:08¾, and Nathan Straus, 2:09¼, were jogged up the stretch and turned to a good start. From the first turn of the wheels there was never a time that the two pacers were not moving stride for stride as evenly as if harnessed together. There was every prospect of a dead heat until Mr. Lamar attempted to urge his pacer to show more speed. This proved disastrous, for the animal went to a bad break, and before he could recover Quadriga was by him and the post with an open length to spare. Mr. Straus promptly expressed his willingness for a second heat, which proved even more thrilling than the first. In the breakaway Nathan Straus made one of his characteristic rushes and took the lead, Quadriga following pace a half length behind without losing an inch. As the quarter post was reached Quadriga began to move up, and at the head of the stretch reached even terms. Then began a drive that called forth the best efforts of both drivers and pacers. When within a hundred feet of the post, urged with word and whip, Quadriga showed a wonderful burst of speed, which carried him a head in front of his opponent just as the post was reached.

Among others who participated in the sport were David Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾; M. Bruckheimer, driving the trotter Bow Rene, 2:20; A. Phillips, driving the trotter Harry L., 2:24¼; Wilson Main, driving the pacer Miss Meander, 2:16½; Frank W. Darrin, behind the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¾; John Irving, driving the trotter Change, 2:12¼; A. Newburger, driving Smilax, and C. E. Harmon, driving the trotter Bonnie, 2:16¼.

Nathan Straus yesterday announced his willingness to step his favorite trotter Cobwebs, 2:12, against the trotter Jolly Bachelor, owned by H. E. Mapes. The brush, which will be the best two in three heats, will be held on the Speedway to-morrow afternoon.

NEW CYCLING RECORD.

Kramer and Hurley Bettered Existing Times on the Vailsburg Board Track.

The weekly cycling meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, N. J., yesterday proved a record breaker, no less than five new world's records being made in the course of the day. Of these Frank Kramer of East Orange, the National professional short distance champion, made three, another goes to the credit of Marcus L. Hurley, the amateur champion, and the other was made by a novice from Brooklyn named Joseph Orlando.

Kramer and Hurley have proved themselves so nearly invincible in their respective classes, even from scratch, that it became necessary to take measures to still further restrict their opportunities in order to induce the other riders to continue to race against the speedy pair, and so the unusual proceeding was resorted to of placing these men on marks behind scratch in the handicap events of the day. This measure proved effective in allowing other riders than Kramer and Hurley to win, but the two champions made heroic efforts to reach the line first, with the result that records went by the board.

In the half-mile professional handicap Kramer was set back ten yards, and in spite of this handicap managed to land second place, making new world's records for both the total distance of 890 yards, standing start, and the regular distance of 880 yards, flying start. The former he set at 0:55 and the latter at 0:54 4-5. The former half-mile record was 0:55 2-5, made by P. O'Connor at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 10, 1895.

In the ten-mile open event Kramer was not penalized, as all the riders started from scratch, and he finished first after a terrific race, making the distance in 22:10, more than 25 seconds better than the former world's record of 22:35 2-5, made by Ivor Lawson at New Haven on Aug. 10, 1901.

Hurley was placed twenty yards behind scratch in the one-mile amateur handicap, and made the mile in his heat in 1:58 1-5, which is a world's record for that distance by an amateur. In the final, however, he was unable to get through, and was not placed.

The record breaking extended even to the novice race, in which Joseph Orlando of Brooklyn rode the quarter mile in 0:32 2-5, which is a new mark for that class and distance. "Eddie" Bald, the old-time racing man, made his reappearance in the ten-mile open event, and not only captured the five-mile prize, but fourth money at the finish as well. Fred Burns, also made his reappearance as announcer, and was greeted with applause. Summary:

Quarter Mile, (Novice.)—Won by Joseph Orlando, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Acker, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; W. A. Cuenin, New York City, third. Time—0:32 2-5.

Half-mile Amateur, (Open.)—Won by W. L. Hurley, New York City; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Fred Ernst, Rochester, N. Y., third; August Weising, New York City, fourth. Time—1:02 1-5.

Half-mile Professional, (Handicap.)—Won by W. A. Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (40 yards;) F. L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (penalized 10 yards,) second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (40 yards,) third; G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., (10 yards,) fourth. Time—0:55 2-5.

Ten-mile Open, (Professional.)—Won by F. L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., second; J. P. Jackson, New Haven, Conn., third; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, N. Y., fourth. D. L. Sullivan, New York City, fifth. Time—22:10.

One-mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by J. Zaneo, Newark, N. J.; (100 yards;) Michael Coffey, Newark, N. J., (140 yards,) second; C. W. Stoble, Brooklyn, N. Y., (120 yards,) third; S. C. Kohn, New York City, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—1:59.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati of the National League Beaten by the Hoboken Team—Other Scores.

The Hoboken baseball team accomplished yesterday what the New York nine failed to do Saturday, and beat the Cincinnatis of the National League on the St. George Cricket Club grounds. There were no National League games scheduled for Sunday, as the Western clubs are still in the East, and the several series which were begun last week continue with to-day's games.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	34	10	.773	Philadelphia	21	26	.447
Brooklyn	25	22	.532	New York	19	25	.432
Chicago	23	21	.523	St. Louis	19	27	.413
Boston	20	22	.476	Cincinnati	19	27	.413

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City's baseball team was again defeated by Worcester at Weehawken yesterday. This makes four straight games that Worcester has won from Jersey City in the Eastern League schedule.

The game was rather interesting, as Worcester won by only a single run. The score:

WORCESTER.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Frisbee, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Oaks, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Clancy, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1	Mack, ss.	1	0	4	2	0
Sebring, rf.	1	1	1	0	1	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Delehanty, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Halligan, cf.	0	1	6	0	0
Rickert, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	Carr, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Crisham, c.	1	3	5	0	0	Shoch, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Madison, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Butler, rf., c.	0	1	3	2	1
Wrigley, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0	McManus, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Merritt, p.	0	0	2	2	0	Burns, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
						McCann, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	6	27	14	4	Total	2	4	27	15	3

Worcester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Worcester, 1; Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Worcester, 3; Jersey City, 3. Left on bases—Worcester, 7; Jersey City, 6. Two-base hit—Crisham. Three-base hit—Sebring. Home run—Oaks. Stolen bases—Sebring, Rickert, Madison, and Shindle. Double play—McCann, McManus, and Carr. First base on balls—Off Merritt, 1; off McCann, 4. Struck out—By Merritt, 2; by McCann, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Kelly.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—4	4	4
Providence	2	0	1	0	0	4	1	1—10	14	3	

Batteries—Thielman and Jope; Sullivan and Brown.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	5—11	12	0	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	4	

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Lee and Fuller.

HOBOKEN, 6; CINCINNATI, 2.

At St. George's Cricket Grounds yesterday the Hoboken baseball team defeated the Cincinnatis of the National League.

A youth named Murray pitched for Hoboken and did remarkably well, considering his size and experience, not only in the box, but at the bat. He struck out six of the big league men and hit safely, also scoring one of his team's runs.

In the third inning Bassford, who played right field for the home team, was severely injured trying to steal third base. His ankle turned under him and was so badly wrenched that it incapacitated him from continuing in the game. Hopper took his place. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	HOBOKEN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	McC'r'k, 3b.	1	3	0	1	0
Peitz, 1b.	0	1	0	0	0	Cusick, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Cr'w'd, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Bass'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beck, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	Hopper, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Magoon, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Driscoll, lb.	0	0	8	0	0
Th'lman, ss.	0	0	0	1	2	Finn, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	1	5	2	0	D'rich, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	0	1	R'nacher, ss.	1	1	4	3	1
Currie, p.	0	1	2	1	3	Lamar, c.	0	1	1	7	3
						Murray, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	2	6	24	0	3	Total	6	9	27	10	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Hoboken	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0—6

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Hoboken, 2. Two-base hit—Peitz. First base on balls—Off Currie, 2; off Murray, 5. Double plays—Reinacher and Cusick. Struck out—By Murray, 6; by Currie, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Hoboken, 6. Sacrifice hit—Bassford. Hit by pitched ball—By Currie, 1. Passed ball—Lamar. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Merritt.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 11; Washington, 2.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 4.
At Canton, Ohio—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 1; Binghamton, 0.
At Utica—Albany, 8; Utica, 0.
At Ilion—Syracuse, 2; Ilion, 1.

HANDBALL ON JERSEY COURTS.

Bruder Defeats Ficke in First Series for State Championship.

At Doherty's Handball Court, Harrison, N. J., yesterday, Edward Bruder of Harrison defeated Edward Hopkins of the New Jersey Handball Club of Jersey City in the first series of games for the championship of New Jersey and a purse of $50, winning three of the five games played. Oliver Drew, the champion handball player of Great Britain, refereed the match. The scores follow:

E. Bruder	21	21	18	21	20
E. Hopkins	18	17	21	19	21

The final games will be played at the New Jersey Handball Court next Sunday.

At Cronin's Court the return match between Joe Malvey and Jerry Cronin, which was to have been played yesterday, was postponed until next Sunday, but the following games were played:

FIRST MATCH.

J. Robinson and J. Swords	21	14	21
P. McCabe and D. Bernihan	11	21	17

SECOND MATCH.

T. Sullivan and M. Connelly	21	14	21
D. Patton and D. McAuliffe	11	21	19

THIRD MATCH.

T. Flynn	21	16	21
J. Summers	19	21	18

FOURTH MATCH.

J. Malvey and W. O'Mara	21	21	21
J. Morey and J. Cronin	18	11	20

FIFTH MATCH.

T. Flynn and J. Kierney	21	18	21
M. Clines and J. Keenan	11	21	20

SIXTH MATCH.

T. Conners	21		21
D. Ford	16		18

At Egan's court in Jersey City the following games were played:

FIRST MATCH.

John Walsh and Joseph Walsh	16	21	21
W. Lambert and P. McCabe	21	18	16

SECOND MATCH.

J. Henlon	21	21	12
T. McCabe	18	16	21

THIRD MATCH.

M. Egan	21	21	14	20	21
J. Delaney and E. Ficke	13	15	21	21	18

FOURTH MATCH.

G. Ness	21	21	10
P. Eckerhoff	11	18	21

FIFTH MATCH.

J. McCourt	16 17
P. Waldron	21 21

COLUMBIA'S GLOOMY PROSPECT

Hanlan Holds Out Little Hope for His Crew's Victory—Wisconsin at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—With the arrival here this afternoon of the Wisconsin 'Varsity and freshmen crews, all of the college oarsmen who are to take part in the regatta on the Hudson next Saturday afternoon are now here, and to-morrow, if the water is favorable, will witness the largest concourse of college crews that has ever gathered in this country in training at one place. All told, there will be sixteen crews on the river, representing six different colleges.

Coach Hanlan of Columbia concluded to-night that his crew stands very little chance of winning the 'Varsity race, unless the men make radical improvement within the next five days. The Columbias feel the need of a stroke oar. Rollins, who two weeks ago seemed the liveliest man in the boat, has been running down so steadily through his failure to take proper nourishment and under the strain of responsibility, that Hanlan, after having him change places with Townsend last night, decided to-day to put him at 4, with Nichol at 6. To-night Rollins was under the care of a doctor, and it looked as if he might not be able to row at all. Although he did not prove satisfactory at stroke, Hanlan wants him in the boat very much, as he is one of the strongest men.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, and Syracuse spent a quiet and restful Sunday. There was no rowing whatever.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Bensonhurst and First Chord, 122 pounds each; Our Nugget and Alsono, 119 each; Achel, Glennevis, Mayor Graham, Rockford, Uranium, Blue Ribbon, and Armochan, 117 each; Erora, Byronerdale, and Paramount, 114 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Swiftmas, 123 pounds; King Hanover, 116; Old England, 113; Fraser and Tademith, 111 each; Ten Candles, 108; Roehampton and Tom Kenny, 106 each; Aleike and Carbuncle, 105 each; Roxane, Belle of Troy, and Kamara, 103 each; Sister Juliet, 96; Keynote, 93, and Grail, 91.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebuds Stakes, for fillies two years old; weights nine pounds under the scale, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Astarilla, 120 pounds; Lady Albercraft, 115; Ada Nay, Anna Daly, Fair Lass, Roxboro, Lass o' Linden, Miladi Love, and Rosetint, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Nones, 124 pounds; Watercure and King Hanover, 120 each; Col. Bill, 117; Ethics, 116; Smart Set, Royal, and Vincitor, 111 each; Mendo, 109; Sadie S., 106, and Lanceman, 103. Royal, handicapped at 106, carries five pounds penalty for winning Saturday.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three-years old, weights ten pounds below the scale; six furlongs on the main track. King Edward, Titian, Sterling Fox, and The Dancer, 116 pounds each; White Crest, Lord Badge, Foxey Curley, Fire Escape, Knight Templar, MacAna, and Chiron, 113 each; Tact, Clipper, Silver Trinket, Maratrisa, Mint Bed, Substitute, and Pink Rose, 111 each. Also eligible to start in order named as others are withdrawn: Franke Keane and Remorse, 116 each; Lady Iona and Singing Imp, 111 each; Choate, 116, and Telescope, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Swiftmas, 118 pounds; Intrusive, 115; The Amazon, 113; Henry Clay Rye and Vitellius, 111 each; Dazzyl and Numeral, 106 each; Jack De Mund, 104; Bessie McCarthy, 98; Trump, 96; Cryptogram and Brunswick, 95 each, and Shandonfield, 91. Apprentice allowance claimed for Shandonfield and Trump.

BRISTOL YACHTING NEWS.

Type of Next Herreshoff Cup Defender Being Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 15.—The seventy-footer Mineola, the racing sloop of August Belmont, went away from Bristol a few days ago with a finely fitting mainsail, made at the Herreshoff lofts, and bent last Tuesday. It is a racing mainsail, and will be used in the Mineola's first race this season in the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club. It was noticeable that Capt. Charlie Barr had the sail hoisted for the first time with exceeding care, preferring to let the luff remain a trifle slack until he had the leach shaped just the way he wished it to set. Capt. Barr had little to say relative to the next cup race, but was a willing listener to discussions on such matters hy yachtsmen the two days he was at Bristol. In neatness and trim the Mineola was a match for the Columbia as she appeared last season in the hands of Capt Barr. The Herreshoffs will have a set of new headsails made for the Mineola later in the season that will be bent when the craft comes to Newport to race. The Mineola is in better racing condition this season than in 1900. Her bow then was much out of shape, and she leaked, but this year she sails with a stiffening of steel sheathing under her planks in the wake of the waterline, which should give her a greater margin of speed.

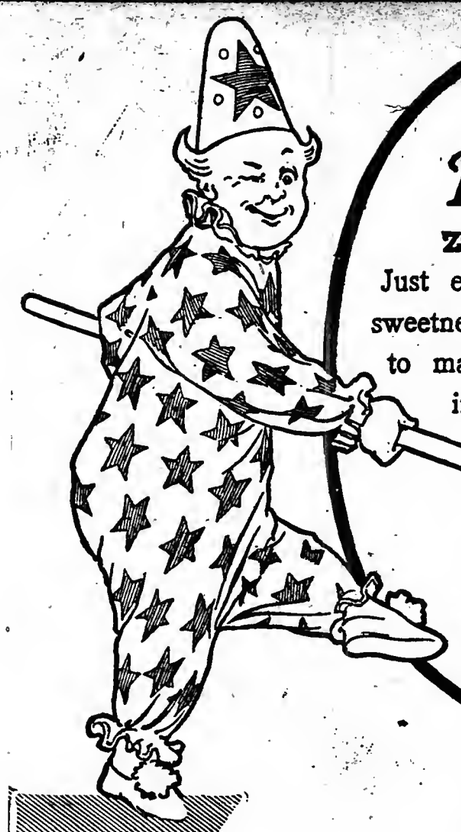
Regarding the next cup races, the view is taken at Bristol that Capt. Charlie Barr will sail the next cup defender, and Capt. Bob Wringe the next challenger.

Discussions as to the merits of the scow type of racer as applying to large single-stickers are heard frequently in this vicinity, yachtsmen pointing to the advances made in that type in the smaller classes. While the scow type seems to be much favored just now, it is said that it is doubtful if Nat Herreshoff would depart from the model of racer in ninety-foot sloops that he has for years been working upon and developing, should a new cup defender be ordered at Bristol next Fall. There seems to be an expressed opinion that he would be successful in producing a scow type, or as much so, at least, as he has been in designing centreboards and craft with a near approach to the fin keel. It is also pointed out that in the smaller classes he has produced boats that have had some resemblance to the scow order, and though cruisers, as they have been designated, they developed high speed. One of these was the Electra, built for Mr. Heyemeyer.

National Athletic Club Games.

The members of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn held a series of closed games at Montverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday morning, resulting as follows:

220-Yard Run.—Won by J. C. Doyle; G. W. Percival second, W. Claseen third.
One-Mile Run.—Won by W. Miller; J. Tammany second.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by G. W. Percival; A. McKeever second.



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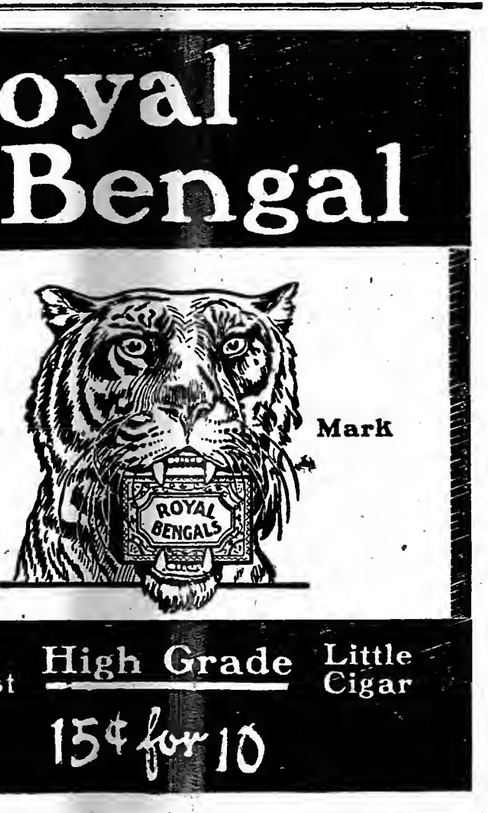
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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1896, as amended by order entered herein, dated March 26, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourth day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described in said judgment, as so amended, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the block bounded on southwest by Houston Street, on the northeast by First Street, on the northwest by the Bowery, and on the southeast by Second Avenue, and particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Bowery, one hundred and twenty-five feet and one inch and one-half of an inch northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the southeasterly side of the Bowery, and running thence southeasterly parallel or nearly so with Houston Street one hundred and thirty-four feet one inch and one-quarter of an inch; thence southwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch; thence southeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and eighty-eight feet six inches and one-half of an inch to the northwesterly side of Second Avenue at a point distant one hundred and one feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly side of Houston Street with the northwesterly side of Second Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said northwesterly side of Second Avenue fifty-one feet one inch; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street fifty-eight feet ten inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue fifteen feet one inch; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street and along the rear of an alley leading to First Street nine feet three inches; thence again northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the northwesterly side of said alley nineteen feet; thence again northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with First Street thirty-five feet four inches; thence southwesterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue twenty-one feet eleven inches; thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and five feet two inches; thence northeasterly parallel, or nearly so, with the Bowery nine feet ten inches, and thence northwesterly parallel, or nearly so, with Houston Street one hundred and twenty-six feet three inches to said southeasterly side of the Bowery, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of the Bowery forty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with all the right, title, and interest which said John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel had on December 10, 1890, of, in, and to said alley leading to First Street. Said premises being known as Assembly Rooms and by the street numbers Two Hundred and Ninety-one and Two Hundred and Ninety-three Bowery and numbers Seven and Nine Second Avenue. Which said premises are the same premises conveyed to John Stimmel and Barbara Stimmel by four several deeds, one made by Jacob Hoffman and wife to Barbara Stimmel by deed dated April 6, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1388 of Conveyances, Page 223, September 24, 1850, and the other three made to John Stimmel by John C. Mahr and wife by deed dated September 16, 1880, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1658 of Conveyances, Page 326, September 20, 1880, by Francis Baumann and wife by deed dated January 26, 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1764 of Conveyances, Page 13, November 2, 1883, and by Emily Emmett by deed dated December 15, 1888, and recorded the same day in said Register's office in Liber 2184 of Conveyances, Page 102.

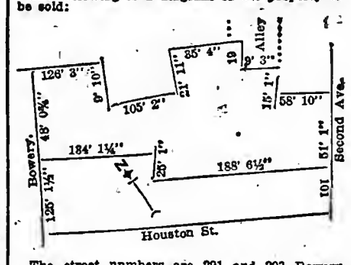
Excepting and reserving from the premises above described so much of the easements or rights in the natnre of easements, in the said Bowery, abutting or adjacent to or in front of said premises and appurtenant thereto, as are by law deemed to have been taken by the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Elevated Railroad, in or upon said Bowery, as such railroad has been heretofore, and is now, constructed, maintained, and operated, together with all rights of action against any person or corporation by reason of the construction, maintenance, and operation of such Elevated Railroad in front of said premises, as the same is now and heretofore has been constructed, maintained, and operated, and subject to the right of the Manhattan Railway Company, the New York Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and the successors and assigns of said companies, severally maintain said elevated structure and operate railways thereon in the manner in which said structure exists and said railway is being operated thereon, and generally subject to all rights, property rights and easements acquired or to be acquired by said railway companies under and by virtue of a conveyance and release made to said companies by Barbara Stimmel and others, dated the 8th day of January, 1902.

Dated New York, May 9, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The street numbers are 291 and 293 Bowery and 7 and 9 Second Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $150,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1901, (less the sum of $2,200,) together with the expenses of the sale, the costs having been paid. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,600.

Dated New York, May 9th, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to June 18, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 4, 1902.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

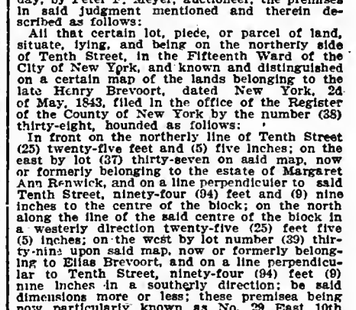
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Tenth Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the lands belonging to the late Henry Brevoort, dated New York, 24 of May, 1843, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York by the number (38) thirty-eight, bounded as follows:

In front on the northerly line of Tenth Street (25) twenty-five feet and (5) five inches; on the east by lot (37) thirty-seven on said map, now or formerly belonging to the estate of Margaret Ann Renwick, and on a line perpendiculer to said Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet and (9) nine inches to the centre of the block; on the north along the line of the said centre of the block in a westerly direction twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; on the west by lot number (39) thirty-nine upon said map, now or formerly belonging to Elias Brevoort, and on a line perpendiculer to Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet (9) nine inches in a southerly direction; be said dimensions more or less; these premises being now particularly known as No. 29 East 10th Street, New York City.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,030.75, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser ont of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,390.39 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $75,000, with interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1902.—Present, Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of THE EAST SIDE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Alexander R. Baumann, Thomas Haivorsen, Richard L. Blake, John Silvestro, Joseph Whirtley, James Clark, Thomas A. Murray, Leon Halter, Charles O. Pletsch, George Serr, George A. Gorentio, Louis Hatlok, and Harold B. Christensen, as Directors of the East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 17th day of March, 1902, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition, and the schedules forming a part thereof, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York; and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners,

It is ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before George B. Abbott, Esq., counsellor-at-law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the thirtieth day of June, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City and County of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, also published in said City and County of New York. Enter, H. A. G., J.

To the creditors, shareholders, and all other persons interested in The East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association:

Take notice that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above-entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on March 25, 1902.

WILLIAM LANGDON, Attorney for Petitioners, 5 Beekman Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA MARVIN, lately doing business at No. 337 Broadway and 468-472 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of Marvin & Co., as a maker and seller of safes, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, Eugene V. Myers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Ezra Marvin for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, Arthur L. Marvin, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July, 1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The most significant development of the present stock market dealings is the apparent re-entrance into the market, as purchasers, of what are designated in the Street as the Standard Oil interests. Indeed, it may be said that there is unmistakable evidence of buying by these interests, and that in speaking of their reappearance the qualifying word apparent is not necessary. In St. Paul and in Missouri Pacific, in both of which Rockefeiler and Standard Oil interests are large, buying for Standard Oil account has unquestionably been a large factor—was chiefly responsible for the strength and activity of these shares last week. In a lesser degree the same kind of buying has appeared in the Wabashes, in Mexican Central, in some of the copper shares, and in Union Pacific.

The significance of this change of front on the part of these interests, who if in times past not aggressively bearish, have nevertheless not been bullish, is consequential enough to have impressed itself much upon Wall Street. Business prosperity, the strong financial situation, and the glowing crop reports cannot always be ignored.

If the present crop promises are reasonably fulfilled, a number of increased dividends will be in order in the near future. There is continuing suggestive talk in this connection in respect to St. Paul and Union Pacific, and also (six months hence) Missouri Pacific.

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

A prominent interest in Mexican Central, who is credited with being responsible for most of the buying lately, says: "I believe Mexican Central has great investment value. The roadbed and equipment are now in first-class condition, and everything promises the most successful season that the property has ever known. The plans of the company for extensions are designed not merely to add to the revenue through traffic accruing through increased mileage, but will also greatly increase the profits per mile of the entire system."—Wall Street Journal.

GALVESTON BOND READJUSTING.

The committee representing the holders of bonds of the City of Galveston, Texas, of which Charles S. Fairchild is the Chairman, has received a proposition from that city for an adjustment of interest now in default, and for future prompt payment of interest. The committee states that it is important for the benefit of all bondholders and for the welfare of the City of Galveston that the action of the bondholders be as nearly unanimous as possible.

The city states that it is ready to promptly and regularly do all that it believes to be in its power to preserve its credit, and to protect the city from damage by future storms. The present plans contemplate an expenditure of about $3,500,000 for seawall and filling.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Boerse is still under the influence of the disappointment with which the failure of the Kafir market to rise was received, and this disappointment has caused the market to lapse into its previous stagnation. All departments were inactive last week, and there were few transactions. The operations in Kafirs of Germans on the London market are also perceptibly shrinking, but it is believed that these operations have exceeded the entire turnover on the Berlin Boerse. The present tendency of German holders of Kafirs is to sell, although a gradual advance in price is expected later. German banks are supporting the efforts of the great Kafir houses in London to weed out the weaker element in order to prevent wild and reckless speculation. Financial critics accept the mining tax in South Africa as the best thing which could be expected, and believe it is fully compensated for by the savings in freights on dynamite and in wages.

Domestic loans were somewhat weaker last week, German holders thereof selling while Paris and Brussels bought, though in lesser amounts than were offered.

Among the foreign rentes, Italians were stronger upon the fall in the premium on gold. Spanish rentes vicillated while Chinese and Argentines were firm but quiet.

Canadian Pacifics suffered from profit-taking, partly on New York account. The situation in the United States has remained in the forefront of interest; the uncertainty in America, however, has paralyzed the speculative movement here. The coal strike gives German Boerses increasing concern, and it is feared it might affect the general situation in the United States and the purchases from America of iron in Germany. These have latterly declined, but it is now expected that they will increase as a result of the rise in price of American pig iron.

The market has expected that the coal syndicate would reduce the restriction of the output, but notwithstanding expectations the restriction remains at 24 per cent. Nevertheless, the decision of the syndicate not to restrict has not affected quotations.

Other industrial shares were quite neglected last week, and the quotations on shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines were slightly lower. The general business situation shows an improvement which has been checked, however, by the labor market's returns for the month of May. These indicate an increase in the number of unemployed persons, especially men.

The Rhenish South German cotton industry is reported to be working on full schedule, but at unsatisfactory prices.

The sugar market has improved moderately upon the abolition of sugar bounties and the reduction of the excise tax.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 15.—The Stock Exchange was just about as cheerful last week as though Lord Kitchener had surrendered to the Boers, instead of the Boers having surrendered to Lord Kitchener. Few persons would have believed a month ago that the announcement of peace could have been followed by such disgust and flatness in speculative circles. The settlement showed the first reaction following the celebration of peace, but it by no means disclosed the worst side of the situation. The flimsy bull position, which grew up during the week the negotiations in South Africa were in progress, is now found to be larger than any one supposed. In fact, the only cause which the exchange has found for congratulations was that an exceedingly unpleasant settlement passed off without actual failures. Current accounts will be greatly curtailed by the coronation festivities, so there is small prospect of actual business for the remainder of this month.

Consols alone did not share in the depression of last week; they finished fractionally better on Continental buying. There was little investment business, and even the gilt edgers and home rails were generally flat. Americans were very quiet, and are responding sluggishly to the improvement in New York.

Money was scarce, and the market was forced to borrow £3,000,000 from the Bank of England. Owing to the arrival of gold shipments, however, the position of the bank is now stronger.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 13.—The market here last week was generally dull, the cloth section seems to be getting worse, and there is grumbling all around. Buyers are rendered cautious by the movements of cotton. A great many looms, estimated at about 10,000, are idle at Blackburne and Burnley. Last week's turnover was extremely disappointing, and orders in quantity were only obtainable at prices which were below cost. Some manufacturers are determined to sell at the best prices obtainable rather than stop work. There was no activity in the China demand, and Indian business was confined to the smaller outlets.

Considerable interest is taken in the accounts which have been received here from different sources regarding the methods of cloth manufacture which have been adopted in the United States, and particularly with reference to labor-saving devices. This entire question is likely to be thoroughly investigated.

Yarns were depressed and irregular, and the demand dragged.

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, June 15.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following:

Gold in hand, increase, 184,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,813,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,624,000 pesetas.

Gold was quoted yesterday at 36.42.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 14th day of June, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$346,146,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$346,146,089
Silver dollars	453,964,000	Silver certificates outstanding	453,964,000
Silver dollars of 1890	571,410	Treasury notes outstanding	30,728,000
Silver bullion of 1890	30,156,590		
Total	$830,838,089	Total	$830,838,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$59,241,829.23	
Gold certificates	41,384,320.00	
Standard silver dollars	17,218,338.00	
Silver certificates	5,893,718.00	
Silver bullion	485,191.30	
United States notes	9,361,301.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	137,710.00	
National banknotes	9,433,833.85	
Subsidiary silver coin	12,088,656.60	
Fractional currency	135.04	
Minor coin	1,014,222.05	
		$157,159,267.07
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$119,624,228.40	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,784,325.64	
Total	$126,408,554.04	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	81,742.47	
		126,490,296.51
Total		$283,649,563.58
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,558,173.04	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,191,164.43	
Disbursing officers' balances	52,429,771.45	
Post Office Department account	9,058,800.53	
Miscellaneous items	2,212,377.62	
		83,450,387.07
Available cash balance		$200,199,176.51

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$876,057.50	$9,765,924.73	$242,955,268.20
Internal revenue	912,381.53	10,232,672.19	258,986,456.85
Miscellaneous	533,098.86	2,398,223.68	34,182,814.77
Total receipts	$2,321,537.69	$22,396,820.60	$536,124,539.82
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	155,000.00	5,360,000.00	110,004,989.63
War	750,000.00	4,035,000.00	108,476,414.33
Navy	195,000.00	2,640,000.00	64,592,868.04
Indians	50,000.00	525,000.00	9,795,503.37
Pensions	800,000.00	7,020,000.00	135,220,010.18
Interest	.....	130,000.00	28,901,920.07
Total expenditures	$1,950,000.00	$19,710,000.00	$457,081,797.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	371,537.69	2,686,820.60	79,042,742.20
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	541,413.41	9,360,848.20	229,738,210.81
Internal revenue	1,018,837.15	11,946,457.50	292,029,066.35
Receipts from all sources last year	1,575,755.71	23,767,836.51	559,282,237.67
Expenditures last year	1,130,000.00	16,675,000.00	493,602,266.81

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	112,497.50	1,879,522.50	32,290,199.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	183,805.00	1,174,748.00	19,150,339.50
Notes received for current redemption	661,946.00	8,153,526.00	163,113,132.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$58,647,473.00	$4,990,585.00	$63,638,058.00
This fiscal year	17,190,103.00	1,183,260.00	18,373,363.00
This month	295,435.00	51,880.00	347,335.00
This day	10.00	4,000.00	4,010.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	58,647,473.00	4,990,585.00	63,638,058.00
This fiscal year	17,190,103.00	1,183,260.00	18,373,363.00
This month	295,435.00	51,880.00	347,335.00
This day	10.00	4,000.00	4,010.00

INFLUENCE OF PLAYGROUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More playgrounds should be opened this Summer, more than ever before enjoyed by the boys and girls released from school, especially as a majority live in the crowded conditions of tenement houses. No boy or girl living in one of the crowded city quarters has a fair chance for healthful and physical or spiritual growth. The average home is so contracted that it has no play spot for its children. Therefore, the street, until the city furnishes more public playgrounds, is the unnatural and uncomfortable field for the child's activity. The influence of the street is not all bad, and to most boys under fourteen years of age it is in itself fairly wholesome.

"All around the mulberry bush, thus the farmer sows his seed," can be played on the sidewalk even if there are distractions. The sidewalk, too, when a street organ sounds, becomes a school of dancing where the natural method prevails. A cellar excavation furnishes for a short season the delights of a sand pile, while the tearing up of a street for paving makes its breadth alive with children digging to their hearts' content.

But the prevailing condition is that of Mother Earth inaccessible, of overcrowding, of no suitable place whatever to play in. The degrading influence of the street, of the saloons, the rough, profane, and often worse language, and, worst of all, the corrupting and omnipresent bad companions, not to mention the physical perils for little children, make a constant dread to all careful mothers, and the ruin of many boys and girls who need only wholesome surroundings to make their good tendencies their strongest ones.

Public-spirited citizens have obtained money from the city to meet this condition during the Summer months by providing public playgrounds with trained kindergartners, who interest the children in rational play. Each playground is supplied with a sand pile, wood paving blocks for building, swings, and parallel bars. In addition some have ladders and other games in accordance with the needs of the children and the capacity of the attendants. The most satisfactory result in establishing public playgrounds has been the decrease of juvenile crime, which is said to be almost 50 per cent.

The revelation of child character is nowhere more plainly noticed than on the playground, especially in a large cosmopolitan city like New York, where almost every nationality is represented. The necessity of playgrounds may be seen in the private schools where rich people are sending their sons more and more, and simply because a better opportunity for play is offered in the large fields, where the boys can play under the supervision of trained instructors. For that reason more public playgrounds should be opened, especially in the congested districts of large cities. It is on the playground that the physical and moral nature is developed, principally in games and play that require initiative and organized effort in order to become successful against friendly rivals. It is on the playground that character is formed, which is afterward brought into "practical play" by our leaders in thought and action. Every variety of psychological study is open to the reasonable and tactful teacher in the advantages offered by the public playground. There the teacher can practice with better results the different features of play by keeping discipline absent, thus bringing out from the children what is so often repressed by the classroom severity.

Very often one will notice the development of a child on the playground, while in the confinement of a schoolroom the child is moulded artificially through the want of fuller play of faculties that lie dormant. This fact is noticed often in the practical politician of the east side, who has been inspired by the "gang spirit." On the playground all scope should be given to every harmless expression of this instinct. Lord Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, was developed on the playground rather than in the schoolroom. On the playground children can be interested in games and play that develop latent powers. It is the classroom which often retards learning, simply because its discipline is supposed to enable better instruction, and is not made to create greater opportunity for the children to live with those who on the playground make pleasure, and thus socialize them.

It is by the teaching of social love acquired on the playground that all appetites are conquered. In the different games the participant not only acquires the rules, but learns that he must curb his temper and accede very often to his adversary's weakness in many things; for instance, his intemperate behavior, which naturally causes one to develop a rude and pugnacious character. Thus is taught the reasonableness of give and take, and not to waste time in senseless debate. Teaching boys that a ball game is more often lost by a ridiculous contest of arguing and "kicking" than by a determined effort to outplay their rivals by better batting and pitching will alone repay the opening of a playground, because the principle learned will soon be practiced when the boys become citizens of the country. The playground, in giving the child something to do, often becomes more practical than the schoolroom, which is frequently used for acquisition alone. Children will often do things that have been initiated by the teacher, before acquiring the principle laid down in books, thus developing an interest in a subject which otherwise is disagreeable.

In a large city the children must be interested in subjects not acquired in the vacuity of the home. Play epitomizes life. The play world reproduces in rudimentary form the serious business of both primitive and modern man. The doll is far less often a baby than an adult reduced to the dimensions of the child's ideas. Play is practice of what men will do when they are grown up, and, what I believe a larger and truer theory, it especially supplements and complements future life by exercising faculties that will become useless, but they must be exercised, like the tadpole's tail, if they are to stimulate the growth of higher powers that take their place. The ideal school will always be in the country, and in what better way can a large city replace the country than by utilizing public playgrounds as integral parts of the public schools? This idea can be met by setting aside part of the city parks for playgrounds instead of permitting them to be used by nature-loving tramps.

If this country is to continue to be a power for good in the world's history, it must supplement the school, especially in large cities, by opening public playgrounds with gymnastic apparatus, toys for the little children, and the instruments and incentives of as many organized sports as possible, thus enabling the children to educate themselves and one another. The leaders of English history developed their best qualities proverbially on the playgrounds of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and the rest. The child is whole when he plays, and most plays are a foreschool for the social instincts. Cannot the Church find a lesson in the playground for its Summer work in the large cities? There is no better place to teach love than on the playground. The Church is looking for the children especially, and where is a better opportunity offered for inculcating the teachings of Jesus Christ in a practical way, than for the Sunday school to be interested in playgrounds during the Summer months, thus developing the coming generation in social morality?

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM.

New York, June 14, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA CERTIFICATES.

The undersigned is desirous of communicating with all owners of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, whether their certificates have, or have not, been deposited with the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, or the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, in response to the call of the committee of which Henry W. Biddle is Chairman. Such owners are therefore requested to send their names and addresses, by letter only, to

WILLIAM C. BULLITT,
517 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.

G. FERRIER, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

We, MARY C. LEARY, residing at the Hoffman House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and DANIEL J. LEARY, residing at No. 119 East Twenty-fifth Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, do hereby certify and declare that we intend to deal under the business name of JAMES D. LEARY & SON, in the business of dockbuilding and general contracting, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and elsewhere; and that our respective places of residence are as above stated.

MARY C. LEARY,
DANIEL J. LEARY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

On this, 6th day of May, 1902, before me personally appeared MARY C. LEARY and DANIEL J. LEARY, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they thereupon severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

CHARLES PLATNER,
[L. S.] Notary Public, No. 47,
New York County.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

BanKers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CORBIN, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Ball	Dudley Olcott
Albert C. Case	John E. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward R. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

Greater than the United Verde
Better Than the Greene Consolidated.

A Capitalization less in proportion to values represented than that of any other mining organization in North America.

A management at once far-seeing; efficient, and economical.

A name that is honorably known wherever the English language is spoken.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William St., N. Y. Jerome, Ariz.
CAPITAL STOCK . $3,000,000
Par Value of Shares . . $10

Ten thousand shares of the Treasury stock are offered at par, $10 a share. As soon as these are sold the price will be advanced.

It is the last chance to buy George A. Treadwell Company's stock at par.

Make checks payable to the order of the company and send to 27 William Street, New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND COUPONS of the United States Flour Milling Company issued under its Mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date May 1, 1899:

Take notice, that the undersigned, Special Master appointed by the decree of the Chancery Court of the State of New-Jersey and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts of New York, the Eastern and Western Districts of Wisconsin, and the District of Minnesota, to sell the property embraced in said mortgage, will on the second day of July, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, be prepared to pay to the owners of the outstanding bonds and coupons, upon presentation thereof for appropriate stamping, the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, upon the distribution of the proceeds resulting from the sale of the mortgaged premises and property.

Dated June 16, 1902.

JOSEPH CROSS, Special Master.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 127, 161, and 168 for $500 each, and Nos. 32 and 56 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1902.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, June 2, 1902.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,419,343.28
ABIJBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. EDMUND D. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF

Galveston (Texas) Bonds

A proposition for an adjustment of interest now in default, and for future prompt payment of interest, has been made by authorized representatives of the City of Galveston to the Committee appointed by holders of Galveston bonds. A copy of this proposition is being sent to holders of Galveston bonds, who are parties to the bondholders' agreement.

It is important to all bondholders as well as to the City of Galveston that the action of the bondholders be as nearly unanimous as possible. The city is ready to promptly and regularly do all that it believes to be in the City's power to preserve its credit and to protect the City from damage by future storms. The present plans contemplate an expenditure of about $3,500,000 for construction of sea wall and filling, which, if accomplished, will, it is believed, prove an absolute protection to the City, establish its future status, and make the outstanding City bonds good beyond question.

The holders of Galveston bonds who have not signed the bondholders' agreement are requested to communicate with the Secretary, M. I. MIRICK, 49 Wall Street, New York, for further particulars.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD,
JOHN W. HERBERT,
CHARLES E. BALLOU,
J. L. GRANDIN,
JOHN W. EDMINSON,
JOHN D. HOWARD,
N. W. HALSEY,
} Committee.

Southern States Lumber Company.

Notice is hereby given that Fourteen (14) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 16, 51, 68, 89, 328, 335, 398, 410, 433, 487, 489, 494, 502, 505 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1.025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of July, 1902, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.

Juns 6, 1902.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,112,996.81
Overdrafts		257.95
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	1,627,016.15	
Banking house and lot	900,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	760,666.06	
Specie	3,478,305.94	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	2,056,899.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$8,875,985.00	
Other items carried as cash	83,611.20	
		8,459,596.29
		$36,385,738.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,125,327.36
Due depositors	20,601,071.44
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	10,918,862.40
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	477.00
	$36,395,738.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of June, 1902, before me.

CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$441,813.13
Overdrafts		305.60
Due from approved reserve agents		32,498.35
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		10,433.45
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		19,288.00
Cash items, viz:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$8,359.37	
Other items carried as cash	32.50	8,391.87
Furniture and fixtures		1,498.45
		$515,228.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,675.55
Due depositors	289,553.30
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	$515,228.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. B. RATHBONE, Vice President, and WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier, of the Bank of Washington Heights, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,915 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. B. RATHBONE, Vice President.
WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1902, before me.

ERNEST E. THOMAS,
Notary Public, No. 20,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,174,075.70
Overdrafts		4,261.33
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	194,811.83	
Other real estate owned	32,006.86	
Mortgages owned	15,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	724,185.70	
Specie	440,721.80	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	295,984.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$349,243.42	
Other items carried as cash	23,117.76	
		372,361.18
Total		$4,253,408.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	221,972.09
Due depositors	3,441,820.28
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	139,616.03
Total	$4,253,408.40

OFFICERS.

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
FRED'K K. KELLER, Vice President.
CHARLES ROBE, 2d Vice President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.
FRED'K L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Christian F. Tietjen,	W. Edgar Pruden,
Joseph Stern,	Thomas Stokes,
Mayer Eisemann,	George Karsch,
Fred'k. Beck,	Joseph Eastman,
Fred'k K. Keller,	A. W. Bell,
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Dividends.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, June 4, 1902.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 8) on the Preferred Stock of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1902, out of the surplus net profits of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, to holders of Preferred Stock as registered at the close of the transfer books on June 30, 1902. The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 30, 1902, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 17, 1902.

Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Preferred Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
59 Cedar Street, New York City.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
NEW YORK, June 13th, 1902.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of One and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on Tuesday, July 15th, 1902, out of and from the rent guaranteed and paid by the Interurban Street Railway Company under lease dated February 14th, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 24th, 1902.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on June 24th, 1902, and will be reopened July 16th, 1902.

D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, June 11, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 135.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June instant.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June

The New York Times.

'All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUGAR TRUST.

If the opponents of the Cuban Reciprocity bill adhere to their plan of pressing the House bill, amended so as not to abolish the countervailing duty, the best thing for the true friends of justice to Cuba to do is to accept that plan.

We do not see why the President might not advocate such a settlement with entire consistency and with a sense of profound relief. The only interests that would be inconvenienced by the abolition of the differential duty on refined sugar would be the Sugar Trust, and, in less measure, the beet sugar makers. Neither of them is entitled to any especial consideration. The beet sugar people probably would not claim any, as they stood by the House bill, and announce their intention of pushing it in the Senate. It is very likely that they were actuated by the hope that no such bill would be passed in the Senate, or even that the President would not sign it. But if, with the help of the Democrats, the bill can be sent to the President, he would make a serious mistake if he did not sign it, and we are confident that he would sign it.

The differential duty is a sheer gratuity to the refiners of sugar in this country, and chiefly, of course, to the Sugar Trust. It was inserted in the tariff at the instigation of the latter, and through the exercise of influences only too well known in Congress. It is no more intended for the protection of an infant industry than it is for the establishment of kindergartens, and has about as much effect in one direction as it would have in the other. The corporation which gets the most advantage from it is rich and powerful and stable. Its managers and principal shareholders have been made enormously wealthy at the expense of the people, by a direct tax on one of the necessaries of daily life. There is not a more inexcusable tax for the enrichment of a greedier and more unscrupulous lot of men now in force in the United States. There is no set of men in the country that have done more to defile, debauch, and degrade the political life of the Republic than the beneficiaries of this outrageous legislative favoritism.

By itself the repeal of the differential tax would be a righteous thing. In connection with a concession, though a moderate and inadequate one, on Cuban sugar, it is doubly righteous. Of course, it is a blow at protection in its modern form—the protection which makes the rich richer and loads the back of the consumer with unnecessary and intolerable burdens. On that account it is not to be expected that the Republican leaders will accept it or fail to fight it with the insensate stubbornness of their narrow and selfish minds. But the President is under no obligations to follow their counsels or to aid in their stupid plans. The Republican Party, as a National party, has no interest in the Sugar Trust, no fondness for it, no desire to spare it. If the naked question could be put to vote in the party, "Shall the tax which protects the Sugar Trust be repealed?" we venture to say that it would be answered in the affirmative by a vote of 10 to 1. The trust obtained and has kept the advantage of this tax through the baleful influence it is able to exert on Congress. Before the people it could not sustain itself a moment. The President is absolutely free from subservience to this influence. He despises it. But if he should openly accept the House bill for a concession to Cuba, with the repeal of the differential, that influence is all that he has to reckon with. The people would back him.

Moreover, Mr. ROOSEVELT has suggested in his recent message that it would be well to guard against the possibility of special advantage to "American refiners." Here is a chance to withdraw very special advantages which American refiners have long been enjoying to the detriment of the public and in violation of all principles of justice. We should say that the advocates of the House bill ought to count without reserve on the President.

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

The country is to be congratulated that the Senate Irrigation bill goes to the President substantially unchanged. It is to be credited largely to the vigorous support given by the President, who has been more closely interested in this measure than in almost any relating to internal policy.

The objections to the bill were not very serious. Some of the opponents thought that the money should be taken directly from the Treasury instead of from the sale of lands which in part are devoted to the agricultural colleges. As any deficit in the payment to the colleges is to be made up from the Treasury, this objection had little weight, and its good faith was questioned. There is no doubt, however, of the entire good faith of the gentleman from Indiana who protested that the farmers of the Middle West, after getting their lands in condition to cultivate at their own expense, were now asked to pay for irrigating lands the products of which would come into competition with their own. That is the old cry of the timid and the short-sighted, and its genuineness cannot be questioned. It was first raised long years ago before the Federal Constitution had been adopted, against a "more perfect union," which would bring the products of New York into closer competition with those of Connecticut, and prevent that State from protecting its interests by proper legislation. It is the cry of the sugar beet men against Cuban reciprocity. It is the cry of Mr. NIXON against free trade in ships. It is the cry of all who are afraid of a fair field and of progress.

But it is belated in this matter of irrigation. When the United States Government paid the first installment toward opening up the territory, then a wilderness, from which the Indiana Representative is now elected, it made free competition throughout the entire continent inevitable. And it is precisely that freedom that has made the country the most powerful and wealthy of the world. The irrigation plan is but adding to the general resources of the Nation in furtherance of the impulse which has carried our vigorous race from the little fringe along the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific and far into Asian waters.

FATHER DOYLE ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Father DOYLE'S definition of the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward public instruction—that it is an attitude of criticism, not of antagonism—is one with which no reasonable person would quarrel. It does not specifically cover the case of those of the Catholic clergy who oppose attendance of the children of their parishioners on public schools so long as their criticism of the system is not heeded, but it is not necessarily inconsistent with that position.

The basis of the criticism, as stated by Father DOYLE, is that the public schools are one-sided because they do not care for the "spiritual" as well as for the bodily and intellectual training of the pupils. Now, the reason why the schools in most of the States of the Union do not undertake the training which the eminent father finds so important is that the parents cannot agree as to what is the proper training. As to the other matters, effective agreement is quite practicable and actually exists. But as to spiritual or religious training it does not. Nor is there the slightest expectation that it ever will. Moreover, the differences on this matter are deep-seated, intense, and often violent. The only sensible method of avoiding them and the ill-effects they would have on the school system is to confine the schools to secular instruction, leaving the rest to the parents, under the guidance of the various branches of the profession of which Father DOYLE is a distinguished exemplar.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

To know what is the matter with Russia and why what seems to be the amiable paternalism of the Czar so little touches the popular heart and so entirely fails to reconcile the masses of the people to the only form of government of which they have knowledge from experience, one need only examine even superficially the utterly rotten system of officialism which seems to flourish under an autocracy even better than under the most turbulent democracy. A striking illustration of this is furnished in the new Siberian Railway.

Well-informed English civil engineers who have lately been over the line report that while the manner of construction of the cis-Baikal portion of the system leaves much to be desired, that employed in building the trans-Baikal portions is little short of criminal. For stretches of hundreds of versts the ballasting has been so done and the track laid in such a way that a train cannot traverse them at a greater speed than twelve or fifteen miles an hour without imminent risk of being ditched. In the movement of troops during the recent Chinese war forty new locomotive engines and an unknown number of cars of various kinds were wrecked in consequence of the bad ballasting and the general defectiveness of the permanent way. If this line is ever to serve the purposes of an extensive development of traffic, many portions of the trans-Baikal sections will have to be completely rebuilt. For purposes of military and emigrant transport, in driblets and without the necessity for particular dispatch, the system is passable, but the expense of keeping it in condition for even a moderate traffic of passengers and freight will be so great that to rebuild it would probably be cheaper. As it stands, this magnificent enterprise, designed to link the Baltic with the Pacific, is little more than a monument to Russian maladministration.

The managerial capacity exhibited by those in charge of this line impresses the observant railroad man from other countries as hopelessly primitive. The executive officers, however, appear to be perfectly satisfied with their own management, even if the higher officials at St. Petersburg are not. The Czar seems to have taken such precautions as were open to him to safeguard the public interest, and directed the appointment of a staff of highly paid officials for this purpose, which he believed would develop into a valuable department of the public service in a country which is far behind the rest of Europe in the technical and constructive arts. But when the scandals in connection with the Siberian Railway began to be heard in St. Petersburg, and there was a report of an investigation which would sift the charges and fix responsibility, there was a rapid fading away of the staff. The present whereabouts of many of the officials who found this great work an El Dorado is just now a matter of anxious official inquiry. They have quietly disappeared, and the demand for an account of their stewardship is not honored.

In a country where such official corruption is a part of the system it is not surprising that the fires of revolution perpetually smolder and so frequently burst into local flame. With all his power, the Czar seems to be helpless in the hands of what in this country we have learned to designate as "grafters." Autocratic power is of very little value unless wielded by an autocrat who knows when and where to strike for the defense of the public interest. The kind of tyranny to which Russian officialism lends itself is of the kind which suppresses what might be better encouraged and utilized for the good of the nation.

THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE PUBLIC.

A glance at the motor vehicles in the various depots where such machines are kept when not in use reveals the surprising, and not wholly disquieting, fact that very few of these costly constructions are free from evidences of rough usage quite independent of the normal wear and tear of road service. Scratches, scars, dents, and cracks show that they have more than once had to run the gantlet of mobs bent on doing them and their occupants such mischief as might result from the hurling of available missiles. There are considerable districts of New York which the experienced chauffeur shuns with good reason. Probably not one attack in a dozen upon automobiles and people who ride in them is reported to the police. This is true even when the passengers are more or less injured.

The palliation of the otherwise unjustifiable attacks of street mobs upon motor vehicles and people who ride in them is found in the conviction that the law is incapable of safeguarding the public interest, since the most outrageous and inexcusable invasion of the public rights, resulting in the killing and crippling of persons walking or driving horses or otherwise pursuing their business or pleasure in proper and orderly ways, is seldom followed by exemplary and deterrent punishment. The automobile has come to be regarded as a dangerous vehicle under all conditions, and boys throw stones at it partly from a sense of public duty and partly because it is "fun" to do so. The next step will be a perfectly natural one—the deliberate wrecking of machines as heavy as small locomotives and run at railway speeds by reckless and dare-devil "sports," on the quite tenable ground that they cannot safely be trusted on the public highways. The news columns of the daily journals are full of distressing stories of wrecks and casualties due to the running down of carriages, pedestrians, and children, and the reports of arrest and punishment are so infrequent as to bear no proper relation to the number of such crimes committed. This explains why so many people who are normally orderly and law-abiding find pleasure in throwing things at vehicles of this description. It is an unwholesome tendency, no doubt, but so is the tendency of the Police Magistrates to regard dangerously fast propulsion as something which, in the case of rich men, their sons, and their servants, must be regarded as in some sense a class privilege.

The millionaire who finds his racing machine dented and scarred may think he has a grievance, but considering what people of his class or their imitators have done and are daily doing to make the automobile terrible, he would do well to devoutly give thanks that the dents and scars are not on his own head, where, to tell the plain truth, they would usually do most good.

WELLINGTON FOR CONGRESS.

There is some talk in the Sixth Maryland District of the nomination of Senator GEORGE L. WELLINGTON for Representative in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Of course this talk does not come from Republicans, for that party already has named Representative GEORGE A. PEARRE, who has represented the district since Mr. WELLINGTON was honored, five years ago or more, by promotion to the Senate.

The senior Maryland Senator, although not Republican enough to get along sympathetically or harmoniously with the Republicans of the Senate, has been useful to the Democrats only because of his opposition to the late President MCKINLEY, and not by his intemperate and ill-timed manifestations of resentment toward that gentle leader. But this will not account reasonably for the selection of WELLINGTON as a Democratic candidate in the Sixth District. We do not understand that Democratic disapproval of the Philippines policy led the opposition in Maryland to MCKINLEY'S course to the extremity of language indicating gratification of the crime of CZOLGOSZ. And there must be Democrats in the five counties of the district who were as sincere sympathizers with the Boers as Mr. WELLINGTON.

In groping for reasons for the nomination by the Democratic Party of Mr. WELLINGTON, so that he shall be kept in Congress after the 3d of March, 1903, when he will be succeeded in the Senate by Mr. GORMAN, we cannot conclude that his nomination is suggested either for his business ability, loyalty and fidelity, or for his political inconstancy, his petulant abuse of MCKINLEY, or his assumed willingness to be the hero of a political Waterloo for his old party in the Sixth District. It may be that we underrate Mr. WELLINGTON'S personal popularity at home. He could not have been made Representative and Senator if he had not possessed some of the qualities that make men preferred.

It may be that the Democrats are so sure of carrying the Sixth District that they believe they can win even with "a yellow dog" candidate. The naming of WELLINGTON would lead many persons to believe that Democratic confidence of success in the Congressional election is so great that his return to Washington would be assured. Looked at in that light, the nomination would have a certain significance for Chairman BABCOCK and the Republican Congressional Committee. On the other hand, may it not occur to WELLINGTON, as he indulges in his dream of "vindication," that he is to be chosen as a Democratic candidate because the district is hopelessly Republican, and that he is highly available to be sacrificed as an example of what an honest politician ought not to be?

OUTINGS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The managers of the Children's Aid Society announce the opening on Monday next of their Summer homes for poor children. The society maintains at Bath Beach the Children's Summer Home, where 350 children are sent each week. One cottage is devoted entirely to crippled children, who remain from one to three weeks. Another is designed for little children from the various day nurseries of the city, who as a rule are children of widowed mothers.

The Health Home at Coney Island for women with sick and ailing infants receives each week 300 women and children, besides many hundreds who are given day outings; 200 boys are sent each week to a farm of over 160 acres at Kensico for a week's outing. Still another branch, the Sick Children's Mission, is intended to benefit those unable to leave the city, and employs physicians and nurses to visit the tenement houses. The total number of beneficiaries of the Fresh Air Fund last year reached 24,000.

To carry on this humane work $30,000 is required. The managers of the society have issued an appeal for funds which we feel sure will meet with a liberal response. Contributions may be sent to C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Checks should be drawn to the order of A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is distinctly amusing to learn that not only have the Boers—the real Boers who staid at home and used their guns—manifested an almost unanimous determination to be friends with their conquerors, but that the two nations against which they now cherish a bitter animosity are precisely the two that have given most "sympathy" to the little republics—the two being Germany and France. The grievance of the Boers against those countries is not that they gave so much "sympathy," but that they gave nothing else, and never had an idea of doing so. Talk is cheap, and it is good fun to heap maledictions on England, but the fun is not appreciated by those whom the talk and the maledictions deceive into the expectation of an active assistance that never comes. The burghers don't quite mean what they say when they express yearnings to line up with the British against the French and Germans in battle array; that is only the language of excited irritation, and the feeling will wear off in time, but its present existence is entirely natural, and one cannot criticise it with any severity. The course of the United States was such as to avoid this hostility. We did not withhold the admiration deserved by the South African farmers for the courage with which they carried on their hopeless struggle, and we administered raps of various kinds to the Britishers when we thought they deserved it, but we aroused no false hopes of intervention and let all the cheap talking be done by the professional cheap talkers. The Boers will not hate us, because we supplied them with no excuses for it.

—As the conditions described in the reports on our public markets by the agents of the Board of Health are not new, but date back as far as anybody can remember, the chances are that they are rather more disgraceful and disgusting than they are dangerous. That they really do menace the public health and injuriously affect it to a considerable degree cannot be doubted, however, and now that the facts long known to a few have been brought to the attention of the whole city, a thorough reform of the ancient abuses ought to be easily accomplished. The markets are institutions in which we all have a direct and personal interest, the extent of which is not less for those of us who never visit them than for their immediate patrons, and whether they are unsanitary or only unclean—in reality they are both, and the difference between the two is not great—the necessity for the creation and maintenance of better conditions is obvious. Decency and safety are alike involved, and the Health Board will be supported in enforcing such expenditures, both of public and of private funds, as are required to bring the markets into accord with modern and enlightened ideas. The city should be an exacting landlord, as well as a good one, and to exercise an education severity with its tenants is its duty. There is no necessity for panic, or even for excitement. New York has been a place far from unhealthful, despite the evil influences to which its food has been subjected, but it will not be healthful enough till all the teachings of sanitary science have been put in practice and the death rate has been brought as low as it can be made. None of us is in a hurry to die.

—There is not much either of edification or information in the comments of eminent M. SARDOU on the ROSTAND-GROSS controversy. His mirth at the Chicago method of "enumerating resemblances without alluding to dissimilarities" seems to be a little forced, for that is about the only method anybody would ever think of using in an endeavor to prove that one author had robbed another. Chicago's plan was right enough in principle, but it was applied with a singular incompetency to discriminate between resemblances that really counted and those due to the enforced manipulation by all dramatic writers of human beings in their natural relations. Many of the incriminating points noted by the genius to whom Judge KOHLSAAT submitted "Cyrano" and "The Merchant Prince" for comparison had as much weight as, and no more weight than, the indubitable fact that in both plays hundreds of the nouns are preceded either by the definite or the indefinite article. The referee did not mention that particular coincidence, but it is a wonder he didn't, since he was much impressed by the phenomenon that in each of the plays there are young people, duly assorted, who are in love with each other, and that other people made as much trouble for the congenial couples as the circumstances permitted. And it was hardly refutation of an American real estate man's charge that his brains had been picked by a great dramatic poet of Paris for M. SARDOU to declare that in years past his own work had been pillaged by pirates living on this side of the water. Admitted, but what does it prove, except, possibly—just possibly—the inconvenient existence of a grievance which a French author, again just possibly, might have desired to revenge in kind? We haven't the faintest idea that M. ROSTAND ever thought of avenging M. SARDOU in this way, and entirely agree with the elder dramatist in his conviction that the younger one needs no help from the masterpieces of Mr. GROSS, but it is injudicious to reach even correct conclusions by means of crooked logic and irrelevant evidence. Many a good case has been spoiled or weakened by inept advocacy.

UNRULY BOYS IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one detail of police administration which seems to me to deserve not only the very careful consideration of the Police Commissioner, but also the thoughtful study of parents and of the public generally. This is the problem of the regulation of the small boy on the street, and of the enforcement of the various laws and ordinances of which he is the most frequent violator.

These ordinances are not intended for the oppression of the youngsters, but for the protection of the public, and this violation with impunity by the youth of the city constitutes a very serious nuisance. Ball-playing and "tip cat" on the sidewalks are a danger as well as an annoyance to every passer-by, and the fact that the city does not possess adequate public playgrounds is no excuse for allowing children to monopolize the sidewalks and crossings with games which are dangerous and annoying to pedestrians.

The wanton destruction of shrubbery in the parks, not merely hers and there by an individual, but by gangs of children, as is frequently witnessed in Morningside Park, is another abuse. The insolence and atrocious noise of masquerading boys and girls with borns on Thanksgiving Day in many parts of the city is another nuisance which is endured apparently without protest or interference. But the worst of all is the beginning of Fourth of July noises early in June. I know of no other city where the police and public tolerate such outrageous and constant discharging of toy pistols, firecrackers, and torpedoes for nearly a month before the Fourth, as is heard in New York.

It is ear-racking and nerve-wearing, not merely to invalids, but to strong and healthy men and women as well. It is an annoyance which has been allowed to grow into the proportions of a colossal nuisance through the indifference of the police. If a man discharge a revolver on the street, though it prove to have been loaded with blanks, he is arrested and fined; but boys make equal disturbance with pistols and cannon crackers constantly and for weeks with absolute impunity. Policemen disdain to arrest them, and Police Magistrates too often discharge them, if arrested, because "boys will be boys." The nuisance could be suppressed by a concerted effort of the police, backed by the Magistrates; a dozen arrests and fines would inspire a wholesome respect for the law, which is now a dead letter through non-enforcement.

The other day a gang of boys, many of them well-dressed and respectable, with lassoes took possession of a sidewalk near my house, and no child was allowed to pass without a fling of the lasso. Little girls on wheels and velocipedes were lassoed, to the great danger of life and limb. I was obliged to constitute myself a volunteer policeman when my five-year-old daughter had been molested in this way. Of course, no policeman was in sight.

This is merely an instance of countless annoyances from lawless gangs of small boys that are allowed to act as if they owned the city, while harmless ball players, who hurt no one, on vacant lots, are arrested if they happen to play on Sunday. This drives them out into the streets to concoct mischief beside which a dozen Sunday ball games on vacant lots would be nothing. CIVIS.

New York, June 14, 1902.

EARLY TELEPHONES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brief notice in to-day's issue of THE TIMES of action on the American Telephone Company's stock recalls to the writer an incident of possible interest to some of your many readers. In 1876 most Americans saw in the Centennial Exposition for the first time the now familiar means of transmitting vocal sounds to a distance, but even the assertion of Lord Kelvin (then Sir William Thomson) that it was "the wonder of wonders" did not win for it any public recognition.

So far as the present writer knows, such recognition came several years later. It so happened that the exposition commemorative of the settlement of the City of Cincinnati had among its exhibits a completely equipped telephone and a telephone exchange. The writer, as Chairman of the Committee on Electrical Devices, finding no designated class under which either of those inventions could be placed, had classes created for them, and high praise, with a gold medal, was awarded for each.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, June 12, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Mortgages.

Did it ever occur to you how much harder it is to lift a mortgage than it is to raise one?—Boston Transcript.

Mistake in the Programme.

"She married him to reform him."
"And what was the result?"
"She wishes she had reformed him to marry him."—Chicago Post.

Moved His Admiration.

Undergraduate (to chum)—That Miss Slick is the finest conversationist I ever met. She knows all the track records for three years back.—Chicago News.

The Biggest of Tips.

"I tell you what," grumbled the pessimistic waiter, "people ain't giving tips like they used to in the old days."

"That's right," replied the good-natured waiter, facetiously, "there was Esau, for instance, who gave his birthright for a mess of pottage."—Philadelphia Press.

FROM OVER THE HILLS.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Softly and sweetly, from over the hills,
The voices are calling to me, to me!
With musical rhythm they drift with the winds,
In the lyrical tones of the wold and lea.
How gently the notes fall now on the ear,
Like the ripple and splash of rollicking rills,
So sweetly, and softly, and gently they come—
The voices that call from over the hills.

From over the hills, the far-away hills
Where crested, the peaks reach half to the sky,
And clothed in fringes of shimmering green,
Half hid in the clouds now scampering by—
The voices are calling in ecstasy rare,
Tunefully sweet, sublimest of trills,
They are calling to-day, and calling to me,
Drifting and lifting from over the hills.

From over the hills, from over the hills—
The voice of the twits, the wren and the rook,
How sweetly they blend with the swish of the wind
And the gurgle and splash of the winding brook.
How gently they flit with the lilting air—
How gloomily sad are the innermost thrills,
When sweetly, and softly, and gently they come—
The voices that call from over the hills.

SERMON TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEN

The Rev. Dr. Elwood C. Worcester Addresses Them.

The Labor Imposed Upon Youth in This Age—Knowledge Valuable for Its Own Sake.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Rev. Elwood C. Worcester, D. D., of this city, author of "What We Know About Genesis in the Light of Modern Science," preached the annual baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes of the University of Pennsylvania this evening. The services were held in St. Stephen's Church. In the course of his address Dr. Worcester said:

"One of the most striking signs of our times is the labor it imposes upon youth. Certainly the most significant spiritual fact in the past fifty years of our history is the development of that vast graduated complex system of education whose sole purpose is to train the minds and characters of the young. For this end no sacrifice is too great, no legitimate undertaking too costly. For this end our Government, which ordinarily takes a somewhat parsimonious view of its duties to individuals, pours out its treasures like water. To this sacred cause come the princely gifts of individuals. The necessity of education is the one appeal that is never made in vain.

"It may perhaps not be without interest to you to consider the causes of this experiment of our civilization of which at present you are the subjects—I will not say the victims. The biological discovery on which the lamented John Fiske probably most prided himself was that the progress of the human race has been effected largely through the lengthening of the period of youth. It is this inexorable law that is at the bottom of your troubles. At the present time the higher branches of the human race are advancing with rapid strides. Life is daily becoming more highly organized, more complex, that is to say, more difficult. But for a man to become an effective part of this delicate and highly wrought mechanism he himself must not only possess power, but power under control, power that can be applied at a definite point when it is needed and that can work in a definite direction. The culture of the individual has become with us of the first importance. And because youth is the period in which change and improvement are possible, because it is the period in which lessons learned can be put into practice, youth has been seized, taken captive, filled with arduous tasks.

"Is this a sad thought? Sad only to cowards and to lovers of pleasure. But to those who feel the generous courage of youth in their hearts, to those who know that man can become great in no other way than by his work, it is an inspiring thought. If the path on which you must make your way led through barren deserts in which there was nothing to inspire the imagination, to call into play the higher qualities of heart and mind, and to ennoble character, then I might pity you. But when I think what a path yours has been and is to be, the path that the nobles of mankind have trod, strewn with great achievements and rendered glorious by the companionship of great men, I feel nothing but envy for you.

"Knowledge is one of the few things in this world of value for its own sake. After the service of God and of humanity, it is the most rational passion known to man. Or as Goethe put it, 'After a good conscience and good health, knowledge is the best thing in the world.' I know very well most of the arguments that are brought forward against this view. I have read with interest the charge recently made by some of our most successful business men that the people of this country are over-educated. Educate the poor, and poverty, of which before they were hardly conscious, becomes an oppressive burden. Refine the spirit, make it sensitive to the joy of existence, and it thrills with sorrows of which it was not formerly aware.

"It is all true. The simple are undoubtedly the happiest. To find real felicity, we must descend to the animal kingdom, and there the happiest animal is the oyster, safely ensconced between his two shells. As for the man, he is never so blessed or so innocently employed as when he is sound asleep, but what cuts all these objections in two is the fact that this is not a question of happiness, but a question of perfection. The history of the human race is nothing but the education of mankind. God endowed humanity with its infinite capacity for improvement in order that at last it may attain perfection. I do not believe any human being can be perfectly happy as long as we see men condemned to suffer without a single moral thought, without a perception of the noble meaning of life. I do not believe any one in this world can be perfectly happy so long as he is obliged to lower his eyes in the presence of the misery and degradation of his fellow-men.

"What would be left of the American people if our purely material civilization were to be blotted out? Only the spiritual achievements of a few great men and the ideals for which this country has always stood. Sometimes we become discouraged that our growth in spirituality is not more rapid and conspicuous. We look at the books that are read by the people, at some of the horrible newspapers that are written to please them, at the absurd, vulgar, and mischievous plays which managers assert are the best they dare put on the boards, and we think of the Greeks, who criticised Aeschylus and Sophocles, who knew Homer by heart, whose shoemakers and porters carried on sublime trains of thought with Socrates, and we do not much wonder that Francis Galton maintains that the Athenians at the age of Pericles towered as much above us as we excel the African savage. Still, there are two things to be remembered in any comparison between this country and Greece. Dazzling as is the picture of Athens in its best days, spiritual life did not rest upon a sure foundation because it lacked the guarantee of a true and moral religion; its civilization always carried within itself the germ of its own destruction. And in the second place, the rise of Athens was rendered possible because Athens was a very small place.

"The Chinese Ambassador said a few years ago that when we criticise the slowness with which ideas spread in China we must remember it has a population five times as great as ours. It is true, there was only one standard of taste in Athens, and that was good taste, but it was confined to a few thousand persons. Athens rose to greatness suddenly, it attained a supremacy in everything pertaining to the mind that takes our breath away, but it sank as suddenly as it rose. In all respects the conditions of spiritual life there are different from what they are here. On us devolves the task of elevating millions, and that not for a few hundred years, but for all time. America is often taunted with being a material country, especially by foreigners who have lost money here. That is because we have vast material problems and forces to wrestle with. But we are laying the foundations of a civilization of which not the most far-sighted can see the end. It is true, we have not yet our great writers, our great artists and musical composers, but that is not because we do not love those things or because of any inherent incapacity, but rather because there are not yet a sufficiently great number of persons in the country who live for the highest things."

WELLS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Degrees Conferred and Gifts and Changes in the Faculty Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

AURORA, N. Y., June 15.—The commencement exercises of Wells College began on Sunday evening, June 8, with the baccalaureate sermon, preached by the Rev. Albert W. Hitchcock of Worcester, Mass.

On Monday evening the class of '02 gave out of doors a very beautiful presentation of a dramatized version of Tennyson's "The Princess."

The ivy planting, with literary exercises by the senior class, took place on Tuesday, followed by the annual meeting of the Wells College Alumnae Association and alumnae dinner.

At the Trustee meeting on Wednesday morning three Trustees were elected to fill vacancies in the board caused by death. The new Trustees are George S. Baker, President of the First National Bank, New York; Herbert Howland of Sherwoods, N. Y., and Charles Hazen Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The commencement address was given by Bliss Perry of Boston, editor of The Atlantic Monthly. The degree of B. A. was conferred on the members of the class of '02 as follows:

Fannie Florence Brooks.	Agnes Adelaide Myer, cum laude.
Helen Buxton.	Suzanne Preston.
Mary Amanda Chapman, cum laude.	Margaret Prentiss Richardson.
Maude Marion Conable.	Florence Olive Rodgers, cum laude.
Della Chloe Davidson, cum laude.	Fanny Elizabeth Root, cum laude.
Georgie Fenwick.	Gertrude Rust.
Florence Henderson, magna cum laude.	Ruth Bernice Stevens.
Edith Lylburn Isham, magna cum laude.	Luella Garnett Yost, cum laude.

Acting President Freley then announced the following gifts to the college: A beautiful memorial window of Tiffany glass from the class of '02; from eight of the alumnae $15,000 for the erection of a recreation hall to be known as the Helen Fairchild Smith Hall, in honor of the Dean; from Mr. Henry A. Morgan $50,000 for the erection of a new building; from Mr. N. Lansing Zabriskie $25,000 for the equipment of the same. Minor gifts aggregating $2,000 were also reported.

The commencement exercises proper closed with the presentation of the Stella Goodrich Russell memorial windows, the gift of her husband, Mr. Charles Hazen Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y. The windows are designed in the richest combination of American glass, of exquisitely blended tones. Mrs. Russell was a member of the class of '74, and in 1897 was elected the first Alumnae Trustee of the college. The presentation of these windows was made by Miss Mary Helena Zachos, President of the Eastern Association of Wells Colleges, and the Rev. Willis J. Beecher, D. D., of Auburn, senior member of the Board of Trustees, accepted this gift in behalf of the college. The windows were unveiled by Miss Evelyn L. Swain, '03.

There will be few changes in the Faculty next year. Prof. Anna A. Piutti and Prof. Katherine Keeler, who have been in Europe on a year's leave of absence, will return in September. The resignations of Prof. Elise Piutti and Prof. Louise M. Powe have been accepted. Miss Elfrida Hochbaum, A. M., Northwestern University, Ph. D., Cornell, will take the professorship of German, which has been held by Prof. Piutti.

AT ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

Bacealaureate Sermon Preached by President Crawford—Order of Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

MEADVILLE, Penn., June 15.—The formal exercises of commencement week at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., began this morning, when the baccalaureate sermon was preached by President William H. Crawford, LL. D. The subject was "Christian Discipleship." In addressing the class President Crawford said: "You go out from us at a time of great opportunity. I should rather live and be active in the next four decades than in any other period since the great struggle between Christianity and heathenism, when Rome became Christian. The life of our Nation and the life of the world is such as to call out the best that is in you—the best of brain and the best of heart."

At 4 o'clock the annual college love feast took place in the chapel. It was led by Dr. Jonathan Hamnett. Several of the older alumni spoke. At 7:45 in the evening the annual sermon to the Christian associations was preached by the Rev. Naphtali Luecock, D. D., pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis. The order of the exercises for the week is as follows:

Monday, June 16.—9 A. M., entrance examinations; 8 P. M., inter-society contest, Allegheny and Philo-Franklin Societies, Stone Church.

Tuesday, June 17.—9 A. M., entrance examinations; 10:30 A. M., dedication of Ford Memorial Chapel, sermon by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D.; 2 P. M., annual meeting of Board of Control, Bentley Hall; 2:30 P. M., class day exercises, college campus; 4:30 P. M., first annual meeting of Phi Beta Kappa Society in the Oratory of Ford Memorial Chapel; 8 P. M., address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by the Rev. William V. Kelley, D. D., editor of Methodist Review, Ford Memorial Chapel.

Wednesday, June 18.—Alumni Day—9 A. M., annual meeting of Board of Trustees in the Oratory of Ford Memorial Chapel; 10 A. M., field day exercises, Athletic Park; 11:30 A. M., class reunions; 1 P. M., alumni dinner and meeting of Alumni Association, gymnasium, toasts, and long roll call; 4 P. M., opening of the new library building. Address by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., President of Oberlin College; 8 P. M., Glee Club concert and Mme. Maconda; 10 P. M., fraternity banquets.

Thursday, June 19.—Commencement Day—10 A. M., commencement exercises. Orations by six members of the graduating class. Address and conferring of degrees; 2:30 P. M., band concert on college campus by Northwestern Band; 8 P. M., reception by President and Mrs. Crawford in the college gymnasium.

ANN ARBOR BACCAULAUREATE.

President James B. Angell Preaches Sermon to Graduating Class.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 15.—President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan to-night delivered the annual baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class in University Hall. The hall was filled with the graduates and their friends and the undergraduates of the university. President Angell said:

"The new century is opening with an unprecedented impulse to the higher education. The world has been startled by a series of gifts of extraordinary magnitude in the Old World and in the new for the endowment of universities, the assistance of promising students, and the encouragement of investigation and research.

"Men have been very busy in devising various kinds of constitutional or legislative machinery to secure wise legislation and just and effective administration. But no improvements in organization, no contrivances, however ingenious, can insure us a pure, democratic government unless we have an enlightened public opinion and a patriotic spirit guiding and sustaining it in all its life."

Baccalaureate at Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 15.—The baccalaureate sermon to the senior class of Colgate University was delivered to-day by President George E. Morrell, D. D., LL. D., in the First Baptist Church. His parting words to the class were: "You have been students of this Christian university; you have breathed here a Christian atmosphere; you have shared here in a glorious faith to which students and alumni have given themselves with loyal and often with heroic devotion during four-fifths of a century; you now go forth to bear our name, and I trust to love forever your Alma Mater, and to honor her in all your life."

Washington-Lee Exercises.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 15.—The commencement exercises of Washington and Lee University began to-day and will continue daily until Wednesday night, ending then with the final ball. The annual baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the Lee Memorial Chapel at the university by the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky. Dr. Mullins had for his subject "Man's Dominion Over Nature." The address before the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered in the chapel in the evening by the Rev. Dr. W. N. Scott of Staunton, Va. To-morrow the annual regatta will take place.

NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY EDITION

Interesting Features in Attractive Array in Its Enlarged Form.

News of the Day Told Fully—Special Dispatches and Correspondence from Abroad—Cartoons and Amusing Anecdotes.

Yesterday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which appeared in its recently enlarged Sunday form, had an unusual number of special stories, intersting cable dispatches from correspondents in the European capitals, spicy anecdotes about well-known persons, and news items of current interest.

The news columns told how the disappearance of Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster on Monday had been followed by the finding of their bodies in the bay near Good Ground, L. I., and how Louis Disbrow, a young man who had been seen in their company, had disappeared mysteriously. The winning of the Suburban Handicap by Gold Heels was the subject on another leading news article. The Yale-Princeton baseball game, a chess match by wireless telegraphy between ocean liners, the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Company by the Shipyard Trust, and the queer story of the "Marquis de Cordova," who was found bound on a railroad track, were among the other features of local interest.

Special dispatches told what was happening at the National capital, including the spirited fight over the Cuban reciprocity question. A special from Poughkeepsie gave the outlook for the great college boat race on Saturday next.

In a cable dispatch from London Edward A. Dithmar told what American visitors were doing in the British capital. Among other things he wrote about the Choate dinner, and about Ethel Barrymore at the Charity Bazaar. Another cable told the latest London literary news, and still another was about King Edward's great popularity and arduous duties. The goings on among American theatrical people in England were described, and there were full reports on British politics.

A special dispatch from Paris told of Americans who will stay through the great race week and see the Grand Prix run. Included in the news sent to THE TIMES from Berlin was the announcement that another German Prince, Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was planning to come to this side of the Atlantic. He will cruise in the Southern waters of the United States aboard the training ship Charlotte, of which he is a Lieutenant.

The Sunday feature supplement contained too many special stories to be catalogued in detail. Among the subjects were such as would interest New Yorkers, Brooklynites, business men, patrons of sports, theatregoers, real estate dealers, foreigners, and citizens generally.

One article told how the once aristocratic section of Brooklyn Heights has been invaded by the commercialist and the boarding house. The enlarging of the greater city by filling in channels and redeeming marshy lands was described. A short article was printed about the plan of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to employ college men on its street cars, and another told of a scheme by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to supply free shower baths and straw hats for horses.

John D. Gillinan's experiences in Borneo and Sumatra were outlined. He returned recently to this country after having been converted to the Darwinian theory. He found that the apes of the wild countries, in which he spent seven years, talked to each other in strange tongues. State Historian Hugh Hastings contributed an article on Frederick the Great and the United States, and "A. T.," the Berlin correspondent, wrote about German's ambitions in South America, and the growth of commercial rivalry between Germany and the United States.

A letter from London had to do with the strange prerogatives of the British King. Mary Gay Humphreys had a story of the Filipino tortures of American soldiers, and the doings of our troops in the archipelago. In an article on the moonshiners of New York it was related how the followers of illicit trade in the metropolis chose very strange places for their operations, one of the stills mentioned being a Ludlow Street house, to which the only entrance was by way of a subterranean passage leading beneath the dividing wall into the next building.

David Graham Phillips wrote about social precedence in Washington. The etiquette of the capital is so strict and so different from that in other cities of the Republic that outsiders find it hard to understand it, unless they have spent some time in the atmosphere of foreign Ambassadors and State officials. New Yorkers excite the irritation of the Washingtonian, says Mr. Phillips, because they insist on sticking to the old-time American style of entertainment, and the New York matron arouses indignation in the soul of the capital's hostess when she so far breaks the Washington rules as to do something like placing an undersecretary ahead of a Minister at table.

The effort of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to buy a mysterious, apparently bottomless, Long Island lake was another subject in the feature supplement, and there was a story about the failure of the new anti-policy law, the difficulty of putting a stop to the game, and the places where it is played in this city. A foreign correspondent wrote from Milan about the Marchesa Ricci, who shot the widow of her husband's secretary.

An interesting article told of record-breaking mechanical feats, among them the moving of a bridge weighing 4,000,000 pounds in three minutes, and the building of a New York skyscraper at the rate of one story a day. In an account of New York's theatres, old and new, the dramatic history of the city was outlined from the time when the first playhouse existed here, in the early part of the eighteenth century, to the present day. Among other topics were the development of the Borough of the Bronx, and the prospects of American trade in South Africa, where our machinery, building materials, and foodstuffs are likely to be in demand.

The Magazine Supplement had on its front page a large cartoon by Dan McCarthy. The well-known department known as "The Man in the Street" contained its usual bright stories about people who are known to the public.

Rodney Blake contributed a story about toad frogs. The latest fashions of men, the doings of the clubs, the family of the newly appointed British Ambassador, and numerous short stories were among the magazine's features. In a collection of tales about snakes it was told how a big, black reptile wound itself around a little girl, and dragged her through the woods until it caught sight of a house, and then let her go. George Taylor Lain, in writing of "Ping-pong Pangs," explained how the game originated in 1901, and was not invented by an inmate of the Royal Insane Asylum, as had been assumed, but by a noted professor of osteopathy and the science of motion.

Women's gowns and "Miss Trilby" were the chief subjects of women's pages. This "Miss Trilby" is a shoe model, and she has a very shapely foot, pictures of which were printed in the Magazine Supplement.

W. J. Henderson, the musical critic and yachting expert, contributed a story entitled "The Hiawatha's Christmas Dinner." Adolph Klauber wrote about "Tales the Actors Tell." Dr. R. Osgood, author of "Telepathy and Subliminal Self," had a story of "Apparitions and Visions," and Katherine Lee Bates's topic was "The College Girl of the World." R. W. Welch's Silas Larrabee tale of this week described the going to sea of Silae the Sage of Ogunquit.

The speech delivered last week at West Point by Gen. E. Porter Alexander, who was Chief of Artillery on Longstreet's staff in the Confederate Army, was published on one of the news pages.

Society news and financial matters occupied their customary prominent places. Manila's first American bank, a sketch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's history and growth, and the outlook of the money market were treated specially, and the latest information from the London 'Change came by cable from the special correspondent. In the main sheet were many letters from readers to the editor of THE TIMES, as well as dispatches from Summer resorts patronized by New Yorkers, including those of the Jersey Coast, New England, and other sections of the country.

RETURN OF RUSSIAN EXILES.

New Minister of the Interior Adopting a Policy of Conciliation—60,000 Exiled in Thirty Months.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that several prominent scientists and literary men, exiled from the capital during the last duennium, have been allowed to return. This confirms the general impression that the new Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve, wishes to adopt a policy of conciliation.

According to a story from a trustworthy source, one of the first things M. Plehve did on his appointment was to obtain a list of all who had been exiled from the principal cities during M. Sipyaghin's thirty months of office. The total is said to reach 60,000, including workmen sent back to the villages. M. Plehve was astounded and immediately recognized the danger of scattering a number of disaffected men among the villages, where they have become centres of infection.

It is believed in well-informed circles here that M. Plehve's endeavors to introduce a more liberal régime are likely to be frustrated by the reactionary influences which supported M. Sipyaghin and his policy of repression.

Everything seems to be perfectly quiet at present in St. Petersburg, but there are rumors of serious disorders at Saratoff. It is reported that 129 persons were arrested at Kieff the night of June 2.

EXHIBIT OF FLEMISH ART.

Magnificent Collection of Early Examples on View in Bruges, Belgium.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times's Bruges correspondent says the King of Belgium yesterday opened the magnificent exhibition of early Flemish art arranged in the Government buildings and the Gruuthuus. Under the Presidency of Baron Cruyn de Lettenhove, the committee has persuaded the chief museums, churches, and private collectors of Belgium to lend their finest treasures. There are many notable contributions from foreign countries, including about seventy from England.

In the exhibition are thirty genuine Memlings, several Van Dycks, a great display of worke by Gheerardt David, Petrus Cristus, Vandergoes, Bouts, Mabuse, and many others not yet identified.

The antiquities in the Gruuthuus are scarcely less intereeting.

A catalogue of the pictures is being prepared by an Englishman, James W. H. Weale, who is accepted in Bruges as the foremost living authority. The exhibition will remain open until September.

ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Legislation Denounced at a Meeting of Labor Union Delegates.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Wellington, N. Z., says at a meeting of delegates of labor unions the Arbitration act and the court were vehemently condemned. One delegate said a large percentage of the unionists now curse the act and urge that a protest be made against the dirty methods with which the act is carried out at the present day.

Another delegate said that, after recent experiences with compulsory arbitration in New Zealand, British workmen are wise in refusing to accept it.

It was resolved to hold a conference of all unions to consider their position.

CHILE LAYING UP WARSHIPS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times's Valparaiso correspondent says, apropos of the recent arrangement with Argentina, it is reported that instructions have already been issued for laying up certain Chilean warships.

HOSPITAL CEILING COLLAPSES.

Thirteen patients were lying in the female ward on the first floor of Harlem Hospital yesterday morning, and two or three of them were speculating as to who was going to be the unlucky one. Suddenly, at 11:45, the whole ceiling dropped on them, and for a moment every one thought that the final day had come. One woman was so sure that the curse of illluck was upon her that she became unconscious, though a subsequent examination proved that she was not injured by the falling plaster. In fact, none of the patients was hurt.

Dr. Bivings, the house surgeon; Dr. Donovan, and Miss Gainsforth, the supervising nurse, were seated out on the balcony at the time, and rushed indoors at the sound of the crash. Panic reigned in the female ward for nearly twenty minutes, when the last patient was carried out to safety. The failure of the ceiling loosened the plaster on the east wall, and it was propped up.

The hospital is the former Weldenfeldt mansion, for many years a Harlem landmark. It has been used ae a hospital for some time, and once it was condemned as as unfit for hospital purposes. The building has been the subject of much unfavorable comment, particularly in regard to ventilation and sanitary arrangements. A physician on the house staff said not long ago that one could scrape germs off the floor.

FAITH CURE CAUSES DIVORCE.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 15.—The wife of the Rev. John B. Francis, an Episcopal clergyman now residing at New Londonderry, N. H., has been granted an absolute decree of divorce by Judge William T. Elmer of the Superior Court. Mrs. Francis, whose maiden name was Mert Carpenter, resides in Greenwich with her parents and her seven-year-old son.

The decree was granted on the charge of desertion. The beginning of the trouble was the Rev. Mr. Francis's belief in the faith cure. The couple were married in 1894, and soon after they went to live in the western part of New York State. Just before the child was born the minister refused to get a doctor, but instead made prayer for the recovery of his wife. Her parents secured a physician and when she recovered they took her home.

Her husband made an attempt four years afterward to kidnap his child, and Mr. Carpenter had him arrested. He then left town and has not been seen or heard from since.

GEN. DE WET URGES LOYALTY TO ENGLAND

Addresses Thousands of Boers at the Winburg Camp.

They Struggle and Clamor to Shake His Hand—"God Has Decided Thus," He Tells Them.

LONDON, June 16.—Dispatches received here from South Africa show that the surrenders of Boers are proceeding with the greatest good-will. The total of ths number who have already surrendered is 16,500, and the British are extending every possible kindness to ths men who come in.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Saturday, June 14, says that 2,594 Boers have surrendered since Friday, June 13, and that everything is proceeding most satisfactorily.

Ths appearance of Gen. De Wet at the camp at Winburg was the signal for a great display of enthusiasm. When he arrived at ths camp, Gen. De Wet was at once surrounded by thousands of Boer men, women and children, who struggled and clamored to shake ths hand of their hero.

Gen. Det Wet mounted a table and delivered an address. He warmly applauded the staunch support that the women had given the burghers during the war, which, hs said, had greatly encouraged the men in the field. Continuing, Gen. De Wst recommended his hearers to be loyal to the new Government, and said:

"Perhaps it is hard for you to hear this from my mouth, but God has decided thus. I fought until there was no more hope of upholding our cause, and however bitter it may be, the time has now come to lay down our arms. As a Christian people, God now demands that we be faithful to our new Government. Let us submit to His decision."

Neither Gen. De Wet nor Mr. Steyn, ex-President of the old Orange Free State, was ever wounded during the war. Gen. De Wet has not seen his wife for two years.

The Repatriation Committee, which has been formed to assist ths Boers in returning to their farms, has a gigantic task before it. The concentration camps will be converted into supply depots to provide the returning burghers with the means to rebuild and restock their farms. The wives and families of the Boers will, if desired, be maintained at the expenes of the Government whils the burghers are preparing the farms for their reception. Two thousand of the national scouts, who fought upon the British side during the war, will immediately be disbanded and each ecout will be provided with a pony and enabled to return to his farm.

BRITON AND BOER CELEBRATE.

Generals from Both Sides Make Speeches at a Dinner in Pretoria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times's correspondent in Pretoria says a large dinner was given to the principal officers of the National Scouts and Orange Colony volunteers to celebrate their services in helping to conclude the war. Speeches were made by Gens. Ian Hamilton, Andries, Cronje, Piet De Wet, Vlionel, Celliers, and others, some English, some Dutch.

It is surprising, says the correspondent, how intimate is the friendship which has sprung up between the British officers and the Boer leaders, who joined hands in order to put an end to the devastation in South Africa, rapidly being brought about through the obstinacy of the guerrilla leaders. It is certainly difficult to get together a finer body of men than these leaders of what already is an imperialist movement among the Boers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times publishes an article on South African casualties from an actuarial correspondent which says that, excepting the first year's fighting, when the losses by battle and by disease were very heavy, the casualties in South Africa compare favorably with those of the most recent campaigns for which trustworthy figures are obtainable.

In the last year of the American civil war the total death rate of officers and men, which previously had been much higher, was reduced to 46.49 per 1,000, and in the Franco-Prussian war the total death rate was 46 per 1,000. In South Africa during the closing months of the war the total mortality has been 30.03. These figures show how war tends to become less deadly under modern conditione, especially when these conditions become understood by experience.

It is noticeable that not many more died of disease in South Africa during the last eight months than would have been the case if there had been no war. The average death rate of British troops in foreign service is 15 per 1,000 and in South Africa it was 18.1.

GEN. BOTHA'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 16.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says Gen. Botha is expected there some time in July. He will afterward proceed to London.

Patrick McHugh, M. P., Arrested.

DUBLIN, June 15.—Patrick McHugh, M. P., has been arrested on a warrant on the charge of conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the complaint of a tenant of a farm from which a member of the United Irish League had been evicted. The warrant was issued by a special court which assembled at Sligo, Ireland, June 6, under the Crimes act.

IN THE SHOPS.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England are out on the backs of playing cards. The King has a pack to himself and the Quean one to herself. For souvenir huntere here at last is something worth having, as in card parties they make use of such souvenirs. Utility is usually lacking in things of that kind.

***

There are little eouvenir pamphlets, too, in red, each ehowing a portrait of the King in colors on the inside with an appropriate poem.

***

White silk banners have portraits of the King and the Queen, and with a crown over their heads.

***

A little spoon for persons who like dainty things of the kind is an after-dinner coffee spoon in silver gilt, very simple, with a little twist in the lower part of the handle and from there plain to the top, where there is a small thistle. The lower part of the thistle, is of the silver gilt; the upper part is an amethyet.

***

Such attractive bottles! Really one might get them to use as caraffes for water, they are so charming; that is, of course, if not wanted for the stronger things, for which they are intended. They are of green glass, with a long neck and bulging lower part. Around this bulging part is a broad band of hammered or handworked copper, with a raised circle in the glass just above in the front and a sphers of copper set in, which may bs engraved with the name of the contents of the bottle, perhaps. There is another broad band of the copper at the top of the bottle, and ths big, round-topped cork is covered with it also. Thsre are other bottiss which present contrasts, for in place of the rich, red brown of the copper is the color of brass, a pale shade with a note of green.

***

Such ultra-fastidious creatures soms men are in regard to their wardrobes. There are shirtings for them covered with fine figures and with borders, of which the collars are made. The figures, which are in different colors, some of blue, some of red, some of black, and so on, for the shirt, are very closs together, hut in the border they are far apart, giving a lighter and quite different appearance. What woman has her shirtwaist mads in this particular fashion? But the majority of women have not the money for such euperfluities.

***

Dark gray bathing suits for men have a silk band finishing on the lower edge of the blouse and also the armholes. Some of the bands are of dark blue, some of gray to match the material, and others of black.

***

Tiny "stovepipe" hats in gold are among the new charms. These are good for paying one's debts.

***

Sets of four collsgs pins for the front of ths shirtwaist—three small ones for the waist and ons larger for the belt—cost 50 cents. For the girl who likes to wear college insignia thsre is nothing in the way of inexpensive shirtwaist sets which are in as good taste, for they make no pretensions and are not imitations of precious stones. There ie the blus Yale pin, ths crimson Harvard, pale blue Columbia, &c.

***

How is this? Perfumed suede lisle gloves for $1.10! These are not brand new this year, but the announcement is much more important than if they were. When people can bs persuaded to pay something ovsr a dollar for gloves, because they are perfumed, when they can get as good for 75 cents there must be something in it. Somehow perfumed gloves seem to belong to the daye when my Lord wore my Lady's gauntlet on the field.

***

Queer things in pewter steins, with covers, are jolly fat monks and dumpy littie women. Any number of attractive things appear in white metals nowadays.

***

Long whips of holly wood, with a leather-covered handle and long lash, are only $1.50.

***

In Fifth Avenue and the shopping districts the afternoon of Saturday last was almost like that of Sunday. Many of the shops were closed. At the Grand Central Station it seemed as if most of the habitues of the ehope were going out of town.

ROMAN CATHOLICS PROTEST.

Government Charged with Establishing Schools Under Protestant Management.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The American Federation of Catholic Societies of New Jersey, which is affiliated with the National body, held a convention at the institute to-day. A resolution was passed reciting that the United States Government has established a system of public schools in the Philippine Islands under the management of Protestant ministers, who, the resolution eays, are using and employing these schools to the detriment of the faith of the Catholio population of the islands, and this with the apparent consent of the Government.

It is resolved to protest to the President and ask him to investigate and take steps for the abolition of the alleged scheme for the destruction of the Catholio faith in the islands.

THE REV. D. J. YERKES RESIGNS.

Pastor of a Plainfield Baptist Church for Thirty-nine Years.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 15.—The Rev. D. J. Yerkes, who has been dean of the ministers of this city, resigned to-day. He has been paator of the First Baptist Church for thirty-nine years. At the morning service he announced his retirement from the pastorate and from the ministry because his health will not permit longer activity. He and hie wife returned recently from a three months' trip through the South that had been undertaken in the hope that it would bring about his recovery.

Mr. Yerkee was born in Philadelphia in 1825. He wae educated at Hatborough, Penn., and Washington, D. C. His first charge was at Hollidaysburg, Penn. He accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Pittsburg, and remained there until 1856, when he was called to the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn. He came to Plainfield in 1863. On March 15, 1900, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The church members presented a purse of $1,250 in gold.

LOCAL CHURCH CHANGES.

In the absence of the Rev. L. Henry Schwab, rector, the pulpit of the Church of the Intercession will be supplied throughout the Summer season by the Rev. A. A. Robertson, rector of St. John's Church, Fort Smith, Ark. The Rev. W. D. Williams of Little Rock, Ark., will have charge of St. Stephen's Church during the vacation of the Rev. N. A. Seagle, the rector.

The Rev. W. S. Packer, a curate of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to a curacy in St. George's Church, Manhattan. The Rev. Holmes Whitmore of St. George's Church will leave the clerical staff there to become the rector of Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio.

The Rev. Rudolph M. Binder, an instructor in pedagogy in the General Theological Seminary, has been added to the corps of workers at St. Bartholomew's Church and has been placed in charge of the German mission. He succeeds ths Rev. C. L. Blaisdell, who goes to the Ascension Church, St. Louis.

Church Gift Consecrated at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 15.—All Saints' Church to-day consecrated the gift of Miee Mary Rhinelander King, in memory of her father, John Alsop King, and her mother, Mrs. Colden King. The gift consists of a choir, clergy stalls, reredos, screen, and other carvings, which complete the chancel. The altar that was presented to the church by the congregation was dedicated also. Bishop Burgess preached the sermon at the confirmation service.

Bayonne Church Dedicated.

Christ Preebyterian Church, at Avenue C and Forty-eecond Street, Bayonne, N. J., wae dedicated yesterday. The Rev. Charles Herr and the Rev. A. N. Thompson of Jersey City officiated in the morning. The pastor, the Rev. Harry S. Nesbit, preached last evening. The contractor had not yet placed the doors or windows of the new building. The building fund of the new church was started by a boy, Willie Conner, who contributed a nickel.

The Public and the Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the anthracite strike stands, the Miners' Union says, "You shall," the railroad companies' anthracite producers say, "We won't." The public euffers the inconvenience and pays the bill. Long-suffering public! Will they ever turn, as the worm turneth, and bite? Perhaps.

PUBLIC.

New York, June 14, 1902.

FILLY WON GRAND PRIX

Sensational Result for Greatest Open Race of French Turf.

KAZIL-KOURGAN WAS FIRST

Colts Ran Dead Heat for Second in $40,000 Stake, While Sceptre and American Jockeys Were Beaten.

PARIS, June 15.—The Grand Prix de Paris, most famous and valuable of the open races run for in France, was decided to-day at the Longchamps course, and in a sensational finish was won by M. E. de St. Alary's filly Kazil-Kourgan, a head before two colts, Retz and Maximum, who ran a dead heat for second place. Another sensational feature of the contest was ths convincing defeat of the great English filly Sceptre, winner of the Epsom Oaks and the One Thousand and Two Thousand Guineas, and beaten favorits for the Epsom Derby.

Six American jockeys had mounts in the race for the Grand Prix, for which eleven horses ran, but nons of the American riders was placed in the result, all the honors of the big event going to French horses and French turfmen. In other races, however, American jockeys rode thres winners.

Many Americans were in the immenss crowd of spectators, and as they backed the horses ridden by their fellow-countrymen their losses were heavy. The race for the Grand Prix, however, was ons of the best and most interesting ever run for ths big event, worth 200,000f., ($40,000,) as in addition to the international character of the struggle, the running of Sceptre was regarded as clearing away some of the scandal connected with her performance for the Derby on Epsom Downs, June 4. In the light of Sceptre's latest defeat, under the novel circumstance of another filly winning the Grand Prix, the belief gained ground that English turfmen overrated R. S. Sevier's high-priced mare whsn they made her Derby favorite.

The Grand Prix was the chief event of the greatest racing holiday of the year in France, the race, which is for colts and fillies three years old, at a distance of about one mile and seven furlongs, heing one of the few important French turf contests which are open to horses other than those bred in France. The weather was gloomy through the forenoon, and rain fell in the afternoon, but that had no effect on the attendance, the crowd present when the racing began at 2 o'clock being one of the largest that ever assembled at Longchamps.

The Grand Prix was the fourth race of the day. In the preliminary centers Sceptre monopolized the attention of the crowd, and the filly's almost faultless build and easy action commanded enthusiastic admiration. The American jockeys who had mounts in the race were Thorpe on Arizona, Maher on Kakimano, McIntyre on Rob Roy, Henry on Astronome II., Reiff on Lognes, and Rigby on Bohryonsauf. The other runners and their ridere were Retz, with Stern up; Maximum, with Lane up; Kazil-Kourgan, with Pratt up, and Olivarez, with Watkins up.

The field got away to a good start at the first attempt. Arizona made the running, and was followed by Kakimono, Lognes, and Olivarez. Upon reaching the middle distance, Retz took third place, and Kazil-Kourgan and Sceptre were together among the last horses which turned into the slope. Retz them drew up level with Arizona. Sceptre also made an effort to move up, but gained little ground, and, falling behind again, wae practically out of the remainder of ths race. The two leading horsee turned together into the home stretch, and then Stern, with his whip at work, sent Retz into the lead. It looked then as though that horse would win easily, and the crowd had begun to cheer in anticipation when Kazil-Kourgan suddenly burst from the group and challenged Retz. At the moment another surpriss was furnished by Maximum, who rushed forward and steadily gained on the leaders. Kazil-Kourgan hung on gamely and won by a short head, with Retz and Maximum so close together that they could not be separated. Arizona was fourth, and Olivarez fifth, with Sceptre sixth, a long distance behind Olivarez. The betting was as follows: Kazil-Kourgan, 12 to 1, Retz, 5 to 4; Maximum, 25 to 1; Sceptre, 3 to 1.

EARTHQUAKES IN SICILY.

Sky Overcast and the Heat Overwhelming—Underground Rumblings Heard.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, June 15.—Strong earthquake ahocks, accompanied by a sound of underground rumblings, were experienced here last night. The inhabitants of Syracuse became panicstricken. The disturbances did not effect any damage.

For several days past the sky over Sicily has been overcast and the heat has been overwhelming. Shocks of earthquake are reported from other parte of the Island of Sicily.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John George Plattna.

VIENNA, June 15.—The death is announced of John George Plattna, formerly United States Vice Consul at Toulon, France.

L. Coe Young.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 15.—L. Coe Young, ex-State Assemblyman and State Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in thia city this afternoon, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Young personally captured two Confederate battle flags, and one of them he returned to the Georgia regiment from which he captured it, when making a speech at that regiment's reunion twenty-five years after the battle.

Dr. Selden H. Talcott.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 15.—Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent of the State Homeopathic Hospital here, died thie afternoon. Dr. Talcott had been the head of the institution twenty-five years. He was born in Rome, N. Y., sixty years ago, and was widely known as an alienist and leading authority on nervous diseases. He had been ill three weeks. His last public appearance was at a dinner given by the homeopathic phyeicians of this State, the evening of May 14, in honor of his twenty-five years' service as Superintendent of the State Hospital.

Henry P. O'Neil.

Henry P. O'Neil, a tsacher in the public schools of this city for more than a generation, died on Saturday in his home, at 331 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was born in thie city, and was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1860. For twelve years he was Principal of Grammar School No. 31, and for thirteen yeare Principal of Grammar School No. 14. He framed the law which governs the Teachers' Pension Fund, and he was one of the founders of the Society of Pedagogues. He received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia, and that of Ph. D. from the University of the City of New York.

Abraham Van Santvoord.

Abraham Van Santvoord, aged sixty years, a lawyer, with offices at 111 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 112 West Twelfth Street, after an illness of five weeks. The immediate cause of death was an unsuccessful operation performed yesterday. Mr. Van Santvoord was the son of the late Cornelius Van Santvoord, a well-known attorney, to whose practice the younger Van Santvoord succeeded upon his father's death ten years ago.

Mr. Van Santvoord was a member of the City Club, the Reform Club, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Holland Society. He was unmarried, and is survived by a sister, Mrs. William W. Knox of New Brunswick, and three brothers, Taicott C., John V., and Dr. Richard V. Van Santvoord, all of this city.

Genio M. Lambertson.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Genio M. Lambertson, one of the leading lawyers of Lincoln, Neb., died early this morning at the Palmer House of heart disease. Mr. Lambertson came to Chicago Saturday, and in the afternoon witnessed the Chicago-Northwestern University baseball game at Marshall Field and in the evening attended a banquet at the University of Chicago and responded to a toast. In company with his wife he returned to the hotel and retired shortly before midnight.

Upon arising this morning Mrs. Lambertson discovered that her husband was unconscious. Dr. I. H. Rea was summoned, and after an examination declared Mr. Lambertson was dead. The remains will be taken to Lincoln for interment on Wednesday next.

Mr. Lambertson was fifty-two years old and for many years had been a prominent figure in State and National affairs. Under President Harrison he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The journey to Chicago which ended in his death was made to enable him to argue a case before Judge Kohlsaat in the Federal Circuit Court.

Randolph W. Townsend.

Randolph W. Townsend, who served on the Board of Education at one time, was a member of several well-known clubs of the city and interested in severel of the large institutions of New York, died yesterday at University Heights, where he was living temporarily. His office was at 247 Broadway, and his residence at 18 East Seventy-third Street.

Mr. Townsend was born in Berkshire County, Mass., on May 4, 1812. He was educated at Williams College, and he studied law in Saratoga County. He had practiced in this city since 1838. He was a Director of the Importers and Traders' Bank, a member of the Union League and Hardware Clubs, New England, New York Genealogical and Biographical, and Authors' Societies, Williams College Alumni Association, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Bar Association. He was also a manager of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a Trustee of the University Place Presbyterian Church. Mr. Townsend was married in May, 1886, to Mrs. Jane A. Norton, (nee Warren.)

The Rev. Anson Judd Upson.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 15.—The Rev. Anson Judd Upson, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and ex-President of Auburn Theological Seminary, died here to-day at the age of eighty-two. The funeral will be held in Utica.

Dr. Upson was born in Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1823, being the son of Dana Judd Upson and Mary F. Clarke. He received his education at Hamilton College, being graduated from that institution in 1843. He received the degree of A. M. in 1846, D. D. in 1870, LL D. from Union College in 1880, and L. H. D. from Colgate University in 1895. He studied law at Utica, N. Y., and taught rhetoric and moral philosophy in Hamilton College between the yeare 1845 and 1870.

He wns ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1868, and later became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany. From 1870 to 1880 he taught sacred rhetoric in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Since then he had been connected with the University of the State of New York. He had been Chancellor of the University since 1892. He was the author of numerous literary and historical lectures, sermons, and addresses.

James Edgerton Learned.

James Edgerton Learned, an author and newspaper writer, died at his home, 82 East Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday. Mr. Learned was sixty-four years of age, and had been for some time in failing health. A wife and four children survive him. He was born in New London, Conn. He was not a graduate of any college, but had received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hobart.

Early in the sixties he removed to New York and entered the newspaper field. During his career he was connected with The World, The Tribune, and The Evening Post. Of the last-named paper he was from 1882 to 1892 the maneging editor. He was the author of "A Memorial to Louis Sandford Schuyler," the priest who lost his life while working among the stricken in the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis. He edited Cherles H. Haswell's "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian," and he waa one of the edltors of The Standard Dictionary.

He took great interest in everything that pertained to the Episcopal Church, and he was at the time of his death Chairman of the Board of Truatees of the Church Club and a Trustee of the Trinity Church Association. He was a member of the Century Club. Mr. Learned's children are Miss Ellen E. and Richard A. Learned of this city, Charles Learned of Watertown, and John A. Learned of Schenectady. The funeral is to be at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning from his late residence.

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DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 15.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age In Yrs.	Date of Dth. June
ADELBERTH, W., 1,883 Park Av...	1	14
BOURGUIGNON, C. L., 7 W. 63d St.	42	14
BEMZL, Requie, 537 Madison Av....	73	13
BACKER, Janc, 331 W. 58th St....	71	15
BARR, Ieidor, 174 Eldridge St.....	1	14
BERMUTH, George L., 1,452 5th Av.	52	14
BLOCH, Yetta, 635 E. 11th St.....	23	14
COHN, Eva, 221 E. 80th St.....	26	14
CARO, Henry, 142 Columbia St.....	1	15
DEXTER, John F., 114 Park Row..	52	13
DWYER, M., 41 Downing St.....	1	13
DALY, Patrick, 423 West St.....	30	13
EISMAN, P., 58 Norfolk St.....	42	15
FINDLER, Mollie, 23 Allen St.....	30	14
FAZIO, Misco, 180 Elizabeth St....	18	13
GOLDBERGER, Morris, Home for Aged Hebrews	87	14
GRELA, Salvatora, 95 James St.....	2	14
GURIWITZ, J., 87 Rivington St....	57	13
GOWER, Catherine, 132 E. 12th St..	34	13
GALBRAITH, E. J., 334 E. 26th St..	34	14
HABESHIAN, Mary, 505 W. 41st St.	26	13
HITTNER, Esther, 120 Ridge St...	1	14
HAYD, Louisa, 160 3d St.....	41	14
HARTMANN, Valentine, 452 W. 28th	38	13
HANNON, John, 82 Pike St.....	59	14
JOHNSON, Mary O., St. Vincent's Hos	67	13
KERR, Thomas, Hoboken, N. J....	62	14
KOTSEN, Gussie, 7 Avenue D.....	3	14
LYNCH, Patrick, 510 W. 49th St....	36	12
MURPHY, Edith B., 311 W. 114th.	3	14
MUNRO, Elizabeth, 466 W. 151st St.	60	14
MACKLIN, F. L., 305 W. 145th St...	7	14
MAGANGAST, M., 411 E. 10th St...	61	13
McGRONAN, Jane, 212 W. 16th St...	70	13
O'BRIEN, J. J., 1,362 1st Av.....	32	13
O'BRIEN, Hannah, 121 E. Houston..	38	13
O'NEIL, H. P., 331 E. 120th St.....	60	13
PIDGEON, J. F., 219 E. 81st St....	32	13
PARETTI, Frederico, 453 W. 47th..	1	14
RIEHL, Walburga, 167 Orchard St..	73	13
ROESCH, C., St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum..	3	14
RUSSELL, Annie, 642 E. 9th St.....	55	15
ROCK, Andrew, 449 2d Av.....	70	14
REDDY, Ellen, 234 W. 24th St.....	60	13
SANDWORD, Clara H., Stapleton, S.I.	35	13
SPELLMAN, J., 344 W. 39th St....	35	12
STOCKFIST, John, 241 South St....	33	14
START, C. E., 676 Water St.....	42	12
TILLMERS, Henry, 688 10th Av.....	36	13
VAUGHAN, J., 13 Monroe St.....	35	13
WEINSTEIN, Max, 354 E. 3d St.....	2	13
WALOWITZ, Tillie, 127 Allen St...	2	14

Brooklyn.

BANKS, William B., Berriman and Stanley Sts	3	12
BLARZESKY, Martha, 291 Kent Av.	1	14
BONNE, Sahra J., 179 Sackett St...	33	13
CUCURULLO, Mary L., 283 N. 6th St.	1	13
CRELICUZZO, Antonio, 308 Union Av	1	14
C

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Friedrich..June 26,10 AM|Barbarossa..July 17,10 AM
Luise.....July 3, 10 AM|Bremen....July 24, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave...June 21, 9 AM|Hahn.....July 19, 8 AM
Aller....June 28, 10 AM|Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM
Hoh'z'lern..July 5, 9 AM|Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
A. Victoria..June 17,10 AM|Columbia..July 3, 10 AM
P. Bism'ck..June 26,10 AM|F. Bism'ck..July 24,10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, June 17, 3 PM|Waldersee,Jly.1, 1:30PM
Bluecher..June 24,7:30 AM|Pennsylva, Jly. 8, 8 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia....June 24, 2 P. M.

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MINNEAPOLIS.....June 21, 6:00 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....July 9, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 5, 5 A. M.
MANITOU.....July 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 19, 5 A. M.

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Vaderland..June 21, noon|Zeeland....July 5, noon
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Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania,Juns 21, 2 PM|Etruria, July 12, 11 AM
Umbria, June 28, 11 AM|Campania,July 19, 2 PM
Lucania, July 5, 2 PM|Umbria,July 26, 9:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic,June 17, 10 AM|Majestic..July 2, noon
Cymric, June 20, 5 PM|Celtic, July 4, 5 PM
Oceanic,June 25,8:30 AM|Germanic....July 9, noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N.Y.

LEYLAND LINE,
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
From Pier 50 North River.
CANADIAN.....June 14, July 19, Aug. 23
BOHEMIAN.....Juns 28, Aug. 2, Sept. 6
Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates. Apply at General Offices, 24 State Street N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest fares, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, etc., can be had by applying to
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square.
Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS.
Personally conducted tours to all parts of the world. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State Street, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, on this 6th day of March, 1902. Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the MANHATTAN EAST SIDE MISSION, a corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of Abby B. Blodgett, Margaret B. Dawsss, Helen S. Darling, Gabrielle McA. Dexter, Elizsheth C. Sworde, Helen M. Tweed, Alice D. Weekes and Laura E. Hinding, as trustees of the Manhattan East Sida Miesion, and the schedule therein set forth, duly verified by the petitioners on the 3rd day of March, 1902, and on motion of William H. Sage, counsel for the petitioners, it is.

Ordered, that all persons interested in the Manhattan East Side Mission, a corporation, show cause before this Court at the Special Term thereof, Part One, to be held at the New York County Court House, on this 16th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted and said corporation be dissolved. This order shall be published once a week in each of three weeks immediately preceding said June 16th, 1902, in The Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, published in the County of New York.

Dated March 6th, 1902.

Enter. J. A. O'G.,
J. S. C.

my26-1aw4wM.

JOHN REYNDERS & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made on the 21st day of May, 1902, by the Hon. Fr. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN REYNDERS & COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, with an office at No. 27 Bond Street, Passaic, N. J., and lately doing business at No. 303 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, William A. Kirchhoff, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said John Reynders & Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, James M. Hunt, No. 34 Pine St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902.—New York, May 26th, 1902. WILLIAM A. KIRCHHOFF, Assignee. JAMES M. HUNT, Atty. for Assignee, 34 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my26-1aw6wM

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nesbville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenendoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 0:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:35 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—2:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:35 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.,) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
6-15-1902.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:00, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:20, (3:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡z4:00 A. M., ‡11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:53, 4:45, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—z4:25, ‡7:00, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

29TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‖4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, ‡8:00, ‖‡9:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖‡1:00, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2,00, ‡*3:40 *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.

Offices:—Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....*3:55pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"..*5:00pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk .....*12:55pm.	‡1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	‡8:25am.	‡8:30am. Buffat.
Washington, Balto..*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"..*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Dinsr.
Washington, Balto..*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto..*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto..*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‡ Daily, † Except Sunday. Sunday changes* o 12.25, d12.45, e7.15, h5.25, s6.45, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*e7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	‡11.55 AM	‡11.55 AM
Meach Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‡3.55 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local	‡5.10 PM	‡5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*z5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lve. W. 42nd St.
‡3:15 A. M. Way Train	3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego.	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M. Liberty Special, (begins June 28)	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon. Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland, (begine June 21st).	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M. Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my19-1aw6wm

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and westbound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:15 P. M., 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengere ten minutee after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire Stats Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will etop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arriving tims at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Dus Buffalo 4:15 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Due Buffalo 1:15 P. M., Chicago 7:10 A. M.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls, 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local etops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M. Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45 A. M. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M., next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via. M.C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany, 6:40. Troy, 7:00 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hour train to Chicago.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via Lake L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:33 A. M. Tortono, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cleveland, 12:25 noon. Cincinnati, 7:50. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN NEW YORK EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

0:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily; except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway. 125 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Expres Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BOSTON
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

‡9:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon, ‡4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Leave Boston, ‡9:00 A. M., ‡12:00 noon. *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Castkill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catekill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex, No. 1, at ‡9:15 A M; 2 at ‡10:45 A M; 3 at ‡12:10 P M; 4 at ‡3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1, at ‡9:47 A M; 2 at ‡11:20 A M; 3 at ‡12:50 P M; 4 at ‡3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

is the most charming short ocean trip out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamere leave Pier (Nsw) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.

The route to Bar Harbor, White Mountains, and all coast resorts.

Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office on the pier, 290 Broadway, and all agencies.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

Palatial Day Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Fasteet and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sundey.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. ..... 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:15 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for SANDERSON'S, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

TROY BOATS

leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North, East, and West.

Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50

Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours, and information for all points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Deehrossee St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY at 4:00 P. M. Highland Lia, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Naw Hamburgh, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Surrogate Notices.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES L. BARGER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-1aw6mM

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or Manbattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St., to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.

From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.

MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and eveninge.

Matinée and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12:40 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.

From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.

(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains, L. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P.M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.



THIS YEAR'S NOVELTY A SERIES OF VIVID AND REALISTIC SCENES FROM LIFE ON THE PLAINS OF MEXICO. A band of native riders from the mountain slopes of the Sister Republic. Lassoing wild steers. Daring feats of horsemanship. Astounding tricks with the lariat. Most remarkable exhibition of the kind ever seen in New York.

WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Exc

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edmond E. Wise, referee, 74 and 76 Timpson Place, east side, 184.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,767.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David May, referee, 2,040 Valentine Avenue, east side, 225.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 154.2, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,236; subject to another mortgage for $2,650.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. Coffin, referee, 2,092 Washington Avenue, east side, 53 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 23 by 101.2 by 20.4 by 100.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,603.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 145 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 164.9 feet west of Third Avenue, 19.11 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 151 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 119.10 feet west of Third Avenue, 12.9 by 98.9, four-story English-basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, Inwood Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Wolf Place, 50 by 130, two and three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,915.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—A modern residence, 12 rooms, all improvements, with an acre of ground in beautiful private park in this city; with or without stable; fine trees, lawns, &c.; 5-cent fare. Owner, Room 1,103 140 Nassau St., New York.

Five-story 7th Av. corner, $50,000; rent $5,300; 5-story single flat West 114th, near Lenox Av., $20,000; 5-story triple flat, 20th St., $42,000, rent $5,000. Bargebuhr, Room 132, 280 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement, 9th St., near 2d Av.; full lot; price $21,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$4,600 2-family house; all improvements; best location. 709 East 171st St., between 3d Av. Elevated, near Park Av.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Rare bargain in Upper Eighth Avenue property; must be sold at once. Corporation Realty Securities Co., 225 Bowery.

Owners! If you wish to sell, call or write me. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Bronx.

For Sale.—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best bonse of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hard wood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.—walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and Owner, Ernest Wenigmann.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK.

For Sale.—28 elegant and most complete, semi-detached, two-family, brick and stone dwellings; eight rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved, sewered; trees planted; property restricted; Clay Av., between 165th and 166th Sts. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St., walk three blocks west, or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station, or West Side L, cross Central Bridge, take 161st St. trolley to Park Av., or Mount Vernon trolley at 129th St. and 3d Av. Builder and owner—ERNEST WENIGMANN.

New house for sale; 2½-story; 9 rooms, bath, improvements; Ferry Av., 209th St., Bedford Park; lot 67x100. Apply Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Chance of a lifetime; plot 75x100; only 100 feet to East 177th St. trolley; $1,500 all. Owner, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.; open Sundays.

Two lots, 200 feet from 177th St. trolley, $325 each; bargain. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Great Sacrifice.—Farm of 50 acres must be sold at once; all in perfect repair every way; productive land; 8-room house; large barns and other buildings; spring water; plenty of fruit, shade, lawn; 5 miles from depot on a main road; price $2,000.00; small amount down; rest on terms to suit. A. J. Thsrp, Bedford Sta., N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry. Near depot and barbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—A neat little cottage, near the depot; seven rooms and bath; gas and furnace; lot 80x125; price $5,500; easy terms. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

No cash required; new, modern Hempstead residence; large villa plot on monthly payments; state payment desired; no real estate agents. Owner, Box 237, Hempstead, L. I.

Sea Cliff, overlooking Sound; several furnished cottages; boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Mershon & Combs, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Country properties for sale and exchange from $1,200 to $150,000; some good bargains. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want property to sell, rent, exchange, or manage; send particulars. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

For Sale:—Rubber tire Victoria, in first-class condition. Foreman, Joselyn's Stable, 116 West 62d St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

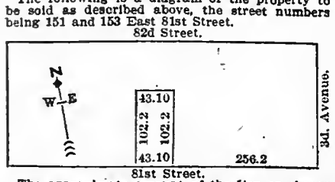
All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of tha block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence eaaterly along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deeds of conveyance delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.



81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 50-100 dollars, ($511.50,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,100 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $8,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annum. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besides accrued interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

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Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"America's Most Picturesque Home Site."

GRANTWOOD

ON THE HUDSON,

270 feet above the river.



You may have noticed the electric sign "Grantwood" at the crest of the Palisades, opposite the Grant Memorial. Just back of it lies the most inviting home spot near New York. City improvements are there, tasteful houses are there, and plots to be built upon to order.

ALL ON TERMS TO SUIT.

See Grantwood and decide where to live or buy with Grantwood in your mind.

Reached in 25 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by North Hudson Co.'s R. R.) or 20 minutes from 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" Trolley.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $35.00 A MONTH, (covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

1,435 Broadway, New York.

(Telephone 1847 Madison Square.)

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH, THIS HOUSE HAS GOT TO BE SOLD. SOME ONE WILL GET A GREAT SNAP. If you have not much cash, come, I will find some way to sell it to you. IT IS A SURPRISINGLY HANDSOME NEW CENTRE HALL HOUSE, on a large plot of ground, containing 10 FINE ROOMS, elegant bath, and every modern convenience. Built for $8,000 for a party who met with misfortune and lost all. PRICE $7,450. Would like to get $700 CASH, balance mortgage or same as rent. THE TRIM IS OAK WITH THE CHOICEST OF DECORATIONS. The very finest location; NEAR THE ELEVATED ROAD AND TROLLEYS; twenty-eight minutes to Manhattan. STREET HAS ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Can be seen any day. Take Flatbush Ave. car to W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE., Near the Park. Get off at Lenox Road.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

FLATBUSH.

396-8 and 402-4 East 12th St., near Cortelyou Road, four two-family semi-detached houses of 14 rooms and two bathrooms each. Improvements include separate furnaces, sideboards, refrigerators, dumbwaiters, shades, hall and stair carpets, decorations. Always rented at $2,400 per year. Price for the houses, $24,000, on easy terms. Will sell two or four. Neighborhood good, convenient to five car lines. Apply to John Wolley, 111 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

FLATBUSH.

Owing to adverse circumstances we are asked to sell one of the finest detached houses on Ave. G, east of Flatbush Av.

This house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly up to date in all respects, built on plot 40x110 feet. To any family desirous of owning their own home this is an opportunity that may never be duplicated.

The price is $5,000, subject to $3,500 mortgage, or on easy terms. CHAS. ROSENTHAL, Flatbush Ave., cor. Ave. F.

FLATBUSH.

The special bargain advertised by us last week was sold on Thursday. We now offer another opportunity—a most excellent new one-family house, with every improvement, containing 8 rooms and bath, situated in Vanderveer Park, on Ave. F, and convenient to every trolley car; we can sell this for $4,200, and will make terms to suit any purchaser.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL, Flatbush Av., cor. Ave. F.

Tel., 331 Flatbush.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Tuesday, June 17, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THOMAS GINGER, DECEASED, 4-story brick buildings, with lots,

NOS. 524, 526, 528 & 530 9TH AVENUE

and

NOS. 355 & 357 WEST 39TH STREET,

being Northeast Corner 9th Ave. & 39th St.; also NOS. 615 & 617 9TH AVENUE, between 43d and 44th Streets.

For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.

4-story brick building with lot,

No. 124 Avenue C,

Southeast Corner 5th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, NOON,

SUPREME COURT SALE

Estate of MORITZ SCHURCK, Dec'd, STORE, DWELLING, AND

26 Choice Lots,

JEROME AVE., Inwood Ave., 172d St., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD,

BRONX, (24TH WARD,) N. Y. CITY.

Secure Maps from Hermann G. Friedmann, Referee, 31 Nassau St. Frank B. Colton, Pltffs.' Attorney, 59 Wall St. McCrea, Somerville & Taylor, Defts.' Attorneys, 90-92 West Broadway, or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—1. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, Samuel H. Stone, Emanuel Heilner, Allen L. Mordecai, Alfred Casby, Harold Nathan, and United States Mortar Supply Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Marcus Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

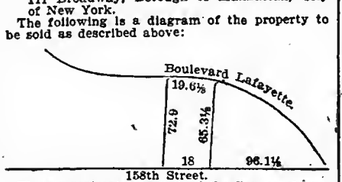
All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, ninety-six feet one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches west of the Boulevard Lafayette, being eighteen (18) feet in width on said street and nineteen (19) feet six and one-eighth (6⅛) inches in width on Boulevard Lafayette, and extending north to the Boulevard Lafayette seventy-two (72) feet and nine (9) inches in length on the westerly side and sixty-five (65) feet three and one-eighth (3⅛) inches in length on the easterly side, the easterly and westerly walls of the building on the premises being party walls.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



158th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,444.44, with interest thereon from April 25th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.66, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $445.97 and interest.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. ROZY EBEN VAN GLESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN E. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ap7-1aw6mM.

Real Estate.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, yet fully improved, with all the advantages of the perfect city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot FOR CASH, OR

$10 Down and $10 a Month

A SPECIAL OFFER Until July 15th, 1902

WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL BE ADVANCED TO $350.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address,

Palisades Park Co., 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty Street, New York. 38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Furnishes money on bond and mortgage, where the security is approved, to enable purchasers of real estate to complete transactions.

Increase your income from real estate; send location, rent, and net income of your property, and I'll send you, free, suggestions that will make it pay better. Gustav Goodmann, 1,515 1st Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

For Sale to Close an Estate—"Meadowbank," in Hackensack, N. J., 486 ft., on upper Main St., running 600 ft. east to river; this property contains about 9 acres; good house and barns; beautifully laid out; surrounded by fine residences; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire H. N. Hall, 45-49 William St., N. Y. City.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Valuable water front, Jersey City, suitable docks, wharves, large manufactory, chemical works. Pure water and labor plenty. R. R. connection. Cheap. Keating, 156 5th Avenue.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.

Positively this week only; 29 miles; near station; installments, 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

CATSKILL, GREENE CO., near Catskill Station on West Shore R. R.; new house; Colonial style; 9 rooms, large piazza; shade and fruit trees; large barn; 6 acres tillable soil, 1 acre timber; 2 cisterns, springs, &c.; suitable for gentleman's country residence; must be sold cheap on account of death. Address Owner, Room No. 218, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Catskill Mountains.—Elk Park, Tannersville, altitude, 2,500 feet; cottage, with nine rooms, kitchen, bath; all city improvements; garden, fine forest, lawn tennis ground; in excellent condition; thoroughly furnished; large piazzas, magnificent view; shade; fishing, bathing; for sale. Apply to Tamsen, 331 East 18th St.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY

Buyers get our free monthly catalogue

Owners send details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 6 K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Elegant residence; finest spot on the Hudson River facing the heart of the beautiful Highlands; (38 acres;) residence, 14 rooms; barn, other outbuildings; fine mineral water spring, &c.; must be disposed of at once. Write, Executor, 3,048 3d Av.

Wilton, Conn.—12-room house, wide piazza, stable, fruit, shade trees; about five acres; seventy minutes from city; price, $1,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Health and pocket benefit by suburban life. For details, apply Erie Railroad Information Bureau, 1,159 and 899 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet each floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

1,662 Madison Av., above 110th St., 2 large, light stores, 4-story house, for business, requiring light, good show, and space. Cyrille Carrean, Grand St., near Bowery.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 121 East 24th St.; elevator; rents $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lots South Street. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A shop, 23x78, 106 West 30th St., near 6th Av.; rent very low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A building, with store, on 42d St., near West Shore Ferry; rent low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Storage.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone, 366 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

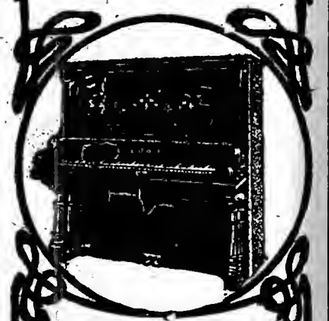
Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - - $155

Harmony - - $175

Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to our usual assortment of new Weber Pianos, we have a number of second hand pianos taken in exchange, including Weber, Steinway, Decker Brothers, and others.

These instruments are just the thing for the country or seashore and will be closed out at Low Prices.

Weber Warerooms,

5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

A Week of Opportunities at the

WISSNER

WAREROOMS: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	20, 40, 75

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms

A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO? Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

$569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. RUBINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, with the buildings erected and to be erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 91st Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of 91st Street; running thence northerly along the northerly line of 91st Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8¼ inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block 50 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8¼ inches to the northerly side of 91st Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

SIDNEY NORDLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 321 and 323 East 91st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,183.96, with interest from the 10th day of June, 1902, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $312 37-100, with interest from the 18th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

Said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage for $13,500, with interest from November 4th, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,800 is due with interest from November 4th, 1901, at six per cent. per annum.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy7.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For rent, Summer and Fall, well-furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, private hall; three windows overlooking Bryant Park; airy, cool; hot and cold water; electric lights; private entrance; elevator. Apply E. A. Brown, Parkview Hotel, 55 West 42d St.

REISENWEBER'S CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones, attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; private locality, "Carnegie Hill"; reduced, $34; select, 115 East 90d St., near Park.

THE WARREN, 430, 432 West 34th St. Choice four and five room light flats; hot water; telephone; decorate to suit; $22 to $29. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th, or Superintendent.

Near Herald Square, 154, 156 West 35th St.—Desirable five-room steam-heated flats; hot water; all improvements; $25, $30. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Best and cheapest 4-room and bath apartments on Lenox Av.; all improvements; inducements. 547 Lenox Av.

116th St. West, 30 and 40.—6 rooms; hot water supply; steam; all light; newly decorated; top floor, $21.00.

4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21; 807 3d Av., near 49th. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT; 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL, 145 WEST 34TH ST.

Furnished apartment, eight large, light rooms, two baths; elevator, telephone; Summer months. Otis, 310 West 94th St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; modern conveniences; $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Fully furnished flat; six outside rooms; West 49th St. Address E. H. Hudson, 438 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished house, 63d St., near Park Av., for Summer at nominal rent; if desired, rent for year or longer. A. B., Times Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Long Island Property to Let.

To Rent.—Furnished cottages on Oak Island Beach, within 250 feet of surf; still water bathing and fishing and shooting; houses 8 to 10 rooms; prices, $250 to $500, including boats; opposite Babylon; four and a half miles steam ferry; cottages shown by appointment only. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

At Patchogue—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; water fronts, $250 to $400 per season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

North Shore, L. I.—Furnished cottages to let near Sound, $100 to $300 season. Particulars. Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Will rent furnished residence, 73 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., month beginning July, August, and September; good references required. J. N. Heimer, D. O., 9 East 59th St., New York.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished 10-room modern house; every convenience; central shade; season or year. F. P., 118 Midland Av.

For Rent—Several nice furnished cottages, with improvements, near beach and station. Leonard, Leonardo, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

7-room house, furnished complete; modern improvements; large lawn; 20 shade trees; fruit and garden planted; high, dry ground; 5 minutes from trolley to beach, 4 minutes from Post Office and depot, on main line N. Y., N. Haven; one hour from Grand Central; for two or three months from July 1; $50 a month. Robert Walker, Glenbrook, Conn.

COTTAGE AT YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Cottage for Summer; seven sleeping rooms; all modern; laundry, bath, &c. Broad piazzas, beautiful country and ocean views. Finest bit of Maine's rugged coast; ideal spot. Three minutes from Episcopal Church. $500 for season. Apply quick. J. P. Putnam, York Village, Maine.

Furnished or unfurnished 10-room house at Saugerties, N. Y.; stables and garden; large lawn sloping Hudson River; also brick cottage, eight rooms. Miss Shea, 12 East 42d St., or Box 494, Saugerties, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

Instruction.

BERKELEY SCHOOL

New Location, No. 5 West 75th Street.

Seventh Triennial Catalogue will be sent on application. Personal calls received between 9 and 12; at other hours by appointment.

JOHN STUART WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.

Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St. Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1902. Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, Nos. 139-147 West 91st St., New York, Thuredsy, Friday, and Saturday, June 26th, 27th, and 28th.

GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Public Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the agency of Mr. P. Garnier De L'Estoilia, representing the undersigned for the sale of "Vin Desilles," etc., in the United States has heretofore terminated. Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

J. C. LARRIVETTE & CO., Paris, France.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Old gold, silver, and platinum, in any shape, bought. Wm. Lewis, 11 Chambers St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JULIUS MAYER, against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing data the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenus two hundred feet north from the corner formed by tha intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue with the northerly side of James Street, running thence northerly along the said side of Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jeroma Avenua one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to tha point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 as tha same is laid out on tha map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisania, said map being dated November 13th, 1868, and filed in the Register's Office of Westchester County, in Vol. 3, on Page 30. Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in Liber 695 of Conveyances, Page 162.—Dated, New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

"KIDNAPPED" MARQUIS ONCE MORE A VICTIM

Discharged in Court, He Is Effusively Greeted at Boarding House.

Takes Reporters There to Prove Truth of His Story, but Finds to His Dismay that Valuable Papers Have Been Stolen.

Carlo Cappapene, described as the Marquis di Cordova, was discharged from custody in the Harlem Police Court yesterday by Magistrate Flammer. He was taken to court from the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Detective Lawson and Policeman Sullivan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who asked that he be held for an examination into his mental condition.

The Marquis had been in the hospital since he was found bound hand and foot near the railroad tracks at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the North River at 2:10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and told the police a weird kidnapping tale, in which he figured as the mistreated hero. After a partial investigation of the story Capt. Hogan and the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station are inclined to believe that the titled foreigner is a brilliant romancer, and they therefore asked for his detention until the Bellevue authorities could examine into his sanity.

The formal charge upon which the Marquis was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer was that he was a "suspicious person." He retold his story to Magistrate Flammer, who then said:

"We are not used to such horrible tales of kidnapping in this country. Such things might happen in the wilds of Italy. In this country our people are too busy to go around kidnapping people whom they wish to get rid of. I do not see, however, that I can legally hold you any longer. You are therefore discharged from custody."

The Marquis hastened to inform Magistrate Flammer that Americans were not concerned in the plot to get rid of him or to kidnap him. He declared that the persons who are alleged to have kidnapped him at midnight several days ago were foreigners.

As soon as the Marquis was discharged from custody he was surrounded by a score of newspaper men. He became very much excited and loudly proclaimed that he did not desire to say anything further for publication. In the fear that the newspaper men would escape him, however, he quickly sent for a carriage and invited the reporters to drive to his home with him, where he promised that he would convince them of the authenticity of his blood-curdling story.

William Hogan, who has figured in the case as his friend, secured the carriage and the party was driven to 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, where the Marquis boards.

Arriving at the house, the Marquis lightly jumped out of the carriage and bounded up the steps, two at a time. The door was thrown open by a butler, who salaamed and was most effusive in his greetings. "Welcome home, Signor; welcome home once more," he exclaimed loudly. The butler was joined at the door by Mrs. Eliza Mitchell, who runs the boarding house, and the other members of her boarding-house family. Mrs. Mitchell was also most effusive in her greetings to the Marquis, while the other boarders fairly hugged him and offered their congratulations upon his alleged miraculous escape.

"Isn't it terrible? So shocking!" declared Mrs. Mitchell.

After the Marquis had been properly received he ushered the reporters into the house and ordered the butler to produce the bundle of papers, a gold card case, and the broken umbrella that figured in the scene of the alleged kidnapping several nights ago. These things were all found in the hallway of the house the morning after the Marquis disappeared. The umbrella looked sadly the worse for wear. The papers were also badly crumpled.

The Marquis first fondled the bundle of papers and, turning to the reporters, declared: "These will establish my claim to the estates." Then, picking up the gold match case, he said:

"In here is the plan that will tell me how to get at the casket that contains the papers I am searching for. The papers are buried in a casket near Pueblo. The little plan in this match case will tell me how to reach the place and find the casket. On the night I was taken away I went to a spot on One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Fort George, and placed a hundred-dollar bill on a big rock. I went away. Subsequently I returned and found the plan in this match safe."

The Marquis stopped, fondled the match safe, and then carefully opened it. From it he pulled a piece of yellow parchment. With great deliberation and impressive movements he unfolded the parchment. On it were a couple of lines of writing. Suddenly the Marquis's brow clouded. He examined the paper closely, and then, jumping up in great excitement, he fairly screamed:

"A fake, it's a fake! This is not the paper. I have been faked. The real paper has been stolen from me. The other paper was written with indelible ink. The real plan has been taken out of this case and this one substituted. But I have letters, letters from well-known society men and women. They will do. I will show them to you. No, I won't either. The newspapers have not used me nicely at all. I will show these letters to the representative of one paper—a paper that has been nice to me."

The Marquis then put the parchment back into the case and, arising, invited the reporters up to his room. His living apartment is fixed up like a studio. There was a profusion of papers and various things lying about. In one corner was an unfinished copy in oil of Raphael's "Transfiguration," which the Marquis has been painting for his landlady. In another corner was an unfinished portrait of a boy. In yet another corner stood a trunk. This trunk, so the Marquis asserts, was broken open. It showed no evidences of having been broken, however, and a key was sticking in the lock.

The Marquis went to the trunk and threw open the lid, saying that he would show certain important letters. After a few moments' search he turned around and exclaimed:

"My God! They are gone! They have been taken. They are not here."

"What has been taken?" asked one of the reporters, while the Marquis was wildly rummaging through the trunk.

"My private correspondence, my private correspondence!" he screamed. "It was here. It is not here. It has been stolen!"

"What was the correspondence?" was asked.

"They want to learn my movements. They want to find out what I have been doing in this matter. To do this they have taken my private correspondence," answered the Marquis.

"Will you complain to the police about the kidnapping plot?" was asked.

"No, no, no," he replied quickly. "It would do me no good. The police would not believe my story. Then the agents of the people who are working against me would give the police $1,000 and they would drop the matter."

"What do you intend to do about it?"

"Well, I shall wait until Pierre Parisienne comes over here from France. He is the greatest detective in the world, and I shall put my case in his hands. He will find my kidnappers."

PROTEST AGAINST FUSION CIVIL SERVICE POLICY.

Mayor Low "Distinctly Pledged to the Enforcement of the Merit System."

The following resolution, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association in regard to the exemptions from competitive examination which have been made under the present municipal administration, has been transmitted to the Mayor and to the President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission:

Whereas, On Jan. 1, 1902, the present Municipal Administration came into full power as a "Reform Administration," distinctly pledged to the enforcement of the merit system in the city's administrative service not only in the letter but also in the spirit; and

Whereas, In the matter of exemptions from the competitive class, a matter affecting both the practical application and the essential principle of the merit system, the present administration, instead of seeking a radical reduction of the overnumerous exemptions handed down by the previous administration, has deliberately sought and secured many new exemptions; therefore,

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, in the association's behalf and in sole view of the public welfare, that a renewed and earnest protest be made to his Honor Mayor Low, and to the Municipal Civil Service Commission as constituted by his Honor, with reference to said exemptions.

The committee, in further support of its protest, asks attention to the following specific considerations. Recently, on June 9, the present administration succeeded in obtaining from the State Civil Service Commission its approval of twenty additional exemptions in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, viz., eight chief examiners of accounts, three additional examiners of accounts, eight examining inspectors, and one law examiner. In other words, the entire examining force of that office has now been placed outside the competitive class. And all these exemptions are additional to twenty already existing in the same office, viz., one chief clerk, two confidential stenographers, thirteen examiners, three engineers, and one chief accountant. Taking into view the fact that analogous places in the city, State, and Federal service are now, or have been, successfully filled by competitive examination, the committee firmly believes that not one of the cited recent exemptions was necessary, and, therefore, that not one of them was constitutionally allowable.

Similarly with regard to the thirty-six new exemptions obtained by the administration on June 9 in the Department of Finance, viz., fifteen additional examining inspectors, one additional auditor, three deputy auditors, one clerk to the Controller, one appraiser of real estate, and fifteen additional cashiers. This violation of both the letter and spirit of the merit system must be regarded as especially serious and regrettable. The total existing exemptions in the Department of Finance are 142.

It is confidently submitted that these fifty-six new exemptions in the two departments of Commissioners of Accounts and of Finance give painfully ample warrant for the committee's protest, although not a few other examples might be cited.

The total exemptions strenuously sought and actually obtained by the present reform administration include the counterparts of many kinds and grades of appointive positions, and, so far forth, the unavoidable inference would appear to be that there was no reason based on principle why an indefinite number of additional positions might not in the future be similarly exempted. There would seem to be, judging by the course of the administration hitherto, no intrinsic reason why the majority of positions now competitive should not be surrendered to the wish and will of the heads of departments.

"The exception proves the rule," but the existing exceptions are such, in number and nature, as to go far toward bringing into contempt the rule itself.

The committee accordingly respectfully asks his Honor, the Mayor, and his Municipal Civil Service Commission to enter at once upon the promised faithful enforcement of the merit system, and to prosecute the same to a noble completion, in full accordance with the civil service provision of the State Constitution, that thus the welfare of this great city may be in the highest degree promoted, and not hindered.

TRIUMVIR HAFFEN DENOUNCED.

Passaconnawa Club Calls the Borough President a Costly Joke for Bronx Residents.

At a meeting on Saturday night at the Passaconnawa Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, in which Senator Joseph P. Hennessy is the prominent influence, a lengthy document containing much invective against Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, was adopted by the club members. The document states that for several years the Bronx has been used as a "farm or tax district for the preposterous Baron Haffen."

"Fuss, vanity, waste, and incapacity," says the document, "are the salient features of Haffen's administration. His appointment as a member of what is called the Tammany triumvirate is said to be a concession or compliment to German-American sentiment and votes. Shrewd observers affirm that it is a 'gold brick.'

"Mr. Haffen is what may be termed a heavy thinker, or what Germans call a schwerfälliger Denker.

"Weighty public problems so engross him that he spends much of his time in clipping canceled postage stamps from envelopes, after the fashion of the old philosopher who knitted stockings when doing his profound thinking. It is rumored that he contemplates the building of a little Hall of Fame for himself, which is to be papered entirely with these canceled postage stamps.

"When a delegation of residents of the Bronx sought to consult him as to the selection of sites for the Carnegie libraries in this borough, Haffen said he had nothing to do with their selection, while everybody knew that he had. Doubtless the right and official brand of beer will be on tap in close proximity to every library unless Mr. Carnegie objects.

"Mr. Haffen as a triumvir may be a 'joke,' but he is a costly joke to the residents of the Bronx Borough, who have the best reason to know him. Haffen is now playing hide and seek with other triumvirs. It was his business to have been at Tammany Hall to sign or not to sign the three-card monte proclamation. The poor man was detained at the last moment."

The document concludes by urging William H. Zeltner as Democratic leader in place of President Haffen.

LITTLE ABE GETS HOME AGAIN.

Missing Child Had Been Adopted from the Almshouse—A Woman in Black Involved.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—There is a scene of rejoicing to-night in the Polish settlement here. Little Abe Blowenstein is home after a three week's absence. Bonfires are burning and 5,000 persons cheered the boy as his father led him through Prince Street to-night on the way home. Since his arrival the Poles have been pouring through the apartment congratulating Abe, his father, mother, and brothers.

Abe is but five years old, and for weeks now his absence has been a mystery in which stood forth a woman in black. His finding was almost as strange as his going away. On May 24 Abe and his two older brothers were allowed to come down town to see the Wild West parade. Abe was too small to see and a kind-hearted woman in black lifted him and held him in her arms.

When the parade had passed, his brother looked up for him and he and the woman had gone. It was thought at first the woman had become separated from the boys in the crush and would return him when she learned who he was. The case attracted widespread attention, but the child was not returned.

Just a week after Abe disappeared the Patterson police picked up a small boy on the streets wandering about. Somehow they did not connect him with Abe, and in the course of time he reached the Passaic County Almshouse. There a few days ago a man from this city had occasion to go. Talking to Capt. Edwards yesterday the man spoke of his visit and of seeing there one of the brightest and prettiest children he had ever seen. He described Abe, and this morning Capt. Edwards sent for Abe's father. With Patrolman Martin he was sent to Paterson.

At the almshouse it was found the boy had been taken away. The records showed he had been formally adopted by B. Simon of 27 North First Street, Paterson. The officer and father found Abe there, and Mr. Simon surrendered him. The boy cannot account for the week. He says he was with a lady and men and had candy, pennies, and that they took many rides.



We're ready for a game of philopena with any underwear seekers—give and take.

You give us the name of most any good sort and we take it right out of the box.

We take your measure, and then give you underwear to fit, be you long and slim, or short and stout.

And when once you've found the material to your liking it's the fit of the underwear that determines its comfort.

Ours fits.

Everything man or boy wears.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

THE CITY'S SMOKE PALL

Elevated Engines and Harbor Boats Emit Black Volumes.

Central Federated Union to Ask for an Injunction Against the Manhattan Road—What Dr. Lederle Says.

Though Sunday is a day when the factories an office buildings are closed, there were complaints of the soft coal smoke in every part of the city. In the thickly crowded districts, especially along the lines of the elevated railroads, the residents complained that there was no getting rid of the smoke, either indoors or out, great volumes of black smoke from the dummy engines, mingled with volumes of smoke contributed by the Sound steamers and excursion boats, bringing about conditions almost intolerable to persons with sensitive eyes or throats.

Dr. Lederle of the Department of Health sent out a number of Inspectors yesterday, though Sunday is supposed to be an off day in the department, to find how much of the soft coal smoke nuisance exists on Sundays. They noted the clouds of smoke vomited from the Pennsylvania ferryboats and the excursion boats along the Hudson and the smoke from the excursion boats on the East River, and saw it mingling with the "green fires" started for to-morrow, in some of the buildings where there are elevators.

Dr. Lederle said that the principal case will be that against the Manhattan Elevated, and is intended to be a thorough and effective precedent which will make all subsequent cases easy. He added:

"Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby, who has charge of such cases, will apply to-morrow for a summons in criminal proceedings against an official of the company, probably Secretary-Treasurer McWilliams, to one of the Police Magistrates. I have not decided which Magistrate it will be, but when the case comes up in special sessions we will try to get the party held for the Grand Jury. All the evidence will be thrashed out, and the hearing in reference to the Manhattan Elevated will clear the situation."

"What will you do in the case of the Sound steamboats and the various ferryboat companies which are seemingly violating the soft-coal ordinance?"

"The question of how far these cases come under the ordinance will be rigidly investigated," he replied. "We will get after every one who violates the ordinance without respect to persons. The condition of things is becoming intolerable."

Some of the excursionists who went yesterday by boat to the near-by resorts were in bad shape. The soft-coal smoke from the funnels of the steamboats discolored their linen and got into their eyes and throats. A man from London who went from Manhattan to Brooklyn by ferryboat so as to go to Coney Island by trolley, said the quality of the soft-coal smoke here was worse than in London, where soft coal is burned all the time.

"I believe," he said, "that in a month all the buildings with white facings in this city will be just as much discolored as the same kind of buildings are in London. The coal that is burned here now is worse than the smokiest kind of coal ever burned in London."

The question of the violation of the Health Board ordinance against the nuisance caused by the burning of soft coal was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Eugene A. Johnson, delegate of Local No. 41 of the Musicians' Federation.

"During the present weather," he said, "the people living on the east side along the line of the Manhattan elevated suffer whether they open the windows or not. If they open the windows smoke, cinders, and asbes are blown in and are breathed into the lungs, making delicate children sick and annoying strong people. If the windows are closed the air is unbearable. Even if the windows are slightly opened smoke flies in. All protests are of no avail.

"The Board of Health is only acting in a routine way. There is no heartiness in its proceedings."

Delegate Smith of the Safety Association of Engineers said that the cinders from the soft coal burned on the west side elevated started a fire last week in a house on the line of the "big curve" at One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that, as firemen, the members of his union had to stoke soft coal for the engineers.

Delegate McMahon of the Eccentric Engineers' Union said that the engineers had to take the coal furnished by the agents of the employers.

"I want to say," he continued, "that while there are 18,000 engineers in the city only 3,500 are organized, while the firemen are well organized. As for the engineers, the employers gave them this soft coal. They must use it or get out."

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union said he was in a Third Avenue elevated train when an elderly gentleman pulled out a match as the train was nearing a station, prepared to light a cigar when he got off.

"The guard shouted in a gruff voice, 'No smoking!'" continued Barry, "and the gentleman, pointing to the smoke from the dummy engine floating in, said:

"'Why don't you stop the engine from smoking?'"

It was finally decided to employ a lawyer, with instructions to begin injunction proceedings against the Manhattan elevated, restraining it from using soft coal.

Daniel Jacobs, Chairman of a committee of ten delegates appointed a week ago to devise a plan of co-operation with the anthracite coal strikers, made a report on behalf of the committee. He recommended that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers be notified that the Central Federated Union was ready to assist the strikers in every possible way. He also recommended that Mitchell should be informed that the engineers and firemen had succeeded in breaking up agencies which had been started in this city to supply men to take the places of the striking pumpmen and engineers and firemen at the mines.

O'Neill's

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Straw Goods!

The Greatest of All Great Sales of Women's Hats Still Continues!

Hats for Women!
Hats for Misses!
Hats for Children!

Cases upon cases of the choicest of this season's shapes, braids and colors, the product of the greatest hat manufacturer in America, now on sale at almost the bare cost of the braid alone.

Hats actually worth 1.00 to 1.25

25c and 45c Each

COMPULSORY UNION LABOR

Central Federated Union's Appeal to Board of Aldermen.

Isaac Newman Answers Charges Made Against Him—A Labor Organizer Accused.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, on the motion of Delegate Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union, the following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, Labor unionism is the influence which has done most to improve the condition of the workingman, and has increased the rate of pay to men in the various departments of the City Government; and,

Whereas, It is essential that those who toil should be united in the efforts to obtain for the working classes a just share of the products of their labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Federated Union that the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York should by ordinance require that all city employes who are engaged in callings represented by organized labor shall be members of the unions of their respective craft or trade.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the preamble and resolutions to the Board of Aldermen.

Isaac Newman, Republican leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District, appeared before the central body to reply to charges that he had acted as an agent to supply men to a building contractor whose employes were on strike. Affidavits in support of the charge were submitted two weeks ago to the central body, and he was to have been notified of the charges.

Mr. Newman said that the only notification he received of the charges, which were false, was through the newspapers. He had sent two men who were out of work to a friend who he believed could give them pointers. This man, he said, gave them a letter to a contractor for a building, but they found that a strike was on there. The contractor told them that the strike would be over in a few days, so they did not go to work at once.

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that Mr. Newman had vindicated himself. He respected him for his nerve and candor. A resolution vindicating him was proposed, but it was decided to wait before passing it until next Sunday, when the man who made the affidavit would have a hearing.

There was a tempest in a teapot over charges that Herman Robinson, the Financial Secretary, had organized a union of upholsterers out of men who had remained at work during a strike in a factory. Delegate Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union, who made the charge, said that Secretary Robinson knew the character of the men he was organizing.

Other delegates said that indiscriminate organization by agents of the American Federation of Labor was doing harm to the labor movement.

When Robinson, who is a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, managed to get a hearing, he said that representatives of the people who were organized came to him and asked him for information about organization. He innocently gave them the information, and they were organized through this means.

Half a dozen delegates affirmed that Delegate Robinson had organized people in other trades in cases where organizations were already in existence. A motion was made to investigate the matter, whereupon Matthew Barr of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union said:

"This would not be investigation; it would be procrastination. We know that Mr. Robinson has organized these people, and why do we delay passing a judgment? Mr. Robinson, if I understand rightly, is paid so much for every union he organizes, and the more he organizes the more money he makes, without any reference to whether it harms the labor movement."

Robinson indignantly denied being actuated by this mercenary spirit. He said that he was not paid in this way, and had often given his services free.

After a hot debate it was decided to write to the firm whose employes were organized to the effect that the Central Federated Union repudiated the new organization of upholsterers.

POLICEMAN'S KNEEPAN SHATTERED IN RUNAWAY.

Probably Crippled for Life Trying to Stop a Horse Frightened by an Automobile.

Bicycle Policeman Charles Leibold was severely injured and perhaps crippled for life last night while trying to stop a runaway horse at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. His right kneepan was shattered, two ribs fractured, and he was badly bruised and lacerated about the back, and his uniform almost torn to shreds.

A horse attached to a light runabout and driven by William Pilgrim, Jr., son of William Pilgrim, a commission merchant, took fright at an automobile and bolted. With Pilgrim was a young woman. The runaway started at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and McComb's Lane. The horse ran wildly down the lane, closely followed by Policeman Leibold.

Just where McComb's Lane ends at the junction of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street Leibold got near enough the animal's head to reach up and grab one of the reins. The horse reared and plunged to one side, lifting Leibold clear from his wheel and then throwing him to the pavement. He was dragged about fifty feet, when Policeman Beckelhardt of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station appeared and stopped the horse's plunging.

Both Pilgrim and his young woman companion had been thrown out of the rig when the horse bolted. Neither was hurt, and soon came running up to the policeman. Leibold was but half conscious when picked up by Beckelhardt, but soon revived enough to hobble and be half carried to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

There Police Surgeon Williams, who was called, examined Leibold, and said the shattered kneepan would doubtless mean that Leibold would be crippled all his life.

When Pilgrim found that Leibold was able to get along to the station house, he and his companion got into their rig and drove away, neither the horse nor runabout being in the least damaged.

SEIZED SILVERWARE CLAIMED.

Owners in Yonkers Park and Richmond Hill Read of the Articles Found on a Prisoner.

Nearly all of the silverware and jewelry found in the possession of a prisoner when arrested by Detectives Firneisen and Crauch on Saturday after he had tried to dispose of it in pawnshops along the Bowery was claimed by two owners yesterday. The prisoner, who is a German, described himself as Peter Wolf, but later he said his name was Heinbach.

Having seen the published list of the property supposed to have been stolen, two men called at Police Headquarters yesterday and asked to look at it. Both picked out goods, and there is now little of the stuff left unclaimed. The persons who had lost the silverware and jewelry are Henry M. Haigh of Yonkers Park and George D. Selb of Richmond Hill, L. I.

Mr. Haigh's house was robbed on the night of June 5 at 2 o'clock in the morning. The servants heard the burglars at work. Mr. Selb's house was visited by thieves on Friday night last.

The prisoner's lantern was viewed with curiosity by detectives yesterday. It is of silver, resembling a cigarette case. It is opened by a concealed spring. A bull's-eye glass window can be attached to one side of the cover, forming a three-cornered lantern. In the centre is a holder for a small candle.

The prisoner is to be taken to court this morning and then turned over to the Long Island police.

BIG CROWD AT CONEY ISLAND.

Singer Bitten by an Alligator—Man Thrown from Bicycle While Looping the Loop.

A crowd of 100,000 people took in the sights at Coney Island yesterday. The day was an ideal one and everybody at the resort, from the sandwich man to the fakir, did a rushing business. Despite its size, the crowd was remarkably well behaved, only a few arrests being made during the day. Eighteen uniformed men and ten Central Office detectives were sent to the island to help Capt. Driscoll's men keep order, but there was hardly enough work to keep the local force busy.

Señor Corcet, a Mexican vaudeville singer in the Sea Lion Park, was bitten, once on the face and twice on the leg, by an eight-foot alligator. The singer got a little too familiar with the alligator, which resented his advances in the manner described.

Clarence Courtney of 222 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, was looping the loop on a bicycle when the machine left the track and precipitated him to the ground. He was painfully but no seriously hurt.

MENAGERIE ON BOARD SHIP.

Camels, Lions, Pumas, and Many Birds Among the New Comers.

The German steamship Rapello, which arrived here on Saturday night from Hamburg via Newport News, brought a large number of animals and birds for William Bartels of 160 Greenwich Street. Among the animals were seven camels, two of which were double-humped and "sacred white." Stables were made for them in the main hold, and the pet of the crew was "Baby," a two-month old dromedary that was allowed to run at will.

Besides the camels, there were 2 young lions, 3 pumas, 2 hyenas, 1 silver bear, 30 monkeys, 20 baboons, and a fallow deer. In the temporary birdhouse there was a great variety of sound and much gorgeous plumage. In the various cages were 1,000 canaries, 120 purple, blue, and lavender African finches; 25 paroquets, and 50 white and red cockatoos. The menagerie was under the charge of Ernst Nolte. It is to be taken to Mr. Bartels's farm, near Newark.

O'Neill's

SOMETHING NEW IN DRESS GOODS!

Men's-Wear Woolens!

The fashionable women of to-day have their suits and skirts made from men's materials—for the reason that they are very serviceable, keep their shape well, are readily tailored and require no linings.

If you need a skirt or a suit made from this character of materials we offer you a chance to-day to secure it at much below the real value—*only another striking illustration of our method of buying and selling dress goods.*

54-inch All Worsted Men's-Wear Cheviots, (Sponged and Shrunk), in two shades of navy blue; also black with the popular narrow hair line stripe, 75c Yard

Regular Value 1.25 Yd.

2½ yds. make a short skirt and it costs you only 1.88
3½ yds. make a walking skirt and it costs you only 2.63
5 yds. make an entire costume and it costs you only ... 3.75

Another Very Remarkable Offering!
Imported Cream Cheviot.

JUST AS POPULAR IN ITS WAY AS THE MEN'S-WEAR CHEVIOT. A special purchase of it on sale to-day. It is 52 inches wide and thoroughly sponged and shrunk. Heretofore considered very cheap at 1.00 a yard, 75c Yard

In addition to the above, there will be many other strong inducements offered to-day particularly interesting to those preparing to leave town for the mountains or shore.

GREAT SALE OF SHIRTWAISTS!

Balance of the Stock of One of the Largest Concerns in the Trade Will Be Placed on Sale Here This Morning at

One-third Less Than Regular Prices!

Three Items to show you how attractively they are priced:

White Lawn Waists, finished with rows of tucks between fine close embroidery, tucked back, cuffs and collar..... 98c. Each

Regular value 1.50

White Lawn Waists of extra fine quality, trimmed with fine embroideries and multiple tucks or plaited hemstitching all over front 1.48 Each

Regular value 2.25

Silk Shirtwaists, made of the very highest grade of corded Jap silks, in light blue, rose and grays, with white stripe finished with fancy stock and buckle..... 2.98 Each

Regular value 5.00

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS!

Just as Attractive in Its Inducements as the One We Held Last Week.

This purchase comprises Five Thousand Pieces, the product of one of the best makers in America—all well made garments, perfect in shape, cut full and nicely finished. 75c Each

Regular Value 1.25 to 1.50

Sale Price To-day

All Mail Orders Promptly and Accurately Filled.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED DRAPERIES.

Snowflake Curtains, $2.25 to $5.50 a pair, (former prices $2.75 to $6.00.) A light, dainty fabric with cluster stripes and solid bands of silk in soft tones of blue, pink, green and gold. Full length with ball fringe at the bottom.

Light weight Couch Covers, $2.10 to $2.75, (former prices $2.50 to $3.25.) Striped, Cashmere and Art Nouveau effects.

A large lot of handsome remnants specially adapted for pillow covers, 35 cents each, (reduced from 50 cts.) Cotton Tapestry, Velour, Jute, Cretonne, etc.—Striped, flowered and conventional patterns. Also many larger remnants, one to three yd. lengths, greatly reduced to facilitate stock-taking.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Wallach's Straws

830, 823 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

SPECIAL attention is asked to our SPLIT BRAIDS (Smooth) of narrow strands, Shapely crowns, brims in Five widths. They have Black bands with very close-lying bows, Reeded sweat-bands, Silk tips. $1.90

Notice our windows for other Straws from $1.00 upwards. See, too, Porto Ricans.

Kitchen Utensils

HAVING THIS Trade Mark Are SAFE: NO POISON is used in the enamel.

AGATE M. & G. NICKEL-STEEL-WARE

Send for Our New Booklet Showing WHY.

A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe For Children.



Holds the little dimpled feet as tenderly and safely as does the mother's hand.

Supports them at exactly the places where support is necessary—protects every part of the foot—is always comfortable—does everything a shoe should do, better than any other shoe.

Costs no more—sold nowhere else.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send For New Catalogue.

As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS
3 & 5 West Nineteenth Street,
Cor. Fifth Ave., N. Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northwest winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,363. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

KING EDWARD RECOVERING

He Travels from Aldershot to Windsor in a Motor Car.

Bears the Journey Well, but Will Not Go to Ascot To-day, and Will Have to he Careful.

ALDERSHOT, England, June 16.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started for Windsor in a motor car at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon.

The King, who was attacked yesterday by lumbago, following a chill contracted while reviewing troops here, showed little trace of his indisposition.

WINDSOR, June 16.—King Edward arrived here from Aldershot at 6 P. M.

LONDON, June 17.—King Edward bore yesterday's journey to Windsor well, but it has been decided that he will not go to Ascot to-day. Queen Alexandra, however, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, will attend the races in state.

After arriving at Windsor last evening, his Majesty was able to walk about the castle and receive the guests whom he had invited to a dinner party. Those present at the dinner included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

No bulletin regarding the King's health has been issued. His Majesty's physicians are merely advising him to keep quiet and to husband his strength as much as possible.

King Edward has lately undergone a regular course of massage for rheumatism, which has troubled him as a result of the bad weather.

The Prince of Wales, in a conversation with the Mayor of Windsor upon his arrival there last evening, said:

"King Edward caught a chill in the stomach. He is much better, however, although he will have to be careful. His Majesty is still troubled with slight pain."

Lord Farquhar, Master of the King's Household, who is at Windsor Castle, said yesterday afternoon that his Majesty was much better.

When questioned regarding the alarmist reports circulated yesterday about the health of the King, his Majesty's private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, said:

"The best answer I can give is that the King is going to Windsor this afternoon."

One of the reports published yesterday regarding his Majesty was the dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Aldershot:

"The King's illness has become of a much more serious nature than at first expected.

"Yesterday the King was in a low state, and laudanum was administered to allay the pain. Complications were feared this morning."

Sir Francis Laking, Physician in Ordinary to the King, who has been in constant attendance on his Majesty since the latter became indisposed at Aldershot, is pleased to get King Edward to Windsor Castle, where he can receive better attention than at Aldershot.

At Lloyd's yesterday there was a big rise in the premiums on the King's life and on the chances of his being crowned on June 26.

TO EXTRADITE MURDERER.

James J. Dalton, Who Killed Kansas Guard, to be Taken from Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—Sheriff Guthrie of Marshall County, Kan., was here to-day and secured from Gov. Sayers an extradition warrant for James I. Dalton, who is under arrest at San Antonio, charged with the murder of Charles B. Batterson, a prison guard at Marysville, Kan., on April 6, 1898.

Dalton and two other prisoners killed the guard and made their escape from prison and have been at large ever since. The other two fugitives are known to be in Texas, and their arrest will be effected in a few days.

Sheriff Guthrie says that Dalton was a member of the notorious Dalton gang, which committed many crimes in Indian Territory and Texas a few years ago.

LOCUSTS DEVASTATE FIELDS.

The Insects Strip Them of Their Grain in North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

GRANDIN, N. D., June 16.—Locuste are devouring the grain fields in this vicinity, many of them having already been stripped. Farmers have turned out in the endeavor to stay their ravages and are spraying one end of the fields with soft tar, while assistants parade through the fields, driving the insects before them.

When the pests reach the tarred grain they alight and are caught. Then fire is set, and they are hurned. In other places trenches are being dug, where coal oil has been placed. The pests gather here and are overcome and burned. Several fields in this vicinity have been destroyed in the past few days, and fears are entertained that the locusts may get to flying when they will create wholesale damage.

Mr. Carnegie Offers Library to Athol.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 16.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the town of Athol $15,000 for a public library building. J. Howard Lee of Boston has offered to buy the Music Hall lot, in Athol, and present it to the town as a site for the new building, provided the voters accept the offer of Mr. Carnegie.

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Burnett's Vanilla leaves a good taste in the mouth. Pure and wholesome.—Adv.

TO HONOR MR. CLEVELAND.

The Augustinian College of St. Thomas Will Make Him Doctor of Jurisprudence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (Juris Utriusque Doctor) will be conferred upon ex-President Cleveland to-morrow during the commencement exercises of the Augustinian College of St. Thomas, at Villa Nova, a suburb of this city.

Mr. Cleveland will bear the distinction of being the first person in the United States to receive this degree. Others who will receive honorary degrees are: Mr. Hengelmuller, Austrian Ambassador to the United States; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, the Rev. William J. Hill, rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, who will receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly of New York, Doctor of Laws; Judge F. T. Fitzgerald, New York, Master of Arts.

Mr. Cleveland will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and several of the faculty of Princeton University. The Austrian Ambassador will be attended by Baron De Thodorovich, Austrian Vice Consul, and Baron Von Frankenstein, First Secretary to the Ambassador.

Dr. John M. Reiner of St. Thomas College left here for New York to-night and will escort Mr. Cleveland and the New York jurists to this city. A special train has been provided for their accommodation.

Mr. Cleveland will address the graduating class of the college.

BICYCLISTS CAUSED TROUBLE.

Gen. George Moore Smith's Encounter with Them on His Sidewalk in Sayville.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 16.—William O'Neil, the coachman of Gen. George Moore Smith, when arraigned before Justice Crum yesterday, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault in the third degree.

The trouble grew out of an encounter on Sunday with a number of bicyclists who rode on the sidewalk of Gen. Smith's Summer house. The General and O'Neil mounted guard in the path of the approaching wheelmen, and the latter declare that in the encounter Frank Wells, the son of Under Sheriff Wells, was struck by O'Neil, knocked off his wheel, and then pushed into the gutter by the General.

Gen. Smith is indignant at the privileges which the wheelmen take with his sidewalk, and he has announced that if the practice continues so that the lives of the members of his family are endangered, he will leave Sayville. He says that while he remains he will protect his family if he is obliged to bring up a regiment of men. The bicyclists declare that, as the sidewalk is fifteen feet wide, part of it becomes a bicycle path inasmuch as the ordinary sidewalk is only eight feet wide.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Whether or Not Kansas City Platform Will Be Reaffirmed to be Decided To-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—Whether or not the Kansas City platform is to be reaffirmed, and who will be the Chairman of the next State Central Committee are the only causes of possible friction in the Democratic State Convention which will meet here to-morrow, and it is not considered likely that either will bring about much of a fight.

The platform has already been formulated, but not finished. A committee of party leaders, headed by Sam Aischuler of Aurora, who is to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and D. J. Hogan of Geneva, met to consider the declaration of principles to-night.

There has been entire accord on the platform, with the exception of the question of the Kansas City platform, and on that point there have been many predictions that it will be ignored, and nearly as many that it will be touched upon. The chances are, however, that the Kansas City platform, and with it the silver issue, will be passed over in silence. The advocates of their recognition advance as their chief reason for insisting upon the plank to that effect that the avowed policy of the party in the last National campaign should not be thrown aside, while the opponents of reaffirmation insist that there is the possibility of a party split if the plank shall be inserted.

Other planks will be inserted declaring in favor of territorial government in the Philippines, indorsing the attitude of the National party leaders on the tariff, declaring against the interference of the Federal courts in matters relating to the revenue laws of Illinois, and declaring against government by injunction. There will also be a plank of Cuban reciprocity. There was little change to-day in the position of the various candidates. The convention will be called to order to-morrow at noon, and Lawrence B. Stringer of Lincoln will be the temporary Chairman.

CHICAGO WATER BONDS.

The Sum of $332,000 Sent Here to Redeem Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Controller McGann has sent $332,000 to New York to redeem city water bonds which fall due July 1. He has also secured $226,195 with which to pay the semi-annual interest on the city debt, due July 1.

The Controller has also completed the payment of $300,000 in water certificates, leaving the certificates against the municipal water plant $1,500,000, of which $500,000 will be paid Dec. 1, and the remaining $1,000,000 before the end of 1903. There remain outstanding against the water plant bonds for $3,643,000. The last of these fall due July 1, 1915.

CHICAGO BANK'S BIG BUSINESS.

The National of North America Has Exceeded All Expectations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Started only forty five days ago, the new National Bank of North America opened its doors to the public to-day in the quarters formerly occupied by the Metropolitan National Bank, and when the doors closed on the first day's business, over $3,000,000 in deposits had been received. The business done by the bank, according to President Perry, exceeded all expectations.

So far only two officers have been named, Mr. Perry as the President and Julius S. Pomeroy as the cashier. The $2,000,000 capital stock of the bank was over-subscribed more than $10,000,000, and the stock was allotted to 320 shareholders.

Dogfish Hurt Fishermen's Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 16.—On account of the almost uselessness of fishing in the dogfish infested waters off the coast, the swift schooner Regina has been drawn up on the railway for repairs and improvements. Capt. Shay said the fish appeared earlier than usual, and were to be found as far northeast as Sable Island, where they have never been found before. They were scattered all over the ocean. Along the Maine coast the small-boat fishermen have given up fishing for the Summer or until the dogfish leave.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway. —Adv.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO CAUCUS ON CUBA

Conference Will Be Held Wednesday or Thursday Night.

Spooner Bill Will Be Submitted—Proposition for a Treaty with Cuba the Latest Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—According to the present plans of the Administration leaders, the Cuban question is to be settled in a Republican Senatorial conference which will be held either Wednesday night or Thursday night. It is intended that the Republican members of the Committee on Relations with Cuba shall agree upon a bill to-morrow and submit it to the conference. The expectation is that what is known as the Spooner bill will be submitted. This bill provides for a 20 per cent. cut in duties on Cuban imports, with a proposition that the President shall see to it that the benefits accruing under the operation of the bill shall go to those whom the Administration desires to help, and not to American speculators.

If the Administration is strong enough in the conference it will go ahead with its bill; otherwise it will listen to the beet sugar men and find out what is the least offensive measure they have to offer. The beet sugar men will allow them to choose between the original House bill with the Morris amendment, a rebate bill, and a proposition for a treaty with Cuba.

This last is a new scheme, sprung today. The plan is that the conference shall recommend that no action be taken now, but that the President shall be counseled to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cuba, which shall not injure any American industry, this treaty to be brought before the next session of Congress in December. Several of the weak-kneed among the Administration Senators have welcomed this proposition as a relief, and would be glad to vote for it. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Aldrich and the other Administration leaders will give them the chance.

The main advantage of the new scheme from the standpoint of these Administration Senators, who have grown faint hearted, is that it would afford an end to the whole business for the time and let them get home. These Senators have grown very weary of the whole affair. They have supported the Administration, and will probably continue to support it, simply because it is the Administration, and not from any real interest in Cuban reciprocity.

Many of them sympathize more or less with the insurgents. This is true of the House as well as the Senate. Senator Aldrich has become very much worried in the last few days. He is now convinced that if the beet-sugar Senators can muster as many votes as they say they can they can defeat his bill. He said to-day that if they could command ten votes his bill would be beaten. Mr. Aldrich is still hopeful that the beet-sugar men have overestimated their strength, and wants to find out about it. He has therefore, with Senator Platt's concurrence, decided to have the Republican members of the Cuban Committee agree on a bill to-morrow, and then submit it to a conference and find out what support it can command. If the beet-sugar men muster ten votes against this bill, Mr. Aldrich will recognize that the time has come to listen to compromise talk.

The beet-sugar men to-day were more determined, joyous, and triumphant than ever. There is no truth in the story that last night they agreed to drop the idea of passing the House bill with the differential amendment. They are still sticking to that, although, instead of making their fight solely on that, they are preparing to leave the rebate and treaty schemes, as well as the House bill, to the consideration of the Administration Senators, and let those gentlemen take their choice.

In taking this action the beet sugar Senators are acting contrary to the advice of the strongest and ablest men among the beet sugar leaders in the House. The men from Minnesota and Michigan, who fought to a finish the fight on the Morris amendment in the House, are convinced that that is the best card for the beet sugar men to play. They believe that with united Democratic support they could make a vastly better fight on the differential amendment than they can hope to make by offering the Administration men their choice of three modes of relief. This is true of men in the House, who really prefer the rebate, but who believe that the best fight can be made on the Morris amendment.

"If our friends in the Senate," said one beet sugar man of the House to-day, "understood the situation as well as we do over here, they would give up the treaty and the rebate and fight solely for the House bill."

There is, however, no split between the House and Senate beet sugar men. The House men realize that the question is in the hands of the Senators, and are ready to take their leadership, however much they regret that the fight is not to be made on the differential issue alone. One of them said to-day that in his opinion the act of the Senators in making the fight on three propositions instead of one would not alter the situation in the end.

"The Senators," said he, "are offering the rebate and treaty propositions purely as a bluff. Both will be rejected by the Administration and dropped by our side, and the fight will narrow down to the third proposition."

This, however, is not the generally accepted view in the Senate; there the belief seems to be that if the Administration bill is defeated, the treaty scheme will be taken up. It is coming to be generally believed in the Capitol that the President made a serious mistake in sending in his special message. It did not do much toward stiffening the Administration men, and it infuriated the beet sugar men, and displeased the weak kneed among the Administration men. It is a long time since profanity and expressions of personal contempt have been heard in the Capitol about a President from members of his own party, but that is exactly the result of the President's message.

"I have the highest personal regard for the President," said one leading Republican in the House to-day, "but when he confuses the legislative and executive functions and comes in here to interfere in the work before us, it is time to teach him a lesson. If he is not checked, he will do as much to disorganize the Republican Party as Cleveland by similar tactics did to demoralize the Democratic Party."

So far as can be learned, not a single man among the beet sugar contingent, either in House or Senate, displays the slightest symptom of yielding, and all of them who have been seen on the subject are stronger in their talk by far than they were before the President's message was sent in. On the other hand, unmistakable signs of weariness of the fight are shown by many Republicans who are still strong supporters of the Administration.

MR. PALMA OPPOSES A REBATE.

He Has Indicated to President Roosevelt His Objection to That Scheme.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Palma of Cuba has indicated to President Roosevelt his conviction that the rebate proposition relative to Cuban sugar would he not only very objectionable in itself, hut would be exceedingly expensive and almost impossible to carry out in the distribution.

It is not stated how this proposition was communicated to President Roosevelt, hut it is assumed that Secretary Hay was the medium, having been acquainted by Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, of President Palma's opinion on this subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

London Times Says the Message Regarding Cuba Is Really Addressed to the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 17.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that President Roosevelt in his Cuban message has wisely endeavored to avoid the appearance of dictating to his party, but such a message, however dexterously framed, is in effect an appeal to public opinion on radical differences between the President and his party.

The Times says the stroke is a characteristic one, because it is bold and straightforward, and implies firm reliance on the part of its author on National support. Whether it will be justified by events remains to be seen.

Mr. Roosevelt, says The Times, seems alive to the truth that the opinion which finally and in the long run governs a great people is not the product of political manipulation. To this opinion he has appealed by sending a special message to Congress, and on it he relies to bring him victory in a contest in which he believes the honor of the United States to be involved.

The Times says that there does not seem to be much doubt that generosity to Cuba is urgently needed.

CAPT. J. L. HINES ON TRIAL.

Court-Martial at Plattsburg Investigating a Charge of Cruelty to a Private in the Philippines.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 16.—Capt. John L. Hines, Quartermaster of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, is on trial before a court-martial at Plattsburg Barracks for alleged cruelty to a member of the regiment while in the Philippines.

The charge against Capt. Hines is that he had Private Peter W. Penlow of Company F strung up by the thumbs without orders from the commanding officer of the regiment. While the regiment was stationed in Jolo, which is a walled city, the Post Office was robbed, about $800 and a quantity of jewelry being taken. When the robbery became known the gates of the city were closed, and no one was allowed to leave. A search was made, and the jewelry found in the toe of one of Penlow's shoes, while the money was found under his bunk.

Penlow was arrested and taken to the guardhouse, where he was strung up by the thumbs in order to get him to confess who was implicated with him, the circumstances indicating that two or more persons were involved. Penlow refused to confess. Upon his trial shortly afterward he was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He recently preferred charges against Capt. Hines.

Three privates testified for the prosecution to-day, and the trial will he continued to-morrow.

ATROCITIES BY FILIPINOS.

Bodies of Seven Captured American Soldiers Found Torn Limb from Limb.

MANILA, June 16.—The bodies of the Sergeant, two Corporals, and four privates of the Fifth Cavalry who were captured May 30 by Ladrones at Pinangonan, Rizal Province, this island, have been recovered. Most of the bodies had been torn limb from limb, and it was found impossible to recognize four of the dead men.

A number of arrests in the matter have been made, and nine men have been absolutely identified as belonging to the band of Ladrones which captured the Americans. The identified men include two members of the police force of Terese, Morong Province.

The American soldiers were buried today together; it was impossible to make separate interments.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND DEAL.

Either Joseph Ramsey, Jr., or I. S. Landstreet Will Be President of the Combined Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—Either Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Washash, or I. S. Landstreet, it is said hy a member of the Gould-Fuller syndicate, will be the President of the combined West Virginia Central and Western Maryland Railroads. The name of the company will not be changed for the present. About July 1 the Baltimore City Directors in the company will retire. Their places will he filled by the following to he named by the syndicate:

George R. Gaither, President of the Western Maryland Railroad.
Gen. John M. Hood, ex-President of the Continental Trust Company.
E. L. Fuller.
F. S. Landstreet.
Col. Myron T. Herrick.
Winslow S. Pierce.
Howard or George J. Gould.
K. S. D. Warfield.

Mr. Landstreet of the syndicate to-day went to Hagerstown and gave the Washington County Commissioners a New York draft for $434,000 for the Western Maryland common and preferred stock held hy that county.

TO RECLAIM BABYLON VALLEY.

German Commissioner to Investigate Western Irrigation Conceives a Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 16.—Baron von Oppenheim, Commissioner from Germany to inveetigate Western irrigation, hae compisted a tour of Northern Colorado as the guest of Frank Trumhull, President of the Colorado and Southern Railroad, and is enthusiastic over the application of water from the mountains and the results derived. He proposes to adopt the same form of storing storm waters for the reclamation of the Valley of Bahylon, which is largely owned by German capitalists, along the line of a railroad under construction from Constantinople through Bagdad to the Persian Gulf.

Upon the site of Bahylon there is now being built a small city which will be touched hy the railroad, and Baron von Oppenheim believes that once the water is stored and again turned into the canals, the land will become productive and resume its former prosperity.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Strs. only $1.00. Tickets good for the Season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers."
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y. —Adv.

CONFLICTING STORIES OF PAYMENTS TO GOMEZ

Mr. Root Admits He Got Money; Gen. Wood Denies It.

Amount Said to Have Been $25,000—Gomez Said to Have Shared It with His Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There is a conflict of testimony between Gen. Leonard Wood and Secretary Root regarding the report that considerable sums of money were paid out of the Cuban Treasury by Gen. Wood for Gen. Gomez's withdrawal from the Presidential contest in favor of Tomas Estrada Palma.

Gen. Wood is reported as denying this story and as saying that it is "all a canard" and "a fake." Mr. Root, while he does not state what the money was paid for, does not deny that Gomez received large sums of money from Gen. Wood, which was paid out of the Cuban Treasury by Gen. Wood with the consent of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. The wisdom of these payments, in Mr. Root's opinion, will shortly become apparent to the American people.

Only one of the vouchers for these payments has so far been made public. It is a voucher for $1,700, and in it it is stated that the payment is for Gomez's services in securing the pacification of Cuba. It will he recollected that Cuba was not officially regarded as pacified until after the election of Palma.

The exact amount paid to Gomez has not yet been divulged. According to the story denied by Gen. Wood, but partially indorsed by Mr. Root, it was $25,000. Mr. Root, however, will not state what the amount was. It is said on high authority at the War Department that Gomez kept only a small share of this money for himself, and distributed the remainder among a number of his retainers.

That Gomez could have made trouble in the Cuban election is not doubted. He was a candidate when the Constitutional Convention met, and one of the great issues before that convention, one which caused more wrangling than almost anything else, was the question whether or not to put a clause in the Constitution which would make Gomez eligible for the Presidency. After the Constitutional Convention adjourned Gomez was reported to he "sulking in his tent."

The great fear of the property-owning classes in Cuba was that the old revolutionary soldiers would succeed in getting one of their officers into the Presidential chair, whereupon it was regarded as a safe conclusion that capitalists would do well to move their property somewhere else. The Administration at Washington dreaded nothing more, and was mortally afraid that all our work for freedom of Cuba would he nullified by the election of a revolutionary soldier and the inauguration of a sort of South American republic. Washington favored Palma.

Gomez decided not to take an active hand in the campaign and the old revolutionists nominated Gen. Maso, one of his old colleagues. For a time the campaign was heated, and once the Maso party sent a telegram to Washington demanding that the Administration here should cease interfering in the campaign for the benefit of Palma, to which Mr. Root replied that we were not interfering. Then suddenly the opposition to Palma ceased, and on election day the Maso party did not go to the polls. Palma was elected with comparative unanimity.

MR. ROOT RESPONSIBLE.

He Thinks Payments Were Dictated by Wise Statesmanship — A War Department Official's Story.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary Root has assumed full responsibility for the payment of money to Gen. Gomez by Gen. Wood during the American occupation of Cuba, and if Congress asks for an explanation of the matter he stands prepared to furnish what he regards as the most convincing proofs that the payments were dictated hy the wisest statesmanship.

At the War Department a high official stated the position of the department in the matter as follows:

"The conditions in Cuba two years ago were precarious. Not a Cuban believed that the United States Government ever would withdraw from Cuba, and the half-famished veterans of the Cuban Army were in a dangerous mood and clamoring for their pay. Gen. Gomez was the head and front of their army, and had served the revolutionary cause as its principal leader without having received a cent of pay. Gen. Wood thought, and Secretary Root thonght afterward, that Gen. Gomez was entitled to consideration; to a home which was supplied him, and in which he entertained his comrades, and to an income, which last might he set down as a small offset to the money due Gomez from the Cuhan Republic. That the Cubans themselves regarded the matter in the same light was shown hy the passage hy the present Cuhan Congress, among the very first of its acts, of a hill providing a liheral pension for Gen. Gomez. It is believed that hut for this assumption of the costs of Gomez's living expenses, the conditions in Cuba might have paralleled those in the Philippines, and the United States Government, after fighting Spain to secure freedom for the Cubane, might have been obliged to turn on them the force of her armies.

"The necessity being present then, in Secretary Root's view, the only other point was the legality and propriety of the payments. He soon satisfied himself that there was not the slightest douht on that score. The Military Governor was obliged to assume the responsihility for his disbursement and to exercise his discretion. Gen. Brooke did this, and after him Gen. Wood, and Secretary Root now fully approves of everything they did, including the payments to Gomez."

It is pointed out at the War Department as a curious fact that Congress has heen in full possession of the information that Gomez had heen receiving these payments for no less than two years past. The War Department that far back submitted to Congress the full statement of all expenditures in Cuha, and included in the list was a statement of the payments to Gen. Gomez.

PAYMENTS FOR RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Teller's Resolution of Inquiry Goes Over on Objections.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Teller, (Col.,) in the Senate to-day, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate the following:

"A full itemized statement of all payments made out of Cuhan funds to any person or corporations, if any, for the purpose of promoting 'reciprocity' between the United States and Cuba, at any time during the military occupation of Cuha by the United States, and whether such payments were authorized or approved by the Secretary of War."

Mr. Kean (N. J.) objected to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

FORECAST OF THE CANAL VOTE.

Appearances Indicate that at Least Forty-five Senators Will Support the Panama Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The latest canvass of the Senate with reference to the vote to he taken Thursday on the canal question agrees with the prediction made two weeks ago by Senators Hanna and Kittridge that the Panama route will be favored by at least forty-five Senators.

If the vote shall not result in favor of the Panama route the result will be a surprise to both sides. The Panema men confidently expect to win, and about all of those who support Mr. Morgan in his advocacy of the Nicaragua route have practically abandoned hope of securing a vote in their favor.

A Senator who has taken an active part in support of the Nicaragua route said tonight that he had no douht the Panama men would be in the majority. He thought it likely they would win hy about four votes. Assuming that the Senate would declare for the Panama route, he predicted a dead-lock between the two houses of Congress. He did not believe, he said, that the House would yield to the Senate.

Other Senators were inclined to believe the House would accept the Senate amendment to the Hepburn bill. They said that when the House came to choose between Panama and no canal it would favor Panama.

"What the House wants," one of these Senators said, "is a canal. I do not think the House has an unshakable attachment to the Nicaragua route."

FATAL WRECK DUE TO A CLOUDBURST.

Freight Train Ditched and Five Men Killed in Vermont—Sudden Torrent Washed Out a Gully Fifty Feet Deep.

BARRE, Vt., June 16.—Great property damage was caused by a cloudburst over this section late last night, and five railroad men lost their lives, a freight train on the Central Vermont Railroad having run into a wash-out at Middlesex.

The dead include the conductor, the engineer and fireman, and two brakemen. The train was bound north from Montpelier Junction. It consisted of a locomotive and twelve cars. Passing through Middlesex, the engineer was running at a fair rate of speed, when he struck a ditch washed out hy a torrent of water. The locomotive leaped into the ditch, and the freight cars piled up on top of it.

The great volume of water which struck the railroad had carried away everything before it, leaving a gully fifty feet deep and forty feet long. The entire train was precipitated into this vast opening. The railroad officials declare that it will be necessary to construct a permanent bridge across the washout.

The cloudburst caused a great deal of other damage. The railroad bridge at Bolton was destroyed, and a sawmill, together with the house adjoining, were demolished in the town of Middlesex, and the wreckage carried down the Winooski River.

The sawmill was owned hy John Egan, who lived in an adjoining house. He and his family escaped injury. All of Mr. Egan's live stock was killed and 100,000 feet of logs were carried down the river.

The cloudburst seemed to strike the peak of Camel's Hump Mountain, and its waters divided; one part descending into the valley on the east and the other into the valley on the west. In the valley on the east the torrent washed out the rails of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad, at Plainsfield, fifteen miles from here. It also caused considerable damags in the town of Cabot.

All of the power lines of the Consolidated Electric Company which furnished power to the majority of the manufacturing establishments, including the granite quarries, were prostrated, and none of the establishments were able to operate to-day.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 16.—This city was visited by a terrific downpour of rain last night. Streets were inundated, bridges and culverts damaged or carried away, and cellars were flooded. Streams hurst from their hanks into highways, and to-day, after the water had subsided, streets and sidewalks in many sections were covered with mud, slime, and debris.

A HUMID DAY IN TOWN.

New Yorkers Had a Disagreeable Twenty-four Hours, Ending In Rain.

The arrival of the thunderstorm last evening, which degenerated into a dreary, steady downpour and made travel the extreme of unpleasantness, completed a day which from a standpoint of humidity and high temperature was probably the most unpleasant day New Yorkers have been compelled to withstand so far this Summer.

Especially in the morning were the conditions very unpleasant, as the humidity reached a percentage of 89 at 8 A. M., while at that hour the thermometer registered 74 degrees. After that time it continued its ascent until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when it reached the maximum register for the day, which was 85 degrees. It then remained stationary until 3 o'clock, when it sank to 81 degrees. The humidity at that hour was 72 per cent.

CAPTURE SUPPOSED DIAMOND SWINDLER.

"Abe" Rothschild, Charged with Planning to Defraud Merchants Here, Arrested in Harrisburg, Penn.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 16.—"Abe" Rothschild, alias A. M. Graham, the alleged New York diamond swindler, who had, by assuming the name of George H. Stewart of Shippensburg, it is alleged, planned in that town a $500,000 diamond haul, was arrested here to-day hy City Detectives Morgan and Weish on a description furnished hy Post Office Inspector Sutton, who had heen shadowing Rothschild and his partner, the latter being in the jail at Carlisle.

Rothschild hae been in Harrisburg since Saturday, staying at a hotel two blocks from the police station. He admits that he is the person wanted for the Shippenshurg swindle and said to the officers who arrested him: "You can give Post Office Inspector Sutton eome credit for this arrest."

When the police searched Rothschild's room this evening his satchel was found to contain a loaded revolver and a sheet of paper containing the names of all prominent towns in Dauphin, Cumberland, and Perry Counties, this State, addressed to the Manufacturing and Selling Company of America, New York City.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

The entire system kept in healthy condition during warm weather by JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. BEWARE of imitations.—Adv.

CLARENCE FOSTER'S BODY TO BE EXHUMED TO-DAY

Efforts to Unravel Good Ground Mystery Begin in Earnest.

Private Detectives Placed on the Case—Miss Lawrence Buried and Villagers Place Flowers on Her Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 16.—After a week of unexplainable lethargy, the police at last awakened to-day to the fact that in the death of Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster coincident with the sudden disappearance of Louis A. Dishrow there was a strange and complicated mystery and one worthy of the most searching inquiry. Charles Fremont Foster, the father of the dead Foster, made a formal demand to-day upon Coroner John Nugent that the body of his son be exhumed and an autopsy he performed. It is expected that this will occur to-morrow.

There were several developments to-day in the story of that wild night when a boat was taken on Tianna Bay hy Foster and the young Lawrence girl. Most important among these was the testimony of John Carter, who slept in a small house within twenty yards of the place where the little skiff was moored. He said to-day that he got up about 4:30 o'clock Tuesday morning of last week and found his boat gone and footprints on the sand near where the boat had heen, these footprints indicating that there had been violent confusion on the beach that night. He also observed that the footprints of a woman were intermingled with those of the men. This testimony corroborates in part the story William Walton of this place told Coroner Nugent yesterday that Disbrow had told him when he and Disbrow slept together at Eastport on ths night following the disappearance of Foster and Sarah Lawrence. Dishrow had said, according to Walton, "We had a fight down on the heach last night and Foster did me. He chokcd me and stole my girl."

The family of the Lawrence girl journeyed to Riverhead, nine miles away, today and hurled the daughter's hody. The corpse had heen in the undertaking establishment of Hill Brothers there since Saturday, when it was found, and ths funeral services were held in the parlors of the undertakers. The Rev. Dr. Robert Weeks of Episcopal Church read the hurial service of his denomination and read a prayer at the grave. John S. Lawrence, the father, had rented a grave for the temporary reception of the body. It may later be removed to the family burying plot in Old Trinity churchyard, New York City. Considerable curiosity was manifested at Riverhead over the funeral, and after the dozen or so who followed the body to the cemetery had left the grave undecorated, several villagers of their own accord took flowers and placed them over where the dead girl lay.

After the funeral Mrs. Lawrence and her three children took a train at Riverhead for her sister's home in Brooklyn. Mr. Lawrence drove hack to Good Ground, and left for Eastport on an afternoon train. He said that he did not contemplate any immediate action in the case, although he still felt very strongly that there was a good deal for Disbrow to explain.

Coroner John Nugent was the first of the official agencies to appear upon the scene to-day. It was he who on Saturday made only a cursory examination of the bodies of Foster and Sarah Lawrence after they were found and who said that it would he too disagreeahle a matter to perform an autopsy upon bodies that had heen so long dead in the water. He came on an early train to-day and stated that he had had a telegram from the District Attorney's office in St. James instructing him to come to Good Ground, where he himself would come also and they would together decide what should be done. The doctor got away, leaving no word for the District Attorney in case he should appear later.

CORONER NUGENT TAXED.

Charles Fremont Foster, the deceased's father, was very indignant at the action of the Coroner while he was here, and he took an early train for Southampton. At Southampton Mr. Foster went at once to the home of Dr. Nugent and demanded that without delay he exhume the body of Clarence Foster and thoroughly examine it.

"I don't know whether my hoy was murdered or not," said Mr. Foster, "but there are many suspicious circumstances about this case, and I demand that they he explained as far as possible."

Mr. Foster was very earnest in his remarks. It apparently was a surprise to the Coroner that any one could take so much interest in the case.

It now develops that the District Attorney, Livingston Smith of St. James, intended yesterday to come to Good Ground to-day and look over the situation. Learning more of the details from the papers this morning, he decided that the case was more serious than he had thought. He expressed considerable amusement over the fact that the Coroner at Southampton did not know what his name was, and he determined to leave the Coroner out of his calculations for the present.

"There are so many suspicious circumstances in this case," said Mr. Smith this morning, "that I think it demands a more eerious and eearching investigation than I could give myself. I shall therefore place the matter in the hands of the Pinkerton detective agency and ask them to do everything to solve this mystery. It is customary in all cases of this kind in Suffolk County to turn the matter over to a private detective agency. Mr. Smith then took a train for New York and placed the inquiry in the hands of the Pinkertons.

Accordingly William H. Field, Assistant Superintendent of the agency in New York, left for Good Ground on the first train and arrived here late this afternoon. He immediately began to question the people of the village and to attempt tot get more information from those villagers who are not believed to have told all that they know about this unusual occurrence. The District Attorney said to-day he would be in Good Ground on Wednesday to hear Field's report and to take such action as at that time seemed advisable.

Young John Carter, who produced the only really valuable item of evidence of the day, is nineteen years old, and the son of Charles Carter, one of the life-saving crew at Quogue, five miles from here. Carter is a bright, straightforward young fellow, and was employed hy Nelson B. Squires as a boy about the place. Squires lived in a cottage on the shore of Tianna Bay, about 300 yards from the Terneli house. Young Carter slept in a small structure down on the beach. He was last week engaged in building a new dock for sailboats, and was accustomed to get up early every morning at 4:30 o'clock and take a little yellow-bot-

tomed boat tied up every night near his quarters and row out to the dock where he was working.

He left Mr. Squires's employ yesterday, but was found at Quogue to-day, and told his story substantially as follows:

"I went to bed on Monday night of last week about 9 o'clock. I drew the boat up in the landing and tied it to a pole. I heard nothing more until I woke at my usual time. I went down on the beach and found that somebody had taken my boat. There were the prints of a woman's shoes all about, and there were confused and heavy prints of men's feet. I thought at once that there had been a scuffle there the night before, and I could not understand why I had not heard it."

Young Carter says, however, that he was an unusually hearty sleeper, and that the only way he can usually be awakened is by some one tapping on his bed or room. He insists that he heard no noises on that fateful night. At any rate, as soon as he made the discovery of the footprints on the sand, he went and told the fact to Mr. Squires, who was inclined to rebuke him for not having tied up the boat sufficiently tight. Carter says that the boat used leaked very rapidly, and, in his opinion, the little skiff could not have lived in the bay with a burden of two people for more than an half an hour at the outside.

The general understanding has been that Foster and the Lawrence girl embarked in the boat to row to the Ocean View House, about a mile away. Still more mystery is added to the case, however, by the fact that Roger Squires, who found the empty boat two days later, said to-day that Foster knew that little skiff and the purposes for which it was used. He was, furthermore, an expert boatman and knew how to make the best of even a bad boat.

The fact that this boat leaked so badly, however, gives more color to the theory advanced by some, that Disbrow saw the boat go down, from the shore, and, realizing that he and Foster had had trouble, feared that he would be blamed for their drowning, and consequently disappeared.

At any rate, the next actually seen of Disbrow was by Edward Ternell, proprietor of the Ternell House, about 9 o'clock next morning. Ternell has told a number of conflicting stories concerning this whole affair. He sat up all night on the eventful Monday night, according to his testimony, seeking to protect his chickens from chipmunks and other prowlers. He was in his kitchen most of the time, but declares that he heard no sound of commotion in the room which Disbrow occupied or in the grounds outside. He says, however, that early Tuesday morning he met Disbrow in the front yard, and said to him:

"Mr. Disbrow, I don't see why you should want to treat me badly and bring my house into disrepute. I understand that there was considerable trouble in your room last night, which disturbed some of the other boarders."

Disbrow expressed his regret at the annoyance, but gave no explanation of it. He drove away in the buggy he had hired from Willis Wells, and was not seen again at the Ternell House or at the Ocean View, where previously he had been a visitor during the greater part of every day.

Several additional facts came to light today concerning the record of Disbrow. It was related that four years ago, in Jamaica, where Disbrow and his then bride lived, Disbrow had an altercation concerning his wife with another man, as a result of which Disbrow shot the other man in the arm.

Concerning Foster, it was related to-day that two weeks before the escapade at the Hampton Pines Club, Mrs. Foster, the wife of the dead man, met her husband in company with Misses Veda Raymond and Lottie Squires. She severely berated him for paying so much attention to unmarried women. Foster was very generally known as the village gallant. The people here believe that Disbrow will show up before long. They say he had scarcely enough money with him when he left to take care of him for a very long period of time.

DISBROW NOT BRIDGE SUICIDE.

The developments tending in some measure to clear away the absence of Louis A. Disbrow, who could do much toward clearing the mystery surrounding the tragedy at Good Ground, were quite numerous in and about Richmond Hill yesterday, although in the end they shed little light on the case. In the first place, Thomas A. Disbrow, the missing young man's father, had the unpleasant duty of investigating two rumors which had gotten into print that his son had committed suicide.

One of these was to the effect that the man who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge on Sunday afternoon was the missing man; another story was to the effect that a body which had been pulled out of the water at Whitestone Point resembled in a great measure the descriptions which have been published of the missing young Disbrow. The father late yesterday afternoon was able to say with positiveness that neither of the two bodies was that of his son. Still another development was the discovery that Louis Disbrow stopped at the Bergan House, Jamaica, on Wednesday last, and that he was there visited about midnight by his brother, J. P. Disbrow, and two other men, who had a talk with him.

Concerning the suicide theory, Thomas A. Disbrow, upon whom the strain of the last few days is beginning to tell, said when asked if he thought it possible that his son might commit suicide:

"My son is under a terrible strain. Although innocent, as I positively believe he is, he would not he flesh and blood of mine if the thought did not come home to him how much sorrow he has cast us and, thinking along this line, I cannot be sure what he would do.

"I am absolutely within the bounds of truth when I say that I have not seen my son since May 15. I do not say that he has not been here since then, but I have not seen him. The last time that I saw him his arm was still in a sling from the effects of the bicycle accident which has been spoken of in the papers. In fact, I know that his arm is not yet fully well. The idea that he could have injured any one is absurd on the face of it.

The last night that anything very definite is known of young Disbrow, although he is said to have been seen in Richmond Hill as late as Friday last, was on Wednesday evening preceding. On that evening he is known to have been at the Bergen House, Jamaica. He arrived there at about midnight. He registered at that place, signing his correct name. He telephoned at once to Richmond Hill, and the rest of what transpired the bartender of the place told about yesterday, which was corroborated as true by Disbrow, Sr. The bartender said:

"About 12:30 J. P. Disbrow, the brother of Louis, arrived at this house and asked if his brother was up stairs. He was told that he was, and the caller went immediately to the room indicated to him. About 1 A. M. two other men arrived from Richmond Hill and they were shown to the same room. The three friends of Louis left soon after, as I sent them word that I must close the house.

"The brother asked before he left whether Louis had paid his bill, and I answered that he had.

At the residence of William E. Everett, at Queens, where the wife of the missing man resides, it was said that nothing had been seen or heard of him since Wednesday last.

The police of both Richmond Hill and Queens repeated the statement which they made on the previous day, that they had received no order to apprehend or arrest Disbrow, even should they see him.

"AL" ADAMS TO THE BAR.

Alleged "Policy King," Worn to a Shadow, Faces Accusers—Jury Difficult to Secure.

"Al" Adams, the alleged "King of Policy," not long ago a well-built, jauntily-dressed man about town, yesterday sat before Justice Scott in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, a broken, dejected, old man, apparently very ill. He had lost more than sixty pounds since his last appearance in public. He seemed dazed and unnerved. Occasionally he would arouse himself at some interesting point in the legal conflict, and always brightened up when his son, named for him, would lean over to speak to him. The son was acting as assistant counsel to James Redway and James Oliver.

Adams was charged with violation of the anti-policy law. His attorneys announced that the defense would claim persecution, and that he had been robbed of $75,000 in money, bonds, and jewelry by the agents of the Parkhurst and Anti-Policy Societies.

The jury box filled slowly, and many were excused because they had formed impressions which would be hard to change.

Late in the day Assistant District Attorney Schurman opened for the people. He told of the raid of the house at 308 West Thirty-first Street on Dec. 12, 1901. He then told the jury in detail how policy is played. He said that no one had ever seen the drawings of the numbers, and that these were never given out until after headquarters had learned from the manifold sheets which combinations would prove least costly to them. Mr. Schurman said that the chances of winning at the game could only be calculated by one good in mathematics, who would have to deal in the thousands.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

FIRE BOSSES QUIT WORK

They Comply with Orders from Coal Strikers' Headquarters.

Not So Many Men at Work in the Flat Top Coal Region—Kanawha Situation.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 16.—Nearly one hundred fire bosses in the mines in the Lackawanna region refused to make the usual inspections to-day, in compliance with an order from strikers' headquarters asking them to quit and thus assist the strikers in winning their fight.

This is claimed to be more than half the force of these workmen in this region, and the result cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the mining property, for with the accumulation of gas, pump runners cannot be kept at work.

There are also the dangers of explosions, which only the greatest precautions can provide against. Those fire bosses who did not quit to-day are confidently expected to do so to-morrow. The companies will find it impossible to fill the places of these men, it is said, as it requires much experience to become expert in this work.

Robinson, the Delaware and Hudson deputy, who was shot through the right lung at Olyphant late Saturday night by some unknown person alleged to be a striker, is still alive, with the chances against him. The company has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of his assailant.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said that it was not true as stated in a dispatch that 100 fire bosses of the Lackawanna region had struck in sympathy with the striking miners. The company did not employ as many as 100 fire bosses, he said.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 16.—The sixth week of the anthracite coal miners' strike began to-day without a ripple to disturb the calmness of the situation. Rain fell nearly all day, which helped to keep the more than 150,000 idle men and boys in doors.

Several reports of assault on workingmen and coal and iron policemen were received here from different sections of the region, but no one was seriously injured. Most of these attacks occurred under the cover of darkness or at starting time in the morning.

It was expected that to-day would witness the refusal of a large number of fire bosses and other mine bosses to go to work, but the best information obtainable shows that the number of men who quit was not large. In fact, several of the mining Superintendents in this region asserted they had more men at work at the engines and pumps than they had last week.

President Mitchell and other labor leaders question this assertion, and, on the contrary, claim that nearly half of the men who were at work on Saturday refused to go into the collieries to-day. Neither side gave out any figures.

Casper Clark of Toledo, Ohio, President of the International Team Drivers' Association, came in for some attention by labor leaders to-day. He submitted to an interview in which he said his organization would do all it could to help the striking miners. He said he will make a thorough canvass of the region to learn the sentiment of his men, which will help to guide the National association if the miners should ask the teamsters for help.

There was a revival to-day of the story that the Central Pennsylvania soft-coal miners will be called out very soon, but President Patrick Gilday of the Central Pennsylvania District threw cold water on the proposition. He reiterated what he had said yesterday, that the Central Pennsylvania men would not be called out except as an extreme measure. He thought a curtailment of soft-coal production in his district would be a more likely action. Some of the miners in his region, he said, have already suggested to him that the number of days of work each week be cut down to three, four, or five, thus cutting off a considerable supply of soft coal that is coming East.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 16.—There were not as many men at work in the Flat Top coal region to-day as on Saturday. Several parties of 150 to 200 strikers paraded the field armed with Winchesters, and a great many shots have been exchanged between them and the guards at the mines. At the Buckeye operation this morning a party of 100 strikers, most of them armed, prevented the men from going to work. Thirty-eight armed strikers were met this morning by guards on Coaldale Mountain as they were crossing Elkhorn tunnel. The rifles were taken away from them and stored at Coaldale. This was accomplished through assistance of an agitator.

At the Tug River operation, in the Tug River district, last night an effort was made by thirty strikers to take possession of the mines. A number of shots were exchanged by strikers and guards. The strikers finally were driven off. At Norton, in the lower Clinch Valley district, miners are working with one-fourth their regular force.

ROANOKE, Va., June 16.—Telegrams from the coal fields this evening show that the armed marchers have disbanded and laid down their guns. The Norfolk and Western Company has not yet resorted to the law in order to avoid deeds of violence, and say they will not do so until every other means has been exhausted. It is not thought here that the strikers have gained many recruits, and it is known that some of the men who were on strike last week have returned to work to-day. In the neighborhood of 350 cars of coal were loaded on Saturday, which was a half holiday. This was a gain of about 75 cars over the previous day.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 16.—The strike situation in the Kanawha fields is more intense. The Winnefrede, which has been working more men than any other mine, is out. None of the men showed up for work this morning. The mines of the Kanawha and Hocking Company accepted concessions and are working. Orders were issued to close all other mines of the company. The company operates all the mines on the north side of the Kanawha River. The company has sent all its empty cars to Ohio, where it has mines running. The Kanawha and Michigan Railway put shop men on half time on account of the strike. Four mines in the New River field are working.

USE OIL IN PLACE OF COAL.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Baltimore manufacturers are using oil in place of coal to furnish heat for the boilers at their plants. They allege that they find oil less expensive than coal, more effective, and much cleaner.

Some of the concerns which are using oil to produce steam for the whole or a part of their respective plants are as follows: South Baltimore Car Works, Maryland Steel Company, McShane Manufacturing Company, E. J. Codd Company, William King & Brother, Baltimore Enamel and Novelty Company, Victor G. Bloede Company, and National Enameling and Stamping Company.

These concerns are using oil in spite of the fact that the insurance companies have thus far taken no positive stand regarding the new fuel. Nearly all of the oil now used in Baltimore comes from the Standard Oil Company's refineries.

PAWTUCKET TO KEEP TROOPS.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 16.—When in the opinion of ten prominent citizens, including Mayor Fitzgerald and Chief of Police Rice, tranquillity has been restored in place of mob rule, the militia ordered here last Thursday by Gov. Kimball in connection with the street car strike will be withdrawn. This was the conclusion reached at a meeting between Gov. Kimball, Brig. Gen. Tanner, and fifty business men at the State Armory to-day. At the same time it was decided that the best interests of the city demand the presence of troops here until all possibility of another outbreak has passed, and the sentiment of the committee was that the military should be held in reserve a month, if necessary, to prevent further disturbance.

With the exception of three cases of stone throwing, the day was one of quiet. Cars were operated on all local lines in this city during the day and in Central Falls as usual, but were withdrawn to-night.

Preparations are being made at the armory for a prolonged stay, and troops now on service will be relieved by others. In this way the entire body of militia in this State will be given service.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.

Its President to Confer with Council Committee Regarding Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—President John M. Roach of the Union Traction Company has accepted the invitation of the City Council to confer with the local Transportation Committee on the subject of a renewal of the company's franchises.

A letter addressed by President Roach to Mayor Harrison and the City Council was forwarded to the City Hall to-day, and contains several reservations which the company makes in accepting the invitation to negotiate new franchise grants.

The action of President Roach was the result of a meeting of the Directors and officials of the road to-day. Great care was taken by the officials that the wording of the letter should make it clear that the company, in opening negotiations in the matter of franchise renewals, did not care to prejudice its claims under the so-called ninety-nine-year act, which was the subject of the recent suit in the Federal Court.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

Judge Grants Permission to Transfer It to Ramsey County (Minn.) Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, June 16.—Judge Lochren of the Federal Court granted permission to the Northern Securities Company to transfer the case brought by the State of Minnesota to dissolve the merger to trial in the Circuit Court of Ramsey County. The trial is set for St. Paul, June 24.

At that time the attorneys will move for dismissal of the case and, failing in this, will ask for a continuance. Should this fail, the case will go to trial. These actions are contrary to the expressed wish of J. J. Hill, who recently declared that he hoped the cases would be brought to speedy trial in the Federal Court.

North German Lloyd and Switzerland.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has secured concessions in rates from the mountain railroads and steamboat lines of Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the upper Italian lakes for the exclusive benefit of the passengers of the North German Lloyd visiting Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Italian lakes. Under an arrangement made solely between the North German Lloyd and these local companies, passengers by the steamers of the North German Lloyd on taking their tickets in New York can obtain a small illustrated guide containing a number of coupon tickets entitling them to reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent. of the regular fare on these local mountain railroads and lake steamboat companies.

System of Rate Making to Stand.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commissioner to-day, in the case of the Shippers' Union of Phoenix, Arizona, against the Santa Fé and other railroads, declined for the present to require the railroads to modify their long-standing system of rate making, but retained the case for further consideration pending action on other similar cases. The shippers complained that freight rates between New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other Eastern points and Phoenix are unjust.

Southern Railway Appointment.

E. H. Coapman has been appointed Superintendent of the Danville Division of the Southern Railway Company, with offices at Greensborough, N. C., succeeding N. J. O'Brien, resigned.

WANT NO NEW CONSTITUTION.

The People of Connecticut Vote Against the Proposition by a Large Majority.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—The Constitution proposed for the State of Connecticut by the convention which was in session four and a half months, beginning Jan. 1, was defeated at the polls to-day by a decisive vote.

With six towns yet to be heard from out of the 168 in the State, the figures are 20,263 against the adoption of the proposed new fundamental law, and 11,031 in its favor, a majority of 9,237. Little interest was shown in the election by the voters, only about 15 per cent. of the registered vote of the State being cast. All the cities except Putnam voted against the proposed measure, and only sixty-five of the towns heard from voted in its favor.

The principal feature of the bill which the convention prepared for acceptance by the people was a provision for a Senate of forty-five members, and a House composed of one member from each town of 2,000 people, one additional for towns having a population between 2,000 and 50,000, and one for each 50,000 thereafter.

RETAIL BUTCHERS TO ACT.

New York Association to Take Radical Measures to Check Rise in Meat Prices.

Members of the East Side Branch of the New York Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association met last night at Terrace Garden in executive session.

It was stated that the chief subject discussed was the increased price of meats, and that much indignation was apparent that, in spite of injunctions, the price of meat was half a cent per pound per carcass more than last week, and that during last week there was a similar rise of half a cent per pound in carcass lots. It was said that meat is higher now than at any time during the last twenty years.

It was hinted that some very important step in the matter of preventing further rise in prices is soon to be taken by the members of the association. It was stated that at a meeting to be held next Monday, to which day adjournment was taken last night, some definite announcement would probably be made of action to be taken by the organization.

B. B. Lyons Commits Suicide.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—B. B. Lyons, aged fifty-five, a book salesman employed by D. Appleton & Co. of New York City, committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple in his room in the Globe Hotel here to-night. Death was instantaneous. Despondency is believed to have caused the rash act.

$15,000 for Tunnel Death.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16.—The jury in the case of Amanda Cox against the New York Central Railroad for $50,000 damages for the death of her daughter, Amanda Florence Howard, who, with her husband, was killed in the Park Avenue tunnel accident in New York, gave a verdict for $15,000 for the plaintiff. It is said the railroad company had offered to settle the claim for $10,000.

International Polo Game Postponed.

LONDON, June 16.—The third and final game of the series for the American Polo Cup was again postponed to-day owing to the wet weather. The date of the next contest has not been determined upon.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST STEEL TRUST

Vice Chancellor Emery Stops Bond Conversion Plan.

Court Holds that the Special Statute of 1902 Does Not Apply—The Corporation Enters an Appeal.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day announced his decision to continue the preliminary injunction in the United States Steel Corporation suit, thus restraining the retirement of $200,000,000 of its preferred stock and the issuing of bonds to the same amounts in payment of the stock. R. V. Lindabury, New Jersey, counsel for the Steel Trust, gave notice of appeal, and the matter will be listed for argument before the Appellate Court.

In substance, the opinion being by memorandum and not written, the Vice Chancellor held that the Reed act of 1902, under which the Steel Corporation's plan was proposed, did not apply in the case, and, therefore, its constitutionality need not be passed upon. The scheme of exchanging preferred stock for new bonds, the court further held, to be a preferential reduction of the capital stock as among those stockholders who might assent to the conversion. As a consequence, the court said, the rights of non-assenting holders would be impaired.

"The reasonableness or judiciousness in its business aspect of the plan proposed for the reduction of the preferred stock of the Steel Corporation, and the distribution of capital resulting therefrom, is, upon the facts now presented, altogether a matter of management of the affairs of the corporation, upon which the decision of the Directors and stockholders given in the matter required by law is final, so far as relates to its business aspects.

"As to its business aspects, I may further say that the plan has been matured after most careful deliberation by business men, and has been approved by a very large proportion of the stockholders of the company, and, as the matter in hand relates to the management and disposition of the assets of a purely business corporation, the execution of the plan should not be interfered with, except upon the ground that the plan is illegal, and is clearly illegal.

A PREFERENTIAL REDUCTION.

"Under the laws of the State in force at the time of the issuance of the preferred stock of the Steel Corporation, and up to the time of the approval of the act of March 28, 1902, amending the General Corporation act, the Steel Corporation had no authority, against the consent of any holder of preferred stock, to carry out the plan now proposed for the reduction of its preferred stock, and the distribution of capital arising therefrom, because it is a plan for the preferential distribution of capital, and not a plan for an equal ratable distribution among all the preferred stockholders. The amount of reduction is, by the plan, necessarily connected with the distribution of the capital released for distribution by the reduction.

"The capital within $800,000,000 is reduced to the extent the holders agree to take bonds, and the distribution of the amount released is made solely among those who consent to take bonds. This is clearly a preferential distribution of capital arising from a reduction of stock among those and those only who will agree to take the bonds.

"In the absence of legislation to the contrary, all stockholders of the same class have equal rights in the distribution of assets made available for distribution by the reduction of the stock of the class to which they belong. Up to the passage of the act of March 23, 1902, expressly authorizing the retirement of the stock of any holder by redeeming the same out of bonds, or the proceeds of bonds, no such preferential right existed.

"This conversion of stock into bonds secured by mortgage is in form and substance distribution to the stockholders of assets available for that purpose, and the transaction, as disclosed in the present plan, is a discharge of the company's obligation to the stockholder and not a purchase of his stock for retirement or for any other purpose. Such conversion is, therefore, without authority, unless expressly authorized by law.

"If the Steel Corporation has the power to mortgage its assets for the purpose of raising the funds for distribution among stockholders of the class, this distribution of capital would be compulsory, and on refusal of a stockholder to accept his proportionate share the corporation would still, notwithstanding his refusal, hold the funds as his funds, or owe him the amount, until it procured the surrender, by legal proceedings or otherwise, of the certificate of stock. It may be that a stockholder thus entitled to a ratable share on distribution on a general reduction of stock, could not be compelled, against his will, to accept, in lieu of his share of the funds raised by the mortgage, his proportionate share of bonds secured by the mortgage payable at a future time, but his refusal to accept such distribution in lieu of cash could not be made the basis for depriving him of a ratable share of the funds available for distribution on the reduction of the stock, or for releasing the corporation from its obligation to him for the share, and allowing the payment of his share to another.

"Nor, in the absence of statutes authorizing a preferential distribution, can the consent of stockholders to accept such bonds on a reduction of stock be made the basis of the amount of the reduction of the stock or of a plan to make a preferential distribution of assets among those who give such consents, and those only, on the theory that consents to accept a distribution in bonds of this character give the entire plan of reduction and distribution of capital released thereby the character of a purchase of the stock. The form and sequence of such plan for reduction is that of a preferential distribution in kind of assets which would be available on a reduction of stock, among those stockholders, and those only, who will consent to that kind of a distribution on a reduction of capital stock.

"So far as the act of March 23, 1902, authorizes or purports to authorize the redemption and retirement of a portion of the preferred stock of the Steel Corporation out of bonds, as distinguished from the proceeds of bonds, under the plan proposed, it changes those proportionate property rights of the preferred stockholders as between themselves which existed at the date of the passage of the act and impairs such property rights of the non-assenting stockholders to the benefit of the assenting stockholders, who come in under the plan.

REED ACT NO JUSTIFICATION.

"These proportionate rights, as they then existed, were vested property rights evinced by the certificate, and the act so far as it impaired them is unconstitutional and void. The plan proposed can therefore derive no authority from the act of 1902, and this being, in my judgment, the only legislative authority for the reduction of the preferred stock and the distribution of capital, in the preferential manner proposed, or the redemption and retirement of preferred stock out of bonds in the manner proposed, the execution of the plan for distribution of capital must be enjoined as against complaint, unless she assents thereto.

"The complainant had notice on or about May 10, 1902, of the adoption of the resolution of the Directors approving the plan, and of its submission to the stockholders, and on May 19, 1902, had notice of its adoption by the stockholders. The delay of twenty days in applying for a preliminary injunction renders it proper, under the circumstances of the case, to direct that the preliminary injunction be issued upon the condition that if defendants desire to appeal from the order and to bring on the hearing of the appeal at the June term of the Court of Errors and Appeals, complainant will consent to the setting down of the appeal for hearing and bringing on the hearing at the June term."

Francis Lynde Stetson, speaking of the decision, said that an appeal had been entered from the judgment of the court, which would be argued as soon as possible, probably by the last of next week. He declined to say what course the Steel Corporation would pursue in case the judgment for a permanent injunction should be affirmed.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that the appeal would be argued as soon as possible, and that, in view of the importance of the case, it would probably be placed ahead on the calendar. This would probably bring the case to decision within two or three weeks. What would be done after that he said he did not yet know. None of the men interested in the Steel Corporation cared to discuss the case so far as future action was concerned, but the understanding is that unless the permanent injunction is dissolved the bond plan will have to be abandoned.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S FATE.

Building in San Francisco Sold—Unless Business Improves Brokers Will Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The sale of the San Francisco Stock Exchange Building for $300,000 was ratified to-day by the Directors of the company of Associated Stockholders, the legal designation of the body composed of members of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, who owned the property. Some doubt is expressed of the validity of the transfer, as not all the individual members signed it.

The purchaser of the Stock Exchange property is either D. O. Mills, who owns the abutting property, or the daughters of Senator Fair, who hold an adjoining property on Pine Street.

The Stock and Exchange Board will occupy its present board room for one year. After that its fate is uncertain. If the lower levels of the Comstock lode should prove as rich as some experts predict, and if the bonanza stocks of Tonopah should be listed here instead of at Salt Lake, the Stock Exchange will take on a new lease of life.

Otherwise the organization will go out of business and the amount of the sale will be divided among the members, giving each about $3,000 for what in the days of the Big Bonanza was worth $40,000. Many who know the Comstock lode well declare that with economical management half a dozen of the mines could pay dividends, but it gives more profit to the managers to levy quarterly assessments than to work the mines. The brokers are desperate, and unless there is a new deal most of them will abandon a business which was once worth from $25,000 to $50,000 a year in commissions alone.

STEAMSHIP LINE DEAL.

Boston and Philadelphia Company Transferred to the Maeeachusetts Steamship Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company went out of business to-day, when the stockholders, at a special meeting, voted to transfer the property and business of the company to the Massachusetts Steamship Company. The total vote cast was 68,122 shares, 67,095 shares being in favor of and 27 opposed to the transfer.

It was unanimously voted that the stockholders of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, as of date July 1, receive a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. from April 1, 1902, to July 1, 1902, and the right to subscribe to the Massachusetts Steamship Company's shares at par on a basis of one and one-tenth shares for each share held. Boston and Philadelphia Steamship "rights" are figured to be worth $20.

President Alfred Winsor stated at the meeting that the stock of the Massachusetts Steamship Company was not underwritten, and that the treasury stock when sold would undoubtedly be sold at auction.

NORTHWEST'S SPRING WHEAT.

Outlook Is Very Good, Making Allowance for the Decreased Acreage.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16.—Just now the outlook for the Spring wheat crop in the Northwest is very good. The Van-Duzen-Harrington Company emphasizes this in a review issued to-day. It says never before has the company handled reports so favorable. Making full allowance for the decreased wheat acreage, even with conditions nearly perfect, it is to be expected that the smaller area put to wheat will make a material difference in the total yield, unless the yield per acre should be phenomenally large, which is hardly expected.

Reports based on returns to date are especially interesting, for the estimate of acreage changes. In South Dakota, Southern Minnesota, and the two northern tiers of counties in Iowa the acreage shown down to wheat is 20 per cent. less than last year, while there is an increase of 13 per cent. in barley, 7½ per cent. in oats, and 12 per cent. in corn. In Northern Minnesota and North Dakota the decrease in wheat is estimated at 15 per cent., with an increase of 13 per cent. in oats, 17 per cent. in corn, and in flax, 21½ per cent.

BANK DIRECTORS RELEASED.

Compromise Offer of Five of Perth Amboy Ruined Bank Officials Accepted in Court.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City made an order authorizing Edward S. Campbell, receiver for the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, to accept $30,000 from five of the Directors of the bank and discharge them from all further liability in the matter. This is the bank that was wrecked in October, 1901, by its cashier, Robert Valentine, who is now serving a term in the Trenton State's Prison. His defalcation amounted to $300,000. In a suit subsequently brought against the bank by the Perth Amboy Gaslight Company, Vice Chancellor Pitney decided Uriah B. Watson the President, James T. Watson the Vice President, J. Lawrence Kearny the Secretary, Patrick Convery, John G. Wilson, Edward R. Pearce, and Robert N. Valentine, the latter the father of the defaulting cashier, all Directors of the bank, were liable, jointly, to the amount of $219,000. Receiver Campbell was unable to collect the amount because the Directors appealed from the decision, and he yesterday informed the court that Kearny, Convery, Uriah B. and James T. Watson, and John G. Wilson had offered to compromise by paying $30,000 jointly in settlement of all claims against them. Mr. Campbell said he had fully investigated the financial condition of these Directors and he was satisfied that they were making the best offer they could, and that no more could be collected from them by process of law.

James M. Beekman, counsel for Pearce, asked that his client be included in the order on payment of $6,000. Mr. Beekman said Pearce had lost about $12,000 which he had on deposit in the bank. The Vice Chancellor refused to include Mr. Pearce, because he had not joined in the offer of compromise.

The released Directors will now withdraw from the appeal proceedings, leaving Pearce and Valentine to prosecute it alone. The latters' counsel was not in court, but Mr. Beekman said he did not know what his client would do in the matter.

Aged Woman Killed by a Street Car.

Mrs. Sarah Nolan, a widow, sixty-seven years of age, of 678 St. Ann's Avenue, was killed instantly by a surface car at St. Ann's and Westchester Avenues last evening while crossing the street. Herbert Robbins, the motorman, of 141 Pleasant Avenue, was arrested. Later he was released by Coroner Berry on $2,500 bail, furnished by his grandfather, ex-Capt. Robbins.

TWENTY-HOUR TRAINS' TRIPS TO CHICAGO

Record of Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads.

Both Trains Reached Their Destination Three Minutes Ahead of Schedule —95 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—With no more ado than if it were an "accommodation" from a few miles down the road, the Pennsylvania twenty-hour train from New York pulled into Union Station this morning at 8:52 o'clock, three minutes ahead of its schedule time.

One of the first to descend from the cars was Charles Watts, General Superintendent of Passenger Transportation. He said:

"We came through, slipping into the stations a few minutes ahead of time in each case. There was nothing in the speed of the train which would have attracted the attention of any passenger who had not been told that we were cutting the time from New York four hours. It was a steady and comfortable trip, as all future journeys of this train will be. We took the diner on at Alliance, Ohio, where it had been dropped by an east-bound train, and our thirty-three passengers were all served with breakfast as usual.

"With our roadbed and equipment we can make a cut of this sort, and the passengers will never know it until they consult their watches on landing and find the time has been shortened. There was no excitement along the way, for it is not our policy to notify every employe that a special train of this sort is coming. Those who should know were informed. They are of the sort who do not get excited and lose their heads on an occasion like this. Some of the others do. We do not anticipate any difficulty in keeping up this service the year round."

"It is a perfectly practical run and will be continued," said H. R. Deering, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, when the first train had arrived at the Union Station and its crew had reported a trip without accident or delay."

F. N. Barksdale of the general offices of the Pennsylvania system was aboard in charge of the arrangements for entertainment of passengers. He and Mr. Deering greeted each other, and then consulted the engineer, William Gates, about the report to be made to headquarters.

"This schedule can be made without any difficulty. I can do it every time, barring accidents," said the engineer.

Mr. Gates is one of the young engineers employed by the road, and is to be kept in charge of the engine of the new train.

A remarkable run was made from Altoona, Penn., up the grade of the famous horseshoe curve. Usually two engines are required for that part of the trip, but Gates undertook it with his one engine, and made twelve and one-half miles of grade in twenty-two minutes.

For three miles just west of Harrisburg, the engineer says, he pushed along at the rate of ninety-five miles an hour. John Walsh was the conductor aboard.

The New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited train from New York made up thirteen minutes of lost time, and arrived in Chicago at 9:42, three minutes before it was expected.

It surprised the few railway men who were there awaiting it by arriving before the time scheduled. Both the fast trains had left New York yesterday with the design of establishing a new service to be maintained regularly by the two roads. The Lake Shore train left at 2:45 P. M. Eastern time, and the Pennsylvania at 1:55 P. M.

There were twenty-five passengers aboard, some of them newspaper men from New York, and F. J. Wolfe, Baggage Agent of the New York Central Road.

Mr. Wolfe, speaking of the trip, said: "Anything which brings the business men of the two cities nearer together is bound to be popular and in demand. We think that our new service is one of those steps forward in the railway business which the public is anxious to have us take and we are glad to take. We fully believe that the demand is sufficient to make the service pay from the start. Aside from a great many people at the stations taking camera shots at us, the trip was uneventful. Our mileage, which is 980, makes this the fastest long train in the world.

"We may have some trouble in Winter, but with improved equipment which comes every year, there is no doubt in my mind that the twenty-hour service will be kept up as a permanent thing every month in the year. The business men who came over with us were delighted with the trip, and they see how they can visit between cities and start back the same day they arrive.

"Of course this is no experiment with us. In the World's Fair year, we had a twenty-hour service for six months which ran smoothly from the first day. The popularity of the train at that time was attributed to the great traffic of the World's Fair, but the time now arrived when there is sufficient business travel between the cities to make the service a permanent one. I presume in time, with still further improvements in equipments, the time will be reduced to eighteen hours. But that is in the future."

FLIERS BEAT SCHEDULES.

Pennsylvania and New York Central Fast Trains Arrive from Chicago Ahead of Time.

A few minutes ahead of their schedule time, the two new fast trains on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central completed their first eastward run yesterday. The Pennsylvania Special, which left Chicago at noon Sunday, pulled into the Jersey City terminal at 8:35 A. M., three minutes ahead of its schedule. At Philadelphia the train was twelve minutes late, but this loss of time was made good on the long, level run between the suburbs of Philadelphia and Jersey City. Between these two points, therefore, the train ran 16 minutes faster than schedule time. To do this it was necessary to run much above the average rate of speed, and several miles were reeled off at the rate of eighty-six miles an hour.

Martin Lee, the engineer, said that when the train reached Newark the lost time had been made up, but he kept up the speed across the meadows to provide against possible delay in the yards in Jersey City. The distance between Philadelphia and Jersey City was made in 1 hour and 38 minutes, an average of a mile in 1 5-44 minutes. The total distance from Chicago to New York—912 miles—was covered in 10 hours and 57 minutes, or at a rate of about 45 miles an hour.

When the train arrived in Jersey City it had thirty-six passengers on board. The train consisted of three sleepers, a dining car, and a combination car. The passengers took much interest in the speed of the train, and many wagers were laid by those on board.

The New York Central's train, known as the Twentieth Century Limited, rolled into the Grand Central Station at 9:26, four minutes ahead of its schedule. There was quite a gathering at the station when the train came in.

This train had to run 980 miles, which is somewhat further than the mileage of the Pennsylvania train, but the grades on the Central are easier and there are no Alleghany Mountains to be climbed.

The fastest miles were made on the prairie of Indiana, between Rolling Prairie and Lydick, where ten miles were timed at an average of 42 seconds, which is at the rate of nearly 86 miles an hour. Near Little Falls, N. Y., the train made another fast run, when it recovered 7 minutes lost time in the course of 20 miles.

SUPERINTENDENT ON TRIAL.

Condition of Ponds the Cause of Charges of Neglect of Duty.

John H. Smith, Superintendent of Conduits and Pipes, charged with neglect of duty, was placed on trial yesterday morning by Commissioner Dougherty. The charges are the outcome of a visit of the Commissioner to the westerly end of the Brooklyn watershed, where, he alleged, he found ponds filled with filth. The hearing was adjourned after testimony had been taken for half an hour. It is to be resumed on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Dougherty admitted that the charges which had been made against Superintendent Henry Hawkes in Brooklyn had been withdrawn. He refused to deny or confirm the report that Mr. Hawkes's position is to be abolished, but it was learned that the Commissioner intends to consolidate Mr. Hawkes's office with some other bureau in the department and thereby dispense with his services.

On Saturday the Commissioner inspected the easterly end of the Brooklyn watershed, going as far as Massapequa. The Commissioner said that he found the ponds in excellent condition.

Summer Philanthropic School Opens.

Workers in many charitable causes gathered in force at the opening session of the Summer school in philanthropic work in the library of the United Charities Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street yesterday. The school will continue for six weeks. Among the head workers were Miss Mary Breed of Malden, Mass.; Miss Lydia G. Chace of Boston, Miss Susan B. Cook of Washington, D. C.; Miss Adele MacGill of Louisville, Miss Edith M. Short of Kansas City, Miss Clara Sommers of St. Paul, and Miss Julia B. Weld of Hingham, Mass.

Cyclone Does Damage at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 16.—A cyclone visited Saratoga late this afternoon and caused considerable damage. Two new buildings at the grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club were blown to the ground. One building was the new stable. The loss falls on the contractors, as the buildings had not been turned over to the club.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.



If the serge we use every year were stretched out in one long

PANAMA ROUTE INDORSED

Mr. Kittredge's Maiden Speech in the Senate.

Regarded as an Able Argument—Senator Cullom Also Declares In Favor of a Panama Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Kittredge of South Dakota delivered his first speech in the Senate to-day and won high commendation for it from his fellow Senators. He spoke on the Canal hill, and made what was regarded by everyhody as the clearest, sharpest, and closest argument in favor of the Panama route that has been presented to the Senate. Inasmuch as his argument dealt largely with statistics and law questions, Mr. Kittredge had found it desirable to put what he had to eay on paper. Ordinarily speeches so delivered attract little attention, hut in Mr. Kittredge's case the Senate made an exception; he had a large and attentive audience from the opening of his remarka until the close.

Mr. Kittredge contended that the action of the Isthmian Canal Commission in recommending the Panama route was an unanswerahle argument in support of that route. That report, supplemented hy testimony taken hy the Interoceanic Canals Committee, "estahlished the sufficiency of the title to the Panama Canal."

The attitude of the Government of Colombia, he continued, indicated that she would consider any proposed canal convention in a most liberal spirit. He had no doubt that the diplomatic negotiations concerning the Panama Canal could he brought to successful issue without difficulty. The canal by the Nicaragua route, he asserted, was blocked hy an almost impossible barrier, because of the position of Costa Rica, who now could not enter into negotiations with the United States on the eubject, and would not be ahle to until her Constitution had been amended. This, he said, was a matter of estahlished fact, and if the Hepburn bill were enacted it would mean simply that there would be no canal.

The South Dakota Senator pointed out that at Panama the United States, by the acquisition of the Panama Canal Company's rights and property, would obtain all the lands required for the canal, while at Nicaragua this Government would have to buy all lands except those held hy the Nicaraguan Government, which, he declared, would add millions of dollars to the eetimated cost of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Mr. Kittredge said the Maritime Canal Company would have a claim against the United States in the event of the adoption of the Nicaragua route of $13,000,000 in addition to the amount of the company's claim against Nicaragua, which the United States would have to assume.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) advocated the adoption of the Spooner amendment. "We had," said he, "for so many years been of the opinion that it would be impossible for the United States to secure a title to the Panama route that we had ceased giving that route any attention, and the popular idea had been an American canal via Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and hence we are all a little prejudiced in favor of Nicaragua. The principal reason on which I base my preference for the Panama route is the recommendation of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

"The dangers from volcanoes and earthquakes are merely speculative. In either route there is equal danger from earthquakes, hut hy selecting the Panama route we can at least avoid the possihle danger from volcanoes.

"We are called upon to seleot between a route 183 miles long and one 49 miles long; between a route coeting $189,000,000 and one costing $184,000,000; between a route which will annually cost $3,300,000 to operate and maintain and one that will cost hut $2,000,000 to operate and maintain; between a route that will take but twelve hours to navigate and one that will take thirty-three hours; between a route that hss beon a highway of commerce for 400 yeara and one that haa never heen used; between a route the entire length of which there is in operation a railroad worth $7,000,000 and a route with no trsnsportation facilities. For all these reasons the Panama route should be eelected.

"I believe the Panama Canal Company can convey a good title to its property to the United States, hut if on examination by the law officers of the Government it is found that the title of the Panama Canal Company is defective, then the Panama ronte will be rejected, and the canal will be constructed by the Nicaragua route."

ADJOURNMENT JULY 1.

A Senator Predicts This Whether an Agreement on Cuba Is Reached or Not.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Several Senators who have a knowledge of the condition of business in the Senate said to-day that Congress would adjourn hy July 1. One of them, who has heen an earnest advocate of reciprocity with Cuba, said:

"Whether we reach an agreement or not we will adjourn hy the first. If there is no agreement hy that time it will he useless for the Senate to remain here trying to reach an agreement. If an agreement is reached we can pass a bill hy the first."

The beet sugar men say that in the Republican conference 18 or 19 Senators will announce, each for himself, that he will not vote for the Reciprocity bill and will vote for any amendments which will help to defeat it. They will vote against taking up the bill for consideration, thue forcing the friends of the measure to rely on Democratic votes and make the first alliance with the Democrats, after which they (the beet sugar men) will vote with the Democrats to secure amendments to defeat the bill. They say the French reciprocity treaty is being put in shape to be germane as an amendment to the Reciprocity bill when brought forward.

SENATE AND HOUSE AT ODDS.

Former Body Refuses to Agree to Conference on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A spirited discussion was precipitated in the Senate today over a motion by Mr. Proctor of Vermont to agree to a conference with the House on the Army Appropriation bill. Several weeks ago the Senate was affronted by a message from the House refusing to submit to conference certain Senate amendments to the bill.

Mr. Allison urged that the honor of the Senate was not directly involved, although the motion, in a sense, did extend the olive branch to the House.

"Instead of extending the olive branch," exclaimed Mr. Tillman, "it is running up the white flag. If the Senate was wrong in appointing the special conference committee to insist upon its rights, why not say so? Why dodge the qnestion in this way?"

Referring to a suggestion of Mr. Allison that the thermometer was getting high. Mr. Foraker declared: "The thermometer is no higher at this end of the Capitol than at the other, and we can stay here as long as the House can."

Mr. Proctor was forced to withdraw his motion.

HIGHER PAY FOR POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the readjustment of the salaries of Postmasters at Presidential Post Offices, just completed, 2,030 Postmasters on July 1 next will receive increased salaries aggregating $252,200. The number of increases this year is 259 in excess of last year and is the largest in the history of the postal service. There will be 219 reductions aggregating $25,800, which is below the average.

Twenty-four offices of the second class will be advanced to the first class and 110 from the third to the second class. Two offices (Nevada, Mo., and Floral Park, N. Y.,) will be relegated from the first to the second class. Three hundred and twenty-one offices have been advanced from the fourth to the third class during the year, the largest number in the history of the service.

The number of offices in each class at present is: First class, 220; second clase, 1,025; third class, 3,495. The average salary of Postmasters will be increased this year from $1,732 to $1,790.

ADMIRAL COGHLAN CHOSEN.

He Will Take Lord Pauncefote's Remains to England on the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary Moody to-day sent instructions to Admiral Coghlan, who is on hoard his flagship Brooklyn at the New York Navy Yard, to report in Washington to-morrow morning. The Admiral has been selected to take complete charge of the last ceremonies in this country in connection with the removal of the remains of Lord Pauncefote. Admiral Coghlan will accompany the remains to England.

The present tentative plan is to have the Brooklyn come down to Angapolis, the nearest accessible port to Washington. The remains, which are now in the receiving vault at the Rock Creek Cemetery here, would he conveyed hy a marine guard from the Brooklyn to a special train and thence to Annapolis.

The family will sail on the 26th inst. on the St. Louis, and the Brooklyn probably will start about July 2.

CAPT. CLARK PROMOTED.

The President Nominates Him to be Advanced Seven Numbers and Made a Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Capt. Charles E. Clark to he advanced seven numbers in rank and to be a Rear Admiral in the navy.

Joseph E. Proffit of West Virginia to he Consul at Pretoria, South Africa.

Charlee Edgar Clark was born in Vermont in 1845 and was appointed to the Naval Acadamy in 1860. His course at Annapolis was interrupted by the civil war when he gave up his studies and entered the service and was ordered to the steam sloop Ossipee, which was one of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He had not heen very long ahoard this ship when she became engaged in the battle of Mohile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864, with Admiral Farragut.

Since the civil war he has been at varlous times connected with the Mare Island and Boston Navy Yards, the North Atlantic and the Asiatic stations, the Naval Academy, the training ship New Hampshire, and the torpedo station. In 1881 he became a Commandcr. In 1896 he took charge as Captain of the coast defense monitor Monterey.

Capt. Clark held this command until shortly after the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor. At the time he was at the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Monterey. The threatening aspect of affairs with Spain convinced the Government that the battleship Oregon, then on the Pacific Coast, should be brought around Cape Horn to the Atlantic. Capt. Clark took command of the ship, was ordered to sail from San Francisco on March 19, and covered the 13,000 miles around the Horn in sixty-five days, the quickest time on record.

Despite this long voyage the Oregon joined Admiral Sampson's squadron without any accident or delay and played a conspicuous part in the hattle at Santiago July 3.

CAPT. LEMLY TO RETIRE.

Naval Board Condemns the Judge Advocate General Physically.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The report of the Naval Retiring Board which examined Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General, was to-day placed in the hands of the President hy Secretary Moody. The hoard condemns Capt. Lemly physically, and he will go on the retired list soon. He is to be continued in the office of Judge Advocate General, notwithstanding his retirement, hy designation of the Secretary, under what is known as the Chandler law, until some permanent policy has heen defined as to his office.

It seems probable that some of the purely naval duties pertaining to courts-martial and the administration of naval justice may he diverted in the future to the Navigating Bureau, leaving to the Judge Advocate's office all questions of civil law relating to contracts and the like before the department.

CAPT. HOBSON GETS LEAVE.

Granted Three Months' Absence on Account of His Eyes.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Constructor Hobson appealed to-day to Secretary Moody for a three months' leave of absence on account of the condition of his eyes. He is now on special duty at Elizahethport, N. J. The Secretary conferred about this application with Admiral Taylor, Constructor Bowles, and Surgeon General Rixey, and decided to allow the leave.

It is reasonably certain that Capt. Hobson cannot remain in active service. At the expiration of the three months' leave, if his eyes have not materially improved, he will be ordered before another retiring board and it is believed that he will be this time retired.

DOCK CHARGES BILL PASSED.

Opposition in the Senate Collapses—The Measure's Provisions.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—After a discussion extending over parts of several days the Senate to-day passed what is popularly known as the London Dock Charges bill. The opposition to the measure practically collapsed, and it was passed without division.

The bill provides that no master, agent, or owner of any vessel traneporting goods from the United States to foreign ports shall insert in the bill of lading or other agreement any clause whereby he shall be relievel from liahility for loea or damage arising from negigence, fault, or failure in proper loading or proper delivery of any goods committed to his care, or any clause or agreement whereby there is imposed on the consignee any port or dock charges of any kind for the discharge or delivery of the goods, the payment of which by law is imposed upon such master, agent, or owner.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Bill Favoring American-Built Ships Falls in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the House to-day Mr. Stevens (Minn.) moved the passage under suspension of the rules of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to favor American-built ehips in the transportation of Government supplies to the Philippines across the Pacific Ocean. It provides that the Secretary of War should employ American transports as far as possible in the transportation of supplies. The remainder was to be carried in American bottoms, at his discretion, if auch service did not cost exceeding 10 per cent. more than similar service in foreign vessels.

"Is not this a homeopathic dose of the Ship Subsidy bill?" asked Mr. Clayton, (Ala.)

Mr. Slayden (Texas) said the bill was vicious and a direct application of the ship subsidy principle to a few individuals.

The bill was defeated 78 to 66, two-thirds not having voted for it.

FOR A LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

The House Adopts a Resolution Appropriating $25,000 for Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House today unanimously adopted under suspension of the rules a resolution to appropriate $25,000 for plans for a memorial monument in this city to Abraham Lincoln.

"Has the inscription on the memorial heen selected?" asked Mr. Gaines, (Tenn.) [Laughter.]

"No."

"I suggest it should he: 'He really helieved in the Declaration of Independence.'" [Jeers and laughter.]

TO PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

House Adopts a Resolution Appropriating $100,000 for a Monument.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House today adopted, under suspension of the rules, a resolution appropriating $100,000 toward the erection of a monument to the prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUBAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

Senor Gonzales de Quesada Formally Meets President Roosevelt in His New Capacity.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—At the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock this morning Señor Gonzales de Quesada, the new Cuban Minister, was escorted to the White House hy Secretary Hay and presented his credentials to President Rooseveit. The new Minister was accompanied by an attaché. It had been expected that the speeches exchanged between the President and the Minister would he important and interesting, hut it was quite otherwise, and the exchanges were exceedingly formal and conventional.

After these formal exchanges the President shook the Minister's hand warmly and expressed to him the deep gratification he felt at being able to greet as the first Minister from the new-born Republic of Cuba the man he had known as a personal friend in prior years. The Minister responded in the same unconventional way.

Secretary Hay also had cause for gratification. He recalled the fact that to-day marked the culmination of his own efforts for thirty-two years. Mr. Hay was First Secretary of Legation at Madrid when Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was United States Minister there, and Mr. Hay had so to then with the proposition to purchase for $100,000,000 the Island of Cuba. He did not abate his interest in the subject or relax his efforts to bring about the reeult achieved to-day.

Spain to Send a Minister to Cuba.

MADRID, June 16.—It is announced here to-day that the Government has decided to appoint a Minister to the Cuban Republic.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Authorizing the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad to sell or lease its railroad property and franchises.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Governor of Massachusette not to exceed 15,000 pounde of condemned bronze cannon to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue of Major Gen. Charles Devens in Worcester County, Mass.

To amend the Revised Statutes relating to shipping so that the oath as to the ownership of any vessel offered for register may he made by any authorized agent of the corporation owning the vessel.

BY THE HOUSE.

A Senate hill to amend the act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars from 1832 to 1842.

To erect a monument at Fredericksburg, Va., to Gen. Hugh Mercer.

PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. DEAL.

Directors of the Chicago Plant to Meet Here To-day and Exercise a British Option.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will meet in New York to-morrow and exercise an option which the company holds on a British plant. The purchase of this plant will give the Pneumatic Tool Company a monopoly of its line of business in this country, Great Britain, and Europe.

The plant will be purchased by an issue of $200,000 treasury stock. It is announced that six bids have been received for the issue at par. The stock sold yesterday at that price. The capital of the company is $7,500,000, with $5,500,000 issued. There is an authorized bond issue of $4,500,000 5 per cent. twenty-year paper, of which $2,300,000 has been issued. The Directors, at their meeting to-morrow, are expected to declare a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payahle in July. The stock has sold as high as 128. Books of the company are audited with a view of having the stock listed on the New York Exchange.

VIOLATION OF BUILDING LAWS.

The Committee on Fire of the Board of Aldermen had a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider violations of the building laws. Superintendent Stewart had heen requested to he present. Chairman Wirth notified him that he had a long list of violations which the Building Department had not stopped.

At the heginning of the hearing Chief Inspector McGill appeared and explained that the Superintendent had heen called to Atlantic City on business and requested a postponement. The request was granted, with the understanding that the Superintendent he present a week from to-day.

Speaking of the matter, Alderman Wirth said: "If there are any violations of the law being allowed we will go to the furthest extent given the Board of Aldermen hy the charter to make the matter public. A number of violations have been reported on skyscrapers, and information has come to me that Superintendent Stewart, after condemning certain material as unfit for use, allowed it to he put in a building."

Graduation at Lawrenceville.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 16.—The first day's exercises in connection with the annual commencement of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School were held in the auditorium this morning, and the field and track games were run off on the school athletic grounds this afternoon. The new $100,000 gymnasium was formally opened.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; northwest winds.

The weather to-day will he generally fair except along the New England Coast and in the middle Rocky Mountain and Southern slope regions, where ehowers are probable. Moderate temperatures will prsvail east of the Appalachians. Elsewhere the temperature will rise slowly.

Fresh to brisk northwest to west winds will prevail along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, diminishing to-morrow. On the great lakes and along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will he variable.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have freeh west to northwest winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed from Eastport to Baltimore, and flood warnings have been issued for the rivers of South Carolina.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	57	71	72
6 A. M.	58	71	76
9 A. M.	63	76	87
12 M.	69	82	89
4 P. M.	68	80	84
6 P. M.	65	77	83
9 P. M.	62	68	73
12 P. M.	60	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79¼
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date, 1901	62½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 8 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 degrees at 8 P. M.

TERMS OF CROSS-TOWN TUNNEL FRANCHISE

Report of Rapid Transit Sub-Committee Adopted.

City Will Receive at Least $2,478,415 During the First Twenty-five Years —The Agreement in Detail.

Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stuart Smith, and Controller Grout, the Rapid Transit Commission's sub-committee appointed to determine the terms of the franchise to be granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad for its tunnel from Jersey City to Long Island, made their report to the commission yesterday. The report was adopted, after Mr. Low had said he reserved the right to change his mind on the subject when it should come time for him to pass upon it as Mayor. Commissioner John H. Starrin votcd affirmatively, but registered his objection to perpetual franchises, saying that he only voted for this one because of the saving clause which provided for a readjustment of payments every twenty-five years.

President Cassatt, Vice President Green, and Counsel Logan of the railroad were present at the commission's meeting, as were Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the board, and W. B. Parsons, its chief engineer. Commissioners Claflin and Jesup, having left the city for the Summer, were not there, and eo the votes of the Mayor and Mr. Starin were necessary for the adoption of the report.

It was at the suggestion of Mr. Low that thero was inserted in the provision for a franchise in perpetuity a clause atating that the rate of payments should he readjusted every twenty-five years. The essential features of the proposed franchise, which must be approved by the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Mayor, are as follows:

The railroad is permitted to huild two tracks from Jersey City under the Hudson River to the foot of West Thirty-first Street, beneath that street to the East River, and thence to a terminus in the Borough of Queens. These tracks may not be built at all, the company having a right to abandon the plan for them at any time within ten years.

The right of two tracks from Jersey City under Thirty-seoond Street is granted, with a provision for additional tracks west of Ninth Avenue and between Seventh and Fifth Avenues. Two more tracks are to be permitted under Thirty-third Street from the Seventh Avenue Station to the East River, and thence to Queens. The terminal station in this borough will he in the four blocks bounded by Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue, including the lots on the east side of Seventh Avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street, and the underground portions of those two streets between Seventh and Ninth Avenues. The company is to acquire all the land for the terminal.

Thirty-second Street will be closed from Seventh to Ninth Avenue, the company buying the street space as soon as the city obtains a statutory right to make the conveyance of the property. There is to be a subordinate station under Thirty-third Street, extending from 400 feet west of Fourth Avenue to 600 feet east of it.

It is obligatory on the company to begin construction within three months and to complete the work within five years, except for the route under Thirty-first Street.

Payments by the company to the city include $200 a year for river rights, 50 cents a linear foot for trackage in Manhattan Borough during the first ten years, and $1 a foot for the other fifteen years, rental at the rate of one-half the Manhattan rate for trackage in Queens, rental of $14,000 a year during the first ten years, and $28,000 a year for the other fifteen for the apace to be occupied hy the terminal on the west side of this borough, and rental of $1,140 a year during the first ten years and $2,280 a year during the next fifteen for the territory occupied by the subordinate station at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

For the portions of Thirty-second Street that are to he closed, a rental of $36,000 a year will he paid until the city gets the power to sell the property, when the company is to buy it for $788,600.

The total amount paid to the city in twenty-five years, exclusive of the rental on the Thirty-first Street route, will be $2,478,415—$735,350 to he paid in the first ten years and $1,723,065 in the last fifteen.

"If the route under Thirty-first Street be availed of," continues the report, "these amounts will be increased by $16,652.50 for the first ten years and by $33,305 for the next fifteen years.

"The amounts to be paid are to be readjusted at the end of twenty-five years, and thereafter at intervals of twenty-five years. If the city and railroad company shall not agree upon the readjueted rates, they shall be determined by the Supreme Court of this State."

The railroad will come to the surface only when approaching its Queens County terminal, near Thompson Avenue, and the uppermost part of the tunnel must be at least 19 feet below the surface, except in the area occupied by the large Manhattan station, where the road may use the apace to within 30 inches of the surface. The company is to make good all damage done to property owners and to the city, and must keep well paved the portions of Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets opposite the station. Street surfaces must be disturbed only at the terminal station and in certain parts of Queens Borough, unless special permits be granted hy the Rapid Transit Commission.

Electricity must be the motive power of the road, and there is to be no local traffic.

In speaking of the terms of rental after the meeting had adjourned, Controller Grout said that the city was providing for a contract that was unparalleled. No other municipality, he said, had ever forced a railroad corporation to pay it such a great sum.

"If other franchises were managed on the same principle," he added, "the city would receive from them at leaat $10,000,000, and that would be a great relief to the taxpayers."

Mr. Orr issued a statement congratulating the city on the terms of the proposed franchise.

"The compensation to be paid is, on the whole, satisfactory," he said. "It is not, I am sure, excessive."

JUSTICE TRUAX A WITNESS.

He Testifies that a Divorce Decree Apparently Signed by Him Is Fraudulent and the Seal Bogus.

Justice Truax was the chief witness yesterday in the trial of Richard F. Price, a lawyer, with offices in the Pulitzer Building, and living at 504 Madison Avenue. Price was charged with grand larceny in the second degree before Judge Newburger and a jury in Gencral Sessions. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for a similar crime three years ago. The case has since been on appeal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rohleder of 208 East Eighteenth Street was the complainant. She swore that she had retained Price to act as counsel for her in divorce proceedings, he having explained to her, according to her testimony, that he could obtain the divorce secretly, so that she would not have to appear on the stand. She said that she had given Price $500, and that he had given her what purported to be a decree of divorce, signed by Justice Truax. It bore a great seal.

Mrs. Rohleder was convinced that she had been properly divorced, and happened while acting as a seamstress for a relative of Justice Truax to tell how easily and secretly she had been divorced. The story was told to Justice Truax, and after investigation he called the attention of the District Attorney to the case.

Justice Truax took the stand yesterday and swore that the alleged decree was fraudulent, and the seal of the court bogus. He said that the case had never been before him. The date of the instrument was Feb. 27, 1902, which was Thursday. Justice Truax said that no decrees had been issued in his court on that day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Judge Newburger remanded Price to the Tombs for sentence.

BITTER RACE WAR THREATENED

Negro Waiters at Indiana Health Resorts Warned to Leave the Neighborhood.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—French Lick and West Baden and the valley in which the two famous Indiana health resorts are located bid fair to furnish the next scene of Indiana lawlessness. Both places and the entire length of the valley are threatened with a race war more vicious and more hitter than any that has occurred in the State within the last ten or fifteen yesrs.

Already, reports from the two resorts state, whites have posted notices ordering the negroes to make a hasty evacuation. The notices, tacked to trees and placed in conspicuous plaees about the grounds of the two prominent hotels, are adorned with skull and crossbone decorations, underneath which is written the ultimatum. All the waiters at the hostelries have received letters, some signed by the words "White Cap," others hearing no signature whatever, declaring that if they do not take their departure at once they will be horsewhipped. Some, in fact, were threatened with death. The negroes are terror-stricken, and many have already obeyed the injunction. Many others, however, hsving been assured protection, are remaining at their posts.

It is understood that Gov. Durbin, when informed to-day of the situation, left word at his office instructing his Secretary to notify him immediately upon receipt of any startling information from the valley.

It is reported here that an outbreak is likely to occur at any time. Local officers of the law have been quietly notified to inform the Governor as soon as they discover that the situation demands more than they can themselves furnish in the way of protection for the negroes.

RACE WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Another Attack on the Home of the Negro Pastor at Eldorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 16.—Another attack was made last night on the home of the Rev. Peter Green, pastor of the African Methodist Church at Eldorado. The crowd told Mr. Green to leave town in twenty-four hours, under penalty of death. He defied the mob and stood at his gate with a shotgun, threatening to shoot the first man who molested him.

The anti-negro crusade has at last aroused the respectable white element, and an effort will be made to induce the colored people to reopen the Normal and Industrial School. The managers, however, do not favor such a step. The Board of Trustees will meet this week and an effort will be made to sell the property of the school and establish it in a more favorable locality.

So far three men have been wounded in the anti-negro crusade, but none mortally.

Yellow Poplar's Price Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 16.—Yellow poplar's price was advanced to-day $1 per hundred feet as a result of the recent action of the Kentucky district of the National Hardwood Lumhermen's Association. The price, which several months ago was $2.50 a hundred, is now $5.50 for Kentucky yellow poplar. Poplar timber in Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee has nearly all been cut, it is said.

Exempt Property Valuation.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments published in The City Record yesterday the list of exempt property in the five boroughs. The total valuation of the exempt property in Manhattan is $463,342,850. In the Bronx the valuation is $42,767,960; in Brooklyn, $117,594,537; in Queens, $11,503,569; in Richmond, $4,534,698. The total valuation in the five boroughs is $639,745,614.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William D. Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, (promoted from First Lieutenant, subject to further physical examination,) having been fonnd physically disqualified, his retirement is announced, to date from June 13.

The resignation of First Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted.

Capt. Walter B. Barker will proceed to San Francisco in time to take transport about July 1 for the Philippines.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eleventh Cavalry, will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Arthur B. Foster, Nineteenth Infantry, will, at the expiration of his leave of absence proceed to join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. William H. Blebee, upon the completion of the court-martial duty in the Division of the Philippines for which he was detailed June 14, will proceed to his home and await retirement.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twenty-ninth Infantry. Lieut. Dannemiller will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. Francis R. Shunk is relieved from the further operation of so much of special orders of April 14 as contemplates his assignment to duty as engineer officer of the Department of the East.

First Lieut. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, President of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, at such time as he may be required, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Lloyd B. Dannemiller is assigned to the Eleventh Infantry. Lieut. Dannemiller will report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twelfth Infantry. Lieut. Hunt will report to the commanding officer, Fort Warren, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Fred T. Austin from the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventy-first Company.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch from the Seventy-first Company to the unassigned list.

The following named First Lieutenants of Artillery will report to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Monroe, at such time as they may be required, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Edwd Kimmel, Wright Smith, John R. Procter, Jr., Frederick W. Phisterer, Robert H. C. Kelton, and Peter C. Hains, Jr.

The following changes in the stations of Coast Artillery companies are ordered:

The Sixty-fourth Company, from Alcatraz Island to Fort Miley, Cal.

The Sixty-third and Seventy-first Companies, from Alcatraz, Cal., to Fort Casey, Washington, there to go into camp until barracks and quarters are provided.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. S. Blakeman is detached from the Hartford and ordered home with leave for six months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Yankton reached Port Royal June 14.

The Ashigren reached Newport June 14.

The Isbanon reached San Juan June 15.

The Panger reached Acapulco June 15.

The Leonidas sailed June 15 from St. Vincent, W. I., for San Juan.

The Atlanta sailed June 16 from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.

The Celeea reached Nanking June 16.

The Kentucky reached Yokohama June 16.

The Pacific reached Zamboanga June 16.

The New York reached Chefoo June 16.

The Torpedo boat Bailey was placed out of commission at the Norfolk yard June 14.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—215 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

1:20 A. M.—172 Bleecker Street; Antonio Carlin; damage trifling.

3:10 A. M.—131 Wooster Street; Empire Shirt Company; damage, $10,000.

7:50 A. M.—266 Monroe Street; Max Goldstein; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—152 Madison Street; Jacob Sallnsky; damage, $50.

11:4 A. M.—320 Henry Street; Max Charlsky; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—218 East Eighty-fifth Street; Annie Murray; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Ninth Avenue; Isaac Hooper; damage, $1,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.: E. M. Beals, notions; 62 Franklin Street.

Heeht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.: B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.: W. Fole, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hurst John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.: W. B. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.: H. H. Brandeis, carpets, notions, and jewelry; J. B. Rohm, dry goods; 552 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; George E. Wheat, cloaks, suits, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Glaser, A. & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. Glaser, laces, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Fitte, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goode and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. Goodman, boys' clothing, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Stronge, J., Millinery Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Stronge, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jolkut, millinery, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Guttman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Base, small wares; Miss T. Steihel, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss T. Shepard, boys' clothing; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Bahret, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Healey, dry goods, Criterion Hotel.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; M. A. Singer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, dry goods; J. Armer, fancy goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; T. Sharp, hosiery and underwear, and manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, trimmings, jewelry, and leather goods; J. McDonsld, silks and dress goods; 486 Broadway; Hersld Squars Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eliasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; H. Ellisberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Kidner, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; C. T. Kilpatrick, hoys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenne Hotel.

Muhlfelder, Jonathan, Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Havens & Greaves Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics, 268 Church Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. Roney, manufacturing department, 320 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing, 115 Worth Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Herbert H. D. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; Judge L. D. Thoman, Chicago; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Rodman Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Dr. P. Engelhorne, Manheim; W. Scott Thurber, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister to the United States, Washington.

GRAND—Dr. W. H. Payne, Chicago; Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Capt. George Palmer, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—V. E. Revilion, Paris; Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. R. E. Callan, United States Army.

ASTOR—Col. Ketcham, Jamaica.

EMPIRE—Frank Kane, Princeton; Dr. J. Takamina, Tokio; L. Y. Tahahi, Tokio.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Muslin Underwear Sale.

We've stated our claims of superiority in the most matter-of-fact way. You've made comparisons, rendered your verdict freely in our favor, and the result is a great business—mutual satisfaction—easy selling and easy buying. Our own and other factories have just delivered the mid-June orders. Banks of beautiful, crisp, reliable Undermuslins at unequalled prices will add zest to this week's sale.

Corset Covers.

Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with wide lace, 10c.

Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with wide embroidery, 15c.

Cambric, V-shaped back and front, trimmed with wide embroidery, 19c.

Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace inserting and lace edging, 24c.

Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle, 29c.

Cambric, low neck, trimmed with two rows of embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 39c.

Cambric, square neck, trimmed with tucks, five rows of embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle, 49c.

Nainsook, low-neck, French style, trimmed with lace inserting, beading, ribbon and lace ruffle

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

WANAMAKER'S

And the Country Home

TO all New Yorkers the relation of our merchandise to the furnishing of a country home is a vital question. When the community understands *that*, our daily news of things for your Summer house will be needless. But the busy Public learns slowly, and many good people skip our store news to their own loss—they just class our advertising with others. Some day all will know better. Until then we print for your convenience and our gain.

The Floor---The Under-Sole

FOR THE "OVER-SOUL," Emerson, consult our Book Store. For the Under-Sole go up. The Carpet Store is on the third floor. In room-furnishings you look down for tone. Is the keynote of your floor true?

Here follow some thoughts on the floor and some figures. If you are occupied with the multiplication table for Summer reading, the brief price-lists may relieve your mind. Economy is cheerful.

Moonj Rugs. We don't know the meaning of "Moonj." A very distinguished scientist was in hospital for a month from the effects of an unsatisfactory word. Let the meaning go. The rugs are of cocoa fibre, strong, heavy, solid. They mostly come from India. Colors bold, not gaudy, figures Oriental, almost conventional.

The European camps on the Orientals' trail. Belgium is in the "Moonj" business. Fibre is the same, fabric finer, style Art Nouveau and plain centers with plain borders in contrast. And the latter are only at Wanamaker's.

Think of your porch or piazza, lawn or lawn-tent and then come for the "Moonjes."

1½ ft. x 3 ft., at 60c.
2 ft. x 4 ft., at $1.15.
2½ ft. x 5 ft., at $1.50.
3 ft. x 6 ft., at $2.65.
4 ft. x 7 ft., at $4.
6 ft. x 9 ft., at $8.
7½ ft. x 10½ ft., at $13.50.
9 ft. x 12 ft., at $15.
12 ft. x 15 ft., at $27.50.
2½ ft. x 9 ft., at $4.
2½ ft. x 12 ft., at $5.

Oriental Rugs are universal. From Nomad's tent to royal palace, in every extreme of habitation they are at home. Beautiful in fabric, design, color—fitting everywhere they need no argument. A great stock is here, especially in small pieces for bath-room, for bedside, for doorway. Let the Persian Hamadans, 4 ft. by 3 ft., introduce you to the great collection. $4.75 to $7.50.

Dhurrie Rugs, which sort of Indian, Hindu or Navajo? Oriental or Occidental? The bold designs are suggestive. They are of cotton. Gorgeous, showy, savage. On the bottom of a canoe, or on the floor of a camp, thrown over a couch or concealing a bench—appropriate—every time.

2½ x 5 ft., $2.10 | 5 x 10 ft., $8.25. | 4 x 7 ft., $4.75. | 7½ x 10½ ft., $13.25.
3 x 6 ft., $3. | 6 x 9 ft., $9. | 4½ x 10 ft., $7.50. | 9 x 12 ft., $18.
5 x 9 ft., $7.50.

Japanese Rugs. Blue and white—the pendant for decorative Delft designs in wall paper, bric-a-brac and furniture.

1½ x 3 ft., jute, 50c.; cotton, 75c.
3 x 3 ft., jute, $1; cotton, $1.50.
2½ x 5 ft., jute, $1.50; cotton, $2.
3 x 6 ft., jute, $2; cotton, $3.
4 x 7 ft., jute, $3.25; cotton, $4.75.
6 x 9 ft., jute, $6; cotton, $9.
7½ x 10½ ft., jute, $8.75; cotton, $13.
9 x 9 ft., jute, $9; cotton, $13.50.
9 x 12 ft., jute, $12; cotton, $18.
10 x 14 ft., jute, $15.75; cotton, $23.50.
12 x 15 ft., jute, $20.
Cotton, 4 x 2 ft., $1.35; 6 x 2 ft., $2; 8 x 2 ft., $2.65; 4½ x 4½ ft., $3.50.

Other Rugs. Colonial Rugs, rag-time on the floor, hit-and-miss designs made from odds-and-ends of carpet wools. Prices from 75c, 18 x 36 inches, to $18 for 9 x 12 feet. Prairie Grass—Iyotan—Rugs, strictly for Summer; grass cut by a reaper and formed in a factory. Prices from 85c to $8.50, according to size. Smyrna Rugs, in designs enough to weary the looker and sizes enough to meet all wants. Fine American Rugs in Oriental patterns.

If you have read all the foregoing—"thanks." Principally wanted you to know the real headquarters of the rug business in New York.

Chinese and Japanese Straw Mattings

People not familiar with Straw Mattings as merchandise should remember two things:

First—Only new mattings are economical.

Second—Poorly made mattings are dear at any price.

Knowing this to be true, these principles govern our matting business. All the mattings sold by us are made to our order under careful inspection during the process of manufacture. They are perfect as it is possible to make them.

Upon these principles we have built up the largest retail matting business in America.

Chinese Mattings are most durable.

Japanese Mattings are most beautiful.

Three hundred styles on exhibition today.

Prices vary from $9 to $30 per roll of forty yards—approximately.

If Mattings are on your mind you'll get the best mental relief here.

Third floor.

Summer-House Furniture

UNLESS you know our Furniture Store you know not the sorts and sorts of materials and forms that are designed to supply comfort and satisfy taste in the belongings of Summer homes.

Mission Furniture. Simply that a thing is old does not imply beauty and elegance. But *Mission Furniture* is graceful, elegant, stately, honest, because its designs *are* old. Its style is the product of an age of leisure, an age of honesty, an age in which crude tools permitted only a rude sort of work, and yet work done in the artistic atmosphere of cloister and monastery. Bright-minded craftsmen have caught the monastic furniture fashions from the XVIII. Century, and with an added touch of grace put them down before you with acknowledgments to Father Junipero.

Strong, simple, useful, made of solid oak for the XXI. Century. It appeals to den, library, hall, dining-room, porch in your country house. Only the best is permitted in our collection, and the prices are all made in your favor.

Rush Furniture. The rushes grow in Hungary, are woven into braids in Germany and put into furniture in America. Its popularity might almost be written "craze."

Chairs at $9.50, $10.50, $11, $12, $12.50, $13.50. | Rockers, $8.50, $10.50, $11.50, $12, $12.50, $14. Settees at $12, $15, $16, $18, $20.

Reed Furniture. In reality it is made by a trust. Nevertheless the character of the *Furniture* rises with lengthening years, for its quality improves unceasingly. Maybe you have had pieces of it in use for ten to twenty years—many have. World-wide worthiness—that's all. Goods in the store—prices below:

REED FURNITURE IN COLORS

Chairs at $3, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.50, $11.50.
Rockers at $6, $7.25, $8, $9.
Settees at $7.50, $12, $13.50, $15, $18.50.

REED FURNITURE, NATURAL COLOR, SHELLACKED

Chairs at $8, $3.25, $4.75, $5.50, $8, $8.50, $9, $10, $10.50, $13.50.
Rockers at $4.75, $6, $7.25, $9, $9.75, $10, $12, $13.50.
Settees at $15 and $26.

REED COUCHES, NATURAL FINISH—At $10.50 and $15.

Rustic Cedar Furniture—Half Price. Down today—will be gone by 5 o'clock, probably. The best out-of-doors furniture known to us all. Made of Adirondack cedar with bark on and joints stoutly nailed.

Chairs that yesterday were $3, $5, $9, are to be sold today at $1.50, $2.50, $4.50.
Settees that yesterday were $6.50 and $14, are to be sold today at $3.25 and $7.
Lawn Vases that yesterday were $4, $5.50, $8, are to be sold today at $2, $2.75, $4.

Silver Birch Furniture made from natural sticks with the iridescent silver-gray sheen of the bark displaying the finish of nature's polish.

Rockers at $2.50 and $5.50. | Chairs at $5 and $5.50.
Settees at $8 and $9. | Rocking Settees at $8 and $9.

Besides all the foregoing, numerous other sorts of Summer Furniture need notice. Chairs, Tables, Settees of birch with upholstery of Japanese grass cloth—demure as a Puritan maiden and just as true; Single Pieces of a style extremely opposite, in oak and pictoral leather—Hall Boxes with a red-coated huntsman; Wall Cabinets with the jolly heads of a coaching party; Grass-twine Furniture; Willow Furniture. Don't you believe in the greatness of our Stock?

Tomorrow this column will tell of other Furnishings for Summer Homes.

The Wanamaker Store

The Important Matter of Summer Apparel

IN THE MATTER of providing Clothes for Men, and Dresses for Women, this store takes especial pride. And in the season when a store might become most careless about fullness of stocks, Wanamaker's presents the most gratifying collections of smart and handsome clothes for men and women—as well as unusual showings of fabrics for the making of Summer Dresses.

The Comfortable Suit---Serge

THE SUIT to be easy in. And that's Summer comfort in a nutshell. Easy, because you may be sure there's nothing cooler that you might get. Easy, because serge is the best-looking of all thin stuffs—if it's good. Easy about its being good, you will be, if you buy it at Wanamaker's. Easy in your actions, because nothing hurts a serge. The sun won't fade it; dust only demands a cleaning, and lounging about in it only demands a pressing and it's good as new—if it ever was good, and was well made at the start.

Wanamaker Serge Suits are already famous. On Saturday we did the largest business in serge suits that this store has ever done—and it has always done its full share.

That's because every suit is guaranteed—whatever its price. And every man can be fitted at once, whatever his figure.

Sizes for long men, stout men, short men, as well as the men that all stores can fit. Blue or black. Prices $8.50, $10, $12, $15, $20 and $25.

Double-breasted Serge Suits, $12 to $18. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silks—Doubly Attractive

THEIR sheer beauty and desirability for many Summer garments, would attract women, with silk needs, without the price-clippings that make possession cost so very little now.

PLAIN WHITE WASHABLE SILKS

20-inch White Habutai, 25c, 30c, 35c, 38c, 40c, 45c; worth 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c.
23-inch White Habutai, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c; worth 40c, 45c, 55c, 60c, 65c.
27-inch White Habutai, 35c, 40c, 50c, 55c; worth 45c, 55c, 60c, 65c.
36-inch White Habutai, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1; worth 45c, 65c, 80c, 90c, $1.25.

It takes but a few yards for waist or dress, and nothing is more comfortable for Summer wear.

40c Corded Japanese Silks at 28c—
A very complete line of colors in these pretty waist silks. They are cool and very serviceable. Various styles of cords.

$1 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 65c—
Polka-dots in blue-and-white, and black-and-white, and a host of pretty patterns in the other good colors.

Dress Lengths of Summer Silks, Half Price—
Dress Lengths of printed and plain black Summer Silks, in lengths of 12 to 16 yards, and marked all at half, or less than half regular prices. Marked this way:
$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, to $12; worth $7, $8, $9, $10, to $24.

65c Printed India Silks at 50c—
Delightfully cool and fine Summer silks; navy blue-and-white and black-and-white, in small designs and neat polka-dots.

Main aisle.

Silk-Embroidered Swiss Muslins

THESE are beautiful fabrics, of the fineness and daintiness for which you would have to pay a dollar-and-a-quarter early in the season, if they came from Switzerland. But these were made in America; and you could have bought them, when they came out, for 65c, fine and pretty as they are; and today you may choose for **37½c a yard,** by our good fortune, and yours.

The patterns are all in attractive silk-embroidered figured stripes, of colors on contrasting colors, and black on white; a score and a half of patterns, all told. 45 inches wide. Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Model Dresses--Half Price

OUR Dressmaking Organization makes up a very handsome group of models each season, to give style-suggestions to our patrons. These dresses have finished their purpose for this season, and they are offered today at just half the prices they have borne until now.

They consist of street, carriage, and reception gowns, of light weight, stylish materials; made up in expert and thorough manner by our custom dressmakers. Some of the designs are original, others are copies of exquisite Paris models. All are dresses of the very highest and most refined character.

Prices were $85 to $225; now $42.50 to $112.50.

Shown in Dressmaking Salons, Fifth floor.

Summer Dresses--Completeness

ONE WORD TELLS IT ALL. It means fullness of stocks, broadest variety of selection among all the various sorts of Summer Dresses—Shirt-waist Suits, Walking Suits, Imported Outing Suits, Organdy and other thin Costumes, as well as all sorts of cool Separate Skirts. Here are mere price-ranges—they tell nothing of the beauty of the dresses, and the stylish and careful making:

Shirt-waist Suits of linen, linen duck, piqne, plain and Mercerized chambray, at prices between $4.50 and $15.
Walking Suits of linen and pique; prices $8 to $24.
Imported Outing Suits of duck, in white and colors. Prices, $23.50 to $38.
Dress Skirts of Summer canvas, serge and Pongee. Prices, $7.50 to $35.
Skirts of pique, linen and chambray. Prices, $2.50 to $15.
Walking Skirts of linen and pique. Prices, $3.50 to $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Mission of the ANGELUS---

Is to Touch to Life the World's Mummified Pianos

FOR decades the people of New York, and people all over the United States, have been buying countless pianos—many of them marvels of musical construction—and standing them up in solitude against the walls of silent rooms. Ostentatious curios that are dead to the mission of music for which they were made.

Some of these pianos break their silence for an hour or so when visitors come; others suffer the amateur poundings of children, and others who can drum one indifferent tune, or a dozen.

Their marvelous possibilities are untouched, unknown, unsought. Now science has given the world

The Angelus Piano Player

And everyone who loves music may, with it, play any of the thousands of musical masterpieces or popular melodies, without knowing a thing about notes, or keys, or the technicalities of music.

The Angelus is the magic gift that bestows the mastery of the piano's possibilities upon every owner of such instrument on the day it is placed beside it.

The Angelus was the first instrument that ever gave this power to untrained hands, and the newest *Angelus* has just appeared—a marvel of mechanical perfection, unknown till now. Shall we show it to you?

Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

The Wanamaker Store.

The Under-Price Store

Announces Stirring News Today

THIS BUSY BASEMENT BAZAR has grown constantly, in both size and betterment, during the past year. Each day the large area devoted to it is filled with seasonable and attractive merchandise, of constantly varying character, at prices sharply below those you are accustomed to paying for similar goods.

This Basement Store, with its always worthy and ever-changing bargains, is one of the features of New York shopping economy, and is visited by well-informed women of thrift on every shopping trip.

The merchandise is always desirable, and the economies safe and decisive.

The suggestions of the goods holding these magic counters today:

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

You may measure our selling of Dress Goods by the swift accumulation of Remnants. And short ends of the best fabrics and patterns come to the Basement quickest. Such as:

COTTON WASH GOODS—
Dimities, Madras, Lawns, Ginghams, Silk-and-cotton Mousseline, in lengths of 2½ to 6 yds. *One-third to one-half* below regular prices.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS—
Light-weight wool fabrics, such as Veilings, Cashmere, Mistral Crepe, figured and plain Challis, in cream, light hine, tan, pink and light green; at *one-third to one-half* below regular.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—
All-silk and Silk-and-wool Grenadines, Veilings, Mistral Crepe, Cashmeres and Cheviots, in waist and skirt lengths, also a few dress patterns, at *one-third off regular prices.*

Printed Batistes at 5c a Yard

A good, firm cloth in fresh white grounds, printed in hundreds of pretty patterns. There are conventional figures, figured stripes, polka-dots forming figures, and stripes. Most of the patterns are in single color-printing; a few have black with color to bring out the design more sharply. The patterns are printed in light blue, royal blue, navy blue, pink, black, cardinal and heliotrope; all on white grounds, and printed to allow the white grounds to predominate.

Remarkable goods to buy at 5c a yard. We took 120,000 yards to secure the price.

Excellent CORSETS

AT TRIVIAL PRICES

Here's Corset-comfort for hot weather, combined with modern styles and a most surprisingly small outlay of money:

At 38c, worth 50c—Of ventilating net; straight-front, short hips; double zone band at waist; excellent quality; sizes 18 to 25.
At 38c, worth 50c—Of white jean; short hips and low bust; straight-front, good for stout figures; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 20 to 26.
At 75c—Nemo Ventilating Corsets, of net, stripped with jean; straight-front, medium low bust; excellent quality; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 30.
At 85c, worth $1.25—W. B. Corsets of ventilating net; bias cut, gored, medium short hips; straight-front, honed bust; sizes 18 to 25.

BABIES' WASH DRESSES

Charming Summer Dresses for the little tots of six months to four years, at interestingly low prices:

At 50c to $1.25, worth 85c to $1.75—
Of white lawn or nainsook, in Mother Hubbard, guimpe or French waist effects; Valenciennes lace, embroidery or hemstitched plaits and ruffles.
At 75c to $1.50, from $1.25 to $2—
Of colored chambray, lawn, gingham or percale, in yoke, guimpe, French waist and Russian blouse effects; trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion, or strappings of white pique, hand feather-stitching or colored braids. Also a few Boys' Russian Blouse and Girls' Sailor Suits.

Girls' WASH DRESSES

Reduced a Third to a Half

Two very attractive groups of White and Colored Summer Dresses of pretty crash materials, for girls of 6 to 14 years, at reductions that are well worth profiting by:

At $1, worth $1.50 to $2—
Sailor and Guimpe Dresses, of white and colored percales.
At $2 worth $3 to $4—
Fine Wash Dresses, in white and colors and a variety of attractive styles. Some slightly mussed.

Quadruple-plated Tableware

Handsome, new designs of Quadruple-plated Tableware, in a variety of pieces, at *a quarter to a third below rightful values:*

5-piece Tea Sets, $10, $11, $11.75.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3.25.
Wine Coolers, $4.75 and $5.
3-light Candelabra, $4.25.
Crumb Sets, $3.25. Water Pitchers, $3.
Bread Trays, $1. Cigar Jars, $1.
Claret or Lemonade Pitchers, $1.
Waiters, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.
Bottle Holders, 50c and 75c.
Salts and Peppers, 25c and 35c.

WHITE SHIRT-WAISTS

We present, this morning, two attractive groups of White Shirt-Waists, that have been newly reduced in price. They are the Waists picked out of stock because of a muss or soil that marred the freshness of the stock.

At 85c; regularly $1.50 and $1.75—
Shirt-Waists of white lawn; some trimmed with embroidery or lace; others with clusters of plaits, or hemstitched plaits.
At $1.25; regularly $2 to $2.75—
Waists of white lawn, handsomely trimmed with embroidery or lace; some open in front, others in back. All cool and dainty.

ALL-SILK TAFFATINES

25c, worth 40c

This is a good serviceable Silk for linings of Summer dresses. The regular price is 40c, although we have sold them at 35c; now we have a surplus of certain shades to offer at 25c. All-silk; light-weight but strong. These are some of the colorings:

White Ivory Pink Blue Tan
Yellow Rose Cardinal Purple Brown

UMBRELLAS for Women

Umbrellas that are good enough for the most particular women to carry in the city, but inexpensive enough for knockabout country use:

At $1, worth $1.50 and $1.75—
26-inch Umbrellas, of Union taffeta, with a splendid variety of fancy handles.
At $1.65, worth $2.50—
26-inch Umbrellas, of Union taffeta, with still handsomer fancy handles.

Summer Shoes at Small Prices

The June Sale still holds offerings of marvelous interest in the way of Summer Shoes under-price, for men, women and children. These new lots:

MEN'S KIDSKIN OXFORDS at $2.15—
Good $3 value, judged by even the rigid Wanamaker standard; stylish toe-shapes, good leather, welted soles.
MEN'S CALF LACE SHOES at $1.40—
Well-made, sturdy lace Shoes; stylish, as well as durable; for young men and large boys.
MEN'S TAN SHOES at $1.50—
Lace Shoes and Oxfords, on the best lasts for Summer comfort; calf and kid in medium toe-shapes.

Basement.

WOMEN'S TAN SHOES at $1.50—
All lace, made on two neat lasts; fine grained kidskin of rich russet color; good $3 value, and intended for country wear.
WOMEN'S KID OXFORDS at $1.20—
Black kidskin; turned soles, medium heels, with tips; wear like shoes costing double.

Brief mention of these:
Tennis Oxfords, 35c.; brown, black or white canvas; rubber soles sewed on.
Women's Tan Oxfords, $1; worth double; some sizes missing.

The NOTION SALE

Little leaks bring largest losses, because they are least watched, and seldom stopped. Here are things needed in every home, for which you may be paying more than necessary. You run no quality risk in taking advantage of any of these economies:

Bathing Caps, 9c.
Bathing Shoes, with linoleum soles, 18c. a pair
Light-weight Dress Shields, 7c a pair
Corset Clasps, 1-inch back, white and drab, 3c
Silk Corset Laces, five yards long, 15c each
Cotton Corset Laces, two yards long, bunch of one dozen, 4c
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, bunch of one-doz., 4c.
Extra Heavy Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, bunch of one dozen, 7c
Silk Braid Tie Laces, 5c a pair
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, card of two dozen, 2c
Stocking Feet, black and white, 5c pair
Foundation Collars, 3c and 5c
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, assorted colors, 15c pair
Cotton Elastic Garter Lengths, 4c
Men's Garters, assorted colors, 5c pair
Imitation Shell Hairpins, card of 1 dozen, 10c
Curling Irons, 2c
Hairpins, plain or crimped, 10c dozen papers
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of 1 dozen, 5c
Langtry Hair Crimpers, pack of 1 dozen, 1c
Collar Buttons, card of 1 dozen, 2c
Featherstitch Braid, piece of 6 yards, 9c
White Cotton Braid, 24-yard piece, 7c
Pique Trimming, 6-yard piece, 14c
White Cotton Trimming Braid, 9-yard piece, 4c
Black Skirt Braid, 3-yard roll, 2c
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 5c
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 1⅝ in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c
Glace Skirt Belts, 3c
Aluminum Thimbles, 5c dozen
Snap Fasteners, black and white, card of 1 doz., 4c
Hatpins, fancy heads, 5c
Pin Books, 2c and 5c
Lace Pins, white and turquoise heads, card of 1 doz., 4c
Wanamaker Pin Sheet, containing 250 English Pins, 3c
American Pins, 1c and 3c paper
University Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c
Mourning Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 2c.
University Safety Pins, card of 1 dozen, 3c
University Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 dos., 2c
Fancy case, containing 3 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, hairpins, assorted darners and shawl pins, 5c
Fancy Case, containing 4 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, assorted darners and shawl pins, 9c
Darning Needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c
Mitrailleuse Needle Case, 5c
Egg Darners, 3c
Iron Holders, 7c Laundry Wax, with handle, 10c doz.
Silesia Tape Measure, 60 in., 1c
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c
Melon Pin Cushions, 3c
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c Strawberry Emeries, 3c
Cotton Tape, ⅛-inch wide, small roll, 1c; 24-yd. roll, 5c
Superfine Tape, ⅛-in. and ⅝-in. wide, 10-yd. roll, 5c
Basting Cotton, 400-yard spools, 3c; 1,200-yd. spools, 8c; 200-yd. spools, 15c dozen
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c
Large Spool of Black Silk for hand sewing, 15c
Knitting Cotton, white, 3c ball
Darning Cotton, black and white, 5c doz. cards
Darning Cotton, black and white, 1c hall
Knitting Silk, assorted colors, 3c ball
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 2c

Basement.

The Supplementary Sale of *Women's Hose Supporters* has proven to be a popular feature. They are the favored kind, with the *corset-front attachment*, in wide variety of styles:

Of silk-faced frilled elastic, with 2 straps, **15c, worth 25c.**

Of plain lisle elastic, with 4 straps, **25c, worth 35c.**

Of fancy frilled elastic, all-silk, with 4 straps and satin pad, **50c, worth $1.** Other styles at 35c and 40c, worth 50c and 75c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FAVORITES WON STAKES

Astarita and Swiftmas Easily Took Sheepshead Bay Features.

TEN CANDLES' FAST VICTORY

Blue Ribbon Was the Longest Chance Winner at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Track.

By comparison with the crowd of Suburban Handicap day, the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday seemed almost deserted, in spite of the fact that the turnstiles showed an attendance of close upon 10,000 visitors. Two good stakes figured as the attractions and produced fair contests, with results all in favor of the betting public, for both went to favorites of the "sure-thing" variety.

On one race only did the ring get what the layers describe as a "fair break," and that was when the 10-to-1 outsider Blue Ribbon, from Capt. S. S. Brown's stable, captured the opening event in a head-and-head finish with the California winner Alsona and the fast but faint-hearted Bensonhurst, the latter leading a great part of the distance and stopping close on the post. Blue Ribbon also had lost the confidence of his owner and trainer, by being beaten where they expected him to win, and so ran practically unbacked, with the result that the order of the finish was about the most fortunate that could have happened for the ring.

For the first of the stake events, the Rosebuds, at five furlongs, down the Futurity Course, for fillies two years old, J. G. Follansbee's smart California-bred filly Astarita, unbeaten to date, was the favorite at odds-on in a field of eight, the other runners including the star filly of the early Spring, Rosetint, and several others that had been returned winners. Roxboro broke first, and led to the bend in the Futurity Course, with Astarita and Rosetint the closest to her. At that point Astarita slipped to the front with an ease that made the others look worse than commonplace, Astarita after that having only to canter to win pulling up by a length. Ada Nay, who closed from the rear, got up in time to beat out Rosetint for the place.

In the last race—the Grass Selling Stakes—the old campaigner Swiftmas gave some slight evidence of just how good a horse he is, after his travels abroad and his experience in the steeplechase field, by starting favorite at 5 to 4 on, and racing to the front in the first three furlongs. After that he cantered in the lead to the end, and was first at the finisb in a jog. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. S. S. Brown's Blue Ribbon, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 117 pounds, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; Burns & Waterhouse's Alsono, ch. g., 119, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from Newton Bennington's Bensonhurst, ch. c., 122, (Brennan,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Athel, First Chord, Our Nugget, Cruachon, Uranium, Rockford, Erora, Mayor Graham, Glennevis, Paramount, and Byronerdale also ran. Winner trained by Peter Wimmer. Value to the winner, $840.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile. Joseph E. Widener's Ten Candles, b. h., 5 years, by Candlemas-Tenerine, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length and a half; J. G. Follansbee's Keynote, br. g., 3, 93, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from W. C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., 3, 111, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:39. Old England and Kamara also ran. Winner trained by William Lakeland. Value to the winner, $860.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebuds Stakes, for fillies, two years old, special weights, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. J. G. Follansbee's Astarita, b. f., by Bathampton-Lola A., 120 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; J. B. Haggin's Ada Noy, ch. f., by Maxio-Noyada, 110, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a length from John Boden's Rosetint, ch. f., by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 110, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:01. Anna Daly, Fair Lass, Roxboro, Lass o' Linden, and Miladi Love also ran. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to the winner, $1,230.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 111 pounds, (including 5 pounds penalty,) (Wonderly,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; H. B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5, 109, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4, 116, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Colonel Bill, Vinctar, Sadie S., and Lanceman also ran. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr. Value to the winner, $1,025.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, weights ten pounds under the scale; six furlongs on the main track. H. Harris's Pink Rose, ch. f., by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and even, won ridden out by a length and a half; H. K. Vingut's Choate, b. c., 116, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by two lengths from F. J. Brew & Co.'a MacAna, br. g., 113, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:15. The Dancer, King Edward, Knight Templar, Fire Escape, Whitecrest, Tact, Clipper, Minthed, Destitute, Maratrisa, Silver Trinket, Frank Keane, Remorse, and Lady Iona also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $810.

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Sydney Paget's Swiftmas, br. h., aged, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won in a gallop by two lengths; J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., 3, by Chorister-Citronella, 99, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a neck from Clarence H. Mackay's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 93, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Intrusive, Henry Clay Rye, and Trump also ran. Winner trained by T. Welsh. Value to the winner, $1,135.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Highlander, Homestead, Bonnet, and Ranald, 111 pounds each; Roue and Caller, 108 each; G. Whittier, Reformer, Pretorius, Gunfire, Josepha, De Reszke, The Rival, and Eddie Busch, 106 each; Bonner, 103; Amicitia, Par Excellence, and Grail, 101 each. The following are also eligible to start as others are withdrawn: Connecticut, 111; Neither One, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. Criterion and Satire, 103 pounds each; Mosketo, 105; Moor and Jack De Mund, 103 each; Ascension and Ben Howard, 96 each; H. L. Coleman, 95; Graden, 94; Locket, 92.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Ringdove and Monte Carlo, 122 pounds each; Lady Albercraft, 119; Sunny Shore, Merry Acrobat, Shorthose, Sir Voorhies, and Brimstone, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, first of the June Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Bonnibert, 126 pounds; Hatasoo and Dublin, 120 each; King Hanover, 118; Cameron, 117; Carbuncle, 115; Highlander, 112; Harlem Queen, Smart Set, and Flying Buttress, 108 each; Himself, His Eminence, and Lady Uncas, 105 each; Operator, 100; Sun Shower, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for two-year-olds, non-winners of any race except Maiden Race No. 1, special weights, the winner of Maiden Race No. 1 to carry 8 pounds extra; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Damon, Beligardo, Cardinal Wolsey, Barkelmore, Meltonian, Monnenfield, Wax Candle, Aceful, Oakington, Fitzbrillar, and Lord Turco, 115 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Demurrer, 126 pounds; Roehampton, 117; Homestead, 116; Janice, 107; St. Finnan, 105; Moor, 100; Swamplands, 95.

Big Prices for California Yearlings.

The highest price paid for yearling thoroughbred horses this season was reached yesterday at the sale of J. B. Haggin's California-bred stock from the Rancho del Paso, when Sydney Paget, acting for William C. Whitney, bought the bay colt by Watercress-Pensa by Sir Modred, for $21,000. Green B. Morris was the contending bidder and went to $20,000 in his efforts to secure the colt, Mr. Whitney's agent then taking the horse for $1,000 more. Several other horses sold for unusually big prices, Mr. Whitney, through the same buyer, paying $17,000 for the bay colt by Watercress-Pansy by Virgil, and $5,500 for the chestnut colt, half brother to Nasturtium, by Goldfinch-Margerique by Order. The next highest price of the day's sale was $5,000, paid by J. P. Kraney, for the bay colt by St. Gatien-Navavis by Hindoo. Thirty-four yearlings were sold for a total of $75,800, an average for the day of $2,228.

Date of American Henley Regatta.

BOSTON, June 16.—The movement for an American Henley has taken definite shape through the organization of the American Rowing Association as the outcome of a meeting in New York on May 10 of a number of gentlemen interested in college aquatics. The matter of a regatta was left to a Board of Stewards, and their plans for the immediate future were announced in Boston to-night by R. P. Blake. It is proposed to hold the first American Henley on the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, in July of next year.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Cincinnati Again Defeated the New Yorks—Brooklyn Had Little Trouble Beating St. Louis.

Cincinnati's baseball team was again victorious over the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. This is the third defeat that the home team has suffered at the hands of the visitors on its own grounds.

The game was remarkable in several ways. Each first baseman had thirteen put-outs to his credit, Steinfeldt, for the Cincinnatis, accepted eleven chances in the field, having eight assists and three put-outs, which comes very near to making a record of plays at third base. Smith, at second for New York, accepted eight chances, having seven assists and one put-out, although he somewhat marred this good work by an error, which gave Crawford a base. Only one man was struck out in the entire eighteen innings—Corcoran by Mathewson. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf....	0	1	2	0	0	Brodie, cf...	1	2	2	0	0
Peitz, lb....	1	1	13	0	1	Bean, ss....	0	0	2	3	1
Crawford, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	Smith, 2b...	0	1	1	7	1
Beck, rf....	1	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b...	0	0	13	0	0
Magoon, 2b.	2	4	1	5	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	2	1	1	Jones, lf....	1	2	3	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	1	3	8	0	Hend'ks, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bergen, c....	0	0	3	2	0	Bowerman, c.	1	2	3	2	0
Thielman, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Math'son, p.	1	1	1	2	0
						*Washburn.	0	1	0	0	0
Total....	6	10	27	19	3	Total....	4	9	27	15	2

*Washburn batted for Mathewson in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Beck, Corcoran, Steinfeldt, Magoon. Three-base hit—Magoon. Stolen base—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Brodie. First base on balls—Off Thielman, 1; off Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 12; ST. LOUIS, 1.

The final game of the present series between the St. Louis and Brooklyn baseball teams was won by the home players at Washington Park yesterday by a score of 12 to 1.

Smoot, who had been enjoined by the Worcester Club of the Eastern League, played with the St. Louis team, pending a final adjustment of the injunction proceedings, which are scheduled to come up for a hearing to-day.

It was an easy win for Brooklyn, Dunham being knocked out of the box in the sixth inning. In that inning the home players sent thirteen men to the bat. They batted Dunham for six safe hits, three of them being for three bases each. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J.Farrell, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Dolan, cf....	0	2	0	0	0
P.Do'van, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf...	1	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf...	0	0	0	2	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	1	2	1	2
Barclay, lf..	0	1	1	0	1	M'Creery, lb.	2	3	7	1	0
Kruger, ss..	0	0	1	4	1	Dahlen, ss..	3	2	3	2	1
Brashear, lb.	0	0	12	0	1	Wheeler, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Irwin, 3b...	2	1	1	1	0
O'Neil, c....	0	0	4	2	1	C.Farrell, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Dunham, p..	0	0	0	4	0	Ahearn, c...	0	0	2	0	0
Yerkes, p...	0	0	0	0	0	Flood, 2b...	1	1	4	3	1
						W.Do'van, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total....	1	2	24	15	6	Total....	12	14	27	8	4

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	1	1	2	0	8	0	0	. .	—12

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Flood, Sheckard. Three-base hits—W. Donovan, Dolan, C. Farrell. Hits—Off Dunham, in 6 innings, 13; off Yerkes, in 2 innings, 1. Stolen bases—P. Donovan, Dahlen. Double plays—Kruger, Farrell, and Brashear; O'Neil and Farrell; Sheckard and Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Smoot, Flood, W. Donovan. First base on balls—Off Dunham, 5; off Donovan, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Dunham, 2. Struck out—By Yerkes, 2; by Donovan, 4. Wild pitch—Dunham. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Power and Brown.

CHICAGO, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Hugh Jennings made his appearance with the Philadelphia baseball team to-day, but that did not prevent Chicago winning. Fraser was hit hard in the first inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	—9	12	3
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4	8	1

Batteries—Williams and Chance; Frasar and Dooin.

Boston Forfeited to Pittsburg.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Boston baseball team forfeited to Pittsburg to-day, after four and a fraction innings of play. The score then stood: Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 0. Rain, which had been threatening, came in a brisk shower after Wagner had struck out. Umpire Cantilon refused to call the game at Capt. Long's request. The Boston's adopted dilatory tactics, Eason holding the ball longer than the twenty seconds allowed by rule and Capt. Long refusing to handle balls batted to him. After two of the visitors had singled and one scored the crowd rushed on the field and began to climb into the grand stand. Cantilon thereupon forfeited the game to Pittsburg. In conversation after the game he declared that he was master of the field and proposed to exercise his authority at all times.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	35	10	.778	Philadelphia	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	26	22	.542	Cincinnati	20	27	.426
Chicago	24	21	.533	New York	19	26	.422
Boston	20	23	.465	St. Louis	19	28	.404

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Boston. (Two games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Eastern League Games.

The Jersey City baseball team continued its losing streak on the home grounds yesterday, being defeated by Providence in the first game of the series by a score of 9 to 4.

Bunching of hits in the first, sixth, and seventh innings and playing an errorless game in the field enabled the visitors to win. Wagner's fielding was a feature of the game. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hildeb'd, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Oaks, lf....	0	2	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	6	0	Mack, ss....	0	0	3	2	1
Sullivan, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0	Shindle, 3b..	0	1	2	2	1
Cassidy, lb.	0	1	16	1	0	Halligan, cf.	2	2	5	0	0
Foster, cf...	1	2	1	1	0	Carr, lb....	1	2	7	1	1
Friend, rf..	2	2	5	0	0	Woods, 2b..	1	0	2	6	1
Connors, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0	Shoch, rf...	0	3	2	0	0
Brown, c....	1	1	1	3	0	Butler, c....	0	0	6	1	0
Corridon, p.	0	2	1	3	0	Barnett, p..	0	0	0	2	0
Total....	9	13	27	19	0	Total....	4	10	27	14	4

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	—9
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Providence, 3. Two-base hits—Foster, Friend, Shoch. Three-base hits—Wagner, Halligan. Sacrifice hit—Carr. Stolen bases—Cassidy, Connors, 2; Brown, Corridon. Struck out—By Barnett, 2. Double plays—Woods, Mack, and Carr; Friend, Connors, and Brown. Hit by pitched ball—By Barnett, 1. First base on balls—Off Corridon, 3; off Barnett, 3. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—Two hours.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3	7	4
Worcester	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	—8	13	2

Batteries—Cross and Culver; McFall and Steelman.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	5	1	4	1	3	0	.	—14	14	3
Buffalo	0	5	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	—12	20	1

Batteries—Esper and Toft; Terry, Gray, Amole, and Shaw.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Washington, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 5.

New York State League Game.

At Troy—Utica, 1; Troy, 0; (six innings, rain.)

ROAD DRIVERS MOLLIFIED.

Meeting Held to Take Action on Alleged Slight by New Club—Adjourns Without Issue.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York held a special meeting last night for the purpose of taking action concerning the representations made at the last annual meeting by the syndicate owning the Empire City track when Messrs. Gerken, Butler, and Brady of the syndicate took occasion to invite the Road Drivers' Association to use the track any time they desired to for contests or trotting events, as well as the use of the club house.

Recently the eleven members of the syndicate formed the New York Driving Club, with the clubhouse at the Empire City track as its headquarters. Sixty members of the association were invited to join the new club, and as several of the road drivers thought that the invitation extended at the annual meeting included joining the new club, they were inclined to resent the failure in not making the invitation general. Beyond the discussion of the question, however, nothing was done, as the motion to adjourn was the only one carried.

Edgar Bronk, Vice President of the new club, said that the action of the Road Drivers' Association in calling a special meeting was uncalled for, inasmuch as the New York Driving Club was not organized nor thought of at the time of the annual meeting of the Road Drivers' Association, and that consequently the members of the association could not have been invited to join something which did not exist. He further said that if any one present wished to join the Driving Club all he had to do was to apply for membership, and that his application would be considered and passed upon. Charles C. Lloyd, the Treasurer, spoke in a similar strain. George Coleman said that the members of the association were laboring under a misapprehension, while W. C. Floyd-Jones referred to the whole matter as a "tempest in a teapot," and advocated harmony between the two associations for the interest of the sport. S. S. Toman said that if he cared to join he would be willing to make his application and take chances on his reputation for sportsmanship and other qualifications passing muster, and if they didn't he said he preferred to be a game sport, and say nothing. This sentiment was liberally applauded.

President Cockerill, who called the meeting, was of the opinion that the members of the club had been slighted and that the new club had intimated that those not invited to join the Empire City organization were not fit for the company of the members of the new club. George Coleman then said that the whole thing had been a mistake on the part of some of the members, and moved to adjourn.

N. Y. TENNIS MEET BEGINS.

Yale's Former Champion, Hackett, Defeats Grant of Columbia University in First Round of Singles.

Play began yesterday in the open championship tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club on the club's courts, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenue. The entry lists for all of the events are of larger proportions than usual, that for the singles comprising thirty-one competitors. Confronted by such a field the committee made special effort to run off the matches, and by evening, when the rain made further playing impossible, the first round was practically completed.

Interest centred about the contests of Harold H. Hackett, the former Yale champion, who was drawn against the Columbia University expert, Wylie C. Grant; the playing of the Texas champions, Semp Russ and C. J. Cresson, and the Henry W. Mollenhauer-Chester Rice competition. For genuine spirited playing the latter provided the best sport.

In his match with Hackett the Columbia expert, Grant, appeared unable to get the swing of his stroke. He kept sending the ball into the net and outside the court lines, really working his own downfall. Hackett accomplished his best work in volleying in the rallies, and repeatedly shot the ball through Grant's court for the point. Grant took only four games in the two sets. Play will be continued to-day in the singles, and the doubles will be started. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Frederick W. Heitkamp, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Dr. C. J. Smythe, New York Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4.

First Round—Fredsrick W. Heitkamp, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Raymond D. Little, West Side Tennis Club, by default; Samuel W. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Louis J. Grant, New York Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1; Henry W. Mollenbauer, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Chester Rice, New York Tennis Club, 10—8, 3—6, 6—3; Semp W. Russ, Texas, defeatsd Harry C. Warner, 6—4, 6—2; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated David Sands, New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Wylie C. Grant, Columbia University, 6—3, 6—1; Lorraine Wyeth, New York Tennis Club, defeated Walter Hazard, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—2; J. C. Kelly, West Side Tennis Club, defeated H. J. Dohrman, New York City, 6—2, 6—3; C. J. Cresson, Texas, defeated Frederick B. Alexander, Princeton University, by default; Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Cooper, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Calboun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, versus C. J. Cresson, Texas, 8—6, (unfinished.)

RIVAL COLLEGE OARSMEN.

Sixteen Crews at Poughkeepsie—More Trouble for Columbia—Light Work by Harvard and Yale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—The college crews assembled here for the boat races of Saturday were favored with good water for this evening's practice. There was a strong flood tide, and the river was as smooth as glass. All the crews were out, and there was seen the unprecedented sight of sixteen college crews representing the six competing colleges, rowing on the river at the same time.

The Pennsylvania crews were the first to appear. Coach Ward sent the 'Varsity eight over the four-mile course under the watch. He refused to give out the time, but said that it was not so good as the crew made last Saturday.

The hard luck that seems to pursue Columbia struck the freshmen eight to-day, when Hubbard, the bow oarsman, was stricken with appendicitis, and had to be taken to a private sanitarium. Williams, who was put in his place, is looked on as a very good man, but Hanlan says that Hubbard, who is very strong, will be missed. Townsend was placed at stroke in the 'Varsity eight, and his selection seems permanent. The Columbia crews worked out along the east shore, the coach paying particular attention to form and not pushing the men for speed.

The Cornell crews did no hard work. The 'Varsity rowed only three miles, and the freshmen four.

The Wisconsin crews went out shortly before 6 o'clock. They did no hard work, because Coach Odea believes they need to recuperate from their journey eastward. He says that each man lost an average of three pounds as a result of the trip, and he wants them to get the weight back.

The two Syracuse crews continued their work to-day. Paugman, the 'Varsity bow, was able to resume his seat.

The Georgetown 'Varsity rowed three hard miles down the river to improve its endurance, and paddled back to the boathouse.

Georgetown stock has risen considerably within the past two days, owing to the warning given by Coach Hanlan. The appearance of the men from Washington seems to bear out the impression that they are a strong lot, although their average weight, 165 pounds, is lighter than Cornell, Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin. Coach Dempsey fears that Hanlan's remark has raised the estimation of his crew higher than it deserves. Georgetown is handicapped in being unable to use its new shell. The boat was so badly damaged by the swells of a steamboat on the Potomac a few days ago that it had to be discarded, and the crew will use an old shell, which Dempsey says is three or four lengths slower than the new one.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16.—For the third time since its arrival at Red Top the Harvard crew covered the four-mile course this afternoon. The crew did not row hard, the time being 22:38. Brownell, stroke of the four-oar crew, temporarily took McGrew's place at stroke in the 'Varsity eight for the four miles.

The freshman eight, with Coach Blake as coxswain, covered a half-mile under the watch at slack water and a slight following wind. The time was about 2:47. Captain Tew was in the boat for the first time since the arrival of the freshman squad.

The Yale four-oar 'Varsity crew and the freshman eight covered the two-mile course this afternoon for time. Weather conditions and the tide were favorable, but the work of both crews was slow and unsatisfactory to the coaches. The freshmen eight covered the course in 11:10, the four-oar crew doing the same distance in 13:02 1-5.

New York Yacht Club Book.

Members of the New York Yacht Club received from Secretary Carmack yesterday, copies of the club book for 1902. The book contains 328 pages, illustrated with lithographs of the club pennants and the private signals of members, and contains the charter of the club, lists of present officers and standing committees, the enrollment of yachts in the club fleet, the membership roll, the constitution, by-laws, and racing rules, the table of time allowances, the club signal code, rules and regulations governing races for the America's Cup and the several New York Yacht Club's Challenge Cups, and the roster of officers and standing committees in past years.

At the time of printing the club squadron numbered 410 yachts, of which 76 were schooners, 14 auxiliary schooners, 128 sloops and yawls, 10 auxiliary sloops and yawls, 223 steam yachts, 3 naphtha yachts, and 16 launches. The active membership is 1,905. There are five flag members. These are women who own yachts. The senior member is Joseph Peabody of Boston, who was elected on July 14, 1846.

Rockaway Beat Bryn Mawr at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Rockaway won the semi-final polo match at Bala today in the series for the Morrell Challenge Cup, defeating the Bryn Mawr second team by the score of 15¾ goals to 9. The local players were conceded seven goals by handicap, but despite this advantage were outplayed in every period after the first. The match was played in a drizzling rain, but it did not prevent 3,000 spectators from remaining until the game was decided. The teams were:

Rockaway—D. F. Savage, 3; R. La Montagne, Jr., 5; P. F. Collier, 3; F. S. Conover, 5. Total, 16.

Bryn Mawr 2d—A. H. Wheeler, 2; H. W. Harrison, 2; R. E. Strawbridge, 3; Alex Brown, 2. Total, 9.

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
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THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 17.
Coney Island Handicap and 5 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St. E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side), Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
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at
THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE,
Broadway & 50th Street, New York,
TO-MORROW EVENING,
(WEDNESDAY) JUNE 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
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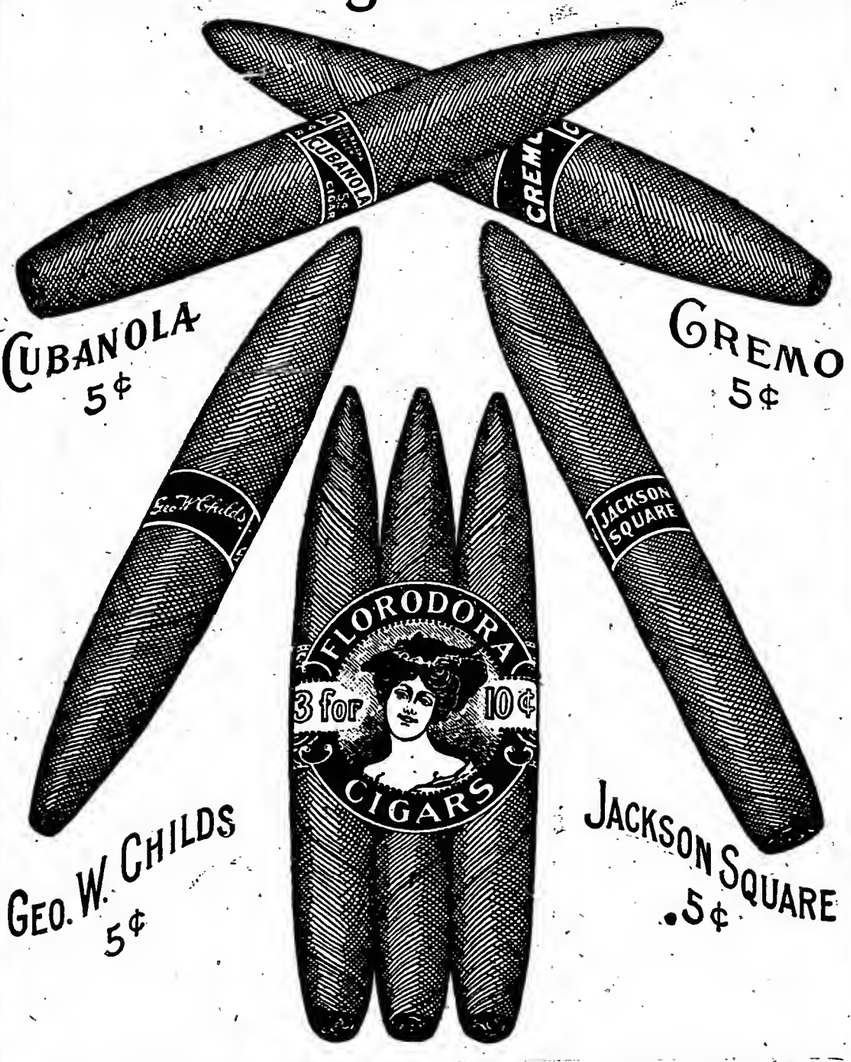
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WOODBURY'S FIRST REPORT

General Expenditures for 4 Months $9,048 Less than Last Year.

Street Cleaning Department Found in Lamentable Condition — Improvements in Many Directions.

The quarterly report of Commissioner of Street Cleaning John McGaw Woodbury to Mayor Low was made public yesterday. It possesses special interest as affording a comparison of the work done in cleaning the streets during the Tammany administration and the first four months of Mayor Low's administration.

Dr. Woodbury begins his report by calling attention to the lamentable condition in which he found the Street Cleaning Department upon his assuming authority. The department was 300 horses short of its complement, and most of the horses available had been overworked to such an extent that 150 of them were condemned and sold. It was necessary to hire 228 horses and 47 trucks.

Among the first things Dr. Woodbury did was to give assurance to the men in the department that no one could either make or break them, and to issue an order strictly prohibiting the giving of money as a fee by any enlisted man to his superior.

An arrangement was formed with the Long Island Railroad Company by which the street sweepings of the eastern side of the city have been delivered to them upon barges at the docks at the foot of East Sixtieth and East Twenty-ninth Streets. The daily delivery amounted to somewhere in the neighborhood of 7,000 sacks.

"With a view to reducing the enormous bulk of rubbish which is collected daily in the city," says the report, "there has been designed an incinerator for the reduction to an ash of the waste materials, consisting of fragments of wood, excelsior, condemned furniture, mattresses, bedding, and refuse paper that cannot be remanufactured. A contract for this incinerator has been let, and is in process of construction. The contract calls for construction in finished order within sixty days. It has been designed with great care, after inspection and study of the plants in use in Boston, Montreal, and San Francisco. It should give a decreased yardage of not less than an area of 50 per cent. of the amount of output of the material possible to be hauled to it, at the same time making the output of this dump clean ash, which becomes a commercial product."

Since Dr. Woodbury's incumbency the efforts of the department have been directed to the separation of ashes from garbage. On this point the report says: "If it be possible to separate these products so that the ash can be dumped upon the land fills and the barrels, boxes, crates, old mattresses, &c., reeking with filth, can be incinerated, we will be able to reduce the yardage of the output at least 50 per cent. and have as a residue a marketable commercial product. This we expect to accomplish. We are now facing the primary problem of primary separation of the garbage from the ash. This must be done by means of public education. If these facts are properly brought to the attention of the thinking classes of this town, it will be easy for the department to make such a separation. To those who cannot think, or who are too sordid to give consideration to the great necessities of life or to the feelings of others, it will be necessary to apply due process of law."

In the disposition of ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish, there have been removed from the dumps and deposited in lots 1,054,695 cubic yards at an expense of $238,685.35. The cost of removing street sweepings, ashes, rubbish, and garbage was $321,580.67.

The figures given in the report on the removal of snow and ice afford some interesting comparisons. In the year 1901 there were removed in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx 388,567.86 cubic yards of snow and ice at a cost of $104,182.41, and in the year 1902 there were removed in the same boroughs 1,260,152.7 cubic yards of snow and ice at a cost of $454,031.93. In the Borough of Brooklyn there was removed in the year 1901, 45,993.5 cubic yards of snow and ice at a cost of $19,672.60, and in the year 1902, 375,849 cubic yards at a cost of $182,006.71.

The following comparison of general expenditures for Manhattan and the Bronx is made between the first four months of 1901 and the first four months of 1902: For the first four months of 1901 the total expenditure under the heading of general working accounts was $1,325,869.24; for the same period of 1902 it was $1,316,821.12. The grand totals for the removal of snow and ice and the purchase of two new stock plants in Manhattan and the Bronx for the first four months of 1901 and 1902 were as follows: 1901, $1,493,384.65; 1902, $1,830,447.60.

In stating the difficulties under which his department has labored, Dr. Woodbury says in his report:

"Inviting attention to the fact that there are 412 miles of streets in the Borough of Manhattan; that the Rapid Transit Railroad has fourteen miles of open cut, and is hauling over the streets to the river 5,125 cubic yards of earth and rock per day from these open cuts, and has many thousands of tons of material stored in the side streets along these fourteen miles; that there are 2,305 buildings in course of construction in the Borough of Manhattan alone; that there are hauled daily to the river from these buildings 3,900 cubic yards of cellar dirt; that there are 5,000 feet of gas main being laid; that there are about 1,000 feet of water main being laid at present, and that there are fifteen gangs of laborers in the Water Department continually at work opening the streets for repairs; that telephone, gas, steam heating, and electric companies have many thousands of feet of surface torn up for the purpose of burying wires and repairing their plants, I would say that, while the surface of the city is in such a state of upheaval, the work of this department is rendered exceedingly difficult."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IRON MALT CHEMICAL COMPANY.—A judgment for $10,404 was entered yesterday against the Iron Malt Chemical Company in favor of George F. Van Slyck as receiver of the corporation J. F. Smith & Co., for money expended by J. F. Smith & Co. for the Iron Malt Chemical Company from Sept. 17, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1898.

WILLIAM LEWIN.—William Lewin, doing business as the Capitol Steam Laundry and also as the Harlem Towel Supply Company, at 513 to 517 West Twenty-first Street, made an assignment yesterday to Martin B. Cohn without preferences. Mr. Lewin has been in the towel supply business since 1889 and in December last bought the laundry business. He was said, for $5,000, giving notes in part payment. He was also reputed to own some real estate on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street valued at $15,000.

FOX & EPSTEIN.—Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed William L. Levy receiver of the assets of the firm of Fox & Epstein, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, formerly at 324 Church Street, in a suit brought by Solomon Epstein against his partner, Isaac Fox, for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The firm was formed on March 3, and the business was closed up on May 25. Each contributed $705 as capital and Mr. Epstein says he afterward put in $500 more money which he borrowed. Mr. Epstein declared that the stock, valued at $2,000, was sold to an auctioneer by Mr. Fox. Mr. Fox in reply said that both agreed to sell the stock for $560, but Mr. Epstein would not accept $180 as his share of the proceeds.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADAM KORNBLUM.—Adam Kornblum of 147 Delancey Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,157 to two creditors and no assets.

The number of petitions in bankruptcy filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court since the present law went into force on Aug. 1, 1898, reached 5,000 yesterday, which is the number given to the petition of Frederick M. Beakes.

EUGENE H. MASON.—Eugene H. Mason, dealer in office furniture at 19 Warren Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,018 and assets $1,627, consisting of stock $1,600, accounts $24, and cash in bank $3. Mr. Mason has been in business since 1885.

ALBERT MEYERSON.—Albert Meyerson, residing at 8 West One Hundred and Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $20,870 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Joseph & Meyerson, manufacturers of clothing, at 537 Broadway, which failed in September, 1892.

THE NEW YORK PURCHASING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the New York Purchasing Company of 10 West Twenty-second Street, show liabilities of $8,106 and nominal assets of $6,524, consisting of office furniture $844; accounts, $1,142; cash in bank, $38; a bond and mortgage on 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, $4,000; unpaid stock subscription, $500. The office furniture is in the hands of the Sheriff.

HAENDEL & LUBOMIRSKY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Haendel and Harris Lubomirsky, who composed the firm of Haendel & Lubomirsky, manufacturers of furs at 33 East Ninth Street, by the following creditors: Morris Kittenplan, $300 for fifty dressed wolves sold to the firm; Maurice Rosenstiel $25 for dyeing the fifty dressed wolves, and Max Verschleiser $320 for money loaned. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and on June 12 removed all their stock, which they recently purchased, and concealed it. They had been in business only a few weeks.

FREDERICK M. BEAKES.—Frederick M. Beakes, salesman at 669 Hudson Street, formerly a grocer at that address, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,941 and nominal assets $5,234. The assets consist of stock of groceries, $800; fixtures, $400; horse and wagons, $425; outstanding accounts from 150 customers, $2,659; utensils for bottling, $150; formulas and trade marks, $800. He went into the grocery business a year ago and had three branch stores, but gave them up about April 1. He then organized the F. A. Beakes Specialty Company to manufacture grocers' sundries, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. He has about eighty creditors, and his debts were nearly all incurred in January last.

Dissolution of Hummel, Kaufmann & Co

The firm of Hummel, Kaufmann & Co., importers of millinery ornaments and novelties, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The suit instituted in the Supreme Court by Bernard Kaufmann for a dissolution of partnership and the appointment of a receiver has been discontinued. Henry Hummel and August Ritsert, who were in the old firm, have formed a new partnership, and will conduct business at 623 Broadway under the firm name of Henry Hummel & Co.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAUMANN, Hugo—New York Telephone Company	$104
BROWN, Harold P.—Signa Iron Company, costs	113
BELMONT, Frank—J. Lichtenstein and another	429
BRIGGS, Henry A.—F. L. Slagenger	40
BURKE, Joseph L. and William Luth—A. Busse	75
COLLINS, Squire P.—E. C. Lunt	85
CAMPBELL, Horace J.—J. Rubino, costs	101
CHAPIN, Joseph L.—C. Borger	73
CLOPTON, Josephine—M. T. Riker	7,513
COONEY, Peter J., and William Robitzek—J. F. Stevens and another	467
DOLPHIN, August W. and Henry J.—Remington Automobile Motor Company	76
DONNELL, William A.—H. C. King and another	33
FOX, Dennis P., and Williard F. Inman—J. J. Warren & Co.	91
FLECK, Frederick F.—United Electric Light and Power Company	365
FABRE, Anthony—T. Bernstein	574
HALPERIN, Abraham—G. Marks and another	25
HOUGAURD, Annie, and Lorenz A. Jensen—B. H. S. Woodford	497
HILLIS, Robert—J. T. Wetkins and another	41
HAHN, Frank J.—Z. Josephson and another	212
HORWITZ, Hyman—M. Tolk	295
IRON MALT CHEMICAL COMPANY—G. F. Van Slyck, receiver	10,404
LIEBERMAN, Isaac, and Julius Hudson Valley Dairy Company	907
McGUIRE, James—E. C. Board, costs	101
MODEL MACHINE COMPANY—Petterson Gottfried & Hunter, Limited	248
MURPHY, John J., and John McAuliffe—People of the State of New York	500
MORAN, Michael and James H.—S. Baker	983
MISS, Octavia A., executrix—W. W. Astor	5,845
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. L. Lezinsky, costs	136
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Belher	319
MILLER, Jacob—F. H. Leggett and another	402
NENNA, Raffaele—American Brewing Company	126
NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY Railway Company—C. McCann, administrator	8,066
QUAST, Henry D.—N. Durham	163
ROSEN, Morris—L. Hefter	43
SECURITY CONDUIT COMPANY—R. H. McCutcheon, costs	23
SMITH, S. Douglas—E. McDonald	242
SCHOEN, Leo J.—H. Hollander	245
STARKWEATHER, Charles F.—Medical Society of the State of New York, costs	75
SCHMIDT, Alexander—T. Barrett	58
SAATE, Oscar F.—D. M. Kurtz, costs	161
SEGUINE, Ezra K.—J. E. Nichols and another	494
SMITH, James H.—J. H. Browning	286
THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT UNION—M. Strohlein	1,000
TWIN CITY POWER COMPANY—Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company	990
THAYER, Francis A.—W. C. Woodburn	154
TANTI, Michael and Christina—P. A. Chance	407
THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' Material Accident Association of America—J. Bolton	182
VOGEL, Leopold—C. Hehn, costs	40
WILSON, Charles W.—E. F. Wilson	59
WECHSLER, Sigmund—F. G. Rinn	449
WILSON, Eugene H.—J. Myers	1,230
ZASULY, Louis—N. Rosenbaum	147

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...2:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:04	Gov. Isl'd...5:32	H. Gate....7:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:22	Gov. Isl'd...5:53	H. Gate....7:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allisnca, Central and South America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	.....
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tentonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. *8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bellenden, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sir Richerd Grenville, St. Lucia	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

Bremen, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiego	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco, Argentina, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athoe, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	0:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenetown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Heklа, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	6:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands and Italy	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §7 and up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, cloee here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June §21 and up to June §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June §28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 16; Shanghai, May 19; Yokohama, May 27, and Honolulu, June 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, and were dispatched east June 13 at 6 P. M. Also that mails of the following dates: Hongkong, May 21; Shanghai, May 24, and Yokohema, May 31, reached Vencnver per steamer Anthenian, and were dispatched east June 4. Due in New York on Wednesday, June 18, and Thursday, June 19, respectively.

Postmester Van Cott announces that Australian mails which reached Vancouver per steamer Aorangi were dispatched east June 12, and are due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 17.

Bluecher, Hamburg, June 8.
Coronda, St. Lucia, June 10.
Finance, Colon, June 10.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 6.
Listleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, June 19.
Nueces, Galveston, June 11.
Tripoli, Hamburg, June 1.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

Arkadia, San Juan, June 13.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, June 7.
El Alba, New Orleans, June 13.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 11.
Phoenicia, Gibraltar, June 8.
Trave, Gibraltar, June 9.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

El Norte, New Orleans, June 14.
Hindoo, Hull, June 7.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, June 7.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Byron, Barbados, June 14.
Fuerst Bismerck, Hamburg, June 12.
La Savoie, Havre, June 14.
Mohican, Swansea, June 6.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 7.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Panama, Havre, June 7.
St. Paul, Southamp, June 14.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 14.

Arrived.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen, June 4, Christiania, 5th, and Christiansand, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Whitgift, (Br.,) Porrett, Philadelphia, June 14, in ballast to Norton & Son. Will load for Australia.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Ward, Leghorn, May 27, and Naples, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz, &c., June 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS Colorado, Brunswick, June 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp, June 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow, June 5, and Moville, 6th, with mdee. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M., 15th.

SS Richmond, Pege, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, June 13, with mdee. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, with mdss. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London, June 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Comus, Kempton, New Orleans, June 11, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Athalie, (Nor.,) Matsen, Tilt Cove, N. F., June 7, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Caps Haiti, &c., May 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Morris, Buenos Ayres, &c., March 26, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Ber at 11:40 A. M.

SS Ripley, (Br., new, 2,508 tons,) Hodge, Shields, May 31, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., June 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, June 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo, &c., June 7, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze; raining; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 16.—SS Grosser Knrfnerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Southempton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Carlhhee, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York for St. Kitt's, sld. from Bermuda yesterday.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 7:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Bristol, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Olivari, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Cape Spartel yesterday.

SS Imogen, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New York for Shanghai, passed Tarifa yesterday.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Croydon, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from Calcntta for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Kelley, from New York via Singapore for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Manila yesterday.

SS Morven, (Br.,) Capt. Norrle, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Poplar Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Fort Said yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Nymphala, (Br.,) Capt. Sntherland, from New York via Portland, Me., arr. in Scattery Roads, Limerick, to-day.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbados June 14.

SS Kennebec, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Glasgow June 14.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from Bristol for New York, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, from New York for Barrow, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thidemann, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, arr. at Naples June 14.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Santos June 13.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, for New York, sld. from Naples June 14.

SS Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. Govino, from Genoa for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) from Calcutta and Vizagapatam for Baltimore and New York, sld. from Suez to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

SUEZ, June 16.—The British steamer Goodwin, from Calcutta and Vizagapatam for Baltimore and New York, which grounded in the roads here on the 14th inst., as before reported, has been floated off. She was undamaged and proceeded on her voyage.

The Daily Express.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

(Saturday, May 17.)

OIL TEST WELLS PROVE BIG AREA.

KING-CROWTHER CORPORATION'S WORK OF DEVELOPMENT.

All Wells So Far Drilled in Live Oak and McMullen Counties Have Proven to be Good Producers. New Machinery.

Oakville, Tex., May 17.—The development of the oil lands of Live Oak, McMullen, and Atascosa counties is being watched with great interest by the citizens of Oakville and of all Live Oak county because of the extensive holdings of the King-Crowther Corporation which is engaged in the work in this county. The most active development is being prosecuted in the neighborhood of Campbellton, near which place is situated the new town of Crowther, founded by the King-Crowther Corporation and designated as the principal office of that corporation and its affiliated corporations, the San Antonio & Crowther Railroad and the King-Crowther Pipe Line Company, the two last named companies having been incorporated under the laws of Texas last week, one for the purpose of constructing a railroad from San Antonio to Crowther and the other for the purpose of building a pipe line from Crowther to the Gulf coast of Texas at either Rockport, Corpus Christi, or Aransas Pass, the Gulf terminus to be settled upon at an early day. The pipe line company will also build branch lines to San Antonio and other points which offer a profitable market for the ontput of the oil fields.

Its Vast Territory.

The King-Crowther Corporation holds leases on vast tracts of land situated in the three counties above stated, among its leases being the Whitsett, Yates, Brown, Jacobs, and other large pastures, comprising an aggregate of about 100,000 acres.

In addition to the vast bodies of land held under lease, the corporation has bought outright the Van Meter pasture in McMullen county, upon which oil was first discovered several years ago by Sam Crowther, who is vice president and general manager of the King-Crowther Corporation, and under whose personal direction and supervision the work of drilling and development is now being carried forward.

The operations of the corporation have up to this time been confined to McMullen and Atascosa counties, in which wells have been sunk at widely distant points, and oil has been found in all the wells thus far put down. The discovery of oil in the wells covering such a wide expanse of territory is taken as convincing evidence of the oil producing character of all the corporation's holdings, and hence the widespread interest of the residents and land owners of this section of the country in the operations of the concern.

Oil was recently discovered in a well sunk in the Top Orth pasture for the purpose of securing a water supply, and this discovery adds largely to the area of proved oil producing territory, and is attracting attention of other prospectors to this district.

Oil of Fine Quality.

There has not been a great deal of information given ont as to the character of the oil produced by the King-Crowther wells, but it is known that its quality is excellent, and the directors of the corporation who recently came from distant cities in the East to make a personal inspection of the product and the character and extent of the field were emphatic in their declarations of pleasure and satisfaction. The understanding among those here who have watched the work in progress and made investigations on their own account is that the promoters of the field anticipate when their improvements are complete and facilities for reaching markets are provided that the product of their field will exert a marked and satisfactory influence upon the markets of both lubricating and illuminating oils.

The nearest well of the King-Crowther people to this place is twenty-five miles distant, and as there is little travel from here in that direction, it is only at infrequent intervals that news of the work is brougbt to Oakville. Most of the travel from the wells and from the town of Crowther is to Karnes City or Falls City, where railroad facilities are obtained. The bulk of the corporation's freight and machinery is handled through Karnes City, from which point an enormous amount of material has been carried by teams to Crowther and the scene of drilling operations.

(Saturday, May 24.)

MANY WAGONS TO MOVE MATERIAL.

FIVE CARS RECEIVED BY KING-CROWTHER CORPORATION.

New Machinery, Equipment and Piping for the Further Development of the Oil Fields South of San Antonio.

Karnes City, Tex., May 23—(Special.)—Five carloads of machinery, piping, and well drilling and finishing equipment have arrived here for the King-Crowther Corporation, thus adding over 200,000 pounds of new machinery and equipment to the already extensive outfit of the $3,000,000 corporation which is engaged in developing the oil fields of McMullen, Atascosa, and Live Oak counties, with beadquarters at Crowther.

Sam Crowther, manager for the corporation, who has been at Beaumont for the last week selecting and closing negotiations for the purchase of a large portion of the new machinery which has just arrived, was also here yesterday to superintend and direct the loading of this enormous amount of material on wagons for its 40-mile jaunt across the country to Crowther, where a large force of men is waiting to put it in position to perform its part in the development of the vast field which is owned or controlled in this section by the King-Crowther Corporation.

Scores of Big Teams.

In addition to 12 big mule teams belonging to the corporation, Manager Crowther has employed a score of teams belonging to farmers and stockmen in this section to assist in hauling material from the railroad station at this place to Crowther. It is estimated that there will be 75 wagon loads of 3,000 pounds weight each, to be hauled a distance of 40 miles, and this will make things lively along the road from Karnes City to Crowther for the next two weeks.

Included in the consignment of material now being moved from here is a carload of piping from Pittsburg, Pa., to be utilized in well-boring operations, which will be conducted on a scale more extensive than ever from now on. New wells will be speedily sunk and apparatus for the pumping of some already drilled will be put in place, with a view to making a thorough test of the capacity of the wells. There is also a complete rotary outfit, which will be utilized in the further work of development, and the promoters of this new field say that they will be prepared in a few weeks to show results which will have an important bearing on the oil markets of the country, both for lubricating and illuminating oils.

Survey for the Road.

Mr. Crowther stated that the surveying corps of the San Antonio & Crowther Railroad, headed by Mr. A. C. Pancoast, formerly city engineer of the city of San Antonio, and an experienced and practical civil engineer, would be in the field by Saturday morning, engaged in making the preliminary survey for the projected road, and would have this preliminary work completed within six weeks, and by early fall the company proposed to have rails laid and trains in operation.

Another project in which the King-Crowther Corporation is taking an active part is the promotion and construction of a pipe line from the oil fields to the Gulf coast by the King-Crowther Pipe Line Company, which was chartered at Austin a week ago. This line, Manager Crowther said, would be constructed as quickly as material could be secured from the mills, and it was expected to have it in operation by fall. Meanwhile, under authority given by the board of directors at a meeting held in San Antonio on May 10, he was preparing to build tanks to provide storage for the output of the oil wells until the pipe line shall be completed, and provide a means for its economical and profitable transportation to market and shipping points.

Manager Crowther, after seeing the work of transportation of the new equipment under way, left yesterday for San Antonio to confer with Judge O. E. Lewis, the vice president of the King-Crowther Corporation, and also first vice president of the San Antonio & Crowther Railroad Company. He will return here Monday and proceed from here to Crowther, to push the operations in the field.

(Sunday, June 1.)

NEW COMPANIES IN OIL FIELD.

KING-CROWTHER CORPORATION LEASES SMALL TRACTS.

Opens Portion of Its Vast Holding to Other Companies, which Will Aid Development. Judge Lewis at Crowther.

Karnes City, Tex., May 31—(Special.)—The King-Crowther Corporation has set apart 1,000 acres of its holdings at the town of Crowther for a townsite and for railroad terminals. This action insures the speedy building of the proposed San Antonio & Crowther Railroad from San Antonio, and will aid in the more rapid and profitable development of the oil fields in McMullen, Atascosa, and Karnes counties.

The surveying and plotting of the new townsite will be commenced as soon as surveyors can reach the ground.

The corporation has recently closed a lease contract whereby 500 acres of land in this field are transferred to the Big Four Oil Co. of Beaumont, Tex., which will inaugurate the work of development in a short while.

Still More Leases.

The corporation has also closed contract for the lease of an additional 500 acres to another company, the name of which The Express correspondent could not learn today. The King-Crowther Corporation owns and controls over 120,000 acres in this field.

Sam Crowther, manager for the corporation, who had been in San Antonio for several days looking after additional engines and machinery, came out Wednesday afternoon to superintend the loading of some of the recently arrived machinery on wagons to be taken to Crowther, where the corporation's work is being conducted on a larger scale than has heretofore been undertaken in any field in the state by a single company. In addition to the three cars of machinery which arrived here Monday from Beaumont, several cars of piping and other equipment have arrived from Pittsburg and other points, and there is work enough to keep a large number of teams busy for several weeks.

Loading the Machinery.

Manager Crowther directed the loading of a quantity of machinery which is required for immediate use, and Thursday morning he was joined by Judge O. E. Lewis, vice president of the King-Crowther Corporation, who came down from San Antonio, and the two proceeded by private conveyance to Crowther, where Judge Lewis will remain until Wednesday next, going over the ground and looking after the details of the vast work that is in progress. Judge Lewis is also vice president of the San Antonio & Crowther Railroad Company, and one of the purposes of his present visit to the field is to select the ground for terminals, switches, depot, etc. He expects the surveyors, who are now engaged in running the preliminary survey, to reach Crowther in about five weeks, and they will at once return to San Antonio and begin the



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Dr. Deimel Underwear,

made of specially woven linen-mesh (a fabric resembling fine fish net), allows a free circulation of air around the body, keeps the skin dry and gives comfort during warm weather.

Booklet about it or the garments at

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James McCutcheon & Co.

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CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.

B&K TRADE MARK

———!!!

Too warm to say much or to wear much.

Gossamer garments from Alpaca Coats at $1, to Nun's Cloth at $5.

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Gauze Underwear; and the coolest store in the city.

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Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturday till 10 p. m.



The value of Concord Grapes is well-known but everyone cannot eat Grapes because of the pulp and seeds, and fresh Grapes can only be obtained a short time in the year.

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The sick and convalescent need Welch's Grape Juice. The delicate acid satisfies. It supplies easily digested nutriment.

Sold by druggists and grocers. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

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MALTA-VITA ENTHUSIASM

Every one who has eaten Malta-Vita is enthusiastic, for it tastes good and contributes so much to the well-being of those who use it that enthusiasm is bound to follow. No prepared food has ever been so numerously imitated as Malta-Vita. No prepared food has ever met with so popular a reception. This is due to the fact that Malta-Vita is the first successful attempt to combine the diastase of barley with the whole of the wheat. The process and product are protected by letters patent and every infringer is subject to litigation; not only the manufacturer of the infringement but the dealer as well.

RELIEF OF CONSUMPTIVES

Movement Started by the Charity Organization Society.

Committee to Send Out Information for Prevention of Tuberculosis—Experts and Volunteer Workers to Aid.

With the object of disseminating knowledge about tuberculosis and aiding in the relief of consumptives in New York, the Charity Organization Society has formed a committee of representative physicians and others. Besides investigating the social aspects of the disease, the committee will promulgate the doctrine that tuberculosis is communicable, preventable, and curable. Methods of prevention are to be outlined. Movements for improved hospital and dispensary facilities are to be aided, and measures tending to prevent the development of scrotulous and other forms of tuberculous diseases are to be encouraged.

Among those on the committee are:

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, of the Health Department,	Ex-District Attorney E. A. Philbin,
Dr. Joseph D. Bryant,	Mrs. James E. Newcomb,
Dr. E. G. Janeway, Health Commissioner	Mrs. Frederic S. Lee,
Lederle, Charities Commissioner	Miss Ella M. Clark,
Folks,	Miss Lillian D. Wald,
	Robert W. De Forest,
	Otto T. Barnard.

The success of the Charity Organization Society's Tenement House Committee has suggested that the methods of work by the new committee be similar to those which were employed for tenement reform. The volunteer workers and the expert agents and visitors of the society will contribute to the objects which it is desired to accomplish.

As the result of its deliberations the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis in an authorized statement says:

"The first task will be an exhaustive investigation of some of the social aspects of tuberculosis. Little attempt has been made to establish the relation between infected living apartments and the victims of the disease, or to indicate the possibility of recovery or improvement, resulting from improved diet and improved light and air when patients are treated in their own homes, nor has there been any systematic effort to ascertain how far the infection can be prevented by instruction in the nature of the disease and in the precautions which should be taken to prevent its spread. The committee will undertake to carry on educational work on a large scale at the same time that its investigations are in progress.

"In co-operation with the relief agencies, it is hoped that much additional information may be obtained concerning the desirability of making an entire change in the physical environment of those who are suffering from the disease, even when it involves considerable financial outlay. The financial burden imposed by the existence of 20,000 consumptives in New York City alone is enormous. The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that this movement is not in any sense one against consumptives, or one that will be permitted in any way to increase the already great hardships of their lot.

"In some quarters there is a tendency to exaggerate the danger of casual contact with tuberculosis patients. It is believed that there is no occasion for any panic or public apprehension from the existence in a community of consumptive patients, provided a reasonable degree of prudence is exercised. A systematic attempt to spread accurate information concerning what is definitely known about the disease will be of benefit to individual consumptives, and will eventually, it is hoped, contribute to the lessening of the present high death rate from the disease."

RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT MARRIED IN LONDON.

He Weds the Comtesse de Warranaer—Ambassador Choate Present at the Ceremony.

LONDON, June 16.—Rutherford Stuyvesant of New York, a brother of Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy here, was married to-day to the Comtesse de Warranaer. The ceremony took place at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street. United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Henry White and Mrs. White, John R. Carter (Second Secretary of the United States Embassy) and Mrs. Carter, and William C. Eustis (ex-Third Secretary of the Embassy) and Mrs. Eustis were present, besides several of the bride's relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant will return to the United States after a trip to the Continent. The bride is the widow of a Dutch Count.

Mr. Stuyvesant's name originally was Rutherford, but a condition of the will of a relative, who died childless, required that he take the name of Stuyvesant in order to inherit. He therefore reversed his names, and, instead of Stuyvesant Rutherford, became Rutherford Stuyvesant. His younger brother, Winthrop Rutherford, married Miss Morton last Easter.

Mr. Stuyvesant is a nephew of Mrs. Octavius O. White of Madison Avenue, his mother and Mrs. White both having been Chaniers, and he is therefore a cousin of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant will make their headquarters on this side of the water, at Tranquility Farms, N. J. Mr. Stuyvesant's first wife was Miss Mary Pierrepont of the old Pierrepont family of Brooklyn, who died many years ago.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The middle of June brings with it definite plans for the Summer. Society has already scattered, and it is to be found at seaside, mountain, and the country resorts. The suburban amusements are arranged so as to "come to a boil," as a housewife would say, about Saturday, and to simmer down for the rest of the week. The many parties returned yesterday from the different country houses and clubs in the vicinity. The principal events of the week will be suburban weddings. That of the Rev. Mr. Brinley and Miss Miller, the daughter of George McCullough Miller, will take place to-day at Morristown. The Rev. James McDonald Martin and Miss Hattie Belle Matthews will be married at East Orange.

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As stated in another column, the wedding of Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and the Countess de Warranaer was celebrated yesterday in London. The engagement of Mr. Stuyvesant and the Countess was announced in THE TIMES of Sunday, May 25.

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At Peekskill this week there is the annual retreat of the associate sisters of the order of St. Mary, the largest and most advanced Anglican order in this country. The members, many of them well known in New York, reached Peekskill yesterday; the retreat covers three days. For these three days they will observe absolute silence. The Rev. William Walter Webb is conducting the retreat. Among those at the convent are Mrs. Edward Delafield, Miss Rosalie Schermerhorn, Miss Mary Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Arnold, Mrs. S. W. Briscoe, Miss Sylvia Davis, Miss Ludia Day, Mrs. B. de Peyster, Miss Virginia Hartshorn, Miss Kate Hare, and Miss Mary Hecksher of Philadelphia.

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The wedding of J. Campbell Maben, Jr., and Miss Anne P. Carter will take place at Carter's, near Dalton, Whitfield County, Ga., on Monday, June 30. Mr. Maben is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Maben (Miss Virginia Merchant) of 25 Washington Square. Spencer M. Maben will be his brother's best man and the Misses Eliza Carter and Ellen Hillyer will attend Miss Carter. Mr. Maben and his bride will live at Birmingham, Ala.

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The attendants of Miss Mary Henderson and Irving McKesson at their wedding on Wednesday, June 25, will be as follows: The bridesmaids will be the Misses Lulu Lefferts, M. de T. Ogden Jones, Gertrude Herrick, and Virginia Corning of New York; Miss Cornelia F. Bedell of Nyack, and Miss Mildred Lucas of Philadelphia. Donald McKesson will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Clark G. Voorhees, William E. Kirkland, Alfred B. Wade, Harry E. Hoy, M. McK. Kirkland, and Samuel Jones Henderson. Miss Henderson, who is the daugther of Mrs. Robert Jones Henderson of Nyack, will be given away by her brother, Arthur Henderson, and the ceremony will be performed in Grace Church, Nyack, by the Rev. Bishop Coleman of Delaware. About July 1 Mr. McKesson and his bride will sail for Europe and will spend some weeks traveling abroad.

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To-day at Morristown, N. J., Miss Elizabeth MacCulloch Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George MacCulloch Miller, will marry the Rev. Godfrey Malbone Brinley of Groton, Mass. A special train will convey the New York guests to and from Morristown. Miss Edith MacCulloch Miller will be her sister's attendant. The ceremony, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, will be followed by a reception at the Knoll, the country residence of the Millers.

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Among those booked to sail on the Auguste Victoria to-day are Henri G. Barbey, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. John Wanamaker, Rodman Wanamaker, the Misses Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walter Pease, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Chandler, and Mrs. J. Blair Scribner. On the Patricia are booked Hayward Cutting, Mrs. David M. Turnure, Miss Turnure, and Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice.

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On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are booked Kenneth Scott and Reginald White. On the Philadelphia are booked Ogden Mills Reid, the son of Whitelaw Reid; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Preston, E. S. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Reeve, Colgate Hoyt, and Mrs. Leon Marie. The Teutonic, as a special coronation boat, also leaves with a full passenger list.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived this evening and will be guests for several days of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, at the latter's residence, on Bellevue Avenue, which was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt to Mrs. Van Alen.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, who are to occupy Rough Point this Summer, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, also arrived to-night.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, have arrived at the Muenchinger King cottage, having abandoned, for the present at least, their trip to Europe.

Mrs. William Jay is the guest of Mrs. C. Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray is ill at her residence, on Kay Street, being confined to her bed by a serious attack of peritonitis.

Miss Edith Cushing, daughter of the late Thomas F. Cushing, arrived to-day at her villa, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Fred Pearson has arrived at her cottage, on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has arrived at the Arnold cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. Henry Clews has joined her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, at the Clews villa, near Bailey's Beach.

Mrs. George C. Mason of Philadelphia arrived to-night at her cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. S. G. Arnold and Miss Frances Arnold have arrived at their cottage, Lazy Lawn, on the East River.

R. S. Carson and family of Philadelphia have arrived at the Ingersoll cottage, Reef Point, for the season.

James B. Stokes has arrived for the Summer.

Craig Biddle of Philadelphia is occupying one of the Cliff cottages for the season.

William H. Sands, Mrs. J. S. Thompson, Edwin S. Cramp, Mrs. Burke Roche, James B. Stokes, Stuyvesant Leroy, Otway Byrd, W. D. Hatch, Jr., and Albert S. Gray are registered at the Casino.

Thatcher M. Adams of New York, who is one of the pioneer Summer residents of Newport, has arrived at West Island for a season of bass fishing, in which he annually engages.

Mrs. A. M. Wetherell and family of Washington have arrived at their cottage, at Jamestown.

The steam yachts Amoreuz, Thietus, and Clara, and the schooner yacht Rusalka arrived to-day. The steam yacht Narada has gone to New York and will take Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and a number of friends to Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected at Beaulieu the last part of the week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are at their cottage, on Halidon Hill, for a few days.

MAY BE FOR PAYNE WHITNEY.

Report as to Mineola Property in A. H. Paget's Name.

According to a record filed at Mineola, L. I., a piece of property consisting of about 300 acres, between Roslyn and Manhasset, has just been purchased in the name of Aimeric Hugh Paget, the son-in-law of William C. Whitney. The purchase price was $275,000. Part of the property bought in is the John Smith farm. It consists of 100 acres, and is located on high ground commanding a fine view.

It was rumored that Mr. Whitney had intended to present this property to his second son, Payne Whitney, who married Miss Hay, and that the latter would build a residence thereon. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are abroad. As a marriage gift Payne Whitney was presented by his uncle, Oliver H. Payne, with a handsome town residence.

Kelsey—Sanford.

Horatio George Kelsey, forty-two years old, a manufacturer of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Bertha Eliza Sanford, twenty-eight years old, of Asbury Park, N. J., were married in Jersey City yesterday by Justice Lehane. The bridegroom is the Treasurer and Manager of the American Buckle Company of West Haven, son of the late Israel Kelsey, the promoter of the Winchester Avenue Railroad Company of West Haven. He married Miss Dora Beebe of New Haven, from whom has was divorced.

SCHOOLROOMS AS PLAYHOUSES

Mayor Low Suggests that the Experiment Be Tried.

Mayor Low has taken notice of the crusade started by Mrs. Walter L. Hawley, a School Inspector, to have the common schools open on days during the Summer, when not used as classrooms, so that the residents of the district could use them for playgrounds and gymnasiums. He has sent a letter to President Burlingham of the board, saying in part:

I shall be glad to have the Board of Education report to me at an early date, if it can, a plan whereby the school houses that are not used in the Summer, nor on Saturdays or Sundays, may be made of service to the community about them at those times.

All through the most crowded sections of the city there are costly public buildings, many of them provided with play grounds or gymnasiums, which are closed for a part of every week and for a portion of every year, while all about them are children who have to play in the streets for the lack of play grounds. Such buildings might also, perhaps, properly be used, under suitable regulations, as gathering places for the neighborhood clubs, guilds, debating societies, and the like.

I think that an experiment may well be made during the coming Summer on a scale sufficiently large to furnish the necessary experience to determine whether such a movement is practicable and worth while.

LOADED ELEVATOR FALLS

Fifteen Injured in Six-Story Plunge on Broome Street.

Wild Excitement in the Neighborhood of Max Brothers' Clothing Factory—Two Sent to Hospital.

An elevator, carrying a load of fifteen men and women, fell from the sixth floor of the building at 418 Broome Street at noon yesterday. Two persons were seriously hurt and all were more or less injured.

Max Brothers, the clothiers, occupy the sixth floor and engage a considerable number of operators. The regular elevator runner had gone to luncheon and his place was taken by a young man named Stephen McLaughlin during the luncheon hour.

According to his story, the men and women crowded on the elevator, and while he was trying to get some of them to wait for the next trip the car began slowly to descend. McLaughlin grabbed the guide rope and tried to stop it. It went by the fifth floor, gaining speed with every second, and, until it reached the fourth floor, the passengers did not realize that the car was falling.

The women and men all began to shriek, "The car is falling!" and they crowded on one another for safety, crying for help.

Their crowding to one side caused the elevator to lurch to that side, and it came down tearing big scratches in the walls. The cries of those caged inside the car attracted crowds of people from Broadway and the street in front soon held an enormous gathering.

The car landed with a crash in the bottom of the pit. The occupants were piled in a heap on top of each other. No one seemed to know what was the matter, and shouts of fire were heard.

The iron framework of the car was torn and this injured and cut many of the persons inside. When several policemen from the Mulberry Stret Station arrived, the tangled lot of human beings were groaning and shrieking. They were taken out by the policemen and the two found to be seriously hurt were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. They were: Louis Parker, twenty-one years old, and Rosie Locat, eleven years old. Parker sustained bruises about the body and a fracture of the ankle, and the Sylvester girl was also badly bruised and suffered from shock.

The accident is supposed to have been caused in the engine room, but this could not be proved. It is also said that the track had no safety blocks.

Steamer General Slocum Floated.

The steamboat General Slocum of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company's fleet, which grounded off a bar about a mile and a half off Rockaway Park Sunday night, was floated yesterday afternoon. As soon as she had been pulled into deep water four tugs made fast to the boat and towed her to the city.

Justice Hall Takes His Seat.

Justice Ernest Hall, who was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Miles Beach, sat on the Supreme Court bench for the first time when he presided in Special Term, Part IV., yesterday. He used a silver-mounted gavel that had been presented to him by a friend.

IN THE SHOPS.

Bent-wood furniture has taken to itself a deal of style within the last few years, and it is more elegant in design and effect. Umbrella stands are among the pieces to be found. The back of each has a plain design, hooks in short pieces for the umbrellas coming out at the side.

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Big bent-wood rockers have adjustable pieces, caned like the seat, that can be extended out in front for the support of the feet. They have something the effect of the steamer chair.

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Among the best of the odd stick seats are those made in the bent wood. There is the long, strong stick, with the curved head, and two other sticks which can be moved out to form, with the longer a stick, a tripod, upon which rests the round caned seat of bent wood, which can be turned up out of the way when not in use.

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As well as regular umbrella stands there are the large "costumers," as they are called by the trade, or hat trees as they are known. The only trouble with the word "costumer" is that speaking in haste, one might call the hat tree a dressmaker, which would be shocking.

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One of the prettiest of simple stocks is in white crêpe de chine and a fine embroidery. It is slightly different and much more attractive than other stocks. It is pointed in front and the lower part is formed of folds of the crêpe de chine, each with a row of feather stitching joined with fagoting. Above the three folds is a single band, an inch or more wide, of fine embroidery, and above that is a single fold of the crêpe de chine with the insertion set in.

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Here is a simple and smart linen frock. The skirt is plain, without a sign of a flounce or trimming around the lower edge. Buttons run down the front, and there is a single patch pocket of the material on the right side. The front of the skirt is laid over in two folds, facing each other in the centre and just meeting, down the full length of the front, having the effect of buttoning, the buttons being of white silk or linen, round, and not quite the size of an ordinary marble. There are two rows of these, buttoning in on either side, the loops connecting them being beneath the fold. The patch pocket has one of the buttons in the centre. The front of the waist opens, after the style of the skirt, and is buttoned in the same way. The sleeves are gathered into simple cuffs and fastened with several small pearl buttons.

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Charming is a gown of dark blue linen trimmed with pipings of white, and with cream-colored tucks and embroidered batiste. The skirt is simple, simulating a double or triple skirt, with two of the lower edges finished in points piped with white. There is a guimpe effect, the bodice pointing up over the guimpe. The points are edged with the white, and a line of white edges the opening of the front. The sleeves finish in a bell point, and are edged with the white. The guimpe and its stock of fine embroidery and tucking in cream batiste. There are under sleeves, full and gathered into bands of the batiste, which fasten closely around the wrists.

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Here is another attractive linen gown. It is of a very pale linen shade, hardly off the white, and is trimmed with pink, broad bands of it that have good-sized dots of white. There is a band down the front of the waist; the stock and belt are formed of it; there are bands down the shoulder seams, and the cuffs are also bands of the dotted pink. There is a graduated, plaited flounce around the skirt, headed with the pink. Another band of it finishes the lower edge.

Here is a rather odd gown of tucked lawn and deep cream lace. The tucks are rather close together, and they run across the gown, which is made in panels. The panels and the tucks are outlined by insertions of the cream lace set in at the seams. There is more of the lace outlining the lower edges of the panels which finish in points. Below the panels there are rather narrow flounces, edged with lace to match the insertion. The yoke of the skirt is a solid mass of the lace insertion arranged in points. The lower part of the waist is also of the lace, the points running up, and the upper part has a yoke of the lace with points running down.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.



Gayly Ready for Another Enormous Day.

Glad Vacation Times are here. The Fourth of July isn't such a far cry. Everybody is thinking more or less of trips away, whether for a day or longer, and the Special Vacation Sales which began at the Big Store yesterday are of the utmost consequence.

Tuesday has become so famously busy at the Siegel Cooper Store that for to-day we offer a particularly excellent list of very special attractions:

Printed Lawns.
Beautiful new designs in printed Lawns; every imaginable color combination to select from; exceptional value for to-day at, per yard, 6
(Main Floor, Front.)

Porch Screens.
BAMBOO VERANDA SCREENS, of the best quality, bark finish, in all the popular sizes, at, per square foot, 1¼
(Third Floor.)

Kimonos.
KIMONOS, fine batiste, "Dolly Varden" patterns, white lawn, border trimming; special, 1.39
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Slip Covers.
FIVE-PIECE SLIP COVERS, extra heavy quality Belgian striped damask, bound with shrunk binding; workmanship guaranteed; allowing 20 yards of material, 6.75
(Third Floor.)

Petticoats.
PETTICOATS, muslin, umbrella flounce of tucked lawn; 2 rows of Point de Paris lace insertion and ruffle; extra dust ruffle, 98
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Window Shades.
Good quality Holland, with side hems; guaranteed rollers; shade for ordinary size windows hung complete, each, 49
(Third Floor.)

Infants' Wear.
BABIES' CAPS, all-over embroidery lawn, top and full ruches, all sizes, 59
CHILDREN'S CLOTH BOX COATS, extra linen collars, sizes 2 to 5 years, each, 2.75
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Tents.
White 8-oz. duck WALL TENTS; weather proof; each tent complete, with pegs, poles, ropes, etc.; size 7x7, $4.75; 7x9, $5.75; 9x9, $6.50; 10x12, 7.75
(Second Floor, Rear.)

Shoes and Oxfords.
WOMEN'S TAN OXFORDS, several styles, all sizes, $1.50 and $2.00 grades, 98
BOYS' AND GIRLS' LINEN SHOES AND OXFORDS, solid leather soles, 98
CHILDREN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES AND OXFORDS; all sizes up to 11; $2.00 grades, 98
(Main Floor, Rear.)

Golf Clubs.
ELDON GOLF CLUBS, iron clubs, all styles, sell under their own name at $2.00; here at 95
(Second Floor, Rear.)

Summer Fiction.
A JUNE ROMANCE, by Norman Gale, bound in cloth, regular price, 75c.; our price, 25
A LITTLE LEGACY AND OTHER STORIES, by Mrs. L. B. Walford, bound in cloth, regular price, 75c.; our price, 25
(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Table Glassware.
WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, very handsomely engraved, new design; per dozen, 45
TABLE SET; Butter Dish, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder and Cream Pitcher, finest crystal glass; special, 20
JELLY TUMBLERS, tight fitted tin tops, full size; special, per dozen, 19
(Basement.)

Writing Paper.
VELLUM FINISH PAPER, 48 sheets and 48 envelopes, in cabinet, 18
SHAMROCK BOND, fine quality, one-pound packages, 5
WHITING'S PAPER, best quality, 100 sheets, 100 envelopes, in cabinet, 30
(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Bathing Suits.
FOR WOMEN.
BATHING SUITS, superior quality brilliantine, large sailor collar, trimmed with white braid, 3.75
BATHING SHOES, white and black canvas, sizes 4 to 8, 25
(Second Floor, Centre.)
FOR MEN.
MEN'S SILK STRIPE WORSTED TWO-PIECE SUITS, priced elsewhere at $10.00, 7.50
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Window Screens.

WINDOW SCREENS, of hardwood, oil finish, fancy brass clips, adjustable:

Height.	Width.	Extended.	Price.
24	24	37	22
28	24	37	25
30	24	37	28
30	28	45	42
36	24	37	38
36	28	45	52

SPRING-SIDE, HARDWOOD ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS, in the following sizes:

Height.	Width.	Extended.	Price.
28	33	38	30
28	29	34	26
24	29	34	22

SOFT WOOD, ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS, in the following sizes:

Height.	Width.	Extended.	Price.
16	22	32	15
30	24	37	25

(Basement.)

Dress Goods.
Choice of any of the following fashionable Dress Fabrics at the very low price, per yard, of 49
MISTRALS, (48 inches wide),
WOOL GRANITES,
FIGURED ARMURES,
SILK AND WOOL CREPE DE CHINES, SELF STRIPED MISTRALS ($1.25 kind),
BLUE AND BLACK CHEVIOTS,
FRENCH VIGOUREUX, etc., etc.
(Main Floor, Front.)



Men's Summer Suits at $8.50

Values Such as These Attract Great Attention.

And naturally. The man of to-day is thoughtful. He buys his clothing understandingly. He goes to the store in which he has confidence. He goes where he feels certain he will get precisely what he wants.

And that is where the forcefulness of this Store and Sale exerts itself conspicuously. This Sale of Men's Summer Suits at $8.50 began last Saturday, and when the Store closed it brought to a termination a day of intense busyness in the Men's Clothing Sections. Seven divisions were filled with Men's Summer Suits at $8.50. Each was invaded by swarms of men in search of stylish summer apparel. Yesterday was also one of unprecedented activity.

This morning these seven sections are as fresh and complete in assortment as though the Sale were just beginning. Higher priced lines were drawn upon with great liberality to quickly replenish the lots that sold down. Thus it will be seen that the values are better than ever.

We are not quoting values. It isn't necessary. Every Suit is a wonderfully convincing argument in its own behalf.

ALL FABRICS,
ALL STYES,
ALL SIZES.

8.50

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

DO THEY WISH THIS ISSUE?

There is just one difference between the Cuban bill proposed by the Democrats and the beet-sugar men and the bill insisted on by the Republican leaders in the Senate.

The former abolishes the differential tariff tax now levied chiefly for the benefit of the Sugar Trust; the latter does not. No one supposes that the beet-sugar men have pressed this measure in good faith. They are probably bent solely on defeating decent treatment of Cuba. By the plan they have concocted they hope to put the Administration "in a hole." If the Republican leaders are foolish enough to insist on protecting the Sugar Trust at all hazards, they will sink deep and stay long in the "hole."

The course of the Democrats is wise and practical and above board. There is no possible reason why they should stand by the Sugar Trust. The only hold that demoralizing corporation ever had on the Democratic Party was secured through the debauching of a little group of Democratic Senators, whose conduct was a disgrace, and was resented by every honest Democrat in the land. The opportunity has now come for retrieving that disgrace in part. It has eagerly been seized by the Democratic leaders in the House. It is presented to the leaders in the Senate, and they appear as eager to seize it. It rests with the Republicans to say whether the issue shall be made up in this simple, definite, impressive fashion.

Of course, it is understood that the Sugar Trust is not the only one that has a mortgage on the support of the Republican Party machine. If that trust is to be disregarded in this Cuban matter, it will be very hard to protect others which have a like claim on the party. But the time is sure to come when the party will have to decide whether it can afford to stand by all the trusts. The President sees this. He has made some rather tentative efforts at getting into a position of safety, that is, of reason and fairness, with reference to the trusts. These will not count for much if his party in Congress elects to make the issue now offered on the Cuban question. That issue is justice to Cuba, with great advantage to the United States on the one hand, and on the other the maintenance of an outrageous favor for the Sugar Trust, the worst and most corrupting of the lot. It will prove an ugly issue to face in the near future, and it will not be less ugly with the passage of time.

CAPT. O'REILLY'S OBJECT LESSON.

Capt. O'REILLY, in the Oak Street Precinct, has gently tapped the end of the bothersome and elusive excise egg, stood it up firmly, and solved the problem with which the entire new police administration has been rather futilely struggling for the past five months. It looks easy, now that it has been done. The Captain says that it is easy, one of the easiest things he has to deal with. All that the Captain did was to tell his men to enforce the excise law in the same manner that they would enforce any other law, and he would stand by them. He says that they did not need any special instructions. They knew their duty. All there was novel in the situation was that they also knew that they could not take bribes for neglecting their duty and that their Captain would not take bribes for permitting or causing them to neglect their duty.

It is evident that Capt. O'REILLY simply carried out in detail and faithfully the exact policy which Col. PARTRIDGE announced in his decision in the Foody case. He vindicated that policy by showing that it is as practicable as it is fair and honest. It remains to be said, however, that the policy was not applied on Sunday, or on the preceding Sunday, following its announcement, in any marked degree in precincts other than that of Capt. O'REILLY. It is not to be supposed that there are in other precincts any more difficulties to contend with than there are in his. The difference is in the Captains and in the fact that they cannot or do not give their men the assurance that they will stand by them if they carry out the policy of the Commissioner. If there is any other reason, we are not aware of it. If this is the true explanation of the situation, then it is clearly the next duty of the Commissioner to prosecute the disciplining of his Captains as vigorously and as rapidly as possible. The way should be plain enough now. He has in Capt. O'REILLY and in his precinct a standard that he can enforce. Officers cannot be let off on the plea that they cannot do what another Captain in one of the toughest precincts of the city actually has done.

We now have a perfectly clear and definite policy from the Commissioner. We have a conspicuous concrete instance of its firm and successful application. Officers who will not act up to the standard thus established should be got rid of at the earliest moment.

BUSINESSLIKE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad franchise negotiations with the city have been carried on in a businesslike way and concluded with promptness. The bargain has one quality which every good bargain should have—both parties are gainers by it. The railroad company gets from the city the very valuable privilege of constructing and operating a tunnel underneath the city and its two rivers straight across from Jersey City to Long Island City, with a great underground station at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. The city gets from the company an annual rental of $75,535 for the first ten years and $114,871 annually for the next fifteen years thereafter. At the end of this first twenty-five-year period the rental may be changed.

The railroad company receives its franchise in perpetuity, but the city retains reasonable control over it by virtue of the reassessment clause of the contract. If at the end of twenty-five years the franchise proves to have largely increased in value, as it undoubtedly will, the city may exact and the railroad company will probably be willing to pay a higher rental. The subterranean space set apart for the uses of the Pennsylvania Railroad now brings in nothing to the city. The annual rental payment will be clear gain. Subterranean space on this island is limited only by considerations of the depth at which the business of transportation can be economically carried on. As subways multiply the city will derive a continually increasing revenue from a source hardly dreamt of a quarter of a century ago.

The satisfactory conclusion of this negotiation is another triumph for the Rapid Transit Commission, the most competent, skillful, and efficient public body ever engaged in the service of the people of New York. The legislative bill under which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company first sought authority for its undertaking was defective and unsafe. It conferred a grant of power far beyond the needs of the company for its purpose. The amended bill committed the matter to the Rapid Transit Commission. The consequence is that the city is satisfied, the people are satisfied, and the railroad company is satisfied. It is to be observed that the company, under the terms of its franchise, is not to engage in local traffic, beginning and ending within certain limits. It will not become a competitor of other corporations to which the city has given franchises.

It is to be observed, also, that the motive power employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel across the city is to be electricity or such other power not involving combustion as may be approved by the Rapid Transit Commission. This strips from the management of the New York Central Railroad the last excuse for its failure to abate the horrors and tortures of the Park Avenue Tunnel. If the Pennsylvania Railroad can run trains through a tunnel by electric motors, the Central Railroad can do the same. It is purely a question of disposition, not of ability. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to take positive pleasure in making its passengers comfortable. The New York Central appears to think that an occasional smash-up and daily asphyxiation are conditions of travel which ought to be perpetuated.

If the New York Central management would apply to the Rapid Transit Commission for authority to improve its terminal facilities and make its tunnel safe and convenient the matter could be arranged in a month.

THE SUBWAY EXTENSION AND PIPE GALLERIES.

An exigent public duty is presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in connection with the extension of the Rapid Transit Subway from Ann Street and Broadway to Bowling Green, where it divides, one branch going to South Ferry and the other to Brooklyn. This is the provision of pipe galleries as a part of the original construction. It is not in any sense an engineering problem. It presents no technical difficulties, and if the cost is provided for the work of construction will complicate the original plans so little as to involve neither embarrassment nor delay. To have failed to make provision for pipe galleries in connection with every foot of the Rapid Transit Tunnel was little less than a crime against the public interest. The heads of the last municipal administration could not, however, be induced to take any interest in the proposition. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that the corporations now enjoying franchises giving them the use of the streets were opposed to any interference with their conduits and objected to having any part of their plant under official supervision. So the public interest was sacrificed deliberately and for mercenary considerations, and the efforts of the Subway Commissioners to deal with this question practically and with an economy impossible under any other conditions were nullified by official inertia.

Since Jan. 1 the conditions have changed and the heads of the Municipal Government are looking at questions of public duty through spectacles very different from the short-focus Tammany lenses. The Mayor and Controller are understood to favor the pipe-gallery plan and to be ready to do whatever the public interest requires to put a stop to conditions incident to the existing system of buried mains, which have long been serious and are now intolerable. Borough President CANTOR is enthusiastically active in the pipe-gallery movement, and has the useful co-operation of the Merchants' Association. He has had the matter under consideration since entering upon his present office, and fully appreciates the importance of taking advantage of the construction of the tunnel under Lower Broadway to begin a public improvement which grows more costly and difficult the longer it is delayed. The pipes of this section of Broadway which will have to be placed in galleries are sewer pipes, water mains, and gas mains. The electrical wires of that part of the city are already in separate conduits and need not be disturbed. The sewers and water mains can be provided for by such concurrent action of the heads of city departments as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can bring about very quickly and easily. The only steam-heating pipes encountered in that section of the subway excavation are those on Broadway between Rector and Wall Streets. As to the gas mains, it is understood that the company which owns them will make no objection to the placing of them in galleries if the city will bear the expense. Probably not. The impudence of this condition will be appreciated when it is considered what a vast public nuisance the gas companies have maintained for years and how entirely justified would be a vigorous movement for its suppression as a menace to life and health. What the gas company thinks on this subject should not be given serious consideration. The public interest takes precedence—or should, if it does not.

To build pipe galleries for the section of the subway about to be undertaken will involve an appropriation of $250,000. There should be no hesitation on the part of any one having responsibility in the matter.

SOFT COAL AND THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Board of Health, in association with Assistant Corporation Counsel COSBY, will make a test case in the smoke nuisance proceedings by the arrest under a warrant of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. The course of President LEDERLE in this matter is entirely proper. The law which it is his official duty to enforce is being openly and persistently violated by a corporation which is making an unnecessary nuisance. A thousand other consumers of fuel for steam generation are doing the same thing on a smaller scale, but altogether they are not making a nuisance half as bad as that maintained by the elevated railroad, which runs its smoking engines the length of the city on both sides and distributes the annoyance and discomfort of an impenetrable and unbreathable atmosphere over miles of populous avenues and streets between Harlem and the Battery. Soft coal can be burned with very little or no smoke, but not in a locomotive firebox proportioned for anthracite. So long as the elevated management continues to use it it will maintain the most serious and intolerable nuisance which has been the outgrowth of the coal strike.

This would seem to give the court before which the officer selected for prosecution will be tried the choice of permitting a violation of the law or inflicting a great hardship upon a corporation which is at fault for the reason that it cannot help it. This, however, is not its position. The choice of the management is not necessarily between soft coal or nothing. That it cannot buy anthracite of the sizes it requires is probable. So far as we can learn, the only considerable supply of anthracite in this market is of the "pea" and "buckwheat" sizes, which could be burned in the fireboxes of the elevated's engines only if costly reconstructions were undertaken, and the necessity for such changes might pass before they could be made. In view of this fact, the advertisement of the management for large quantities of "egg" and "broken" coal is rather for effect than because it is believed that bids will be received. They can, however, make steam to good advantage and with all the economy which could be expected under the exigent conditions now prevailing with coke. Of this there is no scarcity, and the facilities for its transportation are ample. Since the suspension of the anthracite mines the coal cars formerly employed in the anthracite trade have been sent west to the bituminous and coke districts, and coke "braise," not useful as a blast-furnace fuel, can be had very cheaply and in any quantity. Recourse might also be had to the coke produced as a by-product in the Otto-Hoffman ovens at Everett, Mass., which is firm and perfectly adapted for steam purposes. Coke would give absolutely no smoke and very little gas, and would meet the requirements of the elevated railroad admirably.

To make a good defense to the action about to be brought against them, the management of the elevated system must show, not merely that they cannot get as much anthracite as they require, but that they cannot get coke, which would serve their purpose as well and avoid all nuisance in the running of trains. Let them advertise for 25,000 tons of coke suitable for steam generation in fireboxes adapted to broken anthracite. It may be less economical in firing costs than anthracite and take up more room in storage than bituminous, but the public interest is to be considered, and the fact that they are not doing the best they can at the moment deprives them of any sufficient answer to the complaint that they are maintaining a nuisance which may be abated without hardship.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The only element of surprise which resides in the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Military Education and Training will be found in the fact that its members found the courage to express their convictions so forcibly. The facts to which they call attention have been known for generations to every one who has had knowledge of the organization of the British Army. They have been emphasized by the incidents of the recent war in South Africa, but whether the high political and social influences which have combined to maintain and perpetuate the present system will permit the reforms which would close the door of the army to the sons of titled and wealthy parents who have no other use for them, and for whom no other careers can be found, is doubtful.

The fact that these young men are brave and that in every important war many of them are killed in action cannot be held to excuse the fact that they are incompetent to hold even minor commands. The enlisted man who serves his country at the risk of his life has a right to demand as a condition precedent to voluntary enlistment that his immediate officers shall have the knowledge and experience which will insure his comfort and well-being during the term of his service, that they shall take an active personal interest in everything which concerns him, and that field officers shall hold the line officers to a strict accountability for the way in which their duties are performed. This is not the British system and never has been. South African experience has certainly been very costly, and should be proportionately instructive. Appointment and promotion for fitness would undoubtedly close the army to many who have no other qualification for military life than the ability to die bravely as gentlemen's sons should, but in no other way can the British military establishment be fitted to conduct offensive or defensive operations under the very practical conditions of modern warfare.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is a little bit unfortunate that President ROOSEVELT, near the end of his earnest plea to Congress in behalf of our Cuban wards, should have praised our administration of the island at the expense of other nations, some of which have been doing some pretty good administering themselves in recent years. "Our soldiers," he wrote, "fought to give her freedom, and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a peculiarly sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude, to teach her how to use aright her new freedom." That was all true and well put, but what follows is—well, somewhat old-fashioned: "Never in history has any alien country been thus administered, with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment, and such a single-handed devotion to the country's interests." That is a comparison at least invidious and certainly unnecessary. We have the best of rights to be proud of our record in Cuba during the occupation, and we conferred inestimable benefits upon its people, but there were several unhappy incidents, especially in the insular postal service, and the recent history of Egypt, to mention only one country in a state of tutelage, presents an approach to perfection that is—perhaps—as close as ours. And anyhow, we don't talk that way nowadays—except in after-dinner speeches when no strangers are present—and it is a habit more significant of youth than of wisdom and good taste.

—With full appreciation of last week's ceremonies at West Point—of the intrinsic interest of the anniversary that was celebrated and of the importance to the Nation of our great military school, its graduates, and its students—The Army and Navy Journal devotes several pages of its current issue to a full account of the exercises and to articles by members of many West Point classes. Some of these articles are reminiscent, some eulogistic, and a few critical, but they are all interesting and most of them are valuable. Deserved prominence is given to a note from Lord WOLSELEY to the editor of the paper, expressing regret at the writer's inability to attend the celebration of the school's centenary, and adding: "But I can assure you of this, that I always quote the American Army as being to my views of soldiers the best army in the world." As compliments go, that is a large one, both as regards source and expression.

—While the elevated railroad's contribution of smoke to the cloud which now overhangs the city and sickens and defiles its inhabitants is no very large fraction of the whole amount, the outpourings of the Manhattan locomotives probably cause more direct and immediate unhappiness than results from all the other consumption of soft coal combined. This is due to the fact that the smoke from factories, office buildings, apartment houses, and the like is emitted high in air, where it is well distributed and diluted, and whence its solid particles, after they have been cooled, rain down slowly and gently. The Manhattan locomotives, on the contrary, set free their vigorous and fiery blasts of comminuted carbon and suffocating gases only a little above the level of the streets, and they drift straight into neighboring windows before their terrors have been more than very slightly mitigated. There is, therefore, an even stronger obligation on the managers of the elevated road than upon other coal burners to do their very best to secure anthracite if and as long as it is possible to do so, and their plea of necessity should be accepted only when its truth has been demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of the health officials. Of course, the running of the trains cannot be intermitted, as it comes pretty near to being essential to New York's existence, and even this phase of the smoke nuisance is not quite unendurable—if there is no help for it. But no doubt should be permitted on the latter point, and if hard coal can be obtained at a price within reason the company should be made to get it. For once, curiously enough, the east side is not getting more than its share of a general misfortune; it is, indeed, getting considerably less than its share, for on both the Second and Third Avenue lines rather more than half the trains are moved by electricity, and to that extent the east side is happier than the other half of the city. If the Manhattan Company had not been so dreadfully slow in effecting its great reform in traction, New York would have been spared the worst of its present sufferings. It is well to remember that.

—It would be interesting to know on what authority the New Jersey branch of the American Federation of Catholic Societies bases its assertion that the Government has established in the Philippines a public school system under the management of Protestant clergyman, and that the latter, with the apparent consent of the Government, are using the schools to change the faith of the islanders. This is a very serious accusation—not less serious for Protestants than for Roman Catholics, since the former believe that public schools in the Philippines, as in all other territory under American control, should be absolutely unsectarian and absolutely free from any proselyting tendency. So, if the troubled Jerseymen have any evidence to support their charge, they have only to present it to get the sympathy and assistance of all good Americans. Until, however, they do make public their ae yet exclusive information, there will be a somewhat widespread impression that the statement of their grievance needs a little modification, and that the new schools in the Philippines are anti-Roman Catholic only in that they are non-sectarian—which, of course, is not at all. As for the scheming of the Protestant clergymen, if there was any of it, its success, owing to the method by which the teachers sent to the islands were selected, could hardly have been great. The mania of persecution takes many forms, and it sometimes affects considerable bodies of men, all of whom, the one little twist aside, are entirely sane. Herein must lie the explanation of the resolutions adopted by the good people who met in Newark.

FREDERICK AND THE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hugh Hastings, State Historian, in his story in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the relations that existed between Frederick the Great and the United States, has omitted an important prophecy which that friend of the Thirteen Colonies and "venerable seer" made in regard to the future of the American Republic.

"The American Union," said Frederick to Sir John Stepney, English Ambassador at Berlin, on the 22d day of October, 1782, "cannot long maintain itself in its present form. The very extent of the country will be a sufficient obstacle, since a republican government, as far as is known, has never existed long where the territory was not limited and concentrated."

Thus spake the "venerable seer," but mischievous Fate has not allowed itself so far to be hypnotized into fulfilling the great Prussian's prophecy. Instead of perishing in a short while, the American Union is steadily expanding and growing stronger. It is true that Frederick II., (or "the Great,") said that the American Union could not exist long "in its present form." Is it possible that those words contain some hidden meaning? God grant, if the reference be to a change in the form of government, that in that, too, Frederick may prove a false prophet!

Meanwhile, let us render thanks that Frederick II. of Prussia did not fail to acknowledge the independence of the Thirteen Colonies after France had done so and after England had done so, for had our Prussian friend not recognized the independence of the United States, and had Germany not entered into diplomatic relations with this Republic, we might not have been honored with a visit of Prince Henry of Prussia; our journalists might not have been compared to German Generals, and we might not have been offered a statue of the Great Prussian King for erection in the capital of the land of the free.

Above all, let us not forget the servicee rendered to the American Colonies by King Frederick. Who can measure the service rendered by him to the American rebels in permitting Hessian and other German mercenaries to join the English only after the payment of a transit tax of so many thalers per head? Who can tell if this depletion of England's treasury did not tend in great measure to shorten the war in America?

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, June 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Wait and See.

Ethel—George has told me that he will kill himself if I do not conceent to be his. What shall I do?

Her Mother—Wait, my child, and see whether he does or not. If he fails to do so you will know that he is not worthy of your love.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not Healthful at Sing Sing.

The late Dr. Talmage said that he preserved his health by running. This may have been good for Mr. Talmage, but it has never been very healthy for the inmate caught running here. Several have tried it, but always with unhealthy results.—Sing Sing Star of Hope.

In a Higher Position.

"Mc darter Nora is goin' t' marry Casey, that wurrucks in th' basemint iv thot buildin'. B't Oi do be tillin' her that she might hev looked higher!"

"Indade?"

"Yis; shs cud hov had Murphy, that wurrucks on th' top story iv that same ekoiscraper."—Baltimore Herald.

The Panama in Chicago.

"Yes, it fits me, all right," said the hesitating customer, trying it on again, "and it's a genuine Panama, but it will cost so much to have it kept white and clean."

"You don't have to do that with a real Panama," explained the salesman. "It's only the imitations that are kept clean."—Chicago Tribune.

CORONATION PREPARATIONS.

J. J. Montagus in Portland Oregonian.

Bring back Richard Harding Davis from
unsteady Martinique,
Where he's writing up Mont Pelée for a
thousand bones a week;
Call off Kipling from his laehing of the
backward dogs of war,
Train him down, until he's equal to his
record speed once more;
Buy a rhyming dictionary for the laureate
to read,
Get the scented pink note paper and the
dinted ink he'll need;
Hale from out the wilde of Kansas Mr.
William Allen White,
Who can take the British journalist and
show him how to write;
Line them up, with pad and pencil, in a
glittering array,
For without them you can never have a
coronation day.

Get the Lord of the Coal Cellar and the
Keeper of the Snakes,
And the Lord High Grand Past Master of
the Shovels, Hoes and Rakes.
Bring the Curator of Dachehunds and the
Master of the Goats,
And the Lord High Head Inspector of the
Royal Overcoats;
Take the Reverend High Butcher and the
Honored Grocery Man,
And the Honorary Keeper of the Palace
Coal Oil Can;
Tog them out in robes of honor that it took
ten years to make,
With train-bearers by the hundred marching
proudly in their wake,
Stand them up to make the borders of the
wide and rose-strewn way,
Which will lead unto the palace on glad
coronation day.

Mr. William Waldorf Aetor, with his accent, will be there,
With a coronet of diamonds worth ten
million on his hair,
Princess Blank, and Duchess Dashleigh,
Lady Thie and Madame That,
Each in jewel-set tiara or an acre picture
hat,
All in gowns well calculated to make every
other dame
Scorch and wither up in envy's cruel, all-consuming flame.
Give them place in all their glory when
the great parade goes by,
Let their splendor fill with beauty every
wonder-stricken eye,
And when you have got together all that
marvelous array,
Well, perhaps, you'll need King Edward on
the coronation day.

ENTERING NORMAL COLLEGE

Students Admitted from Public, Parochial, and Private Schools.

Fifteen Girls on the Honor List Announced by President Thomas Hunter—Successful Applicants Classified by Schools.

President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College gave out yesterday the names of the graduates of the various public, parochial, and private schools in this city who had passed successfully the examination for entrance into the college. Of the 1,080 girls who stood, the names of the successful applicants appear below. Fifteen girls who attained an average of 90 per cent. or over make up the honor list, which is unusually large.

HONOR STUDENTS.

P. C.
1—Julia Buggy, Public School 93.....95.2
2—Margaret Hutchinson, training dept.....94.2
3—Elsie Wiese, Public School 50.....92.8
4—Rebecca Silberman, Public School 76, Miss K. G. Broderick, principal.....92.5
5—Dorotby Biddle, Public School 93.....92.1
6—May L. Freud, training department.....91.6
7—Natalie Cocks, Public School 93.....91.2
8—Rachel A. Waldinger, Public School 13, Miss H. A. Stein, principal.....91.1
9—Harriet R. Fox, Public School 45, Miss Mary E. Tate, principal.....90.9
10—Sylvia Wilhelm, Public School 93.....90.7
11—Jeannette Bookman, training department.90.5
12—Jeannette J. Howlett, Public School 45...90.4
13—Stella McCord, Public School 170, Miss Isabella Sullivan, principal.....90.0
14—Edith Musgrave, training department....90.0
15—Irmengard Schneidenbach, training department 90.0

ADMISSIONS TO COLLEGE.

The following is a list of the pupils admitted:

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Hortense Le Vino, Jeannette Bookman, Nancy J. Ashton, Carrie Blumauer, Millicent Kramer, Ruth F. Beard, Gene S. Palmer, Jeannette Stern, Susanna Wittmeyer, Laura B. Bailey, Jessie Kessel, Ray Aufses, Josie Knebl, Sadie E. Kutz, Marjorie D. Sim, Florence S. Rosenthal, May L. Freud, Marguerite Gliddon, Evelyn C. Schneider, Irmengard Schneidenbach, Kathryn M. Popper, Madeline S. Abrahame, Sulamith Silverman, Amy F. Crook, Madelon Goodman, Helen R. Hendricks, Germains Bouvard, Elsa M. Solomon, Florence L. Randolph, Mabel F. Lang, Edith Musgrave, Margaret Hutchinson, Gladys M. Brown, Anna S. Davis, Hannah M. Wbits, Margaret Doherty, Marla M. Glover, Josephine D. Cain, Lizzette A. Macgregor, Winifred Pocock, Grace W. King, Margaret E. Cailie, Mildred E. Petty, Marie A. Jackson, Elsie Widerkehr, Harriet Addis, Helene E. Mayer, Bertha M. Hollerith, Madelins J. Metz.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3.
Kate Gregory.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 6.
Seids Stager, Genevieve Frost, Louise Adler, Edith F. Hertle, Florence Michaels, Gertruds M. Specht, Celests Steinfels, Frances Sachs, Grace G. Keating, Maris O'Neill, Edna Margeson, Marguerite Wittkowsky.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 13.
Mollis Kramer, Rose Alderman, Irene M. Reiser, Rose Mandel, Mamie Herrman, Minnis Rauch, Minnie Rushin, Dora Rabinowitz, Rebecca Shapiro, Gertrude Perry, Lillian Perry, Mollis Karp, Harriet Fischl, Eva Pincus, Bessie Masiroff, Rose M. Perniciar, Fredericks L. Tonkonogy, Bella F. London, Rachel A. Waldinger, Sarah Casin, Regina Tropauer, Betsey Cohen.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 19.
Irene A. Therry, Hattie H. Stubrman, Editb J. Shera, Hannah Keller.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 37.
Marguerite von Donhoff, Sylvia Stilipass, Valeria Dienstein, Lillian Kotrasheck, Jeannette Hahn, Annie Newman, Harriet Small, Edith Kenney, Adele Cavalli.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 38.
Alice L. MacLarty, Teresina M. Meifi, Mary L. Schmitt, Celia Cohen, Josephine B. C. Siemon, Irene I. Laird, Minnie Rosenthal, Annie A. Monaco, Eugenia A. Piat.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 45.
Eva L. Atkinson, Harriet R. Fox, Cora S. Raiber, Mildred L. Arden, Clara Wells, Elizabeth M. McGivern, Edith Morris, Anna E. Clynes, Rose F. Jensing, Bessie I. Reed, Lena C. Rasario, Emily P. Topp, Florence R. Beck, Annie T. Anderson, Jeannie J. Howlett, Charlotte Dempsey, Amelia Brown, Lucretia M. Higgins, Laurene E. Fitz Gerald, Elsa S. Etz, Frances Locks.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 46.
Agnes A. Ennis, Mary A. Crosby, Bertha J. Schwartz, M. Antoinette Earley, Mabelis Haff, Marguerite E. Jones, Evelyn J. Yost, Agnes G. Earley.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 48.
Madeline C. Psrham, Frances Barr, Minnie Tack, Jeanne Bizet, Elizsbeth C. Bishop.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 50.
Fredericka F. Germsnn, Annie Mann, Mariska Herzog, Rebecca Hoffman, Norma Meyer, Dorothy M. Henkel, Kathryn Mahon, Elsie Wiese, Elizabeth Hayes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 53.
Bessie Wittkowsky, Helen A. Franke, Elsie E. Adler, Minnie Flaum, Frieda Borsther, Florence Leveridge, Hortense Wilson, Sally Simons, May Sullivan, Rubs Sander, Anna Marinah, Elizabeth M. Hammond.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 56.
Lydia McIlvains, Elizabeth Wallace, Agnes Logan, Loretta Moffit, May A. Lennon.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 57.
Rose Bowman, Katherins Hickey, Evelyn Falkenberg, Minnis B. Dreyspool, Isabella E. McDonsid, Edna E. Asch, Sarah Wasserberg, Mary Egan, Sadie Deuchfield, Bertha Gibbs, Adelaide G. Lambrecbt, Hattis Cohen, Mildred L. Friedlander, Julia M. Keely, Estelle Reinscbreiber, Mary F. Purcell, Lyda E. Gussaroff, Julia Moses, Bestrice Steinberg, May G. Bennett, Martha McGuire, Kate F. Kent, Caroline Seidemann, Esther Lubetkin, Elfrids Streich.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 59.
Helen Steiner, Frances Divorsky, Adeline Blum, Anna Rosenblatt, Estelle Deutsch, Sophie E. Little,

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 61.
Alice C. Davis, Irene W. Walsh, Ethel F. Bartrame, Eleanor Donohue, Marion L. Wiedhoff, Esther G. Doughney, Esther U. Young.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 62.
Anna Meyer, Elsa Junge.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 63.
Jean Matzger, Ada M. Hill, Ethel R. Martin, Clara Mayer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 64.
Isahel M. Weekes, Margaret L. Leddy.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 66.
Elizabeth R. Connell.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 68.
Alice M. Ash, Myral Z. Hirschberg, Sedalia Morgenroth, Doretta E. Pfluger, Florence Y. Lewin, Alice G. Spence, Gertrude Unger, Irens H. Unkles, Sadie A. Moore, Msy E. Coleman.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 69.
Rhoda Schulieb, Mary V. Bambach, Edna F. Breen, Gladys H. Weil, Mauds W. Price, Marion Wheatcroft, Agnes E. Mooney, Grace Crystal, Florence A. Galligsn, Lola C. Mulder, Verona E. Young, Marie C. Thomas, Anna M. Colligan, Lucy A. Van Valkenburg, Helen Gavin, Helen M. Manley, Mary Manning, Emma Jahn, Aline C. Katz, Clara L. Tice.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 71.
Anna Friedman.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 72.
Harriet Lurie, Rebecca Muendel, Anna Poliakoff, Anna E. Lipscbutz, Adelina Graupner, Dorothy A. Kruasoh, Ida Rabinowitz, Rose Landsman, Nettie Dallas, Elsis G. Schindler, Anna Nathan.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 73.
Cora Baer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 76.
Rebecca Silberman, Gertrude McGuire, Fannie Bick, Vera Workman, Leah Greenberg, Mary Novy, Helen Ransch, Fannie Shapiro, Nellie Dunne, Viola Frankenstein.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 85.
Jennie Dale, Edna Netter, Maude Kivlen, Helen C. Aibrecht, Elizabeth Robinson, Frances C. Grace.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 90.
Florence M. Paton, Frances W. Ellenberg, Emma Fielechmann.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 91.
Charlotte M. O'Hea.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 93.
Alma Danziger, Jennie Repko, Rensie Wheeler, Beatrice Chamberlain, Juliette P. Fanciulli, Florence Williams, Beatrice Traeia, Jennie Carey, Elizabeth Goldberg, Mattie Gledhill, Catherine Hanlon, Marie Kisrnan, Natalie Cocks, Grace Jerman, Mary Briggs, Ruth Robbins, Katherine A. Reilly, Adeline Bendt, Miriam Wood, Marion Warred, May Martineau, Silvia Wilhelm, Abby Ambrose, Theresa H. Simmons, Katherine Feldman, Helene Ferro, Maud Rastetter, Hazel McIntosh, Lillian Potter, Gertrude Stoldt, Hazel Palm, Theresa Stern, Hazel Becker, Julia Buggy, Grace Carter, Jessie Fogg, Bess Rigby, Evangelia Luis, Lizzie Alderman, Maggie Stahton, Anna Nsumann, Marie Becker, Elizabeth Newcomb, Jennie Hartman, Josie Goldberg, Margaret Hesse, Edna Heller, Dorothy Biddle, Ethel Chatterton.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 97.
Mary T. O'Neill, Teresa Coogan, Elsie B. Strassis.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 101.
Helen A. Lamson.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 103.
Emma I. Williams, Beatrice E. Schneible, Grace E. Lonergan, Frances Britz, Sadie Burger, Amy Burger, Dora Elbaum, May Johnson, Antoinette Kunnath, May Fedden, Edna P. Kramer, Bessie M. Williams, Madeline Weil, Gertruds Tobias, Florence Myers, Leah Werthelmer, Gertrude C. Smith, Clara E. Randel.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 119.
Mary A. Dryer, Susan E. Fey, Rosa Fahrenholz, Margaret G. Kramer, Geraldine Wright, Dorothea I. Jentes, Marion Morrison, Jennis Larkin, Margaret A. Wessels, Florence E. Panowski, Mary M. Ronan, Alma E. Rieser, May M. Leavsnworth, Marion Anderson, Mabel A. Godfrey, Ethel Sbsw, Frances E. Sweeney, Ottilie Hesse, Edith Klein, Baldwin Kaesche, Emma Becker.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 155.
Gertrude Haas, Ethel C. Marshuetz, Hariette L. Woodhall, Sophie Rabinoff, Minnie Kramer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 157.
Fannie Ferrin, Frances Arkerson, Alice Palmer, Clara Price, Marjory Palmer, Mabel Rose, Elsa Farchmin, Mollis Rusb, Pauline Sultan, Alice Horlan, Ethel Rose, Harriet Quinn, Julia Murphy, Lena Engel, Gertrude Rothschild, Maud Lepscbetz, Isabel L. Higgins.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 163.
Rebecca Kupperman, Jeannette Hirsch, Bertha Fausty, Lottie Eichborn.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 169.
Elsie Foucbaux, Leona Hart.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 170.
Edith L. Frank, Hattie Ott, Dorotbea Morgenstern, Claire Lane, Stella McCord, Millicent C. Dorn, Christens F. MacLean, Ida Crager, Helen Agatston, Birdie Stager, Bertha W. Bunger, Ida M. Wood, Chlorita S. Wingerd, Eleanor G. Scburz, Esther Lebowitz, Estelle V. McCaffrey, Anna M. Seyn, Marguerite L. Higgins, Rowena Chichester, Carrie L. Mayer, Alice M. O'Connell, Mary F. Macri, Ella A. Ahlum, Fedora Zepler, Claudia H. Sonn, Blanche Rosenthal, Rollie Immerman, Sara H. Dryfus, Elsie Edelstein, Sadie Praeger, Ray Barowsky, Marie A. Williams, Isabella M. Ayres, Teresa M. Flanagan, Helen Montgomery, Minnie Crohn, Rose Garsson, Hattie Deis, Frances Cohen, Florence Berlinsk, Lillian Langan, Erna B. Gardner, Amelia Dobriner, Florence F. Geratz, Elsie Davidson, Ray Dannenberg, Anna Fenster, Jennie B. Price, Ninita L. Moe, Florence Schimmelfil, Sarah Coleman, Corinne Schweitzer, Emma I. Simon, Minnie Elsbrouck, Sarah Frankenthaler, Edna M. Jeanne E. McEwen, Marie E. Furber, Grace M. Bullock, Pauline Simon, Hannah Baer, Ray Moll, Roberta Finlay, May C. Gaines, Mindelle Benedict.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 173.
Eulalie L. Beaird, Anna H. Mahnken, Josephine T. Kiernan.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 177.
Isabel Goldberg, Tessie Frank, Sarah Glarseroff.

ST. AGNES'S SCHOOL.
Elizabeth Allen, Catherine Malone, Mary Maroney, Mary Malone.

ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL.
Mary Abbott, Elizabeth M. Kane.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.
Marion Ducey, Christine Casey, Kate Barry, Frances A. Tnohey, Mary A. Holland, Florence Chatoney, Mary Toobey, Constance Barry, May Coleman, Agnes O'Reilly, Mary Mulcahy, Mary Cassy, Norab McWalters, Mary Fagan, Agnes J. Duffy, Cecilia Kilcline, Mary A. Southworth, Julia Nevin, Cecilia A. Dougherty, May Sheppard, Eugene E. M. Jones, Lola Donnelly, Anna M. Hitz,

"CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE"

Second Roof Garden Opens for the Summer Season.

Vaudeville Programme on Top of the New York Theatre — Plays Which Continue.

When archaeology has so far progressed that we are able to reconstruct the nightly life in the hanging gardens of Babylon, the variety shows there will no doubt be found to be of precisely the same kind as on the roof gardens of New York. But within the field of possibilities there are many gradations of good and bad, and the performance last night at the Cherry Blossom Grove, "a'top of the New York Theatre," as the programme punctuates it, must be reckoned to the good.

There was no feature of commanding novelty, no feature of unueual excellencs, but the sum total offered a worthy pretext for those who wish to drink, smoke, and be merry in an atmosphere relatively cool.

"Carl Marwig's latest ballet" was no better rehearsed than many of the previous ballets "a'top" of this theatre, but as of old, the gaucheries caused quite as much good humored merriment as if the young ladies disporting themselves had set out to be funny. And what more could bs desired?

It might even be recommended as a feature for the future that the premièrss trip up upon the stage with an unprecedented plump, or dance through a pas seul with a pink sandal ribbon untied and trailing. Unless the audiences can always be rsiled upon to see double, however, it is scarcely wise to announce that the corps de ballet on that diminutive stage numbers 100.

La Belle Blanche sang various songs purporting to be "imitations of famous artists"—to wit: Lulu Glazer, Anna Held, and others; but in spite of considerable hard labor, or perhaps because of it, the qualities of the artists imitated did not shine forth. It was pleasant, however, to hsar good songs resung. Jessie Bartlett Davis sang a series of songs with something less than her pristine vocal excellence, but with infinitely more ability than one often finds on such stages, and she was applauded in full proportion to her merits.

The singing dances of La Belle Tortajada were, as usual, a crimson patch of color among many mors or less neutral tints. It is possible that the fair Spaniard's staccato manner is more pronounced than it once was, but her beauty seems as great as ever, and the soaring majority of her motion, the sensuous undulations of her lithe and abundant charms, the coquettish flash of her teeth, and the snap of her lashes havs lost none of their power to compel the eye to enjoyment.

The palm of the evening is perhaps due to Winschermann's acrobatic animals. The bears did their stunts with conscientious solemnity and stolid enjoyment, scarcely relaxing their efforts to munch stray lumps of sugar, whils the monkeys played the clown with a reckless abandon of animal spirite.

OTHER SUMMER HOUSES.

Popularity does not tams "Ths Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, seems to give as much pleasurs as any other.

***

"Dodo's" grin and wink win favor at Daly's.

***

Quaint costumes and bubbles of musio and words carry "Dolly Varden" ever to triumph at the Herald Squire.

***

"The Chaperons" ars guiding much of Broadway to the New York.

***

"Bohemian Girl" holds the boards at the Nsw Star.

***

"Martha" is the opera offered at the Terrace Garden.

VAUDEVILLE AND MUSIC HALLS.

Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band offers excellent musical entertainment for those who seek the seaside coolness at Manhattan Beach.

***

Mr. Hammerstein says that atmospheric effect is one of the best features of the Paradise Roof Gardens.

***

Duss's concerts enter the fourth week at the St. Nicholas Garden. The feature of the music is the singing of Miss Edith Helena, the Southern soprano, who was unusually well received at her opening engagement Sunday night.

***

The first place on the programme at Keith's this week is given to Victory Bateman, who, with Joseph Totter in her support, appears in "Sweethearts."

***

The Eden Musée has its usual attractive groups, the feature of which for thia week is an eagle scene in the Adirondacks.

***

The American Roof Garden, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, is announced to open June 23, with Ted Mark's varieties.

***

Adelaide Kelm led the Proctor stock company in presentationa of "The Deacon's Daughter" at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

***

"The Nominee," a comedy in which Nat C. Goodwin won his early starring apurs, was presented by the Proctor stock company at the Fifth Avenue, with Frederio Truesdell and Beatrice Morgan in leading rôles.

***

Lillian Russell's sister, Susanna Leonard, has made her vaudeville début at Proctor's, Newark, in a musical monologue. J. K. Emmett, in German monologue, was among the dozen other entertainers who contributed to the amusement.

***

At the Twenty-third Street the second week of Summer vaudeville opened with Sidney Grant, in monologue entertainment; Barry and Hughes, in a character skstch, and Baker and Conn, comedians.

Prominent Stage Folk Sail.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails for Bremen via Cherbourg and Plymouth at 10 o'clock this morning, will have many prominent theatrical people among her passengers. Some of those booked to sail are Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, Kyrle Bellew, Frank McKee and Mrs. McKee, and Anna Held. Other passengers of note who have booked on the Kaiser are A. Gripp, Minister of Sweden and Norway, and Prof. M. I. Pupin.

Sam Bernard Married.

Sam Bernard, the well-known German dialect comedian of ths Weber & Fields company, and Miss Florence Deutch were married last night at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Hast. Mr. and Mrs. Dick Bernard and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weber stood up with the couple. The latter will take a wedding trip to Saratoga.

Julie Opp Obtains a Divorce.

LONDON, June 16.—Julie Opp, the American actress, to-day obtained a divorce from her husband, Robert Lorraine, an actor. The case was not defended.

SLAVONIC-TEUTONIC RIVALRY.

Many Observers In Europe Regard a Great Struggle in the Future as Inevitable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 17.—Prussia's policy toward the Poles, says the Vienna correapondent of Ths Times, causes profound exasperation wherever there are Slavs.

The correspondent says it looks like a fresh indication of the great future struggle between the Slav and Teuton which many thoughtful observers regard as inevitable. This question, declares the correspondent, is a factor of growing importance, which European atatesmanship must henceforward take into account.

The predominance of German influencs, political and commercial, in the Near East regions upon which Austria and Russia have claims will assuredly, the correapondent says, soon be a cause of grave international trouble.

A letter in the Novoe Vremya from its correapondent at Warsaw is quoted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times. The letter drawa attention to the increased feeling of solidarity among the Poles. The Conservatives and Progressives, who were formerly bitterly hostile, now work together with the utmost cordiality. Even among the Galician Poles, who, unlike those of Russia and Prussia, are divided into many political parties, there is unanimity in regard to all essential questions.

The Times's correspondent says it is instructive to note how sympathetically questions affecting Polish nationality are discussed by Russian publicists and to contrast this attitude with the intolerance and arrogance displayed by German newspapers and statesmen.

THE NEW SPANISH LEADER.

Senor Canalejas Proposes to Head a Party of Monarchical Democrats.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says that, in speeches since his retirement from office which are considered unusually indiscreet, Señor Canalejas, ex-Minister of Agriculture, proclaims himself a Democrat and an Anti-Clerical, though a true Catholic. He proposes to head a new party of extreme Liberals or monarchical Democrats.

Ths correspondent assumes that the strains of the "Marseillaise" and the cries of "Viva la Republica" which were heard during Señor Canalejas's speeches were not his fault at first, but says that recently his head has been turned by the adulation he has received. He does not desire to be considered a member of the Spanish Republican Party, but the Republicans expect his conversion to their faith.

FRANCE AND THE SHIP COMBINE.

Paris Papers Urge the Formation of a Rival Syndicate.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 17.—The Paris newspapers, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, are attracting public attention to the Atlantic shipping combination. They demand the improvement of the French mail service, the reduction of the tariffs, and an increase of the mercantile marine. The formation of a French syndicate to confront the British-American combination is urged.

It is declared that the geographical situation of France places her in the vanguard of Europe, and that she ought to be the terminus of all the transatlantic lines and preside over the transit of trade between America and the whole continent of Europe.

Mr. Morgan in a "Very Jolly Mood."

BERLIN, June 16.—The German press is paying much attention to J. Pierpont Morgan. A dispatch was recently published to the effect that Mr. Morgan was mentally depressed as a result of the contract made between the shipping combination and the German steamship companies. The Berliner Tageblatt telegraphed to its London correspondent with regard to thie dispatch, and has received the following reply: "Mr. Morgan's partners here inform me that the letters received from Mr. Morgan on his yacht in the Adriatic show him to be in a very jolly mood."

RESIGNATION OF COL. ROCHAS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times announces the retirement of Col. Rochas d'Aigiun, head of the Polytechnic School. Col. Rochas's resignation is attributed to his asaiduous labors in connection with psychical research. He has published several bpoks on this subject.

ALDERSHOT REVIEW SPOILED.

King Edward's Indisposition and Incessant Rain Combine to Produce a Depressing Effect.

ALDERSHOT, England, June 16.—The indisposition of King Edward and the incessant downpour of rain combined effectually to spoil the grand review of troops here today.

The King did not leave the Royal Pavilion, and was represented by the Prince of Wales, who rode to the saluting point accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, comprising several Indian Princes, the Military Attachés, Earl Roberts, (the Commander in Chief,) and the Headquarters staff. Queen Alexandra drove to the parade ground in a closed carriage with the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria. In other carriages at the saluting point were the Duchess of Connaught and many of the notabilities who are now visiting England.

Over 32,000 rain-soaked troops marched past the heir to the throne. During the march past, which was headed by the Cavalry Brigade, led by Lord Roberts, the massed bands played the National Anthem, and the sun made a fitful attempt to assert itself, which helped to enliven the crowds.

Queen Alexandra performed the picturesque ceremony of presenting colors to the Highland Light Infantry.

In spite of the rain the troops went through the usual evolutions previous to the march past.

Major Edward B. Cassatt, United States Army, was one of the Attachés who accompanied ths Prince of Wales.

TO CLOSE FOR THE CORONATION.

LONDON, June 17.—The Stock Exchange will be closed on June 26, 27, and 28, on the occasion of the coronation festivities.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—The Cotton Exchange here will be closed on June 26, 27, and 28, in observance of the coronation fsstivities.

Viscount Dunluce Coming Here.

LONDON, June 16.—Viscount Dunluce, eldest son of the Earl of Antrim, will be a passenger on the White Star liner Celtic,

FIGHT THEATRICAL TRUST

Independent Managers Plan a New Organization.

Booking Facilities Through an Association Led by Messrs. Fiske, Hackett, and Campbell.

Three independent theatrical managers have entered into an agreement for establishing an agency not connected with ths Theatrical Trust. Ths organizers of the new movement are Harrison Grey Fiske, husband of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske; James K. Hackett, hushand of Mary Mannering, and Maurice Campbell, Henrietta Crosman's husband and manager.

"The actors are behind us," Mr. Hackett said last night. "We are not forming this booking agency, however, to fight the trust, but because we regard independencs as necessary to art. Already we have made arrangements wlth independent managers throughout the country, and with some who were forced to work with the combination for business reasons. No actor or manags will be charged any fee to make bookings through the agency.

"I am under contract with Klaw & Erlanger until Feb. 1 of next year, and I shall stick to my agreement with them up to that time. My wife is bound to remain under Frank McKee's management for two years, and she will not have any part in the new organization in the interval."

The so-called Theatrical Trust has as its leading spirits Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger of this city, Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia, Charles Frohman, and Al Hayman. They have had various controversies with the independents, but this is ths first time that there has been a combination of prominent managers and actors to compete with them.

Included in the arrangements made is the signing of a contract wherein Mr. Hackett agrees to star Isabel Irving in a company presenting the same play in which he will appear, "The Crisis." He is planning also to put on a company to play "Don Caesar's Return." Mr. Campbell, besides managing Henrietta Crosman's affairs, will have a company on tour, and Mr. Fiske, besides directing the tour of Mrs. Fiske in "Mary of Magdala," will produce G. C. Hazleton's new play, "Captain Molly," and another play, the title of which has not been announced.

Mr. Hayman, when asked to tell what he thought of the matter, declined to express an opinion until after seeing what "the three stars have done."

Mr. Erlanger of Klaw & Erlanger said: "Mr. Hackett is only after an advertisement, and I hope he gets it, because he is booked with me next season until May 1."

ATTACK ON LA GUAYRA FAILS.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Repulsed—Peaceful Women Killed.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, June 9.—Advices received here to-day announce that the Venezuelan revolutionists attacked La Guayra, the Port of Caracas, last Saturday. The Government forces answered by shelling Malquetia, a suburb of La Guayra, from the forts ashore and from the Venezuelan warship Miranda. Only peaceful women were killed.

All the commercial houses at La Guayra were closed on the day of the bombardment, and the inhabitants were panic-stricken.

Eventually the revolutionists, who numbered about 400, were repulsed. They destroyed the bridge at Boqueron, on the Caracas (British) Railroad, and stopped all traffic for twelve hours. They also cut the French cable and the telegraph wires.

The people of Caracas were thrown into a state of alarm, and every one began buying provisions, apprehending a siege of the city.

The situation in Venezuela as thess advices are dispatched indicates that a crisis is near and that the end is approaching.

A Dutch warship and the German cruisar Falke leave Curaçoa to-day for La Guayra.

La Guayra is a seaport town of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, ten miles north of Caracas. The town is defended by forts and batteries. The population is about 15,000.

BARON HALKETT DIVORCED.

His Wife, a Daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, Secures a Decree in London.

LONDON, June 16.—Baroness Halkett, (formerly Miss Sarah Helen Olivia Stokes of New York,) obtained a divorce this afternoon on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband. She left Baron Halkett in 1898, in consequence of ill-treatment. The suit was undefended.

Baroness Halkett testified regarding her husband's cruelty. She said that on several occasions he kicked her.

Hugh Colin Gustave George Halkett, Baron Halkett, was born in 1861 and married Miss Stokes in 1890. His title is a Hanoverian one. It was originally granted to Sir Hugh Halkett, a General in the Hanoverian service, who distinguished himself at Waterloo.

Baroness Halkett is a daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes of this city.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TAX.

Duty on Maize May Be Reduced In the Interests of Starch Manufacturers.

LONDON, June 17.—In the courss of the debate on the Finance bill in the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of ths Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, refused to accept an amendment to omit maize altogether from the nsw duties on grain. He said he did not believe that the extra twopence per hundredweight would increase the price, and even if it did do ao the effects would not be as terrible as predicted by the Irish members.

Thomas W. Russell (founder of the New Irish Land Movement) advanced the curious plea for an abatement of the tax that "maize is not only used as food for animals in Ireland, but as human food by the poorest of the poor."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to reduce the duty on offal feedatuffs to 1½d., and said he would also consider a reduction of the duty on maize in the interests of the starch manufacturers.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

LONDON, June 17.—Cold and rainy weather is reported from various parts of Europe. Thero havo been heavy storms in France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium, with great damage to property and crops.

The continucus rains have caused serious inundations in Northern and Eastern Hungary. The River Szamos, in Transylvania, has overflowed its banks and flooded several towns and villages.

Intense cold prevails throughout Austria, and the vineyards and fruit treea there have been damaged.

There was a heavy snowfall yesterday in the Italian Alps.

CYCLONE AT KARACHI, INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 16.—A bad cyclone, accompanied by a tidal wave, has swept over Karachi.

Karachi, or Kurrachee, is the capital of the Province of Sind, and is a seaport of considerable importance. It is ninety miles southwest of Haidarabad, on a small bay to the west of the Indus, and is provided artificially with an excellent harbor.

The population of Karachi last year was 115,407. The principal commerce of the port is in the export of wheat, seeds, cotton, and wool. The imports of piece goods are also large. The total import and export trade amounts to about 180,000,000

MISS MABEL HANNA WEDS.

Daughter of the Senator Marries Harry Parsons of Cleveland at Her Father's Home.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16.—The marriage of Miss Mabel Hanna, eldest daughter of Senator and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, to Harry Parsons of this city, took place this afternoon at the Hanna residence on Lake Avenue. Bishop Leonard of the Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. Only the closest friends of the Hanna and Parsons families were present.

The ceremony took place before an altar erected beneath a canopy of rambler roses and smilax. The bride entered the parlor on the arm of her father. She was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Hanna, and Miss Lucia McCurdy, her cousin. The bridegroom was attended by George T. Tillman of New York.

The bride's gown was of whits satin en train, trimmed with old lacs and orange blossoms. A tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. The bride carried lilies of the valley. The brides-maids were gowned in whits costumes, covered with lace, and carried large bouquets of pink sweet peas.

After the ceremony a dinner was served, the guests being seated at small tables throughout the house and on the verandas. Ths mansion was magnificently decorated with flowers. Ths halls were hung with shower bouquets of pink peonies, while the mantels and corners were banked with Australian palms and Connecticut ferns. The tables were in pink and white, the prevailing decorations being sweet peas.

The bridal couple are going to Buffalo, thence hy steamer to Sault Ste. Maris, Mich., where the brids owns a handsome Summer home, and where the honeymoon will be spent. The bridegroom has for some time past acted as one of Senator Hanna's secretaries.

THE LATE SOLOMON STEIN.

Conspicuous Merchant in the Woolen Trade, Who Began a Business Career at Fourteen.

Solomon Stein, founder and senior partner of the wholesale woolen firm of S. Stein & Co., at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and one of the well-known merchants of the United States, who died on Friday at Bay Shore, L. I., was born in Bavaria sixty-seven years ago. His cams to this country when six years old. The family was very poor, and his father died when he was but eleven years of age. His career from that time is typical of the self-made American business man. Older brothers offered to pay his schooling expenses, but he refused to let them take the burden, and he not only earned enough to keep himself while pursuing his studies, but he was able to contribute in a measure to the support of his mother. The family at that time had settled just north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

His brothers took him in as a partnsr when he was fourtesn years of age, and with them he moved from Baltimore to Pittsburg. They had large outstanding accounts in the South at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Stein, at great peril, made his way through the lines and collected a large part of the money due. Some of it was in gold and some in Confederate notes that he exchanged for pigs that he was able to dispose of to great advantage later one.

In 1874 he moved to this city and established in a small way the firm that bears his name. In time he became the associate of many of the city's leading fananciers. Among thoss with whom he was intimate in the business world were James Stillman and the late William L. Strong. Funeral services are to be conducted at 10 A. M. to-day at Mr. Stein's town residence, 18 West Seventy-sscond Street, Rabbi Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El officiating.

PRESIDENCY OF SWARTHMORE.

The Head of Indiana University, John Swain, Accepts It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—A telegram was received to-day saying that President John Swain of Indiana University haa signified his acceptance of the Presidency of Swarthmore College, to take effect next September.

Dr. Swain, who is one of the best-known educators of the country, made as a condition of his acceptance that Swarthmore raise $400,000 for the purpose of enlarging the college and increasing its curriculum. The Trustees announce that the $400,000 haa been subscribed, and the fund will probably be still further increased.

Dr. Swain has occupied the President's chair of Indiana University since 1893. He was born at Pendleton June 16, 1857, and was graduated from Indiana University in 1883.

NEW YORK FROM A COACH.

Novel Sightseeing Scheme for Country Visitors Inaugurated.

The initial trip of the "Seeing New York" coaches, under the management of the American Sight-Seeing Car and Coach Company, was made yesterday afternoon, the tally-ho and party leaving the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 4 o'clock.

A lecturer, who atood in the rear of the coach, with the use of a small megaphone called attention to points of interest along the route, told interesting stories connected with various localities, and on the long ride up Fifth Avenue and through the Central Park drives recited enough facts and figures about the city, its area, population, government, railroads and other public conveyances, wealth, and prosperity to make one dizzy.

Similar coach trips have long been an institution in Denver, Washington, Salt Lake City, Boston, Charleston, S. C., and other citisa.

THE REV. H. W. ENNIS RESIGNS.

Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, Needs Rest.

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn. The action of Mr. Ennis surprised most of the members of the congregation. In his letter to the consistory he gave no reason for resigning. He said yesterday that he needs rest. He has no charge as pastor in view and it is snid that his intention is to take up literary work.

Mr. Ennis came to Brooklyn from Washington in 1898. He was pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church, Washington, and was moderator of the Presbytery there. He is prominent in Masonic circles and Chaplain-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans and of the Actors' Church Alliance.

VIEW ON COLLEGE GRADUATES.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The college graduate is unfit for the practical affairs of life, according to Prof. Oscar L. Triggs of the University of Chicago, who dslivered an address before the graduates of the Jewish Training School in Sinai Temple last night.

Prof. Triggs's address was a plea for more schools of technology and fewer colleges where the litsrary course is the principal one. He declared that the college man went out into the world unprepared for the conditions that surrounded him; that the ideal of culture which had been so strongly urged upon him can be of service to him only in a state of comparative idleness.

Ex-Secretary Long to Get a Degree.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 16.—In connection with the forty-sixth annual commencement at Tufts College next Wednesday, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long will receive the degree of LL. D. from the institution. Ex-Secretary Long will be the principal speaker at the annual commence-

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Mitchell Williams.

David Mitchell Williams, the pioneer department store merchant of Harlem, died Sunday afternoon at his residence, 2,085 Washington Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, after a week's illness from heart trouble supsrinduced by pneumonia. He was born in Wales in 1849 and was educated in Chester, England, coming to this country in 1871. He first entered the employ of the dry goods firm of Lord & Taylor and remained with them for several years, and then went to A. T. Stewart.

He remained with Stewart for seven years and in 1880 went into business for himself, taking his brother, Sylvanus J. Williams, with him. They opened a small dry goods store at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which prospered from the start, and grew to be the largest store up town.

There came a period of depression in 1900, when one of Williams's creditors forced him into bankruptcy by applying for a receiver for a debt of about $10,000. This destroyed Williams's credit. His stock was sold out for little or nothing, he was forced to sell his house in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and his stock in the Twelfth Ward Bank, where he was a high officer. He went up into the Bronx and last year opened another store, but a very small one compared to the Harlem establishment. It was at Washington Avenue and Ons Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and was run under the style of D. M. Williams & Slayton. He insisted that he would yet retrieve his fortune and pay off everything he owed before he died.

Mr. Williams was for years a membsr of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. He was a member of Bunting Lodge F. and A. M. No. 655 and of Royal Arcanum No. 647, and of the Harlem Club and the Harlem Yacht Club.

He leaves a wife but no children. Funeral services will be held to-day at Trinity Congregational Church, Washington Avenue and Ons Hundred and Seventy-sixth Strsst.

Mrs. Franklin Delano.

Mrs. Franklin Delano, who died at Geneva, Switzerland, where shs has lived for many years, was the last surviving daughter of the late William B. Astor and the last surviving granddaughter of the first John Jacob Astor. She was a sister of ths late John Jacob Astor, the late William Astor, and Henry Astor, who is now ths sole surviving child of ths late William B. Astor. She was one of six children. She was Miss Laura Astor and was born in 1824.

She married in 1841 the late Franklin Delano, who in his day was known as one of the handsomest and most dashing young men in society. Hs was the son of Capt. Delano, who was one of the first commanders of a series of sailing packets belonging to the old firm of Minturn, Grinnell & Co. Mr. Delano became a member of that firm and was associated with it until his death. A daughter of Mrs. Delano, Miss Sara Delano, married James Roosevelt, who died in December, 1900, at his country place near Hyde Park. Shs was his second wife. A son by his first wife, who was a Miss Howland, was J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, formerly attaché of the American Embassy at the Court of St. James, and who married Miss Helen Astor, the daughter of the late William Astor.

Mrs. Delano's mother was Margaret Alida Armstrong and her grandfather Gen. John Armstrong, Minister to France and Secretary of War during 1812, and her grandmother was Alida Livingston, the sister of the famous Chancellor. William B. Astor died in 1875. His children were Emily Astor, who married Samuel Ward, and who died in 1841; John Jacob Astor, who died in 1890; Laura Astor, who was Mrs. Delano; Mary Alida Astor, who married John Carey, and who died in 1881, and William Astor, who died in 1892.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNE BURKITT, a pioneer of Iowa and sister of Bishop Foster of the Methodist Church, died at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday, aged eighty.

Mrs. G. M. BOSWORTH, wife of ths Fourth Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died Sunday very suddenly at Montreal of acute pneumonia.

ROBERT J. VANCE, ex-Congressman, and editor of The New Britain (Conn.) Herald, died Sunday in North Carolina. He had been in poor health for many months.

ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL, a Director and ex-President of the Merchants' Safeguard Agency of 258 Broadway, died at his home, 124 East One Hundred and First Street, on Sunday. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LEWIS PIERSON, ons of the oldest citizens of Morristown, N. J., died at his residencs there yesterday morning. Mr. Pierson had been in the carriage business in Morristown since 1845. One of his ancestors, Abraham Pierson, was the first President of Yale College. Mr. Pierson was President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and held several other important positions in the church. A widow and four children survive.

A WEDDING IN CAMP.

Routine at Peekskill Broken by the Tinkle of Marriage Bells in the Fourteenth Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 16.—A wedding and a narrow escape from drowning last night and a march out and drills to-day are the incidents to be chronicled in the last twenty-four hours in the New York State Camp of Military Instruction.

Just before midnight a woman, probably a servant in a Peekskill family, walked off the float in the creek near the outpost. She got a good ducking for her late hours, but no one could drown in ths shallow water there, and with the assistance of the guard at the outpost she was brought ashore, and proceeded on her way rejoicing.

The wedding had happened two hours before this. The bride was a Brooklyn girl of the name of Lulu Gertrude Wiley, who came to this section last Saturday to be near her sweetheart, Private Edwin J. Patella of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment. She was stopping at the cottage of Loula Harer, the camp caretaker. The Rev. James W. A. Dodge of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Pseekskill, officiated. He did not arrive until 9:45 o'clock, and as the soldier-bridegroom had to be in camp at 10 o'clock tattoo the wedding ceremony had to be rushed. Then the young bridegroom returned to his tent in Company E Street, and the bride, with her friends, went back to the cottage. In the latter place there was merrymaking for some time, with a wedding supper, &c., and the bridegroom, in his cot 200 feet above, could hear the music and laughter as it was wafted up the hillside to a late hour.

The Twenty-third Regiment took its practice march to Camp Roe this morning. It left at 9:30, and when about a mile out separated, and the First Battalion and Col. Barnes went the old route, and the Second Battalion and Lieut. Col. Stokes the route by way of Peekskill and Main Street. The latter arrived a half hour after the first, at 1:30.

EX-MAYOR WURSTER HURT.

Brooklyn Automobile Ride Results in Broken Collarbone.

Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn is suffering from a broken collarbone as a result of an automobile accident in which he figured on Saturday night. Mr. Wurster, with Dr. Ashley A. Webber of 268 North Fifth Street; Miss Isabella G. Cook of 250 Hancock Street, and several other friends, on Saturday went to Sea Gate in automobiles to visit E. B. Stevens, who has a Summer cottage there.

The party left Sea Gate to return home in the evening. Mr. Wurster's automobile, in which were the ex-Mayor and Miss Cook, took the lead. Soon after leaving Sea Gate Mr. Wurster, by mistake in the darkness, turned into a side road. He had gone but a few hundred feet when his automobile ran over an embankment. The fall was only one of five or six feet, but Mr. Wurster and Miss Cook were hurled from the carriage, both striking ths ground heavily.

Dr. Webber brought his machine to a stop and hurried to the aid of the ex-Mayor and Miss Cook. He found that Mr. Wurster's collar bone had been broken and that the young woman was suffering from bruises and shock. They were taken back to the Stevens cottage and later returned to their homes.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as ons of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prises are awarded to the best three of these stories. In accordance with this arrangement, the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

Justice Gisgerich of the Suprems Court, who has a fine Summer home on Staten Island, is very fond of sailing and a few days ago he invited a friend of his, a lawyer, to go down the bay with him. At the start the wind was quite brisk, but soon freshened into a gale and caused the little craft they were in to toss and roll in a manner that soon caused the lawyer's features to twist into expressive contortions.

Justice Gisgerich, noticing his friend's plight, laid a soothing hand on the latter's shoulder and said:

"My dear fellow, can I do anything for you?"

"Yss, Your Honor," replied the lawyer in plaintiff tones, "you will greatly oblige me by overruling this motion."

SECOND PRIZE.

When speaking "In Praise of Books" at the commencement exercises of Bryn Mawr College, Richard Watson Gilder told of a good friend of his who found in almost every new book taken up something to surprise her. "Something so very much in the nature of a discovery," he said, "that it became a sort of joke among us—these 'discoveries' of hers.

"A party of us were making that everwonderful Hudson River trip once," he went on, "and this woman, whom I regard as one of the ahiest of an able sex, had a great deal to tell us of the workings and appearances of the devil idea in literature, both sacred and profane. It was obviously her latest discovery, and her enthusiasm was such that at Peekskill one of the party went ashore and wired a mutual friend in New York:

"'Emma has discovered the devil.'

"The telegram did not reach its destination until quite late that night, and the recipient was feeling a bit under the weather. It was this combination, taken with the seeming triviality of the message, that inspired the reply: 'Tell Emma to follow up her discovery.'"

THIRD PRIZE.

A British army officer, writing to relatives in this country, just before the declaration of peace in South Africa, said:

"We who have been close to Lord Kitchener in this tedious struggle—that is, near to him in a physical sense, for no one gets close enough to him to get in touch with his thought—have observed three stages or moods in his South African career.

"When he came here, in answer to questions as to when the war would be ended, he would say, with confidence:

"'When we have whipped the Boers.'

"A year later the same question visibly annoyed him, and he would answer shortly:

"'When the Boers learn that they've been whipped.'

"But lately our commander, whose face expresses intolerable weariness, has changed the form of his reply to this continuous question, and says:

"'When we have found a feasible way to reconcile the Boers to being whipped.'"

Booksellers and Authors Meet.

The American Booksellers' Association has been holding its second annual convention in New York, and incidentally seeing the city. The members visited Harper & Brothsrs' yesterday afternoon and enjoyed a luncheon there. Col. Harvey welcomed the visitors. Among the members of the etaff present were:

Mark Twain,	James McArthur,
W. D. Howells,	Hamblen Sears,
John Kendrick Bangs,	Edward W. Townsend,
Robert W. Chambers,	D. A. Rogers,
J. Henry Harper,	Will Carleton,
Hamlin Garland,	Charles H. Haswell,
Ernest Ingersoll,	Van Tassel Sutphen,
F. T. Leigh,	Henry E. Rood.

While reunions of booksellers and publishers are of frequent occurrence, the meeting of booksellers and authors was considered a unique departure.

Levi C. Wier Convalescing.

At the office of the Adams Express Company yesterday afternoon it was said that the reports of the illness of Levi C. Weir, President of the company, were very much exaggerated. A telephone message had been received during the morning, the Secretary said, from Mr. Weir's country place at Locust Valley, L. I., reporting Mr. Weir very much better and announcing that he would be at the office Wednesday.

Appeal to the Charitable.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $5 a week to pay board at a sanitarium until Fall for a woman suffering from tuberculosis. Money can be sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

NEWELL—WICKETT.—On Saturday, June 7, 1902, at the First M. E. Church, Roselle Park, N. J., James Talman Newell of St. Louis, Mo., to Mary Edna Wickett of Roselle, N. J.

DIED.

BURCHELL.—At his residence, 38 East 53d St., New York City, on Monday evening, June 16, 1902, Henry J. Burchell, in the 69th year of his age.

DELANO.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Sunday, June 15, Laura Astor Delano, widow of Franklin H. Delano of New York City.
Interment at Mentone, France.

HOWARD.—On Monday, June 16, at Greenwich, Conn., Louisa M., wife of H. W. Howard, Sr.
Funeral at her late residence, Wednesday, June 18, at 2 P. M.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, June 14, Helen M. Hunter, daughter of the late William and Maria Hunter.
Funeral services at her late residence, 96 Pierrepont St. on Tuesday, June 17th, at 8:30 P. M.

JONES.—In Southport, Conn., June 14, 1902, Elenora F. Pearsall, wife of Rev. R. W. Jones.
Funeral service will be held in Southport on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and at Lynbrook, L. I., on Wednesday the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

LIDGERWOOD.—Funeral services of William Vail Lidgerwood will be held at the Chapel of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from New York.

MANDEL.—On Sunday, June 15th, at his late residence, 124 East 101st St., Adolphus G. Mandel.
Funeral services on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MUNRO.—On Saturday, June 14, 1902, at 2 o'clock, Elisabeth M., wife of George Munro, at her home, 466 West 151st St.
Funeral services Tuesday, June 17th, at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M. Interment at Evergreens, Brooklyn.

NADAL.—On Sunday, June 15, Sarah Mays, widow of the late Rev. Br. B. H. Nadal, aged 80 years.
Funeral private.

PIERSON.—Entered into rest, Lewie Pierson, at Morristown, N. J., on June 16, 1902, in the 81st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at his late home, South St., near Elm St., on Thursday afternoon, June 19, at half past 4 o'clock.

REED.—Suddenly, Sunday, June 15, 1902, Kate Parker, wife of G. Ellis Reed.
Prayers at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 18, at residence, 235 West 75th St. Funeral services at residence of William E. Seeley, 651 State St., Bridgeport, on Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

STEIN.—At Bay Shore, L. I., on Friday, June 13, Solomon Stein, in his 67th year.
Funeral services at 18 West 72d St., New York City, on Tuesday, June 17, at 10 A. M.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.
Baltimore and Pittsburg papers please copy.

TALCOTT.—On June 15, at Middletown, N. Y., Dr. Selden Haines Talcott, Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane.
Funeral services will be held at First Presbyterian Church, Middletown, at 2 P. M., June 18.

TOWNSEND.—At University Heights, N. Y., Sunday, June 15, 1902, Randolph W. Townsend, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 18 East 73d St., Wednesday afternoon, June 18, at 4 o'clock. Burial at Troy, N. Y.

VAN SANTVOORD.—At his residence, 112 West 12th St., Sunday, June 15, Abraham, eldest son of the late Cornelius and Susan Varick Van Santvoord.
Funeral services at 112 West 12th St., Wednesday, June 18, at 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on Sunday, June 15, 1902, David M. Williams, at his late residence, 2,085 Washington Av., New York City.
Relatives and friends, also members of Bunting Lodge 655, F. & A. M., and Harlem Council 624, Royal Arcanum, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from the Trinity Congregational Church, Washington Av., corner of 176th St., on Tuesday, June 17, at 2

BETHLEHEM STEEL TRUST.

Regarding the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Company Lewis Nixon said yesterday:

"I cannot give details concerning the purchase of the Bethlehem Company, except to say that it was secured on most favorable terms. The Bethlehem plant will be paid for by the issue of additional securities, none of which will be offered to the public. They will be withdrawn as an investment.

"At the present time the United States Shipbuilding Company is building for the United States Government several of the most powerful battleships, monitors, cruisers, gunboats, and submarine boats, and also men of war for Mexico. It is also engaged in building a great variety of other vessels, tugs, yachts, ferryboats, and excursion steamers—two of the largest ever built in America, or, in fact, in the world."

It was announced yesterday that Max Fam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, would be one of the Directors of the new shipbuilding combination.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beefs hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.09½
Lard, prime	10.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, June 16.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 2 red, 78¾@79c; No. 2 oats, 42¾@43¼c; No. 2 white, 47½@48¼c; No. 3 white, 46¾@48c; No. 2 rye, 66c; fair to choice malting barley, 66¾@70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $6.15; mess pork, per bbl, $17.50@17.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.17½; short ribs, sides (loose), $10.25@10.42½; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 9½@9¾c; short clear sides (boxed), $10.75@10.85, whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—The Summer option seemed to have few friends and suffered from pressure from both sides. The market opened quiet with prices down 1 to 1 points in sympathy with unfavorable developments in the Liverpool market, and then became quite steady on demand from local shorts who were influenced by reports of scanty rains in the central and western sections of the belt. However, dull speculation was very feeble and the bear leaders seemed to have no misgivings as to the ultimate course of the market. Prices were soon slipping lower, point by point, under fairly active selling for both accounts, based largely upon unfavorable Liverpool cables and private reports of scanty rains over the Carolinas, Georgia, and the eastern portion of Florida. Wall Street bear interests, and what appeared to be New Orleans bull operators, sold on the late forenoon break. Trading was dull in the afternoon, with Reports that spinners were not buying cotton in the South, and a drop of 1-16d in spot cotton in Liverpool, greatly disturbed commission house longs here. Not until July had dropped to 8.60 and August to 8.33 was there any semblance of a change for the better. Predictions in to-day's weekly crop weather report from Washington will be less favorable than that of last week, particularly as concerns the central and western belt, caused a quick turn of smaller shorts for cover, on which July jumped to 8.68 and August to 8.38. But in the last hour liquidation and bear pressure broke out afresh and prices once more worked downward. The market closed barely steady, a net 5 to 15 points lower. Private telegrams reported light to moderate rains and hot winds in Central Texas. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, 1-16c lower. Galveston, unchanged, at 9c; Savannah unchanged, at 9⅛c; Wilmington unchanged, at 9⅛c; Norfolk unchanged, at 9¼c; Baltimore unchanged, at 9¾c; Augusta, partial 1-16c lower, at 9 3-16c; St. Louis unchanged, at 9 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	9.02	9.02	9.02	8.90@8.93
July	8.71	8.71	8.60	8.83@8.84
August	8.46	8.48	8.33	8.33@
September	8.09	8.12	8.04	8.06@8.07
October	7.96	7.98	7.90	7.93@7.94
November	7.89	7.92	7.87	7.86@7.88
December	7.90	7.91	7.83	7.87@7.88
January	7.90	7.92	7.85	7.87@7.88
February				7.87@7.89
March	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.88@7.90

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 4 31-32d. Futures opened quiet and partial 4-64d declined, closed easy at 2@4¾ points lower. June, 4.58d; June-July, 4.56d; July-August, 4.49d; August-September, 4.43d; Septemoer-October, 4.32½d; October-November, 4.25½d; November-December, 4.23d; December-January, 4.22½d; January-February, 4.21½d. Manchester yarns in buyers' favor. Cloths dull and irregular.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Wheat operators, in replacing short sales made during the forenoon, advanced prices half a cent in the last hour and closed futures ½@¾c net higher, with the undertone quite firm. News, on the, whole, was rather bullish all day; but the bears, picking out more favorable crop conditions and large Northwestern receipts, successfully hammered prices down at the start and kept them weak for an hour or more thereafter. A decrease of 2,521,000 bushels in visible supply figures first uncovered the extent of local short interests and started a buying movement that gradually expanded until positive strength resulted after 1 o'clock. Then bull influences which had been ignored early came to the front with considerable effect on sentiment. Among them were higher cables, fairly good foreign buying, a decrease of 3,200,000 bushels on passage, and reports of continued unfavorable weather in both France and England. The latter, of course, promoted the strength abroad, which found expression in 2@2 6d points rise at Paris and a 1@1¼d advance at Liverpool. There were fairly good export orders on hand also from the United Kingdom and Continent, but, unfortunately for shippers, the sharp advance made it impossible to negotiate sales, so that only 137½ loads were worked, 10 at outports. The trade here consisted of 1 load No. 2 hard Winter and 2½ loads No. 1 Northern Maltoba. The large Northwest receipts, aggregating 443 cars, mostly at Minneapolis, caused decided weakness there for a time, until the general afternoon recovery made its appearance. All interior points had 606,000 bushels, against 852,000 bushels last year. Local stocks of wheat increased 56,800 bushels. World's shipments were 7,752,300 bushels, compared with 8,084,000 bushels the week previous and 8,670,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 78¼c, elevator, and 7.0@8c, free on board, new crop; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 84¾c; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81¾c, all prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 82¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 79¾c, August, 22-31; No. 2 red, New York, 80c, August 25-31; No. 2 red, New York, 79½c, Sept. 1-10.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; July, 69¾@69¼c; September, 69@69¼c; No. 2 hard, 72@73½c. Corn—July, 61c; September, 64¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 44½c; July, 32½c; September, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 48c.

DULUTH, June 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; July, 73¾c; September, 70¾c; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c. Oats—September, 29½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75@76c; July, 72c; Rye, No. 1, 58c. Barley—No. 2, 71c; sample, 64@70½c. Corn—July, 63½@63¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—Wheat—July, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.20; no grade, $2.50@$3.05; spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.28@$1.30. FEED—Spring bran, prompt, $19.50; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $18.75@$19.25; spring bran, bulk, $18; Spring bran, middlings, $20.25@$24.50; coarse Winter bran, $21@$24; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78 3-16	78⅝	77 15-16	78⅜
September	75½	76½	75 13-16	76¼
December	77 3-16	77⅞	77 1-16	77⅝
Corn—				
July	66½	66½	66⅜	66⅜
September	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
Lard—				
June				10.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
September	70¼	70 13-16	70 7-16	70¾
December	71½	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
Corn—				
July	63¼	64½	63	64¾
September	58¾	58 9-16	58¼	58½
December	44⅞	44⅝	44¼	44⅜
Oats—				
July	30⅝	30⅝	29¼	30½
September	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
December	..	..	..	30½
Lard—				
July	$10.17½	$10.22½	$10.15	$10.20
September	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.25
Ribs—				
July	10.30	10.37½	10.30	10.37½
September	10.20	10.27½	10.15	10.27½
Pork—				
July	17.42½	17.62½	17.40	17.62½
September	17.55	17.75	17.52½	17.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.50@$19.25; family, $19.50@$20; short clear, $18.75@$21.25. BEEF—Mess, $14; family, $15.50@$16.50; packet, $15@$15.50; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF hams—$21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9⅝c; pigs, 9¾@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼@10¾c; 12 lb, 10¼@10¾c; 14 lb, 10¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$10.50; city lard, $10.10@$10.25; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.80; Brazil, kegs, $12.70; compound, 8¼@8½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13¼c; city lard stearine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 49¼@50c. Ter—Pine, barrels, $2; oil barrels, $4. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.57½; D, E, F, $1.62½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.85; I, $2.15@$2.20; K, $2.75@$2.80; M, $3.15@$3.20; N, $3.50; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 16.—Turpentine, 48¼c; receipts, 1,221 casks; sales, 600 casks; exports, 3,199 casks. Resin, receipts, 2,570 bbls; sales, 3,642 bbls; exports, 8,732 bbls; A, B, C, D, E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.65; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $2.95; N, $3.30; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16.—Spirits of turpentine, receipts 104 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 174 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.45; receipts, 143 casks. Tar, $1.45; receipts, 99 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16.—Turpentine, 47c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Good to choice steers strong; medium and common weak to 25c lower; bulls and cows generally 10@15c off; steers, $5.40@$7.75; tops, $7.85; oxen, $4.25@$4.75; bulls, $3.25@$5.75; cows, $2.50@$5.00; dressed beef firm. Calves active; veals steady to shade lower; buttermilks, 50c off; all sold; veals, $5@$7.75; culls, $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $4@$4.75; city dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb. Sheep barely steady; lambs weak, 25@50c lower; few cars unsold; sheep, $2.75@$4.75; culls, $2@$2.50; lambs, $5@$7; one car, (fancy,) $7.25; dressed mutton lower at 6@9c per lb; few wethers, 9½c; dressed lambs lower at 9@13c. Hogs steady; State hogs, $7.50; choice light, $7.55; mixed Western, $7@$7.10; country dressed hogs steady.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adems, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M: Admiralty.

80—Ferryboat North-field. (limitation liability.) vs. 144—Ferryboet Mauch Chunk. (limitation liability.)

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hetch, and Lauchlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

79—Guttenberg vs. Man. Ry. Co.
77—Steche vs. Morgan.
44—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
49—Man. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Fox.
50—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon.
84—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
85—McIlvaine vs. Mct. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Kaufman vs. Am. Surety Co.
2—Haigh vs. Kohler.
3—Hasklns vs. Heskins
4—Capps vs. Lyon.
5—In re Morrison.
6—Cooley vs. Purves.
7—Schaefer vs. Mct. St. Ry. Co.
8—Downs vs. same.
9—Stollhofen vs. Stollhofen.
10—In re Jahn.
11—Spitz vs. Heinze.
12—Wielunske vs. Manahan.
13—Shapiro vs. Abrahem Sturm, Abraham Leichteg.
14—Johnson vs. Johnson.
15—Murphy vs. Murphy.
16—In re Ryle.
17—Ivison vs. Ivison.
18—Manahan vs. Manahan.
19—Bradley vs. Wolf.
20—McDonough vs. Haffen.
21—Harlem Club vs. Nugent.
22—Hansing vs. Scott.
23—Dortic vs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust. Co.
24—Hall vs. Gilman.
25—Fuchs vs. Horowitz.
26—Ward vs. Wolf.
27—In re Ritchle.
28—Percival vs. Simon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1409—In re E. 180th St.
1692—In re E. 182d St. and Webster Av.
141—In re E. 157th St.
1592—In re Clay Av.
165—In re E. 170th St.
1407—In re W. 164th St.
1359—In re Av. St. John.
1706—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Viele.
—In re W. 172d St.
1713—In re W. 160th St.
1714—In re Cromwell Av.
1715—In re Exterior St.
1716—In re Lyman St.
1717—In re Undercliff Av.
1718—In re Public Park at Spuyten Duyvil Road.
1719—In re E. 162d St. Demurrer.
1911—Graham vs. Erie R. R. Co. Preferred causes.
5237—Stone vs. Hale.
5661—Shillaber vs. Reddy.
5590—Rosenzweig vs. City of N. Y.
5441—Peterson vs. Griffin.
4653—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Piper.
5184—Hyde vs. Kimhell.
5406—Bishop vs. Leavy.
1765—Levine vs. Goldsmith. Highest number reached on regular call. 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad ceses. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Nott, and Lord for the People.
1—Albert J. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
15398—In re Stapleton, deceased.
15205—Hodkinson vs. Automobile Ex. & Storage Co.
14698—Bernett vs. Duryea.
12714—Killien vs. Killian.
14377—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
14694—Fuller ve. Knight
12734—Haskins vs. Haskins.
14383—Innes vs. Innes.
14650—Jackson vs. Volkenning.
15178—Tucker vs. Reichfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
15342—Am. Metal Co. vs. Frecker.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
12207—Paddock & Fowler Co. vs. Bartling.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dey Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VII., for trial.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4703—Gessam vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5024—Sberidan vs. same.
5029—Seggerman vs. same.
14373—Conley vs. Brown
5038—Farrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5067—Reilly vs. same.
5084—Kelly vs. same.
15126—Robinson vs. same.
15308—Court ve. Accinl.
14623—Convy vs. Higgins.
4942—Raegener vs. Levy.
4965—Bozeman vs. Met. St. Ry.Co.
4089—Carey vs. same.
4995—Friend vs. same.
5040—Cornell vs. Adam
5045—Hymanson vs. Hyman.
5060—Leake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5076—Ry. Equip. Co. vs. Biglin.
5077—Mitchell vs. Williams.

Highest number reached on regular call. 5882.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from dsy calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. (Continued from Part VII., Trial Term Room. Held in Part VI., Trial Term Room.) 14320—Greenberg vs. Jonas.

SUPREME COURT—Trisl Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
4958—Hincks vs. Market.
5031—Welch vs. Kingsley.
5035—Foley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15246—Singer vs. Sun. Fire Ins. Co.
5208—Branower vs. Ind. Match Co.
5095—McDonough vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4660—Franklin vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
3970—Nichols vs. Walsh.
14939—McCabe vs. City of New York.
4921—Axt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5001—Bachrach vs. Zeamand.
4918—Dolan vs. City of New York.
4400—Brown vs. Man. Railway Co.
558—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Walsh.
4838—Tull vs. Trueb.
14842—City of New York vs. Sire.
4990—Kreuzman vs. Pezer.
5126—Morton vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Wednesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bstts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from dey calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nesh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Will calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Emily M. Lord.
2—Christian Grotrian.
3—Jane Lee.
4—John Schmitt.
5—James MecKeen.
6—William G. Welter.
7—Jacob Sussman.
8—Jane Mahoney.
9—Anna Maria Lauby.
10—Alfred Hellenbeck.
11—Jean Beuerle.
12—Louis Perceval.
13—Morris Lesser, or Bernstein.
14—Edward P. Campbell.
15—John D. Probst.
16—William C. Frederick & W. Klinkhardt.
17—Thomes Breheny, or Brahany.
18—Merle Desagers.
19—Julius Brechtenzende
20—Florence M. Jones.
21—Henry Schluckebier.
22—Benjamin Nathan.
23—John Mortimer, Jr.
24—Adrienne N. Connolly
25—George E. Townsend
26—Adeline M. Brooks.
27—Morris Adler.
28—Willlem Everett.
29—Johanna Pfeiffer.
30—Theries C. Peck.
31—Edward R. Martin.
32—Jacob S. Rogers.
33—Annie E. Renwick.
34—Jacob S. Rogers.
35—Susan H. Van Nort.
36—Esther F. Sturges.
37—Serena Weinberg.
38—Seabury Tredwell.
39—Alexander B. Johnson.
40—Adolph Edelmuth.
41—Rebecca W. Gurney.
42—Allice E. Meyers.
43—Ellen T. Barnett.
44—David Lee.
45—Mary H. Drake.
46—John D. Smith.
47—Christian Grotrian.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Tsrm—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1503—Mary P. Collins.
1812—Rosanna F. Meehan.
1810—Kate A. Henling.
1811—John Bohlken.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownetone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions mnst be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will te heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2628—Muller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3500—Landsberg vs. same.
3503—Paulding vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5574—Futorinsky vs. Katzmen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calender clear.
5011—Burcher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2684—Gilman vs. Greenstein.
381½—Silverstein ve. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3830—Losser vs. Herter.
2532—Bisner vs. Hopkins.
916—Columbia Bank vs. Goldsmith.
3041—Rosenfeld vs. Cahn.
588—Hayes vs. Haffen.
562—Solomon vs. Raum.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
792—Hall vs. Loew.
3538—James Everard's Breweries vs. McGirr.
3323—Rothman vs. Kashowitz.
3683—Kirshstein vs. Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short ceses.
5784—N. Y. Lumber & Storage Co. vs. Vorhis.
5832—Kurzrok vs. Cohn.
5656—Gottlieb vs. Varick Bank.
5524—Rauh vs. Hochstadter.
5500—Borowitz vs. Schieck.
5834—Morrison vs. Carr.
5880—Colender vs. Steele.
5556—Litchenstein Millinery Co. vs. Jones.
4172—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Bland.
5819—Stevenson vs. Fontham.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
5442—Siegel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3654—Banlia vs. same.
3685—Kelly vs. same.
3290—Engelhardt vs. same.
3301—Ottley vs. same.
3397—Brannen vs. Ryan.
3549—Ayers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call. 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calender for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—George Koch.
2—John Shea, Willlem B. Warrington, David Vanderbeck.
3—Isaac Richter.
4—Charles J. Jorns.
5—Patrick Garvey.
6—Frederick F. White.
7—Ruben Goldstien. Pleadings.
1—Francis M. Leflar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Morgan for the People.
1—John D. Herlihy. Pleading.
1—Charles J. Fitzpatrick

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.
1—Eladio Bell.
2—Nathan Michaelson.
3—John J. Palmer, George Hnnter, John Willems.
4—Pasquale Placente.
5—Charles Geiss.
6—Vito Taffalo.
7—George Nicholas.
8—Herman Branze.
9—Henry James.
10—Edward Tynan.
11—Angelo Camerata, Mary Camerata.
12—John Barnes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for the People.
1—Nicholas Feaster.
2—George C. Clark.
3—Maurice Maher.
4—George Brown.
5—Victor E. Lanning.
6—Cedar Crotty.
7—Fanny Bentley.
8—Thomas Grimes.
9—James Cotter.
10—Charles Raines.
11—Joseph Manuele.
12—Joseph Mykins.
13—William Plaherty.
14—John Conroy, William Newell.
15—Samuel Lesrowits.
16—Martha Robinson.
17—Harry Goodale.
18—Benjamin Eckstein.
5881—Wecher vs. Lighte.
5865—Rottenburg vs. Prince.
3676—Bruns vs. Schulz.
5876—Gattis vs. Ferguson.
4677—Erler vs. Weingarten.
5919—Winehouse vs. Seidman.
5920—Same vs. Gootman.
5830—Coe vs. Helnsfurter.
5936—Wright vs. Fucigna.
5745—Carucci vs. Ruth.
5825—Seaver vs. Tuttz.
5962—Rohrs vs. Neuer.
4838—Ellis vs. Nell.
3671—Mann vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2042—Kops vs. Franks.
3552—Lawless ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1239—Bleyer vs. Bogert.
3325—Idle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call. 5882.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Nott, and Lord for the People.
1—Albert J. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
15398—In re Stapleton, deceased.
15205—Hodkinson vs. Automobile Ex. & Storage Co.
14698—Bernett vs. Duryea.
12714—Killien vs. Killian.
14377—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
14694—Fuller ve. Knight
12734—Haskins vs. Haskins.
14383—Innes vs. Innes.
14650—Jackson vs. Volkenning.
15178—Tucker vs. Reichfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
15342—Am. Metal Co. vs. Frecker.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
12207—Paddock & Fowler Co. vs. Bartling.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dey Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V. and VII., for trial.
15197—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
4703—Gessam vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5024—Sberidan vs. same.
5029—Seggerman vs. same.
14373—Conley vs. Brown
5038—Farrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5067—Reilly vs. same.
5084—Kelly vs. same.
15126—Robinson vs. same.
15308—Court ve. Accinl.
14623—Convy vs. Higgins.
4942—Raegener vs. Levy.
4965—Bozeman vs. Met. St. Ry.Co.
4089—Carey vs. same.
4995—Friend vs. same.
5040—Cornell vs. Adam
5045—Hymanson vs. Hyman.
5060—Leake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5076—Ry. Equip. Co. vs. Biglin.
5077—Mitchell vs. Williams.

Highest number reached on regular call. 5882.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from dsy calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. (Continued from Part VII., Trial Term Room. Held in Part VI., Trial Term Room.) 14320—Greenberg vs. Jonas.

SUPREME COURT—Trisl Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
4958—Hincks vs. Market.
5031—Welch vs. Kingsley.
5035—Foley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15246—Singer vs. Sun. Fire Ins. Co.
5208—Branower vs. Ind. Match Co.
5095—McDonough vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4660—Franklin vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
3970—Nichols vs. Walsh.
14939—McCabe vs. City of New York.
4921—Axt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5001—Bachrach vs. Zeamand.
4918—Dolan vs. City of New York.
4400—Brown vs. Man. Railway Co.
558—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. Walsh.
4838—Tull vs. Trueb.
14842—City of New York vs. Sire.
4990—Kreuzman vs. Pezer.
5126—Morton vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Wednesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Batts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from dey calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nesh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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16—William C. Frederick & W. Klinkhardt.
17—Thomes Breheny, or Brahany.
18—Merle Desagers.
19—Julius Brechtenzende
20—Florence M. Jones.
21—Henry Schluckebier.
22—Benjamin Nathan.
23—John Mortimer, Jr.
24—Adrienne N. Connolly
25—George E. Townsend
26—Adeline M. Brooks.
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37—Serena Weinberg.
38—Seabury Tredwell.
39—Alexander B. Johnson.
40—Adolph Edelmuth.
41—Rebecca W. Gurney.
42—Allice E. Meyers.
43—Ellen T. Barnett.
44—David Lee.
45—Mary H. Drake.
46—John D. Smith.
47—Christian Grotrian.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Tsrm—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1503—Mary P. Collins.
1812—Rosanna F. Meehan.
1810—Kate A. Henling.
1811—John Bohlken.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownetone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions mnst be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will te heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2628—Muller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3500—Landsberg vs. same.
3503—Paulding vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5574—

Summer Resorts.

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1,000 ISLAND PARK,

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Adirondacks.

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John F. Cassidy, Mgr. Capacity 400 Guests. Special accommodations for families. Boating, fishing; fine sandy beach for bathing. Altitude 1,800 feet. N. Y. Central trains direct to hotels.

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LAKE MASSAWEPIE, ADIRONDACKS.

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Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

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HOTEL EARLINGTON

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Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.

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Orange County.

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SUFFERN, NEW YORK.

A modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills. Every convenience. Golf, tennis. Moderate rates. L. Richardson.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH GIFFORD, Plaintiff, vs. MARY T. CRAWFORD, individually; Mary T. Crawford, as executrix of the last will and testement of Kate C. Kelly, deceased; Elizabeth P. Knauss, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife; the Christian name "Louisa" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff; Alphonse E. J. Sohmer, and Ehrich Miller, Defendants.—Summons and notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife, the Christian name "Louisa" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 26th, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, New York City.

my27-law6wTu&Th8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—ANNIE MAUDE DE SOMELLERA, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE SOMELLERA, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 20th, 1901.

HILLIKEN & NICHOLSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 287 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant, Manuel de Somellera:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 15th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.

MILLIKEN & NICHOLSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 287 Broadway, New York City.

my20-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN A. OLSEN, plaintiff, against PAULINE FOSHEIM, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

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200 Large Airy Rooms. Transient, $3.50 per day and up. Unequaled Surf Bathing.

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The finest Hotel on the Coast. 35 minutes from N. Y. City.

Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.

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Golf, tennis, croquet; surf and still water bathing, sailing, driving, fishing. 200 rooms; 50 private baths. Rates $5 per day and upward. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Open June 28. Altitude 2,250 feet. Pure spring water. Forest preserve, 2,780 acres.

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Will open June 20th for the season. N. P. RYDER, Mgr., PINE HILL, N. Y.

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IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. Elevation 1,800 feet. Climate DRY, COOL; free from FOGS, mosquitoes, and MALARIA. Water system, costing $45,000, supplied by pure, sparkling mountain springs. Streets and hotels electric lighted. Sewerage system complete. 5 miles flagwalk. Amusements, golf, bowling, tennis, boating. Beautiful scenery on every side, intersected by shaded walks and drives. Lake and mountain streams for the angler. SEE SUNDAY EDITION FOR LIST OF HOUSES.

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Opens in June. Send for Booklet.

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On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.

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Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.

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ERNEST G. GROB, Manager, Winter Harbor, Me.

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(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

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MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central, open position; medium prices.

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Kaiser, June 17, 10 AM		Kaiser, July 15, 10 AM	
*Kaiserin, June 24, 10 AM		Kaiserin, July 22, 10 AM	
Kronprinz, July 1, noon		Kronprinz, July 29, noon	

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

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Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen, June 19, 10 AM		Kr'fuerst, July 10, 10 AM	
Friedrich, June 26, 10 AM		Barbarossa, July 17, 10 AM	
Luise, July 3, 10 AM		Bremen, July 24, 10 AM	

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Trave, June 21, 9 A.M.		Lahn, July 19, 8 AM	
Aller, June 28, 10 AM		Trave, Aug. 2, 3 PM	
Hohenzollern, July 5, 9 AM		Aller, Aug. 9, 10 AM	

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Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, June 17, 10 AM		Columbia, July 3, 10 AM	
F. Bism'ck, Jna 26, 10 AM		F. Bism'ck, Jly 24, 10 AM	

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Patricia, Jun. 17, 3 PM		Waldersee, Jly. 1, 1:30 PM	
Bluecher, Jn 24, 7:30 AM		Pennsyl'a, July 8, 8 AM	

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Phoenicia, June 24, 2 P. M.

Delightful Summer Cruises

During JULY AND AUGUST

to Norway, the North Cape, and Spitzbergen, to the Baltic Sea and the Capitals of Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark

BY THE STEAMERS

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....June 21, 6:00 A. M.	
MENOMINEE.....July 2, 9 A. M.	
MINNEHAHA.....July 5, 5 A. M.	
MANITOU.....July 14, 9 A. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 26, 5 A. M.	

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila...June 18, 10 AM		*Kensington...Jly 1, 2 PM	
St. Paul...June 25, 10 AM		St. Louis...July 2, 10 AM	

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark, June 18, noon		Krooneland, Jne 28, noon	
Vaderland, June 21, noon		Zeeland...July 5, noon	

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE

TO HALIFAX, N. S., SYDNEY, C. B., AND ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds, by daylight.

Fine Passenger Steamers "Rosalind" and "Silvia."

Sail from Pier No. 40, N. R., foot West Houston St., on following dates: June 18, 25, July 5, July 12, 23, 30, Aug. 9, etc., etc.

For rates and further information, apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry,

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Astoria...June 21, noon		Furnessia...July 5, noon	
Columbia, (new,) June 28		Anchoria...July 12 noon	

First saloon, $50 and upwards.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Campania, June 21, 2 PM		Etruria, July 12, 11 AM	
Umbria, June 28, 11 AM		Campania, July 19, 2 PM	
Lucania, July 5, 2 PM		Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM	

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, June 17, 10 AM		Majestic...July 2, noon	
Cymric, June 18, 5 PM		Celtic, July 5, 5 P M	
Oceanic, June 25, 8:30 AM		Germanic...July 9, noon	

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

LEYLAND LINE,

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

From Pier 50 North River.

CANADIAN.....June 14, July 19, Aug. 23			
BOHEMIAN.....June 28, Aug. 2, Sept. 6			

Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates. Apply at General Offices, 24 State Street N. Y.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

R.M.S. Athenian, June 23		R. M. S. Tartar...Aug. 4	
Emp. of China...July 7		Emp. of Japan...Aug. 18	
Emp. of India...July 28		R.M.S. Athenian...Sept. 1	

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

M.S.S.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 16	400,444
To date this year	83,042,737
Corrsponding date last year	169,566,825

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 16	$2,553,000
To date this year	$453,631,600
Corresponding date last year	$608,129,200

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Des M. & Ft. D.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Det. Un. Railway	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Snuff pf.	⅞	Gen. Electric	¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	8	Gt. North. pf.	1¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1¼
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st in. paid	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	¼
Cent. of N. J.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Reading	⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Con. Tobacco pf.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Det. Soutb pf.	½	Westinghouse	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Ice	½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	½	N. Y. Dock	4½
Am. Sugar	½	Pressed S. Car	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Cbi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Twin City	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Dist. City Gas	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝		
Manhattan	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff. & Sus. ref. 4s	1	Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. 6s	4⅝
Dst., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Met. St. Ry. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange market was not active, but it was unqualifiedly strong. Practically every change of consequence was an advance. Stocks most conspicuous were stocks of high class. Investment purchases rather than speculative operations seemed to be the controlling influence.

Announcement of a setback in the New Jersey courts for the United States Steel Corporation's preferred stock retirement plan was without depressing effect—a fact which is construable as exceptionally significant, for under ordinary market conditions such a development would have been hailed as bad news and quotations would have suffered—not mercly the quotations of the stocks directly involved, but probably the greater part of the list would have receded. To veteran observers of stock market conditions this incident of yesterday will be regarded as evidence that there now exists anything but nervousness in the financial world.

One reason for the present strength of the market undoubtedly lies in the fact that at the moment there is much advance buying by investment interests—individual and corporate—to whom will be paid the $150,000,000 or thereabouts to be disbursed around July 1. It is a well-known fact that these interests do not wait until they have their dividend returns actually in hand before investing them, but generally look about them for good bargains some days in advance of the disbursements.

It is both significant and gratifying that money-market conditions continue so easy. Yesterday the highest call rate was 3 per cent., with the bulk of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent. The payment yesterday of the Standard Oil dividend of $10,000,000 was made without creating even a surface ripple on the money market. When this money finds its way back to the market—as it will in a day or two, for it is merely a transference of accounts—the situation will to that extent be improved.

Despite the apparent heaviness of Copper Trust stock, the copper trade position is steadily improving. If the Street hears aright this is destined to be reflected shortly in improvement in the shares of the various copper companies.

ST. PAUL'S ACTIVITY.

Last week's market leader, St. Paul, was again the leader yesterday, being the most active stock on the list, and advancing at one time 1⅝ points. Total dealings in it approximated 51,000 shares. As has been the case now for some time past, the heaviest buying was for the account of Standard Oil interests, who, it is stated, recently learned with some little concern that the Moore and Gates interests had absorbed so much of the floating supply of the stock that there was—in fact, still is—danger of control passing out of the hands of the present owners.

Apropos of the talk of an increased dividend on the stock, THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to say on authority that the matter has been only informally discussed as yet, and that much will depend upon the crop outcome. If the yield is reasonably large, (as it promises to be,) either the stock will be put on a 7 per cent. basis by the declaration of a 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend or shareholders will receive 3 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra. If crops are not up to expectations, only 3 per cent. will be declared.

In this connection it may be said that the St. Paul crop reports received in this city yesterday were uniformly favorable.

A Chicago dispatch published in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that information was that "a higher rate of dividends for St. Paul stock is not far distant," quoted an officer of the company, as follows:

Government statistics showing Spring wheat averages are gratifying in the extreme. It is safe to count on the heaviest business this company has ever had during the next year if the growing crops are realized.

That farmers everywhere in the West and Northwest have great confidence in big crops is reflected in the heavy tonnage of everything that would probably not be bought and distributed at this season were this condition not true. Lumber traffic is heavy and will be much larger a month hence when the new cut is ready for market. Building materials and machinery are being shipped in large volume, which marks the steady up-building of the road territory.

General merchandise shipments continue in excess of last year, and this freight commands the highest revenue. It is the best indication of this company's healthful condition.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

With the exception of St. Paul, Missouri Pacific was the most active stock on the list, and throughout was decidedly strong, selling up to the highest price recorded in some months. The buying was apparently in anticipation of the semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. which is to be declared next week, and was encouraged by the large earnings of the system. Brokers usually acting for the Gould and Rockefeller interests took some large blocks of the stock, holding it strong in the face of speculative and short selling.

An officer of the company, discussing the outlook for the road, said yesterday:

"Matters become daily more and more encouraging as our nsxt published monthly report will show. What is more, reports to us indicate that the farmers along our line are very hopeful of the growing crops, especially corn. Any deficiency in wheat will be made up by the larger crops of alfalfa, flax, &c., planted."

THE ADVANCE IN READING.

Brokers who were active in the purchase of the Readings yesterday afternoon—the common rising a full point and the preferred shares each fractionally—said that the buying had to their certain knowledge nothing whatever to do with the suggested probability of an early ending of the coal strike. The purchasers, it was said, were the same interests who have been steadily absorbing the stocks for some time.

As to their identity nothing was volunteered. The Street is divided in its opinion of the matter, some interests averring that Pennsylvania Railroad is the buyer, while others declare that the interests which formerly controlled ths Jersey Central are the real purchasers.

The rise in the Erles, Delaware and Hudson, Ontario and Western, and Jersey Central were sympathetic.

AMERICAN SMELTING.

In explanation of the strength of American Smelting stocks, with steady investment demand in the preferred shares, it was said yesterday that the bettered silver situation was probably one of the factors influencing the buying. Yesterday the price of silver advanced ½ cent an ounce, and a much better demand for it was reported. This is caused, it is said, by the large shipments of silver now being made by the Smelting Company to Mexico to supply that country with sufficient coinage to meet its commercial demands.

According to an authoritative statement the company has arranged to ship to Mexico 5,000,000 ounces within the next ten weeks, or at the rate of 500,000 ounces a week, which is as much as the Mexican Government can now coin each week at its mints. It is, however, increasing its minting facilities, and will be able before long to turn out a larger coinage. The Smelting Company is arranging to ship in addition to the 5,000,000 ounces already contracted for about 20,000,000 ounces more, as fast as the minting facilities can coin the same.

CORN PRODUCTS DIVIDEND.

To-day is the day set for the meeting of the Directors of the recently formed Corn Products Company to take action on the first quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. It is announced that the dividend will be 1¾ per cent., which will be regular, the stock being a 7 per cent. one.

No dividend will be declared on the common stock at this time—this for the reason that the charter of the company expressly provides that no common stock dividend can be declared until after a full quarter's dividend on the preferred shall have been paid.

Officials of the company say that earnings are most satisfactory.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The further buying of American Car and Foundry shares was on the persistent talk that the dividend may be increased to 2 per cent. It is said the company is now turning out on an average 300 cars per day.

Banking interests connected with the Atchison were the largest buyers of its preferred shares yesterday. Officials of the road say that the reports of crop damage done by excessive rains have been greatly exaggerated.

The selling of the Wabash stocks was by a professional operator, and was said to be designed to accelerate the accumulation of the debenture B's, which in the afternoon sold up to the highest price on record.

Operations by the Canadian pools in Canadian Pacific were responsible for the advance in that stock.

The buying of St. Louis and San Francisco shares was by Chicago and St. Louis interests, and was said to be connected with some pending deal. During the day it was announced that the system is to construct a new route from Sherman, Texas, to Lawton, Oklahoma, a distance of 140 miles.

The Moore and Gates interests were credited with the buying of Chicago Northwest shares, the common of which scored a net advance of 2½ points, and the preferred of 3. It is said that the Moores are determined that they will have enough stock at the next annual meeting to insure to themselves control of the system.

The advance in Great Northern preferred was coincident with the strength of Northern Securities on the curb. There were vague rumors of coming important developments, but so far as could be learned the buying was based solely on large earnings.

The bears made much ado about the Steel Trust litigation developments, but the stocks were well supported throughout and receded only fractionally in the face of the bear pressure.

HIDE AND LEATHER DIRECTORS.

The new interests which recently secured control of the stock of the Hide and Leather National Bank received control of the Board of Directors yesterday by the election of Richard A. McCurdy, Frederic Cromwell, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, Levi P. Morton, and George F. Baker. Of the old board all but President Ramsey, Vice Presidents Schieren and Keck, and William Nelson Cromwell resigned. It is understood that the name of the bank will be changed, and it will be moved from its present quarters, at 100 William Street, to a location more convenient to the financial centre. The capital stock, it has been definitely decided, will be increased to $5,000,000.

MISSING FIRM STILL ABSENT.

The offices of Wright & Garfield, brokers, on the fourth floor of 44 Broadway, which closed suddenly on Saturday without any explanation from those interested, were visited yesterday by a number of anxious creditors, but the members of the firm staid away. Up to noon the mail for the firm lay on the floor in front of the door, but later the janitor took care of it.

Reno R. Billington, the lawyer whose offices adjoin those of the firm, was engaged all day in court, but one of his clerks said he was about to sue Wright & Garfield for $2,500, and that efforts to find the missing brokers had so far been unsuccessful.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Northern Central Railroad shares dealt in for the first time on the Stock Exchange.

Reports current in the South that the Louisville and Nashville has acquired control of the Chattanooga Southern.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $201,000 additional Reading general mortgage 4s.

According to dispatches from Balston, N. Y., the Union Mills located at that place has mortgaged its property for $2,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Northern Pacific Railway said to have purchased the Washburn, Bayfield and Iron River Railroad Company.

Sale by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad of $3,000,000 3½ per cent. mortgage bonds of the Illinois Division to a Boston banking house.

Statement that 90 per cent. of the fire-brick manufacturers of Pennsylvania have entered the Harbison Walker Refractories Company.

Capital stock of the Hyle Brothers Steel Company of Syracuss, N. Y., increassd to $3,000,000 to enlargs its plant.

Milwaukse dispatches stating that it is rsported there that negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Washburn & Crosby and the Pillsbury Milling Company.

Stockholders of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company bave voted to merge with the Massachusetts Steamship Company.

New England Telegraph and Telephone Company to offer 36,047 shares of stock to stockbolders at par.

Reserve of outside banks $1,085,875 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement on increased deficit of $231,925 as compared with the previous week.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 20 shares of Gallatin National Bank stock at 430.

Local bankers and a number of Chicago capitalists stated to have completed ths purchase and reorganization of the Evansville (Ind.) Gas and Electric Light Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $121,138,409; balances, $6,217,097; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $248,947.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88; commercial bills, $4.84⅛@$4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quotsd as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 17.—In its City article to-day The Times says more than half the large amount due to the Bank of England was renewed yesterday, though in Lombard Street money was generally abundant.

The Stock Exchange was quiet, and because of the exaggerated reports in regard to King Edward's health the tendency of consols was dull and there was a slight fall in other departments.

American rails were firm throughout, though the volume of local business was small. There was a slight increase of activity in the afternoon on arbitrage purchases, chiefly of St. Paul and Union Pacific.

By Ths Associated Press.

LONDON, June 16.—Money was plentiful to-day and in moderate demand. Rates were easy.

On the Stock Exchange features were scarce. Gilt-edged securities were easier. Home rails were not supported. Underground rails were strong. Americans advanced in sympathy with New York, but they had little vitality. Prices closed firm. St. Pauls were quoted at 178. Grand Trunks were easier. Canadian Pacifics were firm. Kafirs were neglected. The alarmist reports regarding King Edward's illness intensified the dullness of business.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96 7-16; consols for account, 96 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 108⅜; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukes and St. Paul, 176⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 70⅛; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 156½; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160¼; Norfolk and Western, 58½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 33⅜; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 38; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅛; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 40¼; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 28½; Wabash preferred, 46½; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rand Mines, 12½; De Beers, 42⅞.

Bar silver at 24½d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 132.20; at Madrid at 36.40, and at Lisbon at 25.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, and later were materially stronger, especially Foreigns. The tightness in money for the settlement caused a setback throughout the list, and prices closed weak. Rentes were firm on the rumor that a conversion is imminent. Spanish 4s were weaker, owing to high contagos. Turkish securities were favorably influenced by the latest conversion news. De Beers were stronger. Rio Tintos and Kalirs were quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 3-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 50 centimes ex-interest. Exchange on London 25 francs 20½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 82.25.

BERLIN, June 16.—On the Boerse to-day Home Funds were maintained. Foreigns were firm. Spanish 4s were in demand on Paris account, and Chinese securities on London account. Locals were listless.

Exchange on London 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates.—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The local market was quiet and steady to-day, and the Readings formed the leading feature. The demand for Reading common was the liveliest since the strike began. New York placed large orders for the stock here and at one time the price in this market was ⅛ above that in New York, touching 33 1-16, but this high level was not maintained. A number of brokers expressed the belief that the market has cut loose from the strike influence to a great extent, and that that coolers will move in response to underlying conditions. Electric Storage Battery, Cambria Steel, and Consolidated Lake Superior preferred were all better, but Union Traction 8s and stock were heavy, the supply being somewhat plentiful. The new Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which absorbs Union Traction, will start business in July. It is said that it will in a few weeks begin work digging the Market Street tunnel. In ths late trading Lehigh Valley rose slightly in sympathy with Reading. A renewal of good buying advanced the Welsbach bonds to 74. Call ratss for money are steady at 4 per cent, but very little business is being done. A drop below 4 per cent. is unliksly, however, ths present rate being low for this market. Time monsy and commercial papsr are quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent. Most dealings are at the lowsr figure. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
20	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
125	Cambria Steel	26½	23½	26½
660	Cons. Lake Superior	30½	30½	30½
300	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	76¼	76	76¼
200	Danville Bessemer	¾	¾	¾
50	Diamond State Steel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Diamond Stats Steel pf.	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Electric Co. of Am.	7¼	7½	7¼
100	Electric Storage	91	91	91
15	Girard National Bank	260	260	260
12	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	53½	53½	53½
1,387	Lehigh Valley	35¼	34½	35
200	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3	Mine Hill Co.	65¾	65¾	65¾
47	North Penn.	108½	108½	108½
60	Norfolk & Western pf.	91	91	91
1,300	Phila. Electric	5½	5 7-16	5 ½
67	Phila. Traction	98¼	98	98
242	Pennsylvania	75⅝	75 3-16	75¼
61	Phila. Co.	49¼	49	49
10	Phila. Co. pf.	48¼	48½	48½
200	Penn. Steel pf.	90½	90	90½
400	Phila. & Erie	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
15,900	Reading tr. ctfs.	33 1-16	32¾	32 15-16
350	Read. 1st. pf. tr. ctfs.	42⅝	42¾	42¾
4,550	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35 3-16	34¾	35⅛
100	Reading Traction	32⅝	32½	32⅝
515	Tidewater Steel	6⅝	5½	5½
432	United Gas Imp.	106¾	106¾	106¾
2½	U. G. I. rcts, $12.50 pd.	67¾	67¾	67¾
2,075	Union Traction	43⅛	43¼	43⅜
6,201	Trac. warrants	4 3-16	3 15-16	4
1,720	U. S. Steel Co.	39¼	39¼	39¼
34	United Power & Trans.	28½	28¼	28¼
10	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—Dullness continues to characterize the money market. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, par and 5 cents premium; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $17,594,191; balances, $1,781,083. The weekly statement of the associatel local banks, issued to-day, shows a gain in the reserve of $614,574; the New York reserve increased $880,000; loans were contracted $214,000 and deposits $216,000. The telephone stocks had a good day of it, and United Fruit made a gain and Montreal and Boston a fractional advance, otherwise the market was quiet. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
288	Atchison	82	81¾	82
150	Atchison pf.	101¾	100½	101
5	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
25	Boston & Maine	201	201	201
16	Manhattan Elevated	131½	131½	131½
100	Massachusetts Electric	43¾	43¾	43¾
35	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	98½	98½	98½
110	Mexican Central	29	28⅝	28⅝
1	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	231	231	231
450	Union Pacific	105½	105½	105½
94	Union Pacific pf.	88½	88	88½
1	West End pf.	117	117	117

TELEPHONES.

555	Am. Tel. & Tel.	176½	175¾	177
885	Western	30½	30	30¼
65	Western pf.	103	102¾	102¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agri. Chem.	27	27	27
66	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	87¼	87	87
50	Am. Pneu. Service	7½	7¼	7¼
930	American Sugar	128¾	128¼	128⅝
20	American Sugar pf.	119½	119¼	119¼
100	American Woolen	13	13	13
378	American Woolen pf.	75	74¾	74⅞
835	Dominion Iron & Steel	53½	53¼	53¼
6	General Electric	316	315½	315½
285	New Eng. Yarn pf.	93¼	93¼	93½
10	Planters' Compress	6	6	6
10	Pullman	237	237	237
274	Swift Packing & Prov.	110½	109¼	110
324	United Fruit	111½	110	111
5	U. S. Shoe Machine	55	55	55
85	United States Steel	39	39	39
180	United States Steel pf.	89¾	89⅞	88⅞

MINING.

5	Adventurs	24	24	24
1,105	Amalgamated	68⅝	67⅞	68
100	Arcadian	5	5	5
1,100	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
3	Calumet & Hecla	585	585	585
250	Consolidated Mercur	1 31-32	1 15-16	1 31-32
210	Copper Range Con.	57½	57	57
150	Daly West	45¾	45½	45½
100	Dominion Coal	138¾	138¾	138¾
100	Isle Royale	12¾	12¼	12¼
285	Mass	20	19⅝	19⅝
10	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
170	Mohawk	42½	42½	42½
4,170	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¼	2⅜
285	Old Dominion	23¼	22½	22½
1	Parrot	30	30	30
10	Quincy	133	133	133
165	Rhode Island	1⅞	1½	1½
100	Shannon	15½	15½	15½
90	Tecumseh	2¼	2	2¼
40	Trimountain	100	95	100
220	Trinity	12½	12½	12½
100	United States	20¼	20¼	20½
600	United States Oil	16	15⅞	16
110	Utah	22¼	22	22½
20	Victoria	6	6	6
50	Vinona	4	4	4
4	Wolverine	55¼	55¼	55¼

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9½ asked. *Assessment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The strength of International Trust was the feature of to-day's market. It reached the highest price of this year. Consolidated Gas was also stronger. This rise is attributed by some to rumors of an impending deal, but others ascribe it to the immense increase in the consumption of gas, occasioned by the high prices of coal. A further rise in the stock is anticipated. Lexington Railway 5s continue firm. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,243 shares of stock and $142,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Seaboard Ry. com.	26	20	26
100	Consolidated Gas	69¼	68½	69½
100	G. B. S. Brewing com.	17	17	17
21	United Elec. L. & P. pf.	41	41	41
400	United Rys. & El. com.	16	16	16
113	Maryland Casualty	51	50¾	50¾
215	International	128½	127	128½
05	Maryland	208	208	208
4	Citizens' Bank	34	34	34
125	Md. & Pennsylvania	31	31	31

BONDS.

$1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
3,000	West Va. Centrnl 6s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
73,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅝
9,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	96¾	96½	86⅝
1,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s	114	114	114
1,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
7,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	104	103¾	104
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81½	81½	81½
6,000	Charles. & W. Car. 5s	115	115	115
25,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53	53	53
16,000	G. B. S. Brewing Inc.	43	43	43
1,000	A. C. L. 4s, Conn.	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Consol. Gas 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, and later were materially stronger, especially Foreigns. The tightness in money for the settlement caused a setback throughout the list, and prices closed weak. Rentes were firm on the rumor that a conversion is imminent. Spanish 4s were weaker, owing to high contagos. Turkish securities were favorably influenced by the latest conversion news. De Beers were stronger. Rio Tintos and Kalirs were quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 3-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 101 francs 50 centimes ex-interest. Exchange on London 25 francs 20½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 82.25.

BERLIN, June 16.—On the Boerse to-day Home Funds were maintained. Foreigns were firm. Spanish 4s were in demand on Paris account, and Chinese securities on London account. Locals were listless.

Exchange on London 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates.—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months bills, 2¼ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—New York Exchange was at par to-day; time and call loans 4½@5 per cent. Very little interest was taken in anything on the local list to-day and changes in prices were for the most part inconsequential. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	13¾	13¼	13¾
400	American Can pf.	54¾	54⅜	54⅜
200	American Shipbuilding	43½	43½	43½
100	American Strawboard rcts.	37½	37½	37½
5	A. Booth & Co. pf.	102	102	102
495	Chicago Title & Trust	136	132	136
100	Chicago Union Traction	18½	18½	18½
74	Chicago City Railway	207¾	207¾	207¾
1	Metropolitan Elevated	38	38	38
1	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	90½	90½	90½
482	National Biscuit	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
15	National Biscuit pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	National Carbon	24½	24½	24½
20	National Carbon pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼
150	Street's W. S. C. Linc.	27½	27¼	27¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
684	Pittsburg Coal	26¼	25¼	26¼
256	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	90	90
215	Am. Window Glass	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝
95	Am. Window Glass pf.	92½	92½	92½
80	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Mon. River Coal pf.	42½	42⅜	42½
45	Consolidated Ice	14	14	14
1,525	Crucible Steel	21¾	21½	21⅝
453	Crucible Steel pf.	87¾	85⅝	85⅝
377	U. S. Steel	39¼	39	39⅛
150	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89	89
216	West. Elec. seconds	105¼	105	105¼
100	West. Elec. firsts	107¼	107¼	107¼
100	Pittsburg Brew.	27¼	27½	27¼
150	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	45¾	45½	45¾
45	West. Air Brake	185	185	185
100	Chartiers Valley Water	48½	48½	48½
8	Tradesmen's Nat. Bank	180	180	180
20	Duquesne Nat. Bank	282½	282½	282½
91	Colonial Trust	380	380	380
100	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
2,000	Pa. & M. Traction 5s	117	117	117

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The local market was quiet and steady to-day, and the Readings formed the leading feature. The demand for Reading common was the liveliest since the strike began. New York placed large orders for the stock here and at one time the price in this market was ⅛ above that in New York, touching 33 1-16, but this high level was not maintained. A number of brokers expressed the belief that the market has cut loose from the strike influence to a great extent, and that that coolers will move in response to underlying conditions. Electric Storage Battery, Cambria Steel, and Consolidated Lake Superior preferred were all better, but Union Traction 8s and stock were heavy, the supply being somewhat plentiful. The new Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which absorbs Union Traction, will start business in July. It is said that it will in a few weeks begin work digging the Market Street tunnel. In ths late trading Lehigh Valley rose slightly in sympathy with Reading. A renewal of good buying advanced the Welsbach bonds to 74. Call ratss for money are steady at 4 per cent, but very little business is being done. A

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24½d per ounce and in New York at 52½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Alice sold at .56, 1,000 Comstock bond at .05½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 200 Elkton at .61, 200 Golden Fleece at .22, 600 Isabella at .26, 100 Portland at 1.90, 300 Potosi at .23, and 100 Standard at 3.25.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Monotony in ths outside market was somewhat relieved yesterday by the sharp advance in Northern Securities and movements of more or less importance in several other issues. The market, generally speaking, showed no great increase in activity as compared with last week's transactions, and the general course of prices was, as it had been for some days, irregular, but always confined within a narrow range. The announcement of the granting of a permanent injunction against the Steel Trust in the matter of the retirement of the preferred stock by an issue of bonds was received with interest, but had no effect upon the quotation for the new bonds, which have been dealt in "when issued." Naturally, if the granting of the injunction is sustained in the higher court and the issue of bonds permanently prevented, all trades made in these bonds would be annulled, which explains the fact that the market for the bonds was not at all affected.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES were unusually activs and quite strong. The transactions in the stock amounted to nearly 7,000 shares, which were accompanied by an advance of about 1½ points. After selling as high as 104⅝ the prics reacted during the last hour and ended the day at 104.

***

TENNESSEE COPPER, to which of late considerable attention has been given owing to the activity which the stock has shown and the substantial advance in price, was very quiet yesterday. The transactions were smaller than on any day since the recent movement started, and at the same time there was a sharp falling off in the quotation. After selling early in the day as high as 16⅜, Tennessee Copper declined to 15¼ and ended the day there. On the other hand, Union Copper became more active and sold up fractionally. The trading in Montreal and Boston, while not unusually heavy, showed considerable animation. Although the highest sale of the day was made at 2⅛, bids as bigb as 3¼ were at one time made for large blocks of the stock. Greene Consolidated was fairly active, but sold within a narrow range.

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DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC bonds sold as high as 73, a gain of about 18 points from the lowest price at which the bonds sold after the appointment of a receiver.

***

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING subscriptions sold for the first time at 105.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s coup 1907		Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	110½	3,000c	108⅝
Am Hide & L 6s		L & N unif 4s	
2,000	97¾	1,000	103½
Am Thread 4s		L & N, Pens & Atl 6s	
5,000	83	2,000	114½
A, T & S Fe gen 4s		Met St gen 5s	
5,000	103¼	4,000	120
3,000	103⅜	Mex Cen con 4s	
Adjustment 4s Stamped		5,000	84¼
1,000	91⅝	6,000	84⅜
B & O gold 4s		5,000	84½
3,000	102¾	Mex Cen 1st inc	
7,000	102⅝	10,000	33¼
3,000	102¾	25,000	33⅜
B & O. P. J & M 3½s		7,000	33¼
25,000	90½	5,000	33¼
5,000	90⅝	Mex Cen 2d inc	
S W div 3½s		10,000	22¼
3,000	91⅜	Mex Can 4½s	
27,000	91½	5,000	96½
10,000	91⅝	M, K & T 2d 4s	
Bklyn Ferry 5s		1,000	84⅜
1,000	82	Mo P 1st con 6s	
Buff & Sus 1st ref 4s		1,000	123¼
5,000	102	Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000	103	1,000 3	107¾
B, C, R & N 1st		Mob & O gen 4s	
1,000	103¾	5,000	100
Canada So 1st		Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
5,000	106¾	10,000	79½
Cen Branch Ry 4s		N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s	
10,000	93½	3,000c	95
Cen of Ga 1st inc		N Y C & St L 4s	
1,000	82½	2,000	105½
10,000	82⅜	N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
10,000	82½	3,000	97½
5,000	82¼	3,000	97⅜
20,000	82½	Nor & W con 4s	
10,000	82¾	5,000	101⅞
7,000	82¼	Nor & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
16,000	82	26,000	92½
Cen of Ga 2d inc		12,000	92⅝
1,000	37	10,000	92½
C of N J gen 5s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
1,000	139	27,000	74¼
Cen Pac gtd 4s		Penn R R warrants for new con	
1,000	102⅞	Co, 3½ 50% pd	
40,000	103	80,000	104⅛
Cen Pac gtd 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
3,000	119⅞	10,000	100
C & O R & A div 1st con 4s		5,000	100⅛
1,000	105⅛	Reading Jer Cen col 4s	
C & A R R 3s		10,000	96¼
5,000	85¼	Rio G W 1st	
14,000	85	10,000	102¼
C & A 3½s		St Jo & G I 3-4s	
1,000	85⅜	1,000	95½
1,000	85½	St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s	
C, B & Q 4s joint hds		1,000	94⅞
23,000	96⅜	9,000	94½
62,600	96¼	St L & San F R R ref 4s	
2,000	96⅝	2,000	98
113,000	96¼	St L Southw 1st	
29,000	96⅝	8,000	92½
26,000	96¼	2,000	93⅝
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Y & M 4s		St L Southw 2d	
2,000	103¼	5,000	87
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st		San An & A P 4s	
2,000	104	1,000	90¾
Col F & I gen 5s		Seaboard A L Ry 1st 5s	
3,000	105½	6,000	103¼
Col F & I con 5s		So Pac 4s	
3,000	104	7,000	92⅝
18,000	103⅞	1,500	92¾
Col Mid 1st 3-4s		So Pac 4½s	
1,000	84¾	3,000	99½
7,000	84⅞	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Col & So 1st 4s		10,000	123½
10,000	96	Tex & P 1st 5s	
Con Tobacco 4s		6,000	119¼
15,000	68	Third Av con 4s	
20,000	67¾	11,000	101½
5,000	67⅝	Un Pac con 4s	
37,000	67½	20,000	108
5,000	67⅜	144,000	107⅞
Det City Gas 5s		76,000	108
14,000	98½	15,000	108½
Det, M & M land grant 3½s		133,000	108
10,000	58½	73,000	108½
11,000	58¾	56,000	108
10,000	59	3,000	107⅞
5,000	59¼	21,000	108
10,000	59½	10,000	107⅞
1,000	59	15,000	108
Det So 4s		5,000	107⅞
4,000	85½	1,000	108
Distil Co of Am col trust 5s		105,000	107⅞
10,000	94	4,000	108
E T, V & G con 1st 5s		U S Red & R 6s	
1,000	121½	5,000	86
Erie 1st con 4s		10,000	86⅞
2,000	101½	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	100⅝	1,000	120
20,000	101	Wabash 2d 5s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		1,000	111¾
10,000	88¾	Wabash deb B	
Ft W & D C 1st		2,000	77⅞
4,000	113½	125,000	77¾
5,000	113⅝	1,000	78
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		40,000	77¾
1,000	90½	125,000	77½
8,000	90¼	30,000	77¾
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B		10,000	77⅞
5,000	21⅜	60,000	78
10,000	21½	5,000	78¼
5,000	21	5,000	78⅛
Iowa Cen 1st 5s		60,000	78
20,000	116	50,000	78⅛
K C, Ft S & M 6s		West Shore 4s	
2,000	125½	2,000	115½
K C, Ft S & M 4s		Wn Nor Car 1st	
58,000	91	3,000	120½
Ken Cen 4s		W & L E 1st con 4s	
2,000	100	6,000	96
Kings Co El 4s		Wis Cen gen 4s	
10,000	90¼	1,000	93¾
		1,000	93½

Total sales $2,553,000

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,696
Cin., N. O. & Texas Pacific	7,964
St. Louis Southwestern	75
Total increase, 3 roads	$13,735
Increase previously reported	539,887
Total increase, 33 roads	$553,622
Decrease, 10 roads, previously reported	90,990
Net increase	$462,632

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 16.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

E. C. Fuller Company, machinery; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. C. Fuller, New York; G. W. Pardee, Jr., Hohoken; E. L. Bush, Greenville, N. J.

Eppelsheimer & Co., New York, confectioners' supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Bruening, J. H. Wood, New York; J. B. Brickelmaier, Brooklyn.

Davis & Lawrence Company, New York, pharmaceutical preparations; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. V. D. Lawrence, J. S. Bates, New York; Robert Colt, New London, Conn.

Crescent City Carbonate Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. N. Bickford, F. M. Smith, W. E. Wright, New York.

Nassau Engineering Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—F. M. Thompson, F. D. Peale, and M. Thompson, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 16.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Brennan Oil Company of Mount Jultt, Penn., to drill for oil and gas; capital, $30,000.

Waterbury Pharmaceutical Company of Waterbury, Conn., to manufacture patent medicines; capital, $500,000.

Bobbitt Chemical Company of Baltimore, to manufacture and deal in chemicals of any and every description; capital, $300,000.

Certificates of amendments were filed by the North American Investment Company of the United States, a St. Louis concern, and the Charles S. Elliott Company of Philadelphia.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY,

(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00

Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,919,345.28

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. A. L. Banister, Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour,	Edw. O. Schaefer,	Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning,	S. C. T. Dodd,	Geo. Bininsenthal,
Saml. A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Frank Jay Gould,
Myron T. Herrick,	Anson R. Flower,	Wm. A. Clark,
Emera McMillin,	H. S. Redmond,	John W. Griggs,
Jas. M. Donald,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	Edwin Gould.
Jesse Spalding,	George C. Boldt	

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415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
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SENT UPON APPLICATION.

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Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Dominion Securities Company.

The undersigned have consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of Dominion Secnrities Company, to act as a committee for the stockholders to inquire into the present condition of the Company and its prospects, to secure to consenting stockholders the benefit of concerted action upon all matters connected with the management of the Company's affairs, and to formulate as soon as practicable a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of the Company's business.

All stockholders are invited to deposit their stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York at its offices in the City of New York, under the terms of a preliminary agreement on file with said Trust Company, before the 3d day of July, 1902.

Copies of the said agreement may be obtained at the offices of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York or at the offices of White & Wing, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

New York, June 13, 1902.

JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. PORTER,
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON.

WHITE & WING, Counsel.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1902.

Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1902, at the Agency of the Company—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City—under the following provisions of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 30th, 1902.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

11 WALL STREET.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE

American Writing Paper Co.

ASPHALT COMPANY OF AMERICA CERTIFICATES.

The undersigned is desirous of communicating with all owners of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, whether their certificates have, or have not, been deposited with the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, or the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, in response to the call of the committee of which Henry W. Biddle is Chairman. Such owners are therefore requested to send their names and addresses, by letter only, to

WILLIAM C. BULLITT,
517 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.

G. FERRIER, Cashier.

JAMES PARK,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
52 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE FRANKLIN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY G. FAY, DEC'D.

$12,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (B. & A. Div.) 1917.
$15,000 Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (St. L. Div.) 1st Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1990.
$15,000 N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Refunding Mtge. Bds., 1992.
$20,000 Minn. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Pacific Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$500 American Yacht Club 1st Mtge. Bond.
$15,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Regst. Fire Dept. Stock, 1941.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

16 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
5 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank (68 p. c. Pd. in liq.)

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

30 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Hebrew Benevolent & Orphan Asylum Society Bldg. Loan 3 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$3,000 Progress Club of N. Y. Mtge. Bds., 1930.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shs. Universal Tobacco Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
4 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
71 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. common.
26 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
1,000 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
50 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
25 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
20 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
3 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 Diamond State Steel Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
80 shs. Merchants' Exch. Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$12,000 Ohio & Ind. Natl. Gas 6 p. c. Bonds.
$4,000 Lafayette Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$15,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
$7,000 N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
20 shs. Tefft Weller Co. 6 p. c. Pfd.
$2,000 Pacific Coast 5 p. c. Bonds.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Realty Corporation.
$1,000 Chic. Railway Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6s.
$400 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regst. Consols.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
$1,150.83 note of Francis J. Schnugg, due June 2, 1902.
$2,547.31 note of American Brewing Co., N. Y., due May 12, 1902.
23 shs. North American Trust Co;
6¼ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.

OREGON & SOUTHEASTERN R. R.

1ST MTGE. 5% GOLD BONDS.

Limited offering of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock as a bonus.

For special circular, statement of earnings and price address

G. B. HENGEN, Sec'y,
1,135 Broadway, New York.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

98TH DIVIDEND.

New York, June 10th, 1902.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1902, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum,

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 16TH, 1902. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE VARICK BANK

of New York, at the close of business on the tenth day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$751,703.68
Overdrafts		16.65
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$467.46	
Due from approved reserve agents	44,011.64	
		44,479.10
Stocks and bonds		1,060.00
Specie		45,566.79
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		19,844.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$132,224.64	
Other items carried as cash	1,186.48	
		133,411.12
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$4,150.00	
U. S. revenue stamps	85.00	
		4,235.00
		$1,000,316.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	12,598.92
Due depositors	652,168.36
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	185,476.46
Cashier's checks outstanding	72.60
	$1,000,316.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JNO. T. SPROULL, President, and ADDISON H. Day, Cashier, of the Varick Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 West Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report was made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the tenth day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

J. T. SPROULL, President.
ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day June, 1902, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Notary Public.

Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE EMPIRE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$310,747.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,717.20	
Due from approved reserve agents	49,305.79	
		51,022.99
Stocks and bonds		1,021.41
Specie		11,896.34
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		4,945.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,505.33	
Organization advances	56.70	
Interest accrued on loans	1,454.56	
		7,016.59
		$386,649.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	94,237.27
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	181.57
Due depositors	191,894.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	77.71
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Interest accrued on deposits	258.76
	$386,649.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President, and CLINTON E. BRAINE, Cashier, of Empire State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President.
CLINTON E. BRAINE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1902, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] FARRAND D. BROWER, Notary Public No. 247, New York Co.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—A CERTIFICATE of stock of the National Car Company, Number 1266, dated March 25th, 1895, for twenty-seven (27) shares, in the name of Sarah F. Van Duzer, F. Stewart Stranahan, Sec. and Treas.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank book No. 418,216 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

FINANCIAL.

Greater than the United Verde

Better Than the Greene Consolidated.

A Capitalization less in proportion to values represented than that of any other mining organization in North America.

A management at once far-seeing, efficient, and economical.

A name that is honorably known wherever the English language is spoken.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.

27 William St., N. Y. Jerome, Ariz.

CAPITAL STOCK . $3,000,000
Par Value of Shares . . $10

Ten thousand shares of the Treasury stock are offered at par, $10 a share. As soon as these are sold the price will be advanced.

It is the last chance to buy George A. Treadwell Company's stock at par.

Make checks payable to the order of the company and send to 27 William Street, New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

Dividends.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1902, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, June 25, 1902.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.
114, 116, and 118 Liberty St.
New York, June 12, 1902.

The Directors of the International Steam Pump Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable in quarterly installments of one per cent. on the first days of July and October, 1902, and January and April, 1903, and a dividend of six per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in quarterly installments of one and one-half per cent. on the first days of August and November, 1902, and February and May, 1903, to stockholders of record on the respective days of payment. For the first payment the common stock transfer books will close June 20th and reopen July 2d.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Coupons No. 10, due July 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, June 25, 1902.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, June 23, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1, 1902.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.

Coupons No. 4, due July 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, June 25, 1902.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, June 23, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 1, 1902.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Frank A. Munsey Company,
111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
June 16th, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable at the above office, on July 3d, 1902, to the holders of said stock of record on the Company's books on the 30th day of June, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed from five o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of June, 1902, until ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of July, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

WM. T. DEWART, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation,
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
New York, April 1, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 Per Cent. upon the Common Stock, payable June 30, 1902, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 5, 1902.

The Common Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., June 9, 1902, until 10 A. M., July 1, 1902.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 20th day of June and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of July next.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will reopen July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1902.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1902, and will reopen July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

United Fruit Company.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 14, 1902, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Sweetser, Pembrook & Company,
374, 376, and 378 Broadway, New York.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3% on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid on the 1st of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1902. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 2d, 1902.

GEORGE L. PUTNAM, Secretary.

Corporation Liquidating Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The 4th semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1st, 1902, to all stockholders of record June 24th. Transfer books will close June 24th, 1902, and reopen July 2d, 1902.

JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

Fifth Avenue Trust Company,
43d St. and 5th Av.,
New York, June 16, 1902.

A dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on June 30th to the stockholders of record at the close of business that day.

HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Central Realty Bond & Trust Company

A semi-annual dividend of 6% has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1902.

Transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1902.

ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Worden-Clarke Co.,
25-27 West Houston St., New York, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Worden-Clarke Co. that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of said Company at the office of said Company at 2 o'clock P. M. June 23d, 1902, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the increase of the capitalization of said Company.

W. J. WORDEN, President.

Central Foundry Company,
116 Nassau St., New York, June 14, 1902.

The Transfer Books of this Company will close for the purpose of the annual meeting at the office of Baring-Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, on June 24th, and will reopen on July 25th.

WINTHROP L. ROGERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The United States Shipbuilding Company

$9,000,000

FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1932

The entire issue has been underwritten in the United States and Europe.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY T. SCOTT, President of The Union Iron Works.
LEWIS NIXON, The Crescent Ship Yard.
JOHN S. HYDE, President of The Hyde Windlass Company.
E. W. HYDE, President of The Bath Iron Works, Limited.
CHARLES R. HANSCOM, President of The Eastern Shipbuilding Company.
IRVING M. SCOTT, Vice President and General Manager of The Union Iron Works.
CHARLES J. CANDA, President of The Canda Manufacturing Company.
HORACE W. GAUSE, President of The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.
DANIEL LeROY DRESSER, President of The Trust Company of the Republic.
JOHN J. McCOOK, of Alexander & Green.

TRUSTEE FOR BONDS:
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New York.

TRANSFER AGENTS:
TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC, 71 William Street, New York.

BANKERS:
TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC, 346 Broadway and 71 William Street, New York.

COUNSEL:
ALEXANDER & GREEN, 120 Broadway, New York.

CAPITAL STOCK:

Preferred Stock, Six Per Cent. Non-Cumulative	$10,000,000
Common Stock	$10,000,000

THE UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

Offices, 71 William Street.

The United States Shipbuilding Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to acqu

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,410	Amalg. Copper	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
170	Am. Car & Fdy.	32½	32¾	32⅝	32¾
360	American Ice	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
160	Am. Locomotive	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
4,460	Am. Sugar	128⅝	129	128⅛	128½
3,910	At., T. & S. F.	81⅝	82¾	81⅛	82
310	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾
500	Brooklyn R. Tr.	67⅜	67½	66⅞	67
530	Can. Pacific	135⅞	137⅜	135¾	136½
	Chi. Gt. West	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
16,540	Chi., M. & St. P.	171¼	174¾	172⅝	173⅝
10	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
320	Chi. Fuel & I.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½
20	Dist. of Am.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,110	Erie	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
10	Louis. & Nash.	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜
750	Manhattan	131⅜	131⅝	130⅝	131⅛
10	Metropol. Street.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼
120	Mexican Cent.	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28⅝
60	Mo., K. & T.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
20	Mo., K. & T., pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
12,510	Missouri Pacific	105⅜	106	105¼	105⅝
10	Nat. R.R. of Mex.	19	19	19	19
30	N. Y. Central	150½	150⅝	150½	150⅝
80	N. Y., O. & W.	32¾	33	32⅜	32⅞
570	Norfolk & West.	57½	57½	57¼	57¼
440	Pennsylvania	150¼	150⅝	150½	150⅝
50	People's Gas	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
13,340	Reading	65	66¼	64¾	65¾
20	Reading 2d pf.	69¾	69⅝	69¾	69¾
140	Republic Steel.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
10	Rep. Steel pf.	74	74	74	74
1,650	South. Pacific	65⅜	65½	65	65
180	Southern Ry.	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
10	South. Ry. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
50	Tenn. C. & I.	64¼	64⅜	64¼	64⅜
290	Texas Pacific	41⅞	42	41⅞	42
8,680	Union Pacific	105⅜	105¾	105¼	105¼
190	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50	U. S. Rubber	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
2,450	U. S. Steel	39¼	39⅝	39	39
30	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅝	89¾	89	89
90	Wabash	27⅝	27¾	27½	27½
310	Wabash pf.	45¼	45⅜	44½	44⅝
71,550					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Reading general	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
$12,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼	K. & D. M.	32	33
2s, c., 1930	108⅝	109	K. & D. M. pf.		
3s, r., 1918	108	108⅛	Kan. & W.	65	70
3s, c., 1918	107	108	King. & P.	10½	20
5s, 1918, sm.	107	108	Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	15
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110½	K. L. C., pf.	35	55
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¼	Lacl. Gas	83	89
4s, r., 1925	135½	136⅜	Lacl. G. pf.	85	110
4s, c., 1925	135½	136⅜	L. E. & W.	65	66½
5s, r., 1904	105	106	L. E. & W. pf.	127	131
5s, c., 1904	105	106	Lake Shore	330	350
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Man. Beach	16	17½
Adams Exp.	197	210	Md. C. pf.	75	78
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	M. W. S. El.		
Atlc. & W.	140	..	Chi.	37¾	39½
Am. Ag. Ch.	26	..	M. W. S. El. pf.		
A. A. C., pf.	86	..	Chi.	89½	91½
Am. Bic. pf.	22¾	23¼	M. El. R. & L.		
Am. Coal	180	200	pf.	121	..
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	Mich. Cent.	..	174
Am. Snuff	122½	123	M. & St. L.		
Am. Snuff, pf.	95	..	pf.	125	127
Am. Tob. pf.	145	151	N. Cent. C.	33	38
Am. W. Co.	13	13⅝	N. Y. B. & M.		
A. W. Co. pf.	73¾	75	B. pf.	95	..
A. Cop. M.	114	115	N. Y. A. B.	165	168
Ann Arbor	38	40	N. Y. C. & St. L.		
Ann Arb. pf.	73	75	1st pf.	115	119
B. & O. pf.	95	95½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	91	91½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y. L. & W.		
Butterick Co.	45	49	W. ex div.	128	142
B., R. & P.	120	122½	N. Y. D. pf.	54	55
B., R. & P. pf.	129	..	N. Y. & R. Beach	12	..
B., C. R. & N.	160	185	North. Am.	120	123½
Canada So.	95	95½	Pac. Coast	67	70
C. C. C. & St. L.	99	105	P. C. 1st pf.	90	105
C. B. & Q.	190	225	P. C. 2d pf.	74	80
C. & E. Ill. pf.		140	Pac. Mail	40¾	41½
C. G. W.	9¾	9¾	Peo. & E.	39	43
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	163	170	Pere Marq.	71	75
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.		200	Pere M. pf.	..	00
C. T. & T.	21¼	21⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	97¾
C. T. & T. pf.	53	54	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	124	127
C., C., C. & St. L.	104½	105¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	190½	194½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	119	121½	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
C., L. & W.	77½	80	P. S. C. pf.	85	86¼
C., L. & W. pf.	90	95	Pullman Co.	234	235
Cleve. & P.	192½	195	Quicksilver	3	4
C. F. & I.	134½	138	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	11
C. & H. C. & Iron	16⅝	16⅞	R. R. S. Ill. C. ctfs.	95⅞	96½
Com. Cable	160	..	Rens. & Sar.	210	..
Consol. Coal	70	85	Rub. G. pf.	65	68½
Corn Prod.	31¼	32⅛	St. L. S. W.	28	29
D., L. & W.	275	280	St. L. S. W. pf.	61¼	63⅜
D. & S. W.	31	50	S.-S. & I.	31	33
D. & S. W. pf.	25	65	S.-S. & I. pf.	81½	82½
D. M. & Ft. D., pf.	143	175	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	99	91½
D. S. & A. pf.	30½	31	T. P. L. Tr.	35	40
Ev. & T. H.	53½	54	Third Av.	130	131
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	T. P. & W.	15	25
F. W. & D. City	47	49	T. C. R. T. pf.	157½	160
Gen. Chem.	65	68	U. R. & P.	39	41
Gen. C. pf.	100	105	U. S. R. & G. pf.	41½	42⅝
Hock. R.	94¾	85¾	U. S. R. & G. Ref.	39	41
Ill. C., l. l.	164½	..	U. S. R. & G. pf.	63	65
Int. P. Co.	20½	21	U. S. C. I.	44	46
I. P. Co. pf. ex div.	73	75	U. S. C. I. pf.	50¼	52
Int. Power	75	88	U. S. Ex.	114	118
Int. Silver	10¾	14	U. S. Ex. pf.	130¾	131½
Int. S. P.	54½	55	W.-F. Exp.	200	215
Joliet & Chi.	185	..	West. U. T.	91½	92
Kan. & M.	40½	42½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	213	225
K. C. So. pf.	61½	61⅞			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week June	$29,795	$34,099	$34,471
From July 1	2,331,884	2,062,692	1,972,849
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week June	30,026	29,356	32,273
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week June	103,390	95,435	85,075
From July 1	5,253,203	4,700,452	4,797,739
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
1st week June	120,570	120,504	96,290
From July 1	6,874,763	7,012,688	5,330,423
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN for April—			
Gross earnings	52,401	37,552	33,227
Exp. and taxes	35,720	32,401	26,041
Net earnings	16,681	5,151	7,186
Gross, 10 mos	519,404	398,823	340,573
Exp. and taxes	321,442	281,425	260,115
Net, 10 months	198,052	115,398	80,458
DETROIT AND GRAND HAVEN for April—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	82,732	76,405	6,327
Op. expenses	69,106	68,349	787
Net earnings	13,626	15,090	*1,460
Gross, 4 months	346,016	312,922	33,094
Op. expenses	253,551	245,277	8,274
Net, 4 months	92,465	67,645	24,820
*Decrease.			
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA for April—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,920,807	1,901,867	1,737,376
Op. expenses	1,258,016	1,277,482	1,167,984
Net earnings	671,591	624,385	569,392
Ratio op. exp.	65.2%	67.2%	67.2%
Gross, 4 mos	7,420,105	7,241,014	6,760,681
Op. expenses	4,961,690	4,636,326	4,817,448
Net, 4 months	2,458,606	2,204,083	1,943,233
GRAND TRUNK WESTERN for April—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	424,368	386,805	37,473
Op. expenses	351,369	324,116	27,253
Net earnings	72,999	62,779	10,220
Gross, 4 mos	1,504,209	1,443,929	60,340
Op. expenses	1,271,642	1,227,356	44,286
Net, 4 months	232,624	216,564	16,060
METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY of Chicago for the year ended Feb. 28, 1902—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,753,313	1,628,737	1,524,114
Op. expenses	737,210	703,906	653,331
Net earnings	1,016,103	924,831	870,783
Total income	1,020,743	933,183	880,804
Charges & taxes	743,776	629,707	610,690
Balance for year	276,967	303,476	270,114
Previous surplus	54,090	55,398	10,284
Total	331,057	358,874	280,398
Surplus	31,738	54,691	-55,398
MEXICAN NATIONAL for April—			
Gross earnings	744,530	607,465	683,581
Op. expenses	516,541	402,300	362,193
Net earnings	227,989	205,165	321,388
Other charges		40,074	
Surplus	227,989	225,091	321,388
Gross, 4 months	2,823,894	2,576,948	2,642,196
Op. expenses	1,048,874	1,551,738	1,411,686
Net earnings	877,024	1,025,210	1,230,498
Other charges		154,107	
Surplus, 4 months	877,024	871,013	1,230,498
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for April—			
Gross earnings	1,206,718	1,159,761	880,503
Exp. and taxes	1,008,277	964,935	666,763
Net earnings	258,441	194,826	213,740
Ratio op. exp.	79.6%	83.2%	75.7%
Int. on bonds and rent	312,781	292,757	290,638
Deficit	54,340	97,931	76,897
Gross, 10 months	13,858,749	12,942,587	10,880,856
Exp. and taxes	9,828,154	9,081,837	7,540,080
Net earnings	4,052,595	3,868,134	3,334,576
Interest on bonds and rent	3,627,133	2,903,254	2,881,969
Surp., 10 months	1,025,402	964,880	452,607

Calumet and Hecla Copper Output.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 16.—Official figures of the copper production of the Calumet and Hecla for the year ended April 30, 1902, show an output of nearly 20,000,000 pounds less than the commonly accepted estimate for the year. Instead of 176,000,000 pounds as the lake region output, 150,000,000 pounds is given. The Calumet and Hecla is employing a smaller force than a year ago, but is stamping a larger quantity of rock, which is poorer in copper than the rock of several months ago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Evangelical Luthern Church Sold to a Builder—The John Street Sky-scraper Project — Several Items of Interest.

Leopold Well has sold for the New York Realty Corporation to a prominent builder for about $250,000 the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the north side of Twenty-first Street, about 160 feet east of Sixth Avenue, the property consisting of about four and a half lots.

L. J. Phillips & Co. say that they are not prepared to name the purchaser from Margaret S. Ives of the five-story marble-fronted business building, 19 John Street, or to give an idea of the price paid for it. They consider the rumor that a tall building, sixteen stories, is to be put up on the site of 19 and 21 John Street is speculative and "in the air." Bertha Volkening is the owner of 21 John Street and she bought it in December, 1901, of the Chesebrough estate, for $80,000. It is a solid brick structure, 22.6 by 79.10 by 22.8 by 83.3, and is well tenanted. Another difficulty in the way of putting up a sky-scraper on these sites is the property in the rear of 107 John Street, which is reached by an alley. It is owned by an old lady who asked a price for it that made the negotiator gasp.

Jackson & Stern of 31 Nassau Street repeated yesterday their contradiction of a report that they had bought the Towers apartment houses, on the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets. Negotiations for their purchase from Franklin Lee have been conducted, but so far without result. The houses were put up when it was believed that the Centennial Exposition would be in this city, and they were then intended for a hotel. They are now well and fully tenanted.

Charles A. Weber & Co. have sold to Philip Lewerth the two-story and cellar frame dwelling 635 Eagle Avenue for $6,000, and also for Michael Fahey to Charles A. Layton the two-story frame house on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 40 feet west of Trinity Avenue, 25 by 104, for $5,000.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother and Nichols & Lummis have sold for Christoph Schultz the three-story brownstone dwelling 223 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on lot 16.6 by 100.

D. B. Cohen has bought of Charles W. Landon the three-story tenement, 70 Avenue D, 20 by 72, for about $9,000.

The Van Wyck Brinckerhoff estate has sold the property on the southeast corner of Fulton and Greenwich Streets, having frontages respectively, of 81.1 and 34.6 and a four-story building.

Edward Aaron has sold to Aaron Cohen, in exchange for property at Stanley, N. J., 7 and 9 Lewis Street, a seven-story tenement on plot 33.4 by 100.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society has sold the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 251 Lenox Avenue on plot 107 by 80.

Samuel Sandler has bought the five-story double flat with stores 1,756 Madison Avenue on plot 30 by 85.

Vincent A. Ryan, successor to William M. Ryan, has sold to Chauncey Marshall for the estate of Samuel S. Sands the country seat known as Elmhurst, comprising about forty acres and situate at New Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Cornelius W. Luyster has sold to the New York County Realty Company the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 225 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 100.11.

The Scandler property, about eight acres, at Yonkers, has been purchased by the New York Realty and Trust Company.

Carrere & Hastings, the architects, were the purchasers of 296 Madison Avenue, which adjoins their offices, and will be used in extending them.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Alice L. Ogden the three-story double flat 863 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on the north side of the street, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

William J. Roome has sold for a client of H. H. Cammann & Co. 52 East Fifty-sixth Street; a four-story high-stoop dwelling on lot 21.6 by 75.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for the estate of John First 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story brownstone flathouse.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

74 and 76 Timpson Place, east side, 184.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100; two three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Anthony McOwen..... $10,550

2,040 Valentine Avenue, east side, 225.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 154.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. A. La Coste..... 4,138

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2,092 Washington Avenue, east side, 53 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 23 by 101.2 by 20.4 by 100.9, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to C. Rothschild..... 3,785

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

145 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 164.9 feet west of Third Avenue, 10.11 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to S. H. Stone. 14,100

151 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 119.10 feet west of Third Avenue, 12.9 by 98.9, four-story English-basement brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to S. H. Stone..... 9,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 524 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 18.10 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 526 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 18.4 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 528 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 18.5 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 530 Ninth Avenue, adjoining, 18.5 by 60.2, four-story brick building; 355 and 357 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 60.2 feet west of Ninth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 38.10 by 74.1, four-story brick building with two-story brick buildings at the rear; 615 Ninth Avenue, west side, 76.6 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 23.10 by 100, four-story brick building, with extension; 617 Ninth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 26.4 by 100, four-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. C. Kudlich, referee, 2,200 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 22 by 74.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $38,273.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Hermann G. Friedman, referee, 26 lots on Jerome Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Inwood Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, Erneeclift Place, south side, 267 feet west of Lisbon Place, 15.2 by 135.5 by 25 by 132.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,045.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Abrahem R. Lawrence, referee, 622 Greenwich Street, west side, 50 feet north of Leroy Street, 25 by 89.8, 25 by 100, five-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,843.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, 203 and 205 Elm Street, east side, 275.6 feet north of Broome Street, running through to Marion Street, 41.8 by 22.11 by 43 by 10.11, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,071.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 219 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, 19 by 75, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,842; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Warren Leslie, referee, 49 Market Street, west side, 100 feet south of Madison Street, 27 by 88, three-story brick stable.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, 22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $28,861.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Botty, referee, 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Eighteth Street, 51.2 by 100, ten-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $208,855.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Hane V. Briesen, referee, 202 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 76.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $723; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 108.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,145.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 677 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, east of Webster Avenue, 16.8 by 90.4, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,527.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 450 to 458 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a six and seven story brick hospital, 103.7 by 88.9; French Benevolent Society of 320 West Forty-third Street, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $180,000.

Spring and Sullivan Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with etoree, 46 by 67.6; C. Friedman of 320 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. & M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 107 Second Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 24 by 87; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Tremont Avenue, two-story dwelling, 20 by 55; Charlotts Kirchner of 1,809 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,300.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, six-story brick store and tenement, 24½ by 100½; John Brady of 567 Seventh Avenue, owner; Charles M. McAfee of 335 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 39 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. T. Millets, resident owner; Lienan & Nash of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,400.

No. 596 Seventh Avenue, to four-story brick lofts; T. F. Paddell of 169 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Werner & Windolph of 27 West Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $3,500.

Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, northwest corner, to a three-story frame hotel; Dwyer estate, 426 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; W. S. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broome and Ridge Streets, northwest corner, to a four-story brick school; owner, the city; C. B. J. Snyder of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Gouverneur and Henry Streets, northwest corner, to a two-story brick school; Children's Aid Society, owner; J. H. McCullogh, architect; cost, $900.

No. 111 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-etory brick dwelling; M. D. L. Rohinson, resident owner; P. Griffin of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 57 East Ons Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; D. H. Scully of 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 353 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with etoree; A. Leo, owner; E. Wilhur, architect; cost, $200.

Westchester Avenne, north side, 125 feet east of Brook Avenue, to a two-story brick market, 20 by 73; Nelson Morris & Co., ownere; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; coet, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighteth Street, south sids, 125 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 12½ by 46; Alfonso Scappa of Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Chris. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

For a New French Hospital.

The Société Française de Bienfaisance, whose headquarters are at 320 West Forty-third Street, has filed plans for a new hospital of brick, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta, six and seven stories high, and 103.7 by 88.9 feet, to be built at 450 to 458 West Thirty-fourth Street, at a cost of $180,000. Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, are the architects.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stande for mortgage and "R S" for revenue etampe. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall he placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceede $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgags plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue etamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, June 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 78th St, 102.2x30; Albertina Miller to John Kafka, (R S $8.75, mtg $65,000)..... $85,000

AVENUE C, w e, 54.1 ft n of 2d St, 75x99; 4th St, s s, 349 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103; Thomas Darlington to Max Hoeberlein..... 1,280

BROADWAY, 678, e s, 23.6x130 to Cross Lane, ½ part; Matthew Clarkson to Banyer Clarkson, (R S $33.75)..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,498, e s, 25x100.9; Moritz L. Ernet and another to Kaspar Bott and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,500)..... 15,000

BROOME ST, 325, s s, 25x76, John C. Mayforth and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $11.25)..... 100

BROOME ST, 325, s s, 25x76; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Bertha Dringen, (R S $12)..... 100

CLINTON ST, 151, w s, 24.7x100.1x24.11x 100.1; Clinton St, 153, w s, 21.8x70.1x irregular; Samuel Cohen to Social Halle Association, (mtg $34,500, R S $5.50)... 1

CROTON AV, 2, s w corner of 180th St, 20.1x100.1x21x100.1; Emma C. Sangulnetti to the Northern Improvement Company, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

EAGLE AV, w e, 240.6 ft s of 156th St, 19x90.3; Thomas W. Burke, referee, to Louis and John Brandt, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

FRANKLYN AV, s e, 400 ft e of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Barnet McDaniel to Willism McDaniel and another

HENDERSON PLACE, 10, e s, 17.10x46; Mary W. Henderson to Franz Schmidt, (R S $2.50)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 862, w e, —x80x16x80; William E. Wheelock to James E. McLarney, (mtg $9,000, R S $3.25)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 49.2 ft n of 74th St, 17x82.6; Loulsa A. Penfield to Jullue Bacbrach, (mtg $9,500, R S $1.75)

MONROE ST, 15, n e, 156.6 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110; Alexander Rittmaster to Sarah Rubin, (mtg $32,000)..... 1

MORRIS (Kirkside) ST, s s, 652.1 ft n of Wellesley St, 123.11x81.11x irregular; Thomas Hill to Edward S. Clark..... 1

ORCHARD ST, 166, e s, —x88x25x88; Nathan Kirsh to Rosalie Baruch, (R S $8.25, mtg $25,000)..... 1

PIKE ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Alfred Newman to Sophia Foster, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,000)..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Alfred Newman to Sophia Foeter, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,000)..... 1

63D ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; Alwin Elser and another to Helen C. Dick, (R S $4.75, mtg $34,500). 46,500

73D ST, 132 East, 15x100.2; Nannie J. Faulkner to Sterling Realty Company, (R S 75 cents, mtg $12,500)..... 1

74TH ST, 492 East, 25x102.2; William Plic to Josef Plic, (R S $1.50, mtg $11,000)..... 1

77TH ST, 327 West, 18x102.2; Henry G. D. Le Mel to Sherman B. Townsend, (mtg $24,000, R S $2)..... 30,250

80TH ST, s s, 187.1 ft w of 2d Av, 78.1x102.2x irregular; Henry Kelius to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $12.25, mtg $75,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 337 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Green to Caroline Richheimer and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $12,500)..... 100

85TH ST, 144 West, 18x100.8; Wright D. Goss to Morris Jones, (R S $2.50, mtg $18,000)..... 1

89TH ST, 48 West, 20x100.8; Rachel H. Pfeiffer and another, executors, to Edward Crager, (R S $14.75)..... 32,000

89TH ST, 48 West, 20x100.8; Rachel H. Pfeiffer and another, devisees, to Edward Crager, quitclaim..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.8; Helen C. Robbins to Archer M. Huntington, (R S $61.25)..... 125,000

92D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Nathan L. Ottinger and another to Ahram Baudouine, (R S $43.75, mtg $82,000)..... 100

99TH ST, e e, 80 ft s of West End Av, 20x100.11; Georgiana Baseermann to Charles A. Goff, (R S $2, mtg $19,850)..... 1

106TH ST, 61 East, 24.6x100.11; Freda Juch to Joseph Louis, (R S 50 cents, mtg $16,000)..... 1

106TH ST, 61 East, 24.6x100.11; William A. Juch to Freda Juch, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

110TH ST, s s, 26 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; D. W. Wehrenberg to William Bachrach and another, (R S $7.25)..... 1

110TH ST, s s, 66 ft w of Park Av, 42x100.11; Max Cohen and another to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $11,500, R S $2)..... 1

111TH ST, n e, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Cornelins W. Luyster to New York County Realty Company, (R S $5.75, mtg $16,000)..... 100

113TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; William G. Wood and another, executors, to Aaron M. Janpole and another, ½ part, (R S $11.50)..... 25,500

118TH ST, n e, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Margaret Wood to Aaron M. Janpole, (R S $11.50,) ½ part..... 100

116TH ST, n e cornsr of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Elizabeth S. Clark, widow, to Olivia E. P. Stokes and another, (R S $76.25)..... 100

116TH ST, 307 West, 16.8x100; Mina Friedgen and another, executors, to Mabel C. Salter, (mtg $9,000, R S $25c)..... 12,000

118TH ST, n s, 233.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Arabella Hoyt and others to Mary A. Meehan, (R S $1.75)..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Hannah Rosenthal and another, individually and executrix, to Simon Stelermann, (R S $9)..... 39,672

118TH ST, n e, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Simon Stelermann to Arnold Adler, (mtg $33,000, R S $4)..... 1

124TH ST, 146 West, 25x100.11; Louise P. Hogencamp, executrix, to Adolph Scheibel, (mtg $17,500)..... 19,875

132D ST, 550 West, 25x99.11; Isaac L. Dunn to Henry J. Queripel, (R S $2.75, mtg $17,000)..... 1

135TH ST, n e, 125 ft e of Willow Av, 128.8x101.1x143.2x100; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Frederick H. Schneer..... 12,250

141ST ST, 846 East, 25x95; Matthias Goeren to Emanuel Newman, (R S $1.75, mtg $13,000)..... Omitted

147TH ST, n e, 92 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Helen C. Dick to A. M. Wood and another, (R S $2.75, mtg $9,000)..... 17,000

Recorded

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"America's Most Picturesque Home Site."

GRANTWOOD

ON THE HUDSON,

270 feet above the river.



You may have noticed the electric sign "Grantwood" at the crest of the Palisades, opposite the Grant Memorial. Just back of it lies the most inviting home spot near New York. City improvements are there; tasteful houses are there, and plots to be built upon to order.

ALL ON TERMS TO SUIT.

See Grantwood and decide where to live or buy with Grantwood in your mind.

Reached in 25 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by North Hudson Co.'s R. R.,) or 20 minutes from 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" Trolley.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $25.00 A MONTH,

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

1,435 Broadway, New York.

(Telephone 1847 Madison Square.)

Real Estate.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, largely improved, with all the advantages of the city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot

FOR CASH, OR

$10 Down and $10 a Month

A SPECIAL OFFER

Until July 15th, 1902,

WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL ADVANCE TO $250.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In Park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address,

Palisades Park Co.,

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

Increase your income from real estate; send location, rent, and net income of your property, and I'll send you, free, suggestions that will make it pay better. Gustav Goodmann, 1,515 1st Av.

Bond and Mortgage.—A large amount of money to loan on New York City and suburban property. Frederic P. Nugent, Post Office Box No. 1,473 N. Y. City.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

No cash required; new, modern Hempstead residence; large villa plot on monthly payments; state payment desired; no real estate agents. Owner, Box 237, Hempstead, L. I.

Sea Cliff, overlooking Sound; several furnished cottages; boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Merschon & Combs, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted—A furnished cottage, five adults, within an hour of city, for July, August, and September, on the New Haven, Harlem, or Putnam R. R. Answer, M. E. P., 48 West 130th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Valuable water front, Jersey City, suitable docks, wharves, large manufactory, chemical works. Pure water and labor plenty. R. R. connection. Cheap. Keating, 156 5th Avenue.

$3 BUYS BUILDING LOT.

Positively this week only; 29 miles; near station; installments, 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Mortgagee will sell at a bargain two new modern houses at Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of Clarence True, Harvard Building, 42d St. and 6th Av., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylight in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

1,662 Madison Av.; above 110th St., 2 large, light stores; 4-story house, for business requiring light, good show, and space. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; private locality, "Carnegie Hill"; reduced, $34; select. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South Street, Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A shop, 23x78, 106 West 30th St., near 6th Av.; rent very low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 10 West 42d St.

A building, with store, on 42d St., near West Shore Ferry; rent low.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 10 West 42d St.

91st St., 150 West.—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; elegant street; $32; adults only.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.

Choice large, light apartments to let; seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents $900; possession Oct. 1, 1902.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE UNADILLA,

128 West 11th St.; six rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator, hall attendance. Janitor on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; apartments furnished and unfurnished; five rooms and bath. Paul B. Pugh, owner.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE WARREN, 436, 432 West 34th St.

Choice four and five room light flats; hot water; telephone; decorate to suit; $28 to $39.
Ames & Co., 122 West 34th, or Superintendent.

Near Herald Square, 154, 156 West 35th St.—Desirable five-room steam-heated flats; hot water; all improvements; $25, $30. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 500 West 112th St.

Best and cheapest 4-room and bath apartments on Lenox Av.; all improvements; inducements. 547 Lenox Av.

110th St. West, 30 and 40.—6 rooms; hot water supply; steam; all light; newly decorated; top floor, $21.00.

4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21; 807 3d Av., near 49th.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 10 West 42d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; modern conveniences; $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Westchester Property to Let.

Hastings-on-Hudson.—House, grounds; 7 large rooms, bath, verandas; good order; retired; 4 minutes to trolley, 8 to depot; $20; Sabbath keepers preferred. Vanderburgh, Room 802, 156 5th Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

For Rent—Several nice furnished cottages, with improvements, near beach and station. Leonard, Leonardo, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE MILO,

143 WEST 47TH ST.

Furnished bachelor and family apartments and single rooms; hotel service throughout; Summer rates. Telephone 5250 38th St.

For rent, Summer and Fall, well-furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, private hall; three windows overlooking Bryant Park; airy, cool; hot and cold water; electric lights; private entrance; elevator. Apply E. A. Brown, Parkview Hotel, 55 West 42d St.

REISENWEBER'S

CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT; 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL, 145 WEST 84TH ST.

Furnished apartment, eight large, light rooms, two baths; elevator, telephone; Summer months. Otis, 310 West 94th St.

Fully furnished flat; six outside rooms; West 49th St. Address E. H. Hutson, 438 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Long Island Property to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS,

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

To Rent.—Furnished cottages on Osk Island Beach, within 250 feet of surf; still-water bathing and fishing and shooting; houses 8 to 10 rooms; prices, $250 to $500, including boats; opposite Babylon; four and a half miles steam ferry; cottages shown by appointment only. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

At Patchogue—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; water fronts, $250 to $400 per season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. 1.

North Shore, L. I.—Furnished cottages to let near Sound, $100 to $300 season. Particulars. Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

COTTAGE AT YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.

Cottage for Summer; seven sleeping rooms; all modern; laundry, bath, &c. Broad piazzas, beautiful country and ocean views. Finest bit of Maine's rugged coast; ideal spot. Three minutes from Episcopal Church. $800 for season. Apply quick. J. P. Putnam, York Village, Maine.

To Let—A large Summer home, completely furnished, located among the pines by the sea, at Pine Point, Maine, two miles from "Old Orchard" and half a mile from Boston & Maine station; best surf bathing and boating facilities; terms reasonable. Call or address Ira Milliken, 52 Broadway.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Grovee; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

$50/furnished; modern; choice location; shade; Montclair, N. J.; don't miss. Address M., Box 142, Times Office.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES B. LUDLOW, individually and as trustee for Annie Ludlow Winters and Arthur G. Morris, plaintiff, against ROBERT H. MERRIAM, Helen M. Merriam, and William W. Davis, as substituted assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Robert H. Merriam, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 4, 1902, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12:30 P. M., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the property directed by said judgment to be sold, and in the following order:

(1) All of the right, title, and interest at law or in equity of the defendant Robert H. Merriam in and to the securities specified in a certain instrument dated April 8, 1897, mentioned and referred to in the Fourth article of the complaint in this action, as the same existed at the date of the execution and delivery of said instrument. See Schedule "C" attached to the complaint forming part of the judgment roll in this action filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, June 4, 1902; and,

(2) The 300 shares of the capital stock of the Merriam Realty Company, mentioned in article Second of the complaint in this action. See Schedule "A" attached to the said complaint.

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,370.84, with interest thereon from May 23, 1902, together with the costs of this action, amounting to $148.05, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 17, 1902. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CLARA L. TAYLOR against JOHN H. TAYLOR, Henrietta Taylor Freeman, Grace Taylor Ely, Alfred S. G. Taylor, Amelia Scranton Taylor, wife of Alfred S. G. Taylor; Charles E. Apoleby, and Claire L. Taylor, as sole executrix of the last will and testament of Arthur Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action by an order of this court, made herein on the 16th day of May, 1902, hereby requires each and every person, not a party of this action, who, at the date hereof, has a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of July, 1902, at his office, 26 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, in order to prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due, by reason thereof; and to specify the nature of said incumbrances and the dates thereof, respectively. The premises are described in the complaint in the above action, as follows:

All those certain lots of ground, situate in the City and County of New York and in the Borough of Manhattan, which are together described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Seventh Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line 175 feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the northerly line of 57th Street; thence easterly along said last mentioned line 175 feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, and being the premises known as the "Osborne Apartment House," and lot adjoining on the west, 25 feet in width. Said premises are in Block 1,029, as shown on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1902.
WILLIAM RUMSEY, Referee.
JAMES L. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
JAMES ARMSTRONG and EUGENE SMITH, Attorneys for Defendants.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Muldoon-Caterson Granite Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the American Granite Construction Company.—Dated New York City, 19th day of May, 1902.
MULDOON-CATERSON GRANITE COMPANY,
By M. Muldoon, President.

Referees' Notices.

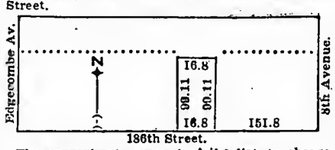
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-one (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as and by the street Number 311 West 136th Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902. JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 West 136th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,844.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $428.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of June, 1902.
JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
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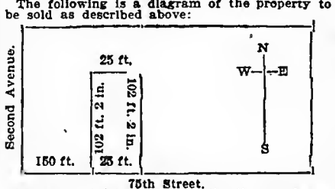
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against SOLOMON LITTENBERG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.
ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is three thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred twenty-five and 03-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.
ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.
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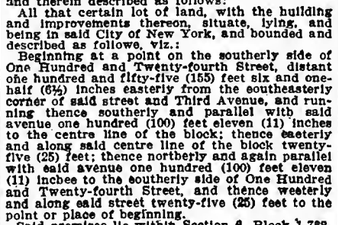
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWARD A. EVERIT, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant One hundred and fifty-five (155) feet six and one-half (6½) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly and along said street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie within Section 6, Block 1,788, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.
ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Referee.
GEO. W. PEARSALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City.
125d Street.



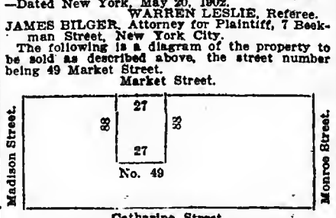
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,174 79-100, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $414.00 with interest from June 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.
ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG,
je17-2aw8wTu&Th&jy8 Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SADIE RICER, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAWKINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the westerly side of Market Street, and distinguished as a map of property of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, made by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15th, 1815, as lot number Five Hundred and Four, and bounded easterly in front by Market Street aforesaid, westerly in the rear by a part of lot number Five Hundred and Three on said map, northerly on the west side by lot number Four Hundred and Fifty-six on said map, and southerly, on the other side, by lot number Five Hundred and Five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-seven feet, and in length on each side eighty-eight feet, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and said premises are now known by the street number Forty-nine Market Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, May 20, 1902.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.
JAMES BILGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 49 Market Street.



THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from foot of Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.

From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.

MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.

Matinée and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.

From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.

(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on this System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 8:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. C. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. times.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P.M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS YEAR'S NOVELTY A SERIES OF VIVID AND REALISTIC SCENES FROM LIFE ON THE PLAINS OF MEXICO. A band of native riders from the mountain slopes of the Sister Republic. Lassoing wild steers. Daring feats of horsemanship. Astounding tricks with the lariat. Most remarkable exhibition of the kind ever seen in New York.

WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Deshrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL," from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 286 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. SWEET & CO., 89 Maiden Lane. In store. Up-town branch, 258 6th Av. (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 467 Fulton St., (opposite Matthews's.) Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand: all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON

Typewriters rented. Typewriter Inspection Co., 810 Broadway.

Strictly first-class

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

for rent. $5.00 per month. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., No. 338 B'way.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 3986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

SMITH, FRANK S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK S. SMITH, late of Ridgewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Lynch, his attorney, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1902. ALONZO D. SMITH, Administrator.
JAMES A. LYNCH, Attorney for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

TENER, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA TENER, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of John H. Parsons, at No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1902.—ELIZABETH M. TENER, Administratrix.—JOHN H. PARSONS, Attorney for Administratrix, 253 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. f4-law6mTu

VAN RENSSELAER, JULIA W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA W. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Varnum & Harison, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and State of New York on or before the 12th day of August, 1902.—Dated the 11th day of February, 1902. AUGUSTUS CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f11-law6mTu&aug12

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. my20-law6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

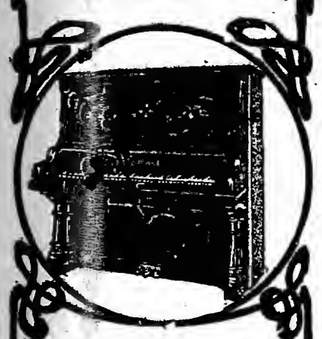
20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - - $155
Harmony - - $175
Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to our usual assortment of new Weber Pianos, we have a number of second hand pianos taken in exchange, including Weber, Steinway, Decker Brothers, and others.

These instruments are just the thing for the country or seashore and will be closed out at Low Prices.

Weber Warerooms,

5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

A Week of Opportunities at the

WISSNER

WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artists)	225
138 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
133 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	20, 40, 75
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.	

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms

A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Send for handy list. Rent from $3.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Storage.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone, 866 Columbus.

J. & J.W. WILLIAMS

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Business Opportunities.

"INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS." Business Corporations, their incorporation, organization, and procedure; send stamp for new list of practical corporation books, blanks, and materials. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

CORPORATION HANDBOOK.

Digest of the corporation laws of leading States sent free upon application to National Incorporating Company, 76

MANHATTAN ELEVATED SUMMONED TO COURT

Criminal Action Begun for Creating Soft-Coal Nuisance.

City in a Thick Shroud of Smoke—Grace Church Steeple Not Visible from Canal Street.

The city authorities yesterday instituted criminal proceedings against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company charged with violating the health ordinances governing the use of soft coal.

The retail price of soft coal was yesterday advanced 50 cents per ton, and the Manhattan Railway Company advertised for bids for 25,000 tons of anthracite. The company's stock declined ⅝ on the Exchange.

With the oppressive heat yesterday New Yonkers realized more than ever the ill-effects of the soft coal smoke nuisance. Light colored clothing suffered materially, and some coats had the appearance of having been submitted to the operations of a mammoth pepper box, soot taking the place of the condiment.

There was grumbling all over the city, and those coming in for the greater share of the anathemas were the Manhattan Railway Company and those responsible for the strike in the coal regions. All over Manhattan Island was a pall of heavy smoke reducing the vista from any given point.

The steeple of Grace Church, generally visible on a clear day from any part of Broadway near the City Hall, could not be observed from Canal Street. From many chimneys on down-town office buildings dense volumes of black smoke were emitted.

At the office of Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan it was asserted the company was doing all it possibly could to abate the nuisance complained of. It was declared that it was impossible to secure suitable bard coal in the local markets and consequently application is being made elsewhere. Mr. Skitt and other officials of the company do not seem to be alarmed at the prospect of their being proceeded against criminally and civilly.

When asked what the Health Department was doing in the premises Commissioner Lederle said:

"It is my understanding that the Corporation Counsel's office has applied or will apply to-day to one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions for a summons compelling Secretary and Treasurer McWilliams of the Manhattan Company to appear on charges of violating the health ordinances by the making of smoke through its many locomotives.

"If this is done we can soon have evidence enough to warrant the presentation of the case to the Grand Jury. Our inspectors have furnished the Corporation Counsel with hundreds of specific instances of violation of the smoke ordinances. From these the Law Department of the city will select the cases on which to proceed against the Manhattan Company."

A conference was held yesterday afternoon between Health Commissioner Lederle, District Attorney Jerome, Assistant District Attorney Train, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Steele. The desire was to have the proceedings against the Manhattan Company heard in the Court of Special Sessions, but as Justices Mayer and Olmstead will be out of the city on the return day, it was decided to apply to a Police Magistrate for a summons.

At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Jerome entered the Centre Street Police Court and, addressing Magistrate Zeller, said:

"Your Honor, Health Commissioner Lederle has made an affidavit on information and belief against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. He charges it with maintaining a public nuisance, annoying a large number of people, and endangering their lives. Your Honor may remember the difference in proceeding against a corporation and proceeding against an individual. In proceeding against a corporation the summons must be issued on an affidavit on information and belief. It is charged that certain locomotives are burning soft coal in violation of Section 673, Sub-Division 1, of the Sanitary Code. As a summons against a corporation is not returnable until ten days after its issuance, I ask that it be made returnable at 2 P. M. on June 28, in this court."

Magistrate Zeller granted the District Attorney's request, and later the summons was served on S. D. Smith, Superintendent of the Manhattan Railway Company, at his office, 195 Broadway.

District Attorney Jerome stated he would not bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury until the case had been disposed of in the Police Magistrate's Court.

Arthur F. Cosby, Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties, said last night:

"I am confident that the proceedings begun in the Police Magistrate's Court against the Manhattan Company will be successful. Then what will be done? The road's officials say they have only about 1,000 tons of hard coal on hand, and as 300 tons are used daily, it will all be gone by the middle of the week. Will the company then carry out its threat made by Charles A. Gardiner of its law department, to stop its trains on Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines?"

"But Vice President Skitt says the trains will not be stopped," suggested the reporter.

"Well, Mr. Gardiner said they would be," replied Mr. Cosby.

"Wasn't he bluffing?" the reporter inquired.

"I don't think so," answered Mr. Crosby. I understand Austen G. Fox will defend Mr. Smith."

As counsel for the Manhattan Company Mr. Gardiner was served with a summons to the Eighth District Civil Court in a civil complaint against the company for violating the soft coal ordinance in the company's power house, Seventy-fifth Street near Avenue A.

JUSTICE MAYER SAYS CITY SHOULD GET FINES.

He Declares that Present System Is an Incentive to Crime—Willing to Hear Smoke Complaints.

"Functions of the Court of Special Sessions" was the subject of an address made last evening by Justice Julius M. Mayer of that court at the Liberal Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District, at 460 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Before starting his address, Justice Mayer made a statement to the effect that he had been misquoted in several of the evening papers, which stated that he had declined to issue warrants for the officers of the Manhttan Elevated Railway in regard to the soft coal smoke nuisance. He said that one of the Assistant District Attorneys had come to him and asked him if he would entertain jurisdiction the matter. He replied, he said, that he would but for the fact he had planned to go on his vacation on Thursday evening. He said he told the official that if no other Magistrate could be found who would entertain jurisdiction he would remain and take the matter up at once.

Justice Mayer caused some excitement by speaking of the methods of the County Medical Society, the Dental Society, and the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Department of Health, and the Boiler Inspection Department of the Police Department.

"All these societies and branches of the Municipal Government," he said, "either receive the fines imposed in cases prosecuted or else the money goes to their pension fund.

"These fines should go direct to the city or State treasuries. This system is an incentive to incite crime. It allows the employment of detectives whose judgment is not always good, and whose integrity is not always to be relied upon. I have sat on that bench time and again, listening to these cases, and got as mad as was compatible with judicial dignity. Sooner or later all these fines should go to the city or State treasuries, and be equally divided by them. Ninety-nine per cent. of the complaints come from the medical societies.

"Last year we collected, exclusive of the liquor tax fines, $26,130, and a large share of this money went to the Board of Health. This year we will collect a larger amount."

Justice Mayer eulogized Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel." He said that she had been the right arm of the court and that her death was to be deplored, and her place would be hard to fill.

The Justice also said that whenever the Legislature had a minute to spare they made it a misdemeanor for a man to do something, and that when they had two minutes on their hands they made it a misdemeanor for a man not to do something.

INDICATIONS OF VIOLATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Cosby's threats about what would be done to the Manhattan Railroad Company and others for burning soft coal are a fine sample of the "hot air" that the reform officials have been indulging in for some time and have about the same effect. There is absolutely no excuse for the present abominable smoke nuisance. It has continued for two weeks or more, although there is a law against using soft coal in this city. No effort has been made to stop it, or it would be stopped. The evidence is unmistakable. A thick cloud of black, sooty smoke, rising from a chimney or smokestack, marks a violation of the law, and the premises should be seized at once by the proper officers and the fires put out and kept so until the fine is paid.

Last evening Columbus Avenue was rendered utterly unfit for travel on foot, and I was obliged to turn off and continue my tour on the Boulevard, as the thick smoke from the elevated trains was suffocating and blinding.

The health of the whole city is in danger. A year ago I had trouble with my eyes, from which I had entirely recovered, but which has since returned, having been brought on during the last week by irritation caused by the fine cinders and sooty smoke of the soft coal. This nuisance could never have continued under Tammany rule, rotten as it was, for it would have been quick to seize upon the opportunity to make offenders pay heavily for the privilege of burning soft coal.

The advance in the price of hard coal is no excuse for the elevated roads, for every householder has to pay the advance, and if he can do it, and he does, certainly wealthy corporations can afford a temporary expenditure for the welfare of the city, and there is absolutely no reason why they should not be made to do so, if the city officials who are responsible for the proper conduct of this department were not so incompetent as those who have shown their worthlessness in the excise and other departments. In a city where a citizen has absolutely no rights that are respected, I suppose we must put up with the smoke, as with other evils. X.

New York, June 16, 1902.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN BESET.

Sophomores Make Them "Do Stunts" Until Upper Classmen Step In.

Coatless, hatless, and in some cases without either shoes or stockings, next year's freshman class made its début at Columbia yesterday. The examinations for entrance to the university were held in the gymnasium, and, in addition to the troubles that the freshmen had to undergo with their quizzes, they were subjected to treatment by sophomores.

Scarcely had the afternoon's examinations closed when the fun began. An edict issued by President Low last year forbade the holding of any celebration on the campus, but just outside the boundaries of the Columbia property bands of marauding "sophs" patrolled waiting for their victims. The freshmen sauntered out in knots of three and four.

The whole party of some forty freshmen was taken in by nearly twice as many sophomores, who formed them in line and marched them in lockstep to the College Tavern, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where the freshmen were compelled to "do stunts" until some upper classmen interfered and stopped the performance.

CHURCHILL'S STORY TOLD

Inspector Cross Blamed by the Sergeant in His Defense.

Devery's Threat to Take Off His Head Conveyed to Him by Farrell at the Time of a Raid.

The defense in the trial of Sergt. James Churchill, charged with neglect of duty, was begun yesterday at Police Headquarters. Churchill on the stand tried to indicate to the Commissioner how he had tried to enforce the law under limited conditions and how Inspector Cross, as he said, had hampered him.

He told how he had asked the Inspector for more men, saying that Capt. Titus had sixty men when he cleaned the Twelfth Precinct, but his requests were never acted upon. Cross, he said, had ordered him to get evidence against the proprietors of the dives along the Bowery and other places. His counsel put in a list of the suspected places.

The Fifteenth Precinct, he said, was filled with stool pigeons who seemed to learn of every warrant secured and followed him about the precinct. The Commissioner permitted Churchill's counsel to show that Churchill's men, independent of the Inspector, had secured twenty-one convictions and fines to the amount of $1,435.

The Commissioner also allowed evidence put in to prove that Churchill had written to many real estate owners ordering them to eject the occupants of disorderly houses. Churchill said he went to District Attorney Jerome, and that the latter told him he had nothing to do with dispossessing disorderly houses. He testified that he got rid of a lot of disreputable houses by bluffing the landlords.

The Sergeant said he had made 1,870 arrests in the precinct in the five months. He said that he closed up all of the dives on the Bowery and in one place smashed several thousand dollars' worth of furniture.

"That was, when the brass band was working overtime," commented Mr. Sandford.

"That's when Frank Farrell stood across the street and told me that Devery would take my head off," Churchill retorted. "It was my first command, and although I do not want to apologize for my work, I did the best I could. If Inspector Cross had been friendly to me and had given me the benefit of his experience I wouldn't be on trial now."

"Did you want the Inspector to give you men so that you could hold him responsible?" asked the Commissioner.

"No. There is none of that filth in my make-up. I was looking for promotion."

The trial is to be resumed this morning.

A HERLIHY JURY SECURED.

Recorder Goff, Weak and Ill, Worried by Outside Noises—All Oppressed by Heat.

Police Capt. Herlihy was again placed on trial yesterday for willful neglect of duty in failing to close 109 disorderly houses while he was in charge of the Eldridge Street Precinct. The first trial ended in a disagreement. It took all day to obtain twelve jurymen from a special panel of 200.

Recorder Goff presided. He showed plainly the effects of his recent illness. He staid on the bench notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering terribly with the oppressive heat. He had discarded his judicial robe, and listened to the examination wearing a plain black business suit.

The heat increased as the day passed, and it seemed that the Recorder was close to the point of collapse. Workmen employed on the Tombs Prison made a great din as they dropped to the street iron work to be used for the building.

The Recorder sent for the foreman and told him that he was disturbing the court and that the noise must cease. The foreman was leaving, when a large organ, with drums and other noise-making attachments, started up under the windows of the court room, playing: "Oh, What a Shame."

A court officer hurried out and drove the organ grinders, with their loud instrument, from the block. They then played on the corner for a long time, the alleged music floating into the court room like the distant rumblings of Mont Pelée. The jurymen nodded and then fell asleep, while a persistent fly buzzed about, lighting on one head and then another.

The Recorder, the accused, the talesmen, jurymen, and court officers had a hard day of it in the sultry room. When the twelfth juryman was found court was adjourned until to-day.

CAPT. FOODY'S DENIAL.

Says He Has Not Purchased a House for $45,000.

Police Captain Michael Foody denied emphatically last night the report that he had purchased for $45,000 a mansion at 59 Convent Avenue, or anywhere else. He was very indignant.

"I have no idea of buying any property or of moving from where I am," he said. "Those who started this canard were evidently desiring only to foster the idea that I have more money than I could have come by honestly."

Capt. Smith Transferred.

Capt. Michael Smith, who was promoted last week, will take command of the Richards Avenue Station, Brooklyn, on Friday. For several years he has had charge of the School of Instruction at Headquarters. Sergt. Schauwecker of the Old Slip Station will take charge of the School of Instruction.

ATTACHMENT FOLLOWS LARCENY.

Father of Emma Carus, the Singer, Trying to Get Back $1,150.

Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an attachment for $1,150 against property of Carl Reich, in favor of Paul Carus, 126 Ellery Street, Williamsburg. Reich is charged with having obtained that amount from Carus by fraudulent means. He was arraigned in a Brooklyn police court a little more than two years ago and pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to an indefinite term. The attachment was granted on application of House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

Emma Carus, the singer, daughter of Mr. Carus, said last night that she had given $1,150 to her father on May 6, and he had started with it for St. James, L. I., to make an investment in real estate. On the way he had stopped in a place in Floyd Street, Brooklyn, controlled by Reich. In this place Miss Carus says her father's money was taken from him. When Reich admitted his guilt on being arrested he returned $350 of the money and $100 worth of jewelry which he had bought for his wife. The rest of the money had been spent.

Pearl Bryan Taken from Bellevue.

Pearl Bryan, who has been described as the daughter of a well-known authoress in Georgia and has been confined in the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital since June 10, was taken from there last night by friends who said they would take her to a sanitarium in Astoria.

Hotel Cadillac Changes.

George Campbell, who conducts the Colonial Hotel at York, Penn., and Elmer Woodbury, who was part manager at the Brighton Beach Hotel last season, formally assumed control of the Hotel Cadillac, Forty-third Street and Broadway, last night, which they have leased for ten years and ten and a half months from Quartus A. Greaves. The lease was recorded yesterday.

The new management announced last night that they would make several alterations, refurnish the house to a considerable extent, put in a palm garden and Russian baths, and make a feature of the restaurant. The hotel is the property of the Goelet estate.

LEGAL NOTES.

PLEADING DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY TO OFFSET CONTRACT.—After Frank H. McKinnon and Walter H. Burrows had defaulted in 1894 in an action on a promissory note brought against them by Oliver C. Latimer, their attorney, James R. Baumes, in consideration that the default be opened, agreed to pay any final judgment rendered against the defendants, or so much as remained unpaid after the return of an execution. An order denying leave to defendants to serve a supplemental answer, alleging a discharge in bankruptcy obtained since the commencement of the action, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Kellogg, for the court, says: "The situation seems to be this: If the application were granted it would be possible for defendants to prevent the entry of any judgment against them, and by so doing defeat such right of action as the plaintiff may have against Baumes on the written agreement. That writing contemplates a judgment and execution to be issued thereon, and a right of action for the uncollected amount. Until the return of execution the right to sue is suspended. On the other hand, if the application is denied the defendants may, through the well recognized equity practice, procure a perpetual stay upon any judgment rendered, a practice wherein the interest of all parties in such a stay will be considered; or the defendants may apply, under Section 1,268 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for a cancellation of the judgment. In any case it would seem that the defendants are provided with a remedy sufficient for their personal protection aside from the remedy here sought, namely, leave to amend their answer setting up the discharge, and in compelling defendants to resort to such other remedy the rights of plaintiff may be saved. The defendants received a benefit through the making of the agreement, and they ought not to be aided unreasonably in any effort to make the contract unguatory as between plaintiff and Baumes."

PUNITIVE DAMAGES AND RULES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—George L. Rowe, an employe of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, while off duty, but while wearing the railroad company's uniform, boarded one of its trolley cars, seated himself on the front seat, and paid his fare. He was asked by an inspector of the road to take a seat in some other part of the car, and upon a refusal to do so he was assaulted by the Inspector. A judgment on a verdict for $1,000 in Rowe's favor, in his action against the railroad for damages, has been reversed by the Brooklyn Appellate Division. The court holds, by Justice Jenks, that in the absence of evidence that the railroad company either wittingly or negligently engaged or retained an improper servant, or that it ever authorized him by a special command or by a general warrant to assault the plaintiff, or that it had in any way participated in the act or had ratified or approved it, it was error to instruct the jury that they might award punitive damages. This would be especially so where it appeared, as here, that the damages inflicted were but trifling and were incidental to a mere scuffle or bout in which the plaintiff retaliated. The court was also of the opinion that a rule of the railroad company, that no man in its uniform could sit on the front seat of an open car, was reasonable. "We think," says Justice Jenks, "that it promotes the safety of passengers. The car is operated by a motorman who alone applies and withholds the power, and who alone controls the brake and other checks. He stands at the front of the car. Immediately behind him is the front seat. There is no structure between him and that seat. It needs no detail of his duties to show that ordinary care and prudence on his part may require his constant and uninterrupted attention to prevent collisions or other accidents which may be fraught with danger to the passengers."

Treasurer Shivler Pleads Not Guilty.

Charles S. Shivler of 581 Madison Street, Brooklyn, for twenty-five years Secretary and Treasurer of the American District Telegraph Company, when arraigned on three indictments before Judge Warren W. Foster yesterday, pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny in the second degree preferred against him by the company. He was represented by Foster L. Backus. It is alleged that his shortage will amount to $17,000. He is under large bail.



The "Board of Health"

Hires

A delightful temperance beverage, full of snap, vim, sparkle. A health-giving tonic, good for the nerves—better for the blood—best for the whole system. Drink it now—it will brace you up; drink it all summer—it will keep you up. Let Hires be your "Family Board of Health."

A package makes five gallons. Send 2 cent stamp for booklet of "Unnatural History." Cash prizes for solving combinations.

Bottles for putting up HIRES Rootbeer with Patent Rubber Lightning Stoppers. Last for years. Clean, convenient, handy, and always ready for use. No corks, string or wire. $2.00 per case of 4 dozen pints.

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Three hundred dozen,—made of striped madras,—all the fashionable colors. Latest models. Made in workrooms on the premises.

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Value 2.50 to 4.00

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Yes! Our Summer Suits graduate at the head of the keep-cool class. Easily first—fit, style, tailoring, comfort.

Honors Easy—In the shapeliest and coolest Flannel, Wool Crash or Homespun Coat and Trouser Suits ever shown in New York, $10, $12, $14.

Honors Again—In ideal light-weight Serge, Cheviot or Flannel 3-piece lined or half lined Suits, $12 to $25.

Honors in Hats—Best Straws, $1 to $3. Right Panamas, $5 to $18.

Furnishing Honors—Biggest choice in Up-to-date Negligee Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

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No matter what the temperature, custom prescribes a suit.

The right sort now:

Sack suits of light weight mixtures, blue or black serges, $15 to $32.

Young man's sizes, 32-34 inches chest, $14 to $22.

Norfolks of homspun, serge and flannel, $15 to $25.

Young men's sizes, $12 to $18.

If the name is negligee, what will the shirt be?

Good if bought here; $1.50 to $5.

Underwear that's next to nothing in weight and warmth. 45 cents up.

For days when the mercury is trying to take a stroll on the roof, tan shoes are the most comfortable for the side-walk: $3.50 and $5.

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Annual Sale of
Men's Negligée Shirts,

made of Madras or Percale, in small, neat figures or stripes.

Either plain negligée, box plaits, or side plaited bosoms, with cuffs attached or detached,

$1.00 each,

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Broadway & 20th St.

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REDUCED MATTINGS,

CHINA, $6.00 TO $10.00 PER ROLL,

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Small checks and plaids in reds, blues, greens and browns, also solid white.

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Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,909—18th.

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Wash dresses,—made of fine dimity, chambray or lawn. Various models.

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Dimity Dresses, trimmed with lace.

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Blue and white or black and white dimity dresses. Trimmed with black lace insertion,—with "lingerie" front and sleeves.

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Chambray dresses, with tucked, embroidered collar. Trimmed with lace.

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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

3.50 per pair.

Low shoes for Summer Dress. Various weights and leathers for country, street, morning or evening wear.

Sporting or "dress" shapes.

Slippers,—with the latest fashionable gun metal or silver buckles.

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CURES MALARIA

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,364. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

NO LEGISLATION FOR CUBA THIS SESSION

Beet Sugar Senators Virtually Have Won Their Fight.

To-Night's Conference Expected to Decide Upon a Do-Nothing Policy—Spooner Bill Will Be Submitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The passage by the Senate of a bill to establish commercial reciprocity with Cuba seems to be quite out of the question. The Cuban problem, so far as this session of Congress is concerned, apparently is a moribund issue; one more day, and it will be a dead issue, unless all signs fail. Senators to-day did not even discuss the possibility of passing a reciprocity measure nor anything like it, but devoted such attention as they bestowed on Cuba to the proposition of the beet sugar men that further consideration of her needs and claims be postponed until next December.

Nobody denies to-night that the beet sugar Senators have won their fight against the Administration. Nobody doubts that in the Republican conference to-morrow night the beet sugar men will be the dominant force, and that they easily will put through their scheme of dropping the Cuban question for this session of Congress. It is not certain the conference will consider seriously any other proposition than this. There has been talk of adopting a resolution recommending to the President that he negotiate a commercial treaty with Cuba and present it to the Senate next December, but the beet sugar men on second thought are inclined to think the adoption of such a resolution is not necessary. They say that the President does not need to he told that he may present a treaty with Cuba for the Senate's consideration.

It was stated this afternoon that thirty-two Republican Senators had pledged themselves to support the do-nothing policy advocated by the beet-sugar Senators, and that it was not unlikely there would be a practically unanimous vote for that proposition before the conferencs adjourned. Indications to-night are that the Republican Senatorial conference, which a few days ago promised to be an exciting affair, may turn out to be a veritabls love feast.

It was noticeable that a great calmness prevailed among the Republican Senators late this afternoon, and this was attributed generally to an undsrstanding that the Cuban question virtually had been settled. That all along has seemed to be the great desire of thoss Republican Senators who have not been participants in the contest that has waged between the leaders of the Administration forces and the beet-sugar Senators. With this body of passive Senators the wish has been for an agreement between those active in the contest. They have seemed to care very little what tbs outcome should be. Their prayer has heen for peace and an early adjournment of Congress. Most of them have heid themselves ready to support the Administration, but they longed for a solution of the Cuban problem that would end a bitter interparty fight.

The Administration leaders intend to carry out their programme, outlined last night, of submitting a reciprocity hill to the conference. The Republicans of the Committee on Relations with Cuba agreed unanimously this morning to recommend to the conferencs the much-talked-of Spooner bill, and that bill will be considered to-morrow night. The consideration of the bill, however, it is understood, will be hardly more than a mere form. In determining what, if anything, shall be done for the Cubans, the committee bill probably will cut no figure.

Senator Burrows said to-night that, now that a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem is in sight, he expected Congress would adjourn hy the 1st of July.

Ths text of the Spooner hill was made puhlic to-day. It is a substitute for the House hill and is as follows:

"When the Republic of Cuha shall have enacted a law or laws establishing preferential rates of customs duties upon any or all articles the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States imported into Cuba, which preferential rates shall in the opinion of the President of ths United States constituts a satisfactory equivalent for ths reduction hereinafter provided in the rate of customs duties upon articles the growth, production, or manufacture of Cuba imported into the United States, and he shall so declare by proclamation, thereupon and thereafter so long as such preferential duties shall be continued hy the Government of Cuba, not longer, however, than five years, the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such articles so exported from Cuba to the United States shall be 80 per centum of the duties specified and provided in the act entitled 'An Act to Provide Revenue for ths Government and to Encourage the Industries of the United States,' approved July 24, 1897, and any amendment thereof.

"Provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the President to thoroughly investigate, through the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Cuba and hy such other means as he may deem necessary to employ for the purpose, whether the tariff concession hereinbefore provided upon articles, the growth, production, or manufacture of Cuba substantially inures, so far as the articles of sugar and tobacco are concerned, to the hcnefit of the producers of said articles in Cuba, and if the President shall he satisfied from such investigation that the substantial benefit of said concession upon either of said articles is inuring to the purchasers thereof, individual, or corporate, in the United States, it shall be his duty to so deciare hy proclamation to that effect, and thereupon and thereafter so long as said conditions shall continue there shall be levied and collected upon such articles, or that one of them as to which said conditions exist, the rate of duty levied and collected by law upon such articles or articles coming into the United States from other foreign countries."

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¼c; cats, No. 2 mixed, 46c; cotton, middling, 9 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c.—Page 6.
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Aperient, Laxative, and Diuretic—the genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT. Gentle, effective. Without irritation.—Adv.

TRUST COMPANY'S FAILURE.

The United States, a Philadelphia Concern, Unable to Meet Obligations Amounting to $300.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The air was let out of a financial bubble to-day by the recording of the assignment of the United States Trust Company to ex-Senator Charles L. Brown for the benefit of the creditors. The concern had its office in Room No. 1,110 Witherspoon Building, and had no deposits. The liabilities do not amount to more than $14,000 and the assets are unknown.

The officers of the company are Henry B. McDowell, President; W. H. Hergesheimer, Treasurer, and C. A. Widener, Secretary. The company has been harely hanging on for some time, anod the end came to-day, when obligations amounting to about $300 could not be met. It hoids a blanket charter which would bs valutble if it were in the hands of capitalists who could make use of its liberal grants. The company has been in possession of the charter for about a year.

At the time Mr. McDowell took charge he reorganized an old company which had a precarious career, and the name of the United States Trust Company was adopted, and the capitalization was given as $15,000 paid in. He looked up the available large bank buildings in the financial sections of Philadelphia and entered into negotiations with the owners of some of these for their purchase. His plan was to make a specialty of acting as bondsman for persons requiring large security in positions of trust, the charter granting this right to the company as well as that of entering the regular trust and banking business.

While the expenses of the concern were comparatively small, they had to he met. In order to do this notes were given, and these finally matured within ths past few days, and ths amount necessary to meet them could not he found hy the Treasurer. The holders of the notes pressing for their money, a meting of the officers of the company was hurriedly called, and the result was an assignment.

The officers say that, while there is no negotiable stocks and bonds in the possession of the concern, yet it will pay all of its obligations in full. The assignment was made without any preferences and for the benefit of all creditors alike.

MINNEAPOLIS MAYOR INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Charges Him with Offering a Bribe—Is a Well-Known Politician.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Juns 17.—When the trial of Detective Christopher Norbeck, on the charge of bribery, in the police bribery cases, opened to-day, W. W. Erwin, his attorney, arose and confessed that he did not know the whereabonts of his client. The disappearance of the accused caused excitement, and a bench warrant will be issued for him.

Since the conviction of Gardner, special officer, and the commitment of Detective Harvey for perjury, Norheck has been very despondent, and has threatened suicide. His bail bond was for $5,000.

It became known that Albert A. Ames, Mayor of Minneapolis, had been indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of offering a bribe. The charge is that the Mayor endeavored to have his Secretary, Thomas R. Brown, Jr., appointed Sheriff by the County Commissioners when it became evident that Philip Megaarden would be removed from the office by the Governor for misfeasance. In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to have offered to so arrange matters that the $20,000 annual income of the Sheriff's office should be divided equally between Brown and the three County Commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board. Ames has been Mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a Demorcat and again in November, 1900, as a Republican.

GIFT FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

Special to The New York Times.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., June 17.—At the session of the American Library Association held this evening the President, Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, announced that he had received from Andrew Carnegie a check for $100,000 as a gift to the association for the preparation and publication of reading lists, indexes, and other bihliographical and literary aid.

The American Library Association has for some years past puhlished various indexes and library lists, among ths best known heing one to general literature, a hihliograph of fins art and a guide to the literature of American history. It is probahle that its work in this direction will he largely developed through Mr. Carnegie's gift.

The announcement of ths donation was enthusiastically received. The present meeting of the association is the largest in its history, over nine hundred librarians from all parts of the country heing assemhled in Magnolia.

LAWYERS IN NEW JERSEY.

New Yorkers Not Admitted There May Not Practice.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—Chief Justice Gummere announced at the opening of the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day that in the future lawyers of Greater New York, who are not memhers of the New Jersey har will not be permitted to practice before the higher courts of this State. This action, hc said, was taken because the New York courts have declined to accede to a request of the New Jersey courts that lawyers of this State be granted the eame privileges.

At the office of James B. Dill, at 27 Pine Street, it was said that the ruling of the Court of Errors and Appeals did not alter the situation as existing for years.

"A New York lawyer has to he regularly passed and admitted to the New Jersey har if he is desiroue of regularly practicing in the courts of that State," said one of the firm. "It is the same as regards a New Jersey lawyer who desires to be admitted to practice in the New York courts."

Colorado and Return $25
by the "Colorado Special," the luxurioue daily train leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M.; only one night Chicago to Denver via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS IGNORE W. J. BRYAN

They Refuse to Indorse the Kansas City Platform.

Adherence to "Fundamental Principles of the Party" Asserted — Mayor Harrison Defeated for State Chairman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned to-night after nominating the following ticket:

Clerk of the Supreme Court—JOHN L. PICKERING of Springfield.

State Treasurer—GEORGE DUDDLESTON of Chicago.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—ANSON L. BLISS of Hillsborough.

Trustees of the State University—Dr. JULIA HOLMES SMITH of Chicago, J. A. WHITE of Urbana, and S. P PAXTON of Monmouth.

John P. Hopkins, ex-Mayor of Chicago, was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, after a hitter contest with Mayor Carter H. Harrison. The election of Chairman Hopkins produced the only contest in the convention, but it was stirring enough to make up for the tameness that characterized the other proceedings.

The day was full of clashes between Hopkins and Harrison. The two men indulged in an acrimonious quarrel in the St. Nicholas Hotel during the morning, in which Hopkins bitterly resented criticisms made by Harrison regarding the campaign methods attributed to Hopkins by Harrison. Later Harrison and his friends succeeded in beating Hopkins in the district caucus for State committeeman, and elected Thomas J. McNally of Chicago in his stead. Hopkins's one chance to he re-elected Chairman was in the caucus of the general committee appointed to select the Chairman.

The committes by a majority of three recommended the selction of Hopkins. A minority report favoring the election of Harrison was made, and the fight carried to ths floor of the convention. The struggle produced wild excitement. Impassioned speeches wers made in favor of both reports. The delegates at times were frantic, and criticisms highly personal in their nature were frequently exchanged.

Hopkins won by a vote of 862 to 397. Cook County's vote was: Harrison, 253; Hopkins, 209.

The Committee on Resolutions had a long and stormy session before their report was finally adopted. The principal fight was over the first plank in the platform. As originally drafted, this read:

"The Democrats of Illinois declare their adherence to the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party as laid down in ths Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, affirmed at our last National Convention."

This was considered by the opponents of silver as too specific a declaration in favor of the Kansas City platform, and, headed hy John C. Richberg and Adolf Kraus of Chicago, they fought it. For three hours the debate went on and the plank was amended to read "All fundamental principies of the Democratic Party, &c., repeatedly affirmed by past Democratic Conventions."

No effort was made to bring in the name of W. J. Bryan.

The platform, so far as it relates to National issues, is as follows:

"We insist upon a rigid enforcement of the present anti-trust laws, and favor further legislation, both Federal and State, as may be necessary to prevent such combinations as destroy competition.

"We denounce the Republican tariff as a prolific mother of trusts; we demand a thorough revision of the tariff and the abolition of all special privileges, and that every product of a tariff-protected, competition-destroying trust be placed on the free list.

"We are opposed to the British system of colonization, by means of which powerful, selfish interests are enabled to employ ths resources of the people to enslave inferior races and to enrich themselves. We are in favor of true American expansion, such as under Democratic control has been achieved in the past, and by means of which vast territories have been dedicated forever to equality and freedom. We therefore denounce the measures adopted by the Republicans for the government of the Philippines as monopolistic and autocratic, and dangerous to liberty at home as well as liberty abroad.

"We favor such modification of the law as will prevent the infliction of punishment for contempt of court committed out of its presence without trial hy jury.

"We denounce the threatened assault upon the public treasury contemplated in the Ship Subsidy hill passed by the Republican Senate, as one of the hoidest and most flagrant attempts which has yet been made to grant public moneys in aid of private business enterprises.

"We believe that the American Government should at once announce to the Philippines that it is not our policy permanently to retain their country, but as soon as hostilities shall cease and a stable Government be established, the United States will recognize the independence of ths Philippine Islands, as was done in the case of Cuba.

"We favor liberal pensions for all deserving soldiers and sailors and their dependent widows and orphans. We desire to express our great admiration for all our hrave soldiers and sailors, and our sincere sympathy for those who have suffered in the service of their government.

"We extend our hearty congratulations to the newly established republic of Cuba.

"We express our horror and deep regret at the monstrous crime which removed from the nation its much-loved and mourned President, William McKinley. The tenets of anarchy have no place in free American institutions."

The platform concludes with expressions of regret at the death of ex-Governor John P. Altgeld.

MAINE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE.

S. W. Gould Their Candidate for Governor—The Declarations of the Platform.

BANGOR, Me., June 17.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated S. W. Gould of Skowhegan for Governor, adopted a platform which deals at eome length with National issues, and listened to an address hy Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri.

The platform, in discussing National questions, saye:

"We therefore denounce the policy of created occasion for acts of cruelty and harharism in the Philippines, which no party dares uphold. The very existence of such acts hy an army of intelligent freemen furnishes the best argument that the Republican attempt to suhjugate a free people cannot he compaesed within the rules of civilized warfare.

"We, therefore denounce the policy of imperialism as practiced hy Spain in Cuha, by the British Government in America before the Revolution, by Great Britain in South Africa, and hy the Republican Administration in the Philippines. We believe that the liberation of Cuha was forced hy the Democratic Party and that the same liberty should be granted to the Philippines. We favor an immediate declaration of the intention of the United States to give to the Filipinos, at an early date, complete home rule and entire independence.

"We favor the immediate abolition of all tariffs upon trust-made articles. We favor free trade with the insular territories which the Republican party is attempting to govern as colonial provinces."

Pocono Mountain Special
for Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays, 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

ACCUSES MAYOR HARRISON.

John P. Hopkins Says He Grew Rich by Blackmail and Corrupt Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—After Mayor Harrison had won his fight against his bitter enemy, John P. Hopkins to-day in the First District Senatorial contest hy making John J. Coughlin Chairman of the district caucus, there was enacted an exciting scene.

The Mayor sought out his defeated rival and held out his hand. When he had taken Mr. Harrison's hand and gripped it. Mr. Hopkins said:

"I am a man of some prominence in my community and possess some property; you may proceed against me in the courts if you do not like what I am ahout to say. When you declare that I cannot get on the State Committee except by using boodle you tell an untruth.

"You never earned a dollar in your life until you went into the Mayor's chair. You have shared in ths proceeds of every hit of bad franchise legislation that has been put through the Council since you were made Mayor. You have fattened from revenues from property rented to people of ill-repute and by blackmailing members of your own party. While running a newspaper you levied blackmail on your party. You are a pinhead.

"I am a delegate to this convention; you are not, hut you may get in with a proxy. If you choose to renew your charges of using money against me in the convention, I will point out men thers who have paid you money."

THE CORONATION MAY TURN OUT A FIASCO.

Hotel Keepers' and Seat Speculators' Greed, and the Extraordinary Police Measures May Frighten People Away.

LONDON, June 17.—Ths coronation, ss a public spectacle, threatens to be a fiasco. So serioue and imminent has this possibility become that The Times and other papers ars printing alarmist letters, urging the authorities to take steps to prevent the failure of the coronation before it is too late.

The rapacity of the hotel keepers and seat speculators is having its just reward. With scarcely more than a week before the coronation, not 50 per cent. of the seats on the huge stands have been sold. Frightened by the exorbitant demands, thousands of people residing in the suburbs and country who had planned to come and see ths processions, have now decided to stay away, while a large proportion of Londoners will avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a holiday at the seasids or elsewhere, in preference to submitting to ths inconvenience of the extraordinary police regulations which will be enforced on the coronation days. The hotels at health resorts on the south coast, and rooms in quiet country clubs throughout the United Kingdom, which are generally empty at the height of the season, are all booked for coronation week. It is freely said that unless the stand proprietors admit ths puhlic in a hody, gratis, or practically gratis, the King will pass to his coronation through an array of half-filled henches.

But what chiefly contributes to this serious state of affairs are the police precautions to make the procession to Westminster Abbey one which ticket holders only can witness, except in the case of St. James's Park, where but a few thousands will he able to see the royal party. The published regulations, whereby all traffic within about a mile of the first day's route is to be stopped at 3 o'clock in the morning, and pedestrians are to be etopped at 8 A. M., are terrifying enough. They convey, however, hut a taint inkling of what remarkable indignities London will submit to.

A personal survey of the streets as they are to-day can alone convey an idea of the extent to which the authorities intend to go. From the appearance of Westminster the capital might well be preparing to resist an invasion or he contemplating a communistic rising. Solid timher barricades twenty to thirty feet high rise ominously at the entrances of all streets and alleys leading anywhers near the route, and harrier entrances for foot passengers and archways for vehicles await the gates which are to be swung on them. By the evs of the coronation these will be in place. The number, ugliness, and solidity of these harricades cause hitter reflections regarding the opinion which the authorities must have of the unruliness of the loyal British crowds who will be huddled together by thousands, and he unable to see anything hut the bare sides of these barriers.

Westminster Bridge, Victoria Street, the Thames Embankment, and all the purlieus of the Houses of Parliament, the Government offices, and the approaches to Whitehall already show these unsightly structures. As a correspondent in The Times points out, the police, because they hungled badly in the case of the fatal City Imperial Volunteer parade, have "now framed rules calculated, in effect if not in design, to keep hundreds from taking their places, owing to the probahility of heing unable to get to their destinations." This applies to seat hoidere, who, having perhaps been foolish enough to pay several guineas for places on stands, will he unable to occupy them.

What will happen to the unfortunate general puhlic is a problem which has caused many of these protests in the papers. In the first place, even ticket holders must all eleep in London on coronation eve, and then get out in the streets at about 5 A. M. According to the present arrangements only ticket holders will hc allowed through the barrier wickets, so the streets within these are likely to be the sites of camps of patient enthusiasts, who will take up their places on June 25. Even these may be driven out by the police should they think the route too thickly lined. As these conditions are hecoming known thousands are rclinquishing all idea of trying to see the show.

MINING COMPANY TROUBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 17.—The Manufacturere' National Bank of thie city to-day filed suit against the Home Riverside Mining Company for $34,105, on seven notes, 124 drafts. The Sheriff seized the three mines owned hy the company, and threw hundrede of men out of work. A receiver will be asked for to-day.

The property of the Home Riverside Company comprises some of the most valuahle coal mines in the West. The liabilities of the company amount to $700,000. This includes $500,000 in honds, heid hy Eastern parties. The mining company has lost on various ventures recently. It started a daily newepaper, which suspended at the end of one year, with a net loss of $27,000.

"Business System"
Is the title of an 80-page book describing "Macey" Card Systems. Yours for the asking. Fred Macey Co., Ltd., 232 Broadway.—Adv.

BURGLARS CHASED IN CARRIAGES AND YACHT

Marauders Had Been Plundering Houses in Rye.

The Rev. Dr. Birnie's Wife Gave the Alarm, and One Was Captured After an Exciting Pursuit.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 17.—There was an exciting chase after two burglars in Rye last night, and the pursuit was kept up on the waters of Long Island Sound. One of the hurglars was finally captured after they and their pursuers had returned to iand.

Four houses were visited by marauders during the night, and a considerahle quantity of plunder wae carried off in the shape of gold and silverware. Much of it was suhsequently recovered. The burglars entered the residences of Lawyers Edward B. Cowles and David S. Cowles, and suhsequently broke into the houses of Miss Grace Thompson and ths Rev. Dr. D. P. Birnie, rector of Christ Church, on the Post Road.

Dr. Birnie's house was the last entered by the robbers. Mrs. Birnie, the wife of the rector, was awakened by a noise in her room. She gave a shriek that aroused her husband, and ths thief grahbed up ths minister's clothes and rushed out of the room. Mr. Birnie lost no time in arousing the neighhors, and a pursuing party was soon organized.

Mr. Birnie and a dozen or more of his neighbors hastily hitched up their horses and started in carriages after the thieves. They scoured the adjoining roadway, and finally got a trace of the robhers, and tracked them to the American Yacht Club house, at Milton Point. There it was discovered that a rowboat was missing, and it was concluded that the burgiars had made their escape in it.

The pursuing party boarded a sloop yacht, and hoisting sail started out on Long Island Sound after the fugitives. After a long search two men were seen in a small boat rowing hard close to the shore. The men in the small boat saw they were discovered as soon as the bow of the yacht was pointed in their direction, and they immediately pulled for the shore. They reached it considerably ahead of the yacht, but the pursuers, on reaching land, kept up their hot chase, and finally succeeded in capturing one of the men. The other man got away, and has not yet been run down.

As the burglars were rowing toward shore ons of them was seen to throw something overhoard, and a search of the locality resulted in ths finding in shallow water of a quantity of the stolen silverware.

$50,000 AS A WEDDING GIFT.

Senator Hanna Presents His Son-in-Law with a Check for That Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Harry A. Parsons, who married Miss Mabel Hanna, ths eldest daughter of Senator Hanna, yesterday, received a fortune as a wedding gift. Mr. Hanna told the young people when they became engaged that he would look after them in a financial way. Mr. Parsons had no money, and was dependent on his salary as assistant secretary to the Senator. The lack of funds was ths ons great fear of both Mr. Parsons and the Senator's daughter.

It was said that the couple were kept in ignorance regarding the size of Mr. Hanna's present. Yesterday, after the ceremony had heen performed, Mr. Parsons found among the presents a check for $50,000.

CORNER IN THE CORN MARKET.

John W. Gates and His Following Squeeze the Chicago July Shorts.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The corn pit was the scene of a very active scramble at the opening to-day. Shorts in July options were much frightened over ths strength displayed in that delivery yesterday, and stop loss orders were executed in considerable quantity. The result was a jump of 1⅛ cents in the first few minutes of business. July opened unchanged to ½ cent higher, to 64¾ to 64⅞ cents, and jumped straight-way to 65½ cents. The manipulative features of this option overshadowed all other conditions in the pit.

Excitement broke out in the corn pit again shortly after the end of the first hour's trading. Shorts were badly frightened because of the tight manner in which the hulls were holding stuff. In their anxiety to cover to avoid further losses they hought everything offered until July sold at 66⅝. At this figure long stuff cams out for profit and the price of July slipped back to 65¼.

The tumult in the corn pit and in the smoking room of the board did not subside during the session. Shorts were firm in the helief that the corner would result in very high prices hcfors the end of the week.

John W. Gates and his following have practically cornered July options on corn, and this fact, together with the recent short selling hy a New York and Chicago House, was responsihis for the excited market in Chicago when corn for July delivery rose 2¼ cents, closing at 67½ asked and 66½ bid. The receipts in Chicago, so it was explained here yesterday, were very small, only about 10 cars out of 360 passing the test.

The Harris-Gates people declared they had heen advising the purchase of July options after a careful eizing up in the situation and they were quite jubilant yesterday. The principal buying in Chicago was done hy Bartlett, Frazier & Co., who are supposed to have heen on the short eide of the market.

While the market in Chicago was excited and bullish, the New York market was unsettled and helow the level at which prices would be on a parity with Chicago. The July option here closed at 66⅝, or about 5 to 6 cents helow parity. This is said to be due to the free offering hy holders of cash corn in Chicago for Eastern shipment.

MAD RUSH OF BOOMERS.

POCATELLO, Idaho, June 17.—Exactly at 12 o'clock to-day 1,300 men and boys of all agee rushed acroes the line of the ceded Fort Hall Reservation and disappeared in a cloud of dust in their mad rush for homestead and mineral lands. Most of them were mounted on horses and ponies and a majority were heavily armed. Probahly 1,000 persons departed later with pack animals. Before 2 o'clock Pocatelio was practically deserted.

Many signs of trouhle were apparent before the starting signal was given. In ecores of instancee it was known that three or more men intended to locate on the same piece of land.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via Lackawanna Railroad, leaves New York daily 9:45 P. M. Parlor car on 10 A. M. train.—Adv.

RUMORED PLOT TO KILL KING EDWARD.

His Reported Illness Said to Have Been an Excuse to Withdraw Him from Public Functions.

LONDON, June 18.—A story ie current in London of the discovery of a plot to assassinate King Edward. This story has created considerable discussion in newepaper and other circles, but it is lacking in anything like official confirmation.

According to the current story, King Edward's reported sudden illness at Aldershot was merely an excuse for withdrawing his Majesty from public functions owing to the discovery by Scotland Yard of a plot against his life. The principals in this plot have not yet heen arrested.

It is cited in confirmation of this story that King Edward's recovery, when he was ensconced at Windsor Castle, was as complete and speedy as his attack had been sudden.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that if his Majesty's illness was merely diplomatic, the officials certainly took a great deal of trouble to keep up the fiction. Sir Francis Laking, Physician in Ordinary to the King, was summoned by telegraph to Aldershot; his prescriptions were hurriedly filled, and everything about the King's apartments indicated the genuine nature of his illness. Furthermore, King Edward's journey from Aldershot to Windsor in his motor car, and the fact that he took a drive yesterday, do not seem to indicate any fear of an attack upon his person.

Yesterday morning it was officially announced that the King was much better. It was said that he passed a good night Monday, and that his progress toward complete recovery was uninterrupted. The precautionary measures ordered by his physicians were dus to the necessity for husbanding his Majesty's strength in view of the fatigues of coronation week.

King Edward's drive to Frogmore late yesterday afternoon in a closed carriage, attended only hy a gentisman of the household, was quite unexpected and a great surprise to the spectators. The sun shone brightly at the time, and his Majesty, who seemed in good health, appeared delighted to be out again, and bowed graciously and smilingly in responss to the salutes from the people. If ths weather continues fine there is a possibility that the King will go to Ascot to-morrow in a closed carriage, but the injunctione of his Majesty's physicians that the royal patient remain as quist as possihie still hold good.

All preparations have been mads for the visit of the King and the Queen to Eton next Saturday in the royal barge.

The King was keenly disappointed at being prevented from attending the Ascot race meeting yesterday, which he intendsd to open with all the State ceremonial of the early days of Queen Victoria.

At Scotland Yard last night the utmost reticence was maintained concerning the rumor of a plot to kill the King. It was noticeabis, however, that the chief Inspectors, who usually return home at night, were all on duty thsre. While they refused to see newspaper reporters until this morning, they declined either to deny or confirm the rumor.

In a dispatch from Geneva a corresponden-ept of Ths Daily Chronicle says the Continental polics are co-operating with the English police to prevent Anarchiste and evildoers from smuggling themselves into England while the coronation festivities are in progress.

Numerous Anarchiste have recentiy disappeared from Zurich and Geneva, says the correspondent, and they are supposed to be waiting in Paris for a favorable opportunity to cross the Channel.

Just as King Edward, then Prince of Wales, with the Princess of Wales, now Queen Alexandra, was leaving the Northern station at Brussels on April 4, 1900, on their way to Copenhagen to attend the birthday celebration of King Christian, a sixteen-year-old tinsmith, Jean Baptiste Sipido, leaped upon the footboard of ths royal carriage and fired two shots through a window.

He was very nervous and his hand trembled violently. Both bullets went wide, striking the sides of the carriage. It was, however, a very narrow escape for their royal Highnesses, especially as ths would-he assassin pulled the trigger four times, as was proved by two unexploded cartridges which had been nicked by the hammer.

The engineer stopped the train at the sound of ths shots. Sipido was immediately arrested. His pockets were filled with Anarchistic literature. He said he wanted to kill ths Prince because he had "caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa." The Prince seemed unperturbed hy the incident. He asked if the revolver had heen loaded, and when informed that it was asked smilingly that the culprit be not too severely dealt with.

Queen Victoria was at that time at Dublin on her memorable last visit to Ireland. The news was kept from her for many hours.

Queen Victoria's life was attempted on various occasions. While she was a Princess some shots from a gun accidentally fired passed very near her. Four months after her marriags a young man out of employment fired two shots at her while she was driving at Windsor with the Prince Consort, hut none of the shots took effect. The next year another young man snapped a pistol at her carriage window as the Queen was returning from church, hut the weapon missed fire. The man was sentenced to death. The day after his punishment had heen commuted to life imprisonment another pistol was snapped at her Majesty, and also missed fire. Other attempts were made on her life.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Hearing of Suit Brought by Receivers to Recover More than $30,000 of Its Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Some interesting testimony as to the management of the defunct State Insurance Company was given to-day in the hearing of the suit hrought by the receivers to recover upward of $30,000 said to have been lost as a result of improper management hy the defendants, who were Directors.

Robert Anderson, who had been Vice President of the company, testified that he had transferred $28,000 worth of ground rents to the company, so that its depleted financial condition would be somewhat relieved by tangible securities.

Mr. Anderson said that when the ground rents were reassigned to him he authorized the canceling of $10,000 of the capital stock which he held, but he could not explain why he should receive $10,000 from the company. No decision was reached.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and prevents the hair from falling out.—Adv.

Send 6c. for Summer Book to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.—Adv.

DISBROW MUST APPEAR OR FACE MURDER CHARGE

Coroner Nugent Says He Will Issue Arrest Warrant To-day.

His Whereabouts Said To Be Known to Police—Second Boat Figures in Good Ground Drowning Mystery.

Speciol to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, N. Y., June 17.—As a result of the disclosures which have been made in connection with the disappearance of Louis A. Dishrow and ths peculiar death of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence, the ssventeen-year-old daughter of John S. Lawrence of New York, Coroner John Nugent said to-night that if Dishrow was not produced to-morrow morning he would issue a warrant for his arrest upon a charge of murder.

The Coroner at Southampton called up Thomas Disbrow, father of the young man, at Jamaica this afternoon and said:

"Mr. Disbrow, I think you had better produce your son and do it quick, for if you do not do so by to-morrow morning there is going to be action good and hard."

"All right, Doctor," answered Mr. Disbrow, "you will hear something to-night before you retire that will perfectly satisfy you."

The Coroner waited until late to-night for this message, and as it failed to come, he again called up Mr. Disbrow hy telephone. The father answered the call, but when he learned that it was the Coroner, he asked to be excused. An extra call hrought word from the telephone central that the Disbrow telephone refused to receive other messages to-night. Dr. Nugent then said:

"I shall wait until to-morrow morning for Dishrow to appear, and explain his connection with this affair. I believe his family will produce him, hut if they do not I will issue an order for his arrest."

It is understood here that the New York police have ascertained the whereabouts of Disbrow, and are ready to make an arrest whenever so requested by the authorities of Suffolk County.

SOME NEW TESTIMONY.

Although the promised exhumation of the body of Clarence Foster has not yst taken place, this has been a day of great activity in the investigation which is being made into the circumstances of the mysterious case. Not a word has been heard here of Louis A. Disbrow since hs left, although much additional information concerning his actions on the Tuesday following the escapade at the Hampton Pines Club the night before was vouchsafed.

Nelson B. Squires, a brother-in-law of Edward Terneli, proprietor of the Pine Grove House, at which Disbrow boarded, and in a room of which Miss Anna Pearsall heard Dishrow and Foster quarreling on the night when Sarah Lawrence went out driving with the two men, has come forward with soms voiuntary testimony. It was in front of Mr. Squires's home on the beach that the little yellow rowboat which was found next day far over across the bay, was moored. Mr. Squires knows all the peculiarities of the tides and eddies of Shinnecock and Tiana Bays.

He declares that the pösition in which the hoat was found indicates unquestionably that it capsized or hegan to drift while yet in the shallow water which reaches out to about 2,000 feet from the shore at a depth of not more than four feet. It is pointed out that this is another item of evidence to support the helief generally adhered to that the couple were drowned while a short distance from ths shore. As Clarence Foster was such an expert boatman, it is considered that this would have been a most unexpected occurrence under natural conditions.

Still more important, however, is the testimony of Mr. Squires that there were two boats removed from their original positions. The yellow boat has been accounted for. Right near that was another rowhoat, helonging to Frederick Squires. Both these were duly beached late Monday afternoon. The next morning it was found that the second boat had been removed from its plaes, and taken around a dock standing in front of the Squires home, and near a dock in front of the Pine Grove House. This hoat had been pulled up on the beach very slightly, says Mr. Squires, and footprints of one man lead from it.

The evidence Mr. Squires gives strengthens the belief in the minds of many people of this section that there was a fight on the beach between Foster and Dishrow, as indicated by the story told hy Disbrow to William Walton on the following night; that Dishrow was worsted; that Foster and the Lawrence girl then took the boat, and that after they had gone from shore Disbrow secured ths other boat and settled his grievances against Foster thsn and there.

There is no doubt that there were two hoats within easy reach on this occasion, and that hoth were removed from their original positions. This is verified by half a dozen reliahle witnesses. Nor could the second boat have drifted from its original position to where it lay on Tuesday morning, and it is an assured fact that no explanation has as yet been given of that change of position.

WILLIAM WALTER'S STORY.

Quite as important as this testimony concerning the Squires'e boats is the additional evidence of William Walton. Walton, after heing subjected to considerable pressure, came forward to-day and told all that he knew of his day and night with Dishrow last Tuesday.

Dishrow and he went to Quogue together and then took a train from there to Eastport, where they spent the night. Walton said last Sunday that Disbrow had awakened him and said that Foster had whipped him on the heach the previous night. The further facts revealed by Walton to-day were that Dishrow also told him that Foster had called him from his room and when they got down on the lawn said:

"Well, Lou Dimpy loves me, and I love her. We are going to go away from here and never come back again."

According to Walton, Disbrow said that he declared that he would etand for no such thing, and that there was then a desperate fight on the shore, in which Disbrow got decidedly the worst of it.

Walton's story is corroborated in so many particulars by other witnesses that it re-

celves very general credence among the people of this village.

It was ascertained to-day that in the morning following the boat trip, Disbrow took breakfast at the Pine Grove House, and then, after driving over to the village, sat down to another breakfast at the home of George Squires; Miss Cassie Squires remarked at the time that Disbrow seemed greatly excited and depressed. George Wicks of Quogue, a hotel keeper, to whom Disbrow gave a bogus check for $20 on Tuesday morning, said to-day that at the time he remarked that he had seldom seen a man so nervous or anxious about something.

Another curious fact came to light to-day in the absence from town of Miss Fedora Eldridge, daughter of an inn-keeper here. Villagers believe that Mr. Eldridge has had his daughter go away from Good Ground for a few days because of her knowledge of the case.

WHAT MISS ELDRIDGE SAW.

The girl told several of her women friends here on Sunday, the day before the Monday of so much eventfulness, that on Saturday night Foster, Disbrow, and the Lawrence girl were together in the parlors of the hotel. Disbrow stepped out for a few minutes, and he reappeared at one door just as Miss Eldridge appeared at another. Both of them observed Foster and Sarah Lawrence embracing one another, and Disbrow immediately became very angry. Miss Eldridge heard the quarrel which is said to have ensued.

Assistant Superintendent William H. Field of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, who was sent here by District Attorney Livingston Smith of Suffolk County, to make a full investigation into this case, was very busy all day. He had a long talk with Edward Fernell and Miss Anna Pearsall, as well as with Mrs. Rogers, wife of the steward of the Hampton Pines Club, which Foster, Disbrow, and Miss Lawrence visited on the fatal night. A peculiarity of this investigation is that Mr. Field, after hearing the story of these witnesses, instructed them to say nothing more about the case at present. The detective made a visit to-night to Nelson B. Squires, and questioned him very fully concerning the double boat story. He also had a long talk with Walton, who went to Eastport with Disbrow on Tuesday.

District Attorney Smith sent word to Coroner Nugent to-day to meet him here to-morrow morning. The Coroner telephoned over to-day that if he exhumed the body of Foster as had been demanded by Foster's father, and as he had promised to do, he would not do it until to-morrow after consulting with the District Attorney.

POLICE WORKING ON THE CASE.

Disbrow's Father Says He Has Heard from His Son—Latter May Explain To-day.

At Police Headquarters it was admitted at midnight last night that two men were working on the Good Ground drowning case. The Sergeant in charge said that the District Attorney of Suffolk was in town yesterday, and had had an interview with Capt. Titus, and that since that time the detectives had been seeking Disbrow.

"Then you would apprehend him if you saw him?" was asked.

"Yes, if I saw Disbrow on the street I would take him into custody and notify the District Attorney of Suffolk. That would not mean that he was guilty of any offense, but it would mean that he must clear himself of any blame in the Good Ground case."

"But the police both of Richmond Hill and those of Queens say they would not take Disbrow into custody even if they saw him?"

"That is greatly a matter of personal responsibility of officers. I would pick him up."

Thomas A. Disbrow, the father of the missing man, said yesterday:

"I have heard from my son indirectly, and I am likely to hear from him again within forty-eight hours."

Mr. Disbrow gave the impression that his son would present himself for explanation this morning. He said he felt quite relieved at having heard from his son, and having heard also that he was in good hands and acting under good advice.

"I have heard from the Coroner of Suffolk, too," went on Mr. Disbrow. "He told me some things which I said I personally approved of, but could not give my sanction to until I had consulted my son's adviser. He told me he had believed my son innocent from the first."

The man whom Mr. Disbrow spoke of as his son's adviser was understood to be a lawyer, and it was at first thought a prominent lawyer of Jamaica, but he, when seen, denied any connection with the case.

SEARCH FOR MISSING BABY.

Strange Woman Engaged Room of Mrs. Diehl on West Eighteenth Street, Then Walked Off with Child.

Mrs. Elizabeth Diehl of 205 West Eighteenth Street, is prostrated at her home over the disappearance yesterday morning of Marie, her nine-months-old baby. A strange woman calling herself Mrs. O'Kane engaged a room in the house yesterday morning, took a liking to the baby, and took her out with her, saying she was going to the grocery. She did not return. The West Twentieth Street police have been notified.

While Mrs. Diehl was playing with the baby yesterday Mrs. O'Kane, a short, stout, well-dressed woman of very good appearance, asked to be shown a room she might engage, and she took the room as soon as she saw it. Then she went down stairs and talked to Mrs. Diehl and made friends with the baby. She finally said she had to go to the grocery store, and Mrs. Diehl allowed her to take the baby with her.

After a time Mrs. Diehl went into the street looking for the woman. She wept as she began to realize that the child had disappeared, and, as she sought in the vicinity for news of the child, the neighbors came out to help her and to look for the strange woman.

Mrs. Diehl did not bear up long after the child left, and she had to be put to bed. She raved about the baby and called continuously for it.

Mrs. Diehl's husband is connected with a private detective agency, and is at present in Providence, R. I. She was afraid to telegraph him the news of the child's disappearance. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon they had not been courageous enough to do so, hoping the baby would be found in the meantime.

A woman answering the description of the alleged kidnapper of the baby went to the livery stable of P. Cooney, at 206 West Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon and made arrangements to hire a cab. This is the story told by Mr. Cooney. He says that the woman carrying a bundle came to his place about noon and asked to secure a cab to take her sick husband to St. Luke's Hospital. She appeared to be excited, Mr. Cooney said. She got a cab for $2.50, and she went away saying that she would get her husband fixed for the trip. Later she returned and said that her husband did not like to take a cab, but desired to go in a car. Still later she came back, and this time she wanted a cab. She said that she could not wait ten minutes, and left abruptly. The livery man declares that the woman appeared to be erratic.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE McADAM.

Mrs. David McAdam, widow of Justice McAdam, has received from the Society of Medical Jurisprudence a handsomely engraved copy of resolutions adopted by that organization in honor of the Justice's memory. The copy is on parchment, in script. After setting forth that Justice McAdam had always contributed largely to the success of the society's projects, having been connected with it as President and later as one of the most prominent members, the resolutions continue:

"Judge McAdam carried his extraordinary zest for labor, his singleness of purpose, and charity of mind which marked his long activity on the bench with him into his last field of activity in this society. It seemed impossible for him to do anything with half purpose. Ceaseless industry and love of truth were the keynotes of his honorable career, and the society for a long time enjoyed and profited by these characteristics."

Although the Justice followed legal principles with unfailing logic and regardless of results, the resolutions say he created no enmities in the minds of those to whom these results were unfortunate or unexpected."

GEN. PORTER HONORED AT LOTOS CLUB DINNER

Distinguished Speakers Compliment Ambassador to France.

An Evening of Epigram Under Gay Decorations—Gen. Brooke Defends Soldiers in the Philippines.

Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lotos Club last night. Among those who assembled to do him honor were Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club and toastmaster; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Mark Twain, George H. Daniels, Charles A. Moore, Rear Admiral Barker, and many other prominent citizens. The clubhouse was elaborately decorated with evergreens and flags from the entrance to the rear of the first floor dining hall.

Mr. Lawrence announced at the start that there were to be no formal speeches, partly because the guest probably had forgotten the intricacies of the English language by reason of his long absence abroad. Gen. Porter, the toastmaster said, had been the right man to send as Ambassador to a nation of cavaliers, being a great soldier himself, and to a people of orators, being among the greatest masters of epigram in America. There was a rising toast in the General's honor, and then all sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Gen. Porter said he was glad to see a gavel in use again. He had once presided at a Fourth of July banquet in Paris and had been forced to use an empty wine bottle to call the audience to order.

"Even the President of the Chamber of Deputies does not use a gavel," he said. "When he can't keep the members quiet with his bell, he goes out and gets a bigger one. The gavel is unknown in France."

In France, said the General, the people were never able to understand Americans. They thought we ought to have our children, if we had any, paying dividends at the age of two. They could not comprehend the many things America had done—for instance, the deciding on yellow metal for the white races and the winking at white metal for the yellow races. Nor had they come to realize that America had been the origin of Mark Twain's works, Chicago pork, and other products of the pen.

After the Ambassador had finished talking Mr. Lawrence introduced Gen. Brooke as "the General commanding the army—in the division in which we live."

"Our army in the Philippines has been attacked," said Gen. Brooke, "and from that attack it has come out without a blemish to its blades or a stain on its flag. And it has been fighting with those than whom no baser enemy can be found on this earth. I have seen women and children butchered on the frontiers, brave soldiers and frontiersmen burned to a crisp by our own Indians, but we have had plenty of evidence that this is not the worst the soldiers in the Philippines have had to suffer.

"And yet, have you heard any complaint from them? Any unsoldierly word? Not one! They need no defense, but can one refrain from defending them when they have been thus unjustly attacked?"

Admiral Barker talked next, taking the navy as his subject, and drawing a comparison between the present and the time when people thought that our new fighting ships were built for ornaments.

Mark Twain was introduced by the toastmaster as one who had promised "to say something if anybody else said anything that would remind him of something." He began by announcing that the toastmaster had told the truth, "not because he was practiced in it, but for variety. He himself, he said, had been always a symbol of truth, although nobody had discovered it. He had been glad to hear from Mr. Lawrence that the night was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, but he would look up the date when he got home, as he was sure no one in the room knew whether the toastmaster was telling the truth or not.

"I have more admiration for Gen. Porter," continued Mr. Clemens, "than I have for the Tax Assessors of Tarrytown. And they are great. They multiply what you have by seven and then tax. They would tax him on his general appearance if he came there. They even tax me on my chicken coop. If I don't have a chance to vote next time for Theodore Roosevelt, I hope to vote fr Prter."

William H. McElroy, John S. Wise, and George H. Daniels were the other speakers, and the dinner ended not far on the right side of midnight.

The menu discussed during the evening was as follows:

Little Neck clams — Schloss Vollradser
Strained Gumbo
Quenelles de Voleille au Supreme
Kingfish Paute Meuraire
Cucumbers
Sweetbreads a la Rochambeau — Chateau d'Arsac
Moet & Chandon Brut Imperial
Punch Laila Rookh
Squab sur Canape — Asparagus Vinaigrette
Strawberry Mousse — Petits Fours
Gorgonzola cheese — Apollinaris
Cafe.

THE HIGH PRICE OF TEAS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., June 17.—Cablegrams received by transportation companies state that the tea markets have opened in China and Japan at unusually high prices. The new crop is of good quality and at least average yield. The prices indicate that Oriental dealers and growers are discounting the decreased values given tea in the United States by a reduction of a 10 per cent. duty effective next January. Both growers and dealers are endeavoring to get their share of the increased prices.

It is well known by China and Japan that the tea stocks in the United States are depleted and that great importations must be made as soon as the duty is removed. Preparations are being made to make large shipments by sailing vessels to the Atlantic Coast ports during the next few months for arrival at New York after Jan. 1. This tea will go round the Cape of Good Hope, and thus be warehoused on the ocean four or five months before arrival.

Japanese tea merchants are agitating for the establishment by the Government of institution for purifying tea, investigating the climate, quality of earth, and transportation in the tea districts, all with a view to improving the quality of Japan's tea.

PANIC AT WEDDING FEAST.

Miss Rose Fox, twenty-five years old, of 100 Lewis Street, was severely burned last night while attending a wedding reception at Lafayette Hall, Eighth Street and Avenue D. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it is said her condition is critical.

Louis Lanfer and Miss Mary Kanerek, both friends of Miss Fox's, were married yesterday, and held a reception last evening in the hall. There were about sixty persons present, and the hall, a small one, was well filled. A dinner was to be served at 10 o'clock, and it was while the couples were marching in to take their places at the dinner table that the accident occurred. Some one is supposed to have dropped a lighted cigarette or cigar on the floor. When Miss Fox and her escort walked along the bottom of her dress skirt, of white fluffy material, brushed over the hot ash and became ignited.

Her whole dress was aflame in an instant. There was a panic in the hall. Some of the young men and women made a rush for the exit of the hall, while others with greater presence of mind went to the assistance of the young woman, who was screaming for help. Samuel Schnurr, proprietor of the hall, grasped the young woman about the waist, throwing her to the floor. Then he jerked table cloths off two or three of the tables, scattering food and dishes, right and left, and quickly wrapped them about the young woman's form, extinguishing her burning clothing. A policeman was called, and an ambulance summoned from Bellevue Hospital.

Afterward the friends of the wedding couple were calmed and went on with their wedding banquet.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS RETICENT.

Members of Inter-State Commerce Commission Learn Nothing of Rate Cutting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—H. G. Ferguson of St. Louis gets pay on commissions almost equal to the salary of President Roosevelt, and W. M. Bushnell, general freight agent of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, is a remarkably forgetful man. This is about all the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission learnsd after two hours' inquiry, in which they sought to show that rates are being cut in the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Mr. Bushnell was on the witness stand more than half the session, but Attorney William A. Day tried in vain when he wanted direct testimony from the railroad official. Two other officials were heard, and then the session was indefinitely adjourned.

The members will hold an investigation in railroad rates at Lsadville, Col., tomorrow, on the complaint of the Board of Trade of that city.

MEXICAN CENTRAL EXTENSION.

It Is Said a Short Connecting Line Will Be Built into Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 17.—E. E. Styner, General Superintendent of the Mexican Central Railroad, confirms the report that a short line extension of that road is to be built into Texas, whsre connection will be made with the St. Louis and San Francisco, which is now being extended south from Brown Wood, Texas. Mr. Stynsr said:

"Surveyors have been at work north of Monterey, Mexico, for some time, running lines in an endeavor to find the most feasible routs. The actual route has not been determined, but it will probably be as direct a line as poesible between Monterey and San Antonio, Texas. The 'Frisco is now extending its lines in that direction, and it is pretty well understood that it will terminate in San Antonio. It has been stated that President Yoakum of the 'Frisco said some time ago that the road would be extended to Eagle Pass. It may be true, but if the 'Frisco runs into San Antonio direct, connection could be made with the Central."

MINNESOTA MERGER SUIT.

Attorneys for the Northern Securities Company Will Move to Vacate Service.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—Attorneys for the Northern Securities Company and for J. J. Hill, President of that corporation, this afternoon served notice on the Attorney General that they would on June 24 move to vacate service in the suit brought by the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company and President Hill.

It is asserted that the Northern Securities Company is not a resident of Minnesota, and that it has no business in this State, and that it owns no property in this State, and that J. J. Hill it is claimed that as President of the Northern Securities Company he is not a resident of Minnesota.

East and West Railroad of Alabama.

New Directors of the East and West Railroad of Alabama were elected yesterday. They are John Skelton Williams, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Barr, Portsmouth, Va.; J. William Middendorf, Baltimore, Md.; F. R. Pemberton, Walter T. Rosen, Eugene Kelly, and George J. Gillespie, New York. These officers were elected: President—John Skelton Williams; Vice President—James M. Barr; Assistant Secretary—D. C. Fortune; Treasurer—J. H. Sharp. The new Directors represent the Seaboard Air Line, in whose interest the East and West Railroad was recently purchased.

Grain Rates Differential Granted.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The request of Baltimore grain men for a wider differential on grain rates from the West has been partly granted by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. This reduction in freight rates, which is effective June 20, is based on grain for export by the lake route from Fairport, Ohio, to Baltimore. It gives this city a differential advantage of 1 cent a bushel on wheat over New York, while the Baltimore rates for this cereal will be 4-10 cents a bushel less from the Ohio city than to Philadelphia. Similar deductions were made in the freight rates for corn, rye, barley, oats, and flaxseed.

WOUNDED BY HIS OWN TROOPS.

BERLIN, June 17.—Gen. von Bock und Pollach, commanding a division of the army, has been seriously wounded by the lances of his own dragoons.

The General's accident was a singular one. In the course of exercises to-day the troops of Gen. von Bock und Pollach's command were charging across the field at Tilsit, Prussia, when the bugle suddenly sounded the "About face." The General was immediately in the rear of the line of charging troopsrs, and after they turned he was caught among the lances and was wounded. The men did not know that the General was following them. He was seriously slashed in the head and neck, and was carried to a hospital.

FIRE AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Red tongues of flame leaping skyward from the far end of Coney Island shortly before midnight last night caused the report to be spread through that part of the city that the Manhattan Beach Hotel was afire. The blaze, however, was not in the hotel, but in the storehouse in the fireworks inclosure, which was about 300 yards from the hotel building proper, which was at no time in danger.

Most of the guests, however, left their beds and watched the destruction which involved all the fireworks which were to have been used at the opening of the pyrotechnics for the season to-night. A good part of the scenery and properties to be used in the Roman spectacle which it was intended to give in connection with the fireworks were also consumed or greatly damaged in the short half hour of the fire, while the storehouse itself, a one-story structure, 200 by 100 feet, built of wood and sheet iron, was entirely destroyed.

The first gleam of the premature exhibition was seen by John Hankman, the night watchman. He turned in an alarm, as the fireworks began to sputter and bang, but the building was so situated that the firemen, coming under the command of Batallion Chief Kirkpatrick, were unable to bring their engines within a quarter of a mile of the blaze.

But the hotel has big fire pumps and a complicated fire-fighting plant of its own, and so the city firemen left their machines, and, hurrying across the meadows, brought their greater experience and technical knowledge to the aid of the hotel attachés, who were doing very well with the fire by themselves. After the blaze had burned itself out, the police, gazing over the ruin, said that the damage was about $1,500.

Manager Silleck, who at the first alarm ran through the hotel calming the guests who were rapidly becoming excited, said that a show of fireworks of some sort will be given at the Beach to-night.

THE INNES DIVORCE CASE.

Bandmaster Frederick Neil Innes's suit for an absolute divorce from his wife Georgia Innes, before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday, resulted in a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Innes was not guilty of alleged misconduct with Ernest H. Crowhurst of Philadelphia, upon which charge his action was based.

The jury found that Innes had been guilty of misconduct with Mrs. Katherine B. Wenzel, or Thayer, of Boston, as Mrs. Innes charged in her counter suit. Charles L. Hoffman, counsel for Mrs. Innes, will now apply for a decree in favor of his client, based upon the finding of the jury.

MAYOR CLIMBS 360 FEET

Views the City from Tower of New East River Bridge.

Also Walks Out Half Way on the Footbridge—Expresses Satisfaction with Progress of the Work.

Mayor Low climbed to the top of the tower of the East River Bridge yesterday and from the Manhattan end he enjoyed a view of the Greater New York. The trip was one of inspection, and when he returned to the City Hall the announcement was made that ths new East River Bridge would probably bs opened to the public in October, 1903.

The start of the trip was made from the corner of Delancey Street and the Bowery at 10:15 o'clock. Mayor Low was accompanied by Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, Charles G. Roebling, ons of the members of the Roebling firm; Chief Engineer William Hildenbrand of the Roebling Company, and O. F. Nichols, engineer in charge. The party proceeded acroes the temporary footbridge to the Manhattan anchorage. The progress of the cable spinning was shown to Mayor Low, and he complimented the Roebling engineers for the work done since Commissioner Lindenthal took office. The party went to the centre of ths river span and then returned to the Manhattan end.

In describing the trip the Mayor said:

"We climbed to the top of the Manhattan tower and walked out half way on the footbridgs. The climb is a hard ons and very dirty. All ths steel work is coversd with oil to keep it from rust, and I had more trouble looking out for my Panama hat than anything else. I carried it in my hand until I rsached the top of the tower, and then I gave it to the enginser to take charge of until I reached the ground again. I borrowsd a pair of gloves and managed to reach the top."

"Was there an elevator?" was asked.

"Not that I know of," said Mayor Low, with a smile. He slapped his knees and said: "That is the only elevator I used."

The distance to the top of the tower is 360 feet, and from that point of vantage the Mayor said he could have obtained a better view of the city if soft coal had not been used by factories.

"I think the work of spinning the cables should be finished by next week," he went on, "and it will thsn take about four weeks to band them. This banding requires considerable time, as they have to be placed in large clamps. The work on the bridge since the first of the year has been very rapid; before it was very slow. Prior to Jan. 11, when the first report was made to Commissioner Lindenthal, only eight wires were spun in nearly a year. Up to April 1, from that time, seventy-two wires were spun, and the rest has been finished since April. Under the old Commissioners there were no regular reports concerning the work, but now Mr. Lindenthal insists on weekly reports, and has a system whereby in a cross-section drawing every wire that is spun in the week can be shown."

TEXAS CORN CROP SHORTAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 17.—George L. Walton, expert statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, estimates that the total corn production of Texas this year will not exceed 30,000,000 bushels, as compared with a production of about 60,000,000 bushels last year and 81,000,000 bushels in 1900.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture to-day indicate that the corn crop situation throughout a large area of the State is desperate, and no rain at this time will do it any good. The unprecedented hot winds of the past several days have extended into sections where the crop prospects ten days ago were very promising.

Ten more days of drought will cause injury to cotton. A union meeting in which all the Protestant churches will join will be held here to-morrow night to pray for rain.

Carrier Pigeon Gave Burglar Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 17.—A burglar who tried to gain entrance to Theodore Welsh's house, in Highland Park, near here, last evening, aroused a covey of carrier pigeons belonging to Mr. Welsh, and one of the birds flew against a window, waking up Mr. Welsh. The latter heard a noise down stairs shortly after the bird aroused him, and, going down, was just in time to see a man going through the window. The burglar secured a pocketbook with some change in it.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. Eliott, Wilmington, N. C.; A. G. Yates, Rochester; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; M. Routkowsky, Financial Attache of the Russian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—George D. Kirkham, Niles, Ohio; and G. L. Wilkes, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL—J. K. Kellogg, San Francisco; and Joseph Plant, Cincinnati.

EARLINGTON—Gen. George D. Ruggles, United States Army, retired.

PLAZA—F. W. Huldekoper, Washington, and J. M. Crosby, Minneapolis.

SAVOY—Willis Collins, Milwaukee.

NETHERLAND—J. S. Fistcher, Detroit, and George L. Whitney, New Orleans.

VICTORIA—D'Arcy Meredith, London, and Col. R. B. Camden, Parkersburg, West Va.

HOFFMAN—S. A. Shepard, Panama; J. N. Dart, Richmond, and R. C. Eastman, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sidney Wilcox, Sydney, N. S. W., and Herman G. Schmidt, Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Bertle, silks; 460 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Simpson, R., Company, Toronto, Ontario; W. A. Alan, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm Company, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Hoffman House.

Brock & Wilner, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Meyer Bros., Monroe, La.; S. Meyer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; G. R. Finch, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Plaut & Isaacs, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Plaut, dry goods; 42 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Bros. & Wolden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Walden, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Sheldon Dry Goods Co., Columbus, Ohio; R. E. Sheldon, Jr., dry goods; 320 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, ... Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Chesebro, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. W. Schaski, ribbons and ladies' neckwear, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Cohen, dress trimmings, laces, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Fink, shoes, 79 Grand Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, domestics, 648 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Buckingham, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, pants; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Devsreaux, silks; 79 Grand Strsst; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Coatt, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Schwartz, L., & Co., San Angelo, Texas; L. Schwartz, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, notions; 558 Broadway.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Herrin, children's clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Edgecomb, hats; 65 4th Avenue; St. Denis Hotel.

Kabuthiot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Born, cloaks and suits; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith, Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

Elv & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Buckner, jewelry; 258 Church Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Farnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; O. F. Robinson, hosiery and underwear; H. L. Root, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

EASY FEET

are the result of using Spiro Powder. The only antiseptic known that will instantly relieve tired and swollen feet, and absolutely kill the odor of perspiration. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. Full size box, price 25 cents. SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NORMAL COLLEGE CLASS

Three Hundred and Twenty Girls Are Graduated.

Chairman Burlingham Welcomes the New Teachers—Commencement Exercises Held in Carnegie Hall.

The thirty-third annual Commencement of the Normal College of the City of New York took place in Carnegie Hall last evening. Parents and friends of the 320 young women who were graduated were present in great numbers, the big hall being crowded.

The exercises consisted of addresses by Prof. William H. Trent of Columbia University, Charles C. Burlingham, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college, and President Thomas Hunter. Mr. Burlingham impressed upon the young women the obligation they were under to the city, and welcomed them to the ranks of teachers. President Hunter's talk was a word of advics, after which he formally presented the diplomas to the graduates.

The salutatory was delivered by Miss Florence G. Strouse and the valedictory by Miss Jean Fleming Robertson. Following are the graduates and honor students:

CLASS HONORS.

PROFICIENCY IN GERMAN.—First prize, Adolph Kuttroff Prize, $50—Yella Ehrsam; second prize, Ottendorfer Gold Medal—Anna Ast.

PROGRESS IN GERMAN.—First prize, Albert Tag Prize, $50—Katharins Eisle Day; second prize, Ottendorfer Silver Medal—Ross Mahon.

HERMANN RIDDER GERMAN COMPOSITION PRIZE, $40.—Eleanor G. Muller.

PROFICIENCY IN FRENCH.—First prize, Henri Maillard Prize, gold watch—Consuelo Kohly; second prize, William Wood Memorial Prize, $40—Hannah Klein.

PROGRESS IN FRENCH.—First prize, Frederic R. Coudert Prize, gold watch—Jean Fleming Robertson; second prize, New York French Chamber of Commerce Prize, $40—Florence G. Strouse.

PEDAGOGICS.—Commissionsr Henry A. Rogers Prize, $50—Jean Fleming Robertson.

METHODS OF TEACHING.—Kelly Silver Medal—Katharins Elsis Day; Kelly Bronzs Medal—Sarah Francie Raisin.

PROFICIENCY IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Joseph J. Kittel Prize, $40—Katharine Elsie Day.

PROFICIENCY IN MATHEMATICS.—The Joseph Fettretch Prize, $40, and the "Echo" Prize, $20, to be divided equally—Alice Emilie Landru, Jean Fleming Robertson, and Helen Gertrude Skelly.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Kane Gold Medal—Katharins Elsie Day.

LATIN.—Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal—Lucis Wilhelmina Hoelz.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Randolph Guggenheimer Prize, gold watch—Consuelo Kohly.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Bernard Cohen Prize, $40—Sophis Agnes Moeller.

BEST ESSAY ON A PATRIOTIC SUBJECT.—Charles C. Wehrum Prize, $25—Lucis Wilhelmina Hoelz.

PROFICIENCY IN MUSIC.—Libbis Van Arsdale Memorial Prize, $40—Elizabeth Knight Munsie.

HONOR STUDENTS.

Adler, Julia.
Albers, Margaretha E.
Barrett, Mary C.
Booth, Mary E.
Bruning, Emma Alice.
Burger, Muriel.
Crawford, Estelle B.
Constable, Agnes Maud.
Day, Katharins Elsie.
Dreyfoos, Laura T.
Dulon, Julie T.
Eckel, Elizabeth G.
Ehrsam, Yella.
Grandin, Frances.
Hammond, Emma.
Hardenbrook, Louise.
Hunt, Loretta C.
Jacobs, Eva.
Klein, Jessie Clara.
Kohly, Consuelo.
Levi, Edna M.
Landru, Alice Emily.
Leland, Fannibelle.
Loew, Teresa.
Michasi, Winifred.
Moeller, Sophie Agnes.
Morris, Mabel Florine.
Muller, Eleanore G.
O'Brien, Louise Leone.
Pollack, Frida Viola.
Reynolds, Adelia L.
Ring, Ethel M.
Robertson, Jean F.
Raisbeck, Ida.
Silberstein, Caroline.
Strouse, Florsnce G.
Shields, Frances V.
Smith, Jeannett V.
Siebi, Amelia Pearl.
Steele, Margaret.
Taylor, Helen.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Accurso, Mary.
Archer, Gertrude C.
Ast, Anna.
Albers, Margaretha E.
Aronson, Hannah P.
Bayer, Jennie.
Blackwell, Katherine F.
Blauvelt, Ella.
Bohm, Florence.
Bancroft, Louise.
Bassett, Ruth P.
Blumsnthal, Fanny.
Bourscheidt, Lillian M.
Boyls, Ella Elizabeth.
Breen, Elizabeth V.
Barnett, Sarah R.
Barrett, Mary C.
Beck, Katharine M.
Binm, Theresa.
Bowden, Susan I.
Bradley, Agatha M. M.
Brunsr, Estelle.
Buzak, Mary M.
Burke, Elisabeth G.
Backner, Ada.
Bartholomew, Florence C.
Bowen, Martha.
Cahill, Anna Marie.
Chambers, Marietta I.
Clapp, Mary Isabelle.
Conway, Adaline May.
Clark, Gertrude R.
Cohn, Bella.
Cookingham, Bertha A.
Cahill, Katheryn E.
Chadsey, Mabel.
Claus, Roberta C.
Conover, Grace M.
Crimmins, May Alice.
Caldwell, Anna L.
Cassidy, Mary F.
Clare, Teresa A. C. G.
Cohen, Rebecca K.
Cooper, Irene.
Carson, Florence.
Callahan, Catherine T.
Cavanagh, Julia M.
Donovan, Margaretta C.
Doran, Katherins H.
Drury, Helen L.
Dalziel, Winifred M.
Dennis, Hazel E.
Darmody, Mary.
Draddy, Regina C.
Dennis, Etta.
Duncan, Helen Jessie.
Dawson, Estelis M.
Eckel, Gertrude E.
Evans, May.
Elliot, Florence L.
Edmonds, Eva.
Everett, May U.
Frey, Emma M.
Friedrich, Louisa F.
Fritz, Emilia R.
Fregnst, Jeanne A.
Fera, Hertha M.
Fighiera, Adelina.
Fletcher, Lydia E.
Franchi, Stella G.
French, Grace M.
Friedberger, Simony.
Feigin, Bessie.
Feust, Mae.
Gannon, Elizabeth.
Gold, Sarah.
Gottler, Frances E.
Green, Anna L'A.
Griffin, Harriet Lncy.
Garrison, Ada Y.
Gerdes, Lilla H.
Goldberg, Annette R.
Goldstone, Frances G.
Giden, Frances.
Grace, Elisabeth A.
Gansenmuller, Grace.
Hall, Mary.
Hogenauer, Lillie.
Holzman, Ida.
Hanley, Frances L.
Haydan, Rachel R.
Hemsnway, Myrtis.
Healy, Leanora M.
Hollis, Erminnis.
Harris, Emma M. K.
Hastings, Sarah E.
Hodgman, Natalie F.
Hoels, Lucie W.
Hymanson, Amelia.
Hawes, Ruth Belt.
Heidingsfelder, Elisa.
Irving, Mande R.
Irelaud, Janst Alison.
Janusch, Ella.
Jnrka, Rose A.
Jerman, Edna.
Jalonack, Gertrude.
Jeffery, Florence A.
Krellenstsin, Jeanette T.
Kannenberg, Elsie F. C.
Kaucher, Dora M.
Korsting, Barbara C.
Kramer, Elise.
Keator, May.
Klein, Hannah.
Keepling, Beatrix.
Kallman, Birdie E.
Kirkman, Nancy B.
Link, Esther C.
Loasby, Henrietta L.
Landru, Alice E.
Lange, Dora May.
Leining, Alics M.
Lewis, Esther.
Lewisheim, Caroline J.
Lichtenstein, Pauline.
Mathewson, Emma H.
Meierdiercks, Fannie A.
Middlebrook, Bessie M.
Miller, Edith M.
Mahon, Rose.
McEwon, Christins M.
McGivney, Elizabeth V.
Meitzsr, Marie.
Muller, Eleanors G.
Mead, Bessie.
Munsie, Elizabeth K.
Marcue, Loia A.
Mattison, Katherine B.
McCabe, Anna G.
McDermott, Anns E.
Moore, Edna H.
Moors, Mabel A.
Morris, Maris L.
Morse, Ruth L.
Moseson, Ray E.
Maccabe, Florence.
McGann, Editb A.
McGloin, Florencs L.
McLaughlin, Rosetta T.
McNamee, Mary G.
Marx, Elizabeth A.
Mead, Rachel E.
Meilgren, Ellen S.
May, Lillian M.
Morris, May J.
Mulcb, Mabel.
Maddaus, Santa.
Mathsws, Florence W.
Meinkan, Bertha F.
Mitchell, Blanche.
Muller, Emma D.
Nolan, Theresa C.
Nichols, Gertruds A.
Nixon, Florence E.
Nussbaum, Frances.
O'Hare, Helen G.
O'Shea, Agnss Mary.
Owens, Mary M.
O'Connell, Katherine.
Pergolie, Anna.
Phoenix, Isabel M.
Parry, Margaret J.
Puster, Louise H.
Quinn, Mary H.
Ryahan, Sara.
Reidy, Lillian C.
Rea, Annie T.
Regan, Helen.
Rooney, Mary E.
Ruhin, Esther.
Rich, Florence.
Rokeach, Mary.
Ralsbeck, Ida P.
Reisman, Ida E.
Rhelnlander, Emma S.
Roberts, Mabel G.
Robison, Florence.
Rosenthal, Miriam H.
Skelly, Helen M. G.
Smith, Eleanor H.
Sullivan, Alice S.
Sarasohn, Frances R.
Serber, Eugenie.
Silberstein, Caroline.
Seyd, Louisa.
Stone, Kathryn G.
Schreiber, Isabel.
Sinnott, May.
Solomon, Helen.
Specht, Henrisita A.
Sutton, Lurena C.
Schwartsman, Clara.
Seward, Caroline C.
Smith, Anna G.
Solomon, Sarah M.
Stern, Ada J.
Saunders, Eugenie M.
Schier, Pauline M.
Schroder, Lilly A.
Smyth, Marguerite A.
Samuels, Adelaide.
Seaman, Edna James.
Sichel, Florence.
Silberberg, Estelle

PROHIBITION THE ISSUE IN VERMONT

Strong Campaign of Perceval W. Clement, High License Champion.

Indications Point to His Nomination for Governor by the Republican Convention, Which Meets To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANDON, Vt., June 17.—Perhaps when Vermont's prohibition law was passed through the Legislature fifty years ago there may have been as much popular excitement over that public defiance of private rights as there is to-day over the movement to revoke that law. Between then and now no political question has so disturbed the State as it is disturbed to-day, when a candidate for Governor has broken away from the old Republican principles and is running on a high-license platform.

The history of the campaign which terminates with the convention in Montpelier on the 19th is so peculiar and so interesting as to be worth giving here. Early in the Spring two candidates for the nomination were in the field. The nomination by the Republicans is practically the election of the candidate named. The two candidates were both rich New Yorkers who live here half, or more than half, of each year. They were Dr. W. Seward Webb and Gen. John G. McCullough. The latter has his Vermont home in Bennington and Dr. Webb lives at Shelburne, on Lake Champlain, where his stately mansion, with its 150 rooms, embellishes an estate of 3,000 acres, including a beautiful park and some model farms. The contest at this time threatened to be a duel of a sort Vermont has never seen, a battle between very wealthy men, with all which that may imply in politics.

There stood as an onlooker outside this contest the shrewd old man who has already introduced another novelty in Vermont politics—"a machine." He is Senator Proctor, and in building up the organization which he had begun to believe had already made Vermont his private pocket possession, he has profited more heavily by the prohibition law than any other man in the State. It is a law which has never yet been strictly enforced in any large community, and the looseness of its operations gives plenty of opportunity for district leaders to protect friends and to punish enemies. It also gives a good living to a great many lawyers, spies, and so-called "town agents"—or dispensary agents, as they would be called in South Carolina.

The shrewd old Senator played the part of B'rer Fox at first. He intended to enter his son Fletcher in the race in his own good time. For years he has been boasting that his son was the natural heir to his supreme position in Vermont, and that the young man possessed the ability to maintain it. His aim was to freeze Dr. Webb out and then beat McCullough in the caucuses before the convention. He disliked Dr. Webb and nursed a grievance against him. By every means known to so shrewd a man he sought to discourage the doctor, and when the Senator put his son Fletcher into the race the doctor was ready to drop out, and did so. Not being a politician, he could not know that his popularity was sufficient to insure his beating both Proctor and McCullough. At all events, he did not covet an honor which needed fighting for. No sooner had he withdrawn than seven men in every ten in the State declared that he would have won. This more than satisfied Dr. Webb, who sees now that he can have the Governorship five years hence without a struggle.

When Dr. Webb drew out Perceval W. Clement announced himself as a candidate, and in favor of the repeal of the prohibition law, which has substituted hypocrisy and disrespect for law for that self-respect and orderliness which distinguish this people in their other relations to government and society. Mr. Clement was at the time President of Dr. Webb's Rutland Railroad, but he resigned his office, and the doctor assumed the management of the railroad. The attitude of Mr. Clement toward prohibition had the effect of a bombshell in the State. He is a highly respected citizen of Rutland, of old Vermont stock, a banker, a man of large means secured by his own shrewdness, a man of family and of quiet and sober living. His arguments have proved as formidable as his personality, but at the outset the clergymen endeavored to thwart him by holding union meetings and denouncing his project. They were to learn that their belief in the respectability of the present law as it is enforced here was a mistaken one, and that it had grown upon the body politic with its many antiquated and unjust provisions at a time when Vermont was a side-tracked Commonwealth, apart from the beaten lines of travel, and scarcely influenced by the experience and methods of its neighbor States.

In saying this there is no intention here to side with Mr. Clement or aid the cause of liquor selling, but the facts are such as to render it a reproach upon a man's intellect if he knows what goes on in Vermont, compares this with the teachings and tendencies of the times elsewhere, and still abets the present system. For ages man has struggled with the problem of managing the drink question, and it may be both indisputably and calmly stated that the one proved fact, the one assured discovery, is that prohibition does not prohibit. As it is practiced here it results in the maintenance of more places where drink is illicitly sold than there would be under an open law. In practically all of these secret saloons wretched, adulterated, and highly poisonous decoctions are offered, and pure liquor is almost impossible to obtain. The Selectmen of each town appoint a town agent for the dispensing of liquors upon prescription, and most of these agents, who take half the profits, vend vile liquor and break the law by handing it out to any citizen whom they know as a neighbor, be he a drunkard or not, without the formality of asking to see his prescription. Any man found drunk or simulating drunkenness may declare that he obtained his drinks of whomsoever he is at enmity with, and his word is, by law, a proof superior to any denials or testimony by friends that the accused may offer. No citizen, whether a hotel keeper or a private householder, is wholly safe from a charge of this sort, and the penalty is very severe.

No visitor to the State is any more "immune" than the residents, nor can a visitor bring his own intoxicants for strictly personal use over the borders of the State if the fact is known or any official cares to search his effects.

"Blind pigs" abound, and in the large towns outnumber any other single class of places of business. Bogus drug stores with barrooms in the rear are a notable feature of the appointments of these towns and cities. Drinking, therefore, goes on in Vermont as if there were no law against it; its extent is augmented by the secrecy and risk attached to it, but little or none of the liquor sold is fit to drink, and every drink purchased is a toast to disorder and a violation of law.

From the point of view of a practical Vermonter, the worst feature of all is that the State is avoided by the great majority of seekers after Summer rest in the country, and this in spite of the fact that it should hold the very first place in the list of Summer resorts. It is not only one of the most beautiful regions in America, but, with the Green Mountains on the one side and Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Forest on the other, it offers the purest, the most tonic, and, perhaps, the coolest air to be found within the same distance of the great Eastern and Middle States cities. Independent citizens who desire to regulate their own morals will not come here. Self-respecting men who find they cannot take a drink without adopting the behavior and morals of the criminal class give Vermont a wide berth. The State loses a million or several millions of dollars annually for these reasons.

Some of these facts Mr. Clement has made clear in his speeches. Again, he has dwelt upon the miserable system of blackmail and pettifogging which has had an army of supporters of the present law, degrading the beneficiaries and demoralizing society. He has overturned the political tables. The Proctor machine has come out of the conflict the smallest factor in the State's politics. Mr. Clement controls the action of the coming convention, and can dictate the nomination if he does not secure it for himself. I find few men who do not believe that he will be nominated on the second ballot, or the third at the furthest. A great deal of money is said to have been spent in the canvass, but whether this be so or not, Mr. Clement has refused to buy a vote or spend a dollar in any irregular way. He intends to publish the list of his insignificant outlays for hack fare and the like when the nomination is announced. The union meetings still continue. A large force of clergymen and of highly respectable farmers living in happy and virtuous ignorance of what takes place around them, are working against the rescue of Vermont from the evil plight into which it has fallen, but they mean better than they are doing.

The result of the caucuses, with three small towns not heard from, is as follows: McCullough, 319; Clement, 224; Proctor, 177. This indicates the nature of the first ballot. With that vote cast, the allegiance of many delegates to the "machine" and the contract of others who have been paid to vote for especial candidates will cease, and a second ballot will more nearly reveal the true strength of Mr. Clement.

The Rutland Herald, Clement's organ, daily publishes the affidavits of men who have been approached with offers of money for their votes at the town caucuses or at the State Convention, thus accounting for the disparity between the votes for Clement and the overwhelming popularity of his candidacy among the people, and also warranting the assumption that these votes will not all "stick" where they first appear. It adds greatly to the strength of the high license movement for the respectable people to observe that it is conducted cleanly, without a hint of disreputable methods or any scandal about its leader or his lieutenants.

JULIAN RALPH.

New Jersey's New Congressman.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 17.—De Witt Clinton Flanagan, who obtained the Democratic nomination for Congress, was elected without opposition to-day, and in a few days will go to Washington to serve through the remainder of the session. His term expires with the present Congress. Less than 10 per cent. of the possible vote was polled.

A PHILIPPINE INVESTIGATION.

Bi-Partisan Commission May Be Sent to the Islands to Inquire into Army Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is not improbable that the Senate may send a bi-partisan commission to the Philippines to investigate conditions in the army.

Senator Lodge returned to Washington this morning, and his first act in the Senate was to present a memorial from Andrew Carnegie, Charles Francis Adams, Charles Schwarz, Edwin Bennett Smith, and Hobart Welsh asking for a Philippine investigation commission.

Senator Lodge said this afternoon that the question of such a commission will be taken up by the Philippine Committee and acted on before adjournment.

WARSHIPS FOR VENEZUELA.

Cincinnati and Topeka Ordered to Proceed to La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the situation in Venezuela, and it was decided that one or two warships should be sent at once to La Guayra. This action was taken not upon definite advices, but in pursuance of the general policy of looking after American interests in case of disturbance.

Later in the afternoon orders were sent to the Cincinnati and Topeka to proceed at once to La Guayra. They are now at San Juan, Porto Rico.

CLEANING EAST SIDE STREETS.

Commissioner Woodbury Talks to Janitors of His Present Efforts and Aims.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury addressed the Janitors' Association at the University Settlement on Rivington Street last night. Jacob Basbein, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Commissioner Woodbury, who was greeted with great applause, said in part:

"You may be surprised when I tell you that during the Jewish holidays in April we carted not less than 11,000 cubic yards of garbage from this district down here. It's an awful lot.

"Since then things have improved. You have helped me to clean the streets here, and I am much indebted to you for that help. I will need it in the future just as much as in the past. Bear that in mind.

"Now that you have put your hands in mine and struck in with me to clean this place up, I am sure that we will get on very well indeed. You may have noticed that to-day all the streets down here were washed with bose. Now, that will be done every day in the future.

"As soon as the pushcart venders get a regular place assigned to them where to carry on their business, I will promise you that your streets down here will be kept absolutely clean. As it is now that can hardly be done. I think, however, that you will notice some improvement in the last three months. Give me six months, and you will see a still greater change."

POLICE CAPTAIN DUNN DEAD.

Blood Poisoning Followed Chiropodist's Operation—Record as a Policeman.

Police Capt. James Dunn, one of the veterans of the force in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 160 Arlington Avenue, that borough. About five weeks ago Capt. Dunn had one of his feet operated on by a chiropodist. Blood poisoning resulted, eventually causing death. At the time of his death Capt. Dunn was in command of the East New York Station.

He was born in Wisconsin in 1838 and moved with his parents to this city in early life. He became a policeman in Brooklyn in 1866 and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in 1870. His first command was the old Ninth Sub-Station, which was on Broadway, near Greene Avenue. While he was there he effected the capture of the notorious Porter-Irving gang of burglars, in July, 1875.

Soon after he had made this important capture Dunn was made a Captain and placed in command of the Fourteenth Precinct, then newly established. Subsequently he served as commander of the Hamburg Avenue, the Gates Avenue, the Coney Island, and the Adams Street Precinct. Last February he was transferred from Adams Street to the East New York Precinct at his own request.

Capt. Dunn was one of the best known men in the department in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, six sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held in St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Church on Friday morning.

New Hamburg-American Liner Here.

The Blücher, the Hamburg-American liner's new twin screw passenger steamship, arrived in port yesterday from Hamburg, having completed her first westward trip. The Blücher has a speed of 16 knots and a carrying capacity of 12,000 tons. She is 525 feet long, 62 feet wide, and 45 feet deep, and is fitted with two sets of quadruple expansion engines, capable of developing 8,000 horse power. The passenger quarters are distributed over five decks, and the grand saloon has a seating capacity of 225. The vessel is a sister ship of the Moltke, which was recently put into service.

Military Service Institution Prizes.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Buford Prize of 1902 for short papers on cavalry subjects as follows: Capt. H. T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, certificate of award and $50; Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, certificate of award and $25.

PANAMA CANAL FAVORED

Polls of the Senate Show a Majority for That Route.

Opinions Differ as to the House's Course If the Spooner Amendment Should Be Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Estimates of the strength of the sentiment in the Senate in favor of the Panama route for an Isthmian canal varied somewhat to-day, but there were few polls of the Senate which did not show a decided majority for the Spooner amendment to the Hepburn bill. One of the members of the Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals said to-day that he had no doubt the Spooner amendment would prevail. When asked whether the report was true that at least forty-five votes had been put down on his list as favoring the Panama route, he replied in the affirmative, saying:

"I am confident that we shall have a liberal margin over and above the number of votes necessary to make a majority of the Senate. If we Panama men do not win the fight handsomely we shall be a surprised lot of Senators."

On the other side there were those who professed to expect the vote to be favorable to the Nicaragua route, but generally the Nicaragua Senators were disinclined to claim more than that the vote would be very close.

There continued to be discussion to-day of the outlook in the House for agreement to the Spooner amendment. A good deal seems to depend on the attitude of Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee which reported the Hepburn bill to the House. If the Senate sends the Spooner amendment to the House, it is expected Mr. Hepburn will move that the House shall not concur in the Senate amendment, but ask a conference. This motion being carried the Speaker, if he shall proceed according to custom, will appoint Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Sherman of New York, and Mr. Adamson of Georgia conferrees on the part of the House. Judged by what these gentlemen say now, Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Adamson would stand out for the House bill and oppose the Senate amendment.

There is a difference of opinion as to what the House would do when its conferrees reported inability to come to an agreement with the Senate conferrees. The opinion which seem to find the greater support is that the House would sustain its committee, but it is admitted, even by those who hold to this opinion, that there is a fair possibility that the committee would be overruled if the House should come up against the question "Panama or no canal." Those who think the House would yield to the Senate are inclined to believe that comparatively few members of the House are Nicaragua or nothing men. They believe, too, that a big majority of the Republicans at least will accept the Spooner amendment when they come to see that by voting to stand up against the Senate they vote against the passage of a canal bill at this session.

It is suggested, too, that the Administration will endeavor to persuade the House to agree to the Senate's proposition. The President's influence, it is thought, will amount to considerable exerted in this behalf. No one thinks the House would resent his making an effort to secure the action which necessarily must be taken if Congress, before adjournment, desires to gratify the popular demand for canal legislation.

It is suggested that Col. Hepburn himself would be apt to be impressed somewhat by a declaration from the President of his earnest wish that the House should agree to the the Senate amendment. It is not absolutely certain that Col. Hepburn really is a Nicaragua man or nothing. It is considered quite possible that he may profess to be that while the Canal bill is pending in the Senate, all the time expecting, if the Spooner amendment carries, to sacrifice his predilection for the Nicaragua route and vote for Panama for the sake of making sure that the United tSates shall have a canal between the two oceans.

Some people say that the Nicaragua route is as sacred to Col. Hepburn as an article in his religion, and that he regards it as foreordained that the isthmian canal must be built on the Nicaragua route. Other persons who know the Colonel pretty well scoff at this and say he is altogether too broad a man to stand in the way of a great enterprise simply because he cannot dictate all the conditions under which it shall proceed.

SCHLEY BILL REPORTED.

Grants the Admiral Additional Pay and Allowances—Reference to Santiago Stricken Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported favorably the McComas bill giving Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, who is now on the retired list, the same pay and allowances he received as Rear Admiral on the active list. This means that his present pay is to be increased by one-quarter.

As originally introduced the McComas bill contained the following preamble:

"Whereas, Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898; and, whereas, he was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships."

The committee decided in the interest of harmony to strike out this preamble and report only the bill itself.

PUSHING THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Senator Quay's Activity in Behalf of the Measure Explained—His Interests in New Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Quay to-day gave notice in the Senate that Thursday, at the close of the vote on the Isthmian Canal, he would move to discharge the Committee on Territories from further consideration of the bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico into the Union as States.

Mr. Quay's object is to put the bill through the Senate. It has already been passed by the House, but the Committee on Territories of the Senate has been confidently relied upon by the enemies of the measure to strangle it. It is understood that Mr. Quay has votes enough to get the bill out of the committee, and if this is true it is not improbable he can have it passed.

The spectacle of Mr. Quay as a friend of these territories is somewhat surprising to those who do not understand what interest Pennsylvania has in the Southwest. Usually it is a Western man who assumes the leadership of movements for the admission of new States. Pennsylvanians say, however, that Mr. Quay's friend, ex-State Senator Andrews of Pennsylvania, has large railroad interests in New Mexico and that Mr. Quay is also interested there.

Mr. Andrews now lives in New Mexico, and it is expected that if Mr. Quay can get New Mexico into the Union, the new State will return the favor by electing Mr. Andrews to the United States Senate. In that case Mr. Quay will have a friend at his elbow and will also have an able assistant in place of Mr. Penrose, whose re-election is in doubt.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Registers of Land Offices—Daniel Arms, Missoula, Mont.; William R. Dunbar, Vancouver, Washington.

Agent for the Indians—William R. Logan, Fort Belknap, Mont.

LACE MILL IS SHUT DOWN

An Indirect Effect of the Miners' Strike.

Employes Demand Discharge of Girls Whose Relatives Still Work in Collieries and Quit the Mill.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 17.—Because the General Manager would not discharge five girls whose relatives are still at work in the mines, the Wilkesbarre Lace Manufacturing Company, the largest in the United States, was compelled to shut down to-day.

Between 800 and 1,000 persons are affected. The lacemakere and cotton workers are strongly organized, and have been helping the striking miners in every way possible. It appears that the lacemakers learned that relatives of the girls were working in the mines, and the girls were given the alternative of either quitting the lace mill or having their relatives leave the collieries.

Failing in this the Cotton Workers' Union requested the discharge of the girls, but the manager refused to comply. The employes of the cotton department thereupon quit. The manager then asked the weavers what they intended to do, and after a meeting the weavers replied that they could not work with "unfair" workers and also quit.

The shutting down of the lace mill was the only important development in the Wyoming region to-day. The general strike situation remains unchanged. The miners report that more men came out to-day, and the coal company officials, on the contrary, claimed they are increasing their forces around the collieries.

There is a persistent rumor afloat that non-union men will be brought into the coal fields to mine coal. This cannot be done because practically all the anthracite miners in the country are located in this region and all are on strike. New men cannot take their places under the laws of Pennsylvania. No man can be employed as a miner without first having obtained a certificate showing that he has had a two-years' experience at anthracite mining.

A number of men attacked a coal and iron policeman in South Wilkesbarre to-night.

Relief work among the striking mine workers has been started in several sections of the region, but to what extent cannot be definitely learned.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Current reports to the effect that bituminuos coal is being shipped eastward in great quantities to help out on the shortage caused by the anthracite miners' strike was the subject of much talk in this district to-day. While soft coal may be going into the Eastern market, little if any of it is being shipped from the Pittsburg district. All of the big producers in this district say positively that all of their product for the year was contracted for months ago. It is intimated that the soft coal being shipped to the East goes from the Central Pennsylvania or Clearfield district.

ROANOKE, Va., June 17.—A special from Vivian, West Va., says the army of strikers which marched down through the coal field last night took up the march to-day for Pocahontas, Va., where they will camp to-night. They left West Vivian several hundred strong, and were joined by others. A guard was shot at the Empire Coal and Coke Company's tipple last night, but not seriously injured.

FAIRMONT, West Va., June 17.—Justice Fleming decided to-day that the miners' strike leaders were guilty of violating Judge Mason's injunction, and held them in $200 bond to answer an indictment at the next term of court.

COAL OPERATORS TALK.

There were persistent reports down town yesterday that the end of the strike of the anthracite miners may be near, though no one would openly vouch for them. A business man who is connected with the Civic Federation said that a plan of arbitration had been in contemplation, but admitted that no settlement of any kind was likely until the strikers first returned to work.

G. F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, whose main office is in Philadelphia, was for several hours yesterday in the New York office of the company at 143 Liberty Street. The Philadelphia and Reading system controls 50 per cent. of the anthracite interests.

Mr. Baer would not undertake, when seen, to predict when the strike would end. He said, however, that there was no third party in the matter.

"The only settlement that can take place," he continued, "is the end of the strike. I would not undertake to make any predictions as to when the strike will end. You cannot go by any legal formula in a case like this."

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western Railroad said that his company would be willing to confer with the strikers after they returned to work; not before.

"They chose to go on strike," he continued, "and took the consequences. Mitchell and all financial interests were then given to understand that this would be a fight to the end. When the strikers return to work the employers will be willing to confer with their own employes, if there are any real grievances, and even, I believe, to arbitrate matters, only, however, through the company and its employes—not through any outside parties. I believe this is the sentiment of the other companies."

F. E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, said, in reference to the strike, in the course of a statement:

"Recognition of the union was had when its representatives met the Presidents of the coal-carrying companies; therefore that point fell by the wayside. The other features were discussed calmly and deliberately, and no result was had; therefore the representatives of the United Mine Workers put the onus of a strike upon the workmen themselves with the known result."

MINERS BECOME BRICKMAKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 17.—All the brickyards on the Hudson River in this vicinity are shorthanded, and the manufacturers are experiencing great difficulty in procuring help to keep the yards going. This week about forty strikers from the Pennsylvania mines went to work at the yards in Stony Point, and it is expected that the end of the week will witness at least 200 miners working on the yards along the Hudson.

The miners say they consider it preferable to working in the mines. They are foreignere and big, strong fellows, but are slow and awkward in their movements, and not capable of doing as much work as the ordinary brick workers. The manufacturers appear willing to overlook this fact, and it is believed will give employment to a large number of the striking miners.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

By the Senate.

To regulate the commutation for good conduct of United States prisoners.

To amend the act providing for a permanent census office so as to include "unskilled laborers" in the list of those employes not included in the civil service.

To provide for refunding taxes paid on legacies and bequests for uses of religious, charitable, or educational character.

For the encouragement of art, &c.

By the House.

Senate bill to allow appeals to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Spanish Claims Commission by the United States where adverse to the United States, and by the plaintiff where the claim is in excess of $3,000.

Providing for the punishment of United States prisoners for crimes committed while confined in State institutions.

To increase the fees of jurors in United States courts from $2 to $3 per day.

To allow appeals from final rulings of the General Land Office to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.

For the appointment of five additional United States Commissioners and five additional Constables in the Indian Territory.

Bills to ratify and confirm the agreements negotiated by the Sawee Commission with the Creek, Kansas, or Kaw Indians of Oklahoma.

Senate bill to provide for the sale of sites for manufacturing or industrial plants in the Indian Territory.

House bill for the relief of the heirs of Mary Clark and Frances or Jenny Clark, deceased.

THE
Reading Route
New Jersey Central
Has a train EVERY HOUR and on the even hour to
Philadelphia
Direct to READING TERMINAL.
VESTIBULE EQUIPPED.
PULLMAN COACHES.

MAJOR SHALER CRUSHED UNDER FALL OF ROCK

Contractor Probably Fatally Hurt in His Tunnel Section.

Was Inspecting Park Avenue Work with Engineers Parsons and Rice, Who Had Narrow Escapes—His Neck Broken.

After being pursued for months by misfortunes so great that he had become known as "the hoodoo contractor," Major Ira A. Shaler suffered the climax of his bad luck early yesterday morning in the subway tunnel under Park Avenue. A mass of crumbling rock fell on him as he stood beside Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons and Assistant Engineer George S. Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission, and now he is lying in the Presbyterian Hospital, his neck broken, his body partially paralyzed from shoulders to feet, and his chances of living hardly one in a hundred.

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Rice had a narrow escape. They had made an engagement with Mr. Shaler late Monday evening to meet him at 7:45 yesterday morning and go with him on a tour of inspection through his section, which extends from Thirty-fourth to Forty-first Street, and consists of two separate tunnels, each running under a wall of the tunnel used by the Madison Avenue cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. At the appointed time the three met, and a start was made at 8 o'clock.

Messrs. Shaler, Parsons, and Rice went first through this easterly tunnel. They found that the "grout" experiment, consisting of filling the damaged portion with a preparation of concrete and boring the tunnel anew, had worked successfully, and that on this side of the avenue there was little further to be done, except for the concrete lining, which was being put in as fast as was possible. Emerging from the shaft at Forty-first Street, having made their start at Thirty-fourth, they descended into the opposite shaft leading down to the westerly tunnel.

On the westerly side the work had been done from the bottom. What is known as a "bottom heading" had been cut through to Thirty-fourth Street, and then it was necessary to cut away the roof before the tunnel was burrowed to its full height. The taking out of the roof had progressed well from both ends, and there remained only a few hundred feet of it to be removed. In this short distance the rock had been found unsound, and it was to examine it and decide upon the best method of propping it up that the three men were led to make their dangerous inspection tour.

All along the unsafe stretch there was plenty of timbering. At one point, however, some of the wooden supports had just been removed to allow the miners a purchase in proceeding with their work.

All three men knew that the boulder at which they were looking might topple down at any moment. Mr. Parsons took a long pole and dislodged a piece of it. Then they stood several feet away and looked at it, talking about the means of timbering and regretting that all the rock was not solid. The boulder was approximately under the Thirty-ninth Street crossing.

How Mr. Shaler happened to step under the rock nobody knows. Anyway, he stepped away from his companions just a few inches, and a second later a mass of the rotten stone had crushed him prostrate to the miners' dump on which they had been standing.

Mr. Rice was close beside him as he fell, hurled in the debris. The stone, having started from its resting place in one mass, weighing about 1,000 pounds, had broken into small pieces upon striking him. It had appeared to strike him on the head, shoulders, and body simultaneously. His companions felt the small fragments clattering down on their feet, but neither of them was hurt.

Mr. Shaler, lying amid the mass of rock and unable to move hand or foot, displayed a wonderful nerve. With no outcry he raised his head as much as he could and said:

"I believe my back is broken."

In the meanwhile eight or ten miners who had been at work near by had fled precipitately. The calls of the two engineers failed to bring them back, and it was many minutes, after Mr. Parsons had run out of the tunnel to summon aid, before they could be prevailed upon to return. The only man who came to the aid of his employer immediately was Foreman C. E. Fraser, who had been with the party and was standing not more than twenty feet away when the crash came.

The engineers and foreman, aided later by a physician from the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, which is across the avenue from the Murray Hill Hotel, managed to rig up a temporary litter of two long boards. On this they placed the injured man, after extricating him from the stone with much difficulty. The litter was placed on a handcar used for hauling out blasted rock, and upon reaching the Forty-first Street shaft Mr. Shaler, still conscious and talking to the others, was brought to the street surface in the bucket that carries tools, rock, and workmen to and fro from the tunnel.

An ambulance summoned by Mr. Parsons's order arrived soon, and the subcontractor was taken at full speed to the hospital. Before he started he gave instructions about calling up his family over the telephone, and expressed a desire that "the General," as he dubbed Mr. Parsons, should accompany him to the hospital.

The physicians made an examination and found that his injuries consisted of a broken spine, broken between the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae, or low down on the neck; a severe, but not dangerous, wound of the scalp, and a bad cut on one leg.

"He is in a most critical condition," said Dr. Fisher, the Superintendent, later in the day.

Soon after Mr. Shaler came to the hospital his family and many relatives arrived, among them were his wife, his mother, and his father, Gen. Alexander Shaler, all of whom live with him at 27 Washington Square North. When the younger Mrs. Shaler reached the main hall of the hospital she had not heard how serious were her husband's injuries. As she came in some one was telephoning that he was fatally hurt. The telephone booth was not closed, and Mrs. Shaler, on hearing the sad news, collapsed utterly.

Mr. Shaler's mishaps, as is well known, took away from him all prospect of profit out of his section of the subway. At first various aggrieved parties entered suits for damages against him, but later they found that he had no money to speak of and began to direct their legal attacks against John B. McDonald, the chief contractor, who let it be known that he would not permit a delay of the work on account of any disability of Mr. Shaler, but would shoulder the responsibilities as far as the courts adjudged right.

Only a few hours after Mr. Shaler's accident of yesterday, two men working on the section were injured at the Forty-first Street westerly shaft, not two blocks distant from the point where the sub-contractor had been crushed. Michael Murphy and John Nash were the men who were hurt. A derrick went wrong and threw them into the tunnel. Murphy sustained a fractured skull and Nash a broken arm. Both were taken to the New York Hospital.

Half Holiday for Store Employes.

Prompted by a desire to give their employes a brief respite during the heated term, the firm of H. Batterman, Broadway, Brooklyn, has decided to close its store at noontime on Friday each week throughout the months of July and August. On July 4 the store will be closed all day. On Saturdays the store will be open as usual.

Massachusetts Society Formed.

The Massachusetts Society of the State of New York, at a meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, organized on a permanent basis. Herbert L. Bridgman was chosen President, and F. H. Dowd, Secretary. A number of committees were appointed, including one to arrange for a dinner to be given in the Fall. There were about twenty-five members present at the meeting.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Women's Summer Hosiery, Lace and Embroidery
Charming Elegance and Daintiness.

Just as soon as it became settled that women of fashion and women of exquisite taste would take a firm stand in favor of Colonial Slippers and Oxford Ties for summer wear, the famed hosiers of France and Germany set their wits—and their machinery—to work. The results? Beautiful lace and artistic embroidery effects that add grace and prettiness and *coolness* to the ankles of femininity. It's an elaborate display of Lace and Embroidered Hosiery we ask you to view. The newest conceits; the *real* novelties—chosen with nice discrimination, and notwithstanding their exclusiveness and delicacy the prices are not extravagant. *Our* prices never are.

Imported Lace Lisle Thread Hose, new and handsome patterns, spliced heels and toes, sold by others at 50c.; our price.....36c

Imported Lace Lisle Thread Hose, large assortment of patterns; plain lisle with lace insteps; plain cotton and ribbed lisle with hand-embroidered figures on instep.....44c

Imported All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose, plain lisle with lace insteps; lace insteps, adorned with silk side clocks and hand-embroidered figures; all-over lace lisle with refined colored embroidery and white lisle lace insteps with black embroidery.....69c

Imported All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose, beautiful and novel designs; plain lisle, with lace insteps; fancy ribbed with embroidered insteps, hand-embroidered lace insteps and white lace insteps, with hand-embroidered black figures.....89c

Imported Black Lisle Thread Hose, daintied with soft lace inserting on insteps.....98c

All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose, lovely patterns; black lisle lace insteps with white and tinted embroidered figures of twisted silk and black lisle, trimmed with lace inserting.....$1.19

Fine All-over Lace Lisle Thread Hose, delicate shell and other pretty designs.....$1.39

Plain Black Lisle Thread Hose, artistic designs wrought on instep.....$1.69

French Pure Silk Hose, our own direct importations; lace insteps and hand-embroidered figures on plain black grounds; also white grounds enriched with self or black embroidery, sold by others at $5.00; our price.....$2.98

Colonial Oxfords | All Styles.

Made of sealskin, French kidskin, patent leathers, satin, canvas, or of your costume material if desired, with or without colored Louis XV. heels,

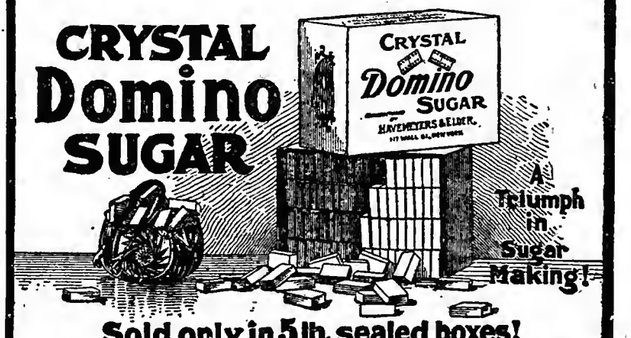
$2.99, $4.99 and $5.99.

Women's "Empress" Shoes

Women's Shoes and Oxfords that bear the impress "Empress" are the best on the market—price considered. We are absolutely sure that no other store has equal value. Varying degrees of inferiority mark Footwear at the same or slightly higher cost. These goods are the product of the most reliable makers, who were controlled by specifications of materials and styles approved by us after having been subjected to exhaustive study and comparisons. You may count money saved and solid, sterling worth secured every time you buy a pair.

$2.89

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

"CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR" is packed in neat SEALED BOXES, and is NEVER sold in bulk. It is packed at the refinery and opened in the household;—there is no intermediate handling. Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece alike—and every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. Convenient in form, perfect in quality, brilliant in appearance, no sugar made can equal it in excellence. When buying this sugar remember that the sealed package bears the design of a "Domino" Mask, "Domino" Stones, the name of "Crystal Domino," as well as the names of the manufactrers. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc.

IT IS SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS,
and is manufactured only by HAVEMEYERS & ELDER SUGAR REFINERY, NEW YORK.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Young's Straws are here, there and everywhere. The rest of 'em are here at home waiting to be wooed and won by you.

199 Broadway, near Dey.
299 Broadway, near Duane.
605-609 Broadway, cor. Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th.
1197 Broadway, near 28th.
1359 Broadway, near 36th.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

STRAWS

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

WANAMAKER'S
And the Country Home
...Continued...

EVEN RURAL LIFE is complex nowadays. "Journeys to Nature" give added zest to life. But the "Making of a Country Home" demands more—much more. It is just this much-more that is to be supplied by Wanamaker's.

The dilator of our store-news dilated yesterday upon Summer-house Furniture and Floor Coverings. It was good news, and you missed something if you failed to read it.

Today we have something to tell you about Tablewares, China and Glass—and Housekeeping Sundries incorrectly dubbed *Housefurnishings*. Some time we'll reform *that* word as we have other trade language.

THE MAIN POINT in China Ware for a country house usually is beauty at small cost. At that point this store of ours is powerful. The Public is familiar with the revolution in the retail Chinaware trade of New York wrought by our methods. You know these methods so well that repetition would be superfluous. If you want Chinaware for your table this is the red-letter day. We might say "bargain day," only the word "bargain" has been in bad company so long that its character is gone.

Dinner Sets Concentration creates economy. The most important community of interest in the business world is the pooling of retail buyers' purchases. This principle is applied in the great orders that we place in France, Austria and England for Tableware. The results appear in an order for *One Thousand Porcelain*

Dinner Sets at $10 *Dinner Sets* that ordinarily would cost you $16.50 for 100 pieces, but you get them now for $10. It would be easy to scream over this feat, but there is no magic in it. Just the application of sound business methods and contentment with small profits on a large business. The decorations are gilt and full flowers.

Dinner Sets at $6.50 There is a choice of three decorations in porcelain Dinner Sets, complete for twelve persons, that formerly were $8.50 and are now offered at $6.50.

Dinner Sets at $15 In Chinaware Austria echoes France in some styles and decorations, but at far less cost; and so we have an offering of Dinner Sets of 100 pieces at $15 that should be regularly $22.50. You may select from four colors.

Limoges Dinner Sets at $20 The completeness of true cheapness appears in some daintily-decorated Dinner Sets of 100 pieces from the Limoges factory of Theodore Haviland. They are properly valued at $30 a set, but you may buy a set for $20.

French Dinner Sets at $25 Several styles appear in a collection of French Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, that will be sold at $25, although the regular price for them would be $35.

All the Dinner Sets described above have three large platters and a soup tureen.

The large variety of open patterns of Dinnerware constantly kept here, should be remembered by home-makers and housekeepers. These patterns go on for long periods (not forever), and give the chance to make breakage good or to increase numbers of pieces at pleasure.

Rich Cut Glassware Aggregation does the same price-work in Cut Glassware as in Chinaware. We take the whole product of one large factory, and the majority of the output of three others. The price-list below indicates the reductions thus made possible, and demonstrates the fact that modern methods properly applied place Wanamaker's customers at retail on an equally favorable basis with ordinary wholesale buyers. It is all right, reasonable, and just. The comparisons are partly made with our own former prices; in each case are with the facts of the market.

Bowls, $3.50, $6, $7.50 and $9 each, worth $5, $9, $12 and $15.
Water Pitchers, $7, $10 and $12 each, worth $10, $15 and $18.
Claret Jugs, $12, $15, $20 and $25 each, worth $18, $20, $30 and $35.
Water Caraffes, $2, $3.50, $5.50 and $7.50 each, worth $3, $5, $8.50 and $10.50.
Water Tumblers, $7, $8.50 and $10 a dozen, worth $10.50, $14 and $18.
Salad Bowls, $6, $7, $8.50 and $13.50 each, worth $9, $12, $14 and $20.
Flower Vases, $4, $6 and $9 each, worth $6, $10 and $15.
Flower Centers, $12 and $22.50 each, worth $17.50 and $32.50.
Punch Bowls, $25, $35, $50, $60 and $100, worth $32.50, $45, $75, $85 and $125.
Ice Tubs, $6, $8.50 and $9 each, worth $8.50, $13.50 and $15.
Ice Cream Trays, $15 and $18 each, worth $20 and $25.
Bonbon Dishes, $2, $3 and $4 each, worth $2.75, $4.50 and $6.
Water Tumblers—1,000 dozens of thin-blown Water Tumblers, in a number of good patterns, 60c dozen; regularly $1.25.

Basement.

Many elements of peace are involved in Housekeeping Sundries. What is a lawn without a mower? What is a flower-bed without trowel, rake or hoe? A lack in either case is an irritant. Find peace of mind by finding your needs, and when found supply them at Wanamaker's.

Garden Tools
Garden Spades, 95c
Spading Forks, 90c
Garden Rakes, 20c, 25c, 60c, 65c
Wire Lawn Rakes, 45c, 50c
Wood Lawn Rakes, 35c, 50c
Wood Hay Rakes, 20c
Hoes, 30c
Hay Forks, 85c
Lawn Trimmers, $1
Lawn Edgers, 45c
Trowels, 5c to 45c
Sickles, 15c to 50c
Insect Sprayers, 85c
Scuffle Hoes, 50c
Hand Forks, 6c and 10c
Pruning Shears, 35c, 50c, 70c
"Keep Off the Grass" Signs, 50c
Mole Traps, 90c
Flower Stakes, 5c, 6c, 10c
Children's Garden Sets, 10c to 75c
Wheelbarrows, $1.75, $3, $4
Hedge Shears, $1.65
Garden Hose, in 25 and 50-foot lengths, 8c to 16c foot.
Lawn Sprinklers, 25c to $6.75
Hose Reels, 45c to $3.50
Nozzles, 30c, 35c
Independent Screws for smooth faucets, 40c
Couplings, 25c pair
Washers, 10c dozen

Lawn Mowers
Puritan, 14 in., $2.25; 16 in., $2.50
Wanamaker Low-wheel Lawn Mowers, 10 in. to 18 in., $2.50 to $3.50
Wanamaker High-wheel Lawn Mowers, 12 in. to 20 in., $4.50 to $6.50
Wanamaker Low-wheel Lawn Mowers, ball-bearing; 10 in. to 18 in., $3 to $4
Wanamaker High-wheel Lawn Mowers, ball-bearing; 14 in. to 20 in., $5.75 to $7.25
Wanamaker High-wheel Lawn Mowers, ball-bearing, best grade; 14 in. to 24 in., $9.75 to $14.75
Pennsylvania Low-wheel Lawn Mowers, 12 in. to 18 in., $7.25 to $9.75
Pennsylvania High-wheel Lawn Mowers, 15 in. to 19 in., $12 to $14
Grass Catchers, 60c, 85c, 95c, $1.25

Wicker Trunks and Baskets
Trunks for shipping washing to and from the laundry, $3.50 to $15
Clothes Hampers, $2 to $4.75
Clothes Baskets, 55c to $2.75
Scrap Baskets, 25c to $4.25
Silver Baskets, $1.80 to $6.50

Refrigerators
The Wilke, tiled inside and out, $75 to $170
The Wilke, tiled inside, wood outside, $50 to $120
The Eddy, zinc-lined, white pine outside, $16 to $80
The Puritan, zinc-lined, wood outside, $10 to $40
Ice Chests, $3.75 to $27.50

Fixings for the Fireplace
Brass Andirons, $3.50 to $27
Brass Fire Sets, $4.50 to $21
Black Andirons, $6 to $36
Black Fire Sets, $6.50 to $86
Black Folding Screens, $2.50 to $5.75
Black Folding Screens, with brass trimmings, $4.50 to $8.50
Brass Folding Screens, $12 to $50
Spark Guards, $3.25 to $11.50
Bellows, 35c to $18
Portable Fire Grates, $2 to $9
Brass and Copper Coal Hods, $4 to $18
Brass Wood Boxes, $27 to $48
Hearth Brushes, 75c to $1.50

Window Screens
Light wood adjustable Window Screens: 24 in high, 32 to 36 in. wide, 45c each
29 in. high, 26 to 30 in. wide, 50c each
29 in. high, 28 to 32 in. wide, 55c each
29 in. high, 32 to 36 in. wide, 60c each

Screen Doors
Dark wood adjustable Window Screens:
18 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 30c each
21 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 35c each
24 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 40c each
27 in. high, 21 to 37 in. wide, 45c each
27 in. high, 24 to 42 in. wide, 50c each
27 in. high, 25 to 47 in. wide, 65c each
Walnut stained adjustable Window Screens:
20 in. high, 22 to 38 in. wide, 20c each
24 in. high, 22 to 38 in. wide, 25c each
27 in. high, 22 to 38 in. wide, 30c each
Screen Doors, complete with handle and spring hinges:
2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.
2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.
3 ft. x 7 ft.
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft.
Walnut stained, 85c ea.
Pine varnished, 90c ea.
Fancy spindle, $1.15 ea.

Lawn Settees and Chairs
Folding Lawn Settees, 75c to $1.50
Folding Camp Chairs, 50c to $2
Folding Camp Arm Chairs, $1.65 to $5.25
Folding Porch Seats, 40c

Ice Cream Freezers
Wanamaker Ice Cream Freezers, $1.50 to $5.25
XXth Century Ice cream Freezers, $1.50 to $4
Gem Ice Cream Freezers, $1.65 to $6.80

Wrought Iron LAMPS The especial, particular, peculiar decoration of a country house appears in wrought iron. Iron was one of the first materials to lend itself to the union of the mechanic and the fine arts. For you, our Public, these artistic things were especially made according to designs found only here.

Library Lamps, $3.75, $5, $6, $20, $25, $55, to $100.
Hanging Porch Lanterns, $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $9, $10.50, $16.50, to $25.
Slide Lanterns, $4, $7.50, $8.50, $15, $22.50, to $25.
Reception and Banquet Lamps, $5.25, $6, $7.50, $10.50, $13.50, $18, $25, to $45.
Table Lamps, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50.
Bracket Lamps, $3, $3.50, $4, $7.50, $8.50.
Floor Lamps, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $10.50, $12, to $15.

Basement.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Summer Clothes Question
For Men

IT'S A PUZZLE that demands promptness; and there's answer enough for the most particular and most puzzled man, at Wanamaker's.

Most men have something of the disgruntled feeling of Tom Sawyer when it comes to putting on "Sunday clothes" to "show off," particularly in Summer; but you'll find in a few minutes at Wanamaker's, that the smartest of all outing clothes, are the coolest and easiest that a man can wear. And the variety is as gratifying as the low prices—and you need only "look around" and then come to Wanamaker's to realize the double fact that here are the smartest Summer clothes, and that prices are quite decidedly in your favor.

Here are comfortable suggestions:

Men's all-wool crash Coats and Trousers—cool and serviceable—at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.
Men's Skeleton Norfolk Suits, in wool crash and striped flannels, at $12 and $15.
Men's Outing Trousers, in a very wide assortment of wool crashes and flannels, at $3.50 and $4.
Outing Trousers, of best quality cream flannels, superbly made, at $6.
Men's white duck Trousers—good quality, at $1.50.
Blue serge Skeleton Coats at $3 to $5.
Boys' long white duck Trousers, belt straps and turned up at bottom, at $1.25.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

CLOTHES for the Boy You're Proud of

YOU'RE AMBITIOUS about your boy's looks, of course. You want him always to look his best. Perhaps you fret at the lack of originality in clothes for boys. But that's because you are not familiar with Wanamaker's. We encourage every manufacturer to unusual effort in making new effects in smart and handsome suits for boys, and our stock is a delight to parents who wish unusually good-looking clothes for their boys.

The Norfolk Jacket Suits are more popular than ever this Summer; the Norfolk Sailor Suit having a remarkably bright and jaunty look—cool, too; and beautifully made and trimmed. Among the Washable Suits are many superb styles at five dollars, in a wide array of handsome materials, made up as smart as skill can make them. They're proud suits; and you'll be proud of the boys you put in them.

But the stock abounds in finest clothes at fair prices.

Here are suggestions of a few:

Regulation Sailor Suits of washable materials—white galatea with regulation blue collar, lanyard and whistle, chevrons on sleeve; also of plain blue and tan linens; sizes 3 to 12 years, at $3.
Norfolk Sailor Suits; new and handsome; sizes for 2½ to 6 years; of tan and gray cheviot; red and blue belts; also in plain blue serge and red cheviots. $6 to $8.50.
Regulation Blue Sailor Suits, in blue serge and blue cheviot. $5 and $6.50.
Norfolk Suits of blue serge and fancy mixtures; sizes for 8 to 16 years. $6.50 to $11.50.
Double-breasted Suits of plain blue and fancy mixtures; sizes for 8 to 16 years; wide assortment of the most desirable patterns. $6.50 to $11.
Three-piece Suits for larger boys—jacket, vest and trousers—fancy Summer patterns of worsteds and cheviots. $9 to $12.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Plaited-Bosom Shirts

A DOLLAR BILL may well feel proud when it comes to Wanamaker's to buy a shirt. We've been selling some remarkable shirts for a dollar recently. Today we offer at this price some handsome Plaited-Bosom Shirts that have sold previously in our own stock for a dollar-and-a-half. They are made of fine madras, in smart patterns, woven especially for us; and bosoms are carefully plaited to retain the patterns; cuffs are attached or separate. Price, $1 each.

Ninth street aisle.

Cheviot Stocks at 25c

The comfortable neck-dress for outdoor sports. Made of cheviot, in plain colors, suitable for men or women, **25c each**—regularly sold for half-a-dollar.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Sewing Things and the Like

THIS is a popular movement, because everybody needs some of these things every day. Then these are good, reliable kinds at prices hard to match.

Bathing Caps, 9c
Bathing Shoes, with linoleum soles, 18c a pair
Light-weight Dress Shields, 7c a pair
Cotton Corset Laces, two yards long, bunch of one dozen, 4c
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, bunch of one dozen, 4c
Extra Heavy Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4 and 5-4, bunch of one dozen, 7c
Silk Braid Tie Laces, 5c a pair
Foundation Collars, 3c and 5c
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, assorted colors, 15c pair
Imitation Shell Hairpins, card of 1 dozen, 10c
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of 1 dozen, 5c
Collar Buttons, card of 1 dozen, 2c
Featherstitch Braid, piece of 6 yards, 9c
White Cotton Braid, 24-yard piece, 7c
Pique Trimming, 6-yard piece, 14c
White Cotton Trimming Braid, 9-yd piece, 4c
Black Skirt Braid, 3-yard roll, 2c
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 5c
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 1⅛ in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c
Hatpins, fancy heads, 5c
Lace Pins, white and turquoise heads, card of 1 dozen, 4c
Wanamaker Pin Sheet, containing 250 English pins, 3c
University Safety Pins, card of 1 dozen, 3c
University Hooks-and-Eyes, card of 2 doz., 2c
Fancy case, containing 3 papers of needles, pins, hooks-and-eyes, hairpins, assorted darners and shawl pins, 5c
Cotton Tape, ½-in. wide, small roll, 1c.; 24-yd. roll, 5c
Sniperfine Tape, ½-in. and ⅝-in. wide, 10-yd. roll, 5c
Basting Cotton, 400-yard spools, 3c; 1,200-yd. spools, 8c; 200-yd. spools, 15c dozen
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c
Large Spool of Black Silk for hand sewing, 15c
Darning Cotton, black and white, 5c doz. cards
Knitting Silk, assorted colors, 8c ball

Women's Hose Supporters—the favored kind, with the *corset-front attachment*, in wide variety of styles:
Of silk-faced frilled elastic, with two straps, 15c, worth 25c.
Of plain lisle elastic, with four straps, 25c, worth 35c.
Of fancy frilled elastic, all-silk, with four straps and satin pad, 50c, worth $1. Other styles at 35c and 40c, worth 50c and 75c.

Basement.

Ribbon Remnants---Half Prices

WITH a judiciously assorted supply of neck-ribbons, a woman can vary the effect of her dress immensely. And it becomes easy today, thanks to this alluring collection of *Two Thousand Ribbon Remnants*, to secure a whole Summer stock of pretty ribbons at half, or less than half, of what the very same ribbons would cost if bought off the piece.

The ribbons are bright, charming, new—the best of this season's stock. There are Fancy Striped Taffetas in great variety, Louisines, some Plain Satin Ribbons and a few in black. They are in one, one-and-a-quarter, and one-and-a-half yard lengths, and all at

Half, or Less Than Half Original Prices

Basement.

SUMMER READING

YOU may be going away among strangers, or where there are few people; and making friends will be slow. So you'd best take some book friends along. They'll entertain you when no one else is about, and not take offense at being second choice. These have already been price-humbled. They are the original editions, published at $1 and $1.50; but you may choose for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH

These are the titles:

Life of Amos Lawrence. Edited by his Son.
Two New Dog Stories. Onida.
Manners—Happy Homes and Good Society. S. J. Hale.
Curb, Snaffle and Spur. Ed. L. Anderson.
Shapes and Shadows. Madison Cowan.
The United States of Yesterday and of Tomorrow. Wm. Barrows.
Paving the Way. Simpson Newland.
The Journal of Martha Pintard Bayard. S. Bayard Dod.
Old Ways and New. Viola Roseboro.
An Englishwoman's Love Letters. Illustrated
Our Conversational Circle. A. H. Morton.
The Worldlings. Leonard Merrick.
Orloff and His Wife. Maxim Gorky.
The Wonderful Wheel. Mary Tracy Early.
The Lady of Dreams. Una L. Silberrad.
A Princess of Arcady. Arthur Henry.
The Puppet Booth. Henry B. Fuller.
Thoughts Of and For the Inner Life. Timothy Dwight.
Lazarus. Lucas Cleeve.
Stepping Heavenward. Elizabeth Prentiss.
The Rhymer. Allan McAulay.
Up the Matterhorn in a Boat. M. M. Pope.
Kate Wetherill. Jenette Lee.
Suspense. Henry Seton Merriman.
Autobiography of Tomaso Salvini.
The Helen Jackson Year Book.
The Laurel Walk. Mrs. Molesworth.
Woodruff Stories. Rev. F. R. Goulding.

All at 25c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

SHOES, Of Course--- But the Right Ones

THE BAREFOOT DELIGHT on the beach is very beguiling, and we don't marvel that Whittier was inspired to write of "the barefoot boy." But tallow-rubbed boots were the foot prisons of those days; and the soft, light, glove-like shoes of today were unknown. For nowadays even top style in Summer Shoes leaves the feet as free as an Indian's moccasin.

The discomforts of being well-dressed are already numbered with other obsolete barbarisms.

Here are hints of paradoxes of primpness and propriety coupled with coolness and comfort:

Women's Oxford Shoes at $5—
Patent Leather; high Cuban heels, narrow toes with tips, extension soles, black edge.
Kidskin, with dull leather tops, medium-weight soles, high sloping heels.
Kidskin; very light welted soles; sewed by hand; medium heels.
White Buckskin; medium toes, welted soles, military heels.
Ideal Kidskin; thin edge, turned soles; high Louis XV. heels.
Dull Kid Low Ties; stout soles, high heels, ribbon lace.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $4—
Patent Leather, Russian Leather, Kidskin, Ideal Kid—made with thick or thin soles, high or low heels, and including the Blucher cut in the heavy leathers.

Main Shoe Store.

Women's Oxfords at $3—
Thirty styles to choose from, in a range of styles and sizes to fit any normal foot or fancy.

Men's White Duck Shoes at $2.40—
Oxfords and Lace Shoes, with leather soles—welted and stitched.

Men's Coolie Cloth Oxfords at $3—
Soft, porous, and not as conspicuous as white; the leather soles are flexible; lace shoes cost $3.50.

Men's Black Oxfords, at $3, $3.90 and $5—
Patent Leather, Kid, Calfskin. All shoes made for us have soles of oak-tanned leather, vamps that are *not* cut off under the tips, and hooks and eyelets that are absolutely fast color. All bottoms are put on by the Goodyear welt process and lasted by hand. Where brains count, a man displaces the machine.

Men's Summer Underwear
Of Gauze, Merino and Wool

MANY MEN prefer to wear through the entire year, underclothing that is made wholly or in part of wool. A sensible idea, too, for such underclothing absorbs perspiration readily, and prevents taking cold, particularly after exercising.

It is really wonderful how delightfully thin such underwear can be made, for Summer use. Our complete stock contains many notable examples of these comfortable garments, all of them, of course, priced in most moderate fashion, for their respective qualities. Of these, some suggestions:

American-made white gauze merino Shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers with reinforced seats, 28 or 31 in. inseam; shirts, size 34, 75c; drawers, size 28, 75c. Advance 10c on each larger size.
French natural gauze merino Shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers have seats reinforced, inseam 28 or 31 in.; splendid value at $1 a garment.
English white gauze merino Shirts; Drawers have spliced fronts with seats spliced and reinforced; shirts, size 34; drawers, size 28, $1.10. Advance 10c on each larger size.
Unshrinkable English gauze natural wool Shirts and Drawers; full fashioned and regular made; shirts with long or short sleeves, drawer-seats spliced and reinforced; shirts, size 34, $1.70; drawers, sizes 28 and 30, $1.35. Advance 10c on each larger size.
Unshrinkable French gauze white or natural wool Shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers in short or regular length inseam, $2 a garment.
Extra fine English white gauze merino Shirts and Drawers; full fashioned and regular made: size 34 shirts, $2; size 30 drawers, $2.20. Advance 10c on each larger size.

Ninth street aisle.

Shirt-Waist Suits, Petticoats, Waists
Some Offerings of Utmost Interest

POWERFULLY attractive, in an under-price offering, is the merit of being opportune. Hence there's trebled power—practically irresistible—in this news of

White Petticoats Silk Waists Shirt-Waist Suits

—all of them garments that women need most of all just at this time, all of them fresh, attractive, and new; and all of them at important savings in price. Fortunate is the woman whose wardrobe is not yet as complete, in those respects, as she would like it. Details:

WHITE PETTICOATS

Some of the supplies bought for the White Sale, and now marked 'way below the sale prices, which were themselves *One-third under regular values*.

Nine attractive styles:
75c, from $1 and $1.25—Of cambric; three styles; deep lawn ruffles trimmed with blind embroidery; point de Paris lace with plaits above, or torchon insertion and edging.
$1.25, from $1.75 and $2.25—Of cambric; three styles; umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery; or deep lawn ruffles trimmed with Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging, and plaits above.
$2.25, from $4.75—Of cambric; three styles; deep double ruffle of blind embroidery, or lawn flounces with Point de Paris insertion, and edging with hemstitched plaits running lengthwise.

SILK WAISTS

Remarkably stylish, attractive waists at such a modest price:
At $2.75, worth $3.50 to $5—Of Louisine, Liberty satin, peau de soie, moire or bengaline, in plain shades; or Liberty satin with dots or Persian designs. In a variety of latest styles, including plaited, hemstitched, corded and Gibson effects.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Two groups of these popular and practical dresses, at prices that make it a pleasantly easy matter to add another Shirt-Waist Suit to your wardrobe at small expense:
At $2.50—Of lawn; white ground with black, blue or pink figures; yoke, or plaits trimmed with braid; gored skirts with flared flounce, or flared seams; trimmed with braid.
At $3.50, worth $5 and $5.50—Of chambray, three styles; in attractive plain shades; stitched straps; piped with white; pearl buttons. Some are in Gibson style, others plaited and buttoned in the back; gored skirts, flared flounce with bias folds above, piped with white.

Second floor.

The Journey of the JACKETS

THEY'RE saying "good-bye" by the score nowadays, as they scatter to their varied destinations. Some go to ward off the chill of the night air in the mountains. Others are destined to be protectors against sea-fogs; still others are to be worn on the brisk drives over country roads. In short, every woman needs a jacket—and staying in the city doesn't absolve her from the necessity of owning one. Have you yours? If not, take notice:

Jackets of Covert Cloth at $5, that were $7 to $10.
Jackets of Black Cloth at $7.50, that were $10 to $12; at $10, that were $15 to $18.

And, be it remembered, original prices on Wanamaker Jackets are always the lowest you can find.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Harvest of Summer Cottons

FOR THE WOMAN who finds that she still needs another cool, thin dress or two, to bring her Summer outfit up to a state of perfect completeness, there's rich reaping indeed, in this June harvest of Cotton Goods.

The list of charming fabrics at reduced prices is now at its best and broadest. In variety of dainty designs and pretty colorings it is above the most captious criticism. In many of the fabrics, in fact, selection is practically as free and unhampered as when original prices ruled. Yet see with what unrelenting severity they have been lowered:

8c Printed Batistes at 5c yard—
Pretty designs in figures and stripes, in colors and black, printed on the much-favored white grounds on cloth that is strong and will give good service.

25c Fancy Corded Striped Ginghams at 10c yard—
In the favorite designs of this season's corded lacy stripes in white and self-colors on grounds of light blue, medium blue, dark blue, tan, pink, gray and cardinal; 32 in. wide.

22c Printed Dimities at 12½c yard—
The Belfast make, but printed here; in designs choicer than any that are printed in Belfast; floral rosebud stripes, medallion figures and conventional figures on white and colored grounds.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 18c yard—
In over fifty handsome designs in embroidered figured stripes of colors on contrasting colors, and black on white.

50c Printed Silk Mousselines at 25c yard—
In a great variety of handsome floral designs printed on white grounds.

35c French Printed Cotton Poplins, 25c yd—
In designs of black polka-dots on colored grounds.

45c French Printed Natte at 35c yard—
Designs in polka-dots of black and white on colored grounds.

50c French Printed Plumetis at 37½c yard—
Patterns in handsome floral designs on white, and Persian designs on colored grounds.

50c Silk-and-Cotton Crepe Meteor 37½c yd—
In self-colorings of black, white, light blue, pink, navy blue, mais and Nile green.

65c Silk-and-Cotton Crepe de Chine, 50c yd—
In self-colorings of light blue, pink, tan and heliotrope.

Rotunda, Fourth avenue, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

To succeed

in these days of strenuous activity requires a clear head and sound nerve. If you will be successful, drink

MOXIE

It is a nerve-nourishing, harmless but refreshing beverage that is today recognized as America's National Drink.

Sold by all druggists by the glass—any grocer will send it to your house by the case. Keep it at home at all times.



Hot weather's here for keeps.

No time for the slow-going tailor now. The man who wants cool clothes wants 'em quick.

You can slip into a summer suit here with the assurance that you're getting everything of style and skillful making that the best tailor could give you.

Half and quarter lined serge suits—black, blue and gray, $15.

Every other thing to dress you well and keep you cool.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

A High Ball
made with
Hunter Whiskey
has the finest, richest flavor



A.B.HART&FRANK MORA, Representatives
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Brooklyn Advertisements.

Skillful Piano Repairing.

It requires equal skill to properly repair a Piano as to build one. Repairing in all its intricate branches is as much our business as manufacturing and selling. We employ a large force of thoroughly skilled piano makers—each an expert in his particular branch of the trade.

Tone restoring, action adjusting, repairing, tuning, yellow ivories made white, cases refinished, reconstructed and modernized, new parts supplied for any kind or make of piano.

WE ARE PIANO SPECIALISTS.

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Storage, $1.00 per month. Pianos moved in our own specially constructed padded vans.

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STERLING PIANO CO.
Sterling Building,
FULTON ST. AND HANOVER PLACE, BROOKLYN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MINEOLA BEAT YANKEE

August Belmont's Big Sloop First in Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.

"Charlie" Barr Sailed the Winning Seventy-Foot Sloop—A Strong Wind Prevailed All Day.

August Belmont's sloop Mineola defeated J. R. Maxwell's Yankee by 2 minutes 31 seconds over a twenty-six-mile course in the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club in the lower bay yesterday. Frederick K. Brewster's schooner Elmina, over the same course, defeated Charles M. Smither's Muriel by 2 minutes 26 seconds. These two races were the features of the regatta.

It was the first appearance this year of the "seventies" that helped to make fameus the yachting season of 1900. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbew was entered, but did not appear, and the Mineola and the Yankee had it to themselves. Capt. Charles Barr sailed the Mineola, while J. R. Maxwell handled his ewn hoat. The course was frem the starting line in Gravesend Bay to the Southwest Spit, leaving that on the port band, then to the Scetland Lightship, leaving that on the pert, and thence to the starting line. With the wind west of north the first leg of the course was a reach, followed by a run to the lightship, with a beat and a shert reach to heme.

The yachts were sent eff at 11:35. The Mineela had the best of the start, being in the windward position, and about 40 seconds in the lead as she crossed the line. She had up her mainsail, jib, staysail and working topsail, and as she went over the line she set a big jib topsail. The Yankee was slower in getting into trim. Her working topsail set badly, and it was several minutes before it could be got into shape. By that time the Mineola had further increased her lead. Dewn te the first mark, at the Southwest Spit, the Yankee managed to hold her own, hewever. Timed from the judges' boat, the Mineola rounded the Spit huoy at 12:09:15, and the Yankee at 12:11, being in the lead 1 minute 15 seconds. In the run from the Spit to the Lightship the Mineola slightly increased her lead. She rounded the lightship at 12:53:05, and her rival followed at 12:54:39.

In the windward work from the Lightship to the finish Capt. Barr's skill was effectively displayed. Both sailing masters split tacks several times, hut the efforts ef the Yankee te clese up on the Mincela were wholly ineffectual. At a distance it looked as though Capt. Barr was playing with his rival. The gaff of the Mineela broke just as the home stretch was entered upen, and the hoat had to be nursed carefully the rest of the way to the finish. But despite this mishap, she steadily increased her lead, and crossed the line with every sail set and every stitch of canvas drawing, and heeled well over. Tbe Yankee came in with her topsail still flapping.

Second in interest only to tbe race between the "seventies" was the race between the two big schooners. These were the first hoats started on the 11:35 gun, geing over tbe line just ahead of the Mineola and the Rainhow. In the manoeuvring for the start the Muriel tacked ahout close to the line, and crossed almost upon the second that the gun was fired. The Elmina was more than a minue behind. The Elmina at once settled down to the work of overtaking the Muriel. At the first turn, however, she was still hehind, the Spit Buoy being rounded by Muriel at 12:09:35, and the Elmina at 12:10:14. The Brewster heat had made up fully a half minute of her disadvantage at the start. When the two hig scheoners rounded the Lightship the Muriel had regained a few seconds ef her loss, her time at the point heing 12:55:05, against the Elmina's 12:55:50. On the windward work cerning, the Elmina seen headed her rival, and once having established the lead held it easily to the finish. Just before the line was reached a tug with a tow came up the hay and crossed the bows of the Muriel and compelling the schooner to wear off, but this interference, aggravating though it was, did not affect the result of the race. The Muriel was already beaten.

On the whole, it was a good day for racing. The wind was strong, fully twenty-five miles an hour, and held true all day. Some of the smaller yachts went out under reefs, and the choppy sea outside gave them plenty of work. Accidents were not, however, numerous or important. The Mineola broke her gaff, the Mariquita split her boom, and the Ondawa came in with ragged topsails.

The fifty-one-foot sloops sailed an eighteen-mile course from the starting line to the Southwest Spit Buoy, to the Bell Buoy off the point of tbe Hook, and to the finish line. The thirty-six-foot sloops sailed a fourteen-mile course from the starting line to the Southwest Spit Buoy and return, and the smaller boats went twelve miles from the starting line to the Old Orchard Shoal Light and return. Summary:

SCHOONERS—75-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:35.

Boat and Ownsr.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Muriel, Charles M. Smithers	2:29:26	2:54:26
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	2:27:00	2:52:00

SLOOPS—70-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:35.

Mineola, August Belmont	2:17:51	2:42:51
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	2:20:22	2:45:22

SLOOPS—60-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:35.

Eelin, F. J. Rodewald	2:58:03	3:23:03
Hester, Cleveland Dodge	2:57:32	3:00:32

SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50.

Marquita, H. B. Shaen	2:12:56	2:22:56
Chispa, Charles M. Lane	2:24:41	2:34:41
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	2:13:13	2:23:13

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:45.

Narika, F. T. Cornell	1:49:42	2:04:42
Bonito, Haviland Brothers	1:51:08	2:06:08

SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50.

Cockatoo, Hendon Chubb	1:35:00	.....
Song & Dance, E. F. Luckenbach	1:33:00	1:45:00
Karma, J. C. Erskine	1:42:30	1:52:30
Streak, Spiedel Brothers	1:43:30	1:53:30

SLOOPS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 11:50.

Trouble, W. H. Childs	1:38:00	1:48:00
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	1:35:45	1:45:45

CATBOATS.

Start, 11:55.

Ethel, F. R. Fry	1:49:35	1:54:35
Rascal, D. G. Whitlock	1:53:32	2:00:32

The winners were Elmina, Mineola, Ondawa, Narika, Cockatoo, Wraith, and Ethel.

ENGLISH ROYALTY AT RACES.

LONDON, June 17.—The race meeting at "Royal Ascot" opened to-day, and though King Edward, who still is ill, was unable to attend, the first day of racing on the course most patronized by the aristocracy was the occasion of the first full State parade of the character since the death of the Prince Consort. Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the other guests at tbe castle and members of the Court participated and occupied eight carrieges, each drawn hy four horses. The mounted equerries and gayly liverled postillions and outriders formed an imposing cavalcade. Leaving the palace quadrangle hy the George IV. Gate, the royal cortége drove down tbe famous Long Walk, which was lined by cheering crowds, and, crossing the review ground, the procession reached the New Mile Gates and passed up the course to the royal pavilion.

In spite of the inclemency of the weatber immense crowds assembled about the course, and the royal party was everywhere warmly welcomed. The royal inclosure was brilliant with ladies' dresses and the picturesque costumes of Indian Princes. Large numbers of Special Ambassadors, Colonial Premiers, and diplomats, including Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embsssy, and Mrs. White, John F. Carter, Second Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Carter, and Miss Choate, Mesdames Montgomery-Sears and Adair, and other Americans were present in the inclosure. The weather was variable, sunshine and rain alternating through the day.

The result of the Prince of Wales's Stakes, for three-year-olds, produced a deuble surprise. Ard Patrick, the Derby winner, with J. H. Martin up, was a hot favorite at 2 to 1 on, but finished second to the Duke of Westminster's Cupbearer, while Perseus, ridden by Maher, was third. An objection was lodged against Cupbearer on the ground of bumping and boring, and the disappointment of the crowd at Ard Patrick's defeat quickly was succeeded by satisfaction, as Cupbearer was disqualified and Ard Patrick was placed first. Cheers, ridden by Spencer, thus was advanced to third place, so that the three placed horses were ridden by American jockeys.

Rock Sand, ridden by Maher, won the Coventry Stakes, for two-year-olds. The La Fleche filly, with Martin up, was second. The great race of the day, the Ascot Stakes, a handicap, was won by Scullion. Carabine finished second and Rambling Katie ran third. Thirteen horses started.

The royal procession returned to Windsor amid lines of applauding people, and the lawn of Windsor Castle, which was covered with brilliant marquees, soon was filled with the royal guests. Another gorgeous dinner closed the day at Windsor.

COBWEBS WON TROTTING MATCH.

H. E. Mapes's Bay Trotter, Jolly Bachelor, Beaten in Three-Heat Race on the Speedway.

The match race between Nathan Straus's trotting gelding Cebwebs (2:12) and H. E. Mapes's bay trotter Jolly Bachelor, who has been having things pretty much his own way of late, drew a large and representative gathering of amateur reinsmen to the Harlem River Speedway yesterday. It has long been a question which of the two trotters was the faster, and Mr. Straus's proposition to meet Jolly Bacheler several days ago was eagerly accepted hy Mr. Mapes, the conditions being the hest two in three heats over the upper stretch, owners to drive.

The foeting was excellent yesterday afternoon and botb horses appeared on time. After several warming jogs the pair were started. Jolly Bachelor went away like a shot and gained a couple of lengths before Cobwebs, who is usually very fast on the breakaway, had reached his stride. Mr. Straus saw at once that be was badly handicapped and urged Cobwebs to his best efforts. Nearing the first quarter post Cobwebs warmed up to his work and began to clese the gap, but before he could reach even terms Jolly Bachelor showed a burst of speed that increased his lead and carried him past tbe post a winner by a good length. Both trotters scored several times before they were got away for tbe second heat.

Jolly Bachelor set the pace for the first quarter, but in the final drive Cobwebs went by him with a rush, carrying Jolly Bacbelor to a break and winning out with a length to the good. The final heat was a repetition of the second. Jolly Bachelor set the pace for three-quarters of the distance, but went to a bad break in an effort to follow Cobwebs's finishing spurt, and before he had recovered the heat was lost to him by a couple of lengths.

CREWS ALL WORKING WELL.

Poughkeepsie Oarsmen in Fine Trim for a Close Finish — Severe Discipline for Columbia's Freshman Captain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—With the intercollegiate boat races only four days distant, the crews are rapidly approaching that stage of tension which is such a critical period in the training for an athletic contest of this character. This was exemplified to-day in the action of Ceach Hanlan in forcing the resignation of Capt. Scott of the freshman eight for disobedience of orders. Hanlan told him to etay in the cove, hut the freshman ordered his crew into deep water and rowed two miles from the boathouse. The Captain's excuse that he misunderstood orders was not considered good. The crew elected B. N. Wheeler to succeed Scott.

There never was a time in college rowing when every crew was so on edge, and when the feeling of uncertainty as to the probable victor was so general. "Josh" Ward, the old-time champion oarsman, voiced the general opinion when be said: "This race will not be decided by boat lengths. It will be a matter of feet, and maybe inches."

The river was a trifle choppy this evening. Pennsylvania's two eights and 'Varsity four went up to the head of the course and rowed hack against tbe tide, being coached generally on form. The practice of the Cornell 'Varsity satisfied Coach Courtney that they have endurance to row the four miles against strong competition.

While Cornell and Pennsylvania were going down the course, Wisconsin's two crews passed them; rowing up with Andrew Odea coaching from tbe yacht. The 'Varsity went to Crum Elbow at the starting mark and returned.

Hanlan worked unusually hard with the two Columbia eights this evening. First he took out the freshmen and had them row to the two-mile mark at a lively clip, while he followed with a perfect running fire of criticisms and suggestions. On the way back to quarters Hanlan ran his launch close to tbe Cornell and Wisconsin crews and bad a good look at tbem.

"They are both very fine crews. It would be hard to choose hetween them," he said afterward. Finishing with the freshmen, Hanlan accompanied his 'Varsity eight to the ice house and back, making a row of six miles. All the other crews had left the river when tbe blue and white started, and they finished their row by moonlight.

"They are doing better," Hanlan said laconically, when the day's work was done. "I don't expect to be ashamed of them on Saturday, if luck has been against them."

For the first time since the crew has been organized, the Georgetown 'Varsity rowed four miles this evening. Coach Dempsey took his crew to the finish and sent them up the course with the tide. They rowed in good form, and at a lively pace. Tbey finished in splendid condition.

Syracuse did very light work this evening, rowing ahout six miles without being coached.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 17.—The Harvard crews, prevented from rowing on the river this morning by rough water and strong winds, took their first practice of the day late this afternoon and seemed to have gained strength hy their short rest. The 'Varsity eight went out with McGrew back at stroke, Bancroft at 7, and James at how. The crew went down stream three and a half miles in easy stretches. During the night tbe examination tent was blown down and examinations to-day are in progress in the quarters proper.

The three Yale crews this afternoon were drilled on racing starts and coached along general lines. From now until Saturday hard work will be the order, and from that time until the day of the race, Thursday, June 26, the men will he worked carefully so as to prevent over-training. The freshman eight was taken up stream a mile and a half this afternoon in short stretches and practiced racing starts. The water was rough, hut even taking this into consideration, there was considerable splashing.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—2,623 Southern Boulevard; Frank Walker; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—426 East Ninety-first Street; Helen McCluskey; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—31 Essex Street; Morris Goodman; damage, $400.

12:55 P. M.—1314½ Monroe Street; Morris Macklin; damage trifling.

1:47 P. M.—187 Lewis Street; Herman Champagne; damage, $5.

2:30 P. M.—238 Leonard Street; Samuel Safirare; damage, $15.

4:05 P. M.—180 Eleventh Avenue; John Opperman; damage, $25.

5:25 P. M.—68 Cannon Street; David Lucker; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—969 Columbus Avenue; Mrs. Everett Reiss; damage, $100.

7:40 P. M.—203 Broome Street; Isaac Goodman; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—105 Prince Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—1,973 Second Avenue; Sophia Fineman; damage, $500.

8:15 P. M.—477 Seventh Avenue; Emma Barker; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—North side of Riggs Avenue, 300 feet east of White Plains Avenue; Peter Briggs; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—119 East Ninety-seventh Street; Washington Henderson; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—13 Mangin Street; Charles Van Nostrand; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—434 Pearl Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STRASBURG, Ohio, June 17.—The Garver Brothers' department store here hurned today, with a loss of $100,000. It is thougbt that the fire was started by robbers.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES'S DAY

He Successfully Champions the Cause of Veterans in Office.

He Knows One Veteran Whose Salary Was Reduced from One Thousand Dollars to Eleven Hundred Dollars.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and the routine business of the meeting was interrupted by laughter and applause caused by speeches made by Alderman Jamee J. Bridgee of Brooklyn. Preeldent Cassidy succeeded in having passed an authorization for a special issue of revenue bonds amounting to $45,000 to be used in improving the fire alarm system in Queens Borough outside of Long Island City. Alderman Sullivan introduced a resolution directing Mayor Low to order the Commissioner of Health to enforce Section 134 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the use of soft coal. Tbe resolution was adopted.

Alderman Bridges then introduced a resolution directing the Board of Estimate to restore the salaries of veterans of tbe Spanish-American war and veteran firemen whese wages have been reduced. The following is a verbatim report of the speech made by Alderman Bridges on his resolution:

"Now, I don't believe as there is not a man in this board as would protest against having the salaries of the veterans of the two wars and the firemen reduced. If there is not a man in favor to have the salaries reduced, then I say to him, 'Let him go on record,' and I say it ain't fair and manly to stand up here and vote against these men who preserved this Union against the invasion of this city and Washington and Jersey City and other cities, and I am in the position of having their salaries placed in the same position as before they was lowered. I say that it would be a disgrace and a shame for the members of this board for to have thie resolution defeated in this board. Now, I say to the membere of this hoard that there is no politics in this measure. It is a measure which should he adopted by the Democrats and Repuhlicans because we know that when the war broke out every man was patriotic enough to go to war without knowing when he would return back to this city."

"This hoard has no power to act in this manner," said Alderman Walkeley.

"Now, I say," continued Alderman Bridges, "if we have no power to order the Board of Estimate, then let us request and get it in the shape. I don't believe in making any request. I believe we should tell the Board of Estimate to do its duty, and that is not to lower the salaries of veterans. I believe that the salaries should be raised."

President Cantor asked to have the list of the veterans in office produced whose salaries had been reduced. It was stated that the list contained four names.

"Yes," said Alderman Bridges, "and there are others. I know a veteran down in Tbe City Record office whose salary was reduced from $1,000 a year to $1,100 a year."

The members of the board laughed and shouted at this statement.

"I have heen guyed too much," said Alderman Bridges, apologetically, "and the noise disturbs me when I am epeaking."

President Cantor said he was in favor of having the salaries of veterans restored. The resolution was amended and passed, requesting the Board of Estimate to restore the salaries of veterans.

The eum of $250,000 was appropriated for a new Court House in the Bronx district, on Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

President Cantor requested the appropriation of $3,000 for preparing a suitable children's courtroom at 66 Third Avenue, so the work may be speedily carried on. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Alderman Doull introduced a resolution at the request of the Central Federated Union requesting that actien he taken by the Board of Aldermen to secure the recognition of labor unione, and to requeet the city to ask the Legislature to amend the civil servicc laws in such a manner as would compel the employment of union men hy the municipal authorities of the State on all public work. President Cantor wanted the matter laid over, but the resolution wae passed without a roll call, and will go to Mayor Low for approval or disapproval. A report from the Municipal Art Commission designated Long Acre Square as a suitable site for a monument to the sailors lost in the sinking of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

"All those in favor," shouted Chairman McInness.

"What's that—what's that," said Alderman Bridges. "Where is thie Long Acre Square, and what'e this all about?"

When informed Alderman Bridges said while all the members were laughing:

"I don't see nothing to laugb at. I don't see why you fellows laugh at me. I ain't said nothing funny. If you fellows want to laugh, you can laugh at your own folly."

The board adjourned after transacting some routine business.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...2:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:51	Gov. Isl'd....6:20	H. Gate....8:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:05	Gov. Isl'd....6:35	H. Gate....8:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bellenden, Argentina, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sir Richard Grenville, St. Lucia	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

Bremen, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco, Argentina, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Asteria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fertune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Cemns, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	8:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Venezuela, &c	.....	.....
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands and Italy	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this effice daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Flerida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, fer dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mendays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails fer Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orlsans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays fer Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails fer Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also specially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, fer dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 17 and up to June 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, fer dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is ferwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 21, and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonema. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cett also announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 16; Shanghai, May 19; Yokohama, May 27, and Honelulu, June 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, and were dispatched east June 13 at 6 P. M. Also that mails of the following dates: Hongkong, May 21; Shanghai, May 24, and Yokohama, May 31, reached Vancouver per steamer Athenian, and were dispatched east June 4. Due in New York to-day and to-merorw.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 18.

Arkadia, San Juan, June 13.
Carthaginian, Glasgow, June 7.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Nueces, Galveston, June 11.
Oceanic, Liverpool, June 11.
Phoenicia, Gibraltar, June 8.
Tripoli, Hamburg, June 1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

El Norte, New Orlsans, June 14.
Hindoo, Hull, June 7.
Nacoochee, Savannah, June 16.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, June 7.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Byron, Barbades, June 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 12.
La Savoie, Havre, June 13.
Mohican, Swansea, June 6.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 7.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Panama, Havre, June 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 14.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 14.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

Bohemian, Liverpool, June 11.
Columbia, Glasgow, June 17.
El Sigio, New Orleans, June 17.
Ferndene, Hamburg, June 8.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 12.

Arrived.

SS Coronda, (Br.,) Sauteur, Buenos Ayres, &c., May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 P. M.

SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) Klausen, Sanchez, with mdse. to Bartram Brethers. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:37 P. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Prager, Genoa, &c., June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Blucher, (Ger., nsw, 7,667 tons,)/Karlowa, Hamburg, &c., June 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Lins. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Apache, Bearse, Jacksonvills June 14 and Charlesten 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Alba, Quick, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Teddo, (Br.,) Baird, East London May 12, St. Lucia June 5, and Delaware Breakwater 16th, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Federica, (Aust.,) Zahel, Trieste, &c., May 18, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Oneida, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., June 12 and Wilmington, N. C., 14th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS James Turple, (Br.,) Herald, Palermo May 27, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Partridge, Santos, &c., May 17, with coffee and one passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 16th.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) Mackay, Rio de Janeiro May 24 and St. Lucia June 3, with coffee to Arbuckle Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon June 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Athos, (Ger.,) Witt, Savanilla, &c., June 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Farran, (Nor.,) Henrichsen, Cardenas, &c., May 27, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Friederich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen June 7 and Cherbourg 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Martha Stevens, Chance, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Orionda, (Br.,) Bauteur, Montevideo, &c., May 6, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:40 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 17, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Arapahoe, for Charlston, &c.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Mae, for Port Tampa.
SS Centro Amiral Caubet, (Fr. cable,) for Halifax.
SS Fruters, (Nor.,) for Montego Bay.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Tantenic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk.
SS Umbria, (Ital.,) for Genoa.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 17.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Boessing, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymeuth at 4:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Sellasia, (Br.,) Capt. Purdy, sld. from Port Natal for New York June 6.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Fiume for New York June 12.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Lyons, (from New York,) sld. from Barbados fer Para June 14.

SS Maristow, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York June 15.

SS Bucrania, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., June 15.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Jandsen, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Hogan, from New York for Manchester, arr. in the Mersey to-day.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, sld. from Dublin for New York yesterday.

SS Cavour, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, sld. from St. Croix for New York yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Leveridge, from New York for Hull, passed Dover to-day.

SS Seriphos, (Ger.,) Capt. Halls, from New York via Norfolk for Algiers, Alexandria, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from Hamburg for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ocksilmann, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam June 14.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vander Zee, from New York, arr. at Retterdam to-day.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Domingo de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., and Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York via Adelaide, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from Patras for New York, passed Ponto do Arnel to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Rio Amasonas, (Ital.,) Capt. Tascornia, from New York, arr. at Genoa June 14.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,867.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM BERNHEIM and DAVID B. GOLDSMITH, composing the firm of BERNHEIM & GOLDSMITH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernheim & Goldsmith, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on this 29th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Abram Bernheim and David B. Goldsmith, comprising the firm of Bernheim & Goldsmith, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may att

The World's Cure for

CONSTIPATION

IS

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Mineral Water.

It is the Best and Safest remedy for disordered stomach, biliousness and liver trouble, and it cures **Constipation.**

Drink one-half glassful on arising in the morning and you will feel the remarkable and agreeable effects in a short time.

Hunyadi JANOS
(FULL NAME.)

If you simply ask for Hunyadi water you may be IMPOSED UPON.

BOTTLE HAS BLUE LABEL, WITH RED CENTER.

WORN-OUT STOMACHS

Restored to a Healthy Condition

MI-O-NA, the new vegetable remedy for diseased and worn-out digestive organs, while acting on principles entirely different from any other treatment ever given for these diseases, has within the past five months almost completely revolutionized the treatment of such troubles.

In using the new cure, there is no attempt to stop the pains of indigestion by decomposing the food in the stomach. No effort is made to cure the symptoms of the disease, such as indigestion, flatulency, nervousness, gastritis, or sour stomach, with powerful drugs.

Insead of giving temporary relief, every effort is directed towards healing the diseased organs themselves, renewing the digestive fluids furnished by nature and causing them to flow in sufficient quantities to properly digest all food taken into the stomach and from which we obtain our strength and vitality.

MI-O-NA does its work speedily and effectively. Only one or two days' treatment is required to bring about a most decided change for the better, and in a few weeks the most confirmed dyspeptic can eat anything fit for human food without distress.

One box of MI-O-NA tablets are sufficient to convince you of their superiority over all other treatments ever given for the disease.

Call at our store for free sample.

Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.
J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway.
William Wilson, 152 Broadway, Wall & Broadway, Forty-second & Broadway.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 373 Sixth Av.
A. L. Goldwater, 2,671 Third Av., 236 Willis Av., 532 Willis Av.
Bolton Drug Co., 294 to 270 Fulton St., 456 Fulton St., 273 to 175 Flatbush Av., 227 Columbia St., Sumner Av. & Putnam, Brooklyn.
R. Burkhardt, 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. & Fourth Av.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,

Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

APTS. 3:30 SHANNON'S 23RD REG'T BAND EVGS. 8:30
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME AND GRAND FIREWORKS.
NEXT SAT. Eve., June 21. FRANK DANIELS and Company in "Miss Simplicity."

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 6:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Emphatically Approved."—Post. CHAPERONS

BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY. Best Seat, 50c. TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Phone 6726—38. Mat. Saturday.
San S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. The Reigning Success LULU GLASER DOLLY VARDEN
Next Mond.—150th Performance—Souvenirs.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. FLOTOW'S "MARTHA."

DALY'S 2D BIG MONTH B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

American Roof Garden 42d., nr. B'way. OPENS MON. JUNE 23. TED MARKS' VARIETIES. All Seats 50c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinée To-day & Sat Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 RICE'S Show Girl

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

St. Nicholas.—20 deg. cooler than Sts. Ev. 6:15. DUSS In Summer Nt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgst aud'nc's in town. Ad. 50c

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Gaiety THE WILD ROSE

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P.M Rain or Shine
FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,
Bay Ridge Handicap and 5 Other Races
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. Brklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side). Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

HATASOO WAITED AND WON

Black Filly, Racing Under New Tactics, Took Stake Handicap.

Sir Voorhies Cleverly Defeated Lady Albercraft for the Foam Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

Notwithstanding that the best horses have won so often at the present meeting on the Sheepshead Bay racetrack, yesterday's crowd was surprised at the continued success of the popular choices, even in the face of the victory of the one unbacked outsider of the afternoon. More surprising than the average of the results, however, was the victory of one of the strongest choices of the day, Hatasoo, under the conditions that she won.

So confident were the backers of the black filly from the Featherstone stable that Hatasoo could race nowhere else than in front, that a distinct groan went up when Hatasoo, after breaking well up with her field, was steadied by O'Connor and taken back a bit, to wait on the fast horses of the field who were struggling out in front. When it came to the finish, Hatasoo proved that in common with other good race horses she can wait and win, for the moment they were turned into the straight the black filly shot to the front with the same electric speed that she so often has wasted in early effort, and, running through the leaders, won with ease by a length, O'Connor taking her up at the end, while Lady Uncas, who made the pace, barely beat out the Daly horse Himself for second place.

In the race for the Foam Stakes the fast filly Lady Albercraft furnished another surprise by the poor showing she made. She started an odds-on favorite in spite of the fact that she was trying to concede weight to good colts, but plainly was not at her best. Though she showed a flash of her usual speed in the early part of the race she stopped on the straight and was beaten off, Sir Voorhies, from the Haggin stable, winning cleverly, with Shorthose second.

In the fifth race C. H. Mackay made one more attempt to win a maiden race with the high-priced and much-talked-of colt Acefull, but again failed. J. Martin, on the Fleischmann colt Wax Candle, who closed on the rail, just won by a head from Acefull. Burns did win the first race on W. C. Whitney's Gunfire, who led all the way, but his eagerness to get away caused him to be suspended for two days for breaking through the harrier. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. William C. Whitney's Gunfire, br. c., by Hastings-Royal Gun, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 5 and out, won in a canter by four lengths; Thomas C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., 106, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from August Belmont's Amiletta, br. f., 101, (Shea,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Bon Mot, Roue, Bonner, Reformer, G. Whittier, and Par Excellence also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $850.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, blk. c., 4 years, by Faraday-Alta Blue, 106 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. c., 3, 96, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from W. C. Daly's Locket, ch. c., 3, 92, (Creamer,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Mosketo, Jack De Mund, Ben Howard, and H. L. Coleman also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $900.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. J. B. Haggin's Sir Vorhies, b. c., by Sir Modred-Pearl V., 117 nouods, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, won handily by a length and a half; the Georgetown Stable's Shorthose, b. c., by Atheling-Miss Glehnon, 117, (Landry,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length from J. R. & F. P. Keene'a Ringdove, ch. c., by Kingston-Cushat, 122, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Brimstone, Monte Carlo, Lady Albercroft, and Merry Acrobat also ran. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr. Value to the winner, $4,105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, first of the June Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. A. J. Featherstone's Hatasoo, blk. f., 3 years, by Albert-Hoodoo, 120 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; the Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, b. or br. m., 4, by Ben Strome-Prudence, 105, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, 105, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. King Hanover, Carbuncle, Smart Set, His Eminence, Operator, and Sun Shower also ran. Winner trained by J. Bauer. Value to the winner, $1,500.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for non-winners of any race except Maiden Race No. 1, special weights, last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Julius Fleischmann'e Wax Candle, h. c., by Candlemas-Miss Maud, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won, ridden out by a head. Clarence H. Mackay's Acefull, ch. c., 115, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and out, second by a length from J. B. Haggin's Fitzbrilliar, ch. c., 115, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Damon, Bellgardo, Cardinal Wolsey, Barkelmsre, Meltoolan, Mennenfield, Askington, and Lord Turco also ran. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh. Value to the winner, $810.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., 4 years, by Bathampton-Agnes Flash, 117 pounds, (Freeman,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by three lengths. Michael Clancey's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, 105, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from the Goughacres Stable's Moar, ch. g., 4, 100, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Demurrer, Homestead, and Swamplands also ran. Winner trained by H. M. Mason. Value to the winner, $970.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE. — Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Demurrer, 140 pounds; Cobourg, 137; Belvino, 124, Wealth and Jim Tnily, 117 each; Cougar, 115, and Military and Alard Scheck 114 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olde snd upward, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. Numersl, 111 pounds; Caithnese and Tom Kenny, 106 each; Tbe Amazon and Roxane, 103 each; Eddie Busch, Silpthrift, De Reszke, Fair Light, and Bon Mot, 101 each; Keynote, 98; Star of the West and Sister Juliet, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs on the turf course. Our Nugget and Roxboro, 115 pounds each; Serge, Whorler, Buttons, and Sunny Shore, 113 each, and Eugenia Burch, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Ridge Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Blues, 126 pounds; Advance Guard, 117; Swiftmas, 115; Morningside, 112; Nones, 110; Watercure, and Dixieline, 106 each; Trigger, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Old Glory, 114 pounds; First Chord, 112; Explorer, 107; War Cry, 107; Chicle and Mackey Dwyer, 106 each; Warte Nicht, Dramatist, Dark Plant, and Mount Hope, 102 each; General Price and No Matter, 99 each; Bob Hilliard, 97; Soothsayer, and Queen of the Ocean, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Queen of the Ocean, Soothsayer, Bob Hilliard, and General Price.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions same as those of fifth race; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Kunsaw, 109 pounds; Cinquevalli, 105; Dr. Saylor and Mary McCarferty, 104 each; Sapere, Oro Viva, Rockfarn, and Minotaur, 102 each; Gloriosa, 101; Pine Brook and Morca, 99 each; Hemlock, 97; Begone, Bobbinet, and Makeda, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Begone, Bobbinet, Makeda, Cinquevalli, and Hemlock.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olde and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Prince Richard, 123 pounds; Cuspidor, 117; Philippine, 113; Ben Howard, 111; Dachshund, South Elkhorn and Lord Sterling, 108 each; Aiglke, Astor, and Kinnikinic, 105 each; Marathon, 101; Golden Cottage and Courtenay, 96 each; Master Frank, 93; Mattie Peyton, 106.

Lawson's Horse Won Big Race.

BOSTON, June 17.—Filon d'Or, son of the great running mare Fides, and carrying the blue and gold of Thomas W. Lawson's stable, won the Country Club Grand Annual Steeplechase at Clyde Park this afternoon. The victory was unexpected, for, with only one hurdle and a short stretch of flat ahead, George W. Jenkins, the favorite and leader, threw his rider, Ray, at the hurdle. Filon d'Or cleared it, and in a few strides was at the front. He won rather easily.

HACKETT WON BY FAST TENNIS.

With the advancement of the lawn tennis experts to the second round of the New York Lawn Tennis Club tournament, and the prospect of exciting competitions a good-sized gallery yesterday attended the courts of the club, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenue. They were amply repaid by the match in which Harold H. Hackett, Yale's ex-champion, overcame the forceful and lengthy drives of Frederick G. Anderson, the formidable Canadian title winner, who carried off the bonors in the recent Kings County meeting.

That Anderson should lose by a score which was very one-sided came as a surprise to the followers of the sport who had watched his work this season. Hackett allowed his opponent to take but four games in the two sets, the final result being 6—1, 6—3. In accomplishing this result Hackett relied entirely upon bis ability to pass Anderson for the point. In tbis he showed remarkable cleverness and ability, always going to the net to force the rallies, and tben cutting the ball down the side lines, often so close tbat the referee was obliged to refer to the linesman for a decision as to whether or not the ball was in or out of court. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round.—Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, defeated D. C. Roberts, New York Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3; J. P. Paret, New York Tennis Club, defeated G. P. Galway, New York Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—0; J. J. Kyle, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated J. L. Beckley, New York Tennis Club, 8—6, 2—6, 6—3; M. S. Clark, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated A. B. Hunt, West Side Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round—Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4; Harold H. Hackett, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—3; Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Cresson, Texas, 8—6, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Lorraine G. Wyeth, owe half 30, defeated W. B. Fromme, scratch, 6—4, 6—0; Henry Van Praag, plus half 15, defeated J. T. Allen, owe half 15, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—Charles Galway, owa half 15, defeated Floyd R. Smith, owe 15, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4; T. M. Donohue, owe 15, defeated M. L. Meacham, plus 15, 6—2, 6—0; Samuel A. Westfall, owe half 30, defeated I. Hartman, scratch, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; D. E. Roberts, owe half 15, defeated E. V. Anderson, owa half 15, by default; Frank C. Gildemeester, plus half 15, defeated P. K. Condict, owe 15, 8—6, 6—2.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

BOSTON, June 17.—New York was beaten twice to-day by the Boston baseball team. Three hits, a base on balls, and three errors added to Cooley's being hit by a pitched ball, gave Boston four runs in the eighth inning in the morning and clinched the game. Washburn had bis nose broken hy a pitched ball in the seventh inning, and Dunn took his place. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	1	9	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Carney, rf	0	3	1	0	1
Grem'ger, 3b	0	0	3	0	1
Demont, 2b	1	2	3	5	0
Long, ss	1	1	4	6	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	3	1	0
Willis, p	0	1	1	3	0
Total	6	12	27	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wash'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Dunn, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hendrick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1h	1	1	11	1	1
Lauder, 3h	0	2	2	2	0
Bean, ss	1	0	1	3	1
Smith, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	1	3	2	0
Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p	1	0	0	2	1
Total	3	6	24	15	3

*Batted for Taylor in ninth.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	..	6
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Demont, Doyle. Stolen bases—Washburn, Carney, Dunn, Cooley, Lush, Tenney. Sacrifice hit—Kittridge. Double plays—Dsmont, Long, and Tenney; Willis and Long; Smith and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Taylor, 5. Hit by pitched balls—Washburn, 2; Cooley. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Taylor, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

AFTERNOON GAME.

In the afternoon every man on the Boston nine came to the bat in the fourth inning, five of them making hits and five crossing the plate. This took the heart out of New York, and they played listlessly. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	4	7	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Carney, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Grem'ger, 3b	2	2	1	3	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Long, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Moran, c	1	3	7	2	0
Pittinger, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	13	19	27	10	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dunn, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Hend'ck, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	2	11	1	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	4	2	1
Bean, ss	1	0	6	4	1
Smith, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Jones, lf	0	0	4	1	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	2	3	1
Blewitt, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	8	24	16	3

Boston	3	1	0	5	0	3	1	0	..	13
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—Boston, 7; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Lush, Moran. Three-base hit—Grem'inger. Stolen base—Long. Sacrifice hits—Hendricks, Cooley. Double play—Long and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Blewitt, 5; off Pittinger, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Bean. Struck out—By Pittinger, 7; by Blewitt, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

BROOKLYN, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A wild throw by Dahlen gave Philadelphia two runs in the eighth inning and another was secured in the ninth on a base on balls and Hulswitt's double. The Brooklynites won the game by good consecutive batting and fast inside work. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	3	4	0	0
McCr'ry, 1h	1	1	8	2	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Farrell, c	0	0	8	2	0
Flood, 2b	0	0	6	4	0
Newton, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	4	11	27	10	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Brown, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Jennings, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Barry, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Doolin, c	0	0	5	3	0
Hulswitt, ss	1	2	2	1	0
Hallman, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	0	6	0
Iberg, p	0	0	0	6	0
Felix, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Jacklitsch	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	27	12	0

*Batted for Iberg in the eighth.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—McCreery, Sheckard, Hulswitt. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, McCreery. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Hulswitt, Hallman. Double plays—Flood and McCreery; Dahlen, Flood, and McCreery. First base on balls—Off Newton, 3. Struck out—By Iberg, 5; by Newton, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	35	10	.778	Philadelphia	21	28	.429
Brooklyn	27	22	.551	Cincinnati	20	27	.426
Chicago	24	21	.533	New York	19	28	.404
Boston	22	23	.489	St. Louis	19	28	.404

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

First Baseman Carr has been appointed Manager-Captain of the Jersey City baseball team, and under his guidance the players won the second game of the series from the leaders in the Eastern League pennant race yesterday. The score was 12 to 4. Conn started to pitch for the Providence team and he lasted four and one-half innings, giving way to Friend. Butler split one of his fingers in the fifth inning, and was replaced by McManus. Score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	A	E
H'braod, lf	1	2	3	1	0
Wagner, ss	0	2	4	2	1
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Cas'dy, 1&2b	0	1	5	1	0
Foster, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Friend, rf&p	0	1	2	1	0
Connors, 2b	1	1	1	1	2
Corridon, 1b	0	0	2	1	0
Brown, c	2	3	1	1	1
Conn, p, rf	1	0	1	1	1
Total	4	7	24	14	5

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	A	E
Oaks, lf	3	4	6	0	0
Mack, ss	2	1	3	2	1
Shindle, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Hslligan, cf	1	2	6	0	1
Carr, 1b	2	2	8	1	0
Wood, 2b	0	1	0	2	1
Shoch, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Butler, c	1	2	5	2	0
McManue, c	0	1	1	0	0
Burns, p	1	1	1	2	0
Total	12	16	27	10	3

Providence	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Jersey City	0	1	5	2	4	0	0	0	..	12

Earned runs—Jersey City, 4. First base on errors—Providence, 1; Jersey City, 4. Left on bases—Providence, 6; Jersey City, 10. Two-base hits—Halligan, McManus. Three-base hits—Friend, Hildshrand, Carr. (2). Hits—Off Conn, in 4½ innings, 12; off Friend, in 3½ innings, 4. Stolen bases—Hildebrand, Wagner, Conn, Halligan, Carr. Double plays—Foster and Connors; Sullivan and Corridan. Sacrifice hits—Brown, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Conn, 1; off Friend, 4; off Burns, 5. Hit by pitched balls—By Conn, 1; by Burns, 1. Struck out—By Burns, 6. Passed balls—Brown, Butler. Time of game—2 hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Toronto	0	0	4	4	2	2	0	0	..	12	12	3
Buffalo	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	2

Batteries—Briggs and Taft; Ferry, Hawley, and Shaw.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	10	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	0

Batteries—Mills and Fuller; Cates and Pbelpe.

American League Games.

At Boston.—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
At Detroit.—Washington, 0; Detroit, 4.
At Chicago.—Philadelpbis, 2; Chicago, 6.
At St. Louis.—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 2. (Game called at the end of the eleventh inning on account of darkness.)

New York State League Games.

At Troy.—Ilion, 6; Troy, 2.
At Albany.—Albany, 7; Utica, 5.
At Schenectady.—Syracuse, 6; Schenectady, 5.

Scores of Other Games.

At Bethlehem, Penn.—College of City of New York, 16; Lehigh University, 5.
At Sonth Orange—Seton Hall, 6; Boston College, 3.
At Altoona, Penn.—St. Louis, (National League,) 11; Altoona, 7.
At Harrisburg, Penn.—Chicago, (National League,) 3; Harrisburg, 0.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Highly favorable temperature conditions prevailed during the week in the great corn States of the central valleys; the Central and West Gulf States suffered from excessive heat, and the districts from the Upper Missouri Valley to the New England Coast have experienced temperature too low for favorable growth. The Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the southern portion of the upper lake region, where in previous weeks farm work has been interrupted by heavy rains, have received additional heavy rains, and crops in portions of these districts are much in need of cultivation. Abundant rains have effectually relieved the drought in the South Atlantic States, but the almost entire absence of rain in the Central and West Gulf States has intensified drought conditions previously existing in those sections. Weather conditions on the Pacific Coast were favorable, except in Oregon and Washington, where the nights were too cool.

Corn has made rapid growth in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and in portions of Illinois and Iowa, and is much improved in Ohio. In portions of Iowa and Northern Illinois the crop has suffered from heavy rains, and in Wisconsin and Michigan from both excessive moisture and low temperature. In Kentucky, Tennessee, and generally throughout the Middle and South Atlantic States corn is doing well, but is suffering seriously from drought in the Central and West Gulf States, and is being cut for fodder in portions of Texas.

Winter wheat has made generally favorable progress during the past week, further improvement being reported from the Ohio Valley and lake region. In Northern Illinois the crop has suffered to some extent from heavy rains, and much lodging on rich soils is reported from Wisconsin. Harvest has begun in Kansas and Southern Illinois, has progressed under favorable conditions in Missouri, is about finished in the Carolinas and Tennessee, and wheat is ripening in Southern Nebraska, with very promising outlook. Winter wheat continues in promising condition in Washington and Oregon, and a good crop is being harvested in Northern and Central California.

Spring wheat has been damaged in flooded valleys in portions of Iowa, but le doing well in the drier portions of the State, and some of the late sown in South Dakota is weedy. With these exceptions, the crop le in excellent condition throughout the Spring wheat regions.

Oats have suffered some injury in Northern Illinois and portions of Iowa from heavy rains, and too rank growth le reported from Nebraska and Wisconsin; elsewhere throughout the central valleys and lake region the crop has advanced favorably and is in promising condition, but less favorable reports are received from the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Over the northern portion of the western snd central districts, and generally throughout the eastern portion of the cotton belt, cotton has experienced generally favorable conditions, although lice are causing injury in portions of South Carolina and Georgia. Over the southern portion of the central district and throughout Texas the crop has made slow growth; lics infest many fields in Mississippi and Louisiana, and rain le now urgently needed in these districts, especially in Texas, where, however, despite adverse conditions, the crop is holding on well, and the reports of lice and boll weevil are diminishing. The crop is generally well cultivated throughout the cotton belt.

The season has been very unfavorable for transplanting tobacco in the Middle Atlantic States and Kentucky, and the crop has suffered much from drought in Virginia, North Carolina, and portions of Kentucky. More favorable conditions are reported from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

The general condition of grass continues favorable, except in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

COLUMBUS Box Co.—Judge Thompson of the United States Court bas appointed Philip W. Snyder receiver of the Columbus (O.) Box Company. The bond was placed at $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PERRY M. FORD.—Perry M. Ford, a jeweler of Columbus, O., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Debts, $1,246.73; assets, $155.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID TIM.—David Tim, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, nas filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,114 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Philadelphia in 1883 and 1884, in Morristown, N. J., in 1897, and in New York City in 1898. Of the liabilities $7,698 are in judgments which bave been obtained against him.

ABRAHAM C. NATHAN AND ALBERT A. GOLDBERG.—Abraham C. Nathan of 226 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Albert A. Goldberg of 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who composed the firm of Nathan & Goldberg eight years ago, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,788 and no assets. There are six judgments against them. Mr. Goldberg has individual debts of $1,019 and Mr. Natban $310.

GEORGE C. ENGLISH.—George C. Englisb of 64 West Twenty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,643 and assets nominal, consisting of a suit against C. C. Brown and profit on a contract with the Publishers' Syndicate. The Publishers' Syndicate is a creditor for damages under a contract, the amount being unknown. Of the liabilities $1,878 are for losses on stock transactions and $600 for borrowed money.

Mortgage Foreclosure Suit.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Henry W. Sykes receiver of the rents of two apartment houses on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 190 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 40x100.11, in a suit brought by the Germania Life Insurance Company against Simon Q. Loftus and others to foreclose two mortgages of $20,000 each.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENDT, Morton—City Bank of Hartford	$89
ANDREWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—City of New York	69
ACKERMAN, Frederick T., and William C. Coles—G. McKittrick	$31
APRIL, Abram, and Samuel Leibowitz—D. Stickler, costs	96
BERGMAN, Jacob, guardian—A. Frasinetti, costs	105
BROOKER, William E.—A. M. Irwin, costs	58
BODINE, George C.—T. A. Kohn and another	218
BOAR

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English Runabout Harness
With Extra Wide Swiss Collar
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Our Hand-Sewn Glove, at $1.50 the pair, for men and women, is the best glove made.
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English Kit Bags, stylish, comfortable, better than a suit case, carries as many clothes as a trunk, the best thing for traveling, $18.50.

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represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.
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DEGREE FOR MR. CLEVELAND

Ex-President Is Made a Doctor of Jurisprudence.

The Honor Is Conferred by the Augustinian College of St. Thomas at Villanova, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—For the first time in the United States the honorary degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence was conferred to-day at the Augustinian College of St. Thomas at Villanova. The recipient was ex-President Cleveland, who already had the degree of LL. D. conferred by the Princeton University.

The ceremony of conferring the degree upon Mr. Cleveland was a part of the commencement exercises of the college, and followed the dedication of a new monastery, college, and chapel. The Austrian Ambassador, Ladislaus Hengelmuller, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Honorary degrees were also conferred as follows:

REV WILLIAM J. HILL, LL. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, Ph. D.

JUSTICE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN of New York, Ph. D.

Ex-JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY of New York, LL. D.

SURROGATE F. T. FITZGERALD of New York, LL. D.

The exercises were held in the college, Archbishop Ryan presiding. Previous to conferring the diplomas, Mr. Cleveland spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. President:

"I desire to express in a few words my appreciation of the honor just conferred on me by the College of St. Thomas of Villanova. It is certainly a great gratification to be deemed worthy of such notice by the governing body of an institution of learning, within whose walls are found in a marked degree opportunities for a thorough, substantial, and useful education.

"This incident prominently suggests to my mind the imperious edict of education, which forbids the hindrance or disturbance of its high mission by religious discrimination, social intolerance, or any of the barriers that to a greater or less extent separates civilized humanity. The republic of education is based upon identical aim, equal rights in its opportunities, and impartiality in the distribution of its rewards and honors.

"This, it seems to me, is impressively illustrated when the severely Catholic College of St. Thomas of Villanova bestows its highest honorary degree upon one connected with the management and holding an honorary degree in the severely Protestant Princeton University.

"The processes of education as they exist in this country of ours have, or always should have, in addition to other characteristics, an especial harmony of purpose and design, as they are related to our Government; and this should constitute between our institutions of learning a bond of close fraternity.

"It will be a sad day for our nation when the forces of education, and the teachers of moral living, shall cease to strive in unity to leaven the entire mass of our citizenship, or when their influence in that direction shall be divided and circumscribed by religious and sectarian differences.

"I hope I may be allowed to say in conclusion a word to you who to-day complete your college course, and receive from those who have taught and guided you, a certificate of good scholarship. This is indeed an honorable decoration and indorsement and one of which you may well be proud. But it means more than this. It involves a solemn and exacting trust; and it imparts a pledge on your part that the education that you have received shall neither be hid in a napkin, nor held tightly to your breast as a means of self-gratification and self-enjoyment."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Clark—Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

TENAFLY, N. J., June 17.—A brilliant wedding occurred late this afternoon at the Presbyterian Church here, when Miss Mabel Marion Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Palmer, was married to Watson G. Clark, son of Mrs. Emma Ramsey Clark, Cusskill, N. J. The Rev. Fisher Howe Booth, pastor of the church, read the service. After the ceremony there was a large reception given at the home of the bride's parents, on Serpentine Road, at which several hundred guests attended from Tenafly, Englewood, and neighboring towns, and a large number of friends from Manhattan, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Staten Island.

The maid of honor was Miss Florence L. Palmer, a younger sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Ada R. Clark, sister of the groom; Miss Florence E. Westervelt, Tenafly; Miss Edna C. Phillips and Miss L. Van Wickle of Brooklyn.

The best man was Mr. Clark's brother, Elijah F. Clark, and the ushers were Messrs. Henry O. Pond, Frederick Travis, Liffert Carroll, and F. E. Ferris.

Brinley—Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 17.—St. Peter's Episcopal Church was crowded with the members of Morristown society this afternoon, the occasion being the wedding of Miss Elizabeth A. Miller and the Rev. Godfrey M. Brinley. Miss Miller is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George MacCulloch Miller. Mr. Brinley is one of the masters at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

The ceremony was performed by the Rsv. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New York City. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Miller, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids wsrs the Misses McVickars. The best man was J. H. Harrington Walker of Detroit. The ushers were Messrs. Edward and John Brinley, brothers of ths bridegroom; R. M. Psrker, Lloyd Saltus, William Scudder, and S. W. Tanner. The bridal couple sail soon for Europe, spending the Summer abroad.

Martin—Matthews.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—In ths First Dutch Reformed Church, this city, this afternoon, Miss Hattie Belle Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maynard Matthews of 8 Haisted Street, was married by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, to the Rev. James Macdonald Martin, pastor of the First Reformed Church of North Paterson.

Mrs. Walter Palmer of East Orange, sister of the bride, was matron of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Martin and Miss Mary Martin of New York, botb sisters of the bridegroom. Samuel A. Martin, a brother, was the best man, and the ushers were Frank Martin, another brother, of New York; James D. Matthews, brother of the bride, of East Orange; William Reesehart and Wellington Francisco, classmates of the bridegroom in the Reformed Theological Seminary at New Brunswick.

Miller—Dickerson.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—A pretty wedding was celebrated last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Withington Day, 243 Grove Street, East Orange, when their niece, Miss Florence Pearl Dickerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Dickerson, formerly of 54 South Clinton Street, East Orange, now of Brookline, Mass., was married to Charles Bicknell Miller of New York by the Rev. John M. Thomas, pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange. The maid of honor was Miss Ada M. Edwards of East Orange, and Cleveland D. Miller of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

Goddard—Bronson.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 17.—The marriage of Miss Nellie L. Bronson of Waterbury and Richard M. Goddard of New York took place at 3:30 this afternoon in the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. Anderson performed the ceremony. The bride, who is a member of an old New England family, was given away by her brother, Mr. Nathaniel L. Bronson. She wore a white lace robe, with opalescent passementerie and pearls.

The bride was attended by Miss Helen M. Jones of Oshkosh as msid of honor, gowned in white organdie, and her little niece and nephew as flower girl and page. The best man was Ralph Goddard of New York, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Ralph Smith and Gordon Russell of Waterbury, S. H. Mason, Great Neck, L.I.; Dr. F. R. Goddsrd, Nutley, N. J.; Stephen H. and W. W. Goddard, New York.

Mr. Goddard is a member of the Maritime and Produce Exchanges, the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, of which he hss been golf champion, and other clubs. After an open-air reception at the home of the bride's mother, the bridal party left on a private car for their Summer home at Port Washington, L. I.

Smith—Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 17.—The marriage of Miss Ella Newman Warden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Warden of 175 Park Street, to Vivian Towle Smith, was solemnized in the First Methodist Episcopal Church here to-night, in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Y. Dobbins, pastor of the church. The bride was given away by her father. There were no bridesmaids, the bride being attended by her twin sisters, the Misses Jessie and Belle Warden, as flower girls, while the best man was Elmer Willis Haaf of Montclair Heights. The ushers were Herbert N. Warden, brother of the bride, Daniel A. Holmes, George A. Mackellar, and Wheeler S. Edwards.

Styles—Chesterman.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 17.—The marriage of Miss Florence Chesterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Chesterman, to Walter Emory Styles, took place at the bride's home here to-night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. B. Carter, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Emily Anthony, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and the best man was Arthur C. Styles, brother of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Styles of Montclair, a sister of the groom; Miss Gertrude Williams of Montclair, and Miss Nellie Mahoney of Brooklyn.

Ensign Pinney to Wed In Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 17.—At 12 o'clock noon to-morrow, in St. Ann's Church, ths Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector, will solemnize the marriage of Ensign Frank Lucius Pinney, United States Navy, to Miss Mary Swann Brodgen of this city. The bridegroom is from Connecticut, having been appointed to a cadetship from that State in September, 1894, snd graduating from the academy four years later.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were several suburban weddings yesterday which were of much interest. That of Miss Miller to the Rev. Mr. Brinley at Morristown, N. J., was one of the most notable. The departure of ships yesterday and to-day carrying passengers for the jubilee and others for the Continent was also a topic of interest. The majority of the passengers, however, were from other cities than New York. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Ogden Mills Reid, sails on the Philadelphia to-day.

Mrs. Orme Wilson will not go abroad this Summer. She remains at her country seat on Long Island until August, when she will pay a short visit to her mother, Mrs. Astor, at Beechwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will remain on Long Island until the end of the racing season, when they will go to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are expected in a fortnight from Europe.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have been visiting at Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr expect to go to Newport next week.

Miss Leontine Marie has sailed for Europe. Her mother, Mrs. Joseph Marie, and Miss Josephine Maris will be later at Southampton.

Mrs. Reginald Ward is at Bethlehem, N. H., with Miss Ingraham. She will remain there until the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert have opened their country seat at Great Neck for the Summer.

A Summer stag entertainment took place last evening at the Strollers, when a burlesque called "Round Herald Square" was presented. In the cast were many well-known young men in society, including Gerald Benkard, Edwsrd Pearsall Field, William Duncan Preston, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. George Q. Whitney of New Orleans have been in New York for a few days en route to New London, Conn., where they have taken a cottage for the Summer. Mr. Morgan Whitney will spend the Summer abroad.

Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin of 5 West Thirty-seventh Street has gone to New London, Conn., for the Summer.

Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore will not go abroad this Summsr, as she purposed, but instead will spend the Summer at Newport as the guest of Mrs. John R. McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are cruising in the Narada and are going down the coast to North Carolina.

Mrs. Arthur Turnure will spend the Summer at Gilbertsville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons (Miss Elsie Clews) are booked to sail for Europe on Wednesday, July 2.

The regular polo tournament opens this week at Bryn Mawr. Ths Squadron A games will be discontinued. They have been very successful, and the coach which has gone to Van Cortlandt Park three times a week has been one of the features of the late Spring season. The fair at Mineola this week will attract many of the Meadow Brook people. Later there will be an open-air horse show at the same place.

Polo is the principal amusement at Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst. Thers have been practice games three times during the past week, and the practice matches will be kept up this week. Garden City has been very gay. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan leave this week for their place at Highland Falls.

Booked to sail on the Teutonic, sailing yesterday for Liverpool, and a day earlier than her scheduled time in order to land her passengers in time for the coronation ceremony—Miss Augusta Larned, Louis Bruguiere, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, H. M. T. Beekman, the Hon. George A. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Higgins and Miss Higgins, Mrs. Horatio King, H. G. Kip, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Taylor.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing yesterday for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, there were booked, among others, the Misses A. L. Beekman and M. E. Beekman, Joseph Choate, Jr., son of Ambassador Choate; Mrs. J. B. Dickson, A. H. Eustis, Mme. Fabbricotto, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, Mrs. N. W. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones and Gilbert E. Jones, Jr., and George Jones, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee and Miss Isabel McKee, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Morton, Robert C. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Whitney, whose wedding took place a few days since, and Miss Mary S. Van Buren and Miss Louise D. Van Buren.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Mrs. Austin L. Sands arrived this evening as guest of her son, Fred P. Sands, at his cottage in Catherine Street.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson has arrived at her cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn arrived to-day at her cottage near One Mile Corner.

Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong is a guest of her mother, Mrs. David King, in Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt has made her usual gift of a ten-dollar gold piece to each of the members of the local circle of King's Daughters, of which she is a member.

Miss Butler of New York is a guest of Miss Taylor, daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor.

Hugh D. Auchincloss and Mrs. Sidney Webster were among to-day's arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard to-day opened Rough Point, the F. W. Vanderbilt villa, for the season.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and Miss Codman of Boston arrived to-day at their cottage, Bellevue and Berkeley Avenues.

Andrew H. Sands has taken apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Charles Moran of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Moran at the Rives cottage, Red Cross Avenue.

Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor has purchased of the heirs of Charles S. Bradley a tract of land containing 3.03 acres adjoining her estate in Beacon Hill Road.

E. Catlin and family and John D. Davis and family of St. Louis are at their cottages in Jamestown.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt arrived to-day at the Breakers, and will at once make arrangements for the improvements at Sandy Point Farm, which he recently purchased.

Grinnell Willis of New York is at the J. P. Green cottage, Jamestown, for the Summer.

The following judges have been selected to serve at the Newport Horse Show, Sept. 1, 2, and 3: R. W. Rives, New Hamburg, N. Y.; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; F. K. Sturgis, New York; P. Smith, Berwin, Penn.; Harry W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., and Charles Pfizer, Bernardsville, N. J.

The schooner yacht Comanche, W. R. Bishop, arrived here to-day from New York with her centreboard gone, having parted with it outside of this port. She will haul out at the Newport Shipyard and have the centreboard plugged so that she can return to New York.

The steam yacht Tuscarora arrived here to-day with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rockefeller and Major Rockefeller, guests of the owner.

Mrs. Jennings's steam yacht Sentinel arrived here to-day.

The torpedo boat Blakely was out for a run in the bay to-day to prepare for her final trial before the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, who are expected here Thursday.

The torpedo boat McKee left to-night for the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs.

The torpedo boat Dahlgren, which has been at the Portsmouth Navy Yard during the past Winter, has arrived at the Torpedo Station.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is the time to buy trunks. Never, never have they been so reasonable. They are in fine condition, all covered with labels, and no matter where ons goes with them this Summer, they will still bear the marks of extended travel. Here are the prices, and could anything be more reasonable? The smallest is 5 cents, and they range from that upward, 7, 9, and 10 cents, according to size. They are small bonbon boxes, and really are most attractive. If anything could be needed as an extra inducement it may be added that some small ping-pong rackets, charms, with the name of the shop on the back, but attractive little things nevertheless, are thrown in with the other purchases.

But one need not have a bonbon box in a strong desire to have a trunk. Thsrs are some delightful trunks which are letter-paper boxes, and most realistic they are, too. They contain two quires of paper and cost 75 cents.

Being on the subject of traveling paraphernalia, there is a remedy for seasickness which may be mentioned, and it comes in such attractive form that it is worth buying just for the pleasure of looking at it. There are four tiny bottles of what look like pearls—thst is a better name than pills—and they are put up in neat little leather cases. The might-be sufferer is instructed to diet before going on board the steamer or whatever the boat may be, and to begin taking the medicine as soon as the voyags begins. Then, with proper care, there is every probability that the misfortune may be averted. Of course such a blessing as this may be expected to cost something, and the nice little leather cases with the bottled contents cost $3 each, or two cases, enough remedy for two voyages, $5.

One ought to lay in a stock of cushions at this season of the year to present to one's friends at Christmas. Every one is glad of a cushion of any kind, if it is at all attractive, and such pretty ones are to be found during the warm weather. There are attractive cushions just now with tops of flowered satine and the under side of the same material in a plain color. They cost $1.35. Others, which look rather nicer, if not as gay, are covered with different kinds of linens and cost $1.15.

Those Japanese shades, the Geishss, are selling for $1 just now. That is reasonable.

Nothing is more stunning in the way of candlesticks than those made of the golden copper, with its polished, warm, deep shade and silver trimmings. Some of them are tall and large, and truly they are delightful.

Very charming is a chatelaine bag with the frame of gun metal set with deep purple amethysts. The bag itself is of black beads with a fringe of black beads around the edge.

There are tiny bags or purses, made of tapestry, with special designs in flowers, with silver gilt frames and chains. They are charming little purses.

Small clasp purses of fine black leather are simply made and have the frams leather covered with the exception of a small plate on either side under the clasp, and these are of gold or silver gilt.

In the enameled chamber sets, which are painted, there come pretty little writing desks to match.

The painted sets, like so many others nowadays, come with ths double beds.

Some of the enameled sets are in elaborate French designs. One of these has two oval panels set across the headboards of the beds and these are painted with large, plump cherubs. The other pieces of the set are done in pink roses.

Also in French design are cane-seated chairs and settles, the frame in light colors and the cane in gilt.

This is the way they teach children duplicity: Isn't this a wicked toy? It is a plate lifter, and consists of a rubber tube with a sphere at one end and a regular bulb at the other. This sphere is another rubber bulb on a small scale. It is put under the table cloth, presumably of the doll's tea table, the tube brought down underneath, and, with the big bulb, the child, by occasional pressure, makes the plates dance around in a way which is suggestive of spirit movings.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Very Special Sale of
Go-Carts & Baby Carriages
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

A most opportune event. Hundreds of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages reduced in price at a time when thousands of mothers are thinking of the outdoor benefits that act like tonics upon the youngsters.

Prices Are Cut As Never Before.

The principal reason that the stock must be decreased without loss of time, more room must be had for other displays. The power of price was counted upon as the most potent means possible. Hence these sweeping and forceful reductions.

The details which follow explicitly describe the most important of the lines included in the sale.



Lot 1 Includes a handsome, full roll Reclining Go-Cart of reed; rubber-tired wheels; best steel gear; finished in green or maroon enamel; foot brake and parasol clamp; special, 6.00



Lot 2 Incindes thirty-six different styles of Carriages and Go-Carts; upholstered with corduroy, velour, Bedford cord, etc.; green enamel gesring; rubber-tired wheels, patent brake; full size reed bodies; some have pretty parasols mounted on strong adjustable rods; special, 9.00



Lot 3 Incindes 25 different styles of Carriages and Go-Carts with full-sized reed bodies; upholstered in all the newest effects of plush, Similie Lamballe, corduroy, velour, Bedford cord, etc.; have strong steel axles and springs; finished in green and maroon enamel; rubber-tired wheels; patent foot brakes; handsome satin parasols, some with pretty lace covers; special, 13.00

All our Hood Carrisges, and the highest priced goods we have, are also specially priced during this sale.

CARRIAGE AND GO-CART FIXINGS.
RUBBER-TIRED WHEELS, made of steel and enamelled in green, 95
PARASOL RODS, the adjustable kind, 15
SAFETY STRAPS, leather and corduroy, have four straps; special, 35
LACE COVERS, EVERY ONE REDUCED IN PRICE.
(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Furniture Values Most Extraordinary.
Surplus Stocks Selling Rapidly---Bargains of a Remarkably Astonishing Description Are Offered in This Sale.

The demand continues most enthusiastic. But in the light of existing circumstances that is only natural, for the Furniture offered in these clearing sales is at prices which have no parallel for absolute littleness. For to-day we feature specially many exquisite designs in
BEDROOM SUITES, TABLES, PARLOR CABINETS AND PARLOR SUITES.
Some of the prices we quote are cost; some are less than cost. No matter what you decide to purchase, you rest secure in the knowledge that you are obtaining values most extraordinary.

BEDROOM SUITES
New and beautiful in design, piano polish finish, some with serpentine front, others swell front, cast Brass trimmings, handsomely carved, reduced for this sale, prices following:
40.25 3-piece Mahogany Suites now 32.00
48.75 3-piece Golden Oak Suites now 36.00
53.00 3-piece Golden Oak Suites now 39.00
56.50 3-piece Golden Osk Suites now 46.00
72.25 3-piece Mahogany Suites now 50.00
75.00 3-piece Bird's-eye Maple Suites 60.00
77.50 3-piece Mahogany Suites now 65.00
77.50 3-piece Bird's-eye Maple Suites 65.00
82.00 3-piece Golden Oak Suites now 65.00
93.50 3-piece Bird's-eye Maple Suites 75.00

HANDSOME TABLES.
All desirable woods and finishes, new and artistic in design, suitable for Parlor, Bedroom or Den, specially reduced for this sale as follows:
1.75 Tables now 1.40
2.25 Tables now 1.60
3.50 Tables now 2.00
4.50 Tables now 3.25
5.75 Tables now 4.25
6.50 Tables now 4.50
7.00 Tables now 5.50
9.00 Tables now 6.50
10.00 Tables now 8.75

PARLOR CABINETS.
Vernis-Martin and Rookwood Parlor Cabinets, beautifully hand-painted decorations, new and exquisite in design, specially reduced for this sale as follows:

PARLOR CABINETS.
38.00 Rookwood Cabinet now 29.00
52.50 Vernis-Martin Cabinet now 35.00
75.00 Rookwood Cabinet now 45.00
65.00 Gold-Leaf Cabinet now 49.00
75.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet now 53.00
95.00 Rookwood Cabinet now 69.00
135.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet now 98.00
175.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet now 138.00
195.00 Rookwood Cabinet now 149.00
264.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet now 175.00

PARLOR SUITES.
Handsome High-Grade, 3-Piece, Gold-Frame Parlor Suites of exquisite designs, made in the best possible manner and covered with extra quality satin damask and silk tapestry, specially priced for this sale as follows:
3 pieces, reduced from 230.00 to 100.00
3 pieces, reduced from 275.00 to 150.00
(Third Floor.)

Summer Matting.
The Japanese matting is in small and large carpet effects; all popular shades of blue, green, red and natural straw color; the China mattings are in fancy checks and stripes.

JAPANESE MATTING.
$9.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $7.50; per yard, 20
$10.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $8.75; per yard, 23
$11.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $9.25; per yard, 25
$12.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $10.00; per yard, 28
$14.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $11.00; per yard, 30
$15.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $12.50; per yard, 35
$18.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $14.00; per yard, 40

CHINA MATTING.
$5.50 quality, 40-yard rolls, $4.00; per yard, 12½
$6.50 quality, 40-yard rolls, $5.00; per yard, 15
$9.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $7.50; per yard, 20
$10.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $8.50; per yard, 23
$12.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $9.00; per yard, 25
$14.00 quality, 40-yard rolls, $11.00; per yard, 30
(Third Floor, Front.)

Glassware, Chinaware, Bric-a-Brac and Lamps.
Now that many people are comfortably settled in Summer homes, many household necessities will be conspicuous by their absence.

ODD CHINA.
FRUIT SAUCERS and small size plates, handsomely decorated; special, 5
CUPS and SAUCERS; large tea size, Plates of all sizes; Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea and Soup; handsomely decorated; value each at 20c.; special, 9
COVERED DISHES; very handsomely decorated, 50
BAKERS or VEGETABLE DISHES; special, 15
DINNER AND TEA SETS.



DINNER SETS, 102 pieces, pure white porcelain, very special values, 5.50
DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, finest English porcelain, underglazed blue and green border decoration; very special, 6.75
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine flow blue underglazed decoration, Oriental design; square shape platters, &c., value at $15.00; special, 8.50
DINNER SETS, 102 pieces, finest thin Austrian china, very handsomely decorated, every piece full gold lined; special, 16.50
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, fine thin Austrian china, richly decorated; special, 4.95

TABLE GLASSWARE.
WATER TUMBLERS, finest thin lead blown glass, very richly engraved; special, per dozen, 45
TABLE SETS; finest crystal glass; Butter Dish, Spoon Holder, Cream Pitcher and Sugar Bowl; new design; special, 20
JELLY TUMBLERS, with tight tin tops, fine crystal glass; special, per dozen, 18

BRIC-A-BRAC.
A large assortment of BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, importers' samples; value 50c. to 75c.; special, 25
VASES: A large assortment of German and English Vases, importers' samples, very handsomely decorated, value $1.25 and $1.50; special, 95
BISQUE FIGURES, large variety, fancy colors; value 50c.; special, 25

LAMPS.
SQUAT TABLE LAMP, with 10-inch globe, very handsome, hand painted decorations, best burner, with gilt mounting; value $5.00; special, 3.75



(Basement.)

Summer Conveniences
For the City or Country Home.
The demand on Window Screens and Screen Doors has been incessant. Our stock is the best and most complete in the city. All sizes are here.
Special prices are quoted on Garden Hose. Very handy for sprinkling the lawns, flowers, streets, yards, etc. Gas Stoves and Refrigerators of guaranteed makes at extremely low prices.

GARDEN HOSE.
All hose is in 3-4 inch stock and complete with couplings.
THE "PLUMBER" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed; complete with couplings, 25 ft. lengths, $1.40; 50 ft. lengths, 2.85
THE "ETNA" HOSE, 5-ply; guaranteed will stand high water pressure; 25 ft. lengths, $2.65; 50 ft. lengths, at 5.40
THE "YALE," 4-ply guaranteed; red snd white rubber; will stand any amount of water pressure; 25 ft. lengths, $3.50; 50 ft. lengths, 6.75
THE "OREGON" HOSE, finest grade of hose on the market; has the highest guarantee; 25 ft. lengths, $3.75; 50 ft. lengths, 7.75
EXTRA STANDARD, 3-ply: 25 ft. lengths, $2.15; 50 ft. lengths, 4.25
EXTRA "STANDARD," 5-ply guaranteed hose; 25 ft. lengths, $2.30; 50 ft. lengths at 4.60
HOSE REELS; square shape; hardwood; to-day, 55
HOSE REELS; extra large size; hardwood; painted reel and varnished, 80
SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS.
SCREEN DOORS, strongly made and well finished; all sizes, 65
SCREEN DOORS; natural wood finish; one coat of varnish, 90
(Basement.)

World's Greatest Grocery.
For the convenience of our out-of-town customers and those sojourning in the country, we prepay freight on all paid and charge purchases of $5.00 or over to any railroad station in the New England and following States: New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
MEAT: Legs of Canada Mutton, lb., 10
TAPIOCA: Fancy new Pearl or Flake Tapioca, 5 lbs., 17
SARDINES: Fancy new Spiced Sardines, 3 cans, 20
EGG PLUMS or GREENGAGES, large cans, each, 9
ANCHOVIES: Genuine Norwegian Anchovies, large can, 12
SOAP: Fairbank's, Mascot or Ark Brand Soap, 5 cakes, 12
COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT SPELL.
WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE; finest made; very natural flavor and refreshing.
Bottle making 120 glasses, 35
Bottle making 60 glasses, 19
Bottle making 30 glasses, 10
CLARET LEMONADE; an exceptionally fine drink, bottle, 23
FRUIT SYRUPS; true to name absolutely pure, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Lemon, Orange, Chocolate, Wild Cherry, Coffee, Sarsaparilla, Ginger; full quarts, 39c.; full pints, 20
FRUIT JUICES: "Hazel" Brand Lime or Lemon Juice, quarts, 29c.; pints, 15
LIME JUICE: Rose's Imported Lime Juice, a very healthy, cooling and refreshing beverage; quarts, 32; pints, 21
LEMON OR ORANGE SUGAR; absolutely pure and healthful; makes a most delicious summer drink; full 1-lb. carton, 19
GRAPE JUICE: Chautauqua Unfermented Grape Juice, possessing the delicate flavor of the Concord grape; very delicious; quarts, 40c.; pints, 22c.; ½-pints, 12
(Fourth Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

The conference of Republican Senators on the Cuban bill will be a test of their sincerity. The majority of the Senators profess to support the views of the Administration. They have given scant evidence of their earnestness in the miserable little concession contained in the so-called Spooner bill. That concession is hardly more than enough to indicate the principle involved. As a matter of common decency, the reduction of duty should have been at least 50 per cent. The proposed reduction is only 20 per cent. But petty and inadequate as is the measure of relief, the majority of the Republican Senators have allowed it to be "held up" for months. Now, with a House bill before them, with an uncertain number of Senators insisting that there shall be no relief at all, they are going into conference.

What are they going to do in conference? To judge from the tenor of dispatches from Washington, they have set their hearts on "harmony." To get harmony they must either force the beet-sugar men to yield, or they must themselves surrender. Which do they propose to do? If they start with the notion that nothing shall be done to which all will not agree, they put themselves in the hands of the beet-sugar men, for these will not agree to anything so long as they can defeat action. If it is understood that the conference will settle nothing, the game of OXNARD and his crew is won. On the other hand, if the majority are sincere and in earnest, they will adopt the Spooner bill as a party measure, and will serve notice on their opponents that it will be pressed in the Senate and that the attitude of every Senator must be taken in the open. If that is done there is very little doubt that the bill will pass the Senate and afterward the House. It is one thing for the beet-sugar men to oppose making the bill a party measure, and it is quite another for them to oppose the bill after it is made a party measure. And the majority of the Republicans can decide whether it shall or shall not be made a party question.

If the majority of the Republicans refuse to take this stand; if they allow the insurgents to dictate to them in order to avoid an open breach in the party, they will not in that way escape responsibility, for the question will go to the people. The defeat of justice to the Cubans will take place and the people will know to whom to charge it. It will rest on the whole party. Not even the attitude of the President will save the party. He has in a measure cleared his own skirts, for he has at least urged the party in Congress to do something. We believe that he should have urged the party to more, and that his urging should have been prompter, more pressing, and more unqualified. We think that he has made the mistake of trying to keep his party together by patience and by a willingness to compromise—a policy that has given immense advantage to his opponents who had everything to gain by delay, and nothing to lose. Had the President sent in in February the special message which he sent in in June, or a stronger one, had he early made the appeal to the conscience and the intelligence of the people which he could have made, we are confident that the feeling he would have aroused would have been resistless. He failed to ask of Congress as much as justice demanded and he deferred his special demand until the whole matter had become involved in confusion. But at last he has spoken. His party cannot escape the judgment he has invited on it. It cannot defy the sense of justice and decency to which he has appealed. It is in a serious situation at best. But if its leaders have not the courage to conduct the fight such as it now is in the open, they will be defeated as to this particular measure, and they will invite defeat at the polls.

CROKER AND COCKRAN.

There is something a little—to be quite frank, much more than a little—unpleasant in the epectacle of a Juetice of the Supreme Court as the head of a faction in municipal politics. It is almoet equally unpleasant whether Judge O'GORMAN is to be regarded aa the real head, or only a figurehead and locum tenens for the heir to the boss-ship of Tammany Hall. That heir is by no means as yet an heir apparent. When he comes, and is recognized by the district leaders and obeyed accordingly, we may be perfectly sure that he accurately represents the spirit of that corrupt and corrupting organization.

Mr. NIXON did well for his own reputation to get out, and still better to make it appear that he had never really been in. For to be "persona grata" to the organization is a very serious thing for any man. He was always a boss with a string to him, and when the string had been too often and too openly pulled he manfully broke it. That his successor is at least not a seat-warmer for Mr. CROKER is already plain. We may be quite sure that Mr. CROKER would never sanction the appointment of his dearest political foe, Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, to be the Fourth of July orator at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street. Mr. CROKER must have been a great comfort to Mr. COCKRAN these many years, as great a comfort as the man whose partner found him so valuable because he "could look down upon him intellectually without being compelled to look up to him morally." But, being quite human, Mr. COCKRAN cannot fail to derive a malicious satisfaction from this invitation. He will re-enter Tammany Hall, if he enters it on the Fourth of July, with drums beating and colors flying, in celebration of the downfall of CROKER. Besides, he will doubtless make an interesting and eloquent address.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY ON SECESSION.

Good matter of controversy was provided in abundance yesterday in CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS'S oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Chicago. "Shall CROMWELL Have a Statue?" is the title chosen by Mr. ADAMS for his address; shall ROBERT E. LEE have a statue? is the question he discusses. He answer with conviction in the affirmative. "The bronze effigy of ROBERT E. LEE, mounted on his charger and with the insignia of his Confederate rank, will from its pedestal in the Nation's capital look across the Potomac at his old home at Arlington even as that of CROMWELL dominates the yard of Westminster upon which his skull once looked down."

CROMWELL, Mr. ADAMS recalls, died in 1658 in that palace of Whitehall from whose window he had sent CHARLES I. forth to execution. First buried in Westminster Abbey, the body of the Lord Protector was two years later exhumed by vote of the Convention Parliament and hanged at Tyburn, where the trunk was buried under the gallows, while the head was set on a pole above Westminster Hall. More than two hundred years later the verdict of 1661 was reversed, and "to-day the bronze effigy of OLIVER CROMWELL, massive in size, rugged in feature, characteristic in attitude, stands defiantly in the yard of that Westminster Hall from a pole on the top of which twelvescore years ago the flesh crumbled from its skull."

From this dramatic reversal of opinions once deemed settled and immutable Mr. ADAMS argues a like reversal of the accepted verdict upon LEE and his cause. CROMWELL was a traitor to his King, LEE to his Government. Within a few months of LEE's death CHARLES SUMNER, describing him as one who stood high in the catalogue of those who have imbrued their hands in their country's blood, handed him over "to the avenging pen of history." Mr. ADAMS attempts his rescue. We condone and applaud the rebellion and the treason of WASHINGTON, of CROMWELL, of HAMPDEN, and of WILLIAM of Orange. We approve the acts of all rebels but our own. Secession may have been a dreadful mistake, but it was honestly committed by men who sincerely believed that the Union was a compact dissoluble for cause by the States that had entered into it. Mr. ADAMS rightly characterizes all the arguments about State rights and aecession, however, as quite beside the point. The appeal of the South was not to constitutional right, but to the inalienable right of revolution, to the sword. Virginia, at first refusing to secede, was swept along with the other seceding States when the first blow was struck at Sumter. LEE had opposed secession. He held a commission in the United States Army. But he was first of all a Virginian. He could not raise his hand against his relatives, his children, his home, and followed his State into rebellion. Only a few days after LINCOLN had tendered him the command of the Union Army he became the chief of the Confederate forces. With the great historic example of his grandfather present to his mind, that aturdy JOHN QUINCY ADAMS who in the days of trial which led to the war of 1812 waa loyal to his Government when Massachusetts went to the very verge of disloyalty, Mr. ADAMS frankly saya that he should not have made LEE's choice. "I would have gone with the Union, and against Massachusetts."

Then, as to the broad question of right and wrong involved in the act of secession, Mr. ADAMS cites statements of motives that have eometimes served the purpose of Southern writers and orators. It was not intended to break up the Union, but to perpetuate it. They looked for the accession of the great bulk of Northern States to the Confederacy. "Acting on sufficient grounds," says Mr. ADAMS, "of which those acting were the sole judge, proceeding in a way indisputably legal and regular, it was proposed to reconstruct the Union in the light of experience and on a new and, as they considered, an improved basie without New England. This cannot properly be termed a conspiracy. It was a legitimate policy based on certain assumed data legal, moral, and economical." Of course Mr. ADAMS asks that the necessary premises of fact and law be conceded. In this way he builds up an academic conception of the rebellion as a phase of American history of which future generations, purged of all current passion, may take so calm and lofty a view that the country will come to the point of erecting in Washington a bronze statue to the noblest man and most formidable rebel of them all, ROBERT E. LEE.

We cannot accept Mr. ADAMS's reasoning, and we reject his conclusion altogether. His parallel between CROMWELL and LEE is purely literary, without a particle of historical sanction and devoid of moral resemblance. The foundation fact is that CROMWELL turned traitor to cure intolerable evils from which his country was suffering; to save it, not to split and destroy it. The treason of the Southern rebels in which LEE became a reluctant accomplice was entered into to defend and establish the right of secession and of slavery, twin curses to the country which could never be safe from destruction until they were destroyed. JOHN MORLEY says of OLIVER CROMWELL that his revolution was the end of the mediaeval rather than the beginning of the modern era. To end the mediaeval era was an immense benefit for England, preparing the way for the real revolution of 1688, but LEE fought in a cause which was the very essence of reaction, intended to perpetuate as a right the ancient wrong of slavery, at which even the fathers of the Republic at the time of its foundation had begun to blush. He and his associates fought to split the Union, and the success of their cause would have yielded at the very best two Nations doomed to be forever second-rate and endangered by mutual hate and jealousy. That commercial supremacy which we have won would have been made unattainable, our National destinies would have run in minor channels, and every American would have been the humbler and the meaner for what they had done.

Twenty-three years ago, upon the 22d of February, 1879, The New York World published at the head of its editorial page of that day this paragraph: "WASHINGTON was once a rebel brigadier." Upon the following day, Feb. 23, THE TIMES published an editorial article which we may now permit ourselves to say was from the pen of Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE. In considering the historical difference between WASHINGTON and the brigadiers of the rebellion Mr. WHITE wrote:

> He fought against the rule of a Government in which be and his countrymen bad no voice; they fought against a Government in which they had more than their just proportion of representation, and which they had controlled almost ever since it was established. He fought for principles, and upon a policy which brought about the Union of these States and the formation of the great Republic wbich is now one of the great powers of the world and one of the beneficent agencies of civilization and human progress; they fought to break up that Union, to destroy that Republic, and to establish a society and a Government based upon an institution accursed of GOD and man.

On that principle, on those historical distinctions, we can safely leave the case of LEE and his statue to be judged by succeeding generations, however remote.

THE COAL STRIKE SITUATION.

Everything points to the fact that the strike of the bituminous miners in West Virginia is a substantial failure. This was the only important field in which MITCHELL could make a showing of sympathetic co-operation with the anthracite miners without destroying the United Mine Workers by closing the door to any further conference with them by the operators. Its membership in West Virginia was not under contract and could strike without violating any pledges for the observance of which the United Mine Workers was responsible as an organization. It was not very difficult to induce some thirty thousand of the West Virginia miners to quit work, but as they saw their places being filled by new men and recognized the fact that if they staid out long enough they would find no opportunity for re-employment they began to drift back again. A large number are still in voluntary idleness, but the difficulties of the operators are diminishing daily, and except for the lawlessness which the strikera are employing to keep from the mines those who are anxious to work, all difficulty would be at an end. Obviously, auch a condition of anarchy cannot long continue. It may be effective for a little while, but the more violent the demonstrations the clearer the evidence that the difficulty confronting the leaders of keeping a reluctant following in line is steadily increasing. In this country workingmen will stand a certain amount of oppression and coercion of this kind, but when the minority tries to dominate the majority and make itself powerful by violence it does not last very long.

Concerning the Indiana and Illinois bituminous miners Mr. MITCHELL has been discreetly silent of iate. He has hinted at calling out the miners of Western Pennsylvania, but probably he ia too wise to venture any movement in that direction. Very strong local influences are opposed to him, and to use the bituminous men of Western Pennsylvania for his own purposes and to help win the strike on which his future as a leader so largely depends would bring him into a conflict with ambitious subordinates in the management of the union which he would gladly avoid. The lack of bituminous co-operation has not tended to encourage the anthracite miners, and broken promises are a poor basis on which to build personal popularity. MITCHELL's reception in Wilkesbarre was much more enthusiastic than the ceremonies attending his return to the West are likely to be. If any good comes from the strike now in progress it will not be what he foresaw or demanded, but what he has ostentatiously repudiated as undesirable and impracticable. It will involve such a reorganization of the trade that the anthracite miners will discover only disadvantage in a continued bituminous alliance.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AS PLAYHOUSES.

Mayor Low has taken a kindly interest in the suggestion of Mrs. HAWLEY, a School Inspector, that during the Summer vacation season the public school buildings be kept open so that the children of the neighborhoods in which they are placed may use them for purposee of playgrounds. The idea is a good one. A multitude of the children of the poor, who cannot leave town during the Summer months, would be much safer and happier in the ample spaces of the public school buildings than in the hot streets, and the cost of the necessary supervision would bear no relation to the benefits conferred upon those who have no other place to go where they would be safe and comfortable. In calling upon the President of the Board of Education for information as to the practicability of such employment of the schools, the Mayor says:

> All through the most crowded sections of the city there are costly public buildings, many of them provided with playgrounds or gymnasiums, which are closed for a part of every week and for a portion of every year, while all about them are children who have to play in the streets for the lack of playgrounds. Such buildings might also, perhaps, properly be used, under suitable regulations, as gathering places for the neighborhood clubs, guilds, debating societies, and the like. I think that an experiment may well be made during the coming Summer on a scale sufficiently large to furnish the necessery experience to determine whether such a movement is practicable and worth while.

It is to be hoped that no slight or trivial objection will be interposed to discourage this plan. The schools belong to the people and should be utilized in every proper and reasonable way for the public benefit. To repair any physical injury to buildings or furniture due to Summer occupation by children who might come there to play would be much cheaper than to conserve paint and varnish at the cost of life and health.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the Boston papers are to be taken as representative of that city's judgments as to what matters ars of importance and interest, one cannot but stand amazed at the amount of space which those papers are devoting this week to the doings of the "Christian Scientists" assembled there. The gathering is, indeed, of considerable size, including, as it doubtless does, practically all the real followers of the EDDY woman—all, that is, who are exploiting ths shrewd scheme partly stolen and partly invented by her for making an easy living—and as a matter of news the convention does deserve some attention. But the Boston papers give it much, not some, attention, and, besides a vast array of portraits—that of the High Priestess herself being, like her cult, a deliberate deception and swindle—they print dreary proclamations and addresses by the column and report the meetings with more detail than they ever think of allotting to the proceedings of Congress. And it is all done with the most respectful gravity, with never a hint that the whole business is utterly ridiculous to cynics of intelligence and a source of mingled disgust, and alarm to those of soberer mind. Whether all this shows more about Boston or about the Boston papers we ars not prepared, or at least not inclined, to decide. The spectacle is a sorry one, whatever it may mean—particularly sorry because it is on view in a city for which we all try to have a fervent veneration and would be delighted to credit with several kinds of superiority over the rest of the world.

—Electricians are partly scolded and partly derided by The Electrical Review because of the frequency with which people are frightened and injured by the "blowing out" of safety fuses. These devices, it says, are fairly protective of trolley car equipment and other machinery of the sort, but they do not protect the traveling public from dangerous panics, and the latter are likely to be particularly serious on the elevated road. "It seems," declares The Review, "a comparatively simple problem to arrange the fuse in such a manner that the arc cannot possibly cause fire. Equally simple would it be to construct a fuse box in some sort of magazine form, so that but a second or two would be required to turn an exposed and easily accessible handle and bring a fresh fuse into the circuit and restore the etatus. It might even be considered possible to have this action of renewal automatic to some extent. If inventors are shy of such a simple problem, surely our electric railway companies possess the necessary ingenuity among their mechanics and engineers. We would like to see them exert themsivs in this direction." Thie is expert suggestion and it ought to be heeded. There has already been one little panic on the elevated road owing to a blazing fuse.

Board of Health, Ahoy!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will oblige me very much by informing me through your columns of the proper department to address in order to protest against the parrot habit. There are four of these "pets" in the rear of my apartment at 150 West Eighty-fourth Street, and at times their screaming and squawking is intolerable. I am going to make the effort, at least, to be spared the nuisance for the remainder of the period when open windowa are necessary. WORNOUT.

New York, June 16, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Didn't Harmonize.

"Haven't you read that lovely new novel?" asked the first Summer girl.

"No," replied the other, "the only edition of it I've seen has a horrid yellow cover that doesn't accord with any of my gowns."—Philadelphia Press.

More Fortunate than Most.

Wigg—No; I can't say that Talkalot is a friend of mine. I merely have a speaking acquaintance with him.

Wagg—Most people only have a listening acquaintance.—Philadelphia Record.

A Great Success.

Tess—Did you see May when she delivered the valedictory at her college commencement?

Jess—Yes, and it certainly was lovely.

Tess—That so?

Jess—Yes, it was just a plain mousseline de soie, but so stylish.—Philadelphia Press.

Unprecedented Demand.

"Borus, didn't you write that book, 'Trials of a Sincere Philanthropist'?"

"Yes. Why."

"It seems to have caught on at last. They are selling dozens and dozene of them at the department stores for 3 cents a copy."—Chicago Tribune.

FAIR JULIA'S SORROW.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Fair Julia's look is very sad,
She sits around all day
As one who's lost some friend she had,
Or seen hope flee away;
Tho things that charmed her charm no more,
Her ping-pong paddle's on the floor,
She has no heart to play.

Fair Julia has her plans all made,
She's going East to be
Among the lovely things displayed
This Summer by the sea;
But she has only eight trunks, while
The girl next door takes ten; her smile
Has ceased to gladden me.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON CROMWELL STATUE

An Address Delivered at the University of Chicago.

In His Remarks Before Phi Beta Kappa Society the Speaker Suggests a Robert E. Lee Memorial.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At the meeting of the Phi. Beta Kappa Society of the University of Chicago held here to-night Charlee Francis Adams delivered an oration on the subject, "Shall Cromwell Have a Statue?" Mr. Adams's address was in part as follows:

"At about 3 o'clock of the afternoon of Sept. 3, 1658, the day of Worcester and of Dunbar, and as a great tempest was wearing itself to rest, Oliver Cromwell died. He died in London, in the palace of Whitehall; that palace of the great banqueting hell, through whose centrel window Charles I. had walked forth to the scaffold a little less than ten years before. A few weeks later, 'with a more than regal solemnity,' the body of the great Lord Protector was carried to Westminster Abbey and there buried amongst Kings.'

"Two years then elapsed; and, on the twelfth anniversary of King Cherles's execution, the remains of the usurper, having been disinterred by a unanimous vote of the Convention Parliament, were hung at Tyburn. The trunk was then buried under the gallows, while Cromwell's head was set on a pole over the roof of Westminster Hall. Nearly two centuries of execration ensued, until, in the sixth generation, the earlier verdict was challenged, and the question at last asked: 'Sball Cromwell have a statue?' Cromwell, the traitor, the usurper, the execrable murderer of the martyred Charles!

"At first, and for long, the suggestion was looked upon almost as an impiety, and, as such, scornfully repelled. Not only did the old loyal King-worship of England recoil from the thought, but, indignantly appealing to the Church, it declared that no such distinction could be granted so long as there remained in the Prayer Book a form of supplication for King Charles the Martyr, and of praise and thanksgiving for the wonderful deliverance of these kingdoms from the great rebellion, and all the other miseries and oppressions consequent thereon, under which they had so long groaned. None the less, the demand was insistent; and at last, but only after two full centuries had elapsed and a third was well advanced, was the verdict of 1661 reversed. To-day the bronze effigy of Oliver Cromwell—massive in size, rugged in feature, characteristic in attitude—stands defiantly in the yard of that Westminster Hall, from the pole on the top of which, twelve score years ago, the flesh crumbled from his skull.

A DRAMATIC REVERSAL.

"In this dramatic reversal of an accepted verdict—this complete revision of opinions once deemed settled and immutable—there is, I admit, a lesson—an academic lesson.

"We, too, as well as the English, have had our great rebellion. It came to a dramatic close thirty-seven years since; as theirs came to a close not less dramatic some seven times thirty-seven years since. We, also, as they in their time, formed our contemporaneous judgments and recorded our verdicts, assumed to be irreversible, of tbe men, the issues, and the events of the great conflict, and those verdicts and judgmenta, in our case as in theirs, will unquestionably be revised, modified, and in not a few cases wholly reversed. Better knowledge, calmer reflection, and a more judicial frame of mind come with the passage of the years; in time passions subside, prejudices disappear, truth asserts itself.

"In England this process has been going on for over two centuries and a half, with what result Cromwell's statue stands as proof. We live in another age and a different environment; and, as fifty years of Europe out-measure in their growth a cycle of Cathay, so I hold one year of twentieth-century America works more progress in thought than thirty-seven years of Britain during the interval between its great rebellion and ours. We who took active part in the civil war have not yet wholly vanished from the stage; the rear-guard of the Grand Army, we linger. To-day is separated from the death of Lincoln by the same number of years only which separated 'the glorious revolution of 1688' from the execution of Charles Stuart; yet to us is already given to look back on the events of which we were a part with the same perspective effects with which the Victorian Englishman looks back on the men and events of the Commonwealth.

STATUE FOR ROBERT E. LEE?

"I propose on this occasion to do eo; and reverting to my text, 'Shall Cromwell Have a Statue?' and reading that text in the gloss of Carlyle's 'Latter-Day Pamphlet' utterance, I quote you Horace's familiar precept:

Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur,

and ask abruptly: 'Shall Robert E. Lee have a statue?' I propose also to offer to your consideration some reason why he should, and, assuredly, will have one, if not now, then presently.

"Shortly after Lee's death, in October, 1870, leave was asked in the United States Senate by Mr. McCreery of Kentucky to introduce a joint resolution providing for the return of the estate and mansion of Arlington to the family of the deceased Confederate Commander in Chief. In view of the use which had then already been made of Arlington ae a military cemetery, this proposal, involving, as it necessarily did, a removal of the dead, naturally led to warm debate. The proposition was one not to be considered. If a defect in the title of the Government existed, it must in some way be cured, as, subsequently, it was cured. But I call attention to the debate because Charles Sumner, then a Senator from Massachusetts, participated in it, using the following language:

"'Eloquent Senators have already characterized the proposition and the traitor it seeks to commemorate. I am not disposed to speak of Gen. Lee. It is enough to say he stands high in the catalogue of those who have imbrued their hands in tbeir country's blood. I hand him over to tbe avenging pen of history.'

"This wae when Lee had been just two months dead; but, three-quarters of a century after the Protector's skull had been removed from over the roof of Westminster Hall, Pope wrote in similar spirit:

See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame.

"And sixteen years later four-fifths of a century after Cromwell's disentombment at Westminster and reburial at Tyburn—a period from the death of Lee equal to that which will have elapsed in 1950, Gray wrote of the Stoke Pogis churchyard—

Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

"And now, a century and a half later, Cromwell's statue looms defiantly up in front of the Parliament House. When, therefore, an appeal is in such cases made to the avenging pen of history, it is well to bear this instance in mind, while recalling perchance that other line of a greater than Pope, or Gray, or Sumner—

Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.

"Was, then, Robert E. Lee a 'traitor'—was he also guilty of his 'country's blood?' These questions I propose now to discuss. I am one of those who, other days was arrayed in the ranks which confronted Lee; one of those whom Lee baffled and beat, but who finally baffled and beat Lee. As one thus formerly lined up against him, these questions I propose to discuss in the calmer and cooler and altogether more reasonable light which comes to most men when a whole generation of the human race lies buried between them and the issues and actore upon which we undertake to pass.

"Was Robert E. Lee a traitor? Technically, I think he was indisputably a traitor to the United States, for a traitor, as I understand it technically, is one guilty of the crime of treason; or, as the Century Dictionary puts it, violating his allegiance to the chief authority of the State; while treason against the United States is specifically defined in the Constitution as 'levying war' against it, or 'giving their enemies aid and comfort.' That Robert E. Lee did levy war against the United States can, I suppose, no more be denied than that he gave 'aid and comfort' to its enemies. This technically, but in history there is treason and treason, as there are traitors and traitors.

"And, furthermore, if Robert E. Lee was a traitor, so also and indisputably were George Washington, Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, and William of Orange. The list might be extended indefinitely, but these will suffice. There can be no question that every one of those named violated his allegiance, and gave aid and comfort to the enemies of his sovereign.

WASHINGTON A PRECEDENT.

"Washington furnishes a precedent at every point. A Virginian like Lee, he was also a British subject; he had fought under the British flag, as Lee had fought under that of the United States; when, in 1776, Virginia seceded from the British Empire, he 'went with his State,' just as Lee went with it eighty-five years later; subsequently Washington commanded armies in the field designated by those opposed to them as 'rebels,' and whose descedants now glorify them as 'the rebels of '76,' much as Lee later commanded, end at last surrendered, much larger armies, also designated 'rebels' by those tbey confronted.

"Except in their outcome, the cases were, therefore, precisely alike; and logic is logic. It consequently appears to follow that if Lee was a traitor, Washington was also. It is unnecessary to institute similar comparisons with Cromwell, Hampden, and William of Orange. No defence can in their cases be made. Technically, one and all, they undeniably were traitors.

FRAMERS OF CONSTITUTION.

"Moreover, what availed the views or intentions of the tramers of the Constitution? What mattered it in 1860 whether they, in 1787, contemplated a Nation or only a more compact federation of Sovereign States? Realities have an unpleasant way of asserting their existence. However it may have been in 1788, in 1860 a Nation had grown into existence. Its peaceful dismemberment was impossible. The complex system of tissues and ligaments, the growth of seventy years, could not be gently taken apart without wound or hurt; the separation, if separation there was to be, involved a tearing asunder, supplementing a liberal use of the knife. Their professions to the contrary notwithstanding, this the Southern leaders failed not to realize.

"In point of fact, therefore, believing fully in the abstract legality of secession, and the justice and sufficiency of the grounds on which they acted, their appeal was to the inalienable right of revolution; end to that might by which alone the right could be upheld. Let us put casuistry, metaphysics, and sentiment aside, and come to actualities. The secessionist recourse in 1861 was to the sword; and to the sword it was meant to have recourse.

"That the leaders in secession were men with large views, and that they had matured a comprehensive policy as the ultimate outcome of their movement I entertain no doubt. They looked unquestionably to an easy military success, and the complete establishment of their Confederacy; more remotely, there can be no question they contemplated a policy of extension, and the establishment along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and in the Antilles of a great semi-tropical, slave-labor republic; finally, all my investigations have tended to satisfy me that they confidently anticipated an early disintegration of the Union, and the accession of the bulk of the Northern States to the Confederacy, New England only being sternly excluded therefrom—'sloughed off,' as they expressed it.

"'Secession is not intended to break up the present Government, but to perpetuate it. We go out of the Union, not to destroy it, but for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security'—this was said in January, 1861, and this in 1900—'And so we believe that, with the success of the South, the Union of the Fathers, which the South was the principal factor in forming, and to which she was far more attached than the North, would have been restored and re-established; that in this Union the South would have been again the dominant people, the controlling power.

"Conceding the necessary premises of fact and law—a somewhat considerable concession, but perhaps conceivable—conceding these, I see in this position, then or now, nothing illogical, nothing reprehensive of severe criticism, certainly nothing treasonable. Acting on sufficient grounds, of which thoss thus acting were the sole judge, proceeding in a way indisputably legal and regular, it was proposed to reconstruct the Union in the light of experience, and on a new and, as they considered, an improved basis, without New England. This cannot properly be termed a conspiracy; it was a legitimate policy based on certain assumed data legal, moral, and economical."

VIRGINIA'S WAR ATTITUDE.

Continuing, Mr. Adams said that there was in Virginia's attitude during the war much that appealed to the sense of the chivalric. The slave in Virginia was not a mere transferable chattel. To a large extent he was attached to the soil and the house. This fact, the speaker said, bad a direct bearing on the moral issue. Virginia did not take ita place in the secession movement because of the election of an anti-slavery President or from mere love of any peculiar institution.

"Virginia," said the speaker, "made State sovereignty an article—a cardinal article—of its political creed. So, logically and consistently, it took tbe position that, though it might be unwise for a State to secede, a State which did secede could not, and should not be coerced.

"To us now this position seems worse than illogical; it is impossible. So events proved it. Yet, after all, it is based on the great fundamental principle of the consent of the governed."

Three names, Mr. Adams said, are impressed on the military record of the civil war—Winfield Scott, George Henry Thomas, and Robert Edward Lee. Of the three, the first two stood by the flag; the third went with his State. Mr. Adams gave each credit for equal conscientiousness in his decision, but each of them, he said, while to a degree a free agent, to a much greater degree was the child of anterior conditions.

LEE TRUE TO HIS STATE.

"Lee," continued the speaker," indulged in no self-deception—wandered away from the path in no cloud of political triumph.

"'Secession,' as he wrote to his son, 'is nothing but revolution. The framers of our Constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom, and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It is idle to talk of secession.'

"But he also believed that his personal allegiance was due to Virginia; that her secession, though revolutionary, bound all Virginians and ended their connection with and duties to the National Government. Thereafter, to remain in the United States army would be treason to Virginia. So two days after Virginia passed its ordinance he, being then at Arlington, resigned his commission, at the same time writing to his sister, tbe wife of a Union officer:

"'We are now in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and, though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have foreborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and save in defense of my native State, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.'

"Two days before he had been unreeerved]y tendered, on behalf of President Lincoln, the command of the Union Army then immedately to be put in the field in front of Washington—the command shortly afterward held by Gen. McDowell.

"What otherwise did George Washington do under circumstances not dissimilar? What would he have done under circumstances wholly similar? Like Lee, Washington was a soldier; like Lee, he was a Virginian before he was a soldier. He had served under King George's flag; he had sworn allegiance to King George; his ambition had been to hold the royal commission. Presently Virginia seceded from the British Empire—renounced its allegiance. What did Washington do? He threw in his lot with his native provincet. Do you hold him tben to have been a traitor, to have been false to his colors? Such is not your verdict; such has not been the verdict of history.

"Confronted with the question 'what would I have done in 1861 had positions been reversed and Massachusetts taken the course then taken by Virginia?' I found the answer already recorded. I would have gone witb the Union, and against Massachusetts. None the less, I hold Massachusetts estopped in the case of Lee. 'Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung;' but, I submit, however it might be with me or mine, it does not lie in the mouths of the descendants of the New England Federalists of the first two decennials of the nineteenth century to invoke 'the avenging pen of History' to record an adverse verdict in the case of any son of Virginia who threw in his lot with his State in 1861."

JUDGMENT AGAINST CONFEDERATES.

In rendering a verdict upon those who sided with the Confederacy, Mr. Adams said it should be given in accordance with the fects, and each individual should be judged on his own merits and not condemned en bloc.

The Englishman of to-dsy, he said, does not apply to Cromwell the standard of loyalty or treason, of right and wrong, applied after the Restoration; nor again does the twentieth century confirm the nineteenth century's verdicts. Even slavery, he said, we may coms to regard as a phase, pardonable as passing, in the evolution of a race.

Mr. Adams's conclusion was as follows:

"I hold it will certainly be so with our civil war. The year 1963 will look upon its causes, 'ts incidents, and its men with different eyes from those with wbicb we see them now—eyes wholly different from those with which we saw forty years ago. They—for we by that time will have rejoined the generation to which we belonged—will recognize the somewhat essential fact, indubitably true, that all the honest conviction, all the loyalty, all the patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice, were not then any more than all the courage on the victor's side. True! the moral right, the spirit of nationality, the sacred cause of humanity even, were on our side; but among those opposed, and who in the end went down, were men not less sincere; not less devoted, not less truly patriotic according to their lights, than he who among us was first in all those qualities. Men of whom it was and is a cause of pride and confidence to say: 'They, too, were countrymen!'

GEN. LEE A TYPE.

"Typical of thoss men—most typical—was Lee. He represented, individualized, all that was highest and best in ths Southern mind and the Confederate cause—the loyalty to State, the keen sense of honor and personal obligation, the slightly archaic, the almost patriarchal, love of dependent, family, and home. As I have more than once said, he was a Virginian of the Virginians. He represents a type which is gone—hardly less extinct than that of the great English nobleman of the feudal times, or the ideal head of the Scotch clan of a later period; but just so long as men admire courage, devotion, patriotism, the high sense of duty and personal honor—all in a word which go to make up what we know as character—just so long will the type of man be held in affectionate, reverential memory. They have in them all the elements of the heroic.

"As Carlyle wrote more than half a century ago, so now—'Whom do you wisn to resemble? Him you set on a high column. Who is to have a statue? means, Wbom shall we consecrate and set apart as one of our sacred men? Sacred; that all men may see him, be reminded of him, and, by new example, added to old perpetual precept, be taught what is real worth in man. Show me the man you honor: I know by that symptom, better than by any other, what kind of man you yourself are. For you show me there what your ideal of manhood is; what kind of man, you long inexpressibly to be, and would thank the gods, with your whole soul, for being if you could.'

"It is all a question of time; and the time is, probably, not quite yet. The wounds of the great war are not altogether healed, its personal memories are still fresh, its passions not wholly allayed. It would, indeed, be a wonder if they were. But I am as convinced as an unillumined man can be of anything future, that when such time does come, a justice not done now will be done to those descendants of Washington, of Jefferson, of Rutledge, and of Lee who stood opposed to us in a succeeding generation.

"That the National spirit is now supreme and the Nation cemenied, I hold to be unquestionable. That property in man has vanished from the civilized world, is due to our civil war. The two are worth the great price then paid for them. But wrong as he may have been, and as he was proved by events in these respects, the Confederate had many great and generous qualities; he also wss brave, chivalrous, self-sacrificing, sincere, and patriotic. So I look forward with confidence to the time when they, too, will be represented in our National pantheon. Then the query will be answered here, as the query in regard to Cromwell's statue put sixty years ago has recently been answered in England.

"The bronze effigy of Robert E. Lee, mounted on his charger and with the insignia of his Confederate rank, will from its pedestal in the Nation's Capitol look across the Potomac at his old home at Arlington, even as that of Cromwell dominates the yard of Westminster, upon which his skull once looked down. When that time comes Lee's monument will be educational—it will typify the historical appreciation of all that goes to make up the loftiest type of character, military and civic, exemplified in an opponent, once dread but ever respected and above all, it will symbolize and commemorate that loyal acceptance of the consequences of defeat, and the patient upbuilding of a people under new conditions by Constitutional means, which I hold to be the greatest educational lesson America has yet taught to a once skeptical but now silenced world."

STEEL TRUST BOND PLANS.

An Issue of $50,000,000 if Injunction Against Retiring Preferred Stock Is Sustained.

Should the decision of Vice Chancellor Emery, making permanent the injunction against the United States Steel Corporation's bond plan, be confirmed by the Appellate Court, the managers of the Steel Corporation will arrange for an issue of $50,000,000 of bonds for additione and improvements, according to a statement made yesterday by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The present plan, which is in litigation, provides for an issue of $250,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, of which $200,000,000 were to provide for the retirement of an equal amount of 7 per cent. preferred stock, saving $1,500,000 in interest a year. If the stock retirement plan does not go through, but the $50,000,000 of bonds are issued, it will mean an addition of $2,500,000 in fixed charges.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said yesterday that this bond issue could have been made in the beginning, but that it would probably have met with the same opposition that the stock retirement plan met with, "for," he added, "no matter what we do, we get jumped on by somebody anyhow."

United States Shipbuilding Company.

Preliminary articles of incorporation of the United States Shipbuilding Company were filed yesterday afternoon at Trenton, N. J. A representative of the company said that the first capitalization was merely nominal, and that it would be increased as necessary. The managere of the affairs of the new company, he said, intended to hold down the capitalization, and would only issue etock along the most conservative lines. It was said that a number of applications to underwrite the bonds were refused at the Trust Company of tbe Republic, the issue of $9,000,000 being fully underwritten. The aubscription books for the bonds, which are first mortgage 5 per cents., will be opened this morning and closed at 4 P. M. or earlier to-morrow, at the offices of the Trust Company of the Republic, 346 Broadway and 71 William Street, and Harris, Gates & Co., 10

BOERS ALL CAPITULATE

Surrenders in the Two Burgher Colonies Complete.

Commandant Kemp Says 50,000 Republicans Were in the Field When the War Began.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 16, and received yesterday, announced the additional surrender of 915 Boers. This completed the surrenders in the Transvaal. The surrenders in Orange River Colony were to be completed at once, and in Cape Colony there were only 150 more Boers to come in. Lord Kitchener added:

"I have handed over the South African Constabulary to the civil authorities, as the necessity for further military operations has ceased."

Another dispatch from Lord Kitchener, under date of Pretoria, June 17, announces that 700 Boers surrendered at Bloemfontein on Monday, and that all the surrenders in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies were complete.

In the Transvaal 11,225 men surrendered, and 10,813 rifles were given up, while in the Orange River Colony 5,395 men surrendered, and 5,280 rifles were turned in. The full figures for Cape Colony have not been received.

KIMBERLEY, June 16.—Commandant Kemp, Gen. De la Rey's lieutenant, who surrendered at Mafeking on June 11, has arrived here. In an interview to-day he gave some interesting figures regarding the war.

The Commandant said that about 50,000 Boers were in the field at the outset, and that only 1,500 out of 6,000 men available fought at Colenso, where the Boer losses were not heavy. At Spion Kop, where the British suffered so much, the Boers had only fifty-three men killed. In one of the fights outside Ladysmith the Boers lost fifty-six killed and over 100 wounded. Their losses were heavier at Brankspruit and Vlakfontein. The Boers were often worried by the British shrapnel and lyddite fire, but when intrenched did not fear the shells.

Members of the Boer forces often managed to get into Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, and Pretoria, procuring valuable information, and frequently crossed the blockhouse lines at night. Commandant Kemp did not allow the Boers of his command to wear khaki, the British uniform.

KIPLING CAUSES A SENSATION.

He Closes the Drill Hall He Gave to the People of Rottingdean, Sussex.

LONDON, June 17.—The action of Rudyard Kipling on June 2 in dispersing a mob which threatened the house at Rottingdean, Sussex, of his aunt, Lady Burne-Jones, (a pro-Boer and widow of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the artist,) because she displayed a black banner inscribed "You have killed, you have conquered," has caused a local sensation that shows no sign of abating.

When Mr. Kipling, who also lives at Rottingdean, went to the rescue of his aunt and shouldered his way through the crowd he delivered a thoroughly Kiplingesque oration, but of a kind the people of Rottingdean were not accustomed to hear from one who had established the local rifle brigade and had stirred up local imperialism to the boiling point.

To show his further disapproval of the attack on his aunt's house Mr. Kipling has now shut up the drill hall which he gave to the public. This action has created intense feeling.

Mr. Kipling refuses to express an opinion regarding the black banner, but he emphatically expresses his disapproval of Rottingdean's manner of showing its dislike of it.

DRAWS A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

An American Compares the Boers and the Confederates.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—The Times's Vienna correspondent quotes a letter from an American friend in Philadelphia, who says that the magnificent behavior of the Boers seems to a great extent a reflection of the magnificent terms accorded to them by the British. The writer adds:

"Our own Southern States, emancipated by defeat in the war of the rebellion from the curse of slavery and all that it entailed, constitute a fair parallel. Their prosperity and loyalty to-day foreshadow what may be expected in South Africa in less time than has elapsed since Lee surrendered to Grant."

EXPECTS AMERICA WILL INTERVENE IN CHINA.

Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Believes This Country Will Insist on the Return of Tien-Tsin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the six Ministers represented on the Tien-Tsin foreign Government have not submitted to their colleagues or to the Chinese the conditions on which they will restore the native city of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese.

Great Britain's attitude on the question, says the correspondent, seems difficult to defend, and deserves reconsideration. Nine months after the final protocol was signed the chief city of North China, larger than Liverpool and including the most thickly peopled portion of the metropolitan province, is still in foreign possession. The British Minister repeatedly informed the Chinese that he would agree to restore Tien-Tsin on May 1 last if the other powers acquiesced.

The correspondent reaffirms his belief that the conditions imposed by the six allied military commanders, and, with no important modifications, accepted by the Ministers, are unjust to China. He says the apparent concession in the clause providing that the Chinese garrisons within the area specified shall not be increased beyond their strength in April, 1902, is not real, as at that date there were no Chinese garrisons or soldiers in the area in question.

The Viceroy, the dispatch goes on to say, expected British help in strengthening his authority. He now believes that the United States will demand the modification of the conditions, and insist on the return of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese in accordance with the explicit promise in the settlement protocol. America will thus gain the credit that Great Britain seems willing to lose.

ACCIDENTS ON SUBMARINES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—Two accidents on submarine boats have occurred at Cherbourg, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. Three of the crew of the Siiure were nearly suffocated, and an ensign of the Triton was burned on the face and hands by the explosion of a tube.

PEERS NOT TO BE CROWDED.

Their Seats at the Coronation Will Not Be Too Narrow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—The Times sets at rest the fears that the seats in Westminster Abbey for Peers and Peeresses at the coronation of King Edward will be too narrow for comfort. The seats will be as ample as any that their occupants use at dinner. The chairs will be of Chippendale pattern, with plenty of space between them.

The decorations of the Abbey will be rich but unostentatious.

THE BIG FRENCH DEFICIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—The French deficit for the year, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, amounts to 173,000,000f., but M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, hopes, by annulling certain credits, to reduce it to 150,000,000f.

ALARM FOR FRENCH CROPS.

Continued Cold and Rainy Weather Causes Consternation Among Farmers and Vine Growers.

PARIS, June 17.—There is considerable anxiety regarding the state of the crops and vineyards, in consequence of the uninterrupted cold and rainy weather in France during the past two months. M. Flammarion, the astronomer, says there has been no such disastrous Springtime since 1852, and the meterological predictions promise but a little better Summer. M. Jaubert, Director of the Paris Observatory, declares that the presenth month ought to be April, so far as the weather is concerned.

Snow has been falling for the past four days on the slopes of the Pyrenees, and in the neighborhood of Perpignan. The farmers in those districts are in a state of consternation, and the general agricultural outlook will be gloomy unless the weather changes. All the cereals are very backward. The earing of wheat is proceeding under the most unfavorable conditions. Earing has not even commenced in the North, and the generally backward crops imply diminished quantity and inferior quality. The rye crop will certainly be short, and probably the barley crop also. Wheat has already risen in price, and unless the prospects improve a further rise is anticipated.

The news from the wine districts is also disquieting. The small crop is of the poor quality predicted. The vine-growers are crying for sunshine, and in many places the vines are mildewed, and the crops are almost lost. The Bordeaux District has suffered somewhat from hailstones, but a spell of sunshine would quickly repair the damage. The greatest injury fell on the champagne district, where storms have destroyed a quantity of vines.

The fruit crop is also deficient. The greater part of the fruit arriving in Paris is immature and flavorless.

Outdoor social functions, race meetings, garden parties, &c., are suffering immensely, while the open-air restaurants in the environs of Paris, usually well patronized by Parisians, especially on Sundays, are completely desolate. American and English tourists are arriving in Paris as usual, but there is a notable reduction in the number of those proceeding to the health and pleasure resorts of France and Switzerland. The travelers prefer to remain in Paris until the outlook improves.

The weather to-day is slightly warmer in Paris, and there is some sunshine, but the sky has an ominous look.

PERPIGNAN, France, June 17.—It has been snowing steadily here for four days. The Cantons of Mont Louis, Saillagouse, and Prades have been visited by unprecedented frosts for this time of the year. The farmers in those districts are in despair.

COLD RAIN IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 17.—While snow is falling in the Alps there are cold rains here and over a large part of Germany. The temperature at Berlin is 54 degrees Fahrenheit, while Munich reports 47 degrees, and Metz 49. The coldest place in Germany is Rostock, with 39 degrees, and nowhere in Germany does the thermometer touch 60 degrees.

The rye now in flower has sustained much damage. The fruits and vegetables which were frostbitten a few weeks ago are now suffering from excessive moisture. Cherries are especially poor. With short interludes of sunshine, rain has been falling for the past six weeks.

A FRENCH GENERAL DISMISSED.

Gen. Bonnal Placed on the Retired List —Was Charged with Improperly Influencing a Testator.

PARIS, June 17.—At a Cabinet meeting held at the Elysée Palace to-day President Loubet signed an order dismissing Gen. Bonnal from the post of Commandant in Chief of the Army School and placing him on the retired list. The General was recently before a court of inquiry, charged with improperly influencing a testator to his own advantage.

The court found that the circumstances did not warrant the enforced retirement of the General. The Minister of War, Gen. André, however, ruled that Gen. Bonnal should be placed on the non-active list.

Gen. Bonnal, in May, 1901, visited Berlin at the invitation of Emperor William to view the Spring parade of the garrison of the German capital and the manoeuvres of the Garde du Corps. The Emperor showed special favor to the French General, and decorated him with the Crown Order of the First Class. Before Gen. Bonnal left Berlin the Emperor said to him:

"When you return to France tell your countrymen that here nothing is felt but sympathy and respect for France."

TO FIGHT THE SHIP COMBINE?

LONDON, June 18.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has sent to its shareholders a circular reading as follows:

"Since the last general meeting preliminary negotiations have been commenced by which the operations of this company would be greatly developed and extended by the company being included in a large scheme of association with other important British lines.

"The details at present are confidential, but they will be disclosed to the proprietors for approval before they are definitely concluded."

GIFT FROM C. M. SCHWAB.

CRESSON, Penn., June 17.—Mount Aloysius Academy at Cresson to-day received as a gift from Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, a handsome alumni and assembly hall. The structure, which cost $25,000, adjoins the academy, and is fitted with stage and auditorium furniture.

Governor Stone and distinguished prelates from all over the country came to aid in the ceremony of gift reception. Mr. Schwab, who was reared at Loretto, four miles distant from the Academy, made the presentation in person. Previous to the formal assembly he alluded humorously in conversation, to his start in life as a stage-driver on the old State road passing in front of the Academy. He even admitted that in the heyday of youth he had helped himself without leave to apples from the gnarled trees now on the lawn of the Academy.

"What I do to-day is but partial reparation for the apple thefts of my youth," he said. "Millions to-day are not as sweet to me as recollections of the taste of purloined Baldwins from that old tree down yonder."

DEATH OF DEAN HOFFMAN

Head of General Theological Seminary Expired on a Train.

Was on the Way Home from Metapedia, Quebec, Where He Went for Benefit of His Health.

The Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, died yesterday morning at 11:10 o'clock, while on a Delaware and Hudson Railroad train, en route to this city from Montreal. His death was due to heart disease. His wife, his physician, Dr. Charles E. Carter, and his Secretary, Miss Dodds, were with him when he passed away.

Dean Hoffman, who has been in ill health for a year or more, left the city on June 3, shortly after the close of the seminary year, in the private car Columbia, for Metapedia, Quebec, accompanied by his wife and physician. He was a member of the Restigouche Salmon Club there, which is composed largely of wealthy New Yorkers, and he was in the habit of making a trip thither early each Summer.

He was an enthusiastic angler, and found that his two or three weeks' fishing on the Metapedia and Restigouche Rivers was very beneficial to his health. Even on the last trip he remarked that he bracing air was doing him good, and his general health continued to improve until Saturday, when he became suddenly worse, and it was decided to bring him home at once.

The party could not complete arrangements to leave until Monday, when a special car of the Intercolonial Railway was obtained and attached to the Montreal express. The sick man grew steadily worse, particularly after leaving Montreal, and expired just after the train had passed Rouse's Point.

The body was brought to this city on the train, and arrived at the Grand Central Station last night at 8:15 o'clock, and was met by Sexton Albert Meurer of Trinity Chapel and Dr. William B. Anderton. L. V. Hoffman, a son of the Dean, boarded the train in the afternoon above Poughkeepsie and came down with the party.

The body was taken to the deanery at 1 Chelsea Square, where it will remain until Friday, when the funeral will take place, final arrangements for which will be completed to-day. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

DEAN HOFFMAN'S CAREER.

He Was Known as "the Richest Clergyman in America"; Also as the Apostle of Work.

The Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, who was often referred to as "the richest clergyman in America," was known also as an apostle of work. Born in White Street, New York on March 21, 1829, the eldest son of Samuel Verplanck Hoffman and Giorvina Rossell Storm Hoffman, he inherited not only wealth, but a distinguished name. He received his early education at the Columbia Grammar School in this city, passing afterward to Rutgers College and to Harvard, from each of which he received the degree of B. A. Subsequently he obtained the degree of M. A. from the latter.

In 1848, after his graduation from Harvard, he joined the exploring party under Prof. Agassiz, which made a circuit of Lake Superior in birch bark canoes. Returning to New York, he decided to become a clergyman, and in the Autumn of the same year he entered the General Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1851. He was ordained a deacon in the same year, and in 1853, after being advanced to the priesthood, he was assigned to the mission church which had recently been opened at Elizabethport, N. J. In the same year he became rector of Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained for ten years.

During his stay at Elizabeth he manifested unusual ability in matters connected with the finances of the church, his efforts resulting in the improvement of the church building and the erection of a rectory and schoolhouse. He was also largely instrumental in arousing interest in the work of the church in nearby parishes which required assistance.

In 1863 he accepted a call to St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., but one year later he resigned this charge in order to become rector of Grace Church in Brooklyn, where he remained for five years, when he was obliged temporarily to resign, owing to the injurious effect of the sea air upon his throat. From Brooklyn he went to Philadelphia to become the pastor of St. Mark's, which was then considered to be one of the most fashionable congregations in that city. But the new rector soon realized that the workingmen in his parish were not seen at the services, and he set about to find some means of reaching them. The result was the founding of the St. Mark's Workingmen's Club, the first club designed for the benefit of workingmen to be launched in America.

HOW THE CLUB WAS CONDUCTED.

Speaking a short time ago of the methods which he employed in this connection, Dean Hoffman said:

"How did we conduct the St. Mark's Club? In the simplest manner possible. To begin with, we didn't talk too much religion to the members, and we didn't worry them much about going to church. We asked them to pay 25 cents a month for their privileges, and, having furnished them with various means of comfort and amusement in return for this charge, let them do about as they pleased, within certain limitations. We gave them coffee and tea to drink, and furnished light luncheons at moderate cost.

"We got up lectures on subjects we thought they would like and profit by. We taught them hygiene in talks on 'air' and 'dirt.' Occasionally we gave them concerts and other entertainments in place of the lectures. We included insurance and sick benefits in the club's features. We saw to it that some person of intelligence and force of character, not one of them, was among them in each room every night, in order to keep the current always turned in the right direction. The games included billiards, backgammon, checkers, and the like, but no cards. The refreshments served did not include beer, for we judgment beer would have ruined everything."

Nor did his interest in his parishioners begin and end at the clubhouse. He had been known in New Jersey as the clergyman who had visited houses where smallpox was raging. In Brooklyn he had gone readily to the bedsides of those who were stricken with yellow fever. In Philadelphia, it was said, when he resigned his charge in 1879, that he was personally known to some member of more than 1,000 families which were under his spiritual care.

He left Philadelphia when, after twice having declined the nomination as Dean of the General Theological Seminary, he was begged for the third time, to assume the position. It was an appointment for which he was in every way fitted, for when he took charge of the direction of the institution, the seminary was in a bad condition. It had but inadequate accommodations for students, an insufficient number of professors, and a large debt. Only a man of rare administrative ability could bring it to prosperity.

This, from the day when he assumed control, had been the life work of Dean Hoffman. Shortly after his installation he called a meeting of the prominent laymen of the Episcopal denomination in New York, to whom he presented a concise statement of the affairs of the seminary. Asked how much he considered to be necessary in order to put the institution on a solid financial basis, he answered calmly, "A million dollars." His auditors could scarcely believe that this was possible, but the Dean soon convinced them to the extent of obtaining pledges for over $100,000.

From a struggling college, living on its capital and barely supporting six professors for seventy-five students, the seminary has grown to have ten professors, whose chairs are fully endowed, as is also the office of Dean; three instructors, five fellowships, and nearly 150 students in regular attendance, while the two gray stone buildings which sufficed up to 1879 for chapel, dormitories, dining hall, library, recitation rooms, office, laundry, &c., have given place to a noble pile of buildings, covering almost the entire block from Ninth to Tenth Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and including a beautiful chapel erected by the mother of the Dean to the memory of her husband, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman.

HIS ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY.

While Dr. Hoffman and the members of his family gave largely to the seminary, the former used his close association with wealthy business men to bring before them the needs of the institution. And once the funds were supplied they were guarded and administered with the same shrewd knowledge of business affairs which was shown by the Dean in the manner in which he looked after his own immense holdings of real estate, which have been estimated to be worth more than $10,000,00, the management of which he personally directed until his death. They include:

The northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Six lots and other property on Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

A plot on Fifth Avenue, running through to Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, adjoining the Café Martin.

A plot, 50x100, on Fifth Avenue, west side, south of Twenty-eighth Street.

The southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 100x100, with the new building thereon.

A plot on Fifth Avenue, west side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, with wings to both streets.

A twelve-story new commercial and office building, the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

The southwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street, opposite City Hall Park.

A business property running through from Warren to Chambers Street, west of West Broadway.

While thus devoted to the upbuilding of the seminary and the direction of his own properties—he had a business office at 4 Warren Street—Dean Hoffman found time to write several works on religious topics and maintained an active interest in various societies. He was President of the New York Historical Society, at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. He had taken an active part in furthering the effort to secure the new building, which it is proposed to erect on Central Park West, and was one of the first contributors to the building fund, having given $10,000 over a year ago. He was a Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, to which he presented a valuable collection of the butterflies of America, Asia, and Africa, and member of most of the learned and scientific societies of the country. He was on the boards of the chief charitable and religious societies of the church, including the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, the Widows' Corporation, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Trinity School, and many others.

He had been a delegate to the General Convention from the Diocese of New York since 1880, and a member of the joint commission for the revision of the canons since 1892.

He was also a member of the Century Association, the City Club, the Robins Island Club, and the South Side Club, the Jekyl Island Club, and the Restigouche Salmon Club.

In order to show their appreciation of his work on behalf of the seminary, a movement was set on foot by prominent clergymen and laymen to erect a memorial of his labors, and early in 1900, Hoffman Hall, erected at a cost of $100,000, which had been raised by subscription, was dedicated in the presence of a large audience. The hall is now used as a refectory and gymnasium.

Dean Hoffman received the degree of D. D. from Oxford University, Rutgers, Racine, Columbia, the General Theological Seminary, and Trinity College, Hartford; that of LL. D. from the University of the South and Trinity University, Toronto, Canada, and that of D. C. L. from King's College University, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

In 1852, the year before he was ordained to the priesthood, he married Miss Mary Crooke Rimendorf, and last April the couple celebrated their golden wedding. He is survived by Mrs. Hoffman, a son, Samuel V. Hoffman, and three married daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Hackstaff, Mrs. John H. Watson, wife of the Rev. John H. Watson, an assistant at Trinity Chapel, and Mrs. Thomas W. Nickerson, Jr., wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson, rector in Pittsfield, Mass.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

A Dinner Amid Cherry Blossoms, Daisies, and Water Lilies — Musicians' Polyglot Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, (State Camp,) June 17.—At Camp Roe the Twenty-third Regiment varied their drill this morning by battle formation with blank ammunition and company drills, one company at a time. Col. William H. Chapin of Gen. Roe's staff rode over to camp and delivered a lecture to the regimental officers and First Sergeants on "Camp Sanitation and Hygiene and the Adjustment of Blanket Rolls While on Practice Marches." Private Lewis Veimesiter of Company I was sent to his home in Brooklyn to-day as he was threatened with appendicitis.

Col. A. C. Barnes, Lieut. Col. W. A. Stokes, Capt. Henry G. Lyon of the Regular Army, and Capt. Wynkoop were guests at a company dinner this noon, served by Company G, Capt. Harold A. Davidson. The tables were loaded down with cherry blossoms, daisies, clover, wild roses, water lilies, and other flowers of the wildwood gathered in the nearby fields and woods. It was a charming repast, and was immensely enjoyed by all even though the service was that of the usual out of doors soldiers' meal. After the dinner the guests of honor were given a sail on Lake Mohegan by Capt. Davidson in the lake launch.

At the Fourteenth's camp there has also been a busy day. This afternoon all the officers gathered in front of Col. Kline's tent and were seated while Col. Chapin delivered to them, as he had earlier in the day to the Twenty-third's officers, a lecture on sanitation.

The Post Band and the Fourteenth Regiment Drum Corps marched over to a bluff near a road house and enjoyed two hours in eating and drinking and having a good time generally. There were speeches and stories and witty sayings in German, English, Russian, and Irish, and there were enough of each nationality present to furnish a good laugh to any joke no matter in what language it was delivered.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S RETURN TO TAMMANY HALL.

W. Bourke Cockran has accepted the invitation to deliver one of the "long talks" at the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall. The question of extending this invitation to Mr. Cockran was considered by the Tammany Triumvirate, and Grand Sachem O'Gorman declared in favor of such action. Triumvirs McMahon and Murphy consulted about the matter. They thought that as the Fourth of July celebration was purely a patriotic one, and as Richard Croker had announced his intention of retiring from active politics forever, there was no reason why Mr. Cockran should not again be an orator at the Wigwam. One of the Triumvirs said yesterday:

"There is no reason now why any of the men who have been personally opposed to Mr. Croker should not return to an active interest in New York politics. Mr. Cockran is an able man, and we will welcome him back to Tammany Hall in grand style."

The arrangements for the celebration this year will be more elaborate than for any held during the past five years. Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas has accepted an invitation to deliver a "long talk," and Democratic Congressmen from the West and South have been asked to deliver short addresses.

There were many Tammany leaders yesterday who predicted that the acceptance of W. Bourke Cockran to deliver a speech in the Wigwam meant that he would return to active politics. Several district leaders predicted that Mr. Cockran would in a short time be the leader of Tammany Hall. Others said that it was understood that Mr. Cockran would not accept the responsibility, but might accept a nomination for Congress in a Manhattan district. The leaders were busy yesterday picking out a district in which Mr. Cockran could be elected to Congress without disturbing the political conditions of the men to be considered for election or re-election.

This dyspeptic, despondent, overworked man will find in Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health-restorer.—Adv.

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

THIRD EDITION *15th THOUSAND*

THE VIRGINIAN A Horseman of the Plains

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The Philadelphia Press says:

"THE vanished West is made to live again by OWEN WISTER . . . in a manner which makes his book easily the best that deals with the cowboy and the cattle country . . . It is picturesque, racy, and above all it is original."

The New York Tribune says:

"There is not a page in MR. WISTER'S new book which is not interesting. This is its first great merit, that it rouses the sympathy of the reader and holds him absorbed and amused to the end. It does a great deal more for him."

The Commercial Advertiser says:

"It is only at rare intervals that one comes across a book which appeals so directly to one's personal enjoyment. . . . We advise all readers who enjoy a genuinely American and thoroughly human book to lose no time before reading THE VIRGINIAN."

The Publishers regret an unavoidable delay in the preparation of the new edition of MR. WISTER'S novel; the third edition now on the press will be ready on Wednesday, June 25, when it is hoped that all outstanding orders can be filled.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Norman S. Byram.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—Norman S. Byram, President of the Indianapolis Chair Company and of the Byram Foundry Company, died last night, aged seventy-one. He was born in Schenectady Falls, N. Y., and came to Indianapolis fifty years ago. For forty years he was at the head of one of the largest wholesale drygoods establishments in the West.

Levant M. Reed.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., June 17.—Levant M. Reed, Judge of Probate in Windham County, for years a prominent man in legal and political life in the State, died at his home here to-day, aged fifty-nine years. He was a civil war veteran, an ex-Representative to the Legislature, and an ex-President of the Vermont Bar Association. In 1898 he was defeated by Gen. W. W. Grout for Congress.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. SICKLES, who lived at 573½ Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday in the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in this city in 1846. In the civil war he served in the Forty-seventh Regiment of New York, and also in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers. He was for thirty years engaged in the tobacco trade, and was at one time a Republican leader of the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one son.

Dr. GEORGE F. CAREY died at his residence, 142 East Nineteenth Street, on Monday. He was born sixty-six years ago at Limerick, Ireland. When about sixteen years old he came to this country, and has resided ever since in this city. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He practiced medicine for twenty-seven years, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He was a member of the County Medical Society and surgeon in the Foundling Hospital. At one time he was connected with St. Francis's Hospital and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Joseph E. Owens.

Relative of Washington Dies.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mrs. Julia Ancrum Davidson, a direct descendant of the Washington family, died here to-day, aged eighty-seven years. Mrs. Davidson's grandfather was Col. William Washington, an own cousin of George Washington. Mrs. Davidson, then a girl of ten, was present at Col. Washington's home near Charleston, S. C., when the Marquis De Layfayette visited there in 1825.

H. A. Tubbs Killed in a Runaway.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Herman A. Tubbs, a well-known capitalist of San Francisco, and a member of the Tubbs Cordage Company, was killed to-day near his home in Sausalito in a runaway. Mr. Tubbs, his wife, and Miss Ella Coughlin of Sausalito had just started for a ride, and were thrown out. Mrs. Tubbs and Miss Coughlin were badly bruised and cut.

TRAINED HOSPITAL WORKERS.

Commissioner of Charities Homer Folks, at the morning session of the Summer School in Philanthropic Education yesterday, in discussing the need for trained workers, made announcement of a progressive step about to be taken in this direction by his department.

"In other lines," said he, "the Charity Department of the City of New York is one of the great educational forces of the city. The system of training nurses and physicians in the city hospitals has done much to raise their standard and to do away with the odium which had attached to the service.

"Why should there not be something of the same utilization of the bureaus of outdoor poor and of dependent children? Nothing could be more interesting or open wider possibilities for social study. If any of this class desire to take up such study and work under those bureaus, I think we can arrange the matter on much the same basis as that accorded the student nurses."

Mr. Folk dwelt at some length on the difficulty of getting efficient workers for this branch of the city's work, and advocated the development of a requisite standard of skill which should be required of civil service candidates for the positions.

ROISTER OF THE STROLLERS.

The Strollers held their "Roister XIX." last night at their clubhouse, and as it was scheduled as the final affair of the season there was a big crowd present. A dinner opened the proceedings, and this was followed by pool matches, ping-pong matches, presentation of the prizes won during the year in various pool and ping-pong games, and other entertainments, chief of which was some kind of a dramatic musical concoction, called a "near opera," entitled "Round Herald Square."

The book and music were written by Rupert Hughes and John L. Golden, and the thing was performed by some of the best-known amateurs of the club. It was rumored that a prize had been offered to anybody who could give an account of what it was about; if this prize was really offered the liberal giver was quite safe in proffered generosity. The roister did not stop "roistering" until the early hours of the morning.

Died Aboard an Ocean Liner.

John K. Hobbs of San Francisco died suddenly on Wednesday, June 11, on board the North German Lloyd steamship Friedrich der Grosse, from Bremen, which arrived here yesterday. The body was brought to port, and will be sent to San Francisco.

Next Sunday THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday edition, enlarged and improved, Magazine Supplement, Special Feature Supplement, Financial Quotation Supplement, interesting cable news from London, Paris, and Berlin; Summer Resort Notes from all the Resorts, cartoons, and illustrated features. Why not get the best while you are about it? THE NEW YORK TIMES will next Sunday, in addition to all the current news of the day "that's fit to print," contain special articles of peculiar interest at the present time, together with cable dispatches from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondents at London, Paris, and Berlin, and Summer resort news covering a wide range, especially ample in regard to New Jersey and Long Island. Tell your newsdealer to-day to deliver you next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

MR. CONGER DOYEN AT PEKING.

PEKING, June 17.—As the result of the departure from Peking of the Austrian Minister, Baron Calkann von Wahlborn, Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister, to-day became Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The position of Doyen is more important in Peking than in other capitals, because in a number of questions the Diplomatic Corps deals with the Chinese authorities as a unit.

Mr. Conger's popularity with his colleagues makes his succession to the post occupied by the Austrian Minister generally acceptable.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—Monday, June 16, at Passaic, N. J., Louisa L., wife of Frank E. Aldrich.
Providence and Worcester papers please copy.

BURCHELL.—At his residence, 38 East 53d St., New York City, on Monday evening, June 16, 1902, Henry J. Burchell, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral service at 38 East 53d St., Wednesday afternoon, June 18, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DELANO.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Sunday, June 15, Laura Astor Delano, widow of Franklin H. Delano of New York City.
Interment at Mentone, France.

GANS.—On Tuesday, June 17th, after a short illness, at her residence, 134 East 72d St., Fannie, beloved wife of Louis Gans.
Funeral from Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Thursday morning, June 19th, at 10:30.

LADIES' AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF MONTEFIORE HOME.
The Directresses and members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late esteemed Vice President, Mrs. Louis Gans, at the Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., on Thursday morning at 10:30. By order of the President.

HANCOX.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, June 17, at her late residence, 65 Central Park West, Mrs. Catharine Wall Hancox, daughter of the late William and Eliza Wall.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOFFMAN.—Suddenly, June 17, 1902, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIDGERWOOD.—Funeral services of William Wall Lidgerwood will be held in the Chapel of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from New York.

LYONS.—Suddenly, on June 16, B. B. Lyons, beloved husband of Estelle Lyons nee Isaacs and eldest son of Mrs. Jane Lyons.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANDEL.—On Sunday, June 15th, at his late residence, 124 East 101st St., Adolphus G. Mandel.
Funeral services on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

PENDLETON.—At Middletown, N. J., Tuesday, June 17, Caroline M., (Thomas,) wife of the Rev. R. Edmund Pendleton, youngest daughter of the late Elisha L. Walton.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Middletown, on Friday, June 20th, at 11 A. M. Pennsylvania R. R. train (Long Branch Division) leaves foot of Cortlandt St. at 9 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at 3 P. M.

REED.—Suddenly, Sunday, June 15, 1902, Kate Parker, wife of G. Ellis Reed.
Prayers at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 18, at residence, 235 West 75th St. Funeral services at residence of William E. Seeley, 651 State St., Bridgeport, on Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

STUART.—At New Windsor, Md., on Monday, June 16, 1902, Louise Stuart, widow of John Stuart and daughter of John T. Foote of Morristown, N. J.
Funeral services and interment at Jacksonville, Fla.

TALCOTT.—On June 15, at Middletown, N. Y., Dr. Selden Haines Talcott, Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane.
Funeral services will be held at First Presbyterian Church, Middletown, at 2 P. M., June 18.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, June 15, 2 P. M., Susan Holbrook, widow of Asa Ferdinand Thompson, in the 67th year of her age.
Services will be held at her late residence, 19 Barker Avenue, Wednesday, June 18, 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 2:08.

TOWNSEND.—At University Heights, N. Y., Sunday, June 15, Randolph W. Townsend, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 18 East 73d St., Wednesday afternoon, June 18, at 4 o'clock. Burial at Troy, N. Y.

New York, June 17th, 1902.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Randolph W. Townsend the bank loses the services of one of its oldest Directors, who at all times during his many years as a Director thereof, save during the last few months of his illness, was constant in his attendance at its meetings, and in his attention to his duties as such Director; and whose good advice and wise judgment in his assistance of the direction of this bank's affairs were recognized and most highly appreciated by all of its officers and Directors, and whose genial presence, courteousness, and kindliness will ever be remembered by us all. It was further
Resolved, That the members of this board attend his funeral; that these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the bank, and a copy of them sent to his widow, and that they be published in the daily press.
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

VAN SANTVOORD.—At his residence, 112 West 12th St., Sunday, June 15, Abraham, eldest son of the late Cornelius and Susan Varick Van Santvoord.
Funeral services at 112 West 12th St., Wednesday, June 18, at 2 P. M.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE state of New York, office of the Secretary, Room 62, 45 William Street, New York: Members are hereby notified of the death of the Very Rev. EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, late member and Chaplain of this society, on Tuesday, June 17th, 1902.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, Governor.
ARTHUR S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 17.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Nams and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
ADAMS, Margaret, 104 W. 49th St..	26	17
ASTORINO, Lorenzo, 68 Carmine St.	1	16
BUTTERFIELD, Harriet, 205 W. 108th St.	83	16
BRADY, James, Dowey House.	40	12
BERRY, Stella, Flower Hospital.	27	13
BRUNS, Vincenzo, 523 9th Av.	1	16
FATH, Elizabeth M., 116 W. 83d St.	32	14
BRUNNER, Frances, 309 E 112th St.	1	15
CAREY, Dr. George F., 142 E. 19th.	66	16
CONWAY, Esther, 162 E. 83d St.	53	17
CHASE, Jennie, 264 W. 30th St.	39	14
CONNELLY, Bridget, 545 E. 30th.	60	10
CHRISTENSEN, Peter, 327 E. 66th.	28	15
CORR, John E., 101 Madison St.	6	16
CURNOW, John, 136 6th Av.	50	8
COVATY, James, 2 Lafayette Place.	17	15
DUPRE, Friedrich, 141 E. 56th St.	92	16
D

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

26—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
93—Same vs. same.
92—Reynolds vs. Ritch.
19—Fayerwenther vs. President, &c., of Williams College.
20—Same vs. Union Theological Seminary
21—Same vs. Trus. of Amherst College.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 93, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.

4304—Wesley O. Rowe.
4756—Pat. White.
4118—Stanley Wallman.
4356—Max Lindemann.
4227—William Lalk.
4792—John W. Haulenbeek.
4085—Henry J. Rieser.
4818—Jacob Cohen.
4868—Edmund Emerard.
4528—Ludwig Wolfram.
4142—Israel Mayor.
4840—Feichman & Poe.
4838—Effie S. Hawkins.
4762—Max Bronsteln.
4830—Jacob Cohen.

Cases under objection.

4647—Ferd Bloch.
4798—Frances McCloskey.
4758—O. & D. Kimmel.
3758—Leo Lewek.
4666—Job M. Reamer.

Adjourned cases.

4468—Morris Anderson.
4357—William J. Lee.
3756—Berman & Levy.
3760—Long & Eberling.
4751—Albert H. Dalbom.
4013—Abraham Schorr.
4447—Avraham Schorr.
1494—Charles E. Abrams.
3571—Ferris & Hunter.
4738—Mark H. Eisner.
1146—Newmark & Shapiro.
3128—Hatch & Foote.

Motions.

In re Babbino & Copeland.
In re Louis Frank.
In re Edward E. Gwynne.
In re Thomas W. Byrnes.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, June 17. The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Howard vs. Ludwig and another, appellants; Ritter vs. Ludwig and another, appellants; Baldwin vs. Abraham et al., appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Thelle et al, appellants, vs. Bukett.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

In re estate of Corbett, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs.

De Jong, appellant, vs. The Erie Railroad Company.—Motion to open the default denied, without costs, on the ground that, as the record shows that the case was reversed by the court below on the facts as well as the law, the court has no power to review the case even if it was restored to the calendar.

Platt and another, Trustees, appellants, vs. The New York and Sea Beach Railroad Company et al. and Joseph, receiver.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga vs. Cowen-McVarty and another, appellants.—Motion to place on calendar granted.

Matter of estate of Watson.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Raceley, receiver, vs. Medicus, appellant.—Motion to place on calendar granted.

Cohn vs. The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Ambers and another, appellants, vs. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Fisher and Delaware Bluestone Company, Carlin, appellant, vs. The City of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Falk et al. vs. The American West Indies Trading Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed without costs and $10 costs of motion.

Matter of the estate of Oakley.—Motion to amend remittitur granted so as to allow bills of costs in this court, one to the executors, and one to Miss Berlin, payable out of the estate.

Keller, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Lee.—Motion to correct record, &c., denied, without costs.

Young vs. Gilmour, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

In the matter of Graves, deceased.—Motion to amend remittitur granted so far as to add the letter "s" to the word "order"; in all other respects the motion is denied without costs.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, June 18, is: Nos. 15, 68, 172, 186, 142, 197, 198, 202.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

82—Stadwell vs. Hartman.
6—Clifford vs. Seannell.
38—Fowyer vs. Mayor, &c.
22—Ludlow vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
73—Hartman vs. Sun Ptg. and Pub. Assn.
42—Cosgrove vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
86—Colabel vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Berlinger vs. Wells.
2—In re Larner.
3—Tontanu vs. Press Pub. Co.
4—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
5—Cornwell vs. Cornwell.
6—Hayden vs. Garden City Banking & Tr. Co.
7—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
8—Mansfield vs. Gebhard.
9—In re Vassar.
10—Drake vs. Davies.
11—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.
12—Elson vs. Horst.
13—Christie vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
14—In re Evelyn Place.
15—In re Marcher Av.
16—Durden vs. Baere.
17—Claflin vs. same.
18—Swan vs. same.
19—In re Ten Taw Av.
20—In re W. 146th St.
21—In re Monterey Av.
22—Dolan vs. Stewart.
23—Jennings vs. Grout.
24—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
25—Clichton vs. Peck.
26—Cohen vs. Bernhard.
27—Brommer vs. Dechan.
28—Fowler vs. Schein.
29—Jackson vs. Seitz.
30—Hitchcock vs. Baere.
31—In re Blumenthal.
32—Braker vs. Hunter.
33—Clark Johnson Medicine Co. vs. Olmstead.
34—Holland vs. Reed.
35—Ferry vs. Ferry.
36—Deering vs. City Real Estate Co.
37—Milliken vs. Earle.
38—Schram vs. Schram.
39—Goldstein vs. Lesser.
40—People, &c., vs. Bowen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

722—In re West Farms Road.

Preferred causes.

5961—Shillaber vs. Reddy.
5027—Zollekoffer vs. Feltner.
5026—Same vs. same.
5028—Andrews vs. same.
5020—Gastelger vs. Eisert.

General calendar.

5548—Trask vs. Sturges.
675—Selferd vs. Mulligan.
1590—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
4584—Fromer vs. Sicuberg.
4633—Upperman vs. Upperman.
4844—Fuld vs. Cronin.
4603—Pebler vs. Pebler.
1150—De Rago vs. Cuche.
275—Lyle vs. Little.
4082—Fellows vs. Johnson.
3155—Nolean vs. Glean.
4898—Hallock vs. Miller.
5047—Leppens vs. Leppens.
2164—I. D. Garrett Co. vs. Simpson.
2184—Same vs. Page.
2165—Same vs. Halsey.
4322—Beattie vs. Callahan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Nott, and Lord for the People.

1—Albert J. Adams.
87—Feist vs. City of New York.
80—Dent vs. Grimm.
90—Dent vs. same.
91—Kivelson vs. Schardt.
92—Kelly vs. Root.
93—Robinson vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
94—Smith vs. Union Ry. Co.
97—Breslin vs. Man. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Inquest, 15060—Acolipyle Co. vs. Shea.
15398—In re Stapleton, deceased.
15295—Hodkinson vs. Automobile Ex. & Storage Co.
14398—Barnett vs. Duryea.
12714—Killian vs. Killian.
14377—Richards vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
14694—Fuller vs. Knight
12734—Haskins vs. Haskins.
14382—Innes vs. Innes.
14650—Jackson vs. Volkenning.
15178—Tueker vs. Rauchfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
15342—Am. Metal Co. vs. Frecker.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
14549—Goldstein vs. Egner.
14952—Bolles vs. Bolles.
15161—Hodkinson vs. Farmer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VII., for trial.

81—Palmeter vs. Beadleston.
4682—McDonald vs. Hertz.
4702—Gassam vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5024—Sheridan vs. same.
5029—Seggerman vs. same.
14373—Conley vs. Brown
5038—Parrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5067—Reilly vs. same.
5084—Kelly vs. same.
15126—Robinson vs. same.
15308—Paulding vs. same.
3247—Fox vs. same.
3230—Phillips vs. James.
15725—Pressler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4954½—Gori vs. Healey.
4087—Greenberg vs. Alexander.
3421—Smyth vs. Knickerbocker Heating Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3129—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3737—McDonnell vs. same.
3140—Lawrence vs. same.
1021—McCoy vs. F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co.
1831—Karelson vs. Dryfoos.
584—Gabriel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2538—Internat. Nav. Co. vs. Sire.
2839—Hertzberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3077½—Levy vs. Kottman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3223—Rothman vs. Kaskowl.
806—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3430—Simmons vs. Bloomingdale.
3431—Weyl vs. same.
674—Freeman vs. First Hung. Conv. &c.
3149—Haight vs. Weir.
3455—McKeon vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short cause.

4172—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Bland.
5805—Rottenburg vs. Prince.
5319—Winehouse vs. Seldman.
5920—Same vs. same.
4806—Coler vs. Goodall.
3991—Lowndes vs. Blumenthal.
5547—Brown vs. Cadwell.
5738—Metzger vs. Zcman.
5464—Mason vs. Ginsberg.
3889—Greenwald vs. Cohn.
5888—Berg vs. Cohn.
5844—London vs. Harris.
5734—Hill vs. Billings.
5872—Cahn vs. Levy.
5908—Silleck vs. Retman.
5654—Greenstein vs. Black.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3654—Banlla vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3655—Kelly vs. same.
3299—Engelhardt vs. same.
3301—Ottley vs. same.
8397—Brannen vs. Ryan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Augustus Stallknecht
2—Frederick Meyer.
3—Hyman Goldstein.
4—William Kehoe, Alfred Murray. Pleadings.
1—Lizzie Madaus.
2—Christian Ahlkirst.
3—Abe Averbach, Louis D. Bilgoray, Adolphe Wittner.
4—Morris Shinkelbach.
5—Jake Levy, Abraham Goldstein.
6—Harry Groesman.
7—Michael Cordo.
8—James Mulligan.
9—Alexander Nasif.
10—Morris Teasing.
11—Robert Foster.
12—Max Kaifus.
13—Daniel Urvant.
14—Bradley H. Sanborn.
15—Joseph Cawley.
16—Alfred Russell.
17—Charles Laughlin.
18—Patrick Calion, Arthur Adams, John Lyons, John Crawley, Joseph Crawford, Frank Thompson, William Brown, Henry Martin, Frank Jones, Harry Williams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Morgan for the People.

1—John D. Harlihy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant and District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Eladio Bell.
2—James Smith.
3—Charlee Dugan.
4—Nathan McCaelson.
5—John Cummings.
6—Max Borchard.
7—John Flynn, John Martin.
8—Aaron Primoff.
9—John Lightner.
10—John M. Swasey.
11—Charlee Geer.
12—Alice E. Stovsr.
13—Frank B. Mason.
14—Samuel Maeyson.
15—John J. Dean.
16—Abraham Schlessinger.
17—Barnet Gifkin.
18—William Johnson.
19—Louis Schnidl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for the People.

1—Nicholas Feaster.
2—Victor P. Lanning.
3—Otto Smith.
4—Nicolo Vi Carlo.
5—Thomas Grimes.
6—James Cotter.
7—Frederick Fisher.
8—Pasquale Romanelli.
9—Minnie Falvey.
10—John Conroy, William Newell.
11—Robert Hart.
12—William Green.
13—Philip Brenning.
14—Fred Rice, Charles Spencer, Geno Montanio, Benjamin Eckstein.

To fix a day for trial.

1—William O'Neill.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—John J. Brown vs. Sarah Smith et al., Trustees, &c.—William H. Maynard. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Simon Loftus et al., (actions 1 and 2)—Henry W. Sykes.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Arthur Sandys vs. Edgar Ketchum et al.—Harold C. Knoeppel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Haigh vs. Kahler—Daniel F. Cohalan. Bates vs. Holbrook—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Shrady vs. Van Kirk—Samson Lachman.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Brennan—Herman W. Schmitz.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Bogen vs. Bogen—William P. Law. Rankin vs. Ruckel—Richard Chisolm. McGuire vs. McGuire—John C. Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Helmecka vs. Cooney—Louis H. Hahls.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Nichols vs. Park—John Purroy Mitchell.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Robin vs. National Light and Supply Company—Charles W. Ridgway.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Kenelick, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., White, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

8173—Craft vs. Craft.
2958—Serwer vs. Serwer.
7958—People ex rel Belgrat vs. Cole as P. M.
5681—Clyde vs. Knickerbocker Lighterage Co.
1365—Pollock vs. Stevenson et al.
3506—Wilson vs. B. H. R. R.
4924—Sorace vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
1603—Schmich vs. Palmer.
4924—Claggett vs. B. H. R. R.
1681—Flanagan vs. same.
4694—McKinnon vs. City of New York.
4685—Morris vs. Ross Iron Works.
4683—De Felice vs. Compagnie Francaise.
2949—Boden vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5026

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Miele.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

348—Weiss ve. B. H. R. R. Co.
351—O'Neill vs. same.
354—Pellegrine vs. Beard

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The accounting of Benjamin W. West, Catharine R. Reyder, Charlotte Hayward, Hannah Crutenden, Annie Addison, Dorothy Conquest, Adolphus J. F. Behrends, John Schlob, Anna Ott, Hilda M. L. Rivers, Henry C. Saffen, William Feeke, Alice De Looby Burg, George C. Tallman, Frederick Alexander, James B. Martin, and Henry Immig.

The real estate of Mary De Witt.

The administration of Rosalia Kouther, James Gorman, Patrick S. Haggerty, Towli Thompson, and Lars Larson, (letters were issued on Juns 14).

The guardianship of Robert John Miller.

The transfer taxes of Edward R. Squibb, Louis P. Nostrand, William H. Manning, and Gustav A. Kopf.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—71—The will of Mary Gilroy.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Karvelly vs. Page, Olsen vs. Zist—George S. Billings, to take accounting. Flumn vs. Perry—H. C. M. Ingraham, to take testimony. Carpenter vs. Wilkins—H. C. M. Ingrabam, to take proof. Flash vs. Wilkins—H. C. M. Ingraham, to take proof.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 18.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

128—Wilson vs. Queens Co. R. R. Co.
119—Mager, Jr., vs. Coyne.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

941—Regan, admr., vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
884—Hendrickson vs. Walters.
843—Cook vs. L. I. R. Co.
1080—Orth vs. Mettler.
767—B'klyn Hills Imp. Co. vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1108.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Calendar for June 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

7—Crosby vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15½—Doran vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
29—Kennelly vs. Westchester Elec. Ry. Co.
31—Lawrence vs. Willson.
37—Leary vs. City of Yonkers.
38—Gillespie vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
39—Apeti vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
41—Dinkel vs. Gorey.
42—Reynolds vs. Davenport.
44—Murphy ve. Kelly.
45—Place vs. Rogers.
47—Moriarty vs. Town of New Castle.

Legal Notices.

CARSON WILLIAM W.—To the creditors of the estate of WILLIAM W. CARSON, deceased:

Take notice: That we intend to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for its issue of letters of administration, &c., with the will annexed, of the estate of William W. Carson, deceased, who resided in the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, N. Y., and who died in the City, County, and State of New York, and that the amount of our bond be fixed under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at twice the amount of the claims of creditors against the said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obsdiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or before June 30, 1902.

They may be presented on Tuesdays at his office in the City of Newburgh, or on any other day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.

Dated May 27, 1902.

DAVID F. B. CARSON,
WILLIAM F. CASSEDY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1902, notice is hereby given to all the creditors or persons having claims against LOUIS WAEFELAER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Louis Waefelaer for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 62 Gold Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the eighteenth day of August, 1902.—Dated N. Y., May 24th, 1902.

GEORGE B. ROFKAR, Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, N. Y.
my28-1aw6wW

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCY B. MITCHELL, plaintiff, against CAROLINE EINSTEIN and DAVID L. EINSTEIN, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 5, 1901.

CHARLES S. NOYES,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendants, David L. Einstein and Carolina Einstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1902, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint herein having been filed in said clerk's Office on the 14th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902.

CHARLES S. NOYES,
my28-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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" West 129th St.....9:15 "

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STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE: Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:35 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indinnapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Clevelands, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car A. M., 12:55 Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:25 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

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For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, leave from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 8:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:35, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

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All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 98, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arriving time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15. Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M.—‡MONTREAL EXPRESS, 1900 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
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8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls, 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—‡DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—‡RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45 A. M., Indianapolis 11:30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. (2) at 10:45 A. M.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany, 6:40, Troy, 7:00 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hour train to Chicago.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK," 1900 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:22 A. M. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cleveland, 12:25 noon. Cincinnati, 7:30. Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

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MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.
From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.
(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:40, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P.M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.



THIS YEAR'S NOVELTY
A SERIES OF VIVID AND REALISTIC SCENES FROM LIFE ON THE PLAINS OF MEXICO. A band of native riders from the mountain slopes of the sister Republic. Lassoing wild steers. Daring feats of horsemanship. Astounding tricks with the lariat. Most remarkable exhibition of the kind ever seen in New York.

WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie,
Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday),
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron-seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7.15 A. M.; that's the Landing. 400 M. Sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Surrogate Notices.

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

DWIGHT, CLARA LEIGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA LEIGH DWIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of A. P. Ketchum, Nos. 21-24 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1902. JOHN DWIGHT, Administrator. A. P. KETCHUM, Attorney for Administrator, Nos. 21-24 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja29-1aw6mW

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902. JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my28-1aw6mW

HEAD, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. HEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, his attorneys, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1902. ISAAC W. HEAD, Adm'r. WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Administrator, 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap23-1aw6mW

McADAM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID McADAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1902. CARRIE M. McADAM, Executrix. THOMAS McADAM, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MORAN, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORAN, late of the County of New York, (artist,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lex. Thain, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. J. LEE MORRILL, M. D., Executor. ALEX. THAIN, Atty. for Executor.

ROFFMANN, CARL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL ROFFMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the law office of Joseph Steiner, No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1902. HENRY ROFFMANN, CHARLES ROFFMANN, Executors. JOSEPH STEINER, Atty. for Executors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE M. WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH P. O'NEILL, CECILIA G. WARD, Executors. HENRY E. KLUGH, Attorney for Executors, 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mW

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*

Cafe Martin — 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts — 80 W.40.(BryantPk.So.) Specialties Alc. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Thsatrs.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. — Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carts-lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, — Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francais. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, — 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' — World Renowned Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av Terrapin. Game. Shellfish. Fins orchestra.

Rector's, — 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's, — 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Montague, 102-5 Montague St. Brooklyn, N.Y. — Cuisine per excellence. Table d'hote dinner, $1, 6 to 8. Lch. 50c., 12 to 2. Music evenings. A la carte, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Huber's — Café. 7th Av. & 116th St. Alc. & Tdh. Hotel, Jerome Av.& 162d St. Alc.Music.

Reisenweber's — 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Table d'hote & a la carts. MUSIC.

Ardin's,121-3 W.26th St.Tdh.dinner,(wine,)50c.

Out of Town.

Woodmansten Inn — Westchester, N.Y., near Morris Park Race Course. Rest. Alc. Superior Cuisine and Service. J. B. Regan, Prop.

TROGER'S

155 STREET, Opposite SPEEDWAY

Meals Served at All Hours.
A LA CARTE.
Excellent service. Select surroundings. Meals ordered by telephone will receive prompt attention. Livery at short notice.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 28th.
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
OPENS JUNE 14th.
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington
27th St., West, near Broadway.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
STATEN ISLAND, New York City.
Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Cuisine the very best. Three fine golf links. Grand ballroom. Saturday evening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.
GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Sharon Springs.

THE MANSION HOUSE,
SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.
Open all the year. Terms reasonable; special rates through June and September. Free buss; near baths.
MRS. J. W. SHARPE.

Sharon Springs, — The Baden Baden of America. Sea Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information.

Ulster County.

CORNISH HOUSE — PINE HILL, ULSTER CO. (Elevation, 1,700 feet.) Delightfully situated in a beautiful, shady park; sanitary improvements; spacious verandaa. Terms and booklet, apply J. C. CORNISH.

Mineral Spring Farm — Highland, Ulster Co. Elevation 1,700 feet. Farm supplies our table; beautiful drives, walks, &c. $5 to $7 per week. Mrs. NORMAN BROWN.

Pleasant View Cottage, — Marlborough, Ulster Co.; elev. 1,000 ft.; near Hudson; large, airy rooms, excellent table; shady lawns, &c. Mrs. A. Clark.

MAPLE FARM, — Loyd, Ulster Co. Beautiful walks, &c.; home cooking; farm supplies our table. Box 53.

Brookside Farm, — Loyd, Ulster Co. Shady lawns, beautiful walks, &c.; excellent table V. G. BERRIAN.

SHADY SLOPE, — Wallkill, Ulster Co.—Beautiful drives, scenery, and walks. Mrs. Lippencott.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S.
Twenty miles down the lake amid remarkable picturesque surroundings. Golf and all outdoor amusements. Boats and canoes. Booklets. Address Hulett House, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.
THE HILLSIDE.—Hague-on-Lake George; season June to October. John McClanathan, Prop., Hague, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.
Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address S. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isle, N.Y.

Westchester County.

The Raleigh, — Peekskill on the Hudson. Open for Summer and Winter guests. New up-to-date hotel. Perfectly sanitary. Newly furnished; 100 rooms; no flies or mosquitoes.

HILL CREST HOUSE, — Near Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, farm products, shady lawns, stabling.

THE EDGEWOOD. — Katonah, N. Y.; beautiful location; large, airy rooms; excellent table. H. Searles.

Cooperstown.

OTSEGO HALL, — Cooperstown, N. Y. A Small Hotel
In view of Lake Otsego, on high ground, well kept; good table and large, comfortable rooms, suitable for families; tennis and golf grounds. Address Mrs. K. M. PRICE, Cooperstown, N. Y. Circulars of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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Pine Plains Hotel. — Pine Plains, N. Y. Beautiful location, near lakes; grand walks, drives, &c.; large rooms; excellent table. D. C. Ketterer.

Amenia House. — Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

ROSE HILL — FARM, Amenia, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; excellent table; livery. A. E. HALL.

Dean House, — LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Easy distance; terms, $15 to $20. per week; $3.50 per day. Writs for booklet.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, — Lake Mohegan, N. Y., is now open. FRANK FRYE, Prop.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to RICHMOND LEIGH ROOSE, LLEWELLYN A. ROOSE, WILLIAM H. ROOSE, HARRIET WILSON, and CHARLOTTE E. ROOSE, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET ELLEN ROOSE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Richmond Leigh Roose of Holt, Wales, Great Britain, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Ellen Roose, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
my14-1aw6wW

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

DOCTORS SAY
that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and
GO TO THE MOUNTAINS
of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 1 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 113, 141, 163, 425, 1,354, 1,370 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 248 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 162 5th Av., ticket offices, Franklin, and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.
Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
O. VANDERBURGH,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.
THE BELLEVUE,
Now open under entire new management; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and groves; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.
THERON O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

A SUMMER PARADISE
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer on Long Island.
Ocean, Sound or Bays.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.
"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, AstorHouse, 120, 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York, or send 6c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Long Island City, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first class appointments. 55 minutes from N. Y.; opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representativs at hotel every day. Writs for circular and terms.
BAYSHORE HOTEL CO.,
PROPRIETOR.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
SAG HARBOR, ON PECONIC BAY, LONG ISLAND.
Boating, bathing, fishing, fine driving; tabls first-class. Special rates for June. For terms and particulars addresss.
N. A. HEINSFURTER, BOX 485.

HOTEL ELMORE, — Sayville, L. I., near Gt. South Bay. Modern appointments; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL, — Patchogus, directly on Great South Bay. Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable.
SANFORD WEEKS.

WALKER HOUSE,
EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortable rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

AMITY INN,
Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class tabls. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

CORTLAND HOUSE.
Bay Shore; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicks.

FREEPORT. — Party leaving for the Summer wishes to rent country home; 15 rooms; all improvements; large orchard; shady lawn; stables, &c.; $800. P. O. Box 35, Freeport.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE
So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

SEA VIEW HOUSE — AMAGANSETT, L. I., FACING the ocean and bathing beach; spacious grounds; modern appointments; airy rooms. Booklet, terms, apply W. M. TERRY.

Apaucuck Point House, — Westhampton. Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, bathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirable for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

The Wray Cottages, — Shelter Island Heights. 24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

PINE VIEW HOUSE. EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN
Juna 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shads, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable. J. LOVING, Prop.

The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I.
On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular. E. Williams.

MORICHES INN. — CENTRE MORICHES. New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on L. I. Open June 1. N. O. HEDGES, Prop.

HOTEL BELLPORT, — Bellport, L. I. First-class resort. Airy rooms; good table; modern appointments; transients accommodated; café attached. Taylor.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE. — Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating; fishing; excellent table.
C. A. BROWN, Prop.

WARNER HOUSE. — Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from bay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonable.
J. R. WARNER.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, — Good Ground. Directly facing water; shady grounds; boating.
PETER NEHRBASS, Prop., Owner.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Junction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; tarme reasonable. Joseph Fetzer.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Far Rockaway. Same as last year, except name.
JOHN J. BUSHELL, Prop.

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FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds; on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan. Send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Special Terms and Circular address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
THE KENSINGTON.
NOW OPEN.
HENRY A. BANG, Prop.
New York Office—Sturtevant House.

SARATOGA.
CLARENDON HOTEL.
Located on Broadway, overlooking Congress Park; elevator; rooms with private baths; accommodates 500.
W. W. PALMER, Manager.

EMPIRE HOTEL.
The Old Reliable House; new appointments; new management and modern cuisine; is one of the best houses in Saratoga; near large Hotels and Springs; moderate terms. Apply
T. ROACH, Jr., No. 129 Maple Av.

BECKMORE HOTEL — Is located near the Race Track; large rooms; modern cuisine, with restaurant a la carte. For particulars address HENRY S. TRUAX, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Rockland County.

WIGTON HALL, — Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.; elevated, healthful locality; hour out; attractive surroundings; excellent accommodations; good service; farm products; telephone; near village and Post Office. Address J. L. Wigton.

HILLSIDE SPRING — Farm; New City, Rockland County; shady lawns, airy rooms; excellent table; baths.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Sullivan County.

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

One of the fairest and most alluring resorts for health and pleasure to be found in the East. Situated 2,000 feet above sea level on the highest summit between New York City and the Great Lakes. Every day spent here is one of ceaseless pleasure, affording an opportunity of health building that is unexcelled. The water is soft and pure, and the air dry, cool and invigorating. There are no swamps, swales or lowlands, hence no fogs. From many of the mountain summits that border the village on the north and west are views unsurpassed by any in the East, the eye reaching to the nearest horizon, the Catskills, twenty miles distant to the north and east; southward along the Shawangunk Mountains and westward for many miles along beyond the Delaware River.
An ideal resort in an ideal country. Magnificently equipped with modern hotels, churches of every denomination, schools, stores, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all the other advantages of a high-class civilization. Finest golf links and tennis grounds.
BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OPEN DAILY AT ROOM 125TH ST., 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., WHERE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS AND ALL 59 TIMES BUILDING and 129 WEST INFORMATION CAN BE SECURED.

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THE BUCKLEY. — Accommodates 100 guests; first-class in every respect; booklet upon application. A. P. BUCKLEY, Prop.

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CHESTNUT SUMMIT HOUSE. House is new; high elevation; central location; circular. ABEL GREGORY, Prop.

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First-class in every respect; accommodates 200; write for booklet. F. W. Lancashire & Co.

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THE NICHOLS. — For particulars address W. H. Nichols, Prop.

GRAND VIEW FARM HOUSE. Accommodates 50. Rates very reasonable. JOHN BENGEL, Prop.

UNKENHOLZ COTTAGE. For particulars address Mrs. M. J. UNKENHOLZ.

COTTAGE TO LET. Particulars of EDWARD CHAMPLIN.

Walnut Mountain House. — Elevation 2,420 feet. 2 miles from Liberty; privats conveyance. For booklet and particulars writs GEO. B. HOLMES, Mgr.

LIBERTY HOUSE. — First-class family & transient hotel; open entire season; under new management. U. S. MESSITER, Prop.

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One of the finest mountain resorts in State; spen June to October. U. S. MESSITER, Mgr.

Brady Homestead. — James H. Brady, Prop. Write for particulars.

HILLSIDE VILLA. — Accommodates 25. WALTER J. BROWN, Prop.

Park View House. — Accommodates 60. H. M. WEYRAUCH, Prop

Glidersleeve Homestead. Geo. Glidersleeves, Prop.
SHADY GROVE HOUSE. Lock Box 518.

Catskill Mountains.

THE ACKERLY.
MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring watsr. Terms and booklet apply
THOMAS B. HILL.

EUROPA HOUSE. — Phoenicia, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest location; shady lawns; airy rooms; romantic scenery; generous tabls; amusements; bowling, croquet, tennis; first-class café; booklist.
J. W. VOSS.

THE PINES. — WINDHAM, N. Y. (Capacity, 125.) Delightful location; beautiful shedy grounds; spring watsr; sanitary plumbing; house lighted throughout by gas; terms, $8.00 to $12.00. (Booklist.)
W. R. SOPER.

STONYBROOK HOUSE. — Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous tabls; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7.00 to $10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

HUNTER HOUSE. — HUNTER, N.Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing; café, billiards, bowling. Booklet.
M. SPARK.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE.
PALENVILLE, N. Y. (In the Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Beautiful, shady lawns. Modern apartments. (Booklet.) Terms, apply PHILO A. PECK.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE.
East Windham, N. Y. Finest location. Elevation, 3,000 ft. Home comforts. Refinsd surroundings. (TEMPERANCE RESORT.) ALFRED J. GALER.

LOCUST GROVE HOUSE,
Arkville, N. Y. (Delightfully situated in large shady grove.) Hot and cold baths; tollet rooms; (rooms en suite.) Booklet. E. KELLY.

THE KAATSBURG. — Hunter, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvements; high-class cuisine; circular and terms. R. C. ELLIOTT.

THE PARAMOUNT. — South Durham, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) (Noted for its location.) Shady lawns and genstous tables; airy rooms; romantic scenery. $7.00 $10.00. (BOOKLET.)

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE — Catskill, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

SUNSIDE FARM. — Sunside, Green County. Home comforts; delightfully situatsd; peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery; fruit; $6.00, $7.00.
M. J. RICHTMYER.

Green Lake House — Beautifully situated on lake. (Enlarged; refurnished.) Boating. First-class tabls. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

MEADOWBROOK FARM, — MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location, Refined and Homelike; modern improvements; Bath; First-class Cuisine. Terms apply E. F. KEENEY.

Grand View Hotel and Cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring watsr. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Pine Grove House — Gaybead, N.Y., (Catskill Mts.) Finest location. (Elevation 1,800 ft.) Beautiful mountain scenery. Shady lawns; generous tabls. $7, $9. D. Fsney.

Cairo.

CAIRO, N. Y.
The Ideal Resort of the Catskills. Leading Hotels open for the Summer. MAPLE LAWN, WALTERS HOTEL, THE ROCKWOOD, EVERGREEN GROVE, THE DELLWOOD, HINE HOUSE, GLEN FALLS, THE BECKWITH, ROUND TOP VIEW, CENTRAL VIEW, ROUND TOP FARM.

Glen Falls House, — 44th season. (Capacity 75.) 2,000 ft. elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano, organ. Tennis grounds; croquet. Pure spring watsr. (NO MALARIA.) Perfect drainage. Tabls supplied from farm and dairy. City references. Information and illustrated booklet. R. B. JOHNSON, CAIRO, N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN.
Accommodates 175. Terms, $7 to $12. Special rate for June. Illustrated Booklet giving full information. A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

THE BECKWITH. — amidst a LARGE PINE GROVE. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Bath, toilet rooms, $7.00, $9.00. Z. Beckwith, Purling, N. Y.

Dellwood House — PURLING, N.Y. Delightfully situated. Highest elevation. Beautiful shady lawns. (ALWAYS COOL.) Generous table. $7.00, $10.00. A. LENNON.

EvergreenGrove House — Purling, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) (New management.) Entirely refurnished. Finest location. Amusement balls, shady groves. $7, $10. A. C. Schermerhorn.

Stamford.

Maple Rest — Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements; generous table. (BOOKLET.) A. W. L. PARSONS.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE,
Stamford, N. Y. (Large Farm.) Finest location; peerless cuisine; fishing; $8 to $8; large grounds.
DANIEL CRAFT.

Far View House, — Qns of best. Spacious, shady grounds; fireplaces; hot water
Stamford, N.Y. — Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hagar.

Ingleside, — Stamford, N. Y. Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate.. G. R. MARTIN & SON.

The Westholm. — STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. F. PRESTON.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL
NOW OPEN.
For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

TUXEDO HALL,
SUFFERN, NEW YORK.
Modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills. Every convenience. Golf, tennis. Moderate rates. L. Richardson.

WHIGAM DALE FARM, — Walden, Orange Co.— Delightful boms; beautiful drives, &c. Large, airy rooms. Rates on application.

Bonnie Brook — House. Woodbury Falls, N. Y Largs rooms; excellant tabls; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE
Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

ORANGE HOTEL, — Goshen, Orange Co.— Finest and most select hotel. Away from cars. D. B. Rumsey, Prop.

HOMESTEAD — FARM, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table, beautiful walks. &c. M. PARKER.

GERMANIA HOUSE, — Warwick, N. Y. Modern improvements. Good table. Livery. ALBERT BURK.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel. — Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

HOTEL WELLING, — Warwick, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table. W. A. RANDALL.

MAPLE HOUSE — Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.; few select boarders; excellent table; near village; $6, $8. Mrs. John Stoll.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Sullivan County.

MAMAKATING INN, Sullivan Co., N. Y. 2000 feet elevation. Well-bui heat. Large rooms. All conveniences. Select mountain resort. Beautiful lake, 4000 acres. Cool, dry atmosphere. Excellent table. Music. Bowling alley. Telephone. Casino. Boating. Livery. Two mails daily. References required. Address Mamakating Park, 23 W. 42d St., New York.

THE BON AIR, — Roscoe, Sull. Co., N. Y. W. J. Thomson, Prop. First-class in every respect; accommodates 100; rooms well appointed; excellent table and service. Write for booklet.

Lake Champlain.

THE WESTPORT INN,
Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, B

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Sharss.
June 17	398,841
To dats this ysar	83,441,578
Corresponding date last year	170,529,509

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 17	$2,305,000
To dste this year	$455,936,600
Corresponding date last year	$612,151,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf. 1½	Missouri Pacific 1½
Am. Car & Fdy ½	N. Y. Dock 6¼
Am. Grass Twine ½	N. Y. Dock pf 1
Balt. & Ohio ½	Pacific Mail ⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf ½	P., C., C. & St. L. ½
Del. & Hudson ½	Pressed S. Cnr 1¼
Detroit City Gas 1½	Reading ½
Evans. & T. H 1	Reading 2d pf ¾
Gt. North. pf ½	St. J. & G. I 1¼
Hocking Valley pf ½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf 3¾
Int. Paper pf ½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf 1¾
Iowa Central 1	Union Pacific pf ¾
Iowa Cent. pf 1	Wabash pf ¾
Met. Sec. Sub. R. 1½	Westinghouss 1st pf. 2¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf 1½	Hocking Valley ½
Am. Sugar ¾	St. Louis & Nasb 1
Am. Sugar pf ¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf 2⅜
Butterick Co 2⅜	Pressed S. C. pf ½
Canada South 1	Rep. Steel ½
Chi. G. W. deb 1¼	St. L. S. W. pf 1¾
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. 1½	Sol. St. L. & W. pf. ½
Col. South. 1st pf ½	U. S. Rubber pf ½
Corn Products ⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf ½
Den. & R. G ½	
General Electric 1	

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc. 1½	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s 1
C. & O. - Craig V. Div. 5s 2	Knox. & Ohio 1st 1¼
	Mo. Pac. con. 6s 1

Bonds Declined.

B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s. 2	Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 1½
Third Avenue 5s 2	

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a further advance in quotations on the Stock Exchange yesterday. With the conspicuous exception of General Electric, which broke sharply on the new competition developing, practically every important change represented a gain. Reading, Missouri Pacific, and Great Northern preferred were especially strong, while in other parts of the list the leaders were Atchison, St. Louis and San Francisco, Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabashes, and Big Four.

Of influencing general developments the only one of consequence was the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions, which showed that corn has been making rapid growth generally; that Winter wheat has made favorable progress, and that Spring wheat, though damaged somewhat in Iowa, is in excellent condition elsewhere. There was, of course, the usual daily budget of reports of excellent railway earnings, but these have come to be so commonplace that, be they never so favorable, they rarely excite comment, much less surprise. Money continued easy, and there were further evidences of absorption of stocks by investment interests.

The decided strength of Northern Securities on the curb market, coincident with the higher quotation for Great Northern preferred on the Exchange, may have more than passing significance. There have recently been suggestions of important developments at hand in this connection; but it is only fair to say that these suggestions have been so indefinite that nothing tangible could be founded upon them. In the meantime, despite this, actual buoyancy has developed in the stocks concerned.

Reason for the activity in copper shares may be found in the fact that the home production of the metal last month was the largest on record, while exports in the same time were more than 6,000 tons greater than in the corresponding month a year ago.

THE CONTROL OF READING.

Wall Street is now generally agreed that the persistent buying of Reading which has advanced that stock in the face of the strike news is for the purpose of control. Yesterday no fewer thnn 105,000 shares of the common stock were traded in, with an advance of over 2 points and a net gain of 1⅝, while the preferred shares were more than ordinarily active.

For whom the buying is is of course conjectural. One leading Wall Street house yesterday declared that it was for the joint account of Pennsylvania Railroad and Vanderbilt interests and that eventually conderbilt interests and that eventually control of the Reading will be found to rest with New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio, the latter as representing Pennsylvania.

In other quarters it is said that despite recent denials, the Gould interests are the buyers, while in yet other quarters the belief prevails that the former owners of Jersey Central will, with Mr. Morgan, be found to be in control.

The one fact that is clear is that each day the buying of the stock takes on more and more the appearance of an actual contest for control.

Nothing of a definite nature on the matter can be gotten here. From Philadelphia came a dispatch quoting an unnamed official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to this effect:

"We have not bought a single share of Reading stock, neither are we interested directly or indirectly in the buying. Furthermore, we do not know for whom the recent heavy purchases of the stock were made. We do know, however, that Mr. Morgan absolutely controls the property, and that, too, aside from the voting trust."

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

With the exception of Reading, the strongest active stock on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which sold up 1½ points and closed at the highest price for the day.

The purchases were for the Rockefeller-Gould pool in the stock, and, inasmuch as the floating supply of the security is small, the issue advances rather easily.

The only news on the stock was the official announcement that there will be no increase in the dividend at the coming meeting. In well-informed quarters no increase had been expected at this time, the talk being of an advance in the rate six months hence.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

The buying of Amalgamated Copper on the stock market and of the coppsr stocks on the curb was ascribed to trade interests who declare that the trade position of Copper is steadily improving.

In this connection, and as corroborative of their statements, these interests point out that official figures just to hand show that exports of copper in May amounted to 16,288 tons, against 10,062 tons in the corresponding month last year. The production of the metal in this country in May was 25,703 tons, against 22,392 tons last year. For the five months ended June 1, 1902, the production was 112,708 tons, against 110,988 tons in the corresponding five months a year ago.

The May output is underetood to be the largest monthly output on record.

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND.

What the Street is plessed to designate as a "bob-tail pool" wae responsible for the rise in St. Joseph and Grsnd Island, but though the issue advanced no public following wes obtained—and this even though the now familiar tales of probable change of control were psraded.

The Directors of the company are scheduled to meet on Friday to act on the first preferred dividend, which will be the usual semi-annual one of 2½ per cent. It is stated that there is no possibility of any dividend declaration on the second preferred at present.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

As typical of the many excellent crop reports received from time to time in Wall Street msy be pressnted the following, published yesterdsy in the financial district, telling of conditions along the line of Lake Erie and Western. The report comes from Indianapolis and is to the following effect:

Samusl Swest, general freight sgent of the Lake Erie and Western, has received favorable reports from 138 points on the lins in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and these reports show that the wheat crop will be 20 per cent. heavier than in 1901, and the oats crop at least 12 per cent. heavier. A 10 per cent. larger acreage of corn is now planted than last year, and it thus far promises n good crop.

In the Street it was said the report had been prepared so that sufficient data might be at hand to enable ths Directors of the company to have full knowledge of affairs before acting upon the coming preferred stock dividend. As was etated some weeks ago, the report is that the dividend is to be increased.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES

Under cover of the strength in Reading and Missouri Pacific there was some selling of St. Paul and Union Pacific for Western account. The movement appeared to represent nothing more serious than profit taking.

The heaviness of the Steel Trust stocks was attributed to the litigation in respect to the proposed new bond issue. Since ths issue has been suggested there is disposition in some parts of the finsncial district to queetion the wisdom of the management in commencing dividend psyments on the common stock when, confessedly, money is needed to carry on the corporation's business. In the independent stocks the shares of Pressed Steel Car and American Car and Foundry were in demand.

The break of nine points in Generst Electric was on the execution of a thousand-share selling order, induced, it is understood, by the fear of the effects upon the earnings of the Stanley Company, in which Messrs. Whitney and Ryan are interested.

The developments at Washington in respect to the Cuban tariff fight were responsible for the selling of Sugar Trust stock, which at one time declined over two points. In the late trading, covering by shorts rallied the stock.

The strength of Great Northern was in sympathy with the strength of Northern Securities on the curb, the huying in each case being by the same interests.

No explanation was offered for the six-point advance in New York Dock. Ths stock is so closely held that any demand results in a sharp advance.

The Wabash shares were helped by the $42,000 increase reported for the second week of June.

ATLANTIC TRUST DIVIDEND.

The Atlantic Trust Company yesterday declared a qusrterly dividend of 2 per cent., as compared with the last quarterly dishursement of 1½ per cent. The dividend is payable June 30.

RUSSELL SAGE AT WORK AGAIN.

Russell Sage went down town to his office yeeterday for the first time in nearly a month. He said he wae feeling well and intended to be at his office again regularly.

Mr. Sage arrived in his private coupé at 11:15 A. M., accompanied by his brother-in-law, Col. J. J. Slocum. He attended first a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and later a meeting of the Board of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In spits of this he felt no fatigue, but at lunch time went over to the Western Union Building for his free lunch, as is his wont. Then he went to another meeting of the Importers and Traders' Bank, where resolutions on the death of R. W. Townsend, a Director, were adopted. From the hank he drove home, having spent quite a busy day for a first appearance after a protracted indisposition. He arrived home in company with T. J. Menzle, his private secretary, at 2:15 P. M.

Mr. Sage will be down town again to-day and will attend four board meetings, namely of the Missouri Pacific, the Texas and Pacific, the Western Union, and the United States Guaranty and Trust Company.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Erie Railroad, according to reports, will within a short time arrange to expend $20,000,000 in radical changes and in permanent improvements.

Standard Milling Company, it ie stated, is not a party to the combination of National Millers' Association and the National Millers' Federation.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $1,565,000 collateral trust convertible 5s gold bonds of the American Railways Company.

Great Northern Paper Company to issue $3,000,000 5 per cent. twenty-five-year bonds at par, to take up a small floating debt and build a new mill at Madison, Me.

Statement that Thomas J. Hurley and associates have purchased the controlling interest in the stock of the New York Petroleum Soap Company.

Decrease of $2,096,800 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,438,151, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Speciol to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—Financial circles took their customary holiday Bunker Hill Day. The Stock Exchange was closed, and the banks, under a mutual agreement, also gave their employes a holiday. Brokers' offices, as a rule, had only one or two clerks on hand, but the fact that business wae going on as usual in New York drew out a few people to watch the current Wall Street quotations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; msjority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indoreements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $264,251,489; balances, $9,736,783; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $691,056.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange wae dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85@$4.85⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic ostres: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—Holiday. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was fairly plentiful yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange business was almost at a standstill, but the tendency was more cheerful, and there was a moderate recovery of prices in the most active securities.

American rails generally opened lower. There was little business in them in the morning, but there was some show of activity in the afternoon, because of fresh Wall Street buying of Reading and the usual rumors of the collapse of the miners' strike.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 17.—Money was plentiful and rates were easy to-day, owing to Government disbursements. Discounts were weak, on account of the impression that rates for short loans will be easir in the near future, though the indebtednsss to the Bank of England is large.

Business on the Stock Exchange opsned with a better tone. The contradiction of the alarmist rumore regarding King Edward's health favored consols. Some business was transacted, though operators were generally lethargic and the public was apathetic. Home rails were fairly steady. Americans were irregular on either side of parity, and ss the public did not support them they closed quiet. Grand Trunks hardened. Kafirs were firmer, but there was little disposition to do business, in view of the carry-over of June 20.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96⅛; Consols for account, 96⅝; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83¾; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 140⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grands preferred, 95¼; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferrsd, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 156¾; Louisville and Nashville, 140¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¼; Missouri, Kansss and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160; Norfolk snd Western, 58⅛; Norfolk snd Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Weetern, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 33⅝; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 107⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 39¾; United States Steel preferred, 90⅞; Wabash, 28; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rsnd Mines, 12⅝; De Beers, 42⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £198,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.80; Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.45.

The Stock Exchange here will not close next Saturday until 3 P. M.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 17.—Prices on the Bourse today opened heavy. Omnibus Company's shares receded, owing to the Town Councilors' decision against ths prolongation of the company's charter. Thomson-Houstons suffered sympathetically. There were few transactions throughout the day. Toward the close rentes and Turks were in steady demand, and Spanish 4s rallied. At the close there was a general improvemsnt. Rio Tintos were weak, in spite of favorable statistics. Ds Beers were supported. Kafirs were neglected, but closed with a slightly better tone.

The privats rate of discount was 2 5-16 psr cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 72½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19½ centimee for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.40.

BERLIN, June 17.—Traneactions were restricted on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were maintained. Spanish 4s fluctuated on Paris advices. Canadian Pacifics were firm. Locals were dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Speciol to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Owing primarily to the cheerful feeling engendered hy the vigorous advance in Reading common, the market in Philadelphia took on a broader aspect and a stronger appearance than at any time in the last six months. An important feature was the participation of the Steel stocks, after months of drowsiness, but it was in Reading that interest centred. Over 20,000 ehares of the common reeled off ths ticker, with lots of 500 shares frequently changing hands. Ths price was carried up a point to 33¾, or within 5-16 of its record figure attained six weeks ago. For a time the activity detracted interest from everything else, but in the afternoon the market branched out. Cambria Steel was elevated a point, United Gas Improvement 1¼, and Warwick Iron ⅞, while the other activs shares were ⅛ to ¼ higher. Union Traction failed to share in the activity, only one sale being recorded, though the rights were largely dealt in, but continued to ssg. In the local money market 4 per cent. was the rate for call by all the institutions of the city. Time money was at 4½ per cent., and commercial paper about the sams. Business was rather inclined to dulness. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
450	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
63	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,610	Cambria Steel	24⅝	24	24½
212	Cons. L. Superior	30¼	30	30¼
82	Cons. Superior pf.	76½	76½	76⅝
400	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Catawissa 1st pf.	61	61	61
866	Elec. Co. of America	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
100	Elec. Storage	90½	00	90½
25	Girard Nat. Bank	260	260	260
7	Insursnce N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
629	Lehigh Valley	35¼	34⅞	35⅛
50	Manufsctured Rubber	¼	¼	¼
625	Philadelphia Elec	5½	5 7-16	5 7-16
670	Pennsylvania	75⅝	75¼	75¼
75	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98	98
870	Philadelphia Co	49	48¾	49
40	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48⅞	48¼	48¾
20	Penn. Salt Mfg.	113	113	113
100	Philadelphia & Erie	58	58	58
376	Penn. Traffic	7	7	7
35,985	Reading tr. ctfs.	33⅜	32¾	33 9-16
253	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
4,310	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35 7-16	35	35¼
100	Reading Traction	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
725	Tidewater Steel	6½	6½	6½
780	United Gas Improv.	107⅝	106¼	107¼
174	Union Traction	43⅝	43½	43⅝
3,507	Union Trac. warrants	4	3 11-16	3¾
1,440	U. S. Steel	39	38⅞	39
10	United of N. J.	285	285	285
25	United Pow. & Trans.	28½	28½	28½
100	Welshach Co	39½	39½	39½
1,810	Wsrwick Iron & Steel	7	6¾	7

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Speciol to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Complete transactions in the local stock markst to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
410	United States Steel	39⅛	38¾	39⅛
250	United States Steel pf.	89	88⅞	88⅞
1,250	Mon. River Coal pf.	42½	42½	42½
4,797	½ Am. Window Glass	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛
945	Pittsburg Coal	27	26½	27
388	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90½	90	90½
95	Pittsburg Brewing	27¾	27¾	27¾
160	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,395	Crucible Steel	21⅝	21½	21⅝
91	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
$110	West. Electric 2s	105¼	105¼	105¼
120	Philadelphia Company	40	40½	40
42	Nat. Fire-Proof. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
76	Mechanics' Nat. Bank	139	139	139
10	Commonwealth Trust	227	227	227
$2,000	Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s	112	112	112

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 18.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was fairly plentiful yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange business was almost at a standstill, but the tendency was more cheerful, and there was a moderate recovery of prices in the most active securities.

American rails generally opened lower. There was little business in them in the morning, but there was some show of activity in the afternoon, because of fresh Wall Street buying of Reading and the usual rumors of the collapse of the miners' strike.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 17.—Money was plentiful and rates were easy to-day, owing to Government disbursements. Discounts were weak, on account of the impression that rates for short loans will be easir in the near future, though the indebtednsss to the Bank of England is large.

Business on the Stock Exchange opsned with a better tone. The contradiction of the alarmist rumore regarding King Edward's health favored consols. Some business was transacted, though operators were generally lethargic and the public was apathetic. Home rails were fairly steady. Americans were irregular on either side of parity, and ss the public did not support them they closed quiet. Grand Trunks hardened. Kafirs were firmer, but there was little disposition to do business, in view of the carry-over of June 20.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96⅛; Consols for account, 96⅝; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83¾; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 140⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grands preferred, 95¼; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferrsd, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 156¾; Louisville and Nashville, 140¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¼; Missouri, Kansss and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160; Norfolk snd Western, 58⅛; Norfolk snd Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Weetern, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 77; Reading, 33⅝; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 37⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 107⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 39¾; United States Steel preferred, 90⅞; Wabash, 28; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 80½; Rsnd Mines, 12⅝; De Beers, 42⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £198,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.80; Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.45.

The Stock Exchange here will not close next Saturday until 3 P. M.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 17.—Prices on the Bourse today opened heavy. Omnibus Company's shares receded, owing to the Town Councilors' decision against ths prolongation of the company's charter. Thomson-Houstons suffered sympathetically. There were few transactions throughout the day. Toward the close rentes and Turks were in steady demand, and Spanish 4s rallied. At the close there was a general improvemsnt. Rio Tintos were weak, in spite of favorable statistics. Ds Beers were supported. Kafirs were neglected, but closed with a slightly better tone.

The privats rate of discount was 2 5-16 psr cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 72½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19½ centimee for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.40.

BERLIN, June 17.—Traneactions were restricted on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were maintained. Spanish 4s fluctuated on Paris advices. Canadian Pacifics were firm. Locals were dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Speciol to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Owing primarily to the cheerful feeling engendered hy the vigorous advance in Reading common, the market in Philadelphia took on a broader aspect and a stronger appearance than at any time in the last six months. An important feature was the participation of the Steel stocks, after months of drowsiness, but it was in Reading that interest centred. Over 20,000 ehares of the common reeled off ths ticker, with lots of 500 shares frequently changing hands. Ths price was carried up a point to 33¾, or within 5-16 of its record figure attained six weeks ago. For a time the activity detracted interest from everything else, but in the afternoon the market branched out. Cambria Steel was elevated a point, United Gas Improvement 1¼, and Warwick Iron ⅞, while the other activs shares were ⅛ to ¼ higher. Union Traction failed to share in the activity, only one sale being recorded, though the rights were largely dealt in, but continued to ssg. In the local money market 4 per cent. was the rate for call by all the institutions of the city. Time money was at 4½ per cent., and commercial paper about the sams. Business was rather inclined to dulness. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
450	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
63	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,610	Cambria Steel	24⅝	24	24½
212	Cons. L. Superior	30¼	30	30¼
82	Cons. Superior pf.	76½	76½	76⅝
400	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Catawissa 1st pf.	61	61	61
866	Elec. Co. of America	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
100	Elec. Storage	90½	00	90½
25	Girard Nat. Bank	260	260	260
7	Insursnce N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
629	Lehigh Valley	35¼	34⅞	35⅛
50	Manufsctured Rubber	¼	¼	¼
625	Philadelphia Elec	5½	5 7-16	5 7-16
670	Pennsylvania	75⅝	75¼	75¼
75	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98	98
870	Philadelphia Co	49	48¾	49
40	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48⅞	48¼	48¾
20	Penn. Salt Mfg.	113	113	113
100	Philadelphia & Erie	58	58	58
376	Penn. Traffic	7	7	7
35,985	Reading tr. ctfs.	33⅜	32¾	33 9-16
253	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
4,310	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35 7-16	35	35¼
100	Reading Traction	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
725	Tidewater Steel	6½	6½	6½
780	United Gas Improv.	107⅝	106¼	107¼
174	Union Traction	43⅝	43½	43⅝
3,507	Union Trac. warrants	4	3 11-16	3¾
1,440	U. S. Steel	39	38⅞	39
10	United of N. J.	285	285	285
25	United Pow. & Trans.	28½	28½	28½
100	Welshach Co	39½	39½	39½
1,810	Wsrwick Iron & Steel	7	6¾	7

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Speciol to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Complete transactions in the local stock markst to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
410	United States Steel	39⅛	38¾	39⅛
250	United States Steel pf.	89	88⅞	88⅞
1,250	Mon. River Coal pf.	42½	42½	42½
4,797	½ Am. Window Glass	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛
945	Pittsburg Coal	27	26½	27
388	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90½	90	90½
95	Pittsburg Brewing	27¾	27¾	27¾
160	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,395	Crucible Steel	21⅝	21½	21⅝
91	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
$110	West. Electric 2s	105¼	105¼	105¼
120	Philadelphia Company	40	40½	40
42	Nat. Fire-Proof. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
76	Mechanics' Nat. Bank	139	139	139
10	Commonwealth Trust	227	227	227
$2,000	Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s	112	112	112

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—New York exchange to-day was par bid; time and call loans 4½@5 per cent. Traders on the local exchange relieved the monotony somewhat this morning by hammering Lake Street Elsvated. The selling of this stock started with the opening of the market, and within a short time about 1½ points had been knocked off the price, sales being made at 11½. The prospect of an assessment on the stock was given as one of the reasons for the selling. There has been street talk for some time to ths effect that a plan would be submitted to the mansgement for placing the property on its feet, which would involve an assessment on the stock of $10 or $12 a shsre, and now it is claimed that the metter has been under discussion by the Board of Directors.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	American Can pf.	13¾	13	13⅝
250	American Can pf.	54⅝	54¼	54½
500	American Shipbuilding	44	44	44
70	Am. Sbipbuilding pf.	100½	100½	100½
85	American Straw rects.	37½	37¼	37¼
16	A. Booth pf.	105	105	105
5	Chicago Ry.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
12	Chicago Edison	179	179	179
6	Chicago Telephone	170	170	170
496	Chicago T. & Trust	137	133¼	137
390	Chicago Union Traction	18⅝	18¼	18¼
50	Diamond Match	135	135	135
3,405	Lake Street Elevated	12¾	11½	11¾
345	National Biscuit	48¾	48½	48¾
531	National Biscuit pf.	105¾	105½	105½
50	National Carbon pf.	95	95	95
450	Northwestern El. com.	37¾	36⅝	36⅝
200	Quaker Oats	87	86	86

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼
2s, c., 1930	108⅜	109
3s, r., 1918	107	108
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, r., 1908	107	108
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, r., 1925	135¼	136
4s, c., 1925	135¼	136
5s, r., 1904	105	106
5s, c., 1904	105	106
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	197	200
Am. & Sus.	225	..
Alls. & W.	140	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	26	..
A. C. P.	85	87¼
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. pf.	95	97
Am. D. Tel.	36	40
Am. Exp.	223	228
A. L. Co. pf.	50½	54
A. T. & C.	87	95
Am. Tob. pf.	145	151
Am. W. Co.	13	13¾
A. W. Co. pf.	74¾	75
Ann Arbor	38	40
Ann A. pf.	73	75
A. M. 1st pf.	92	95¼
B. & O. pf.	95	96½
B. & L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	235	240
Bruns. City	12	13
B., R. & P.	120	122½
B., R. & P. pf.	139	..
B., C. R. & N.	160	185
C., C. & C.	40	..
C., B. & Q.	190	225
C. & E. Ill.	170	174
C. & E. Ill. pf.	142	145
C. G. W. pf.	48	48¾
C. M. & St. P. pf.	189	190
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	165	170
C. & N. W.	200	208
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	119	121½
C., L. & W. pf.	90	95
Cleve. & P.	192½	195
C. F. & I. pf.	133	138
C. & H. C. & Iron	16⅝	17
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	70	85
Cont. T. pf.	122	124
D., L. & W.	280	285
D. & S. W.	31	50
D. & S. W. pf.	82	85
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	65
D., S. S. & A.	17	17½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	80	31
Dia. Match.	134	135¾
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85
Ft. W. & D. City	47	48¾
Gen. Chem. pf.	65	68
Gen. C. pf.	100	105
G. A. F. Co.	51	52
Ill. C., L.	104½	..
Int. Power	75	88
Int. Silver	11	14
Int. Sil. pf.	59½	65¾
I. S. pf.	92	93
Joliet & Chi.	155	..
Kan. & M.	40½	42½
K. & D. M.	32	34
K. & D. M. pf.	65	70
King. & P.	10½	20
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	15
K. L., C., pf.	45	55
Lacl. Gas.	85	89
Lacl. G. pf.	105	110
L. E. & W. pf.	127	132
Lake Shore	330	350
Man. Beach	15½	17½
Md. pf.	75

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

An Offer for Control of Its Stock Made by Western Interests.

An offer has been made by representatives of Western banking interests for the control of the stock of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of 271 Broadway. It is reported that the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago is the intending purchaser, but this report could not be confirmed authoritatively.

The representatives of the would-be purchasers are Stout & Co. of 25 Broad Street. The prices offered are $140 and $150 a share respectively. The first price is offered for any part of the holdings of individual stockholders, but if all the stockholders are willing to sell all their stock the price of $150 will be paid.

The circulars containing the offer were signed by John A. Hiltner and John M. Crane. They have so far resulted only in the transfer of one block of stock, but it is understood that there will be enough stock transferred to-day to give control to the Western interests. The committee having the matter in charge consists of John M. Crane, Joseph S. Stout, and Haley Fiske. It is said that if the deal goes through Charles H. Stout, formerly Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, may be elected President.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank has had many misfortunes. It was twice robbed by trusted employes. The first time the defalcation amounted to $354,000 and resulted in the reorganization of the bank. Shortly after this was effected the bank lost about $150,000 in a similar way. The bank has a capital of $1,000,000, with surplus and profits of $252,880, and deposits of $4,219,876.

HAHNE & CO. ORGANIZED.

The corporation of Hahne & Co. of Newark has elected these officers and Directors:

President—Lewis Stewart.
Vice Presidents—August Hahne, Albert J. Hahne, Richard Hahne, and George W. Young.
Secretary and Treasurer—William H. Kellner.
Directors—
August Hahne, Charles A. Coutant,
William H. Kellner, George W. Young,
Lewis Stewart.

Trust Company of America.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending June 30, payable July 1.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Lumbermen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia has ceased fire underwriting operations in the city of St. Louis.

A committee from the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union has gone to Buffalo to settle a number of questions which have arisen as a result of the new rating schedule of the Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters.

The County Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia has discontinued its New England general agency, which was conducted by James M. Forbush of Boston.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1902, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
11 WALL STREET.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE
American Writing Paper Co.

Fire Insurance Stocks
DEALT IN BY
J. S. PRIMROSE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
58 New Street, N. Y.
Telephone 418 Broad.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 Broadway
234 Fifth Avenue
Lenox Ave., cor. 125th St.

Elmira Banks.

CHEMUNG CANAL BANK.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
JUNE 10, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,416,567.67
United States and other bonds and stocks	2,176,760.45
Cash on hand and with banks	967,640.81
Real estate and other assets	20,276.09
	$5,590,245.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	600,000.00
Deposits	4,690,245.02
	$5,590,245.02

OFFICERS.
M. H. ARNOT, President.
JAS. R. RATHBONE, Vice President.
WM. S. CARR, Assistant Cashier.
E. J. DUNN, Assistant Cashier.

Brooklyn Banks.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF BROOKLYN.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,286,440.32	
Banking house and lot	60,000.00	
Due from banks	136,728.37	
Cash and reserve	159,771.34	$1,642,946.03
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	136,689.59	
Deposits	1,406,256.44	$1,642,946.03

James Gascoine, Pres. Henry Roth, Vice Pres.
Geo. W. Spence, Cash.

Public Notices.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1902.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Northern National Bank of New York, in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Northern National Bank of New York, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Currency Bureau Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treas. Department

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of May, 1902.

T. P. KANE,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 6253.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Bank book No. 103,019, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities
Seventh Nat. Bank Stock,
Eastern Trust Co. Stock,
Broadway Bank Stock,
DEALT IN
G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Mem. N. Y. Stock Exch. Tel. No. 1904—Cort.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., New York. 13 CONGRESS ST., Boston.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, Baltimore.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

ALFRED M. LAMAR
BANKER
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Main Offices: The Exch'ge Bldg., 60 B'way, N. Y.
New York 130 East 42d Street.
Branches 112 East 23d Street.
Brooklyn Office: Temple Bar.
A complete Guide to Investors entitled
WALL STREET AND ITS POSSIBILITIES
mailed upon request, also Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.
The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The United States Shipbuilding Company.

$9,000,000

FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, DUE 1932.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Preferred Stock Six Per Cent. Non Cumulative $10,000,000.
Common Stock, $10,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.
OFFICES, 71 WILLIAM STREET.

The United States Shipbuilding Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to acquire the plans and equipment of the following concerns or their capital stock, free from any liens:

THE UNION IRON WORKS	San Francisco, Cal.
THE BATH IRON WORKS, Limited	Bath, Maine.
THE HYDE WINDLASS COMPANY	Bath, Maine.
THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD	Elizabethport, N. J.
THE SAMUEL L. MOORE & SONS COMPANY	Elizabethport, N. J.
THE EASTERN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY	New London, Conn.
THE HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY	Wilmington, Del.
THE CANDA MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Carteret, N. J.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY T. SCOTT, President of The Union Iron Works.
JOHN S. HYDE, President of The Hyde Windlass Company.
CHARLES R. HANSCOM, President of The Eastern Shipbuilding Company.
CHARLES J. CANDA, President of The Canda Manufacturing Company.
DANIEL LeROY DRESSER, President of The Trust Company of the Republic.
LEWIS NIXON, The Crescent Shipyard.
E. W. HYDE, President of The Bath Iron Works, Limited.
IRVING M. SCOTT, Vice-President and General Manager of The Union Iron Works.
HORACE W. GAUSE, President of The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company.
JOHN J. McCOOK, of Alexander & Green.

Theee bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the above-mentioned plants, appraised as going concerns, at more than $20,000,000, in addition to which, these Companies will have a working capital of more than $5,000,000, and the constituent companies have now on hand contracts for work amounting to more than $36,000,000, on which the profits are estimated at over $5,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay interest on bonds and sinking fund for five years.

These plants are earning $2,225,000 per annum on the contracts now on hand, and have abundant facilities for additional work and increased earning capacity		$2,225,000
Fixed charges, 5% on $16,000,000	$800,000	
Sinking fund	200,000	1,000,000
		$1,225,000
LESS ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.		
6% on Preferred shares, $10,000,000	$600,000	
Leaving for dividend on common shares, betterments, and repairs, per annum	625,000	
		$1,225,000

Simultaneous offering of these bonds will be made in Paris, New York, and elsewhere.
The entire issue of $9,000,000 have been underwritten in the United States and Europe.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THESE BONDS AT 97½ PER CENT., PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS: 25 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION, 25 PER CENT. UPON ALLOTMENT; 25 PER CENT. JULY 10TH; AND THE BALANCE 22½ PER CENT. JULY 24TH.

Subscription books will be opened in Paris and New York on the 18th day of June, 1902, for the entire $9,000,000 of bonds. and be held open until 4 P. M., June 19th.

APPLICATION FOR BONDS MUST BE MADE TO THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE DEPOSIT. IF NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE, THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL; AND WHERE THE NUMBER OF BONDS ALLOTTED IS LESS THAN APPLIED FOR, THE AMOUNT WILL BE APPLIED TOWARD THE PAYMENT DUE ON ALLOTMENT, AND ANY EXCESS WILL BE RETURNED TO THE APPLICANT.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after closing the books. NEGOTIABLE interim certificates to bearer will be issued pending the delivery of the definite bonds.
The Trust Company of the Republic reserves the right to close the subscription at any time, and to reject any and all subscriptions.
Application will be made to list these Securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

Trust Company of the Republic,
346 Broadway and 71 William Street, New York,
or to
Harris, Gates & Co., Bankers,
10 Wall Street, New York.

BRITISH CONSOLS

CERTIFICATES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Representing 2 3-4 per cent. Consols inscribed on the books of the

BANK OF ENGLAND.

These certificates enable an investor to trade in this security with the same ease and with no more formality than is necessary with any American security.
Interest checks are mailed by the National City Bank the same days as quarterly interest payments are made in London by the British Government.
The market for Consols is so broad that large orders either to buy or sell can be executed without materially changing quotations. The certificates as a collateral will be regarded in the highest favor by Banks. There are impressive reasons why American investors should regard these certificates with great favor.
The National City Bank will buy or sell such certificates, substantially at a parity with the price on the London Stock Exchange, making quotations in an American equivalent in dollars, which will be a net price without any deductions for commissions, stamp charges, or other fees. Quotations will be telegraphed if desired. Circulars giving full details sent on application.
The National City Bank recommends these Consol Certificates as an investment where the highest form of security is desired.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

88 NASSAU STREET.

Capital	$2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$5,000,000

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer;
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS.

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF.
EDWARD J. BERWIND. JAMES N. JARVIE. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Tax Exempt

I have for sale & recommend for investment 1500 Shares of 7% Preferred Stock,

H. R. Worthington Company.

Whole issue $2,000,000; pay 3½% semi-annually. No Bonded Debt.
Net earnings about $1,000,000 per annum.
The International Steam Pump Co. controls the Worthington Co. by ownership of common stock—price, 133 & interest, netting 5¼%.

Jacob Rubino,
3 BROAD STREET, DREXEL BUILDING.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK CITY 3½%
GOLD EXEMPT BONDS.

$3,000,000 Payable Nov., 1951
$1,167,000 Payable Nov., 1942.
$500,000 Payable Apr., 1922.

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

Bond bids in a sealed envelope enclosed in the addressed envelope. Two per cent. of par value bid for, in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City must accompany bid. This deposit will be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders if called for. For fuller information see "City Record," or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York.

GOLD BONDS AS A BONUS.

Every dollar you put in one of the most attractive Industrial investment propositions ever offered will bring you, in addition, another dollar in 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Safe as a bank. Interest payable semi-annually.

THE INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF AMERICA

makes this remarkable offer. More than 2,900 subscribers have already taken stock in the enterprise.

The Second FREE EXCURSION to the Federation's Jamaica Bay Property will be on next Sunday, June 22. Send this notice to the Main Office, with your name and address, and a ticket will be forwarded to you.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS giving full details. It will cost you nothing to learn of this great enterprise.

MAIN OFFICE, 95 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1,753—Cortlandt.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE FRANKLIN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY G. FAY, DEC'D.

$12,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (B. & A. Div.,) 1917.
$15,000 Cin., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (St. L. Div.) 1st Coll. Trust 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds, 1990.
$15,000 N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Refunding Mtge. Bds, 1992.
$20,000 Miss. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Pacific Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$500 American Yacht Club 1st Mtge. Bond.
$15,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Regst. Fire Dept. Stock, 1941.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

16 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
5 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank (68. p. c. Pd. in.)

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

30 shs. 10th Ward Bank.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Hebrew Benevolent & Orphan Asylum Society Bldg. Loan 3 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$3,000 Progress Club of N. Y. Mtge. Bds. 1930.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shs. Universal Tobacco Co. Pref'd.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
4 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. common.
26 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
1,000 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
50 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
25 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
30 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
3 shs. North American Trust Co.
$5,000 Diamond State Steel Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$12,000 Ohio & Ind. Natl. Gas 6 p. c. Bonds.
$4,000 Lafayette Gas Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$15,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
2 shs. American Trust Co. common.
$7,000 N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
20 shs. Lefft Weller Co. 6 p. c. Pfd.
$2,000 Pacific Coast 5 p. c. Bonds.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Realty Corporation.
$1,000 Chic. R'way Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6s.
$400 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regst. Consols.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
$1,150.85 note of Francis J. Schnugg, due June 1902.
$2,547.07 note of American Brewing Co., N. Y., due May 12, 1902.
23 shs. North American Trust Co.
6¼ shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
50 shs. Greenwich Bank.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.

Greater than the United Verde

Better Than the Greene Consolidated.

A Capitalization less in proportion to values represented than that of any other mining organization in North America.
A management at once far-seeing, efficient, and economical.
A name that is honorably known wherever the English language is spoken.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William St., N. Y. Jerome, Ariz.
CAPITAL STOCK . $3,000,000
Par Value of Shares . . $10

Ten thousand shares of the Treasury stock are offered at par, $10 a share. As soon as these are sold the price will be advanced.
It is the last chance to buy George A. Treadwell Company's stock at par.
Make checks payable to the order of the company and send to 27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 80 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Relghley, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus.....$1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down-town Office, 71 William Street.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Orsig, 1st V.-Pres't.
Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P't. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P't.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,705,024.50
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

Dividends.

The National Park Bank of New York.
New York, June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to stockholders of record at above date, out of the earnings of the past six months, said dividend payable July 1st next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

237TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 17, 1902.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will be reopened July 2, 1902.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Century Realty Company,
135 Broadway, N. Y., June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the capital stock of this company, payable June 30th, 1902. Tranefer books close June 27th, 1902, and reopen July 1st, 1902.
OSCAR T. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest on Series A bonds, due July 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.
Registration books close June 20th, and reopen July 2d, 1902.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.
New York, June 16, 1902.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Trustees, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on June 30th to the stockholders of record on the closing of the tranefer books at 3 P. M. on June 20th. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on July 1st.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The People's Guaranty & Indemnity Company,
271 Broadway.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum to all stockholders of record on July 1st, 1902. JOSEPH LIEBERTZ, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
The coupons due July 1, 1902, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Dividends.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after July 1, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1902.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 12 noon on Saturday, June 21, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 2, 1902.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company
NEW YORK, June 13th, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, a dividend of One and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on Tuesday, July 15th, 1902, out of and from the rent guaranteed and paid by the Interurban Street Railway Company under lease dated February 14th, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 24th, 1902.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on June 24th, 1902, and will be reopened July 16th, 1902.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

The Frank A. Munsey Company,
111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
June 16th, 1902.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable at the above office, on July 3, 1902, to the holders of said stock of record on the Company's books on the 30th day of June, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed from five o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of June, 1902, until ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of July, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
WM. T. DEWART, Treasurer.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
149 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1902, payable July 1, 1902, to Stockholders of Record June 20, 1902. Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1902, and reopen 10 A. M. July 2, 1902.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
Preferred Stock Quarterly Dividend No. 12.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 8th, 1902, to Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M., June 24th, 1902. The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 24th, 1902, and reopened July 9th, 1902. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Avenue.,
New York, June 10, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% from net earnings on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1902. Transfer books will close June 20th, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1902.
Dividend checks will be sent by mail on July 1st, 1902.
FREDERICK GORE KING, Secretary.

Office of the
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
New York, June 12th, 1902.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the guaranteed stock of the ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid July 1st, 1902, to the stockholders of record June 23d, at 2 P. M. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

The Board of Directors has declared on the **The Norfolk & Western Railway Co.** Common Stock a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after June 20, 1902, to the Common stockholders, as registered at the close of business June 6, 1902.
The transfer books of Common stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. June 6, 1902, until 10 o'clock A. M. June 20, 1902.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1902.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 20th day of June and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway,
Detroit, Mich., May 27th, 1902.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable July 1st, 1902, at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, New York. The transfer books of the Company will be closed June 19th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened July 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, President.

Victoria Coal & Coke Company,
Catasauqua, Pa., June 16, 1902.
The fifth semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable July 2d, 1902. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21st, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed June 21st, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened July 3d, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.
J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EXPLORATION CO. OF NEW YORK,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.
The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, June 12th, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable July 15th, 1902. Transfer books close June 20th, 1902, and reopen July 16th, 1902.
Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 21st, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1902.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 11th, 1902.

Colonial Trust Company,
St. Paul Building.
New York, June 10, 1902.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable July 1st, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Stock and 2% (50c. per share) on Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed June 21 and reopened June 30, 1902.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
Boston June 12, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will reopen July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
W. R. T

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Va funded debt 2-3s
6,000 ..... 97¾
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 ..... 97¾
Am Spirits Mfg 6s
4,000 ..... 90¾
6,000 91
A. T. & S. F gen 4s
19,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103½
500 ..... 103¾
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 93⅜
Stamped
6,000 ..... 91¾
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
35,000 ..... 102⅞
P. L. E & W V 4s
1,000 ..... 97½
S W Div 3½s
16,000s20F 91⅜
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
B, Q C & Sub con gtd 5s
1,000 102
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000 104
4,000 ..... 103⅞
Canada So 1st
7,000 ..... 106⅝
Cent Branch Ry 4s
10,000 ..... 93½
Cent of Ga con 5s
1,000 ..... 108⅜
Cent of Ga 1st inc
5,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82⅜
20,000 82
2,000 ..... 81⅞
27,000 82
10,000 ..... 81⅞
10,000 82
10,000 ..... 81½
Cent of Ga 2d inc
2,000 37
Cent of Ga 3d inc
1,000 ..... 22¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 ..... 87⅝
2,500 ..... 87⅝
C & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 123½
2,000 ..... 108⅛
C & O. Craig Val 5s
1,000 116
Chi & Alt 3s
1,000 ..... 85½
Chi & Alt 3½s
4,000 ..... 85⅝
1,000 ..... 85¾
5,000 ..... 85⅞
C. B & Q con 7s
2,000 ..... 108½
C. B & Q 4s jt bds
57,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 ..... 96⅜
C & E Ill con 6s
2,000 ..... 130½
C. R. I & P gen 4s
4,000 ..... 112¾
C. St P. M & O 6s
1,000 ..... 128½
Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅞
10,000 ..... 103¾
30,000 ..... 103¾
30,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103¾
70,000 ..... 103⅞
Col & So 1st 4s
18,000 96
5,000c 96
1,000 ..... 96¼
1,000 ..... 96¾
15,000 ..... 96¼
Consol Tobacco 4s
34,000 ..... 67¾
15,000 68
1,000 ..... 67⅝
42,000 ..... 67½
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s
3,000 108
Det City Gas 5s
5,000 99
Det, M & M 1 g 3½s
10,000 ..... 59½
1,000 60
Det Southern 4s
5,000 ..... 85¾
10,000 ..... 86¼
E T, V & G con 1st 5s
3,000 121
Ed El Ill of Bklyn con 4s
2,000 ..... 98¼
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 102½
Erie 1st gen 4s
6,000 89
2,000s20F 88¾
17,000 89
Erie, Penn coll tr 4s
52,000 95
Ga Pac 1st 6s
2,000 128
H & Tex C 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 112½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000s20F 106½
7,500 ..... 106½
Ind, D & W 1st 5s
1,000 109
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
26,000 100
Ken Cent 4s
1,000 101
Kings Co Elev 4s
5,000 ..... 89¾
Knox & Ohio 1st
1,000 ..... 126½
Louis & Nash unif 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103¼
9,000 ..... 103⅜
Mex Cent con 4s
14,000 ..... 84⅞
4,000 ..... 84½
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 33
Mex Cent 2d inc
50,000 22
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000 ..... 126¾
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 111
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
1,000 100
Total sales $2,305,000

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84⅝
5,000s20F 84½
2,000 ..... 84⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000 ..... 123½
1,000 124
Mut Un Tel 6s
1,000 111
N. C & St L 1st con 5s
1,000 114
N Y C & H R, M C col 3½s
6,000 95
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 ..... 103¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s
2,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 ..... 97½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
10,000 104
N Y, Sus & W, Poc C & C 4s
20,000 ..... 92⅜
Nor Pac 4s
8,000 ..... 105¼
11,000 ..... 105½
11,000 ..... 105⅜
10,000 ..... 105¾
1,000 105
Nor Pac gen 3s
45,000 ..... 74¼
500 ..... 74¼
2,000 74
500 ..... 74⅝
1,000 ..... 74¼
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000 ..... 103¼
Penn R. R. warrants
For new conv 3½s
50 per cent pd
2,000 ..... 104⅛
Peo & East 1st 4s
1,000 100
P. C. C & St L 4½s, Series A
7,000 ..... 115¾
4½s, Series B
3,000 ..... 115⅛
Reading gen 4s
6,000 ..... 100⅛
Reading, J C coll 4s
3,000 ..... 96½
R, W & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 123¼
St J & G I 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 98½
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
14,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅝
St L. S W 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 97⅝
St L & W 1st
2,000 ..... 99⅛
5,000 ..... 99¼
5,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99¼
St L S W 2d
1,000 86
1,000 ..... 86¾
9,000 87
Seaboard A L gold 4s
4,000 ..... 85⅞
4,000 86
5,000 ..... 85⅝
7,000 ..... 85½
South Pac 4½s
22,000 ..... 99⅝
Southern Pac 4s
3,000 ..... 92¾
So Ry, M & O col 4s
4,000 99
Term Assn of St. L 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 116⅞
Third Av con 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
Third Av 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 123⅜
1,000 ..... 124½
Tol. St L & W 4s
1,000 83
1,000 ..... 83⅝
1,000 ..... 83⅞
Tor, Ham & Buf 1st
1,000 97
Union Pac 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 106⅛
14,000 ..... 106¾
7,000 ..... 106⅝
10,000 ..... 106⅞
Un Pac conv 4s
25,000 ..... 107¾
13,000 ..... 107⅞
15,000 ..... 107¾
8,000 ..... 107⅞
48,000 ..... 107¾
8,000 ..... 107⅞
10,000 ..... 107¾
16,000 ..... 107⅜
8,000 ..... 107⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 119⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 111⅞
1,000 ..... 111¾
1,000 ..... 111⅞
1,000 ..... 111⅞
Wabash deb. B
12,000 ..... 78⅛
70,000 ..... 78¼
40,000 ..... 78⅝
45,000 ..... 78¼
7,000 ..... 78⅝
50,000 ..... 78¼
71,000 ..... 78¾
50,000 ..... 78¼
24,000 ..... 78⅛
30,000 ..... 78¼
170,000 ..... 78¾
20,000 ..... 78½
1,000 ..... 78¼
10,000 ..... 78¼
30,000 ..... 78½
Wab, Omaha Div 3½s
500 88
1,000 ..... 88½
West Shore 4s
2,000 ..... 115½
W N Y & P gen 5-4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
W U fund & r e 4½s
10,000 107
W U T 1st con 5s
52,000 ..... 95¾
48,000 96
10,000 ..... 96¼
5,000 97
5,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 97
1,000 96
Wilk & East 1st
10,000 ..... 114½
Wis Cent gen 4s
6,000 94

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage.....	2,603	2,600	2,408
1st week June....	$221,913	$232,556	$210,079
From July 1.....10,833,576		10,286,525	9,012,015
WABASH—			
Mileage.....	2,484	2,358	2,326
2d week June.....	354,381	311,620	301,468
From July 1.....18,228,991		16,750,863	15,712,300
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	982	982	950
2d week June.....	123,000	111,687	117,844
From July 1.....	5,704,971	5,014,135	5,353,307

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Wabash	$42,761
Wisconsin Central	11,313
Total increase, 2 roads	$54,074
Increase previously reported	670
Total increase, 3 roads	$54,744

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,736,065, against $10,732,865 in the preceding week and $9,174,216 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $229,153,026, against $243,037,782 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 17.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

New England Time Company, Millerton, Dutchess County; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Graham Sammar, A. P. Bartlett, Michael Gavia 2d, Mark Hyman, and S. H. Cooper, New York; R. Mackey, Brooklyn; T. M. Day, jr., Plainfield, N. J., and J. J. Tracey, Jersey City.

Ernest Simons Manufacturing Company, Portchester, Westchester County, (shirts and clothing;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Ernest Simons, E. W. Simons, and J. W. Simona, Portchester.

The Thompson-Starrett Company of New York to-day certified to the increase of its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The Directors are Albert B. Boardman, Henry B. Platt, Theodore Starrett, Goldwin Starrett, and Joseph A. Flynn.

The E. C. Fuller Company, the incorporation of which was noted in THE TIMES of yesterday, was capitalized at $500,000 and not at $500, as was announced by reason of a typographical error.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 17.—The National Woolen Company of Columbus, Ohio, was chartered to-day to manufacture woolen fabrics of all kinds; capital, $750,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The American Electric Improvement Company; capital, $1,000,000; and the International Electrical Improvement Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators of both concerns: Edwin G. C. Bleakley, H. Graham Bleakley, and Henry F. Stockwell.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Project Deal in West Forty-second Street — Two Blocks Acquired for the Rapid Transit Subway System on the Harlem.

The Provident Realty Company took title yesterday to 254, 256, and 258 West Forty-second Street, south side, vacant houses abutting on the American Theatre, whose ground area is 66.8 by 98. On the site will be constructed a modern hotel twelve and a half stories high, to cost more than $500,000. The property was acquired of the Regent Realty Company. Vendor and buyer were mute as to the consideration involved. The improvements on the lots will be razed at once, so that building operations may begin. It was said that the price paid for the property was over $220,000.

It was announced late yesterday that a deal that has been pending for a long time between the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and Mary G. Pinckney in regard to about 124 lots bounded practically by Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the Harlem River, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, had been consummated, and that the property will be devoted to a subway car storage yard. There are two blocks involved, each 199.10 by 750, and a triangular piece, the block numbers being 633, 735, and 736. The property was known as the Cadwalader D. Colden estate, a swampy stretch of land. The purchase price was said to be about $680,000.

S. P. Rielly has, through F. de R. Wissman, bought of J. Clinch Smith two stables, 75 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, next to the Grace Reformed Dutch Church. The purchase price is said to exceed $125,000. The property invites improvement, and various projects ascribed to the new owner are matters of rumor.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold for W. H. Ellis of Westchester 167 West Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 18 by 102.2.

Marcus Nathan has sold to investors 1,060 and 1,062 Tremont Avenue, two-story frame flats, 50 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Bernhard Freund to Simon Epstein 2,023 Seventh Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 36 by 100.

Max Marx has sold through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother to John Bull 417 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story private dwelling, 21 by 99, the fifth of the row that passed from the owner through the hands of these brokers.

Folsom Brothers have sold the four-story factory building 122 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3, for Adolph Altman to Isaac Roth.

The vacant plot 125 by 100, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has been bought by the Misses Olivia E. P. and Caroline P. Stokes, daughters of Anson Phelps Stokes, of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y. Mrs. Clark bought it in 1897 of C. W. Barnes, and still holds part of her purchase. A rumor that the Misses Stokes are to present the plot to Columbia University was not verified.

The Central Realty, Bond, and Trust Company and the Century Realty Company have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 137 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.3, to Therese Naumbury.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Isaac Dreyfus the four-story and basement dwelling 22 East Sixty-second Street, 21 by 100.5.

Friedheim & Sahler and Montgomery & Seid have sold to Georgia L. Plunker for the estate of John First, the four-story flat house 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, 17.9 by 100.5.

Henry C. Shaffer and J. Ganfield have sold for Mrs. Caroline Kirk the two-story frame dwelling 560 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

The latest sale of 122 West Forty-fourth Street was through Greene & Taylor.

Bird S. Coler is reported to have acquired property near the Long Island terminus of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, 360 by 1,200, or about 100 city lots.

Emma Condit Smith has sold the four-story and basement dwelling 658 West End Avenue, 20 by 92.

Duff & Conger and E. F. Hillenbrand have sold for Mrs. Margaret Ward the three-story and basement dwelling 57 East Ninetieth Street, 19.6 by 100.8, to Julius Ballin.

Samuel Green and Edward Baer bought the property 122 West Forty-fourth Street, and sold it Thirty-fourth Street, as reported.

Andrew J. Connick has sold a tract about 107 by 540 on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue. It contains about 24 lots and extends from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Morris Weinstein and H. E. Distelhurst have purchased from William Wilson, Jr., the old building on 352 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Arnold H. Schramm has sold his property at the northeast corner of Boulevard Lafayette and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, which is opposite Audubon Park, and has an area of 55.9 by 113 by 229.10 by 150.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Pster F. Meyer & Co.

524 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 18.8 by 60.2, four-story brick building; executor's sale to Edward G. Sherman $20,200

526 Ninth Avenue, 18.4 by 60.2, four-story brick building; executor's sale to Edward G. Sherman 14,500

528 Ninth Avenue, 18.5 by 60.2, four-story brick building; executor's sale to Edward G. Sherman 13,500

530 Ninth Avenue, 18.5 by 60.2, four-story brick building; executor's sale to Edward G. Sherman 13,900

355 and 357 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 60.2 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 39.11 by 74.1, two four-story brick buildings, with two-story brick buildings at the rear; executor's sale, to Edward G. Sherman 20,300

615 Ninth Avenue, west side, 76.6 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 23.10 by 100, four-story brick building, with extension; executor's sale, to Edward G. Sherman 24,000

617 Ninth Avenue, west side, 26.4 by 100, four-story brick building; executor's sale, to Edward G. Sherman 27,750

2,200 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 32 by 74.10, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. C. Stuart and another 30,000

By James L. Wells.

26 lots on Jerome Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Inwood Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road; partition sale, total to various buyers 23,310

Ernesciiff Place, aonth side, 267 feet west of Lisbon Place, 15.2 by 135.5 by 25 hy 132.7, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, H. S. Treichard, Sr. 3,000

8,700 Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 25 by 70, four-story brick flat, with store; public auction, to James McClenahan 15,100

Park Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 27x70, and one lot, 25 hy 100 and irregular; public auction, to James McClenahan 3,300

By Vincent A. Ryan.

622 Greenwich Street, west side, 50 feet north of Leroy Street, 25 hy 89.6 by 25 hy 90.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. MacG. Smith 27,500

219 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.0 hy 75, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Mary F. Mullane 9,047

49 Market Street, west side, 100 feet south of Madison Street, 27 by 88, three-story brick stable; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Sadie Rieer 22,000

By George R. Read.

22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, F. A. Otis and another 20,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

302 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 76.2, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John McGuirs 14,000

106 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 108.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. B. Goggin 7,500

By Strong & Ireland.

677 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, east of Webster Avenue, 16.8 by 90.4, three-story frame flat; foreclosura sale, to the plaintiff, E. B. Ebert 4,950

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 543 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; Grsane Avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Mapes Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, four lots, each 25 by 100, with three-story frame dwelling on ths easterly lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Fulton McMahon, referee, 304 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,008.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, Eagle Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Terrace Place, runs south on Eagle Avenue 50, by east 100 by south 100 by enst 100 by north 175 by west 100 by south 25 by west 100, vacant; Eagle Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, running through to Park Street, 300 by 200, two-story fraroe building and vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $9,736; on the latter, $43,014.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 280 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $22,634.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Richard Dudensing, referee, 105 Riverside Drive, 69.2 feet south of Eighty-third Street, 26.4 by 66.9 by 24 by 77.8, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $45,702.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Dority, referee, 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, 51.2 by 100, ten-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $298,835.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 201 and 203 Bowery, east side, 125.1 feet north of Houston Street, 48 by 134.1, running through to 7 and 9 Second Avenue, west side, 101 feet north of Houston Street, 51 by 183.6, four three-story buildings, known as the Glenville Hotel and Moonlight, with two five-story brick tenements on Second Avenue. Due on judgment, $147,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James E. Smith, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,343; subject to another mortgage for $12,343.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Keogh, referee, 2,072 Fifth Avenue, west side, 42.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 75, four-story brick dwelling, with two-story extension. Due on judgment, $22,690.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Phoenix Ingraham, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 100.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 219.3 by 204.1 by 215.8 by 209.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,554; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 265 lots in Brooklyn, being part of the old Hitchings homestead, situated on Ocean Avenue, King's Highway, Avenues N and O, and the intersecting streets from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 55 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for three six-story brick tenements, 48.4 by 87.11; J. McGovern of 4 Warren Street, owner; Moore & Landsdale of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $201,000.

No. 304 East Seventy-seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 21.8 by 102.2; V. Serritalia of 115 Hamilton Pince, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

Alterations.

No. 43 East Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with offices; J. M. Levy of 66 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; C. Van Merrick of 134 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 303 East Houston Street, to a two-story frame store; H. Dean of 214 East Thirty-first Street, owner; J. G. Pfuhler of 157 East Fourth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 176 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; S. Ryshpan of 1,206 Fifth Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 65 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Hartjan, premises, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 227 to 231 West Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Stein, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Clairmont Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick college; Barnard College, owner; F. A. Goetz of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $9,500.

Nos. 220 and 222 Lenox Avenue, to a two-story brick tenement, with stores; J. Bierhoff of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 615 to 625 Grand Street, to a sign; Jarvis & Co., owners; O. J. Gude & Co., architects; cost, $55.

Moritz Schurck Estate Sale.

James L. Wells sold yesterday at the Trinity Building Salesroom, under an order in partition of the Supreme Court in relation to the estate of the late Moritz Schurck, 26 lots in Inwood Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and Jerome Avenue. Nearly all the lots were irregular and vacant. The total amount realized was $23,310. Lots on Inwood Avenue and what was Ninth Avenue, but now a private street, averaged about $500. An irregular lot with a one-story frame store on Jerome Avenue, 29.1 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, was bought by S. L. and S. Frank for $4,150. John F. Luthy bought three lots on the north side of East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 124.5 feet east of Inwood Avenue, each 25 by 87.1, on one of which was a two-story and extension frame building, for $3,500. Single lots adjoining were sold for from $1,350 to $900. The northeast corner of Inwood Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street was sold for $1,100 to James McSorley, and the southwest corner to S. L. and S. Frank for $1,200.

Barnard College Alterations.

Plans for changes at Barnard College, at Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings. The alterations, which will cost about $9,500, and are on the plans of Frederick A. Goetze, comprehend the changing of dormitories on the first, second, and third floors into classrooms, laboratories, and offices.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" atands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent atamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been beld to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenus stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, June 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,281, n e corner of 150th St, 22x80; Agatba M. Reinhart and others, heirs, to George Ebret, (R S $5, mtg $6,500) $19,000

AVENUE A, s w corner of 68th St, 55.4x150; Henry M. Rau to Jacob Wertheim and another, (R S $43.75) 100,000

BAXTER ST, 64, s w corner of Franklin St, 25x56.10x25x54.9; Louis Levy to Harris Feldman and others, (R S $8.25, mtg $16,000) 100

BAXTER ST, 64, s w corner of Franklin St, 25x56.10x25x54.9; Harris Fried-man and another to Morris Ooiland, (R S $8.75) 100

CENTRAL AV, c s, Plot C, map of lands of Isaac T. Willis, 77.2xt00.3x50x9t.1; Max Marx to Thomas W. Greenwood, (mtg $5,092, R S $2.25) 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 71st St, 74.2x20; Laura J. Gibson and another to Sarah M. Belden and others, 1-6 part, (R S $3.75) 1

CLINTON ST, 14, e s, 20x100.2; Wolf Rosenberg to Beni Faden, (mtg $28,550, R S $1) 100

DUANE ST, 72 and 74, e s, 50.2x79x49.6x78; Laura J. Gibson and another to Sarah M. Belden and others, (R S $10.25) 1-6 part 1

EAGLE AV, 649, w s, 25.6x117.7x25x115.4; Johanna Both to Moritz J. Ernst and another, (R S $t.50, mtg $4,500) 9,450

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, at division lino of Lots 147 and 148, map of Morrisania, 70x113x70x116; Robert H. Bergman to Alice L. Mayer, (R S 50c.) B. & S. 1

FRANKLIN AV, s s s, at division line of Lots 147 and 148, map of Morrisania, 70x113x70x116; Elizabeth J. Foy to Alica L. Mayer, all title 1

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, at division line of Lots 147 and 148, map of Morrisania, 70x118x70x116; Mary A. Foy, executrix, to Alice L. Mayer, (R S $3.75) 9,600

GREENWICH ST, 274, w s, 17.7x80x17.1x 80; William C. Dewey to Albert Joske, (R S $6.25, mtg $21,000) 1

GRACE AV, s s, Lot 96, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Francesco Sansone 1

GRACE AV, e s, Lot 94, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Ross tc Salvatore Farenga 1

GREENE ST, w s, 151 ft s of Spring St, 37.6x100; Laura J. Gibson and another to Sarah M. Belden and others, 1-6 part, (R S $6) 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 150 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Leopold Hutter to Filomena Tesoro 1

HANCOCK ST, 2 to 6, w s, 40x92.4x50.11 x70.4; Hancock St, 8 to 12, w s, 41.6x 112x45.10x92.4; Harris Friedman and another to Louis Levy, (mtg $72,000, R S $20) 100

HOUSTON ST, 413 and 415 East, 42.10x 76x irregular; Leon Lanrowitz and another to Samuel Bashner, (mtg $44,000, and liens $4,490.02) 100

HOUSTON ST, 413 and 415 East, 42.10x 76x irregular; Samuel Bachnar to Leon Lanrowitz and another, (mtg $50,000, R S $2.75) 100

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 205.6 ft n e of 167th St, 25x120.6x26.4x121.3; William Fagan to Samual Robert 1

JEROME AV, e s, 106.3 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce to Asher L. Smith, (R S $4.25) 11,000

JEROME AV, e s, 106.3 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; The United Real Estate to Vernon G. Bruce, (R S $2.75) 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 172.6 ft s of 161st St, 25x75; Abram Schilvinski to Herman Heemsath and wife, (mtg $800, R S 50 cents) 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 172.6 ft s of 161st St, 25x75; Wilhelmina Heemsath to Abram Schilvinski, (mtg $800,) R S 1

JONES ST, 9, n s, 25x100; Emanuel Alexander and another to George H. Pigueron, (R S $2.25, mtg $9,000) 1

LOTS 219 and 220, map of Van Nest Park; Enrico P. Siccardi to Charles Knanf, (mtg $1,215) ..... Omitted

LOTS 219 and 220, map of Van Nest Park; Mary J. Croissant to Enrico P. Siccardi, ½ part, mtg $1,015) 1

LOTS 29 and 30, Block 444, map of subdivision of property of Mary L. Tiffany; Klara Kozelub to Frank Kozciuh, (mtg $4,800) 1

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Howell A. Webster to Leon A. Lieberkind, (mtg $28,000) 1

LOTS 1 to 4, 21 to 24, map of estate of J. B. Herrick; the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to James E. Doughrty, ½ part 2,000

LOTS 215 and 216, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Guiseppe Ercolano 1

LOTS 128 to 132, map of portion of Hunt estate; Frederick Krause to James McSorley, (R S 25c.) 3,000

MADISON AV, 255, e s, 27x100; interior lot, 100 ft e of Madison Av, and 78.6 ft s of 39th St, runs s 20.3x e 65x n 20.3x w 15; Charles E. Miller and others, executors, to Louise H. Tiffany, (R S $56.75) 116,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 221, e s, 19x75; Louis Levy to Harris Friedman and another, (R S $5, mtg $5,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, 275, w s, 12.8x74; Jennia Rosenthal to Adelaide Hyman, (mtg $3,500) 500

PARK AV, 101, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x16; Jennie Rosenthal to Adelaide Hyman, (mtg $6,250) 1,000

RUTGERS PLACE, 15, Alexander master to Sarah Rubin, correction deed, (mtg $22,000) 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 25 ft s of Pontiac Pl, 24x100 to Terrace Pl; Randolph Hurry to Catharine Cahill, (R S 50c) 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 74, s s, 25x97.6; Wilhelm Heinrich and wife to Henry Emnicke and wife, (mtg $14,000,) R S $5) 26,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 74, s s, 25x97.6; Henry Emnicke and wife to Wilhelm Heinrich, (mtg $14,000, R S $5) 26,500

ST. JOHN'S or Hughes Av, e s, 100 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x87.0; Louisa Romer to Neta J. Bjorkegren, (mtg $2,000) 1

ST. MARY ST, s s, 113.7 ft e of Crimmins Av, runs s w 78.10x s e 50x n e 25x s s 112.1 to street x n w and w 100.5; St. Mary St, s e corner of Beekman Av, 189.5 to Cypress Av x594.5x217.9 to B Av x 494.9; St. Mary St, s e corner of Powers Av, 199.2 to w s of Robbins Av x242.11 to 142d St x199.2 to Av x 242.3; the William R. Beal Land Improvement Company to William R. Beal, (mtg $45,000, R S $13.75) 45,000

WORTH ST, 121, e s, 25x93.3x25x93; Mott St, 39, w s, 22x80x28x88; 16th St, n s, Lot 75, map of John Staples, 25x62.4x25x80; Eva K. Conlon to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children and Homc for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, all remainder of ½ part 1

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; the Dry Dock Savings Institution to Julius Samuels, (R S $3) 1

4TH ST, 18 and 20, s s, 50x91; Laura J. Gibson to Sarah M. Belden and others, 1-6 part, (R S $10.50) 1

5TH AV, e s, 20.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.6x110; Louis J. Wendel, referee, to Townsend Wandell, executor, (R S $6.50) ... 15,300

6TH AV, w s, 125.4 ft s of 45th St, 25x100; Laura J. Gibson and another to Sarah M. Belden and others, 1-6 part, (R S $2.50) 1

7TH AV, 2,135, e s, 25x75; 7th Av, 2,153, e s, 25x75; Samuel Schwab to Nathan L. Ottinger and another, (mtg $40,000) 1

7TH AV, w s, 112.1 ft n of 34th St, 18x75; John J. Lordan to Elizabeth O. Finney, (R S $7.50, mtg $30,000) 1

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 52d St, 22x80; Laura J. Gibson to Sarah M. Belden and others, 1-6 part, (R S $2) 1

8TH AV, 450 e s, 20x100; Annie M. Rohe, executor and trustee, to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $15,000, R S $5) 1

8TH AV, 450, e s, 20x100; Charles Rohe to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (one-half mtg of ½ part $15,000, R S $5) 1

8TH AV, 448, e s, 19.10x100; Charles Rohe to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (R S $10, mtg $16,000) 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 40.11x 100; William E. Cook, referee, to Ernest F. Clark, (mtg $35,000) 8,000

11TH ST, 327 to 331 East, 71.3x40x irregular; Jacob Weinstein to Jacob Baum and another, (R S $9, mtg $40,000) 1

14TH ST, 506 East, 25x103.8; Solomon Jacobs to Harry Wasserman and another, (mtg $16,000, R S $2.75) 100

17TH ST, 419 West, 25x92; Isaac Trepler to Benjamin Weisman, (mtg $21,000) 1

17TH ST, 419 West, 25x92; Benjamin Weissman to Morris Steinberg, (R S $5.25, mtg $25,000) 1

23D ST, n s, 388.2 ft w of 5th Av, 44.10x 98.11; Laura J. Gibson and another to Sarah M. Beldsn and others, 1-6 part, (R S $19.75) .....

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Real Estate for Sale.
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"America's Most Picturesque Home Site."

GRANTWOOD

ON THE HUDSON,

270 feet above the river.



You may have noticed the electric sign "Grantwood" at the crest of the Palisades, opposite the Grant Memorial. Just back of it lies the most inviting home spot near New York. City improvements are there, tasteful houses are there, and plots to be built upon to order.

ALL ON TERMS TO SUIT.

See Grantwood and decide where to live or buy with Grantwood in your mind.

Reached in 25 minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d St. Ferries (by North Hudson Co.'s R. R.,) or 20 minutes from 130th St. Ferry and "Hudson River" Trolley.

FOR A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $35.00 A MONTH,
(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write or Send for Photographic Views and Free Tickets.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
1,135 Broadway, New York.
(Telephone 1847 Madison Square.)

Real Estate.

Buyers of Real Estate desiring a loan to complete purchase obtain lowest rates, best privileges, favorable terms, by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, largely improved, with all the advanteges of the city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot
FOR CASH, OR
$10 Down and $10 a Month
A SPECIAL OFFER
Until July 15th, 1902,
WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL ADVANCE TO $350.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 24 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address,

Palisades Park Co.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000

Increase your income from real estate; send location, rent, and net income of your property, and I'll send you, free, suggestions that will make it pay better. Gustav Goodmann, 1,515 1st Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Great Sacrifice.—Farm of 50 acres must be sold at once; all in perfect repair every way; productive land; 8-room house; large barns and other buildings; spring water; plenty of fruit, shade, lawn; 3 miles from depot on a main road; price $2,600.00; small amount down; rest on terms to suit. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Sta., N. Y.

Yonkers.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES IN A FASCINATING & CULTURED COMMUNITY, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.
SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.

BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST. CITY HALL, OR BATTERY.
TIME 28, 40, AND 50 MINUTES.
FARE ABOUT 8 CENTS.
SEND FOR 40-PAGE HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOK ON AMERICAN HOMES, HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.
H. P. WHEELER,
20 EAST 42D STREET.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry. Near depot and harbor; fronting boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—A neat little cottage, near the depot; seven rooms and bath; gas and furnace; lot 80x125; price $5,500; easy terms. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Small cottage with some land surrounding at Morris Heights or Washington Heights, $5,000 to $6,500. BERT O. FAULHABER, No. 7 East 42d St.

Surrogate's Notices.

STANBERY, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA STANBERY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 127 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1901. MARIA S. GOURLAY, Executrix. HAMILTON ODELL, Attorney for Executrix, 36 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d18-1aw6mW

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 48x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

1,662 Madison Av., above 110th St., 2 large, light stores, 4-story house, for business requiring light, good show, and space. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South Street. Brookmen estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE OSBORNE,
172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.
Choice, large, light apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric lights; hot water supply, steam heat, elevators, &c.; rents, $1,000 up. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Elegant parlor apartment, 8 large rooms and bathroom; kitchen in basement; private location, "Carnegie Hill"; reduced, $54; select. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE WARREN, 430, 432 West 34th St.
Choice four and five-room light flats; hot water; telephone; decorate to suit; $28 to $39. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th, or Superintendent.

Near Herald Square, 154, 156 West 35th St.—Desirable five-room steam-heated flats; hot water; all improvements; $25, $30. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

Best and cheapest 4-room and bath apartments on Lenox Av.; all improvements; inducements. 547 Lenox Av.

116th St. West, 30 and 40.—6 rooms; hot water supply; steam; all light; newly decorated; top floor, $21.00.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; modern conveniences; $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

18th St., 341 West.—Four nice, light rooms and bath; select, small families; $20.

91st St., 150 West.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; elegant street; $32; adults only.

Columbus Av., 49.—Four large, light rooms and bath; well-kept house; $17.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For rent, Summer and Fall, well-furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, private hall; three windows overlooking Bryant Park; airy, cool; hot and cold water; electric lights; private entrance; elevator. Apply E. A. Brown, Parkview Hotel, 55 West 42d St.

REISENWEBER'S
CIRCLE HOTEL, 58th St. and 8th Av.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; moderate rents; reached by all cars. Reisenweber & Fischer, Prop'rs.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT: 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL, 145 WEST 84TH ST.

Furnished apartment, eight large, light rooms, two baths; elevator, telephone; Summer months. Otis, 310 West 94th St.

Bryant Park Studios.—Desirable, well-furnished studio apartment, June to December. Apply Superintendent, 80 West 40th St.

Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, suitable bachelor or couple. 30 West 24th St.

Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, parlor floor; Summer or permanent. 114 West 47th St.

Fully furnished flat; six outside rooms; West 49th St. Address E. H. Hudson, 438 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished house, 63d St., near Park Av., for Summer at nominal rent; if desired, rent for year or longer. A. B., Times Office.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY, WEST SIDE, ABOVE 68TH ST., BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK, AMSTERDAM AV.; IMMEDIATE. ADDRESS TIMES OFFICE.

Long Island Property to Let.

To Rent.—Furnished cottages on Oak Island Beach, within 250 feet of surf; still-water bathing and fishing and shooting; houses 8 to 10 rooms; prices, $250 to $500, including boats; opposite Babylon; four and a half miles steam ferry; cottages shown by appointment only. Jeremiah Rohhins, Babylon, L. I.

To Rent.—Furnished cottage on Huntington Bay, north shore Long Island; 7 bedrooms; all modern conveniences; great natural beauty, healthfulness, and variety of Summer recreations. George Taylor, Owner, 873 Broadway, New York.

At Patchogue—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; water fronts, $250 to $400 per season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

North Shore, L. I.—Furnished cottages to let near Sound, $100 to $300 season. Particulars, Bowen, Klngs Park, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Let—A large Summer home, completely furnished, located among the pines by the sea, at Pine Point, Maine, two miles from "Old Orchard" and half a mile from Boston & Maine station; best surf bathing and boating facilities; terms reasonable. Call or address Ira Milliken, 52 Broadway.

COTTAGE AT YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Cottage for Summer; seven sleeping rooms; all modern; laundry, bath, &c. Broad piazzas, beautiful country and ocean views. Finest bit of Maine's rugged coast; ideal spot. Three minutes from Episcopal Church. $800 for season. Apply quick. J. P. Putnam, York Village, Maine.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Cottage to rent; near the spring; six large bedrooms; bath; fully furnished; all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Emma Darrow.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves; rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

$50, furnished; modern; choice location; shade; Montclair, N. J.; don't miss. Address M., Box 142, Times Office.

Furnished; modern; high location; 9 rooms; Nutley, N. J., Address M., Box 145 Times.

Westchester Property to Let.

Hastings-on-Hudson.—House, grounds; 7 large rooms, bath, verandas; good order; retired; 4 minutes to trolley, 8 to depot; $20; Sabbath keepers preferred. Vanderhurgh, Room 802, 156 5th Av.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. MARTIN et al., defendants.

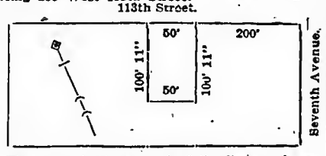
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ons Hundred and Thirteenth Street with its westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inchee to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet, thence northerly, and again parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 230 West 118th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,953.10, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.77, with interest; together with the expensee of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,519.38 and interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $75,000 and accrued interest from November 1st, 1901, at 5% per annum.—Dated New York, May 27, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

my28-2aw3wW&S&Je18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARTHUR HURST and another, as executors, &c., of Samuel F. Engs, deceased, plaintiffs, against RUSSELL SAGE and Margaret O. Sage, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

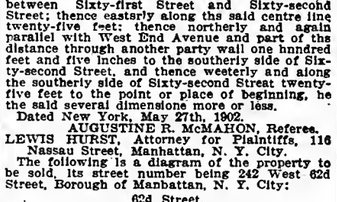
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-second Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said West End Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first Street and Sixty-second Street; thence eastarly along the said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, and thence weeterly and along the southerly side of Sixty-second Streat twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, he the said several dimensione more or less.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 242 West 62d Street, Borough of Manbattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of plaintiffs' lien upon the premises to satisfy which they are to be sold is $15,662.47, with interest from May 15th, 1902, and for costs, disbnrsements, and allowance is $307.50, with interest from May 22d, 1902, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be paid by the referee or to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $400.50-100.

Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

LEWIS HURST, Atty. for Piffs., 116 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

my28-2aw3wW&S&Je18

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE E. VAN FLEET, plaintiff, against PATRICK GARRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action, dated June 6th, 1902, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate (Exchange) Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City and County of New York, on July 10th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, by John S. Mapes, auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described:

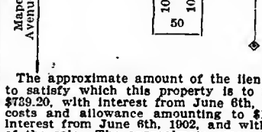
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in tha Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York (and formerly in the Town of Westchester,) known and designated by the numbers (237) Two Hundred and Thirty-seven and (238) Two Hundred and Thirty-eight, on a map entitled "Map of Building Lots Belonging to William A. Mapes, and Henry C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Garret J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, November 18th, 1872, which said lots, taken together, according to said map, are bonnded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, distant westerly two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet from the northwesterly corner of Cornell Avenue and Mapes Avenue, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and again on a line parallel with Mapee Avenue one hundred (100) feet to ths northerly side of Cornell Avenne; and thence easterly along said side of Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated, June 18th, 1902. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

STEPHEN WRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number:

Cornell Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which this property is to be sold is $739.20, with interest from June 6th, 1902, with costs and allowance amounting to $109.79 and interest from June 6th, 1902, and with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $104.23 and interest.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

je18-2aw3w&jy10.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against MARY E. LOGE and others, defendants.

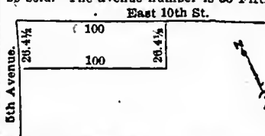
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premisee directed by said judgment to be sold, which are therein firstly described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hnndred feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, along the sontherly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenne, at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and designated as No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Subject to a lease for one year from May 1st, 1902.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenue number is 33 Fifth Avenue.

East 10th St.



Dated June 3, 1902.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York.

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For Sale.

Diamonds and Rare Jewels For Sale.

Having been for so many years appraisers of Diamonds and other gems for Banks, Trust Companies, and Executors of Estatee, we are enabled to offer at our Twenty-first Annual Sale some exceptional values in Rare Gems and Fine Watches. A large number of the most artistic pieces were mounted in our shop on the premises. Only a few are mentioned here, and we advise an early selection, as many of ths most desirabls articles cannot be duplicated. The goods at the price will surpriss the most critical.

Diamond Heart Brooch	$550
Emerald and Diamond Brooch	3800
Gentleman's Gypsy Ring	120
Brooch Crescent of Large Diamonds	75
Gentleman's Heavy Belcher Ring	45
Horseshoe Scarf Pin	110
Solid Gold Match Box	35
Purs White Solitaire Ear Studs	125
Princess Ring, Large Diamonds	150
Sunburst, 17 Large Diamonds	275
Locket, Plain Gold, Large Diamond	40
Brooch Diamond Knot	22
Lady's Tiffany Ring	35
Lady's Diamond Ring	15
Twin Diamond Ring	38
Lady's Ring, (The New Signet)	3.50
Brooch, Pearls, and Diamonds	20
Locket, 5 Diamonds	18
Heart Scarf Pin, 13 Diamonds	38
Gentleman's Big Ring	275
Solitaire Diamond Stud	25
Solitaire Diamond Lobster	35
Diamond Link Buttons	12
Diamond Collar Buttons	12
Diamond Link Buttons	30
Crown Brooch, 68 Diamonds	530

WATCHES.

Gentleman's 14K Gold Filled Waltham	$10
Lady's 14K Gold Filled Cambridge	9
Gentleman's Solid Gold Riverside	50
Big Heavy Silver Hunting Watch	12
Lady's Small Diamond Set Watch	30
Gentleman's 12 Size Gold Filled American	12
Lady's Small Solid Gold Watch	15
Chas. A. Keene's Special 17 Jewelled	35
14K Superior Full Jewelled Waltham	20
Enamelled and Gold Watches	25
Patek, Philippe & Co. Split Second	300
Jules Jurgensen 18K Gold	275
Tiffany & Co. 18K Gold	375
Waltham 14K Gold Hunting	28

Old worn-out Watches and Jewelry will be taken for full value in exchange, or bought for cash. Goods will be sent to responsible persons in any part of the United States for examination.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE we are now located in our New Store, 180 Broadway. CHAS. A. KEENE. Established 1881.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 8d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Av., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write. L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 Maiden Lane. In store. Up-town branch, 258 6th Av., (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 467 Fulton St., (opposite Matthews'.) Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPE-WRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. Generel Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON Typewriters rented. Typewriter Inspection Co., 810 Broadway.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of KANTER & COHEN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of the above named bankrupts has been appraised, and the receiver is authorized to sell the same at private sale on competitive written bids provided such bids shall be a sum not less than the appraised value thereof.

The stock which consists of manufactured men's and youths' clothing, piece goods, sake and fixtures, may be inspected at the auction rooms of Chas. Shongood, 26 Lispenard St., N. Y. City, and submit any bid which you might wish to make thereon to the receiver at his office, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of June, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said receiver will open the said bids. If the receiver shall reject all bids submitted to him the property will be sold at public auction on Thursday, June 26th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, 26 Lispenard St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

All bids must ba accompanied by 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

CHAS. M. HOUGH, Receiver, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attys. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN WINDHORST, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, coffees, soaps, etc., also one horse, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Pratt A. Brown, Esq., receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Lesser & Rooney, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before Tuesday, June 24th, 1902, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The said property may be inspected at the store of the bankrupt, No. 2,350 1st Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the horse at the livery stables of E. Zache, No. 315 E. 122d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on June 20th and 21st, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction on June 27th, 1902, on the aforesaid premises at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.

PRATT A. BROWN, Receiver.

LESSER & ROONEY, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 4,876.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN CAGGIANO, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Caggiano, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 16th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17th, 1902.

NO. 4,880.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—THOMAS B. McCREEDY, who did business under the firm name of Glaze & McCreedy, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomae B. McCreedy, who did bueiness under the firm name of Glaze & McCreedy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other peraons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 17, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK H. WESTOVER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock consisting of horses, trucks, harnesses, &c., now on the premises, 616 East 145th St., Manhattan, is offered for sale by Robert C. Ten Eyck, Esq., Receiver.

The said stock may be inspected June 18, 19, 1902, at the aforesaid premises, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids in writing may be submitted for the said stock to Robert C. Ten Eyck, receiver, at his office, 170 Broadway, before June 20th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., on which day they will be opened by him. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock will be sold at public auction at the aforesaid premises on Friday, June 20th, 1902, at 10:30 in the forenoon by Charles Shongood, U. S. auctioneer in bankruptcy.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1902. ROBERT C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 42c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - - $155
Harmony - - $175
Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

In addition to our usual assortment of new Weber Pianos, we have a number of second hand pianos taken in exchange, including Weber, Steinway, Decker Brothers, and others.

These instruments are just the thing for the country or seashore and will be closed out at Low Prices.

Weber Warerooms,
5th Ave. cor. 16th St., New York.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand Pianos, $5 a month for hanrels that. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES M. HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable corner pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 3,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against ELLEN McLAUGHLIN, individually and as executor, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land now in the Twenty-third ward of the City of New York, formerly lying and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, (three hundred and twenty-seven,) and the same le laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," hearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant southerly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avsnue, as the same are laid down on said map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenne and along the northerly line of Terrace Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along the northern line of said map two hundred and sixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning.

Be the said several dimenelone more or less. Being the same premisee conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1891, in Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 10, Page 115.

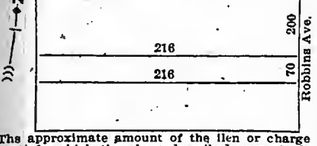
Dated New York, June 3, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKENT, Attorneye for Plaintiff No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Willow St. (Westchester Ave.)



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allewance amonnting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expensee of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,659.02 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED W. SEXSMITH, bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 18, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of typewriter, chairs, desks, office furniture, &c., at 12 M.; assets contained in factory at 139th St. and Rider Av., Borough of Bronx, consisting of lumber, mouldings, benches, tables, and implements need in the manufacture of cabinet work, &c. Order of

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

MARSH & WEVER, Attornoys for Receiver, 120 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

17th St., 36 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests and transients accommodated; references.

21st St., 49 East.

ELEVATED ROAD SMOKE NUISANCE HEARING

District Attorney's Luncheon Partly Helped to Hasten the Case.

Vice President Skitt and Other Officials Testify as to the Scarcity of Anthracite, the Trial of Coke, and Soft Coal Cost.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday concluded that the case brought against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company by him in Magistrate Zeller's court on complaint of Health Commissioner Lederle must be expedited. The summons being against a corporation, and under the law a corporation having ten days within which to make answer, was not returnable until June 23. But Mr. Jerome took a ride up town in an elevated train yesterday morning and was assailed by such a flow of smoke and cinders that he concluded ten days was too long to delay the determination of the fact as to whether the Manhattan Road was inflicting a nuisance upon the people of New York which could be abated.

Having reached this conclusion, Mr. Jerome, as preliminary to a course of action, invited Alfred Skitt, the Vice President of the road, and its attorneys, Austen G. Fox and Charles A. Gardiner, to take luncheon with him and talk the matter over. Having no fear of a District Attorney bearing gifts, they accepted. Mr. Jerome laid before them the situation as he saw it. He told them there was no doubt in his mind that abundant evidence could be obtained to prove that they were using soft coal on their engines and creating a vexatious nuisance.

"I told them," said the District Attorney, in speaking about the little dinner party, "that if they were creating a nuisance unavoidably, that was one thing, but if they were creating a nuisance to save money for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company at the expense of the comfort of the citizens of New York, it was quite another thing. The people had a right to know the facts about the matter, and know them without delay."

Mr. Skitt and the attorneys admitted the existence of the nuisance complained of without hesitation. They asserted that the Manhattan Elevated was unable to do otherwise than it was doing and continue the service, for the reason that it was a practical impossibility to secure broken anthracite for their engines.

"Then, if that be so," said Mr. Jerome, "why not waive the ten days allowed you in the action which I have brought and offer such proof of good faith as you are able to offer?"

To this proposal Mr. Skitt and his attorneys agreed, and, upon consultation with Magistrate Zeller, it was arranged that a hearing should take place in his court at 3 o'clock.

At the appointed hour Mr. Skitt, Attorneys Fox and Gardiner, S. D. Smith, General Superintendent of the Manhattan Elevated, Albert I. Herbert, their coal agent, and Joseph B. Dickson of the firm of Dickson & Eddy, the agents for the Ontario and Western, made their appearance in court, and shortly afterward District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train came in. The party adjourned to the small room in the rear of Magistrate Zeller's court and the hearing was at once begun.

District Attorney Jerome informed the Court of his conference with the officials of the Manhattan Elevated, who, he said, met him in a very frank spirit. They admitted the nuisance, but made the plea that it was impossible to avoid it.

Attorney Fox said that the Manhattan Company welcomed the investigation and its officials were glad to comply with the request of the District Attorney that the proceedings be accelerated. The position of the company, briefly stated, was that it was burning soft coal because it could not secure anthracite, and that it was forced to do so the company regretted as much as the public, for it was not only a great inconvenience to the company to be obliged to use soft coal, but was a positive loss.

MR. SKITT ON THE STAND.

Mr. Skitt was then called upon to take the stand. Mr. Skitt, in answer to questions propounded by Attorney Fox, said that prior to the coal strike the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company had used broken anthracite coal on its engines exclusively. It used about 5,000 tons of this coal a week. As soon as he heard that the strike was imminent, he called upon the agents with whom they had a contract for supplying the road with coal, not only to increase their daily supply, but to enlarge the company's reserve. The reserve which the company usually has on hand is 20,000 tons, but some time before the strike it had fallen to 16,000 tons, and the company was unable to increase it, despite the most urgent importuning of its agents.

Since the strike was declared, the Manhattan Elevated Company, Mr. Skitt said, had not had one pound of anthracite delivered to it. For a while after the strike had begun the company used nothing but antaracite. Then, when it was seen that the strike was to last for a considerable period, the company began the purchase of soft coal. Yesterday the company did not have 1,500 tons of anthracite on hand. Advertisements were inserted by the company in twelve daily papers of New York for 25,000 tons of anthracite. The result of those advertisements was that the company had been offered 500 tons of anthracite which was available, 500 or 600 tons more which would have to be inspected, and a third lot of 500 tons for delivery in a week.

"The little anthracite which we now have on hand," said Mr. Skitt, "we are using on the Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-eighth Street branches of the Elevated, because it is along those stretches of the road that many large hotels and apartment houses are located, and we do not wish to inconvenience them any more than is necessary. The question of securing an additional supply of anthracite has been a matter of continual discussion in our Board of Directors. My instructions from the Board of Directors have been to secure anthracite at any price."

"Have you tried to use coke?" asked Mr. Fox.

"Yes," was the reply, "we made experiments with coke within three months. We found it was impracticable for two reasons. In the first place it made such a fierce fire that it burned out the engine, and the second objection to its use was that it produced a continuous flow of live cinders. The cinders were so fine that they went right through our spark arresters, and if we had changed the character of the spark arresters to conform to the coke cinders, we would not have been able to secure sufficient draught."

Mr. Skitt said that, as a practical railroad man, he knew of no way in which the smoke nuisance on the elevated could be obviated at present. The soft coal in use generated less steam than the hard coal, and this resulted in much more frequent break-downs and stalling of trains.

"Couldn't you compel your agent to furnish you with hard coal under his contract?" asked District Attorney Jerome.

"No, Sir. As soon as the strike commenced, the contract ended. All coal contracts have a strike clause in them."

"Have you tried to get hard coal from other dealers than the agents who supply you regularly?"

"We have. Our efforts were unproductive."

"In seeking coal from other dealers did you mention a price?"

"We solicited it at any price. Herbert & Co. have unlimited authority from us to secure us coal at whatever price they could obtain it."

Magistrate Zeller asked: "Couldn't you mix soft coal with the anthracite which you have on hand, and which you might secure, and thus lessen the emission of smoke from your engines?"

"To do that would make no appreciable difference."

In answer to a question put by Mr. Jerome, Mr. Skitt said that the company was using all grades of soft coal, but that it was endeavoring to secure the very best grades.

Superintendent Smith's testimony was largely a repetition of the testimony given by Mr. Skitt, save that he went into technical explanations of why the use of the pea and egg anthracite was not practicable. The chief reason was that it fell through the grates. The firemen on the elevated, he said, had been instructed to use all their skill to lessen the amount of smoke emission and they were doing it.

VALUE OF SMOKE CONSUMERS.

"Couldn't you use smoke consumers?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"There is no railroad that I know anything about that is using smoke consumers," replied Mr. Smith. "They are not practicable. Moreover, they would add from 400 to 500 pounds to the weight of our engines, and it would take some time to equip all of our engines with them."

Joseph B. Dickson of the firm of Dickson & Eddy, coal agents for the Ontario and Western, said that there was comparatively little coal on hand at the time the strike was declared. The Ontario and Western never had less than it had on May 1. As soon as the strike was declared, the railroads had confiscated all the coal which was on their lines for their own use. He knew it to be a fact that some of the railroads were now buying soft coal for use on their anthracite engines. On Monday night on its 488 miles of road, the Ontario and Western had but 71 cars loaded with anthracite, or less than 4,000 tons.

"If money was no object, don't you think a person who knew the situation could go out and get a considerable supply of anthracite?" esked Mr. Jerome.

"He might secure 1,000 tons, but it would be with extreme difficulty."

"Mr. Dickson," said Attorney Fox, "will you take an order from the Manhattan Elevated right now to furnish it with 5,000 tons of anthracite without stipulation as to price?"

"No, Sir, I will not—not for 1,000 tons."

Gilbert I. Herbert, the coal agent of the Manhattan Elevated, after telling of his inability to secure anthracite coal, read a number of letters, which he had addressed to the largest coal dealers in New York City on June 16, asking them what amount of hard coal they could furnish him. They all replied that they could not furnish him any amount. The replies were reed to the court.

Mr. Jerome then recalled Mr. Skitt and asked him why the Manhattan Elevated could not substitute electric trains for the steam trains. Mr. Skitt said that the company was putting on the electric cars as fast as they were turned out. They now had 254 running.

Mr. Fox called upon Dr. Lederle to testify, and asked him if he did not know that the Street Department of New York was now using soft coal. Dr. Lederle said that he did not.

"I do know," said Dr. Lederle, "that the Health Department is using hard coal in all of its plants. I have been able to secure all of the pea anthracite I needed."

Mr. Fox said that pea anthracite was another matter; that such coal was not practicable for use on the elevated.

Mr. Herbert was recalled and testified that he was furnishing soft coal to the Street Department.

This ended the hearing. Mr. Fox said that he thought the proof offered by the Manhattan Company that it was burning soft coal from necessity and not from choice had been exhaustive, as much so as the coal supply, but at a future date the company would be prepared to furnish still further evidence. District Attorney Jerome said that the publicity which the hearing would receive would doubtless bring out a lot of information as to just what the Manhattan Company might be able to do to abate the nuisance which it confessed it was maintaining, and that he hoped that any persons having such information would confer with the District Attorney's office. The hearing was then adjourned until June 30 at 3:30 o'clock.

The Board of Health will meet to-day and the question of the smoke nuisance will be thoroughly gone over.

Arthur S. Cosby, the Assistant Corporation Counsel who has charge of the proceedings against the Manhattan Company on account of its smoke nuisance, said yesterday:

"It is the policy of the administration to stop this nuisance. We have brought civil and criminal actions, and, if these do not prove sufficient for the purpose, we will make arrests. I told Mr. Gardiner, the attorney for the elevated, that it was absurd for him to take the position that a company with such wealth as the Manhattan Elevated Company could not secure hard coal enough to run its engines. I suggested to him some time ago that the company cable England for a supply. The Manhattan Elevated people may as well make up their minds that they must adapt themselves to the situation."

The smoke pall over the city yesterday showed no signs of diminution. Black volumes were being emitted from hundreds of smokestacks. One of the densest volumes came from the stack of the high pressure station of the Water Department in West Ninety-eighth Street. William A. De Long, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, said that he knew the people of the upper west side were complaining and that he did not blame them, as the condition was very bad. The department, he said, was endeavoring to get enough hard coal to run this station, if possible.

THE TRIAL OF "AL" ADAMS.

Former Employes of "I. T. Pocher & Co." Identify Seized Policy Paraphernalia.

"Al" Adams, physically one-third of the man he used to be, haggard and woe-begone, picked up courage yesterday when the prosecution was presenting its evidence against him. His son, sitting by him, an attorney for his defense, and a constant prompter of the other attorneys acting in his father's interest, made the father lose his air of dejection.

"Al" Adams's cheeks were as hollow and as flushed as on the first day of his trial, but he had lost his dazed look and took an active interest in the proceedings.

And at the some time the courtroom took on an unwonted air of bustle and business, in which Adams entered with spirit. There were books and rolls of policy paraphernalia, electric bells, wires, and many things that were to be used against the man who is accused of being the "King of Policy," but the prisoner had regained the jaunty air he used to wear when he walked up Broadway as full-chested and confident as Devery himself.

It was stated yesterday that two important witnesses against Adams were missing. This was not denied by Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who stated that he believed that the men would be found before the prosecution was finished with its side of the case. He said that all the other witnesses were being guarded by county detectives. Mr. Schurman did not deny a story that the witnesses under guard were taken Monday night to Coney Island. He said that it would not be fair to coop up a witness like a prisoner just because there was a suspicion and some evidence that he might be tampered with.

The first witness called yesterday was Dayton F. Searl, sixteen years old. He testified that he had worked for I. J. Pocher & Co., at 40 West Thirty-fourth Street. He told of the offices and how they were laid out, and offered a plan of them, which he had drawn. He said that Mr. Adams had been the "boss" of the office, and that Adams had always sat at the desk where the raiders gathered the policy paraphernalia. He identified three tin boxes found in the desk, in which there was alleged evidence of the wrongdoing of Adams, and made it clear that in the real estate office Adams, as the witness put it, was "it." The boy failed to identify the trunk in which most of the evidence was found, but said that it looked like the one he had seen in Mr. Adams's office.

Charles Smith, another sixteen-year-old boy, formerly employed by Pocher & Co., testified confirming the evidence given by the other boy.

William E. Nolan, the next witness, testified that he had once worked for "Al" Adems in the policy business. He identified various policy paraphernalia as necessary to the game, and said that there were supposed to be twelve numbers drawn from a wheel in the morning out of seventy-eight, and in the afternoon thirteen for the Kentucky drawing, sent by wire. The players had the choice of three numbers to win.

He said that the drawings were "supposed to be made," but that he had never seen or heard of any one who had witnessed a drawing. He added, under examination, that the manifold sheets were submitted to headquarters, and that they showed all the chosen numbers, so that if there was an apparent predominance of any too well-chosen numbers the selected figures did not appear.

Nolan was then shown many papers found in the office of Adams at the time of the raid, and was asked to identify the writing. In each case he said that it was that of Adams. The case will be continued to-day.

CAPT. O'REILLY PAYS PETER DE LACY A CALL

A Quiet Chat in Alleged Poolroom Keeper's Park Row "Office."

The Captain Reports Later that the Place Has Not "Opened Up," as Rumored—Another Patrolmen's Lecture.

Police Captain Miles O'Reilly and Peter De Lacy, the alleged poolroom operator, had a heart-to-heart talk in the latter's "offices," on the second floor of the building at 33 Park Row, yesterday. It had been reported that De Lacy had "opened up" again, and that he bade defiance to the aggressive Police Captain. Concerning the interview, Capt. O'Reilly said last evening:

"There was no evidence that there is a poolroom where Mr. De Lacy was said to be doing business. You know in a poolroom they generally have a blackboard, and a card showing the horses, jockeys, weights, odds, &c. There was nothing like that in the rooms I visited with Sergt. Reynolds.

"It may be that there is some operating with the use of 'handbooks.' I cannot speak positively as to that. A thousand men might have handbooks with information concerning the horses and go about from house to house among their friends and secure bets on the races, like a grocer's clerk might secure orders. I saw nothing whatever to indicate that there wae anything doing in the rooms occupied by De Lacy. There were two men there, said to be in De Lacy's employ. I don't know what they were doing. I can say, however, that there was no business transacted while I was there."

"Your plain-clothes men were on watch at the building, were they not, Captain?" was asked.

"Yes, a part of the time. I was there myself for some little time. I am positive the poolrocm did not operate to-day.

"Mr. De Lacy did not defy me. He said he was not operating a poolroom there, and that he would not."

When the night squad lined up in the station house in Oak Street last evening, Capt. O'Riley said:

"This is the end of my first week as Captain of your precinct. It has been a very euccessful and satisfactory week to me. All of you did your duty nobly. I want you to continue to do so. Stop violations of the law. Last night I with another officer visited a gambling house at 15 Ann Street, on the third floor. I was informed that there was a game of draw poker in progrese, but it had stopped when we arrived, and the men were sitting about idly. The proprietor said he had run his place there for twelve years.

"Who is the patrolman on that beat, 15 Ann Street?" asked the Captain quickly.

"I am," answered a man in the back row.

"I said that the place had been running for twelve years; see that it does not run twelve minutes longer. The proprietor promised me he would take a vacation. See that he does it."

The Captain then called attention to a certain Ice-cream manufactory in the precinct which dumped some of its refuse and left its teams and wagons standing in the street.

"The patrolman on that beat will see that this is stopped, and that the law is complied with. It is a public nuisance, and we might as well stop public nuisances and gambling.

"Another thing, close up dance halls where liquor is sold and other dives, and close them tight."

There was not a prisoner eent to court from the Oak Street Station yesterday morning.

The Captain's friends had sent him clippings of newspaper articles and editorials about his work. Picking up eeveral of these he said to a reporter?

"I have simply done my duty. I am unworthy of all of this comment about my work."

Seven new men were added last night to the police force of the Oak Street Precinct. This addition to the force will bring relief to a number of men who have recently had extra work to do. The new policemen are giants physically and were chosen by Capt. O'Reilly from the police school at Headquarters.

At the roll call Capt. O'Reilly personally installed the new patrolmen and gave them full instructions in regerd to their duty under his command. The Oak Street Station, says Sergt. Rotinson, has been short of its full complement of police for eome little time, and the addition will make up the full quota.

THE CHURCHILL TRIAL.

Bowery Saloon Keeper, Sergeant Said, Declared Himself a Personal Friend of Devery and Inspector Cross.

Official reports concerning euspected places constituted the first subject taken up at the trial of Sergt. James Churchill yesterday before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters on the charge of neglect of duty.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford showed that after raiding or making a special report on certain houses he failed to include them as suspicious places in his next month's report and showed that he had even omitted from such reports places which he had testified he was constantly sending policemen into in order to "starve them out." Sergt. Churchill offered an excuse in each case, even though it was only that an oversight had occurred.

Sergt. Churchill teetified that McGurk of "Suicide Hall" fame had asked him to be easy with him, as he (McGurk) was a personal friend of Devery and Inspector Cross, but he said he had paid no heed to his appeals. When McGurk told him he had sold out, Sergt. Churchill said he had reported a change of ownership in the place, but when a man was robbed there he charged McGurk with still being the proprietor. As he could not swear to his ownership, he said the caee against the alleged divekeeper failed before the Magistrate.

Sergt. Churchill declared that a letter book containing copies of reports he had made to Inspector Cross had disappeared when he was transferred. Mr. Sandford attempted to make considerable capital out of this, but efter recess Inspector Cross produced the book, saying that it had been found in a closet in his office.

Blotter records showed Sergt. Churchill ae having made arrests in a raid on Blanche Vernon's houee, 27 Second Street, on March 17, though he said he stood across the street and watched his precinct men do the work. Col. Partridge showed that these arreste had been included in his reports, forwarded to the Civil Service Commission by Sergt. Churchill, when he applied for promotion to a captaincy.

"Is it your custom to give yourself credit for arrests you don't make?" asked the Commissioner, severely. Sergt. Churchill said he had included himself with the other policemen, because he wae personally present and because he wanted to be sure to get a summons when the cases came up in court.

Goldberg and Rosen had been named by Sergt. Churchill as the proprietors of the Blanche Vernon house. Rosen had been accepted as the bondsman for the prisoners, but Sergt. Churchill explained that he was not in the room when this was done. He said that, though he had got the warrants for the place on a Saturday, he had not eerved them until late Sunday night, because, as he said, he thought he could then arrest more inmates.

"More inmates on Sunday night than on Saturday night?" exclaimed Mr. Sandford. "Do you want Commissioner Partridge to believe that?"

"Did you have a talk with Goldberg before you served the warrants?" asked Mr. Sandford.

"No, certainly not. Do you think I would ehow a warrant against a house to the proprietor?"

"Do you ask me that as a question?" inquired Mr. Sandford.

"Yes."

"I believe you did," said the Assistant District Attorney.

Sergt. Churchill then declared that he had been informed that "Jake" Woif, a friend of Inspector Cross, had been through his precinct telling disorderly house keepers that they could open. He refused to name his informant and Col. Partridge declined to press the question at this time.

RAID ON THE HAYMARKET.

Inspector Harley, on Orders from Deputy Thurston, Arrests Five Waiters on Excise Charges.

Great excitement was caused among the denizene of the Tenderloin in the vicinity of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue last night, when Inspector Harley with three detectives descended upon the Haymarket at that address and arrested five waitere on warrants charging them with having violated the excise law. Edward Corey, the proprietor, was not molested. The place was crowded when the officers arrived, and women and men rushed into the street and quickly scattered.

The visit was made at the instance of Deputy Commissioner Thurston, and Acting Capt. Dillon and his men of the Tenderloin station had been kept in entire ignorance. The former knew nothing of it until the prisoners were brought into his station house. Capt. Sheehan of the Tenderloin precinct is on his vacation in Europe.

Deputy Commissioner Thurston, who arrived at the station house soon after the prisoners, said that the reason the proprietor had not been included in the list of warrants was that could not be proved that he was present when the evidence was obtained. He added, however, that the arrests would probably resnit in Corey's license being revoked, and a charge of keeping a disorderly house might be made against him. He was asked if last night's descent was the beginning of a general crusade against the resorts of the Tenderloin, but replied that he didn't care to talk about the future.

Acting Captain Dillon was not in a good humor, and declined to comment on the arreste.

Edward Corey, proprietor of the Haymarket, has his residence at Far Rockaway not far from ex-Deputy Commissioner Devery. His resort has been raided several times, but he has always managed to have the indictments squashed. He said last night:

"If the law was violated in my place it was done while I was not present and entirely outside of my knowledge and consent. I have been trusting my employes and waiters to see that there was no violation of the excise law."

It was said last night that the descent upon the Haymarket was made as the result of a conference between Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Thurston, which took place two weeks ago, when it was resolved to have a general cleaning up of the Tenderloin.

CABLE CUT OFF CONEY ISLAND.

The French Telegraph Cable Company, suspecting that some one willfully cut one of its cables about two miles southeast of Coney Island, has offered a reward of $500 to any person supplying information which will lead to the discovery of the guilty parties.

The break in the cable was firet discovered on June 6, about 7:30 P. M. The position of the break was located by the usual tests, and the company's cable steamer, the Amiral Courbet, was summoned from Halifax, arriving here on Saturday last. The experts aboard succeeded in picking up the ends of the cable, and reported that the cut was a clean one, and must have been done intentionally.

The officers of the company expressed the opinion yesterday that probably some fishing smack's anchor had become entangled in the cable, and the crew, taking the easiest way to extricate themselves, had cut the cable. The cable at that point is of the heavy shore section, and eight inches in diameter.

The broken cable connects New York and Cape Cod, and the inconvenience was slight, as land wires were used.

LEGAL NOTES.

SALARIES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT PHYSICIANS.—In suits against the city by the three physicians in the Fire Department, to establish their right to receive salaries at the yearly rate of $3,000 since consolidation, Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in favor of the defendant. The main contention of the plaintiffs was that the salary of each was fixed, when both the Fire Department and the Board of Estimate and Assessment provided for three medical officers and set aside $9,000 as their compensation for the year 1898. Justice Scott decides that whether or not this concurrent action on the part of the two departments of the City Government fixed the salariee at $3,000 each, the plaintiffs were not entitled to such salary because by the Greater New York charter their compensation after consolidation was to be what it had been up to that time. Justice Scott says: "Until the first day of January, 1898, while they were in the employ of the former City of New York, they were concededly receiving and entitled to receive only $2,000 per annum. Whatever effect might otherwise be claimed for the action of the Fire Commissioners and the Board of Assessment and Apportionment respecting the salariee of these officers, those boards had no power to fix any salary for them after the taking effect of the new charter other or different from that which they were receiving or entitled to receive from the former City of New York at the moment the new charter went into effect. The departmental estimate submitted by the Fire Commissioners and the final estimate adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had to do not with the year 1897, but with the year 1898, and did not become effective until Jan. 1, 1898." The conclusion reached by Justice Scott is that at the very instant the new charter went into effect the plaintiffs' salaries became fixed at the amounts they were receiving from the old municipal corporation.

***

CARS ROUNDING CURVES.—Just as a cable car was rounding the curve at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue a passenger who was about to enter from the platform was thrown by a sudden jerk of the car upon Annie M. Merrill. For the injuries she received she sued the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but the jury found in the railroad's favor. On appeal the judgment on the verdict has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, two Justices, however, dissenting. There was no evidence as to the speed at which the car was going around the curve, or that the conductor failed to warn the passenger who was thrown on the plaintiff that the car was approaching the curve. The Appellate Court decides that there was nothing to suggest that the passenger in entering the car when he did would cause injury to the other passengers. "In the absence of exceseive speed," says Justice Ingraham, for the court, "or the application of more power than was necessary to round the curve, there would certainly be no evidence to justify the jury in finding that the defendant was negligent, and the jury having found that the speed of the car was not excessive the defendant was entitled to a verdict." Justices O'Brien and Hatch dissent on the ground that it was an error not to allow the plaintiff to show, as alleged in her complaint, that the place where the accident occurred "was well known to be dangerous and it was customary for the conductor on approaching said spot to give warning to all passengere in order that they might secure themselves against the jolt, jar, or strain, which experience had taught was likely to occur in turning said corner."

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy.—Adv.



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Young men's sizes, 32-34 inch chest, $10 to $22.

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Costs no more—sold nowhere else.

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Shoes also for Adults.

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SPLIT SENNITS,—The Hat of the Minute for,—Well-dressed Men. Very light on the Head; Very Comfortable; Shapely Crowns; Brims 2¼ to 3 in.; They have the Approval of the Best-Dressed Men in New York. $1.90



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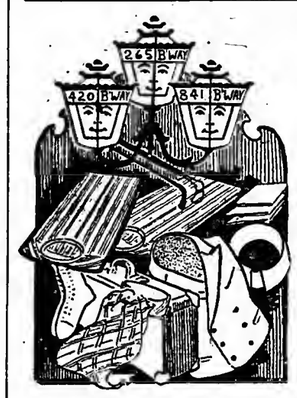
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Negligee Furnishings, White, Linen Color or Fancy Shirts, $1.50 to $3.50. Silk Faced Balbriggan or Lisle Underwear, $1. Wash Vests, $3 to $5. Golf Stock, Wash or Thin Silk Bows and 4-in-Hands, Thin Socks, 25c. to $2.

Negligee Clothes. Stylish, well-made Coats and Trousers, new Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns, $10, $12, $14. Straw Hats, $1 to $3. Panamas up to $18. All Around Negligee. Belts, 50c. to $3. Cheviot, Sateen and Silk Pajamas, Bathing Suits, Oxford Ties.

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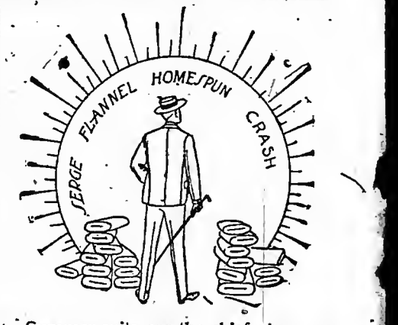
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Pleated and plain bosoms White Cheviot 79c., worth 1.00.

Belts—Every New Style 49c. to 3.50. Stocks for Golf and Riding 49c.

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French Balbriggan and American Lisle 49c., worth 75c.

8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98

Flat lasts and high heels, Calf and patent leather.
Oxford Bluchers, high heels, 2.97. Patent leather and Calf.
A new pair if they break in three months.



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Porto Ricos, 1.90, 2.40, 2.90.
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Every New Braid.
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NO AGREEMENT ON CUBA

Republican Senators' Conference a Failure.

Break in the Ranks of the Beet Sugar Men for Reciprocity Regarded as Most Improbable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Republican Senators' conference to-night did not result in a full settlement of the Cuhan question. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administration leaders that the Spooner Reciprocity bill could not pass the Senate nor any other bill of this sort. The question now under consideration by the Administration forces is what they can get in the way of a compromise that will "let them down easy."

The heet sugar men are not anxious to offer compromises. They feel that they have the game in their own hands, and that if they choose they can insist on no action at all heing taken by the conference. One of the beet sugar leaders said to-night to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he would be surprised if any action was taken, though it was possible some harmless thing might be agreed to as a sort of soothing syrup.

The heet-sugar leaders, it is understood, demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of their opponents that they had nineteen votes which were absolutely immovahle. One of the Administration Senators said after the conference that he and his friends were convinced now that all talk of a hreak in the ranks of the heet-sugar men was fallacious.

"The bill," said he, "is dead."

Senator Mitchell made the announcement for himself and his eighteen comrades that they could on no account be moved from their position. The principal speech for the heet-sugar men was made by Senator Burrows.

The argument of the beet-sugar men was mainly that it was wrong in reducing the tariff to single out one industry. This was a veiled threat, and was so intended hy this beet-sugar men. What they really meant by it was explained by a beet-sugar man as follows:

"If they insist on reporting their so-called Cuban reciprocity bill we will tackle the other tariff schedules and crumple up their old tariff so that they won't recognize it. They won't let us have the French reciprocity treaty, or anything else that will do our section of the country any good, and now if they insist on hitting our industries by this one-sidsd and unfair reduction we will make the tariff schedules look like thirty cents."

There had heen some talk of reporting the Spooner hill if no compromise can be obtained snd fighting it out on the floor. But this threat from the beet-sugar men has upset that plan, in view of the fact that their nineteen votes are absolutely solid. They could, of course, command united Democratic support in any general attack on the tariff. The Administration Senators know they are beaten, and now, as one of them said to-night, they are simply playing for time to find some fairly dignified method of retreat.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Republican Senators were prompt in heginning their conference on the Cuhan Reciprocity bill to-night. The meeting was held in the marble room just off the Senate chamher. When, at 8 o'clock, Senator Allison, as Chairman of the caucus, called the meeting to order, all the Republican Senators with six exceptions were present. Four of the six absentees were out of the city. The six who were not present were Messrs. Depew, Dolliver, Frye, Hawley, Kearns, and Simon. Senator Wellington, who has not acted with his party for the past two years, was among those in attendance, and was among the first to present himself.

The conference was preceded by two meetings, to which some significance was attached. The first of these was a gathering of the Repuhlican steering committee, and the second a dinner given by Senator Burrows in his committee room to the heet sugar Senators. The steering committee discussed nothing but the order of business in the Senate and decided to recommend that the reciprocity hill be made the unfinished business after the disposal to-morrow of the Isthmian Canal hill, subject, of course, to the action of to-night's conference. This was accepted as a pronouncement favorable to the proposed legislation.

The Burrows dinner was attended by seventeen of the nineteen Senators who are pledged in opposition to the Reciprocity bill. A poll showed that one-third of the Republican membership of the Senate was present at the dinner; that eleven States were represented, and that they were as firmly united as they ever had been.

Senator Allison made a hrief address in calling the conference to order and he was followed hy Senator Platt (Conn.) and Senator Burrows (Mich.) for and against tariff reduction. Senator Allison pleaded for harmony.

Senator Platt explained the standpoint of those who favored a reduction of the tariff on Cuban goods. Senator Burrows presented the opposite view, speaking for the beet sugar advocates.

Statements were made for Senators Simon of Oregon and Mason of Illinois to the effect that they thoroughly agreed with their colleagues in opposition to the Reciprocity bill.

The nineteen Senators thus accounted for are:

PERKINS and BARD of California.
MITCHELL and SIMON of Oregon.
FOSTER of Washington.
GAMBLE and KITTREDGE of South Dakota.
NELSON and CLAPP of Minnesota.
DIETRICH and MILLARD of Nebraska.
ELKINS and SCOTT of West Virginia.
JONES and STEWART of Nevada.
BURTON of Kansas.
BURROWS of Michigan.
MASON of Illinois.
WELLINGTON of Maryland.

INDORSE THE PRESIDENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—The question whether the Republicans of Minnesota generally indorse the action of their delegation in Congress in opposing the administration's Cuhan reciprocity policy, has heen canvassed by The Minneapolis Journal in fifty or sixty of the more important centres of the State. The Journal has heen confident from the heginning that the sentiment of the people of the State favored granting to Cuba the most favorable commercial relations. The result of this inquiry is a surprising preponderance of sentiment in support of the President on this proposition. The Journal says: "It is a conservative estimate to say four-fifths of the people interviewed stand with the President."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets—Pages 11 and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 79¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it; use it.—Adv.

KING EDWARD TO KEEP QUIET.

He Is Advised to Forego All Public Engagements for the Next Few Days.

LONDON, June 19.—It was officially announced yesterday that, in view of the strain of the approaching coronation, King Edward's physicians had recommended that his Majesty forego all puhlic engagements for the next few days.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra drove in Windsor Park in an open carriage for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon. Their Majesties were not accompanied by outriders. King Edward was looking quite well.

Another large dinner party was given at Windsor Palace last evening.

A NEW CHINESE EMPRESS.

Third Imperial Consort for the Emperor About to be Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 18.—The steamship Victoria to-night hrings the news that the Chinese Empress Dowager has undertaken the choosing of a third imperial consort for the Emperor. She will succeed Chen-Fei, who, rumor says, was thrown into a well by order of the Empress Dowager, who had a grudge against her, at the time of the flight of the Court from Peking, in 1900. There is no evidence that the Empress was guilty of this savage crime.

The Empress Dowager has commanded Duke Kwei-Hsiang, father of the present Empress, to issue a proclamation to all members of Manchu and Mongol organizations, ordering them to bring all their good-looking marriageahle daughters to the paiace some day this month, in order to make possihle the selection of an imperial consort. There is great rivalry among beautiful maidens for this honor. About a hundred of the most handsome girls will be chosen for presentation to the Empress, and from these she and the Emperor will make a selection.

Ching-Fei, the first imperial concuhine and the elder sister of the murdered Chen-Fei, will soon he promoted to the dignity of Eastern Empress, or second imperial consort. The girl to he chosen as Chen-Fei's successor will be subsequently promoted to the dignity of Western Empress, or third imperial consort. This is the position which the Empress Dowager formerly held.

ARRESTED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

J. C. McAllister of Newark, N. J., Was Armed and Wanted to Kill an Imaginary Mesmerist.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—J. C. McAllister of Newark, N. J., called at the White House this afternoon and subsequently was arrested and held for examination into his mental condition.

He was armed with a revolver which he said he wanted to use on a mesmerist, who he said was ready to kill him. He is twenty-six years old. He said his troubles followed his rejection by a Newark girl.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—J. C. McAllister lives with his parents at 45 Crawford Street, this city. He is a draughtsman, and has been employed in an architect's office in New York.

Mrs. McAllister, the young man's mother, when told at her home of her son's arrest, was greatly agitated, but did not seem altogether surprised. She said that her son had been brooding over a wrong of which he claimed to be the victim. He had invented something, his mother did not know what, and had insisted for some time past that he had been prevented from securing patent rights to his invention hy some one who is unknown to his mother. He had threatened to shoot the man who he believed had defrauded him, and he had announced his intention of going to Washington to appeal to the authorities to right his wrongs.

CHICAGO'S NEW THEATRE.

Klaw & Erlanger and Others to Spend $300,000 on the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—Negotiations for the property at the northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets as the site of a new theatre have been completed and a ninety-nine-year lease was filed for record to-day. The Boston leasehold Trustees are the lessors and the lessees are William L. Davis and Harry J. Powers of Chicago, one-quarter interest each; Klaw & Erlanger, New York, one-quarter interest, and Nixon & Zimmerman, Philadelphia, a quarter interest.

It is provided that the lessees are to erect a fire-proof structure covering a part of the property, the huilding to he used exclusively for the theatre and to remodel some of the other buildings on the premises, all to he completed by May 1, 1904, and to cost not less than $300,000. Present plans, however, contemplate having the theatre completed by Sept. 1, 1903. The lease provides for an annual rental of $18,600 for the first year and $24,000 for each remaining year.

MANY TOWNS WANT PLANT.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 18.—The three-million-dollar plant of the Anti-Glucose Trust Company, of which C. M. Warner of Syracuse, N. Y., is the head, will he situated at South Chicago or Waukegan. This statement was given out to-day in Waukegan by one of the prime movers in the new concern. Options on thirty-five acres of land have been secured in both places, and a decision will be made inside of two weeks. Yesterday a party of the promoters, accompanied hy J. H. Van Vlissengen, went to Winthrop Harbor to look at sites offered them free there. In the party were A. H. Kersting, J. C. Trainor, Mr. Fisher of Chicago, and P. L. Saenger of Waukegan.

Mr. Van Vlissengen assured the promoters that if they would locate in Winthrop Harbor the E., J. and E. Railroad would extend its tracks from Waukegan or the Milwaukee Road would build a spur from its station at Wadsworth. The property optioned in Waukegan is just at the city limits and covers a tract hetween the Chicago and Northwestern tracks and the lake, about 900 feet long. The plans for the factory have not been drawn, hut have been sketched, so that engineers know what is to go up. The plant when opened will employ 600 men.

Theater Train for Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.
leaves New York 11:30 every night hy New York Central; arrives Syracuse 7:10, Rochester 9:42, Buffalo 12:00 noon next day.—Adv.

MINERS' CONVENTION OFFICIALLY CALLED

Delegates to Meet in Indianapolis on July 17.

The Question as to Whether Soft Coal Workers Shall Be Called Out to be Decided Then by Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—An official call for a National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America was issued this afternoon from the National Headquarters in this city hy Secretary Wilson. The convention will meet here July 17 to determine whether the soft-coal miners of the country shall go out on strike to assist the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania.

The basis of apportionment of delegates to the convention is 1 for every 100 members of every local union, and fraction over fifty. This will make a convention of 1,000 delegates. The voting strength of all local unions is between 2,300 and 2,400. Of this number, the convention will have a voting strength of from 1,700 to 1,800. A bare majority can order a strike. A few more than 900 can declare a strike.

The anthracite regions cast 747 votes, Virginia and Michigan, which joined in the call for the convention, have 52, making 799 votes from these five districts which united to call this convention. As stated at headquarters, conditions are not satisfactory to miners in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, and it is believed that the delegates from thess sections will vote for a strike. The call for the convention is as follows:

"Indanapolis, Ind., June 18.
"To the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America:
"Section 1 of Article V. of the National constitution:

"'Special conventions shall be called hy the President when so instructed hy the Executive Board or at the request of five districts.

"'Districts Nos. 1, 7, 9, 17, and 24 have requested the National President to call a special convention and you are hereby notified that a convention of the United Mine Workers will be held in Indianapolis, commencing at 10 o'clock Thursday, July 17, 1902, for the purpose of considering a proposition for a general suspension of work by the coal miners of the United States in support of the anthracite miners who are now on strike.

"The following sections of Article V. in the Constitution are quoted for the guidance of local unions in selecting their delegates:

"'Section 2.—Representatives of the National Convention shall hc elected directly from the local unions, and shall have one vote for one hundred members or less, and an additional vote for each one hundred members or majority fraction thereof, hut no representative shall have more than five votes, and no person shall he eligible as representative who is not a miner or mine worker or employed by the organization, and is a bona fide member of a local union in the district where said delegate resides. Note: The term 'mine worker' includes any one working in or around the mines and a member of a local union.

"'Section 3.—No local union shall be entitled to representatives to the National convention that is in arrears for dues or assessments for two months preceding the one in which the National convention is held and which has not in every particular complied with the constitution of the district in which the said union may he located or has less than ten members, and any mine within the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers having once been organized for a period of three months and allowing itself to become lapsed, defunct, or refusing to pay dues or assessments to the organization, shall pay a sum equal to three months' dues and assessments on all members to the National and district unions before it can he reinstated or reorganized, and must he in good standing for four months previous to the month in which the National convention is held before said local union shall be entitled to representation in the annual or special conventions.

"'Section 5.—All newly organized locals must he organized at least three months and have two months' dues paid prior to the month in which the National Convention is held, before they will he entitled to representation, unless such new locals are composed of members from old locals in good standing at the time of organization; the fact that a new local is composed of members of an old local must be attested by the District Secretary.

"'Section 6.—Representation shall be hased upon the average membership of the local union for the last three months, upon which payment has been made, previous to the month in which the National convention is held.

"'Section 7.—Any member of the United Mine Workers of America accepting a position other than that of a miner or mine worker, shall not be eligible to act as representative to any sub-district, district, or National convention while holding such position, hut accepting a position with the United Mine Workers shall not he construed as making a member ineligible to act as representative.

"'Section 9—Delegates to the National Convention shall he paid railroad fare to and from the convention on the following hasis: Delegates shall represent five locals, if said locals contain not more than 500 members. When there are 500 members in a local, or less number than five locals, such local or locals shall he entitled to send a delegate, and any local union situated one or more miles from any other local union shall be entitled to send a representative; and should there be more than five votes in such local or group of locals they shall he entitled to a representative for the additional members as provided for in this constitution. The Executive Board ehall have power to levy on the members to carry out the above provision provided said levy be necessary.

"'Section 10. Where railroad certificates cannot be obtained by delegates attending the National Convention, they shall furnish receipts for the fare paid.

"'The credentials should he sent to the National Secrctary-Treasurer as soon as delegates are elected.

"An effort will be made to get special rates for transportation, and if we succeed, instructions to delegates concerning the purchase of tickets will be published in The United Mine Workers' Journal, together with rates obtained at various hotels and the name of the hall in which the meeting will he held.

"JOHN MITCHELL, National President.
"W. B. WILSON, National Sec.-Treas."

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 18.—The five districts that asked for a National convention were the three anthracite districts, the Michigan district, and the West Virginia district, where a strike is now on. President Mitchell has had the consent of the five districts for some time, hut for some reason did not see fit to issue the call until to-day. The request for the convention was made at Hazleton four weeks ago last Friday.

President Mitchell was extremely uncommunicative as to what the probable action of the convention might be. If the delegates should decide to inaugurate a National suspension of coal mining everyhody at strike headquarters believes it would have a disastrous effect on the industries of the country. The supply of coal would become so short that large and small industrial establishments would he compelled to auspend operations, and many railroads would also seriously suffer.

There are approximately about 450,000 coal miners in the United States. Of these about 350,000, Mr. Mitchell says, are affiliated with the union, and an additional 50,000 comply with the legislation of the miners' organization.

It is utterly impossible at this distance to forecast what the National gathering will do, because not one delegate has yet been elected. The anthracite delegates will go into the convention with 42,000 striking hard coal miners at their hack for a general strike.

The West Virginia delegates will have approximately 25,000 hehind them for a strike, and in Michigan, where the union has been having trouble, the delegates will also be instructed for a National suspension. Central Pennsylvania will contribute a certain number of delegates who will want a general strike, as will also Kentucky. It remains for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana to offset this, as it is unofficially nnderstood that the miners in those sections are not very enthusiastic for a general stoppage of coal production.

ROANOKE, Va., June 18.—A special from Eckman, West Va., says: "The strike situation has suddenly taken on a complete change. It looks now as if there were not the least chance for the strikers to win; such a large number have returned to work that those who would have remained away and fought it out have become discouraged and many of them have taken up their tools and are going back into the mines.

"The mine owners are jubilant over conditions, and think the end of the strike is near. Many coke ovens which have been dark for ten days have been again lighted up. Guards are still being kept at the mines, hut not in such a large number as previously."

BLUEFIELD, West Va., June 18.—The striking miners are continuing their march hegun early Monday morning. The little army marched away from Pocahontas today. Only twenty men worked in the Southwest mines at the latter place today. This is the largest operation in the field and usually employs over 600 men. The Browning mines, also located at Pocahontas, were closed down early to-day.

The marching strikers headed up Simmons Creek late this afternoon. The fact that the strikers are receiving supplies in large quantities and are supposed to be well supplied with funds would indicate a long fight. Saturday, June 21, is pay day over the entire region, and the strike leaders claim that only the smallest percentage of the men will remain at work after this date.

COAL FOUND IN MINNESOTA.

Important Discovery Between Grand Rapids and Aitkin Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, June 18.—It is learned that an important discovery of soft coal has been made between Grand Rapids and Aitkin, Minn., about 100 miles west of Duluth. The secret has been well guarded. Several weeks ago it was communicated to a few men well known in husiness here. It is said that the coal has been tested to ascertain its qualities and that the result is very satisfactory.

One report is that a sixteen-foot vein has been located, but one of the men interested says this is an exaggeration, though the find is of undoubted importance, unless everybody is greatly deceived. Indications of the existence of bituminous coal have been frequently discovered in this section.

ATTEMPT TO CORNER CORN.

Bull Campaign in Chicago Thought to Have Been Precipitated by John W. Gates and New York Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—Millions of dollars are involved in a deal in July corn which has become the ground for a fierce struggle between two hig factions in the speculative world. Behind the bull campaign in the July headings, which has resulted in a sharp advance in the price of that commodity on the local exchange in the last few days is a crowd of Wall Street speculators whose wealth is said to aggregate millions.

Opposing the efforts of the New York operators to corner the market are the local elevator interests, which also have big financial equipment hehind them.

So far, the bull party represented in the pit by Harris, Gates & Co. has had the best end of the deal. They have succeeded in sending the price of July corn up several cents. They have forced most of the smaller shorts to cover, but the big shorts, and they are supposed to be the elevator people, are still holding out.

It is taken as a significant circumstance in the Chicago situation that John W. Gates arrived here from New York on Monday forenoon, the day when the New York bulls started July corn on the upward tendency, which it still holds. Harris, Gates & Co., of which John W. Gates's son Charles is a partner, set everybody guessing by buying one minute and selling the next. But the firm is generally credited with being the principal Chicago agency for the New York buyers in what is, on the surface, a puzzling situation on the market. The leading sellers on Monday were Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and yesterday that firm took 1,000,000 bushels in the first thirty minutes after the opening. That led to the supposition that the firm also is acting for the bulls in the East.

The bull party holds contracts calling for delivery of 10,000,000 bnshels or more of corn before the last day of July.

Already the elevator people are busy making up contract corn in their private houses from their low grades, and transferring it to public elevators.

THEIR WAGES ADVANCED.

Chicago Steel Workers and Elevator Men Get a Raise of Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—A general advance in wages amounting to 10 per cent. was announced to-day at the Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel Company. Machinists who have been receiving 29½ cents an hour will be paid from 32 to 33 cents. The advance also applies to common labor.

General Superintendent Charles H. McCullough of the South Chicago plant of the company said last night that the amount of the advance here has not been decided on, but he understood that an increase would be made in all the departments.

Employes in the ten elevators in South Chicago have received advances running from 10 to 25 per cent. Floormen who received $2 formerly, will get $2.20, and other employes who got $2 will be paid $2.50.

ADVANCE EMPLOYES' WAGES.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—Jones & Laughlin, iron and steel manufacturers, have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their employes, excepting the tonnage men. The increase affects over 2,000 men, and will average 10 per cent. Laborers who were paid $1.35 will in the future receive $1.50 a day.

The furnace employes of the Carnegie Steel Company have been advanced during the present week, and it is understood that all of the day laborers in the mills of this company will be treated in a similar manner to those employed by Jones & Laughlin, Limited.

The advances have been wholly on account of the general prosperous condition of the steel trade and the increased earning power of the plants.

Excursion Rates to Western Points.
Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines are Fare."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

EX-MAYOR VAN WYCK RESCUES A GIRL

Cheered on Broadway for Saving Bicyclist from a Horse's Heels.

The Girl's Wheel Was Smashed—Accident Happened Near Madison Square—The ex-Mayor's Drowning Rescue of Four Years Ago.

Ex-Mayor Van Wyck figured as a hero last evening hy rushing into the street and snatching a little girl from death under a horse's hoofs. The affair occurred on Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. Estelle Hawley, thirteen years old, of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, with two companions was riding up Broadway on a bicycle. She and her friends, accustomed to spinning along the busy thoroughfare, laughed and talked with each other as they skillfully threaded their way in and out among the vehicles.

When in the middle of the block hetween Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets Estelle crossed the Broadway car tracks in order to turn into a cross street. She had just crossed the rails safely when a horse and wagon driven by Jacob Frank of 149 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, came down the street at a rather fast pace. The driver saw the girl and tugged at the reins, hut the horse could not or would not stop in such a short distance.

As he heared the girl, who, seeing her danger, had become confused and did not know which way to turn, Frank gave a last quick jerk which had the effect of making the animal rear almost directly over the child. At that moment Mr. Van Wyck and a party of friends who had just come from the Democratic Club passed along.

The ex-Mayor jumped for the street, as he saw the girl flung headlong, and reaching down as he ran, grasped her hy the waist and with a single movement lifted her clear of the horse's hoofs, which were beating about her head. At the same time he grasped the bridle of the horse and endeavored to bring it to a halt. This he could not do, however, until the wagon had passed over the hicycle, partly smashing it.

Meanwhile Estelle's friends had hastily dismounted from their wheels and stood in terror watching for the outcome. Mr. Van Wyck led Estelle to the sidewalk, and soon ascertained that she had suffered nothing more than fright and a few bruises. She was pretty badly frightened, hut remembered to thank her rescuer very gracefully.

As she was walking away one of the ex-Mayor's friends asked her if she knew who had saved her. When she was told she walked back and again thanked him. Frank was exonerated from blame. The hundreds of persons who thronged Broadway sent up a cheer for the ex-Mayor, who, after it was all over, appeared very much embarrassed.

The ex-Mayor has figured before as a rescue hero. Nearly four years ago, on Aug. 3, 1898, he saved from drowning three young women who had gone bathing in the Woodcleft Canal, at Freeport, L. I. Unaided he pulled all of them out of the deep water after two boys, both thought to be expert swimmers, had failed.

The young women were Miss Jennie, dsughter of the Rev. Arthur Lowndes, Miss Clara Pritz, and Miss Elsie Heitsheimer, the latter two from Cincinnati. Despite a warning from the hath-house keeper, who told them that the tide was going out too swiftly for the canal to be safe, they went too far out and found themselves helpless in ten feet of water.

Only Miss Lowndes could swim, but soon she was rendered incapahle of saving herself hy her exhausting efforts to rescue her companions. Two boys, one sixteen and the other nineteen years old, swam out from the shore as fast as they could, but found themselves powerless.

With many other Summer visitors, ex-Mayor Van Wyck was sitting on the front veranda of the Woodcleft Inn, where he had been spending his vacation. Followed by the crowd, he jumped over the porch railing, rushed toward the water, covered the 200 feet at his hest speed, and plunged into the canal fully dressed. A minute later he had drawn to safety all the three unlucky bathers, amid the applause of the onlookers.

H. T. CAMPBELL FOR GOVERNOR

Tennessee Republicans Hold Their Convention at Nashville and Make Nominations by Acclamation.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18.—To-day's Republican State Convention was harmonious from start to finish. There was not a contest in a single county in the State, and the nominations were all made by acclamation.

The platform was adopted without opposition, and absolutely the only discussion was as to the advisability of nominating a full judicial ticket. Foster V. Brown favored nominating only two candidates for Supreme Judge and one for the Court of Chancery Appeals, but the convention by a vote of 392 to 233 decided to name a full State ticket.

Lee Brock of Nashville was temporary Chairman, while Congressman W. P. Brownlow, who controlled the convention, was its permanent Chairman. The nominations made are as follows:

For Governor—Judge H. T. CAMPBELL of Carter.
For Railroad Commissioner—J. J. ELLIOTT of Rutherford.
For Judges of the Supreme Court—F. A. WRIGHT of Roane, J. G. PARKS of Bradley, ERNEST CALDWELL of Bedford, D. W. STORNER of Lawrence, C. H. TRIMBLE of Shelby.
For Judges of the Court of Chancery Appeals—X. Z. HICKE of Anderson, GEORGE S. RAMSEY of Coffee, GEORGE T. CcCALL of Carroll.

The platform indorses the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations, favors legal restraint of monopolies; favors numerous changes in the State election laws; favors assessment of property so as to encourage investment; favors constitutional amendments so as to permit exemption of new enterprises; gives municipalities and counties full control of local affairs; grants extension of the four-mile liquor law to all towns of five thousand inhabitants when the majority so vote, and increases the puhlic school tax so as to give nine months' schooling.

A resolution was also adopted denouncing persons seeking to bring reproach on the American soldier, and thanking Senator Lodge for their defense in the United States Senate. A resolution of sympathy for Mrs. McKinley was also adopted.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via Lackawanna Railroad, leaves New York daily 8:45 P. M. Parlor car on 10 A. M. train.—Adv.

Get full enjoyment of your vacation by building up with JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT before you start. Accept NO SUBSTITUTE.—Adv.

For vacation trips, one day or more, send 6c. in stamps to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses Street Pier.—Adv.

HURT BY ELEVATOR'S FALL.

Car Drops Five Stories and Fourteen Persons Are Injured—Accident in the Store of R. H. Macy & Co.

A passenger elevator in the department store of R. H. Macy & Co. fell from the fifth floor to the hasement yesterday afternoon about 2:15 o'clock. Fourteen persons were injured, and were taken to St. Vincent's and New York Hospitals.

The elevator is known as No. 8, and is situated near the Thirteenth Street entrance, in the newest part of ths store, just off Sixth Avenue. It is an Otis elevator, with modern safety appliances, and has a capacity of about thirty passengers. Shortly after 2 o'clock, Opsrator John Harrigan, colored, started up with sixteen or seventeen passengers. He says that when the elevator was ahout level with the fifth floor it dropped suddenly. His efforts to control the car were useless, and it shot downward and struck the bottom of the shaft in the basement with a crash.

Policemen Underwood and Conboy of the Mercer Street Station were notified of the accident, and, after sending in a call for the reserves and for amhulances, hastened into the store, pried open the elevator door, and, with the aid of clerks, lifted the injured from the car.

From the furniture department of the establishment steamer chairs, cots, and stretchers were brought, and upon these the injured were laid until the amhulances arrived. The surgeons gave temporary relief to those who had been hurt and then sent all but one to the hospitals as quickly as possible. There they were placed in private wards at the request of the managers of the store. Those injured were:

BENNETT, Mrs. JOHN, 30 years, 238 East Main Street, Port Jervis, N. Y.; dislocation of ankle, broken ribs, contusions; St. Vincent's Hospital.
BRAURY, Mrs. MARY W., 50 years, 188 St. Nicholas Avenue; fracture of both ankles; New York Hospital.
BYRNES, ALVIRA J., 30 years, 105 East Seventy-eighth Street; compound fracture of the leg; New York Hospital.
COHEN, MOLLIE, 33 years, 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; fracture of the leg; New York Hospital.
DUNSTAN, LOTTIE, 32 years, Morristown, N. J.; contusions, and right ankle broken; St. Vincent's.
FORAN, THOMAS P., 443 West Thirty-eighth Street; dislocation of small bones of the feet, contusions of the back; New York Hospital.
HALLORAN, Mrs. MARY, 40 years, 356 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; both legs fractured; St. Vincent's.
HARRIGAN, JOHN, elevator operator; severe shock; St. Vincent's.
HILL, Mrs. MARY, Point-of-the-Woods, L. I.; slightly injured; sent home after being treated in the store.
KAUFMAN, Miss JULIA, 32 years, 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; left ankle broken and contusions of the body; St. Vincent's.
PIERCE, Mrs. JENNIE, 45 years, 356 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; both legs broken; St. Vincent's.
RATHHEIM, Mrs. EMILY, 36 years, Bay Shore, L. I.; right leg fractured; St. Vincent's.
UGARDE, Mrs. JOSEPHINE R., 50 years, 193 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; left ankle broken and severe contusions; St. Vincent's.
ZADECK, Mrs. ANNA, 25 years, Bay Shore, L. I.; ankle broken; St. Vincent's.

The managers of the store and the elevator operator say that they do not know what was the cause of the accident. One of the managers said that the elevator is inspected regularly hy the Otis Company, as well as by the engineers of the firm, and that the last inspection was made Monday or Tuesday. As soon as the accident occurred the Otis Company was notified and sent a representative to make a thorough investigation.

At a late hour last night it was said at New York and St. Vincent's Hospitals that the injured were all resting quietly and that their conditions were satisfactory.

TELLS HOW FILIPINOS DECEIVED AMERICANS.

Gen. Malvar Testifies Before Board of Inquiry—Says the Municipalities in Tayabas Obeyed Him.

MANILA, June 18.—Major Cornelius Gardener called the ex-insurgent leader Malvar, who surrendered in Batangas Province last April, to testify to-day before the hoard which is investigating the charges brought hy Major Gardener concerning conditions in Tayahas Province, Luzon. This board held its first meetings at Lucena, Tabayas Province, but adjourned to meet in Manila.

The testimony given by Gen. Malvar haa created considerable surprise. He said that Tayabas Province had been one of the best-disciplined insurgent strongholds under his control, and that each municipallty in the province obeyed him. He declared that he could have called 1,500 riflemen and 450 bolomen in Tayabas Province, and this without counting upon the men he could have raised in other provinces. The people in the towns of Tayabas obeyed the orders issued by the American authorities, as well as his (Malvar's) orders. They sent supplies to the insurgents, and then, after the lapse of a few days, would notify the Americans that such supplies had run out. This Malvar ordered the townspeople to do in order that they might not be suspected by the Americans of disloyalty. Each body of insurgents in Tayabas was supported by the town to which it belonged.

Gen. Malvar said also that the object of all his orders was to prolong the struggle indefinitely, consequently, in small engagements the insurgents were only allowed to attack the Americans when they outnumbered them three to one, and in larger engagements only when they had at least equal numbers.

Continuing his testimony, Gen. Malvar said that the presence in any town of any native who was truly friendly to the American cause would have made it impossible for an insurgent body to exist in that town. To the best of his belief, he declared, the insurgents had candidates in all municipal elections held in the province. Gen. Malvar personally ordered the attack at Candelaria, in Tayabas, last December.

In conclusion, the witness said that the insurrection in Tayabas and Batangas Provinces had been broken up as a result of the methods adopted by Gen. J. Franklin Bell in conducting the campaign there.

Vice Chancellor Reed Reappointed.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Chancellor Magie, sitting in Trenton to-day, reappointed Vice Chancellor Alfred Reed to serve another term of seven years. The salary is $9,000 a year.

Pocono Mountain Special
for Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays, 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

MAD RIOT IN THE STREETS OF PATERSON

Strike of Silk Dyers Leads to Pitched Battles.

Police Exhausted After a Day's Fighting and Troops May Be Called Out—Two Men Desperately Wounded and Many Hurt—Several Mills Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—Never in its long career of lawless deeds has this city witnessed a sight so remarkable as it saw to-day. A mob ruled it. The silk dyers had gone on strike, the turbulent of other trades had flocked to their aid, the Anarchists had urged them on to madness, and the resulting rahble hurled itself through the town, bent on violence and reckless of consequences. Men were shot and desperately wounded with stones. Women were insulted and trampled under the feet of the mob. One rioter and a newspaper man now lie in the hospital at the point of death, and many others are critically injured.

This morning's meeting of the strikers, the start of the day's disturbances, followed excited gatherings of the last few days. Each day has found the turbulent element stronger than before, and its influence became paramount at this latest conference. The conferrees left their meeting hall with the deliberate purpose of closing the mills of the city. They took the streets of the silk section by storm, and not a minute passed but that their numbers were augmented hy scores along the line of march.

At the various factories and along the streets were stationed all the available police of the city, but they seemed but a handful when the mob charged them. Despite all they could do—and they worked like men all day—half a dozen mills were left half wrecked after the mob had passed, and the employes of as many more had been forced away from their places with threats of violence. In most cases the managers had seen the impossihility of resistance and had yielded promptly.

An Englishman named McQueen and an Italian called Galleano, the former well known for his sympathy with violence and the latter an open follower of the Red Flag, are the rioters' leaders. With them are many of the former companions of Bresci, who assassinated King Humbert of Italy. Under the leadership of these men the city is to-night a hothed of dissension. There are threats of arson, pillage, and more bloodshed to-morrow, and the Governor of the State stands ready to call out the First and Fourth Regiments to quell the mob. But for the position of Mayor Hinchcliffe, who wants to quiet the trouble by peaceful means if possihle, the soldiers would have been out to-day.

During the storming of the mills this morning there was one attempt to assail a private residence. It was the home of the Bamford Brothers, whose mill, near by, was invaded and hattered until not a pane of glass remained in it from floor to ceiling. The home of the mill owners was saved only by the determined stand of a group of policemen, one of whom was knocked down and beaten into insensihility.

After short fights in the other mills, the rioters finally met their match at the Hall factory. Up to this time they had been entirely victorious, except for the repulse at the Bamford home, which had been attacked only by one wing of the force, while the main body besieged the mill. At the Hall building a single policeman's firmness won the day and put a temporary quietus, at least, on the riot.

This one officer refused to let the mob enter the mill. A shot was fired at him forthwith. He returned the fire. The mob retreated. Half a dozen bullets flew past his head. He fired again, this time into the midst of the crowd. A rioter fell, and the rest retreated, leaving his body on the ground.

This was the finish of the hard fighting. In a wild rush, leaving hundreds of hats and torn hits of clothing strewn through the street in front of the mill, the mob dispered, and it was then that Mayor Hinchcliffe, having been busy organizing the police all day, issued a formal call on the firemen to give their aid and act as a supplementary police force in the event of further trouble.

WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

It was not where most rioting was expected that the chief outbreaks of to-day took place. The first dyers to go out were those of Jacob Weidman and Auger & Simon, down in the Riverside district, and in that quarter the police had looked for the first serious trouble. The reason the strikers took to other fields for their marauding was that they knew these two mills, where there was some rioting a couple of months ago, were filled with armed men, whose Winchester rifles poked out of the windows menacingly and kept the Anarchists, as well as their followers, well out of reach.

That the riot was the result of a prearranged plan no one doubts. McQueen and Galleano have been here for some weeks, directing the meetings and gradually wresting the balance of

retained. His tone was caustic, as were his words. The crowd became more enraged than ever. McQueen rose and moved an adjournment of a few minutes, during which a committee was to report on the situation and the methods to be adopted. The committee started to withdraw amid a babel of yells. A minute later Galleano emerged from the small group that formed the committee, of which he had been made Chairman. He was shouting something in Italian. In an instant, as if by preconcerted plan, the crowd thronged around him, the Italians in the centre, with their leader waving his cane aloft and still shouting to them in their own tongue.

In less time than it takes to tell it the mob was rushing down Belmont Avenue, howling and screeching. A quarter of a mile away stood the Columbia Mill, back from the street and with a big yard in front. The mob swarmed in. The doors had been locked. They were shattered and the rioters threw themselves insids, pell-mell. As the binges gave way a hurricane of stones fell against the windows.

President Grossgebauer had jumped to the telephone and called the police. Stones rained into the office, and flew about his head. Twenty young women on the first floor stood at bay and threatened to fight.

The weavers on the second floor ran down to their aid, and William Westerfield, the leader of the ribbon workers' strike eight years ago, took command. He directed those in the place to leave, and denounced the Anarchists. Fortunately he spoke in English and the mob did not understand him.

When the operatives had been forced out of the Columbia, the mob swept on down Belmorant Avenue. Several members of the Group of Existence, Bresci's old comrades, with Galleano at their head, were still in the lead. Chairman McGrath and the law-abiding element hung on in the rear and begged for assistance. They were unheeded. McQueen had dropped out of sight.

A half-mile march brought ths mob to the Cedar Cliff Mill. Word of the coming trouble had reached that place, and some of the operatives started to leave, so the mob stayed until all were out and offered no violence. Galleano and the other leaders stood at the door, excitedly ordering those leaving to hurry. There came near being trouble when an athletic looking young woman passed and struck Galleano a resounding slap across the face because he pushed her. The Anarchists leaped forward, but the men from the mill ran to her aid and bore her away, giving warning that any violence would be met with violence. The cowardly Anarchists did not attack, although it was odds of a hundred to 900.

Just beyond the Cedar Cliff is the Rynewarner mill. The doors were burst open, and the men and girls employed there were ready to go out, and waiting for orders from the New York office. When this state of affairs became apparent, the rioters did nothing, but waited until the mill was closed. The next place visited was a cotton braid factory, for it seemed to make no difference to the mob whether it was in any way connected with the silk trade or not. The women became hysterical as the howling rioters climbed in windows and hurst in the doors. Mr. Rheinhardt, the owner, ordered his employes to quit for the day. Because he tried to keep the mob from exploring the women's dressing room while it was filled with women he was roughly pushed aside, and a swinging blow from a club just missed his head.

The rioters, after rushing through the works and doing much damage, continued down the street to the Bamford Brothers' great mill, at Cliff Street. Here Patrolmen Robinson, Sweetman, and Keys and Detective Magie had taken a stand. The four faced the mob, and for five minutes the rioters contented themselves with hooting and shouting. The officers told the leaders that the employes had gone out by the rear and the works were closed down. Over the main door hung a sign reading:

DYERS' HELPERS WANTED.

The mob caught sight of this, and cries of "Tear it down" were raised. There was a rush, and a man, leaping on the shoulders of others, tore it down. The police did not try to stop this, thinking perhaps the rabble would be content. But just then some one threw a brick, and it crashed through a window. The jingle of the glass excited the crowd, and stones rained in showers against the side of the mill and the windows. Volleys were hurled at the officers, and after all four had been struck several times, they used their sticks.

Meanwhile a section of the crowd made for the Bamford home, close by. The police sought to head them off and succeeded; but a shot was fired and the first blood of the day spilled. A bullet went through Robinson's right arm. It staggered him, and as he was regaining his footing a jagged rock hit him on the head, laying open the scalp. Supported by his fellow officers, he was taken to the Bamford house. Then the remaining three men fought back the mob, saving the house, but leaving the mill to the tender mercies of the rioters. Not a bit of glass remains in it.

The young women in the mill tried to get out and were driven back. They escaped later by the rear, where the mob had made its way, but was not so violent as in front. Martha Huyser of 150 North Fifth Street was struck by a rock, and one of her arms was badly burt. A reporter who was in the mill when the mob arrived was struck on the head with a stone. His scalp was laid open. The mob swarmed into the mill and saw that no one remained, but still those on the outside kept up the bombardment. The building would have been wrecked inside, as well as outside, bad not a patrol wagon, loaded with officers, charged through the mob on Cliff Street and diverted the rioters' attention.

A RIOTER SHOT DOWN.

Patrolman Irving Post saw a man hurl a rock at one of the horses, and the rock was still in the air when a bullet passed into the rioter's neck. Before the officer could get at the fallen man he was hauled back and hurried away by his companions, the blood flowing in spurts from his wound.

With revolvers drawn, the officers quickly deployed. The mob was still threatening, but Sergt. McGirr gave an order, and the officers swung their clubs on the wrists, leveled their revolvers in their right hands, and drew a second weapon with their left. The mob fell back, fighting itself to get away.

A block further on Galleano again appeared in evidence. Soon he had his followers in motion again, and there was a push through Temple Street to Pelgram & Meyer's Silk Mill. Stones were hurled against its front so fast that the employes did not dare leave. One of them, an officer in the weavers' union, ventured out and told the rioters nearest that if the bombardment did not cease, and if the employes were not allowed to leave, there would be a fight. The leaders called off the mob and watched while the weavers filed forth.

Flushed with their entire success, the rioters, their numbers growing at every step, pushed their way across the Main Street bridge. It was noon by this time, and the workers in the New Jersey Silk Company's establishment were eating their lunches. They were driven out.

Levy's mill, at River and Bridge Streets, was the next objective. The manager met the mob at the door and assured the leaders that the employes were preparing to leave, as he had ordered the mill closed for the day.

When the building was emptied the strikers moved on, passing through River Street to the Laurel, the Empire, and the Augusta Mills, where Patrolmen Fields and Titus faced them. This was a sample of the opposition the mob was receiving. There were two against seven or eight hundred, but generally the mob hesitated.

McQueen appeared again at the Augusta Mill. He spoke to the officers who stood facing the mob with the mills behind them in a line down the street.

"We don't want to use force if the workers come out," was the burden of his address.

Then he turned to the mob and advised that it go slow. The managers of the three mills had determined to empty the buildings, and two of them did so. Thinking the three were empty and that no violence would result, the mob was allowed to pass, but the Augusta Mill was still full, although shut down. The rioters discovered this and burst in. They found themselves face to face with the women of the mill, led by Mrs. Parker, determined to etand their ground.

The women were thrust aside and driven out of the mill with the most foul abuse. McQueen seemed to see by this time that the affair was going too far. He tried to make a speech, but finished it with the policemen as an audience, for the mob went on down the street. He besought the officers not to be rough.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS RIOTER.

The hall was the next point of attack. A single policeman guarded the main entrance. He was ordered to stand aside, and when he did not was seized, whereupon he drew his revolver and began to fire into those about him. Lora Salvino, an Italian who works in Hackensack, but who had been one of those to keep close to Galleano, received one of the bullets. It passed into his body and penetrated both lungs. He will lead no more mobs, as he is dying at the General Hospital.

The mob drew back, and the officer regained his post in the doorway. Several shots were fired at him, but none took effect. He fired again—directly into the crowd—and then he faced the mob with his weapon empty. The rioters had begun to close in when five more uniformed men and one in plain clothes came on a run through Fulton Street. These officers opened fire on the flank, and the shots were returned by the mob. The officers continued to advance. Then the strikers broke.

Spectators say that fully 100 shots were fired in this final fight. Salvino was left behind, to be taken to the hospital, and nearly 200 lost hats were picked up in the streets afterward. There is no doubt that several of the rioters were hurt, though their names are not known.

It was about this time that Mayor Hinchcliffe called on the firemen for aid for the police, and msn were detailed from each company and armed. During the afternoon they rendered efficient service. The shooting seemed to scatter the riotsrs, but it was not long before a concrete mob had formed again, this time about the Gaede mill, on North Straight Street. There was a crowd of 2,000 there, half of them rioters and the rest onlookers. The mill was bombarded, and before the mob stopped there was not a whole window in the building.

Harry Harris, a reporter on The Morning Call, was at this point. He was armed with a revolver and had a camera. With the latter he attempted to take pictures for the use of his paper. He stood on a stoop, a short distance down the street. His act of training the picture machine was seen, and he was warned to desist. To another reporter standing beside him he said: "Keep cool." A moment later a rain of stones fell about him, and be was down.

As he fell, men rushed on him, and he was kicked and beaten. He drsw his revolver and tried to use it, but it was kicksd from his hand. A man grabbed it up and fired. The bullet entered Harris's chest, and now he has a slight chance of recovery. To-night his sister was married at her home, after he had sent word from the hospital asking her not to postpone the wedding, the guests having been notified that there would be a postponement.

All of the mills had closed down by this time, and although crowds gathered about various places during the afternoon, and there was some stone throwing, no more fatalities were reported. During the day all the wounded had been carried to the hospitals. Besides those whoss namss can be given, it is certain that many mors were hurt.

This afternoon the Anarchists who seemed to be in command were opsnly threatening that a policeman's life would pay for each wounded rioter. The police say, in turn, that they will give a good account of themselves to-morrow.

Mayor Hinchcliffe severely criticised Chief Graul to-night for not preventing the trouble at the start. He said McQueen should never have been allowed to speak at last night's meeting. The action of the police in preventing Emma Goldman from speaking at a meeting some days ago was fully justified, and McQueen should have been placed in the same class as the Goldman woman. Chief Graul's retort is that "hindsight is better than foresight." The Mayor, Prosecutor Emley, Assistant Prosecutor Shaw, City Counsel Michael Dunn, and President of the Aldermen Thomas Brogan had a conference to-night, but what was decided upon could not be learned.

The police are tired, sore, and angry to-night. They say that a resumption of the rioting in the morning will find them prepared to shoot to kill. That the riots will be continued seems almost certain. The mill owners say they will resume work in the morning, and will hold the city and county responsible for all damages. The available force that can be mustered in the morning for the protection of property is as follows:

One hundred and four policemen, worn out by long and constant duty.

Thirty-six firemen, sworn in as special policemen, also tired from active duty this afternoon and to-night.

Thirty-four constables, twenty-two from the city and twelve from townships, all fresh from an outing to-day with Sheriff Sturr at Coney Island.

These 174 men are available at an instant's call. Gov. Murphy telephoned from Newark this afternoon and tried to communicate with Mayor Hinchcliffe, but failed to catch that official, who, when told of the Governor's action, declined to call up the Governor.

The list of the casualties as revised to-night is as follows:

LORA SALVINO, 24 years, Hackensack, rioter; bullet entered chest, passed through both lungs, and emerged from back; at the General Hospital; will die.

ARTHUR BARROWCLOUGH, 26 years, plumber, spectator; shot in calf of left leg; treated at hospital, taken to headquarters, and released on bond as witness.

HARRY HARRIS, reporter, 32 years; shot in chest, head cut, and face and body bruised; will probably die.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, polics patrolman; shot in arm; injury slight.

JOSEPH MILLER, 25 years, Russiao, striker; shot in head, arms, legs, and chest with bird shot; in jail; was shot in an shortive attempt this afternoon to attack Auger & Simon's shop.

SAMUEL DE YOUNG, 21 years, a striker; shot in right arm; in jail.

CHARLES DE RUE, milkman, of 99 Wood Street; shot in back while going after his cows; injury probably fatal; at St. Joseph's Hospital.

JAMES VAUGHAN, 28 years, negro, spectator; shot in right leg; allowed to go home.

MEZIRINO ROLOI, 30 years, rioter; shot in neck, probably by Patrolman Post; at St. Joseph's Hospital.

MARTHA HUYSER, weaver; struck by stoos at Bamford mill; arm badly injured.

Not the least exciting scenes of the day occurred at Public Schools Nos. 10 and 12. Both of these are in the midst of the riot district, and for hours the fighting raged about them. The shooting was plainly heard in both buildings, and the teachers did little else than keep the children in their seats. There was no use trying to proceed with lessons, and the children were prevented from stampeding only by the teachers' causing them to sing patriotic song after song.

As the noon hour approached, anxious and frightened mothers flocked to the schools, seeking their children. The teachers caused each mother to be taken to the room where her child was, and Principals and teachers, hard worked before, then had their hands more full than ever in quieting both mothers and children.

At School 12 the teachers were once almost in despair. A squad of police, breaking up one of the rioting gangs, chased it into the schoolyard, and many of the strikers took refuge from the night sticks by running into the building. After hours of strain, this was too much for the children to stand, and the teachers restrained them with great difficulty.

A LABOR LEADER IN TEARS.

Chairman McGrath is almost prostrated over to-day's events. He wept like a child this afternoon when he saw the ruin of his work. He denounced the Anarchists bitterly, and said he was through with the matter and would resign. When the strike started two months ago he was unknown. At the second meeting those who were peacefully inclined forced him into the Chairmanship against the wishes of the foreigners. He developed inside of half an hour from a supposed ordinary dyehouse worker into a leader.

Later he squelched the violent section of the dyers' helpers, placed the peaceful ones in the ascendancy, brought order out of chaos, and for weeks held together as mixed and unruly a lot of discordant elements as any man ever handled. It needed men of the McQueen and Galleano type to undo his work, and they did it.

The dyers' helpers' strike is lost now. There was a disposition on the part of the other branches of the silk trade to help them in a pinch if the strike became desperate; but to-day the strikers attacked those who might have helped them, and none were more bitter in their denunciations this evening than the leaders of the weavers, twisters, and other branches of the silk trade. The American dyers' helpers also say privately that they are through, and that they will go back to work, even at the terms of the company, rather than be associated longer with the element that broke loose to-day.

Private watchmen aa well as the police are guarding the mills to-night, as there was much talk of incendiarism during the day.

Up to midnight everything is quiet to-night. The conference of the Mayor and other city and county officials has adjourned, with the Mayor determined that unless there are very serious developments the soldiers will not be called out before to-morrow night. Practically all the silk mill owners served the Mayor and Sheriff with formal notice that they would resume the operations interrupted to-day in the morning, and would expect to receive full police protection. To each the Mayor sent back word that the protection demanded would be given.

Sheriff Sturr arrived from Coney Island in time to take part in a portion of the conference. The Sheriff has sworn in 100 extra deputies. He will if need be summon the members of the local companiea of the National Guard to serve as deputies. If they should be later called into the service of the State they would thereby be released, but if troops should be called by the Governor it would not be the local regiment.

Two uniformed companies are on duty at each mill to-night to guard against trouble or fire. This has atripped the city of patrolmen to a great extent; the firemen are doing street patrol. Sheriff Sturr will have about 250 men ready by morning.

There was a secret gathering of strikers to-night at the hall where the Anarchists used to meet, but which is no longer used as such.

NORTH HUDSON MILLS IDLE.

There will be no strike in sympathy with the Paterson dyers' helpers by the silk operatives in North Hudson because there is a complete shut-down. There was a conference of the big mill owners by telephone last evening, and it waa agreed after several hours that not one of the mills would open tbis morning.

The engineers were ordered to have the fires drawn and by morning every one of the big mills, which employ over 10,000 bands, will be idle.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN SUED BY A LAWYER

George A. Lamb Wants Anti-Corporation Case Fees.

Litigation Against Consolidated Gas Alleged to be Dropped Because of a $700,000 Settlement—Denial of Allegations Made by Mr. Cockran.

Before ex-Judge Theodore H. Silkman, acting as referee, testimony will hs given to-day to see if there is the necessity of bringing action against W. Bourke Cockran. An order growing out of a suit brougbt by George Alfred Lamh against Mr. Cockran to recover fees, which hs alleges are due him as an attorney smployed by Cockran in anti-corporation litigation, was granted several daya ago by Justice Wilmot M. Scott of the Supreme Court, and ex-Judge Silkman was appointed referee. The beginning of the hearing of testimony will be in Mr. Silkman's offices, 41 Park Row.

In his complaint against Mr. Cockran, Mr. Lamh alleges that he was employed to formuiate charges against the Consolidated Gas Company of New York to prevent tbe company from issuing stock for the purpose of purchasing electric light and gas company stock and that later he was informed tbat his services were not required. It is further alleged that there was a settlement, the litigation heing dropped, and that Mr. Cockran received $700,000.

Mr. Lamb alleges that he brought the action in good faith, but found that he was suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to discontinue. He then learned of the settlement. He adds that he received nothing for his part in tbe transaction, and that his just and legal fees for professional servicea bave not been paid. It is set forth that the examination is necessary that Mr. Lamb may have full knowledge of all the facts in tbe case, and that he may properly draw his pleadings.

With the papers of the complainant are record= of the various proceedings and suits brought against the gas company at the instance of Mr. Cockran, according to the allegations of the complainant, together with such facts and details as are known to him.

Mr. Lamb alleges that up to the present time Mr. Cockran has not been willing to state the amount, if any, received in the settlement.

Mr. Cockran was not at his home in Sands Point, L. I., last night when a NEW YORK TIMES reporter called there, but later Mr. Cockran spoke to a reporter over the telephone. The reporter read to Mr. Cockran a story of the action, as publisbed late yesterday afternoon by a Wall Street news agency, giving substantially the allegations of the plaintiff as above eet forth and also the following paragraph:

"A well-known corporation lawyer who has read the affidavits and papers in the present case, says that a significant phase of the matter is that if the allegations made in the moving papers are true, the defendant Cockran, who is an attorney at law, has brought himself within the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to champerty. Under these provisions it is made a misdemeanor for an attorney to foster litigation and upon proof thereof the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court must disbar an offending attorney.

Mr. Cockran said that these allegations were entirely without foundation, and absolutely untrue. "I can imagine," said Mr. Cockran, "where tbat story came from and what prompted it. I will say that the best answer that I can make to these allegations will be my testimony, wbich I will give to-morrow. The testimony will be taken in the office of Mr. Silkman. I have offered them every opportunity, even the use of my office, where any papers they might want would be easy at hand. I want to have the matter disposed of without any unnecessary delay. To-night I can only say that the allegations of tbe plaintiff are entirely false."

THREATENED INDIAN TROUBLE.

Proposed Discontinuance of Rations on San Carlos Reservation, Gen. Funston Reports, Has Agitated Them.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The War Department has transmitted to the Interior Department information that trouble is threatened among the Apache Indians on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona on account of the proposed shutting off of beef and other rations after July 1 next.

The action of the War Department is based on reports received from Gen. Funston, commanding the Department of Colorado, saying that the Indians are agitated over the proposed action of the Government and predicting that in case the rations are discontinued the Indians will take beef and supplies wherever they can get them in that section, regardless of consequences.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day telegraphed Agent Carson of the San Carlos Agency to make a full report on the matter, and directed that issues of rations to the Indians will not be stopped on the 30th inst., as planned, but will be continued until further directions are given by the Interior Department. Secretary Hitchcock said to-day that it was not proposed to discontinue rations to all of the Indians, but that those capable of working should be given work as far as possible, and issues to them discontinued.

Gen. Funston's report ie based on a report from Col. Lebo of the Fourteenth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Grant, Arizona. Gen. Funeton says the Apaches are not self-supporting, and will not be for many years, if ever.

The Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, which is in Eastern Arizona, are the Tontos, San Carlos, and Coyotero Apaches, about 2,200 in number.

MAYOR LOW PLANS TO TALK.

If the People Like His News About Departments, He Will Be Heard Twice a Week.

Mayor Low announced yesterday a plan which he had formed to tell the public through newspaper interviews of what has happened during the first six months of his administration. Beginning on Thursday, July 10, the Mayor will talk about 1,500 words on a department of the City Government.

Tbe Mayor aaid that he would take up the different departments of the City Government in turn and that from week to week he would tell the public of the happenings in the inside workings of the municipal offices. He announced also that if his weekly talks were attractive and instructive to the public he would issue talks twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.

Concerning the plan, the Mayor said:

"I have been so busy with details that I have not had time to explain to the public just what we are doing or trying to do in this city. I realize that the public is not fully informed as to the work of the various departments, and it is my purpose to take up every office in turn in these weekly talks and let the people know our difficulties as well as what we have accomplished."

Attempt to Burn a Church Frustrated.

LYNN, Maas., June 18.—An attempt to burn Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church here, made last night, failed, because the smoke was seen and the alarm given before the flames had made great progress. The church had been entered by breaking a window, the ends of ten gas fixtures had been wrenched off, leaving the gas to pour into the building, and the pew cushions had been set on fire. The police have no clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Malt-Nutrine

Is prescribed by the best physicians as the most helpful tonic obtainable. Malt-Nutrine is condensed nutriment of malt—not a dark beer. It is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Advt.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE IN LITTLE HELL GATE.

Rowboat Sank and Four Men Were Nearly Exhausted in Unsuccessful Efforts to Save a Companion.

Struggling in the waters of Little Hell Gate, between Ward's and Randall's Islands, five men wbo started in a rowboat from East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to row across tbe river had the fight of their lives late yesterday, when the craft sank. Four were good swimmers, and they tried to save their companion, who could not swim. Eacb took turns in trying to keep him above water, but strength failed them and thsy were compelled to let go of him and watch him drown. Tben tbey attempted to swim to Ward's Island. The tids was strong on the ebb, but by keeping together they managed to get to Ward's Island, where they wers hauled asbore.

The men tbat started in the boat were Neil Reilly, twenty-one years old, of 2,272 Second Avenue; Michael Touhey, twenty-four years old, of 341 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Tbomas Walsh, twenty-four years old, of 179 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Strest; Joseph Guersing, thirty-two years old, of 119 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Herman Wilkins, thirty years old, of 200 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The last-named was drowned.

The men had been drinking, the police say. As they rowed toward the islands they found tbat ths tide was running strong, so they kept close to the New York shore until they were opposite Little Hell Gate. While bucking the tide between the islands the rowboat ran on a rock. A hole was torn in the bottom of the craft, and it began to fill with water.

The men feared to jump overboard and attempt to swim to Ward's Island, because they might not be ahle to help Wilkins, so they waited in the hope that the boat would strike on Ward's Island. The boat struck another rock, a large hole was torn in her bottom, and she sank.

Tbe men were carried along by the swift current past the island. They had no time to divest themselves of any clothing, and they had to struggle desperately. The four became so exhausted that they were obliged to let go their hold on Wilkins. A guard in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island saw the predicament of the five men, and he telepboned to Police Headquarters.

Police Headquarters notified the sub-station of tbe Harbor Police at East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Roundsman Klute and three policemen were sent out in a launch. When the launch reached the scene the four men had managed to swim to Ward's Island. Policeman Maely, thinking that the men were inmatea who had attempted to escape from one of the islands, placed them under arrest as suspicious characters. They were taken to the Harlem Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Flanner, who discharged them. As soon ae they left the court they hired another rowboat and started to search for the body of Wilkins. The five men were employed by Touhey's father, a furniture dealer in Harlem.

HOSPITAL PATIENT KILLED.

Woman Consumptive, Being Moved, Crushed in Elevator on Blackwell's Island.

While being transferred from the third to the first floor in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon Catherine Gallagher, thirty years old, of 153 Essex Street, a patient at the hospital suffering from tuberculosis, was instantly killed hy being crushed between the floor of tbe elevator and the ceiling of the first floor. The accident happened in full view of some fifty patients in the ward, who, themselves bedridden, were unable to raise a hand to prevent it.

Mrs. Gallagher was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Feh. 15 and transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital. At 2:30 o'clock yeaterday afternoon it was decided to remove her to a ward on the first floor from the third. To John McLaugblin, an orderly in the hospital, was assigned the task. A stretcher was called into requieition, and John McBride, the elevator operator, was called upon to assist the orderly.

Together the two men carried the patient onto the elevator and McBride started it on its downward course. The elevator is one of the old-fashioned make, with the rope running through its middle.

Arriving at the first floor, McBride stopped the elevator, and together the men started to carry the stretcher into the ward, when, without warning, the elevator started up with McBride in it and the stretcher containing Mrs. Gallagher projecting a couple of feet over its side.

As tbe elevator slowly forged its woy upward there were shrieks both from the woman and the helpless patients, who lay on their cots unable to go to the aid of St. Bride, who clutched and tugged at the rope in a frantic attempt to control the machine.

It was not until the head of the woman had come into contact with the ceiling and had been crushed that the elevator was finally stopped and then lowered to the first floor, where Dr. A. B. Cannon, who had witnessed the accident, pronounced tbe woman dead. Her ekull was fractured and her death was instantaneous.

Several of the patients in the ward, who had witnessed the accident, fainted at the sight, and doctors had to be summoned to attend them.

After the patients had quieted down Superintendent O'Rourke and the engineer of the institution made an inspection of the elevator, and found that it worked all right. The mechanism was found to be in perfect condition. They stopped and started it at will, and jumped up and down on it to see if a jar had been responsible for its premature ascent.

Superintendent O'Rourke said after he had made his inspection that the accident was unavoidable. The elevator had been regularly inspected before the accident, he said, and he could in no way account for its action.

BIG SUGAR THEFT CHARGED.

Shipping Clerk and Two Drivers Arrested—Young Wife's Plea.

Thomas F. Crawford, a shipping clerk who has been a trusted employe of Leggett & Co., wholesale merchants at Franklin Street and West Broadway, was arrested last night on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the alleged theft of $7,000 worth of sugar.

Samuel Auger, twenty-three yeara of age, a driver, of 442 Eaet Eighty-sixtb Street, and Thomas Crosby, also a driver, twenty-three years of age, of 201 West Seventeenth Street, were arreated also, charged with complicity in the theft. Detectives McKenna and O'Neill of the Leonard Street Station have been working for several months on the case. Jacob Fried of 60 Hester Street was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

It is alleged that the sugar wae atolen aystematically. It was Crawford's plan, the police say, to receipt for the consignments of augar, fail to enter the receipts in full in the company's books, and when the business rush of the day was over, turn over the goods to the two drivers, wbo, it is alleged, took their wagonloads to Fried.

The loss of sugar was noticed, but suspicion did not rest on Crawford for eome time. Crawford was married two weeks ago. He lived at 448 West Twenty-second Street. Within an hour of the arrest of her husband Mrs. Crawford entered the Leonard Street Police Station and pleaded her husband's innocence.

"Tom and I have been married just fourteen days," she said, "and be has been so good to me. I know that he is not guilty."

The Sergeant sent in word to Crawford that his wife was there, and he returned a message, telling her to get the services of a lawyer without any delay.

Powderly in New Coal Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—The Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is organized to purchase the coal property known as the Starr tract, located in Branch Township, Schuylkill County, Penn. The incorporatora are T. V. Powderly, Edward P. Tone, and John W. Peale.

By far

the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

FAST TIME BY CORNELL

Courtney Claims That His Crew Rowed Four Miles in 20:20.

Hanlan Gives the Columbia Men Stiff Practice—Crowther Leaves the Pennsylvania Varsity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 18.—The most important feature of the crew practice this evening was a time row by Cornell over the four-mile course. The conditions were adverse to fast time, the river being quite rough, the tide at slack or beginning of the flood, and with a light wind blowing against the crew. Nevertheless the crew, according to Coach Courtney, went over tbe course in 20 minutes and 20 seconds, and finished in condition that made Courtney remark: "I am satisfied now that nobody in our boat will drop dead before the race is over."

"Is that the fastest time Cornell has made since you came here?" was asked.

Courtney smiled and answered: "That is a very leading question."

Some of the other coaches talked about the time given out by Courtney, and they seemed to regard it as important. Coach Dempsey of Georgetown took his crew over the course just ahead of Corneli, but not under the watch, and he said later in the evening:

"If Cornell rowed in that time under those conditions its crew is certainly a fine one, and the rest of us might as well go home."

An important announcement this evening came from the Pennsylvania crews. It was that Crowther had resigned his seat in the 'Varsity boat; that Echfeldt will move from 3 to 4 to take his place; Pepper will go from the University four to 3 in the eight, and Robinson will take Pepper's place in the four. Crowther was a member of the Pennsylvania crew that went to Henley last year, and the year before he rowed on tbe 'Varsity four. Hence he haa never been in a four-mile race, and his inexperience in that direction has been causing Coach Ward some perplexity for several days. Crowther is a splendid oarsman, and he had a long talk with the coach, and said that he would rather not row if there was the slightest chance of his proving a detriment. Pepper, who takes his place, is a man of splendid physique. Like Crowther, he has never been in a four-mile contest, but what he lacks in experience he makes up in main strength and endurance.

Columbia's crews had a hard afternoon row to-day. Tbe eights and two 'Varsity fours rowed up the river for three miles, the freshmen and fours stopping at the two-mile mark and the 'Varsity continuing up to the ice house at the one-mile mark. The orders were to race to tbe finish. The 'Varsity rowed the first mile in 5:40 at a 31 stroke. The freshmen were picked up after a mile. They started two lengths in advance of the 'Varsity and began to row 34. For half a mile they began to pull away from the premier boat and were four lengths ahead at the bridge. They then dropped their stroke to 33, and the 'Varsity, seeing their chance, increased their rate to 35, which they held until tbe end.

The fours were quickly passed, and the 'Varsity took off two and one-half lengths from the freshmen's lead, finishing the same distance behind. The first four were fifty yards in the rear, with the second four lagging behind. The 'Varsity covered three miles in 17:07 against the tide and a slight wind, while the freshmen's time for the two miles was a little slower than 11 minutes. The work of the two fours influenced Hanlan to make up his mind in favor of the first boat for Saturday's race without any change. Its make-up is: Bow, Arthur H. Hull, 1903; No. 2. Edwin H. Updike, 1904; No. 3, Victor De la M. Earle, 1903; stroke, Allan B. A. Bradley, 1902.

W. F. Rollins, No. 4 in the 'Varsity, resumed his seat, displacing J. P. Carter, who was relegated to the second four. A. D. Weekes, Jr., at No. 3, has permanently taken his seat in the boat, instead of Lewis Ieelin, who is ill.

Coach Odew gave the Wisconsin boats very little work, notwithstanding that they had no practice in the morning. Until the bridge was reached the crews merely paddled, but then they hit up their strokes and rowed hard for a mile. The 'Varsity rowed four miles in all and never raised its stroke above 34.

Syracuee went out early so as to allow Georgetown to use their launch later in the afternoon. The water was so rough at the time, and the sun so hot tbat the men merely paddled over about four miles.

Denver Police Against the Fight.

DENVER, June 18.—The Denver Fire and Police Board to-day issued instructions to the Chief of Police not to permit young Corbett and Dave Sullivan to fight in this city on Friday night. The contest probably will take place in Louisville or San Francisco at a later date.

HARRIMAN'S CHAUFFEUR FINED.

Too Much Speed in Taking the Banker to a Train.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—August Laprice, chauffeur for D. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was arrested and fined $25 to-day on a charge of speeding his automobile. Mr. Harriman waa in a hurry to catch a train for New York this afternoon, and in pasaing the Bloomingdale Asylum he was seen to be running fast.

The officer shouted to him to slow down, but it is said that no attention was paid to the warning. When tbe officer reached the railroad station Mr. Harriman had boarded the train. The chauffeur was arrested and brought before Justice Denning. He was unable to pay the fine, but he was paroled until to-morrow morning.

BANDMASTER INNES BANKRUPT.

Frederick Neill Innes, the handmaster, whose charges of misconduct against his wife, Georgia F. Innes, a jury in Judge Blachoff's Court refused to sustain on Tueaday, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $10,628, and assets of $200, the latter consisting of fourteen auits of clothes, exempt as personal property.

The petitioner gives his occupation as bandmaster, his business address 1358 Broadway, and his residence the Herald Square Hotel. Ahout a dozen creditors are named, the largest being the wife of the petitioner, Georgia F. Innes, $6,000 heing "an alleged claim for money loaned, the action thereof now pending in the Supreme Court of New York."

The next largest creditor ia the Gillis Printing Company $2,230, and others are Jerome Marhie of Worcester Mass, for rent of car, $672; Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, $501 for printing. The other liabilities are for printing, lithographing, &c.

The verdict rendered in Mrs. Innes's favor against the petitioner on Tuesday did not carry with it a decree of divorce. The case now goes back to tbe Special Term of the Supreme Court.

WARRANT FOR CITY SERVANT.

Dr. Lederle Declares an ex-Employe in the Health Departmen Embezzled Pension Fund Money.

Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department stated last night tbat he went into the Tombs Police Court yesterday and got a warrant for the arrest of an ex-employe of his department for the alleged embezzlement of an amount less than $2,000 of the Pension Fund of the department. He refused to tell who the man is, but said he has a lot of influential friends.

Commissioner Lederle laid enough of the facts of the case before City Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court to procure a warrant, and the Magistrate asked him if he wanted to serve it himself. Dr. Lederle said he would leave it with the Criminal Court Squad to do that, and the warrant was given into the hands of one of the officers of that squad. Dr. Lederle would not say which one got it.

No further information about the case was vouchsafed by Dr. Lederle except that he said all the books the man had anything to do with during his connection with the department were under examination. He said during the afternoon that he thought a larger deficiency might be found, but at night declared that it was less tban $2,000. He said late in the evening that the man had not been apprehended, and he did not expect to be notified if the man was arrested. He said the man had headquarters down town, bnt would not tell where or hint at his present occupation or address.

The Commissioner would not say at what period the man had been connected with the Health Department, and added that Assistant District Attorney Train had charge of the case.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL INCREASE.

More than $15,000,000 to be Added to the Capital Stock.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday recommended the increase of the capital stock from $79,200,000 to $95,040,000. This increase of $15,840,000 is to be offered to the stockboiders for suhscription at par in ratable proportiona, wbich means that each stockholder may aubscribe at par to the amount of 20 per cent. of his present holdings. The stock went up from 153¾ to 160¼, closing at 158¼, on aales of about 7,000 sbares yesterday.

The funds to be raised are to be used in providing additional second track, equipment, yards, and other facilities. Much of the work has been contracted for. No acquisitions of new railroad properties are contemplated.

In a statement of the estimated earnings for 1902 President Stuyvesant said yesterday:

"In the year ended June 30, 1901, the net income waa $6,967,659.75, or 10.56 per cent. of the capital of $66,000,000. It is estimated now that for the year ending June 30, 1902, the net income will approximate $9,500,000, which is 12 per cent. upon the present capital of $79,200,000. During the fiscal year 1117 miles of second track have been added. The company has undertaken what amounts in practice to double tracking the whole line from Chicago to New Orleane."

Twice before has the company increased its capital stock, once by $6,000,000 and again by $13,200,000. John W. Gates has been a heavy purchaser of the atock recently.

Master Car Builders in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 18.—The Master Car Builders' Association to-day began its thirty-sixth annual meeting here. The members devoted a large portion of the day to the transaction of business and to-night they enjoyed a concert and ball at the Grand Union Hotel, the headquarters of the association. An address of welcome was made by Village President A. P. Knapp at the opening session and the response was made by A. M. Waitt of New York, Vice President of the Master Mechanics' Association. President Hennessey's annual address emphasized the necessity of rolling stock of greater dimensions in order to meet the pressing demand for cars of a larger carrying capacity. Part of the session was devoted to the consideration of technical reports and subjects, in which R. P. Sanderson of Portsmouth, Va.; G. W. Rhodes of Lincoln, Neb., and C. A. Schreyer of Chicago participated.

The Metropolitan Pension System.

President Vreeland yesterday notified all the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway and its allied lines that the details of the proposed pension system had been perfected, and that the plan will become operative on July 1. The following board of officers, representing all the departments, was announced:

C. E. Warren, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. A. Robinson, Attorney.
M. G. Starrett, Chief Engineer.
Oren Root, Jr., Assistant General Manager.
W. B. Reed, Engineer, Maintenance of Way.
Thomas Millen, General Master Mechanic.

Railroad Notes.

The Lackawanna Railroad has organized a tourist bureau with offices at 429 Broadway, corner of Howard Street. At Delaware Water Gap and Mount Pocono, Penn., branch information bureaus have been established. The road has established a special express train service to these resorts on Fridays and Saturdays. The trains return Sunday nights and Monday mornings. These trains will also be run on July 3.

J. G. Metcalfe was yesterday elected President of the Mexican International Railroad Company, succeeding William Mahl, who was advanced to that office last year from the position of Controller of the company. Mr. Metcalfe was formerly General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande.

The West Shore Railroad announces that it will run special trains to Highland (opposite Poughkeepsie) for the Intercollegiate Boat Races on Saturday next. A specially constructed observation train will be run in connection with each of the events. The specials will leave foot of Franklin Street at 9:

DISBROW'S LAWYER TOLD TO PRODUCE HIM

District Attorney Smith Makes a Formal Demand.

FOSTER'S BODY EXHUMED

Autopsy Held and Coroner's Inquest Begun — Riverhead Physician Thinks Death Came from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, N. Y., June 18.—After a day's careful investigation into the mystery surrounding the death of Sarah Lawrence, the seventeen-year-old daughter of John S. Lawrence of New York, and Clarence Foster of Good Ground, District Attorney Livingston Smith of Suffolk County to-night made a formal demand upon Attorney Rowland Miles of Northport representing the Disbrow family, for the production of Disbrow.

Lawyer Miles, by telephone, refused to do this unless specific charges of murder were preferred by the District Attorney. Mr. Smith thereupon decided to go to Southampton to-morrow morning and direct Coroner Nugent to issue a subpoena to Louis A. Disbrow, directing him to appear to testify in the inquest. It is said that Disbrow's family have notified the Coroner that they will produce Disbrow, in case a subpoena is served upon him.

The District Attorney takes the ground that it is best to reach Disbrow in this manner, if possible, as he declares the evidence now in hand is not such as to warrant an arrest upon a formal charge of murder.

The subpoena will probably be sent to Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau in New York, and he will be asked to serve it on Disbrow. If Disbrow does not answer the subpoena it is a practical certainty that a warrant for his arrest will be issued. According to the belief here, Disbrow is in Greater New York.

It is not believed here, however, that, even if Disbrow appears before the Coroner, his counsel will allow him to testify. Upon the advice of the District Attorney, Coroner Nugent did not carry out his threat to issue a warrant for Disbrow's arrest, in case he did not appear to-day.

In response to the demand of Coroner John Nugent of Southampton to Thomas A. Dishrow, father of Louis A. Disbrow, Attorney Rowland Miles, representing Disbrow, appeared here to-day and made a very guarded statement on behalf of his client. Mr. Miles was the unsuccessful candidate against Livingston Smith in the race for District Attorney at the last election. He arrived here on the same train with the District Attorney this morning, and immediately busied himself with buying up the four bad checks for $20 each that Dishrow left here when he disappeared.

At a few moments before the last afternoon train for New York left, and while the District Attorney was on the beach at Tianna Bay, looking over the scene of the tragedy of Monday night, June 9, Mr. Miles approached a representative from THE NEW YORK TIMES and said:

"I represent Louis Dishrow. I am compelled to go away on this next train and cannot wait for the District Attorney. I hope you will explain to him that I do not wish to be discourteous to him in making a statement to the press before I do to him. We have something to say, and I hope you will give it the fullest publicity possible. I came here to-day to settle the checks Disbrow left here. We did not wish any confusion of issues. We did not desire to be embarrassed by the matter of checks in a homicide case. There has been no murder. My client is absolutely innocent. We welcome and are anxious for an opportunity to disprove any such charge. I desire to state that I am willing to produce Disbrow within a short time, if the District Attorney prefers charges against him. We court the fullest investigation of the murder charge, but we wisb to have the two issues in this matter made absolutely distinct."

"Will Dishrow come forward and make a statement if the District Attorney does not prefer charges?" was asked.

"Dishrow is acting under the advice of counsel," was the answer. "He has been under such advice from the very first. I do not think his counsel would advise that he appear unless legally directed to do so."

"Will you care to say what Dishrow's version is of the circumstances of the night on which this tragedy took place?" it was further asked.

"I think I have said all that I care to say now. My client is entitled to all the protection that the law allows, and we don't wish to say anything that might come up in case a murder charge were pressed. But you can rest satisfied that there was no murder."

So saying Mr. Miles hastened away for his train. He was scarcely out of sight before the District Attorney drove up. Upon being told the message Mr. Miles left for him, he said: "It is certainly very peculiar that he left such a message for me. I got on the train with him at Jamaica this morning and spoke to him. I asked him where he was going, and he said, 'Oh, down east somewhere.' He then took a parlor car seat, while I went in a day coach. It certainly does not appear that he wanted to make a statement to me, if he avoided me on a trip of seventy-three miles' length. In so far as Dishrow's acting under the advice of counsel is concerned, I think it has been very bad advice. I might also suggest that Mr. Miles has defended a good many criminals, and they have of course always been innocent."

Just after the District Attorney returned from his trip to the beach the body of Clarence Foster was exhumed. The casket had been buried only about eighteen inches under ground, the sententious gravedigger remarking:

"I expected this. That was why I did not dig the grave deeper in the first place."

The autopsy was performed by Coroner Nugent and Dr. John Benjamin of Riverhead. Dr. Benjamin was asked to come over for this purpose by the Coroner, although the Riverhead doctor said that he had never before made a post-mortem examination of a body that had been drowned. The extreme interest of the villagers of the town in this case was observed in the fact that a great crowd collected in the old churchyard to witness the exhumation. The Coroner, however, had the body removed to a barn, and there the work was done. After the examination had been completed, the Coroner convened his court in the parlor of Willis Wells, a liveryman.

Dr. Benjamin was interrogated by the Coroner and the District Attorney. He said that he could find no traces of bruises or abrasions on any part of the body, although so long a time after death all traces of anything of the kind would very naturally have been removed. There were no fractures nor any traces of poison in the stomach.

"From the examination which you have made, what would you say was the cause of death?" the District Attorney inquired.

"I should say that death was due to drowning," was the reply.

Dr. Benjamin was then dismissed, and the District Attorney made a personal call on Dr. T. H. Chattle, who examined the body soon after it was found. Dr. Chattle told him that the blood found on the body might have been due to natural causes, although there was an abrasion over the left eye.

Coroner Nugent arrived here early this morning. He said that he expected Disbrow to arrive here on the morning train with the District Attorney.

"If Dishrow does not come, I shall issue a warrant for his arrest," said the Coroner positively.

Disbrow did not come, however, and the District Attorney, the Coroner, and the Pinkerton detective, William H. Field, immediately drove off together, and they had a prolonged conference. After this conference the three officials went over to Tiana Bay to view the scene of the tragedy. The District Attorney made a test of the boat in which Foster and the Lawrence girl embarked on the night of the tragedy, and it was found that, after being out only a few moments, the boat filled almost one-third with water. He also questioned Miss Anna Pearsall, who heard the quarrel in Disbrow's room; Nelson B. Squires, who owned the little skiff, and others.

After his investigation of the situation had been completed and he had heard the full report of Detective Field, District Attorney Smith said:

"This is a very strange case and the circumstances surrounding it are peculiar and even suspicious. I find it established that there was a quarrel between Disbrow and Foster in Disbrow's room, that there was an altercation and probably a fight on the beach. It is also true that two boats were taken that night from their landings, and it is pretty well established that one of them returned to shore with but one occupant. But the missing link in the chain of evidence is the lack of knowledge as to what happened after those boats were taken. Disbrow alone can testify as to that, and it would be his legal right to refuse to do so. It is possible that Disbrow went out to save the drowning couple that night, although his subsequent actions tend to discredit any such theory. Still, if Disbrow asserted that such was the fact, no one could gainsay his utterances.

"I shall stay here all of to-morrow and Friday. There are a number of new clues still to be followed, and I am with this case to the end. I shall investigate every phase of this case as fully as possible, but I am not in a position yet to say that in my opinion a murder has been committed."

It was reported to-day that a man, named Schwanecke, an itinerant boatman of Shinnecock Bay, had related to a friend that he was sleeping in the cockpit of a cathoat near the Pine Grove House dock on the night of this occurrence, and that he witnessed the fight between Disbrow and Foster, said to have taken place on the beach to be later renewed from the two boats on the bay. Schwanecke could not be located to-day, nor could it be ascertained that such a man existed at all. Conservative people here place no faith in the story.

DISBROW'S FATHER SILENT.

No one was admitted within the Disbrow residence, at Richmond Hill, other than relatives or intimate friends, yesterday. Heretofore Mr. Disbrow has consented to talk to the newspaper men, but yesterday he decided that he would prefer to have at least one day of silence, and with this object in mind had attached conspicuously to his front door, right under the call bell, this typewritten placard:

"Mr. Disbrow has absolutely nothing to say for publication to-day, and must beg to be excused."

At the rear entrance to the house Mr. Disbrow's daughter appeared at a window.

"Is Mr. Disbrow in?" she was asked.

"I don't know. Go and see," she said, turning to a servant. In a few minutes the servant reappeared and asked for the name. It was given, and Mr. Disbrow in a few minutes appeared in a doorway.

"I have come to get a statement promised to the press this morning," said the reporter.

"Did I make such a promise?" he asked.

"You did to a reporter yesterday."

"You will pardon me for being so abrupt, but I have been pestered to death. I have nothing to say in the case. You will have to excuse me, for I have an important engagement inside. I have nothing to say to-day, and when the time comes I will let the public know what I have."

"When will that be?"

"I cannot say when."

There was a rumor current during the day that Louis Disbrow was at his father's house, but this report was without foundation, so far as could be ascertained, for there was no one seen or heard of who had seen the young man in or about the house. Everybody seemed to think, though, that the Disbrow family know the whereabouts of Louis, and that they would not need any great amount of time in order to communicate with him.

PRINCETON'S POLICEMAN DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—Old Nassau's famous old campus policeman, "Johnny" Degnan, died suddenly at his home here this morning after having apparently recovered from a severe attack of asthma. After being ill several weeks he was able yesterday to walk outdoors, but a sudden relapse caused his death to-day.

For more than a score of years "Johnny" had been the campus policeman and was a favorite among the undergraduates, who always treated him with great respect. For twenty years he presided order on the campus and faithfully performed his other duties, such as ringing the bell on "Old North" and thereby summoning the students to chapel and recitations. His name has been celebrated in song and story by Princeton men, and his familiar figure at Reunion Hall will be missed by returning students and alumni.

A year ago he was retired on a pension, but has since been a frequent visitor to the campus. He was eighty years of age. His funeral will be held on Saturday morning in St. Paul's Catholic Church.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; J. Harrington Walker, Detroit; William Overton, New Orleans.

IMPERIAL—William E. Lloyd, Berlin; F. J. Schafer, Chimbote, Peru; Nathaniel d'Vizns, London; M. S. Salinger, London.

GRAND—Capt. E. E. Benjamin, United States Army; Capt. H. D. Berkley, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Hans Tauscher, Berlin.

VICTORIA—Dr. W. H. Baldwin, Rome, Italy; C. D. White, Chicago; Robert Miller, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—Thomas W. Cridler, Washington; F. C. Evans, Crawfordsville, Ind.; J. Herron, Telluride, Col.; H. W. Morgenthaler, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—S. H. Bingham, Chicago; Frederick Dick, Dublin; S. Gregory, London; U. A. Ritson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

PLAZA—Georgs D. Porter, Spokane, Washington.

SAVOY—F. S. Deacon, Chicago; Richard Dyhrenfurth, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—Albert Seckel, Chicago; C. L. Wells, Quincy, Ill.; William S. Friedman, Denver; Ralph M. Husted, Toledo.

PARK AVENUE—Reginald L. Jones, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—L. Hooper, London; F. G. Lyman, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mrs. U. S. Grant, Washington, W. J. Norfolk, Dresden.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. J. L. Baliard, San Francisco; G. A. Whitman, Paris; De Witt Loomis, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Bathgate, London; William L. Keane, Yokohama, Japan; Samuel S. Cunningham, Fort Smith, Ark.

MAJESTIC—Diego Gomez, Spain; F. E. Forsythe, Chicago; J. M. Ferry, Detroit.

HERALD SQUARE—S. R. Young, Galveston, Texas; W. W. Moore, Youngstown, Ohio.

ASTOR—K. J. Hampton, Winchester, Ky.; T. T. Nielsen, Copenhagen; Prof. R. H. Wilson, University of the State of Virginia; William Lydd, Glasgow, Scotland.

EMPIRE—M. Nagahama, Tokio, Japan; Thomas Nestor, Baltimore; K. Tamura, Tokio, Japan; A. W. Bofinger, Chicago; H. S. Binswanger, Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, Jr., dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Foster, Ross & Baums, Auburn, N. Y.; W. O. Baums, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 489 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Colvin, A. H., Company, Rutland, Vt.; A. H. Colvin, cloaks, hosiery, and laces; Hotel Albert.

Burnham-Stoepee Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery and underwear; J. Wilson, hosiery and furnishing goods; W. B. Campbell, notions, linens, laces, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Richman, N. G., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. G. Richman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Weltzenkon & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Weltzenkon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; A. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; cloaks, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. C. Pierson, woolens and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Sheetz, W. A., Nashville, Tenn., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Moore, W. V., Asheville, N. C., furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Maxwell-McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. McClure, notions; Hotel Albert.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; J. J. Lawson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, notions and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Long & Riddick, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Riddick, notions; 64 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, whits goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, wash goods; Hotel Manhattan; R. F. Holohan, horss clothing; Sinclair House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsdsn, ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker Street.

SENATE DEBATE ON CANAL

Mr. Spooner Speaks in Favor of the Panama Route.

Mr. Hanna Argues for It and Quotes President McKinley—Other Senators Heard.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Isthmian canal question was laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Jones, (Arkansas,) believed it to be the duty of every Senator to vote for the canal at the best location. Personally, he said, he would not vote for the proposition that would impede the progress of the canal construction.

In beginning his speech in support of his own proposition, Mr. Spooner said the construction of an Isthmian canal was a colossal enterprise, and one which he believed the American people, with notably little division of sentiment, desired should be inaugurated and carried forward. He declared that the eyes of the American people had not been focussed simply upon the Nicaragua route. They took a large view of the subject. From the time the commission was appointed it had not been a question of a canal, (as all favored that,) but merely a question of route.

In response to an interruption by Mr. Morgan reflecting upon the action of the Isthmian Canal Commission in reporting in favor of some of the advantages of the Panama route, Mr. Spooner declared that the recommendations in both reports of the commission "were entirely consistent." While the Wisconsin Senator was pointing out some of the advantages of the Panama route, as indicated by the commission, Mr. Morgan interjected the remark that he was prepared to controvert them.

"I have no doubt," retorted Mr. Spooner, "that the Senator is prepared to controvert anything that may be said in favor of the Panama route."

Referring to the action of the commission in recommending the Panama route, Mr. Spooner declared that the commission dealt with the subject the second time in view of the fundamental change of conditions—the lowering of the price of the Panama property from $109,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"That was not the only change," suggested Mr. Morgan.

"Yes, it was the only change," replied Mr. Spooner. "The Panama property was still the same property and the Panama route was still the same route. The advantages of the one over the other still remain the same."

Mr. Spooner suggested that a matter of infinite consequence to his mind was the difference in the length of the two routes—one 49 miles and the other 183 miles long. The shorter canal—the Panama—he thought was the better.

In presenting his substitute, Mr. Spooner said it was his purpose to place before the Senate a bill based upon the commission's report: First, that the Panama canal was practicable; second, that the Nicaragua canal was feasible and practicable, and third, that the Panama route was the better for the United States.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) inquired whether Mr. Spooner construed his amendment to provide that the President could expend no money for the canal until a treaty with the Colombian Government had been negotiated and ratified by the Senate.

"I do," replied Mr. Spooner. "I do not understand that a treaty can be anything more than a mere proposition until it is submitted to and ratified by the Senate."

The Wisconsin Senator discussed the legal status of the Panama Canal property. He engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) over some phases of the subject, the latter finally declaring:

"It will be ten years before a good title to the Panama property can be obtained."

"The Senator frightens me," said Mr. Spooner. [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said: "Of course, the title to the property must be passed within a reasonable time. Ten years, five years, even one year, would not be regarded by the President as a reasonable time."

In response to a suggestion of Mr. Morgan that the opening of negotiations with Colombia would render void the rights of the United States with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Mr. Spooner pointed out the constitutional inability of Costa Rica to negotiate on the subject with the United States.

Mr. Morgan offered a note he had just received from the Minister of Costa Rica, saying that he was authorized by his Government to sign a treaty for a canal substantially as presented to the Senate.

"These diplomatic notes," replied Mr. Spooner, "are coming so fast that it is a little difficult to keep up with them."

Mr. Teller (Col.) maintained that practically there was no authority for the building of a canal by either the Nicaragua or the Panama route. He did not think that the American people had selected any particular route. They were in favor of the best canal. He believed the advantages of the Panama route were more considerable than the Isthmian Commission had reported. He believed that it would cost more than $200,000,000 to build a canal by either route. He announced that he would vote for the Spooner amendment.

Mr. Hanna then began his closing argument in support of the adoption of the Panama route. He maintained that both the Panama and Nicaragua routes were perfectly feasible and practicable, but said the preponderance of evidence in hand was in favor of the Panama.

Mr. Hanna expressed the belief that sailing vessels would not use any canal that might be constructed on account of the heavy price of towing, but said if a sailing vessel did use a canal, it would prefer the Panama Canal, because it was so much shorter than the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Hanna, in answer to some arguments of Mr. Morgan, then stated what he knew personally of the attitude of the late President McKinley. Mr. McKinley had favored an Isthmian canal, probably by the Nicaragua route, because at that time no other route was thought possible. He quoted Mr. McKinley as saying to him, "We must not go so fast in this canal question now."

Mr. Hanna said Mr. McKinley keenly appreciated the responsibilities of his selection of a Canal Commission, and had said to him just before the Philadelphia Convention:

"It will not be wise to declare in favor of the Nicaragua Canal as we have done before, because I am just now appointing a commission of ability and integrity to investigate all routes, and its report will be binding upon all of us."

While Mr. Hanna was discussing the findings of the commission, he mentioned the Darien or San Blas route.

"If you want a sea-level canal," interjected Mr. Scott, "a canal that can be built for one-third of the money any other route will cost, you must take the Darien route."

This statement precipitated a colloquy as to the San Blas route. Mr. Scott made a brief argument in support of that route.

Mr. Elkins agreed with him and asked how a vote could be had on it.

"I will tell you how to get a vote on the Darien route," interjected Mr. Mitchell; "and that is to vote down the Spooner substitute."

"In other words," put in Mr. Spooner, facetiously, "will you come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly."

Mr. Hanna declared that if any concessions for the San Blas route were obtained they would have to be gotten from the Panama Canal Company, which controlled them.

Mr. Hawley read from a document to show that the climate at Panama was of a deadly nature and insisted that on that account the United States should not select that route.

In advocating the adoption of the Nicaragua route, Mr. Pettus declared that the American people wanted and would have an isthmian canal to be built, owned, and controlled by the United States. He said there were many men in the United States "who control vast sums of money of which neither Croesus nor Solomon ever dreamed, who are opposed to any canal because it would decrease their incomes."

OUTLINE OF IRRIGATION BILL.

Representative Newlands of Nevada Discusses the Measure Signed by the President Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Representative Newlands of Nevada, who is one of the most influential supporters of the Irrigation bill, which was signed by the President to-day, and who has for so many years championed this subject in Congress, gave a brief outline of the effect of the bill to-day, in which he said that the best feature of the bill is its automatic action until the entire work is done without the necessity of further legislation by Congress.

"In this respect," said Mr. Newlands, "it is perhaps the only bill ever passed which furnishes so complete, comprehensive and automatic a plan of action. Under its provisions at least $150,000,000 of the proceeds of the sales of public lands will be available in the next thirty years for irrigation works without further appropriation.

"The receipts from public lands for the last fiscal year, as well as the present, aggregating $6,000,000, are immediately available, and from this time on an amount of $3,000,000 per annum will be available, which sum will be constantly increased. The bill is carefully guarded. The Secretary of the Interior cannot let contracts unless the money is in the fund. Land monopoly is impossible."

Mr. Newlands believes the enactment of this legislation will be a greater benefit to the people of Nevada than anything since the discovery of silver in that State.

ADMIRAL CLARK MAY RETIRE.

He May Become Senior Rear Admiral Under Personnel Act.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Admiral Charles E. Clark, who has just been elevated to the grade of Junior Rear Admiral, has indicated to his friends that he is considering the advisability of applying for voluntary retirement, under the terms of the personnel act, as a Senior Rear Admiral. His retired pay would be $5,625 per annum.

It is evident that a number of the senior naval officers will seek to take advantage of this section of the Personnel act, and without intending to disparage their abilities in any way, it is believed that the department is not adverse to this action, in breaking up stagnation and bringing into commanding rank in the navy a number of young, vigorous, and ambitious officers, who will be peculiarly fitted to carry out the scientific and elaborate schemes of the general board.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To restore to the active list of the navy Surgeon John Walton Ross as medical director.

BY THE HOUSE.

To ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw Indians.

To ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

To provide for the sale of the unopened portion of the Umatilla Indian reservation.

For the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreille reservation in Wisconsin.

Authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian reservation, Arizona.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Nominate John Mickey for Governor on the Fourteenth Ballot—Eight Candidates Announced.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 18.—A crowd which packed the Auditorium faced State Chairman H. C. Lindsay when he called the Republican State Convention to order this afternoon. John Mickey of Polk County was nominated for Governor. The convention opened with a free-for-all among the eight avowed aspirants.

Chairman Lindsay announced as the temporary Chairman of the convention Deputy Attorney General Norris Brown, who made an extended speech. He said in part:

"It happened that Nebraska's vote went to a cause that was lost, to a ticket that was defeated, and to a party that is now stranded on the rocks of freedom and the sands of reorganization. And this reminds me that the opposition is now talking about reorganization. Reorganize what? Is there anything left to reorganize? Towne has quit, Peffer has escaped, Stewart has reformed, Henry Watterson is already and always well organized, Tammany Hall has moved its greatest feature to England and his successor has resigned; Hill 'is a Democrat,' Chairman Jones is a trust plutocrat, Allen is an editor, Grover Cleveland has gone fishing, and Bryan lives in a barn."

Permanent organization was effected by the selection of Judge S. P. Davidson of Johnson County as Chairman. He responded briefly, announced the committees, and declared nominations for Governor in order. The first ballot resulted: Black, 202; Dinsmore, 94; Jesson, 109; Mickey, 132; Robertson, 252; Sears, 111; Vandusen, 54; Wilson, 146; scattering, 5. Necessary to nominate, 537.

There was no marked change up to the sixth ballot, when Dinsmore, who had been steadily gaining, ran his total up to 419, and an unsuccessful effort was made to stampede the convention to him. His vote fell off on the succeeding ballot.

The ninth ballot resulted: Black, 87; Dinsmore, 363; Jesson, 102; Mickey, 76; Robertson, 351; Sears, 15; Wilson, 76.

Mr. Mickey was nominated for Governor on the fourteenth ballot.

ONE-LEGGED MAN A HERO.

He Swims a River and Rescues Children from Death from an Approaching Train.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVONIA, N. Y., June 18.—Michael Bronson, who is minus one of his legs, made a heroic rescue of two children in this village to-day.

Bronson was working in a field about 100 yards from the edge of the Genesee River. His attention was attracted by two children who were playing on the railroad tracks on the opposite side of the river, the six-year-old son and five-year-old daughter of Harvey McIntee, a farmer of South Livonia.

When seen by Bronson they were seated in the middle of the tracks playing with the gravel of the road-bed. Knowing that the Erie "flyer" was almost due to pass through here, Bronson started toward the railroad track, when he heard the whistle of the train. Discarding his coat, he plunged into the river, which is about twenty-five yards wide at that point, arriving at the other side just in time to take the two children from the track.

The young men of Livonia gave him a feast.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INNKEEPERS

Massachusetts Supreme Court Allows Sunday Sale of Liquor with Food.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—In an opinion handed down by the Supreme Court to-day it is decided that a man who goes to a licensed inn on Sunday and asks for food may be served with liquor, provided the inn keeper believes that it is food rather than liquor that he most wants.

The Superior Court had ruled in the case at issue that the inn-keeper was responsible for the intent of the purchaser, and that it was his duty to determine whether it was the ulterior purpose of the customer to ask for food as a "blind" to procure the liquor.

To-day's opinion, written by Chief Justice Holmes for the full court, rules contrary to that of the lower court, holding that the guilt of the defendants was to be determined in accordance with the circumstances disclosed to them. If it appeared to them that a person resorted to their place for food and not particularly to get drink, the inn-holders were justified in selling the liquor even if their impression of the man's true motive was erroneous.

"Soo" Railroad Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—President Thomas Lowry of the "Soo" Road has called a meeting of Directors on June 23. It is understood that no action will be taken on dividends. Plans for improvements and possible extensions will be gone over in detail. Good authority says that the "Soo" Company will hereafter issue bonds without the usual interest guaranty of the Canadian Pacific. The "Soo" has important extensions under consideration, and is now where it feels able to finance those extensions without assistance. To date the earnings of the "Soo" show an increase of 38 per cent. over the same period of last year. The total increase in gross earnings for the year will reach $2,000,000.

Holidays for Hearn & Son's Employes.

During July, August, and September James A. Hearn & Son of Fourteenth Street announce that they will close all day each Saturday. That means two full holidays to their employes every week for three months, and it is equal to two weeks' holiday with pay for every one in the employ of the firm. The idea of closing the full day Saturday, instead of at noon, was originated and adopted by the firm several years ago. There will be a three-day holiday in July, as the Fourth comes on Friday, so that when the store closes at 6 P. M. Thursday, July 3, it will not reopen until Monday, July 7.

MR. CLEVELAND TO MR. WILSON.

A Letter from the ex-President to the Tariff Reformer Made Public at University Graduating Exercises.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 18.—The graduating exercises of Washington and Lee University took place to-day before a large audience. The law class oration was delivered by E. R. Preston of Lexington, and the valedictory by H. R. Keeble of Abilene, Texas. Forty-three degrees were conferred and twenty scholarships and fellowships, and two gold medals were awarded. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the unveiling of an oil portrait of William L. Wilson, ex-President of the university.

Isidor Straus of New York delivered an address in connection with the unveiling. Mr. Straus referred to Mr. Wilson's work in connection with the Wilson Tariff b and to his dejection in spirit when the House surrendered to the Senate amendments. In this connection he read a letter sent by President Cleveland to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Straus said the letter had never been made public. It is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1894.

My Dear Mr. Wilson: I suppose a man very much depressed and disappointed may write a word of sympathy to another in like situation. We both hoped and wrought for better things, but now that we know our fate, I shall not let a moment pass before I acknowledge the great and unselfish work you have done in an attempt to bring about an honest and useful result.

Much has been developed which has shocked and surprised you and me, and I have within the last hour found myself questioning whether or not our party is a tariff reform party. This, however, is only temporary, and such feeling is quickly followed by my old trust in Democratic doctrines and the party which professes them.

But I only intend to express my sympathy with you and my gratitude for the fight you have made for real, genuine tariff reform.

I hope now that you will be mindful of yourself and that you will try and repair a strained mental and physical condition by immediate care and rest. Yours very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hon. William L. Wilson.

John Goode, President of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, presented to the university an oil portrait of Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, the founder of the university law school.

The students' ball took place this evening.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers and cooler; winds southwest.

Showery weather will prevail to-day in the East Gulf, South, and Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, and there will be showers Friday in New England and locally in the Southwest. The temperature changes will be unimportant.

Light to fresh southeast to southwest winds will prevail to-day along the Atlantic Coast and southeast to northwest over the Great Lakes. The winds along the Gulf Coast will be mostly light and to fresh southerly. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	61	60	64
6 A. M.	61	59	65
9 A. M.	70	64	73
12 M.	76	71	75
3 P. M.	74	80	77
6 P. M.	70	73	74
9 P. M.	63	72	70
12 M.	62	67	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1901	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 49 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

ARMY.

Ordnance Department promotions:
Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, Colonel.
Major John E. Greer, Lieutenant Colonel.
Capt. Frank Baker, Major.
First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, Captain.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Third Lieut. J. F. Hottel, Second Lieutenant.
To be Third Lieutnants:
Edward S. Addison, Maryland.
Leon C. Covell, New York.
Cecil M. Gabbouray, Jr., Georgia.
W. Lauriatt, Massachusetts.
Hiram R. Searles, Wisconsin.
William H. Shea, New York.
William A. Whittier, Maine.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. William Quinton, First Infantry.
Col. Jesse C. Chance, Fourth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, Fourteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Major Charles H. Bonestesl, Twenty-third Infantry.
Major Lyman V. Kennon, Tenth Infantry.
Major William Lassiter, Fifteenth Infantry.
Major Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. George F. Baltzell, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Capt. Edgar T. Coniey, Eighth Infantry.
Capt. Edgar T. Collins, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. Lyman M. Welch, Sixth Infantry.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. G. R. Armstrong from the Fifth Infantry to the Sixth Infantry, Company F.

First Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan from the Sixth Infantry to the Fifth Infantry, Company G.

Lieut. Armstrong will proceed to join the regiment to which he is transferred.

Lieut. Hanigan will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Robert O. Ragsdals, Third Infantry, will report to Lieut. William P. Rogers, President of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks at such time as he may be required for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. James F. McKinley, Jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop F to Troop K of that regiment.

Second Lieut. Charles Wells, recently appointed, is assigned to the First Infantry.

Lieut. Wells will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for temporary duty.

Major Edmund K. Webster, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted from Captain, subject to further physical examination, will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, for physical re-examination at such time as he may be required.

The retirement is announced of Brig. Gen. Charles Bird.

Capt. Mason M. Maxson is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of South Dakota.

Capt. Charles E. Tayman, First Infantry, will, upon the expiration of his sick leave, proceed to join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Algernon E. Sartoris, recently appointed, is assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Sartoris will report not later than June 24 to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

First Lieutenants recently appointed are assigned as follows:

Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner to the Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing to the Twenty-fifth Battery, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry B. Clark is transferred from the Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, recently appointed, is assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Leckie will report to the commanding officer at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. H. West and Capt. S. C. Lemly were retired June 17.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is detached from the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., and has three months' leave.

Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney (retired) will report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Paymaster J. H. Merriam is ordered to the New York yard for duty in connection with fitting out the Mayflower and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Assistant Paymaster D. V. Chadwick is ordered to the Dolphin June 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — The Hannibal reached Lambert Point, June 17.

The Alert reached San Diego June 17.

The Farragut reached Sausalito June 17.

The Ranger sailed June 17 from Acapulco for Panama.

The Chicago sailed June 17 from Gibraltar for Havre.

The Buffalo sailed June 18 from Gibraltar for Lisbon.

The Prairie sailed June 18 from Ponta del Gada for New York.

The McKee reached New York June 18.

The Illinois reached Southampton June 18.

The New York reached Taku June 18.

The Standish reached Norfolk June 18.

Changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippines:

Arethusa at Cavite.

Frolic and Panay at Catbalogan.

Calamianes and Celtic at Zamboanga.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—The axe-handle manufacturing plant of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Company was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $85,000, which is covered by insurance.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 18.—Fire to-day damaged the Cumberland Brewing Company's plant to the extent of $100,000. It is thought that 45,000 barrels of beer in process of brewing and the finished product are lost. The fire originated from a live wire.

MACHIASPORT, Me., June 18.—A large sardine factory owned by the Seacoast Packing Company, the wharf and freight sheds owned by the Portland, Mt. Desert and Machias Steamboat Company, and several small wooden buildings were burned early to-day, causing a loss of about $21,000



Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

EVEN in the multitude of words that this daily page holds, the story of the Store is but meagerly told. The ever-complete stocks of staple goods lack the element of the unusual which makes news at Wanamaker's; but your utmost satisfaction with a store comes from the certainty that the thing wanted can most safely be sought in it. Thus the fullness of regular stocks at Wanamaker's is perhaps a greater merit than the unusual happenings that get first mention in the day's story.

Will you take these things for granted, while we tell of things you otherwise couldn't know?

Women's Summer Dresses
Of Distinguished Style and Beauty

WANAMAKER'S has added new laurels to its prestige this season, in the matter of Imported Dresses—not alone in show dresses, but more remarkably in the vast numbers of distinctly Summer Dresses at popular prices which we have brought from abroad.

The enterprise has been sufficiently profitable; and for the loss that must be inevitable on the surplus stock, after such a lavish showing, we are abundantly willing to pay the fiddler.

We have maintained a costume collection, right up to the middle of June, where women of taste and discrimination could choose from hundreds of the most beautiful dresses that were made abroad this season, as well as from the finest styles made at home.

Today we have more than four hundred of these beautiful Imported Dresses in stock; and we mark them at new prices that represent an average concession of a third from former fair prices.

The collection includes the following:

About two hundred Imported Organdy Dresses—copies of Paris models, though otherwise exclusive patterns. Prices were $21 to $125; **now $14 to $83.**

About one hundred and fifty Imported Outing Dresses of fancy duck; mostly copies of Francis tailor-made models; beautifully trimmed and very smart for seashore wear. Prices were $21 to $70; **now $14 to $46.50.**

About fifty Imported Foulard Silk Dresses; copies of Corne, Havet and Armand models. Have been $60 to $70; **now $50 each.**

All the balance of the Paris models are selling at just half price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Summer Frocks—Reduced

IS IT AN INDUCEMENT to you, to be able to buy charmingly cool, pretty dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years, at Twelve Dollars instead of $15 to $20?

We think it will be—particularly after you've seen the dresses in question. They are of fine linen or cheviot, in attractive shades; and more or less elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, velvet piping, and the like. Unusually pretty dresses, in fact, to get for

$12, formerly $15 to $20

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shantung Pongee Silks

THE thick clumsy threads of these peculiar Silks, which are woven by hand in China, produce an artistic effect that is unknown in any other cool Summer fabric.

The dyeing of these silks has been unsuccessful in the past; but we have had one of the best dyers in America experimenting on it during the past year, and now we have the products of most complete success. But we have only a hundred pieces in all, and it will likely be sold in a jiffy.

Ten colors—34 inches wide—$1.50 a yard

The width is the first merit; for most Shantung pongees are narrow. They are in plain black, navy blue, national blue, reseda green, empire green, rose, tan, gray, brown, cardinal, porcelain, and there is a peculiar depth and richness to the colorings unknown in other silks.

Rotunda.

The Touches of Homelikeness To the Country House

CRUDE rusticity is heroically artistic; but the cultured senses of Nature-lovers prefer to forego many heroics of country life, and see the mountain or seashore home adorned with the accustomed beauty-things that make home so restful and satisfying to eye and sense.

The sense of barbaric freedom, which is so enjoyable in rustic surroundings, is only enhanced by relieving the hard corners of doors and windows with the soft folds of draperies. The green of field and woods, the blue of sea and sky are the richer for contrast with the colors of Oriental draperies indoors.

Of the things that lend themselves most pleasingly to this country-home decorative work, we have most satisfying variety, and today some tempting special offerings, which are here noted:

PORTIERES

Mercerized Armure Portieres, in this season's styles; edges finished with cord:
At $7.75 a pair; were $11.50.

Repp Portieres, with narrow borders of tapestry appliqued; desirable colorings:
At $4.85 a pair; were $7.50.

A few odd Portieres in Mercerized Armure and Repp:
At $2.50 each; were $3.25 to $6.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS

Of plain Bobbinet, with insertion and edge of lace:
Eight styles, were $1.50, $1.75 and $2 a pair, now at $1.10.
Five styles, were $3.50 a pair, now at $2.45. Six styles, were $3.75 and $4 a pair, now at $2.65.

TABLE COVERS

Reversible Tapestry Covers, in variety of designs and colors, in two of the most popular sizes:
2 yards square, at $1.50 each, from $2.25.
2 x 3 yards, at $3.50, from $5.25.

An odd lot of Imported Covers in Tapestry; desirable colorings:
2 x 2½ yds., at $3.75 and $6.25 each, from $7.50 and $9.50.

COUCH COVERS

Of Tapestry, in variety of designs and colors; fringed edges:
50 in. x 3 yds., at $2.65 each, from $4.
58 in. x 3 yds., at $4.75 each from $9.50.
62 in. x 3 yds., at $3 each, from $4.50.

1,000 Yards of CRETONNES

36 inches wide. In very pretty designs and colorings, suitable for Summer hangings and coverings, at 18c yard, from 28c.

600 Yards of SASH MUSLINS

36 inches wide. Colored muslins in eight patterns; this season's styles and colorings, at 8c yard, from 12½c.

ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS

India Print Curtains, 4 x 9 ft., at $1 each, from $1.75.
Another lot in yellow ground only, at 25c each, from 50c.
One hundred Embroidered India Phulkaries and Odaneys, suitable for odd curtains or drapery, at $1.50 and $2 each, from $3 and $4.
New India Farrukhabad and Cashmere Print Curtains, in red, terra cotta, blue and green; also mixed effects, 4 x 9 ft.; special value at $1.25 each.

Third floor.

White Enamel Furniture

THERE is a cool, fresh beauty about white enamel furniture that gives it a distinctive charm in the Summer home. The relief of going from the warm mahogany to the airy white furniture is second only to exchanging the hot air from the city paving, for the odorous breath of the woods, or the salt breeze of the ocean.

Naturally our stock of White Enamel Furniture is now at its best; and we present a splendid showing of bureaus and chiffonniers finished in white enamel; as well as white enameled iron bedsteads, with or without brass trimmings; also white enameled washstands, tables, chairs and rockers.

The styles are the choicest of the new effects, and prices are most reasonable.

At $12—Chiffonnier, with five long drawers; top one has swell fronts; shaped top is 33x18 in.; ornamental back piece, panel ends; polished finish.

At $14.50—Chiffonnier, with full swell front; top, 35x19 in.; five long drawers; panel ends; ornamental back.

At $15—Chiffonnier; shaped top and top drawer; top, 33x18 in.; upright oval mirror, 16x20 in.; five long drawers.

At $16.50—Bureau; top, 41x21 in.; two long drawers; two small drawers with shaped front; upright oval mirror, 22x28 in.; polished finish.

At $18.50—Bureau, with shaped top, 41x21 in.; two long drawers; two small swell-front drawers; landscape oval mirror, 30x24 in.

At $20—Bureau; full swell front; shaped top, 45x23 in.; two large and two small drawers; oval plate mirror, 24x30 in.; polished finish. Chiffonnier to match at $18.

At $25—Bureau; shaped top, 48x20 in.; two large and two small drawers; pattern plate mirror, 24x30 in.; polished finish. Chiffonnier to match at $25.

Fourth floor.

Linens and Good Housekeeping And Good Housekeeping Linens

THE necessity of a copious and well-assorted supply of Household Linens, to make good housekeeping possible, is so obvious that that part of the text may be summarily dismissed.

Now for the rest—Good Housekeeping Linens—and Wanamaker's as a source of supply. We've made it the *best* source we know. Our Linen experts know their business—been at it twenty years and more. Know just what sort of flax it takes to make good linens, and how it should be treated. Took years of working with one manufacturer to get a certain grade of linen, just where we wanted it. Now it's one of our leading brands.

Of course Wanamaker Linens are *pure linen*. We've emphasized that sufficiently for most people to know it. They are sturdy, sincere linens that, like good friends, prove their staying qualities by the test of time and wear. Read the following short list:

TABLE-LINEN BY THE YARD—

45c yd., worth 55c—Half-bleached Table-linen; washes white quickly; in floral designs; splendid quality; 70 in. wide.

56c yd.—Fine bleached Irish damask, 67 in. wide. Specially imported, and equal to quality sold elsewhere at 65c to 75c.

75c yd.—Bleached Scotch Table-linen, 72 in. wide; very fine quality damask.

$1 yd.—Bleached Table-linen, 72 in. wide; made in special patterns for us by one of the best Scotch manufacturers.

DINNER-CLOTHS—

Bleached double damask, 70 inches wide; open border patterns, unhemmed; 2½ yds. long, $3.25; 3 yds. long, $3.75; 3 yds. long, $5.50 each.

Fine bleached Table-cloths of best single damask; 71x88 in., $2; 71x106 in., $2.50

Bleached Scotch damask; 67x104 in., $2.10, formerly $3.

NAPKINS—

$1.40 doz., worth $1.75—Grass-bleached German drill Napkins, 22 in. square; soft, heavy and serviceable quality.

$1.90 doz., worth $2.25—Grass-bleached soft glove-finished Napkins, 22 in. sq.

$3 doz.—Bleached Scotch damask Napkins: dinner size, 24 in. square; matching the Table-linen above at $1 yd.

TOWELS—

8c each, worth 10c—Bleached fancy weave Towels, all white; hemmed and finished ready for use: 14x22 in.

12½c each, worth 15c—Bleached huckaback Towels; red or white borders; hemmed ends; 17x34 in.

TOWELS—

18c each—Bleached huckaback Towels; assorted borders, soft finish; will wear splendidly; 19x38 in.

25c each—These three attractive Towels; Huckaback, plain; huckaback, with all-over damask figures; soft finish momie weave, with all-over damask figures; all 20x40 in., hemmed ends; white borders.

15c each, worth 20c—Snow-white Bath Towels; hemmed ends; 23x42 in.; specially made, heavy, soft-finish quality.

TOWELING—

12½c yd., worth 14c—Glass and silver Toweling; red checked; 18 in. wide; a fine smooth quality.

10c yd., worth 12½c—Brown all-linen crash, 20 in. wide; for dish towels.

20c yd.—Grass-bleached huckaback Toweling, 22 in. wide; extra heavy and serviceable.

BED-LINENS—

$1 yd.—Old-fashioned grass-bleached French Linen Sheeting, 90 in. wide; one of the best-wearing sheetings made.

$1.75 each—Grass-bleached German linen hemstitched Sheets, 72x90 in. Same, full bed size, 90x96 in., $2.25 each.

88c each—Hand-embroidered bleached Irish all-linen Pillow-cases; 22x36 in.

45c each—Grass-bleached German hemstitched all-linen Pillow-cases; 22x36 in.

FANCY LINENS—

30c each—Renaissance Plate Doilies, 12 in., in assorted patterns.

25c each—Fancy Laundry Bags of cotton duck, embroidered and ready for use; in white or colors. Other styles at 50c.

Fourth avenue.

FAVORS for the Fourth

GOING TO ENTERTAIN the Fourth of July house-party in patriotic shape, as befits the occasion? The threefold holiday offers welcome opportunity for such festivities.

Of course, the dinner-table must be suitably decked out. Spread-eagleism is entirely to be condoned at such times, so let red-white-and-blue ice-cream cases, little American flags, and similar patriotic emblems blossom forth in profusion.

Appropriate table-decorations such as these are to be found nowhere in greater variety than here.

Here are hints of them:

Patriotic Cases for Ices, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Snapping Mottoes, 5c and 25c.
Knapsacks, 10c and 25c.
Cannons, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Fire-crackers, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c.
Drums, 10c and 15c.
Canteens, 15c and 20c.
Uncle Sam Hats, 25c.
Sky-rockets, 15c. Silk Flags, 5c and 7c.
Roman Candles, 15c.
Paper Flags, 10c dozen.
Red-white-and-blue Jack Horner Pies, $3.
Red-white-and-blue Balls, $5.

Basement.

Dainty Little Pictures, 25c

DELICATELY colored French Facsimiles—mostly charming little figure subjects, and prettily framed, are grouped today at the extremely little price of

25 cents each

Some of the frames are ebonized wood, in fancy shapes, others ornamental gilt, with mats. Regular values are 50c and 75c.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

The Wanamaker Store.

More New SHOES For This June Sale

INTEREST in this sale is cumulative and continuous. Vast transactions were necessary for its accomplishment; but deliveries from factories could not all be made at once, or the store would be inundated with shoes.

We bought for this sale **53,400 Pairs of Men's Shoes** alone; and carefully selected all of them—didn't take a quarter of the quantities offered to us, because our guarantee goes with our under-priced shoes, as well as our regular lines. There is no string to the saving—no quality risk in Wanamaker shoe economies. And so vast is the selection that almost any style of shoe desired is in the under-price offerings.

Here are details of *Men's Shoes:*

Men's Working Shoes at $1—
Lace shoes of satin oil leather; full round toes with tips; solid leather throughout.

Men's Lace Shoes at $1.40—
Black Casco calf; extension sewed soles; English last with tips; medium weight.

Men's Tan Calf Shoes at $1.50—
Russia calf; both Oxford and lace styles; medium weight.

Men's Calf Lace Shoes at $1.90—
Box calf, of high grade; pure oak-tanned solid leather throughout; welted soles; two shapely lasts.

Men's Dress Shoes at $1.90—
Kidskin lace, light weight; Goodyear welted soles; styles just what you would pay full prices for.

Men's Kidskin Oxfords at $2.15—
Black kidskin; fine and firm; welted and stitched; extension soles; medium weights.

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords at $2.15—
All patent leather; welted soles of medium weight; toe shapes that appeal to fastidious men.

Men's High-class Shoes at $2.40—
Patent and enamel leather, kid and calfskin; several thousand pairs of small lots of fine plain-toe shoes as well as the most up-to-date styles; sample cases these, showing the ability of a large factory to cater to the tastes of men of all ages.

Men's Dress Shoes at $2.85—
Kid and calf; in light and heavy weights. Oxfords of patent leather—the heavy-soled swagger styles; made of the best material in a factory that can only make the best.

The Shoes for Women and Children are in even greater supply and show equal savings—and you get the *style* that the usual under-price shoe lacks.

Basement.

Serge Suits in Stout Sizes

HUNDREDS of stout men know, to their vexation, how few stores make provision for them in the way of ready-made clothes. It's frequently a case of having a regular large size practically remodeled, and shortened as to sleeves and trouser-legs.

Here, the man whose inches tend to run horizontally has no trouble. Stout sizes are generously provided in all materials and styles, and at all prices.

Naturally, you'll most likely want to test us now by our Serge Suits—we shall be glad to have you. You know how good our Serges are—we can fit you, in blue or black, in sizes 35 to 46 chest measure, for

$10, $12 and $15 a suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Dress-Economies for Boys

DOESN'T INTERFERE in the least with your comfort and coolness, to know that the suit you're wearing cost you a lot less than you had any right to expect. So with these Suits for Boys.

Splendid Summer sorts, in point of materials, style, tailoring; full of good looks and airiness; yet look how lacking as to price:

Washable Sailor Suits at $1.75—
Of galatea or chambray, cool and smart, and regularly $2 to $3.50. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Russian Blouse Suits at $1.95—
These are also washable, of galatea and chambray. Sizes 2½ to 6 years; worth $2.50 to $3.50.

Wool Sailor Suits at $3.75—
Of serge or cheviot; various small lots, for sizes 8 to 12 years; worth $5 to $8.50.

Double-breasted Suits at $3.75—
Of tan or gray all-wool cheviot; with extra trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years. Formerly $5.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Untrimmed Hats
At a Sudden Price-Shrinkage

LET'S SEE—three days more, by the calendar, before Summer officially begins. That's the best commentary possible on the timeliness of this offering of Women's Untrimmed Straw Hats, at a third to two-thirds less than former prices, while there is yet full three months' wear ahead of them.

The hats are in the popular "Tricorne" or Continental and Walking shapes and of Tuscan, burnt and Japanese straws in a good variety of effects.

The beauty of these hats is the simple trimming they demand to make them most attractive. And at their new price they'll change owners in a jiffy.

50 Cents Each. Worth 75c to $1.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Example--White Petticoats

MIGHT just as well choose any other group of garments to represent adequately this lavish gathering of white. But White Petticoats assume particular importance nowadays, as dainty foundations for the pretty Summer frock.

Here are charming styles galore, ranging in price from 75c to $25. Glimpses of some of the attractive between-priced garments:

$1.50—Of cambric, 2 styles; trimmed with Point de Paris lace or hemstitched hem with plaits above.

$1.75—Of cambric, 1 style, trimmed with embroidery or torchon insertion and edging.

$2.50—Of cambric, 3 styles; with open or blind embroidery or torchon insertion and edge.

$2.75—Of cambric, 2 styles; with Point de Paris or Valenciennes insertion and edging.

$3.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; with embroidery insertion and edging, or point de Paris lace insertion and edging.

$3.75—Of cambric, 4 styles; trimmed with Point de Paris lace or embroidery insertion and edging.

$4.25—Of cambric; with Point de Paris lace and beading; ribbon through beading and hemstitched plaits above.

Second floor.

Then here is other news today, that is of immediate interest to thrifty women—

Muslin Underwear Reduced

Certain lots of Nightgowns and Drawers, marked originally at the low White Sale Prices, are reduced still further:

Nightgowns

At $1.50, worth $2.50 and $2.75—Of nainsook, 4 styles; square or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging; or embroidery insertion and edging.

At $2, worth $3.25 and $3.75—Of nainsook or cambric, 2 styles; V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging, or Point de Paris lace and edging; ribbon-trimmed. Some slightly soiled.

Drawers

At $1.50, worth $2.50 and $2.75—Of nainsook, 3 styles; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging; some hemstitched, and others plaited.

Of extreme attractiveness is a gathering of crisp, fresh

$1.25 and $1.50 Shirt-Waists at 75c

Of lawn, in fancy stripes or chambray in solid colors; full front and French back; or fine plaits and box plaits; others trimmed with white pique; buttoned in front or back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Japanese Goods Under-Price

SCANT CONSIDERATION in the matter of price is accorded to the attractive and highly decorative pieces of Japanese Bronze, Cloisonne, Carved Ivory and Porcelain, that grace the Main aisle today. The new prices are mostly a quarter to a third below their former moderate markings.

It's a splendid chance to pick up many an artistic bit wherewith to decorate a corner of the country house—or to add to your all-the-year-round collection of curios:

Brouzes, $1.85 to $50; worth $2.50 to $75.
Carved Ivories, in a variety of quaint subjects; $1.50 to $35; worth $2.50 to $57.50.
Cloisonne; attractive specimens; $2.25 to $25; worth $1.50 to $37.50.
Blue-and-white Vases, very decorative, 90c to $18; worth $1.25 to $25.
Fancy Colored Vases, 75c to $13.75; worth $1 to $27.50.

Also, a collection of Bamboo Furniture, especially adapted for Summer cottages, including Foot-stools, Tabourettes, Book-shelves, Chairs, Tables and Pedestals, at 25c to $2—about a quarter under-price.

Main aisle.

TRUE UNIVERSITY IDEALS

President Nicholas Murray Butler's Address at Philadelphia.

Wharton Endowment of School of Finance of University of Pennsylvania Increased by $300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The one hundred and forty-sixth commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held in the Academy of Music to-day.

During the exercises Provost Harrison announced that Joseph Wharton, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy at the university, had increased his endowment of the school from $200,000 to $500,000. The information came as a complete surprise to the large gathering and was greeted with cheers.

In making the announcement, Provost Harrison said: "The purposes of this school, as expressed in the original deed of gift, are to secure an adequate training in the principles underlying successful civil government and to provide a training suitable for those who intend to engage in business and to undertake the management of property. It has long been apparent that the constantly increasing demand for such instruction could not be satisfied by the school as at present constituted. The question of improving it and extending its scope has therefore engaged the serious attention of Faculty, Trustees, and founder, with the result of the increased endowment now promised."

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, was the orator of the day. He spoke as follows:

"In this presence, one who bears greetings from a sister university bound to you by many and ancient ties of fellowship and good-will, may be pardoned for striking with emphasis the note of congratulation. For a long century and a half of unprecedented change and development, from the struggling days of Colonial isolation and dependence, to these later years of confident and imperial democracy, our two city universities have traveled side by side on the long road that leads to National intelligence, enlightenment, and idealism. Our history is bound up with that of the Republic, and we have served it much and often. We, who delight to honor and revere the names of Franklin and of Hamilton know well the worth of the Nation which they aided so powerfully to build, and we yield to no American in our loyal devotion to the ideals which have immortalized the names of Lincoln and of McKinley.

"Is it not cause for pride that in this new, vigorous, and, in many ways, material country of ours, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and their fellows have consistently stood for learning, for high service, and for the truths of the spirit, while five generations of men have come and gone in these busy streets? Population multiplies, but we have something more weighty than numbers. Wealth increases, but we have the only treasure that it cannot buy. Trade expands, but we have that which can neither be counted nor measured. Within our academic walls dwell those whose life task it is to keep the fires lighted on the altars made sacred to learning, and to lead generous and high-spirited youth to the recognition of those eternal principles of truth, justice, and noble living which are the foundation alike for National prosperity, for material success, and for individual happiness.

"We are told that in the early days a profound gulf always separated two cities. Each city had its own form of worship, its own sovereign tribunal, its own religious festivals and calendar, its own coinage, and its own weights and measures. Other principles than those which governed the organization of the ancient city and other social bonds than community of religious belief had to be discovered before the complex structure of the modern State could take its rise. How different the interdependence of our cities to-day! Steam and electricity make them but parts of one small whole, and each is closely knit to the other. Their commerce and trade, their intellectual and political life, their universities and colleges, are in closest relationship. Not only have New York and Philadelphia much in common, but the Universities of Pennsylvania and Columbia are more closely associated in origin and development than are any two other American institutions of the higher learning. These facts are not generally known, but are full of interest.

INTERESTING COLLEGE HISTORY.

"The movement to found a college began in New York and in Philadelphia at about the same time. The motives were in each case substantially the same, and representative men in each Colony were interested. Actual instruction seems to have begun in the same year in the institutions that we now know as Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Johnson, the distinguished scholar who became Columbia's first President, had declined a little earlier a call to take the headship of the Academy in Philadelphia, partly on the ground that the distance from his home in Stratford, Conn., was too great. On the other hand, Dr. William Smith, who was the first Provost of the College of Philadelphia, had previously lived in New York and had been much concerned with the movement to found a college there. Both King's College, afterward Columbia, and the College of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania, sought support from legislative grants, from private gifts, and, as was the custom of the time, from public lotteries. But the funds obtained from these sources did not suffice, and early in 1762 both institutions—though apparently without consultation—dispatched accredited representatives to England to seek aid for the colonial colleges in the mother country. William Smith, Doctor of Divinity, was the agent of the "College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania," and James Jay, Doctor of Physics, was the agent of the "College of the Province of New York and the City of New York." It is noteworthy that both gentlemen, the one a divine and the other a physician, with a business sagacity that we falsely suppose to be peculiar to the very modern captain of industry, hit upon the idea of community of interest. Instead of competing with each other, they agreed to make a joint appeal and divide the proceeds equally. So it appears that early academic pooling was the forerunner of modern academic reciprocity and co-operation. That the plan worked well may be seen from Dr. Smith's subsequent statement that 'taking the cause of New York along with us, rather than acting in opposition, by which each of us has got double of what we could in that case have hoped for singly.'

"King George III. issued a royal brief which was printed and sent in advance to the incumbent of every parish in England that the agents were to visit, in which the two institutions were referred to as two seminaries, distant about 100 miles from each other, begun in two of the most important and populous trading cities in his American dominions, nearly at the same time, and with the same view. The royal brief went on to say that the object in founding the two seminaries had been 'not so much to aim at high improvement in knowledge as to guard against total ignorance, to instil into the minds of youths just principles of religion, loyalty, and a love of our excellent Constitution, to instruct them in such branches of knowledge and useful arts as are necessary to trade, agriculture, and a due improvement of our valuable colonies, and to assist in raising up a succession of faithful instructors to be sent forth not only among our subjects there, but also among the Indians in alliance with us.' The original of this document is to be seen in the library of Lambeth Palace indorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his own hand—'Brief for New York and Philadelphia Colleges, 19 Aug., 1762.'

FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITIES.

"Universities are conservative in the best sense. They are not, or should not be, reactionary, much less obscurantist. But it is their duty and their function to stand for evolution as distinct from revolution, and to insist that reason and not passion shall guide the course of social and political change. They stand upon a height from which they can survey the ages past, and their view-point enables them to distinguish the main current from an eddy. They know that the common law, free speech, representative government, private property, and the separation of Church and State are precious possessions whose worth has been long since established, and they decline to lead, or to participate in, attack upon these institutions when attack is urged on grounds of sentiment, disappointment, or lack of knowledge. The universities must keep steadily before the public mind, particularly in a democracy, the full meaning of law, order, and personal rights. They must make it plain by word and deed that they recognize the existence of permanent and continuing elements in our social and political life, and if need be they must defend those elements. They must ask men, as Pericles asked the Athenians, to lose the sense of their private sorrows and lay fast hold of the common good. In short, patriotism built upon a foundation of high character and full knowledge, is their noblest teaching.

"I am aware that this aspect of the place and function of universities is not that most familiar to the general public. The teaching function, the character-making function, and now even the research function, are well and widely understood. But we live in a real world, and that real world has a history and a meaning which are full of spiritual significance. Learning, personal character, discovery, are not ends in themselves. They are for use. They are for use in an organized society which exists to complete the individual by offering him opportunity for the exercise of his talents and his accomplishments. The universities must preach this doctrine in season and out of season. They must become pillars and buttresses of the State through veritable support of the State.

"Sanity, reasonableness, a sense of proportion, historical perspective—these are some of the things for which the American people should look to the universities and university influence, and not in vain. The traditional gap between the universities and the every-day life of a workaday world has been closing for a generation. It now hardly exists save in the highly colored rhetoric of the complacent Philistine.

CAUSES OF BENEFACTIONS.

"The stream of benefactions to the great universities is steady and unceasing for two reasons: First, because enlightened men and women realize that the universities are, through their researches, their teaching, and their spirit, conservative social and political forces, directed by lofty motives and a high ideal, which deserve the fullest support and the most ample resources; and, second, because the universities are that part of God's acre in which monuments stand the longest.

"Our Nation is plunging forward into an unknown and perhaps unsuspected economic and political future, as our system of suns and stars and worlds is rushing toward unmeasured space. Material achievements that astound the intelligence and mastery of forces that paralyze the imagination are of every day occurrence. What is to guide this headlong and stupendous movement? I answer, that sound judgment whose highest type is common sense; that scholarly learning whose ripest fruit is wisdom, and that rounded character whose best manifestation is courageous conviction. To promote all these the universities exist and are endowed. To pour out into the body politic men and women so equipped is their delight as it is their duty. The universities are not perfect. They are not always as efficient as they should be. They bear their share of human frailty, folly, and indiscretion. But their traditions are sound and their purposes are true. May it be their lot increasingly to dignify and to uplift the life and the institutions of a happy, prosperous, peace-loving democracy."

A large number of students were given diplomas, and honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Richard M. Jones, Head Master of the Penn Charter School; David Jayne Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Doctor of Letters—The Rev. Hugh T. Henry, rector of the Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia.

Doctor of Science—Dr. Willoughby Dayton Miller, Professor of Dentistry in the University of Berlin.

Doctor of Music—Prof. Edward MacDowell of Columbia University.

COLLEGE MEN IN POLITICS.

The Subject of the Hobart Commencement Address by Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 18.—The seventy-seventh annual commencement exercises of Hobart College were held to-day, the following honorary degrees being conferred:

Master of Arts—The Rev. Thomas Berry, Buffalo.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Charles Bragdon, Buffalo; the Rev. Alexander Mann, East Orange, N. J.

Doctor of Civil Law—The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society address was delivered by ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank W. Hackett, who discussed "The Attitude of the Scholar Toward Men in Public Life."

Mr. Hackett said that it was a rather common delusion that college-bred men habitually avoid public duties. On the contrary, all the statistics prove that they abound, out of all proportion, in public life—they make up more than one-half of the present Senate and House of Representatives; they have been conspicuous in solving recent political problems. The colleges have contributed Judge Taft to the Philippines, Gen. Wood to Cuba, and Gov. Allen to Porto Rico. Moreover, out of the complete list of Cabinet officers, Presidents, and Vice Presidents since the founding of our Government, numbering 267, more than 80 per cent. were lawyers, and of these a large proportion were college-bred men.

What then, he asked, should be the attitude of the scholar toward public servants? Should he constitute himself a detective on guard to ferret out errors and shortcomings? Should he be the critic, forward to proclaim how much better things would be if they had only been done differently? Should he school himself to treat public men with suspicion, be quick to attribute unworthy motives, and deal out censure in stinging words? Or should he try to imagine himself in his brother's place, and upon a fair knowledge of facts make allowance for mistakes, coming forward with word of hearty approval, or frequently, as his willing eye may see the chance, to extend commendation?

The impression prevailing in some quarters that men in public life are chiefly occupied in looking after their own interests was declared to be mischievous and incorrect. Mr. Hackett gave his own personal testimony, based on an experience of thirty years in Washington, to the integrity of high officials, their disinterestedness, and their fidelity to duty. He quoted the testimony of Secretary Wilson, of Senator Hoar, and John R. Procter, of Commissioner Wright, that public officials, high and low, are in the main conscientiously doing their best to serve their country well. He considered that the fairest judge of the public servant must be his intimate associates in the service of the Government. Compared with such judges, the critics of the press, however fair their intentions, must criticise generally at long range and at a disadvantage.

Mr. Hackett paid a tribute to men of great scientific attainments, such as Joseph Henry or George Brown Goode, working at Washington under the Government at small salaries "for love and not for reward." As ideal instance of service rendered by a scholar was the work of the late James Bradley Thayer of the Harvard Law School and his splendid treatment of the constitutional points involved in the question of our new possessions. In regard to such problems Mr. Hackett said that he considered that the American people were equal to their task.

COMMENCEMENT AT TUFTS.

John D. Long Made an Honorary Doctor of Laws—His Speech on National Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 18.—The most successful year Tufts College ever has seen closed to-day with the graduation of the class of 1902. The commencement was notable also for the unusual number of distinguished guests present. Among the latter was ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The ex-Secretary of the Navy, in accepting the degree, made a speech in which he touched upon National topics. He pointed to Cuba and Porto Rico as examples of American magnanimity.

"As to the Philippines," he said, "both Administrations have done the best they can do. No more able and earnest man sat at the head of the Department of War than Elihu Root. Every instinct of these men is for the better improvement of those islands within our grasp. Think of the difficulties and problems we have worked out. Have you not faith enough in your own institutions to think that you are going to work this problem also, not by hindering and hampering the Administration, but by holding up the hands, helping those who are trying to work it out by the genius of American character?"

Other honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Master of Arts—John Philip Swasey, Canton, Me.; Albert Metcalf, Newton; Walter W. Parker, Lawrence; Edwin R. Holden, Boston; Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Summars College.

Doctor of Letters—Edwin Ginn, Winchester; Byron Grace, Roxbury; Henry N. Dodge.

Doctor of Divinity—Theodore Elmer Busfield, Utica, N. Y.; William H. Rider, Gloucester.

Doctor of Laws—Prof. Amos Emerson Dolbear.

The degrees given in course numbered 141. The annual commencement dinner, the most elaborate part of the day's celebration, was held in Goddard Gymnasium this afternoon. Covers were laid for 700. President Elmer H. Capen presided, and among the speakers were the Rev. William H. Rider of Gloucester, Alston W. Dana of Topeka, Kan., and Prof. Thomas Whittemore of Cambridge.

NORMAL TRAINING GRADUATES.

The commencement exercises of the training department of the Normal College were held yesterday morning in the hall of the training department, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Gen. George Wingate of the Board of Education and a Trustee of the Normal College, presided. Scripture was read by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, and prayer was offered by the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer. The valedictory was delivered by Margaret Hutchinson. The list of graduates was as follows:

Margaret Hutchinson,	Rosaline Linck,
Madeline Abraham,	Albertina McGregor,
Harriet Addis,	Helen Meyer,
Nancy Ashton,	Madeline Metz,
Laura Dailey,	Edith Musgrave,
Ruth Baird,	Gene Palmer,
Frances Bell,	Mildred Petty,
Carrie Blumauer,	Winnifred Pocock,
Gladys Brown,	Catherine Popper,
Josephine Cain,	Florence Randolph,
Amy Crook,	L. Rosenthal,
Margaret Doherty,	Ernestina Schneidenhach,
Anna Davis,	Evelyn Schneider,
May Freud,	Sulamith Silverman,
Marie Glover,	Marjorie Sim,
Madelon Goodman,	Elsa Solomon,
Helen Hendricks,	Elsa Stephens,
Bertha Hollerith,	Janice Stern,
Marie Kassel,	Hannah White,
Grace King,	Elsie Widerkehr,
Millicent Krancer,	Susanne Whitmeyer,
Sadie Kutz,	Ray Aufses.
Mabel Lang,	
Hortense Levino,	

COMMENCEMENT AT RUTGERS.

Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred Upon President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18.—The Board of Trustees of Rutgers College this afternoon voted to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Woodrow Wilson, the newly elected President of Princeton University. This action conformed with a custom which has existed for a long time between Rutgers and Princeton of exchanging degrees for newly elected Presidents. President Austin Scott of Rutgers received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton in 1891 when he was installed as President here.

It was announced at the Trustees' meeting that Ralph Voorhees of Clinton, N. J., an uncle of ex-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, had added $30,000 to a previous gift of $20,000 to the college for the purpose of building a college library building.

William S. Myers, formerly Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Rutgers, was elected an Alumni Trustee this morning. He received 338 votes of the Alumni Association against 75 for Louis W. Stotesbury of New York City. John S. Voorhees, '76, of this city, was elected President of the Alumni Association. Prof. Louis Bevier, '78, of the college, was elected permanent Chairman of the standing committees.

The address to the Alumni Association this afternoon was delivered by Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, '59. The alumni banquet followed, and President Scott received in the Fine Arts Building. The senior class of forty-eight men received their degrees at the commencement exercises to-night.

CORNELL SPRING MEETING.

Professors Appointed and Other University Business Transacted.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The regular Spring meeting of Cornell University was held to-day. Carrere & Hastings of New York were appointed architects for the Rockefeller Hall of Physics. Prof. J. V. Van Pelt was appointed Professor of Architecture in charge of the College of Architecture. H. H. Wing and P. A. Fish were promoted from Assistant Professorships to Professorships of the Dairy, Husbandry, and Comparative Physiology and Pharmacology Departments, respectively. H. A. Sill was appointed Assistant Professor of Ancient History and R. C. H. Catterall Assistant Professor of Modern European History. Prof. Burr being relieved of ancient history and left free to devote himself to mediaeval history. Dr. H. Ries was promoted from an instructorship to an Assistant Professorship in Geology.

Prof. Catterall, who has been called to take the chair left vacant by Prof. H. Morse Stephen, comes from the University of Chicago. Prof. H. A. Sill, who takes the new chair of ancient history, comes from Hobart, where he has been teaching ancient and European history.

DEGREES AT POLYTECHNIC.

Commencement exercises of the class of 1902, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, were held last night in the Academy of Music, Montague Street. The address was delivered by Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division. Those receiving degrees were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Albert W. Meisel,	John K. Van Vranken.
Harold Somers,	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Oskytel H. Clarke,	Frederick S. White,
William O. Weidmann,	Peter D. Rapelje.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Walter M. Bristow,	John Clausnitzer, Jr.,
J. M. Buenaventura,	Louis C. Dornbusch.
Clemens W. Lundoff.	

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Elliot C. Dubois,	Peter D. Rapelje.
Harriott Curtis Hall,	

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Henry Ginnel Leherthon.

STOPPED THE EXAMINATIONS.

Superintendent Maxwell Charges Normal College with Exceeding Its Authority.

The examinations which the pupils of Wadleigh High School and Morris High School have been taking this week for admission to the Normal College were yesterday suddenly stopped by Superintendent Maxwell, and as the news spread about the various schools both pupils and teachers were busy guessing what the action meant.

Mr. Maxwell gave his explanation of the matter last night by saying that he had stopped the examinations because the papers had been given out by Normal College authorities.

"The Normal College is separate from and has no jurisdiction over the public schools," said Mr. Maxwell. "All examinations taking place in the public schools must be under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. The Normal College exceeded its authority in this matter."

President Hunter of the Normal College, who was first told of Mr. Maxwell's action by a New York TIMES reporter last night, expressed himself as greatly surprised, as the same method of examining candidates for admission to the Normal College, he said, had been employed last year, when no objections were made.

"If I had known," said Mr. Hunter, "that Mr. Maxwell had any objections to our sending out the papers, different arrangements would have been made.

"Legally, perhaps, Mr. Maxwell is within his rights, but the matter simply is one of convenience and a satisfactory test of the fitness of the candidates."

FORDHAM DEGREES CONFERRED

Fifty-seventh Annual Commencement Exercises at St. John's College.

At the fifty-seventh annual commencement of St. John's College, held at Fordham last night, a number of degrees were conferred and medals were awarded. The following discourses on rationalism were made:

"In the Press," Edward J. Mitchell; "In the Schoolroom," James H. McDonald; "In the Pulpit," Seiden B. McLaughlin.

The valedictory was delivered by Edward T. Swetnam, and the address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hendrick, Regent of the University. The following medals and other prizes were conferred:

Gold Medal for Prose—W. Henry Hoyt.

Purse of $50 in Gold for the Essay on English Literature—Seiden B. McLaughlin of the senior class.

Gold Medal for Biographical Essay—William J. Murray.

Gold Medal for Oratory and Composition—James P. Clark.

Silver Medal for Elocution—William J. Fallon.

Silver Medal for General Proficiency—Junior class, Charles J. Muru; sophomore class, Armin J. Sibbel; freshman class, Thomas A. Dillon.

Silver Medal for Conduct among the Senior Students—William E. Keane.

Jouin Medal for Evidences of Religion—Alphonse J. Edebohls.

Hughes Medal for Mental Philosophy—Alphonse J. Edebohls.

The highest honors in the graduating class were won by Alphonse J. Edebohls; next in merit, James H. McDonald, and the highest honors in the graduating class of the scientific department by Gabriel Malhami, next in merit William Rafferty. Degrees were conferred as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Rev. James J. Dougherty,	Thomas B. Connery, Hugh Kelly.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Joseph I. Kelly.

MASTER OF ARTS.

The Rev. Richard Ormond Hughes,	Thomas F. Kelley, Arthur McAleenan,
The Rev. John B. McHugh,	Joseph M. Macdonough,
John McTigue, A. B.,	Dennis J. Haggerty,
John Condon, A. B.,	James V. Harwood.
Jeremiah N. Martin, A. B., M. D.,	

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Joseph E. Dempsey,	Victor P. Krauss,
Francis F. Donnelly,	James H. McDonald,
Alphonse J. Edebohls,	Selden B. McLaughlin,
Andrew J. Ewald,	Edward J. Mitchell,
James E. Fitzpatrick,	Edward T. Swetnam,
Charles T. Horan,	Thomas F. Walsh.
W. Henry Hoyt,	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Joseph P. Murphy,	William F. Rafferty,
Gabriel Malhami,	John E. Sheehy,
Robert F. Maloney,	James J. White,
Valentine Oldshue,	Charles F. Williams.

Miss Mayer an Honor Student.

The name of Helene E. Mayer was omitted from the list of honor students admitted to Normal College, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday. Miss Mayer was a pupil in the Training Department of the college and passed the examination with 91 per cent.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

Guardsmen Take Part in Amateur Theatricals at St. Nicholas Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP, June 18.—It has been a day of march in and march out. The Twenty-third left Camp Roe at 8 o'clock and reached the main camp four hours later. The Fourteenth left here at 2:30 o'clock and reached Camp Roe about 6. Gen. Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General, to-day took his first ride to the camp this year.

Permission was a given 150 men of the Twenty-third Regiment to visit the Casino, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the shores of Lake Mohegan, last evening, where there was a "show" for the Guardsmen's benefit, in which the star performers were Col. A. C. Barnes, Lieut. Col. William A. Stokes, Major Frederick Adams Wells, Regimental Adjt. G. A. Wingate, Lieut. Stephen Smith Nostrand, and the Chaplain, the Rev. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, Brooklyn. Privates Short, Westly, and Philips also took part.

WEDDING IN BOSTON'S SMART SET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—One of the weddings of the year in Boston society was that of Miss Annie Blake to Frederick Richardson, which took place at 3:30 P. M. to-day in St. Paul's Church, Brookline. The Rev. Leonard K. Storrs officiated.

The bride, who is a fine golfer and horsewoman, is the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Willard Blake of Brookline. Miss Beatrice Blake was her sister's bridesmaid. The bride wore a wedding gown of white duchesse satin chiffon, with exquisite lace trimmings. Mr. Richardson, who lives in Brookline, is a well known clubman.

The church decorations were exclusively in green and white, with laurels on the pillars and palms on the chancel. Green and white were also employed at the residence of the Blakes, on Washington Street, where the spacious lawns were used for the wedding breakfast. The invitation list, reaching into the hundreds, included practically the entire smart set of this city.

After the wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are to reside in Brookline, where it is rumored that Mrs. Blake has purchased the residence at the corner of Burroughs and Washington Streets for a present to her daughter.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:33	Moon sets...8:31

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:35	Gov. Isl'd...7:02	H. Gate...8:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:45	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Bremen, Cherbourg and Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	.....	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco, Argentina, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Launenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortuna Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colsrado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	6:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands and Italy	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 A. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, (also especially addressed mail for Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21 and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Malls for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 16; Shanghai, May 19; Yokohama, May 27, and Honolulu, June 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, and were dispatched east June 13 at 6 P. M. Also that mails of the following dates: Hongkong, May 21; Shanghai, May 24, and Yokohama, May 31, reached Vancouver per steamer Athenian, and were dispatched east June 4. Due in New York to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 19.

Arkadia, San Juan,	June 13.
El Norte, New Orleans,	June 14.
Hindoo, Hull,	June 7.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia,	June 9.
Phoenicia, Gibraltar,	June 8.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp,	June 7.
Tripoli, Hamburg,	June 7.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

Byron, Barbados,	June 14.
Fontabelle, St. Croix,	June 16.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg,	June 12.
Iroquois, Jacksonville,	June 18.
La Savoie, Havre,	June 14.
Mohican, Swansea,	June 6.
Panama, Bordeaux,	June 7.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Nicomedia, Stettin,	June 4.
Panama, Havre,	June 7.
St. Paul, Southampton,	June 14.
Umbria, Liverpool,	June 14.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

Bohemian, Liverpool,	June 11.
Columbia, Glasgow,	June 14.
El Sigle, New Orleans,	June 17.
Ferndene, Hamburg,	June 8.
Statendam, Rotterdam,	June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Caracas, Porto Cabello,	June 13.
Cavour, St. Lucia,	June 16.
Cevic, Liverpool,	June 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans,	June 18.
Orizaba, Colon,	June 18.

Arrived.

SS Sagamore, Bernard, Philadelphia June 18 to the Long Island Railroad Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:50 A. M. June 19.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, June 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Oceanic, (Br.;) Cameron, Liverpool, June 11, and Queenstown, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:06 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Cox, Hull, May 31, via Boston, June 15, with mdse. to Sandgson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Hamilton, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Marreiros, Oporto, &c., May 27, with passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 A. M.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Brown, Shields, May 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 A. M.

SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) Klausen, Sanchez, June 11, with fruit to Bartram Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 17th.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London, June 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Snyg, (Nor.,) Wilg, Ghara, &c., June 10, with fruit to the Cuneo Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:00 A. M.

SS Nueces, Hix, Galveston, June 11, and Key West, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Thaprich, Swinemunde, &c., May 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 A. M.

SS Monterey, Decker, Havana, June 14, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Wacamaw, Fuller, Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to the Export Lumber Company.

SS Shawmut, Risk, Jobos, &c., May 25, with sugar to the New York and Caribbean Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Gunson, Glasgow, June 7, and Moville, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Ask, (Dan.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, &c., June 11, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beer, Sagua, &c., June 9, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Frederick De Barry, Lund, Jacksonville, &c., June 6, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Manna Hatz, for Baltimore.
SS Rapallo, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Durango, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Green Jacket, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Von Podbielski, (Ger.,) for Ponta Delgado.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay and Port Natal.
SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 18.—SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch.) Capt. Jutte, from New York via West Indies and St. Michael's for Amsterdam, passed Uchant yesterday.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Naples for New York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Hogan, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS

To AVOID EFFECT of HEAT
DRINK
ZOOLAK
It is DR. DADIRRIAN'S
original and only genuine Matzoon.
FOOD and DRINK
Positively Refuss Imitations.
At Fountains, Cafés, Druggists.



Let the old thermometer do his worst—let him poke his head clear through the top of his tube.

Here's a big, airy, cool store filled with all sorts of cool clothes. For instance—

Blue serge suits, with the merest skeleton of a lining, all inside seams taped by hand, cut on the very latest lines, $22.

Other serge suits—blue, black and grays, $12.50, $15, $18, $20 and $22.

If you want to be in the swim—don't forget the "duck" trousers.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Inasmuch as straight whiskey is far superior to any other, it stands to reason that High Balls made from

Old Crow Rye

are the best. Our Scotch whiskeys are also straight. Straight whiskeys are scarce. Mixed whiskeys pay much larger profits.

Gold medal awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

41 THE American Man's Whiskey 41
Trade—41—Mark
Every American is supposed to be a gentleman. He always wants the best he can get. That is why he wants "41."
L. J. CALLANAN,
Grocer and Wine Merchant, 41 & 43 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Monthly price list mailed on application.

CHANGE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
The air we breathe is often a source of danger and disease. Much of the risk might be avoided if all carpets were thoroughly cleansed twice a year. We employ only the most approved processes, so that carpets wear longer and look brighter if they are cared for regularly in our Carpet Cleansing Department. The Thos. J. Stewart Co., 1,554 Broadway, New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE
Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 85c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

For 27 Years New England's Favorite
7-20-4 10c. Cigar.
N.Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row. R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Arts. 3:30 SHANNON'S 23RD REG'T BAND Evgs. 8:30
TO-NIGHT, PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME AND GRAND FIREWORKS.
NEXT SAT. Eve., June 21, FRANK DANIELS and Company in "Miss Simplicity."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Phone 6726—38. Mat. Saturday.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
Next Mond.—150th Performance—Souvenirs.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Emphatically Approved."—Post. CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. WEDY. Best Seat, 50c.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

DALY'S 2D BIG MONTH B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

American Roof Garden 42d., nr. B'way. OPENS MON. JUNE 23. TED MARKS' VARIETIES. All Seats 50c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 50—GREAT ACTS—50 PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in BOHEMIAN GIRL.

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. FLOTOW'S "MARTHA."

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

St. Nicholas.—20 deg. cooler than Sts. Ev. 8:15. DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgst aud'nc's in town. Ad. 50c

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Gaiety, THE WILD ROSE

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S Show Girl

FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN

Advance Guard and Mackey Dwyer Saved Backers at Sheepshead.

ROXBORO WON DAISY STAKES

Dr. Saylor, at 6 to 1, Captured the Sixth Race in Easy Style—More Ill-Luck for Whitney's Jockey.

With a suddenness that was distressing to the betting public, results swung back to the normal average of successful favorites at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when, in five of the seven events on the programme, the popular choices were beaten. The old campaigner Advance Guard and the smart selling-class two-year-old Mackey Dwyer were the only winning favorites, but as both of these were at fair prices they helped materially toward offsetting the losses of the followers of form. The weather was cool and clear, the track was about the fastest that it has been this season, and the attendance was excellent.

Two stake events were on the card, six horses starting in each. Withdrawals cut down the field of runners named for the Daisy Stakes, five furlongs, on the grass course, to four, and made the race look such an easy thing that, in spite of the fact that Sir Voorhies had won a good stake the day before for the J. B. Haggin Stable, his trainer was tempted to add him as a starter, and Sir Voorhies promptly was made an odds-on favorite, while Miladi Love, another added starter, also was heavily backed. Whether or not Sir Voorhies was as good as his stable seemed to think him, the race gave him no chance to show, for he was unlucky in getting away back in the crowd, and in the bustle for position was cut off and knocked back and out of the contest. Roxboro, the last outsider in the betting, broke well up, and, with plenty of speed to take advantage of it, raced out in front clear of the others in the first half furlong, and galloped in the lead to the end, winning ridden out by a half length, with Miladi Love second and Buttons third.

For the Bay Ridge Handicap Advance Guard was top weight and favorite, but at the end he barely managed to squeeze in first by a head. On the straight Advance Guard, running on his courage alone, gradually wore down Nones, and getting up in the last strides, won by so narrow a margin that the result was in doubt until the numbers were displayed.

The ill-luck that has pursued William C. Whitney's first rider, N. Turner, since his arrival in the East this season still was at work when Turner took the mount on the Canadian horse Cobourg in the opening race, for, after having the race won, Turner eased the horse up too soon, and failing to see Jim Tully closing on the rail, was beaten out by a half length before he awoke to the danger. Jim Tully is the horse claimed by C. F. Dwyer from T. Monahan out of a selling race at Gravesend, and, as he ran, it seemed as if the Dwyer Stable had made a good bargain. The fast mare Roxane easily took the second race. Mackey Dwyer ran through his field at the end and won in easy style for the fifth event. In the sixth race the winning 100-to-1 chance at Gravesend, Dr. Saylor, repeated his victory, beating Cinquevalli in clever style. About as poor a lot of horses as ever ran at Sheepshead Bay made up the last race, which went to Golden Cottage. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Charles F. Dwyer's Jim Tully, b. or br. c., 3 years, by Albert-Tommie Lee, 117 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; J. E. Segram's Cobourg, b. h., 5, 137, (N. Turner,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, b. or br. f., 4, 117, (Odom,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Belvino, Congar, and Alard Sheck also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $805.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. m., 5 years, by Perblaise-Ondina, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; W. J. Smith's Sister Juliet, b. or br. f., 3, 96, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by four lengths from P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. m., 5, 103, (Shea,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Tom Kenny, De Reszke, Silpthrift, Eddis Busch, Keynote, and Star of the West also ran. Winner trained by C. Davis. Value to the winner, $830.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; five furlongs on the turf. D. McClinch's Roxboro, b. f., by Candlemas-Goldie Cad, 115 pounds, (McCue,) 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; the Loton Stable's Miladi Love, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Vie, 110, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Buttons, b. or br. c., by Tenny-Housegirl, 113, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Our Nugget, Serge, and Sir Voorhies also ran. Winner trained by Jere Dunn. Value to the winner, $1,220.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Ridge Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Carruthers & Shields' Advance Guard, ch. h., 5 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 117 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; P. Ryan's Nones, b. g., 4, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 116, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 5, 106, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:07 1-5. Swiftmas, Dixieline, and Trigger also ran. Winner trained by A. Shields. Value to the winner, $1,125.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. P. H. McCarren's Mackey Dwyer, br. c., by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw-Madrid, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, handily by a length and a half; J. H. Carr's Warte Nicht, ch. c., 102, (Wonderly,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a half length from W. T. McGrath's Mount Hope, br. c., 102, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Old Glory, First Chord, Explorer, War Cry, Chicle, Dramatist, Dark Planet, No Match, General Prig, Queen of the Ocean, and Soothsayer also ran. Winner trained by F. Brown. Value to the winner, $850.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the futurity course. F. J. Lantry's Dr. Saylor, ch. c., by Rossington-Prevent, 104 pounds, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; Andrew Miller's Cinquevalli, ch. c., 105, (Shea,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second, by two lengths, from P. S. P. Randolph's Pinebrook, br. g., 99, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Minotaur, Gloriosa, Begone, Makeda, Hemlock, and Bobbinet also ran. Winner trained by T. Digny. Value to the winner, $850.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1902; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. C. J. Toy's Golden Cottage, b. c., 3 years, by Golden Garter-Pink Cottage, 96 pounds, (J. Daly,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won cleverly by two lengths; J. B. Haggin's Cupidor, ch. g., 4, 117, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a neck, from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 5, 105, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Dachshund, Soath Elkhorn, Lord Stern, Mollie Peyton, Conternay, Master Frank, Prince Richard, Kinnikinic, Astor, and Marothen also ran. Winner trained by M. J. Daly. Value to the winner, $850.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. Military, Henry Clay Rye, and Anecdote, 108 pounds each; Fireproofine, 105; Silver Plush, 103; Eddie Busch, 102; Graden, Touraine, Telescope, and Femesole, 100 each; The Dancer, 98; Brunswick, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. Rappenecker, 112 pounds; Satire, 108; Malden, 106; Bastile, 105; Roue, 104; Basuto, Midnight Chimes, 103 each; Choate, 98; Neither One, 95; Ociawaha, 94; Destitute, 90; Charles W. Meyer, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Bounding Beauty, Maintain, Fair Lass, Stamping Ground, Lass O'Linden, Sweet Marjorie, Queen Boula, Credulity, Sparkie Esher, Ithan, Gold Money, Girdle, Sweet Jane, Madame Du Barry, Lady Josephine, Bonne, Birch Broom, Pink, Miss Dorothy, 110 pounds each. Also eligible: Sadie O. and Witful, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 126 pounds; Monarca, 115; Colonel Bill, 111; Ranald, 110; Carbuncle, 109; Belle of Troy, 108; Vinclor and Kamara, 100 each; Sadie S., 98, and Lanceman, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; ssven furlongs. Yankee, 126 pounds; Old England, 127; Hassoo, 120; Monnet and Leonid, 111 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, penalties and allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course. Blue Ribbon, Atheiroy, and Ringdove, 122 pounds each; Kickshaw, Toscaa, and Hackensack, 117 each; Usono, 114.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Roehampton, 126 pounds; Carbuncle, 115; Kamara, 113; Emshee, Numeral, Flying Buttress, The Rival, and Fair Knight, 106 each, and Grail, 101.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten Easily by Boston—Brooklyn Won in Ninth Inning.

BOSTON, June 18.—New York was defeated again to-day hy the Boston baseball team. The home team ecored 6 runs in the first inning. Sparks was weak at pitching in the first and sixth innings. Eason was steady except in the second inning, when the New Yorks made all their runs. A home run hy Kittridge in the first inning, bringing in 2 runs besides his own, was a feature. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, cf	0	0	1	0	1
Tenney, 1b	1	11	3	0	0
Cooley, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Carney, rf	1	2	1	0	1
Gremger, 3b	1	1	2	0	0
Demont, 2b	2	2	4	4	0
Long, ss	1	1	0	4	1
Kittridge, c	1	1	6	0	0
Eason, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	9	27	11	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hend'ks, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b	0	3	12	1	0
Lauder, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Bean, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Smith, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
Jonss, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Bowsrman, c	1	2	0	4	1
Sparks, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	4	9	24	19	1

Boston	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	x	x	9
New York	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Jones, Bowerman, Doyle. Home run—Kittridge. Stolen bases—Smith, Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Hendricks, Eason. Double play—Bean, Smith, and Doyle. First on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Sparks, 5. Struck out—By Eason, 4; by Sparks, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillion.

BROOKLYN, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The baseball game to-day was a pitchers' battle up to the ninth inning, when Brooklyn bunched five hits, making 4 runs, and scored the victory. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	0	2	0	1
M'Creery, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Dahlen, ss	2	0	0	4	1
Irwin, 3b	1	1	3	3	1
Farrell, c	1	1	5	3	0
Flood, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Hughes, p	1	1	1	3	0
Total	5	8	27	16	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Browne, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Jennings, 2b	0	1	0	3	1
Barry, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Hallig'n, cf	1	2	4	0	1
Carr, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Woods, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Shocb, rf	0	0	1	3	0
McManus, c	0	0	5	0	0
McCann, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	1	6	27	10	4

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Dooin and Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Farrell and Thomas. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Hit by pitched balls—By White, 1; by Hughes, 1. Struck out—By White, 8; by Hughes, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO, 2; CINCINNATI, 0.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The Chicago baseball team defeated Cincinnati this afternoon. Phillips and Taylor hoth pitched winning ball, but Chicago was lucky. The hits were kept well scattered on both sides, no more than two being allowed in an inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Phillips and Bergen; Taylor and Chance.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	L.	P.C.		Won.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	35	19	.778	Philadelphia	21	23	.420
Brooklyn	28	22	.560	Cincinnati	20	28	.417
Chicago	25	21	.543	St. Louis	19	28	.404
Boston	23	23	.500	New York	19	29	.396

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

Jersey City defeated the Providence baseball team for the second time at Jersey City yesterday, the score being 5 rune to 3. It was a hattle of pitchers and McCann had the better of it. Two home runs were made, one each by Foster and Shindle, but Shindle's hit brought in another runner ahead of him, and won for Jersey City in the fifth inning. The Jeresy City players left immediately after the game for Montreal, where they play to-day. The Providence team left for Buffalo. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hildeb'd, lf	1	3	5	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	0	1	2	1
S. Sull'n, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Cassidy, 1b	0	0	8	0	1
Foster, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Fyfield, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Connora, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
McC'ley, c	0	1	3	1	0
G. Sull'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	24	9	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Oaks, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Mack, ss	3	1	1	4	1
Shindle, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Hallig'n, cf	1	2	4	0	1
Carr, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Woods, 2b	0	1	4	4	0
Shocb, rf	0	1	3	0	0
McManus, c	0	0	5	0	0
McCann, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	5	6	27	9	3

Providence	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Jersey City	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	5

Earned runs—Providence, 1; Jersey City, 1. First base on errors—Providence, 2; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Providence, 8; Jersey City, 4. Two-base hit—Friend. Three base bits—McCauley and S. Sullivan. Home runs—Foster and Shindle. Stolen bases—Hildebrand, (2,) and Wagner. Double plays—Connors and Cassidy; McCann and Carr. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 3; off McCann, 3. Struck out—By Sullivan, 1; by McCann, 4. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	2	4	2	0	1	5	x	15	21	5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	10	3

Batteriss—Gardner and Taft; Gray, Bevier, and Shaw.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	3
Montreal	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	1	x	12	5	7

Batteries—Sandera and Fuller; Horten, Bowen, and Phelps.

AFTERNOON GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	7	7	3

Time called to allow Rochester to catch a train. Batteries—Lee and Fuller; Becker and Phelps.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	6
Worcester	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	9	0

Batteries—Hemming and Culver; Hastings and Steelman.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Troy, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 9; Albany, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 7; Schenectady, 6.
At Ilion—Ilion, 8; A. J. & G., 1.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 8; Cleveland, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Washington, 1.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 6.

Aldermen Play Baseball.

Two Aldermanic teams, made up of City Fathers from Manhattan and Brooklyn, took part in a baseball game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, and at the end of the sixth inning Alderman Owens decided that the Brooklynites had won by a score of 29 to 7. The Brooklyn battery was too strong for the visitors. It was composed of Alderman Bill, who at one time pitched for the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Gilien.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan pitched for Manhattan, hut in the fourth inning he was relieved by four other New Yorkers in the box. The Brooklyn contingent kept piling up runs, making twelve alone in the fourth inning. After the game the players and guests were entertained by the other members of the Aldermanic Board at Manhattan Beach. Following are the batting order and scoree by innings:

Manhattan—Dietz, catcher; Sullivan, pitcher; Richter, centrs fisld and pitcher; Culken, first base; Harburger, right field; Baldwin and Oatman, second bass; Matthews, third base; Marks, short stop; Wittaker, Gaffney, and Goldwater, left field.

Brooklyn—Bill, pitcher; Dr. Gilen, catcher; Sedeck, first base; Diemer, second base; Downing, short stop; Bennett, third base; Alt, centre field; Brenner, left field; Bridges, right field.

Brooklyn	1	1	3	1	2	7	5	—	—	29
Manhattan	1	0	4	0	1	1	—	7		

W. C. Whitney Buys More Yearlings.

The sale of the California-bred yearling thoroughbred horses from Rancho del Paso was concluded at the Fasig-Tipton sales paddock at Sheepehead Bay yesterday, when William C. Whitney, through his agent Sydney Paget, again was the largest huyer and paid the top prices of the day. The star of the offering was the bay colt hy St. Gatien-Turmoil, by Rayon d'Or, who went to Mr. Whitney for $4,500. To Mr. Whitney also went the chestnut colt by Bassetlaw-Victoria Cross, hy Order, for $3,200; the bay filly hy Montana-Zealandia, by Sir Modred; the bay filly by Sir Modred-Sweet, by Hanover, for $1,600, and the chestnut colt hy St. Gatien-Schoolgirl, by Pat Molloy, for $2,000.

Green B. Morris bought the chestnut colt hy Golden Garter-Tourmaline, by Great Tom, for $3,000, and A. L. Aste bought the cheetnut colt by Bassetlaw-Suspicion, by Tyrant, for $2,000. The chestnut filly by Sir Modred-eleter to Sally Woodford, by Salvator, a granddaughter of the famous race mare Miss Woodford, went to J. W. Schorr for $1,800.

COLLEGE TEAMS PLAY TENNIS.

Yale and Princeton Win Their Contests in Doubles at the New York Lawn Tennis Club.

The beginning of the doubles matches brought out two of the representative college teams, Princeton and Yale, yeeterday in the continuation of the tournament on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Ciuh, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenue. A match of exceptional interest to the numerous gallery which througed the courts was that won by the National Indoor champions, Robert Le Roy and Wylie C. Grant. In the singles two of the experts, Samuel A. Westfall of the Kings County Ciuh and C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Ciuh, gained their places in the semi-final round.

The Yale pair, P. K. Condict and Henry Sargent, are new-comers, hut they eatisfactorily demonstrated that they are excellent successors to the old Yale champions, Hackett and Allen. Both of the men pay careful attention to their team work, doing speedy and forceful work near the net without sacrificing anything in the mere effort to gain rapidity in volleying. Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran Princeton pair of championship winners, gave evidence that they have not lost any of their accustomed speed and ability.

Forty games of terrific volleying were necessary to decide the winner of the contest, in which the indoor champions, Le Roy and Grant, engaged Frederick G. Anderson and Henry W. Mollenhauer of the Kings County Ciuh. In the second set the losing team ohtained a long lead of four games to love, but were not able to take the eet until 13—11. In the final and deciding section of the match Le Roy and Grant outvolleyed and outdrove their opponents, winning with comparative ease. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—R. M. Beckley, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Floyd R. Smith, Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

Second Round—C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Morris S. Clark, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—6; J. P. Paret, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Semp W. Russ, San Antonio, Texas, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Frederick W. Heitkamp, Kings County Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Paul C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Calhoun C. Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Robert Le Roy and Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick G. Anderson and Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 11—13, 6—2; Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Tennis Club, defeated R. M. Beckley and J. T. Beckley, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1; Calhoun C. Cragin and Holcombe Ward, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Morris S. Clark and Lorrains G. Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3; P. K. Condict and Henry Sargent, Yale University, defeated Henry W. Warner and T. M. Donobue, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—1; Edward P. Fisher and C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Louis J. Grant and Norman Johnson, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Henry Sargent, ows 15, defeated J. K. Cahn, ows 15, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6.

First Round—Henry W. Mollenhaner, owe half 30, defeated Spencer Trask, owe 15, by default; Lorraine G. Wyeth, owe half 30, defeated Harold H. Hackstt, owe half 40, 6—2, 6—1; Henry W. Warner, owe 15, defeated Calhoun C. Cragin, ows 30, 7—5, 6—3; Chester Rice, owe 15, defeated Norman Johnson, owe half 15, 6—1, 6—2; Robert Colwell, Jr., owe half 30, defeated J. C. Cresson, owe half 30, 9—7, 6—3.

Ranking Tennis Men at Crescent A. C.

A gathering of the foremost lawn tennis players of the country has been secured for the round rohln tournament which begins next week on the Bay Ridge courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. Wright, Little, Ward, Clothier, and Hobart will play in the singles, while Bob Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., Larned and Ward, Little and Alexander, Wright and Clothier, and Fleher and Hobart are to compete in doubles. The echedule follows:

Monday, June 23—R. D. Little vs. Beals C. Wright; Clarence Hobart vs. Holcombe Ward.

Tuesday, June 24—R. D. Little vs. Clarence Hobart; Beals C. Wright vs. W. J. Clothier.

Wednesday, June 25—R. D. Little vs. Holcombe Ward; Clarence Hebart vs. W. J. Clothier.

Tbursday, June 26—R. D. Little vs. W. J. Clothier; Beals C. Wright vs. Holcombe Ward.

Friday, June 27—Beals C. Wright vs. Clarence Hobart; Holcombe Ward vs. W. J. Clothier.

Saturday, June 28—Reserved in cass of bad weathsr, on previoua days, for ties, and for epecial matches.

Wright Beats Ware in Tennis.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—In the presence of a large gathering of epectators Beals C. Wright successfully defended his title of tennis champion of Massachusetts this afternoon on the Longwood courts by defeating Leo E. Ware, winner of the Longwood tournament, by the score of 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

It wae anticipated that Wright would have an easy victory, but as it proved, the champion had to play his hest game to win. His etrokee were clean-cut, and he smashed and placed to the corners of the court with good effect. His work at the net was aleo admirahle. In the first eet, he showed nervousness, which was taken advantage of hy Ware, who set a hot pace.

Western Derby Colt Badly Injured.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A Derby trial race, at a mile and a furlong, open to horses engaged in the American Derby, to be run Saturday at Washington Park, was run to-day at the Harlem track with a result that may eliminate one of the choices and a horse that was regarded as one of the most dangeroue to the Eastern colts in the race. This is S. Hildreth's McChesney, who fell in the contest and wae hadly injured. Seven horses ran, with S. Hildreth's entry, McChesney and Lucien Applehy, favorite at 7 to 10, Cruzados was second choice at 5 to 1, and Belles Commoner started at 7 to 1, Wyeth at 12 to 1, and Prowl and Glenwater at 30 to 1 each.

Nearing the half-mile post Winkfield tried to force McChesney on the rail through an impoesible opening, and the horee was thrown against the fence and fell. Winkfield was hadly hurt that he will ride no more this season. Belles Commoner then went to the front. In the run through the etretch Belles Commoner was never in the least trouble, and won eased up. Wyeth finiehed with hie usual hurst of speed in time to take second place from Lucien Appleby. The time of the race was 1:53 2-5.

Cycling Club's Anniversary.

The Century Road Club Association celebrated its first anniversary as a National organization at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, last night. There was a large attendance of members, and addresses were made by President Charles P. Stauhach and other officers, after which a supper was eerved.

At its beginning as a National body one year ago, the organization had a membership of about one hundred, while it now has over five times that numher, with members in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, and California.

Rockaway Poloists Win Morrell Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—It was a great triumph for the Rockaway polo team to capture the Morrell challenge cup at Bala to-day from the Philadelphia Country Club after conceding the latter a goal hy handicap. The final score was Rockaway, 13; Country Club, 7¼. Twelve thousand persons witnessed the match. The cup has been played for since 1895, and until to-day's match each team had won it twice. F. S. Conover was the star of the match. He scored five of the goals earned by his team.

Squadron A Teams at Polo.

The Squadron A polo players had an interesting match yeeterday at Van Cortlandt Park. The regular squadron team met the Freebooters, and after allowing a handicap of three goals, won by 4¾

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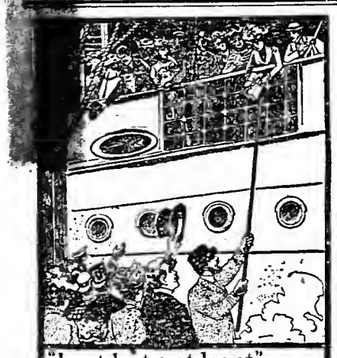
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THE FIELD---SLOANE WEDDING.

Invitations for the Ceremony at Lenox Issued by the Parents of the Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 18.—Invitations were issued to-day by Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, to William Bradhurst Osgood Field on Tuesday, July 8, at noon in Trinity Church, Lenox. Besides the usual cards of admission to the church and invitation cards to the wedding breakfast, cards to the special train which will run from New York to Lenox were included. In addition to the New York train, it is likely that one will be run from Newport, both trains arriving the evening before the wedding, so that the guests may attend the social function arranged for that time.

Special private cars of the Vanderbilts and Webbs are expected to bring members of the family for the wedding.

Mr. Field is now in Lenox, as are some of the others of the immediate bridal party, including Miss Evelyn Sloane and Miss Marion Haven, who are among the bridesmaids. Other bridesmaids are Miss Frederica Webb, Miss Frances Crocker, Miss Florence Twombly, and Miss Emily Rogers. Miss Mary Kernochan is to be the maid of honor. Morris Kellogg will be Mr. Field's best man, and the ushers chosen include Alexander Webb, William Burden, Roger Winthrop, and Alexander Owen. Following the ceremony a large reception and wedding breakfast will be given at Elm Court, which will be elaborately decorated for the occasion.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cunningham—Fealy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A brilliant military wedding was celebrated here at St. Matthew's Church at 7 o'clock this evening, the bride being Miss Mary R. Fealy, daughter of Dennis Fealy, and Lieut. Mack Kenny Cunningham, United States Army. The bridegroom's four attendants represented four branches of military service, and each was dressed in the full uniform of his rank. Lieut. Gilbert Smith, Second Cavalry, acted as best man, and Capt. Daniel Carr, Signal Corps; Lieut. Henry Parker, Second Cavalry, and Lieut. William D. Connor, Engineer Corps, as ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Agnes Fealy and the bridesmaids were Miss Stone, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. Stone of Pennsylvania, and Miss Loughran and Miss Murphy of Washington. Miss Edith Hepburn, granddaughter of Representative Hepburn and niece to the bride, and Miss Sarah Hickling were flower girls.

Father Thomas S. Lee performed the ceremony. The church was filled with a brilliant array of society people, many of the higher officers of the army, among them Gen. and Mrs. Miles, being present. A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony, after which Lieutenant and Mrs. Cunningham left for San Francisco, whence they will sail on July 1 for the Philippines, where Lieut. Cunningham is serving.

Frothingham—Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 18.—The wedding of Miss Grace Adele Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard S. Clark of New York, and Brooks Frothingham, a well-known Boston architect, took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Summer home of the bride's parents, Rosemont, in Rock Ridge Park. Daisies were used in profusion for decorating the house. The bride was attired in white chiffon, with Valenciennes lace trimmings and carried a bouquet of white corn flowers. She was attended by Miss Marian Cruger Coffin of New York as maid of honor, who wore white mulle and carried a bouquet of daisies. Walter Ayer of Chicago was the best man.

The Rev. M. George Thompson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, officiated. The bridal party stood in the drawing room amid daisies and palms so arranged as to resemble a field at this season of the year. Guests from Boston and New York numbered one hundred. A reception followed the ceremony and a wedding supper was served later. Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham will reside in Boston.

Frissell—Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 18.—Miss Antoinette Wood Montgomery of Portland, Ore., a descendant of ex-Gov. and Congressman John S. Pheips of Missouri, and Dr. Lewis Fox Frissell, who is connected with the Presbyterian General Hospital of New York City, were married in the Congregational Church at Simsbury this afternoon. The Rev. Oliver Bronson, pastor of the church, was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Coe, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Newton Falls, Mass. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Gen. Phelps Montgomery of New Haven, was attended by Mrs. Pheips Montgomery as matron of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Mary Montgomery of Portland, Ore.; Miss Nina Frissell and Miss Mary Eno of New York, and Miss Ada McCrea of Pittsburg. Yendell Henderson of New Haven was best man. A reception at the home of Mrs. Antoinette Wood followed the wedding. After an extended honeymoon, Dr. and Mrs. Frissell will take up residence in New York.

Abbott—Andrus.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 18.—The marriage of Miss Ella Louise Andrus to William H. Abbott of Montclair, N. J., took place at the residence of the bride's parents, in Cliffside Avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church of Upper Montclair. The bride's sister, Miss Bertha M. Andrus, was maid of honor, and the best man was J. Elmendorf Andrus, brother of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Leland Mae Hayes, and Miss Evelyn Andrus. The ushers were R. C. Buchanan and H. H. Speer.

Perkins—Ginna.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 18.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Tompkins Ginna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ginna, to Erickson Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., took place this evening at the home of the bride's parents, The Pines. The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Benice Perkins of Rochester, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Meta Van Ness Hutton of Baltimore.

John Porter Bowman of Rochester was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will reside in Rochester, where Mr. Perkins is engaged in the banking business.

Hill—Jacobus.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—Miss Gertrude Lillian Jacobus and John Hewarth Hill, both of this city, were united in marriage in the Petty Memorial Church, at noon today, by the Rev. Charles Hastings Dodd, pastor of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Belle H. Kay, and the best man was William H. Blauvelt. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Harry Goodale, Walter Voorhees, Edward Smith, and the Rev. Charles N. Arbunkle.

O'Connor—Zizinia.

Miss Lillie Julie Zizinia, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Zizinia, was married yesterday at the residence of her mother, 412 West End Avenue, to William Joseph O'Connor. The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Myhan, rector of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church on East Twelfth Street performed the ceremony. It was witnessed by relatives only. Miss Eeteile Kane was maid of honor. There were neither bridesmaids nor ushers. Charles Wainwright O'Connor, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Pidcock—Ashburn.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—Frank Pidcock, Superintendent of the Georgia Northern Railway, and Miss Willie Aeburn, daughter of Charles Ashburn, a wealthy banker at Moultrie, Ga., were married to-day by the Rev. Dr. Bennett, pastor of the Baptist Church there. The groom is a son of the late former Congressman Pidcock of this place.

Handy—Smillie.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—At the Church of the Covenant this evening Miss May Smillie was married to Frederick Chailie Handy, the bride being given away by her father, G. Frederick C. Smillie. The bride wore a gown of white crêpe, with veil, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and valley lilies. The attendants were Mise Frances Ward Smillie, maid of honor; Miee Margaret Handy, flower girl; Miss Ethel Carrington and Miss Nellie Hope Foster of Newark, N. J.; Miss Laura M. Davis of Philadelphia, and Miss Carrie Lee Hastings of Washington, brideemaids. The bridegroom'e best man was his brother, Walter Kerr Handy of New York, and P. A. Bowen, Jr., Philip Twidall, William B. Crowell, William A. Wahle, and Algernon Handy acted as ushers. The Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin officiated. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Bien—De Golcourl.

Miss Mary de Golcouria and Franklin Bien, Jr., were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 232 West Seventieth Street. The Rev. Charles D, Young performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white duchesse lace and chiffon and a veil of tulle held by a diamond horseshoe. Only relatives of the two families were present. There were neither bridesmaids nor ushers.

Sprague—Morton.

Miss Edith Morton, the daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morton of 332 West Elgbty-fourth Street, was married yesterday to John Hobart Sprague, Jr., of this city. The wedding was very quiet, only relatives attending. Miss Adeline E. Halstead of Brooklyn was maid of honor and Thomas Barbour of this city was the best man.

Novelist Booth Tarkington Weds.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—The marriage of Miss Laura Louisa Fletcher, second daughter of Stoughton J. Fletcber, and Bootb Tarkington, tbe author, took place to-day at 12:30 o'clock at the Fletcher homestead in East Ohio Street. Only the members of the two families were present. The Rev. Lewis Brown, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiated. A diamond crescent pin was the wedding gift of Mr. Tarkington. A buffet breakfast followed tbe ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Tarkington left this afternoon for tbe East and will not return until October.

Two Army Officers to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 18.—Two engagements have been announced at tbe Hotel Netherwood here. Capt. E. O. Sarratt, U. S. A., Commandant at Army Headquarters, Whitehall Street, New York, has made known his engagement to Miss Norton of New York, who is also staying at the hotel. Lieut. Carter, U. S. A., has announced bis engagement to Miss May Coleman, daughter of Major Coleman, U. S. A., retired, the proprietor of the resort.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is occupied mostly with Summer plans and house parties in the country and the yearly move to Newport, Bar Harbor, or whatever reeort is chosen. The races have been very well patronized by the Meadow Brook colony and each day sees many of tbe little circle in the boxes at the Club. There was a wedding in town, that of Miss Zizinia and William Josepb O'Connor, yesterday, and to-day take place at mount Vernon the nuptials of Mise Georgie Seymour Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Francis and Mrs. Taylor, and George Benson Skinner of Yonkers.

***

The jubilee sailings are over. Tbose who are booked on the Touraine, whicb goee today, are W. H. Brevoort, Viscount de Chambrun, Charles A. Gould, Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Tucker, and Mrs. Cusbman K. Davis, wbile Miss Mary L. Prentice and Mrs. Sarteile Prentice are booked on the Bremen.

***

Miss Leontine Marie sailed with Mrs. Frederic Bell yesterday on the Philadelphia. Mre. Bell and Miss Marie will be absent all Summer. They will be in Paris and at Aix and several of the watering places.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Dykman and Rowland Read. Miss Dykman is a daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dykman of White Plaine and Mr. Read is a eon of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Read (Miss Louise C. Frost) of 11 East Fifty-sixth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden (Miss Valerie Burckhardt) of 204 Madison Avenue are at Adydon, tbeir Summer cottage at Seabrigbt, and have sent out invitations to a dance to be given there on the evening of July 4 for their daughter, Miss May Hadden, who made her formal bow to society last Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell are entertaining largely at their cottage at Oyster Bay. Miss Helen White Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Moetyn, is epending tbe montb of June with them, and Miss Charlotte Prime is also their gueet this week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rennselaer are to take a number of guests on their yacht May to New London for the Yale-Harvard boat races tbere.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Sr., Mr, and Mrs. William A. Street, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser are all to entertain house parties over tbe Fourth of July at their Seabrigbt cottages.

***

Miss Mary Harriman is to have a house party given for her over the week-end at Arden House, Arden, by her motber, Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will also entertain a house party over Sunday at New Rochelle for Miss Thérèse Iselin and Ernest Iselin.

***

The invitations for the Field-Sloane wedding at Lenox are out. As already published, it will take place on July 8, and, after a week or two at Biltmore, the young couple will eail for Europe to spend some months in travel.

***

Among the New York boys wbo are to be graduated at Harvard on ciass day, Wednesday next, are Crawford Blagden, Arthur Scott Burden, and Guy Cary, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Blagden, Mr. and Mre. James A. Burden, Sr., and of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, respectively. Quite a number of New Yorkers are going up for the occaelon.

***

There are booked to eail to-day on La Touraine Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Skidmore, (Miss Grace Hurd Richards,) whose marriage was recently celebrated; Philip G. Peabody and Cbarlee L. Peabody.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who are on the Continent, are expected to return in July. According to present plans, they will not be in London during the coronation.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin expect to leave to-morrow for Bar Harbor, where they will pass the Summer. They have been visiting Mre. Elliott Sbepard at her home at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris are at preeent ber guests.

***

Mrs. Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia has sent out invitations for a dance for the début of ber daughter, Miss Mae Hobson Smith, at Chesterbrook Farm. This will be of eome interest to New Yorkers and Staten Islanders. Mrs. Penn Smith was Mrs. Hobson, a very handsome widow. Her maiden name was Lazard. Miss Hobson has taken her stepfather's name. Mr. Smith's sister was the first wife of Barclay Warburton, who after ber death married Miss Wannamaker. The Smiths are old residents of Staten Island.

***

The Countess of Strafford registered at tbe Splendid Hotel Royal, Aix-lee Bains, on June 6 for a protracted stay, and it is doubtful if ehe will attend the coronation. Her healtb bas not been of the beet, and she cannot stand the fatigue of the ceremonial. Among other New Yorkers at present at Aix are Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mrs. Scott Cameron, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are taking an automobile tour through France and Germany to last several weeks. They started from Paris ten days ago.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Berkeley Memorial Cbapel, in Middleton, was the scene to-day of a very pretty wedding, the bride being Miss Theodora, daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Vanborne, formerly of New York, and the bridegroom Edward Sturtevant, son of the late Eugene Sturtevant and grandson of tbe eenior prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, assisted by tbe Rev. Dr. William N. McVickar, Bisbop Coadjutor of the diocese. The bride was gowned in white eilk, with long tulle veil festooned with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Mary Wetherbee of Boston as maid of honor. The bridegroom was attended by the Rev. John B. Diman, Head Master of St. George's School, in which Mr. Sturtevant is a sub-master. The ushers were Russell Grinnell of Providence and Señor Luis Pastor, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw has gone to Pittsburg for a short stay.

Mrs. John C. Gray is recovering from her recent illness.

Julian Potter is here for the Summer.

Mrs. G. W. Wales of Boston has arrived at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are at their villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are expected to spend August at Beechwood with Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. William Astor.

J. Borden Harriman, Major Alexander Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. William Belle, and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are at the Muenchinger-King cottages.

J. Adriance Bueh of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

Miss Wetmore and Roger Wetmore are at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt returned to New York to-nigbt.

Lloyd Pboenix arrived here to-nigbt on his eteam yacbt Intrepid.

The date of tbe Oelrichs wedding has been changed from Monday, July 28, to Thursday, July 24, the bride-elect not appreciating the day originally set was Monday and that day not being considered desirable.

Mre. Ward McAllieter and Miss McAllieter are expected to spend August here.

Mrs. S. Titue Zabriskie of New York hae arrived at her cottage on Catherine Street.

James G. Blaine, second, left for New York to-day and will sail for Europe to join his mother, Mrs. William T. Bull.

Among to-nigbt's arrivals were Frederic W. Rhinelander, M. Baird, and Mrs. G. W. Bassford.

Mrs. W. B. Bailey has arrived at Tbe Pines, on Clay Street.

Ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garretson has offered as a prize to be played for by the baseball teams at Fort Williams, Fort Grebie, and the Naval Training Station a cup two feet high made from tbe clippings and cuttings of tbe Tobin bronze left in the construction of the cup defender Columbia in 1899. The trophy will be open for competition to any ball nines that may organize at the forts or navy station of enlisted men or naval apprentices to play as representatives of the several stations and must be won in two out of three games.

Ex-Mayor Garrettson has also offered a prize for a race between the local rowing crews on the Fourth of July.

IN THE SHOPS.

A parasol in the violet ehades has the body of figured silk, wbite, with a pattern of flowers in violet. Tied around the top is a violet velvet ribbon an inch or more in width, with a cluster of artificial violets, while another piece of the velvet is tied around the bandle.

***

In the bright green, one parasol, a little different from others, has a broad band of white at the edge. A narrow band outlines the seams.

***

Children's parasols, or those for young girls, do not differ largely from tbeee for tbeir eiders except that selections are confined to the simpler styles. One parasol for a young girl is of pongee, embroidered with email figuree in red, with a band of red eilk at the edge.

***

Children's bathing suits come in one-piece garments—the knickerbockers and blouse attached, without skirt. Some of these are in flannel and others in stockinette. As a rule, the latter are for small boys.

***

A simple and pretty frock for a small girl is of blue cbambray trimmed with white tucked lawn. This is put on in a deep collar around the low-cut neck and edged with embroidery, through whicb is run narrow black velvet ribbon. Tbe frock is made with the fronts and backs in one piece and in three box plaits carried down below the waist, and with openings underneath at the waiet line, to admit the running through of the easb, tbat is of lawn to match the collar, is plain and full, tying in the back in large loops and tucked ends. The skirt is gathered on to the waist at the side. The eleeves are very short and puffed. The gown could be worn with a gulmpe. It was seen witb a fancy white yoke.

***

In white pique was the frock for a larger child. It had three box plaits, back and front, in the bodice, while the skirt was plaited all around. Between the plaits on the bodice were bands of embroidery. It fastened at the left side, where, on the plait on that side were several very large white pearl buttons.

***

Another all-white pique gown for a small girl was trimmed with Irish lace. The material was a fine equare-dotted pique made with three box plaits. Between them Irisb lace was set in. A ruffle extended around the low-cut neck of the frock, and was edged with the lace. The eleeves reached to below tbe elbow and were trimmed with an insertion of the lace, and the ruffle was trimmed with it. There was a eash ribbon at the waist, and more of the lace trimmed the skirt. The gown was worn with a fancy white yoke.

***

A emall white muslin gown was trimmed with "val" lace. The collar around the yoke was pointed in the centre and trimmed with a band of lace insertion and a lace edge. Below that two bands of the ineertion were set well apart on the front of tbe waist and pointed to matcb the collar above. Around the lower edge of the skirt were two more bands of the ineertion pointed in tbe centre, and below the ineertion were a couple of ruffles edged with the lace. There were two cbous of pink ribbon set on either side of the upper part of tbe waist, that on the left side having one end carried down and finishing with another chou at the waist line, and from that point tbe ribbon was carried around the waist and fastened in the ueual way in tbe back.

***

In these days of elbow sleeves the long gloves are coming to the fore. One can get a pair of silk gloves, elbow length, for $1.10. Elbow sleeves are attractive on the right people, but they have an unpleasant, undressed effect in the street.

***

Patent leatber slippers have the high heels of a green that is a little deeper in tone than that seen so much in veils and parasols. The elippers bave a black bow and a big tongue, and they are the most attractive of the slippers with colored heels.

***

Very effective is a beavy linen crash gown trimmed with large black French knots. It bas a many-gored skirt, witb the seams stitched twice. In the upper part, and for several inches below the waist, they are broader and scalloped. As far down as the scallops extend the knots are set on thickly, filling out the scallops. From there the knots are carried down the seame in two rows. Tbe waist is formed of stitched plaits or tucks in the shallow scallops, running its full length, and also set with the knots. The sleeves are made in the same way, and they bave many of the knots. There is a simple stock of the linen. The bands into which the sleeves gather have knots to match the other parts of the frocks.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Crowds Come for Vacation Needs.

It's a big and busy Week. The idea of holding a week of Special Vacation and Recreation Supply Sales at this time is unique, and has met with great favor.

All the Departments of the Store featuring merchandise appropriate to the season are incessantly busy.

People who are going to the mountains, the seashore or out into the country are trooping here for the many things they will require. Some come for toilet preparations, others for cooler clothing, straw hats, lighter shoes, belts, corsets, underclothes, bathing suits, cameras, game outfits and the many other things needed.

The windows on Sixth avenue are attractively decorated, and display with much spirit the features of the season. In one window you see a jolly party in a canoe. Beyond are two cyclers on their favorite wheels. Another window reveals a group on the sands by the seashore. You note the tumbling surf in the background. In still another window you see, with all its woodland delights and allurements, a mountain scene. The window showing an ocean liner on the eve of departure is also a most interesting feature. The windows are aglow with color, reveal the true atmosphere of each vacation scene, and prove readily suggestive in the way of recalling to mind many things you may not have remembered.

Men's Summer Suits at $8.50

"The Clothing Sale That Achieved Fame in a Day."



Men who want good stylish clothing at an exceptionally little price come to this Sale in crowds.

And with good reason. The business man, the professional man, the man of leisure may wear one of these suits with pride. Would this Sale be the immense success that it is if the Suits were not worth infinitely more than we ask? And are not these Sales advertising this store Splendidly? Certainly!

The suits are here. As fast as a line dwindles it is reinforced FROM LOTS OF SUITS MARKED AT HIGHER PRICES. There isn't an atom of deterioration about this or any other sale held by The Big Store.

Every Fabric. Every Style. Every Size. **8.50**

Suits for big and little men—for men of every build.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Special Sale of 10,000 Women's White Waists

To-day at

50c., 75c., 85c., 95c.,

THE MOST PHENOMENAL VALUES YET BROUGHT TO PUBLIC ATTENTION.

Waists of far greater value than the prices quoted would indicate, a fact only made possible by trade circumstances not likely to be duplicated again this season.

ALSO SPECIAL TO-DAY:—

1,200 Women's White

Madras Waists,

with fancy black stripe, stock collar with hemstitched white tie. Special, **50c**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Books for Summer Reading

A Timely Special Sale.



A good book is a cheerful friend! And whether you are taking your ease in a roller chair on the board-walks or sitting under the protecting shade of an umbrella on the hot white sands, dawdling in a hammock, lying under the outspreading branches of a tree in the woods or rocking nonchalantly on the piazza of a cottage or hotel, you'll want some such cheerful friend as an entertaining book.

And That IS Why This Special Sale of Books

is held at this time. So many of you while you are away will weary of going hither and thither that you will turn to your book with a sigh of solace.

Books of every kind, from those in paper bindings at 8c. a piece to the pretentious modern novel with its superb illustrations, beautiful types and fascinating plot.

The Siegel Cooper Book Store is famous. And justly so. When you enter it, walls of books rear themselves up around you. The whole range of fiction is vividly represented. Some specials in this sale:

BOOKS.
In paper bindings.
Regular price, 25 cents. Our price, each, **8c**
Thousands to choose from.
"SHE LOVED HIM," by Garvice.
"MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE," by Hawthorne.
"PRINCE OTTO," by Steveneon.
"SKETCH BOOK," by Irving.
"STORY OF THE GADSBYS," by Kipling.
"THELMA," by Corelli.
"TWENTY YEARS AFTER," by Dumas.
"THE EARL'S ATONEMENT," by Bertha M. Clay.
"FIRM OF GIRDLESTONE," by Doyle.
"SQUIRE KATE," by Buchanan.
"BREEZIE LANGTON," by Hawley Smart.
"EVE," by Baring Gould.
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," by Mrs. Braddon.
"HANDY ANDY," by Lever.
"MARY ST. JOHN," by Carey.
"A CROOKED PATH," by Mrs. Alexander.
"LORNA DOONE," by Blackmore.
"YOLANDE," by Black.
"LA BELLA AND OTHERS," by Castle.
"BLACK ROCK," by Connor.
"IN PERIL OF HIS LIFE," by Gaboriau.
"EAST LYNNE," by Wood.
"KIDNAPPED," by Stevenson.
"MOLLY BAWN," by The Duchess.
"FELIX HOLT," by Eliot.
"THE CHOUANS," by Balzac.
"ELAINE," by Garvice.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
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THE TEST OF A VOTE.

The short and sure way to throw the beet-sugar phalanx of Senators into confusion is to bring Cuban reciprocity to an open vote. Republican Senators who are quite willing to figure upon vest-pocket lists of the rebellious nineteen would, some of them, find their courage unequal to the test of a public vote. That means going on the record as standing out against the Administration, against the policy of the party leaders, against the fulfillment of the Nation's moral obligation. ELKINS and BURROWS, of course, are not thin skinned. It may be that half their followers would have deserted them had they been forced into the publicity of a yea and nay vote.

If the Republican Senators who have led in the fight for Cuban reciprocity are in downright earnest it must be said that they made a tactical blunder in not forcing a vote. If they have been half-hearted, dreading to make even this petty beginning of tariff reform, yet ashamed to serve openly the Oxnard interest, the best that can be said of them is they have found an easy but a disgraceful way out of their dilemma.

The timid have talked of the danger of party division. The party is already divided and exposed in the sight of the people as cringing, incapable, and unwilling to do its plain duty. In the Republican text book of the Congressional campaign the chapter on Cuban reciprocity will present such difficulties and dangers in the writing that adroitness will be baffled and prudence may conclude that omission is the safest policy.

"THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK."

We trust that the outcome of the difference between the House and the Senate on the Philippines bill will at least be the substitution of the provisions of the House bill as to currency for those of the Senate bill. The Senate bill received from Mr. MORGAN of Alabama a tribute that should be fatal to it. He declared that the currency plan of the Senate was "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." This was because it establishes free coinage of silver and the silver standard in the islands. This is naturally consoling to a champion of silver who finds the United States the "weariest" sort of a land as the result of the righteous legislation of the last few years.

It will not be disputed by many readers of THE TIMES that this legislation, though slowly wrought out and as yet incomplete, and though the need of it was demonstrated at immense cost, has been beneficent. Had we not secured it, the land would indeed have been a desert, if not for Mr. MORGAN and his fellow-silverites, for the common people who are dependent on the standard of value for the security of their interests. Why in the name of sense should we afflict our new possessions with evils which we have ourselves suffered, from which we have escaped with great trouble and contention, and to which nothing on earth would induce us to go back? The only argument adduced for the Senate plan is that it does not alter existing conditions. As existing conditions are bad, that is not conclusive. The House plan does not give any shock to business under the present arrangement, but it does provide for the establishment of the gold standard and for practically automatic conformity to it. It provides for a silver dollar somewhat lighter than the Mexican dollar, redeemable at the Treasury of the islands at the ratio of two silver for one gold, with power in the Government to stop coinage whenever the silver begins to accumulate in the Treasury. This gives a perfectly convenient coin for daily exchanges, sure to be kept at par in volume sufficient for the needs of trade, and absolutely conforming to the gold standard. The House should insist on it at all hazards.

THE INDIANAPOLIS MINERS' CONVENTION.

The decision of President MITCHELL to call a National convention at Indianapolis "at the earliest possible moment," to consider the advisability of calling out all the bituminous miners in the United States, is certainly a dangerous, and may be a fatal expedient. It looks as if he were playing the highest trump for the reason that he has but one and cannot longer hold it in reserve. According to the rules of the United Mine Workers such a convention must be called on the demand of five districts. Such demand was made some time ago. Three of these districts include the three divisions of the anthracite field, a fourth is the relatively unimportant field of Michigan, and the fifth is West Virginia. All five are now on strike, and it will be noticed that no demand for a National convention comes from Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, or any other part of the coal field where the men are working under contract with the operators.

Doubtless President MITCHELL had to call such a convention at some time under the rules of his organization, but he has been obviously reluctant to take this step, and even now is somewhat vague as to the date. So long as he can postpone the critical issue which will confront him when the convention assembles, the prospect of a National sympathetic strike when the time for it comes can be used to encourage the anthracite men to hold out. If the convention is held and decides that a sympathetic strike is not only unwarranted, but would involve the destruction of all that the United Mine Workers have built up in the way of good understandings and stable agreements, and that the proposition is negatived, new problems will confront the strike managers which will be found extremely difficult of satisfactory solution.

President MITCHELL'S position is one of great embarrassment and no little danger. It is understood that he does not want the bituminous miners of Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois to strike. He knows that if they did the trade of those districts would be thrown into hopeless confusion, and that he would never again be able to meet the operators in conference for any purpose. If this was understood by the anthracite miners it would be interpreted as disloyalty to their interests, since they have been led to believe that President MITCHELL would, if necessary, surrender even the principle he has stood for and imitate the example of CURTIUS, who sacrificed himself to close the chasm in the Forum. That he finds himself in this position is the result of talking too much and saying more than he meant. The National convention must be called, and it must decide one way or the other the question presented to it. If it agrees to a general strike, incalculable injury will be done to the protective and distributive industries of the country, but the United Mine Workers will go down with the wreck of the National prosperity as SAMSON did at the palace of Gaza when he displaced the supporting columns. If the convention decides against a strike, the anthracite men must give up the fight, heaten and discouraged, and the chances of holding them in association with the bituminous men in a National organization will be very small. It is not likely they will have any use for MITCHELL thereafter. It looks as if his tenure of influence in Eastern Pennsylvania depended upon how long he can postpone the Indianapolis convention.

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND.

The latest number of The Spectator of London contains a curiouely candid article on "The Nation as Revealed by the War." The writer finds, without difficulty and without exaggeration, many qualities in the English people brought out by the experience of the last three years which any Englishman may regard with satisfaction and even pride. The recital of these need not detain us. What is more noteworthy is the careful examination of qualities that are not at all a matter for glorification, but are in fact very serious defects.

The first of these is "deficient foresight." "Though our big wars," says The Spectator, "have been many and great, and our little wars incessant, we have never been ready for any specific war, and we were not ready for this." Nor will it do to throw the blame on the administration for the time being. The nation is self-governed, and if it be not well governed, the fault is with itself. Not only has there been no adequate preparation for war which ought to have been seen to be inevitable, but when war has come and it has been a question of organization, "the nation displayed an incapacity for organization which, considering its capacity for business, is inexplicable, but which has almost invariably marked our history." In the Boer war the nation "trusted to departments instead of to an individual, and while doing very great things, did them with a ponderousness, a waste of material, and an imperfect adaptation of means to ends which was thoroughly discreditable to its intelligence. It poured out floods of discussion, and was ready to grant any resources its leaders might demand, but of a definite plan to be persistently carried out it revealed no idea." "It has displayed, in fact, as it did when MARLBOROUGH was in the Low Countries and WELLINGTON in Portugal, a positive incapacity for organization, and for the self-suppression which allows others to organize." The writer concludes that it is all a puzzle, and that "the only thing certain is that in war the British people always has blundered and usually has selected the incompetent, and has then at cruel cost remedied its own want of intelligence by magnificent nerve, self-devotion, and tenacity of resolve." And this he is convinced will continue to be true "in the absence of some fresh great mind."

We recognize the accuracy of this unflattering picture of the British people, and in great part it is as true of the Americans. It is bound to be true substantially of any great and successful democracy. A democracy is organized for peace and not for war. It selects its representatives for peaceful work. It tends to give the Government as little as possible to do, and is jealous of efforts on the part of the Government to do too much. It is chiefly absorbed in the daily individual life of the citizens of the nation, and neither ordinary public affairs nor the selection of agents to attend to them is a matter of dominant interest. Its governmental machinery is loosely constructed and loosely managed because there is no adsquate motive for taking the trouble to make it otherwise. That is too much bother, until the time comes when it must be done. Then, there being no preparation or training for the work, it is done poorly. Business capacity does not at first help much because the problem is so different. In business all men are constantly being tested, and the best are brought to the front. When they are needed they are easily known. In Government, and especially in the departments of Government dealing with preparation and organization for war, there is no such evolution, no such sifting constantly going on, and it is not easy to see how there can be. Soldiers can be trained, and officers up to a certain level of capacity. But beyond that, in the higher ranks of ability, there is and can be no sufficient test of superiority that can be applied in times of peace. And even the great commander may not be the great organizer. NAPOLEON is almost the only example of the union of the two in one. A democracy is not adapted to war as a rule, and it is far from being an unmixed evil that it is not.

REGENERATION OF CONFINED AIR.

For more than two years two young physiologists, MM. DESGREZ and BALTHAZARD, have been working in the laboratory of Prof. BOUCHARD of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, on the practical application of modern methods for the regeneration of confined air. It is about fifty years (1849) since REGNAULT and REISET showed that, given a limited quantity of nitrogen, an animal could respire for an indefinite time in a confined space if the carbon dioxide eliminated by the lungs were absorbed by potassium hydrate and fresh oxygen were supplied from without in sufficient quantity. In 1882 M. D'ARSONVAL devised a method for the automatic supply of oxygen and absorption of carbon dioxide within a confined space by an ingenious though complicated apparatus. In 1899, however, DESGREZ and BALTHAZARD made use of sodium peroxide, a substance recently used in bleaching and readily obtainable, which decomposes in cold water, giving off oxygen. In the presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, this gas unites with the sodium, and is thus fixed and rendered innocuous. The reacting medium has a powerful oxidizing action, which is sufficient to destroy the toxines of the exhalations from the lungs. Until the last publication by DESGREZ and BALTHAZARD, in the Journal de Physiologie for May, 1902, it appeared that the results obtained, while of considerable physiological interest and importance, had no immediate commercial or industrial application. Now, however, these experimenters have constructed a portable apparatus, which can be used by divers and others working in confined air. The apparatus weighs about twelve kilos, (twenty-six and a half pounds,) and can be prepared for use in two or three minutes. It is absolutely impervious, and a man provided with it was able to remain for forty-five minutes in an atmosphere so charged with sulphurous acid as to be irrespirable without the slightest inconvenience. The apparatus provides, by means of a clockwork, for the dropping at regular intervals of tablets of sodium peroxide into cold water and for circulation of the confined air. As a result, a man may remain in the apparatus hermetically closed for forty-five minutes at least, without discomfort. "The subject thus isolated from the surrounding medium uses, for that length of time, about 150 grams (5 ounces) of sodium peroxide; 200 grams (6 to 7 ounces) of methyl chloride secures cooling and condensation sufficient for the entire duration of the experiment."

The writers conclude that they have solved the important problem of the regeneration of confined air. The apparatus which we have briefly noticed is applicable to submarine workers, miners, workers in sewers and in certain chemical laboratories, and others. A stationary apparatus may be used for the ventilation of rooms when other means are impracticable.

ALDERMEN AND SOFT COAL.

Of course, any declaration that the Board of Aldermen may be moved to make about the use of soft coal may safely be viewed with suspicion. It may be suspected to be inspired by motives ulterior to the abatement of a grievous public nuisance. Few readers of newspapers can have forgotten that, at the very beginning of the anthracite strike, the Labor Union called loudly for the enforcement of the ordinance forbidding the use of soft coal, and this, avowedly, not as a means of keeping the air clean and breathable, but as a means of promoting the success of the strike by allowing the substitution of a competing product. It is true that the mine owners or the dealers who had large stocks of anthracite on hand had more reason to rejoice in this action of the union than the striking miners themselves, but the union did not know that. And so, when the Aldermen call for the enforcement of the Sanitary Code, nobody will imagine that they have really looked into the question. Of their resolution may be said what the polite Dr. JOHNSON said to the young gentleman who attempted to propitiate him by observing: "We had a very fine sermon this morning, doctor." "Sir, that may be; but it is impossible that you should know it."

For, as a matter of fact, there is reason to believe that the demand of the Aldermen is reasonable, and that the enforcement of it would not bring about that paralysis of industry and communication which it seems to threaten. We have already pointed out some sources from which inoffensive fuel might be derived, and from which there is reason to believe that it would immediately be derived, so soon as it was made clear that the authorities would not suffer the anthracite strike to be used as a pretext for violating the law. New York, along with its endless list of municipal blunders, has two legitimate municipal distinctions. One is the firmness with which it kept out of its streets the overhead trolley by which almost every other American city was disfigured and disgraced. The other is the firmness with which it kept out soft coal when so many other American cities were admitting that source of disfigurement and discomfort. In the first case, it was found out that necessity was the mother of invention. When carriers learned that they really would not be allowed to use the overhead trolley they set themselves to the task of burying the trolley, which they had declared to be impracticable, and succeeded, as there is great doubt whether they would have done until this day but for the prohibition. If, now, those for whom the use of soft coal seems the cheapest and easiest way out of their troubles are absolutely prevented from using soft coal, there is good reason to expect that a like result will follow, and that they will discover some inoffensive fuel which will meet the requirements of the Board of Health. It is already evident enough that they will never look for such a fuel until they are compelled to do so.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Opening for the people in the trial of "AL" ADAMS, the so-called "Policy King," Assistant District Attorney SCHURMAN truly said that the drewings of numbers to decide the winners and losers at the "game" were secret—if they ever took plaes at all—and that the results of the mythical appeal to the goddess of fortune were never revealed to the public until after the managers of the scheme had informed themselves as to the numbers favored by their dupes. Then he added that the chances of winning could only be figured out by a skilled mathemetician, and he would have to deal in fractions with snormous denominators. That was to credit the policy men with an amount of the sporting spirit minute indeed but still vastly greater than they possess. No mathematician, however skillful, could figure out the chance of winning at policy, for thers is absolutely none in the sense employed in applying the word to real games. The combinations in policy are so numsrous that it is always possible for the managers of the swindle to select thoss on which no wagers have been laid. This they would do if it were not necessary to ksep alive the hopes of the players—and those hopes are of marvelous vitality, heing compounded of grossest ignorance and an almost unbounded credulity. So the managers draw, or, to speak correctly, draw up, lists which distribute daily a few dollars where the advertising effects will he most useful. It is not winnings they give out, hut halt, and very little of the bait goes far with the peopls who think they are playing policy, hut who in reality do nothing more than contribute steadily to the support of criminals beside whom pickpockets are artists and the stealers of doormats heroes. So the reference of Mr. SCHURMAN to mathematicians was unfortunate in that it tended to throw the cheap glamour of gambling over a conspiracy in which there are no elements of chance whatever.

—About the hardest of things to bear is praise—from a person who utterly misunderstands your carefully expressed opinions and contradicts your convictions while he thinks he is paraphrasing them. Dsep grief, and perhaps a trace of irritation, have just been created for us hy a correspondent who wants his letter to appear over the signature of "Fraternity and Equality"—two most charming and interesting words, hut, like the one that usually goes with them, used in so many senses hy different people that not all who believe in the three things are necessarily congenial spirits. Our friend had read the editorial article we printed Monday on "The Automohile and the Public," had found in it "the true ring," and had decided that THE TIMES alone among New York papers is free enough from capitalistic influences to fight the battle of the poor against the rich. Now, as a matter of fact THE TIMES fights only the hattle of those who it thinks are right against those who it thinks are wrong, and no monopoly of virtue or wisdom is conferred hy lack of money any more than by its possession. "Fraternity aud Equality" was particularly delighted hy our statement that the hoys who throw stones at automohiles do it partly from a sense of duty and partly because it is fun, but, alas! he expects us to agree with him in believing that the acte of the Pawtucket rioters are explicahle in the same way, and to join him in laudation of the murderous lawlessness which has disgraced that city for a week past. Of course we shall do no such thing. The merits of the original controversy between the Pawtucket etreet car company and its employés we need not discuss, as they have nothing to do with the question whether these riots should be suppressed or not. Our correspondent hemoans the failure of the press and public of Rhode Island to support the rioters, and denounces the use of the police and the militia to restore peace. He will get no help from us, and he should learn to exercise, in the reading of editorial articles, discrimination between explanation and justification.

—Mr. KIPLING seems to draw the line at aunts—at his own aunts, that is. For pro-Boers and anti-Imperialists in general he has always had, and freely expressed, a savage and contemptuous hatred, and he has recently devoted to the development of those feelings, in his own countrymen and othere, a vast amount of time and energy that he could have used much more profitably to himself and the world in writing stories and poems of the kind which made him famous. But when Lady BURNE-JONES hung out of her window a hiack flag, Intentionally and grossly insulting to the patriotic citizene of Rottingdean, and thoee citizens, upon whom Mr. KIPLING'S personal influence had long been exerted, demonstrated their resentment of the insult in a way which, while not very violent, certainly did not ehow a particularly delicate consideration for the sex of the offender—or of her relationship to Mr. KIPLING—then the latter threw consistency to the winds and told his well-taught pupils that they were no longer children of his. Not only that, hut he has closed the drill hall which he had provided at hie own expense for the people of Rottingdean, and apparently he hae decided that if the preservation of the British Empire involves the utterance of critical and derisive catcalle in the vicinity of his own aunt, the British Empire can preserve itself without any assistance from him. It'e a queer episode, and very funny except for those of us who some time ago came sorrowfully to the conclusion that what the latter-day KIPLING does is of as little consequence as what he writes—that is, of none at all. Those who hold that view are precisely those who formerly admired him most and were readiest to proclaim him a resplendent genius. Perhaps the severity of their present judgment is merely a revulsion of feeling, due to an unworthy fear that their enthusiasm was too prompt. However that may be, thsy cannot laugh at "The Defense of the Aunt," though they know that it is a story as funny as any that came out of India in the good days now so remote.

—Having failed miserably a few months ago in an attempt to handle a big London crowd, the police and other authorities of that city seem to have decided that the recovery of their reputation for efficiency depends upon preventing the gathering of another big crowd. Perhaps it does, but one cannot help wondering at the humility of mind such a decision involves. Over here we would be inclined to jeer at officials who so openly confisssed that a task, however difficult, was too much for them. The success of the coronation does not depsnd upon the quiet and orderly performance of certain antiquated and slightly ridiculous rites, but upon the presentation of a gorgeous and picturasque spectacle to the largest possible number of psople. In theory, and perhaps in reality, this would be of actual benefit to the country to an extent wsll worth the incidental expense, for it would tend to arouss patriotic emotions and increase and vitalize the sentiment of nationality, or solidarity. But a coronation procession passing bshind high board fences, with all the people for whom it can have any significance driven into remote hack streets or off into the country, is little hetter than a grotesque masquerade, and dangerous, since provocative of ridicule, rather than heneficial. Ths management of great crowds is a difficult art, but it has heen and can be acquired, and the police of London, with a lot of soldiers to help them, make a grave mistake when they "give it up" and ses safety only in seclusion. A show should have spectators, ths mere the merrier, and if the coronation must be conducted in semi-secrecy, it might hetter he omitted. The King is just as much King ncw as he will ever be, and if he wants a day of rather cheap glory in addition he should not evidence distrust of the very people who alone can give it to him.

NEW ENVELOPE PROPOSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is at present a peculiar unreliability and uncertainty in the transactions of the Brooklyn postal services as concerns letters which happen to contain money. Sometimes they are delivered and othsr times they are not. I believe there is a thisf, and for my justification in this ist your readsrs judge.

Within ths past ten months three letters sent hy ms from three different points of departure to Brooklyn addresses have failed of delivery. One of thsse contained a substantial sum in cash, another two checks, (fortunately drawn and indorsed to order,) and the third was an ordinary communication. All were directed plainly, bore my nams and ddrese on the ensvlope, and were postsd hy me with distinct and certain recollection of all the circumstances of the posting. As to two of them I mads due complaint to the Brooklyn Postmaster, giving full details, hut nsver received any satisfaction other than formal notification that investigation would be instituted, followed in time by notification that no trace of them could hs found.

For the loss of money in the mail the too confiding sender, of course, has only himself to blame, as the registry and money-order systems afford ample protection. But a dishonsst postal employe, expecting to find money in a letter, is fallible, like the rest of us, and may now and then interrupt a letter containing only unnegotiahle ohecks or mere correspondence—as indeed my experience estahlishes. It is at times undesirable and inconvenient to have such letters interrupted, and I think the Government should provide some express regulation of eurety for them aside from the expensive special delivery system. I suggsst the following remedy, which, I think, would work admirably:

Let a new stamped envelope be provided, to cost uniformly three cents, and to be styled the "Deliverable without Interruption" envelope; this envelope to be sold only singly, and the purchaser, in each case, as evidence of good faith, to hand to the postal official in charge the letter purposed to be sent, which shall be carefully inspected hy such official to see that it contains no money, and then by him inserted in the envelope which he shall personally seal and personally put into the mail, the envelope to bear tue following printed Government certification:

> This letter having been duly inspected by a Post Office official, has been found to contain
>
> NO MONEY.
>
> It is therefore
>
> DELIVERABLE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

I predict a large sale of these envelopes to persons having occasion for frequent writing to Brooklyn. W. W. S.
Greenport, N. Y., June 14, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Alarm That Worked.

First Office Boy—What's Johnny hurrin' fer? Looks like he heard a fire alarm.

Second Office Boy—He did. De boss said if he wasn't back from dat errand in ten minutes he'd lose his job!—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Not Quite Sure Which.

"After all," he remarked, "it is youth alone that has real courage."

"I don't know," returned the elderly spinster with acerbity, "whether it could be called courage or foolhardiness, hut it is unquestionably true that the girls who marry at all usually marry quite young."—Chicago Post.

Really Rattled.

"Did you feel at all nervous when you got up to read your essay on 'The Essentials of the Essentially Essential' before that crowd?"

"Yes," the sweet girl graduate replied. "I was awfully upset. I had noticed just as I walked out upon the stage that my left shoestring was untied."—Chicago Record-Herald.

By His Own Efforts.

Joax—Young Simpkins has at last succeeded in carving out a fortune by his own efforts.

Hoax—Why, I was under the impression that he married an heiress.

Joax—So he did, but he had to cut out a dozen other fellows before taking up his residence on the sunny side of Easy Street.—Chicago News.

THE SULTAN'S TEN STRIKE.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

(The Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the printing of any more books in that country, as he says Turkey has enough.—News Item.)

Hats off to the Sultan of Turkey,
The eminent Fuzzy Wus Porte!
He knows how to handle a nuisance—
A nod from him puts it off short.
Kow-tow to the Sick Man, who's tired
Of carloads of novels each year.
Ah, would that the edict he issues
Would operate right over here!

Salute the Pasha, with a penchant
For paying no bills. Though he's bad
In much that he does, he is surely
Dead next to the bookmaking fad.
"Shut up!" he remarks to the writers,
And they promptly obey him, with fear.
If only that edict would reach us,
And sit on the "book of the year!"

Come, make us a visit, Cold Turkey;
Come, rule for a minute or two,
And issue the very same edict,
With a double-decked penalty—do!
Help choke the historical novel,
That surely will throttle us yet,
And we will be willing to call it all square
And wipe out your long-standing debt.

NEW JERSEY BAR PRACTICE

Effect of New Ruling as to New Yorkers' Standing.

Views of a Prominent New Jersey Corporation Lawyer, Who Explains the Reasons for Justice Gummere's Deliverance.

Members of leading law firms in this city who have enjoyed a large and lucrative practice for corporations in New Jersey seem agresd that the new ruls of the Suprsme Court of that State, announced by Chief Justice Gummers on Tuesday, harring New York lawyers from practicing in that State, was due to the efforts of Jerssy attorneys who were envious of ths large fees paid to members of the New York har.

It is gsnerally conceded that ths Court's new ruling effectively prohihits any member of ths New York bar, who is not also a memher of the Nsw Jersey bar, from appearing as attorney or counselor in any New Jersey court.

None of the lawyers seen by NEW YORK TIMES rsporters yesterday would consent to bs quoted. They talked freely, however, and the relative standing of the New York and New Jersey lawyers in the courts of the two States was thus described hy ons of the most successful corporation lawyers in New York:

"The State of New Jersey has differed from the Stats of New York with regard to the admission of memhers of the har in two respects:

"First, New Jersey admits to its bar only after an examination and a course of study in New Jersey, and then, first, as attorneys only, observing the English distinction. An attorney at law in New Jersey is not permitted to practice hefore the higher courts, meaning therehy the courts of importance.

"Three years after admission as an attorney, provided and if he can pass a certain examination and show certain proficiency, he is thsn admitted as a counselor at law in New Jersey, which gives him full liberty to practics in all of the courts.

"This is not the rule in New York, having been aholished here in 1878, when for one year there was a distinction between attorneys and counselors at law.

"The second and great distinction hetween New York and New Jersey is this: In the State of New York, provided and if a man has practiced three years in the highest courts of any State as a counselor at law, he is then, upon hecoming a resident of ths State of New York, without examination and without previous service in New York in a lawyer's office, admitted to the har of New York, as, for instance, was lately done in the case of Mr. Thomas B. Reed, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as has been done in the case of many other gentlemen. This is called a matter of comity between States.

"New Jersey recognizes no such rule. She takes practically the same stand as Massachussstts, that to he admitted to her bar one must have studied, have passed through ths various undergraduate courses, including that of attornsy, before admission to ths har in Nsw Jersey.

"With regard to those who are not members of the har, hut who are members of the har in other States, and who desire not to practice, hut to act as assistant counsel only in the trial of cases, New York has heretofers had the same rule as New Jersey, viz., that as a matter of courtesy any lawyer of standing from any State may he allowsd to assist in the trial of a case in New York upon motion made before the Judge who holds the circuit at the time, and limited to the particular case in question. He cannet act as attorney of record, hut only assist as counsel.

"This has been done in New York from time immemorial, as in the case of Benjamin F. Butler, who during his lifetime tried a number of important cases in the New York Supreme Court on such motions.

"It is like in practical life an invitation to a man's house to dinner, limited in time, limited to the partioular occasion, and does not constitute one a perpetual hoarder. This illustration is used because certain lawyers from New York in important corporation cases have applied for leave day after day and day after day to try case after case in New Jersey, which perhaps may have stirred up the bar of New Jersey to think that the invitation to dinner was being construed into perpetual board.

"Probably the attention of the bar and of the court has been called to the rule existing in New Jersey, that a man may not practice there unless he is a member of the bar, and hoping that the hint will he taken hy those lawyers of New York and Pennsylvania who have applied too often and too strenuously for leave to try cases in New Jersey.

"The incorporation of the large companies under the lawe of New Jersey has rendered New Jersey the forum for the trial there of all those issues which relate to the internal government of the companies, inasmuch as the rule of law as established in New York and other States is that the State courts of New Jersey alone have jurisdiotion evsr those matters. Hence there is new the Steel Trust litigation in New Jersey, and as well the litigation connected with the American Malting Company, the American Flour Milling Company, the Smelting Company, and a number of other litigations.

"The New York lawyer naturally hesitates to lose his fee and to lose his business hy turning this over to a New Jersey lawyer. The result has been that in many cases a New Jersey lawyer's name has been used and for a nominal fee to appsar as attorney in the case. The New York lawyer hae done all the work and, presumptively, has not been compelled to part with all the fee. The New York lawyers therefore have perceived that the name of an attorney might he used in New Jersey at small expense, and thus the rule has been practically overridden.

"The New Jersey lawyers have felt for some time that they were not getting their fair share of the melon, and as there is no melon patch for Jersey lawyers in the State, they concluded to har New York lawyers from the Jersey field."

Some of the leading corporation lawyers of New York, who are also members of the New Jersey bar, owe their comfortahle poeition under the present circumstancss to their foresight. Nearly ten years ago some of thsm foresaw the coming of just such a rule announced on Tuesday.

In 1895 these latter scursd the passage of what was known as the Storrs act, which provided that any lawyer who had maintained a residence in New Jersey for five years, and who had heen practicing in the highest courts of other States, might he admitted to the bar of New Jersey on a motion made in the Supreme Court of that State. The Storrs act became operative in May, 1895, and was repeaied one week after its enactment.

But during that week some twenty-five or thirty New York lawyers were admitted, and ahout twenty from Pennsylvania gained admission at the same time.

Now any New York lawyer not already a member who desires to he admitted to the New Jersey har must epend at least four years in New Jersey.

It has been the custom of some New York law firms to give a young New Jersey lawyer a position in their office, establishing him in suitable quarters in New Jersey, paying the rental, and giving him a salary. But under the new ruling only the New Jersey attorney of record can appear, hut he can have the assistance of other New Jersey counsel.

It is olaimed that the action of a New York lawyer, not a very prominent one, who recently trespassed on the good nature of Vice Chancellor Pitney, hastened the court's new ruling. This attorney, so it is said, prasented several affidavits, the truth of which he vouched for, and the Court granted his motion. Subsequently it was discovered the affidavits contained absoiute falsehoods. Had the alleged offender been a member of the New Jersey bar he could have been disbarred.

Among the large New York law firms who have done a hig corporation business in New Jersey courts are Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, Sullivan & Cromwell, Dill & Baldwin, Alexander & Green, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Pearsons, Shepard & Ogden, Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, and Victor Morawetz.

Among the New York lawyers who are also members of the New Jersey bar are Harry R. Anderson, William A. Barkalow, Charles E. Crowell, James B. Dill, Edwin B. Goodell, Frederick W. Mount, Samuel C. Mount, and Edward Russ.

THE VERMONT GOVERNORSHIP.

Mr. Clement's Chances of Securing the Republican Nomination Lessened by Anti-Saloon League's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANDON, Vt., June 18.—The ... outlook of Perceval W. Clement, the ... license candidate for Governor of ... State, is suddenly darkened and ch... a sensational movement on the part ... temperance people.

Two years ago there was before th... lslature a proposition to refer to th... ple of the State the question whet... prohibitory liquor law should hs r... The Anti-Saloon League succssstu... posed the bill on the ground that it ... prove "the entering wedge for th... mies to spilt the [Republican] Party ... day this same leagus recommends ... sertion of a referendum plank in th... form to he drafted at the State ... tion in Montpelier to-morrow, in or... the Lsgislature may submit to th... the question whether or nbt there ... a change in the present prohibitory ... law.

Whether this action is taken wi... sire to aid either Gen. McCull... Fletcher D. Proctor, who are the c... for ths Governorship in rivalry ... Clemsnt, it clearly shows the str... the latter's position and the alarm ... the surrender of the Anti-Saloon L... the face of the widespread demand ... change which Clement's campaign ... posed. It is argued, and with ... amount of probability, that this sc... change of hase of this powerful te... body is made to destroy Clement's ... position as ths champion of the ... changes. It is deciared to have ... sible for the league to reverse its ... only because it foresees the certain ... minent end of the prohibitory law. ... ent is pulled down in ths wreck ... hopes they cannot be expected to ... much sorrow.

With the referendum plank in ... form, the candidates must all he ... upon alike as champions of the pr... leave ths fate of the prohibitory ... the people and Mr. Clement, ... others, will have no confident claim upon any votes which he had expscted to draw from ths friends or neighbors of the ... candidates or from the "machine." ... is hehind Senator Proctor's son Fle... who is now third in the race accor... to the voting at the various town cau... Fletcher Proctor will he the great ... In casc the delegates take the view ... all candidates stand alike in favoring ... popular demand for high license, ... that case the votes of the "machine" ... naturally all go to him. It does not ... certain that Clement will secure the ... nation for Governor at to-morrow's ... vention. He will, however, carry o... honor of having aroused the Vermon... ple as no one else has done in the ... forty years. JULIAN RA...

STAINED GLASS BY LA FA...

Two Large Windows for Chicago ... Symbolical and Sacred Figure...

Chicago is to have two large m... windows in stained glass from the ... of John La Farge which will do so... to replace his big window destroye... years ago hy a fire in that strenuo... of public-spiritcd men. They are ... ory of Mr. and Mrs. Doane, and ... tended for a church interior, where ... are likely to establish a standard of ... ration it will not he easy to live up ...

The windows belong to a Gothic ... with heavy muilions, so that the h... the windows have comparatively ... openings in the tracery. Here the gl... vivid and rich in order to make its ... notwithstanding the small size of the ... lings. The main windows are in th... els, each of which has a full-length ...

In memory of John W. Doane is t... dow in the glass ateller, 46 South ... ington Square, with a full-length fi... Christ in the central panel, full face ... ing a youth and a young girl as an... the side panels. These side figures ... their heads slightly turned toward t... tral one. On the left the youth ho... hands in the attitude of prayer; ... right the other angel holds her ha... fore her with palms downward to ... permanence, the idea of each heing ... by the quotation from the Scriptures, ... runs along the panels below their f... faces of all three are very delicately ... eled before firing, special attention having heen given to the expressions—the Christ looking out with an august, imposing expression and the side figures having each a different look, the one rapt in adoration, the other more contemplative. The cross panels underfoot, bearing the legend, are singularly beautiful in their hroad, rich tones, while the draperies of the figures above are treated with that splendor of color we expect from this master.

The companion window in memory of Julia A. Doane is in the west gallery of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, the size of both making ... le to show them together in one ... there are three symbolical figures ... Hope, and Charity, that of Ch... ing in the centre panel because ... "And the greatest of these is ... Charming, draped women ... these, with auhurn hair and delic... eled features, their draperies in ... ored glass falling to thsir feet ... fying the eye with the superb co... of colors, rich like semi-precious ... hut never inharmonious. As in ... trio, the lower panels are beautifu... aged. Under the feet of each of t... is a projection that looks as if it ... actually heyond the plane of the re... glass, although, in fact, it is not. ... sang-de-hoeufs, wine reds, ruhies, ... hlues, purples, and violets of the d... and lower panels form a sumptuous ... of color, in which there is such a vari... that one passes from one to the other ... being wearied. And yet, the figures are set in the same spaces and are nearly the same in height.

The only suggestion of sameness ... in the trio at the Arts Club. There the ... ty of color in the hair, the identity of ... and sex may have gone too far. At any rate the window with Christ in the ... seems finer because the figures are ... varied, and the facee, too. One ... that Faith is not sufficiently diffe... from Hope, and Charity is not ... with efficient clearness in her ow... ment. The artist has tried to ... conventional methode which cons... ling a figure of Hope an anchor, ... forth. For this one may be thank... yet there must be some way o... these faces and figures more ... of their several functions, just ... companion window, Mr. La F... has made a difference between the g... expressions of the two side figu... is that, while the window for M... at the Arts Club has the more ... figures from a purely decorative ... view, that for John W. Doane at ... of the Decorative Stained Glass ... has more force of symbolism.

It is a pity that a work like th... he separated, when, of course, ... way to see it is as a whole. When ... Club built its west gallery with one large and two smaller west windows for the exhibition of stained glass, it seemed adequate for the needs of the decorators, hut already there are too many windows too large for complete exhihition, which can only be shewn hy cutting off the lower paneis, or the side lights. The only alternative is to bring them forward in the gallery and box in the sides with dark cloth. There are windows now under way in New York which cannot be seen in the workshops themselves, save section hy section, so that the artist cannot study them in their entirety until they are set up. It is a great advantage that art-loving New York people possess in being ahle to see these beautiful objects before they are taken to some distant city and placed, either in a church which is open only on Sunday, or some private house to which accees may be difficult, if not impossihle. No one should fail to visit these windows, which can be seen, the one by a card from the artiet or the Secretary of the club, the other by a card from the artist alone.

THE NAVAL OFFICERS ARRESTED AT VENICE

Admiral Crowninshield Quashes the Court's Findings.

Says "a Court-Martial Would be a Farce"—Severely Censures the Commander of the Chicago.

LONDON, June 18.—The text of the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the United States naval officers who were imprisoned at Venice in April throws new and important light on the affair. It now appears, to quote the findings, "that the United States Consul at Venice, Henry A. Johnson, and the lawyer provided by him for the defense urged the officers to plead that they were violently drunk. This they declined to do."

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European Squadron, in reviewing the findings of the court, severely censures Capt. James H. Dayton, the commander of the Chicago, for not personally attending to the defense of the officers, and he comments on the "revolting indignities" suffered hy the officers while confined at Venice. Under the circumstances, Admiral Crowninshield holds, "a court-martial would he a farce."

Capt. Dayton's court of inquiry minutely traces the movements of the officers of the Chicago on the day of their arrest, and says Lieut. John S. Doddridge and Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter were "affected by liquor to a noticeable extent, but were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term, and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking."

The disturbance arose when Capt. Rohert F. Wynne, (commanding the marine guard of the Chicago,) seeing Lieut. Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter sitting outside Florian's Café, "gave a hail, unusual in this place, resembling 'Yi, yi, yi!'" Lieut. Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter ran toward Capt. Wynne, upsetting chairs and two small tahles. A large crowd and the police immediately surrounded Lieut. Doddridge, who endeavored to explain. "The crowd," the findings continue, "pressed on, shouting and gesticulating, and were not well controlled hy the police. The police seized Lieut. Doddridge, and apparently at the same time the crowd attacked him. Lieut. Doddridge was roughly handled hy the police, and it required the assistance of citizens to effect his arrest. But there were no means of distinguishing the persons assisting the police from those who were wantonly attacking the prisoner."

Capt. Wynne, Surgeon Ledbetter, Naval Cadet James C. Kress, and Langley, a marine, all forcihly endeavored to help Lieut. Doddridge, retaliating for the assistance of the civilians, but not attacking the police.

"At the station," it is added in the findings of the court, "there was much excitement. The crowd was at first allowed therein, and no one appeared to be in high authority. The crowd shouted and gesticulated, and the officers made demands and protests. Their treatment in prison was severe and extremely humiliating, but there is no evidence that the prison rules were exceeded."

The officers' defense was that they acted in self-defense against civilians, that no police were knowingly resisted, and that their intention was not to rescue Lieut. Doddridge, hut to protect him from violence inflicted by outsiders.

The court refers to the disadvantage at which the officers were placed during tha trial owing to their ignorance of the Italian language and laws, and says:

"The interpreter, who was a Consular clerk, was not snccessful or satisfactory. The strong feeling against the officers among the audience was frequently manifested, and efforts were made by the magistrates to suppress the manifestations."

In summing up the Court finds that while the actions of Cadet Kress were indiscreet, no further proceedings against him should be taken. The same conclusion is arrived at regarding Langley. The Court recommends that Lieut. Doddridge, Capt. Wynne, and Surgeon Ledbetter he tried by court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," that Lieut. Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried for "being noticeahly affected hy liquor and upsetting tables and chairs," and that Capt. Wynne he tried for "his unusual hail in the quiet of St. Mark's Square," and for running among chairs and tables in a public café.

In quashing all the recommendations for courts martial Admiral Crowninshield says:

"After a minute examination it appears that there was not sufficient evidence adduced before the Court of Inquiry to establish the allegations against Surgeon Ledbetter, Lieut. Doddridge, and Capt. Wynne. The weight of the evidence shows that the two first named were not noticeably affected by liquor. The matter appears to have been forced to trial on account of the representations of civilians who were in no way under the authority of any branch of the Italian Government, national or municipal, nnd whose character was such that the officers were victimized.

"That the matter did come to trial, resulting in notoriety detrimental to the reputations of those involved and to the good nnme of the service, was due, at least in part, to the omission to observe that custom of the service whereby the commanding officer of a United States naval vessel, in case of the arrest on shore of one of his command, himself either makes immediate and direct representations for his relief, or appears in court to aid in seeing that justice is done, or designates an officer to perform these duties. Without this customary assistance all the parties were suffering revolting indignities during their confinement, and even in court, such as are unknown in the case of the lowest criminal in our own country, and, though these matters are apart from the question of the culpability of the persons arrested, they are the cause of much of the notoriety attendant on the case.

"The sum total of the matter is that two officers had a dispute with a waiter there and ran among chairs and tables, all the tables and chairs being deserted at the time; that one of them upset tables and chairs and that another called out in loud tones in the deserted square. While some or all of these actions may he considered indiscreet or lacking in dignity, none of them merits a court martial, and none can he characterized as bringing scandal or disgrace on the Naval Service. Hence the Court of Inquiry clears the officers of resisting public authority or unwarrantably attacking citizens, which are the principal, if not the only, points on which the Italian court found the parties guilty.

"The Government is relieved of the embarrassment of bringing the parties to trial, when no offense exists, simply to keep a possible though entirely unauthorized promise that a court martial should follow the Court of Inquiry. The parties will be admonished to so conduct themselves in the future as to avoid if possible a repetition of the occurrences leading to this Court of Inquiry."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The findings of the Court of Inquiry on the Chicago and Admiral Crowninshield's indorsement thereon have not yet reached the Navy Department, which thus far has had nothing hut a telegraphic synopsis of the findings. In this state of affairs Secretary Moody is not prepared to express any opinion as to what course he will pursue in regard to the matter, and as to whether he will direct further proceedings. Under the regulations he is at liherty to do so, even in the case of the officers who were the subjects of examination before the Court Inquiry or as to Capt. Dayton, whose conduct has been so severely impugned by Admiral Crowninshield, as a Court of Inquiry is merely an advisory body.

Secretary Moody, however, is said positively to have made up his mind that Admiral Crowninshield acted correctly in not ordering a court martial, and unless there is something in the testimony taken hy the Court of Inquiry which is not now known to exist, it is improbable that he will abandon this conviction.

As to the status of Capt. Dayton, the indorsement of Admiral Crowninshield will go on the official records, and, unless the officer should meanwhile clear himself by asking for a Court of Inquiry or a court martial, and securing a judgment in his favor, it might affect him when the Board on Promotions next examines him for promotion.

So far as the Navy Department is concerned, however, there is the best reason to believe that it wishes to regard this matter as a closed incident. It is influenced to some degree by the State Department, which earnestly desires to avoid the prosecution of a subject that might embitter the existing pleasant relations with Italy.

CORONATION ILLUMINATIONS.

Tested in London Last Night—Big Crowds in the City—The Changes in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, June 18.—The announcement in the newspapers that the Bank of England and other huildings in its vicinity would experiment with their coronation illuminations to-night drew enormous crowds to the city after dark. All wheeled traffic on the streets in the neighhorhood of the bank was stopped, and the thoroughfares were completely filled with people slowly marching along. In some placcs the crowds were extremely rough, and gave a foretaste of the possible occurrences of coronation night.

The illuminations at the bank and in Lombard and other streets were very effective.

After heing closed to the public and press for over two months Westminster Abbey in its coronation dress was described in today's Times. The artificial annex, which externally hiends so perfectly in color and architecture with the old structure as to deceive the experienced eye, has inside the appearance of a vast hall with a timbered roof supported on square pillars and carved arches. Hera the procession will be formed. On the walls are costly tapestries, and a magnificent collection of old armor and lances from the Tower.

The stands in the Abhey itself, the erection of which caused some disapproval, are so placed that the architectural heauty of the ancient building is hy no means marred. They are draped with delicate blue and old gold velvet. On either side, near the west end, are priceless tapestries, lent by the Duke and Duchess of Marlhorough, and a thick dark hiue carpet has heen laid down. It was specially manufactured for the occasion, and the pattern consists of the Star and Garter, the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, and the Egyptian Lotus, all wreathed in laurel. The transepts are filled with seats, in the south transept for the peeresses and in the north for peers. Ahove them are two great galleries for the members of the House of Commons and their wives.

All the chairs are engraved with the crown and the date of the coronation. An inscription on each chair is secretly marked, so that forged duplication will be impossible. In the great central space, known as the "Theatre," whera the crowning will take place, there has been laid over the dais a famous Oriental carpet made in 1540. For the rehearsals an ordinary carpet and two draped armchairs have sufficed.

Throughout there is evidence of good taste, and the arrangements have approached such a stage of completion that there is no doubt that everything will he ready to-morrow week.

THE ILLINOIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 18.—The United States battleship Illinois, (flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European Squadron,) which is to represent the American Navy at the naval review in the Solent in honor of the coronation of King Edward, arrived here today.

It is expected that the Illinois will remain in Southampton water until she goes to Portsmouth on June 24 to participate in the review.

The British naval officers called on Admiral Crowninshield to-day. The Admiral went to London this afternoon.

MR. McHUGH, M. P., SENTENCED.

Is Again Sent to Jail for Three Months—Abused Crimes Act Magistrates at the Trial.

SLIGO, June 18.—Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim and proprietor of The Sligo Champion, who, owing to his failure to appear in answer to a summons, was arrested on June 15 on a hench warrant issued by the Special Court which assembled here on June 6 under the Crimes act, was to-day committed to jail for three months for contempt of court.

Mr. McHugh, with a number of other members of the United Irish League, was charged with conspiracy and intimidation in connection with tha complaint of the tenant of a farm from which a member of the league had been evicted.

In tha course of the trial of Mr. McHugh the defendant asked the Magistrates for their names, and tha Chairman remarked that Mr. McHugh was only asking questions in order to cause obstruction. Thereupon Mr. McHugh called the Chairman a "damned liar," and refused to apologize, telling the Magistrates that "I never express regrets to sweeps of your kind."

Mr. McHugh was sentenced on April 23, 1901, to six months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant for publishing in The Sligo Champion seditious libels calculated to interfera with the administration of justice.

The imprisoned member of Parliament is one of the leading "irreconcilables" of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons. He has been member from North Leitrim since 1892 and has four times heen Mayor of Sligo. He has been editor and proprietor of The Sligo Champion since 1885, and visited the United States last year with John E. Redmond, M. P., and Thomas O'Donnell, M. P. On his return to Ireland Mr. McHugh made a speech in which he said that the lesson he had learned from his tour of the United States and Canada was simply that the Irish should stay at home. This, he added, was the advice of one who had seen the dark as well as the bright side of life in the great American cities.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PAYING COST OF DAMAGE SUITS.

Heirs of Persons Killed in an Accident Bring Actions Against a Pittsburg Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—Six suits for damages for loss of life were entered in the United States Circuit Court here to-day against Jones & Laughlins of this city. The aggregate sum demanded is $120,000.

Harry Alvin Hall appears for all the plaintiffs. The latter are heirs of persons killed in this country, and all are residents of Austria-Hungary. The suits grew out of an explosion at the Eliza Furnace on Dec. 19, 1001, as a result of which eleven persons were killed.

Alexander Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian Consul here, has been gathering information regarding the loss of life among his countrymen employed hy manufacturing concerns, and the six suits filed to-day ara merely preliminary to hundreds of others that will be pressed if they are successful. The Austro-Hungarian Government is paying the cost of the prosecution.

Pain's Manhattan Beach Spectacle.

Pain's production this season in the fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach will begin its career to-night. The delay of one evening was due to a slight fire in the artists' studio. No damage was done other than to a few frames of scenery, hut as these were necessary to make the picture complete it was thought best to delay one night.

INDIAN FAMINE THREATENED.

BOMBAY, June 18.—The Meteorological Department predicts a deficiency of rain almost everywhere in Bomhay Presidency, particularly in Gujerat Province, and warns the Government to prepare for a severe famine.

Commons Pass Grant to Kitchener.

LONDON, June 19.—After considerable opposition from the Nationalist and Radical members of the House of Commons and the application of the closure, the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener, in consideration of his eminent services in South Africa, was adopted in the House yesterday by 227 votes to 48.

FRENCH FEAR OF THE SHIPPING COMBINE

Views of the Chairman of the Compagnie Transatlantique.

He Urges State Intervention—No Dividends for the Shareholders of the Company.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 19.—At the annual meeting of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the Chairman explained that the absence of dividends was due to diminished receipts, caused mainly by British and German competition.

The Chairman added that a number of British companies had become so dependent on the recently formed Atlantic steamship trust that they had almost lost their powers of self-management, and if the German companies retained their independence it was due to their adroit resistance. On the other hand the French companies were debarred by their engagements with the State from negotiating with the trust or admitting any foreign element.

There was, said the Chairman, urgent need of State intervention, because the French mercantile marine and France's maritime power were threatened by a coalition which would be formidable in the event of war.

Yves Guyot, in his newspaper, The Siècle, refers to the foregoing speech and to the interpellation on the subject which is to be addressed to the Minister of Commerce. M. Guyot says that, whatever periphrases be employed, the Minister of Commerce can only reply:

"A French Minister can no more prevent the English and Americans and Germans from forming a great navigation trust than can the Emperor of China."

MME. HUMBERT'S PICTURES.

To be Sold in Paris To-morrow and Saturday—Fine Examples of Famous Artists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the sale of the pictures collected by Mme. Humbert, which takes place to-morrow and Saturday, will be the most sensational event of its kind since Millet's "Angelus" was knocked down to an American at the Secretan sale.

The pictures were recently removed to the rooms of Georges Petit, the dealer, in the Rue de Sèze, which have since been overcrowded.

The collection, says the correspondent, is a remarkable one. All the pictures are modern and authentic, and they exhibit a refined taste. They include fine examples of Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, Cazin, Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Henner, Isabey, Meissonier, Monet, Rousseau, Schreyer, and many others.

THE RUSSIAN TREASON CASE.

All the Plans Betrayed by Col. Grimm Subjected to Complete Transformation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 19.—In regard to the trial of and sentence upon the Russian Col. Grimm at Lemberg, the Vienna correspondent of The Times says the indictment charged the prisoner with betraying to Germany and Austria certain schemes of mobilization and plans of fortresses. It was represented as an extenuating circumstance that Col. Grimm also supplied some spurious plans.

Of the 300,000 rubles ($154,500) paid to Grimm only 25,000 rubles remained when he was arrested. The rest had all been squandered.

All the plans which were betrayed were immediately subjected to complete transformation, and 14,000,000 rubles is to be spent on new fortifications and a third bridge over the Vistula at Warsaw.

A NEW FRENCH JUDGE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says René Waldeck-Rousseau, the ex-Premier's nephew and his chief Ministerial subordinate, was sworn yesterday as a Judge of the Court of Appeals. He is thirty-four years old.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLT.

Revolutionists Capture the Town of La Vela de Coro After Five Hours' Fighting.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, June 13.—News reached here to-day of an important success on the part of the Venezuelan revolutionists. After fiva hours' fighting last Wednesday, 1,000 ravolutionists, commanded by Gens. Riera, Penaloza, and Sieraita, captured La Vela de Coro, a seaport town on the Gulf of Coro, a few miles from Coro, capital of the State of Falcon. Of the Government forces, 27 men were killed and 128 were captured.

Coro, where Vice President Ayala is in command of the troops of the Government, is hesieged by the revolutionists, and, when these advices left La Veia de Coro, was expected to surrender at any moment.

After a revolt of the Government troops in the harracks at Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, Gov. Sarria retreated with his followers to Port Tablas, on the Orinoco, where President Castro sent 600 men, with instructions to Gov. Sarria to make an attempt to reocoupy Cindad Bolivar. The plan is here considered to be chimerical.

The French cruiser Suchet is at Carupano, the British cruiser Alert is at Cindad Bolivar, and the Dutch cruiser Koningin Regenta has arrived at La Guayra.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 18.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati and the training ship Topeka left here to-day fo La Guayra, Venezuela.

COLON, June 18.—Tha French steamer Lahrador has arrived here from La Guayra and Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Passengers on the Lahrador declare emphatically that La Guayra had not been bombarded when they left the city. The Government forts of La Guayra, however, shelled a tiny village called Maiquetia, to the west and within two miles of La Guayra, on June 8. The few insurgents who were located at Maiquetia immediately hoisted a white flag and took to flight. One woman was killed by the shells.

The entire matter, say the passengers on the Labrador, has received unque importance. The panic at La Guayra and Caracas was only momentary, and normal conditions again obtain at both places. It is recognized in certain quarters, however, that the situation of the Venezuelan Government is still critical.

Three Venezuelan gunboats are now blockading the Orinoco River; they are cutting off the supplies of the insurgents who hold Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco, and their operations hinder the nagivation of the river.

The Labrador left La Guayra on June 12; there were then one Dutch and two German warships at that port.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 19.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times says the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has concluded its consideration of the agreements with Chile, and will this week submit a favorable report on them, which the Senate will adopt. Next week the treaty and protocols will go to the Chamber of Deputies, where no serious opposition is anticipated.

PELEE IS STILL ACTIVE.

Visitors to St. Pierre on Tuesday Alarmed by Detonations and a Fall of Scoriae.

ROSEAU, Dominica, June 18.—With the permission of M. Lhuerre, the Governor of Martinique, the ruins of St. Pierre were visited yesterday by the Administrator of the Island of Dominica, H. H. Bell, and a party of friends, who proceeded to Martinique on the steamer Yare.

Mont Pelée was in eruption, and ashes fell upon the Yare when she was passing Le Précheur. There were intermittent detonations, and the summit of tha volcano was completely obscured by clouds of steam and ashes. Great, dense volumes of steam, apparently from small craters, rose by the seashore near the ruins of the Guérin sugar factory and from several places in the cleft from which the stream of mud poured on May 5.

The ruins of St. Pierre presented a ghastly sight. Torrential rains had removed much of the sand and ashes with which they had been covered, and many corpses were partly exposed. The valley of the River Roxellane has been blocked, and a portion of the river has been turned into the ruins of St. Pierre, the northwest portion of which is partially flooded.

While Mr. Bell and his party were proceeding with their inspection of the ruins a great quantity of black scoriae and sand fell to the east of the town, accompanied by loud detonations, which alarmed the visitors.

The north end of Martinique is gray with ashes, and the whola population of that section appear to have left the scene of death and desolation.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., June 18.—Detonations, supposedly from Mont Pelée, Martinique, were plainly audihle here yesterday.

RELIEF FOR VOLCANO SUFFERERS.

Last Consignment of Supplies Sent to Governor of Windward Islands.

The National Committee for the Relief of the sufferers on the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent has taken over from Major David Brainard, United States Army, the commissary in charge in this city, a large amount of subsistenca stores and clothing which had heen sent as donations from charitable people throughout the country.

Under instructions from the committee, the Secretary has shipped these goods to Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, Governor of the Wingward Islands, at his headquarters, at Kingstown, St. Vincent, informing him that they are for the sufferers on his island, but that if he finds they are not necessary he is at liherty to sell them at Kingstown or the nearest market, and place the money in his relief fund.

MR. RIVES AND UNION LABOR.

Corporation Counsel Holds a Provision Compelling Its Employment Exclusively to be Unconstitutional.

Corporation Counsel Rives rendered an opinion yesterday that any ordinanca or contract containing a provision compelling the employment of union labor only for city work is unconstitutional.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was introduced by Alderman Doull of Manhattan requesting the Legislature to amend the labor laws to that effect. The opinion of Mr. Rives says in part:

"The proposed legislation is unquestionably bad, and your board has no authority to pass it."

He then says that tha precise point involved has not been adjudicated in Naw York, but quotes a similar casa in Illinois. The instance cited was that of a contract where the Board of Education in Chicago agreed to insert in all its contracts the provision that none but union labor should he employed.

The courts held that a provision that none but union labor shall be employed cannot be lawfully made in a contract by a public corporation, as it constitutes a discrimination between different classes of citizens, and is of such a nature as to restrict competition and to increase the cost of work.

Mr. Rives, in applying the reasoning of tha Illinois Judge, holds that it will pravent non-union labor from hidding for city work, and concludes by saying:

"For these reasons I am of the opinion that there are legal objections to tha adoption and the enforcement of the proposed legislation."

COLER PAYS A RAMAPO CLAIM.

He Says the Company's Interests Will Need the $1,400 Collected to Buy Their Lunches.

Ex-Controller Coler was about the City Hall yesterday, and said:

"I had to pay $1,400 out of my pocket yesterday on a Ramapo claim."

The ex-Controller explained that the payment was in a tax payer's suit brought against the Ramapo Company some tima ago, when he was fighting the company. He had Charles E. Keator bring an injunction suit, and a temporary injunction was granted. This prevented the Ramapo Company making its contract with the city.

Mr. Coler promised Mr. Keator that he would be liable for all expenses, and after the injunction was vacated, a judgment was secured by the Ramapo Company, which cost the Controller about $1,400.

"How is Ramapo now?" he was asked.

"Well, so far as this city is concerned it is dead. This $1,400 they will need to buy their lunches with."

The ex-Controller said that in his fights against tha confession of judgment cases during his four years of administration he had had to pay out of his own pocket about $30,000.

Bishop Officiates at Son's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell W. King, was married to-day at noon to the Rev. Frank Du Moulin, rector of St Peter's Church, Belmont Avenue. The scene of the wedding was the church of which the groom is rector, and his father, Bishop Du Moulin of Niagara, pronounced the ceremony, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Anderson, Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago. Miss Ray Winters of New York was a bridesmaid.

Authors' Society Elects Mr. Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie has been chosen a Vice President of the Society of American Authors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Thomas Dunn English.

Gov. Odell Coming to Town.

Gov. Odell will leave Ithaca for this city on the 11:30 train to-night, via the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

THE LATE DEAN HOFFMAN

Bishops Worthington and Seymour to Assist at the Funeral.

Seminary Professors as Pallbearers—The Dean's Estate and Some of His Many Realty Holdings.

The funeral of the Very Rev. E. V. A. Hoffman, Dean of the Theological Seminary at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the Rev. Dr. Vibbert will officiate. Bishops Worthington and Seymour will assist. The interment will he in Trinity Cemetery, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The honorary pall bearers will be: Philander K. Cady, Randall C. Call, William J. Seabury, E. H. Jewitt, C. W. E. Body, Charles J. Selbt, Thomas Richey, Theodore M. Riley, J. Charles Röper, and I. T. Beckwith.

All of these are members of the Faculty of the seminary.

The Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson, Jr., of Pittsfield, Mass., a son-in-law of the Dean, said last night:

"Of course, every one understands that the late Dean was a very wealthy man. Anything published prior to the probate of his will, professing to state what disposition ha has made of his property, is purely speculative. The relatives have agreed to observe strict silence on that matter. When the will is probated it will be public property, and then all can learn all ahout it. For the present nothing will be said, and I cannot consistently tell you the names of the executors."

Thera was a steady stream of callers all day yesterday until well into the night at 1 Chelsea Square, where the body of the distinguished clergyman reposes.

Much speculation as to the value and extent of Dean Hoffman's real estate interests was set at rest yesterday by Edgar P. Hoidridge of Hoidridge & Ward, who was the dean's broker. Mr. Hoidridge said that he did not helieve that the clergyman's real estate would be put on the market, but was of the opinion that it would be held in an estaté. No doubt, he went on to say, Dean Hoffman was a very rich man, but his wealth had been exaggerated. He undoubtedly left a personal estate of several millions, but his realty did not certainly amount to $15,000,000, and the nearly correct estimate might be $10,000,000. Some stories about the property were wholly incorrect. He never owned a brick of the Hoffman House. Samuel V. Hoffman, his father, left his estate to he divided between the Dean and his brother, the late Dr. C. F. Hoffman, who took the Hoffman House, while the Dean took what is known as the Redfern Building on Fifth Avenue, which he sold to Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Tha best of Dean Hoffman's properties were on Fifth Avenue. Two of them brought in a gross annual income of $80,000 each. One is at 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, on the west side, and takes in 3, 5, and 7 West Seventeenth Street and 2 and 4 West Eighteenth Street. It is an eleven-story fireproof building on six lots. The other is the Mercantile Building, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, a mercantile building of eleven stories, with a lot area of 10,000 feet.

The Dean also owned 258 and 260 Fifth Avenue, an eight-story fireproof building; tha northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the Hoffman Arms, an eight-story fireproof structure; the five-story hrownstone huilding on tha southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street; the southwest corner of Broadway and Warren Street, occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co.; 50 Warren Street, and 120 Chambers Street; 79 and 81 Leonard Street, which have a frontaga of 54 feet; 131 to 135 Duane Street, with a 75 feet front, and saveral choice corner parcels in Washington and Greenwich Streets.

Dean Hoffman recently sold an L property of four and a half lots, 165 and 167 Broadway and 13, 15, and 17 Cortlandt Street, for nearly $1,000,000, and reinvested tha money in the Mercantile Building. In July, 1901, ha realized about $1,000,000 by a sale of some of his realty.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

Principal Speakers at the Opening of the Tilden Club To-night—Conspicuous Politicians to Attend.

Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill will speak at the opening of the Tilden Club this evening.

Tha managers of the affair say frankly that they do not know whether the ex-President or the ex-Governor will deliver political speeches. They have accepted invitations to speak hefore an audience of political leaders from all parts of the country, and it is expected that they will speak on the future policy and prospects of the Democratic Party.

There will ba a dinner, to which seventy-five well-known Democrats have been invited. The only prominent Democrats who hava not answered the invitations to ba present are William J. Bryan and Arthur Pue Gorman.

Among thosa who will attend the house opening are:

Edward M. Shepard,	Wilson S. Bissell,
Norman E. Mack,	Oscar Straus,
John B. Stanchfield,	Lewis Nixon,
Bird S. Coler,	Frank Campbell,
Hugh J. Grant,	John J. Fitzgerald.
George L. Rives,	Justice D. C. Herrick
John C. Sheehan,	

BANK-NOTE DIES FOUND.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 18.—Secret Service Agents Burke and Shaw came here to-night and took to New York a man whose name is said to be James B. Corbett. Patrolman Flood arrested him earlier in the day near Ludlow. While talking with tha officer tha man pulled something from one of his pockets, and, as ha did so, dragged out four copper plates, one of which Flood picked up. He saw that it was a die for the "20" of a twenty-dollar hank-note, and grabbed for another which proved to be the "XX." The others were duplicates.

Files, small chisels, and a lot of other tools were found in the man's bundle when searched in the station. In one of the man's pockets was a bottle of a fine grade of printers' ink of a shade very like the ink used on twenty-dollar notes. Several proofs of the dies and real corners of hills were found.

Tha man declared that he was not a crook, and said that the plates and other things had been given to him by a friend, and that he did not know what they were.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

It was announced last night that Rose Coghlan, tha acress, who has appeared in vaudevilla for a few seasons, had purchasad from Charles Frohman "Alice of Old Vincennes," and will return to the legitimata field by starring in the play next season.

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The new production, which has been written by George V. Hohart and Ludwig Englander and which will be presented at the Broadway Theatre, beginning Aug. 18, has been named "Salley in Our Alley," and will includa in its company many Broadway favorites. Among these will he Sam Bernard, Marie Cahill, Joseph Herbert, May Robson, Harry Fairleigh, Marie Duro, and Georgia Caine.

Direct Nomination League to Dine.

Tha Direct Nomination Republican League will giva a dinnar to-morrow night at the Harlem Casino, Sevanth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The subject of direct nominations will be discussed after the dinner hy Gen. Wager Swayne and Henry W. Taft.

"The Man in the Street."

Nearly all the good stories floating ahont the clubs, the hotels, and the homes have their origin in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The "Man in the Street" tells them, and readers of his always spicy and entertaining column get them at first hand, to retail among their friends. Why don't you join the army of his readers and so be right in touch with all the new stories, bright yarns, smart sayings, and clever jokes that go skipping ahout town to add so much to the gayety of life in the city? See next Sunday's TIMES. Order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Bishop Francis M. Whittle.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—The Right Rev. Francis M. Whittle, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, died at his home in Richmond this afternoon at the age of seventy-eight years.

The Right Rev. Francis McNeece Whittle was a native of Virginia, and was hurn in Mecklenburg County in July, 1823. He was graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, in 1847; was ordained priest in October, 1848; was rector of Kanawha parish in 1847-89, of St James's, Northam parish, from 1849 until 1852, and of Grace Church, Berryville, from 1852 until 1857. He was then transferred to St. Paul's Church of Louisville, Ky., where he served from 1857 until 1868.

He was consecrated Assistant Bishop in April of 1868, and in May, 1876, upon the death of Bishop Johns, became Bishop of Virginia. He received the degree of D. D. from the Theological Seminary of Ohio in 1857, and that of LL. D. from William and Mary College in 1873. In 1887, when the Diocese of Virginia was divided by the setting apart of West Virginia as a separate diocese, Bishop Whittle chose the old diocese.

Col. Elias Milliken.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—Col. Elias Milliken, formerly of Augusta, Me., died at Brookline last night. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was seventy-nine years old. Col. Milliken was one of the pioneer lumber operators on the Kennebec. He began his business career at Burnham sixty years ago, remaining there until 1870, when he removed to Augusta, from which place he moved last March to Brookline. He represented Burnham in the Legislature in 1856, was a State Senator from Waiton County in 1864-5, represented Burnham in the Legislature in 1867, and in 1868-9 was a member of Gov. Chamherlain's Council. He served during the civil war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment.

During his whole life Col. Milliken was extensively engaged in the lumber business. He owned immense tracts of lumher land and operated many sawmills, and at the time of his death was reputed to be a millionaire. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

George Edgar Carter.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 18.—George Edgar Carter, until recently Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central and West Shore system, died at 11:20 this evening at his home, 170 Hawthorne Avenue, this city. He had been ill about a year with Bright's disease. He was forty-three years of age and leaves a wife and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

ELMER B. KNIGHT, until recently Superintendent of the Town of Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company, was killed late Tuesday hy falling from a windmill at his home at Inwood, L. I. He was born in Blair County, Penn., and was fifty-one years old.

WILLIAM HYDE died of typhoid fever on Tuesday night at his residence, 125 West Seventeenth Street. He was an actor and had been for the last few seasons with William Gillette's company. The funeral services will take place to-day.

FREDERICK MILLER, who was elected to the Assembly from the Second District as a Republican last Novemher, died at his home, in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday from cirrhosis of the liver. He was forty-five years old, and was a memher of the Board of Freeholders and an ex-memher of the City Council.

EMIL CALMAN died on Tuesday at Far Rockaway. He was born on May 1st 1826, at Dusseldorf, Prussia, and in 1848 came to this country. He established the business of Emil Calman & Co., manufacturers of varnishes, and a copartnership with S. Isaacs to deal in glue. He was a Director of the Queens County and Broadway hranches of the Corn Exchange Bank, and President of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes. He was one of the oldest memhers of the Harmonie Club.

For the Riis Summer Home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from "Alexander" for the Jacoh A. Riis Summer Home.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BRACKENRIDGE—LOBDELL.—In Trinity Church, Buffalo, on Tuesday, June 17, 1902, by the Rev. Frederick D. Lobdell, assisted by the Rev. Cameron J. Davis, the Rt. Rev. Wm. D. Walker pronouncing the benediction, Margaret, daughter of Julia G. and the late Rev. Francis Lohdell, D. D., to William Algernon Brackenridge.

FROTHINGHAM—CLARK.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 18, by the Rev. M. George Thompson, Grace Adele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard S. Clark, to Brooks Frothingham of Boston, Mass.

McKINLAY—EMMONS.—On Wednesday afternoon, June 18, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith, D. D., of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hill of Trinity Church, N. Y., Laura Stephens to George B. Towle, both of Brooklyn.

TOWLE—STEPHENS.—On Wednesday afternoon, June 18, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. Geo. Williamson Smith, D. D., of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hill of Trinity Church, N. Y., Laura Stephens to George B. Towle, both of Brooklyn.

WERNIGK—HILL.—On Tuesday, June 17, 1902, at Montgomery, New York, by Rev. Thomas D. Elder, Helen Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hill, to Dr. Reinhard Wernigk of Los Angelee, Cal.

DIED.

BURHANS.—On Wednesday, June 18, 1902, Ann, wife of Amoe Burhans.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral servicee from her late residence, 108 Bergen Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenienco of family.

CALMAN.—At Far Rockaway, on Tuesday, June 17, Emil Calman, beloved husband of Emma Calman, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral servicee on Thursday, June 19, at 11:15 A. M. from his late residence, the MacGuire cottage, Cornaga Av., Far Rockaway.

COOPER.—On June 18, 1902, at 1,142 Dean St., Brooklyn, of typhoid fever, Grace Andrews Cooper, beloved daughter of G. Duane and Mary Cooper.

Funeral at Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church Friday afternoon at 2:30. Interment in Greenwood.

GANS.—On Tuesday, June 17th, after a short illness, at her residence, 134 East 72d St., Fannie, beloved wife of Louis Gans.

Funeral from Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., Thursday morning, June 19th, at 10:30.

HANCOX.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, June 17, Mrs. Catherine Wall Hancox, daughter of the late William and Eliza Wall.

Funeral services from her late residence, 65 Central Park West, on Thursday, June 19, at 3 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—Suddenly, on June 17, 1902, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock. It le particularly requested that no flowers he sent.

HOFFMAN.—Members of the New York Historical Society are requested to attend the funeral of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., President of the society, at Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St., on Friday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., Recording Secretary.

LE ROY.—On Wednesday, June 18, at her residence in King's Bridge, Margaret Irene Le Roy, née Doyle, in her 34th year.

Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LYONS.—Barrow Burnett, suddenly, on June 16, beloved husband of Estelle Lyons, née Isaacs, and eldest son of Mrs. Jane S. Lyons.

Funeral private, at the home of his mother, 155 West 130th St., at 11 A. M. June 19.

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THE HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY	Wilmington, Del.
THE CANDA MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Carteret, N. J.

This issue of $9,000,000, Series A, First Mortgage, Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds, due 1932, is part of an authorized issue of $16,000,000, Bonds of $1,000 each, $5,500,000 having been withdrawn from public issue under the vendor's and subscriber's contracts and for providing cash working capital for the Company, and $1,500,000 being reserved in the treasury of the Company. Additional bonds may be issued only for the purpose of acquiring additional plants and equipment and for improvement and betterments, upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding at the time of such approval.

Messrs. Alexander & Green, Counsel for the Company, certify as to the validity of the organization and of the securities issued, and the title of the Company to the property acquired.

Current books of account and contracts for work now in hand of the corporations above specified, have been examined by W. T. Simpson, F. I. A., N. Y., and Riddell & Common, Accountants.

The distinct advantages of one corporation in the operation of a number of ship yards, were stated in the report made on that subject on December 22, 1900, by Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles (now Rear Admiral and Chief Constructor of the U. S. Navy), as follows:

1. Each concern builds that for which it is best fitted and equipped, or that which its character, location and labor can accomplish most economically.

2. Structural materials, steel, iron, timber, etc., can be purchased at the lowest rates, a prompt supply secured at points where it is most needed.

3. The technical knowledge of design, which comes from experience, records and data of each concern, will be combined, thus giving confidence to customers that the results contracted for shall be attained.

4. The healthy professional rivalry of the various yards can be utilized to produce the best results in design, construction and administration, without the disastrous and narrowing devices of destructive competition.

5. The standardization of the numberless details of ship fittings, auxiliaries and appliances, which are now almost as various and incongruous in design as they are in number, and their production in quantity by those best qualified, would produce enormous economies.

6. It will be possible to effect great economies by the separation of war-ships and merchant construction into different establishments, thus avoiding the difficulties of organization and increased cost of radically different types of construction upon adjoining ships.

7. The better organization and management of the individual concerns would be a necessary and direct result of this incorporation.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the above mentioned plants, appraised as going concerns at more than $20,000,000, in addition to which these companies will have a working capital of more than $5,000,000, and the constituent companies have now on hand contracts for work amounting to more than $36,000,000, on which the profits are estimated at over $5,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay interest on bonds and sinking fund for five years.

These plants are earning $2,225,000 per annum on the contracts now on hand, and have abundant facilities for additional work and increased earning capacity $2,225,000

Fixed charges, 5% on $16,000,000	$800,000	
Sinking fund	200,000	1,000,000
		$1,225,000
LESS ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.		
6% on Preferred shares, $10,000,000	$600,000	
Leaving for dividend on common shares, betterments and repairs, per annum	625,000	
		$1,225,000

Simultaneous offerings of these bonds will be made in Paris, New York and elsewhere.

The entire issue of $9,000,000 have been underwritten in the United States and Europe.

Principal and Interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness. Interest is payable in New York at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company January 1st and July 1st, and the principal may be registered.

Application will be made to list these Securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THESE BONDS AT 97½ PER CENT., PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS: 25 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION, 25 PER CENT. UPON ALLOTMENT, 25 PER CENT. JULY 10TH, AND THE BALANCE 22½ PER CENT. JULY 24TH.

Subscription books will be opened in Paris and New York on the 18th day of June, 1902, for the entire $9,000,000 of bonds, and be held open until 4 P. M., June 19th.

APPLICATION FOR BONDS MUST BE MADE TO THE UNDERSIGNED WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE DEPOSIT. IF NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE, THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL; AND WHERE THE NUMBER OF BONDS ALLOTTED IS LESS THAN APPLIED FOR, THE AMOUNT WILL BE APPLIED TOWARD THE PAYMENT DUE ON ALLOTMENT, AND ANY EXCESS WILL BE RETURNED TO THE APPLICANT.

Allotments will be made as soon as possible after closing the books. NEGOTIABLE interim certificates to bearer will be issued pending the delivery of the definite bonds

The Trust Company of the Republic reserves the right to close the subscription at any time, and to reject any and all subscriptions.

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

Trust Company of the Republic,
346 Broadway and 71 William Street, New York,
or to
Harris, Gates & Co., Bankers,
10 Wall Street.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$11,000,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Four Per Cent. Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds

(Part of a total authorized issue of $65,000,000, whereof $54,000,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of other issues of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its Subsidiary Companies.)

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 2002.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any State, County, or Municipality therein.

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, with registration provision.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Interurban Street Railway Company, lessee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, under date of June 18, 1902, writes us in part as follows:

"The issue of Four Per Cent. Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds is limited to $65,000,000, whereof $54,000,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other issues of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its controlled companies, with the exception of those constituting the Third Avenue System. **The Refunding Mortgage by which this issue is secured is the only mortgage of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company covering all its lines and leases, and therefore the only lien which embraces the entire system as now constituted.** The Bonds are secured by mortgage upon the franchises, railroads, equipment, leases, real estate, and other property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, subject only to the existing mortgages of $48,196,000 (for the ultimate retirement of which $54,000,000 of the Refunding Bonds are reserved in the hands of the Trustee,) and also by the pledge of 14,000 shares Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co. stock, 4,000 shares 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co. stock, 3,000 shares Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co. stock, and 9,900 shares 34th Street & Crosstown Railway Company stock, the only prior lien upon such stock being the $12,500,000 General Mortgage and Collateral Trust of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which forms part of the above-stated total existing debt of $48,196,000.

"The net results of operation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company covering all its lines and leases, and, therefore, the only lien which

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Net earnings	$8,169,187	$7,968,927	$7,116,813	$5,455,537
Fixed charges	4,737,620	4,608,708	4,477,757	3,609,966
Dividends	3,393,262	3,145,891	2,471,675	1,500,000
Surplus	38,305	214,288	167,381	345,571

"The outstanding Capital Stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is $52,000,000. The Company has paid regular dividends since January, 1899, of seven per cent. per annum on its outstanding shars capital, annual dividends at this rate having now become guaranteed by the Interurban Street Railway Company, to which its system has been leased."

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 97½ per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 25, 1902, and will be closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award smaller amounts than applied for. Payment is to be made on July 8, 1902, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

For further details, reference is made to the letter above referred to, copies of which as well as of the mortgage can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, June 18, 1902.

The United States Sulphur Reduction Company.

Capital $2,500,000. Par value $1.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable. Stock countersigned by Corporation Trust Co., New York.

There is a market and demand for 150,000 tons of sulphur per year; no competition.

We own the only known process for extracting and condensing Sulphur from iron pyrites, and have proven its commercial value.

We can produce sulphur with our process for less than $6 per ton, (including cost of mining, fuel, and operation of process,) thus yielding about $12 per ton profit.

These statements may be verified in the U. S. Geological Survey reports. **As a business and investment proposition the above facts are worthy of consideration.**

Prospectus giving full particulars mailed upon request. Subscriptions payable to CHARLES A. HAGUE, Treasurer. For further information write the company or HAROLD C. DAYTON, Sect'y, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus Profits, ... $5,000,000
Travellers Supplied With
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Payable Throughout the World.
None More Convenient.

DIRECTORS:
George W. Young, President.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Frederick O. Barton,	C. Ledyard Blair,
Dumont Clarke,	C. C. Cuyler,	Charles D. Dickey,	William P. Dixon,
Robert A. Granniss,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Charles R. Henderson,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Luther Kountze,	William B. Leeds,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert Olyphant,	Charles M. Pratt,	Mortimer L. Schiff,	James Timpson,
Eben B. Thomas,	Cornelius Vanderbilt		

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 12
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty-one (61) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

28	258	367	422	538	775	875
61	267	376	471	543	783	880
65	271	386	473	603	784	882
139	273	387	525	608	786	909
159	290	393	530	637	858	911
171	291	393	532	654	862	921
180	306	397	533	655	868	953
211	307	408	536	771	869	
253	301	429	537	773	871	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1902, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. Sherman,
Vice President.
New York, May 12, 1902.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-one (61) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.,
Certificate Filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing August 1st, 1902, attached thereto, will be paid at this office, on or after the 1st day of August, 1902, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G. Sherman,
Vice President.

Greater than the United Verde
Better Than the Greene Consolidated.

A Capitalization less in proportion to values represented than that of any other mining organization in North America.

A management at once far-seeing, efficient, and economical.

A name that is honorably known wherever the English language is spoken.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William St., N. Y. Jerome, Ariz.

CAPITAL STOCK . $3,000,000
Par Value of Shares . . $10

Ten thousand shares of the Treasury stock are offered at par, $10 a share. As soon as these are sold the price will be advanced.

It is the last chance to buy George A. Treadwell Company's stock at par.

Make checks payable to the order of the company and send to 27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

New Orleans Railways & Lighting Co.
Norfolk Railways & Lighting Cos.
Detroit United Railway Co.
Guardian Trust Co.
Manufacturers' Trust Co.
Securities dealt in by
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 Wall St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

Central Foundry Company,
116 Nassau St., New York, June 14, 1902.
The Transfer Books of this Company will close for the purpose of the annual meeting at the office of Baring-Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, on June 24th, and will reopen on July 25th.
WINTHROP L. ROGERS, Secretary.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,419,345.28
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

The Union National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
Dated New Orleans, Louisiana, April 15th, 1902.
G. FERRIER, Cashier.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,519,642.66
Overdrafts		3,980.97
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,788,452.25
Banking houses and lots	$1,253,500.00	
Other real estate	17,097.41	
		1,270,597.41
Mortgages owned		391,400.00
Stocks and bonds		852,538.08
Specie		3,473,460.01
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,942,093.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,359,290.54	
Other items carried as cash	245,994.75	
		3,605,285.29
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps		1,863.17
Total		$34,829,312.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,400,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		838,289.49
Due depositors		26,130,517.86
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		5,139,129.49
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		45,000.00
Amount not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$36.00	
Subscriptions to increase of capital stock	276,340.00	
		276,376.00
Total		$34,829,312.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. NASH, President, and F. T. MARTIN, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the tenth day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WM. A. NASH, President.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 13th day of June, 1902, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THO. NASH,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—BANK BOOK 145,878, issued by Franklin Savings Bank to Bechtel H. Scott. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 22,773 the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 144,563 issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Frank H. Doane; finder please return to bank.

Dividends.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of July, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed on July 2d, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Office of the George A. Fuller Company.
187 Broadway, New York.
The Directors of the Company, at a meeting held to-day, declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1902, to the stockholders of the corporation of record on July 1st, 1902, and directed that the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company be closed from the 23d day of June, 1902, to July 2d, 1902.
Dated June 17, 1902.
BYRON M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
149 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1902, payable July 1, 1902, to Stockholders of Record June 20, 1902.
Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1902, and reopen 10 A. M. July 2, 1902.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1902.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 20th day of June and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the quarter ending May 31st, 1902, payable July 1st, 1902, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on June 20th, and reopen on the morning of July 2d, 1902.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, June 10, 1902.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of July, 1902. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. July 1st, and open at 10 A. M. July 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after July 1, 1902, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. The transfer books of this stock will be closed June 25th, and reopened July 2d, 1902. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
No. 120 Broadway.
A regular dividend of Five Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on the thirtieth instant.
The transfer books will be closed on June 23d, and reopened on July 1st, 1902.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, June 18, 1902.

Victoria Coal & Coke Company,
Catasauqua, Pa., June 16, 1902.
The fifth semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable July 2d, 1902. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21st, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed June 21st, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened July 3d, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.
J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

237TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

United Fruit Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 14, 1902, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Hudson Realty Company.
135 BROADWAY, New York, June 11, 1902.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. was declared, payable on July 1st to the Stockholders of record on June 21st next.
Transfer books will close June 21st and reopen July 2d, 1902.
SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Secretary.

The National Citizens' Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Morton Trust Company.
New York, June 18, 1902.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Morton Trust Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable June 30, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1902. Transfer books close June 25th and reopen July 1, 1902.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on June 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1902. The transfer books will close on June 20th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

June 19th, 1902.
We beg to announce that
MR. HAMILTON FISH BENJAMIN
has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$25,623
Canadian Pacific	102,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	11,400
Hocking Valley	11,807
Iowa Central	2,415
Mexican Central	82,357
Minneapolis and St. Louis	762
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	12,362
Missouri Pacific	44,000
National Railroad of Mexico	914
Total increase ten roads	$303,640
Increase previously reported	54,744
Total increase thirteen roads	$358,384

***

The following showed decreases:

Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	$5,000
Denver and Rio Grande	2,300
Texas and Pacific	975
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	2,663
Total decrease four roads	$10,938
Net increase	$347,446

Financial Quotation Supplement.

Practically every bank and financial institution in the country keeps on file for daily use and reference the QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT accompanying the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This wholly unique record is as complete and authoritative as are the records of the Stock Exchange itself.

As a handy reference publication for financiers and investors it has neither rival nor equal. Quotations for every stock and bond dealt in on the Stock Exchange, as well as those "Outside Securities" dealt in "on the curb," are given, with the capitalization of each corporation, the last dividend date and rate, the fluctuation in quotations for the week, the highest and lowest price for both the current year and the year preceding, and all other details that either investor or speculator would need to know to aid him in his solving of financial problems.

The same details are given as to bond issues and "Outside Securities." All are compiled from official sources by a carefully trained and competent corps of reporters and statisticians, and are so absolutely correct as to be accepted as a record by financial institutions throughout this country and Europe.—Adv.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 18	738,788
To date this year	84,180,366
Corresponding date last year	171,288,974

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 18	$4,513,500
To date this year	$460,450,100
Corresponding date last year	$615,289,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	North America	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Quicksilver pf.	½
Chi. Ind. & Pac.	1½	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Corn Prod. pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr.	1⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	4½
Detroit City Gas	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
General Electric	5¼	Texas & Pacific	1
Gt. North. pf.	¾	Twin City	½
Hocking Valley	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Illinois Central	5	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	⅞
Int. Silver pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Long Island	½	Wabash	1½
Met. Sec. Sub. R.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼	Is. Central pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	G. A. Fuller Co.	⅝
Am. Ice	1	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Ice pf.	2¼	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	½	Keok. & D. M.	2
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Anaconda Copper	1	Pere Marquette	1½
Atch. Topek. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¾	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. ctfs.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Sc. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	⅛
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	U. S. Steel	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2¼		
Gen. Chemical	1¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	1¼	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1	Wabash deb. A	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	4	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The noticeable features of yesterday's stock market were its remarkable strength and its broadening tendency. Total dealings, approximating three-quarters of a million shares, were almost one-half of last week's total, and were well distributed throughout the list. What was much more to the point, practically in every stock where activity developed, there was strength. Such representative shares as Illinois Central, Wabash, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois made new high records, Illinois Central at one time selling up 7 points and Wabash nearly 2; while among the other notable net advances were 1½ on Rock Island, 1⅛ in Corn Products preferred, 1⅜ in Denver and Rio Grande, 5¼ in General Electric, 1¼ in Missouri Pacific, 1½ in New York Central, 1⅝ in Pennsylvania, 1¼ in Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 4¼ in St. Louis Southwestern preferred, ¼ in Union Pacific, 1 in Texas Pacific, 1 in Chicago and Alton, and 1⅝ in Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred. On the other hand, not an important stock on the list scored more than a fractional net decline—Ice Trust sharee, Anaconda, and Colorado Fuel excepted.

It is not hard to account for this strength. Skeptice may sneer at the "Western element," that is credited with the greater part of yesterday's buying; but, sneer they never so much, there is now ample evidence that the larger financial interests in Wall Street, including there heretofore doubting Standard Oil and Gould forces, are coming to a realization of the fact that the present prosperity of the country is here to stay for some considerable time. Each day, with its regular reports of increased railroad earnings in the face of last year's corn crop failure impresses this truth more and more; and each day crop news gets better so does it become apparent that in the months to come, with good crops, earnings will naturally expand further.

That crop news is favorable the last weekly Government report showed clearly. As supplementary evidence may be offered this succinct statement from Prime, a recognized authority in the matter:

Crop conditions have greatly changed for the better during the last thirty-six hours. Rains have ceased and the temperature is higher. Farmers are again able to work corn. In Iowa, oats are very rank, being early, and all headed and very likely to lodge. Old corn is very scarce; Iowa will have very little to ship. In Ohio no corn is left for sale; all is needed at home. The Winter wheat harvest in Southern Illinois is progressing satisfactorily. Spring wheat prospects are good.

Beyond all this, it is clear that there are other reasons for bullishness—in the form, for instance, of increased dividends, stock rights, and such like. As illustrative is the action of the Illinois Central Directors yesterday in giving valuable rights to shareholders. Evidently the Western interests who bought that stock some time ago can well bear the criticisms of "manipulation" then directed against them.

However, it may be said that not all the profit came to them. Standard Oil and Harriman interests have not been idle recently—were not idle yesterday.

Public interest is slowly but surely appearing in the market.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES

The further advance in Missouri Pacific to a new high level on the present movement was due to buying by the same interests lately active in ths issue. During the day the Directors met and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the stock. The April net report given out at the time showed an increase over the corresponding month last year of $95,000.

Continuing liquidation was the feature in the Ice Trust shares, the preferred falling more than two points, and closing at the lowest for the day. The new issue of bonds ahead of the stock is in some parts of the Street declared to prejudice seriously the dividend position of the prsferred shares. The gossip is that some Tammany politicians have been hard hit by the decline.

The Gates interests were credited with the selling of St. Paul and Colorado Fuel under cover of the strength in the balance of the market.

The continued criticisms against the Steel Trust management in commencing dividend payments on the common stock when money for working purposes must be raised by a bond issue are leading to steady selling of the Steel Trust shares, which, in common with other Morgan stocks, (Reading excepted,) were conspicuously heavy yesterday.

Investment buying in anticipation of the July disbursements was said to be responsible in large measure for the advances in Pennsylvania, New York Central, Great Northern, and other standard railway shares.

The continuing excellent crop news led to the spirited buying of Union Pacific and Atchison shares, which rose to higher figures than those recorded in some weeks.

Short covering in General Electric accounted mainly for the strength of that security.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Ths activity in Texas Pacific yesterday—all in tho last two hours of business—was said on the floor of the Exchange to be due to the same interests who are conspicuous in Missouri Pacific, and was construed as possibly foreshadowing a movement in the stock. In the last three or four weeks ths issue, in the parlance of the Street, has been "dead," not a single share coming out for many days.

Beyond the fact that the Goulds and Rockefellers are known to be great believers in the property, no news was advanced yesterday to explain the purchases.

A Gould interest, discussing the issue, said:

"When our Greater Missouri Pacific system is perfected, it will be found that the position of Texas Pacific no less than of Wabash, will be measurably better. The road runs through a growing and prosperous district, and its future is assured."

THE BUYING OF WABASH.

Wabash common stock sold up nearly 2 points yesterday to a new high record on buying said in the Street to be by Gould and Vanderbilt interests, though in some quarters there were suggestions that Pennsylvania Railroad interests might be among tbe purchasers, with a view to obtaining sufficient stock to have representation on the board—this because of the constantly strengthening position of Wabash, which, on its entrance to Pittsburg, is guaranteed a large part of the traffic business of the Carnegie Company.

An official memorandum in respect to the system was published in the Street during the day to this effect:

Earnings of Wabash continue to show decided increases. This month will round out five full years of unbroken increases in gross. In that time the gross increased $7,873,000 on a net increase in mileage of only about 25 per cent. During thie period passenger earnings have doubled. Net earnings for the period would have been much larger were it not the policy of the management to expend a large proportion of gross for improvements and equipment. President Ramsey, who is here, says conditions in Illinois were never better. He says also that the damage to the crops by excessive raine has not been general, but only in local and narrowly restricted sections.

In view of the materially strengthened position of the system as it stands now and of the very great benefits that will accrue from the acquisitions, &c., made during the fiscal year just closing it would entirely seem safe to predict that the expansion of gross earnings will be much larger for the next five years than for the last five. And it seems safe to expect that the net for the next five years will shew proportionately larger increases than for the corresponding periods.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK.

In explanation for the loss of more than a point in Sugar Trust stock, recorded at the opening, the Street heard that the issue had been depressed purposely by trade interests in order that it might he accumulated cheaply in advance of some favorable action to be taken soon. In connection with this the gossip was that at the recent dividend meeting President Havemeyer had intimated that, whatever the outcome of the Cuban tariff contest, holders of the oommon stock will not improbably receive hereafter an increased dividend. The stock, which is now on a 7 per cent. basis, formerly paid 12 per cent. Nothing official on the subjsct can be gotten and the Street generally is inclined to be skeptical of this report.

During the day annquncement was made of a cut of five points in the price of refined sugars.

LONDON'S QUOTATIONS.

As on Tuesday, so yesterday London was a seller of stocks in this market, putting out almost 12,000 shares—a total for the week of approximately 60,000. The principal selling was in Reading, (which nevertheless at one time sold up to within ½ of its record price, though closing lower on heavy profit-taking sales,) St. Paul, Atchison, and Union Pacific. All the stocks offered were well absorbed.

NORTH AMERICAN'S YEAR.

The annual report of the North American Company for the year ended May 31, 1902, was made public yesterday. The income account showed as follows:

Receipts—Balance of unrealized profit account, $1,547,446; interest received and accrued, $136,169; dividends, $67,761; commissions, profits, and salaries, $351,812; total receipts, $2,103,188. Disbursements—Salaries, legal expenses, rentals, and other expenses, $47,713; taxes, $5,773; appropriation in reduction of "good will" account, $1,000,000; total expenses, $1,053,485; balance to undivided profits, $1,049,703.

The balance sheet as of May 31, 1902, compares as follows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Decreaee.
Good will, less appro. from income	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,000,000
Stock	7,186,898	8,361,429	174,533
Bonds	1,121,500	881,850	*239,650
Loans	966,900	1,528,822	561,922
Property	13,933	.....	*13,933
Bills and accounts receivable	78,953	479,999	401,046
Cash	1,761,803	547,327	*1,213,476
Total assets	$13,129,986	$13,799,429	$669,443

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$12,000,000	$11,936,700	*$63,300
Res. for unadjusted legal expenses	.....	235,000	235,000
Balance of income account	.....	1,547,446	1,547,446
Und'ded profits	1,129,986	.....	*1,129,986
Profit and loss	.....	80,283	80,283
Total liabil...	$13,129,986	$13,799,429	$669,443

*Increase.

In his annual report President Wetmore says:

In the last annual statement a balance of $1,547,446 was carried in "unrealised profit account." During the past year a sufficient amount of securities was sold to warrant the closing of this account and the transfer of the balance to income account, which, together with other profits in the year, makes a credit balance of $2,103,188. Out of this sum, $1,000,000 has been appropriated in reduction of the good-will account, and the final balance constitutes a fund available for payments of dividends. Valuations have been made on a conservative basis. The company has no bonds, notes, or money obligations whatever.

In the last annual report the purchass of the gas, electric and water companies in Covington, Newport, Dayton, Ludlow, and Bellevus, and their consolidation into the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, in which your company has control, was announced. Since then a consolidation has been effected with the Cincinnati, Covington and Newport Railway Company and the North American has received preferred and common shares in the new company, viz., Cincinnati, Covington and Newport Light and Traction Company. The earnings, both gross and net, are rapidly increasing, the property is efficiently managed, the preferred shares are already on a dividend basis, and it seems assured that a surplus will be earned from the outset which will warrant dividends on the common.

In the Summer of 1901 negotiations were entered into with the Imperial Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of St. Louis, which resulted in the purchase of the entire capital stock. Upon this sale, a consolidation was effected with the Citizens' Electric Lighting and Power Company under the corporate name of the Union Electric Light and Power Company. The Citizens' company has a contract for public lighting in St. Louis, dated Sept. 1, 1900, upon favorable terms and for ten years. It is believed that the prospects in St. Louis are unusually favorabis and that business will show a continuous and satisfactory growth.

The consolidated company has been awarded by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company a contract for about ene-half the current for the World's Fair in 1904, and all capital thnt may be required will be furnished by a syndicate. The North American retains ownership of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, and the development of its earning capacity during the year has been even greater than expected.

During the past year your company has acquired other interests and is planning for their development, but negotiations are not yet so far advanced to admit explanation of at this time. The company is in possession of cash and quick resources which enable it to avail of the opportunities now offering in the electrical field which have never seemed more abundant or of greater promise than at present.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The scarcity of pig iron continues the salient feature all over the country. It has been aggravated in the East by the anthracite coal strike, which is causing the banking of some of the furnaces in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, and is, besides, causing the furnaces in operation to make a heavier percentage of off grades. The coal miners' strike in West Virginia is troubling the furnaces in the Ohio Valley, a number of which have been forced to stop prodncing.

Consumers are making inquiries concerning pig iron for 1903, and some business has been done. Apparently, however, theee transactions are beset with difficulty. Melters of Southern iron north of the Ohio River are asked to pay prices close to those now ruling and at ths same time take the risk of any change in freight rates, which would certainly advance considerably if present prices prevail next year. Some founders East and West have placed orders, but the majority seems to desire to await developments.

In ths steel trade the supply for the immediate future is still very restricted and importation orders in fair quantities are still being placed. It is an interesting fact that ewing to freight conditions foreign material of all kinds can be laid down cheaper in Chicago than it can be put into Pittsburg, so that Chicago is receiving quite a conoiderable tonnags of foreign iron and steel.

It must he noted, however, that the first signs of the effeot of the vsry extensive additions to open-hearth steel capacity are appearing, and the feeling is gaining great latsr on that supply of steel will become more liberal. It is a fact, too, that certain branches, like the wire trade and the sheet trade, are entering the dull season and that this may he expeoted to react back on the iron and raw material trades.

In the heavy lines activity continues. Chicago notee additional sales of about 60,000 tons of steel rails for 1903 and some good contracts for structural material and for plates have been placed.

A little uneasiness has been created in the Western markets by the desire on the part of jobbers to markst iron bars. In the East the resumption of work at a number of mills has also caused some irregularity. New competition appears to he telling on the cruoible steel trade. Prices are not strictly adhered to and concessions are somswhat promptly made to hold business. There has been some irregularity also in galvanized sheets.

So far as can be judged, these happenings are confined to those branches of the finished trade in which the building of new plants has been particularly active. It does not necessarily follow that consumption has fallen off, but it may be inferred that it is keep the works going full. If any raw material is released by an actual failing off in the consumption in the lighter branches, it will he more than welcome in the heavy trades, which are almost hopelessly behind in their orders.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$12,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, (Birmingham and Alabama Division,) consolidated first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1917, 113 to 113¼.

$15,000 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (St. Louis Division) first collateral trust mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, 103¾.

$15,000 New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonde, due 1992, 103¼.

$20,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company (Pacific Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, 129¼.

$500 American Yacht Club first mortgage bond, 100.

16 sharee Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 345.

5 sharee Metropolitan National Bank, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $100 each, 35 lot.

30 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, $100 each, 150.

$500 New York Athistio Club 6 per cent. debsnture bond, due November, 1903, coupons May and November, 01.

$1,000 Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society 3 per cent. building loan bond, due July, 1913, coupons January and July, 70¼.

$3,000 Progress Club of New York mortgage bonds, due January, 1930, interest annually Jan. 1, $500 each, 95.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,923.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,325.

5 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 225.

4 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 275.

10 shares Mount Morris Bank, $100 each, 226.

25 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 220.

26 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 276.

100 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 215.

2 shares Western Anthracite Coal and Coke Company preferred, $100 each; 5 shares Western Anthracite Coal and Coke Company common, $100 each, $235 lot.

$5,000 Diamond State Steel Company 4 per cent. gold bonds, due May, 2001, coupons May and November, 83½.

$4,000 Lafayette Gas Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1924, 57¾.

10 shares Seventh National Bank, $100 each, 140.

2 shares American Trust Company, common, $100 each, $100 each.

$7,000 New York and Hoboken Ferry Company 5 per cent. bonds, due 1946, coupons June and December, accrued interest from June 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 87½.

$1,000 Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, 49.

100 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 265.

50 shares Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 168.

$1,150.83 note of Francis J. Schnugg, due June 2, 1902, $575.42.

$2,547.91 note of American Brewing Company of New York, due May 12, 1902, $1,273.96.

40 shares Greenwich Bank, 325 each, 355.

50 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 202½.

50 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 202½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Memphis dispatches the American Car and Foundry Company contemplates building car shops at Birmingham, Ala., with a capacity of forty cars a day.

Reports from Buffalo that New York parties with $3,000,000 capital are trying to form a combination of the milk dealers of that place.

Dispatches from Hartford, Conn., stating that the Norwich Gas and Electric Company has voted to sell out to the municipality at a prics to be agreed upon.

Statement that the Union Steel Company has started work on the construction of an immense steel plant at Sharon, Penn.

According to dispatches from that place a new cotton mill to employ 3,000 hands will be built at Greensborough, N. C.

Advance of 5 per cent. made in prices by the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association.

Assessment of $2.50 called on Electric Company of America stock and an extra dividend of $1.50 per shars declared.

Dispatches from Boston stating that it is understood that the plan of reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company will be presented this week.

Declaration of its first dividend by the Great Western Cereal Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months, rates varying according to the collateral offered.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninsty days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choics four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $208,848,871; balances, $11,967,972; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,145,538.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.84¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94¾ and 95⅛@96 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par @10c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. New Orisans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 19.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market was steady yesterday, but a small amount repaid to the Bank of England was reborrowed in the afternoon.

On the Stock Exchange business was still inactive, but the tendency was distinctly cheerful, though home rails were dull and Rio Tintos declined sharply.

American rails were steady because of the prevailing belief that the coal miners' strike would soon be settled, which belief, however, was based only on New York buying of Reading. The Times says that the advance in the price of Reading common to within a couple of points of that of Reading preferred seems to indicate that the buying is for control, and has no connection with the strike situation.

There was a sharp advance in Illinois Central on New York buying, attributed to the good crop reports.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 18.—Money was easier today. The indebtsdness to the Bank of England is being rapidly liquidated and large amounts of gold are coming in. Discounts weakened.

Business on the Stock Exchange dwindled, owing to the approach of the settlement previous to the coronation festivities. Consols were strengthened by the growing ease of money. Grand Trunks rose sharply on ths good demand and the satisfactory traffic increase. Americans started irregular, grew firmer in sympathy with New York prices, became inactive, and closed steady. Kafirs were cheerful and quiet. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 9-16; consols for account, 96 11-16; Amalgamated, 5¾; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 140½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 20¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¾; Erie, 35⅝; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central 155½; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 58½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 77¼; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 36¾; Southern Railway, 28; Southern Railway preferred, 97¾; Southern Pacific, 68¼; Union Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39¾; United States Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 28; Wabash preferred, 46.

Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers, 42⅞.

Bar silver, 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2¼ per cent. The rats of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅛ to 2⅜ per cent.

Aftsr the close of business on the Stock Exohange, Illinois Central was quoted on the Street at 160@162. Thers was no other featurs.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £247,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayes, 132.40; Madrid, 36.70; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 18.—Parquet stocks opensd active and firm on the Bourse to-day. Rentes, Spanish 4s, and Turks were the features, the last named on the signing of the irade sanctioning the conversion scheme. Kafirs rallied. Later thsre was a general relapss. Rentes sagged on realizations, and prices closed generaly unsatisfactory and irregular. Ottomans were heavier. Rio Tintos fell sharply in sympathy with the declins in the price of copper. De Beers improved materialy, owing to the statsment of the British Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, that mines outside the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies would not be taxed to dsfray ths cost of the South African war. Kafirs had a bsttsr tendency but were inactive.

Ths private rats of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 19½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 81.70.

BERLIN, June 18.—Business on the Boerse to-day was extremely dull. Locals were depressed. Spanish 4s were firm. Transvaal Rails were weak.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for ohecks.

Discount Rates.—Short bills 1½ per cent., three months bills 2¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—The money market continues stagnant. Sterling exchange is firmer and posted rates ars up ¼ cent all around. Clearing House rats, 8⅛ per cent.; New York funds, 5 and 10 cents premium; call loans, 8½ to 4 per cent.; time money, 4 to 5 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $35,130,452; balances, $2,530,888. The stock markst closed quiet but firm after a dull day. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
464	Atchison	82¾	82	82¾
91	Atchison pf.	101¾	100⅞	101
2	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
21	Bos. Con. & M., Class D	199	199	199
65	C. J. R. & S. Y.	165	165	165
757	Mass. Elec.	43¾	43½	43¾
23	Mass. Elec. pf.	93½	93	93
86	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	229	230
18	Old Colony, ex div.	208¼	208¼	208¼
13	Pere Marquette	70½	70	70½
20	Reading	33¾	33¾	33¾
2,170	Union Pacific	106⅝	105¾	106⅝
109	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89	89½
8	West End pf.	116½	116½	116½

TELEPHONES.

707	Am. Tel. & Tel.	178½	177⅝	178½
25	Mexican	2½	2½	2½
2	N. E. Tel. & Tel.	143½	143½	143½
181	Western	30¾	29½	30¾
249	Western pf.	108½	102	108½

MISCELLANEOUS.

481	Am. Pneu. Service	7	6	6
210	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	31¾	26½	26½
1,795	Am. Sugar	120½	125½	126¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
465	Am. Woolen pf.	76	75	76
1,850	Dom. Iron & Steel	65½	64½	65½
57	General Electric	311	305¾	309½
86	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	93½	93½	93½
15	N. E. Gas & Coke	4	4	4
15	Pullman	237	237	237
13	Seattle Elec. pf.	106½	106	106
275	Swift Packing & Prov.	111	110	110
1,376	United Fruit	112¼	111	112
209	United Shoe Machine	55	55	55
814	United Shoe Machine pf.	31¾	31½	31¾
856	U. S. Steel	38½	38½	38½
443	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	88½	88¾

MINING.

827	Adventure	24½	23¾	24
110	Arcadian	5	5	5
1,885	Amalgamated	68¾	67⅝	68¾
50	Atlantic	31½	31½	31½
15	Bingham	35	35	35
1	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	580
25	Centennial	19¼	19¾	19¼
700	Cons. Mercur	1 31-32	1 29-32	1 31-32
130	Copp. Range Consol	67	66½	66¾
400	Daly West	45	44½	44½
115	Dom. Coal	138	138	138
60	Mass	19⅞	19½	19½
65	Michigan	12	12	12
445	Mohawk	43	41¼	41½
650	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2¼	2¼
40	Old Dominion	22½	22½	22½
165	Osceola	61¾	61½	61½
8	Quincy	130¼	130¼	130¼
150	Rhode Island	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2
610	Shannon	15¾	15	15⅝
25	Tamarack	179	179	179
445	Tecumseh	3½	2½	2
210	Trinity	13⅝	12½	12⅝
200	U. S.	20¼	20¼	20¼
320	U. S. Oil	154	154	154
80	Utah	22	21½	21½
50	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾
890	Wolverine	56¾	55	55¾

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9½ asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$200,084,201
Gold	99,282,372
Silver	22,780,211
United States notes	9,525,685
Treasury notes of 1890	53,089
National bank notes	9,240,165
Total receipts this day	2,302,071
Total receipts this month	27,922,445
Total receipts this year	541,650,164
Total expenditures this day	1,740,000
Total expenditures this month	24,600,000
Total expenditures this year	461,972,727
Deposits in National banks	129,966,663

Ths condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$346,082,089
Silver dollars	454,621,000
Silver dollars of 1890	46,506
Silver bullion of 1890	30,494,495
Total	$831,234,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$346,082,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,621,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,531,000
Total	$831,234,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,406,412
Gold certificates	38,872,960
Silver coin and bullion	17,237,226
Silver certificates	6,555,985
United States notes	9,525,685
Other assets	23,451,515
Total in Treasury	$156,039,783
Deposits in National banks	129,966,663
Total	$286,006,446
Current liabilities	82,972,246
Available cash balance	$200,034,201

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Notwithstanding the substantial increass in the dealings on the Stock Exchange, the outside market yesterday remained relatively dull. The same conditions that have been noticed for some time continued to rule, with decided movements in prices in only a few cases. The few stocks which within recent days have been decidedly strong—Northern Securities, Standard Oil, and Hall Signal—showed further gains, and some of them were quite active. The list as a whols, however, presented little of interest, and the gains referred to were at least offset partly by losses recorded elsewhere.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES remained active and sold up about ons point. It reacted half a point and closed with a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Buying of the stock yesterday was more scattered than on the first days of the week, but the buyers who started the present movement were prominent in the trading.

***

INTERNATIONAL SALT sold at the lowest price on record, 11¼. A steady decline has been in progress for some time, and the stock has shown very little rallying power. The unfavorable showing made some time ago by the National Salt Company in its annual report resulted in considerable selling of International Salt, the proprietary company that controls the National Salt Company and the Retsof Mining Company.

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AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED PINE FIBRE common and preferred together were offered down about 20 points, to 82½. The stock has not been tradsd in recently, and it was never active except for a fsw days, when an effort was made some months ago to establish a market for the stocks at prices 40 or 50 points above yesterday's quotation.

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The principal transaotions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can pf.	54⅞	*54⅝	54⅞
400	American Elevated	1½	1½	1½
15	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	97	97	97
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
950	Bay State Gas	20	19	20
40	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107½	107½	107½
110	British Col. Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	California Copper	¾	¾	¾
1,000	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
100	Camden & Trenton Ry.	4½	4½	4½
120	Con. Refrigerating	*5¾	5¼	*5¾
300	Con. Storage Battery	19	19	19
300	Champion Match	61¾	60	61¾
110	Electric Lead Reduc.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Gen. Chem. pf. deposit.	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,300	Greene Con. Copper	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
60	Hall Signal	90	85	90
790	International Salt	12¼	11¼	11¼
2,100	Mon. & Boston Copper	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	N. Y. Transportation	13⅛	13	13⅛
9,100	Northern Securities	106	105⅜	105⅝
200	Peoria, Decatur & E.	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Royal B. Powder pf.	106	106	106
50	Seaboard Air Line pf.	45½	45½	45½
75	Standard Oil	650½	645	650
300	Tennessee Copper	16⅛	16	16
100	Trenton Potteries	16	16	16
100	Toledo Ry. & Light	31½	31½	31½
4,700	Union Copper	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Union Ferry	43¼	43¼	43¼
50	Union Typewriter	100	100	100
300	United Copper	35¼	34½	35¼
50

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, regis
10,000 ..... 107½
Adams Express 4s
5,000 ..... 105½
Am Spirits M 6s
5,000 ..... 91½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
500 ..... 103¾
1,500 ..... 105¾
Adjustment 4s
500 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 93⅝
Balt & Ohio prior llen 3½s
10,000 ..... 96½
Gold 4s
14,000 ..... 102¾
P, L E & W V 4s
7,000 98
Conv deb 4s
1,000 ..... 107½
S'w'n Div 3½s
10,000&20F 91½
15,000 ..... 91½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
2,000 118
Bur, C R & N 1st
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Canada South 2d
3,000 110
Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000 109
10,000 ..... 108¾
7,000 109
Cent of Ga 1st inc
20,000 ..... 81¾
30,000 ..... 81½
5,000 81
15,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81½
10,000 81
Cent of Ga 2d inc
6,000 36
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
2,000 88
10,000 ..... 88½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅞
Chee & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103¾
Chee & O con 5s
3,000 120
2,000 ..... 120¼
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000 ..... 85½
9,000 85
4,000 ..... 85⅝
5,000 ..... 85½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, 1est bonds
25,000 ..... 96⅝
50,000 ..... 96¼
32,000 ..... 96⅜
52,000 ..... 96¼
50,000 ..... 96⅝
20,000 ..... 96¾
25,000 M 96⅞
10,000 M 96
10,000 ..... 99½
11,000 ..... 96¼
C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000 102
Col F & I conv 5s
35,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103½
20,000 103
20,000 ..... 103½
40,000 ..... 103¾
83,000 103
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
10,000 ..... 119¾
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000 96
3,000 ..... 96½
27,000 ..... 96¼
Con Tobacco 4s
4,000 ..... 67⅝
40,000 ..... 67¾
36,000 ..... 67¾
Det City Gas 5s
1,000 99
Det South 4s
9,000 86
Det South, Ohio South Div 4e
1,000 93
East Tenn, V & G Div 5s
2,000 ..... 119½
Erie 1st con 4s
11,000 ..... 100¾
2,000 ..... 101¼
4,000 ..... 100¾
Erie 1st gen 4s
56,000 ..... 88¾
2,000 89
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
Ft Worth & D C 1st
6,000 ..... 113⅝
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s
2,000 90
Hock Val 1st 4½s
7,000 111
K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000 91
1,000 ..... 90¾
Kan City South 5s
2,000 72
Kings Co El 4s
5,000 90
11,000 ..... 90¼
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s, regis
2,000 ..... 103½
Mst Elev 1st 6s
2,000 114
Met St gen 5s
5,000 121
Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000 33
Mex Cent 2d inc
15,000 22
10,000&20F 22
Mex Cent 4½s
5,000 ..... 96½
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s
25,000 ..... 105½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 100
10,000 ..... 99¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
4,000 ..... 84⅝
12,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000&20F 84⅜
Total sales $4,513,500

M, K & T Ext 5s
15,000 ..... 106½
5,000 ..... 106⅝
7,000 ..... 106⅞
M, K & T of T 5s
1,000 107
5,000 ..... 107¼
15,000 ..... 107½
Mo, Kan & Texas, St L Div 4s
2,000 103
1,000 86
5,000 ..... 85¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
10,000 124
Mob & O new 6s
7,000 129
1,000&20F 129
Mor & Es con 7s
2,000 137
N Y Cent & Hud R, L E & W V 4s
7,000 98
Conv deb 4s
1,000 ..... 107½
L S col 3½s
5,000 ..... 95½
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 ..... 105⅞
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
2,000 ..... 97½
8,000 ..... 97¾
Norfolk & West. Pocah, C & C 4s
11,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅞
71,000 93
35,000 ..... 93⅛
North Pac 4s
21,000 ..... 105¼
North Pac gen 3s
10,000 ..... 74⅜
12,000 ..... 74½
Ore R & N con 4s
30,000 ..... 103⅝
Ore Sh L 1st 6s
5,000 ..... 127½
Ore Sb L 1st con 5s
5,000 ..... 119⅛
Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid
67,000 ..... 104½
199,000 ..... 104¾
10,000 ..... 104⅝
Reading gen 4s
18,000 ..... 100⅜
Rens & Sar 1st, regis
5,000 ..... 147½
Rio Gr South 1st, gtd
10,000 ..... 94½
St L, 1 M & South unif & ref 4s
30,000 ..... 94½
St L S'w'n 1st
20,000 ..... 89½
7,000 ..... 99⅝
St L S'w'n 2d
10,000 87
San A & A P 4s
1,000 ..... 90¾
Scioto V & N E 4s
2,000 ..... 102½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
1,000 ..... 85⅞
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s
11,000 ..... 103¼
South Pac 4s
6,000 ..... 92⅝
35,000 ..... 92½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 123¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 119¼
3,000&20F 119⅝
9,000 ..... 119½
Third Av con 4s
49,000 ..... 101½
13,000 ..... 101⅝
Tol, St L & W 4s
pf 82½
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 106¼
500 ..... 106½
500 ..... 106⅜
5,000 ..... 106⅜
10,000 ..... 106¼
Union Pac conv 4s
15,000 ..... 107⅞
60,000 108
130,000 ..... 108½
415,000 ..... 108¾
41,000 ..... 108⅝
10,000 ..... 108⅜
100,800 ..... 108¾
100,000 ..... 109¼
20,000 ..... 108⅜
30,000 ..... 108¾
5,000 ..... 108⅜
5,000 ..... 108⅜
80,000 ..... 108½
20,000 ..... 108⅜
50,000 ..... 108¾
60,000 ..... 108⅞
2,000 ..... 109½
20,000 ..... 108⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 120
Wabash deb A
2,000 103
Wabash deb B
25,000 ..... 76⅜
2,000 ..... 78¼
30,000 ..... 78⅜
10,000 ..... 78¼
10,000 ..... 78¾
30,000 ..... 78⅞
10,000 ..... 78¾
20,000 ..... 78½
20,000 ..... 78¾
90,000 ..... 78⅝
20,000 ..... 78½
29,000 ..... 78¾
215,000 ..... 78½
100,600 ..... 78⅝
West Shore 4s
5,000 ..... 115¾
5,000 116
West Shore 4s, reg
5,000 113
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
4,000 96
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ..... 93½
5,000 94

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week June	$149,564	$124,300	$114,600
From July 1	5,980,787	5,546,501	4,750,189
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,467	7,001
2d week June	699,000	597,000	575,000
From July 1	35,704,000	29,355,026	29,262,711
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	711
2d week June	119,100	107,700	90,100
From July 1	5,884,382	5,426,275	4,934,209
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
2d week June	227,500	229,800	200,700
From July 1	10,981,200	10,655,100	9,437,800
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	346
2d week June	116,404	104,697	100,934
From July 1	5,001,806	4,427,629	4,183,991
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
2d week June	41,916	39,501	43,080
From July 1	2,392,391	2,188,816	2,230,346
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,036	2,135	2,135
2d week June	403,069	320,712	354,057
From July 1	17,955,501	16,357,214	16,899,390
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	508
2d week June	72,702	71,940	61,408
From July 1	3,329,811	3,114,429	2,724,004
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
2d week June	277,890	265,527	109,599
From July 1	15,763,542	14,719,766	11,269,265
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,933
2d week June	641,000	597,000	542,000
From Jan. 1	15,181,489	14,706,230	12,765,306
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week June	18,000	23,000	24,000
From Jan. 1	414,723	538,150	536,164
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,266
2d week June	146,497	145,583	158,201
From July 1	7,597,771	7,305,116	7,278,933
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,015	1,514
2d week June	162,255	163,230	134,457
From Jan. 1	4,819,476	5,126,771	3,708,471
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week June	43,975	46,638	33,488
From Jan. 1	1,129,672	1,186,590	771,818
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	2,119,177	1,972,937	1,732,930
Op. expenses	1,608,769	1,465,355	1,804,166
Net earnings	510,408	507,582	428,773
Ratio op. exp	75.9%	74.3%	75.3%
MISSOURI PACIFIC for April—			
Mileage	5,570	5,543	5,326
Gross earnings	2,991,479	2,715,399	2,186,019
Exp. and taxes	2,040,284	1,885,213	1,744,270
Net earnings	945,195	850,362	441,749
Ratio op. exp	73.1%	68.7%	79.8%
Gross, 4 months	11,494,992	11,215,698	9,545,598
Exp. and taxes	8,296,635	7,279,059	9,989,615
Net, 4 months	3,198,357	3,936,639	2,555,983

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 52⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42⅛@43⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .04½, 1,000 Comstock bond at .05½, 200 Elkton at .65, 600 Mollie Gibson at .14, 100 Ophir at 1.15, 100 Portland at 1.85, 200 Potosi at .22, 100 Quicksilver at 3.50, and 2,000 Work at .06½.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—New York exchange to-day was at par. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Lake Street Elevated, which developed a considerable degree of activity in the local market yesterday, was comparatively quiet to-day, and the market for it was in a little better shape. There seemed to be fair support for the stock around 12, and there was less disposition on the part of traders to go short of it at that price.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	13½	13	13
100	American Can pf	64¾	64½	64½
140	American Shipbuilding	44	43½	44
75	Am. Strawboard receipts	37½	37½	37½
10	Cbicago City Railway	207¾	207¾	207¾
28	Chicago Edison	179	179	179
150	Chicago Union Traction	13½	13¾	13¾
145	Diamond Match	135	134½	134½
580	Lake Street Elevated	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
205	Metropolitan Elev. com	39	38½	38¾
645	National Biscuit	49	48¾	49
50	National Biscuit pf	105½	105½	105½
100	Northwestern Elev. com	36½	36	36
100	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
100	South Side Elevated	112	112	112
100	Swift & Co	110	110	110
8	West Chicago	99½	99	99½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
360	United States Steel	39	38½	39
255	United States Steel pf	88¾	88½	88½
3,250	Am. Window Glass	64¾	64¼	64¾
20	Am. Window Glass pf	92½	92½	92½
110	Am. Iron Coal	12¾	12¾	12¾
390	Mon. River Coal pf	42½	42½	42½
505	Crucible Steel	21¾	21½	21½
40	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	85½	85½
876	Pittsburg Coal	27¼	27	27
70	Pittsburg Coal pf	90½	90¼	90¼
50	National Fire Proof	31¾	31¾	31¾
70	National Fire Proof pf	41	40¾	41
30	Commonwealth Trust	227	227	227
10	American Trust	122	122	122
10	Philadelphia Co	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞
4	Monongahela Water	42	42	42
1,371	Pittsburg Brewing	28	27½	28
140	Pittsburg Brewing pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
50	Real Estate Trust	288	288	288
10	West. Air Brake	135	135	135
125	Switch & Signal	91	90	91
10	United Realty	135	135	135
50	Duquesne Nat. Bank	282½	282½	282½
$1,000	West End Traction 5s	117	..	..
6,000	P. A. & M. Trac. 5s	117	..	..
6,000	Pitts. Junc. Term. 5s	101¾	..	..
1,000	2d Av. Trac. 5s, (1909)	105	..	..
2,000	Birm. Trac. 5s	116	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,550	Amalg. Copper	68	68½	67⅝	67⅞
110	Am. Car & Fdy	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
570	American Ice	17¼	17½	16⅜	16⅜
10	American Ice pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝
10	Am. Locomotive	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
11,900	American Sugar	127	127½	126¾	126⅞
5,310	Am. T. & S. F	81¾	82⅝	81⅝	82⅜
20	At., T. & S. F. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
130	Balt. & Ohio	106½	107½	106½	107⅜
1,580	Brooklyn R. T	67¼	68¼	67¼	68⅛
100	Lehigh Valley	136¾	136⅞	136½	136½
60	Ches. & Ohio	47	47⅜	47	47⅜
40	Chi. & Alton	38½	38½	38½	38½
20	Chi. & Alton pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
370	Chi. Gt. West	29	29¼	29	29⅛
9,450	C., M. & St. P	173¾	174⅛	172⅝	173⅝
140	C., R. I. & P	98¼	98¾	96½	96½
30	Colorado South	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½
110	Dist. of Am	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,760	Erie	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37⅜
20	Erie 1st pf	65½	65½	65½	65½
210	Illinois Central	151	160⅝	155	159¾
30	Louis. & Nash	136⅞	136⅞	136⅜	136⅞
1,240	Manhattan	131¼	131⅞	131	131½
30	Mexican Cent	28½	28½	28½	28½
200	Mo., K. & Tex	29¾	27½	29¾	27⅝
90	Mo., K. & T. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
24,440	Missouri Pacific	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	108⅜
110	Nat. of Mexico	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	National Lead	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
110	N. Y. Central	157¼	157¾	157¼	157⅞
50	Norfolk & West	58	58	58	58
250	Pacific Mail	41	41	41	43
50	People's Gas	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
1,610	Pennsylvania	151½	152½	151	152⅛
38,330	Reading	67¼	68¼	67⅛	67⅞
200	Reading 2d pf	70½	71½	70⅝	70⅝
30	Republic Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
4,490	St. Paul	64¾	65⅝	64¾	65⅝
1,140	Southern Ry	37	37⅝	37	37½
120	Southern Ry. pf	95¾	95¾	95¼	95½
310	Tenn. C. & I	64½	64½	64⅜	64⅜
350	Texas Pacific	41¾	42⅛	41¾	42⅛
35,250	Union Pacific	104¾	105	103¾	105
130	U. S. Leather	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼
3,880	U. S. Steel	38¾	39¾	38⅜	39⅛
710	U. S. Steel pf	88¾	89¾	88⅝	89½
3,015	Wabash	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28½
2,750	Wabash pf	45¾	46⅝	45¾	46⅜
60	Western Union	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼
10	Wisconsin Cent	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Wis Cent. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½
153,915					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Stand. R. & T. 6s	71½	71½	71½	71½
5,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝
$0,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅛	108¼	I. P. Co. pf	73½	74½
2s, c., 1930	108¾	109	Int. Power	75	88
2s, r., 1918	107¼	108	Int. Silver	11	14
3s, r., 1908-18	107¼	109	Int. S. P	54	54½
3s, 1918, sm	107	108	Jollet & Chi	185	..
4s, r., 1907-1909	110¾	110⅝	K. & D. M. pf	65	70
4s, c., 1907-1909	111¾	111⅝	Kings. & P	10	15
4s, r., 1925	135¼	136	Lacl. Gas pf	85	89
5s, r., 1904	105	106	Lacl. G. pf	105	110
5s, c., 1904	105	106	L. E. & W.	65	66
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	L. E. & W. pf	127	132
Adams Exp	197	210	Lake Shore	330	350
Alb. & Sus	225	..	Man. Beach	15½	17¼
Alle. & W	140	..	Md. C. pf	75	78
Am. Ag. Ch	26	..	M. & S. El., Chi	..	..
A. A. C. pf	95	97	M. & S. El., pf	90	95
Am. D. Tel	36	40	M. El. R. & L. pf	121	..
Am. M. Co	6¼	6¾	M. & St. L. pf	120	123
Am. Snuff	120	123	Mich. Cent	..	174
Am. Sm. pf	98¼	98¾	M. & St. L. pf	124¼	126
A. T. & S. F	85	..	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	122½	123
A. T. & T.	177	181	N., C. & St. L	103	107
Am. Tob. pf	145	152	Nat. L. pf	87	90
Am. W. Co	13	14	N. Cent. Co	33	38
A. W. Co. pf	74	77	N. Y. & R. pf	95½	..
Ann Arbor	33	40	N. Y. Dock	24	27
A. M. 1st pf	90	95¼	N. Y. D. pf	54	56½
B. & O. pf	95	95½	N. Y. & N. H	230	233
B. A. L. pf	108	..	N. Y. C. & St. L	53	54
B. Un. Gas	235	240	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	119
B., R. & P	120½	122½	N. Y. D. pf	54	..
B., R. & P. pf	139	..	N. Y. & N. H	230	233
B., C. R. & N	160	185	N. Y. C. & St. L	53	54
Butterick Co	47⅝	48	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	119
Canada So	93	95	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	90½	91
C., C., C. & St. L	40	..	N. Y. & R. Beach	12	33
C. R. R. of N. J	188	193	N. & W. pf	81	83
C., B. & Q	190	225	Nor. Central	224	240
C. & E. Ill. pf	143	145	Ont. Mining	.7⅞	8½
C. G. W. pf	89¾	90¼	Pac. Coast	65	70
C. G. W. 1st pf	48¾	49¾	P. C. 2d pf	75	80
C. G. W. 2d pf	13¾	14¼	Peo. & E	40½	43
Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf	170	210	Pere M. pf	..	90
C. St. P. M. & O. pf	122	127	P., C. & St. L. pf	122	127
C. U. T. pf	52½	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	190½	194½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	119	122	P. Ft. W. & C. pf	155	..
C., L. & W.	76	78	Pullman Co	234	238
C., L. & W. pf	90	98	Ry. S. S. pf	86½	86¾
Clev. & P.	192½	195	Rens. & Sar	210	..
C. & P. pf	66	68¼	Rich. G. pf	66	68¼
C. & H. C. pf	133	138	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	83	83½
C. & Iron	16⅜	17	S. S. S. & I. pf	82	82½
Com. Cable	190	..	Scannell vs.	130	131
Consol. Coal	70	85	Third Av	130	131
Corn Prod	31½	33	T., P. & W.	15	25
D., L. & W.	275	285	T. C. R. T. pf	157½	160½
D. & S. W.	81	50	U. S. Ex.	115	118
D. & S. W. pf	15½	16	U. S. Rub	14½	15
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf	25	65	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	55	56½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge 1st pf	143	175	Va.-C. C. pf	131	131¾
Dia. Match	134	135¾	W.-F. Exp	200	215
Ev. & T. H.	54	55	Westinghouse 1st pf	212	221
Ev. & T. H. pf	82	85	Westinghouse assessments	210	212
Fit. W. & D. City	45	48¼			
Gen. Cb. pf	100	103			
Ill. Cent.	144½	..			
Int. P. Co	20¾	21			

Metropolitan Railway Bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that they will receive on June 25 subscriptions at 97½ for $11,000,000 of Metropolitan Street Railway Company's 4 per cent. refunding 100-year gold mortgage bonds. The bonds are part of a recently authorized issue of $65,000,000, of which $54,000,000 are reserved to retire outstanding bonds of other issues of the company, and of its subsidiary companies. The refunding mortgage securing this issue is the only obligation of the company, covering all of its lines and leases. The present capital stock of the company is $52,000,000, and it has paid since January, 1899, regular dividends of 7 per cent. upon its outstanding ebare capital. Dividends at the same rate have been guaranteed by the Interurban Street Railway Company, to which the system has been leased. The gross earnings of the company show steady increase during the last four years. The subscription lists are to be closed at 3 P. M. on the eame day that tbey are opened, and payment for the bonds is to be made on July 8, wben they will be ready for delivery.

Continental Trust Company Dividend.

The Board of Trustees of the Continental Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable June 30. Transfer books will close on June 24 and reopen on July 1.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.82	.79
Challenge Con	.10	.10
Chollar	.09	.12
Confidence	.50	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.44	.45
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.40	.42
Occidental Con	.10	.14
Ophir	1.10	1.15
Overman	.20	.27
Potosi	.19	.23
Savage	.07	.08
Sierra Nevada	.13	.04
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.17
Utah Con	.09	.06
Yellow Jacket	.12	.14
Silver bars	52⅞	52⅝
Mexican dollars	44½	44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 18.—Gerdner & Co. report closing mining stock quotations today and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	10	9	10	..
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
American Con	2¼	2⅜	2	2¼
Aneconda	15	20	15	17
Battle Mountain	12½	14	12	13
Blue Bell	5	7½	6	7½
Butterfly	10	15	10	15
C. C. Cons	6½	6⅝	6½	7½
Coriolenus	2½	3½	2½	3½
C. C. & M	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3½
Columbine Victor	5¾	7½	6	7½
C., C. & N	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
Dante	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞
Elkton	62½	63	62¾	63
El Paso	53½	54	53½	54
Fanny Rawlings	4⅛	8	4⅝	6
Findlay	8½	9	8	8½
Gold Dollar Cons	4¾	5	4¾	5
Golden Cycle	60	62	60	61½
Golden Fleece	10	17	10	15
Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅝	2½	3¼
Gould	6	8	..	..
Gold Exploration	4¼	4¾	4½	5
Gold Bond	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Isabella	27½	27½	27	27¼
Jackpot	10	12	10	12
Keystone	3½	4	3½	4
Last Dollar	40	50	40	50
Lexington	5¾	6¼	5½	6⅝
Little Puck	4½	4½	4¼	4½
Little Bess	3⅛	4¼	3⅛	4¼
Mollie Gibson	13⅜	14½	13⅞	15
Mary Cashen	3	4	3	4¼
Moon Anchor	12½	13½	12½	13½
New Haven	3¼	3¾	3¼	4
Old Gold	1	1¼	1	1¼
Pharmacist	3¾	4	3¾	4
Pinnacle	5½	8	5½	8
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	180	185	185	200
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3¾	3	5
Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼	3	3½
Vindicator	91	93	91	93
Work	5½	6	5½	5⅝

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RICHARD D. ALLIGER.—Richard D. Alliger, a fire insurance adjuster of 49 Liberty Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $3,556 and no assets. The principal creditor was "the executors of James D. Simpson, $4,187, judgment entered against the petitioner in 1899 on notes and indorsements on notes."

JOHN B. RAPP.—John B. Rapp, residing at 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, President of the Rapp and Spiedel Iron Works at Twenty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, and manager of the Rapp and Bartley Iron Works, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $49,171 and nominal assets of $27,400. The principal creditors are the Gansevoort Bank, $22,000; the West Side Bank, $12,425, (as indorser on Rapp & Spiedel paper;) ida B. Rapp, $2,100; J. G. Rapp, $350; Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works, $4,000. The liabilities consist principally of life insurance policies, $15,500; 100 shares of stock in the Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works, and 30 shares of stock in the Mohawk Realty Company. The Spiedel company commenced business in February, 1896, and in the Autumn of the following year the concern was incorporated with an authorized capital of $30,000. For a time the company did an annual business of $200,000. On May 2, 1902, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company, and Samuel Strasbourger, a lawyer, was appointed receiver.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge George B. Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted twelve discharges in bankruptcy, among them being John W. Haulenbeek, President of the Haulenbeek Roasting and Milling Company, with liabilities of $47,209; Job M. Reamer of 883 Seventh Avenue, formerly a lumber and commission merchant, with liabilities of $35,362; Wesley O. Rowe, broker, of 27 William Street, with liabilities of $41,716, and William P. Barrett, hotel keeper, 656 Sixth Avenue, with liabilities of $23,059.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. A. Griffing Iron Company—M. A. Walsh, costs $111
BYRNE-HALL, C. H.—W. S. Brewer 5,054
BAUMANN, Johanna—New York Telephone Company 50
BEGGS, Robert—C. H. Otis, costs 12
BRAWLEY, William H.—E. Hardy 71
BACON, Jeremiah I.—C. H. Knox and another, costs 46
BELLIS, Arazio—W. Raphael 69
BODINE, George C.—I. Stern and another 230
BERLIN, Frederick—E. P. Hanke and another 183
BOWMAN, Ida—M. Manassa 20
BLANK, William F.—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company 721
CASEY, Jeremiah—E. C. Bruer 155
CONGER, Angelo, and Frank Soccodato—M. M. Tichler 54
CADOO, John—National Lead Company.. 2,606
CARSON, Edward, and John H. S. Petit—W. B. Craft 635
CARSON, Edward, and John H. S. Petit—Eastman Kodak Company 142
ERGER, Sarah—A. Gottlieb 46
FERST, Caroline—M. Newberger, costs.. 75
FER

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or
Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from
Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.
From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.
MUSIC on Hotel Veranda, by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.
Matinée and Evening Vaudsville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday servics from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 P. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surfacs Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.
From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Avs. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries. (Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on ths Syetem within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders, and steer-catchsrs from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museums and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.
12:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only.
3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all Landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS
including admission to all attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. Race Daye C. L. J. Club,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:10 P. M., 4:10, 5:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundaye, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. L. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
SPECIAL TO-DAY.

LEAVE FOOT 22d ST., North River, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:00, 4:00, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsis, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), By PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, foot Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT SEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leavee 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Greenwood Lake.

FERNCLIFF HOTEL,
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Altitude, 1,000 feet. 43½ miles by Erie R. R. Climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Excellent cuisine and service. Gas and all modern improvements. Address the hotel or J. WHITESIDE, 31 West 26th St., New York.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.

Open June 26 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.
MAQUAM BAY.

Eighteenth season opens June 15th to Oct. 6th; fine bass fishing; drives; bowling, tennis, and rowing. For descriptive booklet and rates address C. F. SMITH & SON, Proprietors, Swanton, Vt.

The Richards Hotel, Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.
Situated upon ths Bluff, near and overlooking the Lake; good table, large rooms. M. A. Clark.

Orange County.

TUXEDO HALL,
SUFFERN, NEW YORK.

Modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills. Every convenience. Golf, tennis. Modsrate rates. L. Richardson.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS. PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
Bathe open June 10th. Pavilion open June 19th. Send for pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Sharon Springs, The Baden Baden of America. See Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information.

Surrogate Notices.

OPPENHEIMER, MRS. PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MRS. PAULINE OPPENHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1902.
NATHAN MORGENSTERN and OSCAR WHITEHEAD, Executors. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Atty. for Exrs., 271 B'dway, N. Y.
mh27-law6mTh

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and ths children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main lins and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, and only three hours' ride on the cars. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below ths Superbly Illustrated Book "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 3 Park Place, 113, 141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,870 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 243 Columbus Av., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 162 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.
Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

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Summer on Long Island.

Ocean, Sound or Bays.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.

"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, AstorHouse, 120, 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York, or send 5c. in etampe to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Long Island City, N. Y.

THE NEW

Fire Island Hotel

Fronting on the Great South Bay of Long Island, and backed by the Ocean.
OPENS JUNE 28.
200 Large Airy Rooms. Transient, $3.50 per day and up. Unequaled Surf Bathing.
No Hay Fever, Malaria, or Mosquitoes. Cool.
Special Rates for 4th July Holiday.
For pamphlet address DOBIE & CAHN, New York Office, 5th Ave. Hotel. Room 118.

Manhattan Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Now Open,
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

The Oriental Hotel

Is Now Open,
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

LONGBEACH, L.I.

less than one hour from N. Y. City.
LONG BEACH HOTEL

Opens June 21st.
THE INN NOW OPEN.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
Also Proprietor of
HOTEL GRENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Ave.

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BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Bracing Sea Breezes. Right on water front Great South Bay. Now open. Sun parlor. Diagrams. F. J. Tobias, 261 Broadway, or write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

HOTEL ELMORE, Sayville, L. I., near Gt. South Bay. Modern appointments; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

THE SEASIDE. SAYVILLE, L. I.
On Great South Bay.
Grand location, shady grounds; every modern appointment; boating, bathing, fishing; terms moderate. S. S. ACKERLY.

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Far Rockaway. Same as last year, except name. JOHN J. BUSHELL, Prop.

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BATH BEACH, L. I.

New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; servics first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds; on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan. Send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

Adirondacks.

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P.O. address, N. A. Briggs, Old Forge N.Y.

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John F. Cassidy, Mgr. Capacity 400 Guests. Special accommodations for families. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, &c. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS,
Greenfield, Ulster County, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."
THE NEW
FT WM. HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE,

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Situated amid **SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY** on the shores of **BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE.** Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. **GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES** through an historic country. **TWO CONCERTS DAILY** by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.
OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.
C. R. ELDRIDGE, Manager.
New York Office—Room 924 St. James Building, Twenty-sixth St and Broadway.

THE LAKE HOUSE, Lake George, N. Y., is noted for its rare sociability, excellent environment, superior culinary perfection, and reasonable rates; cottages and golf. A. H. RUSSELL.

THE CROSBYSIDE HOTEL, Lake George, N. Y.—Its charming location and splendid management appeal to the refined tastes of appreciative people; terme moderate. H. P. Ryalls.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 28th.
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
OPENS JUNE 14th.
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington. GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

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The "Berkeley" and "Waiontha" Hotels, under one management.
On the American and European plan. Situated opposite the Park and Bath House. Amusements, Tennis Court, and the Waiontha Golf Club. Open from June 25 to Oct 1st, 1902.
For diagrame and terme call or address E. H. PATRICK, Manager. No. 4 West 32nd St. Telephons 101 Madison Square.

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Mansion House and Cottages
NOW OPEN.

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OPENS JULY 1ST.
Fine 9-Hole Golf Links.
BOATING, FISHING, DRIVING, CASINO, TENNIS. MUSIC.
STEAMER FROM NEW LONDON, CONN., 7 TIMES DAILY.
For Illustrated Circular address
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HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.

Every amusement.	Write for
Summer home.	beautifully
No malaria.	illustrated
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Always cool.	views.

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Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel; opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, shuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. Waldorf, Prop.

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Three doors from beach; all outside rooms.
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Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Fine house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet, 3 Park Pl., C. A. STONE, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

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Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
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Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
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is the most charming short ocean trip out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.
The route to Bar Harbor, White Mountains, and all coast resorts.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office on the pier, 280 Broadway, and all agencies.

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Palatial Day Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
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For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
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" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Athens. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

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STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all pointe on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays, West Shore half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.
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leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all reeorts North, East, and West.
Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50
Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours, and information for all points.

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. MAIL, ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site for a Middle West Side Modern Twelve-Story Hotel Bought—Minor Private Dealings in Realty Leasing Transactions.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Steinhardt & Goldman to the West Side Construction Company the vacant plot on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 102.2, on which the purchasing corporation will build a modern and sumptuously equipped twelve-story apartment hotel.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold through Philip Jeselson to Mary Lowe 304 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 90.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Everett G. Steadman 13 East Eighty-sixth Street, a six-story American basement residence, 25 by 102.2.

The same firm has sold for Jeremiah Lyons 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, 21 by 100.5.

The purchaser of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and parsonage buildings 47 and 49 West Twenty-first Street was Frederick Haas, who will on their sites build two six-story loft buildings, each with a frontage of 55 feet.

The old buildings 158 to 160 Greene Street have been sold by Bleiman & Co. for the Hudson Realty Company. On the lots will be erected a seven-story and basement business building.

Town Topics and The Smart Set have acquired through sales by John N. Golding for Nathan Kempner and Charles Ellinger the properties 310 to 318 West Thirty-eighth Street, 125 by 100, and 320 to 324 West Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 100. On it will be erected an eleven-story printing house and offices.

Leases negotiated by John N. Golding include: For Mrs. E. W. Chapin, the residence 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Andrew W. Rose, for a term of years; for Col. Daniel S. Lamont, 4 West Fifty-third Street, to Francis L. Hine, Vice President of the First National Bank; for Judge William P. Platt, 226 East Forty-ninth Street, for a term of years; for Theodore Moore, 45 West Forty-ninth Street, to S. D. Brewster; for Mrs. W. K. Ferris, 71 East Fifty-second Street, to Herbert Harriman; for Mrs. Mary Herter, 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, to Macomb G. Foster, and for Mrs. George P. Andrews, the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, for five years, to D. S. Hess & Co., the present occupants.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold the five-story apartment house 22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100

E. De Forest Simmons has sold to Ernest T. Carter for Virginia W. Blanchard for about $40,000 the five-story and basement residence, with butler's pantry extension, 150 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Oscar Dobroczynski and Adolph Blumenkranz have sold for Julius Livingston to Jacob Fertig the seven-story tenement house 708 East Fifth Street, for $40,000.

B. McCaffray & Co. have sold for Emma Sanguinetti the two-story and cellar dwelling on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Crotona Avenue, 20 by 100; and for the Northern Land Improvement Company the two-story and cellar frame dwelling 662 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

James J. Etchingham has sold for John Hartjen a three-story and basement residence, 25 by 130, at Clifton Park, N. J.

An unlisted sale at 111 Broadway yesterday was by W. Irving Scott and Stubbs & Smith for Helen A. Nutting of the three-story private dwelling 53 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17 by 100, to W. Irving Clark, W. Irving Van Wart, and Edwin Van Wart, executors of the estate of Washington Irving, Jr., for $14,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

843 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; administrator's sale, to Samuel Warwick.. $7,075

Greene Avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Mapes Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, four lots, each 25 by 100, with three-story frame dwelling on the easterly lot; sale by administrator's deed to T. Thorpay.... 2,600

304 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to W. C. Strange..... 28,100

By Vincent A. Bin.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Terrace Place, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles Jones and others 7,500

Eagle Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 by 200, one-story frame building and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Hamilton Bank 44,500

52 and 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to William Buhler 45,875

By Herbert A. Sherman.

105 Riverside Drive, 69.2 feet south of Eighty-third Street, 26.4 by 66.9 by 24 by 77.8, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Havens Relief Fund Society 38,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

291 and 293 Bowery, east side, 125.1 feet north of Houston Street, 48 by 134.1, running through to 7 and 9 Second Avenue, west side, 101 feet north of Houston Street, 51 by 188.6, four three-story buildings, known as the Germania Assembly Rooms, together with two five-story brick tenements on Second Avenue; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Bowery Savings Bank 150,000

230 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the City Mortgage Company..... 7,365

2,072 Fifth Avenue, west side, 42.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 18 by 75, four-story brick dwelling, with two-story extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. S. Cutting.. 17,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Brooklyn, 265 lots, part of the old Hitchings homestead, on Ocean Avenue, King's Highway, Avenues N and O, and the intersecting streets from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth Street; part sold...$90 to 800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 242 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,969.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, Lot No. 6 on Map No. 32 in the office of the Register of Westchester County, being on Jerome Avenue, 67.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, excepting such portions thereof as have been taken for the widening of Jerome Avenue. Due on judgment, $6,524.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 99.11, one and two-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $5,737.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Stephen S. Blakeslee, referee, 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,836.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 178 East Seventy-third Street, for a three-story brick stable, 20 by 97.2; J. Connors of 1,316 First Avenue, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 209 to 219 West Thirty-second Street, for a one-story brick church, 75 by 99.11; Corporation of St. Aloysius Church, premises, owner; W. W. Renwick of 39 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Third Street, southwest corner of Goerck Street, rear, for a one-story brick stable, 12 by 16.6; W. Rayner, owner; K. Rancnbuchler, architect; cost, $125.

Avenue D, east side, 58 feet south of Seventh Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 71 4; Mrs. Christina Kelly of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; D. Ebling of St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets and St. Ann's and Brooks Avenues, for a two-story and basement brick hospital and boiler house, 320 by 175 and 36.8 by 57; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis of 609 Fifth Street, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $400,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets and St. Ann's and Brooks Avenues, for three brick buildings, to be used as laundry, morgue, and stable, one of them two stories, 100 by 40½; second, two stories, 58.8 by 51, and the third, one story, 25 by 38½; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis of 609 Fifth Street, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 135 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; B. Kasner of 52 Catharine Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 117 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Jacobs's estate of 323 East Fourth Street, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 8 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. H. C. Eno, premises, owner; Adams & Warren of Astor Court, architects; cost, $1,000.

Ludlow Street, west side, 100.4 feet north of Delancey Street, to a three-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Broadway, to a one-story brick workshop; J. G. Wendle, owner; W. Gray of 233 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 511 East Sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with stable; T. Anderson of 114 Water Street, owner; C. J. Perry of 723 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 334 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. M. Atwater's estate, owner; J. A. Kelly of 50 East Forty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Elton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick church, 50 by 75; German Dutch Reformed Church, owner; A. G. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 45½ by 45½; Ann Duggan of 2,224 Bathgate Avenue, owner; William Doggolz of 2,307 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Longwood Avenue, northeast corner of New Haven Railroad, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18.9 by 42; Patrick Donahue of Westchester Avenue, owner; Joseph Wiedler of 166 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Hitchings Homestead Sale.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Trinity Building Salesroom part of the lots offered by the Hitchings Homestead, in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn. Lots on East Sixteenth Street sold at from $90 to $170, on East Seventeenth Street from $200 to $290, on East Eighteenth Street at $212.50, on East Nineteenth Street at $875, on Ocean Avenue, west side, $725 to $800 between Avenues N and O, and $500 to $600 between Avenue N and Bay Avenue. On Avenue O, west of East Sixteenth Street, lots sold at $210. Among the buyers were James Farrell, F. J. Stone, Charles Garner, E. L. Klug, G. H. Schroeder, F. J. Wilson, Hutton Albee, W. De Boer, James Manley, and James Laetry.

Sisters of St. Francis Hospital.

The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who are at 609 Fifth Street, are to build and equip a complete and up-to-date hospital and accessory buildings at One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets and St. Ann's and Brook Avenues, at a cost of $500,000 for the structures. Schickel & Ditmars are the architects. The hospital is to be four stories high, with a basement, and 326 by 175. The materials of the facade will be brick, with limestone trimmings. The construction will be practically fireproof, much iron entering into it. The building will be plain as to architecture. The other buildings to be put up include a boiler house, laundry, morgue, and stable.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, June 18.

ALLEN ST, w s, 200 ft n of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Aaron Goodman to Joseph Witner, (R S $1.50, mtg $31,000).....$35,250

AVENUE E, 44, n w s, 72.2 ft n e of 3d St, 24x80; Edward P. Adrian to Fanny Schuesman, (R S 13.50)..... 29,400

BARKER AV, e s, 233.4 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.4x125x irregular; Addie Buehler and another to Percy S. Putnam, (R S $3)..... 4,500

BERGMAN PLACE, w s, 38 ft n of Mitchell Place, 19x80; Fanny Jaffer to Aaron Goodman, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 311; Eugenia G. Baldwin to the Young Men's Benevolent Association, (R S $4.25)..... 20,000

FRANKLIN, s s, 214 ft e of 169th St, 126.6x19x1x120x22.5; Irving Savings Institution to Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., and Henry Goeltz, (R S $11.75)..... 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 17.10 ft s of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Glickworth to Elizabeth Meyer, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

HUDSON ST, 582, e s, 20.7x102.7x21.11x 95.5; 1da Scott to American Mortgage Company, (R S $2.75, mtg $13,000)..... 21,000

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 205.6 ft n e of 167th St, 25x120.6x28.4x121.8; Samuel Robert Ernest Gerhard to S $200..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 19.11x80; Robert Power to William O'Connor, (R S $4.75)..... 12,000

MOTT ST, s s, 50 ft w of Washington Av, 50x108; John H. Canney, heir to Leopold Oppenheimer, quitclaim..... 1

MOTT ST, e s, 50 ft w of Washington Av, 50x108; Joshua W. Bonney and others to Leopold Oppenheimer, quitclaim..... 1

PERRY ST, 129, n s, 25x95, with street upon rear; Edward Wilckins to Elias Kempner, (R S $6)..... 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 39 ft s of 14th St, 50x100; E. Webster Fleet to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 86, e s, 25x100; Ignatz Bleich to Bernat Springer, (R S $1.50, mtg $20,250)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 104.3 ft e of Westchester Av, 51.1x134.9x11.2x144.10; Joseph T. Watson to Albert Klamroth, all liens..... 1

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 155 ft n of 174th St, 22x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Alexander P. W. Kinnan..... 670

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.5; George B. Abbott, referee to John C. Rodgers, (R S $5)..... 12,250

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lot 19, map of South Washingtonville, 35.2x143x 35.2x140.9; James Faulhaber to John Haffen and another..... 6,000

3D AV, 945, w e, 20.1x92.3x irregular; Irving Washburn, as trustee and referee, to Henry Bungerz..... Order court

3D AV, 3,113 to 3,123, s w corner of 159th St, 123.3x99.5x123.3x99.10; Pope Sylvester and others, executors, to M. Bsyard Brown, correction..... 1

7TH AV, Lenox Av, 148th St, and 149th St, block; 7th Av, Lenox Av, Exterior St, 149th St, and 150th St; Lenox Av, Exterior St, and 148th St; Mary G. Pinkney to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $451.25)..... 100

9TH AV, n e corner of 204th St, 74.11x100; City Real Estate Company to Catherine C. Middleton, (R S 75 cents, mtg $2,000) 100

11TH ST, 514 East, 25x87.6; Sophia W. Mischo to Henry J. Wirth, (R S $1, mtg $10,000)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 305.6 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x 103.3; Charles Corbin to William N. Heard, (mtg $10,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 305.6 ft e of 5th Av, 19.6x 103.3; William N. Heard to Municipal Realty Corporation, (mtg $17,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 54.10x114, Wakefield; E. Webster Fleet to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

21ST ST, s s, 164 ft e of 6th Av, 110.5 x98.9x108.2x98.9; New York Realty Corporation to Frederick Haas, (R S $53.75, mtg $140,000)..... 250,000

46TH ST, n s, 142.11 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Robert Jaffray to Emily M. Jaffray..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 40x 100.5; Mark P. Wells and others to Wells Realty Construction Company, (R S $8.75, mtg $155,000)..... 20,000

49TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 8th Av, 40x 100.5; Alfred L. Brown to Mark P. Wells and others, (R S $9.25, mtg $34,000)..... 1

49TH ST, 42 East, 21.6x100.5; Franklyn Hutton to Louis H. Jacob, (R S $20)..... 100

62D ST, 149 East, 15x92x15x92.9; Patrick J. Cuskley and others to D. H. Taylor, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

73D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Charles A. Stein to Annie P. Evans and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $3)..... 20,000

103D ST, s s, 225.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; Don A. Gaylord to E. C. Moore, (mtg $50,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Herman Hellbern to Morris Appel and another, (R S $2.50, mtg $22,500)..... 100

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; James E. Smith to the City Mortgage Company, (R S $3.75, mtg $75,000)..... 10,000

115TH ST, 57 to 63 East, 100x100.11; Moses Valenstein to Hyman Spektorsky, (R S $17.75, mtg $72,000)..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Bernhard Freund to George W. Steele, (mtg $32,000, R S $28.75)..... 82,000

146TH ST, 417 West, 12.6x99.11; Mary McManus to Fannie E. C. Edelsten, (R S 75 cents, mtg $7,500)..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 7th Av, runs e — to 6th Av x n — to 149th St x w — x s —; 149th St, n s, 110 ft e of 7th Av, runs e — to 6th Av x n — to 150th St x w — x s —; 150th St, n s, 113 ft e of 7th Av, runs e to Exterior St x n — to 151st St x w — x e —; Susanna M. Jarvis and another to Mary G. Pinkney, quitclaim..... 1

230TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Oneida Av, 75x100; Augustus C. Hall to Louise L. Jansen 1

Recorded Leases.

MORRIS AV, 790; Mary A. Broderick to Pietro Cappiello, 4 years 3 months, $540 to $660

45TH ST, 51 West; Adele Kneeland to Joseph Deutsch, 5 years..... $2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANTHONY, Mathiss, to Harlem Savings Bank; 117th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... $14,000

HAAS, Frederick, to New York Realty Corporation; 21st St, n s, 164 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $140,000, due July 1, 1903..... 110,000

HAAS, Frederick, to New York Realty Corporation; 21st St, n s, 164 ft e of 6th Av, prior mtg $250,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 100,000

BEALS, John D., to Harlem Savings Bank; Elliott Av, n w corner of Juliana St, Olinville, 1 year..... 2,000

BLACKMAN, John F., to Russel S. Johnson; Tiffany St, e s, 400 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 2,600

BOEHMER, Ferdinand, Jr., and another to the Irving Savings Institution; Franklin Av, n w s, 214 ft s of 169th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

BOYER, Kate C., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 7th Av, 471 and 473, due Nov. 1, 1903, 4 per cent..... 22,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Lena Slemon; Eagle Av, w s, 226.1 ft s of Westchester Av; Eagle Av, w s, 301.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 3,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald E. Freund; 18th Av, n e corner of 111th St, prior mortgage $150,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

COOK, Regina, and another to Janice Devlin; 62d St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

CORN, Henry, to the Allsnec Realty Company; Wall St, n e corner of Water St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 60,000

DICKS, Walter A., to David F. Butcher, as general committee; begins 45 ft n of 157th St on — parallel with and 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e to w s of St. Nicholas Av x n 31.1x w 82.7x s 30 to beginning; prior mtge, $26,500, 1 year 6 per cent..... 3,000

DICKS, Walter A., to Margaretha Hein; begins 45 ft n of 157th St, on — parallel with and 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e to w s of St. Nicholas Av x n 31.1x w 82.7x s 30 to beginning; prior mtg, $26,500, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 3,000

EDELSTEIN, Fannie E. C., to Mary McManus; 146th St, 417 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

EVANS, Annie F., and another to Charles A. Stein; 73d St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HEARD, William N., to Charles Connor; 12th St, n s, 305.6 ft e of 5th Av, due April 16, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 23th St, 208 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

McMANUS, Owen B., to the Title Insurance Company; Houston St, s e corner of Sullivan St, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 6,000

MEYER, Elizabeth, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, w s, 17.10 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 375

MEZGER, Frank, to the City Real Estate Company; Union Av, n e corner of 166th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MOONE, Edward C., to Don A. Gaylord; 103d St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, due July 15, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MUNDT, Helene, to Dime Savings Bank; 189th St, s s, 95.11 ft e of Creston Av, 1 year, gold..... 1,500

PARKER, Mary, (formerly Van Arsdale,) to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cornelia St, 17, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 7,000

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and another to Ernest Hano; Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, prior mtg $160,000, due —— 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 5,000

REDINGTON, Margaret A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, 254 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,500

RUMMLER, Edgar F., to William G. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, w s, 100.9 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 6,500

RUMMLER, Edgar F., to William G. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, w s, 100.9 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 900

SCHLOSSMAN, Fanny, to Edward P. Adrian; Avenue B, 44, prior mtg $20,000, installment $750 per annum, 7 per cent..... 3,400

SCHLOSSMAN, Fanny, to Lillian Weber; Avenue B, 44, 5 years..... 20,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, and another to Henry C. L. Raynes; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mortgage ——, 1½ years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

SELIG, Sarah, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 73d St, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

SHILOWSKEY, Morris, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Catharine St, 19, rerecorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000

STEELE, George W., to Bernhard Freund; 117th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mortgage $82,000, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 50,000

STEELE, George W., to Bernhard Freund; 117th St, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, building loan, prior mortgage, $82,000, 6 months, 6 per cent.... 10,000

TAYLOR, David H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62d St, 149 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

THE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT Association to Eugenia G. Baldwin; East Broadway, 311, 5 years..... 16,500

WELLS, Marks P. and otbere to Alfred L. Brown; 49th St, s s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, building loan, due Feb. 15, 1903, 6 per cent..... 121,000

WILLIAMS, Susan, to Stephen Garland; Arthur Av, e s, being a lot on Tract map of Upper Morrisania, due July 1, 1905..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCHMULLER, William, to Carrie Buchmuller ..... Omitted

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of Wilmington, Del., to Benjamin Hart, two assignments $40,000

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to Caroline T. Wheaton, five assignments 80,500

DUFFY, Peter, to Jsmes C. Duffy..... Nom.

ENTZ, Ada A., to Marla Larkin..... 700

HANO, Ernest, to Chelsea Realty Company 5,000

JAMES EVERARD'S BREWERIES to Fort Wendel Company..... Nom.

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Howell A. Webster 2,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to the State Bank..... Nom.

RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to the Jefferson Bank ..... Nom.

RAYNES, Henry C. L., to Harris Solomon. Nom.

SIRE, Albert I., to Howard E. Rauk..... Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Dry Dock Savings Institution 14,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Katharine S. Schuchardt, es guardian 20,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the German Savings Bank 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Robert H. Smith 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Maria B. Nichols and another.. 12,500

VAN DEUSEN, Alonzo, and another; executors, to Fidelity Trust Company, administrator 4,000

WALLACH, Samuel, to Mary A. Donnelly 14,124

Mechanics' Liens.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42; Harris Cohen against John Selling, owner; Cohen & Bacher, contractors $62

JEFFERSON and Cherry Sts, n w corner, 112x62; W. B. Caray & Brother against Beth Israel Hospital Aesociation, owner; Hopkins & Rogers, contractors..... 585

MONTGOMERY AV, n s, 373.7 ft e of 176th St, 25x100; Francis Kell against Fidalma Del Genovese, owner; F. Le Meire, contractor 13

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 943; Alfred Blumenthal against Walter Dick, owner; George E. Blumenthal, contractor..... 84

107TH ST, 170 and 172 East; Harris Herman against Louis Shulman, owner; Lozar Cohen, contractor 48

127TH ST, 2 East; McGrigg Co. against Harry C. Browning, owner and contractor 1,327

149TH and 150th Sts and North River, 328 x100; Bernard Rolf against John A. Monaghan, lessee; F. M. Burke, contractor 6,050

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

21ST ST, n s, 164 ft e of 6th Av, 110.5x 98.9; New York Realty Corporation with Frederick Haas $100,000

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Bernard Freund with George W. Steele 10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 247; Pulnsica & Herman against Moritz Schwartz, April 30, 1902..... $201

150TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Clinton Av, 75x 100; George Erlacher against Michael Meeban and another, May 9, 1902, by bond 500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w e, 74.11 ft n of 141st St, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Cora E. M. Booth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

LINCOLN AV, 150; T. F. McManus against Mary E. Taylor, individually and trustee, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.

MARKET SLIP, 97; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Patrick H. Roche, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

RIVER ST, n s, whole block between Meadow St and Railroad Av, or Bronx River Place, Bronx; Mary A. Gorse against George E. Hanson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Sweeney.

WEST BROADWAY, 344 to 348; city against George Kidney, (violation of building law;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

5TH AV, 2,240; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, against William Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

5TH ST, (proposed,) and 25th ST, 223.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 25x103, and 5th St, (proposed,) n s, 123.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 25x 103, two actions; Mary B. Lefferts against Earl S. Benham and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

35TH ST, 336 to 342 East; City of New York against Rachel Jacoby, (violation of building law;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

74TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of Avenue A, 21x102.2; Mary A. Wilgohn against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbusb & Wise.

90TH ST, e s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company against William B. McNiece and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneye, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

132D ST, 52 West; Amelia R. Hunneke against Virginia Bowen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09½
Lard, prime	10.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, June 18.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@72c; No. 2 red, 79¾c; No. 2 oats, 42½c; No. 2 white, 47¾@48c; No. 3 white, 46¼@47¾c; No. 2 rye, 59@59½c; fair to choice malting barley, 67@70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.76; mess pork, per bbl, $17.67½@17.77½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.17½@$10.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.37½@$10.62½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8½@8¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.75@$10.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Pressure of long cotton prompted cotton to continue its downward flight in the market, after a brief show of strength at the start. The market opened firm, with prices 3 to 6 points higher on bullish Liverpool cables and no sign of rain in the Western belt, while the official forecast indicated showers generally, except in portions of Texas and in some sections of the South Atlantic States. Liquidation at once set in, and bear pressure came to the front. A sharp break in the New Orleans market, with private telegrams reporting rain in the central belt, helped to weaken the market. Prices rapidly declined until the previous night's figures were reached, when profit taking for a time checked the downward movement. Then in the early afternoon heavy selling for both accounts once more weakened the market, and throughout the last hour prices made but feeble rallies from the bottom. Reports that spot cotton was offered at lower prices in the cotton country and fears of a severe break in Liverpool prompted general selling. The market closed barely steady, with March 2 points higher and other months unchanged to 5 points lower. The Summer months suffered most in the liquidation. Total sales were estimated at 250,000 bales. Receipts were light at the ports and interior, but had been discounted. Late in the day New Orleans was a seller of July in the New York market.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 9¼c for middling upland and 9½c for middling gulf. Sales, 46 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged, at 9¼c; Savannah, unchanged, at 9¼c; Wilmington, unchanged, at 9¼c; Norfolk, ⅛c lower, at 9¼c; Baltimore, unchanged, at 9¾c; Galveston, 1/16 lower, at 9¼c; Augusta, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; St. Louis, unchanged, at 9c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75@8.77
July	8.53	8.58	8.45	8.46@8.47
August	8.29	8.35	8.15	8.15@8.16
September	7.97	8.01	7.91	7.91@7.92
October	7.87	7.90	7.80	7.80@7.81
Novsmber	7.79	7.83	7.74	7.74@7.75
December	7.78	7.83	7.74	7.74@7.75
January	7.80	7.84	7.75	7.74@7.76
February	——	——	——	7.76@7.77
March	7.83	7.86	7.79	7.79@7.80

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; middland upland, 4¾d. Futures opened easy, 2-64@3-64d decline; closed steady, net unchanged to 1 point lower; June 4.48½, sellers; June-July, 4.47, buyers; July-August, 4.45½, sellers; August-September, 4.33½, buyers; September-October, 4.20, sellers; October-November, 4.23, buyers; November-December, 4.20¼, sellers; December-January, 4.20½, sellers; January-February, 4.19, sellers. Manchester—Yarns dull and irregular. Cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market opened and closed rather firm, but most of the day was weak and inactive. Last prices were not unchanged following a late rally, which was to fairly large export trade, aggregating 50 loads, all told. On the late curb further buying advanced July to 79c, most of this demand coming from shorts who oversold early in the session. Corn continued to exert more or less of an influence on the market. The streng July advance in Chicago was at the opening sent that up ¼c, and with a subsequent big declins in corn there was a corresponding midday reaction in wheat which invited the short operations referred to. But in the last half hour, while July corn West dropped to a point, everything else rallied sharply on covering. The crop news on wheat was bullish here, but better abroad, attended by declines of ¼d at Liverpool and from 20 to 35 points at Paris. In Winter wheat States not only were heavy showers noted Tuesday night, but were predicted for Wednesday night and Thursday also. On the other hand, Northwest receipts were enough larger than usual to swell primary arrivals 150,000 bushels over last year's figures, while seaboard clearances were still light. A Liverpool cable reported that the English duty on wheat had been reduced 2c per cent. While some interpreted this as meaning wheat, most traders believed it had reference to maize. Chicago buying late in the day and on the curb was partly due to the further raise in Exchange. The export business included 45 loads at outports, with 3 loads No. 1 Northern, at Duluth, and 1 load Spring wheat here. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 78½c, elevator, and 79@80c, free on board, new crop; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81½c, all prompt; No. 2 hard, New York, 82¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, New York, 79½c, Aug. 22 to 31; No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c, Aug. 30 to

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said entire line of the block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street numbers one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deeds of conveyance delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

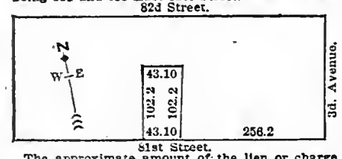
Datsd New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.

82d Street.



81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 68-100 dollars, ($5,323.68,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 50-100 dollars, ($511.50,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all coste and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,100 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all coets and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $8,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annum. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besides accrned interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

Je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISE PUNNETT, Emily M. Punnett, and Catharins E. K. Punnett, plaintiffe, against FREDERICK P. SNYDER et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 25th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereln described as follows:

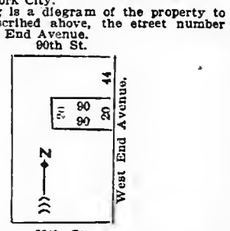
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvement thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York by the Number 1,250, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed made by John O. Baker and wife to Francis M. Jencks and Charles T. Barney, dated May 13th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,053 of Conveyances, at Page 204.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.

SCHENCK & FINNEY, Attorneye for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The followlng is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 615 West End Avenue.

90th St.



89th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,947.91, with interest thereon from May 27th, 1902, together with coste and allowances amounting to $348.60 with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $525 and interest.—Deted New York, June 2d, 1902.

CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee.

Je2-2aw3wM&Th&je23

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, plaintiff, against HENRIETTE K. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

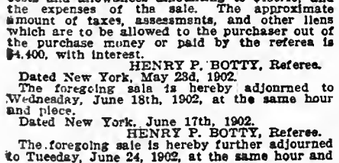
All those two certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eightieth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence running westwardly along said northerly side of Eighth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet and two inchee; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, New York City:



80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $208,425, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referea is $4,400, with interest.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjonrned to Wednesday, June 18th, 1902, at the same hour and piece.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, June 24, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 18, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

HINSDALE, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HINSDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, eleventh floor, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next. Dated New York, the 12th day of February, 1902. CHRISTINE H. HINSDALE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. RUBINE and others, defendants.

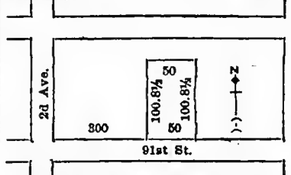
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, with the buildings erected and to be erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 91st Street, distant three hundred feet eaaterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenus with the northarly line of 91st Street; running thence easterly along the northerly line of 91st Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inchee to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centra line of the block 50 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avsnus 100 feet 8½ inches to the northerly side of 91st Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Juns 13th, 1902.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

SIDNEY NORDLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Ths following is a diagram of the propsrty to he sold, the street numhere being 321 and 323 East 91st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property ie to be sold is $7,163.98, with interest from the 10th day of June, 1902, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $312 87-100, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

Said prsmisee are sold subject to a first mortgage for $13,500, with interest from November 4th, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 is due with interest from Novembsr 4th, 1901, at six per cent, per annum.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy7.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against SOLOMON LITTENBERG et al., defendants.

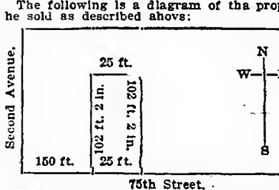
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet eaaterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue one hnndred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of tha property to he sold as described ahovs:



75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the ahove-described property is to he eold, ie thres thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred twenty-five and 08-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid hy the referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ju17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

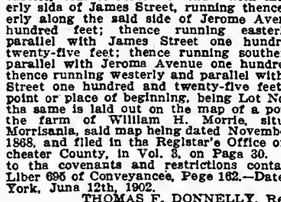
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, tha refsree in said judgment named, will sell at puhlic auction, at ths New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhttan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldeticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thersin described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and helng in the City of New York, and honnded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly eida of Jerome Avenua two hundred feet north from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jeroma Avenus with the northerly sida of James Street, running thence northerly along the said side of Jerome Avenua one hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jeroma Avenue one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 as the same is laid and shown on a map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisania, said map helng dated November 13th, 1868, and filed in the Registar's Office of Westchester County, in Vol. 8, on Paga 30. Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in Liber 695 of Conveyances, Pege 162.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadwey, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



James St., (East 167th St.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,350.92, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $318.63, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,393.20 and interest.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

Je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Weetchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and eale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled actlon, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as fdllowe, to-wit:

Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street seventy feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninateen feet; thence westerly on a lina parallel with Eighth Street seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

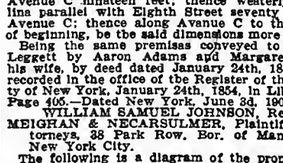
Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Aaron Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, Page 405.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C.

8th Street.



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred seventy-five dollars, with interest.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, Samuel H. Stone, Emanuel Hertzer, Allen L. Merdesel, Alfred Casby, Harold Nathan, and United States Mortar Supply Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Reel Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

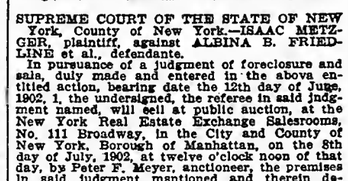
All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, ninety-six (96) feet one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches west of the Boulevard Lafayette, being eighteen (18) feet in width on said street and nineteen (19) feet six and one-eighth (6⅛) inches in width on Boulevard Lafayette, and extending north to the Boulevard Lafayette seventy-two (72) feet and nine (9) inches in length on the westerly side and sixty-five (65) feet three and one-eighth (3⅛) inches in length on the easterly side, the easterly and westerly sides of the building on the premises being party walls.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



158th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,444.44, with interest thereon from April 25th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.66, with interest from June 8d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $445.97 and interest.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE et al., defendante.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will eell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet eaaterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue one hnndred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly eide of Seventy-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly eide of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of tha property to he sold as described ahovs:

75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the ahove-described property is to he eold, ie thres thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred twenty-five and 08-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid hy the referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

ju17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, Samuel H. Stone, Emanuel Hertzer, Allen L. Merdesel, Alfred Casby, Harold Nathan, and United States Mortar Supply Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Reel Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, ninety-six (96) feet one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches west of the Boulevard Lafayette, being eighteen (18) feet in width on said street and nineteen (19) feet six and one-eighth (6⅛) inches in width on Boulevard Lafayette, and extending north to the Boulevard Lafayette seventy-two (72) feet and nine (9) inches in length on the westerly side and sixty-five (65) feet three and one-eighth (3⅛) inches in length on the easterly side, the easterly and westerly sides of the building on the premises being party walls.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

158th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,444.44, with interest thereon from April 25th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.66, with interest from June 8d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $445.97 and interest.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy8.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. RENWICK, plaintiff, against MARGARET K. DOUGLAS et al., defendants.

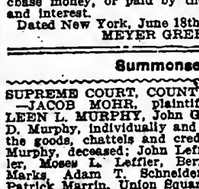
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in Section 5, in Block 1,427, on the land map thereof, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant forty-four feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, running thence northerly along Third Avenue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-second Street seventy-one feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Seventy-second Street and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-one feet and eight inches to Third Avenue, at the point or place of beginning, said premisse being known by the Number 1,255 Third Avenue.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,255 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,197.77, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $483.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid hy the referee, is $716.05 and interest.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

je19-2aw3wTh&S&jy10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES P. CURTIS and others, as truetees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

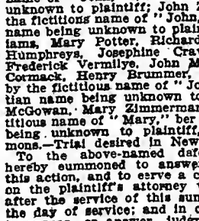
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eixteenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed hy said judgment to he sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street ninety (90) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-third Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety (90) feet, to the easterly side of Third Avenne; thence southerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffe, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,663 Third Avenue:



Ninety-third Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,177.50, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $373.35, with interest from June 18th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $733.68 and interest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB MOHR, plaintiff, against CATHLEEN L. MURPHY, John Gerald Murphy, John D. Murphy, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Catherine L. Murphy, deceased; John Leffler, Jacob C. Leffler, Moses L. Leffler, Bernard Niess, Morris Marks, Adam T. Schneider, Edward Martin, Patrick Marrin, Union Square Bank of the City of New York, George Feltner, Herrmann Weller, John Frederic Nordsiek and John Ravenhurg, as executors of the Estate of Anna Nordsiek, deceased; John Samek, Mabel A. Roby, Emanuel Elsing, Edwin B. Elsing, Harry Elsing, David A. Doyle, Peter Donald, Thomas Todd, Louis W. Tiedt, Henry F. Marktheler, Simon E. Bernheimer, Josephine Schmid, Patrick Curry, The E. Seidenberg Stiefel and Company, The Hannis Distilling Company, Dietrich Meschenderf, Wagner Typewriting Company, John Frederick Nordsiek, individually and as executor of the estate of Anna Nordsiek, deceased; New York Breweries Company Limited, The Globe Lithograph Company, Herbert Spear, Samuel H. Spear, Alphonzo Powell, Seaman L. Pettit, Corn Exchange Bank, Charles H. Arnold, Charles W. Shope, David Zimmer, Maximus A. Lesser and Mary administrator of Randolph Vollechnits, deceased; Mary Ann Kaleber, John Vaughan, John Mitchell, eued, by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John Zillerwitch, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; William Williams, Mary Potter, Richard Conway, William Humphreys, Josephine Crawford, John Cody, Frederick Vermilye, John Madden, George McCormack, Henry Schaefer, John Cornell, sued by the fictitious name of "John," his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; John T. McGowan, Mary Zimmerman, sued by the fictitious name of "Mary," her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants. Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to eerve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclueive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Februsry 26, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John D. Murphy, individually ana as administrator of the goods, chattels and oredits of Catherine L. Murphy, deceased, and on behalf of Cathleen L. Murphy and John Gerald Murphy, infants under the age of fourteen years, and to Dietrich Meschendnrf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Conrt of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court Houss in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my15-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM P. SCHMIDT and WILLIAM FORSTER, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Martha Schiuter, deceased, and individually, plaintiffs, vs. KATY LAMMEL, Lizzie Schmidt, Mary Simon, Adolf Schluter, Charles Forster, Martha Janner, Louis Schinter, Adolph Schiuter, August Schiuter, Emma Schiutar, Charles A. Schinter, Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schiuter, William E. Schluter, Jacob Schroeder, Martha Diesler, Henry Schluter, Anguet Schluter, Charles Koehler, Augusta Schader, Martha Schader, Charles Schader, ——— Frieda Schinter, Andrew Schroeder, Charles Schroeder, John Schmidt, Carl Schmidt, Andrew Schmidt, John Stecher, Katy Stecher Witnauer, Lizzie Stecher Notz, William Stecher, Eliza Simon, Deutscher Frauen Verein zur Unterstutzung Hilfebedurftiger Wittwen, Waisen und Kranken, Elise Moldehnke, as President of the Frauen Verein of the St. Petri Lutheran Church of New York; John Schroeder, August Schroeder, John Schroeder, George Schroeder, William Schroeder, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by defanlt for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
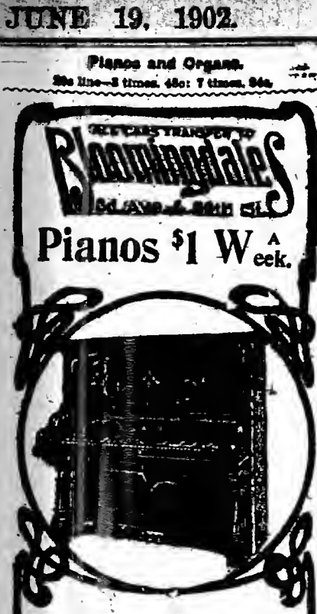
To Henry W. Schluter, Louisa Hartmann, Minnie Vollschon, George A. Schluter, Pauline Schiuter, William E. Schluter, Henry Schluter, Martha Diesler, Charles Koehler, John Schroeder, August Schroeder, George Schroeder, Adolf Schinter, Augusta Schader, Martha Schader, Charles Schader, Frieda Schinter, and Eliza Simon and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon each of you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. J. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 28th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1902.

GEORGE P. HOTALING, Plaintiffs' Attorney, office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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Pianos and Organs.

30c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 90c.



Pianos $1 Week.

Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - - $155
Harmony - - $175
Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Sell for barrain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.
Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rente $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10c East 14th St.
$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 437 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

For Sale.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED REFUSED HARD COAL

One Dealer Says He Offered 550 Tons to No Purpose.

Evidence that 8,000 Tons of Anthracite May Be Had in Brooklyn—Mayor Low's "Smoky" Letter.

The first positive evidence in rebuttal of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company's contention that it had found it impossible to obtain hard coal available for use in its engines was secured yesterday from Nicholas N. Stokes. He is a coal dealer at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Avenue. Mr. Stokes says he offered the Manhattan Company's agent 550 tons of hard coal and they haggled about the price and refused to take it.

"I offered Mr. Herbert, the Manhattan Company's coal agent," said Mr. Stokes, "to sell him 550 tons of broken anthracite, the kind of hard coal which the elevated used before the strike, for $8 a ton. This was on Monday. I also offered him on the same terms 2,000 tons of egg coal, which had been screened over broken anthracite screens and which was of a size which I know the elevated could use in its engines without difficulty. He offered me $7 a ton for the coal, and as I insisted on $8, which is the market price, he refused to purchase.

"It is my opinion that the elevated company can secure about 2,000 tons of broken anthracite in the city and 8,000 tons of egg anthracite. The egg anthracite, I am of the opinion, can be used in their engines without difficulty."

The old adage that "where there is smoke there must be fire" was never better illustrated than in New York yesterday. Beneath the soft coal shroud with which the city was enveloped there were a number of red-hot city officials and citizens whose temperature had reached a degree which produced a sizzling under the collar.

Mayor Low sent a letter to Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity J. Hampden Dougherty, which was generally characterized in official circles as "a hot one." It was as follows:

Sir: I regret to learn that in the pumping station on Ninety-seventh Street, near Columbus Avenue, you have been using soft coal. As this is contrary to the Sanitary Code, inasmuch as it produces objectionable smoke, I desire you to furnish me with an explanation of this action.

In the meanwhile, it appears to me that it is the duty of the department to buy hard coal, if it is obtainable at the market price. Be kind enough to see that hard coal is substituted for soft coal without delay. Yours very truly,

SETH LOW, Mayor.

Commissioner Dougherty, when asked what he had to say in reply to the Mayor's letter, said that he thought courtesy to the Mayor demanded that he send him a formal reply before giving out any information to the public. He would say, however, that the reason he was using soft coal was because he had been unable to get any other kind.

Health Commissioner Lederle, after making a survey of conditions in the city yesterday, "fired up" with indignation and concluded that he could not wait upon the Manhattan Elevated until June 30 to show cause why it should not be condemned for maintaining a nuisance in using soft coal on its engines. He held a conference with Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, and with Dr. Hermann M. Briggs, the pathologist of the Health Department. It was decided at this conference not to wait for the hearing before Magistrate Zeller on June 30, but to summon the elevated road officials to appear before the Health Commissioner to-day and demand that they show cause why the road should not be declared a public nuisance. When the conference was over Dr. Lederle called up the offices of the elevated road and asked whether the officials would waive the formality of a written notice. They said they would and that they would have a representative on hand at the Health Department to-day at 2 o'clock, the time appointed for the hearing.

Commissioner Lederle expressed himself as particularly anxious that the coal dealers of the city should attend the hearing to-day and hear what the Manhattan officials have to say about the impossibility of getting sufficient anthracite to run their engines. He is hopeful that something will develop which will show a way for the railroad company to obtain enough coal to abate the smoke nuisance, at least to some extent.

Dr. Lederle said he had received a letter from Frederick E. Saward, editor and proprietor of The Coal Trade Journal, in which Mr. Saward said that from information which he had gathered he believed that, owing to the fact that the family trade was now slack, the elevated company might be able to secure several thousand tons of hard coal, of the kind they can use, in small lots, from a number of dealers. He said that in Brooklyn he thought as much as 8,000 tons might be gathered up.

The Manhattan Company yesterday morning furnished further ground for resentment against it on the part of the public, or at least a part of the public, by discontinuing part of its service. The action of the company and its declared purpose are set forth in the following statement, which was issued from its general offices during the afternoon:

The Manhattan Railway Company is endeavoring in every possible way to lessen the evil of soft coal smoke. In pursuance of this policy it has discontinued the through trains from Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue to Rector Street, and transfers such passengers by shuttle at Fiftieth Street. This lessens considerably the use of coal, and with the least possible inconvenience to the public. With this end in view, the remaining stock of anthracite coal is being used exclusively on the Sixth Avenue line from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to South Ferry, thus relieving the shopping district on Sixth Avenue entirely of smoke, and one-half of the trains on Columbus Avenue.

The fragmentary lots of hard coal secured from day to day will be used with this object in view. If no considerable amount of anthracite coal is offered to-day the number of trains running on the Ninth Avenue line will be reduced to-morrow, with additional cars to each train, which will relieve Ninth Avenue, and further relieve Columbus Avenue.

Early in the day a letter was addressed to George Gould, as President of the Manhattan Company by a number of citizens who had been inconvenienced by the running of shuttle trains from Fifty-eighth Street, and were "smoking" mad. The protest concluded as follows:

"If we and others are to be subjected to this unnecessary inconvenience, we will be obliged to take the matter into the courts and make a test case for the purpose of ascertaining through judicial decision what rights the public has."

"There is not the slightest semblance of an excuse for the action of the elevated company in shutting off the through trains from Fifty-eighth Street," said Mr. King. "The railway company will simply make itself ridiculous if it offers the soft-coal question as an explanation. It is only doing as it has done for years, endeavoring to reduce expenses at the cost of public convenience and comfort. It can do the baby act if it wants to on the soft-coal question, but it can get no sympathy from an intelligent public, which has suffered for years through the narrow niggardly policy of the road, which was born in iniquity and nursed on "water."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur S. Cosby showed no sign yesterday of cooling down on his crusade against the Manhattan road.

"I do not believe and I do not think that any one of the city officials believes that the Manhattan Company has exhausted all of its resources to get hard coal," said Mr. Cosby. "I am gathering such evidence as I can on that point, and will have it ready for presentation to the court on June 30."

It was stated yesterday that the companies burning soft coal are using the smokiest kind of gas coal, while there is soft coal in the market which does not produce nearly as much smoke.

TO IMPORT CARDIFF COAL.

Local Dealers Arranging to Replenish Anthracite Stores.

On the authority of a well-known coal dealer, it was stated yesterday that the representative of a large wholesale coal firm is in cable communication with mine owners in Cardiff, Wales, with a view to bringing anthracite from Cardiff to this city. It is known that there are large anthracite mines at Cardiff, and that the quality is similar to that produced in the Pennsylvania fields. It could be delivered here within two weeks, he said, if the firm considers that it will pay to bring it here.

MERCHANTS AND SOFT COAL.

Their Board of Trade Acts—The Question of Tax Assessments.

Bituminous smoke received the attention of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade at their regular monthly meeting at the Townsend Building, Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday, when Arthur Taylor, Charles Hauptner, William Kenzie, Arther Johnson, and John J. Kennedy were appointed to confer with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad officials and others in regard to the nuisance.

President C. C. Shayne also appointed Frank Eveland, R. V. Lewis, J. W. Renwick, and James Talcott a committee to act with him along lines suggested by James L. Wells, President of the Tax Department, to secure fair and proper real and personal assessment for this city through the Legislature.

EXCISE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Anti-Saloon League Deplores the Lack of Signs of Impartiality by the Low Administration.

At the third annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Anti-Saloon League, in the Hotel Marlborough yesterday afternoon, a resolution, introduced by the Rev. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, was adopted, expressing gratification over the progress of reform in the city as evidenced by "the partial overthrow of Tammany," and deploring the fact that "thus far the Reform Administration gives no sign or intention of impartially enforcing the excise law." The resolution was introduced at an executive session, and Dr. Burrell spoke briefly in support of the resolution. One of the gentlemen present said that Dr. Burrell's remarks were of a "tendency to emphasize the language of the resolution."

Resolutions were adopted also that call upon the State Legislature to pass a law extending local option on the liquor question, now enjoyed by towns, to municipalities and election districts, demand the abolishment of the Raines law, and oppose any law making possible the sale of liquor on Sunday. In other resolutions the league congratulates the temperance people of the United States on the passage of the Anti-Canteen law.

Truman H. Baldwin, President of the league, presided. The Rev. Howard H. Russell of Boston, National Superintendent, presented his annual report, describing the progress of the work in various localities. The league raised and expended $50,550 during the year.

A resolution of total abstinence declared the belief that a Gospel temperance campaign ought to be carried on in New York City and in the State, and authorized the organization in this State of a division of the Abstainers' Army of America.

The following named officers were elected:

President—Truman H. Baldwin.

First Vice—President—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur.

Second Vice President—The Rev. S. P. Cadman.

Third Vice President—The Rev. Louis Albert Banks.

Secretary—The Rev. John Lewis Clark.

Treasurer—The Rev. J. H. Teale.

State Superintendent—The Rev. Howard H. Russell.

PREMISES TAKEN BY STORM.

Discharged Woman Housekeeper Held Her Ground for a Time Against Seven Policemen.

When Victor La Payre, the alleged French nobleman, now held in a Brooklyn jail for refusing to pay his wife allmony, was dismissed from his position as caretaker of the house 88 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, there was still left on the premises a woman named Nora McGlue, who alleged that La Payre had employed her as housekeeper. Robert A. Simpson, the owner of the house, ordered her out, but she refused to leave. She said she had been hired by La Payre, and she would take her discharge from no one but the man who employed her.

Mr. Simpson yesterday employed the police. Officer Burdette Post and Mr. Simpson, with a caretaker, went to the house.

They found that Mrs. McGlue, who weighs over 200 pounds, had secured the services of two other women of equal weight. She told the officer they did not care for him or his authority, and finally drove the three men from the house. Five other officers were sent to Post's assistance, and after a hard struggle Mrs. McGlue was loaded into the patrol wagon and taken to the police station, where she was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. When she was removed her assistants fled.

A SPURIOUS NAVAL HERO.

Was to Have Lectured as One of Hobson's Men, but the Church People Found Him Out.

At a Christian Endeavor meeting held in the United Congregational Church in Williamsburg a few weeks ago a smooth-spoken young man introduced himself as Charles H. B. Janette, "chief gunner of the United States Navy" and one of Hobson's heroes. He arranged a lecture to take place in the church on Tuesday night, and promised to have fifty sailors from different warships in port to attend.

On Friday night last Janette presented himself at the church and tried to borrow money. This made the church people suspicious, and they decided to make an investigation. They discovered that Janette was not known at the navy yard.

When he made his appearance at the church on Monday night he was taken into a private room by the Trustees and was branded as a faker. He confessed, and was then hustled out of the church.

On Tuesday night, the date set for the lecture, several hundred people crowded into the church. Clifford Barber, an official of the church, explained how the imposter had been trapped, and in conclusion asked prayers for the man. A prayer meeting took the place of the lecture.

RICE "1896" WILL PROBATED.

Bulk of $8,000,000 Estate Goes to Institute in Texas—"Patrick" Will Rejected.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday refused to admit to probate the alleged will of William Marsh Rice, executed in September, 1900, under which Lawyer Albert T. Patrick was named as the residuary legatee, on the ground, among others, that the signatures were forgeries, as was asserted at the trial which resulted in Patrick's conviction and sentence to death for the murder of the aged millionaire.

"The judgment of the court is that the will of 1900 be rejected on the ground, first, that the proponents of the will have not made out a case which is provided for by the statute as to the execution in a proper and legal manner of the paper by the decedent," said the Surrogate.

"I make the further finding that, on the evidence adduced, the signatures to the paper of 1900 were not the signatures of William Marsh Rice.

"The paper propounded as the will of 1896 is admitted to probate, because the proponents of that paper have made out a prima facie case, which is not disproved by the contestants, who are the proponents of the will of 1900."

William B. Hornblower summed up for the proponents of the will of 1896, which leaves the bulk of the estate of $8,000,000 to the Rice Institute of Houston, Texas.

TO STOP WORK ON PARK AVENUE TUNNEL SECTION

Injunction to be Served on Contractor Shaler's Representatives.

Charles F. Barney, Rapid Transit Director, the Complainant—Says the Work Has Not Been Legal.

As Major Ira A. Shaler was being carried to the Presbyterian Hospital two days ago, his neck broken by a piece of falling rock in the subway section he was building, he rsised his head with an effort and said:

"Let the work go right along."

But the work has been ordered stopped temporarily by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court. The "hoodoo" of Park Avenue is still at work, and the unfortunate sub-contractor whom ill-luck has pursued relentlessly for many months must die, if the physicians' prophecies prove correct, with his cherished project suspended under the operation of the law. The injunction order was not served on Mr. Shaler's representatives yesterday, but they expect it this morning.

The action that led to the order is a remarkable one, in that the plaintiff, Charles T. Barney, is one of the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and yet asks the court to enjoin the city from paying money to the interests of which he is a part. He complains that the work in Park Avenue has not been legal.

Mr. Barney's complaint makes defendants of all the Rapid Transit Commissioners, as well as Contractor John B. McDonald and Sub-Contractor Shaler. It is charged that the original plans for the subway were not followed in Park Avenue, and that the changed plans were the result of orders given by the chief engineer without the formal approval of the commission.

The complainant claims that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, through a specially appointed commission, gave the Rapid Transit Board permission to tunnel from Thirty-fourth to Forty-first Street by going directly under the centre of the avenue, but that since then, owing to Mr. Parsons's wishes, two tunnels have been built instead of one, and that these two have caused the excavations to approach within a few feet of the building lines on each side of the avenue, whereas the original plan, which it is contended was the only one legally effective, provided that the buildings should be separated from the exterior walls of the tunnel by more than thirty feet.

Mr. Barney's handsome residence is at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. In his affidavit he says that John B. McDonald, in response to an inquiry, sent to him in April, 1901, a diagram showing that it was not then proposed to have the tunnel nearer than thirty feet to the residence. Therefore he, the complainant, ordered improvements amounting to $200,000 to be made on his house.

The complaint asks that the defendants, who include the Controller of the city, be enjoined from further construction of the Park Avenue section unless in compliance with the resolutions which the commission passed when adopting the original plan early in 1897; that they be restrained from doing any construction in the future within any of the Park Avenue sub-surface areas lying closer to the building lines than was originally specified; that they be forbidden to pay to the contracting company (which is practically the same as the operating company and in which Mr. Barney has large interests) any more of the city's money; that they be required to fill in the excavations already made and restore the sub-surface space to its former condition; that they be temporarily restrained during this action, and that the plaintiff be awarded such other relief as the court judges right, together with the costs of the action.

Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission was out of town yesterday, and it was learned at the office of Albert B. Boardman, the other counsel, that the papers in the case had not been examined yet. It is understood that the ground for the defense will be a certain provision in the original plans. This provision was to the effect that the engineers and Commissioners were to be allowed to cut the tunnel to within five feet of building lines on the streets through which the subway passed. It is contended that the original plans were general, and that the engineers had the power to make alterations of minor details so long as they did not transgress the five-foot limit.

Major Ira A. Shaler's Condition.

The authorities of the Presbyterian Hospital last evening reported the condition of Major Ira A. Shaler, the rapid transit contractor, who was desperately injured in a cave-in in his section of the tunnel, more favorable than they did in the morning. They stated that during the day there had been a very slight rally. Then they qualified this by saying that he was really about the same.

TESTIMONY AGAINST ADAMS.

Old Employe of Defendant Gives Details as to Policy Methods—Hopes of the Defense.

Before Justice Scott and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court the trial of "Al" Adams was continued yesterday, the greater part of the day being spent in the identification and submission as evidence of the various sorts of property found in Adams's place of business at the time that the raid was made which led to his indictment and arrest for having knowingly in his possession policy slips and paraphernalia. There was a persistent rumor that the case would be stopped owing to the alleged fact that one of the jurors is said to be a personal friend of the accused.

As District Attorney Jerome refused to talk about a published story that one of the jurors had shaken hands with Jansen, jointly indicted with Adams, Assistant District Attorney Shurman said that he regretted the publication, and the attorneys for the defense were vigorous in their denials. Adams described it as "a pipe dream." It is a fact that the jury is being closely watched, and that county detectives are shadowing them.

William E. Nolan, formerly a policy man in the employ of Adams, as he says, but now employed by the Anti-Policy League and supported by the District Attorney, continued his testimony yesterday. He told in detail the workings of the game of policy.

Frederick Silverstone, a lawyer, of 102 Fulton Street, testified to business transactions with Adams and identified his handwriting on some of the exhibits. County Detective Hammond identified papers found in Adams's place of business, and told the story of the raid. He denied the assertion of Adams that there had been $75,000 in bonds and jewelry in the property seized. This, the accused asserts, was stolen at the time of the raid.

It is hardly probable that the case will reach the jury before next Tuesday. The defense has not yet outlined its course, but the many objections made by counsel indicate that great stress will be laid on the fact that nearly all the incriminating papers found bear dates antedating the law that makes their possession presumptive evidence of guilt.

DOCK PROPERTY TAXES PAID.

City Receives a Check for More than a Million Dollars from the New York Dock Company.

The New York Dock Company, which controls nearly all of the water front property from the Brooklyn Bridge to and around Erie Basin in Brooklyn, paid to the city yesterday a check for $1,054,837 for taxes. The acceptance of the check ends a long controversy between the company and the city officials over assessments, and it prevents what the city officials declared yesterday would have been a long litigation if the city had not compromised the matter.

The property of the company, when organized as the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, was assessed in 1899 for $14,000,000. The company declared that the amount was excessive. The taxes were not paid for three years. Tax Commissioner Scott said yesterday that it had been decided to reduce the assessment for 1900 to $10,500,000 and for 1901 to $10,500,000, the assessment for 1899 to remain at $14,000,000. The assessment for 1902 was fixed at $12,000,000. The total assessment for four years is $47,000,000, instead of $56,000,000. The Tax Commissioner said that the money received from the company is to be used in the reduction of the tax rate this year.

WILD CHASE AFTER CAB.

Policeman in Delivery Wagon Got His Man at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

An exciting race occurred last night when Policeman Flannagan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, mounted on the seat of a delivery wagon, pursued a hansom cab, in which was seated a stylishly dressed woman, from First Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street to the Waldorf-Astoria. The driver of the cab, John Duffy, had run down John Reilly, a laborer, as he was driving into Twenty-ninth Street from First Avenue. Reilly was rendered unconscious, and sustained several severe scalp wounds.

As soon as he saw what had happened, Duffy, the police say, whipped up his horse and started on a wild ride through Twenty-ninth Street.

Policeman Flannagan, who was near by at the time, saw that the cab driver was determined to escape, so calling to several citizens to pick up the prostrate form of Reilly and carry him to safety, he hailed one of O'Neill's delivery wagons.

When the wagon slowed up Flannagan sprang to the seat, seized the reins from the driver's hands, and then began the chase after the runaway cab.

Flannagan laid the whip over the horse's back, starting him into a gallop. By this time the cab was near Third Avenue, going at a furious pace, but the delivery wagon horse had plenty of speed in him, and away he went after the hansom, which was swaying to and fro. The cab, still considerably ahead of Flannagan, dashed up to the Waldorf Astoria. There the stylishly dressed woman, who had evidently been spurring Duffy on, quickly alighted from the vehicle and hurried into the hotel.

A minute later Policeman Flannagan drove up, creating some surprise among the cabmen gathered about the hotel entrance, and arrested Duffy, who was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and locked up on a charge of assault.

Reilly, the injured man, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition is serious.

REMOVAL OF CAR TRACKS.

Corporation Rives Gives an Opinion Respecting the Question.

Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday sent an opinion to President Cantor regarding the removal of car tracks in the Borough of Manhattan which it is declared are abandoned, or practically abandoned. The list includes thirty-eight separate streets in the Borough. Mr. Rives said that the fact that on some streets one car a day is run is allowing a popular impression to arise that that is sufficient to preserve the franchises, but he declares, "I find no authority for such doctrine, and I do not believe that it is sound. In order to justify the removal of the tracks, an abandonment of the same by the company holding the franchise must be clearly established.

"What constitutes an abandonment is a question of fact, and must be shown in unequivocal acts, but it is difficult to imagine acts more unequivocal than the deliberate discontinuance of service and the substitution of other routes between the same termini. A general intention at some future time, when it shall prove profitable to resume the operation of the road, cannot avail to prevent this conclusion. The city holds the streets in question in trust for the public, and upon proof of the abandonment of the right of way over them, unquestionably has the right to resume its dominion over them. The railway company acquires no fee in the street. It has simply a license to operate a railroad.

"I am of the opinion that it is as much the duty of the Borough President to compel the removal of these unused tracks where the route has been abandoned, as it is to keep the highway clear of any illegal obstruction."

RESCUE IN SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Jockey Burns and Young Woman Swimming from Burning Launch Barely Escape Drowning.

The naphtha launch belonging to Thomas Burns, a jockey riding for William C. Whitney, caught fire while Burns was taking a young woman for a trip on Sheepshead Bay last night, and the two, forced into the water, narrowly escaped drowning. They were rescued with considerable difficulty by Thomas Osborne, Chief Clerk in the Coney Island Police Station, and Andrew Janison. The affair happened in full view of several hundred persons.

Burns and his passenger, in cruising about the bay, attempted to pass under the bridge which runs from Emmons Avenue to Manhattan Beach. As the launch approached the bridge, Burns made an effort to lower the smokestack in order to render the passage possible. He succeeded only in knocking the stack over, and the launch instantly took fire. Hearing the screams of the woman and seeing Burns making a gallant effort to support her in the water a short distance from the burning boat, Osborne and Janison hurriedly manned a dinghy and rowed to the scene. The launch, which was valued at about $3,500, was practically destroyed.

AGED SPINSTER A WANDERER.

May Be One of the Saylors of South Carolina—Found in Distress.

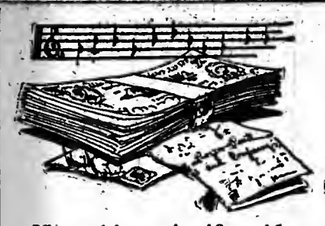
Policeman Hearly took to the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon a little old woman who was not able to give much of an account of herself. She was well dressed and she described herself as Miss Mary Saylor, "a daughter of the South." She had tried to get a ticket for Charleston, S. C., or for Germantown, Penn., and as she had no money the agent called the attention of the policeman to her.

To Magistrate Crane she said that she must have money to get home or her mother would worry, as it was unseemly that an unmarried girl should be roaming about New York with no other escort than a policeman.

The Charity Organization Society cared for her over night. She said that she had been visiting Mrs. Mary Burkhardt in Germantown recently and that she is a niece of the late Charles T. Mitchell of Charleston. She said also that she was a friend of ex-Gov. Thompson's family. The ex-Governor, who is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, was communicated with. He asked that the woman be cared for at his expense until he could look into her case. He added that the Saylors are among the most prominent families of South Carolina.

Alleged Forgery of Snow Tickets.

Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, held Warren W. Palmer of 262 East Twenty-fourth Street in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of forgery. According to the affidavit presented, Palmer forged and disposed of eight snow removal tickets of $2 each. Thomas A. Farrell, a bartender, testified that the man had induced him to cash the tickets, which purported to be signed by William Sharkey, foreman. In the affidavit it is stated that William Filmore, a printer, at 10 Fulton Street, acknowledged that he printed 500 tickets for Palmer.



Note this notice if you'd save some notes.

Some 250 long trouser suits for boys; mixtures, plaids and stripes, cheviots and worsteds; sizes 13 to 16 years.

Prices were $10 to $18.

$5.

In young men's suits we've been squeezing prices a bit.

Suits of fancy cheviots, mixtures, plaids and stripes; all light weights and mostly light colors; sizes 32, 33, 34 inch chest.

Prices were $12 to $22.

$10 to $16.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

LADIES' SUITS.

3rd Floor.

Foulard "Shirtwaist" Dresses.

$13.50.

Plain, colored, Taffetas "Shirtwaist" Dresses.

17.50.

Checked Taffetas, "Shirtwaist" Dresses.

17.50 and 22.50.

Foulard Dresses,—trimmed with lace.

32.00.

Twenty-third Street.

CHURCHILL AT THE RACES

Accused Police Sergeant Says He Has Been Very Lucky There.

Has Also Made Money Selling Diamonds and Furniture—Col. Partridge's Fling at Jerome.

Police Sergeant James Churchill, who is on trial before Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters on charges of neglect of duty, admitted at yesterday's hearing that police business did not take up so much of his time that he was unable to give some attention to horse racing and other financial operations of doubtful result. This came out when Assistant District Attorney Sandford expressed a wish to learn more about Sergt. Churchill's handsome diamond ring.

"You said yesterday you bought it. Where did you get it?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't think I ought to be compelled to bring the name of a friend into this case," said Sergt. Churchill, adding: "Anyway, I would like to say that I have some money."

"What do you mean?" asked Col. Partridge, bending forward in his interest.

"I went down to Aqueduct track one day to serve a warrant and met a friend who gave me a good thing and I won on it. About this diamond, I've dealt in this kind of thing for years. I've bought rings and furniture as a speculation."

"Who is running the Police Department—Mr. Jerome or the Commissioner?" asked Col. Partridge. "It seems to me that this trial has gone outside of this department in many ways."

Soon after the Commissioner ended a wrangle occurred between Mr. Rosalsky, counsel for Sergt. Churchill, and Mr. Sandford over "Jake" Wolf, who, Churchill says, is a friend of Inspector Cross, and who informed keepers of disorderly houses that they could open without fear of Churchill after the force of precinct detectives had been reduced. "Oh, stop all this talk," said the Commissioner. "There have been a great many insinuations brought in here by both sides in this case that are not testimony."

Policeman Guldo W. Bock, who was one of Churchill's precinct detectives, was then called. He wanted to testify from his private notebook. Mr. Rosalsky had objected to Mr. Sandford's witnesses using notebooks when testifying, and now Mr. Sandford objected. Rosalsky said that this showed that Sandford had come to his point of view.

"I've shown that you are a fakir!" exclaimed Mr. Sandford hotly.

Mr. Rosalsky refused to continue unless the attorney for the county apologized. He withdrew the remark. Bock's testimony, all in favor of Churchill, took up the rest of the day. The trial goes on to-morrow morning.

CAPT. FOODY'S SHAKE-UP.

Policemen Who Figured in the March Excise "Revolt" Shifted to New Posts.

There was another police "shake-up" last night. This time it was Capt. Foody of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station who did the shaking, and the second platoon, known since March 31 as the "revolt" platoon, was affected. The changes were made by Capt. Foody personally when the men were turned out at 6 P. M., and it came without warning to the men who took part in the excise "revolt" and paved the way for the trial of Capt. Foody on charges of neglect of duty.

When the second platoon turned out at 6 P. M. and lined up in front of the desk Capt. Foody was called. He came in and, after looking the men over, announced that posts had been changed. The following policemen were changed:

McCutcheon, Wanamaker, Lane, Kennedy, Vosatka, Walton, Kuhn, Neary.

Policeman Wixson, who was recently stabbed by a negro woman he was making prisoner, and who is now on sick leave, will find that he has another post when he returns.

All of these men were "revolters" during the stirring times at the end of March, when the patrolmen in the platoon decided to follow the letter of their instructions and report and arrest violators of the excise law.

O'Neill's

Women's High Grade Tailored Suits At Less Than Half Former Prices!

These suits were made by one of our best manufacturers after French models. None but the finest materials were used in their making. They are handsomely trimmed with moires and silk novelties, are exceedingly attractive and in the very latest modes—all of them made over heavy taffeta silks.

☞ *Heretofore 35.00 to 70.00.*

ON SALE TO-DAY IN TWO LOTS, AT

14.75 and 25.00 Each!

Dust Garments in Every Fashionable Material and Shape!

PONGEE	LONG	DUST	COATS	17.50 to 30.00
SICILIAN	"	"	"	11.98 to 16.50
LINEN	"	"	"	7.50 to 12.00
SILK	"	"	"	14.50 to 30.00

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of

TAILOR-MADE SHIRTWAISTS.

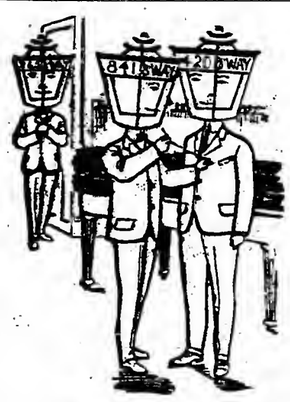
Made of striped madras,—all the fashionable colors. Latest models.

Made in workrooms on the premises.

1.50

Value 2.50 to 4.00

Twenty-third Street.



No Loose Buttons

or loose tailoring in our Suits. Every detail of make as perfect as cut and style.

Awfully Smart Serge Suits for $15. Very Neat Lined or Half-lined Cheviots—swell patterns, $18 to $20.

All the Rage. Flannels and Loosely Woven Homespun and Wool Crash Coats and turned up trousers with loops for belt, $10, $12, $14.

Straw Hats from $1 to $3. Panamas from $5 to $18.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

MURDEROUS THREAT OF A BLACKMAILER.

Young Woman in Brooklyn Followed by a Man Who Demanded $5,000 of Her Father.

The police of Brooklyn are looking for a blackmailing Italian who has been threatening to murder Miss Agnes Hart, daughter of Charles Hart, a wealthy contractor, living at 118 Prospect Park West, unless $5,000 be paid to him.

Miss Hart, who is about twenty-one years of age, was accosted near her home a week ago yesterday by a man, evidently an Italian, who handed her a soiled card. As her father employs a number of Italians, she thought that the card was meant for him. It bore the name "A. Hart," printed crudely. Miss Hart proceeded and the man followed on the other side and kept near her on her return from shopping.

On the following day Miss Hart received a letter which said: "Do not leave Brooklyn. This is a warning." No signature was attached. That afternoon Miss Hart's father received at his office the following letter:

Put $5,000 under the stoop of your office within a week; if not, the heart will be shot out of your daughter—the one I spoke to on Wednesday.

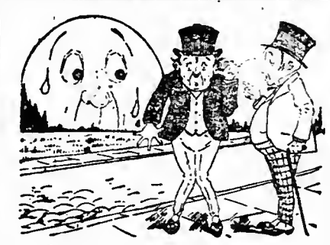
Both letters and the card were turned over to the police, and private detectives were retained to watch the house and to accompany Miss Hart. The police incline to the belief that the man is a crank.

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND'S ACTION FOR LOSS OF WIFE'S SERVICES.—A jury in the Supreme Court tried a personal-injuries action brought by Malvine Gray against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and rendered a verdict in her favor. To the same jury was submitted a suit by the injured woman's husband to recover for the loss of her services. This time the jury found for the railroad company, and on appeal the Second Appellate Division holds that, the judgment in the wife's favor having been affirmed by a higher court, that against the husband must necessarily be reversed because the same jury passing upon the same evidence could not consistently say that injury to the person of the wife constituted no wrong as against the husband. Justice Hirschberg, for the Court, says: "The primary action is, of course, that of the wife. The husband's action is a corollary. It cannot be said that a wrong has been inflicted upon the wife by occasioning to her serious personal injuries without at the same time inflicting upon the husband some injury, as the legal burden of her care rests upon him, and as in accordance with the nature and extent of her injuries he is deprived measurably of her aid and companionship. The gist of his claim is the loss of his wife's service. As was said by the Court in Butler vs. Railway Co., (143 N. Y. 417:) 'The term "service" in actions of this character includes any pecuniary injury suffered by the husband from having been deprived of the aid, comfort, and society of his wife, or which reasonably may be expected to result in the future, including charges and expenses incurred or which he may be put to in consequence of the wrong. The wife has her own action for her physical injury, and for the pain and suffering to which she has been or will be subjected. The husband's action is for the consequences affecting his estate, and for depriving him of the aid, society, and companionship of his wife, which, except for the wrong, he might reasonably expect to enjoy.'"

***

DECLARATIONS TO PROVE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.—In a suit by Jesse S. Avard against Austin B. Carpenter, Sheriff of Madison County, to recover damages for an alleged conversion of personal property taken by the Sheriff under execution against the plaintiff's father, Alfred Avard, the question was as to the validity of a bill of sale of the property given by the father to the son prior to the levying of the execution. The defendant tried to prove a conspiracy on the part of the father and son to place the property beyond the reach of creditors, and claimed that declarations of the father made after the sale, and while still in possession of the property, were competent against the son. The latter argued that the declarations were not admissible because made long after his father parted with both title and possession. This, however, was denied by the Sheriff. Excluding the declarations is held by the Third Appellate Division to have been an error. Justice Smith, for the court, says that, inasmuch as the defense rested upon a conspiracy between father and son, the declarations of the former while in possession of the property should have been admitted.



Something of interest to Wearers of Seasonable and Stylish Clothing . . . We are opening up to-day in our stores some very handsome suits for men in

Gray Serge.

These goods are finer and softer than Blues or Blacks. Made with just the front and square shoulders lined or half lined, and full lined.

Suits, $13, $15 and $16.

Also a full assortment of Blue and Black Serges and Flannels in all styles, $10, $13, $15, $18 to $25. These lines include the most stylish and wearable clothing in our stores.

Furnishings also. Hats and Shoes.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.—Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; west to northwest winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,366. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PANAMA CANAL BILL PASSES THE SENATE

The Final Vote Was 67 Yeas to 6 Nays.

The Spooner Amendment Substited for the House Measure 42 to 34—Conferrees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senats today declared in favor of constructing ths Isthmian Canal on the Panama routs if practicable, and the leaders of the Houss predict that that body eventually will come around to the Senate's way of looking at the matter. The word "eventually" in this connection does not mean next month, but some time before the close of this session of Congress. The House leadere may be mistaken in their judgment of what the attitude of the House will be after the lapss of a few days, but they talk confidently about a final settlement of the canal question before the Fourth of July.

The action of the Senate came through the substitution of the Spooner amendment to the House bill for the bill itself. This substitute authorizes the President to build on the Panama routs if he can get good title to its properties from the Panama company and proper concessions from the Government of Colombia. The yea and nay vote in favor of the substitution was 42 to 34. On the final passage of the amended bill the vote was 67 to 6, the negative votes being given by Senators Bate, Cockrell, Daniel, Dubois, Pettus, and Vest.

As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Morgan, in order to expedite business, moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and ask for a conference. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed Senators Morgan, Hanna, and Kittredge conferrees on the part of the Senate, the last two being strong Panama men. The amended bill will get back to the House to-morrow, and the prevailing expectation is that the House will not concur immediately in the Senate amendment, but instead of that will grant the conference asked for by the Senate. If the House conferrees should be appointed according to custom, they would be Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Sherman, Republicans, and Mr. Adamson, Democrat. Aa least two of these gentlemen, Messrs. Hepburn and Adamson, are at present Nicaragua men, and the assumption is thst they would be against yielding to the Senate conferrees. Precisely wbat Mr. Sherman would do is not known. Possibly he would join the Hepburn-Adamson contingent.

In any event, in case of a conference, it would astonish the House if its conferrees should report in favor of agreeing to the Senate amendment. Mr. Hepburn said this afternoon that he did not think the House would concur in the Senate amendment, and Mr. Adamson was aggressively outspoken as an opponent to the Panama route. Precisely what the House leaders expect to happen after their conferrees report disagreement they do not disclose. How far Mr. Hepburn will carry his opposition to the Panama route is uncertain.

Really it is Mr. Hepburn who will block legislation this session if there shall be no legislation. Few persons doubt that it is in his power to lead the House into concurrence with the Senate. It is possible he may not be able to prevent concurrencs; the measure of his capacity as a stumbling block is not absolutely known. But as Chairman of the committee which reported the Hepburn bill to the House, and as the person whom the House recognizes as the father of the Hepburn bill, it is commonly thought he could swing the House into agreement with ths Senate if be would.

Of course, there is a disposition on the part of a large number of the Democratic members of the House to stick to Nicaragua because the word Nicaragua is used in the last Democratic platform in ths declaration relating to the building of an isthmian canal. But there also is a strong body of Democrats in the House who believe the Panama route to bs the better route. Mr. Hepburn therefore would not run up against a practically solid Democratic opposition if he should move to concur in the Senate amendment. The situation would be quite different from that in the Senate, where the Democratic Senators polled pretty near their party vots against the Spooner amendment, making a political question of the canal routes. If Mr. Hepburn should swing practically the solid vote of his party in favor of concurrence the chances are the Democrats pretty generally would vote the same way because, if they should not, tbey would be charged in the Fall campaign with having done what they could to prevent legislation providing for the building of a canal.

The question has arisen whether there will be an effort to override Mr. Hepburn in the House in cass he tried to prevent concurrence with the Senate. In that event the attitude of the Democrats might be the deciding factor. It is not improbable that a combination of Democrats and of Republicans following Mr. Hepburn's leadership would outnumber the combination of Democrats and Republicans favoring the Panama route. The House leaders think Panama would win.

Failure of the House and Senate to agree before the adjournment of Congress would not necessarily imply that the canal question would go over to the next Congress. Upon the reconvening of Congress in December ths conferrees again would taks up

Continued on Page 3.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weaker. Financial Markets.—Pages 12, 13, and 14.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iron, Nortbern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c.—Page 10.

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Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

Day Line Summer Book: Catskills, &c. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y.—Adv.

COAL OPERATORS ANXIOUS.

Apprehensive of Future in the Bituminous Fields—Call for Convention of United Mine Workers at Indianapolis the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Ths call issued by President John Mitchell for a convention of the United Mins Workers of America in Indianapolis on July 17 has aroused ths apprehensions of operators as to the futurs in the bituminous coalfields.

Officers of the Illinois districts have advised the operators that they will opposs a strike, but what the delegates who are sent to the convention will do remains to be seen.

Illinois miners generally, it is believed, favor living up to the contract entered into with tbe operators last March, but the appeal for assistance from the anthracite fields may be of sufficient strength to compel them to disregard their agreements.

Efforts to obtain the eentiments of the miners in the southern part of the State indicate that many of the men are averse to quitting at this time and will seek to avoid it.

Railroads obtaining coal from the Southern section have placed heavy orders and a large force of miners is engaged in filling them at the present time. At least one of the Northern roads which hitherto hss obtained the largest part of its supply from Iowa has entered the Illinois field witb a heavy order.

The anxiety of the railroads to secure a heavy supply is believed to have been caused by the possibility of a sympathetic strike in the West.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 19.—The arrival of President W. R. Russell and Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Ryan of the Illinois miners' organization for a conference with National President Mitchell was the only event of any importance around strike headquarters to-day. The two Illinois leaders arrived at 3 o'clock and immediately went into conference with their chief.

President Mitchell, after the meeting, said the Illinois men came to see him for the purpose of "discussing Western mining matters." When he was asked what particular matters were talked over and whether business connected with the coming special National convention was considered, he replied that he would prefer not to say anything more.

Neither Mr. Russell nor Mr. Ryan had anything to say beyond the statement that they felt well satisfied with the situation both East and West. They left for their homes late to-night.

There is not the slightest doubt that ths Illinois officials brought information to Mr. Mitchell which will be of use to him in connection with the Indianapolis meeting. Information has reached here through different sources that the soft coal miners in the West are not unanimous for a general strike, and some of them, it is ssid, ars against a partial suspension. Thoss msn who oppose a strike are willing to give financial aid to the anthracite strikers, but some of the leaders are not ready to accept this sort of aid.

In the Spring of 1900, when a strike levy of 25 cents a month for each member of the United Mine Workers was made, there were only three State organizations that responded in full; they were Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. There is now a strike tax of 10 cents a month for each member in force, but as far as can be learned this is not being paid in full by all the districts in the country. For this reason the leaders would rather have the bituminous miners either strike or partly suspend operations.

President Mitchell received information to-day from West Virginia, which, he says, indicates that the strike there is progressing most favorably. He says that more men are now out in that territory than at any other time since the strike in the Virginias begsn. Large gains have been made, he said, along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

The canvass to bring out all the engineers, firemen, and pump runners who have failed to respond to the strike order goes steadily on. Additional men are persuaded each day to quit, but the coal companies say they always have men on hand to fill their places.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 19.—After investigating the action of the firm of Kemmerer & Co., District President Duffy announced late to-day that the engineers, firemen, and pump runners had been granted the eight-hour day in accordancs with the demand of the mine workers, and that this class of employes at Sandy Run would be permitted to return to werk under the new schedule.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The sentiment among the officials as well as the rank and file of the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburg district is apparently opposed to a general strike. Secretary Dodd said tonight that contracts between operators and men for the year have been signed and should not be broken.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 19.—Agitators are at work among the miners of the Georges Creek region, looking to the selection of delegates to the Indianapolis miners' convention favorable to a general strike. The region is thoroughly organized. The younger element, it is said, are favorable to a general shut-down. The older men seem to desire conservative action.

ROANOKE, Va., June 19.—Norfolk and Western Railway officials aeserted to-day that the situation in the Pocahontas coal fields showed some improvement. Three hundred and seventy-five cars of coal were loaded yesterday, which is a gain of forty cars over the previous day. A number of the mines are working many more men than on any day since ths strike was declared. The Tug River field is still practically closed tight.

COAL OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 19.—Regarding the striks situation, since the call for a National convention was issued, operators here to-night authorized the following statement:

"The latest move of ths United Mins Workers by their executive officers is not causing us the slightest uneasiness. Ws ars in the fight to stay. Such a call as that issued is the best evidence that the United Mine Workers cannot be considered as a responsible body with which an agreement can be made, because ths calling of the convention is proof positive that any agreements made are made with a secret reservation.

"Ths naming of so late a date as July 17 we look upon as a sign that the officers of tbe union believe the fight is lost, and they are now only calling the convention in order to preserve tbe union from falling to pieces right away.

"So far as we are concerned, whatsver is the action of the National convention no concessions of any kind will be made to the union."

A $5,000,000 Cutlery Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 19.—Joseph Misko of New York, head of the Misko Ice Company, is here negotiating for a site for a cutlery plant to be built at a cost of $400,000, and to be operated by a company of New York and Pittsburg capitalists, with the general offices of the company here. The company is to be capitalized at $5,000,000, and the plant is to employ 800 men. Misko has some new ideas for grinding and polishing which he is keeping a secret and which he will sell to ths new concern at a comfortable figure.

Pocono Mountain Special
for Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays, 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

TROOPS CALLED UPON TO PROTECT PATERSON

Mill Owners Compel Mayor to Ask for Help.

Soldiers Sent from Newark at Midnight —Chief of Police Graul Suspended —Strikers Threatening, but Little Disorder.

PATERSON, June 19.—There will be a battalion of the First Regiment from Newark here to-night to do guard duty about tbe silk mills. The Mayor to-night yielded against his own best judgment to the demand of the mill owners that troops be called.

A delegation representing the mill owners called on the Mayor this evening and demanded protection. Tbe Mayor replied that he was affording it. To this it was replied that the force was too small, and would be overridden by a mob of any size. That it was impossible to concentrate any great number of men at any point, that a large portion of ths Deputy Sheriffs were green hands and unreliable. It was pointed out thst tbe mill hands were afraid to work, and that to-day those who worked were in momentary fear of attack and their efficiency was spoiled.

After much such talk the Mayor finally decided to ask Gov. Murphy for a battalion of soldiers. They are to act as guards to the mills in greatest danger and thus relieve the police.

The calling out of the troops is looked upon with disfavor generally, as it is feared that the weavers and other branches of ths silk trade will refuse to work under armed guard, and that a complete shut-down of the silk industry will coms before sundown.

Gov. Murphy at midnight ordered a part of the First Regiment of Infantry and the entire First Troop to Paterson to preserve order. Gen. Campbell, ths new Brigadier General, has taken command, and is assembling the troops.

The members of both commands are assembling. They had been ordered earlier to hold themselves in readiness to answer an instant call.

SEARCH FOR MOB LEADERS.

William McQueen, the English Anarchist who was in the lead yesterday, fled to New York last night, and Grossman, the German, and Galleano, ths Italian, who directed the deeds of violence have either fled or are in hiding in the city. The New York police have been asked to aid in the search for these three men and others who were prominent in Wednssday's riots.

The suspension by Mayor Hinchcliffe of Chief of Police Fred C. Graul took place early this morning. The Chief was summarily removed from office by a formal order sent out from the Mayor's office.

Concerning his action the Mayor said:

"Chief Graul's work for soms tims has been unsatisfactory, and it has been very hard to get any satisfaction from him. He had plenty of warning yeterday morning early that there was likelihood of a general strike, and he ought to have known what it meant. He should havs had his men ready, and thsy were not ready to cope witb the mob, yet they mads a gallant fight and deserve a great deal of praise.

"I am now Chisf of Polics of this city, and will remain as such until all signs of trouble are over.

"I will not permit any more meetings in this city unless they are executive, and then only under condition that the polics are allowed inside to see that there is no talk of violence. We will see what can be done to restore ths good name of the city."

This afternoon the real reason why Mayor Hinchcliffe lost all patience with Chisf Graul became known.

Yesterday, when tbe rioting became serious, the Mayor, over the telephone, ordered the chief to arm the firemen with revolvers and clubs. The chief protested tbat it would be bad policy. The Mayor issued an order. Then tbs chief protested he had no weapons. The Mayor ordered tbat they be instantly purchased, and cartridges ae well. Then it appears the chief yielded, but in place of sending some one to make the purchsees he went himself around to hardwars stores to buy the revolvers. He took them to the station house and left. He did not return.

While the chief was buying tbe revolvers he stopped to talk with a mill owner who demanded protection. He replied that people were getting excited over nothing. While he was talking a patrol wagon loaded with men dashed past, and a moment later a trolley car taken possession of by the men who could not get into the wagon flew past, but the chief did nothing.

Had the Mayor's action and firm stand been more generally known earlier in the morning it is probable that all the mills and all the operatives would have been at work as usual. As it was, however, a few of the smaller mills did not dare open, fearing a repetition of the troubles of yesterday, and in the mills that did open there would have been more hands at work. Practically all of the weavers were at work by noon. The women formed the bulk of the absentees this morning. Practically all the men were on band and all were armed. Each mill and dyebouse was this morning guarded by two policemen, several Deputy Sheriffs; and a constable.

Walter Bamford, whose mill was badly wrecked yesterday, had a good part of his force armed and was prepared to fire volleys from the windows on any new mob. Several other mill owners wers similarly prepared.

During the morning a committee of fonr, representing the dyers' helpers, came to Mayor Hinchcliffe and asked permission to hold a meeting. The Mayor had ordered all such gatherings prohibited for the present. To them the Mayor said that yesterday's violence was a result of a meeting such as they proposed. The authorities were at that time unprepared to cope with the trouble; to-day, however, any attempt at violence would be met with a determined front. If it was desired to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee and allow the police to be present it would be all right.

ANARCHIST ORGAN SUPPRESSED.

Then it was learned tbat the week's edition of La Questione Sociale had been sent to a printer in Passaic. He was ordered not to handle it, and sent word back he would comply with ths order. The paper is set up here and then shipped to Passaic to be run off.

There was one slight encounter this morning between the authorities and some men who seemed inclined to resent the enforcement of the police order to prevent crowds gathering. About 400 Italians gathered in the section of the city where most of them live and started to march to Turn Hall at Allison and Cross Streets. The police were alert, however, and the procession had gotten but two blocks when ths reserves met it and it meltsd away. When the police first came up there was a disposition on the part of the leaders to resist, but it disappeared in visw of ths nightsticks.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the strikers for wbich permission was granted was very tame. Tbe committee is composed of that element of tbs strikers which was headed by Chairman McGrath, who lost control yesterday, and ths men to-day deplored the violence of ths mob yesterday.

Late this afternoon about seventy to a hundred men and women gathered in the old graveyard in the Sandy Hill district and started to hold a meeting. Ths fact was soon known to the polics, and a patrol wagon with seven men was sent to the scsne. The wagon was seen coming. When the police sighted the crowd a man was mounted on a barrsl addressing the crowd. When tbe officers appeared he jumped down.

The police have information which leads them to believe the man who was speaking was Galleano and that he was delivering a characteristic speech. Either he or another leaped on a horse and rode off befors ths police could get within pistol range. Naturally, the police cbased the man on the horse. They think now that Galleano mingled with the fugitives on foot and the man on horseback drew tbeir attention.

When the man had gotten away the police picked up sevsn perscns who remained and who wers sbouting for Anarchy.

RIOTERS FIGHT POLICE AT UNION HILL MILLS.

Three Officers and Many Strikers Hurt—Mob Repulsed with Streams of Water.

Strikers from Paterson who mads a proselyting expedition to Hudson County yesterday succeeded in creating a great deal of trouble and in getting themselves into serious difficulty. There was a desperate hand-to-hand fight at Union Hill between a mob, lead by a number of notorious Paterson "Reds" and the police. Tbe strikers hurled stones and missiles of every sort obtainable, and several of the officers were injured. The police ewung their clubs vigorously, and from the unorganized ranks of the disturbers man after man dropped in his tracks, and was either picked up and carried back by his comrades or left to be hustled off to the police station.

Ons skirmish was particularly fierce. When the mob was driven back momentarily fifteen of the rioters were stretched upon the ground. Later two other strikers were arrested, making a total of seventeen persons in the police station last night.

Just after the fierce skirmish between the police and rioters took place, tbe mob, driven back for a mdment, renewed the charge with great force. The forwara movement was concerted, and the handful of officers, under Capt. Knight, was ewept back in the direction of the mill, which the police were endeavoring to protect. It seemed for a few minutes that the infuriated mob wonld overcome the officers. Just at that moment an Alderman turned in a fire alarm.

The entire Fire Department responded. The mob vacillated and permitted the wagons and engines to pass, and thsn closed into line again. Then they pressed forward on the police. When their services were most needed, the firemen showed their hand.

From eight nozzles great streame of water gushed forth almost simultaneously. They were turned on the mob, and the strikers were drenched to the skin. This did not seem to cool tbeir ardor, however. The most enthusiastic insisted on continuing the charge, for they wers then near the mill. But they could not stand in front of the streams. They were literally swept off their feet, and sent rolling in the muddy streets. Thers was a scramble, and the rioters fled in all dirsctions.

Several policeman were hurt in the fight. Patrolman Merrick had left arm rendered useless, but with it hanging limp at his side he retained his place by his fellow-officers and continued the fight.

Ten thousand hands are idle in Hudson County. Last night only three silk mills remained open, and these may close down to-day, making the total of non-employed 10,000. The immediate cause of this shutting down was the strike riot in Paterson Wednesday. The majority of the Superintendents of silk manufacturing establishments in Hudson fearing an outbreak of similar trouble held a conference, and decided to suspend operations indefinitely.

In North Hudson there is only one silk mill running, Simon's, on Union Hill. It was this mill that was so bravely defended against big odds by the police and firemen yesterday.

A delegation of Paterson dye workers went first to West Hoboken yesterday morning, and found there one mill, at Paterson Avenus and West Street, running. Organizing a small mob of discontented they marched to the mill shortly after 7 o'clock. A representative delegate ssked the Superintendent to shut down. He refused. The mob grew larger and more threatening. The police were called by telephone, and officers Schaumburg and Rohrback responded. There wae a hurried consultation while the rabble waited impatiently outside, growing more noisy and demonstrative. Within half an hour it was decided that little was to be gained by running the mill, the machinery wae shut down, the employes sent home, and ths doors closed.

Jubilant over their first victory the Paterson leaders, with a number of local adherents, pressed on toward Union Hill. They had received word that Simon's mill was running. They had determined to close it down. Arriving at the mill a spokesman asked Mr. Simon to shut up shop at once. Mr. Simon said that he had enough dyed stock on hand to continue working, but that if his hands wanted to quit work they were at liberty to do so. This did not satisfy the strikers.

Twice were representatives sent to Mr. Simon, and twice did he refused to accede. Then the mob drew back, and under the leadership of the notorious Paterson "reds," armed themselves with stones, sticks, bricks, clubs, and marched up Bergenline Avenue following a band. Police Captain Knigbt with several officers hurried to the avenue and took up a position about a block from the mill. They were concealed back of a house, and as the strikers approached the officers leapsd into the avenue in front of the mob and commanded them to disperse.

The band drew up, but the others answering ths yells of the anarchistic leaders, pushed on over the musicians and charged on ths officers. The strikers wsre driven back, with the exception of one man, who forced his way through the line of policemen. He turned and was waving his arms frantically and yelling to his comrades to "come on," when Postmaster Armbuster, one of a dozen citizens lined up behind the police, felled ths fsllow with a blow behind the ear. Hs was taken to tbe police station.

Again the mob charged on the police, the women screeching and fighting with the men. Again were they driven back, but their numbers enabled them to force the officers and citizens to retreat steadily. It was dangerously near tbe time when the strikers would break through the line of officers and citizens and take the Simon's mill by storm, when Councilman Bode turned in the fire alarm. The eight streams of water drove the strikers into all parts of the town. Later, however, they gathered in knots, extremely angry at the rough treatment they had received, their drenching and the sorry fate of their injured and imprisoned fellows. Unless the other mills are closed more trouble is expected to-day.

Last night Mr. Simon, at the suggestion of the police, sent his employes away from ths mill in small groups. Thus the svident plans of the strikers, who gathered about at 6 o'clock, to do violence to those who remained at work, were thwarted.

Ths hands employed in the Alliance Silk Mills, in West New York, went there as usual yesterday morning, with the intention of going to work, but found the doors closed and had to return home. Givernaud's silk mill, at Homestead, and Schwartzenbach, Huber & Co.'s mill at Bayonne, as well as thsir mills at Union Hill and West Hoboken, were also closed yesterday.

Burnett's Cocoaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the hair.—Adv.

To Chicago in 20 Hours
via Pennsylvania Special, the latest trimmph of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Adv.

The Saratoga Limited.
First trip of this famous train for this season will be made Saturday, June 21st, leaving Grand Central Station by New York Central at 1:50 P. M.—Adv.

BRAZIL WARNS BOLIVIA

Objects to the Contract Leasing the Acre Region.

Will Suspend Diplomatic Relations if It is Not Rescinded —Interview With the Concessionnaire.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It became officially known to-day that the Brazilian Government has conveyed to the Government of Bolivia notification that if the contract for the lease of ths territory in the Acrs region to a British-American syndicate le not rescinded, diplomatic relations will be immediately suspended, and every obstacle will be placed in the way of dsveloping ths territory in question through the affluents of the Amazon running into Brazil.

According to information conveyed at the same time, a filibustering movement is on foot in ths State of Amazonas, Brazil, with a view to the invasion of ths territory said to have been farmed over by Bolivia to the syndicate, and tbe organization of a revolution in that locality.

While the information contained in the foregoing dispatch is of a most serious nature, the news that Brazil has given notice of her intention to do all in her power to thwart the plans of the American capitalists who are interested in the development of the Acre region is not altogether unexpected. Less than a week ago Baron Rio Branco, the Brazilian Minister to Germany, having learned that an endeavor was being made to interest Berlin capitalists in the new enterprise, iseued a warning to investors, declaring that any connection with it would entail considerabls risk, as the boundaries of the Provincs of Acro were in dispute, both Brazil and Peru claiming a portion of that territory. He declared that negotiations between Brazil and Bolivia concerning the matter were still being conducted.

Whils reference is made in the foregoing Washington dispatch and in cable dispatches previously received to a "syndicate," no company has yet been formed either in this country or in Europs for the development of the Acre region. The concessions from the Government of Bolivia were obtained by F. W. Whitridge of this city. Mr. Whitridge was seen at his home, 16 East Eleventh Street, last evening by a TIMES reporter, and spoke as follows concerning his connection with the plan to develop Acre and ths dispute between Bolivia and Brazil concerning the boundary:

"At present I am the sole concessionaire, my rights having been secured by act of the Bolivian Congress, passed at a special session of that body. Of course, a number of wealthy Americans are interested in the project, and, while no syndicats or corporation of any kind has been formed yet, it is likely that a company may be incorporated later in the State of New Jersey.

"Naturally, I am sorry to hear that Brazil has taken such an extreme attitude in regard to tbis matter; but at ths same time I am not greatly surprised. I know the feeling in tbat country with regard to all thinge American, and I know the special reasons wby the people of Amazonas would be willing to resort to almost any means in order to endeavor to thwart any propssed settlement by Americans in this territory.

"If you consult a map of ths western portion of Brazil you will find that the Acrs territory is practically a triangls, one angle of which is formed at the meeting place of the boundaries of both Peru and Bolivia with that portion of Brazil which is known as the State of Amazonas.

"This triangle of land is watered by some twelve or fifteen rivers, many of which pass over the boundary of Bolivia into Brazilian territory. I call attention to this fact because these rivere are the means by which the enormous supply of rubber which exists in Acre may be transported to the outside world. At the present time the Bolivian Government has Custom Houses on but two of these rivers, the Purus and the Madeira. Consequently, for years past, it has been customary for the Brazilians from Amazonas to go up one or the other of the rivere on which there are no Custom Houses and to poach all the rubber that they liked, without bothering the Customs people at all. When I tell you that a section of the concession which givee to the concessionaire the administration of the Acre territory allows him to collect customs tolls on all these rivers, you will understand one of the reasons why the people of Amazones are so indignant and threaten invasion.

"Now, concerning this dispute, or alieged dispute, about the boundary line. A treaty was signed between Brazil and Bolivia in the sixties, fixing the line as running from a fixed point on the Madeira River (the point is at Madeira Falls) to a point on the Javari River. In 1874 a dispute arese as to the exact location of this point near the source of the Javari, and a line was run to determine it. Later Brazil entered protest, and another survey was made, and it was moved slightly south. Three years ago a joint commission was appointed, and the final decision was agreed to by both countries. Whether this finally disposed of ths matter in so far as Brazil was concerned may best be judged by the following extract from the second message Dr. Manoel Feraz de Campos Salles, President of Brazil, to the Brazilian Congress in June, 1900: 'By means of a protocol signed here on Oct. 30 last year, 1899, ths dispute between Brazil and Bolivia as to the source of the Javari River was satisfactorily settled.'

"It so happened that on my last visit to England, from which country I returned but recently, I met the surveyor who was engaged on the work when each of the three lines was run. He assured me that there could be no dispute as to Bolivia's right to all the territory south of the points at which her present Custom Houses are established.

"It remains to ask what I am going to do about ths present situation. I cannot sse that I can do anything. Certainly I am not in a position to go to war with Brazil to protect my rights, and the concessions which have been made to me.

Round Trip Tickets to California
At all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

I would prefer to ask what the Government of the United States is going to do about it. It is not likely that it will coerce Brazil, although a former Administration expressed itself very plainly concerning its right to act in such a manner on the continent of America if it chose. But I tbink tbat at least, when American property is endangered, we may hope that a gentle intimation that it would scarcely be fitting for Brazil to act in so higb-handed a manner with a weaker neighbor, or some such message, couched in diplomatic language, may be conveyed from Washington. I believe that ths State Department regards our enterprise with friendly eyes, and I shall hope that the difficulty may be arranged.

"Of course ths Brazilians don't want us down there. That is not to be wondered at. They love neither us nor our methods. But I think that the concession which has been granted will bs worked, nevertheless."

Among tbose who are said to bs interested in the proposed devslopment of the Acre region, and who are likely to be prominently identified with ths new company, if it is incorporated, ars August Belmont, Frederick P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, and members of the firms of Brown Brothers & Co. and Vermilye & Co. In England, Sir W. Martin Conway, tbs well-known explorer, who is said to have called the attention of American capitalists to the possibilities of Acre, is one of those who may be connected with the corporation.

LAWYER AND WIFE BADLY HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Clarence Dorsett Flung from Runabout During Wild Ride Through Central Park.

R. Clarence Dorsett, a lawyer, with offices at 25 Pins Street, and living at 53 West Seventieth Street, and his wife were seriously injured in an exciting runaway on the East Drive of Central Park last night. Husband and wife are now in the Presbyterian Hospital, and the latter's condition is said to be critical.

The coupls left their homs about 7 o'clock last night for a drive, and after a turn on Riversids Drive started to make a round of the Park before going home. The horse which Dorsett was driving showed much speed on the drive and several times Dorsett had difficulty in controlling the animal. At about Ninetieth Street the horse became fractious, and at Ninety-seventh Street Mr. Dorsett lost all control and the animal ran away. Ths drive contained many vehicles of all descriptions at the time and the excitement was intense.

Mrs. Dorsett shrieked and tried to jump from the runabout, but her husband held her back. Just abovs Ninety-eighth Street the animal gave a lurch to one eide, and Mre. Dorsett was thrown out into the roadway, striking against a stone and fracturing her skull and her knee. An auto cab which was pulling up to ons side barely escaped the prostrate woman, coming so near as to partly tear her skirt from tbe waistband.

In the meantime the horse was plunging furiously up the road and Mr. Dorsett was clinging to the seat, having lost the reins entirely. At One Hundredth Street the horse swerved to the side of the road and the runabout wae caught by a lamppost between the front wheei and the body of the wagon. The harness broke with the force of ths sudden stop and tbe animal sped on up ths road. Mr. Dorsett was thrown to the ground and received injuries to hie spine and many bruises to his body.

The animal now free from the runabout raced on to the cross drive at One Hundred and Sixth Street and across to the West Drive, and was not caught until he reached Eighty-fourth Street, where he was stopped by Policeman Reyer of the Central Park Station, almost exhausted and bleeding from cuts on his body from the harness and striking objects in his run. The runabout was completely demolished.

TORPEDO BOAT ACCIDENT.

The Blakely Is on Trial Trip When Valve Chests Blow Out, Injuring Two Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 19.—Torpedo boat Blakely met with another mishap to-day which will again postpone her final acceptancs by the Government. The boat was on the first of the final teste with the Naval Inspection Board, of which Capt. C. J. Train is President, on board, and had nearly completed tbe standardizing of her screws when the accident occurred. The boat was under full speed when the main and intermediate valve chests of the after engine gave way, filling the engine room with the escaping steam.

Assistant Engineer C. D. Prior, who was at the throttle, wae severely scalded about the hands and arms, and Chief Engineer Alexander Mason was also scalded, but not dangerously. The injured men were cared for and the trial of the boat came to an end.

The Blakely returned to her dock. Shs will go to her builders' works at Boston for repairs, which will probably take about a month. The boat had completed threequarters of the last run over the measured mile course, and had been making good speed.

The Blakely has been on trial and under repairs for over a year since the builders first notified the Government that the boat was ready for trial.

ROBERT GOELET ARRESTED.

The Young Millionaire Is Taken to Boston Police Station Charged with Speeding His Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—Robert Goelet last night, while in his automobile on Commonwealtb Avenue, was arrested by Police Sergeant Nagle on the charge of speeding it. The Sergeant ordered the young millionaire to take him to tbe police station in the automobile, but Mr. Goelet refused. The officer threatened to take him there in the patrol wagon, and Mr. Goelet finally consented to use the automobile.

At the police station Mr. Goelet was allowed to go upon making a deposit of $50, and promising that he would appear this morning at the Municipal Court, but when the case was called Mr. Goelet was not there to answer to the charge, and his default was entered.

It is understood that Mr. Goelet was obliged to return to New York on important business, and will return in a day or two and ask to have his default removed and stand trial.

Only 20 Hours to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves West 23d St., New York City, daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Standard equipment.—Adv.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via Lackawanna Railroad, leaves New York daily 8:45 P. M. Parlor car on 10 A. M. train. —Adv.

CLEVELAND AND HILL TO THE DEMOCRACY

Appeals to the Party's Ideals at Tilden Club.

THE OLD LEADERS CORDIAL

Men of All Factions at the Harmony Gathering.

Ex-President Cleveland Declares the Democratic Party Will Never Die— Mr. Hill Refers to Mr. Bryan.

Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill met last evening, smiled at each other, shook hands, and dined at the same board while cheering Democrats showed their approval of the meeting. Tbers were gathered at the Tilden Club, on Broadway near Seventy-fifth Street, to celsbrate the opening of ths new home, a thousand Democrats from all eections of the country and representing factions ths members of which have not fraternized for several years. A glance over ths denss mase of men crowded in the long meeting hall of the club showed ex-Cabinet members, Governors of States, Senators, and local politicians of New York from the Tammany camp, ths Grsater New York Democracy, and ths cohorts of David B. Hill abovs the Harlem River.

Ths gathering was notable in many respects. There was an absence of formality, except as to the two principal guests of the svening, ex-President Cleveland and ex-Senator Hill. Ths throbbing interest of the Democratic leaders revolved around these two men. Their every aotion was watched. Thoss who expected that there would be great formality about this meeting between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill wsre disappointed, but at nearly every minute during the four hours that they wers together in public some incident worthy of mention happened. Grover Cleveland arrived in a carriage at the clubhouss about 8:20 o'clock, accompanied by Dr. Bryant. Hs was cheered by the throngs on the street as ths members of the Reception Committee of the club ushered him into a private room out of sight of the other guests. After a wait of five minutes Mr. Hill arrived. Hs was accompanied by L. Laflin Kellogg. Mr. Hill, with a smile on his face and his shoulders slightly stooped, walked toward Mr. Cleveland and said:

"How do you do, Mr. Cleveland?"

"How are you, Senator?" said the ex-President cordially, offering his hand. "I am very glad to see you again."

"I am very glad to see you. You are looking very well," said Mr. Hill.

"I can say the same for you. When did you come down?" asked Mr. Cleveland. Then the two Democrats, who have not met for many years, drew closer together and started a private conversation. Mr. Cleveland was in a jovial mood, and Mr. Hill appeared very happy.

After the speechmaking President Dowling announced that it was not on the programme, but that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill had agreed to shake hands with those present. The line was formed, and standing on a small platform with a large bough of an oak tree waving over their heads, ths two guests of honor greeted all who formed in line. Toward ths end of the handshaking levee the flashlight photographers arranged their apparatus to take pictures.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN'S GREETING.

Mr. Cleveland saw on ths lins John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy. Mr. Cleveland flushed, as it has been years since these two men havs extsnded hands toward each other, and ths flashlight photographers thought it would be a good opportunity. Mr. Cleveland was shaking hands with ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and for five minutes these two men were engaged in earnest conversation. Thsn the flash was set off. Mr. Cisveland ehook hands in the most perfunctory way with Mr. Sheehan and passed quickly to the next in line without speaking to hie former political enemy in Buffalo politics. During the picturs taking Mr. Hill was shaking hands with John C. Sheehan.

Prior to the speech-making, Democrats from all over the country were gathering in the meeting room. These were:

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet.
Gov. Montague of Virginia.
Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Triumvir.
Louis F. Haffen, Tammany Triumvir and Borough President.
Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck.
St. Clair McKelway.
Judge Charles N. Buiger.
John B. Stanchfield.
Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.
Norman E. Mack.
James J. Manning of Albany.
Lewis Nixon.
Denis O'Brien, Judge of the Court of Appeals.
George M. Palmer of Schoharie.
Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee.
Eliot Danforth.
William F. Harrity, ex-Postmaster General.
Robert B. Roosevelt.
Gen. Amasa J. Parker,
Herman Ridder.
J. Edward Simmons.
Justice Truax.
John A. McCall.
Cord Meyer.
Corporation Counsel Rives.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the Directors of the club gave the guests a surprise. Mr. Cleveland and the other guests of honor had been received in a part of the clubhouse adjoining tbe meeting hall. Suddenly the centre of the walls of the meeting hall opened and from a concealed set of double doors the guests of honor appeared in plain view. There were cheers throughout the hall which lasted long after the speakers had been escorted to a large lounge near ths rostrum.

CLEVELAND AND HILL CORDIAL.

Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by Dr. Bryant and John C. Calhoun. As he walked in members tried to grasp his hand, and the ex-President smiled to a number of friends. Then followed D. H. Hotchkiss, escorting ex-Senator Hill, accompanied by L. Laflin Kellogg. On the settee Mr. Cleveland occupied the end, and Mr. Hill, leaning over the ex-President's shoulder, made a remark which

principal speaker. Mr. Cleveland presided, and, introducing Mr. Hill, said:

"I hardly need to introdnce to you the speaker of the evening."

As they sat together prior to the speech-making there was a constant exchange of talk between the two Democrats. Nearly every sentence was cause for a laugh, and several times Mr. Cleveland leaned over and whispered in the ear of the Sage of Woolfert's Roost.

One enthusiastic Democrat who looked over and saw the hearty way in which Messrs. Cleveland and Hill were talking, shouted:

"Good boys at last!" There was a laugh in which they joined.

One of the incidents which amused the guests was the distribution of the circulars of the Liberal Democratic Party, which now has a State ticket in the field in New York State. The first of the circulars to make its appearance was brought into the club-house by a messenger boy in a sealed envelope addressed to Mr. Cleveland. The messenger boy was admitted without question. Next came a circular for Mr. Hill. Then a throng of messengers arrived with similar circulars for all the prominent guests.

"Who are Ryder and Corbin?" was the question most often asked.

The circulars declared that Democrats should vote this Fall under the Liberty Bell emblem, and the campaign slogane are:

"No reorganizers. Reaffirmation of the Democratic platform. Direct nominations. Government ownership of railways."

An extract of a letter said to have been written by David B. Hill to Hamilton Ward of Belmont, N. Y., was printed on the circular, as follows:

"I was a Democrat before the Chicago Convention, and a Democrat still—very still." This was headed, "Where Hill Stood in '96."

President Robert E. Dowling in introducing Mr. Cleveland, spoke of him as the greatest living Democrat, and the audience broke into cheers. As Mr. Cleveland arose to walk toward the platform there was continued applause and handclapping which lasted over two minutes.

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!" was shouted by a man near the platform. They were given, and another three followed, while Mr. Cleveland looked on seriously, apparently seeking to stop the cheering.

The first part of Mr. Cleveland's speech was delivered in a colloquial tone of voice, but when he started to describe the past and future of the Democracy his voice rang with tones which impressed his hearers. He stood with hands nearly clasped and grasping his glasses, and without making a gesture, but by changing the inflections of his voice he brought out his ideas. Toward the latter part of the speech, Mr. Cleveland raised his index finger, and his eyes sparkled when he said that the Democratic Party would never die. Senator Hill sat silent and with head partly bowed down during the speech. His face was of ashen whiteness. Mr. Hill did not applaud until the end. When Mr. Cleveland said that the Democratic Party should not be fed on the husks of defeat, Mr. Hill glanced up quickly toward the speaker.

When Mr. Cleveland reached that part of his speech, in which he spoke of "we of the rank and file," there were shouts and cheers for the speaker. In graphic and impressive tones, and his voice shaking with emotion, Mr. Cleveland told of his desire to see the Democratic Party rehabilitated before his death.

"The days of my political activity ars at an end," he said.

"No, no," was shouted from all over the room.

"I shall not assume to give direction or party counsel," said Mr. Cleveland.

"You will be asked for it," shouted a guest. There were cheers at this statement.

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

"I have been urged to participate in this occasion by those who have assured me that this handsome structure is to be dedicated to-night to the rehabilitation and consolidation of the Democratic Party under the inspiration of a name which during the days of Democratic strength and achievement was honored in every Democratic household. Such an assurance made to one who followed with hearty devotion the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden when living, and who has since found in his career and fame the highest incentive to Democratic steadfastness, could hardly fail to overcome the temptations of my contented retirement from political activity.

"Perhaps there are those who could define my position as one of banishment instead of retirement. Against this I shall not enter a protest. It is sufficient for me in either case that I have followed in matters of difference within our party the teachings and counsel of the great Democrat in whose name party peace and harmony are to-night invoked. No confession of party sin should, therefore, be expected of me. I have none to make; nor do I crave political absolution. I am here to take counsel with others professing the same party faith concerning the Democratic situation. I suppose we all are convinced that this situation might be improved, and some of us may think it is perilously undermined.

"Whatever the measure of its impairment may be, our condition as an organization cannot be improved by calling each other harsh names, nor by inaugurating a system of arbitrary proscription and banishment. The members of a business firm in financial embarrassment should not sit down and look in each other's faces in mute despair; neither will they regain financial soundness or the confidence of the business community by recrimination and quarrel; nor will any members of the firm aid in its restoration to solvent strength by an angry insistence upon a continuation of the business methods which have invited its embarrassment.

DEMOCRACY NOT INSOLVENT.

"The Democratic Party is very far from political insolvency; but no one here should be offended by the suggestion that its capital and prospects have suffered serious injury since Mr. Tilden was elected President. Then and afterward Northern Democratic States were not rare curiosities. Northern Democratic Senators, now practocally extinct, were quite numerous, and Northern Democratic Governors, now almost never seen, were frequently encountered.

"If this state of impairment exists an instant duty presses upon the managers of the Democratic establishment, and one which they cannot evads with honor. Those of us less prominent in the party—the rank and file—are longing to be led through old Democratic ways to old Democratic victories. We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat.

"Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster? Is it too much to ask that proven errors be abandoned, and that we be delivered from a body of death and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not to be fed upon something better than the husks of defeat? If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion I believe it will be productive of the best kind of Democratic harmony.

"In dealing with new issues we of the Democratic faith are extremely fortunate in the simplicity of Democratic standards and the ease with which new questions can be measured by those standards. A party based upon care for the interests of all the people as their aggregate condition demands, with no unjust favoritism for any particular class; a party devoted to the plan of popular Government as our fathers ordained it, and for the purposes which they sought to establish; a party whose conservatism opposes dangerous and un-American experiments and yet puts no barrier in the way of genuine and safe progress ought to be able to deal with new questions in a manner quite consistent with Democratic doctrinse, and stimulating to Democratic impulses and instincts.

"Let us not forget, however, that it is not in ths ssarch of new and gaudy issues, nor in the interpretation of strange visions that a strong and healthy Democracy displays its splendid power. Another party may thrive on the ever sbifting treatment of the ever shifting moods of popular restlessness, or by an insincere play upon unreasoning prejudice and selfish anticipation, but the Democratic Party never. Democracy hae already in store the doctrines for which it fights its successful battles, and it will have them in store as long as the people are kept from their own, and just ae long ae their right and interests are sacrificed by favoritism in Government care, by inequality in Government burdens, by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise, by the reckless waste of public money, and by the greatest of all infirms, as it underlies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the neede of economical and legitimate Government expenditurs, which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed, and which continually corrupts the public conscience.

"What but infatuation with the visage of defeat can explain the subordination of these things by Democrats when they prepare for battle?

"If we are to have a rehabilitation and realignment of our party in the sense suggested, it is important that it be done openly and with no mystery or double meaning. Our people are too much on the alert to accept political deliverances they do not understand, and the enthusiasm of the Democratic rank and file does not thrive ou mystery.

HARMONY GROWS NATURALLY.

"The Democratic harmony, of which we hear so much, cannot be effectively constructed by mathematical rule nor by a formal agreement on the part of those who have been divided that there shall be barmony.

"It grows up naturally when true Democratic principles are plainly announced, when Democratic purposes are honestly declared, and when, as a result of these, confidence and enthusiasm stir the Democratic blood. It was such harmony as tbis, growing out of such conditions which, with the battle cry of 'Tilden and Reform,' gave us the Democratic victory of 1876 against odds great enough to discourage any but a harmonious Democracy, and against an opposing force, brazen and desperate enough to take from us by downright robbery what the voters of the land gave to us.

"I believe the times point to another Democratic opportunity as near at hand, but I believe we shall reap the fruits of it only by following the line of conduct I have indicated. In any event, I have a comforting and abiding faith in the indestructibility of the party which has so many times shown its right to live and its power for good, and I am sure the reserve of patriotic Democratic wisdom will at some time declare itself in the rescue of our country and our party.

"My days of political activity are past, and I shall not hereafter assume to participate in party councils. I am absolutely content with retirement, but I still have one burning, anxious political aspiration. I want to see before I die the restoration to oerfect health and supremacy of that Democracy whose mission it is to biess the people—a Democracy true to itself—untempted by clamor, unmoved by the gusts of popular passion, and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliance; the Democracy of patriotism, the Democracy of safety, the Democracy of Tilden, and the Democracy that deserves and wins success."

The applause lasted several minutes and Mr. Cleveland walked toward the settee at the side of the room to meet the outstretched hand and smiling face of ex-Senator Hill. The handshake was long, and for a few minutes, while President Dowling was making the introductory speech of Mr. Hill, the two prominent guests laughed and smiled while talking in low tones.

President Dowling spoke of Mr. Hill as the leader of the Democracy of New York State, at which there were cheers and hand-clapping. While Mr. Hill was walking toward the rostrum Mr. Cleveland stood up and led in the hand-clapping.

Ex-Senator Hill's Speech.

Ex-Senator Hill said in the main:

"The signs of the times point unmistakably to an awakened interest in the promotion of the success of Democratic principles of government.

"The reception at the Manhattan Club in February last on Washington's Birthday, supplemented soon thereafter by a similar gathering at the Democratic Club, followed by the recent establishment by the State Committee of permanent headquarters at the capital of the State, and now the dedication to-night of this beautiful building in honor of New York's great reform Governor, where all ths elements of our party organization meet upon common ground—are indications of much significance which mark a revival of Democratic unity, hope, and confidence.

"There is especially a deep conviction among thoughtful people that there is something radically wrong in the foreign policy of the present Administration.

"The fact cannot be denied that the recent remarkable speech of the venerable Republican Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] has made a profound and lasting impression upon the heart and conscience of the country. He did not attack the Government, but he assailed those who are accidentally and temporarily administering it. He exposed the unwisdom of the absence of a fixed and definite policy in relation to the ultimate government or disposition of the Philippine Islands, and denounced the fickleness and cowardice of those who, in excuss for their official actions, put forth one plea to-day and another and contradictory one to-morrow.

"This great and patriotic speech was not met or answered by the partisan address of President Roosevelt, delivered on Decoration Day, in violation of the proprieties of the occasion, wnerein he purposely or inadvertently confused the well-recognized distinctions which exist between the administration and the Government—between the army and the Government, and between all the other officials of the Government and the Government itself—and assumed to question the loyalty of those who have ventured to criticise the cruel acts of a few officers of the army, who, if semi-official reports are correct, have undoubtedly disgraced the uniform which they wear.

"This confusion of the State itself with the ruler thereof is not new in history.

"It was Louis XIV. who once made the same mistake when he assumed to be France and uttered the famous declaration, 'I am the State'—a remark which might have lost him his head in later times of less despotism; and President Roosevelt, in another sense, seems to have already lost his head when he forgets that this country differs from both ancient and modern France in that here it is not a crime to criticise the army or the President or any other servant or servants of the people; and he needs to be reminded that this is a Government of law—a Government under a written Constitution wherein the right of every citizen to freely express his sentiments upon administrative questions is expressly guaranteed—and that loyalty to the Government does not consist in loyalty to individuals or to the policies of those who happen to hold official positions.

"And here, I may be permitted to suggest that the administration of President Roosevelt will be particularly noted in history as the one, during the existence of which the republics of those brave and gallant people in South Africa were destroyed—destroyed wlihout one word of protest or one effort to save them or one kind word of sympathy for them in their unequal struggle, expressed on the part of this—the greatest republic of the world, whose intiuence should always be exerted on the side of free institutions.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CLEVELAND.

"In contrast with that supine attitude of the Roosevelt Administration, we should not forget the vigorous and patriotic action of that Democratic President—who honors this club with his presence here to-night—who, when that same mighty empirs of Great Britain, in 1895, attempted to crush the Republic of Venszuela, promptly sent that famous message to Congress, which electrified the country, wherein he insisted that Great Britain must not be permitted, under the pretense of a boundary dispute, to seize Venezuela without first submitting the alleged differences to international arbitration, or else this Government would interpose its strong arm for the protection of that republic. And Great Britain finally concluded to arbitrate the dispute, and venezuela was saved from destruction.

"The recent disclosures of the performances in Cuba of Gen. Wood, who is the protégé and especial favorite of the present Administration, in misappropriating the moneys of the Government for partisan and lobbying purposes in aid of Administrative measures pending before Congress, have caused astonishment and indignation throughout the country, and served to empbasize the irresponsible and dangerous character of arbitrary military rule anywhere, whether temporary or permanent.

"The subject demands the investigation of Congress and the prompt punishment of the offending official, if he can be reached through criminal or military law.

"The history of the country does not furnish a more flagrant breacb of official duty, as well as official propriety, than that presented by the misconduct of Wood. Yet he has neither been arrested nor rebuked, nor censured, nor called to account by the Administration; but public attention to the scandal was sought to be diverted bv the sudden interposition of a special message to Congress imperiously demanding the passage of a miserable compromise '20 per cent.' measure of 'Justice to Cuba.'

"The present controversy in Congress over the Cuban tariff question serves to illustrate the hypocrisy as well as unsoundness of the whole Republican position on the subject of tariffs.

"It is difficult to understand how those who justify the imposition of tariff dutiss—not for purpoes of revenue only to meet the necessities of the Treasury, but to 'protect' all of the varied industries of the country—can reconcile tbeir attitude with support of the pending Cuban tariff bill, which practically aesumes to reduce 20 per cent. of that protection on one particular industry. If tbe protection principle is right, why, from a Republican standpoint, should not its application be universal and all industriee he treated with the same tender consideration?

"A 'reciprocity' measure is a misnomer which does not contemplate at least 50 per cent. reduction of the existing tariff burdens. When the people of Cuba are asking for bread ws should not offer them a stone. Ws should not assist in the endeavor to palm off upon the country a measure labeled 'reciprocity' which is in fact a snare and a fraud, containing 'differential' protection for a giant trust.

THE TRUST-BREEDING TARIFF.

"In thie connection permit me to observe that the logic of events has demonstrated the soundness of many Democratic contentions of recent years. No one doubts today that a high protectivs tariff has proved the 'parent of trusts,' just as was predicted it would. Ws recall that portion of the Kansas City platform, ths widom of which is now generally recognized, which declared as follows:

"'We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which tbey should not bear.'

"As a 'trust-breeding measurs' tbe Dingley tariff law has indeed been a great success. It hae not only succeeded in creating more trusts in this country than in the history of the country, but it has also succeeded in stifling competition to a greater extent than was ever known. It has succeeded in fostering monopolies everywhere, and either destroyed or stagnated the business of small dealers.

"It has succeeded in unnecessarily raising the cost of living to every consumar in the land. It has caused more strikee on the part of workingmen to enable them to live decently and comfortably in view of the enhanced cost of living than at any period of our history.

"It has unreasonably increased public taxation for the benefit of private interests. And, finally, it has promoted dangsrous speculation to an extent which the boldest business gambler never dreamed, whereby millions upon millions of worthless stocks have been unloaded upon a deceived public upon the promise and expectation of dividends which cannot be earned and can never be realized, creating an alleged prosperity wbich must necessarily be false and fictitious, and when the bubble hursts—as ere long it surely must—it will inevitably bring disaster to the business community, and the public will have learned, to their sorrow, that lessons learned in political economy which teaches that a people can never become rich by simply taxing themselves.

"Wealth cannot be measured so much by what a man earns as by what he saves. Legislation in the intereet of classes rather than for a whole people is always a dangerous expedient and brings business disaster in the end.

"Acting upon the assumption that ths trusts should be prosecuted by their friends and not tbeir enemies, the National Administration waa at last constrained to institute some civil suite to test the efficacy of the Sherman act. Wbat has bsen the net result? A few temporary injunctione have been obtsined, with the tacit consent of tbe trusts themselves, or at least with little or no opposition, which in general terms restrain the trusts from violating the Sherman act, (which they expressly deny they have violated or are now violating,) and little or nothing else has been accompiished, and the courts will soon adjourn for the Summer—the business is continued and prices remain the same.

"By the terms of ths Sherman act a violation of its provisione constitutes a crime. It is a sufficient commentary upon the whole proceedings to say that no criminal prosecution has been instituted, no arrest has been made, and no indictment found anywhere, and the trusts are still pursuing the even and evil tenor of their way without serious disturbance or molestation.

DEMOCRATS NOW UNITED.

"There is substantial accord among the Democrats of tbs country upon all the timely issues which are now engrossing public attention. We are all united in favor of the preservation of constitutional liberty wherever our flag floats. Ws are opposed as the permanent policy of this Government to the maintenance of dependsnt coloniee to be governed outsids of the pale of the Constitution. We all favor freedom of commerce, and therefore favor genuine reciprocity with foreign nations, but are all opposed to sham Republican reciprocity which is only another name for Republican hypocrisy.

"We all stand where Jackson, Benton, and Tilden stood, in favor of hard money, as opposed to an irredeemable paper ourrency. We are all in favor of that constitutional reform involved in the election of United States Senators by the people of the several States, rather than by State Legislatures.

"The dictatorship at ths Fifth Avenus Hotel in the City of New York has formally announced that the present Republican State Executive is to be renominated. There is, as usual, no idea of consulting delegates to their State convention. The functions of that body were relinquished years ago and completsly absorbed in the hands of a single dictator who controls the Federal and State patronage, determines all nominations, and annually distributes the financial aid which has been levied upon those business interests which hays received official and legislative favors through the instrumentality of his political servants.

"It ie true that the Capitol in name has been at Albany, but in reality it hss been, as usual, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where ths public business has been arranged, the official appointmsnts announced, the legislative programme detsrmined, and the political contributions levied, received, and distributed.

"It is the centre of power and it is the centre of corruption aa well.

PROSPECT IN THE STATE.

"The Odell Administration will be beaten this Fall becausc it deserves to be beaten. It will be beaten because it has proved recreant to the bsst interests of ths State. It has deprived localities in numerous instances of the control of tbeir own local affairs, for the accomplishment of partisan purposes. It has concentrated dangerous power in the State Government at Albany. It has repsatedly violated the principle of home rule for municipalities.

"Fellow Democrats: Twenty years ago this Fall the people of this State, indignant at the excesses, the corruptions, the tyranny in party management, and the maladministration of our opponents, arose in their might and drove them from power at a time when they were in absolute control of the National and State Governments and regarded themselves as invincible.

"History oftentimes repeats itself, and there are many indications which should not be overlooked that the unexpected revolution of 1882 may repeat itself in 1902.

"The Democracy of this State welcomes the distinguished citizen of New Jersey—tbe only living ex-President of the United States—who testifies by his presence here to-night and by his remarks to which we have so intently listened, his interest in the success of Democratic principles.

"We should have been glad to welcome that other distinguished Democrat who hails from ths grsat West—our honored standard bearer in the last two Presidential elections—that able and eloquent Democratic orator, Mr. Bryan of Nebraska—had he been able to be present on this occasion."

During Mr. Hill's speech, ex-President Cleveland listened intsntly and applauded at frequent intervals. Near the end of Mr. Hill's speech reference was made to the honor which would be paid William J. Bryan if he was present. Mr. Clevsland sat silent with eyes downcast. There were cheers from the rear of the hall, and the silence in the front of the room near the speaker's rostrum when reference was made to Mr. Bryan was oppressive. There was more handshaking after Mr. Hill concluded his speech.

Gov. A. J. Montague of Virginia said he brought a greeting from the Democrats of the South, and that his State would surely cast votes in the Electoral College for the Democratic candidate for President. If the convention gave ths people a righteous cause and a righteous leader. Col. W. H. Gaston of Boston also made a speech.

Thomas Taggert of Indianapolie was called upon to speak for Western Democrats. He accidentally referred to the Tilden Club as the Cleveland Club, at which there was laughter and applause. Mr. Taggert won more applause by saying:

"Well, there are Cleveland Clubs all over the country."

Then came the informal reception and handshaking. After the guests of honor had shaken hands with several hundred persons they were escorted to the banquet hall, where they and the othsr more distinguished guests of the evening dined. Mr. Dowling presided and Mr. Cleveland sat on his right and Mr. Hill on his left. Next to Mr. Cleveland were Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Montague, and next to Mr. Hill were Mr. Taggert and Col. Gaston.

Ths banquet hall was decorated with flags and oak leaves, and in front of ths guests of honor was a large bunch of American Beauty roses.

The dinner was private and no epeeches were made.

The rest of the guests were dined in the basement and at buffets in various parts of ths clubhouse both up and down stairs.

A BRYAN COTERIE.

In the Rathskeller of the club there was gatbered a party of political friends of William J. Bryan headed by Henry George, who was called into tbe breach when his father died during the first campaign for Mayor of the Greater Nsw York. There were about half a dozen other Bryan followers present in the group, and they did not mingle much with the other guests.

The banquet was soon over, and after chatting to a number of friends, Mr. Cleveland took his leave. He walked out of the clubhouse ten minutes before midnight and was driven with Dr. Bryant to the latter's home on West Forty-eighth Street. He will take a train this morning for Princeton.

Mr. Hill went to ths Hoffman House and refueed to be interviewed about the Democratic harmony gathering.

VERMONT HIGH LICENSE REPUBLICANS BOLT

Nominate Percival W. Clement as an Independent Candidate.

J. G. McCullough Put Up for Governor by the Regulars After a Wild Scene of Disorder.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 19. — Amid scenes of marked disorder and turbulence the Rspublican Stats Convention to-day nominated Gen. J. G. McCullough of Bennington for Governor on the third ballot, a body of delegates supporting Percival W. Clement of Rutland marching out of the hall as a protest against the action of ths majority. The bolting delegates later, at an impromptu open-air demonstration, nominated Mr. Clement for Governor on an independent tickst, but later developments indicated that the high-license men would dsvote some time to a consideration of ths political outlook before placing an independent ticket in the field. Mr. Clement bimself to-night advised his followers to go home and think it over befors taking any hasty action.

Tbe first blood was drawn by the unseating of G. L. Jackson, the Clement man from Orange, and the eeating of O. L. Flanders, a Proctor man.

J. C. Jones, delegats from Rutland, who is also the Secrstary of ths Stats Local Option League, introduced a reeolution that had been prepared by ths league and asked to have it adopted by the convention. Recess followed.

At the opening of the afternoon session Chairman Stswart read the platform, which wae eventually adopted after a protracted wrangle over the liquor plank. The committee plank was finally accepted by ths Clement high licenss faction. This plank is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Republican Party of Vermont adheres to its long-cherished belief that the unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors le a public evil, and ths material modification of ths existing law on that subject should be made only after thorough discussion and mature deliberation by the people, and we request the State Legislature at its next session to maks provision for ascertaining the will of the people by direct vots upon the acceptance or rejection of a license and local optian law rsstricting the sals of intoxicating liquors, and further providing that upon popular vote in favor of such a law being duly ascertained, ths sams shall become a statute law of ths State in force."

PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Of the Administration's Philippine policy ths platform says:

"Resolved, That we cordially approve the policy of the Administration with references to the recently acquired Philippins Islands. Criticism of ths policy of tbeir acquisition is not now in season. They are in fact and in law territory of ths United States, and in the jurisdiction of its Govsrnment, whose authority it becomes the duty of the President to maintain. We admirs and approvs the patriotic and conscientious msthod of dealing with this difficult and perplexing problem, whose ultimate solution and wise, patient guidancs we now hops will establish in the Orisnt a politically united and self-governed race."

Regarding tbe proposed Cuban reciprocity, the platform says:

"Resolved, That we hereby approve reciprocity as recommended by President Roosevelt; we believe that the expansion of our export trade, in view of our enormous and sverincrsasing productive and industrial capacity, imperatively requires enlarged reciprocity trade arrangements, and that such result may be secured without serious impairment of our protective duties. That most sagacious statesman, James G. Blains, early foresaw, and President McKinley, in his last public utterance at Buffalo, gave emphatic utterance in favor of this principle. International commerce on any large scale must be two-sided. By the conditions upon which we impose Independsncs we maks her in no small esnse our ward, and are therefore bound in bonor to give her opportunity to dsvelop her natural resources, by which alone she can maintain ber separate independence."

Of trusts the platform says:

"Resolved, That while we recognize the fact that the enormous business of the country in ths several departments of finances, industries, and transportation can only now be dons by combinations, corporate or individual, and that the necessity arises from trade and business conditions which lie outside and beyond the control of legislation, disclaiming any spirit of unreasonable hostility, we are in favor of the utmost vigilance, legislative, judicial, and executive, in guarding the public against any and every abuse of such combinsd power, and of the swift and sure punishment of all offendera whose greed should resort to undus exaction, and we favor such legislative safeguard as will prevent overvaluation of corporate property and ths issue of fictitious stock, and are for such publicity of exact and verified statements by the official managers of such corporations and combinations as shall clearly show to the public their actual financial conditions."

SCENES OF DISORDER.

Nominations for Governor were next made. Percival W. Clement, Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor, and J. G. McCullough of Bennington were nominated.

The first ballot gave McCullough 324, Clement 221, and Proctor 180, with no choice. On the second ballot Proctor lost three votes, theae going to McCullough. Proctor's name was withdrawn. Then a wild scene, unprecedented in a Vermont convention, followed. Dr. C. W. Peck of Rutland arose amid the noise and said:

"Judging by present conditions McCullough would not have to put another dishonorable dollar into this convention."

This sentence was greeted with a groan and hisses, and then the Clement crowd cheered. Immediately J. C. Jones of Rutland, a Clement leader, jumped to his fset ehouting excitedly: "I call upon the dslegates of Percival W. Clement to walk out of the convention with me. Gen. McCullough has not money enough to keep us here."

Ths uproar which followed paralyzed business for fully a quarter of an hour. The Clemsnt dslegats began to leave the hall, and fully 130 of them in a body marched out, in face of a slight attempt by H. R. Crosby of Brattleborough, a Clement man, to atem the revolt. Messrs. Peck and Jones were hissed off the floor by the McCullough men and soon withdrew with the other bolters.

The latter, headed by the Rutland band, marched to Mr. Clement's private car, where their leader addressed them. He was formally tendered the nomination for Governor and agreed to accept.

Meanwhile the convention took a third ballot, and Choes Gen. McCullough, ths vote standing: McCullough, 405; Clement, 87; Proctor, 42.

Z. S. Stanton of Roxbury was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. For Secretary of State Fred G. Fleetwood of Morristown was chosen, and J. L. Bacon of Hartford was similarly nominated for Treasurer. For Auditor Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury won.

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

Mr. Taggart Says the People Do Not Like the Administration.

"Indiana will surely give a Demooratic majority next Fall," remarked National Committeeman Taggart of that State to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House yesterday. Asked the reason for this opinion, Mr. Taggart said:

"The people of Indiana are very much dissatisfied with the Administration, or, I should say, the mis-administration of President Roosevelt. There are very few of them who are not displeased with ths American policy in the Philippinss. In the present Congress we have only four of the thirteen members from Indiana. In the next House we will have not less than seven, and we may have nine."

EDITOR M'LEAN'S REPLY.

He Answers Tom L. Johnson's Attack Upon Him, Saying He Represented Nothing in Ohio Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—John R. McLean's paper, The Enquirer, to-day printe a long double-leaded editorial which gives Mr. McLean's reply to Tom L. Johnson's interview, in which Cleveland's Mayor said Mr. McLean represented nothing in Ohio politics, and was an injury to the Democratic Party. The editorial says:

"The Democratic Party of Ohio as a party hae always been trus to the organization. It has been trifled with by pestiferous and pettifogging politicians, but it has never lost ite recuperative quality.

"The Democrats of Ohio have frequently fougbt under impossibilities of winning and in alliancs with men who were not true Democrats to preserve the organization and to win as many men to the true faith as possible. Ths Democrats of Oblo especially have long yearned for the time when their forces might be combined under a platform and policy for which no apology need bs made.

"Their time is near at hand, if they pursue a policy of common eense. That policy will not be to make the party a mere apparatus for juggling by some sensational performer in politics.

* * * * * * *

"The country is prosperous; the ipse dixit of no public man, no matter how eloquently the words may pour forth from his prolific mouth, can prevail against a condition tbat makes so many people happy.

* * * * * * *

"The Democratic Party cannot win on a defunct money issue, or on a policy that takes it in any degree out of sympatby with and admiration for the brave soldiers and sailors who are fighting the battles of their country—yea, the country's battles, whether the policy at Washington is right or wrong."

ELECTRIC RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

Paper Read to Engineers on Plans for the New York Central's Trains, Mott Haven Division.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., June 19.—Tbe American Institute of American Engineers continued its session to-day with the reading of additional scientific papers. Ths general topic was "Electrical Railway Work." A. H. Armstrong of Schenectady, N. Y., discussed "A Study of the Heating of Railway Motors."

He wae followed by B. J. Arnold of Chicago on "Methods of Ascertaining from Dynamometer Car Records, the Power Required to Operate the Mott Haven Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and the Relative Costs of Operation by Steam and Electricity."

In August, 1901, Mr. Arnold was commiesionsd by the railroad company to study ths conditions governing the operation of trains between the stations mentioned, and to report upon the feasibility of operating them by electricity.

The method of ascertaining by means of a dynamometer car the power required wae first explained in his address, after which the speaker passed to a review of the various estimates on a number of plans for various proposed electrical equipmente of the cars of the company operated bstween Mott Haven and the Grand Central Station.

The plan which was specifically recommended for adoption provided for a combined alternating cnrrent and direct current power house at the Harlem River, near the outer end of the line, with one sub-station near the other end. This proposed plan was considered to combine safety with reliability, so far as the plant was concerned, and to give due regard to the probability of future extensions of the electrical system.

Assuming that the present locomotives running between Mott Haven Junction and Grand Central Station should be abandoned in favor of electric locomotives, and assuming that the same wages would be paid to the men employed, Mr. Arnold compiled a comparative statement as follows:

	Steam.	Elec.
Operating expenses, in cents, per locomotive mile, exclusive of fixed charges but including water, labor, cost of cleaning and repairing tunnel, and all other expenses of locomotive operation	23.05	15.80
Fixed charges per locomotive mile, assuming that it now requires 40 locomotives to perform the present service and that 25 electric locomotives could perform the same service	1.13	7.83
Total, in cents	24.18	23.63

Mr. Arnold concluded his paper in tbe following worde: "From these figures it appears that whils there would be a slight annual saving in operating expenses in favor of electricity, it is not sufficient to warrant its adoption on ths grounds of economy in operation alone, although its adoption can be justified on other grounds.

"Thess figures could be mads more favorable to electricity were an optimistic view of many of its advantages taken, and the probability that practical operation will show a somewhat greater gain than indicated, but it has been deemed best by the writer to maintain a conservative view throughout the entire investigation.

"It is, however, safe to conclude that the saving in operation expenses by the electric system would be sufficient to offset the increased fixed charges due to the additional investment made necessary by its adoption."

SAYS FATHER WAS KILLED WHILE AT SANITARIUM.

A Chicago Woman Brings a Murder Charge Against the St. Luke Society Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Officials of the St. Luke Society were met with the direct charge of murder to-day from the lips of Ethel J. Craft, a Chicago public school teacher, whose father died at the sanitarium April 20. The young woman stood at Deputy Coroner Sniffs desk, and facing those assembled, said: "These men killed my father, I know it. In eight days they brought us his poor bruised body." Mr. Craft had locomotor ataxia, but was otherwise in good physical condition, she said.

It was charged at the inquest that the House Physician, Dr. Silvers, was at times incompetent through the use of drugs.

Miss Craft said during her testimony, and bfors she had made the direct charge that her father had been murdered, that when his body was brought home the forehead was flattened, the cheeks covered with scars, and that there was no skin on his ankles and wrists.

Charges of abuse and intoxication against a nurse of the institution were made by Mrs. Amanda S. Nichols and Miss Cora Klein, who were under treatment in the Institution for the drug habit.

Mrs. Nichols said: "I was in the place as a morphine patient. Nurse Beulah McCormick was drunk constantly. I was weak, and twice she let me fall to the floor. She was maudlin drunk most of the time. The doors were always locked and the drunken nurse had the keys."

Miss Cora Klein swore that while Nurse McCormick was giving her a bath the woman struck her a blacking her eye.

GROWTH OF SUPERSTITION.

On the Increase Among Intellectual Classes in This Country, Says Prof. Starr in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Prof. Frederick Starr amazed a class of students at the University of Chicago to-day by declaring that superstition had gained a foothold among the most intellectual classes of America. He attacked the alleged miracle worship of ths Roman Catholic Church and the methods of Christian Scientists to show what he meant.

"Charging the Roman Catholic people with superstition in their ceremonies and the Church with fostering it is proof of dense ignorance of what the Roman Catholic Church is and what it teaches, as well as ignorance of wbat Roman Catholic people do," said the Rev. Francis J. Barry, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

"If Prof. Starr would take the time snd trouble to investigate and study ths Roman Catbolic Church, its institutions, teachings, ceremonies, and rituals he would never charge it with superstition. Men ignorant of what our Church is should not speak of it. Ths calling of a pilgrimage of people to shrines a sign of superstition is proof of either ignorance, bigotry, or prejudics on the part of the person making such a charge."

22 HORSES RESCUED FROM A BURNING STABLE.

Flames Spread to Five-Story Howard Street Building—The Stable Destroyed.

Three alarms in quick succession at 1:30 o'clock this morning called the firemen to Howard and Crosby Streets. Fire had started in the Metz stable, in the rear of 24 and 26 Howard Street, and communicated to the latter building. The stable was totally destroyed. Twenty-two horses were in the building, and all were rescued. By that time the fire had so far advanced that its cause could not he told. The Howard Street building is five stories high.

The tenants were: J. Jacobson, manufactrer of paper boxes; Jacob Vegnable & Son, makers of fancy buttons; K. Mendell, general commission merchant, and the Japan Import and Export Commission house. The fire attacked the building on the lower floors. At 2 A. M. the ground floor and first, second, and third lofts were blazing fiercely, and the red glare was ahowing at all the windows. It seemed certain that it must be destroyed.

R. H. WHITE, JR., GETS DIVORCE.

Tells How His Wife Deserted Him When His Wealthy Father Disowned Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 19.—Ralph Herbert White, Jr., appeared in court this morning and secured a divorce from his wife, Lucy Jane White, on the grounds of desertion. Mr. White is ths only son and heir of the founder of R. H. White & Co. of Boston.

He went into his father's store at the age of twenty, with the understanding that he was to be in training to conduct the business. One of the employes, a sixteen-year-old girl getting $4 a week, attracted him. He sent her to school to fit her for better things and later married her. White's father disowned him. Later he came to Colorado for his health; his wife followed him here, but left later and went on the atags. In his testimony White said:

"We were married in 1894. My father is a very rich man. When I got married he disowned me. After that I had a hard time of it. My father came around to some extent and gave me a position in the store at a salary of $17 a week."

White came to Denver in 1900 for his health, and ie now employed in a tent and awning store as a clerk.

FIRE IN ORANGE VALLEY.

Large Hat Factory Destroyed This Morning—Other Buildings in Danger —Help Called from Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J., June 19.—A fire which tbreatened to sweep tbe entire hatting district here started in the factory of F. Berg & Co. shortly after 11:30 to-night and at 12:30 the entire plant, valued at $200,000, was in flames and the firsmen were straining every nerve to savs the factories of Austin & Co. and E. V. Connett & Co. Help was summoned from surrounding cities.

The fire originated from an unknown cause and was discovered only whsn the flames had gained great headway. More than 1,500 men and women were employed in the Berg factory.

Tbe hatting business is dull at present and little stock was destroyed. The Austin factory was hurnsd about thres years ago.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH ST 60TH ST

100 Walking Skirts, $2.90.

For to-day only. Our regular price has been $4.80, but we've too many styles of walking skirts now on hand, and must sacrifice this one in order to make room for other goods.

These skirts are made of fine black or oxford melton, cut on the five gored full ripple flounce shape, strapped and stitched with Van Dyke points, ten rows of stitching on bottom of flounce; all seams nicely finished. Tailoring of the very best. Sizes 22 to 34 inch waist bands; 36 to 42 inches long.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

$1.50 White Lawn Waist, 98c.

This particularly charming mode is made of fine lawn, the front trimmed with dainty Valenciennes lace inserting and fine tuckings to yoke, bodice of lace inserting and hemstitching. Excellently made and finished throughout.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Girls' Charming White Dresses.

A bevy of pretty and dainty styles here from which to make your selections, whether your taste runs to the simpler modes of fine lawns or to the elaborate and exquisitely trimmed Point d'esprit or organdy confections. The prices are so low as to discourage tiresome home stitching. We mention a few specials below:—

$1.98—White lawn, tucked yoke front, back trimmed with lace insertions, ruffle over shoulder with lace insertion; sizes 4 to 14 years.

$12.98—Misses' Commencement Dresses in white organdy, with double ruffles on skirt edged with fine lace, the waist elegantly trimmed with dainty lace and insertions; sizes 14 and 16 years.

$8.49—White net, with yoke of insert

THE CUBAN SITUATION

Action of To-day's Republican Senatorial Caucus in Doubt.

Talk of Taking the Matter Into the Open Senate—Tariff Fight Would Be the Result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—There was no appreciable change in the Cuban situation to-day, nothing like a determination of what should be done in the Republican Senatorial conference to-morrow afternoon. A good deal of talk was heard of taking the matter into the open Senate. Administration leaders were reported to be considering this plan, their alleged desire being to put the beet sugar men on record, but it was impossible to find any Republican Senators who were willing to say they favored forcing the issue in this fashion. Some of them said they did not fancy the idea of allowing the majority of the Republican Senators to be overruled by the beet sugar Senators. It seemed to them unjust that a minority should mark out the course for the majority. At the same time all admitted that it would be extremely dangerous to start a tariff fight in the Senate, and that, they said, would inevitably be the outcome of an effort to put through the committee bill.

The generally accepted view was that nothing was to be gained for Cuba, the Administration, or the Republican Party by carrying the contest now pending in the Republican conference into the Senate. There was, however, a pretty distinct prospect that once the Cuban question was in the Senate the situations would develop from which it would be extremely difficult for the Republicans to emerge in good order. Those who forecast the course of to-morrow's conference generally predict either that no action will be taken or that the beet sugar Senators will make some unimportant concession for the sake of soothing the leading Administration Senators.

The news that the Nebraska Republicans had adopted resolutions indorsing the President's plea for reciprocity for Cuba attracted considerable attention early in the day, and there were some who were inclined to believe the two Senators from Nebraska might be shaken from adherence to the beet sugar forces.

A little later Senator Dietrich, one of the Nebraska Senators, made an explanation which rather threw cold water on the expectation certain of the Administration Senators held that on account of the resolutions referred to the beet sugar contingent would lose two votes. Mr. Dietrich said he and his colleague, Mr. Millard, were not opposed to reciprocity and had stated this in a communication to the Nebraska convention. They were opposed, however, to the Spooner Reciprocity bill and would be opposed to any other bill which did not safeguard against the Sugar Trust getting benefits out of reduced rates on Cuban products.

Mr. Dietrich said his scheme of reciprocity was embodied in a bill which the President had seen and approved. If the Administration people wished to take that bill he would be well satisfied. One of the clauses of the bill abolishes the differential.

Republican Senators generally hope that in the conference to-morrow the Cuban question may be disposed of finally. That out of the way, it is understood a resolution fixing a day for adjournment some time before July 4 will be introduced in the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

It was said at the House end of the Capitol to-day that the adjournment resolution would be withheld until it was certain there would be no debate in the Senate about Cuba.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Cuban Relations, today was an early caller at the White House, where he had a conference with the President. He declined to make any statement concerning the President's views as expressed to him, but said that, speaking entirely for himself, he would force the Senators who are holding out against reciprocity to cast their vote either with or against the party. "There is not a beet sugar State," said the Senator, "where, if the question was put before a Republican convention, reciprocity would not be indorsed. Where a lot of men are setting themselves up in opposition to their party they should be forced to go on record by their vote."

To a number of his callers to-day President Roosevelt stated that he finds a sufficient endorsement of his stand on the Cuban question in the acts of the conventions recently held in South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

It is known that the President would negotiate a treaty with Cuba, provided he has the assurance of fifty Senators that they would vote for it, but he does not want to try this expedient without a guarantee beforehand that it would carry. Those close to the President assert that his feeling now is that if reciprocity is not granted at this time it must come sooner or later, and that those Senators who at present are opposing it eventually will be led to see that our duty and obligations toward Cuba must be carried out according to the pledges made.

DINNER BY THE PRESIDENT.

Senators Who Favor Reciprocity Entertained — Discuss Ways and Means of Securing Lower Duties.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President to-night gave a dinner to about a dozen of the leading Republican Senators favorable to Cuban reciprocity and discussed with them the ways and means of securing a reduction of the duty on Cuban products in order that the pledges made to Cuba may be redeemed. Among those at the dinner were Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Spooner, Lodge, and Platt. Secretary Root also was one of the guests.

The President, it can be stated, is firm and steadfast in his determination that in some form or other and at the earliest opportunity there shall be secured to the new republic of Cuba a substantial reduction of the import tariff on her exports to the United States, so that her people may feel this country has kept every promise made them. How or when the result will be obtained is a matter that the President must leave to future developments, but it can be stated by authority that the Administration will continue unremitting in its endeavors until it accomplishes Cuban reciprocity in some form or other.

The methods and opportunities were canvassed carefully to-night. The President will not content himself with shelving the question, now that he has urged the matter on Congress in a special message, but will take such further steps as may be calculated to secure the reduction he has urged. Whether there will be an extra session or not, and if so when it shall be convoked, is altogether problematical. For the present efforts will be continued to secure co-operation in legislation at this session on the part of the nineteen Republican Senators who last night opposed reciprocity with Cuba.

If it appears that a treaty will accomplish results, one will be negotiated and submitted to the Senate whenever the occasion seems opportune. The President will not await authority from Congress to frame such a document. The treaty-making power is vested in him, and a decision has been reached to exercise the power should that appear the best method of obtaining favored trade relations with Cuba.

The President and the Senators also considered the question of the final adjournment of Congress, and after its conclusion one of the prominent Senators present expressed the opinion that Congress would adjourn by the first week in July. He hardly thought, he said, that there would be anything done in a legislative way in the direction of Cuban reciprocity at this session.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Capts. Stirling and Wise Promoted to be Rear Admirals—Higher Rank for Others.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

NAVY.

Captains to be Rear Admirals—Yates Stirling and William C. Wise.

Promotions.—Commanders to be Captains—Richard Clover, John V. B. Bleecker, Andrew Dunlap, John A. B. Smith, Edward H. Gheen, Wells L. Field.

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders—John E. Roller, John C. Frémont, Albert Mertz, Rogers H. Galt, Vincendon L. Cottman, Frank E. Sawyer, Thomas B. Howard, Walter C. Cowles, Austin M. Knight.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders—Thomas W. Ryan, F. C. Bowers, George R. Salisbury, John L. Purcell, Frank W. Kellogg, Reuben O. Bitler, Samuel H. Leonard, Harry Phelps, H. C. Poundstone, Albert A. Ackerman, Leo D. Miner.

Lieutenants (junior grade) to be Lieutenants—William S. Whitted, R. H. Osborn, Clarence England, Edwin H. Delany, Frank H. Brumby, Charles K. Mallory, James P. Morton, Frank P. Baldwin, William C. Davidson, Newton Mansfield.

POSTMASTERS.

New York—David C. Williams, Mount Vernon; Francis H. Salt, Niagara Falls; Samuel D. Mulholland, Port Henry; James M. Miller, Washingtonville.

Connecticut—George I. Allen, Middletown; William P. Leete, North Haven.

New Jersey—Edwin Cadmus, Bayonne.

The following also were nominated:

Fen S. Hildreth, Register of the Land Office, Prescott, Arizona.

J. M. W. Moore, Receiver of Public Moneys, Prescott, Arizona.

Capt. Yates Stirling was born in Maryland and appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1860. He was promoted to be Ensign in 1863 and attached to the steam sloop Shenandoah. He was transferred from this vessel in 1864 and reassigned to her a year later. During the interval he was attached to a vessel in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and served in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1866 and as Lieutenant Commander in 1868. From then until 1880, when he was promoted to be Commander, he served at a large number of naval stations on receiving ships. He was commissioned Captain in 1894, and has been commandant at the naval station at San Juan since 1900.

Capt. William Clinton Wise was born in Virginia and appointed from Kentucky to the Naval Academy in 1860. He was promoted to Ensign in 1863 and made master in 1866. He was commissioned Lieutenant the year following, Lieutenant Commander in 1868, and Commander in 1881. He was attached to and served on the New Ironsides off Charleston on picket duty, and took part in the attack on Charleston, the Jacksonville expedition, and both attacks on Fort Fisher. Since being made Commander he has served on various vessels. In 1894 he was promoted to Captain, and since 1901 has commanded the receiving ship Franklin.

GOVERNMENT CLERK ARRESTED

Henry Rechtin, Disbursing Officer, Confesses to a Shortage of $7,600 Extending Over Six Years.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Henry Rechtin, Disbursing Officer of the Department of Justice, to-day was arrested on the charge of misappropriating $7,600 of Government funds. He confessed to the shortage. Rechtin is from Cincinnati.

Information received by Attorney General Knox some time ago led to a suspicion that something was wrong with Rechtin's books, and the arrest followed an examination of them under the direction of Controller of the Currency Tracewell.

Rechtin attributes his trouble to fast living and speculation. The shortage is fully covered by his bond of $30,000. Two experts from the Controller's office were going over his books this morning when he arrived at the office. When he saw them at work he turned pale and then went to the Attorney General, to whom he made a full confession. This revealed that the shortage had existed for six years. He had concealed it by borrowing money from friends just before his books were to be examined and returning the money after the examination was over.

He said he came here in 1895 in debt and had borrowed from the Government funds to pay it, hoping eventually to make up the shortage and get his accounts straight. Rechtin came here with Attorney General Harmon and was formerly clerk in one of the Cincinnati courts. He is a bachelor, about forty-five years old, and had an income of about $2,300 annually. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by United States District Attorney Gould.

Mr. Rechtin subsequently was released on $10,000 bail.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Henry Rechtin was appointed as disbursing agent of the Department of Justice when Judson Harmon of Cincinnati was Attorney General under Cleveland's Administration. Judge Harmon was astounded at the news of the shortage, and said he could not believe Rechtin guilty. Rechtin had been prominent as a Democratic worker in Hamilton County for many years. He has been a clerk in the Mayor's office, Probate Court, County Clerk's office, and Internal Revenue office of this district, and stood high here, as does his family.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company for transporting the United States mail.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River within five miles north of the Kaw River, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and Clay County, Missouri.

To set apart certain lands in South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

To authorize the Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul and Winnipeg Railroad Company of Minnesota to build and maintain a railway bridge across the Mississippi River between the villages of Samplin and Anoka, Minn.

BY THE HOUSE.

To authorize the Charleston, Suburban and Summerville Bridge Company to construct two bridges across the Ashley River, South Carolina.

To authorize the appointment and retirement of James W. Long as a Captain of Infantry.

To declare the Osage River, above Benton and St. Clair Counties, Missouri, to be not a navigable stream.

To fix the salaries of District Superintendents in the Life Saving Service at $2,000 per annum.

To purchase, at a cost not exceeding $16,000, certain real estate at Wilmington, N. C., for revenue and customs purposes.

To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for an equestrian status of the late Gen. William J. Sewell.

To amend an act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 19.—The indications are now that the Virginia Constitutional Convention may be possibly kept alive for some time. The Meredith resolution having this object in view will be the first matter to come up when the convention reassembles June 25.

The negroes of this city have started a movement to test the validity of the new instrument. A fund has already been raised for this object, and it is asserted that as much money as necessary can be collected. Ex-President of the Supreme Court Lewis, John S. Wise of New York, ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and it may be other men of National reputation, it is asserted, will be employed in this case.

A large delegation of prominent negroes of this city will be in Washington to-morrow to confer with some of the Republican leaders on this subject. Those who will be in the conference will include Lawyer James Hayes and Jordan Thompson, the President of the Negro Industrial and Agricultural Society, an organization which is leading in this fight.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE OPENS IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Cooper (Wis.) Defends the Pending Government Bill.

Compares the Democratic Party's Present Attitude with Their Stand in 1864—Mr. Jones's (Va.) Speech.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The opening day of the week's debats on the Philippins Government Bill in the House was signalized by a strong and exhaustive speech by Mr. Cooper, (Wis.) Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs. He spoke for almost three hours and was given close attention by both sides of the House. Much of the speech was a general defense of the policy pursued by the Administration and drew repeated applause from his side of the House.

Mr. Cooper referred to the momentous and world-wide significance of the cession of the Philippines, creating a new era in the history of the world. It had brought the United States forward to the arena of world politics; it had given us a foremost place in the adjustment of Chinese affairs. Viewed in its commercial aspect, it had placed us at the gateway of the Orient, where the world's commercial conflicts of the future are to be waged. But our mission in the archipelago was, he said, one far transcending business and commercial considerations. We are in the Philippines to perform a duty, to expand the bounds of freedom, to carry the blessings of civilization to a benighted race, to establish in the place of a decrepit old monarchy an invincible young Republic.

In answer to the assertion that the Islands would constitute a continuous charge upon the United States, he read from the last report of the Philippine Commission the statement that the insular Treasury had met all the demands upon it since the American occupation, and the prediction that not only would the United States never be called on to contribute to the support of the insular Government, but that in a few years the insular Government would be able to make large general improvements.

The present policy in the Philippines, inaugurated by William McKinley and pursued by him, Mr. Cooper said, had been attacked by the opposition as cruel and inhuman. He submitted that the verdict of history would not write down the best beloved of Presidents and most humane of men as a despoiler of liberty and an enemy of mankind. [Republican applause.]

He did not deny that instances of cruelty may have occurred in the conduct of the war in the Philippines. "Certain soldiers," he said, "may have brought disgrace upon themselves, but they have not brought dishonor upon the Administration of William McKinley, nor can they bring dishonor upon the Administration of his successor, who is striving to do his duty, and who is nobly and gloriously succeeding. [Applause.] Isolated instances of cruelty cannot dim the reputation of Merritt or Otis or MacArthur, nor blacken the memory of Lawton or of any of the other brave men who gave up their lives for the cause of liberty in the Philippines." [Renewed applause.]

Amid tremendous applause on the Republican side, Mr. Cooper compared the present denunciation of the Administration's policy and the platform declarations of Democratic conventions with those of 1864. Now, he said, the Democrats speake of Roosevelt as the "Man on Horseback," then they described Lincoln as the "Emperor at the Other End of the Avenue," and firmly resolved that he was dangerous to the liberties of his countrymen. In 1868, he said, the Democracy had imperialism in its most violent and virulent form. In convention, he declared, they arraigned "the radical party for its disregard of rights and the unparalleled opposition and tyranny which have marked its course," declared that "the pillars of government are rocking on their base," and that if the Republicans elect their President "we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and scattered fragments of the Constitution."

"Had anybody heard anything more terrible" he asked in his opinion this plank in the Democratic platform of 1868 was entitled to first place in unique picturesque, masterful assininity. [Applause and laughter.] "Did members realize," he asked, "that ever since we had been groping around the ruins of liberty and stumping our toes on the scattered fragments of the Constitution? [Laughter.] Who was the man they feared? The silent man of Appomattox who on the heights of Mount McGregor met his only conqueror he ever knew as his great soul went forth to meet his God?" [Great applause.]

Mr. Cooper devoted considerable time to explaining and arguing the wisdom of the coinage feature of the House bill.

Mr. Jones (Va.) followed. In opening, he laid special stress on the absolute unreliability of Buencamino, whose testimony Mr. Cooper had quoted. Buencamino, he said, was first a Spanish soldier, afterward an insurrectionist, and now a supporter of the American Administration. This "rengrade," he said, was the only Filipino who had ever appeared before a commission of Congress in advocacy of the course the United States was pursuing.

Mr. Jones said the chief question involved in the pending bill was whether under the guise of the forms of civil government a policy unjust and cruel to the people of the islands and injurious and dishonoring to American citizenship should be indefinitely if not perpetually continued, or whether immediate proclamation should not be made of our purpose to set up an independent government there and withdraw from the islands.

POLICY OF RECONCENTRATION.

Gen. Wheaton Declares He Authorized the Methods Used to Pacify Northern Luzon.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day made public the last report of Major Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of North Philippines, prior to that officer's return to the United States for retirement. Gen. Wheaton gives a strong indorsement of the policy of reconcentration adopted by Gen. Bell.

"I authorized," says Gen. Wheaton, "the policy and fully approved of the methods by which the insurrection in the Provinces of Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas was ended. The humane code of the laws of war, as published during the Administration of President Lincoln, was followed in all operations against semi-civilized insurgents, who habitually violated every law of war known to civilized nations, and who treated their own people with every barbarity that can be inflicted upon the helpless. At this time insurrection has ceased in Luzon and adjacent islands. There is no brigandage or disorder reported in all the islands north of Manila.

"There is now little to prevent continued peaceful conditions throughout the territorial limits of this department, provided a firm and thorough policy of bringing assassins and disturbers of order to justice is followed."

FOUGHT WITH MAJOR WALLER.

Lieut. Williams Home on Sick Leave in Consequence of Privations.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A. S. Williams, Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, who is home on sick leave, has arrived on the Hong Kong Maru. He was a member of Major Waller's expedition and suffered untold privations with his men. Ten of his command died from lack of food and from wounds. Linet. Williams personally suffered severe bolo wounds in a pitched battle with the natives.

The officer was greeted here by his father, ex-Inspector Alexander Williams of the New York Police Department. The latter came from New York to take charge of his invalid boy.

PANAMA CANAL BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

their work, and the belief is strong among the Republicans of the two houses that they would get together before the end of the short session. The desire of the Administration that the legislation should be completed at this session is likely to have considerable recognition, especially in view of the fact that it is the evident desire of the country that this canal question be settled promptly.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Morgan's Final Plea for the Nicaragua Canal—How the Senators Voted.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Shortly after the Senate convened to-day Mr. Morgan (Ala.) presented a letter he had received from Secretary of State Hay, who said he had been requested by the Minister of Costa Rica to inform the Committee on Interoceanic Canals that he has been instructed by his Government to make known to that of the United States that the Government of Costa Rica is prepared to take all necessary steps to put itself in a position to negotiate with the Government of the United States a treaty for appropriate concessions for an isthmian canal on terms substantially as proposed by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Clark (Mont.) then addressed the Senate in support of the Nicaragua Canal route. He thought that the Nicaragua route was to be preferred as it was, in his opinion, more feasible and practicable than the Panama route.

Mr. Allison explained why he should vote for the Spooner substitute. Continuing he said it was proposed now to build a canal 35 feet deep and wide enough and with a volume of water sufficient to float the largest ship afloat. The minimum expenditure for the construction of the canal, he believed, would be more than $200,000,000. To meet this enormous expenditure he favored the borrowing of the money, making proper provision for liquidating the principal and interest of the bonds.

Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Interoceanic Canal Committee, closed the debate. He said the canal issue seemed to have come down to a single point—that of finance. On that point he deferred to Mr. Allison, but he did not believe with him that it would be necessary to issue bonds to pay for the construction of a canal.

Mr. Morgan particularly denounced the Panama Canal route as "a place where labor and death join hands." He said he had been trying to protect the United States from the shame of intercourse with it. Those who wanted to touch that thing," might do so. "I would not do it," he declared, "for both canals."

Mr. Morgan urged Congress to determine the question of route and not be cowardly and refer the matter to the President. In conclusion, he said:

"Just one word in parting with this question. This duty was assigned to me by the Senate, and was not sought by me. If we are to be beaten down here to-day, and America is to be disgraced, I shall have the honor, and the American people will give it to me after I am dead, of having devoted honestly and sincerely, the best labors of my life to the success of our project."

Mr. Spooner then perfected his amendment. An amendment providing for the appointment of an Isthmian Canal Commission of seven members to direct the construction of the canal was agreed to, 52 to 22.

An amendment providing that if the President could not within six months get a clear title to the Panama Canal Company's rights and concessions he should proceed with the Nicaragua Canal, was laid on the table, 44 to 31; another limiting the time of the President's decision as to the Panama route to twelve months was rejected, 35 to 30, and the same fate by a vote of 42 to 32 awaited Mr. Mitchell's amendment to the Spooner substitute, providing that even though the President is satisfied he can obtain a clear title to the Panama Canal Company's property, if he shall be convinced for any reason that it is not for the best interests of the United States to purchase the Panama property, or if he shall think the canal ought to be constructed by the Nicaragua route, he shall proceed to the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route.

The Spooner substitute then was adopted, the detailed vote being:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Allison, (Rep., Ia.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Jones, (Rep., Nev.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	Kean, (Rep., N. J.)
Burnham, (Rep., N. H.)	Kittredge, (Rep., S. D.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Burton, (Rep., Kan.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Dietrich, (Rep., Neb.)	Millard, (Rep., Neb.)
Dryden, (Rep., N. J.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Gamble, (Rep., S. D.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Total—42.
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	

NAYS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bailey, (Dem., Tex.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.)	Patterson, (Dem., Col.)
Clapp, (Rep., Minn.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Clark, (Dem., Mon.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Simmons, (Dem., N. C.)
Dubois, (Dem., Idaho.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Foster, (Dem., La.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Harris, (Pop., Kan.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Heitfeld, (Dem., Idaho.)	Total—34.
McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)	

The following pairs were announced, the first-named in each case being favorable to Panama and the second against it:

Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) with McEnery, (Dem., La.;) Dillingham, (Rep., Vt.,) with Tillman, (Dem., S. C.;) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) with Money, (Dem., Miss.; Kearns, (Rep., Utah,) with Gibson, (Dem., Mont.;) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) with Simon, (Rep., Ore.;) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) and Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) absent and unpaired.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) offered a substitute for the Spooner proposition, making it the duty of the President to decide by which route the canal should be constructed. It was rejected, 13 to 62.

Mr. Fairbanks offered an amendment providing for the issue of $130,000,000 of gold bonds bearing 2 per cent. interest to pay for the construction of the canal. This amendment was adopted, 38 to 36, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Jones, (Rep., Nev.)
Beveridge, (Rep., Ind.)	Kean, (Rep., N. J.)
Burnham, (Rep., N. H.)	Kittredge, (Rep., S. D.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Burton, (Rep., Kan.)	McComas, (Rep., Md.)
Clapp, (Rep., Minn.)	McCumber, (Rep., N. D.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Deboe, (Rep., Ky.)	Mason, (Rep., Ill.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Millard, (Rep., Neb.)
Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Foster, (Rep., Wis.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Gamble, (Rep., S. D.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Hanna, (Rep., Ohio.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)

NAYS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)	McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)
Bard, (Rep., Cal.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Blackburn, (Rep., Ky.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.)	Patterson, (Dem., Col.)
Clark, (Dem., Mont.)	Penrose, (Rep., Penn.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Simmons, (Dem., N. C.)
Dryden, (Rep., N. J.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Dubois, (Dem., Idaho.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Foster, (Dem., La.)	Teller, (Sil., Col.)
Harris, (P., Kan.)	Turner, (Fus., Wash.)
Heitfeld, (Dem., Idaho.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)

Mr. Mason offered an amendment to Mr. Fairbanks's amendment providing that all the people of the United States should have opportunity to subscribe to the proposed loan. The amendment was agreed to without division.

Mr. Morgan then offered the Nicaragua Canal bill as a substitute for the Spooner proposition. Mr. Spooner moved to lay the bill on the table, and the motion was agreed to, 41 to 33.

The bill then passed.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Authorizing the President to Buy the New Panama Canal Company's Rights.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Isthmian Canal bill passed by the Senate to-day provides substantially as follows:

Section 1 authorizes the President to acquire for the United States, at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000, all of the rights, privileges, franchises, concessions, grants of land, right of way, unfinished work, plants, and other property owned by the New Panama Canal Company of France on this Isthmus of Panama and all its maps, plans, drawings, records on the Isthmus of Panama and in Paris, including all the capital stock, not less, however, than 68,547 shares of the Panama Railroad Company, owned by or held for the uss of said canal company, provided a satisfactory title to all of said property can be obtained.

Section 2 authorizes the Presidsnt to acquire from the Republic of Colombia exclusive and perpetual control of a strip of land not less than six miles wide from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the waters thereon, and to excavate, construct, and perpetually to maintain, operate, and protect thereon a canal of such depth and capacity as will afford convenient passage of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use, from the sea to the ocean; the control to include the right perpetually to maintain and operate the Panama Railroad, if the ownership thereof, or a controlling interest therein, shall have been acquired by the United States; also jurisdiction over the strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make the necessary police and sanitary rules and regulations, and to establish judicial tribunals to enforce the same. The President also may acquire such additional territory and right from Colombia as in his judgment will facilitate the general purpose of the act.

By Section 3, $40,000,000 is appropriated to pay for the property of the New Panama Canal Company and a sufficient amount to pay Colombia for the territory acquired from that country for building the canal. The President is then, through the Isthmian Canal Commission, authorized by the act to proceed with the construction of the canal, utilizing as far as practicable the work already done. The canal is to be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances. Provision is made for the construction of safe and commodious harbors at the terminal of the canal, and for such works of defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of the canal and harbors.

By Section 4 the President is given the alternative authority of proceeding with the construction of an isthmian canal by what is known as the Nicaragua route in the event that he is unable to secure a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory from Colombia, and after first having obtained for the United States exclusive and perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the provisions as to tonnage and draught of vessels as to harbors and as to works of defense being the same as in the section relating to the Panama route. An appropriation is made of such sums as may be agreed upon by treaty as compensation to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for concessions and rights granted to the United States.

Section 5 appropriates $10,000,000 toward the project contemplated, and provides that appropriations are not to exceed in the aggregate the additional sum of $135,000,000 if the Panama route be adopted, or $180,000,000 should the Nicaragua route be selected.

By Section 6 provision is made that in any agreement with Colombia, or with Nicaragua or Costa Rica, the President is authorized to guarantee them the use of the canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be arranged, for all vessels owned by those countries or by their citizens.

Section 7 creates an Isthmian Canal Commission of seven members to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They are to have charge of construction of the canal and are to be subject to the direction and control of the Executive. At least four of the seven are to be skilled in the science of engineering, at least one is to be an officer of the army, and one other an officer of the navy. Authority is given for the employment of engineers from the army and civil life and of other necessary persons. The commission is to make reports to the President and give to Congress such information as may be required.

Under Section 8 authority is given for the issus of $130,000,000 2 per cent. gold bonds to meet the expenditures authorized by the act. They are to be issued from time to time as the proceeds may be required, are to be in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable after ten years, and payable in twenty years, the interest to be payable quarterly in gold coin. They are to be exempt from taxation, are to be disposed of at not less than par, and are to be open to popular subscription. None of these bonds is to be sold to pay the sums appropriated in Sections 1 and 2 of the act, or the $10,000,000 appropriated by Section 5.

MR. MORGAN INTERVIEWED.

He Predicts the Senate Bill, with Modifications, Will Be Accepted in Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator Morgan of Alabama was asked to-night what he thought the outcome of the conference between the two houses on the canal bill would be. He replied:

"It is a difficult matter to make a prediction upon. I suppose the Senate bill will be finally decided upon, but not, however, without a few modifications."

"What will be your course in conference?"

"I shall act as a servant of the Senate."

"Will any of the 'modifications' you speak of include a change in the bill so as to provide for a Nicaragua route, and will you attempt to secure the adoption of a Nicaragua measure as a finality?"

"I cannot answer that question. My position on this question is well understood. That is all I care to say of the matter."

It is not believed Mr. Morgan contemplates making any effort to defeat concurrence in the Senate bill, and that to draw an inference that he did have this intention would be an injustice to him. Especially does this seem true in view of a reply Mr. Morgan made later in the evening when he was asked what he expected Mr. Hepburn would do about the Senate bill.

"Accept it, probably," Mr. Morgan replied. "It will be no harder for him to swallow the pill than for me."

WAITERS STRIKE IN PUEBLO.

Lieutenant Governor of the State Takes Up the Cause of the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., June 19.—A message was received from Lieut. Gov. Coates to-night by the officers of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, which is on a strike in all the large restaurants of the city for a six-day working week, that he would come to Pueblo and join forces with the union in enforcing the boycott on the houses which are standing out against the union.

For the last three nights assaults have been made on members of the union who were acting as pickets in front of the non-union houses, and excitement has reached a high pitch. The announcement of this attitude on the part of the Lieutenant Governor has brought a sudden end to the arbitary arrest of pickets by the Sheriff.

Last night seven members of the union were arrested by Sheriff Beaman without warrants, and, though the District Attorney refused to issue warrants for their detention, they were thrown into jail. The Chief of Police refused to keep them in the city prison, and the Sheriff was forced to remove them to the county jail. They were released this morning on writs of habeas corpus. The Lieutenant Governor offers to act as picket in front of the houses where waiters have been assaulted.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIAR LANDS.

It Is Believed that the Pope Will To-day Agree to Gov. Taft's Propositions.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope has not definitely accepted the propositions of Gov. Taft for the settlement of the questions regarding the friars' lands in the Philippine Islands, but it is confidently believed that he will do so in writing to-morrow morning.

Judge Taft and the Americans who are with him lunched at the American College to-day. The Judges toasted the Pope and President Roosevelt. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy, and the students responded with hearty cheers.

Dr. Cronk Discharged from Custody.

Dr. Harry F. Cronk, a Board of Health physician, of 205 West Eleventh Street, who shot Frederick Arlington of the same address, in the leg on June 4, was discharged by Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Police Court. He said he fired in self-defense and Arlington refused to appear against him.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. | from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

General and Keen Reductions Throughout Men's Neckwear.

Four-in-hands, Folded Imperials and Tecks, made of rich and heavy imported silks, all colors, including soft, creamy whites. The qualities and styles usually sold at $1.50; our price was 94c; reduced to 39c

Another line, sold by others at $1.00 and $1.25; our regular price was 74c; reduced to 24c

Men's and Boys' Clothing.—Annex.

Men's Suits, made of all-wool flannels and crashes, unusually bright patterns, trousers finished with belt straps and turned-up bottoms—the weight that invites coolness $7.49

Another line of warm weather Suits made of high-grade crashes; style, material and workmanship that would justify nearly double our price, $9.98.

Men's Suits, made of imported and domestic fancy cheviots and fine unfinished worsteds, all are hand finished, made to sell at $22.50; our price . . $14.99

$1.88 for $2.25 Alapaca Coats, excellent quality, warranted not to fade.

$2.82 for $3.50 Blue Serge Coats, fast color, well tailored.

Men's Trousers, made of pure worsteds, all the most desirable styles, worth up to $8.00 per pair; choice at $4.99.

Men's Serge Suits Boys'

Serge Suits for men and boys. Our stock is at full tide—complete at every point. Test the cloth in any way you please—and the dyeing and the tailoring. The more you examine, the better pleased you will be with the goods.

For Men.	For Young Men.
Others' $12.00 qualities at $9.98	Others' $7.50 qualities at $5.94
Others' $15.00 qualities at $12.98	Others' $11.00 qualities at $8.98
Others' $18.00 qualities at $14.99	Others' $15.00 qualities at $11.98
Others' $22.50 qualities at $17.98	Others' $18.00 qualities at $14.99

They won't slouch, they won't pucker, they won't get dingy. The serges that fastidious men want.

Young Men's Suits, made of fine wool crashes and flannels, single and two-button doub'e-breasted styles, worth up to $15.00; choice at $9.98.

Boys' Two and Three-Piece Serge Suits.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Prospectus to Wise Men

Concerning a Great Company Of LEATHER and SHOES

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNITY of interest exists between men who wear shoes and Wanamaker's. It may be enjoyed today by *twenty-five thousand men* if only the right sizes of feet be promptly presented to the proper shoes.

You will find strong statements in the following, but all profoundly serious. You may accept each of them at par and a premium. But it must be understood that in these remarkable offerings of Shoes we are only presenting the results of regular trading. It is no discredit that our claim to absolute exclusiveness in the cheapness and largeness of the offering can be positively asserted and sustained against all comers. The facts as given here may easily be verified by any intelligent man.

It should be recalled that in leather-tanning and shoe-making America is easily leading all the world. In some European cities the invasion of American shoes has created almost riotous opposition. In other places the business goes on apace. Everybody knows how much suffering Europe needs American shoes.

Your question is: "How shall Americans get the best shoes cheapest!" Our answer is: "Through the Wanamaker methods." The results of these methods differ. This is an extraordinary time. We have found the psychological moment for good bargaining and have seized it for our public—for you. Now to the facts:

Leathers:

Black Patent Calfskin
Black Patent Kidskin
Black Glazed Kidskin

Russet Glazed Kidskin
Black Satin Oil Buff Leather
Black Patent Coltskin

Box Calfskin
Black Velour Calfskin
Tan Calfskin

Styles of Shoes:

Blucher Oxford Ties
High Congress
Laced Oxford Ties
High Laced

Range of prices from $1 to $2.85.

Basement.

More Splendid SHIRTS At a Dollar!

TWO HUNDRED DOZENS more of the $1.50 and $2 Shirts for a dollar, such as we offered and sold so rapidly last week, have been received from the manufacturer this week. The assortments are fresh and complete; and the patterns are the same choice, refined styles that made a sensation a week ago.

Bosoms are plaited or plain; cuffs are attached or detached. The shirtmaking is of the very highest character in every detail.

They are Shirts for particular men, and sold always at $1.50 to $2, until we brought them here to sell at **$1 each.**

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Fancy Sack Suits

IF YOU WANT a smart and handsome $18 to $25 suit you can buy it today for $15. And it will be the best value shown anywhere at its original price, too. Every table in our Clothing Store is a valuable space—in fact we should have twice as much space to show clothing in; but the walls won't stretch, so we hurry out every line, however good, as quickly as sizes begin to break.

Today's hurry work implicates about two hundred of our best Sack Suits, from various lines, that were unmatched at $18 to $25; and you may choose for **$15 a suit.**

The group includes some handsome 2-button double-breasted suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

WE have some particularly handsome Suits at five dollars—splendid suits for seashore or country wear, for the well-dressed boys. First the Double-breasted Suits of light-weight blue serge—the coolest and most serviceable of wool fabrics. They are in sizes for 7 to 16 years.

Coat and two pairs of trousers, **for $5.** Excellent $6.50 value.

Then the Three-piece Suits for boys of 9 to 16 years—jacket, vest, and trousers of tan and gray cheviots; very handsomely made. Regular $6.50 value, **at $5 a Suit.**

Boys' Washable Trousers, of crash, galatea, and checked fabrics, made in tailor style; sizes for 3 to 12 years, **at 25c.** Of grass linen at 40c; of white duck, at 50c.

Boys' Waists and Blouses, of percale, madras and Bedford cord; sizes for 6 to 15 years; also white and colored Russian Blouses, for 3 to 8 years; all at **50c each.**

Second floor, Ninth strset.

Children's Dresses and Underwear

OUR stock of pretty Summer Wash Dresses, for Babies from six months up to four years, and Children's Underwear is fuller and more satisfying than it has ever been before. The gathering abounds in specially-priced garments, in latest styles, that hold much interest for mothers.

Of these some mention:

At 75c and $1—Babies' Dresses of gingham, percale and colored lawn, in various styles—Gnimpe French waist and Rnssian blonse effects; sizes 1 to 4 years.

At 35c to $1, worth 50c to $1.35—Girls' Petticoats of Lonsdale cambric, with hemstitched nmbrella ruffle, or lawn ruffle, with plaits or embroidery, lace and insertion; priced according to size; 2 to 16 years.

At 50c, worth 65c—Babies' Short Dresses of nainsook; yoke and bishop style, with embroidered collar and cuffs; others with hemstitched plaits and extra wide skirts. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

At 50c. worth 65c—Petticoats of nainsook, with embroidery ruffle or plain or hemstitched plaits on lawn umbrella ruffle. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Extraordinary Under-Price Movement in Women's Dresses and Wraps

OUR COSTUME STORE presents a charming picture of Summer outdoor life these days. One section presents a veranda scene, another a boating group, again an automobilist in very realistic form; for the rustic porch furniture, the boats and a smart automobile are all here in the display.

But these are mere stage-settings—the beautiful Summer Dresses are pre-eminent; and the display exhibits the unlimited scope of the Wanamaker stocks. Here are smartest costumes and suits for every occasion, indoors and out—and multitudes of them. The variety includes every Summer fabric, cotton, linen or silk, and every artistic design from best foreign and American makers. A like showing is not to be found outside of Wanamaker's.

But with all the scope and beauty of such a splendid stock, there is price-news to tell about these exquisite Dresses and Wraps that is almost sensational; for today's offerings have never been matched in the decisive economies presented on such a broad and varied stock of seasona ble garments.

Women who have not yet left the city are fortunate indeed to be able to add to their wardrobe such exquisite garments at such small cost. Here are details:

Imported Organdy Dresses—a vast collection of the daintiest gowns exhibited in New York this season. The printings are in designs made exclusively for these dresses, and the styles are the most beautiful produced abroad. Former fair prices were $21 to $125; now they are marked **at $14 to $83.**

Imported Outing Suits, smartly and stylishly made of ducks of various sorts and colorings. Prices were $21 to $70; **now $14 to $46.50.**

Tailor-made Suits. A broad variety of the season's best styles—
At $15, value up to $30
At $30, value up to $56
At $47.50, value up to $75
At $75, value up to $150

Summer Shirt-Waist Suits, of Foulard and other beautiful Silks, at prices between $10.50 and $26—presenting many special prices.

Summer Shirt-Waist Suits of the dressy sorts for street wear, in very broad variety, at $4.50 to $18.

Wash Skirts at $1.50 to $15.

Then here are reductions of *a third to a half* of their value on

All Remaining Summer Wraps

And never was a broader nor more beautiful collection shown than we prepared for this season, and the variety is still exceptional:

FINE IMPORTED WRAPS, refined and exclusive in style; formerly $50 to $150; now marked $33.25 to $75.

SILK JACKETS—Smart, convenient garments at snch positive reductions, that they should quickly find wearers: $25 to $30 Jackets at $18. $30 to $50 Jackets at $25.

COVERT JACKETS—The most reliable tailors have made these garments; the materials are of the best—they are just the sort you will need for cool evenings all Summer; $7 to $10 Jackets at $5; $16.50 to $18 Jackets at $10; $18 to $22.50 Jackets at $13.50.

BLACK JACKETS—The indispensable wrap, made of light-weight materials in newest styles—all from our regular stock: $10 to $12 Jackets at $7.50; $15 to $18 Jackets at $10; $18 to $26 Jackets at $15.

RAINCOATS—These always needed garments in many styles; the sizes are not complete in each sort, of conrse. Values $13.50 to $20, now at $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Paris Robes and Fancy Voiles NOW SHARPLY UNDER-PRICED

THESE ARE SOME of the choicest dress fabrics brought from abroad this season. The Pongenette Robes are beautifully shaped after the smartest Paris models; and the fabrics are the sort to be worn all Summer through. The Voiles are the most popular of all the season's fabrics.

PONGENETTE ROBES

At $18, from $38—
Shaped skirts with fine plaits from waist to top of deep flounce; panel trimmed with Vandyke heavy ecru lace and silk Persian; plaited material and ecru lace for waist; in white, navy blue and black.

At $18, from $27—
Shaped skirts with fine plaits from waist to top of flounce, trimmed with Vandyke heavy ecru lace; plain material and heavy ecru lace for waist; in white, navy blue and black.

At $25, from $38—
Shaped skirts with fine plaits from waist to flounce; flounce embroidered in fancy wheel design, in black and white; with white Vandyke lace insertion; embroidered material for waist; in white, gray and tan.

At $25, from $38—
Shaped skirts, with fine plaits from waist to flounce; flounce embroidered in small white figured designs; with Vandyke lace insertion; plaited material for waist; in white, navy blue, tan and black.

At $25, from $36—
Shaped skirts with narrow plaits from waist; plain flounce, trimmed with Vandyke lace insertion and narrow plaits; plaited material and lace for waist; in white, ecrn, light blue, pink, navy blne.

At $28, from $40—
Shaped skirts with deep flounce, elaborately embroidered, in ecru and white; embroidered material in corresponding design for waist; in white, light blue, pink, ecru, navy blue and lavender.

FANCY VOILES

At $1, from $1.50—
Corded Striped Voile, in white cords on colors.
French All-wool Voile, in two-color combinations.

At $1.50, from $2.50—
French Silk-embroidered Dresden-bordered Silk-and-wool Voile.

At $2, from $3—
French Silk-and-wool Bouretted Grenadine; bourette of black and white on colored grounds.

Rotunda.

More Charming White Shirt-Waists

THE WHITE SHIRT-WAIST reigns supreme this Summer At the beginning of the season, we told you of our two hundred and forty-odd styles of them. All gone now, and an entirely new collection takes their place. Waists that are cool and airy enough for the hottest Summer weather—fine sheer fabrics—linen, lawn, mull—with dainty laces, insertions and plaitings, in a multitude of new effects.

There's temptation enough in this offering to make you wish to buy your shirt-waist supply all over again—you won't be able to resist getting *some* new ones, anyhow—when you see the collection. $1 to $6 is about the price-range. Specifications:

$2.25—Of linen; 2 styles; full front and French back, or plaited front and back; bishop sleeves; stock collar with tie.

$2.50—Of lawn; front of lace medallions; cluster-plaited back; stock collar with embroidery turnover.

$2.75—Of lawn or linen; 3 styles; plaited front and back; Gibson effect or ecru lace medallions and cluster-plaited backs.

$3—Of lawn; embroidery front; fine plaits at yoke; plaited short sleeves; stock collar with embroidery turnover.

$3.75—Of lawn; Gibson effect; front with ecru medallions; cluster-plaited back; short sleeves; stock collar with embroidery turnover.

$4.25—Of mull; yoke of fine plaits and Valenciennes insertion; waist buttoned in back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dolls, Toys, Sporting Goods

HAVE YOU ever visited our Annex Store, with its wonderful array of Sporting Goods, Toys, Dolls, Cameras and Musical Instruments? In all these branches, and in many more, it is splendidly prepared to fill your needs—and the mere walk through the fascinating display will probably suggest to you something for the indoor or outdoor amusement of yourself or of your children.

Some hap-hazard suggestions:

ST. LAWRENCE BOATS AND CANOES
Canvas-covered Canoes, 16 and 16½ ft., $31.50.
Special light Cedar Canoes, 13 ft., $62.
St. Lawrence River Skiffs, beautifully finished, 12, 14, 16 ft., $54.50 to $143.

BASEBALL UNIFORMS
Complete; Shirts with detachable sleeves; any lettering desired, $2.50 and $3.50.

CHILDREN'S DRESS-SUIT CASES
Of canvas; heavy leather corners; brass-riveted, and with brass lock; 12, 14 and 16-inch, $1.25; reduced from $1.75 and $2.

GO-CARTS
The famous Bloch Go-Carts, reclining; close-woven reed body; green-enameled gear; rubber-tired wheels; $6.50. from $8.

DOLLS
Jointed wooden bodies; unbreakable heads; stationary eyes; 9 in. tall, 20c; 11 in., 30c; 13 in., 50c; 17 in., 75c.

SAND GOLF
An adaptation of Golf; a new and amusing seashore game; 25c, 50c and $1 a set.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Women's Chamois GLOVES, $1

CHAMOIS GLOVES are firm favorites for women's Summer wear, as much on account of their stylish appearance as because they resist perspiration, and are easily cleaned.

These newly-arrived French Chamois Gloves are particularly desirable. Fine and soft in quality, with either one or two handsome pearl buttons or clasps, they are remarkable Gloves to buy at

ONE DOLLAR A PAIR

Tenth street.

BUSINESS "POTENTIALS" In the Under-Price Store

IN ELECTRICITY, the strength of the current depends upon the difference of "potential" at opposite ends of the line. In store-keeping, volume of trade depends upon the potential of "quality-for-price," on the one hand; upon potential desire to buy upon the other.

Applying this principle to today's splendid offerings in the Under-Price Store, the current of business is bound to be vigorous, impetuous, unceasing—until the last of the merchandise told of here has vanished:

Men's Negligee Shirts, 50c

Some men can't associate goodness with fifty-cent shirts. They would know better after one glance at these. Wanamaker Shirts at Fifty Cents are as much better than others at the same price, as our dollar shirts are better than other dollar kinds—and every well-posted man knows that to be about fifty per cent.

These Negligee Shirts are of Madras and Percale, in good patterns and colorings; including some in plain white; well-made, in correct, ample sizes; detached cuffs. The best you can buy *anywhere* at **50c.**

Manufacturers' Ends of Laces

Another rich instalment of these beautiful Laces in manufacturers' short ends is placed on sale today at an average of *less than half price.* Women will eagerly seize the chance to secure these popular dress-trimmings at such marked savings.

There are Galons and Insertions, in a splendid range of patterns and widths, including Point Venise, Imitation Crochet and Batiste Laces, in white, cream, ecru and Arabian shades.

Lengths are mostly 1 to 4½ yards each; these will be sold only by the piece. A few, up to 13½ yards long, will he sold by the yard. Priced at the rate of

5c yard, worth 10c, 12½c. 15c and 20c, up to 20c yard, worth 35c to 50c

Underwear and Hosiery
Some Notable News

Here is news that will interest every man and woman whose Summer wardrobe is still lacking in light, cool, serviceable Hosiery and Underwear.

For these prices are very low for such excellent goods:

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At 12½c a pair—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings, regular made; also fast black seamless cotton, with donble soles and high spliced heels.

At 20c a pair—Fast black Lisle-thread Stockings; allover openwork in various neat designs.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 9c each, 3 for 25c—White ribbed Cotton Vests; low necks, sleeveless; plain or fancy trimmed.

At 12½c each, Seconds of 18c quality—White ribbed Cotton Vests; high necks; long sleeves; full-sized; nicely trimmed and finished.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 10c a pair—Fast black Cotton Half Hose, with white printed polka-dots.

At 12½c a pair—Imported fast black Cotton Half Hose, regular made, with double soles, heels and toes.

MEN' UNDERWEAR

At 18c each, 3 pieces for 50c; Seconds of 25c quality—Blue, ecrn, or blne striped ribbed Cotton Shirts; sizes 38 to 44.

Girls' Wash Dresses

Some exceedingly attractive Wash Dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years are offered today at

$1 each, worth $1.75

They are of striped dimity in pink or blue; with ruffle aroond neck; belt, collar and sleeves trimmed with pique and braid. Skirts are cut full, and have deep hem. Remarkably pretty dresses for such a low price.

Corset Economies

When such excellent Summer Corsets as these can be bought for so little, to pay more would almost seem extravagance:

At 50c—H. H. Ventilating Corsets; low bust; short hips; straight-front; no side steels; sizes 18 to 30.

At 50c—H. H. Batiste Corsets; low bust; short hips; straight-front; no side steels; sizes 18 to 23.

At 75c—Sonnette Corsets of batiste; low bust; medium long hips and abdomen; straight-front; bias cut; sizes 21 to 26.

At 85c, worth $1.25—W. B. Ventilating Corsets; straight-front; bias cut; medium low bust; medium long hips, gored; good model; sizes 18 to 25.

At $1—Sonnette Batiste Corsets; straight-front; medinm low bust; medium or long hips; gored bust and hips; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 30.

Women's Garments Reduced

Two offerings that are both timely and economical:

50c Dressing Sacques at 35c—
In two styles: Lawn in neat stripes or figures; plaited front; fitted back; turnover collar trimmed with Valenciennes insertion; or Kimono style with border of white lawn.

Drawers at 10c—
A new supply of the famous White Sale Drawers at 10c is ready today. They are of muslin, plain hem with plaits above. Only 3 to a buyer.

8c Batistes at 5c

These are new, pretty Summer Cottons at an absurdly low price. Think of a 12-yard dress-pattern for 60c! Dozens of attractive designs, in figures and stripes, colors and black, printed on white grounds, on a fabric of good, serviceable quality. Regular 8c batistes at **5c a yard!**

A "White Sale" of CANDIES

AN ORCHESTRA of fourteen different sorts of delicious Candies is performing a symphony in white today. You will be impressed with the purity of color-tone—the extreme toothsomeness of the melody. Fancy being able to evolve so many kinds of candy of one color! All are absolutely fresh today, and many priced at half what they are usually sold for in other notable candy stores.

You'll be taken by this "White Sale" of cool, crisp Summer Candies. Here are thirteen of them:

Wintergreen Lozenges, 40c pound.
Jordan Almonds, 60c pound.
Sicily Almonds, 30c pound.
Vanilla Salt-water Taffy, 25c ponnd.
Vanilla Cream Dips, 30c ponnd.
Cocoanut Croquettes, 30c ponnd.
Cream Mint Wafers, 25c and 50c pound.
Sugar Mint Wafers, 25c pound.
Peppermint Wafers, 30c, 40c and 50c.
Old-fashioned Mint Plaits, in tin boxes, 25c.

And there is the fourteenth—the soloist:

Vanilla Cream Almonds, 20c a Pound

Crisp almonds, encased in a covering of soft, delicious vanilla cream. A regular 30c candy at **20c a Pound.**

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOV. ODELL ATTENDS CORNELL COMMENCEMENT

He Makes an Address at the Alumni Luncheon.

In His Remarks He Touches on Duties of Citizenship — President Schurman's Speech.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—Cornell's thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises were held in Campus Armory to-day. About 450 first degrees and 53 advanced degrees were conferred by President Schurman.

Gov. B. B. Odell was the guest of honor. He occupied a seat on President Schurman's right throughout the exercises.

For the first time at commencement exercises Deans of the various Faculties wore robes to which their respective degrees entitled them. All the members of the Faculty were present.

The exercises were opened with prayer offered by the Rev. Charles Mellen Tyler. After degrees were conferred President Schurman addressed the graduates. He said, in part:

"You will recall the great physicist, the most eminent of living scientists, whom we had the honor of welcoming to our university a few weeks ago. Speaking in this very hall, he said it was the duty of our graduates first to make a living and, secondly, to make life worth living. What Lord Kelvin, the soaring prophet of science, has proclaimed I cannot well be accused of philistinism for repeating in the same place. As Dr. Jowett used to say of the men of Balliol College, don't make a mess of life. I want you all to succeed. But the condition of everything else is that you shall first make a living for yourself.

"You may think that because you have a university degree the world owes you better treatment than others. But your fellowmen will not take that view of it. You will be surprised to find how little regard is paid to academic titles by the men you meet on the farms or in the factories or in offices, markets, or courts. The American people have a way of treating a man merely as a man; and the clothes he wears or the parchments he carries in his hands have little to do with their estimate of him.

"The best possession you take from the university is the habit of attention, mental concentration, and sustained thinking, which makes this graduating day a possibility for you.

"I do not think we can fairly claim that men of superior education are as a class more virtuous or more pious than the rest of mankind. Half-educated people are often given to scepticism and irreverence.

"Wealth is not the end of life, but it is a means or condition of the type of life we call civilized. The capitalistic organization of industry is, in my judgment, likely to be permanent because of the economies it effects in the production of commodities through its vast utilization of the powers of nature and the perfection of its own administrative machinery. But society will, I believe, regulate this new Titan in its own interests, taking account not only of individual merit, but also of the general welfare and of the ideal of social justice. I want now to call attention to the fact that the man who makes a fortune adds to the capital of the world and broadens the material base of civilization."

Gov. Odell was expected to deliver his formal address before the graduating class, but President Schurman announced that the Governor would speak at the alumni luncheon an hour later. The alumni luncheon was held immediately following the close of the morning exercises.

At noon the guests sat down to dinner and Prof. T. F. Crane presided. Governor Odell was the first speaker. He said in part:

"By the act which brought Cornell University into existence the Governor of the State became one of the members of the Board of Trustees. While it has been my privilege to receive official notification of the meetings of this distinguished body, I regret to say that matters which seemed to me to be a greater importance have prevented my appearance here before.

"Cornell University is peculiar in many respects. Taking advantage of the generosity of the Federal Government, which donated to the State lands to be used exclusively for educational purposes, it received a national endowment and became a Mecca toward which our youth turned with the certainty that ability would receive fair consideration and that merit would win the much-coveted scholarships so generously bestowed upon the deserving young men and women of this great State.

"Education and gold are only useful in so far as they serve to aid human progress and to alleviate the sufferings of mankind. Therefore, the educated man, unless he uses the talents that have been strengthened through years of study for bettering the conditions of mankind, fills no higher niche in our estimation than the miser whose only gratification is the handling of the money that he so jealously guards from other observation. Narrow-minded men are of but little use to a community. What we need is the big-brained, strong man who is ready to give and receive blows, and whose chief delight in life is that each succeeding day brings with it memories of deeds that are well done, brings with it thoughts that in the great aggregation of individuals which makes up our universe he has done something to elevate the moral standard of his kind, something in the forward direction of civilization.

"I have no sympathy or respect for those who carelessly throw away the right of franchise. I respect the man of party or the man of independent thought, but only in so far as such independence may be directed toward rectifying wrongs, the upbuilding of our country, and the giving to the people of every Commonwealth an efficient and honest administration. It is too often the case that men of affairs are sneeringly referred to, and this has produced a certain class who are neither independents nor party men, but who in reality lack the ability to judge through their own failure to perform.

"But their ill-founded criticisms have often made it impossible for able and intelligent men to properly discharge their duties as citizens of this great republic. Trade is but the handmaiden of education and commerce the pathway of learning. Politics is the medium through which men express their choice of leaders and the vehicle by which they formulate their laws. Trade, education, and politics are equally dependent, and without the intelligent application of the rules of all three government of the people for the people and by the people would be a failure.

"I am proud of this great university. I am proud of its record. Although one of the youngest universities in our land, the record between the date of its first graduation and 1890 shows that in the list of graduates who have distinguished themselves it stands third, being led only by those older universities, Yale and Harvard."

The feature of the afternoon's programme, which was laid out for Gov. Odell during his visit to the university and Ithaca, was the public reception held at the Ithaca Hotel from 4 o'clock to 6. The Governor visited the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, of which he is a member. He and his party then proceeded to the hotel. The streets were well filled, and he was enthusiastically received. His Secretary, James G. Graham; State Civil Service Commissioner Cuthbert W. Pound, State Tax Commissioner George E. Priest, and Senator E. C. Stewart were present to introduce the visitors.

After this Gov. Odell attended a private dinner given by President Schurman at his home.

To-night Gov. Odell left for New York over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He will go to Peekskill to-morrow to be present at the weekly review of the State troops.

STEVENS INSTITUTE EXERCISES.

Fifty-four Students Graduated in the Lyric Theatre.

The thirtieth annual commencement exercises of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, were conducted last night at the Lyric Theatre, that city. S. Bayard Dod of East Orange, President of the Board of Trustees, delivered the opening address in place of the late Henry Morton. The valedictory was delivered by Robert N. Inglis of Jersey City, and the salutatory by George Hulse of Amityville, L. I.

The Rev. Edward Wall spoke at considerable length on the work and character of the late President Morton. Fifty-four students received diplomas, the largest number ever graduating from the institute.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE CITY COLLEGE.

Exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House—President Webb Praised Gen. Alexander for His Address at West Point.

The exercises of the fiftieth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York were conducted in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Friends and relatives of the graduates commenced to gather early in the evening, and long before the opening prayer practically all of the available space in the great auditorium was occupied. In the lobby outside the auditorium young men were busy in the forepart of the evening trying to dispose of the college publications and pictures of the graduating class for a small monetary consideration. They were fairly successful. The order of exercises for the evening follows:

Salutatory Address and Second Honorary Oration—"The World's Indebtedness to Astronomy" ..... Morris Greenberg
Third Honorary Oration—"The Perversion of the Law" ..... Felix Frankfurter
Fourth Honorary Oration—"The Banishment of the Acadians" ..... I. David Cohen
Fifth Honorary Oration—"The Crusades" ..... William F. Unger
Sixth Honorary Oration—"Science and Modern Life" ..... Charles Solomon
First Dissertation—"Nathan Hale" ..... Arthur A. Boylan
Second Dissertation—"The Awakening of the Individual" ..... Frank Pickelsky
First Honorary Oration—"The Practical and Theoretical in Science," and Valedictory ..... William F. Unger and Charles Solomon

were excused. Honorable mention was made of Moses Barofsky, Meyer Boskey, Louis Brown, Max Feld, Albert Lisson, Frank Pickelsky, James F. Smith, Jr., for having obtained over 85 per cent. of the maximum of marks from the beginning of the freshman year to the end of the senior year.

After the valedictory Dr. Webb, President of the college, delivered an address to the graduates, in which he wished them success in life. He then paid a tribute to the Confederate General, L. P. Alexander, with special reference to Gen. Alexander's speech at the recent centennial exercises at West Point.

"In that speech," Dr. Webb said, "one expression struck me most forcibly. That is, that if any excuse must be offered for the Southern cause, it was that they were educated to it. And in that speech there was no more noble sentiment than when Gen. Alexander spoke of how the South of to-day knew that a lost cause was best because it had been lost."

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Webb delivered the medals, prizes, and testimonials of the year.

The graduates of 1902 are:

The Graduates.

BACHELORS OF ART.

Abraham, Benjamin.
Alsdorf, Frank J.
Ausiander, Armin.
Bachrach, Joseph.
Barofsky, Moses.
Behrens, Bernhard S.
Bellab, Robert G.
Bergstein, Adolph.
Bernheimer, Edgar J.
Bernstein, Harry Hirsh.
Blechman, Nathan.
Bloomberg, Alfred H.
Bogart, William S.
Bohan, Owen William.
Boorstein, Joseph A.
Boskey, Meyer.
Boyian, Arthur A.
Brockstone, William.
Brown, Louis.
Buchboltz, Louis.
Burkhardt, John H. A.
Burns, Frank A.
Carroll, Vincent Paul.
Catlin, Julius.
Coben, Abraham.
Coben, Isadore David.
Coben, Jacob Morris.
Coben, Samuel.
Collyer, Homer L.
Condon, Joseph F.
Crohn, Burrill B.
Davidson, Henry N.
De Leon, Solon.
Deutsch, Victor.
Dolgenas, Jacob A.
Draddy, Robert Emmet.
Dworsky, Harold P.
Ehrlich, William.
Eisenmann, Max Jamss.
Ernst, Frederic.
Federlein, Daniel H.
Feld, Max.
Flifuss, Nathaniel.
Finkelstein, Morris R.
Frankfurter, Felix.
Freedman, Jacob.
Friedman, S. Simon.
Friedson, Morris.
Gartian, George H.
Gershanek, Sinai.
Gilbert, Max.
Goetz, Isador.
Goldberg, Samuel.
Goldberger, Lewis A.
Goldberger, Louis.
Gollomb, Joseph J.
Goldsmith, Martin.
Green, Howard Charles.
Haley, Jesse Hoyt.
Heil, Alfred W.
Hein, Henry E.
Holde, Hermann N.
Hoffman, Milton.
Hoffmann, Abrabam.
Holman, Alexander.
Holstein, Samuel.
Horowitz, Joseph.
Horowitz, Samuel S.
Itzkowitz, Montrose.
Jaret, Abrahsm.
Johnston, F. M.
Joseph, Samuel.
Kaiser, Leon S.
Kaufmann, Charles.
Klein, David.
Klein, Morris.
Krashes, David.
Landau, Abraham.
Landauer, Clifford.
Landsman, Charles M.
Larkin, Thomas Crosby.
Laufer, Abraham M.
Lazinsk, Abraham.
Leckler, Peter, Jr.
Leonard, John J. B.
Levison, Jacob J.
Lewis, George.
Liberman, Herman N.
Lipschultz, Moses H.
Lipscbultz, Samuel.
Lisson, Albert.
Loewenkopf, Elias.
London, Abraham.
Lowenfeld, Peter.
McBride, William S.
McCarthy, William P.
McCloskey, G. V. A.
Margolis, Louis.
Masscll, Alexander S.
Moskowitz, Morris.
Mulholland, Vincent.
Murray, John Aloysius.
Oelbaum, Harry J.
Paley, Herman E.
Pickelsky, Frank.
Radin, Paul.
Reuben, Mark.
Richter, Theodors B.
Riordan, Richard J.
Roeder, Joseph.
Rosenberg, Louis.
Rosenberg, Louis.
Rubens, Gilbert E.
Rnskay, Everett.
Scherzinger, Charles A.
Schultzberger, Aaron.
Schulman, Abram G.
Schwartz, Samuel A.
Shaine, Marks S.
Siegel, Samuel.
Simpson, Julius.
Sirovich, William I.
Smith, James F., Jr.
Smolensky, Abraham L.
Solomon, Charles.
Solomon, Morris Cable.
Solotaroff, David Hertz.
Spitz, Harry.
Steiner, Maurice.
Stern, Melford.
Sussmann, Edwsrd.
Tekulsky, Sol.
Thomas, Lloyd B.
Toernsr, Fredsrick W.
Tyndall, Carlton H.
Unger, William F.
Weismann, Joseph A.
Wieder, Max.
Wessler, Harry.
Wray, Clifford.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

McNabb, Thomas H.
Markham, George B.
Meyer, Walter S.
Oltarsh, David M.
Panaroni, Alfred G.
Perl, Isaac V.
Pincus, Emile.
Poilak, George L.
Reich, Abram G.
Roberts, Alfred S.
Rogers, Saul E.
Ryan, Joseph A.
Schellenberg, Frank O.
Schmid, Robert M.
Shane, Bernard.
Siegel, Meyer D.
Siegel, Theodore M.
Sladofsky, Samuel.
Stodola, Gilbert I.
Trubenbach, Conrad D.
Waltz, Willard F., Jr.
Wieder, Samuel.
Wiesenberg, Simon.
Wilensky, Samuel H.
Wineburg, Charles.
Wolfson, Joseph.
Wood, Robert W.

Medals and Prizes.

Medals and prizes were distributed to the following:

CLASS OF 1905.

Descriptive Geometry—Abraham M. Barbman.
Woodcarving, the Bow Prize—Jacob Gilman.
History and Belles Lettres—Jacob H. Shapiro.
First Gold Medal for General Efficiency—Isaac Reingardt.
Logic—1901, Justin H. Moore; 1902, Myer I. Freedman.
DeVoe Prize in Metal Work—Max Slavinsky.
Thoms Prize, Music—Isadore Hiller.

CLASS OF 1903.

Best Prose Essay—Isadore Goetz.
Belvin Prize, Mathematics———— Wattmann.
Physical Science—Isadore Goetz.
Drawing—Charles C. Coben.
Spanish—Morris Weissenberg.
Political Economy—Howard A. Butler.
Thoms Prize, Best French Translation—George Lewis.
Belden Prize, German—Fred J. Colwell.
First Prize, Greek Composition—Isadore Goetz.
English Prose—Isadore Goetz.
Philosophy—Daniel H. Federlein.

CLASS OF 1902.

Weinberg Memorial Prize—Edward J. Bernheimer.
Chemistry—Louis Eichhorn.
Natnral Philosophy—Adolph Bergstern.
Moral Philosophy—Louis Buchboltz.
Greek—Isidore D. Cohen.
French—David Klein.
German—Theodore C. Richter.
Oratory—Arthur A. Boylan.
German Prose Essay—Theodore C. Richter.
For highest standing during four years in college—Louis Eichhorn.

The prizes for the prize speaking, which was held in Mendelssohn Hall on June 13, were awarded as follows:

Trustees' Prize—Arthur A. Boylan.
Drummond Prize—Henry C. Moses.
Declamation in Poetry—Matthew J. Elrith, Jr.

DONATION FROM MISS GOULD.

She Gives $40,000 to Mount Holyoke College to Endow the Chair of Biblical Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 19.—During the commencement exercises at Mount Holyoke College yesterday it was announced that a gift of $40,000 had been made to the institution. The donor was Miss Helen M. Gould, but she was present and at her request her name was withheld.

The exercises were held in Mary Lyon Chapel, and near the close the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, President of the Board of Trustees, named the sum, after reading a list of smaller donations.

The money was given by Miss Gould in memory of her mother, Helen Day Gould, and to endow the chair of Biblical Literature. The other gifts were made principally for the new Wright Art Building.

An address was made at the exercises in the morning by Prof. George H. Palmer and in the afternoon by Prof. John H. Wright, both of Harvard.

Besides the gift of Miss Gould, the classes of '02, '99, '96, and '89 made additions to the art collection.

COMMENCEMENT AT COLGATE.

Controller Grout Is Made an LL. D.—George Barton Marston's Oration Is a Surprise.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 19.—In spite of disagreeable and rainy weather early in the day large numbers were on hand for the commencement day exercises of Colgate University.

The exercises this year were distinguished by the oration of George Barton Marston on "The Virility of the Old Faith." In other years the discussion had rather been along lines of higher criticism. Mr. Marston's oration was a surprise by its ultra-conservatism in a university where the atmosphere had been supposed to be rather favorable to the new theology.

At the close of the conferring of the baccalaureate degrees the following honorary degrees were conferred:

Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, LL. D.
Edward Marshall Grout, Controller of New York City, LL. D.
The Rev. George Ridgeway Robbins, Cincinnati, D. D.
The Rev. Charles Alvord Nichols, Bassein, Burmah, D. D.

Following the exercises the alumni banquet was held. One of the strongest speeches was that of Prof. Orrin C. Root of Hamilton College. Prof. Root is a brother of Secretary of War Root. He rejoiced that the idea of Alexander Hamilton of centralization of education had practically failed in this State, and declared that the Regents of the State of New York were having a hard time to justify their existence. He lauded the work of such small colleges as Hamilton and Colgate, and declared that when such small colleges had more than two hundred students the quality of their work must suffer.

MANHATTAN COMMENCEMENT.

Honorary Degree Conferred on W. Bourke Cockran—Twenty-two Graduates Received Diplomas.

The commencement exercises of Manhattan College were conducted in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., presiding. Brother Jerome, President of the college, sat to the right of the Vicar General, and to his left were Brother Joseph, Martin H. Glynn of Albany and W. Bourke Cockran.

Twenty-two graduatee received diplomas at the hande of Mgr. Mooney. Brother Popamian conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Lawe upon W. Bourke Cockran, who was received warmly by the audience. Those who received the degree of B. A. were:

D. W. Burke, J. F. Caponigri, L. J. Conway, J. J. Kean, J. J. Licari, S. J. McNamara, M. A. Oakley, R. W. Wilkes, W. J. Cahill, C. L. Cohalan, C. A. Doyle, T. J. Kearns, J. P. Magee, R. C. Nolan, J. J. Riordan.

The following-named received the degree of Master of Arts:

W. A. Montague, E. A. Bolger, G. W. Cotter, J. J. Curtin, J. F. Sullivan.

The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon the following-named:

A. F. Sims, H. B. Radford, J. H. F. Ward, D. Lavin.

Commercial diplomas were awarded to the following-named:

D. F. Beckingbam, W. P. Corcoran, C. H. Walsh, J. E. Connaughton, P. F. A. Trainor.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon C. U. Stepath, R. W. Pommerer, and J. W. McMorrow.

Martin H. Glynn of Albany delivered the address to the graduates. He said: "Ability and industry will win for you friends. Brains will tell. Honesty will win. Lack of money may be an inconvenience, but is no barrier to success."

At the conclusion of Mr. Glynn's address the prizes and medals were awarded as follows:

Alumni Purse of $50 for the Best English Essay—John J. Kean.
Milmo McGowan Medal, Religious Instruction—John J. Kean.
Herman Ridder Purse of $50, Experimental Physics—Lawrence C. McGolrick.
Eugene Kelly Medsl, Philosophy—Robert W. Wilkes.
Grady Memorial Medal, Oratory—William J. Cahill.
Devein Medal, French—Robert W. Wilkes.
Edward McGolrick Medal, Philosophy of History—John J. Kean.
Robert J. Hoguet Medsl, Civil Engineering—John J. Murphy.
Manbattan Medal, Civil Engineering, (Junior Class)—John E. Lonergan.
The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle Medal, Pedagogy—John J. Kean.
Leonard A. Glegerich Medal, German—William A. Ryan.
Brother Charles Medal, General Proficiency—Charles Wsish of the Commercial Department.
Medal for Stats Stenographers' Requirements—Daniel F. Beckingham.
The Rev. John J. Kean Medal, Religious Instruction—Thomas G. Walsh.

ORPHANS ABUSED BY INDIANS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYFIELD, Wis., June 19.—A week or ten days ago a special car arrived from New York, bringing seventy-five orphan children, under the care of Catholic Sisters of Mercy. The children were placed among the families of half-breed Indians. They at once began to make their escape and claim protection from the white citizens surrounding the Cliffee Agency.

Reports came of cruelty practiced by the halfbreeds, and last night a dozen or more citizens called upon the halfbreeds to give up their charges. This demand was refused by the Indians. A hasty consultation was held by the whites, and it was determined to rescue the little ones at all hazards. An armed posse followed by a half hundred men descended upon the camp, and after some parley secured the release of thirty orphan children, who had been imprisoned and cruelly abused by the squaws to whom they had been given. There was no bloodshed, owing to the fact that it was evident to the Indians that the whites would clean out the settlement unless the children were surrendered.

These children came from a New York Catholic institute. It is alleged that the only guarantee exacted from the half-breed Indians was that they would be good Catholics. If this act is repeated there will be a massacre, as the whites will not tolerate such transactions, and will wipe the Indians from the face of the earth.

BANKER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—Anthony S. Sherman, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of this city, attempted suicide by shooting this evening. For several weeks there have been rumors of financial trouble in the bank, and in Mr. Sherman's personal affairs. The bank is a State institution, and has but few stockholders, its Directors including Mr. Sherman, Benjamin Weaver, and George A. Weaver. It has a capital of $100,000.

Mr. Sherman had been for many years Treasurer of the Newport and Wickford Steamboat and Railroad Company, but a few weeks ago resigned and his place was taken by George Gordon King. He had been for several years a member of the Newport School Committee, and had been prominent in several social clubs.

At last accounts Mr. Sherman was in an unconscious condition. It is not thought that he can recover.

A MODEL SUNDAY JOURNAL

Some of the Interesting Features in Next Sunday's Times.

An Abundance and Diversity of Reading Matter That Many Monthly Magazines Do Not Supply.

THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, in addition to its ample special cable dispatches from its own correspondents in London, Paris, and Berlin, will embrace a financial section and a Quotation Supplement, as well as special Summer resort news, and in addition to these will be the Magazine Section and the Magazine Supplement. The latter two will contain articles of interest, frequently illustrated.

In the Magazine Section of next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES will be found a number of articles of peculiarly timely interest. A very important matter at the present time is the pacification of the Philippines, and one of the steps toward this end now being taken is the purchase of the lands of the friars in the archipelago, which is being discussed by Gov. Taft and the commission of Cardinals appointed by the Vatican for this purpose. Many people do not understand the question and are at a loss to see why Secretary Root should suggest the expenditure of $10,000,000 to buy these lands, but the main facts in the matter will be set forth by one who has studied the question.

"A Walk About the Grounds of Moat House, Wantage, with Richard Croker," will be the subject of another article. It gives a rambling talk with the late leader of Tammany Hall on men and things, tells just what is his daily life in his English retreat, how he spends his time, and his plans for the future, with his reasons for living so far away from New York. The gentleman who had the talk with him returned to New York only a few days ago.

Did you know that on the Island of Manhattan the past week they have been digging up the bones of Hessian grenadiers and American patriots who fell in one of the fiercest battles of the Revolutionary War? The Sunday edition will tell all about it. It will similarly describe the celebrated capture of Stony Point by "Mad" Anthony Wayne, which is to be commemorated in a short time by the opening of a fine new park, now ready for public inspection.

Another St. Pierre has been discovered in this country—a veritable buried city, whose inhabitants were instantly killed by some fatal gas from a volcanic explosion. One of the skeletons was smoking a pipe. This remarkable ruin will be described.

The prospects before the new co-operative store just started on the east side, showing how it may develop into a great industry, forms the subject of another article, and there will likewise be a description of the newest occupation of New York women, a field they have never before invaded, but which is useful, instructive, and often amusing.

The greatest meteorite on record has been found, weighing over forty-five tons and costing $50,000 to move to the seaboard, and the Magazine Section will describe it, together with the condition of the steamer Roddam when she reached this country a few days ago, including a talk with some of her crew on board when she escaped from St. Pierre, while there will be a new light thrown on the question who was responsible for the loss of life in that city. Incidentally, a scientist tells how, by boring holes in the earth 12,000 feet deep, humanity can get its steam power for nothing out of the natural boiler which he says is beneath our feet.

An intimate personal study of James R. Keene, showing the man and his methods, will form another interesting chapter in this section, which will also contain a description of the extent to which betting at the races is being indulged in this season by women, a proposed new arrangement of the American flag which is to be laid before Congress, and the story of a trip in a naphtha launch recently made by a gentleman from this city the whole length of the Panama Canal as it exists, showing just what the Government would get if it bought that waterway.

A new telephone has been discovered which writes messages. The descendants of Brigham Young are organizing themselves permanently like a National committee to form a powerful body for self-protection, and expenditures of millions of dollars are proposed at Fortress Monroe, which is to be made the "Show Fort" of the world. These are only a few of the features to be found in the Magazine Section of next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

John Kendrick Bangs writes the first of a series of humorous and satirical articles treating of National, international, and social affairs under the general title of "The Genial Idiot," in the Magazine Supplement. These articles will be illustrated by E. W. Kemble, whose clever pencil will lend additional attractiveness. King Edward's coronation and a certain domestic coronation in which the Idiot figured will provide the topic for the first of the sketches, and both author and artist manage to get a great amount of fun out of the incident. The series is written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A feature of this novel supplement that has come to be eagerly looked for by all those who have thus far been introduced to it is "The Man in The Street." Herein are found the newest and best stories, jokes, and witticisms told of or told by men who are prominent in social, political, and business affairs. Most of the bright little tales current nowadays have their origin in this department of The Magazine Supplement, and persons with a sense of humor they want to gratify might as well get the latest stories at first hand by reading them in the issue of next Sunday.

For generations in the Hawaiian Islands old people have added to the joys of their children by telling them quaint legends of the fish that abound in the waters thereabout. These tales have never been collected heretofore, but John N. Cobb will now contribute the best of them under the head of "Legends of Hawaiian Fishermen." Illustrations accompanying this article are by C. J. Post, and will be found to be both artistic and interesting.

The demand for pictures of wild animals has made necessary a new phase of animal training. George E. Walsh will tell how animals are taught to pose for photographers and artists, and E. J. Meeker conveys in effective illustrations some experiences in that line.

Gowns of all sorts worn by women of fashion whose names are high in society's lists will be described. Several of the most striking will be illustrated by Miss A. M. Cooper.

Under the title "Heard Where the Actors Meet," Adolph Klauber relates some new stories about well-known players, and gives an idea of the way in which the people of the footlights entertain one another during Summer days and nights on the Rialto. Illustrations by Frederick J. Willock.

"An illuminated poem" by J. Law Redman will be another novel feature.

Illustrations and descriptions of garments worn by the best-dressed men in New York will convey hints on the best dressing, as shown by such men as William K. Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., "Jack" Follansbee, T. Suffern Taller, William C. Whitney, E. Berry Wall, Frederick Gebhard, and F. F. Collier.

In addition, there will be cartoons by "Dan" McCarthy, "Chols," and Leon Barritt, and numerous other features of an entertaining and unusual character.

"CAR AHEAD" SUITS FAIL.

Cases Dismissed on the Ground that Ordinance is Defective.

Although he sympathized with the patrons of the company, Justice Herman Joseph, in the Seventh Municipal Court, was compelled yesterday afternoon to dismiss three actions against the Interurban Street Railway Company to recover damages for alleged violations of the "car ahead" ordinance, because he decided that the ordinance in question, which was approved by the Mayor on May 6, was not properly framed and took liberties with the rights of the corporation.

In the first case, in which the plaintiff was William B. Anderson, 118 East Eighty-sixth Street, the company's counsel maintained that although Mr. Anderson may have been put to inconvenience, there was no legal way to prevent the changing of cars at depots when it was deemed necessary to put them in a sanitary condition or for any other good reason.

LOWEST PRICED HOUSE IN NEW YORK FOR FINE GOODS.

Ehrich Bros.,

6th AVE., 22d and 23d STS., NEW YORK.

SALE OF WASH FABRICS.

AN immense special purchase, much under value, makes possible the most notably low prices of the year.

This great purchase, in connection with our own most imposing stock, gives us the greatest collection of desirable Wash Fabrics we have ever shown.

For To-day---Much Under-priced.

Twenty-five thousand yards of Fancy Corded MADRAS, Dotted Batiste Lawns and Silk-finished Chambrays—every yard of which are this season's most desirable styles and specially good value at 12½c. For this great sale, only, per yard..... 6½c

8,000 yards French Lace and Satin Stripe ZEPHYRS; remarkably pretty styles, very dainty and cool wearing; actual value, 45c.; for this sale only..... 25c

Ten thousand yards of PERSIAN BATISTE LAWNS and FANCY DOTTED SWISSES in waist, skirt and dress lengths only. Two of the most popular fabrics of this season. Value up to 29c.; but having bought them much under regular price we quote them at..... 10c

Plain Silk Dotted MOUSSELINE, in all the leading and desirable colors—sold everywhere at 49c.; our special price for this sale..... 39c

A VERY NOTABLE SALE OF HIGH GRADE SHIRT WAISTS.

1,800 Women's Waists of the very newest and most fetching designs go on sale here to-day at prices so tempting ly low that the whole collection ought to be cleaned out before night. However that may be, the most phenomenal values New York women have seen for many a day are these. Every popular style of the season—some of them exact duplicates of the very expensive Imported Waists are included. It is great news for shirt waist wearers—the greatest, in fact, we have given out this year. Remember that we illustrate only a few of the designs. If you do not see just what you want among those here pictured we have hundreds of equally dainty designs at equally tempting prices.



2.45 for white lawn WAISTS, Gibson style, fine tucks and embroidery, button front, long sleeves; were $3.25.



2.85 for white lawn WAISTS, all-over embroidered front, short and long sleeves—button back; were $3.75.



3.25 for Linen Batiste WAISTS, embroidered front in black and white and green and white; button back, long sleeves; were $4.50.



4.25 for White Lawn WAISTS, fine hemstitched tucks and Hamburg insertings, short sleeves, button back; value $5.00.

IN ADDITION

$6.75 Mohair Dress Skirts for ..... 4.95 | $10.75 White Cheviot Walking Skirts .. 7.95 | $12.75 Shirt Waist Suits for 8.95
$9.75 Mohair Walking Skirts for ..... 6.95 | $18.75 Shirt Waist Suits for ..... 12.95 | $9.95 Shirt Waist Suits for 6.75

Other Special Values for To-day's Selling.

Every one of which is sufficiently tempting to draw people here from every point.

5¾c per yard for White Goods—5,000 yards Lace Stripe White Lawns; special value.

5½c yard for 8c. and 9c. Muslin—6,500 yards Bleached Muslin, yard wide.

89c a Piece for English Long Cloth—12 yd. piece, fine English Long Cloth.

15c yd. for 35c. Swiss Tucking—With 5-cluster tucks and Mexican stitch inserting; 22 inches wide.

49c for Children's 69c. Dresses—Gingham Dresses in pretty stripes. French waists, yoke of white drawn work with circular ruffle edged with feather-stitched braid, sizes 1 to 4 years.

19c for Babies' Lawn Caps—Fine tucking and cords, full lace ruche and ribbon trimming. All sizes.

19c for Ladies' 39c. Aprons—Ladies' and Maids' aprons in fine lawn with deep insertions of embroidery and drawn work.

29c for Men's 50c. Shirts and Drawers—Of Balbriggan, the entire stock of one of the largest mills in the country, bought by us at a remarkably low figure. The purchase includes the best grades of Balbriggan Underwear, made of fine Egyptian yarn; silk finish in ecru color; also some in light and dark blue, pink, lavender and tan colors.

2.49 for 4.25 Silk Shawls—The latest novelty in fascinator or shoulder throw, of very fine quality of thread sets in pineapple and other fancy weaves, finished with deep knotted fringe, in all the latest evening shades, suitable for seashore or mountain wear.

50c for Ladies' 75c & $1 Gloves—Double finger tipped Silk Gloves, in *Tans, Modes* and *Browns*, all sizes.

75c for Ladies' 1.00 Gloves—Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves, with two pearl clasps, in white only.

59c for Ladies' Sample Parasols—20 and 22-inch Coaching Shades, plain colors and moire effects, ruffles and hemstitched borders; immense assortment of colors and materials to select from. All one price.

2.45 for Girls' 3.75 Bathing Suits—Of Brilliantine, trimmed with red and white polka dot, collar and shield fold on skirt, 6 to 14 years.

3.95 for Ladies' 5.00 Bathing Suits—Of mohair in blue and black, sailor collar and shield, trimmed with soutache braid; full skirt.

4.95 for Ladies' 6.75 Bathing Suits—Of Sicilian Mohair, in blue and black, collar, shield and tie of white mohair, prettily trimmed with braid; gored skirt.

19c to 49c. for Corset Covers—High or low neck, lace or embroidery trimmed..... 19c
Four insertions of lace, finished with lace edge..... 39c
Front of two insertions of embroidery and ribbon..... 49c

75c for Long Kimona Gowns—Made of white lawn, with yoke and broad band of solid color. Extra good quality.

49c for Nurses' and Maids' Aprons—With bibs and bretelles elaborately trimmed with embroidery, deep hem, full skirt, a number of styles to select from.

59c for Ladies' 1.29 Ascots—In White and Ecru Cheviots, entire stock all hand embroidered, with colored emblems, comprising all the popular sports—golf, tennis, baseball, etc.; number limited.

50c for Ladies' 75c. 4-in-Hands—Initialed 4-in-hands, made of extra fine quality peau de soie, ends finished with hand embroidered initials in white silk; the very newest thing out; exclusive to us.

98c for Ladies' 1.98 to 2.98 Collars—Manufacturer's sample line of ladies' and children's Collars in sailor, circular and shawl effects; some in batiste, appliqued with medallions of lace; others in scrim finished with folds of taffeta, and still others in the new linen effects with colored borders; any number of styles to choose from.

25c for Men's 75c. Negligee Shirts—Broken assortment of men's 75c. Madras and Percale Negligee Shirts, some with cuffs attached and some with separate cuffs, plain and plaited fronts, plain colors and stripes; special for to-day only.

50c for Men's 1.50 Straw Hats—In splits, rough braids, sailors and set brims, in Knox and Dunlap styles, including the fashionable low crown and wide brim sailor.

10c for Ladies' 19c. Vests—Of fine Maco cotton, low neck, sleeveless, nicely trimmed with lace and silk tape at the neck and arms; all sizes.

25c for Ladies' 50c. Vests—Of fine lisle thread, low neck, sleeveless, in plain ribbed or lace open work, handsomely trimmed with linen lace at neck and arms; in white, pink, sky, lavender and black; all guaranteed fast colors; all sizes.

19c for Children's 35c. Vests—Fine white gauze cotton, short sleeves, nicely trimmed with silk tape and pearl buttons; pants knee lengths to match; extra well made; in all sizes.

75c for 98c. Colored Silks—Choice of our own exclusive styles, in best qualities Printed Satin Liberty and Foulard Silks that have been selling freely all this season at 98c., and equal to what others have been asking $1.25 for. For the first time, and for to-day only, we will give you your choice at above price.

25c for Children's 1.00 Straw Hats—Boys' and children's straw sailors, rough braids, with large, medium and small brims, fast color hatbands and serviceable leather sweaters.

19c for Ladies' 39c. Gloves—Lace Lisle Gloves, new patterns, in black, white and grey.

25c for 50c. and 75c. Cuff Buttons—Sterling Silver Link Cuff Buttons, hand enamelled; variety of patterns.

48c for 75c. Chatelaine Bags—Seal and Alligator Chatelaine Side Bags, leather lined, with outside pocket.

CONDITIONS CHANGED.

Many of our older citizens well remember when nearly every article of clothing had to be made either by the tailor or in the home. Forty years ago the housewife had to knit the stockings, cut and make the underclothing, as well as nearly every garment worn by the husband and child. To-day all that is changed. Every article of clothing known to our civilization is offered ready made and in such variety of style and sizes as to fit and suit the most fastidious.

An equally marvelous development has taken place in the dietary habits of our people. Our mothers had to know how to bake and stew, boil and fry, and much of their lives had to be spent over a hot stove in the preparation of food. To-day the shelves of our grocery stores teem with delicious preparations skillfully and scientifically prepared, ready for immediate consumption. Perhaps the most skillfully prepared, the most appetizing, the purest and most wholesome of all foods offered to the people of this generation is Malta-Vita, manufactured at Battle Creek, Michigan, and Toronto, Canada. Malta-Vita is made from whole wheat, thoroughly cleaned, scientifically prepared in the especially equipped factories of the Malta-Vita Pure Food Co. under circumstances which are not within the reach of the housewife.

After being perfectly cooked and treated to a scientific application of the diastase of barley malt, the wheat is flaked and toasted, producing a delicate, crisp flake which is especially pleasing to the taste and is easy to digest and assimilate.

What a boon Malta-Vita would have been to our mothers! What a saving of time, thought and energy Malta-Vita is to the modern housewife! What a boon to humanity is offered by the makers of this delicious food, who have placed within easy reach of the public, at an economical price, a food which will remove one-half of the troubles of the race!



We put on sale to-day and to-morrow several hundred blue serge suits, which we offer at $12.50.

These garments are in every way superior to those you could ordinarily get at this price—superior not only in the way they are made, but in the quality of the serge itself. These suits are made in our own workrooms, and there is just as great care taken in putting them together as there is on our highest priced garments. The serge is the same grade we have used for years, and we can absolutely guarantee it not to fade or shrink or get "fuzzy." In other words, this is a suit for $12.50 that if sold in the usual way would retail at least for from $15 to $18.

On sale to-day and to-morrow.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

2:30 SHANNON'S 3RD REG'T BAND EVGS. 8:30
TO-NIGHT PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME AND GRAND FIREWORKS.
TO-MORROW EVE. AT 9, FRANK DANIELS
and Company in "Miss Simplicity."

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "Emphatically Approved."—Post. CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. WED. Best Seat, 50c.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. MAT. TO-M'W.
San. S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'mw. 2:15.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
Next Mond.—150th Performance—Souvenirs.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
"Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal.
2D BIG MONTH KING DODO.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. FLOTOW'S "MARTHA."

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S Show Girl

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30 GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in Bohemian Girl. Next wk, El Capitan.

American Roof Garden 42d., nr. B'way. OPENS MON. JUNE 23.
TED MARKS' VARIETIES. All Seats 50c

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Gaiety. THE WILD ROSE

St. Nicholas. 20 deg. cooler than the Sts. Ev, 8:15 DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgs't aud'nc's in town. Ad. 50c

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine
6TH DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 6 Races.
Leave East 24th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P.M. Brklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander. ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

HATASOO WON CANTERING

A. Featherstone's Filly Easily Captured the Swift Stakes.

SEVEN RACES RUN IN THE MUD

Herbert Earned a Hollow Victory in the Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay Race Track.

For the first time since the centre of racing was moved to the Long Island tracks, the races were run over a really muddy track at Sheephead Bay yesterday, but in spite of the going, which was thin slush over a hard bottom, public form triumphed and four favorites were returned winners in the programme of seven races.

The only stake fixture of the day was the Swift at seven furlongs for three-year-olds, a race that in the seventeen earlier years of its history has produced many brilliant contests, though yesterday's race dwindled to a three-horse affair, with the result a foregone conclusion. The fast filly Hatasoo, from the Featherstone stable, started favorite at the prohibitive price of 8 to 1 on, against the two others that opposed her, the field including one added starter in W. C. Daly's Trump, who was put in to run for third money after Yankee, Old England, and Lecnid had been withdrawn. Hatasoo amply justified the betting, for after the barrier lifted she was always in front, and won about as she pleased, pulling back to Bon Mot, who was second all the way; Trump, who was well backed to finish second, being beaten away off.

The second race produced a smart struggle between the Keene entry, Birch Broom, and the favorite, Gold Money, Birch Broom leading into the last half furlong, where Gold Money, hard ridden, got up, and in a drive beat her out by a neck. In the opening race Femesole, from the stable of J. J. McCafferty, was made an odds on favorite, but Graden won by three lengths. In the mile and a furlong handicap, Herbert won, Monarka finishing second a half length before Sadie S., who was backed to win, but who ran a bad race.

For the fifth race Roue and Malden were the first two from end to end, Malden winning with ease by a half length from Roue, who stopped badly at the finish. Toscan led most of the distance, and cantered in first for the sixth race, with the favorite Alsono second and Athelroy third. The betting was almost even between The Rival and Carbuncle in the last race, a mile and a sixteenth on the turf course, but until the horses turned into the stretch Emshec, from the Featherstone stable, threatened to make a runaway race of it, The Rival, hard ridden through the last half mile, then getting up close on the post, after looking beaten, and winning all out by a half length from Carbuncle, who beat Emshee for the place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. J. P. Martin's Graden, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Feisalara, 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; J. J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. f., 3, 100, (Redfern,) 2 to 5 and out, second by three lengths from John Hyner's Military, b. g., 4, 108, (O'Connor,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Henry Clay Rye, Silver Plush, Telescope, and The Dancer also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $820.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. H. B. Durham's Gold Money, ch. f., by Goldcrest-Merry Spinner, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 2 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Birch Broom, b. f., 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; S. S. Brown'a Lady Josephine, b. f., by Esher-John W., third. Time—1:02⅘. Sparkle Esher, Credulity, Queen Boula, Sweet Margarie, Erara, Bonne, Sweet Jane, Madame Du Barry, Stamping Ground, Fair Lass, Maintain, Bounding Beauty, Wistful, and Sadie O. also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $1,100.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, br. b., 5 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ala, 120 pounds, (L. Smith,) 7 to 10 and out, won in a big gallop by six lengths; Thomas C. McDowell's Monarka, b. f., 4, 118, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second, by a half length, from P. H. Sullivan's Sadie S., b. f., 4, 98, (W. Waldo,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:55 3-5. Vindex also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $1,025.

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances, seven furlongs. A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, blk. f., by Albert-Hoodoo, 116 pounds, (O'Connor,) 1 to 8 and out, won in a canter by three lengths. J. B. Haggin's Bon Mot, b. c., by Fitzjames-Queen's Taste, 111, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by ten lengths from W. C. Daly's Trump, b. c., by Phoenix-Thora, 111 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 8, third. Time—1:28. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by J. Boner. Value to the winner, $3,205.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; six furlongs on the main track. Georgs Forbes's Malden, b. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by a half length; F. H. Milden, Jr.'s Roue, ch. g., 3, 104, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length from E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, 94, (W. Waldo,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Midnight Chimes, Choate, Neither One, Satire, and Basuto also ran. Winner trained by W. Smith. Value to the winner, $520.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, with penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. The Columbia Stable's Toscan, ch. c., by Hastings-Toscana, 117 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by five lengths; Burns & Waterhouse's Alsono, ch. g., 114, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths from The Coughacres Stable's Atheiroy, b. c., 122, (Landry,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Blue Ribbon, Ringdove, Hackensack, and Kickshaw also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $770.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. T. C. McDowell's The Rival, b. c., 3 years, by Haima-Bracegirdle, 106 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a half length; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 5, 115, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length from A. Featherstone's Emshes, b. c., 3, 106, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Fair Knight and Grail also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $990.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; six furlongs on ths main track. Tchula, 109 pounds; Batyah and Musidora, 107 each; Early Eve, 106; Stella W. and Biserta, 105 each; Past, May J., Sedition, Sweet Clover, and Flirtilee, 101 each; Lady Holyrood, 100; Ohio Girl, 96.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a furlong. Squire Quinne, Bonus, Remorss, Juvenalis, and Waterton, 112 pounds each; C. Rosenfeld, Cuspidor, Moroton, The Guinea, East Kelston, The Beggar, White Crest, and Precentor, 109 each; Anna Darling, Dactyl, Lady Appleby, Lady Iona, and Adelaide Prince, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course. Max Candle, 122 pounds; Irish Lad, 118; Blue Banner, Colonel Tyler, Meionian, Ada Nay, Daisy Green, and Lady Albercraft, 115 each; Rena and Lord Touchwood, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Dublin, 115 pounds; Morningside, 113; Cameron, 109; Belle of Troy, 104; Highlander, 103; Arggregor, and Bellario, 100 each; Ethics, 98; Merito, 97; Francesco and Keynote, 95 each; Janice, 94; Locket, 87; Operator, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Glennevis, War Cry, Athel, Leader, Hurstbourne, Oakington, Earl of Warwick, Pagus, Meionian, O'Reilly, Northern Light, Muzio, and Weiner Wurst, 112 each; Byronerdale, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Leonid and The Regent, 108 pounds each; Prince Richard, 103; Merito, 102; Cougar, 101; Philippine, 100; Adelaids Prince, 99; Fatalist, 97; Aisike, 95; Caithness, 87, and Jack de Mund, 85.

FIELD FOR AMERICAN DERBY.

Eastern Horses Engaged in Big Chicago Race Safely at the Track—Western Entries Scratched.

CHICAGO, June 19.—E. J. Baldwin's horse Cruzados and Samuel Hildreth's McChesney that were injured in the Derby Trial Special at Harlem yesterday will not start Saturday when the American Derby is run at Washington Park.

It was announced to-day that Cruzados was cut to the bone in his right hind hock. In reference to reports that Cruzados "quit" yesterday, Mr. Baldwin to-day declared that he would match his horse for $20,000 against any horse in the world at one mile.

C. H. Mackay's Heno, the favorite, did a three-mile canter this morning, after which Trainer Hill said he was in splendid form.

Arsenal and Pentecost arrived from the East to-day in good condition. They are in charge of Julius Bauer, the regular trainer for A. Featherstone. J. E. Madden's action in intrusting his colt to the charge of a man who has a rival colt running for the same rich prize is regarded as unique in the history of the Derby. The only Derby candidate still due here is South Trimble.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Postpones New York Games in Boston—Brooklyn Wins from Philadelphia.

The New York baseball team was to have played two games with Boston yesterday at the latter city, but both had to be postponed because of rain. The Brooklyns continued their winning streak by again defeating Philadelphia, while the Pittsburgs were beaten by St. Louis.

BROOKLYN, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Donovan pitched a steadily effective game against which the Philadelphia baseball team could make no headway. Brooklyn hit Duggleby hard at times. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	4	0	0	Browns, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Jennings, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
M'Creery, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	Barry, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	Douglas, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0	Jacklitsch, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	3	4	1
Flood, 2b.	0	2	5	2	2	Hallman, 3b.	0	2	2	4	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	4	1
						*Dooin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	12	27	15	2	Total	1	6	27	15	2

*Batted for Duggleby in ninth inning.

Brooklyn .....2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—6
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Browne, Sheckard, Dahlen, Irwin, Flood. Home run—Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Farrell. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Barry. Double plays—Dahlen, Flood, and McCreery; Hulswitt and Douglass. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 2; off Donovan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Duggleby, 2; by Donovan, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

ST. LOUIS, 3; PITTSBURG, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Four hits and two errors in the third inning gave St. Louis the baseball game to-day. Outside of this inning the game was filled with brilliant plays. The O'Neil battery did good work. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	11	4
St. Louis 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	9	0

Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil.

CHICAGO, 7; CINCINNATI, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The Chicago baseball team landed on Hahn's delivery to-day and hit him all over the lot. A decision by Umpire Powers which appeared somewhat unjust cost the Cincinnati team three runs and the game in the third inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	5	9	2
Chicago 0 0 3 2 0 0 2 0 0	7	13	3

Batteries—Hahn and Peltz; Lundren and Chance.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	35	11	.761	Philadelphia	21	30	.412
Brooklyn	29	22	.569	St. Louis	20	28	.417
Chicago	26	21	.553	Cincinnati	20	29	.409
Boston	23	23	.500	New York	19	29	.396

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

MONTREAL, June 19.—A base on balls, Barnett's error, and Raub's single won for Montreal in the eighth inning of to-day's baseball game. Jersey City's only run was due to Montreal's errors. Score:

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raub, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0	Oakes, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Shearon, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Mack, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Kelly, lf.	0	2	1	0	1	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Odwell, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Halligan, cf.	0	1	4	1	0
Fuller, c.	0	0	8	1	0	Carr, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0
Dooin, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0	Woods, 2b.	0	2	1	1	0
Quinlan, ss.	1	1	4	1	1	Shoch, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	1	0	2	1	0	McManus, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Magee, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Barnett, p.	0	0	0	1	1
						*Butler	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	13	2	Total	1	8	24	8	1

*Batted for Barnett in ninth inning.

Montreal .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Jersey City .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Odwell, Shindle. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Oakes, Mack, Carr. Two-base hits—Quinlan, Mack, Halligan. Three-base hit—Kelly. Bases on balls—Off Magee, 3; off Barnett, 2. Struck out—By Magee, 2; by Barnett, 6. Hit by pitcher—Butler. Passed ball—Fuller. Left on bases—Montreal, 5; Jersey City, 9. Time—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 —4	12	0	
Providence .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	11	4	

Batteries—Hooker and Shaw; Corridon and McAuley.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 —8	13	0	
Newark .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	9	2	

Batteries—Scott and Toft; Thielman and Culver.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—5	13	1	
Worcester .....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 1—7	10	3	

Batteries—Papgalau and Steelman; McFarlan and Phelps.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Troy, 7.
At Binghamton—Albany, 8; Binghamton, 6.
At Utica—Schenectady, 9; Utica, 4.
At Ilion—Ilion, 0; A. J. & G., 3.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Boston, 4; Detroit, 1.
At Cleveland—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 0.
At St. Louis—Philadelphia, 16; St. Louis, 3.

Rain Stops Baseball at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—Society, wet and bedraggled after going to Soldiers' Field this afternoon only to have the Harvard-Yale baseball game postponed because of a heavy rain, turned out this evening at the Senior spread, the first of Harvard's class-day functions. Plans were laid for a beautiful illumination. This had to be given up because of the rain which fell in the afternoon, making the grounds wet. The large transept of the hall was dotted with tables, and part of the large dancing space was given up to tables.

American Polo Ists in Hamburg.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Anglo-American polo team, composed of W. A. Hazard, Captain; Lord Harrington, H. Scott Robson, and R. J. Collier played a brilliant game of polo at Hamburg yesterday and defeated the Hamburg team by nine goals to one. The Anglo-Americans will next play a team from Budapest.

Victory for Brooklyn Cricket Club.

The Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs had a good game at Prospect Park yesterday, where the former won by 4 runs and 4 wickets to spare. J. Hunt and F. Hoyle made a good stand for Kings County with scores of 43 and 21, and it appeared as if they had the victory well in hand when H. B. Coyne and J. Poyer formed a partnership which eventually resulted in the victory. The totals were: Kings County, 98; Brooklyn, 102 for 6 wickets.

No Excursion Boats for College Races.

For the first time in several years it seems probable that no excursion boats will run from this city to the intercollegiate races at Poughkeepsie to-morrow. Inquiries made yesterday at the offices of the steamboat companies which ran boats to the event last year were in every case met with the statement that no boats will be run by them this time. It was stated that the trips in past years were not sufficiently profitable.

ALLEGED TURF SWINDLE

Man Arrested Here on Instructions from Cincinnati.

Said to be at the Head of Bogus Turf Syndicate—An Office in This City.

Detective Sergeants McConvills and Savags of Capt. Titus' staff last night arrested a man who they say is Thomas Walker, or Thomas H. Walker, at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, and locked him up at Police Headquarters on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner said he was forty-five years old, a clerk, and that his home was in Cincinnati.

The arrest last night was the result of a communication which was received by the postal authorities in this city from Chief Postal Inspector Holmes of Cincinnati and turned over to Capt. Titus.

The letter, which was dated June 11, read as follows:

"For some time past W. W. O'Hara did an extensive business here as a turf commissioner on the co-operative plan. On May 23 or 24 he dropped out of sight, with the funds of his patrons, to a very large amount. The money is gone, at least, but it is thought that it had mainly been squandered before O'Hara's flight. We were investigating his methods with a view to an arrest when the police authorities broke in with an interference, which caused the sudden close and flight. From best information at hand we believe O'Hara, with his business manager, Thomas H. Walker, are now in your city and have already started or will soon engage in a similar scheme. Evidence of fraud is abundant in our case here and we would like to put a curb to their career before they can make another haul from the credulous. Both are involved.

"I am informed that Walker can be found at 113 East Twenty-third Street. If these parties—O'Hara and Walker—can be located, I wish to take immediate steps looking to an arrest. Evidence just at hand indicates that O'Hara is a silent partner in a newly launched turf syndicate having offices in Rooms 1,008 and 1,009 in the Home Life Insurance Building, 256 Broadway. Fred Terwilliger is named as President and F. R. Olmsted Treasurer and General Manager. Papers found indicate that Olmsted is acting manager for O'Hara and that all plans were submitted to O'Hara for approval."

After Walker was locked up Post Office Inspector Boyle of the New York Post Office called at Police Headquarters and left there certain papers which relate to the syndicate referred to in Inspector Holmes's letter to the postal authorities here. One of these papers was a prospectus, attractively gotten up and titled the "New York Turf Syndicate, incorporated under New York State Laws; capital stock, $50,000; 500 shares of $100 each."

There were a number of circulars also, one of which read as follows:

"We employ only expert handicappers. Our system is so perfect that risk of loss is practically eliminated. Admission to our books subject to your control. We do not give tips on the races; that is not our business. What information we have we use to operate and acquire stock farms. Our charter is an exceptionally bold and liberal one."

Another circular showed the amount of semi-monthly dividends. They were mostly small sums ranging from $3.36 to $7 per week on one-hundred-dollar investments.

At the address 113 East Twenty-third Street there is an unoccupied house. Nobody in the immediate vicinity knew anything of a man named Thomas Walker.

JOCKEYS' FEUD IN PARIS.

Stewards Take Up the Trouble Between English and American Jockeys—Victory for Vanderbilt.

PARIS, June 19.—As a result of the riding of American jockeys in the race for the Prix Rocquencourt, (at the Bois de Boulogne meeting to-day,) which was won by W. K. Vanderbilt's Bright, ridden by MacGinn, with Astronome (Milton Henry) second, and Azay (Rigby) third, the Stewards of the Jockey Club have opened an inquiry into their conduct. The only other runner was Keepsake, ridden by Stern, an English jockey. Protests were raised at the conclusion of the race on the ground that Stern was obstructed.

The talk of racing circles recently has been the feud between the American jockeys and their English rivals. The latter greatly resented the American invasion of the French turf, and they were further excited by the series of American successes. At the same time, there is considerable dissatisfaction among racing men at the methods adopted by the American jockeys, and on several occasions the French press has taken the side of the Englishmen, especially in the case of Stern, who has held his own against his American competitors.

The feud first took a serious character at the Bois de Boulogne meeting of June 10, when jostling occurred, and Stern slashed one of the Americans across the face with his whip. Stern, who was then riding the favorite, was only able to finish fourth. Americans taking first and second places. Stern complained to the Stewards, but the latter decided to only give the Americans a warning; because Stern had put himself in the wrong by using his whip.

In one race, an Englishman, Harrison, complained of the behavior of J. Reiff, (American,) and in another race there was renewed jostling, and an American, McIntyre, gave Stern a blow with his whip, for which the Stewards suspended McIntyre. In the following race there was more trouble. Stern, who won, was disqualified and suspended for the next meeting for pushing Thorpe, an American, against a fence. After the weighing in Thorpe struck Stern twice with his fist. There was no further trouble until to-day.

SPIRITED TENNIS BY VETERANS.

Yale's Former Champion, Hackett, Gains a Place in the Semi-Finals, While Princeton's Old Team Narrowly Misses Defeat.

Matches in the singles for semi-final brakets and play by the women experts yesterday attracted a larger gallery than usual to the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenue. Harold H. Hackett's competition proved the feature of the day. The former Yale champion was in the best of form, and was not to be denied the victory. In the doubles Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy played a startling match against the old Princeton pair, Raymond B. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, before the latter team won.

From the way in which Paret opened his match with Hackett it appeared as if the veteran was about to defeat his rival. Drives along the side lines were Paret's long suit in this opening set, and Hackett at this stage of the competition displayed poor judgment by not attempting to get balls which he thought were going out of court. Paret took the first set at 6—0. Hackett began his attack in the following set, using the remarkable place shots and cross court smashes that had appeared to such advantage in his previous contest against Anderson, the Canadian, and won by 7—5. The Yale man won the next set easily at 6—0.

The best match of the men's doubles brought out the full strength of Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, the National indoor champions, against the old-time Princetonians, Raymond B. Little and Frederick D. Alexander. The last set produced a series of rallies which were exceptionally brilliant, Grant and Le Roy working hard after the collegians had obtained the lead at 4—1. By sheer pluck they brought the score up to 5—4, and were within a stroke of forcing the games to deuce when Little twice volleyed for the point, taking the set and match at 6—4. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Kyle, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Harold H. Hackett, West Side Tennis Club, defeated J. P. Paret, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 7—5, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—J. C. Kyle and F. M. Reinlo, New York City, defeated D. E. Roberts and J. K. Smythe, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 13—11, 6—2.

First Round—Samuel A. Westfall and Robert C. Colwell, Jr., Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Kyle and F. M. Reinlo, New York City, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; J. C. Cresson and Semp W. Russ, San Antonio, Texas, defeated David Sands and Arthur Friedman, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round—Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Robert Le Roy and Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; J. C. Cresson and Semp W. Russ, San Antonio, Texas, defeated P. K. Condict and Henry Sargent, Yale University, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Helen Homans and Marshall McLean, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Miss Lillian Sands and Theodore Allen, Central Park Tennis Club, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Miss Anna M. Risch and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Helen Homans and Marshall McLean, West Side Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—David Sands, (owe 15,) defeated J. L. Beckley, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—3; F. P. Fox, (owe ½ 15,) defeated J. P. Paret, (owe ½ 40,) by default.

First Round—J. K. Smythe, (owe ½ 15,) defeated G. G. Brinckerhoff, (owe ½ 15,) 6—4, 6—4; H. L. Van Praag, (plus ½ 15,) defeated Henry Sargent, (owe 15,) 6—4, 8—6.

Second Round—T. A. Donohue, (owe 15,) defeated Charles Galwey, (owe ½ 15,) 6—1, 6—4.

BANK PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Henry P. Davison, President of the Liberty National Bank, has tendered his resignation to accept a Vice Presidency of the First National Bank. He will be succeeded by E. C. Converse, formerly President of the National Tube Company and now a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Davison, who is not yet forty years old, came to New York from Bridgeport, where he had been a bank clerk, in 1891. He was at first connected with the Astor Place Bank as teller, and was then, in 1895, appointed assistant cashier of the Liberty National Bank. He was rapidly advanced to the position of cashier, Vice President, and in May, 1901, was elected President. He was then known as the youngest bank President in New York City. In his new capacity he will be one of four Vice Presidents, the others being H. C. Fahnestock, F. L. Hine, and Charles H. Stout. The addition of Mr. Davison does not, it was said, mean that any of the present officers will retire.

E. C. Converse, who is to be the new President, is a Director of the Liberty National Bank. He is at present in Bermuda.

THE DROP IN STEEL SHARES.

The drop in the price of United States Steel shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday was accompanied with many rumors. It was said that certain men who had made profits on the bear side of copper were about to turn their attention to steel. It was also suggested that the underwriting syndicate had disbanded.

As to the last suggestion a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that the syndicate was still in existence, and that the drop in price was due to the fact that there were more sellers than buyers.

An interest closely allied with the corporation, the underwriting syndicate and J. P. Morgan & Co. said that the syndicate was still in existence, and laughed at the idea of an organized campaign against Steel.

"If such an attack should develop," he said, "we would fight it at every point. The stock of the Steel Corporation is widely held. If it is bought and it was sold with the idea that it was a valuable security, and we will protect it and the persons who hold it."

NEW ENGLAND COKE PLAN.

The plan for the reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, which was announced yesterday, proposes the formation of a voluntary trust under the name of the Massachusetts Gas Companies.

The new company will issue $30,000,000 stock, of which $15,000,000 shall be 4 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. The dividends will begin to accrue Dec. 1, 1902.

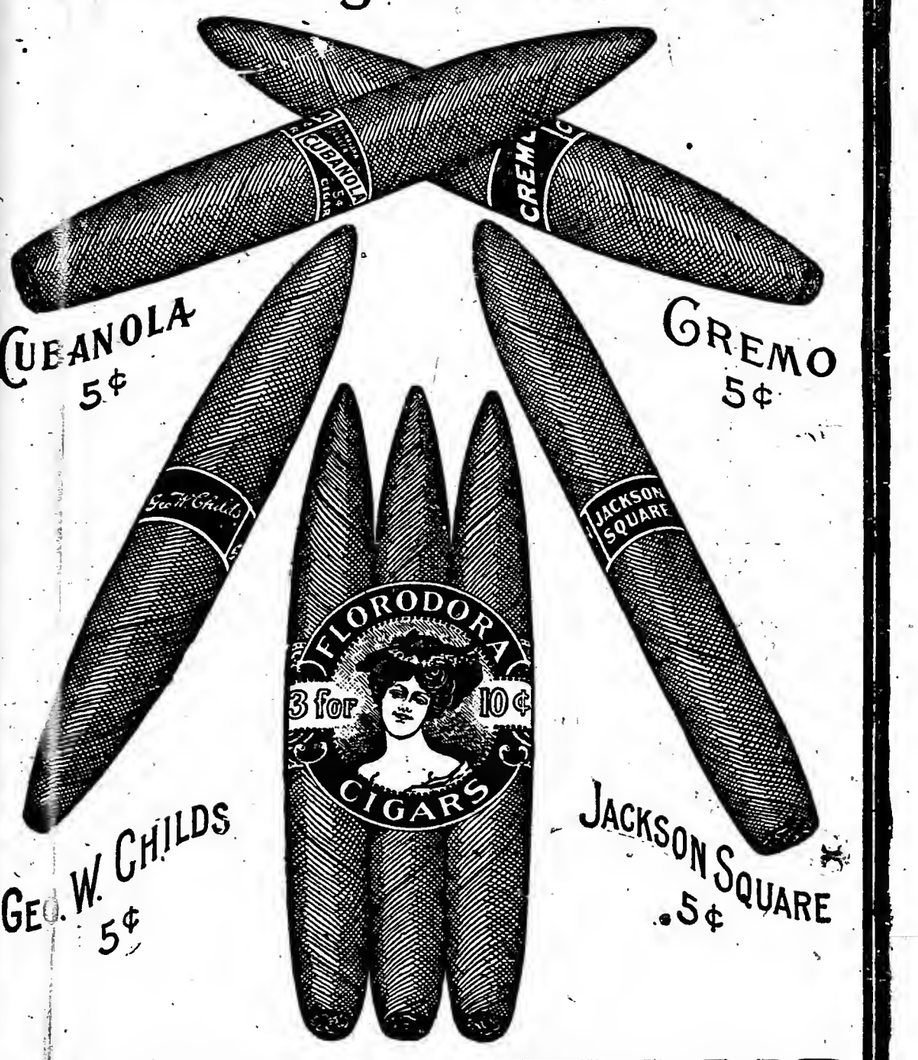
Holders of the bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company who consent to the plan of reorganization shall receive in exchange for their bonds 52 per cent. of the face value of their bonds in new preferred stock and 55 per cent. in new common stock. They will also receive in cash interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Dec. 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1902, upon the amount of preferred stock.

Shareholders upon payment of $10 a share within thirty days after request to them shall be entitled to receive $110 par value of the preferred stock of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and $150 par value of the common stock of the new company for each ten shares of the New England Gas and Coke Company held by them and at the same rate for any less number of shares.

Saginaw Ship Capital Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—The Saginaw Steel Steamship Company to-day filed papers increasing its capital stock from $550,000 to $2,500,000. The papers were signed by Arthur Hill as President and James Jerome as Secretary.

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One Band from "FLORODORA"



Sweetens the body—Spiro Powder Absolutely prevents and kills the odor of perspiration. An odorless antiseptic powder to be dusted on the body, clothing, and dress-shields. No refined person should be without it. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. *Full size box—price 25 cts.* SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, New York.

B & K

WHY?

We make and sell more good Clothing than any other house.

Why?

Ask the public in any of the fifteen cities in which we have retail stores.

They know where they are best suited.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturday till 10 p. m.

Coffee Sale

3 DAYS ONLY,
Friday, Saturday, Monday.

Holland JAVA, 20c

Regular price, 22c. Holland Java is one of our most popular brands and one that we very rarely offer at special sale. It has a pure, rich, delightful flavor, and gives such universal satisfaction that we are glad to recommend a trial of it.

5 lb. Lots Delivered

free in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx as far north as 180th St.—10-lb. lots within 25 miles.

Simply Send Postal

or telephone 3471 Cortlandt, and the coffee will be sent to any address.

Money Back If You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company.

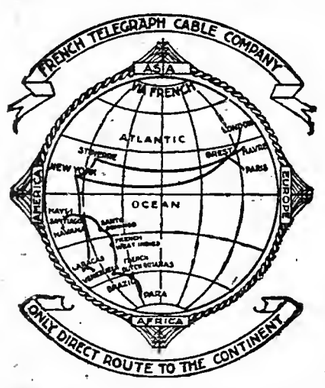
233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.,
Between Park Pl. & Barclay St. Estab'd 1840.

As a Gift, possibly nothing affords greater satisfaction than really fine Crystal.

Dorflinger Wedding Glassware

represents the highest type in artistic and intrinsic values at reasonable prices. A great display in our new store.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS
3 & 5 West Nineteenth Street,
Cor. Fifth Ave., N. Y.



Pocket Kodaks

are easy kodaks—in fact all kodaks are easy if you start right. Ours is an Eastman Agency—intelligent, helpful service and lowest prices. Call or write for Catalogue.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.
Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY.

CRUSADE AGAINST BEGGARS

Four Policemen Detailed for This Special Purpose.

"Vagrancy Squad" of Mr. Roosevelt's Time Has Disintegrated—New Plan of Dealing with Vagrants.

Commissioner Partridge has detailed four policemen to devote their whole time and energy to the task of suppressing street begging in the city. The men, who were detailed on June 14, will work in co-operation with the Charity Organization Society, and the plan is a modification of that adopted in 1897 by the Police Board of which Theodore Roosevelt was President. At that time a vagrancy squad, consisting of twelve men, was created.

This squad, while it did something to restrain professional begging, accomplished little in the way of eliminating mendicancy as a feature of city life, and since the abolition of the bicycle squad, the special men devoted their time to court duty during the day and to extra duty at theatres and public functions at night, while they practically pay no attention whatever to their legitimate work.

The Charity Organization Society took up the work in the Spring of 1901 and two special agents gave a portion of their time to the work of co-operating with the officers of the squad until the commencement of the present year, when a special officer was appointed to give his whole time to the work.

All information accumulated by the society concerning mendicants was centralized, and a bureau established which rendered all this information accessible to the proper authorities. Carefully compiled police records were added, together with Bertillon pictures and descriptions, with the object of finally evolving a National bureau of identification of professional mendicants.

Help is provided wherever possible, and when the case is unhelpable the mendicant is given the alternative of adopting an honest business or leaving the city.

During the two months in which this plan has been in operation twenty-one persons have been released in this way if they were non-residents, upon parole until they left the city, and if residents they were placed in the hands of a probation officer.

An officer of the society is constantly on duty at the main office of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, to attend to all complaints, and adequate warning and inquiry will precede all arrests.

THE TRAMP PROBLEM.

Work in a Yard Does Not Solve It, Says an Investigator from Baltimore.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, President of the Department of Charities and Correction, Baltimore, delivered the address yesterday at the Summer School in Philanthropic Work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society.

"The work test is only a palliative," he said in discussing the "Uses and Scope of Investigation." "That it is no substitute for inquiry I can bear witness after an interview with every man who came to work in the Baltimore stoneyard one Winter. You are not solving a problem by making tramps work in a yard. What you want is thorough investigation that will place them where they belong—a study of needs and of the source of help.

"I think we do not need to make such a bugaboo of emergency relief. It is much less often needed than is commonly supposed. The public mind is greatly distorted on that question, especially after a snowstorm in Winter, when in reality poor men are getting more work shoveling than they have had for weeks, and the Charity Department is as fully able to cope with the situation as ever. The need of every community is for more agents of experience, so that each one, working with a few persons, can get adequate substitutes for material relief. The most economic thing you can do, the most kindly thing you can do, is to pay thousands of dollars to have enough trained workers. We must not only educate the rich in right ways of charity, but the poor. The charity work of the very poor among themselves is a splendid thing, but often, like that of the rich, thoughtless. What we want, if method be good, is to train both rich and poor in it."

FALL OF A WEDDING GUEST.

He Repaired to the Roof for a Nap at Fag End of Festivities and Rolled Off.

Miss Annie Dennecke of 50 Mercer Street, Jersey City, and Reinhold Peterson, son of the Rev. C. J. C. Peterson, pastor of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, were married at the church on Wednesday night by the bridegroom's father.

A reception followed at the bride's home. While the festivities were at their height the bride went to her room to don her traveling dress. She was accompanied by her sister.

Shortly afterward the bride alarmed the guests by a piercing scream. She and her sister were found looking from a window. They were greatly excited. Mrs. Peterson said she had seen a dark object shoot past the window. She thought it was a man who had fallen from the roof.

An investigation followed, and in the yard Frederick Eckardt, twenty-two years old, one of the guests, whose home is at 91 Bartholdi Avenue, was found unconscious. He was taken to Christ Hospital, where it was found that his right arm and two of his ribs were broken. When he recovered he said he had gone to the roof, where he fell asleep and rolled off, as he supposed, as he had no recollection of anything further until he awoke in the hospital.

OPPRESSIVE HEAT AT CAMP.

Good Health of the Guardsmen—Kept Under Cover in the Morning—Gov. Odell Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 19.—The Twenty-third Regiment at this camp and the Fourteenth at Camp Roe were kept indoors this morning by the rainstorm. They therefore had regimental drill this afternoon. The heat was rather oppressive, but the men stood it well; in fact, the health in both camps is unusually good. Among the visitors to-day was J. W. Cook of New York, the State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The guards at the lake have been unusually strict. Civilians were stopped to-day until the Corporal of the Guard appeared. The Fourteenth, on arriving at Camp Roe last night, discarded the old field occupied by other regiments for fourteen days and erected conical war tents in the green pasture adjoining.

To-morrow the regiment will march back by the short route, arriving at this camp before noon. In the afternoon Gov. Odell is expected here, and, as both regiments will be here, there will be a brigade review.

The Twenty-third has thirty-seven pieces in its field music. It has the largest of the drum corps that have been to camp this season. The battery detail entertained Company I of the Twenty-third this evening.

MR. COOKE SURPRISED.

A Presentation Yesterday to the Erie's Passenger Agent.

On the evening of Wednesday, June 11, Mr. D. W. Cooke, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, was introduced to a number of newspaper men and artists and their wives. This introduction was in the Erie Station in Jersey City, and was preparatory to a three days' trip to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, and return. Within twenty-four hours every one in the party had agreed that there never was such a trip and that Mr. Cooke could not be improved on as a host. When, as happened in the course of things, Mr. Cooke showed that he could make a speech, sing a song, tell a story, and be a good interlocutor in an improvised minstrel show, the enthusiasm grew hourly. All the men in the party prepared resolutions commending him, and several had speeches ready to accompany the presentation of the same. To save Mr. Cooke's feelings, only two or three speeches were delivered, and only one formal set of resolutions was read aloud to him.

The party, on reflection, thought that this was not enough to show their appreciation, and so, yesterday afternoon, the gentlemen among the travelers, on behalf of themselves and their wives, made a presentation to Mr. Cooke. This took place at the latter's office in 21 Cortlandt Street.

It was a surprise party. Without announcement, the members trooped into Mr. Cooke's office and shook hands with him. Then Mr. Edward P. Call of The Evening Post read a cordially worded tribute to Mr. Cooke and concluded by handing him a large package. When the wrappings were removed Mr. Cooke found that he had been presented with a handsome silver, gold-lined, salad bowl, beautifully ornamented with repousse work and inscribed with his and his wife's initials. For the first time, Mr. Cooke was nonplussed, although he did manage to say how highly he appreciated the remembrance of his wife in the matter and how much he thought of every one present.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Fox—Brandon.

Congressman A. F. Fox of Mississippi and Mrs. Annetta S. Brandon of Thomasville, Ga., were married in this city at noon to-day at the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield. The wedding was very quiet, only a few friends being present. Mr. Fox is serving his third term in Congress, representing the Fourth District of Mississippi.

Burnes—Wiesner.

Miss Amelia Marie Wiesner, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Wiesner, was married to Hugh Alexander Burnes on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's brother, at 162 East Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. George S. Webster, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. The wedding was a quiet one. Dorothy Emma Wiesner, a little niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and Otto Droege was the best man.

Connfelt—Meers.

Miss Anna Mildreth Meers, daughter of Mayor Mathias J. Meers, was married to Oscar Godfrey Connfelt on Wednesday in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Meers, and Miss Carolyn B. Connfelt, sister of the bridegroom. Charles Maitland Connfelt was his brother's best man, and Harry C. Cushing, Jr., was the only usher.

Ware—Hanko.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Miss Clara M. Hanko, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Otto Hanko, was married at noon to-day to Percy A. Ware, a well-known newspaper man of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry W. Selbert, pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church.

Miss Agnes Kaufman, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and Oscar J. Hanko, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man.

Griffin—Bastin.

The marriage of Miss Marie Thérèse Bastin, daughter of Mrs. Catharine A. Bastin, to John Joseph Griffin was celebrated Tuesday morning at a nuptial mass in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. N. N. McKinnon, rector of St. Ignatius's, assisted by the Rev. John J. Dunn of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, officiated. Miss Rosella Bastin, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Joseph Everard as best man. The ushers were Joseph Hanrahan, John Brady, and Francis X. Purcell. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's mother, only the bridal party and immediate relatives being present.

Bissell—Keith.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 19.—The marriage of Miss Charlotte Douglass Keith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Keith, to the Rev. Shelton Bissell, pastor of the Verona Congregational Church of Verona, N. J., took place in Calvary Episcopal Church here at 8 o'clock to-night in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John H. McIlvaine, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. D. L. Ferris, associate rector.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore the gown that her mother wore at her marriage, thirty-one years ago. The attendants were the Misses Kate and Mabel Keith, as maids of honor. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Arthur H. Bissell of Montclair, N. J., a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Alfred C. Dickey, J. H. Hilliman, Raymond Curtis, Henry Page, George H. Page of this city, and W. B. Dickson of Montclair, N. J.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell will reside in Verona, N. J.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This is the season of house parties. Next Sunday will be particularly gay in Westchester. Many will go to-morrow for over Sunday to that suburb and participate in the gymkhana which will take place at the country seat of Mrs. Trenor L. Park. As already announced Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will have a house party, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have been entertaining a number of guests, including William K. Vanderbilt. To-day there will be no entertaining of any note in town or the immediate suburbs. Yesterday there was a good crowd to witness the yachting, and the Sheepshead Bay races have been very well patronized.

⁂

Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish were lunching together at Sherry's yesterday. Mrs. Fish had just returned from her visit to Hempstead.

⁂

Mrs. Clarence Mackay and Mrs. Butler Duncan were in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard have been in town during the week.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, now settled at their Newport cottage, have Craig Biddle of Philadelphia as their guest.

⁂

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Caroline Stokes are expected to sail for this country early in July.

⁂

Mrs. L. L. Delafield (Miss Charlotte H. Wyeth) and her daughters, Charlotte and Emily, and her son Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., are at the Baltimore Cottage, Bar Harbor.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson are also at Bar Harbor for the season and are settled at the Alley Cottage.

⁂

Peter Martin, who has for some time been in California, is expected to arrive in town the latter part of next week, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Martin. Mr. Martin has taken a place at San Mateo, Cal., for the Winter season, and, as already published, has taken the Cadwalader cottage at Newport for the Summer. His brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Martin, arrived from abroad some time since, and are settled at El Cerritos, their Summer home at San Mateo.

⁂

The coaching trip from Bernardsville to Tuxedo by Ledyard Blair and his guests on the coach Defiance was one of the out-of-town events of yesterday. The coach left the Old Tavern, at Bernardsville, in the morning with Mr. and Mrs. Blair and the guests—who were Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander and Archibald Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. R. T. Chambers, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt entertained the party at Ringwood at luncheon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke arrived to-day at their villa, Beech Bound, on Harrison Avenue, for the Summer.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard has taken possession of the Low cottage on Ridge Road, which Commodore Ledyard purchased last year and will occupy for the first time this Summer.

Mrs. O. B. Jennings is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.

Mrs. William F. Weld and George W. Weld have arrived at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morris Franklin arrived this afternoon at their cottage on Sea View and Cliff Avenues.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood H. Davis of Philadelphia have arrived at the Andrews cottage, Catherine Street.

Mrs. John B. Pell has arrived at her cottage on Second Beach Avenue.

Miss H. F. Potter of New York is visiting her cousin, Miss Dorothea Potter.

Atherton Blight, the Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, and Mrs. E. G. Tinker are expected at their cottage to-morrow or Saturday.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow and the steam yacht Mirage have arrived here for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived to-night, being met at Wickford by the Mirage and brought to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Tompkins have arrived at their cottage, corner of Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer. Their yawl, Montecito, is in the harbor.

The steam yachts Intrepid and Kittewan, the schooner yacht Saxon, and the sloop yacht Minepoa are in the harbor.

R. S. Towler of New York has arrived at the Stitt cottage near Touro Park for the season.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter, Miss May Goelet, are expected at their villa on the Cliffs about July 14.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Bell have arrived at their villa on Bellevue Avenue.

Gould Redmond and G. P. Meservey have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer left to-night for New York, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French are expected in a few days at the Spencer cottage on Halidon Hill.

The family of Mrs. J. M. Whitall of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage at Potter's Point, Jamestown, for the season.

There is already much complaint among the Summer residents against the drivers of automobiles at a rate of speed faster than is allowed by law, and the police have determined to put a stop to the flagrant violations of the law.

This morning Reginald C. Vanderbilt's chauffeur was speeding at a fast rate, and when called to order by a policeman said that he had been summoned by Mr. Vanderbilt to bring the machine as rapidly as he could to the Breakers. He was told that in the future he must keep his speed within the law, regardless of orders from his employer, and that his arrest would follow if he again violated the law. Since last year the Legislature has increased the penalty for violations of the law.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is a stunning parasol if one does begin to realize that greens are now to be seen on the east side, west side, and cars for Coney Island. Not greens of this class and style, however, and nothing of this kind can ever become popular. It is a green parasol, the foundation of plain green silk a little deeper and duller in tint than usual. There is a line of hemstitching running around it, and for ornament there are deep deep red roses. These are painted and natural size, a big rose in full bloom upon one side and rosebuds scattered around over other parts of the parasol.

⁂

It is a great leap to take to the ten-cent charms, but it is enough to recall one's childhood days to see them, and that is always worth while. They are those little bone charms, those mysterious small glasses, looking through which one can see such wonderful things. There is the Lord's Prayer on a disk with the diameter a quarter of an inch, this quite as of old, and other things more modern, a portrait of Dewey, one of McKinley, in other charms, the Brooklyn Bridge and Statue of Liberty. There is a little ring at one side of the tiny charm, by which it may be worn, and all this for only 10 cents.

⁂

There are window boxes to be found in the burnt wood, and some of these are charming. One in particular has fleur de lis upon it. The body of the box is of brown, but the design covers most of it. The fleur de lis in this are purple upon a background of pale green, and the whole is artistically done. The only exception to be taken is that for flowers the plainer the outside box the better, lest the brilliance of the receptical take from the charm of its contents.

⁂

There are few things that are not made in burnt wood now, and they are wonderfully improved from the first things of this order that were seen. There are settles of the wood, piano stools, and a pretty thing in one of the oldest shops for this kind of work is a bean bag board. It is a rather tall board with a delightful design in children's figures in colors upon it, and in the upper part two holes to catch the bean bag when it is thrown.

⁂

Ping-pong rackets in burnt wood are being done now in the colors and insignia of the different colleges.

⁂

One attractive piece of burnt wood is in a low stool in the form of a gigantic mushroom, the fly Amanita, the poisonous mushroom which kills flies which light upon it, the people who eat it, and forms a drink supposed to have delightfully intoxicating qualities for the Russians. The makers of this peculiar form of burnt-wood furniture are Germans, who are more familiar with fungi than Americans.

⁂

An effective thermometer has the frame of golden copper, long and flat, and extending from the upper part on either side are two short horns.

⁂

A large curved horn forms the foundation for a smoking set. There is a framework of brass filling in the curves of the horn and holding the various pieces of the set. These comprise a liqueur bottle and two small glasses, two larger glasses for holding cigars, and brass supports hold a box of matches above the remainder of the pieces.

⁂

Dark blue conventional designs, large and pronounced on a white ground, are effective and are used with solid dark blue draperies which match.

⁂

Stunning figure designs come in draperies, old English, probably. One of these has at the lower part a number of large birds in brilliant colors; below are flowers and foliage in more solid effects, and these are carried up one side, forming almost a border.

⁂

Bronze slippers come in the big-tongued footwear.

⁂

This is a pretty and at the same time a simple hat. It is of a light straw, and ruffled upon it is embroidered cream batiste, a number of narrow ruffles upon the crown and others running around the rim. Directly around the crown on the inside edge of the batiste ruffles are geranium buds, and upon the crown at the left side of the hat, at the back, is a bow, something of a rosette in shape, in inch-wide black velvet ribbon.

⁂

An effective hat has one side of the rim massed with bright scarlet geranium blossoms, the other side massed with the flowers in a deep red, and the crown of the hat filled in with green and white geranium leaves and geranium buds.

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Days of Great Interest.

The Big Store is bright and handsome in its cool, summery attire. Everything is fresh and new.

Crowds are great, but shopping isn't inconvenient here. The store is too modernly equipped, too up-to-date in every way for that.

The Special Sales of Vacation and Recreation Requirements progress spiritedly.

To-day and to-morrow will be days of vast importance.

Silk Remnants.

Remnants of from 1 to 8 yards, consisting of PRINTED SATIN LIBERTIES, all silk goods; PRINTED FOULARDS, STRIPED WASH SILKS, COLORED AND BLACK LINING TAFFETAS, COLORED SATINS, COLORED CHINA SILKS, etc., etc., values up to 59c. per yd.; to-day, 25

Remnants of very much finer grade, all silk; BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, 24-inch high-class PRINTED LIBERTY SATINS, BLACK SILK GRENADINES, LINEN PONGEES, STRIPED SILK TUSSAHS, etc., etc., values up to $1.00 per yard; to-day, 45

(Main Floor, Front.)

Dinner Sets.

DINNER SETS, 102 pieces; pure white porcelain, 5.50

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces; finest English porcelain, underglazed blue and green border decorations, 6.75

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; fine flow blue underglazed decorations; Oriental design; square shape platters, &c.; value, $15, 8.50

DINNER SETS, 102 pieces; finest thin Austrian china, very handsomly decorated; every piece full gold lined, 16.50

TEA SETS, 56 pieces; fine thin Austrian china, richly decorated, 4.95

(Basement.)

Summer Waist Patterns.

A few hundred of the prettiest Waist Pattern Lengths in lightweight fabrics some of which have been selling up to 50c. per pattern. Full measure and great bargains. They come in:

DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, BATISTES, SEERSUCKERS, GINGHAMS, CORDED LAWNS, PRINTED DIMITIES, LINEN FANCIES, ETC., ETC.

TO-DAY, PER PATTERN, 29c

(Main Floor, Front.)

This Special Sale of

Baby Carriages & Go-Carts

Has proved to be one of the greatest sales of its character. Prices are much lower than ever before heard of at this particular season.

Classification and prices are as follows:

Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Lot 3.
6.00	9.00	13.00

(Second Floor, take Escalator.)

Women's Summer Shoes.

Values that will create new history in Shoe selling to-day.

Unexampled qualities and low price making, convincing features.

LOT 1. Women's $2.00 Shoes and Oxfords in Dull Kid; Button and lace styles; also Shoes; all sizes in each kind. TO-DAY, PER PAIR, 98c

LOT 2. Women's $3.50 Shoes and Oxfords, in kid and patent leather, in all sizes and the best product of the leading makers. TO-DAY, PER PAIR, 1.95

(Main Floor, Rear of Fountain.)

Trunks.

"THE PRINCETON TRUNK," light in weight, extra strong, made of extra basswood, covered with duck, rawhide bound, brass clamps and corners, 9-inch top tray and extra dress tray; sizes and prices are:

32-in.,	34-in.,	36-in.,	38-in.,	40-in.,
16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00

BASSWOOD TRUNKS, canvas covered, bound with hard fibre, brassed malleable iron clamps, &c.; have two trays, one with hat box and packing compartment, two sole-leather straps:

Size:	28-in.,	30-in.,	32-in.,	34-in.,
Price:	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60
Size:	36-in.,	38-in.,	40-in.,	
Price:	8.00	8.40	8.80	

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Muslin Underwear.

NIGHT GOWNS, muslin chemise style, short sleeves, finished with lawn, hemstitched ruffles; 3 only to a customer, 38

DRAWERS, cambric, umbrella style, ruffles of hemstitched lawn, with pink and blue border trimming; also embroidery ruffles; special, 38

CORSET COVERS, muslin, high and low neck, pearl buttons; felled seams, 10

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS; hem and tuck,

Sizes:	1 to 3 yrs.	4 to 6
	9C	15C
	8 to 10	12 to 14	16 to 18
	19C	23C	25C

CHILDREN'S LAWN HATS; trimmed with baby ribbon; value 69c. (pink only); each, 39

(Second Floor, Centre.)

100,000 Porto Rican Cigars.

Made at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Offered to-day for the first time at less than factory quotations. The cigars are made of good quality Porto Rican tobacco and would retail ordinarily at $4.50 per 100. In two lots, as follows:

LOT 1. LA BELLE PORTO RICO BREVAS, LA REINA DE PORTO RICO BREVAS, Extra, Per Box of 50, 1.00

LOT 2. EL PRINCIPAL DE PORTO RICO BREVAS, LA BELLE PORTO RICO BREVAS, Grande, PORTO RICO'S BEST 5c. CIGAR, BREVAS, Per Box of 50, 1.25

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Remnants of Wash Fabrics, in Lengths of 2 to 8 Yards. TO-DAY, PER YARD, 5c

The demand for these seasonable Fabrics has been so great, that the selling of the past few days has left fully a thousand Remnants.

PRINTED BATISTES, PRINTED LAWNS, PRINTED ORGANDIES, CHECK GINGHAMS, PRINTED PERCALES, STRIPED MADRAS, and many other of the popular Summer Fabrics. Values up to 15 cents per yard.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Furniture Specials.

MORRIS CHAIRS. Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, new and exquisite design, broad arm, some with heavy claw feet, can be adjusted to several different positions; complete with reversible cushions, covered in Belgian velvets and Argyle and Rookwood velours.

Were $9.00, now	6.75
Were $9.25, now	7.75
Were $9.75, now	8.00
Were $10.50, now	8.75
Were $12.25, now	9.00
Were $11.50, now	9.75
Were $13.75, now	11.25

ROCKERS. Rockers in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, new and beautiful in design, some wood seat, others cobbler seat, piano finish, well made and durable, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Were $3.00, now	2.00
Were $3.75, now	2.50
Were $4.00, now	3.00
Were $4.25, now	3.50
Were $5.00, now	4.25
Were $6.00, now	4.75
Were $6.50, now	5.00
Were $7.00, now	5.50
Were $8.50, now	6.50

(Third Floor.)

Newport Scarfs.



The newest creation in outdoor Wraps. The very thing to wear at the seaside or mountains.

These Scarfs are made of soft cashmere in seven colors: cardinal, sky blue, cream, black, pink, tan and lilac.

Size 2 yards long in wool fringe and silk fringe.

Wool Fringe at 1.25, 1.50.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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SIXTEEN PAGES.

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"THE GREATEST INJURY OF ALL."

The path to Democratic rehabilitation and victory has been laid down upon the campaign map by the firm hand of GROVER CLEVELAND. What would, what should, a capable leader of a damaged party do to restore public confidence in the organization? Clearly, he would expose the greatest wrong, the greatest public injury, for which the other party was responsible and appeal to the country on that issue. This is the very thing that ex-President CLEVELAND advised in his Tilden Club speech last night. He enumerated the wrongful and injurious policies of the Republican Party by which the people are kept from their own and their rights and their interests are sacrificed—favoritism in Government care, inequality in Government burdens, the encouragement of great industrial combinations that throttle individual enterprise, the reckless waste of public money—and then dwelt with specific condemnation upon "the greatest of all injuries, as it underlies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the needs of economical and legitimate Government expenditure, which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed and which continually corrupts the public conscience."

It is not without justifying reason that Mr. CLEVELAND asks "what but infatuation with the visage of defeat can explain the subordination of these things by Democrats when they prepare for battle?" The intrenchments of the enemy are in full view. The weakness of their position is revealed, the way is pointed out by which they can be overcome, and the public reasons why they should be overcome and driven from their places. They are reasons which instantly appeal to the people, since it is for the protection of the rights and interests of the people that they are adduced. Here is an issue of living and universal interest, and the public anger which the Republican Party provokes by a fresh exhibition of its subserviency to selfish protected intereste lends to it new force and effectiveness.

It is inconceivable, of course, that the party will again assume "the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people." It is tired of the husks of defeat upon which it has been fed by the sponsors of BRYAN and Bryanism. But why should any leader seek to set the feet of the party in the darkened paths of anti-imperialism, or wish to commit it to the support of fads and fanciful issues, or to yoke it up in strange Populist alliances when here, straight before it, lies the broad road, familiar to its feet, leading if not to immediate victory at least to positions from which it can honorably and confidently demand the popular confidence? It was in 1890, immediately after a most flagrant exhibition of Republican subjection to the protected interests, that the people, in the second year of a Republican Administration, gave the Democrats a tremendous majority in the House of Representatives. The Dingley tariff is a more monstrous example of the abuse of the lawmaking power than the McKinley act. The impotent struggles of the party leaders in Congress, unable to free themselves ever so little from the controlling grasp of tariff-fed corporations, and the manifest inability of a Republican Administration and a Republican Congress to keep the National faith with Cuba create a political situation which should prepare the observant to expect from the country a more emphatic rebuke of the party in power than it administered twelve years ago. Upon any other issue than that of the tariff the Democratic Party is unprepared to go before the people and has no clear "call" to power. With the choice of that issue comes a certain rehabilitation, a clearing away of the wreckage of dead and baneful issues, and a reforming of the lines under the old party banner.

Mr. CLEVELAND repeatedly referred to his retirement from active politics to a place among the rank and file. None but his enemies, and none among them save those who are persistently false and malignant, will question the sincerity of his wish to serve his party henceforth in the private station. But he spoke last night with the power and the wisdom of a leader. He was not mealy-mouthed in referring to the dreadful errors that have brought the party into defeat and disrepute. His warning against the repetition of those errors was outspoken. But it was a speech of breadth and tolerance, for while he declared that he had not come to make confession of sin and crave absolution he protested against any system "of arbitrary proscription and banishment." There is room for every Democrat in the ranks of the Democracy as he would have them reformed. It was for the old faith that he made his plea.

Ex-Senator HILL, while he permitted himself to treat with greater specification of certain questions of public policy, notably that of our course in the Philippines and the behavior of Gen. WOOD, of whom he seems to have a poor opinion, nevertheless gave his attention chiefly to the subject of the tariff. He is in full agreement with Mr. CLEVELAND as to the necessity of a cure of that "greatest of all injuries." And he enunciated clearly the great Tilden principle that "public taxation should be imposed for public purposes only."

Here are two Democrats, long in the service of the party, both distinguished as leaders, though trained in different schools, who point to the tariff as the issue for the Democrats in the Congressional campaign which all Democrats hope will reunite their party. In Indiana and Illinois the Democrats have squarely turned their backs upon the recent past. In New England the party is astir. The assembly of Democrats at the Tilden Club was timely. The principles of true Democracy were there promulgated.

COKE AS STEAM FUEL.

Mr. GEORGE L. DUVAL, on behalf of the Merchants' Association, has made the following deliverance:

Concerning the use of coke in place of bituminous coal, we find upon inquiry that the supplies of this article are limited and no effective substitute could be found in this.

This is a hasty and ill-considered generalization, and its only influence is to mislead those for whom the subject has interest. Like most half-truths, it does more harm than would result from a statement specifically and deliberately false. That the supplies of coke are limited is so far true that there is nowhere at the moment a surplus stock of coke awaiting purchasers. But the supply is capable of rapid and sustained increase. Had the consumers of soft coal taken the Board of Health seriously when it announced its intention of enforcing the provisions of the Sanitary Code forbidding the generation of smoke by imperfect combustion of soft coal, and looked about them three or four weeks ago for a substitute for anthracite which should be unobjectionable, there would now be plenty of coke in the New York market to meet the requirements of all consumers who cannot get anthracite for the purposes of necessary steam generation.

The objections of the managers of the elevated railroad system to coke as a locomotive fuel on the ground that it is impracticable are either made in ignorance of facts which are perfectly well known to every well-informed steam engineer or are deliberate misrepresentations. As a witness at the hearing on Tuesday of the complaint of the Board of Health, Mr. ALFRED SKITT, the Vice President and General Manager of the system, said:

We made experiments with coke within three months. We found it was impracticable for two reasons. In the first place it made such a fierce fire that it burned out the engine, and the second objection to its use was that it produced a continuous flow of live cinders. The cinders were so fine that they went right through our spark arresters, and if we had changed the character of the spark arresters to conform to the coke cinders, we would not have been able to secure sufficient draught.

A "fierce fire" is the object sought in locomotive construction, and to object to a fuel on the ground that it meets this requirement better than another is much like objecting to bait because the fish like it too well and eat it too voraciously. The judgment of the fireman should teach him that a free-burning fuel like coke must be handled differently from a slow-burning fuel like anthracite. It is not to be supposed that Mr. SKITT knows much about these things, and, considering his training, he is perhaps not to blame for not knowing them; but he is justly open to criticism if he testifies ignorantly or disingenuously. The Boston and Maine Railroad has had a very long and satisfactory experience with coke as a locomotive fuel, and has done away with the nuisance of smoke and cinders, to its own advantage and the satisfaction of its passengers. As soon as arrangements can be made other New England railroads will employ coke largely, if not exclusively, in their engines, the tests on the Boston and Albany and the Old Colony having been as successful as on the Boston and Maine. Mr. SKITT would be likely to find instructive the report of an expert sent down East to learn the facts respecting coke as a locomotive fuel. At the hearing yesterday on the order to show cause why the Manhattan Elevated Railroad should not be declared a public nuisance, that corporation was represented by its counsel and by its Superintendent. The Superintendent had a great many reasons to give why the only possible substitute for the broken size of anthracite was any kind of bituminous coal which could be had. Asked as to the use of coke as a locomotive fuel, he was very positive that it was wholly out of the question. It melted the ironwork about the fireboxes, would not give sufficient steam, could not be carried in sufficient quantities on the tenders, and was no good anyhow. Moreover, the coke-burning locomotive left "a trail of fire" behind it, and if none of these objections existed it would require between two and three years so to alter the locomotives that coke could be used. Every one of these statements was diametrically opposed to the truth. In the present fireboxes of the elevated engines coke can be burned to a great deal better advantage than bituminous coal. Asked if the road had ever experimented with coke, the Superintendent replied that it had, but did not know when nor with what kind of coke. Asked if he knew anything of the use of coke as a locomotive fuel on certain New England roads and in the switch enginee of the terminal yard above the Forty-second Street Station, he either confessed entire ignorance or made replies calculated to make the judicious grieve. In a word, he displayed a breadth of misconception and a comprehensivenese of misinformation of which a practical railroad man should be ashamed.

It is really a waste of time to hold public hearings for the collection of such testimony as the Superintendent and coal agent of the elevated system gave yesterday. They are maintaining a nuisance; they are not doing for its abatement all they can; they are obstinately tenacious of their preferences and will cling to and defend them until the Board of Health takes definite and fully warranted action in an unconditional order for its immediate abatement. They are finding a good deal of anthracite (some 2,800 tons already) which they were sure a week ago was non-existent, but they will not consider coke, notwithstanding the fact that it is a perfectly practical fuel for their engines, although it has been offered in lots up to 25,000 tons for prompt shipment, doubtless hoping that the Board of Health will not press them too hard nor too far.

THE CHICAGO AT VENICE.

Admiral CROWNINSHIELD'S review of the findings of the court of inquiry upon those officers of the Chicago who were imprisoned in Venice upon a charge of disorderly conduct puts quite a different face upon the proceedings than had been given to them by previous reports. It was first made to appear that several American naval officers, ashore in Venice, had been drunk and disorderly. The fact now seems to be that, while they were somewhat boisterous, they were mobbed by a Venetian crowd, and that their disorder consisted in resisting the attacks of a hostile crowd. The mobbing seems to have extended even to the inside of the police station, which the crowd was allowed to penetrate.

In this view the Italian Government, instead of extending an undeserved clemency to American officers in releasing them, was simply undoing the injustice of its own subordinates. Admiral CROWNINSHIELD says emphatically that, although the conduct of some of the officers may have been lacking in dignity, none of their actions "merits a court-martial, and none can be characterized as bringing scandal or disgrace on the naval service."

This is reassuring. If it be true, then undoubtedly the Admiral's censure of Capt. DAYTON for not taking more efficient measures to protect his subordinates, severe as it is, is not unduly severe. The Captain of the ship seems to have left it to the civil representatives of the United States to see to the defense of his officers arraigned under charges so exaggerated as virtually to be false. Capt. DAYTON has already shown his resentment of the criticism upon him by asking to be relieved of the command of the Chicago. If he does not also appiy for a court of inquiry, it may be assumed that the criticism is justified.

The review contains matter worthy the attention of the State as well as of the Navy Department. The Consul at Venice, who urged officers to plead guilty to "violent intoxication," of which they strenuously denied that they had been guilty, and the Consular clerk who acted as interpreter and in that capacity "was not successful or satisfactory," seem to be proper subjects for the diplomatic and Consular equivalent of a naval court of inquiry. Meanwhile Admiral CROWNINSHIELD'S review will be received with satisfaction by all the friends of the navy, which means all the people of the United States.

AMERICANS AT OXFORD.

It hae been strongly advocated, both in England and in America, that the new Rhodes scholars shall be selected from the graduates of American universities. The Evening Post objects that "if this course is followed, one thing is certain—they will become a separate colony. This will come to pass not so much on account of their nationality as of their age. * * *. As a rule, a discrepancy of [age] is a serious hindrance to complete freedom of social intercourse." The writer alleges other grounds upon which only schoolboys should be selected, and concludes gloomily: "It will not be surprising if some of the Rhodes scholars knock at the doors of several colleges before they find an entrance at any, and if others are rejected wherever they apply."

Granting that a difference of age is as serious a hindrance as The Post figures it, to remove it in the case of the Rhodes scholars would be to raise a vastly more serious obstacle. Our public schools are in their very essence democratic, and, furthermore, have no residential social life, little or no esprit de corps, and scarcely the rudiments of the athletic spirit which Mr. RHODES regarded as so important. The English public schools, on the other hand, are, in point of fact, highly private, even aristocratic; and they have traditions which, admirable in the main, are apt to be highly arbitrary and conventional. To throw a graduate of a Denver or a Chicago high school among graduates of Winchester, Eton, Harrow, and Rugby is to invite discord and mutual misunderstanding. Instead of profiting by what is admirable in English university life and rejecting what is not so, graduates of our public schools would be far more likely to be repelled by the stolid self-assurance of the English undergraduates—or, if they fell beneath their spell, to imitate them slavishly. To send our young men abroad without an American college training, furthermore, is to rob them of the opportunity of making invaluable friends among their countrymen—to spoil Americans without making Englishmen.

The graduates of our colleges, on the other hand, are prepared to fail easily into sympathy with the spirit of Oxford life, and at the same time to retain a definite point of view from which to judge of the merits of what is new to them. They will thus be able to modify their native training so as to complete it and make it more effective.

In point of fact, the obstacle which The Post conjures up out of a difference of age is a mere bugbear. The American graduates who in years past have gone to Oxford have fallen into the undergraduate life with sympathy, even with enthusiasm. They have been active members of athletic teams and social organizations, and have often become closely identified with the freshmen of their year.

Already the most forward and enlightened spirits at Oxford are eager to welcome American college men. Seven years ago it was made possible for the graduatee of our leading universities to matriculate without examination as students for the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science. The men who brought about this reform do not yet contemplate turning the Rhodes scholars away from Oxford. Quite the contrary, they are looking eagerly toward an increase of American graduate students. In The Fortnightly Review for May Mr. F. C. S. SCHILLER anticipates that the coming of the Americans will "achieve a much-needed educational reform."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In The London Chronicle thers appeared the other day a disquisition by that paper's New York correspondent on recent political history in this city. In the course of his remarks the writer said that "Mr. LEWIS NIXON, a young shipbuilder, zealous and probably as honest as it is possible for any man to be who dabbles in New York politics, took the helm." Among the Americans in London just now is Mr. JOSEPH B. GILDER, and he, after reading The Chronicle's article, seems immediately to have taken his pen in hand and written an earnest—and gently amusing—protest against the sentence quoted. He did not say, as he might, that he had himself "dabbled" in New York politics without injury to his reputation for honesty, but he said it of several others. "If," he began, "no thoroughly honest men did that in New York the usually deplorable political condition of the city would be as much more deplorable than it is as the infernal regions are more intolerable than purgatory." Then his examples followed: "The honesty of President ROOSEVELT has never been questioned by his bitterest opponents; it was the part he took in New York City politics that gave him a National reputation at the age of three or four and twenty. The present official head of the municipality, Mr. Low, late President of Columbia University, whose election as Mayor last Autumn caused CROKER'S 'retirement' to his English country seat, has 'dabbled in New York politics' for many years. Among his fellow-dabblers have been hundreds, not to say thousands, of the best men in the city." Mr. GILDER added that what the correspondent should have said was that "Mr. NIXON is as honest as it is poseible for any man to be who is politically active in New York as an ally of the Tammany boss." That is a little harsh, but after a reference to Tammany's love for an occasional respectable figurehead, Mr. GILDER admits that Mr. NIXON found that position intolerable and chose between his self-respect and his nominal leadership of Tammany—and chose the former. In writing those things Mr. GILDER did well, for they are things London ought to know.

—There reached this office yesterday a letter which, because of its Indian postmark and two half-anna etamps, had a rather important look, and the announcement of "six cents due" which the envelope also bore did not appreciably diminish the intereet of opening it. Within were two printed sheets of paper. On one of them Mr. J. H. LEESON, "Head Master of the European Day School at Saidpur (Rungpur) E. B. State Railway," had "ventured" to send up for publication an "Ode on the Coronation of King EDWARD VII.," trusting that if we "decided to let it see the light" we would "kindly reward him pecuniarily for the labor he had beetowed upon its compoeition." The other eheet contained the ode. In an effort to get the worth of that good 6 cents—a sum that doesn't grow on every bush—we havo carefully read the verses, of which there are perhaps fifty. We've seen worse—thoee, for instance, recently written by Sir LEWIS MORRIS about a dove—but—well, we are not going to eue Mr. LEESON for the 6 cents; we'll only quote a few of the fifty verses, and let him sue us for the pecuniary remuneration to which he referred. Of EDWARD VII. he sings:

For such a King and empire who would not gladly fight?
As all convinced are strongly he'll ever do what's right.
His days of youth and manhood observed bave closely been
By the subjects of VICTORIA, our late beloved Queen.

To the Queen this touching tribute is paid:

Her virtues to extol there is no need, I ween;
Belov'd by one and all, the fairest earth bas seen,
She's sympathetic, kind, magnanimous, and good,
An interesting type of royal womanhood.

For the coronation crowds is this flight of genius:

From prosp'rous Canada, from "India's coral strand,"
And from Australia, that rich, productive land,
From torrid Africa, from ev'ry land and sea
Have come a number large the British King to see.
From East, West, North, and South, they've come in fine array
To witness doings great on Coronation Day.

Query: How many verses of that sort make up for the loss of 6 cents, and who is safe if poets like Mr. LEESON take to sending out their productions insufficiently prepaid?

—Never before, perhaps, has the general public treated a great strike with such a close approach to uttsr indifference as is shown toward the present trouble in the coal regions. There is, of course, no lack of interest in the effects of the strike as they fall upon us all in the ehape of increased prices for fuel, the interference with numberless industries, and the extension of the smoke nuisance to parts of the country hitherto free from it, but nobody seems to have the slightest regard for the parties directly concerned in the contest or the slightest concern as to which side wins. Despite elaborate efforts by both the miners and the operators to make clear their respective positions and demands, the public apparently has an instinctive feeling that the reasons presented are not the real reasons, or at least are not adequate reasons, and persistently refuses to take sides either for the employers or the employed. All its wants is for the strike to be ended, somehow and anyhow, and even the end is not anticipated with any great eagerness, perhaps because of an underlying and thoroughly justified impression that the end will not be the end, but merely a truce, to be followed by renewed warfare at the first opportunity discovered by either antagonist. The explanation of this curious and unprecedented situation is the common belief that, while each side has a pretty good case, as states neither has a case good enough to excuse the infliction of such enormons losses and inconveniences upon the public—that public for which nsithsr of the opposing forces shows the slightest consideration.

—A lofty displeasure is expressed by The Marine Journal because ths Secretary of the Navy has decided that in caee the commanding officer of a naval vessel is absent or incapacitated, his place shall be taken by an engineer if the latter is the next in rank among the officers on board. This decision The Marine Journal calls "as impracticable as it could possibly be," and says that it could give a hundred reasons for its condemnation, but it mentions none of them on the ratber unsatisfactory ground that to do so is unnecessary for its well-informed readers, while others neither know nor care about the matter. "Imagine," it says, "the Captain of an ocean steamship being lost overboard from the bridge, and the engineer coming on deck and assuming charge, and you have a practical illustration of what might be the result as to the future discipline of the ship the rset of that particular voyage. This action of the Secretary of the Navy is another argument against a civilian having any voice in the praotical management of naval vessels, any more than landsmen have to do with the navigation of merchantmen." There speaks ths high and mighty, hoity-toity expert, assuming the possession of a mysterious knowledge which ordinary people could not possibly undsrstand. As a matter of fact, even landsmen can conceive out of their own heads several good reasons why running engines is one thing and running ships another—especially in the merchant marine—and have both intérest and intsiligence for anything that concerns the efficiency of the navy. As for civilians at tbs head of the War and Navy Departments, of course they worry the professionals a good deal, but ths country has always liked to see them there and always will—and that settles it. The Marine Journal, however, can rest assured that civilian Secretaries usually take expert advice before they formulate rules as to details strictly professional.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hugh Hastings, in his interesting paper, (TIMES, June 15,) speaks of Frederick's "interest in and his admiration for Washington, whose generalship at Boston he enthusiastically commended." It is to be hoped that the State historian will favor us with some quotation from Frederick ths Great, or with some exact refsrence in support of this remarkable statement on a point of extreme historical interest.

In his "Memoirs from the Peace of Hubertsburg," &c., (Holcroft, Vol. IV., Pags 175,) Frederick saye: "Gen. Washington, who was called at London chief of the rebels, gained, at the commencement of hostilities, some advantages over the royalists who were assembled at Boston." Here is no enthusiasm and nothing about generalship, but I have not been able to discover any other allusion touching the point made by Mr. Hastings.

In the beginning of our struggle with England, Frederick, in one of his letters, describes himself as looking on like a spectator in the Roman circus, watching a combat in the arena. As the combat proceeded he called us "brave fellows," and hoped we would whip George III., whom he detested.

M. d'Alembert tried to coax out of Frederick some expression of interest in Washington, and on July 28, 1777, wrote very pointedly: "I should be desirous of having your Majesty's opinion of this war, and of the manoeuvres of Washington." To this Frederick replies, Aug. 23, of the same year, expressing his belief that the colonies might secure their independence, mainly through the unwillingness of the English people to put their hands so deep in their pockets as prolongation of the struggle would require. But Frederick makes no illusion whatever to Washington. The omiesion of any reference to Waehington is here particularly marked, but it is noticeable in other letters of Frederick. However, the writings of Frederick the Great are extensive, and if the State Historian hae found in them any expression of admiration for Washington, its exact citation would be a contribution to American history.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

New York, June 18, 1902.

Repacking of Siberian Butter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time since, in a commercial article in THE TIMES, I inadvertently eaid that Siberian butter, having been repacked in Copenbagen, went out from this port as native product. That is a mistake. Each package is marked with the place of origin. The Danes are very careful to maintain the high character of their butter, which is the best in the world.

The Siberian and Finnish butter, repacked on Copenhagen methods, make, it must be confessed, a very good second-grade article, but the genuine Danish product is, as I have eaid, the best in the world.

J. C. FREEMAN.
United States Consul.

Copenhagen, Denmark, June 1, 1902.

NUGGETS.

There's Plenty of Work.

There's work enough in the world to keep ue all busy scheming how to get out of doing that work.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Chicago Boy's Choice.

She—Why, I thought you were going to Yale?

He—No; I chose Harvard, becauee crimson agrees with my complexion so much better than blue.—Chicago News.

Imitation the Sincerest Sympathy.

"Deah boy, why ah you limping about in dweadful fashion with your hand on your back?"

"Weally, haven't you heard? King Edwud has a shocking attack of lumbago, don't you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gasped His Appreciation.

"I tell you," said the landlord of the Summer resort near the top of the mountain, "a man can't get too much of this pure air."

"No!" gaeped the tenderfoot, who was unused to the elevation. "I can't get half enough of it!"—Chicago Tribune.

UNCLE JOE TO HIS WATCH.

Laura Garland Carr in Boston Transcript.

You had no choice in being made—
Neither had I.
You're held and run by outside aid—
And so am I.
You have to be wound up each day—
Likewise do I.
You're best when kept methodic way—
That same am I.
You're aye a slave to tide and time—
And am not I?
You did your best work in your prime—
Sure—so did I.
You sometimes lose and sometimes gain—
Lose and gain do I.
You sometimes eeem to work in vain—
Much vain work do I.
Of knocks and bumps you've had a share—
Ah! have not I?
You sometimes lay off for repair—
Get repaired do I.
You've run a goodly length of years—
Yes, so have I.
You're somewhat jarred in wheels and gears—
Somewhat jarred am I.
You'll stop sometime for good and all—
Stop for good shall I.
You'll heed no touch—no duty call—
Nothing heed shall I.
There'll still be left your fine, pure gold—
What left have I?
An inner something, we are told,
That cannot die.
Ah, there is much that is the same—
Who can deny?—
That makes the path and end the game
Men and watches ply.

HUMBERT BANKRUPT SALE.

A Choice Collection Made by the Famous Paris Swindler to be Sold To-day.

The eale of paintings, water colore, and pasteis that takes place to-day in Paris at ths Georges Petit Galleries in the Rue de Sèze is worthy of attention by reason of the number and quality of the pictures; but the fact that they were collected by Frédéric Humbert, the sensational bankrupt, will bring a crowd of a very different sort from that which collects for an auction of masterpieces. The man who brought them together is of no common sort, however criminal may have been his action as an accomplice of his wife in the famous mystification whereby the Humberts have been living as millionaires for many years.

Frédéric Humbert has been a steady patron of the opera, is a lover of music, and an amateur author. If he relied on his own tasts in choosing pictures he has a good eye for painting also. Of late years the fate of the painter Alfred Stevens has been deplored, because, notwithstanding the fact that he has sold a vast number of pictures at high prices, he has failed to lay money by, and is now, in his old age, penniless. Frédéric Humbert has been a buyer of pictures by Stevens. Of the 150 pieces to be sold for the benefit of the Humbert creditors no less than ten are by him, including a marine and a picture of dogs, as well as single figures of women charmingly arrayed, the usual subject of this painter. "The Bath" is a young lady steeping herself in the tub, her head, arms, and one shoulder appearing above the edge. In her left hand, which rests on the rim of the bath, are some roses, at which she gazes thoughtfully.

Roybet is another of his favorites. He has thirteen paintings by Roybet, some of them very fine indeed, baving that sumptuous, rich brushwork and that spirited drawing which give this painter the leading place at present in the department where Meissonier once ruled supreme. Roybet can paint an interior with a crowd of seventeenth century people as racily as Jan Steen and with a much more brilliant brushwork. "Le Main Chaude" is a scene in an inn. One cavalier sits on a barrel, another hides his face in the sitter's lap, then puts his hand behind him with the palm uppermost and tries to guess which one in the company slaps his palm. "Player Folk at the Cbateau" suggests the scene in Hamlet when tbe actors come in; but the masters of the chateau are stout-faced, worldly men, such as Roybet lovee to paint in all their ruffs, brilliant silks, and beribboned shoes. "Reading the Manuscript" is a quiet interior with three cavaliers, more in the Meissonier vein. "Tbe Model" is a studio interior with a painter using a nude model, who stands on a carved chest holding a bow in her hands. His friends, ladies and gentlemen in fins clothes, have come in and are grouped about, examining the model as she poses. Some of these people are portraits of Roybet's friends. Other canvases are tavern scenes, a Turkish dancing girl, a lute player, "The Two Pages," &c.

Humbert owned the masterpiece of Gustave Moreau—King David in old age, crowned and gowned, seated on a richly carved throne under sumptuous pillars, beyond which is a landscape. He leans his head moodily on his hand. A girlish winged angel with aureole and harp eits at his feet on tbe steps of the throne and looks straight out of the picture; she reaches down to the harp and touches a string with one finger, as if in sympathy with the far-off, mournful look on David's face. Baudry, the decorator of the Paris Opera House, has Correggio-like paintings in this collection, such as "Fortuna and Cupid"—tbe woman and child seated on the broad edge of a well and sporting with each other—and "Cupid and Psyche," the latter draped from head to foot. There is also an unusually fine specimen of Jacquet—a marble-floored hall with a stately couple of the time of François Premier stepping the measure called "La Pavane," which is played by an orchestra of fair young women in a music loft.

Eight Meisoniers are likely to settle the question whether paintings by this master have or have not decreased in price. Among thsm is a boldly painted face of Meissonier on a little panel, with the light falling from the right on the long, flowing beard and intent features. A small figure of a gentleman of the time of Louis XIII, called "Waiting," has all the Meissonier characteristics. Apparently the man is waiting, with no great statisfaction to himself; he looks annoyed as he interlaces his fingers in front of him. A picture of Rembrandt in hie studio, brush in hand, as he sits before his easel, was done in the sixties; later is the "Gust of Wind," a horseman on a bay horse holding on his big gray cloak with difficulty; and the panel shows the first study for the trumpeter in the big Napoleon picture—"1807"—now at ths Metropolitan Museum.

The Humbert collection has some excellent Corots, a good Rousseau, and a shore scene by Millet, as well as several figures and landscapes by Diaz, and no less than eight Duprés. Lese important than the Barbizon pictures are the "open-air" paintings—one Monet, a Sisley, two Renoirs, a Piesaro. There are two Bonningtons, a Boudin, a Cazin, a Delacroix, a Gérard, a Jongkind, a couple of fine Fromentins, three pieces by Decamps, two water colors by Detaille—in fact, the collection is much above the average.

How far these pictures will go toward liquidating the debts of the Humbert couple remains to be eeen. It will be a large figure to the good, but in view of the colossal sums they swindled from confiding bankers, the proceeds of the sale will only be a drop in the bucket.

Chance for German Art at St. Louis.

BERLIN, June 19.—Conrad Alberts, who recently returned here after having spent three months in the United States, has written a letter to the Morgen Post, in which he says that the St. Louis Exposition will provide an opportunity, which should not be lost, for Germany to show to the United States the extent and excellence of modern German art, and to remove the impression which has been created by the art dealere of the Rue Lafitte that Paris alone is the centre of European art.

A Purchase by J. Pierpont Morgan.

BERLIN, June 19.—J. Pierpont Morgan bought a beautiful antique German clock while recently in Berlin. The price paid for tbie clock is not generally known, but tbe dealer who sold it had previously declined a number of high offere from Germans for the article, and this circumstance is taken as proof of what the Voeeische Zeitung again asserts, namely, that German art collectors have no chance against American millionaires.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker Again Ill.

LONDON, June 19.—Tbe substitute for the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, in the temple this morning asked for the prayere of the congregation on behalf of Dr. Parker, whose health is occasioning grave anxiety.

Russian Officers on Trial.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—A military court at Poltava, South Russia, has begun the hearing of tbe charges against Capt. Kriwetsky and thirty-six other military and chancellery officials and twenty-seven recruits. The officers are charged with accepting bribee from tbe recruits, who were thereby freed from military service. Similar bribery is alleged to have been going on for many years.

THE DISAFFECTION IN RUSSIA.

Collection of Statistics in Twelve Provinces May Cease Because the Officials Stir Up Discontent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The report of the Minister of the Interior to the Czar contains, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, an extraordinary confession of the difficulties caused by the widespread disaffection.

The organization for the collection of statistical information proved defective, and the late M. Sipiaguine tried to remedy the unsatisfactory etate of affairs by transferring the collection of data from the local institutions to the central administration. M. von Plehve now requests permission to forbid the collection of rural statistics in twelve central and southwestern provinces. The reason for the request is that the temporary employes engaged for this work in large numbers exert an evil political influence over the peasantry.

In districts where the population subsists entirely on agriculture and the harvests are bad the mere inquiries of the statisticians serve as a foundation for false rumors and bad feeling, while the political character of the temporary workers is frequently far from irreproachable.

ST. PETERSBURG'S STREET LINES.

Decision Regarding Electrification Unfavorable to Mr. Verner.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—The Ministry of the Interior has approved the Municipality's proposal to electrify the street railroads owned by the city, and tbe municipal autborities have been authorized to accept a favorable bid for the work. This decision is unfavorable to M. A. Verner of Pittsburg, Penn., who sought a franchise embracing the whole city.

It is said that the Westinghouses will probably secure the contract.

WANTS AID FOR CUNARD LINE.

Lord Brassey Says if the Line Were Transferred to a Foreign Flag it Would Be a National Disaster.

LONDON, June 20.—Testifying before the House of Commons Committee on Steamship Subsidies yeeterday, Lord Brassey (ex-Secretary to the Admiralty) said be favored the policy of subsidizing ocean liners for uss as armed cruisers. Undoubtedly, said Lord Brassey, it would be to the public advantags to have a number of auxiliary war vessels, but this could not be accomplished without subsidies. Tho owners of the Cunard Line now remained as the only British champions in the Atlantic traffic, and it would be a national disaster if the line were transferred to a foreign flag. If the Cunard Line could not hold its own unassisted, the Government ought, from patriotic motives, to render the assistance necessary to retain the company under the British flag.

In return for increased subsidies, said Lord Brassey, the Government should have the power of nominating Directore of the subsidized companies. Lord Brassey said he was in favor of Government assistance for the Canadian liners and the eetablishment of a new English-Canadian route. If the American Ship Subsidy bill passed it would be politic for the Government to give assistance in case the Cunard Line needed further capital in order to enable it to compete with the new combine.

VENEZUELAN REBEL VICTORIES.

Two More Towns Captured — Disintegration of Castro's Government Progressing Daily.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacoa, June 18.—San Felipe, capital of the Province of Yaracuy, has been captured by the Venezuelan revolutionists under Gen. Aular, and Yaritagua, Province of Lara, has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists under Gen. Solagni. Barquisimeto, capital of the Province of Lara, is consequently doomed.

At Valencia, capital of the State of Carabobo, a fight took place last Satnrday night in the heart of the city.

The disintegration of President Castro's Government progresses daily.

Cable and land telegraphic communication with Maracaibo, capital of the State of Zulia, and other points in that part of the country has been interrupted by the revolutionists.

The Italian third-class cruiser Calabria has joined the German cruisere Falke and Gazelle at La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Minister Bowen, dated Caracas, June 16, reporting, on the authority of the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the revolutionists are in possession of Ciudad Bolivar, but that there is no blockade of the Orinoco River.

There is an apparent conflict respecting the Orinoco blockade between the dispatch received this morning and the private but reliable reports presented to the State Department two daye ago. It is believed that either the blockade hae been raised by the Government gunboats since the date of the private advices, or that the Minister in Caracas is not informed of what is happening.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 19.—The steamer Cartagena, which has arrived at Dominica, is reported by the Venezuelan authorities to belong to Gen. Matos, leader of the revolution in Venezuela. She is said to be a "second edition" of the San Rign, (Bolivar,) the original warship of the revolutionists.

The Cartagena will coal at St. Lucia.

The shipping recorde show that a steamer Cartagena, classed as "foreign," meaning that her nationality is not known, sailed from Bordeaux on May 14 for Colombia, and that she was in port at Royan, France, on May 21.

KAISER'S SPEECH TO STUDENTS.

Remarks Inspired by the Empress's Presence at a Kommers.

BERLIN, June 19.—At the kommers of the Borussia Student Corps, which was held at Bonn yesterday, Emperor William, who was present, referred in a speech to the presence of the Empress, who witneesed the kommers from the gallery of the building. The Emperor said:

"The chroniclers record that when our forefathers met in tournaments it was perfectly natural that a circle of illustrious ladice should witnees their deeds, and with pride the victor received the wreath presented by a lovely hand. It was thus also at Wartburg, when they seized the harp and lyre and sang in competition.

"Never before, so long as the history of German universities has been written, has any university received such an honor as is conferred to-day upon that of Bonn. In company with the beauty of Bonn and surrounded by ladies of princely rank, her Majesty tbe Empress, the first Princess of the land, has appeared at a students' kommers. This unprecedented honor has been accorded to the City of Bonn and to the Borussia Student Corps. I hope and expect that all the young members of the Borussia corps, upon whom the eye of the Empress has rested to-day, have received an inspiration for the rest of their lives. I call for a strong salamander for her Majesty. Hurrah!"

A COLUMN OF MUD FROM MONT PELEE

Mass of Slime Falls on the Town of Basse Pointe.

Twenty-two Houses Destroyed—Afterward a Flood Washes Away Thirty More Houses.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 19.—A column of slime 100 meters (328 feet) high was yesterday ejected from Mont Pelée and fell on Basse Pointe, enveloping the lower portion of the town and razing twenty-two houses. No loss of life has been reported.

To-day the river which flows by Basse Pointe rose suddenly four times, and as a result thirty houses at Basse Pointe have been carried out to sea.

The first flood was signalized by the appearance in the valley of the river of a torrent of muddy water forty meters wide and five meters high, which advanced with frightful rapidity. The first houses that were struck by the rush of waters were shattered and thrown high into the air and their ruins were carried out to sea on the crest of the torrent.

During all yesterday afternoon thick clouds of smoke issued from the crater at the head of the River Fallaise, and the river itself has been rushing downward with such violence that its banks have been carried away and the old river bed has disappeared. The river has now taken a new course.

A bridge over the Fallaise has been carried away. One of the chasms resulting from the volcanic eruptions, which rendered access to the head of the river impossible, is now filled up with volcanic matter which has solidified, and at this moment it is possible to cross the chasm on the newly thrown out material.

Mont Pelée continues to vomit a thick column of cinders, which the wind blows to the north.

The village of Le Precheur has been invaded by a stream of mud. A great portion of this village, however, had been carried away by floods which occurred previously.

Yesterday several French newspaper reporters who were exploring Le Precheur were surprised while there by an eruption of Mont Pelée. They fled precipitately and with great difficulty gained their boat amid a rain of cinders and surrounded by flashes of lightning.

PARIS, June 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Gerault, in asking a question regarding the economic situation in Martinique, said that measures should be taken to provide for the resumption of work and to revive social life. He urged that a commission be sent from France to superintend the reorganization of affairs in Martinique.

The Minister of Commerce, M. Doumergue, replied that the volcano continued to emit flames and cinders, and that it was impossible to send the workmen belonging to the northern part of the island back to their occupations. Work was continued in the south, and work or assistance would be given to all refugees. Arrangements were being made to reorganize the Bank of Martinique. The Minister concluded by thanking the subscribers to the relief fund.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued the folowing notice:

"We are advised that a steamer leaves Guadeloupe for Fort de France to-morrow or Saturday. The time of the closing of the mails will be announced later."

THE MARTINIQUE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the Minister of the Colonies stated that the subscriptions of all nations to the fund for the relief of the Martinique victims amounted to nearly 3,000,000f.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE TYROL.

LONDON, June 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express says violent earthquakes, accompanied by rumblings, have occurred throughout the Tyrol.

Crockery and pictures were thrown down and the people became panic-stricken.

HOW THE BOERS SURRENDER.

The Ceremony a Stereotyped One—Burghers Behave in the Most Satisfactory Way.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says the ceremony in connection with the Boer surrenders is now a stereotyped one. The places are arranged beforehand, and are always some little distance from the towns where the commandos belong.

Gen. Louis Botha, who accompanied Gen. Bruce Hamilton, joins the commando about to surrender a few hours ahead of Gen. Hamilton, in order to address the burghers and superintend the compilation of lists of officers. The proceedings generally end with a hymn and an address by the Chaplain. When Gen. Hamilton reaches the commando he makes a brief speech, which always elicits the warmest approval.

The correspondent says nothing could be more satisfactory than the way the burghers behave at these surrenders. The lahors of Gen. Louis Botha in preparing the Boers for the inevitable delay in returning to their families tend to smooth matters in the Eastern Transvaal.

The number of Boers who were still in the field when the war ended is distinctly surprising, says the correspondent, but they included boys twelve years old and men of eighty.

By The Associated Press.

BLOEMFONTEIN, June 19.—Gen. De Wet has addressed a circular letter to his adjutants, in which he says:

"Let me tell you that you and I and every burgher can win the heart of the new Government by our future conduct, and of this conduct I am not in the least doubtful."

The Sentence on Mr. McHugh, M. P.

LONDON, June 19.—The House of Commons spent nearly all of last night up to midnight in discussing the case of this Irish member, Patrick A. McHugh, who on Wednesday was committed to jail for three months for contempt of the special court, which assembled at Sligo on June 6. A number of bitter denunciations of this act were made from the Irish benches. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader in the House, finally agreed to appoint ths committee which it is cuetomary to nominate in the case of the arrest of a member of the House of Commons to inquire into the facts of Mr. McHugh's apprehension and report them to the House.

LETTER FROM A BOXER VICTIM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A voice from ths grave reached Chicago to-day when D. H. Graham of the Bradner Smith Paper Company received from his brothsr, R. W. Graham of New York, a letter written at the time of the Boxer rising in China. The letter was addressed to R. W. Graham, under date of Juns 6, 1900, by Elizabeth Grahem Atwater, his sister, who wes the wife of the Rsv. Mr. Atwater, in cherge of the mission at Sen-Chow-Foo, in Northern Chiua.

The letter was found recentiy in tbs ashee of the house of Dr. Noble at Sen-Chow-Foo, where it hed rsmained since the mission was burned by the Boxers and the membsrs of the mission killed in August, 1900.

Tbs letter is slightly charred along tbs edges, but the writing is isgible. In the letter Mrs. Atwater referred to fears of a massecre.

CHINA WANTS TO PAY IN SILVER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—With reference to the vexed question of the payment of the Chinese indemnity, the Peking corrospondent of The Times says he ie informed that China proposes to ask the powers to allow the payment for three or four years to continue in silver. Afterward payment would be made in gold, the deficiency heing made good hy increased subsequent payments.

IRELAND AND THE CORONATION.

Claremorris District Council to Celebrate by Floating a Black Flag Over the Board Room.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—A telegram from Dublin to The Timee says the Claremorris District Council has adopted a resolution that a black flag be floated over the board room on June 26 and 27.

The resolution says that the flag is to be floated "in celebration of the coronation of the English King, to whose Government and its predecessors the people of this country are so much indebted for famines, coffin ships, coercion, castle rule, &c."

It was aleo resolved that other County Mayo Councils he aeked to celehrate the coronation in the same manner.

THE KING NOT GOING TO ETON.

Postponement of His Visit, Arranged for To-morrow, Causes Great Disappointment.

LONDON, June 20.—King Edward's projected visit to Eton to-morrow has been postponed with his other engagements. This bas caused great disappointment, as all preparations bad been mads for a big water pageant.

Their Majesties wers going to tbe college in the royal barge built for George II., a magnificent relic, with an elaborate canopy and high stern. King Edward recently ordered that ths barge be made seaworthy.

LORD SALISBURY INDISPOSED.

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Salisbury, owing to indisposition, was unabale to attsnd the reception to tbe Colonial Premiers at his country place, Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, to-night. Tbs Premier remained in London.

Coronation Opera Performance.

LONDON, June 19.—King Edward has approved the programme for the gala performance of opera to be given in bonor of his coronation. The National Anthem ie the first number; then follow Elgar'a Coronation Ode and acts from "Carmen," "Rigoletto," and "Tannhäuser." Mme. Nordica has been asked to sing "Elizabeth's Greeting" in "Tannhäuser," but the rôle is not in her repertoire, and it is doubtful if she will be able to study the music on such short notice.

FRENCH VICTORY IN AFRICA.

PARIS, June 19.—The Patrie to-day prints mail advices from the Lake Tchad district of Africa which announce that a French column, commanded by Col. Destenave, inflicted a crushing defeat on tbe Touareg and Senussi tribeemen on Jan. 20.

The French Soudanese troops carried the tribesmen's position at Bir Alali by assault, and the enemy left 1,390 dead in the trenches, and abandoned their families and 900 repeating rifles.

SHOUTED "A BAS LOUBET!"

A Rouen Tradesman's Demonstration Costs Him 1,000f.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—A Rouen tradesman named Foucault, says the Parie correepondent of The Timee, has heen fined 1,000f. for crying "A bas Loubet!" when the President was on his way to the Paris Culinary Exhibition.

TO MARRY M. DE KERGARIOU.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Timee saye a marriage between Mlle. Marguerite Wilson, granddaughter of the late President Grévy, and the Vicomte de Kergariou has heen arranged and will take place in August.

SAMUEL BUTLER DEAD.

LONDON, June 19.—Samuel Butler, the author and composer, ie dead. He wae born in 1835.

Samuel Butler, who was a grandson of the distinguished Bishop of Lichfield of the same name, wae educated at Shrewsbury School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was greduated in 1858.

Hie first work was published five years later, but was not noticed to any extent, and a period of nine years elapsed before his second work appeared. Meanwhile, he devoted himself to writing music, and in the yeers following he composed many minor works. As n composer he was best known for work done in collaboration with Henry Feating Jones, consisting of gavottes, minuets, fugues, &c., and a cantata, "Narcissus."

Of his books "Life and Habit," 1877, and "Evolution," 1882, attracted the most attention, and wers recognized by scholars as showing careful tbought and clsar reasoning.

The Hominy Trust to Branch Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The American Hominy Company, the Hominy Trust, recently incorporated in New Jersey, which absorbed the hominy mills and the cerealine works of Indianapolis, has filed with the Secretary of State notice of amendments to its articles of incorporation. It can now own hox factories, cooperage mills, and plants to manufacture all things necessary in its business. Its capital stock is fixed at $3,750,000 preferred and common stock.

Summer Resort News.

Summer resort news forme an important feature of the Sunday edition, which during the Summer will publish every Sunday complete details from all the leading watering places and from resorts in the mountains and by the lakes. The Summer resort news from New Jersey and Long Island will be particularly full and complete, not only as to the large resorts, where special correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES have been sent, but in all the smaller places where there are hotels and cottages. If your friends or family are at any place in New Jersey you may learn from the Sunday edition just who are the other visitors there, what are the important events of the week, what amusements are to take place, where the visitors are to be found, and the conditions of the weather, the surf, and the outdoor sports.—Adv.

KING OF SAXONY IS DEAD

The Aged Monarch Passed Away Peacefully Last Evening.

Was Born in 1828—The Last to Die of the Generals Who Commanded the German Army in 1870.

DRESDEN, June 19.—King Albert died peecefully at the Castle of Sibyllenort at 8:05 P. M.

Sbortly before his death the King, in consequence of his illness, designatsd his brother, Prince George, to be his representatives in effairs of State.

King Albert was the last survivor of the Generals who commanded the German Army in 1870. He could hardly be called one of the empire makers, for it was his father, King Johann, wbo brought Saxony into the empire, but with her own active assent. That the late King had considerable military capacity is shown by the fact that he had an independent command in the Franco-Prussian war. King Albert contributed to the foundations of ths empire, and although he fought against the Prussians in the war of 1866, he immediately reconciled himself to the situatioin and eupported Prussia's political and military aspirations.

As bis Majesty grew older he wee affected by the aims which influencsd ths group of greet statesmen which surrounded William I. His unobtrusive support of his own church, the Roman Catholic, never caused a conflict with popular opinion, though the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony ars Protestents. Empsror William always referred to King Albert as a fetherly friend.

It is understood that the Emperor will et once suspend his tour of the Rhine and return to Berlin to take pert in the funeral of the King. The death of King Albert will certainly limit the regatta festivities at Kiel in the latter part of this month, when a series of banquets was to be given. It is now regerded as improbable that Emperor William will attend the regatta.

VIENNA, June 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph was greatly affected upon learning of the death of King Albert of Saxony, and it is announced that his Mnjesty intends to attend the funeral in person.

King Albert of Saxony was, ever since his reign began, one of the most interesting characters in European royalty. Germany hae had cause many times to feel grateful to him, and for years German Generals stood ready to look to him for counsel should war occur with any other European nation.

Ths King wes born on April 23, 1828. He was the eldest son of Prince Johann, later King of Saxony, and Princees Amalia, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Under the direct guidance of his father, wbo was noted for his learning, his education was complete long before it became incumbent upon him to take part in the duties of the court. His special tutor wae Dr. von Langen, and when the Prince was nineteen years old von Langen made the prophecy: "Thou wilt carry the colors of thy Saxony far."

Prince Albert was first under fire in ths revolution of 1849, when he did good service in euppressing the riots in the streets of Dresden. It was in the war with Denmark, though, that he first showed conepicuous military talent, and for bravery at Dueppel he received the Knight's Cross of the Order of St. Henry, and the Order Pour le Mérite from the King of Prussia. In the war between Austria and Prussia, in 1866, Saxony took the side of Austria, and the young Crown Prince assumed command of the Saxon troops. He covered himself with glory, and his conduct of the masterful retreat from the battlefield on July 3, afts a splendid defense of the Problus-Noeder-Prschim position, gained for him the thanks of and decorations from bis father and the Emperor of Austria.

From then on the young Prince's military career was a dietinguished one. During the Franco-German war he was Commander in Chief of the Twelfth Corps, which aided in the operations that ended in the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, and during the siege of Paris he held the right bank of the Seine. He alone of all the Princes of German States, disputed the glories of victory with the King of Prussia, Crown Prince Frederick, von Moltke, and Bismarck.

There is hardly a European military order which did not decorate the breast of King Albert. He euceeeded his father as King on the latter's death, on Oct. 29, 1873. He had married on June 18, 1853, Caroline, the daughter of Prince Gustav Vasa of Sweden. The new King of Saxony ie Prince George, brother of the late King.

King Albert was a bandsome, white-haired and white-bearded man. He was always exceedingly democratic, and until ill-health prevented could frequently be seen walking or driving alone or accompanied by a single adjutant, about the streets of Dresden.

LORD ACTON IS DEAD.

Famous Exponent of Liberal Catholicism Was Born in 1834.

LONDON, June 19.—The Right Hon. Sir John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, first Baron Acton, is dead.

He died at Tergensee, Bavaria, where he had been ill for some time.

Lord Aoton was said to be the most learned of the British nobility. He wae born at Naples in 1834, and was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr., afterward Cardinal, Wiseman was at the head of that institution. He also etudied under that renowned ecclesiastical hietorian, Dr. Dollinger of Munieb. He represented Carlow in the House of Commone from 1859 to 1865, and then stood ae a candidate for the Borough of Bridgenorth, announcing that he represented not the body but the epirit of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was created a Peer on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation in 1869. He was an aggressivs opponent of the doctrine of Papal infaillibility at Rome at the Ecumenical Council in 1869, and became the recognizsd leader of the society called Liberal Roman Catholics. He edited at various timee The Home and Foreign Review, The Cbronicle, and The North British Review, and shared with Mr. Gladstone the distinction of an honorary Fellowship of All Souls' College, Oxford.

In 1895 Lord Acton was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge to succeed the late Prof. Sir John Seeley.

Lord Acton published, in 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop Present at the Vatican Council," which elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Meyence, a spirited reply which has been translated into English. He zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Dollinger, his former preceptor, and of the "Old Catholic" party; and consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich in August, 1872, that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor.

In 1874 Lord Acton rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the controversy which was raieed by the publication of Mr. Gladetone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees. In a series of letters to The London Timee he brought grave charges against aeveral of the Popes, although he said that there waa nothing in life which he knew more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

Lord Acton's son, the Hon. Richard Dalberg-Acton, succeeds to the title.

DR. JAMES MACAULAY DEAD.

LONDON, June 19.—James Macaulay, M. D., the author, is dead. He was born in 1817.

Dr. Macaulay wae a native of Edinburgh. He attended the univereity in that city. He was joint editor of the Literary Gazetts from 1851 to 1857, and in 1858 was editor of the Leisure Hour, which he supplemented by other publications for young folk. He published an essay on cruelty to animals in 1839 which attracted wide notice to a subject which then received little consideration.

"Across the Ferry," a book of first impressions of this country, brought out a humorous suggestion from The London Spectator that Dr. Macaulay had heard of a premium offered by some great American Immigration Company for the best book, and had won it. One of his later works was "Victoria, Her Life and Reign," brought out in 1887.

LONDON DOCK PROPOSALS.

Commission Recommends that a Single Authority Have Control of the Thames Below Teddington.

LONDON, June 20.—A royal commission has recommended that the control of the London docks and the whole of the River Thames below Teddington be vested in a single authority. Exception is made, however, of the warehouses, which ths commission aays should be sold or leased.

The commission also recommends thet new etock be issued to buy out the present shareholders in the London Dock Company, and that £4,500,000 be devoted in the course of the next tsn years to improving docking accommodations and £2,500,000 to widening and deepening the river channels.

It is proposed to dredge a thirty-foot cbannel in addition to those now existing to the Albert Docks. Thie channel is to be 1,000 feet wide to Crayfordness and 600 feet wide beyond Crayfordness. From the Albert Docks to the London Docks ths depth of the channel is to be 25 feet and its width 300 feet.

ASKS PARDON FOR HIS WIFE.

George B. Barrow, Marion Clarke's Abductor, Writes a Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 19.—George B. Barrow, who, with his wife Mrs. Addie Berrow was convicted of kidnapping littis Marion Clarke of this city, in 1899, has written a letter pleading for the pardon of his wife. She is serving a term in Auburn Prison, whils Barrow himself is confined in Dannemora. The lettsr was sent to the Mayor of Goshen, and is a long rambling statement of several hundred words in length. In it the Mayor ie asked to refer the case to the Govsrnor.

Ths writer claime that hie real object in abducting the child was not ransom, but to enable John McCullagh, who, Barrow says, he thinks was retired unjustly by Tammany, to find ths child and gain credit by so doing. The letter is in part as follows:

"The object of the kidnapping of little Marion Clarke has never been published and I will put it before you in ae brief a space as possible, hoping you will personally explain to your friend, Gov. Odell, not for my sake—I am nothing to you—but for the sake of a virtuous, trusting, wronged little girl whose only fault in this life was committed hy marrying a crazy man and yielding to his will.

"In the first place, Marion Clarke was not kidnapped for ransom, ae the papers continually assert. * * *

"Now I will tell you the object of tbe kidnapping, wild and cbimerical as it may seem to you of sane mind. It was revenge on the Police Department. And why, you will ask? I will tell you. When Roosevelt advertised for 800 policemen in 1896, I tried, and failed from being too tall for my weight. Twice again I tried and failed. Receiving a bad cut on my skull from an accident while conductor of a Broadway car, my mind hecame unbalanced by brooding over my disappointment, as to go on the police force had been my pst ambition, and I became completely possessed of tbe idea to put the police in the hole one way or another.

"About this time the Stets Bureau of Electione was created with John McCullagh at its head. You remember how Croker refused to allow nominations for Democratic deputiee, saying it was unconstitutional. McCullegh was compelled to appoint independents. I had a little organization in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards called ths Anti-Boyle Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District, on the etrength of which I was appointed a D. S. of Election, toward the end of the forty days. * * * I became a devoted admirer of McCullagh, who had been retired by Tammany unjustly. Now I said to myself, if some notorious crime could be committed, the police be baffled, and McCullagh put into a position to solve it, why the whole Stete would eay to the Police Department, 'You must go to McCullagh to get work done for which you are paid.' I had thought of the Charley Ross case, and all the notoriety it raised, and thought that kidnapping some respectable but poor child * * * I selected a poor child eo there would be no question of ransom. * * *

"My wife exposing the child in an open buggy at a Post Office knocked my plans into a cocked hat; tbat is my carefully prepared scheme to put Mr. McCullagh at the top of the heap and incidentally Messrs. Devery and McCiusky at the bottom. * * *

"Now, understand, if I had ever said one word to Mr. McCullagh he would have collared me, and I knew it. My plan wae to fix everything and at the proper time to notify him, and I knew that only an angel from heaven would refuse the glory of recovering the lost child. His standing being so high he would not have to give an account of how he obtained hie information, and the kidnappers disappearing 1,500 miles away, all would be well. My delusion, for so it was, was aggravated by reading the yellow journals of New York City and their virulent attacks on the police.

Barrow states in the letter that hie father, Judge J. C. Barrow, of Little Rock, Ark., was worth more than $150,000.

WILLIAM GILLETTE ARRIVES.

The Actor Reaches Boston from Liverpool and Is Interviewed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—As Walter Green, William Gillette, the actor, arrived from Liverpool on the Cunard eteamer Ivernia this morning. When a reporter approached him he emiled and said: "You're up against it now, for I refuse to be interviewed. You know I am never interviewed." Then he yielded the information that he was back in this country to get ready for his season, when he ehould probably resume "Sherlock Holmes" again. He said this wearily, as though he was tired of the character.

Mr. Gillette aleo said that he wae taking a rest, so he did not attempt to make many acquaintances. Then Mr. Gillette turned interviewer. "What are the anti-imperialists doing now?" he said, when he told that they had quieted down considerably lately he said, "I am aorry; tbey are such fun."

Then it was augeested that he produce a play in which that feature of civilization should he made prominent, and he replied:

"I couldn't do that, you know, for they have been playing it too long already."

The Burning of Ancient Rome.

Pain'e pyrotechnical spectacle, "The Burning of Ancient Rome," was given its initial production for the season at Manhattan Beach last night, and was made abscbingly interesting hy the addition of several new features. The production was witnessed by a large crowd, which greatly appreciated the mimic diaaster which suggested in miniature the recent calamity at Martinique. One of the most popular features was a realistic chariot race, which waa run on a huge track constructed arcund the lake. Among the specialty acts which aerved to apioe the performance was a motor-paced bicycle race around a small track the finish of which was greeted with great applause. The ballet was the largest and most intricate in its evolutione which has heen seen for years at the Summer resort.

Bessie Bonehill Not Dying.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 19.—Bessie Bonehill, the actress, is not dying of cancsr in London, as has been reported from England. Her daughter, Miea Marion Seeley, has received a cablegram saying that Miss Bonehill had a tumor and not a cancer, and is recovering so rapidly that she hopes to return to thie country soon.

ITALY MAKES A PROTEST

Publication of Chicago Court of Inquiry Offends Her.

Her Ambassador Takes Particular Exception to the Reference to "Revolting Indignities" by Admiral Crowninshield.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, was one of the callers at the State Department to-day, this being Diplomatic day, and took advantage of the opportunity to express to Dr. Hill, who was Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Hay, the very considerable annoyance caused him by the publication of the findings of ths court of inquiry which investigated the case of the American naval officere of the Chicago imprisoned at Venice.

Dr. Hill listened sympathetically to the Ambassador's representations, for the Administration hers has done all it could to minimize the Venetian incident, and has sought to prevent further publications of details in the interest of good feeling. At Dr. Hill'a suggestion the Ambassador saw Secretary Moody, in rather unusual proceeding, for it is the rule for diplomatic representatives to confine their exchanges to ths Stats Department. At the conclusion of thia conference Secretary Moody repaired to the State Department and had a private talk with Dr. Hill.

None of the participants in the conferences cares to state the neture of the proceedings. It is believed, however, that Secretary Moody is about to institute a strict inquiry to ascertain how the report of the Chicago court of inquiry gained publicity, and the subject will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Without a fuller knowledge of the facts than ie now had here it is not possible for the officials to express an opinion as to whether or not the publication of the court's findings constitutes an offense under the naval regulations for which any one could be punished, for it is probable that the Commander in Chief of the station himself was, according to the ordinary rule, at liberty to make such publication unless specially instructed not to do so. It is evident, however, that the end has not yet come to this affair.

Capt. Dayton Dye has not yet applied for a court of inquiry, and it is now felt that he may not do so, notwithstanding Admiral Crowinshield's scathing criticism. Some feeling must have developed as the result of the criticism, and unless the vessels of the European Squadron are kept widely separated it may be necessary in the interests of the service to make some changes in the commands.

The Ambassador was particularly concerned at the publication of Admiral Crowninshield'a reference to the "revolting indignities" from which the American prisoners suffered while in Italy. The Italian Government has taken the ground that there was nothing exceptional in the treatment of these prisoners, and that statement was accepted without question by the authorities here. The fact is that few jails in Southern Europe are maintained on the same high standard as those in the United Statee.

To sustain the Italian position, if that is called into question, there is the official report of the proceedings in Venice before the regular municipal court. These already are in the hands of the Ambassador, but it is not expected that there will be any occasion to use them save in the unlikely event that the Government here adopts Admiral Crowninshield's view ns to the treatment of the prisoners.

The publication of the court's finding yesterday hes greatly agitated the eurface of a situation which was fast smoothing into placidity; and Secretary Moody, realizing the delicate nature of the situation, has hopes by care and a absence of fresh publications to adjust matters without further complications.

A SUBPOENA FOR DISBROW.

It Is Not Believed, However, that He Will Appear To-day at Foster-Lawrence Inquest.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, N. Y., June 19.—Upon the advice of District Attorney Livingston Smith of Suffolk County, Coroner John Nugent to-day issued a subpoena directing Louis N. Disbrow to appear to testify in the inqueet over the deathe of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence on the night of June 9. The inquest will convene at the Coroner's office in Southampton, at noon to-morrow.

It is not believed that Disbrow will accept service of the subpoena, as Lawyer Rowland Miles, who said yesterday that he represented Disbrow, stated tbat he did not think Disbrow would be produced unless specific charge of murder ehould be preferred against him.

The serving of the subpoena wae intrusted to Deputy Sheriff Rogers of Southampton, and he went to Richmond Hill at once. To-night a telephone message from Coroner Nugent received at the door of the Disbrow house by the Coroner Dishrow, who told him he would not permit service of the subpoena until he had consulted with his son's lawyer, Mr. Miles. Tbe elder Disbrow left for North Port to consult with the lawyer, and had not returned at a late hour ae far ae could be learned.

District Attorney Smith was informed late this afternoon by a resident of Brooklyn, who came here specially to communicate the facts, that one night last Winter Disbrow was heard to threaten to kill "Dimpler Lawrence while the two young people were having dinner in McGowan's Pass Tavern, in Central Park. People who knew Disbrow and the girl were sitting at a nearby table, and according to Mr. Smith'e information, Bd Disbrow, who had been drinking, eay:

"Dimp, if you ever go back on me, I'll kill you."

Mr. Smith was told that the people who heard the thr it will testify in court if necessary, but do not want their identity revealed unless it becomes necessary for them to appear and addresses were given Mr. Smith, and he will have them make affidavits.

In anticipation of the failure of Disbrow to appear tomorrow, District Attorney Smith returned to St. James this afternoon. He said that Disbrow appeered to-morrow the Coroner could do the questioning. He had worked all day to-day with the Pinkerton detective, Field, investigating clues in this strange mystery, and just before leaving he said:

"There are some very suspicious circumstances concerning the case, and there may bave been a murder. But we cannot aee any means of supplying the missing link in the testimony. We can supply the motive and the probability of the deed, but so far as proving that a murder was committed or that Disbrow did it, we have not finished the case."

An important item of evidence developed to-day in a statement made by Warren Corwin, proprietor of the Ocean View Hotel, where Mrs. John S. Lawrence, mother of the dead girl, and the girl herself boarded. Mr. Corwin said that on the Tuesday morning following the disappearance of Foster and Sarah Lawrence the night before, he met Disbrow driving from the Pine Grove House over to Good Ground village.

"Mrs. Lawrence let 'Dimpy' go driving with you last night, Mr. Corwin says he said to Disbrow, "and she is terribly worried that her daughter has not returned home. Where is the girl?"

"Oh," replied Disbrow, "ehe is over at Terrell'a, spending the day with Miss Pearsall."

Corwin reported this to Mrs. Lawrence, but by the time it was ascertained that the girl had really disappeared, Disbrow, too, had taken the train for Quogue, whence he was later driven to Eastport and apend the night.

Mrs. Bunzl's Bequests to Charity.

The Society for Ethical Culture is to receive $1,000, and another $1,000 is to be given to the society for its relief work from the estate of Mrs. Regine Bunzl, a widow, whose will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yeeterday. The testatrix also leaves two $1,000 building bonds of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to that institution and $1,000 to each of the following institutions: the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the German Hospital.

Dr. W. C. Gildey Married.

Dr. Walter C. Gildey, the house physician at the Hotel Marlborough, wes married to Mrs. Ella Foster of 119 West Forty-fourth Street lest night by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell of St. Chrysostom's, Trinity Parish, in West Thirty-ninth Street. A wedding dinner followed, after which Dr. and Mrs. Gildey left for a tour through the South.

THE SARATOGA LIMITED.

Another fast train will be edded to the service of the New York Central to-morrow, when the "Saratoga Limited," a duplicate of the Empire State Express in epeed, and composed exclusively of Pullmen Parlor Cars, will be placed in service. It leaves New York at 1:30 P. M. Saturdays, arriving at Saratoga at 5:40 P. M. On other week days it leaves New York at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Saratoga at 7:10 P. M.

The initial trip of the "Saratoga Limited" has been for three years the occasion for the annual meeting of the "Saratoga Limited Club," and this year will not be an exception. The club will meet in the parlor of the Grand Union Hotel at 9 P. M., Saturday, and es a full attendance is assured, it is expected that the exercises will be of an interesting and instructive character.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William C. Pullman.

CHICAGO, June 19.—William C. Pullman, a nephew of the late George M. Pullman, and well known in railroad circles as a dealer in supplies, died lest night of heart disease. Mr. Pullman was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, and the Washington Park Clubs. He leaves a widow and two children.

The Rev. Dr. James D. Murray.

UTICA, N. Y., June 19.—The Rev. Dr. James D. Murrey, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chepter. R. A. M., end rector of the Episcopel Church at Constebleville, was found dead in his home this afternoon. Dr. Murray lived alone. This afternoon people heard his dog barking furiously, and they forced an entrance into the house. Dr. Murray had been dead several hours, probably from apoplexy. He was in his usual health last evening.

George Edgar Terry.

George Edgar Terry, a well-known railroad officiel, passed away at his home in Yonkers on Wednesday night after an illness of a little over one year. Mr. Terry was born at Chenengo Bridge, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1859, and entered the railway service in 1877. Moving rapidly to the top in the profession, he was made Assistant General Freight agent of the New York Central system on April 1, 1895, filling that position exactly seven years. He is survived by a wife and two sons. The funeral servlce will be held at the femily residence, 170 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, this evening at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cbenango Bridge for interment.

William Grandy.

William Grandy, for thirty years Secretary of the Dime Savings Bank, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, died last evening at his home, 148 Ross Street, Brooklyn, of brain fever and paralysis, after an illness of about two weeks.

Mr. Grandy was born in Caldwell, Warren County, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1817. He came to this city fifty years ago, and engaged in the dry goods business at Second Street and Avenue D. Later he organized the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn with Henry Jeckler, who succeeded Mr. Grandy as Secretary of the bank upon the latter's resignation in 1895. Mrs. Grandy died eleven years ago. Mr. Grandy is survived by four daughtere, tbree of whom are married.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Chancellor THOMAS F. COBBS of the Western District of Alabama dropped dead yesterday at Birmingham.

Dr. WYATT JOHNSON, recently appointed Professor of Hygiene at McGill University, died yesterday at Montreal.

Dr. JAMES A. WRIGHT died on Wednesday at his home, 1,037½ Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was born ninety years ago in Pittstown, Rensselaer County. He lived for many years at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, and moved from there to Brooklyn in 1866. Since that time he had been engaged in the botanic drug business. He leaves a wife, a daughter, and two sons.

George Edgar Carter Not Dead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning printed the announcement that George Edgar Carter, the Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central and West Shore systems, had died in Yonkers on Wednesday. That was a mistake. The person whose death it was intended to announce was George Edgar Terry, who formerly occupied the position now held by Mr. Carter.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BURNES—WIESNER.—On Wednesday evening, June 18, 1902, by the Rev. George S. Webster, at the home of the bride's brother, 162 East 46th St., Amelia Marie, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Wiesner, to Hugh Alexander Burnes.

MERRIAM—MORRISON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Oswego, N. Y., June 17, 1902, Mr. Walter Bertrand Merriam of New York City and Mise Katherine Morrison of Oewego, N. Y., Rev. Charles N. Thorp officiating.

PERKINS—GINNA.—At ths home of the bride's parents, Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, June 18, 1902, by the Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Elizabeth Tompkins, daughter of Stephen A. and Elizabeth C. Ginna, to Erickson Perkins of Rocheeter, N. Y.

SPRAGUE—MORTON.—On Wednesday, June 18, by the Rev. A. V. Clarkson, at the residencs of the bride's father, Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morton, to John Hobart Sprague, Jr., of this city.

VANNECK—NILES.—June 18, at Holy Trinity, Paris, Sarah Brookman Nilee, daughter of Mrs. H. D. Brookman, to John Torrance Vanneck.

DIED.

BURHANS.—On Wednesday, June 18, 1902, Ann, wife of Amos Burhans.

Relative and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 108 Bergen Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DREW.—At her residence, No. 15 3d Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 18, Eleanor Augusta, beloved wife of John A. Drew.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, Summit and Hicks Sts., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

ELLIOTT.—At Florence, Italy, June 19, Dr. Alban V. Elliott of New York.

Boston papers pleaee copy.

GRANDY.—At his residence, 148 Ross St., Brooklyn, on Tbursday evening, June 19, 1902, William Grandy, in the 85th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOFFMAN.—Suddenly, on June 17, 1902, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock. It ie particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

HOFFMAN.—Members of the New York Historical Society ars requeeted to attend the funeral of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., President of the Society, at Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St., on Friday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., Recording Secretary.

LARKIN.—On June 19, Lillian Rose, aged nineteen years, daughter of Kearn J. and Mary A. Larkin, 700 East 142d St., New York.

OSBORNE.—At South Orange, N. J., Thursday, June 18, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Charles Francis and Mary Field Osborne, and sister of Mrs. Charlee E. Hunt.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Communion, on Saturday, June 2 at 10 o'clock.

PENDLETON.—At Middletown, N. J., Tuesday, June 17, Caroline M. (Thomas,) wife of the Rev. R. Edmund Pendleton, youngest daughter of the late Elisha L. Walton.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Middletown, on Friday, June 20th, at 11 A. M. Pennsylvania R. R. train (Long Branch Divieion) leavee foot of Cortlandt St. at 9 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at 3 P. M.

PUTNAM.—On Tuesday, June 17, Charles Calvin Putnam, in his 56th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 151 Congress St., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 20, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

WILLETS.—On Thursday, June 19, 1902, at his late residence, 154 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Elbert H. Willets

YACHT RACES CALLED OFF

Late Start and No Wind Mar the New York Yacht Club's Regatta.

MINEOLA LEADS THE YANKEE

Clever Manoeuvre of the Humma at the Start—Ailsa Shows Improvement in Light Winds.

"Tbe racs is called off hy general consent. There will he no race to-morrow. The committee will make a later announcement when this race will be salled."

That announcemsnt, megaphoned hy the Regatta Committes from the deck of August Belmont's yacbt Scout, officially ended yesterday's attempt to sall the fifty-sixth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Cluh. For two hours and a half the competing yachts had drifted about the lower hay in the lightest possihle wlnd. At 3:30 they had managed with the help of the tids to get about a mile below the West Bank Beacon. There was not wlnd enough to draw their salls taut, and the water of the hay was almost as smooth as polished glass. Some of the yachts were towed up to anchorage in Gravesend and the upper bay, while others decided to attempt the trip back under sail.

Tbs starting line for all classes was off Buoy No. 13, south of Fort Tompkins Light. Before noon the fleet of yachts had put themselves in racing trim. The wlnd picked up a little and shifted a point or two from ths east, whers it had heen all the morning, toward ths south. It was not more than a four or five mile hreeze, and uncertain at that. At 1 o'clock sharp the preparatory gun was fired, and the blue peter was set. F. K. Smith's Effort was first over the line at 1:10:30, followed hy C. F. Judson's Syce at 1:13:10. Ths second start called for ths two hig yawls, H. S. Redmond's Ailsa and Percy Chubh's Vigilant, and the two "seventies," August Belmont's Mineola and J. R. Maxwell's Yankes. The Ailsa, cleverly handled by Capt. Rhodes, had the best position to the windward of his rival, and crossed the line at 1:15:38. The Vigilant was close at her heels and crossed at 1:16:10. Of the three English cutters which started, F. L. Rodewald's Eelln was first over at 1:13, followed by F. M. Hoyt's Isolda at 1:16:40, and Cleveland H. Bodge's Hester at 1:18:10.

The Mineola beat her rival at the start. She was in the windward position, and crossed ths line at 1:17, the Yankee going ovsr at 1:18:10. H. B. Duryea's Humma, wbich was behind in her start, came to the line simultaneously with the Ailsa. The hig yawl was scarcely a length ahead and cloee to the mark. The sailing master of the Humma kept close in, pointing directly to the starhoard stern of the Ailsa. A collision seemed inevitahle. Capt. Rhodes, having the right of way, held straight to his course. Ths bowsprit of the Humma seemed almost to touch the stern of the Ailsa when the former was compelled to wear around and go outside the stake. She lost several minutes hy this work and crossed the line at 1:17:12.

The schooners were started at 1:20. Only three were entered, F. K. Brewster's Elmina, Charles M. Smither's Muriel, and J. B. Ford's Katrina. The Muriel went over at 1:20:30 to the weather, and well ahead of her rival, the Elmina, wbich crossed at 1:21:50. The Katrina went over at 1:21:08.

The course for all the starters was first to the buoy off the southwest splt. They carried all the sail that they had, and even with that tbere were times when tbey could scarcsly keep steerage way.

Tbere was not much cbance for test of seamanship or test of boats. But tbe Mineola held her own throughout. Leading hy nearly a minute and a half at the start, she had quite that advantage when the race was called off. That the Ailsa has been improved by the changes that have been made in her was indicated by ber performance yesterday. Last year she was so heavily sparred that she did not do well in light winds. Now she is lighter rigged, and in the feehle and haffling wind she was superior to her old rival, the Vigilant. When the racing was ended she was apparently further ahcad than at the start, something that she could not accomplish in light winds last year.

The race hetween the Muriel and the Elmina was very close. With the advantage of nearly a minute and a half at tbe start, the Muriel seemed easily to maintain her lead. Going over on the port tack she shortly went ahout and gained a little therehy. On suhsequent tacks she was not able to improve her position, and at ths end she was no more in the lead than sbe was at the start.

At 2:30 there came a faint puff of wind from the southeast. All the yachts were then far over to the westward, still hunting for the elusive hreeze. Syce set a balloon jih and went off. It looked from the observation boats as though she was heading for home. At 2:40 the Yankee eased off sbeets and down came ber staysail. Just before the Mineola had given signs of being ready to ease off and headed up into the hay. A few minutes later came the decision of the committee and the end of it.

It was a somewhat dismal party of New York Yacht Club members and their friends tbat went on hoard the steamboat Pegasus, chartered hy the cluh for the day. Led hy the committee's boat Navigator, the Perseus started down the hay in a hiding rain storm and in a thick fog. The clearing weather at noon, with sunny skies and smooth waters, made the day pleasant enough as an excursion.

Among those who were on board were M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alker, William Buchanan, Gen. McCoskry Butt, Sydney Chubb, Howard W. Coates, John A. Cormack, W. F. Costenhader, Horace Cralghead, the Misses Brandon, H. H. Henrichs, A. B. Jones, Robert Jacob, W. H. Osgood, J. R. Haines, Frank Bowne Jones, Capt. Samuel Samuels of Dreadnought fame, Stanley Greacen, E. S. Thompson, John Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hartridge, Mrs. Mary L. Wolverton, Commodore J. McLaurin Pickering, R. R. McMurray, W. S. Vernam, George Draper, Commodore and Mrs. Charles Pryer, Mrs. John F. Lovejoy and daughter, and Morton F. Smith. The boat was in charge of a committee consisting of Randolph Hurry, Chairman; Henry Bellman, and Frederic Gallatin.

Several steam yachts and other pleasure craft went down to the starting line, and tben kept the racers company during the afternoon, drifting. Joseph Stickney was there with a party of friends on the Susquehanna. The old Barracouta, now painted white and renamed the Amoureuse, carried the friends of her new owner, J. A. Garland. Augus B. Ballmer's Scout 2d was the dispatch hoat of the Regatta Committee. Commodore Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Cluh had friends on his topsail schooner Thistle, that was towed about the bay hy a tug most of the day. Other steam yachts that carried down spectators were E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Leonard J. Bushy's Duchess, Alexander Van Rensselaer's May, Commodore A. C. James's Aloha, Frank L. Ford's Enterprise, the Halcyon, the Ayanora, the new English boat Taurus, and O. A. Jennings's Tuscarora.

International Polo To-morrow.

LONDON, June 19.—Ths date of the final polo game of the series for the American Cup at Hurlingham has heen definitely fixed for Saturday, June 21. It is understood that J. M. Waterbury, Jr., will replace R. L. Agassiz on the American team. P. Nicholls has been chosen on the English side to replace F. M. Freake, who is suffering from severe influenza.

College Boxers Arrive in London.

LONDON, June 19.—Fred A. Wenck, Yale's middleweight; C. Gerrod Dodge, Harvard's heavyweight; R. W. Coates, the Kansas University lightweight, wbo are to take part in the coronation boxing competitions, and Waller De Vnn, trainer of the New York Athletic Cluh, arrived in London this afternoon from Southampton, where they landed to-day from the American Line steamer St. Louis. They went to the National Sporting Cluh, where they were cordially received, in spite of the fact tbat the American college authorities had notified ths club that these athletes in no way rspresented the Amsrican universities mentioned.

"While ws understand you are not officially appearing from the American colleges," said Secretary Bettison, "all we wanted to know was that you were gentlemen, and, finding you so, ws wish you all success in the coming contests."

CORNELL IS THE FAVORITE.

But Courtney Says His Crew Has Been Overrated—Good Work by the Columbia Oarsmen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—With the practice of this evening the hard work of all the crews was practically finished, and to-morrow will see no more violent work than the men getting into their shells and rowing short distances for exercise.

There is no hetting of any moment to-night hecause the followers of the crews have not yet arrived in sufficient numhers to make it lively. What betting sentiment there is fixes upon Cornell as favorite for the 'Varsity against the field, although the supporters of Cornell are demanding odds for the field, hut will het even money on Cornell against any other single crew. For the fresbman race, Wisconsin seems to be the favorite, hut Cornell, Columhia, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse are all so good that it is hard to choose among them.

"Our crew has been very much overrated," said Courtney, the Cornell coach, to-night. "I cannot understand the reason, for I do not think we have as fast a crew as last year. While I am proud of it, I am not by any means certain that I will win."

The water was very smooth for practice this evening. The Cornell crews were all out, hut did not have a long row. Tbe change in the Pennsylvania 'Varsity, due to the resignation of Crowther, did not appear to have any had effect upon the crew, wbo rowed six stiff miles to-night to test their endurance.

The Georgetown crew appeared on the river ahout 6 o'clock. Coach Dempsey was accompanied hy Mr. Zappone, who was the coach previous to April. For the former coach's benefit the Georgetowns were sent a hard two miles, beginning a mile above the hridge and ending a mile helow. After he came ashore Mr. Zappone said: "I am very favorahly impressed with the outlook, and expect Georgetown to finish better than last year."

Columbia's 'Varsity eight was primed for a two-mile race this afternoon with the two 'Varsity fours. Francis S. Bangs, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association; Justus A. B. Cowles, Columhia's former coach, and Prof. J. H. Van Amringe were on the launch. The second 'Varsity four received a handicap of 45 seconds, and the regular four got off 30 seconds ahead. The race was for two miles and all the crews rowed hard. The 'Varsity began with a 32 stroke, which they increased to 34, in the third half mile.

A spurt was called for and tbe rate was increased to 37. The regular four was passed half a mile from the finish and a few hundred yards further the second boat was caught. The regular four gained six lengths on the substitute crew, but could not cut down the former lead. The time for the two miles was considerahly under ten minutes, hut the exact time was not given out.

Columhia's freshman eight was taken out early in the afternoon. At the hridge they were prepared for a time trial, and distance being a mile to the finish line. At the signal Aftermpont started with a stroke of 35 which was maintained for several hundred yards. It was then dropped to 33 and increased again to 36 at the homestretch. As tbe finish was obscured by passing boats there was considerahle discrepancy in the timing watches. The approximate time was 4:50. Several of the men showed signs of fatigue, hut the coaches attributed this to the hot sun of the early afternoon.

Wisconsin had a severe day's work, for the first time since Monday the crews having a double period of practice. Coach O'Dea said their form was hetter than ever hefore.

There is a spirit of uneasiness at the Syracuse hoathouse, owing to the slump in weight of the 'Varsity crew. They now average less than 155 pounds in weight, and Coach Sweetland refrained from giving the men much work to-day.

Crew Practice on the Thames.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 19.—Tbe Yale 'Varsity and fresbman crews were given practice this evening, rowing up stream for two miles by easy stretches. In the first racing start the freshmen got the jump on tbe 'Varsity crsw by rowing a higher stroke. Both crews were called hack after rowing a short distance, and in the second start honors were about even, hut the 'Varsity steadily pulled away from the other crew. No time was taken.

Ayer was again at 5, in place of Francis in the Harvard 'Varsity eight to-day, and, while it is still uncertain wbo will be in that position next Thursday, the fact that Ayer has gone back to it is evidence that he is looked upon with favor hy the coachers. Francis has a quicker stroke, hut Ayer is far stronger physically. The freshmen rowed two miles against tbe watch from the navy yard up stream to a point opposite Red Top, in 11:43. They bad a good tide, hut a slight head wind. Their performance was very disappointing to Coach Bilke.

The announcement that the Yale and Harvard coaches and Captains have decided to change the time of the freshman race to 2 o'clock and of the 'Varsity to 4 o'clock next Tuesday, was made to tbe men to-day.

Knights of Columbus Games.

A large entry list has been received for the Knights of Columbus games, which are to take place to-morrow at Celtic Park, Long Island City. There are eighteen events on the programme, seven of whicb are closed and eleven open.

All of the closed and ten of the open contests are handicaps, the only scratch event being the ten standing jumps, in which the contestants, Ray D. Ewry, New York Athletic Club; Dr. Mulligan, Harry Arnold, Otto Sauer, and F. Englehart of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, and William H. Quinn, New West Side Atbletic Cluh, will endeavor to make a new record. In all there are 341 entries.

RUMORED RAILROAD DEAL.

It Is Reported the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Will Soon Change Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Rumors continue to be circulated that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will change hands soon. It has all along been the opinion that if the Eastern Illinois does change hands it will come under the control of J. P. Morgan and be made a part of the Louisville and Nashville system, which is looking for a direct Chicago outlet.

A Director of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois admitted yesterday tbat important negotiations were going on.

"I am not at liherty," he added, "to say just what the negotiations are. It can he stated, however, that they will add considerahly to the earnings of the company.

"Any talk of an attempt to purchase control of the company in the open market is ridiculous. The controlling interest is closely held hy a few men interested in the management. The recent advance in the common stock has been due to purchases by those who are already interested in the management, and who are of the opinion that it is intrinsically worth more than the current quotations.

"Whether the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is to he hsorhed by another company is at present an open question. Of course the company can he hought."

HARRIMAN ROADS MAY MERGE.

It Is Reported that Application May Be Made to Texas Legislature for This.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 19.—It is reported on trustworthy authority that the Harriman interests will apply to the Texas Legislature at its next session for authority to merge into one corporation the roads now operated by the following companies:

Houston and Texas Central, the Texas and New Orleans, the Houston East and West Texas, the New York, Texas and Mexican, the Galveston, Houston and Northern, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, and the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific. These embrace all of the Southern Pacific properties in Texas with ths exception of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and ths San Antonio and Gulf Railroads.

Under ths law these companies are each required to maintain general offices. The Southern Pacific did not object so much to this so long as more than a single line for freight rates, and division could be applied to the several roads, hut the order of the Railroad Commission, effective July 9, applying single line rates to these several roads means a heavy decrease of the earnings of the Southern Pacific group.

CAR BUILDERS' CONVENTION.

Business Session, Followed by a Ball at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—The members of tbe Master Car Builders' Association, who attended strictly to convention duties during the day, forget all the cares of husiness at the ball tendered in their honor in the big convention ball to-night. A complimentary dinner was given this evening to the Society of Railway Club Secretaries at the Grand Union Hotel.

The time of the association was engrossed to-day with the consideration of reports which involved lengthy discussions. Debates of a topical nature were opened by H. M. Perry of Chicago, L. H. Turner of Pittshurg, and F. W. Brazier of New York City. The association will conclude its thirty-sixth annual assemhly to-morrow afternoon.

New York Central Pamphlet.

Ths passenger department of the New York Central has issued a new edition of a pamphlet on "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of tbe Four Track Series.

Arcturus Mine Not Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., June 19.—An evening paper announces that the Arcturus Mine on the Mesaha Range has heen sold to ths Oliver-Snyder Steel Company for $3,000,000. It has just heen learned that the report not only is not true, hut that George Howe of Duluth and P. L. Kimberly of Sbaron, Penn., who have an option to purchase the mine for $750,000, have found that the ore deposit is comparatively small and they ars not offering it for sale. The Arcturus has heen "turned down" several times. Howe and Kimherly paid a bonus of $50,000 for the option to explore and purchase it.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of Commissaries:

Major William H. Baldwin, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. George W. Ruthers. Capt. Ruthers, upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila for duty in the Subsistence Department.

Major George B. Davie is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival in that division of Major Robert E. Bullard, and will proceed to San Francisco and upon arrival report for instructions.

Transfers:

Capt. Jonas A. Emery, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, from the Sixteenth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company F.

Capt. Harry L. Bailey, from the Twenty-first Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company L.

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company F.

First Lieut. J. Millard Little, Thirtieth Infantry, from Company E to Company I of that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, Artillery Corps, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement June 18 is announced.

Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Fifth Infantry, will continue in command of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of Infantry and the District of Porto Rico until further orders.

Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Elsventh Cavalry, will proceed to Montgomery for duty with the National Guard of Alabama until July 30, when he will join his proper station at West Point.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford is transferred from the Eighty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall will proceed, not later than June 27, to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Navy.

Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard (retired) is detached from duty as President of the naval examining and retiring boards at Washington, June 19, and ordered home.

Rear Admiral C. H. West (retired) is detached from duty at the New York yard and ordered home.

Capt. R. M. Berry is detached from command of the Dixie and ordered home to await orders.

Commander J. C. Wilson is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to League Island in connection with fitting out the Panther and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Cowles is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Webb (retired) is ordered to the League Island yard.

Lieut. Commander Lan E. Sawyer is ordered to command the Richmond.

Cable from Asiatic station, Taku, June 18:

Lieut. R. H. Osborn is ordered from the Albay to Yokohama Hospital.

Ensign A. E. Watson is ordered from the General Alava to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. J. E. Walker is ordered to command the Albay.

Naval Cadet G. B. Landenberger is ordered to the Villalobos.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Bishop is ordered to the Marine Brigade.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Cincinnati sailed June 18 from San Juan for La Guayra.

The Indiana sailed June 19 from Newport News for Tompkinsville.

The Nashville sailed June 19 from Gibraltar for Tangier.

The Yankton sailed June 19 from Port Royal for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Kentucky and the New Orleans sailed June 19 from Yokohama for Kobe.

The San Francisco reached Madeira June 19.

The Isssc reached Newport June 19.

The Panther was placed in commiselon to-day at the League Island Navy Yard.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, west to northwest winds.

There have been few changes in the barometrio conditions during the last twenty-four hours. Pressure continues low in the Southwest and relatively high along the northern boundary. Rain has fallen in Florida, the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, and from North Dakota southward to Missouri.

There has heen a marked fall in temperature in the Northwest. Unseasonable temperatures prevail in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minneeota, and Iowa.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	61	64	67
6 A. M.	61	64	68
9 A. M.	66	63	68
12 M.	73	68	74
3 P. M.	75	74	76
6 P. M.	71	76	78
9 P. M.	66	73	73
12 P. M.	64	69	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yeterday were as follows:

Printing House Squsre	71¾
Weather Bureau	69½
Corresponding date 1901	67½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	71

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

READING, Penn., June 19.—The pattern shop and foundry of the Diamond Drill Works at Birdsborough, this county, was destroyed by fire to-day. The patterns and machinery were valuahle and the loss will aggregate $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—333 Bowery; H. D. Hudson; damage trifling.

3:25 A. M.—478 Eighth Avenue; Rapid Transit; damage trifling.

8:35 A. M.—231 Monroe Street; Joseph Le Roy; damage trifling.

10:36 A. M.—74 West Fifty-second Street; Mrs. Margaret Cornish; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—70 Spring Street; Manhattan Picture Company; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—309 Canal Street; Solomon Litchember; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—79 Worth Street; Peter Brange; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—778 Wooster Street; Frankelthal Brothers; damage, $5,000.

11:20 P. M.—14 Bayard Street; Samuel Gordon; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. J. Kimball, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway, Philadelphia; Gen. B. Lefevre, Washington; Col. John Gill, Baltimore, and T. F. Payne, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—Terrence V. Powderly, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. J. W. Clinton, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

STURTEVANT—Dr. H. L. Crowder, Minneapolis.

NETHERLAND—John Philip Sousa; Dr. B. M. Randolph, Jr., Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, art novelties and leather goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, dry goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, linens, ladies' and infants' wear; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; O. Neuninger, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, art goods, and jewelry; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Schipper & Block, Pekin, Ill.; F. Schipper, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mosenfelder & Kohn, Rock Island, Ill.; L. Mosenfelder, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, M. S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, straw goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces; 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Blechoff, B., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Blechoff, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Jones, A., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jones, notions; Gerard House.

Strauss, D. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; D. M. Strauss, jewelry; Gerard House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, notions and carpets; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Herman & Hess, Wichita, Kan.; S. W. Hess, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Long, Josas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. M. L. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Gilles, ribbons; Hotel Earlington.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATIONAL CAPE COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, has appointed Benjamin Simon receiver for the National Caps Company of 313 Canal Strset, pending a suit brought hy Robert Silver and Philip Chait against Hyman Kapelowitz, a partner, for a dissolution of the concern, which has been in husiness for about a year.

Out of Town.

C. W. ENGLISH.—C. W. English, a dealsr in lumher, sash, doors, and hlinds, mads an assignment in Montclair, N. J., yesterday for the henefit of his creditors. C. L. Bush is the assignee. The assets are placed at $80,000, with liahilities at $40,000. Mr. English says that his troubles are due to the recent strike of the carpenters of this place, and to the recent failurs of Frank Crawford, a contractor and builder. The failure will not affect the local dealsrs, as the creditors are principally wholesale lumher dealers in outside States. There is over $50,000 in outstanding accounts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE W. KEELER.—George W. Keeler, a fire insurance broker, 47 Liherty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liahilities of $5,054 and no assets. He was formerly a member of the firm of G. A. Rechlin & Co., tailors, which dissolved in May, 1901, and was also in the real estate business.

PRINTWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Printwell Publishing Company of 224 West Twenty-third Street show liahilities of $18,181 and assets of $10,657. The latter consists of stock $60, personal property $3,451, debts on open accounts $7,142, and cash $3. The largest crsditor is Martha M. Haig of Yonkers, $8,500. The company was incorporated in March, 1901, with a capital stock of $50,000, and practically succeeded the Haig & Wilcox Company of Michigan.

PIKE & KIRSH.—Isaac Pike and Abraham Kirsh, composing the firm of Piks & Kirsh, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $6,722 and assets of $950. The partners also filed individual petitions. Liabilities and asssts nominal. The firm was in the fur business at 115 Bleecker Street, and was formerly at 599 Broadway. It had been in business for eight years. Tbe assets consist of stock of furs and fixtures. The largest creditors are F. N. Monjo, $907, and the State Bank, $300.

WILLIAM V. HILLIARD.—William V. Hilliard of 49 William Street, residing at 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liahilities of $38,512 and no assets. Secured creditors are Miriam C. Cannon, executrix of Sylvanus T. Cannon, $9,881; E. D. Metcalf, assignee of Henry G. Spies, $2,136, and the East River National Bank, $3,760. These are secured by bonds of the Ellenville Gas Company of Ellenville, N. Y., in which place the petitioner lived when the debts were contracted in 1891 and 1892. Other creditors are the Kings County Bank of Brooklyn, $1,817, and the Seventh National Bank, $1,957.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BATTERSBY, Arthur G.—W. T. Rogers and another	$125
BRANDT, Carl N.—J. A. Brill	671
CHEERAH, POEL ZEDEK ANSCHI —Illa—M. Schgelenzick & Son	209
CANNON, Edward W.—J. Simpson	91
CORNELL, J. Albert—W. W. White	1,888
CROCKER, Percy K.—J. M. Livingston	232
CARR, John C., Morrison	339
COHN, Guttman, or Goodman—A. A. Berg	408
DAVIS, Seward—L. F. Sloan	227
DITHIER, Hubert—H. D. Greenwald and another	259
DEEGAN, Dennis and K. D. Miller	155
EISENSTEIN, Toba, and Nathan Rogsen—S. Ginsburgh	98
EVERARD, James—O. Horowitz and another	268
FLUETT, Lizzie—C. E. Roe	408
FRANKEL, Harry—K. McGarry	227
FREY, Rosetta—J. Bohm	259
FRANCE, Jacques—Hans Rees Sons	155
FLYNN, Patrick H., John McCarty, Michael J. Coffey, and Fred C. Cochen—A. V. Vedden	98
HAMILTON, Joseph—R. Axelrod	50,908
HOMAN, Maude—S. Marks	250
HIGGINS, John F.—E. S. Marrin and another	41
JACKSON, Gladys A.—G. H. White and another	332
JOYCE, Edward—J. T. Boyle and another	49
KOTED SILK UNDERWEAR COMPANY —H. R. Whitmun, costs	23
LEWIS, Martin M. and George W. executors—New York County National Bank	97
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Rappaport and another, costs	491
MAHLER, Lee—C. S. Loder	98
MARSHALL, Hamilton L.—H. P. Marshall, costs	120
MERINGTON, Mary E.—L. H. Wood	220
McELROY, John—E. Rosenthal and another	103
McMULLEN, John—M. C. Murphy, Commissioner, costs	23
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—N. Levy	52
MILES, Lucius C.—I. M. Miller, costs	419
MULRY, Lawrence V.—B. Scharps and another	111
MATHEWS, Catharine—Title Guarantee and Trust Company	252
MANDEL, Oscar—The Brush Electric Illuminating Company	25
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Segal, by guardian	20
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. Iden and another	632
MORRISON, Frances V.—R. Windolph, costs	1,116
MEYERS, Samuel F.—H. Simon	210
MAHRENHOLZ, Henry J.—E. Cupi	179
OCHS, Jacques—W. A. Leggett and another	121
O'REILLY, Daniel—J. Chambers	101
POTTER, Leondas M.—B. Moyston	128
REILLY, Alfred S., and Joseph J. Rollerston—Eagle Pencil Company	288
RUBENSTEIN, Jacob—N. Bitzig	1,952
SIESENAUER, Joseph—F. E. Coursey and another	61
ROCKWOOD, George G.—Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company	174
RODEMOUTH, Richard E. and Henry J. C. S. Hirsch and another	302
RAMME, Henry—H. M. Levy	1,265
SIEMER, William—R. W. Delapanha and another	47
SOLOMON, Samuel—H. A. Geist	77
SCHLOSSER, Leopold—E. Perez and another	95
STECKLER, Louis—North American Trust Company	84
SINCLAIR, Dohrman J.—S. M. Hodkinson	206
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Witzman	361
THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company of New York—L. Amberg and another, costs	5,434
TAYLOR, Edward H.—P. Murray	266
VANCE, Annie G.—D. Mackay	105
VAN OOST, Annie N.—Winthrop Press	103
VAHLBRUCH, Arno—David Stevenson Brewing Company	756
VAN RAITZ, Theodore—R. Kuhn	196
	57
WATSON, Edward H.—L. L. Nichols	144
WEINFELD, Philipp; William Bohrer, Harry Krebs, and David Rosen—A. Teitelbaum and another	195
WAGNER, Catharine—L. Stewart	286

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun, sets...7:33	Moon rises... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:16	Gov. Isl'd...7:41	H. Gate....9:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:22	Gov. Isl'd...7:46	H. Gate....9:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 20.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco, Argentina, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fiekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	6:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islande and Italy	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Finance, Panama	.....	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Phoenicia, Naples and Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	.....	10:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Key West, Miami, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M., connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands (except Hawaii,) via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 20, inclusive, for steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at

$50,000 FOR BROKEN PROMISE.

Queens County Jury So Appraised that of Rich Texan to Wed Miss Mercer of Long Island.

A Sheriff's jury in the Queens County Court yesterday awarded Aimee C. Mercer, thirty-eight years old, of Jamaica, a verdict of $50,000 in a breach of promise suit against Christian Balduf, who, Miss Mercer testified, is a millionaire stock raiser of Arroya, Texas.

There was no defense, although George Osgood, the plaintiff's counsel, said that he had served the papers on Balduf while the latter was here on a visit, and that the latter had offered to settle then and there. On advice he started to secure counsel, and did not return.

Miss Mercer testified that Balduf, on the strength of a marital engagement, induced her to give up her millinery parlors in Manhattan. A few days later her fiancé returned to Texas, and for a while wrote two ardent letters a day. These grew less and less both in number and fervor until they relapsed into absolute silence.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
123—Rogers vs. Tug Jason.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Friday, June 20, is Nos. 185, 193, 204, 206.

New York Calendars—Friday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—Hoagland vs. Robinson Co. vs. Robinson
2—Montanaro vs. Miraglia.
3—Boughton vs. Gulder.
4—McIlvane vs. Stelnson.
5—Evans vs. Muller.
6—Slpp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
7—Shipman vs. Bell.
8—Clifford vs. Press Pub. Co.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Fletcher vs. McKeon
11—Jacob vs. Thompson.
12—People, &c., vs. Am. L. & Trust Co.
13—Erdmann vs. Man. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
14—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
15—Ludemann vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
16—Grolo vs. Fasinsky.
17—People, &c., vs. Am. Loan Trust Co.
18—Gibson vs. Sun P. & Pub. Co.
19—People, &c., vs. Young.
20—Ehrenreich vs. Fro-ment.
21—Stern vs. McKee.
22—In re Connolly, (In re Mack.) Non-enumerated motions.
25—Wiley vs. Stewart.
19—Rowley vs. Feldman
2—Tremain vs. Megrog.
3—Same vs. same.
53—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Am. Steel House Co. vs. Willcox.
2—Hartwig vs. Amer. Malting Co.
3—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
4—In re Tienken, Keil & Russell.
5—Wanzer vs. Sturgis.
6—Milnor vs. Lancaster.
7—Steinbock vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—McNeill vs. same.
9—Fengold vs. same.
10—Cronin vs. same.
11—Murray vs. Marx.
12—Wendel vs. Margowitz.
13—Lederer vs. Rosenthal.
14—Jacob vs. Thompson.
15—Ross vs. Royal Ins. Co.
16—In re Hewitt Place.
17—In re Tiffany St.
18—In re W. 163d St.
19—M. H. Treadwell & Co. vs. John A. Mead Mfg. Co.
20—In re Morrison.
21—In re Donovan.
22—Greylock Nat. Bank vs. United Inv. & Development Co.
23—In re E. 175d St.
24—Pitman vs. Tuchman
25—Griffin vs. Dresser.
26—Sackmen vs. Pope.
27—Stein vs. Lynde.
28—Barney vs. Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.
29—Bolles vs. Bolles.
30—Blissel vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Lifo Associations.
31—Rofrano vs. Rofranno.
32—Gimhernat vs. Spiro.
33—Johnston vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
34—Selferd vs. Mulligan.
35—Sorrentino vs. Ciletti.
36—Newman vs. Nat. Salt Co.
37—In re Carton.
38—In re Becker.
39—In re S. Say. Bank vs. Brooks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.
1478—In re Public Place at 138th St.
1479—In re E. 138th St.
1482—In re E. 137th St.
1635—In re Harlem Hospital Site.
1722—Baxter vs. Baxter.
1720—Booth vs. Dodge.
1401—In re Grote St.
1493—In re Sullivan St.
1494—In re Cresent Av.
1354—In re E. 194th St.
455—In re E. 192d St.
889½—In re Morris Av.
1558—In re E. 178th St.
1559—In re W. 54d St.
1560—In re W. 50d St.
1562—In re Macy Place.
462—In re a new street between Reade and Chambers Streets.
97—In re Tiebout Av.
993—In re W. 232d St.
1084—In re Public Place at Tremont Av.
1730—Cox vs. Clarke.
1731—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Eisenbard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Nott, and Lord for the People.
1—Hart vs. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Inquest, 15161—Hodkinson vs. Farmer.
Inquest, 14875—Wolff vs. Cowan.
14894—Fuller vs. Knight
12734—Haskine vs. Haskina.
14650—Jackson vs. Volkenning.
15178—Tucker vs. Rauchfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
15342—Am. Metal Co. vs. Frecker.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
14549—Goldstein vs. Egner.
14952—Bollee vs. Bolies.
15081—Allen vs. United Cigar Stores Co.
15196—Block vs. Pick.
15279—Gillin Print Co. vs. Tillotson.
14404—Browning vs. Nash.
14947—Manhattan Glove Leather Co. vs. Pings & Pinner Co.
14543—Treacy vs. Kamak.
14491—Schimmer vs.
15168—Schuyler vs. City of New York.
6384—Gully vs. same.
6385—Deering vs. same
6437—Johnson vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.
14166—Longenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5038—Parrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5084—Kelly vs. sams.
15308—Court vs. Accini.
14623—Conyy ve. Higgins.
4942—Raegener vs. Levy.
4089—Carcy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5040—Connell vs. Adam
5089—Stock ve. Harnischfleger.
4338—Mendoza vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4634—McPhail vs. same.
4635—Same vs. same.
5171—Jefferson Co. Sav. Bank vs. Richards.
5181—Klvovits vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5183—Salch vs. same.
5138—Denish vs. same.
5286—Burns vs. Werther.
5212—Mullene vs. Keeler.
5216—Landman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5218—Neubserger vs. Lee.
5222—Clancy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5224—Berman vs. same.
5015—Gagel vs. same.
5092—Swansks vs. same
5237—Lawerre vs. same
5230—Young vs. H. S. Johnston Drug Co.
5241—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Engelhorn.
5242—Connolly vs. McQuaid.
5254—Heyman vs. Vogel.
5255—Konee vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5262—Grob vs. same.
5265—Ward vs. Griggs.
5267—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—Blodgett vs. Atlas Safe & M. T. Co.
5273—Dambmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
Inquest, 5333—Murray vs. Harris.
4914—Halpin vs. City of New York.
3970—Nicholal vs. Walsh.
4400—Brown vs. Man. Ry. Co.
14939—McCabe vs. City of New York.
5035—Foley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15352—Germershausen vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
15350—Carnes vs. Hanson.
13068—Morrison vs. Smith.
5162—Dietrich vs. Mayor, &c.
5082—Barsen vs. City of New York.
4547—Nat. B'way B'k. vs. Sampson.
2213½—Lytle vs. Crawford.
5096—Stahl ve. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5100—Lazaroff vs. Am. Watch Mach. Co.
5169—Cornell vs. same.
5170—Hasbrouck vs. same.
5179—Ahrens vs. same.
5180—Claffey vs. same.
5196—Brennan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5195—Packard vs. City of New York.
5226—Bachman ve. Un. Ry. Co.
10143—Koehler vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
5140—Mullin vs. City of New York.
5119—Marshall vs. Strong.
5229—Lewis ve. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5230—Taylor ve: sams.
5271—Helnnickel vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dngro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bette, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME CCURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—John W. Doane.
2—Maria L. Jarvis.
3—Pierre Lacroix.
4—Thomas H. Barowsky.
5—Ephraim Hachtmann
6—Ignace Goetz.
7—Richard H. Lane.
8—Robert Irwin.
9—Emily M. Lord.
10—William G. Walter.
11—Louis Perceval.
12—John D. Probst.
13—Jacob S. Rogers.
14—Jacob S. Rogers.
15—Samuel Weinberg.
16—Sanbury Tredwell.
17—Alice E. Myers.
18—Samuel Weinberg.
19—Jennie E. Cheney.
20—Jacob Muller.
21—Eliza Storms.
22—Bridget Haven.
23—Harold C. Lyone.
24—Cornwell Lyons.
25—Rebecca Hammond.
26—Fred. Welgold.
27—Elizabeth M. Dorsey
28—John Plunkett.
29—Julia Huf.
30—Margaret Maddsn.
31—Louisa Hammond.
32—Ann Cocoran Gracc.
33—Elizabeth Eggenberger.
34—August Manger.
35—James D. Ford.
36—Charles Litzinger.
37—Joseph Cohen.
38—S. Louise Lyon.
39—Maria Anna Knobblauch.
40—Seabury Tredwell.
41—Nathaniel P. Bailey.
42—Andrew Bogert.
43—Ignatze Hoff.
44—Hilmer L. Anderson.
45—John M. H. Kiely.
46—James Gallagher.
47—Hiram Barney.
48—Stephen S. Fuller.
49—Felix Capons.
50—Louise L. M. Mcinlire.
51—William Wilkinson.
52—John Clark.
53—Thomas E. Burke.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Louie 1. Schlit.
Philip Prass.
Elizabeth J. Good.
Frantiska Turaz.
Henrietta Ullman.
John Totten.
Catharine M. Esler.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cass on.
3502—Paulding vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opene at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3802—Byrne vs. Sokel.
3811—Hoffman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2203—Hutt vs. Zimmerman.
3636—Kamholtz vs. Buxbaum.
3091—Fried vs. Prude.
3669—Harris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2524—R. Herndon Co. vs. Carrington.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5720½—Morel vs. Stearns.
2894—Tully vs. Press P. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
5993—Sands vs. Chamberlin.
5870—Minners vs. Smith.
5738—Metzger vs. Zeman.
5709—Duberstein vs. Radt.
5663—Bossutt vs. Curtiss.
5905—Babcock vs. Skelton.
5978—Man. Elec. Supply Co. vs. Sire.
5944—Anderson vs. Sire.
5675—Strauss vs. Young.
4838—Ellis vs. Noll.
5872—Cahn vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3397—Brannen vs. Ryan.
3549—Ayers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3671—Mann vs. Man. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Augustus Stallknecht.
2—Otto Smith.
3—Nicola Di Carlo.
4—Isaac Richter.
5—David Goodman.
6—Mary Johnson, Rose Bnss.
7—Louis Bauman.
8—Joseph Rosenthal.
9—Peter Lotty.
10—Samuel Lesrovitz.
11—Hezekiah Banke.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas Valente.
2—James Fischer.
3—James Golding.
4—William J. Cumiskey.
5—John Camp.
6—William Kelley, James Clark.
7—Patrick Callon, Arthur Adams, John Lyons, John Crawley, Joseph Crawford, Frank Thompson, William Brown, Henry Martin, Frank Jones, Harry Williams.
8—George R. Kane.
No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Morgan for the People.
1—John D. Herlihy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.
1—Tom Boyns, John Nolan, John Brady.
2—John Wilson.
3—Aaron Primoff.
4—Charles Gever.
5—Elsa Wilson.
6—Alice E. Stover.
7—Samuel Maerson.
8—Samuel Harris.
9—Thomas P. Foley.
10—William Kelley.
11—Mamie Smith.
12—Herman Branze.
13—Abraham Schlesinger.
14—Tony Stupis, alias Apostalis Vassilis.
15—George Williams.
16—Thomas McKenna.
17—David L. Short. Morrie Meyers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for the People.
1—Nicholas Feaster.
2—John Conroy, William Newell.
3—Patrick Garvey.
4—John H. Stewart.
5—Joseph Manuele.
6—Minnie Falvey.
7—Antonio 'Stefano.
8—James O'Brien.
9—James Menton.
10—Max Straus.
11—Frank Long.
12—Edward Gleason, Frank Kelley.
13—Reni Lilienthal.
14—Victor P. Lanning.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Robert Silver vs. Hyman Kapelowitz—Benjamin Simon.
CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—William J. Taylor ve. Sabastine Rothmund—John F. O'Ryan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Winkler vs. Suares—Edward W. Murphy.
SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Murray—Samuel J. Benson.
SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Stephens vs. Flammer—Peter J. Everett. Herb vs. Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary—Charles L. Greenthal.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—McWhirter va. Bowers—Charlee H. Strong.
SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Francis vs. Central Trust Comoany—Lawrence Godkin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Keneflck, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., White, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M. Short cause calendar.
7552—Helneman ve. Heineman.
7877—Jones vs. Baehr.
7536—Lythgoe vs. McCormick.
7959—Low vs. City of New York.
7802—McGuire vs. same.
6807—Robertson vs. same.
7907—Androvett vs. Coopsr.
7179—Major vs. Whelpley.
8127—Gronlund vs. Finnish Pub. Co.
7358—Hyde vs. Ford.
7777—Spalter vs. Export Lumber Co.
7785—Strauss ve. Feldman.
7500—Ebbetts vs. Morin.
7810—Pauleon vs. Washington.
7838—Christopher ve. Schaeffer.
8132—Keeler vs. Stiles.
8130—Smith vs. Jensen.
8094—Plate vs. Brandue.
8011—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co. vs. Ruth.
7906—Aswell vs. Cox.
8077, 8078—Stoiz vs. Rudd.
7992—Coghe vs. Fisher.
8174—Cohen vs. Cohen, Jr.
8021—Figgs vs. Krogman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Domenico Miele.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. By the court: 404—Jung vs. Hoefner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Lott vs. Spitznage—Clifford M. Tappan. Wood vs. Kohler—George W. Carr, to hear and determine. Lindermann vs. Joergel—E. V. Brewster, to report amount due. Ellis vs. Berry—F. E. Van Vleck, to compute. Underhill vs. Schemelo—José E. Pidgeon, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Friday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opene and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
959—Halpert vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1053—McCormack vs. same.
1045—Tallon ve. sams.
907—Ellmers vs. same.
822—Same vs. same.
883—Same vs. same.
886—Faber ve. same.
1109—Randall ve. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1112—Proper vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1113—Kavanagh et al. vs. Mut. St. R. R. Co.
1114—Leonard vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Weber ve. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1120.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Friday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
7—Crosby ve. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
29—Kenneally ve. Westchester E. Ry. Co.
31—Lawrences ve. Wilson.
38—Gilleepie vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
35—Apati vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
41—Dinksl ve. Gorey.
42—Reynolds vs. Davenport.
44—Murphy vs. Kelly.
47—Morjarty vs. Town of New Castle.
48—Anderson vs. Smith.

Summer Resorts.

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1,200 ft. above the sea—Cool Nights—No Mosquitoes. Terms and Booklets at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL.
MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE,
Stone, iron, and slate construction.
Capacity, 600. Entire block on ocean front. Private baths with every room or suite, with sea and fresh water. Stationary wash-stands, telephones, and running ice water in guests' room. Dining room with inlaid glass dome. Handsome furniture and decorations. Booklet.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Open all year. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet. Golf privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
HOWARD WHITE, JR., Manager.
D. S. WHITE, President.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.
F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

GALEN HALL. Hotel and Sanitorium. Elegant Hydriatic Bath, with sea water. New Brick Building; beautifully furnished.
F. L. YOUNG, General Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL TOURAINE AND ANNEX,
Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel; opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, shuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. Waldorf, Prop.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, Cookman Av., near Ocean.—Enlarged, thoroughly renovated. Open all year. Modern appointments. F. W. BOCK, Former Steward Ward Linere.

THE STERLING, SUNSET AVE., Three doors from beach; all ontside rooms.
E. W. ALLEN.

The Washington, 7th Av., two blocks from ocean; excellent cuisine; all outside rooms. N. M. Colby, Prop.

THE YORKSHIRE, Full ocean view. Select cottage quarter. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD.

Belmar, N. J.
BELMAR, N. J. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.
HOTEL COLUMBIA.
DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
M. LINDSAY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA INFORMATION BUREAU.
Booklets, photographs, and all information regarding hotels and boarding houses at Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and other Summer resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad. 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Under new ownership and management.
REOPENS JULY 1ST.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Monntains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ¼ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private bathe. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT,
Propps., Haddon Hall. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Manager.
Atlantic City N. J.

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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Dingman's Ferry.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing. W. E. KERN.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

THE COLD SPRING HOUSE
OPEN JUNE 23D.
Fine boating, bathing, fishing, and golf.
T. C. PEIRCE & SON. Wickford, R. I.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
15 miles at Sea. America's greatest ocean resort.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—J. G. BURNS, Prop. BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

Vermont.

THE CASTLETON, CASTLETON, VT.
Delightful situation in Green Mountains; rates, $2.25 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send for booklet.

Massachusetts.

Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming Island locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or the Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

ISLE OF SHOALS.
APPLEDORE HOUSE
OPEN JUNE 24.
The Queen of all the Summer Resorts
Visited and Praised in verse by
WHITTIER, LOWELL & HAWTHORNE.
Situated on Appledore Island, 10 miles at sea. Every breeze comes laden with health and refreshment. The temperature is wonderfully even, the glass never reaching 80. Appledore House accommodates 500 people, and is noted for its comfort and excellence. A fine steamer runs three trips daily from Portsmouth, N. H., close connection with the 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from Boston to Portsmouth. Send for circular.
P. O. address Portsmouth, N. H.
LAIGHTON BROS.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN
Edgewood Park,
Greenwich (on the Sound), Conn.
OPEN FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER
A beautifully located hotel, with every modern facility for the luxurious comfort of guests.
Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station.
Leading attractions of the resort are Yachting, Golf, Riding, and Driving.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Menager.

New Hampshire.

Intervale House and Cottages, White Mountains,
INTERVALE, N. H.
Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private bathe. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.
BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, Whits Mountains, N. H.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ALWAYS COOL
ON
THE OCEAN.
A FEW DAYS CAN BE PLEASANTLY SPENT IN A TRIP TO
Norfolk, Va.
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Washington, D. C.
VIA THE
OLD DOMINION LINE
Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York.
Tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $8.00 one way, $18.00 round trip, and upwards.
PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Seaside Newes, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. E. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
R.M.S.Athenian, June 23 | R. M. S. Tartar, Aug. 4
Emp. of China, July 7 | Emp. of Japan, Aug. 18
Emp. of India, July 28 | R.M.S.Athenian, Sept. 1
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
R.M.S.S. Aorangi, June 27 | R.M. S.S. Moana, July 25
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines; choice cabins at lowest fares, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, etc., can be had by applying to
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO
25 Union Square.
Phone 3133—18 St. New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS
NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL
OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
is the most charming short ocean trip out of New York. No Summer tour complete without it. Steamers leave Pier (New) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Portland same days at 6:30 P. M.
The route to Bar Harbor, White Mountains, and all coast resorts.
Descriptive book free on application at Ticket Office on the pier, 200 Broadway, and all agencies.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
Palatial Day Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:15 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER week days 9:30 A. M., W. 129TH ST. 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH; connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Sundays leaves half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays 4 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days except Saturdays at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRINGS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE; Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

TROY BOATS
leave Pier 46, N. R., foot West 10th Street, daily 6 P. M., except Saturday, RUND TO STEAMERS COUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North, East, and West.
Excursions, TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50
Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours, and information for all points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) 129th St. on SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS ONLY 3:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Short Ocean Trip.—Halifax, Sydney, St. John's. Write BOWRING & CO., 17 State Street, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weaker.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 19	583,328
To date this year	84,763,694
Corresponding date last year	171,770,521

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 19	$3,377,500
To date this year	$463,827,600
Corresponding date last year	$618,287,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3 per cent.; at tbree months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninsty days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

***

Net cbanges in stocks of one-balf of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar	¾	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾
Am. Express	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Linseed	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	U. S. Express	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Long Island	1½
Am. Bicycle	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	½
Am. Ice pf.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Locom.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
Anaconda Copper	2½	Nat. Lead	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	½
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	⅝
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	1½	Norf. & West	¾
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi., L. & E. pf.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2⅜	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi., M. & St. Paul	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Reading	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
Chi. Un. Tract.	1⅛	Rutland pf.	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	1	St. L. & S. F.	⅛
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. S. West	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅛
Erie	⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅛
Ft. W. & D. City	⅛	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
General Electric	3¼	Un. B. & P.	½
G. A. Fuller Co.	1	Union Pacific	1⅛
Gt. North. pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	⅛
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. C. I. Pipe	⅜
Illinois Central	1¼	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Power	10	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Int. Pump	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞
Kan. City So.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Lake Erie & W.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1	Louis. & Nash. 5s	1½
Hous. & Texas gen. 4s	1	Rio G. W. coll. tr. 4s	1
Lebigb & N. Y. 4s	2	Tbird Avenue 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Pac. Coast 1st	2½	Wabasb deb. B	1½
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices sagged during most of yesterday's market. Some quotations were materially disturbed, a variety of conspicuous issues receding substantially. The why and the wherefore of this market weakness was nowhere disclosed, though what more than anytbing else was quoted by way of excuse had to do with the call by the anthracite strike managers for a general lahor conference, Wall Street concluding, from the fact that the conference date is weeks distant, that Mr. Mitchell and his confreres are prepared for continuance of present strike conditions indefinitely. The logic of this may not be quite convincing, hut the oracles of the Stock Exchange made a vast deal of it in their hurrah of bearishness yesterday.

United States Steel Corporation common stock sold below $37 per share, a lower figure than touched since the panic smash of a year ago. Close to 50,000 sbares of the stock were traded in, and pessimistic rumors in variety had wide circulation, one insistence being that common stock dividends will be suspended. Nowhere is there to be obtained any manner of trustworthy information suggesting any such development; upon the contrary, they who have the right to speak officially do not hesitate in giving emphasis to declarations that the stock is to continue to receive dividends right along and that if any change at all is made current earnings would warrant an increase instead of providing any excuse for diminishment. Upon this same character of authority can be quoted the statement that the United States Steel Corporation will show at the end of this month an increase of $30,000,000 in earnings since Jan. 1 over the corresponding period of last year.

In the curb market United States Steel bonds were yesterday almost the only strong feature. They rose ahout a point. Explanation of this strength involves some technicalities, however. Traders in these bonds "when issued" recall an incident which led to a squeeze in Chicago and Alton Railroad securities "when issued"—only about a third of the amount of projected Alton bonds being actually put out; and when sellers of the bonds attempted to make deliveries pro rata they were undone hy an official ruling that contracts to deliver bonds called for the full amount named in the contract, irrespective of any change which the issuers of the bonds might make in their volume. Some Stock Exchange houses, heing unable then to obtain expected allotments, were obliged to cover their selling contracts in the open market, the same as if they had sold short, and the operation was expensive. Thus yesterday realization of the possibility that the New Jersey courts may prohibit the new proposed Steel Trust issue led to a show of considerable anxiety upon the part of people who have been counting upon receiving large allotments. Having sold expected bonds on the basis of an issue of $200,000,000 or more, they seemed suddenly to realize that they would face dilemmas if finally the corporation is permitted to put out only $50,000,000. And this, rather than the bearing of any other influence, led to the advancing quotations which yesterday made Steel bonds almost the only strong security on the curh.

Though throughout yesterday's market recessions were shown, in few cases where transactions were of size did the declines amount to much. Tennessee Coal and Colorado Fuel were as weak as was United States Steel common, though in no quarter was there suggestion that the declines had any relation to one another. In Tennessee Coal a group of Wall Street speculators, affecting to despise official advices as to the company's business and immediate prospects, loaded up with the stock at 70 and higher; and though the pool itself has so far been ahle to remain intact, some of its followers have been obliged to make sacrifices as the price has descended 10 points or more. In Colorado Fuel one inside crowd seems intent upon efforts to despoil another inside crowd, and there is a good deal of hitter clashing in manipulation schemes. Meantime there are too many mysteries in the corporation to induce puhlic interest.

Railway earnings continue to increase, yesterday's exhibits being quite up to the inspiriting average to which Wall Street has become used.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FAKE.

"You may state explicitly and emphatically that Mr. Morgan is not seriously sick, that he is not sick at all, that Wall Street rumors to the effect that he is ill are absolutely untrue."

This was an official announcement made yesterday to dispose of a market-mongering falsehood given much circulation in the Stock Exchange district. Cable dispatches from Mr. Morgan, it is said, report him as very thoroughly enjoying the vacation he is taking.

Broker Owed Russell Sage.

Charles H. Page, a broker, with an office at 29 Broadway, and residing at 129 East Seventy-sixth Street, filed a petition in hankruptcy yesterday, with liahilities of $6,100 and no assets. Among the largest creditors is Russell Sage, judgment on promissory note in May, 1898, $2,105. Another creditor is Edward R. Wilson of Newtonville, Mass., $3,288, judgment on promissory nots in July, 1896.

THE STRIKE AND QUOTATIONS.

London was credited with sales of about 10,000 shares of stock in the New York market yesterday, Atchison and Reading chiefly. Both stocks declined, but not more than the average of other stocks similarly prominent. The general market's weakness rather than London liquidation was accepted by Stock Exchange authorities as explanation for the recessions.

Aside from Reading, none of the coal stocks went off materially, (and Reading's decline was only fractionally beyond a single point,) though Delaware and Hudson fell 2 points, its total transactions aggregating only 700 shares. Insofar as strike news figured, the market price of anthracite stocks did not seem to he materially affected, though there prevailed a popular theory that the general market's weakness was largely due to the suggestion of Leader Mitchell that his strike is in such satisfactory shape that it can continue indefinitely.

INTERNATIONAL POWER INQUEST.

International Power stock fell 10 points yesterday, but the sensational hohbing around of that stock does not provoke much attention now. What in that quarter promises to be of more interest than its extraordinary manipulation appears in the suggestion that thsrs is to be an appeal to the courts to conduct an inquiry into the corporation's affairs.

SOUTHERN GOOD TIMES.

Indicative of Southern prosperity were three railway earnings reports coincidently made puhlic for the second week of June yesterday. The Southern Railway gained over 10 per cent. Central of Georgia 20 percent., and Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City more than 30 per cent.

SUGAR TRUST POOL UNHAPPY.

Sugar refiners having reduced the price of their product, Sugar Trust stock was yesterday kept under pressure, about 10,000 shares being traded in with fluctuations ranging over about a point. In so far as the Sugar Trust controliers themselves are concerned, nothing marketwise develops to suggest that they are in any wise exercised over either political or trade conditions; but a speculative pool organzied hy Stock Exchange room traders has been caught more heavily loaded with the stock than current developments render agreeable.

COLORADO FUEL RIVALS.

Friends of John W. Gates are whispering suggestions that he and his personal following are to take complete control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and in explanation of the current weakness of the stock they insinuate that other interests have discovered that they are to he ousted, and consequently are liquidating their holdings. Friends of President Osgood pronounce this Gates theory baseless and foolish, Mr. Gats's entire bolding in Colorado Fuel, they assert, does not cut any considerable figure.

ICE TRUST LIQUIDATION.

Ice Trust shares made a further decline yesterday, the preferred stock selling at 48½, a decline of nearly 5 points for the day and of about 15 points during the past fortnigbt. The common stock made a new low record. In explanation of the declines no official information is obtainahle, inside interests continuing to insist that the company is prospering. Local politicians are believed to be still heavily loaded with both common and preferred stock, hought very much higher.

N. Y. AIR BRAKE PROSPERITY.

President Starbuck and his associate Directors were all re-elected at a meeting of the New York Air Brake Company yesterday. The company's earnings were reported as maintaining the extraordinary increases some time ago disclosed.

BROADENING ITS SCOPE.

Announcement was made yesterday that there has been oversuhscription for the bond issue of the United States Shipbuilding Company, one syndicate's offer to take a large block of bonds being refused for the reason that the subscription was already filled.

There are reasons to believe that the absorption of the Bethlehem Company is to be followed by the acquisition of another important industrial plant.

FOR NEW YORK QUOTATION.

The securities of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, not only the bonds, but the sbares. Lehigh Valley's application to list stock is also expected.

COPPER TRUST CUT RATES.

Intimations are heard of new plans to bring about a settlement conference between the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Calumet and Hecla's managers. Boston advices insist that Calumet and Hecla is able to sell its output at from one-quarter to three-eighths of a cent per pound higher than Amalgamated product commands, and one reason for this difference, so the explanation goes, is that Amalgamated salesmen have instructions to make concessions.

MONEY ABUNDANT.

Conflicting reports are current in forecast of to-morrow's bank statement. Meanwhile money stays plenty and cheap, and bankers aver that stringency is out of the question. Call money does not get above 3½ per cent., and time funds are commanding harely more than two-thirds of the legal rate.

NEW SMELTER STARTS.

Wall Street interests identified with the Montreal and Boston Copper Company received yesterday telegraphic notification that their new smelter had been started at Greenwood, British Columbia. According to official announcement 250,000 tons of paying ore have been blocked out in the company's mines.

MORTON TRUST DIVIDENDS.

The Directors of the Morton Trust Company have decided to put the company on a dividend-paying basis and bave adopted a resolution to begin the payment of dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Hitberto the company has, since it took over the business of Morton, Bliss & Co., devoted its earnings to building up additional surplus. Its last annual report sbowed in addition to its capital $2,000,000, and surplus $2,000,000, undivided profits of $2,562,194. The total deposits, according to the last annual report, were $52,880,922.

Real Estate Trust Dividend.

The Real Estate Trust Company of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital stock, payahle July 1. The last semi-annual dividend was 4 per cent.

General Chemical Dividend.

The General Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payahle July 1.

Standard Trust Dividend.

The Standard Trust Company of New York has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payahle June 30.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, hut reduction in that of the Bank of Bombay from 5 to 4 per cent.

According to Chicago dispatches, at the present rate freight navigation on the great lakes for the season will exceed 30,000,000 tons, possibly reaching 32,000,000.

Capital stock of the Marine Bank of Buffalo increased from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

Buffalo dispatches stating that ths Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company will commence work in a few days on its new pig iron furnace in the vicinity of its steel plant at Soutb Buffalo.

Reports from the South that negotiations for the purchase of the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Railway hy the Southern have been completed, and that the latter will take possession of the road on July 1.

Advices from Norfolk, Va., that the seven railroads entering Norfolk have completed arrangements for the erection of a $500,000 union station.

According to Ottawa dispatches, Canadian imports and exports in the ten months amount to $348,705,085, an increase of $34,941,771. Exports for May increased $4,079,060 and imports $359,129.

Four Kentucky railroads to consolidate July 1 with a capital of $4,800,000 under the name of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railway Company.

Southern pig iron producers said to have decided not to make any announcement at present as to prices for 1903.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's shares admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Philadelpbia Stock Exchange.

Boston dispatcbes stating tbat the Directors of the American Pneumatic Service Company have voted to postpone action on the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock until a later date.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@3½ per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $149,033,150; balances, $9,729,926; Sub-Treasury debit halance, $406,180.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.86½; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16, and 5.16¼ less 1-16; relchsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1/32 discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sigbt, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 20.—The demand for money was keener yesterday, says The Times in its City article to-day.

The Stock Exchange was cheerful in all departments, but the volume of business was small, and some realizations were effected in view of the beginning of the mining settlement. South Africans were dull. Foreigns, especially Argentines and Brazilians, were well supported.

American rails were firm in the morning, hut gave way later in sympathy with the coal-road stocks, on the fears that the miners' strike may spread.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 19.—The steady increase in the Bank of England's stock of bullion favorably influenced the money market today. Discounts were harely firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were quietly firm. Tbere was no increase in business. Consols hardened. Americans were steady and inactive, with fractional rises in sympathy with New York. The feature was a sharp advance in Illinois Central, owing to a demand for New York account. Prices closed steady. Grand Trunks were firm. Canadian Pacifics started firm and eased later.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 9-16; consols for account, 96 11-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 85; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 109⅝; Canadian Pacific, 138⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅞; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; Denver and Rio Grande, 44; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95½; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 161; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 161; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 77⅜; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 37⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 67; Union Pacific, 108¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91¼; United States Steel, 39⅛; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 29½; Wabash preferred, 46¾.

Spanish 4s, 81½; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers deferred, 22⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.; for tbree months' bills, 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £130,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.10; Madrid, 36.25; Lisbon, 25.50; Rome, 1.47.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 19.—After a firm opening there were fresh realizations on the Bourse to-day, but later prices hecame firmer. The whole list was influenced by the strength of foreigns. Portuguese rentes were in good demand on large purchases due to bear covering. At the last hour bnsiness was animated. Some of the indnstrials were heavy at first, but rallied. Great firmness prevailed at the close. Argentines and Brazilians made a good recovery. Turkish securities were unsettled, while awaiting the adoption of the conversion scheme. Rio Tintos were weak in sympathy with copper and on account of dispiriting New York advices. Kafirs were fairly well supported.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 81.97½.

BERLIN, June 19.—Internationals were quiet on tbe Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s advanced on Paris advices. Russians were bigber on the dissolution of the underwriting syndicate. Canadian Pacifics were easier owing to New York advices. Transvaals recovered. Locals and banks were generally harder. Hamburg-American shares were firmer on rumors of a 10 per cent. dividend, and that the new issue of Hamburg-American shares will be offered to tbe sharebolders at 140.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short hills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Bank of England Statement.

LONDON, June 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £614,000, circulation increased £67,000, bullion increased £680,839, other securities decreased £176,000, other deposits increased £216,000, public deposits increased £77,000, notes reserve increased £554,000, Government sscurities decreased £100,000.

Ths proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 52.90 per cent. Last week it was 52.00 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, June 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 33,275,000f; Treasury account current increased 22,300,000f.; gold in hand increased 3,700,000f.; bills discounted decreased 5,125,000f.; silver in hand increased 2,750,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 19.—Commercial paper is moving a little more freely, but the minimum rate on the same is about 4½ per cent. and from that the range is as high as 5 per cent. Sterling exchange is quiet and steady; Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds par and 5 cents premium; call loans, 3½ to 4; time money, 4½ to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $32,780,313; balances, $2,190,243. The stock market was rather quiet and suffered from profit taking. Compiets transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
840	Atchison	83	81⅞	82⅝
444	Atchison pf	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
50	Boston Elevated	165	165	165
1	Boston & Maine	201	201	201
420	Mass. Elec	43½	43½	43½
208	Mass. Elec. pf	96½	96	96½
50	Mexican Central	28¼	28¼	28¼
50	Pere Marquette	85	85	85
525	Union Pacific	106	105	105½
50	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89
4	West End	95½	95½	95½
35	West End pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝

TELEPHONES.

194	Am. Tel. & Tel	178	176⅞	177
100	Western	30¼	30½	30½
42	Western pf	103	101½	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	26½	26½	26½
6	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	87½	87½	87½
285	Am. Pneu. Service	5	5	5
135	Am. Pneu. Service pf	25	21	23½
1,675	Am. Sugar	126⅞	125⅞	126⅝
200	Am. Woolen	13½	13½	13½
200	Am. Woolen pf	77	76	76½
1,050	Dom. Iron & Steel	15¼	14¾	14¾
27	Edison	280½	280	280
138	General Electric	310	306	308½
10	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	93½	93½	93½
740	N. E. Gas & Coke	3½	2¾	2¾
390	Planters' Compress	6	6	6
54	Pullman	237	236	237
250	Swift Pack. & Prov	111	110	111
1,120	United Fruit	112½	112	112
27	United Shoe Machine	54⅞	54½	54½
203	United Shoe Mach. pf	31⅝	31½	31½
3,645	U. S. Steel	33¾	30¼	30⅝
886	U. S. Steel pf	112½	112	112

MINING.

2,078	Amalgamated	67⅝	66¾	67
100	Am. Zinc	12	12	12
10	Anaconda	28	28	28
105	Arcadian	5	5	5
100	Atlantic	30½	30½	30½
150	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
27	Cal. & Hecla	580	580	580
330	Centennial	19	18¾	19
170	Copper Range Consol.	57	56½	56½
700	Cons. Mercur	1 31-32	1 31-32	1 31-32
10	Daly West	44½	44½	44½
200	Dom. Coal	137½	137½	137½
25	Franklin	11½	11½	11½
100	Guanajuato	3¾	3½	3¾
520	Mass	19¼	19	19
100	Mohawk	42	41	41
500	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
200	National Lead	21½	21¼	21¼
175	Old Dominion	22	21	21
205	Osceola	61½	61	61
5	Parrot	29	29	29
50	Phoenix	4⅝	4	4⅝
8	Quincy	135	135	135
200	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
110	Shannon	16	15	16
38	Tamarack	180	179	180
50	Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	Trinity	12¾	12¾	12¾
145	United States	20½	20	20
256	U. S. Oil	15¾	15¾	15⅞
30	*Victoria	6¼	6	6
110	Wolverine	55	55	55

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9½ asked. *Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Nearly everything in the local market was affected today by the heavy selling of Reading and United States Steel. New York sold here freely and nearly everything suffered. Lehigh Valley was an exception, gaining ¼; Pennsylvania lost only ¼. Tbe new Rapid Transit stock, $5 paid, appeared on the market to-day for the first time, and started off at a lively pace, over 1,000 shares being taken at the opening, all one price, 9⅜. This was equivalent to an advance of 13-16 over the figure of yesterday, calculating the warrants at 3 9-16, but when the depression in New York set in tbese shares suffered with the rest of the market, declining to 9 at the close. Cambria Steel was notably heavy, and United Gas Improvement declined ¾. Quotations for accommodation remain unchanged and business steady. Call is at 4 per cent. at all the banks in tbe city. Time money is loaning at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper is in more active demand tban for some time past, though the general inquiry is for 4½ per cent. Rates are from 4¼ to 4½. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	American Cement	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
810	Cambria Steel	24½	23⅝	23⅝
375	Con. Lake Superior	30⅝	29½	29¾
355	Con. Lake Superior pf	78½	75⅞	76
100	Camden Land	11-16	11-16	11-16
25	Diamond State Steel pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
60	Electric Co. of America	7⅛	7 7-16	7⅛
775	Electric Storage	01½	01	01
50	Easton Con. Electric	19½	19½	19½
40	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	249	249	249
12	Insurance of North Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
200	Int. Power & Dyn.	11	11	11
3,248	Lehigh Valley	35¼	34¾	35⅛
110	Lehigh Navigation	74½	74	74½
100	Marsden	4	4	4
38	National Asphalt	1	⅞	⅞
84	National Asphalt pf	1½	1	1½
6,975	Phila. R. T., $5 paid	9⅜	0	9
790	Pennsylvania	76¾	76¾	76
50	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	96¾	98¼
245	Philadelphia Co.	49⅝	49	49⅜
94	Philadelphia Co. pf	48½	48½	48½
68	Philadelphia & Erie	58	57½	58
40	Railway Co. gen.	4¾	4¾	4¾
30,020	Reading 1st pf.	33½	32⅞	32 15-16
131	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	42½	42½	42½
1,400	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35 1-16	34⅞	34 15-16
400	Tidewater Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Tidewater St. pf. rects.	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	Trust Co. of North Am.	140	140	140
532	United Gas Imp.	108	107	107
2,482	Union Traction	44	43¾	43¾
0,100	United States Steel com	38¼	36⅝	37¼
100	United States Steel pf	88	88	88
147	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¾	6½	6½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
937	Am. Window Glass	64	63¾	63¾
258	Am. Window Glass pf	92½	92½	92½
1,550	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
66	Mon. River Coal pf	42½	42½	42½
1,100	Pittsburg Brewing	28	27¾	28
835	Pittsburg Brewing pf	46	46	46
370	Crucible Steel	21¾	21½	21½
305	Crucible Steel pf	85½	85½	85½
75	National Fire Proof	31¾	31¾	31¾
480	National Fire Proof pf	41	40¾	40¾
2,295	United States Steel	38	37¾	38
350	United States Steel pf	88½	87¾	88½
174	West. Electric 2ds	107	106¾	106¾
3	West. Electric 1sts	107	107	107
164	Pittsburg Coal	27	26	26¼
331	Pittsburg Coal pf	90¾	90¼	90¼
5	Colonial Trust	380	380	380
15	American Trust	120	120	120
225	Mon. Water warrants	40	40	40

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 19.—After a firm opening there were fresh realizations on the Bourse to-day, but later prices hecame firmer. The whole list was influenced by the strength of foreigns. Portuguese rentes were in good demand on large purchases due to bear covering. At the last hour bnsiness was animated. Some of the indnstrials were heavy at first, but rallied. Great firmness prevailed at the close. Argentines and Brazilians made a good recovery. Turkish securities were unsettled, while awaiting the adoption of the conversion scheme. Rio Tintos were weak in sympathy with copper and on account of dispiriting New York advices. Kafirs were fairly well supported.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reactions occurred yesterday in several stocks which have been prominent in the recent trading in the outside market, and at the same time there was a decided decrease in activity in the issues which of late have supplied the larger part of each day's transactions. The number of stocks traded in was somewhat larger than the average for the first half of the week, but many of the transaotions were very small and the sum total did not compare favorably with the trading a week ago. The principal point of interest in the market was the trading in the new bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. Since the granting of the permanent injunction against the retirement of part of the company's preferred stock by an issue of bonds there bad been until yesterday a practical cessation of trading in these bonds. The statement made a couple of days ago that even if tbe preferred stock cannot be retired the $50,000,000 of bonds intended for improvements and extensions will be issued, led to some confusion as to the position of the contracts already made for the purchase and sale of these bonds. Yesterday it was claimed that if any part of the proposed $250,000,000 of bonds is issued the contracts will hold, and this resulted in considerable buying of the bonds. Some of the buying represented short covering, while part of the purchasing was due to the belief that if only $50,000,000 of the bonds are issued their price will advance on the ground that in that case the position of the bonds will be much stronger than if tbe whole amount were issued. The bonds closed at 95¼, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was under considerable selling pressure and suffered a decline of 1¾ points. Tbs pool tbat has operated in the stock apparently did not give it support, and profit taking sales forced the price down to 104, as compared with Wednesday's close, at 105¾. The trading was limited to 4,500 shares, being about half the sales of the previous days.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, wers as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
26	Am. Cotton	13¾	13¾	13¾
57	Am. Cotton pf	55	54½	55
50	Am. Cotton Oil	100	100	100
200	Am. Steel & Trac. pf	96¼	96	96¼
100	Am. Writing Paper	3¾	3¼	3½
100	British Columb. Copper	0	9	9
700	California Copper	⅝	½	½
2,500	Camden Land	¾	⅝	⅝
400	Central Foundry	2⅝	2½	2½
	Champion Match	63	62½	63
100	Dominion Securities	20	20	20
350	Electric Vehicle pf	13¾	13½	13⅝
1,100	Gen. Chemical pfctfs. of dep.	5	4¾	4⅞
600	Gold Hill Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Greene Con. Copper	28⅜	28½	28½
100	Illinois Pipe Manufacturing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	International Salt	10½	10	10
50	Mine Securities	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Mont. Boston Copper	2⅝	2	2⅜
500	N. E. Transportation	1	⅞	⅞
4,606	Northern Securities	105½	104	104½
5	Royal Baking Pow. pf	105½	105½	105½
300	San Pedro, L. A. & S. L.	21¼	21¼	21¼
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	45½	45½	45½
100	Standard Milling pf	31½	31½	31½
60	Standard Oil	654	650	650
200	Syracuse Lighting	24	22½	24
1,900	Tennessee Copper	16	15¾	15⅝
100	Trenton Potteries	16¾	15¾	15¾
3,300	Union Copper	4⅝	4¼	4½
150	Union Ferry	45	*44	45
100	United Copper	35	35	35
100	United Cop. & Ref. of N. J.	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe of N. J. pf.	88½	88½	88½
100	U. S. Cotton Duck new 5s	16	16	16
200	Whitehead Con. Copper	21¾	21½	21¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	New

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
3,000.....105½
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000.....97⅝
10,000.....97½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
6,000.....103⅜
Adj 4s, stamped
5,000.....91⅞
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
11,000.....96½
10,000.....96¾
22,000.....96½
Gold 4s
10,000.....103
Cent of Ga 1st inc
20,000.....81¼
5,000.....81⅜
3,000.....81⅛
1,000.....81⅛
10,000.....81⅛
15,000.....81¼
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
10,000.....88½
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000.....108¼
Chi & Alton R R 3s
21,000.....85½
Chi & Alton 3½s
5,000.....85¾
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
10,000.....96⅛
1,000.....96⅛
10,000.....96⅛
1,000.....96⅛
50,000.....96⅛
15,000.....96
5,000.....96⅛
650,000.....96⅛
53,000.....96⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
25,000.....112
Col F & I conv 5s
10,000.....103
5,000.....102⅝
5,000.....102⅞
10,000.....102⅝
4,000.....102⅞
5,000.....102⅞
Col & South 1st 4s
4,000.....93
Consol Tobacco 4s
5,000.....67⅜
5,000.....67½
5,000.....67⅜
10,000.....67⅛
30,000.....67⅛
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s
25,000.....103¾
2,000.....104
2,000.....103⅝
Det South, Ohio South Div 4s
5,000.....94
Erie 1st con 4s
15,000.....101½
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000.....89
3,000.....88⅞
3,000.....88½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
1,000.....93
Ft Worth & D C 1st
5,000.....113½
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
6,000.....95½
Illinois Central, St L Div 3½s
1,000.....101
Kan City South 3s
1,000.....72⅛
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000.....103⅜
Leh & N Y 1st
1,000.....97
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
3,000.....102¾
Louisv & N 5s
1,000.....116
Met Elev 1st 6s
2,000.....114⅜
Met W Side Elev of Chi 4s
1,000.....102⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
2,000.....84½
Mex Cent 4½s
20,000.....96⅛
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000.....31⅝
2,000.....32½
Mex Cent 2d inc
2,000.....21½
Mich Cent 5s, 1931, regis
3,000.....127
Mil, L Shore & W Ext 5s
2,000.....126⅜
Mo, K & E 1st 5s
5,000.....111¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.....100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
8,000.....84¾
7,000.....84½
2,000.....84½
Mo, K & T Ext 5s
5,000.....107⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000.....108
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s
2,000.....95½
9,000.....95¾
M C col 3½s
5,000.....95
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
2,000.....97¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s
10,000.....103½
Nor & W con 4s
5,000.....101¾
5,000.....101⅞
Nor & West, Pocah, C & C 4s
5,000.....93¼
2,000.....93¾
3,000.....93⅝
20,000.....93⅜
5,000.....93½
North Pac 4s
8,000.....105⅛
2,000.....105¼
1,500.....105¼
North Pac gen 3s
15,000.....74⅜
1,000.....74⅞
Total sales.....$3,377,500

Ore R & N con 4s
2,000.....103½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000.....111
Pac of Mo 2d 5s
1,000.....116
Penn R R warrante for new conv 3½s, 50% paid
5,000.....104¼
25,000.....104⅜
50,000.....104¼
Pitts & West 1st
6,000.....102½
Reading gen 4s
5,000.....100¾
1,000.....101
9,000.....100¾
20,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100¾
3,000.....100⅞
1,000.....101
2,000.....100¾
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s
16,000.....96½
Rio Gr West 1st
3,000.....101¾
Rio Gr West col tr 4s
8,000.....94
4,000.....94⅜
5,000.....94¾
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s
15,000.....94½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
2,000.....97⅜
St L S W'n 1st
6,000.....99⅝
9,000.....99¾
St L S W'n 2d
10,000.....86⅞
1,000.....87
5,000.....86⅞
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000.....115
San A & A P 4s
5,000.....90½
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000.....102¼
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
1,000.....85¾
2,000.....86
Refunding 5s
5,000.....103½
South Pac 4s
22,000.....92⅝
2,000.....92½
5,000.....92⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000.....123¾
Standard R & T inc
1,000.....15
5,000.....14⅜
6,000.....14½
2,000.....14½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
2,000.....119¼
Third Av con 4s
32,000.....101⅝
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000.....125⅛
1,000.....125½
5,000.....126
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000.....111½
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000.....106⅜
1,000.....106⅛
5,000s10F.....106⅛
5,000.....106⅛
Union Pac conv 4s
12,000.....108¼
50,000.....108⅝
55,000.....108⅜
30,000.....108⅞
20,000.....108½
51,000.....108¼
50,000.....108⅛
5,000.....108¼
40,000.....108⅛
52,000.....108
91,000.....107⅞
25,000.....107⅝
10,000.....107⅝
55,000.....107⅛
10,000.....107⅜
60,000.....107⅛
10,000.....107⅜
18,000.....107⅛
22,000.....107⅜
1,000.....107⅛
89,000.....107⅜
42,000.....107⅜
30,000.....107⅝
12,000.....107⅜
5,000.....107⅜
2,000.....107⅛
15,000.....107⅜
U S Redu & R 6s
5,000.....87⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....120
Wabash deb B
115,000.....78
15,000.....78⅛
15,000.....78½
22,000.....78
2,000.....77⅞
5,000.....77½
50,000.....77⅝
15,000.....77
10,000.....76⅝
10,000.....76½
5,000.....76
5,000.....76⅝
10,000.....76⅝
30,000.....77
11,000.....77
63,000.....77⅜
95,000.....77
West Shore 4s
2,000.....115¼
1,000.....115½
West N Y & Penn gen 4s
5,000.....99½
West Un funds & real est 4½s
5,000.....106½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42½@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Apaconda Gold sold at .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½, 100 Golden Fleece at .21, 200 Isabella at .26, 200 Phoenix at .07, 200 Portland at 1.76, and 30 Ontario at 7.75.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

X. B. Drexillius has been appointed Cincinnati sole agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London.

Warren S. Colegrove has been named as temporary manager of the revived fire underwriting compact at Newark.

Otto Dellevie has been appointed agent of the Colonial Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., for the metropolitan district.

The Metropolitan Lloyds of Chicago has been launched by Farmer & Thompson, who also started the National Fire Lloyds and the Northwestern Lloyds recently.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BRONX BOROUGH BANK
at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$438,175.75
Overdrafts		10.75
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$311.46	
Due from approved reserve agents	54,885.93	
		55,197.39
Other real estate		1,359.78
Mortgages owned		21,775.95
Stocks and bonds		39,781.25
Specie		4,819.11
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		38,052.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,099.40	
Other items carried as cash	366.50	
		5,465.90
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$500.00	
Contract account	2,751.77	
Revenue stamps	51.98	
Accrued interest	573.16	
Collateral securities	1,201.92	
		5,078.43
		$609,716.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	50,000.00
Surplus fund	18,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	29,647.84
Due depositors	494,202.10
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	17,866.37
	$609,716.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

W. H. BIRCHALL, President, and M. M. CORWIN, Cashier, of the Bronx Borough Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 731 Tremont Ave., in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 688, Laws of 1892.) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 10th day of June, 1902, as the day on which such report shall be made.

W. H. BIRCHALL, President.
M. M. CORWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of June, 1902, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RUFUS R. RANDALL.
Notary Public, No. 5, N. Y. Co.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
(MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., New York. 13 CONGRESS ST., Boston.
CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, Baltimore.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

ALFRED M. LAMAR
BANKER
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Main Offices: The Exch'ge Bldg., 69 B'way, N. Y.
New York { 39 East 42d Street. Branches { 12 East 23d Street.
Brooklyn Office: Temple Bar.
A complete Guide to Investors entitled
WALL STREET AND ITS POSSIBILITIES
mailed upon request, also Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

Greater than the United Verde
Better Than the Greene Consolidated.
A Capitalization less in proportion to values represented than that of any other mining organization in North America.
A management at once far-seeing, efficient, and economical.
A name that is honorably known wherever the English language is spoken.
George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William St., N. Y. Jerome, Ariz.
CAPITAL STOCK . $3,000,000
Par Value of Shares. . . $10
Ten thousand shares of the Treasury stock are offered at par, $10 a share. As soon as these are sold the price will be advanced.
It is the last chance to buy George A. Treadwell Company's stock at par.
Make checks payable to the order of the company and send to 27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
11 WALL STREET.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE
American Writing Paper Co.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus.....$1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down-town Office, 71 William Street.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't
Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V-P
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres
Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, Sec.
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.
James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAYS & LIGHTING COS.
NORFOLK RAILWAYS & LIGHTING COS.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
GUARDIAN TRUST CO.
MANUFACTURERS' TRUST CO.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—BANK BOOK No. 124,259, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK CITY 3½% GOLD EXEMPT BONDS.

$3,000,000 Payable Nov., 1951.
$1,167,000 Payable Nov., 1942.
$500,000 Payable Apr., 1922.

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

Send bids in a sealed envelope enclosed in the addressed envelope. Two per cent. of par value bid for, in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City must accompany bid. This deposit will be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders if called for. For fuller information see "City Record," or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York.

GOLD BONDS AS A BONUS.
Every dollar you put in one of the most attractive Industrial investment propositions ever offered will bring you, in addition, another dollar in 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Safe as a bank. Interest payable semi-annually.

THE INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF AMERICA
makes this remarkable offer. More than 2,900 subscribers have already taken stock in the enterprise.

The Second FREE EXCURSION to the Federation's Jamaica Bay Property will be on next Sunday, June 22. Send this notice to the Main Office, with your name and address, and a ticket will be forwarded to you.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS giving full details. It will cost you nothing to learn of this great enterprise.
MAIN OFFICE, 95 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1,753—Cortlandt.

Employees' Registration & Bonding Co
63 WILLIAM ST., (Corner Cedar)
Begs to announce that it furnishes capable clerks, bookkeepers, tellers and cashiers to
RAILROADS, BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, CORPORATIONS, MERCHANTS, FIRMS, AND EMPLOYERS GENERALLY.
All references of applicants recommended by this company have been thoroughly investigated.
Telephone 2283 John.

American Telephone & Telegraph RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Sargent & Fairchild,
27 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Chas. Fairchild & Co.,
29 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
98TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 10th, 1902.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1902, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum,
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 16TH, 1902.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Dividends.

The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall Street,
New York, June 12th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of THE SECURITIES COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cents on the Capital Stock of the company, payable on July fifteenth, 1902, to the stockholders of record June thirtieth, 1902.
Transfer books will be closed on June thirtieth, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July sixteenth, 1902.
ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1902, to stockholders of record of June 21, 1902. The tranefer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M., June 21, and remain closed until July 2, 1902. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1902.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on August 1st next to the shareholders of this company's stock, registered ae euch on the closing of the tranefer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on the 20th day of June and opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the 7th day of July next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, June 19th, 1902.
74th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1902. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1902, at 12:00 M., and reopen July 1st, 1902, at 10:00 A. M.
B. F. WERNER, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 19, 1902.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 20, 1902, and reopened July 2, 1902.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

Real Estate Trust Co. of New York,
30 Nassau Street,
New York, June 19, 1902.
The Board of Trustees of this Company bae this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable July 1, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 23, 1902. Tranefer books close June 23, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen July 1, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE EXPLORATION CO. OF NEW YORK.
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.
The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, June 12, declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share, payable July 15, 1902. Transfer books close June 30, 1902, and reopen July 16, 1902.
Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
FREDERICK G. CORNING, Preeident.

Office of **Wells, Fargo & Co.,**
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1902.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1902, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1902, and reopen July 16, 1902.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

105th Dividend.
National Bronx Bank,
New York, June 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of July, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on June 19th, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened July 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Dividends.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 9, 1902.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 12, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record on July 1, 1902.
The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 1, 1902, and will reopen on the morning of July 16, 1902.
STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

Hamilton Bank
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 19, 1902.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed from June 23d to July 1st, 1902, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

237TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1902, and will open July 2, 1902, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1902.

Colonial Trust Company, St. Paul Building.
New York, June 10, 1902.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable July 1st, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1902. The tranefer books will be closed from June 20th to July 1st.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 17, 1902.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will be reopened July 2, 1902.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
By resolution of the Board of Trustees, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on June 30th to the stockholders of record on the closing of the tranefer books at 3 P. M. on June 20th. The tranefer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on July 1st.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 18th, 1902.
DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One Half Per Cent., (1½%,) payable July 21st, 1902, to stockholders of record June 27th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
The coupons due July 1, 1902, on the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York, June 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
25 Broad St., New York, June 19, 1902.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1902, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21 to July 2, 1902.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Mechanics' National Bank,
33 Wall Street,
New York, June 19, 1902.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier.

The Washington Water Power Company,
Spokane, Wash., June 12, 1902.
The usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. will be paid July 1st to stockholders of record June 20th, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

Copartnership Notices.

ABRAHAM I. GOLDBERG HAS THIS DATE withdrawn from the firm of GOLDBERG BROS., doing business at 116 Chambers St. Said firm will be continued by LOUIS GOLDBERG as successor.
June 14, 1902.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY

To the HOLDERS *of the* CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT *of the* BONDS *of* THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. have prepared and submitted to the undersigned Committee a Plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company, of which a copy is handed you herewith.

We believe that the interests of the Bondholders of The New England Gas & Coke Company are properly recognized and protected by the proposed method of reorganization, and we approve the plan and recommend its acceptance by the Bondholders.

This notice is sent in accordance with the terms of the Certificates of Deposit issued to depositing Bondholders of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

JAS. P. STEARNS, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL CARR.
N. P. HALLOWELL.

To the COMMITTEE *of the* BONDHOLDERS *of*
THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—
JAMES P. STEARNS, *Chairman.*

Gentlemen.—We submit herewith for your approval a plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

We have provided for the organization of a voluntary association instead of a new corporation, for the reason that a very considerable portion of the assets of The New England Gas & Coke Company consists of stock in Massachusetts corporations, the taxes upon the properties of which are paid by the corporations themselves. If a new corporation were organized to hold the stocks of these corporations among its other assets, the new corporation would likewise have to pay taxes upon its own capital stock, and thus the properties would be subjected to double taxation. In order to avoid this, we have, as above stated, deemed it wise to organize a voluntary association as distinguished from a corporation.

Three million dollars of cash is provided to enable the new association (if it shall be deemed advisable) to acquire the outstanding notes payable of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, Dorchester Gas Light Company and Brookline Gas Light Company; to pay for improvements and additions to the manufacturing plant at Everett and to the properties of the Brookline Gas Light Company and Dorchester Gas Light Company, which Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, who has made an exhaustive examination of the plant, states to be imperative; and to pay amounts necessary to obtain a complete title to certain lands in Everett.

It is believed that the above amount of cash will, in view of the cash requirements to be met by us, be sufficient for the purposes included in Mr. Humphreys' estimate.

Yours very truly,
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

To the HOLDERS *of the* CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT *of the* STOCK *of* THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. have prepared and submitted to the undersigned Committee a Plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company, of which a copy is handed you herewith.

The Committee, upon an examination of the affairs of The New England Gas & Coke Company, find that substantially all its property and assets, including its contract with the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., have been assigned and pledged to the Central Trust Co., of New York, as Trustee under the mortgage securing the Company's issue of Bonds, and that the value of such assets as are not covered by the mortgage will probably not be sufficient to pay the obligations and expenses of the receivership.

We believe that the Plan of Reorganization submitted affords the present stockholders an opportunity to participate in the future possibilities of the Company upon a fair and reasonable basis, and we, therefore, approve the Plan and recommend its acceptance by the stockholders.

This notice is sent in accordance with the terms of the Certificates of Deposit issued to depositing stockholders of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*
CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2d.
E. N. FOSS.

To the COMMITTEE *of the* STOCKHOLDERS *of*
THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*

Gentlemen.—We submit herewith for your approval a plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

We have provided for the organization of a voluntary association instead of a new corporation, for the reason that a very considerable portion of the assets of The New England Gas & Coke Company consists of stock in Massachusetts corporations the taxes upon the properties of which are paid by the corporations themselves. If a new corporation were organized to hold the stocks of these corporations among its other assets, the new corporation would likewise have to pay taxes upon its own capital stock, and thus the properties would be subjected to double taxation. In order to avoid this, we have, as above stated, deemed it wise to organize a voluntary association as distinguished from a corporation.

Three million dollars of cash is provided to enable the new association (if it shall be deemed advisable) to acquire the outstanding notes payable of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, Dorchester Gas Light Company and Brookline Gas Light Company; to pay for improvements and additions to the manufacturing plant at Everett and to the properties of the Brookline Gas Light Company and Dorchester Gas Light Company, which Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, who has made an exhaustive examination of the plant, states to be imperative; and to pay amounts necessary to obtain a complete title to certain lands in Everett.

It is believed that the above amount of cash will, in view of the cash requirements to be met by us, be sufficient for the purposes included in Mr. Humphreys' estimate.

Yours very truly,
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

PLAN

For the Reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company.

It is proposed that a voluntary trust be formed under the name of the "Massachusetts Gas Companies," or other suitable name, to acquire the business and assets of The New England Gas and Coke Company, and that the first trustees thereof shall be the following:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d. — ROBERT CLARENCE PRUYN. — CHARLES AUGUSTUS STONE.
WALTER CABOT BAYLIES. — JOSEPH BALLISTER RUSSELL. — ALBERT STRAUSS.
SAMUEL CARR. — FREDERIC ELMER SNOW. — CHRISTOPHER MINOT WELD.
ROBERT WINSOR.

The Massachusetts Gas Companies shall issue the following new securities:

Preferred shares	$15,000,000
Common shares	15,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

The preferred shares will be entitled to semi-annual, preferred, cumulative dividends at the rate of four per centum per annum, and no more, which will begin to accrue December 1st, 1902; and will also be entitled, in case of liquidation, to be paid in full at par, and accrued and unpaid dividends, before any payments are made upon the common shares; the remaining proceeds of liquidation to go to the common shares alone. Both preferred and common shares will have a par value of one hundred dollars, and are free from taxes in Massachusetts in the hands of the holders.

Provisions will be inserted in the trust deed establishing the Massachusetts Gas Companies, so that the shareholders will, so far as practicable, have the same control over its affairs as in the case of stockholders of corporations; and provisions will likewise be inserted so that the capitalization can be increased, under proper limitations, for the acquisition of additional property or otherwise.

The property and assets to be transferred to the Massachusetts Gas Companies will include except as hereinafter stated the property covered by the mortgage of The New England Gas and Coke Company to the Central Trust Company, the certificates of indebtedness of the Brookline Gas Light Company pledged to secure the notes of The New England Gas and Coke Company, and all other property of The New England Gas and Coke Company, except cash, whether in the hands of the Receiver, the Central Trust Company as trustee, or otherwise, accounts receivable and other similar assets, if any, which will in the usual course be administered by the Receiver or the Central Trust Company as trustee.

Said property and assets to be conveyed to the Massachusetts Gas Companies free from all indebtedness of The New England Gas and Coke Company, except amounts due in respect of land at Everett, amounts due to the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in connection with its contract with The New England Gas and Coke Company, unadjusted claims for personal injuries, and any claims the payment of which may be imposed upon the property by the terms of the decrees authorizing the sale, all of which, in so far as the title or possession of any property or assets is dependent upon the payment thereof, shall be assumed by the Massachusetts Gas Companies. The title to said property and assets to be conveyed to the Massachusetts Gas Companies will be such as may be acquired by purchase from the Receiver and by purchase at foreclosure sale.

The manufacturing plant at Everett, together with its equipment and supplies and any other property hereinbefore referred to, may, if Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company deem it expedient, be conveyed or transferred to a new corporation to be organized under the laws of Massachusetts, in which case the stock and securities of such new corporation will be transferred to the Massachusetts Gas Companies instead of the property itself.

Holders of the bonds of The New England Gas and Coke Company who consent to the plan of reorganization as provided in the receipts issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the Colonial Trust Company, New York, or the Union Trust Company, Albany, as Agents for the committee of the bondholders of The New England Gas and Coke Company, shall be entitled, when such reorganization has been effected, to receive in exchange for their bonds, with June 1, 1902, and all subsequent coupons attached, fifty-two per centum, at par, of the face value of their bonds in new preferred shares, and fifty-five per centum, at par, of the face value of their bonds in new common shares; and shall likewise be entitled to receive in cash interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from December 1, 1901, to December 1, 1902, upon the amount of preferred shares at par which they are entitled to receive in exchange for their bonds.

Holders of the receipts issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the Colonial Trust Company, New York, or the Union Trust Company, Albany, as Agents for the committee of the stockholders of The New England Gas and Coke Company, shall, when such reorganization is effected, have the right to purchase from Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company preferred and common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies upon the following terms, namely: Each holder of shares, upon payment of ten (10) dollars per share to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the Colonial Trust Company, New York, or the Union Trust Company, Albany, for the account of Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company, within thirty days after request from them, duly mailed to the holder at his registered address, shall be entitled to receive one hundred and ten (110) dollars par value of the preferred shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and one hundred and fifty (150) dollars par value of the common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for each ten (10) shares of The New England Gas and Coke Company held by him, and at the same rate for any less number of shares.

In case of the failure of any holder to make said payment within thirty days after request as aforesaid, such holder shall cease to be entitled to any benefit under the plan of reorganization, and shall absolutely forfeit the shares deposited by him, and he shall have no right to receive shares of the new association in place thereof.

Such portion of the shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies as may not be required for exchange with the present bondholders and stockholders of The New England Gas and Coke Company shall be issued to Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company, in consideration of which and of the amount paid in by existing stockholders, Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,820	Amal. Copper	67⅞	67⅞	66½	67¼
180	Am. Car & F.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅝
1,410	Am. Ice	16¼	16¼	14⅜	15⅜
150	Am. Locomotive	33½	33½	32	32⅝
10	Am. Smelting	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
200	Am. Malting	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
6,700	Am. Sugar	126½	127½	125⅞	126½
440	Anaconda Cop.	113⅝	113⅝	111¾	111⅞
21,180	A., T. & S. F.	83¾	83¾	81⅝	82⅜
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101	100⅜	100⅜
70	Balt. & Ohio	107¾	107¾	106⅝	106⅝
1,350	Brook. Rap. Tr.	66⅝	67	66⅜	66¾
470	Canadian Pac.	135⅞	135⅞	134⅜	135⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
50	Chic. & Alton	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	38⅝
220	Chic. Gt. West.	29⅝	29⅞	28¾	29⅛
11,510	C., M. & St. P.	173	173½	172¼	172⅝
20	C., R. I. & P.	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛
10	Chi. Union Trac.	18	18	18	18
200	Col. Fuel	95½	95¾	94½	95¾
50	Col. Southern	30¾	30¾	30½	30½
1,450	Erie	37⅛	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
20	Erie 1st pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
140	Ill. Central	158⅜	158⅜	157½	157⅝
780	Manhattan	131½	131½	130⅝	131¼
310	Mex. Cent.	28⅛	28⅜	28	28
140	Mo., K. & T.	27½	27½	27	27
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59½	58¼	58¼
17,020	Mo. Pacific	107⅞	108¼	106½	107⅜
10	Nat. of Mexico	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
60	Nat. Lead	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅞	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
370	Pennsylvania	152⅜	152½	151½	152
30	People's Gas	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
25,350	Reading	68⅜	68¾	65⅝	65⅝
3,440	Southern Pac.	65⅝	65½	64½	64¾
1,750	Southern Ry.	37	37½	36¼	36½
10	Stand. R. & T.	7	7	7	7
2,300	Tenn. C. & I.	63⅞	63⅞	62	62⅞
330	Texas Pacific	42¼	42¼	41⅝	42⅛
20,630	Union Pacific	106¼	106¼	104¾	105⅜
520	U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13	13
10	U. S. Rubber	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10,850	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38⅝	36⅝	37
450	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅛	88⅛	87⅜	87⅜
1,070	Wabash	28¼	28¾	27¾	28⅜
1,000	Wabash pf.	45⅜	45⅜	44⅝	45¼
20	Western Union	92¼	92¼	91⅜	91⅜
20	Wis. Central	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
147,070					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Mex. C. 2d inc.	21½	21½	21½	21½
2,000	Reading gen.	100	100	100	100
$4,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼	L. S. P. pf.	92	93
2s, c., 1930	108¾	109	Lollet Chl.	135	..
3s, r., 1908	107¼	108	Kan. & M.	41	42½
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108	K. & D. M.	32	33½
3s, 1918, sm.	107	108	K. & D. M. pf.	65	70
4s, r., 1907	116¾	116⅝	Blue Bell	7½	8
4s, c., 1907	116⅞	117⅛	Butterfly	10	15
4s, r., 1925	135¼	136	C. C. Cons.	6½	6⅝
4s, c., 1925	135¾	136	Coriolanus	2½	3¾
5s, r., 1904	105	106	C., M. & St. P.	2⅞	3⅛
5s, c., 1904	105	106	Columbine Victor	6	7¼
6s, c., 5-6s	124	..	C., K. & N.	6¼	6⅝
Adams Exp.	197	210	Dante	3¼	3½
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Doctor Jackpot	13⅝	14¼
Alle. & W.	140	..	Elkton	62½	63¼
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	..	El Paso	53½	55⅝
A. A. C. pf.	88	..	Fanny Rawlings	4¾	6
Am. Blc. pf.	23	23½	Findlay	7⅞	8¼
Am. Coal	180	200	Gold Dollar	4¾	4⅞
Am. C. Oil	51	52½	Golden Cycle	60	61
A. C. O. pf.	96	97	Golden Fleece	10	17
Am. D. Tel.	36	40	Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅝
A. L. Co. pf.	57½	58	Gould	6	7⅝
Am. Snuff	120	123	Gold Exploration	4½	4⅞
Am. Sn. pf.	98½	98⅞	Gold Bond	2¾	3½
A. T. & T.	175	182	Isabella	28⅝	29
Am. Tob. pf.	145	151	Jackpot	10	12
A. W. Co. pf.	77	80	Keystone	3½	4
Ann Arbor	38	40	Last Dollar	40	50
Ann A. pf.	72	74	Lexington	5¾	6¼
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95½	Little Puck	4½	4⅞
B. & O. pf.	95	95½	Little Bessie	4¼	4½
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Molly Gibson	13½	14½
Brunsw. City	12¼	12⅝	Mary Cashen	3	4½
B. R. & P.	120	122½	Moon Anchor	12½	13½
B., R. & P. pf.	139	..	New Haven	3	3¼
B., C. R. & N.	160	185	Old Gold	1	1¾
Butterick Co.	47¾	48	Pharmacist	3⅝	3¾
Can. P. ctfs.	129	130	Pinnacle	5½	5⅝
C., C. & C.	40	..	Pointer	1¾	2
C. R. R. of N. J.	225	240	Portland	180	186
C. & E. Ill.	173¼	174½	Rose Maud	1¾	2
C. G. W. pf., A.	80½	90¼	Rose Nicol	2⅛	4
C. G. W. pf., B.	46	48¾	Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼
C. G. W. 4s	94½	95	Vindicator	90	95
C. M. & St. P. pf.	188½	189½	Work	5¼	6½
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	165	170			
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	200	208			
C. U. T. pf.	52⅞	54			
C., C., C. & St. L.	118½	121½			
C., L. & W.	76	78			
C., L. & W. pf.	95	96			
Cleve. & P.	192½	195			
C., P. & L. pf.	133	138			
Com. Cable	160	..			
Consol. Coal	70	85			
Con. Tob. pf.	121¾	123½			
Corn P. pf.	86½	87¼			
D., L. & W.	275	285			
D. & S. W.	31	50			
D. & S. W. pf.	25	65			
D., M. & Ft. D.	49⅜	50½			
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	143	..			
Det. So. pf.	40¾	41			
Dia. Match.	134	135¾			
E. T. 2d pf.	58½	59½			
Ev. & T. H.	53½	55			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85			
Gen. Chem.	64	66			
G. A. Fuller pf.	96½	97			
Ill. C.	104½	..			
Int. Silver	11	14			
Int. Sil. pf.	50½	65¾			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$21,570
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,759
Colorado & Southern	11,208
Evansville & Indianapolis	723
Louisville & Nashville	85,455
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City	1,168
Rio Grande Southern	1,602
Southern Railway	65,911
Total increase, 8 roads	$189,396
Increase previously reported	358,384
Total increase, 21 roads	$547,780

The following showed decreases:

Chespapeake & Ohio	$68,247
Chicago Great Western	12,180
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	8,159
Evansville & Terre Haute	633
Kanawha & Michigan	2,761
Norfolk & Western	45,341
Peoria & Eastern	7,175
Toledo & Ohio Central	7,634
Total decrease, 8 roads	$152,160
Decrease previously reported	10,938
Total decrease, 12 roads	$163,098
Net increase	$384,682

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,680	1,540
2d week June	$133,400	$111,620	$92,420
From July 1	7,456,227	6,066,355	5,861,403
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,476
2d week June	246,043	314,200	304,534
From July 1	15,901,624	14,686,412	12,738,076
CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week June	125,525	136,003	126,439
From July 1	7,062,821	6,589,633	6,271,624
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
2d week June	31,927	30,168	32,050
From July 1	1,551,898	1,361,133	1,186,629
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,838
2d week June	401,500	402,669	358,280
From July 1	17,839,361	16,989,872	16,047,901
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,145	1,142	1,142
2d week June	124,340	113,132	.....
From July 1	5,254,551	4,531,937	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week June	6,363	5,640	5,800
From July 1	324,334	307,067	348,441
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
2d week June	28,906	29,559	26,179
From July 1	1,415,899	1,370,205	1,367,916
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
2d week June	17,372	20,133	20,866
From July 1	1,057,405	881,074	726,711
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,365	3,190	3,033
2d week June	617,830	532,375	516,065
From July 1	29,249,052	26,826,402	26,581,671
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	50	50	50
2d week June	4,241	3,073	.....
From July 1	158,647	135,055	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,670	1,660	1,551
2d week June	287,702	333,103	270,331
From July 1	16,783,026	15,537,810	13,252,436
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
2d week June	46,054	53,229	.....
From July 1	2,404,846	2,372,070	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week June	11,253	9,631	9,702
From July 1	545,385	512,093	502,607
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,788
2d week June	705,328	639,417	593,604
From July 1	36,007,268	34,177,981	31,902,970
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	420	420	371
2d week June	48,924	56,558	49,760
From July 1	2,715,520	2,421,948	2,232,015
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week June	75,094	70,012	51,728
From Jan. 1	1,494,043	1,209,174	1,177,887
CHICAGO TERMINAL for April—			
Gross earnings	141,866	124,420	99,833
Op. expenses	77,489	64,063	42,032
Net earnings	64,377	60,357	57,781
Gross, 10 months	1,343,900	1,170,680	1,012,783
Op. expenses	727,952	609,082	412,444
Net earnings	616,008	561,607	600,339
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for May—			
Gross earnings	60,747	48,505	42,450
Exp. and taxes	33,911	28,501	25,424
Net earnings	26,836	20,204	17,026
Gross, 5 months	251,306	210,776	164,405
Exp. and taxes	148,773	132,334	225,824
Net, 5 months	102,533	78,442	138,581

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	.10
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.83	.82
Challenge Con	.10	.10
Chollar	.07	.09
Confidence	.50	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.39	.44
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.40	.40
Occidental Con	.14	.16
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.30	.29
Potosi	.10	.19
Savage	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.12	.13
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.16	.17
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.12	.13
Silver bars	.52⅝	.52⅝
Mexican dollars	.44@44½	.44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	10	9	10
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
American Con	2	2¼	2¼	2⅜
Anaconda	15	17	15	20
Battle Mountain	12½	14	13½	14
Blue Bell	7	7½	5	7½
Butterfly	10	15	10	15
C. C. Cons	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Coriolanus	2½	3¾	2⅝	3¼
C., M. & St. P.	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
Columbine Victor	6	7¼	6¼	7⅛
C., K. & N.	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6½
Dante	3¼	3½	3⅛	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14
Elkton	62½	63¼	62½	63
El Paso	53½	55⅜	53½	54
Fanny Rawlings	4¾	6	4½	6
Findlay	7⅞	8¼	8⅛	9
Gold Dollar	4¾	4⅞	4¾	5
Golden Cycle	60	61	60	62
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	17
Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Gould	6	7⅞	8	8
Gold Exploration	4½	4⅞	4¼	4⅜
Gold Bond	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Isabella	28⅝	29	27¼	27⅞
Jackpot	10	12	10	12
Keystone	3½	4	3½	4
Last Dollar	40	50	40	50
Lexington	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Little Puck	4½	4⅞	4⅜	4½
Little Bessie	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Molly Gibson	13½	14½	13⅝	14½
Mary Cashen	3	4½	3	4
Moon Anchor	12½	13½	12½	13½
New Haven	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Old Gold	1	1¾	1	1¼
Pharmacist	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3⅞
Pinnacle	5½	5⅝	5½	5
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	180	186	180	186
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	2⅛	4	2½	3¾
Sunset Eclipse	3	3¼	3	3¼
Vindicator	90	95	91	93
Work	5¼	6½	5½	6

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Ellsworth Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture cereal food products; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. L. Wood and W. H. Robinson, Brooklyn; William L. Ellsworth of New York City.

Meinhard-Dalsimer Company of New York, to manufacture textiles; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. L. Meinhard, N. S. Dalsimer, Henry Sonn, New York.

Brooklyn Knitting Company of Brooklyn; capital, $300,000. Directors—Joseph J. Cunningham, Ira E. Miller, B. F. Foster, J. M. Schuckman, Malcolm Sundheimer, R. C. Daly, New York.

Esberg-Gunst Company of New York, to deal in tobacco; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Esberg, E. W. Well, F. E. Parham, New York.

H. D. Taylor Company of Buffalo, to deal in iron and steel and carriage hardware; capital, $120,000. Directors—J. E. Ford, W. J. Magavern, C. E. Wettiaufer, Buffalo.

Palmetto Remedies Company of Buffalo; capital, $165,000. Directors—W. W. Ridout, A. J. Bork, J. W. Ryan, Buffalo.

Standard Water Paint Company of Syracuse; capital, $75,000. Directors—S. S. Ruston, William Kirk, S. H. Ruston, Syracuse.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Securities Company General of Philadelphia, to deal in bonds, debentures, and mortgages; capital, $10,000.

Louis Becker Company of Baltimore, to manufacture and deal in whiskies; capital, $100,000.

Inter-State Life and Annuity Company of America of Baltimore, to insure lives of persons. No capital stock.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercantile Building in Great Jones Street Changes Owners—West 45th Street Dwelling Sold—A Rockaway Beach Deal.

Weil & Mayer have sold to Julius Schattman the eight-story fire-proof mercantile building 30 Great Jones Street, 25 by 100, for about $120,000.

S. Goldsticker has sold for George W. Stetson the three-story brownstone dwelling 45 West Forty-fifth Street, 20.11 by 100.5.

Isaac Sprung has bought a plot at Rockaway Beach 118 by 700, formerly the site of the West End Hotel, on which he proposes to build a hotel to cost $20,000 and twenty cottages to cost $1,500 each. The plot is bounded by the ocean front, Hammel Avenue, and Grove Avenue. The hotel will be of frame construction and will face the Atlantic. It will cover ten of the thirty lots he has acquired.

M. J. Ward & Co. have leased the Pine Grove Hotel, Patchogue, L. I., for George T. Riley to William M. Ellas. The firm has also leased the Warwick Arms Hotel, Point Pleasant, N. J., to Mrs. E. J. Brown.

The property on Eagle Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Terrace Place, was sold on Wednesday under foreclosure to the Hamilton Bank, plaintiff in the case, for $7,500.

S. Steingut & Co. bought of G. Steiger and J. Kastner, for Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, proprietor of the Café Boulevard, 156 Second Avenue, 152 and 154 Second Avenue, two four-story flathouses, 44 by 125.

Greene & Taylor were the brokers who effected the sale of 122 to 126 West Forty-fourth Street, to Samuel Green and Edward Baer.

George R. Read has leased for twenty years, with privilege of two renewals, for William Waldorf Astor, five lots on the south side of Fifteenth Street, to the National Biscuit Company, whose property they adjoin. The plot, 125 by 100, will be improved to suit the business of the company.

Justice P. Henry Dugro has sold the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, 100 by 95, five four-story brick stores and tenements, for about $215,000.

Mrs. W. P. Northrup of Buffalo was the purchaser of the Barnard apartment house at Central Park West and Seventy-first Street. The consideration was about $850,000, and in part settlement Alonzo B. Kight took property in the Kensington district of Buffalo valued at $200,000.

C. Freedman and B. Chenken have sold for Rubin Sadowsky to W. Oppenheim 306 to 310 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, six-story brick flats and stores, 75 by 100.11, for $90,000. Mr. Oppenheim gave in part payment the two-story brick flats 50 and 52 West End Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same firm of brokers has sold for August Prentice to Fannie Green the five-story brownstone tenements, front and rear, 84 Chrystie Street, 24 by 100 by 24.0 by 100, for $28,000.

Laumeister & Co. have sold 550 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, five-story triple flat, $27,000; 19 Cottage Street, Newark, three-story house, $10,000; 113 Trinity Avenue, four-story private house, $8,000; 623 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, fivestory double flat, $23,000, and 573 Union Avenue, three-story single flat, $9,500.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 45 West Fifty-first Street, 21 by 100.5.

Gustave Roos has sold for Albert Rothermel the five-story double flathouse 680 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

S. Epstein is reported to have sold the five-story double tenement 338 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Julius Livingston has sold to Jacob Fertig the seven-story brick tenement 708 East Fifth Street.

Ira Barrows has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 24 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The purchaser of 52 East Fifty-sixth Street, sold by W. J. Roome, was Dr. Pearce Bailey.

Lowenfeld & Prager are reported to have bought of G. W. Green the five-story tenement 27 Thompson Street.

Benjamin R. Keisey, as trustee, has sold the four-story flathouse 931 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 86.

George Herbner has sold the seven-story apartment house 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 34.6 by 99.11.

S. Saxe has sold to Morris Appel for a client of Milton Mayer the five-story flathouse 61 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 242 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25.3x100.5, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Arthur Ward and another.....$14,000

No. 625 Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, old buildings; trustee's sale, to Frank Kennedy 9,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 99.11, one and two-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Jacob Nenrer..... 5,200

No. 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John J. Hopkins 19,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Bensdict Wise, referee, 158 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 132.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $11,023.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Broadway, 300 by 99.11, one and two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $40,499.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 123.5 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for an eight-story brick tenement, 51.7 by 85.11; J. Reilly of 420 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; F. H. Quinby of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $185,000.

No. 407 West Fifty-second Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 87.5; M. A. Gordon of 131 West Eighteth Street, owner; G. Kiester of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $16,500.

Nos. 14 to 48 West Seventy-fourth Street, for eighteen five-story brick dwellings, 25 by 102.6 by 59; F. Ambrose Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; P. Griffin of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $900,000.

Nos. 28 to 32 Pine Street, for a twelve-story brick office building, with store; Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. of 32 Nassau Street, owners; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 70; Giuseppi Balde of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Arthur Avenue, owner; William Kenny of 1,330 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

King Avenue, west side, 100 feet of Beach Avenue, City Island, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling; Frederick Wright of 43 Fordham Street, City Island, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 48 East Twenty-fifth Street to a five-story brick dwelling; F. G. Van Woert, resident, owner; Vicker & Morris of 150 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $200.

No. 10 West Thirtieth Street, to a six-story brick hotel; E. T. Hudnut, owner; J. A. Hays, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Wolfram, resident, owner; H. Kafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, northwest corner, to a sign; M. S. Perelman, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $400.

No. 64 Vesey Street, to a sign; New York Transportation Company, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $200.

No. 95 Grand Street, to a five-story brick loft with store; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollender of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 206 to 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick music hall; estate of B. Lichtenstein, owner; J. B. McElpatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, southwest corner, to sixteen-story brick offices with store; Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania of 1,133 Broadway, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

First Street, north side, 75 feet east of Maple Avenue, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling; 20.3 by 36.9; Michael Brennan of Park Avenue, William's Bridge, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, northwest corner of Wales Avenue, to a one-story brick hospital, 34 by 36; Lincoln Hospital of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Concord Avenue, owners; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 23 by 30; Carmelo Bigoth of 78 East Avenue, Long Island City, owner; L. S. Smith of 24 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Costly West Side Private Dwellings.

Plans for eighteen five-story private residences to be built on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, by F. Ambrose Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., at a cost of $900,000, were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings. Percy Griffin is the architect. The transaction is an investment one, and in no sense speculative. The houses will be entirely fire-proof, the material of construction being granite, brownstone, and brick. No wood will be used in actual construction. The architecture will be varied and in excellent taste. The lane area of each house and the lot will be 25 by 59 by 62.6.

New Savings Bank Building.

Improvements costing $400,000 will be made to the German Savings Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. These will consist of one entire story additional and extensions of fifty feet on Fourteenth Street and fifty feet along Fourth Avenue. The building will be entirely of granite, and the size of the plot, when the alterations are completed, will be 160 by 150 feet. The architects are Schiekel & Ditmars.

New Pine Street Office Building.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. are to build a twelve-story office building at 28, 30, and 32 Pine Street. The plans of the architects, Warren & Wetmore, filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings, place the cost at $200,000. The materials of the front and the structure have not yet been decided on, but the building will be fire-proof and have a store and a frontage of 57 feet. A few details of the construction have yet to be worked out.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $100 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgags plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tbursday, June 19.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 14th St, 108x 205, Unlonport; Alfred Macnuson to Charles Macnuson, quit claim..... $1

FRANKLIN ST, n s, 116 ft w of Baxter St, 23.1x99.9x22.2x100; James Boyd, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $7.75)..... 18,000

FRANKLIN ST, 10 and 12, e s, 22x100x21x 100; William A. Spencer to Harris Mandelbaum and another, quitclaim, (R S $7.75)..... 18,000

FRANKLIN ST, 10 and 12, n s, 46.1x 99.9x44.6x100.2; Harris Mandelbamn and another to Lonis Oshinsky, (mtg $26,000, R S $5.75)..... 100

FRONT ST, 103, s e a, 20.11x71.6x19.2x 71.5; Henry W. Banks to James H. Post and another, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

JACKSON AV, 1,050 and 1,052, e s, 84.9x 37.6; Thomas Lowrie to Elsie Lowrie, (mtg $8,000)..... 2,000

LOT 82, map 54 lots, Tremont Av; Clay Av, s e corner 174th St, 94.7x100.11, to Anthony Av, x83.1, to street, x122.7; 1-5 part; Patrick H. Donnelly to James F. Donnelly, B. & S.....

LOT 83, map 54 lots at Tremont, by John G. Van Horne, north of 197th St; Patrick H. Donnelly to Susan M. Donnelly, B. & S.....

LOT 157, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas J. O'Donohue to Theresa A. O'Donohue.....

MADISON AV, 708, s w corner of 63d St, 20.5x70; D. B. Friedman to Madison Building Company. (R S $37.50)..... 1,000

MADISON AV, 706, w s, 20x70; Seymour Oppenheimer to Madison Building Company, (R S $17.25)..... 1,000

PARK AV, 1,708, w s, 25.6x90; Fannis Hahn to Elias Gussaroff and another; all liens (R S $2).....

PARK AV, c s, 134.4 ft n of 183d St, 16.8 x100; August Krefft to Charles Birch..

PLOT 3, part of Givan homestead; Walter W. Taylor to A. G. Mason.....

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 147th St, 90

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Factory Floorn.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,500 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 373-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 45x84, on corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

MILLER BUILDING, B'WAY, COR. 65TH ST. Offices and loft space; very reasonable; suitable real estate, builders, tailoring, dressmaking, &c., or any business.

1,662 Madison Av., above 110th St., 2 large, light stores, 4-story house, for business requiring light, good show, and space. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendonce; $12.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South Street, Brookman estate, 52 Exchanga Place.

Corner offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $16 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate to Let—Queens.

TO LEASE
FACTORY
165 feet water front, nearly an acre. Steam power. Mouth of Newtown Creek. No bridges.
BOROUGH of QUEENS
New York Land and Warehouse Co., Owner,
167 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Hampshire, 46-50 West 9th St.

A choice, light apartment of four rooms and bath (no kitchen) to bachelors or man and wife, steam heat, elevator, and service; rent, $900. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Elegant apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water supply; elegantly decorated; rent from $16.66 to $22.00. Inquire on premises, 234-238 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE WARREN, 430, 432 West 34th St.
Choice four and five room light flats; hot water; telephone; decorate to suit; $28 to $30. Amee & Co., 122 West 34th, or Superintendent.

Near Herald Square, 154, 156 West 35th St.—Desirable five-room steam-heated flats; hot water; all improvements; $25, $30. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 500 West 112th St.

116th St. West, 30 and 40.—6 rooms; hot water supply; steam; all light; newly decorated; top floor, $21.60.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; modern conveniences; $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

91st St., 150 West.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; elegant street; $32; adults only.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For rent, Summer and Fall, well-furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, private hall; three windows overlooking Bryant Park; airy, cool; hot and cold water; electric lights; private entrance; elevator. Apply E. A. Brown, Parkview Hotel, 55 West 42d St.

Handsomely furnished eight-room apartmeot, every modern convenience, for rent or sale; unusually low rent; seen afternoons or evenings. Inquire Goldsmith, 2,107 Broadway, (78th St.)

Large, cool Carnegie Hall Studio, one room, for Summer; electric lights, piano, private, bath, private telephone. Apply Chilton, studio 115, 57th St. entrance.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerley," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; breakfast and valet; $32.50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT: 7 ROOMS AND BATH; SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS. RING JANITOR'S BELL, 145 WEST 84TH ST.

Furnished apartments, 5 outside rooms, bath, for Summer, $27 monthly; value, $45; passenger elevator, gas range. Janitor, 231 West 69th St.

Furnished apartment, eight large, light rooms, two baths; elevator, telephone; Summer months. Otis, 310 West 94th St.

Bryant Park Studios.—Desirable, well-furnished studio apartment, June to December. Apply Superintendent, 80 West 40th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

119th St., 33 West., Between 5th and Lenox Avs. —3-story and basement house, $40 per month. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

Long Island Property to Let.

To Rent.—Furnished cottages on Oak Island Beach, within 250 feet of surf; still-water bathing and fishing and shooting; houses 8 to 10 rooms; prices, $250 to $500, including boats; opposite Babylon; four and a half miles steam ferry; cottages shown by appointment only. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

To Rent.—Furnished cottage on Huntington Bay, north shore Long Island; 7 bedrooms; all modern conveniences; great natural beauty, healthfulness, and variety of Summer recreations. George Taylor, Owner, 873 Broadway, New York.

Huntington Bay, Long Island.—New cottage to let or for sale; beautifully situated on high ground; ten rooms fully and newly furnished; modern improvements; fine bathing; new stable. R. Selleck, trolley terminus.

North Shore, L. I.—Furnished cottages to let near Sound, $100 to $300 season. Particulars. Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Atlantic Highlands Hillside.—Two desirable Summer homes; one completely furnished; improvements; one partially furnished; large lawns; abundant shade; $450 and $200 for season. Owner will meet ten boat, Navesink Av. Station. Come and see. R. G. Andrew, Navesink, N. J.

Montclair.—Mountain side; new furnished residence; 14 rooms; 3 baths; high elevation; magnificent view; fine garden; $200 month; also completa list, $60 to $150 month. Telephone 2101. Wm. B. Wines & Crawley Co., Opp. Lackawanna Station.

To Let—Brick house, six rooms; newly decorated; all improvements; near Pennsylvania Station; near trolleys; immediate possession; $192. Dodd, 851 Broad St., Newark.

For Rent—Several nice furnished cottages, with improvements, near beach and station. Leonard, Leonardo, N. J.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Connecticut.—Country villa, furnished; 10 rooms and bath; stable, coachhouse; large grounds, shade, and fruit; immediate possesion; near Willimantic; reasonable terms. Hanks, Spring Hill, Conn.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Cottage to rent; near the spring; six large bedrooms; bath; fully furnished; all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Emma Darrow.

Catskill Mountains, Phoenicia, N. Y.—Beautiful furnished cottage, 11 rooms, improvements; Pine Groves, rent $200. J. H. Simpson.

$50, furnished; modern; choice location; shade; Montclair, N. J.; don't miss. Address M., Box 142, Times Office.

Furnished; modern; high location; 9 rooms; Nutley, N. J. Address M., Box 145 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

NEW BRIGHTON,

Staten Island, No. 6 St. Mark'e Place, gentleman'a residence; moderate rent. Apply to any real estate agent at New Brighton or to office Anson Phelps Stokes, 100 William St., N. Y.

Westchester Property to Let.

Hastings-on-Hudson.—House, grounds; 7 large rooms, bath, verandas; good order; retired; 4 minutes to trolley, 8 to depot; $20; Sabbath keepers preferred. Vanderburgh, Room 802, 156 5th Av.

An adult family can rent an elegant furnished cottage for July and August at a greatly reduced price; contains 12 rooms and bath. Box 225, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

SUTHERLAND, EUGENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of tha County of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE SUTHERLAND, late-ly doing business at 207 and 211 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William H. Wiley, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Eugene Sutherland, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, Benjamin F. Edsall, 287 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1902.—Dated New York, May 12, 1902. WILLIAM H. WILEY, Assignee. BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 287 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

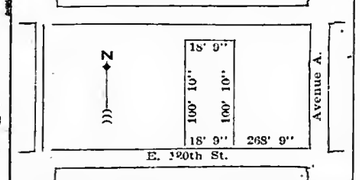
Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ESTHER A. PYLE and others, Plaintiffs, against PRISCILLA A. TREAT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereinin described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street two hundred and sixty-eight feet nine inches west of the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence north parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet and ten inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence south parallel with Avenue A and through a party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence east along the same eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, with appurtenances thereon; the said premises being now known as 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.
KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,472.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $452.66 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.
THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

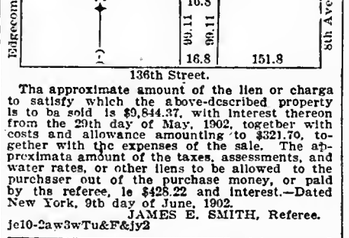
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY ond others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on 'that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-one (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to tha point or place of beginning, and known as and by the street Number 311 West 136th Street, in the City of New York. Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; tta street number is 311 West 136th Street.



Tha approximate amount of the lien or charga to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,844.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $428.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of June, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.
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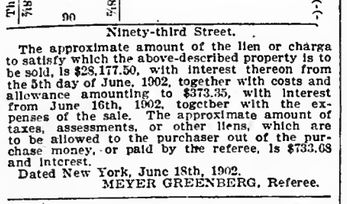
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES P. CURTIS and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing data the sixteenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, tha premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Avenua with the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street ninety (90) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-third Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety (90) feet, to the easterly side of Third Avenue; thence southerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,663 Third Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charga to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,177.50, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $373.35, with interest from June 16th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $733.68 and interest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.
MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

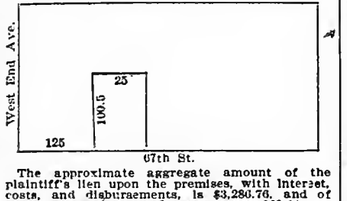
WEST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against SOPHIA GUTHMAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 19, 1902.
CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in tha foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,280.76, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $62.14.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
je20-2aw2wF&Tu&jy14

Referees' Notices.

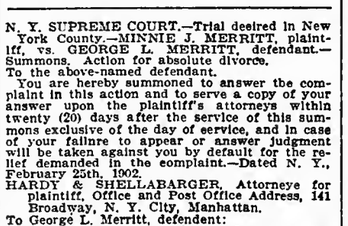
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hnndred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to tha plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $264,226.70 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest theraon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water ratee or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
je3-2aw3wTu&F&je25

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SYLVESTER POPE, William L. Condit, and Robert McGill, as Trustees under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. PEYTON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN E. THRALL, Maurice Madigan, Michael Witteman, Henry Reinge, tha name being fictitious, real name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; Edward Barry, Adolph Converse, Bonnel McFadden, George Schrader, Benjamin Lewis, William H. Henderson, Henry Farrington, the name Henry being fictitious, defendant's real name unknown to plaintiffs; Frank Roy, Richard Hinst, James McGowern, Jacob Van Deif, Joseph Poynten, Jeremiah Hickey, John Coleman, Maritime Building Company, Mary M. Austen, and Theodore C. Camp, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1902.
ABRAM I. ELKUS,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, John E. Thrall:

The foregoing summona is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on tha 13th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, May 13, 1902.
ABRAM I. ELKUS,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—MINNIE J. MERRITT, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE L. MERRITT, defendant.—Summons. Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., February 25th, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

To George L. Merritt, defendent:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. F. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 22d, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

FREUND, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Freund, Harold Freund, Hilda Freund, Bernhard Freund, Bartha Reis, Albert Freund, Bernhard Freund, Sigmund Freund, Bernhard Freund, Harry Freund, Robert Freund, Ella Freund, Flora Freund, Carria Reis, Amelia Reis, Jennie Reis, Augusta Reis, Lilia Reis, Bernhard Reis, Harry Reis, Herman Schlosser, Fanny Loeb, Babetta Freund, and Clara Hall, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN FREUND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at tha County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of tha account of the proceedings of Bernhard Freund, Henry Maibrunn, and Samuel Bloch, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited ns ara under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have nona, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we hava caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at tha County of New York, the 0th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ISAAC & JACOB FROMME, Attorneys for Executors, 93-99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
je13-1aw6wF

WEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA.—In pursuanca of an order of Hon. Abnar C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 31, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARGARETHA WEBER, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchera thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the second day of April, 1902. ERHARDT WEBER, WILLIAM JOHN WEBER, Executors, JOHN B. PANNES, Attorney for Executors, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. ap4-1aw6mF

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuanca of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

YENNI, EDGARDO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is harahy given to all persons having claims against EDGARDO YENNI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business and residence, No. 25 Mount Morris Park West, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of Auguet next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1902. CLEMENTINE YENNI, CLARA YENNI, Administratrices.

For Sale.

FREE

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 20 AND 21, ONLY, I will continue my offer of a pair of solid gold eyeglasses and morocco case for $2. Every pair will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if the same goods can be bought in this city for less than $5. The same three opticians will be in charge to make free examinations of the eye by artificial light; there will be no delay; everybody will get exactly what is advertised. KEENE, 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Open till 6.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 236 8th Av., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write. L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 Maiden Lane. In store. Up-town branch, 258 6th Av., (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 467 Fulton St., (opposite Matthewa's.) Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new ann second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchenged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON
Typewriters ranted. Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 Broadway.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY,
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Proposals.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JUNE 2, 1902.—Sealed proposals for building one double set quarters here will be received until 12 M., June 21, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Building Quarters," addressed to Lieut. Earl C. Pierce, Q. M.

Surrogate Notices.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THEODORE BERDELL, late of Summit, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1902. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Executor. HENRY B. CLOSSON, Attorney for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. f14-1aw6mF.

FAILE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Brush, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1902. CHARLES V. FAILE, Executor. CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad St., New York. mh14-1aw6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchere thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 180 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mF

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN LOW, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George E. Gartland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1902. SUSAN B. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m2-1aw6mF

MILLER, CHARLOTTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice le hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901.—HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Temporary Administrator, 115 B'way, N. Y.—BERTRAM L. KRAUS, Attorney for Temp. Admr.: 115 Broadway, N. Y. d27-1aw6mF

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notica la hereby given to all persona having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present tha same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

WATSON, JOHN WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to PORTER WATSON, Charles Edward Watson, Angelina W. Brown, Emma Page Watson Cady, Roal B. Watson, William Watson, Charles Watson, tha only heirs and next of kin of JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, deceased, send greeting. Whereas, Central Trust Company of New York, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date July first, one thousand nine hundred and one, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as tha last will and testament of John William Watson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before tha Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 4th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probata of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited, as ara under the age of twenty-one years, ara requirad to appear by your guardian, if you hava one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In teatimony whereof wa hava caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be bereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, tha 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.
Wilson - - - - $155
Harmony - - $175
Richardson - - $195
Pianos delivered on Payment of $5.00
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.,
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Rent for hands in list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 437 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Machinery.

ELEVATED RAILROAD TO RETURN TO HARD COAL

Enough Gathered to Supply Entire System Until Tuesday.

Report at Health Department Hearing that 2,850 Tons Are on Hand, with Prospect of Getting More — Bright Promises.

The fuel of public indignation heaped upon the Manhattan Railway Company for running its engines with soft coal, and the coals of fire dropped upon the head of Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Dougherty by Mayor Low for permitting the use of soft coal in the pumping station at Ninety-eighth Street, produced surprising and gratifying results yesterday. In consequence of the increased pressure thus acquired, both the Manhattan Company and Commissioner Dougherty, who for more than a week past have been stalled by the obstacles in the way of securing hard coal, were able to report yesterday afternoon that they had secured enough black nuggets to abate, for a week at least, the two most offensive smoke nuisances to which the population of New York has been recently subjected.

The Manhattan Company's announcement of its hard coal finds was made at the hearing before Health Commissioner Lederle, in the Health Department Building. The hearing commenced at 2 o'clock. Attorney Charles A. Gardiner, Superintendent Sylvester Smith, and Coal Agent Gilbert I. Herbert were on hand to represent the Manhattan Company, and District Attorney Jerome, Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle were present to represent the legal departments of the City Government. There were also a number of coal dealers present, but only two of them, Nicholas N. Stokes and Harry E. Taylor, testified. Attorney Gardiner was the first witness sworn. He offered the following prepared statement:

"Since the hearing before Magistrate Zeller on Tuesday last the Manhattan Company has purchased every pound of broken, furnace, or grate anthracite coal that has been offered it by any one. This statement is made without any reservation whatsoever. The total amount so purchased is 2,250 tons. Of this total amount, however, only 375 tons have been delivered to date and are now in possession of the company and ready for actual use. The balance of this purchase, to wit, 1,875 tons, located in different parts of the country and now in transit and delivery, has been promised as follows: 300 tons on Friday morning, 750 tons on Saturday, 300 tons on Monday, and 525 tons on Tuesday.

TO MAKE THE CHANGE TO-DAY.

"I am further authorized by the Manhattan Railway Company to state that it will begin using hard coal on all its lines to-morrow (Friday) morning, and will then discontinue on its entire system the use of soft coal. The anthracite coal now purchased and to be delivered, as before stated, will last until next Tuesday, June 24. The company hopes to be able to secure further quantities of broken anthracite coal before that date, so as to continue, if possible, the exclusive use of anthracite coal. If, however, all efforts fail, and it is unable to secure hard coal in sufficient quantities, it will then be obliged to return to the partial or exclusive use of soft coal. The company has sent special agents to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Albany to secure any broken anthracite coal that may be had in those markets. It has also cabled to England in the hope of securing Welsh anthracite coal of suitable character. No effort or expense is being omitted by the company to secure the necessary hard coal for use on its engines.

"I wish to deny with particularity that the Manhattan Railway Company has refused to purchase any coal which has been offered and which it could use, from Messrs. Meeker & Co., Mr. N. L. Stokes, Messrs. Meyer, Denker & Hoerig, Messrs. Heilner & Sons, Messrs. Gordon & Son, or from any other corporation, firm, or individual."

Superintendent Smith of the Manhattan Company was then sworn. He explained that the grates of the engines used on the elevated had a five-eighths of an inch opening, that they had been specially constructed for the use of broken anthracite, and that no other form of anthracite could be used with any satisfactory results. The best they could do as a compromise would be to use a mixture of half broken anthracite and half egg anthracite. Soft coal could be used much more effectively than could any of the smaller grades of anthracite, still it was far from being satisfactory, apart from the smoke nuisance which it created. Trains had been stalled daily since it had been is use. Moreover, it burned out the engines. Nearly every engine on the road, he said, had had to have a new front put in the fire box since soft coal had been in use. Asked about the feasibility of using oil, he said it would not give good results, and besides the engines of the company would have to be reconstructed for its use.

Mr. Herbert, the Manhattan's coal agent, who is also a licensed engineer, was asked whether, in his opinion, broken anthracite was the only kind of coal that could be used with reasonable satisfaction on the engines of the Manhattan Road.

"Absolutely," was the reply.

He related in detail the efforts which he had made since last Tuesday to increase the company's supply of hard coal.

"What is the total amount you have been able to secure?" asked Dr. Lederle.

"Two thousand eight hundred and fifty tons."

"You mean 2,250, don't you?" put in Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Herbert studied some papers he had in his hand, and then said:

"No; 2,850 is right. Those figures you have were made last night. Since then I have been able to secure 600 tons in Albany."

Mr. Herbert," said Mr. Gardiner, "did you refuse to purchase any broken anthracite from a dealer on the west side yesterday, or at any time since the strike began?"

"No, Sir."

"Has the question of price ever been raised by you in your negotiations?"

"No, Sir; never."

Dr. Lederle asked the witness if he had not made extraordinary efforts to secure hard coal since the hearing before Magistrate Zeller last Tuesday. The witness said that he had.

"And apparently with good results," said Dr. Lederle. "Now, don't you think that if we had a hearing every day you could keep up the good work?"

"Understand me," said Mr. Herbert. "I don't say that I have made any greater efforts to secure coal since last Tuesday than I made before that time, but dealers who refused to sell me hard coal before there was so much agitation about this matter have since sold it to me."

Nicholas N. Stokes, a coal dealer at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside, was next called.

"Mr. Stokes," said Dr. Lederle, "have you at any time offered to sell the Manhattan Railway Company any hard coal such as could be used in its engines?"

ANOTHER LOT OFFERED.

"Yes, Sir. In response to the company's advertisement I offered Mr. Herbert 450 tons of broken anthracite and 1,550 tons of egg coal screened over a broken anthracite screen. He asked me the price. I told him $8 a ton. He said he could get it for $7 a ton and refused to purchase."

A long wrangle ensued between Attorney Gardiner and the witness as to where he had the broken anthracite. He said he had it available in Manhattan, having some himself and having options on the rest.

"Have you any of that broken anthracite now?"

"Yes, Sir; 125 tons, which I will deliver to you at $10 a ton."

"When can you deliver it?"

"I can deliver it next Wednesday. I will begin delivery of it to-morrow, if you wish. I will let you have forty tons to-morrow by truck."

Mr. Gardiner did not take up this offer.

Harry E. Taylor, another coal dealer, was called. He answered to his name, but said he did not want to testify.

"Why don't you want to testify?" asked Dr. Lederle.

"Because I am trying to sell the Manhattan Company coal, and I wouldn't have much show of doing it if I were to testify here."

"When did you try to sell the Manbattan Company any anthracite coal?" asked Attorney Gardiner.

"I just came from your offices."

Mr. Gardiner held a hurried consultation with Mr. Herbert. Thereupon Mr. Taylor, who remained standing in the doorway of the room, exclaimed in tearful tones:

"Well, here it is, gentlemen; just as I expected. Now I won't sell any coal. That is what I was afraid of when I came here."

Mr. Herbert took the stand to say that Mr. Taylor's coal was a cross between bituminous and anthracite, made clinkers, and could not be used on the elevated.

Whereupon Mr. Taylor came to the front with a rush and asked to be sworn that he might refute the aspersions cast upon his coal by Mr. Herbert.

There were no further witnesses, and Dr. Lederle adjourned the hearing until to-day at 10 o'clock.

The Manhattan Company announced yesterday that the number of trains on the Ninth Avenue Elevated had been cut down by about five trains an hour.

Commissioner Dougherty of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, in his reply to Mayor Low yesterday, about the use of soft coal at the Ninety-eighth Street pumping station, said that he had been able to secure enough hard coal to run the engines of this plant, and that the use of soft coal would be discontinued to-day.

COKE AS LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.

President Tuttle of Boston and Maine Road Tells of Its Superiority Over Anthracite Coal.

As bearing on the question of the practicability of coke as a smokeless fuel for the engines of the Manhattan Elevated system, some facts drawn from experience on steam railroads of more or less importance may be found of interest to the public and instructive to the management of a corporation which is buying anthracite at extremely high prices to escape the inconvenience of being declared a public nuisance.

The Boston and Maine Railroad is now using coke in a large way and has been doing so for a period long antedating the anthracite strike. Of its usefulness as a locomotive fuel President Luclus A. Tuttle of the Boston and Maine system says:

"Coke is a perfect locomotive fuel, and we are changing over our locomotive equipment so as to adapt the same to the burning of coke as rapidly as we can get engines into the shops."

The changes to which President Tuttle refers are such as will make the fire boxes of his engines conform very closely to the construction which was found necessary in the designing of the elevated engines. They will be smaller in superficial area and deeper than those now in use. The fact that their fire boxes are relatively small and deep unfits the engines of the Manhattan Elevated for burning soft coal, and is given by the management as the principal reason why they cannot burn coke to advantage. Mr. Tuttle further says:

"We expect to have fifty locomotives changed over this Summer and 100 before next January unless some new conditions arise which we do not anticipate. We already have about one dozen changed over and are using most of them in our suburban service between Boston, Gloucester, and Marblehead. We have one on our through Portland express and it is fulfilling all our expectations.

"It costs about $50 to change over an engine by placing in water grates which we find best adapted for the purpose. The coge creates such an intense heat that cast-iron grates are not durable.

"By building up our engine tenders we are able to run our engines from 125 and 150 miles without refueling, and we cannot do better than this with coal.

"Of course, the great advantage in the use of coke is that it is dustless and smokeless. On the run from Portland to Boston there will hardly remain a handful of asbes, whereas in the burning of coal almost three bushels of ashes would remain.

"The cost of coke is just about the same as bituminous coal, while the advantages are innumerable. Through the oiling of our roadbed and the burning of coke we will be able to give a passenger service as clean as electric roads.

"We estimate that the Boston and Maine will effect a saving of at least $100,000 a year that it now pays in damages, by reason of fires from sparks.

"The use of coke is just as economical for freight engines as for passenger, and when we can get to it it will be used on both freight and passenger engines. The engineers and firemen much prefer it to coal and understand its use. Bituminous coal requires constant firing, whereas coke only requires refiring about every twelve miles."

COAL COMING FROM WALES.

One Cargo on Its Way and Inquiries Are Being Cabled for Broken Anthracite.

A cargo of bituminous coal, it was learned yesterday, is on its way from Cardiff, Wales, to this city, which is being brought here as an experiment by a New York firm of coal dealers. In Cardiff there are large beds of bituminous coal as well as anthracite. The cargo of bituminous coal, which consists of 4,000 tons, will be put on the market, it was said, at $5 or $5.50 a ton. Dealers reported yesterday that the price of soft coal is keeping up on account of the demand for soft coal in other Eastern cities besides New York owing to the scarcity of anthracite.

Manager Helbut of the Matamora Mines in West Virginia said yesterday that he has been communicating by cable with some of the anthracite mine owners in Cardiff with a view to bringing anthracite here. It is known as broken anthracite, which is larger than egg and is particularly scarce here. So far the only size he can find is stove size for domestic purposes. If he can find that any of the mine owners have "broken anthracite" he will order it, he says. It would take about three weeks, be believes, to land it here.

Secrety at Lehigh Valley Coal Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 19.—In an effort to maintain secrecy regarding the condition of its coal helps at South Plainfield, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has issued strict orders prohibiting strangers admission to the grounds. Extra gangs of men are employed unloading soft coal, an article never stored there before, and loading into cars hard coal, which is greatly in demand at present. The present supply of anthracite coal is less than 70,000 tons, although the storage grounds are equipped to hold 300,000 tons.

The Saale Converted Into a Freighter.

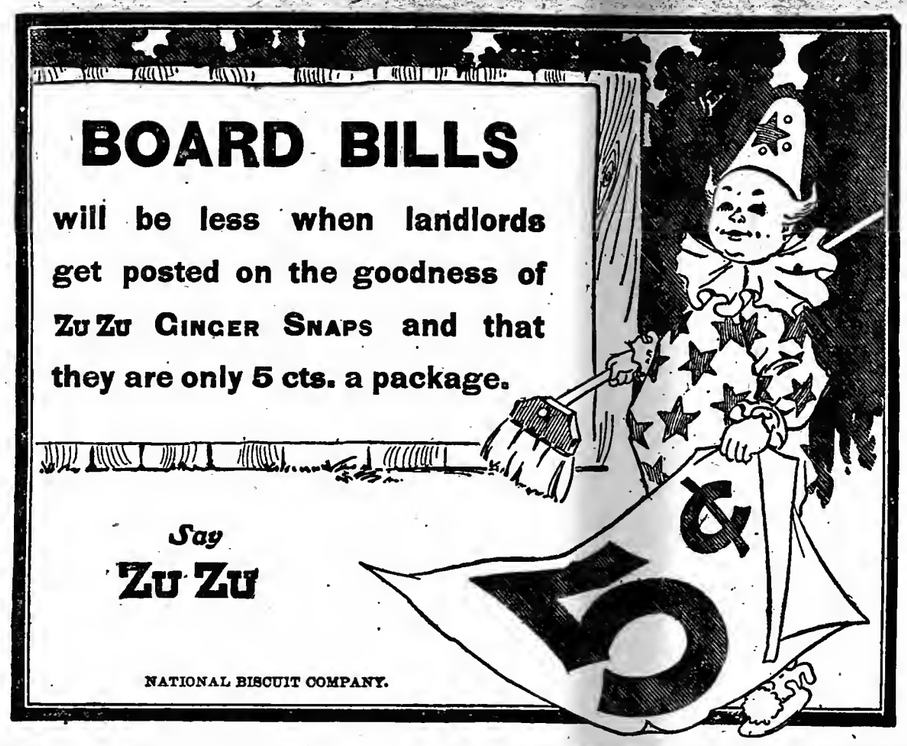
The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which was almost destroyed by fire at Hoboken in June, 1900, came from Shooter Island yesterday afternoon as the freighter J. L. Luckenbach, and was saluted by North River craft as she was being towed to Tietjen & Lange's dry docks, in Hoboken, where she is to be painted and put into commission. The Saale was bought by Lewis Luckenbach to be converted. She has been fitted out with the largest engines ever built in this city. They are triple expansion, with 26, 44, and 70 inch cylinders, and a stroke of 48 inches.

Frank H. Platt an Heir.

Frank H. Platt of 861 Seventh Avenue, is named as a beneficiary in the will of his uncle, Joseph M. Simonson, which was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given.

"The Genial Idiot," by John Kendrick Bangs

John Kendrick Bangs has prepared a series of humorous sketches under the title of "The Genial Idiot," his views and reviews of affairs of National, international, and social importance. They are written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT, and are illustrated by E. W. Kemble. The first of the series will appear in the issue of THE TIMES of Sunday, June 22. Order from your newsdealer now for delivery next Sunday.—Adv.



MR. COCKRAN TELLS GAS MERGER SECRETS

Testifies at the Lamb Hearing About a $326,300 Settlement.

Inside Relations of the Thomas-Cockran-Weidenfeld and the Whitney-Ryan Interests and the Standard Oil Party.

W. Bourke Cockran in his testimony before Theodore H. Silkman, as referee, yesterday made some intcresting revelations as to the inside workings of the deal by which the gas and electric lighting concerns of New York were consolidated. He appeared in compliance with an order issued Wednesday by Justice Wilmot H. Smith of the Supreme Court for examination by the attorneys of George Alfred Lamb, the lawyer who has expressed his intention to bring suit against Mr. Cockran for payment for services rendered.

Those services, according to Mr. Lamb's affidavit, were efforts to prevent the merger of the New York Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and the Consolidated Gas Company, made at the instance of Mr. Cockran. Mr. Lamb further states that these efforts were discontinued at the request of Mr. Cockran, after the latter had received a handsome settlement.

Punctually at 10:30 o'clock, the hour set, Mr. Cockran, accompanied by his counsel, Treadwell Cleveland, entered Mr. Silkman's office, at 41 Park Row, where the hearing took place. A few minutes later Mr. Lamb and J. Rider Cady, his attorney, arrived. After a brief preliminary statement by Mr. Cady and a reply by Mr. Cleveland, the taking of the deposition was begun.

Mr. Cockran gave a connected story of his interest, with his associates, Gen. Samuel Thomas and Camille W. Weldenfeld, a stock broker, in the rate war of 1899, and the subsequent consolidations of gas and electric companies in the city. He said that Gen. Thomas believed that cheap gas would result in larger profits; that he had conceived a plan for furnishing New York gas at 75 cents per thousand feet, having learned by experience in the West that the same could be made for 50 cents a thousand.

To consummate this plan arrangements were made to secure control, if possible, of the Standard and the New Amsterdam Gas Companies, Gen. Thomas furnishing $5,000,000 to effect this. Later came the report of the purchase by the New York Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of the Consolidated Gas Company, and this aroused Gen. Thomas's opposition. The opposition of the Thomas, Cockran, and Weldenfeld trio, however, was ineffectual; W. C. Whitney, A. N. Brady, and Thomas F. Ryan were elected Directors.

Mr. Cockran explained that Gen. Thomas believed that the New York Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was a concern, some of whose stock was in the State Trust company, and had been described as unfit for collateral. There was $30,000,000 stock, and, according to Gen. Thomas, it was all water. He wanted to oppose the purchase, believing it, he said, to be a simple case of loot.

EMPLOYMENT OF MR. LAMB.

Then it was that Mr. Lamb was employed. Concerning this, Mr. Cockran said:

"We tried to engage Evarts, Choate & Beeman, but they could not take up the matter. We were advised that we could never expect to get any old or prominent firm to take the case, for the reason that any lawyer opposing such a large corporation would run up against difficulties with banks and corporations down town in their business, and socially as well. We were told that the only thing we could do was to engage some young, struggling lawyers, who had little practice and, therefore, nothing to lose but everything to gain if successful. We then engaged Mr. Lamb."

Mr. Lamb, with proxies of Thomas, Cockran, Weldenfeld, and one Bull, went to the annual meeting and received no recognition, said Mr. Cockran. Later Gen. Thomas and Mr. Ryan met, and the latter assured Gen. Thomas that the electric purchase was a good one and that the purchase had been effected, the only question being payment in stock or the company's notes. Then there was a peace conference, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan meeting the associates of the opposition. It was explained by Mr. Whitney that there had been a perfect consolidation of the gas companies and that Messrs. Whitney, Ryan, and Brady were to have a quarter of it. Mr. Cockran said that Gen. Thomas was offered a quarter of that quarter, or one-sixteenth, and it was also stated that from the others—the Standard Oil party, as they called it—an equal amount, or two-sixteenths in all, would be secured.

In May, 1900, the New Amsterdam Company was absorbed. It was announced that the new syndicate would be productive of profits that would aggregate $5,000,000 a year. Nothing more was heard of this syndicate by the associates, Cockran, Thomas, and Weldenfeld.

Gen. Thomas, Mr. Cockran said, called on Mr. Whitney about Dec. 4 and expressed his indignation that the promises regarding the new syndicate had not been carried out. Gen. Thomas explained that he and his associates had deposited their stock, which had greatly increased in value, resulting in immediate losses. Mr. Whitney asked how much, and was informed $48,600.

"You'll receive a check for that amount to-morrow," Mr. Whitney said, according to Mr. Cockran's testimony. But the check never came, said the witness.

A few days later, said Mr. Cockran, Mr. Thomas telephoned from the country and informed the witness that Mr. Ryan had expressed his willingness to pay $250,000 in full settlement of all claims, and asked Mr. Cockran's opinion. Mr. Cockran said that he answered that they could not take that money and retain their self-respect; it did not represent their losses, he said, and was wrong as a matter of business. Mr. Cockran said that he was surprised that Mr. Thomas had not declined the proffer instantly; its acceptance, he pointed out, would be receiving alms of charity, and not payment for services rendered or losses incurred. Later, he said, he wrote a letter to Gen. Thomas expressing similar emphatic views of the tender, and this, he said, when sent to Ryan, was ignored.

Further conferences and communication between the members of the Whitney-Ryan-Brady and the Thomas-Cockran-Weidenfeld parties took place from time to time. In these the former bitterly denounced the repudiation of pledges said to be committed by the Standard Oil party. They stated at one time that the consolidation had not been effected as yet; at another that the scheme had been abandoned. At the same time they, Mr. Cockran said, increased the offers for a settlement with the associated Thomas, Cockran, and Weldenfeld.

SETTLEMENT FOR $326,300.

When Gen. Thomas was stricken with apoplexy, Mr. Cockran said, it was deemed advisable to secure some statement of the agreements and subsequent negotiations, and a memorandum was drawn up and presented to Ryan, who refused to acknowledge it. Then suit was brought by the associates in the name of Bull, a small stockholder, and eventually this was withdrawn, said Mr. Cockran, for $326,300.

"After the money had been paid and the release signed," said Mr. Cockran, "I was asked to get a discontinuance from Mr. Lamb. I wrote Mr. Lamb and received an informal discontinuance from him in a letter which he wrote on Dec. 12, 1901."

This letter was read. Mr. Cockran said that afterward Mr. Lamb had been paid $2,500 for his services, and that he, Cockran, had borne his share of that expense.

Mr. Cockran testified that, after the discontinuance had been obtained from Mr. Lamb, he had been informed by the other side that the lawyer had failed to discontinue a suit against the company brought in the name of Jared D. Wolf, Jr.

"I saw Mr. Nichol, attorney for the Directors," said Mr. Cockran, "and told him that I did not know anything about the suit, and that I did not think Lamb did. Mr. Nichol said that he knew Lamb pretty well, and that Lamb knew all about the Wolf suit and controlled it."

Mr. Cockran declared that he then told Mr. Weidenfeld that if he felt any moral responsibility to pay Lamb anything for the discontinuance of the suit to do so, and he would bear a part of the expense. "I told Mr. Weldenfeld," said Mr. Cockran, "that I thougbt we were being cheated." Later Mr. Cockran said that Mr. Weldenfeld had made no settlement with Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Cockran stated that Mr. Lamb had been connected only with the issue of circulars, obtaining proxies, and attending meetings of stockholders. As expenses were incurred, he said, payments were made to the attorney.

SUBWAY CLAIMANTS WORSTED.

Suit to Get Control Through Ancient Tunnel Charter Thrown Out of Federal Court.

Mysterious agencies were at work in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, ostensibly to wrest the entire subway from the city, from Contractor John B. McDonald, and from the great construction company which is financing the migbty undertaking. They sought to make the seizure on a legal technicality through a charter issued twenty-one years ago to the Central Tunnel Railway Company, which so far as the evidence showed never turned a spadeful of eartb in its whole existence. The claimants remained in the outer darkness, but their claims were presented and argued by Lawyer Roger Foster, and were regarded as being sufficiently serious to bring Edward M. Shepard to the court as counsel for the city to refute them.

These men did not propose absolute confiscation, for they promised to reimburse those whom they would despoil for every dollar expended to the present time and then to carry the work to completion in accordance with the plan adopted.

Mr. Shepard denounced the suit as a "strike," and declared that those behind it had not as many cents as the dollars they promised to expend.

Judge Hazel threw the case out of court, with costs to the claimants. He ruled that they had never acquired legal right to commence active operations, though it was asserted that the original company had spent $100,000 in work on paper. The Judge also declared that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The claimants came into court under the style of the "Underground Railroad of New York and the Rapid Transit Underground Railway of New York." The former corporation only appears in the Corporation Directory as follows:

Underground Railroad, (New York;) President—Bernard F. O'Connor; Secretary—James M. Fisk; Treasurer—Charles C. West; capital, $5,000,000. Directors—Spencer D. Schuyler, Arthur M. Hatch, Bernard F. O'Connor, Charles C. West, James M. Fisk, E. S. Churchill. 52 New.

No such concern could be found at 52 New Street. James M. Fisk is a lawyer in Temple Court. He was just as reticent as to the concern as his colleague, Foster, had been before the court.

CONKLIN HELD FOR MURDER.

He Had Reported that His Wife Had Attempted Suicide.

Coroner Jackson and a jury yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mamie Conklin, who died on June 9 in St. Vincent's Hospital, having been taken there from her home at 447 West Sixteenth Street. Patrick Conklin reported that his wife had attempted suicide. An ambulance surgeon found that the woman had been shot through both lungs and in one hand; Conklin was arrested.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon testified that the woman could not have inflicted the wounds. Dr. S. F. Donovan of St. Vincent's Hospital testified that the woman had declared in the hospital that she had been shot by her husband. The jury's verdict was that Conklin had shot his wife. He was remanded to the Tombs without bail.

Dinner to Bank President Bearns.

At a dinner to James S. Bearns, President of the Kings County Savings Bank, enjoyed in the rooms of the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, last evening, the Trustees presented engrossed resolutions. Mr. Bearns will retire on July 1 on account of old age. He is eighty-five years old, and he has been President of the institution since 1865.



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Young men's sizes $12 to $18.

Every man wants one suit for all-around wear, whether he has other suits or not.

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Young men's sizes, 32, 33, 34 inch chest, $10 to $22.

Low shoes give your ankles a holiday every day.

Perhaps russet's a bit cooler—it's easier to care for anyhow.

Black calf or russet Oxfords; $3.50 and $5.

There ought to be some satisfaction in seeing the largest collection of negligee shirts in the country before you pick out your patterns.

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TRIAL OF "AL" ADAMS.

Writing on Seized Policy Goods Identified as That of Defendant.

"Al" Adams appeared before Justice Scott yesterday, plainly weak and nervous, and showing great weariness as the trial dragged through the day. The greater part of the evidence submitted was the identification by witnesses of the handwriting of Adams. Hundreds of letters and manifold sheets, alleged to bear his signature, were offered in evidence. These Assistant District Attorney Schurman said were to be used as "standards of comparison."

County Detective Reardon denied the accusations of counsel for the defense that he had tempted others to violate the law. He had played policy over a thousand times, but always in obtaining evidence.

Assistant District Attorney Lord testified that evidence seized in the raid had been in his care since the end of District Attorney Philbin's administration. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor told of the examination of the matter seized at the time. He said that there were no bonds, jewelry, or other valuables which Adams alleges amounted to $70,000 at the time of the raid, when they were turned over to the District Attorney.

William J. Kingsley, a handwriting expert, identified the writing on the policy paraphernalia as the same as that on Adams's letters, and said that they were all written by the same man. The case was adjourned until to-dsy.

ROCHAMBEAU DELEGATE SAILS.

Naturalized Citizens' Loyalty to This Country Impressed M. de Billy.

Robert de Billy, the representative of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue in Washington, sailed yesterday in the French liner La Touraine. Commenting on his visit to this country, M. de Billy said that what had surprised him most was the loyalty of the naturalized citizens to the country of their adoption.

"I was astonished," he said, "when I heard Bohemians and Poles cheering in broken English as the Rochambeau mission passed through the streets of New York. Then I learned that these men's historical traditions had been made more by the War of Independence than by the history of their own unhappy countries."

Counterfeiter Corbett Confesses.

James B. Corbett, alias James O'Brien, arrested in Yonkers on Wednesday night by Secret Service detectives, was yesterday examined by Commissioner Shields, and sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail. The prisoner, while being taken into custody tried to throw away copper plates in his possession which he used to raise the numbers on banknotes. He confessed yesterday to Commissioner Shields that he had made the plates.

Trust to Fight for Asphalt Contract.

Beaten in competition for a contract amounting to $300,000 for paving fifteen streets in Brooklyn, the so-called Asphalt Trust is to begin a legal fight to annul the contract that was awarded to the Interstate Paving Company. The Cranford Company, the next lowest bidder, backed by officials of the trust, tried to prevent the Interstate Company from getting the contract. Counsel for the Cranford Company has served notice upon the borough authorities that he intends to commence an action "on behalf of a taxpayer of the City of New York" to enjoin the execution of the contract with the Interstate Company.

Myers Tablet to be Unveiled.

In Public School No. 63, at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, a glass mosaic panel and bronze tablet in memory of the late John H. Myers are to be unveiled. Mr. Myers was a teacher and Principal in the public schools of New York for forty-three years. The tablet is to be presented to the school by graduates and teachers and the friends of the late Principal.

LEGAL NOTES.

AGREEMENT NOT TO CHANGE A WILL.—Thomas Kine, in order to settle differences between himself and his wife, Anna, in regard to an $8,000 mortgage held in her name by assignment on premises owned by him, agreed with her that if she would release and discharge the instrument he would not change or revoke a will giving her all his property. He, however, did revoke his will and made another by which Mrs. Kine only got a life estate in his property. In a suit brought by Mrs. Kine against her husband's executors to enforce her rights under the agreement, a judgment dismissing the complaint has been reversed by the Appellate Division of this city. The executors contended that there was a want of consideration for the agreement; that the husband pair for the mortgage, taking the assignment in his wife's name, and that the instrument was never delivered to her. Mr. and Mrs. Kine lived together for nearly fifty years. When the former purchased the premises he borrowed $500 from his mother and the amount was repaid by Mrs. Kine's personal services. She was also told by Mr. Kine that the mortgage was hers. "It is unnecessary," says Justice Laughlin, for the Court, "to determine whether plaintiff actually owned the mortgage or in fact had any interest therein. If there was any ground for a bona-fide claim on her part, either of ownership or of a lesser interest, the courts will not look into the merits of the claim, but will enforce the rights voluntarily given in settlement thereof. On these facts it is evident that there was some basis for the assertion by plaintiff of a claim of ownership in this mortgage. It stood in her name and the assignment was recorded, which was evidence between the parties that it had been delivered and had become a completed gift. The assignment standing in her name, there was also ground for the claim that no trust resulted in favor of her husband, notwithstanding the fact that he paid the consideration."

WHEN QUESTION ONE OF FACT AND WHEN ONE OF LAW.—The sole question before the Court of Appeals in the case of Sarah J. Snowden against the town of Somerset was whether the Highway Commissioner of that town had so barricaded an opening made by him in a highway as to make the question of any alleged negligence on his part one of law and not of fact for the jury. The opening had been barricaded by placing tile pipe standing upright along the side. The tiles were placed close together in a diagonal direction, so as to indicate to the traveler that one side of the highway was safe and open for travel. The accident to the plaintiff happened on a dark night, and there were no lights. Justice Werner, for the court, after saying that it could not be held as a matter of law that the defendant was liable simply because the barricade proved to be insufficient nor that the Highway Commissioner had done his full duty because it had been customary for his predecessors not to use lights in connection with barricades, continues: "A jury would have been authorized to find that the barricade could not have been seen without a light. The plaintiff and her husband had the right to assume that the highway was safe. It was the duty of the Highway Commissioner to guard against such dangers as could or ought to have been anticipated or foreseen in the exercise of reasonable proof. All of the evidence and the circumstances which throw light upon the situation are to be considered in determining whether this degree of prudence and care was exercised in the case at bar. Unless all of these things taken together point so conclusively in one direction that there is no chance for dispute or argument, the question cannot be decided by the court as one of law, but must be submitted to a jury as one of fact."

Discharged Teacher Reinstated.

Ama L. H. DeBelprat, who was dismissed some time ago from her position as a teacher in the High School at Stapleton, S. I., has been restored to her place by the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Miss DeBelprat was accused of having spoken disrespectfully to her pupils of the Catholic Church. Three other teachers who were dismissed at the same time for the same reason were later taken back.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler; winds south, becoming west.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,367. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CONFERENCE ON CUBA FAILS OF RESULTS

Republican Senators Cannot Agree on Reciprocity Bill.

The President is Reported to be Preparing a Treaty to Present to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Another conference of the Republican Senators was held to-day with no result except to show a united and determined hand of beet sugar Senators.

It was an adjourned conference, the first session of which was held last Wednesday night. This time the conference adjourned without day, leaving its next session subject to the call of the Chair. This, it is considered, was as complete an illustration as could have been given of how entirely the Administration Senators are at sea.

At the conference Wednesday night the beet sugar men wanted an adjournment sine die, but the Administration men hoping against hope would not agree to it. Now they have practically agreed to it. If there is any rift in the clouds, if at any time there appears a chance to work in a bill satisfactory to the President, if there is the slightest indication of a break in the ranks of the beet sugar men, Chairman Allison will call the conference together again. Otherwise he will not.

As the nineteen beet sugar men again indicated to-day their determined and unchangeable opposition, the probability is that he will not. Mr. Allison is reported to have said this afternoon that in his opinion there would he no Cuban legislation at this session.

ADMINISTRATION MEN'S APPEALS.

Most of the time this afternoon wae spent in vain appeals from the Administration men to the party feeling of their opponents. The Administration men begged them to uphold the President and were listened to with smiling faces, for the beet sugar men claim that they are the ones who are upholding the President.

Such men as Senators Clapp and Dietrich point to the fact that President Roosevelt in his special message appealed for Cuban reciprocity legislation which would exclude the Sugar Trust from any participation in its benefits. Tbese Senators hold that, as that is what they are fighting for, they are the Administration men, and the so-called Administration men are the insurgents.

The President did in his message exclude a rebate from the kind of legislation he would accept, but these Senators say they are willing to drop the rebate, too, and support a straight reciprocity bill, with the differential amendment, which would exclude the Sugar Trust from the benefits of the law.

Senator Clapp wae very much irritated to-day when tbe othsr side was called "Administration men" in his presence. "Administration men!" he excialmed. "I don't know wbat you mean, Sir. We are the Administration men. Perhaps you mean the advocates of the Spooner bill."

One after another the Administration men rose in their places and pleaded with the beet sugar men to back up the Administration for the sake of party barmony. First came Mr. Foraker, and he was followed by Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. McComas, and Mr. Hanna. The insinuation which has obtained wide circulation among the beet sugar men, that Mr. Aldrich was the representative of Sugar Trust interests, it is said, weakened somewhat the force of his appeal to them, and to some extent he was not impressive to his own side, for many of the Administration men think he has, in his capacity of leader, badly tangled a situation which Senator Platt of Connecticut was managing fairly well, before he took the reins.

There were reports that Senator Beveridge, in the heat of dehate, used language which was resented hy Senator Dietrich; hut they could not he verified. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Hanna were listened to with respect, but there was no evidence that their appeals had any effect upon the beet sugar men.

After these Administration Senators had concluded Senators Burton and Burrows answered them, indicating the unalterable purpose of the beet sugar men to stand together. Mr. Burton's speech was impassioned and savage. He fiercely denounced the interests which, in bis opinion, are preventing justice to Cuba, and declared that he would not consent to anything like tbe Spooner compromise bill.

BEET SUGAR MEN FIRM.

The situation to-night is tbat the Administration men are waiting for something to turn up, and the beet sugar men stand where they always have. That the helief that the Administration is defeated is general is shown by the fact that in the House to-day Mr. Cannon publicly expressed the belief that Congress would adjourn the first week in July.

All sorts of stories are current ahout the conference at the White House last night. One story is that the President was inclined to favor ths treaty proposition; another is that he threatened to call a special session, and that Senator Hale of Maine replied, "Oh, no, Mr. President; you won't do anything of the kind."

Another is that the President urged his friends to hring ths Spooner bill on the floor of the Senate, and fight the matter out there.

The principal objection to tbat schems is said to be that the beet sugar men, who come mostly from tariff reform districts and have no fear of the tariff before their eyes, threaten to attack the iron and steel schedules, the wool schedule, and about everything else that the Administration men want to preserve, and that they could command enough Democratic support to come pretty near winning.

This is particularly the case as the nineteen beet sugar mcn are understood to have agreed to vote as a unit for any proposition whatever that will injure the reciprocity scheme. Something like tbis was tried in the House, but the ironclad rules there shut out the efforts of such Republicans as Mr. Roherts of Massachusette to attack the tariff schedules. The rules of the Senate would allow sucb attacks, and the Administration men know it.

PRESIDENT'S RUMORED PLAN.

It is rumored to-night that the Administration is putting the last days of Congress to good use in getting up a way out of the Cuban reciprocity difficulty.

The story is that the President is preparing a last card in the way of a reciprocity treaty with Cuha. One of the plans which the beet sugar men proposed was that of a treaty, with the understanding that it was to be negotiated after the adjournment of Congress.

The rumor to-night is that the President is secretly negotiating this treaty, now with a view to springing it on the Senate hefore another session of conference is to be held, and that is a chance for a last coup. This coup would be the calling together of the adjourned conference, which accomplished nothing, the flashing up of tbis newly negotiated treaty upon the astonished beet sugar men and a demand upon them to show whether or not they were sincere in their advocacy of a treaty by their votes.

The treaty upon which the beet sugar men were going to insist was to be one which clearly did not injure any American industry and would not benefit the Sugar Trust. If the President can negotiate such a treaty there is no doubt that its sudden promulgation would do a good deal toward putting the beet sugar men in a hard position.

SPEECHES AT THE CONFERENCE

Several in Support of the Reciprocity Bill, and But Two Against It, by Agreement.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At the conference of Republican Senators on the question of Cuban reciprocity tbere were eight or nine speeches made in support of reciprocity and only two in opposition to that policy. This was in accord witb a previous understanding that, as the heet-sugar Senators had monopolized the attention of the conference on Wednesday night, their opponents to-day should have the greater share of the time.

Senator Foraker opened the proceedings with an appeal to his party colleagues to get together in support of this measure which had, he said, become a party question, having been made so by the attitude not only of the present Chief Magistrate hut by that of his honored predecessor. He also spoke of the necessity of maintaining the most cordial relations with Cuba.

Senator Beveridge dwelt on the growing importance of American trade with the outside world, and said the present opportunity to extend our hold on the good-will of the Cuban people should not he lost.

Senator Lodge dwelt with especial emphasis on the importance of having Republican Senators stand together at tbis critical point in the party's history. Much of prestige and future National standing, he said, might depend on the step now taken, for all the world was watching with interest our treatment of the Cuban people.

Senator Warren spoke briefly in the interest of party harmony. He thougbt tbat all the resources of the Republican Senators should be exhausted to secure co-operation hefore attempting to take final action.

Senator McComas declared his adherence to the Senate Reciprocity hill, saying that he considered it in ths interests of the whole country to enact such legislation as was outlined in that measure.

Senator Hale said that it sbould be distinctly understood that in supporting this measure he did not surrender his principles as a protectionist.

Senator Aldrich dwelt with especial emphasis on the necessity of the party's presenting a solid front at this time and with respect to this measure. He reiterated the statement which had been made by other speakers, that the question was a party question, and pleaded with the opposing Senators to recognize this fact and accept the situation. He ridiculed the idea that the proposed reduction would injure the heet-sugar interests, saying that, as sugar now receives protection amounting to about 100 per cent. on the cost price, the reduction proposed in the hill suggested by the Cuhan Committee still would leave a protection amounting to 80 per cent.

Senator Hanna spoke of the question of extending the proper aid to Cuha, ae a moral question. He referred to President McKinley's attitude on this subject and quoted the President's Buffalo speecb, as making it imperative on this Government to enter into proper reciprocal relations with Cuha.

The meeting had almost concluded when Senator Burton of Kansas took the floor to make a brief but impassioned and eloquent epeech in support and defense of the attitude of the heet sugar Republicans. He took as his text certain remarks which had been made by Senator Platt of Connecticut at the Wednesday evening meeting and hy Senator Foraker at to-day's meeting.

He said that it was not true that the beet sugar men were not willing to extend a helping hand to tbe people of Cuba if they needed help, hut he contended that there was no need for assistance to the people of that island at this time.

Senator Burrows's remarks were entirely in reply to Senator Hanna'e reference to President McKinley'e Buffalo speech. Mr. Burrows produced a copy of that speech, and read extracts from it for the purpose of showing that the beet sugar Senators are in accord with Mr. McKinley's position as outlined in that speech.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver
from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway. —Adv.

EDGEWOOD INN, Greenwich, Conn., opens June 1st; new modern hotel; forty-five private bath rooms; forty-five minutes from Grand Central Station. Frank F. Shute, Manager.—Adv.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via Lackawanna Railroad, leaves New York daily 8:45 P. M. Parlor car on 10 A. M. train. —Adv.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Markets.—Pages 12, 13, and 14.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 47c; cotton, middling, 9¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; hutter, Western creamery, 22½c.—Page 7.
Amusements.—Page 8.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Pocono Mountain Special
for Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays, 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

For a Summer tonic nothing equals JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. Do not be imposed upon. NOTHING ELSE is "just as good."—Adv.

POLICE ON HUNT FOR TRUST COMPANY OFFICIAL

Henry B. McDowell Charged with Embezzling $50,000.

He Was President of the Collapsed United States Trust Company, with Offices in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—It developed to-night that the police of this city and New York are looking for Henry B. McDowell, President of the United States Trust Company, which had offices in the Witherspoon Building, this city, and which collapsed on Tuesday last.

McDowell is alleged to have embezzled securities valued at a quarter of a million dollars. Warrants that bave been sworn out charge an embezzlement of $50,000, but Banking Commissioner Frank Reeder, Albert L. Taylor, State Bank Examiner, and Charles L. Brown, assignee of the defunct concern, state that be must have gotten away with not less than $250,000.

McDowell is a member of the New York bar and is a son of Gen. E. McDowell of civil war fame. He came here six months ago, and persuaded the owners of the charter under which the United States Trust Company was operating to believe that he was backed by millions of dollars and that if he were put at the head of the concern he could make it one of the biggest corporations in the country. Buying 1,000 of the company's 10,000 shares, he got himself elected President, and to show his strength he put tbe company in possession of the following securities:

Twenty shares preferred stock of the Century Building Company of New York City, six shares of common etock of the Century Building Company, eight due hills of $1,000 each of Holmes Brothers, a certificate entitled to $100 face value of mortgage bonds on 42 Broadway, New York; 110 shares of Automatic Machine Company stock, and one-tbird interest in the New York law firm of Hubbard & Rice, with offices at 55 Liberty Street.

McDowell tben induced his associates to increase the stock to 20,000 shares. Taking tbe new issue of 10,000, he went to New York to get his friends interested in the concern.

In the meantime State Banking Commissioner Frank Reeder found sometbing wrong with a statement of the company's affairs made on May 22 last. Bank Examiner Taber came here to investigate. McDowell, it is alleged, had sworn that the company's assete were $85,231.31 in mortgages and other "gilt edge" securities. The examiner found that the only asset was a long overdue mortgage for $300. All the assets and collateral deposited by McDowell had disappeared.

The result was the assignment on Tuesday. McDowell was informed by telephone in New York of the findings of the Bank Examiner early on Tuesday. He replied that he would at once go to Albany to get the securities and the funds necessary to straighten matters out, and that he would be in Philadelpbia the next day. That was the last heard from him. It soon developed that there was a fraud involving a large amount and that the victims were not only Philadelphians, but New Yorkers and out-of-town banking concerns.

W. S. Hergesheimer, Treasurer, and G. A. Widener, Secretary, soon satisfied Chief Detective Miller and Assignee Brown that they had been victimized by McDowell, and Miller soon learned that New Yorkers would, in all probability, be the biggest losers.

It is charged that a new issue of 10,000 shares of stock were gotten rid of in New York, and that the collateral which McDowell originally deposited he had succeeded in getting back in his possession. Thus bis New York friends who purchased the stock of the United States Trust Company have no other securities than the stock itself. Probahly the heaviest losers are Theodore F. White, Jr., and Nelson S. Eaeton, who have offices in the same huilding as McDowell's law firm.

McDowell's wife is the daughter of Col. Charles A. Fuller of Boston. He closed his New York residence in Bronxville on Wednesday, and Mrs. McDowell went to her father's home in Boston.

FOREST FIRES MENACE TOWNS.

Buckley, Enumclaw, and Hot Springs in Washington State Are Threatened with Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 20.—The towns of Buckley, Enumclaw, and Hot Springe are to-night threatened with destruction hy the fiercest forest fires which have raged in Western Washington. Flames this afternoon swept through edges of these towns, hurned houses and mills and other property. A great area of the fine pine and cedar timher has been burned over.

Two weeks of dry weather have rendered underbrush, fences, and timber dry as tinder. At the logging camps of the White River Lumher Company, between Buckley and Enumclaw, several dozen women and cbildren are surrounded hy fire. They are cut off from exit in either direction by blazing forests. An effort is being made to reach them and insure their safety.

At Buckley, Enumclaw, and Hot Springs everything is ready for flight, if increasing wind sets the entire towns on fire. Wagons stand in the streets loaded with household goode, and with teams attached, ready to move on an instant'e notice. It has been a day of horror such ae was never experienced hefore in the White River Valley.

Late this afternoon flames reached residences on the east side of Buckley and a gale of wind was blowing from the east. Buckley'e only protection was a hose cart. A detachment from the Tacoma Fire Department reached Buckley by special train at 3 o'clock and soon had a mile of hoee in service. The Tacoma firemen are making supreme efforts to save the towns.

Farm property all about Enumclaw euffered heavily. About noon the hig saw mill of the White River Lumber Company, together with twenty houses, was hurned. Next the Mountain Mill, and other mill buildings, dry kilns, and lumher etocks, were wiped out.

Late this afternoon nrgent call came for fire department aid from Hot Springs. Firemen with engine and hose were started immediately hy a special train over the Northern Pacific. The fire is raging fiercely all about Hot Springe, which has been destroyed by fire twice hefore.

The Puget Sound country is covered by a pall of smoke, and asbes are falling here, swept thither from fires forty miles away.

Undoubtedly many lives of mountain campers and loggers have been lost.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

The BLOCK ISLAND service of the Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on June 26th. Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., week days, except Saturdays, July 3d and July 4th, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

A Good Way to the Catskills
Is by the New York Central from Grand Central Station to Catskill Landing; thence by Catskill Mountain Railroad. Inquire of New York Central Ticket Agents.—Adv.

ANTI-TRUST LAW VOID.

Judge Haney Rules that the Illinois Statute of 1891 Is Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, June 20.—In a decision given to-day Judge Elhridge Haney of the State Circuit Court holds that the Illinois Anti-Trust law of 1891 is unconstitutional and void in all its parts. He orders a finding in favor of the defendant in the case of the People, on relation of the Attorney General, against the Butler Street Foundry and Iron Company.

The decision has a direct hearing upon a large number of cases that bave been begun against manufacturing concerns to collect fines for non-compliance with the provisione of the anti-trust law in regard to the filing of affidavits. Early in 1899 Attorney General Aiken for the State of Illinois and State's Attorney Deneen of Cook County began 1,200 suits in the courts of Cook County to recover $8,300 from each defendant, or a total of nearly $10,000,000.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY ANXIOUS.

The Factional Fight in Cook County Threatens to Spread Throughout the State.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—According to reports received from Springfield to-day the "rule-or-ruin" policy, which dominates the Cook County factional fight, threatens to leave the Democrats without a State ticket.

Moreover, defections are reported in various parts of the State on the same account, and the leaders fear that if the Cook County hosses continue to force their fight on the country it will result in great injury to the party.

John L. Pickering, nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court against Chris Mamer, may decide to withdraw from the fight. He has sent letters to his pereonal friends on the new State Central Committee asking them not to promise their votes on Chairmanship until tbey have consulted him and making a plea that the new Chairman be a man not identified with either faction in the Cook County fight.

Reed Green, nominated for Congress in the Cairo district, has pulled out, and it is said that the reason is the disposition to carry Cook County's troubles into the State at large and into the campaign.

Friends of Congressman Williame assert to-day that they are prepared to hear of his refusal to enter the race again for this very reason. A similar announcement is expected by some of the friends of Congressman Kerns of the St. Clair County district.

Friends of George Duddston, the Democratic nominee for State Treaeurer, are urging him to withdraw from the ticket for the reason that Duddston was nominated as a joke, and the fact has become widely advertised.

GRADED SALARY SYSTEM.

This Plan Adopted by Board of Trustees of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 20.—The Board of Trustees of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg, Va., have decided to adopt a graded system of salaries in the permanent organization of the Faculty corps in that institution, which has recently completed the tenth year of its career. It is said that this is the only college in the country, except Harvard, to adopt such a scale of ealaries; certainly it is the first institution of learning in the South to adopt a graded salary schedule. It is a unique feature in educational announcements of the year.

Chancellor W. W. Smith, A. M., LL. D., the head of the Randolph-Macon Systems of Schools and Academies, presented the following plan, which was unanimously adopted by tbe board at its meeting June 19, and which will become effective at the next session of the college:

First: Tbe election of professors by the Executive Committee of the hoard for one year at ealaries of $1,250.

Second: The election of professors by the hoard for the second year at salaries of $1,500.

Third: The election of professore hy the board at the end of the fifth year at salaries of $1,800. These will be recognized as full professorships in the various departments of the college, and will be considered hy the college as permanent.

Fourth: Full professore shall be entitled to leave of absence for one ycar for special investigation in this country, or ahroad, after a service of ten years in the college, with half-pay allowance of $900.

Fifth: Emeritus professorships to he established for the heads of departments who have reached the age of seventy years, with the allowance of one-third tbe pay of a full professorship.

BANK DEPOSITS BY EXPRESS.

Chicago Savings Institution Adopts a New System to Facilitate Business with Its Customers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Directors of the Chicago Savings Bank have inaugurated what they designate ae the "exprese eystem" of receiving deposits. It is the only hank in the United States operating such a plan.

The bank has made arrangements with the offices of express companiee throughout the city hy which any one may open an account with the Chicago Savings Bank at these hranch offices. Deposits may be made and a certificate issued therefor.

Altogether, the hank has ahout 100 such places for receiving deposits. By such means a factory employe, for example, can walk outside the factory door and deposit wages or salary with the Chicago Savings Bank through the office of an express company. It is thus easy to make deposits, though the money cannot be drawn out except at the hank in the usual manner.

MRS. M. W. KIRK GETS A DIVORCE

Chicago's Millionaire Soapmaker Ordered to Pay $60,000 Alimony.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Mre. Ethel L. Kirk received a decree of divorce to-day from her husband, Milton W. Kirk, the millionaire soapmaker.

Judge Bishop fixed the alimony to be paid at the gross amount of $60,000. The court also decided that the charge of desertion made by Mr. Kirk against Mrs. Kirk was untrue, while similar charges filed by Mrs. Kirk against Mr. Kirk he declared were true. In view of theee finding the court granted the divorce to Mrs. Kirk.

The Saratoga Limited.
First trip of this famous train for this season will be made Saturday, June 21st, leaving Grand Central Station by New York Central at 1:50 P. M.—Adv.

A Summer Resort Directory.
Complete and accurate data concerning Summer Resort Hotels and Boarding Houses in a handsomely illustrated Magazine Supplement free with to-morrow's Brooklyn Eegle.—Adv.

Twenty Hours
From New York to Chicago, via the Pennsylvania Special, over the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

MINERS' UNION ESTIMATES AVAILABLE COAL SUPPLY.

Secretary Wilson Says It Could Only Last Three Months.

Vote For and Against a General Strike May Be Close—Little Change in the General Situation.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—It is estimated by W. B. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, tbat the present supply of hituminous and anthracite coal above ground would be exhausted in less than three months if there ehould be a general suspension of work in the mines.

According to this estimate, if the National convention of mine workers in Indianapolis, Juiy 17, should vote for a general suspension of work in support of the anthracite strike, as is now proposed, the vast industrial machinery of the United States would be handicapped for fuel, so that thousands of factories would have to suspend work.

Mr. Wilson has statistics showing there are approximately 450,000 minere in the country, scattered through thirty States. The miners of twenty-four States would be actively involved if there should be a suspension of operations. In Idaho, Nevada, California, the Dakotas, North Carolina, and two or three other States hrown coal, known as lignite, is mined, but the organization did not take these States into consideration when it issued a call yesterday for the National convention.

There are now more than 300,000 members of the mine workers organized. Mr. Wilson says that nearly every non-union man would go out if a general suspension of work ehould be ordered. During the first anthracite strike two years ago there were only 8,000 anthracite men in the organization, yet more than 125,000 men went out.

Tbe anthracite organization now includes 147,000 men, and since the strike was ordered a few days ago the Virginia and West Virginia men have been flocking to the union.

In Indiana 10,800 men are employed in and ahout the mines. The Indiana operators have a short supply of coal on band. Probahly the largeet supply of coal is in the bins at Buffalo and other cities along the Great Lakes. Mr. Wilson says it is impossible to keep a large supply of hituminous coal long, because of the liability of loss from spontaneous combustion.

Anthracite can be stored indefinitely, hut the supply in the collieries is now running short. Tbe bituminous mines in most localities are heing worked at capacity, but the supply is shorter than usual.

Canada has no coal on which this country could draw, if there should he a general tie up. The British Isles might supply a part of tbe market, but at a price that would he almost prohihitive to the manufacturers and ordinary consumers. The tariff on imported coal is 60 cents a ton more than the miners receive, as a rule, for mining in the United States.

The belief is that at the coming convention the competitive district—Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois—will take a hand against a general strike. These States have contracts that they do not want to break. The combined vote of the competitive district with tbat of Iowa, le expected to prove strong enough to prevent the success of the proposition for a general strike.

In a number of States the agreemente will expire July 1, and it will depend largely on the outcome of the deliberations hetween their operators and miners ae to where tbe balance of power will lie in the convention.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 20.—Extreme quietness continues to prevail throughout the Wyoming region. Strike headquarters presented a deserted appearance, all of the National and district leaders, with the exception of President Mitchell, being ecattered through tbe coal helt. There was no change noticeahle in the working forces of the coal companies, very few, if any, men being brought out in thie valley to-day.

District President John Fahy of the Schuylkill Region arrived here to-night. He said he knew nothing ahout the report that the Reading Company would shortly attempt to start a colliery. He said if the company intended to take euch a step it would have an extremely difficult time in securing men to go into the mines to cut coal.

The wife of John Snyder, a fireman employed in the Dorrance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at North Wilkesharre, reported to-day to the officials of the company that her home and contents were destroyed hy fire eome time early today. Her husband, on account of annoyance that he has undergone, lives in the colliery.

ROANOKE, Va., June 20.—There is little cbange to-day in the strike situation in the Pocahontas coal fields. The Sheriff of Tazewell County is experiencing some trouble with miners in the vicinity of Pocahontae, hut so far the Norfolk and Western Railroad officials have no report of any serious encounters.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 20.—For the past two daye there have heen no new developments in the strike eituation. The army of striking miners have been taking a rest, having discontinued their march for a day or eo in order to be in shape for a grand march to take place to-morrow throughout the entire field. The forty-odd collieries pay off their employes to-morrow, and the etrikers claim that the majority of the men not now out will etrike after getting paid. It is generally conceded hy both operatore and strikers that to-morrow, eo far as the Flat Top region is concerned, will decide whether the strike continuee or whether tho men return to work on Monday.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., June 20.—Patrick Gilday, Preeident of the district miners' union, issued an official order to-day reciting that hituminous coal is being shipped to points East to aid in hreaking the strike in the anthracite region. In order to prevent this, it is ordered that the output of Northern and Central Pennsylvania be restricted, and ths miners are notified not to work more than four days a week.

The order is the result of an interview between President Gilday and National President Mitchell.

COAL OPERATORS TO CONVENE.

Western Kentucky Association Will Never Again Recognize Union if Contracts Are Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—A meeting of the Western Kentucky Coal Operatore' Association will be held at Grayson's Springs tomorrow. The meeting bas been called so that the operatore can discuss the convention of July 17, which will attempt to force a soft coal strike.

The Western Kentucky Association employs union labor and has a yearly agreement. The agreement for this year was drawn up at Central City and became effective on April 30, and will expire on March 31, 1903. This agreement bas been printed in a small pamphlet form and specifies completely every kind of work and wages, pay for overwork, and other details, and in order that tbe miners may thoroughly understand all its provisions a commission wae engaged by the operators who went over it with representatives of the union, and this joint construction of the contract has also been printed in a small pamphlet.

The Western Kentucky Coal Operators' Association has been in existence four years. Capt. I. P. Barnard of this city is President, and has heen so ever since the association was organized. Ahout $2,000,000 of capital is represented among the members, including the mines in Ohio, Davies, Union, Webster, and other counties. These mines all employ union men and have long been on amicable terms with their workmen. The operators are very much exercised now over the proposition that the minere go on a etrike and break their contracts, which have now run lese than two months of the year.

At the meeting to-morrow, this subject will be discuseed, and tbe feeling is that the bituminous coal operators ought to take a decided stand all over the country at once. It is believed that a resolution will he offered, calling a general convention of all operatore who employ union labor, and have these contracts with their men. At this general convention it is possible and probable that a resolution will he adopted, notifying the United Mine Workers that if these contracts are broken, the union will never be recognized again, as it will have shown itself to be wholly irresponsible. The operators will appeal to the men to observe their contracts.

NORMAN S. DIKE LEGALLY CONFIRMED AS SHERIFF.

Court of Appeals Ends Guden's Fight for Kings County Office—Judges Unanimous in Their Findings.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision sustaining tbe removal of Charles Guden as Sheriff of Kings County by Gov. Odell and the appointment of Norman S. Dike as his successor.

The court is unanimous in deciding the Governor acted within his powers in removing Guden. Two opinions upholding that right were written, one by Chief Justice Parker and the other by Judge O'Brien.

In his opinion Judge Parker says:

"In this country the power of removal is an executive power, and in this State it has been vested in the Governor by the people.

"The suggestion that, if the courts do not interfere, some chief executive may proceed in disregard of these principles which courts of impeachment have established, should not be given weight, for the ability to act quickly in the removal of administrative officers and clerks is as important in the conduct of Government as in the management of a gigantic corporation or large individual enterprise. The attempt to safeguard the rights of the official, or the clerk, ehould not be carried to such an extent as to override the interests of the public, for the public husiness is of paramount importance."

Judge O'Brien holds tbat the proceedings before a removal can he ordered are of a judicial nature, hut tbat the Governor has the power to prescribe his own rules of procedure and that for any errors of law or of fact that he may commit in the progress of the investigation, there is no power of review in the courts. The courts, Judge O'Brien holds, can decide only on the question of jurisdiction.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Guden-Dike case finally settlee one of the most interesting controversies in the political history of Kings County and removes the danger of what at one time appeared imminent—a clash between the judicial and executive hranches of the State Government. The decision sustains that of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, which reversed the judgment of Justice Gaynor, who held that Guden had heen illegally removed by the Governor.

Guden, who was elected Sheriff on the Fusion ticket last Fall, was removed from office hy Gov. Odell on chargee made last January. His removal was based principally upon a charge that before his election Guden had entered into a hargain with Lawyer Bert Reiss to appoint Reiss as counsel to the Sheriff if Reiss secured for him the support of a certain Republican faction.

It was also alleged that Guden had agreed to turn over to Col. Michael J. Dady all of the fees of his office above $12,000 a year, in the event of the county salaries law heing declared invalid and the fee system being restored. This charge, however, was not proved to the eatisfaction of the Governor.

The first proceeding in the case was an examination before City Magistrate Higginbotham in Brooklyn. A hearing of the charges again Guden was then had before the Governor at Albany. Statements made hy Guden himself at thie hearing were chiefly responsible, it wae thought, for the Governor deciding ths matter against him. The specific act for which he removed Guden was what he declared to be a false oath at the time Guden took office to the effect that he had not given or promised any valuahle thing or consideration in order to secure his election.

Guden's suit to retain office, which wae immediately afterward begun, was a novel proceeding, in that it was an attempt to restrain the Governor of the State from performing an administrative act. Justice Gaynor, hefore whom the proceeding wae brought, held that the Governor had acted illegally in removing Guden, as the Constitution did not give him the power to remove an officer elected by the people for acte committed hefore the officer took office.

The Appellate Division, by a unanimous decision, reversed Justice Gaynor, and this judgment has now heen eustained hy the highest court in the State. Guden has all along been making a pretense of being Sheriff by maintaining an office, but Dike has been in possession of the County Jail and the office of the Sheriff in the Court House, and has heen transacting nearly all the husinese of the office.

Correct Outing Suits
and hot weather apparel are specialties of A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily. Dining Car.—Adv.

Quick relief from soft coal nuisance is afforded by outing on Hudson River Day Line. Anthracite coal only. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M. —Adv.

Take Str. RICHARD PECK Sundays for New Haven. All water trip. See adv.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y. —Adv.

Keep the liver in good working order by using the genuine imported CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. BEWARE of substitutes.—Adv.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—The Summer Schedule, with important changes, will take effect June 25th.—Adv.

MOTHER LEADS DASH TO KIDNAP HER CHILD

Broker Jennison's Wife Recovers Girl He Took from Her.

KNOCKS A NURSE DOWN.

Wild Flight and Pursuit to State Line Follows Struggle in an Indian Harbor Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 20.—The usual quiet town of Greenwich was stirred with excitement to-day hy a kidnapping which possessed all the elements of a sensational melodrama. The victim of the kidnapping was Alice Jennison, the four-year-old daughter of Frank E. Jennison, a member of the firm of Dunscomh & Jennison, hrokers, at 2 Wall Street, New York. The child was kidnapped by her mother, Elizabeth Dudley Jennison, assisted by three men and a woman.

The kidnapping occurred at the Held House, at Indian Harbor, where Mr. Jennison had been stopping with the child, and was only accomplished when the child's nurse had been knocked down by Mrs. Jennison and Mr. Jennison's valet. James Gihbone, had been disarmed, after a etruggle, by one of the kidnappers.

The kidnappers had two carriages in waiting for them, and as soon as they had the child in their possession and frightened Mr. Jennison and his party to such an extent that tbey were not prepared to offer any effective resistance, they got into their vehiclee and started on a wild ride to Portchester, which is just over the boundary line between Connecticut and New York, their purpose being to put themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the Connecticut authorities as speedily as possihle.

Pursuit was at once organized by Mr. Jennison, but tbe kidnappers reached the State line two minutes hefore Constable Nedley, who lives near the boundary, and who, on receiving a telephone message from Prosecuting Attorney Walsh of Greenwich informing him of what had occurred, had set out in hot haste to intercept them.

The kidnapping of the child, Alice, to-day makes the second time she has been kidnapped within a week. The first kidnapping took place in New York City a week ago, when her father secured possession of her hy force from her mother.

The Jennisons were married on Aug. 28, 1896. The wife was Elizabeth Dudley of Kentucky. She is a woman of etyle and beauty. Mr. Jennison is a man of means, and after his marriage he and his wife were domiciled in luxurious apartments at 2 West Ninety-fourth Street. About a year ago they separated. Last December the wife sued for a eeparation, alleging cruelty. She obtained an order for $50 a week allmony. In court ehe estimated her husband's income at $25,000 a year.

Since the institution of her suit she has retained possession of the child, Alice, allowing the father to eee the little girl for a short time each week. Up to a month ago she lived at the St. Lorenz Hotel on Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, but since that time she has heen keeping her residence a secret, the little girl's nurse taking the child to meet her father at the appointed time at eome place designated by mail.

KIDNAPPED BY HER FATHER.

Last Saturday the nurse and the child met the father hy appointment near Grant's Tomh. He took them to luncheon at the Claremont. There he endeavored to persuade the nurse to come into his employ, and when she refused he seized the child, placed her in a hack which he had in waiting, and was driven away.

He took her to the Buckingham Hotel, at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, where they remained all night. In the morning tbey departed for parts unknown. It was not more than a couple of days, however, hefore Mre. Jennison ascertained their whereahoute, and she at once hegan to lay her plans for the recovery of her child. Her lawyers are Blandey, Mooney & Shipman of 15 Wall Street, and they directed her plan of campaign.

Mr. Jennison expected that the child's mother would make a determined effort to get her back, and ae a means of checkmating her if she discovered his whereabouts, he hired a napbtha launch, which he kept near the Held House, eo that he could slip away with the child at short notice if occasion should ariee. As a precaution against surprise, he never allowed the nurse to take the child out unlese he went with her, and on the walks which they took he was usually accompanied also hy his valet, Gihbons. But as events to-day proved, he underestimated the cleverness of his wife.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Massey registered at the Held House. They lost no time in making the acquaintance of the Jennison party. Mrs. Massey developed a great fondness for the little girl, whom ehe petted and fed with candy. Mr. Jennison did not entertain the slightest suspicion of Mr. and Mrs. Massey. Mr. Massey is an assistant in the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

It seems that Tuesday morning, when Mr. Mooney arrived at his office, in Wall Street, he found awaiting him a letter from a gentleman who said he had read about the case in the papers and knew the whereabouts of Jennison and the child. He imparted the information to Mre. Jennison's lawyers, he said, hecause from what he had read of her marital difficulty hie sympathies were entirely with her. As eoon as she learned where the child was, Mrs. Jennison at once insisted on starting for Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. Massey were sent with her. Mr. and Mrs. Massey being unknown to Jennison, registered at the Held House, where he was stopping with the child. Mrs. Jennison went to the Silleck House and kept close to her rooms until the plans for tbe recovery of the little girl bad been fully matured.

Her keeping so close to her room, however, causcd gossip in the hotel, and this added to the nervousnese from which ehe was already euffering to such an extent that she wired her attorneys on Thursday that she was unable to wait longer and was determined to bring matters to an issue to-day. On the receipt of her telegram, Blandey, Mooney & Shipman sent two more of their assistants to Greenwich.

Shortly after noon to-day Mrs. Jennison's party engaged two carriages and drove to the Held House. One of the carriages was driven by Legora Doran and the other by Jim Kelly. Both were instructed in the

parts which they were expected to play. They were each promised $50 provided they succeeded in getting Mrs. Jennison and her party over the State line in safety.

WIFE AND HUSBAND MEET.

The carriages stopped in front of E. C. Benedict's mansion, which is near the Heid House, and Mrs. Jennison and her party alighted. They ascended the steps of the hotel, and just as they reached the piazza they came faee to faee with Jennison and his valet, Gibbons. As soon as Jennison saw his wife he threw up his hands and exclaimed:

"Don't hurt me!"

He evidently feared she intended to shoot. Mrs. Jennison darted past him into the hotel. Then Massey and his assistants took out the writ of habeas corpus which they had secured from Judge Truax of the Supreme Court of the First District of New York on Tuesday last and began to read it to him.

While they were thus engaged Mrs. Jennison lost no time. She went up stairs in the hotel and located the room in which her child was. The nurse hired by Mr. Jennison was with the child. When Mrs. Jennison grabbed up the child the nurse offered resistanee. Mrs. Jennison knocked her over, escaped from the room with the child, and locked the nurse in. She then hurried down stairs.

Meantime an exciting scene had taken place in the hotel corridor. When Mrs. Jennsion's co-conspirators had finished reading the writ issued by Judge Truax to Jennison, and he in his excitement had taken it and put it in his pocket, Gibbons, with more display of nerve than his employer seemed able to command, drew a revolver and said that writ or no writ the party should not have the child. As he drew the revolver one of the kidnappers closed with him. They struggled and fell to the floor. His assistant being more powerful succeeded in wresting the revolver from him before he could discharge it.

It was at this juneture that Mrs. Jennison made her appearance with the child. The hotel was in an uproar, several women who had witnessed the struggle for the revolver having become hysterical from excitement.

Mrs. Jennison had brought a trained nurse with her. The nurse took little Alice from her and dashed to one of the carriages in waiting. As soon as they were in, the driver plied the lash to his horses, and the carriage rolled down the road at a furious pace. Mrs. Jennison ran for the next carriage, two of her party running with her and Mrs. Massey following close behind. Mrs. Jennison and the two men sprang into the carriage. Mrs. Massey was about to follow.

"Keep out of here," said Mrs. Jennison, pushing her off the step. Mrs. Jennison had never met Mrs. Massey, and supposed that she was one of the pursuers. The men hastily explained. Mrs. Massey was pulled into the carriage. Her hat dropped off in the struggle. Hats were of no consequence just then. The driver struek his horses and off the second carriage went. Mrs. Massey's disarranged hair flying in the breeze.

The flying carriages were almost out of sight before Mr. Jennison recovered his presence of mind. Some one suggested to him to telephone to Port Chester to have the party headed off before they reached the State line. He went to the telephone only to find Massey in possession. Massey managed to delay the telephoning for some time. When he thought his party had gained a sufficient start he ran out of the hotel, hailed a passing dogeart being driven by a lady, enlisting her sympathy by a brief recital of what had occurred, and was driven off by her in the direction which Mrs. Jennison and the rest of the party had taken.

THE PURSUERS FOILED.

Prosecuting Attorney Walsh, as soon as he learned of the kidnapping, telephoned to Constable Nedley, who lives near Port Chester, to be on the lookout for the party and bring them back at all cost. But the kidnappers had anticipated every move that was likely to be made to thwart them. Instead of continuing in the carriages to Port Chester they left them at Byrall Bridge, and there took the trolley.

As the carriages neared Byrall Bridge, the horses going at full gallop, the crowd which was at the trolley depot thought both teams were running away, and as they saw them dashing toward the depot there was a panic. The crowd scattered in every direction, women screaming.

When the horses were brought to a halt at the trolley station, the distance of four miles from the hotel having been covered in exactly half an hour, both Mrs. Jennison and Mrs. Massey were much dishevelled in appearanee, and both were in a state of high excitement. The trained nurse had the child wrapped up in a olaek shawl. The party boarded the trolley car which was in waiting, and the car started at once. Constable Nedley arrived at the station just as the car was disappearing. Mr. Jennison, who had had a horse hitched up to a buggy just after Massey, the last of Mrs. Jennison's party to remain in the hotel, had departed, and who had then started in pursuit, got to the station a few minutes later.

Mr. Jennison left for New York to-night. Before his departure he said he had been advised to get possession of the child and come to Greenwich by his lawyers, as his wife had threatened to kill him if he got a divorce.

When Doran returned to Greenwich with his hack Liveryman Moshir, his employer, at once discharged him for overdriving the team.

Prosecuting Attorney Walsh said to-night that he did all in his power to prevent the success of the kidnapping, which under the statutes, he said, is punishable by a five-hundred-dollar fine and three years' imprisonment.

KIDNAPPERS REACH THIS CITY.

Mrs. Jennison in Hiding and Said to be Prostrated by the Excitement of the Expedition.

Edmund L. Mooney, a member of Biandey, Mooney & Shipman, tha firm which has acted for Mrs. Jennison in her divorce proceedings, was seen last night at his residence, 26 One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

"I have just come from where Mrs. Jennison is," Mr. Mooney said. "She went to bed completely prostrated by her experience of to-day. But she is overjoyed at the recovery of her child. I will not disclose whera she is located. She is in no condition to see any one, and for other obvious reasons she wishes to have her residence kept a secret from the public for the present.

"The party all reached New York at 6 o'clock this evening—that is, all but Mr. Massey, who was left behind in the excitement. He telephoned at 8 o'clock that he was at Mount Vernon, and he will be in later.

"We regret very much that there was so much excitement connected with the recovery of the child. It was all due to the fact that Mrs. Jennison worked herself up into such a nervous state that she was unable to awalt the maturing of the plans which had been made to get the child away quietly.

"Sunday, the day after Mr. Jennison kidnapped the child from the Claremont, Mrs. Jennison made a search of the hotels for him and the little girl. She located them at the Buckingham, but while she was kept engaged in conversation at the desk, word of her presence was conveyed to Jennison, and he made his escape with the little one by way of a side entrance. Mrs. Jennison was evidently afraid that if she waited any longer at Greenwich he would again give her the slip and so, against our counsel, she forced matters to an issue to-day.

"Our information as to the presence of Jennison and the child at Greenwich came from a gentleman who has been a client of ours who read about the case in the papers. He learned that Jennison was stopping with the child at the Heid House, and, sympathizing with Mrs. Jennison in her trouble, he sent us the information.

"Mrs. Jennison is clearly entitled to the possession of the child. She began a suit for divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty, and while no final action has been taken by the court in the case a decree was entered allowing her $50 a week alimony for the care of herself and child while the suit was pending.

The court in making this decree took it for granted, therefore, that the wife was to retain possession of the child. Recently the trial of the divorce case was postponed until October by consent. Jennison decided to take advantage of that postponement to get possession of the child. He is responsible for this whole trouble.

"Monday we got out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Truax for the delivery of the child into the custody of its mother, and we have been endeavoring to serve this writ daily upon Mr. Jennison at his office.

We knew we would not find him there, but sent an officer there daily with the writ to bind him to the fact that we knew where he was in hiding. The ruse succeeded. Now that Mrs. Jennison has the child we have no fear that Mr. Jennison will again get possession of her."

LAW AND ORDER RULE AGAIN IN PATERSON

Six Hundred and Fifty Soldiers Find Little to Do.

Mill Hands Still Fear to Return to Work —A Vigilance Committee Formed to Rid the City of Anarchists.

PATERSON, N. J., June 20.—Mayor John Hinchcliffe seems to-night to be in complete eontrol of the situation here, backed as he is by the entire peace-controlling force of the city and county and a goodly portion of the State Militia. The soldiers' presenee has had a deterrent effeet upon the "reds," and they are not in evidenee in the city. They have retired for the time, and once more the peaceful, intelligent section of the dyers' helpers is in the ascendant. Little work was done in the weaving mills, beeause the workers are still afraid and have no idea what is to come.

It was a few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning when a special pulled in at the Market Street Station, and about 600 soldiers from the erack First Regiment alighted. They were fully equipped for the field. They had no music, nor flags, and looked businesslike and menaeing. Ten minutes after the train pulled in the column had formed in the square and had started to the armory.

Almost simultaneously with the coming of the infantry the First Troop, also from Newark, sixty strong, cantered through Ward Street to the armory. They had been three hours on the road, marching all the way from Newark. Dust-eovered and begrimed, they looked even more businesslike than the infantrymen, who had only encountered soft coal smoke.

Besides the Newark soldiers, Company C, Fifth Regiment, of this city is on duty, but not under arms. Company C, under Capt. F. A. Scanlan, was ordered by Gen. Campbell to do garrison duty at the armory. This will permit of the entire Newark contingent giving up all their time to street work if need be. The local men will do all the guard duty and incidental work about the armory.

The seven prisoners nrrested last evening at the old burying ground were arraigned this morning before Recorder Senior and eaeh held under $2,000 bail to answer to tha Grand Jury on a charge of riotous eonduet. All had to go to jail, having no bondsman.

During the day there were many rumors of crowds gathering and threatened riots, but most of these proved to be based on the fact that the weavers driven from shops on Wednesday during the riots and since afraid to go back, were meeting to talk over the situation. The result varied. The Bamford employes met and, after discussing the situation, voted to work, and went in. The 700 employes of the Cedar Cliff Mills decided to wait until Monday morning before doing anything. The Columbia Mill people and those of the Rynewarner Mill adopted the same course. The Board of Delegates of the United Ribbon Weavers' Union issued a call for a meeting of all the delegates for this evening to discuss what shall be done by the union.

Peter T. Acritelli, E. Marlanh and Mr. Maffei, of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, came here to-day to see what they could do toward settling the trouble. They had an interview with Mayor Hinchcliffe. They hoped to do something because so many of their countrymen are among the strikers. The Mayor said he feared the effort was being made at a poor time, as the feeling against the strikers was bitter, and the bosses were not in a conciliatory mood. The visitors spent the rest of the day conferring with boss dyers and their countrymen among the strikers. Nothing has yet been accomplished.

The first mass meeting of the dyers' helpers since the riot was permitted by Mayor Hinchcliffe to-day in Turn Hall. Over 2,000 attended. A few known "Reds" were in the hall, but they took no part in the proceedings. Chairman McGrath presided and made an address. In speaking of the riots, he said: "What has been accomplished by the riots? Nothing. It has not helped our cause a particle. Now, then, men, I want to ask you, are you willing to stand by me as the leader?"

There was a chorus of voices in the affirmative, and some one in the body of the hall put a motion formally, and there was no dissent. McGrath then went on:

"I am disgusted with what happened the other day. It was an outrage and a shame. We have men in jail and in the hospitals, and a newspaper man dying, and what has been gained by it? I don't believe in anarchy. I believe in religion. I am a Catholic. There's my credentials."

As he said this Mr. McGrath drew from a pocket a crucifix about seven inches high and held it aloft. The incident was dramatic, and was cheered by many, although a few scowled.

"We are not Anarchists," he went on.

"We are," shouted some one.

"I am not an Anarchist, and am opposed to anarchy in every form," went on the Chairman. "I don't care if I am marked to be shot down, I will continue to assert anarchy is wrong. I am willing to take the chances."

McGrath then made a speech, reviewing the strike from its inception and urging his followers to stand firm.

This afternoon the military arrangements were completed, and at 6 o'clock the soldiers went on duty about the mills. Details were stationed about the mills where there is any likelihood of trouble. The troopers will do patrol duty through the streets during the night, and be relieved by the police and deputies in the morning. No troops will do duty in the daytime unless there should be serious trouble.

There is a persistent rumor that the Anarchists having started are not disposed to yield without another blow or two, and it is claimed they are making preparations to make things lively between now and Monday. The plan as outlined by the rumor, which seems to be in a measure credited by the authorities, is that betwcen now and Monday the Anarchists are to blow up the office of The Guardian, that of The Morning Call, and assassinate Jacob Wiedmann, Charles Auger, Emil Geering, and Robert Gaede, all four leading silk manufacturers.

There was completed last evening the organization of a body which had long been talked about. It is said to be composed of fifty wealthy business men of this city. The organization will he known to the public as the Paterson Vigilance Committee, but the membership and proceedings are not to be made public. Even all the members will not know all the rest. There is to be a guiding body which is to act. Private detectives have already been engaged to shadow the leading "reds." The "reds" are to be notified to leave Paterson quietly. If they do not the committee is said to have its own plan for action. One of the methods to be employed is said to be the keeping of a blacklist, and no matter where in Paterson a man on it obtains work, his employer will be notified to dismiss him. It is said that the committee has $250,000 pledged by the men composing it to carry out its purposes.

During the afternoon rumors of all kinds were circulated. Gangs of rioters were leaving the city for Lodi, Hackensack, and Hudson County. About two out of every three of these supposed gangs were headed by Emma Goldman, who, so far as the authorities know, is not here. Those in authority say she has not been here so far as they can learn.

Mayor Hinchliffe to-night remarked, in discussing the reported presence of Emma Goldman:

"It might be a good thing if she and some other of the notorious ones were here just now and showed their heads."

The Mayor said to-night that, so far as he could learn, McQueen left the city night before last and is now somewhere in Hudson County or in New York. As to Galleano, no trace had been obtained.

The Mayor was asked whether he supposed the Board of Aldermen would sustain his action in deposing Chief of Police Graul. To this he replied:

"It would not surprise me in the least if they sustain Mr. Graul and reinstate him in his position."

QUIET IN HUDSON COUNTY.

Elaborate Police Preparations for Rioters Who Did Not Appear—Three Arrests in Union Hill.

The northern section of Jersey City, West Hoboken, and Union Hill were in a state of great unrest yesterday because of the demonstration by strikers at Union Hill on Thursday afternoon, indicating that the Paterson strike would extend to those localities.

Owing to an agreement reached hy the operators of the mills in those sections on Wednesday afternoon, most of the mills have been closed since that day. The ostensible reason for the closing is to indicate harmony with the union establishments of Paterson, but those in a position to know say that the supply of raw silk is very low, and that the shutting down of the mills at this time entails no particular hardship upon the mill owners.

When morning came to the residants of Union Hill yesterday the police and firemen found themselves famous. Their "watercure" mode of checking the ardor of strikers had caused a sensation.

The work of checking strikers so well begun was continued in the way of vigilance yesterday, and noon found the streets not only of Union Hill, but also of Jersey City and of West Hoboken, alive with a curious-looking lot of men, swinging big sticks in a still more curious manner, and strutting about with an air of authority which seemed quite unnatural to them. In Union Hill alone there were a hundred of them seattered all along the supposed danger zone.

In Jersey City Chief of Police Murphy had done as much and more to provide against an emergency like that which arose in Union Hill, and Chief Donovan of West Hoboken had arranged so that he would not be found napping should there come a visit by Anarchists.

At 10 o'clock the ten men who were arrested during the Union Hill trouble on Thursday afternoon were arraigned before Recorder Hauenstein in the Town Hall. Five of them were Italians, four were Armenians, and one was a German. All of them gave West Hoboken as their place of residence. They were held in $500 bail each for trial.

The hearing of these men was hardly over when the information reached the Union Hill Police Station that numerous revolvers were being bought in the town. Three men, strangers thereabouts, had been seen to enter a hardware store on Bergenline Avenue and purchase arms.

They were followed to the saloon of John Martinoni, at 541 Gardner Street, which is opposite the Simon mill. Three policemen promptly went to the saloon. They stood outside and listening for a time heard only ordinary conversation of men talking in a barroom, but finally:

"I would just as soon shoot Simon as not."

The officers waited for no more. They were just about to enter the saloon, when the three men came out of the place, and eaeh one was grabbed as he came out and hustled to the police station. At that place they gave names unpronounable, and when searched only one of them had a revolver; but he had besides the weapon no less than four boxes of cartridges.

When Mayor Groth had been informed of what had happened in the saloon opposite the Simon mill he ordered the place closed, and it staid closed until after the employes of the mill had gone home in the evening.

The Mayor was asked to express an opinion of the strikers in Union Hill, and he said that he anticipated no more trouble, but added:

"We are ready for them. We have our own peculiar way of treating Anarchists here. It is a mild sort of a way at first, but we can do better, or worse, just as you like."

During the morning hours hadly spelled circulars were distributed at Union Hill telling of a meeting which would take place of silk weavers at Tyler Park. The meeting proved a fizzle, for only about ten men got to the place, and they, after they had talked a little in a group, went up the hill toward West Hoboken again.

Another meeting was scheduled in a saloon on DeMott Street. There a hundred or more Italians congregated during the afternoon. If a meeting was held there it was of remarkably short duration, for tha men who were there were very busy at the bar most of the time.

Neither in West Hohoken nor in Northern Jersey City were conditions any different during the day. There were police enough, but no rioters.

FIVE RAILROADS INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury at Atlanta Takes Action on Alleged Violations of Inter-State Commerce Law.

ATLANTA, June 20.—The Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the alleged violations of the Inter-State Commerce law relating to the pooling of cotton rates out of Atlanta, this afternoon returned three indictments, one against five of the railroads entering Atlanta, and one against individuals representing the railroads, charging them with violating the law to regulate commerce, and a joint indictment against both railroads and individuals for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The railroads indicted are the Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line, Atlanta and West Point, Western and Atlantic, and Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

The individuals are:

Second Vice President W. W. Finley and General Freight Agent E. A. Neal of the Southern Railway.

President and General Manager Charles A. Wickersham and Traffic Manager R. E. Lutz of the Atlanta and West Point.

Traffic Manager H. F. Smith and Division Freight Agents J. A. Sams of the Western and Atlantic.

R. I. Cheatham, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Seaboard Air Line.

S. E. Magill and E. O. Pritchard of the Georgia Railway.

S. F. Parrott, Chairman of the Southeastern Freight Association.

It is understood that warrants will be issued to-morrow.

SMALL RAILROAD SOLD.

Baltimore and Ohio Company Acquires the Pittsburg and Cornellsville Line from Shareholders.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—Tha Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day purchased the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. H. D. Bulkley, Controller of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, paid over the money this afternoon. This is the twelve-mile hranch between Uniontown and Connellsville. It was built in 1860, and shortly afterward was leased by the Baltimore and Ohio for ninety-nine years at $0,000 a year.

When the Baltimore and Ohio deferred payments during the nineties the stockholders brought suit to annul the terms of the lease. The suit has been pending in the United States Court at Pittsburg and was expected to come to trial soon.

There are 2,160 shares of a par value of $50, and all the stock has been bought at $150 a share, together with back rentals. The shareholders, of whom there are about forty, including J. V. Thompson and Judge Ewing, reside in Fayette County. The company first offered $200 a share for a controlling interest, but the stockholders decided to hold together and sell all or none.

Arkansas Valley Road's Extension.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, June 20.—Ths Arkansas Valley Western Railway Company, which is constructing a line from Tulsa, Indian Territory, to Enid, Oklahoma, a distance of 175 miles, to-day filed with the Territorial Secretary a first mortgage, with the St. Louis Union Trust Company as Trustea, for $3,500,000, payable in fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent. The 'Frisco system is said to be back of this line.

Richard Croker's English Home.

"A Walk About the Grounds of Moat House, Wantage, with Richard Croker," will be the subject of an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.) It gives a ramhling talk with the late leader of Tammany Hall on men and things, telis just what is his daily life in his Engileh retreat, how he spends his time, and his plans for the future, with his reasons for living so far away from New York. The gentleman who had the talk with him retnrned to New York only a few days ago.—Adv.

DISBROW SEEN IN JAMAICA

A Friend Reports Having Drunk with Him Yesterday.

Good Ground Coroner Says Fester-Lawrence Inquest Will Net Be Held Unless Disbrow Comes Forward.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 20.—Jacob Eisenla, a local hutcher, had business in Jamaica to-day, and whsn he reached home this svening announced that while in that place he met with Louis A. Disbrow, had a drink with him, and had a talk with him. Mr. Eisenla does not appear willing to talk much. His story is that he met Disbrow standing on a street corner in Jamaica and approached him. Disbrow saw him coming and advanced to meet him and extended his hand. After the formal greetings had passed they went to a nearhy harroom and had drinks. The hutcher says that Disbrow assured him he knew nothing about the deaths of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence, whose bodies were found in Tisna Bay on Monday morning last, and could add nothing to the known facts. He said he would not come down here for an inquest, and said there was absolutely no reason why he should. If Mr. Eisenla knows where Disbrow is stopping in Jamaica he will not tell where.

One of the oars belonging to the boat in which Foster and Miss Lawrence started out into Tiana Bay was found to-day. When the boat was found by S. L. Squires it contained neither oarlocks nor oars. It has heen reported that there was a half of an oar in it, hut this is now denied. It has since developed that Squires was not the first to see and handle the boat after Foster and Miss Lawrence were in it. Two boys living some distance down the bay saw it first and took from it the oar locks. They considered the hoat in too poor condition to be worth anything, and did not bother with it. To-day Squires was sent around the bay in one direction and Foster's father and hrother were sent around in the other, with instructions to take in Shinnecock Bay as well as Tiana. They were to search for the oars, and also for the oarlocks, and question all persons living along the water front as to whether any oars had been picked up.

Squires located the hoys who first visited the boat. They said they took from it the only thing of value, the locks. These they turned over. At the far end of the bay the same searcher found one of his oars. He brought it here. It was floating in close to the shore. Its identity was estahlished hy a star hranded in it. The Fosters came hack with half an oar, the handle portion, but it lacked the star, and is said not to have belonged to the hoat concerned in the tragedy.

Coroner Nugent came here this morning mainly to act as a physician to Grace Foster, the sixteen-year-old sister of Clarence Foster, who is suffering from pneumenia.

It was expected that the Coroner would to-day renew the inquest in the casa of Miss Lawrence and Clarence Foster. The Coroner said that nothing could he done in regard to the inquest until young Dishrow appeared to testify. The subpoena issued by the Coroner for Disbrow, which had been given to Deputy Sheriff Rogers, had not been served. Deputy Sheriff Rogers returned to Southampton to-day. He did not know whether he would be asked to make a further effort to serve the suhpoena.

Rowland Miles, who has acted as attorney for young Disbrow, telephoned from his office in Northport to-day that he could only rspeat the statement he has made before that he would not allow Dishrow to appear as a witness in this matter merely as an inquiry, but if formal charges were made by the Coroner or the District Attorney against Disbrow, the latter would promptly come forward and tell all he knew about the case. Mr. Miles added that Disbrow would certainly not appear before the Coroner unless charges were made.

Coroner Nugent said the case was practically ended if Dishrow refused to come forward and testify as a witness. Although this might seem suspicious on the part of Disbrow, it was not sufficient to warrant his arrest.

ADAMS JURYMEN LOCKED UP.

Question of Handwriting Comes Up for Their Consideration—The Charge of Justice Scott.

The jurymen in the cass of Albert J. Adams, under trial for alleged violation of the anti-policy law, were locked up at 11:05 last night, they having failed to come to a verdict after being out six hours. They had listened through a part of the day to the testimony of handwriting experts, who had agreed that the writing of Adams in his letters, seized at the time of the raid, together with alleged policy paraphernalia, were written hy the same man.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman, in reply to the objections of the defense, said that he meant to prove by the experts that the work of the alleged policy headquarters, 366 West Thirty-first Street, was supervised hy Adams, and that he had marked his approval on the policy paraphernalia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ridgway, David N. Carvalho said that he had heen a handwriting expert for twenty-five years. He acknowledged that experts do not always agree and that sometimes they were diametrically opposed.

"Do you remember some years ago, when James A. Garfield was a candidate for the Presidency, that a Chinese money letter was introduced to hurt his campaign?" asked Mr. Ridgway.

"Yes."

"You testified then that Mr. Garfield wrote that letter?"

"Substantially, yes."

"That's all," Mr. Ridgway said, sitting down.

Mr. Ridgway in summing up insisted that there had been no testimony presented to show the possession by the defendant of any policy slip paraphernalia since the establishment of the anti-policy law in 1898.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman in his summing up dwelt on the evidence he had presented to show that Adams was in possession of policy paraphernalia, and characterized the game as one "invented by the Devil to gain the small change of the poor."

Justice Scott, in his charge, said that there were three questions at issue. Were the papers found in the boxes and trunk such as are described hy the law? Were they actually in the possession of the defendant? If they were in his possession, did he know the purpose for which they were to be used, or had been used?

The jury had not agreed at the dinner hour, and at 9 o'clock Foreman Miller asked Justice Scott if there was anything in the evidence to show that the papers in the hox related to policy. He was told that there was not.

Juror Lawrence A. Dalton asked if the manifold sheets bore date later than the anti-policy law. He was told the date of the passage of the law.

Juror John C. Colihan asked if Mr. Shortridge, ex-District Attorney Philbin's secretary, was present when the boxes were broken open. He was told that the testimony showed that he was, and that the hoxes had then been sealed. Juror Frost asked if Adams had been present at the time the boxes were opened, and was told that he had not been, but that the mattsr should not coma under consideration.

Frank L. Enger asked if Adams's name appeared on the storeroom door adjoining his room, where a witness for the defense had seen the trunk containing the manifold sheets was found. He was told that it did not. Juror Dalton then wanted to know if the things offered in evidence could have been mixed up, as they were taken after the raid in a cab to the District Attorney's office. The court thought that impossible.

Justice Scott told the inquiring jurymen that the point for them to consider was whether the trunk and its contents was in the control of the defendant and that he knowingly had possession of it. There being no further word from the jury, Justice Scott ordered them locked up at 11:05 o'clock.

MARINES RETURN FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Nearly 300 Fighters Welcomed at the Navy Yard.

Away Three Years, and Many of Them Fought in China—Major Waller Declined to Ge Into Details.

The first detachment of United States marines to return here from China and the Philippines arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday under the command of Major Littleton W. T. Waller. The detachment, which came hy way of San Francisco, consisted of 298 men, drawn from the First, Second, and Third Battalions. Most of the men went to ths Far East in April, 1899, and about 200 of them took part in the battle of Tien-Tsin and the siege of Peking. Among them are most of the survivors of the ill-fated expedition to Basey in the Island of Samar, Philippines, in December last. Bssides Major Waller, Capts. Dunlap, Porter, and Gilson, and Lieuts. Day, Little, and Low returned with the detachment.

The marines were taken from Jersey City to the navy yard on the naval tugs Narkeeta and Traffic. When they landsd at the yard they were met at the dock by three companies from the Marine Barracks under the command of Capt. B. H. Fuller. As the returned marines landed the hand of the cruiser Brooklyn played "Home, Sweet Home." A number of the hronzed fighters were so affected that they wept. With a tattered flag that had survived the battles in Samar, the marines marched to the barracks, cheered all along the way. On the mail the marines were drawn up, and Col. Meade, commanding the marine station here, addressed them. He complimented them upon the bravery and loyalty they had shown in the Far East, and assured them that their countrymen were grateful for the services they had rendered.

Major Waller, who was tried recently and acquitted hy court-martial on charges of exercising cruelty toward Filipinos, declined when seen later to discuss the trial or to talk with regard to any matter affecting the Philippines.

"I hava absolutely no statement to give out," the Major said.

"Nothing about the 'water cure'?" he was asked.

"As to 'water cure,' we don't know anything about that," he answered.

"Will you say whether or not the statements concerning cruelty to the Filipinos are true?"

"I will say," the Major said, "that so far as I am concerned much that has been written about me is the product of overfertile imaginations."

"Are you not at liberty to say something with regard to conditions in the Philippines?"

"Well, they don't seem to think so at Washington," was the reply.

"You mean that they don't wish you to talk about the matter?"

"I won't say that, exactly. I merely suppose they do not. I know if I was Commander in Chief of an army I wouldn't want a youngster to be talking to reporters about snch matters."

"Will you say anything with regard to yonr court-martial?"

"No, nothing. In fact, I have nothing more to say."

"I'm quite sure, Sir, that Major Waller cannot make any statement whatever on any subject," interposed Capt. Porter, who was standing near.

No man could he found among the returned marines who would say that he had seen the "water cure" administered hy Major Waller's men. Some of them, however, had heard from others that it had been administered. All of them declared that the treatment was justified hy the circumstances and that the psople at home who are criticising the hehavior of the troops in the Philippines would not do so were they not ignorant as to the real conditions existing there.

"You can't treat those natives right," one of the men said. "If you do you will suffer for it, as they are a most treacherous lot. The worse you treat them the more respect they have for you. As soon as you hecome friendly with one of those fellows and treat him right, he will stick a knife into you when you're not looking. It is true that villages were hurned, but the hurning was justifiahle. We would go into a village, and when we got there all the people would be gone. If we left the villages standing they would return to them and harass us from thsm.

"That country in Samar was about the worst place to he in I know of. We had no chance there at all. The hrush all around is so thick you can't see a house in some places when it is hut twenty feet from you. You can imagine what marching through a hostile land like that can be. First thing we'd know while on the march we'd receive a shower of poisoned arrows and never know from where they came. The hest we could do was to trust to scouts.

"If there were any women shot by our men it was due solely to the treacherous practices of the Filipinos thsmselves. Some of tha native men would dress up like women to escape being fired at, and would then fire at us from the trenchea. When we found that out we shot at everything in dresses that was firing at us. For our own salvation we could do nothing else. I've heard that the hand of natives that wiped out a detachment of forty-eight men and three officers of the Ninth Infantry in Samar had as one of its leaders a man dressed as a woman."

Major Waller said that he intended to go to Washington as soon as possihle with his wife, who came to the yard with him. He would ask for a leave of absence, he said, beginning July 1, and go to Norfolk, Va., where his children are.

"I haven't seen those youngsters for three years," he said, "and I'll be mighty glad to see them, you can imagine."

JUROR SIGHS FOR PING-PONG.

Toledo Man Asks the County Commissioners to Install a Set.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20.—A member of one of the petit juries to-day addressed a long communication to the County Commissioners, suggesting that they buy ping-pong sets for each of the juryrooms.

It was contended that this would he better than playing cards, and a long list of reasons was given why, from logical, hygienic, and physiological standpoints, the project should be favorahly considered.

The Commissioners look upon it with favor, and it now remains to be seen if the Judges will indorse the action said to have been recently taken hy a Chicago Judge in permitting a ping-pong set in his juryroom.

Charles F. Haviland's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 20.—The condition of Charles Frederick Haviland of France, who has been critically ill of heart disease for several days past, is reported to-night to be slightly improved, although last night slight hopes of his recovery were entertained. Wednesday he was thought to be dying, and advices were sent to relatives en route from France to hurry. Mr. Haviland is a member of the Haviland family, who are known throughout tha world as manufacturers of Haviland china. He has made his home in Colorado for two years for his health.

Condition of Major Shaler.

Major Ira A. Shaler, who was hurt in the Rapid Transit tunnel, lost a little yesterday and last night, and was in a very dangerous condition at midnight. The spinal injury paralyzed him, and he has not the use of his limbs and body, though he is conscious.

FIVE KILLED, MANY INJURED.

ST. PAUL, June 20.—Five killed and twenty-nine injured are given in the list of casualities resulting from a collision between two passenger trains on the Northern Pacific near Staples at 1:45 o'clock this morning. The accident resulted from a misplaced switch. The list is taken from the reports to the general offices of the Northern Pacific Railway in this city. The dead:

Engineer WALTER SCOTT, not found; supposed to he in the wreckage.
Express Messenger F. MOELLER.
Fireman GEORGE RASMUSSEN.
Conductor JOHN NOBLE.
DAN KENNEDY, section laborer, Gladstone, N. D.

The wreck caught fire, hut the passengers formed a bucket brigade, and kept the flames under control for a time. But at 4:35 o'clock the work was given up, and the fire burned four coaches and three or four mail, express, and baggage cars.

$25,000 Gift to a Heme.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 20.—Henry K. McHarg, a Pittshurg iron merchant, who recently divided $50,000 among his employes there, gave $25,000 to the Children's Home at Stamford to-day.

Sunday Edition New York Times

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FEATURES IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE:

"The Genial Idiot"
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. With illustrations hy E. W. KEMBLE. In these sketches The Idiot makes hie reappearance and tells of a domestic coronation in which he figured, contrasting it with the coronation of King Edward. Both Mr. Bangs and Mr. Kemble contrivs to get a lot of fun out of this subject.

Heard Where Actors Meet
Little stories of the players, told hy ADOLPH KLAUBER. With illustrations hy FRED. J. WILLOCK.

Well Dressed Men
Brief descriptions of the kind of clothes affected hy the BEST-DRESSED MEN IN NEW YORK. Among those whose garments are described are William K. Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., "Jack" Follansbee, T. Suffern Taller, William C. Whitney, E. Berry Wall, Frederick Gebhard, and Peter F. Collier. Illustrated hy E. J. MEEKER.

The Friars' Lands
Subject discussed at Rome between Gov. Taft and ths commission of Cardinals appointed by the Vatican for that purpose. Reasons why the purchase of this church property as suggested by Secretary Root is regarded as important to the pacification of ths Philippines. Why the Filipinos are opposed to the friars, and what remedies are suggested.

A Day with Richard Croker
Ths late leader of Tammany Hall, in a walk about his grounds at Moat House, Wantage, England, discusses men and things, tells why he left New York, describes his future plans, and exhihits his prize cattle and poultry to an old friend. How he lives at Wantage, and what he does with himself on his hig farm. Some of his favorite stories and his descriptions of the benefits of living on a farm in England.

Unearthing Patriot Bones
Strange finds that have been mads on the Island of Manhattan this week. Remains of Hessian grenadiers with skulls and bones supposed to be those of American patriots have been found on one of the hattlefields of the Revolution. A fight that materially altered Washington's plans recalled hy what is heing turned up hy the spads of the sewer digger.

Man in the Street
That much appreciated feature, replete with the newest and best stories told by and relating to men of prominens in the social, political, and husiness world.

Legends of Fishermen
Odd tales that have been transmitted from Hawaiian fathers to sons for generations, now collected hy JOHN N. COBB. Illustrated hy C. J. POST.

Teaching Wild Animals
A nsw phase in the training of wild beasts made necessary hy the demands of pictorial illustration. Described hy George E. WALSH. Illustrations hy E. J. MEEKER.

Cartoons by "Dan" McCarthy, Leon Barritt, and Chols

To Dedicate Stony Point
People of to-day might say, with Lincoln, "We cannot dedicate this ground," for "Mad" Anthony Wayne and his gallant men dedicated it with their hlood in one of the most remarkable occurrences of ths Revolution. However, Gov. Odell and other puhlic men are preparing to take part in the ceremonies shortly, when a fine new public park is opened, and the reasons therefor are interesting.

Giant Meteorite Found
Monster messenger from the skies, the largest of which there is any record, now discovered. Weighs over 45 tons and it would cost $50,000 to get it to tho seashore.

New Co-operative Stores
Prospecte before the establishments opened on the east sids to fight the Beef Trust, and how they may grow to large proportions.

To Dig for Natural Steam
Remarkahle plan of a scientist to hore two holes in the earth 12,000 feet deep, when steam, he says, can he secured sufficient to supply the needs of millions, making the earth a natural boiler.

New Writing Telephone
Messages that can he written on a steel wire and "mads to talk" when the owner of the instrument comes back from lunch.

"Jim" Keene
An intimate personal study of the man and his methods, showing how the great financier thinks, talks, and operates.

Up the Panama Canal
Recent trip of a New Yorker in a naphtha launch, showing in just what condition the great waterwny now is.

Julian Ralph
On attractions of the South African veldt for those who have once come within its influence.

Renting Fire Escapes
Curious feature of new conditions among the tenement houses of the east sids.

New Fortress Monroe
Elaborate plane of the Government to make the "Show Fort" of the world. A proposed model for European Governments.

Killing Off the Elk
Alarming disappearance of 20,000 elk from the herds of Jackson Hols. Will President Roosevelt intervene?

Strange New Disease
Twenty thousand peopls who within a year have fallen into the fatal "sleep of death" that is puzzling doctors.

A New Work for Women
Curious field in which woman have hegun to work in New York, described in detail hy one of them.

Senator Quay's Last Battle
Deliherate intention ascribed to the Pennsylvania leader to smash his "machine," so that he can have no successor. His part in the impending struggle for the Governorship.

Another St. Pierre Found
Strange discovery in this country of an entire town whose people were killed instantly hy some mysterious gas. Positions in which the skeletons wers found.

A Visit to the Roddam
What the steamer looked like when she reached this country, and her experiences in escaping from St. Pierre as told hy members of her crew who were on hoard at the time. Grim reminders she bears of her terrible ordeal.

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PANAMA ROUTE IN HOUSE

The Senate Amendment, It Is Thought, Will Be Adopted.

Majority Leaders Declare They Have No Intention of Making the Question a Party One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The prevailing view all day long at the Capitol was that it was almost a certainty that the House would concur in the Senate amendment to its canal bill and thus settle it that a ditch should be dug between the two oceans on the Panama route, provided the President is able to clear the way in accordance with the provisions of the Spooner amendment to the Hepburn bill.

The bill is in conference now, the House having agreed to the Senate's request for conference. It is expected the first report to come from the conference will be a disagreement. Whether the conference will continue will be determined with reference to the situation in the House.

If the House leaders, having counted noses, find they get a vote of concurrence they at once will have a motion to concur offered and end the whole matter then and there. The votes necessary to secure concurrence not being in reach, the House leaders will wait. They feel certain that at some time prior to the day fixed for adjournment the House will be ready to adopt the Spooner amendment. Some of them would not be surprised, they say, if the vote in favor of the Spooner amendment should be very near unanimous. They reason that when the time comes that members of the House shall be confronted with the proposition "Panama or nothing," very few of them will wish to vote for the latter alternative.

What Mr. Hepburn will do has not been disclosed. He was decidedly non-committal to-day. No safe inference as to his intentions could be drawn from any statement he made to the newspaper correspondents. Some of his friends in the House, however, expressed the belief that eventually he would vote for Panama.

"You can't expect Mr. Hepburn to yield without a struggle," one of his friends said, "and may be he will not yield at all. My judgment, however, is that he will not attempt to block the building of a canal just because he cannot have it built on the route he prefers. I don't think Pete Hepburn is built that way."

There has been a slight change in the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, which is the Canal Committee of the House in favor of the Panama route, and many members of the House said to-day they looked for more changes of the same sort later on, when it should be demonstrated that Congress would have to adjourn without settling the canal question if the House should care to adhere to its decision in favor of the Nicaragua route.

A member of the committee said to-day his expectation was that the House would decline to yield to the Senate this session. So far as he knew, he said, the Nicaragua men generally were standing "pat." He said some of the Nicaragua men were irritated by the indication that some of the Republican leaders were showing disposition to make the Panama bill a party measure. He said that if anything of the kind should be attempted the Nicaragua men would treat the country to another picture of an overruled and defeated outfit of House leaders."

The Republican Nicaragua men, it was asserted, would have no difficulty in securing the practically unanimous support of the Democrats in the House in opposition to an effort to put the Panama bill through as a Republican measure.

The Republican House leaders said to-night they had no thought of making a party measure of the canal question. Their idea was that the House would look at it as a National question in which party politics had no part. They pointed out that among the strongest advocates of Panama in the House were a number of the most influential members of the majority. They also suggested that inquiry on the Democratic side of the House would disclose that the leaders there were about as confident the Pansma route would eventually be adopted as were the Republican leaders.

One of the Republican leaders said the story that it was contemplated to make the Panama bill a party measure probably had been started to create prejudice against the bill.

NON-CONCUR ON CANAL BILL.

The House Members Agree to the Conference Asked For by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—To-day in the House Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee, asked unanimous consent to non-concur in the Senate amendment to the Isthmian Canal bill and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

Mr. Burton (Ohio) advised none of the friends of the Spooner amendment to object.

"I regard this," said he, "as mere formal action. I have the assurance of the gentleman from Iowa that every proper effort will be made to bring the matter back to the House at the earliest possible moment, when those who desire to do so can support a motion to concur."

"that no friend of the Nicaragua route "that no friends of the Nicaragua route will object. I hope that the conferrees will fight for that route to the last ditch."

Mr. Hepburn's request was agreed to. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hepburn, (Iowa,) Fletcher, (Minn.,) and Davey (La.) conferrees on the part of the House.

CASE OF CHICAGO'S OFFICERS.

The Cabinet Discusses Matter of Their Imprisonment in Venice—Capt. Dayton's Course.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The case of the American naval officers imprisoned at Venice was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

It was the general feeling that Admiral Crowninshield's comment on the course of Capt. Dayton in not attending personally to the defense of his officers called for serious consideration, and that some action should be taken to secure from him either a report on this phase of the affair or an explanation of a formal character. Just what action in the circumstances should be taken was not determined.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, was again at the State and Navy Departments to-day to consult the officials in regard to the publication of the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the affair in which officers from the cruiser Chicago were involved at Venice.

Secretary Moody expressed his regret to the Ambassador that the findings had been made public, and assured him that the officials at Washington were in no way responsible for, and did not approve of it. The Ambassador inclines to the view that both Governments should make public the records of proceedings in the case. Secretary Moody has expressed his desire not to make the American court's record public, and here the matter hangs in the balance.

In view of the attitude of the American press in regard to the imprisonment of the officers at Venice Signor Mayor some days ago cabled his Government for all the official reports possible concerning the arrest, imprisonment, and treatment of the officers. These are now at hand. It is understood that the papers do not disclose the fact that the Americans were treated harshly.

The Ambassador cabled yesterday to Rome, informing his Government of the character of Admiral Crowninshield's review of the naval court's proceedings.

WANTS NEW MEXICO ADMITTED.

Delegate Rodey Fears the Senate Will Not Pass the Omnibus Bill Providing for This.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Delegate Rodey of New Mexico is disgusted because he thinks the Senate will not pass the omnibus bill admitting to Statehood the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona at this session. Mr. Rodey said with much vehemence to-day that the present is the forty-sixth bill in twenty-one different Congresses, running through more than half a century, that his Territory has had before Congress for its admission to the Union.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico has passed one branch of Congress or the other eighteen different times, and passed both Houses once, but failed in conference, and the people of the Territory are sick and tired of the way they are being treated, he said.

Mr. Rodey states that in the event of the failure of the present bill he will advise with the people of New Mexico as to holding a Constitutional Convention this Summer and electing a full set of State officers and a member to Congress anyway, trusting to Congress to recognize the validity of the act, as it has done in several other instances, by the passage of an enabling act.

WOES OF WHITE HOUSE PARROT.

It Resents Workmen's Operations on its Conservatory Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—When workmen began operations on the large White House conservatory to-day, the pet parrot of the President's children was beside itself with rage. It stormed at the men who removed the plants and flew from one end of the building to the other, breaking off branches from palms, rubber trees, and other plants, and tipped over dozens of pots in efforts to drive out the workmen. Now it sits attached to the end of a rather short chain, no longer the monarch of the conservatory, as until to-day it had been since its advent at the White House with the President's children.

There was no place for the bird at Oyster Bay, and it was thought it would be happier at the White House. It may be transferred to Sagmore Hill with the departure of the President.

The companion of "Polly's" woes is the gardener who has been the caretaker of the beautiful conservatories for more than thirty years. His treasures are being hustled into cramped quarters, or set about under trees on the White House lawn.

AGREE ON GEN. CROZIER.

Senate Confirms His Nomination to be Chief of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Gen. Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance.

The vote on the motion to confirm Gen. Crozier was 44 to 12. The discussion of the nomination was again led by Senator Proctor in opposition to confirmation.

DR. W. H. BARTON DEAD.

New Jersey Physician Succumbed to Blood Poisoning That Followed an Operation He Performed.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 20.—Dr. William H. Barton, pathologist at the State Insane Hospital in Morris Plains, is dead at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, where he was taken on Tuesday last suffering with blood poisoning. It is thought that Dr. Barton's illness resulted from an autopsy which he performed last week.

At the Sinai Hospital it was said last night that Dr. Barton had been admitted to the institution on Tuesday to be treated for blood poisoning, which followed an operation he had performed. The hospital authorities knew no details of the case.

FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Meeting of Republicans Who Demand Absolute Independence for the Individual Voter.

Nearly 200 advocates of direct nominations were dined at the Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night, guests of the Direct-Nomination Republican League of the Nineteenth Senatorial District. The slogan of the gathering was "Down with the 'Machine'!" and every reference to the abolition of the party "boss" and demand for the absolute independence of the individual voter was cheered to the echo.

William H. Brookfield, leader of the "Brookfield Republicans," and President of the League, presided as toastmaster. In his introductory address he spoke of direct nominations as the answer to the appeal of the plain people for release from the evil of the party machine and leaders, a substitution which he said all who love their country more than self-interest would welcome.

"National issues," said Mr. Brookfield, "are frequently made a football in Congress. Such would not be the state of affairs if our public men knew they were responsible only to their constituents. But, between the public offices and the people is the convention. At the convention representative government ceases and government by a few begins. The plain people think that there is too intimate a connection between the Government and the syndicated interests of our country, and they think that direct nominations is the remedy."

William E. Crosby, in an address on "Who Shall Be Our Leaders?" spoke of the "star chamber caucus" and said that the voters should be permitted to chose their representatives in city, State, and National Government without mediators between them and the ballot box.

Direct nominations as a business proposition was treated by Elton W. Clark. He spoke of the process of voters giving over their rights and powers to delegates as similar to a business man giving his vote in a Directors' meeting to his office boy, if such a thing can be conceived. He said: "The people are tired of dictation, disgusted with coercion, and sick of usurpation."

The Young Republican Club of Brooklyn was represented by its President, F. M. Brooks, who said that the club stood unreservedly for direct nominations.

Prof. George Gunton, editor of Gunton's Magazine, said that as things now stand the safety of the individual voter in casting his vote as he desired is not assured. The "machine," if it is to exist at all, Mr. Gunton said, should be adjusted so as to protect the citizen in his every independent act.

During the evening Gov. Odell's name was mentioned but once, and then quite incidentally, but the audience cheered it long and loud.

Purchase of the Property of the Religious Orders in the Philippines.
In the Magazine Section of to morrow's (Sunday) NEW YORK TIMES will be found a number of articles of peculiarly timely interest. A very important matter at the present time is the pacification of the Philippines, and one of the steps toward this end now being taken is the purchase of the lands of the friars in the archipelago, which is being discussed by Gov. Taft and the commission of Cardinals appointed by the Vatican for this purpose. Many people do not understand the question and are at a loss to see why Secretary Root should suggest the expenditure of $10,000,000 to buy these lands, but the main facts in the matter will be set forth by one who has studied the question.—Adv.

PHILIPPINE BILL DEBATE

The House Resumes Consideration of the Measure.

Mr. Jones (Va.) Quotes Prof. Schurman as Saying the Filipinos Are Entitled to Independence.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The consideration of the Philippine Civil Government bill was resumed in the House to-day, and Mr. Jones (Va.) completed his speech. He argued that under the provisions of the bill the friar lands which the Government was to purchase would find their way into the hands of corporations

He quoted Prof. Schurman, President of the first commission, to the effect that the Filipino people desire independence, were entitled to it, were capable of governing themselves, and were entitled to self-government.

"Does the gentleman think Buencamino capable of self-government?" asked Mr. Crumpacker, (Ind.)

"I think if Buencamino's moral character were as strong as his intellectual power he would be a very great man," replied Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones referred to the statement issued by Secretary Root yesterday giving $170,000,000 as the total cost to the United States of control of the Philippines. He said that in making up the account he had no doubt the Secretary of War, "the rankest partisan of them all," had excluded every possible item in order to reduce the amount to a minimum.

Mr. Jones took up the charges made against Gen. Smith and Major Waller of cruelty in Samar.

"Why is it," he asked, addressing the other side of the Chamber, "that you criticise and court-martial Schley, but you will not touch a hair in the heads of those who have confessed to participating in these diabolical outrages? Why criticise an officer of the navy and refuse to listen to criticisms of an officer of the army?

"It is not the soldiers who should be held up to execration," declared Mr. Jones, "but those who ordered such outrages and those cowards who seek to smother them."

Mr. Hamilton (Mich.) followed with a speech in support of the bill. After referring to the Democrstic denunciation of Mr. McKinley's "imperialistic policy," Mr. Hamilton said: "Now that he is dead, I venture the prediction that it will not be long before gentlemen on the other side will have appropriated his memory to their own uses, and will have his picture among their own stage properties, and will be quoting his utterances as 'apples of gold in pictures of silver,' even as they are quoting the utterances of Abraham Lincoln.

"At the end of the campaign of 1900 the old Populistic banner, marked imperialism and 16 to 1, partly obliterated, which had been carried by a procession of discontent, with outriders of necromancers, soothsayers, sword swallowers, serpentine dancers, and experts in curbstone discussion, was dumped in the scrap heap of ineffectual political experiment, but is being fished out and refurbished now for further political use, minus 16 to 1." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Kahn (Cal.) concluded the debate for the afternoon. His speech was a narrative of his trip to the Philippines last year. He told of a personal interview with Aguinaldo, at which the latter admitted that no promises of independence had been made to him by Dewey and Wildman. He concluded as follows:

"There is one instance in our National history when the policy of 'scuttle' after being overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls, was, nevertheless, adopted by the then Democratic Administration. I refer to the 'fifty-four forty or fight' campaign of 1844. It is true that when the question of our Oregon boundary came up in the Senate in 1846, a large majority of the Senators voted to ratify the treaty by which we relinquished all of that territory which is now known as British Columbia. If we had held our ground at that period, England to-day would not have a single port on the Pacific Ocean side of the American continent."

At the evening session Mr. Kahn described in detail some of the cruelties inflicted by Filipinos on American troops. He made a vigorous defense of the army and said its good name should not be besmirched because of the conduct of a pitiful few. It was a mistake to assert that the insurrection would end should the Filipinos be given their independence. He added that, should independence be given the Filipinos, their cruelties would be so revolting that all the tears of all the angels never could blot the record out.

Mr. Kern (Dem., Ill.,) denied the right of the United States to frame laws for the Philippines, because, in his opinion, the Filipinos are an alien people. He charged President Roosevelt with acting in the Filipino matter without the authority of Congress, except such as was conferred on him by a meagre resolution.

"At no stage of the game," said he, "has he done Congress the honor to ask advice or counsel." The vital question, to his mind, he said, was not so much one of good government as it is one of self-government.

There is only one man, he declared with emphasis, in all the world, who can stop the war, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt.

"I say to you, Theodore Roosevelt," he exclaimed, with vehemence, "that if you are earnest in your loud declarations and want these people to have their liberty and their independence, then say the word, and the Congress, and the people will back you up, and hostilities will cease."

Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) called attention to the fact that only yesterday orders had gone forward reducing to 19,000 men the army in the Philippines, which, he said, was an evidence of the pacific intentions of the Government.

THE TAFT MISSION TO ROME.

Holy See's Reply to the American Proposals Will, It Is Expected, Be Favorable on the Main Points.

ROME, June 20.—The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, to-day assured the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., that the Vatican accepted the propositions of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, regarding the disposition of the Friars' lands, on all the main points, but dissented on minor points.

It was said that the official documents were being prepared at the Vatican and would be delivered to Judge Taft to-day. The American party waited patiently at the Hotel Quirinal for the Vatican's reply, but, as this dispatch was forwarded, it was still not received. There is little doubt that the answer will be a substantial acceptance of the main points of Judge Taft's proposals, which include the payment of about $5,000,000 for the Friars' agricultural lands, another smaller sum for the rental of the Friars' lands used by the army, and the deportation of the Friars to Spain. The actual sums will be fixed by arbitration.

Judge Taft has prepared a tentative form of agreement for use if agreeable to the Vatican.

If the answer comes to-night Judge Taft will to-morrow apply to Mgr. Gasparri, (Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs,) for further information on the subject.

The Pope to-day received in audience the Right Rev. Nicholas A. Gallagher, Bishop of Galveston, Texas.

PHILIPPINE WAR'S COST.

Total Expenditure to Date, $170,326,586—Secretary Root's Explanation of the Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Root has made answer to the Senate resolution of April 17 calling for information as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. It is shown that $50,000 was advanced for the expenses of the Philippine Commission originally from the United States Treasury, but this amount afterward was reimbursed out of the Philippine Treasury. For railroad transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines since the peace treaty was ratified the cost has been $4,803,448.

Reports from the various bureau officers are submitted to show the cost of the Philippine war, including outstanding obligations, showing that the total up to date is $170,326,586. The expenditures by years were as follows:

	Expended.	Liabilities.
Fiscal year 1898, two months May and June....	$2,686,650	.....
Fiscal year 1899, two months May and June....	26,230,673	.....
Fiscal year 1900, two months May and June.....	50,869,543	.....
Fiscal year 1901, two months May and June.....	55,567,422	$12
Fiscal year 1902, ten months, July to April, inc.	34,499,022	473,060
Total	$169,853,310	$473,072

Secretary Root concludes with the following explanation:

"Attention is invited to the fact that large quantities of valuable property, such as ships, lighters, &c., horses and mules, wagons, harness, clothing, equipage and ordnance, medical, signal, and engineer supplies, the cost of which is included in the foregoing statement, still remain on hand in the Philippine Islands for use. Parts of these supplies are already being reshipped to this country.

"It should also be observed that a large part of the expense during the past year should not properly be treated as occasioned by military operations in the Philippine Islands, for the reason that it consists of pay and maintenance of troops whom we would have had to pay and maintain, whether they were in the Philippines or not, in order to keep up the minimum number of regular troops required by law as a safeguard against future contingencies. The minimum at which the regular army is required to be maintained, by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, is 59,657 men, and the maximum is 100,000. We have now less than 10,000 in excess of the minimum number. The cost of that excess only is properly to be treated as occasioned by operations in the Philippines.

"The present scale of expense in the Philippines is of course greatly reduced from that shown in the foregoing statement; because of the continuous reduction of the army, made possible by the restoration of peaceful conditions. Thus in the middle of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, there were about 70,000 American soldiers in the islands. That number is now reduced to about 23,000. Orders have now been issued for the return of the Eighth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, and a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, and when these orders have been executed the number of American troops in the Philippines will have been reduced to 18,000. For the past six months we have been bringing troops home as rapidly as we could do so economically by the use of our own transports."

FIGHTING SENATOR McCOMAS.

Congressman Mudd of Maryland and His Friends Start Movement to Defeat Him for Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The fight begun several months ago between United States Senator McComas and Congressman Mudd over the Federal patronage of Maryland is rapidly developing into a bitter struggle for supremacy in party leadership.

After joining the other members of the Maryland Congressional delegation in commending to the President D. E. Bowling, named by Mr. Mudd for Sub-Treasurer of Baltimore City, Mr. McComas subsequently "turned him down." In withdrawing the recommendation the letter to the President was not signed by Congressman Jackson of the Eastern Shore District, who stands with Mr. Mudd in the fight. Now Mr. McComas has refused to indorse James Belt, also named for Sub-Treasurer by Mr. Mudd. This has aroused Mr. Mudd's friends in all parts of the State. He holds more than the balance of power in the Republican Party, it is thought. Mr. McComas required his assistance to become Senator. Mr. Mudd's friends are now starting a movement to defeat the Senator for re-election and eliminate him from the leadership. United States Marshal Airey will enter the fight for Mayor of Baltimore as a preliminary step, it is said, and Congressman Jackson will become a candidate for Senator. Ex-Gov. Lowndes and other prominent party men will join in the anti-McComas campaign, it is stated.

MR. OLNEY NO CANDIDATE.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—At a recent meeting of many prominent Democrats, presided over by M. B. Norfleet, a club was formed to promote the candidaoy of Richard Olney of Massachusetts for the Presidency. Mr. Olney was invited to visit Memphis and deliver an address. To-day Mr. Norfleet received the following letter:

"Dear Sir: I have yours of the 7th inst., inviting me to deliver an address at Memphis, Tenn., upon the political conditions of our Republic,' inclosing the call for the formation of a club in the interest of myself as 'the next nominee of the Democratic Party for President,' and asking for a reply upon both subjects.

"Not being a candidate for the Presidency, I cannot, of course, encourage the formation of the proposed club. For the same reason and because my appearance at Memphis in answer to the invitation would inevitably be misconstrued into a desire to be a candidate, in spite of all disclaimers, I must ask to be excused from delivering the address in question. * * *

Very truly yours,

"RICHARD OLNEY."

BRIDGE OVER STRAITS OF CANSO

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 20.—The bridging of the Straits of Canso, thus connecting the Island of Cape Breton with the mainland of Nova Scotia, is said to be now an assured fact. Last session the Straits of Canso Bridge Company was incorporated, and it had engineers at work perfecting the survey. The undertaking will be an immense one, and will cost $5,000,000. A. J. Waddell of Waddell & Hendrick of Kansas City, Mo., has been engaged to supervise the work. He was at one time professor in the University of Japan, being knighted by the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Waddell stated that the bridge would be a cantilever, with a span of 1,800 feet, the longest in the wordl, and would be 150 feet clear of the strait. It will span the strait between Port Hastings and Cape Porcupine, on the Nova Scotia shore. Two immense piers will be sunk near either shore, in ninety feet of water. It will be double-tracked.

Mr. Waddell has no doubt of the feasibility of the project and is authorized to proceed with the plans.

MESSAGE FOUND IN A SHARK.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 20.—Mrs. George Cummings of West Cape May was the recipient the other day of a letter which she prizes highly. About a year ago, when she was Miss Beulah Bate, a school teacher, she wrote a message, put it in a rubber-corked beer bottle, and threw it into the waters of the Delaware Bay near her parents' home, at Fishing Creek. This letter received a few days ago was written by the Captain of the British warship Thunder, and it was an answer to her message in the bottle.

The commander of the Thunder wrote that off the coast of Portugal a shark was caught, and that the bottle was found inside the fish. The note being noticed in the bottle, it was broken and consequently the answer was sent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:25 A. M.—132 and 134 Elm Street; Gustav Metz; damage, $25,000.

3:05 A. M.—223 West Fourteenth Street; Marie Finn; damage, $12,500.

3:10 P. M.—345 East One Hundred and Third Street; Gustav Eckert; damage, $500.

7:35 A. M.—147 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—244 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Henry Johannes; damage trifling.

11:40 A. M.—192 Hester Street; Dominico Valte; damage, $500.

2:10 P. M.—421 West Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Nancy Malone; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—81 West One Hundred and First Street; Max Schomer; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—386 West Seventy-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $150.

7:10 P. M.—68 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Gustav Popolonsky; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—5 Worth Street; Volkman & Stollwerck Company; damage, $800.

8:40 P. M.—172 Ludlow Street; Isaac Handler; damage trifling.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Stapledon, Rio Janeiro, &c., June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

STORE OPEN ALL DAY.

Thirty-Two Hundred More Fine Summer Suits for Men On Sale This Morning. AT 8.50

Another Tremendous Event, comprising some of the Choicest Products of America's Leading Clothiers.

Eight Conspicuous Sections Will Feature Men's Suits of Every Description—Prince Albert Coats and Vests, Top Coats, Rain Coats and Special Model Suits.

Where quantities are stated, it means that they are limited, and that no duplicates are to be had.



SECTION 1. Limited To-day.

52 SILK LINED PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS, fine black Thibet lined with pure silk,
112 SILK LINED UNFINISHED WORSTED SUITS, black and blue overstripes, ½ lined,
75 SILK LINED NAVY BLUE SERGES, Also made ½ lined,
8.50

SECTION 2. Navy Blue Serges.

Pure worsted, every thread. Color absolutely fast. Every seam tested. Every style of coat. Correct tailoring. Full lined or half lined; perfect models for every build of mankind, 8.50

SECTION 3. Clothes for Dress Wear

Black, smooth or rough finish fabrics, comprising Worsteds, Diagonals, Thibets and Cheviots. Sacks or 3-button frocks, all serge lined. Every garment a credit to its maker, 8.50

SECTION 4. Hot Weather Suits.

Soft finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns (Coats and Trousers). Some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 serge lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style, 8.50

SECTION 5. Summer Mixtures.

Comprising every new fabric in every correct shading and color combination. Stylish Sack Suits. Full lined, half lined, single or donble-breasted. Every size, 8.50

SECTION 6. Black Coats and Vests.

SACK COATS AND 3-BUTTON FROCKS, all made of very fine fabrics for dress wear. Not many of ONE KIND, but a great collection in all to choose from to-day, 8.50

SECTION 7. Special Model Suits.

Gentlemen who have NEVER been fitted with a ready made suit heretofore will be astonished at the perfection of these garments. VERY SHORT, VERY TALL, VERY STOUT, VERY SLIM and other extreme builds. THESE GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED BY OUR SPECIALIST. 8.50

SECTION 8. Priestley "Cravenette"

Rain Coats, (every garment bears the celebrated label) and TOP COATS whose distinguished lineage can be detected at a glance have joined in this great demonstration of valnes. An overgarment is a mighty good preventive to have on hand in the monntains or at the seashore, 8.50

It is absolutely and without exception the most attractive sale of Men's Summer Suits that any store has ever exploited.

Back of every garment stands the irreproachable reputation and prestige-lending guarantee of clothiers who have been in business the best portions of their lives, and whose popularity and solidity of standing are national. Every garment unmistakably indicates its pedigree. The Display of the $8.50 garments, in the 19th St. Window is worthy of your attention.

We cannot urge upon you too strongly the advantage of buying early in the morning.

Straw Hats
For Man, Youth and Boy.
Sailor, Alpine, Tourist, Rough and Fine Straws, Genuine Panamas of fine quality, 50c to 3.80 — 5.00 to 16.50

Young Men's Suits.
Sizes 15 to 20 Years or 31 to 36 Breast.
A representation of mixtures, serges, cheviots and cassimeres. All colorings, all styles. A selection not to be equalled anywhere, 6.75

CLASS A. 1,200 Pairs Men's Trousers. 1.80
We bought them Wednesday at a very low price. You get them to-day—same way.

CLASS B. Men's Summer Trousers. 2.80
Positively nothing like them except at very high prices. Flannels, cassimeres, worsteds—splendid in every detail—every size from 30 to 50 waist.

2,800 Boys' Suits
Will Be Arranged in Six Sections on the Main Aisle of the Boys' Store.

Every age of Boy, from the little "Kilt Boy" at 2 years to the "Suit-Like-Papa Boy" at 17 years, can be admirably and economically fitted for his vacation needs.

Fine quality JACKET AND NORFOLK SUITS, SAILOR and RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, made of fine Cheviots, Serges, and Homespuns. WASHABLE SUITS, made of fine Imported Fabrics, made in exquisite styles. Also 3-PIECE VEST SUITS for the larger Boys.

AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF 3.00

Unusual Purchases Give You These Unusual Offerings.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Summer DRESSES
For Women

HERE is interesting word of garments for Summer outing wear—Walking Suits of various cloths, or washable materials; also Shirt-waist Suits and Separate Skirts. Exactly the garments that women want, in both kind and style; at prices that are lower than you'd probably expect.

Walking Suits

At $13.50, values up to $20—
Of cheviot, homespun mixtures and crash cloths; blouse, Oxford and Eton jackets; skirts all well tailored.
At $17.50, values up to $29—
Walking Suits of homespun and cloth; blouse and Eton jackets; flounced and gored skirts.
At $25, values up to $45—
Stylish Walking Suits of tailor materials.
At $8, values up to $13.50—
Walking Suits of linen and pique; Eton and sailor blouse waists; tailored skirts.
At $13.50, values up to $18—
Walking Suits of linen and pique; sailor and Eton jackets; prettily trimmed.

Shirt-waist Suits

At $5, values $7.50 and $10—
Three styles, of madras, percale and Mercerized gingham; all white, and very pretty.

Wash Skirts

At $2.50—Excellent Skirts of plain blue and polka-dotted duck, and blue linen; made with double flounce and trimmed with piping.
At $7.50, values up to $15—
Outing Skirts of canvas weave and melton cloth, in red, brown, light and dark gray; seven-gore flare and graduated flounce; trimmed with braid or straps of same material; some with white stitching; inverted and habit back; all unlined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Smart Over-wraps

THE long wrap is indispensable for Summer wear—for traveling, driving, and many other occasions it is helpful, and protective from dust, ocean mist, dew or rain. They are variously made, of taffeta, pongee, gloria or linen; and prices range from a linen wrap at $7.50, to a very handsome silk wrap at $43.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Low-Priced
Wash Dresses for Girls

HERE are some most attractive Wash Dresses, for girls of 6 to 14 years, at a very trivial price—

$1.25 for Dresses worth $2

They are made in guimpe style, of dimity in neat patterns. Deep ruffle around neck, with trimming of lace and insertion. Skirts are gored, with deep hem. Probably as pretty dresses as you'll find for the price.

Basement.

Babies' White Dresses
Smartly Reduced

TAKING up more room than they should, these pretty White Dresses for the little tots. So we have priced them newly today, and you'll find them still more attractive at their lowered markings—

$1.25, $1.50, $1.95 and $2.25

for Dresses that were worth $1.65 to $3.

They are made in Princess and Guimpe styles, with embroidery ruffles and insertions on cape or bertha; or two ruffles aronnd yoke; or plaited bertha with embroidery edging. Some have ribbon bows on shonlders. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

Tentb street elevator table.

Underwear AND Hosiery

TODAY we present a group of offerings of these needed garments; in the very sorts most widely in demand, not only at low prices, but at still lower prices than they ordinarily cost. Part of the offering comes because of large purchases. Two lots are seconds, that show technical imperfections, that are in no sense a damage to the serviceableness of the garments. The other lots are entirely perfect.

Men's Shirts and Drawers at 35c each; 3 for $1—175 dozens of "seconds" of nnnsnally good 50c qualities; of fine cream-color balbriggan, with narrow stripes of blue, yellow or black.
Women's Underwear at 15c each; seconds of 25c grades—White lisle thread Vests; Richelieu or narrow ribbed; low neck, no sleeves. Splendid vests to buy at such a little price.
At 37½c each instead of 50c—White ribbed lisle thread knee-length wide Drawers; trimmed with lace in a pretty design.
Women's Stockings at 15c a pair, instead of 20c and 25c—Of fast black cotton, regular made; also all-over openwork fast black cotton.
At 25c pair—Of fast black lisle thread; Richelieu ribbed or plain; unmatched values at the price.

Broadway.

CAMERAS

IF you haven't yet bought the camera you intend to take away with you on your Summer vacation, you'd better get it soon, so as to get acquainted with its workings and characteristics.

The Wanamaker collection of Cameras and Photographic Supplies offers you abundant room for choice. Practically every good sort of camera is included; and whatever your preferences may be for plates, films and the like, you'll find them here, in best qualities at fairest prices. Snap-shots:

CAMERAS

The "Pocket Poco," 3¼x4¼, at $7.20.
The "Snappa" Magazine Camera, 3¼x4¼, at $20.
The "Premo Supreme," 5x7, at $175.
And a full line of other "Premo" and "Poco" cameras.
"Korona" Cameras, 1901 styles, at these sharp reductions:
No. II. A, 4x5, list $18, now $8.
No. I. D, 5x7, list $27, now $10.
No. II. B, 3¼x4¼; single lens; list $10, now $3.
No. II. B, 3¼x4¼; double lens; list $14, now $4.50.
Eastman Kodaks, in complete assortment, at 20 per cent. less than list prices.

SUPPLIES

Wanamaker Double-strength Toning and Fixing Solution, 20c.
Wanamaker Double-strength Developer, 20c.
M. Q. Tnbes, box of 6, 25c.
"Selfo," for Velox paper, 8-oz. bottle, 25c.
Films, Papers and Plates, all kinds and sizes, constantly on hand and always fresh.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Further Information About
This Highly Popular Shoe Confederation

THIS is a powerful league for shoe distribution—yours and ours. We go into the market backed by the confidence of your support in all that we do for your interest. You come for the shoes, because you realize the unusual power that accrues to the buying organization of our two great shoe stores and are confident of our protection in the quality and general goodness of the shoes which we bring here for your choosing.

It is an instinct of trade, as it is of human nature in general, to discriminate, in all transactions, in favor of those who are most valuable friends. And so all great shoe concerns, with price-concessions to offer on worthy stocks, tender them first to Wanamaker's because Wanamaker's is the largest buyer of shoes in the retail trade, and the greatest distributing medium in the land.

The confluence of these two great trade currents, viz., the pouring-in of vast quantities of worthy shoes; and the gathering here of the thousands who have need of these shoes, has made Wanamaker's the storm-centre of Shoe retailing, and the great economy place for New York's thousands of shoe buyers.

June brings the flood-time of bargains. Manufacturers are glad to turn over to us all surplus stocks that we will accept. And in selecting from the offerings, and accepting price-concessions we remember that we are acting for you—the confederates of this great shoe league.

Now we make our report of the vast accomplishment. These are the splendid trade advantages we have secured for you.

These Shoe-concessions for **MEN:**

Men's Lace Shoes at $1.40—
Black Casco calf; extension sewed soles; English last with tips; medinm weight.
Men's Tan Calf Shoes at $1.50—
Russia calf; both Oxford and lace styles; medium weight.
Men's Calf Lace Shoes at $1.90—
Box calf, of high grade; pure oak-tanned sole leather throughout; welted soles; two shapely lasts.
Men's Dress Shoes at $1.90—
Kidskin lace, light weight; Goodyear welted soles; styles just what you would pay full prices for.
Men's Kidskin Oxfords at $2.15—
Black kidskin; fine and firm; welted and stitched; extension soles; medinm weights.
Men's Patent Leather Oxfords at $2.15—
All patent leather; welted soles of medinm weight; toe shapes that appeal to fastidions men.
Men's High-class Shoes at $2.40—
Patent and enamel leather, kid and calfskin; several thousand pairs of small lots of fine plain-toe shoes as well as the most np-to-date styles; sample cases these, showing the ability of a large factory to cater to the tastes of men of all ages.
Men's Dress Shoes at $2.85—
Kid and calf, in light and heavy weights. Oxfords of calf and patent leather—the heavy-soled swagger styles; made of the best material in a factory that can only make the best.

These Shoe-concessions for **WOMEN and CHILDREN:**

Women's Kid Boots at $1.30—
Fine black kidskin, with tips; shapely lasts; flexible sewed soles.
Women's Tan Boots at $1.50—
Brown and russet kid lace; flexible soles; lasts just right; cool and comfortable shoes.
Women's Kid Boots at $1.60—
Six styles to choose from; lace and button; welted oak leather soles; fine quality black kid.
Girls' Shoes at $1—
Spring-heel shoes—lace and bntton, with kid and patent leather tips; the best we have yet had; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes cost 80c and 90c.
Boys' Shoes at $1.10 and $1.30—
Stont solid leather satin calf shoes with heels; sizes 12 to 5½.

Even this leaves the report meagre and fragmentary. Space forbids further elaboration here. But an average saving of a dollar a pair, on shoes of stylish, worthy character, is the meat of the matter, for those who read a-running.

Basement.

New BATHING SUITS
For Men and Women

THE chief delight of the hours on the beach comes from feeling satisfied with the suit you wear. First, that it is your own, and not lately worn by some one unknown in health and habits. Second, because of its pleasing appearance. And this season, more than ever before, appearance is everything in a bathing suit—particularly in suits for women. Some of these are made of natural color pongee silks, prettily trimmed in other colors. Some are of checked silks, like the favored walking suit. Very many are of black silk. But naturally mohair is still the popular fabric; and these are made up with a beauty heretofore unknown to this brilliant but sturdy fabric.

Here are hints of various sorts:

Women's Bathing Suits

$8—Of black or blue mohair; round sailor collar of white duck; collar and belt trimmed with braid; elbow sleeves; plaited front.
$4.25—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar; gored skirt, trimmed with five bands of white braid; embroidered anchor on shield; short sleeves.
$6.50—Of black or blue mohair; sailor collar; long revers to waist; white mohair shield and embroidered anchor; trimming of black and white braid.
$11—Of fine self-striped mohair; square sailor collar of light blue, trimmed with white silk braid; short sleeves; gored skirt.
Other Bathing Snits, $2.25 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Bathing Suits

At $3.25—Suits of brilliantine, in navy blue and black; deep sailor collar and shield, trimmed with braid.
At $3.50—Suits of flannel; sailor collar and shield, trimmed with white braid.
At $4—Snits of brilliantine, in navy blue; deep sailor collar, white shield and tie, with embroidered anchors.
At $4.50—Snits of brilliantine, in navy blue; deep white sailor collar and revers, trimmed with braid; embroidered anchor on shield.

Girls' Bathing Suits

At $5—Suits of blue brilliantine; plaited collar and shield of white brilliantine.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Bathing Suits

$1—Plain navy blue cotton Jersey cloth.
$1—Navy blue or plain black cotton Jersey cloth; with end stripes of white, red or orange.
$1.25—Navy blue cotton Jersey cloth; 6-inch stripe aronnd shirt.
$1.50 and $2.50—Plain navy blue or black wool Jersey cloth suits.
$3 and $3.50—Navy blue or black Jersey cloth suits, with end stripes of white, red or orange.
$5—Plain black or navy blue full regular made suits.
$5.50 and $7.50—Navy blue or black full regular made suits, with end stripes on shirt and trnnks.
$12—Navy blue or black, with jacqnard designs at end of shirt and trunks.

Boys' Bathing Suits

75c and $1—Striped cotton suits.
$1—Navy blue or black cotton Jersey cloth suits, with end stripes of color.
$2—Plain navy blue all-wool Jersey cloth snits.
$2.50—Navy blue and black Jersey cloth, with stripes on shirt and trunks.

Men's Wear Section, Broadway and Ninth.

Summer Jewelry

VERY ATTRACTIVE Summer Jewelry is shown in sterling silver, in many new designs, among which the French gray is particularly artistic. Here are hints of most popular articles:

Silver Brooches, 50c to $2.50.
Silver Chatelaine Pins, 50c to $1.25.
Silver Belt Pins, 25c to $1.25.
Silver Stick Pins, 25c to $1.75.
Silver Hat Pins, 25c to $1.50.
Silver Cuff Pins, 40c and 50c a pair.
Silver Links and Post Bnttons, 25c to $1.50.
Silver Bracelets, 85c to $4.25.
Silver Lockets, 85c to $3.50.
Silver Fobs, $2 to $4.25.
Silver Lorgnette Chains, $1.50 to $4.50.
Silver Buckles, $2.25 to $5.
Silver Buckle Pins, $2.75 to $4.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's GLOVES
For Summer Wear

THERE'S broadest field for choice among this goodly showing of Women's Gloves that promises both comfort and neat appearance for hot-weather wear. The assortment of the popular Kayser Double-tipped Gloves is especially full. There is also an attractive group of Lace Mitts, priced at 50c to $16.50 a pair.

Word of the Gloves:

Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves. In colors, black and white, at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.
50c Gloves on Main Aisle; others at regular counter.
Lace Lisle Gloves, Jersey wrists: in black, white, and gray; worth 25c a pair, at 18c a pair.

Basement.

Out of the Frying-Pan Into
Comfortable Clothes

DEGREES OF HEAT are not measured by a man after they pass the unbearable stage; and when a man complains that the weather is "roasting hot," nine times out of ten he should blame his clothes.

Good looks and comfort may be maintained in almost any weather, if a man chooses his clothes wisely. Here are sorts to choose for hot days:

Men's blue and black Serge Suits—cool and serviceable, at $8.50, $10, $12 and $15.
Blue Serge Suits, half silk-lined, pongee sleeve lining, at $20.
Imported J. T. Clay Serges in blue and black, serge-lined, at $22; silk-lined, $25.
Men's Onting Coats and Trousers, of cool wool crash and striped flannels; no linirg; at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.
Brown Linen Outing Tronsers, at $2.50.
White Duck Trousers, at $1.50.
Striped Flannel Outing Trousers, in many new patterns, at $4.
Summer Coats of all kinds, at $1.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Negligee Shirts
For Men—$1.00

SINCE we have developed our famous series of Dollar Negligee Shirts for Men, we have opened the eyes of thousands to the fact that it isn't necessary to pay more than that sum, in order to secure Shirts that the well-dressed man will wear gladly.

Take the present showing. Look at the materials, the wealth of carefully-chosen patterns and colorings, the splendid workmanship, and the remarkable leeway as to style of making—plaited or plain bosoms, attached or detached cuffs.

Then think of the average $1.50 shirt you know, outside of Wanamaker's—have bought, probably—and you'll concede the palm to our Dollar Shirts. All sizes from 14 to 17½.

Broadway and Ninth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

LIKE to have your boy look well-dressed as well as feel comfortable?

Like to see him in clothes that are well-made, and full of boyish style, and at the same time economically-priced? Then look over these offerings of Summer Suits:

Sailor Suits, in all the season's shades, of serges and cheviots; sizes 3 to 12 years; regular $5 to $8.50 Suits, at $3.75.
Double-breasted tan and gray Cheviot Suits, with extra trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years; regular $5.50 value, at $3.75.
Three-piece Suits of blue serge; sizes 9 to 16 years; suits that were $6.50, now $5.
Golf and Bicycle Suits, in broken lots; sizes 6 to 11 years; $5 to $8 Suits, at $2.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Scotch Novelty Ginghams
Sharply Reduced

HERE are two lots of Scotch Ginghams of splendid qualities, on which today new prices rule. Both were made to sell at much higher figures—but in one case the importer stood a loss, in the other we have reduced some of our own importation. The profit is yours, in either case. The assortment of patterns and colorings, while, of course, not complete, provides very good selection:

37½ and 50c Ginghams at 20c—
Handsome patterns on colored grounds; some with white Mercerized corded stripes; others of lighter weight, with fancy embroidered figures and lace stripes.

20c Ginghams at 15c—
Corded Ginghams, in a variety of attractive stripes, in two and three-colored combinations; in blue, pink, green, gray, cardinal, black and white.

Rotunda.

Children's "Beach Hats"

WE have told you before about these comfortable, pretty Summer Hats for children, and every time you have taken the offering with a rush.

More are ready today—broad-brimmed light hats of tan-colored linen, with stitched brims, and ribbons and bindings of red, white or blue. Just right for seashore or country wear. Regular 75c value, at

Fifty Cents Each

Some other Outing Hats:

Sailor Hats of duck or pique; stitched brim; colored ribbon streamers; for small boys. 65c to $2.
Tam O'Shanters, of duck, linen or pique; 25c to $1.
Yachting and Golf Caps, of linen or crash, 50c.
Rough Straw Sailor Hats, with rolling brim; blue-and-white ribbon band and streamers. 75c and $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Twentieth Century Ice-cream Freezers

THESE are the "no work" Freezers that are such a comfort to housekeepers. It seems too good to be true, that all that is necessary to freeze the very finest ice-cream that can be made, is to pour in the properly flavored cream, pack the ice around it, and *let it stand still to freeze!*

No tiresome churning is necessary when you have a freezer that neither lets the heat in, nor the cold out. That's the whole secret. Why should you make your arms ache with the churning, because the old-fashioned freezers won't hold the cold in?

The right freezer costs less than the wrong one, too.

Four sizes, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $3.

Demonstration in Basement.

Travelers' Helpfuls in Leather

PERHAPS you'll thank us for reminding you that such handy little traveling-bag comforts exist—before you've put New York behind you for the Summer. And if you're not going, you doubtless have a friend who is, and who will be delighted with some one of these conveniences encased in leather.

Medicine Cases, in grain morocco, pigskin or alligator skin, contalning 2 to 7 bottles, $2 to $8.75.
Medicine Cases, containing 4 to 12 bottles, 45c to $5.25.
Drinking Cups, in leather cases, 45c to $2.
Leather-covered Flasks, 50c to $8.
Military Brushes, pair in leather case, $2 to $7.50.
Alcohol Lamps, with rest for curling-irons, neat and compact, 75c and 90c.

Broadway.

And here are the Hand-bags to put them in:

Moroccoline Dress-suit Cases; leather corners, brass lock and catches; waterproof; 22 and 24 in., $2.
Heavy sheepskin Dress-suit Cases, linen-lined; good brass spring lock and catches; 22 in., $3.
Heavy cowhide Dress-suit Cases, linen-lined, with shirt fold; steel frame; strongly made throughout; 24 in., $5.
Russet cowhide Dress-suit Cases, linen-lined, with shirt fold and collar compartment in corner; steel frame and good spring lock; extra light in weight; 24 in., $4.50.
Bellows Dress-suit Cases; extra deep, with extension top; made of heavy cowhide, with steel frame; 24 in., $9.75.

Basement.

Summer CORSETS
At Surprising Savings

IF you lack Corsets that give you the freedom of motion, the coolness and comfort necessary for Summer weather, and yet supply the requisite style and poise, you'll be interested in this surprisingly low-priced group of excellent Corsets in late models:

50c, regularly 75c—Ventilating Net Corsets; straight-front, medinm waist, short hips; stripped with sateen; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 24.
75c, regularly $1—L. R. Ventilating Net Corsets; medium low bnst, straight-front, medium short hips; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 26.
$1—L. R. Ventilating Net Corsets; extra fine quality; short hips, medium low bust, no side steels; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 24.
$1—Tape Girdles, in white; straight-front; admirably adapted to slight figures; sizes 18 to 23.

Tenth street Elevator Table.

PARASOLS and "SWAGGER STICKS"

OF THE LATTER, first mention. When "Tommy Atkins" is off duty, he carries a "swagger stick" of lithe rattan, to keep his arms from swinging idly. Smart women abroad have taken up the fashion. We have some of these little canes—an amusing fad, if nothing more. Perhaps you've heard of it, and want to adopt it. 50c to $2—the latter with sterling silver caps and ferrules.

As to the Parasols—more of the exceptional offerings that are almost a matter of course with this store; though none the less of real value for that:

At $1.90, worth $2.50—
Fancy Silk Parasols, in plain colors, stripes and Dresden effects.
At $2.50, worth $3.50—
In fancy checks, stripes, embroidered Pongee and plaited.
At $2.85, reduced from $3.75 and $4.50—
Of Pongee, lined with colored silks, taffeta with fancy borders; also a number of attractive styles of fancy parasols.
At $4.75, reduced from $7.50 to $10—
Fancy-trimmed Parasols, in all white, all black, and black-and-white; also some with fancy colored ruchings.

Broadway.

Women's Neckwear
At 25 Cents

WHEN charming designs in Women's Summer Neckwear are as plentiful and inexpensive as those told of here, a woman can't be blamed for laying in a well-varied supply, that will furnish the appropriate finishing touch to every gown or shirt-waist she has.

The following are all priced at

Twenty-five Cents Each

and remarkably good values at that:

Collars, of lawn, lace-and-lawn, dotted muslin and pique; small and large effects, in round and sailor shapes.
Lawn Ties, plain, embroidered or printed, with or without turnover collars; plaited, embroidered, fancy stitched, or trimmed with embroidery or lace.
Ascot and Four-in-Hand Ties—Tailor-made effects—the Ascots of Mercerized madras, the Four-in-Hands of black peau de soie, with embroidered silk initial; others of white figured madras; some of tubular weave in colors.

Broadway.

Women's Garments
Pleasantly Low-Priced

DRESSING SACQUES, White Shirt-Waists, Muslin Underwear—here are enticing offerings of each, cool and summery, and all marked at less than their customary moderate prices:

Dressing Sacques

At 50c, worth 75c—Of lawn, in solid colors or dots, 2 styles; plaited front and back; large collar, with Valenciennes lace, or kimono style in colors, with white border or white with colored border.
At $1, worth $1.50—Of lawn, 2 styles; neat stripes or dots; fitted back; ribbon through beading at waist; full front; large collar and front with ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace.

Chemises

At $1.25, from $1.75 and $2—Of nainsook, 2 styles; round neck, with Valenciennes or Point de Paris insertion and edging; some skirts trimmed with lace.
At $1.50, from $2.25 and $2.50—Of nainsook, 4 styles; round neck, with Valenciennes or torchon insertion and edging; some with ribbon through beading; skirts with lawn ruffle and lace edge.
At $2, from $2.75 to $4.25—Of nainsook, 3 styles; round neck, with Valenciennes and embroidery insertion; ribbon through beading; skirts with lace insertion and edging.

Short Petticoats

At 75c, from $1 and $1.25—Of cambric, 3 styles; deep lawn ruffles, with torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging.

White Shirt-Waists

At 85c, worth $1—Of lawn; front of plaits, hemstitching and embroidery insertion; cluster-plaited back; stock collar and cuffs of plaits.
At $1.25, worth $1.75—Of fancy-striped lawn; plaited front; waist buttoned at side; French back; stock collar with tie.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOV. ODELL IS CONFIDENT

Says So Much Talk of Democratic Harmony Sounds Suspicious.

Believes the Republican Ticket Will Be Elected No Matter Who the Nominees May Be.

Gov. Odell arrived in town early yesterday from Ithaca, where he had been attending the Cornell College commencement exercises. Asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel whether he had read the speeches of ex-President Cleveland and ex-Gov. Hill at the Tilden Club, he replied:

"I have not—yet. But I am told they made a very able presentation of the situation from a Democratic standpoint."

"Of course, you know, Governor," he was told, "that Mr. Hill attacked your administration?"

"That was to be expected," responded the Governor with a smile. "Mr. Hill is the manager of Democratic affairs in this State. He and Democratic stump speakers will probably go to extremes to excite the voters against the Republican Party. But the figures cannot be juggled with. The fact remains that there is no State tax, and that is what will count with the people. It is one of the strongest points in the Republican campaign, and it cannot be successfully attacked."

"Mr. Hill says you will be defeated if renominated."

"I have absolute confidence in the judgment of the people of New York. The Republican ticket will be elected, no matter who the nominees may be. We have the issues and an excellent organization, while the Democrats are divided despite all the talk about harmony. So much talk of harmony sounds suspicious. I am not at all distressed by reports that I will be assailed personally. It reminds me of the story of the professional pedestrian who declared that, while his opponents might beat his record, they could not beat him."

The Governor left early in the day for the State Camp at Peekskill, but said before his departure that the selection of a successor on the Supreme Court Bench to the late George P. Andrews was still under advisement.

After visiting Peekskill the Governor went to his home in Newburg.

JUDGE PARKER DECLINES.

Notifies Democratic Leaders He Will Not Be Candidate for Governor—Elliot Danforth Willing.

Alton B. Parker of Ulster, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, positively refuses to be a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. He has so notified ex-Gov. Hill and other leaders.

Some Democrats, however, are hopeful that Judge Parker will reconsider his declination. Among these is Recorder Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, who said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"Some men are ever ready to respond to their party's call, even when the response involves great personal sacrifices."

It is pointed out by the Judge's friends that he has eight years yet to serve, and it is contended that he will not relinquish his seat on the bench for the uncertainty of being elected to an office which has no attractions for him. It is said that in the event of the incoming of a Democratic National Administration Judge Parker will be urged for an appointment on the United States Supreme Court bench.

The opinion now prevails that the Democratic nominee for Governor will be either Elliot Danforth of Chenango or John B. Stanchfield of Chemung. The latter was defeated by Gov. Odell in 1900 by more than 100,000. Mr. Danforth, when questioned yesterday, said:

"While I am not a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination, I would esteem it a great honor to accept it should the convention see fit to offer it me. The Democrats are due for a victory in this State; in fact, they are overdue."

Mr. Danforth served as State Treasurer for two terms, was twice Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1899, and in 1898, as nominee for Lieutenant Governor, ran several thousand votes ahead of Augustus Van Wyck, who was defeated for Governor by Theodore Roosevelt by about 18,000.

The Democratic State Convention will be held late in September or early in October, probably the latter. The State Committee will meet in Albany to call the convention.

GEN. WOOD REPLIES.

He Answers the Criticism of ex-Senator Hill Regarding His Administration in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Wood, ex-Military Governor of Cuba, to-day authorized the following statement in regard to the criticism of his administration made by ex-Senator D. B. Hill at the Tilden Club reunion in New York last night:

"The statement made by Mr. Hill shows either a most profound ignorance of the subject to which he refers or an absolute disregard for the truth. If he had ascertained the facts and desired to state the truth he would not have made the statement which he is credited with having made."

DAVID B. HILL AS GOVERNOR.

How Secretary of State Cook Was Made to Realize the Absolute Sway Wielded by the Chief Executive.

Democrats who attended the Tilden Club opening on Thursday think they note a great change in the bearing of ex-Gov. Hill. They incline to the belief that he has divested himself of much of the arbitrary authority he was wont to exercise and is becoming quite conciliatory toward those who do not always agree with him. As indicative of Hill's absolute sway when he was Governor an ex-State officer yesterday told the following story concerning ex-Gov. Hill and ex-Secretary of State Frederick Cook of Rochester.

Mr. Cook, who always addressed Mr. Hill as "Mr. Governor," visited the Executive Chamber at Albany shortly before taking office and opened a conversation thus:

"Mr. Governor, I have been thinking about the appointments I will make in my office. I have looked over the list, and I think I will appoint Mr. Moss of Rochester as my deputy."

"You had better think again, Mr. Cook," replied Mr. Hill with an icy smile. "We have been thinking about the positions in your department and have selected Diedrich Willers, Jr., of Senaca for your deputy."

"Very well, Mr. Governor," responded Mr. Cook, "then I think I will make Mr. Moss my chief clerk."

"Think again," rejoined Mr. Hill, "we have chosen Mr. Waterbury of Saratoga for that place."

"All right, Mr. Governor," assented Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cook then suggested names for other places in his office, but in every instance was overruled. When the list had been gone through Mr. Cook remarked:

"Mr. Governor, there is a little German boy in Rochester I have faithfully promised to take care of. Can't I make him my messenger?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Hill, "you may appoint him messenger."

And that was the only position Mr. Cook was permitted to fill.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRACY.

Officers to Meet Tammany Committee—Advice from Mr. Hill.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democracy of the County of New York, which has organizations in the Assembly districts for the purpose of getting the first voters in line for the next election, met last night at the Hotel Bartholdi. President Arthur De V. Storey informed his associates that he had received a communication from Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, and as a result of the correspondence the officers of the Young Men's Democracy will meet the Advisory Committee at Tammany Hall next Tuesday forenoon.

The Executive Committee was also informed of the receipt of a communication from Melvin Z. Hazen, who is in general charge of Democratic State headquarters in Albany, arranging for a conference to be held in the near future. Mr. Hazen in his letter mentioned the fact that Senator Hill had asked him to reply to President Storey's request for his views concerning the gathering together of the young voters, and continues:

He (Senator Hill) notes what you say about the importance of preparing our young men for the proper discharge of their political privileges. This is work which has in these busy times been much neglected. He suggests as the best possible preparation, a careful reading of our early political history. The young men who become familiar with the principles of government which became well settled in the early days of the Republic will promptly apply them to present and coming issues thus insuring an intelligent and patriotic vote.

EXCITEMENT WAS FATAL.

Brooklyn Manufacturer Dropped Dead After Chasing Boys from His Home.

Excitement caused the death yesterday of John Bartlett, a well-to-do retired saw manufacturer, at his home, 1,085 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

While sitting at an open front window yesterday morning he was annoyed by a crowd of boys in a near-by open lot who were continually throwing a ball against the side of his house. Mr. Bartlett, who was sixty-two years old, called to the boys to desist, and finally determined to go out and drive them away.

While crossing his yard he failed to notice a wire screen fence, and he ran into it with such force that the fence collapsed, and he went down with it. Although uninjured, he became greatly excited, and on returning to his house he began to relate the annoyance of the boys to members of his family, when he suddenly fell over dead.

BOMBARDED BY BROKEN ROCK.

Tunnel Blast Shatters Many Windows—Falling Beam Injures Three Men.

Subway dangers were well exemplified on Contractor John Shields's section of the work, in Broadway, from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by two accidents entirely independent of each other, which happened almost simultaneously at 9:30 A. M. yesterday.

Foreman Healy fired a blast at One Hundred and Fourth Stret which caused the first trouble. He had charged four holes with about a pound and a quarter of dynamite. From around one of the holes the mat in some way became dislodged, and he fired the blast without noticing this circumstance.

The result was a bombardment. The mass of broken rock rose 150 feet in the air, and then the fragments flew in all directions. Hope Baptist Church occupies this corner. Nearly every window was shattered. Much glass was also broken in the buildings adjoining, at 2,726, a three-story structure, and 2,728 Broadway, and a five-story brownstone apartment house. In these buildings were the butcher's shop of McGarry & Hooper and the grocery store of G. D. Gerken. The awnings were torn down and a fruit stand outside the grocery was wrecked with its stock. The roof, too, received its full quota. A man coming from one of the houses was struck on the shoulder by a flying splinter of glass. He was seen to be slightly wounded, but his name was not ascertained.

The other accident was on Foreman Leary's division, at One Hundred and Tenth Street, where the mischief was caused by a beam which fell into the excavation, which at this point is thirty feet deep. It carried with it Dennis McCarthy, twenty-three years old, of 58 Manhattan Street, and George Wilson, forty-two years old, of 212 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, who had been trying to set it, and it struck Patrick Hussey, twenty-five years old, of 320 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who was running a drill at the bottom. It was a glancing blow, and broke one of Hussey's arms and several ribs. The others escaped with slight injuries. They were treated by a surgeon from J. Hood Wright Hospital, to which institution Hussey was removed.

EMPIRE RUBBER CO.'S AFFAIRS.

F. W. Roebling Buys Gen. Skirm's Stock—Concern to be Reorganized.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Howell C. Stull, Trustee of the property of ex-Senator William H. Skirm, to-day sold to a syndicate headed by Ferdinand W. Roebling, 1,232 shares of stock of the Empire Rubber Company for $135,520. This stock belongs to Gen. Skirm, and was sold for the benefit of his creditors.

The money realized from the sale will permit an immediate dividend of at least 60 cents on the dollar being paid to Skirm's creditors. Other assets which will be disposed of later will permit the payment to the creditors of a total dividend of probably not less than 90 cents on the dollar.

There will be an immediate reorganization of the Empire Company. George F. Cook, the Treasurer and General Manager, will, it is said, retire. Gen. Skirm and his son, Capt. Harry Skirm, will remain in the organization, the former as its head.

FOR SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

Incorporation of an Establishing and Maintaining Society.

The Co-operative Social Settlement Society of the City of New York has been incorporated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining social settlements in the city as centres for social, educational, and civic improvement. The incorporators are Prof. Felix Adler, R. Fulton Cutting, Eugene A. Philbin, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Jacob A. Riis, Carl Schurz, and Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch.

The members of the Board of Managers until the annual meeting in January, 1903, are W. Franklin Brush, Edward T. Devine, Rowland G. Freeman, Meredith Hare, Elsie Clews Parson, Edwin R. A. Seligman, and Frieda S. Warburg.

The society's first settlement, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, is to be located on the lower west side, in the old Greenwich village. It is estimated that the cost of rent, fitting up, and maintenance may be brought within $8,000. The residents provide for their own board and attendance. Checks to the order of the society may be sent to any member of the Board of Managers or to Paul Kennaday, Treasurer, at 30 Broad Street. The new feature in this movement is that the residents are to be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

A Study of James R. Keene.

An intimate personal study of James R. Keene, showing the man and his methods, will form an interesting chapter in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday,) which will also contain a description of the extent to which betting at the races is being indulged in this season by women, a proposed new arrangement of the American flag which is to be laid before Congress, and the story of a trip in a naphtha launch recently made by a gentleman from this city ths whole length of the Panama Canal as it exists, showing just what the Government would get if it bought that waterway.—Adv.

ELLIS ISLAND PRIVILEGES

Old-Timers Passed Over in the Three Awards.

Frank Scully, Bernard Biglin, and Emil Schwab Outbid for the Money, Baggage, and Restaurant Contracts—Politicians Protest.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department gave his indorsement yesterday to the recommendations of Commissioner Williams of the Bureau of Immigration in regard to the awarding of the money, baggage, and restaurant privileges on Ellis Island. On receipt of the Commissioner's telegram from Washington in the afternoon, to Assistant Commissioner Murray, announcing the names of the successful bidders, there was consternation among the old-timers in whose hands the privileges have been for years, as none was successful in obtaining a contract for the three years beginning July 1. The money privilege was awarded to Post & Flagg, bankers and brokers at 15 Broad Street, and members of the New York Stock Exchange; the baggage privilege to the Westcott Express Company, and the restaurant privilege to Hudgins & Dumas, 362 and 364 West Broadway.

Frank Scully, who held the money privilege and was an unsuccessful bidder, was cashier for his uncle, who held that privilege when the immigrants landed through Castle Garden for more than thirty years. He transacted the money exchange business for immigrants, and three years ago he made a personal bid for the privilege and secured it. The profit derived from the privilege is considerable. Last year the 482,900 immigrants who were landed at Ellis Island brought about $5,500,000, and at the rate of exchange allowed, one-half of 1 per cent., the holder of the privilege cleared more than $25,000.

Bernard Biglin, who loses the baggage transfer contract, has held that privilege since Castle Garden days. In his bid this year he offered to carry 100 pounds to Flushing and other points on Long Island for 15 cents; for Manhattan, where the bulk of the business is done, he bid 26 cents. This is the first time that big companies, like the Westcott and Manhattan Express Companies, have appeared as competitors for the privilege. The Westcott Company, to whom the contract was awarded, offered to transfer baggage in Manhattan at the rate of 22 cents for 100 pounds, and to Long Island points for as high as 75 cents for 100 pounds.

Emil Schwab, who loses the food contract, has been identified with the Ellis Island restaurant for nine years. He was paid by the steamship companies 35 cents each a day for feeding detained immigrants. Last year his gross receipts are reported to have been $65,000. He at one time paid the Government $8,000 annually for the privilege, but that amount was reduced gradually by Congress until last year, when it was only $720. Hudgins & Dumas, the new holders of the privilege, will feed immigrants detained on Ellis Island three meals a day at an average price of 10 cents a meal. The bid of Emil Schwab was 5, 9, and 6 cents for breakfast, dinner, and supper, respectively.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Roosevelt to-day granted a special hearing to a number of New York men who made a protest against the recommendations of Commissioner of Immigration Williams, involving certain dealings with immigrants. Those composing the committee were Congressmen Lessler and Littauer, Jacob Neu, Henry B. Ketchum, and Emil Schwab. Secretary Shaw and Mr. Williams also were present.

The interview with the President was sought in order that the facts in connection with the recent letting of contracts for the feeding of immigrants, the changing of their money, and for their transportation might be known. The conference lasted an hour, at the conclusion of which it was announced that Secretary Shaw remained firm in his position of accepting Mr. Williams's recommendations.

It developed during the hearing that Commissioner Williams had given the contract for feeding the immigrants to two reporters on a New York paper, and it was represented that they were not capable of rendering satisfactory service. It was further reported that they received the contract at a figure higher than other bidders.

After hearing the principal facts in the case the President withdrew from the conference, leaving Secretary Shaw to conduct the hearing.

On leaving the White House Mr. Neu and Mr. Ketchum stated that they would file a vigorous written protest with the President, asking that the action of Commissioner Williams and Secretary Shaw be overruled. Commissioner Williams came here by direction of the President and took breakfast with him this morning, at which time the matter was discussed.

CAR BUILDERS ADJOURN.

Officers of the Association Chosen Before Convention Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 20.—Both Chicago and St. Louis as well as Saratoga are candidates for the next place of meeting of the Car Builders' Association, which this afternoon ended its thirty-sixth annual meeting here. The selection will not be announced until next Fall. The purifying by the Electro Pura process of waters for boilers, brought from New York City, Brooklyn, and other places, formed a public exhibition this afternoon at the closing of the session of the association to-day.

C. A. Shroyer of Chicago, B. Haskell of Saginaw, J. N. Barr of Susquehanna, and D. F. Crawford of Bessemer submitted reports of the commitees of which they were Chairmen. The topical discussions on technical subjects were conducted by H. F. Ball of Cleveland, L. T. Cranfield of Scranton, and F. N. Scheffer of Cleveland.

The new officers chosen include:

President—John W. Marsden of Boston.
Vice Presidents—F. W. Brazier of New York, W. P. Appleyard of New Haven, and Joseph Buker of Chicago.
Secretary—Jossph W. Taylor of Chicago.
Treasurer—John Kirby of Adrian.

An Executive Committee was also elected. The Master Mechanics' Association will convene on Monday.

Hardware Association's Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The Southern Jobbers' Hardware Association adjourned its business session to-day, after electing these officers:

President—F. A. Heightmann of Houston, Texas.
Vice President—Col. B. F. Eshleman of New Orleans.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. B. Carter of Knoxville, Tenn.
Executive Committee—William M. Crumley of Atlanta, Ga.; D. B. Baker of Lynchburg, Va.; Charles H. Ireland of Greensborough, N. C.; C. E. Shear of Fort Smith, Ark.

Servant and Jewelry Disappeared.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 20.—The police here are trying to find a young colored woman who gave her name as Mattie Pierce when she went to work for Mrs. Bowman as a servant. After an hour's work the girl disappeared. Since then a diamond brooch, a cluster ring, and other pieces of jewelry have not been found where they belonged.

Yale Men to Direct New Mexico College.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—Thaddeus H. Claypool, a student in the Yale Graduate School, has accepted the Presidency of New Mexico Baptist College at Alamogardo, N. M. He was graduated from the academic department of Yale in 1898.

DETECTIVE IN CHASE ON ROOF FALLS TO HIS DEATH.

Said He Was After a Thief—Leaped Over Air Shaft and Clutched a Chimney Pot, Which Collapsed.

While chasing a supposed thief across the roof of a five-story apartment house at 796 Ninth Avenue yesterday afternoon Edward Dolan, a Pinkerton detective, of 144 West End Avenue, fell down the air shaft between 696 and 698, receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

Detective Devinney of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was walking past the apartment house when he heard groans, and upon investigation discovered the hapless detective. He leaned over him, and the man told him who he was and where he lived. Between groans he informed Devinney that he had been chasing a thief across the roofs, and that in jumping from one roof to the other over the air shaft he had attempted to steady himself by taking hold of a chimney. The chimney pot crumbled with his weight, and he fell to the bottom of the shaft, part of the chimney going down with him.

Devinney at once ran to the street and told Policeman Finan, who was on the beat, to call an ambulance. Then he hastened back to where Dolan had fallen. The latter was unconscious and he could not learn who it was he had been chasing. Dr. Blue arrived with an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and hurried Dolan to that institution, where he died at 4:15 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

Later Detectives Devinney and Walsh went to the roof of the house. They found that the mortar about the fallen chimney had crumbled and that most of the bricks were in a loose condition. The occupants of the apartment house and the houses adjoining were questioned, but no one could be found who had seen Dolan or the fugitive on the roof, and no one had heard footsteps on the roof.

When the detectives reported to Capt. Schmittberger he sent them to Dolan's house to learn what they could about the man. There they found his mother, his young wife, and two children. They had not heard of the accident. Mrs. Dolan, Sr., said that her son had been a plumber, but when work became scarce he secured a position with the Pinkerton agency.

Capt. Schmittberger sent word to the Pinkerton agency, but up to a late hour last night had received no answer to his query about the man. He said he thought the Pinkerton agency did not respond to his note because it did not care to give away the name of the man who was being chased by Dolan.

VALET JONES OUT UNDER BAIL.

The Chief Witness Against Patrick Will Return with His Brother to His Home in Texas.

Charles F. Jones, self-confessed murderer of William Marsh Rice, for whom he worked as valet, was admitted to $1,000 bail yesterday on the application of Assistant District Attorney James Osborne to Recorder Goff. Thomas F. Divine, a horse dealer at 108 West End Avenue, furnished the bail.

Jones was the chief witness against Albert T. Patrick, who is now in the death chamber at Sing Sing Prison under conviction for the murder of the millionaire. According to the evidence on which Patrick was convicted, he induced Jones to chloroform the old man while he was sleeping, so that he might obtain his large estate under the provisions of a will which since then has been declared to be bogus.

William Jones, brother of Charles, was present when the Recorder granted the application. Mr. Osborne explained that Jones would return to New York at any time he might be needed here. He said that Jones was going with his brother to his old home in Texas, where he would be cared for, and where New York County would no longer have to pay for his board.

Before Judge Newburger yesterday the cases of David L. Short, against whom there are seven indictments for perjury, and Morris Meyers, against whom there are five indictments on the same charge, were on the calendar. It is alleged that they posed as witnesses to the will which Patrick prepared to get the Rice millions. The cases went over until October.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 20.—Carl J. Carrolson, a tailor here, was notified yesterday that he has been recognized by the New York Surrogate as an heir to the vast estate of the late William Marsh Rice. Carroison claims to be a grandson of the murdered man. He has been fighting for months to obtain recognition.

LAWYER FINED BY THE COURT.

Justice Marean Objected to His Objections and Ended Argument with Punishment.

There was a lively word tilt between Justice Marean and a lawyer in Part V. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday which ended in the attorney being fined $50 for contempt of court. The lawyer was John Palmieri, who has an office on Park Row. Palmieri appeared for the defendants in a suit over commissions for renting property. The lawyer attempted to interpolate statements of fact into the testimony of one of the witnesses and was ordered to sit down by Justice Marean.

"I object," said Palmieri. "Does your Honor deny my right of making an objection?" questioned the lawyer.

"I require you to sit down," returned Justice Marean. "I will punish you for contempt if you do not sit down."

"I ask to make an objection now, your Honor," said Palmieri. "I ask your Honor to instruct the jury that the statement you have made in the presence of this jury, that you will punish me for contempt, is a statement not warranted in this case and prejudicial to my client's rights. I take exception to your Honor making any such statement in the presence of this jury."

Justice Marean, who had become annoyed, again ordered the lawyer to sit down, saying that he would fine him if he did not do so. There were some further words, and then the court imposed the fine. Palmieri sent his clerk out to get the money, and a long wait ensued.

"How long do you wish me to wait here?" finally asked the court.

"I have sent for the amount of the fine," returned the lawyer.

"That is not an answer to my question, which is: How long do you wish me to wait here?" said Justice Marean.

"A reasonable time," replied Palmieri; "I expect him back in ten minutes."

"Why couldn't you give me a direct answer at first?" asked the court. "Your conduct has been extremely contumacious, Mr. Palmieri."

"I do not see that it has," observed the lawyer.

Justice Marean brought his gavel down with a loud bang.

"I will take under consideration," he said, "whether I ought not to give you a term of days of imprisonment for your conduct."

Palmieri said no more. A few minutes later his clerk returned with the money and the fine was paid.

A YEAR IN PRISON FOR MOST.

Anarchist Editor Weeps as He is Led from Court—Seditious Writing His Crime.

"This is the funeral day of the freedom of the American press!" shouted Johann Most, Anarchist and editor of Die Freiheit, as he was sentenced yesterday to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary by Justice McKean in General Sessions. The shout was defiant, and then Most broke down and sobbed as the court officers hurried him from the room.

His wife, sitting in the last row of the benches, jumped to her feet, threw her arms out and caught the weeping Anarchist. She kissed him frantically, and then the officers pushed him ahead of them. Crossing the Bridge of Sighs, he told the officers that he was a poor old man earning his living by hard work, and that he was not such a terrible fellow after all.

Most was tried last Fall for publishing a seditious article in his paper the day before President McKinley was assassinated. The article advocated the death of Kings and rulers. He was sentenced on Oct. 14, 1901, to one year's imprisonment, but appealed from court to court until the case reached the Court of Appeals. All the courts affirmed the sentence. Most has been out on bail.

THE GOVERNOR IN CAMP.

He Witnesses a Brigade Review at Peekskill—Life in the Tents.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 20.—Both regiments of the National Guard are back on this plateau again. The Fourteenth came in this morning in considerably less than four hours' time. The three battalions each took a different route, and at the place of rendezvous where the roads meet the First Battalion was the first to arrive, followed by the Second and Third in their numerical order.

The incoming regiment had just become well settled when Gov. Odell arrived from New York. With him were his private secretary, ex-Assemblyman Graham, and Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry. The Governor was immediately driven to Gen. Roe's tent, lunch was served, and then the officers of the Twenty-third Regiment were presented to the Governor, followed by those of the Fourteenth. At the usual time of the evening parade, a brigade review took place. Both regiments in command of Gen. Alfred Cutler Barnes, the Colonel of the Twenty-third, pretty thoroughly covered the main parade ground during the ceremony. The Governor left for Newburg at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

There will be the usual Saturday change in camp to-morrow. The Twenty-third will leave in the morning, taking the special train which will bring the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. William G. Bates, to camp. The Fourteenth will leave at 2:30 P. M. The battery detail will also be relieved by a new detail of Capt. Wendel's artillerymen. There will be only one regiment under canvas next week.

LIFE LOST SAVING OTHERS.

Engineer Rushed Into Boiler Room of Blazing New Jersey Factory.

ORANGE, N. J., June 20.—During the fire which last night and early this morning destroyed the big hat factory of F. Berg & Co., in the valley district, one man lost his life. Early this morning the fire had reached the boiler house and was burning fiercely there.

John Burke of Newark, the assistant engineer of the factory, rushed into the blazing boiler room and adjusted the valves on the boilers so as to prevent an explosion. Before he had finished his task flames had driven the firemen back. Burke succeeded, however, in clearing the room, when an explosion, the exact nature of which is not known, overwhelmed him, and he was buried under a mass of debris. He was quickly extricated, but died soon after his reception at the hospital. The loss by the fire is over $200,000.

Robert Goelet Pays a $10 Fine.

BOSTON, June 20.—Robert Goelet of New York and Newport, R. I., who failed to respond to the call of his name in the Municipal Conrt yesterday on a charge of overspeeding his automobile on Commonwealth Avenue, appeared in court to-day and paid a fine of $10.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS INDICTED.

Philadelphia Grand Jury Finds Twenty-four True Bills Against Members of a Sectional Board.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Twenty-four true bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury to-day, charging Thomas R. Selxas, B. Frank Brown, Joseph Travis, Albert W. Wieder, William H. Sivel, and David Johnson with conspiracy to extort money and to commit bribery in connection with the appointment of school teachers. All of the defendants but Johnson are members of the Twenty-eighth Ward Sectional School Board. Johnson is said to have acted as an intermediary between persons seeking positions as school teachers and the Directors.

The indictments were based upon evidence submitted by the Board of Education, and strengthened by witnesses examined by District Attorney Weaver.

Charges were made recently that candidates for positions as school teachers in the institutions controlled by the Twenty-eight Ward Section School Board were compelled to pay to the Directors various amounts of money in order to secure the appointments. The allegations were investigated by the Board of Education and the District Attorney, and the latter on the authority of Judge Beitler of the Quarter Sessions Court presented the result of the investigation to the Grand Jury, the indictments following.

The proceedings are somewhat out of the ordinary, as the indictments were secured before warrants had been issued for the arrest of the defendants. After the Grand Jury's presentment District Attorney Weaver made application for bench warrants. Travis and Wieder surrendered themselves, and furnished bail before Judge Beitler in the sum of $1,500 each for a hearing next Monday. The others under indictment have not as yet been apprehended.

University Student Killed by a Train.

CARBONDALE, Penn., June 20.—Robert Quale Meaker, a student at Syracuse University, was ground to death by a freight train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to-day. He was sprinting on the cinders between the tracks with a class-mate, Willis Gardner of Syracuse, and hearing the train whistling behind him, imagined that it was coming on the siding, and so jumped onto the main line, directly in front of the engine.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue. 21st and 22d Sts.

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In our magnificent balcony book store we are making a special feature of devoting extensive space to Books suitable for Summer reading. The collection is the largest and most interesting in the city.

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The Moonstone, First Violin, The Hidden Hand, Cousin Maude, Consequences (Castle), Pascarel (Ouida), Mary St. John, The Bondman, Chouans (Balzac), Under Two Flags, Three Musketeers, Lady Audley's Secret, Old Curiosity Shop, Dr. Endicott's Experiment, Her Only Sin, Vanity Fair, Guy Mannering, Shadow of a Crime, Thelma, Little Minister, Self Raised, Jane Eyre, Beulah, Princess of Thule, Senator's Bride, Romance of Two Worlds, Black Rock, Lorna Doone, Aunt Diana, Not Like Other Girls, East Lynne, Knight Errant, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Alice, Etc.

Recent Fiction, 12½c. each.

A high-class line of standard and recent works in paper covers, usually selling at 25c. each. Here are some of the titles:

What's Bred in the Bone. (Grant Allen.)
The Professor's Experiment. (Duchess.)
Defiant Hearts. (Heimburg.) Ramuntcho. (Pierre Loti.)
A Fatal Misunderstanding. (Heimburg.)
Beyond the Pale. (Croker.) Massarenes. Ouida.
Romance of a Midshipman. (Russell.)
Pretty Miss Neville. (Croker.) Warren Hyde.
Is This Your Son, My Lord? (Gardiner.)
Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter? (Gardiner.)
The Dagger and the Cross. (Hatton.)
Magdalen's Fortunes. (Heimburg.) Strange Secrets. (Doyle.)
Three Musketeers. (Dumas.) Brown, V. C. (Mrs. Alexander.)
Wedlock. (John Strange Winter.)
Joseph Fairfax. (Margaret Holmes.) Unchaperoned.

Miscellaneous Book Specials.

Familiar Short Sayings of Famous Men	1.45	Plutarch for Boys and Girls	1.65
Secret Memoires of Talleyrand, 2 vols., ½ morocco	2.50	Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon, 3 vols.	2.90
Bulfinch's Age of Fable, new edition	98c	Encyclopedia of Comedy	98c
Bulfinch's Age of Chivalry, new edition	98c	New Biographical Dictionary	98c
Kings of the Platform and Pulpit	98c	Encyclopedia of Wit and Wisdom	98c
Thirty Years of Wit by Eli Perkins	69c		

150 Famous Books, Cloth, 10c. each.

The price is ten cents, but the book is a well-printed and strongly bound one that would make a good regular 25-cent line. We think this is a wonderful offering. Among the 150 titles you can find:

Adam Bede, Bracebridge Hall, Children of the Abbey, First Violin, John Halifax, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Tale of Two Cities, Lamplighter, Alice, Monte Cristo, Deerslayer, Guy Mannering, Middlemarch, Under Two Flags, Averil, Robinson Crusoe, Ernest Maltravers, Tom Brown's School Days, Inez, Egyptian Princess, Sketch Book, Mosses from an Old Manse, Bracebridge Hall, Tom Brown at Oxford, Oliver Twist, Swiss Family Robinson, Ardath, Vicar of Wakefield, Middlemarch, Vanity Fair, Ten Nights in a Bar Room.

100 Titles Handy Books, Cloth, 8c. each.

The best of books in dainty pocket size, strongly bound in cloth, ideal line for traveling and country use, now offered at as small a price as a cheap paper novel. Among the titles are:

Bracebridge Hall, John Halifax, Light of Asia, Heroes and Hero-Worship, Lucile, Samantha at Saratoga, Lowell's Select Poems, Longfellow's Select Poems, Sartor Resartus, Coming Race, Modern Painters, Sketch Book, Evangeline, Blithedale Romance, Robert Browning's Select Poems, Camille, Black Beauty, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Twice Told Tales, &c.

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Cream Satin, Lakewood size, Cream Vellum, octavo size, White Vellum, Billet, Cream Crepon, Billet, Azure Crepon, octavo, Heavy Satin Cream, octavo, White Satin, Billet, Cream Vellum, Lakewood, Emerald Vellum, Lakewood, Cream Satin, commercial, Scotch Granite, Lakewood, Rose Vellum, octavo, Cream Linen, Billet, Azure Satin, octavo, Scotch Granite, commercial, Cream Linen, octavo, Azure Linen, Billet, Azure Vellum, Lakewood.

We tried to overestimate the quantity of those Oxford Straws—but we couldn't.
The tremendous rush of the past two weeks found us short of sizes. But we are now in a position to cover the heads of all New Yorkers, at the following seven stores:

199-299-605-849-1197-1359 Broadway, New York, and 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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NONE BETTER MADE

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe For Children.



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The shoe that will ensure ease, encourage shapeliness, and carry the feet of children surely and painlessly along the smooth path toward life development.

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Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
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Shoes also for Adults.

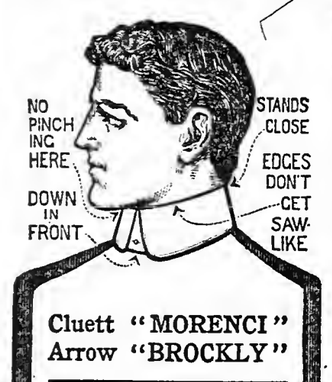
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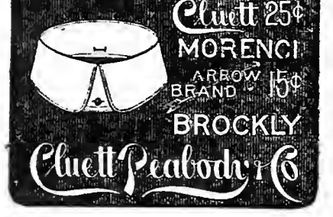
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Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

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MANHATTAN BEACH
AT 3:30 P. M. AT 8 P. M. SHANNON'S PAIN'S 23RD REGT BAND ANCIENT ROME AND GRAND FIREWORKS.

TO-NIGHT AT 9 | FRANK DANIELS and Company in "Miss Simplicity."

NEW YORK | B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. "Emphatically Approved."—Post. | CHAPERONS
TO-NIGHT | CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | MAT. TO-DAY.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Last 7 Nts. Mat. T'dy. 2:15.
NOTICE: Owing to Miss Glaser's continued ill health, the management has determined to terminate the present engagement Saturday. JUNE 28TH
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
Next Mond.—150th Performance—Souvenirs.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

TERRACE GARDEN, TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Ave. FLOTOW'S "MARTHA."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. To-day. 2. "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. 2D BIG MONTH KING DODO.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. T'dy & Wed., 2:15. RICE'S Show Girl

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. MAT. TO-DAY. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in Bohemian Girl. Next wk, El Capitan.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Lederer's Gaiety THE WILD ROSE

St. Nicholas, 20 deg. cooler than the Sts. Ev. 8:15 BUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgs't aud'nc's in town. Ad. 50c

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

American Roof Garden 42d., nr. B'way. OPENS MON. JUNE 23. TED MARKS' VARIETIES. All Seats 50c

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY, JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).

7TH DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 21. SURF, TIDAL, and 4 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M. 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. Brklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface care tranefer direct to track. Music by Lauder.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

COLLEGE CREWS ARE FIT

Cornell 'Varsity Confident for the Big Race To-day.

WISCONSIN A STRONG FACTOR

Columbia Scrub Four Added a Little Excitement by Beating Syracuse and Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 20.—The yell of victory of old Cornell is expected to resound along the river to-morrow afternoon. "Trained to the minute" is the watchword of Cornell. Charles Courtney, the wily Cornell coach, is happy. In the battle of brains between the professional coaches of the brawny young collegians Courtney is confident that his skill in boating the Cornell crews and their muscle and endurance will land them victors.

"Look out for a great surprise in the contest for second place," said Fred Fortmeyer, who will be the judge at the finish. "It is agreed by all that Cornell will win the 'Varsity, but the Pennsylvania crew, the Georgetown eight, and the Wisconsins will put up a great battle for second place."

An old oarsman, after a talk with Charles Courtney this evening, said: "The Cornell crew came to Poughkeepsie ready to row a gruelling four-mile race. They have never been tried out on the Hudson River this year because it was not necessary. There is no question that the Cornell men have the stamina. They do not expect to have to raise their stroke after the first two miles. We expect that Columbia will die away early in the race, and that Pennsylvania and Georgetown will have a hard finish for second place. Courtney trains his men to avoid accidents, and the boat will be sent to the line rigged to perfection."

The first race to be rowed to-morrow will be the freshman four with the Cornell crew occupying the position nearest to the west shore. Pennsylvania will have position No. 2 and Columbia will have the outside course. Pennsylvania is picked as the favorite in this race. In the freshman eight race the Wisconsin crew is the favorite, but Syracuse is supposed to have a good chance, and the Columbia freshmen are in form to put up a good fight.

The monotony of rowing practice this afternoon was broken by an impromptu one-mile race between the substitute 'Varsity fours of Columbia, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania. Columbia's crew averaged 170 pounds and is commonly called the "Beef Trust." The referee was Edward Hanlan, Columbia's coach, and Francis S. Bangs, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, was judge and timekeeper. As Columbia rowed without a coxswain, the other boats were given a head start of 15 seconds, or about five lengths. Syracuse wanted a handicap over Pennsylvania, as they were boated in a strange shell, but Hanlan would not allow it, as Pennsylvania argued that they had the heavier boat.

All the crews got off well, although for a time there was considerable splashing. Pennsylvania was in the lead for the first thirty strokes, but her shell began to rock, and Syracuse shoved the nose of her boat up a quarter of a length, and the crews were on even terms again. At three-quarters of a mile Columbia had passed her opponents. Columbia continued to gain, and won by four lengths ahead of Pennsylvania. Columbia's time was 5:05, Syracuse came in ten minutes later, and Pennsylvania's time was 5:20, exclusive of her handicap. The make-up of the crews was:

Columbia—Bow, Carter; 2, Smith; 3, Falconer; stroke, Iselin.

Syracuse—Bow, McMurray; 2, Morris; 3, Mollare; stroke, Foster; coxswain, Brown.

Pennsylvania—Bow, Borse; 2, Keagey; 3, Caheen; stroke, Keller; coxswain, Smith.

The Cornell adherents, however, received something of a shock to-day, and the stock of Wisconsin went up several degrees at the same time through statements by A. H. Flickwir, Captain of Pennsylvania, '01, Henley crew, and John Rogers, Jr., the former Yale rowing coach. Both expressed the opinion that Wisconsin's chances of winning this year are better than ever before. Flickwir thinks that their stronger physique and greater average age are the qualities that will put them to the front.

It is said to-night on excellent authority that Cornell's 'Varsity crew did the course in 18:30, but the qualifying "let out" is given in the fact that wind and tide were strongly with them. So also was made the announcement that the Wisconsin freshmen went over the two-mile course in almost 10 minutes flat. But when Columbia was notified of this fact, one of their old coxswains smiled and said that Columbia had done better than that.

The work of Stroke Kerns of the Georgetown crew satisfied the professional oarsmen who have been watching him. Some old professionals have the opinion that young Kerns, who is a giant in development of the muscles of his forearm and back, is one of the best watermen on the river. Coach Dempsey would make no statement about his crew except to say that he had some very good men in the boat and he expected to finish near to the winners.

If ever there was a degree of secretiveness preserved it is with the Columbia crews. They have been ill, they have been changed around, they have rowed in as fast time as was made over the course, and they have rowed the slowest and yet are watched by all the other coaches with a degree of apprehension which proves they are considered a great factor in all of the races. Up to late this afternoon Pennsylvania and Columbia were the favorites for second place, but after to-day's practices Wisconsin has come rapidly up and is looked upon as a very formidable bidder for that position.

In the 'Varsity Wisconsin has the heaviest crew, averaging 172 pounds. Cornell giving them a close rub with 170½. Pennsylvania weighs 168 on an average. Columbia 159. Georgetown 166, and Syracuse, the lightest of the lot, 152. The remarkable feature of this is that the Cornell crews, which heretofore have been the lightest on the river, are really the heaviest when all the races are taken into consideration.

It has been decided by all the coaches to-night that there will be no practice of any special nature to-morrow. The practice last year of having the launches at the one-mile mark as a place of stopping for the shells so as to avoid the delays in starting the races will be again in vogue this year, and the only practice the crews will get to-morrow will be in rowing up the river about a mile and a half to this point, when the shells will be housed preparatory to the races in the afternoon. The races, it is believed, will be run strictly on time—3:30, 4:15, and 5:30 P. M.—the 'Varsity race being the last of the day. It is understood that seats on the observation train have been entirely sold, and if the weather is fair the attendance will be the largest ever known in the history of the Poughkeepsie course.

The list of officials was announced this evening. John E. Eustis will be referee and E. J. Wendell of Harvard will be timekeeper. The assistant timekeepers are G. T. Kirby of Columbia and Frank G. Scofield of Pennsylvania. The judge at the finish will be Fred Fortmeyer. The referee's boat will be the Gretchen, owned by John S. Reyburn of Pennsylvania. The judge's boat at the finish will be the Anemone, owned by John Murray Mitchell of New York, and the Aileen, owned by Edwin Gould, will be the westerly mark boat at the finish.

Gentry Buys the Trotter McKinney.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—Henry B. Gentry of Bloomington, Ind., has purchased McKinney, 2:11¼, from Charles A. Durfee of San José, Cal. The deal was closed last night. The purchase price was $25,000. McKinney is the greatest speed sire of his age, fourteen years, known to trotting horse history. He has four 2:10 performers, nineteen 2:15 performers, and twenty-eight 2:20 performers to his credit.

New York's Best Dressed Men.

Illustrations and descriptions of garments worn by the best-dressed men in New York will convey hints on the best dressing as shown by such men as William K. Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., "Jack" Follansbee, T. Suffern Taller, William C. Whitney, E. Berry Wall, Frederick Gebhard, and F. F. Collier in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

BOYS MOB A MOTORMAN.

Car Had Knocked a Truckman from His Seat, but Without Injury.

When a southbound Eighth Avenue electric car crashed into a delivery wagon at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street last night, a gang of boys who witnessed the accident thought the motorman was at fault, and although no serious damage was done and nobody injured, they jumped on the platform of the car and mobbed him.

Charles Amberger of 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was driving a butcher's wagon down Eighth Avenue when the car smashed into it. The wagon was overturned and Amberger was thrown from his seat, but not injured.

A gang of boys who were standing on the corner immediately made a rush for the car, and, jumping to the platform, they grabbed hold of Joseph Bannigan, the motorman, and beat him with sticks.

Bannigan seized the controller from the motor box and struck one of the lads, Michael Martin of 210 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, over the head, the police say, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

Policeman Mehan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station placed Bannigan and Martin under arrest and took them to the station house. Martin had his injury dressed by an ambulance surgeon and was locked up charged with assault. Bannigan was held for felonious assault.

FIREMEN'S DARING EXPLOIT.

One Hanging from Another's Hands Grasps Man on a Window Sill and Swings Him to Safety.

Heroism of the stanchest sort was displayed by Fireman Walter Kelly of truck 13, and Washington Slater of engine 3 at a fire which practically destroyed the two upper floors of the four-story brownstone dwelling, 223 West Fourteenth Street, which is kept as a boarding house by Mrs. Mary Finn. There had been a wild stampede of the boarders when the flames were discovered running through the building at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and the two firemen, seeing that the upper part of the structure was doomed, made their way into it in case some one should have been left behind.

They heard a faint cry for help, and running to the front windows on the fourth floor, saw George Harison, fifty-five years old, standing on the window sill on the floor below them clad only in pajamas and surrounded by swirling clouds of smoke that threatened at every instant to change to lurid flame. Kelly climbed out of the window directly over him. Slater held his hands while he sought a footing on the coping of the window below. The stone was rotten, and a big fragment crashed down to the street. Kelly swung in air, but Slater's grasp held him, and he regained the window he had just left.

Once more he swung himself down, however, and this time he released one hand and extended it to Harrison, who seized it. Then began another awful swing, but the human chain stood the test, and finally Harison secured a footing on the next window sill, and from there Kelly and Slater lifted him to the fourth-story window and carried him to the roof over which most of the other occupants had escaped.

The fire burned out the third floor, and part of the fourth before it was subdued, with a loss estimated at $25,000.

SMALLPOX IN CAMBRIDGE.

Schools Close and Church Services Are Suspended in Consequence of Prevalence of the Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 20.—The people of Cambridge are very much worked up over the prevalence of smallpox in that portion of the city formerly known as Cambridgeport. The schools were closed to-day for the Summer, a week ahead of the schedule time, and at a special meeting of the Mayor and the Board of Health this morning it was decided to recommend to the pastors in the infected district that they do not open their churches for public service next Sunday on account of the prevalence of smallpox in the city. It was also decided to recommend to the Trustees of the public library that they close the library until further notice.

Trustees of the First Baptist Church held a special meeting this morning, and voted that the church be closed for all public services for two weeks.

The Rev. Thomas Scully also decided to close his church next Sunday. He closed his school at noon yesterday for the rest of the season.

The Board of Health is doing all in its power to check the disease. A corps of physicians has been at work for the last two days vaccinating all people within a reasonable radius of the infected district. Over 500 people have been vaccinated in the last two days, one doctor alone having vaccinated 260 persons. Many refuse to be vaccinated, while others evade the doctors when they call at the houses.

W. P. TOSTEVIN A SUICIDE.

President of the Construction Company Bearing His Name Found Dead on a Sidewalk.

W. P. Tostevin, President of the W. P. Tostevin Construction Company, with offices at 1,123 Broadway, committed suicide last night at Sedgwick Avenue and King's Bridge Road, the Bronx, by swallowing carbolic acid.

He was found dead on the sidewalk by Policeman Hickey of the King's Bridge Station. A bottle half filled with acid was beside him. In his clothing were a number of business cards and letters addressed to W. P. Tostevin, also a commuter's pass from Darien, Conn., to this city. He was very well dressed and had considerable jewelry on his person; but all the money found on him was $1.78. The cards and letters were all turned over to Coroner Berry of the Bronx, while the police made an effort to establish the man's identity.

One of the letters was written on a letter head of the W. P. Tostevin Construction Company, and was dated June 10. It was not in an envelope and read as follows:

My Dear Brother: Should anything happen to me, notify H. R. Pennoyer, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, collector of Amity Council, American Legion of Honor, and F. R. McMillan, Secretary of Puritan Lodge, F. and A. M., 936 Fleetwood Avenue, New York City. Your brother, WILL.

William Stark, a real estate dealer, who lives on Fort Independence Road, went to the Fordham Morgue and identified the body as that of Mr. Tostevin. He said that he had known him for many years, but knew of no reason why he should end his life, being wealthy and having nothing, as far as he knew, to worry about. Later two brothers of the suicide also identified the body.

DROWNED OFF NEW BRIGHTON.

Boat Capsized and One of Three Yachtsmen Went Down.

William A. Randall of South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, was drowned near King's Piaster Mills at New Brighton, S. I., last evening. Jamea H. Neil, James H. Allen, and Randall started out in a small boat to go on board the yacht Alva, which was anchored near the mill. When part way out the boat was swamped by the wash of a tug going through the Kill von Kull.

All three started to swim ashore, and Neil and Allen reached it in safety, but Randall sank. Afterward Neil and Allen went on board the Alva and sailed her to Brooklyn, where they reported the case to the police. Eventually the police on Staten Island were asked to look for the body.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beats Brooklyn at Washington Park—Philadelphia Won from Boston.

New York's baseball nine played good ball at Washington Park yesterday and defeated the Brooklyn team by a score of 3 to 1. It was a close and interesting game. Both teams played excellently, Brooklyn making no errors in the field, while the two charged against New York did not affect the general result. As an illuetration of how well the teams fielded, all the runs scored were earned.

Hendricks, the young college player, who has been covering right field for the New Yorks, received his ten days' notice of release.

New York made its first run in the fifth. Lauder was retired by Sheckard, who caught his long fly. In the eighth New York scored two runs. Smith lined a hot one to third base, but Irwin fielded the ball and threw him out at first. Brooklyn will play New York on the Polo Grounds to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Dunn, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Jonss, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	McCr'ry, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0
B'rman, c.	1	1	3	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
O'Hagan, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0	Ahearn, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Bean, ss.	0	1	1	3	0	Flood, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Evans, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Newton, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	3	6	27	15	2	Total.	1	4	27	13	0

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Earned runs—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Smith and Bean. Three-base hits—Bowerman and O'Hagan. Home run—McCreery. Double play—O'Hagan and Bean. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. First base on balls—Off Evans, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Evans, 1. Struck out—By Evans, 2; by Newton, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, June 20.—Philadelphia beat the Boston baseball team to-day. In the first inning Thomas singled and Barry batted out a home run. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Willis and Kittridge; Fraser and Dooin.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	35	11	.761	Philadelphia	22	30	.423
Brooklyn	30	22	.577	St. Louis	20	28	.417
Chicago	26	21	.553	New York	20	29	.409
Boston	23	24	.489	Cincinnati	20	29	.409

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 20.—Montreal beat the Jersey City baseball team easily to-day by 11 runs to 1. Burns was wild. He was hit opportunely, and Montreal ran the bases well. Score:

MONTREAL.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Raub, 3b.	3	4	1	0	0	Oaks, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Shearon, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Kelly, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Halligan, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Odwell, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	Carr, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0
Fuller, c.	1	0	7	2	0	Sboch, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Woode, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Quinlan, ss.	0	1	4	3	2	Mack, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Johnson, 2b.	2	0	1	0	0	McManus, c.	0	1	2	2	1
Mills, p.	1	1	0	4	1	Burne, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total.	11	10	27	9	3	Total.	1	5	24	13	2

											R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1		
Montreal	4	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	..	—11			

Sacrifice hit—Mills. Stolen bases—Raub 2, Shearon, and Odwell. Two-base hits—Raub, Kelly, Halligan, and Carr. Base on balls—Off Mills, 5; off Burns, 7. Struck out—By Mills, 2. Passed ball—Fuller. Double play—Woods to Carr. Left on bases—Jersey City, 11; Montreal, 4. Time—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	..	—3	5	1
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	2	1

Batteries—Ferry and Shaw; Conn and McAuley.

AT TORONTO.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	4	3	2	3	0	..	—13	18	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	7

Batteries—Hardy and Brennan; Cross and Culver.

AT ROCHESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2—	5	12	5	
Rochester	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	..	—7	10	4	

Batteries—Horton and Phelps; Merritt and Steelman.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 14; A. J. & G., 10.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Albany, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 8.
At Detroit—Boston, 0; Detroit, 3.
At St. Louis—Philadelphia vs. St. Louis; postponed; rain.
At Chicago—Baltimore vs. Chicago; postponed; rain.

PRINCETON TENNIS DEFEAT.

Little and Alexander Beaten by Ward, the Harvard Veteran, and Cragin in New York Tournament.

Competitions in the semi-finals of the main events in the lawn tennis tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenue, yesterday brought out the best talent of the big field of experts. The contest in the men's doubles, which engaged the old Princeton pair, Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, against the famous Harvard man, Holcombe Ward, the national and international champion at doubles, paired with Calboun Cragin, was the feature of the day.

This match was a continuous rally from the start to the finish of each set. Ward and Cragin took the first section at 7—5. In the second set Ward endeavored to relieve the strain of the hotly-fought game by lobbing. His attempt cost his side the set, as Little and Alexander won by 6—1.

Cragin distinguished himself in the deciding set by taking the net position despite Little's endeavor to dislodge him. He intercepted Little's volleys in brilliant fashion, frequently cross-courting the ball for the point and winning after the Princetonians had twice been within a point of victory.

The Yale veteran, Harold H. Hackett, got a place in the final round of the singles.

Championship Singles.—Second round—Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Kyle, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2; G. Lorraine Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated R. M. Beckley, New York Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—3.

Third round—Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, defeated G. Lorrains Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 8—6.

Semi-final round—Harold H. Hackett, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Robert Colwell, Jr., Kinge County Tennis Club, 9—7, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First round—Calhoun Cragin and Holcombe Ward, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Samuel A. Westfall and Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—4; Edward P. Fisher and C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Frederick W. Heitkamp and Frank B. Hague, Kings County Tennis Club, by default.

Semi-final round—Calhoun Cragin and Holcombe Ward, West Side Tennis Clnb, defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, 7—5, 1—6, 9—7; Edward P. Fisher and C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Creeson and Semp W. Russ, San Antonio, Texas, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final round—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and Wylie C. Grant, New York Tennis Club, defeated Miss Clyde Woodward and C. C. Kelley, 6—3, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—First round—Morris Clark, owe 15, defeated Benjamin Stern, plus ⅛ 15, 6—3, 6—1.

Second round—Henry W. Mollenhausr, owe ⅛ 30, defeated K. Smythe, owe ⅛ 15, 6—4, 6—3; T. M. Donohue, owe 15, defeated Charles Galway, owe ⅛ 15, 6—1, 6—4; Henry Van Pragg, plus ⅛ 15, defeated Henry W. Warner, owe 15, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; C. P. Rice, owe 15, defeated D. E. Roberts, owe ⅛ 15, by default.

Consolation Singles.—First round—Charles Galway defeated J. M. Beckley, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; Henry W. Warner defeated D. E. Roberts, 6—1, 7—5.

Moller Beat Griggs at Golf.

Much intereet was taken in the play-off of the tie between John Moller, Jr., of the Lakewood Golf Club and ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of the North Jersey Golf Club for the first prize in the Metropolitan Golf Association handicap, played at the Tuxedo links yesterday. Moller won by the net score of 139. His score for the thirty-six holes was 159, 20—139, and Griggs had 170, 36—143.

IRISH LAD WON HIS RACE

Victory Successfully Launched a New Turf Firm.

CAMERON'S MILE HANDICAP

J. G. Follansbee's Colt Cleverly Won the Feature Event of the Day at the Sheepshead Bay Race Track.

A new racing firm was auspiciously launched at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday when Irish Lad won his race to the accompaniment of the music of "The Wearing of the Green" by the band in attendance and the most enthusiastic chorus that ever sang on a race track. Irish Lad raced in the colors of Harry Payne Whitney, the son of the most aggressive turfman of the age, and H. B. Duryea, a successful yachtsman, and as if to show that the new firm was separate and distinct from the main Whitney establishment, Irish Lad raced in absolutely new colors, the green and white that be carried being as far different from the Whitney colors that are known to the racing public as it could be possible to imagine.

The Whitney jockey, T. Burns, had the mount, however, and that, added to the fact that the tip on Irish Lad was most generously spread abroad, made the victory popular. In the race with Irish Lad were Daisy Green, the fastest filly of her class that has showed this season; Wax Candle, a winner a few days ago; Lady Albercraft, one of the season's stars, and several others that are suspected of being cracks, but when it came to a finish, after Daisy Green had led into the straight, Irish Lad went on and in a sharp fight to the winning post was first by a neck, Daisy Green getting the place before Ada Nay, third.

The opening race, six furlongs, for mares, was won in handy style by the filly Lady Holyrood. The race made the chance for a turf argument that still is to be settled. The fact that Stella W., who was announced as a starter, and who figured in the betting until a short time before the horsee went to the post, was in Philadelphia caused action by the Stewards, who fined her owner and suspended her trainer, S. J. Lawler. The action, however, gave little satisfaction to the unfortunates who bet on the mare, for a rider weighed in to take the mount, and it was not known until the last moment that the filly was several hundred miles away. Alfred Lakeland also was fined for sending an unschooled horse to the post.

Aside from the race won by Irish Lad, there was little out of the ordinary. The mile handicap was won by J. G. Follansbee's stout three-year-old Cameron. In this race, the fourth on the card, Dublin, the top weight, made the pace until the horses were well into the straight. There Cameron went on, and, wearing Dublin down in the run home, was first by half a length. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs on the main track. J. L. McGinnis's Lady Holyrood, h. by Lisbeak-Truth, 100 pounds, (Rice,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; W. T. Smith's Sweet Clover, ch. f., 101, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths from Matt Byrnes's Whitmer, ch. f., 101, (H. Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Tchula, Botyab, Musidora, Beserta, May T., Early Eve, and Past also ran. Stella W. also figured in the betting at 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, but was scratched. Value to the winner $830. Winner trained by W. Hueston.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a furlong. J. B. Haggin's Juvenalis, h. c., by Juvenal-Miss Maud, 112 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, won easily by four lengths; W. L. Power's Adelaide Prince, h. f., 107, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four lengths from W. C. Daly's Cupidor, ch. g., 4, 109, (L. Daly,) 4 to 1 and even, (coupled in the betting with Anna Darling,) third. Time—1:55 3-5. Waterton, Bonus, Squire Quinne, The Beggar, East Ksiston, The Guinea, Morotors, C. Rosenfeld, Lady Appleby, Dactyl, and Lady Iona also ran. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr. Value to the winner, $780.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Whitney & Duryea's Irish Lad, b. c., by Candlsmas-Arrow Grass, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won ridden out by a neck; J. G. Follansbee's Daisy Green, h. f., 115, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from J. B. Haggin's Ada Nay, ch. f., 115, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Wax Candle, Lady Albercraft, Col. Tyler, Lord Touchwood, and Rens also ran. Winner trained by J. E. Maddsn. Value to the winner, $800.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. John G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 109 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; Ths Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 4, 115, (Landry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 4, 100, (G. Smith,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:39. Morningside, Belle of Troy, Orgrsgor, Ethics, Francesco, and Jantee also ran. Winner trained by A. Weeton. Value to the winner, $840.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course. Julius Fleischmann's Hurstbourne, h. c., by India-Flora Hurst, 112 pounds, (J. Martin,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; the Goughacres Stable's Athel, br. c., 112, (Landry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second, by two lengths from James Galway's Meltonian, h. c., 2, 112, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:07 1-5. War Cry, Glennevis, Muzio, O'Reilly, Weiner Wurst, Northern Light, Pagus, Earl of Warwick, Oakington, Leader, and Byrondals also ran. Winner trained by T. Welsh. Value to the winner, $740.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Jule Garson's Fatalist, ch. m., 5 years, by Kismet-Jaiza, 97 pounds, (Rice,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a half length; H. B. Durham's Merito, b. m., 5, 102, (Durham,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, second, by three lengths, from J. J. McCafferty's Prince Richard, h. h., 5, 103, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—2:07. Leonid, Alsike, Caithness, and Jack De Mund also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by W. Hueston.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, fur four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course. Jim Mcghben, 169 pounds; George W. Jenkins, 156; Sallust, 155; Rowdy and Rising Sun, 150 each; Perion, 146; Adjidaumo, 145; Eophone and Marylander, 140 each; Herculean, 137; Decameron and

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THE GAYNOR-GREENE CASE.

Motion to Have Writs of Habeas Corpus Set Aside Met by Their Abandonment and the Issuing of New Ones.

QUEBEC, Que., June 20.—Judging from present appearances the proceedings in the Gaynor-Greene case are about as far advanced as they were five weeks ago, and a surprise is in store for those who expect to get a decision to-morrow morning on the habeas corpus proceedings.

The accused were arrested here on May 15 last and transferred to Montreal, where writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Andrews of Quebec were served on Jailer Vallee of Montreal. The latter brought both men to Quebec by special train, and immediately Mr. McMaster, on behalf of the United States Government, moved to have the writs set aside on the ground that Judge Andrews had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the prisoners were outside this district when the writs were issued. These motions were argued two weeks ago, and judgment was to be rendered thereon by Judge Andrews to-morrow morning.

However matters have assumed a new complexion, and no judgments will be rendered on the motions to quash the writs. This is due to the fact that this afternoon Mr. Taschereau, on behalf of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, filed a declaration with Judge Andrews, by which he withdrew the writs of habeas corpus served on Jailer Vallee in Montreal. In his declaration he alleges that the jurisdiction of Judge Andrews to issue the writs has been disputed and that motions have been filed to quash the writs, and that not wishing to have the writs jeopardised by the question of jurisdiction he prefers to abandon them. Having served the declaration on Judge Andrews personally, Mr. Taschereau immediately prepared new petitions for writs of habeas corpus addressed to Sheriff Langelier, in whose charge the prisoners have been for some time past.

The petitions were presented to Judge Caron in chambers about 5 o'clock this afternoon and were granted, and immediately served on Sheriff Langelier. They are returnable at 9:30 to-morrow morning, and Judge Andrews will render judgment at 10 o'clock on the rule for the contempt against Detective Carpenter. The proceedings to-morrow morning promise to be most interesting.

IN MEMORY OF MR. CUMMINGS.

Typographical Union No. 6 will hold a memorial service in honor of the late Amos J. Cummings to-morrow afternoon in Carnegie Music Hall.

Addresses are to be delivered by Marsden G. Scott, President of the union; Representative John S. Williams, John W. Keller, Representative James M. Robinson, Senator William E. Mason, Representative David H. Mercer, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the Rev. L. J. Evers, and Owen J. Kindelon. A programme of special music has been arranged.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUGBY, N. D., June 20.—The business portion of the town was burned last night, with a loss of almost $50,000, partially insured. The residence section was saved only by hard work on the part of the firemen.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The Royal Wheel Works at Aurora, Ind., were partially burned to-day. Loss, $75,000. Over 300 people are temporarily thrown out of employment.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—B. Talbot, Harrowgate, England; J. G. Whytlow, Glasgow, Scotland.

GRAND—W. H. Bennett, Youngstown.

GILSEY—William W. Adams, Cleveland; E. B. Hazen, Peoria, Ill.; J. C. Burnap, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—George H. Campbell, Toronto.

HOFFMAN—W. P. Few, Durham, N. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; W. P. Lamar, Augusta, Ga.

MANHATTAN—R. H. Parkinson, Chicago; J. K. Choate, Denver.

PLAZA—J. L. M. Lans, Chicago.

SAVOY—Adolph Glaser, St. Louis; M. Schwab, St. Louis.

NETHERLAND—J. Austin Brown, Nottingham, England; Nelson Whitney, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—H. T. Chandler, Cleveland; Alden H. Little, St. Louis.

NAVARRE—Capt. D. Nolan, United States Army; F. J. Alush, Victoria, B. C.

ASTOR—T. T. Nielson, Copenhagen; H. W. Andrews, Yokobama; Capt. J. W. Bean, United States Army.

EMPIRE—James Dunne, Chicago; W. W. Brown, Indianapolis; J. S. Dechert, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, notions, laces, and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Chancey, notions and leather goods; V. E. Haywood, dress goods and silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.

Bielefeld, J. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Hirsch, cloaks; 715 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dinet, A. E., & Co., Joliat, Ill.; A. E. Dinet, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co.; Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Morgan, J. H., & Brother, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Morgan, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler, winds south, becoming west.

The temperature over the rain area has fallen sharply, there being a drop of 30 degrees in Eastern Colorado and from 10 to 15 degrees elsewhere. Showers, with cooler weather, are indicated for the Gulf States, Northern and Central Texas, the South and Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region to-day. The weather Sunday will be fair and warmer in the West and Northwest. In the East the weather will be generally fair, except along the coast, where showers are probable.

The winds along the West Gulf Coast will shift to brisk northwest to-day and on the East Gulf Coast to-night. Along the Atlantic Coast light southeast to south winds will become fresh west Sunday. Fresh east winds on the lower lakes will become brisk westerly Sunday. On the upper lakes brisk west to northwest winds will prevail. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh southeast to south winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	67	64	69
6 A. M.	62	63	70
9 A. M.	63	70	78
12 M.	73	73	84
3 P. M.	71	77	83
6 P. M.	68	77	80
9 P. M.	64	70	72
12 P. M.	64	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1901	68
Corresponding date for last 25 years	71

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 63 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery are assigned and attached to companies of the Coast Artillery as follows:

Charles F. Donnobue, attached to the Seventieth Company.

Andrew W. Jackman, attached to the Fifty-first Company.

Charles A. Clark, assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Company.

Robert Davis, assigned to the Eighty-ninth Company.

N. F. Jamieson, attached to the Seventy-second Company.

Roger O. Mason, attached to the Fifty-seventh Company.

Richard I. McKenny, assigned to the Seventy-seventh Company.

William D. Brister, assigned to the One Hundred and Ninth Company.

Nelson E. Margetts, assigned to the One Hundred and Sixth Company.

Guy B. G. Hanna, attached to the Forty-seventh Company.

Capt. William R. Grove, Commissary, will assume the duties of purchasing Commissary at Kansas City during the absence of Capt. William H. Bean.

George L. Wertenbaker, attached to the Eightieth Company.

H. F. Reed, attached to the Thirty-seventh Company.

Walter C. Baker, attached to the Fifty-second Company.

Emmet R. Harris, assigned to the Twenty-sixth Company.

Richard P. Winslow, assigned to the Fourteenth Company.

First Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Tenth Infantry, will proceed at the expiration of his leave of absence to Fort Slocum for temporary duty with recruits until Sept. 1, when he will proceed to join his regiment.

Transfers to take effect this date:

Second Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop G.

Second Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry.

Capt. William H. Coffin will report in person to Col. John L. Rodgers, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, at such time as he may be required for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps:

First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, from the Ninety-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., from the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Ninety-sixth Company.

Navy.

Lieut. J. R. Y. Blakely is detached from the Wisconsin and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. G. R. Salisbury is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald is ordered to the Columbia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Marietta sailed June 18 from New York for San Juan.

The Hartford sailed June 10 from Pensacola for Havana.

The Topeka sailed June 19 from San Juan for La Guayra.

The Albany reached Lisbon June 19.

The Nashville reached Tangier June 19.

The Standish reached Annapolis June 20.

The Isla de Cuba and Zafiro sailed June 20 from Hongkong for Cavite.

Thirty days' repairs have been authorized on the Wisconsin at Bremerton.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises..7:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:15	H. Gate...10:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:58	Gov. Isl'd...8:18	H. Gate...10:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Mediterranean		
Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Princess, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	*10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Colorado, Hull		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		6:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico, via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples	0:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores Islands and Italy	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*0:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Bluecher, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
El Cauca, New Orleans		4:00 P. M.
Finance, Panama	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples		2:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa		
Sicilia, Naples		11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Carthaginian, Glasgow		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Oscar II., Denmark	11:00 A. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 22d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25th, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21st and up to June 28th, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28th, for dispatch per steamer Sonomo. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 1st, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3d, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 5th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 7th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 22; Shanghai, May 27; Yokohama, June 3, and Honolulu, June 12, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched east June 18. Due here on Monday, June 23.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 21.

City of Memphis, Savannah, June 18.
Hindoo, Hull, June 7.
La Savoie, Havre, June 14.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Mohican, Swansea, June 8.
Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Panama, Havre, June 7.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, June 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, Juna 14.
Umbria, Liverpool, Juna 14.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Juna 11.
Columbia, Glasgow, June 14.
El Sigio, New Oricans, June 17.
Ferndell, Hamburg, June 8.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, June 16.
Niagara, Havana, June 18.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Juns 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, June 13.
Cavour, St. Lucia, June 16.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 18.
Orizaba, Colon, June 17.
San Marcos, Brunswick, June 20.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Aller, Gibraltar, June 15.
El Valle, New Orleans, June 19.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 14.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Juna 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 18.
Menominee, London, Juns 14.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, June 15.
Naparima, Barbados, June 17.

Arrived.

Battleship Indiana, from Newport News, Off the Highlands at 1:20 P. M. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, June 12, Southampton and Cherbourg, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. South-southeast of Fire Island at 0:50 P. M.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Stapleton, Rio Janeiro, &c., June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:35 P. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Steam yacht Speedy, (Br.,) Leach, Southampton, &c., May 24, to C. S. Conn. Will go to Brooklyn.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Buss, Rio Janeiro, June 1, with coffee and passengers to Finch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Oneida, Hals, Providence, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulpburs, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, St. Vincent, C. V., June 7, in ballast with one passenger to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Biddick, Shields, June 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. South of Fire Island at 7 P. M.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston, June 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS American, (Dutch,) Marksbaeger, Antwerp, June 0, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, June 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 12:30 A. M., 21st.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Ask, (Dan.,) for Banes.
SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Bellenden, (Br.,) for Montevideo.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Lauenburg, for Port au Prince.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Seneca, for Tampico.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Steam yacht Enterprise, for ——.
SS Dordogne, (Br.,) for Banes.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 20.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 12:05 P. M. today.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nicksis, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 3:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at Barrow June 18.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco June 18.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa June 18.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Reessing, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York via Bermuda for Demerara, arr. at St. Kitts yesterday.

SS Stolzenfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Struting, from Fernandina and New York for Hamburg, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Valentine, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsals today.

SS Isiard, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Bntt of Lewis to-day.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Oyarbide, from Vera Cruz, Havana, and New York via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona June 16.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from New York for La Guayra, &c., arr. at San Juan yesterday.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, for New York, sld. from Para June 18.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen June 18.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New York via Teiests, sld. from Venice June 18.

SS Indradevi, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS Imogen, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New York for Shanghai, passed Malta to-day.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Alagonia, (Br.,) Capt. Moodie, from New York via St. Michael's and Aden for Anjer, arr. at Colombo previous to to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:10 A. M., 21st.

Marine Intelligence.

NAGASAKI, June 20.—The British steamer Queen Mary, Capt. Simpson, bound from Portland, Oregon, to Taku and Hankow, arrived here to-day with steam pipe damaged. Repairs are being effected and the vessel will sail to-morrow for destination.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK M. BEAKES.—Justice George B. Adams yesterday appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver in bankruptcy for Frederick M. Beakes, formerly a grocer at 060 Hudson Street, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on June 16, with liabilities of $7,041 and assets of $5,234.

THE RAPP & SPEIDEL IRON WORKS.—Schedules of the Rapp & Speidel Iron Works filed yesterday show liabilities of $114,171 and assets of $48,027. The latter are as follows: Bills and notes receivable, $2,930; stock and machinery, $6,000; horses, wagons, &c., $400; debts due, $32,297; fixtures, $350; cash, $50; interest in trust and mortgage, $6,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN KELLER.—Benjamin Keller, baker, of 81 Norfolk Stret, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $3,643 and no assets. The largest creditor is Simon Blau, confectioners' supplies, $1,825. The petitioner has been in business at the foregoing address for the past twelve years. Of late years the business has been conducted in his wife's name.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's report for the week ended June 19 shows 177 failures in the United States during that period, as against 165 for the preceding week and 188, 167, 190, and 220 for the corresponding weeks in 1901, 1900, 1899, and 1898. About 88 per cent. of the concerns failing had $5,000 capital or lese, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $60,000 capital. Of the failures, 61 were in the Middle States, 31 in New England, 25 in the Southern States, 34 in the Western States, and the rest scattering.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 20, the first name being that of the debtor.

AGRESTA, Paul A. and Angelo P.—G. H. Campbell, administrator	$850
ARKENBURGH, Eliza J., executrix—R. F. Little and another, costs	122
BERLS, Charles, Jr.—M. T. Swezey's Son & Co.	227
BLACK, Allen & Louis—S. Greenstein	
BROWNER-ANCHER, Gerard P.—B. Owens and another	102
BRITTAN, Ernest E.—F. W. Harrison	456
BURT, Cassel B.—M. E. Villalouga	124
BILLINGS, Margaret or Maggie—L. L. Hill	355
BLUMENTHAL, Sigmund—T. F. Loundes and another	256
CROSHER, Henry P.—D. Hawai and another	143
COHN, Louis—S. Greenwald	266
COHEN, Heyman—P. Simon and another	106
COHN, Isaac—M. Thom	751
CHAMBERLIN, George W.—J. G. Sands and another	475
COGHLAN, Patrick and Philip—J. Kluguman and another	374
DAVIDSON, Henry—A. Greenberg	110
DEMPSEY, William—V. E. Macey and another	1,673
DUNSCOMB, Godfrey, and Frank E. Jenison—J. H. Poole	18,402
ENGFER, Maria and John—R. B. Ellison and another	65
FELDHEIM, Louis—H. O. Houghton and another	62
GALLAGAN, Marion—W. A. Butts	73
GREENSTEIN, Bernard—J. Gelman	864
GOUBE, Eugene—E. J. Welch	80
KAHN, Sol—I. Sandler	45
KLINDTWORTH, Adolph C.—J. H. Hendricks and another	169
KIRSHNER, Regina—L. Apple	195
KOCH, Herman—A. Pierman and another	83
KLAUSNER, Julius—H. Harris	194
LIEPMANN, Louis—W. Buese	330
LOFFSE, Charles—M. H. Meyerboff and another	149
LYNDON, Lamar—M. K. Jesup	59
MURRAY, David—R. B. Lockwood	1,047
MAY, Eugene—P. Buol	54
McCOURT, Patrick J.—M. Hollanan	1,078
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. E. Moore	2,528
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. M. Rothman	204
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Engelbardt	271
MILLS, Darius O.—W. B. Tullis, costs	28
MANN, Morris—A. Stern	341
MULRY, Lawrence V.—J. Grogan	156
MANNING, Michael—C. W. Venable	346
McCALLUM, Neil—B. J. Ludwig	86
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Goode	278
MEYER, Siegmund T. and Arthur L.—J. T. Farley	829
MOGLIN, Theodor—G. Bartel	69
NEWMAN, Mrs. Jane or Mrs. J.—P. J. Frawley	42
NORRIS, Richard J.—J. Beilah	270
POTTS, Abby and Charles F.—W. H. Baker	113
POTTS, Charles F.—W. H. Baker	95
PRATHER, William C.—Locust Farms Company	38
RODMAN, James N.—The Arlington Company	45
RUPP, Charles—J. Seeman and another	249
RUGE, Henry J.—J. N. Golding	259
RONGINSKY, Pincus—A. Kalvin	90
SHIRLEY, James—G. H. Watson, Jr.	1,025
SCHATZBERG, Morris—E. F. Brownlow	10
STERNE, Dora—C. Joseph	41
STERN, Max—E. G. Hoffman, costs	475
STANTON, Robert L.—H. W. Merrill and another	31
STREIFLER, John—J. Monks	118
SWANSON, Mary—I. Goldwyne	27
SCHMERY, Adam—H. Simms	356
SMITH, Maria T.—C. Minners and another	470
SCHUMACHER, Anna—M. H. Murphy	971
SIRE, Leander S. and Henry B.—E. F. Anderson and another	755
SOKOL, Gerson and Annie—C. E. Byrne	320
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—S. Morrison	211
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. V. Morrison	731
THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND Hartford Railroad Company—W. M. Hoes, administrator, costs	188
VANDERVEER, David G.—W. Norden	265
WOODBURY, John McG., Commissioner—W. Schwartz, costs	50
WOODBURY, John McG., Commissioner—M. Dillon, costs	50
WOODBURY, John McG., Commissioner—B. Doyle, costs	50
WOODBURY, John McG., Commissionsr—H. M. Greenwood, costs	50
WITT, Andrew and Augusta—D. A. Rossisky	672
WASSERMAN, Jacob—T. Crawford	65
WCLFF, Isaac—P. Weinberg	725

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	19.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅝
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, June 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@74½c; No. 2 red, 84¼@84½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 65c; No. 2 oats, 42¾@43c; No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3 white, 47¼@48c; No. 2 rye, 58½@60c; fair to choice malting barley, 68@70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54@$1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $5.00@$5.05; mess pork, per bbl, $17.87½@$17.92½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.60@$10.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 06@0¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.25@$11.37½; whisky, basis of bigb wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—After a day of alternate periods of strength and weakness, cotton closed generally lower. The market opened easy and 3 to 4 points lower, following in the lead of Liverpool, where the feeling was rather weak under selling for both accounts. Soon after the call local shorts became uneasy through claims that the Texan crop was in a critical condition by reason of drought, excessively high temperatures, and hot winds. Prices were quickly bid up to Thursday night's final figures, but Liverpool did not respond, and the commission houses had little else than selling orders. Under midafternoon the downward movement continued. Then came a bullish visible supply statement and prices rallied quite sharply, July reaching 8.54 and August 8.24. The close was quiet and steady, with prices net unchanged to 7 points lower.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 0½c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling Gulf. No sales. New Orleans easy, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Mobile nominal at 8¾c; Savannah easy, 1-16c lower, at 9 1-16c; Charleston quiet, quotation omitted; Wilmington firm, ⅛c lower, at 9c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 0⅛c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9⅜c; Galveston nominal, unchanged, at 9¼c; Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 9c; St. Louis dull, unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.86	8.87	8.82	8.86@8.90
July	8.54	8.56	8.49	8.52@8.53
August	8.25	8.28	8.19	8.23@8.24
September	7.97	7.97	7.90	7.94@7.95
October	7.86	7.88	7.80	7.83@7.84
November	7.82	7.82	7.75	7.80@7.81
December	7.81	7.84	7.76	7.79@7.80
January	7.81	7.83	7.75	7.79@7.80
February	..	..	..	7.76@7.81
March	..	..	..	7.76@7.84

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton—Spot—Fair demand, prices firm; American middling, 4 29-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
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IS THE PRESIDENT BEATEN?

The "conference" of Republican Senators, which met last evening in Washington, did a lot of talking, took no action, and adjourned sine die.

On the face of it this is a pretty serious defeat for the President. He set out at the opening of the session of Congress to get justice for Cuba. His own conceptions of what justice was were clear and definite, and, of course, were such as an honorable and intelligent man would entertain. They were based on careful inquiry into the facts. They were supported and shared by the Secretary of War, in whose department the affairs of Cuba had been placed. The President intended that such concessions should be made from the duties levied under the tariff on Cuban products as would enable them to be sold in our markets at a living profit. He intended that these concessions should be compensated by concessions from Cuba that would be of the greatest advantage to the business of the United States, and on this point there is not and can not be any doubt that his expectations would have amply been fulfilled. This policy he laid before the Congress, repeating the convincing arguments in their favor which had been used by President McKINLEY. He desired, and not unnaturally, that this policy should be adopted by the representatives of his party in both houses, and that his party should have the credit of redeeming its solemn pledges, as it would clearly have to bear the responsibility if the pledges were repudiated. Probably to his surprise, and certainly to his great chagrin, he has found himself gradually put in the position of trying to force a policy of his own on his party. It was not his own only in any sense. It was the avowed policy of his party. But he came to be practically its only honest and responsible advocate. The party has gone back, not on him, but on itself. He has been loyal. The party, as represented in Washington, has been treacherous or cowardly.

It must be plain to the President and to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Republican leaders in the Senate, that the fight over decent treatment of Cuba is practically a fight with the extreme protectionism to which the party has been delivered over ever since the passage of the McKinley tariff as the answer to the demand for tariff reform. There was such a demand at that time, and it was active in the Republican Party. It was met with impudent defiance, and the party lost power in consequence. The utter demoralization of the Democratic Party on the financial issue enabled the Republicans to regain possession of the Government, and their first use of their renewed opportunity was the Dingley "bargain counter" tariff in which every favored interest, large and small, was given a share. The bitterness with which the Cuban measure is fought is due to the fear of these numerous subsidized interests that they will all be in danger if justice is done to any one of them.

In other words, it is not the party, or even a strong element in the party, that is resisting the President's policy, it is the combine made up of the beneficiaries of the tariff. There is not a particle of evidence that any considerable number of the members of the Republican Party are opposed to that policy. On the contrary, every State Convention that has declared itself—including that of Nebraska, whose two Senators are fighting the President—has indorsed that policy. The great body of the party press has supported the President. The only place in the country in which he is apparently without friends in this matter is the Capitol at Washington, where Senators and Representatives are swayed much more by the favored interests which control the sinews of war than they are by public sentiment. There the situation is deplorable and humiliating. A certain half-hearted support has been rallied to the President in behalf of a measure ridiculously inadequate for the relief of Cuba, and coupled with a proviso which it is practically impossible to apply. And for this pitiful simulacrum of a policy it appears that there is no one ready to fight at the call of the President. Cuba is entitled to free access to our markets. The lowest concession that will save her agriculture from substantial ruin is one of 50 per cent. The President is begging his friends—Heaven save the mark!—to try to get 20 per cent. for five years. They shut themselves behind closed doors and say to his opponents that nothing will be done to which all will not agree, which is abject surrender in advance. Was ever a good cause in such a humor sought, in such a humor lost? If the results were not so tragic the proceeding would be laughable.

But, say the Republican Senators who pretend to be on the side of justice and the President, if we should not abide by this cautious method, if we should carry our fight (?) into the open Senate, the rascally Democrats would open fire on us all along the tariff line, and we should have no end of trouble. Doubtless that is true, and there seems but one alternative open to the true friends of Cuba. It is to accept the House bill with an amendment saving the countervailing duty. On this also there would be some quarreling. But it would end in the passage of the bill, and some real benefit would accrue to the Cubans. Not as much as they should have, certainly, but some, and without any possible suspicion of a taint of the Sugar Trust in the transaction. If this be not done, if Congress is allowed to adjourn with no action in favor of justice to Cuba, the responsibility of the party will be very great, very definite, and quite easy for the people at the polls to enforce. The issue will be: Justice to Cuba refused in the interest of the Sugar Trust. That the people can understand, and on that the people, we are confident, will speak in no uncertain tone.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Is it the intention of the operators of Eastern Pennsylvania to resume the mining of anthracite coal? If that be their intention, will they fix the time for resuming at their own pleasure or will they pay some regard to the public interest and convenience?

Is it the purpose of Gov. WILLIAM A. STONE to see to it that a republican form of government is maintained in the State of Pennsylvania, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, a form of government under which citizens shall not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or be denied the equal protection of the laws?

The present situation in the anthracite coal regions and in the communities heretofore supplied with the products of those mines is so serious that answers to these two questions cannot reasonably be withheld.

If the corporations owning and operating the mines were engaged in business as common carriers under charters defining their obligations to the public they would be compelled to carry on their business under pain of forfeiture of charter. The product of their mines is an article of public necessity, essential in almost every branch of business and not to be dispensed with without loss, discomfort, and inconvenience almost as great as would be involved in a discontinuance of public transportation and communication. They cannot justify much, if any, longer their refusal to produce and bring to market the coal that lies in their mines.

The convention of mine workers which Mr. MITCHELL has ordered to be called for July 17 is nearly a month away. The public is not concerned to inquire whether the motive which inspired him to fix a date so remote sprang from his consciousness of weakness or his consciousness of strength. It will not wait patiently four weeks for the next step in this contest between the operators and the miners. The time has come for the operators to show whether they are able to mine coal.

The time has also come for Gov. WILLIAM A. STONE to take thought about the preservation of order in the anthracite regions. The laws of Pennsylvania have been for weeks trampled on and set at naught by the striking miners. A reign of terror inspired by violence and menace has there supplanted the reign of law. Men have been restrained by assaults, by threats, by persecutions from doing work they were willing to do for wages of which they stood in need. The coal operators have been compelled to hire private guards to protect the lives of the men engaged by them to save their property from destruction. The civil authorities have been unable or unwilling to preserve public order. The attempt to resume the mining of coal might lead to new outbreaks of violence. Gov. STONE will be responsible for any failure to extend protection to the operators in the attempts they may make to carry on their lawful business.

At present no effort whatever is making to end the strike. If the operators are unable to mine coal, let them confess that they are beaten and concede the demands of the miners. If they can mine coal, let them do it.

A PROPER INQUIRY.

There will be no public concern about the physical obstacles to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Upon all technical and engineering questions the Walker commission was entirely competent to give an authoritative opinion. Its supplementary report, advising the acceptance of the New Panama Canal Company's offer to sell its property and rights for $40,000,000, may be said to dispel all doubt as to the practicability of building and operating a canal along the Panama route.

The transfer to our Government of the Panama rights and property under a satisfactory title is a very different matter. That is still hedged around with doubt. The commission could only say that the property should be bought if a satisfactory title could be given. It could not assure the Government that a good title could be given or that formidable obstructions and vicious conditions might not develop to make the purchase improvident and unsafe.

The Senate discloses a doubtful mind by passing a bill which instructs the President to build a canal on the Nicaragua route if he is unable to secure a sound title to the Panama property and obtain the necessary concessions from Colombia. Everybody knows that the Nicaragua Canal can be built. Nobody can say that of the Panama Canal. The uncertainty can be removed only by an examination in all its details of the Panama Company's offer, first as to whether we are getting the worth of our money, and then as to whether the title shuts out vexatious lawsuits and closes the door to present or future action by any foreign Government adverse to our exclusive control.

Concerning these things the House is as much in the dark as the Senate. It may seek light. Before it accepts the Senate substitute for its own bill, passed by an almost unanimous vote, we should suppose it would inquire whether any American syndicate has a beneficial interest in the sale of the Panama Company's property. It is proper that the public should know the names of the participators in this syndicate, and whether their interest represents actual cash investment and tangible value or a speculative profit which ought to be lopped off from the purchase price of $40,000,000.

ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR THE CENTRAL TERMINAL.

Judging from established precedent, Mr. BION J. ARNOLD, Consulting Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, has committed a "blazing indiscretion" in presenting at the meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on the 19th inst. a paper on the plans of that corporation for the substitution of electricity for steam in the movement of trains below the Harlem River. Undoubtedly Mr. ARNOLD has told the truth in a very straightforward and informative way, but by doing so he has imposed upon the representatives of the board room, if they are to remain consistent to their established standards, the necessity of repudiating Mr. ARNOLD'S plans and denying that the road has or has ever had any intention of doing anything. Should such repudiation and denial not follow hard upon his exposition of the plans he has worked out we shall not feel sure for some time whether his temerity has exercised a paralyzing influence upon the Directors, or whether, having made up their minds to do something, they are content to have the fact made public.

The plan favored by Mr. ARNOLD, and which will probably be "ultimately" adopted, calls for the installation of a combined alternating and direct current power station on or near the Harlem River, and a sub-station at or near Forty-second Street, with plants of storage batteries in both to equalize the current and give a reserve for emergency service. The trains will then be drawn between the Grand Central Station and the Harlem River by electrical locomotives weighing sixty-five tons each. Above Fiftieth Street power will be taken from a third rail; below Fiftieth Street from overhead trolley wires. The reason for this is very obvious. Owing to the infinite complication of switches and sidings in the terminal yard it would be practically impossible to lay supplementary rails all over it; and if possible the risk to life would be much too great to be tolerated.

The startling suddenness with which the management of the Central has reached the conclusion that this change of conductors above and below the lower end of the tunnel is practicable suggests congratulation. About a year ago THE NEW YORK TIMES caused to be made a critical study of the conditions to be dealt with in an electrical installation in, above, and below the Park Avenue tunnel, and presented in detail, for the information of whom it might concern, the essential features of the plan which Mr. ARNOLD has evolved and the engineers and officers of the road are said to have approved. If we remember rightly, the comment of the management at that time was that the plan proposed by THE NEW YORK TIMES was wholly and ludicrously impracticable. That was not surprising; what we wonder at is that it has only required a year to convince them that it is not only quite practicable, but meets all the conditions of the case.

The next and most important question is, When will the New York Central Railroad, having secured a plan which is adapted to the conditions of its service, be graciously pleased to take steps looking to carrying it into execution? It would not be fair to expect a decision on this point to be reached too suddenly. It has now gone to the board room, mostly occupied by elderly gentlemen who are not in the habit of doing things precipitately. Perhaps in another year they may get 'round to it without shock.

A PENALTY FOR OFFICE BROKERAGE.

While the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was under discussion in the United States Senate a few days ago Senator ALLISON secured the adoption of an amendment to the measure as framed by the House. It provided penalties, in not more than $1,000 fine or a jail sentence of not more than twelve months, or both, for any person who directly or indirectly offers or takes any valuable consideration for procuring an office, a place, or promotion under the Government of the District of Columbia.

This is certainly an amazing revelation, which suggests more alarming things than it reveals. The necessity for it, if it exists, and the fact that Mr. ALLISON proposed so radical a remedy constrains us to assume that it does, is extremely revolting to think about. We must perforce believe that the strange advertisements we sometimes have read in the Washington newspapers, in which more or less liberal bonuses were promised for the procuring of places for the advertisers, were not indications of money squandered, but that somehow under the Commissioners of the District it was possible to obtain employment and compensation without better proof of fitness than the willingness of an office seeker to pay an office broker his price.

Many persons are inclined to believe that the Government of the District of Columbia is a model for all municipalities. The present President of the Commission, if we are not mistaken, has only recently admitted it. If Senator ALLISON has acted upon that Commissioner's advice, or without it, or even against it, there must be mutual agreement that there is something very defective in that "model" form of government which permits its chiefs or its subordinates so to control appointments and promotions as to put both within the reach of persons who would enter it with every prepossession in favor of the idea that it was a corrupt affair doomed to increasing susceptibility to be bribed.

Senator ALLISON ought to enlighten the public, it seems to us, as to the occasion for such severe penalties. Has it been common for the Government of the District to give places to the highest bidder, or to any bidders? Have any instances of promotion secured by payment been brought to his attention? If he has knowledge of offenses of either kind, why not make it the ground of proceedings on the part of the prosecuting officer of the District? A city that prides itself upon its Government owes it to its own estimation of itself not only to prevent further office giving and promotion for pay, but to punish with dismissal, at least, the high and low who have profited by this sort of corruption.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To say of a mob that it was cowardly tells nothing as to the race or nationality of its members, since mobs everywhere are cowardly, just as mobs everywhere are murderous and unreasonable, but now and then a mob does behave in a way which, if it makes no very definite revelation as to the origin of the rioters, yet enables one to decide that they did not come of this or that blood. For example: The ruffians who on Thursday attacked the Simon mill in Union Hill marched boldly forward until they came in sight of a dozen policemen, drawn up across the road. Instantly the yelling hundreds halted, and, after a brief consultation, so rearranged themselves that the front rank was composed of women, many of them with babies in their arms. Then the advance was resumed, the women protecting themselves behind the babies and the men behind the women, and over the heads of the women and babies flew a cloud of stones aimed at the handful of police. Now, American mobs have committed most of the crimes known to the law and some that are not, but never a one of them ever did, or could do, a think like that. Not the cowardice, but the form of the cowardice, is distinctive, and without any other indication one could confidently declare that these rioters, though in America, were not Americans. To have gone further, however, and said, as happens to have been the case, that they were Italians, would have been absurd. They might have been from any country where ignorance and oppression, continued through almost countless generations, had created a class at once savage and servile, fearing as well as hating all representatives of governmental authority. The existence of such people among us suggests something more than the necessity of repressing their ebullitions; it indicates that we have neglected a duty—the duty of teaching them that in America the Government is not something apart from the people, but a part of the people, expressing only the popular will and responsible to the citizens it serves.

—New York's vociferous discontent with the present condition of its air and its vehemently expressed determination to keep the smoke nuisance as small as possible and to get rid of it as quickly as possible, are very adroitly utilized by The Pittsburg Dispatch in an attempt to bring the inhabitants of that grimy city to a clearer realization of their own duties, rights, and interests. Our violent protest, declares The Dispatch, has a double lesson for Pittsburg. "It shows how a people accustomed to smokeless atmosphere feels when fortuitously subjected to the experience which Pittsburg endures without cessation, and it may suggest a question whether our constant infliction is necessary. Of equal importance is its bearing on the market for one of Western Pennsylvania's chief staples. * * * Certainly Pittsburg would have an interest in showing New York and other cities how bituminous coal can be used without producing the smoke nuisance. For instance, we could suggest to New York ae meeting the temporary exigency that coke is much better adapted to take the place of anthracite than the raw coal. But for the expansion of markets it would seem well worth while for Pittsburg and Western Penneylvania to set about the wideat development of the possibilities of converting bituminous coal into its smokeless fuel products, gas and coke." That contains valuable hints for New York as well as for Pittsburg, and it is not entirely without significance and warning for the anthracite coal men, both minere and mine owners, who seem to think that their market is safe, no matter what lossee and inconveniencea their private squabbles may inflict upon the people who pay—who are, of course, alwaye the consumers. New York is going to have its pure air back again, there'e no doubt about that, but, with soft coal and oil in the field, it may discover after a while that pure air does not necessarily depend upon the use of anthracite.

—In a private letter from "an American scholar in England," printed by The Rochester Post-Express, the King is quoted as having made a remark which, while not altogether commendable, perhaps, coming from the head of a great Church, yet will awaken general sympathy for the weary monarch, as ehowing a very human irritation with the trifles on which so much of his time is wasted. It seems that after a hard day he was asked to decide aome euch momentous question aa the shade of purple the Queen should wear at the coronation. "Damn the coronation!" his Majesty is said to have exclaimed. "I wish Mme. TUSSAUD would take the whole thing in hand." While the suggestion was probably impracticable, and in no degree lightened the labors either of the King or of those around him, still it had certain merits. For one thing, the emotional stress of the situation must have been relieved, and, for another, it showed that EDWARD does not take the coming ceremoniee quite so seriously as has been supposed. In truth, a coronation nowadays is a ceremony of a quality decidedly Tussaudian, and the traditional costumes would dignify wax figures considerably more than they will live men and women—which, after all, the royalties and their servants really are, to such extent as circumstances permit. In the same letter the writer suavely remarks: "It is very hard for me to see how a men like Mr. ASTOR, a fellow-citizen of SETH LOW and THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and heir with them of the same promisss, could deliberately turn his back on the rising sun, (politically,) give up his American citizenship, and make himself a sort of outside hanger-on of aristocratic circles over here. I should think he would kick himself every day for his blindness and blockheadedness." It's queer how bard numerous ex-countrymen of Mr. ASTOR take that innocuous gentleman's assumption of a new allegiance which he himself seems to find nerfectly comfortable. He has a right to feel that he is much missed over here, and that consciousness nsver made anybody unbappy.

—We note with a satisfaction which we have some difficulty in keeping within bounds that our recent comments on the amount and sort of attention bestowed by the Boston papere on the "Christian Science" convention have given exquisite pain to the very papers we wisbed to chasten. There is neither profit nor fun in hitting people who do not say "Ouch!" and—well, the Boston papers say "Ouch!" One of them, for instance, does it thus: "It is THE TIMES'S idea, apperently, that the proper course for newspapers to pursue when a vast number of respectable people meet together for an anniversary meeting to consider subjects of interest to them is to ignore them unless their views on the subject that brings them togetber happen to be in accordance with those of the newspaper or newspapers that are published where they meet. And yet THE TIMES profsssee to he a liyc newspaper, and aims to give its readers all the news that's fit to print. Its practices are better than its preacbments on the functions of a newspaper." As we distinctly stated that the proceedings of the assembled Eddyites should not be ignored, gave excellent reasons why they are not "respectable people," and criticised only the exaggerated and inaccurate importance ascribed to them by our Bostonian contemporaries, it seems to us justifiable to interpret the lines quoted above as equivalent to—"Ouch!" It is ons thing to print the news, and quite another to treat a gang of green-goods operators as if they were philanthropists or philosophers, or both.

THE CASE OF COL. LYNCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial on the arrest of Col. Lynch in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES begins with the statement that "By taking up arms against his country and joining the public enemy of his sovereign Col. Arthur Lynch became a traitor fast enough." In joining the Boers Arthur Lynch did not take arms against his country. On the contrary, he espoused that cause which the Irish nation bolds to be just—the independence of the Afrikander people in South Africa.

Britain is not Col. Lynch's country. We Irishmen owe no allegiance whatever to British law or British sovereignty. Their enforced rule on our country has been fraught with every misery and evil that could beset a people—destruction of our trade, manufactures, and commerce. Whole countrysides, where once were bapy homes and loving hearts, have been turned into pasture fields to graze cattle for the British market. Foreign rule has been a blight upon our land. The steady decline of the population is sufficient answer to those who speak of possible remedial measures under the rule of the Britisb enemy.

Col. Lynch's inconsistency was in permitting himself to be elected to the enemy's Parliament, but he was not more illogical in such action than the number of well-meaning Irisbmen who, wbile calling tbemselves Irisb Nationalists, sit in the legislative chambers of their country's oppressor. Home rule as applied to New York City has a definite meaning in the republic, but tbe word as applied to Ireland is an absurdity when it carriee along with it tbe dominant authority of the foreigner whose interest and sentiments are, and always have been, hostile to everything Irieh.

The fact that the British have succeeded in keeping Ireland a disarmed nation bas forced many Irisbmen to try impossible courses to serve their country. To try to reaeon with the British enemy in his own Legislature, or try to argue him out of Ireland, is the acme of folly. They have been met in their attempte at compromise by the jeers, flouts, and howls of their enemy. From O'Connell to Parnell Irishmen have made eacrifices to pursue this illueion, which, like a will o' the wisp, muet forever evade their grasp. Whenever, as etated in THE NEW YORK TIMEE editorial, Britain meets an enemy formidable enough to attack her at home, tben Irish manhood in hundreds of thousands will hold out their hands to Britain's enemies for weapons with which to etrike down the common foe.

Irish Nationalists have learned that success will not come from showing England up, but by putting England down. In the language of Wolfe Tone, "There can never be any happiness, peace, or prosperity for Ireland while one shred of the British connection remains." DUNLEARY.

New York, June 14, 1902.

GEN. LEE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial notice of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Chicago will have been read with much interest by men from the South, who regret a dispoeition on the part of the press throughout the North to discuss, in the shape of lectures directed at the Sonth, issues which were forever settled when Lee's etarved and ragged veterans laid down their arms at Appomattox. That elavery was a great wrong may be true, but that it was a wrong for which any one section or class was entirely responeible is not true, and an impartial review of its growth and history muet make it clear that it could not have been put aside without a resort to arms.

If it be granted that secession was a great political blunder it remains that, as a constitutional right, it had been claimed, not by the South alone, since the first days of the Republic. Throughout the length and breadth of the South, however, the doctrine of State rights had always been uppermost, and in Virginia particularly had this doctrine been imbibed by high and low, rich and poor, under the teaching of her many gifted sons.

The people of tbe South do not at this day resent criticism of the institution of slavery as it existed among them or of their viewe with regard to the doctrine of State rights eo long as such criticism is bassd upon actual facts relating to slavery as a whole and proceeds upon the theory that they were honest in their views, for tbe maintenance of which, to a man, they drew the sword, knowing full well the fearful sacrifice wbich a resort to arms entails. We do not object to thie criticism, but we submit that it is pointless, and that the great puhlic press of the North, with the tremendous power it wields, might better serve the South by discussing, in a spirit of truth and justice, problems which are of present vital interest to it, that the two sections may better know and understand each other.

We agree with you that the National capital should have no place for a statue of the Confederate chieftain. The North is not asked nor will it ever be expected to think tbat Lee did right when be renounced his allegiance to his Government. We think that he did right, but a discussion as to the right or wrong of the South's cause is unnecessary in an attempt to arrive at a just estimate of the character and genius of Lee. It is sufficient to know that when he drew his sword in defense of his home and his native State he did what he believed to be his duty. He may be safely left to "history's avenging pen," and history has written him as he was, one of the world's greatest Captains and a Christian hero. His fame will be bright long after the many monuments, erected to his memory, shall bave crumbled into dust.

JOHN H. THOMAS.

New York, June 18, 1902.

CLEMENCY TOWARD SAVAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An officer in the Philippines, writing to The Evening Post concerning the alleged atrocities committed by the United States troops there, says:

Sympathy here is entirely with the officers. Personally I feel the same way. I am no advocate of indiscriminate killing anywhere, but in war, especially against savages, conditions arise that make it imperatively necessary sometimes to summarily punish treachery or even suspected treachery. In Samar the people speak a language that is hardly known at all by any of our people. In addition, there is no way of telling a friend from an enemy. The peaceable citizen of the town you are in may be, and very often is, a few hours later one of the band that is firing at you from ambush somewhere, and in another few hours he is again peaceful and innocent in his own home. To try to make war on people of this sort according to all the niceties of war between civilized nations is simply to condemn a large number of your own men to death unnecessarily, and, moreover, as it must greatly protract the affair, it is in the end far less merciful to the enemy.

It is interesting to note that, less than four hundred years ago, the people of England, according to historical authority, were no better fitted for extreme clemency than are the most savage of the Filipinos to-day. J. M. Stone, discussing the treatment accorded to the rebels after the defeat of Wyatt by Queen Mary, says:

Three victims only suffered the just punishment of their crimes. * * * The world has never been ripe for a clemency such as she extended to the insurgents after the first rebellion. The elementary laws of rewards and punishments were alone grasped by the people, accustomed to the frequent spectacle of revolt followed by swift vengeance. The butchery with which Henry VIII. had replied to the northern rising, though an everlasting blot on his name, made him feared and his authority respected. Elizabeth's ruthless punishment of the Catholics of the North, after their abortive efforts to bring back the mass, resulted in peace for the remainder of the reign. Mary's wholesale forgiveness of the insurgents had been interpreted as weakness by a people who bad not learned that mercy "becomes the throned monarch better than his crown."

Vast problems are in the way of solution in connection with our duty to the Far East. It is altogether too soon for any critics to assume that history will decide that we are proving false to our trust.

Hackensack, N. J., June 18, 1902. L.

SMOKE AND UNRULY BOYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The institution of proceedings against the Manhattan Elevated Road for the flagrant violation of the smoke law is another and very conspicuous instance of terdy justice in this greet metropolis of boasted reformation in all conceivable directions. That the people are hourly subjected to serious discomfort and partial asphyxiation; that their household effects are being ruined, are matters of small consideration to the management of the elevated road and apparently to the city authorities. Upon the shallow pretense of being unable to obtain anthracite coal of a particular size they defy the public and its measure of protection.

What has become of our reform administration? Where are the men who proclaimed their eminent ability and fitness to free tbe city of imposition? The minor, though equally pronounced, and certainly dangerous, violations of street ordinances are matters that engage the attention and exasperation of every pedestrian. Gangs of unruly and insolent, half-grown children roam the side streets of the city, discharging ad libitum, all manner of small fireworks to the consternation of every one. If an adult were to discharge a blank cartridge he would immediately be apprehended. I called the attention of an officer to a miniature Fourth of July celebration last night on Eighty-second Street, and he complacently replied that he "would chese 'em, but nothing could he done with 'em." Upon the ground of incorrigibility, I suppose. Is it not time that our laws should cease to be a source of contempt and that some active part of those intrusted with their enforcement should be seen?

New York, June 18, 1902. C. O'N. B.

AMERICAN CORONATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What grander coronation can we wish for as Americans than the one just passed at West Point, when with appreciation and simplicity our brave and courteous President honored Cadet Titus with the insignia of merit, so crowning him with an immortal crown?

Titus and Hobson, both godlike heroes whose names should be engraven forever in the hearts and archives of our country. Running their race with death with such bravery, these indomitable fellows have won unfading laureis.

Theirs was to do or die.
Their bnsiness in the field of fight
Is not to qnestion, but to prove their might.

MRS. WILLIAM HALSTED CRANE.

New York, June 14, 1902.

The Times's Sunday Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES, I desire to record my appreciation of the forward step shown in your issues of June 8 and 15. The cartoone by McCarthy are simply great—especially the one of Sunday before last, depicting the Democratic situation, both in Fourteenth Street and up the State, to a dot.

Keep up the good work.

DAVID P. MANNING.

New York, June 16, 1902.

NUGGETS.

For No Living Man.

Examining counsel: "What do you for a living?"

"Don't do anything for a living soul; I'm an undertaker."—Boston Tranecript.

Preparing for the Start.

"Mercy! where did you get all the books?"

"Why, I'm trying to read up a few of them so as to know what to take away to read when I leave for my Summer vacation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Worse for the Politicians.

"Do you think that eugar is unwholesome for children?" asked the anxioue parent.

"Well," answered the physician, "my observation is that it isn't likely to do children nearly as much harm as it doee politicians."—Wasbington Star.

Easy Diagnosis.

Mrs. Fondma—Sorry to disturb you at this hour, doctor, but we can't imagine what ails the child.

Doctor—Cold, perhaps. Did you have him out to-day?

Mrs. Fondma—Yes, but only to his grandmother's.

Doctor—Ah! overfed, that's all.—Philadelphia Press.

PEACE.

Edwin L. Sabin in Leslie's Weekly.

"Peace!" is the word, to the war-ewept belt,
That the galloping burghers bring.
"Peace!" is the cry in a tone heartfelt
From coster and peer and King.
"Peace!" is the chorus—a mighty voice
Upraised in a rapt refrain—
As Nations, a world-wide throng, rejoice—
But the graves of the dead remain.

Cheers from a myriad bnrsting throats
Greeting the welcome news.
Songs in a flood of thankful notes,
Till even tbe atonee enthuse.
An end to the dread-pent day and night,
An end to the long, long strain,
An end to the battle and march and flight—
But the graves of the dead remain.

The rifle is mute on the bowidered top,
The evening limplights glow;
The farmer thinks on a different crop
Than hullet and eheli may sow.
Over the veit, all silent, vast,
The vultures wheel in vain.
The banquet of war is done, at last—
But the gravee of the dead remain.

Mothers there are who now may sleep,
Nor dream of a moaning boy;
Wives who out of their gladness weep;
Maidens who dance with joy.
But in many a homestead tears are hot,
And many an English lane,
Where born of the tidings peace comes not—
For the graves of the dead remain

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD

Club "Spreads" and Other Functions Largely Attended.

Class Oration Delivered by a Negro, Who Will Engage In Educational Work in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—Harvard's class day to-day was one of the most brilliant that has ever been held in the history of the Crimson University. The weather conditions being favorable, the old yard was crowded from 2 o'clock until late at night. Society from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago was represented at all the functions, and especially at the "spreads" of the Hesty Pudding Club, Beck Hall, and Pi Eta. These functions eclipsed anything ever held at Harvard before.

The day began at 9 o'clock in the morning with the regular exercises in Sanders Theatre. After this the seniors threw off their gowns and went in for a good time. At 2 o'clock the yard was closed to all but ticket holders, and after ths ball game upwards of 15,000 persons filled it to its utmost capacity.

Ths prettiest part of the day's programme was ths status exercises, where the students fought each other with confetti and paper ribbons around the statue of John Harvard on the delta. Two thousand persons witnessed the struggls for the flowers at the base of the statue, while 10,000 remained outside because they could not get tickets to let them in. More than a hundred "spreads," including those of clubs and individuals, were given during the day.

The class oration was delivered by Roscoe Conkling Bruce of Tuskegee, Ala. Bruce is a negro, who is going into educational work in the South. He is a fine speeker, and very popular. The class poem was reed by Robert Montreville Green of Boston. Harry Morgan Ayres of Upper Montclair, N. J., the ivy orator, gave a speech full of local hits, and Wsido Emerson Forbes of Milton, Mass., read the class ode.

In ths afternoon there was music in the yard by two excellent bands. The seniors yieided half an hour of their time to the ball game, so that it was 4:30 when they assembled to take up their own private exercises around the old tree. Gifts were made to various prominent members of the class appropriate to their peculiar talents or achievements. Frank Burgess of Boston distributed the favors with many jokes about the recipients. Afterward the seniors took their farewell of the yard by marching around it and cheering each of the old buildings in turn.

In the evening dancing was enjoyed until a late hour in Memorial Hall and the Gymnasium. President Eliot also gave a reception at his home, which was largely attended.

ADDITIONAL PRINCETON DEGREES.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20.—It was learned here to-day that several degrees were awarded on commencement day which were just announced to-day, and among them was the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, conferred upon T. Cowden Laughlin, '92, who received the high honor of cum laude with it.

For the first time in the history of the university a degree was conferred upon a colored man. George S. Stark, a graduate of Lincoln University, was the recipient. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He was graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary last month and also received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from that institution.

TO PRESERVE ADIRONDACKS.

Wealthy Owners of Estates in the Mountains Form an Association for This Purpose.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—The Association for the Preservation of the Adirondecks was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. It is composed in membership of the owners of large private estates, parks, and preserves in the Adirondack region. It has been organized under the membership corporations law, "to aid, by all proper means, in the preservation of the Adirondeck forests, waters, game, and fish, and the maintenance of healthful conditions in the Adirondack region."

The Directors are:

J. Pierpont Morgan,
William C. Whitney,
Henry C. Potter,
Alfred G. Vanderbilt,
W. G. Rockefeller,
John G. Agar,
Ex-Adjutant General Edwin A. McAlpin,
William C. De Witt,
Henry S. Harper,
Warren Higby,
Henry E. Howland,
A. M. Huntington,
Edwin S. Marston,
Edward H. Litchfield,
Abraham G. Mills,
William A. Read,
Whitelaw Reid,
Charles A. Tatum,
William G. Verplanck,
W. Seward Webb,
Alfred L. White of Manhattan;
Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn;
Charles R. Christy of Stamford, Conn.;
Henry Phipps of Pittsburg;
James MacNaughton of Tahawus, Essex County;
Titus S. Heard of Little Falls;
William Barbour, Paterson, N. J.;
Thomas S. Walker of Long Lake, Hamilton County;
Robert C. Pruyn and Samuel B. Ward of Albany.

The principal office of the corporation is to be situated in New York.

MELBOURNE McDOWELL WINS.

ST. PAUL, June 20.—Judge Bunn has sustained the contention of the plaintiffs in the suit of W. Melbourne McDowell and May D. Seymour, as executors of the estate of the late Fanny Davenport McDowell, against Clarence M. Brune, the Clarence Brune Company, L. N. Scott, and C. E. Beech, to annul the alleged sale of the plays and compel an accounting of the profits from their production.

Melbourne McDowell, at the close of an engagement in Kansas City, on Jan. 5, 1902, signed a deposition in his suit against Clarence M. Brune, swearing that in New York, while intoxicated, he was induced to sign bills of sale conveying the rights to the Sardou plays to Brune for $500. He asserted that fraud was used in bringing about the transaction and asked that it be set aside.

The suit was filed in Ramsey County, Minn., and sought to recover damages and restrain Brune from producing any of the Sardou plays. In his deposition McDowell made sensational statements to the effect that he was drugged in New York, put on board a steamer, and taken first to Boston and then to Newport Newe, and that at Baltimore later, while still under the influence of the drug, he wae married.

MISS BIGGER IN A SANITARIUM.

Laura Bigger, the actress, to whom was beqneathed more than $1,000,000 by the late Henry M. Bennett of Pittsburg, has been living for some time at Dr. Charlee C. Hendrick's sanitarium on Avenue A, adjoining the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bergen Point, N. J.

The millionaire's will is being conteated by relatives, who declare that undue influence was used. Miss Bigger said last night that she feels aure the courts will decide in her favor. The case is to be heard on July 2 at Long Branch. Dr. Hendrick, who is a lawyer, will represent Miss Bigger, who said she would not return to the stage.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The season of "Dolly Varden," at the Herald Square Theatre, is to be closed on June 28. Miss Glaser, the star of the production, will sail for Europe on July 1, and will return in time to open with "Dolly Varden" next seaaon.

William Gillette, who returned on Thursday from England and is at the Plaza Hotel, is having a busy time dodging interviewers. He was in his apartments nearly all day yesterday. He visited Daly's Theatre for a short time last evening, and requested that he be given a box where he could not be seen by others in the theatre. He went out a few minutes after the receipt of a visiting card.

ABYSSINIA GRANTS RIGHTS TO ITALIANS

They Obtain Valuable Concessions South of Eritrea.

Large Territory Opened to Italian Trade—The Price for Help Against Great Britain?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—The Rome correspondent of The Times credits to the indiscretion of Ferdinando Martini, the Governor of the Province of Eritrea, the publication in the Giornale d'Italia of documents which, it is hinted, were previously unknown, or known only in part, even to the Italian Foreign Office.

One document is a contract for mining and industrial concessions, signed a year ago, between Emperor Menelek and Signor Martini's Government, opening to Italian enterprise the Abyssinian provinces south of the Mareb frontier line. The territory is a rich one, and, says The Times's correspondent, Italy now has an opportunity to organize its commerce and explore for gold and other minerals.

Another document is a protocol ratifying the Italian possession of certain lands on the Eastern Soudan border formerly granted by the Negus to the Anglo-Egyptian authorities. In return Italy cedes to Menelek certain other lands.

The Giornale d'Italia assumes that these concessions are the price paid by Menelek for Italian services against the "grasping covetousness of the British."

The River Mareb, also called the Gash and the Sona, rises in the north of Abyssinia, and flows first west, forming the southern boundary of the Italian Province of Eritrea, then north-northwest past Kassala to Fillik in about 16 degrees north. The territory which Italians now have the right to exploit is therefore a very large part of Abyssinia.

Already the greater part of Abyssinian trade passes through Adowa to the Port of Massowah, which is now Italian.

The disposition, recently manifested, on the part of Abyssinia to grant concessions to Italians is regarded as somewhat surprising in view of the war of 1896 between Abyssinia and Italy, which war resulted so disastrously for the latter country.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY SCORED.

Lord Charles Beresford Says the System Is Rotten — Urgee Establishment of a Business Board.

LONDON, June 21.—In the course of the discussion of the navy estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (Conservative) scathingly criticised the deficiencies of the navy. He declared that the whole Admiralty system was rotten and led to great extravagance and a general want of efficiency in the navy, on which depended the existence of the empire. This was the judgment of all the commissions of inquiry, and had been proved to be a fact. Every increase in the number of ships and every improvement in them had been the result of outside agitation. As the result of such agitation, the British Mediterranean fleet was now a fourth stronger than it was a year ago.

It was remarkable, Lord Charles added, that both army and navy officers were compelled to threaten to resign in order to get things righted. Great Britain had only 20,00 naval reserves, instead of the requisite 80,000, and the engine room departments were thousands of men short. As to armament, both the United States and France possessed superior guns. Blunders would continue until a separate business board was appointed at the Admiralty and was made responsible for the efficiency of the fleet. Treasury control was fatal to efficiency. As an instance, the speaker pointed out the case of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, (Liberal,) who, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, put his pen through the ammunition supplies item after the guns had been ordered.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, H. O. Arnold-Forster, in a general reply to the criticisms of the navy denied that the Admiralty had been influenced by Lord Charles's threats to resign. The navy, he added, had been steadily improving, but there was still room for the reinforcement and intellectual equipment of the system which directed, or ought to direct, the forces of the empire.

KAISER SPEAKS ON RELIGION.

Says He Looks to All to Help Him Uphold It—Refers to the Pope's Commendation of Germany.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Prussia, June 20.—A striking speech was delivered by Emperor William at the City Hall yesterday after his arrival here, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince from Bonn.

After observing that this city was the cradle of the German Empire, Charlemagne, on whom Rome conferred the dignity of a Roman Caesar, having fixed the seat or government here, the Emperor said:

"What, however, his (Charlemagne's) powerful personality was able to effect—namely, the combination of the office of a Roman Emperor with that of a Germanic King—was denied his successors, who, striving to uphold the world-wide imperium, forgot the cause of Germania, so that little by little the German land and people decayed and the Roman Empire of German nationality fell to pieces.

"Now, however, another empire has come to life, and its tasks are different from those of ancient days. Confined in their outward limits to the borders of their country, the Germans have settled down to the work which has fallen on them. In these days the young empire is strengthening itself, and confidence in it is ever increasing. The mighty German Army constitutes the support of the peace of Europe. In conformity with the character of their race, the Germans have kept themselves within bounds, as far as the outside world is concerned, in order to be wholly unfettered at home. Our tongue is passing beyond the seas. Every thought of science is first turned to account by us, to be afterward adopted by other nations. This is the world-wide imperium after which Germanic genius strives.

"But it must not be forgotten that the empire was rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all, priests and laymen, to help me uphold religion among the people, in order that the German name may preserve its health and strength. This appliee equally to the two creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

"It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the Pope said to my Special Ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's jubilee that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of the Germans, and especially of that of the German Army. The Pope asked my Ambassador to tell his sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order, and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the Church, and where the Church could live, was the German Empire, and for that the Papal See was indebted to the German Emperor.

"This justifies me in saying that our two great creeds must, while living side by side, keep in view their one great aim—to uphold and strengthen the fear of God and reverence for religion. Whether we labor in this or that field does not matter at all. He who does not found his life on religion is a lost man. I rejoice that I have placed my whole empire, my people and my army, as well as myself and my house, beneath the Cross and under the protection of Him who said: 'Heaven and earth shall pass away but my word shall not pass away.'"

Emperor William concluded by calling for three cheers for Aix-la-Chapelle.

KREFELD, Prussia, June 20.—Emperor William came to this city to-day from Aix-la-Chapelle. He was welcomed by the Chief Burgomaster, and in his reply to an address delivered by that official his Majesty referred to the city's industrial development. He said industry flourished only when a powerful sceptre preserved the peace of the world, and that this he and his predecessors had striven their utmost to maintain.

"With the creation of the German Empire," continued the Emperor, "a power was created which enables Europe to follow her pursuits in peace and quiet. The army protects the country, but the people must understand that a powerful navy is necessary to protect our commercial flag."

In conclusion, his Majesty said he believed that he had done the best thing for trade and industry by devoting his whole strength to the development of Germany's sea power, and expressed his conviction that every new ship added to the German Navy increased the guarantee of peace.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP DEAL.

Sir Christopher Furness Buys the Gulf Line—French Chamber to Discues Ship Combine July 11.

LONDON, June 21.—It is announced that Sir Christopher Furness, the well-known shipowner, has bought the Gulf Line of Greenock.

The line consists of six vessels aggregating 19,502 tons.

PARIS, June 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has fixed July 11 for the discussion of the interpellation to be made by M. Etienne, First Vice President of the Chamber, on the subject of the Morgan shipping combination.

PROPERTY FOR NEW PIERS.

Needed for the Vessels of the Shipping Syndicate.

The Board of Estimate, in compliance with action taken several weeks ago, when $5,000,000 was authorized for new docks, started yesterday to order condemnation proceedings for parcels of property. They authorized the Corporation Counsel to bring condemnation proceedings on river-front property, the assessed valuation of which is $1,070,000. The property is needed for the construction of three large piers for the accommodation of ships belonging to the new syndicate recently formed.

The property is bounded on the south by West Eighteenth Street and on the north by West Twenty-third Street. From the North River it extends east to Eleventh Avenue. Eleven parcels will be cleared of all buildings to make way for the docks.

DESIRE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

Dublin Nationalists Trying to Create Disturbance at the Time of the Coronation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says a disaffected, but very small minority of the Dublin public is deliberately trying to create disturbance and unpleasantness at the time of the coronation of King Edward.

The dispatch says that Michael Davitt, in a violent letter to the press, contributes to the attempts to attach religious bitterness to the philanthropic measures of the Women's Committee for entertaining a number of very poor children in honor of the coronation.

The King to Recuperate on a Yacht.

LONDON, June 21.—At the end of the festivities attending his coronation, which last from June 23 to July 4, inclusive, King Edward will go on a cruise on one of the royal yachts, in order to recuperate from the fatigue of the ceremonies.

BIG PRICES AT HUMBERT SALE.

First Day's Auction of Pictures Realizes Three Times Their Estimated Value.

PARIS, June 20.—Nearly 600,000f., or three times the estimated value of the pictures, was realized at the sale by auction to-day of the first batch of sixty-nine modern paintings belonging to Mme. Humbert, who has left Paris as a result of disclosures said to connect her with a gigantic swindling scheme, and whose whereabouts is at present unknown.

The picture gallery of Georges Petit, where the sale was held, was filled to its utmost capacity by those who came to attend the auction. The people even crowded into the corridors of the gallery, where nothing could be seen or heard, merely for the satisfaction of saying that they had been present at the sale.

The following prices were realized on the principal pictures sold:

	Francs.
Daubigny, "Les Laveuses"	50,500
Corot, "Le Pecheur"	40,000
Corot, "Fete Sous Jouarre"	26,100
Isabey, "Bénédiction"	47,000
Isabey, "Marchand d'Etoffes"	23,000
Baudry, "Amour et Psyche"	25,000
Baudry, "Fortune et Amour"	28,000
Jules Breton, "Retour des Moissoneurs"	25,200
Fromentin, "Passage du Gué"	30,000

As an instance of the extraordinary prices realized, a painting called "Fortune et l'Enfant," signed "Baudry," but not by him, was knocked down for 26,000f.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says 1,500 persone took possession of Georges Petit's salesroom as soon as the door opened yesterday for the sale of the works of art belonging to Mme. Humbert.

The bidding was extravagant. A small bead by Henner which it was expected would bring about 600 francs was sold for 2,500 francs. On the other hand, an early work by Edouard Manet, the initiator of the realist school, brought only 2,000 francs.

WILL OF MRS. DELANO.

Property that Belonged to Her Father, William B. Astor, Bequeathed to Children of Nieces.

The will of Laura Astor Delano, daughter of the late William B. Astor and widow of Franklin H. Delano of Steen Valetje, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Delano died on June 15 last. It names the testatrix's nephews, Warren Delano, Jr., and John Jacob Astor, and her friend, Franklin B. Lord, as executors.

Under authority derived from certain deeds of settlement executed by John Jacob Astor, William B. Astor, and Margaret, his wife, and from the will of her father, William B. Astor, Mrs. Delano directs that $150,000 of the "water stock" of the City of New York, $100,000 of New York State bonds, and $100,000 of Ohio State bonds, the land held by her between Eighth Avenue and the Hudson River and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Streets, certain lots in the old Twenty-second Ward, and the property at 190 Madison Avenue, with the stable on Thirty-fourth Street, and all property, real or personal, held for her benefit under the will of her father be disposed of as follows: One-sixth portion to John Hubert de Steurs, Margaret de Steurs, and Hubert de Steurs, the children of her niece, Margaret L. de Steurs; five-sixths to the issue of her deceased niece, Margaret A. Chanler, to be held in trust for their benefit by the Union Trust Company. To her nephew, Arthur Astor Cary, Mrs. Delano leaves nine lots on the west side of Lafayette Place and $50,000 of Ohio State bonds.

The will recites that the testatrix disposed of her estate in Monte Carlo, in the principality of Monaco, by another will, and directs that the residue of her estate shall go, one-sixth to the children of Margaret L. de Steurs, already named, and five-sixths to the children of Margaret A. Chanler, and she names Alphonse de Steurs as guardian of the estates of the de Steurs children.

KITCHENER IS GOING HOME

Will Sail from Cape Town for England on Monday.

Milner, at a Banquet, Says Kitchener Will Rank in History with the Greatest British Soldiers.

CAPE TOWN, June 20.—Lord Kitchener will arrive here from Pretoria on Monday, and will sail for England the same day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—At a banquet last Tuesday, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, referring to Lord Kitchener, said that nothing but a will of steel, untiring energy, and persistent and stoical courage could have achieved the present perfect success.

Lord Milner declared that Lord Kitchener's name would go down in history with the names of the foremost British men of action, while he left the scene of his greatest achievements esteemed, and almost beloved, by the men whom he fought and conquered.

WISH TO STAY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Many British Soldiers Anxioue to Settle in Johannesburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—A correspondent of The Times, wiring from Johannesburg, says signs of the return of normal conditions are already apparent. The censorship is relaxing, and the burden of general restrictions is becoming lighter.

There are immense numbers of applications for employment from yeomen, volunteers, reservists, and members of colonial corps who are anxious to settle in Johannesburg, but because of the backward economic conditions it is difficult to find many openings, and there is danger of these valuable settlers being lost.

The correspondent says that Lord Kitchener's appeal is an opportune one, and the companies are arranging to employ a certain amount of unskilled labor on the surface, while natives work underground.

THE BOERS AND THE NATIVES.

Burghers Who Are Allowed to Keep Their Rifles Warned to Avoid a Breach of the Peace.

LONNON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—In addressing the surrendering Boers of the Vryheid commando, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, Gen. Bruce Hamilton laid stress on the necessity of avoiding any breach of peace with the natives. He pointed out that the abuse of the permission granted to 200 members of the commando to keep their rifles for purposes of protection, as they live on the confines of native territories, would be followed by the immediate withdrawal of the permission.

The correspondent says there is absolutely no fear of any serious disturbance, but the feeling between the Zulus and the Boers as the result of a recent affray in which there were fifty casualties on each side, is still rather high.

The authorities have taken the precaution to keep a column in the field on the Zulu border.

DR. LEYDS IRRECONCILABLE?

He Writes to the Paris Municipality that Its Coat of Arms May One Day Be the Boers' Emblem.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—At a meeting of the Paris municipality, says the correspondent of The Times in the French capital, a letter was read from Dr. Leyds acknowledging a message of sympathy recently sent by the municipality to Mr. Kruger.

The letter referred to Mr. Kruger's immense gratitude for his "warm and consoling reception in France" and to the pride of the Boers at having community of race with France. With reference to Paris Dr. Leyds said: "Whose coat of arms may perhaps one day become the emblem of our people."

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFTS CONTINUE.

Offers of Libraries to British Towns Almost of Daily Occurrence.

LONDON, June 20.—Andrew Carnegie's benefactions in the shape of libraries are of almost daily occurrence. To-day Mr. Carnegie offered to the Burgh of Partick, near Glasgow, £10,000, provided its officials undertake to conduct the library under the provisions of the public libraries acts.

Mr. Carnegie, in declining recently an invitation to become President of some schools at Shipley, wrote:

"My work lies on the other side of the Atlantic. I am here for recreation. Requests to assume official duties on this side are so numerous that I have to make it a rule to decline."

The public libraries acts date from 1850 on. They enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries to be maintained by a rate not exceeding one penny in the pound.

RODDAM'S CAPTAIN REWARDED.

British Board of Trade Gives a Piece of Plate to Capt. Freeman.

LONDON, June 20.—The Board of Trade hae awarded a handsome piece of plate to Capt. Freeman of the British steamer Roddam in recognition of his gallantry at St. Pierre, Martinique, when that town was destroyed.

The Roddam was almost completely wrecked, and the majority of the crew lost their lives as a result of the eruption of Mont Pelée which destroyed St. Pierre on May 8. Capt. Freeman succeded in taking his vessel away from the stricken city, and carried the first newe of the disaster to St. Lucia. He was badly burned, and spent some time in hospital. He has now recovered.

NO FEAR FOR THE BELGENLAND.

Report Regarding the Red Star Liner Believed to be Unfounded.

LONDON, June 20.—The London agents of the American Line have beard nothing of the report in circulation here last night that the steamer Belgenland, which left Queenstown yesterday for Philadelphia, was returning to Qneenstown. Dispatches from Queenstown say that vessels which arrived there to-day have not sighted any disabled steamer.

The report regarding the Belgenland is now believed to be unfounded.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is everything possible pleasant to induce society to go to the country to-day and remain over Sunday. There will be many house parties at Seabright and on the Jersey coast, the guests going to the wedding of Mr. Smith and Miss Dominick at St. Petsr's-by-the-Sea, Galilee. Mrs. Trenor Park's charitable entertainment will interest the Westchester people, and the intercollegiate boat race at Poughkeepsie will attract the college element and the lovers of sport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Craig Wadsworth, and Frederick Gebhard, left for Chicago Thursday afternoon, and intend returning this morning immediately after the Derby has been run.

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George J. Gould and his two sons, Jay and Kingdon Gould, and Benjamin Nicoll, of the Lakewood Polo Club, are to play the Squadron A team at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, June 28. This is the first opportunity that New Yorkers will have to witness the playing of the Goulds outside of the regular club inclosures, as the park is always open to the public. The players on Squadron A's side will be Everett Colby, R. G. D. Douglas, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., and H. M. Earle. This team defeated the West Point Cadets last Saturday. The polo games will be kept up at Van Cortlandt for some time yet, probably through July, although that will depend somewbat on the weather. In August there will be no playing. The squadron coach still runs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from the Plaza to the games.

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The gymkhana races for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitarium will take place at White Plains this afternoon, and the Trenor L. Park grounds will be thrown open for the accommodation of those attending. A train leaving the Grand Central Station will convey the guests to White Plains, and from the station there coaches will take them to Hill Crest. Tickets may be procured at the gate. They are $1.50 each, grand stand seats will he 50 cents, and parking spaces $5. Henry Siegel gave the Stony Wold Sanitarium, through Auxiliary No. 3, which has gotten up this affair today, $30,000 to build a much-needed dormitory, upon the condition that the auxiliary will raise sufficient money to furnish it; every effort is being made to meet this requirement. On the committee in charge of the races are Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Beverly W. Robinson, Howard N. Potter, Edmund Randolph, N. C. Reynal, and many otbere. There are to be potato, egg and spoon, and goose races, among others, and Howard Willet's famous jumper, Heather Bloom, is to give an exhibition of high jumping. Light refreshments will be served in a tent, and Squadron A Band will furnish music.

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Frederick Woodhull Chesebrough, who is to be married to Miss Sydney Mathews on June 28 at her mother's home, Lesmore, Valley Forge, Penn., gave his bachelor dinner at the Café Martin last night. Among the twenty present were Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., J. Rich Steers, F. Temple Reamer, Thomas Darrach, T. H. Hoag, Victor Mapes, Lidon Patterson, William C. Cammann, Howard Davidson, William H. Chesebrough, Wilbur Mathews, and Walter Price. Mr. Chesebrough is to start on a tour around the world after the wedding.

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As already announced, there are a number of house parties over Sunday, the two largest of which being that given by Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., at New Rochelle, and that by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman at Arden, N. J. There will also be the usual entertainment at the Morristown Club, the dinner at Baltusrol, and the golf at Arsdley. Tuxedo will have a number of its cottagers entertaining.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay have taken a house in London for the season, and G. S. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin will sail on the 25th to join them. Mrs. James Hude Beekman will sail on the same date.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walcott Robbins of 56 East Fifty-seventh Street are at Massacoe Farm, their country home at Simsbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. H. Duncan Wood and Miss Gertrude Wood are at Bryn Mawr for the Summer.

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Miss May Handy and Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean at their conntry place. Mrs. Robert Lehr of Baltimore, sister-in-law of Harry Lehr, who sailed for Europe some days since, will be absent all Summer.

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There are several ships sailing to-day for Europe, but the proportion of well-known people which they will take out is small. On the contrary, several of the big liners are due to-day, and the docks will be filled with friends welcoming home those who have been on the Continent and in England since early Spring. Among those sailing on the Vadcriand for Antwerp are Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. Dawson Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Currie Wilmerding and Miss Janet Wilmerding, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Cady Eaton. On the Astoria, sailing for Glasgow, are Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Renwick.

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Booked to eail to-day on the Trave for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, are J. W. Archibald and Miss Mary E. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hurd, and Craig S. Mitchell of Philadelphia; also Dr. John H. Grimes and Robert Harold Grimes of Baltimore, and Prof. E. W. Olmstead of Ithaca, N. Y.

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On the Minneapolis, sailing to-day for London, there are booked, among others, Dr. H. Hoyls Butts and Mrs. Butts, the Rev. G. M. Brinley and Mrs. Brinley, (Miss Miller,) whose wedding at Morristown, N. J., was an event of this week; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Bell and Laird Bell, Miss Elizabeth T. Coolidge, Mrs. Andrew Davis and the Misses Alice E. and Clara L. Davis, Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre, the Rev. G. G. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Dorothy B. Morgan, and Master Denison Morgan, Mrs. L. R. Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Welles, and Miss Margaret Welles and Leonard Welles.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turnure have taken a house at Gilbertsville for the Summer. Mrs. Turnure left in the beginning of June and Mr. Turnure joined her yesterday.

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Mrs. Di Zerega has gone to Canada for the Summer. Mrs. Di Zerega will be at Point-a-Pic and at North Hatley. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam also spend the Summer in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia will remain at their country seat at Islip this Summer. They have been there since May 1. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Danforth are at the Forrest House, Lake Mahopac, for the season.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20.—Miss Ethel Davies arrived this evening at the cottage of her father, Julien T. Davies, on Second Beach Avenue.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard joined his family to-day at his cottage in Ridge Road. R. R. Colgate is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard.

Mrs. Frederic Pearson arrived this evening at her villa, on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw returned to-day from a visit to Pittsburg.

Miss Jane Whiting has arrived for the season.

J. H. Mahoney has joined his sister, Mrs. Lucrie Post, at their cottage, in Bellevue Avenne.

Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence arrived to-night at his villa, Breakwater, near Coggeshall's Ledge.

Mrs. W. F. Weide and George W. Weide are at their villa, in Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Shove and family and James A. Chadwick of Fall River have arrived at Renfew Park for the Summer.

Benjamin R. Smith and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage, in Washington Street.

Mrs. Arnold Hague of Washington is at her cottage, on Beacon Hill, for the Summer.

Henry A. C. Taylor has added to his Glen Farm, in Portsmouth, by the purchase of the Sission Farm, on the corner of East Main Road and Glen Road. Mr. Taylor has been steadily acquiring small holdings in the vicinity of his farm, until he now owns several hundred acres of contiguous property.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan is expected at her cottage, near Reefpoint, early next week.

H. A. Taylor and family and E. S. Shepard and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage, at Jamestown.

The new Cliffs Hotel opened to-day for the season.

Baron and Baroness Sellière are expected at Inchiquin to-morrow.

Mrs. Richard Arnold Greene of Princeton, N. J., has joined her husband here for the season.

Mrs. D. H. Hostetter, who has rented the Phinney cottage, Hill Top, arrived from Pittsburg this evening.

Ogden Mills's steam yacht Felicia arrived to-day. Other yatchs in the harbor are: Steamer Intrepid, schooners Sea Fox, Fortuna, and Saxon, and sloops Acushia and Rainbow.

Miss White's Engagement Denied.

LONDON, June 20.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, has requested the Associated Press to contradict the announcement printed in New York, which has just reached here, of his daughter's engagement to Marshall O. Roberts.

FUNERAL OF DEAN HOFFMAN.

Service in Trinity Chapel Attended by Four Bishops—Ten Professors Were Pall Bearers.

The funeral of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, and immediately thereafter the remains were interred with the committal service of the Church in Trinity Cemetery, in West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

During the service in the church the casket rested directly in front of the altar. The church was filled with friends of the distinguished clergyman. On either side of the casket in the chancel were Bishop White of Michigan City, Bishop Burgess of Long Island, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, and Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill., former Dean of the New York Seminary. Assisting also were the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church; C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York, and W. H. Vibbert, Vicar of Trinity Chapel.

At the opening of the services the lesson was read by Dr. Dix. After prayer by Bishop Burgess, Bishop Seymour pronounced the benediction. During the service the vested choir of Trinity Chapel sang "Rock of Ages," "Jesus Reigns by Thie We Know," and "Saviour, Blessed Saviour."

Among the relatives in attendance were the Rev. and Mrs. J. Henry Watson, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff, the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas W. Nickerson, Mrs. Hoffman, the widow, who was accompanied by her son, Samuel V. Hoffman, and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, wife of the former President of the Lackawanna Railroad and sister of the late Dean.

The honorary pall bearers, members of the Faculty of the seminary, preceded the casket as it was carried down the aisle of the church. Those in line were Philander K. Cady, Sub-Dean, Randall C. Call, William J. Seabury, E. H. Jewit, C. W. E. Body, Charles J. Selbt, Thomas Richey, Theodore M. Riley, J. Charles Roper, and I. T. Beckwith.

A large crowd outside the church observed the departure for the cemetery. The interment was attended only by members of the family and a few close friends.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are only the four, minus the twenty, blackbirds, and they are concocted into a hat, and it a rather unusual hat in its combination of colors. The hat itself is of a pale blue, and enveloping the top of it so that only an edge of the rim shows beneath is dark blue tulle. That is the unusual part of the combination, the pale and dark blue, seldom seen together. The birds are to be found nested in the soft mass of dark blue.

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Most high priced of many of the hats to be seen are those "marked down to $5." Why any one should pay $5 for some of the hats to be seen announced by this placard it is hard to tell.

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Surely the woman wears the most attractive part of her wardrobe at her neck frequently. In strings of pearls, strings that encircle the throat only once, the clasp is a large oval solitaire diamond of great beauty. Other pearl necklaces are clasped by smaller diamonds.

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Diamonds that are worn as pendants upon small chains are beautiful. One of these tiny chains, which is worn to be visible as little as possible, has for pendants two very large diamonds. They are on the two ends of the chain, which are held together by a tiny jeweled ring, and as the pendants are large it is not possible for them to slip away. One of the stones is a large oval and the other is almost the shape of a heart, but without the indentation at the top. It is nearly half an inch in length.

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One of the most attractive pieces of carved ivory is to be seen in a Japanese shop. It is several inches in height, five or six possibly, and is the figure of a woman with a bit of drapery, one end of which is held in one of the hands, which is raised. It is not an unusual design, but the surprise is that the face is that of a Japanese woman. Surely that is a departure in Japanese art.

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Are coach dogs coming to the fore? They are to be found in metal ornaments for the desk, noticeable creatures with their black spotted bodies.

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A white felt outing hat for a woman has a band of white silk around the crown, a binding of white silk around the edge, and just inside the edge a band of black silk stitched on. That will add much to its becomingness to most women.

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How is $350 for a set of old Lowestoft china? That is what they ask for a set at the Woman's Exchange, on Forty-third Street.

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Pretty and neat are the black and white checked silk gowns, and they are certainly much smarter when trimmed with black than with colors, though the latter are well enough. One of them trimmed with black is made effectively. The skirt is without the customary flounce, but it flares properly at the lower edge. The seams are strapped with black silk and the same black silk forms two diamonds below each seam, set on one below the other. The bodice has a very narrow plaited vest of black silk, which extends to the stock. The stock has three bands of silk stitched around it, finishing at the narrow plaited part in the front. Three more rows of the silk are stitched around the neck below the stock in the back and coming over the shoulders, they turn down in straight lines and then at right angles in toward the vest a short distance below the shoulder. The outside line is the ehortest, the next is carried down a little lower, turning in crossing the first, and the inside line is carried down a little lower, crossing the middle one. All end at a straight line of the silk set a little outside the vest line, carried down from the neck to the end of the three pieces. It is a familiar method of trimming, giving a pisided and pointed effect at the neck which is very good. Up the inside line of silk, and carried up on to the stock on either side of the plaits in the centre of the front is a row of tiny silver buttons on either side.

THE DEATH OF KING ALBERT.

DRESDEN, June 20.—The bells of this city were tolled to-day in memory of King Albert, who died yesterday at the Castle Sibyllenort, and Dresden was hung in black.

The body of the King will be brought here to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. It will be placed in the Court church and remain there until the interment, which will take place on Monday evening at 9 o'clock in the crypt of the church. In the meantime the body will lie in state for public view.

Emperor William and a large number of the German Princes will attend the funeral. It is possible that the Emperor of Austria, who was a great friend of King Albert, will also attend the ceremony.

The Saxon Ministry has proclaimed Prince George, brother of the late King, King of Saxony. Prince George has taken the oath of allegiance.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Ambassador White has informed the State Department of the death of the King of Saxony, and at his own suggestion has been instructed officially to represent the United States at the funeral.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—The late King of Saxony, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, had long lived a very retired life for the greater part of the year, spending most of the Summer months in the old-fashioned palace of Pillnitz, on the Elbe, a kind of modern Hampton Court, or at the more pretentious castle of Sibyllenort, in Silesia, which he inherited from the last Duke of Brunswick.

The King retained his soldier's temperament and habits until near the end, and it was only when he began to be missed at parades and at the Autumn manoeuvres that it was generally realized that his strong constitution was beginning to break up.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Tobias New.

Tobias New, head of the T. New Construction Company of Manhattan, which he founded about thirty-five years ago, died at his home, 50 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning from a complication of diseases. In his particular business of roofing and paving Mr. New was one of the best-known men in the country. He had done part of the work on many of the largest buildings in New York.

Mr. New was born in Fulton, Schoharie County. He came to New York in 1858 while a young man, and became connected with Cyrus M. Warren in the roofing and paving business. In 1862 he formed a partnership with H. G. Barnes under the firm name of Barnes & New. Mr. Barnes retired in 1869, and his partner continued the business. Mr. New had lived in Brooklyn nearly half a century. He was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York, of the American Institute, and the Oxford Club. A wife and son survive him. The funeral services will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be in Greenwood.

Dr. Elbridge Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Dr. Elbridge Smith died in Dorchester to-day. He was born in Wayland, Mass., Feb. 14, 1818. He was a graduate of Brown University, class of '41, and a tutor at that college for three years, was Principal of the University Grammar School, Providence; of the High Schools at Worcester and Cambridge, Mass.; the free academy at Norwich, Conn., and finally became Principal of the Dorchester High School, which position he held for twenty-four years, resigning in 1889. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Instruction. In 1893 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Brown University.

Robert Wylie.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Robert Wylie, head of the grain house of Wylie, Son & Co., died to-day at the age of sixty-four years. For more than thirty years he had been a prominent figure in the grain trade of Baltimore. About ten years ago Mr. Wylie's son became a partner in the firm of Wylie, Smith & Co., and Mr. Smith retired. Mr. Wylie was an incorporator of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, the predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Board of Directors for several terms. He had been Treasurer and Vice President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and was also one of the incorporators and Vice President of the Terminal Warehouse Company.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT TOWNE, a well-known journalist, died yesterday at Prescott, Arizona, from tuberculosis. He had been reporter on the Topeka and Kansas City papers, and later was connected with The Chicago Times-Herald.

SYMES B. HUTCHINSON, Solicitor of Mercer County, died yesterday at Mercer Hospital, Trenton, N. J., after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Hutchinson was a graduate of Princeton, and while at that college was recognized as a leader in athletics.

HARRY S. SEMMIS died yesterday morning at his home, in Huntington, L. I. He had been ill for a number of months with a nervous breakdown. He was one of the officers of the Citizens' League for Good Government and Civil Service Reform. He leaves a wife.

GUY SHAW, who in 1863 was elected to the State Assembly and well known throughout Yates County, is dead, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Shaw had a fine old mansion residence in the town of Benton early last Monday morning, his hip being broken. Death was the result of this injury.

FLOYD L. DANFORTH died yesterday in the Flower Hospital, where he had been suffering from blood poisoning. An operation had been performed with the hope of saving his life, but he was unable to rally from the shock. He was a brother of Dr. Loomis L. Danforth of 48 West Fifty-second Street and was born fifty years ago in Otsego County, N. Y. He started in the practice of dentistry in Utica while young, and afterward removed to and built up a practice in Malone, whence he went to London, England. He took up his residence here some time ago. The body will be removed to the family home in Utica.

MARRIED.

BRINLEY—MILLER.—On Tuesday, June 17, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Godfrey Malbone Brinley to Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of George Macculloch Miller, Esq.

MORSS—ALLEN.—On Wednesday evening, June 18, 1902, by the Rev. George K. Allen, Mary Augusta, daughter of James P. and Harriet C. Allen, to Mr. Louis R. Morss, both of New York City.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—At Seabright, N. J., on Friday, June 20, 1902, Julia Lake, beloved wife of Robert L. Crawford.

Funeral from her late residence, 41 West 57th Street, New York City, on Monday, June 23d, 1902, at 9 A. M.

DANFORTH.—On Friday, June 20, 1902, Floyd L. Danforth in the fifty-first year of his age, brother of Dr. Loomis L. Danforth.

Interment at Utica, N. Y.

DOWNEY.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday, June 20, 1902, Mary Anne, widow of Archibald Downey and eldest daughter of Cairn-Cross and Mary J. Hewksey of Skreeny, County Leitrim, Ireland, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, Cairn-Cross Downey, 29 North Parsons Av., Flushing, on Sunday, June 22, 1902, at 4 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Monday.

DREW.—At her residence, No. 18 3d Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 18, Eleanor Augusta, beloved wife of John A. Drew.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, Summit and Hicks Sts., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

GRANDY.—On Thursday evening, June 19th, 1

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches Sunday, 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Church Federetion and Lehor Arbitration." All invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Memorial Stones"; 8 P. M., "The Secret of Helpfulness." Baptism. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St., Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Message of the Cross," and at 8 P. M. Topic: "Christ and the Conscience." Strangers welcome. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Elder, 10:45, subject: "The Inspired Word." The Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.

MANHATTAN CONG. CHURCH, Broadway nnd 70th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—9:45, Sunday school. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., service with sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Summer services Sundays; low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and 10th Street.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service and sermon by the
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av.—Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, rector. Services 10:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Sunday services:
Holy communion, 8 A. M.
Morning prayer and service, 11 A. M.
Choral evening prayer, 5 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45-47 EAST 27TH St.—Divine service (in French) on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.
Holy communion at 8 o'clock.
Morning prayer and Litany, 11 o'clock.
Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening sermon, "The Coronation."

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST., Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Pastor, at 11 and 8.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER ST., NEAR Cheatham Square.—Rev. David A. Reed Murray 10:45 and 7:30. Mr. Severn, violinist, 7:30.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14 St.
"The Church of the Open Door."
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Pastor's subjects: 10:45, "Riches of Grace"; 7:45, "Pollutions of Sin." All seats free.
Free Popular Concert To-night.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "The Secret of Self-Sufficiency."
Evening subject: "The Sanctification of Memory."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—Preaching, 10:30 and 7:45, by the pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHERRARD BAIRD.
SERVICES SUNDAY, JUNE 22.
Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., LL. D., MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WILL PREACH
AT 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. William Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endesvor Monday evening, 8; devotional service Wednesday evening, 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
Pastor.
Will preach.
Services commencing at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Morning Topic: "Christ the Good Shepherd."
Afternoon Topic: "Nicodemus."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M., "The Christian's Vacation." Only morning service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister. Rev. Lee W. Beattie will preach.

Rev. JOHN LLOYD, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John N. Freeman, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by assistant pastor, Rev. A. W. Miller. Thursday evening, 7:45, by pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates.

THE OLD FIRST CHURCH,
CR Av. 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.,
11:00 A. M.—"The Thing To Do."
4:30 P. M.—"The Ancestry of Jesus."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The pastor, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Open-air meeting in front of Chapel at 7 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. PAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (Marble) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Living Epistles."
Evening—"The Hard Sayings of Jesus."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Sermon at eleven A. M. by Rev. William Dana Street of White Plains; Mission school, 60th St. and First Avenue, 3 o'clock; Christien Endeevor meeting at 7:45 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Avenue and 20th St.—Services at 11. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "Let us rest awhile!"

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Meric St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The March of Modern Thought." Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject: "Angels." All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., services 11 A. M.; Rev. Charles F. Patterson, minister in charge, will preach; subject, "The True Basis of Righteousness."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "The Money in the Sacks." Administration of the Holy Supper.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

TENT "EVANGEL," BROADWAY AND 56TH St.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., at 4 P. M. Special services each evening at 8.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for Lifting St. Patrick's Cathedral Debt.

Proposed to Raise the Requisite $350,000 Before 1908—A Y. M. C. A. Substitute for a Saloon.

Catholic clergy and laity are informally discussing ways and means of carrying out what is known to have been the late Archbishop Corrigan's ambition concerning St. Patrick's Cathedral. Nothing beyond putting into concrete form the outlines of this ambition has yet been done, because it is needful that the new Archbishop, not yet appointed, shall be at the head of the movement. It is known by many to have been Archbishop Corrigan's expressed wish to live to consecrate the cathedral. This act he hoped to perform in 1908, the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of its cornerstone. Preparations for the event were already well in hand at the time of his death.

It is the carrying on of these preparations the clergy and laity have now on hand. The first requisite is the removal of the debt. This task it has been sought to perform at the rate of about $50,000 a year. When the Archbishop set definitely out upon his preparations the amount of the debt was $350,000. Since then progress on a reduction of the cathedral's debt has been steady, and it is now $200,000. Were this paid off at the rate indicated, only four of the six years to 1908 would be needed. But there is much else that the Archbishop is known to have had in mind. One of these things was the completion of the Lady Chapel, now building. It is also desired to install electricity in the cathedral and do away with the gas, which has blackened some of the beautiful tracery and stonework. Then the Archbishop wished to replace the present oak pews, confessional stalls, and other woodwork with mahogany or rosewood. And there is needed a more modern heating plant.

It is counted that at least $350,000 will be needed before 1908, if the Archbishop's ambition is to be realized. While the proposed improvements will not in strict sense be a memorial, there is entering into the project of raising it something of the sentiment behind memorial gifts, and wide interest is already expressed. As has been said, nothing definite will be undertaken until the succession is filled. Meanwhile work is going on upon the paying of the indebtedness, which must be done, of course, before any talk of consecration can be entertained. It may be interesting to know that the value of the cathedral, the sec house, rectory, and land, exclusive of the Lady Chapel, is placed at $3,500,000, although nobody supposes it could be purchased for that sum were such a thing as a sale in the ordinary sense under consideration.

The city Young Men's Christian Association is preparing to respond to the call for a saloon substitute. At a cost of $15,000 the building long used for association purposes in Second Avenue, near Ninth Street, is to be remodeled, in order that the character of the work carried on in it may be developed. The sign to be displayed above the main door will be "Men's Club," and every variety of club feature for men and boys is to be introduced. The building front is to be exceedingly attractive, according to plans just drawn. In the front basement there is to be established a café for men, where everything except alcoholic drinks may be obtained. On the next floor there will be billiard and pool parlors and a ball to be used for public meetings for the neighborhood. There will be several rooms for clubs, and the dormitory facilities will be enlarged. The aim is to satisfy the seeming demand for an attractive club for men who might otherwise be in a saloon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 29, 1902.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of Thy people Israel. Luke, ii., 32.

In our first three months' study of "The Acts of the Apostles," our attention was fixed upon the presence and power of God—The Holy Ghost—among men. In the last three months' studies, it has been fixed upon the great truth which He came to reveal to men—that eternal life is provided for every one by the life and death of God, the Son.

That God, the Son, lived and died as "The Man Christ Jesus" (I. Tim., ii., 5)—"The just, for the unjust" (I. Pet., iii., 18)—is the one fact of history in which every one has a vital interest. All other facts may be ignored, denied, or rejected, but no one can reject, or even ignore and set aside, this fact, except at the peril of his immortal soul. No matter who the man may be—high or low—rich or poor—learned or ignorant—moral or vicious—if he realizes that in God's light he is a sinner, and repents—he needs nothing but to honestly receive this great fact with all his heart—and to so trust in it as to control his life—to be by that very act lifted up out of the condition of one condemned by God, into the marvelous light and liberty of one adopted by God as His dear child. No fact can be compared to this, for it has wrought more changes in the world for the good of men and the glory of God than all other facts put together. No fact, therefore, deserves to be repeated so often, or so emphatically, as the great fact of all time, that, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." (I. Tim., i., 15.)

The wonderful power of this great fact to bless men has been set before us not only in its general effect upon society in every place where it was received, (Acts, xvii., 6,) but we have had brought before us several special and significant individual illustrations of its effect. Thus Saul of Tarsus was changed by it from being "a blasphemer and a persecutor and injurious" (I. Tim., i., 13) into the most earnest, self-denying missionary, counting not his life dear unto himself that he might preach the Gospel which he once destroyed, and so accomplished more good for his generation and for every succeeding generation than any score of other men living then or since.

FAITH CHEERED THE ANCIENTS.

It also filled the whole household of the Roman Centurion, Cornellus, with "joy in the Holy Ghost," and it cheered and strengthened the heart of Lydia when it was opened to attend to "the things which were spoken of Paul," (Acts, xix., 14.) It supported those who received it when in the most bitter persecutions, and enabled them to lay hold of almighty power by

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel Meetings Every Night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

THE LARGER HOPE, is the subject of address by John H. Paton of Michigan, editor, author, and lecturer, at Stephen Merritt Building, 19th St. and 8th Av., entrance 10th St., June 22, at 2:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all interested in New Era light from the Scriptures.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
244 Lenox Av., neer 123d St. Lectures Sundays, 8:15 P. M. "Reincarnation." Public cordially invited.

the fellowship of prayer and faith. When it entered the corrupt capital of Syria, Antioch, Barnabas not only saw there "the gracc of God and was glad," but from that city he and Paul were sent out as men chosen of the Holy Ghost to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles. And wherever any one possessing this faith went it was like a light shining in a dark place. A new life was awakened in every community where they settled, and peace, joy, and purity were brought into many individual lives.

That it was from God was proved beyond cavil by many great and gracious miracles. Because of it Peter was delivered out of prison. The poor creepling of Lystra, who never had walked and who could not stand erect, was enabled to "leap as an hart" (Isa., xxxv., 6) for very joy. It made the palsied Eneas, who for years had never been able to do anything he wisbed, to help himself or others, to rise up perfectly whole, and the dead Dorcas it restored to life and activity.

But, strange as it may appear, in all of our studies we have not had a single instance brought before us, when this beneficent Gospel was especially addressed to those whom the world generally considers as the most needing it—the outcast and the vicious who had no merit of their own to commend them to others. It did reach them indeed, with unmeasured blessings, but in every incident which has come before us, there is no record that it was distinctively offered to them in preference to others. On the contrary, in every instance it was primarily offered to, and accepted by, those who bore the highest positions and moral characters among men. They were all men of standing in society, and were looked up to with both respect and reverence by all about them. But excellent as they were in the eyes of men, they longed to be better in the eyes of God.

So it was with the Roman Centurion, Cornelius. He was "a devout man, and one that feared God, with all his house—which gave much alms to the people—and prayed to God alway," (Acts, x., 2.) And yet he was bidden to send for Peter that he might hear words whereby he and all his house could be saved, (Acts, xi., 14.) So it was with Sergius Paulus, the Roman Proconsul at Paphos. He was "a prudent" or "intelligent" man, who was not satisfied with the words of men, but "called for Barnabas and Saul and desired to hear the word of God," (Acts, xiii., 7.) So it was with the proselyte Lydia of Thyatira. She "worshipped God," and her "heart the Lord opened that she attended to the things spoken of Paul," (Acts, xvi., 14.) So also it was with Saul of Tarsus. No man was ever more conscientiously anxious to please God than he, but when "there shone from heaven a great light" (Acts, xxii., 6) upon him, he became a changed man—his ignorance in unbelief was taken away, (I. Tim., i., 13,) and he became more abundant in labors than all others, (I. Cor., xv., 10.)

WHERE THE GOSPEL SERVES.

Thus in this presentation of the Gospel at the first, to the highest and the best among men, it was emphatically declared that no man can stand so high in position or character as not to need the cleansing blood of Christ, and to be clothed with His righteousness.

But beneficent as was this great Gospel truth in its effects, and confirmed as it was by miracles, it everywhere met with a strange and bitter opposition. This opposition, however, did not come from the frivolous whose intense worldliness it reproved —nor from the sensual whose vices and immoralities it condemned, nor from the reckless and abandoned whose hands were steeped in crime, and whose wickedness it abhorred. On the contrary, as a general rule, it was from among these very classes that it found its most ready acceptance. As it was said of its Divine Author—"This Man receiveth sinners and eateth with them"—so it was with the Gospel of glad tidings proclaimed to the world at His incarnation and sealed by the blood of His crucifixion. Wherever it was preached to the poor, the despised, the outcast, and the heathen, they received it with gladness.

The wealthy, the refined, the devout, however—the men to whom all other men looked up as the leaders of thought and the conservators of religion—the men who prided themselves that as "touching righteousness which is in the law" they were "blameless" (Pbil., iii., 6,) these men became the bitter persecutors of all those who accepted it. If men of any other class opposed it—as at Antioch and Iconium (Acts xiii., 44-50; xiv., 1-19)—it was because they were incited to do it by such as these.

The most conspicuous example of this opposition brought before us was that of Saul of Tarsus when he was first introduced to our notice. Born into the family of earnest, devout Jews—"an Hebrew of the Hebrews"—educated at the school of the learned Gamaliel, "and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers"—a member of "the most straightest sect" of religion—and "zealous toward God"—he persecuted this way "unto death," "binding and delivering into prison both men and women," "and when they were put to death" he gave his "voice against them."

In all this, moreover, he not only acted from his own personal impulses, but he was the willing and faithful agent of the Jewish hierarchy, every member of which was as devout and earnest as he. So manifest was their hatred that at last it affected even the King so that he killed one of the Apostles "with the sword," and imprisoned another with the expectation of putting him to death also. And all this because he "saw that it pleased the Jews"—that is, the leaders of the people. So also in the case of Elymas, the sorcerer, who sought to turn Sergius Paulus from the faith. Although he was "a false prophet," yet he was looked up to and revered by the people as "the great power of God," (Acts, viii., 10,) and even dared to withstand the Proconsul.

It is important to notice also that this bitter persecution by these earnest, devout, religious men who stood high in authority among the people and in the Church, was not because they had any fault to find with the men who held to the new doctrine as if they were men unworthy of regard, or evil workers who were a menace to society, and must therefore be repressed. It was not the men that they hated, but the doctrine which they held and preached. For it struck a death blow to all of the natural, self-righteous pride of their human hearts. They were sure that they could commend themselves to God by their holy, religious lives, and by their devout observance of forms and ceremonies as appointed by Moses. But this new doctrine swept all such confidences utterly away. It declared that men were to be saved not by what they did for God, but by what God had done for them. It was very difficult for men to understand this. It is still difficult. For the natural man cannot comprehend or accept the thought that life is not his own righteousness that recommends him to God, but the righteousness of Christ alone.

Even Peter, the chief of the Apostles, could not understand this at first. So, when he was to be sent to tell Cornelius words whereby he, and all his house, could be saved, it was necessary to prepare him for the service by a special vision and instruction from God. And he returned from this service to Jerusalem, all of the other Apostles and disciples there were filled with amazement because he had declared by his conduct that a heatben Gentile could be saved by faith in Christ, without first becoming a Jew and rendering obedience to the law of Moses. For to their minds none could be saved even by Christ unless he was a Jew by birth or by adoption. Circumcision was as essential as faith. So they taught: "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved." (Acts, xv., 1.)

THE CONFERENCE OF DISCIPLES.

In fact, so strong was this conviction in the minds of all of the disciples that it was necessary to convene a special conference at Jerusalem to consider it. And it was not until it was clearly shown by Peter and Paul and Barnabas that God had in many cases actually given the Holy Ghost to those who were not circumcised as freely and effectually as to those who were, that they could at all believe it. And even then the decision of the conference was not fully received by many. They still went everywhere demanding obedience to the law as necessary to salvation—as if any man could by any possibility render as complete an obedience for himself as the very Son of God had already rendered for him!

God, however, raised up Paul at this time and endued him with such clearness of vision, such firmness of purpose, such courage of conviction, such eloquence of persuasion, that the simplicity of the Gospel was preserved to His glory and to our comfort. Wherever he went he proclaimed with all clearness, as at Antioch in Pisidia, the life and death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth, and declared that "by Him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses." (Acts, xiii., 3, 9.)

The great thought of the Judaizing teachers was that men could not be acceptable to God unless they were obedient to all that His law, as given by Moses, demanded. Paul's great thought, however, was that men could not be obedient to the law until they were accepted by God. Thus the wide difference between "the law" and "the Gospel" was clearly made known.

"The law" said do—to live.

"The Gospel" said live—to do.

For no man can do works acceptable to God until he is "born again" and "made alive" in Christ Jesus.

This distinction between "the law" and "the Gospel" has never ceased, and it probably never will. It was necessary that it should be strongly emphasized at the very beginning of the Gospel history, because its fundamental purpose and effect among men was to rebuke and deliver them from the natural pride and self-righteousness of their own hearts. Hence the opposition and misunderstanding that it met with came from those who looked upon themselves, and were looked upon by others, as the highest and the best among men, each one of whom could, and did, say of himself with Saul of Tarsus: "If any man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in the flesh, I more," (Phil., iii., 4.) Hence also the acceptance came from those who truly desired a better righteousness than their own.

When this Gospel entered upon its blessed work of "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II. Cor., x., 5) the centre of its influence was removed from Jerusalem to Antioch in Syria. Heretofore the providence of God had sent out believing men—as the wind scatters seed—in every direction. They went out, however, without organization, or commission, or distinctive name. But now they went out by the direct call of the Holy Ghost, and were to be known as "Christ-ians"—His anointed ones. Called thus by the Spirit, and armed with "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," (Eph., vi., 17,) they went out to fulfill the great commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark, xvi., 11.) That work will never cease until "the seventh angel" of John's vision shall be heard, and "great voices in heaven" shall proclaim, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of the Lord, and of His Christ," (Rev., xi., 15.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What has been the great truth presented to us in the lessons of the last three months, and what is said of it?

How was its power to bless men illustrated, and how was it shown that it came from God?

To whom in our lessons was it especially addressed, and why?

By whom was it opposed and rejected, and why?

What doctrine was proclaimed in connection with it, and what was necessary in consequence?

How did St. Paul everywhere meet this doctrine, and what is the distinction between "the law" and "the Gospel"?

Why was it necessary that this distinction should then be especially emphasized, and what is said of it?

What special provision was made for the spreading abroad of this Gospel, and when will this work cease?

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar

ALBANY, June 20.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, June 23: Nos. 195, 196, 203, 481, 205, 207, 208, 209.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

George A. Treadwell, appellant, vs. William Clark et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

James A. Mulligan, as administrator, appellant, vs. John Balion, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Nathan Simonowitz, appellant, vs. Max Schwartz, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Hannah Sternfels, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company and Henry Elles Brewing Company, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of James Martin:—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter sent to referee to take proof and report to the court with his opinion. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Charles Maas, as administrator, respondent, vs. German Savings Bank in the City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

This People, &c., respondent, vs. Richard F. Price, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. John D. Gilmor, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. George W. Russell, relator, vs. John Woodbury, Tax Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Martin Disken, respondent, vs. Maria Anna Herter, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William Tegner, respondent, vs. Maria Anna Herter, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

George E. Joseph, as Trustee, appellant, vs. Ludwig Nissen, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edmund A. Stuart, respondent, vs. The New York Herald Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

National Wall Paper Company, respondent, vs. Associated Manufacturers, Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

New York and Pennsylvania Company, respondent, vs. Whiting Paper Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Tony Amstta and Felix Boniface, appellants.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Patterson, J.

George M. Hunter, as Trustee, respondent-appellant, vs. Frederic R. Coudert, as ancilliary administrator, et al., appellant-respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to all parties payable out of the fund. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Robert M. Boyd and another, respondents, vs. Atlas Safe and Machinery Truckage Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Elizabeth C. Connor, as administratrix, appellant, vs. General Fire Extinguisher Company, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Rudolph Hilbrand, appellant, vs. Ferral C. Dininny, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Jamee G. Bennett, appellant, vs. American Surety Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. John Schumm, appellant, vs. Gustave Lindenthal, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. John J. Shaughnessy, appellant, vs. Charles V. Fornes and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Thomas McNamara and another, respondents, vs. William R. Willcox, as Commissioner, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Mutual Milk and Cream Company, respondent, vs. Dietrich Tietjen, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Louis Weiner, an infant, appellant, vs. Jennie Weiner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Archibald A. Hutchinson and another, respondents, vs. John W. Simpson et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of J. Lester Parsons.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of J. Lester Parsons.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

George A. Kessler & Co., appellant, vs. Emanuel S. Chappelle, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. John J. O'Sullivan, appellant, vs. Ernest J. Lederle, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Elizabeth Conrey, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Joseph Oussani.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Abraham Goldstein, respondent, vs. Samuel Marx and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Julia Krauss, appellant, vs. Otto Krauss, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George H. Lamprecht, appellant, vs. William F. Mohr et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Antonia Pospisil, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Peter J. Kane and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Rowland N. Hazard, respondent, vs. New York Herald Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William T. Gilbert, as receiver, vs. Edward L. Finch et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Alexander Muller; same vs. Theodore Morrison, same vs. Rosina Minina, same vs. Samuel Goldberger, same vs. Pasquala Galotti, same vs. Charles Brown, same vs. Nathan Vasa.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted.

Jerry Sullivan vs. City of New York.—Motion granted, without costs.

Carmela Pizzi and another vs. Michael B. Reed et al.—Motion denied.

Robert A. Crais vs. Thomas L. James et al.—Motion denied.

Eliza C. Clark vs. Congress Brewing Company. —Motion denied.

New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Teressa Brennan et al.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Ignace Goetz.—Motion denied.

People ex rel. George Stelnson vs. Thomas L. Hamilton.—Motion denied.

Edwin E. Ensley vs. William H. Hastings and another.—Motion denied.

People ex rel. Matthew A. Tully, appellant, vs. John J. Fallon, Warden, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

New York Calendars—Saturday, June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

5091—Force vs. St. Paul Fire end merine Insurance Company.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Johanna M. Miller end Marie Miege.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clerke, J.—Marius De Sayre vs. Stephen Voisin—George Freifeld.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Boteler vs. Boteler—Charles E. F. McCann. O'Brien vs. Kuntz—Henry W. Bookstaver. Brown vs. Smith—Max Silverstein.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Burgert vs. Burgert—Ferdinand R. Minrath.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Eghert vs. Lowther—David Thomson.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Renfer vs. Wallace—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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FALL RIVER LINE, for Newport, Fall River, Boston, and all Eastern and Northern Points. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, New Britain, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North, from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves New York 4:30 P.M. Sundays, leaves New York 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves New Haven 3:15 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,872.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK PURCHASING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of New York Purchasing Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said New York Purchasing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee

Summer Resorts.

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DOCTORS SAY

that during the heated term in Greater New York you must take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

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Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Cuisine the very best. Three fine golf links. Grand ballroom. Saturday evening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.
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Amenia House. Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

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WHIGAM DALE FARM, Walden, Orange Co.—Delightful home; beautiful drives, &c. Large, airy rooms. Rates on application.

Bonnie Brook House, Woodbury Falls, N. Y. Large rooms; excellent table; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

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Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

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HOTEL WELLING, Warwick, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table. W. A. RANDALL.

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THE EDGEWOOD. Katonah, N. Y.; beautiful location; large, airy rooms; excellent table. H. Searles.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BODANI and KILIAN BODANI, Bankrupts.—No. 4,960.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts not previously sold at private sale, will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at the former place of business of Bodani & Co., No. 505-507 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Manufactured leather goods, leather bags, satchels, hat boxes, dress suit cases, machinery, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from the sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

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LONGBEACH, L.I.

less than one hour from N. Y. City.

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Opens June 21st.
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The Wray Cottages, Shelter Island Heights. 24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. F. E. WRAY.

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Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

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New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds; on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan. Send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
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Open all the year. Terms reasonable; special rates through June and September. Free buss; near baths.

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An ideal resort in an ideal country. Magnificently equipped with modern hotels, churches of every denomination, schools, stores, the best of sanitary arrangements, and all the other advantages of a high-class civilization. Finest golf links and tennis grounds.

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OTSEGO HALL, Cooperstown, N. Y. A Small Hotel in view of Lake Otsego, on high ground, well kept; good table and large, comfortable rooms, suitable for families; tennis and golf grounds. Address Mrs. K. M. PRICE, Cooperstown, N. Y. Circulars of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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OPEN FOR SEASON 1902 MAY 30TH.
HEALTHIEST LOCALITY IN THE EAST.

Every amusement, Summer home, No malaria, No humidity, No mosquitoes, Always cool. | Write for beautifully illustrated booklet with 30 photographic views.

FINEST GOLF LINKS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.
C. M. BARTLETT, Kiamesha, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

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ROSCOE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y. An ideal resort in an ideal country. Elevation, 1,450 feet. Private lake. Spacious grounds. Golf links, tennis, &c. All modern and sanitary improvements. The place for rest. Booklets upon application. JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Prop.

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White Lake.

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and ANNEX, WHITE LAKE, N. Y.; capacity 200. Thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and up-to-date attractions and amusements Descriptive booklet. R. J. NELLIS.

THE KENMORE, Kanneonga, Sull. Co. N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodatee 100. Booklets. E. M. Van Orden, Prop.

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White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1½ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

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"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."
THE NEW
F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE,

Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company.

Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestra.

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THE LAKE HOUSE, Lake George, N. Y., is noted for its rare sociability, excellent environment, superior culinary perfection, and reasonable rates; cottages and golf. A. H. RUSSELL.

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SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS.
1500 feet elevation. Accommodates 200

All modern conveniences; fine orchestra, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, &c. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS,
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Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

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AND COTTAGES, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.; private dock; modern improvements; excellent service; strictly first-class; illustrated pamphlet.

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WIGTON HALL, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.; elevated, healthful locality; hour out; attractive surroundings; excellent accommodations; good service; farm products; telephone; near village and Post Office. Address J. L. Wigton.

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The Richards Hotel, Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y. Situated upon the Bluff, near and overlooking the Lake; good table, large rooms. M. A. Clark.

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Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Open all year. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet. Golf privileges. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., HOWARD WHITE, JR., Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hôte; restaurant cafe. F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,

Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

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THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Special June rate of $10 for best rooms; every room full ocean view; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

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PASSING THROUGH LAKEWOOD.

Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Sta. (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

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WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Situated on bluff facing ocean.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 7th.
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Transient rates $4.50 a day and up; American plan.
New York Office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
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On edge of Ocean.
NOW OPEN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Writs for terms and descriptive booklet.
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West End, Long Branch, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Ping-Pong.
Special rates to Bachelors.
ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.

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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
HOTEL COLUMBIA
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NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Rooms en suite, with private baths.
COTTAGES TO RENT FOR SEASON, WITH HOTEL SERVICE.
Open June to October. Accommodates 400. Booklets.
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Asbury Park, N. J.
26th season. Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to JOHN ROCKAFELLERS' SON, Prop.

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Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel. Opp. Sunset Lake. Full view of ocean. Modern impts. Billiards, shuffleboard, bowling, other amusements. Superior cuisine. Courteous service. Liberal rates for Sept. Booklet. E. V. WALDORF, Prop.

THE VICTORIA,

8d and Ocean Avs., Asbury Park, N. J.
Now open.
Renovated throughout; many improvements, including steam heat, sun parlors. Booklets, apply.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPENS JUNE 26.
A WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
HOTEL OF HIGHEST CLASS.
Illustrated Booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

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209 THIRD AVE.,
Near the Beach; remodeled, newly furnished throughout. Music, Ping Pong, Golf, Boating, Fishing. L. EVANS, Prop.

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213 3d Av., near Ocean. Large, airy rooms, excellent German-American cuisine. J. Benford.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, Cookman Av., near Ocean.—Enlarged, thoroughly renovated. Open all year. Modern appointments. F. W. HOCK, Former Steward Ward Liners.

THE STERLING, SUNSET AVE., Three doors from beach; all outside rooms. E. W. ALLEN.

THE NAUMAN, 206 3d Av., Asbury Park, N. J.—One block from ocean. I. NAUMAN, Prop.

The Washington, 7th Av., two blocks from ocean; excellent cuisine; all ontside rooms. N. M. Colby, Prop.

THE YORKSHIRE. Full ocean view. Select cottage quarter. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD.

THE LEADLEY. One block from Ocean, 4th Av. 22d Season. PROBST & LEADLY.

THE IMPERIAL, on the beach; remodeled and newly furnished; home comforts; booklets. Kingsley & Buckley.

THE WILLARD, One block from ocean. 2d Av. Booklet. A. F. NEWKIRK.

Summit.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE,

SUMMIT, N. J., 50 Minutes from New York.
Elevation 500 feet. Now Open.

Entirely remodeled, decorated, and newly furnished throughout at an expense of $20,000.00; private baths, electric lights, steam heat; cuisine and service absolutely first-class; golf, tennis, riding, and driving.

MORTIMER M. KELLY, PROP.
Formerly Manager Hotel Empire, New York.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,

SUMMIT, N. J.,
offers every advantage customary at a city house of the best class
Open entire year.....Accommodates 200
S. N. SEVERANCE & SON.

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THE COLONIAL, 15 Main Av., Ocean Grove. Formerly the Central; ½ block from ocean. Open all year. Miss S. FOSTER, Prop.

ALLEN VILLA, Pilgrim Pathway and Abbot, 2 Blocks from Ocean. Table boarders accommodated. E. S. ALLEN, Prop.

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THE LE CHEVALIER. Cor. Webb & Central Avs. H. H. MANWILLER, Prop.

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THE CHALFONTE. Directly on the Ocean. S. W. EHLERS, Prop.

Allenhurst.

THE CURLEW AND COTTAGES

From Lake to Oc

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 20	360,035
To date this year	85,123,720
Corresponding date last year	172,403,796

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 20	$3,964,000
To date this year	$467,791,600
Corresponding date last year	$622,392,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	Minn. & St. L.....	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf..	1	Nat. Lead.....	⅝
Am. Snuff.....	3/4	N. Y. Central....	⅝
Anaconda Copper....	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	½
At., T. & S. F. pf..	½	North American.....	2½
Canada South.....	1	Pressed S. Car.....	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.....	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	½	St. L. & S. F.....	½
Chi., M. & St. P....	1⅝	St. L. S. W.....	⅝
Chi. & N. W.....	½	St. L. S. W. pf....	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	1¼	U. S. Rubber.....	¼
Cbi. Un. Tract.....	½	U. S. Steel.....	¼
Col. South. 1st pf...	½	Wabash	⅜
Del. & Hudson.....	⅝	Wabash pf.....	½
Den. & R. G. pf....	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf...	½
Gt. North. pf.....	½		
Hocking Valley.....	½		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice.....	⅝	Hocking Valley pf...	⅜
Am. Ice pf.....	⅝	Louis. & Nash.....	1
Brunswick	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Canadian Pacific....	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	1¼
Can. Pac. rts.....	½	N. Y. Air Brake.....	2½
Col. Fuel & I.....	2¼	Pacific Mail.....	½
Corn Products.....	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf....	½
Crucible Steel.....	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.....	2¼
Det. South. pf.....	½	St. J. & G. I.....	½
Erie 1st pf.....	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.....	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.....	½
General Chemical....	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	½
Gen. Chem. pf.....	1		
General Electric.....	1¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dist. of Am. 5s.....	1	Ore. Short Line 6s..	1
Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s.....	1¼	St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s	3½
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s.....	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s.....	1	L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Det. M. & M. 1. g. 4½s	4¾		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The selling movement which set in on the Stock Exchange Thursday morning and continued with little interruption until the close came to a sudden halt yesterday—this for the reason that the sellers of the day previous had discovered that they had succeeded in inducing little real liquidation. At the same time it was evident that the lower prices had attracted a fairly considerable number of buyers who, confident of the future and of the stability of values, were ready to buy at the recessions forced. Hence it was that the market at the opening yesterday not only showed no signs of weakness, but in general was strong—some issues aggressively so. This strength was continued until the close of the day, being maintained in the face of a three-point break in Colorado Fuel which may not improbably have been designed to weaken the rest of the list. If so, the attempt was a dismal failure.

Inasmuch as the market improvement came about without any news developments affecting values it is very clear that the weakness on the day previous had been purely technical—that is to say, was brought about on the one hand by the desire of some interests to take profits, and, on the other, for a concerted short selling movement under the lead of Boston operators. At the outset on Thursday undoubtedly some liquidation had been forced, but it was not for long, and in the late dealings practically all the selling was for short account.

In a sense, therefore, yesterday's rally may be said also to have been due to technical conditions—to the oversold state of the market. In a measure this is true. But the facts are that the real advances were brought about not by short covering, but by real buying. This was especially true in the case of such shares as St. Paul, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Wabash, and the Steel stocks. The character of this buying was of the best, coming unmistakably from Standard Oil, Morgan, and Gould sources.

Efforts are making to work up a gold export movement "scare." The thing to bear in mind is that, gold exports or not, money continues in abundant supply, at low figures. With the July disbursements at hand it may work higher, but it will not be tight.

STEEL STOCKS STRONGER.

In respect to the strength of the Steel Trust shares yesterday—in marked contrast to their weakness on the day previous—it developed that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. put in supporting orders in the market late Thursday and again all day yesterday. These orders are understood to have come from J. P. Morgan & Co. Inasmuch as Mr. Taylor is the son-in-law of James R. Keene, the syndicate manager, this is taken to indicate a renewal of syndicate operations on the advancing side.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and his friends are short of the stocks.

WABASH'S RECORD PRICE.

The new high-record price recorded for Wabash yesterday resulted from buying said to come not so much from Gould brokers as from Pittsburg and Philadelphia interests. One story has it that Pennsylvania Railroad interests are now buying for representation, having been defeated in their endeavors to keep the Wahash out of Pittsburg.

Another report is that the buying is a continuation of the purchases said some time ago to be for Mr. Carnegie and his friends. As is known, the Wabash is guaranteed the largest part of the Carnegie Company's business in and out of Pittsburg.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

Standard Oil brokers were the largest buyers of St. Paul, which was easily the strongest stock on the list.

Asked for reasons for the purchases, one of the brokers acting for these interests said succinctly:

"Largest earnings on record, and the prospects of an increased dividend."

PANAMA'S RISE.

The passage of the Panama bill through the Senate was responsible for the advance in the bid price of Panama Railroad stock from 50 to 65. The latest sale of the stock on the Exchange was nearly five years ago, on Sept. 22, 1897, when an odd lot changed hands at 95.

The road is capitalized at $7,00,000. Of this amount $6,680,300 is owned by the Panama Canal Company. The rest is scattered about in small lots, with the exception of 600 shares, of which 300 each are owned by two men identified with the company.

The theory in the Street was that the system would be benefited if the Panama route were selected by the carrying of supplies, building materials, and the like.

AMALGAMATED'S DIVIDEND.

According to Boston reports, operators there are resorting to the old trick (in order to influence the price of the stock) of betting on the Amalgamated Company's next dividend. A bet of $500 to $1,000 was offered in Boston yesterday that the company will not pay three more regular dividends, and that it passes one of the next three payments.

Banking interests here say that the bet is offered by one of the interests loudest in the prediction a year ago that the Amalgamated dividend would not be reduced.

COLORADO FUEL.

Wall Street is as yet unable to learn exactly what is behind the continuing weakness in Colorado Fuel, which yesterday hroke 3 points further.

One theory is that the Gates and Osgood factions have had a falling out, and that a bitter market fight is on. Still another is that the next dividend may be reduced or passed, while lastly it is suggested that the price is being depressed purposely in order that the property may be bought by a new controlling interest, perhaps the Steel Trust. On none of these matters can any definite information be gotten.

In the meantime speculative holders of the stock, who bought on what was declared to be the "best kind" of "inside" information, are not altogether happy.

THE ATCHISON SHARES.

The buying of the Atchison shares yesterday was hy what the Street designates the Berwind pool.

The prediction is that, because of the large earnings of the system, the stocks are destined to sell very much higher.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The latest explanation offered for the declines in Ice Trust stocks is that the weather has been unfavorable for the company's business. This comes from an unnamed official who consented to be quoted yesterday by one of the Wall Street news agencies.

The coincident advances in Chicago and Eastern Illinois and St. Louis Southwestern led to renewed talk that these systems are to come together. Talk is about all there is to it thus far—that is, so far as authoritative information is to be had.

Morgan brokers were credited with having supporting orders in all the Morgan stocks.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of money this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $2,588,800.

The banks received from the interior $5,210,600, and sent to the interior $2,224,800. The gain on the interior movement was $2,985,800.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $679,000, of which $656,400 was on New York Assay Office checks, $20,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $2,000 on San Francisco Mint checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $16,509,000, of which $2,576,000 was for pensions, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,385,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,076,000.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $3,644,800; deducting the loss of $1,076,000 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $2,588,800.

The receipts of currency this week were largely from Southern and Western points, and included about $500,000 gold from San Francisco. The bulk of the shipments went to nearby and Eastern cities.

GOOD CROP REPORTS.

Discussing crop conditions, Bradstreet's declares that with the exception of too much moisture in the Southwest interfering with the harvesting and condition of wheat, and continued dryness in the Southwest spoiling corn in Texas and impairing cotton conditions, the agricultural outlook is practically without flaw. Bradstreet's continues:

It is to be noted that trade reports do not show the effect upon trade that the rather alarmist grain-trade dispatches would indicate as to the Winter wheat. Missouri will return 20 per cent. more wheat than a year ago, and the Kansas wheat crop will be fully 50,000,000 bushels, while the present outlook favors the largest corn yield ever recorded in that State. A feature of the general crop outlook are the reports of fine crop conditions in sections tributary to Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Indianapolis in the West and Northwest, indicating good conditions in the great surplus grain-producing centres of the west. Timely rains have also improved the cotton crop situation in the South Atlantic, the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. Louisiana and Texas note that weather is dry and that cotton needs rain. The Texas corn crop has been cut down to 30,000,000 bushels (estimated) from the promise of 100,000,000 bushels earlier. Rains on the Eastern coast have helped vegetables and fruits, which were suffering from dry weather.

According to Dun's lack of rain in the Southwest is the only seriously unfavorable crop indication of the week, while exceptionally encouraging reports are received from most points.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Labor disturbances excepted, trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue most favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Conditions governing present and future trade show satisfactory contrasts. While the immediately present situation is clouded by the rather less favorable industrial outlook and the prospect of an extension of the coal strike in the bituminous fields, the continued favorable progress made by all the lesding crops leads assurance that once the present strained condition of industrial affairs is relieved a large and prosperous Fall and Winter business is assured. That in spite of disturbances, past and present, a heavy business is going forward is proved by the continued fine reports of railroad earnings for this season of the year, very heavy bank clearings, and the comparatively small number of business embarrassments reported. It, of course, must be borne in mind that the coal trade troubles, though making their influence felt in a wider area than before, are still comparatively localized, and outside of sections immediately affected, in such places as the Central West, the Southwest, and the Northwest, business both present and for future delivery is of good volume, in most instances in excess of a year ago.

Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Trade at the East is more quiet owing to the advancing season, and the bad effect of prolonged labor controversies is being felt in certain lines. Reports from the interior and the far West are more encouraging; bountiful harvests being expected, while the light stocks carried over from the previous season assure profitable prices. The best indication of continued prosperity is the fact that quotations do not recede, even in the lines where at present there is only a moderate degree of activity. There is no evidence of yielding on either side in the coal strike, and the convention of soft coal miners has been called for July 17, the sympathetic strike cannot become a factor for some weeks, even if it is decided upon. In some industries the week has brought advances of wages and evidences of better feeling. Railway earnings thus far reported for June increased 3.0 per cent. in comparison with last year, and 20.0 per cent. over 1900. Bank exchanges at New York are still affected by increased speculation, showing a loss of 20.8 per cent. for the week from last year's figures, but increasing 14.1 per cent. over 1899. Clearings at other leading cities gained 1.9 per cent. over 1901 and 24.7 per cent. over 1899.

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Of iron, steel, and kindred articles Bradstreet's says:

The scarcity of pig iron is causing a noticeable stiffening in prices. A large order for the second quarter of 1903 is held up because of $20.50 at valley furnaces being asked. Bessemer pig for early next year delivery is held at $21, while foundry iron for immsdiate delivery brings $23, a fancy price, but possible because the furnaces are busy on Bessemer orders. Structural material and other steel products, but wire and sheets are dragging, and some tinplate mills will shut down shortly. An order for 28,000 tons of steel rails for South Africa for delivery this year has been refused because of orders shead preventing delivery.

On the same subject Dun's says:

Uncertainty regarding their ability to secure pig iron at reasonable prices is making producers of steel cautious in accepting contracts that call for delivery at even remote dates. Raw material is undoubtedly in light supply, and the anthracite coal strike has suspended work at a number of furnaces. Coke production is attaining new recordsin each week in the endeavor to supply all requirements, and better railway facilities are making unprecedented shipments from the Connellsville region. Soft coal is beginning to show the effect of an abnormal demand, and prices in lines of finished fuel products the addition of new plants to the productive capacity has had a perceptible influence on prices, introducing more competition. This factor is felt in only a few divisions, however, and in all heavy lines, notably rails and structural material, orders run far into next year, and there is no question of concessions in quotations. Jobbers having a surplus of bar iron sold moderate quantities at a better figure than the market rate, but steel bars are firmer.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Aside from lumher exports, trade at St. John is quiet, says Dun's Review. Crops are promising, despite cold weather. An abundant hay crop is expected in the Halifax region, and other crops are making good progress. General business shows seasonable quiet, with payments satisfactory. Wholesale trade is fairly active at Toronto, and seasonable weatber has increased demands for Summer dry goods. Prices of leading staples are firm and collections prompt.

Trade is good at Hamilton and fruit prospects are bright. Cool weather at Montreal retards sales of light dry goods, and there is less activity in hardware, but business as a whole is good for the season, and there are few complaints as to remittances. Building operations are active in the city. Unseasonable weather has a depressing effect on trade, and collections are only fair at Quebec. Jobbers and retailers report trade satisfactory at Winnipeg, but rain interferes somewbat with sales, and collections are only fair.

THE COLONIAL SUGARS COMPANY.

The Colonial Sugars Company was organized in New Jersey yesterday for the purpose of taking over refineries and operating sugar plantations in Cuha. The incorporators are William H. Wilson, Jr., H. J. Bingham, H. E. Mattson, and C. N. King. It was rumored that the company was backed by the Sugar Trust, but no confirmation of this report could be had.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to dispatches from the West the wool clip of Oregon and Washington is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds and is now being rapidly sold at fair prices.

Stockholders of the Denison and Sherman (Texas) Railway to vote July 21 on question of issuing additional capital stock and new mortgage bonds to retire old issues.

Dispatches from Pittsburg stating that the Union Steel Company had made an important additional purchase of iron ore lands in the Mesaha range of the Lake Superior regions.

Name of the Tacony Savings Fund Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Philadelphia changed to Tacony Trust Company.

Absorption and merger of the United States Illuminating Company by the United Electric and Power Company.

Increase of $350,940 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $436,070 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Some of the officials of the Sharon Steel Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company reported to have secured control of over 100,000 acres of coal lands in the eastern part of Kentucky and formed the Northern Coal and Coke Company.

Columbus Edison Company to issue $100,000 of preferred stock at par, to be allotted to the stockholders of both preferred and common stock in the proportion of one share of new stock for eight shares of stock held by the stockholders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@3½ per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $250,030,261; balances, $8,630,515; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $898,931.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegrapbic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 21.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says American ralle opened lower on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but a disposition was manifested by local operators to purchase at the lower prices, while there was also some buying for Continental and American accounts. There was consequently a firmer tone in the afternoon.

Otherwise there was little business on the Stock Exchange except that connected with the settlement. The tone generally was dull, and prices, except of South American bonds, closed lower.

There was a brisk demand for money yesterday.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 20.—There was a good demand for money to-day. Pronounced ease in rates is not expected immediately, in view of the Stock Exchange settlement, special requirements for the coronation festivities, and the turn of the half year. Discounts were steadier to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were disinclined to engage in fresh transactions, and were absorbed with the Mining carryover. Consols were easier. Americans opened with an uncertain tone and a weak tendency, and were neglected, being affected by the possibility of further labor disturbances. They closed quict. Kafirs were irregular on realizations, which caused a fractional sethack.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 96 7-16; consols for account, 96½; Anneonda, 5⅞; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 109¼; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Obio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver nnd Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 161½; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 161¾; Norfolk and Western, 58⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 33¾; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Soutbern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 107⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 38½; United States Steel preferred, 90⅜; Wabash, 29¼; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 81¼; Rand Mines, 12⅜; De Beers deferred, 22⅜.

Bar silver steady, 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short hills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £581,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.80; Madrid, 36.50; Lisbon, 25.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were easier on realizations. Argentines, Brazilians, and Turks were firm. Rentcs weakened on the postponement of the conversion scheme until October. Industrials were easier. Rio Tintos weakened on dispiriting news regarding the American copper mines. Kafirs were heavy. Panama Canal Company's securities were favorably influenced by yesterday's vote in the United States Senate.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 77½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.80.

BERLIN, June 20.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were weak. Iron shares declined owing to unfavorable reports from the mining centres. Banks were comparativeiy steady. Canadian Pacifics receded.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfenige for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although the number of stocks traded in yesterday in the outside market was larger than on any of the earlier days of the week the transactions for the most part were so restricted that the total of the day's transactions was relatively small. Prices generally speaking were firm, and in some instances substantial advances were recorded. For the first time in many days the trading in the copper shares represented only a small part of the day's business. None of the issues of this group showed any material change from the previous day's prices and relatively little interest was taken in any of them.

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UNION FERRY was again very strong, selling at 44½ ex dividend. A considerable amount of the stock has been bought within the last few days, much of it privately, the demand being better than at any time recently.

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UNITED STATES STEEL bonds, which have attracted considerable attention within the last few days, sold at 95½. The understanding of the situation on the part of traders was clearer than it bad been for several days, and there was no longer hesitancy on the part of traders in making contracts in the honds.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES moved within a narrow range, and sbowed a relatively small total. It was firmer than on the previous day, tberc being less selling pressure than was manifested on Thursday.

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DOMINION SECURITIES sold up to 21 and closed at 21 bid. The buying seemed to be based on the belief that the committee recently formed to readjust the company's affairs will soon be able to accomplish something definite. The other Webb-Meyer stocks were not dealt in at all and showed no material change in the quotations.

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AMERICAN SURETY sold at 169, 109 shares being tradcd in at this price.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE 5s, as a result of the announcement of the plan of reorganization, sold up to 50½, an advance of nearly 3 points in the last two days.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Ssles.	High.	Low.	Last.
20..American Can	13	13	13
215..American Can pf.....	55	54¾	54¾
100..American Elevated	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
170..Am. Light & Traction..	36½	36½	36½
200..Am. Light & Trac. pf..	95½	95	95
1,200..Bay State Gas.....	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
45..Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107½	107	107½
150..Brit. Columbia Copper..	8⅝	*8¼	8⅝
6..Brooklyn Borough Gas..	50	50	50
1,000..Camden Land	⅜	⅜	⅜
200..Champion Match.....	63½	63½	63½
300..Con. Refrigerating.....	5¼	5	5¼
200..Central Foundry	2½	2½	2½
200..Denver Gas & Electric..	23	23	23
500..Dominion Securities ..	21	19	21
600..Elec. Lead Reduction..	3¼	3	3
400..Electric Vehicle	7	7	7¼
1,025..Electric Vehicle pf...	15	14	15
100..Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300..General Carriage	2½	2½	2½
1,475..Gen. Car. ctfs. of dep..	5¼	5	5¼
300..Gold Hill Copper.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,520..Greene Con. Copper....	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
100..Havana Commercial pf.	61	01	61
1,000..International Salt	10½	9⅝	10½
1,100..Mon. & Bos. Copper....	2½	2⅜	2½
300..National Enameling	30¼	30	30¼
180..New York Transport....	15⅜	*15	15⅜
3,100..Northern Securities....	105	*104½	104⅞
200..Peoria, Decat. & Evans.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40..Safety Car Heating....	149	149	149
100..San Fran. com., w. i...	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
20..San Fran. pf., w. i.....	65½	63½	63½
100..Seaboard Air Line pf..	45½	45½	45½
80..Standard Oil	654	650	654
200..Tennessee Copper	15⅞	15½	15⅞
100..Toledo Ry. & Light....	30	30	30
1,300..Union Copper	4⅝	4¼	4¼
50..Union Ferry, ex div....	44½	44½	44½
200..Un. Gas & El. of N. J..	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100..U. G. & E. of N. J. pf..	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
100..U. S. Cotton Duck.....	16¼	16¼	16¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..†	American Malting 6s..	95	95	95
1,000..Cont. Tobacco 7s.....		105¼	105¼	105¼
39,000..†	Cubans 6s of 1896....	33	33	33
5,000..Intsrnational Silver 6s.		100¼	100¼	100½
3,000..Kings C. E. L. & P. 5s.		110¾	110¾	110¾
6,000..New Eng. Gas & C. 5s.		50⅜	50¼	50¼
10,000..New Or. St. Rys., subs., 25% paid		109	109	109
75,000..†	Standard Milling 5s...	80	79	80
34,000..U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.		95½	95½	95½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in whicb no transactions were reported compare as follows witb the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 20. Bid.	Asked.	June 19. Bid.	Asked
American Banknote	57	58¼	57	58½
American Cnn	13	13⅛	13	13¼
American Chicls 100	103	100	108	
American Chicle pf.....	89	92	89	92
American H. & L. pf....	8	8¼	7½	8
American H. & L. pf....	39	40½	30½	40½
Am. Malting 6s.....	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
American Tobacco 328	340	328	340	
American Typefounders..	43	46	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf...	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper.	2¾	3½	3	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf...	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s...	71½	72½	71½	72½
British Exchequer 3s....	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Camden & Trenton Ry..	4	4¼	4	4½
Central Foundry pf....	10½	11½	10¾	11½
Central Foundry 6s....	60	65	60	64
Central Fireworks.....	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf....	65	67	65	67
Chi. Peoria & St. L. pf.	14	15	14	15
Compressed Air	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire.....	2¼	3	2¼	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s....	15	22	20	24
Con. Storage Battery....	18¾	19½	10	19½
Consolidated Tobacco....	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Electric Boat.....	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.....	43	48	43	48
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Empire Con. Quicksilver..	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel.....	11	13	11	13
Empire Steel pf.....	52	..	52	..
German Treasury 4s.....102	102¾	102	102¾	
Hackensack Meadows....	8	10	8	10
Hall Signal.....	80½	90	88	92
Havana Commercial.....	19¼	20	19¼	20
Havana Tobacco, w. i...	50	52	50	52
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i...	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	20½	20	20½
Houston Oil pf.....	78	73	78	80
Illinois Trans	1	1⅛	1	1⅜
International Power pf..	..	145	..	145
Lanston Monotype	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off...	8	8¾	8	8½
Mine & Securities	6¾	7	6¾	7
National Bread.....	..	21¾	..	21¾
National Bread pf.....	..	92¼	..	92¼
National Enameling pf..	87¼	88	87	88
National Sugar pf.....	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Transportation..	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P....	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	5	10	5	10
Otis Elevator	32½	32¾	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.....	102½	104	102¾	104
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf...	20	40	20	40
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie.	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op. 10% paid.	128	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op. full paid.	115	120	115	120
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds.....	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf.	104½	105½	104¼	105½
Safety Car Heating.....	150	155	150	155
St. Louis Transit.....	30⅝	31¾	30⅝	31¾
Seaboard Air Line.....	25½	26	25½	26
Simpson-Crawford	32	39	32	39
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s..	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf.....128		137	128	137
Standard Milling	8½	9½	8½	9½
Standard Milling pf.....	32	37½	32	33
Storage Power	2¼	4	2¼	4
Tefft-Weller pf.....	..	100	..	100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries 101		105	100	106
Trenton Potteries pf.....100		106	100	106
Union Typewriter 1st pf.130		134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf..128		130	128	130
United Copper	34½	35¼	34¾	35½
Universal Tobacco	8½	11	8½	11
Virginia I., C. & C.....	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s..	56½	58	56½	58
Welsbach Detinning	33	37½	32	34
Vulcan Detinning pf....	82	83	82	83
White Knob Copper.....	20¾	22	21½	22

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st..101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d..108	109½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.112½	115	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d....101½	102½	101¼	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.102½	104	101½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.....249½	250½	249½	250½
Central Park, N. & E. R.208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.101	104	101	104
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf....105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J....	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s.....110¼	111	111	111	
Eighth Avenue Railroad..400	410	400	410	
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st. 111½	113	111½	113	
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d. 99	101	99	100	
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P.....	19	19½	19	19½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s..	79¾	80	78	80
Nassau Electric 4s.....	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Rys., w. i.	10½	11¾	..	11¾
N. Or. St. Rys. pf., w. i.	65	70	65	70
N. Orl. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.	98	100	98	100
Ninth Avenue R. R.....190	210	190	210	
North Jersey St. R. R...	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82¾	82½	82¾	83½
San Francisco pf., w. i.	63½	64	63½	64
San Francisco subs.....102	102½	101¾	102½	

	June 20. Bid.	Asked.	June 19. Bid.	Asked.
San Francisco 4s, w. i..	91½	92½	91½	92¼
Sec. Av. R. R. consols...	117½	119

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 500.....105½ 500.....105
Am Hide & L 6s 10,000.....97½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 9,000.....103⅜
Adjustment 4s 1,000.....93⅜ 4,000.....93⅝
Stamped 5,000.....91⅞
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 1,500.....96½ 7,000.....97
Conv deb 4s 50,000.....107½
Gold 4s 4,000.....103
S'w'n Div 3½s 5,000s10F.....91½ 10,000.....91⅝ 35,000.....91¼ 2,000.....91½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 1,000.....118
Brooklyn Ferry 5s 1,000.....82 4,000.....81
B'klyn Un El 1st 1,000.....103½ 2,000.....103¾
Cent Br Ry 4s 5,000s10F.....93½
Cent of Ga 1st inc 3,000.....80¾ 2,000.....81 1,000.....80½ 3,000.....81¼ 2,000.....81 1,000.....81¼ 1,000.....81¼ 5,000.....81½
Cent of Ga 2d inc 4,000.....36 26,000.....35 4,000.....34½ 7,000.....35
Cent of Ga 3d inc 10,000s10F.....22
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 20,000.....87¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 14,000.....105⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 1,000.....105½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 96,000.....96⅛ 612,000.....96 16,000.....96⅛ 75,000.....96 24,000.....96½ 10,000.....96
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000.....102⅛ 10,000.....102
Col F & I gen 5s 9,000.....105½
Col F & I conv 5s 10,000.....102¼ 65,000.....102½ 110,000.....102 3,000.....102¼ 22,000.....102 20,000.....102⅛ 20,000.....102¼ 32,000.....102
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 1,000.....85
Col So South 1st 4s 5,000.....96 5,000.....95⅞ 3,000.....96
Con Tobacco 4s 10,000.....67½ 2,000.....67½ 50,000.....67
Det, Mac & Marland grant 3½s 5,000.....55¼
Det South 4s 7,000.....86½ 50,000.....86½
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s 2,000.....95
Dul & Iron R 1st 1,000.....115
Dul, S S & At 5s 1,000.....115
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000.....101¼
Erie 1st gen 4s 3,000.....88¾ 34,000.....89
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 2,000.....94⅞ 4,000.....95
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s 5,000.....90
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 5,000.....21
Inter Paper 6s 6,000.....103½
Int & G N 2d 5s 10,000.....100 1,000.....100⅜ 16,000.....100½
Kan City South 3s 5,000.....72¼
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 3,000.....103½ 1,000.....75
Louisville & Nash, St L Div 2d 1,000.....75
Met St gen 5s 2,000.....121
Met W Side Elev of Chi 4s 6,000.....102¾
Mex Cent con 4s 5,000.....84½ 100,000.....31¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000.....100 5,000s20F.....99⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 8,000.....84¼
Mo, K & T Ext 5s 7,000.....107¾
Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s 11,000.....86 4,000.....86¼ 10,000.....86⅜ 8,000.....86½ 14,000.....86⅞ 23,000.....87
Mo Pac trust 5s 12,500.....108 8,000.....108¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 1,000s10F.....107½
Mo Pac 3d 7s 5,000.....111 1,000.....112
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s 19,000.....95¾
N Y G, El L, H & P purchase money 4s 2,000.....97¾ 3,000.....97½ 1,000.....97¾
Norfolk & West Pocah, C & C 4s 24,000.....93¼ 5,000.....93⅜
North Pac 4s 11,000.....104⅞
North Pac gen 3s 500.....74½ 500.....74⅔ 1,000.....74⅜ 11,000.....74½ 1,000.....74⅝
Ore S L 1st 6s 2,000.....128½
Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid 18,000.....104¼ 500.....104½ 70,000.....104¾ 2,000.....104⅜ 12,500.....104⅜
Peoria & E 1st 4s 2,000.....100½ 5,000.....100
Reading gen 4s 2,000.....100⅝ 4,000.....100¾
Reading, 1ers Cent col 4s 15,000.....96⅛ 13,000.....96⅜
St L & Cairo 4s 5,000.....100½
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s 10,000.....94¾
St L & San F Ry gen 5s 1,000.....117
St L S'w'n 1st 5,000.....99⅝ 12,000.....99½ 5,000.....99⅝ 5,000.....99¾ 10,000.....99¼ 5,000.....99⅝ 5,000.....99⅞ 5,000.....99⅝
St L S'w'n 2d 45,000.....87
San A & A P 4s 2,000.....90¼ 5,000.....90⅜ 1,000.....90⅞
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s 4,000.....85⅝ 1,000.....85½ 1,000.....85⅝ 8,000.....85½
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s 2,000.....103½
South Pac 4½s 11,000.....99½
South Pac 4s 500.....93 1,000.....92¼ 2,000.....92⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000s20F.....123¾ 4,000.....124 1,000s20F.....123¾ 1,000.....124
Third Av con 4s 10,000.....101⅝ 1,000.....101½ 5,000.....101⅝ 20,000.....101½
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s 5,000.....92¼
Union Pac 1st 4s 5,000.....106½ 4,000.....106¼ 2,000.....106⅜
Union Pac conv 4s 10,000.....107⅝ 187,000.....107¾ 1,000.....107⅞ 10,000.....107⅞ 5,000.....107⅝ 25,000.....107⅝ 20,000.....107¾ 42,000.....107⅞ 5,000.....107¾ 41,000.....107⅝
Wabash 1st 5s 3,000.....119¾
Wahash deb B 10,000.....76½ 50,000.....76⅝ 80,000.....76 60,000.....76½ 70,000.....76¼ 10,000.....76½ 10,000.....76⅜ 105,000.....76¼ 40,000.....76½ 15,000.....76½ 19,000.....76¼ 20,000.....76½ 6,000.....76½ 20,000.....76⅝ 10,000.....76½ 45,000.....77 40,000.....76¾ 40,000.....77 10,000.....77¼ 76,000.....77 44,000.....77¼ 20,000.....77 20,000.....77⅛ 50,000.....77 20,000.....77¼ 30,000.....77¼ 41,000.....77½ 35,000.....77
West Nor Car 1st 5,000.....120½
Wis Cent gen 4s 12,000.....93⅞

Total sales.....$3,904,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42½@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .09, 2,000 Comstock at .05½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 600 Elkton at .65, 300 Golden Fleece at .21, 300 Isabella at .27, 200 Mollie Gibson at .14, 2,000 Pharmacist at .05, and 500 Work at .07.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Chicago, Indiana & Louisville	$2,622
Grand Trunk	57,635
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	19,448
St. Louis & San Francisco	53,182
Total increase 4 roads	$132,887
Increase previously reported	547,780
Total increase 25 roads	$680,667

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$14
Toledo, Peoria & Western	609
Total decrease 2 roads	$623
Decrease previously reported	163,098
Total decrease 14 roads	$163,721

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
2d week June	$56,855	$84,243	$80,895
From July 1	4,358,544	3,951,530	3,976,489
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week June	67,454	57,020	52,822
From Jan. 1	1,435,841	1,224,294	1,032,403
Rapid Railway:			
2d week June	6,977	6,824	.....
From July 1	$379,611.		
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,082	4,082	4,082
2d week June	586,075	528,440	515,869
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	775
2d week June	80,414	80,428	58,908
From July 1	4,659,870	4,797,950	.....
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,394	1,302	1,302
2d week June	119,932	100,484	97,702
From July 1	5,882,236	4,276,175	4,009,716
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,375	2,971	2,971
2d week June	383,309	330,127	.....
From July 1	19,899,877	17,721,947	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week June	21,035	21,040	19,809
From July 1	1,087,343	1,110,940	1,025,449
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	587,878	503,189	528,491
Exp. & renew	397,102	406,437	365,494
Net earnings	190,776	186,752	162,997
Gross, 11 months	6,982,344	6,406,730	6,167,535
Exp. and renew	4,971,253	4,415,737	4,116,191
Net, 11 months	1,901,091	1,990,982	2,051,344
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for April—			
Gross	58,754	53,879	52,775
Oper. exp	42,846	39,131	41,674
Net	15,908	14,748	11,101
Gross, 10 months	577,537	556,978	526,789
Oper. exp	429,457	382,727	357,638
Net, 10 months	148,189	174,251	169,131
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—			
Gross earnings	296,991	251,945	224,027
Exp. and taxes	136,663	114,541	105,233
Net earnings	160,028	137,404	119,694
Fixed charges	76,233	74,133	69,459
Surplus	83,795	63,471	50,235
Gross, 5 months	1,356,556	1,178,257	1,096,395
Exp. and taxes	649,003	563,654	537,962
Net, 5 months	707,553	614,563	548,433
Fixed charges	380,300	290,594	353,249
Surplus, 5 months	327,253	253,999	195,184

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The official quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.11	.10
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.80	.83
Challenge Con	.11	.10
Choller	.08	.07
Confidence	.51	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.06
Hale & Norcross	.40	.39
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.40	.40
Occidental Con	.15	.14
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.30	.30
Potosi	.19	.19
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.16
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.12	.12
Silver bars	52⅝	52⅝
Mexican dollars	.44@44½	.44@44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	....	....	9	10
Alice	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
American Consolidated	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	15	17	15	17
Battle Monntain	12½	14	12½	14
Blue Bell	5	7½	5	7½
Burgdorf	12	14	10	15
C. C. Consolidated	6½	7½	6½	6¾
Coriolanus	2½	3½	2½	3¾
C., C. & M	2¾	3	2¾	3¾
Columbine Victor	6	7	6	7¼
C. K. & N	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾
Dante	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	14¼	14⅝	13¾	14½
Elkton	62½	63	62¾	63¼
El Paso	52½	53	53¼	53⅝
Fanny Rawlings	5½	6	4¾	6
Findlay	8	8½	7¾	8¼
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Golden Cycle	60	61	60	61
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Sovereign	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gould	6	8	6	7½
Gold Exploration	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Gold Bond	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Isabella	29	29⅞	28¾	29
Jackpot	10	12	10	12
Keystone	3½	4	3½	4
Last Dollar	40	60	40	50
Lexington	5⅞	6½	5¾	6¼
Little Puck	4¼	4½	4⅛	4½
Little Bessie	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mollie Gibson	13½	14½	13¼	14½
Mary Cashen	3	4	3	4½
Moon Anchor	12½	13½	12½	13½
New Haven	3	3¾	3	3¼
Old Gold	1	1¼	1	1½
Pharmacist	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Pinnacle	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	186	195	180	186
Rose Maud	1⅝	1⅞	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	3	4	2⅞	4
Sunset Eclipse	3¼	3¾	3	3¼
Vindicator	92	95	90	95
Work	5½	6¼	5½	6½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,942,236, as against $1,591,296 in the previous week and $1,506,166 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $1,867,521, as against $1,561,913 in the previous week and $1,608,425 in the corresponding week last year.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
220 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
240 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
$3,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7s, income, 1912.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s, 1913.
20 shs. R. Heinisch's Sons Co. of Newark, N. J.
$15,000 St. Louis County (Missouri) 6 p. c. Park Bds., 1905.
14 shs. Irving National Bank.
2 shs. Donahoe's Magazine Co.
17 shs. Nicaragua Co.
$2,000 City of Troy, Ala., Elec. Light 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 Compania Anonima Ferrocarrilera y de Tranvias Porvenir de Matehuala 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Petersburg, Va.
47 shs. Balt. & Annapolis, Short Line Ry.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
400 shs. Alfred S. Campbell Art Co., (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
100 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
69 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
3 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
16 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Realty Associates, 75 p. c. paid.
$1,200 New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 p. c. Const. Mtge. Bds.
50 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
9 shs. Bank of America.
18 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Washington Trust Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
21 shs. Bank of North America.
24 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. 1st Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Seacoast Packing Co. common.
30 shs. Industrial Water Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
$10,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1951.
38 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
116 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
22 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
20 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. pfd.
$16,000 Kensington Park 1st 5s Bds.
170 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Phoenix Natl. Bank.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Dominion Securities Company.
The undersigned have consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of Dominion Securities Company, to act as a committee for the stockholders to inquire into the present condition of the Company and its prospects, to secure to consenting stockholders the benefit of concerted action upon all matters connected with the management of the Company's affairs, and to formulate as soon as practicahls a plan for the reorganization or readjustment of the Company's business.
All stockholders are invited to deposit their stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York at its offices in the City of New York, under ths terms of a preliminary agreement on file with said Trust Company, before the 3d day of July, 1902.
Copies of the said agreement may be obtained at ths officee of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York or at the offices of White & Wing, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York City.
New York, June 13, 1902.
JAMES G. CANNON,
Chairman.
WILLIAM H. PORTER,
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON.
WHITE & WING, Counsel.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1902, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.
Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.
Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.
Bankers' Cards.
Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adopted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

BANK AND TRUST CO.
STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

FINANCIAL.

Greater than the United Verde
Better Than the Greene Consolidated.
A Capitalization lese in proportion to values represented than that of any other mining organization in North America.
A management at once far-seeing, efficient, and economical.
A name that le honorably known wherever the English language is spoken.
George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William St., N. Y. Jerome, Ariz.
CAPITAL STOCK . $3,000,000
Par Value of Shares . . $10
Ten thousand shares of the Treasury stock are offered at par, $10 a share. As soon as these are sold the price will he advanced.
It is ths last chance to buy George A. Treadwell Company's stock at per.
Make checks payable to ths order of the company and send to 27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

WE DEAL IN
Trust Co. of the Republic
Eastern Trust
Van Norden Trust
Guardian Trust
HALLOWELL & HENRY,
41 Exchange Place.
Note.—We are specialists in New York and New Jersey Bank and Trust Co. stocks.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1 000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, jr., James D. Lenig, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charlee W. Morse, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Forues, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Rose Curran.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 127, 161, and 168 for $500 each, and Nos. 32 and 56 for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1902.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 2, 1902.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$11,000,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Four Per Cent. Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds
(Part of a total authorised issne of $65,000,000, whereof $54,000,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of other issues of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its Subsidiary Companies.)
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 2002.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any State, County, or Municipality therein.
Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, with registration provision.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Interurban Street Railway Company, leeeee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, under date of June 18, 1902, writes ns in part as follows:
"The issue of Four Per Cent. Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds is limited to $65,000,000, whereof $54,000,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other lseuee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its controlled companies, with the exception of those constituting the Third Avenue System. **The Refunding Mortgage by which this issne is secnred is the only mortgage of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company covering all its lines and leases, and therefore the only lien which embraces the entire system as now constituted.** Ths Bonds are secured by mortgage upon the franchises, railroads, equipment, leases, real estate, and other property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, subject only to the existing mortgages of $48,196,000 (for the ultimate retirement of which $54,000,000 of the Refunding Bonds are reserved in the hands of the Trustee,) and also by the pledge of 14,000 shares Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co. stock, 4,000 shares 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co. stock, 3,000 shares Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co. stock, and 9,900 shares 34th Street & Crosstown Railway Company stock, the only prior lien upon such stock being the $12,500,000 General Mortgage and Collateral Trust of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which forms part of the above-stated total existing debt of $48,196,000.
"The net results of operation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, have been as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Net earnings	$8,169,187	$7,963,927	$7,116,813	$5,455,537
Fixed charges	4,737,620	4,608,768	4,477,757	3,809,966
Dividends	3,393,262	3,145,891	2,471,675	1,500,000
Surplus	38,305	214,268	167,381	345,571

"The outstanding Capital Stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is $52,000,000. The Company has paid regular dividends since January, 1899, of seven per cent. per annum on its outstanding share capital, annual dividends at this rate having now become guaranteed by the Interurban Street Railway Company, to which its system has been leased."
The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 97½ per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 25, 1902, and will be closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award smaller amonnts than applied for. Payment is to be made on July 8, 1902, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.
For further details, reference le made to the letter above referred to, copies of which as well as of the mortgage can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
Application will he made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, June 18, 1902.

Application will be made to List these Bonds on New York Stock Exchange.

We offer unsold balance at 103 and accrued interest subject to advance without notice
$200,000
Hudson River Water Power Co.
5% First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds
Due 1928
A second contract has been closed with the General Electric Company for another 5,000 Horse Power.
The Hudson River Power Transmission Co. has been purchased, thereby securing a pole line already constructed for the uses of the Hudson River Water Power Co. into Schenectady, Troy and Albany; also a contract under which power is being furnished to the United Traction Co. of Albany.
Power is now being delivered to the General Electric Company under first contract.
EARNINGS FOR ONE YEAR

10,000 H. P. to General Electric Company		$246,875
2,000 H. P. to Glens Falls Portland Cement Co.		47,500
United Traction Co., Albany		72,500
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.		94,164
Ballston Spa Light & Power Co.		14,014
Other Contracts and Sales of Power		182,910
		$657,963
Operation, Interest, &c., of Constituent Companies,		116,706
		$541,257
Operation H. R. W. P. Co.	$50,000	
Interest $2,000,000 H. R. W. P. Co. Bonds	100,000	
Interest $1,000,000 Hudson River Electric Co. Bonds	50,000	
		200,000
Net surplus applicable to dividends on stock		$341,257

Special Circular and Full Information Furnished Upon Application to
E. H. GAY & CO.
1 NASSAU STREET
BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BOSTON UNITED GAS
Five Per Cent
Sinking Fund Trust Bonds
FIRST SERIES,
Due January 1st, 1939.
Default having been made in the payment of the Sinking Fund instalment due January 1st, 1902, under the deed of trust dated January 1st, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust, have agreed to act on behalf of the hondholders in the protection of their interests, and to recommend a Plan of Reorganization if a satisfactory one is submitted. All bondholders are requested to deposit their honds with the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, to the order of the undersigned, for which receipts will be given, and, in the event of the preparation of a bondholders' agreement, any bondholder who does not approve of the same may withdraw his bonds without expense. Bondholders are advised not to part with their bonds at the present time.
Deposits will be received up to and including July 8, 1902.
BROWN BROS. & CO.,
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
VERMILYE & CO.,
New York and Boston.
New York, June 20th, 1902.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BOSTON UNITED GAS
Five Per Cent
TRUST BONDS
SECOND SERIES,
Due January 1st, 1939.
Default having been made in the payment of the Sinking Fund instalment due January 1st, 1902, on the First Series of these Bonds, under the deed of trust dated January 1st, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust, have agreed to act on behalf of the hondholders in the protection of their interests, and to recommend a Plan of Reorganization if a satisfactory one is submitted. All bondholders are requested to deposit their honds with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or its Agent, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, to the order of the undersigned, for which receipts will be given, and, in the event of the preparation of a bondholders' agreement, any bondholder who does not approve of the same may withdraw his honds without expense.
Deposits will be received up to and including July 8, 1902.
HENRY B. DAY, Chairman.
WILMOT R. EVANS,
R. M. SALTONSTALL.
Boston, June 20, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central
First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.
The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured hy such Indenture to an amount sufficient at ths price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 100 of such Bonds, and it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn hy lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of snch proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

23	372	983	1599	2095	3261	4192	5811	6781	7427
43	452	1037	1642	2194	3290	4313	5967	6791	7474
70	472	1049	1659	2228	3522	4646	5973	6865	7616
86	503	1122	1803	2264	3619	4748	6407	6902	7641
131	612	1329	1815	2573	3875	4846	6515	7081	7669
161	624	1330	1821	2629	3882	4911	6550	7096	7821
165	651	1445	1905	2650	3942	5221	6566	7108	7860
182	689	1485	1963	2788	3990	5468	6567	7147	7963
250	789	1523	1967	3022	4055	5492	6568	7390	8019
358	965	1570	2031	3196	4094	5519	6709	7399	8043

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing nnmbers will he paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof with all unmatured conpons attached therete, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.
Ths Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' pnblished notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 30th day of June, 1902.
New York, April 28th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston and Texas Central
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment
The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceede from sales of lande covered hy Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonde, secured hy such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchese and retire 50 of such Bonds, and it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued intereet thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued intereet thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the Bonde so drawn are as follows, viz.:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
520	Amal. Copper	67¼	68¼	66¾	67
40	Am. Car & F.	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
40	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51	51	51
330	Am. Ice	15	15½	15	15½
20	Am. Ice pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
150	Am. Locomotive	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
3,400	Am. Sugar	126½	127	126½	126¾
3,770	At., T. & S. F.	82	82¾	82	82¼
20	A., T. & S.F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
50	Balt. & Ohio	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
660	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¾	67¾	66¾	67
30	Can. Pacific	135	135	134¾	134¾
30	Ches. & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
180	Chic. Gt. West.	28¾	29	28¾	29
14,400	C., M. & St. P.	172¾	174¾	172¾	174
720	Col. Fuel & I.	95¾	95¾	92¼	93½
70	Dist. of Am.	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
50	Del., S. S. & A.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
830	Erie	36¾	36¾	36½	36¾
20	Ill. Central	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾
10	Louis. & Nash.	136½	136½	136½	136½
220	Manhattan	131¼	131¼	131	131
20	Met. Street	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
10	Mexican Central	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
30	Mo., K. & Tex.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59½	59¼	59¼
50	M., St.P.& S.M.	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾
13,740	Mo. Pacific	107¾	108¾	107¾	108
50	National Lead	22	22	22	22
40	Norfolk & West.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57½
20	Pacific Mail	42	42	41¾	41¾
60	Pennsylvania	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
80	People's Gas	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
6,590	Reading	65¾	66¾	65¾	66
40	St. L. S. W. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,580	Southern Pac.	64¾	65	64½	64¾
1,410	Southern Ry.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
820	Tenn. Coal & I.	62¾	63¼	62½	62¾
60	Texas Pacific	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½
8,510	Union Pacific	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
350	U. S. Leather	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾
10	U. S. Leather pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
25	U. S. Rubber	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
4,730	U. S. Steel	37	38	37	37¾
280	U. S. Steel pf.	88¾	89	88¾	89
1,990	Wabash	28¾	29¾	28½	29¾
720	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	45	45¾
80	West. Union	90¾	90¾	90¼	90½
40	Wis. Central	27½	27½	27½	27½

66,550

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Stand. R. & T. In.	15	15	15	15
3,000	Wis. Central 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½

$6,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$202,195,146
Gold	99,712,791
Silver	24,120,702
United States notes	9,373,712
Treasury notes of 1890	92,096
National bank notes	9,501,994
Total receipts this day	1,928,754
Total receipts this month	31,649,307
Total receipts this year	545,377,526
Total expenditures this day	1,620,000
Total expenditures this month	27,795,000
Total expenditures this year	465,166,797
Deposits in National banks	127,363,819

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$346,083,089
Silver dollars	454,321,000
Silver dollars of 1890	75,122
Silver bullion of 1890	30,301,878
Total	$830,781,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$346,083,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,321,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,377,000
Total	$830,781,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,931,591
Gold certificates	38,781,200
Silver coin and bullion	17,413,509
Silver certificates	6,707,193
United States notes	9,373,712
Other assets	24,012,352
Total in Treasury	$157,219,560
Deposits in National banks	127,363,819
Total	$284,583,380
Current liabilities	82,388,233
Available cash balance	$202,195,146

CONNECTICUT BANKERS MEET.

Question of Collection Charges by New York Banks Referred to Committee for Adjustment.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 20.—The Connecticut Bankers' Association held its annual convention in this city to-day. There was a very large attendance, and brief addresses were made by Congressmen Charles H. Fowler of New Jersey and E. J. Hill of Connecticut. A discussion ensued regarding the long-standing difference between the Connecticut and the New York banks on the matter of charges made by the latter for collections, and ended by the matter being referred to the Executive Committee for adjustment.

As a result of the addresses by the two Congressmen, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the statement of the Controller of Currency in his last report, that "in the near future it will have to be determined by Congress what shall be done with the National Banks and with their circulating notes, and what changes are to be made with the various kinds of paper money now in circulation."

We recommend to the American Bankers' Association a careful consideration and discussion of the principles involved in the Fowler bill, at their annual meeting in November next, and urge upon said association the appointment of a committee of one member from each State to co-operate with the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate toward securing such legislation as shall be for the welfare of the whole country.

$100,000 in Silver for Porto Rico.

The firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. will today ship $100,000 in silver to Porto Rico. The shipment, representing about 6,250 pounds of silver, will be all in coin. The principal reason for the shipment is the recent sale of bonds by certain Porto Rican towns, some of these bonds having been taken up here. The shipment is an unusual one, but it is not impossible that further shipments may be made.

American Union Electric Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—The American Union Electric Company filed papers increasing its capital stock from $100,000 to $7,000,000. The papers were signed by Howard Marshall, President, and John J. Cuneen, Secretary. The company was incorporated on June 10 to manufacture electric dynamos.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 20.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Easthampton Electric Light Company, Easthampton, Suffolk County; capital, $48,000. Directors—Everett Herrick, New York; G. L. McAlpin, S. S. Quakenbush, Easthampton.

Security Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—G. J. Vestner, William Sommerfield, New York; Edward Weiss, Bensonhurst, L. I.

The D. M. Holmes Manufacturing Company, New York, to manufacture machinery; capital, $20,000. Directors—D. M. Holmes, Christopher Schoppner, Frank Fuller, New York.

Pruemers Malto-Meat Company, New York, to manufacture food products; capital, $20,000. Directors—Dilton Brown, New York; Henry Pruemers, Charles Robinson, Scranton, Penn.

The City Audit Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. A. Thym, Alice M. Thym, New York; J. R. Kinney, Brooklyn.

Pulp Compressor Company, Lockport, N. Y.; capital, $60,000. Directors—C. W. Roberts, Carthage, N. Y.; C. G. Sutliff and F. P. Lucc, Lockport, N. Y.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Automatic Incandescent Light Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators are James McMullen, Walter C. Harris, and Charles C. Broadley.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Diamond Automobile Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture vehicles of all kinds; capital, $125,000.

Morris Electrical Company of Wilmington, to deal in electrical goods; capital, $20,000.

The National Investment Company of Aurora, Ill., filed a certificate changing its name to the Olcutt & Ingalls Company.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company of New York filed a certificate of amendment and a certificate accepting its constitution.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Purchase for Marshall Field—Power Building in Lafayette Place Sold—The Melrose Changes Owner.

George R. Read has sold for Frederick Betts to Marshall Field the three-story and basement dwelling 3 East Thirtieth Street, 21.5 by 114, an irregular plot, for $85,000. Mr. Field's holdings now comprise the Fifth Avenue frontage, on the east side, from Thirtieth to Thirty-first Street, except 287 and 289 and 164.4 feet on Thirtieth Street, and 200 feet on Thirty-first Street. So far his real intentions in regard to the property have been subject of guesswork.

Louis Davies and L. Kalinsky have sold 1,682 to 1,688 Madison Avenue, four-story buildings, 79.9 by 50, for $60,000.

Nathan Greenberg is to build an eight-story stable at 201 Allen Street.

The Real Estate Trust Company has increased its semi-annual dividend, to be paid July 1, from 4 to 5 per cent.

H. L. Moxley has sold for Francis A. Palmer, ex-President of the Broadway National Bank, the nine-story, fire-proof power building 32 and 34 Lafayette Place. The buyer is reported to be a Southern investor, who paid $500,000 for the property.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Michael Kramer the three-story dwelling 315 East Third Street, 20 by 96.

D. Lubelsky has bought 22 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, which was sold by Henry Chauncey, Jr., through the McVickar Realty Trust Company.

Israel Lewis has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story tenement 2,298 First Avenue, 25.3 by 66.

H. S. Johnson has sold for $26,000 for John H. Edelman to Dr. F. M. Foster the four-story brick dwelling 345 West Twenty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9. This broker has sold for Dr. Foster for $16,000 the three-story brownstone dwelling 352 West Twenty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Frederick B. Robbins of Buffalo has sold for C. W. West the Melrose seven-story apartment house, Central Park West and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 by 100. The consideration was about $400,000.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Peter Wagner the five-story American bascment dwelling 302 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20 by 100.11..

S. Goldsticker has sold for John D. Crimmins to Amos F. Eno on private terms one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 70.11, running back irregularly to the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 408.4 feet east of Broadway, 22.4 by 100.11. The One Hundred and Tenth Street lot is vacant, on the other are a frame house and barn.

The Municipal Realty Company has sold to Mr. Eugene Wolf for about $30,000 the four-story brownstone dwelling 574 West End Avenue, 19 by 100.

Porter & Co. were the brokers in the sale for George Herbner in the sale of the seven-story apartment house, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for Mrs. Catherine Devlin to a client 325 and 327 East Thirty-eighth Street a plot 50 by 98.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

158 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 132.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, V. E. Macy and another.....$16,000

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction, on the premises, is down for to-day:

By the William P. Rae Company at Sea Gate, at 2:30 P. M., 200 lots.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 11 and 13 East Thirty-second Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 50 by 84; J. Campbell and J. Clement, of Second Avenue and Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, owners; Neville & Bagge, of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $350,000.

Nos. 151 to 157 West Thirty-first Street, for six-story brick lofts, 25 by 66; trustees for Mrs. Barber, 90 Wall Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Eleventh Street, south side, 305 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 37; Church Extension Society of Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; John Davidson of 59 West Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $5,000.

Garfield Street, west side, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue, to a story-and-a-half stable and shed, 26 by 15; Annie Remington of Garfield Street and Columbus Avenue, owner; T. Watson Ringrose of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

No. 176 West Street, to a sign; the Winans Advertising Company, lessees; cost not given.

No. 82 Irving Place, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. C. Henderson of 80 Irving Place, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 132½ East Fortieth Street, to a one-story brick store; F. H. Mottiage, resident owner; no architect; cost, $1,000.

Cliff and Frankfort Streets, southeast corner, to a six-story brick warehouse; J. Hecht, owner; F. Dalsley, architect; cost, $390.

No. 5 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story photograph gallery; T. B. Clark, premises, lessee; C. True of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 337 Broadway, to a six-story brick lofts, with store; C. M. Brenwell and another, owner; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $475.

No. 255 West Seventy-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. J. Davis, owner; C. M. Waigrove, architect; cost, $200.

No. 102 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. A. Spann, resident owner; W. C. Hazlett of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Greenwich and Rector Streets, southeast corner, to a four-story brick store; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; R. M. Beotty, architect; cost, $600.

No. 6 (rear) Lawrence Street, to a one-story frame tenement; L. Gee, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 8 to 12 Lawrence Street, to two one-story frame tenements; J. C. Weston of 1 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $900.

No. 1,883 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick factory; C. C. Schladwachter, owner; E. Robinson & Son, architects; cost, $400.

New Theatre District Hotel.

A twelve-story modern hotel is to be built on the north side of Thirty-second Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for J. Campbell and J. Clement, on the plans of Neville & Bagge, on a plot 50 by 84. The cost will be $350,000. The building will be laid out in one, two, and three room apartments, with baths, and there is to be a dining room and café on the ground floor. The style of the structure will be Renaissance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, June 20.

CRESTON AV, e s, 686.4 ft n of Wellesley St, 30x10.5x30.3x13.2; Gussia Slivsrstein to Julius L. Livingston.....$1

CROTONA PARK N, w s, 183.6 ft n of 170th St, 25x85.7x23.10x93; Rowland W. Thomas and another to John Drakard and another, (R S $7.50, mtg $5,000,) rerecorded.....1

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 183.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.2x112.3 to Division St x 26x113.7; the Educational Alliance to Harris Rosenthal and another, (R S $18.75).....40,000

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e s, 125 ft s e of 163d St, 100x100, Richard D. Hamilton to Walter E. Andrews, quitclaim.....50

FERRIS PLACE, s w s, Lot 28, map of heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 25x113.7x 25.3x109.8; Mary E. Fordham to Richard T. Fordham, (R S $2.25, mtg $2,000).....1

GREAT JONES ST, 30, n s, 25.8x100; Jonas Weil and another to Julius Schattman, (R S $23.75, mtg $70,000).....1

HAWTHORNE ST, e s, 175 ft n of Vermilyea Av, runs e 50x n 119.10 to ss of Broadway x w 50 to street x s 120.6; Mary B. Cullen, widow, to Henry H. Dreyer, quitclaim.....1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, adjoining land of Mary A. Finnigan, 25x100, Spuyten Duyvil; William Finnigan and others to Mary A. Finnigan, quitclaim.....1

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 32, e s, 52.1x76.11x irregular; Francis A. Palmer to Merchants' Trust Company of New York, trustee.....100

LOT 116, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Frank Brodsky to Frank Woytisek, quitclaim.....1

LOTS 127 to 131 and 164 to 170, map of William C. Giles, King's Bridge Heights; Catherine C. Giles to Matthew S. Eylor, (R S $4.50).....100

MANHATTAN AV, 31, w s, 27x100; Robert Rankin to Alexander Rankin, all liens.....1

PARK AV, s w corner of 80th St, 81.2x 20.6; Chester W. Chapin to Julia C. Bourne, (R S $16.25,) quitclaim.....1

PARK AV, 648, w s, 20.5x80; Mary L. Speirs to Charles C. Marshall, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.25).....29,000

PARK AV, 646, w s, 20.5x74; Charles A. Baas to Charles C. Marsball, (R S $8.50, mtg $8,000).....27,270

RENWICK ST, e s, 330 ft s of Spring St, 20x60x irregular; Henry Helmers to Maria E. Wandell, (mtg $15,000, R S $4).....1

WOODRUFF AV, or 176th St, s s, 43.6 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.6x78; Timothy Power to Samuel V. Lane, (R S 50 cents).....3,100

1ST AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, 25x86; Christine Dammann and others, heirs, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $3.75, mtg $6,000).....1

2D AV, n s corner of 29th St, 44x50.7x 35.6x53.2; Harris Hyman to Robert Friedmao, (mtg $37,000, R S $3).....100

24TH ST, 109 and 111 West, 50x114.10x 50x114.7; Charles B. Hill and another to Mary A. Barber, 1-6 part of all this to life estate of grantee in ½ part, (R S $1.75).....6,000

25TH ST, 156 West, 18.6x98.9; 25th St, 152 West, 18.6x98.9; David Ovenstone and another, executors, to John P. Golden and others.....1

25TH ST, 156 West, 18.6x98.0; 25th St, 152 West, 18.6x98.9; James A. Golden to James P. Golden and others, 1-5 part, (R S $1).....1

25TH ST, 154 West, 18.6x98.9; David Ovenstone and aoother, executors, to Sarah Golden and another.....

30TH ST, 3 East, 21.5x98.9; interior lot, 142.11 ft e of 5th Av, and 107.7 ft n of 30th St, runs n 17.7 x e 5 x s e 2.5 x s 12.5 x w 7.4; also interior gore, centrs of block between 30th and 31st Sts, 125 ft e of 5th Av, runs 15.6 x s e 30.2 x w ---; Frederick H. Betts to Marshall Field, (R S $41.25).....1

49TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 100.5; Century Realty Company to Robert A. Cheseborugh, (R S $17.75).....38,000

51ST ST, 151 East, 21x100.5; Charlotte B. Wilbour to Mary E. Kelly.....

55TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; Joseuhins H. Raser and others, executors and trustees, to Mary E. Kelly, quitclaim.....1

55TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; Mary E. Kelly to J. M. Wainwright, (R S $12.75).....100

56TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Serena D. Pendleton to Helen N. Dandridge, ½ part, all liens.....1

60TH ST, 22 West, 37.6x100.5; George G. Fiyer to Charles Lassall, (mtg $38,500,) all liens.....1

60TH ST, 22 West, 37.6x100.5; Charles H. Flyer to George G. Flyer, quitclaim, (R S 50c).....100

61ST ST, 417 East, 25x86x25.3x00.10; Martin Bium to Harriet D. Froehlich, (R S $5.50, mtg $3,500).....

69TH ST, 50 East, 19x104.5; Margaret S. E. Cameron to Abraham Schwab, (R S $23.75).....50,000

70TH ST, 12 West, 22x100.5; Ann Duffy to Florence N. Harris, (R S $25.25).....1

74TH ST, n s, 98.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x72.2; Lizzette R. Schoonmaker to Edward L. Keyes, (R S $5.75, mtg $2,000).....1

76TH ST, n s, 43 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 102.2; John H. McKee to Sinclair K. Royle, (mtg $25,000).....1

77TH ST, n s, 15 ft w of Madison Av, 15 x82; Francis J. Tobias to Henry H. Pease, (mtg $25,000, R S $8.75).....

86TH ST, 428 East 25x102.2; Annie Campion to Simon Adler, all liens.....1

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x 100.8x irregular; Adrian T. Klernan to Philip Fsidman, (R S $18.25).....38,550

95TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Fritz Hill to Charles B. Wolfram, (mtg $24,500, R S $2.50).....32,000

97TH ST, s s, 132.1 ft w of 3d Av, 26.11x 100.11; Benedict Wise to V. Everitt Macy and another, Trustees, (R S $6.75).....16,000

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Michael Foley to Katherine Weeks, (mtg $37,250).....1

103TH ST, 315 West, 21x100.5; John C. Umberfield to Ida Heimann, (mtg $20,000, R S $6.25).....100

108TH ST, s s, 269 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; A. F. Martin, heir, to Caroline Kempen, (mtg $8,000).....1

112TH ST, 31 West, 25x100.11; Israel Lewis and another to Christloe Dammann, by 1-2 part, (R S $11, fivestory stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaiotiffs, V. E. Macy and another.....$16,000

116TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11; Rose E. Magniss, as trustee, to A. B. Simonds and another, (mtg $11,500, R S $1).....16,000

123D ST, 212 East, 25x100.11; John W. Strayer to Mary H. Strayer, (mtg $22,000).....1

144TH ST, 737 East, 25x99.9; Julius I. Livingston to Fanny Simoo, (mtg $16,000).....1

145TH ST, s s, 165.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Carrie Bendheim to Benjamin Davis, all liens.....1

Recorded Leases.

BAXTER ST, 64, and 1 Franklin St; Louis Levy to Giovan Gardella, 3 years.....$1,434

BROADWAY, 1,648, part about 7,000 square feet; A. Maynard Lyon to Henry C. Payne as Postmaster General, 5 years.....6,400

COLUMBUS ST, 115; Max Kornfsid to Max Steindler, 2 years.....480

SOUTH BROTHERS ISLAND, near Flushing, L. I.; Jacob Ruppert to Morrisania Yacht Club, 5 years.....1,000

STONE ST, 69, and 67 Pearl St; George Ehret to Henry Ellmers, 3 years, $1,900.....2,000

1ST AV, 1,541, w s; Susan Haupt to Henry Reuhl, 2 11-12 years.....660

2D AV, 2,485, 2,487; Henry Markus to Alexander Louis, 2 11-12 years.....3,600

2D AV, 928; Emma F. Bjerrum to John Beckman, 3 years.....1,200

8TH AV, 2,481; Malvina Lesser, executrix, to William Foody, 10 years, $2,400.....2,700

9TH AV, 750; Adolf Brodbeck to Sigmund Wiltschek and another, 5 years.....1,380

10TH ST, 116 East; Susan A. Pyne to Aline Kraussiick, 3 years.....900

41ST ST, 56 East; Thomas Ford to Charles Geiger, 1 year.....600

102D ST, 161 East; Herman Cordt to Ernest Tribelhorn, 1 year.....1,179

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS DRY GOODS COMPANY, a corporation, to the Scottish Provident Institution; all property on 21st and 22d Sts and 6th Av, 10 years, 4½ per cent., gold.....$750,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to the Greenwood Cemetery; Broome St, s w corner of Orchard St, due June 1, 1912, 4½ per cent.....83,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Broome St, s w corner of Orchard St, prior mtg $83,000, demand, 6 per cent.....31,500

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to the Title Insurance Company; 49th St, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....24,000

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., to Century Realty Company; 49th St, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 111th St, 112 and 114 East; 111th St, 118 and 120 East, due Sept. 13, 1902, 6 per cent.....1,500

DAILY, George, to Frederiricka Koppelmann and another; 136th St, s s, 356.3 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years.....7,500

DEVANIE, John F., to Josepb Thomson; 35th St, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, undivided share, 1 year, 6 per cent.....125

DOUGHERTY, Grace, widow, and others to Isaac Butler; Green Av, n s, being Lots 6 and 7, map of villa sites of Greene, Owens & Gelston at Throgg's Neck, 1 year, 6 per cent.....200

ELLENDER, Theodore, and others to George W. Gibson; Madison Av, s w corner of 99th St, prior mtg $145,000, due Dec. 7, 1902, 6 per cent.....3,500

ENDERS, Charles, Jr., to Charles Enders, Sr.; 110th St, 247 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

EYLER, Matthew S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 127 to 131 and 164 to 170, map of property of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge Heights, 2 years.....4,500

FELDMANN, Philip, to Julia S. Bryant; 94th St, 221 East, 5 years.....17,000

FOLSOM, Jessie, to Amelie R. Vigouroux; 40th St, 526 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..10,000

GOLDEN, Jason P., and others to Mary J. Ludden; 156 West 25th St, 3 years.....7,000

GREENBERG, Henry M., to Minerva Burwell; 12th St, 290 to 294 West, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....27,500

GROZOCKY, Sarah, to Charles H. Marshall and another, trustees; Madison Av, e s, 50.10 ft s of 111th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....21,000

HARRIS, Florence N., to Ann Duffy; 12 West 70th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....35,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, and others to Atlantic Dock Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 99th St, demand, 6 per cent...145,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, and others to Dudley S. Harde; Madison Av, s w corner of 99th St, prior mtg $145,000, demand, 6 per cent.....4,371

KAMPING, Henry E., or Henry, to Mary Brenneman; Eagle Av, w s, 122.8 ft n of Westchester Av, due July 1, 1905.....3,000

LEVY, Louis, to Harris Friedman and another; Hancock St, 2 to 6, and 8 to 12, mtg $72,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., correction.....12,500

MACHEINSKA, Meri, to Benedick Fisher and others; 111th St, 7 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

MILES, John, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Jerome Av, e s, 246.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

FELDMAN, Philip, to Max Weil; 219 East 94th St, 3 years.....17,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Arthur Meyer; 160th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....35,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Arthur Meyer; 161st St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

POLCHINSKI, Louis, and wife to George Brockway and others, trustees; 11th Av, n s, Lot 1,038, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

REDMOND, Michael, to Bronx Borough Bank; 176th St, n w corner of Bathgate Av, collateral on notes.....25,000

ROCK, Rosina D., to Pauline K. Schoenksisen; 141st St, s s, 156.9 ft a of Alexander Av, due Juns 10, 1904.....5,000

ROSENTHAL, Harris, and another to the Educational Alliance; East Broadway, n s, 183.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

SCHATTMAN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; Ernest Jones St, 30, instalments, dus June 16, 1906.....10,000

SCHWAB, Abraham, to the Titis Insurance Company of New York; 69th St, 50 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....35,000

SCHWAB, Abraham, to Hudson Realty Company; 49th St, 50 East, prior mortgags $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

SIMON, Fanny, to Julius I. Livingston; 144th St, 737 East, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

STACK, Adelaida F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Gouverneur Lane, 2, dus July 1, 1003, 4½ per cent.....1,000

STAFFORD, Ida S., to D. Rose; 27th St, 26 West, dus Sept. 31, 1904, 4 per cent.....5,500

VAN KANNEL, Theophilus, to Edith M. Carpenter; Oak Terrace, n s, 125 ft w of Beekman Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

VAN RENSSELAER, Sarah A., and others to Samuel N. Hoyt; 42 and 44 West 20th St, all interest, due July 1, 1905, 4 per cent.....76,000

WAINWRIGHT, J. Mayhew, to Henry A. C. Taylor; 55th St, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....20,000

ZCBEL, Frederick C., to the City Mortgage Company; 21st St, s s, 123.5 ft a of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....72,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to ths Sheltering Arms of the City of New York.....9,000

APPLEBY, May H., and another, executors, to Marguerits E. Valentine.....8,000

APPLEBY, May H., and another, executors, to May H. Appleby, 2 assignments.....20,000

APPLEBY, May H., and another, executors, to George F. Valentins.....9,000

APPLEBY, May H., and another, trustees, to Marguerits E. Valentine.....8,000

ARNOLD, Dora E., and another, executors, to Kate Halk and others.....2,000

BLOODGOOD, William D., and another to J. D. Thompson, ½ part.....Nom.

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, to Leon M. Sachs.....5,109

DEL MONTE, Marion C. B., to Mary Macklin.....Nom.

FINN, William E., to New York Security and Trust Company.....Omitted

HALK, Joseph, and another, executors, to Kate Halk and others.....20,000

HAZARD, Anna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....4,500

KARP, Ida, to Albert Veith.....2,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Mary C. Levy.....2,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Clergymen Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.....8,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to ths Mutual Life Insurance Company.....120,000

RIEDEMAN, Adam, executor, to Minnis Weller and another.....Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Co.....10

THE LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgags Insurance Company, 2 assignments.....42,000

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 8 assignments.....97,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Diet Kitchen Association.....7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alfred W. Msrian, general guardian.....17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Colleps Point Savings Bank, 3 assignments.....38,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Florence C. Gilbert.....20,000

VARNUM, James M., and another, trustees, to Robert T. Varnum and another..4,500

VARNUM, James M., and another, trustees, to Robert T. Varnum and another...12,500

WALKUP, S. Thomas, to Stepbens H. Keating.....Nom.

Referees' Appointed.—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Cois vs. Wrates—Delancey F. Nichols, to take proof. Brooklyn Union Gas Company, rel., vs. Feltner, Commissioner, and others—Conrad J. Keyes, to take evidence. Sondheim vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad—John B. Shanaban, to hear and determine. Partridge vs. Vossler et al.—William F. Conneli, to sell.

Mechanics' Liens.

CLAY AV, w s, 714 ft n of 169th St, 25x 82; Adolph J. Wuytack against Herman and Bridget Fahrenwald, owners and contractors.....$178

MANHATTAN AV, 400, and 315 to 317 West 117th St; Cosmopolitan Range Company against Simon Sietbel, owner; George G. Weiss, contractor.....97

3D AV, 1,691; John Magee against Maria W. Anderson, owner and contractor.....73

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Giuseppe Zibelli against Thomas McLoughlin and John Breen, owners and contractors....1,288

86TH ST, 428 East; Abraham Saffian against Annie Campion, owner; Jacob Leudemann, contractor.....113

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

12TH ST, s s, 52.3 ft w of West 4th St, 50.6x127.3x irregular; Minerva Burwell with Henry M. Greenberg.....27,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,195 and 1,197; John Dahlmeyer against George J. Kelly and another, March 11, 1901, cancelled.....111

BROAD ST, 25 to 33, and 24 to 60 Exchange Place; E. M. Pritchard & Son against Fuller Construction Company and another, Jan. 16, 1902.....1,392

HENRY and Jefferson Sts, s w corner; American Mantel Company against Philip Horowitz and another, June 10, 1902, by bond.....565

HENRY ST, 175 to 177; Arnold Pfenlng against Philip Horowitz and another, June 5, 1902, by bood.....350

2D AV and 6th St, n e corner, 60x100; American Mantel Company against Philip Horowitz and another, June 10, 1902, by bond.....499

2D AV and 6th St, n e corner, 60x100; Arnold Pfenlog against Philip Horowitz and another, June 5, 1902, by bond.....350

17TH ST, 410 West; Union Stove

Referees' Notices.

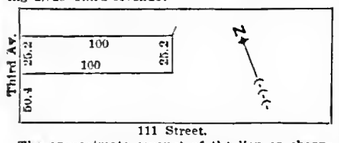
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, as trustee, plaintiff, against HENRY NEUS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York on the easterly side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, and bounded westerly in front by said Third Avenue, easterly by a line parallel therewith and distant therefrom one hundred feet; southerly by a line drawn parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street on the northerly side thereof and distant therefrom fifty feet and four inches; northerly by a line drawn parallel with the centre line between said One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets on the southerly side thereof, and distant therefrom twenty-five feet, being twenty-five feet two inches front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, be the same more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 2,029 Third Avenue and being the same premises conveyed by Felix Metzger to Henry Neus by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 6, Liber 11, Page 130, Block Number 1,691, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

MAN & MAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 2,029 Third Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,327.06, with interest thereon from May 10th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $529.87, with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,314.25 and interest.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.

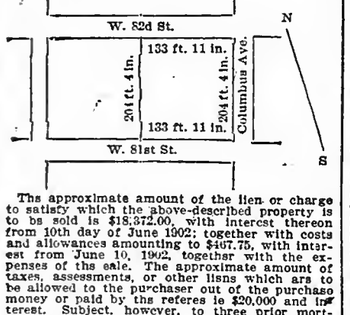
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY et al., plaintiffs, against HOTEL ENDICOTT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land in the City of New York, with the buildings erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point or corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of 81st Street with the westerly line or side of Columbus Avenue two hundred and four (204) feet and four (4) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line or side of 82nd Street with the said westerly line or side of Columbus Avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly line or side of 82nd Street one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet and eleven (11) inches; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue two hundred and four (204) feet and four (4) inches to the northerly line or side of 81st Street, and running thence easterly along the said northerly line or side of 81st Street one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet and eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as the Hotel Endicott—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902. WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 41 Park Row, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,372.00, with interest thereon from 10th day of June 1902; together with costs and allowances amounting to $467.75, with interest from June 10, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $20,000 and interest. Subject, however, to three prior mortgages now a lien thereon, amounting, with accrued interest, approximately to seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—Dated New York, June 10, 1902.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES A. RENWICK, plaintiff, against MARGARET K. DOUGLAS et al., defendants.

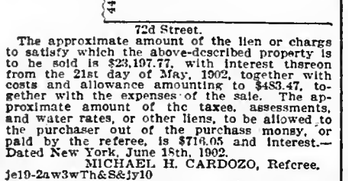
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in Section 5, in Block 1,427, on the land map thereof, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant forty-four feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, running thence northerly along Third Avenue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-second Street seventy-one feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avsnue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Seventy-second Street and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-one feet and eight inches to Third Avenue, at the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the Number 1,255 Third Avenue.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; his street number le 1,255 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,107.77, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $483.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxee, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $716.05 and interest.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

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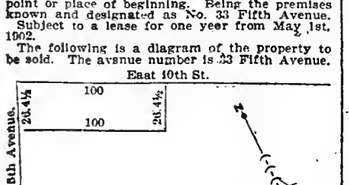
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against MARY E. LOGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, which are therein fitrstly described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, along the eastsrly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches; thence easterly, on a lins parallel with the southerly aids of Tenth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenue, at tha point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and designated as No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Subject to a lease for one yeer from May 1st, 1902.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenue number is 33 Fifth Avenue.



Dated June 3, 1902.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against ELLEN McLAUGHLIN, individually and as executor, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

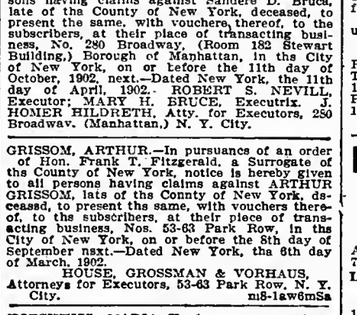
All that certain lot of land now in the Twenty-third ward of the City of New York, formerly lying and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, (three hundred and twenty-seven,) as the same is laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," bearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant southerly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenue and along the northerly line of Terrece Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along Lot Number 328 on said map two hundred and sixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1894, in Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 10, Page 115.

Dated New York, June 3, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,659.02 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Henry Stanton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1902. MILTON HOPKINS, Executor. HENRY STANTON, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. m22-1aw6m8a

BLEIDORN, MARIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA A. BLEIDORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekmen & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1902. HUGO R. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-1aw6mSa

ESTATE SANDERS D. BRUCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 3d, A. D. 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sandere D. Bruce, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, (Room 182 Stewart Building,) Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1902. ROBERT S. NEVILL, Executor; MARY H. BRUCE, Executrix. J. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Executors, 280 Broadway, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

GRISSOM, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR GRISSOM, late of the Conuty of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 53-63 Park Row, N. Y. City. m18-1aw6mSa

HOTCHKISS, MARIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA H. HOTCHKISS, late of the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribere, at their place of transacting business at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1902.

CHARLES H. BISSELL, WILLIAM L. BISSELL, Administrators.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrators, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja11-1aw6m8a

O'BRIEN, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza O'Brien, Ann Lummis, William O'Brien Pardow, Paulina Pardow, Augusta Pardow, Emilie Woodruff O'Brien, Robert R. Pardow, Joseph V. Pardow, Mary Pardow Hooper, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT O'BRIEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Lummis and Charles A. Lummis of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert O'Brien, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ju14-1aw6wS&jy28

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELSA C. SCHAEFER, Anna A. Schaefer, Marguerite L. Schaefer, Amelia C. Chatillon, Gertrude A. Klenke, Geor. E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Elaine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Dorothy A. Klenke, Elaine Marie Klenke, Rose K. Schertel von Burtenbach, Frederr Wilhelm Schertel von Burtenbach, Margarete Rose Amelia Schertel von Burtenbach, Kurt Wilhelm Frederick Sebastian Schertel von Burtenbach, Hanns Wilhelm Paul Franz Schertel von Burtenbach, Albert Schaefer, and Josephine N. Elcke, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, and George H. Chatillon as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Edward C. Schaefer and George G. Schaefer, as Executors and Trustees, &c., 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for George H. Chatillon, as Executor and Trustee, &c., 59 Wall Street, New York City.

je14-1aw7wS.

RISCHOW, Johanna.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA RISCHOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Quincy Ward Boesé, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1902. CLARA RISCHOW, Executrix. QUINCY WARD BOESE, Attorney for Executrix, 43 Cedar St., New York City.

ja25-1aw6m8a4g28

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or

Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.

From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.

MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.

Matinée and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent hesdway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.

From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.

(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders, and steer-catchers from the Plaine of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers, Glen Island clam baks. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:

Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.

12:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all Landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS

Including admission to all attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 0:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glen.s 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 0:00, 0:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York at 8:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., West 129th St. 2:30, arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Tickets good to return West Shore trains 5:52, 0:35, 7:39 P. M. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Return N. Y. Central trains, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board. This excursion made every Saturday and 4th July.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 0:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

On SUNDAY the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave from Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30, and foot of East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven.

MUSIC.

Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

AL FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK N. INNES, bankrupt.—No. 5,005.

To the creditors of Frederick N. Innes of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, 1902, the said Frederick N. Innes wae duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact ouch other business as may properly come before said meetlog.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 20th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy:—In the matter of LOUIS WOLFF, bankrupt.—No. 4,980.

To the creditors of Louis Wolff of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Wolff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Av., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. SWEET & CO., 39 Maiden Lane. In store. Up-town branch, 258 8th Av., (over Woolworth's.) Brooklyn branch, 487 Fulton St., (opposite Matthew's.)

Direct all Correspondence to Maiden Lane office.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON Typewriters rented. Typewritar Inspection Co., 310 Broadway.

Strictly first-class **SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS** for rent. $5.00 per month. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., No. 338 B'way.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5988 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., } NEW YORK.

125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carta. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. Sq.) Special a la Carte Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.

Hotel de Legerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also service A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Clyde's B'way & 75th St. A la carte. Finely appointed. French roof garden.

Rector's, 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. | Noted for shell fish and game.

Montague, 103-5 Montagus St. Brooklyn, N.Y. Cuisine par excellance. Tabls d'hote dinner, $1, 6 to 8. Lch. 50c., 12 to 2. Music evenings. A la carte, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Reisenweber's 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Table d'hots & a la carte. MUSIC.

Ardin'a, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. dinner, (wine,) 50c.

Out of Town.

Woodmansten Inn Westchester, N.Y., near Morris Park Race Course. Rest. Alc. Superior Cuisine and Service. J. B. Regan, Prop.

THE JUDSON,

53 Washington Square South,

adjoining Judson Memorial Church; small suites, consisting parlor, bedroom, and bath, from $23 to $27 per week, including board for two; also double and single rooms; all modern convsniences.

JAMES KNOTT, Prop.

Proposals.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JUNE 2, 1902.—Sealed proposals for building one double set quarters here will be received until 12 M., June 21, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Building Quarters," addressed to Lieut. Earl C. Pierce, Q. M.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Maidsn Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE been appointed Permanent Receiver of The National Gram-o-phone Corporation, (a corporation organized under the Laws of New York,) by final order duly made in proceedings for the Voluntary Dissolution of said Corporation, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on April 5, 1902, and having duly qualified as such Receiver, I hereby require:

1. All persons indebted to said National Gram-o-phone Corporation to render an account to me at my office, Corbin Building, 11 John Street, corner of Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 28, 1902, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to said Corporation, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation, to deliver the same to me, on or before said June 28, 1902.

3. All creditors of said Corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit, on or before said June 28, 1902.

4. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said Corporation to present the same in writing and detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said June 28, 1902.

Dated May 1, 1902.

EUGENE V. DALY, Receiver.

CARSON WILLIAM W.—To the creditors of the estate of WILLIAM W. CARSON, deceased:

Take notice: That we intend to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Orange for the issue of letters of administration, &c., with the will annexed, of the estate of William W. Carson, deceased, who resided in the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, N. Y., and who died in the City, County, and State of New York, and that the amount of our bond be fixed under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure at twice tha amount of tha claims of creditors against the said estate.

All creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to Hon. Obadiah P. Howell, Surrogate of Orange County, on or befors June 30, 1902.

They may be presented on Tuesdays et his office in tha City of Newburgh, or on any other day at his office in the Village of Goshen, N. Y.

Dated May 27, 1902.

DAVID F. B. CARSON, WILLIAM F. CASSEDY.

Surrogate Notices.

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hersby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. mh22-1aw6ma8.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 45c; 7 times, 94c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - - $155
Harmony - - - $175
Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms

A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and second hand Upright and Square pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $3. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

TOBACCO TRUST CASE SUBMITTED TO MR. JEROME

W. Bourke Cockran's Action Against Defendant Directors.

Lawyer Nicoll Calls the Charges "False and Reckless," and Urges District Attorney Not to Move in the Matter.

District Attorney Jerome has received a letter from W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for the plaintiffs in the civil suit brought against the Directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company by George P. Butler and Susan K. Elmes, which he has turned over to Assistant District Attorney Rand to see whether there is warrant for the presentation to the Grand Jury of criminal charges against Directors of the company. Mr. Cockran's letter is in part as follows:

On Friday last, in the Supreme Court, during the hearing of a motion to vacate two orders for the examination of James B. Duke and Thomas F. Ryan in actions which had been brought against them and others as Directors and officers of the American Tobacco Company, for obtaining from their stockholders property of enormous value, without consideration, by fraudulent concealment of earnings, present and prospective, as well as by misleading statements, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, who appeared as their counsel, assigned as one of the chief grounds of his application that the acts set forth in the plaintiffs' papers constitute a criminal offense under Section 168 of the Penal Code, and that his clients could not testify to these transactions without incriminating themselves.

Asked specifically by Mr. Justice Clarke if he meant to be understood as pleading on behalf of Duke and Ryan the privilege of persons accused of crime, he answered in the affirmative.

I had myself believed that the perpetrators of the stupendous frauds which formed the subject of the motion had succeeded in keeping themselves beyond the letter of the law defining criminal conspiracy, but in view of the contrary opinion publicly expressed by such an eminent authority—and supported by the most impressive reasons—I have, after careful reflection, reached the conclusion that it is my duty to present the matter to the prosecuting officer of the county. I send herewith all the papers read on argument, together with Mr. Nicoll's luminous demonstration that the acts described in them constitute a crime—legally as well as morally.

Plaintiffs in the two actions were holders of stock in the American Tobacco Company, which they exchanged for 4 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. They allege that they were defrauded in the exchange, where profits properly belonging to them went to the Directors whom they accuse.

Importance is given in the deposition of the plaintiffs to their charge that in offering bonds yielding 8 per cent. on the par value of the stock to be taken in exchange for stock paying 6 per cent. and earning 9 per cent., the defendants acted on advance information that the company would take full benefit of the remission on July 1, 1901, of 40 cents a thousand internal revenue tax on cigarettes. The claim is made by the plaintiffs that this increased the earnings of the company much more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Nicoll in turn has forwarded a letter to the District Attorney in which, after stating that Mr. Cockran had sent him a copy of his letter to Mr. Jerome, he says in part:

In July, 1901, the Consolidated Tobacco Company offered to purchase from the common shareholders of the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company their respective shares in exchange for the Consolidated Company bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent., at the rate of two bonds for one share, $100 par value, of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company and one bond for one share, $100 par value, of the common stock of the Continental Company.

All of the stockholders, excepting those holding 12,000 shares of the American Tobacco Company, and even a larger proportion of the Continental Tobacco Company accepted the offer and exchanged their stock for bonds.

Most of these 12,000 shares were then assembled into a pool or syndicate, on behalf of which four suits had been brought, which, from one standpoint or another, attack the validity of the Consolidated Tobacco Company's offer to purchase.

Most of the persons interested in this pool are also connected with the Universal Tobacco Company, organized by Messrs. Cockran, William H. Butler, and others as a rival of the American Tobacco Company in April, 1901, and the suits which have been brought are all under the direction or control of Mr. Cockran and his associates, one of whom at least is a gentleman well known in the financial world as a promoter of strike litigation.

In the suit first brought, that of Davis vs. The Consolidated Tobacco Company and others, I obtained an order for Davis's examination, which the court sustained on a motion to vacate. After appealing from that decision, Davis within the past few days has obtained ex parte an order to discontinue his suit, which order I am about to set aside. If he does not escape exmination by a discontinuance, I shall probably be able to show just how and why, and by whom the combination of outstanding shares was formed as the result of which Davis was put forward as the first plaintiff.

The second suit is brought by Mr. Mumford, a lawyer who never owned any share of stock in the American Tobacco Company, except some purchased for him by his broker on margin and afterward exchanged for bonds. Before the suit was commenced the bonds were sold at a profit. Mr. Mumford now owns neither bonds nor stock.

The third suit is brought by George Butler, a brother of William H. Butler, the President of the Universal Tobacco Company.

The fourth suit is brought by Mr. Cockran himself in the name of a relative, Mrs. Susan K. Elmes. The plaintiff does not appear even to know of the existence of the suit, the affidavit upon which the order for examination was granted being sworn to by Mr. Cockran.

In the last two suits, those brought by Butler and Elmes, about a fortnight ago Mr. Cockran obtained at Special Term, Part II., two orders to examine Messrs. Duke and Ryan on the ground that their examination was necessary to enable him to frame a complaint in both suits. The papers upon which these orders were granted contained a number of charges of fraudulent mismanagement on the part of the Directors of the American Tobacco Company, all based upon information and belief only. For many reasons it was deemed unnecessary to move to vacate the orders upon affidavits denying the numerous false and scandalous accusations contained in the affidavits upon which the orders were granted. It was thought sufficient for the present to point out the fatal imperfections in the papers themselves.

Among other grounds for vacating the orders, I stated to the court that the allegations upon information and belief, with no sources of information or grounds of belief stated, might amount to a charge of criminal conspiracy, and on that ground alone they should be vacated in accordance with the numerous decisions upon the subject with which I know you are familiar. In other words, I argued that a plaintiff cannot make a series of reckless charges upon information and belief and then require the defendants to be examined to prove them.

The defendants put themselves in the attitude of demurring to the sufficiency of the allegations to sustain the orders. If Mr. Cockran thinks that because we demurred to the papers we admitted their contents to be true, except for the purposes of the motion, he shows that he has forgotten those elementary principles of procedure with which every law student is familiar.

The affidavit upon which the order for the examination of Davis was granted charged that he was not the real party in interest, but the representative of the pool who had collected about 12,000 shares for the purpose of realizing a profit by means of a law suit. Some of the allegations were on information and belief. Counsel for Davis argued that the charges in the affidavit amounted to an accusation of criminal conspiracy and blackmail, and that, for that reason, among others, the order should be vacated.

It was said in the plaintiff's brief that "the only purpose of the examination sought by the defendants is to ascertain the names of supposed conspirators. Will the Court permit an examination where the sole object of the examining party is to establish a criminal act? The wild allegations of these astute Directors must defeat their own purpose. The authorities are unanimous that the examination will not be allowed for any such object."

I did not understand at the time that Davis had admitted that such a criminal conspiracy existed because he chose to move on my papers without answering affidavits, but if Mr. Cockran's view is adopted and my clients are deemed to have admitted the charges in his affidavit, I must ask you to apply the same rule to Davis, his associates, and backers.

At a proper time, and when, if ever, Mr. Cockran frames a complaint, the defendants will be ready with their defences, but in the meantime I would not have you suppose for a moment that they admit the truth of any of the false, reckless, and scandalous matters contained in his affidavits.

Mr. Cockran has now resorted to a practice not unknown but seldom approved, of attempting to put additional pressure upon the defendants in a civil litigation by referring the matter to the District Attorney. I beg that you will not allow your office to be made use of for such purposes.

TWO NEW LIBRARY SITES.

Board of Estimate Acts Favorably on Harlem Plots.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting yesterday, took favorable action on two Carnegie library sites, located at 190-192 Amsterdam Avenue and 224-226 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The recommendation of the Bowling Green local board to enlarge the Broad Street sewer from the East River to Wall Street, at a cost of $55,000, was approved.

A new trunk sewer, estimated to cost $75,000, is to be constructed on Quay Street, Williamsburg, from the East River to West Street.

A special bond issue of $45,000 was authorized for the establishment of a fire alarm telegraph system in Queens.

Flushing Canal Project Dropped.

The Aldermanic Committee on Affairs of Boroughs met yesterday afternoon to consider the resolution in favor of eliminating from the map of the Borough of Queens the proposed canal connecting Flushing and Newton Creek. No one appeared either for or against the proposition, and the committee in executive session decided to report it favorably. The proposed canal has at times been the source of much scandal, and it has been frequently intimated that Tammany officials had purchased for little money plots of ground that promised to become very valuable in the event of the construction of the waterway.

LEGAL NOTES.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS HOLD CONFIDENTIAL POSITIONS.—The appeal taken by John J. Shaughnessy from an order of the Supreme Court denying his application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Aldermen to appoint him an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, was yesterday dismissed by the Appellate Division, Justice Laughlin dissenting. The relator was an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the Municipal Council when it was abolished, and, being a veteran, claimed that he was entitled under Section 21 of Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899 to be transferred to a similar position in the Board of Aldermen. The Appellate Division decides that this contention would be well taken if it was not for the fact that Shaughnessy's position was a confidential one, and expressly exempted by the statute. Justice Patterson, for the court, says: "The papers before the court on this motion disclose the fact that the Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants are confidential employes or appointees. That persons holding such positions bear confidential relations to the bodies with which they are connected is a matter of common information. The Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York has placed Sergeants-at-Arms in the non-competitive list, ranking those positions as confidential; and while that is not conclusive of the subject, yet it furnishes the interpretation put upon the law by those authorized and required by the law to make the distinctions and classifications of those seeking appointment to office under the Municipal Government of the City of New York."

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VIOLATING INJUNCTION ORDERS.—After Dietrich Tietjen sold a milk route owned by him to the Mutual Milk and Cream Company and covenanted not to either directly or indirectly engage in the milk business in Greater New York, the company obtained an injunction against him, and then secured an order punishing for contempt, claiming that the fact that Tietjen drove one of his brother's milk wagons was a violation of the injunction. The contempt order was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. It was shown that the injunction order as proposed by the counsel for the Cream Company used the word "employe," but such word was stricken out by the Justice who signed the order. Subsequently the Cream Company moved to resettle the order, but when Tietjen's counsel called the Justice's attention to the word "employe" the attempt to reincorporate it was denied. "In these circumstances," says Justice Laughlin, for the court, "it is extremely doubtful whether the appellant violated the injunction order at all. But even if the injunction order should be construed as enjoining services such as he has rendered to his brother, at most it was only a technical contempt for which he might be fined the amount of damages shown to have been sustained by the respondent."

***

ADVERTISING ON PARK FENCES.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of the Special Term and denying a motion for an injunction to prevent the Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond from interfering with the use for advertising purposes of the fence around the site where the building of the New York Public Library is being erected in Bryant Square. The injunction was sought by Thomas McNamara and Henry B. Hart, composing the firm of McNamara & Co., who made an agreement for the use of the fence with the Commissioner of Parks under the late administration. Not long after the present Commissioner, William R. Willcox, took office, he revoked the agreement, and ordered the advertising removed. The firm then applied to the court and got a temporary injunction forbidding the Commissioner to interfere. Presiding Justice Van Brunt writes the opinion of the Appellate Division. He says that the agreement in question was merely a license, revocable at pleasure, and if it purported to be anything more, it would be illegal, for the Commissioner has no power to give away or to grant any part of the property of the city committed to his care for any such purpose.

***

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed an order of the Special Term denying a motion to vacate an order for the examination of Grant B. Schley, Elverton R. Chapman, and Casper C. Eicks in a suit brought by Archibald A. Hutchinson and Victor R. McElheny, Jr., to secure an accounting in the affairs of the American Malting Company. The various defendants were members of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, except Eicks, who was an employe. The plaintiffs sued on behalf of certain stockholders in the company to secure an accounting as to certain "secret profits" alleged to have been realized by the promoters of the company. At Special Term Justice O'Gorman denied a motion to vacate an order for the examination of the defendants. This order is now reversed and the motion to vacate is granted. Justice Laughlin writes the opinion of the Appellate Division. He says that the plaintiffs have had full access to the books of the company. They have had an opportunity to investigate all transactions, but it is not shown that they made any attempt to obtain information from the former owners of plants as to the amounts they received. The information sought does not relate to any material facts which it is necessary to allege in the complaint. It relates to the question of damages only, which could be determined on an accounting.

***

CHAMPAGNE SALESMAN'S STATUS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order by Justice O'Gorman in the case of George A. Kessler & Co. against Emanuel S. Chappelle. The plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant from engaging to work for Frederick de Bary & Co. or any other concern dealing in champagne, until Dec. 1, 1906. Justice Giegerich granted a temporary injunction, but Justice O'Gorman denied a motion to make it permanent. Justice O'Gorman's order vacating the temporary injunction is now affirmed. Presiding Justice Van Brunt writes the opinion of the court. He says that the court below denied the motion to continue the injunction on the ground that the defendant's services were not special, unique, or extraordinary within the adjudged cases, and that injunctive relief must therefore be withheld. In this view the Appellate Division concurs. The only thing extraordinary in the character of the service was in the large expenditures of the defendant, which, however, seem to have increased his value as a salesman.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

MANHATTAN ROAD RUNS COAL DEALERS TO COVER

Reported Supplies Fail to Materialize When Sought.

Commissioner Lederle Convinced that There is Little Hard Coal in the Market—Anthracite on Elevated Trains.

The officials of the Manhattan Railway Company brought a lot of blank contracts to Health Commissioner Lederle's office yesterday in order to close on the spot with any coal dealers who testified that they had any broken anthracite coal which they stood ready to deliver. There were no offers.

The hearing before the Commissioner was begun promptly at 10 o'clock before a small audience, chiefly remarkable for the absence of coal dealers. The Manhattan officials testified that between now and Tuesday they would continue their efforts to secure further consignments of hard coal, but the prospect that they would be able to secure enough to feed their engines after that date they admitted was rather discouraging. From all the evidence adduced it would seem that the present relief from the smoke nuisance created by the elevated roads is destined to be temporary.

At the close of the hearing the Manhattan's attorney, Charles A. Gardiner, asked that the proceedings against the company be dismissed in view of the fact that the Manhattan was now using nothing but hard coal and had shown absolute good faith in its efforts to abate the nuisance of which complaint was made. Dr. Lederle said he could not dismiss the proceedings at this stage and adjourned the hearing until Monday at 2:30 o'clock.

Superintendent Smith of the Manhattan was recalled by Attorney Gardiner at the opening of the inquiry. He was asked whether the Manhattan road was using soft coal on any of its lines to-day.

"Not a pound," he replied. "The order was given last night to clear the tenders of all soft coal. This was done and the tenders were all re-loaded with hard coal. We finished this re-loading at 8:25 o'clock this morning."

Mr. Smith was asked if the 375 tons of hard coal which were to have been delivered to the company Thursday, according to the statement made by the company, had been delivered. He said that only 200 tons of it had been received. Of the 500 tons which the company had contracted for to be delivered yesterday not a single ton had been delivered up to the time of the hearing.

Gilbert I. Herbert, the company's coal agent, was put on the stand and asked what negotiations took place between him and N. M. Stokes, the coal dealer who testified at the hearing Thursday that he had 125 tons of broken coal which he was ready to sell the company for immediate delivery.

"At the end of the hearing," said Mr. Herbert, "I closed with him for the purchase of his coal at $8 a ton. He promised to deliver the 125 tons by next Wednesday. At 5:25 o'clock the same evening he called me up on the telephone and told me he would be unable to deliver any of the coal."

"How much hard coal of the kind you are able to use have you been able to pick up since the hearing yesterday?" asked Dr. Lederle.

"One hundred and twenty-five tons, and I have taken all that was offered, except in cases where a man wanted to sell me thirty or forty tons of broken coal with the stipulation that I should also buy of him several hundred tons of pea or buckwheat, or some other kind of coal that we can't use."

"Have you made any effort to secure any Welsh anthracite coal?"

"We are expecting several barrels by steamer in a few days to make a test of it and ascertain if it is available. Our knowledge of it is that it is not like our anthracite, but resembles more the Lykens Valley coal. In England the Welsh anthracite is used principally for household purposes, as it is not a good steam producer. But we will try it, and if it will do we will contract for the delivery of the amount we need."

Dr. Lederle asked Mr. Gardiner if Meyer, Denker & Hoerig had not offered the Manhattan Company 30,000 tons of hard coal.

Mr. Gardiner produced the letter received by the Manhattan from its firm. It showed that they had about 30,000 tons of all kinds of hard coal, not more than 1,000 of which was broken anthracite.

"We understood," said Mr. Gardiner, that Mr. Meyer would be here to-day, and we brought blank contracts along to fill out for the delivery to us of that 1,000 tons of broken anthracite."

"He informed me that he would surely be here," said Dr. Lederle. "We will wait on him awhile."

After a wait of three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Meyer not having put in an appearance, Dr. Lederle adjourned the hearing until Monday.

"The testimony taken here undoubtedly shows," said Dr. Lederle, "that there is very little hard coal to be had in the market. If the dealers had it to sell they certainly are afforded an exceptional opportunity to dispose of it."

Despite the statement of the Manhattan that they were using nothing but hard coal in their engines yesterday, some of the engines on the Third Avenue gave forth considerable smoke, especially in the morning hours.

The long, curling columns of dense black smoke which came out of the chimneys of big buildings throughout the city wrote on the sky in characters that all could see the fact that the use of soft coal was becoming more general.

William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday in regard to the running of through trains on the Fifty-eighth Street section of the Sixth Avenue elevated at certain hours: "I have read with interest that the elevated road will return to the regular schedule on the Fifty-eighth Street section during certain hours, beginning Monday next, and I understand that they have promised to resume the former service in full very shortly. I had placed the matter in the hands of my counsel, and in case they had not complied with our request action would have been commenced on Monday."

REDUCING SOFT COAL OUTPUT.

Proposal of Mine Workers Regarded Seriously by Bituminous Operators.

It was learned yesterday that the proposal of the United Mine Workers to curtail the output of bituminous coal pending the National convention of the union to vote on the question of a bituminous strike is regarded seriously by the soft coal operators. A provisional strike of the same kind was proposed before the general strike of the anthracite miners, but was postponed for a month, pending negotiations before the various committees of the Civic Federation.

A representative of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company, 11 Broadway, which has bituminous mines in the coal fields covered by District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, said yesterday that it was possible that Mitchell might stop some of the output in the district if it was intended for districts where anthracite is scarce. His company, he said, had an agreement with the union by which no bituminous coal was to be sent to any anthracite district while there was any trouble there.

"This," he continued, "is because the trains of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Jersey Central systems go through this district. The two systems control a large part of the output of anthracite."

In reference to the proposed provisional strike he said: "The bituminous miners are very apathetic just now, and four good days' work are as good as five or six poor days' work."

EAST NEW YORK COMPLAINS.

Smoke from Water Works Chimneys Cause Disgust and Rage.

While the city authorities are proceeding against burners of soft coal, a howl is being raised by the people of East New York against the burning of such coal by the city itself in the Ridgewood Pumping Station, at Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street. The tall chimneys of the water works are belching forth great black clouds of smoke, grime, and cinders day and night. Just to the north of the pumping station is the Cypress Hills district. The people who live there are now complaining that they eat and drink soft coal smoke with every meal and that the fall of cinders and black dust from the chimneys of the water works is like a miniature Mount Pelée eruption.

Cypress Hills folk are both highly amused and deeply disgusted when they read about the things the city authorities are doing or about to do to manufacturers and others who burn soft coal.

Commissioner Dougherty was cautioned a day or two ago by Mayor Low not to use soft coal in the pumping stations of the Water Supply Department. The Commissioner declares that he is compelled to use soft coal because of the impossibility of obtaining a supply of anthracite fitted to the grates of the pumping stations.

Deputy Commissioner Van Iderstine, in charge of the department in Brooklyn, said yesterday that the city had contracted for the delivery of 3,000 tons of hard coal and that the dealer had delivered a part of it at a heavy loss. He then refused to deliver any more hard coal. Being unable to get anthracite, the department was obliged to accept soft coal.

TO SHIP COAL TO ITALY.

American Consul to Turin Here Negotiating for 4,000,000 Tons of the Bituminous Variety.

Italy may be the next European country to try American coal as a substitute for British coal. Signor Hugo Pizzoli, United States Consul at Turin, Italy, is now in this country trying to negotiate for the delivery of 4,000,000 tons of bituminous coal for export to Italy. The coal for which he is negotiating is not of the first class, but is considered a fair fuel. It will probably come from Alabama, although the Cape Breton coal has also been considered by him.

While Mr. Pizzoli believes that he can make a good profit by exporting coal to Italy, prominent coal dealers in this city say that they fail to see any margin of profit in such a transaction. They claim that so long as our present prosperity continues the demand for coal in this country will equal the supply, thus keeping the price of coal up to a point where it would not be possible to compete with British coal even with the export tariff added on.

ELECTRIC CAB HIT RUNABOUT.

Gear Got Out of Order in Central Park—One Man Injured.

An electric cab of the New York Cab Company caused considerable excitement on the East Drive of Central Park late yesterday afternoon on account of a break in the steering gear. Near Seventy-fifth Street it began to lurch from one side of the drive to the other, and before Joseph T. Christopher, the driver, could shut off the power it struck a horse and runabout driven and owned by Michael J. Bergen of 224 Fifth Street.

In the seat with Mr. Bergen was Arthur Kroos of 281 Bowery. Both were thrown out. Mr. Bergen was unhurt, but Kroos received a scalp wound and several abrasions of the body, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital by the Park ambulance.

The horse started to run away, but was stopped by Mr. Bergen. The cab was not injured by the collision, but the runabout was.

WITNESSES AGAINST HERLIHY.

Women and Men Testify at Trial of ex-"Red Light" Precinct Commander.

The trial of Police Captain Herlihy, charged with neglect of duty while in charge of the Eldridge Street Station, was continued yesterday. There were a number of women witnesses, who testified to the condition of the "Red Light" district under the régime of Capt. Herlihy. The jurors took the greatest interest in the case, several of them taking notes of the testimony.

The Rev. Dr. Paddock testified as to trouble he had in making complaints for the University Settlement to Capt. Herlihy, as to the officers having questioned his veracity, and as to the time that he had ordered the Captain out of his study for language he could not tolerate.

As the Rev. Dr. George, who worked with Dr. Paddock, did not appear when called, the case was adjourned until Monday.

TO APPEAL "CAR AHEAD" CASES.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby Says the Ordinance Will Stand.

Arthur F. Cosby, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties, said yesterday that he would take an appeal from the decision of Justice Joseph in the "car ahead" ordinance suit.

"Justice Joseph's rulings," he said, "are quite extraordinary. Perhaps the ordinance could be modified to advantage, as I do not consider it the best drawn that I have seen.

"My contention is that the gist of the ordinance provides that a street railroad company is obliged to carry passengers to the point indicated by the signs displayed, without change. Justice Joseph has ruled otherwise.

"Additional cases will be tried next week in some other district court than that presided over by Justice Joseph."

FREE INSTRUCTION FOR GIRLS.

Non-Sectarian Institution to be Open in Henry Street in September.

Announcement is made that the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, a non-sectarian institution, is to be open in September next for a school year that will end in June. There will be no charge for instruction. It is the hope of the management that girls desiring to enter the school will apply by mail for admission as soon as possible.

Application should be made to the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, 267 Henry Street, and the applicants should give plainly their names and places of residence. The ages and names of parents or guardians should be given also. Only those who have been graduated from the public Grammar Schools, but are not going to the High School, and who wish to learn some trade that they may be self-supporting or may help support families are to be chosen.

Pupils of the school are to be instructed in stenography, bookkeeping, dressmaking, sewing, embroidery, and other useful occupations. The managers of the schools announce that those who apply first will be considered first. Religious belief is not to be considered in the selections.



Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

Stop In Today!

No matter your hurry. All the good "Negligee" ready to rush out to you.

A FIT IN A JIFFY with one of those cool, neat Coat & Trouser Lounge Suits, $10, $12, $14. A Dressy Serge, $15. Other Stylish Kinds up to $25.

IT'S YOUNG MEN'S DAY! $16, $18 & $20 Cheviot & Worsted Suits for $12. How they're selling! (31 to 35 breast.)

LAST MINUTE RUSH of Negligee Shirts, Bathing Suits, Straw Hats, Neckwear, Belts, Underwear, Socks, &c.

(At 13th St. Store Only.)

OUR FAMOUS BOYS' SALE—$6 to $8. Two-Piece Single and Double-Breasted Suits for $3.75. Navy Reefers that were $7 & $8 for $4.50, and $2 to $3.50 Wash Suits for $1.50.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.



Lest you forget—
Rain coat.
Norfolk jacket.
"Flannels."
Bathing Suit.
Negligee shirts.
Gauzy underwear.
Low shoes—leather and rubber soles.
Duck and Russian crash trousers.
Panama and other straws.
Suit case.
And everything else man or boy wears anywhere.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Hawes

STRAW HATS

ROUGH, SPLIT & SENNET $2 & $3

PANAMAS

Broadway Cor. 13th St. Cor. 30th St. Astor House.



As to Summer Suits, the choicest and finest,

$22 to $28.

Some broken lots, splendid goods—a Special Bargain. Prices have been from $18 to $28.

Reduced to $15.

Cool open Homespun Suit,—ideal for Summer wear,

$15, $16 & $18.

Light Fancy Flannel Coats and Trousers,

$12 to $24.

Norfolk Jackets and Trousers, a splendid line,

$16 & $18.

Fancy Hosiery, 50c.
Negligee Shirts, $1.00.
Everything for the Young "Summer Man."

OPEN UNTIL 6 P. M. TO-DAY.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Wallach's Straws

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 72nd
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

SPLIT BRAIDS,—(Smooth) of narrow strands, Clean, Smooth finish, Shapely crowns. Five brim widths (all moderate), reeded sweat-bands. Our Window displays give the best idea of these hats, which are very Dressy and becoming. $1.90

Notice also our $1.00 Straws and a good line of Porto Ricans.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Do Your Saturday Shopping This Month.

Later on, during July, August and September, our stores will be closed all day Saturday, but

THIS MONTH
OUR STORES ARE OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.

To-day

Exceptionally Strong Attractions in Saturday's Most Wanted Goods

Attractive Saturday Offerings in Misses' Department

Girls' fine sheer Lawn Gumpes—tucks and emb'y insertings—4 to 14 years—a very special lot—worth 1.29 and 1.49..... .69

Girls' Percale Sailor Suits—best quality—light Summer colors—white duck sbield and tie—4 to 14 years—nothing so pretty elsewhere under 1.50..... .79

Girls' Chambray and Duck Dress Skirts—light and dark—tailor cut and finish—braid or insertings..... .98

Misses' Golf or Tourist Skirts—plain cheviots or new stripe fabrics—medium weight—newest shapes; value $7.00..... 4.98

Attractive Saturday Offerings in Sun Umbrellas

Tape Edged Taffeta Sun Umbrellas, Black, Navy Blue, Red and Green—Pearl, Gun Metal, Ivory, Natural Wood and Mourning Handles..... 1.98

Pongee Coaching Parasols—briar stitching, stripes and figures in contrasting colors—also Taffeta Silk—White and colors, with contrasting stripes and hemstitching..... 1.98

Grenadine Silk Ruffled Parasols—combinations of Black and White; also Pongee and the fashionable Green Taffeta, with hemstitchings and other novelties..... 2.98

Finer Parasols in large varieties to 5.98

Extraordinary Reductions in Summer Corsets

The differences between our prices and the "value" may seem very great, but they are strictly true.... They are result of under-price purchases, as well as reductions on our own stock made to create a sensation. ....If we choose to lose money, that is our affair.

Fancy Madras Corsets, ribbon run lace—also White, Gray and Black Coutille—worth 1.00..... .35

Summer Net and French Batiste Corsets—straight front and French shapes—with and without supporter attachment—usually 1.00..... .55

Silk Mixed Batiste Corsets—Black and fancy shades—light weight and cool—full boned—straight fronts—elsewhere 1.50..... .79

Everything in Corsets to fit everybody—"This is the only place where I can get the long corsets I prefer," say customers every day—it's true—we have all the newest shapes and fancies, but keep full assortments of the old favorites, too—Any Good Make, we have!

A Big Veiling Special for Saturday

The latest fancies in Complexion Veils—White and Black Tuxedo Nets—with and without Chenille or Velvet spots—value .35..... .24

Great Values for the Boys

There never was a better time to buy..... Whether it be because of cool Spring, backward season, or whatever the cause, we have had an unusual number of opportunities to close out fine lots of goods below their worth..... We can truly say all previous values are excelled by those of the present.

Fine Serge Sailor Suits

A manufacturer's surplus—plain and hair line—finest all wool fabrics—leading colors—set off with smart sailor collars and effective braids and emb'd emblems—many with extra collars of pique or silk—3 to 9 years—

Suits worth $5.00..... 2.98
Suits worth $6.00 to $7.50..... 3.98

Light Weight All Wool Suits

in the popular double-breast style for boys up to 16 years—Gray and Tan Wool Crashes and Navy Blue Hard Twisted Serges—unlined Jackets—8 to 16 years..... 2.98

Navy Blue, Hard Twisted Serge—fast Indigo dye—every suit carefully finished and double sewn with silk—trousers with double knees and seat—taped seams—8 to 16 years..... 4.00

Washable Suits

Variety includes fancy stripes, checks and solid colors, also plain white goods—no such stock elsewhere—3 to 10 years.

SPECIAL LOT SAILOR SUITS
Elsewhere sold at .98, here..... .49
Elsewhere sold at $1.49, here..... .98
Elsewhere sold at $2.98, here..... 1.98

Washable Russian Blouse Suits—plain or bloomer pants—Imported Piques, Chambrays and fancy Ginghams—white and colored—perfectly made—2½ to 8 years—worth 3.98..... 1.98

Straw Hats for Boys and Children

We can and do sell at prices others have to pay.

OUR PRICES ARE:
.49.. .69.. .98.. 1.49.. 1.98.. 2.98

For as fine qualities as are elsewhere sold at 75 cts. to $4.00.

Summer Washable Hats

Golfs, Long Visor Etons, Tams and Garden and Beach Hats..... .25 to .49

We Have Just Received Another Great Lot of Those Fine Knee Pants

Made of tailors' remnants of high class, durable serges, fancy worsteds, cheviots and wide Wales—finished and made in that excellent manner that characterizes all those we offer, and as an extra convenience (as boys like belts for Summer wear), all finished with belt loops—4 to 16 yrs..... .49.. .69.. .98

These identical qualities are elsewhere sold at 98c. to $1.50.

Boys' Cool Blouses, Shirts and Waists

"Star," "Mother's Friend," and other makes that have made a reputation for good fit and reliable qualities—we show the best, but at close profit prices, which mean a saving of 10 to 33 1-3 per cent.

A great lot of the newest patterns in Madras and Percale Blouses, Negligee and stiff bosom shirts, also pleated waists—white and fancy—perfectly laundered—all ready to wear—with and without attached collars—all ages up to 15 years—regularly .69 to .98..... .49

Best Laundered Madras Blouses—Blue, Pink and Oxblood stripes, also White—with collar—4 to 15 years—elsewhere .85 and .98..... .69

Sailor Collar Blouses of fine Percale—shield front—3 to 8 years..... .49

Best Corded Madras Shirts—light and medium colorings—separate cuffs—worth 1.00..... .69

Boys' Waists and Blouses of Percale—4 to 13 years—value .29..... .19

Woven Cheviot Waists and Blouses—stripes and figures—4 to 13 years..... .29

White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses—3 to 8 years..... .98 to 4.98

Boys' Overalls

Tan and Blue Denim—well made and finished—3 to 10 years..... .49

Attractive Saturday Offerings in Ladies' Suit Dept.

White Organdy Dresses—full trim of lace insertings..... 6.98

Ladies' White Swiss Dresses Fancy Sailor Collar Waists—black-and-white lace and insertings—ruffled skirt—Black Polka Dots on white—fancy styles—lace insertings and medallions—value 14.98..... 10.98

Linen Color Batiste Dresses over colored organdy—white tucked collar and shield—applique medallions and lace galloon—tucked skirt..... 15.98

Fancy Satin Foulard Dresses—Bodice effect, full lace blouse or yoke—skirt with flounce—inserting and velvet ribbon trim—value $18... 12.98

Shirt Waist Suits of Linen, Batiste, also Black or Black-and-White Polka Dot Lawn—fancy waists..... 4.98

White Pique Skirts—extra quality—graduated flounce..... 2.98

Finer White Pique Skirts to $9.98

Natural Linen Skirts—graduated flounce—inserting trim..... 2.98

White French Serge—walking length—deep stitched flounce..... 6.98

White China Silk Waists—cluster tucks and fine lace insertings or hemstitchings—tucked sleeve—excellent value..... 3.98

The Right Kind of Hammocks

A few quotations from our great stock—Proof of our values is in the quick sales.

"One of Palmer's"—full size—Strong weave—elsewhere .98..... .69

"Picnic" Hammocks—fine mesh—will roll into a 22-inch pkge—just the thing for outings..... 1.69

Heavy Canvas Weave—full size—spread, pillow and valances..... 1.19

Many other specialties, including Sailor made Hammocks, and a Special Hammock for Babies, all at very small prices.

Cool Wear for the Little Ones

At "June Sale" Prices.

Babies' White Lawn Hats—puffed crown—full bow..... .49

White Organdy Hats—lace inserting and tucked crowns—fluffy brims—fancy bow—value $1.30..... .98

Little Children's "Dress Up" Hats—plaited and tucked Liberty silk—full pompons—value $2.98..... 1.69

Babies' White Pique Box Reefers—all over emb'y collars—value $1.49.... .98

Fine Pique Reefers—pointed sailor collar with emb'd medallion and deep emb'd ruffle—value $1.98..... 1.49

Babies' Circular Pique Capes—deep collar, emb'y insertings and emb'y ruffles—wide lawn ties—value $1.98..... 1.49

Dainty Fans

At Moderate Prices.

White Silk Gauze—pretty decorations—also Heavy Black Satin Fans..... .49

Double White and Black Silk Gauze Fans—handpainted—spangle or lace trim—carved stick—special..... .98

Saturday Attractions in Men's Summer Furnishings

Fine Madras Negligee Shirts—soft finished—newest colorings and stripes—extra quality..... .98

Men's Cambric Night Shirts—without collars—cut full..... .49

Men's Undershirts and Drawers—fine Sea Island Cotton—smooth and soft as silk—extra finish..... .49

Men's light weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers..... .98

Men's Lace Lisle Half Hose—fast Black—double soles..... .49

Men's Madras Pajamas—white and fancy—new military style—large pearl buttons—special.... .98

More Great "Hat" Values

We are prepared for another brilliant Saturday in Millinery.

Ladies' and Children's Tuscan, Basket and Palmetto Braid Hats—white, black and burnt—plain or velvet bound—worth 75 cents to $1.50..... .25 and .39

Values like the foregoing make this the liveliest Millinery Department in New York.

OPEN TO-DAY UNTIL 6 P. M.

Special Saturday Values in { Ladies' Underwear, White and Colored Shirt Waists, Dressing Sacques and Kimonos.

JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AN English "beauty" book, with particular reference to the coronation, has already been announced. America is to have a beauty book, too, although there is nothing in its title to suggest it. This characterization, however, is sure to be impressive when one sees the volume entitled "American College Sororities" which is being prepared for a New York publisher by Reuel Linus Jason. With the assistance of ladies prominent in the Greek-letter societies of American female institutions of learning, he has undertaken a work, which, whether badly needed or not, will certainly be found very interesting and attractive. The pictures of groups of Greek letterists reveal blossoming American womanhood at its best, and offer a liberal education in sociology to any one who would compare the types thus presented with those of similar groups in other countries—to say nothing of the famous beauty book which comes from a British publishing house this week. For, with apologies to Dr. Holmes, it may be added:

> From college lawn to lecture hall,
> Where brawn or brain unfuris
> The mystic signs of future's call—
> God bless our Yankee girls.

There have been many lives of Tolstoi and many studies of him, too, from the various points of view which the wonderful phases of this man's mentality and activities inspire; but we believe that the study which has been written by the young Russian novelist Dmitri Merejkowski will be worthy of more than passing notice. Merejkowski has attempted to emphasize the contrast in the character and in the influence of Tolstoi of his great contemporary, Dosticeski. Both writers have given to the Russian peasant and to his interests a devotion which, by other Russian authors of their generation, had been expended upon art. It is said that Merejkowski, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the character and of the ideals of his friend, is not a Tolstoiite in his views of society, or of the future of the world. But that might be expected of the author of "The Death of the Gods" and "Anti-Christ."

There is still hope for the literary aspirant who, not being able to afford a luxurious leisure, has not yet completed his masterpiece. There is encouragement, too, of the substantial sort for achieved effort. The literary patron has again appeared in life. His latest manifestation took place in Bedford Street, London. There, according to Mr. Clement K. Shorter in The Sphere, he recently left a bank note for £100 with Mr. Dent, the publisher, with the written message: "From an admirer north of the Tweed to the author of 'Kiartan, the Icelander.'" Then refusing his name, he "withdrew and was soon absorbed in the London crowd." It is added that the author, a Mr. Newman Howard, for whom the gift was intended, received it on a bed of sickness and with much unfeigned rejoicing. Of course, we cannot say whether the physical and implied pecuniary state of the receiver is a mere coincident when taken in connection with the nature of the gift itself, but we are bound to admit that the whole incident savors more of the supernatural than it does of the mundane, and we advise struggling authors to be on the watch.

As everybody who is at all acquainted with French literature knows the Montmartre of Paris has its own literary universe, from which its stars rarely wander. In fact, for what we know of it we are almost entirely indebted to the curious philistine. Now, however, two stars have actually forsaken their accustomed orbits and are making for America, for New York. They are two poet singers of considerable local repute, Lucien Boyer and Numa Blès. At Montmartre, owing to their difference in stature, they are known by a phrase which is best expressed in English as "the long and the short of it." They hope to travel in America, writing and singing their songs. It will be curious to note what will call forth their finest verses in New York, the "Frotteur du Ciel," the "Souterrain," or the local imitation of "La vie de Bohème." Incidentally, we may add that these survivors of the old tronbadours are very often men of real genius—Aristide Bruant is, for example, and has been called so by a wide circle of admirers, ranging from Renan to Alphonse Dandet.

It will interest the expectant readers of Mr. Zangwill to learn that, in spite of the fact that he has published little in the last two or three years, he has no thought of giving up literature. We learn from a trustworthy source that he has become engrossed in the new gospel of Zionism, which, by the way, has also deeply interested three non-Jewish bookmen—Emile Zola, Hall Caine, and G. R. Sims—and has, moreover, put so much physical and mental work into its propagation that he has been threatened with a serious breakdown in health. Still there is hope both for Mr. Zangwill's readers and for Mr. Zangwill in the doctor's orders: "A lonely hut on a deserted common." Such seclusion has before now been the prelude to a new thing in imaginative fiction.

After much controversy on the subject in Paris it has been decided to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of [illegible] on July 24 next, and thus ignore the [illegible] Vapereau's "Dictionaire des Contemporains," which gives the day of his birth as July 24, 1802. The Paris monument, however, will not be ready until a year hence. It is a great pity that somebody did not think to look up the great man's birth certificate before, which, as reproduced in his memoirs, shows that Alexandre Dumas, père, was born at Villers-Cotterets, in the Department of the Aisne, July 24, 1802. If it had not been for the mistake in Vapereau we should doubtless have many more Dumas articles in the July magazines than we

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Two Books by W. T Stead and Maxime Kovalevsky on Opposing Subjects.*

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

THESE two volumes, "The Americanization of the World" and "Russian Political Institutions," naturally typify opposing forces for those who would look beyond the present state of world politics and gather prophecies from the invasion of Europe by American ideas, methods, and things, and the Russification of Finland and Manchuria. Call it by what name you please—Anglo-Saxonism, Americanism, Teuton-Anglo-Americanism—this civilizing force of development, which is generated in the American race caldron, where individualism finds expression in performing, not what is English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, &c., but an idealized continuation, mingling and concentration of the eternal best of all, is sure some day to dominate by its institutions, its laws, its life, its culture, that portion of the globe which is susceptible of responding to its influences. It is equally true that another force, as different from the first as can possibly be imagined, is at the same time exerting its influence, not where it finds responsive welcome, but where by absorption and transmutation it may strengthen its power and wealth. This force is Slavism, Russianism, and it is represented to-day by the empire of the Czars, and must always be so represented, whether it expands or contracts—as long as it exists.

The two books at hand would better serve our end for purposes of comparison if the industrious Mr. Stead had written with a more intimate knowledge of the institutions whose results he sets down as inevitable .or. if the scholarly ex-Professor of Law in the University of Moscow had been inspired with some of the Englishman's enthusiasm. But Maxime Kovalevsky is a cautious critic, and his bias, caused, on one hand, by his admiration for his adopted country, and on the other by his reverence and sympathy for the land which gave him his formative influences, prevents him from showing, so that it may be comprehensible to American students, the exact meaning of the Russian institution, as a developing human force.

Everybody knows how Mr. Stead writes. It is a bound, a dash, a table of figures, and the reader is wrapped in light—or mystery. The judicious American reader will often utter a half-restraining, half-gratified appeal for mercy as he is driven on over the victorious battlefields of Yankeedom at a fearful rate—just as the Briton prayed James Russell Lowell to forbear when that genial diplomat and excellent man of letters began to eulogize London weather. For Mr. Stead there is nothing that America cannot do. Indeed, there is very little that she has not already accomplished toward bringing a new light and life to the Old World. Before his whirlwind of enthusiasm even what England has done in Canada, in Egypt, in Australia, in India, what she is trying to do in South Africa, sinks into insignificance. He reproduces "The Declaration of Independence," waves aloft the Stars and Stripes, and fairly shouts:

> We boast that we have encircled the world with self-governing colonies, but without a single exception every one of these colonies, while rejoicing in the shelter of the union jack, and enthusiastically loyal to the person of the sovereign, has organized its own Constitution on American as opposed to British lines.

This is perfectly true and eminently satisfactory for Americans to hear, but it is a trifle unjust to the Briton, who needed but one lesson—that taught George III.—to make the "American idea" possible in the British colonies. Besides, in those States which are not yet colonies—Egypt, the Transvaal, the Orange River—surely British initiative deserves some credit, as British far-sightedness and wisdom deserve it where those States are concerned which have emerged from the colonial category or have never existed in it—India, the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth. But, according to Mr. Stead, the lesson taught George III. has not been entirely digested. There is Ireland! There are the Boer Republics!

> An expenditure of 20,000 lives and £200,000,000 has been incurred for the purpose of forcing the South African Dutch to submit to our dominion. We have killed thousands and devastated their lands in order to make them "our subjects." If they had been willing to become our fellow-citizens they would have been a source of strength. As men forced by war to submit to our yoke, they will become a source of abiding weakness. We shall have two Irelands on our hands instead of one, and each affords only too tempting an opportunity for those who may use the Americ[illegible]

*THE AMERICANIZATION OF THE WORLD. By W. T. Stead. Cloth, pp. 450. 8vo. With maps. New York: [illegible]

trend of our time for the purpose of detaching either or both from the empire of which at present they form a part.

The messages from the surrendering Boer leaders, however, can hardly be encouraging to Mr. Stead. But how about the Philippines? Mr. Stead is silent. Probably he has not yet found a way to make his pro-Boerism coincide with the policy of the United States in the South Pacific islands. As a matter of fact, the only difference between the two problems is one of degree. Through each community the express train of civilization is passing, and it is for each to say whether it would get on board or be run over.

Mr. Stead plays through the whole gamut of American prestige and achievement, and his notes are now soft and harmonious, now wild and almost discordant. But the music keeps on, and it is sweet to hear. Having expounded "The Declaration of Independence," he finds no difficulty with the latest interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. At every spot of foreign life where he can show American influence has been felt he shows it. American religion, marriage, society, literature, journalism, railway, shipping, trusts, and the fine arts he talks enthusiastically about, and feathers his arguments with maps, diagrams, and tables of figures. It is a poem, an apocalypse, and in the light of its glory the "spread-eagle patriotism" of the New England Fourth of July orator becomes stale, flat, and insipid. Nevertheless, Mr. Stead has written an interesting book, which will always amuse even if it cannot always instruct. Its chief fault lies in the fact that what the author has taken to be sure signs and unalterable tendencies are often mere passing appearances and unstable formations, and his distressing proneness to accept as authority the opinions, statistics, and even the news of the American "yellow journals" as final and conclusive. Indeed, he is quite capable of attempting to refute Mr. Bryce by placing him in a deadly parallel with the views of any discredited and discreditable American historical journeyman of the saffron press. This is too bad, but then it is characteristic of Mr. Stead. Most of his American readers will know where to draw the line between his unconscious humor and his really valuable and instructive observations.

Prof. Kovalevsky does not write enthusiastically or always with candor and discrimination. However, he has the field pretty much to himself, as we know of no book in the English language which deals in a thorough, well-balanced way with the Russian institution. Mackenzie Wallace's volume, in spite of its pretensions does not. It shows us the people and the country, but it does not explain to us why they are what they are. This Prof. Kovalevsky's book strives to do, and it proceeds triumphantly down to the time of Peter the Great, then come hesitations and temporizations, until we finally emerge at the present day and find Nicholas II. committing perjury in the case of Finland, but are utterly at a loss whether to blame him as an individual or the institution whose creature he is.

At the same time praise cannot be too high or encomium too lavish in speaking of the thorough manner in which Prof. Kovalevsky has got at the substance of such voluminous histories as those by Profs. Gradovsky and Korkounov, and made it understandable for American students. He deals briefly, yet comprehensively, with the complex ethnological formation of Russia, its early political vicissitudes, and the final domination and development of Muscovite institutions. He shows how Russian principalities were formed, for example, when "the Slavs of Novgorod, together with the Krivichi and the Finnish tribes near the lakes, requested certain foreign Princes to come and rule over them," and he proclaims that later on, in order to become a European State, "thanks to the reforms of Peter, Catherine, and the two first Alexanders," Russia imitated "Swedish, German, French, and English institutions"; then he adds as a qualifying clause:

> But this remolding of Russia's political organization into the likeness of foreign models has by no means prevented the maintenance of genuine Russian customs and institutions; indeed, the laws and rules grafted from Western Europe have had to yield much to the home stock.

Prof. Kovalevsky is not candid. Russia has never "imitated," but applied, and what she has applied she so incorporates into her own political and civil fabric as better to serve the aims and the ends of the Russian institution.

But what is this institution, which is the direct opposing force of what Mr. Stead calls "Americanism"? Possibly Prof. Kovalevsky was at a loss for means of comparison, for the Western World, even where names of institutions, departments, officers are similar, offers nothing. The Russian institution, in all its fields of activities, its functions, and the functions of its parts, is a thing entirely apart from civilization, life, and government as we understand them and are capable of appreciating them.

Take the case of the individual—of that self-made Russian, Prince Khilkoff, who as a youth was taught mechanical engineering at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Today he is Minister of the Ways and Means of Transportation. To him more than any one else Russia owes the successful completion of her stupendous railway achievement in Siberia. At the time of his last visit to this country he appeared like a resourceful and quick-witted New Englander, thoroughly democratic, and as unlike as possible the traditional Russian potentate. Yet beneath this familiar exterior, bourgeois and practical, must have been the self-consciousness that he was merely a part of a system, a creature toiling to keep intact and to extend a civilizing force, which was, without conscience and without gratitude, and could use him, his property, even his life, as it pleased. What a contrast to the existence of a self-made American!

Or take the case of the "all-powerful" Czar. It has been expected by the Western world that he would quickly rectify those inhuman persecutions of the Jews and Dukhobortsi carried on by his officials in his name; that he would quickly reassure England concerning his military manœuvres on the Afghan frontier, and that the reorganization of the Siberian Army Corps and the massing of troops on the Amur on the dawn of the Boxer outbreak in China were mere coincidences brought about without the knowledge of the author of The Hague Peace Conference. But it should be understood that whatever may be the admirable personal qualities of Nicholas II., they count as naught against the interpretations of the laws of the realm made by the various boards whose duty it is to interpret them. These laws, promulgated for the most part by Peter I., so limit and qualify what the Czar may actually perform in national and particularly international affairs, that for Nicholas II. to act contrary to them or to interpret them according to his own unsupported judgment, would give a blow to the whole structure of Russian politics and civilization. Thus, without a shudder, careless of the opinion of the world, the Russian institution looks silently on while the Czar, in doing its bidding, commits perjury in the case of Finland and forswears himself before the powers in the case of Manchuria.

All this Prof. Kovalevsky should have explained, and more. Coming from him, these things would have had the stamp of authority and have formed a fitting crown for his really valuable history. He should have told us that the "all-powerful" Czar was really blessed with less power in regard to great matters than is the President of the United States; that back of this figurehead of autocracy is the institution in its incalculable power; that the visible head of this institution is made up of four boards, or colleges, which, through a long line of subordinate boards and officials, reach every department and penetrate every fabric of Russian life—civil, social, military, religious, in every varied phase. What in the Governments of Western Europe is regarded as the Cabinet forms to a certain extent the fourth and least important board of the Russian institution. The third is the Holy Synod. Theoretically, the Czar is the head of the Church in Russia, and all the decisions of the Synod have no force unless approved by him. Yet, when it is said that he has no precedent by which to decide theological and dogmatic questions, it is at once seen how little he may achieve should his views be antagonistic to the Metropolitans and their advising Bishops. The second board, or Pravitelstvuyuschiv Senate, promulgates as well as interprets laws, while the first board, or Council of State, in which the Ministers of the fourth board and six members of the imperial house sit ex officio, has for its chief function the examination of projects of laws and decrees in every department of the Government.

It is on account of the omissions indicated that Prof. Kovalevsky's book falls short of what we would fain have, and why his attempt to explain away the affair of Finland is as unjust to the Czar as it is to the people of the Grand Duchy. But the result, however remote, is inevitable. Unless some catastrophe befall the Russian institution and all that it stands for, at no very distant day the force which is Russian is certain to clash with the force which, molded as Mr. Stead would have it, is American. That which is Russian may be annihilated, but it cannot without a revolution be influenced, changed, or modified by what is non-Russian.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are making preparations for the publication of a volume on "American College Greek-Letter Societies," by Reuel Linus Jason. The volume will be fully illustrated with group pictures and portraits. While the text is written by Mr. Jason, who is a recognized authority on the subject, he will receive material assistance from a board of advisory editors, consisting of one representative officially appointed by the government of each National society. The book will have the indorsement of this official board of advisory editors, who are for the most part the heads of the various societies.

FOOD AND GAME FISH.

An Account of All the Species Found in American North of the Equator.*

As ichthyologists, among our leading authorities are David Starr Jordan and Barton Warren Evermann, and so they are eminently fitted for the production of the volume with the title "American Food and Game Fish." In their preface the authors cite the use they have made of the many reports and bulletins of the United States Fish Commission, and express their particular indebtedness to a work in the same line, written by the late George Brown Goode, then the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian. The aim of the book is to furnish "that which well-informed men and women, and those who desire to be well informed, might wish to know of the food and game fishes which inhabit American waters." We are glad to see that the authors have wasted no space in defining what is a game fish, for that is something difficult to do. And fish which shows fight and requires skill in its capture may be called a game fish. A fish for food is something which varies with nationalities. In this country we look with disdain on the skate, while in France raie au beurre noir is deemed a great delicacy. We do not hanker for the fins of the shark, which make a Chinaman's mouth water, nor do we take much to eels. Beginning with the minnow, prized for bait, and following up the many kinds of fish found in American waters, it may be understood how varied are the topics. There are certainly not less than 12,000 different species of fish now known, and at least one-fourth of them are found in the waters of North America, that is, north of the Isthmus of Panama. Looking at the index, you might begin with the Ahadejo and end with the Zonipictus Pomacanthus. But in the list you will find all the well-known fish, as the ehad, herring, salmon, mackerel, cod, and halibut. There are the exotic fish and the useful, commonplace ones. Now what is a fish? Here is a good and precise definition:

> A fish is a cold-blooded vertebrate adapted for life in the water, breathing by means of gills, which are attached to bony or cartilaginous gill-arches; having the skull well developed and with a lower jaw; with the limbs present and developed as fins, or rarely wanting through atrophy; having the exoskeleton developed by scales or bony plates or horny appendages, and with the medium line of the body with one or more fins composed of cartilaginous rays connected by membranes.

We may open with the sturgeon. (Acipenser.) He has a wide domain. On the Pacific side the sturgeon is huge, and some have been caught weighing 1,000 pounds. Our own sturgeon is decreasing, and rapidly. It is the greed for caviar that is destroying him or her. A better acquaintance with the excellent quality of the flesh of the sturgeon might perhaps tend further toward his total disappearance. So far, although careful attempts have been made to plant sturgeon in the waters of the Northern States, experiments have not been successful. In certain parts of Pennsylvania the catfish is eaten, but generally the Siluridae are not relished as food. Perhaps the reason for it is that the catfish as a family are scavengers. There are not less than thirty-four species in the United States and Mexico. The nine cet of the Mississippi will weigh 150 pounds.

Strange is it that for many long years the nature of the eel was not solved. We are indebted to the sage Aristotle for a great deal of wisdom, but he was the father of no end of rubbish as far as related to the eel. The authors write: "There is no animal concerning whose origin there is such a number of false beliefs and ridiculous fables." Only in the eighteenth century were the sexes of the eels determined, but the masculine eel evaded notice up to 1873. We know now that eels spawn in salt water off the mouths of rivers. Then in due time, supposably at the end of the second season, the young eels ascend the rivers. When they have grown to be adults they descend the rivers, find the sea, and then reproduce their kind. The eel is wonderfully prolific, the number of eggs produced by a female 32 inches long having been estimated to be 10,700,000.

Salmon, trout, and their entire species have the fullest space devoted to them. We are absolutely certain to-day that the greater portion of the adult salmon ascending our rivers never feed. It is the striped bass, (Roccus Lineatus,) which is essentially a game fish. We all know how the shad has been established on the Pacific Coast, due to the enterprise of the United States Fish Commission, but it will be news to many that to-day the striped bass has been carried to the Pacific by the Fish Commission and is being taken there now in quantity. In 1899 the weight of bass coming from the Pacific Coast was 1,234,320 pounds. The whitefish (Coregonus) forms a large proportion of the fish food of the United States. As the authors express it, "the whitefish are by far the most important group of fresh-water fishes of North America, and probably of the world." Among the fish of the Pacific the eulachon (Thaleichthys Pacificus) must not be overlooked. It is not a large fish, being some 10 to 12 inches in length. Its peculiarity is its wonderful fatness. It is full of an oil which has a delicate flavor. When dried the eulachon can be used as a candle when a wick is placed in it. Pomatomus Saltatrix, our bluefish, is the most carnivorous of its kind. Prof. Baird wrote: "There is no parallel to the bluefish in point of destructiveness to the marine species on our coast." It has been likened to an animated chopping machine, the business of which is to cut to pieces and otherwise destroy as many fish as possible in a given space of time. Those shoals of bluefish in our immediate waters are estimated to destroy 1,200,000,000 in a single season. The range of the bluefish is of the widest, for it has been found in the Malay Archipelago, off the Cape of Good Hope, and occasionally in the Mediterranean. Of all our fish it is, according to the gourmand, the pompano which is the choicest. The home of the pompano is along our South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It is essentially a warm water fish. The same sudden change of temperature which killed the orange groves of Florida seems to have affected in a disastrous way the pompano. Very little is known of the spawning of the pompano. A few small fish have been taken in the vicinity of Wood's Hole. On very rare occasions the pompano has been caught with a hook. The many representatives of the genus Micropterus, the basses, are fully described in the work. For our better acquaintance with these game fish we are indebted to Dr. James A. Henshall and his book.

There is a mystery concerning certain fish, and the tilefish as an ichthyological topic has caused much speculation. The tilefish (Latilidae) was first brought to notice in May, 1879, when a trawler off our coast caught some 3,000 pounds of the fish. To the fisherman it was an unknown fish. The greater part of the catch was thrown overboard, only a few fish being preserved. Then the excellence of the fish as food was discovered. The United States Fish Commission at once was interested in the new find. An expedition was sent out to catch the fish. Many were taken, and Prof. Baird thought that a new source of fish food was discovered. In 1882 vessels arriving at the Northern Atlantic ports reported that they had met numbers of dead fish floating on the surface of the ocean. Some of these having been brought into port, it was found that they were tilefish. Capt. Collins estimated that an area of 5,000 to 7,500 square miles was strewn with not less than 1,000,000,000 dead tilefish. Prof. Verill, who instigated a careful investigation, was of the opinion that the killing of the fish arose from a sudden change of temperature. The water had become too cold. For several years after this destruction of the tilefish none was seen. Of late years, however, some few have been taken, and the United States Commission is hopeful that before long this valuable fish will be found to have re-established itself in our waters. The writer of this notice, who has eaten the tilefish, thinks it to be the finest of sea fish, but is not hopeful as to its abundance in the immediate future.

Want of space prevents any extended treatment of the many varieties of fish all thoroughly written about in the book. The illustrations are of the very best. There are prints taken from photographic portraits of the fish as seen when alive in the aquarium. There are the prints in color showing the wonderful tints of the fish. Of these the Rock Beauty is a brilliant example. The volume is to be lauded not alone for the excellent information imparted, but for its fine typography and its many and varied illustrations. As to the angler, all the methods of capture, with the handling of the rod, are clearly given.

*AMERICAN FOOD AND GAME FISHES. A Popular Account of all the Species found in America North of the Equator, with Keys for Ready Identification, Life History, and Methods of Capture. By David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, and Barton Warren Evermann, Ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission. Illustrated with colored plates and text drawings, and photographs from life by A. Radcliffe Dugmore. Cloth. 10¼ by 7½ inches. Pp. 573. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.

The Romance of Religion.*

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian have collected together in this volume a number of instances of what in a former generation would have been called "religious superstition," but what our authors have been pleased to dignify by the name of "romance." Dancing dervishes and passion processions, miraculous images, and Trappist friars, the Misericordia of Leghorn, and the dance of the Seises at Seville, form some of the topics which go to make up a book by no means without interest, though the interest is scarcely that which the authors find in various incidents.

In their preface they range themselves on the side of "those to whom religion is the highest expression of the senses," and this expression gives a clue to the attitude which they take up toward the quainter relics of the religious life in the Middle Ages, recorded in this volume. It is only so far as the religious life lends itself to a sort of artistic representation that Mr. and Mrs. Vivian are interested in it. The truth or untruth of the views represented by the processions or customs of which they write scarcely concerns them.

Let a scene be quaint, and that is enough to include it in "The Romance of Religion." The inner feelings of the actors in it are of only secondary consideration to our authors. This attitude toward religion is so remote from that current in America that it is difficult to enter into it sufficiently to sympathize with the ceremonies detailed with considerable vividness in this volume. Yet by the attraction of contraries it will be found quite interesting reading, even by those who would regard the authors' views as little less than idolatrous. In a certain sense the authors, though they may not know it, have even less sympathy with the scenes they describe than persons who do not regard religion as merely "the highest expression of the senses." Even the sourest Puritan would hesitate before aiming his camera at persons engaged in reverent devotion. Yet the authors of this book illustrate it with snapshots taken during the supreme moments of the religious ceremonies described in it. After all, reverence is of the essence of religion, and it would have been well if the authors had shown a little more of this essential quality. Still, the book is a curious collection, and so far has served its purpose; but it would scarcely serve the cause the authors have at heart, of rendering more attractive that view of the religious life which regards it as "the highest expression of the senses."

*THE ROMANCE OF RELIGION. By Olive Vivian and Herbert Vivian. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

A Foreigner's View of our Painters and Sculptors.*

ACHIEL amang us takin' notes is not the worst thing in the world if the chiel will only condescend to give as much attention to the subject as this writer evidently has. Apparently from his name at once a German and a Japanese, Mr. Sadekichi Hartmann must have spent several years in the United States studying American painting and sculpture, visiting private collections and the regular exhibitions, and contributing, if one may judge by his style, his impressions to daily journals, perhaps to those published here in German. His style and his English are thoroughly journalistic, both in the good and bad sense. He has a refreshing boldness in delivering himself of his opinions and often a less admirable looseness of diction which sometimes verges on mistakes such as a foreigner easily falls into through too strict an adherence to colloquialisms.

It would be hard to say whether the German or the Japanese has the upper hand; it is enough to note that in spite of his foreign names he utters a great many complimentary things with regard to our art. And yet at the close of his "History" he warns us against the applause bestowed on trifles. "If the younger men are told that anything and everything is an achievement to make them immortal, what record can we expect to leave to future ages? Our art of to-day lacks young people who, with competent, finished work, realize the new ideas they strive for. Studies alone are not sufficient. We must have more thinking painters," &c.

To no one more than himself would his own warning apply. Certainly the two volumes of this "History" have some sharp censure for various painters and sculptors of the United States, but they are also filled with eulogies of the work of many second and third rate men. So that while we must be grateful to Herr Hartmann that he finds so much to admire in our art, we cannot exonerate him from inconsistency.

The eight chapters of what he or his publisher is pleased to call a history, though it were better called a sketch or a review, seem to have been written at different times; perhaps they have been assembled from articles contributed by him to the press. American art before A. D 1828 is a mere outline, which gives little idea of the situation, and fails to mention men like Jarvis and Gilbert Stuart Newton. Speaking of Benjamin West, he does not tell us how West founded the Royal Academy in London, surely a sufficiently remarkable achievement in a Quaker colonist to be worthy of note. Nor in Chapter VII. does he think the foundation of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design, New York, of sufficient importance to describe. In a history this is expected; in a sketch it is not necessary. What is more surprising is that with regard to living artists like Whistler, for example, he does not appreciate how important and early was the influence Whistler exerted in Europe on etching and mural painting, as well as on the impressionist school of easel painting.

But it is perhaps unfair to demand thoroughness and a knowledge of the art currents from America to Europe, as well as the other way, from a writer who is blessed with a temperament and is more concerned with giving his private impressions of the work of many artists than studying the matter on large lines. The expressions of likes and dislikes which we get on every page have their own interest. They keep the pages lively, if they do little more, and although the ultimate impression is that Herr Hartmann has more assurance than discretion, it is always a mercy to find a "historian" who does not put you to sleep, but keeps you guessing what audacity he will give you next.

After a chapter on "Our Landscape Painters" and two more on the "old" and the "new" school he treats of American sculpture, the graphic arts, American art in Europe and "Latest Phases." In the chapter on sculpture he has things to say about Augustus Saint Gaudens which will be news to New York. What he means it would be hard to say; perhaps some one has been "stuffing" him as a foreigner, but here are some passages which will be more astonishing to the sculptor himself than to any one else:

> That he had often to be cruel to others even against his will; that many a young talent was crushed (!) by his resistless onward march to fame could not be helped. He rose, as every man of genius does, in the battle of life, leaving behind him a field of corpses.

Is this madness, one asks, or the effect on a foreigner of too steady a reading of the yellow journal of this favored land? There is better to come:

> Surrounding himself with a powerful clique of architects, artists, influential literati, men of wealth and social power, he succeeded in forming a sort of Tammany ring in American sculpture, he made himself the Croker and controlled his profession for years with despotic power.

The vision of the worthy sculptor of the Nirvana as a Croker in statuary riding to fame over the corpses of rivals is to say the least novel, and speaks volumes for the credulity or the fantastical temperament of Herr Hartmann.

These volumes swarm with mistakes in print as well as mistakes of fact. Edward Gay is given as Walter Gay, Clark Mills's equestrian Jackson is called Washington, Sir William C. Van Horne is Van Hornen, the stonecutter Frazee is Frazer, Larkin Mead is made Meade, Prescott Hall Butler is printed Brescott Hill Buller, French porcelaine is written porcelain, Sibyl is always spelled Sybil. But these are not Herr Hartmann's fault so much as the publisher's. The latter, however, cannot be blamed for omissions from the lists of painters of names like Thomas Allen, B. C. Porter, Birge Harrison, George Inness, Jr., Julian Story, Harry Chase, C. C. Colemen, Arthur Quartley, Alfred R. Collins, McLure Hamilton, W. J. Hennessy, Mark Fisher, Henry Muhrman, (the last four in the list of London-American painters,) and Walter Palmer. Nor among sculptors does he mention Valentine, Lopez, and Lukeman, and yet speaks of others who are complete amateurs.

A peculiarity which probably has its root in his Japanese name is Herr Hartmann's habit of attributing Japanese influence to all sorts of artists, for example, to Frederick Stuart Church, probably a painter as little influenced by the Japanese as any in modern times. If, then, the reader will remember that this is in no sense a history of American art and that the dicta of Herr Hartmann, while sometimes extravagantly favorable, cannot be relied on as consistent, he will find this rapid and self-confident review of the situation of art, so far as sculpture and painting is concerned, by no means without interest. It is a proof that our art is beginning to challenge the attention of foreign thought.

*"A HISTORY OF AMERICAN ART." By Sadakichi Hartmann. In two volumes. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1902.

The Story of the Vine.*

This is the title of a very entertaining and useful book on an interesting subject. The story of the vine is in this case an account of the grapevine.

The origin of the grape is unknown, but it dates back to prehistoric times, for in deposits of lignite, a soft brown coal mined in Germany, there are often found impressions of the grape leaf. It is generally supposed that the vine originated in Asia, was brought to Greece and Italy, and then became rooted in the different countries of Europe. Thus, while there are a great number of different kinds of grapevines growing to-day in Europe, they are of the same stock or type, and possess certain well-defined characteristics. On the other hand, the grapevine is indigenous to the soil in America. The Norsemen, who discovered this country before Columbus, found vines growing in such profusion that they named the place "Vine-land." In fact, all the grapevines growing outdoors in vineyards east of the Rocky Mountains are native varieties, of which more than eighty have been found and classified. For one reason or another European varieties of grapevines do not thrive in the East, but in California and the Pacific Coast States they do well, if not better than in Europe. This difference between the foreign and our native vines is also shown in the wines produced, as our Eastern wines have a distinct character and excellence of their own, while the California wines resemble more or less the European wines, with the differences due to climate and soil.

Quite instructive is the account which the author gives of grape and wine growing in Europe. He speaks from personal knowledge and experience, having visited a few years ago the important wine-producing districts of Europe during the vintage season. He calls attention to the fact that of the celebrated vintages of which we hear so much, we see but little in this country. The choice wines of France and Germany command high prices at the cellars, and are readily taken by foreign consumers. While abroad Mr. Emerson learned, what is more or less suspected, that "there is from five to twenty times as much wine sold under labels of the various famous vineyards per year as they produce."

The chapter entitled "The Vine in America" comprises almost one-half of the book, and will be of much interest to many readers. Mr. Emerson gives an account of the many attempts made by the early settlers of the Colonies to establish viticulture, and to encourage winemaking. The London Company sent over a number of French vignerons with a collection of choice vines to plant in Virginia. In 1622 a small quantity of Virginia wine was sent to England. Not only in Virginia but in Maryland and in the two Carolinas, grape growing and winemaking were encouraged by the early lawmakers. Even the old Puritan fathers did not seem to have serious objections to wine, although they did to "strong drink," and the author says that "the introduction of rum had more to do with the killing of viticulture than any other agent. It was easily and cheaply procured, and it soon became the staple drink of the people."

At several places along the Delaware River in New Sweden and in Pennsylvania vineyards were planted and wine made. In New Netherlands, or New York, while duties were imposed and strict ordinances passed regulating the sale of wines and liquors, yet the early Dutch settlers were heavy drinkers. One of these early ordinances went so far as to compel Dutch sailors to use wine on the high seas, and reads thus: "Inasmuch as it is necessary on a long voyage to maintain regularity in eating and drinking for the preservation of health, every one on board ship should be bound to drink his ration of wine every day, without being permitted to save or sell it." This leads the author to make the following remarks:

> The true principle regarding the use of wine is shown in this ordinance, for wine when properly used is a great aid toward the maintenance of good health. Few, however, know the proper use of good wine. Some think that it consists in moderation, and to a certain extent this idea is correct. Moderation, of course, is essential, but it wants to be combined with every-day use. There seems to be, and undoubtedly there is, in the minds of many a feeling that if a person uses wine every day he or she will became an habitual drinker and will soon carry it to excess. This feeling, however, is not borne out by the facts, for where pure wine is used there very seldom exists a craving for stronger drinks and excessive use of it is not seen.
>
> This is proved by the daily consumption of wine by the people of France and Italy, and drunkenness does not prevail in those countries as in the spirit-drinking nations.

In conclusion Mr. Emerson points out the rapid progress and the great future of viticulture in the United States. It should be remembered that winemaking in this country is an "infant industry," which has been developed only within the past twenty-five or thirty years. And yet we are making fine wines that equal in every respect, age for age, the fine wines of Europe, and this has been shown by the high awards received by American wines at recent expositions. Those who are interested in the subject will find Mr. Emerson's book well worth reading.

*"THE STORY OF THE VINE." By Edward R. Emerson. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1902.

Tree Planting For Profit.*

A number of years ago, as a tourist was standing on the bank of Black River, in Jefferson County, New York, and looking across the wide, sterile, treeless stretches of sand to be found there north of the river, he said to a couple of citizens of the region:

"Why don't you do something to improve all that waste land?"

"Improve it," said one in reply; "how in—um—how are you going to improve sand?"

"Plant it with trees," said the tourist. At that the natives laughed cordially and heartily. They supposed the tourist was joking with them. And no amount of argument could have persuaded any citizen of the region at that time that any one could realize a profit on a plantation of trees. To the east lay the Adirondacks with "an inexhaustible supply of timber," and at their feet ran Black River, nature's own highway for bringing Adirondack timber to their doors.

The ideas of these two men on this matter were on a level with those of the greater part of the people of the United States at that time.

But times have changed. The spruce on private lands in the Adirondacks will be exhausted in twelve years, according to official reports; and if the State lands were then turned over to the logger the supply would last but twelve years more. People are beginning to realize everywhere that no timber supply is inexhaustible, and instead of laughing at a proposition to plant trees for a profit they are beginning to ask seriously how it can be done.

In a book written by Prof. John Gifford of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, this serious question is answered in the simplest and most convincing manner. Whoever owns an acre of land should buy "Practical Forestry," and the more sterile or worthless the land may be for agricultural purposes the more valuable will the book prove to its owner. The whole subject of making a profit out of tree culture—the planting of absolutely barren land, the improvement of lands covered with worthless stuff, and the care of valuable timber—is considered. With this there are chapters discussing the sale of various kinds of wood products, the tropical forests, the Federal and State timber reservations, and descriptions of seventy-five of the most profitable trees for culture.

One of the most practical parts of the work is that devoted to the improvement of the farm wood lot. The ordinary farmer who pastures his cattle in the wood lot selects the best trees, from year to year, when cutting firewood, and finally cuts off all the timber and plants potatoes on the land, will find this part of the book most valuable.

It will prove a revelation to those who suppose that one must wait 100 years before gathering his crop of planted trees. The fact is that tree planting may be made one of the most profitable features of land speculation. For a stand of thrifty trees, no matter of what age, adds far more to the selling price of land than the cost of making the stand. And as for the marketing of crops, it appears that in very many localities—notably in the prairie regions and where there is water-route transportation—the necessary thinnings of the growing stand yield most comforting returns.

As an example take the case of Mr. L. W. Yaggy, living four miles west of Hutchinson, Kan. He cut 2,500 trees from an eighty-acre plantation at the end of the sixth year of growth, and 13,000 trees at the end of the seventh. Each tree made two fence posts, and the posts were sold at 10 cents each on the ground where they grew. He obtained $2,600 cash for the fence posts in the second thinning, on an eighty-acre patch of land. At the end of ten years from the planting his woodland was measured by experts from the Agricultural Department, Washington, and the stand of timber was found to be worth $267.17 per acre. After counting every expense—including all labor, the price for which the land would have rented, and the interest at 6 per cent. on all money invested—a net profit of $197.55 per acre remained for the ten years, or $19.75 per year. In addition to this profit was the money received for the trees cut in the two thinnings.

Mr. Yaggy found the trees far better than dollar wheat. JOHN R. SPEARS.

*"PRACTICAL FORESTRY. For Beginners in Forestry, Agricultural Students, Woodland Owners, and Others Desiring a General Knowledge of the Nature of the Art. By John Gifford, Assistant Professor of Forestry, New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University. With many illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

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THE ART OF INDEXING.

Some Recollections of Magazine and Newspaper Index Making.



I WAS much interested in a recent publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS descriptive of Mary Cowden Clarke's method of compiling her "Concordance of Shakespeare." I am inclined to think that Mrs. Clarke had more industry than ingenuity. The portfolios she used, one for each letter of the alphabet, must have been very clumsy to handle; the method described must have necessitated the writing of each word many times over, and the making finally of a clean copy for the printer in strictly alphabetical order. My journalistic experience has led me to indexing to a considerable degree, and I have found it a most fascinating labor—fascinating, perhaps, only because, to paraphrase Shakespeare, it is a labor I delight in.

My first attention to the importance to daily journalism of an index of a standard publication was directed by Gen. U. S. Grant under interesting circumstances. In the latter part of 1863 I purchased for him—he was then General of the Armies, with headquarters at Washington—a file of The New York Herald for the years 1861 to 1865, or "during the war," as the saying then was. I secured a fine copy from a New York bookbinder named E. Walker, who had carefully pressed each copy of the paper for preservation, and who bound them for the General in twenty volumes, for which the binder was paid $500. About a week after the volumes had been delivered I received from the General, at the hands of his Adjutant General, Capt. Bowers, a medallion portrait of the General as an acknowledgment of my small service and an inquiry as to an index of The Herald, adding that an index would make the volumes invaluable for the General's purpose in buying the file. Capt. Bowers did not explain what the purpose was, but I learned at the inauguration of Grant as President from Gen. Adam Badeau that the General was contemplating a history of his campaigns. Capt. Bowers was killed the day after delivering the message at West Point, being run over by a railroad train, and I sent direct to Gen. Grant the reply as to the index, which I knew Bowers had not had time to deliver. I also stated that The Herald, with which I was then connected editorially, kept an index, but it was made for the use only of the editorial staff and was of no particular value to the general reader. I told the younger Bennett of this inquiry of Gen. Grant's, and suggested to him the preparation of an index to The Herald from 1860 to date, to be kept up yearly and published for sale. He put the matter in my hands with clerical help, but I left the service of The Herald the following year for that of Harper & Brothers, and abandoned the work of indexing The Herald.

I found shortly after joining the Harper staff that Mr. Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the brothers, but the most active in the direction of the affairs of the firm, was much impressed with the importance of an index of Harper's Magazine. His desire for such a compilation was shared by his right bower, his nephew, Joseph W., Jr., commonly called "Brooklyn Joe," because he lived in Brooklyn, and to distinguish him from his father, Joseph W., and his cousins Joseph W., known as Joe 22d, because he lived in Twenty-second Street, and Joseph Abner, abbreviated to "Joe Abner." The brothers and cousins, nearly all named after the four Wesley brothers, were quite an aggravation in respect to their identification in conversation. There were so many Johns that he had to designate the elder as "Colonel John," his son as "the Colonel's John," and a nephew as "Fifth Avenue Jack." Much talk with Fletcher and "Brooklyn Joe," George William Curtis, editor of the Weekly; Dr. Guernsey, then editor of the Magazine, and Mr. H. M. Alden, now the editor of the Magazine, resulted in my undertaking the preparation of such an index. Dr. Guernsey contributed a number of sheets on which he had begun to prepare an index, and he and Mr. Alden from time to time supplied missing links. The great difficulty in making the compilation arose from the fact that prior to the twentieth volume the names of writers were not printed in the index to each semi-annual volume, and the writers of papers in the first twenty volumes had to be obtained in all sorts of ways. The most useful aid I had in this matter was the old cashier, Mr. Demarest, a genial old soul with a memory quite as long as his patience. I think he remembered the name of every author whom he had ever paid money to, the title of the contribution, and the amount paid for it. I don't mean that literally, but to convey an idea of the qualifications of the man. I hate to dismiss him with only these few words. I used to call him Tom Linkenwater, after the old clerk of the Cheeryble Brothers in "Nicholas Nickleby," chiefly because he was the only employe who could "sass back" at the brothers. On one occasion Fletcher Harper suggested to Demarest that he put his son, just out of college, at work in the establishment. "I would sooner bury him than see him a slave here like I am!" growled Demarest, while Mr. Harper turned away laughing. Tom Linkenwater long continued to enjoy his slavery, until one day the brothers sent for him to come to their private room, told him he had been long enough at his desk, must give place to a younger man, told him to go to Europe and spend the $5,000 which they handed him, and when he returned to continue to draw his pension regularly as before.

So many persons contributed in the compilation of the original index to Harper's Magazine that I did not feel warranted in putting my name on the title page as the compiler; but nevertheless the work and the design of the index were mine. An analytical index was out of the question, owing to the large amount of fiction published, and yet many of the historical, geographical, and biographical papers were of such importance as to require more than one mention. The topics treated of were many, and numerous papers had to be grouped under each topic. It was decided, therefore, that the index should be semi-analytical and strictly alphabetical, without subdivisions. In compiling I put myself, in considering each article, in the position of the searcher; one could ordinarily recall an article wanted by one of three means—the topic, the title, or the author; he was apt to remember one or the other of these.

To save labor I had made a box of twenty-four pigeon holes, each about 3 inches square. I recall telling the carpenter to make them "big enough to put my fist in." Then I had cut innumerable white slips of paper, 1 inch by 4 inches long, and on these I wrote clearly the title of the article, the name of the author, and the volume and page on which it was to be found. Then above this I wrote the topic to which it belonged, and indicated the fact by an asterisk (*) if the article was illustrated. A single example in illustration will best indicate this labor-saving method. I select it at random:

> Architecture. Meagher. Travels.
> Costa Rica, Holidays in*. Thos. Francis Meagher. XX., 18, 145, 304.

This slip went originally in pigeon hole A. When used under the topic "Architecture" it was put in M, for the author; then in T, for travels, and finally into C, for the actual title. When it came to making up the copy for the printer the words above the title were stricken out and only the title was set in the regular alphabetical order of subjects. The * indicated that it was illustrated.

Many of the authors gave assistance in confirming the list of papers published by them. I suggested to Mr. George William Curtis, editor of the Easy Chair, that he would have a task in affirming the authorship of the 1,200 or more articles indexed under "Chair, Editor's Easy." He made an effort one day; but it was such an unaccustomed labor and took up so much of valuable time that Fletcher Harper came to his rescue and said: "Attribute all of the Chair to Mr. Curtis; everybody knows that only he could have written them." I told Mr. Curtis of Mr. Harper's decision and remark. "Isn't he a dear man to work with?" he exclaimed. "But since everybody knows I am the author, let the list go in without any acknowledgment." It thus came about that the only reference to the fact of Mr. Curtis's authorship of those charming essays, which are delightful reading to this day, is in a footnote following the list of his other contributions.

Mr. Fletcher Harper was not always so happy in his decisions and remarks about authors as in the case of Mr. Curtis; but he was usually as gracious. He brought in one day an author who wished to look over the list of his papers as it was prepared for the index. A dispute had arisen over the Latin title which Thomas Nast had appended to one of his cartoons in which Gen. Grant was the most conspicuous figure. Dr. Guerneey differed from the artist, claiming that Nast's Latin was "hog Latin," but Nast insisted that it was correct. Mr. Harper suggested that the dispute be submitted to the author, then with him, a prominent professor in the Stevens Institute. He agreed with Dr. Guernsey, and Nast had to submit to the alteration. Mr. Harper, who did not know the difference between a Latin noun and a Greek verb, subsequently explained his action in the matter by saying: "We have great confidence in Prof. D.'s scholarship. The day after we were burned out he came to us with $8,000—his total savings—and told us to use it in rebuilding, and pay him back when we liked. We have great faith in his judgment."

To sum up, I should say that the chief art in indexing is "stick to the strictly alphabetical arrangement."

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

Dr. Pearson's Life of Jesus.*

There is no heralding on title page or in preface of the fact that Dr. Pearson's is the last conspicuous name upon the lengthening roll of heretical professors of theology. For his heresy he has been summarily ejected from his chair in the Methodist Northwestern University. His heresy, if not more pronounced than that of Prof. Paine of Bangor, (late deceased,) is much more so than Prof. Brigg's or Prof. McGiffert's or Prof. Gilbert's. He differs from these gentlemen also in being less scholarly than they, his critical apparatus being apparently extremely simple and crude. The title of his book suggests his spirit and his aim. The preface is explicit:

> The argument of this book is that all the superhuman powers attributed to Jesus, whether by the enthusiasm of disciples, by the imagination of poets, or by the self-interest of priests, are untrue, and if they are untrue it follows as a matter of course that they are hurtful.

A good many will have their doubts about the "matter of course." Dr. Pearson's story of the life of Jesus, though frankly humanitarian, is not severely critical. Renan tells us that if the certain parts of history were printed in black ink, the less certain parts in other colors, the black portion would be small. It is so with Dr. Pearson's book. If it were printed in different colors, the certain color would not cover many pages of the whole. Prof. Schmiedel, in the Encyclopaedia Biblica, reduces the certainty about Jesus in the Gospels to four passages. Let us hope we need not be so parsimonious as that, but that estimate is probably much nearer to the truth than Dr. Pearson's generous inclusion. He accepts whatever takes his fancy and he draws freely on his own imagination. Nothing in connection with his book is more interesting than the illustration it affords of those processes whereby the Gospels arrived at their present form.

He has not the least intention of "making up" anything, but unconsciously he adds a little here, a little there, to make his story somewhat more striking and dramatic. His ideals are selective of the data furnished by the New Testament. It pleases him to think of Mary writing the "Magnificat," and so he passes it to her credit, though a trout in the milk is not better circumstantial evidence than the infusion of Hannah's song in Mary's that the latter is a literary creation, not a piece of genuine biography. Another circumstance that adds much to the fullness of Dr. Pearson's presentation is that he endeavors to make good with rhetorical effusion the lose which is entailed by his critical procedure. Herein he resembles Renan, but he goes on with less delicacy. He is, however, superior to Renan in his moral appreciation of Jesus and his sentiment never degenerates into sentimentalism to Renan's degree.

When these abatements and qualifications have been made, it may cheerfully be conceded that Dr. Pearson has presented the life of Jesus from the naturalistic standpoint in a very interesting and engaging manner. After a chapter on "The Gospels," he proceeds to take up one aspect after another of the great life, maintaining as far as possible a chronological order. While the miracles are denied all supernatural character, they are held to be examples of a kind of "mental healing" to which the conditions of the time were more favorable than are the conditions of our own. The birth stories are frankly set aside, but not more so than by Harnack and by the late Prof. Bruce. The resurrection of Jesus is treated in the manner of Harnack, as "a great subjective fact." After a critical chapter on "The Ascension" there are several chapters of a more general character, "Jesus as a Man," "The Testimony of Scripture," and "The Christian Centuries." These, especially the last two, do not help the main impression. That on "Jesus as a Man" is disfigured by a tasteless rhetoric which is far below the dignity of the theme. The two next are an assault upon the doctrine of the Trinity which will not much more engage the sympathies of the less orthodox than those of the most strict. When we read, "The doctrine of the Trinity is purely for show," we wonder most how Dr. Pearson can be so unkind to the associates of his professional life. In one respect the book is criminally bad. It did not, perhaps, require an index, but to its twenty-nine chapters there is not even a table of contents.

*THE CARPENTER PROPHET. A Life of Jesus Christ and a Discussion of His Ideals. By Charles William Pearson. Pp. ix.-268. 12mo. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

Spiritual Heroism.*

This collection of biographical studies is intended "as a stimulus to the study of the spiritual evolution of humanity" by presenting a sympathetic picture of a few of the great servants of mankind. Its subjects include Jeremiah, the prophet of Israel; the Buddha, the prince of mysticism; Socrates, the champion of intellectual piety; Jesus, the preacher of the Kingdom of God; St. Paul, the apostle of a universal religion; Marcus Aurelius, the philosopher of a dying world; Augustine, the schoolmaster of the Middle Ages; Mohammed, the revivalist of Semitism, and Martin Luther and the dawn of the modern age.

These essays are evidently the work of a thinker and scholar, but their author can scarcely be said to have overcome the peculiar difficulty which besets literary attempts of this kind. The limitations of space make it necessary to choose between narration and criticism. Mr. Muzzey endeavors to combine both, with the result that he has quite inadequate scope for either. Readers who need to be informed respecting the historical facts which fill so many pages will not be prepared to appreciate the rest of the book, and those who are prepared for the criticism will complain that so much space is wasted upon popular biography.

The strongest element in this book is the excellence of some of the sketches of character. Its weakest is perhaps the inconsistency of the author's method in the chapter on Jesus. Mr. Muzzey declares at the outset that he is going to dismiss all controverted questions of literary criticism, psychology, &c., and confine himself to the gospel accounts. But he gets rid of these questions by the convenient method of assuming certain theories on these matters and using them as admitted data. He tells us, for instance, that the synoptic gospels are built on two documents—a collection of logia written in Aramaic, and a narrative substantially identical with the gospel of Mark. This may very likely be the case, but it is not yet sufficiently established to be stated so positively. On the general questions of theology and Biblical criticism, Mr. Muzzey has been especially influenced by Renan and Matthew Arnold.

The book contains a number of more or less serious misprints. Among them are "a viol of oil," (p. 5;) "Herculas," (p. 6;) "Il-gotton," (p. 10;) "Darmsteter" for "Darmesteter," (pp. 26 and 28;) "Georgias" for "Gorgias," (p. 75,) and "Marc Aurel" for "Marc Aurèle," as the title of Renan's book, (p. 193.)

*SPIRITUAL HEROES: A Study of Some of the World's Prophets. By David Saville Muzzey, B. D. Pp. ix.-366. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

A Very Restful Novel.*

It is not imperative that readers of fiction should be informed that there are several kinds of novel. At one end of the series of varieties lies the novel of incident, and at the other lies the type of which Nancy Huston Banks's "Oldfield" is a specimen. Nothing much happens in novels of this kind. People just live, and move, and have their beings in an ordinary sort of way, and the business of the novelist seems to be to wander around and peep in upon them from time to time and tell what they are saying and what they are thinking. Character study, environment, local color, customs of the time are the materials of the writer of this species of fiction. It is never exciting. Tragedies may or may not have existed in the lives of the people, but they do not come prominently into the foreground of the story. Usually they are recounted as things of the long ago, and as explanations of some peculiarity of character in the story.

"Oldfield" is a good novel of this kind. Little happens in it. Much is said. A great deal more is described. Indeed the author has let description and impersonal narrative dominate her pages. Perhaps she was aiming at a literary reproduction of the restfulness and seclusion of Oldfield. There cannot be said to be a hero or a heroine in this story. The principal character is Miss Judy, who is altogether lovable. She is the sweetest, demurest, most deliciously innocent of old maids. She is almost angelic, and so of course she is doomed to death. Her sister, who always assents to every proposition made by her, is a less successful invention. She lacks novelty, and she is not overconvincing. The woman who earns a living for her family by retailing gossip in a lively manner at various entertainments is admirable. She seems to be so utterly at variance with her surroundings that it comforts me to think that the social raconteur was a necessity in a community so primitive as that of Oldfield.

In fact, the women are nearly all interesting. The men are much less so. Perhaps the author does not care much for men. Perhaps she could not make them vegetate successfully. "Oldfield" will in all probability appeal mostly to women. As they form the great majority of novel readers, little will be lost. The book is written in a smooth, lucid style, which is not the least of its charms. For a Summer afternoon in the warm months with a hammock as a foundation it will be found highly suitable.

"Little Italy" in Book Form.*

Nearly four years after the first stage performance of "Little Italy" its author, Mr. Horace B. Fry, has given the play to the public in book form, coincident with its revival as a drama by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, whose picture in costume serves as frontispiece to the book. Aside from its merits as an acting play, "Little Italy" deserves high literary commendation. It is simple, direct, convincing, and illustrative of an extremely interesting and picturesque phase of New York life. Unfortunately in this country there is little demand for one-act plays, which makes the writing of this one the more noteworthy. The plot is extremely simple. Fabio, an Italian baker of middle age, has brought his youthful second wife to New York five years before, and is now living with her and his little girl from the former marriage in the fifth story of an east side tenement above his shop. Giulia, the wife, longs passionately for Italy and her former sweetheart, Michele, who unexpectedly turns up in the middle of the play, and is engaged by Fabio, at Giulia's disingenuous solicitation, to teach his wife to sing. Fabio leaves the two alone, and Michele persuades her to fly with him. They hear Fabio returning, and Giulia attempts to descend by the dumb-waiter, the rope of which breaks, resulting in her death. Fabio seeks to kill Michele, but is finally led to desist by the latter's reminder of what the fate of the murderer's child will be. This closes the play, which is permeated by the passionate, vengeful Neapolitan spirit, despite the pleasing lack of half-intelligible broken English. As an appendix the author has given a translation of the admirable preface to "Une père prodigue," by Alexandre Dumas fils. The presswork and general appearance of the little book are admirable.

"Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff, with Chapters on the Railroad Problem and Municipal Monopolies," by George D. Bolen, will be brought out this month by The Macmillan Company. The book is written with the belief that there is no sufficient reason why sound knowledge of the trusts and the tariff should continue to be confined so narrowly to the few. The work, therefore, gathers up and conveys to the general reader busy with every day affairs a considerable measure of that deeper economic and political knowledge which is usually confined to men of special education or experience, so that he will not rely blindly on platforms and speakers.

*OLDFIELD. A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century. By Nancy Huston Banks. 12mo. Pp. 431. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*LITTLE ITALY. By Horace B. Fry. Pp. 48. 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell.

RECENT POETRY.

A Volume by One of The Century Editors.*

Those who have known Mr. Johnson's previous volumes, "The Winter Hour and Other Poems," (1892,) and "Songs of Liberty and Other Poems," (1897,) will be glad to have them both under one cover, with a new collection equal in amount to either of those volumes and not shamed by them in quality. Those who now freshly discover him will be glad to get so much at once. If they like poetry, and good poetry, they will like some of these poems very much, and all of them in their degree. There are those who like what comes to them as poetry for various reasons; quite as often because it is good preaching as because it is good poetry. There could be no surer sign that some people do not like poetry than their strong affection for some of Browning's psychological verse. But Mr. Johnson's is a poetic nature, and his verses are real poetry, and the keener the poetic sensibility of his readers the greater will be their enjoyment of the variety he offers them. The variety is one of the most striking features of his book. Here is lovely meditative verse, best represented by "The Winter Hour"; here is delicate nature poetry, "October" and "In November," two of the best examples; here are beautiful poems of compliment and appreciation, such as those to James Whitcomb Riley and Richard Watson Gilder; here are others of penetrating ethical suggestion, the two "Moods of the Soul" perhaps the most striking of this kind. The first of these, "In Time of Victory," has one stanza that will hold up the glass to many faces blanched with the consciousness of having known a like experience:

> To-morrow I may flaunt the foe—
> Not now; for in the echoing best
> Of fleeing heart-throbs well I know
> The bitterness of near defeat.

But, arrested by this brace of noble poems, we stopped short in our enumeration of the different kinds of Mr. Johnson's verse and to those already named must add his "Poems on Public Events," his poems of international sympathy, his poems of political reminiscence, "The Voice of Webster," one of the most notable of these, and many very beautiful lyrics; some of them songs that should be set to music equal with their own; some of them such tender things as "An English Mother." And still we have given a very imperfect idea of the range of Mr. Johnson's versatility. His delight in Italy finds adequate expression in his "Italian Rhapsody," which he might have dared to call "An American in Italy," as if consciously he had intended it for a pendant to Browning's "Englishman in Italy."

Whatever the subject or treatment, we have the accent of sincerity. Here are no mere experiments in form, no mere endeavors to strike a poetic attitude of mind, but here are genuine impulses seeking appropriate expression. The expression is uniformly good, the workmanship careful and generally exact, while at the same time we feel that Mr. Johnson is more anxious to say clearly what he thinks and feels than to achieve a collocation of sweet-sounding syllables. Here and there the expression stumbles a little under the weight of thought imposed upon it. It is easy to imagine that Mr. Johnson has written many verses for the delight of his family and friends, which are not incorporated in this volume. We can guess at their felicity from those he has permitted us to share with them. Certainly he has not erred on the side of a too liberal inclusion, so excellent is his mastery in this kind of verse. His "Dewey at Manila" is a stirring poem, and some when reading it will say, "Here is one poet who doesn't sing a counter song to Kipling's praise of war," but coming to the end we find an "Envoy," which formed, we imagine, no part of the original poem:

> But remember when we've ceased
> Giving praise and reckoning odds,
> Man shares courage with the beast,
> Wisdom cometh from the gods.
> Who would win on land or wave,
> Must be wise as well as brave.

"The Welcome of Our Tears," a most pathetic poem, "On the Return of a Regiment from the Spanish War," also has its "arrière-pensée."

> And we thought it a time to be glad!
> And we thought it a time to be gay!

"The White Man's Burden" is a direct response to Kipling's poem of that name, and was written apparently under the stress of the Chinese catastrophe. Probably the latest written poem in the book is that which bears the date of April 8, 1902, "On Reading of Atrocities in War." Yet in simple truth it should be said that Mr. Johnson's most characteristic note does not sound in such generous discussions and rebukes, but in the exquisite lyrics of love and longing of which he is so prodigal that to choose examples is a difficult business. But if we said "I Journeyed South to Meet the Sun" is the loveliest, and "I Begged a Kiss of a Little Maid" the daintiest, we should not go far wrong.

Poems of Ellery Channing.*

It was altogether fitting that a handsome volume of the poems of William Ellery Channing should be published. The volume before us, edited by F. B. Sanborn, is a pleasing specimen of the bookmaker's art, and the portrait of the author, which forms the frontispiece, is beautifully made. It is altogether unlikely that the great body of readers of to-day knows much about the poetry of Channing, or, indeed, much about the author himself. To them the biographical sketch by the editor will supply needed information. It is written with enthusiasm, yet with discretion, and the note of warm friendship which pervades it does not in the least detract from its excellence, but on the contrary adds to its vitality.

Channing's verse is marked by graceful fancy, sincerity, warm feeling, high aspiration of spirit, and intimate acquaintance with nature. It is marred by singular carelessness in important matters of technic. It contains many lines which do not obey any laws of poetic construction, and which seem to have been thrown hastily on the paper and left to their literary fate. It is undeniably true that the thought of a poem is much more important than its expression. As Channing's friend and literary admirer, Emerson, said, "It is not metres, but a metre-making argument that makes a poem." Yet it cannot be denied that the truest literary artist is he who is willing to expend labor and pains on the perfection of the medium of expression. Robert Louis Stevenson held that the man who was not willing to spend a whole afternoon in looking for the right word to convey an idea was unfit for the profession of literature.

Channing called himself a professional poet. The success of his early poem on a spider brought him to the determination to devote his life to the writing of verse. A place was offered him in Boston as a newspaper man, but he declined it, saying to a friend in Concord, "I told them that by the grace of God I would never desert the Muse any more, place or no place, poor or rich; that I would stick fast to her, and that there should be at least one professional poet left." When a man sets out with a declaration of that sort, it may reasonably be demanded of him that he shall neglect nothing that belongs to his chosen calling. Nevertheless the volume before us proves that Channing was careless, even at times slothful, in the details of the technic of his art. On the other hand, he sometimes struck out lines that could stand by themselves, lines that claim championship with the best that the masters have given us. The editor is right in calling attention to the eloquent close of the poem entitled "A Poet's Hope." Mr. Sanborn speaks only of the concluding line, but two stanzas are worth quoting:

> O Time! O Death! I clasp you in my arms;
> For I can soothe an infinite cold sorrow,
> Gazing contented on your icy charms,
> And that wild snow-pile which we call to-morrow;
> Sweep o'er, O soft and azure-lidded sky!
> Earth's waters to your genial gaze reply.
>
> I am not earth-born, though I here delay;
> Hope's child, I summon infiniter powers,
> And laugh to see the mild and sunny day
> Smile on the shrunk and thin Autumnal hours.
> I laugh, for Hope hath happy place with me:
> If my bark sinks, 'tis to another sea.

In these stanzas speaks the blithe and buoyant spirit which lives in all the poems. It is the spirit of a strong, calm, confident manhood, hearty and wholesome as the world of Spring and luxuriant as the Summer. It is a good thing to come into touch with such a spirit, and the earnest reader of Channing's verse will find himself uplifted and moved to good thoughts. He was the last of the sages of Concord. He died in 1901 at the age of eighty-three, and his death may be said to have closed a page, a brilliant and inspiring page, in the literary history of the United States. The companion of Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, and Thoreau, he was a man of beautiful simplicity of character and of lofty ideals. He certainly stood upon a lower level of literary power than most of his associates, yet he was fitted by nature to be the companion of such men, and also of such women as the rare Margaret Fuller. The collection of his poems has been judiciously prepared, and it will be a valued addition to the library of every lover of American literature.

Coronation Poetry.

Poems on the coronation of King Edward VII. are falling thick and fast as leaves in Vallombrosa. Among the most important are those of William Watson, Bliss Carman, and the Rev. L. MacLean Watt. Mr. Watson's poem will be published next Tuesday by John Lane, who gives permission to quote in advance the first seven and the last sixteen lines. Here they are:

> Sire, we have looked on many and mighty things
> In these eight hundred Summers of renown
> Since the Gold Dragon of the Wessex Kings
> On Hastings field went down;
> And slowly in the exhibince of this crown
> Have many crowns been gathered, till, to-day,
> How many peoples crown thee, who shall say?
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Already is doom a-spinning, if unstirred
> In leisure of ancient pathways she lose touch
> Of the hour, and overmuch
> Recline upon achievement, and be slow
> To take the world arriving, and forget
> How perilous are the stature and port that so
> Invite the arrows, how unslumbering all
> The lutes that watch and crave!
> Nor must she, like the others, yield up yet
> The generous dreams! but rather live to be
> Exhaled in the hearts of men as she
> Of high and singular election, set
> Beneficent on the mitigated sea;
> That greatly loving Freedom loved to trust,
> And was herself the bridal and embrace
> Of strength and conquering grace.

The most interesting part of Mr. Watson's poem for some reasons is that in which he depicts the spirits of former Kings as attending the ceremony. This is interesting, because it is an obvious thought, and it is to be found in both the [illegible] poems in other manifestations. For example, the Rev. Mr. Watt writes:

> The windows are silent all, and darkened, the lights are gone:
> And the dying starlight flickers, dimly wan,
> But I know that the town is full of the shadows of marching men,
> Though never a trace of their passing shall wait the dawn,
> And never on earth, except in dream, shall their faces gleam again.
>
> And my soul is caught from its stillness,
> And the stars awake in the night,
> And the winds, from the waste and the waters,
> Cry, half in joy and in fright:
> "Who are ye, ghostly marchers,
> And whence do your squadrons come,
> And your companies pressing onward
> To the beat of a phantom drum?"
>
> "We are the dead of England:
> Our dust is under the leas;
> They buried us deep, in our battle sleep,
> They plunged us down in the seas.
> We are the brave of England,
> We fought for the bristling breach,
> And died that our brothers might climb on our bones,
> And carry the flag where we could not reach * * *
> We went down in the waste of waters;
> We grappled the foe on ships * * *
> In smoke and mist, wherever we list—
> And her name was on our lips.
> Living or dying,
> Our flag still flying,
> Where our hands had nailed it fast,
> We fell for the might of England,
> And we knew we were not her last.

Mr. Carman remembers the dead, too, but he does not forget the living, and his picture of the assembling of the representatives of England's wide dominions is admirable. It is introduced by this striking stanza;

> What people are these passing to the sound of fife and drum,
> In the garments of all nations, and singing as they come?
> By the color in the cheek,
> By the accent when they speak,
> They are foreign-born and alien, and their homes are far to seek;
> But they all come up to England, when England calls them home.

Mr. Carman's ode is published by L. C. Page & Co., and Mr. Watt's will appear in the July Critic. It is the winner of a prize offered by Good Words. Its author wrote "The Grey Mother," printed in 1899 in The Spectator.

Poems Light as Air.*

Mr. William Linn Keese must be congratulated on having found inspiration in the Siamese twins, who have furnished him with the title for his volume of verse. He was wise enough, however, not to attempt a serious treatment of this topic. Serious enough it is, even tragic, but we doubt whether any living poet could treat it tragically without being too funny for description. Mr. Keese was wise enough to treat his subject lightly and vivaciously, and he produced what may be described as an acceptable piece of newspaper verse.

Nearly all the poems in this volume are as light as air. The poet is a purveyor of jingles and jests. Occasionally he can be serious, however, as in the poem entitled "After the Wedding," which exposes the thoughts of a disappointed maiden. There is genuine feeling in this poem, and a note of real pathos is sounded in her confession of the meaning of her kiss to the bride:

> His lips have touched hers before to-night;
> Then I have a grain of his to keep!
> This midnight blackness is flecked with light;
> Some angel is singing my soul to sleep.
> He knows full well why many a knave
> So close to his lady's lips would swim:
> God only knows that the kiss I gave
> Was set in her mouth to give to him.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's Autobiography.

Some time ago THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS made reference to Oliver Wendell Holmes's willingness to give his autograph to the much-maligned but ever-present "autograph fiend."

While in the latter part of his life the kindly old gentleman was obliged to employ a secretary to take charge of this ever-increasing demand, still tradition shows that he sometimes attended to these requests personally. In 1886 a small Connecticut boy, strong in New England traditions and desirous of cultivating a literary taste to harmonize with his intellectual ancestors, of whom he was profoundly, though not unusually proud, and whom he traced back to the Mayflower, wrote to Dr. Holmes and requested his autograph. To the boy "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" responded cordially, and the small boy reading the "Boston" postmark with private excitement and public complacency, opened the letter, and found "Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, Jan. 10th, 1886," carefully written in the doctor's own peculiar hand, with which he also identified the address upon the envelope, "Master —, Wethersfield, Conn." But there was more to follow. Looking at a scrap of paper which inclosed the card upon which the autograph was written, penciled in the poet's own hand were these words: "You should have sent your card in an envelope stamped and directed to yourself. Why should (you) give the person you wrote to all that trouble which you could save him?"

Years have passed, and the boy has since become a Yale man, and a librarian having bestowed the letter where it will best be appreciated—it is in one of our public libraries—declares that he was cured forever of the dangers of "hero worship," but the keen old physician and poet never lost an opportunity to bend the twig while it was yet green.

A new volume of short stories by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the first in four or five years, is announced for publication this Fall by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

[illegible] AND OTHER
[illegible] Boys of Devon.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is out to-day—a big book, full of delightful Summer reading. There are 8 compelling short stories, 28 articles, a great many fine pictures and a few admirable paintings—a great July number.

THE MODERN ON-LOOKER

A well-known member of the English Parliament has just written, an interesting book. It is interesting primarily because it tells what the author knows—thoroughly. Then it is well told—full of humorous stories and anecdotes of the interesting people and things in modern English life. The title is *An On-Looker's Note-Book.*

The "on-looker"—the successful writer—in fiction applies the same method. So do the humorists. For example, readers have come to expect from the humorous works of John Kendrick Bangs the bright, witty development of some new whimsical idea—a thing he knows thoroughly how to do. That is what made the success of the "House-Boat" series; and it will make more popular still Mr. Bangs' new story, just published, telling the humorous adventures of a mortal among the modern, up to-date gods of Olympus. The title is *Olympian Nights.*

In every little American town there is always at least one type of the droll, humorous country philosopher. Everybody knows the type. Mr. Will N. Harben knows one of the characters. His name is *Abner Daniel*—the title of Mr. Harben's new novel. The author has the rare gift of combining pathos and humor in a delightful story of real American life.

A wider field has been chosen in the new volume of stories by Elizabeth G. Jordan. Readers will remember Miss Jordan's work through her first success, *Tales of the Cloister.* The new volume is called *Tales of Destiny.* They are stories not of the cloister, but of men and women of the world. It is a book women especially will like. Still, as one critic said, "Every woman will be sure to read it—so will every man."

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*POEMS. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 16mo, Cloth, Pp. 276. New York: Century Company. $1.50 net.

*POEMS OF SIXTY-FIVE YEARS. By Ellery Channing. Edited by and with a memoir by F. B. Sanborn. 12mo, Pp. 172. With portrait. Philadelphia and Concord: James H. Easter.

FROM READERS.

Mary Hogarth's Copy of "Pickwick Papers."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Wolf's letter in regard to Mary Hogarth reminds me of the little known fact that her own copy of "Pickwick Papers" is owned by a New York book collector. This copy, perhaps the most interesting example of the book in existence, is in the original numbers, and is the first issue of the first edition, 1837, with the addresses in Nos. 2, 3, 10, and 15, and with Seymour's name on the first two wrappers, which are dated 1836.

The first fourteen numbers were presented by Dickens to his sister-in-law, who died suddenly on May 7, 1837, after the publication of the fourteenth number, and one has the inscription: "Mary Hogarth. From her affy. Charles Dickens"; in another the inscription is signed "The Editor," and in the others simply "C. D." No. 15 bears the name of her father, George Hogarth, and the subsequent numbers have the initials, "R. F. W.," (Miss Walker, who was Miss Hogarth's school friend and to whom they were given.) This copy has a most pathetic interest. Forster, in his reference to her death, says "the publication of Pickwick was interrupted for two months, the effort of writing it not being possible to him." The collector who owns it secured it at the William Wright sale, London, June, 1899, at a cost of £105.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

New York, June 4, 1902.

Col. Hosmer and William Blake

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Two names appear in your issue of May 31 in unpremeditated association that struck me forcibly. On Page 300 you report a lecture by the Rev. W. M. Gutbrie on William Blake, the artist, who had "the ability to visualize his thought." Page 371 contains a review of the recent work of Dr. James K. Hosmer, the Minneapolis librarian, "The History of the Louisiana Purchase." The late Col. William H. C. Hosmer, a relative of Dr. Hosmer, is one of the oll-but-forgotten poets of a generation ago. It chanced that he wrote a poem on William Blake, entitled "Blake's Visitants." It appeared in a complete edition of Hosmer's poems published by Redfield in New York in 1854.

Mr. Guthrie is quoted as saying: "Where we think of Julius Caesar as a commander and writer of bistory, he [Blake] saw Julius himself before him, talked with him, and could draw his portrait as if the Roman were sitting for his likeness." Hosmer's poem refers to Caesar in this stanza:

They come, a shadowy throng,
With the types of their old renown—
The Mantuan bard, with his wreath of song,
The monarch with robe and crown.
They come! On the fatal Ides
Of March you conqueror fell;
For the rich, green leaf of the laurel hides
His baldness of forehead well.

Hosmer wrote much that merits a kindlier fate than oblivion. He was a frequent contributor to Graham's Magazine and similar periodicals of his time, and in "Yonnondio," "Legends of the Senecas," &c., left embodied in strong and pleasing verse a vast wealth of Western New York Indian history and tradition. Among my treasures is the original manuscript of "Black Plume," one of the "Legends," written in 1837. Col. Hosmer was born in 1814 and died in 1877 at Avon Springs, N. Y., where most of his life was passed.

JOHN TALMAN.

The Albion, St. Paul, Minn., June 10.

The Ethics of Recent Fiction.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The clever letter of your correspondent of last week in regard to the ethics of recent fiction will find a chorus of assent ond approbation from many of your readers. Her criticism on the books she mentions are all true and just, but the query in my mind is, how she could omit to mention that much-bepraised and most vicious book, "Sir Richord Calmady." It was sickening to read, only a few months ago, in the library lists of books most called for, "Sir Richard" was frequently the leader. That book is false to everything we have been trained to hold most sacred. The deformity of Richard is monstrous—nothing but the most diseased and morbid imagination could conceive and develop such a plot. Katherine, the mother, is called in the reviews a strong and noble character. Far from it—she is shown from the first to be a weak mystic, irrational and vindictive. Witness her senseless act, in having killed the noble horse from which her husband was thrown in the accident which caused his death. A strong woman would have brought up her sorely afflicted son to know that many of the common joys and experiences of ordinary men were denied to him, but that much was left to make life worth living and a blessing to others. One of the fine scenes in the book is that where Richard reproaches his mother for her mistaken policy in regard to him, and declares his repudiation of anything of the kind in future. Would Katherine have given a young daughter in marriage to such a man as Richard? Never—and yet she uses every art and beguilement to entrap the daughter of her friend. There is no possible excuse for the disgusting dwelling on the details of vice in which Mrs. Harrison apparently revels in this book. There seems absolutely no limit to her license of expression and suggestion. And with her, sin brings no punishment—Helen to the last is radiant, charming, happy, and triumphant. How different from the manner in which Tolstoi, in "Anna Karenina," works out the inevitable effect of sin with such tremendous moral power.

Even in the confessional the holy father treats Helen's confession of her latest sin with easy pardon, as the venial fault of a pretty woman—not to be treated seriously! Surely great injustice is done the Roman Catholic Church in this instance.

Honora St. Quentin, too, is false to her own character as drawn in the earlier part of the book, and to all standards of womanly purity ond delicacy, when, after Richard's revolting and insulting statement to her, she at last asks him to marry her!

The book is otherwise marred by glaring literary faults—page after page is filled with "fine writing," its redundancy is tiresome, and the repetition of "honey-colored hair," "blue-green draperies," and "lazy, boyilks graces" becomes irritating to the last degree.

And why, one may well ask, was the book written at all? It is not entertaining, amusing, or elevating—it ie coarse, impure, and degrading. Was it written to make money out of the vitiated taste of these days? That a daughter of Charles Kingsley, who scorned a bad book with a passionate hatred, ehould have written euch a thing as "Sir Richard" ie a sad instance of modern degeneracy.

J. M. C.

Auburn, N. Y., June 11, 1902.

The Critic and The Authors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A very timely article is that of Mr. Brady on "Criticism," printed in your valuable literary paper of last week. Mr. Brady is frank in his humorous way of bringing the critics to task. I have often had the intention of giving vent to my feelings. The critics reviewing books are not alwaye gentlemen. Some of them show a manner that makes them mere rowdies in the eyes of the author. Now, a critic has no right to bear spite against an unoffending author. If he does, the critic is not worthy of filling his office.

The modern critic is too often a man who is not heart and soul in his duty. Three years ago I met a "drummer" at Auburn. We talked in the hotel lobby. After a while he told me that he used to be a book reviewer. I was astonished. He said he had wearied of the task, and found the life of a commercial traveler more enjoyable. This put me on the trail. I asked for particulars. He said be very seldom read a book through. He perused a page here and there, and generally tried to find the worst parts of those pages, which he used as comment in his review. I then asked him eeveral literary questions, and I was surprised that he was ignorant of so many literary facts. He had read only a few of the classics, and did not care for the great poets. Now, here we have evidence of the average book reviewer. How can we expect that the more scholarly works of an author can be judiciously reviewed? Of course there are a few critics who diligently read a new book, but that book is a work of some old and known author. A new name is ignofed by them, the new author must make the best of the ignorant and spiteful individuol who by some portiality gets a position as critic on a paper. Some of these remarks are already known, but I have not seen them in print.

Mr. Brady was courageous in writing the article printed in your weekly; but I know he will be criticised by the young critic, whoever the latter is. Some years ago I was brave enough to defend one of my books that had received ridiculous comment by a New York paper; the result was that a critic on a monthly derided my temerity. I think Mr. Brady will read some similar retort in due season.

From all the reviews that papers have favored me with I notice that there are only a very few that give a word of comment on the good qualities in the work. The reason is that the critic is avid to find blemishes. He is to be pitied that he does not know Matthew Arnold's concise definition of criticism, viz: "To circulate what is best in a book."

Now, my "Poetical Works," a volume comprising 500 pages, has met with scant reviewing. I might say, no paper hos reviewed it as such a work deserves to be. Only one critic was able to aver that there was "something Homeric" in a description of a storm. Not one critic read the "Drama" or noticed the unusual in some of the ballads. It seems to me that critics do not waste time on literature, but they afford overtime to writing a long tirade on some blood-and-thunder novel of the day. It smacks of the mercenary spirit.

Also, the modern critic is not able to find the soul quality of a work, which is after all the most important quality in literature. He usually carps at typographical errors or slips of construction, which are to be found in every hook, no matter how great the author may be. This is puerile. Let critics be men—men who can relish the sublime, and who are eager to circulate the beauties of diction or of thought in a book.

I am hopeful for better times. I notice that other authors feel as I do about the matter. What is the use to kill the supersensitive geniuses? Think of Keats, Chatterton, Proctor, and others. The court sentences murderers; but it does nothing to critics who slay the soul of a genius. The pity of it!

However, fortunately for me, I second the last thoughts of Mr. Brady in his article; or, as a New York critic (?) wrote about me: "Serene in his sovran height, he can afford to laugh superior at the littleness of mortal men," which I do.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, June 9, 1902.

Grammar and Language.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There is little doubt about the close relationsbip between culture and language, as put forth in your editorial in a recent issued of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. The point is not one thot requires confirmation or proof. But it seems odd that a part of your timely counsel to one who is athirst for the refreshments of knowledge should be the emphasis of grammar as a requisite.

When at school grammar always possessed for my mind a strange fascination, hut its peculiar laws and usages remained to the end of my school tims a kind of impenetrable mystery. How thought is or should be the impulse of all speech that is nominally or professedly built up for man's edification; how the various rules of grammar enjoined upon beginners with such strictness of precept may be set aside upon certain occasions; how a paragraph acquires unity, a sentence balance, and a phrase lucidity and strength. These are a few of the questions that might have been answered by my teacher at school, and her methods of instruction, if guided by intelligent motives, would have cleared a way through the dusty particles of prejudice that settle about the subject of grammar.

A volume of Gilfillan's "Gallery of Literary Portraits" was thrown like driftwood upon the beach of my imagination, and the kindling process of thought was begun. Shakespeare, Milton, Coleridge, Shelley, Browning, Scott, Byron, Burns, and Moore, erstwhile mere names, became for me through the instrumentality of this critic (and Hamerton in his "Intellectual Life") the several signposts that in the intellectual world pointed out for the nourishment of my visionary thought the scenee of romance that arise from the great epochs of being—birth, maturity, and death. What undying tints of love do they portray! How well they show the claims of Tbat a daughter of Charles Kingsley, who scorned a bad book with a passionate hatred, ehould have written euch a thing as "Sir Richard" ie a sad instance of modern degeneracy.

They show one the praiseworthinees of duty and its reliable promptings; they dwell upon ths abounding joys of faith and ite eufficing power to allay doubt; they speak of the contentment that active charity breeds, and with overwhelming enthusiasm to the sanity and poise tnst humility lends to the human spirit.

Under the influence of these poete and their capable critice one may become in time wsll versed in the dicta and usages that govern and decide the soundness nnd weight of thought, in matters intellectual, and along with this growth in the reader's mind can be felt the keener perception of constructive skill, a better sense of eupbony, and a freer and more vital play in the use and combination of words.

All tbis may be accomplished without the aid of grammar. But the value of grammar, if taken up at this developed stage of growth in one's mind, is very great. It reinforces the advantage gained, and gives the why and wherefore of each step taken and each attitude assumed. Wherein lies its charm for many who havs left it far bebind as a directing influence in their work.

JOHN F. FARLEY.

New York City, June 14, 1902.

Hawthorne's Diary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with considerable interest the article in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by Samuel T. Pickark. Now, I should like to know why the publication and sale of ahis "Diary" should be stopped because it is doubtful whether Hawthorne wrote the item as to the drowning of a certain Henry Jackson, Jr., or even if it is proved that Hawthorne wrote none of the items. Mr. Pickark says the book has "Hawthorne's passages" and "some weird ghost stories peculiarly in his line," and "is a first rate literary curiosity." Why not let the reading public have this book, with the explanation set forth in THE SATURDAY REVIEW? Then each reader might form his own opinion as to whether Hawthorne wrote the book. The real literary merit must remain the same whether he did or didn't. I do not know that I should buy the book if it were conspicuous in all bookstores; but I feel that I am wronged in being denied tbe privilege of buying it.

J. N. OTIS.

Goshen, N. Y., June 17, 1902.

Can There Be More Than One Best?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Inasmuch as publishers seemingly take such pride in discovering the grammatical and rhetorical motes of striving "wouldhes," I could not help noting with something akin to satisfaction the heading of one of the leading publishers' advertisement in the last REVIEW. How long since, I wonder, has "six best hooks" been rhetorically correct? I remember how in the days of my youth it was drummed into me that the superiative degree was liks the apex of a triangle—there could be but one at that point. But here we have six! Possibly in these days, where nothing is good or better, but everything best, it is "according to Hoyis" to say "eix best." Who can say?

HENRY LINSLEY.

Belmar, N. J., Juns 16, 1902.

The House That Jack Built.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with great pleasure the communication of Mr. Charles H. Ward in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of May 31 on the Hebrew form of "The House That Jack Built."

It may be of interest to learn a little more about the old hymn. It is in the Sepher Haggadah, and the original is in the Chaldee language. Its historical interpretation was first given by H. P. Leperecht, Leipsic, in 1751. At one time there existed a fine illuminated manuscript of it in the British Museum, and it is probably there still. The interpretation was:

"The Kid [which was one of the pure animals] denoted the Hebrews. The father by whom it is purchased is Jehovah, while the pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron. The dog is symbolical of the Babylonians; the staff of the Persians; fire indicates the Grecian Empire under Alexander the Great, and water betokens the Romans, or the fourth of ths great monarchies, to whose dominion the tribes were subjugated. The ox symbolizes the Saracens; the butcher the Crusaders; the angel of death the Turkish power. The commencement of the ninth stanza is designed to show that God will take vengeance on the Turks; and immediately after their overthrow the Jews are to be restored to their own land to live under their long-expected Messiah."

M. KING VAN RENSSELAER.

Boston, Mass., June 16, 1902.

The Private Journal of Col. Burr

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of May 31 you published a communication from "J. M. A." giving an account of the sad end of Theodosia Burr. The communication contained an allusion to a volume of her correspondence with her father, which I do not remember having heard of before. The author of the communication does not now possess the volume, and has forgotten the name of the publisher and the year of publication. I hava a suspicion that perhaps the two-volume "Private Journal of Col. Burr," edited by Davis, is referred to; but I may be entirely mistaken. Can any of your readers give the title, publisher and date of a volume of correspondence between Theodosia and Col. Burr, or any information leading to its identification? I shall be deeply grateful.

V. LANSING COLLINS.

Princeton, N. J., June 17, 1902.

QUERIES.

JOHN B. DAVIDSON, Nsw York City: "What books are necessary to enable me to pursus the study of the manufacture of ice?"

Two recent works on the subject, are "Principles and Practice of Artificial Ice Making and Refrigeration," by L. M. Schmidt, (Philadelphia Book Company, 15 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, $2.50,) and "Practical Ice Making and Refrigeration," by E. T. Skinkle, (H. S. Rich & Co., 177 La Salle Street, Chicago, $1.50.)

"SUBSCRIBER," G Street, Washington, D. C.: "Kindly inform me of the best complete edition and publisher of the following: Heine's 'Poems,' Whitman's 'Poems,' and Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey.'"

Heine's "Poems and Ballads," translated hy Sir Theodore Martin, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2;) Heine's "Book of Songs," translated by C. G. Leland, (Holt & Co., 75 cents;) Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," (David McKay, 1,022 Market Street, Philadelphia, $1.25;) Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," (ths Macmillan Company, 50 cents; in leather, 75 cents.) There are several excellent editions of Sterne's book. The last named is the most reasonable in price.

"J. D. W.," 31 Nassau Street, New York City: "What and who were the 'Palstines' in Ireland a century or two ago?"

They were Germans who came from the Palatine district of the Rhine. Other Palatines settled in the Upper Mohawk in New York. See "The Old New York Frontier," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.)

"MUSIC," West Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain 'The Cremona Violin,' by E. T. A. Hoffmann?"

It is published in the fifth volums of "Stories by Foreign Authors," (Charles Scribner's Sons, 75 cents.)

J. ELLNER, New York City: "Is there any biography of Oscar Wilde and also of Stephen Crane?"

A number of brief biographical sketches of Crane appeared in various American literary periodicals after his death. The only obtainable biography of Wilde is the sketch of his career which was printed in the last supplementary volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," (the Macmillan Company, $5.)

LEON F. WHITE, 26 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "In answer to the query of L. H. Wilson, Belmont, N. Y., about that popular song 'Annie Laurie' being connected with the Crimean war, I would say that there is a song called 'The Death of Annie Laurie,' which was printed many years ago in Beadle's Dime Song Book, No. 3, Page 7. According to that song, Annie Laurie had a lover who was a soldier in the Crimean war. At the close of the war he returns to his Scottish home in time to see her die of consumption. I do not know the author's name."

"E.," 03 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Please name an authoritative book on golf."

"Practical Golf," by Walter J. Travis, (Harper & Brothers, $2.)

"J. H. S.," Waverly, N. Y.: "I have in my possession an old Bible bearing this imprint: 'Oxford. Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the University, 1756.' The Book of Genesis and part of Exodus as well as that part of the New Testament following a part of the thirteenth chapter of Acts is missing. What is its value, if any?"

Baskett printed many editions of the Bible; only one—the faulty edition of 1717, known as the "Vinegar Bible" because of an error in Luke—possesses any noticeable value. An imperfect Bible, such as our correspondent describes, has no value whatever.

"R. A. S.," 32 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Is there any magazine article or book that describes the scenes of Thomas Hardy's novels?"

See "The Wessex of Thomas Hardy," by B. C. A. Windle, (John Lane, $6.)

Mrs. SARA FITCH GATES, 247 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I notice the 'Appeal' of H. F. Main, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York City, as to the old sermon, 'The Harp of a Thousand Strings.' In February, 1837, in Greenville, Miss., in a little log schoolhouse the sermon was 'preached' by a Hoosier preacher. Floating a flatboat of produce to New Orleans, our preacher 'tied up' at Greenville over Sunday. Col. William Harper, lawyer, of Brandon, Miss., was in Greenville upon professional business. He went to meeting and the wonderful sermon so delighted his appreciative faculty, he gave it to the succeeding issue of The Brandon Republican. Reading it, my humorous sense was tickled, and I inquired and learned these facts concerning the once ever-famous sermon."

Appeals to Readers.

JOHN I. H. DOWNES, 345 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.: "Can anyone give me information about two English novels, published some forty years ago: 'The Semi-Attached Couple' and 'The Semi-Detached House'? The former I have in a Seaside Library reprint, but the latter I am unable to obtain. I have seen them attributed to Lady Lewis. They are witty and entertaining stories of the Jane Austen school—at least 'The Semi-Attached Couple' is, and I should like to get a copy of the other. A friend assures me that it was published serially in some American magazine."

WALLACE BRUCE AMSBURY, 511 West Springfield Avenue, Champaign, Ill.: "I would like a copy of newspaper verse entitled 'Since Paw Got Into Politics.' If any reader has it, I will gladly pay for typewritten copy of same."

CHRISTINA L. ROSE, Geneva, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me where the poem can be procured, every verse of which ends in the refrain, 'She wept to wear a crown?' It was writteo on Victoria, about the time of her accession."

"T. L. B.," 19 Prospect Street, Morristown, N. J.: "I am anxious to find a copy of The National Review, 1890, which contains a prose paper entitled 'Omar of Naishapur.'"

A. F. LEWIS, Fryeburg, Me.: "Col. John A. Joyce of Washington, D. C., claims that he is entitled to the credit of the authorship of the poem beginning with the line, 'Laugh, and the world laughs with you.'

"This poem was published in The New York Sun of Sunday, Feb. 25, 1883, over the signature of Ella Wheeler (now Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox,) and Mrs. Wilcox claims that this was the first appearance of the poem in print, and that the credit of the authorship of it belongs to her. Col. Joyce, however, claims that he wrote the poem twenty years or more before Feb. 25, 1883, and that long before that date the poem went the rounds of the newspaper press. Can any reader of THE TIMES give particulars (dates and names of papers) as to the appearance of this poem in print before Feb. 25, 1883?"

Mrs. ALFRED BLAISDELL, 268 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one trace the authorship of the following lines, (copied from an old book,) written upon the occasion of the largest jewel dropping out of his Majesty's crown on his coronation, Aug. 1, 1775:

'Well I remember on that crowded day,
Which gave thee, George, of all those isles the sway,
A serious omen of an early date,
Which threat'nd a convulsion of the State:
When on thy brow they placed the royal crown
Then the most precious jewel tumbled down
Now it is verified—events must tell
The jewel was America—that fell.'"

SIAMESE PEOPLE.

Mr. Campbell's Experiences and Impressions Among Them.*

AN accounnt of the life of the Siamese people from the pen of a writer who combines the qualifications of literary ability and careful observation would at any time be welcome to readers who are interested in travel or ethnology. At this time Mr. Campbell's volnme appeals to an even wider public on account of its bearing upon two burning questions—the possibility of Occidentalizing the East and the future of the Chinese. The record here given of the successes and failures of recent attempts to modernize the administration of Siam is of special value as throwing light upon the task which is now occupying the attention of America in the Philippines.

Mr. Campbell contrives to give the necessary geographical and commercial information respecting Siam without falling into the tediousness of a guidebook or official report. His sketcb of the previous history of the country is also anything but dull. The account of King Mongkut, father of the present monarch, is particularly lively. The linguistic studies of this sovereign were a source of constant annoyance to the foreigners at bis court. On one occasion the British Consul was aroused soon after midnigbt by a summons from the King, wbo had sent one of his state barges to bring him with all speed to the palace. In great haste the Consul dressed himself and responded to the call, anxious as to what sudden political emergency could require sucb prompt attention. He found his Majesty in desbabille, wrestling with a Siamese-Englisb dictionary. The point upon which he required the assistance of the Consul was to decide whether "devil" or "deuce" was the more idiomatic eqnivalent of tbe Siamese word "phi." Sometimes it would be an unlucky missionary abducted at the same hour to solve such a difficulty as whether it would not be more elegant to write "murky" than "obscure."

The chapters on "Character and Civilization," "Manners and Customs," "Government and Administration," "Religion," and "Education" are perhaps the most valuable section of the book, as they provide readers with opportunities of studying the life of the general community. The first leading national characteristic is snbmission to authoirity, formerly indicated in such cnstoms as that of crawling before the King, and still illustrated by the dependence of all other classes upon the infinence of the Princes and nobles. The incorrigible indolence of the people is the next trait to which Mr. Campbell calls attention. It is not from pride, but from laziness that they leave nearly all the hard work to Chinese immigrants. The third weakness of the Siamese is their extraordinary levity. They seem at times a nation of children, with a passion for novelty, fond of shows and processions, and without any conception that there is snch a thing as serious business. A Cabinet Council will even break off in the midst of a discussion to admire some new European toy brought in by one of its members, and a ceremonial gr festival is always accepted as a sufficient excuse for the neglect of official dnties. The vice of gambling is one of the greatest cnrses of the country. A considerable part of the Government revenne is derived from gambling houses, public lotteries, and opium. The position of women contrasts favorably with their condition among most other Oriental peoples. Polygamy is permitted, bnt is rare except in the highest classes. Marriage, which is practically universal, is a matter of arrangement between the parents of the bride and bridegroom, but the preferences of the latter are generally considered, and as women are not kept in strict seclusion they have an opportunity of seeing something of one another beforehand. The bulk of the community may be pronounced fairly honest, but in Bangkok, at any rate, there is an expert and active thieving minority.

The author has had a special opportunity of considering the extent to which the administration of the Siamese Government is being affected by European ideas. In 1899 that Government applied to the British Foreign Office for the loan of an official to reorganize the national education. Mr. Campbell, who was at that time an Inspector of Schools under the Education Department, was appointed, and spent two years upon the task, which of course gave him exceptional facilities for observing all the processes nf public life. He found himself one of many foreigners—Germans, Danes, Belgians, and Italians, as well as British—who have been called in as advisers. In Siam this title has its literal meaning and nothing more. A foreigner may have a certain amount of executive and constructive work to do, but every suggestion of his must receive the approval of the native Minister at the head of his bureau, and sometimes also of the Cabinet Council or even the King himself. This red tape system leads to constant delay and obstruction, especially in view of the national characteristics before mentioned. One can sympathize with Mr. Campbell's own annoyance at finding the business of his own department delayed by the fact that his chief has tired himself by attendance at palace ceremonials lasting until nearly daybreak.

It is damping to the ardor of the new European adviser, when on his first appearance at his office he sends at a late hour in the afternoon to inquire if his Minister is coming, to learn, as happened in my own case, that the Minister is only just up and having his bath; and if the humorous side of sucb an occurrence strikes one at first, it becomes annoying when repeated week after week and month after month, and the most ordinary official business gets into hopeless arrears.

Indeed, the lack of business capacity and political aptitude on the part of the Siamese makes Mr. Campbell despair as to the future of their country nnless it comes under the control of some Western power. What are we to think, for instance, of the conception of public duty on the part of the Minister of Public Instruction, who one day removed from the principal school in Bangkok the paving stones, which could not be replaced except at a very great cost, in order to make a present of them to the King for his new palace at Dusit Park? Mr. Campbell's general conclusion is that sweeping administrative reforms will fail to change snch a country as Siam to any considerable extent. Whatever is done, in order to be permanently effective, must be on the lines of the gradual improvement and purification of existing institntions. "The East," he reminds us, "is not the West with a few centuries of leeway to make up. It is something totally different."

One of the most useful chapters deals with the rapid spread of the Chinese in Siam, wbere by their diligence they have made themselves indispensable. Not only do they perform most of the manual labor, but they have got almost the whole of the retail trade into their bands and are equally successful in the development of mines and farms. Their competition is being severely felt not only in Siam but in the whole of Southeastern Asia. This suggests to Mr. Campbell a consideration of the so-called yellow peril, which he regards as greatly exaggerated in the alarmist views of the late Prof. Charles Pearson and Sir Robert Hart. The Chinese are frugal, industrious, and intelligent, and can go ahead admirably on lines laid down for them by others. Their weak point is their want of originality and initiative. "They may have new models and inventions, but they will never have quite the newest; and it is just this which will make all the difference." There is only one danger which Mr. Campbell thinks serious. It lies in the possibility of the Japanese, a far quicker and more agile-minded race, exploiting the Chinese and organizing them to victory under their own leadership.

It should be added that the interest of this fascinating volume is largely increased by its sixteen excellent photographs.

*SIAM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Being the Experiences and Impressions of a British Official. By J. G. D. Campbell. Map and Illustrations. Pp. x.-332. London: Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5 net.

Sale of the Schneider Library for $50,000.

The important collection of early printed books and costly manuscripts formed by the late Frederick Schneider of Washington, D. C., was privately sold this week to George D. Smith for a sum said to be about $50,000. Mr. Schneider, wbo was a prominent iron manufacturer of Washington, formed during the leisure hours of thirty years a fine library containing many notable items.

Perhaps the most interesting item in the collection is the exquisitely beautiful Persian manuscript which he bought from Bernard Quaritch about the beginning of 1872. This is the great epic poem of Persia, "Firdusi Shah Mameh," containing the history of that country from Kiomurs to Yesdejird; that is, from the earliest times to its conquest by the Arabs. The manuscript is ornamented with ninety-five large paintings, executed in rich and brilliant colors, elaborately heightened with gold in the finest modern style of Oriental art, the caligraphy occupying 1,600 pages of glazed paper, each page in four columns, surrounded by a gold border, the intitulations being in white letters on gold grounds, and the borders of the first two pages gorgeously illuminated in gold and colors. The binding is a splendid example of the workmanship of Francis Bedford, being in citron morocco, inlaid with red, the sides and backs profusely ornamented with gold tooling. The inside covers are composed nf the original richly painted native binding, which Bedford preserved.

Several nf the other manuscripts, while they do not approach this treasure in beauty, are remarkable as examples of antiquity, caligraphy, and ornamentation, and include texts of extreme valne. Notable in many ways is a manuscript Latin Bible, written during the latter half nf the thirteenth century on 1,089 pages of the finest vellum, in double columns, and enriched with eighty-seven miniatures and numerous ornamental initial letters in gold and colors. A Latin Psalter of the latter part nf the fifteenth century is a remarkably fine example of the Italian art work of that period. It contains eight full-page illuminations, the miniatures and borders being equally beautiful, a combination of very infrequent occurrence.

The collection contains an extraordinary number of early printed books with woodcuts, volumes of original drawings, fine art works, and costume books. The rare original edition of the "Tewrdank" Augsburg, 1517, is represented by a very fine and extremely tall copy, splendidly bound by Bedford. The book has long been a favorite with collectors in all countries, by reason of the beauty of its woodcuts, the chivalric allegory of the poem, and the extraordinary elegance of its typography. The poem was written by Melchior Pfintzing between 1512 and 1518, for the delight and instruction of the young King of Spain (later the Emperor Charles V.) It embodies in a romantic and allegorical form the story of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by the young and knightly Maximilian while Archduke of Anstria, and is believed to have been inspired by the Emperor himself. No copy equal to the Schneider example in excellence has been sold for several years.

Matthew Arnold's First Book Here.

On June 3 a copy of Matthew Arnold's first book, "Alaric at Rome: A Prize Poem, Recited at Rugby School, Jnne XII., MDCCCXL.," was sold at auction in London for £50. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS learns that this fine copy in the original pink paper covers of one of the rarest of nineteenth century books has come to this country and is now in the library of a New York collector. Until recently only one other copy, the one in the collection of Edmund Gosse, was known to be in existence.

This little poem of only eleven pages has long been classed as practically unobtainable by collecters. The Gosse copy contains a letter from the author, written in February, 1888, in which he said: "The Rugby poem is better than my Oxford one, ('Cromwell,' 1843,) only you will see that I bad been very much readiog 'Childe Harold.'" In 1893 Thomas J. Wise, wbo made a bibliography of Arnold's works, privately reprinted thirty-five copies of "Alaric at Rome." With this fac simile reprint most collectors of Arnold have been forced to be content.

Dean Hoffman's Books.

High in the annals of American bibliomania should be written the name of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary. His gifts to the college of which he was the head were many, and not the smallest of them was the special collection purchased by him for its library, embracing the finest assemblage of rare old Latin Bibles in the world, surpassing in the number of editions the great libraries of the British Museum in London and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

This collection, which fills one room of the library in Chelsea Square, was practically started eight years ago through the aid of Cornelius Vanderbilt with the purchase of the splendid library of Latin Bibles, incinding 1,450 volumes, collected by Dr. Walter A. Copinger, Professor of Law in the Victoria University, Manchester, England. Since the purchase of the Copinger collection Dean Hoffman spent many thousand dollars in his efforts to make the library the most valuable in existence.

The most important book added by the late churchman was undonbtedly the first of printed books, the Gutenberg Bible. The Chelsea Square copy is one of the best examples in existence. It is one of four copies on paper now owned in this city, the others being in the Lenox Library and the private collections of James W. Ellsworth and Robert Hoe. In 1884 it was sold for £3,900 at the sale of Sir John H. Thorold's library in London. Quaritch, who secured it, sold it to the Rev. William Mackellar of Edinburgh. At the Mackeliar sale in November, 1898, Quaritch again secured it, paying £2,950 for it. A little later he sold it to Dean Hoffman for about £3,000.

In 1897 the Dean presented the library with the Bible of 1462, the first edition of the Scriptures with a printed date. It is a fine copy, though, of course, it does not compare with the magnificent Sunderland copy, on vellum, which the Lenox Library possesses.

The Book Plates of King Edward.

The May issue of the London Ex Libris Society's journal contains half-tone full-sized reproductions of the three book plates originally made for Queen Victoria's use at Windsor Castle, and now altered and adapted for King Edward VII.'s use by their original designer and etcher, Mr. George W. Eve, the plates being accompanied by an article describing them in much detail. Mr. Eve is celebrated for his fine draughtsmanship, as well as for his correct heraldry and proper use nf heraldic ornament. The three plates are intended for different sized books, and vary both as to size and design, but are equally fine in every way.

Collectors of ex libris will be interested to hear that King Edward VII. has authorized the issue of a special coronation series of fifty sets of proofs of these beautiful bookplates, which are to be sold for the benefit of the King Edward's Hospital Fund. Each plate in this set will bear a remarque, probably the Union Badge, which will be erased as soon as the special coronation series of fifty sets has been made, after which no sets will be obtainable. The series will doubtless be bought up at once, and will be likely to increase rapidly in valne. The price of each set of these plates is to be £3 3s., for which checks may be sent to the Rev. W. E. Matthew, King Edward's Hospital Fund, 81 Cheapside, London, who will furnish sets in the order of their application. The idea of issuing such limited proofs originated with Mr. Eve, who has given the cost of their making to the fund.

*** Dr. James Robb Church, the well-known Surgeon of the Rough Riders, now Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, went to Martinique on the Dixie. Dr. Church contributes an article to the July Scribner, giving his impressions of the disaster. Its principal interest is the article the writer features of the devastation and tells many personal stories.

"A glorious crop of rhymes like these of Ironquill."
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Four years ago a newspaper rhyme was passing from mouth to mouth throughout the land:

"Oh! Dewey was the morning
Upon the First of May,
And Dewey was the Admiral
Within Manila Bay," etc.

It was slight; it was rough but its rollicking jubilation, its audacious puns, its spontaneity, and its lurking touch of pathos, coming at the psychic moment after the great victory, made it catch and stick in every ear.

It was by Ironquill; and for twenty years back readers, by tens of thousands, had been scanning the newspapers for his verses and saving them.

There are writers who make smooth lines, and who show trimmer imagery; but for poetry which is read, not because one *ought* to like it, but because one enjoys it as salt air and ozone are enjoyed, no volume surpasses "Some of the Rhymes of Ironquill: A Book of Moods."

It is a primeval growth: there is no sign of Chaucer's planting and Pope's watering; on every page are found the images of a strong and seeing mind, which gives expression, after its own self-made manner, to thoughts and feelings that are always original and always impressive.

A genial and conquering humor lights up these verses; though (*similia similibus*) to some minds, it will appear that Ironquill's chief trait is a pathos which is true and tear-starting.

Ironquill has no theories to propound; his philosophy is pleasing because of its simplicity. His charm is not adventitious, but rests in the quality of his mind, in its keenness, its vigor, its *initiative*, which will not allow him to treat a theme other than well. (Putnam, $1.50).

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1020 Eagle Av., New York City.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1902.—16 PAGES.

CULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD.

That interesting creature Prof. Oscar Triggs of Chicago has again heen paying his respects to collegiate education. He avers that it unfits men for the practical affairs of life, and he beseeches the human race to institute more technical schools and to diminish the numher of colleges in which a classical education is provided. Prof. Triggs does not stand alone in his view of the modern college. There are not a few others who think that it ought to he abolished and its place taken by schools designed to prepare men for the practice of professions or non-professional callings. There is some ground for all this. It is undeniable that the early conception of a university is not that of to-day, and that in America Oxford would he regarded as hopelessly ont of date.

That British institution does not fit a man for any calling except that of the ministry. Its object is to turn out cultivated gentlemen, and it is to just this sort of thing that Prof. Triggs objects. He holds that the culture furnished hy a university fits a man only for a life of leisure. Within reasonable limits Prof. Triggs is not altogether wrong. The early ideal of a university was that which we have noted. But to-day this ideal has been outgrown even in the most conservative colleges. Such topics as the history of civilization, civil government, international law, constitutional history, and logic are taught in all the large colleges. It cannot be said that the study of such subjects unfits a man for the practical affairs of life in a republic.

It is plain that what Prof. Triggs desires to see in the place of our universities are schools aiming to fit men to earn a livelihood. Under this classification would come the extant schools of law, medicine, and theology, together with the technical schools in the departments of engineering, architecture, agriculture, and similar branches of human industry. It has probably not occurred to Prof. Triggs that the practitioners in the first three professions named are almost to a man in favor of the classical or old-fashioned college education. Even the physicians hold that the training which precedes the acquisition of the degree of A. B. makes a most substantial foundation upon which to rear the strictly professional superstructure.

As for the other schools, they are rapidly making their way into the institutions which have claims to the title of university. There does not seem to be any reasonable ground for doubt that the great centres of learning will in a short time offer instruction suitable to the preparation of young men for any walk in life in which learning is of practical use in the sense meant by Prof. Triggs. At the same time it is not likely that the departments of arts and letters will be abolished. It is true that the time has passed when acquaintance with the classical curriculum was regarded as essential to the equipment of a gentleman and as distinctive of it. The university no longer delivers its diploma as a certificate that a man is a scholar and a gentleman. American institutions have contributed more than those of any other country to the destruction of the class idea in the university. Greek, Latin, and belles lettres are no longer reserved for a privileged few, nor are they the insignia of aristocracy. It is for this very reason that they will continue to hold their places in the university curriculum.

There will always be some who will desire to get culture of the old sort, who will value pure scholarship, and who will find in it a fitting preparation for those walks of life which they expect to tread. Some of these men will he Governors, some Senators, some Cabinet Ministers, and some, perhaps, even Presidents; for it has not yet been demonstrated, in spite of the declarations of Prof. Triggs, that an old-fashioned college education unfits any man for such positions. Men who do reach such places may be said to have much to do with the practical affairs of life in this country. We douht that an agricultural or mechanical school would turn out better public officers than the academic departments of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and their kind have furnished.

A CHANCE FOR A CHAIR.

We suggest to some wealthy and generous patron of one of our numerous woman's colleges the founding of a chair in honor of the memory of Marie de Gournay. The particular branch of instruction to which the chair shall be devoted is not of prime importance, since the claims of Mlle. de Gournay were various enough to permit considerahle choice.

It is true that there is something a little absurd in seeking to perpetuate, or rather to revive, the memory of a lady who lived three centuries ago and whose fame is hy no means extensive in the land of her hirth. But there is this to hegin with, that she linked herself in peculiar and honorable intimacy with the most famous Frenchman of his time, and one of the greatest in the annals of French literature—the greatest, perhaps, save Rabelais. Montaigne wrote of Marie de Gournay a short time before his death: "I have taken great pleasure in puhlishing in many places the hope I have of Marie de Gournay le Jars, my fille d'alliance, and certainly hy me much more than paternally beloved and cherished in my retreat and solitude, as one of the hest portions of my own being; I regard now none but her in the world. If adolescence can give presage, this soul will some day be capahle of the finest things, and among others of perfection in sacred friendship, in which we do not read that her sex has as yet been ahle to reach a high level."

It was a curious friendship that is thus recognized. She was not yet twenty when, in her modest home in the heart of Picardy, she came upon the first two hooks of the "Essays," and not more than twenty-two when, finding herself in Paris with Montaigne, she wrote to him of the fervent sentiment his writings had inspired. She recorded some thirty years afterward how "he came on the next day to see and thank her, offering to her the affection and the alliance of father to daughter, which she met with the more rejoicing in that she marveled at the fated sympathy of his genius and hers, having from the first reading of his hook promised herself in her heart such an alliance duly proportioned to their ages and the bent of their souls and characters." A few weeks later Montaigne visited her at the chateau of her widowed mother, at Gournay, and lingered there some three months. This was the sum of their personal intercourse, and though there was correspondence afterward it must have been infrequent, since it was only hy accident, and more than seven months after the event, that she learned of his death four years later.

It was, we say, a curious friendship. He, if not old in years, was well advanced "in the avenues of age" and stricken with a painful malady. He had a wife, and his daughters were scarcely younger than she. She was a mere girl, self-taught, poor, and obscure. It is not difficult to understand the spell her unstinted affection and admiration cast on Montaigne, whose nature, despite the calm pessimism of his general estimate of human life, was capahle of intense affection and hungered for it. The source of her sentiment it is not so easy to imagine. The essays which, she says, caused her "to desire the acquaintance, intercourse, and friendship of the author more than all things in the world," seem hardly made for the fascination of a maiden just out of her teens; but it is certain that her feeling was sincere and possessing. She cherished his memory with pride and tenderness as, indeed, she justly might, since he expressly charged her to "defend" it, as he had protected that of De Boëtie, and to perpetuate it. If sometimes a gust of inflated rhetoric in her writing of him shocks us and makes us ask if she were not exploiting his great fame in the interest of her own, which was slight and limited, we have no right to question her real service. She was intrusted with the task of seeing through the press the third edition of the "Essays," prepared—hy whom we do not surely know—from the notes left at his death, and this she followed with a dozen others. She was but twenty-seven when Montaigne died, and she lived to the verge of eighty. If her reputation as une savante fille rested largely on her early relation with Montaigne, it must be remembered that that was no slight fonndation, since his profound regard for her, and the affection of his family for years after his death, are sound evidence of the "sincerity and solidity of her character."

Most of her long life was occupied with literary polemics, the chief objective being the defense of the free and elastic style of Ronsard and Montaigne against the formal school of Malherbe. She wrote verses to show what poetry should be, and the great Grotius translated them. She published a version of Ronsard, corrected, as she claimed, from posthumous proofs left by the poet—apparently a false claim. She wrote epistles to the King and Queen advising them how to rear their yet unborn offspring. Above all, she sustained in a long and pedantic thesis the equality of women with men. Altogether, she was a zealous, and often an acerb and witty, controversialist. She never married, and bore with steady gayety the title of fille which Corneille calls a

Nom glorieux qui se porte avec honte.

Here, surely, is a career worth honoring. A chair of literary criticism, or one of French literary history, or even one for instruction in the history of the equal rights of women before the law, would be appropriate, and the life and writings of Mlle. de Gournay would be a fair starting point for either.

WEST POINT AND "ELECTIVES."

The letter of President Eliot of Harvard to the editor of The Army and Navy Journal, on the occasion of the centenary of the Military Academy, is mainly noteworthy hy reason of this sentence in it: "The value of the Military Academy as an educational influence upon the country at large seems to me to lie in the demonstration it has given of the worth of a thorough professional training; even though that training be of an elementary sort." It is this last clause which we should expect to excite at West Point surprise not unmingled with indignation.

It is quite true that the conditions of admission to West Point have always heen, and lately have been still more markedly, very low, as President Eliot goes on to say. The more surprising, and the more shameful to the general educational system of the country that so large a proportion of candidates should fail to meet these very modest requirements. The Secretary of War, by an order, has now reversed the traditional policy forced by Congress upon the academy; has raised the standard of admission so that it represents at least a year's more work than before, and takes account of additional subjects.

But it is not of the training that cadets hring to the academy, hut of what they take away, that the President of Harvard speaks in pronouncing it "elementary"; and it is this characterization that will be resented at West Point, and, we think, justly. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when West Pointers were the only Americans technically educated, and when all the scientific work, not only of the Government, but of the country, except what was done hy foreigners, was done hy them. That was before the establishment of such special schools as the Troy Polytechnic and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And even now we are not aware that West Pointers fail to hold their own in competition with the graduates of these later institutions nor that these graduates regard the technical instruction given at West Point as "elementary."

It is true that the general education given at West Point is deficient upon the side of the humanities. But it is increasingly true of the universities managed upon the newer methods that their degrees by no means imply that the holders of them are scholars in the old-fashioned sense. The President of one of these universities betrayed in public not long ago an ignorance that Byron wrote "The Isles of Greece" which would have been counted against him in the present preliminary examinations even for West Point.

It would, doubtless, he possihle to criticise the education of West Point not at all as "elementary," but as limited in scope; and it would be fair to do so, if its peculiar purpose were left out of view. It is the most Procrustean place of education in the United States, that one in which the elective principle plays no part whatever. But there is a virtual election at West Point. At least differences of capacity are so far recognized that there is a vast difference between the upper and the lower section of a class, between "pass" and "honors," between what is exacted of a cadet in order to receive a commission in the line of the army and what is exacted of the candidates for the scientific branches of the profession of arms. And even were it not so, those institutions in which the widest play has been given to the student's own taste and choice have not achieved so brilliant and established a success, have not so clearly proved the superiority of their method over the old Procrustean inculcation of the "seven liberal arts" as to be entitled to give themselves great airs over institutions which do not regard themselves as more plastic than their pupils. Modern educators have been wisely chosen of late years as members of the Board of Visitors to the academy. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler was a member of the Board of 1901 and President W. R. Harper of the board of 1902. It is to be hoped that President Eliot may be invited to form one of some future board. In that case he might revise his conclusion that the professional training given at West Point is "of an elementary sort."

A MATTER OF STYLE.

In the current Bookman Mr. F. M. Colby complains that in the later works of Henry James the "hunt for the distinguished phrase is always evident" and that the author masks his real self, and what he has to write about, behind "that verbal hedge of his." It would be difficult to describe more accurately the case of the man who has ceased to be the master of style and has become the slave of it. The master of style is the man who knows a spade when he sees it and calls it a spade. The slave of style is the man who in his hunt for the distinguished phrase calls it an agricultural implement. Of the commoner tricks of fine writing Mr. James has never been guilty; but his subtile hunt for the distinguished phrase is no less censurable than is the self-consciousness of the farm hand who talks of agricultural implements. Both miss the plain fact in the effort to describe it. It is here that one sees his great, his unmistakable inferiority as a master of style to his harness mate, Mr. Howells. The dean of American letters loves his tools, and his words and sentences sometimes tax the intelligence of all hut his acutest readers to follow them; hut in the ultimate analysis a spade to him is always a spade.

The point may be illustrated hy an anecdote hitherto unrecorded, as far as we know, which Mr. Saint Gaudens once related with regard to the sculpturing of his equestrian statue of Logan in Chicago. While planning the statue he read Logan's speeches and found them no inspiration. They were filled with the florid extravagance and pompous absurdity of the stump orator. It so happened, however, that Saint Gaudens fell in with an old soldier who narrated how Logan won one of his most famous victories. The forces of the North and the South had long been fighting on equal terms, when the Southerners gathered for one of their famous cavalry charges. As those gray heroes swept forward the Northern soldiers lost heart and wavered. At that moment Logan caught up the regimental standard, and waving it aloft rode up and down before his men, shouting: "Them fellers is ridin', to their graves!" The North stood, and the South fell before their withering fire. At that moment Logan was, among other things, a master of style, and it is in that moment that Saint Gaudens has represented him, waving the colors aloft on a charger that bridles in immortal bronze on the lake front of Chicago.

*** An amusing story is told of Miss Elizabeth G. Jordán, whose "Tales of Destiny" has just been puhlished hy Harper & Brothers. When the author was working on the staff of a New York newspaper she had an assistant. One day this assistant ordered a modest luncheon brought to her desk, where Miss Jordán observed it displayed temptingly during her assistant's absence from the room. The assistant did not return and Miss Jordan raised the cover of one of the dishes, the contents of which proved very attractive to the hungry author. She tasted one dish, then another, and at last sat down and ate the entire luncheon. When the assistant at length returned and discovered her loss she left the room without a word. Soon, however, she returned and a waiter placed before her a tray loaded with all the delicacies of the season. The waiter then approached Miss Jordán and handed her a bill amounting to $4.50, and said it was to he charged to her. "Certainly," said Miss Jordán, and continued her work, not a muscle of her face changing.

JUNE

1902

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 20.—Dr. A. Conan Doyle is at work bringing his history of the South African war down to the conclusion of peace. G. W. E. Russell's articles on the changes in England within his memory, originally contributed serially to The Tattler, are to be brought out in book form in the Autumn by T. Fisher Unwin under the title of "For Better or For Worse." Mr. Russell's literary reputation, which was respectably founded by such works as "A Monograph of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone," has of late been greatly augmented by his "Collections and Recollections" and "An Onlooker's Notebook," both of which have been widely commented on and freely praised.

***

Hall Caine's new navel, the scene of which is laid partly in the Isle of Man, is said to deal with the recent speculative scandals of that locality. It will be published in America by D. Appleton & Co., who have also secured the American rights to Mrs. Craigie's next novel, which will be ready in the Spring of 1903. It will be called "The Vineyard," and is a tale of English country life with a happy ending. The same house will publish immediately, in New York, Mrs. Craigie's "Temperaments," which is a volume of short stories and brief plays.

***

That popular English novelist Mrs. Campbell Praed, author of "Affinities," "Mme. Izan," &c., is writing a volume of reminiscences of her girlhood in Australia, where she was born in 1851, her father then being Postmaster General of Queensland. She published her first novel in 1880, with the characteristic title "An Australian Heroine."

***

Sir William Martin Conway, the well-known scientist and mountain climber, will have his book describing his ascent of Mount Aconcagua, in Chile, published through the Cassells early in the Autumn. This should prove a valuable addition to the author's recent book, "The Bolivian Andes."

***

"London and Its Leaders" is the title of a new reference handbook, edited by Douglas Sladen, novelist and critic, and author of "A Japanese Marriage" and "Younger American Poets." The volume, in which considerable space is devoted to London's American colony, is published this week.

***

Coronation odes multiply, but I really think that notes of sincerity and enthusiasm are generally lacking in them. George Meredith declares, however, that he took up William Watson's ode and finished it at one sitting "exhilarated with delight." The sales of this poem have been unexpectedly large. The Good Words Magazine awards the first prize in its coronation ode contest to a Scotch Highlander, the Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt. George Haven Putnam was one of the judges. E. A. D.

A Tale of the Sea.*

When an author introduces a new scene, character, or action into fiction his readers first embrace him with congratulations, then pity him for repeating it, then barely endure it, and then to be hated it needs but to be seen, so much less ingratiating than vice is merit. Mr. Clark Russell barely escaped running through the entire scale of appreciation, so wearisome did his skies and salt, foaming seas, and fresh-blowing winds become, but while yet there was time to escape, he awoke to his danger and learned to give his personages a few distinguishing characteristics and at least an outline of history preceding and following the inevitable shipwreck, and so, as a shipwreck will always interest man until there shall be no more sea, he is still read with pleasure. He sometimes copies Dickens's fault of reiteration, and in his new book, "The Mate of the Good Ship York" the heroine's hat is cocked upon the side of her head, and her hand is upon her hip, and ths beauty of her figure is lauded more times than one likes to count, but she is a brave girl, and her lover is a brave sailor, and the two bring a vessel home through 300 miles of ocean, after she has been shipwrecked and both have been poisoned, and nearly wrecked again, and on the way they have some amazing adventures. Their sole companion is the biggest and most clever of Newfoundland dogs, who can stand watch, and haul on a rope, and make himself almost as useful as an A. B., and the whole book tends to glorify the merchant service and to exalt the navy which lives to protect it, lives only because of it, and would perish if it should disappear. It seems as if a moral for the United States lurked somewhere under its teaching.

*THE MATE OF THE GOOD SHIP YORK. By W. Clark Russell. Illus. Pp. 331. Cloth. Frontispiece. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Its Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting Held at Magnolia.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., June 20.—The American Library Association is holding its twenty-fourth annual meeting in this city under circumstances the most favorable in its history. Nearly a thousand librarians from all parts of the United States are gathered here to combine business with pleasure. In point of attendance this is the largest meeting ever held, and it is likely to set a record for years to come. The membership roll of the association at the opening of the conference was announced as 1,265, and the present attendance of nearly 1,000 shows how remarkably representative the present gathering is.

A judicious combination of recreation and business has been made in the programme. The first formal session of the conference was held in the Boston Public Library on Saturday, the 14th, where the incoming delegates assembled to hear words of welcome from the Public Library authorities and a few reminiscences of the first Librarians' Convention of 1853, from Mr. Charles W. Jencks, one of the delegates to that pioneer meeting. It is interesting to reflect that a bare half century covers the immense development of the public library movement, and to contrast that gathering of eighty librarians in the quiet rooms of the old University of New York with this assemblage of a thousand workers, representing so many varied and absorbing aspects of library activity.

With Tuesday the serious business of the conference began, and in the four days given to it, provision is made for five general sessions, simultaneous section meetings on problems of college and reference libraries, bibliographical matters, library work with children, questions of interest to Trustees, cataloguing rules, and various round-table meetings on special subjects.

Naturally the great event of the conference was the announcement by the President, John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, in the course of his annual address on Tuesday evening, of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $100,000 for the publication of bibliographical works. For many years the association has by co-operative efforts of its members carried on the publication of many indispensable indexes and library aids. "Poole's Index to Periodicals" one of the most widely known and useful reference works, is the result of co-operative indexing by chosen collaborators, and through its Publishing Board the association has issued such kindred publications as the "A. L. A. Index to General Literature," "List of Books for Girls and Women and Their Clubs," "List of Subject Headings," "Bibliography of Fine Art," and the recent "Guide to the Literature of American History."

Aside even from the announcement of Mr. Carnegie's endowment, which came as a complete surprise to the association, Dr. Billings's Presidential address will rank as the most notable utterance of the conference. It touched briefly yet adequately upon the varied phases of modern library development, and combined wisdom with humor in its indication of the functions and opportunities of the free public library of to-day. The purpose of the American Library Association, he pointed out, had gradually changed within the last few years. At first it undertook much direct missionary work, but this has gradually been taken in charge by State and local associations to such an extent that work in this direction is now mainly to obtain records of the methods which have been found most successful, and to bring these to the attention of those directly engaged in interesting the people at large, and legislators and taxpayers in particular, in the establishment and support of free public libraries.

The subject of co-operation between libraries was reviewed, and it was pointed out that work in this direction should not be only by the greater for the less, but that the smaller libraries also had a duty to perform to the larger ones. Dr. Billings said:

> I think it well, however, to remind you of your duties to this your National Library, and especially that the librarian of every city, town, or village in the country should make it his or her business to see that one copy of every local, non-copyrighted imprint, including all municipal reports and documents, all reports of local institutions, and all addresses, accounts of ceremonies, &c., which are not copyrighted and do not come into the book trade, is promptly sent to our National Library.

The question of fiction reading was touched upon, with citation of Mr. Howells's warning that people nowadays are in danger of reading too much—"reading to stupidity."

> That [Dr. Billings continued] is precisely the object of many of the readers of current fiction. They are tired and worried, and they read to forget or to get asleep. The average novel will give this result in from six to ten minutes, and the after effects are not nearly so bad as those of chloral or sulfonal. The novels of five or six years ago will answer this purpose just as well, and twelve novels a year is an ample allowance for the average free public library. But five-sixths of the other books which are produced—not because the author had anything to say, but because the publisher thought that a book on the beauties of brooks, or on the birds' nests of the Bronx, or on the homes of historical stepmothers, or on the Lieutenant Colonels of the Revolution, would sell well—are usually of little more value in the free public library than the novel. They count for circulation, but they are not read, but merely glanced over—mainly for the pictures.

Bibliography in its various practical aspects was touched upon, and Dr. Billings outlined the difficulties to be encountered and the advantages to be found in this field of research:

> In considering the questions as to the kinds of bibliographical work the results of which would be most useful to the great majority of the public libraries of this country, and as to the manner of doing such work, it appears to me that it is best that it should be done under the direction of the Publishing Board of this Association, which has had practical experience in this line, and will always be well informed as to the needs of such libraries.
>
> This opinion was brought to the attention of Mr. Carnegie, with the suggestion that he should give to the American Library Association a special fund, the income of which should be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and library aids as would be specially useful in the circulating libraries of this country. The main part of the income would be expended in employing competent persons to prepare the lists, indexes, &c., and to read proofs. The cost of paper and printing would be met by sales to the libraries. It was represented that such a gift would be wisely administered by the Publication Committee of the association, and that the results would be of great value in promoting the circulation of the best books.
>
> In response to this suggestion a check for $100,000 was sent to me as "a donation for the preparation and publication of reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and literary aids as per (your) letter of March 14th." I shall take great pleasure in turning over this money if the association accepts it for the purposes and under the conditions stated. It is a unique gift from a unique man, who deserves our best thanks.

President Eliot of Harvard University followed Dr. Billings with an eloquent address upon the problem of handling the immense and ever-increasing store of printed matter that pours in upon the large public libraries of the country. For this problem his solution, which has previously been presented to and widely discussed by librarians, lies in the suggested division of a library into books in use and books not in use, with different storage methods for the two classes of books. The problem, he said, is essentially an economic one. It is not a good use of the precious educational resources of a community or an institution to enlarge at frequent intervals its library building, if the new space needed for books in use can be secured by discarding books not in use, and it is not a frugal policy to permit the presence of thousands or millions of dead books to increase the cost of service, care, and cleaning in a much-frequented library. Means of discrimination between books in use and books not in use are not easy to discern or to apply. The only satisfactory test is the actual demand or absence of demand for the book in question. How to determine the fact of disuse is the main question for librarians to solve.

At the first business session of the conference, held on Tuesday morning, the usual reports of officers and committees were presented, and an interesting paper on "Pains and Penalties in Libraries" was read by Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library. On Wednesday morning there were simultaneous sessions of the college and reference section, to consider the organization of the university library and its relation to the university; the Children's Librarians' Section, in charge of Miss Annie Carroll Moore of Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, and the National Association of State Librarians, which is holding its fifth annual meeting at the same time and place as the American Library Association. Among the more important subjects to come up during the week are the proposed formation of an American bibliographical society, discussion of the prevailing "net price" system for books, maintained by the American Publishers' Association; the work of the National library, presented by Herbert Putnam, and the organization and management of branch libraries. At the final session, on this evening, Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work, will give "A Word from an Editor to the Librarian."

Striking evidence of the library development of the past year is given in the annual report on gifts and bequests, presented to the association by George Watson Cole. During the eleven months ended June 1, 1902, gifts in money amounting to $9,977,798.54 were received by 668 libraries in the United States. Of this sum $7,521,050.63 was given for new buildings. Mr. Carnegie is represented in the record by 203 gifts, aggregating a total of $5,506,000. In addition, to Canada he gave $491,500, distributed among eighteen towns or cities, and Great Britain, Cuba, and Newfoundland are also included in his list. It is pointed out that a change of policy is evident in Mr. Carnegie's gifts, by which amounts much smaller in size than many of his previous donations are distributed among a greater number of recipients. In addition to this record of money gifts, American libraries received donations of 326,880 volumes and 78,528 pamphlets.

The convention closes to-night, and for the week following post-conference excursions have been arranged, one to libraries and historic towns of New England and one for a trip by steamer to Mount Desert. Taking together all the circumstances of the present meeting—in environment, programme, and attendance—the Magnolia conference of the American Library Association has made a record that is likely long to remain unequaled.

"My Captive."*

A singularly distressing situation! There was Julia Howard, the daughter of an English Colonel, captured by Philip Marcel, on the battlefield, the fight having taken place in South Carolina, when Tarleton was chasing Morgan, or Morgan Tarleton, as the case might be. Julia, at the beginning of her being held in durance, tried by all fair and unfair methods to escape. She sprang on Philip's horse and did her best to clear out, but she was captured again. Julia having done her worst, submitted nolens volens to her fate. Philip was a gentle master and a gallant one, and gradually won the entire confidence of his captive. Then circumstances threw them into certain perilous adventures, particularly when they fell in with a gang of marauders. One of the heroes of the little romance is the horse Old Put, for he behaves himself in the most distinguished manner. The story ends with a battle, when Tarleton is worsted and Col. Howard is made prisoner. The conclusion is as it should be. Julia, representing King George, becomes the wife of Marcel, the Republican soldier, and his or her captivity really begins.

*MY CAPTIVE. A Novel. By J. A. Altsheler. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 311. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Florida Fish and Fishing.*

Since John Lee Williams wrote his "View of West Florida" (1827) and "The Territory of Florida" (1839) for the purpose of describing the natural characteristics of the region, and especially the animals indigenous there, the Florida bibliography has grown with oft-repeated accretions. To those familiar with the works of such men as Editor Reynolds of The Forest and Stream, and Robert B. Roosevelt, it must seem as if every feature of sport in the peninsula had been completely covered. Nevertheless a glance at "The Giant Fish of Florida" is enough to show that a place for it must be found in the sportsman's library. The author, Mr. J. Turner-Turner, is a picturemaker rather than a writer. "These notes," he says, speaking of the text, "are for the most part very brief, and serve chiefly to introduce my photographs," but a more striking collection of nature pictures was rarely if ever seen. Made by a process that is sufficiently described they portray the life habits of certain fish, fishermen and fisherwomen—especially the fisherwomen—admirably.

One quotation will prove informing to readers who have never fished in Florida: "There seems to be a mistaken idea that tarpon fishing is an inordinately costly recreation, but this cannot be upheld when it is remembered that the total expenses on the spot amount to little more than 30s. [British money] a day."

The forty-ninth edition of R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" has just been announced in London at a popular price. The continued demand in England for low-priced copies of this novel shows its popularity. About 150,000 copies of a London six-penny edition are said to have been sold there within two or three weeks, about five years ago. There is not so great a demand in this country for cheap editions, but there are two or three good editions with especially made illustrations of the "Doone" country, the most conspicuous of which is published by Harper & Brothers. We hear that the subscription fund for a memorial tablet to Bleckmore is making fair progress in England and America.

*THE GIANT FISH OF FLORIDA. By J. Turner-Turner. With 48 illustrations. Pp. 206. Small 4to. London: C. Arthur Pearson, Limited. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 1902.

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"THE VIRGINIAN."

Owen Wister's Stirring Novel of Western Life.*

Owen Wister has come pretty near to writing the American novel. He has come as near to it as any man can well come, and at the same time has beautifully demonstrated the futility of the expectation that the typical novel of American life will ever be written. Mr. Wister has set forth a phase of life which is to be found only in the United States, and he has pictured it with graphic delineative force, with picturesqueness, and with brilliant narrative power. "The Virginian" ought to live as an artistic embodiment of a species of man fast passing into a remembrance. The Western cowboy has generally been depicted chiefly in the comic papers, where he has been caricatured to make fun for those utterly ignorant of his real nature. Mr. Wister pleads for him that he is a man, and a pretty good man at that. He makes his plea by going out into the cowboy country, living with the cowboy, studying him at close range, getting under the thickness of his suspicion of the Eastern "dude," becoming his friend, and then summing up the results of his observation in a tale which deftly combines realism with fancy. "The Virginian" is, therefore, in the broad sense, a historical novel. It is a study of men and times. It rings true, and we believe is to be a faithful study.

Certainly the book is absorbingly interesting. It contains humor, pathos, poetic description, introspective thought, sentiment, and even tragedy. Its level is admirably sustained, and the development of the characters is masterly. Perhaps there never was just such a cowboy as this transplanted Virginian, whose name is never told in the story. Perhaps there was. The great West is a good deal like the ocean. All sorts of things and persons happen there, and no one has a right to say that any creation of the novelist's fancy exceeds possibility. It will probably be conceded that this particular cowboy is not exactly typical. Yet he possesses traits which one instinctly feels ars real. The quick, penetrative wit, the readiness of tongue, the self-control—these are qualities which cannot be rare among the strenuous, venturesome, hardy spirits of the West.

The poetic feeling of the man appears to be natural, and it is probably one of the truest touches in the novel. Simple men who live near to nature usually have poetic sensibility. Primitive peoples have it. Clarke Russell and other litterateurs of the sea have found plenty of it among sailors. Those of us who see only the outward aspects of these men do not become acquainted with their intimate thoughts. Mr. Wister shows us plainly that he was long in penetrating below the surface of his hero. Even those men whom we meet every day sometimes uncover to us unsuspected depths.

The heroine of the story is lovable. She is a most desirable woman, and the author has depicted with genuine skill her long combat with herself before she is ready to yield to her love for the cowboy, and to face the disapproval of Eastern conventionalities as embodied in her relatives. She is an admirable character study. But she and the hero are not the only ones in the book. "Shorty," the weakling, whose tragic fate was inevitable, is another. So is Trampas, the evil personage of the tale. Cleverly drawn contrasts, though mere sketches, are the pompous minister and the adorable Bishop. The book is full of real people.

In incident and episode the story is rich. The victory of the Virginian over Trampas in the gentle art of drawing the long bow is delightful, and fiction does not contain anything more deliciously humorous than the Virginian's story of Delmonico and the frogs. It is worthy of Mark Twain at his best. The climax of the story is reached when the Virginian shoots Trampas, who has insulted him and given him till sundown to leave town. The struggle between the Virginian's love and his Western sense of honor is admirably depicted. The woman tells him that if he shoots Trampas she will not be his wife, and he endeavors to show her how it would be impossible for him to continue to live in his own land if he ran away. This chapter is written with splendid power.

This story will undoubtedly be read very widely. It will appeal to both men and women, for both will take into their affection the hero. The illustrations are excellent, and the book is handsomely made.

A Religious Novel.*

The author of "The Catholic" can scarcely expect his title to be accepted in the comprehensive and conclusive sense in which he evidently intends it. A novel purporting to be an impartial discussion of a religion, a church, or a creed is usually either the opportunity for setting forth all that the writer considers weak or objectionable on both sides of the question—for such a discussion is necessarily comparative—or a thinly veiled defense of some pet theory or belief. In "The Catholic" the anonymous writer seems to have found little that is really to be commended in either Catholicism or Protestantism. The Protestants have no real root of faith, and the root of the Catholics' enthusiasm is made up of equal parts of emotionalism and religious ambition. Naturally the lower types of humanity are those that best expound these theories. While Cardinal Grimsby is an intellectual ascetic, he is also a man of petty jealousies and envies that he does not hesitate to wreak upon Mgr. Vancelour, the worldly charming rector of fashionable St. Peter's Church; Father Macdonald is a bigot too narrow to believe practically in the love of Christ, and too limited to see merit in anything beyond the stern dogma by which he lives and wishes everybody else to live, and Father Jones is of no importance one way or the other.

The laity are neither higher nor more interesting than the ecclesiastics who figure in "The Catholic." The two proselytes, whose conversion takes up the greater part of the book, are drawn to the Church by anything but spiritual motives. Lady Newark flies to it as a refuge from the domination of Lady Eva Fitzgower, and Lady Eva, after a struggle in which she tries and expects to conquer priest, prelate, and church, submits not so much to the Church as to the emotionalism of an excitable, unbalanced temperament aroused and played upon by the dramatic music of the young organist of St. Peter's.

The Anti-Papal League shows the Protestant gentlemen of the author's conception or acquaintance as much given to spying as some of his Catholics are. The courtly Mgr. Vancelour advises his nephew to bribe Lady Eva to marry him with the promise that she shall spend his immense fortune in building churches and making converts. Lady Caterham is not a wait behind him in the expediency of her counsels, and the brilliant and beautiful Lady Eva is a most disagreeable and unattractive person, whose influence is inexplicable and whose methods often seem inexcusable. Eugene de Keramur and Morton, the only single-minded people in the book, are ineffective, and the story itself is uninteresting and without the style which extenuates so many sins of construction, characterization, and aim.

"The Beau's Comedy."*

"The Beau's Comedy" begins and ends in Mrs. Kittye Collins's drawing room in London; but this "prologue" and "epilogue" only serve to introduce the here and make an appropriate setting for the last appearance of this little Colonial heroine. The real story takes place in Connecticut during the early days of the Colonies, and, except Landry, the hero, has to do wholly with the good citizens of that Colony.

Landry, a young Englishman with a French grandfather on his mother's side of the house, suddenly decides to visit his grandfather, who is living in Canada. The visit involves him in an unintentional and half-made triple proposal to the three reigning beauties of London, and in adventures from which he narrowly escapes with his life, and in which he loses his heart. He proves as much too French for the Colonial Americans as he has been too English for his French kinsfolk, and a visit of two months slips into an imprisonment of nearly a year. It is imprisonment with hard labor, but labor in the fields, and within bounds liberty enough to make the acquaintance of pretty girls, and opportunity to fall in love with more than one. His indecision in the beginning lends piquancy to a love-story which would be just as pretty and far more artistic if the authors had not insisted upon our "making believe" that we are living in a Colonial past.

Vernacular and characters belong to our own day and both are too spirited to need trappings which trip without disguising them. Parson Rand and Farmer Bliss are within the memory of the living, and Landry and Olive might be acquaintances of yesterday or to-morrow. The story is well told, the style attractive, and Landry and Olive a most natural and charming pair of lovers.

"A Girl of Virginia."*

"A Girl of Virginia" means a girl belonging to Jefferson's university, a "Faculty girl," like Miss Phelps's Avis and Helen, but resembling them as little as bleak Andover resembles Virginia, with the echoing "corridors" that would be cloisters elsewhere, its dusky servitors, and the adjacent hilly country town and gay fox-hunting neighborhood. The heroine rides and drives with enthusiasm, and fulfills the Old Dominion ideal by being an admirable cook, and has her own private standard of conduct forbidding her to be that least desirable of all women, a "student's belle," so that the football eleven, to which her lover belongs, and her father, a professor, are the only members of the university seen by the reader, and the chief situation of the story turns upon a divorced man's right to remarry, which is not exactly a college question. The heroine decides it with no hesitation, no unwholesome sentiment, no rebellion against decent propriety, so that the story may be regarded as one more of the many straws indicating that the fleet of fiction is no longer wafted by gales from Cyprus, or, to speak in plain prose, as one more evidence that decency is in fashion. It must not be supposed, however, that Miss Thruston has turned from the historical novel to the novel with a purpose. She has no aim except that of relating a pretty love story with a spirited heroine, a manly hero, and a happy ending, with some incidental glorification of the university and its picturesque aspects. In spite of some maltreatment of the auxiliaries of the future indicative and potential, this latest among college stories is a piece of agreeable, wholesome reading, and shows much more imagination than "Mistress Brent."

Recent Books of Fiction.*

Miss Rives is to be congratulated upon the distinct advance that "Hearts Courageous" is upon her previous work in tone, interest, and workmanship. The time is Colonial, and the scene laid in Virginia, but the story is as original in plot as if the author were not bound by historical limitations which constant use has worn threadbare. It is a pity that she has overloaded a rapid and interesting narrative with what we were taught at school to abhor as "the garnish of fine writing." Far-fetched figure crowds and strains upon far-fetched figure until nature and emotion are ready to cry for breath, and the reader for an opportunity to give a little play to the reins of his own fancy.

Historically, Patrick Henry is the central and dominant interest of a story brimming with love, beauty, and heroism. Whether he fulfills the reader's ideal and conception must depend in a measure upon that reader's traditions of birth and environment. Lord Fairfax is drawn with a freer, more natural hand, partly, perhaps, because here the author is not hampered by the hero-worship that makes her vision slightly oblique where Patrick Henry is concerned, and, curious to say, oblique to his disadvantage. Neither one is vital or impressive. But historical imagination—the power to bring down among us living, breathing men of the past while preserving their vital relation to their own time—is far rarer than those other gifts of imagination of which Miss Rives has no lack. Louis Armand and Anne Tillotson cannot fail to reach and hold the heart of the public to whom Miss Rives introduces them—a public that will follow their perilous adventures with unflagging interest, and with no sense of the impossible and incongruous that pricks the cold-blooded reviewer.

Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lord Dunmore, Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, Tarleton, Benedict Arnold—a host of historic Virginia names and homes—the dissolution of the House of Burgesses, the Declaration of Independence, and the surrender of Yorktown, all figure largely in the pages of a novel which promises to be read and enjoyed by the multitudes within the category of the novel reader. The book is attractively illustrated by A. B. Wenzel.

From the moment the prince of good fellows appears in the streets of Stirling to the hour of his betrothal in France the reader is ready to hail him as a brave and trusty comrade and a merry and agreeable companion. A trifle foolhardy, one must admit him to be, but this only adds interest to the personality of James V., whether he masquerades as the young Laird of Ballengeich, as the Scotch beggar, or as plain James Stuart.

"A Prince of Good Fellows" is really nothing more than a succession of episodes strung upon so slender a thread of narrative that all except "The King Explores," "The King Drinks," and "The King Sails," are wholly independent of each other. Scotland and Scotland's Kings have about them the glamour of romance and adventure, and Mr. Barr has grouped in his entertaining book the most picturesque incidents and anecdotes that cluster around one of Scotland's most picturesque and romantic rulers.

James V. moves gay and gallant among real people and scenes, and Scottish atmosphere and Scottish traits are delineated with a delightful mingling of realism and romance. Johnny Armstrong's execution with forty of his best men, and the fulfillment thirteen years later of his woeful prophecy; the strategem with which the King brings to naught France's cunning device to sow the love of money and its accompanying dissensions among the Scotch nobility; Baldy Hutchinson's rescue from hanging, and McNab's royal return of royal hospitality are the most interesting chapters in the book. "A Prince of Good Fellows" is eminently fitted for Summer reading, and the spirited and effective illustrations are in keeping with its text and substance.

The conquest of self is the theme of "The Courage of Conviction," and a struggle between the love of art and the love of woman the central motive. According to Mr. Sullivan the love of woman that leads to the sacrifice of the creative gift to a business career inevitably ends in the sacrifice of both love and woman to a greed for money-getting, and love trampled underfoot by intellectual ambition is speedily avenged by the emptiness of life unenriched by friendship and family affection.

Gordon Wise is by nature a musical composer; Paul Hemming a painter. Paul Hemming gives up a lucrative business and a charming girl who loves him to devote himself to his art; Gordon Wise, who when the story opens has achieved far greater success as a composer than his friend has as a painter, to win the girl he loves, binds himself to renounce forever his creative gift. Neither Hemming's career as a painter nor Wise's wife is unworthy the sacrifices made to secure them, but before the story is much more than begun the principal actors in it discover that nothing justifies one-sided development. Wise's success becomes the instrument of his undoing, and Hemming barely escapes a dishonorable solution of the difficult situation in which ambition selfishly gratified has placed him.

The Western millionaire and his beautiful daughter have the place that seems to have become their right in American fiction; Dr. Brinkley is the ideal physician, Mrs. Brinkley a thoroughly natural woman, and Suzette sweet enough to elicit sympathy in her disappointments and pleasure in her ultimate happiness. "The Courage of Conviction" suggests high ideals, and ends more satisfactorily than the reader has a right to expect from its beginning and ensuing complications.

Sienese Art.*

This little book is an extremely scholarly and adequate account of a subject the interest of which to lovers of early Italian art is great. The distinction of early Sieness art is presented by Mr. Hastings with singular clearness and breadth. In his introduction he traces the historical development of Siena suggestively, finding the Etruscan element strongest in her composite individuality.

Even the position of the city, [he says,] perched high on the summit of a hill, and extending always along the top of the neighboring ridges, disdaining the plains below, is Etruscan in character.

The painters of Siena, unlike those of neighboring Florence, had no problems to present through their art and no scientific preoccupations. If they had not been painters they would have been ordinary trading citizens, and they "contented themselves for centuries with a technical process of painting inherited without change and transmitted without improvement." Nevertheless, they did not produce copies or imitations, but refined upon the features of the older work and brought out its excellences along the traditional line, thus keeping an individual charm and grace unknown to the more ambitious schools of the early Renaissance.

In architecture "Siena is essentially a Gothic city." That is, it developed a style that disregarded all the conventionally fixed Roman traditions, and this style was due to the influence of the Cistercians, who "represented in the twelfth century the intellectual and missionary preponderances which passed from them in the next hundred years to the Franciscans and Dominicans," and who sent out a colony to San Galgano, a few miles from Siena. Their artists had contributed to the development of one of the purest Gothic styles of France, and the Sienese buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries grew up under the influence of these vigorous and practiced monks.

The development of Sienese painting up to the end of the fourteenth century, unlike that of any other Italian school of art, was a development from Byzantine art into new forms by a continuous gradation, no foreign influences interfering with the obedience of the artists to their native instincts. Not really until sentimentalism crept in with Sodoma did the painting of the Sienese school lose its delicate and peculiar character.

The reader who cherishes his Vasari and has been brought up on the stirring description of Cimabue and his "Madonna" carried in joyous procession to the altar of the Rucellai Chapel in Santa Maria Novella, will be interested to learn from Mr. Hastings's account of modern researches that the altarpiece, for centuries regarded as the work of Cimabue, may have been painted by Duccio di Buoninsegna of Siena, and may thus be merely one of a series in the development of Sienese art instead of the foundation of Florentine glory. This revolutionary theory is, however, stated with caution by Mr. Hastings, who says that at least it serves to show how delicate and involved a matter is the study of the beginnings of Italian painting.

The illustrations are very carefully chosen with reference to the text, upon which they throw valuable light for the reader unfamiliar with their originals.

A Story of the Early Christians.*

In an extended note to be found at the conclusion of the volums. Orr Kenyon explains what are the salient traits in his romance "Amor Victor." He wishes to describe the conditions of the early Christians and their martyrdom. The principal personage is the Parthian, Arsaces, a typical athlete of the first century. Early in the story Arsaces becomes a convert to Christianity, but is half-hearted in his faith. The games at Ephesus are fully described. It is Arsaces who is the victor, and he is the general all-around champion. Whether he loves the gentle Christian maid Hestia, or the commanding Pagan Aria, it is at first difficult to determine. The author devotes much space to the horrible slaughter of the Christians in the circus, where they are mangled by wild beasts. Finally Aria, or Solura, becomes a Christian, and the wife of the athlete. The romance is an extended one, abounding in dramatic situations. It is worth noting the number of romances compiled of late, derived from scriptural sources. Whether for the better edification of readers, we are not prepared to state.

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*THE VIRGINIAN. A Horseman of the Plains. By Owen Wister. Illustrated by Arthur L. Keller. 12mo. Pp. 504. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*THE CATHOLIC. A Tale of Contemporary Society. Pp. 363. 12mo. Cloth. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 1902. $1.50.

*THE BEAU'S COMEDY. By Beulah Marie Dix and Carrie A. Harper. Pp. 320. 12mo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1902. $1.50.

*A GIRL OF VIRGINIA. By Lucy Thruston. 8vo. Pp. 396. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*HEARTS COURAGEOUS. By Hallie Erminie Rives. Illustrated by A. B. Wenzel. Pp. 407. 12mo. Cloth. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. 1902. $1.50.

*A PRINCE OF GOOD FELLOWS. By Robert Barr. Illustrated by Edmund J. Sullivan. Pp. 340. 12mo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 1902. $1.50.

*THE COURAGE OF CONVICTION. A Novel. By T. R. Sullivan. Pp. 257. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. $1.50.

*SIENA. Its Architecture and Art. By Gilbert Hastings. London: The De La More Press. 1902.

*AMOR VICTOR. A Novel of Ephesus and Rome, 98-105 A. D. By Orr Kenyon. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 424. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

JUNE

FINLAND.

Harry De Windt's Excellent Book Describing the Country as It Is.*

It is likely that most readers of Mr. Harry De Windt's "Finland as It Is" will confess themselves at least as ignorant of this interesting little duchy of Russia as was the distinguished explorer himself when he first made the journey from St. Petersburg to Viborg. The name Finland suggested to him nothing but "pine forests, tar, and timber, with a squalid fishing village thrown in here and there," while he supposed the province to be "quite a century behind the times and likely to remain so." How he was destined to be surprised by the real Finland, her boundless resources and beautiful cities, and her intelligent and progressive people, will be found most interestingly narrated in this book. It is practically intended as a guide for those who wish to know how to get to Finland, how to travel through it as pleasantly and cheaply as possible, and what parts of the land it is particularly desirable to visit. As one reads Mr. De Windt's enthusiastic descriptions of people, places, and impressions, the pleasant conviction seizes him that a new country has been discovered for the especial delectation of the Summer tourist who enjoys novelty, glorious scenery, ideal weather, hospitable people, good hotels, and reasonable prices. All these attractive qualities are vouched for by the author as being characteristic of Finland, and an added charm lies in the fact that the travelling facilities of the country are so good that one may explore its wildest districts in comfort, and, in most cases, even luxury. This book enters into minute details regarding hotels, trains, steamers, shops—everything of any possible interest to the traveler uninitiated in Finnish ways.

That Finland is as yet uninvaded by tourists is first of all conclusively attested by the modest sum of $125 which is given as the total expenditure for a three weeks' stay there, and by the statement that one may obtain a circular ticket over the whole Finnish railway system, a distance of 1,700 miles, for about 30s. Other charges are in proportion now, but it is to be feared that the English and American tourists, who will certainly not long delay invading this paradise for sportsmen, will have the same unfortunate effect on provincial prices in Finland that they have had in other parts of the world.

The difficulties of the native language may detract somewhat from the ease of traveling in Finland, since Finnish differs completely from all other European tongues and is even more complicated than Russian, which has generally been supposed to hold the palm in that respect. Moreover, it is impossible to use any small and imperfect knowledge of the language that may be picked up en route from the fact that unless each word is pronounced with absolute accuracy no native will understand it. The Swedish language is also spoken in Finland, and occasionally German and French, but never Russian. The latter is perfectly understood, of course, but all patriotic Finns flatly refuse to talk Russian. The author relates that while strolling about Vasa he had to resort to drawing his requirements on a sheet of paper.

Finland is sometimes called "The Land of a Thousand Lakes," and this name is certainly well deserved, for the interior of the country is a maze of inland seas and rivers, which the Finlander with characteristic patience and energy has connected and utilized for travel in the most marvelous manner. This huge network of lakes, once separated from each other by impassable marshes and trackless forests, has been united by navigable canals, and thus remote and barren districts in the interior have leaped into life and activity and vast tracts of formerly useless country have been reclaimed. Some of these canals are of great antiquity, since as early as the twelfth century a rude waterway extended diagonally across the country from Lake Ladoga to Uleaborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and many of them are remarkable examples of engineering skill. The energetic Finns have begrudged no amount of patience and labor in developing the water communication throughout their country, and Mr. De Windt says that now there are very few lakes in Southern Finland (even the smallest) without a regular service of well-found steamboats.

Helsingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy, is thus described:

> Take a portion of Stockholm, with its dull but cleanly streets, enliven it with a little bit of Paris in the shape of boulevards and cafés, surround the whole with pine-clad hills and islands set in a sea of Mediterranean blue, and you have my first impression of Helsingfors, which was founded in 1650 and now contains about 80,000 souls.

It is certainly a surprise to learn that all the streets are spacious, well paved, and lined with fine stone buildings of the most modern type, while throughout the city and its suburbs tramcars are run, now drawn by horses, soon to be replaced by electricity. Very far from the "squalid fishing village" is this fascinating city. There is a fine university where women are admitted on exactly the same footing as men. In fact, the women of Finland seem to have gone a pace ahead even of their American sisters in the matter of emancipation, since, though they have no political rights, they are frequently employed in the Government service, while as regards mental and even physical employment there is very little difference made in Finland between the two sexes. Women serve as clerks in banks and railway stations, work in the fields, sweep the streets, and even work as stonemasons and carpenters. Yet Mr. De Windt assures us that the Finnish woman is refined, loves her home and children, and is educated as well as, if not better than, the woman in any other European country.

The intelligence and public spirit of the Finns are shown in the fact that, in spite of the restrictions of the Russian censure, in 1897 sixty newspapers (including eleven dailies) were published in thirty Finnish towns, while reviews and magazines are published in Helsingfors. There are also telephone and telegraph stations throughout the country.

Hardly anything in this book of surprises will surprise the casual reader more than the many important industries pursued in Finland, and the numerous and valuable exports to other countries of Europe. The many rapid rivers and waterfalls in the western section of the duchy furnish unsurpassed water power for mills and factories of all kinds, and thus enable the Finn to undersell his competitors who are obliged to use steam as a motive power. The finest of paper, celluloid, and cloth are among the chief manufactured exports, while, of course, butter, tar, timber, oats, and other natural products are sent out in vast quantities. To judge by the statistics furnished in this book, there is little doubt that in another fifty years Finland is destined to take her place as one of the most thriving and prosperous countries in the world.

With his inland waterways and a seacoast fairly bristling with reefs and islands, the Finlander is bound to be a good sailor, in spite of the superstition which causes him to be regarded as a sorcerer by seamen of other nationalities. How the ships ever thread their way among the innumerable islands of the eastern shores of the Baltic, and safely reach the Finnish ports, is a mystery, though Finland is as progressive in her maritime undertakings as in other departments. The author states that the hydrographic survey of the entire western coast was carried out by Finland without assistance from Russia, a task requiring an enormous amount of labor and expense, and that the pilot and lighthouse service of Finland is as carefully organized as any in Europe, there being no less than 183 lighthouses (to say nothing of lightships) along the coast and among the islands.

But if one would know all the points of distinction about this wonderful little land he must read Mr. De Windt for himself. Nothing has been said here of its pathetic history or of the political trials and crises which it has endured, to emerge one of the most enlightened and civilized countries of Europe. It was most prosperous under the Swedish rule, but, in the words of the author, "the nationality, language, and even religion are slowly expiring in the iron grip of the Bear."

The Alexanders preserved to a certain extent the freedom and independence enjoyed under Swedish rule, but Nicholas I. did his utmost to restrict the constitutional liberty by binding, both intellectually and commercially, the progress of the country, and Nicholas II. in 1890 practically deprived Finland of her independence. The Finlanders did not rebel—centuries of foreign rule had rendered them too submissive to do that, but the whole nation appealed to the Czar in a monster petition which was sent to the most inaccessible parts of the country for signatures, and contained the names of no less than half a million of his subjects when it was finally laid in vain at the Emperor's feet. Many of the old peasants in the far north learned then for the first time to write their names in order that they might not miss taking part in the protest. When 500 peasants proceeded to St. Petersburg to lay the prayer of their countrymen before the "Great White Czar," he was unable to grant them even an audience. The Russians, of course, claim that the little duchy will gain by being united to the mother country, politically if not socially, but the Finn, who thinks that Russia, with all her wealth and power, has not yet attained the civilization to be found throughout the little land of Luomi, is skeptical of any advantage on her side, and it remains to be seen, writes Mr. De Windt, whether "the Imperial Government will eventually derive any advantage from coercing and thereby estranging a peaceable people who, so long as they were left alone, were loyal and devoted subjects."

Mr. De Windt has done a distinct service to the world in calling its attention to an inspiring example of one of those "little peoples" whose cry has been sung by Richard Le Gallienne:

> O leave us our little margins, waste ends of land and sea,
> A little grass, and a hill or two, and a shadowing tree;
> O leave us our little rivers, that sweetly catch the sky,
> To drive our mills, and to carry our wood, and to ripple by.

Mr. De Windt's book is attractively bound, well written, and abundantly illustrated.

*FINLAND AS IT IS. By Harry De Windt, F. R. G. S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

Another Book in the Pepper Series.*

Margaret Sidney has written many story books for children, and this one makes the seventh of the Pepper Series. In the present volume, Mother Fisher, Polly, Phronsie, Grandpa, Jasper, and others figure. The author shows a keen insight into child nature, and in the "Five Little Peppers Abroad" the incidents are many and all told in an amusing manner.

*FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS ABROAD. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 146. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Footnote to Arnold's Expedition.*

The printing of the diary of an American soldier who accompanied Arnold on his ill-fated expedition through the woods of Maine to storm Quebec forms a valuable footnote to the history of that campaign. And more especially because this diary brings out into full light the pros and cons of the theory that the success of the expedition would have been fatal to the outcome of the Revolution, and that, providentially overruled in seeming disastrous repulse, its failure in the six years that were to follow actually expanded into the independence of the United States.

The diary proper is prefaced with a biography of the author by a kinsman who also has interpolated valuable notes and has reinforced the text of the diary at the beginning and at the end, in such a way that the reader has before him a complete history of the expedition from the point of view of actual fact, vitalized, as it were, by the impressions and observations of one who was there and saw. A series of interesting old-time woodcuts add much to the appearance of the volume.

Scanty material has come down to us concerning James Melvin, the writer of the diary. He was a native of Hubbardston, Mass., responded to the call from Lexington, and on July 13 he enlisted in Capt. Adam Wheeler's company at the Charlestown camp. Three months later that officer made this entry opposite Melvin's name: "Gone to Quebec." There he fought and was taken prisoner and brought to New York. Although, for the most part the diary is a succession of entries simply showing the state of the weather, the surroundings at the time, and the life in camp and on the march, there are other entries which are valuable from a historical point of view, and, although brief, show the extent of the preparations made for the assault. Among such items are the following:

Dec. 3. The cannons were sent down the river in batteaux and landed in the night.

Dec. 5. The detachment marched on their way to Quebec. We were quartered in a nunnery, near the town, but it was used for a hospital, and we went over the River St. Charles, where we continued.

Dec. 10, Sunday. Busy making scaling ladders, &c.

Dec. 25. Had orders to give out opinion whether to scale or not.

And so on. The editor, Mr. Andrew A. Melvin, has with much care and discrimination incorporated in the text of the diary the views of Dr. Senters Henry, Capt. Dearborn, and others, either to confirm his kinsman's impressions or to show a different point of view. Codman's book is also used in this way. Thus, besides the history proper of the expedition, we have the narrative of Melvin augmented by narratives of other eye witnesses, making all in all a most valuable and entertaining production. The editor's work shows both sympathy and scholarship.

*THE JOURNAL OF JAMES MELVIN, PRIVATE SOLDIER IN ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC. In the year 1775. With notes and introduction by Andrew A. Melvin. Small octavo. Portland, Me.: Hubbard, W. Bryant. 250 copies at $2.

A Eulogy of Chicago.*

A certain magazine, from motives purely disinterested, from time to time prints a serial story exalting an American city, partly by the easy method of deriding another, partly by attractive description, and when this story is finished it becomes a pretty little book and is bought by natives of the belauded town. The latest of these tales is "The Russells in Chicago," by Emily Wheaton, who can hardly find words wherewith to express her affectionate reverence for Chicago and her admiration of the liberality, frankness, and kindness of its inhabitants. Her theme is a very foolish and very ignorant Boston girl's struggle to keep herself and her husband aloof from Chicago individuals, and yet to become a power in Chicago society. She is conquered at last and is left exclaiming: "Dear, dirty, beautiful Chicago!" but the author unfortunately chooses to heighten her foolishness and the glory of the Windy City by attacks upon the New England conscience and the New England pie, and by saying that New Englanders unbend only when dining upon "boiled dish."

The descriptions of the clubs, the drawing room lectures, and of the adventurers who profit by both would fit any city, but they are good in spite of an occasional shade of exaggeration, and there are some very shrewd hits at women who are seeking a peculiar little religion to have for their own. The humor is not brilliant, but it is not bitter, and Miss Wheaton succeeds in showing the fatal selfishness of a woman who lives for herself regardless of her husband's tastes and interests. That lesson, however, can be learned in any city, and she has not succeeded in making its effectiveness proceed from any quality peculiar to Chicago. The Russells in Hongkong would be equally happy.

"On Fortune's Road" contains a number of Will Payne's best short stories, to be published in the Autumn by A. C. McClurg & Co. Mr. Payne deals with stock market life as it is to be seen in Chicago, and he describes the "excitement" graphically. "A Day in Wheat," one of the sketches included in the volume, was originally published in The Century Magazine. The illustrations will be those which accompanied the stories in the magazines, with the addition of several new ones that Mr. Fogarty has made particularly for the new publication.

*THE RUSSELLS IN CHICAGO. By Emily Wheaton. 12mo. Pp. 361. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, advance sheets. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

A New Book by the Author of "Peter Abelard." In his new book called "St. Augustine and His Age," shortly to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, Joseph McCabe, the author of "Peter Abélard," will attempt to show the influence on history of this great Father of the Early Church, in the light of what he actually accomplished in material ways rather than what he has been said to have accomplished by theologians. Mr. McCabe writes in his preface:

This work is an attempt to interpret the life of one of the most famous saints of the Christian Church hy the light of psychology rather than by that of theology. There are many biographies of St. Augustine—though our own literature is singularly poor in this respect—but all are constructed on the perverse type which is followed by Augustine himself in his seductive Confessions. When one brings to the story a saving tincture of Pelagianism, the distribution of light and shade seems to fall under more familiar laws. I have tried to exhibit the development of Augustine as an orderly mental and moral growth, and to present it in harmonious relations to the many other interesting figures and groups on the broad canvas of his age.

"Dangerous Trades." E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish the "historical, social, and legal aspects of industrial occupations as affecting public health," under the title, "Dangerous Trades." The work is edited by Thomas Oliver, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P., and among the contributors are Dr. Morrison Legge, Miss A. M. Anderson, Commander Hamilton Smith, Royal Navy; Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Dr. George Reid, and several others. There are eighty-nine illustrations, and the coatributors number in all thirty-eight. In his introduction the editor says:

An attempt has been made to include within this book special knowledge, and I have preferred that each contributor should express his or her own opinions unfettered by editorial requirements, since the object sought is, not the promulgation of the views of a particular school, but enlightenment, so that the lot of our working classes may be improved, industrial hygiene promoted, and higher ideals if possible attained. * * * We are concerned * * * with the conditions under which labor is carried on and its effect upon the people.

He then speaks of the change from the domestic system of industry to the modern methods of production hy machine and steem power. Continuing, he says: "It has been felt desirable to countsract the cramping effects of machinery and to diminish the dwarfing influences of the division of labor upon the intellect of the workpeople hy giving them the benefits of a wider education. As knowledge has been gained by the artisan classes, their aspirations have naturally risen." Toward the close of his introduction he says:

While the immediate object of labor is to obtain the wherewithal to live, the character of the work performed is unconsciously shaping the destiny of labor and building up through individuals the National reputation. The end of work is progress, and just as human life is perfected through suffering and experience, so is the industrial.

"The British Academy" Again. Dr. Charles Waldstein of King's College, Cambridge, England, has written a letter to the Lord President of the Council, in which he proposes a British Academy, and asks the Privy Council to consider a wider scheme than has yet heen laid before it. Ths conditions which have induced him ts write are:

First—That the function of impressing upon the workers themselves and upon the nation at large the unity of scientific methods and scientific pursuits is one of practical and material importance, and that the failure to realize this unity has heen and is a national loss. Second—That the same practical advantages have been lost and the eame bias has been given to national education from the failure to recognize the unity of artistic pursuits, so that musical and literary arts have lacked the recognition which exists for painting and eculpture. Third—That the union or federation of all sciences and arts under one highest national organization, with a supreme representative body to act, is of direct practical importance to national development, and that the empire as a whole ought to he manifestly represented in this supreme unity of higher intellectual and moral pursuits.

He therefore proposes that a body ehould be formed to he called the Imperial British Academy of Arts and Sciences, with four supplementary departments: The Royal Society under its present charter, a Royal Society of Humanitiee, (historical, philological, and moral sciences,) the Royal Academy under its present charter, and a Royal Academy of Literature and Mnsic. Dr. Waldstein writes that:

To say the least, the present organization of the Royal Society as representing science, and of the Royal Academy as representing art, the complete absence of such organization for the other departments of science and art, and, finally, the failure to represent the inner relationship, the unity of methods and aims of work connecting the several departments—these have gone far to fix and confirm these active misconceptions, if they have not created them.

He adds that science and art "each represent one eesential side of the life of the nation, and a healthy national life demands the development of each."

The Stuarts in Art. E. P. Dutton's Co. have in preparation "The Stnarts," by J. J. Foster, author of "British Miniature Painters and Their Works." The work is in two volumes, and is illustrated hy eixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century art from the collections of King Edward VII., her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, to whom it is dedicated hy "special permission"; the Marquis of Ailsa, Lord Churchill, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, and many others. There is also some account of the non-political history of the Stuarts, from James IV. of Scotland to Prince Charles Edward. Of the 210 subjects illustrated in the book, more than 150 will be reproduced by photogravures, ten will be original etchings, ten lithograph facsimiles of maps and views, four reproductions in color, and ten facsimile letters from Mary Stuart, James I., Charles II., ths Duke of Monmouth, the Chevalier St. George, and others. Mary Stuart is shown from her girlhood to the day of hsr execution. The relics incinde the silver casket in which the letters to Bothwell that have been the subject of so much coatroversy are reputed to have been preserved, a historic treasure reproduced in facsimile hy permission of the Duke of Hamilton; the rosary worn by the Queen of Scots to the scaffold, the jewel found on the body of the Regent Moray on the day of his assassination, the chalice used by Charles I. on the day of his execution, now at Welbeck, and the crucifix belonging to Cardinal York, the last of the Stuarts in the male line, now the property of the Duke of Northumherland. In short, the work is a series of word pictures presenting the various members of ths family as they appeared to their contemporaries, and as they are viewed hy leading historians of our own time. There will he three limited editions: The editioh royale, limited to 20 copies; edition de luxe, limited to 175 copies, and the author's edition, limited to 550 copies. All copies will be numbered and signed. The hinding to the volume will be a reprodnction of an example of the Stuart period in the King's library.

Mr. Alden on American Story Writers. In discussing the evolution of the short atory in Harper's for July, Henry M. Alden says that only until a short time ago have the short etories hy English writers been of considerable length, which goes to show how strong the habit proper to the novel is among them. The shortest stories are hy Frenchmen and Americans. Mr. Alden remarks that "the French writer takes naturally to the vivid and piquant sketch, and the American readily adopts the characteristic National habit of telling little stories—a habit firmly established in our speech before it appeared in onr literatnre." He continues:

Our pioneer life not only cherished the story-telling trait, but furnished material for the stories, often somhre, if not tragic, hut more frequently humorous. It is easy to see from what matrix sprang the tales of the elder Dana, of Hawthornie, and of William Gilmore Simms; also the productions of onr long line of humorists, down to Mark Twain, Stockton, and Bret Harte. Poe and Irving stand in a class not so sharply severed from European traditions, and we can readily undcrstand why Dickene and other English writers to such a degree admiringly fellowshipped the latter, and why in France the former received singular appreciation, heing there the only American writer familiarly known. The art of short-etory writing as represented by such authors as Maupassant and Gautier and Mérimée reached a higher point of excellence than that attained in the work of their American contemporaries, and there have been very few of our writers who in this field have approached Turgenieff and Sienkiewicz. But for English-speaking readers the field has been most satisfactorily occupied and almost monopolized by Americans. In boldness of conception, (though avoiding moral risk,) in sincerity of feeling, and in humor they have surpassed all others.

The Booming of Authors. "We have just passed through the Golden Era of authors," recently declared a New York publisher. "I say we have passed it, because I believe that the reaction cannot be far away. The booming of books has cost the authors nothing; on the other hand, it has cost the publishers enormous sums of money. Moreover, it has had the effect of stimulating the competition among publishers for the securing of popular authors, many of whom owed their first success to booming. Consequently our authors have been paid far higher royalties than the publishers could really afford to give. This overstimulation, so to speak, of the author's value, has been one of the causes leading to the failure of several of our publishing houses in recent years. I honestly do not believe that a publishing house, burdened as it is with the necessity of advertising extensively to make a book distinguishable from the great mass of books published nowadays, can earn a fair profit if it pays more than a 10 or, in exceptional cases, a 15 per cent. royalty to authors. For the present state of affairs we have only ourselves to blame. We have simply lost our heads in our desire to bolster up business by making sensational successes. It has resulted simply in a windfall to the successful writers."

The Season for Bringing Out Books. "I believe that there is going to be a complete change in the methods of publishing during the next few years," remarked a New York publisher not long ago. "In the old days there were two seasons each year for bringing out books—the Spring and the Antumn. These suited the old conditions of the trade, when new books had a much longer life than they have now; hut they do not suit present conditions. A popular hook nowadays oells, as a rule, only during the year in which it is published. After that time the booksellers refuse to touch it. Consequently, in order to make a successful book, hy which, of course, I mean a novel, the present day publisher's chief stock in trade, it ought to be hrought out early in the year, hy the first days of Spring at the latest. Then it is announced as a Spring publication and catches ths usual Spring sale; it may still be exploited as a new book for the Summer season, and in the Autumn it may be advertised again among the books of the year. For these reasons I believe that publishers will some more and more to regard the first months of the year as the only time for launching their new productions."

Mainly Personal. Members of the Boston litterati and other admirers of the superior work that Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has done in prose and poetry will be glad to learn that she is earning for herself a well-merited reputation as a critic and lecturer in England and Ireland. A recent lecture of hers delivered in Duhlin on "Raleigh and Spenser in Munster" was fully reported in the Duhlin papers and commented on in the most flattering manner, the general tone of praise being the thoroughness which the lecturer revealed in her work. Miss Guiney's exploit—for it is an exploit when we take into consideration the circumstances surrounding it—has attracted the attention of Mr. Clement K. Shorter, who graciously and pertinently remarks in The Sphere: "How many English men of letters are there who dream of crossing to Ireland to lecture on such a subject as this? Most of us, indeed, cannot pronounce the name of Raleigh or the name of ths place in which he lived with any approach to correctness. Miss Guiney records that the house in which Raleigh was visited hy Spenser at Youghal is no longer accessihle to visitors, as it was in the days when Sir John Pope Hennessey was the tenant."

***Members of the American Booksellers' Association who have been holding their annual convention in New York were entertained last Monday afternoon hy Harper & Brothers, in Franklin Square. The visitors were welcomed by Col. George Harvey, President of Harper & Brothers, and prominent among the authors present were Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, John Kendrick Bangs, Robert W. Chambers, J. Henry Harper, Hamlin Garland, Ernest Ingersoll, F. T. Leigh, James MacArthur, Hambien Sears, Edward W. Townsend, W. A. Rogers, Will Carleton, Charles H. Haswell, van Tassel Sutphen, and Henry E. Rood. The officers of the association are Clarence E. Wolcott, President; Charles W. Burrowe, First Vice President; Edwin B. Curtiss, Second Vice President; Frederic F. Hansell, Third Vice President; J. W. Nichols, Secretary, and J. Wilson Hart, Treasurer. After the visitors were shown around, a luncheon was served, and many good stories were told. While reunions between booksellers and publishers are of frequent occurrence, the meeting of bookseliers and authors at the Harper establishment is rather a novel departure.

***Mr. Sidney Lee, who is engaged in edlting a fac simile edition of ths Shakespeare First Folio, has made another appeal for information concerning the present whereahouts of extant copies of that precious hook that he may include all euch information in his preface to the work which he is preparing for the Clarendon Press. He writes:

"A vast mass of valuable information has reached me from owners and others interested in the bibliography of the Frist Folio, and I gratefully acknowledge the aid that they have rendered me. My correspondents number many hundreds. Nevertheless, I helieve that there are still a few owners and others able to supplement the details that I have already in hand from whom I have not yet heard. I should feel greatly indehted to any such persons if they would communicate with me at the earliest practicahle date."

***Prof. George E. Woodberry writes in Harper's Magazine for July on "Beginnings of American Literature," in the course of his paper saying that it was the Bible which did most to shape the ideals and form the style of early American literature in New England. Prof. Woodberry revives old names of New England which are remembered now only by the student.

***Mr. Howells talks about Dickens in the Easy Chair of Harper's Magazine for next month. Some time ago he brought upon his head the wrath of Dickens lovers by venturing to pick flawe in their idol. In this paper Mr. Howells makes still more clear his point of view upon a subject which is again current.

***Henry Wallace Phillips, the author of "Red Saunders," received a copy of McClure's Magazine recently addressed to "Billy the Buck, Richmond, S. I." The Richmond Postmaster had written an apology on the wrapper for opening the magazine, explaining that he did not know "Billy the Buck" was one of the anthor's nicknames until he saw the story of that title in the periodical. It is thought that Mr. Phillips's name and the title of his story were confused in the mailing department of McClure, Phillips & Co.

***Miss Irene A. Hackett, Secretary of the Long Island Library Clnh, has sent the report of the clnb's May meeting, which was held May 21, at Richmond Hill, L. I., in the new Library Building. After the welcome by the Rev. William F. Evans, Jacob A. Rils delivered an address, in the course of which he spoke of his book, "The Ten Years' War," and said how it would be incorporated in the second part of "How the Other Half Lives" under the title of "The Battle of the Strong." He named as his favorite books the Bible and Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman." Mr. Rile spoke enthusiastically of his work for the slums and of the house named for him. Throughout, his address was characterized by earnestness and optimism. The topic of the meeting was "Library Institntes," and Miss Hume, Librarian of the Queens Borough Library, opened the discussion of how Long Island committees may benefit by them. She said that at Far Rockaway there were forty or fifty men who cannot read. The discussion for Long Island was taken up by Miss Bragaw, Miss Macmillan, and Miss Haines, whose paper was in the nature of a criticism and a suggestion, calling attention to the things to be avoided, such as lengthy remarks and the discussion of small, technical details. Miss Haines is assistant editor of The Library Jurnal.

***Pierre de Coulevain, whose much-talked-of book was brought out in America recently by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "Eve Triumphant," writes that his work has been crowned hy the French Academy, and that the "Prix Montejou," has been awarded to it.

***"The Book of Beauty, Era King Edward VII.," which has already been mentioned by our London cable correspondent, is issued this week by Hntchinson of London, and may be ordered through foreign booksellers in this city. As has been said, it will contain a number of portraits of the most beautiful women of the day, by notable artists, beginning with a painting of the Queen by Edward Hughes. There will be two editions, the more expensive being limited to fifty copies, and containing photogravure portraits painted hy hand. Artistic, musical, and literary contributions will he made to the volume by well-known people, among whom are Sir Edwin Arnold, Rudyard Kipling, the Queen of Roumania, Lucas Malet, Princess Dolgourouski, John Oliver Hohbes, the late Benjamin Constant, Princess Henry of Pless, Viscount Wolseley, Countess Dundonald, and Miss Mary Cholmondeley.

***Lovers of Dumes's musketeers will be interested in an article to appear in ths July issue of Harper's Magazine, the title of which is "The Real D'Artaguan."

Indian Land Cessions.*

The last volnme published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, its title being "Indian Land Cessions of the United States," is of great value. The work is compiled hy Charles C. Royce and the introdnction written by Cyrus Thomas. In addition to the text of the most comprehensive character, there are many maps, the latter giving the clearest conception of both former and present conditions. The work is, in fact, a historical one, showing what are the earliest facts relating to the settlement of the United States.

What were the motives which first impelled the search for new lands? Was it gold, spices, or the desire to give the heathen the benefits of Christianity? Bonamy Price wanted to know what was the force which rendered man a civilizable animal, and which is wanting in other animals. The answer seeme to be that the first is urged on hy "progressive desire." All questions of meum and tuum having been eliminated, what were the rights of the discoverers? That the natives found on the soil held the ground by natural possession never was taken into consideration. "Each of the great nations of Europe was eager to appropriate to itself so much of the new continent as it could acquire. * * * The eovereigns of the Old World therefore found no difficulty in convincing themselves that they made ample compensation to the natives hy bestowing on them the benefits of civilization and Christianity, in exchange for the control over them and their country."

Save that there is less hypocrisy in the year 1902, and no lands to be discovered, the motives for taking territory and the reasons advanced might be almost identical, as in the remote past.

The main principle in the fifteenth century wae that discovery gave title. In the case of Spain, supposably the Pope indorsed the grant, hut when Spain came into conflict with England and France in regard to certain territories, Spain urged her own rights of discovery. In 1496, England commissioned the Cabots to discover countries "then unknown to Christian people," with the authority to take possession of them "in the name of the King of England." In presenting this Mr. Thomas writes: "To the discovery made hy these navigators have the English traced the title to their posesssions in North America." Disregard of native rights was then apparently universal, hut not without occasional discussions. John Quincy Adams, in 1802, said: "Shall the mighty rivers poured out by the hands of nature as channels of communication between numerous nations roll their waters in eullen silence and eternal solitude to the sea? * * * No, generous philanthropists. Heaven has not heen thus inconsistent in the works of His hands." High-flown anti-imperialists might take to heart John Quincy Adams's words.

The different policies carried out by Spain, England, and France in relation to America are all carefully described. To the colonial policy the fullest space is given. All the schedules of Indian Land Cessions are presented. An index adds to the usefulness of the work. The typography of the volnme leaves nothing to be desired. The work is of paramount value not alone to the special reader, hut to the general public.

"Beautiful Scenes of America" is a new pictorial by John L. Stoddard, published by The Saalfield Publishing Company. There are in all 128 pages.

*EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. 1896-97. By J. Powell, Director Indian Land Cessions in the United States. Compiled by Charles C. Royce, with an introduction by Cyrus Thomas. Washington: Government Printing Office.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized Translation from the Norwegian. By E. M. Cope. 8vo. Pp. xii.-302. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR and the "Bear" Operation. A Financial Revolution. By Charles W. Smith. 12mo. Pp. 127. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Paper.)

THE STORY OF THE GREAT NATIONS. From the Dawn of History to the Twentieth Century. A Comprehensive History Founded Upon the Leading Authorities, Including a Complete Chronology of the World and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Each Nation. By Edward S. Ellis and Charles F. Horne. In sixteen parts. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Francis B. Nigiutsch.

SKETCHES OF GREAT PAINTERS. By Colonna Murray Dalfin. Pp. 305. Illustrated. New York, Boston, and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. Introductory price, 90 cents.

FIRST STEPS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Arthur M. Lowry. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

INDIA AND ITS PROBLEMS. By William Samuel Lilly. 8vo. Pp. xx.-424. New York: E. P. Duttoo & Co. $3 oet.

Poetry and New Editions.

SONNETS AND SONGS for a House of Days. By Christian Binkley. 12mo. Pp. 178. San Francisco, Cal.: A. M. Robertson. $1.25 net.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY SONGS. Complied by E. F. Dubois, 1903. Drawings by S. A. Welldoo and C. M. Bill. Folio. Pp. 75. Bostoo: The Oliver Ditson Company.

THAT OLD KITCHEN STOVE. By David Harold Judd. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 21. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE FOUR WINDS OF EIRINN. Poems. By Anna MacManus. ("Ethna Carbery.") Edited by Seumas MacManus. 16mo. Pp. 120. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son, O'Connell Street, Upper.

THE PROSE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. "The Newcomes." In three vols. 12mo. Pp. about xv.-400 per vol. Edited by Walter Jerrold. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company.

TREES IN PROSE AND POETRY. Compiled by Gertrude L. Stone and M. Grace Fickett. 12mo. Pp. xi.-184. Boston: Ginn & Co.

SELECTIONS FROM DE QUINCEY. Edited with an Introductioo aod Notes By Miltoo Haight Turk. 12mo. Pp. lxxi.-501. Bostoo: Ginn & Co.

WESTWARD HO! By Charles Kingsley. 2 vols. Temple edition. 18mo. Pp. vii.-401. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 ceots per vol.

OLD ENGLISH BALLADS. Edited with Introdoction and Notes. By James P. Kinard. 12mo. Pp. 126. New York: Silver, Burdett Company.

A LAWYER'S IDLE HOURS. Sentiment, Satire, Humor, Life, Death, and Glory. A Half Century Under the Nom de Plume Frank Myrtle. 12mo. Pp. 178. Published by author, 932 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Copyright by C. Augustus Haviland. Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents. (Two copies.)

SONGS OF THE PRESS AND OTHER ADVENTURES IN VERSE. By Bailey Millard. 12mo. Pp. 114. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard. (Two copies.)

Religion.

RELIGION, AGNOSTICISM, AND EDUCATION. By J. L. Spalding. 12mo. Pp. 285. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE NEW AND LIVING WAY. An Orderly Arrangement and Expositioo of the Doctrioes of Christian Experience. By Milton S. Terry. 12mo. Pp. 134. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye. 50 cents.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By Andrew Martin Fairbairn. 8vo. Pp. xxviii.-582. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE VARIETIES OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. A Study in Human Nature. Being the Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion, delivered at Edinburgh in 1901-1902. By William Jones, 8vo. Pp. xii. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.20 net.

MODERN ASTRONOMY. Being some account of the revolntion of the last quarter of a century. By Herbert Hall Turner. Second Impression. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-286. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (2 copies.)

Travel and Out of Door.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN HERTFORDSHIRE. By Herbert W. Tompkins. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-348. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

LENOX AND THE BERKSHIRE HIGHLANDS. By R. De Witt Mallory. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-363. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

SPORTING REMINISCENCES. By Lord Granville Gordoo, Edited by F. G. Aflalo. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xii.-309. New York: E. P. Dotton & Co. $4 net.

SEPTEMBER DAYS ON NANTUCKET. By William R. Bliss. 12mo. Pp. 142. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

STUDIES IN MAP READING AND FIELD SKETCHING. An aid to passing outdoor examinations in these sobjects. By Lieot. Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw. Being the tenth volume of military handbooks. 12mo. Pp. ix.-148. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.50.

Fiction.

TALES OF DESTINY. By Elizabeth G. Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 293. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

THE LITTLE CHIEF. A Story of the Pilgrim Fathers. By Eliza F. Pollard. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THOSE DELIGHTFUL AMERICANS. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. 12mo. Pp. 353. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IT'S UP TO YOU. A Story of Domestic Bliss. By Hugh McHugh. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 151. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

THE KING IN YELLOW. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. Pp. 273. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A MAID OF THE WILD WOOD. A Romance of the Middle West in Early Days. By George William Louttit. 12mo. Pp. 361. Fort Wayne: The Colonial Press.

A CASSOCK OF THE PINES AND OTHER STORIES. By Joseph Gordian Daley. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: William H. Young & Co.

OLYMPIAN NIGHTS. By John Kendrick Bangs. 12mo. Pp. v.-222. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE LADY OF NEW ORLEANS. A Romance of the Money Making Era. By Col. Marcellus E. Thornton. 12mo. Pp. 330. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

LAFITTE OF LOUISIANA. By Mary Devereux. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. viii.-427. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A MAID OF HAR HARBOR. By Henrietta G. Rowe. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-268. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE LOVE STORY OF ABNER STONE. By Edwin Carlile Litsey. 12mo. Pp. viii.-170. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

ABNER DANIEL. A Novel. By Will N. Harben. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miscellaneous.

THE ANCESTOR. A Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry, and Antiquities. No. 1. April, 1902. Folio. Pp. 200. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

THE IDEAL TEACHER: [illegible]

AROUND THE THRONE. Sketches of Washington Society During a Recent Administratioo. Reported by Paul Winchester. 12mo. Pp. 187. Baltimore: B. G. Eichelberger.

ATHALIE TRAGEDIE TIRER DE L'ECRITURE-SAINTE. Per Jean Racine. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by F. C. De Sumichrast. 12mo. Pp. lii.-198. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

NATIONAL SOUVENIR OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. Folio. Pp. 130. Published by the German-American Publishing Company, 93 Nassau Street. (Paper.)

WHITHER GOES THOU? or, Some Historical Facts Related to Current Events and Present Tendencies, Addressed to Anglicans and Their Anglo-American Coreligionists. Together with Others Who May Sincerely Wish to Inqaire for the Old Paths and Retnrn to Catholic Uoity. By B. F. De Costa. 12mo. Pp. 145. New York: Christian Press Association.

SAVINGS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. By James Henry Hamilton. 12mo. Pp. 436. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25 net.

NAHIDA REMY'S THE JEWISH WOMAN. Authorized translation by Louise Mannheimer, with preface by Prof. Dr. Lazarus. Second revised edition. 12mo. Pp. 264. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye. $1.50.

DAS EDLE BLUT. By Ernst von Wildenbruch. Edited by Charles A. Eggert. 12mo. Pp. 86. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company. 30 cents.

STATISTICAL STUDIES IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. Preceded by a brief analysis under the theory of money and credit, with statistical tables, diagrams, and fold charts. By John Pease Norton. 8vo. Pp. vi.-107. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A GUIDE TO THE BEST HISTORICAL NOVELS AND TALES. By Jonathan Nield. 12mo. Pp. 122. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

ANTHOLOGY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Leo Weiner. In two parts. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-447. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 oet.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT. An Introductioo to the Study of Colonial Institutions. By Paul S. Reinsch. 12mo. Pp. x.-396. New York: The Macmillan Company.

OUR SUCCESS IN CHILD TRAINING. Practical Experiences of Many Mothers. Edited by Gustav Pollak. 12mo. Pp. viii.-210. New York: The Cootemporary Publishing Company.

The Army of Cromwell.*

Of the making of books on Cromwell there is no end, nor is there likely to be for many years, since new topics for divergence of view are continually arising and the old-time moot questions become more and more mooted with the developments of discussion. The recent recrudescence of biographies and studies, and the still newer volume (the third) in the historical series by the late Prof. Gardiner are still fresh in the mind of the general reader, and now comes a work addressed more particularly to the military historian and the special student of the Cromwellian epoch—a study of the army of the Protector, by Prof. C. H. Firth, who presents the public with a book containing the matter which he originally delivered in the form of Oxford lectures.

Like Prof. Gardiner, the present author clearly conveys the impression that there was scarcely any limit to Cromwell's military tyranny. His work, however, is a history of the English soldier during the civil wars, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate, rather than a treatise on Cromwell, and he shows that this absoluteness of authority really pushed, as it was, very often to the extreme of an inconsistent and apparently unreasoning and harsh arbitrariness, was under the conditions of the time exactly what was necessary to the making of an effective military machine.

He seeks to show what were the purely military influences which led to the triumph of one cause and the downfall of the other; how it was that the Parliament succeeded in creating an efficient army while the King could not do so, and what was the secret of the efficiency of the "New Model." He finds the answer chiefly in the one word, Discipline.

But the work Prof. Firth has given us is by no means so simple as this unqualified statement might imply. After exhibiting a view of the military impotence of England under James I., and devoting a chapter to the army before the civil war, he comes to the first years of the war, shows how the system of maintenance adopted in the King's army ruined its discipline and ruined the country it occupied as well, and then exhibits the masterful manner in which Cromwell at the crisis of the war carried through the scheme for the reorganisation of the Parliamentary army which led to the formation of the "New Model," at first a mere section of the army, but which eventually absorbed the whole. The idea, he says, though in its realisation mainly due to Cromwell's energy and singleness of purpose, really owed its inception to Sir William Waller.

Chapters upon the "New Model" and its several arms of service—the infantry, cavalry, and artillery—and others upon the "Pay of the Army," "The Commissariat," "Equipment and Mounting," "Provision for the Sick and Wounded," "Discipline," "Religion in the Army," and "Politics in the Army," give a vast variety of curious information intensely interesting no doubt to the specialist, but rather tedious to the general reader. The number of minor offenses for which "pain of death" was made the penalty is appalling; the showing of innumerable regulations against marriages between the soldiers and "Papist women" is amazing; the study of religion and politics in the army is edifying and presents much that is probably new—and certainly much that has not heretofore been so clearly stated; but, on the whole, the work is one for the military and the Cromwellian student rather than the larger classes. Of the power of the commander under the "New Model," the author says "it was very great":

All military power was concentrated in his hands; he had absolute freedom as to his movements and absolute freedom in his choice of officers. Fairfax had a larger authority than Essex had enjoyed, and Cromwell a larger authority than Fairfax. Both during their campaigns had more power in their hands than Wellington had during his. Their authority was to some extent limited by the necessity of consulting their officers in a council of war, but the limitation was more apparent than real.

And he avers that Cromwell never "consulted" save to thoroughly acquaint his officers with what they must do. A. M.

*CROMWELL'S ARMY. A History of the English Soldier During the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. By C. H. Firth. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-[illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50 net.

The Dowden Shakespeare.*

The Dowden Shakespeare comes slowly from the press, but to all it is well worth waiting for. Added to "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" we now have "King Lear" and "Julius Caesar." In a review of the two first-mentioned plays in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS last August it was stated:

Obviously Prof. Dowden would appeal to the vast majority of the intelligent reading public; this majority is naturally divided into three classes—those who care only to enjoy the plays through the medium of the most approved text without retardation of notes, and for them the most authoritative text is presented in large, modern, clear-cut type; then there are those who read and study the text in the light of the best commentators, and for them explanatory notes have been provided at the bottom of each page, which elucidate words, phrases, and historionic puzzles; thirdly, there are those who, having in their minds about all the notes can give, still have a legitimate desire to read Shakespeare with their fingers upon the various contradictory texts, and for them Prof. Dowden.

In the case of the two plays that have jnst come to hand, Michael Macmillan and W. J. Craig "have furnished, in addition to the explanatory notes, exhaustive textual collations."

The scheme of interpretation in "King Lear" and "Julius Caesar" is similnr to that followed in the two preceding plays. In "Lear" the introduction, which is made up of sixty-four pages, is partly expository, partly critical, and partly aesthetical. And in the thread of his discourse Mr. Craig has interpolated the best of the best authorities in these departments. The text of the play itself is a careful collation of the first and second quartos, which hy footnotes is enhanced hy later readings, definitions, descriptions, and critical notes from the most authoritative sources. The principal feature of Mr. Macmillan's "Julius Caesar" is the text of North's "Plutarch," which was the source of Shakespeare's play. Here we have arranged in fragmentary narrative form all the material used by the playwright extracted from the lives of "Caesar," "Antony," and "Brutus," as written by the Greek historian and biographer and translated by North. This play, too, has an appendix which contains explanations and observations too long for insertion as footnotes.

As has already been indicated, the Dowden Shakespeare, from every point of view and with every requirement in mind, is the best edition that we are acquainted with for general end particular study and reading. Of course, there is the great "Variorum Shakespeare" which stands away from all, solitary, as the completed monument of Shakespearean research. But then, one may not readily carry around with him a volume of Prof. Furness's masterpiece. The Dowden volumes suggest an abridged and well-edited issue of the "Variorum" arranged from the point of view of the great majority of Shakespeare lovers who lack neither imagination nor an intelligence to appreciate trustworthy hut not extraordinary commentary work.

"The Last of the Quills."*

Mr. David Pugh Griffiths, in "The Last of the Quills," has expanded a former story of his, "The Polished Crutch." The romance is one devoted to Welsh life, and replete with religious fervor. The honest, sincere, end somewhat dogmatic faith of the people is made the salient theme. There are pleasant and amusing sidelights thrown on the picture, as shown by the village cobbler, the gravedigger, and the blacksmith. School days are lovingly dwelt on, and what are the duties of the dominie are humorously drawn. The hero is Paul Davies, and he is the pride of the hamlet. He is a loyal and devoted lad. His mission he believes is to teach mankind their higher duties, and his ambition is to become a preacher. But there is an accident midway during his career, and he adopts the legal calling. After years of unhappiness he at last marries Nora. Mr. Griffiths possesses a strong literary style and has descriptive power. "The Last of the Quills" is particularly Welsh and full of local coloring.

"Literature of American History," a bibliographical guide in which the scope, character, and comparative worth of books in selected lists are set forth in brief notes by critics of authority, has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for the American Library Association, which held its annual meeting a few days ago at Magnolia, Mass. "Literature of American History" was under the general censorship of J. N. Larned.

*THE TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CAESAR. Edited by Michael Macmillan. Demi 8vo. 180. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

*THE TRAGEDY OF KING LEAR. Edited by W. J. Craig. Demi 8vo. Pp. 228. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co. $1.25.

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BRENTANO'S NEWSPAPER NOVELS

NOTES AND NEWS.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S new book of short stories and novelettes, "Ranson's Folly," will come next week from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. As has already been stated, each story is illustrated by a different artist—Frederic Remington, E. M. Ashe, Howard Chandler Christy, Frederic Dorr Steele, and Walter Appleton Clark, while a sixth artist, Edward Penfield, has designed the cover. On the same day the Scribners will also publish Barry Pain's little volume, "The One Before," which we believe is calculated to make one laugh even in the bottest weather. Although Barry Pain's humor is but vaguely known to American readers, he has a long and well-sustained reputation in London journalistic circles, being a member of the staffs of The Daily Chronicle and Black and White.

***

J. M. Barrie's new novel, 'The Little White Bird," will first appear as a serial in Scribner's Magazine.

***

A. C. Campbell, official reporter of Debates in the House of Commons at Ottawa, has written a book called "Insurance and Crime: The Effects Upon Society of Insurance Abuses, With Some Historical Instances," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out in the Autumn. Mr. Campbell has long been identified with insurance interests in the Dominion of Canada from an official point of view, and his facts showing how the various departments of insurance—life, fire, marine, &c.—have stimulated crime against society will prove to be of amazing interest to many who have looked upon the institution of insurance as solely one of great social and individual benefit. It may be added that every department of Mr. Campbell's forthcoming book has been carefully examined and approved by well-known experts in the particular branches of insurance treated of.

***

"Reliques of Stratford-on-Avon," being a souvenir of Shakespeare's home, compiled by A. E. Way, has just been added as Vol. XVI. in John Lane's Flowers of Parnassus series. The booklet opens with a life of Shakespeare, "in little," illustrated with dainty lithographic reproductions of the artist's pencil drawings of Shakespeare's home and its neighborhood. This is followed by selections from his works, which seem connected with some of the well-known landmarks of Shakespeare country—such as Anne Hathaway's cottage, the Stratford Grammar School, the Church, &c.—each one pictorially presented.

***

"The Martinique Horror and St. Vincent Calamity," by J. Martin Miller, member of the Geographical Society of the United States, in collaboration with John Stevens Durham, ex-Minister to Haiti, has just made its appearance from The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia and Chicago. Although this volume will probably be read with interest and seriousness by large numbers of people who have been out of touch with the great illustrated dailies of America and their accounts of the recent volcanic disturbances in the West Indies, it also has a particular interest as a piece of rapidly constructed book-making. It includes 512 octavo pages and 50 half-tone reproductions from photographs. Mr. Miller, who was a member of the Dixie expedition, began the historical part of the book on May 10 and worked steadily for four days when the Dixie sailed. The rest of the book was written on his return voyage, and the first edition appeared from the press on the morning of June 6.

***

Although it may be a question as to whether Germany owes her present institutions of suffrage and departmental administration to the revolution of 1848, there is no doubt that this revolution sent to America several Germans who, by their intellect finding expression in various activities, have since taken their place among our most valuable citizens. We believe that the story of this revolution has never been told from a thoroughly disinterested and cosmopolitan point of view, and it is such a story that Charles W. Dahlinger has promised in "The Baden Revolution," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation for early September.

***

The first volume of the great variorum and definitive edition of the poetical and prose writings of Edward FitzGerald will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. next week. The work, which, as we have before stated, will comprise seven volumes, will include, beside the various texts, a complete bibliography and interesting personal and literary notes which have been collected and arranged by George Bentham. A preface has been written by Edmund Gosse.

***

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce among their publications for the Autumn a historical novel, "The Holland Wolves," by J. Breckenridge Ellis, illustrated by the Kinneys, who illustrated "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky," and an illustrated edition of the romance of Indian Oregon, "The Bridge of the Gods." The same house is also preparing a number of illustrated books for children.

***

"Miser Hoadley's Secret," by Arthur W. Marchmont, author of "By Right of Sword," has just been issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is a detective story, telling of a fortune concealed and revealed only by the solution of a cryptogram founded on the arrangement of typewriter keys. Miss Anna Lauer, who was selected by the Directors of the Carnegie Institute, Allegheny, Penn., to start the Department of Decorative Art, has drawn the cover design for the book. It is announced that two editions have been sold in advance of publication.

***

In "The Army of the Caliahan," in the July number of Scribner's magazine, John Fox, Jr., pictures the humors of life in the mountains.

***

Of special interest during the present industrial agitation is George Howell's book on "Labor Legislation." The author is said to have been in the thick of nearly every fight of organized labor of the last half century, thus apparently being well qualified to write the history of the labor movement. The American edition bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

***

In the July number of The Century Magazine is a sketch, with anecdotes, of the Marquis of Salisbury, by Julian Ralph, setting forth a career which is virtually an epitome of the diplomatic history of England for the last quarter of a century. The magazine will have for its frontispiece a portrait of the Marquis, whose retirement is expected, drawn by George T. Tobin from a photograph and printed in tints.

***

"Captain Fanny," a yachting story by W. Clark Russell, will be brought out this Summer by the New Amsterdam Book Company. J. Steeple Davis, the well-known artist, will illustrate the book.

***

"The Standard Light Operas" is a new book by George P. Upton, the author of "Standard Operas," "Standard Symphonies," &c., to be published in the Fall by A. C. McClurg & Co. Mr. Upton will devote much of his book to the old operas that are never seen nowadays. He will consider the best examples of the French and German schools, the Gilbert and Sullivan series, and will take up the best of the musical comedies that have been presented in recent years. Mr. Upton is also at work on a book to be called "Musical Pastels," which is a series of essays on quaint and curious musical subjects, with full-page illustrations.

***

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following special editions: "The Poems of Edward Rowland Sill" and "The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," by Henry Fielding.

***

"Lays for Little Chaps" is the title of a volume of poems by A. J. Waterhouse soon to be published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. Mr. Waterhouse is as well known west of the Rockies as Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley are in the East, and his poems on child life are always well received.

***

The Macmillan Company announces a new edition of "The Life of Napoleon I.," by J. H. Rose, M. A., the author of "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era, 1789-1815," &c. The work is in two volumes, illustrated, and includes new materials from the British official records.

***

Little, Brown & Co. announce the following books for the Summer: The third edition of "The Heroine of the Strait," by Mary Catherine Crowley; second edition of "In the Country God Forgot," by Frances Charles; second edition of "A Girl of Virginia," by Lucy Meacham Thruston; second edition of "The God of Things," by Florence Brooks Whitehouse; second edition of "In the Eagle's Talon," by Shepard Stevens.

***

A full account of the reclaiming of the land beneath the Zuyder Zee, the most important engineering work in modern Europe, appears in Leslie's Monthly for July. The author, Mr. Beckles-Willson, made a special trip to Holland to collect exact data for the article.

***

Among the important features contained in McClure's for July are "Rear Admiral William T. Sampson," by ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long; "Admiral Sampson's Naval Career," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, and "George Rogers Clark and the Great Northwest," by Cyrus Townsend Brady.

***

"L'Ane" and "La Petite Voiture," from Mme. de Ségur's "Les Malheurs de Sophie," have just been brought out in French texts by D. C. Heath & Co. The stories are for children below the high school grade, and are arranged with questions in French at the bottom of the page, and with notes and vocabulary.

***

Scribner's for July contains an account of the artistic experience of Will H. Low and his friend MacMonnies, the sculptor, now turned painter, who spent almost a year "In An Old French Garden," finding in that garden all the subjects that they required for their painting. Mr. Low writes the text and illustrates it from the paintings he made, reproduced in color.

***

"Religion, Agnosticism, and Education" is a collection of seven essays along the line suggested by the title, by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, published by A. C. McClurg & Co. Bishop Spalding is well known in the Catholic Church, and is one of the most intelligent essayists of modern times. One of the essays in his new book is a reply to Col. Ingersoll.

***

"A Campaign Against the Mosquito" is an article by Henry Clay Weeks in the July Century. Dr. L. O. Howard has contributed the prefatory note, and gives a list of towns and cities throughout the country which have taken up the extermination of the mosquito energetically. Dr. Howard says that his correspondence on the subject, as entomologist of the Department of Agriculture has been "little less than enormous."

***

"The Journals of Lewis and Clark," an unabridged reprint of the 1814 edition, with maps and portraits, will soon be published by the New Amsterdam Book Company and will be the first book in its Commonwealth Library.

***

"The Great Issues," a book of "reprints of some editorials from The American, 1897-1900," containing 370 pages, is brought out to-day by Wharton Barker in two editions. Mr. Barker will be remembered as the Populist candidate for President in the campaign of 1900.

***

Leslie's Monthly for July appears as a coronation number. It opens with thirty-six pictures, telling the story of the lives of the King and Queen, without text. Then comes the article by the Duke of Argyll, King Edward's brother-in-law, on "Crowning a British King"; this is supplemented by a descriptive article written by the periodical's correspondent in London, Curtis Brown, and fully illustrated. The same issue also contains several drawings by Queen Victoria representing her children in private theatricals; these pictures are published in this country for the first time.

***

"Herbert Spencer, the Man, the Scientist, and the Philosopher," by Dr. Charles H. Rieber of Stanford University, is to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. An introduction will be furnished by Dr. David Starr Jordan. This is interesting because of the announcement that Herbert Spencer's latest book, "Fact and Comments," is to be his last.

***

"Bikey the Skicycle, and Other Tales of Jimmieboy," a children's book by John Kendrick Bangs, is in preparation for publication in the early Autumn by The Riggs Publishing Company. The volume will contain eight full-page illustrations by Peter Newell, including a frontispiece in four colors.

***

"The Virginian; A Horseman of the Plains," Owen Wister's first novel, is on the press in a second edition. The first edition was sold within three days of its publication by The Macmillan Company.

***

The fourth copy of the new monthly magazine of art, Les Arts, with French and English text, is announced by Manzi, Joyant & Co. The first three numbers of the publication are said to have met with great success, both in this country and in France.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, June 19.—"Dorothy South," now in its eighteenth thousand, is to be produced in dramatic form by Mr. Reed, with Miss Coghlan, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Coghlan, as Dorothy. Mr. Eggleston's book for boys, "The Bale-Marked Circle," has been issued by the Lothrop Company, and as the orders for it have been uncommonly good it seems as if the author were to find himself enjoying three successes simultaneously next Autumn and therefore quite in trim for his serious labor as an historian, while play, novel, and story book work for him.

Mr. Richard Burton, who this week entered upon his duties as editor with the Lothrop Publishing Company, brought with him from New York a new volume of sketches by Miss Clara Morris, entitled "Stage Confidences," and it will be published immediately. It is a series of advisory essays addressed to stage-struck girls and enlivened by anecdotes related in the author's unfailing spirit and wit. It is in no sense a continuation of her volume of reminiscences, but is quite as vivacious.

The father of Mr. Harry Leon Wilson, the author of "The Spenders," was the editor of The National Guard, published at Oregon, Ill., to which town he went from Western New York about 1860. His son, who was born in 1867, was allowed to aid in printing the paper Wednesday afternoons, plying the roller on a Franklin press; in vacation he learned how to set type, and at sixteen years of age left school, and with some preliminary study of shorthand practiced the craft for about eight years in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and California. At the age of twenty years he sent his first contribution to Puck and it was accepted. After four years, during which time he had again written for Puck and also for other papers, he was invited to send twelve short stories for judgment, and their acceptance was followed by the offer of a staff position. At the death of Mr. Bunner, in 1896, he became editor.

The success of Sidney C. Grier's "Prince of the Captivity," will probably hasten the publication of its three predecessors, of which Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have acquired the copyright. "An Uncrowned King" and "A Crowned Queen" and "Like Another Helen" are the former volumes belonging to what Miss Greig, to give the author her true name, calls her "Balkan Series," and there is no reason why a fifth should not follow, for Count Cyril still lives.

Mr. Paul Blouet, otherwise Max O'Rell, author of "'Tween You and I," has left England, and will in future live in his own country.

Mr. William Garrott Brown's Atlantic article on "Golf" is to be issued next week in a small book for the delectation of serious golf players intent upon not "dilating with the wrong emotion" and toozling in a style to make a caddie weep.

"Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect," the volume composed of the literary remains of President Eliot's son, is very nearly ready, and aside from its biographical interest, it contains much which is valuable to all interested in the author's profession and in the arts allied to it. It has three portraits of Mr. Eliot and many sketches and maps, besides sixty-three full-page illustrations.

"September Days on Nantucket," by Mr. William Root Bliss, which has just been published, contains some extracts from Quaker letters and diaries of the eighteenth century, and agreeable reminiscences of the quaint Nantucket houses of which every one has its oddity and its story. It abounds in scorn of the New York newspaper correspondent, who, it seems, has seldom understood Nantucket. Mr. Bliss not only understands but almost reveres the traditions of the place and the fine old sea Captains.

It is believed here that "Mary Adams," author of "Confessions of a Wife," in The Century, is Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward. If she be not, we guess that she ought to be.

The Atlantic Monthly's proposal for "keeping the Fourth of July" is for the Nation to make a resolution to rid itself of the burden of the Philippines assumed "partly through force of circumstances, partly through National vanity and thirst for power, partly through ignorance." "The nobler side of human nature," writes the editor, "protests against the forcible annexation of a weaker people by the countrymen of Washington. This protest * * * will never be more instructive or more certain of final victory than on the day sacred to the memory of our own National independence."

In the extracts from Emerson's diaries, giving some of his notes on walks and talks with Ellery Channing, one encounters this, dated 1847:

[Channing] says that Hawthorne agrees with him about Washington, that he is the extreme of well-dressed mediocrity.

This, be it remembered, was said and written at the time when Washington was belittled because the Southern slaveholders' citation of his example was found so awkward and embarrassing to zealous abolitionists.

In another place Emerson wrote:

Ellery thinks that he is the lucky man who can write in bulk, forty pages on a hiccough, ten pages on a man's sitting down in a chair (like Hawthorne, &c.) that will go.

Thrice and four times happy he to die before the day of those who can write whole volumes with no incident as lively as a hiccough! Mr. Andrew Siedd, in his promised article on "The Negro," advocates the instruction of United States Marshals to use their revolvers against those intent upon the violation of the law, and Mr. James A. Le Roy, writing on "Race Prejudice in the Philippines," pleads that it is no sin to hope that the Orient mind may be permeable to progress. It is certainly no sin, but one remembers that "The Aryan * * * weareth the Christian down."

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—William Budd Trites is at work upon a novel to be published in the early Fall which has to do with the career of the newspaper man, having to end with his (not unusual) fall from grace. The scene is laid in one of the Eastern cities, but Mr. Trites has not yet said whether it is New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

Another future of decided interest is "A Wanderer's Legend," shortly to be published by Drexel Biddle, the author being Prof. Maxwell Sommerville of the University of Pennsylvania, who has acquired some reputation as an authority upon engraved gems. This same house will also publish during the Fall a novel by Alfred Henry Lewis, an astronomical handbook by Dr. H. W. Elson, a juvenile story by Carolyn Wells, and Martha Morton's play, "Her Lord and Master," which will be illustrated by Christy.

George W. Jacobs & Co. will publish at an early date a collection of "Ann Arbor Tales," by Carl E. Harriman, who is a recent graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been in close touch with the life of his alma mater since then. Mr. Harriman is at present connected with the staff of The Detroit Free Press, though he also is doing signed articles for The Journal of that city. The same house announces among its early publications Edward Rohin's "Romances of Early America," a juvenile entitled "Chasing an Iron Horse," and a second edition of "Tom" Martindale's "Sport Indeed," which volume of sporting annals seems to have won for itself a secure place in the hearts of those who turn toward Canada in their vacations.

The Henry Altemus Company, in announcing "Ratapian," a volume of animal stories by Miss Ellen Belvin, makes announcement also of "Wings and Fetters," by Florence Morse Kingsley, who has recently associated herself with the editorial staff of The Ladies' Home Journal. The list of Henry T. Coates & Co. includes "European Gardens," which is evidently made up of the series of articles recently printed upon the gardens of Italy, France, England, and Japan, which have appeared serially in House and Garden, the new monthly publication of that house.

H. W. Fisher & Co. write your correspondent that they have now in press a volume which they have called "Our Annual Execution." It would appear that this is a paper by Thackeray which originally appeared in Fraser's Magazine, being reprinted with variations in the miscellanies in the early '70s, but not given to the public in its original form until now. In connection with this paper will be printed "A Word on the Annuals," also from Fraser's Magazine, and recently identified as Thackeray's work. These two essays, now included in one volume, will be issued as the work of the Merrymount Press, the edition being limited to 550 numbered copies.

The Booklovers' Library has recently issued a circular announcing a yet further advance along the lines which were indicated by the establishment of the Tabard Inn Library a few months ago. It is now proposed to rent to individuals in the smaller towns throughout the East libraries of from 250 to 1,000 volumes, to be used by the lessor as may seem wise to him; and to place in the hands of such corporations or large manufacturing interests as may wish, collections of books, which, at a purely nominal rental, may be loaned to employes. The Booklovers' Library has already branched out into the world of transportation by placing their books in the through trains and upon a few of the European steamers, and in these later plans Mr. Seymour Eaton hopes to extend still more widely its money-making facilities as well as its usefulness.

"The Principles and Practice of Whist," just issued from the presses of Henry T. Coates & Co., would seem, by the reception given it by experts of two continents, to be a publication of merit very far above the usual, if indeed it does not prove the successor of the classic and heretofore unequaled work of Pole. The authors, Lenard Leigh and Ernest Berghoit, are well-known authorities in English as well as American whist circles, the former being recognized through his recent publications on the subject as bringing to his work a wide experience and a sane judgment, and the latter having no superior in the field of problem composition on either continent. This book, which shows a treatment both original and practical, while being far more thorough and complete in its expositions than any volume previously issued on the subject, has met with warm praise.

During the commencement week ceremonies at the University of Pennsylvania the Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa held its annual reunion, Dr. Felix E. Schnelling of the Faculty, recently the author of a much-praised work on the Elizabethan drama, issued by the Macmillan Company, delivering the address on "Humanities, Gone and to Come," and Francis H. Williams reading the poem. The latter, an ode entitled "Ad Astra," has been spoken of since the event as not unworthy to be placed alongside of the more famous occasional poems which been ranked high in the literature of the country.

JUNE

1902

MAGAZINE WRITERS.

Some of Those Who Won Popularity in Four Decades.

ONE OF the most interesting chapters in Scudder's recent "Life of Lowell" is devoted to the two years and more he was editor of The Atlantic Monthly. The story is told of the origin of that periodical, and essentially something is said of Lowell's effort to collect a staff of contributors. There is, in fact, the suggestion that what is said relative to magazine writers might not prove wearisome to the reader interested in literary personalities even had the topic been carried further. Not much has ever been written in memoirs about the magazine writer, as he may be considered apart from any connection he bears to literature through the authorship of books. During four or five decades there have been so few persons in this country who have made writing for the magazines their chief occupation that even the one or two accepted histories of American literature give them brief notice. But in England the magazine writer has been a real literary personage, irrespective of any other consideration he might command, since—not to tax the memory—Lamb, Hazlitt, and De Quincey were popular monthly contributors. And in the literary memoirs and reminiscences by Englishmen of recent years what a host of recollections and anecdotes have clustered about those who have made and been made by the magazines! In Sala's "Life and Adventures," for instance, and in Yates's autobiography the world to which the reader is introduced is peopled mostly by men whose names are associated with one periodical or another. Then there are Tinsley's "Recollections of an Old Publisher," Vizetelly's "Glances Back Through Seventy Years," Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," and Sutherland Edwards's "Personal Recollections." These, each and all, reveal the magazine writer in the world of London. Perhaps he is not always a genius of the first magnitude. He is more frequently a man—like George Henry Lewes or Shirley Brooks—whose life "was writ in water." The man, though, who is sufficiently heroic to tempt fortune with a bottle of ink and a pen, and then succeed in keeping afloat in a sea of trouble, cannot be wholly uninteresting. The mental equipment, the ready wit, the constant replenishing of resources the poorest among these must evince might possibly appear a superfluous burden for many who dazzle in other callings.

In 1857, when the publication of The Atlantic Monthly was begun, it was believed by the publishers to be necessary to send Francis Underwood, their literary adviser, to England for the special purpose of securing contributions. There were not enough magazine writers in the United States then, coupled with the authors of books, to depend on for a continuous supply of readable contributions of superior literary quality. The first place in the first number of The Atlantic was given to an English contributor. In Boston and in all New England, at the period under notice, perhaps no one existed who endeavored to be, more or less, a professional magazine writer. Such writers appeared in that quarter and rose to prominence with the success of the new periodical. New York seems to have been the only place where they put forth any pretense as far back as the year 1857; and there were scarcely more than three in this locality who would have been thought of as magazine writers. These were Fitz-James O'Brien, Henry T. Tuckerman, and Richard Grant White. They made a business of writing for the few magazines that existed, and O'Brien depended on such publications for an income. Tuckerman lived in the old University Building in Washington Square, where he joined with his magazine work all sorts of work for publishers. When he died, in 1871, in the Westminster Hotel, surprise was expressed over the financial success he had achieved during many years. In that respect no free lance of his time had been his equal. Richard Grant White had a snug berth a long while in the Custom House. The magazines were his crutch, but one on which he leaned for substantial support. He was the particular writer in New York Lowell was glad to secure, not only for frequent contributions, but for a word of criticism now and then. Of O'Brien much has been written by his friends. The late Alfred Guernsey, once editor of Harper's Magazine, filled a page of Harper's Weekly about him after returning from his funeral, in April, 1862. His career was short, but while it lasted he was conspicuous. In what is known as common ground for burial in Greenwood Cemetery there is a small stone bearing merely the name Fitz-James O'Brien. No date of birth or death is given; and it has been left to those to whom the name is unknown to guess the story of the stranger. Back in the first and fourth volumes of The Atlantic may be found, by those unfamiliar with his name, a couple of stories which testify to his literary quality. One of these, "The Diamond Lense," O'Brien's best, Guernsey related was offered to Lowell instead of to him, who took most of O'Brien's work, because just at that time they were not friendly. The other story is "The Wondersmith," a bit of grotesque work. These and "The Lost Room," in Harper's Magazine, are three of the most exceptional short stories, as examples of the imagination, published by publishers as having some numerical consideration about 1860, or just before the civil war. It is easy to observe in any examination of the bound volumes of the leading monthlies how few and far between were contributors' prior to that epoch, who really produced much worth recalling. As soon, however, as the men in New England—and the women, too—possessing the literary faculty began to direct attention to the magazine there was a corps of recruits capable of distinguished achievement. Two of the most noticeable were Edward Everett Hale and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and they eventually became two of the most prolific and continuous as magazine writers. It is to be regretted that the magazines of the present day do not apparently have the opportunity offered to publish such short stories as "The Man Without A Country," "My Double and How He Undid Me," and "The Brick Moon," or the sort of graceful and refined examples of good writing displayed in those papers collected under the title of "Atlantic Essays" by Col. Higginson. Among the women who soon gained recognition were Harriet Prescott (Spofford) with the story, "In a Cellar," which Lowell believed at first was a translation from the French; Rebecca Harding (Davis) with "Life in the Iron Mills," and Gail Hamilton with a variety of breezy essays. The one noticeable addition among the magazine writers in New York in these years was Fitz-Hugh Ludlow. He was the successor of O'Brien in the esteem of the Harpers. Most of his contributions went to their publications, although The Atlantic published a half-dozen travel papers by him. One of his successes, "Little Briggs and I," appeared in Northern Light, a monthly that was soon extinguished. "A Brace of Boys," "Little Brother," "The Cruise of the Two Deacons," and "What Shall They Do to be Saved?" were some of the contributions in Harper's Magazine that attracted exceptional notice. Ludlow was one of George William Curtis's discoveries while an editor of Putnam's Magazine in 1857-8. He was graduated at Union College in 1856, and then studied law in New York. His success with the magazines soon caused him to abandon the endeavor to establish himself as a lawyer. The opium habit proved his ruin. It used to be said that, first and last, he had consumed a keg of laudanum. He died in a hotel at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1871, and the landlord demanded of the relative with him much recompense for the damage he believed his establishment had suffered. Contemporary with Ludlow, although not so early enrolled, was Charles Dawson Shanly, whose magazine paper, "A Night in the Sewers of Paris," caught attention. He was a scholarly Irishman from Dublin University, who had reached New York by the way of Canada, and he lived by his pen and pencil the rest of his life. He died of consumption in Florida in 1875.

Thirty-five years ago the magazine writers certainly must have had a hard row to hoe who depended chiefly on the monthlies for an income. But, in spite of that fact, the quality of their best work has not been excelled. When the war was relegated to the past and new periodicals multiplied, the market for their product widened, and competition among editors contributed something toward raising the pay for those at least who were in demand. Three of these publications were Hours at Home, The Galaxy, and Appleton's Journal, the last, a magazine that was issued, in its first series, every week. These served also to introduce several new writers, especially The Galaxy, whose names soon became familiar. Justin McCarthy, Junius Henri Browne, and Albert Rhodes were constant contributers to that periodical, and Richard Grant White supplied a sequence of articles on linguistic themes which threatened for a time, by the discussion they begot, to upset many prevailing notions about grammar. Mr. McCarthy had recently swapped London for New York as the locality of his literary output, and it seems quite certain that the town has never given its freedom to any magazine writer who has profited by it with greater industry and more success. With his monthly returns from the magazines he maintained a family of four in genteel comfort, and now and again indulged in travel over various parts of the country. To an inquisitive man in the West, who tried to surmise what sort of occupation he pursued, he explained that he was like a traveling tinker. He carried his trade and business with him. By way of illustrating the celerity with which Mr. McCarthy was believed to turn out his work in those days it was said that on invitation from Fletcher Harper to write a supply of stories for Harpers he asked how many were desired. The publisher replied good naturedly that a hundred would certainly be enough; and in a hundred days from date Mr. McCarthy appeared promptly with his one hundred stories. Next, as to Messrs. Browne and Rhodes, it may be added that they also were prolific magazinists. The former wrote on a variety of topics in a readable style, but the latter, many years a Consul in Europe, confined himself chiefly to foreign institutions and the manners of the foreigner at home. In Boston The Atlantic offered, among others, during these years Ralph Keeler and Henry James, Jr. Probably the former is quite forgotten now. He was one of the sort who rise equal to the occasion. When in Paris and beginning his career as a writer by sending a contribution to Chambers's Journal he subdued his appetite for food, while awaiting the anticipated remittance, by "Confessions of a Patent Medicine Man" were very attractive magazine articles. He passed out of sight in 1874, when he sailed for Havana to describe for a New York newspaper the Cuban disturbance of that time. It was believed he was murdered on the steamer and thrown overboard. The new magazine writer of the period, though, the one who rose to the altitude of star just when the century was blending its seventh decade, has been reserved to mention last. He was, of course, Brete Harte, and the announcement soon became current that the publishers of The Atlantic had contracted to pay him $10,000 for whatever he might write in verse or prose during one year. Magazine writers in this country had never heard news like that.

The next event of interest to the writer for magazines was the appearance, in 1870, of the first Scribner's Magazine, edited by Dr. J. G. Holland, and which eventually took the name of The Century. Hours at Home ceased to exist when the new venture was begun by its publisher. There were now three monthly magazines in New York, two in Boston, and one in Philadelphia which ranked as high-class periodicals. They were the sources whence revenue must be drawn by the professional magazinist, and as all of them took much from English writers the outlook at the beginning of a year could not be very alluring. There were, however, nearly a couple of dozen men and women, here and there, who depended for much of their support on what they could earn from one or another or all of the six leading magazines. The pay was about $10 a printed page, an advance of $4 since The Atlantic began in 1857 with the rate of $6. Dr. Holland soon discovered that there was no lack of contributors to magazines on any terms, but the difficulty to obtain a supply of desirable contributions large enough to meet the requirements every month was still hard to overcome in 1870. The professional writers were those on whom the main dependence was placed. He announced editorially that the great majority who were favoring him with their offerings and making all sorts of requests for considerate consideration might, in his opinion, as well attempt to fly as try to earn their living by writing for publication. This belief moved him perhaps to be as generous as the growing prosperity of Scribner's allowed to those possessing the requisite gift and skill who aided him in making that magazine attractive. At least titles have been told of extra good pay that began to be mentioned from that quarter early in the seventies. That raised prices for requested articles. For the first time within the experience of the magazine writer there began some real competition for the work of those with any repute. Edward Eggleston was one of these writers. Helen Hunt ("H. H.") was another. Shortly, Frances Hodgson Burnett and George W. Cable were two more. An offer was made to one of these in 1876 for a manuscript he had in his desk. He divided the amount offered by the number of words in the story, and found that the price was 5 cents a word. That tide which taken at the flood leads on to fortune appeared now to be coming in for the magazine writer, especially that contributor who could write the story of the month or year. A little later Allen Thorndike Rice, an ambitious young millionaire, purchased The North American Review; and with him the price for the timely article which carried a name jumped higher than ever. Gail Hamilton immediately rose from $100 for four or five thousand words to $200. A contributor who was a personal friend of Gen. Sherman and had some facts to tell about him got $500 for his article. Then Gen. Sherman himself was offered $1,000 for a contribution. The good news took wing. It flew everywhere. And eventually the result was disastrous to the man or woman who made writing for the magazines a business.

When the love of money became the root of magazine literature, and the fashion was inaugurated of all the world rushing into print through the assistance of a hired writer, the professional magazinist began to take a back seat. Richard Grant White died in 1885. Others among the best known of the magazine writers have passed over to the majority in the last seventeen years. And others also have retired to rest on their laurels. Although there are several more magazines, and the monthly requirement of the magazine supply was never so large, the actual magazine writers are not as numerous as they were twenty years ago. The large prices are paid to the man who knows well only one collection of facts and puts his name to the written interview relating them. It will be observed how readily by this easy method the literary tailor can measure and make any man an author or writer for the magazines. Mr. Gradgrind has only to signify his willingness and state his price. The magazine will provide the tailor. It is emphasized that by this arrangement the magazine reader gains in the acquisition of knowledge from its fountain head. But the sorrow is with the medium of its communication. Tailors are not always gifted with the art of being entertaining as well as instructive; nor are they often the possessors of that style which refines and gives enjoyment for its own sake. In brief, what the tailors write is usually not literature. That is what the reader misses among so much which is absolutely practical. In twenty-five of the April magazines are 300 contributions. The writers of these include 74 whose names are not unfamiliar; 232 that are indefinite, and 34 which identify a railway manager, a leading English politician, a philanthropist, a banker, an army officer, a teacher of cookery, a millionaire capitalist, a life insurance President, a United States Senator, an actor, a music teacher, and a pugilist's trainer. They sign their contributions and are the ostensible writers. Collections like this displayed every thirty days the year round show conclusively that not only is the demand for the best, the humorous editorial, "The Ready-Writer" must be supplied by the general public.

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JUNE 1902

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 7.—The story that Poe took his "Raven" from an Italian poem has attracted a good deal of notice here, and is seriously discussed by several leading literary papers. It is strange how ready some people are to believe that a man of genius is always capable of plagiarism. Poe was not an ideal man so far as morality was concerned, and it is possible that he might have been guilty of plagiarism if he could have gained any decided advantage by so doing, but what can be more absurd than to suppose that he, the man who was capable of writing poems and prose tales that will live as long as the language in which they were written, would have found it easier to steal than to create? There is no more doubt that Poe wrote the "Raven" than there is that Dr. Watts wrote his "Divine and Moral Songs." The story that Poe stole the "Raven" from an Italian writer refutes itself, unless we assume that the Italian wrote his poem in English. What purports to be an English translation of the alleged Italian poem is obviously no translation at all. There is not the slightest trace of Italian in it. A writer's nationality is indelibly stamped upon his work, and no translation can wholly obliterate it.

The matter would not be worth noticing were it not that it has been treated so gravely by papers that ought to know better. Grant the truth of everything that has been said against Poe's character, and there would still remain an absurdity in supposing him to be guilty of plagiarism. A man of his genius must have taken pleasure in creating, and would no more have stooped to plagiarism than would have Milton. Like the story that Daudet preferred to hire some one to write the "Belle Nivernais" instead of writing it himself, the Poe libel refutes itself.

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Mr. John Newton's "Life of John Brown" is written with the best intentions, but the attempt to make a great man of Brown is doomed to failure. It was all very well while the passions of the civil war were dominant to praise Brown as a noble pioneer of freedom; but, judging him calmly at this distance of time, it is impossible to class him otherwise than as a crazy fanatic, who undertook to do an impossible thing in the worst possible way. If Brown is to be regarded as a hero, and held up to admiration, what is to become of such men as Washington and Lincoln? They cannot be ranked with John Brown, and if he was the typical hero, they certainly were nothing of the sort. We have recently seen an attempt to make a noble patriot out of that filthy wretch Marat; but the attempt cannot succeed. Neither can the effort to make a great and far-seeing hero out of John Brown be a success. Brown was perhaps more nearly like a modern Boer, with lunacy in the place of common sense, than like any true hero. Mr. Newton's book may do something toward perpetuating the myth of the Martyr of Harper's Ferry, but it is a myth that must inevitably die in course of time.

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When Col. Chesney wrote the "Battle of Dorking" he builded a great deal worse than he knew. The number of imitators who have followed in his footsteps is great and growing. The latest of them is Mr. O. C. Curtis, who has just written "The New Trafalgar." This is the story of a great naval battle fought by the English fleet against the combined fleets of several European powers—the victory being, of course, on the side of the English. It is marvelous that at this late day any man can deliberately set himself to write the same sort of thing that so many other men have written within the last few years. I can count at least four books of the "Battle of Dorking" species which have been published here during the last four years, and there are doubtless others which I do not at this moment recollect. Nearly all of them make Germany the enemy who tries to strike at the heart of England, and the only man who shows a trace of originality is the one who wrote "The Yellow Peril," and made the invasion of Europe by the Chinese the theme of his story. Mr. Curtis has done fairly well what his predecessors have done time and again, but he ought to be told that the world does not want any more "Battles of Dorking." Such books are machine made, as much as any garment that is cut from a pattern, and passes through the sewing machine. They are all essentially alike. In all of them a noble and obscure sailor or soldier suddenly comes to the front and saves England. Anything more tiresome than the familiar exploits of this hero I cannot conceive. When one reads of him for the twentieth time in the last new "Battle of Dorking" book the reader involuntarily finds himself hoping that this time the enemy will kill him and crush the British fleet for good and all, and so put an end to the possibility of any more such books. It is only fair to say that if Mr. Curtis's "New Trafalgar" had been the first book of the kind it would have deserved a certain amount of credit for the cleverness which the author occasionally shows, but coming as it does in the wakes of dozens of other "Battles of Dorking," it rouses the worst passions of the long-suffering critic's soul.

***

The Pilot is a weekly literary and political paper which has now been in existence for more than a year. It is a sixpenny weekly, of about the size of The Spectator, and though somewhat given to fads, it is by no means a bad paper. The announcement is now made that its price is to be reduced to threepence. This is another proof that there is no room for any more sixpenny weekly literary and political papers. Every one that has been started here during the last twenty years, with the exception of The Speaker and The Pilot, has died, and we may assume that if The Pilot could continue to live at its present price it would not become a threepenny paper. The Spectator, The Saturday Review, and the The Speaker have apparently secured the support of all the people in Great Britain who are willing to pay sixpence a week for a literary and political paper, but there will always be sanguine persons who are unable to learn this lesson, except at the price of starting a new weekly and nursing it to its grave.

As a threepenny paper The Pilot may flourish, for both The Academy and The Outlook do very well at that price. But then The Academy and The Outlook have each their peculiar features, and if The Pilot is to maintain a successful rivalry with them it must create a field of its own.

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A new volume of South Sea stories by Mr. Louis Becke is announced for early publication. It is a wonder that Mr. Becke does not give us, either in the shape of history or that of fiction, the main facts in the life of Bully Hays. No one knows them better, for Mr. Becke was for several years Hays's supercargo, and the fact that he was able to get on peaceably with the redoubtable Hays showe not only tact on the part of Mr. Becke, but the presence of redeeming traits in Hays. A story of absorbing interest could be made out of the career of Bully Hays, and Mr. Becke is precisely the man who could write it. That he will do so sooner or later I feel convinced, but I want him to do it while I am here to read and enjoy it.

***

Mr. Kipling is not to write a handbook for The Naval Review. I suggested last week that the story that Mr. Kipling had gone into the handbook writing business was extremely improbable. The facts are that he has written a poem which is to appear, among other things, in a book that is intended to be a memorial of the great review. Two specimen verses of the poem have appeared in the daily papers, but it would be grossly unfair to judge the poem by such meagre extracts. Mr. Kipling's poem read at the funeral of Rhodes sounds vastly better when read as a whole than did the fragments of it which were quoted by the daily papers at the time of Rhodes's death. When the whole of the new Kipling poem appears it will be time enough to judge of its merits.

***

Mrs. John Lane, who is an American lady, discourses in The Fortnightly Review of the comparative expense of living in America and England, and decides that the one is quite as expensive a place of residence as the other. She thinks that the only reason why people imagine that England is a cheap place is that they calculate expenses in England in pennies and in America in cents. Thus an article which costs eight pence in England and sixteen cents in America is thought by the unreflecting American to be much cheaper in England, whereas in point of fact eight pence and sixteen cents are nearly the same thing. This is plausible, and lacks nothing but truth to be conclusive. The fact remains that in England certain things, such as clothing, house rent, and servants' wages, are vastly cheaper than they are in America. Mrs. Lane contends that an eligible flat in London costs fully as much as an eligible flat in New York, and very probably she is right, for the demand for flats in London is so much in excess of the supply that rents for flats are excessively dear. But the rent of a small house in the outlying districts of London is not more than half what a similar house would be in a similar situation in New York. Mrs. Lane's article is clever and readable, but I fear that it will give a rather false impression of the cost of living in London, and even a clever and readable article is better when it sticks to facts than when it argues recklessly in favor of a preconceived opinion.

***

Mr. W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, is to lecture upon "Speaking to Musical Notes," and the lecture is to be illustrated by "lyrics spoken to a psaltery." This is a delightful announcement, and it is as vague as one of Mr. Yeats's best verses. What is "speaking to musical notes"? Is it making a speech to the accompaniment of a hand organ or other instrument? And what is a "psaltery" of the species that Mr. Yeats intends to use? Has it anything to do with the Psalms of David, or is it some variety of fiddle? Mr. Yeats's entertainment ought to draw a large audience, and if in addition to speaking to musical notes, and illustrating his poems with a psaltery, he were to enliven the lecture by readings from a trapeze, he would still further increase the attractions of his show—if that is the proper name for his entertainment.

W. L. ALDEN.

"Four Addresses," by Henry L. Higginson, is being published by D. B. Updike, the Merrymount Press, Boston. The book includes the two addresses on the Harvard Union and the Soldiers' Field lately printed and distributed by a friend of Harvard University. In addition to the two addresses in the previous volume, the publisher has included the one delivered at the mass meeting held at Sanders Theatre in acknowledgment of the gift furnishing the means to build the Union, and the address on Robert Gould Shaw, delivered on the eve of the unveiling of the Shaw Monument. Two portraits of Mr. Higginson are included in the volume, the cover of which has been designed by Mrs. Henry Whitman. It is a book which should commend itself to all Harvard men and lovers of Harvard.

Huxley.*

In view of the recent full and entertaining biography of Huxley by his son, one might feel dubious as to the need or probable value of a second following so closely and of so much less space. But a few moments of cursory examination are sufficient to show that in this little volume Mr. Clodd has rendered a distinct service to those—and they are many—who are admirers and students of Huxley, and who welcome all possible light upon his character and favor all possible spread of his ideas and influence. Recognizing the completeness of Leonard Huxley's "Life and Letters" of his father, Mr. Clodd has not attempted a mere abridgment of that, but has made of his book a study or appreciation of Huxley, showing what he stood for in science and philosophy, the grounds for his refutation, and the reasons for his intellectual position.

A brief sketch of the man is given, mainly in the way of tracing his intellectual development and the facts and influences that formed his public opinions. This sketch will lead those who have not read the "Life" to wish to do so. The larger part of the present book then deals with Huxley first, as the Discoverer; second, as the Interpreter; third, as the Controversialist, and fourth, as the Constructor. Under the first head we learn of his scientific investigations, long, patient, and deeply perceptive, which not only added much of novel and enduring information to zoological science, but gave him the magnificent equipment for his broader service as a teacher and lecturer, "interpreting" to the world in a manner and with a success that no one of his period equaled, the teeming knowledge and the epoch-making theses that distinguished his time. It is fair to say that the doctrines of organic evolution, promulgated by Spencer and Darwin and Häckel, would never have made their marvelous impression upon the intellectual world, and fairly overturned it, as they did so, in the thirty years following the publication of "The Origin of Species," had not this powerful champion stepped forward to meet all comers in their behalf. Darwin himself was quite unable, by temperament, to fight for the great ideas he produced. So full was Huxley's armament of knowledge, so alert and resourceful was he in attack and defense, so thoroughly did he understand not only his own strength, but the weakness of his opponents, that none could stand before him. The story of his championship of evolution against scientific doubters, clerical condemnation, and popular misunderstanding and ridicule, forms the most interesting part of the volume, and amounts to a compact argument for the position Huxley took. Involved in it, of course, is the statement of his position upon questions of religious faith—in practice no man ever lived a more blameless life—which was so often bitterly attacked by the churchmen of his time, and what he meant by calling himself an agnostic the reader may fully know. On the whole, the little book is a valuable addition to our knowledge and appreciation of one of the most forceful and beneficial men of the century just closed.

*THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY. By Edward Clodd. Modern English Writers Series. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,367. NEW YORK. SUNDAY. JUNE 22, 1902.—36 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIGHT ON THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

Real Battle Will Begin with the Conference To-morrow.

First Proposition Considered Will Probably Be to Make Route Across Nicaragua Instead of Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Col. Hepburn and Senator Morgan had several conferences to-day with regard to the Isthmian Canal bill, but there was no meeting of the full Conference Committee. Its first meeting has been set for Mondsy at 2 o'clock P. M., when the canal battle will enter on its final stsge for this session.

Col. Hepburn will not talk for publication, but his friends say tbat he is about to enter upon a last struggle for the Nicaragua route. He is ss strongly convinced as ever, and there is not much doubt that if he enters upon a determined fight, he can command s great deal of support, particularly among the Democrats.

The theory tbat the Democrats are inclined to favor the Nicaragua route because of a plank in the Kansas City platform is absurd. They favor Nicaragua because most of them come from the South, and Nicaragua is the route wbicb Southern men believe to be for the best interests of their section.

The fight in the conference committee will be first over the proposition to make the route across Nicaragua instead of across Panama. Col. Hepburn and Senator Morgan will do what they can to make this change.

They will be outvoted and overruled of course, and then the real fight will come. It will be over tbe question wbether or not to insert a time limit for the beginning of the work.

Violent Nicaragua men say that they will vote for the Panama Canal if a time limit is inserted. It is about that proposition that the new battle is to rsge. It is believed by many of his friends that Col. Hepburn himself will vote for the Panama route if an earnest of good faith is given by the Panama men, which they can do by limiting the time within which the work shall be commenced.

"As it stands now," said Judge Richardson of Alabama, one of the members of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee, "the work need not be commenced for years. If the Panama men really want a canal, tbey will be willing to let us put in a provision that the work must be commenced within some definite period, say, six, twelve, or eighteen months. I think twelve months would be a reasonable limitation."

If the Nicaragua men can get this concession it is probable that they will surrender gracefully and let the bill go through without serious opposition. Otherwise Col. Hepburn will certainly lead a fight in which he will get a large share of Democratic support, snd he can make trouble.

The position of the Nicaragua men, particularly the Democrats, is this: They believe that Senator Hanna, Senator Spooner, and their supporters do not really desire any canal at all, and that is why they refused to allow an amendment setting a time limit for the beginning of the work.

They realize that if they defeat the Panama bill there will be no canal legislation at all, and for that reason are disposed to favor the Panama bill; but if the Panama bill means no canal at all, they are ready to fight it. They think that as it stands at present it does mean no canal at all, for the absence of a time limit, in their judgment, permits the indefinite postponement of the canal.

Therefore, the Nicaragua men will fight, first of all, for a time limit. If they can get that, it is pretty likely that the Panama bill will go through the House without serious opposition. If the Senators refuse to consent to the incorporation of a time limit, it will prove to the suspicious minds of the House men that what they want is no canal at all, and the House Nicaragua men will fight the bill.

The chances are that the sessions of the conference committee will be prolonged. Tbe Senate refused to adopt an amendment providing for a time limit, and it is likely that this point will be fought out for a long time in committee before the Senators yield. If they yield, they can look for a speedy passage of the bill—a unanimous passage, some House Democrats say. If they do not, they can look for a fight.

Senator Morgan is broken-hearted over the result of his labors. A House Democrat, an intimate friend of the venerable Alabama Senator, said to-day tbat he could not think of Mr. Morgan without an inclination to weep. Few people outside the Capitol realize how completely Mr. Morgan was bound up in the Nicaragua project. It was almost a religion with him, and its defeat has about the same effect upon him as the extinction of the Mussulman religion at Medina would have had upon Mohammed.

KING EDWARD RECOVERING.

Report that He Had a Stroke of Paralysis Vigorously Denied and Generally Disbelieved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—The report circulated last evening on the authority of a woman of fashion well known in Court circles that King Edward had a stroke of paralysis is now vigorously denied by persons of authority and is generally disbelieved, as it is most unlikely, because acceptance implies that a veritable string of lies was spoken and acted by a hundred people at Windsor this week.

It is believed that disappointment and malice of persons who did not receive tickets of admission to tbe Abbey are at the bottom of the yarn. The latest reports say that the King has almost recovered from his attack of indigestion and will return to Buckingham Palace early to-morrow. E. A. D.

The report to which the foregoing dispatch refers was publisbed in yesterday's Evening Sun. The following story from London was attributed to "a personage in attendance on his Majesty":

"For months past the health of the King bas been far from good, and the strain imposed by preparations for the coronation culminated a week ago in a severe nervous break-down. This was followed on Tuesday last by a stroke of paralysis.

"On Saturday last the King, against the advice of Dr. Laking, declared himself to be able, and attended the military review at Aldershot. During that afternoon his Msjesty complained of a headache and of weariness, but he refused to retire. Later in the evening a serious collapse, mental and physical, occurred.

"On Sunday the King remained in bed and on Monday he had so far recovered that he was able to be taken to Windsor, reclining upon an improvised couch in a closed carrisge. The medical attendants felt considerable anxiety on account of the twitching of the muscles of the face. This symptom continued on Tuesday morning, and was followed after noon by a slight stroke of paralysis of the left side.

"Further complications have been avoided thus fsr. The King takes dsily drives in a closed carriage, and the present opinion of his advisers is that it will be possible for him to undergo the coronation ceremony on Thursday next.

"The death of the King of Saxony was seized upon as a welcome excuse for canceling the state ball last night, and the King will remain in absolute retirement until next Thursday."

BOYS SWEPT THROUGH A SEWER

Rush of Water Carried Them Six Blocks in Baltimore — One Drowned, the Other Saved.

Speciol to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Overwhelmed by a mighty rush of water in a large sewer in which they had taken refuge to-day from a heavy rainstorm, Nicholas Carr, aged fourteen years, was drowned and Sidney Travers, his companion, the same age, was rescued more dead tban alive after a terrible experience.

The boys were in Carroll Park and when the storm broke sought shelter in the vaulted mouth of the Bush Street sewer. The unusual downpour of rain flooded the sewer with astonishing rapidity. The torrent of water rushed down and was on the two boys before they were aware of it. They were swept from their feet, and although they made an effort to save themselves, the strength of the current proved too much for them.

For a distance of six city blocks they were carried to the harbor in the grip of the muddy waters. Young Travers had enough presence of mind to seize a log which was floating near the mouth of the sewer. He does not know at what point he and his playmate were separated. He says that when the waters overpowered them they clasped each other's hands for a moment, and then his companion was torn from him.

Tossed from one side of the sewer wall to the other, bis head battered and bruised, Travers lost consciousness, but singularly enough never relaxed his hold on the log which saved him from being drowned. At the outlet of the sewer in the harbor, colored men at work in a brickyard rescued the boy. For a time it was feared life was extinct, but he gradually revived. His injuries are serious.

The body of Carr has not been recovered. His mother is in a critical condition from shock.

A VAIN SEARCH FOR COAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Agent Offers Retail Prices In Toledo, Ohio, for Anthracite.

Speciol to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—Eastern railroad men are in this section for the purpose of buying up all the hard coal they can get and sending it back East. A representative of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was herc yesterday and attempted to buy up the entire supply of a number of the wholesale and retail dealers.

It is known that propositions were made to at least three of the wholesale dealers for their entire lot, but as far as can be learned the dealers held on to the coal for the local use. This company is so anxious to get coal that it is willing to pay tbe retail price for it in Toledo.

A serious situation confronts them. Tbeir supply of bard coal is getting very low, and under their franchise with the city they are compelled to use hard coal or a smokeless coal.

There is yet about 10,000 tons of hard coal in the city, but local dealers refuse to sell to the Eastern people.

ELEVEN FIREMEN OVERCOME BY GAS

Smoke Drives Women to Apartment House Escapes.

Crowd Cheers Rescues—Mother, Whose Child Was Safe, Cries: "My Baby is Being Burned."

A fire, which did less thsn $1,000 damage, to the five-story apartment house at 177 and 179 Columbus Avenue, at the corner of West Sixty-eighth Street, occasioned great excitement in the neighborhood last evening, owing to the fact that eleven firemen were overcome with smoke, two of them seriously, and to the further fact that there were several rescues of inmates from the building which bordered on the heroic.

The fire started at 6:30 o'clock and is supposed to have been due to an explosion of gas in the cellar. The alarm was sent in by Patrolman Baxter, who saw the janitor of the apartment house rush out of the basement into the street, shouting "Fire." The explosion cut off the gas connections of the house. When the fire companies arrived a few minutes after the alarm had been turned in, panic reigned. The apartment house is occupied by eight families, and the smoke which soon filled the house made it difficult for some of the inmates to find their way out. Many of them rushed to the fire escapes, but were obliged to cling to them until the firemen raised their ladders, as the fire escapes did not reach to the street. Others groped their way down the stairways.

But when the firemen reached the scene those who had escaped were confident that others were still in the building and crowded around the firemen, beseeching them to bring their friends out.

Lieut. Thomas Fuchs of Engine Company 40, which was the first at the fire, the engine house being only a short distance awsy on Sixty-eighth Street, ran up to the top floor with some of his men, the firemen's first impression being that the fire was on the top floor. By opening a dumbwaiter door there, he discovered that it was coming from the basement, and all the firemen were at once ordered to the cellar.

Fireman William J. Tulley found Mrs. Ella Harrison in a dead faint on the top floor, and ss it was impossible to escape with her by the stairway on account of the smoke, he carried her up onto the roof and brought her down safely through an adjoining house.

Engineer Michael McCann of Engine 40, who had also made his way through the smoke to the top floor, found a Mrs. Selgel, who had fainted. He carried her to an outside window and then took her down the fire escape amid the plaudits of the crowd.

Another hcroic rescue was that of Edward Stafford, a cripple. Stafford lives with Mrs. Catherine Artot and her daughter, Mrs. Walsh. He suffers from locomotor ataxia, and is unable to walk. Tbe two women lifted him up and carried him down the stairs.

While these rescues were taken place, Mrs. Charles Smith, who occupies one of the apartments in the building, added to the excitement in tbe street by crying out: "My baby is being burned; my baby is being burned."

Mrs. Smith had been out visiting and hsd left her baby in charge of a young relative. She returned shortly after the fire started and was under the impression that her baby was in the building. It turned out that the young girl who had charge of the baby was one of the first out, and tbat, while the mother wss wailing in the street her little one was safe and sound at her grandmother's home across the street.

All this time the firemen were fighting hard to control the fire in the cellar. They had no knowledge of the fact that they were inhaling the fumes of gas until several of their number keeled over. Companions carried the stricken ones out into the strett. Some of the rescuers were themselves overcome while they were bringing the limp forms of their brothers out into the air, and others had to be sent down to bring them up.

In all there were eleven of the firemen overcome. They were as follows:

CLARK, PATRICK, Truck No. 25.
FOLEY, DAVID, Truck No. 25.
GRAHAM, PATRICK, Acting Cspt8in of Truck No. 25.
HUSSEY, W. H., Engine No. 40.
KUSS, GEORGE, Engine No. 40.
McCUE, THOMAS, Truck No. 25.
MULSTER, JOHN, Truck No. 25.
MURPHY, JOHN, Truck No. 25.
SHERMAN, V. P., Truck No. 25.
SKELLY, CAPT. THOMAS T., Ninth Battalion.
WERNER, JAMES, Truck No. 25.

As the limp forms of the firemen were brought up into the street, Dr. Spencer Halsey arrived on the scene, and he directed the companions of the men in the work of reviving them. They were stretched out in the street and their arms were worked up and down rapidly. Under this treatment the majority of them soon recovered consciousness. The obstinate cases were those of Acting Captain Graham and Thomas McCue. Capt. Graham had been sitting down on the stairs in the basement directing his men, when suddenly his lantern fell out of his hand and he dropped to the ground unconscious. Both he and McCue were found to be very much under the influence of the gas, and upon the advice of Dr. Halsey, an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was summoned. The two men were taken to that institution and given heroic treatment. They both revived under it, and it was said at the hospital late last night that they probably would be in a condition to-morrow which would warrant their discharge.

The gas had a peculiar effect on Capt. Skelly. It drove him into a frenzy. It took several of his men to control him. But in a very short time he was all right again.

The fire was finally controlled by the shutting off of the supply of gas through the main in the street and by the deluging of the cellar with water. When the basement had been cleared of smoke sufficiently to permit of an examination the firemen discovered a gas engine in one corner. This led them to form the theory that escaping gas was the cause of the fire.

The store immediately over the part of the basement, in which the fire started, is occupied by Charles Whitehead, a dealer in picture frames. The corner store is occupied by Edward D. Palmer as a real estate office. Whitebead's stock was considerably damaged. Last night the families having apartments in the building were obliged to use candles and lamps, as the gas connections of the house were destroyed by the fire.

"The ever-wonderful Hudson River Trips," via the Day Line Strs. Daily except Sundays. Three landings in New York.—Adv.

TEN HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Royal Arcanum Members in Accident at Coney Island—Motorman Lost Control, and Car, at Full Speed, Left the Track.

A car crowded with passengers going from Ulmer Park to Coney Island ran off the track at the Coney Island Creek bridge late last night and crashed into a pile of ties, severely injuring ten persons. Nearly every one in the carc received bruises.

The party was made up of members of the Royal Arcanum lodges who had gone yesterday to Ulmer Park. Toward midnight about eighty of tbe picnickers decided to take a trip to Coney Island and embarked on the car, many of them being obliged to stand on the sideboard. The car is what is known as a "buffalo" line, only a single track being used, while repairs are being made at the creek bridge. As the heavily laden car neared this bridge, which is slightly on a downward grade, the motorman, John Judge, either lost control of the brakes of the car or became confused, for the speed increased until the car left the rail and plunged into the ties.

A scene of panic ensued, which was made worse by the darkness. Women screamed and men fought to get out of the tangle of bodies As quickly as possible those who found themselves unhurt sprang to the assistance of the others. After the first fright and shock many of those who were badly shaken up lent their efforts to the others, snd in a comparatively short time more or less order was resolved out of the chaos.

Meanwhile someone had run to summon help from Coney Island, and the Coney Island Emergency Hospital ambulance dashed up, followed by a large number of people on foot who had heard of the accident, and thought that it was much worse than was the case. The surgeons who accompanied the ambulance made a hasty examination at once of everyone who was in the least injured, while preparations were made to summon other vehicles if they should be needed for the conveyance of the injured.

This was not found necessary, however, as it was discovered that the damage was incredibly slight under the circumstances.

The seriously injured were removed to the bospital, others were taken to their homes, and those who had only cuts and slight bruises were treated on the scene of the accident. Those who were more severely hurt are:

ALLES, MRS. MARY C., 130 Butler Street, Brooklyn; contusions of head, face, snd body.
BECKER, HARRY, 226 West Nineteenth Street; left foot crusbsd.
BRUNSER, WILLIAM, 32 Pine Street; severe contusions of right side and shock.
CLIFTON, SYDNEY, 12 Second Place, Brooklyn; contusions of right thigh.
DAVIS, JACOB, conductor, 15 Stockton Street, Brooklyn; broken leg.
HENLEY, JAMES, 356 West Seventeenth Street; sprained ankle and bruises of body.
JUDGE, JOHN, motorman; cuts of face and head and general bruises.
NEW, LOUIS, Twentieth Avenue, Bensonhurst; right leg crushed.
NUGENT, JOHN J., 321 West Nineteenth Street; fractured ribs, contused side, and shock.
ZERMILE, HARRY, 420 East Nineteenth Street; contusions of srm and bsck.

No arrests were made as the police could not determine just what or who had been the cause of tbe accident.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Immense Districts Devastated in Washington—Wild Race of Railway Train.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 21.—One of the worst forest fires ever known in this district has been raging since yesterday morning, sweeping its way through huge forests and leaving nothing but charred stumps. Waves of fire are now surging through mountain valleys turning them into seas of red hot flames. So great was the heat that fighters could not stay within 200 yards of the flames for any length of time.

The town of Enumclaw has probably suffered the most damage. The fire started at a mill of the Mountain Mill Lumber Company, spread through the timber and reached the sawmill of the White River Lumber Company in a short time, leaving nothing but smouldering ruins.

At the same time the flume which carried lumber to the planing mill and furnished Enumclaw with water was destroyed.

This placed Enumclaw in a precarious position. Flames continued to sweep toward the town, and the inhabitants were panic-stricken. An appeal was made for help from Buckley, and fifty sturdy men were dispatched.

By concentrated action the fire was kept at bay, but dwellings on the outskirts of the town were burned to the ground.

Great excitement prevailed among the guests at the Hot Springs Hotel yesterday afternoon. When the fire encompassed the hotel the guests, numbering about 100, were panic-stricken. Many packed their belongings, and, boarding a freight train which passed the town, went to the other side of the tunnel.

Probably the most exciting event was the race of the Northern Pacific east-bound train through seven miles of blazing forest between here and Hot Springs to-day. Passengers abroad the train were nearly suffocated, and several women fainted. Although the fire is still raging fiercely in places it is thought that the greatest danger is passed.

STRUCK FOR THEIR EMPLOYER.

Because His Partners Refused to Increase His Pay as Manager, the Workmen Walked Out.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Ind., June 21.—It is not often that workingmen go on strike for an increase of wages for their employer, but this anomalous condition prevailed this week at North Manchester, where the employes of the Syracuse Manufacturing Company, sixty in number, quit work because D. C. Lamb, owner of one-fourth of the concern, and who has had the management thereof, tendered bis resignation, on the ground tbat he was entitled to more than $1,000 a year as salary.

The plant is owned by Mr. Lamb and William Runyan, each holding one-fourth, and J. A. Browne one-half. Mr. Lamb wanted $1,500 a year, asserting that by reason of experience and ability he can command that sum elsewhere. His partners objected, and Mr. Lamb declined to continue at work. The employes sided with him and requested Messrs. Browne and Runyan to concede the increase. They refused and the sixty employes struck.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers."
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.
—Adv.

STRIKING COAL MINERS RESORT TO VIOLENCE

Mob of 800 Attack Non-Union Men with Stones.

A Coal and Iron Policeman Badly Clubbed at the Lehigh Valley Collieries Near Shenandoah, Penn.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., June 21.—There was an exciting demonstration in the vicinity of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's four collieries at Lost Creek, two miles from this place, this afternoon. A mob of about 800 men and boys gathered at the place, threw stones, roughly handled several non-union men, and clubbed a coal and iron policeman. The Sheriff of Schuylkill County finally dispersed the crowd without further violence.

The crowd was attracted to the Packer Nos. 2 and 3 Collieries by the importation of new men to take tbe places of old workmen. There are no fences around these properties, and the crowd swarmed over the company's ground. Deputy Sheriffs were hurried to the place from Pottsville, and after the riot act hsd been read the crowd was persuaded to disperse.

Shortly after 6 the mob gathered at Packer No. 4 colliery. There is a high fence around this mine, and several workmen were attacked as they came out of the place. Tbey were badly used up. A coal and iron policemsn wbo came to their rescue was stoned and clubbed, but was not seriously hurt.

Tbe Superintendent of the colliery would not allow his men to make any move nor use their revolvers, and in a short time this crowd also scattered. In the meantime word was sent to headquarters at Wilkesbarre and twenty-five coal and iron police were sent down and arrived there shortly after 7 o'clock. They were hooted, but not attacked. Everything is now quiet about the collieries.

STOCKADE AND CAMERA TERROR TO STRIKERS.

Leaders of Attacking Parties Balked and Their Photographs Preserved.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 21.—The stockade is an innovation which makes the present strike of the hard-coal miners a very different proposition from the strike of two years ago. Then practically all of the collieries were without protection in the way of fences. Marching strikers and agitators could come and go at will, and when the non-union worker dared to show his head above ground he generally felt that he was in danger of having it taken off.

The stockade makes a big change. To protect their workers the mine owners have only to close the gates. The man who forces the fence does so at his peril. It is a dead line, and to all practical purposes, a legal one, against trespassing. Marching miners two years ago found great sport in sweeping back the line of guards posted around each mine. Now they find a strong ten-foot fence, surmounted by barbed wire. The guards are posted inside and out and are armed—with cameras and flashlights as well as with firearms.

The stockade and the camera are proving tremendously effective in preventing violence. The rioters of two years ago showed that they hsd little fear of pistols, but this year a lively terror is exhibited of cameras. When an attack is made on any point of a stockade, the photographers, located in the towers within the stockades, take limelight pictures of the leaders, and the photographs thus taken are developed and preserved. A photograph is good evidence in a case of prosecution for trespass, and it is a good reference to keep for the time when the strike will be over. Men who then apply for work will need to feel sure that their photographs are not in the operators' galleries.

It may be said that the strike leaders fully approve of these precautions taken by the operators. They discourage violence by every means in their power, and maintain that it is not the miners who commit depredations, but ill-advised sympathizers. They believe that the less violence occurs the longer they can hold public sympathy.

District Presidents T. D. Nicholls of tho Lackawanna-Wyoming Valley, and Thomas Duffy, of the Lehigh Valley, arrived here to-day for the purpose of holding a conference with National President Mitchell. President John Fahy of the Schuylkill region arrived last night. Among the matters to be considered with be the question of further pushing the work of bringing out the men still in the collieries and arranging for the National Convention as far as the anthracite region is concerned.

The three District Presidents will also go over the statement which President Mitchell is preparing for publication. The latter, it is understood, desires to reply to the letters of the operators published last week. With the assistance of the three district leaders he has been gathering data for the last ten days, and probably will have the statement ready for publication Monday.

The National President declines to say anything regarding this statement, but it is understood to be a reply to the operators' letters published ten days ago. It will be a complete review of the miners' side of the controversy. The statement will probably show the alleged relationship between the hard coal carrying railrosds and the large coal companies, and will try to show that while coal has been advanced the rate of wages paid to the miner has not kept pace with the increase. It will also call attention to the prosperous condition of the country and will contain a plea that the mine workers should enjoy a share of it.

Nothing developed at strike headquarters to-day bearing upon the question of involving the bituminous men in the anthracite strike.

Daniel J. Keefe of Detroit, National President of the Longshoremen's Union, arrived here late this afternoon and called on President Mitchell. Both said it was a social call. Mr. Keefe said tbe miners' strike had made work slack among the 7,000 longshoremen who handle anthracite coal. When asked what his organization would do in case tbe miners asked for aid he said: "Nearly all our men are working under agreements and they never have broken one. I do not know what our organization would do if the miners asked us for aid, but I do not think they would break agreements in order to help out another organization."

EASTON, Penn., June 21.—The coal strike has had a serious effect upon the iron industry in the Lehigh Valley. Every furnace in the district is either banked or blown out, and an iron dealer is quoted as saying that there is not a ponud of pig iron on the market in the valley. Tbe scarcity of pig iron will be the cause of the shutting down of many other industries using tbat product unless the miners go to work in a very short time.

ROANOKE, Va., June 21.—To-day is tbe first general pay day of the miners in the Pocohontas coal fields since the strike began, and tbere is some conjecture as to the effect it will have upon the situation. According to advices received by the Norfolk and Western Railway no more men quit work yesterday, and the output of coal was greater than on any previous day.

A large falling off in the number of cars loaded is looked for to-day by the mine owners, and this loss may not be regained for several days. Pay day always has a demorslizing effect on tbe miners. It is expected that many of the men who have remained at work will now be induced by the strike agitators to go out. On the other hand, many of the strikers are without funds, and it is thought may return to the operators next week.

No acts of violence have been reported, and it is thought that the Sheriffs of the different counties, with the aid of their deputies and the railroad and mine guards, will be able to control the situation.

LOSSES BY THE COAL STRIKE.

Estimate for the Six Weeks to Date Placed at $35,395,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 21.—The sixth week of the strike ended to-night, and the estimated losses are as follows:

Loss to operators in price of coal, (normal)	$15,520,000
Loss to mine workers in wages	7,770,000
Loss to employes other than miners made idle by strike	1,920,000
Loss to the business men of coal region	5,200,000
Loss to business men outside coal region	3,000,000
Cost of maintaining coal and iron police	400,000
Cost of maintaining non-union workers	85,000
Estimated damage to mines and machinery	1,500,000
Total	$35,395,000

DUMPING COAL INTO CHICAGO.

Thousands of Tons Being Stored on All Sides Against Coming Famine.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Instead of experiencing a coal famine because of the strike in the anthracite fields, Chicago is becoming the coal yard of the Middle West.

The Edison Company has 28,000 tons of coal stored. At West Fortieth and West Kinzie Streets, the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company has built a temporary trestle which, high up in the air, will permit twelve cars to be unloaded on the ground at one time.

Great bins of coal rise on all sides of the yards adjoining the tracks, and a near-by shed contains several thousand more tons. This coal has been rushed to the city in all manner of cars, even cattle cars being used.

The piles of coal in the Northwestern yards are fully 150 feet across the bottom, 700 feet long, and 30 feet high. The coal being hurriedly unloaded by this company is said to be coming in at the rate of 500 tons a day. For fully four weeks the Illinois Central Railway Company has been stocking up, until from Twenty-second Street south to Fifty-first Street coal cars are to be seen everywhere, and as much of it as possible is being unloaded wherever opportunity offers.

Some Striking Miners May Give Up.

C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Company, received a letter yesterday from agents of the company in the New River field of West Virginia. The writer stated that of the strikers in West Virginia the majority were negroes, and they were holding meetings with the object of considering seriously the question of returning to work. He believed that a break in the strike might occur at any time.

A WOMAN COAL OPERATOR.

Mrs. Shirkie of Clinton, Ind., Owns a Big Mine and Works It with Success.

Speciol to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 21.—Mrs. Jane Shirkie of Clinton is perhaps the only woman coal operator in the United States. She holds a certificate of membership in the National Coal Operators' Association, and if daily management of a big coal mine with financial success is a standard for membership she is as well entitled to the certificate as any member of the association.

One hundred and fifty men are on her pay roll, and none of them doubt her ability as an operator. Two sons are regularly in her employ on salary, and perform their respective duties with the same respect for the orders of their employer as if they were employed by a man who bore no other relation to them than an employer. Mrs. Shirkie knows every foot of the entries in the mine.

ONLY ONE AT THIS REUNION.

Old Soldier Goes Through the Ceremony of Calling the Roll of Missing Comrades.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Ill., June 21.—There was an "old soldier" reunion at Paris this week, with one veteran only taking part, but be went through the ceremony with evident enjoyment. He is Daniel G. Burr of Paris. With no audience save the trees of the fair grounds, he called the roll of the men who went from Edgar County to the Mexican war, but who are either dead or so widely scattered that he alone is left in the county.

In former years the annual reunions were well attended, but gradually death and removal left him alone. For several years he has issued the call for the reunion, and himself been the only person to respond. He is eighty-three years old and feeble.

OBJECT TO FUEL GAS.

Chicago Coal Teamsters Refuse to Deliver Coal Where It Is Burned Only in Winter.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Officials of the Coal Teamsters' Union No. 2 have resumed their fight against the use of fuel gas in stores and manufacturing plants. Agents and owners of the buildings are informed that unless they sign agreements to burn coal the year round, the coal teamsters will refuse to haul to them during the cold weather.

The union men say they do not wish to take advantage of people who use fuel gas, and intend to give them warning in time, so that the union cannot be blamed for the refusal of its members to haul coal during cold snaps when the gas supply is low.

The first agreement secured by the union was signed by Siegel, Cooper & Co. It stipulated that coal should be burned during the entire year. Officials of the union say other agreements will be secured soon.

The Day Line Steamers burn hard coal. Charming June outings. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

CORNELL OARSMEN SWEPT THE RIVER

Ithaca Crews Won All Three Races at Poughkeepsie.

COLUMBIA BOATS WERE THIRD

Superior Form of Courtney's Charges Apparent by the Easy Manner in Which They Won—Wisconsin Second.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—The sharp cutwaters of the shells of Cornell University were pushed across the finish line first in the three races of the Intercollegiate Regatta, rowed on the Poughkeepsie course, on tbe Hundson, to-day.

"Cornell—I yell—yell—yell—Cornell," resounded from bank to bank as the 'Varsity four, the Freshmen eight, and the 'Varsity eight won, while cannon boomed from the flotilla of steam yachts, day fireworks were set off from the Poughkeepsie Bridge, and the 3,000 people on the observation train shouted themselves hoarse.

The superior oarsmanship of the Cornell crews was apparent in every race. Their men were trained to the hour. At the finish of each race the brawny and sunbrowned young rowers made their way back leisurely up the river with the members of the crews waving tbeir hands to friends ashore and afloat in yachts.

The scenes to be witnessed yesterday were in many respects the most picturesque of any of the regattas held on the Poughkeepsie course. The observation train was crowded with people, although every minute during the time the races were being rowed rain clouds were blown down the Hudson Valley and what appeared to be a heavy storm was always in sight. Young women in light Summer gowns wearing mackintoshes could be seen standing alongside young collegians clad in tbe yellow oilskins worn generally by deep-sea-going sailors.

SCENE ON OBSERVATION TRAIN.

The flags of the six colleges which participated in the regatta could be seen on all the cars. Flags with long streamers attached to umbrellas and long canes waved continually during the races. At one time it seemed as if the storm had broken from the north and that the wind and rain had formed a partnership to spoil the regatta and send tbe onlookers home wet and disgusted. As the rain began to fall in a drizzle, while the mist enveloped both banks of the river a rapid change took place in the appearance of the observation train. Colors and gay bunting disappeared almost immediately, and the observation train was covered from end to end with opened umbrellas, under which the thousands huddled for protection. Then came a rift in the clouds in about five minutes, and for tbe rest of the afternoon it was ideal for rowing.

During the morning the rain fell in torrents. Francis S. Bangs, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, went over the course and declared that the wind was from the south and that a heavy sea was running which might necessitate the postponement of the races. At 2 o'clock, when the crowds began to cross the river from Poughkeepsie, there was light rain falling. The river was smooth at this time, and the few ripples caused by the gentle breeze which blew the rain clouds down the valley made what the old professional oarsmen called "live water." It remained so during the afternoon.

In each race the crews coached by Charles Courtney had to fight all the way from start to finish for victory. In only one of the three races did the Ithacans dare at any time to let down on their speed. The Wisconsin boys won the second honors of the day, and to them belongs great credit for the splendid struggles they made in the 'Varsity and freshmen races, in both of which events they finished a strong second to the Ithacans. In all three races Columbia finished third. In the four-oared race Pennsylvania was second, but in the 'Varsity race the Quakers finished in fourth place, and in the freshman race they were fifth. The University of Syracuse beat the Quakers for fourth place in the freshmen event, and in the 'Varsity Syracuse fought Georgetown out in the last few lengths, beating the boys from Washington by less than a yard at the finish line. In none of the races were the records touched, but in all three events the times were not far above the fastest that have been made on this course.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

The first race was the university four with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia as the competitors. Cornell had the first position nearest the west shore of the river, Pennsylvania had the middle position, and Columbia the outside. While the observation train was starting from the Highland station to go up river there was a light downfall of rain.

"Rip Van Winkle was a lucky man," sang many of the collegians. "He didn't see the women in the Hudson River swimming. Rip Van Winkle was a lucky man." At this time it seemed as if a steady rain had set in for the afternoon. The Cornell crew was first on the river. They paddled about their stakeboat ten minutes before their competitors appeared.

The referee's boat drifted down toward the starting point, and Referee Eustis, when he saw the bows of the shells were headed straight down the course fired the starting pistol.

The Cornell men took one long stroke. It seemed as if they really took too much water on the blades of their oars, and that on the next stroke there would be some splashing. There wasn't, and in two strokes the crew settled down to a steady pull.

Cornell was in the lead by about a quarter of a boat length before 200 yards had been rowed. The stroke set was about 40, while Columbia was rowing 34 to the minute. Pennsylvania was rowing a quicker stroke and was snappier, but seemed to lack the power. At the one-mile post and soon after the crews had passed under the bridge Cornell was leading by more than two open boat lengths; Columbia and Pennsylvania were having a hard struggle for second place. First the bow of the New York boat would be pushed ahead, and within

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minute the young men from Pennsylvania, obeying the call of the coxswain, would make a spurt and take the lead. At the finish Cornell was ahead four open boat lengths. There were three and a half lengths between Pennsylvania and Columbia.

The freshmen eight race was next. Again the Cornell crew was first at the starting line, and it caused comment among the oarsmen looking on, as to Coach Courtney's promptness in getting his men boated. Again the Cornell crew had No. 1 position, with Syracuse next to the shore. Columbia was next in line, with Pennsylvania and Wisconsin in the outside positions.

A break in the clouds came as the crews were on the starting line, and the cedar shells looked like boats of molten gold. Every one of the forty oarsmen had cast their sweaters into the river. At the crack of the starting pistol the long blades threw up a mass of golden foam, its hue caused by the peculiar light on the course, while both banks of the river were hidden by a dense mist.

Cornell again took the lead, rowing thirty-two strokes to the minute; Syracuse was rowing thirty-four, and Columbia thirty-five, while the Wisconsin crew rowed thirty-eight.

"The Badgers can't keep up 38 for two miles," said an old oarsman soon after they started. For one mile the race was as pretty a one as could be imagined. The five crews were nearly even, and a blanket spread across the river would have touched the boats of all the competitors. The Wisconsin crew seemed to lack watermanship, but they kept hammering at their oarlocks, and if brute force had counted this crew would have won the race. The Cornell crew rowed in good form. The stroke did not vary at any time. Soon after passing the mile point Wisconsin increased the stroke to forty, while Columbia, Pennsylvania and Syracuse were dipping their oars nearly together. At the mile and a half point, after a hard spurt, the Cornell men managed to get the stern of their boat about clear of the other bows, and from that point to the finish the contest was a good one. The Badger crew not only kept up rowing 38 strokes to the minute, but near the finish increased it to 40, and within an eighth of a mile from the finish line the bow of their shell was at No. 6 seat of the Cornell eight. The race was finished in about this position, with Columbia and Syracuse rowing practically bow and bow.

There was a long wait before the big 'Varsity race was started. The observation train moved up to the starting point near Krum Elbow, and the stretch down the river seemed, on account of the mist, to be much more than four miles away.

"If the freshmen was a two-mile this is going to be a six-mile race," said a college oarsman on the train.

The parade of the crews from the Icehouse up the river brought forth much comment as to their form. Pennsylvania was first out. Her crew did not seem to impress the onlookers. Next came Cornell. The backs of the oarsmen swung in perfect rhythm. The legs of the rowers were close together, and the blade work was about perfect. W. H. Merrill, No. 2 in the Cornell boat, seemed, even in the paddle work, to be "anxious" to row the boat, but he never let his oar touch the water at the catch even a fraction of a second ahead of the others. The Pennsylvania crew had the inside position at the start and Cornell was in second place. Columbia started from the third stakeboat, Georgetown from the fourth, Wisconsin from the fifth, and Syracuse from the sixth. At the crack of the pistol the forty-eight long sweeps hit the water at exactly the same time. It was a perfect start. For the first hundred yards the six shells were bow and bow. Away on the outside of the course the Wisconsin oarsmen were slugging their boat through the water with the heads of the starboard oarsmen swinging toward their oars.

DIFFERENCE IN THE STROKE.

For the first hundred yards the bows of the shells were on nearly a straight line. There was a marked contrast between the rowing of the crews. Cornell rowed a stroke a little slower than that of any other club, but there was the power in both the leg work and in the back work which made their shell travel through the water evenly and balance. The Columbia crew really surprised their friends by the form they showed. Nicoll, who was placed in at No. 6, showed splendid work with his oar. He applied the power in a way which would delight a professional coach, but the Columbia enthusiasts on the train claimed at the start that Coach Hanlan thought the weak part of his boat was in the No. 6 seat.

The Syracuse men were rowing in fairly good form while the Pennsylvania eight allowed their oars to settle slightly at the finish of each stroke. The Georgetown crew also showed an inclination to lob over the side of the boat on the swing outboard. At the quarter of a mile Pennsylvania was rowing 38 to the minute, Cornell had settled to a 32 stroke, Columbia was rowing 37, Georgetown settled to 33, Wisconsin 36, and Syracuse 36. The even work of the Cornell crew, with the perfect swing of the shoulders back and forward, and the straight line in the boat and with the power applied directly to their stretchers soon forced the bow of their shell a little ahead of all the others. It was only a matter of a few feet, but the steadiness of the pull and the power of the stroke indicated to many what would happen at the finish if no accident occurred.

Before half a mile had gone there was a shout from many of the college men not of Cornell:

"Two and seven have gone to pieces. They're overtrained. They can't last the distance."

It was true at this time, as shown by a careful examination of the work of Oarsmen Merrill and Hazelwood in the Cornell boat, that their rowing was radically different in some minor points from the rest of the crew. Whitney Merrill, who is only five feet five inches in height, but weighs 165 pounds, and with large muscular development around the shoulders and neck, swung his head as if he was being pumped by his efforts. Hazelwood, seven, rowed as if he was slightly overtrained.

"Merrill is a bulldog in a boat," said an old Cornell oarsman in explaining the rowing. "He will last the four miles and finish as good as any man in the boat."

At the half mile point the race was as pretty a one as could be seen. The Ithacans had pushed their shell about a quarter of a boat length ahead of the Badger crew, rowing on the outside course. At this time Wisconsin was still rowing 38 to the minute, while Cornell held to 32. Columbia had settled to 35 strokes to the minute. At this point the race seemed to be in the grasp of any crew. Wisconsin's oarsmen were not splashing. Their blades hit the water and came out at exactly the same time, and the only thing which made them appear to be imperfect watermen was the fact that they swung toward their oars. The Cornell and Wisconsin enthusiasts were shouting themselves hoarse at this time. Columbia men shouted encouragement to their crew, and the waterwork of the New Yorkers was really a surprise to many people.

The fight for a commanding lead continued during the first mile. At this point Cornell was still rowing 32 to the minute, Columbia 35, and Wisconsin 36. The other three crews were gradually going to the rear. They did not seem able to keep up to the terrific pace set by the Ithacan oarsmen. Soon after the first mile mark had been passed the relative positions of the crews were discernible. Cornell was in the lead by less than half a boat length over Wisconsin, while Columbia's bow was at the first outrigger of the Badger boat. Georgetown, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse were pulling in the order named, with only a few feet separating the noses of their shells.

CORNELL STRONG IN EVERY POINT.

It became apparent before the two miles had been reached that there was not a weak spot in the Cornell eight, and that Oarsman Merrill, at No. 2, had been trained too well and had too much endurance to be worn out by his anxiety to catch the water quickly at the start of each stroke. Hazelwood, at No. 7, was at this time rowing perfectly. Stroke Coffin never allowed his men to vary a hair's breadth. It was the steady pull of thirty-two strokes to the minute and with the blades of their oars skimming an inch or so above the water on the recover which kept them in the lead. At the two-mile point Columbia had dropped her stroke to thirty-three and the Wisconsins settled to a thirty-three stroke as if the very quick stroke for the first two miles was telling on the power of the oarsmen. Even at this time the followers of the Badger crew were enthusiastic. They claimed that in this battle of endurance the Westerners would keep at it and wear down the New York oarsmen.

Shortly after passing the two-mile mark the Badger crew spurted in good shape. At this time their boat was running more evenly, and the only perceptible difference between their work and that of the Cornell eight was the body swing and large white dots of foam when they brought their oars out of the water as if they were putting the oar blades too far under the surface. The Cornell crew at this time made their boat fairly fly through the water. They seemed to appreciate the fact that their dangerous competitors, the Badger crew, must be kept to the stern, and if the Westerners got on even terms at this point in the race it would be a gruelling finish.

Cornell was a little over half a boat length to the good, and the bow of the Wisconsin shell was only a quarter of a boat length in advance of that of Columbia. At this point the race really became one between two divisions of eights. Georgetown, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania were rowing a nip-and-tuck race two and a half lengths behind Columbia. As the six crews approached the bridge which marked the beginning of the last mile of the race, the Badger crew were rowing unevenly, but still putting great strength on their oars. Not a man in the boat seemed to be fatigued. The Badgers were not defeated by any means. As soon as the coxswain called for a spurt his men responded, and they cut down the lead of the Cornell boat by over a quarter of a length. At this time the Wisconsin crew was rowing 37 to the minute, Cornell 31, and Columbia 37. There was more power left in the Cornell boat, and the Ithacans slightly increased the length of their stroke and raised it to about two more to the minute. The Cornell men had the race well in hand, and if necessary could have gained open water on the Wisconsin crew.

As the six eight-oared shells raced down to the finish line the sight was a splendid one. Large white steam yachts lined the way, and the river was crowded with every kind of craft from a dory to a schooner yacht. The enthusiasm on the observation train at this time was marked. The Cornell shouters yelled and sang, and the Columbia men shouted encouragement to the Wisconsin crew. Hundreds of young women wearing college colors became even more enthusiastic than the men. As they started between the line of boats down the stretch to the finish Cornell was rowing thirty-two strokes, and their boat was running splendidly. It did not stop between the strokes, and the rowers used their sliding seats carefully. The Badger crew was still applying the power, and not far away the Columbia men held to their form, rowing much better than their followers expected. Pennsylvania, in the second division, was rowing in good form, but their crew seemed to lack power, and the crew of Georgetown giants kept dragging their oars through the water at a stroke which varied between thirty-four and thirty-six to the minute.

CORNELL DRAWS AHEAD RAPIDLY.

The Cornell men pulled away from their competitors toward the finish of the race. They opened up two boat lengths between the stern of their shell and the bow of the Wisconsin eight, and a length and a half separated the Wisconsin and Columbia boats. The Pensylvania crew was nearly two lengths behind Columbia. The three last crews in the race apparently made a hard struggle to keep from being last over the line. Pennsylvania's crew got the bow of their shell anead of Syracuse by about 15 feet and Georgetown was less than a yard behind that of Syracuse.

The winning crew, apparently under orders of Coach Courtney, did not slacken their stroke even though the boom of cannon announced their victory. They kept rowing down the river, gradually slowing their strokes, while along the banks and out on the water the crowds kept yelling for the victors. When the Cornell coxswain ordered "Way all," his men were in splendid trim. Young Merrill, at No. 2, was gloating over the victory. He waved his hands in the air, and soon the other members of the crew began to show interest in their surroundings instead of laboring to get breath. They paddled up the river to the icehouse, while the thousands on the observation train cheered them.

Charles Courtney, the Cornell coach, said this evening:

"My crew rowed a four-mile trial in 18:57 last week, and I felt they could not lose. They did what I expected. If Wisconsin had been a faster crew and made my men extend themselves more at the finish I think we could have lowered the record. We were never pressed. I expected the Cornell crew to win the 'Varsity race. I knew it to be one of the best crews I have ever trained, and, having had a chance to see the other crews row, I was satisfied that no other could beat them on form alone. Besides, I had the precedent of a very fast time row by our crew to judge by. My only disappointment is that they did not break the record. I was not so confident of my freshman boys, because I knew Wisconsin to have a very fast freshman boat, and you cannot possibly tell what a crowd of youngsters will do until you see them race."

Capt. Petty and Stroke Coffin both said that Cornell won the race without difficulty, and they thought that if they had been pressed harder they would have rowed under nineteen minutes, and perhaps would have broken the record.

Edward Hanlan, for Columbia, said: "Well, we didn't win, but for such a light crew I think the 'Varsity did finely. It was game to the core, and rowed a plucky race. As far as form goes I think my crew rowed as well as any on the river. It was Cornell's beef and power that won her races. My freshmen, in beating Syracuse, made one of the prettiest spurts at the finish I have ever seen. We had hard luck with our four-oared crew."

Patrick Dempsey, coach for Georgetown, said: "There's not much to be said. We did our best, but the others proved too fast for us. We had hopes and are naturally disappointed. Four miles was too much for our two-mile crew."

E. R. Sweetland, coach for Syracuse, said: "We are naturally pleased that we didn't finish last, and that we beat one other crew at least. Our freshmen did comparatively well also. Syracuse is young in rowing yet."

Ellis Ward, for Pennsylvania: "We are disappointed. There are no excuses for us in such a fair and sportsmanlike race."

Andrew Odell, for Wisconsin: "Cornell beat us because she had the better crew; that is all. We are well satisfied with our men's showing, and hope to come back next year and to win."

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

The summary follows, with the order of finish in the various races; names of the crews, with height, weight, and age, and the times:

'Varsity Eights.

CORNELL.

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—E. D. Sebring	21	5 10½	178
2—W. Merrill	22	5 5	170
3—A. S. Petty, (Captain)	22	5 10½	162
4—T. J. Van Alystyne	22	6	177
5—C. A. Lueder	23	6	169
6—J. P. Frenzel	21	5 9	163
7—S. Hazelwood	23	5 9½	169
Stroke—E. Coffin	20	5 9	168
Coxswain—J. G. Smith	22	5 4	107
Averages	22½	5 9¾	169½

Time—19:05 3-5.

WISCONSIN.

Bow—W. F. Moffatt	22	5 11	164
2—G. S. Steere	22	5 10½	168
3—I. Mather	23	6 2	174
4—R. G. Stevenson	24	5 10	171
5—W. J. Gibson	25	6 2	185
6—E. L. Jordan	23	5 11	171
7—C. H. Gaffin	22	6 1	170
Stroke—E. V. McComb	19	6 1	165
Coxswain—J. F. Sawyer	21	5 7	101
Average	22½	6 ½	170¾

Time—19:13 3-5.

COLUMBIA.

Bow—R. P. Jackson, (Capt.)	21	5 8½	142
2—J. S. Maeder	20	5 10½	155
3—A. D. Weekes	21	5 8½	142
4—W. F. Rollins	25	5 9	156
5—G. S. O'Loughlin	20	5 10½	165
6—A. Nicoll	21	6	175
7—R. B. Bartholomew	21	5 10	157
Stroke—H. C. Townsend	21	5 9	161
Coxswain, C. W. Cuthel	19	5 5	106
Average	21	5 10	158¼

Time—19:18.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow—R. R. Zane	20	5 10	163
2—O. J. Cathcart	20	5 10	170
3—H. E. Pepper	19	6 1	170
4—F. W. Eckfeldt	21	5 10	170
5—W. G. Gardiner	22	5 9	175
6—G. S. Allyn, Captain	22	6 1	180
7—R. H. Eisenbrey	20	6	160
Stroke—J. H. Hildebrand	20	5 10	153
Coxswain—R. L. Payne, Jr.	19	5 8	115
Average	20½	5 11	167½

Time—19:26.

SYRACUSE.

Bow—W. F. Pangmon	24	5 10	152
2—D. E. Gramlich	22	5 7	155
3—R. E. Stone	22	6	160
4—D. F. Phelps	21	5 10	150
5—H. E. Elden, Captain	24	6	160
6—L. B. Wyckoff	20	5 8	163
7—C. B. Ellis	21	5 9½	148
Stroke—G. H. Wildman	22	5 10	154
Coxswain—M. Nelson	22	5 3	101
Average	22¾	5 9¾	155¼

Time—19:31.

GEORGETOWN.

Bow—J. Sinclair	21	5 11	150
2—J. Reilley	21	5 7½	157
3—R. Hayden	20	5 11	155
4—J. Lynch	23	5 11	150
5—A. Rourke	25	6	175
6—M. Russell, Captain	20	6 1	170
7—S. Edmonston	18	6 1	165
Stroke—F. J. Kerns	22	5 11	175
Coxswain—W. Manion	24	5 4	106
Average	21¼	5 11½	168

Time—19:32.

Freshman Eights.

CORNELL.

Bow—J. L. White	17	5 9½	158
2—J. Snyder	26	5 7½	165
3—J. W. Fisher	18	5 11½	153
4—F. Miller	19	5 10	163
5—G. W. Foote	21	6 0½	179
6—H. S. Monroe	18	5 10	155
7—L. G. Gates	21	5 10½	169
Stroke—W. C. Shepard	19	5 10½	172
Coxswain—I. V. Buchanan	17	4 11	86
Average	19½	5 10¼	163

Time—9:39 4-5.

WISCONSIN.

Bow—A. H. Schumacher	19	5 10	150
2—J. R. Stack	19	6 11½	144
3—E. G. Gebert	21	6	161
4—H. F. Lindsay	19	5 11	158
5—G. A. Sinclair	19	6 3	169
6—A. H. Bartell	22	5 11	172
7—A. H. Miller	18	6	164
Stroke—C. R. Ried	19	5 9	149
Coxswain—H. I. Morrisson	21	5 8	110
Average	19½	5 10¼	157

Time—9:42.

COLUMBIA.

Bow—A. W. Atkins	18	5 9¾	134½
2—L. Ellsworth	18	5 9¼	132
3—A. Mackenzie	18	5 10¾	157½
4—A. L. Willis	18	5 10½	154½
5—M. L. Cornell	18	6 1	158
6—A. C. Scott	18	5 9	165¼
7—B. N. Wheeler	18	5 8½	148½
Stroke—R. S. Pierrepont	18	5 7¾	149
Coxswain—E. S. Peck	18	5 4	92
Average	18	5 9¾	150

Time—9:49.

SYRACUSE.

Bow—H. M. Galpin	19	5 10½	147
2—J. A. Develle	20	5 8	138
3—C. H. Hecker	22	5 11	160
4—R. Park	22	5 8	145
5—C. B. Dempster	25	6	180
6—B. M. Bailey	21	5 11	155
7—J. A. Brown	22	5 11	156
Stroke—L. H. Bagg	22	5 9½	149
Coxswain—H. Smith	22	5 3	105
Average	21¾	5 10¼	150

Time—0:53.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow—S. W. Marshall	20	5 10	160
2—S. B. Whetstone	21	5 10	164
3—J. S. Bogardus	19	5 11	160
4—R. C. Crowell	19	5 11	157
5—E. A. Cabeen	17	6	166
6—R. S. Rogers	22	5 9	150
7—H. G. Hall	19	5 8	165
Stroke—E. C. Leedon	21	6	160
Coxswain—L. Howard Smith	18	5 5	102
Average	19¾	5 11	160¼

Time—10:05.

'Varsity Four-Oared Shells.

CORNELL.

Bow—E. D. Toohill	22	5 10½	150
2—P. F. Ballinger	20	6	170
3—C. L. Edmonston	22	6 0½	165
Stroke—C. A. Lyford	19	5 11	163
Average	20¾	5 11½	162

Time—10:43.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bow—A. C. Jackson	22	6	153
2—R. Shoch	20	6	167
3—P. B. Robertson	23	5 11	165
Stroke—V. Lea	20	5 11	160
Average	21¼	5 11½	161¼

Time—10:54 4-5.

COLUMBIA.

Bow—A. B. Hull	20	5 9	147
2—E. H. Updike	21	5 8	140
3—V. de la M. Earle	22	5 7½	144
Stroke—A. B. A. Bradley	21	5 8½	144
Average	21	5 8¼	145¼

Time—11:08.

CELEBRATING AT ITHACA.

Cornell's Victory the Occasion of Great Joy in the College Town.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 21.—Not since the crew victories over Yale and Harvard in 1897 has Cornell University and Ithaca in general celebrated an aquatic triumph as they did to-night after receiving the news of Cornell's three victories at Poughkeepsie in the afternoon. Every heart beat warmly for "Old Man" Courtney. He and his crews were cheered until all throats were hoarse. Cornell flags and red and white hunting and decorations of all kinds were in evidence on all residences, and parading and noise-making were kept up until nearly midnight. To-morrow preparations will be made by the students left in town for the reception of the crews on their arrival in town.

From early morning the greatest interest in the Poughkeepsie events was manifested. The reports of unfavorable weather conditions tended to discourage the crowds toward noon, at which time the streets were poorly filled. By 3 o'clock, however, immense crowds had gathered around the bulletin boards. Frequent announcement of the progress of the crews throughout all races were made by megaphone, and the news of Cornell's successes was answered by the cheers of hundreds. The freshmen victory was most unexpected, and when its result was announced every one felt confident that the day would be strictly a Cornellian one. There was little or no betting here at any time, as no one could be found to back Cornell's opponsnts.

TRIUMVIR HAFFEN'S REPLY.

His Friends Adopt Resolutions Denouncing Senator Hennessey's Methods—J. Fairfax McLaughlin Talks.

The friends of Louis F. Haffen, one of the Tammany triumvirs, assembled in great force last night in Russell's Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street. Resolutions denouncing Senator Joseph P. Hennessey for his attacks on Mr. Haffen were adopted. Several speeches eulogistic of the President of the Borough of the Bronx were made, and one of these was by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, who in the course of his remarks said:

"One significant feature of the trifling and petty abuse of President Haffen contained in the recent pronunciamento of the opposition is the use and adoption of a term coined by that eminent linguist, Mr. Devery.

"These gentlemen, who now affect to consider President Haffen in a light and humorous vein, have, with parrotlike originality, repeated the term invented by their guide, philosopher, and friend, whom they evidently have selected as their political mentor, and have likewise called President Haffen 'a joke.' There may be a joke involved in this little performance, but it is always well to wait for the climax before indulging in the loud guffaw.

"The introduction into this district of Devery methods of abuse will meet with the contempt and disgust of all citizens of the Bronx, as Mr. Devery's brazen brutality and bulldozing ruffianism, together with the tactics of his gambling colleagues last Fall, met with the storm of popular indignation which caused the defeat of the party he so disgraced.

"The weakness of the cause of these people is apparent from the extremities to which they are forced. When grown men with political aspirations indulge in such childish and puerile prattle as the opposition in this district has been guilty of it is quite evident that the men responsible for such tactics are not actuated by principles or inspired by zeal for the public good. But not content with these empty vaporings, they have even descended to casting unjust aspersions upon the characters of honest and reputable men in a covert and cowardly manner."

HILL SEES McLAUGHLIN.

The ex-Senator Has a Quiet Talk with the Veteran Brooklyn Leader.

Brooklyn politicians learned with interest yesterday of a visit paid to Hugh McLaughlin by ex-Senator David B. Hill on Friday night. The ex-Senator drove over from the Hoffman House unaccompanied and called upon Mr. McLaughlin at the latter's residence, in Remsen Street. Ex-Senator Hill spent about an hour chatting with the aged Brooklyn leader. So far as could be learned no one else was present.

Mr. McLaughlin, when seen yesterday, refused to say what he and the ex-Senator had talked about. It is understood, however, that it had to do with the Tilden Club harmony dinner and kindred matters.

Senator Hill returned to Albany yesterday. He professes to be greatly pleased with the political outlook here.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Launching.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 21.—The torpedo boat destroyer Hull was launched at the yards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company this afternoon. The vessel was christened by Miss Mabel Hull of Newton, Mass., daughter of George A. Hull and a grand-niece of Admiral Hull, after whom the vessel is named. The Hull is 245 feet long, 23 feet extreme breadth, 6½ feet mean draught, with displacement of 408 tons.

A New Jersey Nomination for Congress.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 21.—The Republicans of the new Fifth District to-day nominated Charles N. Fowler of Union County for Congress.

CHILEAN INSURANCE LAW

New Measure Will Seriously Affect Foreign Companies.

United States Consul Mansfield, Writing from Valparaiso, Tells of the Pending Bill and Its Scope.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—United States Consul R. E. Mansfield, writing to the State Department from Valparaiso, Chile, speaks of the proposed law in that country affecting foreign insurance companies as follows:

"A measure seriously affecting foreign insurance companies doing business in this country has just been introduced in the Chilean House of Deputies, with a strong probability of becoming a law during the present session of Congress.

"The bill provides that no foreign insurance company may transact business or appoint agents in Chile without the express authority of the President of the republic. Infringers of this proscription are to be liable to fine and imprisonment. To obtain the required authority from the President of the republic it will be necessary, first, to prove that the company has been founded in conformity with the law of the country in which it is established; second, to deposit in the office named by the President the sum assigned to it according to its class. In the permit there will be specified the quota of the total amount of premiums to be carried to the reserve fund. This quota must be invested in real estate in Chile or in Chilean stocks, which must represent not less than 10 per cent. of the annual amount of the premiums until the reserve is completed.

"Fire and life companies whose capital and accumulated funds amount to $500,000 will be considered as of the first class; $300,000 and upward, second class, and under $300,000 third class. Maritime companies will be considered of the third class.

"First class companies will be required to deposit, according to the provisions of the bill, $300,000; second class companies, $200,000, and third class, $100,000. These deposits must be made in gold currency or in internal bonds, and they may not be withdrawn from the custody of the State without six months' notice and the presentation of proof that the company has no longer any liabilities in the country. The deposits may not he attached nor retained, nor are they liable to income tax.

"The fire companies will pay a yearly tax of 6 per cent. on the total amount they receive for premiums; maritime companies will pay 2 per cent., and life companies will pay 5 per cent. on the first premium and 1 per cent. on all subsequent premiums.

"Foreign companies will be considered as domiciled in Chile and subject in every way to the tribunals of the country. No insurance company may he established with a capital of less than $100,000, and without assigning at least one-fourth part of the profits to a reserve fund until this amount of this reserve reaches $200,000. Insurance companies will be required to send semi-annual reports and balances to the Ministry of Finance; the President of the republic is to have power to appoint inspectors of books and accounts, and the companies are to afford inspectors every facility for examining the records, under a penalty of $1,000. The permit of any company may be canceled for any infraction of the law, which is drafted to go into effect July 1, 1902."

GAYNOR STAYS IN QUEBEC.

He and His Partner, Greene, Remanded to Jail There, After Being Ordered to Montreal.

QUEBEC, Que., June 21.—There were many moves and counter moves to-day in the legal fight between attorneys for Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene, the two Americans who are wanted in Savannah, Ga., for alleged frauds in connection with harbor work, and attorneys representing the United States Government, who are trying to secure their extradition.

The net result of it all is that Gaynor and Greene were to-night returned to their comfortable quarters in the Quebec Jail, for eight days, when arguments will bs heard on new habeas corpus proceedings.

The attorneys for the United Ctates scored a temporary success to-day, when Judge Andrews handed down a decision rejecting the petitions for writs of certiorari; quashing the writs of habeas corpus, and ordering Sheriff Langelier to take Greens and Gaynor back to Montreal, where ths extradition proceedings wers to be resumed.

Sheriff Langelier announced early this evening that he would leave at 11 o'clock to-night for Montreal with the two prisoners, and the issuance of new writs came in the nature of a surprise.

The order given by Judge Andrews was that Sheriff Langelier was to deliver hia prisoners to Mr. Vallee, Jailer of Montreal, but to-night the latter arrived in town on instructions of counsel for the United States Government, who yesterday wrote Mr. Vallee to be in Quebec to-day, in case Gaynor and Greene were remanded back to Montreal by Judge Andrews.

Immediately on arrival of Mr. Vallee, accompanied by Capt. Pennee, Chief of the City Police, and Detective Silvain went to the Court House to take charge of ths prisoners, who wers brought in from jail and handed over by Sheriff Langelier to Mr. Vallee.

The latter no sooner had them in his charge than Mr. Taschereau appeared on the scene with two writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Caron this evening ordering Jailer Vallee to hand the prisoners over to Sheriff Langelier. The latter immediately took the men charge and on the order of Judge Caron both wers remanded to jail for eight days.

It is expected that the prosecution will again take proceedings on Monday next to have Judge Andrews's order obeyed. In rendering judgment to-day Judge Andrews remarked that he considered it his duty to say that sitting as Judge he did not recognize but distinctly denied the right or any other Judge to interfere in the matter until the men had passed from his hands, and that until then no other Judge had the power to interfere with the prisoners. This is the reason that the accused applied to another Judge this evening.

AN EPISCOPAL SECESSION.

Belief that Trinity Church in Oshkosh, Wis., Will Separate from Fond du Lac Diocese.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 21.—In an interview to-day Bishop Charles Chapman Grafton of the Diocese of Fond du Lac spoke of the likelihood of the Rev. John W. Greenwood, in charge of Trinity Church, Oshkosh, acceding from the diocese and taking his church with him. Mr. Greenwood and Trinity Church have objected to the High Church ideas which have been in vogue in the diocese and a separation seemed inevitable, and yet hitherto Bishop Grafton has not admitted it.

In discussing the subject the Bishop said: "I know nothing about Mr. Greenwood's plan to secede from the church, but the press may have sources of information in the matter not open to me. All I know is that the Rev. Heber Newton, leader of the advanced broad church party in the East, has resigned his charge in New York and Mr. Lester, the leader in the West, has done likewise, and apparently left the ministry. I don't know what might happen. This year Trinity parish did not elect delegates to the diocesan council, and this started the rumor that Mr. Greenwood was about to secede from the diocese."

NINTH INFANTRY MEN RETURN.

The Ten Companies Reach San Francisco from the Philippines—To Be Given Welcome.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The ten companies of the United States infantry which arrived here last night on the transport Hancock landed to-day and marched to their temporary quarters at the Presidio. Referring to his regiment Col. Rabe said: "I have only about four hundred of my men with me, and of the Ninth, as it fought in Cuba, there are not more than 35 of the men here. Companies A, C, and D are going to Fort Niagara, the other eight companies and myself being under orders for Madison Barracks. Company B is still in China acting as legation guard at Pekin.

The Colonel had nothing to say regarding the Gen. Smith court-martial. Major M. J. Covine, Adjutant of the regiment, served under Gen. Smith in Samar, and speaks of his late commander in terms of admiration.

First Sergt. Clifford Mumby and Sergt. James Pickett of Company C, Ninth Infantry, two of the twenty-six survivors of the massacre at Balangiga, are also among the returning soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—That portion of the fighting Ninth Infantry which has just arrived at San Francisco from service in China and the Philippines, and which has been assigned to station at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has been authorized to stop on its way East at Syracuse and Watertown, N. Y., in order to permit the citizens of those towns to give a demonstration in honor of the returning soldiers.

This action was taken by the War Department at the earnest solicitation of the residents of the towns named.

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT SHOPS.

Subject Discussed Warmly at a Meeting of the Ladies' Anti-Beef Trust Association.

The Ladies' Anti-Beef Trust Association is divided against itself. With the idea of reporting on the progress made, the members of the Committee of Fifteen appointed recently to decide upon a definite plan of action met at 83 and 85 Forsyth Street last evening. The meeting was stormy and was adjourned without much having been accomplished.

The owner of the hall demanded his rent before he would open the doors, although the manager of the committee declared that she had paid the rent. After a controversy, in which harsh language was used, the rent was paid and the doors were opened. Ths manager declared that she would sue the owner of the hall for slander.

Dr. Joseph Seff, who presided, said that the object of the association was to make an agreement with the kosher butchers to the effect that the latter should not charge more than 14 cents a pound for the best kosher meat, and that the shops be closed if the prics be higher. To all butchers entering into the agreement the association is to give a sign of approval. The association, it was said, is to form a congress of the United Hebrew Organization of the City of New York and open co-operative shops, to be under the supervision of the Committee of Fifteen.

The co-operative plan caused the most of the trouble at the meeting. Some of the members want the co-operative scheme to be hurried into effect, while another faction wants to await the advice of counsel. The latter argued that articles of agreement should be drawn and put into the charter by which it will be impossible for any one person to get more than a certain allotment of stock, the stock to be non-transferrable.

One proposition was to havs the Committee of Fifteen appoint rabbis as Inspectors of shops. "You see, it is this way," Dr. Seff explained. "At the present time the rabbis are in ths employ of the trusts. Now they can't very well help us under thess conditions. It is our scheme to pay the rabbis from the funds of the association, and thus secure their help." It was stated at the meeting that four co-operative shops had been opened under the supervision of the Committee of Fifteen.

No definite conclusion on the co-operative scheme was arrived at, and another meeting is to be held in the near future.

A CHORUS GIRLS' UNION.

Organized by Samuel Gompers, Will Demand $25 a Week, and Fewer "2x4" Dressing Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Some time ago while President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was in the city, several chorus girls applied to him for information and advice regarding the unionizing of their craft.

After a conference President Gompers announced that he would take up the matter of organizing them as soon as he returned to Washington. Local people who interested themselves in the case derived information to-day that orders have been given to organize three branches of amusement purveyors. The vaudeville performers are to be formed into a union, which will be affiliated with the Actors' National Protective Association, and through it with the Federation of Labor.

The chorus girls will be organized into a separate union. They are not eligible to membership in the Actors' Union. They receive in wages salaries of from $15 to $20 a week at this time, and when organized it is said the minimum scale will be $25 a week.

The girl supernumeraries are to be given a special charter as members of the Theatrical Stage Employes' National Alliance. Supers want a minimum wage scale of $10 a week, 50 cents for all rehearsals, less draughty wings, and less "two by four" dressing rooms.

MOB KILLS A MURDERER.

Shooting of an Iowa City Marshal Quickly Avenged by His Enraged Friends.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 21.—City Marshal Swearingen of Jefferson was shot and instantly killed to-day by S. M. Shipman, whom he sought to arrest. The latter was killed by a mob, and the town was thrown into an uproar.

The trouble originated with two boys on the way to a circus, who passed some remark about Shipman which caused the latter to throw stones at them. They swore out warrants for Shipman's arrest, and ths City Marshal visited Shipman's house to serve them.

In response to his knock, Shipman fired twice, killing Swearingen instantly. News of the shooting spread, and an excited moh surrounded Shipman's house. Weapons of all sorts were produced, and the house was literally riddled with bullets. That from the Sheriff's revolver is believed to have inflicted the fatal wound. There was great excitement, hut the moh finally dispersed.

DISEASED BRITISH MULES.

Pro-Boer Sympathizers Said to Have Inoculated Animals Shipped from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—It was said in the boarding houses where the sailors and muleteers were recruited for the British during the South African war, according to a story printed here to-day, that the diseases now raging in South Africa among the live stock there are due to inoculations made in this port by Boer sympathizers and disgruntled muleteers playing even with the British.

It is said that virus used was secured from a Philadelphia chemist, and that it consistsd mostly of charbon and glanders. It is also stated that this British suspected that this crime was being constantly committed, and for that reason removed their headquarters from this city to Montreal.

Inoculations, it is stated, were also made in Lathrop, Mo., so that it was necessary to break up that camp as well.

The British are now retaliating, so it is intimated, by refusing entrance of Louisiana cattle in South Africa.

WARNED ABOUT KIDNAPPERS

Dispatches Indicate a Boy Has Been Taken from Germany.

Story Told in Hoboken of Lad Taken from His Mother and Due Here on an Ocean Liner.

According to a story told to the Brooklyn police last night by M

PRESIDENT CONSIDERING A TREATY WITH CUBA

Congress Will Probably Adjourn Before Its Completion.

Many Complaints Against Leadership of Mr. Aldrich in the Fight for Reciprocity Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Roosevelt is taking steps toward the preparation of a Cuban reciprocity treaty, but his closest friends deny that he has any intention of "springing it" on the Senate before its adjournment as a trump in the game being played between his supporters and the beet-sugar Senators.

They say that, so far as their knowledge of the President's intentions goes, he intends to get the treaty negotiated without loss of time, but will not complete it until after the adjournment of Congress.

Considerable plausibility was given to the "last trump" story by the adjournment yesterday of the Senatorial conference, subject to the call of the Chair. It was argued that the Administration Senators had arranged for an adjournment without date simply so that they could wait for the President to negotiate his treaty, and then call another meeting of the conference and spring the treaty on it. But the Administration Senators say that it is practically impossible to get a treaty completed in so short a time, and that if it were even possible, the President is too sensible a man to wish to infuriate the beet-sugar men by such an obvious attempt to catch them napping. They also say that the President knows that his treaty could not be ratified if he attempted to put it through in that manner.

"This matter of the adjournment without date," said one Administration Senator to-day, "is really very simple. We adjourned without day because there was no use in keeping up the conferences any longer. The Administration has nothing up its sleeve, and you gentlemen of the press might as well give up the search for it. The simple truth is that there was not the slightest hope of reaching any conclusion whatever, and it was as evident to us as it was to the beet sugar men that further conferences were a waste of time. In my judgment Chairman Allison will never call the conference together; there will be no Cuban legislation whatever at this session, and we will adjourn about the second of July."

Senator Platt of Connecticut, when asked whether there would be any further meetings of the conference, replied:

"It depends on how the beet sugar men feel."

In other words, the beet sugar men are in the saddle and Senator Platt and his friends know it, it is believed.

There are many bitter complaints of the leadership of Senator Aldrich. Administration men say that Mr. Aldrich at every stage of the game made mistakes, and upset every possibility of success which the prudent management of Mr. Platt had brought into being. The beet-sugar men, while admitting that Mr. Platt did not play into their hands so much as Mr. Aldrich, are inclined to believe that the result would not have been changed in the slightest if the adroit Connecticut man had remained in charge instead of handing over the leadership to Mr. Aldrich.

The Administration men say that Mr. Aldrich was responsible for the failure of the President to send in his special message until after the Thurber revelations had made it a harmless weapon. The President, they say, meant to send it in a week before, but Mr. Aldrich prevailed on him to hold it off for a week. In the week the crafty Mr. Teller, who had been working night and day to get hold of the elusive F. B. Thurber, succeeded in "landing" him, and the country rang with his revelations.

Next day the President shook off Mr. Aldrich's restraining hand and sent in his message, but it was universally looked upon in Congress as the creature of the Thurber revelations, and as an effort to regain lost ground, and no attention was paid to it. There are many other errors of judgment which are ascribed to Mr. Aldrich by the Administration men.

The President will go ahead with his work of negotiating the treaty, "because," as one Administration Senator said to-day, "he thinks that, as he has failed in his efforts to get reciprocity through Congress, he may as well go ahead and try to get it by treaty."

But unless his friends are all mistaken, he will not present the treaty at this session, and Congress will adjourn without action on Cuba, as it will adjourn without action on so many other promising subjects which last December were regarded as sure of legislation.

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS.

War Department Officials Are Preparing Proclamation Which May Be Made Public July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A new amnesty proclamation for the Filipinos is in course of preparation at the War Department. Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin have been busy upon it for several days, and the chances are that it will soon be given out. It is reported that it will be made public on the Fourth of July, and this may be true, but as the preparation of the proclamation is a matter of some difficulty, and calls for the consideration of a great many different and perplexing questions, it may possibly be delayed beyond that date.

Mr. Root has not yet made up his mind whether or not to extend amnesty to such men as the prisoners of Guam, who were sent away from the Philippines because they were too dangerous to stay there. There are other cases of prisoners, too, about whom perplexing questions centre, and Mr. Root is endeavoring to obtain the best information and advice from men who are in a position to know the facts.

It is likely, however, that the amnesty proclamation, when it is issued, will be found to be broad enough to cover practically all cases, at least of soldiers in the field.

WEST POINT CADETS INCREASE.

The House Finally Adopts the Conference Report Agreeing on the Senate Proposition.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—When the House met at 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hay (Va.,) Mr. Clayton (Ala.,) and Mr. Mann (Ill.,) criticised the action of the House conferrees in agreeing to the increase in the number of cadets at West Point, proposed by the Senate. Mr. Mann said that recently the number of cadets had been increased 100. The increased membership of the House would further increase the cadets thirty, and now it was proposed to increase that number still further. He did not believe there should be legislation in the direction of a great increase in the standing army.

Mr. Clayton called attention to the fact that the army, which cost annually $25,000,000 before the Spanish war, now costs annually $125,000,000.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Parker, (N. J.,) defended the conference report, arguing that the increase was necessary in order to officer the army properly.

Mr. Clayton demanded a division on the adoption of the report, and, no quorum appearing, a call of the House was ordered. After the roll had been called Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, grew impatient over the fact that no announcement of the state of the vote was made beyond the fact that no quorum had responded, and there was a rather sharp exchange between him and the Speaker over the requirements of the rules in the premises.

Mr. Clayton finally moved to adjourn, but it failed, 36 to 68. After waiting twenty minutes a quorum appeared, and the conference report was adopted, 88 to 59.

Favor Fund for Deepening This Harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The River and Harbor Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the use of $25,000 of the fund for deepening the channel of New York Harbor for the purpose of removing the obstruction opposite Pier No. 1, North River.

Gunners for Artillery School.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A class of gunnery specialists, to consist of one first-class gunner from each artillery district in the United States, one from Porto Rico, and one from Hawaii, (total 21,) will be formed at the artillery school at Fort Monroe about Oct. 20.

Agree on Sundry Civil Bill Report.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Cannon (Ill.) called up the conference report upon the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Cannon explained that the agreement was only partial. Of the $6,547,000 added to the bill by the Senate, $4,053,000 had been agreed to by the conferrees, leaving items carrying $1,283,000 still in controversy. The report was agreed to without division.

Secretary Moody on Recreation Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, Speaker Henderson, and Representatives Gillette and Metcalfe left Washington this evening on the Sylph for a little trip of recreation down the Potomac. The party is expected back on Monday morning.

GILMAN SETTLEMENT ANNOUNCED AND DENIED.

Mrs. Helen Potts Hall Said to be Left Out—What Her Lawyer Says.

According to a statement made yesterday by Lawyer William Pinkney Hamilton of 818 Union Street, Brooklyn, a settlement has been arranged in the contest over the three-million-dollar estate left by George Francis Gilman, who died at Black Rock, Conn., some time ago. Mr. Hamilton is counsel for several of the heirs. He says that an agreement has been signed by all the full blood and half blood heirs, and that a division of the estate will be made about Christmas.

In the litigation over the old tea merchant's estate Mr. Hamilton has represented Mrs. Caroline Seamon of 828 President Street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Helen G. Tuttle of Milwaukee, Mrs. Olivia Drew of Lynn, Mass., and Alfred Gilman of Manhattan, all children of William Watson Gilman, a brother of George Francis Gilman.

It is said that Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, who claimed a large part of the Gilman estate, has been left out of the settlement, which Mr. Hamilton says has been arranged.

Edward S. Hatch of the law firm of Hatch & Wickes, 100 Broadway, attorneys for Mrs. Hall, was told last night over the telephone of the agreement in regard to the Gilman estate, made by the full blood and half blood heirs. Asked if he had anything to say in behalf of Mrs. Hall, he replied:

"There is no truth in the story."

He was then told that Mr. Hamilton, the counsel for the heirs, had given out the story.

He again replied that it was untrue.

He was finally asked if he would disclose the New York address of Mrs. Hall.

"No," was his reply. That ended the conversation.

HASKINS SEPARATION SUIT DISCONTINUED.

Justice Truax Signs an Order to That Effect with the Consent of Counsel on Both Sides.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order discontinuing the suit of Mrs. Mary R. Haskins for a separation from her husband, Harry C. Haskins. The order was made with the consent of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, counsel for Mrs. Haskins, and John C. F. Gardiner, who represented Mr. Haskins.

Mrs. Haskins is the daughter of the late Ambassador Runyon, who represented the United States at Berlin during President Cleveland's second Administration. Henry C. Haskins is the son of Charles H. Haskins, a wealthy resident of Buffalo. The two were married in Elberon, N. Y., in 1889, and accompanied Ambassador Runyon to Berlin, where they remained with him until his death.

The disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Haskins occurred in New York, when they were living at the Waldorf-Astoria, and as the result they took separate apartments. This was in August of 1901. Mrs. Haskins sued for a legal separation, and Mr. Haskins brought suit for absolute divorce on statutory grounds, naming as co-respondents Lieut. Alexander von Reuter of the German Army and two prominent New York men. Mrs. Haskins denied the charges and demanded alimony, which was granted, Mr. Haskins being ordered to pay $40 a week. An appeal was taken on the ground that Mrs. Hoskins had $34,000 in securities in her own name and $1,100 a year. Mr. Haskins is now manager for Hatch & Co., brokers, at 30 Broad Street.

TO TEST TEN-HOUR LAW.

Constitutionality of Rhode Island Statute Disputed in Courts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—The constitutionality of the ten-hour law, which precipitated the street car strike here, is involved in an action brought in the United States Circuit Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the Attorney General from obeying the provisions of the new law.

Thomas Martin of Chelsea, Mass., a large stockholder in the Woonsocket Street Railway, is the petitioner. Attorney General Stearns, the return of the writ being made to-day, objected to the granting the petition for the reason that the suit could not be maintained, and Judge Colt, who presided, said that he would hear arguments on the petition next Saturday.

TROOPS LEAVING PAWTUCKET.

Cavalry and a Machine Gun Battery Withdrawn—All Quiet.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 21.—The third order calling for the withdrawal of a portion of the military force called on duty here to suppress the street railway strike riots was issued to-day and a cavalry troop and the machine gun battery left for home. No disorder was reported here to-day.

Schedule time was carried out on the local and Central Falls lines. In the district court two men who assaulted a motorman were given ninety days in jail. For discharging a revolver a boy was fined $20 and costs.

Co-operative Medical Treatment.

LEWISTON, Me., June 21.—In the course of an address before the National Conference of Co-Workers' Fraternity of Boston and the Co-operative Association of America, held in this city to-day, Dr. George W. Galvin, founder of the Emergency Hospital, Boston, said that in the near future, families, by paying $5 per year, would receive all the medical treatment and nurses' aid that they needed, through co-operation in the medical fraternity.

DISCUSS PHILIPPINE BILL

Debate on Proposed Measure Resumed in the House.

Mr. McClellan of New York Takes Occasion to Speak in Defense of the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The debate upon the Philippine Civil Government bill was resumed in the House to-day.

Mr. Reeves (Ill.) laid down the proposition that if the retention of the Philippines would ultimately be prejudicial to the welfare of either the Filipino or American people the United States should withdraw. He undertook to show that instead of proving harmful to either rention of the islands would be beneficial to both.

He contrasted the condition of the Filipinos under the Spanish régime with their condition now and with what it might be expected to be in the future under the civil government provided for in the pending bill. He used statistics to show that the great market of the United States in the future must be in the Orient, and that the United States' position at the gateway of the East would be of immeasurable advantage. In this connection he reviewed the successful struggle waged by President McKinley with the European powers to secure the "open door" in Asia to show that in order to get the full benefit of that great victory we must retain our present vantage ground in the East.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) opposed the bill.

"God was with us during the war with Spain," he said, "but when we entered into the peace negotiations the devil stepped in and he has been running things ever since."

Mr. Maddox questioned Secretary Root's figures as to the cost of the war in the Philippines. He said he could not understand how Secretary Root got his figures. The actual amount appropriated on account of the war with Spain and the subsequent operations in the Philippines, he said, exceeded $1,000,000,000, or about half of the cost of the civil war.

He declared that the cost of the army in the Philippines, including transportation, had been in excess of $100,000,000 annually, and with the reduced force would not fall much below $85,000,000. If the army in the Philippines for the last fiscal year cost only $40,000,000, as Secretary Root alleged, he wanted to know what had become of the remainder of the $115,000,000 appropriation in the Army Appropriation bill for that year.

Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) defended the policy of the Administration. Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.) appealed to both sides to weigh well the issue which was to be decided in the pending legislation. He severely criticised Gen. Wood's course in using, he said, Cuban funds to influence legislation in the United States, and said if the colonial system was to be permanent the time would come when by whatever name it might be called occurrences such as had been practiced in Cuba would become the regular order of things.

Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) defended the army. There may have been instances of cruelty in the Philippines, he said, but there should be no difference among Americans about upholding the soldiers while they are under fire.

"The army is not, never has been, and never will be the asset of one political party," said he, amid a round of applause. His tribute to the enlisted men of the regular service was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Thayer (Mass.) said that insidiously the military had encroached upon the civil authority, but insisted that the opposition to the present Philippine policy was making no attack upon the army in the field.

At the evening session Mr. Palmer, (Rep., Penn.,) in support of the bill, denied that an imperial design lurked in the minds of the American people or of those responsible for the conduct of affairs in the Philippines.

Mr. Conry (Dem., Mass.,) insisted that the heavy loss of life and the enormous expenditures in the Philippines were the direct evidence of the imperialistic tendency of the party in power. He took occasion to criticise President Roosevelt's Memorial Day address as unworthy of the solemn occasion.

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Texas,) argued that the United States had no right to govern the Filipino people without their consent.

Mr. Currier (Rep., N. H.,) condemned the policy of "scuttle" advocated by the opposition, declaring it would be an acknowledgment to the world of inability to handle the situation.

Mr. Green, (Dem., Penn.,) who made a trip to the Philippines last Summer, said that no one could go to the islands and honestly investigate the people and conditions there without being forced to the conclusion that the Filipinos were capable of self government.

POPE'S HEALTH EXCELLENT.

Cardinal Martinelli So Reports in Letter to Washington—Mgr. Sbaretti's Stay.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Cardinal Martinelli, ex-Apostolic delegate to this country, says in a letter just received here from him in Rome that the health of the Pope is now excellent. The Pope, he says, to-day looks younger, is more active, and actually is brighter than when Cardinal Martinelli left Rome for Washington six years ago.

Cardinal Martinelli also refers to having had interviews with both the Pope, with whom he conferred for an hour, and Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and adds that neither of them has mentioned the question of his successor as Apostolic Delegate to this country.

Mgr. Sbaretti, who had been selected to represent the Vatican in the Philippines, is still in this city, where he is a guest of the Apostolic Delegation. He is awaiting further instructions from Rome.

On his arrival here, almost eight weeks ago, en route to Manila he received word from Cardinal Rampolla to wait here for further orders, and no instructions have since been received. Some surprise has been expressed among Catholic prelates in this country that Mgr. Sbaretti should have been held here with only instructions to await further orders, instead of having been detained at Rome for consultation during the conferences that have been going on over affairs in the Philippines. When he left for the Philippines via Washington it was known that Gov. Taft was to come to Rome to confer over the friars' lands and other questions. Mgr. Sbaretti, however, like the apostolic delegation, has been completely ignored in the negotiations.

Major Waller Sees Secretary Moody.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Heywood, commanding the Marine Corps, to-day called at the Navy Department and had a talk with Secretary Moody, whom Major Waller had not met. It was stated that the conversation did not touch on business matters, but was confined to an exchange of pleasantries, the Secretary praising in generous terms the work of the marines in the Philippines, and Gen. Heywood adding a few words in the same vein.

Ex-Census Bureau Officer Indicted.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Grand Jury has agreed upon an indictment of H. A. Barrows, ex-Disbursing Officer of the Census Bureau, recently arrested on a disclosure of shortage in his funds, but the indictment has not yet been returned. It is understood that the trial will take place next Autumn.

Plans for Negro College in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—The members of the State Board of Education, having $85,000 on hand with which to establish a negro school in New Jersey, are studying the methods of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., with the view of following his plans in a new Northern university. There are 70,000 negroes in the State.

CRUISER DENVER LAUNCHED.

The New Unarmored Vessel for the Navy Christened from the Philadelphia Builders' Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—In the presence of a distinguished company of naval officers, many leading citizens from Colorado, and a large number of persons from New York and other near-by cities the unarmored cruiser Denver was successfully launched this afternoon at the Neafie & Levy shipyard.

Miss Roberta M. Wright, daughter of Mayor Wright of Denver, christened the vessel.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the launching of the Denver, and the shipyard was gayly decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion, but the heavy rain spoiled the decorations.

At 1 o'clock the delegation members were driven to the big shipyard, where they were received by President Seddinger. Because of the heavy rainstorm the launching was postponed until nearly 3 o'clock. Miss Wright was escorted to the platform by President Seddinger. When all was in readiness, and just as the last blow which was to release the new cruiser was being struck, Miss Wright stepped to the edge of the stand and broke a bottle of champagne on the bow of the new addition to the United States Navy. There was tremendous tooting of whistles from the vessels lying at anchor close to the yard and deafening cheers as the Denver slid gracefully into the Delaware River.

ESCAPING PRISONER CAUGHT.

Said He Walked Out of Jail to Get Money and Appeal His Case.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 21.—The arrest in Belvidere of Charles Grether, who escaped from the jail at Stroudsburg, Penn., where he was confined as a murderer, was a great surprise to the public. Word came here on Thursday, after Bennie Aiello, Grether's companion in flight, had been captured in Manunkachunk after a lively chase, that Grether had been seen on the mountain with him.

Grether worked his way across country until he reached the Pequest Creek, above Butter's Bridge. He followed the creek down toward Belvidere, and at the raceway near McMurtrie's mill he sat down to rest. Mrs. Frank Shay saw him and called her husband, who recognized Grether and took him into custody. The man made no resistance.

Grether said that he and his companion were fired at several times during their flight. He said that his principal object in escaping from jail was to try to secure funds to appeal his case. He said he had not broken jail, but had walked out.

Sheriff Mervine tried to persuade the man to return to Stroudsburg without requisition papers, but he refused. He said that he had never felt safe even while in the jail there, and that he thought it would be a dangerous thing to pass through a town in which every man's hand was against him.

SHIP CREW'S FIGHT WITH FIRE.

Men of the British Vessel Monkbarns Battled with Flames for Four Days and Nights.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—That the British ship Monkbarns, which has arrived here, 149 days from Liverpool, ever reached her destination is due to the gallant fight against fire made for four days and nights by Capt. McNeeley and his crew.

The Monkbarns left Liverpool Jan. 22. All went well until Feb. 21, when at 4:30 A. M. smoke was discovered coming out of the ventilators leading to the forehold. An investigation revealed the fact that the cargo was on fire. Four holes were cut in the deck, and water was pumped on the blazing merchandise until the flames were subdued sufficiently to allow sailors to descend into the hold, fix tackle to the smoldering bales and hoist them to the deck, whence they were promptly thrown overboard. Nearly all the cargo in the forward hold was jettisoned before the fire was extinguished. Little harm was done to the hull of the ship.

The cargo jettisoned, and in which the fire started by spontaneous combustion, it is thought, consisted of oakum, felt and chemicals.

MR. ADEE'S FOREIGN TOUR.

The Assistant Secretary Says American Martinique Relief Measures Amazed French Provincials.

"I went abroad for my health and to enjoy a wheeling trip," said Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee as he came ashore from the American liner St. Paul last evening, "but I have encountered nothing but bad weather, and am glad to get home.

"I kept away from all the large cities, but out in the provinces the greatest interest was manifested in the Rochambeau statue celebration, and the thing which created the most excitement was the Martinique disaster.

"If you could see the amazement of the average French provincial over the action taken by the United States Government in forwarding relief to the Martinique sufferers it would swell you up with pride for your country. I was in Southern France when the Martinique trouble occurred.

"The excitement which it created was intense, and when the local papers began telling of the relief measures taken over here the populace simply went wild over every American in sight. I assure you I never realized what a matter of pride American citizenship was before."

AGAINST "THREE-CENT" RAILWAY.

Cleveland Trolley Company Enjoined as Having Invalid Franchise.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The Circuit Court to-day granted a perpetual injunction against the construction of the so-called Three-Cent Fare Street Railway in this city. The Court declared that the ordinance granted by the City Council to the promoters of the new company to build roads on at least three of the seventeen routes was invalid.

The Court pointed out that the original ordinance called for bids for seventeen separate lines, aggregating seventy-five miles in length, that the Council had granted a franchise to the new company for lines aggregating thirteen miles, or covering only three of the proposed seventeen routes, and that possibly other bidders would have been willing to carry passengers for less than three cents on a thirteen-mile road, while not caring to bid on the whole seventy-five miles.

The Court also declared against the municipal ownership and arbitration clauses included in the franchise as "unreasonable provisions."

Mayor Johnson is credited with being back of the three-cent fare company. The Mayor stated to-day that steps would be taken to amend the franchises and a new start taken on the project.

FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A Station Will Be Erected at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The Naval Academy tug Standish returned to Annapolis to-day from her trip to attend the Indiana and Chesapeake on the naval cadets' cruise. She brought up from Norfolk the mast for a wireless telegraphy station to be erected at the Naval Academy.

This station will be at the Physics and Chemistry Building. The pole will comprise a lower mast, topmast, and topgallant mast 170 feet in height. A sending and receiving station will be in the building. A set of wireless telegraphy apparatus has been rigged up by Prof. Terry. He sends signals and messages across the creek to the Naval Cemetery and to vessels out in the bay. He also uses it in instructing cadets to demonstrate its uses and principles.

Marriage in a New Rochelle Convent.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 21.—A wedding attended with great secrecy took place in Ursuline Convent here to-day. The contracting parties were Miss Marie S. Weisman, who graduated from the convent two weeks ago, and Gustave Barthon, both of Fordham. The preparations for the ceremony were not revealed except to the guests, about forty of whom were present. The doors were guarded and nobody was admitted to the grounds until the last guest had departed. The only reason known for holding the wedding in the convent is that the bride's aunt, Sister Aloysius, is a nun there.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS' MEETING

Final Session Devoted to Discussion of Educational Topics.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., June 21.—The final session of the convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was held to-day and was devoted to the discussion of "The Education of an Electrical Engineer." The principal address was that of President Steinmetz, who spoke on the general topic for discussion.

Dr. Samuel Sheldon of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Prof. R. E. Owens, McGill University, Montreal; Prof. William Esty, Lehigh University; Harold W. Buck of Niagara Falls, and E. B. Raymond of Schenectady, N. Y., were among the speakers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:40 A. M.—Thirty-fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue; T. Hoffman; damage, $600.

12:30 P. M.—423 West Fifty-second Street; Daniel Landrigan; damage, $2,000.

3:55 P. M.—81 Walker Street; Raphael Kiser; damage, $300.

4:45 P. M.—9 Walker Street; Sanger Brothers; damage, $500.

5:10 P. M.—154 Third Avenue; H. B. Shepard; damage, $200.

6:35 P. M.—78 West Sixty-eighth Street; Edward D. Palmer; damage, $1,000.

NEWPORT BANK TROUBLE.

Commission to Investigate Institution Whose Cashier Attempted Suicide.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—The condition of Anthony S. Sherman, who shot himself on Thursday, was unchanged this forenoon. Mr. Sherman was the cashier of the Merchants' Bank, which closed its doors yesterday on account of complications in its affairs.

Gov. Kimball to-day appointed State Auditor Charles C. Gray and Charles E. Blake, an expert accountant, as a commission to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Newport. The commission will report the result of its findings to the Supreme Court.

The request for the investigation was made by stockholders after the suspension of the bank yesterday, following the attempted suicide Thursday of Cashier Sherman.

STATE CAMP DRENCHED.

Seventy-first Regiment's Wet Trip—Damp Excursionists from the Chautauqua Union.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 21.—The Seventy-first Regiment has had a wet day. It left the temporary armory, Lenox Lyceum, in a pouring rain, and arrived at Roa Hook with more of the rain. The march to the plateau two miles away was anything but pleasant, and the guardsmen were glad to get under the shelter of the State tents, vacated two hours earlier by the Twenty-third Regiment.

Col. Bates has about six hundred officers, men, and servants here. The regiment will be alone in camp this week, the appropriation having been exhausted. The members will go on the practice march to Camp Roe on Monday. The First Battery will come up on Monday for two days' target practice.

Brigade Headquarters were closed to-day. Col. Britton, Post Adjutant; Major Tumbridge, Assistant Inspector, and Capt. Laimbeer, Assistant Commissary, detailed here from June 14 to June 21, departed. The camp is to be under the command of Gen. Roe and his staff during the week.

The Fourteenth Regiment left camp during a short break in the storm. The tents were too wet and were left standing.

Divine service is to be conducted out of doors to-morrow morning if the skies be clear. The regimental Chaplain, the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, will preach.

The General Slocum made fast to Roa Hook dock at 5 o'clock this afternoon, having on board a thousand persons, who walked the long muddy road to camp and remained until 8 o'clock. They were members of the Chautauqua Union of New York, on their annual moonlight excursion. The prospect of moonlight going back was very slight. Evening parade was witnessed by the excursionists.

The heavy rain to-day drenched the camp. The streets are thick with mud.

Royal Arcanum Event Postponed.

Owing to the storm yesterday, the Royal Arcanum celebration, scheduled to take place at Ulmer Park, Gravesend Beach, was postponed until to-morrow night. The programme arranged for yesterday will not be deviated from, and in addition to the regular exercises there will be a fine display of fireworks by the Pain Company. There will also be music and dancing. A regular dinner will be served between 5 and 12 P. M. All admission tickets sold for yesterday will be accepted on Monday.

Coal Heaver Suffocated in a Pocket.

While at work in the power house of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, at Ninth Street and Gowanus Canal, yesterday afternoon, John Clark, thirty years old, a coal heaver, whose address could not be learned, slipped and fell into a coal pocket. He was buried under several tons of coal and was suffocated to death before he could be rescued.

New Silk Mill at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—The Ogdensburg Improvement Company has contracted for the erection of a silk mill here for the use of the Manhattan Silk Company of New York, who will operate under the name of the Oswegatchie Manufacturing Company. The buildings are to cost $25,500, and the silk company is to employ 400 hands.

Eddy Electric Plant Sold.

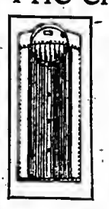
HARTFORD, Conn., June 21.—The property of the Eddy Electric Company of Windsor was sold at auction by order of the Superior Court to-day, the successful bidder being Hindell Parson of New York. The price paid was $35,000.

Adams Dry Goods Co

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Great Sale of Men's & Boys' Negligee Shirts.

The entire balance of this season's stock of the celebrated



"Griffon" Brand Shirts



Made by the Weil, Haskell Co., 483-485 Broadway,

On Sale Monday Morning at Nearly Half Price!

To descant upon the merits of the "Griffon" Brand Shirts would be as superfluous as "painting the rose." They are known all over America and in Europe as the "Best in the Land." This stock of nearly seven hundred dozens is made up largely of orders for the finest retail trade which, owing to rush of business, were not delivered on time. Their cancellation, while causing a great loss to the manufacturer, results in your positive gain.

They Will Be Divided Into Three Lots as Follows:

Lot Number One contains about 3,500 Negligee Shirts for men and boys. There are about 100 different designs for selection—including all white, white and black, as well as neat figures, stripes, &c. Some have collars and cuffs attached—the majority have detached cuffs. Excellent workmanship, of course, characterizes every shirt, for the famous "Griffon" brand covers only goods that are unexceptionable; sizes 14 to 20.

75c. to $1.00 Shirts at 50c

Lot Number Two comprises about 2,000 Negligee Shirts for men and boys. Over 100 of the season's choicest designs of this summer can be selected from. The designs include all white, white and black, &c. Take your choice of plain or pleated bosoms and cuffs attached or detached. The sizes range from 14 to 20 inches, and every shirt is what it should be according to the most advanced ideas of style, fit and general utility.

$1.00 to $1.50 Shirts at 79c

Lot Number Three embraces about 2,500 Negligee Shirts for men, in over 75 of the very choicest designs that this season has seen. There are Negligee Shirts of tan, white, white and black—with French bosoms, ventilated bosoms, pleated bosoms, plain bosoms, &c. The cuffs are attached or detached. The sizes range from 14 to 20 inches, and all shirts are master-pieces—fitting representatives of the famous "Griffon" brand.

$1.50 to $2.00 Shirts at $1

Antique and Modern Oriental Rugs at Extraordinary Bargain Prices!

A rare collection of the choicest Oriental Rugs that we could secure will come under bargain influence to-morrow. It means a most exceptional opportunity to Summer housefurnishers. Any of these Rugs would make an artistic, useful and desirable acquisition to any Summer home, hotel, cottage or office. The Rug sources of the Orient were heavily drawn upon for these floor coverings. The designs and weaves throughout show rare skill—yes, art—and the prices demonstrate such an intimacy of the Rug market and ability to quote such out of the ordinary values that every intelligent reader cannot fail to be impressed.

One lot ANATOLIAN MATS—very silky; worth $4.75, choice at 3.25

One lot extra fine HAMADANS RUGS—size 4 ft. x 3 ft.; worth $8.75, choice at 6.25

One lot ORIENTAL RUGS—including Daghestans, Carabaghs and Hamadans; sizes range from 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 1 in. to 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.; worth $10.75, choice at 7.75

We will also show another lot of fine SHIRVAN RUGS, in the same style as the above; worth $11.75, at only... 8.75

One lot of ORIENTAL RUGS—Including Antique and Modern Daghestan, Carabagh, Shirvan and Ghendes, very silky pile. Sizes range from 6 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 5 in. to 9 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.; worth $20.50, choice at 19.95

One lot of fine SHIRVAN RUGS—Sizes range from 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 8 in. by 3 ft. 10 in.; worth $17.95, choice at 13.75

One lot of ORIENTAL RUGS—including Antiques, Kurdistan, Shirvans, Antique Kazaks, Cabistan and Antique Anatolians—lustrous and silky; sizes range from 7 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. x 4 ft. 11 in.; worth $37.50, choice at 24.95

One lot of ANTIQUE PERSIAN and TURKISH HALL RUNNERS—Novel and elegant styles; sizes range from 10 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. to 11 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 2 in.; worth $40.00, choice at 27.95

One lot of ANTIQUE RUGS—Including Serahends, Iran, Camel's Hair and Antique Kurdistan, mellow and silky pile; sizes range from 5 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. to 11 ft. 2 in. x 6 ft. 4 in.; worth $65.00, choice at 45.00

High Grade Groceries at Low Prices!

In order to appreciate how we cut prices (on the highest qualities), simply compare our prices with the prices of others. Comparison is the true test of value. We court comparison. It is the favorable showing our values make when in the light of comparison that has built up this department in so short a time. See what to-morrow brings:—

COOLING DRINKS SERVED FREE. **GROCERY PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.**

NEW PEAS, Petit Pois (Victory brand), very small; can, 10c.; doz. 1.10

STRING BEANS, (Eclipse), 2-lb. can, 6c.; per doz. 70c

TOMATOES, extra quality Jersey fruit, can, 12c.; doz 1.40

ASPARAGUS (Hickmot's signature), extra white, can, 27c.; per doz. 3.15

ASPARAGUS TIPS (Hickmot's), 1-lb.can, 15c.; doz., 1.75

California Fruits, guaranteed the very highest, extra quality.

LEMON CLING PEACHES 2½ lb. can, 18c.; doz. 2.10

YELLOW PEACHES, 2½ lb. can, 17c.; doz. 1.95

APRICOTS, 1½ lb. can, 17c.; doz. 1.95

SLICED PEACHES, 2½ lb. can, 18c.; doz. 2.10

WHITE CHERRIES, 2½ lb. can, 22c.; doz. 2.55

EGG PLUMS or Green Gages, 2½ lb. can, 14c.; doz 1.60

FRESH BAKED BISCUIT!

SPONGE LADY FINGERS, ROYAL MILK, ROYAL TOAST, XXX SODA, BUTTER GEMS, MILK BISCUIT, SOCIAL TEA, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, GINGER WAFER, GRAHAM, UNEEDA GRAHAM, package, 8c., doz. packages 90c

MRS. HOLBROOK'S GERMAN SALAD, pint bottle 23c

TOMATO RELISH, delicious with cold meats, etc., pint stone pot 23c

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT 10c

With every purchase of RASPBERRY VINEGAR, a package of STORED ENERGY Free. Full pint 30c

MALT WHEAT BISCUIT, the newest breakfast food, package 15c

CUT LOAF SUGAR, POWDERED SUGAR—per lb. 5c

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR—5 lb. box 34c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—(Joseph Burnett's)—highest possible quality Vanilla Pistachio or Violet—2 ounce bottle.. 22c

Peach, Orange, Almond, Nutmeg, Lemon Celery, Nectarine, Cinnamon, Cloves, Rose, Onion or Jamaica Ginger—2 oz. bottle 17c

HAMS—Finest Selected Sugar Cured Pig Hams—with Grocery orders, per lb 11½c

Shaw & Sons' Limerick IRISH HAMS and BACON—new importation just received—per lb 31c

TEAS—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Japan—we want those who are not acquainted with our teas to try them; 60c quality:.. 29c

COFFEE—Highest quality pure Java and Mocha; regular 50c. quality, to more thoroughly introduce it, lb. 25c

SUGAR—Best American granulated 5-lb. bag (with orders) 21c

Barker's Hasty Lunch CHOCOLATE; ½-lb. can, 17c; 1 lb. 33c

PICKLES (Crosse & Blackwell's) Gerkins mixed, Chow Chow, Walnuts, Onions, etc.; pints, 25c.; quarts, 40c

FRUIT SYRUPS (Oneida Community)—Raspberry, Strawberry, etc.; quart bottle.. 45c

MACKEREL, Gorton's Extra No. 1 Shore, stone crocks; 5-lb. crocks, 95c; 10-lb. stone crock 1.85

LONDON ON THE EVE OF CORONATION WEEK.

The Official $500,000 Represents a Small Portion of the Money Actually Expended—High Prices Have Driven Many Would-Be Spectators and Tenants Away—One-third of the 1,500,000 Seats Not Yet Taken—Royalty and Nobility Resent the Stern Police Regulations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—"The King's London," the metropolis is now assuredly, with trade, locomotion, and legislation blocked by preparations for the great pageantry for the glorification of Edward VII., and, despite the feeling of exhilaration which possesses the multitude and the signs of holiday making on every hand, one may safely assert that the present generation will never have another coronation like unto this.

If it shall so happen that the successor to Edward reign soon, he will be likely to have the crown put on speedily and as modestly as the President of the United States takes the oath of office.

The official statement of the cost of next week's festival is $500,000, but that represents a very small portion of the money expended, in some cases positively squandered, in getting ready for the event.

It is estimated that seats in stands have been provided on the line of the royal progress for 1,300,000 persons, and it looks now, on the eve of coronation week, as if a third of that number would be unoccupied, while a considerable part of the remainder will be disposed of at the last moment for a small fraction of the prices now demanded.

Although the more important hotels are full and most of the lodgings near the centre of things in London are taken, the catalogue of disappointing hopes of London householders and the profits they were expecting to make out of the coronation would fill a large volume. There has been scarcely any demand for houses or flats or even for rooms in the outlying district, while I know of eligible, well-situated apartments still vacant, probably because of the exorbitant charges demanded.

The complaint of the rapacity of hotel keepers and others comes loudly now, not from visitors, but from shopkeepers, who, with two days of enforced idleness and four more of bad conditions for trade, see their last hope vanishing because the people with bedrooms for hire have either scared strangers away from London or else have taken all their spare money.

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DECORATIONS ARE UGLY.

Yet the streets are already uncomfortably crowded at nights, for all East and South London comes West and North to see the decorations, which are formidable and well-meant, but, with few exceptions, ugly. Wooden superstructures abound everywhere along the route of the two processions, and the most important buildings are hidden behind huge terraces of wooden seats, and alarmists are speculating on what would happen if a fire broke out in the stands adjoining the Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral. There are small kitchens under some of these wooden monstrosities in which to cook luncheons, for which prices commensurate with those charged for the seats will be asked. But deliberateness and caution are British characteristics, and with the stern police regulations which Col. Sir Edward Bradford, Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, will see are strictly enforced, there will be little danger. The regulations which Sir Edward lays down for getting from one point to another through the barricaded districts are terribly perplexing, and one comic cartoon this week represents John Bull gone crazy in his effort to decipher them. But one knowing just where one wants to go can manage to find the way. Sensible Londoners regard Sir Edward with pride and admiration. "If this were a republic," said a man of eminence in journalism this morning, "I would vote for him for President."

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POLICE TO RULE LONDON.

He has had even more to contend with than the Duke of Norfolk, and his thankless rôle as Earl Marshall in allotting seats in the Abbey. He has, too, not only an ungrateful public, but military martinets to deal with in this emergency. Sir Edward, however, will rule London during the two days, and not the soldiers. Yet his restrictions as to barricades and the early hours he insists upon cause anger of the very classes which ought to be most grateful to him.

I understand that the occupants of Buckingham Palace most resent the rules preventing them from getting early supplies of cream, fruit, and fresh eggs on coronation day, and that the noble Lords have appealed to him to permit their private carriages to enter the forbidden streets. But to King and Peer he is as unyielding as to the humblest citizen.

To the King and Queen he says in his blunt way: "All this fuss and display and interruption of the course of daily life of London for many weeks are to gratify your own desire and you must take your share of discomfort as well as the rest of the people."

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THE KING'S HEALTH.

The poor King has certainly already had an ample share of discomfort and there is no doubt that he has been really ill this week although no alarm whatever has been felt here about him, and all the yarns to the contrary cabled to the United States are pure fiction.

The chill and cramp which caused the cancellation of all his public engagements was dangerous enough for a man of his age and bodily habits, but although he has avoided excitement and given up temporarily his rôle as the hardest-worked man in the kingdom, thus increasing the burden of daily responsibilities for the Queen and the Prince of Wales, he has been on view about Windsor and is rapidly recovering.

Of course, the coronation preparations could not go on without much friction. Malicious gossips have been saying that Queen Alexandra has given the Earl Marshal and the Archbishop of Canterbury no end of trouble in her desire to dictate the details, religious and otherwise, of the ceremony, while the hosts of downright malcontents have been enjoying themselves in a less honest and outspoken manner than the Irish Nationalists, who refuse to attend the coronation's ceremony and will amuse themselves in Dublin on Thursday by denouncing "English misrule and tyranny."

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LORD SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

The reported illness of the Premier, which is not severe enough to keep him from a Cabinet meeting, although he failed to do the honors at a garden party for the colonial guests at Hatfield House, is used by these worthies at the basis of all sorts of yarns about trouble between the King and his Ministry.

It is said that Lord Salisbury objects to many names in the list of coronation honors which, it is rumored alarmingly, will fill two pages of next Thursday morning's Times. It is scurrilously said also that he objects to the construction in the Abbey of a small gallery, known in club talk as "the King's Loose Box," in which a number of ladies of more or less distinction at Court will sit.

Some Peers and most of the Commoners object to the seats allotted to them, although the latter were all decided by lot.

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THE MALCONTENTS.

London editors object to the admonition from the Duke of Norfolk to send only desirable persons to represent them at the Abbey, while some thousand of noted Englishmen and women are angry at being crowded out. As for the half-dozen representatives of the American press honored with tickets through the courtesy of the Duke of Norfolk and Ambassador Choate, they feel their good luck too strongly to object to the places allotted to them, as some hundreds, more or less, well-accredited representatives of American journalism have been clamoring for admissions, including the correspondents of papers which went out of existence some years ago.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of the whole coronation, but some idea of the extent of the preparations is indicated by the fact that the illumination of the façade of the Bank of England required thirty-seven miles of steel wire, and over 300 miles of that material is being used for similar purposes elsewhere in London.

Henniker Heaton has been alarming London by declaring that one hundred thousand visitors will be homeless in the streets on Thursday and Friday nights, urging that the churches be thrown open for their comfort, which is clearly unpractical and impossible; while there is a movement to open some of the theatres, as no theatrical performances will be given, as houses for rest and refreshment.

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THE LORD MAYOR UNPOPULAR.

The Lord Mayor of London has made himself very unpopular by permitting the erection of a atand in front of the Mansion House, which covers the pavement and interferes with public comfort and safety.

E. A. DITHMAR.

THE CORONATION GAMBLE.

Odds Given at 100 to 3, many Thousands Being Underwritten on This Basis.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 21.—A brisk business was done this week at Lloyd's in the coronation gamble. The odds given were 300 to 1 against the event occurring, or, to use the technical expression, the rates on the risk of the King living until June 26 ruled at 3 per cent. premium. Many thousands of pounds sterling were underwritten on this basis. This shows to what extent public nervousness has grown in certain circles.

In the meantime preparations for the crowning hurry on apace. It is already difficult for pedestrians to traverse the main thoroughfares, such as the Strand, Piccadilly, and Whitehall, during the greater part of the day, and they are almost impassable at night, owing to the crowds of visitors, with which store clerks, costers, and London's marvelous floating population generally mingle nightly as they wander through the streets, gazing at the decorations, which are now taking on a finished aspect.

Such illuminations, festooning, and beflagging as will mark coronation day, Thursday next, have never before been seen in London. Scarcely a house along the principal parts of the route of the procession but has erected an electric or gas device, while a profusion of gay cloths and flags, interspersed with mottoes and representations of the royal arms, already hide most of the outer walls. Some of the streets are already roped with dazzling festoons of fairy lamps. Even the abused stands, which for weeks have made London so hideous with their bare boards, are now rapidly being draped in rich purple or other suitable colors.

The United States Embassy has joined in the general jubilation and is erecting an illumination surmounted by a crown, and a similar device tops the Morgans' city office. Throughout London, American firms and individuals are not a whit behind the British in decorating their premises. Countless Stars and Stripes will fly out of windows on Thursday and Friday as a welcome to the newly crowned King. In fact, some of the most elaborate displays of the metropolis will be by American firms doing business here.

The Special Ambassador of the United States has bought a large number of seats for friends in a stand at Richmond Terrace, where the coronation procession passes both days. Among those invited are Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York, and Mrs. Woodruff.

The colonial Executives, all of whom have arrived here except Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, are features of attraction. The sentries guarding their hotel and their gorgeous royal carriages and footmen greatly accentuate popular interest. Every afternoon crowds gather outside the Hotel Cecil, gaze at these brilliant equipages, and seem to enjoy the sight just as much as if they knew one Premier from another. The Indian potentates, who are situated further from the crowds, are quite neglected in this unusual homage to the colonies.

From the colonial contingents, however, angry protests are now being registered. It appears that the War Office arranged that all troops specially sent to the coronation, with the exception of the cavalry, shall be utilized to line the route of the procession, instead of actually partaking in it. As the major parts of the visiting contingents consist of infantry, the arrangement has created bitter disappointment. One of the officers of the Canadian contingent said of this arrangement:

"If we had known that we were merely intended to be used as police I do not think we would have cared to come over. We have sent our best men at considerable inconvenience and expense, yet our part in the imperial parade will be only a handful of cavalry, quite unrepresentative of Canada and quite unfair to the dismounted men, who will be seen by only a handful of people and who will have to perform duties for which they were not sent over."

The Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Minto; the High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Strathcona, and Col. Pelatt, in command of the Canadians, are doing their utmost to induce the War Office to allow the colonial troops to take part in the procession as units, regardless of the arm of the service to which they may belong.

Alexandra Park, where the colonials are encamped, is now a perfect morass, thanks to the recent heavy rains. The accommodations for the troops are utterly inadequate, and many of the officers, refusing to stay in the tents, have taken rooms near by. The troops who, naturally, brought their showiest uniforms, are now going about in raincoats and heavy top boots, and much of their equipment is ruined. Even such ordinary camp arrangements as plank walks were neglected by the British staff officers in charge of the preparations. As one of the colonials said:

"If we had been told to prepare for a campaign it would have been all right, but we came here for a procession, in which we are not to take part, and are dumped into a bog."

HOW AMERICAN SOCIETY WILL BE REPRESENTED

Fewer Ordinary Tourists Than Usual—Alleged Lack of Sympathy with Royal Functions —Plenty of Colonials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—Presumably the Americans who will see the coronation are now all here. Of wealthy Americans there are as many as usual at this time of year. The managers of the Savoy, Claridge's, the Carlton, and Berkeley Hotels say no more.

I noticed large numbers of Americans in the Hotel Cecil every day this week, but they are quite thrown in the shade by the British colonials, who make that their headquarters, the doorway to Premier Barton's apartments in the central court being guarded by colonial soldiers.

Dr. Lunn, an organizer of excursions who is largely interested in the coronation business and controls many stands, says that of the ordinary American tourists there are much fewer in England now than is usual in June.

He sent men to America to sell seats and berths in steamers taking part in the naval review, and says that they did not take in enough to pay their expenses. He credits this to American lack of sympathy for monarchical institutions and a dislike of display in royalty. His assertion seems proved by the fact that the proportion of Americans one saw by a tour of the picture galleries and museums this week seemed very small.

But there are quite enough of our fellow-country men and women here to hand down to American posterity sufficiently their tiresome personal impressions of the great pageants of the twentieth century.

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DINERS AT THE CARLTON.

The Carlton palm room has been uncomfortably crowded every night, and it has been impossible to get tables at which to dine unless ordered the day before, while for the gala dinner next Tuesday night, at a guinea a head, every table was long ago secured.

Among the Americans who have tables for that night are Senator and Mrs. Depew, the Wideners, the Elkinses, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reading Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes.

Louis Sherry, at the Carlton, will remain all next week. He says he is doing nothing at present in regard to a plan of his own for a London hotel.

The Depews will be the guests of Mme. von André next Wednesday night at a dinner party at the Carlton Hotel.

C. T. Yerkes will celebrate his birthday, Sunday, July 29, with a big dinner.

Lunching at the Carlton this afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. David Catlin, Mrs. Harrington Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Pallantine, Mr. and Mrs. Shipley Blood, and Mrs. Maurice Untermyer.

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PROMINENT AMERICAN CORONATION VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are due to arrive to-morrow or on Monday from the Continent.

Harry Lehr and the Peabody Wetmores have lately been conspicuous at social gatherings here.

E. C. Benedict, Charles A. Munn, and Benjamin Cable of Illinois are prominent among Americans in London for the coronation.

Mrs. Mackay gives the most splendid musicale of the season at her mansion, in Carlton House Terrace, July 3, when Caruso, Kubelik, Calvé, and Plançon will appear.

Mrs. Ronalds gives no more entertainments until the coronation is well out of the way; her last "at home" was crowded, and among the American women present were Mrs. Lorillard, Princess Hatzfeldt, and Miss De Young. Mrs. M. H. De Young, by the way, gives a tea party at the Carlton Hotel to-morrow night.

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COMBINATION LUNCHEON AND WINDOW PARTIES.

There are many Americans at the Walsingham House Hotel, and they rule there, for those having rooms facing Piccadilly will have coronation luncheons and window partics, to which, however, the guests must arrive early in the morning or not at all.

Mrs. Henry Higgins and her daughter will have one of these parties, and Mrs. E. N. Gibbs and Miss Gibbs another. Mrs. Avery and her mother, Mrs. E. S. Clark, will entertain a large party there with a view of the procession and with a luncheon.

Mrs. F. F. Thompson of 234 Madison Avenue, New York, will have as her chief guest Gen. John Winslow, who has come from Paris to see the pageant.

Mrs. Howard St. George and Miss Snow of Chicago are also at that hotel.

Dining at the Savoy last evening I noticed D. H. Standish of New York, Robert Simmons, George Ebers, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques S. Halle, M. Farrard, E. S. Duplot, also of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldman, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Badger and Hugh Schrader of Chicago. Most of these and many others will see the second day parade from the Savoy stands facing the Strand, for which tickets, including luncheon, average about $50 each.

Rosalie Wilson of Philadelphia has returned to Hyde Park Hotel from a brief visit to Paris. Others now there are the Misses Vanderpool and Brice of New York, Col. Brooke Rawle, and Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, who are on their way to Homburg.

There are a few Americans at the quiet little Brunswick Hotel, in Jermyn Street, including the Sotherns, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Whiting, R. Collier, and R. H. Russell.

D. O. Mills and R. Morrow Kelly of Louisville have lately been added to the list of Americans in London for the coronation.

May Irwin and her two boys only staid at the Savoy long enough to see the Ascot races, and then hurried off to Paris.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 21.—Among the host of special coronation representatives, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are having perhaps the most interesting round of entertainment. They spent Ascot week at Cliveden with William Waldorf Astor, whence a large and distinguished party daily drove over to the races. On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Reid lunched with the Rev. Albert Wilberforce, D. D., Archdeacon of Westminster, who took them over the abbey.

The engagements of Mr. and Mrs. Reid are booked far into July. June 25 they dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales; June 27 with Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Sercetary, to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra; July 1 with the Benchers of the Inner Temple; July 5 with Lord Pembroke; July 10 with Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, to meet Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; July 12 they leave London to spend the week-end with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim, and July 17 Mr. Reid will address the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

SARGENT AND ABBEY IN LONDON

The Former Receives $50,000 for the Wertheimer Portraits—Abbey Anxious About the Blue Carpet at Westminster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—It is whispered that Wertheimer's check to John Sargent for recent portraits of certain members of his family amounted to $50,000, in addition to which the artist's fame has been greatly advanced by the wonderful quality of the work.

Edwin Abbey, whose friends now call him "Westminster Abbey" because he is going to paint the picture of the coronation, is said to be anxious about the huge blue carpet laid in the Abbey, the tone of which is hard to harmonize in a picture.

If the art dealer Wertheimer has paid $50,000 for the portraits which Sargent has painted of his wife, his three daughters, and his two sons, he has not given an extraordinary price in view of the large sums which this artist commands for ordinary portraits. It is now many years since any but wealthy people could employ John S. Sargent to make their pictures. The great hit he made with the likeness of Wertheimer senior has been followed up by the phenomenal success which has attended his group of the daughters and younger son of Mr. Wertheimer and the separate likeness of Wertheimer junior. The London critics have called this a "Sargent year" because at the Royal Academy as well as the exhibition next in importance to the Academy his portraits were generally considered the most striking of all, and certainly were more talked about than any others. In Paris the same thing has occurred, for Sargent's portraits have received more attention from the public and the correspondents of the London papers than those by Carolus-Duran and the late Benjamin Constant. Such fame can have only one result, a further rise in the cost of his work. His portrait of the late Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum, hangs in the Marquand gallery between two portraits of Frans Hals, one of which, the likeness of a Dutch lady, is among the finest ever painted by Hals. Good judges, and among them professional portrait painters, maintain that it holds its own perfectly on a wall that shows portraite by Velasquez as well as Hals.

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CORONATION HONORS.

The Principal Proprietor of The Daily Telegraph May Be Raised to the Peerage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—Rumor is as busy as ever with the names of persons who it is supposed will receive peerages, and I am told that no doubt Sir Edward Levy-Lawson of The Daily Telegraph will be one.

Another considered certain of a title is the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, P. C., nephew and biographer of Lord Palmerston, who inherited the estates of that statesman. He is much liked, and his son, who would inherit his title, married a daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, the eminent financier.

DEMONSTRATION BY JACOBITES.

Placard London with a Document Proclaiming Archduchess Mary Theresa Heir to the British Throne.

LONDON, June 21.—The Jacobites, who from time to time amuse the country by exhibitions of loyalty to the House of Stuart, placarded London in the dead of night with a document proclaiming the Archduchess Mary Theresa of Bavaria the "rightful heir" to the British throne. The proclamation was worded as follows:

"Whereas, by the decease of Our Sovereign Lord and King, Francis XX., in November of the year of grace 1875, the crown of these realms did by just lineal succession descend to his niece and heiress, the Lady Mary Theresa Dorothea, Archduchess of Modena-Este, we, the loyal people of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, hereby assert, as our forefathers have done, the right of primogeniture in the descent of the crown of these kingdoms and the indefeasible claim therefore of Her Royal and Imperial Highness as heiress of the House of Plantagenet and of Stuart."

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR ENTERTAINERS IN LONDON

Rich Fees for Musical and Dramatic Artists of Reputation.

Paderewski Receives $5,000 for Performances in Private Houses and Mme. Melba $2,500—Kitty Cheatham Gets $50 for "Coon" Songs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—Keen observers of social doings contradict the reports that nice folks are not spending much money at this season.

Prices asked by fashionable entertainers are enormous and are paid cheerfully. Paderewski gets $5,000 for playing at private houses, Melba $2,500 for singing, Kubelik $1,500 for playing the fiddle, and the new tenor Caruso and Mme. Calvé charge equally ridiculous prices.

Kitty Cheatham gets $50 for singing a few darky songs, and is in great demand. She sings on coronation eve at Sir Philip Agnew's, and will see the two processions from York House in St. James's Place, as the guest of Sir Arthur Bigge.

Marshall P. Wilder insists that after giving a long entertainment at Belgravia House one day this week the hostess asked him to say something funny, just to put the guests in good humor before their departure. He says he is going home.

Heathe Gregory of New York has been singing in London drawing rooms with great success, and the King, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Lister Kaye, and Mrs. Mackay have been in his audiences.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BAZAAR AND CHARITY BALL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—The big Charity Ball at Crystal Palace, July 2, under the Presidency of Mrs. Arthur Paget, will enlist the services of many prominent Americans. Mrs. Choate will head one party, Mrs. Ronalds another, and Mrs. S. R. Van Duzer a third.

Mrs. C. Adair, instead of taking part in the coronation bazaar, will preside the same days at a silver jewelry exhibition in Buckingham Gate, for the benefit of the same charities, to which the Duke of Rutland, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Earl Newton contribute exhibits.

The Bazaar which will take place at the Crystal Palace and of which Mrs. Arthur Paget is President will be one in which many Americans are interested. There will be a wonderful collection of jewels and miniatures loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan. The Countess of Strafford, who is at Aix, will return and take charge of the miniatures. Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Choate, and other prominent American women in London will either have stalls or will serve at them. There will be an Americam bar, and Mrs. Brown Potter will be one of the fair barmaids on that occasion.

THE BALL AT WINDSOR POSTPONED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—The great disappointment of the week was the postponement on Friday night of the ball at Windsor Palace, which was to have been the first entertainment of the kind there since the middle of the last century.

Preparations had been made on an enormous scale, and although invitations were largely limited to persons dwelling in or near Windsor, these include many town society leaders and some Americans who have taken cottages for the season in Windsor Datchet, Slough, Stokepoges, and nearby places on the river. But the ball will doubtless be given later, and will be all the more successful when fewer other social functions conflict with it.

AMERICANS AT THE ASCOT RACES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—The Ascot races always dim the glory of London social happenings, and big dinner parties and balls this week have been the exception.

Although a trifling indisposition is more serious in a King about to be crowned than it would be in a commoner, it kept King Edward from the race track he has generally visited every year—last year, of course, being an off year because of Queen Victoria's death.

Ascot was splendidly successful this week. The wrong horses won one or two races, and I know one American gentleman who wandered into the paddock and lost not only all his bets, but a scarfpin valued at £60 as well. But, speaking broadly, everybody was at Ascot, and everybody enjoyed it. Bad weather did not spoil it, and Royal Cup Day was almost perfect.

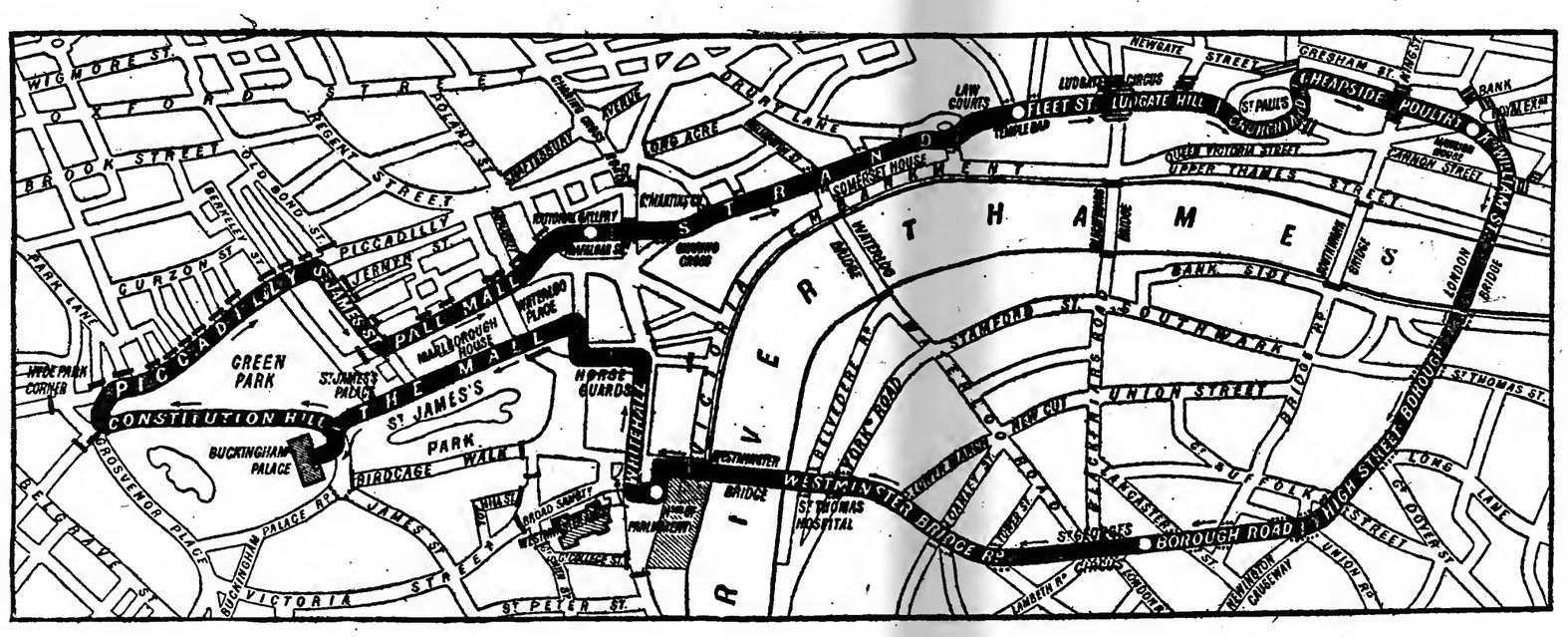
It is said there never was such a crowd at the race track, and on that day costumes, from the Queen's down to ladies quite unknown by name to society, were models of the dressmaker's art.

Americans were out in full force, and some New York women were dressed in a manner which London newspaper gossips have been minutely describing.

The costume of Mrs. W. G. Ward was especially admired, and doubtless it was both wonderful and expensive. Both on Gold Cup Day and the day previous the Duchess of Marlborough, looking prettier than ever, was there with Miss Gladys Deacon, whom she is chaperoning during the London coronation season. Other American women who attracted much notice were the Princess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Cunard, and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, who has been everywhere in London society this season and is very popular.

But the atmosphere of these race meetings, which for ages have been patronized by English royalty, is exclusively English, and this year, owing to the large numbers of notable colonial visitors to entertain, Americans can scarcely be said to dominate, in spite of their numbers.

ROUTE OF THE CORONATION PROCESSION IN LONDON ON JUNE 27th.



THE broad dark line, with the names of the thoroughfares in white lettering, gives the route of the procession on Friday, June 27, from Buckingham Palace to the city on the north side, returning on the south bank of the Thames. This route, which is thirteen miles in length, and will take about three and a half hours to traverse, includes the whole of the shorter coronation route of June 26. But, as the arrows indicate, the departure from Buckingham Palace is to be in the reverse order, the royal carriages proceeding eastward by way of Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square to the Strand and thence to the city. While circles in the band of black show the spots at which five stoppages will be made. The first at the National Gallery, where the address of the London County Council will be presented; the second at the Temple Bar Memorial, for the ceremony of the surrender of the city sword; the third at the Mansion House, for the city address; the fourth in Borough Road, for the address of the South London Mayors, and the fifth opposite Westminster Hall. Possibly there may be a sixth, for the Westminster city ceremony.

In the arrangement of the barriers on that portion of the route covered by the first day's procession the gates will remain, save that Westminster Bridge will be thrown open to the King. From Trafalgar Square to the city all side streets will be kept by troops or otherwise. Entering the city, troops and barriers are to be employed, the latter, however, not as a rule on the south side tributaries to the main arteries.

At such places, nevertheless, as Ludgate Circus there will be barriers four feet high, on the post and rail principle, across Farringdon Street at the foot of St. Bride Street, and closing Bridge Street. The barriers will form a series of fences on the north, and be duplicated on the south side of the Circus. Between each set of posts and rails is an interval of about ten paces, and the public will therefore be inclosed in "sheep pens," without the possibility of giving the dangerous impetus of a swaying movement to their ranks, bringing pressure against the ten-inch square posts and substantial rails.

These posts and rails protect all approaches to Cheapside; the Mansion House crossings, from the north by Princes Street and the east by Threadneedle Street, Cornhill, and Lombard Street, and the approach by way of Grace Church Street and Eastcheap to London Bridge, the necessary barriers being triplicated or quadrupled at every one of these important thoroughfares.

In addition to the barriers there are, says The London Daily Telegraph, gates shutting off, if need be, St. Paul's Churchyard, and also both ends of London Bridge. The other bridges—Southwark, Blackfriars, and Waterloo—are all, after certain hours, to be shut, so that there will be no way of crossing the Thames from north to south except by rail, overhead or underground. The object is, as on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, to prevent rushes from one part of London to another by crowds desirous of seeing the procession twice.

On the south of the Thames all side streets will be kept by troops, and, possibly, barriers may be erected at Dover Street. Cross-over points will be arranged. The map indicates by bars the position of the barriers and gates, and by dots the police and military cordons, which together completely encircle the route of the procession.

LONDON PLAYS AND ACTORS

Mme. Bernhardt's Successful Season—Tree to Produce "The Eternal City"—Vagaries of the British Censor Who Puts "Monna Vanna" on the Index.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 21.—Mme. Bernhardt's season here has been successful and her acting as fine as ever. The yarn that she is having Comyns Carr's "King Arthur" play translated into French and will act Lanceiot sbould be received with caution, as the play is unworthy of translation and the character of Lanceiot is hopelessly feebie.

J. E. Dobson and Annie Irish act in the United States next season in a new play by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

Beerbohm Tree produces "The Eternal City" about Aug. 1, acting Bonelli to the David Rossi of Lewis Waller and the Roma of Constance Collier.

Tbe Censor of Plays has managed to give a splendid advertisement to Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" hy refusing a license for a performance at a regular tbeatre, and has sent crowds who would otherwise never have heard of its rather bold story, which is unobjectionable in the performance, out to Westbourne Grove to an alleged private performance. This seems ridiculous, with Mme. Bernhardt acting in "Camille" and Crawford's police court "Francesca" right in the heart of town.

The censorship's influence on Britisb morals is as feeble as its influence on British art is bad.

Anton Hegner and Lillian Blauveit give a series of concerts at Copenhagen and Stockholm next month. E. A. D.

"The Eternal City," wbich is to be produced in London by Beerbohm Tree, is a dramatization of Hall Caine's novel of that name, and will be seen in America, with Viola Allen in the leading female rôle. Miss Allen recently went abroad, and her plans contemplated a trip to Rome to consult with the author regarding the final details for the production.

***

Lewis Waller, who is to play in it with Mr. Tree, unlike most successful actors, did not have to begin at the beginning. Instead of having to go through tbe tedious, if useful and very valuable experience, of small parts in provincial towns, he was fortunate enough to obtain an introduction to Mr. Toole, with the result that he was engaged to play the part of Claude Torraine in "Uncle Dick's Darling," at a salary of 3 guineas a week. He managed to escape the accusation of being a novice, and remained with Toole for some time, making periodic appearances meanwhile in the provinces.

His next engagement was in a "Called Back" company, and then be joined Mme. Modjeska. He resisted, however, ber inducements to accompany her to this country as leading man. Soon after he appeared as a member of Kate Vaughan's Old English Comedy Company and had the opportunity to appear in many good parts, among them being Vane, in "Masks and Faces." After supporting Mrs. Potter at the Gaiety, he was engaged by Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal.

Like our own Mr. Mansfield, another actor's unwillingness made for Mr. Waller one of his finest opportunities. Mr. Willard had thrown down the part of Hugh Murray in "The Profligate" and Waller assumed it with great success. An offer to join Mr. Hare at the Garrick Tbeatre provided the cbance that Waller had been seeking, and in playing for a long time on the Lyceum stage—the same graced so long by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry—Mr. Waller steadily grew in the esteem of the English public, which was continued after he went to the Adelphi.

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Until 1880 Beerbohm Tree had been regarded as a careful young actor, but be had made no particular mark on tbe British stage. In May of that year his performance of Monte Prade in Genevieve Ward's production of Augier's "L'Aventuriere" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre attracted the attention of critics. His reputation was enhanced by bis portrayal of Prince Maleotti in that distinguished actress's production of "Forget-Me-Not," and from that time he has been a figure on the London stage.

Beerbohm Tree came to America in 1889 and played for a period in this city to large audiences and to the satisfaction of more discriminating playgoers. Tbere was, of course, some difference of opinion as to his exact status as an actor, though it cannot be denied that his methods are artistic and his execution marked hy ripe knowledge of the business and traditions of the stage. Like Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the art of Mr. Tree in its best tecbnical sense could hardly be apparent to the average theatregoer. While here he played Hamlet, but his performance of that favored Shakespearean rôle suffered, as might have been expected, by comparison with the genius-marked playing of the part by Edwin Booth.

***

J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish are in private life Mr. and Mrs. Dodson. Mr. Dodson was first seen in this country with the Kendals, and his exceptional ability as a character actor at once won favorable recognition.

Charles Frohman then engaged him for the Empire Stock Company, and he was notably successful in the part of Cardinal Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe."

One of his best parts was that of a drink-befogged toymaker in "Tbe Bauble Shop." He is at present playing the part of Simonides in "Ben-Hur" in London, and has been much praised hy English critics for that effort.

Miss Irish's more recent appearances here were with Mrs. Fiske, in whose production of "Miranda of the Balcony" at the Manhattan Theatre Mr. Dodson also appeared; in "Lady Margaret," produced by Amelia Bingham at the Bijou, and in Anson Pond's melodrama of regrettable memory, "Life," which had one week's lease of it at the Garden.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 21.—The theatres continue to do excellent business. Sir Henry Irving is giving popular matinées in wbicb Ellen Terry replaces Cecilia Loftus, while at Her Majesty's Tbeatre Miss Terry continues to play with Mrs. Kendal.

Old favorites, such as "David Garrick" at Wyndham's, "The Gay Lord Quex" at the Duke of York's, "The Toreador" at the Gaiety, "The Country Girl" at Daly's, and "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Strand, continue to hold the stage.

After an extraordinarily successful run, "Blue Bell," at the Vaudeville, will be withdrawn June 25. It was originally put on as a merely Christmas play. Seymour Hicks and Ellaline Terriss, who have done so well in "Blue Bell," will reappear in James M. Barrie's "Quality Street," which Charles Frobman has decided to produce at the Vaudeville, Ellaline Terriss taking the part acted hy Maude Adams in America.

Sarah Bernhardt is busy giving London her varied repertory. When her season ends next week, she will make a flying tour of the provinces, and, so it is said, will wind up with lecturing on the subject of the stage, dealing particularly with dramatists.

Nearly all the West End theatres will he closed June 26 and 27, reopening for a matinée June 28. Tbe majority of tbe music halls apparently intend to keep open throughout coronation week.

The only new thing this week was the revival of Madeleine Lucette Ryley's "Jedhury, Junior," after an absence from London of six years. It was well received and promises to have another good run.

Among this week's concerts was one by Ellen Beach Yaw, the American singer, at St. James's Hall, June 20. Miss Yaw showed considerable improvement after her two years' study.

POLITICS A DEAD LETTER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—Politics is almost a dead letter to the public mind this week, although Parliament goes bravely on in spite of tbe tumult around Westminster.

Of course, with the town full of colonials of note, there is more talk than ever of the Zollverein, but the movement seems not to grow, and tbe opponents of any legislation even resembling a return to protection seem thus far ahead.

Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of Australia, and Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, talk on the subject with more discretion than does Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, who, however, seems greatly toned down now that he has reached London.

The great conference of colonial Premiers is likely to have some result, and while the objections to import duties, though based on a sound theory, and the arguments against free trade on the ground that the imports of the British Isles exceed the exports are all answerable, the great increase in imperial expenses must he met somehow.

I understand that at the last meeting of the Cabinet before the budget was introduced the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted two propositions, the first to increase the income tax 16d. in the pound, and the second to increase it 15d. and restore the registration duty on corn. The latter proposition prevailed, even with the Liberal imperialists.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

Possibility of the Failure of the Plan for Preferential Trade with the Colonies.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 21.—A bitter surprise awaits the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, in connection with his approaching conference with the Colonial Premiers, who are now in London for the purpose of attending the coronation of King Edward. For months the Government has been urging Parliament not to express any kind of opinion upon the feasibility of preferential trade with the colonies, and when introducing measures tending to such an end it has warned off discussion on the ground that it would not he fair to do or say anything until the Colonial Premiers had an chance to announce their views on the subject. In short, tbe Government's whole imperial policy has been waiting in the balance until the Premiers had gathered together.

Unfortunately for the Government the Premiers had already practically come to a decision that they would refuse to make any suggestions until the Imperial Government puts forward its own intentions. That is exactly what the Cabinet not only does not want to do, but cannot do. Hence a perfectly tame and futile ending may be safely prophesied for the much-advertised conference with the Colonial Premiers. One of the latter said in this connection:

"We have no voice in the fiscal policy of Great Britain, and have not always complete control of our own. Obviously it is the duty of the mother and governing country to make propositions to us, instead of our making propositions to it. We might sit for months and eventually arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to all the Colonies, though it would be difficult, and then find that the results of our deliberations were merely politely filed away in some pigeonhole in Downing Street. We must have at least some idea of what the Government is willing to support before we can seriously discuss such a vital question. Lord Salisbury has publicly stated bis disbelief in tbe practicability of colonial preference, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach [the Chancellor of the Exchequer] has openly declared his hostility to the idea. So what is the good of our having a mock debate for the sake of holding up Mr. Chamberlain's hands into the empty air? It is very nice for us all to get together, and doubtless intercolonial harmony will thereby he promoted, but beyond that I can see no practical ending of our meetings."

THE BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.

The only end likely to he achieved at this really notable meeting is one which is peculiarly interesting to the United States and Canada. The Associated Press learns that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, and Mr. Chamberlain intend to thrash out their long-standing differences of opinion, and on all sides there is hopefulness that a conclusion will he reached regarding the Bond-Blaine convention. Newfoundland is determined to have the matter settled, and while her attitude will bring up almost every question now pending between the United States and Canada, the prospect of a satisfactory agreement appears bright, though such matters as the Alaskan boundary and the remeeting of the Joint High Commission are involved. The latter is likely to make the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, British Ambassador to the United States, a party to the negotiations, and perhaps Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, may be consulted, though the question directly at issue lies entirely in Canada's and Newfoundland's differences.

Another noteworthy item in connection with the conference is that a proposition will be brought forward for the confederation of Newfoundland and Canada. This, while doubtless causing some stir and the usual crop of incorrect rumors, will he abortive. Newfoundland will not consent to losing her individuality as the oldest colony, especially in view of her present satisfactory financial condition, although Canada's offer to include the island in the Dominion would mean a reduction by 20 per cent. of the taxation now necessarily imposed on the Newfoundlanders. Sir Robert Bond believes that the same end can be better achieved through reciprocity with the United States, which is much more important to Newfoundland than imperial trade preference.

Col. Arthur Lynch Again Remanded.

LONDON, June 21.—Col. Arthur Lynch, member-elect of Parliament for Galway and formerly of the Boer Army, who is in custody on the charge of high treason, was brought up on remand at the Bow Street Police Court to-day and was again remanded until June 24, witnesses in the case not having arrived in London.

What Americans Are Doing on the Continent

A Fashionable Showing at the Grand Prix—Departure from Paris for Coronation Ceremonies—Entertainment by the Bois de Boulogne Club—Coaching Parties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—In spite of tbe uncertain weather the Grand Prix was a very brilliant function, and there was a very fashionable showing of Americans there, including Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis, the latter in pearl cashmere, with a white plumed picture hat; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. L. Norrie, Mrs. Alexander, Bradley Martin, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. May and Miss May, in embroidered duck. I also noticed Miss Allen in dark blue, and P. M. Ramsay. R. S.

AMERICANS DESERT PARIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—The week after the Grand Prix is traditionally slow, and departures for the coronation ceremonies have thinned tbe American set more than usual.

The Bois looked deserted yesterday, and the only Americans I noticed driving there were Mrs. and Miss Spreckels, who left Paris on the same evening for London for the coronation. Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell also departed yesterday with the same destination in view.

Before leaving for Aix Les Bains Col. Tom Ochiltree gave a dinner at the Ritz Hotel in honor of Miss Rosalie Wilson of Philadelphia. Among those present to meet her were M. and Mme. Gompertz and Mrs. Harrison Power of London.

Clarence G. Dinsmore, after an automobile trip through Normandy, has left Paris to take tbe cure at Lamalou Les Bains. R. S.

JAMES H. HYDE'S COACHING TRIP.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

PARIS, June 21.—James H. Hyde is making a coaching trip through Switzerland and thence to the Italian lakes by the way of Metz. He will he away for a couple of months. I hear that Mr. Hyde's enlightened activity as President of the American branch of the Alliance Française in securing for American university audiences lectures hy the most prominent Frenchmen of letters, will shortly be rewarded by promotion in the knightly order of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Hyde is already Chevalier and will very likely receive the rosette of an officer on July 14.

A Boston party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Cannock, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Talbot, Mrs. Thomas Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Shippy, intend making a coaching tour through the lovely old province of Touraine, where the roads are exceptionally fine, as soon as the weatber clears up.

THE LAST OF THE HUMBERT PICTURES.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 21.—The remainder of tbe pictures which belonged to M. and Mme. Humbert, (who have mysteriously left Paris as a result of disclosures said to connect them with an extensive swindling scheme,) in all 150, were sold at auction this afternoon. The total realized by the two days' sale is 1,187,950f., ($237,590.) The following were the leading pictures sold:

Moreau's "Roi David," 51,000f., ($10,200.)
Moreau's "Saint Sebastian," 39,000f., ($7,800.)
Roybet's "Main Chaude," 36,100f., ($7,240.)
Roybet's "Comédiens au Château," 34,500f., ($6,900.)
Schreyer's "Cavaliers Arabes," 33,000f., ($6,600.)
Van Marck's "Rentrée à la Ferme," 36,500f., ($7,300.)
Millet's "Porte de Barbizon," 26,350f., ($5,270.)
Millet's "Falaises," 12,200f., ($2,440.)
Dupré's "Riviere," 17,000f., ($3,400.)
Meissonier's portrait of himself, 10,000f., ($2,000.)
Meissonier's "Attente," 11,100f., ($2,220.)

The high prices paid on Friday for many of the sixty-nine paintings belonging to the Humberts, constituting one-half of the collection, make the prices paid yesterday for those in the second half seem by comparison small. Two thousand dollars for tbe little portrait of himself by Meissonier is not remarkable, as prices for his pictures have ranged. But Meissonier was never great in portraiture, as the likeness of William H. Vanderbilt, now in the Vanderbilt loan collection at the Metropolitan Museum testifies. Tbe high prices for Roybet's lively scenes of groups of revelers and strolling players are all the more notable because the capital little "Waiting," by Meissonier, reached only one-third the price paid for Roybet's "Main Chaude" and "Comédiens au Chateau." The inference is that Meissonier's pictures are not holding their own, while Roybet's are increasing in value. The small snowscape by J. F. Millet, a view of tbe entrance to Fontainebleau Forest near Barbizon, with a poacher hiding behind a tree and his dog running forward to scare the birds or the deer, sold for $5,270, showing that Millet remains strong in the Paris picture market. Gustave Moreau's large "King David," though perhaps his masterpiece and engraved by Bracquemond, has made a record price at $10,200. About the same price was paid on Friday for "Le Pêcheur," by Corot, (1874,) and "Les Laveuses," (1858,) hy Daubigny, smallish pictures both. On the whole, the honors of this sale have been carried off by the landscape school of 1830-1875.

M. LOUBET DECORATED.

Invested with the Insignia of the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece.

PARIS, June 21.—President Loubet was invested at the Palace of the Elysée this afternoon with the decoration of the Spanisb Order of tbe Golden Fleece by a special mission sent to Paris for this purpose by King Alfonso.

This evening the President gave a dinner to the members of King Alfonso's mission, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Embassy staff.

MR. MORGAN BUYS ALMANACHS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—The "Morganeering" of art treasures in Europe continues apace. In addition to the collection of glass I mentioned in my last cable, J. Pierpont Morgan, who has just returned here from Italy, has also purchased at a shop in the Place Vendome a collection of almanachs and carnets de bal of tbe Louis Quinze period for 1,000,000f. R. S.

PARIS THEATRE NEWS.

Miss Marlowe's New Play—Paul Potter's Joke About Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

PARIS, June 21.—Miss Julia Marlowe has selected Catulle Mendes's play, "La Reine Fiammette," now being acted at the Odéon, with which to open the Criterion Theatre in November.

Genial Paul Potter was here at the beginning of the week, arriving from Switzerland, where he has been recruiting after his labors on "Notre Dame" for the past two months. His pro-Boer sympathies are well known, and he tells me that in consequence of the war "England has lost Switzerland to Germany," whose natives now dominate Lucerne, the tennis clubs, and the Swiss table d'hôtes. This is sad. What profiteth a man if he gain the whole world and lose Switzerland? Charles Frohman, who comes from London, will return with him to Switzerland to join Clyde Fitch at Berne.

Miss Dilia Rogers, the American dramatic soprano, leaves here for Baireuth on the first of next month for the Wagner festival.

Catulle Mendes, author of the new play selected for Julia Marlowe, has been for a long time a picturesque figure among the literary men of France. Ahout three years ago he came into especial prominence in the public prints, not hy reason of exceptional literary achievement, but on account of a duel which be fought with Georges Vanar, a dramatic critic with whom he was reported to bave disagreed on the vital question of whether Hamlet was a lean-shanked youth such as Sarah Bernhardt represented him when she essayed to make dramatic history tbrough interpreting the melancholy Dane. Vanar held out for a "fat Hamlet." That duel, hy the way, was the fourteenth in which Mendes had been concerned, and, indeed, it was asserted that tbe others were fought in defense of the same nice question, and would seem to indicate tbat he is, to say the least, a man of convictions.

Mendes is now ahout sixty years old. In his twentieth year, soon after reaching Paris from Bordeaux, he started a paper, which he called La Revue Fantastique, and printed in the first number a drama in verse from his own pen, entitled "Le Romain d'une Nuit." This gave so much offense to the authorities that the editor and author was imprisoned two months and fined 200f.

His misfortunes helped to make him famous, and he soon became illustrious in a group of poets who called themselves the Parnassians. In 1868 he married Judith Gautier, the daughter of Theophile Gautier, but the union ended unhappily.

The undraped character of Mendes's writings has tended to prevent them from attaining such popularity in America and England as they bave won in France.

Pillsbury Plays Sixteen Games.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

PARIS, June 21.—Mr. Pillsbury, the famous chess player, is here, and to-day played sixteen blindfolded games simultaneously at the Cercle Philidor.

DIAMONDS IN VOGUE IN LONDON.

Rich American Women Cast Duchesses Into the Shade—Melba to Wear Over $350,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—Diamonds are more in vogue than ever this year, and Mrs. Ivor Guest, Mrs. Charles Wilson, and other rich women are said, with their tiaras of new and exquisite workmanship, to cast many Duchesses into the shade. In short, luxury and lavish expenditure were never commoner, while, on the other hand, poverty and a tendency to lawless rudeness were never more in evidence in the streets at night.

It is said that Melba, when she appears in the act of "La Traviata" at the coronation opera night, will wear diamonds surpassing in value Patti's famous $350,000 worth.

FOURTH OF JULY SPEECHES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 21.—The completed list of speakers at the Independence Day dinner of the American Society includes Ambassador Choate and Special Envoy Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Wilson, Admiral Watson, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Earl Spencer. That night Mrs. Bradley Martin will give a musicale, presumably celebrating the day, and the Gilbert Parkers will give a big dinner to the colonial Premiers.

WARSHIP BOMBARDS A TOWN.

Venezuelan Vessel Trying to Dislodge Rebels at Macuto.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 20.—All day to-day a Venezuelan warship has bombarded, without result, Macuto, a suburb of La Guayra, where 700 revolutionists are intrenched.

For a month the Government has been imitating the tactics of the Spaniards in Cuba and the British in South Africa by compelling natives and foreigners living in the district to abandon their homes and concentrate at La Guayra. This measure gives an exact idea of the state of Venezuela.

Argentine-Chile Treaty Approved.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 21.—Tbe Senate has unanimously approved the treaties between Argentina and Chile, providing for general arbitration and a restriction of armaments.

Better Defenses for Kingston, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—In pursuance of the imperial scheme to reconstruct the defenses here, contracts have been made to remodel the fort commanding Kingston Harbor. Modern guns for this fort will be sent out from England.

WELCOME THE RIVAL BRITISH SHIP MERGER

Atlantic Big Enough for All, Says President Baker.

Predicts Failure If the New Combination Depends on Subsidies, Which Seems to be the Promoters' Plan.

LONDON, June 21.—If J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., had not been unexpectedly absent in the Mediterranean, this week would have been marked hy important developments in the final stages of the Atlantic shipping combine. All the heads of the companies, including Bernard N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Line, who is now here, expected Mr. Morgan to be in London Friday, hut he was unable to come, and so the proposed meeting was postponed. It is said that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and that it is likely that sweeping changes and economies in working expenses will soon be put in operation. On this subject Mr. Baker said:

"We are contemplating various steps which will he greatly to the public's convenience and economy. Before long the benefits of the combination will become patent to every individual crossing the Atlantic.

"As to tbe rival all-Britisb combine, I can only say that we welcome it. The Atlantic is big enough for us all. If they think they can do better hy combining, they would he foolish if they did not. If they intend to depend on increased Government subsidies rather than on diminution of expenses and improvement of the service, I think they are mistaken. But I suppose they know what they are about. We are not worrying. Prior to the formation of our combine we had the opportunity of acquiring several more lines than were eventually included, and some of those which were not acquired are now prominently mentioned as factors in the rumored rival combine. However, when the latter materializes into something more than mere suggestions it will be time enough to discuss it.

"One of tbe motives attributed hy a section of the English press as constituting the necessity for an all-British trust, namely, the likelihood of the Morgan organization putting all its vessels under the American flag, is perfectly absurd. We would not do it if we could, and we cannot. There seems to have been quite a little hysteria over here on the subject of our combine, though I am glad to find it is not shared by the leading or thinking people."

From other sources it is learned that tbe offers made by Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred L. Jones, head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., to the Cunard, Royal Mail, and other lines, and which have been considered by them, entirely depend on what subsidies the promoters of the British combine can secure from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada; Edmund Barton, the Australian Prime Minister, and the Imperial Government. The basis of the suggested new amalgamation consists largely in increased subsidies from the British and Canadian Governments and new arrangements with Australia. Unless these are granted the lines approached will not agree to amalgamate. Impartial opinion inclines to the belief that the demand for increased subsidies will not be acceded to, with tbe result that the tentative arrangements between Sir Christopher Furness and the English lines will fall through.

A curious factor in the shipping arrangements made or contemplated is the bitter opposition of the Allan Line, the heads of which openly declare that tbe present agitation is engineered by Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred L. Jones and is solely for the purpose of hurting their trade, which has practically been unaffected by Mr. Morgan's deal.

Subsequent to tbe arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier here there was a series of important conferences. If these, as expected, do not result in an agreement for additional subsidies a novel plan will be put before the Government and the Colonial Premiers, embodying many points acutely affecting the United States and Canada. This plan is being kept strictly secret until other hands in the transatlantic game have been shown.

RECOGNIZE KING EDWARD.

Germans in Johannesburg Assist in the Coronation Preparations.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, June 21.—Considerable significance is attached to the action of the German community here, hitherto pro-Boer, in electing a committee, composed of the most prominent Germans, to assist in preparation for the celebration of the coronation of King Edward.

The Germans have published a declaration to the effect that they are determined to dispel whatever unfavorable impression was created among their British fellow-citizens hy the "exaggeration of the misguided and misinformed press of Germany," and also acknowledging British sovereignty which, whether they like it or otherwise, "means personal freedom for everybody."

BOER PEACE AGREEMENT.

Original Document Personally Delivered to King Edward by Col. Hamilton.

LONDON, June 21.—Col. Hubert Hamilton, wbo was intrusted to bring home the original South African peace agreement, delivered the historic document signed hy the Boers to King Edward at Windsor Castle this afternoon.

Col. Hamilton remained at the Castle for dinner, at which Sousa's march, "Imperial Edward," was played for the first time hy the band of the Scots Guards. A handsome illuminated vellum copy of the march has been presented to the King.

PROTEST BY IRISHMEN.

Sentence Imposed Upon Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., Condemned by District Councillors.

SLIGO, Ireland, June 21.—The District Council to-day unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Government for the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim, for contempt of court. Councillor Gilmartin urged every Nationalist in Sligo to place a black flag on his chimney on Coronation Day in "memory of the persecutions suffered under the rotten Government of England."

"If," said Councillor Gilmartin, in advocating this action, "the Irish Nationalists were as distant as are the Boers, they would show the King that his coronation day would be a day of blood instead of jubilation."

Carnegie Library for Wales.

LONDON, June 21.—Andrew Carnegie, in donating £6,000 ($30,000) for a library at Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, said he tendered the gift because of his indebtedness to the Welsh element in America, many of whom had rendered him service.

Spain's New Loan a Great Success.

MADRID, June 21.—Great success has attended the issue of the loan of 338,000,000 pesetas ($67,600,000) in 5 per cent. international redeemable bonds. The issue price was 90½ and the subscriptions totaled upward of 3,000,000,000 pesetas, ($600,000,000.)

American Sojourners In the German Capital

Sculptor Moritz Wolff Has Completed the Model of a Statue of President McKinley—Grimm's Interesting Correspondence with Emerson—Missionary Shedd in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—Moritz Wolff, the noted sculptor, bas just completed the model of the statue of the late President McKinley, ordered by a prominent American artist. He refused to give the name of the donor of the statue. When completed it will be twelve feet in height.

Wolff has also completed a statue for the German Veterans' Monument for beautiful Hillside Cemetery, in Philadelphia, to be shipped on Aug. 1.

SOME GRIMM-EMERSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—The executors of Hermann Grimm have discovered an interesting correspondence the professor had with Emerson; among the letters are communications from Emerson's daughter describing her father's dying days.

The letters will be given either to the library of the new American Church here or to the Germanic Museum at Harvard. Grimm originally promised the letters to a well-known American, but later refused because he had expressed anti-Boer sentiments. Grimm was a rabid pro-Boer.

MISSIONARY SHEDD OF PERSIA ARRIVES IN BERLIN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Rev. Mr. Shedd of Princeton, now missionary in Persia, is here. Prof. Sachau, the noted Oriental scholar of Berlin University, is so much pleased with Mr. Shedd's proposed work, "The Concordance of the Syriac Bible," that he accepted it for the "Imprimata Sachau" and advised Mr. Shedd to have Prof. Macdonald of the Hartford Theological Seminary bring the work through the press.

Josiah Flynt is here. He has just completed a new tramp novel for Dodd, Mead & Co. He leaves Berlin next week for the North Cape.

J. F. Rhodes, the historian, leaves here Monday for Weimar to see tbe Goethehaus.

George Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society gave 1,000 marks for the American Church, which is being erected.

Gilman White on Sunday visited the laboratories of the botanical gardens.

Prof. Carl Marr, a native of Milwaukee, has four paintings in the Munich art show.

By the special order of the Kaiser, Joseph H. Linnard, Naval Constructor, will receive every attention while inspecting the imperial shipyards at Kiel.

AMERICANS LEAVING BERLIN.

Most of Those Residing There Start for London to View the Coronation.

BERLIN, June 21.—Nearly all the Americans who have been residing here have left the German capital, principally for London.

James Ford Rhodes, the historian, has gone to Dresden for a fortnight. He has invested most of his 3,000 marks ($750) of prize money received from the Prussian Academy of Sciences in a bust of Goethe, by Schaper.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy, and his son, Dr. O'Neil, bave paid a visit to the naval works at Kiel, with Commander William H. Beehler, the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin. They went to London today to attend the coronation of King Edward.

Rear Admiral Van Reypen, United States Navy, ex-Surgeon General, sails for home from Hamburg on Tuesday next.

Judge Frederick W. Holls and ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, are still here.

PRINCE HENRY'S YOUNGER SONS UNABLE TO WALK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—It is learned that the two younger sons of Prince Henry, Sigismund and Henry, are afflicted like the eldest, Waldemar, and are unable to walk. They will be placed in Lanmann's sanitarium, in Dresden.

PROMISE ROYAL AUTOGRAPHS.

Emperor William and Prince Henry Will Write in an Album.

BERLIN, June 21.—The United States Embassy here made inquiries through the Foreign Office recently as to whether Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia would write something in an album which is being got up hy newspaper men for presentation to the Staats Zeitung of New York, commemorating the banquet given to the press of the United States by that paper in honor of Prince Henry.

They both replied that they would be greatly pleased to do so.

ON THE BERLIN STAGE.

Ernst von Wildenbruch's New Historical Drama, "King Laurin."

BERLIN, June 21.—Tbe Royal Schauspielbaus has acquired Ernst von Wildenbruch's new historical drama, "King Laurin." Its first production will occur in the Autumn.

The celebrated Kaim Orchestra, under the leadership of Felix Weingartner, has been engaged for an eight weeks' tour of the United States in January and February next.

KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

Was Especially Kind to Americans—George Bancroft the Last American Minister to His Court.

BERLIN, June 21.—King Albert of Saxony was always specially kind to Americans who visited Dresden, and was always accessible to those who had any reason to see him beyond mere curiosity. The members of the American colony in Dresden liked the King. Tbese considerations and the fact that he was the oldest soveregn in Germany douhtless caused the State Department at Washington to direct Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, and John B. Jackson, the Secretary of tbe Embassy, to attend the funeral. Tbe last time Mr. White saw King Albert officially was on the fiftieth anniversary of his late Majesty's entrance into the army. It was the day the United States declared war on Spain. Ascending the steps of the Throne Room, Mr. White and his staff were met by the Spanish Ambassador and his staff. They shook hands and exchanged rather cool salutations. The incident was the talk of diplomatic circles. Mr. White was specially commissioned to represent the United States at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of the King into the Saxon army.

The last American Minister accredited to the Saxon Court was George Bancroft, who, oddly enough, was never recalled from Saxony, Bavaria, and the other States when he was appointed Minister to the empire, and tbese Courts were never notified of Mr. Bancroft's death. Hence it is a standing pleasantry tbat Mr. Bancroft is still American Minister to these kingdoms. Mr. Bancroft was accredited Minister in 1868 to the Nortb German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German Empire. He was recalled at his own request in 1874. He died in 1891.

The new King of Saxony is chiefly known for his military taste and considerate treatment of private soldiers. He was commander for thirty years of the Twelfth Army Corps, which is Saxony's contingent to the imperial armies, and sternly put down the mistreatment of soldiers hy officers and sevcrely punished petty brutalities on the part of subaiterns and non-commissioned officers. His secret decree on the subject in 1891 attracted great attention when the Vorwaerts divulged it. Tbe King is a capable musician, playing tbe piano, has good taste and technical finish, and often gives musical parties at his house, where he and his daughter, the Princess Mathilde, play duets. King George has attended chamber music concerts assiduously and is the patron of many musical undertakings.

DRESDEN, Saxony, June 21.—The body of King Albert arrived here on the royal funeral train from the Castle Sihyllenort tbis afternoon, accompanied by King George, the widow of the late King, and many royal personages. The funeral carriage was hung with black within and without, and was decorated with shields hearing the royal arms. The route from the station to the church was lined with troops.

Upon the arrival here of the funeral train a number of non-commissioned officers bore the coffin to a magnificent pavilion, where the remains were solemnly blessed by the clergy. From the pavilion the body was carried by a guard of honor to the Hofkirch, where it lay in state. The troop presented arms and the bells of the city were tolled as the remains were carried into the church.

Prof. Kuno Francke's Poem.

BERLIN, June 21.—A poem by Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University on the occasion of the Nüremberg Juhilee is making the rounds of tbe press. It conveys the greeting of tbe United States to Germany and celebrates the gigantic energy and magical development of America, contrasted with the well-tempered-poetic calm of Germany.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S REMAINS.

The Arrangements for the Home-Taking on July 1 Completed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The present arrangements for the home taking of the remains of Lord Pauncefote are that the body, which is now in a vault at Rock Creek Cemetery, shall, on July 1, be taken to Stotts Station, on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the nearest available point, where a special train of two cars will he in waiting. Besides Lieut. Niblack, who is in charge of this part of tbe arrangements, there will he no one in attendance but the staff of the British Embassy.

The special train will leave the station at 3 o'clock for Annapolis, where it will arrive at 4:30. At Annapolis the funeral party will he received with all military and naval ceremony by the cadets and marines at the Naval Academy, and a detachment from the Brooklyn. The remains will he placed on the flagship on the evening of the 1st and the ship will sail for Southampton with Admiral Coghlan ahoard.

SINGULAR WAR INCIDENT.

Why Boers Took a Nurse's Horse, and Returned It Safely.

From The London Hospital.

A curious incident befell an army nursing sister wbile out riding alone in the Northern Transvaal, close to a small town which has been held for the past year by the Englisb. Two men on horseback, dressed in what seemed to her the uniform of our scouts rode hy. When they had gone a little further, they dismounted and, taking their rifles in their hands, came up, grasped the reins of her horse, and asked her if "she would like a walk." Surprised at the question, she inquired to what regiment they belonged. Their answer made her aware that, though claiming to be British, tbey were really Boers in disguise. The men spoke to each other in Dutch, and then one said to her: "We are Boers and we want your horse." The sister, greatly distressed at the thought of losing the animal, which was horrowed, begged the men not to take it. Tbey replied that they were very short of horses, and required it badly. Expostulations proved unavailing; she had to give way with as good grace as possible, made easy to her by their extremely polite manner and the gentle way in which she was lifted from her saddle. They left her with the promise that the saddle and bridle should be returned.

A few days after a letter was brought by a Boer to a blockhouse to say that if the English commandant would send out beyond the British lines, the sister's horse and property would be restored. He did so, and everything was found as stated, together with a letter explaining that the two men had been compelled to take the horse, as they thought that the sister suspected their nationality, and they feared she would ride at once to the nearest blockhouse and report their whereabouts. They had, therefore, in order to secure their own safety, to choose between taking her with them beyond the blockhouses or the confiscation of her horse, and they chose the latter as being probably less repugnant to the sister's feelings. No doubt the good treatment their own women have received at the hands of the British authorities tends to account for their friendly and courteous behavior, but the sisters is none the less to be congratulated upon the result of an experience that might have been most unpleasant.

Japan's St. Louis Fair Appropriation.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.—As a result of the negotiations of John Barrett, Commissioner General for Asia and Australia for the St. Louis Exposition, the Japanese Cabinet has informally decided upon an appropriation of 2,000,000 yen ($960,000) to provide for the participation of Japan in the Exposition.

$100,000 FOR PUBLIC BATHS

Mrs. A. A. Anderson's Gift of Buildings on the East Side.

Conditions the Poor Contend With and Protests Against Inadequate Facilities Appealed to Her.

The poor of New York City will be benefited by the generosity of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who has purchased the property at 325 and 327 East Thirty-eighth Street, where she will erect large bathhouses after the razing of the old buildings there now. The baths are to be thrown open to the needy, particularly of the east side. The cost, including the purchase price of the land and the buildings to be erected, will aggregate $100,000.

Mrs. Anderson, who has become well known through the beneficent uses to which she has put her money, is the wife of A. A. Anderson, the artist, who built and owns the Bryant Park Studio Building. Mr. Anderson has a town house at 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, but he and Mrs. Anderson are now at their country home in Greenwich, Conn.

Speaking for Mrs. Anderson, who was inclined to avoid publicity regarding her charitable plans, Mr. Anderson confirmed the report of the donation, but said it was too early yet to talk of definite plans. He said that although no plans had been drawn for the erection of the bathhouse, it was expected that the work would be started early this Summer. "Mrs. Anderson will entirely supervise the construction," he said, "and the buildings will be erected according to her ideas." He said that Mrs. Anderson has taken a great interest in the unsanitary conditions with which the east side poor in New York are obliged to contend in the Summer.

The new bathhouse will be a welcome increass to the number of public baths, for which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated $325,000, and the building is the direct result of the protest that has been made against insufficient and inadequate bathing facilities for the poor. The three public bathhouses are to be erected in tenement districts. The project interested Mrs. Anderson, who made a study of the situation and proposed to build a bathhouse. It is probable that the building will be presented to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mrs. Anderson is the donor of Millbank Hall to Barnard College.

ECUADOR VOLCANO ERUPTS.

Ashes from Pichincha Fall Into the City of Quito and Alarm the Inhabitants.

GUAYQUIL, Ecuador, June 21.—Travelers from Chone, Province of Manabi, who have arrived at Quito, say they were forced to delay their journey twelve days on account of the road being nearly obstructed by volcanic matter erupted from a crater in the side of the Pichincha volcano.

The news caused alarm at Quito, as a few nights before the inhabitants saw fire issuing from the crater and ashes fell on that city.

THE GOOD GROUND MYSTERY.

Disbrow's Lawyer Refuses to Accept a Subpoena for His Client.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 21.—Deputy Sheriff Rogers arrived here this morning from Northport, where he had endeavored to serve on Rowland Miles, counsel for Louis Disbrow, a subpoena for Disbrow's appearance at a hearing on the mysterious drowning of Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster in Tiana Bay. Rogers said that Mr. Miles told him that he would neither allow Disbrow to accept service of a subpoena from the deputy nor receive the subpoena himself and serve it on his client.

Rogers says he also visited T. A. Disbrow, the father of Louis, who said that his son was not at home. Mr. Disbrow also told the deputy, the latter says, that his son would be produced if any charge was made against him, but so far as his appearance as a witness was concerned, that matter lay in the hands of his son's counsel.

Dr. Nugent went to Good Ground this morning to attend Grace Foster, the sixteen-year-old sister of Clarence Foster, who is suffering from pneumonia. On his return Mr. Nugent said that the condition of his patient was unchanged. He said the girl had now been sick three days, and the crisis would not be passed for a week.

USED SAND TO FIGHT FIRE.

Gasoline Causes Blaze In Shanty on Union Square — Crowd Watches, Not Knowing of Dynamite Stored Nearby.

The Fire Department had a small, but peculiar and spiteful fire to contend with last evening on the east side of Union Square, opposite Fifteenth Street, and the Union Square Hotel.

At that point there stood, among several sheds and shantles used by Holbrook, Daly & Cabot, contractors, in their construction work on the rapid transit tunnel, one which was twelve by sixteen feet in size, and which was used for the storage of large gasoline torches, lanterns, and oil. In this shed, last night, when it caught fire and was destroyed, were sixteen big torches and a barrel and a half of gasoline or naphtha. Tunnel workmen said that boys shooting firecrackers were responsible for what happened, but at any rate a policeman discovered a spout of flame issuing from the structure, and when the firemen arrived it was roaring.

A big pile of sand was near the burning shanty, and the firemen found this to be a better weapon against the oil-fed flames than water. Fourteenth Street was crowded with its usual Saturday night crowds, and thousands thronged as near as they could to the blaze, in blissful ignorance of the fact that a hundred and fifty feet south of the burning shanty was a smaller one, used for the storage of dynamite. Mr. Holbrook afterward said that there were but twenty-five pounds of dynamite in the little building, and that there had at no time been any danger. The police estimated the damage at $200.

COLORED MAN A PRIEST.

J. H. Dorsey Ordained by Cardinal Gibbons In Baltimore — The Second Black Priest In the Country.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Among the June ordinations which took place at the Cathedral to-day, Cardinal Gibbons officiating, was that of J. Harry Dorsey, who is the second colored man to be ordained a Catholic priest in the United States. Father Dorsay was born in this city and received his early education in the public schools. He became a communicant at St. Francis Xavier's and in 1888 the Rev. J. R. Slattery became interested in young Dorsey and sent him to St. Paul, Minn., to study under Archbishop Ireland. Here he remained one year, and, Dr. Slattery having opened Epiphany College, at Walbrook, for the purpose of educating young men for the negro missions, he brought his protégé east to become a pupil there. Father Dorsey was graduated with high honors in June, 1893, and matriculated the following September at St. Joseph's Seminary, also established by Dr. Slattery. He took additional courses in philosophy and theology at St. Mary's Seminary. At both institutions Dorsey did good work, and the three honorary degrees of the seminary mass to-morrow at St. Francis Xavier's Church, for colored people, in this city.

The first colored man to be ordained in the United States was the Rev. C. R. Uncles, who was raised to the priesthood at the cathedral in 1891.

MOB THREATENS LYNCHING.

Three Italians Have a Narrow Escape from a Mob at New Kensington, Penn.

NEW KENSINGTON, Penn., June 21.—Dominick Sandof, Tony Madron, and Louis Madron, Italians, narowly escaped lynching early to-day at the hands of an infuriated mob of several hundred men and boys.

Late yesterday David James, a prominent citizen, was assaulted by the foreigners and Frank James, his son, who rushed to his rescue, was mortally wounded. Immediately after the shooting the assailants fled, but were overtaken and lodged in the police station.

A mob of about 500 persons soon gathered and demanded the prisoners, but they were quickly taken to the railroad station for removal to the Greensburg Jail. One hundred armed men were deputized as officers to protect the prisoners, but no sooner were they landed in the station than a rush was made for them. The building was partly wrecked, but the officers kept the mob at bay with drawn revolvers until a carriage was procured and they were hastily driven to Pittsburg.

Hundreds of the mob pursued the carriage, but the horses were fresh, and soon outdistanced their pursuers. Later the prisoners were safely lodged in the Greensburg Jail.

THE PRESIDENT'S BOSTON TRIP.

Will Dine at the Press Club After Attending Harvard Commencement.

BOSTON, June 21.—Arrangements have been completed by the Adjutant General's department for the reception of President Roosevelt on his trip to this State next week. On the evening of June 24 Adjt. Gen. Dalton and one staff officer will go to the State line with Gen. Curtis Guild and M. P. Curran, representing the Spanish war veterans and the Boston Press Club.

They will meet the President and escort him to Boston. On arrival at the Back Bay Station in Boston the President will be received by Gov. Crane, and under escort of the First Battalion of Cavalry will proceed to the Hotel Somerset.

The party will breakfast at the Hotel Somerset, and at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the same escort, will proceed to Cambridge to attend the Harvard commencement. Then they will return to Boston, and at the Hotel Somerset the cavalry battalion will be dismissed, saving a detail of outriders to accompany the President and party to the Algonquin Club at 6:30 o'clock, and returning with him to the Hotel Somerset to attend the dinner of the Boston Press Club.

The President will take the night train for New London at the Back Bay Station.

COLOMBIAN TOWN BESIEGED.

Government Troops Are Expected to Capture Agua Dulce.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 21.—News of the capture of Agua Dulce by the Government forces, under Gens. Berti and Castro, is expected.

Gen. Vivero, who was a prisoner at Chiriqui, has escaped and arrived here yesterday. He reports that Agua Dulce is defended by 1,000 men, and that there is great demoralization among the Liberal troops at David.

AMERICAN LINER LAUNCHED.

The Finland Christened at the Cramp Yards In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21.—The American Line steamer Finland was launched at the yards of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company this afternoon. Mrs. Samuel Bettle of New York, daughter of President Clement A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company, christened the vessel.

The New York guests who came here to witness the launching of the Finland were taken aboard the Kroonland and given a trip to New York. The usual builders' trial trip has been dispensed with, and the Kroonland will begin her regular trips to Southampton and Antwerp on June 28 under Capt. Doxrud.

The Finland is 12,000 tons register and is 550 feet long. She is built of steel throughout.

THIRD BATTERY'S MARCH.

Tour to Riverhead, L. I., During a Week of Practice.

In a downpour of rain, and wearing their rubber ponchos, the members of the Third Battery of the National Guard started yesterday morning from the armory in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on a week's practice march on Long Island. The battery is making the tour instead of going to the State Camp at Peekskill. About 100 members started on the march under the command of Capt. Rasquin.

The first part of the march was to Milburn, a distance of twenty-five miles, where camp was established and the night spent. To-day the battery will march from Milburn to Islip. After reaching Riverhead the battery will march across the island to the north side and return by another route to Brooklyn. The members of the battery will get some target practice while on the trip, principally at Creedmoor on the return journey.

Tunnel Accident Suit Transferred.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 21.—Word has been received here that Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn has granted a change of venue to New York City from the Supreme Court in Westchester County in the case of Jennie M. Leys of New Rochelle, who has instituted suit for $100,000 damages against the New York Central Railroad Company for the death of her husband, William Leys, in the accident in the Park Avenue Tunnel. This is the first of the suits resulting from the tunnel accident that has been transferred.

Memorial Bridge Bill Goes to Conference

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the House to-day Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment for a Memorial Bridge across the Potomac to cost not to exceed $2,500,000, and appropriating $100,000 for the preparation of plans. Mr. Grovernor in support of his motion referred to the fact that the Grand Army of the Republic had indorsed the movement for a bridge to connect Washington with Arlington Cemetery and Fort Myer. Mr. Grosvenor's motion after some debate was voted down without division, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Story of a New Beef Trust Denied.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Specific denial was made to-day by Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & Co.'s packing plant, and by Michael Cudahy of the Cudahy Packing Company, that the companies had joined with others to form a trust under the New Jersey laws. Mr. Cudahy said: "I have heard all about this alleged combination between Armour, Swift, Morris, Hammond, and the rest, and I give my word that if the packers contemplate such action I know nothing of it."

Dutch West Indies' New Tariff.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 21.—According to the provisions of the new customs tariff, made public yesterday and becoming operative July 1, silk will pay double the duty formerly charged, a duty of 1 cent per kilogram will be charged on cement, the duty on collars will be double the former rate, and a duty of 25 cents per

STRIKE AGITATORS JAILED.

"Mother" Jones and Associates Arrested for Exhorting Miners, Locked Up In Parkersburg, West Va.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., June 21.—"Mother" Jones, Thomas Haggerty, William Morgan, Bernard Rice, George Baron, Andrew Lascavash, and William Blakely of the United Mine Workers from different parts of the country, who were arrested here last night, were taken to Parkersburg by four Deputy Marshals and lodged in jail. The miners have leased a plot of ground at Clarksburg for the purpose of holding meetings, and will make the arrest their chief defense. The arrest was made under an injunction issued a few days ago by Judge J. Jackson of the United States Circuit Court.

The amount of their bail has not been fixed, but the men were provided with sufficient funds to secure their own releases.

This is the first time that "Mother" Jones has been arrested, although she has been served with innumerable injunctions.

TRAIN TORE OFF HER CLOTHES.

A Connecticut Girl Had a Remarkable Escape from Being Killed by a Fast Express.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., June 21.—Miss Mary Lewis, aged fifteen, daughter of Deacon George Lewis, was stripped of her clothing, yet scarcely injured, by an express train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in Milford, yesterday.

Four tracks run past the station, the two centre ones, for through trains, being fenced in. Miss Lewis was caught between the two fences by a New York express, late and running at increased speed. She tried to climb over the high pickets, but could not manage it. As the express thundered by she clung fast to the fence. The train grazed her back, stripping off dress and underclothes, and tearing her hat, which had been pinned firmly to her hair.

The engineer stopped his train, thinking he had killed her. As the passengers poured out she was seen running across the fields to her home. A physician found a few small scratches on her back, but no other injury, and she is suffering only from shock.

DISCHARGED FOR A SHORTAGE.

Dock Department Employe Admitted He Had Never Volunteered to Make Good His Account.

Delinquent employes of the Department of Docks were tried before Commissioner Hawkes yesterday, when Thomas Lusk was charged with failure to account for $324.99 wharfage, which he should have turned in at different times between Jan. 1, 1901 and Jan. 31, 1902. He admitted collecting some of the money, but not all.

"You never offered to make good any part of the amount until the accountants of the department had found you out," said the Commissioner.

"I tried to be as honest as I could," said Lusk.

"But it is a fact, is it not, that you never offered to make good of your own accord?"

"Yes, sir. That is right."

"You are discharged from the employ of the Department of Docks," was the verdict then rendered.

James G. Shand was charged with failing to account for wharfage for three vessels which was entered in his memorandum book for last October. He explained that, after he had entered the amount in his book, he had gone to the department headquarters to get the receipts, on which alone he could collect wharfage, and in the meantime the boats went away. This, he said, was a common occurrence in the experience of every other Dockmaster. Decision was reserved.

MANY CONVICTS DISAPPOINTED.

Massachusetts Men Hoped Good Behavior Would Shorten Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21.—Friends of some of the long-term prisoners in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown have retained Lawyer Marvin M. Taylor of Worcester to ascertain whether or not prisoners given maximum and minimum sentences can be released for good behavior before the minimum sentence has expired. Certain of the friends of the men held that under Massachusetts law this could be done, and if it could 1,000 prisoners would be affected.

Mr. Taylor, after an exhaustive examination of the law, has given an opinion that under the law these prisoners must serve at least the minimum sentence, and that they cannot be released in less time by good behavior.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL SOLD.

Big Florida Caravansary Purchased by a Syndicate for $1,100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., June 21.—The Tampa Bay Hotel has been sold to a syndicate represented by T. J. Scott of Montgomery, Ala. The Tampa Bay Hotel was built in 1888-9 to promote the growth of Tampa, which at that time had a population of 1,600, and to popularize the line of travel to Havana via the Plant railroad and steamship lines.

The hotel is of brick and steel, fire-proof, and is the best planned and most complete. It stands unrivaled as the most perfect tourist hotel in the world. No attempt has been made to surpass it. It has also the distinction of being the best specimen of Oriental architecture in the United States.

Mr. Plant, at the time of building, was looked upon as visionary. Tampa now has a population of 28,000, and Mr. Plant's estate is valued at $24,000,000.

The price agreed upon is understood to be about what the hotel and 30 acres of land cost, not including the cost of furniture, $1,100,000.

CARNEGIE GIFT UNAVAILABLE.

Dissension Over Proposed Site May Rob New Brunswick of New Library.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—This city is unable to accept a gift of $50,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a public library building because the members of the Board of Trustees of the city libraries cannot agree upon a site, which, Mr. Carnegie says, must be furnished before the money will be forthcoming.

Last night the Board of Trustees met, and Mayor George A. Viehmann, who is a member of that body, offered a resolution asking the City Council for $12,000 to purchase a plot of ground for the library building. The six Trustees present all voted for the resolution. Then the Mayor offered a resolution providing for the purchase of a site on Livingston Avenue, the chief residential street of the city, on which the Mayor has an option for the sum specified.

There was an immediate division. The Mayor and two other Trustees, the Rev. Linn E. Wheeler, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and W. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of Schools in New Brunswick, favored the Livingston Avenue site, while Henry L. Janeway, President of the Board, and Charles J. Carpenter, both wealthy wall paper manufacturers, and Irving S. Upson, Registrar and Librarian of Rutgers College, favored buying the present city library site from the New Brunswick Free Circulating Library, a private institution. The vote was therefore a tie.

The Mayor says that unless the Board votes to accept the Livingston Avenue site he will let the matter go over until Jan. 1, 1903, when Mr. Upson's term will expire, and appoint a man of his own way of thinking. It is said, however, that Mr. Carnegie's offer will be withdrawn before

E. N. MARKS' SUDDEN DEATH

Sporting Man Dies of Apoplexy in Long Branch Club.

He Was a Partner of New York Bookmakers, and Also Proprietor of a Gaming House.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 21.—Edward N. Marks, well known as a backer of gambling enterprises and one of the wealthiest sporting men in New York, was found dead in his bedroom at the Pennsylvania Club this morning. His death was due to apoplexy. When he retired at 11 o'clock last night he seemed to be in excellent health.

He was interested in the Pennsylvania Club at this place, which a few days ago was opened as a restaurant, and he was in Long Branch on business connected with that place. He was fifty-two years and a resident of New York City, where he was associated with race track, pool room and gambling house ventures.

For a number of years he operated a gambling house in West Forty-second Street, New York, and he also was interested as partner with a number of bookmakers who conduct business on the New York race tracks, he being known as the backer of several men who are prominent in the betting ring. In the days when the South Jersey race track, known as the Gloucester course, owned and operated by William Thompson, was open and earning large sums of money, Marks was interested in Gloucester gambling houses and race track books, and amassed a large fortune in that business. When racing was driven out of New Jersey he closed his Gloucester places and returned to New York, where he since has been interested in a variety of gambling enterprises.

Until very recently he did business in his own name on the New York tracks, but also was partner in books made by other men prominent in that business.

He also was interested as a stockholder in the new race track being constructed at Jamaica, L. I., and in the sporting and theatrical newspaper, Daily America.

His home in New York was at 145 West Seventieth Street, and his wife, who was at the city house at the time of his death, arrived here this evening. The body will be taken to Philadelphia to-morrow for interment.

MRS. W. H. CLARK GETS $200,000

Justice Keogh Orders This Amount to be Paid from Sale of Empire City Track as Dower Right.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 21.—Justice Keogh to-day issued an order directing the Treasurer of Westchester County to turn over to Mrs. William H. Clark the sum of $200,000 as her dower right. The money is to be taken from the sale of the Empire City track, which was built by Mr. Clark.

The Empire City race track having been purchased by Frank Farrell and associates under foreclosura proceedings on Dec. 26, 1901, Mrs. William H. Clark, widow of ex-Corporation Counsel Clark, on Jan. 6 last applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Referee Bankson Morgan from giving the purchasers a deed. Her contention through her lawyer was, that the purchase price of $218,000 paid by Farrell was far under the real value, and less than it would bring if put under the hammer again. Mr. Farrell met this contention by offering to consent to a resale of the property if a higher bid could be obtained.

On Jan. 23, Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, handed down a decision setting aside the sale at auction of the track to Frank Farrell and others.

On Feb. 25 the track was resold to Fred Gerken and a number of well-known road drivers for $300,000.

TWO VERSIONS OF ACCIDENT.

E. C. Wallace Denies that His Machine Was Speeding at Nyack.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., June 21.—"The automobile was going eight miles an hour and did stop," testified Edward Copeland Wallace of New York before Justice Fisher in Nyack to-day in the suit brought against him for running at an unlawful rate of speed and refusing to stop when asked to do so by Lawyer E. T. Lovatt on May 29.

Mr. Lovatt's horse was frightened at that time, and he and his wife were thrown out and injured. The defense was heard to-day, and Mr. Wallace and his son were the principal witnesses. They agreed in their testimony that the machine was stopped as soon as Mr. Lovatt was seen waving his hand, and this testimony was in direct contradiction of that given by several witnesses for the prosecution two weeks ago, who swore that the automobile was going at a rate of about thirty miles an hour, and did not stop.

Counsel will argue the cass next Saturday.

COURT BUSINESS TIED UP.

Promotion of U. S. District Judge Upsets Utica Bankruptcy Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 21.—Business in the United States District Court for the Northern District is practically tied up because of the promotion of Judge A. C. Coxe to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Judge Coxe qualified as an Appeals Judge about one week ago.

The bulk of the business in the United States District Court is the disposition of bankruptcy matters. Several cases have arisen during the week where merchants have been compelled to file a petition in bankruptcy to prevent their property from being seized under proceedings begun against them in the State courts and to prevent a sale. When bankruptcy petitions are filed, an order restraining the proceedings in the State courts is generally applied for to restrain all proceedings until a trustee in bankruptcy can be appointed.

Several attorneys have asked Judge Hazel of Buffalo to grant restraining orders, but to do so Judge Hazel must come into the district. David B. Sheehan, a Syracuse tobacco dealer, desired a restraining order yesterday to prevent creditors from selling his stock. His attorneys were compelled to see Judge Hazel.

It is not known when President Roosevelt will appoint a Judge to succeed Judge Coxe. Meanwhile District Court matters are practically at a standstill, and no bankrupts can be discharged until the new Judge is appointed.

COURT SENTENCE: VACCINATION.

Jersey City Police Justice Sees that His Decree Is Carried Out.

Police Justice Hoos of Jersey City believes in making the punishment fit the crime. Among the prisoners arraigned before him yesterday was Mrs. Mary Griffin, forty-three years old, of 475 Henderson Street. A case of smallpox had been discovered in the house, and after the patient had been removed to the hospital the other tenants were quarantined until the house could be disinfected. Mrs. Griffin refused to obey the order or to be vaccinated. She escaped through the yard, but was arrested. When Justice Hoos heard the facts he sentenced the woman to be vaccinated at once. She refused until she was given the alternative of going to jail. Then she gave her without delay, and she was then released.

RAIDS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Acting Captain Dillon Enters Two Houses and Makes a Number of Arrests.

As the result of a complaint made by Joseph Hurmans, 419 Brook Avenue, who said he had lost $30 in the place, Acting Captain Dillon and Detectives Black, Flynn, and Underhill of the West Thirtieth Street Station visited the alleged gambling house at 17 West Twenty-fourth Street last night, arrested four men, and captured considerable gambling paraphernalia. The man who is thought to be the proprietor was not captured.

Hurmans went to the station house last night and said that he had just lost a week's salary in the place and wanted it back. Detective Flynn, under orders from Capt. Dillon, accompanied him back to the place and went in. After betting some money the two came out of the house. They were followed by a man who, the police say, had been dealing faro, and he was promptly arrested by Acting Captain Dillon and the two other detectives who had been waiting. A little later three other men came out of the house and looked around suspiciously, and they, too, were arrested. The house was then entered, and it was found that several had escaped by means of a ladder.

Two roulette wheels, a faro layout, and a quantity of poker chips and cards were seized. The prisoners are Frank Spanish, 1506 Broadway; Andrew Clark, 746 Third Avenue; John Wall, 24 Second Street, and George Vance, 25 West Thirtieth Street. Shortly after the arrest Inspector Harley stopped in the station and complimented Acting Capt. Dillon on his alertness.

Earlier in the evening the Actnig Captain and the same detectives had entered another alleged gambling house on the first floor of 102 West Thirty-second Street, and, having confiscated a number of cards and chips and broken some alleged gambling tables, had taken ten negroes to the police station. Bruce Forrester, the reputed proprietor, will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

L. N. LITTAUER'S FUTURE.

The Congressman Likely to be Renamed from His New District.

A singular state of facts exists in one of the new Congressional districts, which is composed of the Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton, and Montgomery.

Within its confines are three members of the present House of Representatives. They are Lucius N. Littauer of Fulton, the personal friend of President Theodore Roosevelt; Louis W. Emerson of Warren, and John K. Stewart of Montgomery.

The last-named is to be appointed a member of the St. Louis Fair Commission, and Mr. Emerson has promised Warren County's delegates to Mr. Littauer, so that the probabilities are strong that Mr. Littauer will be renominated.

REPUBLICAN STATE GOSSIP.

One Story Has Senator Elsberg Nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Many Republican politicians of prominenca are in the city, and quite a few of them were disappointed yesterday in not meeting Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. The former did not come over from Washington and the latter went from the State camp at Peekskill to his home in Newburg.

Republican politicians around the Waldorf-Astoria were discussing a report that neither Senator F. W. Higgins nor S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua will be the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, it being understood that Mr. Higgins would be returned to the Senate and Mr. Nixon again be Speaker of the Assembly. The nominee for Lieutenant Governor, according to the story, will come from either New York or Erie County, but the chances are against the latter because Tracy Becker of Buffalo is a candidate for Attorney General, while Senator N. A. Elsberg is being talked of as likely to be named for Lieutenant Governor.

HIS PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED.

Fortune for Edward Martens, Who Was Declared Incompetent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 21.—Judge Keogh of the Supreme Court has granted an order discharging Maggie J. L. Hempy as a committee of the person and estate of Edward Martens of Mount Vernon, the son of the late Gerd Martens, from whom he inherited a fortune. Martens was declared incompetent in October last.

Affidavits presented before Judge Keogh declare that Martens has been restored mentally and physically. Dr. Charles E. Phillips of New York certified to that effect. The order directs the restoration of the property.

BROKER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Transaction In Which J. Lindley Pyle's Check Caused Trouble.

J. Lindley Pyle, a real estate broker, of 146 West Ninety-seventh Street, was arrested on a charge of forgery last night by Policeman Brexline of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station. The complainant is J. Monroe Garretson of Madison, N. J.

Garretson said that he had a business transaction with Pyle, and that on Friday afternoon Pyle gave him a certified check on the Mutual Bank, Thirty-third Street and Broadway, for $150. When Garretson presented the check at the bank yesterday morning he was told that the check was not good.

Garretson looked for Pyle for several hours, and met him on the street near his home. The policeman passed while he was talking, and he had Pyle arrested.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Reaches England.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who comes to England to attend the conference of Colonial Premiers and to be present at the coronation ceremonies, arrived here to-night on the Cunard Lina steamer Etruria from New York, and startad for London.

Receiver for Swits Conde Knitting Mill.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 21.—The Swits Conde Knitting Mill, employing 500 hands, closed to-night, and S. M. Coon of this city has been appointed receiver. The liabilities are placed at $290,000, and consist of notes indorsed by Swits Conde and floated by New York brokers. The assets are estimated at $335,000.

Celebrate Irrigation Bill's Passage.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A dinner was given to-night by Senator Dietrich to the Senators and Representatives of far-Western States, the affair being in celebration of the passage of the Irrigation bill. Secretary Root and Senator Hanna were present as especially invited guests, and both congratulated the Senators and members who assisted in framing the bill and in pushing it through Congress. A touching feature of the dinner was the reference of Senator Fairbanks to the interest which the late President McKinley took in the project to irrigate the arid lands of the West.

Arrested for Robbery in Bayonne.

Jacob Greenberg, eighteen years old, who says he is a bartender, living at 51 Forsyth Street, and Jacob Rosenthal, a jeweler of 86 Chrystie Street, were locked up at Police Headquarters last night charged with being implicated in a burglary in Bayonne, N. J., recently. Greenberg was charged with the commission of the burglary, and Rosenthal with having received stolen goods, consisting of some silverware.

Red Star Line Changes Its Sailing Day.

The Red Star Line steamship Vaderland sailed yesterday for Antwerp. Hereafter the Red Star Line will start its vessels on Saturday instead of Wednesday, as has been the custom.

A. Simonson



933 Broadway 21-22 Streets

Hair Goods for Hot Weather

In choice and profuse assortment, and the most varied and exclusive designs. Light, cool and perfect fit.

The finest selected quality of Gray Hair in every shade. Coiffures to match any shade of hair.

FOR THE FRONT HAIR: Marie Antoinette, Pompadours, Waves
FOR THE BACK HAIR: Lover's Knot, Newport Coil, Wavy Switches
Only the choicest hair and natural curl is guaranteed.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

All the latest novelties—rare, superb, chic—for adorning the hair when uncovered. Correct styles for outdoor and indoor use. I carry a large assortment of LAMPS AND IRONS for curling the hair; made especially for this house.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.
No Branch Stores. No Agents.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

In Tan Shoes For Children

We carry more sizes, widths, weights and styles than any other house, thus insuring a perfect fit, and thereby making the comfort and neat appearance of the foot of either boy or girl a positive certainty in every instance.

Russia Calf Button or Lace Shoes, with heavy extension soles, made for boys or girls; sizes, 7 to 10, *$2.00;* 11 to 2, *$2.50;* 2½ to 4, *$3.25.*

The "Best Orthopedic Last," our own special design, finest quality, button or lace; sizes, 7 to 10½, *$2.25;* 11 to 2, *$3.00.*

An excellent shoe for seaside or country wear is our Calf Foxed Dongola Top, lace or button, the most popular and best wearing shoe that can be made for this purpose; sizes, 8 to 10½, *$2.25;* 11 to 2, *$2.75;* 2½ to 4, *$3.50.*

Shoes Specially Designed For Children Just Commencing To Walk, made of fine dongola and tan goat skin; sizes 4 to 8, *$1.35.*

60-62 West 23d Street.

THIRD-CABIN PASSENGERS.

Many Bound to Europe to Enjoy Vacations—Few Attracted by the Coronation.

What most persons do not know is that the greater number of those who are going abroad now, and this is the time when everybody who intends to go, goes, engaged passage in the steerage, or, as the steamship companies describe it, the third cabin. On the White Star Liner Celtic, which sailed recently, were nearly twelve hundred third-cabin passengers. They formed a jolly crowd, and they went to have a good time.

Commenting on the unusually large number to take passage on a single vessel, an official of the line said:

"Most people think that only the rich can spend their Summers abroad. That's a big mistake. Look at all those people going up that gangplank. They are starting on a vacation, and you can wager they'll enjoy it. Ninety-five per cent. of them will return in the Fall."

The crowd that went on the Celtic was made up mainly of Irish and Scandinavians. The attraction for the former was the Cork Exhibition. The Swedes and Norwegians are going for the "mid-summer festival," when neither the sun nor the revelers go to bed for days at a time.

The coronation of King Edward has little attraction for the Irish. A son of Erin who was leaning over the rail was hailed by a friend on the pier.

"When you get to th' coronation, Terry, give me respects to His Nibs."

Tarry's response was expressive. His sentiments in regard to the ceremony were akin to those of James J. Hill, the railroad man, who sailed the other day for Labrador. When a reporter asked him if he was going to the coronation, the magnate replied:

"Coronation? Coronation? I wouldn't go across the street to see the coronation."

The scene at the departure of the third cabin passengers is far more interesting than the farewells of the first-cabin passengers. Everybody on deck and on the pier has an arm-load of flowers, and as the steamship backs out into the stream the air is filled with blossoms and jolly goodbyes, and not a few tears are shed.

Another thing not known generally is that all of the thousands who spend the Summer with relatives or friends in Europe, if they have not become naturalized American citizens, must on their return pass through the department on Ellis Island. They are classed as immigrants, and the number is so large that, if means were taken to keep count, the number of immigrants on first arrival would not be so large as the figures seem to indicate.

MISFORTUNE OF PIERRO.

On a Gusty Day He Had Mishaps with His Stock In Trade In Broadway.

It was an ill wind; of that there could be no question. Whether it blew any good was debatable. Franc Pierro was certain that if it was beneficial in any way he was not the beneficiary. The wind seemed to "have it in for him." First, it was so disagreeably gusty that no one wished to stop and examine his stock of straw hats, much less to take the time to try them on so as to determine the right size, even if they were pleased with their appearance. That they were missing big bargains was evident. A large and somewhat crude placard on the end of the cart told that the hats, "Panamas" they were called, could be had at almost any figure from 35 cents to $9.50. It was safe to announce the latter figure for advertising purposes, Pierro thought, for it was reasonable to suppose that any man who had $9 to put in a straw headpiece would not buy it of an itinerant merchant like the Italian. But these rare bargains went begging, as did Pierro also. He decided to change his location as an experiment.

Accordingly the Italian removed the prop and started along Eighth Street, from Third Avenue, wheeling the pushcart before him. As he trudged into Broadway a malicious gust picked one of his fancy-shaped "Panamas" from the pile and sent it rolling over and over down the street. Pierro's little son was there, and he gave chase. Another gust followed and tried to secure a lodging place in the bottom of the cart, but its successor, in turn, ousted it, and in leaving took several hats with it.

Pierro was in dire distress. He held the handle of the cart with one hand and with the other endeavored to keep the hats within the confines of the cart. To add to his troubles the driver of a truck and the motorman of a car shouted at him in vigorous language. In his efforts to save his property and to obey the admonitions of the impatient spectators he lost his hold on the cart and it tipped end-up. All of the straw hats were spilled out into the sprinkled street. As other gusts passed they took away the stock of the Italian, who, with indistinct mutterings expressive of his feelings, gave chase.

Onlookers watched the Italian and his boy. Each had his arms full of mud-covered hats, but two dozen others were rolling down the street, causing horses to shy and

OUR SCOTCH WHISKIES

Souvenir of Scotland

Old, or our

Bonnie Brier Bush

Very old,

are *not* vatted or blended. Sold in their purity, in store or in bond.

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AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

prance. Some were picked up by passers-by or blown into sheltered places where they lodged. Tears stood in the eyes of Pierro as he returned to his cart with his arms full of muddy "Panamas." He expressed great joy when he learned that the cart he had abandoned in his chase for the hats had not been broken to pieces by wagons. A thoughtful individual had drawn it back into Eighth Street, where there was less traffic. Pierro replaced the hats collected by himself and his boy.

"Wanta buy ze hat?" he asked of the crowd that gathered about him, pointing to the derelict stock. "Bigger bargain now."

He pushed his cart back toward Third Avenue whence he had come, and the crowd dispersed.

NEGRO SHOT BY A NEGRESS.

Woman Inflicted Three Wounds and the Man Will Probably Die.

Annie Merrit, aged twenty-three years, a colored woman living at 231 West Forty-sixth Street, was arrested shortly before midnight last night, charged with shooting a negro named Sam Thornton, with probably fatal results.

Detectives Lohmeyer and Woods of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were on Tenth Avenue, near Fifty-first Street, when they heard three shots in rapid succession around the corner. They rushed into Fifty-first Street and saw Mrs. Merrit standing with a pistol in her hand. Thornton lay on the other side of the street, bleeding profusely from a wound in his back. They took the woman over

Topics Which Readers of The Times Discuss

VIEWS OF SOUTHERNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impulse to answer criticism dies hard A life-time of misunderstanding and misrepresentation apparently will not quite extinguish it. To such an influence are due the present reflections on an article from your paper on the recent address of Gen. Alexander. "But it would be sheer fatuity for a Southerner of a younger generation to speak in any other way."

There are many such "fatuous" young Southerners. There are many who think that the South has always been an ardent advocate and supporter of the Union; that the North and not the South, destroyed that first Union; that nullification was a more momentous event than the adoption of the Constitution; that the first volume of American history closed with the Mexican war, and that the second volume is now rapidly drawing to a close; that the civil war resulted in the downfall of a government of "reflection and choice" and the substitution of a government of "accident and force," to use the phrase of The Federalist.

Above all, there are many who believe that the Northern press and the Northern people are densely ignorant of the history of their country, and unperceptive of its true significance. DON QUIXOTE.

Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1902.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph appearing on the editorial page of your issue of the 17th inst., in which you ask for evidence in proof of the veracity of the statements recently made by the Catholic societies of New Jersey concerning the management by Protestant clergymen of our new public school system in the Philippines.

You declare that if they "have any evidence to support their charge, they have only to present it to get the sympathy and support of all good Americans." Fortunately the evidence which we possess of the systematic foisting upon Catholic Filipinos of Protestantism under the guise of public school education, is of such a character that if false, proof to that effect might be instantly adduced by the officials of our Government in Washington. It is not a question of some particular incident for an accurate account of which we must depend upon the veracity of a particular individual. That over 90 per cent. of the teachers who left these shores for the purpose of "educating" the Filipinos are alien in faith to the religious convictions of the children is a statement which cannot be denied by any one who will investigate whence they were recruited, and it is self-evident to every man, woman, and child in Manila. Let the readers of THE TIMES who are anxious to see just how much bigotry there is in the islands, who are desirous of satisfying themselves of how intimate is the relation between the Public School Department and the Protestant sects—let them peruse the letters which have recently been published in The Catholic News of this city and for the truth of which this society stands sponsor.

But, now, for some tangible "evidence." The head of the whole educational system is the Rev. Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, a Protestant clergyman. This minister has placed the city schools of Manila in charge of the Rev. Mason S. Stone, a Prebyterian clergyman from Vermont, and the "catholicity" of this gentleman may be inferred from the fact that he has given to the Catholic children of Manila just seventy Protestant and two Catholic teachers. Ex uno disce omnes.

An educational system of normal schools was an imperative necessity, as the supply of Protestant young women from the United States might be limited; and, lest a few natives might be able to hold a teacher's diploma in the hand and the faith of childhood in their hearts, it was thought well to place at the head of the whole normal school system the Rev. E. B. Bryan, a Protestant clergyman who has manifested his freedom from bigotry by denouncing from the pulpits of the recently erected Protestant churches the Catholic Church, her ministers, her doctrines, and her worship.

Seven out of the ten division Superintendents on the islands are Protestant clergymen for whom this is their first attempt in the public school system.

Much more evidence is in our possession and we are perfectly willing to furnish it to the authorities in Washington. For the readers of THE TIMES we believe that these few instances of bigotry, touching, as they do, the main springs of the whole educational system in the Philippines, will be sufficient. They will convince your readers that the Catholic citizens of New Jersey had very good reason to rise in protest.

In conclusion, permit me to deplore the avidity with which every morsel of scandal and hatred against the clergy of the Philippine Islands is devoured by a large portion of the American public. During the past few weeks, the daily press has exploited the testimony of Felipe Buencamino before the War Department in Washington. His words have made a great impression because he has been painted as the "representative Filipino," thoroughly in touch with his people, &c.

Let honest men form their opinion of the man who has proved himself twice a traitor and finally a renegade to his faith. Within a month after he had taken the oath of fealty to Spain he betrayed his colors into the hands of the insurgents, and scarce had he sworn to stand by Aguinaldo than he was found guilty of treason by his new chief.

His best policy then was to become a supporter of the United States Government. This man, who was a penniless boy, was for years clothed, fed, and taught by those whom he now reviles, and but a few years ago he wrote: "The Friars and the Spaniards constitute for us the fundament of civilized life. With them we have peace and order, and behind them culture and work, fountains of all public felicity," &c. What has made thee change, Felipe?

WILLIAM F. McGINNIS,
President of the International Catholic Truth Society.
Brooklyn, June 21, 1902.

FALLACIOUS ADVICE TO THE YOUNG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On several occasions since the formation of large corporations the heads of two of them—men who are, in general parlance, styled "self-made"—have given expression to rather amusing and very erroneous views on the subject of success in addressing the young. Only last week the greater of them, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the million-dollar President of the Billion-dollar Steel Trust, (to dare criticise whom seems to me to put the fairy tale of "Jack the Giant Killer" in the shade,) in an address to the gradnates of the New York College, told them "not to seek advancement through influence, but to strive to achieve greatness by their own unaided effort," &c.

This is wonderful advice coming from such a source, whose own history (if correctly recorded) belies this very advice. Where would Mr. Schwab have been to-day if no "influence" had come his way? Is it not likely that he would still be driving his father's team but for the fortunate acquaintance with a certain iron master in his native village, who "allowed the bright lad the free run of his works"? It is true he had commenced as a dollar-a-day laborer, but there still was that influence behind to encourage and advance him. If Mr. Schwab would say to the young whom he addresses:

"Young men, make the best of every opportunity that presents itself to advance yourselves by faithful service, striving to master whatever vocation you may choose, so that should you be fortunate enough to attract the attention of an honest superior official or perchance of your eminent employer himself, you may prove yourselves capable of filling any advancement that fortune may put in your way. Should you, however, not be so fortunate, as is most likely to happen, if you have not influential relatives or friends, for nowadays most employers are far too busy and mighty men to become personally acquainted with the majority of their employes, no matter how capable and faithful they may be, then you would still have the consciousness of having rendered full service for the wages or salary (as the case may be) you receive."

This would be logic, and what the experience of thousands in every walk of life teaches. To tell young men not to strive for influence to advance them in life is sheer nonsense, and the young auditors, when they enter upon their vocations would soon find it to be so, and they would necessarily cease to look upon the man who gave them such advice as an oracle to be respected.

Many men have risen very high in life absolutely without any outside help. But even in those cases the surrounding circumstances favored such advancement. I need only mention a very few names which come to my mind: Thomas Burt, the miner lad of Monmouthshire, who not only became a member of Parliament, but a highly cultured, universally respected gentleman. Broadhurst, the stone mason, who became Under Home Secretary in England. Karl Emil Franzos, who was forced from the store counter by his participation in the national polemics of his native province to become an author of renown. And in this country, the land of self-made men without parallel, where shine such names as Lincoln and Garfield, they are legion.

THE TIMES itself recently, in an editorial, stated that it is after all only a matter of opportunity; that there are many engineers in this country who could build mighty bridges if the chance should only present itself, yet who spend their lives in constructing culverts, &c.

What is really needed in this country and what unfortunately is sadly neglected is that employers and highly placed officials should try to make themselves better acquainted with the working details of their business and become personally acquainted with as many of those placed under them as possible. Then the zealous, capable employe would stand a better chance of advancing through merit. But so long as it is possible for men to work for years in one place without even exchanging the salutation of the day with their employer or superior official, no advancement by merit is possible.

I do not like to be personal, otherwise I could name many cases where these conditions have come under my own observation, but I will, in conclusion, only mention one case which affects the other great man who has risen from an equally humble position to become President of a great corporation, and who has once or twice given similar advice to young men on how to become self-made men. I refer to Mr. H. H. Vreeland. For quite a while I have been in the habit of traveling on the Madison Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway, and I have observed a conductor who by his bearing and general appearance struck me as being far above the average of the class from among whom street car conductors are recruited. I also noticed that he has several stripes on his sleeve, denoting that he has been in the service of the company for some years.

Now, I ask, how is it that a man of apparently superior ability is kept in the same humble position for years? Where would Mr. Vreeland have been to-day if he had not become personally acquainted, first with the President of the Long Island Railroad, and then accidentally met Mr. Whitney? Would he have been anything more than traffic master on the one-horse line running between King's Bridge and Yonkers?

However, from the above it must not be inferred that I lack appreciation of the sterling qualities of the gentlemen referred to. I only desire to show that because, through certain favorable accidents, a man has risen to a great height, he still does not become an infallible Sir Oracle. Neither Mr. Schwab nor Mr. Vreeland has had sufficiently varied experiences fully to understand all the by-ways of human life. It is no doubt true that capitalists seek capable men to manage their enterprises, but the paths are so tortuous and beset with so many pitfalls that only one in hundreds manages to get through. And if one has no one to befriend him, the struggle may be well nigh an impossible one.

OSCAR EPSTEIN.
New York, June 16, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Gloucester (England) Journal, in its issue of May 31 last, contains a report of an address delivered before the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Russell Rea, M. P. for that city, a portion of which appears to me to be of sufficient interest to Americans to warrant its reproduction on your pages. Much is heard now on both sides of the water of the new era of good feeling which has come into being since the Spanish war, but to many of our fellow citizens striking instances of this change of attitude have not been brought home.

It is good for us to know that Englishmen of prominence and influence are beginning to study and comprehend us and that the inherent British love for truth and fair play is bringing from them such straightforward acknowledgment of our right to a partnership in the fields hitherto claimed by Englishmen for themselves alone.

Mr. Rea is himself a ship owner and he is one whose personal interests may be threatened perhaps by the new competition. His words are therefore the more significant. He is quoted as follows:

"With regard to the second point, the questions relating to the mercantile marine and the shipping laws, raised by the controversy raging about the great shipping 'combine.' On this subject he had recently expressed his opinions at some length in the House of Commons. He stood then alone, and took the unpopular side. But he stated facts that could not be denied, and he was glad to see The Times in its article of last Thursday had, after three weeks' hesitation and vacillation, adopted the view he then expressed, and repeated the statement of fact he then made to the House of Commons. If we could make the facts to suit ourselves, the settlement of this and other questions would be easy. We would paint the Atlantic and all other oceans red on the map, and that would settle everything. But the Atlantic Ocean had two sides, and one side was American, and the facts of the Atlantic trade in a word were these: Four-fifths of the freight came from America, and three-fourths of the passengers. Practically the whole of this was controlled by the great trunk lines of America, which were now so associated that they were practically one firm. That was the bed rock of fact on which they must build. The Americans proposed a partnership on good, on generous terms—with the alternative that they would build, probably in England, their own ships to carry their own goods and passengers, and leave our lines what might be left.

"The basis of the arrangement was partnership, international partnership—with the result that the combined fleet sailed under the British flag, with the exception of four subsidized American cruisers, which had for years been American, and two or three steamers, which had sailed under the Belgian flag. And now it was actually proposed in the House of Commons and in the press to deny the protection of the British flag, and of the British registration to vessels belonging to a company in which American shareholders slightly, but very slightly, predominated. Such a policy was worthy of China. But in Great Britain it was not only inconsistent, but would be suicidal. English money had built American railways. English money had built, and English companies managed Argentina railways. In all the world and under every flag English capital was invested. He trusted that this agitation might lead to a clearing of the atmosphere, and he hoped on Wednesday night to have an opportunity to support a motion to be made in the House of Commons on this subject to be moved by his friend Mr. Charles McArthur. But impotent protests against international co-operation in a great international interest was not the way to secure national interests, and more especially where that co-operation was one on fair terms between England and America.

"It was probable that, in the future, other schemes of Anglo-American partnership might be advised and carried into effect to the advantage of both countries. He regarded such developments not only without apprehension, but with favor, as tending to render such a calamity as a war between the two great nations of the same blood and the same language still more impossible than he believed it now, and as binding more truly England and the Colonies, but the whole English-speaking world together by ties of community of interests and enterprise which would make for a unity, doubtless not an organic union, but a material and moral unity of interest, policy, and sentiment wider than that of the British Empire itself."

JOHN N. BLAIR.
New York, June 18, 1902.

BOYS' GAMES IN THE STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of "Civis" in this morning's issue of THE TIMES prompts an indorsement of the general idea therein expressed regarding the nuisances and dangers encountered in our city streets on account of the small boys and their games of ball, tip cat, &c. Last Summer I treated a lady whose eye was so severely injured by a baseball thrown on one of the streets of Harlem that she lost sight in it completely.

Only yesterday while walking with my own little one of three, my anxiety was aroused as to whether I could get him safely past a band of ruffians of from six to twelve years of age, with vision intact and eyes uninjured by tip cats of stone and wood, which were being batted in all directions.

While not advising the curtailment of legitimate amusements of the boys, it must be apparent to any right-thinking person that such games as jeopardize the features and sight of passers-by on public streets can scarcely be construed as such, or in keeping with twentieth century aesthetics. To abolish the evils referred to let the city ordinances be enforced, while adopting suggestions along such lines as are contained in the letter of Mr. H. Roosevelt Ostrom in to-day's TIMES.

Many vacant lots at present fenced in with ghastly advertisements might bring the owners further income toward annulling taxes if rented to the city as play grounds. Sufficient playroom should be provided in each district and conducted as an outdoor school of physical culture and amusement, and the advantages of the moral development would more than pay the cost. Connected with the present public school system or separately, it would prove a boon to the children as well as to pedestrians and others wishing to use the streets for the purpose for which they were intended.

MEDICUS.
New York, June 16, 1902.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's TIMES signed "Civis" reminds me of a letter signed S. S. Began in your journal of April 6th. S. S. B. seems to me to put the matter of education in New York very practically in a few paragraphs. He says: "Children are started in the kindergarten at three or four years of age. They may be instructed in the public schools for fifteen; or perhaps eighteen years. This is rank Socialism and a waste of energy. Pupils are thus multiplied and then there is a demand for larger provision."

I agree with him that eight or ten years of free education ought to be enough for the average person, and I believe the children who are busy and useful assisting a little in the family support will be less troublesome at home and abroad than those without such responsibility. I think the children are learning lawlessness, as well as older people.

As I write, the continual explosions under the window are most annoying; so they were yesterday under the church windows. But why blame the police? In the various letters I have read from time to time I observe some blame them for trying to enforce order and some for not trying to. The police can only interpret the most forcibly expressed public opinion. No one tolerates the arrest or punishment of a child; no Magistrate listens to these little cases. A policeman reporting any such, if I may believe the papers, is told he had better be minding his own business and the whole affair is summarily dismissed.

Not only the children, all lawless people do as they please. The cars still have their notices here and there that they shall stop on the lower corner going down, the upper going up, but they are quite as likely to do just the opposite, to the confusion of the would-be passenger or passer-by.

I have heard that the grass of Central Park is only to be used as a playground on certain days of the week. But I have been there every day and seen it used continually.

The upper part of the Park is full from 10 o'clock until 7, and the grass cannot survive such usage, I fear. I have never seen the Park so beautiful as this Spring, barring certain parts of it that it is painful to think of, such as the upper east side, which a year ago was destroyed by the sort of crowd that uses it, and another part where too much reform is going on, and one too much neglected. But the grass has been of the greenest, showing, I suppose, the effect of years of care and of great expense; the shrubs and flowering trees have bloomed in great variety. Everything seems to have come to unusual perfection.

But already great bare patches are showing themselves where the ruthless players play. Already these same players are trying to see how far they can go in license. I have seen flowers gathered, a bicycle ridden on the walks and a tricycle on the grass—and I have heard language! And the schools are not out yet and Summer hardly begun! It would be very nice to have the children enjoy the Park so thoroughly if the children were fewer or the Park much larger, so that it might still keep its beauty.

To-day as I walked through one of the West nineties a package of papers, or refuse done up in paper, was fired over my head into the street. The street cleaner saw it as I did, but from a distance, and left it, as he had already finished that part of his work. To be sure, living as we do in such a crowd, it is most difficult even for persons in private houses to dispose of superfluous articles. This part of the city is paved with broken glass and overlaid with paper. There are plenty of other things that ought not to remain, but I mention these particularly because they are getting to be quite remarkable. I wondered at first if the street lamps were continually breaking and being replaced in the night; but examination frequently showed me the necks of bottles. As I watch I often see the bottles broken, and even in the night I hear crashes that I believe denote the same. One of the last of the bicyclists, I find the greatest care necessary to avoid these fragments. As for paper, I often wish it was not so cheap. Central Park alone has enough to cover it as with a carpet, from the luncheons eaten there and newspapers read and thrown aside. The street cleaners jog them about, and on windy days papers fill the air as well as dust.

I would add that street cleaners, even when their carts are full and presumably on their way to a dump, do not cover them. I spoke to one of them the other day who was smashing bottles, but I could not seem to catch his object in doing so. I also spoke to a peaceable looking bill poster not long ago and asked him what he was going to do with the papers he had just torn down. He looked at me, and then responded:

"Do with them! Nothing. They goes into the ground." Then as a mocking afterthought: "Do you want them?"

These are a few of the daily signs of disorder and lawlessness that I believe need stricter care, for I fear they are on the increase and that the children are upheld by their elders. L. P.

New York, June 16, 1902.

VACANT LOTS AS PLAYGROUNDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in your issue of June 18 on "School Buildings as Public Playgrounds" is of interest at this time most trying of all seasons of the year to parents. Where mothers, tired and oppressed with endless home cares felt a sense of rest from their little ones five hours each day for five days, they must take upon themselves now the care of those children, filling in the time previously filled in by study, looking after them during all of these hours for ten long weeks. It might be well for many to conjure ways and means to solve the problem as to how these days can best be spent as to place and occupation.

A few years ago the Stuyvesant Association, which is a parents' club connected with Public School No. 35 of Brooklyn, saw the necessity for just such a philanthropic work as Mrs. Hawley suggests. It secured a few vacant lots gratuitously from the owners and fitted them up as playgrounds, where the greatest enjoyment was found until the lots were needed for building purposes.

Now, would it not be a good work on the part of the city and private owners of vacant lots, instead of fencing them against intrusion, to offer them for the Summer enjoyment of poor children? The cost of fitting them in shape would perhaps be far less than that of repairing damage which might be done to school property.

ELIZABETH H. HURLEY,
Brooklyn, June 19, 1902.

BOYS IN MORNINGSIDE PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the publication of no more well grounded and urgent complaint than that appearing in to-day's paper, headed "Unruly Boys in the Streets," and signed "Civis," could THE TIMES lend itself. The goings on in Morningside Park and vicinity on the part of small boys are dangerous often and inexcusable ever. One runs the gauntlet in passing through the blocks that empty into Morningside Avenue, those especially that are asphalted between Manhattan and Morningside. To a nurse with a baby carriage, or a woman not trained to dodge missiles, who ventures through these places during the day serious risk is always run, especially with the closing of the schools for the Summer vacation. Matters are worse and worse then. My windows have been broken several times; awnings torn, flower-pots smashed.

The rents, which are steep around about here, are never broken, unfortunately. "Cat," or "Tip Cat," which tha boys play, is worse than any Fourth of July bomb. Standing at the door of my home recently I was struck with a sharp pointed piece of wood which I suppose is the "cat," and might have lost the sight of my eye. One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Manhattan and Morningside, is the worst. The music in the park now and the crowds that gather won't improve the situation. Peanut venders, with their pushcarts, in direct violation of the ordinance, don't lessen the discomfort either. Morningside Avenue is a nice, pleasant piece of walk, if people could walk there with safety. They can't. A tennis court is often made of the sidewalk from the park to the gutter, and a net several feet in height, as though it were private ground, put up across. You are calmly invited by the players to "take the roadway, please." The park, bordering the avenue, the beautiful park, with its pleasant turf, its lovely shrubbery, and its budding flowers, is torn and trampled and devastated by these wicked urchins at their sweet will. The "cat" meanwhile is flying in all directions, and if you are not careful your eyes will be knocked out.

It is tha children of "Reformers," I am sorry to say, who are generally the mischief makers; the children whose fathers denounced the Ice trust, voted against Tammany, and burn soft coal! There are no policemen There are no spectacular murders, no murders of any kind, in fact; few runaways, no deaths by drowning and no fires. What in the name of goodness, therefore, would a policeman be doing around here? The "Pantata" in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street will say probably that nobody but a crank would complain of the things here enumerated. Police commanders "don't want to know nawthin" about such things; they are too busy trying to reach the high-water mark —$387,000, wasn't it?—which Mr. Devery set, "by investin'." If tbings were right if they were even half right—if "Reformers" were reformers—a policeman would patrol Morningside Avenue all day long. It is funnier than a goat, that's just what it is.

AN EFFETE EUROPEAN.
New York, June 16, 1902.

INFLICTION OF STREET EXPLOSIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot you do something to call the attention of the local authorities to the insufferable, all-the-year-around infliction of cheap and nasty explosives? For an annually increasing number of days before the Fourth of July, the cracker, bomb, and toy pistol have had full play to make life a burden to residents of this and other streets in this locality, and it is certainly time for a halt to be called and that peremptorily.

Against legitimate fireworks there can be no complaint, but this daily and nightly occurrence is intolerable. The parents of the children are to blame to a great extent in this matter, and they could, if they liked, aid the police in stamping out the nuisance. The police in many cases refuse to arrest offenders for the reason that Police Magistrates too often discharge them on the plea that "boys will be boys." It is an annoyance which has been allowed to grow to colossal proportions.

A RESIDENT OF 81ST STREET.
New York, June 20, 1902.

THE USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the many chapters appearing in THE TIMES since the beginning of the anthracite trouble, the majority of which seem to have been written by persons of little or no practical knowledge of the subject matter. The statement of the Manager of the Manhattan Railway, also the President of the road, "Way down East," are solely from what their operatives tell them, not from any practical knowledge. The man with the practical knowledge never becomes President of the road. He is held back from some cause which at this advanced age still requires a solution.

Before proceeding further let me say two and two are four. Move them, transpose or juggle with the figures as much as you may, the product continues the same four. Another fact is I am not in the employ of the Manhattan; if I were, perhaps I would be getting or earning a larger wage.

I have had to do with bituminous coal and its residue product, coke, and anthracite coal in New York since 1850. For thirty years of that period I superintended the smith and machine department of a very large plant, covering one and one-quarter acres of ground area, requiring two 60-horse and one 100-horse boilers and fifty more or less smith forges, using for the boiler anthracite and for the smith forges bituminous coal, sixty tons of the former and thirty tons of the latter per month.

When we first started all the wiseacres in town made fuel suggestions, all of which were expensive, (relating to boiler fuel only,) coke, steamboat coal, and bituminous coal, and changes made to suit each grade of fuel. The result was that experimenting was stopped. "Herring-bone" grates and "pea coal" were applied. The result was all the energy required at a minimum cost.

Bituminous coal carries a vast amount of volatile matter which must be removed before the energy of the coal is reached. The said energy is the coke. The volatile matter is hydrogen gas and bitumen in solution as a black vapor. To reduce the gas part or to obtain the gas, the coal is put into retorts and roasted, the volatile matter passing through the various systems which produce gas for illuminating purposes, coal tar, and the many other products of such immense value in many of the arts to-day. The residue is coke.

Coke is the useless waste of the process of gasmaking. It is the carbonaceous product. It is the same material used in the manufacture of wirtison, only produced from a different coal. The smith uses soft coal he must "coke" before it is of any value. Coke is usually sold by the chaldron, of 36 bushels in bulk, about as much as 3,000 pounds to 3,500 pounds of anthracite, stove or egg size. The best energy to be gotten out of one chaldron of coke will not equal 2,000 pounds of coal.

Coke is a rapid burner from the fact that it is the lightest carbon product, and requires but a limited amount of oxygen for combustion. To burn coke in ordinary stoves, fireooxes, or firepots is ruinous to the same and an unwarrantable expense to the consumer.

The main defense against its fierce heat is "kaolin" in the shape of "fire brick" or "fire tiles" with cast iron heavy grate bars. It forms the cheapest, quickest, and best fuel for bakers' ovens, brick kilns, &c. It is destructive to boiler fires, tubes, and crown sheets, and would ruin any light motors, same as those used on the Manhattan Elevated Road, in a brief period, and make the matter of frequent renewal an expensive and painful possibility.

The firepots or fireboxes are not of the proper construction for burning soft coal. There is not length enough of exhaust in the flues, tubes, and smoke stack to reduce the volume of volatile matter generated. There would not be energy enough produced to keep up the regular or steady pace of the engine.

To burn pea coal or nut coal properly requires small "open" grate bars, same or similar to the "herring-bone" grate bars, which are all right when they rest solidly in one position, but would not do or answer as a fuel on any motor. The cadence impact as the wheels of the motor pass over the continuous ends or joints of the rails would impact the small coal into the interstices or opening of the grate bars, and thus shut off the oxygen, which means out goes the fire. To use either oil or gas as a fuel would require a change of construction in the fireboxes of each engine.

The devil is quite black enough; further use of pigments is not necessary. The real plausible and most sensible matter offered "pro or con" in the premises is "We are putting on the 'electric motor' as fast as we can get them." Querry: "In view of all the facts that the Metropolitan, Interurban, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Rapid Transit, and the Huckleberry are doing all they can to follow the elevated traffic, can we, 'the most gracious people,' afford to go a little slow with the 'poor' Manhattan Company until she can buy a few more tons of anthracite and get a few more electric motors?" J. L. H. MOSIER.
New York, June 20, 1902.

THREE OLD-TIME THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the very interesting article published in last Sunday's TIMES on "New York's Theatres, Old and New," the writer, probably for want of space, omitted several of the most prominent of the old theatres, notably the famous first old Olympic, which was located on the east side of Broadway just below Broome Street, and it was for many years under the management of the celebrated comedian, "Billy" Mitchell. It was at that bijou house that the wonderful and fascinating Mary Taylor, the beautiful "little Miss Clark," the great eccentric comedian, the elder Charles Wolcott, and Mitchell himself achieved their fame and made the old Olympic known throughout the theatrical world. The house subsequently passed to William E. Burton, who leased it to the late Judge John A. Stemler, who opened it as the first German theatre in New York.

The old Chstham Theatre was contemporaneous with the old Bowery, and for many years its rival. It was located on Cbatham Street—now Park Row—just above Roosevelt Street, with the stage entrance on that street. For many years it was under the management of the elder Charles R. Thorne, and the leading stars of the country appeared there, among them the elder Booth, Frank Chanfrau, Tom Placide, Jack Winans, "Daddy" Rice, and other favorites. For many years there was a wooden statue of "Daddy" Rice as "Jim Crow," a negro character, in front of the theatre. It was at this house that Chanfrau created the character of "Mose," an old New York fireman; Mary Taylor "Lize," a Bowery girl, and Jack Winans "Porgy Joe," a peculiar Catharine Market character.

The house subsequently was leased by A. H. Purdy, who became its sole proprietor and manager, with G. L. Fox as stage manager, and it was thereafter known as Purdy's National Theatre. Kirby, one of the then leading tragedians, frequently played there in National and patriotic plays, and during his engagements it was the common saying of the town, "Wrap me in an American flag and wake me up when Kirby dies," as he was regarded as great in his heroic and prolonged death scenes. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins were also prominent players in the patriotic dramas produced there.

On Monday evening, March 10, 1856, a new departure and a notable theatrical event took place at the National. It was the production of a grand musical fairy spectacular drama founded on and entitled "The Arabian Nights," written by the undersigned, then a youthful newspaper writer. It was produced on a most magnificent scale, with original music and rich and elaborate costumes and mechanical effects, and it was the first time that transformation, magical, and dissolving scenes were introduced on the New York stage. It was regarded as a great theatrical triumph, and the cast included G. L. Fox as Balroulbadour, the beautiful Miss Hathaway as Scherazadi, Fanny Herring, who is still on the stage, as Dinazadi; C. W. Taylor as Yanko Po, and other well-known actors and actresses had parts. A ballot of one hundred beautiful young women was led by the famous Henrietta Long. The play had an immense success and a very long run.

It was at this theatre that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was originally produced in New York and had the phenomenal run, for those days, of nearly two consecutive years. The lovely Mrs. Howard made her great "hit" as Topsy, and Mr. Howard a world-wide reputation as Uncle Tom in this drama, which had as much influence in precipitating the "war of secession" as the speeches and writings of the Abolitionists of the North or the heated orations of the "fire eaters" of the South. Mrs. Stowe's book had been widely read, but the play intensified the popular prejudice against slavery, and people from all over the country—North, South, East, and West—nightly crowded the National Theatre during the long run of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Mr. Purdy reaped a rich reward of dollars.

And now as to another great theatre that was for many years the centre of the amusement attraction of New York—Burton's Chambers Street Theatre. It was originally Palmo's Opera House, and stood on the exact site of the present building of The American News Company. It was opened in 1849 by William E. Burton, indisputably the greatest comedian of his time, and it was at this house that all the old elegant English comedies, gorgeous Shakespearean revivals, modern and local dramas, society plays, farces, and spectacles were from time to time produced under Mr. Burton's marvelous masterly management. The greatest players of the period appeared there. The most brilliant stars in the then theatrical system were seen upon Mr. Burton's stage during the many years of his successful management, the very recollection of which even now is dazzling to the memory. At random recollection may be mentioned Mr. Burton himself, Tom and Harry Placide, John Sefton, Comedian Chippendale, John R. Dyott, Lester Wallack, James W. Wallack, Jr., Henry Wallack, George Jordan, John Brougham, Thomas B. Johnston, "Little Fiske" George Holland, W. R. Blake, Harry Perry, Lysander Thompson, Dan Setchell, Charles Fisher, Barney Williams, Billy Florence, Lawrence Barrett, John Mortimer, Humphrey Bland, Dion Boucicault, Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Boucicault,) Miss Weston, still living in England as the widow of the famous Charles Matthews; Emily Thorne, afterward Mrs. George Jordan, and now the widow of John F. Chamberlain; Mrs. Warner, the great English actress; Mrs. Russell, afterward Mrs. John Hoey; the wonderful Mrs. Hughes, the prototype of the present Mrs. Gilbert, (she was the mother of Charley Hughes, Clerk of the Court of Appeals and Congressman,) the beautiful Mrs. Skaritt, pretty Mary Miller, Mrs. Burton, and a host of others who have contributed to make the history of the New York stage and its players as brilliantly famous as any in the whole theatrical world.

THOMAS W. PITTMAN.
New York, June 20, 1902.

OLD NEW YORK THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I will correct a few of the errors in an article entitled "New York Theatres, Old and New," published in THE TIMES last Sunday. There were over 200 theatres built in New York, instead of 109, within the past 170 years.

It is not debatable as to the location of the first play house, nor do historians differ as to its locale. No one but myself has ever published the fact that there was a theatre in New York as early as 1732, (not 1733.) It was a large room in the upper part of a building near the junction of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane.

The Kip Street Theatre did not remain standing until 1810. It was torn down in 1765 and a church erected on its site.

"The Fair Penitent" and not "The Inconstant" was the opening play. "Hamlet" was not done at the Chappel Street Theatre for the first time in America, but was done for the second time. Lewis Hallam was the original Hamlet in America in Philadelphia two years prior to its New York production.

It was Rickett's circus, not Rockett's, and the manager of the Gardens was Joseph Corrie not Corne.

You do not mention many prominent theatres that have existed in New York, among them being the Chatham, Anthony Street, Scudder's Museum, Barnum's Broadway Circus, City, Windsor, Castle Garden, Astor Place Opera House, Lafayette, Franklin, Mitchell's Olympic, Lina Edwin's, Palmo's, Burton's, Chambers Street, Lyceum Theatres, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue and Fourth Avenue above Twenty-third Street, and many others.

The Bowery Theatre was not the third theatre, nor was it called the Bowery when first opened. It was the New York Theatre. Brougham's Lyceum was not called the Broadway in 1861, but was in May, 1864. It was demolished in 1871, not 1869.

The elder Wallack never played at the Broadway and Thirteenth Street house. Dion Boucicault, Charles Matthews, and Henry Montague were not in the opening bill of the Broadway and Thirtieth Street house.

Banvard's Museum was not erected in 1868, as it was opened June 17, 1867. Banvard retired from the theatre after Wood had managed it, and he (Banvard) first called it the Broadway Theatre. The Metropolitan Alcazar was known before the Casino was built.

You state that there is not another theatre in the City of New York that has retained the same name for thirty years as has the Union Square. How about the Bowery, that has been known as such for over sixty years.

COL. T. ALLSTON BROWN.
New York, June 18, 1902.

MOB-DISPERSING MACHINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The firing by policemen or soldiers upon mobs as a final absolute necessity in preserving order and preventing attacks upon themselves calls to mind the great need of a mob-dispersing machine by means of which the supposed last unavoidable resort of shooting to kill may be further postponed and as often as possible wholly avoided.

A machine, in charge of the police of a city or of the militia at their armories until required for actual use, that would by means of compressed air, steam, electricity, or other power, send water, sand, or fine shot, in quantities, and with a momentum sufficient to knock men down, and, perhaps, more or less disable them for the time being, would probably accomplish the dispersion of a collection of riotous men without loss of life, especially if it were known that, if ineffectual for the purpose, shooting to kill would follow.

The trouble is that a body of men who have, singly and collectively, surrendered themselves to passion, is subject to the domination of the most violent and unreasonable who may choose to incite and lead them. Being in an angry and fighting mood, they neither have the disposition or power to exercise reason or conscience with reference to present conditions or future ends. The moment, however, the collective body is resolved into its original elements and each man is in a condition to exercise his own calm, logical, individual reason, conscience, and common sense, he can see the folly and wickedness of men putting themselves in opposition to law and government and substituting for these brute force. Force must support law and government, and not oppose them, since without law and government we have anarchy, in which no man has any secured right of person or property, and under a reign of anarchy human beings are in no better situation than the wild beasts.

The mob-dispersing machine in operation would be a reading of the riot act, as it were, preliminary to the last extreme and necessary act of Government, of which the rioters would be compelled to take notice. Later they would be thankful that they were brought to their senses in time to save their lives by being prevented from deciding arbitrarily in their own interest alone what is right, and then taking it by wrong and force, instead of by right and rightful means provided and approved of civilization in the equal and best interest of each and all.

If such machines prove as necessary and useful as now seems likely, every law-abiding community will find it as desirable to possess one as now they do a fire engine. Such a machine, probably, would have saved two valuable lives at Albany lately, and others in the coal regions, at Pawtucket, and at Paterson, besides many thousands of lives in the past.

HUMANITY.
New York, June 20, 1902.

VIEWS ON THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the coal strike in this morning's paper is a very good one. A little more of this kind of talk will help to keep things straight. The people are not interested in the fight between a few men in Wall Street and so-called labor leaders. The "fight-to-a-finish" talk by the biggest fools the country has in it is not sufficiently interesting to put up with the nuisance and inconvenience it causes.

Our laws, it is plain, are very defective, as the present situation shows; otherwise the natural materials of the earth which belong to all men could not be locked up by a few foolish men who haven't wits enough or goodness enough to try to prevent such a condition of things as exists in the coal mining district.

THE TIMES, or any paper, cannot lose anything by showing these matters up in a true light. Such a condition as the coal situation at present could not come about if there were not a trust, so-called, bossing the job. C. R. BANNIHR.
New York, June 21, 1902.

TIME TO GO TO WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES on "The Coal Strike" is a very cogent one. This farce has run on now for exactly six weeks, and there are no signs apparent that either tha miners or operators expect to start up the mines in the immediate present. In my opinion, this farce should not continua much longer, even though it should take the entire National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania to put those mines again in operation. It is known that thousands of miners are ready to go to work if properly protected. Why should all business interests of this great country be paralyzed by the whims of such a man as Mitchell? E PLURIBUS UNUM.
New York, June 21, 1902.

HOUSE NUMBERS ON STREET LAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest, in order that persons may know the numbers on the dwelling houses on the cross streets in the evenings, that the number of the house nearest the lamp post should be painted on the lamp-shade nearest the said house. We will say, for instance, that there is a lamp post opposite 132 West Eighty-sixth Street. I would have painted on the globe of said lamp 132.

By this means persons would know the numbers of the adjoining houses. If the city authorities do not wish to bear the expense, it wouldn't cost the householders or residents on the block over 25 cents each to have this done, and it would last for some years. If a sufficient number of householders or residents will send me their addresses and will co-operate with me, I will guarantee to have the work done.

J. RHINELANDER DILLON.
New York, June 19, 1902.

THE NUISANCE OF NOISY PARROTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a man of family and I hope I am a Christian. I like dogs, horses, flowers, and ice cream soda, but I draw the line on parrots. Parrots are amusin' little cusses when they do not violate a certain commandment, and they are a positive nuisance when they screech, and this is why I don't like parrots.

Being a man of peace, I could not consistently like anything as noisy as the quartet of pestiferous parrots that, to employ the language of Mr. G. Cleveland, "fill the air" in the neighborhood in which I have my habitat—west side of Willis Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets—"with the tumult of their discontent." They are quite as vociferous as was the Hon. Windy Jay Brine of Nebraska during the last Presidential campaign.

I would like to know, Mr. Editor, if there is any way to abate this nuisance? Parrots with no more respect for the rights of

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

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NOT A STRIKE FOR WAGES.

From the Wilkesbarre headquarters of the United Mine Workers there has been sent to labor organizations all over the country a letter, circular, or note warning union workingmen not to array themselves against their brothers by hiring out to any anthracite coal company. We reprint one paragraph from this circular:

> The mine workers of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania went on strike on May 12, 1902, after months of futile negotiations in an honorable endeavor to reach an amicable settlement with the millionaire coal barons, and only after every possible means of adjustment by conciliation had been exhausted did they resort to a suspension of work to secure a living wage and conditions of employment that, as human beings and American citizens, they believe they are entitled to.

This is a false statement. The miners did not go on strike to secure "a living wage," but for some other purpose, not here set forth. The fact is that in the anthracite regions there have been employed substantially twice the number of miners required to mine all the coal there produced from week to week, an oversupply of labor so great that each miner has worked, on an average, only half the days in the year, and only from three to six hours a day.

The oversupply of labor in the anthracite region is due to the great attractiveness of the wages and the conditions of work. It can be due to no other cause—that is a universal, natural law. Men do not flock in excessive numbers to places where wages are low, the work hard, and the conditions of employment oppressive. The moment it becomes known, however, that at a given place or in a given employment wages are high, a glut of labor almost inevitably results.

This is what has happened in the anthracite region. Foreign and native miners have gone there and found employment in such numbers that there is not work enough to keep them busy more than half of the time. Yet they must earn "a living wage," because they stay there. They would have to migrate if they could not make a living.

The operators, for purposes of their own, may have encouraged the coming of a double supply of miners. It is a bad and false condition, a strike-breeding condition, that should be terminated as soon as possible after the resumption of anthracite mining. But it effectually exposes the falsity of the pretence that this strike is for living wages.

THE MAYOR OF PATERSON.

Mayor HINCHLIFFE of Paterson seems to be a very energetic man in emergencies, and when convinced that the time for action has come is obviously capable of doing things in a forceful way. He showed great executive capacity during the devastations of the city by fire and flood, doing the right thing, and doing it with commendable promptness. In dealing with the Anarchist disturbances now convulsing the city he was, perhaps, a little slow in taking command, but when he found that his subordinates were unwilling or incapable he assumed the responsibility in short order. He seems to be just the kind of Mayor needed for a turbulent city like Paterson, which contains more people to the acre devoted to variegated, industrious, and persistent deviltry than any other American town of which we have record. His suspension of the Chief of Police until he has time to attend to his case in an orderly and thorough way, and his personal assumption of the direction of the agencies for the protection of life and property, were admirable. It is exactly what a capable and energetic Chief Magistrate of a city should do when the occasion for it exists.

The only cause for regret in Mayor HINCHLIFFE'S action is that he did not take it at least twenty-four and perhaps forty-eight hours sooner. The normal man will find greater cause for regret that the three Anarchist leaders, MCQUEEN, GROSSMAN, and GALLEANO, were able to escape after setting the riots in motion.

Paterson seems to have fallen into a condition from which only vigorous and unusual measures will serve the purpose of creating a more wholesome moral tone and inspiring a proper respect for the rights of citizens and property owners. This would seem to be Mayor HINCHLIFFE'S opportunity. The best elements of the population would undoubtedly stand solidly behind him.

BRITISH MILITARY EDUCATION.

We reviewed, some time ago, a little book on the British war in South Africa, entitled "An Absent-Minded War," and purporting to be by a British staff officer. The gist of the book was that the British officer was, with very rare exceptions, a mere amateur, and a hopeless amateur, hopeless because he did not and could not get his living by the calling which it was his "profession" to pursue, but had to possess "private means," in addition to his pay, to subsist with decency and to maintain his social place in the army.

This arraignment was deprecated by some British reviewers as too severe. But it is more than sustained by the report of a committee or, rather, of a commission appointed by Mr. BRODRICK to study and report upon the question of British military education. This commission has just reported. It was composed of three members of the House of Commons, two Head Masters of public schools, and four officers, one of them Capt. A. H. LEE, M. P., well known in this country, and formerly British Military Attaché at Washington. It is impossible to read the report of the commission without being forced to the conclusion that there is very little serious military education in Great Britain, and very little serious soldiership in the British Army. The criticisms in the work to which we have referred are all sustained and made official. "Morally and physically," said Lord ROBERTS, one of the few serious soldiers in the British Army, "I have no fault to find with our officers, but I think the general standard of education is not sufficiently high." And another of the serious soldiers, Sir IAN HAMILTON, testified:

> We want men of broader and better education to start with, and they must show more interest after they have got their commissions. Young officers have not got any keenness for their profession; it is not the "form" to have it. The idea of young officers is to do as little as they possibly can.

The preparation for the military schools is very unsatisfactory, the army entrance examination is very unsatisfactory, and both are passable by "cramming," which does not furnish a fair test of the candidate's mind. As with us, the military academies furnish less than half the commissions that have to be awarded. The British have a better test than any that is enforced by law with us, with reference to appointments from civil life, since we have none at all, but it by no means satisfies the commission. It will be learned with surprise at West Point that "free-hand drawing" is only a voluntary subject for the army examination, the theory apparently being that it is an accomplishment which only a staff officer requires. Those who hold this view will probably change it when they learn that the only authentic information Gen. SHAFTER had at Santiago of the position in front of him was what he derived from a drawing made by a Lieutenant of infantry, under fire, in the rain, on loose sheets of paper afterward gummed together so as to extend the scope of the information to the whole Spanish front. It is unlikely that there is a subaltern in the line of the British Army whose training would have enabled him to render this vital service.

But the surprise felt at West Point about this would be a trifle compared with the surprise that would be felt there at the disclosures in the report respecting the English military colleges. The commission express themselves as "on the whole satisfied" with Woolwich, but they point out that even at Woolwich "the disciplinary officers have nothing to do with instruction and the instructional officers nothing to do with command." And the course at Woolwich is only of two years. But Sandhurst seems to be the home and fastness of amateurism. With what astonishment will they read at West Point that drill and tactical instruction are handed over to staff Sergeants at Sandhurst, instead of being done by the officers appointed for that purpose, and that the Assistant Commandant of the place explained this by saying "there is not an officer at the college at the present moment who is fit to drill a squad"?

It seems plain that the humiliations of South Africa are by no means the only humiliations in store for the British Army unless it mends its ways. And to make it mend its ways will be a terrible task. It will involve the substitution of a professional for an amateur standard, a substitution of merit for favor, an extirpation, in a word, of the spirit of caste and privilege and snobbery which is the curse, not only of the British Army, but of the British Nation.

TEACHING AS TO ALCOHOL.

Following is the law of this State as to teaching with reference to alcohol: "The nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall be taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene as thoroughly as are other branches in all schools under State control, or supported wholly or in part by public money of the State." This is the substance of the statute. It also contains provisions as to what parts of the school course shall embrace this instruction, and requires it to be embodied in the textbooks and not placed in separate pages at the end of the books.

Under the influence of the earnest agitation carried on by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, various textbooks have been introduced into the schools containing instruction supposed to be required by this law. These teach that "alcohol is not a food or drink," that "medical writers without exception class alcohol as a poison." They declare that "alcohol is universally ranked among poisons by physiologists, chemists, physicians, toxicologists, and all who have experimented, studied, or written upon the subject, and who, therefore, best understand it," and that "it must be remembered that in whatever quantity or wherever alcohol is found its nature is the same. It is not only a poison, but a narcotic poison." We might multiply these citations, but it is enough to show the character of the teaching which is being forced on the pupils of the public schools under the pretext that it is imperatively required by law. We may add that in many cases this instruction is emphasized by colored diagrams purporting to show the disastrous and revolting effects of alcohol on various organs of the body.

We do not wish in the least to impugn the motives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this matter. They sincerely desire to reform what they rightly believe to be a great evil, and they are persuaded that this is to be done by teaching children in the public schools what they think is the truth as to this evil. And they doubtless think that the law which they did much to put on the statute books justifies and demands such teaching as we have noted. As a matter of fact, the law does not require such teaching at all. It does require instruction as to the effect of alcohol on the human system, but the teaching should be accurate and careful and within the limits of scientific knowledge on the subject. It is not true that scientists are agreed that alcohol is always a poison and never a food. For instance, FOTHERGILL ("Practitioners' Handbook of Treatment," London, 1897,) says: "In attempting fairly to estimate the action of stimulants, especially of alcohol, one point is of the utmost importance to remember. It is this—alcohol is a food." "In fact, it is one of the most easily assimilable forms of food, and very frequently can be taken and utilized when no other form of food is available." There are many other authorities of undoubted respectability that sustain the same view. While, therefore, there is plainly difference of opinion on the subject, the law does not demand and reason does not justify the teaching of one set of opinions only, and certainly it is not decent to teach that these opinions are universally accepted.

Moreover, the teaching of what is actually undisputed as to the use of alcohol would be far more effectual in restraining pupils, so far as that can be done by instruction in the schools at all. That there is mischief in the excessive use of it, that strong liquors are far worse than mild drinks, that any use of alcoholic drink is dangerous for the young, that bad habits very hard to throw off are easily formed in youth, that the moral, social, and economic effects as well as the physical effects of the free use of alcohol in drink are likely to be very injurious—all these are facts which no one would think of questioning, and which the young can be made to understand and probably to be guided by. There is very little evidence that they are influenced in the right direction at all by the present teaching, and there is much evidence that they are wearied and made indifferent by it. In the cases of the children of foreign parents and of others who are in the habit of using light drinks freely at home the teaching is worse than useless. The children distrust it and the parents despise and resent it. Since the law does not really require it, but something very different, it seems that the introduction of a little common sense in the matter would be desirable.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

When Prince GEORGE, the second son of King JOHN of Saxony, entered Dresden with his bride from Portugal, more than forty years ago, amid the plaudits of the Saxons, he little thought that one day he would be King in his father's place, as little as Prince WILLIAM of Prussia imagined that he would follow his father so soon on the throne as German Emperor. Prince GEORGE'S elder brother, the late King of Saxony, was still a young man, and there was no reason to suppose that the gift of a son and heir would be denied him.

Saxony has been fortunate in her rulers. King JOHN was just the kind of monarch that appealed to the Germans of his day, for he inspired the deepest respect through his intellectual qualities, yet was entirely unpretentious and accessible. Whatever some of his subjects may have thought of his policy toward Prussia on one side and Austria on the other, they could not doubt his sincerity; and his enlightened patronage of men of letters and the arts won the approval of the great burgher class.

King ALBERT was a worthy successor, and deepened the attachment of his subjects by his military fame. He fought on the side of Prussia and Austria against the Danes, and on the side of Austria against Prussia in the war of 1866, earning golden opinions as a commander of bodies of troops in each war. Although the stream of German feeling in the latter war was against Austria, it must be remembered that Saxons as a mass disliked the Prussians, whom they accused of arrogance and ambition looking to the absorption of the rest of Germany.

In the French war King ALBERT enhanced his reputation for sagacious leadership, nor was the new King without laurels. But to these qualities, which appeal to the sentiment of admiration for successful soldiers, the late and the present King added those virtues of peace which tend to increase the wealth and happiness of their subjects. While they remained conservative so far as allowing their subjects a voice in the government of the country was concerned, they labored intelligently and without ceasing to improve the manufactures and the arts. Very wisely they encouraged the settlement of foreigners in Dresden by promoting the museums, the opera, fine parks, and municipal improvements, the capital becoming under their reigns the most frequented of all German cities by English, Scotch, and American families, as well as Russian and Scandinavian, attracted thither by the schools and higher establishments for education. Leipsic is still the great city for books and music.

Royalty in the Saxon capital has never tried to enhance its power by mystery, as in Bavaria, or by exclusiveness, as in Prussia. These Saxon Kings have been, like the Italian monarchs, believers in simple hospitality to strangers, seeming never to fear that their importance could be lessened by affability and courteousness on the part of their Court. Hence an atmosphere of good breeding and enlightenment which has radiated from the throne. The present King has a few names—FRIEDRICH AUGUST GEORG LUDWIG WILHELM MAXIMILIAN KARL MARIA NEPOMUK BAPTIST XAVER CYRIAKUS ROMANUS—and is a Catholic, of course, though the Saxons are for the most part Protestants.

SUPPRESSING STREET BEGGING.

The efforts of the Charities Organization Society to suppress mendicancy in New York are entirely commendable. It is so much easier to respond to an appeal for assistance than to discriminate wisely between those who need immediate help and those who practice begging because they find it a gainful occupation that the number of professional mendicants is steadily recruited by the easy good nature of those selected with ordinary judgment for the practice of this particular form of "graft." The experiment of EDMOND ABOUT in Paris some years ago, of standing with his face concealed in an attitude of supplication for alms, but without saying a word, showed that the business of begging is generally more profitable than honest labor. Thousands have found this out by experience, and so long as the sentimentally charitable remain easy victims the professional beggar will somehow manage to elude the police, who do not like such inglorious employment as arresting him, and will continue to sidle up to the promising victim and solicit assistance without making himself conspicuous.

Perhaps the reason so much indiscriminate charity is bestowed upon street beggars is because so few persons know where to send an applicant for immediate help with the assurance that he will there be able to get what he needs and have his claims to aid intelligently and impartially investigated. The average citizen hesitates to hand over to the nearest policeman an unfortunate who may be a vagrant or merely what he says he is, a stranded stranger who needs supper and a lodging. Probably not one in a thousand of those who are likely to be solicited knows where to direct a person asking help, leaving it to him to go or not go as he may prefer. It would greatly assist the work of the Charities Organization Society in the suppression of street begging if this information could be made so public that no one would have an excuse satisfactory to his own conscience for dispensing charity in entire ignorance of the worthiness of the applicant or the use which will be made of it.

As to the treatment of professional mendicants, modern experiments seem insignificant and trivial compared with the statesmanlike policy devised and carried into successful execution by Count RUMFORD in Bavaria nearly a century and a quarter ago. For him, at that time and under the peculiar circumstances of his position, the problem of suppressing mendicancy in a principality in which it was an established institution was immensely more difficult than it would be found in any modern city. From RUMFORD'S writings the modern reformer may learn a great deal more than he knows about changing vagrants and social outcasts into self-respecting and ambitious producers, and vastly more than he will acquire from the more recent literature of this important subject, which every municipality finds a perennial problem.

MRS. ERNESTINE SCHAFFNER.

The humbler and more modest charities often furnish examples of the most beautiful self-sacrifice and show that the spirit of devotion does not need for its encouragement public recognition or applause. Not long since all classes of New York society joined in heartfelt tributes to the memory of a good woman who had given her life and devoted her ample means to a work which won for her the loving title of the Tombs Angel. The criminal courts adjourned as a tribute to her memory, and appropriate commemorative tablets will be erected where her most useful work was done. In the sphere of her chosen work she seemed to stand alone; but she did not. It happened to her more than to others to attract a large measure of unsought public attention. Within the past few days another good woman has gone to her rest who, scarcely less than Mrs. FOSTER, deserves to be remembered as a Tombs Angel. We refer to Mrs. ERNESTINE SCHAFFNER, who was the first to do volunteer missionary work among those detained in the City Prison, and who for nearly half a century, and until the infirmities of age restrained her energies, labored with unselfish zeal to help those in trouble when they most needed friends. She worked with entire disregard of personal advantage, and scarcely less so of personal comfort. To the sick she was a faithful and tender nurse; to those in need she gave liberally; for those who were too poor to retain counsel she provided lawyers when the circumstances seemed to encourage effort directed toward saving and reforming them or when there was a fair presumption of innocence. For the past ten years she has conducted a free bureau for discharged prisoners, by which she has given advice to those needing it, obtained employment for those seeking it, and helped deserving men and women suffering from the stigma of prison life in every way consistent with their best interests. As a religious missionary she was zealous, but not indiscreet.

Such lives go far to re-establish the waning faith of the pessimistic in the existence of potent forces which make for good, and which are and will ever remain above and beyond the reach of the sordid considerations which are born of selfishness. The stamp of the golden age has not obliterated all that is pure, and true, and good, and it never will. Lives of modest consecration are no longer so exceptional that they excite wonder or leave behind them vacancies which cannot be filled. Others step to the front to take their places, and the good work goes on year after year, rewarding those who perform it with the consciousness that they have exemplified the best teachings of the great natural religion of humanity. This is not so bad a world after all. That the evil is more conspicuous than the good is neither surprising nor disquieting.

LONDON AS A SEAPORT.

The plan to revive the importance of London as a port by large expenditures for wharf facilities and for deepening the channels of approach, is likely to lead to some disappointment. Commerce is a fickle jade, with a will of her own, and not easily caught in traps which may be spread for her extremely wary feet. Trade selects channels very different from those planned for it in many instances, and it not infrequently happens that a local commercial development is hampered and perhaps permanently blighted by too much provision for its accommodation. In one way or another commerce has to pay interest on the cost of the facilities provided for it, and when the charges are greater than the accommodation is worth it seeks other and cheaper, if less convenient, ports. It has been found in New York that to widen a street with a view to making it a great trade centre was the surest way to kill development in that neighborhood for a quarter of a century, and perhaps longer. This is not as paradoxical as it might seem at first glance, and finds its perfectly natural explanation in increased assessments, heavier taxes, higher valuations, advanced rentals, and other drawbacks to business profit. The $35,000,000 which it is proposed to spend in diverting trade from other British ports to London might, with much greater benefit to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom, be expended in improvements wherever they are needed and in building up the business interests of the whole country. London has been handicapped by a disadvantageous geographical position. It is too far from the sea to meet the conditions of a modern seaport. It is reached by fifty miles of river, mostly narrow, crooked, and difficult of navigation. The development of the railroad has made it advantageous for seagoing vessels to take on and discharge cargoes at ports which can be entered and cleared from without towage. Steamers can make their way up the Thames to a point within about twenty-seven miles of London, and the channel can be further improved above that point, but the marine underwriters have no sentiment, and a very small increase in the rates of insurance on hulls and cargoes would keep shipmasters at a safe distance from London, no matter what was done to attract them there. After all, it is much less a question of local interests than of the upbuilding of British trade, and it seldom pays to attempt to divert commerce from channels of its own seeking to those made for it artificially.

THE RESCUE OF MR. VAN WYCK.

It is reported that some of the friends of Mr. VAN WYCK, sometime Mayor of the city, are encouraged by his recent gallant exploit in saving a little maid from injury and possible death under the heels of a runaway horse to press his nomination for the Supreme Court bench on the Tammany leaders—whoever they are.

We shall yield to no one in our admiration for the pluck and promptness of Mr. VAN WYCK on this occasion. It was a manly deed neatly performed and modestly regarded by the hero of it. And it was not the first of its kind by the same energetic and fearless gentleman. It has been our pleasure, as well as our duty, on several occasions to recognize cordially the possession by our former Mayor of the qualities recently exhibited and of others equally creditable to him. Nor do we care to conceal our opinion that in some ways he might make a desirable Judge. If he should have his fiery temper aroused by the misdeeds of lawbreakers he might be capable of treating them with a severity and swiftness of judgment that would be salutary. But we are sorry to say that his courage and energy have never, when he had ample opportunity and serious duty called on him to act, taken this direction. On the contrary, he has been lazy, indifferent, timid, and complaisant even when his sympathies have not been on the wrong side. It was very clearly the opinion of his fellow-citizens at the last election that for him the post of honor was the private station. The private station he has managed to fill in a manner not to attract the condemnation of the public, and occasionally, as in the recent instance, he has aroused genuine admiration. He has not been so fortunate in public station. It would be prudent in his friends not to seek exposure for him to evil influences against which his personal gallantry did not, and possibly would not in the future, protect him.

TO THE LIVE MAN OF THE MANHATTAN.

SIR: We have already informed you of the astonishment and gratification of your fellow-citizens at discovering you. They rejoiced greatly to find that there was somebody in the management of the Manhattan who was not only alive, but could enliven the Board of Directors of that musty and fishlike corporation; who was not only wideawake himself, but the cause of widthawake in others; who could make the whole board sit up, and even inject hypodermically into the cranium of RUSSELL SAGE a reasonable doubt whether it might not, after all, in certain exigencies pay to accommodate the public, instead of forcing upon it the choice of Naval Constructor HOBSON, United States Navy.

Now we appeal to you to go on and complete your good work. We do not, for the moment, insist that you shall prevent Messrs. SKITT and SMITH from further testifying to foolish and futile untruths concerning the necessity to traffic of belching forth from all the chimneys of all your locomotives those filthy fumes with which the Manhattan has been defiling the town. We ask you only to go on in your own good way and complete your perfect work. We observe with satisfaction that you have had a new stencil built which spells "accommodate" accurately instead of with only one "m." But reform that stencil altogether. You know, Sir, that six persons whom one of the cross-seats on your so-called smoking cars could really "accommodate" would on that account be eligible for six dime museums as six living skeletons. Say five, and vindicate your veracity as well as your orthography. And then reform that other stencil which sets forth that smoking is allowed on the four rear seats only. Make it eight. Be a benefactor of your kind and let your humanity and your horse sense, as well as your orthography and your veracity, stand vindicated. Think what a thing it would be when the long, long suffering New York public of the passengers of the Manhattan comes to know your name and your figure and to build you your statue, to have inscribed on the four respective faces of its pedestal "Veracity," "Humanity," "Ortbography," and "Equinimity." Do not, then, let those absurd stencils enter your soul. Revise them according to the facts of the case. And your petitioners will ever pray.

GENERAL NOTES.

A member of the City Council of Seattle, Washington, urges that licenses be required for ping-pong tables. Members of the social clubs of the city do not share his enthusiasm over this plan to increase the municipal revenues.

* * *

There are now but twelve survivors of the Maryland Society of the California Pioneers. In 1887, when the society was organized, it had thirty-three members. The society held a reunion in Baltimore on Thursday last.

* * *

All of Maine's Republican Representatives in Congress, four in number, have been renominated by acclamation. The Dirigo State has long had the habit of holding on to its members, and never has lost in influence in the House thereby.

* * *

The Vermont Republicans have nominated their two Representatives in Congress for re-election. The Vermont members are the next to be chosen to the new House, to be followed quickly by the Representatives from Maine. Then there will be a rest in election of members until November.

* * *

An unmarried woman's estate of $625.75 was lately distributed by the Probate Court of Indiana among thirty-nine heirs. The largest amount any one received was $74, which went to surviving brothers and sisters. The smallest amount was $3.09, the portion grand-nephews and grand-nieces received.

* * *

The Virginia Republican State Executive Committee has decided to leave to the District Committees the decision of the question as to the desirability of naming candidates for Congress in the several districts of the State, but is understood to favor the making of nominations in most if not all of them.

* * *

Democratic Congressman Joseph A. Conry of the Ninth District of Massachusetts has been selected by Mayor Collins of Boston to deliver the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities and people in Faneuil Hall, and he has accepted the invitation. Boston's list of Fourth of July orators is long and contains many eminent names.

* * *

The subject of good roads is now attracting considerable attention in New Hampshire, and the State Board of Trade will devote to its consideration a meeting to be held at North Rye Beach on Wednesday of this week. Ex-Gov. Frank West Rollins and Profs. Nathaniel S. Shaler and C. H. Pettee will be among those who will address the meeting in advocacy of good roads.

* * *

By a new law in Montreal, Quebec, all bread must be sold by weight after Sept. 1 next, except fancy bread under one pound. The Council passed the law after a bitter contest lasting for months past between the races, the English bakers opposing it and the French bakers insisting that it must be enacted as a protection for the poor, who, they claimed, have been frequently defrauded.

* * *

It is the opinion of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican that Amherst was the first of American Protestant colleges to give an honorary degree to a Roman Catholic. It bestowed the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Augustine Francis Hewit, the noted Paulist Father, in 1877. He was a graduate of the college in the Class of '39. Seven years later the Pope bestowed the same degree upon Dr. Hewit.

* * *

Miss Mary S. Anthony has paid to City Treasurer Samuel B. Williams of Rochester $71.67 as city tax on her property, "with a protest," as she writes to him, "in the name of 10,000 other taxpaying women of the City of Rochester, who are deemed by the lawmakers fully capable, intellectually, morally, and physically, of earning money and contributing their full share toward the expenses of the Government, but totally incapable of deciding as to the proper expenditure of said money."

* * *

President Henry S. Pritchett, LL. D., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, turns a deaf ear to all propositions that he become the head of an ambitious Western institution of learning, and says that he is "anchored" there in Boston. And a newspaper of that town in welcoming the announcement says: "As a scholar, administrator, and an alert, broad-minded citizen, the new President of the institute seems to be perfectly adapted to his great post at the head of the best technical school in the world."

* * *

There are thirty-five candidates in the Democratic race for State officers in South Carolina, and thirty-two of them were present and took active part in the first public meeting of the campaign, which was held at Sumter on Tuesday last. The meeting began at 11:15 in the morning. The candidates for Governor began the speaking in alphabetical order, each being allowed 30 minutes. All of the candidates for Governor oppose trusts and favor good roads, the liberal support of colleges, liberal pensions for Confederate veterans, improvement of public schools, the child labor law, and the maintenance of the dispensary.

* * *

Not all Indiana men are boastful of the literary achievements of the new school of authors of their State. One of these recently said: "I believe that such stories as Mr. Tarkington's 'Gentleman from Indiana,' and some of the poems that Mr. Riley has written, have done a good deal toward giving Indiana a bad name." But to him straightway another responded: "Stuff and nonsense; you are mistaken about that. On the contrary, that sort of literature only reflects credit on the State for having such talented men." And so they talked and neither could convice the other that he was altogether wrong.

LETTERS LOST IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the letter of "W. W. S." in to-day's TIMES I am reminded of the loss of a letter, sent also through the Brooklyn Post Office. On April 1 an envelope bearing a return request printed in the corner and containing a check was mailed at the New York General Post Office to East Fifty-fourth Street, and at Station H re-addressed to Sheepshead Bay. Since then no trace has been found of it. It was a strong, stamped envelope, but there was no wrapper around the check, and a person on holding the envelope to the light could readily distinguish the contents. Fortunately I stopped payment on the check within three days.

It would seem that some one in the Brooklyn postal department is on the lookout for letters containing money and checks, and it is time the culprit was ferreted out. Repeated inquiries for the letter always receive the same reply: "No word. We are still investigating." I heartily indorse the envelope proposed to be "deliverable without interruption."

W. J. B.

New York, June 19, 1902.

UNFAIR TO HONEST EMPLOYES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if "W. W. S.," Greenport, N. Y., made his suggestion to you of a new envelope for the sending of money with any thought of the underlying insinuation of it to the honest employe? Imagine our National postal system incumbered with an envelope bearing this inscription, which I reproduce here the better to show another aspect of it:

> This letter having been duly inspected by a Post Office official, has been found to contain NO MONEY.
> It is therefore
> DELIVERABLE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

It would be, to my mind, very much like going ahead of an honest workman sent to your house and carefully removing every article of value before his eyes.

My experience does not coincide with that of "W. W. S." For ten years I have been doing traveling correspondence, covering all sections of the country, and sending money loose in the mails almost every week—to my family and elsewhere. I know any number of traveling men who do the same. It is careless, no doubt, but it is quickest and easiest, and the only means always at hand. I can say, further, that I never lost a dollar that way, and shall not be afraid to continue the practice.

In fact, when I read such a plaint as that of your correspondent, I am somewhat inclined to wish that I could judge his case with a few samples of his method of addressing at hand.

ROBERT BRUCE.

Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., June 20.

Cuban Reciprocity and German Growers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To me it appears quite probable that back of the so-called beet sugar combine is a powerful lobby of German sugar growers. As matters stand now they are the only people who would be injured by Cuban reciprocity, and the increase of Cuban imports which would naturally result.

Such a lobby could perhaps explain the mysterious change of front on the part of some of the leading beet sugar Congressmen.

E.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The World as We Find It.

Fudd—This is a hard world.
Dudd—And yet everybody is looking for soft places in it.—Boston Transcript.

Consoling Thought.

He—Darling, I have lost my position.
She—Never mind, dear. Think of how small your salary was.—Brooklyn Life.

Couldn't Improve the Method.

Mrs. Chugwater—I'd be ashamed to sleep in church the way you do.
Mr. Chugwater—I can't help it. It's the only way I know how to sleep.—Chicago Tribune.

By Proxy.

"What I object to," said the young woman who wants to vote, "is taxation without representation."

"If it's all the same to you," said the young man who is too bashful to propose directly, "I should be only too happy to represent your sentiments at the polls at every election."—Washington Star.

AND LAZARUS WENT.

And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedest thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed.—Luke, xvi., 24-26.

But Lazarus spake, and his voice was low,
For his soul was sick with the other's pain:
"Nay, Father Abraham, let me go,
Though the gulf be wide between us twain.
What matters the past, or that he knew
The pleasure in life that I did miss?
Lo, his brow is damp with his torment's dew—
Let me pass, for his sake, the black abyss."

"Nay, nay, my son. See the tongues of flame,
How they lurk and hiss in the halls of night?
It was writ in the Book of the Holy Name:
Who passeth that way shall the red fires blight."
"Yet let me go—" From the central star
The Voice was heard which the hosts obey;
"There is no place, or near or far,
Where pitying love can find no way."

"Let Lazarus go." Then straight he went
Down to the hissing pit of woe,
Where the shooting flames weird lustre lent
To the night eternal that reigns below;
And he found the one whom his pity sought,
And he cooled the lips that the fire did sear,
And into the black abyss he brought
The love that holdeth another dear.

Then a cheer went up from the Courts of Love,
And the shout was echoed in Halls of Shame,
For the blessed and the cursed, below, above,
Knew they were one in sweet love's name;
And happiness came for a space to dwell
With those whom a dark despair had bound;
And dear Hope whispered: "'Tis well; 'tis well:
There is no hell where love is found."

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DOORS

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Gift as a Memorial.

The Subjects That Have Been Selected for Representation in Bronze New Marble Porch.

Plans for the new bronze doors and portals for St. Bartholomew's Church, which have been given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in memory of her husband, have been prepared by the architects, McKim, Mead & White. The structural work on the front of the church is to be continued during the Summer, while the doors are being cast, without interruption to the regular services.

Daniel C. French and Andrew O'Connor, who modeled the central door, which is in two folds, eleven feet in height and together more than eight feet in width, chose for their subject the unfolding of the life of Christ as told by the Evangelists. The subject is treated in the fourteen panels into which the face of the doors is divided. Above are groups representing the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Magi, the Way to the Cross, and the Descent from the Cross.

The northerly and southerly portals, which have been modeled respectively by Philip Martiny and Herbert Adams, are more than eleven feet in height by six feet in width. In the case of the former, the upper panels have been used to picture the Apostles Philip, James, Andrew, and Bartholomew, while the lower panels show the betrayal by Judas and the intrusting of the future of the Church to Peter. The form of incidental ornamentation is that of olive leaves. On the southerly door are the figures of Peter, Andrew, Paul, and Barnabas. The Scriptural scenes represented are the Transfiguration and the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon Paul on the road to Damascus. In the smaller panels are later scenes in the life of the Apostles. The doors are to be cast in bronze by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company and John Williams.

Mr. French and Mr. O'Connor are responsible also for the plans for the marble work above the central door. It represents the crowning of Christ, who sits upon a throne, surrounded by kneeling angels. The gold crown is held above the head by winged angels. The representation is flanked by a frieze, which, beginning on one side with a group of Adam and Eve, and on the other of Christ and the Virgin, represents the expulsion from Eden, the murder of Abel, the Israelites in bondage led out by Moses, on one side of the door, and on the other the procession of men from the East, the flight into Egypt, and the way to Calvary, all centring in the tympanum.

The subject treated over the northern door by Mr. Martiny is the adoration of the infant Jesus by the angels, John the Baptist being shown beside the Christ, holding in his right hand the cross and in his left the baptismal shell. A striking figure of the Madonna, holding the infant Jesus in her arms, before whom angels bow in adoration, appears in Mr. Adams's design for the tympanum on the south.

A new porch, with three ornamented Romanesque arches, is to be erected across the Madison Square front of the church in order to show off the beauty of the new doors and tympanums. This porch is to be 75 feet in width and 28 feet in height. It is to contain twenty-four columns of green marble, several niches and statues, and a rich frieze carved in the stone between the pillars.

Fully 400 figures are to be shown in the work to be done on the doors and portals.

JOHNS HOPKINS NEEDS $70,000.

Vain Efforts to Complete $1,000,000 Fund Required for the University to Accept a Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—The last meeting of the general committee of seventy leading citizens, which for nearly two months has been strenuously laboring to complete the raising of a one-million-dollar emergency fund for the Johns Hopkins University, will be held next Monday. The sum of $70,000 is still lacking. Over $300,000 of the amount subscribed has been placed conditionally on the raising of the whole million.

Members of the committee are discouraged and fear that if the amount needed is not made up in a few days their efforts will have been in vain. Some public-spirited citizens have responded a second time to the urgent appeals. A number of Baltimore's wealthy men have not given a dollar. The conditions at first imposed by William Keyser and others, who gave tracts of land valued in the aggregate at $1,000,000 for a new site for the university, were removed, but the Trustees must have a fund of at least a million in cash before the plans for removing the university to the new location can be considered.

Those who have worked zealously to place the university on a sounder finaicial basis say it is disheartening that Boston can raise a magnificent sum for the assistance of Harvard in a fortnight and the friends of Bryn Mawr can secure in the requisite time $250,000 for that institution, while Baltimore, with a population of more than 600,000, must have the limit for the raising of the sum extended from time to time. In fact, more than a year's extension has been made since the sum was first asked for, and at the end of that time the required amount has not been secured.

CENTENARY OF BOWDOIN.

Maine's Oldest College Will Celebrate Completion of 100 Years of Educational Work This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, June 21.—Wednesday, June 25, in the Congregational Church at Brunswick, Me., will be celebrated the completion of 100 years of educational work by Bowdoin College, the oldest institution of its kind in Maine. The commemorative exercises will include an oration by Thomas B. Reed, LL. D., of the class of 1860, and a poem by the Rev. Samuel V. Cole, of the class of 1874. A great many distinguished men, graduates and friends of the college, will attend, some of them coming from long distances, and the occasion will be notable in the history of educational work in Maine.

Bowdoin College was chartered by act of the Massachusetts Legislature, passed in 1794, when Maine was still a part of that State; but it was not opened for the reception of students until 1802, when the first class, numbering eight young men, entered. The first President was the Rev. Joseph McKeen, a graduate of Dartmouth College. In the course of 100 years the college has graduated many men who became famous in various walks of life, and it is to-day the leading college in Maine. William De Witt Hyde, now President, having been elected to that position in 1885, when he was but twenty-seven years of age.

The college has a fine group of buildings, the newest of which, the library, now in process of construction, is the gift of Gen. Thomas Hamlin Hubbard of New York of the class of '57 and his wife. This building will cost about $300,000.

Draper Prizes at Phillips Academy.

The Draper prizes for elocution at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., the great contest of the year, were awarded as follows:

First—Frederick S. Bale, Asbury Park, N. J.
Second—Joseph A. O'Connor, Lawrence, Mass.
Third—Henry Bartlett Stimpson, New York City.

Society at Home and Abroad

There was so much promised for yesterday, the day seemed to be so replete with fashionable happenings—including gymkhana races, lawn fêtes, trials for horses at Sheepshead, house parties at country seats, and week-end entertainments at clubs, and, withal, the stirring events to take place in England during the coronation period, and a few which had already taken place—that the minority of society remaining in town had only to read the reports, to listen to the gossip concerning what is taking place in other quarters, and keep still and cool. But society, as it turned out, had even more to do; that part of it which was in the country had to get over much disappointment on account of the miserable weather. The White Plains gymkhana was postponed and other events had also to be deferred until next week.

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But there is yet a fair sprinkling of people in town. They are met in small numbers at the restaurants during the luncheon and dinner hours, and they are seen at the races and the Summer theatrical entertainments. Although it has been announced over and over again that the Newport season has begun, so far there are not many people at that resort, and those who are there are taking matters very quietly. They are resting before the rush which is supposed to commence on July 4, but which rarely comes before August.

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The week has been devoid of any very interesting news in town. There have been the usual arrivals and departures from and to Europe, but now that the so-called coronation crowd has sailed, much interest is lost in steamship lists. The fact is that very few of those who have gone abroad, except the official personages, are to be at the coronation. During the next ten days many who are on the other side will have arrived at Newport for the Summer. Among those who are expected are Mrs. Astor, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet.

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The class days at the universities have supplied some interest in society. There was a longer list at Harvard this year than at Yale. Parties have been arranged to go to both places, but, with the exception of parents, the members of these are mostly young people. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., took a party to Harvard, where Mr. Burden's younger brother was graduated, and there were a few Baltimorians who are friends of the son of ex-Gov. Carroll, who is also at the same university.

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It would seem as if all of the suburban events are arranged to take place on Saturday, as on that day there is an embarrassment of riches from which to choose. With the Smith-Dominick wedding at Monmouth Beach, the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association at Poughkeepsie, with lesser events at Morristown, Tuxedo, and the various country clubs the rural districts and the environs of New York were quite festive in sports yesterday.

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There are no new engagements of note announced so far. The most interesting event of the week, the wedding of Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and the Countess de Warrenaer, took place in London. It is stated that Miss Oelrichs and Peter Martin have again changed the date of their wedding at Newport, this time making it July 24. The first very important fashionable event is to be the wedding of Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane to Mr. William Osgood Field at Lenox. Much has been written about the subject already. As announced the honeymoon is to be passed at Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will go on to Bar Harbor. Departures for that resort are more frequent. Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin were to have left yesterday. They have been with Mrs. Elliott Shepard during the month of June. Mrs. Shepard is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris now.

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It would seem, in view of the speeding of automobiles, that society continues to be quite well represented at the police courts. With Robert Goelet up in Massachusetts, Reginald Vanderbilt looked for by the authorities at Middletown, and Oliver Harriman, Jr., and William K. Vanderbilt threatened with arrest and summons as witnesses at White Plains, the situation is becoming somewhat serious. The war is far more aggressive than it was on the scorching bicycles when they were in fashionable favor some years ago. It will be remembered that among those arrested at that time was the young Duke of Marlborough, who was captured by a Park policeman in Central Park and accused of scorching.

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With the beginning of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club yachting parties will be in order. The Chrystabel, the yacht of Adrian Iselin, Jr., has arrived from Europe. The White Heather, that belongs to Harrison J. Drummond of St. Louis, is cruising off the coast of Long Island. From cable dispatches, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair and the Margarita, chartered by James Henry Smith, are in the Mediterranean, the former bound for England.

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Miss Louise Christine Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Taylor of Morristown, N. J., and Carlton Ray Mabley will be married to-morrow at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and a reception at Delmonico's will follow.

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To-morrow, also, there will be the wedding of Miss Edith Donaldson Wayne, daughter of the Rev. Henry Nicoll Wayne, and Chauncey Porter Goss, Jr., at the Church of the Transfiguration.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Craig Wadsworth, and Frederic Gebhard, left Chicago yesterday to return East. The party went on for the Derby, in which Heno, Mr. Mackay's horse, was the favorite.

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The engagement was announced during the week of Miss Helen Dykman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Dykman of White Plains, and Rowland Read, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Read, of this city.

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At Valley Forge, Penn., next Saturday the wedding of Miss Sidney Mathews, daughter of Mrs. Edward J. Mathews of this city, and Frederic Woodhull Chesebrough, also of this city, will be celebrated. Relatives only will be invited to witness it as the bride's family are in mourning. Mr. Chesebrough gave his bachelor dinner at the Café Martin on Friday evening.

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John Bigelow arrived yesterday on La Savoie, as also did the Comte de Prat, Italian Consul, and W. Moore Robinson.

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One of Wednesday's several weddings will be that of Miss Louise E. Treacy, daughter of Daniel F. Treacy, and David Munroe Cory, son of the late Dr. David M. Cory. It will be very quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, and no guests have been invited save the immediate families, as the family of Mr. Cory is still in mourning for Dr. Cory, who died last Summer. Miss Suzanne Treacy will be her sister's maid of honor, and Harold Holderness, a cousin of Mr. Cory, will be his best man. Mrs. Cory, who was formerly Miss Munroe, lived in Englewood, N. J.

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An out-of-town wedding of Wednesday will be that of Miss Mary Henderson, daughter of Mrs. Robert Jones Henderson of Nyack, and Irving McKesson of this city. It will take place in Grace Church, Nyack, and Bishop Coleman of Delaware will officiate. Arthur Henderson will give his sister away. Miss Ruth Hilton will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Misses Lulu Lefferts, M. de T. Ogden Jones, Virginia G. Corning, and Gertrude Herrick of New York, Miss Mildred Lucas of Philadelphia, and Miss Cornelia F. Bedell of Nyack. Donald McKesson will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Samuel Jones Henderson, a brother of the bride-to-be; Clark G. Voorhes, Alfred B. Wade, Harry E. Hoy, H. McK. Kirkland, and William R. Kirkland. Mr. McKesson and his bride will sail for Europe soon after their marriage and will spend the Summer traveling in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have sold their Fifth Avenue house. In fact, it was sold some time ago, and they have completed their flitting to the new residence in East Sixty-fourth Street. This has kept them in town, and this week they go to their country seat at Babylon, where they remain the greater part of the Summer.

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The news from Europe, especially from London, where the coronation festivities have a deep significance for the entire world, will be found in the cable dispatches. There is very little to add to these. James Henry Smith and his party will not be in London at the time of the King's crowning. They will be cruising. They were at Naples yesterday. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her daughters are on the Continent. Mrs. Mills is to sail on July 5 for this country. While she was in Paris she was present at a delightful soirée given by Mrs. Michael Herbert, the wife of the new British Ambassador to this country. Thomas Maitland was driving the coach to and from Versailles, and Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry were among the passengers on one occasion.

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Robert B. Roosevelt, who has been ill at his place at Sayville, L. I., is now much better.

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Among the recent arrivals at Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, are Mr. and Mrs. R. Bleecker Rathbone, Mrs. C. L. Rainsford, and C. O. Cushing.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crawford Chenoweth of 7 East Thirty-first Street are spending the Summer at Sea Girt, N. J.

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Col. and Eugene K. Austin and Mrs. Austin have rentrd their residence at New Rochelle and will spend the Summer at Nantucket. On their return they will take possession of their new town house in West Seventy-fourth Street.

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Dr. W. C. Boone and Mrs. Boone, who have been at Millbrook, are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. The 1st of July they will go to their Summer home at Nantucket.

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Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., sailed yesterday for Europe on the Hekla of the Scandinavian American Line. He will make a tour of Scandinavia before entering upon his duties as Second Secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg.

TUXEDO PARK AFFAIRS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 21.—This week's end at Tuxedo was full of gayety, especially among the cottagers, who all had numerous guests for dinners and over Sunday. At the clubhouses things were made lively by a third of the series of musicales on Saturday afternoon, at which were present all ths cottagers with their guests. Among those present were Miss Gibson, Miss E. L. Breese, Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mrs. John Wolfe, Miss Hull, Mrs J. C. Calhoun, Miss Stoddard, and others.

Among the largest dinners on Saturday were those given hy Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson at their cottage on West Lake Road, who invited their guests to meet Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador of the United States to France. Among ths guests were Mr. and Mrs. James C. Calhoun of Charleston, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Judge Bramley, Mrs. Andrew Simonds, Miss Gibson, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer entertained also at dinner as usual at their cottage Saturday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Miss Kean, William T. Eldridge, Stanley Mortimer, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr.

Others who gave dinners at the cottages were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Post.

At the club were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. H. Carhart, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of Bernardsville arrived at the club on their four-in-hand coach Defiance and passed the night at the club. Their guests on the coach were Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, and Mrs. Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish arrived at their cottage on Tower Hill for the Summer on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt entertained Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and the Count Delia Gherardesca during the week and at dinner on Friday, at which many of the Tuxedo folk were present.

The late arrivals at the clubhouse were:

Bowen Bancroft Smith,	William Post,
Robert M. Melles, Jr.,	M. Goldthwaite,
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart,	F. J. Dieter,
G. W. Van Nest,	Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bangs,
Mrs. Clarence Cary,	Clarence B. Mitchell,
Howard Cary,	Samuel E. Barrett,
Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton,	George L. Elliott,
Miss Knowlton,	Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Grant,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Denby,	Alfred L. Selton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. H. Phillips,	Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wright,
William R. Stewart,	

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Despite the lateness of the season and absence of the majority of fashionable folk, there have been quite a number of card parties and luncheons and a few dances this week. The university commencement is over, and its social features were probably more brilliant than ever before. Its last function was the fifth annual dinner of the class of '97, which was held in the University Club on Wednesday evening. The managers were Samuel Goodman, John P. B. Sinclair, Edward Stroud, Wickoff Smith, and Frederick M. Dunn.

A largely attended at home was given by Mrs. Walter Lippincott on Tuesday at her Summer home, The Ascot, near Bryn Mawr. There were several hundred guests, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs, and Mrs. Jonas Wister.

Craig Biddle is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel at Newport.

Large yacht parties will be taken to New London to see the Yale-Harvard races next Thursday hy Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel.

Among those who will soon go to Europe are Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stephens, Mrs. Benson Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Randall Young, and Miss Mary E. Groome, and Mrs. Clarence Bement and Miss Bement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Butcher and family have returned from Europe.

Miss Marie Geary Bonzano, daughter of Maximilian F. Bonzano of Olean, N. Y., and Capt. Frank E. Harris, United States Army, were married in Christ Church Chapel here on Monday. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Gen. John W. Geary, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Prince Du Croy of Belgium is the guest of Walter George Smith at Torresdale.

Edgar S. Lougree announces the marriage of his daughter, Miss Frances Faies Lougree, to Alfred Laton Simonson of New York City. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, rector of Christ Memorial Church, on June 18. The bride is a descendant of one of the oldest Quaker families of this city; the bridegroom, who belongs to an old Colonial Dutch family, is a real estate owner.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt to-day took possession of the Pinard cottage, which they have rented for the Summer.

Surgeon Wilson, U. S. N., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have arrived at the Train villa for the Summer.

Miss Florence Lyman of Boston is at her cottage on Webster Street, for the season.

Lieut. John F. Hubbard, U. S. N., and family, Mrs. Maynard of Washington, and Mrs. R. S. Livingston and G. P. Messervey of New York are at the La Farge cottage.

H. Mortimer Brooks, Major J. C. Mallory, J. Mitchell Clark, and Mrs. J. J. Post are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., who have been here to inspect their cottage on Harrison Avenue, returned to New York to-day. They will come for the season on July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Murray of New York are expected Monday at their cottage.

G. H. Redmond, Mrs. R. T. Barrington, Miss Barrington, Robertson Honey, and Dr. S. S. Burt of Nsw York; Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., and Mrs. H. T. Percy of Baltimore are at the Robinson.

Mrs. H. L. Smith, Mrs. S. D. Rich, S. M. Clemens, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tiffany, John W. Rourke, Dr. G. M. Edebohrs, and William Graves of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gallagher, Pittsburg; Count Stareski, Russia; W. C. Odell, Virginia, are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

At the Naval War College next week lectures will be given as follows:

Monday—"Previous Naval Operations in the Theatre of ths Prohiem," hy Lieut. Commander James H. Olivsr.
Tuesday—"Proposed Signal Code for the Navy," by Capt. Colhy M. Chester.
Wednesday—"War Charts," by Lieut. J. V. Chass.
Thursday—"Ths Constitntional Theories of the Early Revolutionary Period, 1765-75," by Prof. A. C. McLaughlin.
Friday—"The Chief Problem of the Critical Period and Its Solution in the Constitution of the United States," by Prof. McLaughlin.

The class will be engaged in committee work on the tactical game, tactical studies, duel game, strategic situation, and the Maine problem.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Cambon leave Washington to-morrow for New York, and aftsr a few days in New York will sail for France.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, leaves Washington next week for Bar Harhor, his Summer headquarters, where he will remain until the visit to Newport of the Grand Duke Boris, when he will join him there.

M. Piola, the Swiss Minister, leaves Washington for New York Tuesday, and will sail for his native land the first of the week. Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister, also leaves the capital next week.

Tbe Secretary of State, Mrs. Hay, and Miss Hay will probably leave Washington Tuesday for their Summer home at Lake Sunapee. Miss Hay will entertain a number of small house parties from the ranks of her young Washington friends during ths season.

Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, with her children, left Washington to-day for her cottage at Nantasket. Dr. Hill will join his family there Aug. 1.

While social ranks are depleted so far as its large entertainers are concerned, ths more conservative belonging to the Senate and House are spending their time pleasantly. Dinner parties have grown into informal out-of-door affairs, and at Chevy Chase Inn, where Secretary Moody makes his Summer home, dinner parties on the broad galleries are all the fashion. At the country clubs this is also the case.

Two of the closest adherents to out-of-door dining are President Roosevelt and his host, Gen. Wood, who dine often on the south front balcony of the White House, which has been transformed into a bower of green by the plants removed from the White House conservatories.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Wells—Sheldon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 21.—Miss Harriet Sheldon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Preston Sheldon, and Thomas B. Wells, associate editor with Harper & Brothers of New York, whose home is in Minneapolis, were married at Christ Church this afternoon by the Rev. Henry Neal Hyde of Syracuse. Frederic Wells of Minneapolis was best man and Mise Frances Pendleton Sheldon was maid of honor to her sister. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Josephine Rowland, Nan Hoyt, Janet Sheldon of Greenwich, Margaret Strong of St. Paul, Minn.; Anne Wells of Minneapolis, and Daisy Favre of Geneva, Switzerland. The ushers were Arthur B. Foote, Lewis P. Sheldon, Henry Fisher, John Sargent of New York, George H. Sheldon, Jr., and Waldo Sheldon. The bride and groom will sail on Thursday next on the Fürst Bismarck for a six weeks' etay in Europe.

Smith—Dominick.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 21.—Tbe marriage of Miss Helen Dominick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick of New York, to H. Alexander Smith, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. Alexander Smith of Nsw York, was celebrated at noon yesterday at St. Peter's Church, Galilee, N. J. The Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren performed the ceremony. The bride was attended hy her cousin, Miss Anita Dominick, as maid of honor, and her bridesmaids were Miss Alice Clark, Miss Isahella Curtis, Miss Madge Miles, Miss Lilian Carpenter, all of New York City, Miss Helen Warren of Philadelphia, and Miss Maud Knowlton of West Upton, Mass.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, W. Schuyler Smith, as best man, and the ushers were Mead Van Zile Belden, Floyd Reading Du Bois, James Hammond McLean, L. Emery Katzenbach, Bayard Dominick, Jr., a brother of the bride, all of New York; J. Lienberger Davis of St. Louis, Mo.; William McLellan Vance, of Wheeling, Va., and Frank Latimer Janeway, second, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Engagement of Miss I. V. Hepp.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss I. Virginia Hepp of this city and Arthur W. Lawrence of New York. Miss Hepp is the daughter of C. J. Hepp of 1,922 Spruce Street, and Mr. Lawrence is well known in the social life of New York. This evening Mr. and Mrs. George Dunbar Shewell gave a dinner in honor of Miss Hepp and Mr. Lawrence at Silver Maple, their place at Pelham. The decorations were of an elaborate nature, including lilies and sweet peas made up in the shape of hearts, among which were many small electric lights.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Members, with Two Exceptions, Men of Mediocre Ability.

M. Rouvier's Task as Minister of Finance—The Panama Episode and His Colleague, M. Valle.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—The composition of the new French Ministry is precisely what was foreshadowed in these columns at the time of the recent elections. The new Cabinet is Radical Socialist, but it is so constituted as to be unable to carry out any portion of the Radical Socialist programme, the chief items of which, it must be remembered, are the revision of the Constitution, the income tax, the abolition of the French Embassy to the Vatican, and the disestablishment of the church.

The new Ministry, however, has certain distinct elements of strength. With the exception of M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, and M. Combes, it is composed of unknown, untried mediocrities who are almost certain to hang together; their lack of personality is a guarantee of their cohesiveness. An Opposition deputy put this view a little more broadly to me a day or two ago. "The Cabinet," he said, "is capable of nothing, if you except M. Rouvier, who is capahle of everything"—capable de tout, which means more in the original French than in the bare English translation, and refers to the new Finance Minister's counection with the notorious Panama affair. M. Rouvier was exculpated from the criminal accusations made against him, but it was thought at the time that he would never again be able to hold Ministerial office.

In the two vast volumes, in which M. Valié incorporated his official report on the Panama affair, M. Rouvier was handled with anything but kid gloves. M. Valié is now M. Rouvier's colleague in the Cabinet, and, curiously enough, he is the Minister of Justice. Combinations of this kind, however, though they may offend the strictest sense of propriety, are not for that reason any the less durable—a fact which was abundantly demonstrated by the unparalleled tenaciousness of the bonds which in the last Cabinet knit together the conservative Waldeck-Rousseau and the collectivist Millerand.

The problem of the budget which now has to be solved is a very ticklish one. It requires a very ahis financier to cope with it all, and M. Rouvier is admitted on all sides to be far and away the cleverest financial statesman in France. A first symptom of the extsnt to which this fact is recognized was the prompt capitulation of the Sultan of Turkey in the matter of the recent French claims against him. In principle the Sultan had given in already, but the moment he found arrayed against him M. Rouvier, his hesitancy vanished. The completion of this financial operation with Turkey is one of the first tasks of the new Cabinet, to be followed by the issue of a new loan, and the conversion of the 4 per cents. That the Chamber will upset the Government before these three "coups" have been solidly struck is held to be highly improbable, and on this assumption no Ministerial change is to be expected before November.

But the budget will doubtless call forth a vast deal of heated discussion. Governments traditionally need money on the morrow of general elections, involving—as elections always must in a country where Institutions are curiously unstable—extensive expenditure which it is difficult to calculate in advance and not always very politic to avow subsequently. The Ministry has debarred itself from bringing in an income tax on radical lines, this having been one of the conditions of M. Rouvier's acceptance of office. It will therefore have to meet the very heavy estimates for the current year by some new form of indirect taxation. And in spite of the fact that M. Rouvier has hitherto been a pronounced free trader, it is feared in anti-protectionist circles that this is a position which he may be forced to abandon. M. Doumergus, the new Minister of Colonies, is known to be an ardent protectionist.

The sugar convention, which was to have abolished the sugar bounties, a measure of great consequence to Germany, Great Britain, and Austria, is therefore looked upon as doomed. M. Combes, the President of the Cabinet, has not pronounced definitely as yet in favor of either fiscal system.

M. Combes was formerly an abbé, Professor of Rhetoric in a Catholic seminary, but did not proceed to full priests' orders. He is an advocate of distinction and may be expected to carry out the anti-clerical policy inaugurated by his predecessor, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, with the traditional zeal of the convert. In this special sphere of activity he can rely on the eager co-operation of M. Valié, the new Minister of Justice.

Mr. Delcassé, who retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was a model of distinction during the last Ministry, may it is thought, suffsr somswhat from the loss of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's guiding inspiration, and in diplomatic circles the possible vagaries of his somewhat uncertain and irritable temper are looked forward to with part a shadow of fear.

M. Trouillot, the Minister of Commerce, who succeeds the Collectivist Millerand, has all his reputation to make. M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, is an acknowledged authority on naval matters, a very lukewarm supporter of the Franco-Russian alliance, a hard worker, and if his Socialist principles make him unsympathetic with the French Admirals, he has at least one trait in common with them in his hahitual use of a very varied and choice stock of expletives.

R. S.

Paper Box Plants May Be Merged.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 21.—Several of the largest paper box manufacturers in New England are arranging for a combine of their plants. The principal object of the combine will be to advance the prices of the manufacturers' goods and arrange the output as near as possible to conform with the demand of trade. A conference of the leading manufacturers has been held, and it is thought that plans will be perfected in a few weeks.

Matches Caused Child's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Myrtle Holloway, the five-year-old daughter of Charles Holloway of Spotswood, was burned to death last night while playing with matches. She was surrounded by several playmates, who endeavored to put out the flames. The child's garments were torn from her in efforts to save her.

Levi P. Morton's Chicago Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Levi P. Morton of New York appears this week as a trader in Chiago real estate. The transaction is the purchase from Henry J. MacFarland of the property at 21f Randoiph Street, 20 by 180 feet, improved with a four-story brick building, for about $56,000.

Snowfall in Michigan.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 21.—Tbe last day of Spring witnessed the novel spectacle of snow falling in various sections of the Upper Peninsula. Light flurries were experienced in Marquette. At Ishpeming half an inch came down and at Ironwood nearly two inches fell. A fierce gale is raging on Lake Superior, and no boats are able to venture out.

It often baffles even tha wisest physician to detect ths cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases, it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist, Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will always affect a cure.—Adv.

TAKEN TO BELLEVUE BY RUSE.

Young Woman, Dressed in White, Thought She Was Going to a Ball.

Dressed all in white as for a wedding or a ball, and with roses in her hair, Mary Leddy, a young woman living at 300 East Twentieth Street, drove up to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue in a closed carriage at 9 o'clock last evening, escorted by James Galligan, a friend of her parents, to whom he is also related.

Contrary to the practice of some of the leading experts in mental disorders he had deceived her into accompanying him with an invitation to go to a dance, and to humor the fancy permitted her to array herself in her best. When she realized where she was she attacked a female nurse, and Dr. Gregory, who met her as she alighted, striking them with her fan and satisfying them that she was a fit subject for the care which their institution affords. She was carried to a ward after a struggle, in which her finery was much deranged.

She is twenty-six years old, and, according to her parents, has been acting strangely of late, developing many hallucinations, her main delusion being that her relatives were trying to poison her. They tried to induce her to go to Bellevue yesterday afternoon, but they say she became so violent that they gave it up until the ruse which turned out so successfully was arranged.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Judge Elbert H. Gary.

WHEATON, Ill., June 21.—Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, wife of Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Executive Board of the United States Steel Corporation, died tonight at the family residence in Wheaton from malignant stomach trouble and othsr complications.

Mrs. W. B. Ridgely.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, wife of the Controller of the Currency, died at a late hour last night at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in this city, after an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Ridgely was a daughter of United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, and was one of the popular society leaders at Springfield, the capital of Illinois. Her remains will be taken there for burial.

Charles H. Litchman.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Charles H. Litchman of Marblehead, Mass., prominent in Massachusetts politics and a member of the recent Industrial Commission, is dead here of typhoid fever. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Litchman arrived here Friday of last week and immediately was taken ill. Mrs. Lohman had been engaged in business in Newark, N. J., for several years, but his family remained at Marblehead. He was Secretary of the Knights of Labor from 1878 to 1881 and again from 1886 to 1888. He was an Inspector of Immigration at Boston during the Harrison Administration.

Obituary Notes.

JULIA LAKE CRAWFORD, wife of Robert L. Crawford, General Freight Agent of the New York Central Railroad, died on Friday in Seabright, N. J.

GEORGE P. DODGE, President of ths Mineralized Rubber Company of 18 Cliff Street, died yesterday of pneumonia at Great Neck, L. I. He was sick when he went to his Long Island home from his office last Tuesday, and symptoms of the disease that caused his death rapidly developed. He was thirty-eight years old.

ADAM LAYTHEM, aged sixty-one years, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, after a short illness. Mr. Laythem was the owner of the Eagle Brass and Iron Foundry in Passaic. He also established the North Passaic Iron Foundry, with Henry Bums, and was connected with the E. C. Hay Foundry at Newark, and the Newark Iron Foundry. He was born in Manchester, England, and came from a family of ironfounders, both his grandfather and his father having been proprietors of foundries. His sons will continue the Passaic business.

CHARLES G. RITCHIE of 59 Reynolds Avenue, Orange, N. J., died on Friday night in Paris. Mr. Ritchie, who was forty-four years old, was born in Newark, and for many years was a well known church singer. He was organist of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in South Orange, and recently gave an organ to that church. Mr. Ritchie's wife died about two years ago. His only child, a daughter, thirteen years old, accompanied him on the trip to Europe, which was undertaken on account of poor health. The cablegram announcing the death states that the body will be brought to Orange for interment.

Business Notices.

THE PATRONS OF THE LAFAYETTE PLACE BATHS are notified that the excavation of the underground road is now closed, so that carriages can drive to baths hy way of 4th St. Open day and night. 18 Lafayette Place, New York.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DOUGHERTY—TAFT.—On June 18, 1902, at Burlington, Vt., Miss Lucy Winifred Taft to Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, Artillery, United States Army.

SMITH—DOMINICK.—On June 21, 1902, at St. Peter's Church-in-Galilee, New Jersey, by the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, to Mr. H. Alexander Smith, both of Nsw York City.

STUYVESANT—DE WASSENAER.—On the 16th inst., at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle St., London, by ths Rsv. Dr. Ker Grey, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant to Mathilde Elizabeth, Countess de Wassenaer.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—At Seabright, N. J., on Friday, June 20, 1902, Julia Lake, beloved wife of Robert L. Crawford.
Funeral from her late residence, 41 West 57th St., New York City, on Monday, June 23, 1902, at 9 A. M.

DOLGE.—On Saturday, June 21, of pneumonia, at his residence, Saddle Rock, Great Neck, L. I., George P. Dodge, eldest son of Nathaniel Shatswell and Emily Pomeroy Dodgs of Pittsfield, Mass.
Funeral at All Saints' Church, Great Nack, on Monday, June 23, at 3:

AN OLD MURDER RECALLED

George Angemeier Dies in Jersey City's Municipal Hospital.

Physicians Say Morphine Poisoning Caused Death—Widow of Man Once Accused of Sensational Crime Denies He Was a Suicide.

George Angemeier, manager of the Althol Chemical Company, who lived at 246 Third Street, Jersey City, died in the City Hospital there on Friday under circumstances peculiar in themselves, but rendered more so in view of the information that he figured prominently in one of the great murder mysteries which have baffled the police of this city in the last quarter of a century.

Angemeier was taken suddenly ill at his place of business in Jersey City, and at the hospital, where he died soon after his admission, the physicians declared that he died from morphine poisoning. This his widow last night indignantly denied. She declared that he had never used the drug, but that he had long suffered from heart disease, and this was, she felt sure, the cause of his death. The police accept the doctors' report, and have formally entered the death as a suicide.

Many years ago Angemeier, then a sickly youth threatened with consumption, was a clerk in Henry V. Crawford's drug store at the southeast corner of Hudson and North Moore Streets in this city. He had trouble with Richard Henry Hands, the English manager of the place, and was discharged. He drank a good deal during the two months following, and often blamed Hands for his dismissal. The manager slept in his store, though his wife and children, two little boys hardly more than babies, lived in poor, almost squalid rooms at 47 North Moore Street, their windows overlooking the drug store.

On Decoration Day in 1885 Hand, always methodical, closed the store about midnight. His wife had spent the evening with him, leaving at 11:05. She was the last person to see him alive. He should have opened the store in the morning, which was Sunday, but John G. Bauer, the under clerk, arriving, found the place still closed and a number of would-be customers waiting at the door. Entrance was forced, and Hands's body was found in his little room off the store, resting in an easy, natural position in his easy chair, the cot bed undisturbed. His throat was cut from ear to ear.

At first glance, the police thought it suicide, but an examination showed that the skull had been literally shattered to fragments with blows upon the back of the head, which, it was surmised, had been dealt by some one stealing in upon him as he sat, through a door opening into the yard. There was a gash on the face, and the cutting of the throat seemed to have been done as an afterthought. The ferocity evinced pointed clearly to revenge. Yet the place had been robbed, but not thoroughly. The safe had not been touched, but the till, which opened with a combination lock, had been emptied of about $18. The lock had not been broken, and this pointed to some one who knew the store well as the murderer.

Angemeier was arrested the following day in the Hoffman House, while he was consulting with his brother-in-law, Joseph Winkler, a barber there, who had concurred with him that he should surrender himself in view of the fact that the newspaper reports of the tragedy threw strong suspicion upon him. The shirt he had worn was stained. Dr. Cyrus Edson, whose testimony as to the gory character of the scrapings from the finger nails of "Frenchy" led to the latter's conviction for the murder of "Old Shakespeare," swore that the stains were blood. Angemeier's relatives declared it to be a lotion he had prepared against mosquitoes.

The accused man was found to have a most excellent reputation in Port Jervis, where he was born, and where he had spent most of his life. He told a straight story of his movements, and no other evidence came up against him. Mr. Crawford and the widow finally declared that they no longer had any suspicions as to who the murderer was, and, after a week's confinement in the Tombs, the prisoner was arraigned before Judge Barrett in the Court of Over and Terminer. The prisoner was exonerated, and went to Jersey City, where he had since lived quietly. He was engaged at the time of the murder to Miss Annie Fields, a school teacher of 48 Beach Street, and this circumstance helped to clear him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 21.—Dr. Henry V. Crawford, in whose store in New York Hands was murdered, lives here. He says that the case was never cleared up.

A TOWN BUILT IN A DAY.

emarkable Birth of Cornucopia, Wis., Three Weeks Ago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—Three weeks ago the site of the town of Cornucopia, Wis., was as wild as a primeval forest. The town came as near being born in a night as a town may be. The Cornucopia Land Company was organized, and 25,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the present village were bought. Wagons hauled men and machinery through the woods, in many portions of which the dense, tangled undergrowth made it necessary for the teamsters to get out and blaze their way. A sawmill was put up, and twenty men started to saw out the town of Cornucopia.

First it was necessary for the wagoners to fell with axes a number of trees, in order to make a clearing in which they could build their camp. A log shanty served as shelter during the night, and the meals were cooked over fires in front. A few days later more men were sent to the site and a clearing was made and the sawmill erected. From the timber on the company's land is being sawed the lumber that will build with the company's money a school house, a church, a hotel, and three stores as a nucleus. A score of families are waiting till roofs are put on the new houses that they may take up their residence in Cornucopia.

As if to illustrate the enterprise of twentieth century journalism, even in the backwoods Charles E. Hunt, recently editor of The Grundy County (Iowa) Gazette, already has issued the first number of The Cornucopia Gazette, printed on a small job press in one of the shanties. He expects within a few weeks to have a perfectly equipped newspaper office and a paper with all the news of the country round about Cornucopia, and incidentally to make his somewhat precarious venture produce a fair revenue.

The land has been bought and the town is being built because three men believe Bayfield County, Wis., which has slumbered for half a century, has a future. Within six months, it is asserted, Cornucopia will have a population of at least 600 people.

The Flag in Boston.

We take exception to some remarks made by Admiral Schley at the celebration of Flag Day in New York. Speaking of the reverence due to our National flag, he said he always felt it a gross insult to see it used, as he had seen it used in Boston, for advertising shoe blacking and for exploiting other goods. If Admiral Schley ever saw such a desecration of the flag in this vicinity it was an altogether exceptional occurrence. It was not long ago that a man was mobbed in the streets here for using the flag for commercial purposes, and he was subsequently arrested and fined for his offense, which is specifically provided for under our penal statutes. Boston shares Admiral Schley's reverence for the flag, and we generally live up to our sentiments on the subject.—The Boston Herald.

A CLAUS SPRECKELS ANECDOTE

How the California Millionaire Abated a Smoke Nuisance and Became Interested in the Lighting Business.

Claus Spreckels, one of California's multimillionaires, is in the city with his wife, who is being treated by a specialist in diseases of the eyes. Although seventy-four years of age, he is as spry and jovial as many persons are in the prime of life.

"I have all the money I need and don't want to make any more," he remarked to a friend at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "But," he added, "it is only natural that I should desire any undertaking in which I am interested to succeed."

Mr. Spreckels is now mainly engaged in furnishing gas and electricity, and the motive that induced him to embark in that branch of trade is illustrative of the man.

A moderately large gas and electric plant was located near the home of Mr. Spreckels, and the smoke from the soft coal annoyed members of his household. The manager and Mr. Spreckels being members of the same club, frequently met. On one occasion Mr. Spreckels remarked to the manager in his usual good-natured manner:

"I wish you could find a way to prevent that smoke nuisance at your works. It would be a favor that my family would appreciate."

"If you want to talk to me about matters at the works you will see me at my office," was the manager's brusque reply.

"I'll be hanged if I will," replied Mr. Spreckels, "but I'll stop the causes for complaint."

The very next day Mr. Spreckels began preparations to engage in the manufacture of gas and electricity on a large scale. In a very short time he and others invested nearly $10,000,000 in the venture, and one of the first results after the works were in operation was the closing of the smaller concern and the departure of the manager who had insulted Mr. Spreckels in quest of another situation.

Mr. Spreckels first began business as proprietor of a grocery store in San Francisco. He prospered, and then began the erection of a brewery. When the latter was on a paying basis he disposed of the grocery. Later on he turned his attention to sugar and built several refineries. Satisfied with the venture, he sold the brewery. For many years sugar growing and refining was his business and he amassed an immense fortune. He became a great power in the Hawaiian Islands, and was wont to say at times "Kalakaua is King, but I have run the machine there for ten years."

Mr. Spreckels retains some of his sugar interests, but what time he gives to business nowadays is mainly devoted to his gas and electric companies.

VIRGIN LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

The "Northwest Angle" in Minnesota May Be Opened Before Long for Disposition.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., June 21.—The famous little "Northwest Augle," that apparent small chunk of Canada that is owned by the United States in the northern part of Minnesota, is to be surveyed by the Government at once. The shore line of the Lake of the Woods, which is here the boundary between the United States and Canada, and which has never been definitely determined, is also to be fixed this Summer.

There are millions of acres of supposedly valuable land in Northern Minnesota that have never been surveyed and that cannot, therefore, be taken by settlers. These will be surveyed and brought into the disposition of public land officials at once, if the efforts of Northwestern Representatives are successful. There are immense tracts of agricultural land, vast forests of pulp woods, and other timber, and much other land in these areas.

DUTY ON LUMBER.

Minnesota Wants Its Repeal So that Canada Can Be Invaded.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—Minnesota lumbermen are seriously considering the prospects in Canada with a view to making a formidable invasion. The development of the Western Dominion comes at a time when the Minnesota pine is rapidly disappearing, and most of it is being tied up in a few hands. Particularly are the younger operators of Minneapolis, who are becoming numerous and very active, in favor of the purchase of timber in the Dominion. The one big obstacle in the way at present is the duty, and they are quietly at work lining up their forces to secure its elimination.

In Minnesota they find public sentiment with them, but in the undeveloped forest States of the Pacific Northwest they find great opposition. This opposition is now plainly outspoken by Senator Foster of Washington and Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who are the leaders in the Northwest against any reduction of the duty. There is also opposition in yellow pine regions in the Southern States.

Many Michigan lumbermen have made purchases in Canada, but Wisconsin and Minnesota manufacturers have not invaded the Dominion to any extent. Lumbermen in Minneapolis and other Minnesota towns, however, who have exhausted their opportunities, are beginning to look to the country over the line as a good field for operations, and are quietly working for a removal of the duty. They are finding willing allies among the consumers and retail dealers throughout the State. The latter have changed their former attitude, and now believe that the State in general and the lumber industry are prosperous enough to get along without the lumber duty.

The newspapers have reported that at least two candidates for Congress in Minnesota have declared in favor of a reduction or elimination of the duty on lumber imported from the Dominion. This is regarded by lumbermen as a natural consequence of the change in public sentiment. The trend of public sentiment encourages many operators in the belief that the time is ripe for acquiring Canadian stumpage.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

An expert in German Southwest African matters laid before the German Imperial Reichstag samples of copper ore from Okhandija, which have created considerable excitement in Berlin, and which, according to official estimates, contain from 12.75 to 19.60 per cent. of copper.

He also produced samples of different kinds of marbles from Karibib. This South African marble has been pronounced by experts to be of excellent hardness and quite superior in that respect to most of the Italian marble. The place where it is found is only fifteen kilometers remote from the Windhoek Railroad. The copper ore found at Karibib contains 14½ per cent. of copper.

Both materials are so plentiful, says the United States Consul at Coburg, that one may reckon with certainty that marble quarries and copper mines would show good profits at Karibib, particularly so if cheap freight rates could be insured. In the first place, a reduction of the railroad freight from the interior to the coast to, if possible, only 2 marks (48 cents) a ton per kilometer is required.

This reduction would hardly mean a loss to the Government, (the railroad being a Government monopoly,) as up to the present, for lack of goods for export, the freight cars have been returning empty to the coast. Moreover, the railroad from the interior to the coast is on a continuous down grade, so that the locomotives employed would use a minimum of coal.

PEACEFUL REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN

New Attributes of the Red Flag—Novel Political Strike Which Obliged the Government to Grant Universal Suffrage—Strife Between the Landed Nobility and the Socialists—Eccentricities of the Royal Family.

The "red flag"—the dreaded emblem of Socialism and Anarchy—has been seen in the streets of Stockholm, the beautiful capital of Sweden, which next to its neighbor, Russia, is the most feudal and oligarchic country in Europe! And, more astonishing yet, that same red flag—the terror of autocrats and nobles—was used in a peaceful demonstration; headed the imposing procession of 20,000 mechanics, laborers, and professional men—the flower of the Socialists of Sweden, whose just demand for universal suffrage occasioned that novel political strike which boycotted the Government into unconditional surrender!

This big strike of the combined trades unions of all Sweden is remarkable for more things than one. In the first place, it affords a striking example of the vast power of labor if used under proper guidance; and, secondly, it so effectively cowed the proud oligarchy which has ruled over Sweden for so many centuries that the "Government," that is the Agrarians, hastily acquiesced, and promised universal suffrage for 1904.

In the extensive comment and attention which this unusual strike has attracted in the States some curiously erroneous impressions as to the causes and conditions which led up to this remarkable boycott have found their way into the American and English press. In the first place, it was said that the whole affair was propagated by the Socialists entirely. This is not so, however. The "three days' strike" was merely the climax of the struggle of the workingmen and masses of the kingdom for universal suffrage which has been waged for the last year or so—by Socialists, Radicals, and Moderates in unison.

SUFFRAGE REQUISITES.

Sweden, like her Scandinavian neighbors, Denmark and Norway, is a constitutional monarchy. It has a parliament called the "Riksdag." The "Riksdag" consists of two branches, known as the First and Second Chambers, and which correspond (in a rather rough manner) with our Senate and House of Representatives. The First Chamber is a very exclusive institution. It is almost impossible for a commoner to be elected to it. To be eligible (both for voting and as a candidate) one must be a native, thirty-five years old, and in the receipt of an annual income of 4,000 kroners, and have property worth 80,000 kroners.

Similar restrictions, although, of course, of a less rigorous kind, hold good for the Second Chamber. To be eligible as a voter, one must be twenty-five years old, have property worth 1,000 kroners, and pay taxes on a yearly income of 800 kroners. Now, as the average income of the mechanic and peasant of Sweden is never more than 500 kroners, it will be seen that the present restrictions are very effective barriers against these bodies of men qualifying as voters, and as a consequence the Agrarians have been enabled to hold the entire government machinery in their hands ever since the constitution was drafted, in 1866.

The Agrarians, in fact, have made Sweden the most oligarchic state in the world. The royal prerogative is almost as carefully restricted as that of the people's privilege to vote. The Agrarians are chiefly recruited from the large landed nobility. Sweden is primarily an agricultural country. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of the population is dependent upon the soil for a livelihood; and as the farm lands are not cut up in small homesteads, but form vast country estates, over which rule lords and counts whose families date back to the Smokungar-period of the fifth century it is easily observed that the country is still very much mediaeval in thought and rule.

The practical isolation of the country and its neighborhood to autocratic Russia is partly accountable for this fact, but at any rate it is safe to say that Sweden has probably the most affluent and extensive aristocracy in the world. For over 1,000 years they have ruled Sweden with an iron hand. It has been impossible both for Princes and people to curb their power. Twice they have overthrown their old dynasties and in their stead elected some one of their own number.

THE SWEDISH NOBLES.

In 1520 Christian II., their third ruler of the house of Oldenburg, tried to crush the Swedish nobles by what is known as the Stockholm blood bath. Over ninety noblemen who had come to the King's feast unsuspecting of any wrong were cruelly seized and on the flimsy excuse of having "conspired" against the King were beheaded in the market place of Stockholm. The dastard deed cost Christian II. the three thrones of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, while Gustavus III., who, in 1772, effected a coup d'état by which he temporarily curbed the nobles, was foully murdered by Ankerstrom, one of their number. His son was driven into exile in 1808, and ten years later Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, the Gascon adventurer, mounted the throne of Sweden, and thus rounded out the remarkable work of the Swedish aristocracy in juggling with the crown as if it were a toy.

When Charles XV., in 1866, on the demand of the peasant and burgher classes, granted the country a liberal constitution, the Agrarians were not all pleased. But powerless to prevent the acceptance of the constitution, they did the next best thing in having it so modified and revised that in reality their own power was immeasurably increased, while that of the King was much limited. As for the people, the specifications in the constitution already outlined effectually negatived their power!

INTRODUCTION OF SOCIALISM.

For many years the Agrarians were left undisturbed to enjoy the emoluments of government, but gradually dissatisfaction with their régime crystallized into active and aggressive opposition. Socialism—that terror of monarchical Europe—was introduced in Sweden and spread with the virulence of contagious disease. The proletariat, which, like the peasant class, had been schooled to accept with meek humiliation the rule of the better classes, began to read the writings of Lasalle and Marx, and with it their eyes were opened. Trade unions were formed, and a compact political and financial organization built up, which began to seriously disturb the self-complacent equanimity of the Agrarians. With every election the Socialists grew more powerful, and to-day they are the largest party, numerically, in the kingdom.

And right here it may be said that in Scandinavia, the Socialists are more respected than feared, because their programme contains no allusion to "the crime of holding property," and also because they entertain no ambition to overturn the monarchical form of government. Indeed, their chief aim is to improve the condition morally, mentally, and socially of the mechanic and peasant; to educate them up to a standard which will make it impossible for the so-called upper classes to bulldoze them. Books and lectures therefore play an important rôle in the Socialists' campaign. They have reading clubs and societies where famous men lecture to them on all conceivable sorts of subjects; they have societies in which the sick and idle are taken care of, and, finally, they produce plays in which the contrast between poverty and wealth, between the rich and the poor, the classes and the masses are vividly set forth. But the primary object of the Socialists is naturally to acquire control of the lawmaking machinery, and the government. To achieve this result they must secure control of the parliamentary bodies, and to secure control of the parliamentary bodies, again they must have votes.

In Denmark, where more liberal electoral laws are in use than in Sweden, the Socialists have succeeded in gaining considerable political power, but in Sweden, owing to the above referred to restrictions, their influence in practically nil. Hence their notable struggle for electoral reform, which has just terminated in a complete victory, in the winning of which they were actively assisted by the Radicals under Hedin.

EFFECT UPON THE DYNASTY.

It is reported that the Socialist propaganda has given rise to a quarrel within the royal family. Old King Oscar II. is said to sympathize with the movement for electoral reform, while his son, the Crown Prince Gustaf, a man after the heart of the Agrarians, is and always was opposed to universal suffrage. The Crown Prince is of a very aristocratic disposition, and considers the Kaiser the model monarch. A few years ago, during one of the periodical quarrels between Sweden and Norway over Consular representation, he earned the undying hatred of the latter nation for his boast that with an army corps of Swedes he could conquer the whole of Norway in six weeks. But he is not very popular in Sweden either. It is different with his father, the brilliant-minded and generous Oscar II., who, without exaggeration, may be called the greatest of living monarchs. His services in the cause of peace as an arbitrator of international quarrels, and the wise and benevolent way in which he has ruled his dual kingdom entitle him to this distinction.

A VEIN OF ECCENTRICITY.

There is a vein of eccentricity running through the whole royal family, in which one detects the blending of the Gascon and plebeian blood of Bernadotte with the blue blood of Princes and the icy clime of auroreal Sweden. The real heir to the thrones of Sweden and Norway, Prince Oscar, married Ebba Munch, one of the Queen's ladies, and was in consequence obliged to renounce his birthright and assume the modest title of Prince Bernadotte. As a sort of compensation the Queen of the aristocratic House of Nassau has announced that the pair shall inherit her entire fortune, accumulated by her uncle from the gaming tables of Wiesbaden. Both the King and the Crown Prince feel very angry about this, but the Queen is obdurate, and as a result another family feud has separated wife and husband and heir apparent.

And, as if to add to their troubles, another son, Prince Eugene, is reported to be enamored of a beautiful American belle! The turbulence of the aristocracy, the mesalliances of their splendid sons, and—the red flag in the historic old capital! Truly, the Bernadottes must have learned by this time that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and that it might have been as well had Jean Baptiste remained a law clerk in sunny Southern France.

YALE COMMENCEMENT PLANS.

Functions of the Present Week Will Be Largely Attended—Class Ivy from Nathan Hale's Schoolhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 21.—Yale's commencement begins to-morrow morning with the annual baccalaureate address of President Arthur T. Hadley in Battell Chapel.

Most of the guests of the week arrived to-day, but the main body of alumni will not come until Monday and Tuesday, in time for the reunions and celebration of Alumni Day. This year there will be more than the usual number of graduates who will return, in spite of the large numbers that came to New Haven last Fall for the bi-centennial, and plans are being made on a large scale for their reception.

Monday will begin the real functions of commencement week. In the morning the Sheffield Scientific School graduating class will hold its class day on "Sheff" lot, and in the afternoon the Academic Seniors will hold theirs on the campus, in amphitheatres built for the occasion. In the morning the senior class of the college will hold its presentation day exercises in Battell Chapel, at which Frank H. Sincerbeaux of Moravia, N. Y., will be the orator, and Floyd M. Jefferson of Louisville, Ky., the class poet. After class day, in the afternoon, the seniors will plant their class ivy, taken this year from the schoolhouse of Nathan Hale, in East Haddam, Conn., and will afterward march to the residences of the more favored professors. In the evening will come the Glee Club concert and the senior dance in Alumni Hall.

Monday noon the anniversary ceremonies of the Yale Law School will be held, commencing with a dinner in Hendrie Hall at 1 o'clock, at which the speakers will be well-known Yale Law School graduates. At 3 o'clock will come the annual Law School assembly, at which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts will be the orator. His subject will be "Oliver Ellsworth." Immediately following will come the annual Townsend Prize speaking of the Law School, in which will participate this year J. L. Gibson of New Haven, C. A. Greene of Fairport, N. Y.; J. F. Malley of Springfield, Mass., and J. M. Sullivan of Waterbury, Conn.

Tuesday will be Alumni Day. There will be some score of classes back for their reunions and all will send delegates to the general alumni meeting, to be held as usual in the morning in Alumni Hall. During the morning all of the classes will hold their regular business meetings, and at noon will come the anniversary meeting of the Yale Medical School, at which the orator this year will be Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo. At 2 o'clock the Yale commencement scenes will shift for the afternoon to Yale Field, where the Harvard baseball game will be played. At 6 o'clock the various classes will hold their class dinners, and in the evening there will be the usual celebration on the campus.

Wednesday will be commencement. The graduating classes, alumni, Faculties, and invited guests will assemble on the campus at 9:30 and march to Battell Chapel, where the degrees will be conferred. At 1 o'clock will come the final function of the week, the annual alumni dinner in the new University Dining Hall, at which the distinguished recipients of degrees in the morning will speak, and President Hadley will make his annual announcements regarding the financial condition of the university. The boat race on Thursday will close the week.

The Destruction of Ancient Rome.

Pain proposes this Summer to outdo all of his previous efforts at Manhattan Beach with his pyro spectacle. "The Burning of Rome" is the title of the stage representation. The opportunity for display, life, barbaric splendor, and excitement excels most of the undertakings of previous years. The scene is of the period when Nero was in the zenith of his power and Rome was the centre of all that was exciting and gorgeous. Chariot races, gladiatorial combats, bacchanalian dances, and the sports of the arena are to be represented. The finale, of course, is to be the burning of the Eternal City. The opening is to be between the 14th and 18th of next month.

WHIST PLAYERS TO MEET IN STUBBORN BATTLES

Twelfth Conference of American League at Manhattan Beach.

All the Experts of the Country Will Engage in Various Contests for Trophies—The Order of Play.

Most of the whist experts of the East and many others from distant points will be at Manhattan Beach this week for the twelfth annual congress of the American Whist League. Six years ago there was a similar gathering at the Oriental Hotel, which was generally conceded to be the most enjoyable and successful ever held since the league was organized in 1891. On that occasion, as now, the Brooklyn Whist Club is to play the part of host, and the members of that organization have been busy for some weeks past arranging to take care of the visiting devotees of the "silent game," who come from all parts of the continent.

That the league covers an extensive territory may be seen from a glance at the list of officers and Directors. The President, P. J. Tormey, comes from San Francisco, and has been an active participant in every one of these annual gatherings since their inauguration at Milwaukee twelve years ago. Equally well known in the whist world is Robert H. Weems, Vice President, who lives in Brooklyn, and is prominent in the world of finance that centres about Wall Street. It was largely due to his efforts that the sixth congress, held at the Oriental in 1896, scored so pronounced a success, and he is again giving his personal attention to the tournament at hand. Henry T. Fry, Recording Secretary of the league, hails from Chicago, and is not only a clever exponent of the game himself, but has a wife who is one of the most brilliant of the numerous women who have become experts at the game.

The Corresponding Secretary is Ernest B. Cooper of Shelbyville, Tenn., and the Treasurer, John T. Mitchell of Chicago, is to all intents the Nestor of modern whist, since it was he who developed the method of duplicate play that has since been superseded and improved upon by the progressive game now most generally in vogue.

The Board of Directors, twelve in number, includes men of affairs from Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, St. Paul, Des Moines, Scranton, Buffalo, and one from across the Canadian side—George C. Biggar of Toronto.

While the league still confines its active membership to men, it has so far recognized and encouraged the study and play of the game by the other sex as to make a place for them at every congress. Several years ago Miss Kate Wheelock was elected an honorary member, the first and only distinction of the kind ever conferred on a woman, and since then any member of the various women's clubs is eligible for play at the congress. At the last one, held in Milwaukee, a new trophy was added by the club of that city, the contest for which is open to mixed fours. This means that any two men in the league could select two women as partners and compete for the Milwaukee trophy. The winners of this prize last July were Miss M. H. Campbell of New York and Miss C. H. Schmidt of Washington, D. C., with Dr. C. S. Cole of this city and W. H. Barney of Providence as the male members of the team.

There is also an Associate Member's Trophy for women, who must play with a partner selected from the league. This contest is for pairs, and was won at Milwaukee by Miss Bessie Allen of that city, with C. E. Wilson, another noted Wisconsin player. It is expected that both these contests will have more competitors than ever this week, since a large number of Eastern women have engaged rooms at the Oriental with the intention of trying for both of these coveted prizes.

Besides these events there are four other important contests that will extend throughout the six days of play. The tournament opens at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon with the first session for the Brooklyn Trophy, which is a handsome shield that was offered by the Brooklyn Whist Club at the congress of 1896. The contest for this is confined to associations, which means a number of clubs organized in any State or from any particular section. Last year it was won by the Chicago Whist Association after the most interesting contest in its history, six of the eight auxiliary associations taking part, including the New York, Atlantic, Chicago, Northwestern, Michigan, and Wisconsin Associations. Each team in this series is composed of twelve players, and it is expected that there will be another lively struggle when the play begins Monday afternoon and is resumed at 8 o'clock that evening.

The Hamilton Club Trophy, which is the most valuable of all, never fails to result in a stubborn contest, commencing this year, as usual, on Tuesday and ending Friday night. This is open to one team of four from each club in the league and was won last year by the Chicago Whist Club over thirteen other strong teams, including one from the Knickerbocker Club of New York.

Next in importance is the American Whist League Trophy, which is a prize that not only has to be earned at the congress, but must be defended against all comers as a challenge cup when the Winter series begins with the various clubs in October. The winning team this year was from Minneapolis, and since then the trophy has been played for many times both in the East and West.

The contest for the "A. W. L.," as it is popularly called, begins Thursday afternoon and ends Saturday afternoon, when the winning team is entitled to take it home and retain possession of it until the challenge games begin in October. The Minneapolis trophy decides the pair championship of the country and always brings a large entry, each club being entitled to select one couple to try for this prize. Last year there were twenty-two pairs that competed, and the honors were carried off by C. W. Rogers and B. E. Cook, representing Ypsilanti, Mich. Play for the Minneapolis trophy begins Thursday afternoon, continues that evening, and the final sessions are held on Friday.

Besides these six leading contests for trophies there are eleven matches for pairs on the progressive plan of play that fill up the time during the week. These are open to honorary and associate members of the League, members of League clubs and auxiliary associations, and members of the Women's Whist League, making them practically open contests. The first of them takes place at 8 o'clock Monday evening, and continues every afternoon and evening until Saturday. There are two divisions in these games, the first restricted to men and the second for women, or men entering with women as partners.

In all of these matches players may enter whether from the same club or not, and there is no restriction as to the number from any one club. The games for the more important trophies involve almost as great a physical as a mental effort, and it is only the old, well-seasoned experts that stand up to the end. The real fun is in the eleven matches for progressive pairs, and there is no doubt but some of the biggest contests of this kind ever seen will take place this week in the big ballroom of the Oriental.

TO RENEW TIMBER TRACTS.

The Minnesota State Forestry Board Will Begin Action This Summer on "Cut-Over" Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., June 21.—The State Forestry Board, designed to oversee the reforestation of the immense areas of out-over lands in Northern Minnesota, has begun action, and this Summer will reforest a large tract in Cass County, northwest of here.

This tract was given the State by the late Gov. J. S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis for reforestation. This will be the first of an effort to renew millions of acres of land, once covered with white pine, cut over and abandoned by the lumbermen. These lands have in times past reverted to the State for non-payment of taxes after the timber was taken off, and the Commonwealth now holds vast tracts that represent no investment.

It is impossible for private interests, no matter how extensive their holdings may be, to attempt reforestation, as under the present tax laws their lands would be confiscated by taxation a generation before they would have any value as reforested tracts. It takes eighty years for a pine to grow to merchantable size. The Forestry Board proposes to replant at first with white spruce, pulp timber, instead of with pine, as the spruce will reproduce itself twenty-five years quicker.

It is probable that the greatest experiment in reforestation that has ever taken place in the United States, and probably—so far at least as area is concerned—in the world will be under way in Minnesota when the present board has had time to take definite action and secured necessary funds. The Legislature is expected to assist the board to any reasonable extent.

ST. PIERRE'S "DESCENDING FIRE."

Explanation of How Mont Pelee's Eruption Was So Swiftly Fatal.

Letter to the Editor of The Pall Mall Gazette.

In your publication of to-day I note what Prof. R. T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey has to say regarding the volcanic eruption of Mont Pelée. I also note these lines: "Descending fire." The truth is that science is totally unable to explain "descending fire."

About twenty years ago, after a visit to Vesuvius, and having no better amusement, I made a study of volcanoes and earthquakes. I do not pretend to be an expert in such matters, still I think I can explain the "descending fire" that wiped out St. Pierre and destroyed every living thing in less time than it takes me to write one of these lines.

More than thirty years ago I was employed at a great engineering works in New York. Our President had a plan of reducing wood to a pulp for paper making. The process was as follows: The wood was cut into blocks about five-eighths of an inch square, and placed in what we called a fibre gun. This gun was a very large one, having a bore of about 20 inches at the muzzle and about 36 inches in the body. When loaded quite full with these wooden blocks, the muzzle was closed, and steam at a pressure of 350 pounds to the square inch was turned on. The steam and condensed water entered the wood, so that every little cell in the wood was converted into a little steam boiler with a temperature due to 350 pounds of steam. In about twenty minutes the whole mass was supposed to be completely saturated, then the trap was sprung, the muzzle was instantaneously opened, and the whole mass shot out like the discharge from a big gun. Every little cell boiler exploded and gave to the wood the exact appearance of cotton wool. This gun might be said to be a species of a small artificial volcano.

If we could descend into the earth some three or four miles we should find the pressure due to superincumbent earth sufficient to hold water in the form of a liquid at a white heat.

But this water would not be pure. It would be intimately mixed with earthy substances, such as silica, alumina, oxide of iron, potassa, &c. This white-hot mixture would be about twice the weight of pure water and of the consistency of treacle. Suppose, now, that we have a lake of this material, containing a few billions of tons, kept in a constant state of motion by being hottest at the bottom. This keeps it beautifully stirred up and thoroughly mixed. Suppose, now, that after a few hundred years of this boiling and mixing a vent is formed; this mixture commences to pour out, and as the pressure is relieved the water springs into steam, making a froth of melted stone. In some cases, if the temperature is not too high and the quantity of water relatively small, the froth will expand and cool, and fall to the earth as pumice stone. But it would appear that at Mont Pelée the temperature was extremely high and the quantity of water present very great. At first the discharge from the crater blew a fine dust of pumice stone into the air. Then, as the bore of the crater increased in size, the whole mountain burst open on the side of St. Pierre. Let us see what happened then. The white-hot treaclelike mixture shot out in one immense stream, expanding and exploding as it advanced. Had it been steam alone it would have ascended, but it was loaded with melted pumice stone in so high a state of division that the steam and stone could not have time to separate. If we could have examined this hot blast we should have found hundreds of millions of white-hot pumice stone bubbles bursting, and then each of the fragments, also forming smaller bubbles and bursting, and even now, if we should carefully examine the "gray dust" that swept over and covered everything, we doubtless should find that there would still be water inclosed in many of these minute particles that make up this so-called "volcanic ash."

Prof. Judd, in his work on "Volcanoes," in speaking of the intimate mixture of the etone and water, says: "These cavities are exceedingly minute, and so numerous that in some crystals there must be millions of them present; indeed, in certain cases, as we increase the magnifying power of our microscopes, new and smaller cavities continually become visible. It has been estimated that in some instances the number of these minute liquid cavities in the crystals of rocks amounts to from 1,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 in a cubic inch of space."

In regard to the vast quantities of dust thrown out of such volcanoes as Mont Pelée, and which is so extremely fine as to remain in the air some two or three years, I think we might look at the matter in this way: The volcano is throwing out glass boilers having more than 1,000,000,000 of water cavities to the cubic inch; the pressure in all these is extremely high; nearly all of them explode. The consequence is that much of the glasslike material that forms the numerous steam boilers is blown into an impalpable dust. Yours truly,

HIRAM S. MAXIM.

London, June 5.

D. F. SAVAGE HURT AT POLO.

Rockaway Player Thrown and Sustains a Fractured Rib at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—During one of the most exciting polo games ever played in this vicinity, D. F. Savage of the Rockaway Hunting Club team was severely injured by a collision with W. Hinckle Smith, the back of the Philadelphia Country Club.

The accident occurred just twenty-five seconds after the throw in of the third period. Savage was riding in the course of the ball with the field after him at top speed. Suddenly Smith collided with Mr. Savage, and the latter's pony went down. The rider held to his seat bravely and was thrown under his mount and stunned. The pony galloped from the field.

A physician was hastily summoned, and after an examination ordered Mr. Savage's removal to the Bryn Mawr Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a fractured rib and several bad bruises. He will be confined to the hospital for several days.

The game was the second of the annual series for the Harrison Cup. Owing to the fact that Rockaway last week won the Morrell Cup from the Country Club, it was expected that the game would be stubbornly contested, and the result was in doubt until the very end, when a brilliant stroke by Zellin won for Philadelphia. The final score was: Philadelphia, 7; Rockaway, 6½. The line-up and summary follow:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hd'cp.	ROCKAWAY.	Hd'cp.
1. Carleton Zellin	3	1. Savage	3
2. M. G. Rosengarten	5	2. R. La Montagne	5
3. J. F. McFadden	4	3. F. S. Conover	5
Back. W. H. Smith	2	Back. P. F. Collier	3
Total	14	Total	16

Goals earned—Philadelphia Country, 7; allowed by handicap, 1; lost, 1; net score, 7 goals. Rockaway, goals earned, 7; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 6½. Referee—George Kendrick 3d.

King Victor's Busy Day.

King Victor of Italy has a civil list of £640,000 a year, but it must be said that he works well for it. June 1 was the first birthday of his little daughter, Yolanda, and he and the Queen would like to have spent it quietly with her, as their greatest delight is in her pretty antics and affectionate ways. But noblesse oblige. It was the great national holiday, so the King was at the disposal of his subjects, and this is what they did with him. In the morning took place the grand review, necessitating the sovereign being in his saddle at 7:30 A. M., which he did not leave until 10:30, after three hours in the broiling Italian June sun, which is no respecter of persons. From 11 to 1 there was a reception at the Quirinal, which meant both the King and Queen, standing for two hours. After luncheon they went to the sitting of the Lincei Society, the most learned in Italy, and at 5 hurried to the Farnesina to present the medals won at the international shooting match. In the evening there was a State dinner at the Palace, at which both King and Queen were expected to be as fresh as their guests who had done nothing all day. At 9 P. M. took place the famous Girondola, or fireworks display, which the King has seen every year since his birth, that is thirty-three times. The long day ended with a drive through the crowded streets.—The London Telegraph.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at Fort Douglas for the examination of persons ordered before it for appointment as Chaplains.

Detail:

Col. John W. Bubb, Twelfth Infantry.
Major Henry F. Hoyt, Surgeon United States Volunteers.
Major Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Artillery Corps.
Contract Surgeon James P. Hepburn, United States Army.

First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will repair to Washington on official business.

Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Fifteenth Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced.

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps, will join his company.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. Gleaves is ordered to command the Mayflower.

Lieuts. W. W. Phelps and E. McCauley and Ensigns N. L. Jones and W. C. Watts are ordered to the Mayflower.

Lieuts. E. P. Jessup, C. F. Preston, and F. R. Payne are ordered to the Dolphin.

Pay Inspector C. W. Littlefield is ordered to the Kearsarge.

Paymaster W. L. Wilson is ordered to the Olympia.

Surgeon E. P. Stone is ordered to the Mayflower.

Ensign R. W. Henderson is ordered home to await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Kentucky and New Orleans arrived at Kobe yesterday.

The Indiana arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday.

The

TOOK TWO DAYS TO START

Then Si Watts Saw the Last and Greatest Quarter Race.

Passing of an Ancient and One-Time Popular Contest Which Was Distinctly American.

The longest delay at the post for the start of a horse race is a subject that patrons of up-to-date racing with machine-made starts discuss frequently. A common error in such discussion is that the record delay took place at Chicago in the year of the World's Fair, when the horses of the American Derby field hung at the post for an hour and forty minutes before Starter Charles Pettingill let them go for Boundless to win the $50,000 stake. As child's play was that to the real record delay, an event which, aside from the fact that it took two days to get a start, might be worthy of an epic, descriptive of the glories of that distinctly American institution, the "quarter race."

The "quarter horse" has gone with the fringed-buckskin-clad pioneer who created him, and his achievements are not recorded now in the turf guides. Even the country fairs now refuse to countenance quarter racing, and so a sport has passed that once upon a time stirred men's passions and produced scenes beside which a Suburban Handicap would be mild indeed.

The beginning of quarter racing in the United States, outside of which it never took a good foothold, is lost in antiquity, but the two days' start race took place within a time that many men still active in turf affairs can recall, two of the chief figures, Ed Corrigan and Dan Lamasney, being very much in evidence on the Western turf. Then there also existed a booming mining camp in Colorado, a spot which now has no official place on the map, Si Watts, it was called. Si Watts, in addition to vast possibilities in the way of minerals and the full complement of frontier drinking booths and gambling houses, boasted of the fastest quarter horse in Colorado. Red Buck was the title under which he earned his fame by beating the best ponies that the Indians could bring into Si Watts and then later beating the best quarter horses that could be found in his part of the West. The fame of this distinguished citizen of Si Watts reached beyond the Rocky Mountains in one direction and to Kansas City and Chicago in another, and it became the ambition of Western quarter horse racing men to beat Red Buck. But years went by and none succeeded.

CORRIGAN'S CONFIDENT CHALLENGE.

It was early in 1883 when the exploits of Red Buck reached the ears of Ed Corrigan and Dan Lamasney, both of whom were racing through the West with fairly good stables, though Corrigan then had not achieved the power in turf affairs that he ultimately gained at his Chicago track. Corrigan, iron-fisted and hard-headed, was in racing for business purposes, and was not above quarter racing if there were any dollars to be picked up. Especially was he not above it at this particular time, for in the Corrigan barn there was a mare supposedly half-bred known as Little Casino, the fastest bit of horseflesh for a trifle under 600 yards that ever wore iron. Lamasney conceived the idea, and was seconded with enthusiasm by Corrigan, when he proposed to convince Si Watts that Red Buck could be beaten, and at the same time harvest some of the prosperity that kept Si Watts booming. A quarter race of such magnitude was not a thing to be arranged in a day. It took weeks of negotiations before a match was made between the pride of the Colorado mining camp and an unknown bay mare. Si Watts, in its eagerness to take in the strangers, made extraordinary concessions, and in the agreement for the race it was stipulated that Red Buck should have all the worst of the weight by carrying 120 pounds against the unknown mare with a "catch," which literally meant in quarter-horse parlance that the unknown might race with the lightest-weight boy who could be put up to ride her.

Little Casino made the trip to Si Watts by easy stages, taking so much time that she only arrived a day before the time set for the race, her companions on the journey being the matchmakers themselves and a trusted boy, who, even if he had not been trusted, would not have dared to make a crooked move, for Corrigan, then as now, was not the man to take the "worst of it" from any one. The race was for a large wager, $5,000 a side, but Corrigan and Lamasney had no idea of being content with the winning of the stakes alone. They wanted to win Si Watts and everything in it. Si Watts was ready to contribute, and made overtures for bets the moment the strangers arrived, the thrifty Si Wattsians wishing to get in early and get the best of the betting, for fear that the strangers might not have money enough to go around.

Then arose the first hitch for Corrigan and his aides. They had arranged with great care that $20,000 should be forwarded to Si Watts for betting purposes, and had brought with them only a little more than enough cash to pay actual expenses. For fear that the full strength of their expedition might become known, they had sent the money in another man's name, and the day of the race came with the $20,000 still unheard from. The stakes were up, however, the match having been made play or pay at the wish of the Si Watts party, and run they must or forfeit the $5,000 posted.

It illustrates splendidly the courage and confidence of the Little Casino faction, that, knowing nothing of what had become of the money sent ahead, they went on with the race without a moment's hesitation, and did more than that. Between Corrigan and Lamasney and a trusted friend who had preceded them to the domain of Red Buck, coming in as a stranger to all concerned for purposes which were made plain later, $1,000 in cash was scraped up to be bet. This $1,000 Corrigan bet with the first backer of Red Buck who appeared, the supposed stranger to all concerned being named as stakeholder. The stakeholder promptly slipped the amount back to Lamasney, who bet it again. Then it went to Corrigan a third time, and changed from hand to hand so often that it is said that between Corrigan, Lamasney, and the stakeholder it was bet twenty times over. The bit of strategy meant almost certain death to the stakeholder should he not be able to make good bets after the race, for Red Buck's partisans were not the type of men who would take explanations or wait for the delayed money package. He had the same confidence in Little Casino that Corrigan and Lamasney had, however, and smilingly accepted more stakes to hold, until the Little Casino party had bet their limit and the cannon of Si Watts stood to "go broks" should Red Buck fail.

RULES OF THE MATCH.

The race was run on what is known to quarter-horse racers as a "bulkhead" track, a trifle more than a measured quarter of a mile, terminating on a hill, where the riders might pull up after the finish. Under the rules of the match the start was to be "ask and answer," which means literally that the riders were to start themselves, each having the privilege of asking at any time, "Are you ready?" and if the other answered, "Yes," it was to be a start.

When the horses went to the post all business in Si Watts was suspended, even the saloons closing, although temporary booths for the sale of refreshments of the fiery kind in demand at Si Watts were erected at the race course. The crack quarter jockey of the camp rode Red Buck, while on Little Casino was Charles Cross, the jockey who some years later was killed by a fall while riding April Fool over the jumps at old Jerome Park. Cross then rode at about seventy-six pounds, and so Little Casino had all the better of it when the horses began the whirling that is a great part of the science of getting a start in a quarter race.

It was a little after noon when the rival horses went on the track, and there they twisted and turned until almost dark to the monotonous accompaniment of "Are you ready?" each time that a horse was almost straight and needing but the remainder of the twist to put his head in the right direction to be off and in full stride, while each question found the other rider conveniently so turned that he might decline to answer. In breathless suspense St Watts waited lined up in a double row on the track sides, the fortunes of the town literally being on Red Buck. When the horses were so worn with the twisting that neither side dared to risk the race, a postponement was agreed on and the horses were taken away to wait until the next day.

That night little Casino slept three in a bed, for Corrigan and Lamasney shared her barn, sitting up with revolvers in easy reach, for the confidence they had displayed in the day at the race course had alarmed some of the Si Watts gamblers. For Si Watts an easy way to win all the money bet would be to disable the mare. The next day at the agreed hour the race was called again, and another weary round of twisting began. The suspense of the race had prevented any work in or around the camp, and, with the saloons offering the only amusement, Si Watts was in a state of noisy hilarity when the second day's effort for a start was begun. The betting was all over, however, for there was no more money to bet.

AT LAST "THEY'RE OFF."

Si Watts had nothing left to do but drink and wait to knew whether the glory of Red Buck was to be tarnished by a defeat or whether the camp was to achieve such influence with the strangers' money that a new strike would be a small matter. Corrigan waited in grim silence, but on Lamasney the long strain had began to tell. He tried drinking for relief, and late in the afternoon discovered that he was hungry. Believing that after the interminable delay a few moments more would make no difference, he walked back behind the lines of men to seek something more substantial than the liquor that was everywhere, and was just far enough back to have all view of the race course shut off when the question and the answer came together and the most memorable quarter race ever run was begun.

It does not take long to run a quarter race if the horses are real quarter horses, as these were, and the twenty-one or twenty-two seconds that Little Casino and Red Buck were flying down the straight course gave Lamasney no chance to get back to see them run. He only heard the shrieks of the miners and gamblers, and a few moments later he knew that Little Casino had won the race he had traveled a thousand miles to see. The mare, even after the trying delay, amply justified the confidence that Corrigan felt in her. Cross had the answer, and, breaking like a rocket with the mare, led Red Buck by a neck at the start, a real advantage in a quarter race. Speeding down the track, and drawing further away at every stride, Little Casino won easily by a length.

Si Watts drank harder than ever that night, for there was nothing else to do, and, though the town was "broke," there was plenty of credit. Corrigan and Lamasney took away with them all the available wealth of the camp, and it is said that the disaster really wrought the ruin of the place, for Si Watts never recovered.

COL. LEWIS'S PROTEGES.

Wealthy Old Veteran Educated Thirteen Boys and Started Each in Life.

"Nothing like a good education," remarked Col. Charles H. Lewis of Camden, Me., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday as he expressed pleasure over the receipt of a letter from one of his protégés announcing his promotion to a forty-five-hundred-dollar position on one of the Pacific railroads.

Col. Lewis was in the regular army when the civil war broke out and served all through it. As the result of wounds, he has almost lost the use of his legs.

The Colonel is a man of means, and soon after the war closed became President of Norwich University, at Northfield, Vt. There he remained twelve years.

One day the Colonel decided to furnish a little practical education, and said he would pay for the tuition, board, and clothing of thirteen youths for a full course at the university. Their selection was intrusted to a commission, and the only proviso was that they must be young men who were poor and unable to get an education in any other way.

One student was elected from each of the thirteen counties in Vermont. As the time for their graduation approached Col. Lewis was in New York, and, calling on Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, he said:

"General, I want places on your road for thirteen young civil engineers."

"I am in a hurry to see President Gould," replied Gen. Dodge, "and I can do nothing now."

"Oh, yes, you can," replied the Colonel; "you can write what I want in five minutes, and you can't see Mr. Gould for an hour."

Thereupon Gen. Dodge sat down and, taking a pen, inquired: "What shall I write?"

"Just say," rejoined Col. Lewis, "that you will furnish all of the Lewis students who graduate at Norwich University a position on the Texas and Pacific Railway at $100 a month."

The General so wrote, and asked: "Anything else?"

"Why, yes," added Col. Lewis; "add that their salaries shall commence from the time of graduation."

The General added the paragraph, and said: "Anything more?"

"You might add," suggested the Colonel, "that each man is to receive thirty days' leave of absence with pay, to give a chance to visit relatives before going West."

The addendum was made, and Gen. Dodge remarked: "Is that all?"

"Well, while you are at it," rejoined Col. Lewis, "you might say that the company will furnish transportation from their homes to El Paso, Texas."

Adding the last request Gen. Dodge signed the letter and gave it to Col. Lewis. Each of the graduates was provided for as directed in the letter, and all are holding excellent positions.

"Never spent money that made me feel better," suggested Col. Lewis as he returned his protégé's letter to his well-known blue linen envelope.

THE FINE WORRIED HIM NOT.

For Col. James E. Jones Remembered that the Judge Owed Him the $50.

Col. James E. Jones, Ex-Superintendent of the Aquarium, tells with zest how he paid a fine of $50 imposed by United States Judge John Pettit of Indiana, who was on the Kansas and Nebraska circuit. The Judge was of strict integrity, very methodical in his habits, but had a great weakness for poker playing.

The Judge was at Leavenworth, Kan., where Col. Jones, then a Deputy United States Marshal, was in charge of the court. On the eve of an important trial a party, including Judge Pettit and Col. Jones, played poker until 3 A. M., and when the game closed the Judge owed the Colonel $50.

When the Judge reached the Court House in the early forenoon he found a great tumult, and with usual harshness ordered Col. Jones to preserve order.

"Impossible," replied the Colonel, "so long as you permit counsel so much latitude in sparring."

"That is impertinence," thundered the Judge, "and I fine you $50."

"That makes us even," rejoined Col. Jones, with a smile. "You owed me $50 when the game broke up."

BROOKLYN'S NEW POLICE COURT.

The Gates Avenue Building to be a Model of the Kind.

Brooklyn is to have a model police court building in the new Gates Avenue Court House, plans for which have been presented to Borough President Swanstrom by Superintendent of Public Works Redfield. The new structure will occupy the site of the old Gates Avenue Police Station, on the north side of Gates Avenue, between Marcy and Tompkins Avenues.

The city already owns the land, and the new Court House will cost about $40,000. It will be three stories in height and will be occupied by the Sixth District City Magistrate's Court and the Fourth District Municipal Court. The first and mezzanine floors will be devoted to the use of the police court, and the third floor will be occupied by the civil court. There will be rooms for the use of lawyers, clerks, and stenographers, as well as private rooms for the Magistrate and Civil Justice.

A number of original features are to be introduced in the construction of the building, with a view to making it a model structure of its kind.

ART NOTES.

The sculptor Thomas Ball, whose colossal statue of Daniel Webster stands in Central Park, has passed his eighty-third birthday. On his return from Florence he settled at Montclair, N. J. Mr. Ball is writing a sequel to his autobiography, "My Three Score Years and Ten," which appeared more than a decade ago.

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Cyrns E. Dallin's "Medicine Man," a life-sized Indian on horseback wearing a feathered head-dress with buffalo horns, may be remembered as one of the equestrian statues at the Buffalo Exposition. A reduction in bronze was shown by the Sculpture Society at the National Arts Club a few months ago. "The Medicine Man" took a prize at the Paris Exposition, and on its arrival last Summer was bought by the Fairmount Park Association of Philadelphia. Before having the bronze cast the Fairmount Park Association will try the plaster cast on the summit of Strawberry Hill, and if the site appears to be fitting, the bronze will be duly unveiled there. After its acceptance in Philadelphia an order for it arrived from the Austrian Government, but it was too late. Pleased by the compliment, Mr. Dallin has volunteered to present Vienna with a replica in bronze, if the Austrian Government is willing to pay the cost of casting. The medicine man sits quietly on a horse which stands absolutely still, merely cocking its ears, while the rider has raised his right hand, palm down, as if addressing the tribe.

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The Jefferson Davis Memorial Arch for Richmond, Va., will be built from a design by Louis Albert Gudebrod, a young sculptor who was active in the preparation of the statuary for the Buffalo Exposition, and showed at the Academy Exhibition in New York last Winter some very interesting group-statuettes of Indians. The arch will be 65 feet to the top of the attic, 40 feet to the crown of the arch, 70 feet from outer pier to pier, and 25 feet wide on the inner span. In the spandrils of the arch are angels with trumpets, representing Truth, Glory, Justice, and Valor. Round the attic are thirteen circular medallions for the arms of the thirteen Confederate States. Against the outer faces of the piers will be two standing figures in bronze to represent "Fame" and "The Lost Cause." The arch will be constructed of granite and have a stairway in one of the piers giving access to the top. The site has been changed from Broad Street to Monroe Park. The sum fixed for the monument is $75,000, of which $42,000 has been raised. In general conformation the arch is like the Arch of Titus at Rome. For the present at least there is no talk of crowning the arch with a group.

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A stained glass window of the fifteenth century, an "Adoration of the Magi," by Marcillat, was sold at Christie's, London, for $5,900. It came from the Cortona Cathedral.

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Five traveling scholarships of $1,000 each will be awarded next May at the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, according to the terms of the wills of Emlen and Priscilla Cresson. They were bequeathed in memory of William Emlen Cresson, son of the testators. Winners will be expected to live in Europe for two years and send back proofs of diligence in the way of paintings, sculpture, or designs for architecture.

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A portrait of the poet Waller by Van Dyck on a canvas 82 by 42 inches was sold in London the other day for $4,000. Van Dyck shows Waller at full length in a landscape. He has long flowing hair, a white collar and green dress. It was shown at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1888. At the same sale, that of the late Sir Henry Bedingfield's gallery, a Van Dyck showing two full-length figures reached only $2,400. The portraits are of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, who brought the Arundel marbles from Greece, and of his grandson, Henry, afterward sixth Duke of Norfolk. Thomas Howard is in armor, and the grandson is in red silk with a rosary over his shoulder. A portrait of the Countess Arundel in a black dress with broad lace collar and frills, holding a fan, went still lower, contrary to the usual rule that portraits of women bring higher prices than those of men. It brought only $675. Among the Bedingfield pictures was a portrait ascribed to Memling, supposed to represent King Edward VI., which brought $8,000. It is a little picture, 13 by 9½ inches, showing Edward in black cap and gown.

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The artists of the Chicago press are holding an exhibition of paintings, water colors, sketches, and cartoons at the Art Institute. Sixty artists represent the Press Artists' League. The entire process of producing color prints is shown. Among the exhibitors are John T. McCutcheon, Charles Lederer, A. S. Harkness, C. E. Newman, W. Bradford, Frederick Richardson, William Schmedtgen, Otto Schneider, and J. S. Gaspard.

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Mr. Norman W. Harris of Chicago has established at the Art Institute of that city an annual prize of $500 for the best oil painting executed within the two years previous to the date of the exhibition. The Union League Club of Chicago has agreed to buy pictures from the annual exhibition to the amount of $2,000, provided works of sufficient merit are shown.

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When Mr. E. F. Milliken of New York sold his pictures it was noticed that the portrait of an old woman by Rembrandt, which formed the most interesting canvas in his gallery, was not among the number to be put to the hammer. Now it appears that Mr. Milliken thought London a better market for his Rembrandt, as well as for his Velasquez and his Turner. Christie, Manson & Woods have sold these three pictures at auction. The seated old woman, three-quarters face, with hands crossed on her lap, on a canvas 31 by 26 inches, the Rembrandt, started at $10,000, and was knocked down to Mr. Donaldson for $17,500. It belonged successively to the collections of Sir A. Hume and Lord Brownlow, and was exhibited in London by the latter in 1899. The New York owner is said to have paid much less than $27,500 for it. His Velasquez, "The Grape Seller," on a canvas 28 by 48 inches, was secured by Mr. Lowrie for $12,500. The Turner, "Dunstanborough Castle—Morning After Storm," 18 by 27 inches, went for $4,100 to Mr. Lewis. It once belonged to the Sims and Andrews collections, and was shown at the Guildhall in 1899. It has been engraved by Brandard.

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The prices for Hoppner's pictures continue to rule high. A canvas 50 by 40 inches with portrait of Mary, Lady Arundel of Wardour, was disputed at Willis's Rooms by Wertheimer, Colnagh, and Agnew, and secured by the last-named dealer for $39,000. It was sold in 1848 from the Stowe collection of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos for $135. Lady Mary in a low-necked yellow dress, with green sash, leans against the trunk of a tree in a broad landscape; she holds a portfolio in her right hand.

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"The Spirit of the Confederacy," by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, a group of angel and wounded soldier, has been selected by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Maryland for the Confederate monument in Baltimore. The site is on Mount Royal Avenue, before the entrance to Druid Hill Park. The group was described at some length in THE NEW YORK TIMES when exhibited in clay at the sculptor's studio. Mr. Ruckstuhl was the first Secretary of the Sculpture Society, and is Vice President of the Municipal Art Society of this city. He is a Southerner, hailing from St. Louis, and is the director of sculpture for the coming World's Fair in that city.

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California has a Landmark League organised for the marking and preservation of historic spots in the State.

DISCOVERS THE CRATER OF EXTINCT VOLCANO.

A Surveyor and Geologist Makes a Remarkable Find in a Southern Oregon Mining District.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 14.—A remarkable discovery has been made by H. C. Perkins, a surveyor, miner, and geologist, in the wilds of the Upper Grave Creek mining district in Southern Oregon.

Aside from finding a mammoth dike or ledge of gossan that carries good values in free gold, he has also discovered an extinct volcano crater. Below the crater on the mountain side are evidences of an ancient ocean beach. Sea shells of all kinds, bones of fish, and remains of many different ocean monsters are abundant. Among the several curiosities found in this regard were the vertebræ of a huge sea serpent. This monster, when alive, must have been fifty or more feet in length. Nothing of its nature is known to inhabit the ocean depths to-day.

The discovery was made in a remote district of the Grave Creek Mountains. Prospectors have passed through the district several times in years past, but all were in search of gold, and so paid no attention to the ancient sea beach with its remains, and the old volcano.

THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

Donations Desired for the Continuation of its Summer Work.

The Edgewater Crèche is in need of donations for its Summer work, and it trusts that all who have sympathy for the children confined to the city during the heated term will contribute to its work. Tickets for the crèche can be had by applying to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Delano Weekes, President, 45 William Street, or to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, 1,123 Broadway. The Trustees acknowledge with thanks the receipt of contributions from the following:

H. H. Rogers,
John D. Rockefeller,
Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Greeff,
Miss M. W. Bruce,
Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord,
Carola and Frederick,
Thomas H. Hubbard,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty,
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J. Kennedy Tod,
F. Delano Weekes,
William A. Read,
William C. Schermerhorn,
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Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie,
Miss Stewart Brown,
Calvary Baptist Sunday School,
Miss Sarah L. Wise,
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Dr. Marie L. Chard,
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Mrs. Esther Herrman,
Mrs. C. C. Black,
Mrs. C. C. Munroe,
Mrs. M. E. B. Story,
Mrs. A. J. Ditman,
Mrs. H. B. Carpenter,
Miss Mary Clementine Lyman,
Miss Helen C. Butler,
Miss Emily V. Clark,
Miss McCoy and friends,
Miss Elizsbeth B. Valk.

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL ALUMNI.

A committee of the St. Gabriel's School Alumni Association, headed by Judge Martin, its President, waited on Bishop Farley at the church rectory last evening to inform him of the permanent organisation of the above-named association, and to ask him to fix a date when he could conveniently attend as guest of honor at the banquet which will mark the organization of the alumni society. This banquet was to have been given in honor of Bishop Farley's return from Europe and the Holy Land, but the death of Archbishop Corrigan made it necessary to postpone the banquet until the early Fall.

St. Gabriel's School was founded more than forty years ago by the Rev. William N. Clowry, a brother of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. More than 1,700 pupils now attend daily, and it is incorporated by the Regents of the State of New York. Bishop Farley is the rector of St. Gabriel's Church, to which the school is attached. Already 300 ex-students have enrolled their names in the Alumni Association, and the following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: Judge Daniel P. Martin, President; John J. Killian, Vice President; John J. Delehanty, Secretary; Daniel J. Gallagher, Treasurer, and Francis Reynolds, Financial Secretary.

EXPLAINING A COW IN SCHOOL.

A teacher in a school on Herkimer Street, near Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, asked the pupils to write a brief composition about a cow, and, in order to express her ideas relative to what she wanted, she exhibited the picture of a bovine and said:

"This is a cow. Isn't she pretty? Can she run? Yes. Can she beat a horse. Certainly not." Many of the children submitted their efforts, the most original in point of language reading as follows:

"Get on to der cow. Ain't she a beaut? Can she get a gait on? Betcherlife she can. Kin she lick a race horse? Not on your tin type."

Schedule of Brooklyn Y. C. Cruises.

Commodore Henry R. Cook of the Brooklyn Yacht Club has issued the programme of the short cruises which the flag officers of the club have planned for the coming season, and which are expected largely to increase the interest in cruising. Two prizes are offered for the greatest mileage sailed during the months of June, July, and August, one for yachts under thirty feet sailing length, and the other for yachts over that length and not exceeding fifty feet in sailing length. Single-day cruises following regatta days will also be held whenever a sufficient number of yacht owners will take part. The regular cruises will be as follows:

June 15—To Keyport, N. J., thence along the south shore of Staten Island, passing south of Orchard Shoal Lighthouse to the club anchorage.
July 6—To and around Staten Island, under command of Vice Commodore C. H. Humphreys.
Aug. 10—To Keyport, N. J., and return, under command of Rear Commodore Henry J. Heath; 16th and 17th to the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook on the 16th and remain over night; on the 17th larger boats to go outside to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, thence returning to the westward of the Southwest Spit and Romer Shoals Lighthouse to the anchorage; smaller boats will return direct to anchorage, passing to the westward of the Southwest Spit and Romer Shoals Light.
Sept. 1.—To a clambake at the Horseshoe, Sandy Hook, and return; 6th and 7th, to Atlantic Highlands on the 6th; on the 7th to Fortesville, S. I., thence to the anchorage, passing south of Orchard Shoal Lighthouse and Swinburne Island; 13th and 14th, to the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook on the 13th; thence on the 14th to the anchorage, passing south of Orchard Shoal Lighthouse and Swinburne Island.

Prizes Awarded for Yacht Designs.

Next season the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a new class—one-design fifteen-footers—that it is hoped may rival in popularity the famous Seawanhaka knockabouts of 1897.

Several months ago a designing competition was started to secure the best type of boat for this class. Prizes were offered for the best designs, and a committee consisting of Clinton H. Crane, A. Cary Smith, John Hyslop, and J. Rogers Maxwell was selected to pass upon them.

Out of the thirty-two designs that were submitted the committee has awarded the first prize to Allen D. Woods, New York; second prize, Morgan Barney, New York; third prize, Charles H. Hale, Brooklyn; honorable mention, Alfred E. Ludera, New York.

The new boats will be keel sloops measuring fifteen feet, racing under the new measurement rule. They will carry mainsail, jib, and spinnaker, with a sail area of not over 350 square feet in the mainsail and jib. They will have open cockpits and be non-sinkable.

GAMBLERS' DECEIVING TOOLS

Things Are Not What They Seem When Shut.

Shifting Tables and Disappearing Apparatus Made Necessary by Reform Administration in the City—Such Things Are High Priced.

One of the singular results of the reform administration in New York has been the stimulation beyond all records of the industry of manufacturing gambling tools because the new conditions have demanded sudden changes in the furniture of gambling houses. The demand for gaming paraphernalia now requires that tools be light and portable, with a marked preference for appliances that are constructed on the main feature of the folding bed.

The ingenuity of manufacturers has been taxed to the utmost, with the result that the new furniture for gambling houses and "club rooms" has crowded out the older patterns of solidly built apparatus as far as New York is concerned. The demand also has grown for more modern fixtures for gamblers in cities that are not troubled with reform. The up-to-date dealer in "sporting goods" and "club room supplies" now has on hand apparatus constructed so lightly that it might be set up in the traditional Harlem flat and devised so that it may be doubled up into the smallest possible space and take unsuggestive form.

In a down-town establishment that has local fame the innovation was made several months ago, when a specially constructed roulette table was installed by the proprietor. It was made with a hinge in the middle, thus permitting the "layout" of colors, numbers, and rows to fold over and fasten with a spring lock that can be opened only by some one who knows the combination. The wheel was balanced so that with the folding of the table it tipped on end and slid into a grove in the wall, the whole taking on the external appearance of a buffet bar, with an uncommonly solid stand and some heavy mirrors.

The frequenters of the place had little faith that the apparatus would answer the purpose it was built for until its use was demonstrated on the occasion of a visit by the Captain of the precinct. The happenings were described as follows: "There was a good game at the wheel, though I had not noticed it particularly before, and a big crowd was sitting up close. Somebody suddenly called out, 'Close up things there. Here comes the Captain,' and the dealer, the lookout and several of the help began to scuffle to hide the faro layout and get the checks under cover. 'Everybody is playing euchre,' somebody said, and on the table before us popped euchre decks and counting dials.

"It looked foolish to me, for I had seen the wheel going, and it looked too big and heavy to hide in any short time. I looked around, and so help me there wasn't any wheel, only a sideboard-sort of arrangement up at the end of where the wheel had been. In came the Police Captain and asked what was doing. Nothin' goin' on, he was told, only a few of the boys playin' euchre, and an occassional game of short cards, but no gamblin'. Had not dealt the bank for months, the old man told him. Just about when the Captain was out of the door the young fellow who was rollin' the wheel touched a spring somewhere and down slid the wheel into place. The old man told me that it cost him a lot of money to have it built and balanced so it would stay in place."

Since the folding roulette wheel was invented similar machines have been put into a number of gambling houses that are likely to attract police attention, but the forms have been modified to suit individual cases, and no two folding wheels in the city are exactly similar.

The plan of the folding wheel has been followed in the manufacture of other apparatus for gambling houses. The tools required for the faro bank, aside from the tables, can be moved easily from one place to another, and the concealment of the board, dealing box, and case-keeper was never very difficult, but the up-to-date reform administration gambling houses prefer to have all things in keeping, and therefore methods of hiding the faro paraphernalia have been invented, while hazard tables and red and black layouts that will flatten into the thickness of an ordinary screen and drop into inconspicuous proximity to the wall are turned out regularly by the progressive makers of gamblers' furniture.

The new equipment is well made, as it must be to stand inspection by the police without detection, but it is probable that the most ingenious of the devices would not deceive if the police made careful examination. The makers charge big prices for the work turned out. Until reform created the new needs of the gamblers, the trade practically was supplied by one or two big concerns with tools of what might be termed standard make.

EXCURSIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Plans that the Union Settlement Desires to Carry Out This Summer —Small Amount Needed.

The Union Settlement, in One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, is planning to do a Summer work on a larger scale than last year, when, through various agencies, it sent 400 children for a stay of one or two weeks in the country and 1,894 mothers and children on day excursions. The Committee on Summer Work recently sent out an appeal in which they outline their desires in the following words:

"In a neighborhood like ours, with its swarms of children, the need of such work is enormous. We want to find out more completely the sick babies of the neighborhood whose lives, in some cases, may be saved by a day, for example, on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild or a stay at the Edgewater Crèche. Then we want to organize day excursions and picnic parties of different groups for a trip to the seashore at Coney Island or a ramble in the woods of Bronx Park.

"Our playground will, of course, continue to do its greatly needed work. This year we want to establish in some quiet corner (if such can be found in a playground) something in the nature of an 'open-air day nursery.' We want to relieve the 'little mothers' of their charges, and, under a cool tent, place the babies in the care of a nurse. There are many simple ministries which a nurse would find it possible to exercise, often to the lasting good of the more or less neglected little ones, as, for example, in the care of the eyes.

"We hope to make the settlement garden more beautiful than ever with vines and flowers, and now that we have our own orchestra, we should like to give an open-air concert in our garden one evening a week for our neighbors.

"Altogether, we shall want $1,000 to carry our plans into effect—a large sum, but not so extravagant when one stops to realize what it should mean, not to a few scores or hundreds, but to several thousand children.

"Checks should be sent to Mr. Thatcher M. Brown, Secretary of the Finance Committee, 59 Wall Street."

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, JUNE 23d.

9,000 Yards

Printed Silk Foulards,

37½ cents per yard

Original price $1.00.

Light Weight Coutil and Net Corsets,

Real whalebone,

$1.75.

Lawn Petticoats,

Elaborate Lace or Embroidered Flounce,

$2.75.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SMITH & MABLEY,
513-515 Seventh Avenue, N. Y.

Manufacturers and Importers of

AUTOMOBILES

Panhard—C. G. V.

(new type)

The Marlonfeld. The Renault.

POLITICIANS ON VACATION

Where Many of the Brooklyn Leaders Intend to Go.

Tendency to Get Away from Each Other —Edward M. Shepard's Lake George Neighbor Had His Suspicions Aroused.

The political lights of Brooklyn are now preparing for their Summer vacation trips, and it is interesting to note that the men who come in daily contact with each other in the Willoughby Street Auction Room, where the affairs of the Democratic party in Kings County are regulated, keep as far away from each other as they can during the vacation period.

In Summer, Hugh McLaughlin goes to Jamesport to fish and tell stories, while the man known to be nearest to him in all political matters, James Shevlin, seeks rest at Saratoga. In Winter Mr. McLaughlin goes to Florida to fish and hunt, and, although Mr. Shevlin is known as an ardent hunter and lover of dogs, he has been known to visit Mr. McLaughlin at his Florida place but once, and then he remained there only one day. Mr. Shevlin usually spends his Winter vacation in North Carolina with his dogs and gun.

Senator Patrick McCarren, the last of the Willoughby Street triumvirate, spends his vacations at Saratoga—when the races are on. Senator John McCarthy goes to his farm at Gotham, N. Y.

Edward M. Shepard has a very beautiful home at Lake George, and he tells of an amusing experience he had with a neighbor there. This neighbor comes from Philadelphia, and imbibes his politics from the Republican newspapers of that town. For a long time Mr. Shepard and his neighbor made a joint effort in the politics of the village. When it was announced in the New York papers, however, that Mr. Shepard was to be nominated for the Mayoralty by Tammany Hall, all political deals in which he was engaged with his neighbor were suddenly terminated, and although he was treated by him with perfect courtesy, Mr. Shepard was impressed with the belief that the other man felt that his silverware would be unsafe as long as a man who would accept a Tammany nomination was near.

Col. Michael J. Dady spends most of his time during the Summer months at Manhattan Beach. While at the seashore Col. Dady wears a straw hat with a very vivid band on it.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, who has a beautiful home in the Adirondacks, had as near neighbors last year Walter Atterbury, his chief opponent in the Republican party, who apent his time at Moose Lake, and Senator Michael J. Coffey, at Lake Placid. This was a departure from Senator Coffey's usual Summer itinerary from city to city.

Among the Brooklyn politicians who invade Sullivan County are Assistant-Corporation Counsel Luke Stapleton, who has a home at White Lake, John Byrne, clerk to the Appellate Division, who owns a farm at Lake Kiamesha, and ex-Controller Coler spends his time at Liberty.

Presiding Justice Goodrich, of the Appellate Division, visited Europe last Summer. Justice Woodward always spends a part of his time at Fredonia, and Justice Gaynor usually goes to Great Barrington, Mass.

COUNTRY LIFE FOR CRIPPLES.

Forty to be Sent to a Summer Home in the Ramapo Valley.

Branch II. of the Guild for Crippie Children of the Poor of New York, of which Mrs. Daniel P. Hays is President and Mrs. Judge David Leventritt and Mrs. Julius Hart are Vice Presidents, has opened its Summer home, Sunnyside cottage, at Sloatsburg, Rockland County, one hour's ride from New York. Forty crippled children, varying in age from six to sixteen years, will apend three months in enjoying the benefits of country life there under the medical supervision of Dr. W. L. Taylor of the Orthopedic Hospital.

It is expected that some of the children will be cured of their disabilities by the care and treatment at the Summer home. As the branch is supported by voluntary donations, any contributions from those to whom this work appeals will be accepted gratefully. They can be sent directly to the Home at Sloatsburg, in care of Miss F. Tyler Edwards, or to the President, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

IRON-OX TABLETS

are the formula of a leading physician, constantly used in his daily practice, compounded with the utmost care and skill from the finest ingredients.

AN INVALUABLE NERVE TONIC

A cure for Indigestion and Constipation; a blood maker and purifier; a corrective of sluggish liver and derangements of the kidneys.

Fifty Tablets for 25 Cents

The Plain Truth.

Old Crow Rye

is a *Straight* Whiskey. Is KENTUCKY HAND-MADE SOUR MASH.

Is made by the Same Formula as James Crow made it by sixty-seven years ago. Is Sold Absolutely Pure.

Gold Medal Awarded Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

FINDS A LOST GOLD MINE.

Prospector Was Driven from It Fifty Years Ago and His Friend Finally Locates It.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 14.—S. D. Johnson arrived at Grant's Pass, in Southern Oregon, last week with a bag of nuggets and gold dust that he had removed from a discovery on Jack Creek, of the Jump-Off Joe mining district. The discovery was the finding of a mine which has been lost for fifty years.

Johnson was "grubstaked" to this country by a capitalist of Colorado Springs, Col. This capitalist had been in Southern Oregon during the pioneer days. Among others, he made a rich discovery on Jack Creek, of Jump-Off Joe district, near Grant's Pass. This find was in the nature of an auriferous gravel bank, rich in coarse gold and nuggets. He had just begun work upon his bonanza when he and his companions were attacked by Indians and forced to flee for their lives. He left Southern Oregon and went to Colorado, where he made his fortune. He did not forget his find in Southern Oregon, and after fifty years had passed induced his friend John

MISSING H. B. M'DOWELL

Official Charged with Embezzlement Not in Evidence.

His Career from College Days to the Presidency of the United States Trust Company of Philadelphia Checkered.

Henry B. McDowell, President of the United States Trust Company of Philadelphia, who is wanted by the Philadelphia authorities on a charge of embezzling funds of the Trust Company to the extent of $50,000, did not show up at his offices, 55 Liberty Street, in this city yesterday.

The offices that he occupied were up to a few months ago, used by Hubbard & Rice, lawyers, with which firm McDowell was for a time connected. The offices are on the first floor with the name of the Trust Company in gold letters on the door. They do not, however, resemble much the usual style of offices of such companies. The space is subdivided into a lot of small rooms by wooden partitions, and one of these was occupied by Mr. McDowell. The others were used by Theodore F. White and Nelson S. Easton. The only employe of the Trust Company was a young girl stenographer. Mr. Easton and Mr. White are both anxious to see McDowell, whom they have not seen since Monday last.

Mr. White has the distinction of being the only known depositor of the company in this city. He admitted yesterday that he held a certificate of deposit from the company, but he would not say for how much of a sum it was. It was declared by rumor to be about $4,000. Mr. White, who is from Summit, N. J., was very emphatic in denying that he had any connection with the Trust Company. "The only way I knew McDowell," he said, "was through a business venture in New England, in which he had a small interest. I am not a stockholder of the company, nor have I anything to do with it. I am just as anxious to find McDowell as the police are."

Nelson S. Easton, who occupies one of the compartments and who is a real estate man, also denied all knowledge of the company's affairs. "I simply have desk room here," he said, "and I knew McDowell through his connection with Hubbard & Rice. The only loss I sustained is in the shape of a commission, which I was to get for negotiating the underwriting of some real estate bonds which the Trust Company was to take. I don't know that he had any outside backing in this trust company enterprise."

McDowell, it seems, had been summoned to appear in certain supplementary proceedings brought on an old judgment by one John Brooks. The hearing was to have taken place on Monday, but McDowell secured an adjournment till Wednesday. He was last seen at his office on Monday, but nothing was thought of his absence until Wednesday, when the lawyer for John Brooks called on the telephone to know why McDowell had neglected to appear at the adjourned examination in supplementary proceedings. Since then nothing has been heard of him. It was said at his office that not even his family knew where he was, and that all mail for him was being held for lack of an address, to which to forward it.

Henry Burden McDowell has had a varied career. He comes of good family, his father having been Gen. Irwin McDowell, and his mother was a sister of I. Townsend Burden. It is said that through his mother he inherited a touch of eccentricity, and it is a fact that one of his sisters was adjudged insane some time in 1893.

McDowell, who is now about forty-five years old, first got into serious trouble in 1874. He was then studying law at Harvard. Even then he had the reputation of being a great schemer, and it was said he could imagine more schemes in an hour than could be carried out in a year. His father gave him a liberal allowance, but it did not suffice, and the first thing the General knew he received word that his son had given checks for gambling debts amounting to $10,000 on banks where he had no accounts. The father went East, settled the claims, and took the young man back to San Francisco, where he placed him in the law office of Gen. W. H. L. Barnes. While he was supposed to be studying law in this office, where he only showed up at intervals, he collaborated on a play with a Lieut. Field of the United States Army. It was produced at the Baldwin Theatre, but it ran only a week, and the people who went to see it declared it was the worst ever. Through his co-author, however, he became acquainted with all the officers at the post. Rumor has it that he soon began a system of "touch," which was carried so far that finally he could not borrow a cent, and his army acquaintances gave him to understand that he was "persona non grata."

He thereupon bought a weekly literary paper, The Ingleside, from Frank M. Pixley, giving a note therefor for $2,000, payable, "if the magazines should be a success." Among the contributors were a well-known French feuilletonist, Bill Nye, the humorist, and Philip H. Welch—these at $15 to $40 a column. The thing flourished for a while, but collapsed after about a year. The collapse was mainly due to a criminal libel suit brought against him by a lawyer, Andrew J. Clunie, whom he had savagely attacked in his paper. McDowell was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine.

He then began a career of gambling and fast living. For his losses he gave checks, which soon came back marked "N. G.," and if it had not been for an uncle in New York, who sent out the $6,000 to which the bad checks amounted up, McDowell would have been prosecuted.

Some time in 1884 he hired the Colosseum, a dead theatre in Oakland, and produced one or two plays with disastrous results. At one time he appeared himself as the hero in "The Duke's Wager," which was played by a scratch company supporting a San Francisco society girl. After this he was connected in rapid succession with The San Francisco Examiner and a news bureau at Los Angeles. During this time he was interested in the land boom in Southern California.

Since his arrival in the East soon afterward he has been interested in about as many schemes as a man could crowd into a lifetime. He organized in 1893 the Theatre of Arts and Letters, which was to reform the stage, and which produced several poor plays at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Lately he was employed on a contingent fee basis by Hubbard & Rice, lawyers of 55 Liberty Street.

Mr. Rice said yesterday that McDowell had much engineering knowledge, and a vast fund of general information, which they found of value. He was not interested as a partner, and his connection with the firm was severed in January last.

SHOT AT HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

Policeman, Looking for His Wife in Her Sister's Apartments, Snapped His Revolver—Not Seen Since.

Walter L. Tyler, a mounted policeman attached to the Tremont Street Station, and Thomas Reilly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, married sisters some time ago, and, owing to a dispute between the two men, it is said that each forbade his wife to speak to the other. Both families live in an apartment house at 574 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

Policeman Tyler went to his home early yesterday morning, and, on finding his wife absent, went up to the apartments of Reilly, and, after an altercation with Mrs. Reilly as to the whereabouts of his wife, snapped his revolver in her face. The cartridge exploded, but, as it was blank, the woman had only her forehead and eyebrows scorched. She was taken to the Lincoln Hospital. As a rule each policeman has a blank cartridge under the trigger of his revolver to prevent injury by accidental explosion. To that practice is due undoubtedly the saving of the woman's life.

After the shooting Tyler disappeared, and has not been seen since. At the Alexander Street Station it was said that he has a brother who had been communicated with and had promised that Tyler would give himself up. Later Deputy Commissioner Thurston suspended Tyler and a general order for his arrest was sent out.

Patrolman Reilly denied that there had been any ill-feeling between the families, but said that he thought that Tyler must be crazily jealous of his wife. Reilly said that he would make no charge, as the matter was bad enough anyhow.

Tyler, who went on the force in 1897, is known as the "Tissue Paper Cop," a name bestowed on him by ex-Deputy Commissioner Devery for his extreme thinness. He has appeared twice before Deputy Commissioner Thurston. The last time he was discharged with a reprimand and the threat that if he was ever called up again his dismissal would be recommended.

HARLEM'S "HOLY TERROR."

Police Capture a Boy of Fourteen Whose Record Has Won for Him This Expressive Nickname.

Alexander Harley, a fourteen-year-old boy, who is known to the police as "Harlem's Holy Terror," is at last in a fair way to do penance for his sins. He will be up before Magistrate Mott to-morrow on two serious charges.

Friday evening Miss Mary Hesselbach of 342 East Fifty-fifth Street was riding on a Second Avenue car when a number of boys jumped on the running board. One of them snatched the chatelaine bag which was attached to Miss Hesselbach's belt and made off. Miss Hesselbach went at once to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and gave a description of the boy.

"Why, that was 'The Holy Terror,' sure," said Detective Dickson. "You just wait here awhile and I will see if I can't round him up."

The detective saw "The Holy Terror" standing on the corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, and made for him. "The Holy Terror" saw the detective about the same time that the detective laid eyes on him, and started to sprint. But despite his handicap of weight and age the detective overtook him and brought him to the station. There Miss Hesselbach identified him as the boy who had robbed her.

The boy was arraigned before Magistrate Mott yesterday morning. While the hearing of the case was going on Patrolman Brennes came in, and, seeing Harley, informed the court that he had a warrant for the boy sworn out by Rose Anastasia, a school teacher at Public School 109, on Ninety-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Harley had been a pupil of Miss Anastasia's. He had been dismissed from the school for bad behavior. On Friday, as Miss Anastasia was walking along the street, she was met by "The Holy Terror" and his gang.

"Dere's de girl what had me trun out of school," said "The Holy Terror." "De gang" began to hoot at the lady who had put this indignity upon their bold captain. Miss Anastasia took no notice of the hooting and "The Holy Terror" issued a few words of command to his followers. Instantly a fusillade of mud and refuse rained upon Miss Anastasia. She ran, but "The Holy Terror" by a flank movement got in front of her and threw a corn cob at her which struck her between the eyes and knocked her over.

Magistrate Mott held Harley in $1,000 bonds for examination on both charges to-morrow.

ADAMS JURY DISAGREES.

Second Trial of the Accused Not Likely to Take Place Before the Fall—Bail Renewed.

After being locked up all night the jury in the trial of Albert J. Adams, charged with knowingly having in his possession policy paraphernalia, failed to come to an agreement, and so informed Justice Scott, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The defendant passed the night in the Tombs, and when he appeared in court yesterday morning looked more haggard and worn than he had since the beginning of his trial.

When the foreman of the jury announced to the Court that the jury were hopelessly divided, Adams smiled in a weary way. It is not probable that he will be retried until the Fall, and he is in such wretched health that those who watched him through the trial doubt that he will live to be tried again.

It was stated by one of the jurymen that there were twenty ballots taken during the night, and that the first poll showed 7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal. The ballot changed to 8 for and 4 against a conviction when the last ballot was taken yesterday morning.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman, who conducted the prosecution, expressed himself as being keenly disappointed. He expressed some doubt as to the right of some of the jurymen to have served. He said he thought the retrial would be after the vacation.

Mr. Adams refused to talk. His attorney, James Ridgway, looking very happy, announced that he was deeply disappointed that there had not been an acquittal. George Karsh, a brewer of College Point, became Adams's bondsman, bail being fixed in $7,500.

MRS. BLOOM'S DEATH-BED LETTER.

An Active Church Worker, She Announced Her Belief.

Mrs. Sarah E. Bloom died at her home, 66 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday. She had dropsy and heart disease. She was born in Kent County, Del., forty-three years ago. She was an active worker of Grace Methodist Church. Just before she died she wrote the following letter to her husband, Edward F. Bloom, and her son and daughter:

Who is like unto our God who dwelleth on high. You may think it strange, but I do not, for I found him to be a precious Saviour Who says: "Come all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Do not wonder over these things and doubt why I am writing this. I want the whole world to know of my Jesus. It pays to serve Jesus in health and disappointments, for He helps you in perfect peace, and now it has come to a test that I may be laid aside through suffering. And yet I find blessings upon blessings to help me through whatever way He sees best. It seemed to me this morning in my bedchamber as there were Angels of Light wherever I looked. Doesn't it pay now to serve Jesus? You may ask the question why that every Christian couldn't write these wonderful things.

I do not know for any one, only myself. One thing I do know. I have done my best. Can you do your best? MRS. E. F. BLOOM,
On Her Deathbed.

SUMMER HOME FOR SALESWOMEN.

Wheeler Cottage at Long Branch Opened by the Siegel Cooper Company.

Wheeler Cottage, which has been provided by the Siegel-Cooper Company as a Summer home at Long Branch for the women employed in the company's store, was opened for the season last evening. About sixty young women went on a steamboat to Long Branch in the afternoon, accompanied by members of the firm and the heads of several departments.

On the arrival of the pleasure seekers an entertainment was begun, which included a flag raising, singing, dancing, and a supper. D. Walter S. Reed, Mayor of Long Branch, welcomed the visitors.

During previous years the cottages used were rented. For this year the Siegel-Cooper Company purchased the cottage which is to be used hereafter for recreation. The home is on the site of the Wheeler homestead, surrounded by a tract of wooded land. It is about three minutes' walk from the ocean, and has a big porch extending across the front.

On Saturday next another contingent will go to Long Branch, those who went down yesterday returning home, the period of a stay at the cottage being one week.

"JOHNNIE" DEGNAN BURIED

Peculiarities of the Old Princeton Policeman.

His Interest in the Students Recognized by a Special Refrain to the College "Faculty" Song.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21.—The funeral of "Johnnie" Degnan, Princeton's famous old campus policeman, was held in St. Paul's Catholic Church here to-day.

A large number of relatives, townspeople, and university employes were present at the services. Five priests assisted at the mass, which was celebrated by Father John Callan of Paterson. Father Robert Burke, rector of St. Paul's Parish, preached the sermon. The latter spoke very impressively of "Johnnie's" long and active service as a university officer, and of the high regard the students always had for him in the performance of his duties. He illustrated this by remarking that after the recent Harvard-Princeton game the students and alumni stopped at "Johnnie's" home and gave him a long cheer.

Among those present in the church were Prof. George F. McCoskie and Dr. V. Iterson of the university.

"Johnnie" Degnan, for two score years the campus policeman at Princeton was fully eighty years old, but no Princeton man ever called him by any other name than plain "Johnnie." Perhaps it wasn't respectful, but it was affectionate. His name was associated with Princeton even before the days of President McCosh, and it will be many a day before the old "grads" returning for games or commencements will cease missing his familiar figure.

"Johnnie" was an Irishman of the most Irish type. His face was Irish. His ruddiness of complexion was Irish. His voice was Irish. His sense of humor was Irish. Though he represented the legal authority of a severely Protestant institution of learning, he was a devout Roman Catholic in religion, he having brought his religion from his Ireland.

This aged policeman was about the first man the freshman met when he arrived at Princeton. The timid youth would alight from the train and make his way up to the college quadrangle. There he would find "Johnnie" standing, club in hand and helmet upon his head, waiting with kindly voice to tell the youth "the way to the Registrar's office." And so the senior just graduating stopped on his way to the train to bid "Johnnie" good-bye. "Johnnie" was a part of the college.

It is not recorded that this aged officer of the law ever arrested anybody or that he even carried a key to a police lock-up. But he did wear a gray policeman's uniform, with the shield and all—which the proctor, the real policeman, did not—and he was immensely impressed with the authority he possessed. He had two real purposes in life, in so far as the President and Faculty were concerned. It was his duty to take the notices from the Registrar to the students informing them that they were delinquent in certain studies and that unless there was an immediate change for the better, "parents or guardians would be notified." These notices had to be delivered in person. "Johnnie" would knock at the door very impressively and hand the notice to the student as though it was his final condemnation. Sometimes the President would send notes to students telling them of their good fortune in some particular, but to "Johnnie" these messages were all the same.

"The Prisidint was after me handin' this to ye, me b'y. Ol'm that sorry, ye know, but ye mustn't blame me."

And then the lean old form would shamble down the dormitory steps, and the student would chuckle. The next time the two would meet in front of Reunion Hall "Johnnie" would look sorrowful and speak encouragingly to the youth. It was an awful thing to him for a student to be reproved by the Faculty.

It was another of "Johnnie's" duties to ring the college bell for recitations, for chapel, and at 9 o'clock in the evening—the curfew ring. For more than a hundred years the college bell has been rung at 9 o'clock every evening, though just why no one of these modern days knows.

It is another custom of the freshmen around the time of the Washington's Birthday celebration to steal the clapper of this bell and melt the lead up into miniature clappers, which the students use as watch charms. The college keeps a number of substitute clappers on hand to be used in such emergencies.

But "Johnnie" never got over the fact that it was a terrible crime to pilfer that clapper. Nor could he understand the irresponsible recklessness of the youth who would climb to the perilous heights of Old North Tower and pull that clapper from its wonted position. Years ago the Faculty gave up all idea of ever punishing the freshmen for this deed, but "Johnnie" always appointed himself a detective to ascertain just who the transgressor was. The students had an abundance of fun attempting to muddle him up on these occasions. He never reported to the Faculty the results of his investigations, for it would have injured his pride to do so.

But there were times when "Johnnie" had occasion to exercise the full power conferred by his helmet, shield, and billy. It was on occasions when itinerant musicians or hurdy-gurdies would invade the campus. As soon as such a person would appear, there would be cries all over the campus for "Johnnie," "Johnnie." The cry would be taken up from every window.

Then "Johnnie" would appear from behind Nassau Hall, running. He would wave his billy, and the timid organ grinders would scamper. Johnnie would then strut back to his accustomed place on the quadrangle and make a speech to the assembled students about "thim infernal dagoes."

Many pranks were, of course, played upon the old policeman. Students would assemble in some remote part of the campus, and then suddenly let up a war-whoop for "Johnnie." He was always on post and never failed to answer one of these calls.

It was a great blow to "Johnnie" when President McCosh died. There was no doubt in the old policeman's mind that "Jimmy" McCosh was the greatest man in history, even if the President was a Scotchman. When McCosh would speak of "me college" and "me boys," "Johnnie" always felt that he, too, shared in those possessions. Old Jimmy Odoriferous, who sells bananas to the students—and has done so from time immemorial—and "Johnnie" were the two oldest inhabitants on the campus, and "Johnnie" appreciated the full value of that precedence.

There is a song in the college song book, serving as a refrain to the "Faculty" song. There are such verses as the following.

Here's to Woodrow Wilson, oh!
Our legal adviser, don't you know;
He says they can't stop us, so let 'em go,
Oh, here's to Woodrow Wilson, oh!

There is a similar verse for almost every member of the faculty, and at the end of them all the refrain always is:

Johnnie, Johnnie Deg-nan,
Johnnie, Johnnie Deg-nan,
Do you want me? No sir-ee,
Not this afternoon, 'ternoon, 'ternoon.

"Johnnie" appreciated very much the fact that his name was thus linked with the faculty. He had the greatest enthusiasm for everything Princetonian. The scores of the games always aroused his intense interest. It was in recognition of his faithfulness and his enthusiasm that the faculty superannuated him a few years ago. He had a long spell of sickness and was never able to work much afterward. But even after he was retired upon a pension he continued to wear his uniform and was seen daily sitting on the steps of Reunion Hall receiving the congratulations of the students or the old "grads."

It was a pity that "Johnnie" died after the college term ended. His funeral would have been a great college event had he died in term time. There are few Princeton men who were not sorry that they could not be in Princeton to-day and place a flower on his grave.

Stern Brothers

Will offer to-morrow
another collection of very desirable

Women's Underwear

of Nainsook and Cambric, consisting in part of

Corset Covers, at 50c, 63, 75
Drawers, at 50c, 68, 98
Chemises, at 48c, 68, $1.25
Night Robes, at 55c, 79, $1.25

Additional and Very Attractive Styles

Shirt Waists

of Butcher Linen, Grenadines, Batistes and Dimities.

Also to-morrow, Special Sale of
Lawn and Madras Waists 85c, $1.25, 1.50
China and Washable Silk Waists $2.98, 3.95

Women's Summer Dresses

of Batistes, Organdies, Point d'Esprit, Dimities, etc.

Special Values in
Taffeta Silk Suits
in hair line stripes, exclusive models, elaborately trimmed with lace, from $26.50 to 32.50

Washable Skirts
of plain and fancy piques, linen duck and crash, from $2.95 to 6.25

Linen Departments

Exceptional Values in

Heavy Scotch Damask
Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds., $1.85, 2 x 2½, $2.25, 2 x 3, $2.65
Napkins, to match, 20 and 24 inch, Doz. $1.88, $2.65
Table Damask, 72 in. wide, yd. 90c
Linen Sheets, large size, Pair $3.65
Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36 in., Pair 95c
Hemstitched Huck Towels, Doz. $2.85

Misses' & Girls' Clothing

Newest Styles
Very Low Prices

Misses' Summer Suits, 14 to 18 yrs., of white pique and blue linen, Value $7.50 $3.90
Misses' Walking Skirts (New Model) 14 to 18 yrs., plaited or flounced, of striped or plain meltons, Value $8.50 $5.75
Of White Pique and Natural Linen, $2.95, 3.95
Girls' Sailor Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., of blue, brown or red serges, trimmed with soutache braid, Value $5.50 to 7.98 $3.75

Rugs for Summer Homes

150 Wilton Rugs, 36 x 63 inches, Value $6.50 $4.25
100 East India Dhurries 4 x 7 ft., for floor or decoration, Value $5.50 $3.25

Japanese All Cotton Rugs
in blue, red and green with white

18 x 36 in.	24 x 48	30 x 60	3 x 6 ft.	4 x 7
75c	$1.50	$1.90	$2.95	$4.50

Value $1.25 to $7.00

West Twenty-third Street

A CHINESE STREET PEDDLER.

Ong Sing Lee Competes with Park Row Vendors for Pedestrian Trade and Soon Sells Out His Stock.

Ong Sing Lee invaded the territory of the Greek and Italian pushcart men yesterday afternoon and did a lively business. The coming of the celestial created the greatest consternation and surprise. Greek asked Greek if it were possible that their supremacy in the pushcart business was to be wrested by Chinamen from them. The Italians looked at the gentle-eyed invader with suspicion and dislike.

He came bearing a great paper bag, such as Chinamen carry on their way to a festival or on a long journey, instead of a dress suit case or valise. From the bag, as he took his place on Park Row, he drew forth the daintiest of fans. They were little gems made of feathers or bright colored paper. He sold them fast, as the girls from the tall office buildings crowded the street on their way from the noisy typewriter to the pleasure of the Saturday half holiday. Ong Sing Lee did a thriving business with his pretty fans, for a woman simply could not resist them, even if her pocketbook was far from being well filled.

The man who sells the latest novelty in the shape of a tin fan that is like a small propeller on a stick, found that the Chinaman was damaging his business. The exquisite fans found a readier market than his ingenious contrivance. He looked up a policeman and told him that "de Chink is sellin' widout ro license." Investigation showed that Ong Sing Lee had provided himself with a peddler's permit.

The street Arabs were not long in spying the Chinese merchant, and started amusing themselves by throwing things at his funny felt hat, the regulation headgear of a Chinaman, which has made many wonder where they come from and how they all happen to be of exactly the same mould. John's amazing patience brought to him the sympathy of the Greeks, and even the envious man with the device and the Italians came to his rescue against their natural and most bitter foes. To add to their ardor in chasing away the tormentors was the fact that every now and then there would be raids by the boys on their stocks.

John was the centre of interest to the rest, and it was not a great while before filled with delight and with considerable silver jingling in his pockets, he carried the empty paper bag away with him.

It is rumored among the Greeks and the Italians that Ong Sing Lee has entered into a partnership with the man who sells the imitation electric fans, and that they are to sell their goods not nearer than two blocks apart. It is said that the arrangement provides that Ong Sing Lee is not to bring any other Chinamen to the Row, and he is to say nothing to them of his success.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WOMAN REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Her ex-Client's Suit Dismissed and the Allegations Declared Untrue by Justice O'Gorman.

The long standing, complicated litigation between Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan and her husband, William G. Mulligan, of Tremont, and Miss Mary Selford over property dealt in by them in the Bronx, was settled yesterday when Justice O'Gorman dismissed a suit brought by Miss Selford to have an assignment of an interest claimed by her in the Downing estate syndicate, and for an accounting of the profits which she alleges she is entitled to receive. Mrs. Mulligan is the first woman who passed the Regents' examination, and the only woman member of the Real Estate Exchange.

Miss Selford began making investments in Bronx property twelve years ago through the real estate office of Mrs. Mulligan, who was then Miss Murphy. Their operations were so successful that on an original investment of $5,000 nearly $50,000 was realized. The suit just decided was brought over a tract of land bought by Mrs. Mulligan from the late Archbishop Corrigan and the Church of St. Gabriel, and who, although she paid the consideration, had the deed made out in the name of Miss Selford. A syndicate was formed, and, on Mrs. Mulligan's recommendation, Miss Selford invested $3,700.

The panic of 1893 caused the operations of the syndicate to turn out unprofitably, and Miss Selford demanded back the money she had invested. It was returned, but after a quarrel over a piece of the property, which occurred four years later, Miss Selford began an action, in which she claimed that she held in trust certain property valued at about $200,000 for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan and other persons, and that she had been induced to execute a deed of this property by misrepresentation, deceit, and fraud. She asked to have the deed set aside on the ground that she did not know what she was signing.

Justice O'Gorman in dismissing the suit said that the allegations of the suit were untrue and that he did not believe that Miss Selford's attorney would have brought suit if he had been aware of the facts disclosed in the evidence.

POLICEMAN O'BRIEN SENTENCED.

Sent to Sing Sing Prison for Three Years for Killing His Wife.

John J. O'Brien, a patrolman attached to the Classon Avenue Police Station, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree for shooting his wife, Minnie O'Brien, at their home in Flatbush on April 2 last, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison.

On the day of the shooting O'Brien, who was on reserve duty, went to his home for dinner, after taking several drinks of whisky on the way. The shooting occurred in the dining room of the house. O'Brien's defense was that his revolver was discharged accidentally.

In passing sentence Judge Aspinall said: "Policemen who are trusted with arms by the public should not drink. When they do, it generally ends with their appearance in this court."

JACOB S. ROGERS'S ESTATE.

Museum of Art Appeals Against the Decision that Its Benefactor Was a Resident of New York.

The question as to whether the late Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., was or was not a resident of the State of New York at the time of his death was raised before Surrogate Fitzgerald on an appeal by the Metropolitan Museum of Art against the decision of the appraisers of the transfer tax, holding that he was a resident of New York and assessing his property in this State at about $300,000. It is contended that Mr. Rogers was a resident of, and had his domicile in, the State of New Jersey. Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved his decision on the application.

De Forest Brothers, representing the Metropolitan Museum of Art, stated that they considered Mr. Rogers was a resident of New Jersey, and frankly said that the object of the application was to prevent his estate being assessed twice, once in New Jersey and again in New York. This would be of great advantage to the museum, whose portion of the estate would be about $5,500,000, out of an estate of $7,000,000. Although nearly all Mr. Rogers's property consisted of securities deposited in this city, a great deal of it would escape taxation if Mr. Rogers were held to be a resident of New Jersey.

Counsel said that Mr. Rogers was born, brought up, lived most of his life in Paterson, and was buried there. H. L. Jacobson on behalf of the State Controller claimed that Mr. Rogers had practically abandoned his residence in New Jersey several years ago.

Sons of St. George to Celebrate.

The Order of the Sons of St. George and the St. George Wheelmen will hold a banquet and reception commemorative of the coronation of King Edward VII. on Thursday evening at the Fort George Hotel. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, and several prominent representatives of British societies. This, and the special services to be held at Trinity Church on the afternoon of the same day are the only forms of celebration by British residents in this city.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

WILL MAKE

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS

On All Lines of Summer Goods in the Following Departments Commencing Monday, June 23:—

Washable Laces for Summer Dresses.

100 Cartons Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, our own importation . . . 20c., 25c., 30c., to 50c. per dozen yards
Point de Paris and Val. all over nets . 33c. to $2.75 per yard
350 pieces Point de Paris, Alencon, Normandy and guipure laces . . . . . 5c., 7c., 9c., 12c. per yard

White Lawn Waists.

A variety of the newest and most effective styles, short or long sleeves, sizes 32 to 44; an exceptional value at 98c. each

Silk Waists.

Black China and Colored Wash Silks, reduced from $2.98 to $2.50
Colored Corded Wash Silks, tucked to bust, reduced from $3.98 to $2.98
White and Black India Silks, prettily tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes lace; special $3.98

Neckwear for Women.

Lawn Ping-Pong Collars, with embroidery, lace and plain hemstitched edge . . . 15c., 20c., 24c., 35c. to 88c. each
Lace Transparent Stock Collars, with stole ends . 32c. each
Newport Scarfs, in Liberty silk, plain or Persian effects, suitable for either Hat or Shoulder Scarfs . . . $1.48 to $3.98
Large assortment of Lace Parasol Covers, in plain and Point d'Esprit Net, trimmed with ribbon and lace, $1.48, $2.25, $2.98 to $10.50

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bathing Suits for Boys and Girls.

Without question the most extensive showing of neat, jaunty and up-to-date styles in "juvenile" Bathing Suits ever made in this city.

Especially designed to meet the proportions of youthful figures, combining stylish appearance, durability and comfort, and produced in the materials experience has found are best adapted to all-'round bathing needs.



Boys' One-Piece Striped Cotton Jerseys; sizes 6 to 12 years, *69c.*

One-Piece Suits, navy blue flannel, trimmed with white braid; sizes 4 to 12, *$1.15.*

Child's One-Piece Suit of white flannel with red sailor collar, vest and belt; sizes 3 to 8 years; (like cut), *$2.00.*

Boys' One-Piece Worsted Jerseys, with edge stripes; sizes 3 to 10 years, *$1.90.*

Child's One-Piece Suit, white flannel, trimmed with red serge, sailor collar; sizes 3 to 8 years, *$2.00.*

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, fine quality worsted jersey, navy, trimmed red or white, *$2.75.*

Misses' Black Newports, serge, with red or white duck trimming; sizes 10 to 18 years, *$2.75.*

Misses' Navy Mohairs, with white or red trimming; sizes 10 to 16 years, *$3.75.*

Also Improved Swimming Jackets, Bathing Caps, Bathing Slippers and Swimming Tights.

60-62 West 23d Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CLEARANCE SALE—"OLD HICKORY."

	Were.	Now.
Chairs	$2.00	$1.25
"	4.00	2.50
Rockers	3.25	2.25
"	5.00	3.25
Child's Rockers	2.50	1.50
Arm Chairs	3.50	2.00
" "	5.00	3.00
Conversation Chairs	8.00	5.00
Couches	20.00	14.00

Artistic rustic designs—bottoms and backs platted by hand of the inner growth hickory bark.

All cool novelties now reduced below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The "Popular Shop."

ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE with Things Not to Be Had Elsewhere.

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture.
(Gold Medal, Charleston Exposition.)
(Silver Medal, Pan-American Exposition.)

The Comfortable Willow Furniture.

The Formosa Cane-Seated Chairs.

The Liberty Flax Fabrics, For Furniture and Hangings.

The Picturesque Wall Papers and The Cecil Aldin Nursery Pictures.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.

Visitors Welcome.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH. AVE.
(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

WAR ON INSECTS

Sallade's Mosquito Bite Cure and Insect Exterminator

Kills Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Ants, etc. Never fails. Wonderful disinfectant. 25c. Bottles; ½ gal., $1.00; gallons, $2.00. At all dealers, or SALLADE & CO., 123 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

Part Two
Pages 13 = 24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
June 22, 1902

HUDSON COUNTY MILL OWNERS TO OPEN

Decision Reached at Secret Meeting in This City.

ARBITRATION IN PATERSON

Silk Strikers to Send a Committee to the Employers with This End in View—The New Jersey Military in Full Control.

The silk mills in West Hoboken were all closed again yesterday. There were no crowds about the plants, and no trouble of any kind. The police were on the alert, and preparations were continued promptly to suppress any outbreak that might occur.

Important information was obtained yesterday in connection with the situation in the silk industry in Hudson County. This was that every silk mill in the county will be opened for business on Monday morning next Most of the mills have been closed since the outbreak at Paterson, and it was supposed that they would remain shut down until the situation there has improved.

It was learned, however, that a meeting of all the silk mill owners in Hudson County was held in New York City Friday night, at which it was decided by unanimous vote to open all the mills in the county at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. The place at which the meeting was held is kept secret, and the person who revealed the decision at which the mill owners arrived did not wish his name to be mentioned, as he did not wish to bring down on his head the wrath of the striking dyers' helpers and their friends.

The police of Hudson County have been notified that the mills will be opened to-morrow, and they have been asked to furnish protection for mill property and for all who return to work. It is claimed by the mill owners that 75 per cent. of the mill hands are anxious to go back to work, and that the disturbing element is limited to 25 per cent. of the employes.

A meeting of the silk workers was called for yesterday afternoon, and it was believed some action would be taken regarding the opening of the mills. Many of the workers said the proposition to return to work would be bitterly opposed, and it was feared that the Paterson strikers would be present and do all in their power to induce the men to stay out Monday.

When the meeting was called about 500 men were present. They assembled at Saldariani's Summer Garden, in West Hoboken. The gathering was soon compelled to seek shelter in the dancing pavilion by the rainstorm. The speeches were very tame, and the meeting was a flat failure. No action whatever was taken. There were no Paterson strikers present. Some of the weavers said they had not been notified by the owners that the mills will be opened to-morrow, and, therefore, there was no necessity for the weavers to discuss the question of returning to work before the Paterson trouble is settled.

The weavers made several efforts to hire a hall for a Sunday meeting, but the proprietor in each case refused to grant them a permit. They finally decided to meet at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon at a hall at Spring and Shippen Streets, West Hoboken.

Quiet prevailed yesterday in the silk mills district of Jersey City Heights, which is near the West Hoboken line. A strong police guard remained in the neighborhood of C. Stohns's Sons' silk mill in Summit Avenue, near South Street, the only silk mill in the city which was in operation. Police reserves were held in readiness by Chief Murphy to repel any attempt by invading strikers or others to compel the Stohns mill to stop work.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—Notwithstanding rumors of plots of the striking dye helpers and their sympathizers to resort again to violence for the purpose of bringing about a general strike in the silk trade, nothing like a disturbance occurred in the city during the day. Whether this was due to the presence of the soldiers or to the heavy rain is something that no one except the strikers can tell.

There was a long meeting of the silk workers this afternoon, the result of which was not made public. It was announced, however, semi-officially that the employes will not return to work while the soldiers are in the city.

It was learned to-night that the silk weavers, at their meeting to-day, decided to send a committee to all the mill owners on Monday. The committee were instructed to request the owners to arbitrate the strike.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the United Silk Weavers of America on Railroad Avenue. Delegates were present from the five branches of the industry, including the Loom Feeders and Twisters' Association, the Ribbon Weavers' Association, and the Dyers Helpers' Association. Daniel Tevlin, Secretary of the United Weavers, presided.

The conference was called at 2 o'clock, and for four hours the delegates discussed the situation. No reporters were admitted and nothing could be heard officially as to the result of the meeting.

The members of the Ribbon Weavers' Union held a meeting this morning. It was decided not to return to work as long as the military were on active duty in the city. The men, who number about 5,000, were adverse to working under military protection, and expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble if the troops were withdrawn.

Late this afternoon the city officials and military authorities held a conference, at which it was decided to post the soldiers at the mills and keep them there until the trouble is over.

Accordingly, when the soldiers were posted to-night they carried with them full camp equipment. The officers and men will accordingly remain on guard at the mills, eating and sleeping on the premises.

During the night the following camps were established: At the mill of Auger & Simon of East Fifth Street, 30 men of the First Regiment and 30 troopers; at Weidmann's plant at Fifth Avenue and the Erie Railroad, 35 infantrymen; Crele's mill, on East Main Street, 23 men of the First Regiment, and at Bamford Brothers' mill at Cliff Street and Rip Van Winkle Avenue, 25 infantry. In addition to the troops on duty at these mills about 300 infantrymen and troopers did picket and patrol duty during the night.

While everything was quiet to-day there were several exciting scenes last night. About a dozen Italians were arrested and locked up as suspicious characters. They were arraigned to-day and held in bail, ranging from $1,000 to $4,000.

Several clergyman have announced that they will preach on the strike situation to-morrow. At the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. W. W. Vanderhoff will speak on "The City's Trouble and Our Duty"; the Rev. Alonzo Laame of the First Baptist Church on "Wednesday's Riot, and Who Was Responsible," and the Rev. Dr. John W. Lessenden in the Park Avenue Baptist Church on "The Church and Her Relation to the Present Industrial Situation."

Otto Sayre, a striking dyer, was arrested at Weidmann's mill to-day. He wanted Charles Zimmer, a foreman, to join the strikers. Zimmer refused, and Sayre entered the mill and assaulted the foreman.

WANTS CUSTODY OF HER CHILD.

Wife of Lawyer, Who Claimed He Could Earn Only $1,000 a Year Here, Goes to Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 21.—Justice Kehoe, sitting in the Supreme Court, heard the case of Mary Whitacre Feelye against her husband, Thomas P. Feelye, a lawyer, of One Hundred and First Street and Central Park, Manhattan. Mrs. Feelye is suing for the possession of her seven-year-old son Thomas, who was taken from her home in Tarrytown two months ago by his father. The case was argued at length. Justice Kehoe will announce his decision next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Feelye were married in Cleveland in 1895. They came to New York in 1898, and two years ago separated, the mother keeping possession of the children, Elizabeth, aged three, and Thomas. Mrs. Feelye was well known socially in Cleveland. Her father was a wealthy merchant named Whitacre. She is worth $250,000, and the Cleveland Trust Company is the trustee of her property.

Mr. Feelye is a graduate of Harvard, and practiced law for ten years in Cleveland. He claims he was not able to earn more than $1,000 a year in New York, and he and his wife agreed to separate. Mrs. Feelye went to Tarrytown with her children.

In April Thomas was taken from school in Tarrytown by his father to the latter's home in Manhattan. Mrs. Feelye tried several times to get possession of the boy, but failed. Justice Kehoe to-day said Mrs. Feelye was the lawful custodian of the boy.

THE JENNISON KIDNAPPING.

Whereabouts of the Mother and Child Preserved a Secret.

The whereabouts in this city of Mrs. Elizabeth Jennison and her four-year-old daughter Alice, the latter of whom was successfully kidnapped at Greenwich, Conn., Friday, where she was being cared for by her father, Frank E. Jennison, the Wall Street broker, was not disclosed yesterday. There was a report that they were stopping in an apartment at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Broadway, but this report was incorrect for the simple reason that there are no apartment houses in that locality.

At the offices of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, her attorneys, all inquiries as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Jennison met a prompt but courteous declination. Mrs. Jennison, it was explained, was not in the best of health, as she was still suffering from the effects of the excitement of the previous day.

In regard to the divorce suit now pending, it was said that Mrs. Jennison would allege cruelty on the part of her husband as her ground for the separation. The suit was recently called, but was allowed to continue until the October term of court by consent of the parties to it. Pending the decision in the case the status of little Alice will, according to those best posted in the case, be one over which there is certain to be more or less litigation.

Mr. Jennison was not to be found yesterday, and his lawyers, Cardozo & Nathan, would not talk.

DODGED RAIN OF FURNITURE.

Passers-by Fled from Household Effects Flung Out of a Burning Tenement.

Passers before the five-story tenement 423 West Fifty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, yesterday afternoon, scattered in all directions from a rain of furniture and household effects which crashed down from above and shivered to fragments on the stones. A minute later there was a wild rush of people down the stairs, jostling and wedging and falling over each other in their efforts to reach the front door, through which they finally broke and ran, raising the cry of "Fire!"

Smoke, to be followed a few minutes later by a burst of flame, was then pouring from the windows of the apartment of Daniel Londrigan, a truckman, on the second floor. Then came the firemen, who soon completed their work, but not until everything left in Londrigan's flat had been destroyed and the lower part of the building otherwise damaged to the total extent of $3,000.

Londrigan could give no explanation of the fire. He said that just as he and his family were sitting down to dinner the room suddenly filled with smoke. They fled, and he remained till the last possible minute, throwing things out of the window. He said naively that he had let his insurance run out about two months ago, and he feared that the company would not now reimburse him for his loss.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

Builder's Experience with Two Men in Labor Troubles.

W. P. Hanlon of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and James Donnelly of 105 Leroy Street were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, the former on a charge of extortion, and the latter as a suspicious person, the complainant being Charles Jungman, a builder, of 186 Beach Avenue.

According to Detective Sergts. McConville and Savage, Hanlon went to Jungman on June 12 and told him that union labor must be employed on a building which the builder was constructing on Westchester Avenue. As a coincidence, some of Jungman's material was tied up in delivery later, and Hanlon called again and made a proposition to "fix it." Jungman reported the matter to the District Attorney's office, and under advice he appeared to fall in with Hanlon's scheme.

He met Hanlon, who was accompanied by Donnelly, in the Astor House, and after he had paid some money the arrests were made. Jungman said that Hanlon claimed to be business agent for Bricklayers' Union No. 37 and Donnelly for Union No. 7. They were held for examination.

LABOR UNIONS BREAK AWAY.

A split has begun in the recently organized Board of Building Trades of New York and vicinity which was formed for the purpose of harmonizing the warring labor elements. The largest of the organizations that has left it is the Manhattan District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which has twenty-two local unions, with a combined membership of 12,000. The Mosaic Workers and Elevator Constructors Unions, each of which has a membership of about 1,500, have also left the board.

These unions, with a number of other organizations which have been refused admission to the Board of Building Trades, will form a new central body, to be known as the National Board of Building Trades. The unions and the new body will meet early next week and organize.

Anthracite Miners' Glee Club.

Thomas P. Williams, an anthracite miner, and twelve other anthracite miners, who have formed the Anthracite Glee Club of Wilkesbarre, arrived in this city yesterday and will appear before the Central Federated Union to-day. Their object is to arrange for the giving of concerts throughout the city in aid of the striking miners. A short time ago this club, which has changed its name since the anthracite strike began, won the prize at a National singing festival in Scranton, Penn., Walter Damrosch, according to Williams, the leading singer, being the judge.

ELOPED FROM FRANCE, MADE TO MARRY HERE

Son of Ancient Troy's Excavator Got His Parisienne.

Agamemnon Schliemann and Nadine de Bornemann Induced to Undergo a Civil Ceremony by Family Lawyers.

The sky was overcast and the rain was coming down in torrents yesterday when the French liner, La Savoie, docked at her pier, but there was lots of sunshine aboard the big steamship; in fact, bad been all during the week's trip across, for among the passengers was an eloping couple who, to escape the wrath of angry parents in Paris and some of the formalities of the French marriage law, had decided to come to America.

They were Agamemnon Schliemann, a son of the famous Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, who, in 1870, first excavated and explored the site of ancient Troy, and Nadine de Bornemann, whose father is said to be a wealthy merchant in Paris. He is twenty-four years old, she only sixteen, and on the trip across they were, on account of their youth and appearance, the objects of much admiring and sympathetic attention from the other passengers. Nobody suspected that there was anything unconventional about the trip of M. and Mme. Schliemann, for that is the way they were down on the saloon list, until La Savoie arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock, when troubles arose for the erstwhile happy pair.

It seems that as soon as the girl's mother had discovered the flight of the couple to Havre and had ascertained there that they had taken passage on La Savoie, she cabled to the law firm of Coudert Brothers in this city and asked them intercept the couple on their arriva here, and see that they comply with all the provisions of the French marriage law, under which a civil marriage is necessary. Coudert Brothers notified the French Consul, who in turn notified Commissioner Williams on Ellis Island, and asked him to hold the couple. Mr. Williams instructed Boarding Officers O'Connor and Flannery to look out for them.

Maurice Leon, who is connected with the Coudert firm, went down in the revenue cutter yesterday morning and boarded La Savoie at Quarantine.

Boarding Officer O'Connor had been on the alert, however, and by the time that Mr. Leon had climbed over the side of the vessel the surprised pair were penned up in the second cabin, where O'Connor ordered them to remain until the ship was docked.

Schliemann is tall and of fine physique and inherits his features from his mother, who was a Greek. He has been studying in Paris for the past five years, and recently at the College de France took the degree of Doctor of Science.

The fact that his father was an American citizen was not generally known until the latter's death some years ago, and as the son was born in Paris he had the option of becoming either a French or an American citizen. He chose to become an American, and on a trip to this country two years ago went through the necessary formalities.

His wife is tall, looks older than she is, has a clear white complexion, a mass of black hair and big black eyes. She was gowned in a well-fitting gray tailor-made dress, and the attention she attracted when the little romance bad been noised about didn't seem to embarrass her in the least.

When La Savoie was safely tied up at her dock Mr. Leon hurried off and telephoned to Commissioner Williams that he was sorry so much had been made out of the affair, for his only object was to see that the civil marriage formality was observed. The Commissioner sent back word that under those circumstances he would not hold them and gave orders for their release. The Schliemanns then ordered their luggage to be sent to the Waldorf-Astoria, and taking a cab they went themselves to the office of Coudert Brothers in the Empire Building at 71 Broadway. The members of the firm happened to be out at the time, so they sat down to await their return.

"I understand that Mr. Coudert has cabled to my people for further instructions," said Mr. Schliemann. "We wern't much surprised when Mr. Leon boarded the ship at Quarantine, for we knew that my people would probably try to separate us."

"But they can't, can they?" said Mrs. Schliemann. "I am sure Mr. Coudert will not be so cruel, and that he will arrange everything for us."

"You see," continued the groom, "they thought we were too young to marry yet. But we didn't, so we decided to elope and come to America, as I am an American citizen.

"I don't know whether we shall go back to Paris or not. It depends on what Mr. Coudert hears from our families. If they won't forgive us, why we'll stay here, and I shall go into business. We shall get along all right."

"Indeed we shall," chimed in Mrs. Schliemann. "I truly think they will forgive us. They thought I was too young, that's all."

Mr. Coudert and Mr. Leon came in a few minutes later and immediately whisked the young people into a private office. All the giggling, neck-craning, and whispering which had been going on in the office suddenly stopped a few moments later and everybody sat up straight and opened their eyes wide, when Mr. Leon stepped out of the private office and said:

"Boy, get me a civil marriage blank quick." The blank was soon forthcoming, and when it had been signed the pair started for the Waldorf-Astoria, as they said they were very hungry. After the ceremony, Mr. Leon made this statement:

"On account of the intricacies of the French laws concerning marriage, and the fact that when one of the contracting parties is under age, the young people thought that they would come to this country and get married here.

"As Mr. Schliemann is an American citizen, the ceremony is perfectly legal and binding. Dr. Schliemann was an American citizen, and when his son was here two years ago he decided to declare himself an American.

"All this talk about the immigration authorities being asked to hold them is nonsense. The fact that they were held was due to a misunderstanding. And as soon as I acquainted Commissioner Williams with the facts he released them.

"I don't know whether they will have a church marriage or not. That is their own affair.

"When the families of the young people found that they had eloped and sailed for America, they notified our Paris office and asked them to have us look out for them on their arrival.

"For the present they will remain in New York, and then travel extensively through the country. They are both rich.

"Now that the marriage is accomplished, I don't think there will be any further opposition on the part of the two interested families."

DESPONDENT COOK'S SUICIDE.

Put His Canary and Dog in a Safe Place and Then Wrote to His Wife.

Iaoul Grossard, a pastry cook, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in his rooms, in the top story at 246 West Sixteenth Street. He had been out of work for about two years and had been very despondent. His wife has charge of the linen in the Brevoort House, and on her income they lived. Before she went to work yesterday morning, Grossard told his wife that he had secured a position in the country and that his troubles would be over soon.

In the afternoon Grossard prepared for his end. He carried a canary into the parlor, then sent his Scotch terrier into the room and shut the door. In the kitchen he fastened a piece of gas tubing to the gas pipe, and, cutting a hole in the door leading to the bedroom, trained it through. He closed the window, stuffed the cracks and keyhole in the door with paper, and then wrote the following letter to his wife:

My Darling Wife: It is now 3 o'clock; I will die at 3:35. The weather is grand. It is raining very hard. Nice time to depart from this sad world. I bid good-bye to every one. I have carried Little Beauty and Teeteet to a safe place. They must not die. IAOUL.

Mrs. Grossard came upon the body of her husband when she returned from work in the evening.

CAR CRASHES INTO WAGON.

Motorman and Brewery Driver Receive Serious Injuries, and Passengers Are Badly Shaken Up.

A collision between a brewery wagon and a north-bound Columbus Avenue car on Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street yesterday caused serious injuries to the driver of the wagon and the motorman and a severe shock to the passengers in the car.

The brewery wagon belonged to Bernheimer & Schmid, and the driver was John Boss of 101 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. The motorman of the car, whose name is Rubenstein, lives at 69 Canal Street. The car was coming up Manbattan Avenue at a good rate of speed when Boss, who was enshrouded in a rubber coat with a hood, and who evidently had not heard the approach of the car behind him, turned sharply across the track.

The car struck the wagon with such force that the horses were thrown down and Boss was hurled on top of them. He received a badly lacerated scalp and bruises all over his body. Rubenstein, the motorman, was also severely injured. Both were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Later Rubenstein, who was the less severely burt of the two, went home. Barney Cavote of 771 Columbus Avenue, who was one of the passengers in the car, was cut about the face. All of the passengers were badly shaken up.

A ROCK NOT ON THE CHARTS.

Grounding of the Kensington in North River Led to Its Discovery.

Investigations which have been made since the grounding of the steamer Kensington, on March 19 last, at a point 700 feet west and northwest of Pier 1 North River, have revealed the existence there of a rock formation not on the hydrographic charts. According to the chart, there should be at that point a depth of fifty feet, and the Kensington was drawing only twenty-six feet when she grounded.

A number of the Kensington's plates were pushed up 4 inches or more, and one of the ballast tanks leaked twenty-one inches in twenty-four hours. At the request of the International Navigation Company, Engineer Mansfield, who has charge of New York Harbor, gave out a contract for the removal of the obstruction, and the contractors reported that it was solid rock, though of small area. Engineers are of the opinion that the rock has always been there, but owing to its small area and the fact that it is out of the regular steamship path it has escaped notice.

DUTY ON A FURNITURE VAN.

It Contained Household Effects That Had Been in Use Abroad.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the duty on a furniture van which was imported at Baltimore by F. H. Shallus. The van contained bousebold effects that had been in use by an American who had resided abroad more than a year. An effort was made to have the van admitted free, as a "usual covering" for such effects.

The Board, in an opinion by Judge Somerville, holds that a furniture van cannot be considered a "usual covering," as the word "covering" is used ordinarily, nor are vans exempted specifically in the law, as railroad cars are. In this case the van was to be re-exported, to be continued in regular business use. A duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem will have to be paid on it under the provision for manufactures of wood in Paragraph 208 of the Tariff Act.

TWO TRENTON WOMEN MAY DIE.

Gasoline Stove Explodes and Mother and Daughter Are Badly Burned.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Shortly before noon to-day Mrs. William Higgins and her eighteen-year-old daughter, Annie, were probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. They were taken to the hospital and little hope for their recovery is expressed.

Mrs. Higgins was preparing dinner for her husband, who is a policemen. When the stove exploded, the flaming gasoline caught her clothing. Mrs. Higgins rushed into the dining room, where her daughter was at work. The girl undertook to extinguish the fire that was burning her mother, when her dress, too, became ignited.

Wildly screaming, the two women made their way to the street. Annie rushed to a near-by sand heap that had been soaked by the heavy rains of the morning, and, throwing herself into the sand, fainted. The mother rushed through the street frantically tearing at her clothing. Passersby succeeded in extinguishing the flames on the mother only after her clothing had been practically destroyed and her body horribly burned. The daughter was rolled in the sand until the flames were extinguished and was then carried into a house in Wilkinson Place.

Patrolman Higgins was asleep in a room on the second floor, and was only awakened by the smoke and flames from the burning house. He made his way to the first floor, only to find the entire furnishings in flames. He did not know of the accident that had befallen his wife and child until after the arrival of the firemen. The house was damaged to the extent of $500.

Bookkeeper and Salesman Arrested.

John Machemer, a bookkeeper, and Daniel S. Bixby, a salesman for David A. Poucher, wholesale commission merchant in the West Washington Market, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Cash and Kelly of the Charles Street Station on the charge of grand larceny. Bixby is accused of taking $133 belonging to his employer, and Machemer with taking $100. Meanwhile experts are going over the books to ascertain if the peculations amount to a larger total. The accused have been in the employ of the commission merchant for a number of years. They will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Yale Latin Prize Winners.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—The Lucien F. Robinson first prize in Latin at Yale University was to-day awarded to Harry B. Vandeventer of Elizabeth, N. J. Among the second prize winners are Clarence Whittlesey Mendel, Boston, Mass., and Francis E. Howland, Asheville, N. C. The third prize goes to Brainard E. Smith, Salem Depot, N. H.

USE AND OCCUPANCY LOSS.

Appellate Division Holds Hotel Jefferson Property Sustained Total Loss Under Its Policy.

John Chatfield, who was proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson when it was partially destroyed by fire, was insured for $10,000 on the use and occupancy of the hotel if the loss was total. The rate per day was $27.38. The policy recited that the loss was to be considered total when the hotel, bar, or restaurant was "entirely prevented from receiving or providing for its guests." When the loss was partial the insurer was to be liable in certain proportions. The fire damaged the hotel to the extent that 105 of the 115 rooms could not be used; the elevator was also damaged, and the restaurant destroyed.

Immediately after the fire extensive repairs were made, and when they were completed the proprietor notified his patrons of the hotel's "substantial reconstruction and renovation."

The Appellate Division holds, in a suit between Mr. Chatfield and the Aetna Insurance Company, that there was a total loss of the use and occupancy of the hotel. As to the contention that under the terms of the policy there could not be a total loss, because certain rooms of the hotel were not injured or destroyed, Justice McLaughlin, for the court, says: "The policy, it will be remembered, was not to indemnify the plaintiff for an injury to the building, but simply to indemnify him for the loss of use and occupancy of it, and when the building was so far destroyed that the business connected with it could not be carried on until repairs had been made, then there had occurred a total loss within the meaning of the policy and which the defendant was liable to respond in damages at the rate provided in the policy, viz.: $27.38 per day."

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 21.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

John R. Corbin Company, Brooklyn, (contractors); capital, $50,000. Directors—John R. Corbin, John W. Gooding, Frank Dames, Brooklyn.

Dorrity Playing Card Manufacturing Company, Manhattan; capital, $1,500. Directors—Henry Menaker, Bernard Bodanes, Henry C. Westerhouse, New York.

Queens Publishing Company, Queens Borough; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. R. Beetem, Flushing; Harry Sutpbin, B. S. Waters, Jamaica.

Gunther Pfau Register Company, Rochester; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Frederick Cook, F. P. Allen, W. B. Farnham, Rochester; J. F. Ohmer, Dayton, Ohio.

Case Law Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—C. C. Dickinson, S. A. Ely, Howard Ellis, New York.

William H. Curtin Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (plumbing supplies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—William H. Curtin, Diederich Wolf, G. F. Diack, Brooklyn.

The Life Saving Window Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. A. Hart, Leon Kauiman, New York; Margaret W. Petchtier, Brooklyn.

Co-operative Knitting Mills, Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. C. Seigerman, Brooklyn; Morris Bloomfield, Samuel Ogus, New York.

The New Fire Island Hotel Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. P. Howie, New York; H. A. Cahn, R. B. Dohle, Brooklyn.

The John Hutter Company, New York, (ornamental work for houses;) capital, $5,000. Directors—John Hutter, Brooklyn; Fernadno Miranda, Elizabeth, N. J.; Percy Jackson, Belleville, N. J.

The Wheeler Medicine Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. W. Carr, Thomas Barker, A. H. Kennedy, New York.

The Gray Company, New York, (engineering business;) capital, $2,000. Directors—J. H. Gray, M. E. Sullivan, W. J. Lewis, Jr., New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The International Dash and Sender Company; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture sewing machines. Incorporators—D. S. W. Ruther, Adrian Lyon, and Waldo G. Morse.

Le Boutillier Brothers

5,000
WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.

Women's White Dimity Shirt Waists, black polka dot, tucked front and back, value $1.50 — 98c.

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, satin stripes; also plain Lawn Shirt Waists, hemstitched effects, value $1.25 — 98c.

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists; short sleeves; trimmed with embroidery; also with hemstitched effects, value $1.75 — $1.25

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, black hemstitching effects; long or short sleeves, value $2.50 — $1.98

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, low circular neck and short sleeves, lace and insertion trimming, value $2.75 — $2.25

Also, a fine assortment of Women's colored Shirt Waists, in Madras, Grass Linen, Black Lawn and Ginghams, in stripes and plain colors, at prices very much reduced.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street



American Sale

America to the Fore!

"The whirr of her factory wheels is heard around the world, while from her broad and fertile acres can be fed a third of the globe."

Astonishing indeed are America's achievements and resources, yet the Twentieth Century but marks the beginning of a record that will have no equal the world over.

We will not expect you, however, to pay high prices in appreciation of Home Products, but in this sale, named in honor of the excellence of American Manufactures,

We'll Offer Splendid Values

to increase distribution, finding our compensation in the increased interest bound to be manifested in things American.

American Silks

Twenty years ago there was scarcely any silk manufactured in America—to-day "her silk weaving industry has reached its highest standard, and the former position of Lyons, France, as leader in Silk weaving has passed to this country, many manufactories here exporting silks to Lyons."

That means American Silks are the peer of any in the world,

AND HERE ARE SOME PEERLESS VALUES:

3,000 yards Black Satin Foulards—24 inch—firm, strong weave, yet light weight—greatly in demand, as they are cool as well as durable—69 cent quality ..... .44

Black "Guaranteed" Taffetas—rich lustre and finish—maker's guarantee woven in every yard..... .59

Better than the French sold at 25 per cent. more.

Another excellent grade—27 inch—matched against any Foreign at $1.00... .79

All Silk Black Grenadines—45 inch—plain and fancy satin stripes, figures and allover effects—close and open mesh—imported goods sell at 30 to 50 per cent. more and are not as handsome..... .79 ..98.. 1.25

24 inch Fancy Foulard Silks—small and medium designs, light and dark colorings, including National and Delft Blue with White Polka Dots—value .69 to .79..... .49

American Dress Goods At American Sale Prices.

The American Dollar never bought better value than in this sale—here are worthy American Goods that will prove merit by their service.

43 inch Black All Wool Poplins—fine round cord—equal to any foreign at 75 cents..... .39

All wool Challies—newest designs and colorings—equal to any imported both in designs and quality, at double the price..... .25

38 and 44 inch Mohairs—extra high lustre—navy and black, excellent for bathing suits, traveling, and general wear—value .39 and .49.....25 and .29

46 inch all wool Albatross—all colors—just the thing for Summer walsts and children's dresses—value .85..... .69

Splendid American Rugs

America now produces every grade, including the finest Wiltons, than which (except hand wrought art Rugs of the Orientals) there is nothing more durable or handsome.

THESE FOR AMERICAN SALE deserve quick place in American homes.

300 Reversible Smyrna Rugs—all wool—30x60 inch—value 2.25..... 1.59

SUMMER ART SQUARES.

3x2 yds. Wool filled—small and large designs—attractive borders in red, blue, green and oak..... 1.48

3x2½ yds..... 2.19 | 3x3½ yds..... 2.98
3x3 yds..... 2.69 | 3x4 yds..... 3.49

BEST ALL WOOL ART SQUARES.

All the newest designs and colorings—large assortment of patterns—

3x2 yds..... 3.98 | 3x3½ yds..... 6.98
3x2½ yds..... 4.98 | 3x4 yds..... 7.98
3x3 yds..... 5.98 | 3x5 yds..... 9.98
4x5 yds..... 12.98

American Sale Offerings in Ladies' Underwear

That the following are great values, you can tell by the figures given, which are strictly according to facts ..... styles, fit, trimmings and qualities are all of grades that make the prices absurdly low.

49 cent Corset Covers ..... 29 cents
29 cent Drawers ..... 19 cents
39 cent Drawers ..... 27 cents
59 cent Drawers ..... 39 cents
69 cent Night Dresses ..... 49 cents
89 cent Night Dresses ..... 59 cents
98 cent Night Dresses ..... 67 cents
1.49 White Skirts..... 95 cents
2.98 White Skirts.....1.98
59 cent Chemises ..... 35 cents
79 cent Chemises ..... 59 cents
49 cent Kimonos ..... 35 cents
98 cent Dressing Sacques .... 69 cents

A Mill Clean-up of Sheets and Pillow Cases

American Muslins, best in the world, have supplanted Linen almost entirely for sheets and pillow cases, as the manufacturers of this country turn out such muslins of perfect weave and finish that they are practically as good as linen, while the cost is about half.

The following are the balance of a recent mill clean-up of sheets and pillow cases, some slightly soiled in weaving—nothing that will not quickly wash out, but it enables us to offer them at great reductions for the American Sale.

		Usually.	Special.
Pillow Cases	42x36	.14	.11
Pillow Cases	45x36 / 45x38½	.15 and .17	.12
Pillow Cases	50x38½ / 50x40½	.16 and .18	.13
Pillow Cases	54x36 / 54x38½	.18 and 20	.15
Sheets	54x93½	.45	.37
Sheets	63x90 / 63x93 / 63x99	.47 to .54	.42
Sheets	72x93½ / 72x99	.55 to .59	.45
Sheets	81x93½ / 81x99	.61 to .65	.49
Sheets	90x90 / 90x93½ / 90x99	.65 to .75	.55

You will notice that unusual sizes are included among the above—Sizes very few houses keep in stock at all.

A Great Towel Value For the American Sale

Extra heavy Turkish—snow white—good and heavy for bath—48 inches long regularly .17..... 12½

Fine American Stationery At American Sale Price.

Royal Linen — Royal Satin
Royal Batiste — Scotch Madras

"Royal" and "Scotch" in name only.

Cream — Blue — French Gray
Six Sizes

Pound package value 19 to 35 cents . . . 12½

Envelopes to match, pkge of 25.....5

Wash Dress Fabrics

America first, last and always.

"The quality of our productions has grown apace with the years....In Cotton goods we lead the world; in beauty, design, texture and finish our products are unexcelled."

HERE ARE VALUES TO MAKE THE AMERICAN SALE HUM THIS WEEK

American made goods, that when seen will be recognized as the identical elsewhere shown as "imported"—even the labels mislead.....We'll sell them on their merit as American, and you can save much money by buying them as such.

EMB'D DOT SILK MULLS

American products that almost every house sells as "French" or "Imported"—beautiful in looks, finish and touch. As an American Sale sensation we'll sell them at the unheard-of price of.....19

Elsewhere 39 and 50 cents.

Here are the tints:
Nile, Pink, Light Blue, Helio, Lemon, Maize, Tan, Cardinal, Navy, Gray.

CORDED SHIRTING MADRAS

Bookfold—the kind and styles exclusive m'f'rs use for Men's Negligee Shirts; also make stylish Shirt Waists and Suits—small neat patterns in black or colors on clear white ground—satin effect of the woven fancy cord giving a style that makes them equal to the imported at 35 cents.....12½.

FANCY FOULARD SATEENS

Always in favor with those who want a light weight dress of quiet colors, for Summer, yet desire firmness and durability—Mercerized and beetle finish—large assortment of all colors as well as National Blue with white polka dots—15 and 19 cent qualities— 9¾.

FINE, DAINTY, FANCY DIMITIES

Large range of as pretty styles and colors as ever came across the ocean—you cannot tell the difference between the 25 cent imported and these offered at American Sale price of.....9

FANCY DRESS GINGHAMS

Firm, fine, substantial—plain and fancy Cord effects, also Seersucker styles—Foreign goods of inferior grade and styles cost 10 cents to bring over—we'll sell these at.....8¾

A hundred styles and colors to choose from—a gingham that will wear like iron—colors fast as a rock.

"BETSY ROSS" DRESS LAWNS

Sheer, fine quality—woven link cord or plain—over-printed with cool fancy designs or tiny rosebuds, sprays or vines, also the new Hunter Green dots and stripes on white—make one cool to look at—15 cent quality—for American Sale.....7½

A muslin of this grade in Betsy Ross's time would have constituted her best Sunday "go to meeting" gown.

STORE OPEN DAILY,
including Saturday, until 6 P. M.
STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY
during July, August and September.

Cottagers and Boarders in Great Numbers Invade the New Jersey Seashore Resorts

From Monmouth to Atlantic City the Hotels and Villas Are Filling Up—Asbury Park's Baby Parade Plans—Many Fourth of July Celebrations in Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 21.—To-day all the hotels and boarding houses here, with some few exceptions, have their doors open for the season of 1902.

New Yorkers who are occupying Hollywood Hotel Cottages this season are Alfred Frankenthal, Mrs. Rothfeld, Mrs. Wilde, and Mr. Prout.

The business men of Long Branch are interesting themselves very much at present in getting up some attractions for the Fourth of July. It will be termed the Business Men's Carnival, and will be made doubly interesting in every way by having various performances going on in different parts of the town, and will last three days.

S. C. Wisekoff is occupying the Hendrickson cottage on Morris Avenue.

Former Mayor Isaac Taussig of Jersey City is at the Cubberly cottage for the Summer.

S. Marcus and family of New York, who have summered several seasons at this resort, are in possession of the Applegate cottage this season.

The Rev. Dr. MacMullen of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the class of 1902 of the Long Branch High School on Thursday night, at the First Presbyterian Church.

Morris Jacobson and family of New York were among the week's cottage arrivals and are now occupying the new Sherman cottage on Westwood Avenue.

Joseph Hammerslough of New York is occupying a cottage on Phillips Avenue for the Summer.

J. C. West is summering at a cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Mrs. A. Epstein is a Morris Avenue cottager.

The family of the late Thomas L. Cornell have arrived at a Franklin Avenue cottage for the Summer.

B. L. Cohen and family of New York are occupying the Morris cottage on Morris Avenue.

Mrs. M. Camacho Roldau is summering in a cottage on Garfield Avenue.

Mrs. Bella K. Harlem is occupying the Townley cottage, cornsr of Second and Franklin Avenues.

William Freeman of New York is domiciled in a Morris Avenue cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. E. A. Naumburg will spend the Summer in the McWood cottage.

Sol Wertheim and family of New York are domiciled at the Van Note cottage, on Bath Avenue, for the Summer.

A. Schaap and family of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York, are occupying the Bon Air cottage this season.

Samuel Bullenberg and family took possession of their Chelsea Avenue Summer cottage this week.

The Brighton Hotel has opened its doors for the season, the first guests to register on the hotel book for the season of 1902 being Mrs. Rose Levere and two nieces, Miss Edith Finch, Miss Blauvelt, and J. P. Rosenberg, all New Yorkers; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglass and family of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jackson of Chicago, Ill.

Ferdinand Strouse of New York is occupying the Woolley cottage on Sairs Avenue.

Mr. Ehrenrich of New York is in possession of the Harbeck cottage on Ocean Avenue.

T. C. McKean of New York is at the McBride cottage on Chelsea Avenue.

A. S. Rosenthal has moved into the Sprague cottage on Sairs Avenue.

A. Bookman of New York has leased the Emanuel cottage on Bath Avenue.

S. Gledhill has taken the Lane cottage on Franklin Avsnue.

S. S. Arnstein of New York is in possession of the Heide cottage on Second Avenue for the Summer.

C. L. Salzburger of Nsw York will summer in ex-Mayor Chandler's cottage on Sairs Avenue.

Louis Fields of Wsber & Fields, was a visitor at this place during the week. Mr. Fields expscts to summer hsre.

Among the cottags arrivals at West Long Branch during the week were Mrs. John H. Parker of New York. Mrs. Parker has a Summer residence on the Monmouth Road.

L. Cohen of Nsw York is spending his Summer in the Tannanbaum cottage on Sairs Avenue.

G. Kottack and family of New York will be in possession of a cottage on Matilda Terrace during the Summer months.

M. Tannanbaum of New York is occupying one of the handsome Schlang cottages for the Summer.

Numerous Arrivals at the Popular West End Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST END, N. J., June 21.—P. J. Brady, the owner of the horse Gold Heels, which won the recent Suburban race, was a visitor here the early portion of the week.

Solomon Ranger of New York is a new cottage arrival at this place.

Mrs. L. Sondheim of New York is one of the season's cottagers.

J. H. Kempher is domiciled in his Ocean Avenue cottage.

Mrs. A. Wein and her daughtsr, Miss Marguerite Wein, who have been stopping at the Hulick cottage, on West End Avenue, will sail for Europe next week.

Arthur Hearn of New York has spent many thousand dollars upon his Bath Avenue property.

Music at the West End Hotel this season will be rendered by an orchestra of fourteen pieces under the management of Henry P. Schmidt, second violinist of the New York Philharmonic Society. Nahan Franko, who has been in charge of the music at that place for the past two years, will spend the Summer abroad.

Mrs. S. Bodenheim and Mrs. L. A. Bendit, who are sisters, have both arrived at their cottages for the Summer.

I. S. Korn of New York is occupying a cottage on Matilda Terrace this season.

L. Tannenbaum of New York is in possession of one of John Daly's cottages.

J. Rooseveit and family are spending the season in one of Schlang's cottages, on Matilda Terrace.

A. J. Simpson and family are among the recent cottage arrivals. They are occupying the Ferns cottage.

F. Boose of New York is here for the Summer, and is occupying his cottage on Bath Avenue.

Among the new cottagers this season is Barris Thomashefsky.

Henry Cohen of New York is summering in the Robert White cottage, on Sairs Avenue.

General Horace Porter a Guest at Elberton.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., June 21.—Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, has been a recent guest of Charles T. Cook at the latter's cottage on Lincoln Avenue. Until a few years ago the General was the owner of an elegant Summer residence at Elberon, where he resided with his family for many Summer seasons.

Miss Sanger of Chicago, who was the guest of Mrs. George M. Pullman at the Pullman villa on Ocean Avenue, a portion of the week, has gone to New Britain, Conn.

Mrs. George T. Lewis of Philadelphia is among the latest cottage arrivals at this place. She is occupying the Durand cottage.

The New Yorkers who have taken possession of their cottages during the week are A. M. Crideli, M. Rossin, A. Banyer, and Seth M. Milliken.

About June 28 George S. Cox, who is abroad, is expected to take possession of his cottage, corner of Lincoln and Elberon Avenues.

W. H. Glass of New York is occupying the White cottage for the Summer.

James T. Classon and family of Plainfield are summering in the Blanchard cottage.

S. C. Shaw of New York is domiciled in the "Cricket Lodge."

This season E. Parish will spend the Summer in a cottage on Lincoln Avenue.

L. B. Gawtry of New York will enjoy the sea breezes from the Loftus cottage which he has leased for the Summer.

L. C. Gans and family of New York are spending the Summer in the Stratton cottage.

Hosts of Excursionists Invade Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—The boardwalk presents a midsummer appearance now, as throngs of visitors are here. The first of a series of excursions from Pittsburg and the West arrived on Thursday, bringing nearly 2,000 excursionists for a ten-day's stay.

The Master Plumbers' Association of the United States is holding a convention on the steel pier. Upward of 600 delegates are here with their families.

The Southern Jobbers' Hardware Association is in session at the Hotel Marlborough. Five hundred or more delegates are in attendance. John C. Schmidt of the Standard Chair Company of New York, made an address on Wednesday. W. R. Mackey, a New York Alderman, delivered an address on "Honesty in Business."

On Thursday 300 rolling chairs were hired by the association, and the women were wheeled from the Chelsea to the Inlet end of the boardwalk.

On Wednesday night the Master Plumbers were tendered a reception and dance on the Steel Pier, afterward being banqueted at the Rudolf.

The Hardware Jobbers were entertained by the management of the Hotel Marlborough on Friday night at a dance and entertainment. They have been enjoying trolley rides, ocean sails, and other diversions.

Automobiling has caught the fancy of those fortunate enough to own one of these vehicles, and every afternoon at 4 o'clock a score or more machines can be seen speeding down the five-mile stretch below the city. Many go over to the Country Club at Northfield, where golf is indulged in, and the trip home made by moonlight.

All the hotels are open and doing a splendid business, and the season promises to be a very satisfactory one.

Bandmaster Sousa opens his engagement for sixty-six concerts on the Steeplechase Pier on Saturday.

Numerous Cottagers Reach Cape May

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 21.—Cape May's cottage season has been fully opened, and to-night two of the last of the larger houses opened their doors for the expected throngs of Summer visitors, leaving but one hotel yet to open. That hotel would probably open were it not for the fact that from next Friday until the following Monday it will be in full care of the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who will use it to entertain about four hundred newspaper men of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, including their wives and lady friends.

To-night the town is visited by the members of the National Railway Ticket Association. They came here to remain until Monday and to enjoy a pleasant outing. No business will be done, as their business sessions are held at their midwinter gatherings.

A fitting Fourth of July celebration will taks place here, arrangements having been made Wednesday. A committee has been formed for the purpose headed by Mayor Thomas W. Millet. There will be the usual oration by some prominent visitor in the morning with games in the afternoon, and a fair amount of fireworks will be displayed in the evening. Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey hss been invited to be present, and it is thought that he will spend the dsy here.

There havs been many important social events transpiring during the week, and the principal ones are those which have occurred at the golf links and at ths golf clubhouse. This afternoon the first ladies' tea of the Summer was given there, and it was well attended by the cottage element, that part of the Summer visitors being hers in full force, and the members of this colony being the leaders in the entertainments which are given at the clubhouse. The men's tournaments attract a great deal of attention, while the women's handicap tournaments on Wednesday also bring a number of people to the links. Last Saturday they began their tournaments. The links and the clubhouse are located within the corporate limits of the town and within ten minutes' walk from any part of it, so that when the visitor arrives here he is where he can go to the links at any time of the day without waiting for a train, as is the case in many of the other resorts.

New Yorkers who have registered at the leading hotels this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, D. Clifton Wainewright, Miss Bloomingdale, E. D. Goman, and Albert S. Bany.

Narragansett Becomes a Cottage Resort

Hotels Become of Less Comparative Importance Each Year at This Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 21.—The month of June is one of the fairest of all the season at Narragansett, and while the hotel season has hardly been inaugurated as yet, the cottagers are arriving in goodly numbers day by day, and are enjoying these ideal, preliminary days of the Summer season before the arrival of the hotel patron and while there is an air of exclusiveness to the pier, which as a matter of fact is much to their liking.

The tendency of the Pier toward a cottage resort is manifested more than ever this Summer, and while there is every promise of a brilliant hotel season, the cottage colony will be larger than ever this year.

The opening of the Little Casino group at Earlscourt will prove an improvemsnt ovsr the closed cottages in this section of the Pier last Summer, and ths Casino rsstaurant will again be reopensd and a dinner riche will be served there during the season svery Saturday and Sunday evening.

The Point Judith Country Club, which is perhaps the social centre of fashionable Narragansett, will reopen for the season to-morrow, and already plans for much entertaining have been made by the cottagers who frequent this place more than ever, since the loss of the picturesque Casino.

In Casino days society divided its attention between the Country Club and the marble plaza of Sherry's pleasure resort; but now ths clubhouse at Wildfield farm takes up most of the attention of the cottage colony and some of the more exclusive of the hotel guests, who assemble there for daily chat and gossip; but later on there will be luncheons and dinners served to while away the passing hours.

Tennis will be revived at the Country Club and croquet will come in for its share of attention, while golf and polo will by no means be neglected, although it is hardly likely that golf will be quite as popular as in seasons past.

The Grecian Gardens, which were so popular at the Gladstone last Summer, will probably be re-opened for public patronage next week, and this year they will be located a short distance south on the Gladstone lawn from the locale of last season So with the Burnside Casino, the Grecian Gardens, and the Country Club, Narragansett will have three places for assembly this Summer. Probably the Gardens and the Casino will be the most patronized during the noon-time hours, however.

The Sherry bathing pavilion has inaugurated its Summer season and already a number of the early patrons have taken their initial dip in the dashing surf of Narragansett. The old bath houses are open for the Summer also, and the life rafts will soon be ready for their launching.

More of the beach stores will be occupied this season, and a portion of the beach walk will be illuminated by electric lights at night, a decided improvement over last year.

Among the early cottage arrivals are Horace Wylie, E. A. Mitchell, the Rev. P. M. Prescott of Washington, and Mrs. T. E. Vanderhoef of Lakewood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Judge of New York are the first arrivals of the season at the Revere.

The Mathewson, the Imperial, and the new Gladstone all will fly their pennants next week.

New Summer Homes Open in the Thousand Islands

Preparations for Fishing and Yachting Proceeding Elaborately—Some of the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., June 21.—There is a widespread opinion among store keepers, cottage owners, hotel proprietors, and steamboat men that the coming season on the St. Lawrence River will be one of the largest in years, and preparations are being made on that basis. Along the river builders have been busy erecting new cottages and making alterations in others. Docks are being repaired and new launches, new skiffs, and canoes placed in ths water preparatory to going into commission for the Summer.

At Calumet Island, the Summer home of Charles G. Emery of New York, the convenience and attractiveness of the cottage and grounds are being enhanced by the erection of a water tower with a large arc electric light at the top and outlined with numerous incandescent lights.

Bluff Island will be the scene of considerable activity this Summer. Last year Gen. Kesler of Montana purchased the island. George T. Robinson of Pittsburg, his brother-in-law, is now completing a handsome residence there.

W. C. Whitehead, President of the Allison Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has leased the Summer home of May Irwin, opposite Clayton, for the Summer. Ths lease includes the yacht and the servants. Miss Irwin will go to Europs and will not visit the islands this Summer.

Walter Duryea, owner of the Hotel Marguerite, Brooklyn, has leased the Judson L. Thomason property, adjoining Prospect Park, for the Summer.

Capt. W. E. Gerard of Brooklyn has a new Summer home at Grennell Park.

Mrs. H. Z. Johnson of Washington purchased Porter Island from the estate of the late Wilbur F. Porter last Autumn and has made extensive changes about the cottage this Spring. There are new docks and hoathouses and repairs to the cottage. In the Autumn she will have the present cottage torn down, and in its place there will be built an elaborate Summer home.

The new Summer home of R. C. Vilas of Chicago on Wells Island, opposite Central Park, is nearly completed. It contains between fifty and sixty rooms, and will be lighted by electricity, which is furnished by a double plant. A boathouse and a power station are also to be added to the island home.

Hickory Island, which lies at the head of Grindstone Island, is being extensively improved by its owner, J. Walter Wood, Jr., of New York. Mr. Wood is a member of the firm of L. Van Hoffman & Co. He has about one hundred acres of land and is building an elaborate Summer home, a dwelling for the keeper of the island, new docks, boathouses, a barn, and an icehouse.

Mrs. A. M. Costello and daughter of New York have arrived at Thousand Island Park and are putting their new cottage, purchased from George P. Foits, in order.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Chappell and the members of their family of Brooklyn have opened their cottage on the west coast on Thousand Island Park.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lloyd and the members of their family of New York will have the cottage of Mrs. J. C. Spencer on Manhattan Island for the Summer.

Frederic Remington, the artist, has opened his cottage on his island in Chippewa Bay.

W. B. Hayden of New York has arrived at his island home for the Summer.

There has been the construction of some interesting launches for service among the cottages on the St. Lawrencs thia Summer. A handsome naphtha launch has been built for Luther Strough of La Fargeville, whose Summer home, Fair Oaks, is at Fine View.

A twenty-five-foot cathoat is being completed for Miss Emery, daughter of E. M. Emery.

Lody Smith of Brooklyn, who is connected with the firm of the Albert Palmer Company, publisher, has a new gasoline launch which he has christened the Aida.

An Automobile Year Promised at Newport

Cottagers Reduce Their Stables—Police on the Alert for Too Speedy Chauffeurs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 21.—The Newport season is beginning to show signs of life. The number of cottagers in their Summer homes has been largely augmented during the past week, and there are only a comparatively few houses which have not been opened for the season.

It is quite evident that this will be an automobile year. Many of the cottagers who have hitherto maintained extensive stables have appeared in automobiles, and scarcely use their horses and carriages, some having materially reduced the number of their coachmen and stablemen. There are a few who persist in violating the law against excessive speed in the machines and are creating terror to horses and occupants of carriages, to say nothing of the poor pedestrians, who know not where to turn if they cross the avenues when the swift-flying automobiles are about.

The police are on the alert for violators of the law, and have given warnings that continued excessive speeding will be punished to the full extent of the law, and it is hoped that the reckless driving will be stopped before the height of the season, when the avenues are crowded with carriages.

Next week the Newport Horticultural Society will have its annual rose show, and as the greater number of the members are the gardeners employed on the large Summer estates, the cottagers themselves are very much interested in the exhibition. Mrs. Burks-Roche particularly takes a great interest in the society's exhibitions, and has offered a special prize for the best exhibit of cut roses arranged for effect, the prize being a silver cup of considerable value. Other cottagers will offer prizes, and if one may judge by the past exhibitions the exhibition will be well patronized hy ths Summer residents.

Lawn tennis continues to be very popular at the Casino. The courts are well patronized during the mornings, and there are prospects of many spirited contests among the cottagers in the tournaments which it is proposed to have during the Summer. There have been a number of recruits to the ranks of tennis enthusiasts, and the courts will undoubtedly be as liberally patronized as they were a year ago, when a record was made for the sport.

The Casino orcheatra will not arrive until after July 4, but the programme of concerts is already arranged. There will be the usual morning concerts, the popular Wednesday and Saturday evening concerts, and the plan of last year of having two afternoon concerts a week with an opportunity for tea on the lawn will be repeated this year.

Last year these afternoons proved quite popular and drew a large number of women to the grounds at an hour when there has been little life. The weekly dances in the theatre will be continued as usual this year, and may or may not prove popular, as the whims of the Summer residents will determine.

Campers, Fishermen, and Plain Pleasure Seekers Move to Mountains of New York and New England.

Unusual Improvement in the Camps of the Adirondacks—Society Crowds the Berkshire Hills—Saratoga Waiting to Welcome the Summer's Throngs.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 21.—The greatest social event to take place in Lenox this season will he the Field-Sloans wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane made so much of an event of the marriage of their eldest daughter, Adele, to Abercrombie Burden, Jr., that the cottagers and the society people of New York are anticipating with much interest the marriage of the youngest daughter, Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, to William Osgood Field.

The special vestibuled trains will probably arrive in Lenox the night before the wedding, so that the guests may attend the various social functions which will take place at that time. There will be some private cars that will come on probably a day or two before ths wedding, including those of the Vanderbilts and Dr. Wsbb.

The arrangements are not altogether completed with reference to the Newport guests, but it is likely that another special train will bring them on for the wedding.

Miss Lila Sloane is very fond of outdoor sports and knows how to drive a four-in-hand, handle a catboat on Mahkeenac Lake, is one of the best golfers in the Lenox Golf Club, and an excellent horseback rider. She has always been one of the most popular of the young Lenox set. She has chosen for her bridesmaids her cousin, Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of John Sloane; Miss Marion Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven; Miss Frederica Webb, daughter of Dr. W. Seward Wsbb; Miss Florence Twombly, Miss Frances Crocker, and Miss Emily Rogers. Her maid of honor will bs Miss Mary Kernochan.

Mr. Field is well known as a member of the younger set of New York society men. He is to have among his ushers Frederic Kernochan, Alexander Webb, Jr., William P. Burden, Roger Winthrop, and Alexander Owen Irving. His best man will be Morris Kellogg.

Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a large luncheon on Wednesday for Miss Lila Sloane. The young women present included several of the bridesmaids of the Field-Sloane wedding party.

Capt. John S. Barnes and family have arrived at Coldbrooke for the season. Miss Charlotte Barnes is out almost daily driving her new tandem of bays. It is considered one of the best tandem teams ever seen in Lenox. Miss Barnes is one of the few of the Lenox set who still occasionally ride a bicycle.

Miss E. W. Biddle, daughter of Mrs. J. Williams Biddle, has some fine horses here this season. She enjoys taking long drives over the country, frequently occupying three or four days touring through the Berkshire region, and sometimes going up into the Green Mountain districts.

Miss Kats Cary is driving some fine new horses to her four-in-hand, including some gray leaders and gray and bay wheelers. Among other four-in-hands seen on the Lenox streets this week were thoss of Mr. Thatcher M. Adams and Miss Evelyn Sloane.

John Sloane, who recently opened Wyndhurst, will have a large house party from now on until after the wedding of his niece, Miss Lila Sloane. He is expecting many distinguished guests, perhaps including President Roosevelt, who will come up during the Summer if he can spare the time. The late President McKinley was a guest at Mr. Sloane's on two diffsrent occasions.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop has as her guests at Etheiwyn Miss Rogers and Miss Wood of New York. She gave a dinner party on Wednesday for the younger people who have coms on to be at the Sloane wedding.

Ths Misses Babcock gavs a small dinner at their cottage, Osceola Lodge, on Monday.

Mrs. James A. Burden is the guest of her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jamss Abercrombie Burden, Jr., at the Beckwith cottage.

Miss Anna Shaw, who has been in Europe for several months past, arrived at her cottags here on Monday.

Miss Goodman has returned from a visit to friends in Hartford.

Charles George, a Los Angeles banker, has been spending several days in Lenox, and may decide to build a country house here.

William Bibbey has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dana at their country house here.

David T. Dana, who has a cattle ranch at White Deer, Texas, is expected to attend the Sloane wedding.

The Mahkeenac Lake Boat Clubhouse was opened this week, and the young people have arranged to have their regular Saturday assemblies there. These include boating on the lake and afternoon tea and informal dancing at the clubhouse.

Among New York people in Lenox this week havs been Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Mrs. William Hazard Fitch, Mrs. Gsorge De Forest Lord, Capt. G. P. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, who havs recently returned from Europe, are now at Stoover for the Summer. Mr. Parsons has been spending ssveral days this week in Albany.

Saratoga Undaunted By the Big Fire

None of the Large Hotels Injured—Great Preparations for This Resort's Most Prosperous Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 21.—Serious to this place as was the Arcade fire of June 9, invoiving a loss of $300,000 and the death of five persons, who were suffocated, yet at the same time it was comparatively small compared with some of the sensational reports published in many newspapers outside of this town.

At no time were any of the large hotels in danger, and in confining the fire to the immediate locality in which it originated the Fire Department displayed its efficiency. Three out of the five persons who perished were advanced in years, and scarcely able to render themselves any assistance. One of the five died after being removed from the burning building.

The fire will not have the slightest effect upon the Saratoga Summer season. Funds have been subscribed for the sufferers, and also for Fire Chief Elias J. Shadwick, who was badly burned while heroically rescuing tenants from the upper floor of the Arcade. The Chief is still in the Saratoga Hospital, and is gradually improving, but is badly scarred. Spencer Trask is included among those who promptly contributed to the relief of the afflicted ones.

The débris of the fire is being rapidly removed by a large force of laborers, and the burned district will in a few days be covered by temporary business structures, intended only for occupation the present season. Fire-proof buildings will take their place. Work will be commenced on them early in the Fall, and it is hoped to have them ready for occupancy early next Summer.

The purchase by William C. Whitney of the James H. Eddy and Benjamin Ryall tracts of land on the westerly side of the Nelson Avenue extension, has been recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's office. Mr. Whitney paid $13,000 for the two places. It is understood that he has secured options on other places in the vicinity, and that the transfers will be at an early day. He is becoming a large property owner.

The regular orchestral concerts at the large hotels will begin with the advent of July. Victor Herbert will be at the Grand Union Hotel, Stub at the United States Hotel, Doring at Congress Hall, and Gartland in Congress Spring Park. Daily concerts will also be given in the Hathorn Spring Pavilion. The regular "hops" or dances at the hotels will begin about the same time. A number of informal concerts have already been given, and this week Church Band of Providence gave a series of entertainments.

The Grand Union Hotel grounds present a miniature World's Fair appearance, as they contain hundreds of tons of railway appliances, exhibited by the supply companies. The exhibits are for the benefit of two National organizations of expert railway representatives. One is the Master Car Builders' Association, which yesterday afternoon brought to a close an annual session of three days. The gavel was wielded by the President, John J. Hennessey of West Milwaukee, Wis. He is the master car builder of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The other body is the Master Mechanics' Association, which will begin its yearly meeting on Monday morning and end on Wednesday afternoon. The President of this association is A. M. Waitt of New York City, who is at the head of the mechanical department of ths New York Central Road. Many of the railway representatives are members of both associations.

The Saratoga Racing Association, of which William C. Whitney is President, is confident of a great racing meeting, to be opened on Aug. 4. Several stables of race horses are now in training here. The improvements to the track will be completed by the middle of July. The work has required the services of hundreds of men for several months.

The Grand Army Encampment of the State will be in session here three days next week.

What Campers and Cottagers Are Doing in the Adirondacks

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 21.—At the meeting of the members of the St. Regis Yach Club, held at the conclusion of the last season, officers for this year were chosen as follows: Commodore—Anson Phelps Stokes; Vice Commodore—Dr. E. L. Trudeau; Secretary—L. Bayard Smith; Treasurer—S. J. Drake; Measursr—Samuel V. Hoffman. The Directors elected to fill the unexpired terms of office were Dr. Thomas R. French, Edward Hall Penfold, and Archibald Rogers. The Wednesday and Saturday afternoon features each week here in the Summsr are the races of the yacht club, which are held on the Upper St. Regis Lake. The plans of the club for ths present ssason are not fully matured, but it is understood that the list of entering yachts this Summer will be larger than ever before.

During the last few days there have been many arrivals at the camps on the St. Regis Chain. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lothrop and the members of their family of Washington are occupying their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. The Lothrop camp has the form of a Newport cottage. It surmounts a hill, whence an extensive view may be had of the Upper St. Regis Lake and Spectacle Ponds on the western side of the camp as well. This Spring much attention was devoted to the completing of the handsome terrace at the St. Regis Lake side and to the construction of a new boathouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stewart and the members of their family of New York are in their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Adjoining the lands of Mr. Stewart on the west are those of Mrs. N. F. McCormick of Chicago, who has a rustic Summer home facing the St. Regis Lake. Mrs. McCormick and her daughter, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, will be in camp much of the Summer.

Dr. T. R. French and Mrs. French will occupy their camp on Spitfire Lake this Summer.

The camp of Miss Grace Mitchell on the northern shore of Spitfire Lake has been opensd for the coming of Miss Mitchell and her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Emerson and the members of their family are expected in their camp soon.

The camp of Henry L. Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn., on Spitfire Lake has been prepared extensively for Mr. Hotchkiss, who will occupy it himself this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rauch and the members of their family from Dobbs Ferry are coming to their camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will be in their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake nearly all the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Durkee expect to occupy their camp, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Smith of Charleston, N. H., will occupy their camp as usual this Summer.

Mrs. Henry B. Livingstone of New York has taken the John Seeley Ward camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Col. J. Q. Lovell of Baltimore has directed ths construction of a new camp on the shores of Osgood Lake. It will be rustic in architecture and will have several buildings.

John P. Cranford and daughter of New York will occupy their camp on Osgood Lake this Summer.

Adjoining ths park of Paul Smith on the west is that of William Rockefellsr, which contains about 50,000 acres, and is one of the largest private playgrounds in the country. Mr. Rockefeller has been organizing the park for two years and continues to build camps. This Spring much attention was given to laying out roads in the park until a triangle has been completed from Bay Pond to Wolf Pond, Black Rapids to Wolf Pond, and Macdonald to Wolf Pond. This forms a drive of twenty-one miles through the forest.

Campers from New York in the Fulton Chain

Special to The New York Times.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., June 21.—The improvement of hotels and cottages along the Fulton Chain of Lakes this Spring has been conspicuous. Incidental to changes at some of the hotels are the inaugurations of new managers. The Arrow Head, which was opened on June 16, is now under the management of Frederick V. Wishart of the Lorraine, New York, and F. M. Warner, also of the Lorraine, New York. The Cedar Island Camp is now conducted by A. G. Delmarsch of New York. Some of the improvements here consist of the installation of a gas plant which lights the buildings of the camp and the grounds.

The Rocky Point Inn Company, composed of John N. Niles, John Crawford, and Elmer Blair, has retired from the management of the hotel for the season, and the Inn will be conducted by Thomas Parkes, formerly of the Hotel Briatol, New York. A new Summer hotel is the Grand View House, at the head of Fourth Lake, which has been built by John J. Rarick. Another new hotel is Camp Neodak, built hy W. A. Preston in the same locality as the Grand View Houae. Crystal Spring Camp, on the western shore of Fourth Lake, is also new, and will be opened about July 15.

There have been substantial improvements at the Bald Mountain House, Third Lake; the Adirondack House, Fourth Lake, and Inlet Inn at the head of Fourth Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Soper of Chicago arrived this week to occupy their camp on First Lake. Mr. Soper is a brother of the late Col. A. W. Soper of New York, who owned an extensive camp on First Lake of the chain. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Soper have a new cottage adjoining the site of the former Soper camp, which was entirely reconstructed one year ago.

Six new cottages will he built at Fulton Chain; a new cottage is being built on the north shore of Fourth Lake for W. A. Pierce of Herkimer, and W. R. Hillick of Fulton, N. Y., will have a new cottage at Old Forge.

Mrs. W. L. De Camp of New York has arrived at her camp on First Lake for the season. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Eichlsr and the members of their family of Pittsford have the Cady camp on Fourth Lake. Mrs. Mary S. Plaisted of Springfield, Ohio, has arrived to occupy the Williams camp on Seventh Lake for the Summer.

C. C. Manning, Charles Dawsnap, Clarence A. Benedict, and A. F. Glover, all of New York, are at the Forge House, Old Forge.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Stearns of New York are at Cedar Island camp, Fourth Lake.

C. M. Townsend, T. E. Wellington of New York, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fish and Henry W. Stone of Tallapoosa, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bush of Baltimore are at the Eagle Bay Hotel.

The steamer Mohegan will run through the waters of the Fulton chain of lakes this Summer, carrying the mails twice a day to the camps, cottages, and hotels. The steamer Adirondack has been taken to the waters of Raquette Lake.

One of the features at Old Forge is now the River Drive, one rod wide and two miles long, following the bends of the Moose River, and for the most part passing through a forest of dense foliage. This drive was first completed this Spring.

Within the preserve of the Adirondack League Club some of the early fishermen have heen J. C. Lovejoy, Dr. Gerry, and E. W. Rice, Jr., Schenectady; John U. Fraley, George Fraley, William G. De Witt, and William H. Hinchman, New York, and Mr. Woolworth, Niagara Falls.

Some extensive improvements have been made at the Honnedaga Lake Cluh House in the Adirondack League Club.

The following members of the Manhattan Cluh have been in their camp on Seventh Lake of the Fulton chain: N. L. Handy, C. H. Witten, J. W. Chisholm, George O. Thompson, George H. Dunham, and George H. Austin.

Unique Buildings in the Adirondacks

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 21.—The late Rev. W. W. Moir, formerly a resident of New York, but who had made his home at Lake Placid for a number of years, planned and executed many things which will remain for the permanent good of Lake Placid. Mr. Moir had a camp facing Lake Placid, and also a house in the village. Through his efforts a beautiful church, called St. Eustace by the Lakes, and a clubhouse for young men were erected. Even during his last illness of appendicitis he promoted the plans for a new church at Newman, which is the railway station for this resort. The plans have been completed by W. L. Coulter of Saranac Lake, and call for a building in the

Swiss style of architecture, with an auditorium having a seating capacity of 300. The second floor will be occupied by the Sunday school room and the library. The exterior finish will be in novelty siding, with faise log ends. There will be a tower of sixty feet at the front, and a feature of the entrance will be a Swiss door. The panels of the door and the caps over the windows will be in scroll work. There will be a porch at the rear, a feature of which will be the brackets and the perforated timber at the top. The interior finish of the church will be in spruce, and the pews will be in ash. It is expected to have the church completed by the 1st of August.

In preparing for the season the hotel men find that the bookings are heavy and that they are made earlier than usual. Among those who have arranged to stay nearly all the season at the Stevens House are Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Badgley and the members of the family, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Pickenbach and family, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. V. A. Ryan and the members of her family from Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Stedman, New York; Dr. Lyons, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Garret, Baltimore; Judge McCarthy, Mrs. McCarthy, and the members of their family, New York; the Rev. L. M. Zimmerman, Mrs. Zimmerman, and the members of their family, Baltimore; Mrs. Lucy Flemming and grandson, David Flemming, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. William Moore and the members of their family, Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Riley and the members of their family of New York.

Mrs. Zabriskie of Brooklyn will have a cottage at the Grand View, Lake Placid.

Gen. Lew Wallace and Mrs. Wallace are expected to arrive at the Grand View about the 1st of July. Gen. Wallace is an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter.

W. D. Olmsted of Buffalo will have a new private camp near the Ruisseaumont. Among the many new private launches will be one owned by Mr. Olmsted.

Miss Florence G. Kilpatrick of Omaha, Neb., has arrived at her new lodge near the Ruisseaumont. The lodge has two stories and an attic and is 48 by 66, including the verandas. The first floor has verandas along the front and each side, a living room 32 by 25, a feature of which is the log ceiling and birch posts; sleeping apartments, larder, kitchen, pantry, &c. On the second floor are sleeping apartments, baths, and servants' rooms. In the staircase leading to the second floor there are birch posts with the bark on, and as twisted and knotted as found in the woods.

Among the early bookings at Whiteface Inn are Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Deyo, W. L. Malcolm and the members of his family, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McAdoo and family, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Berry and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Schmidt and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayne, Jr., and the members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pickslay and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Luria and the members of their family, all of New York.

W. C. Whitney Adds to His Raquette Lake Place

Lemuel E. Quigg and Frank H. Platt Among the Summer Woodsmen of This Section.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., June 21.—Frank H. Platt has purchased the Strange place on Raquette Lake and will soon bring the members of his family here for the Summer. The Strange place has been known here as Camp Deerhurst and has for some years been the Summer home of Mrs. William Strange of Paterson, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Platt have visited Raquette Lake each Summer for the last four or five years, and stopped much of the time at the Antlers. Senator Platt is not an enthusiastic woodsman, but has made one or two trips to Raquette Lake and Lake Kora, meeting Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and other State politicians at the latter place. It is understood that Frank Platt paid about $35,000 for the Strange place.

Some years ago, when William C. Whitney began to assemble the plots which form his extensive park, numbering nearly 90,000 acres, he entered into negotiations with W. Harrison Eisenbrey of Philadelphia for his beautiful camp on Big Forked Lake, known as Camp Kiloquah. Mr. Whitney has now secured possession of the camp, having paid $25,000 for it during the Winter, and has directed that extensive improvements be made in the buildings and grounds. One of the new features is in the rearrangement of the water supply system of the camp.

Harry Payne Whitney arrived this week at Little Tupper Lake in the Whitney preserve.

Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg of New York is at The Antlers, Raquette Lake, for the season. Mr. Quigg is one of the most enthusiastic woodsmen who come to this region.

Mrs. J. H. Ladew of New York was at The Antlers for some days while the camp of Osprey Island was being prepared.

Among the late arrivals at The Antlers are the following: Miss Fannie Duryea, Mrs. William Stump, Capt. A. J. Thomas of the New York Police Department and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Joseph Steiner, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, P. H. Myers, Dr. Van D. Gazzan and Mrs. Van D. Gazzan, Mrs. George Carnegie, New York; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Denny, Pittsburg; E. F. Randolf, J. W. Jenkins, Morristown, N. J.; I. M. Fox, Torresdale, Penn.; Col. W. F. Fox of the Forestry Commission, Albany; E. F. Fletcher, Boston; R. C. Story, Buffalo; J. A. Cruikshank, Brooklyn; N. S. Reynal, White Plains; Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. W. W. Brown, Columbus, Ohio; Howard C. Warren, Princeton, N. J.

Ready for the Opening at Lake Champlain

Justice Brewer and His Wife Take Possession of Their Cottage at Thompson's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—Manager E. L. Brown of Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, has arrived at the botel, and preparations are being made for the formal opening of the hotel on July 1. All of the six cottages on the hotel grounds have been rented, H. C. Runkle of Plainfield, N. J., being one of the cottagers as usual. The orchestra at Hotel Champlain will this year be under the direction of Edwin G. Clarke, formerly bandmaster of the Twenty-first United States Infantry Band, known in army circles as the "President's Own," because President McKinley presented a silk flag to the regiment when he was here in 1897 and the regiment was at Plattsburg Barracks.

The Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven will open on July 6. The schedule of athletic sports has been prepared by James E. Sullivan of New York, and will be under the personal supervision of George Salmon of New York. The college camp on the Summer school grounds, under the direction of the Rev. J. Talbot Smith of New York, opens June 27.

Baseball will be a great feature of the Summer life here. Plattsburg, Malone, Paul Smith's, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid having strong teams of college players from Yale, Princeton, Brown, Amherst, Georgetown, and the University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw with his wife and three children will spend the Summer at Thompson's Point, on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, the Secretary having rented the Rev. Dr. W. S. Roberts's cottage at that pleasant Summer resort. Secretary Shaw was from near Barre, Vt.

Justice of the Supreme Court David J. Brewer and wife have arrived at their cottage at Thompson's Point and will spend the entire Summer there.

The Fouquet House in this city owned by Paul Smith, the Adirondack hotel man, and conducted in connection with Paul Smith's Summer resort on St. Regis Lake, is now open. It is under the management, as usual, of James Haney. It is the natural stopping place for tourists entering or leaving the Adirondacks via the Lake Champlain and Lake George route.

The Hotel Chateaugay on upper Chateaugay Lake has been sold by Mr. Backus to Miss Alys Bentley and Miss Grace Holtzman of Washington, D. C., who will convert it into a Summer school of music. "Ralph's" and "Young's" on upper Chateaugay Lake are now open.

Resorters' Fishing at Block Island

Visitors See a Steamship Run Aground and Be Extricated.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 21.—In spite of the opening of the hotels early in June and the putting of the large steamer New Shoreham in commission for daily service June 1, the people do not, as a rule, plan to get here much before the last week in June or the first week in July, although quite a number of those owning Summer residences have arrived.

Last Sunday the steamer New Shoreham, which leaves Providence for here via Newport daily from June 1 to Oct. 1, began running also her special midday trip to New London. This trip, which adds sixty miles to her regular schedule route, could be possible only to a very fast boat, and will be kept up until June 28, when the steamer Block Island of the New London-Block Island route will go into commission for the season.

Surf bathing has not yet begun, but Manager Allen, at Crescent Beach, is expending quite a large sum in putting his buildings in condition for the Summer, and his preparations provide for much additional accommodation this season.

Last Monday the cottagers and hotel patrons already here were given the opportunity to see a wreck, something most of them had read about, but never witnessed. At 4 A. M., during a dense fog, the Austrian steamship Federica, Capt. Zahel, from Trieste, Palermo, and Messina, with a general cargo, a part of which consisted of 28,000 boxes of lemons, came ashore opposite the Spring House, just south of East Harbor. She was a large ship of 6,000 tons, drawing 22 feet of water, and was only two years old. Although she grounded on a bed of sand, rocks were all about her, and only the absence of any swell, together with an offshore breeze, prevented a serious condition.

Uncertain as the weather is here at this season, and with a total value in cargo and ship of over a million dollars, Capt. Zahel refused assistance, refused to notify his agents or consignees, and as it turned out, luck proved his friend, for after pumping out his water ballast he succeeded in getting off at 2:30 P. M. unaided.

Swordfishing will from now on to nearly the close of the season be one of the exciting sports. Several have already been taken, and the fleet is nearly all fitted out. Swordfishing has much of the excitement of whaling, and is carried on in a similar manner.

The fish weigh from 150 to 600 pounds each, and frequently make a desperate struggle for life after being harpooned.

Bluefish, mackerel, cod, yellowfin, bass, tautog, and flounders are among the principal fish found in the waters that surround the island, while the inland ponds abount in black bass, pickerel, perch, &c.

Seabright Beach Club Begins its Season of 1902.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 21.—Everything at this resort is now in readiness to receive the Summer visitors. The Seabright Beach Club starts the season with a membership of forty, which is about the same as last year.

Invitations are out for a reception to be given by the Rumson Polo Club, which will take place at its headquarters on the evening of June 29.

Washington E. Connor of New York, who is the owner of several handsome Summer residences along the shore front, is spending about $50,000 in having one of the latest bulkheads placed in front of his property. When completed it will be the only one of its kind to be found along the Jersey coast.

Monmouth Beach Club's First Summer Dance.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., June 21.—The Monmouth Beach Country Club was opened to its members for the first time last Saturday, but the formal opening and first dance took place this evening. This is the beginning of the sixth season for the Country Club, and it promises to be a prosperous one.

The regular Fourth of July and Labor Day dances will be among this season's features, but as yet the Entertainment Committee has not made public the Summer schedule.

The grounds of the Monmouth Beach Golf Club were opened for play on May 24. This is the fourth season since the incorporation of the club, and many new features have been added, among which are two new tennis courts, croquet, and practice putting greens, and a putting clock. Ping-pong tables have also been placed in the clubhouse.

Features of the Summer Amusement Season

Production of Comic Opera at Manhattan Beach—"El Capitan" at the New Star Theatre—Departure of Favorites from Broadway—Long Programmes of Vaudeville.

The most important news of the past theatrical week was the establishment at the Manhattan Theatre of a booking agency by Messrs. Campbell, Hackett, and Fiske. All that can be said of the scheme at present is that its opponents oppose and its friends favor.

The coming week is full of announcements of curtains to fall on long-time favorites and of farewells. Three curtains will fall on Broadway within the month, abandoning it almost entirely to vaudeville, or semi-vaudeville, shows. Raymond Hitchcock's "Dodo," Lulu Glaser's "Dolly Varden," and Rice's "Show Girl" are those scheduled to part with the New York audiences for a while. The "King Dodo" and "Dolly Varden" companies take their vacation, while the "Show Girl" goes to the Manhattan Beach Theatre. "The Defender," the nautical opera, which was produced about two weeks ago at the Colonial Theatre, in Boston, is to be produced at the Herald Square on June 30.

The opening of the Manhattan Beach season, the opening of the American Theatre Roof Garden, and the production of Sousa's "El Capitan" at the New Star are among the announcements for this week.

Manhattan Beach Theatre.

The Summer season of comic opera was opened at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night by Frank Daniels and his company in "Miss Simplicity." Few changes have been made in Mr. Daniels's support since his appearance in the same composition at the Casino last Winter. He has an evenly balanced and capable cast of principals. The audience was pleased by the acting of Will Danforth, Owen Westford, Frank Turner, Tom Ricketts, Grace Orr Myers, Allene Crater, and Grace Belmont. The new piece is up to date in its story and environment. Its atmosphere is that of the gay Paris of to-day, and its costumes are picturesque variations on the swagger Parisian styles of the period. Instead of being a crusty old monarch or a mysterious personage of some remote period of history, Daniels, in this opera, is a trolley car conductor. Later he becomes the valet to a King, and after a while the King makes the valet accept the crown for a time. That is where the trouble starts in, and, of course, the trouble is where Daniels gets his chance to be funny. Matinées are played only on Saturdays during the Daniels engagement, with the exception of a special holiday matinée on the Fourth of July.

American Theatre Roof Opens.

Mr. Marks will commence his Summer shows on the American Theatre Roof tomorrow night. Since last Summer the fireproof roof has undergone many changes, one of the most noticeable being numerous gondola boxes. Mr. Marks has arranged a bill of old-time varieties. Among the performers during the opening week will be Ta Thuma, who walks on lighted candles and does other novel things; Josephine Sabel, John and Harry Dillon, Tim Cronin, Madge Fox, the Misses Hanson and Nelson, the Misses Bigger and Dreher, Hurd, the magician; Joe Morris, Sullivan and Pasquelena, Ford and Cantwell, Welch, Francis & Co., Lillian Shaw, the Hebrew comedienne, John and Carrie Mack, and others.

"El Capitan" at the New Star.

Sousa's "El Capitan" is to be the production for the third week of the opera company at the New Star Theatre. The management promises to present the opera with the same attention to costumes and scenic detail as its preceding operas. The cast, besides a large chorus, is:

Don Errico Medigna	John Allisson
Don Luis Cazarro	John Hendricks
Count Hernando-Verrada	Walter Wheatley
Senor Pozzo	Albert Maher
Gen. Herfana	H. J. Handworth
Scaramba	Henry De Lorme
Nevada	J. J. Cluxton
Montalba	Owen J. McCormack
Estreida	Isabel D'Armond
Princess Marghauga	Hattie Arnold
Isabel	Louise Moore

"Said Pasha" at Terrace Garden.

Managers Suesskind & Rehfeldt will this week put their Terrace Garden Opera Company through six performances of Marble & Stahl's Oriental opera bouffe, "Said Pasha." Little has been seen or heard of this work in New York for several years, or, in fact, since it made its first appearance at the Old Tivoli, in San Francisco. Many new musical numbers, which were not heard in the opera before, will be introduced, and the cast selected is a thoroughly capable one. It follows:

Said Pasha	Phil Branson
Hassan Bey	Harry Luckstone
Terrano	George Mitchell
Hadad	Douglass Flint
Nockey	Edward M. Favor
The Rajah of Altara	Robert Ward
Trubedad	O. W. Risley
Serena	Ciara Lavine
Queen Alti	Belle Thorne
Bolah Sojah	Edith Sinclair

Messrs. Branson and Ward have been especially engaged for this production. The former was the original Said Pasha, and Belle Thorne was the creator of the rôle of Queen Alti when the opera was first played.

PLAYS NOW RUNNING.

"The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker is perhaps the most satisfactory all-round musical extravaganza on Broadway for those who secure seats far enough forward to hear what is said. The lines, by Harry B. Smith and George V. Hobart, while far from new, are unusually neat and witty, and the music, by Ludwig Englander, is more than ordinarily musicianly, being based to a considerable extent upon German folk songs. The scenery and costumes are of a very high order. Eddie Foy contributes much fun, some of it on a low plane. Miss Irene Bentley and Miss Marie Cahill are tuneful and charming. On Monday will be presented a new travesty on ping-pong by Smith and Englander.

"King Dodo" goes into its seventh week at Daly's with unabated prosperity. It is a musical comedy of the older sort and centres about the admirable grotesqueries of Raymond Hitchcock, who has made a distinct and well-deserved hit with the metropolitan public. The engagement of "King Dodo" will come to an end in two weeks' time, the last performance being scheduled for July 5. The management has decided to close the engagement for the reason that with the closing the company will have worked for a season of fifty-eight consecutive weeks, and it has been decided to give the entire organization a vacation of three weeks before the beginning of the regular Fall season, which is scheduled to open Aug. 2, at the Studebaker Theatre, in Chicago. Beginning with the performance to-morrow evening and until the close of the engagement the rôle of Queen Lili, which is now played by Miss Greta Risley, will be played by Miss Marion Ivell.

Rice's "Show Girl," at Wallack's, has been given a new lease of life by the comparatively cool weather, and is to be continued for the present. The fun of the show is on a rather low plane, but is not at all objectionable.

"Dolly Varden" continues at the Herald Square Theatre with considerable prosperity. The story of the piece is slight, but Miss Lulu Glaser's impersonation of the country girl—a character as old as Wycherly, and well known to the admirers of Ada Rehan—is admirably spontaneous and grotesquely amusing, and, together with the rich costumes of the production, well rewards an evening's leisure. To-morrow evening the one hundred and fiftieth performance of the play will be celebrated by presenting the women in the audience with Dresden china engagement calendars.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino is unusually rich in its costumes and bright in its lines. It has had the rare felicity of introducing two new favorites to the New York public. The diminutive Miss Katie Barry, who was understudy of the leading woman in the London production, gives an admirably grotesque and sympathetic representation of a cockney slavey in bloomers; and Miss Angeles, who has hitherto figured in the back row of the ballet at Weber & Fields's, gives a series of take-offs of current celebrities that have been judged equal to those of Cissie Loftus, and only inferior to those of Fay Templeton. Among the old standbys are Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

"The Chaperons" continues prosperously at the New York Theatre. It is a musical travesty that verges upon pure vaudeville. Among the chief performers are Walter Jones, Trixie Friganza, Harry Connor, Eva Tanguay, Joseph C. Miron, and Nellie Follis. The inevitable sextet is called "The Blooming Lize."

VAUDEVILLE AND MUSIC HALLS.

Cherry Blossom Grove, on the roof of the New York Theatre, begins the week with a bill of some magnitude. Some of the best features of last week's offering are to be retained, but many new ones are to be added. The elevators are in order now. Among those who will make up the bill for the week are Caita's dogs and cats, Emma Carus, assisted by the New York Theatre chorus, in "Nancy" and other songs; Les Desbosqs, the European leapers; La Belle Tortajada, Marwig's ballets, Jessie Bartlett Davis, the Martinetti troupe of acrobats, the four Cuttys in a musical act, La Belle Blanche, in imitations of famous actors and actresses, and Eulah Lee.

The wax group of the rulers of the world has been re-arranged at the Eden Musée, and, owing to the importance of the coronation festivities in London, King Edward and Queen Alexandra have been given the positions of honor. The other Kings and Queens have apparently met them in a spacious drawing room and are offering them congratulations. Many other groups have been added to the Musée's collection, and during the week new moving pictures are to be shown each hour.

Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens enter upon the fifth week of the season. This week many new features will be introduced. Among the attractions offered are: Piccolo's troup of midgets in a first appearance, the brothers Johnson, musical artists; Arthur Bucker, sensational bicyclist; the Wartemburg brothers; new songs in the ballet and song divertisement; the Three Ch's, Goldin in new tricks, and Phroso that continues to mystify. Others to remain are the Willie brothers, the Four Madcaps, Goolman's cats and dogs, Sparrow, juggler; Miss Rachel Laya, French comic opera prima donna, and Ameta in electrical dances. The Sunday concerts will continue.

A wide variety of tastes can find interest in the bill provided for Keith's Theatre. Mr. Keith evidently goes on the principle that despite the hot weather a good bill will draw enough people to fill the theatre, which is kept cool with refrigerated air. The one-act domestic comedy "Dickey," presented by Clayton White-Marie Stuart and company is the headliner. Cole and Johnson, the colored entertainers, come next on the programme. The Three Marvellos, grotesque acrobats and dancers; James Richmond Glenroy, known as "The Man with the Green Gloves"; Alexander Heindl, 'cello soloist; the Empire City Four, vocalists and comedians; Hayes and Wynne, artistic dancing specialties; Mitchell and Cain, eccentric comedians, with sixteen other acts, and new pictures for the biograph and stereopticon, complete a long bill.

The Proctor stock company will present "Capt. Swift" at the Fifth Avenue, with E. N. Bell in the rôle created by Maurice Barrymore. Beatrice Morgan will be the leading lady. The Fifth Avenue will remain open all Summer. Sunday concerts are to be continuous after 2 P. M.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre is another Proctor theatre to remain open during the Summer. This week Frederic Bond will appear in the leading rôle of "The New Boy," with Adelaide Keim as his chief support. The continuous Sunday concerts will begin at 2 P. M.

Summer vaudeville programmes are to be given in continuous performance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. J. K. Emmett will be this week's topliner, presenting a German monologue in imitation of his father. The Carmen sisters, singers; Mitchell and Cain, in a comedy sketch, and others will engage in the task of entertaining. Sunday concerts are continuous after 1:30 P. M.

In Newark the Summer season of vaudeville at Proctor's is resulting in good houses. Two shows are given daily.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Robert Drouet has completed a play entitled "The Captain's Interference," which will probably be produced next season. Mr. Drouet has not settled his next season's engagement, but may go to a Broadway theatre.

Charles Frohman has engaged Leo Ditrichstein, who is now in Paris, to create an important part in the new play by Capt. Marshall, author of "His Excellency," which Mr. Frohman will produce at the Garrick Theatre in September.

Frank McKee has purchased from Ramsay Morris, the author of "Ninety and Nine," the American, English, and French rights to his latest play called "Judith," which, notwithstanding its title, is a dramatic story of to-day. The leading rôle is described as a strong emotional part for a woman. While abroad Mr. McKee will dispose of the English and French rights.

Harry Bulger has signed contracts with Klaw & Erlanger for his starring tour season after next. Next season he will play King Bardout in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," and the following year he will go out at the head of a burlesque company under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger. His contract with Klaw & Erlanger is for a term of six years.

Bronson Howard has sailed from Boulogne, and he is expected in New York this week. It is said that he returns in good health.

A new melodrama entitled "Sergt. James" is to be produced on Aug. 30 at the Boston Theatre, in Boston, by Manager Kirk Lashell. The author of the piece is Eugene Walters, formerly a New York newspaper man. He obtained the material while in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry during the war with Spain.

Bim, the Button Man, has signed contracts with Ted Marks for Sunday night concerts at the New West End Theatre. The house is to be ready for opening on Saturday, Sept. 27.

Emma Carus, who has been at the New York Theatre during the past season, will sever her connection with the Sire Brothers in a short time in order to appear as Mrs. Orchards in "The Defender" at the Herald Square.

Bert C. Thayer, who recently played the leading comedy parts with May Irwin, has been engaged by Morris & Hall for the light comedy rôle in "When Reuben Comes to Town."

The rights in Edward E. Rice's dramatization of "Janice Meredith," hitherto owned by Mary Mannering and Frank McKee, have been purchased by William Bonelli. Interest lies in the fact that Malcolm Ford was a college chum of Bonelli. Under Mr. Harris's management Mr. Bonelli will undertake a Southern tour next season, with his wife, Rose Stahl, in the title rôle formerly played by Mary Mannering.

Frank E. Aiken has been engaged by Henry B. Harris for the character of Mr. Langham with Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune," which is to be seen again at the Savoy Theatre early in September. Mr. Aiken is spending his vacation at Atlantic City.

Joseph Jefferson has engaged Francis Carlyle as his leading support for next season. He will play Captain Absolute in "The Rivals" and John Peerybingle in "The Cricket on the Hearth." During the period Mr. Jefferson is resting between the Fall and Spring seasons Mr. Carlyle will appear in a new play dealing with the life of newspaper men in New York City, written for him by Clay M. Greene.

Dan McAvoy, who has made up his differences with the management of the New York Theatre, will return to the fold on Monday night and will make his reappearance in Cherry Blossom Grove on the roof in a newly arranged specialty. He will be assisted by Mrs. McAvoy, known to the stage as Miss Georgia Kelly, and a chorus, and will introduce his song hit, "Fifth Avenue," in the new specialty.

Nurses at the New Star.

Manager Keogh has received so many complaints about the noise made by babies during the matinée performances at the new Star Theatre that he has engaged three nurses to look after the babies. He says that this has proved a great convenience for mothers and increased the number of attendants at the performances.

MUSICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Walter Damrosch has secured the services of John Mahnken as manager of his orchestra's concerts and tours. Negotiations have been under way for some time. Mr. Mahnken managed Theodore Thomas and his orchestra for a long time. Later he managed the Anton Seidl Orchestra during concerts here. Mr. Damrosch and his orchestra will commence the season with an engagement at the Pittsburg Exposition on Oct. 6. It is likely the entire country will be included next Spring in a festival tour of unusual proportions.

Andreas Dippel, the German tenor, will desert opera next season for a concert tour in this country under the management of Loudon G. Charlton. For the past four seasons Herr Dippel has been with the Maurice Grau Company. Besides his repertoire of ninety-seven rôles in seventy-six operas, he sings over a hundred French, English, Italian, and German songs, operatic arias in all four languages, and the tenor part in fifty-eight oratories, cantatas, and choral works. His tour will commence in November and will include the South and the Pacific Coast.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has completed arrangements with C. L. Graff for a concert tour to precede her engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House. She will arrive in this country toward the middle of October, and will be heard in recital in Boston, Chicago, New York, and a number of Western cities. She is now at Marienbad. She will go in a month to the Tyrol, where she will spend the rest of the Summer.

Luisa Cappiani sailed in the Bremen on June 19 for Berlin, where she will visit her family. After a tour through Europe she will return to New York early in October.

BATTLES WITH ARCTIC ICE

Steamer Nome City the First Vessel to Return from Nome.

Fleet of 30 Vessels Struggled Against Frozen Walls and the Portland at Last Accounts Was Drifting Northward.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 21.—The steamer Nome City has arrived here with the record of being the first steamer to reach Nome and also the first one to return from there out of a fleet of thirty vessels. The ship bears many evidences of the fierce battles with the ice in the north, but is not materially injured. The north bound trip was an exciting one.

From May 4 until a month later the ship was fast in a body of ice fully eight feet thick. The ship tried bucking its way through for two days, but when within sixty-five miles of Nome it was again hemmed in. The pack in which the Nome City was caught was drifting to the northwest. For several days the vessel drifted around the island of St. Lawrence, and on May 14 was raised clear out of the water by a sudden jam. The iron sheathing put on at Seattle before starting saved her from being smashed to pieces.

The rudder head was twisted and the ship was badly shaken up. Fortunately, a lead opened on the morning of June 4 and Capt. Daniels gave the signal to go ahead at full speed, the ship bucking its way through the ice to open water and to Nome.

Purser Shaw of the Nome City says:

"We reached Nome June 4, after a hard passage. Until May 8 our northward journey was all right, but when seventy miles from Nome we were caught in the ice pack. For nearly a month we drifted about until finally our Captain took advantage of an opening through the pack and reached the shore at Nome City.

"On June 3 we saw the Portland far to the westward of us, tightly incased in a pack of ice. She was then drifting northward through Bering Straits. Subsequently the revenue cutter Thetis started in pursuit and no further news was received."

The Portland was formerly named the Haytien Republic. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1895, is 191 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 20 feet depth of hold.

NOME, June 7, (via Seattle.)—The steamer Portland, Capt. Lindquist, the pioneer of the Northern Commercial Company's fleet, was on June 4 caught in the ice pack, and is being carried up Bering Straits to the Arctic Ocean at the rate of from two to three miles an hour.

The Nome City came near being caught in the same manner, and when she found a lead and bucked through the pack to the westward the Portland could be plainly seen drifting northward past the Diomede Islands. Three whalers were also in sight, but they were in the lee of the islands, and in no danger of being carried into the Arctic by the floating pack.

When Capt. Daniels brought the word to Nome that the Portland was in the ice and drifting toward the Arctic the Northern Commercial Company officials and people who had friends aboard were greatly worried, and as soon as the Thetis arrived a petition was presented to Capt. Healy, requesting him to go to the rescue. The Thetis left the same evening. If any one can render the imprisoned ship any assistance Capt. Healy is that man. There is some danger of the ship being crushed in the Straits. If she got through the Straits and failed to find a lead to eastward or westward by which she could get clear of the pack she will be carried into the Arctic Ocean, and, failing to get clear of the ice, may ultimately be wrecked by heavy floes further north. In the event of her not getting crushed she will be greatly delayed, and no doubt run short of supplies and fresh water.

DINNER TO BARON SHIBUSAWA.

Before his departure from Tokio dinners were given to Baron Shibusawa by Prime Minister Katsura, by other representatives of the Imperial Government, and by the many commercial bodies to which he belongs, and by which he is recognized as the representative Japanese merchant, deserving special recognition because he was the first of the Samurai class to give up the Governmental duties in which they had exclusively engaged and become a man of business.

At a dinner to be given by Anthony N. Brady to Baron Shibusawa in the roof garden of the Hoffman House to-morrow night there will be present:

William C. Whitney,	W. R. Harris,
Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton,	J. B. Duke,
James Stillman,	H. H. Rogers,
Jacob Schiff,	C. C. Dula,
George F. Baker,	P. S. Hill,
Ex-Mayor H. J. Grant,	H. E. Gawtry,
Thomas F. Ryan,	William Rockefeller,
W. W. Fuller,	W. H. Avery.

The Japanese Consul General, S. Uchida, and the traveling companions of the Baron, M. Shibusawa, M. Ichihara, T. Shimizu, G. Hogiwara, C. Yasoshima, and S. Umeura will also attend the dinner.

Marconi Station on Cape Cod.

It was announced yesterday morning that the work on the Marconi wireless telegraph station at Cape Cod was progressing satisfactorily, and that it may be completed by Aug. 1. The four towers at the corners will rise to a height of 215 feet when completed. They have been run up about seventy feet.

C. F. Smith Injured While Driving.

Charles F. Smith, President of the House and Home Company of Manhattan, was injured while driving at Bayside, Queens Borough, on Friday evening. On a down grade a heavy truck overtook him, and the pole of the truck, catching in the hind wheel, upset his carriage. Mr. Smith was run over by one of the wheels of the truck and was struck by the hoofs of the horses. Although his right arm was broken in four places, he went home unattended.

Major Shaler's Condition Unchanged.

The physicians attending Major Ira A. Shaler at the Presbyterian Hospital said yesterday that the condition of the rapid transit contractor remained about the same from day to day. They said that no heroic measures would be tried, and no surgical innovation attempted in his case. His mind, they said, remains clear, but his body is paralyzed from the chest down. He suffers no pain, but were he to recover the surgeons say that, considering the nature of his injury, they would regard it as miraculous.

Amusements.

"Equals a Summer Outing."
CASINO B'way and 39th St.
Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Proprietors.
A "LONDON SUCCESS." NEW YORK TRIUMPH
CHINESE HONEYMOON

"I wants to be a lidy."
By George Dance and Howard Talbot.
SECOND YEAR, STRAND, LONDON. Third Big Week, Casino, New York.
Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Management Sam S. Shubert.
Last Week of THE RECORD MAKING RUN!
NOTE.—The management has determined to terminate the present successful engagement Saturday Evening in order that Miss Glaser may fully recover health before opening her regular season.
F. C. Whitney Presents
LULU GLASER
In the Tuneful Triumph,
DOLLY VARDEN
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Souvenirs 150TH PERFORMANCE.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
July 3, The Defender Seats on Sale June 30.

MANHATTAN BEACH
THIS AFTERNOON 3:30. TO-NIGHT 8:30.
SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND
in POPULAR CONCERTS.
Every Evening, Except Sunday, at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
—EVENINGS AT 9—

FRANK DANIELS AND HIS OPERA COMPANY
IN MISS SIMPLICITY
Saturday Mats. at 4. Extra Mat. July 4.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
Theatre ventilated and cooled by refrigerated air.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
75TH & CORONATION DAY performance THURSDAY
LEDERER'S GAYEST 100 IN the stunning big jollity hit, THE
WILD ROSE
"Bursts of applause."—Herald.
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14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE ..... General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
CLAYTON WHITE, MARIE STUART & Co
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THE THREE MARVELLES.
JAMES RICHMOND GLENROY.
Alex Heindl | Empire City 4
Howe & Scott | Mr. & Mrs. Swickard
3 Kelcey Sisters | Mitchell and Cain
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30 Acts. Best Show in New York. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

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PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Glass Inclosure, Fully Protected.
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES.
TO-NIGHT Popular Vaudeville. CONCERT 50c.
WITH GREAT STAR BILL.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE 3 CH'S, PICCOLO MIDGETS,
GOLDIN, 3 WILLIE BROS.,
PHROSO, MME. RACHEL LAYA,
THE 4 MADCAPS, SPARROW,
GOOLMAN, WALTENBURG BROS.,
JOHNSON BROS., AMETA.
MR. ARTHUR BUCKNER.
STRETTI AND HIS ORCHESTRA.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. At 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager
Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Takes Broadway by Storm."—Journal
Second Big Mouth. LAST TWO WEEKS.
HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS
KING DODO
—RAYMOND HITCHCOCK—
Cheridah Simpson, Marion Ivell, Flora Zabelle, Margaret McKinney, Arthur Deagon, Robert Lett, and A CHORAL COURT OF 100.

The New York SACRED CONCERT SUNDAY B'way 45th St. To-Night STRONG BILL. BEST SEAT, 50c.
TO-MORROW NIGHT & Every Evg. 8:15, and Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15. "Clever Show."—Herald. Frank L. Perley's Mirthful CHAPERONS
To-morrow (Mon.) Night. DELIGHTFUL MAGNIFICENT Cherry Blossom Grove, WITH A MONSTER BILL OF CLEVER ARTISTS.

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TO-NIGHT Greatest Sunday night amusement offering ever given in New York. DUSS and his Sixty Bandmen in a carnival of melody. Special to-night: Zerni, romantic tenor. 3,000 seats. Refreshments. Largest audiences in the city. Carriages 10:45. Seats 50c.

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A GOOD THING BEARS REPEATING.

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TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT, TROVATORE & CARMEN.

To-morrow NIGHT IS THE LAST NIGHT AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN. Ted Marks' Big Varieties. Seats 50c., Beer 5c., Whiskies 15c.

Basket Company's Open Statement.

Arrangements are being concluded by the officers of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company for the sale of baskets for next year amounting to over Three Millions of Dollars. This business will net at least Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars profit, or twelve per cent. on the entire capital of the Company. Shares purchased at present price, 75 cents (par value $1.00, full-paid and non-assessable), will, on this basis, earn sixteen per cent. the first year, and the second year the earnings should surely be doubled. The price of shares advances direct to par ($1.00) on closing of the 75-cent allotment. This may occur at any moment.

*The Mergenthaler-

MAJOR DANGERFIELD WON

Colt in $20,000 Tidal Stakes Earned Ninth Dwyer Victory.

MONTE CARLO TOOK THE SURF

Sheepshead Bay Races Were Run in Rain on a Muddy Track, but a Good Crowd Saw the Sport.

The worst weather of the season for horse racing tried the enthusiasm of the racegoers at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, but once more enthusiasm or whatever it is that keeps the attendance up to record figures proved indifferent to so small a matter as individual comfort. The crowd was one of the best of the meeting, and visitors seemed to ignore the small drawbacks of rain and mud. There were other trials innumerable for the faithful, the general downpour being the most severe; but, as the horses ran close enough to form for backers to have a fairly successful day, all other things apparently were forgotten in the satisfaction over results, the winners on each race standing in the dripping rain under the eaves of the betting ring without a care beyond the picking of the first horse in the next contest. So constant was the rain that for a part of the afternoon umbrellas were hoisted in the betting ring.

The track at the opening of the sport was deep in thin mud and slush, and steadily grew worse until when the last event was run the main course looked like a circular ditch, and the grass course was half an inch deep in water which could not run off, as the course is too flat for drainage. Women made up at least a third part of the attendance, and bedraggled finery was much in evidence.

The feature of the afternoon on the racing card was the first running of the Tidal Stakes under its new conditions, the race, with a guaranteed value of $20,000, now taking rank among the most valuable prizes of the turf for horses three years old, and in itself making an Eastern contest that caused many turfmen to wonder why owners of good three-year-olds engaged in the race had gone to the extreme of shipping their horses to Chicago for the American Derby. The Tidal Stakes brought out about the best of the three-year-olds left in the East, however, and in spite of the muddy condition of the track produced a good horse race for at least a part of the distance, though at the end the favorite, Major Daingerfield, won all alone, after having raced in front all the distance.

In former years the Tidal was at a mile, with a value that averaged about $6,000, but yesterday for the first time the distance was at one mile and a quarter, with a guaranteed value of $20,000. Five of the eight horses named to run answered the call to the post, the favorite being Major Daingerfield, who carried the colors of F. C. McLewee & Company, the "company" being "Diamond Jim" Brady, who also is a part owner in the horse Gold Heels who won the Suburban Handicap. Yankee again was withdrawn, the Whitney stable trusting to Goldsmith for the race, while Old England was another of the non-starters. Of the five that ran Major Daingerfield always was the favorite at odds on, Shaw riding him, while Goldsmith was consistently second choice, T. Burns having the mount on him.

At the start Major Daingerfield went on at once with Remorse, who broke well up with him, the pair racing together to the paddock turn, where Remorse fell back into the crowd, and Gold Cure went up and made an effort after the favorite. Major Daingerfield hung with him, refusing to be outrun at any part of the distance, and galloping under a steady pull alongside Gold Cure brought that Canadian colt to the end of his tether in the run to the middle of the back stretch, where Gold Cure fell back and Goldsmith went on after the leader, making the third horse to challenge him in less than six furlongs. Still Major Daingerfield galloped under a pull, Shaw waiting with him so far as to permit Goldsmith to range alongside at the bend into the stretch. There, however, was the place for Major Daingerfield to go on and show what he could do, and the backers of Goldsmith had hardly begun to take hope when Major Daingerfield was permitted to have his head. In an instant he slipped away from Goldsmith, as if the latter were standing still, and, going away at every jump, had all the others fighting to keep their places behind in the next twenty yards.

The further they went the further away went Major Daingerfield, however, and pulling up and only cantering at the end, he won in hollow style by four lengths, while Goldsmith, hard ridden and under the whip through the last quarter of a mile, was second, a similar distance before Dixieline, third. The time of the race was 2:09 3-5, marking an extraordinary performance, considering the condition of the track. Major Daingerfield, who practically is a horse of Philip J. Dwyer's breeding, is the ninth horse to win the race for the Dwyer interest in the twenty-three years that the stake has been run. The victor yesterday is by P. J. Dwyer's fast Hanover colt, Handspring, from Mon Droit, and was bred in the early part of last season as the property of Mr. Dwyer, who later in the season decided to retire from active participation in racing, and sold out his entire stable of two-year-olds. Major Daingerfield was among the seven that were transferred to F. C. McLewee & Co. for $45,000 for the lot. As the nominator of the winner has a share in the stakes, Mr. Dwyer thus for the ninth time participates in the honors of the Tidal Stakes.

For the Surf Stakes at five and a half furlongs down the Futurity course, for two-year-olds, one added started made the total number of runners seven, with Charles Elwood from the Haggin Stable and Dr. Grant's Lyman's Mont Carlo about equal choices, though as post time Monte Carlo was the better backed. This race was run in the heaviest part of the rainfall, the colors being indistinguishable until the field had come out of the chute and almost had reached the winning post when it was seen that Monte Carlo was in front and galloping easily with Charles Elwood second, and unable to get up to him. Monte Carlo galloped on in the lead, and was only hurried a bit at the end when Hackensack, closing with a rush, came out of the crowd and got up in time to finish third, Monte Carlo winning cleverly by a half length, with Charles Elwood second, a length before Hackensack, third.

For the last race Swiftmas, running in S. Paget's colors, opened favorite, and went back in the betting so fast that it was only a question of time for him to have become the outsider. He raced as the betting indicated, and after struggling along in the lead for a trifle more than a half mile, finished last, Lanceman, the last horse in the betting, racing over Belvino in the last quarter, and winning as he pleased.

The opening race, a steeplechase handicap, produced one of the closest finishes of the season for a jumping race, Rowdy winning, hard ridden, by a neck from Fool Hardy, who was up fighting in the front all the distance. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles and a quarter. F. Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Lady Royster, 150 pounds, (Barry.) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a neck. H. T. Hewett's Fool Hardy, b. g., 6, by Hayden Edwards-Response, 155, (Mr. Hewett,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by twelve lengths from M. T. Maloney's Sallust, b. g., aged, by Salvator-Lydia, 155, (Stewart,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—4:12. Rising Sun and Decameron also ran. Value to the winner, $845. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs on the main track. J. J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 100 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; E. J. Miller's Morokanta, b. h., 5, 108, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from John Hyne's Military, b. c., 4, 108, (Buchanan,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Maranda, Delaida, Shandon, Meyer, Shandon's Pet, Oclawaha, Red Damsel, Locket, and Guesswork also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $880.

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. J. Sprent Lyman's Monte Carlo, ch. c., by Pontlac-Troyana, 122 pounds, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won ridden out, by a half length; J. B. Haggin's Charles Elwood, ch. c., by Prestonpans-Chetah, 127, (Wonderly,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length from P. J. Dwyer's Hackensack, b. c., by Hindoo-Basante, 117, (J. Martin,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Showman, Slave, Sunny Shore, and Bounding Beauty also ran. Value to the winner, $4,065.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds; scale weights; one mile and a quarter. F. C. McLewee's Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by four lengths; William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 126, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Dixieline, b. c. or br. c., by St. Maxim-Miss Dixie, 126, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:09 3-5. Gold Cure and Remorse also ran. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Value to the winner, $15,000; to the second horse, $2,500; to the third horse, $1,500, and to the nominator of the winner, $500.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. The Columbia Stable's Gloriosa, ch. f., by Hastings-Glory, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Southsayer, ch. g., 106, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from W. T. McGrath's Mount Hope, br. c., 102, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Dr. Saylor, Lord Turco, Dark Planet, Old Glory, Blue Banner, Bobbie, Blue Devil, Cinquevalli, Brimstone, and Mary McCafferty also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $880.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Davis & Van Kuren's Lanceman, ch. c., 4 years, by Henry of Navarre-Lack-a-Daisy, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and out, won easily by twelve lengths; James Galway's Belvino, br. c., 4, 113, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and out, second by five lengths from Sydney Paget's Swiftmas, br. h., aged, 126, (J. Martin,) even and out, third. Time—1:50½. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by W. Van Kuren. Value to the winner, $995.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Twice Defeated St. Louis—Rain Postpones Local Game.

Pittsburg further increased its lead in the National Baseball League competition by defeating St. Louis twice yesterday. As Cincinnati was also beaten by Chicago, the New Yorks were able to advance from last to sixth place, even though they did not play.

Rain postponed the New York-Brooklyn game in this city and the Philadelphia contest at Boston. In the Eastern League the Jersey City team was unable to play at Montreal because of wet grounds.

PITTSBURG WON TWO GAMES.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Pittsburg baseball team won both games to-day. The first was a brilliantly contested game throughout, but the second was a poor one. With two men out in the second inning, Brashear dropped the ball that would have put Beaumont out, retiring the side. After this five hits and eight runs took all interest out of the game. Scores by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg.. ....1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 ..—4	5	1	
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3	12	3	

Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Murphy and Ryan.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg. ... ...1 8 0 1 4 0 0 0 ..—14	14	3	
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4	11	4	

Batteries—Chesbro and Smith; Dunham and Yerkes.

CHICAGO, 11; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Chicago baseball team had an easy time taking the last game of the series from the Cincinnati's to-day. Menefee was in rare form, but the numerous errors by Cincinnati accounted for the large score. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3	5	6	
Chicago .....0 1 0 1 3 0 6 0 0—11	7	4	

Batteries—Ewing, Currie, and Peitz; Menefee and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	37	11	.771	Philadelphia	22	30	.423
Chicago	27	21	.563	New York	20	29	.408
Brooklyn	25	23	.556	St. Louis	20	30	.400
Boston	23	24	.489	Cincinnati	20	30	.400

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Chicago. St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....1 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—9	15	5	
Newark .....0 2 0 2 0 5 1 0 0—10	17	2	

Batteries—Esper and Toft; Moriarty and Culver.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo.. ... .5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—5	10	2	
Providence.. .....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3	5	3	

Batteries—Hawley and Shaw; G. Sullivan and McAuley.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	3	
Worcester .....0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 0—6	13	4	

Batteries—Cales and Phelps; McFall and Steelman.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	28	16	.636	Rochester	19	21	.475
Worcester	28	18	.609	Jersey City	18	28	.391
Buffalo	27	18	.600	Montreal	16	28	.364
Providence	24	20	.545	Newark	16	28	.364

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Albany, 8; Syracuse, 5.
At Binghamton—Troy, 2; Binghamton, 1.
At Ilion—Ilion, 4; Schenectady, 2.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 2.
At Cleveland—Washington, 14; Cleveland, 9.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
At Detroit—Boston, 4; Detroit, 1, (15 innings.)

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	30	19	.652	Detroit	24	25	.489
Philadelphia	25	22	.532	Washington	24	28	.462
Boston	28	24	.539	Baltimore	22	28	.440
St. Louis	24	23	.511	Cleveland	21	32	.396

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Crescent Athletic Club Defeated the Englewood Field Club Team.

In a long drawn out contest between showers which was finally brought to a close by darkness, the Crescent Athletic Club's baseball team won the Amateur League game yesterday from the Englewood Field Club, on the latter's grounds, by a score of 8 to 5. The game, from a score standpoint, was interesting, however, the Crescents overcoming a good lead which the home team had by scoring four runs in the fifth and sixth innings, two in each inning. This tied the score and enabled the Crescents to win out by scoring three runs in the eighth inning, after they had prevented the locals from getting a man across the plate in the seventh and eighth innings. The Crescents scored two runs in the ninth inning, but as it was too dark to see the ball the umpire called the game and the score went back to the eighth inning. The Englewood team did all its scoring in the second and third innings. In the former inning they scored a run, while a few hits permitted them to score four runs in the latter inning.

The Crescent Athletic Club played a faultless game in the field and excelled in batting. The Englewood's fielding was rather ragged, six errors being charged up to the team. Both Mackay and Vorhis pitched strongly, Mackay keeping the hits scattered in all innings but the second. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Englewood F. C.....0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—5	9	6	
Crescent A. C.....1 0 0 2 2 0 3—8	11	0	

Batteries—Vorhis and Wood; Mackay and Dunn.

Americans in English Games.

LONDON, June 21.—The Americans who journeyed to this country to compete in the coronation games were among the contestants entered in the games of the London Athletic Club at Stamford Bridge to-day. Arthur F. Duffey, the international champion sprinter, withdrew from the 100 yards dash, while Robert Edgren, scratch in the hammer throw, finished third, with a throw of 125 feet 3½ inches. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. M. Hillberry, (9½ yards.) Time—9:10 1-10.
Hammer Throw.—Won by E. E. May, Oxford, (6 feet,) distance, 134 feet 3½ inches.

Dovie Sporting Club Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 21.—The Dovie Sporting Club of New York City has been incorporated for athletic sports and social intercourse. The Directors are Henry Hammerslad, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Walter Bloom, 280 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; William Williams, 566 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; Frithjof Arnesen, 282 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Charles Carlsen, Eighth Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, New York City.

WYETH'S CHICAGO DERBY

J. A. Drake's Colt Won Famous Chicago Race in Fine Style.

EASTERN COLTS UNPLACED

Heno Made Running with Otis, but Failed at the End, and Western Horses Took All the Honors.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The fifteenth American Derby, the most famous race of the Western turf, was run at the fashionable Washington Park course here to-day, in the presence of one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed the great event, and was won by Wyeth, owned by the newcomer on the American turf, John A. Drake, the American who figured so prominently in English racing last season, with horses trained by his present trainer, Enoch Wishard. None of the Eastern horses, sent from New York specially for the race, was placed, all the honors and money in the great race going to the West.

There is no room for argument that the best horse did not win. The race was free from rough riding or anything in the nature of a foul, was run clean and true, and Wyeth was the best of the twelve three-year-old colts that lined up at the barrier to-day before Starter Dwyer. Jockey Lucien Lyne rode a splendid race on Mr. Drake's colt.

Heno, the heavily played Eastern colt, who went to the post the favorite at 2½ to 1, failed to finish inside the money, but that he failed was not altogether his fault. He ran game and fast, but Jockey Bullman made the mistake of using Heno too much in the early part of the race. For furlong after furlong the colt fought for the lead with Barney Schreiber's Otis, and they set a pace which in the slow and dead track, told on both of them at the supreme moment of the race, the struggle in the home stretch.

EASTERN COLTS DISAPPOINTED.

Pentecost and Arsenal ran terribly disappointing races. Neither ever reached a position sufficiently near the front to be regarded as a serious contender, and visitors from the East who had witnessed their best races on the tracks around New York declared that the unsatisfactory performances of these two colts would have been attributed to their unusually long and trying railroad journey on the eve of such an important contest. As Arsenal and Pentecost were delayed nine hours in making the trip from New York to Chicago, turfmen believe that the reason advanced for their poor showing is not without foundation.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment in the race to those who decided at the last moment to pin their faith to a Western horse was the race run by Belles Commoner. He failed to finish within the first three. The real surprises of the race were Lucien Appleby and Aladdin, who finished second and third respectively. Lucien Appleby would have been conceded a good chance had the track been heavy, but when the dust was seen flying as the horses went to the post for the first race on the card those who had placed their faith in him in the future books gave up their bets for as good as lost. Corrigan and Lord Quex ran just about as well as most people expected of them, while, with the going as good as it was, Prowl had no chance whatever in this company. The Cincinnati colt, Hermis, broke down after running about a mile, but his showing up to that time did not lead one to believe that he would have figured in the finish had he been able to complete the race.

One of the best features of the race run by Wyeth was that he was last at the fall of the flag and wore the field down one by one. Striding along in irresistible style, without any apparent effort, and at the same time getting over the ground grandly, he appeared at all stages of the race to be running well within himself, although he passed one horse after another. They never had him "straight" in the race, and his neck was not stretched until the final sixteenth. Even then he was far from being all out, and he clearly won with a little something in reserve.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

There was but little delay at the post, and Starter Dwyer got them away with a good send-off. Otis and Heno at once showed in front, with Wyeth last. Round the turn from the half mile post to the head of the stretch the field came thundering along at a good pace. Otis and Heno had drawn clear of all contenders and already were fighting for the lead. Past the stand the same pair was still running head and head, well in front of the field, on the outside of which were Arsenal and Corrigan, both a little too far back to please their backers.

Round the clubhouse turn went the flying leaders, and by this time Aladdin had taken third place, closely attended by Belles Commoner. Wyeth had moved up from last place, and had passed Prowl, Pentecost, Lord Quex, Lucien Appleby, Hermis, and Arsenal. When half the distance of the race was completed Heno and Otis still held a commanding lead, and showed no sign of tiring. Belles Commoner and Wyeth were the nearest attendants, though Aladdin was still well up and on the rail, Coburn apparently preferring to drop back to fifth place rather than hustle his horse with half the race yet to be run.

There was no change in the order down the back stretch, but when a full mile had been completed, Bullman seemed to think the time had come for him to make his run with Heno. It was a poor piece of jockeyship. Heno, when let down, drew away from Otis and went round the far turn, increasing his lead until fully three lengths in advance of Otis. Going on gamely, and it was not long before Heno began to show signs of coming back. As the rush round the last turn into the straight run for home, Heno still had first place, but the effort was costing him dearly, and already his stride was beginning to shorten perceptibly. He ran on with bulldog courage, but could not shake off Otis, who had closed up much of the gap the Eastern colt had opened around the turn. Belles Commoner, Wyeth, and Aladdin now appeared to be running more strongly than the two leaders, and those who are quick to discern when a race horse is approaching the beaten point raised a cry that neither Heno nor Otis would get any of the money.

WESTERN COLT WAS VICTOR.

No sooner did it become plain that the favorite really was in distress than Otis also began to cry enough. With a furlong still to run both Otis and Heno were straight and all out, and it was plain neither could stay in front to the wire. Then it was that Lyne made his move on Wyeth, the selection of the son of Wadsworth and Fonsie came away past the leaders with little effort, and a hundred yards from the wire was already hailed as the winner. Lyne kept him going, and at the same time had a little in reserve in case one of the others should come behind with a rush. He was watching for this, and saw Lucien Appleby and Aladdin coming fast for the finish, but all he had to do was to keep his horse going to stall off their rush. Woods and Coburn were driving hard through the last sixteenth of a mile, and they certainly got the most out of their respective mounts, but it was not in Lucien Appleby and Aladdin to get to Wyeth, and he passed under the wire a comfortable winner by almost two lengths. Lucien Appleby was second, three lengths before Aladdin, third.

Otis, despite the heavy weight he was carrying, ran to the end in most resolute fashion, and finished fourth, depriving Heno of that barren honor and having the satisfaction of winning the duel that he and the Eastern colt had fought out every inch of the journey over the full Derby course. It was a grand struggle between these two colts, who were heaten by their own tremendous efforts and were far from disgraced.

It is no exaggeration to say that to-day's American Derby was the finest contest in the eyes of horsemen that has been seen here since Boundless beat an equally large and high-classed field in 1893. The Summary:

The American Derby, $20,000 added, for three-year-olds; one and one-half miles. Wyeth, 122 pounds, (Lyne,) 4 to 1, won by a length and a half; Lucien Appleby, 122, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1, second by three lengths; Aladdin, 122, (Coburn,) 20 to 1, third by three lengths. Time—2:40 1-5. Otis, Heno, Prowl, Belle's Commoner, Lord Quex, Arsenal, Hermis, Corrigan, and Pentecost also ran. Value to winner, $20,125; to the second horse, $3,000; to the third, $2,000. Winner trained by E. Wishard.

BAD WEATHER FOR YACHTS

Unfavorable Conditions for Larchmont Yacht Club Regatta.

ELMINA BEATS RIVAL MURIEL

August Belmont Unable to Get Yawls to Compete Against Mineola Because of Rough Weather.

The two crack schooners, Frederick F. Brewster's Elmina and Charles M. Smitbe'r's Muriel, met again yesterday in this annual Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The Elmina had the best of it throughout. She was first across the line by 22 seconds, and steadily walked away from her rival. At the finish she was 1 minute 31 seconds, elapsed time, in the lead, and 1 minute 39 seconds, corrected time, the Muriel having to allow her 8 minutes.

A spirited contest between the three 43-foot sloops, Clifford Brokaw's Dorwina, Charles Lane Poor's Mira, and F. M. Smith's Effort, ended in a victory for the Dormina, with second place for the Effort. The Mira had the advantage of a time allowance of 2 minutes 17 seconds, but that was not enough to change her place in the result. On corrected time the Dorwina beat the Effort by 1 minute 26 seconds, and the Mira by 7 minutes 54 seconds, and the Effort beat the Mira by 6 minutes 28 seconds.

In the thirty-six-foot sloops Trenor L. Park's Mimosa beat A. H. Alker's Alerion by 20 minutes 17 seconds. Alerion had a time allowance, but although she has been measured her figures were not in the hands of the Regatta Committee, and so the corrected time was not calculated. It would not change the result, though. The sailing master of the Alerion claimed that the Mimosa did not round the stakeboat right, and that question will be heard by the committee.

On the whole a worse day for yachting could not be imagined. Proverbial Larchmont weather was for once a minus quality. In the early hours of the forenoon the prospect for racing was very dubious. The rain was pouring in torrents and a heavy fog hung over the water so that from the clubhouse piazza the starting line could not be seen. The wind, holding steady in the east, was blowing twenty-five miles an hour and stirring up the waters of the Sound in lively fashion. Within the breakwater it was rough, and the yachts were pitching and rolling at their anchors. Outside it was worse, and the sea was decidedly nasty.

The race was to be started at 11 o'clock, but at that hour there were no signs of clearing so that it would be safe to send the boats out. At noon there was a slight change. The wind shifted toward the south, the clouds began to break, and blue sky appeared in small patches. There was plenty of wind and a lumpy sea, but the committee decided to make a start, and the yachtsmen began to make ready.

The weather, however, deterred many from racing. Fifty-one yachts had been entered, and nearly all of them were in the harbor. Only a baker's dozen came to the line, however. The Amorita was not on hand to sail against the Elmina and the Muriel. The two yawls Vigilant and Ailsa hung to their anchors all day. The Yankee did not show up, and August Belmont, after trying to get the yawls to sail a special race against the Mineola, had to stay in for lack of a competitor. The English cutters Hester, Eelin, and Isolde concluded not to wet their sails, and the Seawanhaka Cup trial boats, the Massasoit, Tecumseh, and Nutmeg, although on hand, thought wind and wave too boisterous for them and did not go out.

With the wind south by west and blowing eighteen to twenty miles an hour, the Regatta Committee on board the tug Raymond gave the preparatory signal at 2 o'clock for the schooner class. The Elmira went over the line first, 51 seconds after gun fire. She had jib and topsails set and heeled over until her lee rail was awash, while the big waves rolled away from her hows in cataracts of white foam. The Muriel followed at 2:06:13. She did not break out her main topsail until some time after she crossed the line. Both boats were on the starboard tack and headed off to the southward.

At 2:15 the 43-foot sloops were sent off. The Dorwina was the first over in the leeward position, 5 seconds after gun fire, with the Mira 8 seconds later, and the Effort 25 seconds more behind. All three got away on the starboard tack, and, besides their lower sails, had working topsails set. At 2:25 the Alerion and the Mimosa were started, both having reefs in their mainsails. A. Bryan Alley's raceahout Snapper started at 2:30 for a sail over, and at the same time the Houri got away alone in her class. The one serious accident of the day came near happening to the Houri just as she was over the starting line. One of the crew, Frank Mitchell, slipped on the deck and went overboard. He is a good swimmer, and managed to keep afloat until he drifted down to the Regatta Committee's boat, where a line was thrown to him and he was pulled aboard exhausted, but none the worse for his mishap. At 2:35 the starting signal for the New Rochelle raceabouts was given, but the five boats were considerably behind the gun and far apart. The Deuce at the heels of the rest withdrew before she had sailed 300 yards.

With the yachts well under way the weather began operations. The rain came again in torrents, and at 3 o'clock there was a heavy thunderstorm, with vivid lightning. That killed the wind, which had been swinging toward the south, and it fell off to not more than six or eight miles an hour. During the afternoon there were three squalls, but the wind was all the time softening, and toward the end there was not any too much to bring the yachts home.

The schooners in going out held with the wind free, and held a straight course over the Larchmont Course No. 1 on the port tack for the first mark, six miles away. After turning that mark they had one long board with general short hitches along the Long Island shore. On the last leg they had a broad reach, and came home with the wind on their starboard quarter. The course laid down for them was fifteen miles and repeat, but the committee called all the races at the end of the first round. The course as sailed by the forty-three-foot sloops and thirty-six-foot sloops was Larchmont Course No. 3, once around, eleven miles. The course as sailed by the raceahouts, twenty-one-foot class, and New Rochelle raceabouts was Larchmont Course No. 7, five and a half miles.

In the absence of John A. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, who is now on his way home from Europe, the regatta was arranged and run by the other members of the committee, H. W. Coates and Frank Hardy. The summaries follow:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.

Not over 75 and over 65 feet racing length. Start, 2:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster..	3:37:11	1:32:11	1:32:03
Muriel, C. M. Smithers..	3:38:42	1:33:42	1:33:42

SLOOPS, CLASS L.

Not over 43 and over 36 feet racing length. Start, 2:15.

Dorvina, Clifford Brokaw.	4:03:54	1:48:54	1:48:54
Mira, C. L. Poor.	4:14:15	1:59:15	1:59:45
Effort, F. M. Smith.	4:05:28	1:50:28	1:50:20

SLOOPS, CLASS M.

Not over 36 and over 30 feet racing length. Start, 2:25.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:59:25	2:34:25	.....
Mimosa, Trenor L. Park.	4:39:09	2:14:08	.....

LARCHMONT—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:30.

Houri, J. H. Esser	3:48:05	1:18:05	1:18:05

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 2:30.

Snapper, A. Bryan Alley.	3:45:42	1:15:42	1:15:42

NEW ROCHELLE—ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:35.

Caper, T. L. Howard	4:45:49	2:10:49	2:10:49
Knave, R. N. Bavier	4:50:38	2:15:37	2:15:37
The Fox, H. T. Foote	4:50:48	2:15:48	2:15:48
Alga, Alfred Mestre	4:52:33	2:17:33	2:16:33

The winners were Elmina, Darwina, Mimosa, Houri, Snapper, and Caper.

Seawanhaka Cup Trial Entries.

Commodore Thomas H. Macdonald of the Bridgeport Yacht Club yesterday gave out the official list of the yachts that have entered for the trial races for the selection of a boat to go to Montreal to sail for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup in August. The names of the boats with the names of their owners, their designers and builders, are as follows: Tecumseh, owned by the Bridgeport Syndicate, designed and built by Jones & Lahorde, Oshkosh, Wis.; Seeress, owned by Hunt and Mower, designed by C. D. Mower, and built by Smith of Bayonne, N. J.; Massasoit, owned by T. H. Macdonald and others, designed by B. B. Crowninshield, Boston, and built by W. B. Smith, Quincy, Mass.; Nutmeg, owned by Marshall & Seeley, designed and built by L. D. Huntington, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Filibuster, owned by Frank Crowninshield, designed by W. Starling Burgess, Boston, and built by Greaves, Marblehead, Mass.; Monsoon, owned by Lothrop and Burgess, designed by W. Starling Burgess, Boston, and built by Stearns, Marblehead; Crusader, owned by Ordway & Clark of the White Bear Yacht Club, designed by Reid, and built by Ramlily; Frontenac, owned by D. Hart Brower, designed and built by Gus Amaridson, White Bear Lake, Minn.; an unnamed boat owned by a syndicate of Penataquit-Corinthian yachtsmen, with Regis H. Post at the head, designed and built by Benjamin H. Halleck, Moriches, N. Y.

Officials for Shrewsbury Regatta.

The Shrewsbury Rowing Association of Red Bank, N. J., has selected the following officials for their regatta to be held on Saturday, July 5, entries for which close with P. T. Brady, Secretary, Red Bank, N. J., on Monday, June 30:

Umpire—Theodore Van Raden.
Timekeepers—Robert H. Pelton, E. L. Freisendofer, and Robert Stoll.
Starter—James Pilkington.
Judges at the Finish—Albert Burfiend, Walter Goodkind, M. A. Cornell, and J. W. Trainer.

The following is the schedule of events, the first race to begin at 3 o'clock:

Juniors—Intermediate and senior sculls; Juniors—Intermediate and doubles; junior four gig; junior four shell; intermediate four shell; senior four barge; intermediate eight shell.

The regatta will be largely attended by representatives of clubs from Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark, Long Island, and Philadelphia.

Seawanhaka Knockabouts' Race.

At Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon the second race in the series for the Centre Island Cup for Seawanbaka knockabouts was sailed by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. A cup was also offered by Johnston de Forest. The course was the regular No. 2 course of the club. At the start the wind was strong from the south and the water very lumpy, so that the little boats labored heavily. Toward the close of the race the wind moderated very much and the sea went down, and the race ended comfortably. The summary follows:

Marcia, Johnston de Forest	5:24:03	2:04:03
Gowan, F. G. Stewart	5:25:05	2:05:05
Heron, F. R. Coudert, Jr.	5:27:41	2:07:41
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	5:30:20	2:16:20
Lucilis, Henry H. Landon	Disabled.	

The winner was Marcia.

Ardsley Yachts' Contest.

On the Hudson River yesterday afternoon, off the Ardsley Clubhouse at Dobbs Ferry, the one-design yachts of the Ardsley Club had their third race of the season. Four boats started—the Scoot, Ping Pong, Krim, and Sand Fly. At the end of the first round Sand Fly was in the lead, but shortly after withdrew. The others finished, and Eutnam's Scoot was first in, with Howard Gould's Ping Pong second.

RAINY LINKS FOR GOLFERS.

Englewood Members, However, Turn Out in Large Numbers—Tie for Club Championship.

Golf activity went on merrily yesterday at the links of the Englewood Golf Club despite the rain. No less than four competitions were decided, and in the regular club handicap for the Mackay Cups there were twenty-seven members who returned full cards. The scores were very good, considering the soggy nature of the greens and the heavy rain through which the early afternoon competitors had to play.

The women were on the links as well as the men. The event for the fair players was the final match in the putting and approaching contest for the Captain's Cup. The trophy was won by Miss Mabel Barber with 11 points, while Mrs. Frank Enos was second. The men's Spring championship was another important feature. It was at eighteen holes, scratch, and the result was a tie at 79 strokes between W. S. Baylis and F. M. Wilson. They will play off this week. The former champion was N. B. Coles. He recently returned from Europe and was out of practice, and took 89. He and Wilson were the only scratch competitors in the handicap.

W. S. Baylis, with a handicap of 3 strokes, got first place in the handicap, with a net score of 76, and G. M. Boynton came second. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
W. S. Baylis	79	3	76
G. M. Boynton	87	9	78
F. M. Wilson	79	0	79
H. B. Keep	87	6	81
C. S. Boos	88	6	82
C. P. Small	100	18	82
W. A. Sykes	95	12	83
H. M. Britton	83	0	83
W. W. Wilson	90	6	84
B. M. Marvin	90	6	84
C. B. Coakley	91	6	85
D. B. Pomeroy	94	9	85
R. Keep	101	15	86
G. Starrett	101	15	86
C. A. Corliss	98	12	86
G. C. Austin	104	18	86
B. F. Austin	104	18	86
B. F. Reinmund	93	6	87
H. E. Blake	96	9	87
W. E. F. Moore	90	3	87
Smith Mowry	94	6	88
T. A. Fell	94	6	88
N. B. Coles	101	12	89
H. Weatherby	106	15	91
J. M. Sadler	109	18	91
G. M. Williamson	113	18	95
W. H. Peckham	107	12	95
P. W. Lamont	114	18	96

The scores in the pick-up handicap team match, ten on a side, were: Wilson's team, 823, 54—769; Keep's team,

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR MACHINES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE PURPOSES—VEHICLES OF IMMENSE POWER ON THE CITY STREETS—COST OF RUNNING SOME MOTOR CARRIAGES.

Five or six years ago, when the automobile first appeared as a practical vehicle the doom of the horse as a motive power in the city streets was generally predicted, and fanciful pictures of the public highways as it was imagined they would appear under the new order of things became a feature of the illustrated publications of the day. Various estimates of time ranging from ten to twenty years in which the change was to be brought about were made by enthusiasts, but were generally considered visionary.

At that time there were less than fifty motor vehicles of various patterns in the whole of what is now Greater New York, and all were pleasure vehicles. Motor cars for business purposes had been planned, but were not in operation. Prices morevoer were so high as to be almost prohibitive, except for those of large means.

During the past two years, however, such rapid progress has been made in the production of motor vehicles for almost every condition of usage, and their ease and economy of operation has been so unquestionably demonstrated that it is now believed by careful and competent observers that the disappearance of the horse from our city streets is much nearer at hand that has been generally expected, and that for business purposes at least this useful animal will become practically extinct in much less than four or five more years.

For pleasure driving the automobile is not likely, on account of sentimental reasons, to displace the horse to as great an extent as it will for business purposes. The riders and drivers of fast horses as a class are not likely to be easily converted, and the converts to the new vehicle are more likely to be drawn from the great army of non-drivers, or those who drive horses only occasionally and usually hire their rigs.

For business purposes, however, the use of the horse is governed by business principles pure and simple, and as soon as business men find that they can conduct their business more economically by using motor vehicles the horse will be displaced.

This condition of affairs has actually arrived, and the substitution of motor trucks, delivery wagons, and other self-propelled business vehicles for those drawn by horses is in active operation, and is only limited by the ability or inability of the makers of the motor vehicles to keep up with their orders. As a matter of fact all the makers of motor vehicles for business purposes are several months behind with their orders, and confess their inability to keep up with the sudden demand.

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Intending purchasers of automobiles will find that, although a wonderful variety of machines is now on the market, prices have not been appreciably reduced in the past two years, but, on the contrary, in some cases there has been a considerable advance. The least price for which a light runabout may be obtained is $600, and from this the price of the American-built machines ranges to $5,000. A favorite make of light gasoline runabout, made by a Western firm, retails at $650, while a steam carriage may be bought for $750.

A carriage with the French Tonneau body, in which there are from two to six seats in a circle back of the regular front seats, will cost from $1,200 to $2,500, though one maker advertises a light car with a detachable tonneau for as low as $900. The French touring cars cost from $5,000 to $15,000, the average price being about $8,000.

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Most of the manufacturers of motor vehicles have confined their efforts to the production of pleasure vehicles exclusively. It is estimated that there are over 200,000 horses in New York City, of which less than 50,000 are used for pleasure driving, the remainder being employed for business traffic. It is apparent, therefore, the field for motor vehicles for business purposes is several times larger, and in consequence of heavier and more powerful vehicles being required much more profitable than that for vehicles for pleasure use.

Already the motor vehicles for business purposes in use in this city include eight ambulances in use by various hospitals, a truck used by a safe manufacturing company, which has a hoisting attachment under the seat; a large furniture van, a brewery truck which carries fifty half barrels of beer, and over a hundred delivery wagons of various sorts. One express company uses motor wagons exclusively for its delivery service.

Most of these are electric vehicles, but some are propelled by steam or gasoline. At present electricity is the favorite motive power for use in city streets, but a recently perfected steam truck for very heavy work will soon be marketed in large numbers, and is expected to prove more economical than the electric vehicles.

In addition to the vehicles already in existence, many more have been ordered and their delivery is being anxiously awaited. Three large business houses have contracted for entire new delivery equipments, one ordering fifteen trucks and wagons, another twenty, and the third fifty-five. A local brewing company has also given a trial order for three large delivery wagons, and if they prove satisfactory after an extended trial will replace all its horse-drawn wagons with motor cars.

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One of the most important results of the endurance run of the Automobile Club of America on Memorial Day was the demonstration of the remarkably low cost of fuel for the trip. According to the official figures of the Automobile Club, the average cost per passenger per mile was only about a quarter of a cent for the gasoline vehicles and about half a cent for the steam carriages, the exact figures in fractions of a cent being as follows: Gasoline carriages, .27833; steam carriages, .6502. This shows that the fuel cost of the gasoline propelled vehicles was about half that of the steam motors when the two classes are grouped, but several of the steam vehicles made the trip at a less cost than some of the gasoline carriages.

The best showing was made by a twelve-horse power Mors gasoline carriage, which consumed on the trip of 100 miles but seven gallons of gasoline, costing, at 12 cents a gallon, 84 cents. As this vehicle carried five passengers the cost per passenger per mile was .168 of a cent. Next was a twelve-horses power Packard, with four passengers, which consumed 6½ gallons of gasoline at a cost of 73½ cents. There were only four passengers in this carriage, which made the cost for each mile traveled by each passenger .18375 of a cent. An eight-horse power Searchmont machine with four paseengers used seven gallons of gasoline at a cost of 84 cents, an average cost per passenger per mile of .21 of a cent.

These first three vehicles weighed from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds each, but an equally good showing was made by a twelve-horse power Richard machine which weighed but gasoline, making a cost per passenger per mile of .21 of a cent, while a little 3½ horse power Pierce, weighing but 700 pounds, actually made the trip of 100 miles with the consumption of only four gallons of gasoline, costing 48 cents. As it carried but two passengers, however, the cost for each per mile was .24 of a cent. Several other gasoline vehicles with two passengers each made the trip on five gallons of gasoline costing 60 cents, which was a cost per passenger per mile of .3 of a cent.

The best showing among the steam vehicles was made by a six-horse power White, which consumed 5¾ gallons of gasoline at a cost of 69 cents. As it carried only two passengers this made a cost per passenger of .345 of a cent. This vehicle also consumed six gallons of water. The other steam vehicles consumed from ten to sixteen gallons of gasolene and from 79.5 to 114.75 gallons of water on the trip.

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In connection with the proposed revision of the local speed ordinance, the regulations in effect in Cleveland, Ohio, are interesting, as they were passed after having been approved at a conference between Director Charles P. Salem of the Department of Public Works and the Cleveland Automobile Club, and are considered fair to all concerned.

The provisions of the ordinance cover all the city streets, boulevards, and park drives. In the downtown districts the speed is limited to seven miles an hour, but elsewhere a rate up to fifteen miles an hour is allowed. All cars are licensed and the license number in large figures is mounted on the back of the car for the purpose of identification. For violations of the law a fine not exceeding $50 may be imposed.

The electric street cars in Cleveland frequently attain a speed of thirty miles an hour in the outlying districts, though the legal limit is twelve miles, and Mayor "Tom" Johnson, speaking of this in connection with the automobile speed regulations, said: "We do not expect the street cars to keep within the twelve miles an hour limit at all times, nor shall we hope to keep the automobiles at all times within the fifteen miles an hour limit, but we do expect the automobile drivers to use good judgment and common sense at all times, and above all to refrain from speeding when there is the slightest chance of doing injury to either horse or foot traffic."

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The Paris-Vienna road race, which will be held on Thursday, will be by far the biggest automobile race ever held. No less than 139 vehicles have already been entered, and not only are all the French makers strongly represented, but there will be quite a number of German and Austrian vehicles. As the Swiss officials have shown an unwillingness to sanction the event as far as their territory is concerned, the managers have decided to hold the contest in two sections. The first will be from Champigney, near Paris, to Belfort, in France, and the second from Brenz, Austria, to Vienna. The intervening section, passing through Switzerland, will be toured at a moderate rate of speed, the racing to be resumed on reaching the Austrian frontier.

The vehicles entered for the contest include a Mors and a Mercedes by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and a Mercedes by David Wolfe Bishop, both prominent members of the Automobile Club of America. Sixty-four machines will carry tourists who will watch the race from various points on the route. M. Henri de Rothschild will send a car, built to accommodate twenty persons, as an ambulance to attend the racers.

The racing automobiles which have been constructed for this race show many interesting new features which are the result of a new rule limiting the weight of the vehicle to 2,200 pounds. To get the greatest possible power within this weight limit Panhard & Levassor and Charron, Giradot & Voight have abandoned the old method of casting the cylinders of their motors for racing vehicles and have bored them out of steel, the metal being first of all compressed to secure the greatest possible strength and homogeneity. This allows the cylinders to be made with much thinner walls. Each cylinder is separate and they are joined by cross pieces to resist torsional strains put on the frame when racing. In the Centaur engine the cylinder has a corrugated jacket of thin sheet copper coming down over the combustion chamber, while in the C. G. D. motor a smooth copper jacket entirely incases the cylinder. The engine is thus very light, the new seventy-five-horse-power Centaur of Panhard & Levassor weighing no more than 677 pounds, or 9.6 pounds per brake horse power.

The Bennet Cup competition is to be decided at the same time as the Paris-Vienna race, probably between Paris and Belfort.

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An automobile which has attracted a great deal of attention on the up-town streets during the past week is a steam-touring car of 60 horse power, designed and built by Charles C. Ball of Cleveland, Ohio. Only three of these vehicles have been built, and they are not on the market at the present time. The cost of the first car of this pattern, now in this city, is said to have exceeded $20,000, but this cost would be largely reduced if the machines were produced in quantity. The Ball carriage is built on the French touring car model, being very long and low. The machinery is completely inclosed and concealed, and is said to be of novel design throughout. In operation the car is practically noiseless and very little exhaust is visible. As might be expected from its high power, it is capable of very high speed, though no opportunity for a display of its speed has occurred since it was brought to this city. This power is in excess of most of the machines in this country, and there are but few of that power owned abroad. Most of the imported racers owned in this country are of 12 to 24 horse power, a few running as high as 40 horse power. Henri Fournier drives a 60-horse power machine, and Tod Sloan, the jockey, used a 40-horse power French machine when in this country.

NOTES FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

A twenty-horse-power Marienfelde touring car, imported by Frederick Gebhard, was received last week by Mr. Gebhard's agent, and probably will soon be a familiar sight upon the uptown streets. It is a very handsome vehicle with a dark blue frame, striped with red, a polished natural wood body, and with the seats and tonneau upholstered in red morocco. The same firm has recently imported twelve horse power Panhard-Levassor cars for H. S. Black, E. G. W. Woerz, J. A. Ripley, and T. A. Griffin of this city, L. D. Fiske of Hartford, Conn., and A. J. Eddy of Chicago, Ill.

William Rockefeller has ordered a four-seated Packard automobile, which is to be delivered this week. The vehicle is an American adaption of the French touring car model, having two seats in front and two more in a detachable tonneau in the rear. Other recent purchasers of this make of motor vehicle are Herman Ellis of this city, H. W. Whipple of East Orange, N. J., and W. D. Denegre of New Orleans.

Edward Weston of Newark has bought the eight horse power Knox-mobile, which won a blue ribbon in the recent endurance contest of the Automobile Club of America. Ex-Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn is another recent purchaser of an automobile

sidering the advisability of holding an endurance run from this city to Chicago next Fall. It has already decided to hold a one-hundred-mile endurance competition on July 4.

Surpollet's famous "Easter Egg," the long ovoid racing machine, which holds the world's record of 0:29 4-5 for a kilometer, has been offered for sale in this country for $10,000 or the nearest offer to that amount.

By a recent ruling of the License Commissioners of St. Louis, Mo., motor bicycles are required to pay a license of $10 a year.

Gelatine dissolved in acetic acid is recommended as a cement which will hold rubber and steel together, and is said to be very effective. Fish glue, which is sometimes used, is much cheaper, but does not hold as well.

The National Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association has been completed by the appointment of A. R. Pardington of the Long Island Automobile Club and H. B. Brazier of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, who, with Chairman W. J. Stewart of the Automobile Club of New Jersey, comprise the committee.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Automobile Club has been organized with about forty members, and the following officers: President—Dr. Ralph Elmergreen; Vice President—J. R. Rugee; Secretary—C. G. Norton; Treasurer—Frederic Pollworth.

The first automobile race meet ever held in Cleveland will take place next month by the Cleveland Automobile Club on the Glenville race track. The Cleveland Club has a membership of sixty and is growing rapidly.

An agitation against automobile drivers who exceed the speed limit has been begun in Detroit, and a number of prominent automobilists have been arrested and fined.

The automobile speed regulations provided by the Chicago Automobile Commission permit for a speed of eight miles an hour in the down-town district, and twelve miles an hour in the suburbs.

MOTOR BICYCLE RUN.

First Event of the Kind Will Be Held by Metropole Cycle Club on July 4 and 5.

On July 4 and 5 the Metropole Cycle Club of New York City will hold the first endurance run ever held for motor bicycles. The route is from Boston to New York, and the run will be made, rain or shine.

The contest will start at 8 A. M. July 4 from Copley Square, Boston, and run to Hartford, Conn., for the first day. On July 5 the start will be made at 8 A. M. from the Hartford control, and the finish will be at the club's headquarters, Sixtieth Street and Broadway. Starts will be made in couples at one-minute intervals.

The contest will be open to motor bicycles only, classified according to motor power, and by the term motor bicycles it must be understood that they be equipped with cranks and pedals, and in condition to be driven by pedal propulsion if occasion requires. Each contestant may pedal at any time without penalty.

The bicycles entered will be classed as follows: Class A, motors of not over 1¾ horse power; Class B, motors of more than 1¾ horse power and not over 2½ horse power; Class C, motors of more than 2½ horse power and not over 3 horse power. No entry will be accepted when the motor is more than 3 horse power or where other abnormal conditions exist.

The following controls will be established: No. 1, South Framingham, Mass., 23 miles; No. 2, Worcester, Mass., 22 miles; No. 3, Warren, Mass., 26 miles; No. 4, Springfield, Mass., 29 miles; No. 5, Hartford, Conn., 26 miles; No. 6, Meriden, Conn., 20 miles; No. 7, New Haven, Conn., 20 miles; No. 8, Bridgeport, Conn., 20 miles; No. 9, Greenwich, Conn., 34 miles; No. 10, New York, 34 miles.

As the objects of the run are to demonstrate the reliability of the motor bicycle and the ability and skillfulness of the rider to operate same, speed beyond the average rate of fifteen miles per hour will be penalized, and in riding through built-up sections the speed must not be in excess of eight miles per hour. The usual rules of the road must be observed.

If the maximum schedule is exceeded at any control the rider will be cautioned by the checker in charge, and three cautions shall disqualify. On each of the two cautions allowed a leeway of ten minutes will be granted. For each minute over the ten there shall be a penalty of two points. Any contestant arriving at any control behind his minimum schedule will be penalized one point for each minute that he is tardy.

All essential parts of machines will be sealed at the start by the referee, and any changes or alterations of sealed parts will be penalized. Entire changing of machine will be cause for absolute disqualification.

Awards will be made on the point system on the performance of the machine and on the ability of the rider.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Leonora Loring, Bought by W. C. Whitney, Brought the Top Price.

A combination sale of race horses in training was held in the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddocks, at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when consignments from several prominent racing stables were disposed of. The feature of the sale was the dispersal of the racing stable of L. M. Meyers, containing the now three-year-old filly Leonora Loring, who last season was regarded as second only to W. C. Whitney's Blue Girl. Leonora Loring brought the top price of the sale, $6,100, going to William C. Whitney. The best prices of the offering were as follows:

PROPERTY OF T. HITCHCOCK, JR.

Somerset, ch. c., 4 years, by Great Tom—Miss Ryan; G. Boskel	$1,100
Doctor Riddle, ch. h., 5, by Iroquois-Taffeto; P. H. McCreen	1,700
Rossignol, ch. f., 3, by Rossington-Valuable; J. J. McCafferty	1,900
Semper Vivax, b. c., by Rossington-Semper Vine; J. W. Franklin	875

PROPERTY OF L. M. MEYERS.

Leonora Loring, b. f., 3 years, by Doctor MacBride-Hoyden; W. C. Whitney	6,100
Doctor Russell, b. c., 2, by His Highness-Lilita II.; J. Daly	500
Explorer, b. c., 2, by Prospector-Marquise; H. Miller	900
Onyx, blk. g., 2, by Pontiac-Magdelans; Ed Peters	650
Run of Luck, b. or br. f., 2, by Wagner-Fair Fortune; S. S. Brown	850

PROPERTY OF DUDLEY HOLLIS.

Artillus, blk. c., 2 years, by Artillery-Scarlet Letter; D. Hollis	550
Lord Radnor, ch. g., 3, by Clifford-Queen Mab; D. Hollis	500
Vitellius, b. c., by Star Ruby-Tyranny; F. G. Lantry	550

PROPERTY OF JOHN DALY.

Barron, b. c., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Lydia; J. O'Connor	500

Morrisania Yacht Club Regatta To-day.

The Morrisania Yacht Club will hold its annual Spring regatta to-day. The regatta is open to yachts of all clubs, and ten classes will be started: Cabin sloops, cutters and yawls 30 feet and over, cabin sloops, cutters and yawls 25 to 30 feet, cabin sloops, cutters and yawls under 25 feet, open sloops 20 feet and over, open sloops under 20 feet, cabin cats, 25 feet and over; cabin cats, 25 to 30 feet; cabin cats, 20 feet and under; open cats, 23 feet and under, and special 25-foot cabin knockabouts. The racing will be under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The start will be at 11 o'clock and three courses have been laid out. The course for sloops and cats over 25 feet will be from the starting line of the clubhouse at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, East River, to Gangway buoy and return. The course for sloops and cats from 20 to 25 feet will be from the starting line to Stepping Stone Light and return. The course for sloops under 20 feet, cats 25 feet and under, and knockabouts will be from the starting line to Throgg's Neck buoy and return. Entries will close at 9 o'clock on the day of the regatta. H. J. Barto is Chairman of the Regatta Committee. The club has

LOCAL TENNIS TOURNEYS

Preliminary Matches in Preparation for the National Events.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR WOMEN

The Annual Round Robin of Crescent Athletic Club Starts To-day—West Side Club's Metropolitan.

Three lawn tennis tournaments of National importance to followers of the sport will begin to-morrow, and the entry list of each is filled with the best representatives of the game in this country. Two will be held within the precincts of the metropolitan district, the metropolitan championship on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the famous round robin meeting on the field of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Both of these are under the government of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The third meeting will be held on the Wissahickon Club courts near Philadelphia, it being the National championship for women.

Perhaps the meeting of the Crescent Athletic Club stands first in the list of the tournaments to be played here, as that organization has come to the front this season, having secured nearly all of the college veterans for its membership, and these players have attracted to the meet men of ranking ability. The first of these, naturally, is William A. Larned, who ranks No. 1 among the American players, and is the champion of the United States. He will only be seen in the doubles, however, paired with Holcombe Ward, the ex-Harvard man, who holds the National and international championship in the doubles. The second player on the list who will compete in the singles is Beale C. Wright, whose ranking is No. 2, and who was the runner-up at Newport last year. As the Crescent matches are to be played on turf courts, the work of Wright will be keenly watched, because he is regarded as the strongest aspirant for National honors among the men who will play at Newport in August. Among the others are Clarence Hobart, the international expert who ranks No. 5; Raymond D. Little, No. 6; W. J. Clothier, the Pennsylvania State champion, who ranks No. 10; these being the list that completes the singles matchee.

WRENNS IN THE DOUBLES.

The most important of the doubles matches will develop the strength of "Bob" Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., who as a pair have accomplished such excellent work. The Princeton veterans, Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, will also have a chance to try out the skill of the new Harvard team, Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier. The remaining double team is of a scratch order, being composed of Edward P. Fisher and Clarence Hobart. With such an array of tennis talent, it is easy to build expectations of play of the highest calibre, and it is rarely outside of Newport that such a representative body of men have been gathered in a single tournament. To a large degree their work on the Creecent courts will have a decided influence in determining their ratings for the present year. The schedule for the single matches, which will begin each afternoon at 4 o'clock, is:

Monday, June 23—R. D. Little vs. Beals C. Wright; Clarence Hobart vs. Holcombe Ward.
Tuesday, June 24—R. D. Little vs. Clarence Hobart; Beals C. Wright vs. W. J. Clothier.
Wednesday, June 25—R. D. Little vs. Holcombe Ward; Clarence Hobart vs. W. J. Clothier.
Thursday, June 26—R. D. Little vs. W. J. Clothier; Beals C. Wright vs. Holcombe Ward.
Friday, June 27—Beals C. Wright vs. Clarence Hobart; Holcombe Ward vs. W. J. Clothier.
Saturday, June 28—Reserved in case of bad weather on previous days for ties and for special matches.

Despite the drawing upon them by the big Crescent tournament the metropolitan championship has filled its events to overflowing with men of top-notch ability. The main events on the programme will be the men's singles and doublee and ladies' singles with handicap events in the singles. Raymond D. Little is the present holder of the challenge cup and he will defend his title against the winner of the tournament. From present indications this appears likely to lie between Harold H. Hackett, the ex-Yale title holder; Calhoun Cragin, Ovidio N. Bostwick, C. C. Kelley, the two Texas experts, Semp W. Russ and J. Cresson, and the new-comers from Yale, P. K. Condict and Zackarlah Sargent; and the old-time player, Stephen C. Millett. These men are all especially able on dirt courts, and are sure to make the matches fast and interesting. Because of its being the same week as the women's National championship the women's singles have not filled and will be left until the latter part of the week. It is confidently believed that Miss Marion Jones, Miss Helen Homans, Miss Anna M. Risch, Miss Julia Atkinson, and several of the other experts will compete in this event, especially as they may come on from Philadelphia to play out their matchee. The Tournament Committee in charge of the meeting is composed of Calhoun Cragin, G. A. L. Dionne, H. F. Hoibrook, Albert J. Shaw, Thomas C. Trask, and Stephen C. Millett, Chairman.

MISS JONES TO COMPETE.

The most interesting bit of information pertaining to the women's National meeting appears to be the determination of Miss Marion Jones, the former title holder, and daughter of Senator Jones of Nevada, to regain her lost laurels from Miss Elizabeth H. Moore. Miss Jones has been devoting herself to careful practice, playing against the masculine experts with the view to acquiring their speed and general accuracy. She is reported as playing the top game of her career, and there are many of her clubmates in the West Side Lawn Tennis Club who confidently expect Miss Jones to win the title again. Miss Myrtle McAteer, the Western player, is also said to be very fit for the long and trying matches of the tournament, and with these two ex-champions against her Miss Moore is sure to have a hard competition in the challenge match. Because of the changes in the playing rules governing the women's game it is said that Miss Julia Atkinson will not endeavor to take any part in the meeting this year.

With so many excellent contests going on during one week the lovers of lawn tennis will find enough to keep them as interested as if they were watching a performance at a three-ring circus. The main interest will attach itself to the fact that these matches in a general way are now leading up to the crowning meet of the season, at Newport, where cherished hopes are blasted and where the ranking of many men falls below the standing that they had eet for it. Also after this week the majority of the men players disperse themselves to the various tournaments throughout the country, which are played at the big Summer resorts during the month of July. There is one important tournament on nearby courts for next week, it being the championship of the Middle States, which is played annually on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station. Here the events on the card will include men's singles and doubles with women's singles and mixed doubles. The winner in the singles will have the privilege of challenging the present champion of the Middle States and holder of the third championship trophy, William A. Larned. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in each event, and a consolation prize in gentlemen's singles will be offered for those who are defeated in their first actual match played. All matches will be the best two out of three sets except in the final match, which will be the best three out of five, with vantage games to be played in all competitions. The rules of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will govern all play, and the tournament will be under the management of a committee of the club consisting of Messrs. Tom S. Kingman, George H. Miles, and Holcombe Ward. Robert M. Miles, Jr., will act as referee. The entry list is still open and will not close until Saturday, June 28, with Holcombe Ward, Raymond Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

Practically nothing has developed during the past week as to the teams that will play in the American-English matches for Both of the competing nations will name their men by July 1, and at that time it will be decided definitely where the contests will be held.

Rain Stopped the Tennis Matches.

Harold H. Hackett, the ex-Yale champion, and C. C. Kelley were about to begin their match yesterday afternoon in the final round of the lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club when the heavy rain prevented their playing. This disappointed a large gallery of spectators that had gathered to witness the competition of the experts.

The Tournament Committee decided that Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and her partner, Wylie C. Grant, would meet Miss Anna M. Risch and Robert Le Roy in the final of the mixed doubles to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The competition in the singles between Hackett and Kelley, and also the final in the doubles, which will engage Calhoun Cragin and Holcombe Ward against Edward P. Fisher and C. C. Kelly, will be played at the convenience of the teams.

NEW ROWING ASSOCIATION.

The Organization Will Hold Annual Regatta on Plan of English Event at Henley.

For many years the question of the possibility of holding a rowing regatta in this country on the plan of the famous English Henley has been discussed, and within the last few years evidence has accumulated to show that the interest in rowing among college men and college graduates is increasing, and that the time has come when a forward step might be taken in American rowing. The increased interest in rowing is shown by the enthusiastic support given by undergraduates to newly formed rowing clubs in some of the universities and by the success in several places of inter-scholastic rowing associations. From these sources has eprung a body of men whose appetites have only been whetted for the sport and whose attitude toward rowing is very different from the average university oar of the past. More intelligent methods of training and a recognition of the fact that rowing is, after all, a sport and recreation and not a drudgery have worked great changes in the attitude of the men, and many of them have now become actively intereeted in rowing clubs after graduation. It is from this body of men that the new rowing organization has emanated and on them that it will depend for its active support in the future. What they ask and what they must have is an opportunity to meet in competition others of their kind who have had the same rowing experience and whose ideals of the sport are similar to their own.

The local regattas of the various associations are good in their way, but do not exactly fill the needs of these men. The National regatta, while an admirable and indispensable fixture, does not appeal to this body of men who, for the most part, have no aspiration for championship honors. They believe that rowing is worth while for its own sake, but feel that it passes the limits of legitimate amateur sport when it is made the sole end and aim of life for six months in the year.

This feeling in regard to the place of rowing as an amateur sport and the desiree of the body of men above referred to have now taken form in the organization of the American Rowing Association, the plans for which are frankly based on the English Henley. The government is vested in a Board of Stewards, who have entire control of the regatta and all affairs pertaining thereto. This plan of organization differs radically from that at present in vogue in other associations in this country; but it is believed that this form of government will do much to relieve the board from politics and internal dissension. The members of this board do not officially represent any university or boat club, but have been chosen solely because of their amateur standing and interest, knowledge, and ability shown in connection with this sport. The board is a self-perpetuative body and will thus be able to maintain its own standard irrespective of the views of those who may contest in its regattas. Moreover, it will have the power to reject any entry without assigning its reason, and is thus protected from the necessity of entering into those bitter controversial discussions which do so much to hurt amateur sport. At the first meeting of the Board of Stewards, which was held in this city, it was decided to hold the first regatta on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia in July, 1903. The Board of Stewards consists of the following men:

Philadelphia.—Thomas Reath, William Innes Forbes, Charles S. W. Packard, Dr. James P. Hutchinson, Dr. J. William White, and Edson F. Gallaudet.
Cambridge, Mass.—Prof. Ira N. Hollis.
Boston.—F. L. Higginson, Jr., E. C. Storrow, R. P. Blake, Dr. Hugh Cabot, and W. P. Henderson.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Prof. W. F. Durand.
New York.—Julian W. Curtiss, Dr. John A. Hartwell, and Henry S. Van Duzer.
Detroit, Mich.—Dr. A. H. Flickwir.

Rain Spoiled Celtic Park Games.

There was a large attendance of athletes, but only a few spectatore, at Celtic Park, L. I., yesterday, where the annual track and field games of the Knights of Columbus were to have been decided.

The track and infield were in bad condition, owing to the heavy rain which fell during the night and continued up to noon. The trial heats in the 100-yard novice and 100-yard handicap dashes were run off, but the rain fell again in torrents and the management decided to postpone the remainder of the programme until Saturday, July 5. Following are the results of the trial heats:

100-Yard Run, Novice, Open.—Trial heats; first, second, and third men to qualify for semi-finals—First heat won by Philip Jagels, Pastime A. C.; J. P. Bastin, Xavier Council, second; Frank J. Scannel, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third. Time—0:12.
Second Heat—Won by H. Sharkey, Xavier A. A.; W. Squires, National A. C., second; J. E. Fortune, Star A. C., third. Time—0:11 4-5.
100 Yards, Handicap, Open.—Trial heats; winners only to qualify for final heat—First heat—Won by D. Frank, New York City, (7½ yards.) Time—0:11. Second heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (4½ yards.) Time—0:10 3-5. Third heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (3½ yards.) Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by George A. Ashley, Pastime A. C., (8½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Fifth heat—Won by M. J. Sullivan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (9 yards.) Time—0:11.

Schoolboys in Handball Match.

Rutherford High School and Kyles School were the contestants in a handball tournament at the courts of the latter yesterday morning, and the former school won rather handily. The gymnasium was crowded with friends of the players when play began. The schedule called for six games, but as one of the high school lads did not put in an appearance only four games were played.

Two old rivals faced each other for the first game—Morgan of Rutherford High School and Coffin of Kyles School. The former easily defeated his opponent by the score of 21 to 4. Hunt and Williams had a spirited battel for the honors in the second game. The latter held the lead for six hands, when Hunt rallied in the next two hands and beat out his rival by three aces.

The third game, between Morgan and Proctor, resulted in one of the easiest kind of victories for the former. He placed the ball out of his opponent's reach at will. Summarles:

Morgan (H. S.)	0	2	3	5	6	2	2	1	—21
Coffin (K. S.)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	— 4
Hunt (H. S.)	0	1	3	2	4	0	3	6	2—21
Williams (K. S.)	0	3	3	0	4	0	5	3	0—18
Morgan (H. S.)	0	4	0	2	1	10	1	3	—21
Proctor (K. S.)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 3
Hunt (H. S.)	1	1	1	0	3	1	2	8	5—21
Kohler (K. S.)	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	3	0	4	—20

Total points—High School, 84; Kyles School, 47.

"Spike" Sullivan Lost to White.

LONDON, June 21.—There was a small attendance at the opening to-night of the coronation boxing tournament, and little betting was done. "Spike" Sullivan, the American boxer, and Jabez White of England met in the first bout. The Englishman was a favorite at odds of 22 to 20.

looked a trifle drawn. The contest was mainly on scientific lines. White, who was the stronger of the two, did most of the leading, and was adjudged the winner, on points, at the end of the stipulated fifteen rounds.

AMERICAN YACHTS AT KIEL.

Emperor William Will Take Part in the Races.

BERLIN, June 21.—The American steam yacht Genesee, owned by James S. Watson, has arrived at Kiel, and the American steam yachts Niagara, (Howard Gould,) Corsair, (J. Pierpont Morgan,) Nahma, (Mrs. Robert Goelet,) Columbia, (chartered by James Stillman,) Virginia, (Isaac Stern,) Josephine, (P. A. B. Widener,) and Utowanda, (Allison V. Armour,) have notified the Captain of the port that they are coming. These vessels will bring about 150 Americans, besides the many Americans who have already engaged apartments at the hotels, among them being Timothy L. Woodruff, the Lieutenant Governor of New York.

The death of King Albert of Saxony will not change the programme of the Kiel regatta. Emperor William will take part in the races, but the Empress has decided for other reasons not to attend. Prince Henry of Prussia is expected to return to Kiel for the concluding events.

The crews of the American yachts Uncle Sam and Virginia II., which are to compete in the regatta, are tuning up their craft dally. The weather at Kiel is very fair, in contrast with most of the other parts of Germany.

Warren Athletic Club Games.

The second annual picnic and games of the Warren Athletic Club will be held at Baldwin Park, Long Island City, next Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The events, which are open to all amateurs, will be as follows: 75-yard run, novice; 100-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; one-mile relay race, team of four.

The games will be followed by a basket ball game between the West Side Athletic Club and the Anchor Athletic Club teams.

Philadelphians Want Cricket Dates.

The Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia is desirous of visiting New York during the middle of August and wishes to arrange three games with metropolitan clubs. E. K. Leech of Philadelphia has charge of the matter and will be glad to hear from clubs with open dates. The Philadelphia Cricket Club is also desirous of arranging a game with a New York club for July 4 on their grounds at Wissahickon Heights. Their Secretary is Sydney Young, 617 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

U. of P. Football Schedule.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The University of Pennsylvania football schedule for 1902 has been announced. There are only a few changes from the 1901 schedule:

Chicago and West Point have been dropped. Bucknell has taken Chicago's place on the list. Thirteen games are on the schedule as against fourteen last year. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27—Lehigh.
Oct. 1—Franklin and Marshall; 4—State College; 8—Haverford; 11—University of Virginia; 15—Gettysburg College; 18—Brown; 22—Anapolis Cadets; 25—Bucknell.
Nov. 1—Columbia; 8—Harvard; 15—Carlisle Indians; 27—Cornell.

All of the games will be played on the university grounds at Franklin Field except these with the Annapolis Cadets and Harvard. The former will be played at Annapolis and the latter in Cambridge.

Golfers Play at South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—Rain this afternoon did not prevent a fair amount of golf enthusiasts on the links of the South Orange Field Club to fight out the second round in the play for the June cup. These scores were recorded: E. E. Lethbridge beat W. W. Palen 7 up and 5 to go; R. M. Sandford beat G. W. Lethbridge 4 up and 3 to go; Joseph F. Taylor beat F. R. Hasselman by default.

Cup Contest at Park Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—Owing to the thunder showers which followed each other in rapid succession this afternoon there was little play at the Park Golf Club. The regular weekly play for the President's cup was held, however. The best scores were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Leslie W. Hallock	102	21	81
W. Delar Anderson	98	8	90
H. D. Hibbard	106	14	92
Charles B. Morsea	110	17	93
Dr. A. W. Anderson	123	30	93
Charles L. Nicbols	120	25	95
Raipb Hallock	125	30	95
S. St. J. McCutchen	115	17	98

Hillside Golfers Beat Harbor Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—Rain interfered with the morning event play for the Boys' Cup on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club course. Later in the day the team match between the Hillside and Harbor Hill Clubs was played and the home team won by 11 holes to 4. The scores are:

HILLSIDE.	Holes.	HARBOR HILL.	Holes.
J. Whitney Baker	0	Fiske	1
Howard Wright	9	McKnight	0
W. L. Glenney	0	Hollis	0
N. F. Rogers	2	Scoll	0
Robert Abbott	0	Lobin	2
Morris Dumont	0	Conrow	1
Total	11	Total	4

The contests for the Golf Committee Cup and the Reinhart Cup were the other events of the afternoon. Olaf Saugslad won first honors in both competitions. The same scores counted for the two events. They are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Olaf Saugslad	95	15	80
Howard P. Wright	82	0	82
Robert Abbott	82	0	82
W. L. Glenney	84	2	82
Evarts Tracy	106	20	86
Roger F. Murray	94	7	87
H. F. Baker	95	6	89
Waller Peterson	102	12	90
F. A. Clark	104	14	90

Queen's Jubilee Cup for Golfers.

FAST LACROSSE IN RAIN

Champion Shamrocks of Canada Outclass Crescent A. C. Team.

CURRIE'S SENSATIONAL PLAY

Little Centre of Canadian Team in Every Play on the Slippery Field at Bay Ridge.

Superior work with the stick, fast running tricky dodging, and henvier weight on the part of the Shamrocks, the champion Blue Ribbon lacrosse team of Canada, yesterday worked the downfall of the Crescent Athletic Club team on the field at Bay Ridge. The final score was 15 goals to 7. A portion of the competition was played while the rain fell in torrents. This did not dampen the spirits of the players nor the ardor of the spectators who crowded the grand stand and stood upon the chairs or endeavored to shield themselves under umbrellas. Under the conditions which prevailed it was evident that every spectator was an enthusiast of the sport. As for the players, the wet and slippery turf only added zest to the contest. It was apparent that the Cnnadians were better fitted out in the way of foot gear than the men of the Crescent team. The former's cleats held firm while the Crescent players occasionally ploughed a furrow in the sod or took ridiculous tumbles at a time when rolling upon the wet grass proved most costly.

To sum the situation up in a single word the Crescents were outclassed by their antagonists who also won over them last year by the score of 8 goals to 5. As is so frequently the case in their matches the Creacents by a wonderful burst of speed and vigor swept the Canadians before them during the first few minutes of play. Kennedy got the ball nicely on the first face-off, ran twenty-five yards and then passed to Stoba, who threw to Curry. The latter had edged up in front of the Shamrock's goal and caged the ball for the first point within thirty-three seconds of the referee's whistle that started the game.

There was an abundance of fine throwing by both sides before the next goal was scored. The ball found its lodging place within the Canadian's sticks with great frequency. They intercepted the low passing of the Crescent men so often that the latter tried running. At this they were easily beaten. Short and stocky Johnny Currie, the Shamrocks' centre, made his legs work with lightning-like speed and nearly every Canadian could outfoot the Crescent player whom he covered. Jewell was the exception, however, and with a long run and a pass from Wall the Crescents scored the second goal on Jewell's shot, the time being 3:27.

The spectators appeared anxious for the Shamrock players to warm to their work. They did this right well for the next goal, as their attack drew off the Crescent's defense, and McKeown drove the ball into the cage within forty-five seconds of Jewell's goal, which had just preceded it. In rapid order McKeown scored three goals, each time making a neat change in his position with the defending trio of his own team. He used such force in making his throws that the goal was not to be denied him.

Then followed a period of very rapid play. The Crescent players were successful in many times rushing the ball down to the Shamrocks' goal, and Wall, Jewell, Dobby, and Kennedy made many excellent trials to drive the ball within the netting. Their efforts were splendid, but Quinn proved himself to be a stone wall for defending the goal, and not one of the shots got past him. On the other hand, the men from over the border virtually picked the ball out of the Crescent players' sticks a score of times and managed to tally a goal for their side every two minutes, the final score of the half being 10 goals to 2 in the Shamrocks' favor.

Even greater speed was evident at the beginning of the second half. Jewell got into every play, and several of his catches of long throws while running at top speed were very pretty and called forth applause from the side lines. The Crescents were inclined to rought it up a bit in the stick work, and both of the Brennan brothers were hurt by receiving blows in the face. Hotly fought scrimmages were in order before each goal netting, and at first honors were about even between the teams. Jewell scored twice, once on a pass-up from Dobby and later unassisted after a long run. Wall also advanced the score of his team by a throw into the net, assisted by Stoba. Stoba played with considerable dash at the finish and also assisted Curry to score. The last goal of the game was made by Jewell, who relied on his own ability and made the play alone.

For the Shamrock side, John Currie made the majority of the long runs. Half the length of the field was his usual sprint, and he did the distance, cleverly dodging the Crescent men who opposed him, in brilliant style. In fact, Currie was the most salient feature of the game, as he should be, for he is credited with being the best lacrosse centre in all Canada. Robinson, Hoobin, McKeown, and the Brennan brothers distinguished themselves by the excellence of their all-around developed game, in which sure stick work and forceful throwing were most prominent. All in all, it was a great contest and well worth all the discomfort the spectators had to put up with. The line-up:

Shamrocks, 15.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 7.
Quinn	Goal	Garvin
Howard	Point	Maddren
Kavanagh	Cover point	Miller
Finlayson	First defense	De Casanova
McCarry	Second defense	Liffiton
Smith	Third defense	Drakeley
Currie	Centre	Kennedy
Robinson	Third attack	Dobby
Hoobin	Second attack	Jewell
McKeown	First attack	Wall
P. Brennan	Inside home	Stoba
J. Brennan	Outside home	Curry

Goals—For Shamrocks, scored by McKeown, 7; McCarry, 2; Robinson, 2; Hobin, 2; P. Brennan, 1, and J. Brennan, 1. For Srescent Athletic Club, scored by Jewell, 4; Curry, 2; Wall, 1. Referee—R. Flannery. Goal umpires—E. M. Saunders, Crescent Athletic Club, and T. O'Connell, Shamrocks. Timekeepers—B. A. Kelley, for Crescent Athletic Club, and P. Murphy, for Shamrocks.

Cup for Apawamis Golfers.

The links of the Apawamis Golf Club were allve with golfers yesterday, attracted by the qualifying round for a silver cup presented by B. Lambert Sackett. The contest was at handicap, and the sixteen lowest players by net scores qualified to meet at match play on successive Saturdays. The eligible sixteen, with scores were:

	Gross,	H'd'p.	Net.
H. L. Downey	92	6	86
J. J. Downey	97	11	86
G. R. Meeker	101	15	86
W. B. Eddy	102	15	87
G. L. Tiffany	97	8	88
B. W. McKelvey	97	8	88
S. Ford	95	6	89
H. Morse	95	4	91
H. A. Sherman	96	5	91
Maturin Ballou	93	0	93
R. P. Walden	100	7	93
B. H. Elmer	100	7	93
H. E. Clark	101	8	93
C. L. Pately	109	15	94
J. A. Peck	99	4	95
W. A. Pratt	112	14	98

The draw for the first round at match play next Saturday was: H. Morse vs. H. L. Downey. Ford vs. Ballou. Tiffany vs. Weldon. McKelvey vs. Pratt. Pately vs. Eddy. Elmer vs. Clark. Downey vs. Meeker. Peck vs. Sherman.

Cyclists Ride In the Rain.

Four divisions, aggregating 200 cyclists, managed to start from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in the annual run promoted by The New York Journal, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, before the storm became severe. In the annual century and made a brave effort to complete the trip of 100 miles, struggling through mud and rain. The storm in the afternoon, which was encountered on the return from Rockaway, caused such a delay, however, that none of the riders had been heard from at a late hour last night, and it is probable that none was able to complete the course within the time limit of fourteen hours. It is expected that another attempt will be made next Saturday.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

The Alpha Motor Cycle Club of Brooklyn will have a run to Washington, D. C., July 12, which will be the longest ever undertaken on motor bicycles.

Owing to the unfavorable weather the race meet of the Metropole Cycle Club, scheduled for yesterday at Manhattan Beach, was postponed until Saturday, July 5. All tickets issued for yesterday will be good for the postponed date. The entry lists will be reopened, and blanks 123 Tribune Building, and at the National Cycling Association, 150 Nassau Street.

The Motor Cycle Club of New York has changed its name to the New York Motor Cycle Club. To-day the club runs to Glen Cove in the forenoon, and will return in time to attend the picnic of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at College Point in the afternoon.

The annual joint run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York will be held to-day at Zehden's Park, College Point. Dinner will be served at 1:30 P. M., and will be followed by dancing.

Floyd A. McFarland, who fell at Providence a few weeks ago and broke his collar bone, in consequence of which he was laid up in the Rhode Island Hospital for two weeks, has fully recovered from his injuries and will appear in a race at Pittsburg on July 4.

The first big cycling meet in the Metropolitan district will be held at Manhattan Beach on Saturday afternoon. There will be three races for the amateurs, a one-mile handicap for the professionals, a special motor race, and a twenty-mile motor paced race between Harry Elkes, Albert Champion, Howard B. Freeman, and "Tommy" Hall.

The St. George Wheelmen of America, Newark Division, has been organized in Newark with forty members. Francis S. Green was elected President, Albert Evans Vice President, James T. Smith Treasurer, James W. Foster Financial Secretary, William Hall Sergeant at Arms, and Robert B. Trivett Recording Secretary.

A banquet and reception under the auspices of the Sons of St. George and the St. George Wheelmen commemorative of the coronation of King Edward VII. will be held at Schultheis's Fort George Hotel on Thursday.

Another foreign cyclist who has come to America in search of glory and gold is Jacques Tschudin, a Swiss rider of some ability, who is now in training at Manhattan Beach.

"Tommy" Hall has been matched to meet "Joe" Nelson and Basil de Guichard at Providence on July 2. Two days later at New Haven he will have another inning with Nelson, and on July 11 and 12 he is scheduled to appear in motor paced races at the seven-lap coliseum track in Atlantic City.

Most important of all the new records so far this season is the time for twenty-five miles made by Albert Champion, the French rider, who covered twenty-five miles in 37:15 3-5, supplanting the old figure of 37:17 made by Walthour. Champion broke all records from fifteen to twenty-five miles in this race.

The allotment of the holding of the National professional and amateur cycling championships for 1902 has been made by the National Cycling Association Board of Control. The distribution of the championships was decided by a drawing in the presence of representatives of the clubs, the tracks, and the riders. The professional championships will be run as follows: One-quarter mile, Vallsburg; one-half mile, New Haven; one-third mile, Providence; one mile, Atlantic City; two miles, Baltimore, and five miles, Buffalo. New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield were the only tracks to make application for amateur championships. New Haven drew the half and the two miles, Hartford the quarter and the five miles, and Springfield the one-third and the one mile.

In a recent match at Cologne between Rutt, the German; Ellegaard, the Dane, and "Major" Taylor, Rutt became the winner by winning the second and third heats, the first one going to Taylor. Ellegaard finished in third position in every heat. It is among the possibilities that Rutt may be seen in America before this year is over.

"Joe" Nelson, a brother of John Nelson, who lost his life in a bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden, New York, has turned professional and is slated for a number of matches during the present month. He has a match with Harry Caldwell at Vallsburg to-day and another at Westchester on June 25. It will be ten-mile heats, best two in three, motor paced. At Providence, on July 1, the little Swede will race "Tommy" Hall and Basil de Guichard.

The action of the National Cycling Association in starting a fund for riders injured in cycle racing is looked upon as a commendable feature of that interesting sport. Following gasoline motors around saucer-like tracks at the rate of forty miles an hour is not only a thrilling sight, but one that is dangerous in the extreme. The bursting of a tire, the breaking of a chain, a loss of nerve on the part of the steersman might result in a tumble, which would mean at least an enforced vacation for the riders who earn their living at this game. Should they be laid up for a few weeks in the hospital it is some satisfaction to know that a weekly allowance is forthcoming from the riders' fund. The fund is supported by benefit meets held at frequent intervals and from percentages donated by promotere at various tracks.

According to information yesterday received from Paris at the National Cycling Association headquarters in this city, Ivsr Lawson, the well-known American sprinter, has sailed for home on the Columbia in order to be present at the opening of the Grand Circuit, and with him are coming "Plugger" Bill Martin, the winner of the great Austral wheel race, and F. S. Beauchamp, a noted Australian rider. Martin and Beauchamp are to remain in this country until the end of the season, when they will return to Australia via San Francisco. On the first day of the world's championships at Roms Lawson easily won his heat in the 1,000-meter race, ran second in a semi-final, and was a close third in the final, which was won by Ellegaard, the Dane, with Meyers, the Hollander, second. The tandem event at 3,000 meters was won by Lawson and Ellegaard in very fast time.

The fifty-mile handicap road championship race of the New York Stats Division of the Century Road Club of America will be held today over one of the finest courses on Long Island, between Springfield and Belmore. All of the best road riders in this part of the country have entered and a good contest is assured. Among the scratch men will be Charles Mock, William Ferguson, Henry Velt, Ernest Gillett, and John Achorn. There will be three time prizes and seven place prizes, making a total of ten, and as the handicaps range as high as forty minutes, every rider will have a chance to win one of the trophies. Thess prize will be delivered to the winners as soon as the decision of the judges is announced. The start will be made promptly at 1:30 P. M. The headquarters of the officials and competitors will be at West's Hotel at Valley Streani.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Suit Department Reductions.

$10.00 TO $5.50.
Unlined Etamine Skirts, with side plaits, black only, $5.50.

$12.50 TO $6.50.
Heavy Taffeta gored Skirts, walking lengths, $6.50.

$15.00 TO $6.75.
Rainproof Ulsters, plain and mixtures, $6.75.

$1.25 TO 75 Cts.
Woven Chambray Waists, all colors, 75 cts.

$1.50 TO 95 Cts.
Corded Madras Waists, in white, 95 cts.

$15.00 TO $7.50.
Taffeta and Peau de Sole Jackets, $7.50.

Navy Brilliantine, 38 Cts.

A lot of 1,000 yards of pure Navy Brilliantine, good weight and bright, lustrous finish, in two shades of navy blue only; regular 50 ct. quality.

At 38 Cts.

PARASOLS, $3.00 and $5.00, Reduced to $1.50.

Silk Coaching Parasols, in a variety of colors; fine natural handles; none C. O. D.

At $1.50.

Collars and Cuffs At Extremely Low Prices.

SIX COLLARS FOR 45 CTS.; REGULAR VALUE 75 CTS.
SIX PAIR CUFFS FOR 65 CTS.; REGULAR VALUE $1.50.
LATEST SHAPES, ALL SIZES.

$1.50 Negligee Shirts, 95 Cts.
Fine White Madras, White Corded Stripes, cuffs detached, 95 cts.
75 ct. and $1.00 Leather Belts, in tan, gray and black, all sizes, 35 cts.

50 Ct. Neckwear at 25 Cts.
All new goods, including English Twills, in the new four-in-hand and batwing Ties, 25 cts.

Brooklyn Agents for Jouvin & Cie. Kid Gloves

Muslin Underwear. June Specials.

Gowns of good Muslin, V-neck, cambric ruffle, 48 cts.
Gowns of Cambric and Nainsook, lace or embroidery trimmed, low neck, 79—95 cts., $1.25—$1.50.
Walking Skirts of Cambric and Muslin, umbrella flounce, lace or embroidery, 95 cts., $1.50 to $3.95.
Drawers of Cambric, umbrella ruffle, hemstitched, 25—48 cts.
Dressing Sacques (broken sizes), white and colored Lawn, 58 cts.; were 95 cts. and $1.25.
Corset Covers, Cambric and Nainsook, fitted and French shape, embroidered or lace, 25—38—48—75 cts.
Petticoats, blue and white Seersucker, 65 cts.; were 95 cts.
Waitresses' Aprons, Lawn, hemstitched, 25 cts.
Nurses' and Waitresses' Aprons, Lawn, hemstitched or embroidered insertion in bib, 58—79 cts., $1.10.
Gingham Aprons, strings and pocket, 25 cts.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' I. & R. Morley's sanitary black Cotton Stockings, double soles, high spliced heels, all hand seamed, 3 pairs for $1.00.
Ladies' fine imported gauze fast black Cotton, and all over lace lisle thread Stockings, 50 cts.
Men's imported fast black Cotton Socks, embroidered fronts, 3 pairs for $1.00.

Morley's Underwear in Full Assortment.

Lace Reductions.

UNUSUAL VALUES.

Fine Laces and Galloons, broken sets, consisting of Applique, Irish Crochet, Net Tops and other styles, in White, Butter, Cream and Champagne.
50 cts., reduced to.....35 cts.
75 cts., reduced to.....48 cts.
$1.00, reduced to.....69 cts.
$1.50, reduced to.....95 cts.
$2.25, reduced to.....$1.48
A lot of Black Laces and Insertions marked down to close them out.

Shoe Specials.

Ladies' Dress Oxfords, Ideal Kid, Patent Calf and fine black Vici Kid, opera toes, extra light hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels, $3.50 and $4.00, reduced to $2.50.
Ladies' Tan Shoes, the balance of several lines of Shoes and Oxfords, broken sizes, but perfect, at $2.00.
Ladies' House Slippers, Patent Leather or Vici Kid, round toes, light soles, hand stitched, low leather heels, $2.00 and $3.00, reduced to $1.50.
Misses' Oxford Ties, best grade patent Calf or fine Vici Kid, mannish shape, welted extension soles, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, at $2.50 and $2.75.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

We Will Die Stamp Paper At This Price for Monday Only.

For vacation tourist, a monogram or address Die, engraved, with 48 sheets of Inverness linen and envelopes to match, in cabinet box, paper stamped in colors from Die, $1.38 in gold, and silver, $1.43
This includes new Die of a selection of several different designs.
Cards and Wedding Invitations engraved at lowest prices. Up to date designs and best quality stock.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

A Great Sale of Quality Undermuslins.

Thousands of the handsomest, best made, best quality of Muslin Garments, with particular attention to fit, finish and quantity of material in each garment.

We have planned to make this wind-up June Sale of Underwear the greatest that Greater New York has ever known, both in the domestic and imported. Examine each Garment minutely. You will find that the sewing is finer, the buttons are better, the cut and finish all approximate the elegance of the lovely French lingerie.

We are prepared to serve a great throng of women who want only high class Underwear. Read these prices carefully:

A Dead Refrigerator Is a Dead Loss.

A Refrigerator that doesn't keep the air circulating, just as the blood is kept circulating, is dead—Ice in a dead Refrigerator rots the food and the Refrigerator, just as air in a damp cellar, blue-molds everything within its reach.

Now we can explain much more clearly by the Mackinaw what a real live Refrigerator is—and if you are interested, suppose you call, and we will take pleasure in doing so.

However, here is an intelligent statement of why the Mackinaw is not dead. It will repay reading:

In the "Mackinaw" the dry, cold, pure air descends directly from the ice to the provisions and preserves food with very little ice. It has very large provision storage capacity, shelves which slide in or out without obstruction. The triple walls are heavy and solid, one within the other. The interior walls are made of inodorous dovetailed and matched tulip poplar, zinc lined. The space between the walls (after applying linings of specially prepared non-conducting substance) is compactly filled with pure charcoal. It has a drip pipe which can be taken out and cleaned. Every part can be thoroughly cleaned, with very little trouble. They are beautifully polished, cabinet finished, in golden oak, hardwood. Have solid genuine bronze self-locking latches. Any article preserved in the provision compartment of the "Mackinaw" will retain its individual flavor or taste, and will not transmit it to other things in the same compartment, therefore meat, fish, milk, onions, butter, etc., can be safely placed side by side in the food chamber.

No. 125, 2 shelves,	41 in.	high,	27 in.	wide.	17 in. deep....$8.98
No. 133, 2 "	43 "	"	29 "	"	18 " " 12.98
No. 158, 2 "	45 "	"	31 "	"	20 " " 15.00
No. 164, 3 "	47 "	"	33 "	"	20 " " 17.25
No. 496, 2 "	52 "	"	28 "	"	21 " " 17.25
No. 498, 3 "	56 "	"	32 "	"	22 " " 19.50
No. 500, 3 "	61 "	"	34 "	"	23 " " 25.25

Then we have the Empire, made of hardwood antique oak, finished galvanized iron linings, cold, dry air circulation—special while they last..... $7.98

Also the Diamond, soft wood, while destined to meet the demand for a low price Refrigerator, nothing has been spared in the construction to make its preserving qualities the very best. It is strong, substantially built and very neatly finished, and a good large size—special while they last..... $7.75

The Greatest Sale of White Goods Values Brooklyn Ever Knew.

25,000 Yards Beautiful White Lawns, 5c. Yard.

32 inches wide, Mill Ends, from 6 to 30 yards, perfect, bright new plain white Lawns, many of which sell regularly for 10c. yard.

On counters in rear of Main Floor.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Great Values in New Shirt Waists.

An Unequaled Offering.

The values, the wide variety for choice and the daintiness of these Waists make the offering beyond precedent. It is one of those doings which have made the Abraham and Straus Shirt Waist Store famous. We could go on and add adjective after adjective, but let us get down to details.

Striped gingham Waists, made with full front and plain back, in a variety of colors, value 50c., special, 18c.
A large purchase of silk mixed madras Waists, in all the popular colors, including oxblood, light blue, pink, tan and grey—made with the full shirt waist front, French back, neat collar and cuffs, originally sold at $3.00, now 98c.
Striped madras Waists, in light blue, oxblood, black and white and pink, made in the shirt waist front, plain back and finished with straight collar, with embroidered turnover, value $1.00, special, 49c.
Plain madras Waists, in light blue, tan, green and grey, made with pleated front, tucked back, straight collar, finished with white lawn hemstitched turn-over, special, 59c.
Striped madras Waists, in several styles, some with Gibson front and back, finished with white lawn stock, others in plain full front, French back, usually sold at $1.25, for this sale at 79c.

White Waists.

Fine white lawn Waists, yoke of tucks and hemstitching, finished with three rows of embroidery, tucked back, cuffs and collar, very special, 79c.
A large and varied assortment of fine white lawn and pique Waists, a few mentions of the styles—some with front of six rows of fine embroidery, tucked back; another style with yoke front and back of Val. lace, finished with fine tucks, elbow sleeves with deep ruffle edged with lace—this waist opens in back; white pique with front of wide hemstitched tucks, plain back, all at 98c.
Fine white cheviot Waists, in black polka dot effects; also lawns with small rings and dots, made with full fronts, others in tucked front, finished with stock tie, value $1.48, special, 98c.
Fine white lawn Waists, entire front of choice embroidery insertion, short and full length sleeves, open front and back, special, $1.59.
Fine white lawn Waists, made with yoke of fine tucks, finished with solid embroidery, bias effect, back and sleeves with cluster of fine tucks, very special, $1.75.
An assortment of very fine Waists, in broken sizes, in variety of styles, some with hand made fronts, others with exquisite embroidery, value $10.00 to $12.00, at $5.98.

Silk Waist Values.

White China silk Waists, made tucked front, closing on side, tucked back, collar to match, $1.98.
China silk Waists in tan only, polka dot of red, Yale, pink, green, light blue and white, made with full front, French back, turn over on collar and cuffs of solid color to match, $2.98.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Girls' Dresses.

Princess Dresses for $1.39.

Made of a fine grade of linen, large shield and belt of white duck, finished with collar of material and fancy white braid; linen only; sizes 4 to 12 years.

$3.00 Princess Dresses at $1 69.

Made of very fine percale, in polka dot and stripe effect, large collar and belt of white pique and finished with deep hem; sizes 4 to 12 years.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

Women's Negligee Wear.

Dressing and Kimono Sacques.

Dressing and Kimono Sacques, of polka dot lawn, pink, blue and black dot, made with plaited back and full front, large sailor collar, trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace—the Kimono Sacques have white lawn bands down front and on sleeves, value 69c., at.....35c
Lawn Gowns, in pink, blue, lavender and black polka dots, low round neck, edged with lace and ribbon run beading, tucked elbow sleeve, edged with lace, value $1.39, at.....79c

Colored Petticoats.

600 Seersucker Petticoats, in neat stripes, made with an umbrella ruffle, trimmed with a small ruffle, special at.....29c
Striped percale Petticoats, made with an umbrella ruffle, trimmed with two and three small ruffles.....59c
Black and white striped sateen Skirts with an umbrella ruffle, trimmed with a plaited ruffle.....98c
An assorted lot of taffeta silk Petticoats, some with accordion plaited ruffle and others with a flare ruffle, value $8.50, at $4.98

Second floor, East Building.

An Untrimmed Hat Event

For Women and Misses.

Broken lines which our buyer found he would be unable to duplicate, so he gathered them all together and decided to cut the price just to send them into usefulness. Now you can buy a Hat for 23c. or 69c. that was regularly 75c. to $1.75.

They are made of the best braids and are in the shapes most desired for immediate wear. This is one of the best values we have had this season—and the broken lines are accountable for it.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Etamine Canvas, 38c.

Another shipment of the wanted Dress Fabric.

We can hardly have them woven fast enough to supply the demands. They are in the stylish voile weave in cream, tan, castor, gray, royal, navy blue and red. There is a generous quantity of cream, which seems to be so much in demand, the price is 38c. a yard.

Main Floor, West Building.

Offerings of White Fabrics.

Note the Prices.

These sheer White Fabrics have done their share toward making June a record breaker in the selling of White Goods. The month now is on the last half—and to-morrow's prices are inspiration enough to women to make a want in this line, even if they haven't one; not a long list, but a good one.

Novelty stripe Piques, worth 35c. yard, at, yard.....21c
The newest in fine, soft finished Pique, in small figure and dotted designs, at, yard.....35c
Fine quality Madras in stripe and small designs, closely priced at, yard.....19c
A choice assortment of neat designs in white mercerized Madras and Cheviots at, yard.....39c
Fine, sheer India Linon, 40 inches wide, at.....15c. yard
An exceptionally fine quality India Lawn, 32 inches wide, suitable for dresses, at.....18c. yard
New foreign Dimities, all the desirable cords; also, with lace effects and fine, sheer dotted Lawns, values up to 45c. a yard, at..19c
French Revering, exceptionally pretty patterns, 40 inches wide, at.....79c. yard
White French Batiste, 47 inches wide, also French Organdie, 67 inches wide, our own importations, otherwise would cost you a third more, at.....35c. yard
Remnants of fine white goods, Madras, Piques, Cheviots, etc., at less than half price.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Cloth Bound Books at 9c.

2,400 Books in the collection, comprising about 300 titles.

Ordinary cheap paper editions sell for more than this. It is a notable doing of this Book Store and offers a chance of supplying yourself with good Summer literature at a most trifling cost.

The Books are all strongly bound in red cloth, spring back, large, readable type and printed on good paper, each volume complete in itself.

The titles embrace some of the best works of the following authors:

Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Eliot, Cooper, Holmes, Barrie, Edna Lyall, Ouida, Doyle, Crockett, Irving, Bulwer, Blackmore, Black, Braeme, "The Duchess," Carey, Bronte, Evans, Hawthorne Clark Russell, Southworth, Marlitt, Corelli, Stevenson, Alexander.

All Are Marked at 9c. Each.

Subscriptions to Magazines are a strong feature of this Book Store; let us send your magazines to you while you are away.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Boys' Summer Clothing.

Lowest Prices Anywhere.

Washable Suits and Knee Trousers.

Right wear for the little fellows. Cool as a cucumber and smart and stylish as any boy will want to wear on a warm day. Strongly made clothes, too, that will stand the Summer fun and will stand tubbing. There is immense assortment for choice and fine savings on every single suit.

$2 00 Wash Suits at 89c.

They are made in the sailor blouse style of galateas, chambray and duck in solid colors and fancy stripes; some have collars of white duck, others of the material, handsomely trimmed. Blouses are full and shapely and Suits are finely finished. Several hundred Suits in the collection in sizes to fit boys of 3 to 10 years.

$2.00 Wash Suits, $1.35.

Two piece Suits, made in double breasted style, of fine white cotton duck; well made and finished with pearl buttons; trousers have belt loop—cool and dressy Suits for boys of 6 to 12 years.

$3.00 Wash Suits, $1.98.

Single breasted Suits of linen crash, for boys of 4 to 14, and Norfolk Suits of mercerized linen for boys of 4 to 10 years; finished in the best possible way—knee length or knicker trousers with Norfolk style—pearl buttons.

Washable Linen Suits at $2.48.

Two piece Suits, in double breasted style, of brown Holland linen, for boys of 6 to 14 years, and Norfolk Suits, of brown linen, for boys of 4 to 10 years, knee length or Knicker trousers, with Norfolk style, pearl buttons.....$1.36

Washable Blouses, 48c.

Handsome Blouses for boys of 7 to 14 years. They are made of best madras that is fast color, in the new patterns and colorings; finished with felled seams, pearl buttons and small turnover collar.

Washable Knee Trousers, 22c.

Duplicates of those which went in a hurry last week. Trousers of new fast color materials: navy and white stripes and checks and plain crash; strongly put together and finished with pearl buttons; sizes 3 to 12 years.

$1.00 Knee Trousers, 69c.

An unusual offering knee Trousers of fine navy worsted serge—all wool and fast color—stitched throughout with silk; seams are strongly lapped and the Trousers are lined in front and finished with patent waist band and bone buttons; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

China . . . Sharp Savings.

Every incoming steamer has casks of China marked for Abraham and Straus. Now to make room for them—the price pruning shears are put in operation. This is what they have done for to-morrow:

China.

Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, choice of a handsome floral decorations, set includes large soup tureen and three platters; every piece gold trimmed, considered good value at $25.00, while they last at.....$18.49 set
Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, delicate floral decorations, every piece gold stippled, soup tureen and all the large pieces included; value $35.00, to go at.....$27.97 set
Dinner Sets in open stock patterns, ranging in prices from $9.88 in porcelain to $193.50 in the best Haviland china.
We are closing out a number of lines of richly decorated German China, including Plates in various sizes, Oatmeal and Preserve Saucers, Tea and After Dinner Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, Cake Plates, Bonbon Boxes, Pin Trays, etc., etc., at about ½ the marked prices.
A special lot of about 250 German china decorated Chocolate Pots and Cracker Jars, assorted shapes and decorations, actually worth 59c. each, while they last at.....21c. each
Japanese china and Tokonabe Umbrella Jars, blue and white and gold decorations, values $1.98 and $2.49 each, all to go at 98c. ea

Domestic Glass.

Etched Water or Lemonade Sets, consisting of a large tankard shaped jug and six tumblers.....89c. set
500 doz. imitation cut glass water Tumblers, actual value 69c. doz., at.....48c. doz
Large imitation cut glass Iced Tea Tumblers.....9c. ea
Large imitation cut glass Berry Bowls.....19c. ea

Basement.

Clocks.

500 nickel alarm Clocks, warranted good timekeepers.....49c.
Rich gold novelty Clocks in a variety of shapes, 1 and 8 day movement.....98c. to $10.50
A large assortment of French traveling Clocks, low priced, at from.....$3.98 to $29.00

Lamps.

Decorated Porcelain Lamps, complete with globe to match and best central draught burner, at prices much under regular value, $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98
A large assortment of metal table Lamps in all the new wrought iron, brass and enamel finishes. Very suitable for the country home. All have the very best central draught burners, $1.29 to $4.98
Wrought Iron and Venetian Hall Lanterns, many styles to choose from.....69c. to $9.25

Crockery.

Decorated English Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, in two decorations, complete service for 12 people, value $10.00, to go at...$5.49 set
American porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, choice of pink or green border decorations, set includes Soup Tureen and all the large pieces, value $18.00, at.....$13.97 set
250 covered Slop Jars, 67 Combinettes, with bail handle, some have slight imperfections, value $1.49, at.....89c.

Cut Glass.

Rich, brilliant, cut glass Spoon Holders, value $4.00, at.....$2.98
Rich cut glass Nappies, value $2.49, at.....$1.98 ea
Rich cut glass Oil Bottles.....2.98
Rich cut glass Berry Bowls, 9 in. size, value $6.98, at.....$4.98

Summer Stationery.

Have you purchased yours yet? This is for you, then. Three offerings. You can choose any one of the three and you will get good Papers and prices were never smaller. Here are the three:

500 boxes of crepe silk Paper, an exact imitation of the French production, which sells at 50c. box. There are three dainty tints, heliotrope, opaline and Yale blue, and all in that popular Oxford size. It is an event which will not occur again. Regularly 25c. a box, at.....12c
200 Cabinets, containing 60 Sheets and 60 Envelopes, violet paper, in the popular Oxford size, that has always sold at 25c., for 12c

6c. Writing Paper at 2c. Quire.

2,000 quires of linen and satin finish Writing Paper, linen, in Gladstone and octavo sizes; satin in octavo size, ruled only; Envelopes that match perfectly.....30c. package

Main floor, front, East Building.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auction Room Business in Usual Summer Condition.

PRIVATE DEALS YET IMPORTANT

Pinkney Sale and West Seventy-fourth Street Building Scheme—This Week's Auction Sales.

The general opinion yesterday of brokers who have the lion's share of private real estate dealings is that considering that the week wns the third in June its transactions in private sales were important and of notable volume.

The most interssting deal of the week, financially and, perhaps, historically, was the transfer by Miss Mary G. Pinkney, who is eighty-five years old, and whose life history was published Mny 4 last in THE NEW YORK TIMES, of her property, more than 120 lots, bounded by the Harlem River, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundrsd and Fiftieth Streets, with all water rights, to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. It will be turned into a vast car storage depot. The price paid, cash, was over $962,000.

The history of this property which Miss Pinkney derived from her stepfathsr, Archibald Watt, has a tinge of romance. It has been variously known as the Oblienus, Bussing, Cadwalader C. Colden, and Watt tract, and early last century it was a marshy ground where great snips shooting was had. It yet retains some of its swampy features. The earliest deed on record in regard to it is one of 1705 by which Joost von Oblienus transferred it to Peter von Oblienus. It was described as "salt meadows on the Harlem River adjoining the lands of Hendrick Myers." The subsaquent conveyances were to Peter Waldron, 1742; to John Delancy, 1792; to Cadwalader C. Colden, 1811; to Archibald Watt, 1823. There was some legal complications in which Aaron Bussing figured and the property was "redeemed" by Watt in 1838 on payment of $9,000. It appears from the records that Watt paid $15,177.50 for this and other property in 1828, and that Watt transferred it to Miss Pinkney in 1843 for $10,800, and that in 1867 the water rights of this block and other property were deeded to her by the Mayor and Commonalty of New York for $12,700. The transaction was through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., as brokers; Strong & Cadwalader, attorneys for the Rapid Transit Company, and J. C. Shaw, attorney for Miss Pinkney.

The middle west side interests were improved last week by the announcement that F. A. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., had terminated arrangements to build on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, eighteen five-story, American basement private dwellings, on plots 25 by 100, at a cost of $900,000. The structures are to be ornate and fireproof, and the scheme is purely one of investment. The average cost of the dwellings will be $50,000, and what they and the lots they stand on will be held at may be judged by details of the cost of the unimproved property. In 1849 ten of the eighteen lots were bought by Mr. Clark for $33,750, and in 1889 his purchases were: Four lots, $28,000; two lots, $12,000, and two lots, $14,000, a total of $87,750, or an average of $4,875 a lot twenty-two years ago. Sales of improved property on the north side of this street, the lots are 20 feet front, have been all in 1891: No. 3 West Seventy-fourth Street, $53,000; 5 West Seventy-fourth Street, $50,000; 7 West Seventy-fourth Street, $47,500; 9 West Seventy-fourth Street, $46,500, and 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, $43,000.

Plans for three modern hotels were filed during the week. One to cost $500,000, and to be twelve and a half stories high, is to go up on the lots 254 to 258 West Forty-second Street. Another, to be twelve stories high and to cost $1,100,000, will be on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 495 feet west of West End Avenue, on a plot 101.3 by 104.4. The third is planned for the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, twelve stories, on a plot 100 by 102.2, and to cost about $400,000.

Forecasts in regard to brokerage business this week, and indeed for the dog days, have abounded. One relates to a joint theatre and hotel project and there is a basis of fact in it, the decision on the scheme hinging on a reconsideration of structural iron estimates which were considered too high as at first submitted. The project is said to involve more than $1,000,000. The changes have been rung again on the Metropolitan Opera House and the Plaza Hotel without drawing a hint from those who will decide on the conduct or the future of the property. As a veteran office broker put it: "The dull time is on hand, and one may expect silly stories. But it paya to 'saw wood.' The season we are entering on is favorable for quiet investment transactions of magnitude and for deals in gilt-edged dwelling property and for perfecting business lethargy and Summer leisure great deals in business property that may not be consummated and made public until early Autumn."

The Auction Room.

The temper of auction room buyers at this season in regard to unimproved property under the hammer was illustrated last Wednesday at the Trinity Building, when Vincent A. Ryan offered four pieces of property of the estate of the late W. M. Ryan. The southeast corner of Barclay Street and West Brondway, vacant, was withdrawn at a bid of $29,250; the southwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets, vacant, was bid in at $24,250, and an interior lot between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 101.9 feet south of Thirtieth Street and 306.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, vacant, were withdrawn.

Tuesday's sales comprised offerings by Peter F. Meyer & Co. of Ninth Avenue property at or near Thirty-ninth Street and Forty-fourth Street, and in Thirty-ninth Street, just west of Ninth Avenue, for which fair bids were secured, and $30,000 was realized by the sale of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. On the same day the sale of 022 Greenwich Street, just north of Leroy Street, at $27,500, under foreclosure, was an index of values in this neighborhood. A sale of a three-story brick stable, 49 Market Street, south of Madison Street, at $22,000, under foreclosure, was regarded as a satisfactory transaction. A four-story brick dwelling, 304 West Eighty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, sold under foreclosure on Wednesday for $28,000, the amount due on judgment being in excess of $24,000. On the same day the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 by 200, on which was a judgment of $43,000, sold for $44,500, and two five-story brick flats, 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, sold, judgments $44,000, for $45,873. The sale of the Germania Assembly Rooms property, 291 and 293 Bowery, with Second Avenue property, judgment $147,000, for $150,000, was a feature of Wednesday's sales.

Of the offerings at auction for this week, the most important of the forced sales are: To-morrow, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., the four-story stone-front dwelling, with a two-story extension, 615 West End Avenue, judgment $26,296; on Tuesday, by Herbert A. Sherman, of the ten-story brick flathouse and store 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, due on judgment $298,855; on Wednesday, by James L. Wells, of 2,780 and 2,784 Broadway, a seven-story brick flat, with stores, judgment $296,672; on Thursday, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., of 215 to 219 Beekman Street, and 220 and 222 Water Street, three-story brick stores; by Peter F. Meyer, of 33 Fifth Avenue and 2 East Tenth Street, a five-story brick dwelling, sold in partition.

There were recorded last week 277 mortgages, for $5,061,539, of which 79, for $1,103,947, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $1,274,002, were at more, and 92, for $2,623,640, were at 5 per cent.; 134, for $1,106,276, were at more, and 88, for $3,801,800, were at less.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Nathan L. and Leon Ottinger the four-story and basement dwelling 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Isidor Friedlander the five-story flathouses 1,586 and 1,588 Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.

Le Grand K. Pettit has sold to Samuel Sandler the five-story flathouse 1,758 Madison Avenue, 30 by 85.

It is likely that the real estate offices down town and uptown, will be closed from Thursday, July 3, to Monday, July 7, as many brokers have agreed to obssrve Saturday as well as the Fourth as a holiday.

The buyer of 502 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, sold by Peter Wagnsr through C. E. Schuyler & Co., was Elizabsth M. Loft.

Samuel Wacht has sold the six-story flathouse, with store, 34 East Seventh Street, 24.5 by 90.10.

Leasee effected by the McVickar Realty Trust Company include 56 East Fifty-third Street, for Mrs. E Harriman; for Robert Hoe, 15 East Thirty-sixth Street, to A. Hartupee McKee, for a term of years; 143 East Thirty-seventh Street, for Samuel Sloan, Jr., to William N. Kremer; 118 East Thirty-sixth Street, to Mrs. John D. Wood, for a term of years, and for Mrs. Mary H. Soley, 37 East Twenty-ninth Street, to tha Misses Parsons.

The brokers in the sale of the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street hy Justice P. H. Dugro and his associates were Brooker & Gsorger and C. H. Eaton & Co.

Burrill Brothers have sold the four-story brownstone privata dwelling 494 Wast Third Street, 22.6 by 100.

George W. Dougherty sold for A. D. Russell to Louis Cohen four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100. On the plot will be built a six-story apartment house.

Charles Buerman & Co. have sold for A. Reinhardt the four-story tenement, with store, at 434 East Houston Street, 20 by 100.

Harris Flatow has sold to Lewis Kresner 21 Pike Street, an old building on lot 22 by 64.11.

Van Vliet & Place have sold to E. B. Raffetto the three-story and basement dwelling 414 West Thirteenth Street, 19.4 by 103.3.

The buyer of 158 and 160 Greene Street, sold by the Hudson Realty Company, is George H. Pigueron, who is to build on the plot, 42 by 100, a seven-story loft building, with store.

Herman Kronkow has sold the old buildings and lots 107 to 113 West Thirty-ninth Street, on the plot 100 by 98.9, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Charles E. Noseer has sold the four-story dwelling 178 East Seventy-second Street, 10.8 by 102.2.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Lillian Whiton to S. C. Baum the five-story flathouse 104 Broadhurst Avenue, 25 by 75.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John C. Umberfield to a Boston investor the five-story American basement dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Robert S. Finney, with C. H. Eaton & Co., has sold for John J. Lordan the four-story flat, with store, 454 Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 75.

Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., was the purchaser of 38 West Twenty-eighth Street, sold by John M. Hughes.

The sale of 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for George Herbener was through Porter & Co.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Samuel Shortridge, Jr., referee, 377 Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, four-story brick store and tenement and two small buildings.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, Unionport Road, west side, 249.6 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, two lots, 25.6 by 99.0 by 25 by 98.6 and 25.1 by 98.6 by 25 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,153; subject to another mortgage for $1,058 on the southerly lot.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Paul Goepel, referee, 306 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 108, five-story brick tenement, with storee. Dus on judgment, $19,050.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, C. C. Nadal, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,296.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 56 lots on Springfield, Dewey, Hollis, and Grand Avenues, Queens, L. I.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 103 West Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 20 by 75.4.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,338 Old Broadway, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 83 by 22.5 by 14.2 by 102.7, three-story frame house and store.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 446 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 143.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 100, frame stable.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 459 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side,, 275 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 116.5, three-story frame house and stable.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, W. S. Johnson, referee, 124 Avenus C, southsast cornor of Eighth Street, 19 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with etores.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 1,000 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 84.2 feet east of Clinton Avenue, 27 by 111, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgmsnt, $5,895.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. F. Neuman, referee, Hon Aveous, west side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, vscant; Vyse Aveous, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-secood Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,365.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public anction sals, 84 East Ona Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 34 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 80.10, four-story and basement brownstone flat.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, H. P. Botty, referee, 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, west side, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, ten-story brick apartment house. Due on judgmeot, $298,422.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, two lots, 25 by 100.5 each, with ooe-story stable and blacksmith's shop on easterly lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, estata sale, 22 West Fortieth Street, south side, 319.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, four-story, basemeot and cellar, brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extcosion, 18 by 98.9.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Josepb, referee, 240 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,743; subject to another mortgage for $79,721.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosura eale, John P. Scbuchman, referee, 304 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avsnue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenemant, with stores. Dus on judgment, $19,050.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1¾ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Dus on judgment, $296,672.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, referee, 1,800 Clinton Avenue, east side, 111 feet south of Ooe Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 17.7 by 95.2 by 28.1 by 1.1 by 103.6 by 1.5, two-story dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,458; subject to another mortgags for $5,500.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 587 to 595 Prospect Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, four-story and basement brick and stone flat houses, each 20 by 100. Eacb subject to a mortgsgs of $8,750.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., referee, foreclosure sale, 220 and 222 Water Street, and 115, 117, and 119 Beekman Street, northwest corner, 56.9 by 57.7 by 50.9 by 63.4, three-story brick stores. Dus on judgment, $19,092.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosurs sale, H. B. Wesselman, referee, 425 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 256 feet east of Avenua A, 25 by 108, five-story stone-front flat. Dus on judgment, $10,991.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. J. Appell, referee, 172 Seventh Avenue, west side, 23 feet north of Twentieth Street, 23 by 91.7, four-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $9,344; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure eale, James O. Farrell, referee, 103 East Una Hundred and Second Street, south sids, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stons-front flat. Due on judgment, $4,942.

By John M. Thompson Company, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 418 West Thirty-fifth Street, south eide, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $3,538; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By the John M. Thompson Company, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 420 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick etore and tenement. Due on judgment, $1,869.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 33 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 20.4 by 100, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure aale, Charles M. Beattle, referee, 664 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 15.8 feet west of Park Avenue West, 16.8 by 77.9 by 16.8 by 74.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,730.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, Robbins Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Willow Street, 70 by 216, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,552.

By Vincent A. Ryan, executor's sale, Artsmas B. Smith, executor, 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 190.8 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.10 by 100.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 510 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 105, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,021; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, T. F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, 429 East Ona Hundred and Twentisth Street, north eide, 208.9 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,809.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 343 and 345 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick stable, 30 by 98.9; P. A. Geoghegan of 464 Eighth Avenue, owner; J. W. Cois of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architeot; cost, $15,000.

No. 137 East Sixty-first Street, for a five-story brick factory, 25 feet front; H. D. Froelich of 2,130 Seventh Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogdsn & Co. of 454 Lexington Aveous, architects; cost, $10,000.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 495 feet west of West End Avenue, for a twelve-story brick apartment hotel, 101.3 by 204.4; the Johnson-Kahn Company of 102 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. E. Scharsmith of 477 West Ooe Hundred nnd Forty-fortb Street, architect; cost, $1,100,000.

Noe. 6 and 8 Charles Street, for a six-etory brick tenement, 40 by 82; Friedman & Farber of 280 Broadway, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architscts; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 77 Wsst Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story boarding house, with store; C. Van Baren, premises, owner; J. J. Manley of 143 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 140 West Seventy-eaventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. B. Post, premises, owoer; M. C. Merritt of 2,678 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 740 Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. J. Zellnder, premises, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,583 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Garfield of 43 West Fourth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 344 West Fifteenth Street, to a three-atory brick dwelling; P. H. Keahon of 108 Tenth Avenue, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexandar Avenus, architsct; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 105 and 108 Liberty Street, to a five-story brick factory; estate of Theodore Havemeyer, owner; ths Rusling Compsoy, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 419 and 421 East Fourteenth Strset, to two five-etory brick tenements, with etore; W. F. Amend, owner; O. Reissman of 32 First Strset, architect; cost, $500.

No. 151 Cannon Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Weiss, owner; O. Reissman, architsct; cost, $300.

Nos. 223 East Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; W. F. Amend, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 89 to 93 Rivington Strset, to a threa and four story brick synagogue; Roumanian American Congregation of the City of New York, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

W. S. Devery's Shingle Up.

William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police, will to-morrow leave his country villa at Arverne, L. I., and go as a real estate broker to 150 Broadway, where on the seventh floor he has an office with his nephew, J. J. Byrne. Their names in gilt letters were placed on the door yesterday. They will be allied with John J. Halloran and Palmer & McEnroe, whose offices connect with theirs.

Pennsylvania Hotel Deal.

R. A. Harrison, W. R. McLaughlin, and Cyrion De Laney, brokers for the Hotel Register Corporation, have rented, for the owners—capitalists of Philadelphia and Reading—the new and modern 200-room Neversink Mountain Hotel, near Reading, Penn., to J. E. Souers of New York, who was last season manager of the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George, N. Y.

New West Seventy-second Street Hotel.

Plans were filed yesterday by J. E. Scharsmith, architect, of 47 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a twelve-story brick apartment hotel to be erected on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 495 feet west of West End Avenue, 101.3 by 204.4. The building is to be fireproof and will cost $1,100,000. The Johnson-Kahn Company of 102 West Sixty-ninth Street is the owner.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" staods for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent etamp shall be placed on all conveyances whers the consideration or value exceede $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-fiva cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity abova the mortgage, except in rare caees where tha purchaser assumes paymsnt of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times tha value of the revsnus stamps on the cooveyance should tharefore show the true coosideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, June 21.

58TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Josephine H. Bissell to Sarah E. Smith; (R S $16.25, mtg $25,000)..... $70,000

73D ST, 219 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Marguerite Melbourne, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

136TH ST, 256 West, 16.8x99.11; Rachel Levison to George F. Picken and another, (R S $1, mtg $10,750)..... 100

137TH ST, e s, 543 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; George F. Picken and wife to Rachel Levison, (R S $3.25, mtg $13,000) 100

151ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 25x115.5; Richard C. Greene to Timothy Sullivan, (R S $1.25)..... 4,100

173D ST, 677 East, 16.8x89.9x16.8x90.4; Clifford W. Hartridge to Elizabeth V. Ebert, (R S $1.50)..... 4,950

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 43d St, 101.6 x85.6x irregular; Robert Goelst and another to Quartue A. Graves, 15 6-12 years. $36,250, $41,250

LEWIS ST, 153 to 157; Abraham Kassel to Louis Shulsky, June 2, 1902, to April 30, 1912..... 3,600

3D AV, 2,374; Henry Hunneke to John J. Campbell and another, 3 years..... 1,100

6TH AV, 1,031 and 1,033, w corner of 58th St; Georga H. Robinson to Charlee L. Kellogg and others, 8 years..$2,700, 3,000

8TH AV, 2,123; Joseph M. Alexander to Emanuel Meyer, 5 years..... 1,800

43D ST, 155 West; Robert Goelst and another to Quartus A. Graves, 15 6 years. 1,800

43D ST, 153 West; Robert Goelst and another to Quartue A. Graves, 15 9-12 years. 2,000

86TH ST, 310 East; Peter Zimmerman to Abel Brasian, 2 5-6 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Charles J., to Ellen M. Phillips; Taylor St, w s, 275 ft s of Morris Park Av, prior mortgage $2,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

ERCOLANO, Giuseppe, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 215 and 216, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1907.. 7,000

FARENGA, Salvatore, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 94, map of St. Raymond's Park, due Jan. 1, 1909..... 850

GINSBURGER, Emil, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 183d St, n w corner of 3d Av, 4 yrs, 6 per cent..... 11,200

HAYMAN, Al, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 125th St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cant..... 150,000

HAAREN, John W., to Frederick Oschmann; 143d St, e s, 375 ft s of 8th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MIGNONI, Antonio, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 103 and 128, map of St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1907..... 650

MONTGOMERY, Emily, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 143, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years..... 205

SCHWEGLER, Georgs, to William Schwegler; 84th St, n s, 366 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

SMITH, Sarah D., to Josephine H. Bissell; 58th St, n s, 475 ft e of 6th Av, prior mortgage $35,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 20,000

MELBORNE, Margaret, to Karl M. Wallach; 73d St, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 3 months..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

HAASE, Gustave J., to George Fischer, ¼ part..... 3,000

JOHNSON, Georgs F., to Dudley S. Harde 23,500

RIDLEY, Arthur J., to Globe Realty Company..... 30,212

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company..... 50,000

MARCUS, Arnold, to Eugena Van Schaick CARR, Theresa M., executrix, to Agnes Smith..... 3,600

PEACOCK, Charles L., to tha Twelfth Ward Bank, as collateral..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; John Patterson against Louis C. Hahn, owner; George W. Teandle, contractor..... $870

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 849 to 853; Antonio Fiuri against Jacob H. Butler, owner and contractor..... 2,010

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 21x100; John Bell Compaoy against C. H. Day, owner and contractor; J. H. Black, contractor..... 101

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 21x100; John Bell Company against C. H. Day, owner; G. W. Teandle, contractor..... 111

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 36x100; John Bell Company against Mathilda A. Teandle, owner; George W. Teandle and James H. Black, contractors..... 98

150TH ST, 632 and 634 East; tha Allgnum Company against Emma Horenburger, owner and contractor..... 301

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 179th St, 69.10x93.2; Herbert A. St. Georgs against A. Joeeph Peppiatt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Foster.

2D ST, 36 East; City of New York against Mary B. W. Booth and brother, (violation of building lawe;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

99TH ST, 63 East; the excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Samuel Ginsberg and another, (foreclooure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulliver.

127TH ST, e s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; William M. Kingsland against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosurs of mortgage;) attorneye, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

149TH ST, e s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 16.6x99.11; Tillie Peyser against Robert F. Bennatt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Story.

168TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 625 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 650 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 675 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 700 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 725 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 750 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 775 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 800 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 825 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 850 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 875 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 900 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 925 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 950 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 975 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1000 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1025 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1050 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1075 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1100 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1125 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1150 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1175 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1200 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1225 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hunter.

168TH ST, s s, 1250 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x124.8x24.8x184.3; Addie A. Sullivan against William C. Conner and another, (fore

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, June 24th, 1902,
VOLUNTARY SALE,
2,338 OLD BROADWAY,
BETWEEN WEST 129TH AND 130TH STS., three-etory frame building, with store, size of lot 25x102.7½x irregular,
446 EAST 150TH ST.,
BETWEEN PARK AND MORRIS AVS., frame stable, size of lot 50x100.
459 EAST 150TH ST.,
BETWEEN PARK AND MORRIS AVS., three-story frame house, with stable on rear of lot; size of lot 25x118.5.
For maps and particulars, apply to LAYTON & ROGERS, Esqs., 1,659 Amsterdam Av., or at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, June 24th, 1902,
PARTITION OF INTEREST,
Estate of DEBORAH ALEXANDER, deceased,
97 EAST BROADWAY,
BETWEEN MARKET AND PIKE STS., four-story and basement brick tenement.
103 EAST BROADWAY,
BETWEEN MARKET AND PIKE STS., four-story and basement brick tenement.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Esqs., Attorneys, 320 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, July 1st, 1902,
103 WEST 42D STREET,
BETWEEN SIXTH AV. AND BROADWAY, four-story and basement brick building; size of lot 20x75.4.
R. K. BROWN, Esq., Atty., 302 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
by order of
ABRAHAM GRUBER, ESQ.,
Executor and Trustee under the will of LOUISE N. PAGE, dec'd,
174 EIGHTH AVE.,
near 10th St.,
three-story brick building, size of lot, 23.5x90.
MESSRS. BLACK, GILCHRIST & BONYNGE, attorneys for estate, 170 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Estate of
Dr. Frank Abbott, dec'd,
22 West 40th St.,
the handsome four-story, basement-and-cellar brownstone-front dwelling; decorated; gas fixtures, butler's pantry, &c.; size of lot, 18x98.9.
Messrs. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Estate, 27 Pine St.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 111 Broadway,
TWO CHOICE LOTS,
NORTH SIDE 59TH ST.,
100 feet west of West End Av.,
with one-story frame stable and blacksmith shop; size of lots 25x100.5.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Sale Advertised for June 21
POSTPONED TO
SATURDAY, JUNE 28,
LOTS AT AUCTION.
WILLIAM KELLY, Owner,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, AT 2 P. M.,
148 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
fronting on the famous Ocean Boulevard and Trotting Speedway, adjoining
MINDEN'S HOTEL,
(31st Ward.)
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
EASY TERMS.
How to Reach the Property:
Take Smith St. or Franklin Av. car to Avenue M and walk one block west, or take Fifth Av. "L" or trolley Vanderbilt Av., Third Av., or Hamilton Av. cars; transfer at 36th St., and get off at Avenue M; walk one block east.
Maps and particulars at
McNULTY FITZGERALD CO.,
201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
EDWARD P. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.
4-story brick building with lot,
No. 124 Avenue C,
Southeast Corner 8th Street.
For maps, etc., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Rockaway Park,
On the Atlantic,
35 Minutes from L. I. City Depot,
The Brooklyn Bridge or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Trolley to and from Jamaica.
THIS SELECT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY HAS PERFECT SEWERAGE, GAS, ELECTRICITY, AND BROAD AVENUES AND THE BOARDWALK.
The New and Attractive PARK INN and BATHING PAVILION.
LOTS AND COTTAGES FOR SALE.
UNEXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT.
ROCKAWAY PARK IMP. CO., LTD.,
192 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.

BREEVOORT COTTAGE,
Far Rockaway, corner Grand View and Lockwood Ave.,
First-Class Accommodations
for refined Summer boarders; Christians; superior cuisine; near the ocean. Call or write for particulars.

SHORE FRONT—BEST YET.
50x100; terrace, bay, shade trees; 22 minutes by rail, north shore Long Island, amongst millionaires; value $3,000; our price $700; permission for boating, bathing, fishing. North Shore Realty Co., 1,122 Broadway.

Desirable places, with water fronts, for sale and to rent at Huntington, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbor. Louis Ward, Huntington, Long Island.

Hempsteed.—Cost $9,500, sell $7,500, $1,000 cash, new modern residence, large plot, finest section; homeseekers only; trolley to city, seashore. Urgent, 237 Hempstead, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

FACTORY SITES
BOROUGH OF QUEENS,
NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
OWNERS.
167 Jackson Avenue,
Long Island City, N. Y.

$400 CASH—FLUSHING—PRICE, $4,000.
$31.50 per month pays all, including principal; new modern house on plot 50x100, built by day's work; 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; 5 minutes to depot, 15 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

I am headquarters in Queens Borough for Homes, Factory Sites, Shore Fronts, and acreage; for sub-division name your wants. E. J. Clarry, 480

City Real Estate for Sale.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.
WEST END AVE.,
Southeast Corner of 91st St.
New five-story American basement dwelling, 25 feet front; open for inspection every day.
No. 89 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 81st St.
Five-story American basement dwelling, 20x75 x95; open from 5 to 7 P. M.
Also several American basement dwellings on west side, $16,000 and upward.
E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

WE OFFER THE BEST BARGAINS IN NEW YORK CITY.
Lots 25x100 each for $59.99, regular price $123. Terms $2 down, 50 cents weekly; water privileges for boating, bathing, and fishing; this piece is only five minutes from trolley, near the greatest racetrack in the country; water works only 2 blocks away; plenty work for carpenters, bricklayers, and labor of any kind at union wages; this offer stands good for 10 days only. For information and for free transportation apply to The House and Home Co., 202 East 23d St. Harlem office 58 East 125th St., open evenings till 8 P. M.

Beekman Street Corner
FOR SALE.
The property Nos. 115, 117, and 119 Beekman St. and 220 Water St., 57 feet 7 inches on Beekman St. x 56 feet 9 inches on Water St., will be sold at Public Auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on June 26, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTON STREET. 5-story 20-family apartment house. {Rent, $3,000.
WEST 4-story and basement single flat. 27TH ST. {Mtg. $10,000, at 4%.
COLUMBUS AV. 5-story triple flat, with stores; {terms to suit.
WEST 5-story double flat; fine condition; 130TH ST. {terms easy.
EAST 88TH STREET. 5-story 22-family flat. Rent, $2,000. Pr. $27,000; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT.
West 115th Street.
$3,000 CASH,
or less, accepted, 5-story modern, double flats, best section West 115th St., showing an elegant income, a pointer to the wise. INVESTIGATE and get this bargain quick; all terms made absolutely to suit. Frank Jerold, 111 5th Av., N. Y. City.

VACANT LOTS. WEST SIDE.
SEVERAL DESIRABLE
PLOTS ABOVE 70TH ST.
All at moderate prices; terms easy.
E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK'S LATEST BUILDING PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED IN REAL ESTATE MAGAZINE. OFFICES 31-33 FULTON STREET. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION $1. PRIZE COMPETITION $1,200.

Special Bargain for Sale.
House, eight rooms, plot 27x125.....$1,600
" six " " 50x150..... 2,500
" " " improvements, 50x100.. 2,700
H. T. Metcalfe & Sons, 171 Broadway.

LOANS ON IMPROVED MANHATTAN REALTY.
4—4½—5%.
BERT G. FAULHABER, No. 7 East 42d St.

Must sell to close estate, five-story tenement, Madison St., near Jefferson; 12-room house; price, $30,000. Chas. Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Two five-story and basement double flat, 117th St., near 7th Av.; price, $54,500; rented for $6,400. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Plot, 40x100,
40th St., near 6th Avenue.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

106 West 40th Street.
3-story B. S. dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cor. William and Frankfort Streets.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 14th St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale.—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and beth in each apartment; hard wood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 8 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and owner, Ernest Wenigmann.

A.—$10 cash, $5 monthly; building lots, $50 up; near Jerome Av. and St. Joseph's Seminary; agents wanted; 20 per cent. commission paid; new method of assistance by which sales are easily made; salary to competent person. Intending buyers can meet Mr. Lawrence Sundays at 2 o'clock at Bureau of Information, Grand Central Depot, 42d St. and Park Av. Lots will be shown free. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 881—38th.

CAN offer an unusual opportunity to quick buyer to secure one of the most desirable, well appointed homes in
Beautiful Bedford Park
at a bargain; large ground, contains ten city lots, and situated on Mosholu Parkway, opposite Botanical Gardens. Investigate quick!
ALBERT BAKER, 111 5th Av., New York.

The 5th Av. of the Bronx; two sold this week; no wonder we are selling quickly when we offer the best two-family houses ever erected in Bronx Borough; top floor rented; pays all expenses; all assessments paid; full lots; large rooms, 1,984 Anthony Av., near Burnside Av.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; handy to cars; buildings to order, $1,900 up; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Sacrifice!—Sherman Park; 50x100; corner store property near station; offer wanted. Strickler, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Bargains.—1 and 2 family houses; full lots; $2,500 upward; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Washington Heights.

NOW is your opportunity if you want to get one of the choice private dwellings on
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
I can offer you a beautiful three-etory and basement, swell front, white stone, hardwood trim, every improvement, $2,000 lese than value. ALBERT BAKER, 111 5th Av., New York City.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

THE WILLIAMS LAND CO.
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY, OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS SEEKING PERMANENT HOMES, NEW 6-ROOM DETACHED COTTAGES, $2,000, ON RENT-PAYING BASIS, NOW READY; ALSO LOTS $5.00 DOWN, $5.00 MONTH; HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT; FREE SKETCHES; MONEY FURNISHED TO BUILD, SEND FOR BOOKLET TO WILLIAMS LAND COMPANY, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM.
Convenient Lakewood; 20 acres excellent cultivated land; crops in; large house, barn, outbuildings, fine condition; abundance fruit; running stream; horse, buggy, lot fowls, incubators, brooder; furniture included; sacrifice to quick buyer for $2,500; half cash; photographs. Room 209, 302 Broadway.

93 acres, Island Beach, Ocean Co., N. J., between Barnegat Bay and Atlantic Ocean; long frontage on each; superb beach for bathing, boating, and fishing; extremely valuable for development; write for details. W. M. Ostrander, North American Bldg., Phila., Pa.

For Rent—A $40,000 mansion in Montclair, N. J.; all the latest improvements; 20 extra large rooms and three baths; will decorate to suit; rent, $2,000 per year. For description, catalogue, and plans apply to G. Tuoti & Co., Rooms 19-20, 206 Broadway, New York City.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

At Oceanic, on Shrewsbnry River, pretty 6-room cottage, fully furnished; large grounds; must sell at once; $2,000 will buy. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

$5 BUYS BUILDING LOT.
Positively this week only; 29 miles; near station; installments, 25 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Mortgagee will sell at a bargain two new modern houses at Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of Clarence True, Harvard Building, 42d St. and 6th Av., New York.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Business Property for Sale.

For Sale.—To close estate, old established wholesale grocery and liquor business; capital required $100,000 to $125,000. Address J. N., Harsdale Box 116 Times Office.

Real Estate.

Palisades Park
The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, largely improved, with all the advantages of the city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sewerage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.
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We will erect steel building for perties owning eltes suitable for first-class office buildings and apartment houses in New York and other cities of over 100,000 population; all on time; very low interest; terms such that building may be paid for ont of the rental. American Construction Company, 10 Wall St.

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Situated in Long Island Sound,
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Over an acre on the mainland will be sold with the island, giving ample space for a etable and landing facilities.
Electric lights and the Greenwich water-supply can be placed on the island at a very small expense.
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Nearly a mile and a half of splendid beach on the Atlantic Ocean, nearly a mile and a half of additional shore front on bays. Over 160 acres.
Unequaled for Summer residences anywhere near New York.
Between two most fashionable settlements where land commends from $3,000 to $10,000 per acre.
Price euch as to afford one of the best opportunities ever offered for speculation or permanent investment.
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On the Housatonic River & Sound
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AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
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77 acres, beautiful lake, $6,500; 54 acres, lovely view, $6,500; 12 acres, village farm, $4,500; 2½ acres, country home, $6,500; 3 acres, lots fruit, $1,200; 86 acres, mile to station, $5,000. Thomas Rodgers, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Cherming country home; modern improvements; 16-room stone mansion; high ground; superb views; 18 acres; abundant water supply; fruit and shade trees; one mile from Connecticut River; $7,500; easy terms. E. H. Wilkins, Box 26A, Middletown, Conn.

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Elegant residence; finest spot on the Hudson River facing the heart of the beautiful Highlands; (38 miles;) residence, 14 rooms; barn, other outbuildings; fine mineral weter spring, &c.; must be disposed of at once. Write Executor, 3,048 3d Av.

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Shore cottage, healthily located at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.; overlooking Long Island Sound; 12 rooms and bath; electric light; easy accese to New York; photo. J. Stewart Campbell, 18 Wall St.

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Large house; beautifully located on banks of Hudson, near Nyack; artesian well; 200 feet river front; 10 minntes' walk from station; easy terms. J. F. MAHON, 14 Cedar St.

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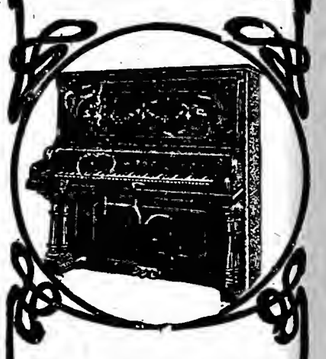
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Pianos $1 Week.



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Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
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$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
Square Pianos 20, 40, 75
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Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Sell for cash or time. Rents from $3.
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Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
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Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

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Duplicate wedding presente bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

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$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

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Large Double-Decked Boats Leave East 99th St. **Sundays, Hourly** to 1 P. M., then **Half Hourly. Week Days, Hourly** 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
AL FOSTER DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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BRIGHTON BEACH.
From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or
Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from
Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.
From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headwey.
MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.
Metinee and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

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From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Sunday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these traine will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or Take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Linee, changing to Electric Trains at Kinge Highwey.
From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.
Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.
(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the Syetem within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)
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Entertaining Beyond Comparison.
GLEN ISLAND
Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders, and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent collegeate rare plents, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift eteamers. Glen Island clam beke. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.
12:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only.
3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all Landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
ROUND TRIP EXCURSION 40 CENTS
including admission to all attractions.

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Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Adirondack Mountains
BY THE
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MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week deye, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. Race Daye C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 8:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., Sonth Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week daye only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race daye, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leavee Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. 2 P. M., West 129th St. 2:20, arriving West Point 4:40 P. M. Tickets good to return West Shore trains 5:52, 6:35, 7:39 P. M. Fare, round trip, $1.10. Return N. Y. Central trains, $1.10. Return Steamer Ramsdell, $1.00. Ample time to see Dress Parade, &c. Concert Orchestra on board. This excursion made every Saturday and 4th July.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Ponghkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
On SUNDAY the fleet steel STEAMER **RICHARD PECK** will leave from Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30, and foot of East 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven.
MUSIC.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y.—Sundays—7:00—9:10—10:10—11:20 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—3:50—4:50—5:50—6:50—8:40 and 9:30 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT, NEWBURG

Summer Resorts. NEW ENGLAND. Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

28 SQUARE MILES.

"15 MILES AT SEA"

High altitude—Malaria and mosquitos unknown—Constant Sea Breezes—all the advantages of an ocean voyage with none of its discomforts. Facilities for boating, fishing and driving unsurpassed. Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone. Boats leave daily Montauk Steamboat line Pier 13 East River, New York. Single fare, $2.00; round trip, $3.50.

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The Eureka Hotel. M. A. BALL, Prop.
Pequot House. T. C. BALL, Prop.
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The Manisses Hotel. C. E. & E. A. BROWN, Props.
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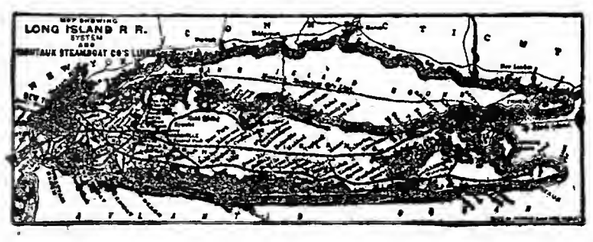
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D. S. WHITE, President.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., brief square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.
F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,

Write to botel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

GALEN HALL. Hotel and Sanitorium. Elegant Hydriatic Bath, with sea water; New Brick Building; beautifully furnished.
F. L. YOUNG, General Mgr.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Lake Hopatcong.

HOTEL BRESLIN

ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.,
40 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.
Now open under the management of
JOHN B. QUINN,
of the Plaza Hotel, New York.
1,200 ft. above the sea—Cool Nights—No Mosquitoes. Terms and Booklets at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. All imp'ts. New management. Entirely newly furnished. German table. Boating, bathing, fishing.
F. M. GERARDS.

Deal Beach.

Deal Beach, N. J.
HATHAWAY INN,

AND COTTAGES.
New Jersey's Finest Resort.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Perfect Sanitary Appointments. Casino with Café and Grill. Finest Golf Links on Coast, 36 holes. Now Open.
WM. H. WARBURTON, Prop.

Belmar, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.

HOTEL COLUMBIA.

DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
M. LINDSAY.

THE STRATFORD INN. YE OLDE INN. Up-to-date service. $7.00 weekly, $2.00 from Saturday to Monday for young gentlemen.
F. W. REDDIN, Propr.

THE CRYSTAL,

Belmar, N. J., on ocean front. Under new management. Excellent tables. Special June rates.
C. S. CLARK.

THE BRUNSWICK, 5th Av., Belmar, N. J. Few feet from ocean. Open June 15 to Nov. 1. H. L. GOURDIER.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL, Blue Ridge Mountains. Elevation 1,300 ft. (Capacity 150.) Enlarged. Refurnished. Modern conveniences. Electric lights, cuisine, and service first-class. Golf. Booklet. J. F. FOULKE, near STROUDSBURG, PA.

PROSPECT HOUSE. East Stroudsburg, Pa. (18th season.) Highest elevation; beautiful lawns; shaded piazzas; first-class table; refined surroundings; golf.
MRS. CHARLES DEARR.

HIGHLAND INN,

STROUDSBURG, PENN.—Enlarged, refurnished, electric light, steam heat; golf. Open May 1st.
C. H. PALMER.

BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

LocustGroveHouse East Stroudsburg, Pa. Grand location. Plenty shade. Fine scenery. Broad piazzas. (Famous mineral spring.) Every comfort. WM. BUSH.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,

MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern convenience; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Hotel Jardon, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., overlooking Del. River.—Bathing, fishing, golf; cuisine noted for excellence. Booklet. P. X. Jardon, formerly chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

THE HOMESTEAD, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 100. Entirely renovated. Superior cuisine. Baths. Golf. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Booklet. A. D. BROWN.

BECK'S HOTEL, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 50. Good fishing and game. Preserves connected with house. $1 daily. J. C. BECK.

CRISSMAN HOUSE. MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA. Accommodates 60. Established 1818. Substantial table. Open all year. P. M. NILIS.

HOTEL SEITZ. Milford, Pa.; capacity, 80; excellent German table; steam heat; baths; modern appointments; delightful location.
F. S. SEITZ.

Vandermark Hotel Open all yeer. Terms moderate F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford Pa.

NEW JERSEY.

Mountain Park Inn

On Crest of Watchung Mountain

1,600 feet above the sea. Coolest place in New Jersey. Ideal Summer home. One hour from New York. Trolley to railroad station. Absolutely no mosquitoes. Magnificent scenery. Livery. Drives unsurpassed. Pure spring water. Elegant rooms Perfect cuisine. Special attention paid to comfort of guests. Café. Music. Tennis, Golf, Ping-Pong. Rates reasonable. Opens June 21. Booklet. Address Hotel Plainfield, Plainfield, N. J.

CEDAR LAKE HOUSE.

Beautifully located in the Kittatinny Mts.; large rooms, electric lights, fishing, boating, and bathing. For rates and booklet address P. A. LANTERMAN, Blairstown, N. J.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Special June rate of $10 for best rooms; every room full ocean view; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

PARKER HOUSE. Sea Girt, N. J. 23rd Season. Open. Directly on the ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. Terms reasonable. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Bernardsville.

Somerset Inn

AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 7B, Bernardsville.

NEW YORK.

Thousand Islands.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.

O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
OPENS June 21. Golf and all outdoor amusements. Superior cuisine and service. For rooms apply to the hotel, or to Mr. J. B. Stetson, Townsend Bldg., (Room 210,) Broadway and 25th St., New York.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.

1,000 ISLANDS.

GANANOQUE INN.

Directly opposite Clayton.
THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMER, Gananoque, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK,
St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The test located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 14.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

STATEN ISLAND, New York City.
Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Cuisine the very best. Three fine golf links. Grand ballroom. Saturday evening boats 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.
GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP., PA.

Under new ownership and management.
REOPENS JULY 1ST.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ¼ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT,
Propra., Heddon Hall, Atlantic City N. J. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Manager.

THE GLENWOOD, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Capacity, 225. Enlarged, modernized; entire structure modern brick. High, cool, attractive. Music, billiards, golf, and all amusements

LONGING TO RETURN.

Men Who Fled to Central and South America Years Ago.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"There is a pathetic side to the industrial history of South and Central American countries," said a gentleman who has spent some time down in that section of the world, "and it relates to a very interesting element of the population, an element which has crossed over the border for errors committed on this side, an element made up of fugitives from American justice. They are good citizens now, many of them being among the industrial promoters of that region of the world. Many of them scampered down into that section of the world while very young because of some small error made in a moment of youthful folly. They are not bad fellows. They have never been bad fellows. They simply erred at a time when it is easy for the young man to fall over on the wrong side of the balance. But they had to leave home on account of the errors, and they went to some place in Central or South America because of the absence of extradition relations with the Government of the United States.

"During a tour of that part of the country I ran across many pathetic instances of the kind to which I have referred, cases of men who are now doing well in the way the world measures things, and yet who are unspeakably unhappy because they cannot get back to their own country. They are always eager to hear anything relating to the current affairs in the United States, they watch for the newspapers, watch for letters from home, and if, perchance, some fellow drops in from the section from which they fled they have a thousand questions to ask about this man and that, and the old families, and the old playmates, and maybe the old sweetheart, and other similar queries which develop the old picture and bring up all the purity of the old surroundings. Yes, there is a world of pathos in these cases, and one can have no idea of the vast number of these refugees without making a tour of South and Central American points. Many of them have become men of wealth and influence, but these good fortunes have not wiped out the longing they have to return to the familiar and dearer scenes of their childhood."

Two-Headed Eagles.

From The London Globe.

Prof. Leopold Messenschmidt, in "Der alte Oricnt," a popular German scientific journal, deals with a subject so caviare to the general public as the origin of the two-headed eagle of modern heraldry. According to the Professor, this eagle is found in the sculptures of the ancient Hittite Empire, was adopted from them, as their writings show, by other Oriental peoples that survived them, and from these was taken, in 1345, as the emblem of the Holy Roman Empire.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	8:34		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:27	Gov. Isl'd	8:44
H. Gate	10:37		
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:35	Gov. Isl'd	8:48
H. Gate	10:41		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Bluecher, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans		4:00 P. M.
Finance, Panama	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thoenisla, Naples and Sardegna		2:00 P. M.
Naples and Genoa		
Sicilia, Naples		11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Carthaginian, Glasgow		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Oscar II., Denmark	11:00 A. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre		10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana		11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close hers every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Fort Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 6:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $21 and up to June $28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June $26 for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 22; Shanghai, May 27; Yokohama, June 3, and Honolulu, June 12, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched aast June 18. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 22.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Juns 11.
Columbia, Glasgow, June 14.
El Sigio, New Orleans, June 17.
Ferndene, Hamburg, June 8.
Frederikstad, St. Croix, June 16.
Lantleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Mohican, Swansea, June 6.
Niagara, Havana, June 18.
Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Panama, Havre, June 7.
Statendam, Rotterdam, June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, June 13.
Cavour, St. Lucia, June 16.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 13.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 18.
Orizaba, Colon, June 17.
San Marcos, Brunswick, June 20.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Aller, Gibraltar, June 15.
El Velle, New Orleans, June 19.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 14.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 18.
Menominee, London, Juns 14.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, June 15.
Naparima, Barbados, June 17.

Arrived.

SS Vidar, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Progreso, &c., June 1, with mahogany and cedar to W. D. Mmeth. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Clark, Hull, June 6, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, June 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:01 P. M.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp, May 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dntton, Liverpool, June 14, and Queenstown, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown. Arrived at the Bar at 8:26 P. M.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Genoa, June 2, and Naples, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dolo, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre, June 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hemburg, June 12, Southampton and Cherbourg, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:47 P. M., 20th.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Beddeck, Shields, Juns 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 20th.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Gelletich, Trieste, &c., April 25, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Muaans, Savana La Mar, Juna 12, with augar to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Wacousta, (Br.,) Kemp, Girghentl, &c., May 27, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 20th.

SS Richmond, Berase, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Memphis, Savage, Savannah, Juns 18, with mdse. and passengers to ths Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Atlas, Fanelon, Port Arthur, Texas, with oil barge Standard Oil Company No. 81 in tow, to the Standard Oil Company.

SS Aros Castle, (Br.,) Reed, Cape Town, &c., May 21, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west-southwest, light breeze; cloudy; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS James Turple, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Burgermeister Peteraen, (Gar.,) for Flushing.
SS Athalie, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for London.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Travs, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Patria, (Port.,) for Havre.
SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) for Pensacola.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Noordam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Zulia, for Venezuela.
SS San Juan, for Porto Rico.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) for Sagua.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Onsida, for Wilmington and Georgstown.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS El Sud for New Orleans.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS British Princess, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Juns 21.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:48 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, for New York, sld. from Havre at noon to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:40 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannona, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bucrania, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., Adelaids, &c., arr. at Newcastle, N. S. W., yesterday.

SS Spithead, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Kokohja previous to to-day.

SS Barotse, (Br., new,) from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Andersen, from New York for Sunderland and Shields, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at noon to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, for New York via Moville, sld. from Glasgow to-day.

SS Ormley, (Br.,) Capt. Webber, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Barry Island to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Indradeel, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, for New York, sld. from Greenock yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Olivari, from New York, arr. at Naples June 18.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Oyarbide, from Havana and New York via Cadiz, &c., arr. at Genoa June 10.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at St. Thomas yesterday.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Stolzenfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Struding, from Fernandina and New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Ormley, (Br.,) Capt. Webber, from Hamburg for New York, arr. off Barry Island to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartiarl, for New York, sld. from Naples June 18.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, for New York, sld. from Hamburg June 19.

Spoken.

Ship Hartfield, (Br.,) from London for Philadelphia and New York, was spoken, (no date,) in latitude 41 degrees, longitude 54 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MARTINS INDUSTRY LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given, by ordsr of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 10, 1902, Light Vessel No. 53, moored off Port Royal entrance, outside of Martins Industry Shoal and about 15 miles to the eastward of Tybee Lighthouse, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will be placed on the station. Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will show the same as Light Vessel No. 53, two fixed white reflector lights, one at each masthead, but during thick or foggy weather she will sound a bell struck by hand instead of a 12-inch steam whistle. Relief Light Vessel No. 29 has two masts, schooner rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 53, in having all visible parts from the bow to the middle of the foremast, and from the middle of the mainmast aft, painted red; all visible parts between the fore and main mast, including the middle third of each lantern-mast, white. The daymarks at the mastheads have five vertical stripes, three red and two white, and on the springstay, midway between the two masts, there is an oval hoop-iron daymark with two rad and one white vertical stripes. The number "29" is in white on each how and each quarter, and in black on each side of the springstay daymark. This word "Relief," in large black letters, is painted on the bulwarks on the middia of each side. Light Vessel No. 53 will be returned to her station as soon as repaira have been completed, of which due notice will be given, and Rellaf Light Vessel No. 29 will then he withdrawn.

Instruction.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Voice culture, gesticulation, elocution, oratory, and dramatic art thoroughly and practically taught. Call or send for circular. Edwin Gordon Lawrence, 106 West 42d St.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Training Kindergarten Normal Department.
Frank A. Manny, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

SYMS SCHOOL

Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons.
Apply for circular. 22 West 45th Street.

SIGHT SINGING.

Special Summer course, 10 weeks, 20 lessons, for $10.00, beginning July 8th. Wilbur A. Luyster, 847 Carnegie.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Av., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typewriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

VISIBLE AND REMINGTON
Typewriters rented. Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 Broadway.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and westbound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:15, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:50, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arriving time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffelo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 4 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10. Niagara Falls, 8:07.
9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Via D. & H. and Rutland.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Dus Cincinnati, 10:45 A. M. Indianapolis 11.30 A. M. St. Louis, 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 houre to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 yls M.C.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other wask days leaves 3:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago vis Lake Shore.
3:20 P. M.—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY FLYER. Dua Albany 6:40.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local atops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hour train to Chicago.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago vis both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls 8:23 A. M. Toronto, 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cleveland, 12:25 noon, Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. ‖Saturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays at 9:20 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 413, 261, 434, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 1 Court St., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BOSTON
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M. arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Leave Boston, †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave New York, Grand Central Station, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.
†11:20 A M—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 P M—(3) Rin Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Dst. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 9:15 A. M.; (2) at 10:45 A. M.; (3) at 12:10 P. M.; (4) at 3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, (1) at 9:47 A. M.; (2) at 11:20 A. M.; (3) at 12:50 P. M.; (4) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. E. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minute. earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00 (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M. 1:20 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:20, (3:40 Lakewood only.) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†*4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:53, 4:45, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*†4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, 12:00, 3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:50, *11:30 A. M., *1:00 †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, *9:25, *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, *4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖†1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, *5:10 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2.00, ‡*8:40 *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 94 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R., *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes' 12.25, 12.45, 87.15, 88.25, 86.45, 85.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., E
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*7.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.80 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 NM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†12.40 PM	*†12.80 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Exp.	*†6.40 PM	*†6.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*†7.40 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 950, 333, 1254 and 1354 Broadway, 125 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

To all Points on the
Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways,

making direct connections with the New York Central trains leaving at 8 and 11:30 A. M., also the "DETROIT SPECIAL" at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING SUNDAY, with Parlor and Dining Cars; and the West Shore trains leaving at 7:10 and 11:20 A. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers.

Purchase Tickets Via Catskill.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St.	Lve. W. 42nd St.
†8:15 A. M.	Way Train
3:30 A. M.	
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego.
8:00 A. M.	
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express
9:15 A. M.	
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.
12:00 Noon	
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich
12:15 P. M.	
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.
1:00 P. M.	
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.
3:15 P. M.	
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland
3:45 P. M.	
†5:40 P. M.	Western Express
6:00 P. M.	

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car ride to Broadway only.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Clevelands, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 5:10, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P.

ELEVATED'S COAL SUPPLY

No Certainty About Enough Hard Coal After Tuesday.

Cargo of Welsh Anthracite on the Way —Hard Coal Burned Lately—Use of Soft Coal at the City's Pumping Stations.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company has ordered a cargo of 150 tons of Welsh anthracite coal. On one of the mail steamships which will come in this week are several barrels of Welsh anthracite, with which the elevated company will conduct a test. The impression of the company's officials is that the Welsh anthracite is not a coal available for use on the locomotives of the elevated. While it is smokeless, it is said to be a poor steam producer.

The hearing in the proceedings brought by Health Commissioner Lederle is to be resumed to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock in the office of the Health Department at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The Manhattan Company will declare at the hearing that it has burned nothing but hard coal on the locomotives of its system since the date of the former hearing. Observation yesterday tended to prove the correctness of the company's declaration. None of the locomotives observed was emitting black smoke.

Gilbert I. Herbert, the coal agent of the Manhattan, was seen yesterday and asked whether he had been able to add any to the company's store of hard coal beyond the 2,850 tons which, as he said at the hearing on Friday, had been contracted for up to noon on that day.

"We are getting some small lots, but not much," he said. "The publicity which has been given to our predicament has brought us some offers from remote points. We had an offer of a fair amount of broken anthracite from Charleston, S. C., this morning, and we have had also several small offers from Northern New York."

"Have you had any offers from any dealers in New York?"

"None that we could realize on. There is scarcely any broken anthracite to be had in this market, as was demonstrated at the hearings. The hue and cry against us was made by some men who came to us and offered us insignificant amounts at a ridiculous figure, and when we refused to accept their offer they at once hied themselves to the office of the Health Commissioner and informed him that they had offered us broken anthracite, and that we had refused to accept it."

"What is the highest figure at which broken anthracite has been offered to you by local dealers?"

"Twenty dollars a ton, and then in small amounts only. We use nearly a thousand tons of coal a day on the elevated system. If we paid $20 a ton for coal, even granting that we could secure enough for our purposes at that figure, it would cost us $20,000 a day for coal. At that rate it would not take a long time to run the Manhattan Company into bankruptcy. There is reason in all things. We have shown that we are not only willing to pay the market price for coal, but more than the market price, and that, of course, was what was meant when it was contended by us that we did not stipulate any figure. Why, some of the men who have been instrumental in spreading false reports about the situation for their own benefit would ask us $50 a ton if they thought they could get it."

"From the amount of hard coal you now have on hand, and what you may reasonably expect to get, how long do you think you will be able to supply your locomotives with hard coal?"

"I would not care to make any prediction as to what we will be able to do beyond Tuesday. We hope to get enough hard coal to last us beyond that date, but there is no certainty about it. The officials of the Ontario and Western and the Delaware and Lackawanna have held a meeting to see if there was not some way in which they could afford us relief, and they found that there was not, as they did not have enough hard coal for their own use. The Ontario and Western and the Delaware and Lackawanna are purchasing soft coal now for use on their locomotives, and are even fearful that they will not be able to get enough of it for their needs, owing to the fact that at any time the men on their roads may refuse to handle it out of sympathy for the strikers."

Commissioner Dougherty of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity yesterday sent to Corporation Counsel Rives a letter, in which he asked the latter's opinion of the provisions of the Sanitary Code regarding the use of soft coal. In his letter Commissioner Dougherty said:

"I desire to be advised whether the provisions of the Sanitary Code forbid the use of soft coal by this department in the Greater City of New York. This department is compelled to pump water. In Brooklyn the whole distribution is dependent upon the continuing of the pumping at Ridgewood. For some of its furnaces the department is unable to obtain hard coal.

"The question is thus sharply presented whether, if the Sanitary Code be applicable, I am to disregard its provisions and continue pumping water, or am to stop pumping. My own judgment in the matter is clear, but, inasmuch as criticism has been made of the course of the department, and as the question arises whether the use of soft coal may render me a transgressor of the law, I am entitled to be advised whether I am to pump or stop pumping, if hard coal cannot be had."

Superintendent S. D. Smith of the Manhattan Company yesterday sent to William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, a letter in regard to the running of shuttle trains from West Fifty-eighth Street to West Fiftieth Street. Explaining that this was done to minimize the consumption of coal, Mr. Smith said that he expected to improve the service on Monday morning by running a number of through south-bound trains from West Fifty-eighth Street between the hours of 8 and 9:45 o'clock in the morning.

RESTRICTING THE CHAUFFEUR.

Philadelphia Has Expensive Ordinances Awaiting the "Scorching" Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Philadelphia, with her fine asphalt streets and splendid and picturesque suburban roads, has been a paradise for automobilists, and, though speed regulations have been made by Councils, they have but rarely been enforced, and the bold chauffeurs have found this an "easy" town for scorching. Especially notable for fast automobiling has been the Old York Road, leading from Philadelphia through the Borough of Jenkinton to Willow Grove, a pleasure resort. Hitherto there has been practically no limit set for the scorchers on this splendid stretch of macadam, but there has come a sudden change, and the Jenkinton authorities expect not only to fill their borough treasury, but to wreck some famous automobiles into the bargain if there is any more scorching in that part of the country.

On Wednesday Mrs. Caroline Cooper was killed near Jenkinton by an automobile, and, though no blame was attached to the chauffeur, this has caused the change in Jenkinton and in this city. In Philadelphia Councilman Patton has introduced an ordinance to make five miles an hour the limit in the congested portion of the city and eight miles the limit in the less thickly settled part. His bill, which seems likely to become a law, provides also for licensing automobiles, numbering the machines, and having them officially inspected. It is also provided that an occupant of any other vehicle than an automobile may signal an automobile to stop, and that the latter must remain stationary until the signaler has passed. Good brakes and bells are required, each machine must have two white lights, and steam exhausts must be muffled.

The Jenkinton Borough Council has already enacted its auto ordinance and has begun to reap the benefits, four chauffeurs having already been fined on Friday. The ordinance makes seven miles an hour the limit for speed, and scorchers who have been making forty miles an hour through the town are aghast.

"Any man who wants the pleasure of 'burning' through this borough had had better have an extra twenty-dollar bill in his clothes," said Burgess Harper in speaking of the new ordinance. The four offenders brought before him yesterday were fined $10 each. The money received from fines will go to pay the cost of special policemen, who are stationed along the Old York Road, fifty yards apart, in the borough limits. Each officer is provided with a whistle and a red lantern, and every automobile exceeding the speed limit is flagged. The whistle warns the next officer, and the last officer throws a railroad cross-tie into the road and sets his lantern on it. The chauffeur who drives on with the hope of escaping comes to grief.

Other boroughs near Philadelphia have grown tired of having autos fly through their streets, and a number of them already have ordinances awaiting action by the Borough Council.

RELICS OF ANCIENT KINGS.

University of Chicago Has Objects of Rulers Thousands of Years Ago.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Relics of Kings who ruled 3,000 years before the Christian era, together with complaints of a Chief of Police, written on papyrus 2,000 years ago, are on display for the first time in the Haskell Museum of the University of Chicago. The exhibition is given by the Chicago Society of Egyptian Research, and the relics were gathered last Summer.

One of the relics is a flat gold bar, thought to be the oldest piece of inscribed jewelry in the world. It bears the symbol of King Menes, who is thought to have reigned about 3200 B. C. Another exhibit is a piece of papyrus on which is written a complaint by Nechtemetes to a Chief of Police with reference to a robbery on her premises. This relic bears the date of 100 B. C. A piece of papyrus of the third century bears a letter of Demetrius to his father, Heracleides, blaming him for not sending baskets of fodder.

NEW FOOD FOR CATTLE.

An Experiment Will Be Made with the Cassava Root.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Plans that were first taken into consideration about a year ago have been developed in the last few months to the point where some of the great packing establishments in Chicago have begun experiments on what may prove a revolution of the cattle industry of the country.

The project involves the settlement of several hundred thousand acres of what is at present nearly valueless land in Northern and Northwestern Florida and Southern Alabama, the cultivation on a large scale of the cassava root, and its use in feeding cattle and hogs. If the plan develops as it is now in the minds of the leading packers, the Southern States will become the centre of the cattle raising industry.

It is stated that arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of a considerable number of cattle to be shipped from the stock yards here to Northern Florida, to be fed on cassava root. The results of the fattening process will be compared with similar work in the West, regarding which the conditions and cost are already definitely known. The result obtained will determine the future of the cassava experiment.

Blaine's Great-Granddaughter Hurt.

HELENA, Mon., June 21.—Alice Thompson, the five-year-old great-granddaughter of the late James G. Blaine, has been fatally injured by falling down the elevator shaft of an apartment house. Her father, Randolph Thompson, was private secretary to Gov. Toole. He died about a year ago.

Insurance Company Reported Insolvent.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The commission which was recently appointed on the application of State Insurance Commissioner Wilkinson for the forfeiture of the charter of the Provident Life and Annuity Company, reported to Judge Stockbridge to-day that the company is insolvent and its plans of business unsafe and impracticable. Judge Stockbridge signed an order requiring the company to show by June 28 why its charter should not be forfeited.

Princeton Presidential Inauguration.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21.—Announcement was made to-day that the inauguration of President-elect Woodrow Wilson will probably be held on Oct. 22, Commemoration Day.

LEGAL NOTES.

RAILROAD NOT NEGLIGENT IN FRIGHTENING A HORSE NINETY-FIVE FEET AWAY.—While Walter L. Lampman was sitting in his wagon ninety-five feet from a New York Central Railroad crossing waiting for a friend, an approaching train frightened his horse so that it ran towards the crossing and was struck by the train. Mr. Lampman was badly injured and sued the road for damages, claiming that it was negligent because the train gave no warning of its approach by ringing a bell or blowing a whistle. A judgment of the Supreme Court holding that the railroad company owed no duty to the plaintiff under the circumstances has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. "The purpose and object of blowing a whistle or ringing a bell when a train approaches a crossing," says Justice Fursman, for the court, "is to warn persons who are about to cross of the danger of doing so. The company is not required to inform persons who are so far distant as ninety-five feet from the crossing, seated in a wagon, the horse attached to which is standing quietly in a place of absolute safety, that a train is about to run over the crossing, lest upon its failure to do so the horse may become frightened by the noise of the train and run away. If such warning must be given under such circumstances, then it must be given to all persons, however distant, and whether upon a highway which crosses the railroad or not, provided only they are near enough to hear the bell or whistle, and if in such case it is omitted, and a horse is frightened by the noise of the train and runs away, and the driver is injured, the company is liable." Justice Smith dissents, saying that the fright of the horse and the consequent injury was the result of the approach of the train, and that approach was made without the warning which the law requires.

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SELLING ALLEGED ADULTERATED MILK.—All the People could prove in suing John D. Gilmor to recover a penalty for an alleged violation of the agricultural law in offering or exposing for sale adulterated milk, was that while an Inspector found on a wagon at the Twenty-third Street Ferry thirty cans of milk bearing the defendant's mark, he examined only fifteen cans and took a sample for analysis from only one. The Trial Court's ruling that this evidence was insufficient to justify a conviction has been upheld by the Appellate Division of this city. "The question," says Justice O'Brien, "whether merely sampling one out of thirty cans was a compliance with the spirit of the statute, may be doubted, because it seems as matter of first impression to be manifestly unjust to do as the Inspector here did, which was to examine fifteen cans and then take a sample from one which he found to be the poorest and confine the analysis to such sample." The Court decides that it was also right to order the dismissal on the ground that a failure to make a second inspection at the defendant's farm of the mixed milk of the herd of cows was fatal to a recovery.

NEW LINE WEST OF DENVER

David H. Moffat Completes Its Financing Arrangements.

Road from Denver to Salt Lake City Planned to Connect with Senator Clark's Proposed Road.

David H. Moffat of Colorado has joined Senator W. A. Clark of Montana in opposing the Gould and Harriman control of the railroad situation west of Denver. Moffat and Clark are each building roads. Mr. Moffat's road, the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific, will run west and northwest to Salt Lake City, reducing the time by railroad between these two points ten honrs. At Denver it will connect with Senator Clark's road, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, establishing a through connection between Denver and the Pacific Coast.

At the present time the Union Pacific from the west comes into Denver by way of Cheyenne, Wyoming, from the northwest over what was originally known as the Denver Pacific, and on the south by the Denver and Rio Grande, which runs north 120 miles from Pueblo to Denver. With the exception of these two through lines forming great circles to the north and to the south, Denver has no direct outlet to the Pacific. By the connection at Salt Lake City of the Moffat line with the equally direct line of Senator Clark to the Pacific, a new transcontinental connection will be established, reducing the time of travel from Denver to San Francisco by twenty-four hours.

David H. Moffat, who is President of the First National Bank of Denver, and who has been in this city for the past sixty days, financing and making arrangements preliminary to the building of his proposed railway, said yesterday that he had succeeded in all his efforts, in spite of the opposition of the transcontinental railroads controlled by the Gould and Harriman factions.

"This railroad enterprise," he added, "has now advanced to the point when we can go on and build it. In addition to the $2,500,000 subscribed in the City of Denver, outside capital has been secured to build the line. Rails have been ordered and the work is going on. The public will soon be made acquainted with the details of the enterprise, and will be offered inducements by the promoters to subscribe for the bonds and capital stock. We propose to issue $20,000,000 of bonds and $20,000,000 of stock. The stock will be preferred and common.

"This road, running north and northwest from Denver to Salt Lake City, is not built for the purpose of entering into a competitive field or for the purpose of making another road to the Pacific Coast; it does this, however, simply because in connecting these two cities it forms a link in a railroad chain. What we chiefly want is a first-class, well-built, thoroughly equipped road between Denver and Salt Lake City.

"By a mutual agreement between Senator W. A. Clark and myself the road will become a transcontinental proposition. The road will be built with eighty-pound steel rails. At Denver the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Rock Island can make a direct connection for through business to California.

"A straight line can be drawn from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Park City, Utah, east of Salt Lake City, for 350 miles, without touching a railroad track. From Silver Plume, 54 miles west of Denver, to Provo, Utah, a similar straight line of 300 miles can also be drawn without touching a railroad track. It is 225 miles from Grand Junction, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, due north to the Union Pacific in Southern Wyoming. The Union Pacific at its nearest point is 106 miles to the north, and the Denver and Rio Grande is 128 miles on the south. The route of the new railway is midway between these points."

Mr. Moffat left last night for Denver.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he is to officate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway.—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 8.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square South—The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Elder, 10:45; the Rev. James M. Bruce, 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild; 11 and 8.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., near Chatham Square—The Rev. David A. MacMurray; 10:45 and 7:30.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
SEVENTH STREET, near 3d Av.—The Rev. John R. Henry; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke; 11.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 11.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr.; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson; 11.
MADISON SQUARE, corner 24th St.—The Rev. Lee W. Beattie; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. John N. Freeman; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller, 10:45; the Rev. H. Roswell Bates, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, in First Reformed Church, 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, and 4.
HOLY APOTLES', 9th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 5.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—7:30, 10, 10:45, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Ruenton; 11 and 5.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 57th St.—The Rev. William Dana Street; 11.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVENUE, corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 4:30.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington—Avs.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 19th St. and 8th Av.—John H. Paton, 2:30; the Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
TENT EVANGEL, Broadway and 56th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 4.

PICTURES AT KNOEDLER'S.

Specimens of British, Dutch, Norwegian, French, and American Painters.

The leading art dealers who furnish foreign paintings are in Europe attending the Lntz, Humbert, and other sales. Messrs. Herman Schaus, Roland Knoedler, Durand-Ruel, Blakeslee, and others are abroad, observing the extraordinary leaps and upward bounds of the pictures by old masters; and, indeed, by living masters as well, an upward movement partly due to the absorption of good paintings by museums and public and private galleries, but also occasioned by the phenomenal purchases of American collectors like Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who are reducing all but the stiffest British collectors to despair.

The Knoedler Gallery has a Summer collection representing the work of painters from half a dozen countries. A typical picture by Sir John Everett Millais is "Little Mrs. Gamp," a typical Royal Academy picture with a flavor of humor. Painted in the traditional way of the school founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the point is a round-faced, rosy-cheeked little girl in a big bonnet, black cloak, and big muff, seated full face and having near her such a dilapidated old green umbrella as the immortal Sairey used as a receptacle for odds and ends.

Vibert is seen in a picture no less characteristic of his ordinary work. "The Emperor's Smile" is a scene from the life of Napoleon I. during one of his peaceful campaigns in France or in Italy with the Mother Church. He and a superbly dressed Cardinal are entering a room engaged in a competition of smiles. Considering the difficulty of presenting two men, one of them a famous character in history, on the broad grin, it must be acknowledged that Vibert has carried ont his problem in a very clever way. The scene may not be inspiring, nor even kindly, for the effect is to impress the observer with a certainty that in each actor in the comedy there is a deep fund of duplicity; but at any rate the picture is an epitome of the war of diplomacy going on between a wily foe and a conqueror who would not allow himself to be put in the second place by prelate or by King; in that respect it is a work of art. As to the brushwork, it has of course the hard and cold tonen of the master, seeing that it is not one of his best works, like the little picture of the quarrel between two ecclesiastics, shown last Winter in the Oehme Gallery, in which Vibert was not only witty, but a master of technique. Here the comedy has a disagreeable edge. While it would be hardly fair to call these two meaning smiles by so harsh a term as a grin, yet in the Cardinal's face, at least, the broad smile seems to cover a profound inward disquiet.

Holland is well represented by a cabin interior by Nieuhuys, a peasant mother with two small children, one gazing out of the low window, and a cradle with sleeping baby, its toys and a spray of apple blossoms lying on the coverlet. Fine in tones and strong in its broad painting of faces and figures, this is a good example of the modern Dutch school of which Israels is the chief.

A capital head by Frans Hals shows a Dutchman of the seventeenth century in broad black hat, holding a book in his hand. His forehead has a heavy, swollen centre, and this adds to the shrewd yet fiery glance of his eyes an indescribable look of resolution, if not of fierceness, as if a cutlass rather than a book of prayer belonged in his powerful, sketchily painted hand. He would make a good figure on the deck of a buccaneer's galley.

A contrast is the young girl painted by Bouguereau, sweet and simpering, cold in brushwork and impeccable in drawing to the point of weariness. Jules Breton appears in a Salon picture of 1893, "The Walk to the Confessional," a shady avenue with a brightly garbed Breton woman leading a child by the hands, each carrying an unlighted taper. Other peasant figures are seen in the distance. Nearby hangs a Winter scene by Fritz Thaulow, a canal between factories and other red brick buildings topped with snow, the walls reflected in the smooth, swirling surface of the water. Thaulow is a Scandinavian who has made France his home, and Rico is a Frenchman who has become a Venetian. Rico is seen in a view embracing the opening of the Grand Canal, with the Dogana and the Church of the Saluté on the left and part of buildings about the Piazza on the right. The foreground is the paved place with figures and pigeons. All is gray except the western sky, which is still pink with the sunset. A cool, broad landscape by the veteran Harpignies shows his power of indicating the structure of a view and his method of composition, which recalls the "arranged" landscapes of the old French painters of the past, Poussin and Claude.

A specimen of Sir David Wilkie, "The Highlander's Return," reflects his charm of tone. The interior of a cottage with a second light entering from an open door, near which stands a little girl, has for its centre of interest a woman in a sunbonnet holding a baby up to be caressed by a tall Highlander in tartan. He gazes reflectively but without warmth into the little one's face as he sits back in his chair. On a table are whisky flask and tumbler; on the floor a clay pipe. On the wall hang a birdcage and household implements. One of the finest bits of painting is the figure of the little girl, who stands shyly near the door in the background. The trouble with this picture is that it does not tell any story, though a story seems required. The father's face, if he be the father, is neither grieved, nor reproachful, nor stern, nor pleased; one gets no clue to the relationship of the group. This is unusual in Wilkie, who generally had a story to tell and told it simply and straight to the point.

By Charles Jacque is a large gray landscape with flock of sheep and their shepherd, the chief beauty being the study of ancient oaks which raise their immensely thick boles and short limbs against a dull sky. There is no color to relieve the grayness of grove, flock, and human figure. Another gray picture is a Schreyer, with a Galician or Russian peasant driving a heavy vehicle drawn by straining horses.

From these sombre paintings one turns to the harsh but vivid marine by Winslow Homer, one of his Maine coast views in Winter. A knot of people huddled together with backs turned to the observer, looking out to sea, stand in a hollow between snow-covered rocks and watch the explosion of the surf as a billow strikes the under face of the cliff before them and separates into a cloud of spray. Beyond is the lively ocean, pale green and turquois, with white blotches of foam, and far across the strait another rocky coast. The browns of the nearer rocks and the colors of the little group of watchers contrast severely but delightfully with the snow. One gets very powerfully the impression of the cold and the tremendous force of the ocean. It is a picture for hot weather; gazing at it one needs neither cool drinks nor electric fans.

STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL WORK

Since Its Start in 1887 It Has Matriculated 363 Students, 76 Men and 287 Women.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 21.—The current bulletin of the New York State Library gives a register of the State Library School and some statistics regarding its career.

It was started Jan. 5, 1887, and since then has matriculated 363 students, 70 men and 287 women. Of this number 118 were residents of New York, 234 from 23 other States; 1 from the District of Columbia, 3 from England, 2 from Nova Scotia, and 1 each from Australia, Germany, Holland, Norway, and Sweden.

Of these matriculated students 196 hold degrees and 57 have taken partial college courses. The proportion of college graduates in each class has increased so constantly that the Faculty voted to advise all new applicants that from March 1, 1902, only graduates of colleges registered by the Regents in the College Department as giving creditable courses would be eligible for admission to the library school, thus formally making it a graduate school.

Among 253 students who have had college work, 87 colleges are represented, Wellesley leading with 27, followed by Smith with 22, Vassar 18, Cornell and Harvard 17 each, Mount Holyoke 13, Michigan 12, Nebraska 8, Chicago and Northwestern 7 each, Syracuse 6, Stanford 5, Alfred, (N. Y.,) Brown, Bryn Mawr, Oberlin, Radcliffe, and Yale, 4 each; Adelbert, Bowdoin, Colgate, Rochester, Swarthmore, Wisconsin, and Women's College of Baltimore, 3 each. The 62 other colleges, including Dalhousie College, (Halifax,) Newnham College, (Cambridge,) Heidelberg University, and Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitet, Kristiania, have each had one or two representes.

From Jan. 5, 1887, through Dec. 31, 1901, students have filled 409 positions in New York and 495 in 29 other States, 28 in the District of Columbia, and 6 in 4 foreign countries, making a total of 938 positions. Of the 21 positions now filled by library school students in Washington 12 are appointments in the Library of Congress.

Of the total number of students, 112 are not in library work, 14 have died, 98 withdrawn, and 28 women have married.

Of the 363 matriculates, 45 are not recorded as employed in library work since their connection with the school. Of these 8 have married, 5 have died, 11 are engaged in other work, 8 withdrew on account of ill-health or for family reasons. Thus only 13 of those who might be expected to be engaged in actual library work are not on record as having accepted positions.

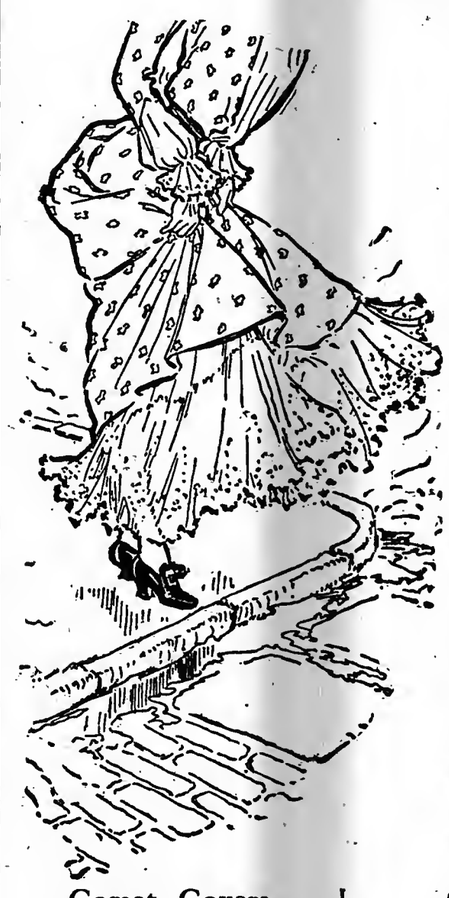
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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Never Such an Avalanche of White.

Our Midsummer Sale of Muslin Underwear.



Eclipsing Every Annual Event Known.

Experience is the world's best schoolmaster, never to be wisely avoided and for that very reason has given birth at our annual sales to far-reaching innovations which attain their full growth and force on the following year. It is a natural law of progression. Hence every year these sales of Loeser's increase immeasurably in importance and usefulness. Every year Brooklyn's interest in them must be more extended, not only because the good of their past naturally grows and becomes more widely known, but because their advantages grow immensely larger. For instance last year's sale was really the foundation for this year's. We meant to do so well by you that you would even commence to look ahead to the benefits of the future.

It is no exaggeration nor intended egotism to emphasize in the most forceful terms we can that no sale anywhere has ever touched this in real human interest—no sale anywhere has ever touched it in real practical economies. Not only is the average of prices smaller than ever given, but the average of quality has been bettered, the average of character and exclusiveness is nearer the best taste and need of the greatest number of individuals.

While every garment shows immediately that it has been made in a clean, cheerful, well-organized factory, it also shows that the very highest skill of the artisan has shaped its designing and fulfilled its construction honestly.

It is wise to replenish your wardrobe now because you can do so at smaller cost than any other time—it is wise also because the assortments are the most complete and every wish can be quickly satisfied. As for the prices this year as in the past

Profit Is Sacrificed---Many Garments Sold Below Cost

and the prices lower than ever known before, partly due to the increased magnitude of our purchases, partly due to a backward season.

Aside from the advantages of incomparable price and incomparable merchandise there is the well-known Loeser service, prompt and courteous—the getting exactly what you buy as well as the multitudinous conveniences of the most perfect organization, all of which count for so much in the real life enonomies of the hurried shopper.

In name this year's sale is old, in fact it is stored with the largest number of innovations ever attempted in muslin underwear selling. No woman can be exempt—it interests all—comprehending the greatest display of everything in muslin underwear, corsets, silk and cotton shirt waists, petticoats, wrappers, and dressing sacques, at unheard of prices. For instance, what think you of a colored cotton waist, beautifully made, too, at 15c.? Or a white lawn waist at 29c., never known to be sold for less than 50c.—or a silk waist for $1.98, worth $5.00? But these are only random, the whole sale is on the basis of prices that in most cases do not pay for the cost of the materials alone. The sale is already the greatest success we ever had—the very atmosphere is charged with its magnetic force.

Corset Covers.

At 5c.—3,000 cambric corset covers, V-shape, perfect fitting.
AT 19c.—2,500 cambric corset covers, 6 styles, V-shape, low neck and square neck, embroidery, hemstitching and lace effects.
AT 25c.—Fine cambric covers, low and V-shape, including French body, embroidery and lace trimmed.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Nainsook and cambric Covers, including French body shape to the waist line, also dainty V-shape and low-neck effects.
AT 59c., 79c. AND 98c.—More elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace.

Aprons.

AT 5c.—1,200 white lawn sprons, hemmed and tucked.
AT 9c.—1,000 gingham kitchen aprons, fancy border.
AT 15c.—Maid's sprons, embroidered edge.
AT 25c.—Maid's sprons, with embroidered bib, strap over shoulders.

Seersucker Skirts.

AT 29c., REGULAR 49c. AND 59c.—1,000 Seersucker, crash and colored percales, stripes, made with elaborate ruffle, and small ruffle on edge.

Flannelette Under Petticoats.

AT 19c.—Good flannelette petticoats, neat stripes, light pink and blue, made with hem and yoke band; finer grades at 25c.; also one style made with crochet edge, very good value at 29c.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Flannelette under petticoats, in pink and blue stripes, finer grade of flannel; lace trimmed at 98c.

Chemises.

AT 25c.—Good muslin chemises, corded band, pearl buttons.
AT 49c. AND 59c.—Good muslin and cambric chemises, prettily trimmed with embroidery.
AT 79c., 98c. AND $1.19—Fine cambric and nainsook chemises, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, some skirt effects.

Drawers.

AT 12c.—Good muslin drawers, made with hem and cluster tucks.
AT 19c.—Good muslin drawers, some hemstitch hem, others of embroidery edge.
AT 25c. AND 29c.—Good muslin drawers, made with embroidery ruffle, cluster tucks, others hemstitch effects.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Good muslin drawers, made with ruffle of fine embroidery, some umbrella shape ruffles.
AT 59c. AND 79c.—Good cambric drawers, in three styles, some lace trimmed, others with pretty embroidery.
AT 98c.—A choice lot of cambric and Nainsook drawers, some with five-inch ruffle of embroidery, others prettily trimmed with lace

White Petticoats.

AT 29c.—Short muslin petticoats with cambric ruffle.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Muslin petticoats, in a variety of styles, some with embroidery edge, others with hemstitching.
AT 79c.—A finer lot, made of cambric in several styles, some umbrella shape, and others with deep flounce of embroidery and insertion.
AT 98c.—A splendid lot, in six styles, umbrella shape ruffle, with deep embroidery flounce, others trimmed with Valenciennes or Torchon lace; also very pretty styles in hemstitched ruffles.
AT $1.39, $1.59, $1.98 AND $2.98.—Still finer lots, ruffles of lace inserting and edge; also fancy embroidery flounces.

Maker's Samples.

A remarkable collection of maker's samples, as well as some pieces taken from our own stock, slightly soiled by handling. They consist of gowns, petticoats, chemises, drawers and corset covers, and are elaborately trimmed with dainty laces and the finest quality of embroideries; all at prices that do not pay for making. In the French section, some hand made lingerie; dainty pieces, which have been reduced, to go in this sale.

Night Gowns.

AT 25c.—Muslin gowns in 3 styles, one tucked yoke, V shape, others with hemstitching, high neck, also with 2 rows of insertion.
AT 39c.—Better grade of muslin gowns, some with 3 and 4 rows of insertion, others with hemstitching and tucks.
AT 49c.—Fine muslin gowns, some trimmed with lace, others square yoke effect with embroidery and Empire style.
AT 59c.—Fine muslin and cambric gowns, some open neck, others with yokes, also V shape. These are trimmed with insertings and embroidery and tucks.
AT 79c.—A fine lot of muslin and cambric gowns, also some in nainsook, in a variety of styles, high and low neck effects, Empire and square neck, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery.
AT 98c.—A choice lot of fine gowns, in nainsook and cambric, 10 styles in low neck and elbow sleeves, low V shape, also square and high effects. These are prettily trimmed with fine embroidery or lace, and some hemstitched.
AT $1.39, $1.59 AND $1.98—A still finer lot of nainsook and cambric gowns, elaborately trimmed with lace, or very fine embroidery; mostly low neck effects, cut round or square.

For the Baby.

In keeping with the underwear sale, and on the same basis of prices, we give you the best values ever offered.

AT 8c. A PAIR.—Children's muslin drawers, made with hem and tucks, in 4 sizes.
AT 19c. A PAIR.—Children's drawers, muslin of a finer grade, with hemstitch ruffle and hemstitched hem above.
AT 23c.—Muslin drawers with embroidery ruffle and cluster tucks, 6 sizes.
AT 39c.—Children's drawers, good grade of muslin, made with embroidery ruffle, also trimmed with embroidery, 6 sizes.
AT 10c.—Infant's long slips, made of cambric, with ruffle on neck and sleeves.
AT 25c. AND 29c.—Infants' long slips of cambric and nainsook, finished with hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.
AT 79c. AND 98c.—Infants' long slips of soft nainsook, made yoke effect, some with dainty lace edges, others with fine inserting or embroidery, cluster of tucks and hemstitching, also some with ruffle of embroidery at bottom, and a cluster of tucks above.
AT 49c.—Children's guimpes, made of fine lawn, cluster of tucks and insertion, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves (4 to 14).
AT 79c. AND 98c.—A finer lot of guimpes, made of lawn in a variety of styles, some fine tucks hemstitched and box plaited yoke, others tucked to the waist line, with inserting.
AT 29c.—Infants' short dresses, made of soft nainsook, Bishop style, finished on neck and sleeves with embroidery. These are of an exceptional good value.
AT 49c.—Fine nainsook short dresses, made with hemstitch tucks forming a yoke, neck and sleeves with hemstitched ruffle.
AT 79c.—Short dresses of nainsook, yoke effect, fine tucks and ruffle of embroidery.

Part Three
Pages 25 - 32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1902.

SENATOR QUAY'S LAST BATTLE

Deliberate Intention Ascribed to Him to Wreck His "Machine," So As to Leave No Organization Behind Him—Why He Nominated Judge Pennypacker for Governor—This Week's Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Senator Quay is buckling on his armor for the last great battle of his life. He has nothing material to win by it; he is seeking merely the glory of the fray. Repeatedly during the last year he has given indications of weariness with political life, but when Attorney General Elkin recently sounded a defiance and led a revolt, Quay arose, called together his veteran legions and crushed the rebellion. It would have been better for him had he espoused the cause of Elkin, as Elkin had so often espoused the douhtful and hazardous cause of Quay; but he did not choose to do so, and he did not choose to give his reasons for his choice.

He declared Elkin should not be Governor, and he proved his declaration. Deaf to the counsels of his lieutenants, he selected—it might almost he said at random—Judge Pennypacker of Philadelphia, to be candidate for Governor. Quay owed nothing to Pennypacker, but in his old age he remembered that Pennypacker, his distant relative, had once written an articie defensive of Quay, and he resolved to reward him, though he shattered his great machine to do so. Pennypacker was practically unheard of until Quay announced that he was to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

In former years Quay would have espoused the cause of no uncertain and unknown man. He would have waited until a candidate had gathered a strong following, and would then have announced that he had been behind the boom all along. But now Quay does not care what becomes of his machine after the Fall election; he can never use it again, and he would even be loth to see it go, in working order, into the hands of any other man. It is his machine, absolutely his; no other man ever dared to put his hand on the throttle, and Quay seems resolved that no other man ever shall. He will use it for his last great contest, and, whether he win or lose, it shall die with him.

It is probable that Quay will land Pennypacker as Governor. If he does, Pennypacker will tear the machine to pieces, for Pennypacker is a clean man, a man who knows absolutely nothing of politics, and a man who would not for an instant be mastered by a political boss. He would make a good Governor, but the machine would be a thing of the past. That is just what Quay wants. He would have his great work buried with him.

In nominating Pennypacker for Governor, Quay has departed from his lifelong policy. He never before put a man of brains and independent thought on the ticket. He was always master, and he would never have in his camp a man who might become a usurper. Quay has crushed with a remorseless heel many a man of promise because he might become too powerful. There was room but for one man of kingly mien in his court. The lieutenant who dared to look Quay square in the eye was always decapitated. But now Quay has nominated his last ticket, and he has nominated a man who will destroy his work. He could not rest in his grave if he could know that above the sod another man was ruling on his throne.

Elkin was a man logically fitted to be Quay's successor at the head of the regular Republican Party in this State. He could have held together the powerful machine and could have been a second Quay, and for that very reason nearly all of the Quay lieutenants were favorable to Elkin for Governor. Some of them joined Elkin in his revolt, but they were like chaff before the wind. Quay ruled the convention, and the delegates who had been instructed for Elkin were in some cases forced to vote for Pennypacker.

How did Quay do it? That is a question that only Quay can answer. A thousand stories are told of how he has again and again made conventions execute his will, but no one has ever been able to tell exactly how it happened, and no two stories are alike. All tell of votes secured by gold, but no proof has ever been brought forward; and no one has ever been able to say where Quay got money to buy votes. Quay's methods are known only to Quay. He will leave a thousand secrets unsolved.

Feline, silent, secretive, unfathomable, this master craftsman of politics is a veritable Mazarin; he has never broken a promise to a friend, but those who have had promises from Quay of anything very valuable are few. Thousands have had little favors from him, but those to whom he has given great things were men whom he could use.

AN ABLE GENERAL.

Quay will be written down as one of the greatest generals the world has ever produced. Alive, he is denounced as a corruptionist, an unprincipled machine boss, a man as cunning as a fox and as cruel and hard as the nether millstone; but when his faults shall have been forgotten and his victories and his lovable qualities are alone remembered, Quay's genius will be appreciated. He is a politician, and perhaps the thousand and one accusations against him may have firm foundations; hut, like many another leader, Quay seems Jesuitical in this respect. He fights for results, great results, and his means are matters of the moment to him.

Few people in Pennsylvania ever refer now to the fact that Quay was tried for bank wrecking; still fewer remember his connection with the State Treasury scandal; but all can tell the story of his snatching victory from what seemed certain defeat when he was elected Senator in 1900; all can tell of his marvelous powers in dealing with men; all can rehearse stories of Quay's remarkable and elusive tactics in his campaigns. Many tell a story that after he had made Benjamin Harrison President he became angered because the President refused to give him a coveted appointment.

"You did not make me President; God made me President of this Nation," President Harrison is alleged to have told the Senator.

"See if God will make you President again!" the wrathful Senator is said to have replied.

Quay refused to serve as National Chairman a second time, and Harrison was defeated. It was about this time that the noteworthy Quay-Wanamaker quarrel began. From this grew the independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania, and in combating this movement Quay has shown his great qualities as a general. Over and over again has he unhorsed his opponent, and over and over again the great merchant has returned to the charge.

This Fall the Quay-Wanamaker fight will be on again, for every one expects that Wanamaker will throw his strength to the Democratic candidate for Governor—to be nominated next week—and thus Quay will fight his greatest battle, for the forces are greater against him now than ever before, and his forces are weaker, since the breach with Elkin and his followers is such that it cannot be healed.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

It looks now as if either former Governor Robert E. Pattison or Judge James Gay Gordon will be nominated by the Democrats next week to oppose Pennypacker. Pattison is very strong throughout the State, but is not particularly fancied as a candidate by the Philadelphia Democrats, though this is his home. A powerful faction is working to unhorse him and to nominate Gordon, who is a close friend of Wanamaker. The Wanamaker forces would almost certainly fuse with the Gordon people if Gordon should be nominated; it is doubtful if they would fuse with the Democrats under Pattison, though they might give him considerable support.

Pattison has twice been Governor. No other Democrat has in late years been able to overcome the Republicans. This is Pattison's sole bid. Gordon offers, tacitly, to bring in the strong independent element. Gordon can count a larger vote, probably, than Pattison, but the latter can point out that thousands of Republicans must have voted for him when he was elected before, and can argue that they would probably do so again. In either case, therefore, Quay would have a very strong opposition to face. His greatest drawback in this campaign, however, is in the "ripper" legislation of the last Legislature.

That Legislature was elected with the sole idea in view of its electing Quay to the Senate. When it had done that it seemed to think that it had license to do whatever it pleased. Its record of public plunder in appropriations, and of authorized public plunder by corporations—including the Philadelphia rapid-transit law, by which enormously valuable franchises were given away—is a record that Quay has tried in vain to efface. He seems to have believed that it would be forgotten, as so many of his great hazards were forgotten, but this time the people have remembered the Legislature and its works. One almost absolutely certain result is that Penrose will be defeated for United States Senator. Whether Pennypacker be defeated or elected, the Legislature is almost assured to the Democrats and Independents. The outcome will be that either a Democrat or an anti-Quay Republican will be elected United States Senator, and the chances are in favor of a Democrat of the Gordon stripe.

Why Quay should have chosen at this period of his life to engage in a fight that is more dangerous to him than any he has before entered is a mystery. If he gains the victory by electing Pennypacker Governor, it can profit him little or nothing besides the satisfaction of leaving his machine in the hands of a man who will surely wreck it. If he loses, he will still have his seat in the Senate for four and a half years yet, hut there will be nothing left for him in Pennsylvania. He is in this, as he has been in all things—a fighter for the sake of victory. And his victories have generally been sensational ones.

Quay has made Kings and deposed them; now his purpose seems to be to end his career with one glorious fight, and then to pull down his house about his ears.

A Leader in the "Street"

James R. Keene and Some of the Stories Told About Him—Wall Street Puzzled Over His Present Trip to Europe.

Wall Street revels in an snigma. Why has James R. Keene gone to Europe?

Friends say it's for rest and recreation. Cynical commentators insinuate that the purpose is very, very different—but these mysterious souls divulge no information. One set of yarns has it that he has sailed to be close to J. P. Morgan, that they are co-operating in the development of plans wherehy a boom in American stocks can be started from European capitals—amply large this dream. Another tale represents collision between him and Mr. Morgan over the Steel Trust's market, and his cancellation of all relation with the bull side of the market—this stalwart creation being fringed with representations that before he left us he sold out every share of stock he owned or was carrying and can be henceforth accounted a vengeful bear buccaneer.

Mr. Keene's own statement on the day he went ahoard ship was that he was simply taking a vacation, that he expected to he back by or before Autumn, and that another of his expectations was that the American security market could be depended upon to give its friends comfortable Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts.

None the less Wall Street wouldn't be happy if it couldn't worry, he mystical and mystified.

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It would have been greeted as a jest satirical to the furthest degree if when Mr. Keene last went to Europe any Wall Street report had joined his name with that of Mr. Morgan's finance plans. Then Mr. Keene had been figuring in a tempestuous campaign wherein many of the Morgan contingent had become acquainted with the tearing quality of his bear claws. He had been smashing away, indeed, at the whole list. He saw nothing bright in any part of the business world. Bryan was going to be elected, dreadful things galore were impending; there were too many "securities" and they were all too high. And later reports from across the ocean represented him as spreading a blue cast all over London, so that when he came back home and declined to discuss market affairs, Wall Street was sure that he was mersly waiting and watching for a chance to play smash. Instead, came the revelation of a Morgan-Keene compact; the converted bear was Stock Exchange hull leader and has heen ever since

One slippery Winter day soon after public disclosure of this market partnership, Mr. Keene, journeying over to call upon Mr. Morgan, had the luck to make a misstep and stumhle just at the entrance.

"You are not hurt, I trust," said Mr. Morgan graciously.

"Oh, no," was the Keene answer, "I was not far enough inside the office for that."

This was a joke, so the six-foot-tall doorkeeper explained to a clerk, who was wondering at a stalwart Morgan laugh.

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When James R. Keene first arrived in Wall Street with his dozen California millions he did not much fellowship the gallant crew of leaders then making historic plunges. He and Addison Cammack were on friendly terms, and he used sometimes to hobnob of evenings with Charles F. Woerishoffer. It was Keene who first started on its rounds the story that Ursa Major Cammack refused to approve a new moon because it was "too blanked high."

But the Wall Street figure most attracting the Western man was Travers, genial and genuine William, who stuttered Midsummer away out on a Long Island farm, whereupon one Sunday Mr. Keene descended.

"Have something to drink?" urged the host. "Have a glass of champagne?"

"No, I'd prefer, if you please," intervened the visitor; "I really would prefer a glass of milk from one of those glorious Alderneys out there on the lawn."

"Nay, nay," estopped Travers. "Take the cham-champagne. It's-it's-it's cheaper!"

Thers are many veterans in Wall Street who do not discredit the theory that many a current "story" attrihuted to local notables and started on its round hy Keene has been invented and located by the California party himself.

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He would be promptly scoffed, however, who attempted to distribute the information that James R. Keene is a humorist. He can say caustic things—and he does. He loves the fellow who can come quickly back in repartee.

Out in Exchange Place a month or two ago an impecunious old friend accosted him with the suggestion that it was better to he a Clearing House than to pile up riches in a trouser's pocket. And to show appreciation of what he received the old hoy remarked familiarly, so that the usual Wall Street eavesdropping contingent could enjoy the sociability:

"Are you a bull or a bear, Mr. Keene?"

But Mr. Keene was in a hurry. He was out on husiness. Gossip wasn't timely. Rather curtly his answer came and the crowd laughed.

"I'm nothing!" hs said.

"But maybe you'll recover—maybe you're not incurahle!" soothingly answered the ghost. Keene was tickled. He went into his pocket again and with the fee that come out there was an invitation: "Come in to-morrow to see me."

And to this there is a sequel; the maker of that quick retort is to-day prosperous in a sub-hrokerage husiness into which the man who was "nothing" has personally inducted him.

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In the quota of Wall Street stories that toy with Mr. Keene's name one that envious and critical folks like to rehearse tells of how in early California days he was caught napping hy the Bonanza Big Four and relieved of a million or more over night. It is an entertaining tale in any of its vsried versions, reciting the Flood and O'Brien and Mackey and Hea[illegible] discovered that their mining moves were having market effect ahead of their own readiness. Keene, as the most conspicuous independent trader on the San Francisco Board, was suspected of underground connections into the Bonanza camp; and long-headed George Hearst was deputized to see if responsihility could be located. Assay Office figures were leaking, and tests discovered that an official there was sending out advance telegraphic reports on everything treated. Mr. Hearst was sagacious. He turned up at the Assay Office with a heavy nugget that he insisted must be treated with extraordinary caution—having just been lifted out of a mine that more than a year before had been set aside as petered out. The stock of the mine was quoted occasionally—a hundred shares a month or so—but everybody had knowledge that it was a hack number proposition. The scheme worked. The very next day the Old Mines stock rushed into activity and rose rapidly; and the next day it went higher and higher, and still soared on days following, until from a penny or two at the beginning of the week it closed up in ths dollars.

Just as top prices were reachsd disclosure was mads that the hull manipulator and the profiter on a tremendous scale "at the markst" was young Keene. But the next week laid bars still another revelation—this one for Mr. Keene. The stock he had been huying had come, all of it, from Hearst and his shrewd associates, whose friends were holding jubilees in celehration of the cleves ruse hy which Keene had besn tempted into overreaching himself. The puhlic learned that the Bonanza ore had not come from the Old Mine at all, but had been simply so represented in order to punish a reckless intruder.

That is the way people who don't like Mr. Keene tell the story. And Mr. Keene's own friends tell the story very much the ssme way—up to the point where anti-Keene folks stop. Only they continus the story further:

Instead of fainting and taking a loss—so goes the addendum—Keene calmly made the announcement tbat his purchases of Old Mine stock had not been hased upon the Bonanxa ore at all. What he had discovered was that the Old Mine stock had been originally issued "without consideration," that under the mining laws the gentlemen issuing it were responsible up to ths limit of its face valiue and for damages beyond—and that his pleasant task was going to be to attend to the collecting. Instead of the young man settling, settlement was hy the seniors.

At any rate—whichever version of the incident be true, or whether neither be trus—it is sure that about the date fixed for this story, intimacy, almost practical copartnership, was established between Keene and the others, and the California savor is welcome, anyhow.

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Emotional exercises are imposed upon Mr. Keene by pictures that the newspapers mske of him. One of Homer Davenport's cartoons he likes so well, however, that he has given it the dignity of a frame on his office wall beside an oil representation of lamented Domino. But for other sketches thst have purveyed him to public scrutiny thsre has been no such welcome. Yet the operator daily spends time and patience upon newspspser callers generally, a habit that introduced to him one afternoon an amiahle young woman who wanted his opinion on some fantastic financial thing or other, and incidentally she was equipped with pencils that made drawings of ths trader's sngularities rather thsn his rhetoric. The next day a journalistic horror covered a half page, the gallant figure of the maker of quotations posing heroically to proclaim the sentiment that this is a bsd world, and all men wicked. The artist's delinestions were clever, her descriptive psrsgraphs hreezy a-plenty. Wall Street enjoyed the skit. The pulpit was shocked. One sermonizer hulletined in advance his purposs to chastise the shameless cynic, and in a Brooklyn church wss said a public prayer for his recovery into the folds of sweetness and light. Keene did not enjoy this sort of fame at all, though hc professed to chaffing friends that he was careless. He bad not said what was attributed to him; but, philosophically, hs remarked that what was printed was so much more unique than what he did say that he rather liked the acumen of the girl, who, not getting what she wanted, invented it. But the preachers' sympathetic crusade he resented just a trifle, saying:

"I really am not a lost soul; hut some of the antics of ths parsons may keep ms out of the straight and nsrrow path for fear they'll be tumbling over me. My sad situation reminds me a good deal of the dilsmma of famous Gen. Boh Toomhs of Georgia, the old fire eater who was going to call the roll of his sisves on Bunker Hill. He came out of the war covered with glory and was plugging away in Southern politics, when one of the good woman members of his fsmily advised him that she thought that not only as preparation for the next world hut for his fortune in this, too, he ought to identify himself with the church. Said she:

"My dear, I think it would be better and mors comfortable for you if you wers to join some church. Hill and Colquitt are having more influence in public affairs in Georgia than you, and both of them helong to a church. Besides, my dear, it might make you more comfortahle in the next world."

The old General replied, "Well, my dear, what church shall I join?"

"There are a great many Methodists in Georgia, and they are quite influential in politics," ths good lady suggested.

"But, my dear, I don't think I would like to join the Methodists; they are too certain of their own sinfulness, and too uncertain about their final salvation."

"Then there is a very respectahle hody of Christians, the Presbyterisns, more positive in their heliefs, perhaps, than the Methodists, and they have muoh influence in Georgia, although there are not so many of them as of the Methodists. You might join the Presbyterian Church."

"No, no," quickly responded the msn, who was the hest swearer in Georgia, "no, I'll be d—d if I will do that. The Presbyterians believe that every one else is going to hell, and they are glad of it."

"Very well, then," responded the gentle adviser, "if you want some liberal body of Christians to unite with you could certainly become an Episcopalian. There are not many of them in Georgia, but they are very respectable and liheral in all their ideas."

"That is all right enough, and easy enough," ejaculated General Bob, "but if you join the Episcopal Church there are only two ways to get out of it—one way is to die, and the other way's to get religion."

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Ran a Wall Street hulletin the other day: "Mr. Keene is believed to he more than merely visiting England. He was born there. He has made $15,000,000 here, but he can readily transfer it there. He alresdy has heen personally welcomed by the King. Why should Mr. Keene return?"

Puzzles do not always have to be solved. But an animated answer to this one projected in a Wall Street gossip hulletin is cozily reposing in a cradle in a mansion out on Long Island. A new grandson—Foxhall Keene Taylor—is waiting for James R. Keene to sail hack this way. And he'll sail—hirthplace, millions, King, and all the rest not hindering.

To Make Fort Monroe a "Show Post."

How the Government Proposes to Spend $10,000,000 on Hampton Roads Improvements.

AS it guards the naval approsch to the National capital, it is a matter of utmost importance that Fort Monroe should be impregnable. The improvement of the military establishment there and its conversion into the greatest "show post" in the world, without danger of being eclipsed hy any other nation, could not happen at a more agreeable time for the people of Newport News, Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, and vicinity, for the elaborate and costly scheme of extension, heautification, and fortification just announced by the War Department should be completed by the time the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on Hampton Roads in 1907 is ready to open.

It is stated that the Government will expend something like $10,000,000 before the last detail of this splendidly conceived project is perfected. There is hardly any question that Congress will appropriate the $5,000,000 which Virginia will ask to further the success of the most elahorate and most appropriate exposition ever conceived. In addition to lending this aid the Government will also contribute the great "show post" at Fort Monroe, costing twice that amount, which, besides being a permanent institution, will be one of the greatest drawing cards that the tercentennial will offsr the public, for the remodeled fort will be well worth traveling miles to see when it is completed.

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF.

According to statements which emanats from sources that are dependable, if not official, Fort Monroe will stand in a class by itself when these improvements assume material form. Of all the army posts in America it has heen selected as the one for a military establishment that the United States can hold up to the world as being without parallel, besides being a practicable investment. A more ideal site could not have been picked.

Standing on a strip of land which is almost entirely surrounded by water, overlooking the vast sheet of water forming Hampton Roads and commanding a view reaching north of the Chesapeake's mouth, as far oceanward as the Virginia capes, as far westward as Newport News, and as far southward as Norfolk, Fort Monroe is the logical site for any display of military grandeur the Government is disposed to offer to its own peopls and those of the world.

Rumor has it that besides a model fortification for war purposes there will be a numher of new departures in the way of military establishments, and thsre will be included schools for heavy and light artillery and othsr branches of the army and even the navy, for it is stated that the navy will ultimately figure in the expenditures to be made at Hampton Roads, and that an ideal rendezvous will bs the result.

It has been known for some time that the Government contemplated a mammoth hreakwater at Cape Henry for harboring and coaling its war vessels. The immediate projected expenditure in the way of improvements at Fort Monroe will include, it is stated authoritatively, the sum of $400,000 for an artillery school, $100,000 for a lihrary, and something like $500,000 for a sea wall along the entire water front, raising the total to $1,000,000.

When this work is well under way the War Department will turn its attention to the more extsnsivs scheme contemplated. This, it is stated, will include a light artillery park, new quarters for the officers, and new barracks for the msn, an enlargement of the fortifications, and extension of the hatteries.

With Fort Monroe in the heart of the tercentennial territory, it is not to be wondered at, says The Washington Times, that the people of tidewater Virginia are elated over the news of the projected improvements, and look forward with delight to their completion in connection with the 1907 exposition which Virginia expects to make the greatest and most unique in the history of fairs.

The exposition buildings and features will be scattered over an area surrounding Hampton Roads and taking in Fort Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus, Sewell's Point, Capes Henry and Charles, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Berkley, and extending all the way up the James River to historic Jamestown, where the first settlement in America was made in 1607, this being the event which the tercentennial of 1907 will commemorate.

Soft Coal versus Panama Hats

A Development of the Week That Surprises Seaside Hotel Proprietors.

DOWN at the Manhattan and the Brighton Beach Hotels they are checking Panama and other light-colored hats over night because they get so dirty now from even one trip into the city. The burning of soft coal is responsible for this new scheme. Nothing soils more quickly or looks worse than a begrimed Panama, and in these days of half oblivion and perpetual dusk the hat cleaners of Greater New York are making more money than they ever made before, and their chief work is the cleaning of Panama hats.

Down at the beach hotels there is practically nothing in the way of men's headgear except the Panama. They are of all shapes and sizes, and until the last few days of all manner of shades. Of course all is not Panama that parades, some of them are only alleged, but all of them, though they be several cousins removed and are made in Jersey, come under the same general classification—Panama hats.

It costs to have them cleaned every few days, so under the new checking system a man may wear a black derby or some other hat of a color that will not show the dirt in the city, and when he gets down to the beach exchange it for his bright, clean Panama, and go forth a thing of beauty to conquer and to be conquered. Then, too, if you look deeper, it gives the young man the air and general appearance of one who lives at the beach constantly and has no need to soil himself and his Panama by going into the murky city.

A Visit to Richard Croker at Moat House

How the Former Tammany Leader Spends His Daily Life—He Tells Some of His Favorite Stories—Why He Left New York for England—His Desire to Be a Hermit.

THERE returned to New York a few days ago an old political friend of Richard Croker, who came from Wantage, where he was a guest at Moat House, and heard from his own lips many of the plans of Mr. Croker for the future. This visitor to Moat House was Antonio Zucca, who was a Coroner under the Van Wyck administration, and who is still the strong man of the Wigwam in influencing the Italian vote.

According to Mr. Zucca there is something really pathetic in Richard Croker's efforts to assimilate himself to the life of a country gentleman and forget all the plotting and counter-plotting of a big political party. He says that "the Squire" has not yet compelled himself to fit in exactly with his surroundings and that his attempt to do so is not the least pathetic of the attempts that this now aging man is making to round out the last years of his life in quiet and peace.

"Mr. Croker told me," said Mr. Zucca, "the entire range of his ambition for the future in these simple words: 'I have a place where I can sleep and live healthy, and, what is more, be comparatively happy. I cannot in America, for there I am hunted down like a robber. I am getting old now. I am feeling old. I may never go back to New York, and if I do it will not be to lead in any political effort, but I won't say I cannot be persuaded to advise.'

"When I reached London a few weeks ago I did not have it in mind to pay a visit to Mr. Croker's place," continued Mr. Zucca, "but Mr. Croker sent his son Richard, Jr., to London to request me to pay his father a short visit, and I will say that I was glad to accept. The two days I spent at Moat House were two of the pleasantest in my memory, which is saying quite a little, for I am now getting to be an old man.

"Judging from the various and conflicting descriptions of Moat House that I had read I was prepared for most anything in the way of a display of either tawdry elegance or elegant simplicity, but in both surmises I was mistaken. There was not the slightest appurtenance or fixture to house, outbuildings, or grounds that suggested anything except an attempt after solid, homely comfort. There were no fine pictures, no tapestries, nor rare bric-a-brac to give evidence to any wealth that did not appear on the surface of the eighty-five broad acres that surrounded the farm. I speak with authority when I say that the house and outbuildings represented an expenditure of $16,000, which in view of the fabulous sums ascribed to Mr. Croker is certainly modest.

"Then in the equipment of the stables there is nothing in the least lavish. There are only four or five horses outside of those needed for the hard work of the farm. As for cows, however, Mr. Croker certainly has a fine lot, and there are few pets belonging to any family that are better looked after than those cows. Mr. Croker takes great pride in his cows, and can talk by the hour of the richness of their milk, the thickness of its cream, and the deliciousness of the butter. His son Herbert has entire charge of the dairy, and is up with the sun and out with the farm hands in the morning to see that the cows are led out to the proper pastures after the early morning milking.

"Mr. Croker himself never misses a milking unless he has been up late the night before or some of his servants fail to call him. He is almost like a child—at least he appears so to me—in his new bucolic pursuits. Every simple little phase of them seems to please him. As an illustration, if he hears a great clucking from the hen house he will stop right in the middle of an earnest conversation and make a break to see whether he has properly interpreted the sounds. Of course I do not mean to have any one think that he acts anything like the city boy on his first visit to the country. What I do wish to convey, however, is that he is completely wrapped up in everything connected with his farm, so much so that I really believe that a new blade of grass can hardly rear its head before it comes under his notice.

ARRIVAL AT WANTAGE.

"When Herbert Croker and I arrived at the station at Wantage we were met by a carriage drawn by a fine pair of bays. The carriage was an ordinary buckboard that looked as if it had seen good service. The coachman was dressed in a modest drab livery, and the harness on the horses was almost totally devoid of any ostentatious nickel garnishings. In fact, the trap itself was exceedingly simple compared to a number of equipages I saw about the station.

"As we drove to Moat House we were saluted along the road by a number of msn, who, judging from their appearance, must have belonged to the yeomanry. There was no exaggerated deference in their salute, as one might expect were Mr. Croker the Squire, the big man of the county or shire, as many persons mistakenly believe he endeavors to be.

"Arrived at the Grange, as Moat House is sometimes called, I was first struck by the simple, natural beauty of the surroundings. It is nothing more than a fine old country residence, improved, of course, but not to an extent that causes it to lose any of its characteristic homelikeness.

"When we drew up to the house Mr. Croker greeted me warmly, and would hardly give me time to have my luggage disposed of before he proposed that he show me about 'his farm,' as he called it. It was then that I began to appreciate his affection for the place and everything connected with it.

"He first took me out to the stables. When we arrived at the door to the main building Mr. Croker was almost overwhelmed by about a dozen dogs, some of which I understand are worth a small fortune. Although he spoke gruffly to the dogs, he looked up with a twinkle in his eye to testify to his appreciation of their demonstrations of affection. After that he called the dogs to him one by one, and pointed out to me their small perfections and defects.

"Then, as he saw his son Dick coming toward us from the house, he said: 'Before I show you through the stables I will let Dick show you the kennels.' But we had not been long in the low building where the dogs are housed before Richard, Jr., and I were following the 'old man' and giving up our whole attention to his explanations of the mysteries of dog raising from the birth of the litter to the days of senile debility.

AMONG THE DOGS.

"It would be hard to say that any one kind of dog had precedence in the Croker kennels, though the bulldogs seem to predominate. There were some fine setters, hounds, and other dogs whose species I am not familiar with. All of these dogs knew Mr. Croker the minute he entered the kennels, and greeted him with the utmost of canine effusiveness.

"There were a few of the dogs on the hospital list, and these Mr. Croker examined as carefully as would a surgeon. In the case of one dog, which had a serious cut on his fore leg, Mr. Croker removed what he said he considered a very clumsy bandage and then bandaged the foot himself, while his son Dick waited on him. Mr. Croker did all these things with a peculiar air of pride, such as one might expect from a man whose mind had found the level of its joys right in the heart of simple farm life. I appreciated this more and more as he took me from one of the many outbuilding to the other.

"The horses and cows," continued Mr. Zucca, "seemed his especial pets, and judging from the way he conversed with the grooms and their assistants there was not even the smallest detail of their work that he was not only familiar with, but in which, in my humble opinion, he could give them points. On the afternoon of the day I arrived at Wantage he did not show me through his dairy, but said that he would reserve its exhibition until the following morning, when I could see it all abustle with the early morning milking.

"In order to enjoy this treat, as Mr. Croker told me I ought to consider it, I was compelled to rise with the sun. The Squire met me at the front dobr, where, judging from his attitude, he had been waiting impatiently for several minutes. But when he saw me he began rubbing his hands, and he fairly glowed as if in anticipation of some delight that is rarely man's good fortune to possess.

IN THE DAIRY.

"When we arrived at the dairy, which consists of several long, low sheds flanked by several square buildings, we found Herbert Croker fairly up to his ears in the work of preparing for the morning's milking. Before the milking began Mr. Croker conducted me through the sheds and pointed out to me each cow, (there were nearly two dozen, I think, though there might possibly have been more,) told me its name, how old it was, where its ancestors had been raised, just how many quarts of milk it gave a day, and the degree of richness of the milk.

"When the milking began Mr. Croker walked up and down the lane of kine and scrutinized closely the work of each man or woman. After milking he showed me the machines and devices by which the milk was tested, and the cream removed from the milk, if it was desired to save time from the old method of leaving it over night in pans; also other contrivances with which other little offices of the dairy were performed in accordance with modern methods. Among these machines there were several patent butter-churns.

"Mr. Croker told me, however, that when the dairy hands were not rushed he preferred to have them make butter with the old-fashioned hand churns, as he did not like the idea of machine-made butter on a farm. He told me, and seemed to wish to impress it upon me, that every ounce of butter used in his household or on his table was made in an old-fashioned single-stick churn.

"After I had been made thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of the dairy Mr. Croker conducted me to the farmyard. He has a great many chickens, all of which, he told me, were fine layers and high-bred birds. Those chickens were certainly comfortably housed, and judging from their plump and lazy appearance, were contented to the full with their surroundings.

"Mr. Croker went around to the different nests himself, and whenever he discovered several eggs in one nest he would exhibit them, almost chuckling with pride. I forget how many eggs a day he gets from his farmyard, but I know the number is way up in the dozens.

A FAVORITE STORY.

"After he had shown me some improved perches for the chickens and a little pond he had had dug for the ducks he told me what I considered as an amusing story about one of his predecessors at Moat House.

"'Mr. Brown,' he said, [that wasn't the name, but it will do,] 'prided himself on having one of the best stocked farmyards of England, and he was known throughout a large district for the many ingenious devices he had invented for improving the condition and providing for the comfort of his poultry. At one time he remarked to a neighbor that after thinking the matter over he saw no

reason why ducks and geese should not perch as well as other feathered hipeds.

"'He thereupon had his henhouses enlarged and fitted with hroad perches for the accommodation of the aquatic fowls. At evening he drove all the ducks and geese into their new quarters and disposed them on their perches. As fast as he stood half a dozen up on the elevated structures they fluttered down again. He kept at them until finally they were so exhausted and frightened that they remained where they were placed. Thinking that he had succeeded, he left them for a half hour and returned. They were all down again. He thereupon ordered them all to be killed. The greatest man that ever lived couldn't teach a chicken to swim or a duck to perch,' and our ex-leader chuckled away for several minutes.

"After the visit to the farmyard we went through the other outhuildings on the farm where all manner of grain and feed were stored. In every single instance, down to the little bin containing the feed for the few song birds on the farm, immaculate order and neatness were preserved. When I spoke of this to Mr. Croker he replied, smiling: 'A fine political farm Tammany would be without a system.'

"Then he suddenly became grave, and said: 'But I hope all this,' and he embraced the eighty-five broad acres in a sweep of his hand, 'will soon make me forget, though it comes pretty hard at first to shake off the harness.'

"The shortness of my visit did not allow of my making a tour of the entire farm, but I saw all of that part of it that is especially dear to the Squire, though he told me that it was only a question of time before he would take a personal interest even in the growth of the weeds that bothered him. However, what I did see of the farm, under the personal escort of Mr. Croker, showed me that it was conducted upon a model basis.

"The Squire's household is as well ordered inside as out, and apparently there is not the slightest friction in the daily routine of his life. He rarely leaves his farm, and goes to London only when it is necessary to go hither to secure something for the estate when he feels that he cannot intrust the selection to another.

"He does not maintain his seclusion to the point of inhospitality, however, for he watches the shipping lists closely, and when he learns of the arrival of a friend in London he either sends one of his sons or a servant with an urgent invitation to visit him.

"Mr. Croker told me that he cared nothing at all for the social life that the countryside offered, as all he wanted was rest and quiet. He said that the life of a hermit, if it were not for his family, would suit him exactly, and while taking me over his ground he pointed out to me what he said he considered as an ideal spot for a hermit to live.

"'If I lived in that cave,' he said, 'and covered my face with a few feet of beard the oldest reporter in New York would not know me, nor the latest one, either.' That observation seemed to please Mr. Croker immeneely, for he chuckled over it for several minutes.

"Sometimes, however, when he spoke of his retired life, he seemed to take a suggestion that he should live any other way as a deep affront, and on one occasion he said:

"'What would it mean for me to go back to New York and place myself again before the limelight? It would mean nothing but abuse and constant worry. When I was younger I did not mind so much being followed around as if I was a "ticket-of-leave man" and should be held under constant surveillance, but now as time is telling on me I take supreme pleasure in being able to enter a cab without tripping over half a score of eager questioners whose business it is to paint me as black as they possibly can. Here I cut no ice at all, and the joy I realize in thinking that nobody in the Kingdom cares a continental what I do, where I go, or what I may happen to say within hearing of the highway will send me off to the most delightful sleep I ever enjoyed since I quit knickerbockers.'

"From what I saw of Mr. Croker in his new surroundings, and judging from what he told me," concluded Mr. Znoca, "I feel that I can safely say that New York will never see him again except as a transient visitor."

What Czar and President Said.

Varied versions of the toasts given by President Loubet and the Csar at a luncheon on board the French cruiser Montcalm given by the President to Nicholas II., have been sent out by correspondents.

According to official interpretations the following words were exchanged, the President of the republic beginning with:

"Sire: By coming on board the Montcalm with her Majesty the Empress, you have done the French navy an honor which it will feel deeply. The feelings of our seamen for their brave comrades of the Russian navy seize every opportunity for expression, as a short time ago in the Far East and yesterday in the Mediterranean. Everywhere, in fact, their agreement is, as it were, proof of the union of their two countries. I shall carry away with me from my stay in this hospitable empire a warm and imperishable souvenir, and France, which has learned with joy the greeting tendered to her representative, will remain attached to the alliance, the beneficent action of which is appreciated by Russia as well as by her. I drink to the success and glory of the valiant Russian navy."

To which Nicholas II. replied: "It is infinitely agreeable for us, for the Empress and for me, to find ourselves once more among the hrave French seamen, and it is with quite special pleasure that we feel ourselves in France on board this fine vessel. We thank you cordially for your visit, Monsieur le President, and beg you to transmit our most sympathetic messages as well as our best good wishes to France, the faithful friend and unchanging aliy of Russia. I raise my glass to the prosperity of the glorious French navy."

La Liberté of Paris says that the Porte has resumed consideration of the scheme for the development of the port and quays of Tripoli, which has been under discussion for fifteen years. Hafiz Pasha insists on the commercial and economic utility of the project, and Redjeb Pasha affirms that the works are necessary from a military point of view. The expenses will be met from the Sultan's civil list.

The Friars' Lands in the Philippines

Questions Which Gov. Taft and the Commission of Cardinals Have Been Discussing—Property That the United States Government May Buy—Reasons for the Purchase.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—It is generally conceded hy officials in Washington who have to do with the government of the Philippines that one of the most difficult problems confronting the United States in connection with those islands is the settlement of the so-called friar question. It is for the purpose of reaching some understanding with the Vatican on this subject that Gov. Gen. Taft of the Philippines is now in Rome.

As is known to those who have followed the news reports on the matter, the Vatican Council appointed a sub-commission of five Cardinals to confer with Gov. Taft with a view to arriving at some solution. Several conferences between Gov. Taft and this commission have taken place. Gov. Taft laid before the commission the proposal which he was authorized to submit by the War Department, the commission took the proposal under consideration, and, according to late cable dispatches, has agreed to its terms in all hut some minor details.

The details of the proposal which Gov. Taft was instructed to submit have never been made public. It was drawn up hy Secretary Root and received the full approval of President Roosevelt. It is known, however, that it contemplates the purchase by the United States Government of all the lands held by the friars in the Philippine Islands except those which are in actual use for church purposes.

It is reported that the amount which the Government stands ready to pay for the holdings of the friars is $10,000,000—half the amount which was paid to Spain for a deed to the sovereignty of the entire archipelago. From this valuation an idea of the extent of the real estate holdings of the religious orders in the Philippines can be obtained.

The acquisition of these lands by the United States is deemed by those who have studied conditions in the Philippines to be absoluteiy essential to complete pacification. That the negotiations for the cession are regarded as a matter of extreme delicacy and one calling for the exercise of the most careful diplomacy is attested hy the fact that, notwithstanding the urgent necessity for the presence of Gov. Taft in Manila to direct the further establishment of civil Government throughout the islands, the Government has thought it advisable to have him go to Rome to carry on the negotiations in person instead of sending some one less familiar with Philippine conditions.

It was recognized in Washington that in dealing with the College of Cardinals the United States was dealing with probably the most skilled body of diplomatists in the world, and it was therefore considered advisable to have as the representative of the United States the most eminent authority on the subject matter of the controversy.

A CAUSE OF FRICTION.

Those who have given any study to conditions in the Philippines understand that the land holdings of the religious orders in those islands have been the most fruitful source of friction in the archipelago for centuries. To this cause most of the revolutions which have occurred in the islands have been attributable.

One of the most important indictments which the party of Aguinaldo made against the Spanish régime was that it protected the friars in their extortions upon the people. In the reports of the Philippine Commission there is abundant testimony to the effect that one of the chief reasons why the insurgents placed little faith in American intentions was that in the treaty of Paris no provision was made for the banishment of the friars and the confiscation of their property. Speaking on this subject before the Philippine Commission, Señor Rosario, a man of some importance in Luzon, who was favorable to American sovereignty, said:

"It is impossible to retain here the religious corporations as they existed before, for they cause a great problem—one State within another State. As it happens in every nation in the world in which there is clerical domination, Rome has power over the religious corporations, and consequently intervenes in the affairs of the nation; and it came to pass here in former times that Rome had more power in the State than Spain, for there were religious corporations here that combined and were very strong, and Rome had really more power than Spain in the country.

"The proclamation of the Governor General speaks of the separation of Church and State, but this is not enough for the Philippine Islands. This idea, which is very well in free countries like the United States, is not sufficient here in the Philippine Islands, which are very much governed by the religious corporations. If the friars remain here in the country their property must all be thoroughly scrutinized—their right to the property.

"If the property is returned to the friars an agrarian war will result; that is, such a war as we have now, a war of the agricultural classes againet the property owners. If their property is taken away from them and they still remain here they will cause another war, for they have the protection of Rome. When I speak of Rome I refer to the Vatican, the Papal power."

One of the Commissioners called Señor Rosario's attention to the fact that the property was protected by the treaty of Paris. To this he replied:

"It was the cause of the first revolution in the Philippines that the friars claimed property which was not theirs. The property which they said was theirs was not theirs."

It is a somewhat singular fact, especially when one reflects upon the usual strict discipline of the Catholic Church, that the decisions of the Council of Trent, which prohibited friars from the holding of benefices, have never been carried out in the Philippines. The parishes are, for the most part, parceled out among the Augustinian friars, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Recoletos, or Recollects, as they are known in this country. In his work on the Philippine Islands Dean C. Worcester, who was a member of the American Commission to the Philippines appointed hy President McKinley, speaking of these orders, says:

"It is an indisputable fact that these orders are largely recruited from the lowest ranks of Spanish society, and that their members enter upon their important duties with no other training than that of the seminary. Rough soldiers have been known to profit by their observations while campaigning in the islands, return to Spain, and in a short time reappear in the colony as full-fledged friars."

The historian Foreman, who wrote extensively on the Philippine Islands and who was himself a Catholic, in treating of the land acquisitions of the friars had this to say:

"The religious corporations possess large private revenues. Their investments in Hongkong are extensive. The Austin and Dominican friars in particular hoid very valuable real property in the provinces near Manila, which is rented out to the native agriculturalists on tyrannical conditions. On the Laguna de Bay shore the rent is raised, as the natives, at their own expense, improve their holdings.

"Leases are granted for the nominal term of three years, hut the receipts given for the rent are very cunningly worded. Some have been shown to me; neither the amount of money paid nor the amount of land rented nor its situation is mentioned in the document, so that the tenant is constantly at the mercy of the owners. The native planters are much incensed at the treatment they receive from these land owners, and their numerous well founded complaints form part of the general outcry against the priesthood.

"The bailiffs of these corporation lands are unordained brothers of the order. They are under certain religious vows, hut are not entitled to say mass. They reside in the Estate Houses, and by courtesy are styled 'fathers' by the natives. By their own order they are termed 'legos,' or ignorant men."

WORK OF THE JESUITS.

In the cahle dispatches from Rome during the past week it has been stated that four of the five Cardinals composing the sub-commission are favorably inclined toward the American proposal. The objector is said to be Cardinal Steinhuber, a Jesuit. The Jesuits are a power in the Philippines, and, according to Dr. Worcester, who indulges in eome severe criticism of other religious orders in the islands, they are a power for good.

Himself an educator of prominence, Dr. Worcester says that the Jesuits in the islands are as a rule well educated and of more than ordinary ability. Their Ateneo Municipal in Manila, he says, is in many ways the best educational institution in the colony and numbers among its faculty many competent men. Courses are given in all the higher branches of learning.

The Jesuits also conduct a thoroughly equipped observatory in Manila. It is well provided with apparatus for recording the disturbances caused by earthquakes and with meteorological instruments. The warnings of the approach of typhoons which this observatory furnishes are of great value to the colony and to foreign shipping. They are even cahled to Hongkong when the course of a storm makes such a procedure worth while.

"The men in charge of the various departments of work at the college," says Dr. Worcester, "are not dabblers. They know their business and attend to it."

It has been stated also in the cable dispatches from Rome that the American proposal contained a clause requiring the recall of all the friars from the islands as soon as the money had been paid for their lands and proper indemnity awarded for the damage done their institutions during the American occupation. This statement is scarcely to be credited. The Vatican probably would not entertain such a suggestion for a moment, and it would raise such a feeling of resentment among Catholics in this country that the Administration hardly could afford to offer it.

The best information obtainable on this point is that the proposal for the recall of friars does not appiy to the friars of established orders, such as the Jesuits, Augustinians, and others who do educational and missionary work under general direction, but to those who are known as "mendicant friars." The islands are said to swarm with friars of this class.

They have no visible means of support and wander from place to place in the islands, living off the generous hospitality of the Filipinos. It is not unlikely that the American proposal contains a demand for the recall of these friars as a condition of payment. It is further understood that an urgent request will be made that the Vatican command the heads of the religious orders established in the Philippines to put American members of their orders in control of the Philippine establishment as far as the Church authorities deem feasible and as speedily as possible. This action is desirable as a help to the spread of American ideas in the islands.

GERMANY'S TROUBLE.

In this connection it is an interesting fact that Germany is now carrying on negotiations with the Vatican of a similar nature to those which Gov. Gen. Taft is pressing. Germany has made a request to the Vatican for more numerous appointments of German priests in the Polish provinces.

Count von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, said in the Prussian House of Lords Saturday a week ago that Prussia would settle as many German Catholics as Protestants on lands which the Government is acquiring in the Polish provinces as soon as the Church appoints German priests to take charge of the parishes which would be built up, but not until then, for the reason that the Germans under Polish priests would be made into Polish sympathisers, an outcome that Germany has much cause to fear just now since the breach between the Poles and the Germans is widening daily.

In discussing the negotiations between the United States and the Vatican on the subject of the religious orders in the Philippines a Catholic who is well informed as to the situation said to the writer:

"The general impression is that the demoralization in the Philippines is due to a large extent to the influence of Rome. In one sense there may be a justification for this view, but in the sense in which it is generally understood the impression is quite erroneous. The fact is that Rome has not exercised too much influence in the Philippines, but too little.

"The truth is that the religious orders in our new Eastern possessions have to too large an extent been allowed to act independent of Rome. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that in the Philippines the decree of the Council of Trent prohibiting the friars from hoiding parishes has never been in force and effect. Why? The reason is, perhaps, not far to seek.

"Spain is a Catholic country. It renders a stronger allegiance to the Vatican than any other nation in the world. The friars, through their immense power in the Philippines—a power derived from the fact that it was they who hrought the people of the islands out of savagery—could be of great assistance to Spain in governing the country. For the help they gave to Spain the Spanish authorities were naturally inclined to allow them to do pretty much as they pleased, and it is to he regretted that their influence was not always for the best.

"And thus, through the disposition of the Vatican to do something for Spain in return for Spain's unswerving loyalty to the Holy See, both the Spanish Government and the Church have suffered. It was a mistaken policy. It embittered the Filipinos both against Spain and the clergy, and it brought upon the Church a discredit which could have been avoided by the following of those correct ideas which have prevailed in Roman Catholic administration in other countries—notably in our own.

"While it would be useless to deny that there is good foundation for the complaints of the Filipinos against the friars, it is equally unfair to indulge in sweeping condemnation of the Philippine clergy. There are among them many men of culture, many men of pure morals, of high purpose, and of disinterested lives. It is folly to apply the American standard to the Philippine ecclesiastical situation.

"Granting it to be true that some of the religious orders have been imhued by an inordinate acquisitiveness, that many of the friars have been men whose morals were not above reproach, and that for these reasons the people of the islands are justified in a degree of hostility, at the same time it must be remembered that all that the cultnre the Filipinos have they owe to the religious orders and whatever of civilization there is in the islands is to be attrihuted to missionaries of the Church, many of whom suffered martyrdom in the propagation of the Christian religion among the savage tribes who, before their advent, wholly populated the islands. Dampier, the English navigator, bears testimony to the wonderful accomplishment of the religious orders in the way of introducing civilization and Christianity among the Philippine savages, and even later investigators who found much to condemn in their conduct, and condemned it unsparingly, also found much to praise."

It is reported from Rome that there is likely to arise a dispute as to whether the money paid by this country for the friars' lands should be turned into the Vatican treasury or be distributed among the orders whose property is condemned to be sold. Such a dispute, if it should arise, of course, would in nowise concern the United States, nor would it he likely to occasion any serious disturhance in the Church, for the dictum: "Roma locuta est; causa finita," is as applicahle to the religious orders as it is to the secular clergy.

J. McG.

Up Panama Canal in a Naphtha Launch

Recent Trip to View the Condition of the Waterway Undertaken by Captain William Coales of This City.

A TRIP through part of the Panama Canal in a naphtha launch was a feat accomplished recently by a party of amateur explorers under the guidance of Capt. William Coales of New York.

"It was a great canal trip, and one I did not expect to take," said Capt. Coales yesterday. "I saw more queer sights than were ever set down in the reports made to the Governments of the various countries interested in the isthmian canal problem. We saw wild natives, crocodiles, and in the jungle on either side of the canal the tropical growth was just crowded with cranes and large herons, all of beautiful plumage.

"The way we came to make the trip was peculiar. Fifty years ago I went on a journey around Cape Horn to San Francisco. We went in a clipper, and it took over three months. I thought on the fiftieth anniversary of that trip that I would go down and cross the isthmus and then come up to San Francisco. I went on the steamer Orizaba in April, and when we got to Colon I met some young fellows, and in talking about sea tripe, one of them said: 'Why, there is an old naphtha launch helonging to Wardlaw. Say we rig it up and take a trip up the Panama Canal.'

"I know something about naphtha launches because I have been tinkering around that kind of machinery for years. We got out the launch, and after fussing around for a couple of hours got it working. Then the question came as to who were to make up the party. Robert Wilcox, who is engaged in business in Colon, offered to go. His business is trading with the Indians. He knows their jargon like a book. Henry M. Shearer, who is in business in Cali, Colombia, was also of the party. Capt. Smith of the Orizaha also wanted to join the expedition; then we took along the purser, Mr. Spence, and he took half a ton of ice and many other good things.

"The first thing we had to do was to go and see the Alcalde of the district about the trip, because we were told that Indians near the end of the canal were very wild. The Alcalde told us we had better carry on our launch the American and English flags. We rigged the American flag at the stern and the English flag at the bow, and at 10 o'clock one pleasant morning started from Colon.

"I forgot one member of the crew. He was a big Jamaica darky six feet three inches. Before we got through the journey he was the most valuable of the crew. Capt. Smith took the helm and Wilcox looked after the engine, and I kept a weather eye out. Around a small point not far from Colon there is the mouth of the Chagres River, which crosses and recrosses the canal. It was at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of April when we rounded the point which has been made partly solid ground hy hundreds of tons of good machinery thrown in there to make iand. Poor old man de Lesseps never knew how he was being fooled.

"Cocoanut trees in plenty were growing out of the soil heaped up on the broken machinery, and in plain sight was what all the people down there call 'de Lesseps Palace.' I never saw such queer foundation for a palace in all my life. There were boilers, hoisting engines, locomotives, and valuahle machinery worth hundreds and thousands of dollars thrown in a heap to make a foundation for a house. Imagine a solid structure of wood, three stories in height, with fifty rooms, and so built that the large windows and doors could be opened to let the breezes blow through—large verandas, and all around banana and cocoanut trees, and you have in your mind the picture which we saw.

"We visited the de Lesseps mansion. It was in charge of a keeper, and he showed us the large offices, all the silver ware, the books and furniture, and the household things just as they were left nineteen years ago by the owner. The mouth of the Panama Canal is about half a mile in width, and on either shore there is low shrubbery. We found a depth of over twenty feet of water at this point. On both banks could be seen all kinds of derricks and machinery lying partly in the water.

"As we journeyed up the river in the launch the tropical trees met overhead, and it was not long before we were in the jungle. Banana plantations could be seen about a mile apart. The first Indians we met were friendly, and they talked to Mr. Wilcox in their Spanish-Indian jargon.

"We came to places in the canal where the banks had been washed down so that there was only a depth of a foot of water. Our Jamaica darky would go overboard, put his shoulder against the stern of the launch, and shove it across the sandbar 200 or 300 feet. Then he came in handy when we wanted to go ashore. He would pick us up in his arms one after another and wade ashore without any apparent effort.

"As we went up the river the Indians became more wild. They would peer out from the jungle, and as soon as they saw us, would scatter as if we were going to kill them. One strange thing was that the women never ran. They would stand on the banks and look at us without moving. Mr. Wilcox would talk to the women for a few minutes, and then, when they found ont that we did not mean to kill them, the men of the camp would come straggling hack and then line up to have their pictures taken. We found that these Indians were ready to fight white men on sight because of their bad treatment by the French.

"The one thing that struck me was the valuahle machinery which lined the banks, rusting, without care. I cannot understand why these things were not properly cared for, because they were worth millions of dollars. After making our way up the canal five or six miles more, we stopped for lunch above a little native town called Bocom. That was a quaint little place, with a number of banana plantations near, and the natives crowded around our boat as if they had never before seen a naphtha launch. The women and children would ask questions by the hundreds. There was not one of them who couid understand English."

"Did you find plenty of water in the canal?" was asked.

"Why, yes," replied Capt. Coales; "the trouble will be if they make it a ship canal there will be too much water. They will have to bnild dams at various points of the Chagres River. Very often our Jamaica darky would push the steam launch over a bar and then for half a mile there would be from fifteen to twenty feet of water. I am for the Panama route for a canal, although from a scientific standpoint I don't know very much about such matters.

"After lunch we went on up the canal, and near the end found many of the Indians wild. We could not get near them at all, and if we started to make a landing near any of the plantations we were warned that trouhle was brewing. They don't need much to eat, and they don't wear anything, so it is pretty easy for them to get along. A banana tree will bear one bunch of bananas, which they sell to the traders for a few coins.

"We investigated the canal about eighteen miles, and then we landed at what is called Culebre Cut. Here we saw a thousand men at work merely to keep the title of the canal for the company. The Frenchmen hope some time to get a large sum of money for their rights. The Culebre Cut is about the only high part of the route across the Isthmus. The whole distance of high ground through which the canal would have to be cut is about five miles, and earth would have to be taken out to a depth of 100 to 150 feet to allow large ocean steamers to get through.

"At the Culebre Cut we saw 1,000 locomotives of good type ready to work. Most of these were in as good condition as any I ever saw and many of them never had had steam up."

A VIEW OF THE STEAMER RODDAM AT NEW ORLEANS

Chief Engineer Pyle Tells of Her Terrible Escape from St. Pierre with Dead and Dying on the Decks—300 Tons of Lava Taken from Her—Skin from Burns on Hands and Feet on Her Decks—Capt. Freeman on His Way to England.

SCARRED and burned, the steamer Roddam, the only vessel that escaped from St. Pierre at the time of the volcanic explosion, arrived at New Orleans a few days ago with a new crew, except for five men who were upon her when she made her remarkable flight with dead and dying upon her decks. She will go from New Orleans to Mobile, and will take a load of lumber from there to Holland, after which she will go to London for repairs.

Her brave commander, Capt. Freeman, whose exploit in taking her away from St. Pierre will rank among the most remarkable feats in seamanship, is now on his way to his home in England. Visitors to the Roddam are permitted to contribute to a fund for the families of the men killed upon her.

HER APPEARANCE.

At first sight the ship did not seem to show serious damage. Of course, she was rusty and scarred outside, a condition which was made all the more apparent by spots freshly painted. Except that the poop deck was gone and the masts were denuded of ropes and rigging, and the deck had a general disordered appearance, one might not have thought at a glance that anything serious had happened to the ship, and it seemed a miracle that she, of all the ships in the harbor, should have escaped, although she got away with a terrible loss, having twenty-six of her officers and crew burned to death by the terrible fiery gas from the volcano.

However, a closer glance showed that she had been through "the fire of hell," as the men said. Many of the sailors verily believe that the fire came from that region. The paint was blistered and burned off all over the ship; the tarred cordage was hanging in shreds, and the wooden portions were eaten into by fire where the red-hot ashes and fiery mud and blazing gas attacked it.

The iron decks showed the effects of the tons of molten matter and ashes which had covered them to the depth of some three feet, and under which and in which so many men of the crew had iain lifeless and burned out of all semblance of humanity, while the brave Captain and the heroic survivors worked the ship through a long day of darkness and horror into the Harbor of Santa Lucia, with the dead all about them and the terrible burning scoria still clinging where it rained down on the clothing and flesh of the living, while the dreadful gases did their work with almost instant effect.

That was the thing that terrified the men. Fire and burning gas were even more terrible than the red-hot mud, which, when cooled and dried, looks very much like ordinary sandy soil.

CAPT. FREEMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

When the story of the fiery ordeal of the Roddam reached the office of Steel, Young & Co., in London, the owners sent Capt. Fox out to Barbados to take command, and the crew of twenty-five men was collected to man the ship. The Roddam has been run for some years between London and the West Indies, and her brave Captain, E. W. Freeman, had been a number of years with the line.

Everybody knows the story of how the ship had just arrived in the Harbor of St. Pierre when she was met with the unwelcome apparition from the mountain, the awful rain of fire, and how, when most of the crew were dead and others dying and many burned terribly, she was steered out of the harbor.

When she arrived at St. Lucia Capt. Freeman and the other injured were taken into the hospital, and his life, with those of some others, was saved.

One of the first things asked Capt. Fox when the Roddam reached New Orleans was regarding the condition of Capt. Freeman.

"I am happy to say," he replied, "that he is almost fully recovered, and left Barbados Saturday for his home in England."

Capt. Fox said that Capt. Freeman was fearfully burned, but he was a very robust man and one of splendid determination, and recovered very quickly. Besides the Captain, several other survivors recovered and have gone home, while some are at Santa Lucia and Barbados. As far as can be accurately determined from the records in possession of the ship, twelve men were saved. Of these, five are on the ship—two engineers, two sailors, and the donkeyman.

MR. PYLE'S STORY.

The chief engineer was George Pyle. He is the chief engineer now. When he came to the head of the ladder and leaned on a funnel to talk with interviewers for The New Orleans Picayune, they saw a large, athletic Englishman. He was in the interior of the ship when the first view of the fire coming from the volcano was obtained by the men, and the closing of the skylights hy the men above was the only thing that saved those below, though the poor fellows above lost their lives. When the first fiery mass from the voicano was seen it caused curiosity, but that did not last long.

"It was not more than fifty or sixty seconds after it was seen leaving the volcano before it was upon us," he said. "The crew first ran to the forecastle. The chief officer was on deck, trying hard to get the engineers below and to get the skylights and hatches down, but it was almost a hopeless task. They did get the skylights down, however, but the chief officer was swept overboard at the first, poor fellow, and his directing authority was much needed at that terrible moment.

BREAKING FROM THE ANCHOR.

"You know the story of how we tried to get out of the furnace. Our anchor would not loose, but we broke it loose, and then, when we tried to steer, the chains had become so clogged with the lava, with which they were covered and in which they were imbedded, that they choked, and we could not move them and we drifted about, not making much headway. It was the lava that stopped the steering gear, and not any ordinary defect in it.

"Well, we were all day going to St. Lucia, from 8 till 5. When the fire first struck us, the Captain ran into the chartroom. Then, when he saw that the gear did not work, he made efforts to get it righted and worked at the wheel.

"He stuck to it, though burned and in terrible agony. We were not thinking much just then except about our efforts to get the ship out; that was all we could think of. We all had our work to do, and there was no time to think. It was a case where we had to get out or die, and you know we did not want to die, even burned as some were.

"We did not know how many were dead or how many were burned. We knew many must have perished in that awful heat, and almost feared to look. As soon as the gas attacked us, the lights went out. Everywhere there was thick darkness, and no lighthouse and no view of the shore, and not a star overhead. We could not tell where to steer, and how we got out we hardly know yet, but, after all, we did get out and reached St. Lucia, and here we are, and that is all of our story.

"The dead? Yee, we found them in the burning mud snd on the redhot deck and everywhere. Some were killed in their bunks, one not being even burned, which shows that the gas was what killed many who might have managed to get below if they had only had the fire to contend with. It was a terrible scene; we do not like to talk about it."

OTHER SURVIVORS.

S. G. Schleswick is the third engineer. He was saved in a remarkable manner, which would at any other time have been considered a very serious accident in itself. He is a powerful Englishman, and with Mr. Pyle afterward stood at the engines on that trip to St. Lucia, but if the first shock of the avalanche of fire had not thrown him through the skylights into the lower part of the ship, he would not have been alive to do it. Strange to say, he was not much hurt, and small hurts did not count for anything at such a time. He kept at the engines and knew little of conditions during the trip. If there was ever a time when men worked, that was it.

"A great deal of damage was repaired at Barbados," said Capt. Fox, "but it was at Santa Lucia that the ship presented the most terrible appearance. She was still covered with the ashes, mud, and sulphur, and they wheeled out of her 300 tons of it. There is some clinging to her yet. When we get her home to London she will be thoroughly made over, and we will have a Penelope's job of it. She doesn't look so bad now, but at Santa Lucia her condition was that of almost a wreck; it did not seem that she would ever be of any further use."

Underneath the masses of lava there were bodies—bodies that were hardly recognizable as euch. There were remnants of bodies, and these were gathered up and buried. Not many were recognizahle. On the iron deck, which must have been red hot, were found ghastly evidences of the voicano's work. There are some of these relics on board now.

In removing the ashee the skin of a hand was found clinging to the deck—the complete outline, with the nails perfect hut no flesh, only skin, and that burned and blackened by the suiphur. A similar outline of a foot was found, not a complete foot, not a foot with flesh, but merely the skin burned and blackened, ehowing that the living man must have been held fast to the deck, and that he writhed himself loose, leaving the skin adhering.

20,000 Persons Die from "Sleeping Sickness."

Mission to Study the Fatal Disease in Uganda Sent Out by the British Foreign Office and the Royal Society.

AN expedition organized by the British Foreign Office and the Royal Society has just left England for East Africa to investigate the whole subject of the "sleeping sickness" in Uganda. The expedition consists of Dr. Low, who lately returned from investigating yellow fever in St. Lucia, and who recently carried out some highly interesting experiments in regard to malaria in the Roman Campagna; Dr. Christy, who has done valuable medical work on the Niger and in connection with the plague in India, and Dr. Castellani of the Jenner Institute. These gentlemen will go direct from Marseilles to Entebbe, the headquarters in Uganda, via Mombasa. It is hoped to conclude the preliminary investigation into the subject in about eight months. The observers will not only study in the various provinces of the Uganda Protectorate the history and causes of the disease, with a view to remedial measures, but also the area within which the malady has declared itself.

The cost of the transport and maintenance of the members of the mission is being borne by the British Government, and a grant of £600 toward the cost of equipment and payment of the doctors has been made out of the Royal Society's Government Grant Fund.

"Sleeping sickness," or negro lethargy, is a very fatal disease, which has been long known in West Africa, but has recently traveled along the Congo into Uganda. The fear is that it will spread in this region. It has many features in common with the general paralysis of the insane. Hitherto it has only attacked natives, and three cases were lately under treatment in London hospitals. Latest reports from Uganda indicate that in Busoga alone 20,000 persons have succumbed, and it is said to be still on the increase.

A Cyclist's Race with a Lion.

An exciting race between a bicyclist and a lion occurred recently on the road between Bienne and Soleure, Switzerland. The animal belonged to the Ehlbeck Menagerie, which was traveling by rail from Bienne, and on the journey it escaped from the train. It happened that just at this moment the cyclist passed on the road beside the railway. He saw his danger and pedalled away furiously, with the lion bounding after him. Fortunately he managed to keep well ahead, and the lion, which made its way into a stable on the road, was shot dead by the manager of the menagerie. The cyclist is a man named Spring, living near Bienne.

First Newspaper Published in America

Controversy Excited in Boston by a Copy of "New English Affairs."

PEOPLE in Boston, with a taste for the curious, have opened a discussion concerning the first newspaper printed in this country, and a controversy now rages among certain antiquarians regarding the matter. An ancient news sheet, bearing the title "The Present State of the New English Affairs," has been called by some antiquarians the first newspaper ever printed in America, though the correctness of that designation is questioned by others.

There is no evidence that a second number of the publication was ever printed, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a high authority on such questions, says it is not properly a newspaper, but a broadside, which is defined as an occasional publication, printed on but one side of a sheet of paper.

A newspaper, he says, is always numbered and dated. The sheet is not numbered, and the date is confined merely to the year. He states, however, that, being a printed newsletter, it represents one phase in the evolution of the newspaper.

The only known copy is preserved in the Massachusetts State archives at the State House. It measures 9 by 13 inches, and embodies letters, or excerpts from letters, received in Boston in 1689 from the Rev. Increase Mather, then in London.

The publication bears the foot note: "Boston, printed and sold by Samuel Green, Jr."

RECENTLY REPRODUCED.

William G. Shillaber, Secretary of the Club of Odd Volumes, under whose supervision a fac simile of the original copy at the State House has recently been produced, has called attention to an interesting fact not generally known in connection with the origin of the American newspaper.

During the first sixty or seventy years of American history a custom existed among public-spirited and influential men of keeping each other informed on public affairs by means of communications known as newsletters, in their own handwriting. These newsletters were handed about from one to another, the recipient often circulating several copies of a specific letter, where the interest in it warranted the labor of making a number of copies of the original.

This led to the adoption of the name of The Newsletter for the first newspaper regularly published, which was started in Boston in 1704. It was apparently the receipt of several of these manuscript newsletters from London, and a widespread interest in the matters of which they treated, that suggested to Samuel Green, Jr., then the leading printer in Boston, to print them together rather than copy them separately in manuscript, as had been the custom.

For three or four years prior to the date of this publication New England had been possessed of a revolutionary spirit as violent as that which immediately preceded the outbreak of the rebellion against George III. in 1775. This spirit was the result of the revocation by Charles II. of the charter under which the Massachusetts Colony had been founded.

MATHER'S TRIP TO ENGLAND.

James II. went even further in 1686, sending out for the first time a royal Governor, Andros, who ruled as a despot. Things went so bad that in 1688 the Rev. Increase Mather, pastor of the Old North Church and President of Harvard College, was sent secretly to England to attempt to secure from the King some amelioration of the evils of the new Governor's administration. Soon after he arrived there James was dethroned and succeeded by William and Mary.

At the same time the people of Boston arose in righteous wrath and regained their former privileges by seizing the royal Governor and about fifty of his minions, and locking them up in the castle on Castle Island until Andross could be sent back to England. Mather remained four years in England, looking after New England interests, finally securing a new charter and the appointment of a Boston man, Sir William Phipps, as Governor.

It was during the negotiations following the accession of William and Mary that Mather sent the letters afterward printed by Green. Mather came back in 1692, bringing a good many thousand dollars which he had begged in England for Harvard College, and he was rewarded by the first degree of D. D. ever conferred in America.

Under date of Sept. 3, 1689, Mather writes that the House of Commons is considering a new charter for New England, and that enemies of the Colony, meaning Andros's friends, are busying themselves to defeat it. He speaks of news of the revolution against Andros having been received at Court, and of the King having informed him that he was well pleased with what had been done by the Bostonians.

MATHER'S ACTIVITY.

A newsletter from some unknown correspondent states that Mr. Mather had held several conferences with the King in relation to a restoration of the rights of the Colonists, and had dwelt upon the sober and industrious character of the New Englanders, their fitness for military service, and their readiness to tender their lives in his service if necessary. He added that if the King would encourage them he might easily become Emperor of America, meaning, doubtless, that they would drive the French from the continent.

Another news item mentions the receipt in Boston of an order from the King for the deportation of the deposed Governor, Andros, to England, to answer there the charges against him. It may be remarked, says The Boston Globe, that so far from being punished for his tyranny, soon after his arrival in England he was appointed Governor of New Jersey.

Samuel Green, Jr., who published the sheet, was the second Superintendent of the first printing office established in Boston, and was the son of the second printer who had charge of the earliest American printing office at Harvard College. An old imprint of Samuel Green, Jr., shows that he sold some of his publications at his house, on what is now Washington Street, opposite the Old South meeting house, in Boston, and, no doubt, as was the custom then, his printing was done either in or adjoining his house.

John Dunton, the literary society butterfly who spent a year in Boston in 1686, and circulated among the smart set of that day, says of Green: "He was so obliging and facetious in conversation that I took great delight in his company, and made use of his house to while away my melancholy hours."

The phrase "New-English Affairs" looks queer nowadays, and appears a little obscure at first glance, but it is found elsewhere, notably in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," where he calls a history of New England "New-English history," and refers to Harvard College as the "New-English university."

The Present State of the

New-English Affairs.

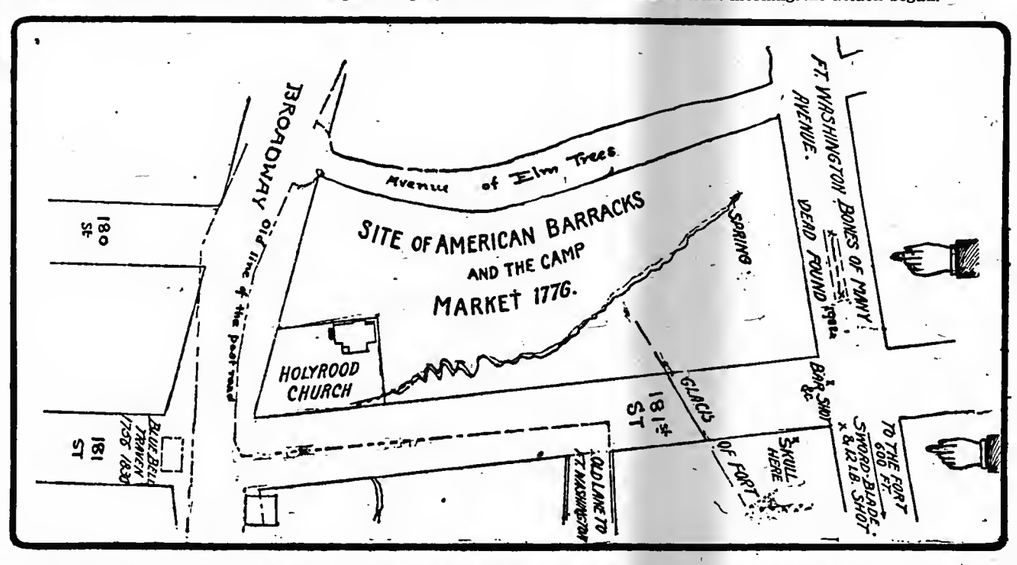
This is Published to prevent false Reports

UNEARTHING REVOLUTIONARY BONES AT 181st STREET

Skulls and Skeletons of Men Who Fell in the Assault on Fort Washington Brought to Light—Giant Remains of a Hessian Grenadier—What the Sewer Diggers Have Found.

IN the course of excavation for the new sewer along the line of Fort Washington Avenue the workmen opened out this week a large number of human bones as they approached the line of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. This part of the avenue is partly filled-in ground, and after going down through about six or eight feet of loose material the original soil was reached, under which the bones were found.

From their position it would appear as if they had been placed in a trench, and the excavation cut along its length. The point is shown on the accompanying map, and is about seventy-five feet south of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. In its natural condition this was a sloping bank extending from Fort Washington about 700 feet north of the little spring which feeds the brook descending to Inwood.



The remains are in all probability those of the dead in the assault and defense of the fort on Nov. 16, 1776, although there would naturally have been burials preceding and following that event in the respective garrisons of the fort.

One of the skeletons was of great size, nearly seven feet in length, and this would indicate its being the frame of a Hessian grenadier, such another having been disinterred near Inwood on the line of the Hessian assault.

The bones rapidly crumbled and were mainly replaced below the sewer, but two skulls and some bones which were in condition to be handled have been placed in the guildroom of Holyrood Church near by, in the grounds of which it is proposed to provide a place of suitable burial, when a monument can be provided to mark the spot.

At the same place are deposited some of the bones taken from the reputed site of the grave of Col. William Baxter of Bucks County, which were disinterred some years ago when the tower of the Fort George Casino was being erected on the spot.

Some of the interesting features of the locality where the most recent find has been made are indicated in the accompanying map.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

Mr. Bolton's letter give an added interest to the old Revolutionary battleground. They suggest the thought as to how many more reminders of the struggle for independence are buried beneath the soil, and it is not too much to predict that such discoveries will be supplemented materially in the near future when building becomes more active in that vicinity.

Since a memorial tablet was placed upon the site of the old fort last November, Fort Washington has enjoyed an unusually large number of historical pilgrimages, and many New York schoolboys and girls know more about the part it played in the Revolution than they were acquainted with a year or more ago. The tablet is placed upon a ledge of rock near Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, on the highest part of the fort.

The Blue Bell Tavern, which is marked upon the map, was a famous rendezvous during Revolutionary times. Among other things the tavern is famous for having been the last known resting place of the head of the great lead statue of George III., which the patriotic New Yorkers tore down in July, 1776, as soon as they learned of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The head was spirited away, and during the British occupancy of Fort Washington it was kept in view in the taproom of the tavern. Some intrepid Americans conceived the idea of making a raid upon the tavern and stealing the head as a discomfiture to the British, but it is said that the plan became known and the loyal soldiers removed the royal head beyond further desecration. It was removed so effectually that no trace of it has ever been discovered, although there have been rumors that it finally landed in England.

The New York Historical Society probably has the only relics of the original statue that are in existence. Four of five huge leaden pieces are in the library, one section of the horse showing traces of the harness and gilding.

The capture of Fort Washington was a severe blow to the American forces, and particularly to Washington's army, for he lost over 2,000 good men and a large quantity of stores. Coming immediately after the battle of Long Island and the smaller skirmishes which followed that disaster, it formed the culminating stroke that drove the Americans entirely from the territory of Manhattan and forced Washington to retreat into New Jersey as a base for future operations.

On the same day that the battle of White Plains was fought, Oct. 28, 1776, Gen. Kryphausen with six Hessian battalions marched from New Rochelle and, crossing the Harlem River at Dyckman's Bridge, took possession of the abandoned works around King's Bridge and menaced Fort Washington. This was the only spot held by the American forces on Manhattan Island, and when, on Nov. 7, three British warships passed up the Hudson toward King's Bridge, the fort was totally surrounded by the British. Washington favored the abandonment of the fort, but Gen. Greene's earnestness to hold it in connection with Fort Lee, on the opposite side of the river, prevailed.

The fort was admirably situated on high land, and great care had been spent upon its earthworks. Over twenty cannon were mounted on the redoubts, but with the entire British Army practically against them the chances of the garrison for success were poor indeed. Lord Howe learned from a deserter of the weak condition of the garrison, and on Nov. 15 he sent a peremptory summons to Col. Magaw, commanding the fort, to surrender or meet the consequences of a probable massacre. The Colonel bravely refused to give up the fort, and on the next morning the attack began.

Col. Magaw disposed his forces well, and for a time they made a stubborn resistance to the superior number hurled against them. Kryphausen, with over 500 Hessians, made a hot attack on the north and drove the Americans from one of the outer forts, known as Cock Hill Fort. Advancing rapidly the Hessians next encountered Col. Rawlins with his Maryland riflemen in what later became Fort Tryon. A gallant defense was made and many Hessians were slain, but they finally carried the works, and the Americans retreated to the main portion of Fort Washington. While the Hessians were pushing the defenders back from the north, Lord Percy, with 800 troops, forced Col. Cadwalader's small band of 150 men back from the southern works of the fort. Meanwhile another British force commanded by Lord Stirling landed from the river and, clambering up the steep hillsides, encountered Col. Baxter's troops, and after a hot engagement drove them from their works.

Another band of Stirling's forces, landing near the foot of what is now One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, made their way into another section of the fort and captured 200 prisoners.

These reverses on all sides ultimately forced the brave defenders into the inner citadel, and at noon Gen. Howe sent another summons to surrender. Col. Magaw, seeing that further resistance was useless, complied. The British secured over 2,000 prisoners, and many of them were confined upon the British prison ship. Washington viewed part of the conflict from the opposite shores of Fort Lee.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded was much more severe than that of the Americans. The Hessians suffered the worst. Washington was blamed by many for yielding to the opinions of Greene, and Gen. Lee wrote after the battle:

"Oh, General, why would you be overpersuaded by men of inferior judgment to your own? It was a cursed affair."

Lossing, in his Field Book of the Revolution, says that John Battin was the last living survivor of the battle. He was in the British Army, having come out with the troops to put down the rebellion, and when the British evacuated the city he remained here and kept for many years a popular eating house at John and Nassau Streets. He lived in the old Greenwich village and died on Jan. 29, 1852, at the age of 100 years and 4 months, and was buried in Trinity Cemetery.

"Criticisms passed by a portion of our daily press, and even by some of our military journals, on England's fleet and sea power will not be indorsed by any one who knows the strength and excellence of England's naval equipment, the ability of her officers and men, and the importance of her maritime points of support and of her naval history."

"It was observed," writes an officer in the Marine Rundschau, "during the Fashoda crisis that Great Britain united her Channel and Mediterranean fleets at Gibraltar ready to strike effectively at the first sign of war. Nowadays a surprise is practically impossible, and the transport question, further, is a most difficult one. A few hostile cruisers and torpedo boats would suffice to throw a whole transport fleet into confusion. Lastly, even if a large army could be landed, the defenders could hold it at bay until sufficient reinforcements arrived to destroy it."

The German Kaiser as Agent-Provocateur

Charge that He Inspires Distrust Between England and America Spiritedly Denied by an Anglo-German—Fear in Berlin that the Official Press Has Gone Too Far.

MUCH attention has been given of late by the London press to the alleged attempt of the officially inspired Berlin organs to foster ill-will between England and the United States over the shipping combine. According to The London Times, Germany, by the semi-official means which she knows so well how to employ, has seen an excellent opportunity in the excitement in London to exaggerate the perils to which Britons are being exposed, and has done her best to stimulate England to resist "the invasion of Britain by America." Germany's newspapers in public and her rulers in private have, it is declared, first triumphed over British discomfiture, and have then urged Englishmen to arm and withstand the American invader before it is too late.

The German Intelligence Department, says the well-instructed Berlin informant of The Times, has grasped what the British public has not—co-operation in the Atlantic carrying trade, and so in the carrying of British food supplies, would have a very important effect on any future war between England and the powers of the Continent. They see, though England does not, what the latter stands to gain politically and they to lose, and accordingly Germany is most anxious, even if she cannot actually stop the shipping combine, to make it a source of ill-feeling and of political and commercial antagonism between England and America.

Other London papers dealing with the same theme deliberately charge that the Kaiser himself by permitting such a campaign has played the part of "agent-provocateur," just as he did as regards China and Persia when England and Russia were seeking to arrive at a settlement respecting those regions, and, it is pointed out, that the chief reason why England cannot come to a permanent and equitable understanding with Russia is on account of Germany. In the present instance, however, while Germany's rôle is so well known, in the part it plays between England and the United States, certain London papers express the hope that equal light may soon be thrown upon the Teuton's rôle in Anglo-Russian affairs.

It is pointed out that the British Government first fell under the influence of Germany in her rôle of "agent-provocateur," owing to the unfortunate suggestion that Germany might be "used" to keep Russia in order. No great harm was meant to Russia, but it was imagined that Russia might be the more easily handled if England made certain advances to Germany. The Germans were, of course, delighted by those advances. They gave them the very opportunity they desired. German diplomacy knows well how to accept the advances of one rival power while assuring the other all the time that nothing hostile is intended, on her side at least. It was the notion of employing Germany to keep Russia in order which directly led the British into the relations which have enabled Germany to play the part of "agent-provocateur."

The London Spectator thus sums up the situation: "Is there any hope that our statesmen will open their eyes and realize where Germany is leading us? In the case of Russia we fear there is very little. They are so mastered and fascinated by German influence working on a traditional prejudice that in all probability we shall walk right up to the edge of the precipice, and only be saved from walking over—if we are saved—by our national instinct of never carrying any policy, bad or good, too far. In the case of America, however, we are more hopeful. We understand America, and, what is more, America is governed by statesmen of real strength and insight, and they will, we are certain, absolutely refuse to allow Germany to bamboozle the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into a quarrel. As regards America, we feel sure that Germany will find that the part of international 'agent-provocateur' cannot be played. That is something to be thankful for, but we do not wonder that the attempt has been made considering the marvelous success of similar tactics in the case of Russia."

But Germans in England have not been slow to resent these charges against the fatherland, and one of them vigorously asks: "Has Germany played the mischief-maker between England and Ireland?" On the contrary, none rallied more loyally to the Unionist, not party, but repudiation of party, than did the Germans resident in England in 1886. What has been their reward? Ever since 1886 the policy of the Government (Unionist) has been one continuous orgie of 'débâcle' and surrender to Irish disruption. Was it the Germans who paved the way to the independence of Ireland by the disfranchisement (through ridiculously low suffrage) of all that is decent and respectable and well affected toward the English Government in the management of Irish local affairs, and who are endeavoring to decivilize and de-Protestanize Ireland by the expropriation and extirpation of the most intelligent and public-spirited class in the country which supplies England with Generals, a class that the Germans are spending millions to create in the Province of Posen? It is well that a German squadron should visit Ireland. It will show to the elements of civilization of that island that the British fleet is not their only reserve to fall back upon, and that a Dutch William may again be found useful when a Romish and corrupt England has been found both faithless and imbecile."

All the same, opinion is gaining ground in authoritative quarters in Berlin that wild denunciation of England and English policy may be carried too far. The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gave prominence recently to an article which appeared in the Swabian Mercury pointing out the mistake of the attitude adopted by the German press in decrying the Boers for accepting an honorable peace, and in publishing the vilest imputations on the English. The article also showed how very correctly the German Government has acted throughout the dispute, and added that Germans cannot be too thankful to the Kaiser for not permitting sympathy for the Boers to dominate the political interests of the empire.

The Marine Rundschau, the organ of the Imperial Navy Office, also gives first place to an article on the practicability of oversea invasions which have been so much discussed on the Continent lately. It stated emphatically that the idea of an invasion of England is in direct contradiction to the principles followed in the development of the German fleet, and that Germany is building her fleet because she finds her economic and political interests must have protection, which her army alone cannot afford. It concluded as follows:

New Arrangement of Stars in the Flag

A HISTORICAL AND SYMMETRICAL PLAN TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

FOR years the lack of symmetry and historical significance in the arrangement of the stars on the blue field of our National flag has been a subject of comment among observing patriots. Fourteen years ago J. R. Stahlnecker of Silverton, Col., commenced working out the idea, but never arrived at a satisfactory solution until recently, when a design was evolved, and the question of its adoption will be brought before Congress.

President McKinley examined the scheme and became much interested in it, expressing a hope that the change might be made during his Administration, but some delay occurred in having a bill introduced at the last session.

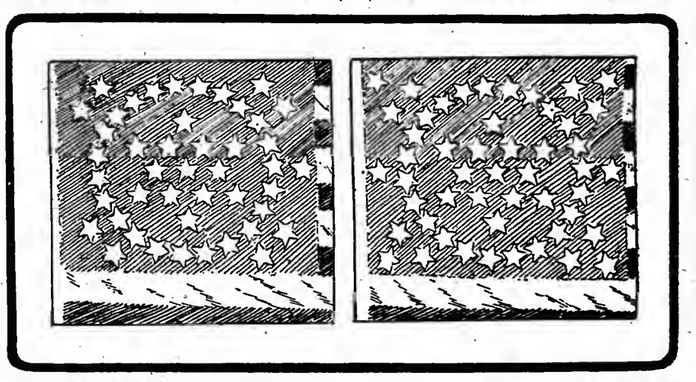
It was a work requiring more thought and study than at first appears. With a given number of stars, to get a design that would commemorate the greatest number of events in the history of the country and yet secure a symmetrical and artistic effect, was the task Mr. Stahlnecker set for himself.

The centre group of thirteen stars represents in his flag the thirteen original States at the close of the Revolution or at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The outer circle of twenty-three stars represents the States admitted between that time and the close of he civil war. The great seal of the United States is represented by the centre group of thirteen and the encircling wreath of twenty-three.

It is intended that these three great features shall not be changed. The first event brought the flag into existence; the second the admission of twenty-three more States and the civil war made the life of the Nation doubly secure; the third the representation of the great seal of the United States is regarded as appropriate.

The stars outside the circle of twenty-three represent the States admitted into the Union after the close of the civil war in 1865 to the Spanish war in 1898. This places two in each of the four corners and one midway on one side, and gives the entire membership of Statehood at the present time.

As New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory come in their stars may be placed in the extreme corners outside the groups of two, thus forming a triangle. If the time comes, says The Denver Post, when Alaska or Hawaii desires admission as a State, stars may be placed midway on each side of the field, in line with the groups of two at the corners, making a second wreath, and not detracting from the symmetry of the arrangement.



FINEST ORCHID COLLECTION IN AMERICA

PRIVATE GREENHOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA THAT CONTAIN 15,000 PLANTS—SOME TAKE 21 YEARS TO BLOOM—ONE IS WORTH $10.000.

MRS. GEORGE B. WILSON of 4,228 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has the finest collection of orchids in America. The years she has been interested in orchid farming do not exceed ten, yet to-day her collection is valued at $300,000, and botanists from all over the world go to see it.

Erastus Corning of Albany had a collection of orchids which it took him forty years to gather. At his death Mrs. Wilson bought the collection, and from that time her interest in the art dated. In two years her collection was doubled, although some of the rarest, and, therefore, most valuable specimens in her houses had belonged to Mr. Corning.

At the head of the Wilson orchids is Alphonse Pericat, an expert grower, who has held this position for five years. M. Pericat began his study of orchids on the immense orchid farm of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, in France. He says: "The Baron de Rothschild employs 300 men on his plantation, which is many times larger than Mrs. Wilson's. Great wagon loads of the blooms—which last sometimes two or three weeks after they are cut—are sent each week to decorate the various residences of their owner. But the collection consists of countless duplicates of the same species; there are in it nothing like the number of such unique and rare specimens as the collection of Mrs. Wilson contains. The Baron de Rothschild cultivates orchids to adorn his houses; Mrs. Wilson because she is interested in possessing a matchless collection."

The most practical way to secure a garden of orchids is to send collectors into tropical forests, where masses of them have been forming for centuries. To hunt orchids is no light undertaking, on account of the inaccessible positions in which the flowers are found. Malarial fevers, great engulfing marshes, swarms of great black ants—these are the usual perils of the collectors.

In addition to the various agents from whom Mrs. Wilson buys her plants, she is the patron of a French orchid hunter who takes South America—principally Colombia—as his field of research. This man is Harry Barrault, also a former employe of the Baron de Rothschild, and at one time he had entire charge of that gentleman's orchid farm. He worked in the greenhouses of Mrs. Wilson for a time, but two years ago determined to go to South America as a collector. He lived for a year among the Indians, enduring all manner of hardships and privations, and during this time two of his orchid hunting companions died of malarial fever.

THE GREENHOUSES.

Eleven large greenhouses on the Wilson property contain this wonderful collection of unique orchids. These are arranged so as to provide the necessary conditions for the various natures of the plants. Orchids which have been brought from the snow-covered tops of lofty mountains are grown in houses built in the ground, where the atmosphere is cool. Other houses have been built in such a way as to catch all the heat of the sun. These are for the warmth-loving specimens.

To wander through these glass-covered houses, if the flowers were not blooming, would be very uninteresting, for the orchid plant is itself unattractive and scrubby. But the houses of Mrs. Wilson being constantly in bloom present a wonderful picture. The combinations of rich, living color are bewildering; the delicacy of texture, the purity of hue, the delicious fragrance, the regal grace of this most aristocratic of all flowers are delightful. Pale rose petals with crimson violet crushed upon them, yellow sepals with chestnut brown spots, cream flowers with crimson dashes on the lips—these are some of the wonderful colorings be seen there.

The Phaloenopsis Harriettae, a unique plant in that there is no other like it in the world, is one of Mrs. Wilson's most valuable specimens. It is of a mottled mauve, striped strangely, and it blooms every year. Mrs. Wilson bought this plant, which is thirteen years old, from Mr. Corning, and its value exceeds $1,500. The Cypripedium family is represented by 400 different kinds of flowers. The Ainsworthii Calorum of this family is thirty years old, and is the largest orchid in the United States. It is four feet in diameter and worth $10,000.

In one of the two houses devoted to Mexican orchids is the Laelia Magalis Alba, which Mrs. Wilson carried from Mexico herself that it might be in no way hurt on the journey. One house is devoted entirely to white orchids, all of which are worth $500 apiece. The Cattleya Trianae, with its rosy mauve sepals, its orange-yellow disk, and the purple crimson of its lip, is numerous and prolific. Cattleya granulosa, cypripedium acaule, dendrobium spectabile, and phaloenopsis pirishii are other interesting and beautiful variations in Mrs. Wilson's gardens.

The 15,000 orchid plants in this collection stand in pots filled with moss, and, if their nature is understood so that their surroundings are agreeable to them, their only requirement is a daily bath. For two months last Winter, when Mrs. Wilson was out of town, she permitted her gardener to sell the blooms of her plants. The sale of these blooms brought him $1,000.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Wilson orchid farm is its house of seedlings, which is the best in America. M. Pericat, with his invaluable orchid knowledge, is succeeding in raising here 2,000 seedlings—offsprings of unique plants. These seedlings may bloom in two or three years, but for some it will be as long as twenty-one years before a flower will appear upon them. Nevertheless, men have offered from $150 to $500 for plants that are so small that the leaves are scarcely discernible, growing in two-inch pots.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

The annual show of the National Horticultural Society of France was recently opened in the greenhouses on the Cours le Reine, Paris, which were erected during the Exhibition of 1900, and which are particularly well suited for shows of this description. The two large houses have been connected by marquees, filled with exhibits in the rose classes, and in the middle of the space thus formed stands a bronze statue of a horseman on horseback. There is a beautiful display of rhododendrons, azaleas, carnations, and orchids. The rose trees number no less than 6,000.

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A communication from Paris states that M. Drumont, editor of La Libre Parole, who has made a name on account of his strong attacks on everything that is Jewish, was walking in the Boulevard Latour-Maubourg the other morning, when M. E. Dreyfus Gonzalès stepped up to him, and after ascertaining that he was really speaking to M. Drumont, he raised his stick and gave him a thrashing. M. Drumont in his turn used his stick and a struggle ensued, in the course of which the editor of La Libre Parole fell to the ground. Asked for the motives of his action, M. Dreyfus Gonzalès replied: "M. Drumont has on several occasions published calumnies respecting my family. I had decided to provoke him the very first time I met him, and that is what I have done. I have given him my card and I am awaiting his seconds." At last accounts he was still waiting.

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La Patrie of Paris, forsaking President Loubet's visit to Russia, deals with the Emperor William's visit to Lorraine, and waxes eloquent on the subject of the "lost provinces." "Oh, no! a thousand times no! Lorraine is not German. Go in the neighborhood of Metz or of Colmar, and you will hear our worthy peasants speak French as they did thirty years ago. No, no! our brothers, our friends are not sold to Germany! There is no room for traitors on the soil under which so many Lorrains and Alsatians, who fell as heroes, are buried. France is not forgotten."

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In referring to the visit of President Loubet of the republic to Copenhagen, Le Temps of Paris says: "Denmark is not only a free country and its people most sympathetic, but, thanks to the numerous alliances of the royal family of Denmark, Copenhagen is little short of what may be called the 'Cradle of Dynasties.'"

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The Gazette of Madrid announces that the Duke of Arcos has been appointed Spanish Minister in Brussels, Señor de Ojeda Minister in Washington, and Señor de Cologan Minister in Tangier.

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The King of Denmark has left Lübeck for Wiesbaden, where he will stay until August.

RUSSIA FEARS PERSO-GERMAN ENTENTE

The Novoye Vremya Demands that a Russian Railway Be Built Through Persia to Counteract German Enterprise.

The Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg in commenting on the Shah's visit to Berlin expresses the opinion that it is not expedient to trust the assurances of the German press that Germany aims only at protecting her economic interests in Persia, leaving political questions entirely aside, for in the first place, says the journal, every one sees that in the East economic influence always brings political influence in its turn, and moreover it is beyond doubt that the genius for organization and the systematic manner of going to work that mark the Germans guarantee a complete success for them in Persia.

Pending the completion of the Bagdad railways, continues the Russian paper, and the increase of German influence which its construction will entail, German commerce will penetrate into Persia by way of Asia Minor, where German predominance is already an accomplished fact. The commercial route from Trebizond to Tabriz will soon be exclusively monopolized by German importation, which will be sent on from Bagdad to Khannekin.

The Novoye Vremya continues: "Consequently we cannot remain passive spectators of this forward movement and allow the Germans to establish themselves in Persia, as they have already done in Asia Minor, nor can we continue our deplorable inaction in the near East. We must, on the contrary, reply to the construction of the German Anatolian Railway in Asia Minor and the future Bagdad Railway by the construction of a Russian railway running from the Caucasus system to Tabriz, and thence into the interior of Persia in whatever direction the danger appears to us to be the greatest."

THE LOOKER-ON.

IN the past week there were several news dispatches from coeducation colleges in the West that must have surprised the average Easterner, must have seemed fantastic jests to the foreigner. It is difficult for the East and for Europe to grasp the fact that in a very large part of this country—geographically and in population the largest part—the most of the colleges are managed under a system of coeducation which places no supervision whatever over the relations of the young men and the young women. A much modified system of partial coeducation has been imported into the Atlantic States from the West in the last few years. But the girl students are few, and the most of them live at home; and those who do not are carefully chaperoned and isolated. The true coëducation, the kind found in the colleges and universities of the West and South, is unknown in the East, undreamed of in Europe. That system assumes that the girls are capable of taking care of themselves. And thus far the assumption seems to be well founded. There are no more scandals at those institutions than elsewhere.

In the East the college boys outnumber the college girls about six to one. In the West and South the college boys are only twice as numerous, and the girls are gaining rapidly. In several big States the colleges have almost as many girls as boys, and some of the biggest and best colleges have more girls than boys. And the girls often outrank the boys in scholarship and occasionally even excel in the purely masculine arts of oratory and public debate.

A few years ago it was confidently predicted that, when Eastern notions of refinement and fashion penetrated the West, coeducation in its free, Western form would die out. But the prophecy is not coming true. Western parents, even of the rich class, are not sending their sons and daughters East to be educated as much proportionately as they did fifteen years ago. And, while a few rich families in the largest Western cities have adopted Eastern ideas of the training and education of girls, the majority of the very class which it was expected would lead in the change is clinging tenaciously to Western theories of the meaning of freedom and equality. If there has been a change it is in the East, where year by year there develops an increasing ease in the relations of the sexes, an increasing impatience of restraint on the part of the young women.

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Another prediction, based upon the higher education of women, seems to be also failing. This was that higher education would increase divorce. The statistics show—and for once there seems to be no juggiery about it—that while the college women contribute their full proportion of wives, they contribute less than their proportion of divorces.

This should have been the expected. Not that college women exercise or will exercise better judgment in selecting husbands. In that matter judgment still seems to give way as much as ever to instinct and to that indefinable, irrational something expressed by Shakespeare in the line in which the lady says: "I think him so because—I think him so." The real reason for the college woman's failure to appear in the divorce court as often as the proportions entitle her to is probably because she has the better trained mind. It gives her resources within herself, makes her less helplessly dependent upon her husband for society and amusement, less impatient of the dullness of his work-weary brain. She is not a prey to those vague irritations and longings which cause a woman of untrained, even if well-informed, mind to fancy herself "misunderstood" and "unappreciated." Her orderly mind is cleared of the fogs in which so many women fancy they see lofty ideals beckoning to them and bidding them neglect the homely routine from which wise mortals strive to extract and do extract their chief happinesses.

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The Western system of coeducation presupposes a rational home life and home training—a previous education in which self-government has been taught. The week's murder mystery shows, among other things, what are the inevitable consequences of freedom without this training. In that case we had an instance of the extreme of the theory of leaving young people's government and training to themselves. And those who are familiar with life in Eastern American towns and cities know that the absolute, unquestioned freedom of this Long Island girl is anything but an isolated case.

It was in one of those Long Island towns that a preacher noticed the "any-which-way" manner in which a man living in the outskirts was bringing up his family. The preacher went to him and said: "I'd like to baptize your children."

The father looked vaguely toward the distant woods, where his wild brood was hovering, and replied: "Why, cert'nly. I ain't got no objection—if you can catch 'em. But don't ask me to do it. They're wild as the old Nick."

And here in New York the same conditions prevail. The curfew laws so often proposed, not infrequently passed, in Western villages and towns show that there is a growing disposition to emancipate youth from parental control at an age when self-government is impossible. On the other hand, the attempts in some quarters to engraft the French chaperon system upon American family ideals lead inevitably to ludicrous, often lamentable failure.

But between these two extremes of destruction-inviting license and self-respect-destroying spying and chaining, there may be a mean to which imperious American youth, if properly approached, might perhaps be induced to submit.

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That gloomy story of the threatened failure of the coronation parade is probably an emanation of the frightful weather now depressing the spirits of all Europe. But at the same time there never was any foundation for the hope that the route could be lined with people of the kinds who are able to pay from $20 to $100 for a seat. Those people have seen royal parades and know that their grandeur is largely in loyal and not very well educated imagination. They also have the sagacity to foresee what a wretched, wearisome day of waiting and crowding and hunger and thirst the viewers of the spectacle will certainly have. They will avoid London on that day unless they are forced by official position to show themselves.

As for American spectators, there never was any sensible hope for large numbers of them. The Americans who go abroad are of two classes—those who go for rest and amusement; those who go for self-improvement. The one class has not the inclination and the other class has not the meane to linger in a London packed with coronation crowds and made even more expensive than usual by coronation prices.

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While the discomfort of London this year has something to do with the failure of the usual throng of fashionable New Yorkers to appear there, ths principal reasons are their growing fondness for their own city and their own houses in and near it, and the fading craze for titled foreigners and the atmosphere of titled society.

That was a craze born of simplicity full as much as of snobbishness. Unsophisticated republican imaginations, fed upon foreign novels and poetry that were glazed with the glamour of rank as it looks to romancere and verse makers of humble birth, fancied there must be something picturesque and poetical in those far-away title bearers. But those who were so profoundly affected by and so severely criticised for this craze ten years ago—criticised most eavagely by those who would have done likewise had they had the opportunity—have now begun to recover. They have surrounded themselves with all that was substantial in the Old World aristocratic station. And they have seen through the part that was pure fairy tale or plain groveling. What was a craze with a whole class is becoming a derided eccentricity in a diminishing few.

Familiarity may usually be counted on to breed contempt—for anything that is essentially contemptible.

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There is a persistent and apparently well-founded report that Mr. Morgan is planning a project so vast that eteel trust and railway merger and shipping trust will seem small beside it. As this is not the season usually selected for a Medetirranean trip, there is some wondering whether all or part of what he seeks does not lie in that direction. But no one seems to know just where will fall his next great blow at the ancient, and, if our political economy be not wholly false, immutable principle of competition.

Is it not strange that so little comment has been made upon the underlying principle of the work to which Mr. Morgan is devoting his life?

Heretofore all the assaults upon the competitive principle—that commercial manifestation of nature's universal law of the survival of the fittest—have come from laboring men and labor thinkers, and have taken one or another form of Socialism. But now we have a capitalist of capitalists tilting at the competitive principle more fiercely, because more practically and with mightier weapons, than did even a Karl Marx. Mr. Morgan calls his ideal "community of interest." But is it not difficult to draw the line between his merger and a Karl Marx merger? Is not the difference ultimately a detail of administration and of the mode of selecting the administration of "everything for the benefit of all"?

Germany is the place where Socialism—universal "community of interest"—is everywhere taught, where the old democratic principle of individualism has long been denounced, and whence all our Socialism and Socialistic ideas have come.

It is an interesting fact that Mr. Morgan was educated in Germany.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

For Licensed Barbers.

Determined Effort to be Made to Get a Measure Through the Next Legislature.

The hoes and journeymen harbers, said to exceed 80,000 in this Stats, including more than 5,000 bosses in this city, want to organize "The Barbers' Society of the State of New York." Determined efforts will be made to secure a charter from the next Legislature. The attempt failed by two votes in 1901, after passing one house. Aesemblyman George Ruehl of Erie, a barber, introducsd a hill last year, but it was not puehed. The main fsaturs of the measure to be introduced next Winter provides:

"No person shall hereafter practice the occupation of a harber in a city or incorporated village with over 2,500 inhabitants in this State, unless euch person shall have first received a certificate of qualification from ths Board of Examinsrs, provided by Section 4 of this act."

The proposed society also desirss to do away with what are known as harbers' colleges, and have those who desire to learn barbering taught in the regular shops. Barbere assert that in some of ths so-called colleges customers gst a shave for 1 cent and a hair-cut for 5 cents, the pupils doing the cutting and shaving.

Every boss and journeyman must pay $1 for a certificate, but apprentices who have served their time must pay $5 for admission to membership.

Another provision of the bill it is hoped to pass declares that no one, not a member of the society, can accept a fee or reward for eervices in any branch of barbering.

James P. Cary, President of the Barbers' Aseociation of thie city, is quite sanguins of success next Winter. He points out that the harbers are numerous enough to command attention from political parties. A meeting in the interest of the movement will be held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, on Monday, June 23.

Echoes from Abroad.

The President of the Municipal Council of Paris has received a letter from the Preeident of the Pro-Boer League requesting that the Avenue de Victoria be renamed Avenue de Kruger.

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A monument by M. René de Saint-Marceaux in memory of Alphonse Daudet has been unveiled in the gardens of the Champs Elysées, near the Avenus Gabriel, Parie. M. Abel Hermant spoks on behalf of the Société des Gens de Leitres. M. Havard represented the Governmsnt, M. Escudier, the Municipal Council, and M. de Selves, ths Prefecture of the Seine. The charming and even mordant talsnt of Daudst was defined in four interesting discourses, the most remarkable of which, as criticism, was that of M. Hermant.

To Commemorate the Capture of Stony Point

Public Park to be Opened July 16 — Scene of the Celebrated Exploit of "Mad" Anthony Wane—How he Surprised and Took the British Garrison—Brilliant Feat of the Revolutionary War.

HISTORICAL reminiscences of Revolutionary days which have been so vividly recalled recently by the unveiling of the statue to Count de Rochambeau and the centennial of West Point, will be still further revived on July 16, when important exercises will be held at Stony Point, commemorative alike of the battle and of the permanent preservation of the site as a State Park. This latter feature is of peculiar interest, as it forms one of the most notable examples of the growing interest in American history and the desire to perpetuate famous incidents by monuments or by a preservation of the spot itself from future destruction.

The property has been acquired by the State, $25,000 having been appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature in 1897. With this amount, the site of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's midnight attack has been bought and many improvements made. The locality has been made accessible to the public, the Revolutionary fortifications have been properly marked, and the custody of the Park has been given to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. It is chiefly through the zeal shown by this society that the acquisiton of the property by the State was assured, and Stony Point will now hold a more prominent rank in the Hudson River landmarks than it has in the past.

Gov. Odell will be present at the coming ceremonies and after an address by Vice-President Walter S. Logan, of the Scenic Society, the Governor will declare the reservation open to the public. This will be followed by a flag raising, an artillery salute, and the singing of "My County, 'tis of Thee." Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, will deliver the oration of the day, and other speakers will be Clarence Lexow, Congressman Tompkins, and Alonzo Wheeler, of Haverstraw.

A "HISTORICAL OUTING."

Invitations have been extended to the officials of the Navy and War Departmente, and a delegation of regular troops is expected to be present. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the Scenic Society, is arranging a number of other details, and the iron steamboat Cygnus has just been chartered to carry the members of the society and their guests from this city to Stony Point and back. Kindred historical and patriotic societies will be represented, and the affair promises to be one of the largest "historical outings" that has been held in the vicinity of this city for a long time.

The Stony Point reservation does not consist of the smallest possible piece of land bordering the river that could be secured in order to preserve the Revolutionary features of the place. Nearly thirty-four acres have been bought, so that the place well deserves the name of a park, and as time goes on improvements will be added, so as to make the place a park beautiful as well as a historic reservation.

Attention was first directed to Stony Point as an ideal spot for a State Park over seven years ago by H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, whose home is in Newburg. He acted as guide to Stony Point at that time to the Gettysburg Commission, and the members became so much interested in the place that a suggestion was made to the Sons of the American Revolution to take steps to secure the property for a State reservation. A committee was appointed and the matter was turned over to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society as more within the latter's scope of activity. At its request the Legislature appropriated $25,000. The land was bought for $23,500, and the balance was used for improvements.

EXTENT OF THE GROUNDS.

The latter include the building of three-quarters of a mile of new roadway, the widening and rebuilding of one-eighth of a mile of old road, the erection of an entirely new steamboat dock, capable of accommodating large river boats, and the making of an ample driveway through the reservation to the dock, which is on the northern side of the park. An old house on the property has been repaired, and the custodian of the park will live there.

A complete topographical survey of the Point has heen made by United State Engineers from West Point, by the courtesy of the War Department, and by means of an old map of the Revolutionary period the eites of the old works have been accurately located and marked with stone monuments. The United States Lighthouse Board has permitted the Society to remove the divisional fence between the United States and State reservations, so that in future improvements may be made upon the two reservations on a single plan. The committee that has had direct charge of all these changes consists of Samuel Pareons, Jr., H. K. Bush-Brown, George F. Kunz, Edward Hagaman Hall, Gordon H. Peck, Alonzo Wheeler, and Charles F. Wingate.

WAYNE'S ATTACK.

Anthony Wayne's midnight attack upon the strong fortress of Stony Point was one of the most spectacular as well as daring events of the Revolution. The term "Mad" Anthony, by which General Wayne became popularly known, was not a term of reproach as due merely to dare-devil act, but rather one of compliment in that any man would be bold enough to storm the rocky point, which, strengthened by British fortifications, had been termed the "Little Gibraltar."

Everything else that Wayne did before or after has practically been forgotten, yet, on the recommendation of Washington, in 1792, he was made Major-General of the American Army. The quick, decisive action of his nature is further illustrated by the terms, "the Wind," or "the Tornado," applied to him by the Indians of the Northwest, against whom he waged pitiless warfare shortly after the Revolution. He possessed that magnetism over his soldiers, born of confidence in himself and energy in his operations, that inspired them to do willingly and rapidly whatever he planned.

General Clinton's inroads into the Highlands of the Hudson, in 1779, drew Washington's attention to that quarter, and he realized that to regain the prestige of the American Army, then at a low ebb, a victorious blow must be struck somewhere. Stony Point was abandoned by its little garrison during Clinton's victorious sally in May and June, 1779, and on June 1, Verplanck's Point, nearly opposite, was captured and the terms of capitulation drawn up by Major André.

Washington was determined, if possible, to recover Stony Point, if for nothing more than the moral effect of the victory. Wayne had won the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief by his bravery at Monmouth, Brandywine, and Germantown, and in July he was called from New Jersey to take command of the Light Infantry in the Highlands of the Hudson.

"The true master of the situation was Washington," as Prof. Henry P. Johnstone truly says in his recent volume on the battle of Stony Point. In Anthony Wayne he had just the right man to carry out his suggestions to the letter and who, moreover, possessed the ability to appreciate the responsibility of the undertaking and to adapt himself to all its exigencies.

At Washington's request, Wayne began at once a personal inspection of Stony Point and its works, which the British were erecting and he told Washington that he believed a siege impracticable, but that a surprise might succeed. Washington thought well of the suggestion and sent Wayne a detailed description of a proposed sortie on the works.

Washington's military acumen is well seen in the minuteness of his instructions. Not a single detail of any possible importance was omitted, even to the time of the attack.

WASHINGTON'S CAREFULNESS.

"The usual time for exploits of this kind," says Washington, "is a little before day, for which reason a vigilant officer is then more on the watch; I therefore recommend a midnight hour, a dark night, and even a rainy one, if you can find the way, will contribute to your success."

These instructions to Wayne were written on July 10, and by July 15 he had completed all of his preparations. An order of battle, rigorous in its penalties, was drawn up by Wayne and submitted to Washington, and its provisions were almost literally carried out. It was, fortunately, not necessary to put into effect any of the penalties for desertion or cowardice. In this respect the order reads:

"Should there be any soldier so lost to every feeling of honor as to attempt to retreat one single foot or to skulk in the face of danger, the officer next to him is to immediately put him to death, that he may no longer disgrace the name of soldier or the corps or State he belongs to."

The watchword given to the midnight party was "The fort's our own." Wayne gave orders that this was to be repeated in a loud voice as soon as the works were forced, and simultaneously with the shouting of the word, the enemy was to be driven from the works and guns. Each officer and soldier wore a piece of white paper or cloth in a conspicuous place on his cap, so as to be easily distinguished from the enemy in the midnight encounter. These distinguishing marks with the shouting at the moment of victory recall the prowess of Gideon's chosen band in Old Testament history, when a few valiant men put a whole army to flight.

The most interesting feature of this plan of attack was that it all turned out just as successfully as it had been planned on paper. On the afternoon of July 15, General Wayne held a review of his light infantry troops, being his first inspection of them as a body since he assumed command.

None of the men and only the leading officers knew of the bold plan to be put into execution that very night. They thought that something unusual was in the air, however, when, instead of being dismissed after the review, they were wheeled into column and started on a march toward Stony Point. The force contained about 1,300 men, divided into four regiments, with two or three minor columns.

At eight o'clock that night, when near the fort, Wayne halted his battalion and read to the soldiers the grim order of battle with its harsh-sounding penalties. They then learned that a mission of an unusually desperate character was at hand.

THE ASSAULT.

The various columns began moving for the direct assault at 11:30 o'clock. The British garrison, numbering about 700 men, were sleeping, for the most part, feeling perfectly secure in their miniature Gibraltar. They were commanded by Col. Henry Johnston. They were protected on two sides by the Hudson River, while their works had been pushed forward so rapidly that fifteen pieces of artillery were mounted upon the heights. The land approaches were guarded by two rows of abattis and a dangerous morass.

Nothing daunted by these difficulties, the American force pushed rapidly onward. The different columns reached their destined positions at the edge of the marsh promptly at midnight. The soldiers found that the water was deeper than had been expected, and a quick advance would be delayed by wading nearly two hundred yards. But on they went, and then, as Wayne expressed it, "the storm of the night broke."

The noise of the men splashing through the water alarmed the British pickets and a fire of cannon and grape shot soon poured down to meet them. The "madness" of Wayne now asserted itself. He encouraged his men with his own enthusiasm and picking their way up the steep and dark sides of the heights, the attacking party soon astounded the occupants by appearing "in their very midst." Few shots were fired by the American troops, most of their fighting being done with the bayonet, and in this respect they showed the value of the instruction given them by the German officer, Baron Steuben.

The British poured down a fierce fire, but being unable to see well through the darkness, it was with difficulty that they could gauge the location of the attacking party, and the casulties show how ineffectual was their fire. The Light Infantry tore their way through the rough abbatis, cut away the pickets, mounted the parapet and entered the works, shouting while fighting, "The fort's our own." Wayne was wounded in the head during the assault, and fearing that it might be serious, cried,

"March on. Carry me into the fort. Let me die at the head of my column."

The wound proved to be but a slight one. At exactly one o'clock the work was over and the fort taken. Only one man from the garrison escaped. He was Lieutenant Roberts, and he only got away by swimming a mile to a British man-of-war in the river. The British ships, among them the Vulture, dropped down the stream out of the reach of the guns at Stony Point and an ineffectual effort was made to cannonade Verplanck's Point.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

At two o'clock in the morning Anthony Wayne sent this brief but satisfactory note to Washington. "The fort and garrison, with Col. Johnston, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free."

The losses on each side were unusually light for an attack of this sort. The British placed their loss at 20 killed and 132 wounded. Wayne reported that he had killed 63, wounded 61, and taken 575 prisoners. The American loss was placed at 15 killed and 83 wounded.

The effect of the victory was felt at once upon the army and throughout the country. Every town and village rang with praises of Wayne and his brave Light Infantry. Prof. Johnston says of these troops that they "formed the picked corps in the Continental army," and then he adds, "Had modern methods then prevailed, had the country been flooded with dailies and magazines and kodaks and war correspondents and hero-worshippers, these soldiers and their exploits would have been extolled to the skies. Our books contain little about them."

Medals and promotions were given to the officers who commanded the different columns in the attack, and the thanks of Congress were extended to the intrepid commander. No effort was made to hold the fortress.

Washington had not intended to retain possession of the place. The works were accordingly destroyed and a large quantity of stores and ammunition was taken away. The British reoccupied the place at once and went to work to rebuild their defenses more strongly than ever.

The prestige gained by the Americans by this valiant sortie was of immense value, and it is interesting to note that the capture made such a profound impression upon George III., that Lord Germaine, then at the head of the War Office, wrote the following letter to General Clinton:

"The King was much surprised and concerned to hear of the rebels having assaulted and carried the lines at Stony Point and yet more so on the aggravating circumstance of the loss of the whole garrison. If you cannot, upon the spot, yet less can I, form a decisive judgment upon this misfortune; but upon the present appearance of the transaction it seems extraordinary that an enemy, who could abandon their undertaking with precipitation and with circumstances of disgrace, should have made a successful attempt upon so strong a fort."

The victory of Stony Point stopped many of the desultory raids of the British forces in Westchester County, New Jersey, Connecticut and neighboring places. The power of the Continental troops was respected and feared.

The First of the Red Sunsets

Remarkable Display in This State Believed to Have Been Caused by Volcanic Dust.

THE first notable instance of the "red sunsets" which were predicted by scientists as a result of the volcanic outbreak in the West Indies was observed at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, a few evenings ago. In that region, surrounded as it is by lofty peaks, and with atmospheric conditions which are particularly favorable to beautiful effects at dawn and nightfall, splendid sunsets are common, but people who have lived at Lake Placid all their lives say they never saw anything more wonderfully lovely than on the evening in question.

It had been a cloudy day, but late in the afternoon the sun broke through the clouds, leaving a somewhat heavy mist in the ravines and on the lower slopes of the mountains. As the sun grew lower in the horizon this mist rose until it bathed the mountain tope, and before long each peak was surrounded at its summit by a rose colored aureole. Mount Marcy, Whiteface Mountain, and all the other peaks were crowned in this manner, and so brilliant was the effect everywhere that a person ignorant of the bearings could not possibly have told on which side the sun was setting.

Standing on the high land between Lake Placid and Mirror Lake one sees mountains all round, and the top of each was surrounded by a ring of wonderful rosy light, while above were clouds of the same exquisite tint and beyond them a sky of gold and green and sapphire. As the sky grew darker the radiant mountain tops were silhoutted more and more sharply against it, and the lovely and wonderful spectacle continued almost until nightfall.

Though New York has so far not witnessed any very striking sunsets this year, the deep red color which the scientists expected has been noticeable on several evenings recently. It should be remembered, however, that it is not the sunset itself, but a strange phenomenon after the sun has disappeared below the horizon, that is regarded as most surely indicating the presence of volcanic dust in the atmosphere. It was this phenomenon, as well as the series of extraordinary brilliant sunsets, which so exercised scientists in 1883, after the tremendous eruption of Krakatoa.

It was in November and December, 1883, that an extraordinary lurid glow in the western sky after sunset was seen all over the world. The Krakatoa eruption had occurred on Aug. 26, and for a time scientists were greatly puzzled to account for the sunset phenomenon. Once the volcanic theory was promulgated it received general support, and some objections to the theory were satisfactorily disposed of. One problem was the difficulty of explaining how the matter ejected from the volcano could have so quickly reached the enormous height at which the source of the glow was certainly situated. Another difficulty was how to explain why the dust remained suspended in the air for so long a time.

With reference to the first question it was pointed out that W. J. Stillman testified to witnessing explosions of the submarine volcano of Santorin that threw masses of rock weighing many tons to a distance of from half a mile to a mile and clouds of dust to an elevation of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. It was argued that such effects, magnified to correepond with the grander scale of the Krakatoa eruption, might furnish the conditions required.

As to the second difficulty, W. H. Preece and Prof. Crookes showed that finely divided particles of dust might be kept suspended in the air for an indefinite time by electrical repulsion. Positive evidence was adduced of the presence during the prevalence of the "red sunsets" of dust of this character in the atmosphere of Europe.

L. W. C.

Renting Fire Escapes as Sleeping Rooms

Curious Effect of Change in City's Charter—Obstacles Firemen Encounter.

Under the original charter of Greater New York it was one of the duties of the Fire Department to look after the fire escapes of the city and see to it that they were kept clear. On Jan. 1 that function was transferred to the Tenement House Department. That department is only now beginning to get its Inspectors appointed.

As a consequence of this inaction on the part of the Tenement Houee Department and lack of authority to act on the part of the Fire Department, little or nothing has heen done by way of keeping fire eecapes clear. Especially in ths tenement districts the escapes have been used for every conceivable purpose which would make them useless for the objects they were intended to conserve.

"The fire escapes of this city never were in such a condition as they are now," remarked Battalion Chief Guerin, whose headquarters are at Attorney and Delancey Streets, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter a few days ago. "They are clogged with every kind of object, and in many cases our men are five minutes or so in getting at a fire which but for these obstructions they would reach in thirty seconds after reaching the hullding."

It is impossible to realize to what extent this use of the fire escape has gone on the east side of the city unless ons actually sees these hulldings. Ae a natural outgrowth of the prohibitive rents and the lack of legal intervention it is now related that many families are in the habit of renting their fire escapes on particularly warm nights of the Summer, to be used as sleeping quarters.

Nearly all families in this district rent two or three rooms at an average expense of $6 a month for each room. In many cases the front room will he rented to a "boarder," the family of six or eight occupying the other two rooms. Perhaps in a back apartment there is a large family with two rooms, having several small children to care for. In the suitry nights of the Summer it is impoesible for these children to sleep in these back rooms.

To make the best of the situation, the family in the front flat will rent the fire escape to those in the rear, and two or three children will be placed out on the iron grating to sleep. The space for the ladder will hs closed up with boards, which will he wired down so that in case of fire they cannot possibly be moved. During the day the boards are not removed, and the obstruction remains.

It has long been a custom of the people in this section of the city to sleep on their fire eecapee at times. But the eyes of hoth the police and the fire inepectors had to be feared. Recently the situation has been such that it was possihle to guarantee that the escapee would be available from night to night, and this has made possible the very curious system of renting.

This custom of renting is by no means the strangest use to which firs escapes are put on the east side. Many people place their refrigerators on thsm to prevent the ics from melting any faster than can hs helped. Others place their vegetables, their meats, and the bedding they are not using on theee adjuncts to the walls. In the daytime one will find that half the escapes in this section are crowded with bedding put out to air.

"Some of these peopls even place coffins with corpees in them on their fire eecapes," said Chief Guerin, in talking of the matter. "They are unable to pay to have the hody embalmed, and yet do not wish to bury it within a few hours after it dies, so the fire escape is utilized to keep the body as cool as poseihle."

Nearly all the people in this district bury their dead within a few hours after death takes place. That is why there are so many processions of carriagee always standing at Chatham Square and in Mulberry Park. They are ready to make up a funeral procession on short notice.

In former days—days before the revised charter—when Inspectors from the Fire Department attempted to keep the fire escapes clear, they had some queer experiences. They would give warnings to the offenders, only next day to return and find that the fire escape wae again filled up with all sorts of objects. The tranegressors would then be haled to court on a Magietrate's summons.

But this availed but little. The man thus summoned would, in most cases, take his own baby or borrow some one else's, march eorrowfuily into court, and plaintively tell ths Judge that he had only just moved in that house; that he did not know anything about the people who lived there before; that he was a hard-working man with wife and children dependent upon him, and similar yarns.

All thsss ths Magietrates and the Inspectors heard with dismay. All that could be done was for the court to warn the offender and let him go. In case the Inspector strolled hy that eame flat later in the day he would find that not the slightest change had been made. When it is realized that there are thousands of such casee every Summer, the difficulties these Inspectors had to contend with may be partially realized.

In thess recent months, when the Fire Department has had no direct control in the matter, some very summary action has been taken by ths firemen. When a building is on fire the Fire Department is in absolute control, and any damage that is done by the firemeh in extinguishing ths blaze ie entirely at the "risk, cost, and expense of the owner."

Thus, when firemen reach a building in which there is even a very small blaze and they find the fire escapes all clogged up with obstructions, they proceed at once to throw everything into the street. The tenants may complain, but they have no recourse. Ths fireman can say it was necessary to do this to get at the fire.

"We can't reach all the buildings on the east side that way," said one foreman, who goes to as many fires as any man in New York City, "hut we can at least clean out from three to fifteen a day. That is something. And the peopls in the adjoining buildings are taught a good lesson."

But when it comes to the point of actually compelling these people to keep off their fire escapes at night, even the firemen relent. Thy object to clogging up the ways with other objects, and they suggest some very stringent measures that might be taken to keep ths places clear, hut on this suhject of slsep there is a different story to relate.

"Let them use the escapes," said one engine Captain. "There is very little in life for them, anyway. If they can get a little more happiness hy sleeping on the fire escapes, let them do it. If thsre is a fire, they will be only the nearer the means of safety."

Tenement House Commissioner De Forest has been talking to eome of the prominent east side firemsn. Hs has suggested that his Inspectors should use moral suaeion in inducing the people to keep their fire escapes clear, and bring them to court only after a second or third offense.

"That ie a pretty theory," commented a firsman, "but it won't work. The Inspector may give his warning only to find that before he gets to the bottom of the building the escape is again filled up. The only way to do it is to throw everything found on these escapes into the street."

TO DIG DEEP HOLES FOR NATURAL STEAM

Remarkable Plan of a Scientist for Utilizing the Earth's Heat to Drive Engines—Holes to be 12,000 Feet Deep.

STARTLED by the volcanic occurrences in the West Indiss, Col. Henry C. Demming, geologist to the Director of the United States Geological Survey in Penneylvania; has evolved an extraordinary scheme whereby he says the human race can get all its steam power for nothing.

Col. Demming says that whils the events of the last two months are appalling in the loss of life, it seemed that Nature was emphatically calling the attention of man to an enormous power not utilized for human wants and comfort. The deepest hole in Pennsylvania, in Pittsburg, nearly 6,000 feet, produces hot water; 3,000 feet further and, he says, it would produce steam.

Continuing, Col. Demming says:

"As Prof. William Hallock, of Columhian University, says in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it returned to the surface as steam without interrupting the flow.' To effect this two holes might be bored into the earth 12,000 feet dsep and perhaps 50 fest apart.

"Thsre would be a tsmperature far above the boiling point of water. Then, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other explosive were lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously a sufficient connection might be established between the two holss. The rock would be cracked and fissured in all directions, and chattering it thus around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense watsr heater.

"The water pourpd into one hole would be heated and turned into steam, which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface.

"The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous, for aside from its initial velocity the descending column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square inch, which would drive everything movahle through the second hole. The problem is therefore a mechanical one, concerned chiefly with connecting the two holes. This accomplished, the water heatsr would operate itself and establish a source of power that would surpass anything now in use.

"In case of seismic disturbances these holes, if we had them in every city and town in Pennsylvania, would serve as vents and tend to lessen any serious shaking of the earth in any part of the State. We have harnessed the lightning; why can we not now put at least the bridle on the heat beneath us to our benefit?"

Found the Biggest Meteorite on Record

Twenty-eight Men Tried to Dig It Out of a Cornfield—Weighs Fifty Tons and Would Cost $50,000 to Get It to the Seashore—Sample Pieces Broken Out With Dynamite.

PROF. HENRY A. WARD of Chicago, who has just returned from a visit to Mexico, announces the discovery there of the largest meteorite on record. This gigantic messenger from the skies, which is so big, says Prof. Ward, that it would cost $50,000 to bring it to the sea coast, weighs about fifty tons.

The announcement of this discovery has been made by Prof. Ward to the Academy of Science at Rochester, where Prof. Ward was formerly a resident. His account before the academy was the first presentation of his discovery to the scientific world. It was the intention of Prof. Ward to prepare a paper fully describing and setting forth this important topic for the society, but as it was not ready he gave instead an informal account.

Prof. Ward when introduced stated that he had just returned from a visit to the West Indies, South America, and Mexico, and that while in Mexico he found what he went after—a giant meteorite.

PROF. WARD'S ACCOUNT.

"You know how many meteorites have been found in Mexico?" he said. "Why they are so large and of iron formation is what puzzles. Some have said it is due to some special attraction of the minerals in Mexico, but this hardly seems possible to me, owing to the rapidity with which the earth revolves, and if a meteor were attracted to a given spot, the velocity of the earth's momentum would throw it far from this point of attraction.

"To me it seems likely that the explanation is the dry atmosphere of the country—the meteor is not worn or decomposed. Still, it is an interesting question what has caused this meteoric fall which has no parallel elsewhere.

"The same question might come up in regard to the construction of the meteorites, which are all of iron, there having been only two or three of stone found. In Arizona and Kansas the meteors found are all of stone. It is very puzzling. The Mexican Government has been very liberal in bringing together these meteorites, which are grouped before a building in the City of Mexico, and handsomely mounted, some $50,000 having been appropriated for this purpose.

"I had heard a rumor of a very large meteorite in the country bordering the Gulf. These rumors were so uncertain that they made a search for it very tempting, so having a month at my disposal I determined to set out and try to settle the question once and for all in regard to the existence of this meteorite."

DIGGING OUT THE METEORITE.

Prof. Ward here gave a very interesting account of his expedition in search of the mammoth meteorite. The first thing he did was to hunt up a photographer to accompany him, and this matter gave him some difficulty, since he was afraid he might not find any one in Mexico willing to undertake the expedition. But after finding his man, arrangements were quickly made.

They made the journey, says The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, partly by rail, then along the seacoast and the volcanic region, disembarking at Colima and traveling by mule around the volcanic mountain of Colima. He described this volcano as emitting sudden and silent explosions of vapor which rise in the air like a flower. He traveled about ninety-five miles from the coast, and finally found the meteorite about which so many rumors had reached the scientific ear, some declaring it was as large as a ship. It was found in a cultivated cornfield.

Prof. Ward engaged some twenty-eight Mexicans to dig it out for him, paying them 75 cents a day, which was double their regular wages. It took them a day and a half to dig around the mass and expose its base. It rested on solid rock, and had not this rock intervened it would have disappeared in the earth, Prof. Ward declared. There was absolutely no soil between it and the rock on which it lay. All the surrounding soil had undoubtedly come in since the meteor fell, and if this were so it will carry its fall very far back in the past, the speaker said.

Prof. Ward gave the size as 13 feet 1 inch in length, 6 feet 4 inches thick, and 5 feet 4 inches wide, and the probable weight as fifty tons. The outside was well preserved, the absence of moisture in the atmosphere preventing decomposition. The pittings were finely distributed all over it. There was one large crack.

HAD TO USE DYNAMITE.

By using small sticks of dynamite Prof. Ward was enabled to separate several large specimens of this meteorite, which he declared to be beautiful in formation. The great mass will probably never be removed. He estimated it would cost something like $50,000 to get it to the seaport.

But the discovery, says Prof. Ward, is an exceedingly valuable one, in settling once and for all the existence of this meteorite, and is of special interest to scientists. It was stated by Prof. Dodge, President of the academy, that Prof. Ward possesses the largest collection of meteorites ever gotten together by one individual, though the latter says it ranks fourth in size in the world.

The address of Prof. Ward was merely a preliminary statement and the first public presentation of the subject, as he had been in this country only two or three days. He is preparing a full account of the analysis of the formation of the meteorite and other particulars which will be published by the Academy of Science. An account of the discovery will also be published in The American Journal of Science.

Another St. Pierre—Unearthed in the United States

People in a Buried City Who Were Covered Up by a Volcano—Skeletons Found in Strange Positions—An Old Man Found with a Pipe in His Mouth—How the Volcano Killed Him with Its Gas.

THE destruction of St. Pierre has solved a mystery for the cowboys of the Rio San Francisco Valley, in New Mexico. Ever since the capture of Geronimo permitted the cattlemen to occupy the extreme western part of this Territory, the cowboys have been digging for pottery in the homes of an extinct race of Indians that once lived along the Rio San Francisco.

These homes were dugouts—cellars—with stone walls built into the second bank or bench of the river valley. The pottery differs from that of the cliff dwellers, and it is very beautiful.

But when digging the dirt from the old dwellings the cowboys immediately noticed that it was not like that in which the dwellings were dug. The soil of the bench where many of the dwellings are found is a broken-down granite, while that used in filling the old homes was a soft, black loam fit for a market garden. One had to travel far down the valley to find such soil as that.

Then, as they cleaned out the old dugouts the cowboys began to find skeletons in queer positions. An old man had been buried apparently while he sat leaning against a house wall, with a pipe in his mouth. Near him a papoose, wrapped and tied on a piece of bark in Indian fashion, had been standing against the wall.

Elsewhere a woman had been buried as she knelt behind a metate, or corn-grinding stone. One hand was on the stone and the other in a bowl of corn—and the corn, though blackened, was recognizable. Plainly this man with the pappose and the woman had died suddenly and unexpectedly. Other skeletons were found showing that death came so swiftly that no move could be made, while some were piled up as if there had been a rush for the house entrance when death entered.

Seeing the lava on the hilltops and mesas round about the stream, it was easy to imagine that an outflow of suffocating gases from some volcano had killed the Indians, even though a hundred square miles of territory show certain proofs of this remarkable slaughter, but the unsolvable mystery was the fact that these old cellarlike homes were filled with a kind of earth not found near at hand. If every one in the pueblos was killed—and that was plainly the case—who filled in the homes?

If Indians had come from other parts of the territory to fill them they would have prepared the dead for burial in the usual fashion. Moreover, no man could have shoveled dirt into the rooms and filled them without disturbing the pose of many of the dead who, beyond question, had been buried as they fell.

But now everybody can understand the matter. As at St. Pierre, a blast of gases struck dead every soul in the valley of the Rio San Francisco. A tremendous flow of mud came next, and it flooded those homes, and very likely filled the valley full. When all that was over the rains began washing out the valley, and in the course of the years and centuries since the mud has been cleaned from the old arid granite sand; but it remains, of course, in the cellarlike homes where a prehistoric race lived and made beautiful things for everyday use, and were destroyed in a breath as they followed their usual course of life, as were the people of St. Pierre.

Prospects of the East Side's Co-operative Shop

How the Women's Revolt Against the Butchers' Trust May Have Far-Reaching Results—Great Co-operative Stores That Had Small Beginnings.

A UNION among the "kosher" butchers of the lower east side, and their simultaneous raising of the prices of "chuck" beef from 14 to 18 cents a pound, has produced the totally unexpected result of opening the first co-operative shop in New York. This shop, located at 245 Stanton Street, so far from having to advertise for custom, was obliged to take down its sign to keep from being overwhelmed by the number of its patrons.

The throngs which have blockaded the street about it are an expression of the deep-seated dismay and resentment on the part of the Jewish housewives of that section. The committees interested now declare that there is no reason why they should not have a kosher butcher's shop in every block and, furthermore, co-operative shops for the sale of all the staple provisions. They propose to establish twenty-four such shops in this city.

Co-operative stores are so new in this country that it is probable not one reader in a thousand has seen in this unpretentious east side shop more than a fleeting and useless attempt to change the established order of things. But in Great Britain one citizen in every seven deals at a co-operative store. The co-operative stores in Great Britain do an annual business, including manufacturing, of $272,000,000. They have a bank of their own, with deposits of $16,000,000, which turns over $2,000,000,000 a year.

Those familiar with the co-operative movement in England will be reminded of its beginnings by the starting of this east side store. Religious feeling played no part in the inception of those English co-operative enterprises which have now assumed such vast proportions, but they began in the same small way.

For instance, the co-operative cotton and woolen manufacturing enterprises at Paisley, Scotland, which has been in existence thirty-six years, began with seven members and a few shillings. Its history, as told in a little pamphlet entitled "The Story of the Formation of the Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Society," is full of human interest. Of the seven founders only two were rich enough to own a five-pound note. As one of them expressed it: "We put our threepences together week after week till we got £10."

They rented an upstairs room, 10 by 10 feet. They put in the fixtures themselves, working evenings. They began operations with four pieces of cloth for stock, and the first half year did a business of $275. In 1898 they had a capital of $188,335, and were doing an annual business of $224,200.

A FAMOUS STORE.

The famous co-operative store of Kettering had a beginning singularly like that of the east side store. It was hard times in England in 1865 and 1866. Wages were out and workingmen could hardly make both ends meet. Sixty working people collected among themselves $455. They rented one room in a dwelling house and started with the common groceries which all must purchase.

The members were so poor that only two of the contributors were able to pay their contributions down. The rest paid them 12 or 25 cents a week. In 1899 the store did a business of $500,000.

Kettering, which is a town of 20,000 inhabitants in Northamptonshire, in the English Midlands, has become fully half co-operative through this one store. The store is the largest in the place, and has twenty branches in and around the city.

It owns a hundred houses, acts as a building society for its members, and has $225,000 worth of freehold property free of incumbrance. Its latest acquisition is a farm to supply its butter and eggs. It has a penny provident bank for children with 4,000 depositors—a tremendous number in a population of 20,000. It has a coal department, three bakeries, and a slaughter house.

Led by the success of the big store, one form of enterprise after another has assumed co-operative form in Kettering. In 1888 the Kettering Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society was founded by 140 workmen. During one-half year of 1899 its trade was $100,000, with profits of $6,500, of which the workmen got $2,550. It distributes 40 per cent. of the profits to the workmen, who are all members of the society, and 40 per cent. to all customers paying cash.

There is a co-operative clothing society which does a business of $120,000 a year, which began in 1894 with a dozen workers and a capital of less than $2,500. Two women operatives have been elected to the Board of Management by their fellow-workmen. Building and contracting, printing, and corset manufacturing are carried on co-operatively in Kettering.

IN RUGBY.

Rugby—Tom Brown's Rugby—is even more largely co-operative, and in some smaller places, like Desborough, which has only 3,000 inhabitants, the village is almost entirely co-operative. In this little town of Desborough the co-operative store society is almost the only shopkeeper in the place and one of the chief landowners. It recently purchased for $80,000 an estate of 408 acres, containing not only farming, but mineral land and building lots for the houses which it erects for its members.

The reports of the International Co-operative Alliance, which met at Paris in 1900, show that there are over 2,000 co-operative societies in Great Britain, with a membership of 1,729,976. There are co-operative societies for baking, corn milling, banking, dairies, agriculture, educational work, retail stores, building, and every conceivable species of manufacture. One society has erected 3,500 houses for members upon its own freehold land.

In the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society of Woolwich there are butchers, bakers, grocers, drapers, tailors, shoemakers, farmers, and dairymen; and its sales in 1897 amounted to more than a million dollars. This great society at Woolwich was started in 1868 by a few poor workmen at their benches, who wanted some way to get their food more cheaply. It took them three weeks to raise a capital of $36, and they started with a stock of one chest of tea.

Scotland is alive with co-operative industries. In Glasgow there is a great co-operative bakery which owns large tracts of land outside the city and buys more each year from which to draw supplies of meat, vegetables, butter, eggs, and poultry for its numerous restaurants. It has 103 acres in tea roses and other delicate flowers for use at the private entertainments for which it caters. Every employe in the bakery and every laborer on the farms is a member of the society and shares in the profits at the close of the year.

A CO-OPERATIVE FARM.

There is upon the Thames, within sight of the smoke of London, a famous co-operative farm called the Bostal Farm, which produces $10,000 worth of produce a year, an average of $200 an acre. But generally speaking, farming is the newest and weakest form of co-operative effort in England, and where it has been established it has in no instance been by efforts of farmers or laborers, but by great societies of city workingmen who bought farms to supply their stores.

In Ireland, however, co-operation has taken root among the farmers alone. The Irish farmer, whose woes have stalked spectre-like before the world for so long, has of late years found a way to put money in his purse in spite of rack rent. Ireland has always been an unrivaled butter country, owing to her climate and soil. But since the making of butter passed from the dairy to the creamery the profits of the business have gone into the pockets of the man who operated the latter.

The Hon. Horace Plunkett, a young statesman, warmly interested in the regeneration of Ireland, set himself heart and soul to the task of getting the farmers to organize co-operative creameries. He gave not a penny in money, but he gave unlimited time and brains to convincing the better class of farmers. The first creameries were established in 1889, and in 1898 there were 131 co-operative creamery and agricultural societies with a membership of 8,750 of the best class of Irish farmers.

They found that owning and operating the creameries themselves raised the profits of their cows from 10 to 35 per cent. The farmers conduct the creameries themselves, through committees elected from their own organizations. The individual creameries have federated in order to handle the bulk product, and this federation has a representative in every English city. In 1896 the sales were $553,630.

The agricultural societies have been formed to buy and sell collectively the supplies and products of the farmers. They buy seeds and fertilizers in bulk. In one part of Ireland the farmers by buying collectively have been able to save more in the cost of material than the total rent paid by all the members. The farmers through their organization broke up a ring of dealers called the Manure Manufacturing Alliance, which had been practicing extortion upon them, and they even expect to be able to cope with the railroads. As Mrs. Cohn, the organizer of the east side shop says, "when we can offer eighty chucks a day we can have anything we want from the wholesalers."

The Irish farmers from 1889 to 1896 saved $1,250,000 in the cost of supplies and put in their own pockets $906,965 in creamery profits; a total of $2,156,765. The expenses of organizing the movement during the time were $40,000, so that for every $1,000 spent on work an actual cash benefit of over $50,000 was produced for the members. These figures show the enormous profits of co-operation, which is simply a wide application of ordinary trust methods.

CO-OPERATION IN AMERICA.

Curiously enough it is in creameries alone that any co-operative effort worthy of mention has been made in America. It will be news to most Americans that $30,000,000 of business is done annually in co-operative creameries in the United States. In Minnesota 450 out of 650 creameries are co-operative; in Wisconsin 1,000 out of 7,000, and in Iowa more than one-third. In Vermont there is one co-operative creamery that uses the milk of 3,000 cows and turns out ten tons of butter a day.

There is not a country in Europe in which co-operative industry has not made vast strides in recent years. In Holland they have 924 societies, mainly village societies, for the collective purchase of the necessities of life.

In Denmark four-fifths of the milk produced in the country, three-fifths of all the pigs, and one-sixth of the eggs are handled by co-operative societies. They have also 837 co-operative stores. In France they have 2,500 co-operative societies with 800,000 members. In Germany there are 17,000 co-operative societies, largely credit and agricultural societies. Switzerland, which would naturally be a leader in a movement of this kind, has had some very active and able men at work. There is a co-operative people's bank, which is a gigantic institution, with business all over the country, and the nation is honeycombed with co-operative societies of every kind—farming, manufacturing, and distributive.

In the light of this development the little east side butcher's shop does not look so impossible after all. The history of the entire movement has shown that the one sure way to kill co-operation was to endow it. Many men and women of high birth and wide sympathies have tried to help the movement in England. Only those have succeeded who have confined their efforts to a propaganda of education. When money has been given to start a co-operative industry it has always failed, for the reason that people cannot be trusted to manage such an enterprise when they have not worked up through every step of the process themselves.

The first efforts at co-operative industry were made more than a hundred years ago in England. For years they failed, one after another, until about forty years ago, when, having learned the principles of co-operation by hard experience, the workingmen began to succeed.

"Plain, ordinary wage earners," says Henry Lloyd, "have proved that they can accumulate, lend and borrow, organize, finance, anticipate markets, and wrest great businesses from hands which had the advantage of position, capital, and inherent aptitude.

"Most millionaires boast that they sprang from the working classes. The success of co-operation proves that they left behind them in the multitude as much ability as theirs. Capitalism has proved that industrial genius was to be found in all classes. Co-operation has proved that this genius can be operated through bodies of men."

Mrs. Sidney Webb touches another point when she says: "The unit of co-operation, the customer, is a woman; and if co-operation is to become the dominant form of industrial organization a vigorous and successful propaganda among the women customers must stand first and foremost in the programme of the co-operative leaders."

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Magic of the South African Veldt and Why

The Charms of England's Newest Colonies Will Attract Settlers.

"IF YOU ever see the veldt," say the Afrikanders, "you will never get over the longing to see it again." And the Boers tell you "if you stay long enough to put on veldtschoons" (moccasins) "you will marry a Dutch girl and settle down on the veldt."

Both the English and the Dutch therefore ascribe a mysterious and magical attractive power to South Africa, and since I continually feel the force of it, urging me to go back, I confirm what they say and do not hesitate to predict a rush for the veldt not only on the part of the unfortunate and the ambitious, but likewise by thousands of us who have lived there and cannot keep away.

Sick and tired of the subject of South Africa as the long British-Boer war may have rendered most newspaper readers, the main feature—the land itself—is still an undiscovered quantity, and one that offers much of novelty and delight. The reader is not so sick and tired of the subject as the British troops became, yet I know scores among my friends who looked forward to the war's closing with more eagerness to settle down and live where they had been fighting than to going home to England and the colonies.

"I am going to try for a place on the mounted police," said the young officers—even those of noble birth and in the Guards.

"It is the greatest outdoor country in the world, the finest for riding and shooting and camping anywhere between the seven seas.",

And the fellows from the Australian bush used to say: "This beats Australia. Here's where I will bring my girl."

In the same spirit thousands of us, as we rolled ourselves up in our blankets, like so many cocoons, lay staring at the wonderful glories of the nighttime skies and called to one another: "This beats sleeping in a featherbed at home."

Rudyard Kipling, horrified at what befell him in New York on his last visit, and with his lungs yet too tender to brave the severity of our Winters, took himself to South Africa the year the Boer war began, and now he goes back there as regularly as the Winter comes.

MINING RIGHTS.

On the second day after the Boer leaders signed the peace agreement a Reuter dispatch which did not reach this country declared that there was "a wild rush for farms on the veldt, mainly for options on lands suspected of possessing mineral or metalliferous deposits." It is rather late for this form of courting fortune, as it is understood that the Germans, French, British, and Americans on the Rand long ago secured hundreds of mining rights on the Boer lands after a general and close survey of the whole field by the best experts in the world.

However, there are the mining possibilities, there are amazing chances to establish manufacturing where, as we used to say, nothing is made except ice and matches; there is the wealth that will come of the redemption of the land by irrigation produced, as the Australians proved that it can often be gained, with a spade and a little digging. All these attractions and temptations will speedily change the veldt from being the abode of a handful of cattle breeders, living in scattered houses many miles apart from one another, to a well-populated, blooming, and busy land. But it is not of South Africa's commercial future or political transformation that I wish to write here. It is of its magic power to provoke the love of whoever visits it that I would call to the reader's attention.

This wonderfully alluring, fascinating, magnetic region that we call the veldt is in some degree a desert, in places very like the Bad Lands of Dakota and often singularly resembling the Southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona dry lands. Where it has this desert character it is a sun-baked, rock-strewn, naturally treeless region, and when you have passed over the worst of it—the karroo—and have come to the best there is of it, you gasp with amazement at the thought that any one can praise it or that any one lives on it. The sight of a distant row of poplars or of gums where some Boer has gathered a few acres of rain water in a "dam" will always send a thrill of pleasure deep into your soul, no matter how long you stay.

The appearance of a thin fringe of small trees, marking the great rift where a river tears its way in a lawless flood during a few weeks and then loops along with a narrow, shallow stream the rest of the year will never fail to stir your pulses to the high beating of your heart. A sight of a little valley carpeted with tall green grass will be to you like a vision of paradise to a cholera-stricken Mohammedan on his way to Mecca. And yet you will only need to stay in South Africa a very short while in order to develop such a liking for it as shall prove like a microbe of ague in your blood, asserting its power again and again so long as you shall live.

Where it is not mainly barren it is a grassy pasture land, still treeless and still dotted with round or thimble-shaped rocky kopjes or hills. Now, why should one who knows the beauties of America and Europe hanker for this land? It is because the veldt is the more or lese flat top of a gigantic mountain, with its corresponding atmosphere, moderating the Southern heat by day, bringing recuperative coolness every night the year around, offering air as clear as crystal, and a climate dry and crisp. These conditions render it, I suspect, the grandest sanitarium in size and one of the best in the degree of its healthful qualities in all the world.

There was sickness in the British Army, but it was only that which pursues every army or movement of large bodies of men, and it was less severe and less general than that which an army in almost any other land would have suffered. The men whose officers kept changing camp and saw to it that no poisonous water was drunk by them were never so healthy, rugged, and "fit" in all their lives.

I have said that there was heat by day, but it was dry heat, which weakened no one, and under which few men perspired. It had also the tropic quality of disappearing wherever there was shade, and we could move from sahara to delight by one step from out of the sunshine to the shade of a tree or of a railway culvert. Even our tents were reasonably cool. But the beginning and the end of daylight were the greatest African triumphs. Sometimes we marched out of the night and into the dayhreak and those of us who did so will never forget what we saw. At the outset we had the Southern sky—of which more anon—vaulting the heavens with deep blue, spangled as we of the north never see the sky, with billions of stars.

Presently there appeared in the East a faint grayness out of the bottom of which a pinkish flush began to dye the horizon. This color spread and deepened until in less than half an hour the whole Eastern sky was blood-red, deep, flaming crimson, like the fixed and motionless flame of a great conflagration whose fiercer blaze appeared to be behind that which we saw, investing it with suspended life. Wherever there was a cloud in the sky, even as far as the zenith, it caught the glow of this Oriental blaze and it also turned deep vivid crimson. Gashes, rifts, and vast spaces of light-blue sky appeared between the gorgeous mounds, like straits and seas of turquois.

Presently, all too soon, the sun itself peeped over the rim of the earth, and every living thing felt its presence, not like a scorching blast of flame as we soon would feel it, but like the eye of a sunglass, burning only where it fell. Then the crimson died out of the sky, the clouds dried up and vanished, and the great African tyrant, Sol, climbed upon his throne and ruled the earth for sixteen hours.

Through the day we saw the strange life of the region, the clumsy ostriches stalking near us, the scurrying droves of little deer, the shy secretary birds always at a safe distance, the dust clouds betokening the shifting of a herd of sheep, the enormous vultures, scrambling with wings and feet to lift their heavy bodies above the earth, the myriad dickopfs (thickheads) darting up to utter a plaintive note and fall back to earth as if they were shot; the rough-riding Boers, with hats and elbows flapping above their saddles, the magnificent Kafirs and naked children in their villages of houses that looked like baskets upside down; the uncountable anthills from the size of a heehive to the dimensions of a Saratoga trunk, the baboons standing up like little black men to review us as we passed, the occasional large and deadly snakes and the multitudinous scorpions and tarantulas whose presence made us cautious even in our heaviest sleep.

Ah! how good it was to breathe that dry, pure air! How fresh we were each morning! How we rode and walked and laughed and joked and sang! How we flung our bodies into the muddy rivers and how ready we were to enjoy our Chicago canned beef whenever the mess Sergeant said it was ready! What picnics under the riverside trees we had, what little seas and lakes of water we drank when water was plenty; what dare-devil risks we took with our lives! How very fit and fine we found ourselves!

In time the sun went down and once again it set fire to the sky. Now crimson was but one of the colors it used in painting the face of the heavens. Salmon was its favorite color—vivid, fiery salmon—and pink and scarlet, mottled curds, and living mother o' pearl, snow white, deep blue, and deeper black—these were the dyes with which it stained the sky in rifts and banks and divergent shafts, with fairy islands floating beyond its immediate field of gorgeous workmanship. In the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf I have seen just such sunsets, but nowhere else has nature paralleled them in my presence. And of all the phenomena of nature I know of nothing so fine and only one thing better worth seeing. That is, of course, the aurora borealis as it is witnessed over the marshes of the Hudson Bay country.

When night unfolded her blanket and its shadow fell upon the veldt we felt a keen cool breath and we saw the sky. All day it had been as the mouth of a furnace, brilliant, fiery, molten, impossible to survey. But with darkness, when we lay, rolled in our own blankets or tucked in our Wolseley bags, we stared at the heavens and marveled at the resources of the universe and at the greatness of God. Above us hung not merely such stars as we must content ourselves with in America, and not merely a few of such, half veiled by the humid air, but a billion billion planets, satellites, and suns, a greater world than ours strewn knee-deep with jewels. Knee-deep? No, millions of miles deep with jets that led the way to the gates of heaven. There were stars that hung above us like great lamps, huge, steady flames that paled the most brilliant jewels in their neighborhood. A half dozen such there were, and, second to these, were scores of intense beads of light-like electric sparks. Constellations were lost in that intricate maze of lights, thick as the grass blades on a prairie, covering one layer with another like the fallen leaves of a forest.

These are among my recollections of the new British veldt and these form the magic that will draw the more adventurous and hardy of the new settlers to this newest part of Anglo-Saxondom. Those who go to the bowery white-walled villages like Bloemfontein or to the tenwalled hives of men like Kimberley, or the breathless, vulgar, gamblers' capital of Johannesburg will still enjoy the bracing life-perpetuating air and all the scenic wonders of the skies. I have pictured the joys of a horseman's paradise.

Others look to South Africa with other eyes. For instance, the British are offering from $150 upward to educated women to go there as dressmakers, store clerks, laundresses, florists, bookkeepers, cashiers, technical teachers and "mothers' helps." The technical teachers are expected to counsel the new settlers in dairy work, poultry keeping, and the like, and to serve as cooks, dressmakers, nurses, and housewives.

They will become wives before they have been at anything else very long, for wives were in great demand and had a chance to select their husbands even before the war. In the meantime England, Austria, and Germany are plotting an invasion of commercial travelers, and these will flourish until men with small capital begin to manufacture on the spot.

JULIAN RALPH.

The Soft Coal Nuisance in England

EVIL as is the smoke situation in New York, London and the larger English cities suffer to an even greater extent, for there the atmospheric moisture is greater. It has been conclusively demonstrated by distinguished British scientific authorities that the smoke nuisance is responsible for the density and ghastly foulness of the nauseating fog known as the "London particular," which enfolds the British metropolis in an impenetrable shroud.

In a London museum there is exhibited what appears to be an elongated sponge sodden with black dye, but what is in reality a lung bearing silent but forceful testimony to the polluting work of the all-pervading soft coal.

For some years fitful attempts have been made to combat the evil or to at least reduce the output of the deadly soot, but the consistently apathetic attitude of the average Englishman to all matters pertaining to the public welfare has greatly retarded the endeavors of the little band of scientists and medicos who have been earnestly striving to impress the nation with the deadliness of the ever-present peril.

The Smoke Abatement Society has done something to lighten the national darkness in that respect and to awaken the people to a realization of the danger which menaces them, and the ordinances of some city, town, and district councils now regulate the volume of smoke from factory stacks, and in many places manufacturers, masterfully indifferent to the wellbeing of the people, and impatient of restraint, have been encouraged by the gentle persuasion of heavy, and in some cases repeated, fines to terminate, between certain hours, the black, thick belchings and to install expensive smoke-consuming furnaces.

The curtailment of the volume of smoke, the limiting of the hours in which stacks may vomit their black streams, and the mixing of hard and soft coal are but alleviations of that evil, the sole cure for which is the utter prohibition of the use of soft coal except in furnaces which "eat" their own smoke.

The burning of soft coal is estimated to cost London millions of dollars per year. It necessitates the wholesale "week-end" outings of the people which are so surprising a feature of London life, driving millions into the country between Saturday and Monday to get a breath of fresh air; it compels every householder to employ two servants in place of one to keep the rooms and curtains clean, and it makes necessary the repainting of houses and buildings at least every two or three years, besides ruining furniture, destroying valuable pictures, and causing an immense expenditure for the washing of linen.

But above and beyond all of these is the injury to public health resulting from the constant inhalation of smoke-laden air. The typical Londoner strikes an American visitor as pale and undersized, and those who have studied the subject attribute the degeneracy of the race of metropolitan cave dwellers to nothing so much as the shutting off of sunlight and the burdening of the atmosphere by the fumes from soft coal.

G. R

A BROOKLYN FIGHT THREE YEARS OLD.

Political Amenities Now Approaching a Crisis Which May Lead to "Gun Play."

IN various sections of Manhattan the war that is now being waged between factions contending for supremacy in Tammany Hall may give rise to interesting situations, but none of these political battles equals in fun the extremely vigorous fight that has been going on in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, where Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton is doing his best to wrest the leadership of the Democratic Party in that district from William A. Doyle.

Everybody, Democrats and Republicans alike, has taken sides in the fight, which has been going on for about three years. "Everybody" means everybody except the policeman on the corner, and he has not yet decided who will win out. So on occasion he remarks to the "Stapletonians" that "he's wid 'em heart and soul," and then goes to Doyle's headquarters and tells all he has heard while with the supporters of Stapleton. While there he hears of plans that are being made for a picnic or a feast, and then he bolts back to the Stapleton clubhouse with his news.

Naturally the most lively element in the fight is furnished by the clubs. Both factions have clubs of large membership, and both clubs have prospered financially. On St. Patrick's Day both organizations celebrate as they do on Washington's Birthday and on the Fourth of July.

This year the Stapletonians stole a march on their rivals and celebrated Pfingst Monday, which came on May 19. They had bockwurst and beer and a German singing society.

"And do you know," exclaimed one elated Stapletonian, "we gained twenty-three German members through that celebration. Oh, we're hot stuff there."

But the most interesting part of it all is in the keen partisanship of two weekly newspapers published in the district. It must be known that the district takes in all of Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, Bensonhurst, and Coney Island, and is practically a suburban district, with suburban interests, and the two weekly newspapers have a large circulation. Each week their gentle readers are treated to large and heavy doses of editorial comment on the political situation in the district.

The fate of the Boers or the policy of the administration in Philippine affairs never bothers these sheets—the fight along the Bay Ridge shore is what troubles them. Of late the debate has grown somewhat acrimonious, and has assumed a Wild Western and somewhat personal tone. In the last issue of one of the sheets the editorial writer characterized the other as "the jackal of Cassidy's corner."

It is not known where the trouble will end. Neither editor has attempted to clean out the office of the other, but no one knows when the gun play will begin.

The whole fight has been conducted with the utmost good-nature by both of the contestants, and it is believed that everybody in the district will be sorry when it is over—if it ever is.

Newest Work for Women in New York

FIVE "GAS LADIES" VISITING THOUSANDS OF HOMES TO TEACH WOMEN HOW TO USE GAS STOVES INTELLIGENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

IF you or your maid servant or some member of your household has not yet been interviewed by the "gas lady" then you have missed the wisdom and willingness of the very latest addition to the ranks of women workers, and it is either because the gas flowing through the meter in your home does not come from the concern sending out these experiments or the company has no record of the purchase or lease of your gas range.

"There are five of us," said one of the women, poising a screwdriver and pausing before attacking a gas range.

"You see, New York has only lately begun to boom, really boom, the use of gas for domestic purposes. All the thousands of people who have gas ranges are only a fraction of those who ought to, in proportion to the population, as compared to many cities. The greatest enemy of the use of gas in the kitchen is ignorance, and such deep ignorance, too! People who have gas ranges in their kitchens frequently don't use them as they are capable of being used, because a girl is too ignorant to learn, and don't want to, anyway, because she isn't intelligent. Or they are so ignorant somebody gets singed eyebrows, to say the least, and then every one is down on that range.

"Our first duty is to see that people think the ranges work correctly or satisfactorily to them. Then we try to make sure they know enough not to run any risks while lighting a stove. Really, plenty of women have had ranges two years and its a solemn fact they don't know how to light them to avoid danger or get correct service.

"I was in a house recently where the women and a fairly well-educated daughter explained they had not lighted the broiler for two years and didn't dare to. When I started to do so they screamed and begged me not to because I'd be blown up. I laughed and asked them to step out if they were afraid, that I wasn't, and was down on my knees before the range, supposing them in the hall, when just as I was going to touch the match to the pilot light the pair descended on me with a swoop and dragged me bodily off the floor and out of the kitchen, and no persuasion or argument on my part could convince them all our lives were perfectly safe. And I left without lighting the broiler.

"We are really life savers in more senses than one. Sometimes I strike people with a peculiar appearance. You know how singed eyebrows make one look? Well, I always know they have tackled the gas stove just as a countryman tackles illuminating gas for the first time. So many women who keep a general householder find themselves alone, or a second maid who doesn't know how to light a range tries it on the cook's Sunday afternoon off, that I take some pains to be sure they are instructed fully as to starting the burners on the range. Most of the little eyebrow and eyelash incidents are entirely due to ignorance. If people are not willing to be shown how to handle a range with perfect safety and convenience, then I don't see but that any little episodes are their own fault after that.

NEVER USED THE BROILER.

"I wish I had a list of the families who have literally been rescued from the frying pan. It is not at all uncommon to find housekeepers with large families who have never used the broiler because they don't know how, and who don't roast because of the same reason. They literally bring up their families in the frying pan and roast pot and on bake shop pastry because they can't use the gas range.

"There is nothing I will not show such people. If necessary to make the stove work satisfactorily, I'll stay and see cooking done or do it myself, although that's rare. Frequently on the lower east side, where the style of baking is almost indigenous, I find the blackened remnant of a batch of pastry and am told the second has been sent to the public bakeshop because of ignorance. No one has ever explained to them how to use the stove, and they, of course, don't go to cooking lectures, and if they did, the average cooking lecturer doesn't lecture on Yiddish, Polak, or exclusively German flour products. Interesting? Of course it is.

"The German women get more use out of a small amount of gas than any other lot of women. They are about the only people who understand that violent heat and rapid boiling are neither necessary nor desirable to the best-cooked and most nutritious food.

"Besides instructing in the use of the range, we look it over. 'Inspect' it is the expression, and some of the complaints are enough to make an Indian smile. Luckily for me, this particular woman happened to be jolly herself.

"She insisted on exchanging her range so she could have one that would hold two pans of bread. I rather expected to see something unique and costly when I asked her to show me the breadpan she used. She gravely produced an ordinary ten-cent rolled-tin pan, and I as gravely measured the oven.

"'I want my bread loaves so thick,' indicating seven or eight inches, 'and I can't get but one baked at a time.'

"As I inquired, with an innocent expression, if she would mind buying two ten-cent pans that would fit in side by side, instead of wasting nearly half of the space on one shelf with the pan she had, she laughed heartily.

"'The idea of me wanting the big stove changed for the little ten-cent breadpan's sake! What an idiot I've been!'

"Oh, but it hasn't all been humor. I have been hailed as 'sent straight from heaven' by a woman with a cake in the oven in distress, and one policeman, whom I unfortunately woke at 4:30 one afternoon, stood behind a closed door and called me many names which policemen are not supposed to have at their tongues' ends.

"One of the girls working in a sort of outskirt of the city was followed by a mounted policeman and asked to explain her call at the house she had just left. When he had satisfied himself by telephoning that she was just what she claimed, he was so pleased at the new idea that he insisted on her visiting his house and showing his wife about the range.

SAVING WASTE.

"Of course, the popular idea of any gas company is that it has cloven hoofs, horns on its head, and reeks with brimstone, and any one coming from such a source has to listen to some unvarnished language. I don't mind it now in the least, and let them talk it out, and try to show them how to use gas and not waste it. Why, if I used gas the way most people do who think they are economical I'd be bankrupt.

"At first, too, we were such curiosities that for weeks I had an Evish feeling. No announcement of any kind was made that women had been sent out, so that when we rapped or rang and told our mission to the woman answering, nine times out of ten she braced against the door, saying:

"'Gas company! Why, they don't employ women, or, 'How long since the gas company had women?'

"The most common expression added was, 'You're the first woman I ever saw,' and I got so I felt just as Eve must when she made her début in the Garden of Eden and the animals ranged up in a double row, as I know they must have done, and growled in chorus, 'What, a woman in this garden! Why, I never saw one before.'

"It even happens now once or twice a day. But we are provided with badges, and if that isn't sufficient guarantee we are glad for people to telephone to the main office. Then, too, some of the men were not at all delighted with our mission, and it was quite common to find women who had asked branch offices or collectors or other employes and they had lied and said, 'The gas company employs no women.' That's been attended to, however, now.

"I had worked so long in New York, coming constantly in contact with women in new employments, that I confess I believed a woman had a right to any employment for which she was particularly fitted, and surely no one can dispute the fact that cooking and teaching cooking in any form is by right a woman's job.

"One day I was being ushered toward the kitchen of a Harlem flat, when I was held up by a large, elderly woman, who, on my mission being explained, threw up both hands and tragically exclaimed:

"'And this is why my son, my Sam, can get no work!'

"Of course, I wanted to laugh. Then I said, in my creamiest tones: 'Madam, I know nothing about your son, but how's your gas range working?'

"The only answer I got was in still more dramatic tones: 'And this is why my son can get no work to do.'

"'Possibly it is, Madam, but I hardly think I have your son's job. Would your son teach a lot of women how to cook sponge cake so it will not burn at the bottom, or to roast beef so it will not be dried to a piece of leather?'

"'Oh, do you do that?'

"'Yes, and a lot more things neither your son nor any other woman's son is likely to teach.'

"We got along all right after that. One of the other girls had a similar experience the next day with an elderly German frau of Avenue A.

"As the instructor looked over the gas range to see that it was in good shape and tried to find out the extent of the old lady's knowledge of the use of the stove the old lady kept muttering to herself. Finally she broke out:

"'Pretty soon the mens won't have to get married at all. The wimins'll do it all. The mens won't have to be married,' and when the instruotor left the old lady was still prophesying single blessedness for the 'mens.'

A FAMILY QUARREL.

"One of the girls was the unconscious instrument that patched up a family quarrel. He sat on the stairs, evidently locked out, when the instructor arrived, and if ever a man was glad for an excuse to pound on his own door that one was. 'Mariar, Mariar, it's a gas woman.' Evidently 'Mariar' thought it was some trick of the rebellious husband's and was slow in answering, but when she did she fairly withered the husband with scorn until she made sure the instructor was from the gas company. Oh, it isn't necessary to tell what happened. But when the instructor finally said 'Good day,' Mariar and her husband were reunited in a common growl against all the gas companies on the face of the earth.

"When a woman has had a stove two years, she is pretty apt to airily tell me she 'knows all about it, thank you.' If she is satisfied, so are my employers, and I generally let it go at that. But when I strike one particularly arrogant in her assumption that she knows it all, I take positive delight in establishing friendly relations with her and leaving her with so much new knowledge of our economical and comfortable methods of double-oven gas-range work in this city that she really wonders what she was doing with the range before. Of course, my business is teaching cooking, and I'm sticking to this work because I'm learning such a lot and it isn't at all unpleasant work.

"In fact, as a general rule most women are so nice to us, especially when we have shown them how to get their cooking done with the very small supply of gas that falls to their share on Sundays or Winter nights in big apartment houses that many little courtesies are offered us, especially on very cold or hot or stormy days. None of us is likely to forget some of the women we have met.

"Then, too, Superintendents, engineers, janitors, and elevator boys have done everything to facilitate our work. Some of the heads of the big apartments think it is a happy idea to be able to call on somebody who will initiate cooks and women with gas stoves, so they will stop complaining that they can't cook. We are expected to know what is the matter with all the ranges we meet, after testing them if necessary. When a range has a freak of its own, some way has to be found to overcome it in the cooking of whatever that particular family runs to.

THE NEWLY MARRIED.

"My most interesting subjects are brides and young housewives. I always take every care that they shall understand all the economies of each particular range, also how to use the range to prevent excess of heat, steam, and smoke in the kitchen; also all waste of nutriment, in meat especially.

"You should have seen a rather well-known young man and his bride upon whom I called one morning lately by appointment, at breakfast time, as it turned out. She was getting breakfast, and they began:

"'Now we'll ask about what we differed on about toast.'

"When I answered, and it happened to be in accord with his contention in their argument, he lovingly tilted her pretty chin with his hand and said, 'Didn't I tell you so, dearie?'

"When my next answer to her question happened to uphold her argument on broiling, she returned the compliment, and really I wondered how long the duet would last over the kitchen range to that tune.

"In another apartment the young wife and her mother had just come from the country and had never used gas for cooking. That's common, too. But he was a newspaper man, who had to have a meal at any odd hour, just when nobody ever knew an hour ahead of time. Although the young wife and her mother were very sweet, that gas stove was hopeless, and anyway they didn't understand it. So I explained and gave them all the hints for rapid work, that came in their line particularly, and had the gas range attended to. Later I heard from them that, for the first time in New York, housekeeping was a joy, and he could have broiled anything any time of day or night, and they all thought 'gas ladies' great institutions.

"Philadelphia and Chicago have done something in the line of sending teachers to houses, but nothing has ever been done in the systematic way it has been taken up here. The five of us have been visiting from 500 to 800 ranges a week, from sub-cellar kosher restaurants to Fifth Avenue houses and most expensive aparements or Italian tenements. About the only race I haven't had to call upon is the Chinese, and I'm daily expecting, if they find out how cheap gas is when used according to our instructions, that I'll find a Chinese slip some day on my list. Lots of Japs are cooking on gas ranges.

"The greatest trouble we have comes from dirty—nay, to tell the plain truth, filthy—ranges. They are the easiest things in the world to keep clean when understood and if attended to promptly, but servant girls simply refuse to give them the slightest attention in many cases, and then say the gas stove is 'no good,' 'It won't cook,' and so on. Half the trouble in all the gas ranges we see comes from dirt, pure and simple, and nine-tenths of it is dirt that other women who do their own work wouldn't, as a rule, live with.

"I wish you could see the average kitchen of the woman who is her own cook in New York. It's rare they don't compare more than favorably with the kitchen in the private mansion.

"It is vouched for that a range that came out of one of the finest mansions in Cleveland was in such condition that the repair men refused to work on it. Another range that came out a nurses' training school is notorious in gas-stove circles in the West.

"One of our girls met a range a few weeks ago that smoked awfully, the woman of the house said, and apparently nothing had happened to the stove. It was a puzzle. A man had been there and said he couldn't find anything the matter with the stove. The instructor, in looking around the range, heard faint squeals. In a moment she had the pipe off that connected the stove with the flue, and there, happy as could be, in a nice warm nest were too many wee mice to count. But the range stopped smoking after that.

"Where a new profession or occupation is heard of, generaly it is one woman who has tumbled into something original through chance. I know of no new work for women that is having such extensive or important results as this we are doing. I know some of it will bear fruit this Summer when all the windows are open, for one of the things we teach is how to cook cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and similar unpleasant-smelling vegetables so that there is neither smell nor steam from them, even in the room in which they are cooked. Isn't that enough alone to win gratitude from other people who don't like them?"

Exterminating the Elk in Jackson Hole

Herd Reduced from 60,000 to Less than 10,000 in Four Years—Ruthless Slaughter Going On—Will President Roosevelt Stop It?—Proposed Remedies.

THE bands of elk that wintered in the Jackson Hole country, Wyoming, four years ago, were estimated to number 60,000. The scattered bunches coming in there now are less than 10,000, according to the estimate of ranchers in the "Hole country." This was the statement made a day or two ago by George William Finn of 2,700 Downing Avenue, Denver.

Jackson Hole country covers an area about half as large as the National Park of the Yellowstone, and joins it on the south. This paradise, for game and fish, has ever been famous. The Indians for generations have procured their Winter's meat in this country. And it was in this section that United States troops were hastily summoned in the Summer of 1894 to round up Indians that were supposed to be massacring settlers and laying waste the country.

The law of Wyoming issues licenses to hunt large game during the months of September, October, and November. For $40 each person is permitted to kill two elk. Pot hunters, or "game hogs," come into the country at the opening of the season from every quarter of the globe. And the hundreds of amateur sportsmen begin the carnival of crime, for it is criminal to kill this fast disappearing animal.

KILLED FOR TEETH.

"Isn't it a shame to knock over these big fellows and let them lie where they have fallen, taking nothing but their two tushes?" said Finn. "I went into the Hole country last September and went to work for Josh Adams, who has a big ranch midway up country. I wintered there and acted as guide to several 'dude' hunting parties that came out from the East. We charged them $10 a day and grub.

"There was heaps of hunters all over the hills, and the rifles could be heard bustin' and bangin' away all day long. Did they get much game? Yes, they could generally down an elk after firing a magazine full of cartridges at him, but the most of their hits were in places that wounded the animal and he generally got away, crippled and suffering."

The young man went on and described how the carcasses of elk, killed by hundreds, could be found in the hills—and bones and antlers scattered everywhere.

"You know, $5 will be paid by any man in that country for a pair of elk teeth or tushes. And the ranchers are powerless to stop the unlawful practice," added he. "An Indian can get two quarts of whisky for a pair of these teeth, which are used for charms and pins.

"All last Winter small bands of elk could be seen about the hills—guns were being fired every day. And the small bands proved that the big bunches were being cut out and disbanded."

GAME WARDENS.

"Why didn't the ranchers organize and bring in the poachers?" was asked.

"It would be a very unsafe thing to do, because the chances are that these men would pick us off," he replied.

"Haven't you game wardens up here?"

"Yes," and the young rancher looked mad and disgusted, "but they are no earthly good, and make no effort to get these fellows—they are afraid of them, I reckon.

"The ranchers are trying to find some way out of the difficulty. A great many favor the idea of selling out their ranches to the Government, which could add this beautiful country to the National park. Another reason that the game is thinning out is that a lot of the country is being fenced—the old feeding grounds are being harvested, the cattle cropping down the hay—which leaves pretty thin picking for the game."

From all the information given by Mr. Finn there are, says the Denver Post, but one or two conclusions to be arrived at, to save the elk from extermination. First, the Government should add the land to Yellowstone Park; second, to repeal the existing law relative to the killing of any large game until the matter be arranged in some way, or put men of experience and nerve into the country and "swing off" a few of the men who make the killing for tusks and heads a business.

The National Protective Association for Game and Fish is an organization founded by George O. Shields, which has for its President Theodore Roosevelt, and is represented in many of the States. The members are the most prominent and wealthy men in the country, in politics, business and private life. And it seems that through this body should be found the means to do something for the protection of the grand old antlered beast. As an illustration of how they are ruthlessly killed Mr. Finn said:

"Last Winter two boys down in the Hole country wanted a new bob-sled. They went out in the hills and in one forenoon killed nine big bucks, took nothing but their tushes and received $45 for their spoils. This is but one instance of many cases that are of daily occurrence."

It is a fact that a badly crippled elk will not follow, or bunch with a herd. He becomes a lonely wanderer, until he dies of starvation or one of his natural enemies, a bear, wolf or coyote, downs him. This country is fairly alive with these noble animals in all states and stages of maimed conditions, and it becomes the duty of every true sportsman to put an end to the wanton killing of our largest cloven-hoof game.

Who Was Responsible for the St. Pierre Loss of Life?

PROF. HILL, who went to Martinique and examined the ruins of St. Pierre on behalf of the United States Geological Survey, said in a lecture at Washington a day or two since that be blamed the Governor of Martinique and other French officials on the island for the great loss of life.

At the end of his lecture he exhibited a lantern picture of Prof. Laudes, Professor of Geology and Natural Science at the Lycée, the noted school of St. Pierre.

"In conclusion," said Prof. Hill, "I would like to say a word for science. This is Prof. Laudes who was a sacrifice to French officialdom."

Prof. Laudes was among those destroyed with the city. Prof. Hill told how Prof. Laudes informed the Mayor of St. Pierre before the disaster that he had analyzed rocks and formations around the sleeping volcanoes and found in them traces of dangerous explosive gases. He notified the Governor of Martinique of the impending danger.

The latter, Prof. Hill declared, wired back telling Prof. Laudes to remain silent and await the arrival of the Governor. A committee of investigation including Prof. Laudes was appointed and reported that there was no danger for St. Pierre and its people.

Prof. Hill said Prof. Laudes signed the report against his will, only because he was compelled to do so.

THE HUMILIATION OF ISAAC SMITH

How Southern "Yankees" Fought a Gunboat from the Shore—Officers and Men Compelled to Row Themselves to Land in Order to Surrender—After the Capitulation There Was a Feast.

A GOOD many boys who lived at or about Coxsackie, Athens, Catskill, and Saugerties in 1860, and who are living yet, knew the propeller Isaac Smith—if the writer is not mistaken they knew her as the Isaac P. Smith. As Hudson River propellers go, she was then new, a bright young thing as compared with the Erastus Corning, the Homer Ramsdell, and some others that have lived longer and figured less strenuously in history. At the time of the outbreak of the rebellion the Smith was jogging up the river every other night and jogging back on the alternate nights, with now and then rather too many cattle on her lower deck for the comfort of would-be sleepers in the staterooms overhead. Propellers were not at that time at all bragged about for speed, but all the boys who knew the Smith were aware that she could often get up to Athens by 2 in the morning with a favoring tide and without fog, and that her steward provided a most tempting and satisfactory supper for all who had 50 cents to pay for it when the gong was sounded for the assault to begin.

The Smith disappeared from the river not long after the war broke out, and after some of her boy admirers had joined the ranks of the defenders of the Union. When the boys returned the Smith was generally forgotten. Occasional inquiries as to her existence brought indefinite or mysterious answers. She had "gone South," and had not returned, and to the general run of wharf-end gossips this was sufficient. The Government must had acquired almost everything that could be moved by steam, had paid good prices for the vessels, and was entitled to keep them without being too closely questioned. But some of the boys were persistent, and they found, by and by, that something very remarkable had happened to Isaac.

Soon after the Isaac P. Smith ceased to go thumping from Coxsackie to New York and back she was added to the United States Navy. The beautiful upper deck, with its double row of staterooms reaching from bow to stern, was partly or wholly swept away, and the main deck was inclosed in a substantial timber structure, pierced for eight guns, four on starboard and four on port side. These guns were eight-inch Columbiads, pretty good pieces in those days, and in the bow she carried a thirty-two-pounder Parrott, a gun capable of doing great damage when skillfully handled.

The anxiety of Secretary of the Navy Welles to establish an effective blockade of all Southern ports led him to trust the Smith at sea long enough to reach Port Royal, and afterward St. John's River, Florida, and when, in August, 1862, she was sent back to New York for "repairs and improvements" by the Bureau of Construction, Flag Officer Du Pont, in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, spoke highly of the vessel. Her light draught, good steaming qualities, and the success which had attended her services on the St. John's River had won recognition. She was "improved" and back again at Port Royal in the Fall, and eventually was assigned, under command of Acting Lieut. F. S. Conover, to station at Stono Inlet. This was then regarded as important point to cover. The inlet is the way to Stono River, which winds through marsh and plantation fifteen or twenty miles south of Charleston Harbor. The Wappoo River, a twisty little stream, connects Stono River with Charleston Harbor for vessels of very light draught, and small blockade runners that could escape the blockaders could easily ship their cargoes into Charleston by this convenient side door. The Smith, with the Commodore McDonough, which had formerly plied on a ferry, was expected to prevent the use of Stono Inlet, and to so patrol the river as to prohibit, if possible, the construction of offensive works along its banks.

The Confederates, who had considerable forces at Secessionville, on James Island, and ranging bodies of troops on John Island, and between which Stono River twists to the sea, were annoyed by the patrol of the river by the Smith and the McDonough. One of these vessels would steam up the Stono nearly every day, coming nearly within range of the guns of Fort Pemberton, a work on James Island, seven or eight miles above Stono Bar. The Confederate scouts could see the patrols, and might have peppered them at long range, but they did not know that one night, late in January, an Ensign of the United States Navy had led a boat party up the river far beyond Fort Pemberton, examined the shores for fortifications, and returned to report that the Wappoo River Bar had only three feet of water over it, and that there was no danger to be feared from the bringing out, by that route, of powerful war vessels supposed to have been constructed at Charleston.

One Confederate officer, Lieut. Col. Joseph N. Yates, a South Carolinian, was greatly exasperated by the audacity of the Union gunboats and their daily matinée performances, and the regular thumping of the Smith's engines, as she churned her way up Stono River, paused at the turn, and then churned back, inspired in his soldier brain an ingenious and unusual revenge. He communicated it to his superior officer, and it got to Gen. R. S. Ripley and eventually to Gen. Beauregard, chief in command. Yates asked to be assigned artillery forces sufficient to enable him to make the Isaac Smith or the McDonough "come ashore." Ripley and Beauregard both laughed at the young man. If the men of the Smith could be enticed on shore, by any pretext, it would be worth while to try to capture them; but as long as they were afloat and kept under way, neither Beauregard nor Ripley was disposed to waste enterprise in a wild scheme of capture. But Yates persisted, overcame Ripley's opposition through Beauregard, who considered Yates a young man entitled at least to be occupied, and at last found himself intrusted to the command of a force instructed to obey his directions implicitly.

The shores of Stono River, which were from a quarter to half a mile apart pretty well up to Fort Pemberton, were in places wide reaches of sand, dotted here and there with wrecked and abandoned negro huts and clumps of trees and grass. Upon these advanced sandspits the bendings of the river could be commanded for a mile each way, if guns could be placed there, and Yates was determined to place them. He had seen the Smith sail by, with her Stars and Stripes fluttering defiantly, and had been obliged to hide and do nothing. Now he was about to protest. On Jan. 27 the forces detailed moved from Secessionville and other points. There was a siege train, manned by two companies; a company of the Palmetto Battery, light artillery; a light battery of South Carolina "regulars," and two companies of the Twentieth South Carolina Volunteers to act as sharpshooters. There was one thirty-two-pounder Parrott, at least two twenty-four-pounder rifled guns, and many smaller effective cannon assigned to the Yates experiment.

Although most of the Confederate forces were on the banks of Stono River on the morning of the 28th, they were under such strict orders as to secrecy of operations that they waited until night to drag the guns out to the positions indicated for them. Platforms were constructed under cover of ruined huts or groves of trees. All tracks were obliterated from the sand, and guards left in charge of guns lived on cold rations and without camp fires, so that none of the preparations should be suspected. The whole party was about as miserable as possible on Wednesday and on Thursday, on neither of which days did a gunboat appear. The fear began to work in the mind of Col. Yates that the enterprise had become known to the Federal officers. But he held on until Friday, still denying fires to his men hidden behind the guns on James and John's Islands.

The Isaac Smith had been occupied on Friday morning taking on board supplies at Stono Bar from the "beef boat" that was making its rounds. Under orders from Lieut. Commander Bacon of the Commodore McDonough she started up river on a reconnoissance. This gunboat of 453 tons usually carried a complement of 56 men, but on this occasion there were 119 officers and men on board. She was piloted by a negro, a man well acquainted with the river. Lieut. Conover scanned the shores closely as the Smith steamed onward. They seemed as deserted and as harmless as they had before. At about 4:30 the Smith stopped at a point just above the Tom Grimball place on James Island, dropped her anchor, and swung to the tide.

For once the Union commander had gone too far and taken too much for granted. While the anchor of the Smith was sinking in the mud of Stono River Col. Yates's first battery, just below her, and commanding the way back, was uncovered. Where there had been a row of innocent, worthless negro cabins was now a row of shotted guns, the first of which at once opened fire. Before the Smith could slip her cable and get under way the whole battery was banging at the propeller. The men of the Smith manned their batteries promptly, but while they were busy delivering their first responses from port another concealed battery on John's Island opened upon them. Lieut. Conover urged on his men, appealed to engineer and pilot to do their best, and stimulated the gunner in charge of the big Parrott bow gun. At least there was a chance to run by.

The Smith was scarcely more than under headway with her bow down stream when there was an explosion, a cloud of steam, a sudden loss of headway, a swerving of the vessel's bow toward shore, and the prospect of destruction, for the fire of some twenty or thirty guns was now directed toward the Smith, shot were ripping through her frail defenses, her men were being picked off by sharpshooters, one of whom already had killed the pilot, and with a hole in the steam chimney the vessel could not be handled so as to make her batteries effective. There was but one thing to do. Col. Yates called out from shore, "Surrender, and send a boat ashore with the commanding officer." The decks of the Smith were covered with wounded men, so hot had been the rifle fire in the short spurt she had made to escape. To blow up the vessel would be to sacrifice life needlessly. To get away was impossible. The white flag was sent up.

In two of her own perforated boats the first installment of the officers and men of the Smith went ashore, as Col. Yates had predicted they would when he besought Beauregard's patronage for his enterprise. While other boatloads were being landed the McDonough appeared, but a long way off down the river. She fired some shot from her 100-pounder. She made efforts to destroy the Smith, when she grounded, but she was too far away, darkness was coming on, and there were undeveloped dangers along shore. She went back to Stono Bar to report the disaster to Flag Officer Du Pont.

Lieut. Conover and his men, who had been captured, were sent to Charleston and put in jail, and the officers were held until exchanged. Col. Yates and his officers took dinner on board the Smith soon after her surrender. "I never enjoyed a meal more fully than that I took in the Smith's wardroom," said Col. Yates a few years ago. He is now dead. "She had good beef, which we had not had for months, fresh vegetables, some luxuries, including a little wine, and, luxury of luxuries, a table with a white cloth and plenty of dishes!" When it was convenient a tug was sent down the Wappoo from Charleston and the Isaac Smith was towed up to the city, to be renamed Stono, and employed in the service of the Confederacy.

There may be people in Charleston who can tell what became of the Smith after the war. Her end was a remarkable one for a vessel of war.

It is fully recorded in history, and it is unique, for Col. Yates was the only officer of land forces who succeeded in the attempt to make a war vessel surrender to land batteries.

E. G. DUNNELL.

A NEW TELEPHONE THAT WRITES MESSAGES

A Steel Wire Receives the Impressions in This Combination of the Telegraph, Telephone and Phonograph.

A PATENT just issued to Peder Oluf Pedersen, of Copenhagen, covers a method of using this telegraphone in such a way as to record a number of messages on a single steel strip and to reproduce each message without interference from the others. With this improvement the size of the drum or the length of the wire or ribbon used therein may be materially lessened, so that a long speech or a number of speeches or signals may be stored upon a comparatively short or small magnetic body.

The telegraphone is the invention of a Danish electrical engineer, Valdemar Poulson, and is, as the name implies, a combination of the telegraph, telephone and the graphophone or phonograph. By the use of this device a telephone or telegraph conversation can be recorded on a steel wire or tape and reproduced at any time and as often as desired without the record deteriorating.

In this apparatus a steel wire, or a steel band, is moved by any suitable means with considerable velocity between the poles of a small electro-magnet. On speaking into a telephone transmitter joined on the circuit, the undulatory currents set up in the transmitter react upon the electro-magnet and cause a continuous variation in the direction and in the degree of magnetism at the poles of the electro-magnet.

These variations are permanently recorded on the steel wire as it rushes by, and when the message is complete the steel wire retains a definite record of what has taken place in the shape of a continuous series of transverse magnetized lines varying throughout in their polarity and in their strength. On connecting a telephone receiver to the electro-magnet, and again starting the wire on its course, says The Telegraph Age, this magnetized wire generates electric currents in the coils of the superimposed magnet as it passes between its poles, and these electric currents, which are the exact counterpart of those generated by the original voice, cause the telephone to repeat what was said in an almost absolutely perfect manner.

DESCENDANTS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG TO HOLD ANNUAL MASS MEETINGS

THE descendants of Brigham Young have decided to perpetuate the memory of the late President of the Mormon Church by keeping up a family association and holding a reunion once each year. When a family assumes the proportions of that left behind by Brigham Young a reunion possesses all the aspects of a whole town full of people getting together for a public demonstration. To keep the organization together and operating smoothly will require the services of as many officers as are required to preside over a municipality.

Although Brigham Young died as recently as 1877, he left more than 1,000 direct descendants. He had twenty-six wives, fifty-six children, of whom forty-seven survived him. In addition, there are 294 grandchildren and 745 great-grandchildren in the family circle. There is not in Salt Lake City an available building large enough to hold the family when it gets together for the great reunion, so it has been arranged to hold the affair in the open air.

The chief interest in this interesting family centres about the six old women, widows of the man who made plural marriage a vital issue of the Mormon religion. They range in age from sixty to eighty years, and since the death of the Mormon leader have occupied exalted positions in Mormonism. Some of these women expect to be summoned from the grave on resurrection morning, not by Brigham Young, but by Joseph Smith. These were sealed to Young for "time" only, and previous to that had been sealed to Joseph Smith for "time and eternity."

Zina D. Young is the most conspicuous of the widows for "time." When she was fifteen years old one of Joseph Smith's missionaries in New York made her a convert. She followed the new prophet through all his stormy career, leaving a husband and two children.

She was finally "sealed" to him in celestial marriage. She claims at one time to have had a vision and to have been endowed with the gift of tongues and interpretation. After the death of Smith this wife turned to Brigham Young for care, and was "sealed" to him for time only. She crossed the plains in his cavalcade, driving oxen, cooking, washing, and enduring many hardships.

Emily D. Partridge Young is a "second time" wife. She and her sister were made wives of Prophet Smith in Nauvoo, Ill. After Smith died the sister Emily became one of Young's wives. A third widow, who owns a more perplexing name than any of the others, Naamah Kendel Jenkins Carter Twiss Young, expects to be claimed on the last day by John S. Twiss, to whom she was married first by Brigham Young himself, says The Chicago Tribune. A fourth, Margaret Pierce Young, has been sealed for eternity to Morris Whitesides.

Brigham Young's favorite and his youngest wife was exalted over all the old wives in the last days of the old Mormon leader's life. She was one of the most beautiful of the young Mormon women in Salt Lake, and her charms remained with her even in old age.

Her name is Harriet Amelia Folsom Young. The Folsoms went to Utah from Ohio. At twenty-five Harriet Folsom was the most courted woman in Mormondom.

Two young suitors, one of whom it was supposed she intended to marry, were suddenly sent away by Brigham Young on a foreign missionary tour, and before their return the young woman became the wife of the Church's head. For her he built the palace which stands to-day opposite the plainer abodes of his other wives. Harriet Folsom was the only woman who could sway the bold Mormon leader. Her word was law in the household.

For those wives who remained faithful to the leader the Mormon Church has provided much notable work in high positions. One of these labors is the tracing out of progenitors of the Young families. According to Mormon doctrines, no one obtains the highest salvation unless he is baptized on earth by some one who has received authority.

Joseph Smith, in order to prevent the condemnation of millions of innocent persons, declared that living people might be baptized for the dead ones, under the names of the deceased. Napoleon, Queen Elizabeth, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and others have thus been snatched as brands from the burning.

The doctrine of polygamy was sprung upon the Mormons by Young during the Summer of 1852, and the announcement created a great furor among the followers of Joseph Smith. Young claimed that a revelation commanding multiple marriages had been made to Smith during his lifetime, but the widow and sons denied ever having seen or heard of any such revelation.

The result was a split in the Church. Many withdrew and formed a separate organization under the leadership of one of the sons of Smith, but Young really exerted the hand of power and gave a practical illustration of the unpopular doctrine he taught. The Mormons still hold his memory sacred and hail him again as an infallible leader.

Midsummer Day and St. John's Eve

The Coming of June 24 Recalls Some Curious Old World Superstitions, Pagan and Christian.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—Very many and very varied and curious are the customs associated with midsummer, and more particularly the day of St. John the Baptist. To attempt to trace their origin, explain them, and unravel their far-off symbolic significance would be useless. Besides, even among the most simple-minded and trustful of the members of the "mystic tie," the conflict of opinion is great, while the sociological evolutionists and grubbers among the mysteries of folklore differ so markedly on many important points that it would be idle to attempt reconciliation of conflicting theories.

Mr. Long, a distinguished authority, in the first volume of the "Folklore Record," ably contends that the ancient and quaint ceremonies of St. John's Eve have no connection whatever with St. John the Baptist. On the other hand, Mr. Taylor, in his works on "Primitive Culture," thinks that the same train of symbolism which adapted the midwinter solar festival to the nativity of our Lord may have suggested the dedication of this, its Midsummer counterpart, to St. John in clear allusion to his own words: "He must increase, but I must decrease."

At all events, the ceremonies and rites even in their now mutilated and, indeed, unmeaning form point to pagan origin, to the fire-worshipping period. When Christianity, says a writer in an old number of the "Antiquary," made itself felt, its adherents, whether of the West or East, were perfectly familiar with fire worship, and with worship of the sun. In very many instances small change was made by the progress of the new faith on the festivities, the sacrifices, and the merrymakings of the people. A new cause of them assigned, a new reason found, a satisfactory why and wherefore proffered for ceremonies and pageants which had long required explanation.

New theorists stepped lightly upon the intellectual throne, but their administration, though new in spirit, was conducted through old channels. While it may be allowed, therefore, that such festivals as commemorated nature worship slipped into Christian religious life, but little essential alteration was thereby effected. We do not, so far, find a reason for the prominent place taken in Europe by the midsummer festival, yet it is not far to seek if we accept as the reason the influence exercised upon Europe, especially upon Northwestern Europe, by the nature myth of the death of Balder and the Summer solstice.

To the peoples of Northern Europe to a greater extent than to those of Asia, with the ascent and descent of the sun a matter of importance, and linked, as it came to be, with the significant funeral rites of the sun god, the celebration was regarded as the most important of the year. How many and varied have been the forms of what we may term degenerate fire worship, or, rather, fire worship ceremonial and superstitious rites engrafted on Christianity?

BURNING OF "THE CLAVIE."

As far back as 1795 will be found in The Gentleman's Magazine a curious account of how the festival was then kept in many parts of Ireland. A traveler in Ireland, said the writer, at midsummer eve would see at night a singular sight. Going up to the roof of a house where he was staying he saw at midnight flames burst out on every eminence for thirty miles around. He learned on what he regarded as undoubted authority that the people danced round those fires, and men, their sons, and daughters, and their cattle passed through the fire. Aubrey, an earlier writer, gives a good account of precisely similar rites, common to Hereford and Somersetshire, and up to within the memory of by no means very old people a cognate rite took place annually at Burghead in the northeast of Scotland.

This was locally known as "the burning of the clavie," the difference being that the rite took place about the new year. The "clavie" was simply a huge pile of tarred wood, built in pyramidal form inside the half of a barrel. In order to insure a lucky New Year—in other words, in order to propitiate a nature god or demon, for that is the real generic meaning of the superstitious rite—the "clavie" was set on fire and carried in triumph through the village. At a certain halting point it was thrown down, and the people danced upon the embers and fought for portions, as they were considered "lucky" treasures.

OF ANCIENT ORIGIN.

In the January number (1895) of The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, Hugh W. Young, F. S. A., (Scot.,) had a very interesting article on this subject, but he failed to throw any fresh light on its genesis or true original symbolic significance.

"From the most remote ages," he writes, "this burning of the 'clavie' appears to have come down. Antiquaries have formed endless theories about it, some holding that it belongs to Roman times, and others that it is of Scandinavian origin; while the natives of Burghead assert that it is a Druidical worship, and has been handed down from time immemorial. It appears to me to be simply a survival of the worship of Baal, which was the universal faith of our fathers—a remnant of that great fire worship which prevailed over the whole world, as known to the ancients, from the sands of Arabia to the Northern Atlantic Ocean, and from India to the Pillars of Hercules.

"It may have come to Scotland by way of Scandinavia, or it may have come by way of Rome, when the worship of Mithras was introduced by the Roman arms. Very probably the Mithralo worship may be responsible for it, if it does not belong to a more remote period."

In the south of Scotland it is considered unlucky to let the fire ont on the eve of St. John's Day—another form of fire worship, as readers of Moore's "Lalla Rookh" know.

FIRE WORSHIP.

Sir John Lubbock, in his work on the "Origin of Civilization," has given some curious illustrations of the prevalence of fire-worship ceremonies among various savage tribes, and the reader will find the subject fully dealt with in Taylor's "Primitive Culture," Dorman's "Origin of Superstitions," and Keary's "Outlines of Primitive Belief." Keary held to the belief that the leaping about and around the fire is simply the continuance of the old rites of sacrifice and purification.

"In Ireland," says W. George Black, a learned antiquary, "the midsummer fire is said to insure no luck unless a bone be burned in it." A large cake of oat or barley meal, rolled through the ashes of the Beltane fire of the north of Scotland, seems to indicate recollections of the peace-offerings of food. In Thuringia, a horse's head was made essential to the celebration.

A vivid account of the festival in 1823 at Konz, a Lorraine village on the Moselle, has been preserved. The men and boys went with bundles of straw from each house to the top of a hill, the women gathered at a well beneath. Soon a huge wooden wheel was covered with straw; short sticks projected on either side, and over all were tied numerous small torches.

When all was ready the Maire of Sierk, who, by old custom, received a basket of cherries for his trouble, put a light to the wheel, which was quickly set in motion. Away it sped its fiery way in the darkness. A joyous noise burst from all; one-half of the men, waving torchee as they ran, followed the wheel on its course to the Moselle; one-half remained aloft, also waving torches, and answered the cries of the women and maids as the blazing wheel came bounding in the direction of their post, and as the wheel rolled into the river the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, who had gathered on the banks, mingled their shouts with the general uproar. If the wheel burned in the water the people said there would be a good vintage, and had a right to take a wagon load of white wine from the neighboring vineyard.

IRISH SUPERSTITIONS.

In Brand's "Antiquities" a writer is quoted (date 1723) who declares that "of the Irish they believe that on the eve of St. John the soule of all living leave their bodies and take their ramble to that very place where, by land or sea, a final separation shall divorce them for evermore in this world." A domestic recognition of this midsummer festival was at one time shown by maidens who desired to know what manner of man the husband of future days should be.

The girl fasted on midsummer eve and at midnight laid a clean cloth on the table, with bread and cheese on it. The door was left open, and soon the expected one would come into the room where she sat at the table, would drink to her, bowing, fill the glass, leave it on the table, and, bowing, retire. Hempseed sowing was, of course, a great custom, and has been described in the following verse by Gay:

At eve last midsummer no sleep I sought,
But to the field a bag of hempseed brought;
I scattered round the seed on every side,
And three times in a trembling accent cried:
"This hempseed with my virgin hand I sow;
Who shall my true love be the crop shall mow!"
I straight looked back, and if my eyes speak truth,
With his keen scythe behind me came the youth.

We are not learned enough in the literature of the Masonic craft to know why St. John should be the chosen patron saint of Masonry, but that he is so is notorious.

MASONIC MYTHS.

The subject is dealt with very elaborately by De Quincey in his curious posthumous essay on "The Origin of Freemasonry in England," and he affirms as his main thesis "that Freemasonry is neither more nor less than Rosicrucianism, as modified by those who transplanted it into England."

Examining the "Summum Bonum" of Robert Hood, (1629,) who "must be considered the immediate father of Freemasonry, as Andrea was its remote father," he shows how it arose that the new society became a Masonic society—namely, "in order to represent typically that temple of the Holy Spirit which it was their business to erect in the spirit of man. This temple was the abstract of the doctrine of Christ, who was the Grand Master; hence the light from the East, of which so much is said in Rosicrucian and Masonic books. St. John was the beloved disciple of Christ, hence the solemn celebration of his festival."

I do not know that Masons will be satisfied with the historical or speculative views of De Quincey on this interesting subject, but it is an explanation, or rather, conjectural suggestion, quite as good as the majority going.

A STRANGE OUTBREAK.

In the fourteenth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology (Smithsonian Institution) for 1892-3, James Mooney gives a graphic account of "the Ghost Dance Religion and the Sioux Outbreak of 1890," from which I take the following:

"In 1374 an epidemic of maniacal religious dancing broke out on the lower Rhine and spread rapidly over Germany, the Netherlands, and into France. The victims of the mania claimed to dance in honor of St. John. Men and women went about dancing hand in hand, in pairs or in a circle, on the streets, in the churches, at their homes, or wherever they might be, hour after hour, without rest, until they fell into convulsions. While dancing they sang doggerel verses in honor of St. John and uttered unintelligible cries.

"Of course they saw visions. At last, whole companies of these crazy fanatics, men, women, and children, went dancing through the country, along the public roads, and into the cities, until the clergy felt compelled to interfere, and cured the dancers by exorcising the evil spirits that moved them. In the fifteenth century the epidemic broke out again. The dancers were now formed into divisions by the clergy, and sent to the Church of St. Vitus, at Rotestein, where prayers were said for them, and they were led in procession around the altar and dismissed cured. Hence the name of St. Vitus's dance given to one variety of abnormal muscular tremor."

G. W. MURDOCH,
Editor Yorkshire Weekly Post.

Occultism in High Parisian Life

Significance of the Recent Resignation of the Administrator of the Ecole Polytechnique.

SUPPOSING Col. Mills, the Commandant of the United States Military Academy at West Point, had handed in his resignation with the undisguised, if not openly declared, purpose of devoting himself unreservedly to mediumistic experiments, not only would military circles be astonished, but the fact itself would be justly regarded as an indication of the prevailing currents in American thought. This is something like what has actually happened in Paris, and if, considering his past history, the resignation of Col. de Rochas d'Aiglun, heretofore Administrator of the Ecole Polytechnique, has caused little astonishment in any section of French society, that only increases the force of the main fact as illustrating the actual trend or temper of intellectual France.

The Ecole Polytechnique of Paris, it must be remembered, is not merely a Government institution for the training of army officers in general, it is a Government institution for the education of officers for the artillery and the engineers of the army as well as of civil and mining engineers, and all those who wish to make the material sciences of these latter days the basis of their practical life work.

Col. de Rochas has held his position at the head of this famous and entirely modern academy for nearly fourteen years, or ever since his retirement from the active list of the army in 1888. As was fitting in the incumbent of such an office as his, he himself had begun his career and carried it through, under both the Second Empire and the Republic, as an officer of engineers. The world is not accustomed to regard the makers of military roads and pontoons as prone to the study of what the world has agreed to call "occultism." How Rochas was led from the obviously material through the less palpable departments of science to the decidedly ultra-sensible, is interestingly indicated in the succession of his published works.

First as a contributor to the Revue du Cercle Militaire and the Revue Archaeologique, he manifested his tendency to turn aside into the less-trodden paths of his professional studies. Then came a book on "Ancient Fortification," and then "La Science des Philosophes et l'Art des Thaumaturges dans l'Antinquité," with, about eight years later, a curious monograph on "Cris de Guerre, Devises, et Chants Nationaux," showing the author's psychological trend of thought and leading up to "Forces non Definies."

The scientific soldier had by this time followed science to the very borderland of the invisible. His study of "Undefined Forces" brought him to the study of the human soul, which, following several of the prevailing schools, he seems to have regarded as "something mingled," spiritual on one side and material on the other, connecting the body of man with the spirit proper.

Here was something of which it might be possible to obtain visible evidence. The soul of a man was, if not identical with, at least embodied in, a subtle "aura," not generally perceptible to the senses; by getting a medium to place his, or her, hands in contact with a specially sensitized photographic plate, Rochas claimed to have obtained photographs of the human aura, prints of which "aura pictures" were published in Le Lotus Bleu and La Revue Spirite.

These "aura pictures," of course, very soon brought ridicule upon their author. But here is where the wide difference between the spiritualistic movement in France and the corresponding movement in America shows itself. American mediums were not slow to follow Rocha's lead in this direction, but these followers were professionals who hoped to make pecuniary profit out of their work, genuine or sham. One does not hear of many Americans holding positions of publicly acknowledged scientific eminence devoting their abilities to such work.

Dr. Gibier, the founder of the Pasteur Institute in New York, who was killed in a driving accident some two years ago, had at the time of his death set aside $30,000 to be devoted to psychical experiments with the view of testing spiritistic media, and the fact that these tests were to have been made in Paris, if death had not interrupted the contemplated arrangements, shows that the "fake" medium abounds there also. But the greater number of the psychic investigators in Paris are neither ignorant people honestly seeking some more or less religious consolation in these studies nor mercenary quacks, but men of the intellectual class of Col. Rochas—though, of course, few of them stand so high in their class—who are going into this matter much as their ancestors in the reign of Louis XVI. interested themselves in Cagliostro and Mesmer, for the intellectual excitement which it furnishes.

As every Parisian fancy must have its comedy side, the comic element in this occult movement is supplied by the theatrical antics of "Papus," whose real name is said to be Encasse. "Papus" pretends to be guided by the spirit of the late Hermes Trismegistus and gives lectures and demonstrations in fashionable salons. Without his great "magic wand" and his mystical sacerdotal robes, decorated with collars and stars of orders more mysterious in their origin than his occult powers, he never appears before an audience.

But "Papus" is hardly taken seriously by any one; the poor and the moderately well-to-do of Paris waste very little money on any such fantasies as these, and the rich who enjoy the mild thrills and the half make-believe of his performances can afford to pay his charges. Nobody, in fact, complains very much of "Papus" and the other professionals, except those of the stamp of Col. Rochas, Dr. Baraduk, a distinguished lecturer at the Sorbonne, who has himself done much in the same line of research as Rochas; Flammarion, the astronomer-mystic; Ribot, Richat, and Luys.

These men and their disciples, chiefly seriously inclined students of physiology, physicians, and cultured men of leisure, feel and loudly express intense disgust at the combination of flippancy and imposture which lowers the dignity of their pursuit.

Taking this movement as a whole, both the flippant and the serious phases of it, a great many Frenchmen, many of them too orthodox in the Christian sense to meddle directly with any magic, black or white, hail it as evidence that the French mind has at last recoiled from the fouiness into which the grossly material ideas of twenty or thirty years ago had led it. It is said by those who have every reason to know that in the vilest haunts of upper Montmartre the old vices have gone out of fashion. The "Philosophe" movement of the revolution period, it is said by the orthodox, so debauched the French upper classes that it left succeeding generations hardly capable of inwardly accepting the simple faith of their ancestors, which, however, most of them still outwardly countenance, and the revolt against materialism has taken a curiously latter-day form in numerous more or less experimental "cuites."

Jules Bois, a journalistic expert in his subject, published under the general title of "Petites Religions de Paris," in one of the mystical periodicals, a series of articles, each with an interview, on these "little religions." Omitting the ancient paganism of Louis Menard, with which the articles led off, there are as many as half a dozen cults treated in the series, which have since been published in book form. These include Buddhism, with an estimated professed following of 100,000 persons in Paris, not to mention the number of those who quietly study and adhere to Buddhistic philosophy while not thinking it either shame or inconsistency to keep up their outward connection with the Catholic Church.

M. Bois gives a most interesting, though to the American reader unpleasantly light, account of the Buddhist service at the Musée Guimet, in the Rue Mazarine, where the celebrant was Horion Toki, who represented Japanese Buddhism at the World's Fair Congress of Religions.

Among the names of the attendants are mentioned those of Eugene and Emile Burnouf, Prof. Foucaut of the College de France, and Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. Of the wider eclectic Buddhism the two most distinguished known followers in Paris are said to be Leon Louis Lucien Rosny, the celebrated Orientalist, and his brother, Joseph Henry Rosny, the French novelist, who in "Nell Horn" took the English Salvation Army for a theme.

"Le Culte de la Lumière," much talked about some years ago, when its priestess, Lucie Grange, began her war against "black magic," seems to have faded into comparative obscurity. Then there is still a following for the curious and much excommunicated sect of "Satanisme," which, with Pierre Michel Vintras for its apostle and a Duke of Parma for one of its hierophants, made a considerable sensation two generations ago.

But perhaps the two cults which could least have been expected to flourish in the Paris of the twentieth century are the ancient cults of Isis and of the Gnostics—the one imported to Rome from Egypt in the first days of the empire, the other a flourishing heresy when St. Augustine was Bishop of Hippo in Northern Africa. And, lastly, the sect of the Essenians makes its appearance, with the added dogma of the second Messiahhood of Joan of Arc.

In these last the existing craze for occult investigation is at its furthest from that cold, scientific inquisitiveness as to the existence and nature of the soul of which Col. Rochas has given so strong an example. In Japanese Buddhists, Essenians and worshippers of Isis emotional yearnings almost entirely take the place of intellectual. But these new cults one and all point to the, at least temporary, downfall of materialism among the intellectual classes of Paris.

E. M.

Subway Difficulties Met and to be Met

WITHIN the last two weeks the chain of subway excavations in Fourth Avenue has been made continuous by the openings at Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. These two crossings, where the work was known to be very difficult on account of numerous underground pipes, were left untouched until warm weather, but now the digging under the car tracks is going along rapidly, especially at Twenty-third Street, where one can look down through the network of scaffolding into the worst mix-up of conduits to be seen anywhere in the city.

"More money has been spent in laying pipes under Twenty-third Street than under any other thoroughfare in New York, or in the United States for that matter," said one of the engineers the other day. "At this Fourth Avenue crossing there are several hundred of them. They are not laid in any order. All sorts of engineers have had a hand in putting them there, and the complexity of the water, gas, electric, and other duots strikes a contractor with dismay."

Owing to the nearness of the subway roof to the street surface at this crossing there has been no attempt to support any of the pipes temporarily. Besides, they are so interwoven that this would have been almost impossible. They are being shifted to the sides of the avenue, replaced by new lines, or taken out altogether for the time being.

In the meantime the congestion of traffic on the sidewalks is to be compared with the crush at the Brooklyn Bridge during the morning and evening rush hours. Every walkway is a temporary one of wood, and the places where people waiting for cars have to stand are platforms built over excavations thirty feet deep, in which men are at work with pick and drill day and night. With the rush hour trolley cars passing by at the rate of three in a minute, unloading and taking on hundreds of passengers, it may be imagined how many policemen are needed at the crossing every night, and how the crowds are herded over from one side of the avenue between the cars, which often follow each other not more than twenty or thirty feet apart.

AT FOURTEENTH STREET.

At Fourteenth Street the sub-track area has not been invaded very far as yet. There has been a complication in the shape of a water main, one of the largest in the city. It runs across the avenue, and although it will not have to be moved, being near enough to the surface to be above the level of the tunnel roof, there is danger of a break in it, as the workmen must dynamite some solid rock in the immediate vicinity. To prevent serious damage in case of a break, the sub-contractors, Messrs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly have built two water gates for the main, one on each side of the avenue. The horsecars are now crossing on the wooden trestles, and their passengers are taunting amidst almost as much confusion as exists at Twenty-third Street.

These two crossings—Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets—are the last ones where the digging of the subway will incommode surface traffic very seriously, if the trolley switching ground west of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal be excepted.

At Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue the pavements are all down again, and but for a few openings on the outskirts of the Circle there isn't a sign of the disturbance that existed there several months ago.

In Forty-second Street traffic is still impeded on one side, but the excavating on that section of the line has been so far below the surface that the other side has not had to be torn up. Blockades of scaffolding are still to come at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but the congestion at those points is by no means as great as at the crossings already named.

At Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Sixty-fifth, and Chambers Streets the street cars are running on temporary foundations, but the pavements will be down before long.

At the three points where the elevated road is being supported—Forty-second, Fifty-third, and Sixty-fifth Streets—there is less outward appearance of trouble than where surface tracks have to be held up. Though the burdens are heavier, the process of supporting them is less complicated, for the sustaining beams do not have to be continuous along the tracks, but only have to be placed under periodic steel columns that hold up the elevated structure.

The delay that has long threatened the early completion of Section 8, extending from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street, is still in evidence. On the entire section there is but one block which has not been opened, and that is the one between Astor Place and Ninth Street. The line here runs diagonally through the private house located to the south of Wanamaker's Annex. In order to begin excavating it is necessary to buy or condemn the property.

The Rapid Transit Commission has asked the city to widen Fourth Avenue and appropriate for a plaza the land in question. The engineer of the Board of Estimate, Mr. Lewis, has drawn a map providing for such a change. It is now "up to" the local district board to approve the alteration, and then the Board of Aldermen must pass on it before the Corporation Counsel can ask the courts for a commission to condemn the land. In case there comee a hitch in these proceedings it may be necessary for the Rapid Transit Commission to resort to its special privilege and apply to the courts on its own behalf, asking a speedy condemnation of the strip needed for the subway.

In the meanwhile the sub-contractors are not in the pleasantest humor over the situation, for they say the delay in the one block may cause their section to be belated for weeks, perhaps months, after the time they had expected to have it ready.

THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

But for the one block the section is as far advanced and will undoubtedly be finished as early as any other, with the exception of the one between Forty-seventh and Sixtieth Streets. The hitch at Ninth Street may cause Section 8, in Lenox Avenue, and possibly two or three others, to beat out Section 3 in the race. As it is matter of some pride with the different contracting firms as to which gets through its work the soonest, the stumbling block at this one point on their line is especially displeasing to the Boston contractors of Section 8.

A walk along their line will show that the work is going along very fast, and hardly a week passes without some noticeable improvement in the condition of the pavements in Fourth Avenue. Eleven blocks between Great Jones and Thirty-third Streets have been finished and covered. Six more, making a total of seventeen out of thirty, will be repaved inside of six weeks. The other sixteen in which excavating has been done are far advanced, and even the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Street crossings are expected to be completed by the end of the year. Eighteen hundred men are at work on the section.

There will be some finishing touches left for next Spring, but they will be of the kind that will not be visible to pedestrians on the surface. With the exception of the block below Ninth Street, everything on the section will have been done in the next twelve months. If the greatest possible haste is made in ending the delay in the disputed block, a rush of work may serve to bring the remaining block up to time. If the wait is much longer, however, it will be absolutely impossible, say the contractors, to finish the delayed stretch, and if the wait is long enough, the city may witness the novel condition of a subway completed everywhere but in a single block.

The future itinerary of the Shah of Persia in Europe is officially communicated to the Gazette de Lausanne as follows: He will remain at Contrexeville until July 12, and then travel via Calais direct to London, where he will stay until July 20. From London his Majesty will go to Carlsbad via Antwerp, stopping three days at the latter place. He will remain at the Bohemian watering place from July 25 to Aug. 9. The Shah will return to Teheran on Sept. 10.

Aquarium's Rare Denizens

East Indian Catfish and Japanese Fish of Paradise Highly Prized.

IN the Aquarium, hut kept where they cannot be seen by the general public, are two species of the fish family that, if placed on view in the Aquarium proper, would no douht be among the most interesting sights to be seen in New York's piscatorial home. The two species referred to are both of foreign origin, one kind being a native of Japan and the other of the East Indies.

They are the Saccobranchinae of the East Indies and the Macropodusviridiauratus, of the family Osphromenidae, which hails from the land of the sunflower.

In good English the Saccobranchinae is a first cousin of the American catfish, only he is about twenty times as lively, has a great many more whiskers, and is not nearly so dirty in appearance as is his American relative. The other species is known as the fish of paradise, and it only takes one good look at him, when the rays of the sun strike him, to convince one that the title is deserved.

The East Indian catfishes are about the liveliest objects kept in the Aquarium, always on the go, jumping over and below one another, waving their countless whiskers, and working their big mouths (big when compared to the size of the fish, which are about nine inches long and very slender of body) as fast as they can, exposing to view splendid sets of fine little white teeth, as if carrying on some animated conversation, the import of which has never as yet of corse been ascertained. Of these interesting little creatures the Aquarium owns four, and if a person is so fortunate as to be in a position to gain admission to the "No Admittance" part of the Aquarium he will find no more interesting sight to admire there than the diminutive, jumping, dancing, gabbing little Saccobranchinae from the Far East.

Of the other species, the fish of paradise, there are five in the Aquarium, four being kept in one big jar, while a single and unusually beautifully colored little fellow is allowed a tank all to himself. These fish, which vary in color according to the whims of the sun, show all the colors of the rainbow, arranged in the most interesting and beautiful combinations. In size, like a lot of other things that come from Japan, they are of the dwarf type, being hardly more than an inch and a half long when full grown. The five in the Aquarium are full grown. Their fins are unusually brilliant in color, and each of them are about as big as the fish's body. They have great, large, intelligent looking eyes, are very lively, and are cultivated to a great extent for exhibition purposes. Whether or not those in the Aquarium will ever be placed in tanks for public view is as yet an undecided question.

THE SPARROW HUNTING CAT

An Irish foreman of the Italian laborers working on the subway circle in City Hall Park named a big, tiger-colored cat, which appeared in the park with the coming of the birds in the early Spring, General De Wet. He said that he christened him for the Boer leader as the cat had a great greed for English sparrows, and it was marvelous the great numbers which he managed to capture and devour.

An English-American dubbed the cat Lord Kitchener, insisting that the sparrows were Boers, who would not allow any other race of birds to live in a region into which they had immigrated.

General De Wet-Lord Kitchener came very near losing his life yesterday. He was at his regular pastime catching sparrows, when a policeman, born in England, and the foreman, born in Ireland, saw him crouched in a tree, patiently waiting for a sparrow to come within reach. The two officials began a dispute as to the relative appropriateness of the two names. While they were discussing the matter with growing heat, a crowd gathered, which took more interest in the cat than in the discussion. A sparrow lit on a limb a few feet from the cat, who, pretending to be asleep, was hungrily watching the bird through his almost closed eyes. He moved toward the sparrow imperceptibly, the smallest fraction of an inch at a time.

The sparrow is a curious bird. That is, he is sometimes overcome with curiosity. Sure of his fleet wings, the sparrow hopped a little nearer the cat to see what he might be up to. The cat's eyes swiftly opened to their full extent. The pupils were small as pinheads, while the rest of his eyes took on the green of the wake of an ocean steamer plowing through purple waters, when the clouds are low and black. The little bird was fascinated, and then, realizing too late his peril, he tried to use his wings. They trembled and had no power. The cat devoured the bird as one who has long fasted.

Some of the crowd threw stones at him, but were driven off by the policeman and the foreman. The cat then, from behind a bush near the fountain, captured a robin engaged in pulling from the soft earth a fat worm. In an hour he caught two robins and three sparrows. He was leisurely eating the last bird, which he had only half finished, when an old lady struck him savagely with her umbrella and chased him away.

English sparrows are both smart and stupid. They are above all things brave. Word had been passed about of missing brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, and sweethearts, and there was the half-eaten bird under the tree, to be avenged.

The sparrows held a counsel of war at the feet of blindfolded Justice and then they swooped, as one, upon the sleeping cat. This had happened to him many times before, and he knew enough to know that his eyes were in danger. Head lowered, he rushed down the steps with the birds after him. With eyes closed he made a clever guess as to where to turn that he might dash into the etation house door, there to hide under the Sergeant's desk. The birds did not follow. They were not familiar, like the cat, with the haunts of jailors. Perhaps they had seen other birds in cages. They did see the iron bars of the cells, and fled.

The Anglo-American policeman, forgetful of the fact that he had classified the sparrows as Boers, told the Irish-American foreman that De Wet had been routed by the English, and the latter replied that the cat would return for another stomachful of Britons.

The foreman usually gets the best of an argument with the policeman. The latter was not to be outdone. He took an orange ribbon which once had held together a bundle of cigars which he had taken from a drunken prisoner and which at the time he had forgotten to hand over to the property clerk. This he tied about the cat's neck and a bit of green ribbon he fastened to its tail.

The distressed cat deserted the police station. The first person it rushed up to was its friend, the Irish foreman. When he saw the position of the ribbons he struck at the cat with his stick and chased it across Park Row to THE TIMES Building, where it rushed up the eleven flights of marble stairs to the editorial department.

The cat had been a pet of the reporters during the Winter period. Then, when it was cold, it would sleep under the shade of an electric globe let down close to a vacant desk, with the electric light turned on. It was too early for the reporters when the cat arrived, but the janitor was there. He and the cat were sworn enemies. Growling that the cat had come back, the janitor chased Gen. De Wet or Gen. Kitchener with a broom. In the wild flight down the stairs the orange and the green ribbons fell off.

Late at night the cat crept back to the park to perch in its favorite tree, there to wait for its breakfast of English sparrows.

Musolino's Actions in the Court Room.

How the Celebrated Bandit Appeared During His Trial—Insisted to the Judge that He Was a Gentleman—Objections to Having His Picture Taken.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch dated Lucca, May 11, the Italian brigand Giuseppe Musolino has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, while incarceration begins with eight years of solitary confinement. The story of his campaign against the authorities, in which he is said to have killed twelve out of the fifteen witnesses against him when he was sentenced in 1898 for attempted murder, has already been given. His field of action was Calabria, but his trial was transferred to the North, owing to the supposed impossibility of securing his conviction in his own neighborhood.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUCCA, June 2.—The trial of Giuseppe Musolino, the Calabrian brigand, is the one absorbing topic here. But, although this trial is interesting, as Italian trials of malefactors go, it is the man himself who holds the attention. He is the most remarkable being that has ever stood behind the bars of Italian justice. The public excitement is almost as great as in France during the Dreyfus trial. Every leading paper in Italy is represented, and many foreign papers. The witnesses are most of them so poor that they have to be provided with board and lodging at the expense of the town.

Those who imagine Giuseppe Musolino to look like the brigands of picture books, with a long beard, a giant figure, and terrible of aspect, must dismiss that image from their minds. He began brigandage at twenty-two years of age, and is now only twenty-seven. In appearance he looks like an ordinary workman. He is slim of figure, has sharp eyes, an open forehead, brown hair and complexion, well-made, and altogether of an attractive appearance. In manner he is respectful, and even humble, and the expression of his face is marked with kindness, almost sweetness.

Musolino takes great interest in the journalists present, but rebels against having his picture or photograph taken as he is. He is a wonderful mixture of ease and arrogance. Whenever he sees anyone try to draw him he bursts into a rage, and turns his back on the artist. Altogether, however, he seems to enjoy himself. He makes fun of some of the experts, apologizing to friends that he cannot shake hands, and sends his love to those at home. One of the Magistrates, who has frequently had to examine him, says that he answers quickly, and justifies himself with the unotion of a young scholar surprised at failing.

HE FELL IN LOVE.

Musolino's father was first a wood carver and then a canteen keeper. Until twenty-one years of age Musolino was a carpenter. Then, unfortunately, he fell in love with a girl who would have nothing to say to him. He tried to force her to marry him, but she refused. Neighbors came to her help, and Musolino was condemned to four months' imprisonment. When he came out he again asked the girl to marry him, and again she refused. He beat her with a stick, and was again condemned to prison. When he came out he turned brigand.

He was always nervous, impulsive, violent, and dangerously quarrelsome. His defense will be that he is epileptic, a fact proved by men of science whose word cannot be doubted.

During his imprisonment he has written a poem of about 100 verses. "I wept while writing them * * *" he says. He is always very anxious to know what the papers say of him, and when told that they all published his picture, he said they could not do so for there were no photographs of him, except two which are in his possession. "Some day, perhaps, they may be published," he added, "because I am now a 'historical man.'"

The night before the trial began he kept walking up and down his cell rehearsing a speech he intended to address to the jury. At the trial he entered the court as easily as if he were entering a café, and his prison dress was almost hidden by a long garment such as monks wear. He shook hands with some friends, and then sat down quietly. His face looked very thin, and his eyes wore a sad and tired look. The news of his appearance in court made a great impression in the town, and crowds rushed to the court trying to get in, but were refused admittance.

On reaching his cell after his first sitting Musolino declared he was glad he had shown himself. "I made an impression, but they ought to have seen me in my own clothes," he said. He thought the jury looked "good sorts." "Though one did not take his eyes off me," he added.

DENIES ROBBERY.

Strangely enough, though Musolino does not deny having killed, he is furious if robbery is laid to his account. "I am more honest than you," he says to the lawyers when accused. The following is a typical example of the dialogues that take place between the Judge and the brigand:

"I am a gentleman, not a malefactor."

"You will be judged by your words, not by your clothes!"

"Not a bit. Who'd listen to you here if you were dressed like a goat herd?"

"Then I must question you as you are. Did you kill Sidari?"

"Yes!"

"Why?"

"I won't speak."

"You must."

"I won't till I have my own clothes."

"You must! Have you or have you not killed?"

"You want me to speak, and I tell you I won't speak!"

This "must" and "won't" comedy goes on until at last all are tired, and the sitting is suspended. When finally he does consent to speak he does so in so strange a manner that many think he is really mad. He does not wait to be questioned, but relates the story of his crimes in most dramatic and tragic style, with emphatic gestures and the perspiration dropping from his face. Then, all of a sudden, he stops and looks as if he were going to faint.

Musolino consented at last to speak, to please his advocate and to save the three companions who are accused with him.

For a Great Bank.

Over $12,500,000 to Be Advanced to the Fellaheen on Easy Terms—Government Guarantees Repayment and Interest.

Mail advices from Cairo are to the effect that the negotiations between the Egyptian Government, Sir Ernest Cassel, and the National Bank of Egypt for the establishment of an Agricultural Bank have been practically concluded.

The new institution has a capital of over $12,500,000, which will be used for making advances to the Fellaheen on easy terms. The Government guarantees the repayment of the advances and 3 per cent. interest on the capital.

The object of this scheme is to help the Fellaheen to get out of the hands of the village usurers, who charge from 40 to 100 per cent. on their loans.

Experiments have already been concluded on a small scale, and have proved successful. An extension of the plan is demanded by the people, and the new bank, it is believed, will be an immense boon to the agricultural population.

Death List of the Week.

ALBERT Hatch Osborne
Aldrich Hayes O'Toole
Andrews Head
Atwood Healy PADDOCK
Hehre Page
BACKER Helner Parfitt
Baldwin Henning Peavy
Bamber Henry Penco
Barkley Hess Pendleton
Bartlett Hewlett Perks
Barton Hickey Petorkin
Bath Hillman Phenes
Bennett Hines Plattna
Betts Hitchcock Powell
Biggs Hoctor Powers
Boland Hoffman Pullman
Borel Hoffmeister Putnam
Bowers Hoffmeyer
Bragaw Holdridge QUAID
Brearton Hollins Qninn
Bremer Holste
Brockwell Howard RABBAGE
Brown Howell Randall
Buckley Hulstede Ranlet
Burchell Hunter Read
Burhans Hurst Reading
Burke Husted Readman
Burkitt Hutchinson Reed
Burroughs Hyde Reeves
Butterfield Reid
Byington INDRUK Reulinger
Byram Inslee Reynolds
Byrnes Rhein
JABELEY Rhodes
CALLAN Johnnes Rianhard
Calman Johnson Ridgely
Campbell Jones Riley
Carey Robotham
Carroll KANE Rochford
Carter Keenan Roughen
Casey Keller Royce
Cherry Kelly
Clayton Kendall SAMMIS
Clements Kennedy Sanderson
Cobbs Kennell Sarris
Colin Kirzan Sarles
Colling Kleindienst Sassanalli
Conklin Kniglh Schaefer
Conlin Knower Schaffer
Connolly Koertge Schaffner
Connors Krieger Schanpani
Conway Kruser Schuldor
Cook Schwartz
Cooper LABISHINER Schwegler
Coulter Lalor Scripture
Cranmer Lake See
Crary Lambertson Semmis
Cristy Lamchere Seymour
Cunningham Lamond Shaw
Curtin Larkin Sherman
Cushman Lauterbach Shevlin
Learned Sheyer
DALEY Le Febre Shine
Danforth Lemoine Shopp
Davidson Lennox Sickles
Day Leonard Sinn
Dégnon Leroy Skinner
Delano Leverich Smith
Delehanty Liebenau Sonius
Dergin Little Stager
Dewsnap Loewy Stern
Diesing Lohr Stevens
Doerner Lonanna Stinchy
Dolan Lutz Strange
Donoghue Lyons Street
Dougherty Stuart
Downey MABIE Sullivan
Drew McAdams, Swain
Driggs McAllister Sweezey
Dudley Macaulay Swift
Duffy McAuliffe
Dugan McCarthy TALCOTT
Duncan McConnell Tate
Dunn McDonough Torry
Dusenbur McGovern Teutron
Dutton McGowan Thomas
Dyer McGuire Thompson
McHugh Thurman
EDMONDS McKenney Tibbals
Elliott McMahon Tilton
Erskine McManus Timble
Estee McMillan Titus
Esterbrook Madigan Tomkins
Mahon Tostevin
FARRANT Mains Towne
Falkinburg Mandel Townsend
Farrell Mara Tracy
Feeney Marks Trimble
Ferris (Sarris?) Martin Tubbs
Field Mash Turner
Flachel Masterson
Fitzgerald Meagher UHL
Flanagan Meaker Underwood
Fleck Megarr Upson
Fornaris Mentz
Fox Messer VANCE
Frazier Meyer Van Radzibar
French Milikopsky Van Santvoord
Frey Miller Vermilyea
Fronholtz Milliken Vogel
Mitchell Vreeland
GALLAGHER Moffitt WARD
Galvin Molto Waters
Gans Mooney Wattles
Geausent Moore Wheeler
Gherity Mosher White
Gilbert Multer Whittingham
Glavey Mulry Whittle
Glynn Munro Wiedersun
Goldsborough Murphy Wilkins
Goldschmidt Murray Willetts
Goon Murtagh Williams
Grace Willson
Graham NEARING Wolff
Gravey Neiley Wood
Nelson Worth
HACKET New Wright
Hagan Newton Wurster
Hallock Norman Wylie
Halsey
Hancox O'BRIEN YOUNG
Hannan O'Connor
Harrington O'Hare ZELIMER
Harrison Oldner
Hartigan O'Reilly
Harvey

ALBERT.—June 19, King Albert of Saxony, at the Castle of Sibyllenort. Born in 1828.

ALDRICH.—June 16, at Passaic, N. J., Louisa L., wife of Frank E. Aldrich.

ALDRICH.—June 19, Philo R. Aldrich, in Norwich, N. Y.

ANDREWS.—June 16, Julia I. Andrews, (née McCarthy,) 5 West Eighty-fourth Street.

ATWOOD.—South Framingham, Mass., June 15, George H. Atwood of the Worcester Telegram.

BACKER.—June 15, Jane, widow of Abraham Backer, 331 West Fifty-eighth Street.

BALDWIN.—June 19, at 109 West 45th Street, Abba Louise, wife of Eli Baldwin.

BALDWIN.—June 19, Abba Louise, wife of Eli Baldwin, 109 West Forty-fifth Street.

BAMBER.—June 16, Richard Bamber, 112 Remsen Street, Astoria, L. I. Born in Wigton, Cumberland County, England, sixty years ago.

BATH.—On the 15th inst., Elizabeth M., wife of William C. Bath, aged 32 years, 116 West Sixty-third Street.

BARKLEY.—June 20, John Barklsy, 60 years of age, 1,083 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

BARTON.—June 17, at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, Dr. William H. Barton of the New Jersey State Hospital medical staff, Morris Plains, N. J., 32 years of age.

BARTLETT.—June 20.—John Bartlett, 1,085 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 62.

BETTS.—June 15, at Newburg, N. Y., Anna Dolson, wife of William M. Betts, and daughter of the late Henry W. Dolson, formerly of this city.

BENNETT.—June 17, at 553 West Twenty-ninth Street, Katherine, daughter of Alexander and Ellen Bennett, nee McCarthy, of the parish of Sckull, County Cork, Ireland.

BIGGS, (nee Walsh).—June 15, in her 26th year, Annie, wife of William Biggs, and daughter of John and Hanora Walsh, formerly of West Farms, 629 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

BOLAND.—June 15, Mary, daughter of James Boland and late Mary Tierney, native of Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, Ireland, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Black, 121 East Seventy-seventh Street.

BOREL.—June 14, Jules E. Borel, 70 years of age, at 293 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

BOSWORTH.—Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, June 15, at Montreal.

BOWERS.—June 19, at the residence of his son, Alfred H. Bowers, 308 West 134th Street, William Bowers, in his 69th year.

BRAGAW.—June 14, Mary Elizabeth, wife of E. T. Bragaw, Woodside, L. I.

BREARTON.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 14, Anna J., wife of Edward J. Brearton.

BREMER.—June 15, Henry Bremer, 346 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.

BROCKWELL.—At 1,116 Hancock Street, Stanley A. Brockwell, only son of May A. Bettridge, June 20.

BURKE.—June 20, John Burke of Newark, at Orange, N. J.

BYINGTON.—June 19, Lizzie, (née Morrison,) wife of James Byington and sister of Mrs. M. Maroney, Patrick J. Morrison, and Mrs. A. Hammond, 290 Front Street.

BROWN.—June 18, John Brown, 30 years old, of 206 Madison Street, Manhattan.

BUCKLEY.—William Buckley, 331 East 43d Street, June 19.

BURCHELL.—At 38 East Fifty-third Street, on June 16, Henry J. Burchell, 49 years of age.

BURHANS.—June 18, Ann, wife of Amos Burhans, 108 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

BURKITT.—June 16, Mrs. Annie Burkitt, sister of Bishop Foster, of Keokuk, Iowa, 80 years old.

BURROUGHS.—June 18, Alice, aged 16, of Morristown, N. Y.

BUTTERFIELD.—June 15, Elizabeth R., wife of Charles F. Butterfield, aged 64 years, 1,063 Decatur Street, near Bushwick Avenue.

BYRAM.—June 16, Norman S. Byram, in Indianapolis, aged 71 years. Born in Schenectady Falls, N. Y.

BYRNES.—June 16, Annie Wilson, wife of the late Peter J. Byrnes, 233 West 16th Street.

CALLON.—At London, June 16, Philip Callon, a former Irish member of the House of Commons.

CALMAN.—June 17, Emil, husband of Emma Calman, 77 years of age, at Far Rockaway.

CAMPBELL.—June 19, Mary A., wife of James Campbell, 50 years of age, 23 Linden Street, Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—June 17, 561 West 50th Street, Bridget, (nee McGuire,) widow of John Campbell, late of the Thirteenth Ward, New York City.

CAMPBELL.—June 20, at the residence of his father, John J. Campbell, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Francis Xavier, 32 years of age.

CAMPBELL.—June 19, John Campbell of 1,487 Park Avenue.

CAREY.—June 16, George F., M. D., 142 East 19th Street.

CARROLL.—June 16, James, son of John and the late Sarah Carroll, 192 1st Avenue.

CARTER.—June 18, George Edgar, 43 years of age, 170 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

CASEY.—June 16, 194 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Bernard Casey, husband of Rose Donlon and son of the late Bernard and Bridget Casey of Newrow, Parish of Cashel, County Longford, Ireland.

CHERRY.—June 18, George W., aged 73 years, 745 Classon Avenue.

CLAYTON.—June 18, at 55 West 117th Street, George W. Clayton, aged 27.

CLEMENTS.—June 14, at 120 West 20th Street, James Robert Clements.

COBBS.—June 19, ex-Chancellor Thomas F. Cobbs of the Western District of Alabama, at Birminghsm.

COLIN.—June 20, Mrs. Mary Colin, 1,584 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

COLLING.—June 19, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. White, 69 Pleasant Avenue, William's Bridge, Amelia, widow of Capt. A. J. Colling.

CONKLIN.—At Patchogue, L. I., June 14, Sarah Ophelia, wife of James H. Conklin.

CONLIN.—June 19, Mary Agnes, daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas Conlin, and sister of Officer Patrick J. Conlin, Seventy-third Precinct, at 84 South Second Street, Brooklyn.

CONNOLLY.—Sarah J., daughter of Patrick Connolly and Margaret Eccles, of 225 East 43d Street.

CONNORS.—June 16, Ann, wife of William Connors, 134 Lott Street, Brooklyn.

CONWAY.—June 17, 162 East Thirty-third Street, Esther Conway, (née Hogan,) widow of Patrick J. Conway, native of Dublin, Ireland.

COOK.—June 15, at Baldwin, Louisa, wife of William W. Cook, 71 years of age.

COOPER.—June 18, Grace Andrews, daughter of G. Duane and Mary Cooper, 1,142 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

COULTER.—June 17, Alexander H. Coulter, 519 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

CURTIN.—At St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, the Rev. C. J. Curtin, of St. Patrick's Church, Dutch Kills, L. I., June 19.

CRANMER.—June 14, Emma L., wife of Joseph D. Cranmer, 421 St. Mark's Avenue.

CRARY.—June 17, George B., 80 years of age, at Mystic, Conn.

CRISTY.—June 17, Austina P., Jr., son of the proprietor of The Worcester Telegram, drowned in Spofford Lake, Keene, N. H.

CUNNINGHAM.—June 15, Frank Cunningham, twenty-eight years old, at 161 East 34th Street.

CUSHMAN.—June 14, George Cushman, twenty-five years old, of No. 124 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg.

DALEY.—June 18, Bridget, widow of Judge Thomas Daley, at College Point, a native of Ireland.

DANFORTH.—June 20, Floyd L. Danforth, 51 years of age, brother of Dr. Loomis L. Danforth, Utica, N. Y.

DAVIDSON.—June 17, Mrs. Julia Ancrum Davidson, at Chicago. She was 87 years old, granddaughter of Col. William Washington.

DAY.—June 16, John Day in his 64th year, 41 Bayard Street, New Rochelle.

DEGNAN.—June 18.—John Degnan, Princeton, 80 years old.

DELANO.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on June 15, Laura Astor, widow of Franklin H. Delano of New York City.

DELEHANTY.—June 15, Annie, widow of Patrick Delehanty and mother of Mrs. J. O'Neill and Mrs. D. Smith, 345 East Thirty-fourth Street.

DERGIN.—June 19, William Dergin, aged 20 years, native of Anacarcy, County Tipperary, Ireland, 235 East 94th Street.

DEWSNAP.—June 18, Charles Dewsnap, 29 years, at Saddle River, N. J.

DIESING.—June 15, Frederick Dissing, Bridegport, Conn.

DOERNER.—June 19, Conrad Doerner, 853 10th Avenue.

DONOHUE.—June 16, at the home of her niece, Mrs. O'Neil, 125 Roosevelt Street, Bridget Donohue, native of City of Limerick, Ireland.

DOUGHERTY.—June 16, 1,385 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Bridget Dougherty, mother of Michael and James F. Dougherty, native of County Galway, Ireland.

DOWNEY.—At Flushing, L. I., June 20, Mary Anne, widow of Archibald Downey, and eldest daughter of Cairn-Cross and Mary J. Hawksey of Skreeny, County Leitrim, Ireland, 79 years of age.

DOLAN.—June 20, Edward Dolan, 144 West End Avenue.

DREW.—At 15 Third Place, Brooklyn, June 18, Eleanor Augusta, wife of John A. Drew.

DRIGGS.—June 19, Jesse Folk Driggs, aged 27 years, Hudson Heights, N. J.

DUDLEY.—June 17, Russell Gilbert Dudley, 76 years of age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Griffith, Park Avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I.

DUFFY.—June 16, at 438 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Patrick Duffy, husband of Rose Reilly, native of Drumhaldy, County Longford, Ireland.

DUGAN.—June 17, Charles, husband of Katie Tydings and brother of Mrs. De Voy, 67 Carmine Street.

DUNN.—June 14, Grace D. Dunn, née Walker, wife of Harry S. Dunn, 29 years of age, 62A Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn.

DUTTON.—In Brooklyn, June 18, Mary Elizabeth, wife of E. Cutler Dutton.

DUNCAN.—June 21, Sarah A., widow of John A. Duncan, at the residence of Mrs. Beecher, 356 16th Street, Brooklyn.

DUNN.—June 17, Capt. James Dunn, husband of Margaret A. Gregory, 64 years of age, 160 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

DUSENBURY.—June 14, Mary E. Dusenbury, in her 88th year, 122 West Ninty-first Street.

DYER.—At Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, Mrs. Anna Dyer and her twelve-year-old daughter.

EDMONDS.—June 15, at 206 West Thirty-ninth Street, Clara M. Edmonds.

ELLIOTT.—June 19, at Florence, Italy, Dr. Alvan V. Elliott of New York.

ERSKINE.—June 18, wife of Barnard Erskine, in Whitestone.

ESTEE.—June 15, at 100 Nassau St., Brooklyn, Sarah, wife of Judge Morris M. Estee of Hawaii, daughter of Mrs. Phillips of Memphis, Tenn.

ESTERBROOK.—June 15, Frank Esterbrook, at Sag Harbor, L. I., in his 30th year.

FALKINBURG.—June 16, Herman, native of Stettin, Germany, and husband of Annie Falkinburg, née Fitzgerald, from County Cork, Ireland, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Falk, 64 Dikeman Street, South Brooklyn.

FARRANT.—June 15, at 204 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Edward Farrant of Devonshire, England.

FARRELL.—June 15, at 11 West Ninety-seventh Street, Mrs. Julia Farrell, 85 years of age.

FEENEY.—At Durango, Col., June 17, Mrs. Margaret Feeney, widow of "Bob" Ford.

FERRIS.—John Ferris, aged 33, at 200 West Seventeenth Street, June 17.

FITZGERALD.—June 19, Grace, infant daughter of James and Annie Fitzgerald, 305 East 59th Street.

FITZGERALD.—June 19, James Fitzgerald, husband of Mary Tappy, 440 3d Avenue.

FIELD.—June 19, at Amityville, L. I., Alexander, son of the late John and Harriet Field, aged 63 years.

FISCHEL.—June 20, Charles Fischel, aged 36 years, 1,381 Avenue A.

FLANAGAN.—June 18, John, son of Matthew J. Flanagan and Margaret E. Murphy, 117 Avenue B.

FLECK.—At Chicago, June 14, George N. Fleck of Louisville, Ky., 19 years old.

FORNARIS.—At Barbados, B. W. I., June 14, R. F. Fornaris.

FOX.—June 18, Mrs. Rosa Fox 25 years of age, of 100 Lewis Strest.

FOX.—June 16, at 507 East Eighty-first Street, Fred W. Fox, husband of Maggie McCormack, aged 39 years.

FRAZIER.—June 19, Robert A. Frazier, in his 76th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. Stone, 499 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

FRONHOLTZ.—June 20, Henry Fronholz, 57 years old, 204 Eighth Street, Hoboken.

FRENCH.—June 16, Nellie M., wife of W. T. D. French and mother of Mrs. Annie L. Seaver, at 277 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

FREY.—June 17, Eugene Frey, aged 35 years, formerly of the Elk Hotel, Broadway, Brooklyn.

GALLAGHER. — Catherine Gallagher, thirty years old, of 153 Essex Street, June 18.

GALVIN.—June 16, Kate, daughter of Cornelius and the late Kate Galvin and sister of Mrs. Lashway, 205 East Seventy-seventh Street.

GANS.—June 17, at 134 East Seventy-second Street, Fannie, wife of Louis Gans.

GEAUSENT.—June 14, Henry Edward Geausent, 86 years of age, 364 Thirteenth Street.

GHERITY.—June 17, Marian, wife of Christopher J. Gherity, 1,162 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

GILBERT.—Carlinville, Ill., June 15, G. E. L. Gilbert of St. Louis, 30 years old.

GLAVEY.—June 16, at 221 West Sixty-second Street, Patrick Glavey.

GLYNN.—June 16, Bessie Glynn, 23 years old, of 324 West Thirty-seventh Street.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—June 15, Dr. Griffin Goldsborough, Greenborough, Md., aged eighty-one years.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—June 14, Friedrich Goldschmidt, Berlin, Germany.

GOON.—Elizabeth, N. J., June 19, Gip Ah Goon, fifty years old.

GRACE.—June 18, Annie, wife of James Grace, native of Queens County, Ireland, aged 43 years, 330 East 39th Street.

GRAHAM.—June 14, Alexander Graham, 83 years of age, 240 East Seventh Street.

GRAVEY.—June 16, Patrick Gravey, 57 years old, 321 West Sixty-seventh Street.

GUTHRIE.—June 19, Arthur Penco, fourteen years old.

HAGAN.—June 16, Peter Hagan, aged 82 years, 471 Amsterdam Avenue.

HACKET.—June 16, Michael Hacket, aged fifty-eight years, at 422 West Thirty-seventh Street.

HALLOCK.—June 20, Mary A., widow of the Rev. William A. Hallock, mother of George R. Lathrop, aged 93 years.

HALSEY.—At Madison, N. J., June 17, William Halsey, Jr., in his 58th year, only son of the late Peter O. and Mary J. Halsey, formerly of Afton, N. J.

HANCOX.—June 17, Mrs. Catherine Wall Hancox, daughter of the late William and Eliza Wall, 65 Central Park West.

HANNAN.—June 14, John, husband of Kate Hannan and father of John, David, and Thomas, 82 Pike Street.

HAYES.—June 16, at 973 Park Avenue, Edward Aloysius, youngest son of Anne and the late Felix Hayes.

HARRISON.—June 14, Baltimore, Md., Saturday, William G. Harrison, son of Charles K. Harrison and Louisa Triplett Haxall of Richmond, Va.

HARRINGTON.—June 15, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. Bridgid Harrington, late of the Seventh Ward, this city, widow of Peter F. Harrington and sister of Mrs. Ann McGinley.

HARRISON.—June 16, at 601 West Forty-fourth Street, Susan Harrison.

HARTIGAN.—16th inst., John J., son of Bridget and the late James Hartigan, 280 Monroe Street.

HARVEY.—June 14, Raymond, 5½ years, son of Marie and Thomas Harvey, 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

HATCH.—Chattanooga, Tenn., June 14, Baggagemaster T. S. Hatch of Pikesville, Tenn.

HEAD.—June 15, Leesburg, Va., the Rev. Dr. Nelson Head, in the ninety-second year of his age.

HEALY.—June 17, Johanna, née Murphy, widow of Timothy Healy, and sister of William Murphy, of 17 City Hall Place, Manhattan, 18 First Street, South Brooklyn.

HEHRE.—June 14, Alfred H., aged 11, son of Hans Hehre, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Macomb's Dam Road.

HEINER.—June 14, William Heiner, brother of Fred Heiner of College Point, at Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 69 years.

HENNINGS.—June 15, at 608 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, Alfred F., son of the late George W. and Eva Hennings, 45 years of age.

HENRY.—June 14, Lizzie A., elder daughter of the late Robert G. and Sarah L. Henry, at the residence of her brother-in-law, George S. Northrop, 357 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

HESS.—At Nordlingen, Germany, on June 17, Joseph Hess, father of Mrs. Louis Liebmann and Mrs. Jacob Jacobi, in his eighty-first year.

HEWLETT.—Manhasset, June 15, Clinton Hewlett, in his sixty-seventh year.

HICKEY.—June 16, Andrew Hickey, 37 years old, of 337 First Avenue, Manhattan.

HILLMAN.—Santiago, Chile, June 14, Charles F. Hillman, an American engineer.

HINES.—June 16, Mary, child of James and Mary Hines, 41 Monroe Street.

HITCHCOCK.—At 430 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, June 18, Alice Coddington, only daughter of Ella E. and the late Col. James Roosevelt Hitchcock.

HOCTOR.—June 16, Mary Hoctor, aged 81 years, 145 West Fifty-first Street.

HOFFMAN.—June 17, the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, June 18.

HOFFMEISTER.—June 18, Georgs B., husband of Millie Hoffman, née Becher, 434 West Forty-seventh Street.

HOFFMEYER.—June 15, Martha Hoffmeyer, 3 years old, of 350 Centre Street, Evergreens, L. I.

HOLDRIDGE.—June 19, at the residence of his son, Howard, Robert C. Holdridge, 402 Second Street, Brooklyn.

HOLLINS.—June 16, at Babylon, L. I., of scarlet fever, Morris Gerard Hollins, in the 18th year of his age. Funeral private.

HOLSTE.—June 19, Andrew Holste, 63 years of age, 66 West 93d Street.

HOWARD.—June 16, at 133 West Sixty-seventh Street, Catherine, sister of the late John Howard.

HOWARD.—June 16, Louisa M., wife of H. W. Howard, Sr., Greenwich, Conn.

HOWELL.—On the 18th inst., Charles H. Howell, fifty-five years of age, 1,523 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HUTCHINSON.—June 20, Syrmes B. Hutchinson of the Mercer County, N. J., Board of Freeholders.

HULSTEDE.—Gertine Hulstede, twenty-five years of age, at 210 West Sixty-fourth Street, June 16.

HUNTER.—June 14, at 96 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, Helen M., daughter of the late William and Marla Hunter.

HURST.—June 16 William Edwin, son of John and Mary Jane Hurst, in his 24th year, 665 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

HUSTED.—June 15, at Peekskill, N. Y., Carrie Clinton, wife of Thomas D. Husted.

HYDE.—June 18, 125 West Twenty-eighth Street, William Edgar Hyde.

INDRUK.—June 16, Cornelie Indruk, 558 Hudson Street.

INSLEE.—June 18, at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Robert C. Inslee, aged 58 years.

JABELEY.—June 18, Joseph Jabeley, 15 years old, 27 Washington Street.

JOHNNES.—June 14, in Little Falls, Edward C. Johnnes, 45 years old.

JOHNSON.—At Hollis, N. Y., on the 14th inst., Mary E., wife of Francis T. Johnson, aged 67 years.

JOHNSON.—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, June 17, W. Johnson, Vice President of the Classen Real Estate Company.

JOHNSON.—Dr. Wyatt Johnson of McGill University, at Montreal, June 19.

JOHNSON.—June 14, Sarah, (nee McDermott,) native of Williamstown, County Galway, Ireland, wife of John S. Johnson and daughter of John and Bridget McDermott, in her 21st year, 209 East One Hundredth Street.

JONES.—In Southport, Conn., June 14, Elenora F. Pearsall, wife of the Rev. R. W. Jones.

KANE.—June 14, Catherine, wife of John Kane, formerly of Flathush, L. I., in her fiftisth year; residence, 302 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

KELLER.—June 14, Charlss M. Keller, in his 42d year, at his brother's (August) residence, 320 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

KELLY.—Jane Kelly, native of Cullsn, County Louth, Ireland, sister of Ann Burns, June 18, at 1,510 First Avenue.

KENDALL.—Watkins, N. Y., June 15, Mrs. William H. Kendall.

KEENAN.—In Jersey City, June 19, Mary, wife of the late Bernard Keenan, aged 64 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Fishsr, 311 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

KELLY.—At 233 Lexington Avenue, June 20, Mary A., wife of Daniel Kelly.

KENNELL.—Jnne 19, Mary J., wife of Hsnry Kennell, daughter of C. Bradsn, at 131 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.

KENNEDY.—At 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, June 19, Edwin F. Kennedy, aged 37.

KENNEDY.—June 15, Annie M. Kennedy, aged 53 years, at the residencs of her brother-in-law, J. W. Chsvalisr, 378 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

KIRZAN.—June 20, Youraj Kirzan and wife at 68 East Fifth Street, Patsrson, N. J.

KLEINDIENST.—June 14, Cecilia H., daughter of Jacob and Rosa Kleindienst, in her 19th year, 122 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

KNIGHT.—June 17, Elmer B. Knight, Inwood, L. I., born in Blair County, Penn., 51 years old.

KNOWER.—In Jersey City, June 17, Robert J., youngest son of Charles F. and Anna M. Knower, aged 19 years, 276 Summit Avenue.

KOERTGE.—June 16, Charles Koertge, 56 years old, 124 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn.

KRIEGER.—June 15, Adam, son of Katharine Krieger, 41 years of age, 186 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn.

KRUSER.—At Mariners' Harbor, S. I., Juns 18, Richard H. Kruser, in his 71st year.

LABISHINER.—June 18, Emanuel Labishiner, formerly of Albany, N. Y., at 145 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

LAKE.—June 18, Jennie L., wife of E. R. Lake, aged 58 years, 706 Grand Street, Brooklyn.

LALOR.—June 18, James Lalor, aged 13 years, 348 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

LAMBERTSON.—Chicago, June 15, Gsnio M. Lambertson of Lincoln, Neb., aged 52 years.

LAMCHERE.—Utica, N. Y., June 14, Mrs. Minnie Lamchere, aged 35, of Little Falls.

LAMOND.—June 15, Margaret, widow of the late John Lamond, formerly of the Seventh Ward, N. Y., 32 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

LARKIN.—Juns 19, Lillian Rose, aged 19, daughter of Kearn J. and Mary A. Larkin, 700 East Ons Hundred and Forty-second Street.

LAUTENBACH.—June 20, at 300 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Charles T. Lautenbach, aged 79 years.

LEARNED.—June 15, James Edgerton Learned, 64 years of age, at 82 East Fifty-fifth Street.

LE FEBRE.—June 18, Mortimer Le Febre, 32 years old, 614 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn.

LEMOINE.—June 17, Camille Lemoine, 54 years old, No. 65 West Houston Street.

LENNOX.—June 14, at the residsnce of James H. Higgins, 358 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Rita De B. Lennox, formerly of Silver City, N. M., 28 years of age.

LEONARD.—June 14, at 131 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, A. Sidney Leonard, M. D., in his 60th year.

LE ROY.—June 18, in Kingsbridge, Margaret Irene Le Roy, née Doyle, in her 34th year.

LEVERICH.—At 198 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, June 15, Martha Amelia, wife of Simeon B. Leverich, in her 60th year.

LIEBENAU.—June 15, Charles Liebenau, M. D., of 1148 Washington Avenue, aged 50 years.

LITTLE.—June 20, Catharins O., widow of Moses F. Little, 254 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

LITTLE.—June 20, Catharine O., widow of Moses F. Little, 254 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

LOEWY.—At 312 East Sixty-fifth Street, June 16, Leopold Loewy.

LOHR.—Juns 18, Sophia, wife of August Lohr, in her 57th year, 33 Douglass Street, Brooklyn.

LONANNA.—Juns 20, Amillo Lonanna, at 218 Fifth Street, Hoboken.

LYONS.—June 16, Barrow Burnett, husband of Estelle Lyons, née Isaacs, and eldest son of Mrs. Jane S. Lyons, 155 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

LYONS.—June 14, John, husband of Ann Lyons, 9 Albany Street.

LUTZ.—June 16, Ellen, née Morn, wife of William Lutz, at 89 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

MABIE.—At Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., June 17, Francella C. Hewitt, wife of David A. Mabie, aged 47 years.

MACAULAY.—London, June 19, James Macaulay, M. D., aged 85 years.

MacAULIFFE.—June 18, in Philadelphia, Frederick F. MacAuliffe.

MADIGAN.—On June 17, Catherine, wife of Thomas Madigan, 304 East Forty-fourth Street.

MAHON.—Wbeeling, West Va., June 17, W. S. Mahon, Therot Avenue, Van Nest, New York City.

MAINS.—June 18, Robert Mains, aged 23 years, at Morristown, N. J.

MANDEL.—Juns 15, at 124 East One Hundred and First Street, Adolphus G. Mandel.

MARA.—June 16, 409 East Sixteenth Street, Bridget, sister of John Mara, native of the Parish of Partuna, County Galway, Ireland.

MARKS.—June 14, Albert D., son of Albert S. Marks, Nashville, Tenn.

MARTIN.—June 17, Bridget, widow of James Martin, 100 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

MASH.—John Mash of 2,456 Valentine Avenue, June 19.

MASTERSON.—June 16, William E. Masterson, four years of age, at 414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

McADAMS.—On the 20th inst., Margaret Veronica, daughter of Robert and Margarst McAdams, 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

McALLISTER.—June 16, 604 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, Charles, husband of Mary McAllister, (née McGearty,) and son of Charles and Katie McAllister, native of Ballyconnel, Parish of Kildallon, County Cavan, Ireland.

McCARTHY.—June 16, William McCarthy, 225 West Twentieth Street, aged 35.

McCONNELL.—June 16, at 657 Park Avenue, Andrew C. McConnell, in his 61st year.

McDONOUGH.—June 18, Peter J., formerly of Hudson and John Streets, at his brother's residence, 209 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

McDONOUGH.—June 20, John Raymond, son of Terrencs and Rose McDonough, (née Gallagher,) aged thirty-two years, 350 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

McGOVERN.—June 17, at Meriden, Conn., William McGovern, 56 years old.

McGOVERN.—Jnne 14, Annie L., daughter of the late Hugh and Mary McGovern, formerly of 39 Cheever Place, Brooklyn.

McGOVERN.—June 18, at 400 West 53d Street, Charles, Jr., son of Charles and Charlotte McGovern, aged 2 years.

McGOWAN.—June 17, William J., eldest son of Mary E. McLaughlin and the late James W. McGowan, at 222 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

McGUIRE.—June 15, Delia, wife of Frank McGuire, 28 Lafayette Street, Brooklyn.

McHUGH.—June 15, John McHugh, at 432 West Fifty-eighth Street.

McKENNEY.—June 18, Lillian, wife of Charles L. McKenney and daughter of Catherine and the late John Emrich, Seventeenth and Bath Avenues, Bath Beach.

McMAHON.—June 18, John J., son of Michael and Nora McMahon, in his 27th year, at 46 Fulton Street, Manhattan.

McMANUS.—June 15, at 210 East Twenty-fifth Street, Owen McManus, native of Crover, Mount Nugent, County Cavan, Ireland.

McMILLAN.—June 14, at 218 Sterling Place, Mrs. E. C. D. McMillan, in her 84th year.

MEAGHER.—June 14, Margarette, (née Drennen,) wife of Martin Meagher, Lincoln Street, Van Nest, Bronx.

MEAKER.—Carbondale, Penn., June 20, Robert Quale Meaker of Syracuse University.

MEGARR.—Juno 20, Alice, widow of Edward Megarr and mother of Dr. E. T. and Joseph W. Megarr, 586 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

MENTZ.—June 15, Lena Mentz, aged 52, at 423 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

MESSER.—On June 19, in London, Margaret McIlvaine, daughter of the late Bishop of Ohio, and widow of Josiah Messer.

MEYER.—June 20, at 191 William Street, Buffalo, Jacob F. Meyer, M. D.

MOFFITT.—June 21, Edward Moffitt, husband of Annis Morrow, native of Templeboy, County Sligo, Ireland, 227 West 66th Street.

MOORE.—June 19, Margaret Moore, native of Ballinahinch, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 65 years, 1,910 3d Avenue.

MOSHER.—At Goshen, N. Y., June 17, Augustus T. Mosher, in his 84th year.

MILIKOPSKY.—June 15, Sarah Milikopsky, at 935 Madison Street.

MILLER.—June 18, Frederick Miller, in Elizabeth, N. J., 45 years old.

MILLIKEN.—In Boston, Juns 18, Col. Elias Milliken of Augusta, Me., 79 years old.

MITCHELL.—June 15, Mary A., wife of Robert T. Mitchell, in her 37th year, 568 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

MOLTO.—Gen. Molto, Captain General of Madrid, Juns 19.

MOONEY.—June 17, in her 23d year, Katherine, wife of John F. Mooney and daughter of Margarst and the late Thomas McGuire.

MULRY.—June 18, Anna, infant of Thomas M. and Mary E. Mulry, of 10 Perry Street.

MULLER.—In London, Juns 17, Daniel Mnller, M. D., born in Prussia, Chief of Medical Department of the Confederate Army.

MUNRO.—June 14, Elizabeth M., wife of George Munro, at 466 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

MURPHY.—June 17, 1,130 2d Avenue, James Murphy, aged 49, native of Whitechapel, County Watsrford, Ireland.

MURRAY.—June 19, at 231 9th Street, Brooklyn, James Murray, fathsr of Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes.

MURRAY.—At Utica, N. Y., Juns 19, ths Rev. Dr. James D. Murray, rector of the Episcopal Church in Constableville.

MURTAGH.—June 18, William J., son of John and Bridget Murtagh, 558 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

NEARING.—At Richmond, Ind., Juns 17, T. B. Nearing of 515 Broadway, New York, 50 years old.

NEILEY.—June 19, at 15 St. Charles Place, Brooklyn, James G. Neiley, aged six months.

NELSON.—June 17, William Nelson, at 2,107 Second Avenue.

NEW.—At Brooklyn, June 20, Tobias, husband of Lisbeth A. P. New, 50 Gatss Avenue.

NEWTON.—Juns 16, Charlss H. Newton of Reading, Mass., in St. Louis, 60 years of age.

NORMAN.—The 20th inst., at 247 Jay Street, Brooklyn, Jane, wife of James Norman, formerly of Nottingham, England, in her 45th year.

O'BRIEN.—Juns 16, Owen, husband of Maria O'Brien, 220 Avenus B.

O'BRIEN.—June 15, William, husband of Elizabeth O'Brien, at 440 West Thirty-sixth Street.

O'CONNOR.—June 16, Mrs. Rose O'Connor, 40 years old, of 352 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan.

O'HARE.—June 15, John F., husband of Mary O'Hare, aged 64 years, 230 Monitor Street.

OLDNER.—At Far Rockaway, Juns 15, John G., Jr., son of John G. and Mollie M. Oldner.

O'REILLY.—Juns 17, Eugene O'Reilly, 2,221 Eighth

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Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Another Stock Exchange week almost featureless. Wall Street's waiting time shows no open sign of ending. Some stocks have gone up a little, some have similarly gone down; general movement there has been none, nor anything approaching activity.

The week's business news has continued monotonous in its favorable showings, one gain following another with no change except to add improvement. The spice of setback or doubtful development, however remots, cannot anywhere be found. The anthracite strike is not troublesome. Railway traffic records advances every day. Iron trade conditions are reflected in orders filed a year and a half ahead.

What Wall Street persists in, however, is to be "sure of the crops"—and the security market's waiting is for no other reason so influential. All agricultural reports are encouraging; bumper harvests are counted upon confidently by conservative authorities; not only for quality and prospective yield is the outlook inspiriting, but cultivated acreage is vastly expanded.

Yet suppose that, after all, a perfect grain crop, even a fair crop, should not be harvested. Would it mean National disaster? Aforetime only one answer could come. But it's different now. And the records so proving are not only at hand, but indisputable.

Of developments marking recent railroad progress none has deserved to attract more attention, for nons has been of greater economic importance, than that which is showing the ability of American transportation systems to withstand the depressing influence of crop shortages, and even to expand earnings in despite of losses of hundreds of millions of bushels in a single annual yield. It will be true for many a year to come that the United States will cut a large and imposing figure in the world's agricultural output, but this year we have learned—and by amazing illustration—that natural progress can be even greater along lines that reduce the relative importance of harvests. We are no longer a distinotively crop country. So clear has become the evidence of this tendency that it is more and more recognized that the so-called granger railroads are gradually losing much of their original characteristic. Diversified traffic works the revolution.

Naturally, the advent of good crops, the progress toward broadening the area under cultivation and increasing the agricultural output will aid this tendency, and reverse conditions can bring about what will look like reaction. But facts available for demonstration show that a phenomenal transformation has taken place, and that return to old traffic conditions and proportions is impossible.

Take for illustration of the wonderful change recorded the official exhibit of the Lake Shore, whose freight statistics for years have been presented in a form which facilitates comparison. For 1899 Lake Shore carried 1,655,761 tons of grain, a much larger volume than for any year back as far as 1881, and the volume of its agricultural tonnage was swollen to 2,686,830 tons. This average has been fully maintained for 1900 and 1901, owing to favorable crop conditions, the period of three years bearing, as to this feature, points of strong resemblance to the three-year period 1879 to 1881, or just twenty years ago. We were then reaping abundant harvests and liberally supplying importing countries not so favored, and Lake Shore's grain traffic was larger then than it had ever been before.

Strange as it may seem, the road carried in the three earlier years a volume almost identical with that for the late three years, both of actual grain and of agricultural products including grain. Note the following remarkable comparisons:

LAKE SHORE.
(Years snded Dec. 31.)

	1879-81. Tons.	1899-1901. Tons.	Inc. Tons.
Grain	5,089,209	5,029,680	*59,529
Other agricultural products	3,328,474	3,442,940	114,466
Total	8,417,683	8,472,620	54,937
*Decrease.			

The difference shown for either item is nominal and nothing more; and yet the periods are separated by as wide a distance as two whole decades, a period in which a population of 75,000,000 has taken the place of 50,000,000, increasing 50 per cent., in which every material feature of industrial, commercial, and financial progress has undergone a vast change. It is true this change seems to have taken more rapid atrides the past few years, that it has clamored for attention which has been begrudged, for recognition which has been tardily given. Speaking from the stock market point of view, both as to its speculative and investment aspects, it has been difficult for the course of events to make their proper impression, rendering it difficult for many minds to account satisfactorily for the changes which have taken place in security values. Obviously the general situation as compared with the agricultural could not sustain the processes which have worked to alter its entire aspect and securities not be participants in the change. The difficulty has been to measure the one no less than to apply the gauge to the other. But let Lake Shore speak again in these few items, still combining the figures for the three-year periods already quoted, and taking only commodities whose "classification" has not been changed:

LAKE SHORE.
(Years ended Dec. 31.)

	1879-81. Tons.	1899-1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Coal and coke	4,020,188	17,216,878	13,196,690
Ores	362,429	7,511,495	7,149,066
Iron and castings	1,852,702	3,324,277	1,471,575
Stone, sand, and lime	662,526	4,711,242	4,048,716
Total	6,897,845	32,763,892	25,866,047
All other articles except agricultural products	9,740,610	18,232,082	8,491,472
Agricultural products	8,417,683	8,472,620	54,937
Total freight	25,056,138	59,468,594	34,412,456

Here show at least one or two directions in which things have moved faster than with grain and other agricultural products. With the latter, in fact, practically halted, coal and coke—which can hardly be mentioned without suggesting the gathering of industrial forces—run up more than three fold in volume; ores, iron chiefly, multiplying twenty times, marked expansion going forward in finished iron products and in building materials. These are sufficient enumerations. All told, apart from such articles and exclusive of grain and like commodities, the Lake Shore freight movement increased in the twenty years as much as 8,491,472 tons, or about 90 per cent., the aggregate indicating 59,468,594 for the 1899-1901 period, as compared with 25,056,138 for 1879-81, the total gain being 34,412,456 tons.

So much for a review covering two such widely separated periods. The day will come when it will be possible to aee what has taken place during the late year on all the roads of the country and what the changes were by comparison with results a year back. But that will not be for many months. The 1902 fiacal period is only just closing, and as yet full returna are not submittsd for the year ended June 30, 1901.

When they are, the comparisons possible will only go back a couple of years, it having been only recently that the importance of recording the commodity movement has been seen and recognized. It is possible, however, to get a tolerably fair idea of progress along the lines suggested by adopting such information as is given in some of the individual reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, thus getting as near to date as is possible. One road, Rock Island, covers a slightly later period, reporting up to the end of March, and as Rock Island felt the influence of the late year's short corn crop, results for that property should be interesting. In dealing further with the subject it may be stated that although there are few statements for the period named yet published, those that give commodity movements as a feature are fortunately located in various parts of the country, an obvious advantage in the analysis. Taking Rock Island first, a road is reported on whose principal mileage is in Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oklahoma and Indian Territories. The company's statement shows these changes as having occurred in the late year:

ROCK ISLAND.

Year Ended March 31.	1901. Tons.	1902. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	1,813,573	1,437,882	*375,691
All agricultural products	2,461,506	2,064,295	*397,211
All other articles.	5,245,029	6,181,683	936,654
Total freight.	7,706,535	8,245,978	539,443
Freight earnings.	$17,738 98	$19,061,857	$1,331,459
*Decrease.			

An actual decrease is here seen of 375,691 tons in grain, rather more, or 379,211 tons, in all agricultural products, which outside of grain hardly kept up in the late year to the level of the year preceding, but an increase of 938,654 tons in all other commodities, bringing about a net gain of 539,442 tons. The increase in freight earnings of $1,331,459 is clearly not because but in spite of the lost movement of products of agriculture.

Another Western road with heavy interests in Missouri and Arkansas, but also operating largely in Rock Island territory, Missouri Pacific, shows these changes:

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Year Ended Dec. 31.	1900. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	2,179,362	2,469,962	290,600
All agricultural products	3,493,668	3,979,259	485,591
All other articles.	9,815,461	11,276,541	1,461,080
Total freight.	13,309,129	15,255,800	1,946,671
Freight earnings.	$23,224,617	$26,676,118	$3,451,501

In this case there is seen expansion of 290,600 tons for grain, 485,591 tons for all agricultural products, but also 1,461,080 tons for other articles carried. Earnings gained $3,451,501, partly, of course, owing to the larger movement of grain and field and farm products.

Turning from the West to the East, and taking the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, a coal road with a large grain business—over two-thirds as large as Rock Island's in the late year, surprising as it may seem—it will be observed that agriculture made a very poor relative showing in 1901:

LACKAWANNA.

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1900. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	1,003,842	1,050,736	50,894
All agricultural products	1,577,833	1,569,474	*8,359
All other articles.	10,904,042	12,389,236	1,485,194
Total freight.	12,481,875	13,958,710	1,476,835
Freight earnings.	$20,887,763	$23,507,634	$2,619,871
*Decrease.			

Lackawanna, with a million tons of grain in its freight total, made very little headway in the late year and actually lost ground as to all agricultural products, but outside of this, and chiefly in anthracite coal, the road increased its freight movement 1,476,835 tons, on which earnings expanded $2,619,871.

For the extent of its traffic the Pennsylvania is not a very heavy carrier of grain, but reports a considerable volume of agricultural products generally. Its actual grain tonnage is about the size of that of the Missouri Pacific, but the total tonnage referred to is as large as that of Missouri Pacific and Rock Island combined. This is the Pennsylvania's record for the past two years:

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Years Ended Dec. 31.)	1900. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	2,723,877	2,425,745	*298,132
All agricultural products	6,409,589	5,984,426	*445,113
All other articles.	97,780,750	103,714,850	5,934,100
Total freight.	104,190,289	109,679,276	5,488,987
Freight earnings.	$64,390,422	$73,899,939	$8,509,517
*Decrease.			

Evidently this important Eastern system derived none of its $8,500,000 gain in earnings from grain traffic increase, for it is doubtful if the loss of 298,132 tons was offset by a relatively large gain in length of haul. Then there were losses on other products of the agricultural class, bringing the aggregate down 445,113 tons, despite which shrinkage the net tons expanded 5,488,987.

To close the comparison Lake Shore's results for the past two years may fittingly be added to these comparative exhibits—the road occupying what may be termed the middle distance between the large grain growing sections of the West and the seaboard points of the East:

LAKE SHORE.
(Years Ended Dec. 31.)

	1900. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	1,660,296	1,613,622	*46,673
All agricultural products	2,907,079	2,878,711	*28,368
All other articles.	16,941,396	18,653,714	1,712,318
Total freight.	19,848,475	21,532,425	1,683,950
Freight earnings.	$18,317,427	$19,616,097	$1,298,670

The tendency of Lake Shore's traffic during the late year was evidently toward a broadening out of tonnage on other lines than grain. Agricultural products generally increased slightly, as shown by the fact that the total, including grain, fell off somewhat less than for grain itself—28,368 loss tons against 46,673 tons—but of other commodities the heavy expansion of 1,712,318 tons is shown, making the net gain 1,683,950 tons, producing $1,298,670 additional freight revenue.

Now, bring these items together in recapitulation—in order to make clear at a glance the striking fact that on the 15,000 miles represented, (covering a highly varying description of territory and traffic conditions,) no gain, but an actual loss was sustained in 1901 on grain tonnage, while other classes of freight materially increased and earnings assumed a higher comparative level. In this recapitulation the fiscal year covered ended on Dec. 31 for all the roads except Rock Island, whose date is March 31. This is the signifying record:

ROCK ISLAND, MISSOURI PACIFIC, LACKAWANNA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND LAKE SHORE.

(Years Ended Dec. 31.)	1900. Tons.	1901. Tons.	Increase. Tons.
Grain	9,377,450	8,897,948	*479,502
All agricultural products	16,849,625	16,456,165	*393,460
All other articles	140,686,678	152,216,024	11,529,346
Total freight.	157,536,303	168,672,189	11,135,886
Freight earnings.	$144,550,627	$162,761,645	$18,211,018

Elaborate comment is hardly called for. Those figures are amply eloquent. But it may be pointed out, with the aggregates indicated, that without aid from grain—in spite of diminution of grain traffic—revenues increased in the equivalent of 12.4 per cent., from a volume of freight larger by only 7.1 per cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S NEW STOCK

Mounting Capitalization Consequent Upon Traffic Development and Earnings Aggregates that Establish Extraordinary New Records.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has during the past week come once more into prominence through the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the capital stock of the company be further increased from $79,200,000 to $95,040,000 by the issue of 158,400 new shares, stockholders to have the right to subscribe thereto for a ratable proportion of new stock at par. In other words, the stock is to be increased 20 per cent., and the distribution will he on the basis of par. All this, however, is mere detail. The fact that the company during the past year has twice previously called for additional capital, (first for $6,000,000 and then for $13,000,000,) is the interesting point—seeing that it has been found that those tremendous sums were inadequate for the needs of the property.

Yet it hardly seems, to mention the fact in passing, that what is sought to be brought about should be regarded as an element of weakness. Records must count for something—records of development as well as records of management—and in Illinois Central there is a record which almost stands alone, even if it really has an equal, in the matter of meeting stockholders year in and year out, in good times and bad, through years of agricultural prosperity and of agricultural adversity, with remuneration of some kind on their investment. And surely records must weigh heavily in the balance when it can be shown that the dividends paid have been on such a liberal scale as to have fallen as low as 4 per cent. in only one year in many decades. But such is the fact as to Illinois Central, which, like most other roads, has from time to time added to its capital stock liability until, in the present case, the volume has grown to its present proportions from the $17,243,700 reported for 1863, the year when the original shares became full paid. Prior to 1860, at somewhat irregular intervals, dividends were paid upon the then partly paid-up shares which had been subscribed for, and beginning with January, 1860, regular semi-annual distrihntions were inaugurated, which have been maintained up to the present time. Certainly one of the most interesting features of contemporary railroad history is this unbroken run of dividends, which have been as follows, and have accompanied the capital shown as outstanding at the close of each year, starting with the year already referred to as the one when the stock was paid up in full:

Year.*	Capital Stock.	Dividends—Rate P. C.	Dividends—Amount.
1863	$17,243,700	4	$973,550
1864	18,218,500	5	1,655,830
1865	23,374,400	10	2,236,594
1866	23,336,450	10	2,459,679
1867	23,392,300	10	2,400,762
1868	25,277,270	10	2,461,568
1869	25,278,710	10	2,690,247
1870	25,286,240	10	2,584,392
1871	25,280,510	10	2,726,559
1872	25,483,890	10	2,537,760
1873	27,250,000	10	2,547,930
1874	29,000,000	8	2,195,534
1875	29,000,000	8	2,319,476
1876	29,000,000	8	2,320,000
1877	29,000,000	4	1,160,000
1878	29,000,000	6	1,740,000
1879	29,000,000	6	1,740,000
1880	29,000,000	9	2,610,000
1881	29,000,000	7	2,030,000
1882	29,000,000	11	3,190,000
1883	29,000,000	10	2,900,000
1884	29,000,000	8	2,320,000
1885	29,000,000	8	2,320,000
1886	29,000,000	7	2,030,000
1887	40,000,000	7	2,450,000
1888	40,000,000	6	2,400,000
1889	40,000,000	3	1,200,000
1890	40,000,000	6	2,400,000
1891	45,000,000	5	2,250,000
1892	45,000,000	5	2,250,000
1893	50,000,000	5	2,500,000
1894	50,000,000	5	2,500,000
1895	50,000,000	5	2,500,000
1896	52,500,000	5	2,562,500
1897	52,500,000	5	2,625,000
1898	52,500,000	5	2,625,000
1899	60,000,000	5	2,812,500
1900	60,000,000	5½	3,300,000
1901	66,600,000	6	3,780,000
Total			$91,454,847

*Ending Dec. 31 up to and including 1888.
†Six months ending June 30.

In the thirty-eight years covered, it is seen that the amount of the dividend disbursement has been $91,454,847. President Stuyvesant Fish, in his report for 1900, said that, taking all payments that had been made up to that time, the amount which stockholders had received represented an annual payment at the rate of 6.722 per cent. upon the capital in respect to which the several cash dividends were from time to time declared, a result not materially affected by the 6 per cent. dividend of the late year.

The Illinois Central was chartered in 1851, and the first contract for grading let early in 1852 for that portion of the line extending from Chicago to Kensington, fourteen miles. It was opened for traffic on May 24, 1852. The records have it that by May, 1853, the road from La Salle to Bloomington, sixty-one miles, was opened for business, a temporary bridge was erected over the Illinois River, and cars were hauled to the top of the bluff with ropes and chains hy means of a stationary engine. Briefly, such were the beginnings of Illinois Central. The company now operates more than 4,000 miles, and with its more recent development shareholders and the public have deeper concern. No apology, however, need he offered for the introduction of the dividend record in full for so long a period as that covered by the tahulation above, for in this there is, and must continue to be, a lasting interest. It establishes the fact of the earning power of the property, and shows clearly that only on the rarest occasions has it been compulsory for the company to pay as small a dividend as 4 per cent—only once, in fact, subsequent to the payment at that rate in 1863, proving what is of moment in the present inquiry, that the policy which has led to capital expansion has not been one that has allowed the demand made for new financial force to exceed the force of profit-making. It may, of course, he urged that 10 per cent. dividends were at one time paid, and that this rate had subsequently to give way to 5 per cent., but, as every one is aware, the tendency of railroad operation has been toward working at a reduced average remuneration, and that 5 per cent—and even 4 per cent.—is a liberal return on invested capital. It has rather been the exigencies of the times—the rate declines referred to, in particular—than the additions to capital that have resulted in the way referred to, In proof of which examination even of the figures as they stand, without any traffic record, may be allowed to speak.

Coming new to results for the past few years, it is seen that up to 1895 the capital stock total stood at $50,000,000, where it has been for three years, and that by the end of the late year this had grown to $66,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000, or 32 per cent. Reserving the improvement which has taken place the current year for future comment, it will be aeen below how the gross earnings of the company have increased, and how, in spite of increased mileage, the average per mile has given indications of a productive power to be measured only by a considerable gain in results per mile.

Year.	Average Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.—Amount.	Gross Earnings.—Per Mile.
1895	2,888	$19,058,994	$6,599
1896	3,067	22,022,842	7,174
1897	3,130	22,110,987	7,064
1898	3,775	27,317,820	7,237
1899	3,671	28,114,690	7,659
1900	3,845	32,611,947	8,481
1901	4,215	36,900,440	8,753

In actual average length of road operated there was an increase of 1,327 miles in the six years ending with 1901, or the important addition of 46 per cent. to the total for 1895 of 2,888 miles, bringing the figure up to 4,215 miles, but on this gross earnings of $19,058,994 gained $17,843,446, or 93 per cent., to no less than $36,900,440, averaging out $6,599 per mile for 1895, and $8,755 per mile for the late year. As the latter is equal to a gain of $2,156, or 32 per cent., is is evident that over the whole length of road operated there must have been that amount of additional traffic activity indicated thereby. It was, in fact, greater than this gives note of, for rates were on a declining scale, and it is only necessary to consult comparisons like these to see at once what has been in progress.

1901 COMPARED WITH 1895.

	1901.	Increase.—Amount.	Increase.—P. C.
Average miles operated	4,215	1,327	46
Ton miles	4,016,085,602	2,430,005,018	153
Ton miles per mile	948,063	430,867	78
Passenger miles	373,919,236	177,994,418	91
Passenger miles per mile	88,711	20,801	30

It is now seen that on the 46 per cent. expansion in miles operated, tona carried one mile increased in the equivalent of 153 per cent. and passenger miles 91 per cent. Reduced to traffic density or ton and passenger miles per mile of road, actual traffic growth has been as high as 78 per cent., and passenger miles per mile 30 per cent. To put this another way, each mile operated in 1901 prodnced 430,867 more ton miles and 20,801 more passenger miles than each mile operated in 1895. This, to come to actual facts, is the development which has called for more capital to provide facilities and to render the conduct of business profitable by the furnishing of every means to avoid losses, inevitable where measures are not suited to conditions. It would no doubt have been possible for Illinois Central to have continued operations without the capital expenditures made and contemplated, but necessarily conducted in that way the road would have perforce repelled and not attracted the business that has shown itself as existent and seeking to be taken care of. That business, in all probability, would not have been killed. It would have sought lines where less resistance was shown, not to the temporary but to the permanent loss of ths Illinois Central, and to a loss which would have been cumulative undsr the well-known laws of trade and industrial economics.

The company has been active during the recent period of prosperity in particular—really the period of expansion, of corse—in putting its house in order, and has expended a large sum in the past few years on both road and equipment, aggregating in all $26,266,379, beginning with 1895 and ending with 1901, irrespective of course of the cost of acquisitions.

The yearly amounts have been as follows, and the large sums yielded hy increased earnings in aid of the work of improvement are also shown, the latter aggregating $10,024,899 for the period named, including therein $2,258,775 appropriated from betterment funds and $7,766,124 from current income.

EXPENDITURES ON PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

	Road.	Equipment.	Total.
1895	$110,134	$167,682	$278,016
1896	1,310,481	1,103,487	2,413,968
1897	1,226,044	1,004,420	2,230,464
1898	1,410,846	1,422,994	2,833,840
1899	2,184,244	753,138	2,937,382
1900	1,852,794	2,412,825	4,265,619
1901	7,067,030	4,240,560	11,307,590
Total	$15,161,073	$11,105,306	$26,266,379

Charged to	Capital.	Betterment Funds.	Current Income.
1895	$278,016	.....	.....
1896	2,413,968	.....	.....
1897	2,230,464	.....	.....
1898	1,833,620	*$270,704	†$970,000
1899	784,536	*677,806	1,475,040
1900	967,056	*891,180	3,416,674
1901	7,993,814	418,376	2,895,400
Total	$16,241,490	$2,258,775	$7,766,124

*Louisville Division fund. †Includes $150,000 from income of previous year.

This, as already intimated, by no means represents the whole of the capital expenditures, which have incinded heavy purchases of other railroad property, and seem to have strengthened the outfit taken as a whole. In fact, in funded debt there has been since 1895 an increase from $70,130,000 to $113,563,925 for 1901, additional to the increase of $16,000,000 in ontstanding share capital. It may, therefore, be well to see where these liabilities have found lodgment. Here, then, are the liabilities shown by comparison and the changss in the company's assets.

1895—	
Capital stock	$50,000,000
Funded debt	70,121,000
Leased line stock, Illinois Central	10,000,000
Funded debt, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad	16,234,000
Net liabilities	3,772,328
Dividend due Aug. 31	1,280,000
Insurance fund	283,971
Surplus dividend fund	820,135
Total liabilities	$155,122,444
1901—	
Capital stock	$66,000,000
Funded debt	112,563,925
Leased line stock	10,000,000
Funded debt, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad	16,234,000
Betterment funds	652,937
Net liabilities	3,820,473
Dividend due Aug. 31	1,980,000
Insurance fund	1,325,099
Surplus dividend fund	1,068,487
Pension fund	250,000
Profit and loss	2,900,940
Total liabilities	$216,875,861
Increase in total liabilities	61,753,437
Railroads and Equipment—	
Illinois Central	$8,349,334
Illinois Central, Litchfield Division	3,162,856
Chicago and Springfield	215,202
Kankakee and Southwestern	14,322
South Chicago	8,389
Blue Island	1,963
Chicago, Havana and Western	14,319
Rantoul	5,985
Chicago, Madison and Northern	296,232
St. Louis Division, (St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute)	12,208,055
Chicago and Texas	1,673,703
Mound City	12,939
Stacyville	61,576
Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville	96,649
Hodgenville and Elizabethtown	75,218
Troy and Tiptonville	6,005
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans	3,004,208
Louisville Division lease and mortgage lien	21,388,000
Dubuque and Sioux City lien	1,875,000
Omaha division	5,004,665
Total	$57,535,130
Real estate	321,864
Materials and supplies	1,581,858
Assets in insurance, dividend, and pension funds	1,579,430
Advances on account of other roads	6,620,889
Total	$67,639,171
Deduct Yazoo and Mississippi Valley	$2,822,995
Decrease in securities owned	3,562,738
	5,885,733
Increase in total assets	$61,753,437

While the extension of funded debt has naturally brought increased liability in the shaps of interest and rentals, (largely interest on securities of newly acquired property,) it transpires that, so important have been ths additions to profits, not only has the greater item been met, but that the dividend, as seen, has been raised and the increase necessitated by ths larger volnme of stock has been forthcoming hy a growing margin. Indeed, this is the kernel of ths story. The husiness, having forced outlays to take care of it, has produced a remarkahle expansion in net results, sucb an expansion, in fact, as to make it ohvious that the company should be well ahle to take care even of ths latest capital issues and still find itself in means enough to go on with the work of improvement partly out of current revenues. Tbis has been the conrss of net traffic earnings hefore deducting taxes.

Year.	Net Earnings.—Amount.	Net Earnings.—Per Mile.
1895	$6,702,382	$2,341
1896	8,091,025	2,638
1897	7,426,993	2,373
1898	9,954,763	2,637
1899	9,911,494	2,700
1900	11,234,352	2,921
1901	12,048,783	3,001

In this case gains of $5,886,401, or 87 per cent. in net earnings, are seen to have more than covered increased mileags furnishing them, and to show $3,001 per mile for 1901, an improvement of $660 per mile, or 28 per cent. Nor is it to he imagined that the larger tax put upon the property has been allowed to proceed without regard to physical condition, the breaking down of which would only be a questfon of time under the additional strain. On the contrary, owners of the Illinois Central are assured from the free hand with which maintenance outlays have heen dealt out that a higher standard rather than a lower one has been reached. Perhaps one of the most important and satisfactory exhibits that could he introduced to demonstrate this feature is the following:

Year.	Maintenance of Way.—Amount.	Maintenance of Way.—Per Mile.	Maintenance of Equipment.—Amount.	Maintenance of Equipment.—Per Mile.
1895	$2,533,078	$879	$2,175,788	$753
1896	3,176,872	1,036	2,556,168	833
1897	3,594,050	1,148	2,712,978	867
1898	4,225,224	1,127	3,152,719	839
1899	4,253,496	1,137	3,195,936	871
1900	5,548,697	1,448	3,675,182	956
1901	5,860,818	1,390	4,371,242	1,039

Quite consistent with traffic development has been the policy adopted with regard to expenditures on road and rolling stock, the strengthening of which items is apparent at a glance, $1,390 per mile showing for the former for 1901 against $879 for 1895 and $1,039 for the latter against $753 by the same comparison. It may be stated here that the St. Paul Road put out of earnings in the late year $1,000 per mile on maintenance of way and $640 per mile on equipment, Northwest $1,010 per mile and $790 per mile respectively, the advantage thus lying heavily with Illinois Central. If the company's net earnings hs now added to hy including net income from other than traffic sources, after deducting miscellaneous disbursements and taxes, the following totals are arrived at:

Year.	Net Income.	Fixed Charges.	Dividend Balance.
1895	$7,439,906	$4,927,989	$2,502,917
1896	8,959,030	5,873,305	3,085,725
1897	8,539,249	5,760,698	2,778,551
1898	10,898,719	6,510,064	4,388,655
1899	11,133,506	6,902,004	4,231,502
1900	12,194,352	6,427,108	5,767,274
1901	13,583,850	6,506,191	6,967,659

Charges, while they absorbed all hut $2,502,917 of the net income of 1895, left undisturbed as much as $6,967,659 of the net income of 1901. Thus, while final profits were equal to 5 per cent. on $50,000,000 of capital for the earlier year, they were equal to 10.56 per cent. upon the capital reported outstanding at the close of the late year—a really phenomenal change, hut one which it will now be shown has been further accentuated by the remarkable progress of earnings for the current year, monthly gains for which period have taken this shape.

1901-2.	Increases in Gross.	Increases in Net.
July	$538,862	$239,298
August	501,457	339,616
September	312,658	75,080
October	337,407	170,055
November	342,526	119,344
December	145,419	9,795
January	278,061	65,162
February	155,552	*9,320
March	282,682	46,735
April	351,478	78,026
Ten months	$3,241,122	$1,454,961
*Decrease.		

In considering the changes reported in net earnings by the Illinois Central since July 1 last, showing only comparatively small gains for December and January, and an actual decrease for February, ($9,320,) it is only fair to consider also what the records were a year ago. For some time during the early part of the 1901 fiscal period, for several months in fact, profits had shown a tendeney to contract, and by the end of the first half of the year were barely up to the corresponding half of the one preceding. But as to December, 1900, the net for that month expanded as much as $194,297, while for January and February, 1901, the gains were still as large as $175,989 and $155,636, respectively. Altogether, therefore, for the three months whose later returns taken together make a somewhat indifferent showing after the heavy increases reported for previous months, there was an improvement a year ago of no less than $528,922, or the equivalent of 17 per cent.

So far net results on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road have not been considered, hence a final calculation may be made indicating what the probable outcome is for ths present year, including the profit accruing from operations of the property named. The latter shows a small decrease in net for the period July to April, hut reported a surplus of $1,066,000 for the lats year. The calculation works out as follows:

Net income 1901—		
Illinois Central	$6,968,000	
Yazoo & M. V.	1,066,000	
		$8,034,000
Increase in Net—		
Illinois Central	$1,455,000	
Decrease in Net—		
Yazoo & M. V.	179,000	
		1,276,000
Total net increase, 1902		$9,310,000
Six per cent. on $79,200,000 capital stock		4,752,000
Balance (5.7 per cent.)		$4,558,000
Six per cent. on $15,840,000 increase in capital stock		950,400
Balance (8.8 per cent. on $95,040,000)		$3,607,600

It may be estimated that nst earnings will increase for May and Juns enough to bring up the net income total to $9,500,000, the requirement to effect this being only $200,000. But it will be observed that without any furthsr gain, ths company will show 6 per cent. earned on ths $79,200,000 capital stock with tbe respectable sum of $4,558,000, or 5.7 per cent. to spare. This would allow of 6 per cent. on the $15,840,000 now proposed as an addition to this liability, and even then there would be left a margin of $3,607,600, or 3.8 per cent. on the total at which the Illinois Central's capital will stand after ths increase has been made—namely, $95,040,000. No plea is forthcoming that the requirement is for some problematic purpose, for experimsnting on questionable lines, or for venturing on untried paths. Earnings are where they can he seen, profits where they can be distributed, and the latter without calling for the necessity of parsimony in dealing with property.

Thus it would hardly appear that stockholders should begrudge their manager the money asked for. And they will not.

MILTON J. PLATT.

A Western Miracle

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, James B. Taylor, and Wall Street Associates Retrieve the Fortunes of a Western Real Estate Venture.

In the expanding prosperity of the West one notably significant feature sbows in the revival of real estate values—not merely in agricultural lands, hut in town and city holdings as well. Tbe increase in valuations in most cities during the past half dozen years presents a record simply phenomenal. For five years Wall Street has been enjoying a good times situation, and security market values have had a favorable aspect almost continually—intervening incidents like that of tbe Northern Pacific corner of a year ago making the era as a whole only the more distinctly reflective of National prosperity. But greater than Wall Street's advance in market values has been the advance of Western town lot values, and just as sturdily maintained.

Fifteen years ago all over the West, as throughout the South, "hooms" in real estate raged mightily. Towns that were only barely dreamed about sold front-foot plots at Fifth Avenne prices—so runs a chronicle that everybody knows and that cynical folks love to elaborate; hut the story in its entirety does not end so deplorably at all—for in an actual majority of instances the towns that were exploited hy auctioneers then and which half a dozen years later became topics for jesting are towns to-day full of energy. The hoom craze has its sequel in husiness activity and prosperity. The tremendous record of earnings that Western railways are continnously recording testifies to the genuineness of the life investing the Western towns.

Apt illustration of this revolution that has taken place is provided in a circular letter just issued from the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., reviewing the new good fortune that has come to shareholders in a corporation owning 16,000 lots in the City of Superior, Wis. This letter is signed hy Mr. James B. Taylor, who is President of ths Superior Consolidated Company, associated with him in the management being Col. Daniel S. Lamont and others prominent in Wall Street financial circles—the interests represented including not less than a dozen millionaires of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

It is an entertaining story that tells of the early history of this Allouez Bay enterprise. At its very start the investment commanded a premium. Values not only went up, but they stayed up. Insiders who sold were glad to climb back hastily. Not only Superior, but Duluth and all the country round about was rushing forward to surpass New York's consequence.

Then—collapse, all in the regulation style. Superior not in any way exceptional. Dreary sequence—ineffective efforts to assert importance, unavailing endeavors to keep market values stiff. Crowding neighbors were in confessed insolvency. Front foot measurements made way for plain acreage assessments. The only advancing element anywhere was the advance in floating debt. Hopeless? It looked it. But —worker of miracles is the Western land and the Western man—here now is James B. Taylor cheerily announcing that out of the chaos that the Superior Consolidated Company (in taking charge only a year ago) were called upon to view there issues now a fortune. "It may be of interest to state," says Mr. Taylor's letter to his shareholders, "that the properties now held by the company were appraised last year at over $5,000,000."

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Of interest beyond the record it provides of the progress of the City of Superior itself—of interest as illustrating representative Western progress—is a succinct summary in which Mr. Taylor sketches two decades of development. Twenty per cent. of the tonnage of the Soo Canals is handled now at Superior, the Great Northern Railway having all its docks there, and this is the city's shipping record:

	Tons.	Value.
1883	15,730	$115,105.00
1890	1,063,938	14,454,869.00
1895	3,362,000	64,956,064.00
1900	5,139,240	86,471,407.00
1901	6,334,203	103,765,687.00

From a population of 600 back in the early eighties, there was an increass within a dozen years to 11,000, and the Government census of a couple of years ago certified a population beyond 31,000. The why and the wherefore are not hidden. Mr. Taylor, pointing out the effective factors—still broadly representstive of the West as a "section"—says:

Six railways have terminals here, and it is now the distributing point for the grain oil, and coal trade of the entire Northwest. Over 7

make for a larger proportionate equity than in most cases. For instances, roads like Rock Island itself or St. Paul could not show such features for every 143 miles of their length. This, in part, at least, explains the $35,290 per mile of stock and $21,480 per mile of bonds, total capitalization being as follows for $8,118,500 or $56,770 per mile:

Common stock	$4,283,000
Preferred stock	763,500
First mortgage bonds, Series A	1,200,000
First mortgage bonds, Series B	1,200,000
First mortgage extension bonds Tara to Ruthven	672,000
Total	$8,118,500

It should be explained that while both the Series A and Series B bonds are equally secured under the guarantee, the latter were originally 6 per cent. incomes, their coupons having been stamped, reducing the interest on them 2½ per cent., which they now receive. The preferred stock, it may also be mentioned, is getting the limit to which it is entitled, 7 per cent., before the common can rank for any dividsnd.

Beyond the changes which the course of the stock has reflected, those which are still possible offer sufficient excuse for looking up the history of the road at the time it passed into the hands of the Rock Island. For the year 1886 Des Moines and Fort Dodge earned gross $382,420, and its net earnings were $120,419. Thus at that time it earned the fixed charges payable since the leasing took place, which have been $104,880 annually. By the early part of March, 1887, four-fifths of the bonds had assented to the proper terms on which the Rock Island would take over the property; a month later the announcement was made that the contract was perfected, and in June it was finally stated that the leasing bad taken place, possession being actually delivered June 2, 1887. By the terms of the lease the lessee was to pay the arrears of interest due and the amounts annually to which reference has already been made. The first series and extension bonds carried a voting power, and the Rock Island Road, by continued purchases of these bonds and the stock of the Des Moines, acquired a majority vote, electing the board at its meeting earlier in the year. President Whitehead, who reorganized the latter property in 1874, and brought it to its then substantial position from a condition of bankruptcy, resigned his office and the Superintendent of the road was appointed his successor.

It was stated that when the Des Moines was reorganized it fell short of paying actual running expenses, going into the hands of its lessees earning fixed charges and a surplus. In 1874 it was an iron road eighty miles in length, in 1887 a steel road 143 miles in length with ample rolling stock and terminal facilities. This is what it is to-day, in the interim it having proved an important feeder to the Rock Island, which may now see it turned over to another important company, unless, as is currently believed in some quarters as likely to be the case, arrangements are made such as will bring a share of profits to holders of the common stock.

pressed so that it may be bought in cheaply by the Steel Trust. Whatever the reason, holders of the stock on margin are not comfortable.

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The Steel Stocks.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and those people who see fit to follow him, are, it now develops, the "bears" on the steel stocks, and are heavily short of them. Mr. Lawson, it may be recalled, predicted some months ago that Steel common would sell in the neighborhood of $10 a share. The Lawson people were the heaviest sellers of the shares on Thursday.

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Illinois Central.

The action of the Illinois Central Directors in giving valuable stock rights to Directors came as a complete surprise to the Street, which had not had even an intimation of such action up to the day on which it was taken. The remarkable rise in the stock first suggested the possibility of some important and favorable action—and a few hours later came the action itself. It was one of the quietest "deals," ever carried through. Incidentally it reflects the confidence of the management in the future, and has done much to strengthen the general list.

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Some General Issues.

The Berwind pool is credited with again being active in the Atchison issues.

Merger talk in respect to some of the independent steel companies continues.

Standard Oil buying is evident in Mexican Central.

The gossips have it that change of control of Chicago and Eastern Illinois will shortly be announced.

Copper stocks are being steadily absorbed by insiders.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market during the past week were very small, and except in a very few instances trading attracted very little attention. For the most part prices showed considerable firmness, and only in a few stocks did the business transacted result in any serious decline from the previous week's quotation. There was relatively little news directly affecting outside stocks, and price movements were regulated more by general conditions than by specific influences. The announcement of the plan of reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company was favorably received, at least in so far as was reflected in the quotation for the company's bonds. These advanced about three points on very small transactions. The discussion as to the validity of the contracts for the purchase or sale of the new Steel bonds in case the retirement of the preferred stock is finally prevented, was followed with considerable interest, but during the early part of the week resulted in stagnation in the market for the bonds. Later, when it was generally admitted that the contracts would hold, if only $50,000,000 of the bonds are issued, considerable activity was shown and the price advanced a full point.

STANDARD OIL.

During the past week there was a steady advance in the price of Standard Oil stock, and at the same time more activity was shown than during any recent week. The buying movement which started the advance was already in progress at the close of the previous week, but was continued in more decided fashion when the market opened last Monday. From 625 the stock has advanced to 654, showing a gain of nearly 30 points. The dividend of $10 a share for the second quarter was paid on the stock at the beginning of last week, and naturally drew attention to the issue, but there was no specific explanation of the strength which the stock has shown during the past ten days.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

One of the most active stocks of the past week was Northern Securities, which was daily traded in to a considerable amount, and at prices substantially above those current during recent weeks. Opinion seemed to differ as to the origin of the buying which resulted in the advance, but the most generally accepted explanation was that the advance had been engineered by a pool of outsiders who saw a chance for profitable manipulation of the stock. Actual developments to account for the new strength the stock showed were lacking, and the character of the buying seemed to verify the report that a pool, in no way closely associated with this controlling interests in Northern Securities, was operating in the stock. During the early part of the week the advance met with relatively little opposition and the price rose easily from day to day. Later, however, large profit-taking sales forced a substantial reaction, which was only partially offset by renewed buying on the closing days of the week. On one or two days the transactions amounted to nearly 10,000 shares, a much larger total than any that this stock has shown for some time past.

SOME CORONATION CONTRASTS.

British Prices, British Imports, British Trade Changes Since 1838.

LONDON, June 21.—Perhaps the most remarkable illustration which can be afforded of the progress of the nation from the time of the coronation of Queen Victoria to that at which his Majesty King Edward VII. is to be crowned is to be found in the supply of the food products of foreign countries and our colonies at these respective periods. Among the facts not generally known is that, at the time of the coronation of the Queen, wheat reached so high a figure it might be imported free of duty. Under the "Sliding Scale," as it existed in 1838, wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 25s. 6d. per quarter whenever the average price of wheat of all England was 62s., and it was reduced to 1s. when the average was 73s. and upward; 80s. was regarded as the "famine price." In 1846 the duty was reduced to 1s. per quarter, and this change received the royal assent on June 26, the day previous to the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation Day.

The average price of wheat in 1838 was 47⅛s. per quarter; the price fluctuating in the year between 77s. 6d. and 52s. 2d. Duty was paid on imported wheat according to the scale at which prices were quoted in The Gazette. For the decade ending with 1838 the average figure touched was the highest in the series—viz., 77s. 1d., the lowest was 36s., the variation per cent. was 113¾.

In the coronation year of 1838 the population was dependent solely for its supply of animal food upon our own agriculture. There was then, of course, no mode of "cold storage" and no large supplies of "canned meat," such as we now obtain, to come in aid of supplies, and, indeed, if it had been possible to obtain any such additions to home production, they would not have been permitted, on the plea that they would interfere with the protection afforded to our home producers. Removal of the prohibition on imported cattle and live stock gave an enormous impetus to the foreign producer, with, of course, a corresponding benefit to the consumer in this country.

Butter and cheese were then among the prohibited articles of import, and with respect to the article of butter, it was expressly contended that it should be introduced only under the head of agricultural produce to be used solely for the purpose of washing and cleaning sheep wool, and in case of any infraction of the law, the custom authorities were directed to mix tar, or some other substance, which might have the effect of rendering it unfit for consumption as an article of food. In the year preceding the coming of coronation" the value of the foreign butter imported was nearly £20,000,000.

In 1838 the total quantity of tea imported was 40,000,000 pounds, which yielded a duty of £3,500,000. The quantity of coffee was 30,000,000 pounds, yielding a duty of £687,000.

The sugar imported amounted to 5,000,000 pounds, paying a duty of about a similar amount.

For the year which has just closed the total quantity of sugar imported was 80,750,000 cwt., valued at £20,000,000; the tea consumed was 297,000,000 pounds, valued at £9,500,000; and the coffee of 268,000 cwt., of the value of £3,000,000. Foreign beer did not enter into home consumption in 1838, while wines and spirits, which made up a total last year of about £13,000,000, were represented by the small amount of something short of £5,000,000.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Next Awakening Expected To Be in American Securities.

Small Illinois Holdings in London—Investors Selling Consols to Invest in Municipal Securities—Bank Rate May Drop After July Dividends Are Paid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 21.—The City has looked busy all the week, but looks have been deceptive, most of the throng in the streets being strangers admiring the decorations of the Bank of England and the neigbboring buildings.

Operators have been doing next to nothing and most certainly will not be waking up before July, as the Stock Exchange will be closed the last half of coronation week and very little is likely to be done during the first half. Yet it is worth noting that prices of American rails have held stiffly nearly all the week, and the falling off toward the close was slight. To be sure, the little boom in Illinois meane nothing here, as there are very small holdings of that stock in London, but the firmness of the market on New York and Continental buying confirms the idea, which now generally prevails in the City, that the next awakening of the London market will not be for South Africans, but for Americans.

Generally speaking, the tone of all markets has been good, and the City is cheerful enough, except the unfortunate minority who did not realize that the announcement of peace had been discounted the week before the Boer surrender.

There is a continued demand for safe investments, but it has been noticeable this week that quite a number of investors have been selling consols at 96 to buy Municipal and similar securities bearing 3 per cent. This is good enough business for the time being, but it is not likely to last.

The money situation has not changed perceptibly, and, as foreshadowed in these dispatches, the official bank rate was not lowered this week, although the belief is becoming general that it will be decreased to 2½ per cent. after the July dividends have been paid.

Some mildly sensational stuff has been printed about the forthcoming war between the Yerkes and Morgan interests over the construction of two tube railways, namely, the Brompton-Piccadilly, which is one of the Yerkes proposed connections, and the Piccadilly-City, the financing of which has been in the hands of the Morgans.

But more important rapid transit news is found in the increasing signs of successful financing and work of modernizing the District Railway tunnels under Yerkes's supervision.

Charlee Spofford, well known in New York for his former connection with the Villard interests and now representing large financial interests in the District Railway, was selected a Director of that company this week. E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 21.—Money was in active demand to-day for the settlement. Discounts strengthened on the treasury bills allotment and the weakness of Paris exchange. Business on the Stock Exchange was practically at a standstill, apart from the arrangements for the carry-over. Gilt-edged securities were fairly steady. Americans rallied somewhat, following New York, but there was an absence of business and prices closed quiet. Foreigners were firm on Continental support. Rio Tintos were lower. Kafirs were featureless. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 7-16; Consols for account, 96⅜; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 84¾; Atchison preferred, 103¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 109¼; Canadian Pacific, 139; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅞; Chicago Great Western, 29¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¼; Erie, 37⅝; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 161¼; Louisville and Nasbville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 162¼; Norfolk and Western, 58⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 77⅜; Reading, 32¾; Reading 1st preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 37⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 108¼; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 39¼; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 46¼; Spanish 4s, 81½; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers deferred, 22¾.

Bar silver uncertain, 24 7-16d per ounce. Money 2¼@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.; for three-months' bills, 2 9-16@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.10; Rome, 1.35; Madrid, 36.12; Lisbon, 28.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 21.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened somewhat irregular, but subsequently became more favorable, though inactive. Rentes were easier. At the close prices all round were firm. Rio Tintos recovered part of their recent decline.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15¼c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at £1.70.

BERLIN, June 21.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet, owing to the absence of demand. The tendency was dull. Governments were maintained. Locals declined fractionally. Spanish 4s improved on the success of the new loan. Canadian Pacifics were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

HENRY S. MEYER A BANKRUPT.

Largest Creditors Named in the Petition Are Offenbach & Moore.

Henry S. Meyer, broker, of 25 Broad Street, residing at 1,422 Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $45,940 and no assets.

The largest creditors are Offenbach & Moore, $25,883, "depreciation on value of stock purchased on margin in May, 1902"; Thomas J. O'Connor, $3,500, promissory notes given in 1898; the Washington Life Insurance Company, $15,510, "deficiency judgment on mortgage bond with John Heyman, obtained June 10, 1898."

Henry S. Meyer is a brother of Arthur L. Meyer, whose name was prominently before the public a short time ago in connection with the troubles of the so-called Webb-Meyer syndicate. His offices were in the same suite as those used by the syndicate.

Goldsmith & Rosenthal, attorneys for the petitioner, said this afternoon that they had nothing to add to the information contained in the official papers.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 21	160,433
To date this year	85,280,772
Corresponding date last year	172,615,345

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 21	$966,400
To date this year	$468,768,000
Corresponding date last year	$622,854,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	North. Central	1½
Am. Malting pf	½	Pacific Mail	1
Canadian Pacific	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Southern	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Corn Products	½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1½
Detroit City Gas	½	Texas & Pacific	½
General Electric	½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Steel	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Con. Tobacco pf.	2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Des M. & Ft. D.	½
Am. Ice pf.	2½	Dist. of Am. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	1½	Mich. Central	1½
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	North Amer.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & San F.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Wheel. & L. Erie	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

South Car. & Ga. 1st 4s	2	Union Pac. reg.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Michigan Cent. 5s, 1931	2	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was little feature to yesterday's stock market save its continuing strength in the face of dullness which invited some short selling and profit taking by tired holders. The unfavorable weather kept not a few operators away from the Street and their absence seemed to be the signal for many of the smaller interests on the floor and elsewhere to assume a waiting or "hands-off" policy. Some of the ever-present bears, however, mustered up courage enough to put out a fresh line of stock, but this selling was neither considerable nor effective. In some instances, indeed, it was availed of by purchasers of stocks, glad to take them at the concessions offered.

This was especially true of the Steel Trust shares and Texas Pacific, which in point of strength were the market leaders among the active securities. The Steel stocks were bought with confidence by syndicate interests, who say that the earnings for the quarter to end June 30 will be easily the best in the history of the corporation. In Texas Pacific there was active buying by Gould and Rockefeller interests—this on the welcome announcement of good rains throughout Texas, whose crops for some time past have been in need of rains. This stock is the only one of the Gould stocks that has failed to advance in the present market, being heretofore depressed by the lack of rains reported.

In the remainder of the list there was no movement of consequence, such securities as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, and New York Central fluctuating within a very narrow range—now up, now down.

The coal stocks were strong throughout the day, the belief in the Street being that the strike will shortly be broken. On the other hand, Ice Trust stocks were conspicuously weak on continued liquidation.

The unfavorable bank statement, showing a loss in surplus reserves of $1,144,000 and an increase in loans of $7,944,700, had no market effect. It was, moreover, offset by the report of the first shipment for the season of gold from Dawson City to San Francisco, to the amount of $1,250,000.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $236,475,827; balances, $13,210,889; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $64,186.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2¼@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Poster rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅝; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—50c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premimm. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42½@43¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 50, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 200 Isabella at 27, 200 Mexican at .42, 200 Ophir at 1.10@1.05, 800 Portland at 1.80, and 500 Small Hopes at .50@.55.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,780	Amal. Copper	66⅜	66¼	66¼	66¼
10	Am. Car & F.	32½	32½	32½	32½
370	American Ice	15	15¾	14⅝	14⅝
10	Am. Locomotive	32½	32½	32½	32½
3,500	American Sugar	125⅝	126⅛	125⅝	125⅞
1,570	A., Top. & S. F.	82½	82⅝	82	82
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67	67	67	67
90	Can. Pacific	135½	136⅛	135½	135¼
170	Chi. Gt. West.	29	29¼	29	29
4,160	Chi., M. & St. P.	174½	174⅝	173⅝	173⅝
470	Col. Fuel & I.	93¼	93⅝	92¼	92¾
20	Col. & H. Coal	17	17	16⅜	16⅜
870	Erie	37½	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝
30	Illinois Central	157½	157½	157½	157½
40	Manhattan	131½	131½	130¾	130¾
10	Mexican Central	28	28	28	28
20	Mo., K. & T.	27	27	27	27
30	Mo. Pac.	104½	104½	104	104
2,410	Mo. Pacific	108½	108½	107¾	107¾
30	Nat. of Mex.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
40	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33	32¾	32¾
20	Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
40	Pennsylvania	152	152	151¾	151¾
3,990	Reading	66	66¼	65⅝	66⅛
10	St. L. & S. F.	70½	70½	70	70½
10	St. L. Southw. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
470	Southern Pac.	64⅝	65	64⅝	64⅝
130	Southern Ry.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
400	Tenn. C. & I.	68	68½	67⅝	67⅝
240	Texas Pacific	43	43⅝	43	43⅛
2,380	Union Pacific	106¾	106⅞	106¼	106⅜
110	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
9,060	U. S. Steel	39¼	39½	39	39
150	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89½	89	89
160	Wabash	29½	29½	29½	29½
120	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
30	West. Union	90½	90¾	90¼	90¼
$2,290					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	31½	31½	31½	31½
2,000	St. L. Southw. 2d.	87	87	87	87
2,000	Wabash deb. B.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
$8,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Little interest was taken in the trading in the outside market yesterday. In no part of the list were the transactions large even for a Saturday, and in the absence of developments of more importance traders turned to the few stocks which showed an upward tendency and with their help several more or less substantial advances were recorded. Fewer stocks were dealt in than on any day within recent weeks, and even in the stocks which of late have been more than usually active the totals were very small. In Northern Securities, for example, the morning's trading amounted to only 400 shares as compared with an average of 5,000 or 6,000 shares for the earlier days of the week.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE and Manhattan Transit were among the few stocks which showed some life. Over 2,000 shares of General Carriage certificates were traded in between 5½ and 5¾, the highest price at which they have sold since the payment of the assessment on the old stock. Traders watched the movement in the stock with considerable interest.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE, which showed strength on Friday, made a further advance in both the common and preferred shares. The common closed at 7⅛ bid and the preferred at 15½ bid. Only a few hundred shares of each issue were traded in.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Elevated	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Am. Light & Trac pf.	95¾	95	95¼
300	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Champion Mateh	63¾	63¾	63¾
800	Dominion Securities	25	23	25
500	Elec. Lead Reduction	3¼	3¼	3¼
520	Electric Vehicle	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Electric Vehicle pf.	15⅝	15½	15⅝
2,200	Gen. Car., ctfs. of dep.	5¾	5½	5½
300	Greene Con. Copper	29	29	29
200	International Salt	10⅜	10	10⅜
1,500	Manhat. Transit w. i.	5½	5½	5⅝
205	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2½	2½	2½
28	Nat. Enameling pf.	85½	85½	85⅝
400	Northern Securities	104⅜	104½	104½
5	Otis Elevator pf.	108	108	108
417	San Fran. pf. w. i.	63¾	63½	63½
50	Seaboard Air Line pf.	48	46	46
200	Union Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	U. S. Cotton Duck	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
10	White Knob Copper	21	21	21

Bonds.

$10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	29¾	29¾	29¾
26,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w.i.	95½	95⅝	90½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 21. Bid.	June 21. Asked.	June 20. Bid.	June 20. Asked
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	12¾	13½	13	13¼
American Can pf.	54½	55¼	54½	55¾
American Chicle	100	103	100	103
American Chicle pf.	88	91	89	92
American H. & L.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
American H. & L. pf.	39½	41	39	40½
Am. Malting Co.	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾
American Tobacco	228	240	228	240
American Typefounders	43	46	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf.	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	12	12½	12	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71¼	72½	71½	72½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107	108	106½	108
British Col. Copper	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
British Exchequer 5s	99	99½	99	99½
California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden & Trenton Ry.	4	4½	4	4½
Central Foundry	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Central Foundry pf.	10⅜	11⅛	10¼	11⅛
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf.	65	67	65	67
Chi., Peoria & St. L. pf.	14	15	14	15
Compressed Air	8	9	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	3	2¼	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	22	15	22
Con. Storage Battery	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
Consolidated Tobacco	...	...	220	...
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	43	46	43	46
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3	4	3	4
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1½	..	..
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel	11	13	11	13
Empire Steel pf.	52	62	52	..
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
Gold Hill Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
Hackensack Meadows	8	16	8	16
Hall Signal	88	92	88½	90
Havana Commercial	19¼	20	19¼	20
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	50	51½	50	52
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	20½	20	20½
Houston Oil pf.	..	75	73	78
Illinois Trans	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Power pf.	..	145	..	145
Lanston Monotype	12¼	12⅞	12½	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	7	7¼	6¾	7
National Bread	..	21¾	..	21⅞
National Bread pf.	..	92½	..	92¾
National Enamsling	29½	30½	30	30½
National Enameling pf.	84½	86	87¼	88
National Sugar pf.	102	103	102	103
N. E. Transportation	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
N. Y. Transportation	13	13⅝	13	13⅝
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	5	10	5	10
Otis Elevator	32	32	32	32½
Otis Elevator pf.	102½	104	102½	104
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	20	40	20	40
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	27	28	27	27
Rapid Tr. Op., 10% paid	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf.	104½	105½	104¾	106½
Safety Car Heating	148	151	148	150
St. Louis Transit	30¾	31¾	30¾	31¾
Seaboard Air Line	25¼	26	25½	26
Simpson-Crawford	32	39	32	39
Simpson-Crawford 6s	87	94	87	87
Southb. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf.	128	137	128	137
Standard Milling	8¼	9½	8½	9½
Standard Milling pf.	81½	85	83	85
Standard Milling 5s	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¾
Standard Oil	654	657	653	656
Storage Power	2¼	4	2¼	4
Tefft-Weller pf.	100	..	..	100
Tennessee Copper	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	16
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	15	16	..	..
Trenton Potteries pf.	101	105	101	105
Union Typewriter	99	101	100	101
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	180	184	180	184
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	128	130	128	130
United Copper	34¾	35	34½	35¼
Universal Tobacco	9	10½	8½	11
Universal Tobacco pf.	35	40	20	40
Virginia I., C. & C.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	56½	58	56½	58
Vulcan Detinning	32	33½	32	34
Vulcan Detinning pf.	82	83	82	83
White Knob Copper	21	22	20¾	22

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	106	106½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	112¼	115	114	116
Broadway Surface pf.	102¼	104	101¼	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	102½	104	101½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	249	250	249½	250¼
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	104½	102	101	104
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71¾	70	71¾
Con. Traction 5s.	110¼	111	110¼	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	111½	118	111¾	118
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	96	98	96	98
Jersey City H. & P.	19	19½	19	19¼
Jersey City H. & H.	78	..	78	80
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Rys., w. i.	..	11¾	10¼	11¾
N. Or. St. Rys. pf., w. i.	..	..	55	65
N. Or. St. Rys. subs, 25% paid	..	..	..	115
N. Or. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.	..	..	98	100
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	83¾	82¾	82¾	83½
San Francisco, w. i.	63¾	64	63¼	64
San Francisco pf.	102¾	103	102¾	103¼
San Francisco 4s, w. i.	94	96	91½	92½
Sec. Av

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 21, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
66¼	66⅝	3,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	66⅝	66¾	66¼	66⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅝	520	Am. Bicycle Co.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	...
91	91¼	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	...
52	53	500	Am. Cotton Oil.	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
51¼	51⅞	100	*Am. Grass Twine	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	...
14⅜	14⅞	1,045	*Am. Ice Co.	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
46½	47½	2,800	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	47	47	— 2½
24	25¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	24	24	24	24	— 1¼
32½	32⅝	100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	32⅜	32⅜	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
24½	25¼	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
99½	99⅞	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
125¾	125⅞	7,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126	126⅜	125⅝	125⅞	— ⅛
110¼	110¾	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	111	111	111	111	— 1½
82⅜	82¼	4,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅜	82⅝	82	82¼	— ⅛
100¾	100⅝	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
106⅜	106¾	600	Baltimore & Ohio.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	...
95	95½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	...
66½	66⅝	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67	66½	66½	— ½
135	135¼	3,200	Canadian Pacific	135	135⅝	135	135⅝	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
38	38¼	100	Chicago & Alton.	38	38	38	38	— ¼
177¾	178	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	178	178	178	178	...
144½	145	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	145	145	145	145	+ ½
28¾	29	525	Chi. Great West.	28⅞	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
47	48	100	Chi. Gt. Weet. pf. B.	48	48	48	48	— ⅝
75	75¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	75	75	75	75	...
173⅝	173¾	5,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	174¼	174⅜	173⅝	173⅝	— ⅝
171	172	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	172⅜	172⅝	172⅜	172⅝	— ¼
20¾	21	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	20¾	21	20¾	21	...
92½	93¼	4,150	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	93½	93¼	92½	92⅝	— ⅝
30¾	31¼	200	Colorado & Southern.	31	31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
43	43½	900	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
16½	17	200	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
220	220½	400	Consolidated Gas	220¾	220⅝	220	220	— 2⅜
121¾	121⅞	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	121¾	121¾	121½	121½	— ¼
31	33	500	Corn Products	30¼	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
92¾	93	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ⅝
20⅝	21	200	Detroit Southern	20¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
49¾	50½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	50	50	50	50	— ¾
79	81	400	Detroit City Gas.	80	80¼	80	80½	+ ½
78	78¼	100	Detroit United Ry.	78	78	78	78	...
6	6¼	610	*Distilling of Am.	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ¼
38⅜	39	1,120	*Distilling of Am. pf.	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
36¾	36⅞	700	Erie	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
67½	67¾	200	Erie 1st pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
305	307	300	General Electric	307	307	306	306	— ¼
188	189	500	Great Northern pf.	188⅜	188⅞	188¼	188¼	— ¼
85	86	100	Hocking Valley	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
157¼	158	1,000	Illinois Central	157¾	158	157¾	157⅞	+ ⅜
73	73¾	100	Internat. Paper pf.	73¾	73⅝	73¾	73¾	+1
75	85	100	*Internat. Power Co.	75	75	75	75	...
48¾	49¼	100	Iowa Central	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	...
136	136¼	200	Louisville & Nashville.	136½	136⅝	136½	136⅝	+ ⅝
130⅞	131	600	Manhattan Elevated.	131	131	130⅞	131	...
...	117	100	*Met. Sec. Sub. rects.	117	117	117	117	...
27⅞	28	100	Mexican Central	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
...	173	100	Michigan Central	173⅞	178⅞	173⅞	173⅞	— 1½
113¼	113¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	114	114	114	114	...
26¾	27	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
58¾	59¼	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅝
108	108⅛	12,300	Missouri Pacific	106⅞	108⅝	107⅛	108⅛	+ ⅞
21½	22	100	*National Lead Co.	22	22	22	22	...
87	90	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	— 1⅞
18¾	19	225	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
163½	165	100	*New York Air Brake.	163	165	165	165	— 1
156¼	157	800	New York Central.	156⅜	157	156⅜	156⅝	— ⅝
32¾	32⅞	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32⅛	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
122	124	100	North American	123	123	123	123	— 1
235	...	168	Northern Central	236½	236½	236½	236¼	+1½
42	42¼	400	Pacific Mail	42½	42⅝	42¼	42¼	+1
151⅝	151¾	8,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	152	152	151¾	151¾	...
102¼	102½	100	People's Gas, Chicago.	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
85	86½	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	85	85	85	85	...
65⅞	66	10,200	Reading	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
83¾	84¼	400	Reading 1st pf.	84	84¼	84	84	— ⅛
69¾	69¾	500	Reading 2d pf.	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	800	Rep. Iron & Steel.	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
73	73½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	— ⅛
86¼	87	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86⅜	86⅞	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
65¾	67¼	165	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65½	— ⅛
23	23¼	1,300	St. Jo. & G. I.	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
73	73½	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
34½	35	800	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	33¼	34⅛	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
69⅜	69¾	500	St. L. & San Fran.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
30	30⅜	1,500	St. Louis Southw.	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	4,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	66⅞	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
64⅝	65	2,000	Southern Pacific	64⅝	65	64¾	64⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	36¾	1,300	Southern Railway	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
95½	95⅝	300	Southern Railway pf.	95⅜	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	62⅝	100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	62	62	62	62	...
42⅝	43	9,600	Texas & Pacific	42¾	43⅜	42⅝	42¾	+ ½
39¾	41	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	40	40	40	40	...
20¾	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	...
37	38	100	Tol., St. L. & West pf.	37	37	37	37	...
...	...	500	Twin City R. T. rights.	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
105¼	105⅝	4,300	Union Pacific	105⅝	105⅞	105½	105½	— ¼
12	12½	1,600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	45¼	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	44	45	44	45	+2
13	13¼	800	*U. S. Leather.	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	...
54½	55	500	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55	55	...
38⅝	38⅞	20,695	U. S. Steel.	38¼	39	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
89½	89¾	12,500	U. S. Steel pf	89⅛	89⅝	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
69½	70	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
29½	29¼	10,800	Wabash	29⅜	29⅜	29	29¼	— ⅛
45½	45¼	2,100	Wabash pf	45½	45⅝	45¾	45¾	...
90½	91¼	100	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	...
22	22¼	100	Wheel. & L. E.	22	22	22	22	— ½
61½	62¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
27¼	27½	550	Wisconsin Central	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27¼	...
49½	50	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	49⅝	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ⅛

Sales.....|160,433 | *Unlisted.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (annual)	8	July 1	Holders of record	June 23
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 3	July 17
Baltimore & Ann. Short Line	3½	July 1	June 28	July 1
Belt Railway, Chicago (quarter)	2	July 1		Not closed
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2.50	Jnne 30	Holders of record	June 7
Boston & Lowell R. R. (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 7	June 16
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	May 31	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	June 14	July 1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 20	July 7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. (extra)	1	July 1	June 20	July 7
Chicago & Alton pf. (semi-annual)	$2	July 1	June 21	July 2
Chicago & East. Ill. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 11	June 16
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 11	Jnne 16
Chicago Great Western pf., A	2½	July 31	June 28	July 1
Chicago Great Western deb.	2	July 15	Jan. 21	July 1
Chicago & Northweestern com. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chicago & North. com. (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chicago & Nor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chicago & Nor. pf. (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 20	July 7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Chicago & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	July 1		Not closed
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. A & B (quarter)	1	July 1	June 18	July 2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 21	July 3	July 22
Dayton & Michigan (quarter)	2	July 1	June 18	July 2
Delaware	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 3
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	7	Aug. 1	July 1	July 15
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Granite	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	July 19	June 28	July 21
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 19	June 28	July 21
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter)	1	July 2	June 16	July 2
Manhattan	1	July 1	June 13	June 21
Minneapolis & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	Jnne 30	July 16
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 21	July 2	July 22
N. Y. & Harlem com. and pf.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 14
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 14
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Northern New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	July 1	?	Not closed
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Phila., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	Holders of record	May 27
Providence & Worcester	2½	June 20	Holders of record	June 11
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 14	July 2
Southwestern (Georgia)	2½	July 5	June 16	July 8

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Union Elevated pf.	1	June 30	June 25	June 30
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	June 20	June 14	June 21
Cincinnati Street Railway (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 16	July 1
City Ry., Dayton, O. com. and pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 1
Detroit United Ry. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 19	July 2
Hest., Mantua & Fairm. Phila. com.	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
Hest., Mantua & Fairm. Phila. pf.	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Massachusetts Electric Company pf.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 7
Metropolitan (N. Y.) Street Ry (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 24	July 16
New London (Conn.) St. Ry.	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com. (quarter)	1½	July 21	Holders of record	June 27
Rochester Railway pf.	1¼	July 1	.....	.....
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter)	1	June 30	June 20	.....
Toledo, Bowling Green & So. Traction	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	.....	.....
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 19	July 2
United Trac. & Elec. Co (J. C.)	1	July 1	June 19	July 2
Washington Water Power Co. Spokane, Washington, (quarter)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
West End Street Ry. pf. (Boston)	$2	July 1	June 23	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America (semi-annual)	9	July 1	June 20	July 3
Bank of New York	5	July 1	June 17	July 3
Central National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Chase National	6	July 1	June 27	July 2
Chicago National (quarter)	3	July 1	.....	.....
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Fifth Avenue, New York	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue, N. Y., (extra)	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
German Exchange (semi-annual)	7	July 1	June 20	July 1
Hamilton	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Hanover National	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Importers & Traders' National (semi-annual)	10	July 1	June 20	July 1
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Mechanics' National	4	July 1	June 19	July 1
Mercantile National	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Merchants' Exchange Nat. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 19	July 1
Merchants' National	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
National Bank of Commerce (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	Jnly 2
National Bank of Republic, Chicago, (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 19	July 1
National Citizens'	3	July 1	June 18	July 1
National Park (semi-annual)	7½	July 1	June 17	July 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	July 1	June 18	Jnly 1
New Amsterdam (quarter)	3	July 1	June 14	July 2
North Side (Brooklyn)	3	July 1	June 17	July 7
People's (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 25	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Union (Brooklyn)	2½	July 1	June 2	July 1
West Side	6	July 1	June 20	July 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic (quarter)	2	June 30	June 25	Jnly 2
Brooklyn (quarter)	4	June 30	June 21	July 1
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.	8	July 1	June 21	July 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue	5	June 30	Holders of record	June 30
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	July 1	June 20	July 2
Guaranty (quarter)	4	June 30	.....	.....
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Long Island Loan & Trust, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	June 30	June 23	July 1
Mercantile	5	June 30	June 23	July 1
Mercantile (extra)	5	June 30	June 23	July 1
Mexican Trust Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 20	July 11
Morton (quarter)	5	June 30	June 25	July 1
North American (semi-annual)	3½	June 30	June 20	July 1
Real Estate (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 23	July 1
Standard (semi-annual)	3	June 30	June 26	July 1
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	June 30	June 20	July 1
Trust Co. of America (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
United States	25	July 1	June 20	July 1
Washington (quarter)	3	July 1	June 26	July 1
Williamsburg (Brooklyn)	4	July 1	Holders of record	June 21

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 25	July 2
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Am. Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 10	July 22
Am. Cement Co. pf. (extra)	1	Jnly 21	July 10	July 22
Am. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
American Express Co. (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
American Graee Twine (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 14	July 2
American Iron & Steel Co. pf.	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Am. Shipbuilding Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 16
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 8	June 24	July 9
American Snuff Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 16	July 2
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	July 1	June 20	July 1
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	1¾	July 2	June 7	July 3
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 7	July 3
Atlantic Cotton Mills (Mass)	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Bigelow Carpet Co. (Mass.)	$2.50	July 10	Holders of record	June 19
Bliss (E. W.) Co. com. (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 25	July 1
Bliss (E. W.) pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 25	July 1
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	$3	July 1	Holders of record	June 14
Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Boston Tow Boat Co. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Central Coal & Coke Co. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Century Realty Co (semi-annual)	3½	June 30	.....	.....
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. com. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 12	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 12	July 2
Chi. Pneumatic Tool Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	$2.50	July 1	June 25	July 2
Columbus Edison Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 5	June 20	July 7
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Commercial Tow Boat Co. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Car Heating (extra)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	May 31	June 2
Continental Tobacco Co. com.	2½	July 2	June 17	July 3
Continental Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 17	July 3
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 28	July 11
Corporation Liquidating Co. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 24	July 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 28	June 16	June 30
Electric Co. of America (extra)	$1.50	July 21	Holders of record	June 30
Exploration Co. of N. Y. (semi-annual)	$5	July 15	June 30	July 16
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Frank A. Munsey Co. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 30	July 7
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 21	July 2
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
General Electric (stock)	66 2-3	July 15	Holders of record	June 25
Geo. A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 28	July 2
Gt. Western Cereal Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 23
Hall Signal Co. com. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 23
Homestake Mining Co. (monthly)	25c	June 25	June 18	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	June 25	June 18	.....
Hudeon Realty Co.	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 16	July 1
International Silver Co. pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 14	July 2
International Steam Pump com. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 20	July 7
International Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Lamson Consol. Stove Service Co. (semi-annual)	4	June 30	June 23	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 1	June 19	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 14	July 1
Nat. Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	July 15	June 27	July 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping com. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 20	July 2
Nat. Enameling & Stamping pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
National Sugar Refining Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 18	July 3
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
New England Cotton Yarn Co. pf.	$3.50	July 1	June 20	July 1
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 16
N. Y. Realty Corporation	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 16
Old Dominion Steamship Co.	3	July 1	June 19	July 1
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 25	July 16
People's Guaranty & Indemnity Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	Holders of record	July 1
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 21	July 1
Pitts. Plate Glass com. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 1	July 15
R. R. Securities, Ill. Cent. stock int. ctfs	$20	July 1	.....	July 2
Railway Automatic Sales Co. com.	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 28
Railway Automatic Sales Co. pf.	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 28
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 16	July 1
Revere Rubber Co.	$1.50	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	June 30	Holders of record	June 17
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 14	July 1
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 23	July 1
Securities Co.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Singer Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 20	July 1
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Standard Coupler pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 1	July 2
Street's Western Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	$3.50	July 1	June 17	July 2
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. pf.	3	July 1	June 20	July 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
Tefft-Weller Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 26	July 17
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 16	July 1
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 14	July 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union Switch & Signal com. (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter)	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery Co. com. (quarter)	2	July 15	June 21	June 30
United Shoe Machinery Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 21	June 30
United States Brewing	$3	July 1	June 14	July 2
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 2
United States Printing (quarter)	1	July 15	July 5	July 16
United Statee Reduction & Refining Co. com. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 20	July 2
United States Reduction & Refining Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	June 30	June 9	July 1
Victoria Coal & Coke Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	.....	.....
Washburn Wire Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Wells, Fargo & Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Wells, Fargo & Co. (extra)	1	July 15	June 30	July 16
Welsbach Co.	2	June 27	Holders of record	June 25
Western Union Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2½	July 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. pf.	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Weetinghouse El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 14	July 2
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	1½	July 10	June 30	July 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Car & Foundry Co.	June 5	June 27	June 26	Annual
American Grass Twine Co.	.....	.....	June 25	Adj. Annual
Central Foundry Co.	June 24	July 25	July 24	Annual
Denison & Sherman Railway	.....	.....	July 21	Special
Illinois

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
187—North American Wreckage Co. vs. tug R. B Little.
96 Glasgow Shipowners vs. American Smelting & Refining Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recese.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Duryea vs. Tupper Lake Mfg. Co.
2—Bowne vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3—Van Name vs. Van Name.
4—In re Keane.
5—Collender vs. Steele.
6—Griese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Rayner vs. same.
8—Gildea vs. same.
9—In re N.Y.Edison Co.
10—Werthelmer vs.Gans.
11—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
12—Simmons vs. Simmons.
13—In re Spofford Av.
14—In re West 230th St.
15—In re Macy Place.
16—In re Sullivan St.
17—In re 259th St. from Broadway to Riverdale Av.
19—Henry vs. Hynes.
20—Davies vs. Heinrich.
21—Manowitch vs. Ellis.
22—In re Klessler & Cabot Enameled Furniture Co.
23—Frank vs. Frank.
24—Phillips vs. Naughton.
25—Phalan vs. Duffy.
26—McVickar vs. Martin
27—Fuerst vs. Bruckmann Chemical Co.
28—In re Shortt.
29—Steinhardt vs. Emanuel.
30—In re Somers.
31—Jennings vs. Feinberg.
32—Jennings vs. Grout.
33—In re O'Brien.
34—Deering vs. City Real Estate Co.
35—Barra vs. Grout.
36—Mertens vs. Mertens.
37—Brandon vs. Clark.
38—Bloomington Mining Co. vs. Bklyn Hygienic Ice Co.
39—Carll vs. Burlingham.
40—Hasbrouch vs. Marks
41—Coddington vs. Larner.
42—In re Larner.
43—Lewis vs. Kilpatrick.
44—Vatable vs. Lippman.
45—Spitz vs. Heinze.
46—McAfee vs. Frederick Mfg. Co.
47—Wittman vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.
1710—Arnaud vs. Ferris.
1732—In re Woodlawn Road.
1733—In re Riverside Park.
1232—Van Winkle vs. Van Winkle.
1734—Gaylord vs. Mac-Coy.
Demurrers.
1892—Hawle vs. Kasnowitz.
1893—Mahon vs. Miller.
Preferred causes.
5082—Barsanti vs. Church of the Holy Rosary.
5084—Fisk vs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg.
5003—Steers vs. Steers.
5073—Lidgerwood vs. Lidgerwood.
5465—McNamara vs. Wilcox.
5620—Gordon vs. Harris
5599—Greenwood vs. Feltner.
5237—Stone vs. Hale. General calendar.
1599—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
4584—Fromer vs. Ottenberg.
4633—Upperman vs. Upperman.
4663—Pebler vs. Pebler.
1130—De Rago vs. Cuche.
275—Lyle vs. Little.
4082—Fellows vs. Johnson.
3155—Glean vs. Glean.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Mc——. O.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Eisnchsrd, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
15342—Am. Metal Co. vs. Frecker.
Inquest, 14875—Wolff vs. Cowan.
14878—Chinetnitzky vs. Baum.
14694—Fuller vs. Knight
12734—Haskine vs. Haskina.
14650—Jackson vs. Volkenning.
15178—Tucker vs. Rauchfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
14549—Goldstein vs. Egner.
14952—Bolles vs. Bolles.
13802—Glaser vs. Glaser.
15081—Allen vs. United Cigar Stores Co.
15196—Block vs. Pick.
15279—Gillin Print Co. vs. Tillotson.
14404—Browning vs. Nash.
14947—Manhettan Glove Leather Co. vs. Pingé & Pinner Co.
14543—Treacy vs. Kamak.
14491—Schimmer vs. Baldwin.
6384—Gully vs. City of New York.
6385—Deering vs. same.
6437—Johnson vs. same.
6312—Wyner vs. same.
13606—Phillips vs. Vogel.
14961—Henking vs. Clifton.
14875—Wolff vs. Kilgour.
15119—Meles vs. Rhoads
15173—Pierce vs. McCafferty.
15272—Am. Watch Tool Co. vs. Moberg Elec. Clock Co.
15175—McManus vs. City of New York.
15446—Brown vs. Brown
12849½—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.
13272—Brentel vs. Billhelmer.
15448—Livingston vs. Livingston.
15122—Dunn vs. Chap. Gen. of Am. K. of St. John, &c.
14860—Moss Photo Eng. Co. vs. Gilbert.
14745—Ehrman vs. Grandjay.
15315—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Jacobs.
15174—Metzger vs. Knapp.
15018—Harris vs. McManus.
14753—Nichols vs.Whitehead Lumber Co.
15033—Henry vs. Kurtz.
15117—Cohen vs. Cohen.
13813—Smith vs. Haight
14934—Fisk vs. Sterling Coal Co.
15270—Weinberg vs. Fleischman.
15273—Passavant vs. Latham.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
14160—Longenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5038—Parrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5084—Kelly vs. same.
15302—Court vs. Accini.
14623—Convy vs. Higgins.
4942—Raegener vs. Levy.
4089—Carey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5040—Cornell vs. Adam
4338—Mendoza vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4634—McPhail vs. same.
4635—Same vs. same.
5171—Jefferson Co. Sav. Bank vs. Richards.
5181—Klvovite vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5183—Saloh vs. same.
5188—Denish vs. same.
5206—Burns vs. Werther.
5212—Mullane vs. Keeler.
5216—Landman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5224—Berman vs. same.
5015—Gagel vs. same.
5092—Swanske vs. same
5237—Lawerre vs. same

Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
4914—Halpin vs. City of New York.
3970—Nicholai vs. Waleh.
4400—Brown vs. Man. Ry. Co.
14939—Cabe vs. City of New York.
5086—Foley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15852—Germershausen vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
13068—Morrison vs. Smith.
5162—Dietrich vs. Mayor, &c.
5082—Barsen vs. City of New York.
4547—Nat. E'way B'k. vs. Sampson.
5208—Branouer vs. Ind. Match Co.
5008—Knlering vs. Barry.
453—Elsenberg vs. Wolfe.
4904—Tannenbaum vs. Bauman.
4905—Same vs. Frank.
5126—Morton vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.———. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.———. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
George Schnapp,
Anna M. Formanski,
Mary A. Knight,
Dorothea Krapf,
Julius C. Levine,
Garrett P. Ducey,
Joseph M. Simonson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3330—Phillips vs. James.
5818½—Hall vs. Whiton.
3706—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3295—Richter vs. same.
3338—May vs. Union Ry. Co.
3018—Stocue vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5574—Futransky vs. Katzman.
4952—Krickowsky vs. Zeitlin.
4087—Greenberg vs. Alexander.
3096—Callahan vs. Fargo.
2947—Taxeer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2950—Wiley vs. same.
3281—Perlmutter vs. Blumenthal.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2585—Hoefler vs. Sajun.
2582—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Shulthels.
3816—Purcell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3082½—Well vs. Dean Plaster Co.
3121—Kuhn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2254—Flanagan vs. same.
6068½—Mitterwallner vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.
3776½—Barondess vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3777½—Prince vs. same.
3778½—Steinitz vs. same.
3619—Harris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1831—Karelson vs. Dryfoos.
3141—O'Hara vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2884—Tully vs. Press P. Co.
3562—Casacco vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3683—Kirshstein vs. Goldberg.
2858—Govi vs. Mutrie.
2532—Ireland vs. Nash.
507—Helmerdinger vs. L. V. R. R. Co.
2882—Ober vs. Goldsmith.
2538—Int. Nat. Nav. Co. vs. Sire.
2698—Higgins vs. Herter.
1290—Jordan vs. Van Tine.
3430—Simmone vs. Bloomingdale.
3431—Weyl vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
5566—Ehrlich vs. Newman.
6041—Conlon vs. Henry.
5738—Metzger vs. Zeman.
5679—Strauss vs. Young.
5799—Contract & Lien Association vs. Kessler.
5836—Seymour vs. De Riesthal.
5300—Neumann vs. Herter.
5243—Same vs. Bryant.
5778—Marks vs. Goldberg.
5976—Bull vs. Albany & Hudson Ry., &c., Co.
5977—Same vs. same.
5897—Wheeler vs. Nugent.
5890—Heinerfeld vs. Redel.
5748—Carucci vs. Ruth.
5962—Rohrs vs. Neuer.
5271—Herring vs. Union Suite Co.
5929—Isear vs. Silverstein.
5966—Campbell vs. Jacobs.
5925—Strong ve. McLean.
5765—Flaherty vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
5994—Ehrlich vs. Harris.
5768—Brodle vs. Moors.
5932—Kent vs. Edgerly.
5926—Jeunings vs. Standard Can Co.
5899—Tillman vs. Hart.
5769—Brodle vs. Fox.
5960—Miettenen vs. Smith.
5943—Strauss vs. Cossenas.
5953—Fleet vs. White.
6011—Schefer vs. Packer.
6015—Weber vs. Tucker.
6002—Simers vs. Pierce Engineering Co.
5952—Parmelee vs. Raum.
6006—Brodle vs. Matthews.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3321—Braunen vs. Ryan.
3671—Mann vs. Man. Ry. Co.
5889—Tillman vs. Hart.
5769—Brodle vs. Fox.
5960—Miettenen vs. Smith.
5943—Strauss vs. Cossenas.
5953—Fleet vs. White.
6011—Schefer vs. Packer.
6015—Weber vs. Tucker.
6002—Simers vs. Pierce Engineering Co.
5952—Parmelee vs. Raum.
6006—Brodle vs. Matthews.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Hyman Goldstein.
2—Philip Brenning.
3—Michael Welsh.
4—Alfred Russell.
5—Charles Kury.
6—Francis Barnes.
7—John Britton.
8—Albert O. Havenith.
9—Tony Garolont.
10—John Carroll.
11—George Wagen.
12—Harry Grossman.
13—Francesco Stazione.
14—Joseph Cawley.
15—Jacob S. Popper.
16—Louis Goldberg.
17—Lewis Goldberg, Moritz Morans.
18—Nicolo Di Carlo.

Pleadings.
1—Tomaso Valente.
2—Carmine De Mitteo.
3—Lizzie Madaus.
4—Harry V. Slattery.
5—James Fisher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Morgan for the People.

Motion.	For trial.
1—Charles J. Fitzpatrick	1—John D. Herlihy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.
1—Nathan Michaelson.
2—John J. Palmer, George Hunter, John Williams.
3—Frank S. B. Mason.
4—Alexander Olcott.
5—William Smith.
6—John Murray.
7—Barnet Tifkin.
8—Harris Miller.
9—Nicholas Della.
10—Morris Schinkelbach
11—Alexander Nassif.
12—Abe Auerbach, Louis D. Belgoray, Adolph Wittner.
13—J. Levy, Abraham Goldstein.
14—Alice E. Stover.
15—Samuel Harris.
16—Mamie Smith.
17—Aaron Prinioff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Sage for the People.
1—Maurice Maher.
2—George Brown.
3—Thomas Grimes.
4—William Flaherty.
5—George H. Postel.
6—Frederick Fischer.
7—Pasquale Romanelli.
8—Charles Rainess.
9—Samuel Sander, Joseph Horowitz.
10—Giuseppe Danno.
11—George Turner.
12—Charles Weinstein.
13—Edward Garrigan.
14—Minnie Falvey.
15—James O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Abraham Anselowitz et al. vs. Charles Kleinman—Bernhard Ginzburg, Union Beef Company vs. Samuel Weber—Samuel Zipris, Thomas Emberson vs. Adam Finck—Charles Wolfe.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Klein—Solon Berrick.
SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Burgert vs. Haas—Ferdinand R. Minrath.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

For Monday, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

COURT NOTICE.

The Committee on Character for the year 1902 will meet in the court room of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, July 1, 1902, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present certificates, duly acknowledged, of one or more members of the bar, personally and well known to the committee, which certificates must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the members certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

The committee call special attention to the requirement that there shall be a certificate from a lawyer known to some member of the committee. It is important that this certificate shall state facts and the acquaintance with the applicant which justifies the opinion expressed as to character.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 19, 1902.
HENRY BACON,
HENRY A. MONFORT,
DAVID F. MANNING,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., White, J.; Part V., Mattice, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
7785—Strauss vs. Feldman.
1700—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
2958—Serwer vs. Serwer.
1681—Flanagan vs. Elly Heights R. R.
3072—Dainty vs. Dainty.
6179—Whitaker vs. Staten Island R. R.
3343—O'Dougherty vs. McLaughlin.
4702—Dentsch vs. Leber.
5013—Mahoney vs. Met-Life Ins. Co.
2345—Evans vs. City of New York.
4284—Kapella vs. Nichols Chemical Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,026.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Herrick, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M. This calendar will be called in Part III.
489—Utter vs. B. U. R. R. Co.
1017—Wilkenloh vs. same.
2220—Purcell vs. Hoffman House.
5010—Coleman vs. Inman.
4901—Mulcrone vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
2383—Peterson vs. Schiecht.
1679—Simmons vs. Ciofi.
4822—Lasher vs. Rosenswelg.
2749—U. S. ex rel. Mc-Allister vs. Churchyard et al.
4475—Freeman vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2392—Rotolo vs. Dingee.
2259—Cozine vs. Palmer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.
The People vs. Harry Cohen. Same vs. James Maxzio. Same vs. Samuel Newell
Same vs. Joseph Goldstein.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Trials—Adjourned to Oct. 6, 1902. Court open for motions and ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Church, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The wills of William Henry Williams, George C. Jarvis, Henry M. Keiser, Anna M. Driggs, Nicholas Halley, Kate C. Northrup, and Ida C. Dadson.
The estate of John N. Hewer and Ernest Ochs.
The real estate of John A. Kauffunger.
The transfer tax of William Scrimgeour.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—80—The will of Margaret M. F. O'Hara. 85—The will of Julius May. 81—The will of Mary Barclay. 79—The accounting of George Dunenburg. 86—The accounting of George McHugh. 88—The will of Alvin T. Walsh.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Monday, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
941—Regan, administrator, vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1106—Sullivan vs. Southard
1053—McCormack vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
1045—Hamilton vs. same.
1079—Sherin vs. same.
907—Ellmers vs. same.
822—Same vs. same.
885—Moller vs. same.
858—Faber vs. same.
1109—Randall vs. same.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1112—Proper vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1113—Kavanagh et al. vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1114—Leonard vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1119—Weber vs. E'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1120.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for Monday, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
31—Lawrence vs. Wilson.
41—Dinkel vs. Gorey.
44—Murphy vs. Kelly.
47—Moriarty vs. Town of New Castle.
48—Anderson vs. Smith.
49—Dolobacs vs. Riter Conley Mfg. Co.
50—Herrman vs. Goltze.
51—Same vs. same.
54—Bradley vs. Ball.
55—Krause vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
56—House vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
58¾—Sidebotham vs. Yonkers Elec. Light and Power Co.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47
Flour, Minnesota pateuts	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22¼

CHICAGO, June 21.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.60@$3.70; straights, $3.10@$3.60; clears, $2.90@$3.30; Spring special, $4.20; patents, $3.50@$3.80; straits, $2.90@$3.30; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73¼c; No. 2 red, 79¾@80½c; No. 2 oats, 42½@44c; No. 2 white, 48½@49½c; No. 3 white, 47½@48¾c; No. 2 rye, 58c; fair to choice malting barley, 60@70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54@$1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $5.85@$5.90; mess pork, per bbl, $17.92½@$17.97½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.72½@$10.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9@9¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.25@$11.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.45.

COTTON.—Conflicting weather newe caused frequent turns by the scalping elemeut during the short sessiou and caused misgivings among the rank and file of the bull element, who feared an entrance into drought-stricken Texas of rains so much needed. On the opening the market was easy and down 5 to 6 points on the more active positions, though June sold at 8.86, Friday night's hld price. Following the call the market was weak and irregular for a time, with July off to 8.44 and August to 8.15, these figures being the bottom for the present bear movement. The Liverpool cables were firmer than expected and the receipts at all points were remarkably light. Yet official reports that showers had occurred over widely separated districts in Texas disturbed room longs and prompted vigorous bear selling. The, weather chart gave light rain at Galveston and a number of other Texas points, while the forecast for last night and to-day indicated further precipitation. But later Government reports failed to ehow that sufficient moisture had fallen to relieve the drought, and the final forecast gave less promise of rain in Texas than had the first statement. The shorts beat a hasty retreat, and quickly sent July to 8.49 and August to 8.20. Near the close there was some sethack from this level, but the market displayed a much steadier undertone than at any time during the first hour. The close was quiet and steady, with prices net 3 to 7 points lower. The local spot cotton market was quiet and steady, with middling uplands quoted 9¼c and middling Gnif 9¼c, these prices being unchanged from Friday. Total sales were 2,950 bales, a considerable portion of which were for export. It was noted that the New York stock of certificated cotton further decreased under withdrawals for export and spinners' use, now being 131,673 bales. The total New York warehouse stock is 143,012 bales, and stock of all kinds is 159,659 bales. The summary of the week in the cotton belt by The Chronicle was hardly as unfavorable as anticipated and did not figure as a depresssing factor upon the forenoon market. As compared with total receipts this week last year of nearly 70,000 bales, the present week's port arrivals were estimated at 12,000 to 14,000 bales. The New Orleans market held tolerably firm during the day, with July much of the time relatively higher than the rest of the list.

Coutract prices ranged as follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	8.86	8.86	8.80	8.79@8.82
July	8.52	8.52	8.44	8.49@8.50
August	8.18	8.20	8.15	8.19@8.20
September	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.88@7.89
October	7.78	7.79	7.75	7.78@7.80
November	7.74	7.74	7.72	7.73@7.74
December	7.74	7.74	7.70	7.73@7.74
January	7.74	7.75	7.70	7.74@7.75
February	..	..	..	7.75@7.75
March	7.72	7.76	7.72	7.75@7.76

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales. American, middling, uplands, 4 23-32d. Futures opened steady and unchanged; closed steady, ½@1 point net higher; June, 4.48¼b; June-July, 4.47b; July-August, 4.45¼b; August-September, 4.39½b; September-October, 4.30b; October-November, 4.23¼s; November-December, 4.20½s; December-January, 4.19½s; January-February, 4.19s.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A complete change came over the wheat market ou Saturday. In place of the ruling strength most of the week appeared general weakness and sharp declines throughout the list, with Southwest markets leading; St. Louis declined nearly 2c a bushel. Report of clearing weather in the Southwest was a selling motive until after the regular close, when predictions of showers in Kansas and Missouri brought enough covering orders to rally prices a little from the lowest points. The 1 o'clock close therefore was rather steady at 79¾c for July. Supplementing the crop news was a weak set of cables, Liverpool closing ¾d lower and Paris markets generally unchanged, outside of a 65-point advance on June flour, attributed to light stocks and a scare of shorts. These two influences constituted the principal bear factors of the day. The decline, however, failed to attract export business, and only a few loads were reported, including 1¼ loads No. 1 Northern in New York and 5 loads ontports. The weather map showed much lower temperatures in Spring wheat States, but, as Northwest markets readily followed the declines elsewhere, there was little disposition to regard cold weather as a hullish influence. A good deal of unloading took place in all markets. The trade was evidently long on unfavorable crop prospects, and now that the outlook has improved, wanted to take profits. Northwest receipts were also shade larger than last week, hut under last year. At the close No. 2 red was qnoted 79¼c, elevator, and 79¾@80¾c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85¾c, free ou board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 78¼@78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼@77¾c; Rye, No. 1, 67¾c; Barley, No. 2, 71c; sample, 65@70c. Corn, July, 63¾c.

DULUTH, June 21.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼c; July, 75¼c; September, 71¼@72c. Manitoba, cash, No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 74c. Oats, September, 30¼c; rye, 56c; September, 58½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21.—Wheat, July, 76½c; September, 70¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 78½c, old; July, 70¾c; September, 70¼@70¾c; No. 2 hard, 75c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 61¾c; July, 61¼c; September, 64½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 43¼c; July, 32¾c; September, 27¾c. No. 2 white, 47¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.75@$3.85; Winter patents, $4@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.20; no grade, $2.25@$2.25, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kilu-dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.80@$1.85. BRAN—Spring bran, prompt, $19.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.75@$19.25; Spring bran, bulk, $19; Spring bran, middling, $20.25@$20.50; coarse Winter bran, $21@$24; city bran, $20.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $23.50; hominy chop, $23; oil meal, $27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79 15-16	80	79 9-16	79⅝
September	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼
December	78⅛	78 15-16	78¼	78
Corn—				
July	66⅝	67	66⅜	66⅝
September	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
December	..	..	..	50⅝
Lard—				
June	..	..	..	$10.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73½	73⅝	73	73½
September	72¼	72¼	71⅝	71¾
December	72⅞	73	72¼	72⅝
Corn—				
July	65½	66	65½	65⅝
September	58⅝	58 15-16	58⅝	58⅞
December	45⅛	45½	45	45⅝
Oats—				
July	39⅝	40¼	39¼	40¼
September	31¼	31¾	31	31⅝
December	21	21⅛	31	31⅛
Lard—				
July	$10.45	$10.55	$10.42½	$10.50
September	10.50	10.57½	10.50	10.55
Ribs—				
July	10.77½	10.80	10.77½	10.77½
September	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.65
Pork—				
July	17.87½	18.00	17.87½	17.92½
September	18.07½	18.20	18.07½	18.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.75@$19.50; family, $19.50@$20; short clear, $18.75@$21.25. BEEF—Mess, $18.50@$14; family, $15.50@$16; packet, $14.50@$15; extra India mess, $24@$25. BEEF HAMS, $21.50@$22.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¼@9¾c; 150 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 10¼@10¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 11@11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼@10¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¼@6¼c. LARD, $10.75; city lard, $10.10@$10.25; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $16.90; Brasil, kegs, $12.70; compound, 8¼@8½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 11¼c; city lard stearine, 13½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil, barrels, 49c; machine-made, barrels, 49½c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2; oil, barrels, $4. Resin—Common, strained, $1.55; good, strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $1.80; I, $2.80; K, $2.90; M, $3.30; N, $3.60; W G, $3.90; W W, $4.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Turpentine, 47½c; receipts, 892 casks; sales, 610 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,035 barrels; sales, 1,302 barrels; A, B, C, D, E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3.05; N, $3.40; W G, $3.55; W W, $3.75.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHRISTIAN BALDUF.—A transcript of judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against Christian Balduf, a ranchman of Arroyo, Cameron County, Texas, in favor of Mrs. Aimée C. Mercer of Jamaica, L. I., for $50,000, this being the amount of damages awarded the plaintiff against the defendant for breach of promise of marriage on Thursday by a Queens County jury.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WINNER & SILVERMAN.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against David U. Winner and John Silverman, individually and together, by Jacob Barch, a creditor, for $531. Winner & Silverman are in the supply business at 223 Bowery.

CHARLES KRAUS.—Charles Kraus, hardware and housefurnishing goods at 3,479 Third Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $2,121 and assets of $900. The latter consist of a mechanic's lien against a contractor and builder. The largest creditors are Bruce & Cook, $927.

CHARLES M. ECKERT.—Charles M. Eckert of Kingston filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $1,859 and no assets. The National Bank of Rondout, N. Y., $847, judgment on promissory note in 1892, is the largest creditor.

SOLOMON PULVER.—Solomon Pulver of 226 East Sixtieth Street, formerly a member of the firm of F. J. Egan & Co., which dissolved in 1890, having made a general assignment, and also formerly a member of the firm of S. Pulver & Co., composed of Solomon Pulver and Charles Flaum, cotton brokers, of Ennis, Texas, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $90,291 and no assets. The principal creditors are: The Bank of Montreal, $19,346; Chisholm & Sons, New York, $2,300; M. Guggenheim & Sons, $2,183; Henken, Staton & Co., $2,087; Winship & Burr, $2,382; Whitman & Phelps, $1,191. The liabilities were mostly contracted in 1890, and many of the creditors are now out of business.

JAMES W. UPSON.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed at Utica yesterday by James W. Upson, a tobacco dealer in Baldwinsville. The debts amount to $121,-201 and the assets to $98.00.

CHARLES FLAUM.—Charles Flaum of 80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street also filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $38,065, being the debts of the firm of S. Pulver & Co. of Ennis, Texas, in which he was a partner.

LOUIS DAVIS.—Louis Davis, a salesman of 131 Bleecker Street, residing at 114 East Ninety-first Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $3,029 and no assets. There are ten creditors, the liabilities having been contracted in 1900.

SAMUEL ALBERT.—Samuel Albert, formerly a liquor dealer of 35 Orchard Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of

JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1902.



GREAT CATS! AND HE THINKS I'M DEAD.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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AT the Tilden Club Thursday night Frank H. Brooks was among those who walked up to shake hands with ex-President Grover Cleveland.

"Mr. Cleveland," said Mr. Brooks, "I am very glad to see you. I owe to you the only political honor I have had in my life."



"How was that?" asked Mr. Cleveland.

"You appointed me Consul to Trieste."

"Ah, indeed! How did you like Trieste?"

"I didn't go there. You afterward changed the appointment to Consul General at St. Petersburg, the salary of the Trieste Consulship not being such as I could accept."

"Well, how did you like St. Petersburg?"

"I didn't go there, either. Family reasons compelled me to decline that appointment also."

"Shake hands again," said the ex-President. "I have had some honor in my time, but never before, to my knowledge, have I had the distinguished honor of shaking hands with a Democrat who refused two offices."

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ANDREW CARNEGIE, on returning from his estate in Scotland, told the following story of a conversation between two of his gillies:

It was a cold, wintry day and the blustering wind was making hard work of it for a Scot who was toiling up the hillside, when he met a friend attired in the national costume. Feeling the keen bite of the wind, he shouted:

"Hoot! Sandy, been't ye cauld wi' th' kilts?"

"Na, na, mon, but I'm kilt wi' the cauld."

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ONE of "Abe" Gruber's constituents who had been out of a position for some time came to him recently with the request for a loan of $10.

"I have a job in sight," he said, "that I can land with the aid of a ten-dollar note."

He got the ten all right, and after thanking the lender for that and past favors, went out with a smile on his face.

But he came back very soon wearing a look of deep dejection and wanted another ten, saying:

"I was walking down the street with the ten in my mouth, where I had put it for safe keeping, and a-thinking of this job, when all of a sudden I swallowed it."

Mr. Gruber, reaching in his pocket, handed the man a quarter and said:

"Here, go down stairs, buy some ipecac, swallow it, and see if you can't make the X raise."

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THIS STORY is told of the Rev. C. W. Millard, who is Presiding Elder of the New York Conference.

For several years he had a servant in his family who was a devoted Roman Catholic. Her love and devotion to them made the question of salvation a serious one.

One day as Mary passed through the doctor's study he looked up and said:

"If I should die to-night, Mary, what would become of me?"

After thinking seriously for some minutes, she replied:

"An, shure, I don't know, but I think the Lord would save you for your ignorance."

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SENATOR QUAY seldom admits that he has been outwitted, but he was in such high good humor after the recent Pennsylvania Convention that he told a story on himself.

"When Pattison walloped us," he said, "there were five men contesting for a Marshalship—one of the few plums I had to dispose of. I had really picked the man, and was trying to get the others off the field, when the five came at me.

"'Gentlemen, the returns speak for themselves,' said I. 'Losses everywhere! None of you deserves office.'

"'But I increased the vote in my district 50 per cent,' said a Berks County Dutchman.

"'If that's so, you can have the office,' said I, remembering that the few Berks County Republicans had nearly disappeared under the Pattison landslide.

"We looked at the returns and found his district had cast nine Republican votes.

"'Isn't that 50 per cent. better than six votes?' he asked, pointing to the figures for the previous election, and I had to confess that it was and give him the office.

"The man had married into a Democratic family, and had brought his relatives into the fold."

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MARK TWAIN, relating several incidents of his travels in India, told the following story anent the pomposity of the Judge of the Bombay High Court:

"A Judge, whose bearing denoted that never for an instant could he forget his judicial distinction, was walking up and down the platform of a small railway station just before taking his seat in the train. A few minutes after the train had drawn into the station a perspiring Englishman rushed on to the platform and said to the Judge:

"'Is this the Bombay train?'

"The Judge, looking over the head of the questioner, remarked coldly:

"'I am not the Station Master.'

Whereupon the Englishman retorted, with considerable heat:

"'Then, confound you, Sir, why do you swagger about as if you were.'"

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SENATOR DANIEL of Virginia was at one time counsel for a small Southern railroad. At a point on the line where it crossed a prominent highway they had an old negro watchman, whose duties consisted in warning travelers of the approach of trains. One night a farmer's wagon was struck, causing a bad accident. The railroad company was of course sued for damages, and at the trial the old darky was the chief witness for his employers. He answered the questions put to him in a clear, direct manner. Among them was the query as to whether he surely swung his lantern across the road when he saw the train coming, to which he replied:

"'Deed I did, Sah."

The railroad company won the suit and Mr. Daniel took occasion later to compliment his witness on his excellent testimony. The old fellow was profuse in thanks, but before they parted bluntly said:

"Lordy, Marse John, I sho' was skeered when dat lawyer gin to ax me 'bout de lantern. I was afeard he was goin' to ax if it was lit or not, 'cause de oil in it done give out some time before de axdent."

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SENATORS PLATT of Connecticut, Burnham of New Hampshire, and Teller of Colorado comprise the committee which is at present investigating the Cuban sugar question with reference to the benefits to be secured to Cuba through the pending Reciprocity bill. The committee has been holding strenuous sessions almost daily and when not listening to witnesses, has been engaged in digesting previous testimony. The other morning after listening to long and tedious testimony Senator Platt, the Chairman, announced abruptly that the committee would adjourn until 10 o'clock the following morning. Mr. Teller, who is an indefatigable worker and never

absent from the Senate except for good cause, remarked:

"Mr. Chairman, to-morrow is the fortieth anniversay of my marriage, and my wife thinks I should devote a part of the day at home. I ask that the committee adjourn to meet day after to-morrow to allow me to do so."

Senator Platt gladly acquiesced to Senator Teller's request.

The following morning, to the surprise of everybody, Senator Teller appeared at the Capitol bright and early.

"Why! Senator," remarked a colleague on the committee, "isn't this the anniversary of your marriage?"

The Colorado statesman smiled and remarked:

"No, it isn't. I made a mistake; it's to-morrow."

And the laugh was on the Colorado favorite statesman.

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IT was at the Century Club recently a group of men were discussing an editorial of the evening previous on the strain upon university professors and their need of the long Summer vacation. Some Columbia men were of the number, and it was suggested that possibly a Columbia man had written the editorial.

An outsider asked sarcastically if it was still true that the Columbia professor only lectured twice and on the second Tuesday of each week! To which a Columbia man replied:

"All that is changed now. The new President is one of the strenuous men, you know, and he has set new hours, and we are all obliged to keep these hours closely. It is rather wearing, but there is no help for it."

"What are the hours?" was asked very innocently by a layman.

"From 12 to 1 each day, with one hour off for lunch!"

And the sound of the syphon was distinctly audible in the silence which followed.

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PROF. SANDERSON, the head of Yale's French Department, tells of a classroom retort by which he was utterly routed. Necessary to the understanding of the story is the knowledge that an instructor's failure to appear to conduct his recitation is termed in college slang a "cut." It is unnecessary to explain that a cut is an occasion of great joy.

"As we haven't time to read Hugo's book, 'L'Homme Qui Rit,' or 'The Man Who Laughs,' gentlemen," said Prof. Sanderson, "I just want to explain the meaning of the title. 'The Man Who Laughs,' the central figure of the book, does not really laugh at all. His mouth has been so cut that he goes through life with what appears to be a broad grin, and from this deformity derives his nickname."

Noticing a student who appeared to be paying small attention, Prof. Sanderson singled him out.

"Mr. Blank," he said, "will you kindly explain to the class the significance of this title?"

"Why, surely, Professor," replied the student, rising lazily; "'The Man Who Laughs' fellow does not really laugh at all. He is merely grinning because he got a cut."

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JULIUS H. WYMAN, a young corporation attorney of Baltimore, has so much the appearance of a minister of the Gospel that at the numerous conventions he is called to attend he is invariably asked to offer the opening prayer. Only once did this clerical appearance threaten to "debar" him.

The antipathy that the philanthropist Girard had to the ministerial profession is well known, and members of that holy calling are even now excluded from the university that bears his name. A short time ago Mr. Wyman visited the college. He was met at the door by the guardian, who, supposing him to be a preacher, said:

"No ministers allowed, Sir!"

The young lawyer, surprised, grabbed him by the arm and cried:

"Who in h—— said I was a preacher?"

"Walk right in, Sir; walk right in," was the good-natured remark of the doorkeeper, who smiled a broad, apologetic smile.

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GEN. HORACE PORTER, in his speech at the Lotos Club on Tuesday evening, said he appreciated the enthusiasm which greeted him and referred to a Western audience which was so enthusiastic that it applauded the opening prayer. He also alluded to a friend of his who was greeted by the words:

"I have often heard of you, but have never seen you," to which his friend replied, "I have often seen you, but never heard of you."

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OLIVER HERFORD was with a party of friends who were discussing the troubles of masculine mortals with collar buttons and shirt studs. When Mr. Herford's turn came he said:

"I never use shirt studs. I buy brass paper fasteners. They cost 35 cents a gross and when new look like Roman gold. I insert them in my shirt bosom and they would deceive the oldest inhabitant. I am not bothered about removing them—I let the laundryman attend to that."

"Why didn't you wear that kind of substitute to-night?" asked one of the party, pointing at Mr. Herford's wide expanse of immaculate shirt front, in which three tiny gold buttons showed.

"I did," said Mr. Herford, and he reached up, grabbed a button, gave a ting, and pulled it out. It was a paper fastener.

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EDWIN NORTON, President of the American Can Company, who is now at his cottage in the Adirondacks, came across in a hotel in that region a young man of a type which flourishes to a greater extent abroad than in this country. He was a long-haired, bespectacled aesthete of the most "intense" kind, and was reading a volume of Swinburne.

The aesthetic youth and Mr. Norton got into conversation, and Mr. Norton picked up the book the other had been reading. He glanced at a few of the poems, and then, with a twinkle in his eye, remarked:

"This man Swinburne seems to be the Ella Wheeler Wilcox of England."

The aesthete's condition is still regarded as critical.

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WILLIAM DE LONG, Commissioner Dougherty's right-hand man in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, tells this:

"There used to be a Dutch barber who kept a place in the city here. He had an assistant who was just about as Dutch as the boss, but the assistant thought the boss about the meanest man on earth. Every time he got a customer in the chair he would tell him all about the boss. One day he had a man all fixed, face lathered, and head laid back. Then he began his tale of woe as he stropped the razor:

"'Mine poss iss der meanest man. He charches me 10 cends if I cud a man und a quarter if I gash him.'

"The assistant went on stropping and the man in the chair was beginning to get uneasy, for it seemed to be a settled thing that every customer would have something happen to him. He waited in silence. Presently the assistant resumed:

"'Pud I don't care to-day.'

"'Why?' inquired the customer.

"'Pecause I vun fife dollars on der races yesterday und I mide as vell spend id dat vay as any odder.'

"The customer suddenly remembered that he had to catch a train."

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ON one occasion when Ambassador Choate was defending a client charged with a serious offense the attorney for the plaintiff in his speech had reconnted the alleged misconduct of the defendant, and impressively said:

"There is no possible excuse for such action; no one could offer any excuse."

"Why, just imagine the many excuses you could devise if you were counsel for the defendant," interrupted Mr. Choate.

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WHEN members of the Lotos Club, inclined to be facetious at the expense of a fellow-member, turn up their noses at the steak set before them and remark, "No, thanks, no Pullman steak for me," George H. Daniels, if he be within hearing, is pretty apt to suggest in an aside that he "guesses he will resign from the House Committee."

Mr. Daniels, by reason of his position as General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, happens to be in charge of the dining car service on that railroad. Naturally, to the waggish member of the Lotos his association with the House Committee suggests comparisons that are odious.

A few nights ago Mr. Daniels was seated at the table, complacently listening to the jokes on "the other fellows" and contributing his share to the general fund designed to promote merriment. A waiter approached with a platter of chicken.

"I do not want any Schenectady chicken," commented the man at Daniels's right. "I'll wait till I get to Albany for that."

And the laugh went round once more.

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DURING a recent meeting in Alexander Hall, at Princeton University, at which the majority of the Faculty were present, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke said that the discussion reminded him of a story which he had just heard:

"A young college woman went to spend her Easter vacation with an old uncle in a town in Northern Vermont, where he owned a modest chair factory. Soon after her arrival her good old uncle took her through his plant. The girl, bright-eyed and alert, noticing a large number of finished chairs stored in every corner of the factory, evidently an accumulation of old stock, exclaimed:

"'But, uncle, do you ever expect to get rid of all these old chairs?'

"'Yes, I reckon I'll sell all them chairs easy 'nough. Settin' ain't goin' out o' fashion nohow,' replied the old man, quietly."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN Wall Street they are telling this story to illustrate the underlying reason of one of E. H. Harriman's aversions to a state of affairs that existed not very long ago.

He was lunching with several friends one day when one of them told a story about two fishermen he had met in the wilds, neither of whom had ever seen a railroad or locomotive.

There was a twinkle in Mr. Harriman's eye as he said:

"Those two men missed their vocation as fishermen. Without a doubt they should have been Interstate Commerce Commissioners."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN anecdote of President Kruger is told in a letter received in this city from one of the British officers who was captured with Gen. Methuen by Gen. De La Rey.

A pious Boer, arguing against war after the struggle with the English had become inevitable, said that nations as well as individuals when smitten on one cheek ought to turn the other.

"Exactly," exclaimed Oom Paul, "but Scripture does not say what we should do next, and manhood speaks up and says: 'Thrash the fellow.'"

Odds & Ends of Club life



THIS last week saw the opening of the Golf Club for the season at Newport.

There is much speculation this year at Newport as to whether society will patronize the club or not. Some years ago, when it was first opened, there was a rush to it and the Casino—which is not a club but which has club features—was abandoned. Every one met at the Golf Club in the morning and afternoon. Nearly all dinners were given there in preference to other places and several of the entertainments on a large scale, arranged by bachelors, took place at the new club.

⁂

With the decline of golf as a pastime for the Newport set and the taking up of squash and the revival of tennis, the old Casino came again in fashion, and last Summer the club was rather dreary at times.

⁂

This year, when Alfred Vanderbilt and his brother have private polo grounds and when there is a disposition to invest in properties outside of Newport, where all sports can be arranged independently of clubs, it would look as if the Summer residents would once more patronize the Casino as a general place of meeting.

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The Reading Room, which is the most unique of clubs, will always remain popular. It is an institution sui generis, but will always be as much of a landmark at Newport as the Old Mill in the Park.

⁂

The Meadow Brook Club this past week has been the centre of the suburban life on Long Island. There never has been such a revival of polo, which takes precedence of all other outdoor sports. Notwithstanding matches in other parts of the country, polo at Meadow Brook goes on serenely. The exodus to Newport will not begin until July.

⁂

Another suburban club which has completed its year and just held its annual meeting with a large membership and waiting list is the Country Club at Westchester. This is the home of polo and one of the first places in this country where golf was played. It antedates Tuxedo and it is claimed by some of the older members that the inspiration for Tuxedo came from their club.

⁂

The President of the club is Edward C. Potter. It is controlled by a Committee of Fifteen and it is one of the few country clubs which has any life members. Among these is William K. Vanderbilt, who is a life member of nearly every club on whose roll his name appears.

⁂

An odd thing about life members is that for its size the Knickerbocker has more than any other. The Westchester Country Club's list goes into the fifties, and the Knickerbocker closely follows it. The University has only twenty-nine life members, in a complete membership roll, according to its last report, of 3,133, with 942 on the waiting list. The Union has nine life members, the eldest of whom is Richard William, who became a member in 1855, and the next in age is David Bradley Lee, the brother of the Countess Waldersee, whose membership dates from 1860. William K. Vanderbilt is a life member there, as is also Joseph F. Loubat.

⁂

The club at Sheepshead Bay has never held a more brilliant assemblage in display of fashion than that which was there on Saturday for the Suburban. There is no lawn such as that at Morris Park for the display of gowns, and the cold wind was somewhat detrimental, as many wraps were worn.

⁂

One of the features of the day was the serving of luncheon in the boxes. The arrangements were perfect, and there was no struggle to get attendants, nor were there long waits. In fact, with the comparatively limited capacity of the clubhouse itself, it was wonderfully well managed.

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The 1st of July will bring the restoration of the initiation fee at the Calumet. There is a long list of applicants for membership, many of whom were members in former days, but dropped out when they joined the Union. The Calumet after next year will be the only Fifth Avenue fashionable club below Thirtieth Street.

⁂

Although the members of the Union are delighted to get into their new home, still it is quite difficult for a number of them to break tradition and go so far up town.

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The Metropolitan, although one of the most complete clubs in every respect, has suffered from a lack of attendance from the reason that it is above Fifty-ninth Street, although the majority of its members live in the neighborhood.

⁂

The English idea prevails, that a man's residence and his club should be some distance apart.

BOBBIE.

WITH WELL DRESSED MEN



IT is true that there is very little variation in men's dress and that the masculine mind is apt rather to do as others do than to affect any decided originality. The Suburban provided occasion for one of the last gatherings of society before the watering place season. A month ago at Morris Park and at the Brooklyn Handicap men were still in Spring attire. Now they are beginning to exhibit their Summer clothes.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., is tall and thin, and his mustache and hair are gray. He is wearing a gray suit in the small pin-checks, very much on the style of Mr. Vanderbilt's. The coat, however, is made more in the new cutaway style, and preference is shown for the tall, straight standing collar and black four-in-hand. Mr. Iselin wears a flat straw hat with black band.



"Jack" Follansbee has a very neat flannel suit of dark gray, with a darker stripe running through it. The coat is the cutaway. Mr. Follansbee wears the flat-brimmed straw bat.



William K. Vanderbilt wore a Panama at the races on the day of the Suburban. It is very large and is a genuine and very expensive hat. Mr. Vanderbilt has quite a preference for gray. The sack suit which he wore on that Saturday was pin-check, the coat single breasted. Mr. Vanderbilt wears the all-around turn-down collar and the narrow knotted black four-in-hand.

Peter F. Collier wore a very dark, almost black, flannel suit, with a greenish stripe. The coat was made in cutaway style.

Hamilton Carey wore a very dark-gray flannel, the coat cut square and coming well over the hips, yellow nankeen waistcoat, dark tie, and flat-brimmed straw hat.

Reginald Vanderbilt, blue flannel, with a dark stripe, sack coat, three buttoned single breasted, all-around collar, dark-green four-in-hand tie, flat-brimmed straw, with black band.



John W. Gates was in a yellowish-brown suit, almost écru in shade, Panama hat, and dark four-in-hand tie.

Harry Payne Whitney wore dark-blue serge, with plain, flat-brimmed straw hat.

One of the signs of the times has been noted. It is the gradual disappearance of the brown leather boot, particularly that kind which is known as low-quartered, or Oxford tie. The black leather Oxford and even at times patent leather shoes are worn, but one rarely sees the old russets of other days. It was stated that Berry Wall has been seen to wear a pair of russet boots with white kid tops, but he even prefers the black leather. This will show that even with the extremists the russet leather has fallen into disfavor. It is an excellent shoe, nevertheless, for shipboard, and made with rubber soles, corrugated like a rug, it has some popularity with yachtsmen when they do not wear white canvas footgear.

The very extraordinary costume of E. Berry Wall has been described. In detail and effect it was the most remarkable thing seen at the clubhouse. The cloth from which the suit was made is one which is exhibited frequently in tailors' windows. It is a large gray shepherd plaid check, reminding one of the old-fashioned Paisley shawl.



The trousers were extremely wide, but tapered at the ankle. They were turned up several inches to display white spats and highly varnished patent leather boots.

But the crowning glory of the get-up was a dust coat of reddish Havana brown, an extraordinary shade for suiting.

The coat was made as a modified Welier, such as Phiz has delineated in the old editions of "Pickwick." There were wide, flaring skirts and great pockets with flaps.

A colored shirt, all-around collar, bright red carnation-hued tie, the red shading into purple.

The smallest of low-crowned "dinky" brown derby hats, such as one associates with the appearances of Mr. Chevalier in the "Coster's Serenade," completed the outfit. It was in keeping with the races, and when the cool breezes began to blow, Mr. Wall looked very comfortable.

Before the Summer closes and when the men who have been in London for the coronation return, there will probably be some decided change in the colors for men's suitings. Just now one sees either the always proper, always serviceable blue serge or flannel on the one side, and the invisible or pin-check gray on the other. There is a disposition to bring in brown of a very decided roan hue, and this is quite popular at the race track and at horse shows.

The long semi-frock, semi-cutaway coat has not taken. The majority of men are wearing a species of coat, single or double breasted, which is made on the lines of the old pea jacket. It is cut square, is not as snug, and has more cloth. In fact, it has almost the length of a Norfolk jacket, without, of course, the belt and the pleats.

There has been some tendency to wearing scarlet four-in-hands, but only at the races or at sporting events. In town, they are not worn at all. In London just now there is much investment in scarlets and purples, but the coronation crazes will not come over to this side of the water. The coronation red is ugly and trying, and red has a hot look in Summer.

One very remarkable costume was worn by one of the Hempstead men. It was of deep vivid brown. The coat was a cutaway, with wide skirts and pocket flaps. A very small, narrow-brimmed straw hat and a red tie with all-around collar were worn.



Hamilton Carey wore a very dark-gray flannel, the coat cut square and coming well over the hips, yellow nankeen waistcoat, dark tie, and flat-brimmed straw hat.

Sidney Smith was in gray check, black four-in-hand, and flat-brimmed straw hat with black band.

The canary-colored kid glove is another one of the fads of the Summer. These gloves are made with one button—not a clasp—and are rather smart. They go very well with gray and blue, and even with brown, and are much better adapted for general outing than the gray suede so long in favor. At the Suburban nearly every other man wore these gloves.

Craig Wadsworth, gray invisible check suit, sack, single breasted, tan shoes, all-around turn-down collar, narrow, very dark green tie, and a large Panama hat with flaring brim.

T. Suffern Tailer wore a suit of dark-blue serge. The coat was rather short and cut somewhat in the shape of a pea jacket. A turn-down collar and narrow four-in-hand and a small flat-brimmed straw hat, the brim very narrow, and a tricolored ribbon, red, white, and blue, completed his get-up.

William C. Whitney has a dust coat of warm Havana brown. He only wears this when the air becomes quite chilly. His suit at the Handicap was black cheviot, double-breasted coat, cut in the fashion of a long pea jacket, and a black tie.



Frederick Gebhard wore a dark-gray suit, sack, almost the shade of London smoke, dark red tie, and flat-brimmed straw hat.

The four-in-hand does not lose a whit of its popularity. Perhaps as Summer advances, the bow ties will again come into fashion, but it is more than probable that these will be reserved for evening or semi-evening dress, the colors as always, in this instance, being white or black.

Foulards make very excellent four-in-hand ties, and all the old designs in white on dark blue, green, and black grounds are much in evidence.

Appleton Smith, dark gray, almost drab, invisible check, dark four-in-hand tie, flat-brimmed straw, with dark band.

Dr. H. Hoyle Butts, light gray invisible check sack suit, dark four-in-hand, flat-brimmed straw, canary-colored gloves.



A MUSTARD MYSTERY

CERTAINLY Cassatet is a man of many parts, though somewhat eccentric. Years ago he had written an essay, "The Placating of the Immaterial," and had printed it at his own risk. Needless to say that it was ignored. Of course, Cassatet suffered from disappointment. "I have," so he told a patient listener, "tried to elevate humanity by appealing to their brains. I have found it a useless task. Now, henceforth I am going to labor in an entirely practical manner. I shall work at their stomachs. My future life is to be devoted to the subject of adulterations. How many canaries there are who meet an untimely end due to the inferior quality of bird seed? Think of the Boston bulldogs, the poodles, who perish annually trying to sustain life on the so-called dog biscuit!"

Some one came across Cassatet the other day, and the poor fellow seemed dazed, confused, and somewhat incoherent in speech. Something had happened to him, and he told of it as follows:

"For the last six months I have been studying the precise alimentary differences between cane sugar and glucose. My experiences with sugarplums have been of the most varied, and, I may add, painful character. It is martyrdom to stuff yourself with bad bonbons, but I have done that. I suppose I was fully absorbed with my subject, and the practical test had for the time quite deprived me of my appetite, when I became strangely hungry, and went to an eating house. I sat down before the lunch counter and was supplied with a meat sandwich. There was a mustard pot at my elbow, but I did not help myself to any mustard. Catch me doing that! I gazed with horror at the wooden spoon and the coagulated smears of the so-called condiment incrusted on the pot. Then there arose suddenly, as if alongside of me—from the ground, as it were—a strange figure.

"The man had on a doublet and hose, a big felt hat and a plume. From his neck there was suspended a gold chain and a medal. Around his waist there was a belt, and from that hung a long rapier. As his form took shape I recognized at once that it was a gentleman of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and he looked the bully and swashbuckler all over. He twirled his mustache in the most savage way and hurled a look of defiance at me.

"Then he bawled at me and in a particularly aggressive manner. This was what he said: 'What, no mustard with your beef? D—n it, Sir, you shall eat mustard,' and he pointed to the mustard pot.

"I knew the phrase was a very old English one, and served its purpose when a quarrel was sought. But I did not take it in that light. Here, I said, is a man who wants information.

"The word mustard at once set me going. This was my opportunity. I knew I could convince him how futile was the mustard of the present period. I was not a bit cowed, though he did unsheath his blade, and I saw enough of the glittering steel to read on it 'Toledo.' You must know me well enough to understand that I have my nerves under perfect control. I must confess, however, what did in a certain measure surprise me was this, that although the man spoke in a strident voice, no one at the lunch counter appeared to have heard him, nor was the least notice taken of his presence. Hungry people seemed to pass their plates with pie and their cups of coffee right through him.

"'Your pardon, Sir,' I said. 'Nothing could induce me to disturb the contents of that china pot, the substance in it being presumably mustard. I adore mustard—that is, the true and genuine article, but that slab mixture in that pot really has nothing to do with the seed of that most useful plant, which belongs to the family of the Bressica.'

"'Gadzooks!' said my companion, 'what drivel are ye mouthing?'

"'With your kind permission,' said I, 'permit me to proceed. Perhaps you were fortunate enough to live in that happy time when sturdy men ate "mustard and brawn, roast beef and plum pie." There were no beef trusts then. Those joyous days are but memories now. You must bear in mind your great dramatist who wrote, inviting you "to a piece of beef and mustard." Glorious Shakespeare knew what was good mustard, for he remarked, "the mustard is too hot a little." What a delight it must have been to have been alive in the time of Hippocrates. Then classical Greece could scald its beautiful mouth with true, biting mustard. Supposably you are an Englishman. Now, I ask you, if it had not been for mustard how could you have faced the Armada? Though they do say that Queen Bess did skimp the provisions of the fleet. How could you have fought Crecy or Agincourt, unless your knights and your bowmen had partaken of lashings of beef plastered with mustard? It seems so evident that to temper the genuine mustard great draughts of sack were necessary.'

"'S-death, man!' said the Elisabethan gentleman, 'that is all chatter—palaver.' There was a sinister look on his face and he fingered his sword.

"'Prithee, Sir,' I said, adopting his style, 'listen further unto me. Almost all the mustard of to-day is a falsification. There may be exceptions. It does not do when treating of such a vital subject to be too sweeping. Yes, the contents of this pot are decidedly yellow, a favorite color, by the way, to-day, but that shade is imparted by means of tumeric, and sometimes arnatto serves the purpose. I grant that it is pungent, but that comes from a cheap African pepper. If I could only induce you to visit my humble abode, you might look through my microscope, and you would see for yourself how many are the fraudulent materials mixed in with the so-called mustard, harmless, it may be—as flour and ground-up beans. I would exhibit for your instruction a pinch of this fictitious mustard, and, rubbing it on a piece of white paper, show you the yellow streak left on the paper. French mustard of the Dijon variety and German mustard, (an overquantity of the latter as consumed by the Emperor, according, so it is said, for his peculiar mordancy,) are both compounds of no importance; they make no pretenses; they are simply pungent sauces. But, alas! the glory of England, which was inseparable from the "mustarder" of old, has departed forever. I must, however, add this much—that in this, the new quarter of the globe, we are making to-day a very fair quality of mustard grown on our own soil, and who can tell how much of the future of the country may not depend on this?'

"I suppose I was eloquent, for I pride myself on my patriotism. What I said did seem to have some effect on the personage alongside of me.

"'By Gad's daggers, belts, blades, and scabbards,' burst out the man, 'and is England fallen so low? And you say that we live in an almost mustardless age?' Then the reckless fellow, before I could prevent him, drew his sword and smashed the mustard pot into smithereens.

"It was no dream, no hallucination,



"What! No mustard with your beef?'

for the young person behind the counter who was dispensing strawberry shortcake screamed. You may have read in the public prints about my arrest on the trumped-up charge of my having created a disturbance at a lunch counter. I was, of course, entirely innocent. The young lady who had charge of the cruller department declared in court that the mustard pot was too close to the edge of the counter and had fallen of its own accord. But I am by no means satisfied that gravity had anything to do with the smashing of that particular mustard pot."

PROFITABLE PROPHESY



SOME one has said that the race of prophets is extinct; that the last one died without remembering to leave the recipe behind him. The man who said that had never happened to wander around when the market was in full swing in Wall Street, or he would certainly have revised his dictum very radically. In point of fact, prophecy thrives more widely now than it ever did in the days of Job. Moreover, it has more honor now than they say it used to have. In those days a prophet was no great shakes, and they would throw him down without compunction, a whole race at a time. Now it is different. Not merely does the prophet live, but he also makes a living. That is very different.

The modus operandi is the simplest thing in the world. All that is necessary is paper, ink, nerve, and a copying machine. The prophet establishes himself in a top room, as is the time-honored wont of prophets, partly because a top room is cheaper, and partly, perhaps, because his brain is clearer the higher he gets. Not that brain is a necessity, but sometimes a prophet happens to have one, and must take care of it. The top room and the other accessories being secured, all that remains is to prophesy.

Various are the prophecies. One time a prophet will say with all the assurance of a railroad magnate that Missouri Pacific is going to rise. Sometimes it does rise when he says so, and he immediately pats himself on the back and says:

"Without doubt we are the people, and wisdom will die with us."

Another time it won't rise, prophesy as he will. Then he either says nothing at all or else he blames John W. Gates.

That gentleman is the greatest enemy of the prophets that ever happened. He steers them all wrong, crosses the think wires, so to speak, and then he laughs at them. Therefore the prophets might be supposed to leave him alone, but, strange to say, they don't. Always the outer room of his office is full of prophets. Which is a way they have.

Another time there is a prophecy that goes wrong. For instance, some home-loving prophet will say that Bread will go down. For some reason or other Bread continues to rise. It may be because Baking Powder declares a dividend, or it may be just the innate cussedness of Bread. Anyway, it rises. The prophet, to get even, says that Canadian Pacific will certainly go higher. It is hard to see the connection, but that is because you have not the prophet's colossal instinct for seeing things. Canadian Pacific does go higher. It has been doing the same thing all week, but that does not matter. You pay the prophet to tell you the truth, and he fails to see why he should not tell it whether the same thing has been happening all week or not. That is the way of the prophet.

Some prophets are "qualified prophets." That means that their bag of prophecies has a string on it and may be hauled back, if the gas leaks out, for instance. Such a prophet will write, at $1 per, that Reading will certainly rise if the coal strike ends; that Steel will rise if the heavy buying continues; that New York Central will be heavy unless it declares its dividend soon. That prophet is a qualified prophet, but an unqualified nuisance.

He soon loses caste among the men of Wall Street because they think that he is scared. It never pays to be scared in Wall Street. That is the reason that nerve is one of the most valued accessories of a prophet.

Free lunches are a good thing for prophets. Any day one may find some of them lined up against the free lunch, discussing the fun they have. One says he picked two winners this morning. Another says he lost on every throw. Another one stands in melancholy sadness, wondering what he will prophesy in the afternoon letter, seeing that the tape seems to be standing still. Perhaps it is the cheese that helps him to an inspiration, and he will go back to his upper room and write a beautiful prophecy about what will happen when the market wakes up again.

One prophet is the Boss Prophet—with capital letters. He guesses right about every third time, and all the other prophets—with small letters—wait till he prophesies and then they steal his fire for their altars. Only they throw in a little of their own powder to make it look like their own fire. That is mean, but you can't expect a poor prophet to do good stunts of his own every day.

Besides, it gives the Boss Prophet such a good chance to say:

"Look at the way the little prophets steal my fire."

So it is really a kindness to the Boss Prophet after all. It is funny, though, the way the prophets all say nasty things about the other prophets. Elijah never called Elisha a "fakir" or a "fraud." It would be a good thing if Andrew Carnegie would start a free library of Bibles for the education of the prophets.

Every prophet swears by London. In the early morning the offices are full of prophets asking, "How's London?" A little clerk says, "Strong. Atchison 82, Missouri Pacific 105, Canadian Pacific 140," &c. Then the prophet goes up in the upper room and writes what he calls his "morning prophecy." In it he tells the people that the opening will be strong and that Atchison will be especially strong. Then he goes to sleep again for an hour or two and wakes up at noon to ask about the coal strike.

Strange are the ways of prophets, but very simple when you know them.

C. M. K.

Country and City.

They wandered in the woodland,
And for affection's mark
He cut their twined initials
Deep in the shaggy bark.

He called upon the maiden,
He heard a growling grim,
A shaggy bark, oh, horrors!
Cut deeply into him.

Up-to-Date.

"They didn't call themselves bride and groom."

"What was it?"

"Bride and chauffeur."

1902



TEACHING animals to pose for their picture is a feature of animal training nowadays, and some trainers have become so expert at this work that their services are in great demand.

The amateur artist goes to the menagerie or zoological gardens, or trusts to securing a good copy from some photograph; but the first-class artist must either go out into the wild jungles and woods to copy his posing animals or get somebody to bring his model to the studio where he can study and work on it for days and weeks. It is not always possible to go to the forests and woods to find models, nor is it always a sure thing to find what the artist requires after he gets to the natural habitat of the wild animals. Even leaving the question of danger out, painting direct from wild life is not altogether a pleasant and profitable occupation when ferocious animals are needed as models.

Therefore animal trainers have in recent times found that it was possible to bring the denizens of the woods to the artists' studios, and in this work they have been so far successful that they find it profitable to extend their usefulness in this direction. Good posing animals are hard to get, and they are expensive luxuries to artists, but in the end it pays a good animal painter to secure such perfect models at any cost. It is well enough to go to the Bronx and sketch an elephant tugging at his chain or an angry lion pacing up and down his cage; but to catch the proper atmosphere it is necessary for an artist to study his model day after day in the same attitude. It is to furnish the profession with wild animals who will pose by the hour that animal trainers have succeeded in building up a new business.

Bears are among the easiest of wild animals to teach to pose, and the cost of one for a few weeks is not great. Almost any tame bear can be taught to pose, and pose in such a way that he will appear fully as ferocious as a wild bear intent upon hunting his prey.

Only successful animal trainers can teach the animals to pose so that there is life and atmosphere in their position and expression. A bear standing over a victim might give anything in the world except the desired expression which the artist wishes to immortalize. Good animal painters are becoming more exacting every year in their models. The camera has brought to their studio fine wild birds and animals in their natural haunts, and something of the life and attitude of these is desired in the posing models. While the bear is one of the easiest animals to teach and train, he is nevertheless a difficult creature to make very desirable. The average bear in captivity is a lazy beast, and his posing is naturally bad. Only good trainers can put a little anger and ferocity into them. Sometimes it is essential to prod them with a sharp stick to make them actually worth anything. More than one bear posing as a model has actually been so angry at his trainer as to long to devour him. It is at such supreme moments that the artist strives to catch the genuine wild bear attitude and expression. Some trainers exert themselves to such an extent that they risk their own lives. The artist, unmindful of his danger, proceeds to paint, encouraging the man to torment his model until ready to spring upon him.

The lion is also inclined to laziness and indifference in captivity, and he does not make a good model for posing unless he is painted in a restful, sleeping position. But that is not the attitude which art demands to-day in wild animals. It is expression of life and activity that must illuminate the canvas, and to catch this the wild creature must have some of his dormant instincts of anger and ferocity aroused. To make good posers the animals must be half starved before the hour for sitting, and then, lean and hungry, their nerves are easily aroused. Then it is possible to make the eyes snap and gleam, and the head to assume the position of anger or cupidity.

The most difficult of wild creatures to paint in attitudes of activity is the reptile, and it has only been recently that studios have been supplied with the poisonous snakes which would prove satisfactory models. A drugged snake would not do, for its motions are too sluggish. Neither would a venomous serpent with its poisonous fangs extracted quite answer the purpose, for the loss of its terrible weapon seems to daze and frighten the creature so that its defiant, angry appearance deserts it. But some genius found a way to obtain the desired effect, and for some time his snake models were in great demand.

The poisonous creatures were placed on a large plate glass square and then tempted by the trainer to assume the striking attitude. It was found that a snake was as helpless on glass as a pig on ice. It could neither crawl away nor reach out to strike its victim. The slippery surface made it helpless, but this very helplessness added to its anger, and it hissed and writhed with fearful energy. The snake charmer made his helpless victim assume any position the artist demanded, and the model posed so well that the pictures were realistically attractive. To-day nearly all snake models pose on glass or some other equally slippery surface, and the artist in his studio can copy at leisure the most poisonous varieties.

Leopards and tigers have been unpleasant models for artists to study in the quiet of their studio, and it requires a little nerve on the part of the painter to face one of these brutes when posed by some expert animal trainer. The utmost faith and dependence must be placed in the man who owns the model, for often the leopard or tiger shows no such fear of the artist as he may have of his trainer. Indeed, there seems to lurk in the eyes of the wild animal a strong desire to pounce upon the artist. A good posing feline must not be a creature tamed to the point of cowardly docility. The nearer the animal can assume the attitude and appearance of a wild jungle creature the better will he prove for the work designed for him. Consequently the animal trainer who makes a business of supplying wild animals as artists' models must keep his creatures in a half wild and savage condition, but at the same time under subjection, so that no actual danger may be invited.

Occasionally accidents will happen. In one of the studios of New York a leopard that was taking his first actual lessons in posing resented the motions of the artist, and when the canvas was half finished it took advantage of a temporary forgetfulness of its keeper and sprang forward with a roar of rage. But it attacked the canvas and not the artist, rending it to pieces before the trainer could get him under control again.

Such events are merely incidents of the new art of animal painting. On the whole it is much safer to have a wild creature pose in the studio under a good trainer than to hunt one up in his jungle and attempt to paint him there. Even the camera artist finds it rather dangerous to take pictures of the animals in their native haunts, but as a rule there is something about the innocent camera which will often intimidate the most formidable of forest beasts. Many a carnivorous animal has turned and raced from a hunter with a camera. It may be that the animals are affected by it as much as many superstitious natives of uncivilized countries who would rather face a rifle than a camera aimed at them.

Photographs of wild animals have been enlarged, and artists have tried to use these as models in their studios, but they are not satisfactory for the highest class of work. No reproduction of an animal will take the place of the original models. To paint these properly one must go to the woods or bring the woods into one's studio. It is possible to study the motions and general effects of wild creatures in their cages, and artists make frequent trips to the menagerie and Bronx Park to copy the best specimens; but when it comes to painting a picture of animal life and activity nothing quite takes the place of the posing models in the studio. It is an art that comes high and has its risks, but it must be employed to gain the best effects.

There is just now a craze for animal paintings, as there has been a wave of popularity for wild animal pictures in the magazines. One reason for this is that typical specimens of our wild animals are rapidly disappearing, and it is difficult to secure models for studio work. It may be that by another generation the painted picture of forest life will be the only exact reproduction of wild animals in the jungles and woods. The photograph will give isolated pictures of certain phases of animal life, and menageries will show degenerate examples of wild animals in captivity and the museums will preserve semblances of stuffed creatures for the student of natural history; but the ambitious painted picture of wild life, with all the atmosphere and exactness of detail, with life and activity shown in every play of muscle and gleam of eye, will furnish something more than mere copies or reproductions of nature in her primitive state.

Animal life and haunts require the ideal rendering of the master artist to make them real and effective. The photograph and copies of animals in captivity do not supply the key to the magic storehouse of animal wisdom and possibilities. Only the keen, imaginative eye of the master artist can do this, interpreting wild animal life in a way that will appeal to all generations.

The models used to-day in the studios are usually animals newly secured from the forests and woods, and only partly tamed. When they have been exhibited in menageries and zoological parks for a number of years they lose individuality and mobility of expression. When they come to the studios, fresh with the odor of the forest about them, it is with a strength and virility of character and motion that stimulates the artist to his highest endeavor. The beast is still possessed of a sense of power which continued captivity gradually blunts, and it is this undefinable expression which the artist tries to transfer to his canvas.

GEORGE E. WALSH.



"Any tame bear can be taught to pose."

A Vindictive Snake.

A PARTY of legal lights who are addicted to the sport rendered famous by the gentle Isaak Walton were lunching recently at the Lawyers' Club and the post-prandial conversation glided from fish yarns to the sea serpent, and thence by easy stages to the subject of snakes in general. Some rather tall stories were told, and once or twice Truth staggered and fell prostrate.

Among the guests was an ex-Senator from Kentucky, who, after listening in silence to the narrations, puffed reflectively at his Havana and said:

"I never hear a snake story without vividly recalling an incident that occurred in a little Kentucky town where I stopped a few days in one of my campaigns.

"We were gathered in the village drug store after supper one evening—you know that the drug store in a small town takes the place of a city club—when the subject under discussion happened to be the 'varmint' that caused the trouble in the Garden of Eden. Among the crowd was one Jacob Hildebrand, originally a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who had become quite a character in the little Kentucky town. He listened in attentive silence to the tales recounted by the village Munchausens, some of which"—the ex-Senator courteously waved his hand toward his friends—"really equaled those just related.

"The much-questioned 'hoop snake' was the subject, and there was a heated discussion as to his real existence, when 'Jake,' as he was familiarly called, took his pipe from his lips, and, gazing gravely about him, spoke.

"'There is such a snake—I myself have seen it. Once when I was a lad living in Pennsylvania my father sent me to mill with a turn of shelled corn. I put the sack of corn on the back of our old farm horse, bestrode the sack myself, and started on my journey.

"'It was a mild Spring day, and as I was in no particular hurry I cut me a young hickory sapling, peeled the bark from it, and proceeded to plait me one of those long bark whips that every country boy delights in. I had scarcely finished it when my eye fell upon the body of a snake stretched in the sun at the roadside and wallowing in the dust.

"'Boylike, I gave him a crack with my whip as I passed by. A few seconds later I looked back and my hair rose up and pushed my hat off my head; for that snake had wriggled out into the middle of the road, had taken his tail in his mouth, and was headed in my direction, rolling along just like a flour barrel hoop.

"'I dug my bare heels into my horse's flank and urged him into a trot. The sack of corn joggled frightfully, but each time I looked back it seemed that that snake had gained a lap. Finally the sack dropped off into the road, and as I landed squarely on the horse's back I gave him a dig that sent him into a gallop; I looked back again; the sack of corn lay directly in the path of the snake.

"'I began to breathe; he would surely be stopped in his onward career sufficiently long enough for me to gain some headway; even as I gazed my hopes were dashed; for that blamed serpent took his pointed tail from his mouth, ran it quickly through the sack, took tail in mouth again, and resumed his pursuit of me, carrying the sack as he rolled along.

"'As I gazed forward for a moment in hopes of seeing help somewhere at hand I espied the mill about 500 yards distant. I made a racer out of that old plow horse for that distance, keeping my eye as much as possible on the snake, which seemed gaining on me at every stride the old horse took. In desperation I headed straight for the mill pond and rode the horse out into it up to his belly. Then I turned and looked for my pursuer.

"'Would you believe it?' concluded Jake, as he knocked the ashes from his pipe and edged toward the door, 'that pesky snake had stopped at the edge of the mill pond and laid down the sack of corn, and when I turned toward him he reached around to his hip pocket and pulled out an old flintlock pistol and snapped it at me twice.'

"The silence that fell on that drug store crowd could positively be felt.

"Will some one be kind enough to pass the story?" said the ex-Senator from Kentucky, as he gazed contemplatively into the depths of his empty julep glass.

Excellent Explanation.

"Why is a woman—honest now, why is a wife cross?"

"Before marriage she was an I. After marriage she leaned on another I, and they formed an X. Of course she's cross; and so are you, I'll bet."

QUEER LEGENDS OF HAWAIIAN FISHERMEN



FISHERMEN of the Hawaiian Islands have many ancient legends which have been transmitted from father to son for generations. While a few of these legends have been reduced to writing, many are still unwritten and waiting for the student of folk-lore who is able to converse with the native in his own language.

Their earliest traditions relate to a wonderful race of people called the Menehunes, who were small of stature but of great activity—a species of Brownie. These people were always united in any work they did, and had an invariable rule that any operation undertaken must be completed in one night, otherwise it would be left unfinished, as they did not labor twice on the same work.

At one time Pi, a man who lived at Waimea, Kauai, told the Menehunes to wall in a fish pond at the bend of the Huleia River, close by. They commenced work at midnight, but at dawn the walls of the pond were not sufficiently finished to meet, so it was left incomplete, and has remained so to this day.

There is a tradition current among the fishermen that many years ago the Islands of Kauai, Niihau, and Nihoa were one, under the name of Niihau, while Oahu and Molokai were also united under the former name, the distance between them at that time being several days' sail. One day two fishermen were busily engaged in fishing. One was on the shore of Waianae, on the western extremity of Oahu, and the other on the rocks of Koloa, on Niihau, now Kauai. Owing to the strong current, the hooks and lines of each were carried out to sea and became entangled together in the middle of the channel, and when the fishermen endeavored to haul in their lines the two islands, unable to withstand the strain, parted from their moorings. Kauai broke off first from Nihoa, and afterward from Niihau, while Oahu separated from Molokai, and the two main bodies approached each other until the lines broke and the islands came to a standstill in their present position. When the Kings of the islands discovered the cause of the great changes, they ordered the fishermen to swim out to the middle of the new channel and dive down and get the hooks. They did this, and, wonderful to relate, there were found upon each hook specimens of every kind of fish in the sea, from the whale down to the shrimp.

The chief god of the fishermen was Kuula, whose worship was general to all the islands. The story of his deification is condensed as follows from the narrative of Moke Manu, one of the legendary bards of the islands:

Kuula lived at Leho-ula, in the land of Aleamai, Hana, Maui, with his wife, Hina-pu-ku-ia, and a younger brother of Kuula. The brothers separated in time, the younger taking up farmwork, while Kuula became a fisherman. He first built a fish pond on the shore close to his house, and this he stocked with all kinds of fish. Upon a rocky platform he also built a house, to be sacred for the fishing tabu, which he called by his own name, Kuula, and it is said that in this he made offerings of the first fish caught by him to a supreme god. Because of his piety all the fish were under his command and would appear and disappear at his will. The news of this soon spread all over Hana, and when the King, Kamohaolii, who was then living at Wananalua, heard of it he appointed Kuula as his head fisherman. By the aid of his well-stocked pond he was enabled to keep the King's table regularly supplied with all rare varieties, whether in or out of season, and consequently was held in high esteem by the latter.

About this time Kuula's wife gave birth to a son, whom they called Ai-ai-a-Kuula, (Aiai of Kuula.) After this son had grown into quite a stripling he achieved considerable fame by killing a large puhi (eel) called Koona, which had been deified by the people of Wailau, on the Koolau side of the island of Molokai. This puhi had come to Maui in order to rob Kuula's fish pond. Some time after this a man from Wailau, Molokai, who had been the kahu (keeper) of the puhi, in a dream was told that his god had been killed at Hana. Coming to Maui to find out for himself, he was befriended by one of the retainers of the King, with whom he lived for some years, learning in the course of time who had killed his god, upon which he resolved to be revenged.

One day he went to Kuula, without orders from the King, and said that he had sent him for fish. Kuula gave him an ulua, with the following warning instructions:

"Go back to the King and tell him to cut off the head of the fish and cook it in the imu, and the flesh of its body cut up and salt and dry in the sun, for 'this is Hana the aupehu land; Hana of the scarce fish; the fish of Kama; the fish of Lanalika.'" When the man came to the King with the fish, the latter asked him who had sent it, and he said, "Kuula," and substituted the following lying message in place of the true one:

"Your head fisherman told me to come back and tell you that your head should be cut from your body and cooked in the imu, and the flesh of your body should be cut up and salted and dried in the sun."

The King was so angered with this supposed treasonable message that he ordered his people to gather plenty of firewood and place it around Kuula's house and burn him and his family in it. All the people except those of Aleami obeyed the King's order, and in a short time the hut of Kuula was surrounded with the fagots. When the latter saw that the end was close at hand, he advised his son as to how he might escape by following the smoke up in the air to a cave on the hill of Kaiwiopele, where he would find safety. He then gave him a hook, a fish-pearl, a shell called "lehoula," and a small sandstone. This sandstone was the progenitor of all the fish in the sea. With it Kuula gave him power over all the inhabitants of the sea when he should exercise such power in his name.

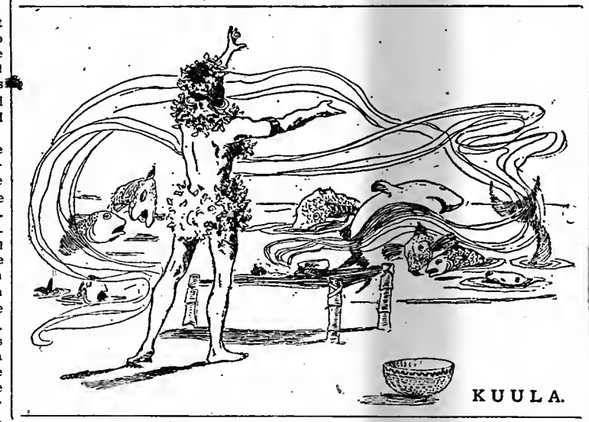
The King's people came then and seized the three of them, bound them in the house, and, closing the door, set fire to it. While the flames were raging, Kuula and his wife, after giving their last directions to Aiai, cast off their bodily shape and as spirits left the house, unseen, and, entering the sea, took away with them all the fish, sea-mosses, crabs, crawfish, and all varieties of shellfish, so that the people found nothing in the waters, which had formerly teemed with animal life, and suffered greatly from this lack of their usual food.

Aiai left the house as his father had directed, and, screened by the dense smoke, reached and found refuge in the cave. The fire then burned so fiercely that the flames rushed out into the crowd and burned all who had had any part in obeying the King, including the man from Molokai. The people from Aleamai, who had refused to assist, were not injured in the least, although they were closer to the fire than the others.

Aiai spent the night in the cave, and in the morning went forth till he came to the road at Puiilo, where he met several children amusing themselves shooting arrows, one of whom made friends with him and asked him to his house, where he remained a welcome guest for some days. In the meantime the people were vainly trying to catch fish, but without success. Taking the parents of the boy who had befriended him, Aiai went to the shore, where he placed the stone given to him by his father, and instructed his friends how they were to guard the stone, and through it, in the name of Kuula, they would have power over such variety of fish as they desired. This was the first establishment of the "ko'a kuula" on land: a place where the fisherman was obliged to make his offering of the first of his catch by taking two fish and placing them on the kuula stone as an offering to Kuula. Through the power of this stone the new keeper brought back the fish in such quantities that the people were satisfied, but the wicked King was choked to death by the first one he attempted to eat, as had been predicted by Aiai.

Aiai then spent his time in traveling around the different islands, establishing fishing "Ko'as." He was the first to measure the depth of the sea to locate these fishing "Ko'as" for the deep-sea fishermen.

The anehoio are found around the Island of Oahu from October to April, their principal home being in Pearl Harbor. They usually commence their migration at this place in October, going slowly along the coast to the eastward as far as Laie, Koolauloa district, on the north side, and returning thence to Pearl Harbor, arriving there about April 1. They do not go around the Island in the other direction. The fishermen have a legend explaining the reason for such a restricted journey.



KUULA.

A native named Ihuopalani, who lived at Honouliuli, on Pearl Harbor, had a Kuula, or fish god, who took good care of his devotee. Ihuopalani also had a sister, who in course of time married and went to live with her husband at Laie. At one time there was a great scarcity of fish at Laie, and in her distress the sister bethought herself of her brother, whom his god would undoubtedly keep well supplied, so she sent her husband to him and instructed him as follows:

"Go to Ihuopalani, my brother, and ask him for fish. If he offers you dried fish, refuse it by all means; do not take it, because it is such a long distance that you would not be able to carry enough to last us for any length of time."

When the husband arrived at Honouliuli and stated his errand, the brother gave him several large bundles of dried fish, which he refused, as he had been directed to do by his wife. Ihoupalani, after deep thought, directed him to return home by the Kona road, especially enjoining upon him not to sit, loiter, or sleep on the journey. The man started, and Ihoupalani prayed Kuula to send fish for his sister. As the husband journeyed homeward he noticed a large school of fish following him just within the reef. He did not literally follow the injunction of Ihuopalani, however, as he sat down and rested several times, as the way was long and he was fatigued. Whenever he stopped, the school of fish did the same, and the people, noticing them, went out and caught numbers of them. Upon reaching home he told her that he had brought no fish, but had seen plenty on the way, and pointed out to her the school, which was now resting abreast of their house. His wife, being quicker-witted than he, knew that this was the supply her brother had sent. They immediately went out and caught what they wanted, and the remainder returned to Honouliuli, and ever since they have traversed the same route each year.

The story of how the hilu, a fish now quite common around the islands, came first to appear, and why it has dark scales, is as follows:

Hiin-ula and Hilu-uli were horn twins, one a male and the other a female. They had the form of human beings, but were also endowed with power to assume that of the fish now known as hilu. The two children grew up together in their humble home until the sister, Hilu-uli, becoming dissatisfied, left without saying a word and went into the sea, and assuming her fish form, set out upon a journey to see the world. Eventually she reached Heeia, in the district of Koolaupoko, on the Island of Oahu. During the time of her journey she so miraculously increased the numbers of the hilu that by the time they came close to Heeia the school was so large that the sea was red with them.

When the people of Heeia saw the school they paddled out to it in their canoes and discovered to their surprise that it was a fish they had never seen or heard of before. They at once got out their nets and captured them in such numbers that their canoes would not hold them. As fast as they were captured others appeared, and the people feasted until they were surfeited.

While the Heeia people were thus feasting, Hilu-ula, the brother, arrived among them in his human form, and when he saw the Hilu-uli broiling over the fire, he recognized the fish-form of his sister. This so angered him that he assumed the form of a whirlwind, and entering every house in which they had hilu, blew the fish all back into the sea. Since then the hilu has dark scales, and is now well known all over the islands.

Among the sacred fish were the aku and opelu. The manner in which they came to occupy this exalted position among the fishes of the islands is told in a legend relating to the high priest Paao, who migrated to the islands in the eleventh century, and induced Pili to follow him. At the time the story opens they were living on one of the Islands to the southward, probably Samoa. Both were priests and well skilled in sorcery and divination. Paao lived with his brother, Lonopele, who was engaged in husbandry. While there his brother suffered from thieves who robbed him of his fruit. His suspicions lighted on one of Paao's sons, whom he accused to the lad's father.

In order to prove his innocence Paao killed and opened him, so that it could be seen that he had none of the fruit in his stomach. Saddened by the loss of his son, Paao decided to leave the island, but before doing so he killed his brother's son in revenge for the loss of his own. As he was leaving shortly thereafter with a party of thirty-eight persons, several who claimed to be prophets, and who were standing on the cliffs, wanted to join the party. Paao told them to jump if they were prophets, and he would take them aboard. They did so, and were all dashed to pieces against the rocks, thus proving the falsity of their claim.

Finally Makuakaumano, a real prophet, who was to have accompanied the party, reached the shore and discovered the canoes far out to sea. Hailing Paao, he asked him to send a canoe back for him, but Paao refused to do so, saying it would bring them bad luck, and advising him, if he were a prophet, to fly to the canoes, which he did, thus proving his claim.

Observing the canoes of Paao as they were disappearing in the distance, Lonopele sent a violent storm to destroy the party, but the strong fish aku assisted in propelling the canoes against the storm, while the mighty fish opelu swam around them and broke the waves with his body. After a long voyage Paao landed in Puna, on the coast of Hawaii. Thenceforth the aku and opelu were held sacred by Paao and his descendants.

JOHN N. COBB.

His Method.

Crawford—What nice home-made bread you have.

Crabshaw—Yes. I make my wife buy it at the baker's.

The Marvel of It All.

Crawford—Why are you so surprised that ping pong has become a fad?

Crabshaw—Because a set doesn't cost much.

JUNE

Heard Where the Actors Meet.





A PARTY of theatrical men were discussing playwriting and high balls a few days ago, when the conversation turned to rapidity in playwriting. In the party were Thomas Q. Seabrooke, comedian, and Lee Arthur, dramatist. Seabrooke and his friends were contending that there was no great work in writing comedies, and frequently the actors and stage managers really made the play after it had been written. Arthur and his adherents excitedly opposed this view, the former dilating with eloquence upon the laborious character of the dramatist's work.

"I will admit, however," said Arthur at one point of his argument, "that I once wrote a four-act play in four hours."

"That's nothing," replied Seabrooke, "I once wrote a play in ten minutes."

"Not on your life," commented Arthur, emphatically.

"I can do it now for a small bottle," replied Seabrooke.

"Order the bottle," said Arthur.

Seabrooke asked for a sheet of paper, and, going to a corner by himself, began manipulating a pencil rapidly. It appears that since he joined the "Chinese Honeymoon" company the comedian has been delving into Chinese literature, and through it has become familiar with a number of very interesting Chinese games. The knowledge now stood him in good need, for after a few moments he returned to the party and handed the paper to Arthur. On it was drawn a square, with a number of peculiar Chinese characters, systematically and artistically arranged.

"What in the world is that?" exclaimed Arthur.

"That's a Chinese problem play," answered Seabrooke.

"Give me the check," said Arthur to the waiter.

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It seems unlikely that the modern dramatist seeking ever for something new and sensational to exploit in the form of melodrama will overlook the opportunity to that end provided by the recent horror in Martinique. But it has been recalled by a Frenchman with a long memory that Adolphe D'Ennery, author of "The Two Orphans" and "The Celebrated Case," many years ago placed before the public a play based on the volcano at Martinique.

It was called "The Earthquake at Martinique," and was acted in 1840 at the Théâtre de la Gaieté in Paris. In this play the villain, who murdered an old man, led his wife and daughter into the crater of the volcano one hundred feet under the surface of the earth. Then came a sudden earthquake, the villain fell into the cavity and was killed, and the woman and her child were rescued.

***

There are three successful men in the theatrical world at present who in their early youth were members of the Henry Irving Dramatic Club in Chicago. They are Robert Drouet, leading man and dramatist; Kirke La Shelle, journalist, manager, and librettist, and Stanislaus Stange, actor, poet, and librettist. They are very warm friends, though La Shelle hears Drouet a grudge for an incident, the recollection of which sometimes disturbs their social relations. Drouet, however, always recalls it with glee, and tells of it frequently at La Shelle's expense.

On one occasion the club gave a performance at a small hall. They presented a society play, and evening dress clothes were much in evidence. Drouet, who lived out in the suburbs, in his haste and excitement, forgot to bring his dress coat and borrowed La Shelle's, as the latter was only doing managerial duty in front of the house.

Everything went along smoothly during the early part of the performance. Toward the end, however, the primitive border lights began to cause trouble. They consisted of candles placed in the sockets, and did very efficient duty during the earlier acts, but later, when they had burned down close to the socket they began to drip.

It was just about this moment in the performance that Drouet had a very strong scene with the leading woman, immediately under the border lights. Drip, drip, drip, fell the particles of grease directly on Drouet's borrowed dress coat. He was all unconscious of it, but out in front the embryonic manager tore his hair in anguish as he witnessed the ruination of his coat to slow music. His display of emotion was at first regarded as a tribute to the impressive acting of the future leading man; his remarks later, however, rudely disturbed this impression.

***

Frank McKee tells this story of an incident that happened while Mary Mannering was playing Camille in the West. During the intense scene where she was engaged in one of those pauses which make for dramatic effect, an impatient boy in the gallery, hoping to accelerate the action of the play, bawled at the top of his lungs:

"Get up, Mary, get up," at the same time imitating with his lips the chirrup-chirrup used to stimulate a horse's speed.

Needless to relate the scene was spoiled.

***

A new press agent has loomed up on the theatrical horizon who will make the old ones look sharp if they are to duplicate his efforts at providing the weird and strange yarns which are in large part the stock in trade of these promoters of publicity.

This particular agent is attached to an attraction playing in the West under the title of "Too Rich to Marry," and the story that he is circulating is certainly too rich to lose. This is the tale as he tells it:

"I was down in the Southwest some years ago ahead of a company of 'Uncle Tommers,' when I ran across a dime museum fakir I had known in the East. He had inherited from some of his remote ancestors a remarkable dexterity with his toes. This talent he had developed to such an extent that he was able to conceal his arms under a jacket and exhibit as an armless wonder, doing all the usual tricks, such as writing, whittling, and piano playing with his toes. He was a versatile freak and did a contortion act as well as the wonder business.



"The night I met him his company had been showing in a dance hall with a saloon and gambling room appendages. He had just emerged from his dressing room clad only in shirt, trousers, and slippers. He engaged in a game of draw poker with four cowboys, three bad and one worse.

"The cowboys were all drunk and the worse one seemed to be in a particularly turbulent mood. He wanted a row with some one, and apparently preferred the wonder. The wonder, however, carefully avoided trouble until he and the bad man got into a contest over a jackpot, which both claimed.

"The bad man jumped to his feet and covered the freak with his gun and ordered him to hold up his hands, which he did with great promptness. The bad man, keeping the wonder carefully covered, was reaching for the pot when, to the astonishment of everybody, a regular volley came pelting up through the table into the bad man's vitals and the showman won.

"A rush was made to the table to discover the masked battery, when they learned that the wonder had merely shed a slipper, and, drawing his gun with his toes, had turned it on the enemy.

"In a game of poker in the Southwest everything depends upon the draw."

***

Believe this or not—just as you like:

Not so very long ago Viola Allen was touring through the Southwest and visited a town where two other dramatic attractions were booked for the same week. A group of countrymen stood before a blank wall whereon was posted the theatrical paper of the various attractions, and one read to his brothers from the backwoods the titles of the plays, as follows:



"The Sorrows of Satan," "Naughty Anthony," and "Viola Allen, in 'The Palace of the King.'"

"Where'll you go, fellers?" he asked of his companions in blue jeans. There was a moment of reflection and much expectoration on the part of the group. Then one of the number carelessly stroked an untamed beard and reflectively remarked: "Wall, I think I'll go around to the 'Palace of the King' and see Naughty Violy Allen."

***

At the Lambs Club a few nights ago several actors were discussing the relative importance of the artist and the business manager in the success or otherwise of theatrical stars. Some, of course, held that it was the actor who counted most in the general result, and again, others maintained that no matter how clever the star, the business manager was really the man behind the success.

"And that reminds me," said De Wolf Hopper, "of the story of the two Scotchmen in the asylum, who one day made up their minds to escape.

"After wondering for a long time how they could get out they resolved to climb the high wall which surrounded the building.

"'It's awfu' high, though,' said Tam.

"'Nae mind thot,' said Sandy, 'just let me up on your back, and a'll get out aricht.'

"After Tam had seen his companion safely landed on top of the wall he exclaimed:

"'Hoo am a to get up now?'

"'Hoot, mon,' said Sandy, 'you're no wise enough yet. You'll have to bide a wee longer till ye get somebody else to lift ye up.'"

***

This is the story of the way "Jimmy" Powers broke into London society last Spring.

"Just before I came away," said the comedian in relating it, "a friend of mine—rather an aristocratic sort of chap—called on me and said:

"'Jimmie, I feel I have not done my duty to you on this trip; you have sequestered yourself too much. Now tonight I am going to introduce you to some of our Upper Ten. Here's a card for a reception at the Duke of ——'s.'

"I don't mention the name of the Duke," continued Powers, "because this is an absolutely true story.

"Well, of course, I was much pleased by the invitation. We were ushered into a magnificent house and passed through several rooms which were lined with family portraits and flunkies. It was awe-inspiring, I assure you. I never felt my smallness so much before. At last we reached an immense room which was full of people. There was a platform at one end of it, but before I could get my bearings his Grace came forward and shook me by the hand.

"He set me at my ease in an instant, and we stood there chatting for five minutes. Then his Grace remarked: 'By the way, Mr. Powers, we have heard such a lot about you; won't you recite something for us?'

"Of course I said I'd be delighted. His Grace was such a good fellow that I'd have done a good deal more than that for him, so I climbed upon the little platform and I kept the guests in a good humor for nearly half an hour.

"'Old man,' I said, as I grasped my aristocratic friend by the hand as we were departing, 'you have given me the most charming evening of my life.'

"'That's all right, Jimmie,' said my friend.

"About two weeks after I returned home I received this letter from my aristocratic friend," concluded Mr. Powers:

"'My Dear Jimmie: When are you coming to London again? Although you do not know it, you were the means of getting me out of the largest hole I ever fell into in my life. If it hadn't been for the £50 I received for your services at the Duke's that night I don't know what would have become of me.'"

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"When I was at Palm Beach last month," said J. Fred Zimmerman, "Joe Jefferson gave a luncheon on his yacht. Only four or five persons were in the party, and we sat down to the table about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Dewey was one of the guests, and he told us of the battle of Manila Bay—took him four hours to tell it, and it seemed like ten minutes.

"Then Mr. Jefferson took to telling stories of his early struggles and his meeting with famous persons. One story he told of the time he met Harriet Beecher Stowe was particularly interesting. He was acting in Boston and received a note from the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly wanting to know if he would call at the publishing house to meet Mrs. Stowe, who had seen him act the night before. They had a long and pleasant chat, and she seemed to know 'Rip Van Winkle' from beginning to end, so great was the impression the play had made on her.

"'Why, don't you know,' she said to Mr. Jefferson—'why don't you have a real dog in the play?'

"'Because,' he replied, 'I dislike realism in art and realism alive, and with a tail to wag at the wrong time would be abominable.'"

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Those little contretemps which make for unexpected laughter on the part of audiences has an apt illustration in an incident which William Beach relates as having occurred to him during a performance of "Quo Vadis" while he was playing the part of Petronius. In this case it was a bull figuratively and literally that caused the trouble.



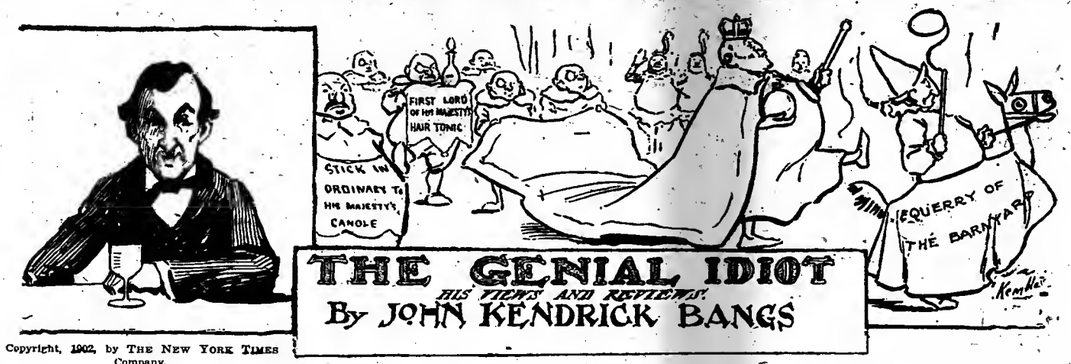
In the last act Petronius is on the wall of the amphitheatre with Vicinius. The lover knows that his sweetheart Lygie is being tortured in the arena below, and Petronius asks him to look at the spectacle. He proceeds to describe the combat between the giant Ursus and the bull so that Vicinius may know how the battle goes on.

Beach entered into the recital with enthusiasm. He told how the girl was bound to the horns of the bull Auroch, and then added:

"It is Ursus the giant. He has entered into the arena. There is no fear in his heart as he approaches the wild beast. He steps nearer and nearer yet. He makes a rush, and—ah—he has seized the bull by the hands—no, the horns!"

What followed was lost in the laughter.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.



THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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I.

THE CORONATION.

"GOOD MORNING, gentlemen," said the Idiot, as he seated himself at the breakfast table of Mrs. Smithers-Pedagog's High-Class Home for Gentlemen, to which the night before, after years of absence, he had returned.

"Hullo," said the Poet, surprised at the reappearance of his old friend. "You here?"

"I seem to be," replied the Idiot. "Though I shouldn't like to swear to it—it's so difficult these bustling days for a man to know just where he is at."

"But—your family—Mrs. Idiot and the small Idiosyncrasies—what has become of them?" queried Mr. Brief, the lawyer.

"Flown," said the Idiot. "Fleed as a bird to the mountains, leaving me to toil through vacation time. Tried to stay home myself—found the house a desolate Saharan waste without 'em—locked it up—came to town, and here I am. Glad to see me?"

"Very," said Mr. Brief. "I always was fond of you, my dear Idiot. You are so like the good old-fashioned circus of my youth; full of unexpected delights; abounding in monkeys and roaring lions; excelling in antical activity; bubbling over with the jests of the Caesars, and the views in all directions tinctured with sawdust of the most glorious quality. Glad to see you? Well, rather."

"And I, too," observed the Bibliomaniac, cordially, "am glad to see you back, my dear Idiot. We have missed you sorely, for, honestly, since your departure there has been no one here to criticise the fare we get. Our table manners are such that we should hesitate to plunge in seriously as critics where you with the angel's tread of abject nonsense were able to put your foot down most effectively. Just taste this coffee, will you, and tell us what you think of it?"

"Never," said the Idiot. "As I have waxed older, and, I hope, riper in wisdom, I have learned that the true test of coffee is that which is based upon the after-dinner cup, not on the breakfast-table supply. A man who would judge coffee by the mixture of milk, water, sugar, and bean which is drunk by the pint at the breakfast table would judge American literature by the historical novels he buys and the morals of the Nation by the habits of the Four Hundred. I see the King is at last going to put his official hat on."

"Yes," said the Poet. "It will be an occasion of great pomp."

"It will be more than that," retorted the Idiot. "It will be an occasion of great pomposity."

"I marvel you didn't go over to see it," sugested Mr. Brief.

The Idiot laughed.

"Why should I do such a thing?" he asked. "I'm tired to death of coronations. They're tremendously expensive—"

"I did not know you'd ever attended one," observed Mr. Whitechoker, the clergyman. "There have not been many in our day."

"I've had 'em every day—lately," said the Idiot, with a sigh.

His fellow-boarders eyed him narrowly.

"Every day?" asked Mr. Whitechoker, with as much skepticism in his tone as a clergyman may safely venture.

"Certainly," said the Idiot. "I've been buying hats for Mrs. Idiot and the Idiosyncrasies, as Mr. Brief so well calls them, for a week past. And I tell you what, gentlemen, the coronation of a family like mine is a vastly more interesting enterprise than that of putting a bejeweled gold band upon the brow of an elderly gentleman like Edward VII. It's twice as hard, too, for the reason that Edward VII.'s hat has already been chosen for him, while the crowns I have been compelled to provide for two small boys, a wee bit of a girl, and their venerated ma have had to be selected from a Pelée of millinery that has left me well-nigh exhausted. Imagine Vesuvius, for instance, erupting derby hats, Panama hats, straw hats, golf caps, sailor hats, yachting caps, not to mention an infinite variety of Florodora bonnets, tailor-made sunpokes, toques, chapeaux Napoleon, every one of 'em as efflorescent as an Italian garden, and you have a picture of what I've been going through this last month in the coronation of my poor but honest family. And yet you ask me why I don't go to see King Edward fitted!"

"But," persisted Mr. Brief, "you can see your family crowned every year, while—"

"Oh, indeed! Can I?" returned the Idiot. "I'm not so sure about that. It's very evident you haven't seen the hill."

"Perhaps you will, Mr. Brief," said the Bibliomaniac, "when the milliners have the Idiot up on supplementary proceedings."

"No, he won't," retorted the Idiot. "There ain't a-goin' to be no supplementary proceedings on my milliner's bill this year. I've mortgaged my house and paid it."

"Nevertheless," the Poet observed, quietly, "I should have liked to occupy a quiet niche in Westminster while the coronation was in progress. A historical episode like that—"

"I'd rather have a permanent niche there if I were you," interrupted the Idiot. "Like Browning and Alfred Austin—"

"Alfred Austin isn't buried in Westminster Abbey," the Poet retorted.

"Well, it would be a good thing if he were," said the Idiot. "Anyhow, it's a great deal better for a poet who's going to the expense of getting a niche in Westminster Abbey to buy it outright and not waste his money on a temporary occupation that enriches neither his name nor his pocket."

The poet sniffed.

"You can't buy a niche in Westminster Abbey," he said, with warmth.

"I'd hate to make an offer if I were short," said the Idiot. "There's precious little an American can't buy in London these days if he has the money. Mary, the cold cream, please—my steak has burned itself."

"The whole incident strikes me as mediaeval," said Mr. Whitechoker. "It hardly seems to accord with the spirit of the age. You would think that a King in these enlightened times would prefer a simpler inaugural—one marked by less pomp and pageantry—"

"If you refer to me, Mr. Whitechoker," said the Idiot, "you are mistaken. I wouldn't think anything of the sort. A King is a King, and he cannot change his nature. If he changed himself into a two-spot or a joker he couldn't keep his crown. As long as the British cling to royalty they want to keep it royal, and not go into Attleborough or Nearsilk. There's no 16-to-1 business about being a King. The mere term suggests Gold Sticks in Waiting, Equerries of the Barnyard, Masters of the Collar Box, First Lords of the Ping-Pong Table, Honorary Racquet Bearers to the Back Stairs, and so on, just as a dollar suggests a hundred cents. You could no more have a King without frills than you could have a successful ostrich without feathers. Of course, it is mediaeval, but of all the evils of kingship that seems to me to be the least."

"And yet, with all this mediaeval splendor, you have no curiosity to see it?" demanded Mr. Brief. "I'd give my very boots to go over there."

"So would I," said the Idiot, "but the British aren't on an old-shoe basis yet, and now that the war is over they may ultimately escape it. They are going in for gold, and it's my private opinion that they'll get back their expenses in South Africa from the Americans who go to this coronation. Twelve hundred dollars for a window to see the procession! Eighty dollars a minute for a hall bedroom during coronation week! One thousand dollars plus the cost of the robes to get into the Abbey as understudy for some peer of the realm—"

"As what?" cried Mr. Whitechoker.

"Understudy for a peer of the realm is what I said," repeated the Idiot. "Of course, you know that only a few of those poor chaps can afford this racket, don't you?"

"I'd heard so—"

"Well, what more natural than that they should sublet a ruinous contract on terms that permit of a rake-off of 40 or 50 per cent.? Why, it's as plain as day. Ninety per cent. of those peers in the Abbey will come from this side of the water—Coal Barons, Steel Kings, Wheat Dukes, Nutmeg Marquises, and Trolley Earls—while the real chaps will stay home and play bridge with their profits."

"I don't believe it," said the Poet. "It's too sordid to think of."

"Well, I can't prove it, of course," said the Idiot. "But wait until next month when they begin to come home again and talk about the coronation. There will be a million of 'em to tell you all about it, and then you'll see that besides the King and the Queen, and the choir boys and the Archbishop, and Richard Harding Davis, there couldn't have been anything but Americans in the Abbey, on a mere calculation of



"Imagine Vesuvius * * * erupting hats."



"You could no more have a King without frills than you could have a successful ostrich without feathers."



"Understudy for some Peer of the realm."

available space. If you want to know my honest opinion, I don't believe that outside of the royal family and the cab drivers there's anything but Americans left in London to-day. There isn't room for anybody else. And every mother's son of 'em is learning by experience, if not by heart, the new national anthem by my friend Rudyard, beginning with those 'touching' words, 'Pay, pay, pay, pay.' If I owned the National debt I couldn't afford to go. Moreover, I notice that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Morgan have left town and don't intend to be present. If that doesn't indicate that it's a pretty poor investment, I don't know what does. No, gentlemen, I've no desire to spend all I've got on coronation week. I'd a great deal rather give up 50 cents to see one good American circus, with its gold bandwagons and its solid silver steam calliopes, than part with $10,000 to see the estimable Edward don his grandfather's hat."

"There are others," sneered Mr. Brief.

"Yes, there are," said the Idiot. "My youngest son is another. They asked him to spell coronation at school the other day, and while they flunked him for his answer I gave him a gold medal worth a dollar and a half for it. He spelled it 'Car-rie Na-tion,' good little American that he is."

The boarders laughed.

"The species is not extinct," observed the Bibliomaniac.

"But there is one thing about the coronation that I should enjoy," said the Idiot, as he folded up his napkin.

"Good," said the clergyman. "I knew you were not bigoted. What is that?"

"The trip over and back," replied the Idiot.

"Why don't you take it then?" asked the lawyer.

"Because," said the Idiot, "in the present state of my exchequer I can afford to pay for the ride only one way, and I am told that, owing to the heavy rains we have had recently, the walking is bad. So I'm better off where I am."

Here he winked at the genial old gentleman who occasionally imbibed and left the room.

"Same old Idiot," said the Bibliomaniac.

"Yes," said Mr. Brief. "I had heard that his children had inherited his idiocy, but it must be a mistake—his supply does not seem to have been diminished in the least."

She Understood, of Course.

IT HAS been said that children speak the best English in the world in that their ideas are best expressed in the fewest words and to the point.

Mr. Andrew Simonds of Charleston is convinced that their powers of vernacular are superior to his talent for intelligible description.

He was one day trying to interest his little girl, nearly three years old, by telling her stories of the circus. She loved horses and was particularly impressed by the feats of the bareback riders.

"Now," he said, taking a chair by way of illustration, "this is a horse. A man comes in on him and rides him all around the ring standing up without any saddle or bridle. Then directly another horse comes in bareback, (putting another chair by the first,) and the man rides him, too, just in the same way, until at last there are four horses, and he rides them all aronnd the ring at the same time. And a row of four chairs represents the four horses. Now, wasn't that fine?"

The little one looked up, very grave, her eyes full of the doubt and credulity that so often puzzle us—

"Yes—he had many legs—that man."

"And I had to go all over that story again," said Mr. Simonds.

Admonition That Admonished.

PATRICK and Bridget, with their bright young son Mikey, of whom both were excessively proud and fond, were taking a walk in Central Park one Sunday morning.

Mikey was not a bad boy, and did not intend to be disobedient; but be couldn't long remember, amid so many diverting sights and incidents, his mother's oft-repeated caution to keep off the grass.

At last Patrick noticed, became vexed, and decided to intervene in the interest of family discipline.

Removing his dudeen from his mouth and glancing fiercely at Mikey for a moment, he thundered to the terrified youngster:

"Look a-here, ye young shpalpeen, when yer mither tells ye not to do anythin' hereafther ye do it! Do ye understhand?"



Some Quaint Epitaphs.

BESIDES the laudatory inscriptions in correct and polished language that are found on the ponderous (and for the most part inelegant) tablets and urns abounding in such national mausoleums as Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, there exist in the provincial graveyards and cemeteries epitaphs of another class whose origin it is not so easy to determine.

In some cases the "dear departed" themselves have evidently inspired the effusions placed over their last resting places; in others the lines seem to have originated with some facetious or vindictive survivor or in the vagaries of the country stonemason. One of the most curious that the writer has met with occurs in a churchyard in the Isle of Wight. The deceased seems to have sold earthen pans and pitchers, and the epitaph is remarkable for the indiscriminate manner in which the stonecutter has divided the words and has introduced capital letters:

BENE
ath ThIs STONE lI
ES CaTHaRine GRay,
CHANGed FroM a Bu
sy Life TO LifeleSS CL
ay, BY EarTH aND CLay
she gotte her PEIfe, And
Now SHE'S TurNED To Ea
rTH herseIFE. Yee WeepIN
GE friends Let Me adVISE,
ASSWAGE yonR GRief and
dry YouR eyes. For whatte
avaILS a floodde of TEARES?
Who KNOws hnt IN a Run
of Years, IN some TAll pi
tcher or BRoad PANNE she
INNe her Shop MAY be ag
AINE.

In the following, copied from a grave at Cheltenham, the deceased casts an unmerited slur on that well-known English inland watering place. In view of the loss of his three daughters, the animus must be forgiven:

Here lie I and my three daughters
All through taking the Cheltenham waters.
If we had stuck to Epsom salts
We'd not be lying in these dark vaults.

Occasionally circumstances arise which prevent the realization of the intentions, with regard to the epitaph, of both the deceased and the survivor or survivors. This is illustrated by verses on a tombstone at Gloucester, England. The wife dying, a well-known couplet was inscribed over her remains at her request, and a space was left on the stone for some lines to be placed over her husband when he, too, should die. As it turned out, he married again, and naturally Wife No. 2 stoutly contended that he ought to sleep the "long last sleep" by her side, and not in the plot with Wife No. 1. The vacant space on the first wife's tomb had to be filled in any case; and the husband evidently thought it best to be frank in the matter. This is how the inscription now reads:

Where I am you soon must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

I cannot come, my dearest life,
For I have married another wife;
And much as I would come to thee,
I now must live and die with she.

Thomas Parr, the well-known centenarian, had a son of the same name. The latter, who was past eighty when he died, has the epitaph:

Here lies the body of Thomas Parr.
What, old Tom? No. Why, young Tom?
Ah.

Brevity in epitaphs is not always to be attributed to a want of desire to show respect to those who have gone; it is sometimes due to a "frugal mind" on the part of those who have to pay for the inscriptions. Thus, when a member of a certain Board of Guardians died, his fellow-members directed the Secretary to prepare a suitable epitaph and to submit a draft at their next meeting. This he did, and the inscription, "In memory of Thomas Thorp, for many years a member of the Board of Guardians of this district. Erected as a token of respect by his fellow-members," &c., was duly approved. The mason's estimate for cutting it in the stone was, however, so high that a curtailment was decided upon. One member proposed, "In loving memory of Thomas Thorp," and this was about to be adopted, when another suggested:

Thorp's corpse.

And that is how the epitaph now reads.

Mystery, though probably not originally aimed at, is not infrequently secured by the writers of epitaphs. Of this, one of the best illustrations occurs in a cloister of Worcester Cathedral, where the visitor is shown an ancient stone bearing the single word,

MISERRIMUS.

Did this "most miserable man" thus describe himself or did kind-hearted survivors choose so pathetic an inscription for one whose heart-breaking existence had at length come to its close? The secret has been well kept. Not a single thing is known concerning poor "Miserrimus." A. P.

A Police Raffle.

WHETHER the following incident has ever been petrified in type deponent knoweth not. Neither can he affirm whether it is an eternal verity or a blossom of the ben trovato tree. At all events, its good-natured jest carries a tincture of philosophic suggestiveness that everybody can appreciate.

When John Reilly, the handsome leader of one of Tammany's legions, was Register of New York County nearly two decades ago, he utilized a Summer vacation to revisit his birthplace in County Cavan, Ireland. Atop of a jaunting car, in company with a couple of Gothamite friends, he drove from the railway station toward his native town, and his curiosity was aroused by the number of persons afoot and on horseback whom he observed converging to the same goal.

"Is there a fair to-day," he asked, "or is it a holy day?"

"No, yer 'Anner," responded the wrinkled driver, unaware of his fare's identity, "but there's twelve vacancies in the New York Police Department, and we're havin' a raffle to-day to decide what twelve dacent young boys will go out to get the jobs. The comm'tee will sind them with first-class recomminds to the 'Annerable John Reilly in New York. God bless him!"

Then They Quarreled.

Friend—But what started the quarrel?

Tearful Bride—Why, I said if we ever did quarrel he would have to be the first to do it, and he said I would surely be the one to start it.

WHAT THE SOUNDER SAID



"WAITING for the train, eh? Well, Sir, you'll wait just twenty minutes. No. 8 is off its beat to-night—hot box on one of the rear coaches. Won't you come in? Here, take a seat. Line is quiet just now, so I've a moment to spare. Queer messagea pass over the wires? Oh, yes! at least—sometimes. Joy, sorrow, business, pleasure—it makes no difference to the wire. Frequently a sprinkling of tragedy, too. Why, Sir, one happened in this same office. Same time of year as this, express late same as to-night, and the party waiting for it—bless me! you are occupying the self same chair. There! —there! don't be frightened—lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place.

"It was like this. The wire that night was working badly. Dots and dashes run together until it was well-nigh impossible to distinguish the letters. Adjusting the relay, tightening the different screws, cleaning the zincs, and adding vitriol to the batteries failed to remove the cause. Whatever the fault, it hindered the perfect transmission of messages, if nothing more.

"While working at the machine a form darkened my office window. 'Is the train nearly due?' was asked. 'Overdue,' I answered, petulantly. People will ask such questions, you know, with the time card staring them straight in the face. Looking up and recognizing the speaker, I added: 'The express is one-half hour late. Won't you come in, Mrs. Hadley?'

"'I'm looking for Charlie,' she said, as I motioned her to a seat. Same chair you are now occupying. 'Charlie's my boy, you know. He left home five years ago. It has seemed a long time—those five years—and I have missed him so much. Bnt to-night he is coming home.'

"I knew Charlie well. He was ths only child and support of his widowed mother, and at the time he went away was nineteen years of age. Model yonth he was, too—noble, upright, honest. Traits inherited from his mother, who was a Christian woman in every sense of the word. A noble inheritance—these fine traits of character—and, sure to bring their reward. So it proved in his case. A position was offered him in New York—in some bank, I think—and he felt it his duty to accept. So did his mother. Good positions are not always picked up in that way—just for the asking.

"Ah! the relay scratched just then. Did you notice it? You probahly wouldn't, not being familiar with the sound. 'Stnck' some operators call it. 'Stuck' or 'scratched,' it all amounts to the same thing, nearly. So it worked on the night of the tragedy. Finally the line brightened up. That is, the 'scratching' ceased and the relay clicked in better shape. Each office holding delayed messages began fighting for the wire. A '12' silenced them, and Jack, our train dispatcher, rattled off orders for the express. Then there was another rush, and the wire was secured by 'W' of the Central, the day repeater on our division. How 'W' could sling electricity! But that's neither here nor there. I simply listened to him with one ear, and with the other to Mrs. Hadley, who was talking about her 'dear Charlie.'

"'Charlie was such a good boy,' she said; and I can see just how she looked when she said it. 'So thoughtful, too. Every Tuesday when I go to the office—there is Charlie's letter in the box. How I would miss that letter if it failed to arrive! But it never will—not while Charlie is alive and well. He loves his old mother, Charlie does, and I love him better than any one else on earth. I can hardly wait, so anxious am I to clasp him in these arms.'

"While she was talking the sounder clicked 'B—N—B—N.' That was my office call, so I answered it. Then, listening to Mrs. Hadley with one ear and to the sounder with the other, I copied this, one of the most hateful messages that ever passed over a wire:

"'Man fell from express. Lived to exclaim that his name was Charles Hadley. Home at your place. Last words were, "Break it gently to mother," and died.'

"'Break it gently to mother!' Think of that! Think of it, I say, and with that mother sitting where you are, in the self same chair. Glaring at the message blank, I read and reread it, and wondered if I dreamed. I feared to give the 'O. K.,' lest I had misunderstood. Instead, I grasped the key and wired, 'G. A.—B. G.,' (go ahead from beginning,) and the message was repeated. It was the exact duplicate of the first. Then, giving the 'O. K.,' I reluctantly turned and glanced across the room. I tried to speak, but the effort was useless. The words stuck in my throat. I could only stare at that mother, who continned talk like this:

"'Charlie's room is all arranged just as he left it when he went away. I know his little peculiarities, you see, and so have humored him in every whim. Neither could I eat alone to-night, and so have arranged the table for two. We will eat together, just as we used to in the past. Just as we used to in the past! Ah, Sir, the gloom surrounding the old home has disappeared. It's all sunshine to-night—all sunshine. It did seem when I started for the train as if the flowers in the vases looked brighter, and the canary bird sang sweeter, and the old clock ticked with a livelier sound. I must have imagined all this. It would be quite natural, you know. Happiness makes the world look bright, and I am happy to-night, for Charlie is coming home.'

"'Coming home.' Dare I tell her how her boy was coming home? It seemed like murder to speak the truth. I picked up that message blank, twisted and twisted it around, then desperately unwound it and twisted it over again. But my tongue was mute. Then came the whistle of the express. The crisis had come. Mrs. Hadley started to her feet. She turned toward the door. Hardly knowing what I did, I rushed toward her, grasped her by the arm, and cried, 'Don't go!'

"She looked at me in surprise.

"'My Charlie has arrived.'

"'Your Charlie,' I cried, 'the sounder says your Charlie is dead.'

"The deed was done. She stared at me a moment—glared, almost—and then, realizing the truth, staggered and pitched forward into my arms. See the top of that Balm o' Gilead over the hill? They sleep beneath it, side by side—Charlie and his mother. Here is your train, Sir."

DAVID HILL.



HOW TONY CHANGED HIS VIEWS



"Me wear a white collar and black my shoes?" he cried disdainfully. "What you take me for, a Sunday school?"

Mrs. Briggs smiled placidly.

"No; only for a somewhat impetuous boy," she answerod. "I merely suggested the collar and hiacking. You may do as you prefer. The other children will be nicely dressed at the picnic, and I thought you might wish to appear like them."

He looked at her doubtfully for an instant, then with a quick spring vaulted through an open window instead of going around by the door, and a moment later she saw him racing down the path, sometimes upon his feet and sometimes revolving in bewildering cartwheels npon hoth feet and hands.

Oniy one week before he had come to them with a "fresh air" party from the city; but dnring that short week he had penetrated to every remote nook of the place, become acquainted with the horses and cattle, studied the farm and household machinery, tested the fishing and hunting and berry picking, and had frankly and unreservedly stamped his approval upon them all, and been as frankly and unreservedly accepted and approved by them in return. Indeed, Mrs. Briggs had gone as far as to hint to her husband that such a hoy might be a desirable fixture on the place, and Mr. Briggs had not even winced.

But a week's acquaintance had impressed upon Mrs. Briggs the fact that Tony Dixon was not to be driven by even as much as the most imperceptible of silken strings. He had been the arbiter of his own fortunes too long to understand the meaning of being looked after. He was straightforward and willing to a degree, ready to work and quick to oblige and giad to place another's convenience before his own; but over and above all, perhaps because it was an nnconscious outcome of his hard struggle, hound to have his way. But Mrs. Briggs was a woman of resource, whose knowiedge of hnmanity had taught her that those who could not be driven were frequently the most profitable to lead. So she met Tony's obstinacy unruffled and looked across the insistence of his hreakers to the depths of the calm sea beyond.

Tony found himself early upon the picnic gronnds, where he joined heartily in the work of clearing away brush, pntting up swings, hringing water for the lemonade, making tables and the dozen or more other jobs of preparation necessary. The hoys took to him from the start and made him feel that he was one of them, while the three or four men helping about the tables expressed their approval of his good nature and willingness.

Now and then he thought of the collar and unblacked shoes and chuckled. What good were such finicky ways anyhow? He had never worn a collar in his life, and shoes were just as comfortahle without so much shine. He was even glad that he had left his jacket at home—it was a bother on a warm day—and that he wore his old hrimless straw hat instead of the uncomfortahle new one Mrs. Briggs had bought him. There was no use in such fixing up. No one here seemed to notice that he was not just as presentahle as the other boys.

But when nicely dressed women and girls hegan to arrive, and more hoys in neat suits and children and people in carriages, and from time to time inquiring glances were sent in his direction, Tony began to wonder if his conclusion that he has was all right was quite correct. But even then he did not attrihute the glances to his personal appearance, but to the fact that he was a street boy without home or folks of his own.

In the games of running, jumping, tug of war, and even of riding a hicycle over an egg without breaking it, he was an eager and conspicuous contestant; but when it came to the less boisterous games in which the giris and young ladies took part, as drop the handkerchief, guessing, and the like, he found himself gradually heing left outside. It was a new experience, and his astonishment was almost equal to his chagrin. In the streets he had always been a leader and promoter—a part of the very life of whatever was going on.

But there was no qnestion of his being left out here, for presently he found himself entirely alone with all his late companions engaged in some merry game or play with the girls.

As soon as the fact came home to him he sought Mr. Knott, the Superintendent, who had the picnic in charge. Isolation was not to his liking, and he would make an end of it.

"Mr. Knott," he said binntly, "I guess I'd better be goin'—street boys ain't up to this sort o' thing. But I'm obliged to yon for askin' me to come."

The Superintendent glanced down into the flushed face. He liked the clear eyes of this boy.

"Are you sure it is because you are a street boy?" he asked. "We ought to he perfectly sure in deciding a case of this kind, Tony. Look around and tell me what you think of the boys and girls."

Tony looked critically at the merry groups scattered about under the trees.

"They are neatly dressed, are they not, Tony? All of them look nice?"

"Indeed they do, Sir," heartily.

"And it would not be pleasant to have rough, untidy companions brushing against their nice clothes, do you think?"

Tony looked at him inquiringly.

"Now glance down at yourself, my boy."

Tony did so, and his face grew hot at sight of his muddy shoes, the patches on his trousers, the long rent in one of his shirt sleeves, and the two or three straws that swayed down from his hrimless hat. Now he understood.

"No, Sir; I don't think it would be pleasant," he answered soberly.

"No?" The Superintendent's hand sought the boy's shoulder and his voice softened.

"There are many things to learn, Tony," he said, "and among them that the pleasure of others should be considered before our own."

When Tony retraced his way up the path to the Briggs house he was not turning cartwheels, but walking very slowly and thoughtfully. Inside he went directly to Mrs. Briggs.

"I've decided to stay right along with you folks," he said.

Mrs. Briggs looked up from her sewing.

"I supposed you would," she answered calmly.

"An' there's something else," he went on steadily. "I guess you'd hetter keep them collars an' things lyin' round handy, so I can put 'em on when I go out among folks."

The Annual Occurrence.

Once more the merry Summer giri evacuates the town,
The chsppies rush to taks her up and she to take them down.

JUNE

An Orchard Idyl



ON an apple tree branch sat Robin Goodfellow, meditating. This was unusual, for Robin generally had a great deal of business on hand of one kind and another. But this morning he had made a discovery, and the discovery in turn had made him a little at variance with his prospects. Only a little, however, for it was not in his nature to be very much dissatisfied, either with himself or his surroundings.

As a rule he was not given to long rambles, but this morning the bright sunshine had tempted him further down the valley than usual. He had paused at a shallow pool and had a nice bath all by himself. Then occasional patches of wintergreen and partridge berries, and belts of sunshine, and beckoning branches had lured him on and on until at last all familiar landmarks had disappeared. And then suddenly he had found himself in that delightful nook. At the remembrance his little body fairly trembled with pleasure. In all his travels he had never seen a spot which so nearly approached his ideal of a home. There was a sturdy, many-branched wild apple tree, crowned with a thick mantle of clinging grapevines, and under it were partridge berries and sweet, succulent plants, and on the hillside, a few rods away, were bushes and vines which promised huckleberries and blackberries for midsummer, and mossy limbs and decaying branches which indicated an abundance of insects and larvae. And, best of all, there was a bubbling spring and shallow pools where one could bathe as often as he wished.

Glowing with the ecstasy of his discovery, he had hurried toward the orchard to impart the glorious news to Mrs. Robin. What if their nest was nearly finished? They could begin again; and they certainly would never find another place so secluded and romantic. But on the way some misgivings crossed his mind, and instead of going directly home he flew into the Baldwin tree to give the matter more consideration.

Over on the other side of the orchard he knew that Mrs. Robin was busy straw hunting and nest building, and he felt that he ought to be there to look after things. But he was not in the mood for it just now, and he began to swing his body from side to side, in order to give the slender branch a swaying motion suited to his ruffled feelings. Only yesterday he had been perfectly contented with the old Greening, and had felt that its position as biggest tree in the orchard invested him with a dignity which was recognized by the neighbors. But everything looked different now, and he preened his feathers with impatient little dabs, and wished that Mrs. Robin was not quite so matter-of-fact and prosaic and—yes, he admitted it to himself with a low chirp of resignation—so commonplace. If only she were romantic, like the bluebirds, or poetical, like the vireos, he would not be off here communing with himself. He would have taken the news of his discovery straight to her, and by this time they would have been deep in the delightful details of arrangement.

A patch of sunshine slipped from his back and crept along the branch, and finally dropped to the ground without his being aware of its presence. Then a chickadee peered anxiously down through the leaves, but concluding from the silence that no one was there flew blithely away in search of a companion for some frolic or adventure. A squirrel ran up the tree and gazed at him inquiringly as he sprang across the chasm between two branches.

But at length he was aroused by angry voices in the distance. Birds were calling sharply to one another, and among them he recognized many of his friends. Then came the frightened, expostulating voice of a catbird. Evidently the commotion was approaching, and he hopped down to a lower branch, from which he could get a better view.

Presently there came a swift rush through the air, and the cause of the disturbance was trembling and panting on the limb beside him. Robin moved back involuntarily. The stranger was rumpled and disreputable almost beyond belief. One wing dragged lower than the other, and nearly all his tail feathers were gone. And there was an impudent, craven expression in his eyes which made Robin's gentlemanly soul rise in disgust.

"Oh, Mr. Goodfellow!" gasped the fugitive, piteously; "can't you please hide me somewhere, quick? I'm afraid they—will kill me!"

Robin looked him over critically. "What have you been up to now?" he asked, brusquely.

"Nothing, please, Mr. Goodfellow, just nothing!" asseverated the catbird eagerly. "I only selected the little quince bush in the corner for a home, and was getting along nicely, when they pitched into me. You see," dismally, "I've had an awful hard time this Spring. I started a nest down by the farmhouse, but a dog sprang at me and hurt my wing. Then I tried again, and some boys caught me and pulled my tail feathers out. I suppose that is what makes the birds down on me."

Robin assented by his silence. A bird without a tail is disgraced; and he even felt that his dignity was compromised by holding conversation with such an outcast. But his kindly nature was touched by the bird's evident distress.

"It isn't altogether that," he said, hesitating between desire not to hurt his companion's feelings and to uphold the course of his friends. "You know your family hasn't a—a very good reputation. It is too fond of quarrels and noise. The orchard used to be in a constant uproar. Two years ago we made a law that no catbird should be allowed to build inside the orchard limits, and that every newcomer who wished to settle anywhere in the neighborhood should be vouched for by some responsible bird. Didn't they tell you that?"

"Y-es; but I had nowhere else to go. I thought I'd risk it."

At this moment a bluebird caught sight of them through the branches.

"Here he is!" he cried, shrilly. "I've got him! Come quick! Quick!" As his exultant notes rang through the orchard the searchers came hurrying from all directions.

"Oh, oh, oh!" moaned the catbird.

Obeying a generous impulse, Robin hopped in front of him.

"Look here, neighbors," he said, persuasively to the angry birds that were closing in around them, "this poor fellow is sorry and will try to do better in future. Can't we let him off this time?"

"You know the law! You know the law!" screamed an English sparrow fiercely. "We can't have peace if we allow quarrelsome neighbors to come among us."

Robin tapped his beak impatiently. In his heart of hearts he did not see much choice between the catbird and the vociferous sparrow.

"Yes, we must keep the law," said an oriole, gravely. "The welfare of the orchard depends upon it."

Robin bowed assentingly. He knew the oriole was right. But all the time he was conscious of that cowering form beside him. He must do something, but what? He could think of but one thing. For a moment did he hesitate. Then he was ready for the heroic sacrifice.

"Friends," he said, with a slight quaver in his voice, "you know our law of discovery. If a bird finds a tree or bush with no claim marks upon it, he has a right to take possession. This morning I discovered the finest place I ever saw in my life, and I put my mark upon it. I intended to move down there. But I think that this poor bird needs it more than I do. I have a comfortable home here, and he has no home at all. And it will not come under our orchard law, for it is down by the greenbrier swamp."

"But it is in the neighborhood," cried the English sparrow. "The fellow will have to get some good bird to vouch for him."

"I will be responsible for his good behavior," said Robin, quietly. "Will that satisfy you?"

The birds looked at each other. Then the oriole bowed his head.

"It is more than satisfactory, Mr. Goodfellow," he answered, courteously. Then, turning to the catbird, he added gravely, "I must congratulate you on having found so good a friend."

One after another the birds bowed to Robin and flew away. The sparrow was the last to leave, and he did so with noisy dissatisfaction.

Robin motioned to his protégé. "I will show you to your new home now," he said graciously. "I know you will like it. I hope you will have a pleasant Summer. But you must remember that I have vouched for your good conduct."

"I will remember," said the catbird, humbly; "and I'm very much obliged to you."

When Robin reached home, late in the afternoon, he found Mrs. Robin still at work upon the nest.

"You have been away a long time," she said, mildly.

"Yes, indeed!" assented Robin, eagerly. And while she dexterously added straw after straw to the nest, he hopped critically about and gave a glowing account of his morning's adventure, not forgetting a description of the beautiful place he had relinquished. She listened quietly until he finished, and then looked up from her work.

"You would not have been contented in that lonely spot, Robin," she said, calmly. "You are too fond of talking. An orchard is the best place for you. There are always plenty of neighbors to gossip with."

Robin looked crestfallen for a moment; then, recognizing her superior wisdom, flew up into the top of the tree and began to sing.

FRANK H. SWEET.

His Astral Body.

MR. ALOFTUS HEFTY of Boston is a student of the occult. He does not hesitate to confess, many times a day, that he takes frequent and deep plunges into those mysterious depths—knows all about rupa, prana, manas, atma, carma, the planetary chain, devachan, and avitchi; has the theory of the seven principles of life at his tongue's end and is not devoid of a pretty fair insight into the eighth.

Mr. Aloftus Hefty has a wife, who is inclined to be flighty, as ordinary mortals term it. Aloftus would give you a different name for it.

Anxious Auntie ran over to the Hefty home one cold night to see if Ethel dear was needing anything. Ethel dear called up from the basement:

"Come down, auntie; I'm here!"

Auntie hastened down and found the fragile Ethel shoveling anthracite coal into the furnace, while the Scotch collie, Aloftus's most valued pet, stood and winked and blinked and wagged his impudent tail.

"Ethel! What in the world are you doing?"

"Putting in coal, of course."

"Where is your servant?"

"Why, this is her night out."

"Well, then, where is Mr. Hefty? I should think he would attend to such work as that when there is no servant here."

"What, Aloftus? Why, auntie, don't you know that this is the meeting night of the Esoteric Section, and Aloftus is down there trying to find his astral body, poor fellow!"

A Unique Dormitory.

DEAN HOFFMAN was noted for charitable impulses, which his large income allowed him to indulge in. Some years ago the Dean invested heavily in land in a small Southern town which was then enjoying a "boom" period. Among the Dean's other investments was a beautiful little hotel, exquisitely appointed and perfect in every detail. After a while the "boom" fell though and the little hotel became a losing investment.

At this time the Chancellor of the University of the South, an old friend of Dean Hoffman, was on a hunting trip with him in the mountains of North Carolina.

"We are badly in need of a dormitory down at Suwanee," said the Chancellor.

"Yes?" said Hoffman, and sat thinking for a moment. "Well, you can have the hotel building down at B——," naming the town. "You can take it to pieces and move it to Suwanee; it ought to make a pretty little dormitory."

The Chancellor was greatly pleased, and made all the arrangements to move the hotel, when, to his astonishment, the citizens of the town obtained an injunction against its removal on the grounds that the hotel, in a way, was public property, and that to remove it would leave the town without any hotel accommodations. A legal fight followed, but the university won out in the end. So the University of the South revels in the luxury of the most unique dormitory in the world.



UNCLE SAM—SPEAKING OF CORONATIONS, EDWARD, TAKE A GLANCE OVER HERE AT THIS CROWN OF MINE.

A Melodrama of Real Life



TO SEE a drama in action—speaking hands, shoulders that shrug with s world of meaning; great, dark eyes, lit with the sombre fires of despair, all the action of the tragic stage, spontaneous, unstudied, and unconscious — visit the women's "excluded" room at Ellis Island with an Italian interpreter or an agent of some of one of the Italian immigrant protective societies.

The "excluded" room is largely filled with the daughters of Italy, sitting with heads drooping, every line of their figures expressing despondency, and yet with that pathetic patience which the Italian woman has ingrained in her nature. They bestir themselves only to attend to the children clustering about, for the excluded woman almost always has children. It is a tragic episode in their lives, this leaving their native village, probably for the first time—for the Italian peasant leaves his home for only two things, to serve in the army or to go to America.

Then the long, uncomfortable journey, packed away in the steerage in the bowels of the deep. The joyful landing and the happy feeling of the firm earth under her feet, only to begin a ceaseless progression from one iron cage to another, past one desk after another at which blue-costed men upon high stools asked her questions, and still questions. Never a friendly face; no Luigi, no Gino, to whom she was coming in happy confidence. Finally, this prison, and the disheartening intelligence that it was all to no end.

America is not for her. She knows it is all a cruel persecution, for see, has she not the address all correct? It is plain, quite plain, that these blue-coated noblemen have a spite against her—poor Margarita!

She sits brooding thus over her woes when she sees the man who understands both her troubles and her language enter the room. They flock around him, thick as Autumn leaves in Vallombrosa. They speak, they weep, they gesticulate. Sometimes they try to kneel and kiss his hand. They strive to tell their stories all at once, with such a wealth of emphasis as only the Italian can bestow.

There is Francesca, a dark-browed queen of tragedy. All the women give way—an unconscious tribute to her regal beauty—while she tells her story. Francesca is tall for an Italian woman, topping by head and shoulders her humbler sisters. Her head, crowned with a sumptuous coil of raven hair, has that majestic carriage that comes only of burdens borne upon it. Her skin is dark and clear, not swarthy, with rich crimson in the cheeks. Her features, with that straight, classic nose that has come down in Italy through the centuries, might serve as a sculptor's model. Her great, violet eyes are shaded under their sweeping black lashes.

But poor Francesca is not happy, although so beautiful. She is not married, and she has come to join her lover in Milwaukee. He has written and sent her money to come, but still the authorities will not let her go to him. He must come to the island and marry her or they will send her back, for poor Francesca is to he a mother in a few weeks, and there is every possibility that she will become a public charge. And he has not come and she is to go back. She tells her story with an emotional fervor that a great tragedienne might envy. But it makes one shiver a little to feel that the play is all real and that the curtain is to ring down on black despair.

On an average there is one Francesca a day the year around. She is never allowed to land unless the man appears and marries her. Then there are engaged girls, come to join their fiancés, who are eagerly waiting at the island to meet them. But the stern officials have apparently no romance in their souls and no confidence in human natnre, for these, too, must be married before the girls are allowed to go. The wedding is usnally at the City Hall, where the agent of some protective society accompanies the couple. But latterly Father Gampera, one of the agents of the Catholic Italian Aid Society, has been having weddings at the island. Christenings he has there, too, and sometimes he is called upon to give absolution.

Close by Francesca a little, old, old woman stands listening; a small, withered crone, with an orange handkerchief over her head and enormous hoops of gold in her ears. She and Francesca together look like the Princess and the Fairy Godmother. When Francesca's tale is done the old woman humbly implores Excellenza to hear her story also. She has come so far, even from far Calabria, si, Signor, to be with her two good sons, who will care for her during her few remaining days. It does not affect her at all when told that telegrams to the address she gives have failed to reveal any such persons. She simply does not believe it, nor does she understand that the Government can take cognizance only of the fact that, without friends to take her in, she will be a public charge in less than a week.

These women who press about with babies in their arms are all widows left penniless in the old country and coming to join relatives here. There is some trouble in every case; either the relatives have not appeared and cannot be found or they have proved to be only cousins or brothers-in-law or uncles, and the Government thinks no affection more remote than that of father or brother can be trusted to take care of a woman and a baby. The poor, little "bambino" is the stumbling block. The mother might be trusted to fend for herself, but the child is almost certain to become a public charge. They put out their folded hands in supplication, and one even tries to lay her little baby at the agent's feet to melt bis hard heart, which is really soft as putty within him. It seems too bad, but a lone woman with a baby has the hardest time of all the immigrants to get through the lines.

The agent gets out of the excluded room finally only by almost fighting his way through those pleading hands, and takes a look in at the "deferred" room. Here women who have just arrived are waiting for their friends to come, being allowed several days' grace by the Government. As the agent enters, one who sits beside the door upon a cushion leaps to her feet and precipitates herself upon him, apparently to rend him limb from limb. She talks with enormous energy and fluency, and as the words flow she brandishes in the air her chintz-covered pillow. Evidently her story has something to do with that.

She has been all the way through, yes, Excellenza; through all the iron chambers and past all the noblemen in the garb of blue, ah, Misericordia, yes; and had found her Luigi, her husband, truly, si Signor; and was going with him to the street of Mulberri, New York, when she found she had forgotten this, her pillow. And she had returned for it through all the long corridors and halls interminable, and now she is once more confined in this so miserable room again, and the signora at the door, who speaks not the Italiano, will not permit her to depart, and her Luigi awaits her undoubtedly without, and has she got to go through it all again, and wait still two days more in this prison as she waited previous to his coming?

The agent laughs aod steps into the hall, where the disconsolate Luigi is indeed found, loitering unhappily about. The matter is explained to the signora at the door and the pair joyfully depart with the precious cushion.

Those left behind press around with a thousand questions as to the cause of their detention, and one of them weeps loudly and wrings her hands in misery. "Another Francesca," thinks the visitor, but the agent laughs unfeelingly and says that the woman arrived only yesterday, but that she says her ship broke down during the passage, and took a month to get here, and she thinks she has been punished enough, and should not be detained any longer.

The happy side of Ellis Island is downstairs, where the immigrants are being discharged into the arms of their friends. There is an iron grating at one end of the space where the officer sits, behind which the immigrants wait. In front is a railing, behind which the friends are crowded. The friends must pass in front of the officer's desk, give name, address, husjness, and relationship. The immigrant, meanwhile, stands back by the grating, and the two signal each other silently, with beaming eyes, until at last the officer waves them away together. They sidle decorously around the corner of the grating, then the new-comer drops his baggage, and they kiss rapturously.

Indeed, this long aisle of departnre should be called Kissing Lane. Men kiss each other as often as women, and the happiness in the faces of all is enough to reconcile the fiercest anti-immigrationist.

But the thing that grates upon American sensibilities is the way in which the men let the women carry their luggage; those vast, wooden valises, covered with light printed cottons; those mighty bundles, done up in sheet or tablecloth; or those great covered baskets, in which the immigrant woman packs her grip for America. A young man and his wife came out the other day and were met by another, evidently the brother of one of them. They kissed joyfully all around, but the two men permitted the woman to walk away carrying a baby and a bundle, while they went empty handed.

All the various grades of Americanization upon the immigrant are visible at this point. A young man is checked Summer suit, soft, light gray felt hat, and tan shoes, meets his brother, a long, raw boy, in a black cloth coat with swallow tails reaching to his heels, and the seams edged with Astrakhan. He sets his unwieldy wooden grip upon the floor of Kissing Lane to embrace his brother, but the other puts him off somewhat hastily, knowing he is in a land where men do not waste kisses in such fashion.

Two decent, middle-aged women, in white shirtwaists and neat black skirts, meet a bedraggled little bareheaded girl of fourteen or so, in hobnailed shoes and dragging a bundle big as a bedtick. She respectfully kisses their hands, but one is glad to see that they return it upon her cheek. They are two aunts, who have sent over for a young niece whom they will bring up and educate.

There are two girls in white hats laden with roses, their faces eager with joy, who quickly satisfy the officer that they are perfectly competent to look after their brother, a big lump of a boy who stands waiting. Once they get him in Kissing Lane they set upon him with one accord, and for a minute one cannot tell which is brother snd which is sister.

At this place one may make up his mind finally as to the salient feature which differentiates American women from all others.

It is the hat.

Men of all classes in the Western races wear a hat, it seems; but only in America does the woman of the populace rise to the same level. And, just as when the lady of Japan puts off her charming kimona and dons the ugly Western dress certain changes are wrought in her husband's treatment of her, so when the immigrant woman puts on a hat it seems to mark a period in her progress.

There is a pretty, black-eyed woman at the desk, fairly quivering with impatience. She wears a white lace hat, a gorgeous hat, and a pink chiffon boa, and she waves her hand and kisses her fingers to two young sisters, as pretty as she, but worn and weary with their voyage, bareheaded, and with large sacks of clothing upon their backs. The magic word said, she flies to their embrace, hugs and kisses them, and impetuously sweeps both their bags into her own hands. The man who is with her takes the bags from her and carries them both himself. But then, she wears a hat.

M. J. REYNOLDS.

AN ANGEL OF THE LODGING HOUSE

AT MY lodging house is the most wonderful woman in New York City. She is a native of Ireland—little, and wizened, and brown—her talk racy of the soil and her heart pure gold. She rules us all with a rod of iron—in a velvet sheath of blarney—and her greatest pleasure is to take unnecessary trouble for other people's comfort. So that it naturally happens that she is almost always happy. If she ever stops working for rest or sleep I cannot imagine when it is done—if she ever eats anything I am equally at a loss to guess where she finds the time. If I come in at 3 A. M. I am apt to meet her on the stairs—if by chance it turns cold in the night I always find that extra blankets have mysteriously found their way upon my bed. In the morning Miss O'Rourke—so this paragon is called—begs pardon and fears she has disturbed the doctor—but the climate it is uncertain, it is—the saints preserve us! She hopes the doctor caught no cold.

Miss O'Rourke is a good Catholic, yet very tolerant—for she gives me, who am a poor sinner, lamb chops for breakfast on Friday. She always serves me my breakfast while I am still arrayed in my pajamas—and of a Sunday—or any other day when I chance to stay in my room—she trots in at intervals of a quarter of an hour to ask if there's anything I want.

"A little bite of something, doctor?" she says.

I'm not a doctor, but Miss O'Rourke calls all single gentlemen doctor—"it's not good it is to try the stomach too much." This, if, after a late breakfast, I fail to go out to lunch at the usual hour.

The invaluable woman does everything for the people under her roof—even to "rushing the can" on Sunday and turning aside inopportune and unwelcome persons with bills. Yet she has her own ideas, and in my chambers, at least, her power is supreme—even the detail of mural decoration is her province. Sometimes I tear down something by way of feeble protest—but I never put up so much as a two-by-four photograph. Naturally she assumes entire care of my wardrobe and prescribes rules for its use. In the matter of socks she is particularly exigent. She insists that changes be made on certain days—fixed feasts, as it were—and on such days she brings in the socks with the breakfast.

When Miss O'Rourke waits upon you she talks incessantly—breezily—in the best Irish brogue, with a vocabulary enriched by words of her own coinage. And she is not afraid of delicate subjects. Her frankness is astonishing—but it is no more than the natural expression of a soul without guile. For Miss O'Rourke is the best of women.

And she is careful to protect her lodgers against the guileful of the sex. She tells me the black-haired girl across the street—who is always staring out of her window—is not fit to talk to a red Indian—and gives me uncensored reports of the doings of the "spinsters" who wait upon the populace at the soda fountain opposite. About the conduct of "spinsters" Miss O'Rourke is particular.

No better woman ever led a dog's life—serving for love of service all whom she has opportunity to serve—and she is more faithful than the faithfulest dog that poet ever sang about.

A sight it is to see, when the "doctors" go out to make a night of it—say at Coney Island—how they come to Miss O'Rourke, singly or in files and solemnly hand over to her their watches and any cash they may have over and above what they retain for "needful expenses." Miss O'Rourke locks up the valuables in an old cupboard she has—and they are as safe as if they lay in the vault of the Bank of England.

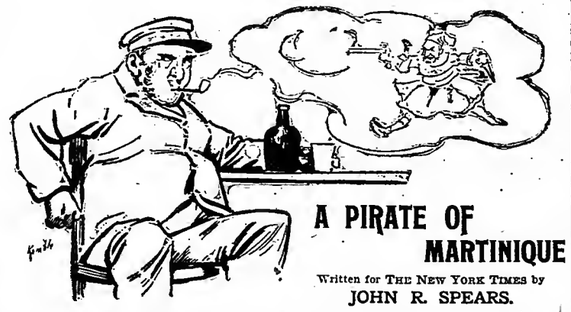
When the prodigals return with empty pockets and swelled heads Miss O'Rourke provides cracked ice—exclaims piously over blacked eyes—and, in the morning delivers them the watches and the cash again along with the coffee. On such mornings, she says "the doctors never want a bite to eat." Which phenomenon distresses Miss O'Rourke not a little.

So the little woman spends her days and nights waiting upon us. Yet when one ventures to pay her for services rendered—or rather squandered upon him—she protests that the payment, however modest, is too much and is with difficulty persuaded not to lavish all her care gratis and expend her own hard-earned gains besides to provide luxuries for the people under her roof.

To live under this roof is to live in one of Dickens's novels. Nowhere else, I am convinced, can one meet the like of Miss O'Rourke—whom may the Mother Mary she calls upon keep many a long year hale and hearty—and spare me to be her lodger!

HENRY IRVING BROCK.

JUNE



A PIRATE OF MARTINIQUE

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
JOHN R. SPEARS.

THEY are nearly all dead now, but here and there along the American coast can be found an old salt, laid up in ordinary, who when he first began his seafaring life, by cruising to the West Indies in rum-and-molasses hookers, heard many tales of the pirate named Audain. Indeed, it is likely that a few remain who have seen the smooth rascal.

A more remarkable combination of audacity, pugnacity, and hypocrisy was never seen in the West Indies than Audain. He came originally from Bristol, England, where he left a wife, but whether to mourn or rejoice over his absence is not known. He reached Martinique some time near 1820, and landed at St. Pierre, after a brief sojourn at St. Thomas.

St. Pierre was then noted for its restaurants and hotels kept by women. There was Betsey Parker, "one of that numerous tribe of good-natured hostesses whom West Indians rejoice in—cunning and obsequious to whites as if negroes and as proud and despotic over negroes as if they were whites"—for light-colored mulattoes, every one, they were. Some were handsome and willowy like Betsey Parker; some handsome and rotund like Hannah Lewis, but all employed cooks that were unsurpassed and all knew how to mingle the juices of limes and pineapples with good rum and just how much Madeira should be poured into the gashed side of a guava. Well-shaded hotels were these, and the dining tables stood on verandas overlooking yards or courts filled with tropical foliage and flowers.

Audain stopped at the house of Dolly Michaux. Dolly was accounted the shrewdest and richest of her class, and there is no doubt that she outweighed the largest of them. Audain was often heard to say during his career that more than any other feature he "admired bong poine in a woman." Very likely he told the truth, and was therefore more or less sincere in his admiration for Dolly Michaux. At any rate, he won Dolly's heart and a most liberal share of her wealth.

Then, without open break, he managed that Dolly should grow weary of him, when he slipped away to Dominica, and at Roseau announced that he was come as a missionary.

Because he asked no salary from the people, and because he was a fluent talker, Audain soon commanded a considerable congregation. How long this kind of work lasted is not recorded, but after a few months Audain built, with money he had obtained from Dolly, a small schooner of wide beam and shoal draught, which sailed ostensibly on a trading voyage to Martinique.

As it happened, this schooner returned to Roseau on a Sunday while Audain was preaching. She was slowly towing a dismasted bark, and when Audain saw the two vessels round the weather point and head for the anchorage he broke off his sermon and poured forth an enthusiastic song of thanksgiving.

The bark was deeply laden with Martinique sugar, rum, and other valuable products. The crew had disappeared—"lost undoubtedly in the hurricane that dismasted her," said the Captain of Audain's schooner, and everybody believed him.

Of course, the wreck was taken before an Admiralty Court, and a large sum was awarded Audain and his men for salvage. But when the schooner crew obtained their share of the proceeds they got drunk to a man, and some of them said things about the discovery of that dismasted bark on the high seas, and of a steel-and-powder gale that had destroyed the crew, instead of the plain West Indian gale the Captain had mentioned.

The talk did not amount to evidence that Audain or his men had violated the law, and nothing was done about it; but Audain thought it wise to make friends with the Government officials, and that proved such an expensive business that he went afloat in his schooner to retrieve his fortune.

He landed at Basseterre, St. Kitt's, (a British island,) and by means of presents and arts familiar to those who trade with simple-minded people like Indians he managed to load his schooner with negroes and send her away for a market in Martinique. But on her way she was captured by a privateer that hailed from St. Nevis, and this speculation was ended then and there.

On hearing of the capture Audain became wild with anger, and, going to St. Nevis, he challenged the owner of the privateer to fight a duel. The man refused, and Audain not only posted him as a coward, but for four days paced to and fro before the Court House, armed with a sword and four big pistols.

Failing to get a shot, he went back to his preaching; and that he was able to do so is an interesting portrayal of West Indian ideas in these days. Soon, however, he was afloat again. Dolly Michaux was appealed to not in vain. Audain, his own Captain this time, cruised about with his eyes wide open and his teeth shut tight, until he saw alee, on a fine, breezy afternoon, a big, high-poop Spanish galleon, deeply laden and homeward bound.



"Armed with a sword and *four pistols.*"

It was the chance of a lifetime, for such ships always carried large quantities of precious metals, cochineal, and other valuable products. Rarely was such a prize worth less than $200,000, and some were worth over $1,000,000.

Easing his sheets, Audain ran within good viewing distance, when he came to the wind and looked carefully for guns; but not a gun could he see. Then with a whoop he reached for her, but when within pistol range fourteen ports opened mysteriously and fourteen guns came out on the run. With a groan, but with his utmost speed, Audain let go all halyards and surrendered. Then he dived into the hold, turned a big empty cask bottom up, and, with his mate crawled under.

The Spaniards, boarding the schooner, killed all the men on deck, found Audain under the cask, and dragged him on deck, where the light was better for carving, before they served him to the sharks. But as Audain reached the deck the Spanish Captain saw him and said:

"Wait; this man's life is sacred, and that of the other for his sake."

When stopping at St. Thomas, Audain had saved the Captain's life, but under what circumstances neither he nor the Captain would tell.

Audain was landed, and once more made his way to Martinique, where Dolly was wheedled into buying a schooner for honest trade with the Santo Domingo and Haiti negroes. The schooner reached Santo Domingo, and Audain sold her cargo to great advantage. He also sold the schooner and settled down at one of the south side ports. But having the Anglo-Saxon pride of race, he found it difficult to pay court to negro officials. A quarrel followed, Audain challenged two of them to fight him with pistols, met them both at once, and at the word shot them both.

Audain had taken no unfair advantage of the officials—it was perhaps the only case on record where a man deliberately went out to fight two men at once duel fashion—but Audain had to fly for his life. He borrowed a ship's yawl that night without asking the owner's permission, and went to sea in it alone.

Another affair on the field of honor (it is known that he fought thirteen duels in all) must be mentioned. In this duel Audain fired twice and missed each time. Throwing the pistol on the ground, he turned on his second and said in a tone that meant much:

"Sir, don't let this occur again!"

He supposed the seconds were purposely leaving the balls out of the pistols. Then, as the work of loading began again, Audain walked over to his antagonist, and saying, "Something between, something between, good Sir," knocked him down. Of course, the seconds stopped the duel, and Audain was wild with rage for a time.

From Santo Domingo Audain went to St. Eustatius. At the time of his arrival there was neither preacher nor priest on the island. So Audain offered to serve the religious needs of all the various shades of belief. He would say mass in the morning for the French and Spanish, read the liturgy for the British at 11, preach in German for the Lutherans later on, and sing for the Methodists at night. Naturally, his efforts to secure worshippers at mass failed, but his congregations at the other services grew rapidly; for Audain was an eloquent man, and at will could melt to tears even many who came to scoff.

He also melted the heart of a Dutch widow of large means and measure of waist. In the course of time he married her, pronouncing the ceremony himself, which was a proceeding entirely satisfactory to the widow and all the various congregations.

The most astonishing part of Audain's career now followed. How it was possible for the Dutch widow to do it no one knows, but the fact is she made Audain "turn square." Sea rovers, because of his audacity, appealed to him; Dolly Michaux, made jealous by the story of Dutch supremacy, sent many tempting offers to him. But in St. Eustatius he remained, faithful to the Dutch wife. His family prayers were said in a voice so loud that the neighbors heard every word, but he saw that no sailor on the beach suffered for want of food or died of the fever for want of care; and in his variegated religious services he held his audiences until, on an unrecorded day in 1841, he died, "worn out," if one will believe the words that the Dutch widow carved on his tombstone, "in the service of the Lord."

Doctors' Window Signs.

THE doctor had decided to take the rooms when the landlady asked him where he would want to put his sign.

"Well," said he, "I always have two—a metal plate on the doorpost and a paper sign in the window."

The landlady shook her head. "I was afraid you would say that," she sighed. "I don't mind the plate on the door, but I can't allow the card in the window."

The doctor stared. "Why not?" he demanded.

The woman hesitated a moment, but seeing that she had already gone too far to back out, she went on with her fault-finding.

"The fact is," she said, "a card looks so cheap. It is as bad as a 'Rooms to Let' or 'Boarders Wanted' sign. It makes my house look common. I cater to a high-priced, exclusive set of boarders, and they object to a card in the window. They'd all leave me if I should allow you to put one there. I learned that lesson in the management of a boarding house through a bitter experience. I had my house chock full of exceedingly nice people Winter before last. One day the man in the back parlor went away, and that very afternoon I rented the room to a doctor. Like you, he wanted to put a sign in the window, and I, not knowing any better, offered no objection. He hadn't been here a week before people began to leave me—old standbys some of them were, too, that had been with me off and on for years. I was too independent to ask what was the trouble, and not one of them had the kindness to tell me. Finally a young woman came down to notify me that she intended to go away when her week was up.

"'I don't want you to think,' she said at length, 'that I have any fault to find with you or your board or your rooms. I haven't. It's that sign. I can't stand that. It looks so common.'

"All of a sudden I saw light. 'Is that the reason all the rest of them went away?' I asked.

"'Certainly,' said she. 'Didn't you know? We thought you understood the situation all along, but just didn't care.'

"'Care?' said I. 'Of course I care. Pray keep your room, Miss Jarvis. I'll get rid of that sign before night, if I have to get rid of the doctor to do it.'

"And I did. The doctor went, too. I was sorry to lose him, but I couldn't afford to keep him, handicapped as he was with that sign. So you see how I am situated," concluded the landlady. "I'd like to have you, minus the card. Don't you think you could get along without that?"

The doctor arose and reached for his hat. "No," said he, decisively. "I don't. I have my business to look after, the same as you have, and the card in the window is one of a doctor's strong points in drumming up trade. It brings him twice as many patients as the door plate. In a big city like New York half the people who go out to look for a doctor are strangers to all alike, and they drop in where they see the first sign. Naturally, a white card is more prominent than a dull dark metal plate, and is going to be noticed much more quickly. Nearly all my chance patients are secured through the card in the window. The doorplate is an evidence of gentility. The white card is a telling advertisement. It may be common, but it is valuable."

The landlady sighed. "It's strange," she said, "how the very thing that is a help to some people is a hindrance to others. If I only didn't have such high-toned people! It's a pity they all have that prejudice against a card in the window."

"Yes," said the doctor, "it is too bad."

How Fame Caught Her.

Joan of Arc, on the eve of battle, exhorted her soldiers as follows:

"Men of France, remember that to-day I carry the nation to victory or destruction!"

Another glorious success crowned her arms, and as she was foremost in the fray with her trusty battleaxe, she has ever since been called the Carrie Nation of France.

A Contrast.

People who cross the East River daily have noticed on the ferry boat the unusual sight of a lamb sitting quietly by the driver of an express wagon, where the alert dog is often found. He appears oblivious to the marked attentions he receives and the contrast with the usually snappy bow-wow is emphasized.

Gowns of All Sorts

NOW that the Summer has really arrived, with its sizzling heat and oppressive mugginess, few of the fashionables are to be seen in town. Now and then as they pass from Long Island to Newport, or from Lenox or Tuxedo to the other resorts, they pause at one of the fashionable restaurants for luncheon or stop in town for a little shopping, and dine, of course, at the restaurants.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in town the day of the Suburban, lunching at a well-known place before going down in an automobile to the races. Her frock was a delicate shade of blue voile, heavily embroidered in white, and her large picture hat was black. She has gained much since her illness of the Spring, and is looking very well.

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Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings has a remarkably pretty pale-blue frock of soft, clinging silky material, laid in accordion plaiting. The skirt falls in plaits from the waist to its hem, and lies on the floor all around. A coat effect is given in the arrangement of the wide white lace insertions used. The bodice, also laid in accordion plaits, has insertions of heavy white lace forming a square yoke. This yoke is not more than six inches deep from the lace stock, and extends out in caplike extensions, forming the tops of the elbow sleeves of the blue. The lower sleeves are rather close fitting from the elbows, extending in points over the backs of the hands, and are of the heavy white lace. Starting from the extreme outside of the yoke on each side there is a band of the heavy lace at least five inches wide; these bands extend down—slanting in a little at the waist line—having accordion plaits between, and then spread out again; they end about fourteen inches below the waist. In front similar bands run from the shoulders to the hem of the gown. A large round wide-brimmed white hat, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and lace, tops the frock.



A parasol of artistic excellence was noticed on Fifth Avenue. The foundation was pale blue silk, which was covered with black silly point d'esprit; the stick was imitation tortoise shell, the handle being cut three-sided and having a fine vine in gold traced on each side. The point d'esprit was laid in three tucks, and a ruffle of heavy black lace finished the edges.

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Mrs. Frederick O. Beach dined at Delmonico's one Sunday evening in a black voile. Both skirt and bodice were laid in groups of tiny tucks. There was an applied flounce, and the bodice had a six-inch bertha frill of black lace heavily spangled in dull black scales; this drooped over the upper tops of the tucked sleeves, which were close at the top, but flared into sagging puffs at the elbows, and were gathered into black cuffs. A large black hat with a decided crown and a shaped brim, formed mainly of fine black chrysantbemums, was worn, and a short shoulder cape of fluffy frills of chiffon and lace, also black, completed the toilet.

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Mrs. J. Stewart Barney was in black lace over white chiffon at a recent dinner in a public restaurant. The skirt had long lines of glittering tiny deep golden scales threading it from the waist to within a foot or so of the bottom; the stripes were seven or eight inches apart. The lower edge of the gown, and up for sixteen or more inches, was heavily trimmed with gold spangles, shading to reddish gold at the edges, and large roses running horizontally were formed by them and headed the wide border. Two rows of these metallic flowers crossed over the shoulder of the bodice and extended to the waist line, and another row ran around it half way from neck to waist line. The elbow sleeves, had frills of black lace, were threaded with spangles, and also displayed the glittering flowers. A large black picture hat was worn with this striking frock.

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Mrs. Jules Vatable lunched at Sherry's in a princesse robe of thin black; it closed in front under a band of black applique embroidery. The only fullness given it was by the flaring gores and an applied flounce some two feet deep in the back hy half that depth in front; this, too, was headed by the applique. The neck of the gown was rounded out in the back and formed a short V in front, a chemisette and stock of white lace being inserted. The sleeves, close at the top, flared below the elbow; they were edged with the lace, and ended perhaps four inches below the elbows; from under them drooped full puffs of white lace gathered into wristbands of the same. A string of pearls was worn around the stock, and a large and filmy black picture hat topped it.

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Miss Bryce was in gray mohair, one of the mixed silvery grays. The glove-fitting skirt swept the floor all around and closed in the back under a strapping of the material. There were no folds, gathers, or tucks used in fitting the skirt, the tapering of the seams producing the sheathlike tightness. The lower part of the skirt flared, with the effect of an applied flounce. Some twenty-four inches from the hem in the back, and about eighteen in front, the first of a series of five horizontal strappings an inch wide began. These described shallow points.

The Eton coat was tight fitting and covered the belt. Two strappings slanting from near the edges of the shoulders toward the centre of the lower back outlined the only seams shaping this back. The coat sleeves were fitted without fullness, and were finished with strappings, as was also the neck. The hat worn was a silvery gray trimmed with white wings and white and gray ribbons. It was more oval than round, tipped down a little in both the back and the front, and was flat in effect. A white blouse was worn under the coat.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel dined the other evening in a public restaurant with Mrs. Orme Wilson. Mrs. Drexel's gown was a princesse robe of black net, and this was striped from the neck to the many fluffy narrow ruffles that finished the bottom with narrow black velvet ribbon. At the waist line these strips of velvet almost met, but widened out above and below. Between these the net was spangled with tiny jets. The square yoke and the elbow sleeves were left unlined. There were frills of lace at the elbows. The black lace stock had a large pearl ornament fastened in front and a superb rope of pearls was wound around her neck, the second winding drooping to the waist line. Mrs. Drexel's hat was of heavy white lace, stretched flatly on a wire frame, and had no crown; the bandeau was narrow that raised it from the coiffure; it slanted a little from the front to the back, and was set slightly back from the face. At the left, against the bandeau, and under the brim, delicate pink and white chrysanthemums were fastened.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones, at Sherry's one evening recently, wore a beautiful blue frock. It was a shimmering mass of satin-finished silk of pale but dazzling hue, brocaded, or rather figured in a small pattern; large polka dots at irregular intervals forming the larger part of the design. The skirt had three deep insertions of cream lace running around it, and these, on each side of the back breadth took a step down, so to speak, so that the lace insertions crossing this back width were lower than those on the rest of the skirt. There was a lace hip yoke, and a lace yoke in the bodice. Down the back of the corsage three vertical strips of black velvet lightly embroidered in white were fastened, the centre one the longest and widest, but none of them came quite to the waist line, nor more than touched the edge of the yoke. The elbow sleeves had full frills of lace. The hat worn was flat and made of cream lace, which on the sides drooped over the edges of the brim.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, while dining at a public restaurant recently, was in white lace, with large white dots, and trimmed heavily with cream-colored guipure over white chiffon and silk. The skirt was gathered quite full at the top, and there was a girdle and ends of white liberty satin ribbon. Insertions and flounces of heavy lace formed the skirt's bottom. The bodice of the spotted lace was gathered quite full, and had a bolero jacket effect in the back, with white forming the underbodice. In front the coat effect was pronounced. The sleeves and yokes were unlined and of heavy lace. The upper sleeves ended at the elbows, and from under them started large and drooping puffs of the spotted lace, that formed deep, sagging puffs above the heavy lace cuffs. The hat worn matched the gown. A quaint little coat, with a yoke and upper sleeves —there were no others—of heavy guipure lace, had its lower and boxcoat portion of the net with white dots. This box portion fell to just below the waist, and the upper sleeves were only seven or eight inches deep.



An especially simple and charming coat to wear with a thin white frock was seen at Sherry's the other evening. It was of white mohair, lined with white China silk. The seams in the back were outlined by several rows of stitching, and long tabs of the mohair ran up a third of the way. At the side the seams were slashed. The turned-down collar was of white pique, edged with a two-inch band of heavy white lace. The sleeves flowed just enough from the elbows to give a width of ten inches at the wrists, where there was a turned-back cuff of pique, also bordered with lace.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was lunching at Sherry's with Mrs. Lehr and Mrs. Pendleton. Her frock was a light tan-colored etamine of especially open and fine texture. A graceful effect was produced in the back by the unbroken lines from the stock at the neck to the skirt's hem; two fitted box plaits stitched at the edges and graduated as to width, narrowing in at the waist line, ran from top to bottom of the costume. A little below the neck, on each plait, there was a pointed applique of blues—pale, dull blues, with other shades much darker. The gown closed invisibly. There was a deep applied circular flounce, headed by pointed tabs of blue embroidery or Persian web, set close together; this flounce was thirty inches deep in the back—each side of the smooth box plaits—and twenty in front. The bodice was, of course, tight fitting in the back, but in front it pouched a little and had pieces of the tan with the blue embroidery turning down yoke fashion, and meeting under these and tying in a knot in the centre. The stock was also trimmed with the blue. The sleeves, of medium size, were tucked at the outside below the shoulder seams, and at the elbow five-inch bands of the shaded blue stuff banded them loosely in, while below the elbows they fluffed out in full transparent puffs, gathered at the wrists into tight little cuffs of the blue.

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The light-brown toque was of straw, a rough braid; it came a little over the forehead and rolled more at the left than the right. Shaded wings of white and pale brown were fastened near the front under a chou of deeper brown velvet, with a glittering centre, and from this the wings ran back, covering the rolled side. At the left there was also a touch of shaded brown trimming. It was one of the most attractive costumes ever worn by Mrs. Fish.

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Mrs. Harry Lehr, lunching with Mrs. Fish, was in a plain white shirtwaist and a skirt of pale-gray and very lustrous mohair. This was gored to fit smoothly around the waist and hips and flared out to considerable fullness at the bottom; it lay on the floor all around. There were three groups perhaps five inches apart, and the tucks, say, a quarter of an inch distant from each other. Crossing these tucks and forming rounded diamonds that ran horizontally were curving bands of fine gray silk braid an inch in width. The top row of diamonds was the smallest of the three, the sizes increasing toward the hem, and the largest diamonds were not over eight inches long. The hat worn was a fine white straw, with a crown perhaps an inch high and a brim five or six inches wide. The hat was tilted a little over the face, and in the back the narrow brim was pinched in to set close to the knot of hair. The brim was bound with black velvet for an inch or so, and loops of narrow black velvet ribbon were draped in with sprays of light-colored cherries and foliage that drooped in the back nearly to the neck. The outside of the brim was also well covered with cherries and foliage, and a band of black velvet encircled the crown.

Miss Pfizer was seen at the Waldorf in a dark-blue frock especially suited to her extremely slender figure. The material was a fine voile and the shade blue—so dark that in the dimly lighted corridor it seemed almost black. The skirt had three overlapping circular flounces, the lowest a little wider than the second and the upper the shortest. There was but little fullness in these flounces, and down the centre of the back, from belt to hem, were two graduated box plaits. These were each about three inches wide at the top, broadening to, say, five inches at

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the bottom. The Eton jacket was very short, clearing the belt by five inches in the back, and was plaited, with the upper portions stitched and the latter hanging free. In front the jacket was longer. It had no collar, but was rounded out in the neck and finished with several rows of stitching. The sleeves were bishop, and very full, hanging in deep bagging puffs at the lower and outward portions, where they were gathered into narrow cuffs. The hat worn was low-crowned, of immensely broad brim, and was draped with blue veiling. The hat itself was blue. The under blouse was of very fine white wash material.

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Mrs. Frederick Edey was at Sherry's in lace, a heavy silk lace of the palest of browns, close fitting as to sweeping skirt and bodice, the latter having elbow sleeves. Her hat was large, black, and round; it was tilted the least bit from the brow. A narrow band of white lace—the edge forming scallops—ran around the brim. Black ostrich plumes circled around the crown.

With Mrs. Edey was her sister, Mrs. Clarkson, in lace and pongee. Yellowish pongee formed the skirt; this was



Mrs. Donald McLean lunched at Sherry's the other day in a seasonable white and black foulard. Dashes of black flecked the white ground, and the applied flounce was headed and edged with tucks. The flowing upper sleeves were trimmed with black lace, and this also formed the tapering girdle. A stock of black chiffon, with scarf ends from the back knotted in front, and a small hat of black chiffon, with a big rosette at the side, front, completed the costume.

laid in underlying box plaits, narrower at the belt than at the knees, where the stitching stopped and the plaits fell free and full. These plaits were stitched very close to their outer edges. The bodice was close fitting and covered with ecru lace.

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Miss Louise Ward McAllister was seen at a Sunday night dinner in a restaurant gowned in a satin-striped organdie. The background was white and the design, partially covering it, was lavender flowers; the stripes were narrow and white. The skirt was tucked in fine clusters. There was a flounce at the bottom, with a ruffle of white lace at its edge, and the upper part of the applied flounce had large diamonds traced on the organdie and formed by crossing insertions of white lace, some three inches broad. The bodice had a large diamond in the centre of the back formed by bands of the insertion running crosswise from shoulders to waist. There was a yoke of white organdie laid in vertical tucks and edged by frills of lace. In front the waist bloused quite a bit. There was a ribbon girdle with short ends. The sleeves had frills of lace at the elbows and undersleeves of white organdie and lace that fitted closely from elbows to wrists. Miss McAllister's hat was a round one of fancy openwork white straw, edged with a band of black. At the left a short black ostrich tip curled over the ear, and from this a much longer plume, white in color, drooped to the back; running from it to the front of the crown was a black one. Her wrap was gray silk and had a deep-pointed ripple cape edged with a four-inch ruffle of white lace. Ruffles of lace also finished the front.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE



S THE short girl paid for the drinks she gave the clerk 30 cents. The tall girl looked puzzled.

"Didn't you make a mistake?" she said. "You ought to have given him only 20 cents. Surely, they don't charge 15 cents for a glass of soda here."

"No, they don't," said the treasurer of the long-and-short combination. "That extra dime was a tip to the clerk that served us."

The tall girl leaned up against the doorjamb weakly.

"Wait a minute," she said. "Let me get my bearings. You don't mean to tell me that you have got so far along on the road to destruction that you deliberately tip the man who serves you with ice-cream soda?"

"Certainly," responded the treasurer. "Don't you?"

"Never," with emphasis. "I'll live and die without ever putting another drop of soda to my lips before I'll do such a thing."

"Then you'll miss a good deal of fun," said the short girl, coolly. "I haven't bought very many sodas this Summer—it's too early in the season—but with every drink I have made it a point to tip the clerk. It pays, especially if you have a sensitive palate. Mixing a soda is a fine art which is brought out in all its perfection only by a bit of money judiciously bestowed. Most clerks in all reputable houses have the latent ability to stir up a good soda, but unless spurred on to noble endeavor by the prospect of personal gain they refuse to exercise their accomplishments, and in place of nectar they give you slop. If you'd been alone that is what you would have got this time. Fortunately the clerk knows me and he knows my generous spirit. He smelled a reward ahead, and see what a miracle it wrought. Did you ever drink such soda? Did you ever taste the chocolate flavor so deliciously compounded, and did you ever get such a liberal allowance of cream? Of course you didn't, and you'll never get it again, only when I treat you, if you don't tip the clerk.

"A good many people denounce this particular form of tipping as an extravagance and a vice. I don't know anything about that. I'm not a member of the Ethical Society and I'm not defending the habit on moral grounds, but, reckoning from the standpoint of drinkable soda, I realize the necessity for tipping, and tip I shall."

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Some people can never be satisfied. With all the public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, there are women in this town who are grumbling at him. Back of the new Carnegie mansion, it seems, there is a row of flathouses. Now, every one knows that, no matter how altogether attractive flathouses are in front, they are never quite as agreeable to have at one's back as private houses. There are, for one thing, so many more people occupying the houses, in proportion to the number of windows, that each of the latter becomes a human eye spying out into the world beyond. It is not altogether pleasant to have these numerous eyes for back-door neighbors, even when there are as spacious grounds protecting the mansion as there are around the Carnegie house. Anyway, whether that is the reason or not, Mr. Carnegie has obtained control of the flathouse property, the houses are to come down, and within there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

"Shure," groaned one of the victims of the catastrophe the other day, "and is it that this Mr. Carnegie thinks no one loves their homes but himself!"

And no one will ever know how many complaints this same woman has made to the landlord during the nine years of her residence in the building.

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There was once a woman who wondered—with a great wonder—why it was when she went shopping and bought a ready-made shirtwaist, and at the same time saw any number of other women out on the same errand and buying twin garments to that of her own, that she never, never came across a single shirtwaist which showed a feature that in any way suggested relationship to anything in her own wardrobe. However—there came a day. In the vicinity of the woman's place of residence, on the avenues which are mains of traffic connecting the quieter side streets there are here and there scattered little dry goods shops. Going by one of these the other day, the woman noticed a very pretty shirtwaist, and at a most reasonable figure—much lower than equally attractive garments which she had seen in the bigger shops.

"I'll buy it," she said to herself. Then, with an air of patriotism: "Why shouldn't I patronize the little shops in my own neighborhood? I think it is my duty. They need the help, and the people around here should give it to them."

So, with an air of philanthropy and a great inward satisfaction, for the waist was pretty and also cheap, she marched into the shop, made her purchase, and went home rejoicing.

"Not a soul will I see wearing a shirtwaist like this, certainly," she said to herself, with an added air of satisfaction. "Poor things, I have never seen a soul in that shop." And the next morning she put on her new waist, looked in the mirror, and, thinking to herself that virtue was its own reward, went out to do the marketing for the day. But alas!

When the woman returned it was with a heightened color which the outside temperature would not warrant. As she had passed her next-door neighbor's house on going out she saw the maid washing the windows, and for some reason she had a strangely familiar look. She was wearing a shirtwaist exactly like that of my lady herself.

My lady hurried along, thinking hard and bitter thoughts, and did not raise her eyes again until opposite the house of the one woman on the street whom she knew and thoroughly disliked. The maid was sweeping the walk, and as the woman in the new shirtwaist passed she glanced up, to be caught by the beaming smile of good-fellowship on the maid's face. It was the smile of one good friend to another. What did it mean! An expression of icy hauteur spread over the woman's face, only to be melted immediately by the hot rush of blood, for at second glance she understood the maid's smile—they were wearing twin shirtwaists.

Down the street fled the woman, rushed hurriedly into the butcher's shop, began to give her order, stopped, gasping, in the middle of it, for there, with a shawl over her head, collarless, and with sleeves rolled up, was a woman from one of the poorer streets near by, and she, too, was wearing one of those horrible shirtwaists. If the dinner was not everything that it should be that night there was some excuse for it, but it was at least well served, for the waitress was wearing a pretty new light shirtwaist, a gift from her mistress that morning, and was in a state of delighted gratitude.

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Bianche Bates is anxious about that new play in which she is to star in the Fall, and of which Mr. Belasco has told her nothing as yet. Will there be anything Japanese in it, she wonders. In "Mme. Butterfly," the sweet little play in which Miss Bates made such a marked hit, she came horribly near using up her knees forever and a day. Let any one who thinks it is a sinecure to sit on the floor with the feet doubled under Japanese fashion try it for a few minutes. Miss Bates kept that position for half an hour at a time, and it was a period of unmixed agony. A Japanese who helped in supplying the local color for that play explained the difficulty. It is the trouble with the make-up of the Western knee. He himself finds some difficulty when he returns to Japan in adapting himself again to the habits of his ancestors, but his knees are of the proper Eastern variety, and after a little he experiences no difficulty.

***

She was such a naughty girl, and she was even a little more naughty because it was Sunday, and she should have been the bestest kind of a little girl. Finally they had to send her away to stay all alone by herself to repent, and after a very long time they opened the door to see if the good thoughts had come. But not a bit of it. The little girl was doing the naughtiest thing she could possibly think of, for, knowing that it was Sunday, the day on which the Commandment says, "Thou shalt do no manner of work," she was sewing as hard as she could—sewing with a pin and her own clean apron.

***

The girl who practices small economies bought four pink roses.

"I'd like more," she said, "but I can't afford them. Anyway, I guess I'll be able to get along with these. I'll make them look as if I had twice the number. That's a way I have of arranging my flowers. I just set the vase in front of a mirror and thus double the number. The real thing counts once, and the reflection counts once again, and then instead of four roses I have eight.

"It's a great scheme, and I don't see why all people who have to practice economy in the matter of flowers don't adopt it. The only drawback is the absence of scent in the reflection, which deprives it of half its value. Still, I am not particularly partial to strong odors, anyway, so I manage to overlook this deficiency, and get my pleasure out of looking at twice the number of roses that I paid for."

***

Dear! Dear! It is enough to make a poor woman wild with envy if she by some chance happens to learn of the stunning imported articles that are made right here in New York. Every one knows those imported Nottingham curtains—real English curtains which cost a small fortune. If any one happens to by any chance get into the secret she will know that there is a woman in New York who is making a fortune out of them. Talk of women not having good heads for business! This woman has a big workroom where she keeps any number of girls busy the greater part of the year making these Nottingham curtains. There are 400 girls, all told, who make a living with the work, including a number who take work home, in addition to the head of the business herself. And this clever woman revels in Nottingham lace. She has an apartment which is furnished in not much of anything else. There are Nottingham draperies at the windows, Nottingham draperies to the bed, more of the lace for coverlet and pillow shams, and there are people who say that the woman's best gown is also made of this same home-made imported Nottingham lace. But that may be slander. The other facts are facts, as all of the 400 workwomen will testify.

***

But then this is not so remarkable; it is only one of the largest of many strange enterprises. There is another nice little woman who paints the doors for antique clocks, and really there are a great many people who think that her clocks look a little more antique than the genuine article, but that may be a matter of taste.

***

It was a delicious salad, and the man of the family mixed it. That was the reason for its particular toothsomeness the mistress of the establishment said, and she may be right, for she should know, being a No. 1 cook herself. It was a pretty salad as well, and that is something to say about it, for there should be a charm in the appearance of everything eatable. The foundation of this salad was romain, those narrow heads of lettuce with long, narrow leaves, and it is said to be the best lettuce that grows. To that were added sliced cucumbers, sliced tomatoes, and sliced green peppers. Over this was ponred the oil, and the salad was tossed and tossed, and tossed again, until there was a coating of oil on every piece in the salad bowl. In the meantime the vinegar had been poured into a small dish, seasoned with pepper and salt, and to this were added, cut up very, very fine, two cloves of garlic. This mixture followed the oil, and last, but decidedly not least, were turned in a number of wrinkled, black Grecian olives. These are the olives allowed to ripen on the tree until they look like raisins; they are a little bitter, but appetizing, and their dark coats contrasted delightfully with the bright green and red of the remainder of the salad. And it was good—oh, yes, very good—if it was good to look at it was much better to eat.

A Modern Caesar.

Caesar for the third time declined the proffered crown.

"Darn it!" he exclaimed, angrily. "That thing is not at all the style. If you can't give me a decent Panama, I don't want anything."

Just then Brutus laughed and went off to sharpen his stiletto.



FOXY HILL—IF YOU TIGERS WANT HARMONY STEP INSIDE.

Lillian Russell's Beauty Secret.

HERE is a beauty recipe of Lillian Russell's which has been going the rounds of the papers recently and we make haste to reproduce it before the strawberry season is over and the Lillian Russell complexion is lost to the world of less beautiful women for another season. But before giving the recipe one must tell of the great joke which has appeared with the recipe heretofore. It is everywhere stated that at this season of the year Miss Russell, with thoughts on a strawberry-and-cream complexion intent, takes down from among her culinary reserves a nice little double boiler, puts on a big apron—of course she would put on a big apron—takes a quart of nicely hulled and cleaned strawberries, puts them in her boiler over a nice hot fire—maybe it is only a gas range, or she may utilize her chafing dish—pours in a little of this and a little of that, and with great skill cooks up her beauty compound and proceeds to can it in small jars like a wise housekeeper putting up a store of the fruits of the season that cannot be found in the days of Winter snows.

Now it is not at all difficult to imagine Miss Russell playing tennis or taking miles of constitutionals through the Park every morning, but Miss Russell standing demurely over the double boiler with a spoon in one hand and a measuring cup in another is irresistibly funny.

Perhaps she does all this for the sake of her complexion; many women would do more, but it seems doubtful. Miss Russell had, and very likely has now, a jewel of a maid, a middle-aged, sedate German woman, who adds to her other accomplishments that of being able to cook, and it is much easier to think of her concocting little jars of complexion improvers than the lady of the complexion herself.

As a matter of fact, there are nine chances to one that the real secret of Miss Russell's complexion is that it was the birthday gift of a fairy godmother, and though it is true she does tend it, has her face massaged, steamed occasionally, and takes as good care of it as possible, the real secret is, first, the original gift, and then the fact that the recipient is a particularly robust and healthy creature, who takes good care to remain so. However, here is the cream, which sounds as if it might be very good:

"Take a small double boiler, such as is used for making custards, &c., and put in the lower vessel sufficient water to boil for some time. Place about a quart of dry, carefully cleaned strawberries in the upper vessel, and let them simmer gently, until all the juice is extracted from them. Then strain them through very fine muslin, and you should have one coffee-cupful of juice.

"Now wash your double boiler, and put back the juice, freed from the pulp, together with one-half pound of pure oil of almonds, one ounce of shredded white wax, and one ounce of shredded spermaceti.

"Stir until entirely melted in the boiler, remove from the fire, stirring constantly until the mixture is like thick cream, and then beat in slowly twenty drops of tincture of benzoin.

"If you like a scent, a drop of oil of rose, mixed with a bit of the strawberry juice and whipped in the cream, last of all, will add a most delightful fragrance.

"When cold, place in little porcelain jars, with screw tops, and massage the face religiously with it, giving the face afterward a dust of rice powder, if liked—especially after a day's journey, or an afternoon on the links, or a bicycle ride—and a rose-leaf complexion will be your reward."

How One Woman Succeeded.

TWO young real estate men, one a sour-faced individual, the other a frank looking youth, and a newspaper man were dining in an up-town restaurant a few evenings ago. The sour-faced individual had just failed in closing negotiations for the transfer of a valuable piece of property on Broadway, near Fifty-ninth Street, and the loss of his commission formed a doleful theme for the none too willing ears of his companions.

At length the recital became so harmful to good fellowship that the frank-looking youth reached over the table, touched the sour-faced individual on the arm, and said:

"If you will only hear me a few minutes, I shall tell you a hard-luck tale, and what came of it, that makes your grievance seem a matter for congratulation.

"Two years ago a tobacco dealer came from Virginia to New York, accompanied by his young wife and two children. He was making a success at the tobacco business here when one of the children died suddenly. This loss preyed on his mind till a hereditary trouble developed, and in a week he was committed to a sanitarium. At this time he had $2,000 in cash, but, owing to the nature of his mental trouble, forgot where he had placed it, and it was never found. After his wife had paid for his detention for some months by pawning her jewels only $75 was left her. With this, and absolutely no training in business, she was left to provide for herself and her fourteen-year-old girl, having no friends, or even acquaintances of more than a few months' standing, in the city.

"With nothing definite in view, for several days she read all the advertising columns of the newspapers. The offer of a house on the Park Slope, in Brooklyn, seemed to her a chance for a good investment. She examined the property, and bought the house on a sixty-day contract, depositing $50 as a guarantee of good faith. Before the time expired she sold the property at a profit over the purchase price of nearly $500, and had bought on similar contracts two other houses in the same locality. These she sold a few weeks later at a fair profit, and then decided to engage extensively in the real estate business.

"Last year she earned $5,000, and today she operates a real estate office under her own name in one of the large down-town office buildings, and is actively competing with several of the largest real estate firms in the city for the sale of property worth over $500,000, near Broadway and Fortieth Street."

The sour-faced individual bit on his cigar and was silent. The newspaper man smiled and said: "That's a hully story."

And here it is.

As to Knocking.

THE methodical man was nervous.

"I've been upset for the whole day," said he. "It was the man who delivers books from the library that upset me. He called this morning just as I sat down to write and knocked on the door four times. The minute I heard him rap I went all to pieces. I couldn't figure out, at first, the cause of my collapse, but when, a few minutes later, I heard him knock at the door of my neighbor across the hall I understood the source of my mental agitation. He knocked four times, whereas everybody else is content to let me off with three raps.

"The difference of one tap may seem like a little thing when you sit down to talk about it with all your reasoning faculties in good trim, but when it takes you unawares it gets on your nerves mightily. People do not realize till they are put out of tune by the addition or subtraction of a rap that three times and out—or, rather, three times and in—is the universal rule for gaining admission to a room.

"It is not laws nor Legislatures that have made it so, but nature. Very few persons know that they knock three times. They do it involuntarily, and if anybody should say to them, 'How many times do you knock in rapid succession, under ordinary circumstances?' they couldn't tell without stopping to think about it and do a little practicing. But if they will keep tab on themselves for awhile they will find that unless acting under intense excitement or reduced to great weakness by sickness they invariably give the triple knock.

"The quality of the raps has no effect upon the number. A caller may belabor the door with resounding whacks or peck at the panels daintily; in either case he proceeds upon the rule of three. The young man who called on me this morning is an exception, and so unprepared was I for his quartet of blows that I haven't recovered from the shock yet."

A Western View of Ozone.

THE man in the gray suit was delivering an encomium on the invigorating properties of ocean breezes.

"The minute I get in the neighborhood of the Atlantic," he said, "I feel like a new man. Even when away back in Jersey I catch delicious whiffs of the salt breeze, and it acts like a tonic on my system and dispels the sluggishness that always creeps upon me during my trips inland. You folks may dose yourselves as much as you like with patent medicines and doctors' gilt-edged prescriptions, but as for me, just let me go down to the sea shore and breathe in the salt air, and I'll warrant that I'll be all toned up before you even get a spoonful of your nauseous concoction measured out."

The man who had been losing money listened with undisguised disgust to these enthusiastic praises of the Atlantic Ocean in the capacity of family physician.

"I've heard all that tommyrot a good many times before," he said. "When I was a boy back in Ohio I used to hear it from people who had made a memorable trip to New York at some remote period and set themselves up as an authority on all the beneficent influences of the metropolis and vicinity. 'A breeze from the ocean is the elixir of life,' said a spirited old gentleman one day, in my hearing, and I, being chock full of curiosity, asked him what salt water smelled like.

"'Ah,' said the old gentleman, 'it is fragrant as the spices of Araby.'

"Now, my knowledge of Araby and its scents was not one of my strong points. The only kind of spice we used at our house was nutmeg, and that was hardly fragrant enough to be taken as a criterion of all Oriental odors. However, I supposed that Arabian scents and consequently Atlantic sea breezes must be particularly pleasant to the nostrils, and when I finally got ready for my maiden trip to New York one of my chief concerns was the salt air.

"No sooner had we left Philadelphia than I began to sniff like an impatient warhorse, so eager was I to smell the widely advertised ocean breeze. It was an evening in early May, and the country we passed through was fresh and green. Still, even all this Springtime verdure failed to give to New Jersey meadows a fragrance more pronounced than had been remarked further west, and I knew we had not yet got within range of the sea breeze.

"Not until we had passed Elizabeth did my nose apprise me of the proximity of the sea. Then, all of a sudden there burst upon my nostrils the anxiously awaited odor. There was no mistaking it. It was sweet, it was languorous, it was intoxicating, if such a description is not paradoxical. I understood then why all travelers to the East had been able to distinguish it and to revel in it the minute they came within the dominions of the sea breeze. I, too, wished to do justice to this wonderful elixir, and, turning to the man next me, I said:

"'I have always wondered at the enthusiasm with which travelers speak of the salt air, but I wonder no longer. Why, even a tenderfoot born and bred in the West can tell the difference the minute he enters its zone.'

"The man stuck his head out of the window and sniffed suspiciously. 'I don't smell it yet,' he said. 'I hardly think we are near enough to the coast.'

"I looked at him pityingly. 'Don't smell it?' I said. 'Why, man, where is your nose? You don't have to stick your head outdoors to smell it. Even the car is redolent with it.'

"The man lay back in his seat then and roared. 'You poor young greenhorn,' he said. 'Did you take that for the scent of the ocean breeze? Great heavens, don't you know what that is? It's hair oil that that fellow up in the corner has been dabbling all over his head.'"

A Four-Footed Robber.

"A PAPER carrier came to me the other day," said a Harlem policeman, "and told me that somebody was stealing the papers left on a certain doorstep every morning before the subscriber had a chance to see them. The man living in the house hauled the carrier over the coals and accused him of not giving him his paper. I watched the house.

"The next morning I saw the carrier throw the paper in the yard, and I concealed myself on the other side of the street.

"In a few minutes a big black Newfoundland dog climbed over the fence from the adjoining yard and picked up the paper in his mouth. He then jumped over the same fence and ran through a back yard.

"The next morning I waited for the four-footed thief and gave him a reprimand with my club. Since then he has left the papers alone."

Another "Miss Flite."

SHE had sat in the rear of Vice Chancellor Pitney's chambers in Newark since early morning, but when an hour's recess for luncheon was announced she approached the Vice Chancellor, who is a kindly, democratic sort of a man, and began to tell him of the merits of a claim she had against somebody. In vain did the Vice Chancellor tell her she must get a lawyer to bring a suit before he could hear her case. As she was led away by the Sergeant at Arms, George B. Lester, who was associated with Judge William G. Choate in trying a case, and Bronson Winthrop, Secretary of War Root's law parner, both murmured, as if in unison, "Another poor little Miss Flite."

In Cupid's Hand.

IF she should hold a bob-tail flush
I think I may surmise
That she could quickly fill it with
The diamond of her eyes.

But if perchance a full house proved
So far and yet so near,
I know at least to make a pair
I'd promptly volunteer.

And if her royal straight should lack
But one of all its parts,
She'd fill it up herself, because
She is the queen of hearts.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
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Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Selters, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pullna, Bilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

"BEGINS RIGHT, ENDS RIGHT, IS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE."—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

JUNE 21 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 21, 1902.

Range for 1901. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 21, 2,638,479.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 21, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	66¼	66⅝	— 2⅜	**Amalgamated Copper Co**	100	153,887,900	May 26, '02.	½	Q	68¾	68¾	66¼	66⅝	124	43,565
30	24	30	June 19.	30	June 19.	...	...	+ 6	American Beet Sugar Co	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
8¼	1½	8¼	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	7⅜	...	+ ½	American Bicycle Co	100	11,491,500	.....	..	..	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	5	9,420
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	23½	23⅝	+ 1¾	American Bicycle Co. pf	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	23	23⅝	23	23¾	24½	494
35	19	33⅝	June 17.	28¼	Apr. 11.	32⅞	32¾	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	32¾	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	34,125
89½	67	91⅞	Mar. 25.	85½	Jan. 14.	91	91½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	90¾	91¼	90⅝	91	87⅝	1,600
55½	24	57⅞	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	52	53	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co	100	20,257,100	Dec. '01.	2	A	52	52⅝	51¼	52½	32½	1,240
91½	85	99½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	95	97	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	97	97	96¾	96¾	89¾	200
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	36	40	...	American District Telegraph Co	100	3,345,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	36	36	36	36	...	200
210	170	244½	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	225	228	+ 3	American Express Co	100	18,000,000	Jan. 1, '02.	3¾	SA	225	226	225	226	199	239
45	29¾	59¾	June 12.	29½	Jan. 9.	57¼	57½	— ½	American Grass Twine Co	100	13,085,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	58	58½	57½	57½	...	2,225
17⅜	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	14¾	June 19.	14¾	14⅞	— 3½	American Ice Co	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	17⅞	18	14¾	14¾	34½	14,605
77¾	62	67	Jan. 3.	47	June 21.	46½	47½	— 1⅝	American Ice Co. pf	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	56⅜	56⅝	47	47	71	11,498
30⅞	5½	23	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	24	25½	— 2	American Linseed Co	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	26	26	24	24	24½	1,020
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	50½	54	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	52	52	51	51	55⅝	300
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	32½	32¾	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	...	6,100
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	93¼	94	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94	94½	93¼	93½	...	1,730
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜	American Malting Co	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	7⅜	700
30	22½	26½	May 26.	21	Jan. 20.	24½	25⅜	..	American Malting Co. pf	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	25¼	25⅝	24½	25	29½	950
69	38½	49⅜	May 26.	43½	Apr. 22.	47⅜	48	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	48⅝	49⅝	47⅜	47⅝	58½	6,825
104⅝	88	100	June 16.	95	Apr. 30.	99⅝	99⅞	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf	100	50,000,000	Apr. 8, '02.	1¾	Q	99¼	100	99½	100	104½	3,923
40⅝	26	126⅜	June 20.	40½	Jan. 22.	124⅞	125	+ 3⅜	American Snuff Co	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	122⅝	126⅜	122⅝	126⅜	40	1,100
99	73	100	Apr. 19.	85	Jan. 9.	98½	99	+ ⅛	American Snuff Co. pf	100	12,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1½	Q	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	87¾	310
153	103½	135¼	Mar. 31.	116¼	Jan. 6.	125¾	127½	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	128½	129	127⅝	127⅝	142¼	74,155
130	111	120¼	May 7.	115	Jan. 2.	119	120	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119	119⅝	119	119⅝	121½	430
100	85	93	Apr. 22.	84	Mar. 10.	87	95	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co	100	14,000,000	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	88	88	88	88	...	30
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160⅜	Jan. 23.	176	182	+ 3½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	100	82,714,300	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	177¼	177¼	177½	177¼	...	300
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13½	May 1.	13	13⅜	— ¼	American Woolen Co	100	25,501,000	.....	..	..	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	16⅝	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	110	Apr. 17.	110½	110⅝	— 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	114	114	110	111	190	5,000
66	50	77½	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	72½	75	— 1	Ann Arbor pf	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	73	73	73	73	...	100
91	42¼	84⅝	Apr. 18.	74¼	Jan. 27.	82¼	82¾	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	81¼	84⅛	81¼	82¾	85½	118,675
108	70	103⅝	Jan. 6.	95½	Jan. 27.	100⅜	100¾	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	100	114,189,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100¼	101½	100⅛	100⅜	105	37,880
114½	81¾	110	Apr. 18.	101	Jan. 14.	106⅜	106¼	..	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	75,896,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	106¼	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	109	18,880
97	83⅜	97	Jan. 2.	93¾	Feb. 21.	95	95½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	50,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95½	95½	95½	95½	95	420
...	...	108½	Jan. 17.	108½	Jan. 17.	108	...	..	Boston Air Line pf	100	1,426,000	Jan., '02.	2	..	108	108	108	108	...	10
88⅞	55⅞	72⅝	Apr. 28.	60¼	Feb. 14.	66½	66⅝	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67⅛	67½	66⅝	66⅝	82½	19,242
228	175	242	Apr. 25.	210	Jan. 4.	232	238	— 4½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	100	15,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	Q	237½	237½	235	235	...	500
14¾	8¾	14⅝	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	...	...	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12¼	11½	235
...	...	50⅜	June 13.	41	June 5.	47½	48	— 2⅝	Butterick Co	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	48	48	47¾	47⅞	...	200
89	54½	97	May 22.	85¼	Jan. 6.	92	94	— ½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '02.	1½	SA	94¼	95	94	95	70¾	300
117½	87	141⅝	May 26.	112¼	Jan. 28.	135	135¼	— ¼	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	136	137¼	134½	135½	105⅜	42,220
...	...	134½	May 26.	122	May 6.	130	130¼	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 1st in. pd.	100	.....	.....	..	..	130¼	131	129½	129½	...	2,000
196⅜	145¾	198	Jan. 6.	187	May 12.	185	190	+ 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,414,800	May 1, '02.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	162	200
52⅜	29	48⅝	Jan. 2.	45	Feb. 20.	46¾	47	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	47¼	47¼	46¾	46⅝	49½	2,842
50½	27	39½	Apr. 19.	33½	Jan. 14.	38	38¼	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	37⅞	39	37¼	38	46½	8,000
82¼	72½	77⅜	June 19.	75	Mar. 1.	75	75⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '02.	2	SA	76¾	77⅝	75¾	75⅞	79½	1,900
140	91	178	June 20.	134¾	Jan. 6.	177⅝	178	+ 4	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	Jan. 2, '02.	3	SA	174	178	173½	178	132¾	4,610
136	120½	145	June 21.	137	Jan. 10.	144½	145	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,830,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	144	145	144	145	...	400
27	16	32¼	May 26.	22¾	Jan. 8.	28¾	29	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	23,333,300	.....	..	..	28⅝	29⅛	28¾	28¾	26⅝	13,325
90½	75	90	Apr. 17.	83¾	Jan. 22.	89¾	90	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf A	100	11,372,400	Jan. 31, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90	89⅝	89⅞	89½	515
56	41	50⅞	May 7.	43½	Jan. 15.	47	48	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	49	49	48	48	53½	500
94¾	90	95¼	June 10.	90½	May 6.	92½	93	— ½	Chicago Great Western deb	100	24,827,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2	SA	94	94¾	92	92¾	94	850
82⅜	23	90	May 7.	49¼	Jan. 14.	75	75¼	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	May 29, '02.	..	..	74⅜	75¾	74½	75	30	2,500
77¾	58¾	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	87	87½	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '02.	2	SA	86	87½	85¾	86¼	73½	3,017
188	134	175	May 1.	160½	Jan. 27.	173⅝	173¾	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	173	174⅝	172⅞	173⅝	178	174,870
200	175	196½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	189	191	— 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	46,632,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	191	191	189	189¾	192¼	2,910
271	238¼	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	254	255	..	Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,110,300	Jan. '02.	3	SA	254¾	257	254	254½	203	5,550
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	...	...	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	22,396,600	Apr. 4, '02.	1¾	Q	268	270	266	270	226	1,430
175¼	116⅞	181¾	Mar. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	171	172	+ 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,987,380	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	172	174½	172	172⅝	163	5,010
31	10¼	22½	Apr. 21.	15¼	Feb. 21.	20¾	21	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	21½	20¾	21	23¼	2,312
57½	28¾	42	Apr. 21.	30½	Feb. 20.	37½	38	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37	38	37	37¾	44	1,515
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	17⅝	18	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction Co	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	18¾	17½	18	19½	5,320
60	54¾	58½	Apr. 11.	44¾	Mar. 15.	...	...	+ ¼	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	53	53	53	53	...	100
101	72½	107½	Apr. 24.	95½	Jan. 14.	104	104½	— ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	104½	105⅝	104½	104½	86	1,100
42½	27⅝	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	76	78	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	78	78	78	78	33	100
136½	41¾	110½	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	92½	93¼	— 6⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,431,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	93¼	98¼	92¼	92⅜	114	33,900
18	6⅝	33	Apr. 19.	14½	Jan. 15.	30¾	31¼	— ⅝	Colorado Southern	100	30,595,000	.....	..	..	31½	31⅝	30½	31¼	15	3,800
60	40	75¼	Apr. 21.	59¼	Jan. 15.	71	71½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	71½	71½	71	71½	56¾	460
28¾	16¼	47	Apr. 21.	28	Jan. 14.	43	43¾	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	44½	44½	43	43	22¾	3,500
25½	12½	23¾	Apr. 4.	14½	Jan. 17.	16½	17	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,014,400	.....	..	..	17	17	16½	16⅞	24	500
238	187	230½	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 16.	220	220½	— 1	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,891,800	June 16, '02.	2	Q	221¾	221¾	220	220	222	2,600
124	93¼	120½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121¼	121¾	— 2¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123	123	121½	121½	119	400
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	30	June 20.	31	33	— 1½	Corn Products Co	100	44,495,500	.....	..	..	31¾	31¾	30	31	...	1,500
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	85⅞	June 17.	86	87½	+ ½	Corn Products Co. pf	100	27,010,400	.....	..	..	86½	87¼	85⅞	87	...	1,355
27⅞	23	24¼	Jan. 9.	21¾	June 20.	...	...	— ⅝	Crucible Steel Co	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21¾	22⅝	21¾	22⅜	...	1,050
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	174	174½	— 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	174½	176⅜	174	174½	166	6,000
63½	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	42¼	42⅞	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	43	41½	42⅜	52	3,700
103¼	80	94⅜	Feb. 13.	88¾	May 19.	92¾	93	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	44,345,880	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	92⅜	93⅜	92⅜	93	101	8,249
45	18	52¼	June 16.	35½	May 19.	49¾	50¼	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,253,100	.....	..	..	49½	52½	49½	50	42½	11,300
92	72½	80½	June 21.	65	May 8.	75	81	+ 2½	Detroit City Gas	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	78	80½	77½	80½	89½	2,000
17	14¼	22¾	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20⅞	21	— ⅝	Detroit Southern	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	...	5,900
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	40	41	..	Detroit Southern pf	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	75	80½	June 4.	76	June 2.	78	78¾	..	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	41⅛	41½	41	41	...	1,500
152½	127½	139⅞	Jan. 2.	130	Jan. 13.	134	136	..	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	78½	79½	78	78	...	2,880
10½	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	6	June 20.	6	6¼	— 1⅜	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,485,907	.....	..	..	7⅜	7½	6	6	10¾	50
34½	23¼	42⅜	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	38⅜	39	— 2⅛	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,428,633	.....	..	..	40⅜	41	38⅝	38⅝	33	14,081
24½	4½	18⅝	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	16⅜	17¼	— ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17¼	17½	16⅞	16⅜	12½	12,906
22½	13⅜	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	29½	30	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	30¼	30¼	29	29¾	21¼	1,200
45¾	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅝	May 19.	36¾	36⅞	— ½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900									757
76	59⅝	75¾	Jan. 2.	53¾	May 19.	67⅞	67¾	— 1	Erie 1st pf	100	47,822,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	37½	38	36⅜	37	43½	31,170
62¾	39¾	63¾	Jan. 2.	51	May 19.	57⅞	57⅞	— 1	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000				65⅜	69	67¼	67½	71	6,400
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	60	Mar. 26.	52¼	54	+ ¼	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	53	57⅝	53	53	57½	1,750
36	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	47	48	— ⅛	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	53½	54	53½	54	55	1,000
...	...	67¼	May 10.	64	June 20.	64	66	— 2¼	**General Chemical Co**	100	7,410,300	June 2, '02.	1	Q	47	47	47	47	30	100
...	...	101½	May 23.	98½	June 20.	98	102	— 1	General Chemical Co. pf	100	9,416,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	65	65	64	64	...	300
259¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	276¾	Jan. 25.	305	307	— 7¼	General Electric Co	100	25,005,400	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	101	101	98½	98½	...	200
...	...	53	June 2.	40	Jan. 2.	51	52	— 2	G. A. Fuller Co	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	314	314	305	306	200	5,900
...	...	98	May 26.	92	May 20.	96½	97	..	G. A. Fuller Co. pf	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	51½	51⅝	50	50	...	1,000
208	167½	191	Jan. 6.	181½	Mar. 5.	188	189	+ 3	Grent Northern pf	100	123,852,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	97	97	97	97	...	420
75½	40½	88	May 29.	66	Jan. 15.	85	86	+ ¼	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,421,600	Jan. 18, '02.	1½	SA	186¾	190¼	188½	188½	186¾	12,000
88½	69¾	93	Juns 2.	81⅛	Jan. 14.	91	92	— 1½	Hocking Valley pf	100	14,000,000	Jan. 18, '02.	2	SA	85	86¼	85	85⅝	55	6,400
154⅝	124	160¼	June 18.	137	Jan. 14.	157½	158	+ 4⅞	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	91⅜	92⅝	91½	91⅝	78½	1,560
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	19	Jan. 14.	20¼	20⅝	— ¼	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July '99.	1	..	153	160¼	153	157⅞	147⅝	94,280
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 6.	72¾	June 19.	73	73⅝	— 1¼	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20½	23½	700
100½	54⅞	199	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	75	85	-30	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	Mny 20, '02.	2½	..	73¾	74	72¾	73⅜	77½	700
51	32½	85	May 17.	45	Jan. 14.	59½	60⅝	+ ½	International Silver Co. pf	100	5,107,500	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	75	75	75	75	97¾	200
49	24¼	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	...	54	— ½	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,292,500	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59⅜	39½	300
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87¼	Jan. 6.	92	93	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	54½	54½	54	54	33¾	700
43¾	21	51¼	Mar. 10.	37¼	Jan. 15.	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅝	Iowa Central	100	6,522,900	.....	..	..	103½	103½	92½	93	81	1,000
67½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	86½	87¼	+ 1¼	Iowa Central pf	100	5,673,100	Mar. 7, '00.	1½	..	48	50	47¾	49¼	41½	14,100
41	21	43	May 29.	33¾	Jan. 25.	41	42	— ⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	85⅞	88½	85⅞	87	72½	4,650
81¼	77½	85¼	Feb. 24.	80¾	Jan. 2.	82	82¼	— ½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	42	42	42	42	37¾	100
26	13½	35¾	May 23.	19	Jan. 15.	34	34⅝	— ½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	82¼	82¼	81	82⅝	...	1,275
49	25	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	61	61⅝	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	34¾	34¾	33½	34½	21	6,250
18½	5¾	40¾	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	31	32½	— 2	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	61¾	61¾	60½	60⅝	...	1,250
76¼	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	64	Jan. 15.	63	65	— 1⅝	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	32	33	32	33	9	200
352¼	*230	340	Apr. 25.	325	Apr. 7.	330	350	..	Lake Shore	100	49,461,500	Jan. 20, '02.	3½	SA	65½	65½	64½	64½	60¾	200
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	78⅝	Jan. 15.	85¼	88	— 1½	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '00.	1	..	328	328	323	328	...	10
111⅜	76	146	May 7.	102¼	Jan. 27.	136	136½	— ⅞	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	87	87¼	86	86	80½	600
145	83	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	130⅝	131	— ⅝	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,600,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	137⅝	138¼	136⅜	136⅝	110¼	4,400
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12.	150⅝	151	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	131¼	131⅞	130¾	131	125¼	15,070
...	...	118⅝	Apr. 29.	109¼	May 19.	...	117	+ 2	Met. Sec. Co.-Snb. Rects., 1st in. pd	...	.....	.....	..	..	150½	151⅞	150½	150¾	174½	6,035
30	12¾	31⅛	Mar. 31.	25¾	Jan. 15.	27⅞	28	— ⅝	Mexican Central	100	47,863,100	.....	..	..	115¼	117⅜	115	117	...	6,525
130	107	132	Apr. 23.	120	Mar. 24.	...	173	+ 1⅝	Michigan Central	100	16,738,000	Jan. 29, '02.	2	SA	29¾	29⅝	28	28¼	29	15,220
111¼	67⅜	115	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 27.	113¾	113⅝	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	19,544,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	173	175	173	173⅝	...	500
124½	101⅜	127⅝	Apr. 28.	118¼	Jan. 22.	125¾	127	....	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	113¾	114¼	113¾	114	108½	3,760
36¼	15	64	Apr. 5.	36¾	Jan. 2.	109	60	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	125¼	124	125¼	126	114¾	300
94¾	49	126¾	May 26.	90	Jan. 14.	120	121¾	— 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	50	60	50	59	25¾	900
35¾	15	27⅝	June 18.	24	Mar. 5.	26¾	27	....	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	124	124¼	123¾	123¾	86	800
63¾	37	59⅞	June 18.	51	Jan. 13.	58¾	59¼

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 21, 1902.—Continued.

Range for 1901. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1902. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended June 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 21, '02.
217	210	235 Apr. 28	209¼ Jan. 30.	230	234	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	63,707,100	Apr. 1, '02.	2	Q	230	230	228¾	228¾	215½	102
40¼	24	36¾ Jan. 2.	32 Mar. 11.	32¾	32¾	— ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900				33¾	33½	32¾	32¾	31⅞	10,600
61¾	44	59⅜ Apr. 25.	55 Jan. 14.	56½	57	— ⅜	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '02.	1	SA	57¼	58¾	56¾	57⅞	54	12,970
92¼	82	98 Jan. 14.	90 Feb. 21.	91½	93½	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	28,000,000	Feb. 21, '02.	2	SA	91	93¼	91	93½	90	150
100	73½	132¾ Apr. 29.	86 Jan. 28.	122½	124	+ 2	North American.	100	11,086,700				121½	125	120	123	104½	650
...	...	236½ June 21.	235 June 16.	235	...	..	Northern Central.	50	11,462,300	Jan. 15, '02.	4	SA	235	236½	235	236½	...	368
78	53	75¼ Mar. 8.	68 Apr. 30.	67½	69	— 1¼	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,809,600	May 1, '02.	1	Q	68	68	68	68	72	200
103¼	89	106 Mar. 25.	100¼ Jan. 6.	100	105	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	1,515,500	May 1, '02.	1¼	..	104½	104½	104½	104½	...	30
49¼	30¼	46¾ Mar. 10.	37¼ May 17.	42	42½	+ 1⅝	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	41½	43	41	42¼	42¾	2,900
161½	137½	154¾ May 2.	141 Jan. 14.	151⅛	151⅝	+ 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	204,572,250	May 31, '02.	3	SA	150⅝	152½	150¼	151⅝	153	96,639
120¼	93¾	108 Jan. 4.	98¼ Jan. 9.	102¼	102½	..	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	May 24, '02.	1½	Q	102½	102¾	102	102½	119¾	4,700
94	53½	83 Jan. 14.	71 Feb. 15.	71	72	— ..	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500				71½	71¾	71¼	71½	...	100
81	57	98½ May 9.	88½ Jan. 7.	96	97	— ..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	34,347,000	Feb. 15, '02.	1½	SA	97½	97¾	97	97	79	500
52	30	50¼ May 28.	39 Jan. 14.	46	49⅝	— ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 28, '02.	1	Q	47	47¼	45¾	46⅜	45¼	7,600
89	72½	89 Apr. 28.	82¾ Feb. 4.	85	86½	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	86½	86½	86	86	86	315
5¼	1¼	4¾ Mar. 8.	3½ May 24.	3	4	+ ¼	**Quicksilver.**	100	5,708,700				3½	3¾	3¼	3¾	4¼	400
12¾	7	11¼ Mar. 10.	9½ June 5.	9½	10½	+ ½	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,201,300	May 9, '02.	½	..	10	10¾	9¾	10	10¾	900
...	...	34½ Apr. 29.	24¼ Apr. 11.	31	32	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	10,000,000				32	32¼	32	32	...	1,800
...	...	88¾ June 3.	80 Apr. 1.	86½	87	..	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	June 20, '01.	1¾	Q	86½	86¾	86½	86½	...	450
58	24½	68⅜ Apr. 28.	53¾ Mar. 10.	63½	66	+ ⅞	Reading.	50	69,900,000				63¾	68	64⅝	63¾	46⅝	301,660
82⅞	63	87 Apr. 22.	79⅛ Jan. 2.	83⅜	84½	+ ⅛	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	84½	85¼	84	84	79⅛	12,120
64½	38	74⅛ Apr. 22.	60 Jan. 14.	69⅝	69¾	+ ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				69¼	71⅝	69¼	69¾	57⅜	41,200
...	...	96½ May 15.	95½ May 21.	95⅞	96¼	— ¼	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock tr. ctfs.	100	8,000,000				96¼	96¼	96	96	...	450
24	11⅞	20 Apr. 22.	15⅝ Jan. 2.	17½	17⅝	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel.	100	27,191,000				18⅛	18⅛	17¼	17½	22½	2,900
82	55¼	76 Apr. 25.	68 Jan. 10.	73	73½	— 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,305,800	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	74	74	72¾	73⅝	77⅛	1,100
38¼	18	25⅝ Apr. 21.	17¼ Feb. 28.	19	20	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	20½	20½	19⅝	19½	31	480
90	65	74 Mar. 21.	65½ June 21.	69¼	67¼	— 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	79	255
112¾	97	125 Apr. 23.	75 May 16.	73	80	— 4	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,800	Jan. 2, '02.	2	SA	79	79	75	75	...	300
15¼	7⅞	24 Mar. 10.	12 Jan. 14.	23	23¼	+ 2⅜	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000				21	23½	21	23½	14¼	5,900
75½	53	77 June 17.	62 Feb. 6.	76	76½	+ 4⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Dec. 30, '01.	2½	SA	72¾	77	74½	76⅝	76	10,378
36	17	35⅜ Mar. 12.	27 Jan. 6.	34½	35	+ 2⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				22⅝	25	23⅜	24½	33	8,100
56½	21½	72⅜ Apr. 4.	53¾ Jan. 2.	69⅜	69⅞	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,405,700				69	70½	68¾	69⅝	52⅞	14,750
88	75	88 Jan. 11.	83 Feb. 5.	83½	83½	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	84	84	83	83	86½	200
76¼	53½	77 Jan. 18.	70¼ May 5.	72¾	73¼	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	73½	73¾	72¼	72¾	75	2,100
39½	16	30½ Apr. 21.	24¾ Mar. 6.	30	30¾	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				28¾	30⅝	28¾	30¼	33½	6,700
71	41½	67 June 21.	53¼ Mar. 5.	66⅞	67	+ 4⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				61	67	60¾	67	67⅞	23,970
41¼	19½	34½ Mar. 18.	21¼ Jan. 3.	33	33¼	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				31½	32	31¾	32	36⅝	300
63⅜	29	69¼ Apr. 21.	59 Jan. 15.	64¾	65	— ⅝	Southern Pacific.	100	197,332,100				65¼	65⅝	64¼	64⅞	59⅝	43,200
35⅞	18	40¼ Apr. 15.	31⅞ Jan. 27.	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛	Southern Railway.	100	119,300,000				37⅛	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	32⅜	29,600
94⅜	67¼	98½ Apr. 15.	82 Jan. 14.	95¼	95¾	+ ⅜	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	96¼	97⅜	96¼	96¾	87¾	3,400
...	...	91 May 28.	90 May 22.	90¼	92	— ⅜	So. Ry. Moh. & Ohio stock tr. ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Apr. 1, '02.	1	SA	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...	400
8½	3½	8⅝ Apr. 23.	4 Jan. 10.	7	7½	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				7	7	6¾	7	7¾	495
76⅞	49⅜	74⅝ Apr. 24.	61½ Jan. 14.	63¼	62¾	— 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	64⅜	64⅝	62	62	70¼	6,850
53½	23½	44⅞ Apr. 10.	37¼ Jan. 15.	42¾	43	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific.	100	33,760,000				42	43⅝	41⅜	42¾	47	20,250
42¼	19	44½ Feb. 18.	33 Jan. 15.	39½	41	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	6,645,300				40	40	40	40	35	300
25½	10⅜	23½ Feb. 11.	18½ Jan. 21.	20¾	21¼	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,100				21¼	21¼	20⅜	21	22⅝	800
39½	28	43⅝ Feb. 11.	36 Jan. 15.	37	38	— 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				38	38½	37	37¾	37⅞	700
107⅞	65¾	124 Apr. 21.	107 Jan. 20.	118	119	— 1⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,010,000	May 15, '02.	1¼	Q	119	119½	119	119½	92¾	215
...	...	1⅜ June 4.	1½ June 4.	...	...	..	Twin City Rapid Transit Co. rights.	...	...				1½	1½	1½	1½	...	850
19⅝	12	18¼ Apr. 3.	13 Feb. 1.	15¼	16	— ⅞	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				15½	15½	15	15	17⅞	400
153	76	108½ Apr. 21.	98⅜ Feb. 28.	103¼	105⅝	— ⅞	Union Pacific.	100	104,054,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	103⅝	106⅜	104⅜	106¼	112¼	174,550
99½	81⅝	91⅜ Jan. 2.	86⅜ Mar. 6.	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	88¼	89⅜	88⅛	89⅛	91¾	5,880
...	...	13⅜ May 6.	10½ May 12.	12	12¼	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				12	12¾	11¼	12⅛	...	2,060
...	...	47 May 1.	42 May 19.	44¾	45½	+ 2⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	45	1,600
...	...	44⅝ Mar. 8.	38½ Feb. 5.	...	...	— ½	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	40	40	39¾	39¾	...	315
...	...	68 Mar. 6.	62 June 20.	...	...	— ½	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	62	62	62	62	...	100
100	54	126⅜ Apr. 17.	97 Jan. 2.	114	118	+ 1	United States Express Co.	...	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	116	116	116	116	91¼	150
10⅝	7¾	14¾ Apr. 3.	11¼ Feb. 20.	13	13¼	— ⅜	United States Leather Co.	100	62,382,300				13¼	13¾	13	13	14⅜	6,390
83¾	69½	86½ Apr. 2.	70⅞ Jan. 21.	84	84½	— ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,382,300	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	84½	84⅞	84	84½	79	2,340
34	12½	19¼ Apr. 14.	14 Jan. 2.	14⅜	15	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,686,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	14½	15	14½	15	22	340
85	47	64 Mar. 24.	50½ Jan. 14.	54½	55	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	55	55	55	55	61½	880
55	24	40¾ Jan. 7.	30⅜ June 19.	38⅜	38¾	— ⅞	United States Steel Corporation.	100	506,493,300	Mar. 2, '02.	1	Q	39¼	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	45⅝	133,252
101⅞	69	91⅝ Jan. 7.	87½ June 19.	89⅛	89¼	..	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89¼	89¾	87½	89¼	99	62,304
72	51	76⅝ Apr. 28.	60 Jan. 18.	69⅝	70	— ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¼	Q	70½	70¾	69⅝	69⅝	66	3,950
26	11⅛	29⅝ June 20.	21¾ Jan. 14.	20¼	20¼	+ 1¾	**Wabash.**	100	28,000,000				27⅝	29⅝	27	29¼	23¼	99,060
46⅞	23¾	46⅜ Apr. 30.	41⅛ Jan. 13.	45¼	45½	+ ⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				45⅛	45⅞	44¼	45⅞	44⅜	34,000
100½	81	94⅞ Apr. 19	85⅜ May 17.	90½	91¼	..	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	92	92¼	90¼	90½	94¼	1,120
180	143	230½ Apr. 9.	163½ Jan. 15.	208	214	— ¼	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	210¼	212	210½	210½	...	300
187	157	224 Apr. 9.	190 Jan. 2.	212	220	+ 2½	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	217	217	217	217	...	100
22	11⅜	23¾ Apr. 29.	17 Jan. 27.	22	22½	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				21¾	23	22	23	21½	2,700
60⅝	45	66 Apr. 29.	49½ Jan. 27.	61½	62½	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,988,900				62	62¼	61½	62¼	56⅝	900
38¾	24	38½ Apr. 30.	25 Jan. 17.	35½	36	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,963,500				35½	36⅝	35	35½	34	1,700
26	14⅛	29⅜ May 7.	19⅛ Jan. 30.	27¼	27½	— ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800				27½	28	27½	27½	25	6,000
49¾	35½	51⅛ May 7.	39½ Jan. 24.	49½	50	— ½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				49¾	50¾	49¼	49⅝	43¼	3,500

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 21 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$247,200.00	$2,50 0.00	$15,000	$30,650.00	.....	$155,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,146,300.00	46,80 0.00	158,400	101,400.00	$160,100.00	2,400,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,680,000.00	170,000.00	104,000	171,000.00	3,000.00	2,755,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	577,766.00	11,225.00	35,191	49,364.00	.....	559,676.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	2,156,100.00	157,10 0.00	64,000	343,800.00	.....	2,362,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,521,072.95	11,838.41	99,146	139,989.00	20,116.05	1,718,492.40
Hamilton	200,000	1,942,800.00	100,900.00	85,200	155,700.00	5,000.00	2,048,800.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,208,600.00	4,80 0.00	91,200	95,500.00	300.00	1,200,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,198,400.00	126,000.00	87,700	288,600.00	52,900.00	2,258,300.00
Mutual	200,000	1,967,989.84	34,052.28	107,989	188,053.82	884,714.00	1,628,898.62
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,461,770.00	28,50 2.00	159,552	297,517.00	196,666.00	1,841,857.00
Plaza	100,000	2,981,000.00	124,700.00	223,800	229,400.00	.....	3,181,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,019,389.00	11,750.27	63,514	63,515.11	.....	1,015,373.96
State	100,000	4,813,000.00	323,000.00	161,000	187,000.00	262,000.00	5,420,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,526,000.00	30,000.00	116,000	144,000.00	.....	1,800,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,157,900.00	42,800.00	110,000	78,100.00	42,800.00	1,337,500.00
Union Square	200,000	1,733,583.43	41,329.88	180,323	1,015,388.00	.....	2,800,645.66
United National	1,000,000	1,982,800.00	201,000.00	39,400	45,900.00	.....	1,001,300.00
Varick	100,000	776,100.00	2,900.00	69,700	111,500.00	400.00	790,600.00
Washington	100,000	640,684.00	13,064.00	45,042	54,711.00	33,522.00	730,001.00
Washington Hghts.	100,000	447,387.00	9,236.00	10,868	27,117.00	7,800.00	291,471.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,500,000.00	51,300.00	153,200	150,000.00	.....	1,576,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,418,962.00	14,739.00	92,545	103,906.00	126,466.00	1,531,032.00
Broadway	100,000	1,638,639.00	13,450.00	133,759	137,800.00	.....	1,741,700.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,379,500.00	73,300.00	38,100	110,500.00	67,000.00	1,400,700.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	325,500.00	6,30 0.00	25,300	51,600.00	35,000.00	296,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	750,200.00	42,000.00	27,000	63,000.00	20,000.00	704,700.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,868,800.00	348,600.00	195,800	437,700.00	.....	3,298,000.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,811,200.00	192,100.00	222,500	286,400.00	20,000.00	4,326,100.00
Merchants'	100,000	790,219.00	10,984.00	48,520	47,190.00	.....	827,529.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,642,900.00	180,000.00	305,000	382,000.00	28,000.00	3,300,000.00
National City	300,000	2,979,000.00	138,000.00	250,000	646,000.00	102,000.00	3,524,000.00
North Side	100,000	774,961.28	14,024.19	48,539	67,172.01	167,452.53	814,982.22
People's	100,000	1,289,300.00	47,400.00	76,000	45,200.00	52,500.00	1,345,400.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	543,483.00	8,961.00	42,730	52,637.00	64,900.00	525,400.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,025,800.00	99,000.00	4,000	173,300.00	29,000.00	927,600.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	516,815.00	12,111.00	25,328	90,893.00	4,891.00	554,718.00
Union	200,000	1,249,700.00	44,300.00	66,000	83,800.00	145,100.00	1,275,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	826,100.00	37,300.00	29,900	58,700.00	39,800.00	828,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	561,800.00	15,000.00	25,140	91,000.00	25,800.00	637,800.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	699,700.00	41,200.00	10,000	120,400.00	.....	684,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,813,700.00	288,000.00	292,000	1,106,100.00	1,600,500.00	6,870,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,287,018.00	61,373.00	56,821	68,933.00	40,836.00	1,754,783.00
Second National	250,000	1,296,000.00	89,400.00	15,200	440,100.00	78,700.00	1,411,800.00
Third National	200,000	1,191,826.39	55,163.50	68,815	277,213.86	25,821.87	1,265,993.16
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,612,400.00	123,000.00	28,000	114,000.00	19,400.00	2,372,500.00
Second National	125,000	1,025,850.00	30,085.00	26,465	59,000.00	19,500.00	1,007,624.00

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,240,800	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$18,426,000	$3,269,000	$1,499,000	$18,121,000	$996,700
2,050,000	2,398,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,956,000	5,919,000	2,069,000	26,646,000	.....
2,000,000	1,246,700	Merchants' National.	12,149,200	2,190,300	1,048,000	14,248,300	.....
2,000,000	2,496,300	Mechanics' National.	12,976,000	1,788,000	1,338,000	12,832,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America.	20,787,900	3,058,100	2,282,200	23,118,000	.....
1,000,000	285,900	Phenix National.	5,145,000	911,000	381,000	5,093,000	49,000
10,000,000	7,383,400	National City.	112,077,000	24,345,000	7,673,000	122,672,000	4,447,000
300,000	7,087,100	Chemical National.	24,982,900	4,120,200	2,223,900	23,130,800	.....
500,000	273,100	Merch. Exch. National.	4,815,400	652,500	593,100	5,045,700	232,900
1,000,000	2,044,100	Gallatin National.	8,705,400	802,800	848,900	6,772,700	984,500
300,000	77,800	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'.	1,599,700	504,900	87,500	2,347,400	48,300
400,000	151,500	Mechanics & Traders'.	3,295,000	512,000	325,000	3,374,000	.....
200,000	184,500	Greenwich	1,145,700	103,400	214,600	1,102,100	.....
800,000	528,200	Leather Manuf. National.	4,605,000	967,800	166,100	4,475,900	485,000
1,700,000	80,800	Seventh National.	5,534,900	1,155,000	302,500	5,897,100	522,000
5,000,000	3,300,000	Am. Exchange National.	23,382,000	4,284,000	2,047,000	23,824,000	4,496,000
10,000,000	7,337,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	73,639,700	8,846,300	7,962,800	65,417,900	7,497,100
1,000,000	1,902,100	National Broadway.	6,983,900	1,398,000	248,200	6,061,800	448,900
1,000,000	1,418,300	Mercantile National.	13,452,000	2,385,500	1,819,200	14,785,000	986,300
422,700	549,000	Pacific	3,190,100	262,900	505,300	3,844,200	.....
450,000	1,002,100	Chatham National.	6,242,400	697,800	906,800	6,308,000	49,500
200,000	361,300	People's	2,077,800	191,400	606,000	2,721,800	.....
2,000,000	2,027,700	National Bank of N. A.	16,191,700	2,157,900	1,428,200	15,036,500	819,000
3,000,000	5,912,100	Hanover National.	47,975,700	8,838,900	6,353,700	55,662,500	2,000,000
500,000	484,000	Irving National.	4,356,000	631,400	567,700	4,554,000	243,300
1,550,000	603,400	National Citizens'.	5,682,600	911,700	816,300	6,683,500	645,200
500,000	295,900	Nassau	2,823,600	337,000	352,900	3,351,300	.....
300,000	1,046,500	Market & Ful. National.	6,079,800	1,087,700	743,500	6,528,000	50,000
1,000,000	247,900	National Shoe & Leather.	4,116,400	1,072,600	217,700	4,820,200	49,200
1,400,000	1,838,300	Corn Exchange.	24,222,000	4,198,000	2,810,000	27,846,000	.....
300,000	420,300	Oriental	1,984,400	219,100	253,900	1,898,000	.....
1,500,000	6,273,300	Imp. & Traders' National	24,160,000	4,404,000	1,239,000	22,151,000	45,200
2,000,000	4,102,700	National Park.	50,897,000	14,120,000	4,300,000	64,687,000	49,600
250,000	152,100	East River National.	1,172,100	147,300	204,000	1,327,000	50,000
3,000,000	2,666,500	Fourth National.	21,068,800	3,077,800	2,718,900	22,093,800	50,000
1,000,000	590,100	Central National.	10,584,000	2,229,000	1,021,000	13,268,000	569,000
300,000	1,135,800	Second National.	9,437,000	1,526,000	1,175,000	10,342,000	271,000
10,000,000	11,900,100	First National.	77,842,000	19,417,600	1,606,800	75,719,300	2,697,300
500,000	341,900	N. Y. National Exchange	5,500,000	1,114,000	360,500	5,621,200	489,800
250,000	772,300	Bowery	2,985,000	386,000	312,000	3,350,000	.....
200,000	704,100	N. Y. County National.	3,869,900	841,800	421,900	4,903,500	50,000
750,000	435,200	German-American	3,404,600	542,700	221,400	3,279,400	.....
1,000,000	3,025,200	Chase National.	49,765,900	10,324,700	2,243,800	49,852,000	50,000
100,000	1,483,300	Fifth Avenue.	9,165,700	2,465,300	181,900	10,126,800	.....
200,000	621,400	German Exchange.	3,054,100	410,900	590,800	4,880,500	.....
200,000	850,100	Germania	13,546,200	1,527,000	2,264,900	15,684,800	246,900
300,000	1,171,200	Lincoln National.	7,730,400	1,054,300	330,000	7,969,400	49,600
1,000,000	1,224,400	Garfield National.	2,297,000	533,100	119,400	2,452,900	195,600
200,000	387,600	Fifth National.	6,622,200	1,623,800	696,000	9,000,400	.....
300,000	1,235,300	Bank of the Metropolis.	22,883,000	460,000	329,000	3,190,000	.....
200,000	472,000	West Side.	12,071,900	2,231,000	1,537,000	14,375,000	50,000
500,000	1,108,100	Seaboard National.	39,151,300	10,386,000	2,205,500	49,688,300	50,000
2,100,000	2,874,700	Western National.	145,100.00	1,275,900.00	1,275,900.00	1,275,900.00	50,000
300,000	536,200	First National, B'klyn.	4,349,000	466,000	505,000	4,372,000	75,000
500,000	829,300	Liberty National.	7,109,500	1,258,500	425,800	6,954,800	498,200
1,000,000	443,000	N. Y. Produce Exchange.	4,024,200	518,100	377,200	3,774,800	.....
200,000	563,200	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,664,700	1,500,000	516,800	6,517,700	100,000
350,000	469,300	Astor National.	4,280,000	853,000	112,000	4,136,000	350,000
500,000	422,400	Hide & Leather National.	3,193,500	490,900	97,000	2,482,300	380,000
73,000,000	80,585,900	Total, National banks.	

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 21, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 21. $17,662,000

	Week Ended June 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105¼	105½	105½	105½	14½
American Hide & Leather 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	23
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	5
American Thread 4s	83	83	83	83	5
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90⅜	91½	90⅜	91¼	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103⅜	55½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93⅝	94	93⅝	93⅝	25½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅛	13
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¼	97	96¼	97	61½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	98
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	8
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91½	138
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	30
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	71
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118	117½	118	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	82	81	81	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	104	104	103	103	18
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	102	103	102	103	15
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	12
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Central Branch Railway (Mt. Pac.) 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	25
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109	20
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	82½	82½	80½	81	417
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	37	37	34½	35	90
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	139	139½	139	139½	6
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103	103	102½	102½	45
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	88¼	87½	87¾	47
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	77
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119⅞	120¼	119⅞	120¼	8
Ches. & Ohio, Craig Valley Div. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	85¼	85½	85	85½	41
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85¾	85⅞	85	85⅝	37
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96⅝	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛	2,536
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	8
Chi. & East. Illinois sinking fund 6s	111	111	111	111	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	139½	139½	139½	139½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	112¼	112¼	112	112	29
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾	15
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
C., C., C. & St. L. general 4s	102	102½	102	102	17
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103½	103½	105½	105½	19
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	104	104	102	102	987
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	32
Colorado & Southern 4s	96	98¼	85⅞	96	142
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	68	68	67	67¼	427
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	29
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	99	98½	98	20
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	58½	60	55½	55¼	63
Detroit Southern 4s	85½	86½	85½	86½	82
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93	94	93	94	6
Distilling of America, col. tr. 5s	94	95	94	95	12
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	115	115	115	115	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	121½	121½	121	121	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¾	2
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	98½	98½	96½	98½	2
Erie general 4s	89¾	89¾	89	89	142
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101½	101½	100¾	101¼	63
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95	95	94½	95	66
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113½	113⅝	113½	113¼	18
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	90½	90½	90	90	16
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	2
Green Bay debenture, B	21⅜	21½	21	21	25
Hocking Valley 4½s	111	111	111	111	10
Houston & Texas general 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	6
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	101	101	101	101	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106½	106½	106½	106½	84
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100½	100½	51
International Paper 6s	108½	108⅝	106½	106½	26
Iowa Central 5s	116	116	116	116	20
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Memphis 6s	125⅛	125⅛	125¼	125¼	2
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	91	91	90¾	90¾	62
Kansas City Southern 3s	72	72¼	72	72¼	8
Kentucky Central 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	90¼	90½	89¾	90¼	31
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s, reg	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3
Lihigh & Wilkesharre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	27
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & At. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 2d 3s	75	75	75	75	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	4
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	102⅝	103¾	102⅝	102⅝	7
Metropolitan St. Ry. of New York gen. 5s	120	121	120	121	14
Mexican Central 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½	30
Mexican Central consol. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	43
Mexican Central 1st income	33½	33½	31⅜	31⅜	210
Mexican Central 2d income	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	57
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	128	128	128	128	1
Michigan Central 5s, 1931, reg	127	127	127	127	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105½	106½	105½	106½	25
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	100	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84¾	84½	84¼	84¼	90
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	86	87	85¾	87	76
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106½	107¾	106¼	107¾	60
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123¼	124¾	123¼	124¾	19
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	111	112¾	111	112¾	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108	108½	108	108½	31
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	8
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	100	100	100	100	6
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	137	137	137	137	2
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79½	79¼	79½	79½	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95	95⅝	95	95⅝	44
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	95	95	95	95	15
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¼	105¾	105¾	105¾	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	32
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103½	104	103¾	103¾	21
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	92¼	93½	92¼	93	201
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	22
Northern Pacific 3s	74¾	74¾	74	74¾	129
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105½	104¾	105⅛	1014
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼	37
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	127½	128½	127½	128½	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 50 per cent pd	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	541
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100½	100	100	8
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	4
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	113¾	115¾	113¾	115¼	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Reading, general 4s	100	101	100	100⅜	95
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	62
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅝	102¼	18
Rio Grande Western collat. trust 4s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	17
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s, reg	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, gtd	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	35
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	70
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	98	98	98	98	2
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾	127
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87	87¼	86	87¼	134
St. Paul, Minn. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	115	115	115	115	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	18
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85¾	86	85¼	85¼	33
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	24
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Southern Pacific 4½s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98¼	98
Southern Pacific 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	309
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	20
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	90	90	90	90	4

BONDS.

	Week Ended June 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Railway 5s	123½	124	123¼	124	16
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	14¼	14½	14
Term. R. R. Ass'n, St. L., 1st con. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¾	119½	119¼	119¼	28
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	158
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125⅞	126	125⅝	126	16
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	83½	82½	82½	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Ulster & Delaware 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	85
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	108	108½	107¾	107¾	3,663
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	86	87⅛	86	87⅛	20
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	119⅛	119½	22
Wabash, debenture, Series A	103	103	103	103	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	77⅞	78½	76	76⅝	3,302
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85½	85½	85¼	85½	1½
West Shore 4s	115½	116	115¾	115¾	27
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	5½
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	99⅜	99⅜	99½	99½	8
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	8
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	107	107	106½	106½	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	96	97½	94⅝	94⅝	148
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	114¼	114½	114½	114½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	93¾	94	93¼	93⅜	44
Total sales					$17,662,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 21, 1902.

United States 3s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Total sales					$11,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 21, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	94	94	94	94	*4
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	6
Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Brothers certfs	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
Total sales					$16,400
Grand total					$17,689,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 7	109¾	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109⅝	Mar. 7	108½	Jan. 8	109⅝	May 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112¾	Feb. 7	109½	June 5	109½	June 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	110½	June 5	111	June 13
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	136	June 11	136	June 11
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2	139¾	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	105½	Apr. 28	105½	May 13
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1	106¾	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	107½	June 10	107½	June 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	108¼	Feb. 5	109½	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 24	107½	June 18	107½	June 18

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	103	Jan. 9	107	May 19
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	106¼	Jan. 29	106	May 15	106	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 21
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	.....		.....		136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.....		.....		120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	96	June 6
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	10¾	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8½	June 21
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¼	June 7

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	100	June 9

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar	6	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Bicycle pf	1¾	N. Y. Dock	3½
Am. Express	3	N. Y. Dock pf	3½
Am. Snuff	3⅝	North American	2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Pacific Mail	1¾
Cont. R. R. of N. J.	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2⅜	St. J. & G. I.	2⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	4½
Chi. & N. W. pf	3	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Det. City Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf	4½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Gt. North. pf	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Ill. Central	1¾	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	2½
Iowa Central pf	1¼	U. S. Express	1
Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	2	Wabash	1¾
Minn. & St. L.	1	Westinghouse 1st pf	2¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	General Electric	7¼
Am. Ice	1½	George A. Fuller	2
Am. Ice pf	3¾	Hock. Valley pf	1¼
Am. Linseed	2	Int. Paper pf	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Int. Power	10
Anaconda Copper	5	Kan. City So. pf	1½
Ann Arbor pf	1	Keokuk & D. M.	2
B'klyn Union Gas	4½	Lake Erie & W.	1¾
Butterick Co.	3¾	Long Island	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1¾	Michigan Central	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
C. I. & W.	1¾	Nat. Lead pf	2
Col. Fuel & I.	6¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	1½
Col. South. 2d pf	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Consol. Gas	1	Pacific Coast	1½
Cont. Tob. pf	3¾	Pere Marquette	1½
Corn Products	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Rep. Iron & S. pf	3¼
Dist. of Am.	1¾	Rubber Goods pf	2½
Dist. of Am. pf	3¼	Rutland pf	4
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	2
Erie 1st pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2
Gen. Chemical	3¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	3¼
Gen. Chemical pf	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits 6s	1¼	Knox. & Ohio 6s	1¼
Buff. & Sus. ref. 6s	2	Louis. & Nash. 5s	1
Ches. & O., Craig V. 5s	2	Mo., K. & T. ext. 4s	1¼
Dist. of Am. 5s	2½	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	3	Mo. Pac. 2d 2-3s	2¾
Det. Se. 4s	1	Mob. & O., St. L. & Cairo 6s	13
Det. So., Ohio So. 4s	1	Ohio Short Line 6s	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of B. 4s	1½	Rio G. W. col. 4s	1
Hous. & Texas gen. 4s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	2
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	2½	Union Pac. 4s, reg.	1¼
		Wabash deb. A	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Furry 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
B., Q. Ox. & Sub. 5s	2	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931	3
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931, reg.	3
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	3½
Col. F. & I. cons. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Det. M. & M. l. g.	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 4s	1
R. G. W. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s	1
R. W. & O. con. 5s	1	Wabash 4s	1
Sc.	1	Wabash 5s	1
L. & N. St. L. Div.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Ir.	1		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$10,252,786
Week ended June 21, 1901	8,385,521
From Jan. 1, 1902	267,532,747
From Jan. 1, 1901	271,957,589

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 17, 1902	$7,736,065
Week ended June 18, 1901	9,174,216
From Jan. 1, 1902	225,590,036
From Jan. 1, 1901	243,057,782

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$18,399
Week ended June 21, 1901	42,173
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,342,626
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,168,150

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$14,297
Week ended June 21, 1901	4,523,101
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,918,166
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,734,703

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$4,102

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 21, 1901	$4,480,928
From Jan. 1, 1902	15,575,540
From Jan. 1, 1901	26,951,823

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$37,302
Week ended June 21, 1901	181,446
From Jan. 1, 1902	656,071
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,837,941

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$187,395
Week ended June 21, 1901	1,033,773
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,896,695
From Jan. 1, 1901	24,938,741

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$150,093
Week ended June 14, 1901	801,328
From Jan. 1, 1902	14,239,624
From Jan. 1, 1901	23,100,800

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$55,701
Week ended June 21, 1901	175,619
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,998,697
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,006,091

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$201,692
Week ended June 21, 1901	5,555,829
From Jan. 1, 1902	33,813,941
From Jan. 1, 1901	52,673,444

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 20, 1902	$145,991
Week ended June 21, 1901	5,380,200
From Jan. 1, 1902	31,814,944
From Jan. 1, 1901	49,667,353

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,252,786. The imports of specie amounted to $55,701, and the exports of specie to $201,692.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 21, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J 100 Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	100 June 6	..	..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s. 1995	A O* 105¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	103¾ June 20	103¾	103½
Do registered	A O* 106½ Mar 25	103 Jan 16	108 May 22	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov. 95¾ Jan 4	92 Jan 29	93¾ June 21	93½	94
Do do registered	Nov. 94¾ Jan 8	93½ Mar 24	94¼ Apr 15	..	..
Do stamped	86¾ Jan 8	91¾ Jun 6	91¾ June 20	91½	92
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914	F A 96¼ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	96¾ Apr 28	92	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	.. ....	108¾ De 20,01	112½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J* 97 Apr 29	94¾ Jan 2	97 June 20	96½	97
Do do registered	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O 104¾ Jan 28	102 May 20	103 June 21	102½	103
Do do registered	103¾ Feb 5	102 Jan 6	102½ Feb 19	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S 110 Apr 19	104 Jan 14	107¾ June 21	106	107½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s	1925. M N* 53¾ Apr 25	90½ Jan 16	96¾ June 16	90½	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M N* 107 Feb 19	97 May 21	98 June 18	96½	97½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J 91¾ Jun 9	90¾ Feb 21	91¾ June 21	91¾	91¾
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	90¾ Je 4, 01	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	.. ....	105¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	.. ....	111 My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ....	112 No 14,01	109	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S* 110½ Feb 20	117½ Mar 5	118 Apr 5	117	..
Cleark. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ....	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A 130¾ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D 122½ Mar 10	127½ Feb 28	122½ May 17	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ....	100 No 18,99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J 103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	101	103
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D 106¾ May 29	103¾ Jun 3	103¾ June 16	103¾	104
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O 124½ Mar 25	124¾ Jan 2	125 June 12	125	..
Do do registered	A O 124½ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124½ Feb 28	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O* 118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ....	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
Canada Southn. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J* 107¾ Apr 24	105½ Jan 2	106¾ June 17	106¾	107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S 111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 19	110 June 18	109½	110
Do do registered	M S	.. ....	107 Au 5, 01	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D 95 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 3	92½	95
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N 103¾ Apr 15	106¾ Jan 28	103 June 18	108¼	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A 122 May 27	119¾ Mar 10	122 May 27	122¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N* 113½ Apr 12	106¾ Jan 3	102 June 14	108¾	109
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ....	103½ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1 80½ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	81 June 21	80½	81
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1 44½ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	35 June 21	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1 31 Apr 12	18½ Jan 8	22¾ June 17	..	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D 93¾ Feb 3	91¾ Jan 31	92 May 22	90¼	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	.. ....	95 De 27,99	100	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ....	102 Je 27,99	110½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J 112½ Apr 20	106 Jan 20	112½ Apr 30	..	114½
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N* 100¾ Jan 2	101¼ May 24	101¾ May 24	101¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J* 141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	139¼ June 21	139¼	139½
Do do registered	Q J 130¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	138¾ June 11	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J* 114 Jan 27	113¾ Jan 21	114 Feb 11	114½	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M 100 Mar 27	105 Mar 11	100 Mar 27	..	..
Do cons. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M 105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ June 19	102¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O 115 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	112	114
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O 117 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114 Apr 28	113	117
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N 123½ Apr 30	119½ May 14	120¼ June 18	119½	121
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	120¼ De 31,01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S 110¼ Feb 27	106¾ Jan 3	108½ June 21	108	108¾
Do do registered	M S	.. ....	103 Ap 18,01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J* 116 Jun 17	108¾ May 15	116 June 17	116½	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J 103½ Apr 2	104 Jan 4	103½ June 20	103	103¼
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	.. ....	101½ De 2, 01	99	101
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	.. ....	101½ Ap 29,99	108	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N 104½ Mar 15	103¼ Jan 10	104½ Mar 15	102	..
Miss. R. Bridge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ....	105¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O* 88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	85¼ June 19	85	85¾
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J* 86 Jan 11	83 Apr 18	85¼ June 19	85¼	85¾
Do registered	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J* 106¼ Jun 6	104¾ Jan 6	106¾ June 17	106¼	106½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A 101¾ Jan 17	100¾ Feb 24	101¾ June 12	101¾	102
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J 103½ Mar 31	102 Jan 7	102¾ June 5	102¼	..
Do Iowa Div. 5s, f. 5s, 1919	A O* 116¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Apr 18	114¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O* 100 Mar 13	98¾ May 14	105 May 14	104½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N 111¼ Feb 20	109¼ Jun 14	109¼ June 20	109	110
Do do registered	M N	.. ....	102¾ Au 6, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S* 100 Mar 20	96¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N 110 Feb 20	107½ May 2	108 June 9	108	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S 122 Jan 24	118¾ May 19	118¾ June 13	118¾	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D 111 Jan 23	111 Jan 23	111 June 21	110½	111½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O* 133½ May 21	133¼ Apr 4	133¼ June 17	133¼	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N* 124¾ Apr 12	122¼ Jan 21	124¼ June 11	124¼	..
Do do registered	M N* 124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J 127 May 6	124 May 6	123 May 6	125	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J* 132½ Jun 4	126 Jan 10	132¾ June 9	131½	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J* 116½ Jun 9	113 Jan 14	116½ June 9	114½	..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J* 115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	114½	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1903	J* 196 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	196 Apr 4	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J* 115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	114¾ June 2	114¾	116¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J 117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	117 June 10	116½	..
Do do registered	Q J	.. ....	105¼ Fe 19,98	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J 104½ Jan 29	104½ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 120½ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J* 124¼ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¼ Apr 29	123¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J 117¼ Jan 28	117¼ Jan 14	117¼ May 6	117¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	J J 121¾ Apr 15	114¾ Jan 7	121 June 7	120½	121½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J 115¾ May 16	112¼ Jan 7	115¾ May 16	116	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ....	137½ Jy 18, 99	130½	..
Do Ist H. & D. Div. 5s, 1910	J J 124 Apr 2	122¾ Feb 28	122¾ June 9	122	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J 110¼ Apr 16	108¾ Jan 21	110¼ Apr 16	110¼	111½
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J 132½ Jan 22	132½ Jan 22	132¼ Jan 22	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J 119 Mar 28	118¾ May 23	118¾ May 28	110¼	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J 102¼ Feb 7	100¾ Feb 7	102¼ Feb 7	110¼	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J 117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	117 June 5	117¼	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J* 115 Mar 4	113¾ Jan 4	115 Mar 4	114¼	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J* 121½ Apr 15	116½ Jan 10	120¾ May 21	120¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D 117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115½	116¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D 123¼ May 14	120¾ Feb 20	123¾ May 14	120½	121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F 141 Jan 23	137 Jan 2	137 June 12	139	139⅞
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D* 104¾ May 28	101¾ Jun 3	101¼ June 11	101¾	..
Do do registered	J D 104 Apr 2	101¾ Jun 3	101¾ June 14	101¼	..
Do ext. 5s, Asc., 1886-1926	F A 107½ May 8	107¾ May 8	107¾ May 8	105¾	108
Do do registered	F A 19	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gold g. 3½s, 1987	M N	.. ....	111 Oc 10,01	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ....	103 No 19,98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O* 118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	118 Mar 3	115	117½
Do do registered	A O*	.. ....	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O* 110 Apr 10	105¾ Jan 2	109 June 4	108	..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ....	107¾ My 24,01	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N* 103½ Feb 27	107¼ May 8	107¾ May 27	107¾	..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	108 Oc 3, 01	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15 117¾ Mar 22	114 May 10	114¾ May 23	114	115½
Do do registered	A O 13	.. ....	114 Oc 23,01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	A O* 124 Apr 21	121¾ Jan 7	123¾ June 13	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	123 My 28,01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	.. ....	113 Ja 23,01	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	J D* 103¼ Mar 7	100¾ Mar 7	103¾ Mar 7	110¼	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	.. ....	110¼ Au 20,01	109¼	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N* 119¾ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N* 132¾ Apr 8	132¾ May 17	133¾ June 3	133¾	135
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A 128¾ Apr 8	127¾ Mar 19	129¾ June 19	127¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S 142½ Feb 10	142½ Feb 10	142½ Feb 10	138½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J D 139¾ Jan 10	139¾ Jan 3	139¾ Jan 10	138¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	.. ....	107¾ Fe 21,01	107¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N 110¾ May 2	110¼ May 2	110¾ May 2	107¼	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J* 132 Apr 29	122¾ Jan 6	131½ May 22	130½	132½
Do registered	J J 129¾ Mar 11	129¼ Mar 11	129¼ Mar 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J 113¾ Apr 18	103¼ Jan 6	112 June 10	111½	112
Do do registered	J J 112 Mar 25	100 Jan 22	112 Apr 9	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J 99¾ May 20	98 Apr 23	99¼ May 20	99¾	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	.. ....	89¾ Au 25,00	92	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ....	97 De 19,00	98½	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O* 110½ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ....	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D 142 Apr 30	133¾ Jun 3	138¾ June 17	135½	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1918	M N 141¾ Mar 26	141¾ Jan 6	141¾ Mar 21	138	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J 140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 June 6	140	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O 130½ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	128¾ June 10	128¼	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J* 106 Apr 17	86 Feb 6	106¾ June 21	90	91
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M 119 May 21	118 Feb 6	119 May 21	117¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D* 109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	107	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J 114¾ May 14	105 Jan 14	114½ May 14	111	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 4s, 1905	A O*	.. ....	111½ De 9, 01	109½	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ....	112½ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N 113½ Apr 28	113¼ May 7	113¾ May 7	114½	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D 104¾ Apr 17	102 Jan 7	102 June 21	101½	102½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J 102 Jan 28	102 Jan 28	102 Apr 9	101	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J* 103¾ May 19	101¼ Mar 3	103¾ June 16	102¾	105
Do St. L. Div. 1st coll. g. 4s, 1990	M N* 104¾ Apr 7	102¾ May 29	104 June 16	..	..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	99 My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	.. ....	107 Je 14, 01	98	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	98 Jan 22,99	104	..
C. I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	103¾	104
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F 100 Jan 20	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 5	..	..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J 115¾ Apr 28	115 Mar 20	115¾ Apr 28	115¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D 134½ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J 138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	136½	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	A O	.. ....	104½ No 10,01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O 102 Mar 3	98¼ Jan 6	100 June 20	100	101
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A 82½ Feb 21	72 May 16	74 June 13	73	75
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O* 110½ May 27	111¼ Apr 7	110½ May 27	115	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J 128 Jun 6	127½ Jan 27	128 June 6	128	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J* 87 Feb 27	83 Jan 2	84¾ June 21	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J* 86¾ Mar 14	82¼ Jan 6	83 June 11	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st 4s, 1929	J A 96¾ Apr 21	91 Jan 2	96 June 20	95½	96
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S* 120¾ Jan 28	117¾ May 1	117¾ May 1	117¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N 138 Apr 1	136¾ Jan 28	138 Apr 1	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D 141 Apr 23	137 Jan 18	137 June 18	137	..
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	140 Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J 137 May 19	133¾ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	135¾	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	135½ Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A* 118¾ May 2	116¾ Mar 31	118¾ May 2	117	119
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N 105¾ Mar 5	102¾ Apr 29	103¾ June 2	..	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O* 117 Mar 12	114¾ May 5	114¾ May 28	113¾	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S* 144 May 12	143 Jun 5	143 June 5	140	..
Do registered	M S*	.. ....	140 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O 115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	112½	..
Do registered	A O	.. ....	122 Je 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O 109 Jun 12	108¾ Apr 2	109 June 12	108¾	..
Do do registered	A O* 111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N 151½ Apr 2	147½ Jun 3	147½ June 3	147½	..
Do registered	M N* 147½ Jun 18	147½ Jun 18	147½ June 18	147½	150
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J* 104¼ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	103¾ June 19	103¾	104½

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J 112 Jan 8	110¼ Mar 17	110¾ May 26	110¾	111¾
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D 113¾ Apr 17	106¾ Jun 2	111 June 13	106¾	110
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D* 90 Jan 6	87 May 28	87 May 28	..	95
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	.. ....	111 Fe 28,01	104	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D 101 Jun 10	101 Jun 10	101 June 10	100	..
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995	J D 95¾ May 15	92¾ Jan 24	95¾ May 15	93	94
Det. M. & M. 1d grt. 3½s, Sec. A, 1911	Oct. 1 90 Apr 7	30 Jan 8	55¾ June 20	56	59
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J 87¾ Apr 25	84¼ Feb 8	88½ June 20	87	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S 95¾ Feb 28	92¾ Mar 28	94 June 19	93	94
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O* 115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	115 June 20	114	..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J 115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N 115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N 118 May 14	115¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	115	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	J M 120 Jan 25	112¾ May 20	119¼ June 6	115¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S 119¾ Apr 16	112 Mar 14	118¾ Apr 16	113¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O 121¾ Jan 13	120 May 26	120 May 26	119¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D 109¾ Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	109¾ Jan 16	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S 142 Feb 25	138 Mar 3	139 June 6	139¾	141¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S 139 Feb 25	136 May 21	138 May 21	135	139
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J 102 Jun 12	98¾ Feb 4	101¼ June 20	100¾	101¾
Do registered	J J	.. ....	99 Au 16,01	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J 90 Jan 2	87¾ Mar 11	89 June 21	89	89¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A 90 Apr 28	83¼ Feb 3	85 June 21	84¾	85¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D 133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N 125¾ Apr 25	121¾ May 1	124 June 12	123	124¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O 106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Apr 1	104¼	108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O* 136¼ May 20	134¾ May 20	136¼ May 21	137	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. D. & 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J* 118½ Apr 23	118½ Apr 23	118½ Apr 23	118¾	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	.. ....	109 Oc 27,98	115¾	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O* 118 Mar 8	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 19	110	117
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J 118 Mar 5	115¾ Jan 13	117 May 29	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A 103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F N 110¼ Jan 13	105 Feb 10	110 Mar 31	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N 116½ May 3	116 Jan 24	116½ May 3	117¾	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D 115½ May 20	112¼ Jan 17	114¾ June 17	114½	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	.. ....	95 No 10,97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J* 120¾ Jun 6	123 May 9	126¾ June 6	..	124½
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O 112 Mar 18	109¾ Jan 7	112 Mar 18	..	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O 112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	100	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J 116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	114	116
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	100 Se 0, 00	107¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J 106½ Feb 26	106½ Feb 26	106½ Feb 26	107¾	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s	J D 106¾ May 28	106 Jan 30	113¾ June 19	113¾	115¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	J J 102½ Apr 4	88 Feb 6	90 June 20	89¾	90¾
Gen'l, H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O 105¼ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 May 22	104	106
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ....	106 De 12,98	113¾	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J* 111¾ Mar 20	109¾ Jan 27	111½ Mar 29	113¾	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	83¾ May 23	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	25 Apr 9	9¼ Jan 3	21 June 20	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J* 112 May 2	107¾ Jan 7	111 June 21	110¼	111¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O* 106 Mar 19	103¾ Apr 28	105¾ Apr 28	105	107
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1897-1951	J J 116 Feb 15	115 Jan 21	115¾ Apr 5	115¾	..
Do registered	J J	.. ....	113½ Mr 12,00	113	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J 105⅞ Feb 15	104½ Mar 25	104½ Mar 25	105½	..
Do do registered	J J	.. ....	102 Ap 19,98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O 106¾ Jan 20	105 Apr 17	106¾ June 17	105½	106½
Do do registered	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 4, 01	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N* 101 Jan 21	101¼ May 1	103 May 19	104	..
Do do registered	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	104¾ May 20	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	.. ....	102½ Sep., 95	110	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J* 101¼ Apr 2	100½ Feb 4	101¾ Apr 2	100¾	101¾
Do Mid. 1dv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*	.. ....	123 My 24,99	120	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J* 87¼ May 8	87¼ May 24	87¼ May 24	89¼	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J* 101 Jun 19	100

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do deb. 5e of 1884-1904 M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103	June 10	103¼	..
Do do registered M S*	103¾	Jan 3	102¾	Apr 17	103	June 10	103¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	101¾	Apr 28	101¼	Apr 11	101¼	Apr 29	100	101½
Do do registered *J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100½	Jan 4	100	101½
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	101¾	Apr 3	100¾	Jun 10	100¾	June 10	100¼	101½
Do do registered *M N	..	....	..	....	100½	No 21,01	100½	101½
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98	Jan 7	94¾	May 20	98¾	June 20	95½	96
Do do registered *F A	96¾	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	93	June 9	..	95¾
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¾	Jan 23	93¾	Apr 1	95	June 19	94	95
Do do registered *F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93¾	Feb 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J F*	..	....	..	....	111¼	Oc 10,01	108½	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1936 J F*	..	....	..	....	106	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bi. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1040. J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	93	..
Do do registered J J	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991. M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	105½	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¼	De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	..	....	..	....	108	De 14,01	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con gtd. g. 4s, 1993. A O*	..	....	..	....	103¼	No 15,01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	115¾	June 21	115½	116
Do registered *J J	113½	Jun 11	112¾	Jan 22	112¾	June 21	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J F*	107¾	Mar 7	107¾	Jan 22	107¾	Apr 1	104½	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*	101¾	Mar 13	104¾	May 15	104¾	May 20	104½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	109¾	Feb 17	108	Feb 11	109¾	May 14	105½	107½
Do do registered J D	..	....	..	....	110¾	Mr 17,00	..	..
Det. Gen. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 J N*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	112	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J*	..	....	..	....	140½	Ap 12,01	140½	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	118¾	De 4, 01	115¾	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128	June 21	127½	130
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	126½	128½
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	110½	..
Do do registered J J	..	....	..	....	106½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year								
deb. c. 2000 *M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121½	May 1	..	123
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127½	Mar 12	123¾	May 12	123½	June 17	123½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	107	Jan., 97	..	..
Os & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114½	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 25,01	108	111
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108	Jan 6	105¼	May 29	105¾	June 21	105½	105¾
Do registered A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Se 26,01	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	..	....	..	....	100	De 18,01	100	100½
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	214	Apr 16	204½	Jan 26	214	Apr 16	215	..
Do registered A O*	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	212½	Apr 21	207	Mar 10	212½	Apr 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	132½	135½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	106½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1906 J J	106¾	Jan 10	106¾	Mar 18	106¾	Mar 18	105¾	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992. M S	104	Mar 3	102¾	Jan 4	103	June 19	103	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	110½	Mar 7	110½	Mar 7	110½	Mar 25	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	135¼	Mar 10	134	Jun 10	134	June 10	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	132¾	May 26	132	Feb 18	133¾	May 29	132	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	135¼	May 26	135	Apr 3	135¼	May 26	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	106¾	Mar 21	101¼	Apr 12	102	June 21	101½	102
Do do registered J J	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100½	Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941 J D*	93½	Jun 19	92	Jun 6	93	June 21	93	93½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 *J J	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jy 1, 01	109	..
Scio & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 M S*	104½	Apr 21	101½	Jan 10	104½	June 21	..	..
N. P. Ry p. in ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan. 1997. Q J	108¾	Mar 31	104½	Jan 13	105¾	June 21	105	105¼
Do registered Q J	105½	Feb 27	103¾	Apr 12	104	June 7	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	74	May 31	73	Jan 31	74	June 21	74¼	74¾
Do do registered Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72	Apr 11	..	..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102½	May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C.								
B. & Q. col., 1921 J J*	97	Jan 2	95½	Jan 22	96¾	June 21	96	96¼
Do do registered *J D	96¾	Jan 10	94½	Mar 13	95	May 16	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	123½	May 1	123¾	May 1	123¾	May 1	123	130
Do registered certificates Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28,99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122	Apr 15	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	112½	Feb 28	110¼	Apr 4	111¾	June 3	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	98½	101
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	94½	Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	92	94½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	119½	May 29	118½	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	..	....	..	....	112½	Je 3, 01	115	118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108	June 2	110	114
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114¼	Mar 12	111	Jun 10	111	June 19	..	112
Panama 1sts, e. f. g. 4½s, 1917. *A O	102½	May 13	102½	May 13	102½	May 14	102½	104
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102	Apr 14	99½	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	113¾	May 26	111¾	Feb 4	113½	June 5	113	113½
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾	May 26	111¾	Jan 10	112½	June 9	110	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts. 1937. M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	96	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S.B. 1941. *F A	99	Jan 3	97½	Mar 7	97¾	May 27	96½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916. M N*	98	May 28	97¼	May 12	98	May 28	96	98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	122½	May 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22,00	122½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	102½	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940. A O*	116½	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115½	June 17	114½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	115½	Jan 7	114¾	Apr 2	115¾	June 21	114¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	....	..	....	116¾	Fe 14,01	113	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 4, 01	106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	97¾	May 26	97	Jun 13	97½	June 13	..	..
P., F. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132	Jun 13	130	Jan 10	132	June 13	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½	May 2	130	Jan 24	131½	May 2	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110½	Mar 8	110½	Mar 8	110½	Mar 8	109½	..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	104½	May 2	103¾	May 19	104¾	June 20	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	107	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941. J J*	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	112½	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944. *M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	115	..
Pen. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130½	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130½	Feb 10	123	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31,00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	124½	Apr 30	124½	126
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112	May 24	111	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	117	Jan 17	113½	May 19	114	June 13	113¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	122½	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11,01	124½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & E. Jan., 1928. A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	111½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121	May 2	120	..
Do 1st con g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	102½	June 19	101¾	102½
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	..	101¼
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	June 3	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101	Jun 19	97½	Jan 14	100¾	June 21	100½	100¾
Do registered *J J	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr g. 1051. *A O	98	Mar 14	93½	Apr 1	96¼	June 21	96¼	96½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102¾	May 8	100	Jan 2	102½	June 21	101¾	102¼
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949. *A O	96¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94¾	June 19	93¼	95
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918. A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	93½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	114¾	Apr 3	112½	Mar 26	114	May 13	112½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82¼	Apr 30	82	Feb 6	82¼	Apr 30	..	84
Do guaranteed J J*	94½	Jun 18	91	Jan 2	94½	June 18	94½	95
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	98¾	Mar 1	93	Jan 4	98¼	June 17	98	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111¼	Jan 7	107	May 14	107¾	May 12	107½	109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	107	May 14	107½	109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134	Feb 28	131½	Jan 7	131½	June 3	131¾	133
Do gen. 5s, 1931 J J*	118	Jan 23	115¾	Jan 7	117	June 20	..	119
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	100	Jan 16	96	Jan 6	99	June 5	100	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98¾	Feb 3	96¼	Jan 2	97¾	June 19	97½	98½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928. *M N	125½	Jun 16	122¼	Jan 2	125½	June 16	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936. A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¾	Jan 2	90¾	June 18	91½	92
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989. M N*	100½	Apr 15	96¾	Jan 2	99¾	June 21	99½	99¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989. J J	83	Apr 14	77	Jan 3	87¾	June 21	87	88
Do do trust certificates J J	82¾	May 20	80¾	May 12	81¾	June 3	..	81¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117	Feb 7	114½	May 16	115½	June 12	114¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½	Apr 30	137¾	Jan 11	141	Apr 30	140	..
Do do registered J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140	May 14	139½	..
Do 1st reduced to 4½s J J*	115½	May 27	114	Feb 24	115	June 19	115	115½
Do do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	116¼	Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	118¼	Apr 7	115¾	May 26	115¾	May 26	115	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109	Apr 23	106	Jan 6	107¾	May 27	105½	..
Do 1st reg. ext. gtd. g. 4s, 1937 *J D	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107½	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	106¾	June 3	106¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼	Apr 24	140¼	Mar 7	141¼	Apr 24	140½	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	135	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125	Apr 17	124½	Mar 28	124½	June 12	122½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125½	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125½	Feb 17	123	..
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,00	..	..
S. F. P. & F. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942 M S*	..	....	..	....	111	Au 15,01	111	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11,01	..	..
Say., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 31,01	129½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 A O*	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,00	114½	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	..	....	..	....	95¼	No 30,01	95	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	May 28	112	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22,01	95	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J*	93¼	Mar 11	89½	Jan 8	93	Apr 7	95	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950 A O*	87¼	Apr 28	84	Apr 10	85¼	June 20	85¼	85¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 *M N	105½	Apr 30	102¾	May 24	103¾	June 20	103¾	103¼
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 15,97	114¼	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	96¼	Mar 3	96¼	Mar 3	96¼	Mar 3	99	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 4, 01	103	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	101¾	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	99¼	June 20	99¾	99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	95¾	May 1	92	Jun 6	95	June 21	92¼	92¾
Do do registered J D	93	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	95	Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	..	....	..	....	111	Ja 28,01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104	Jan 8	101¼	Feb 11	102¾	June 21	102¾	103
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J D	89	Feb 15	87	Jan 2	97¾	Je 1, 00	..	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 A O*	112	Apr 28	108¾	Mar 7	111¼	June 12	87¾	88¼
Do 2d 7s, 1905 *J D	108	Mar 28	108	Mar 28	108	Mar 28	111¾	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 *M N	110¼	Apr 28	109½	Feb 21	110¼	Apr 28	104	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924. M N*	112	Apr 28	108	May 14	108	May 14	107¾	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 *M N	106	Feb 24	105	Feb 5	106	Feb 24	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	112¼	Jun 4	110¼	Jan 27	112¼	June 17	112	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 A O*	114¾	Mar 20	110¾	May 16	110¾	May 16	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	95¼	Jun 19	93¾	Jan 9	95¼	June 19	95	95¾
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. g. 6s, 1930. *M N	127¾	Feb 10	127¾	Feb 10	127¾	Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	130	Jun 19	125	Feb 6	130	Feb 6	123½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137	Jan 6	135¼	May 28	135¾	May 28	123¾	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J D	..	....	..	....	96	Au 6, 97	109	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	117¾	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	....	..	....	105½	No 7, 01	102	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92	Feb 14	87¼	Jan 16	90¾	June 21	90½	91
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113	Feb 27	112½	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	113	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½	Apr 16	114	Mar 21	114½	May 26	114¼	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	108¼	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105½	June 6	108¼	106½
Do do Series B *A O	..	....	..	....	108	De 23,01	107¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906 J J	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	107½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119¼	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119¼	June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1906-37 M N	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	109¾	June 13	109½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼	Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114¾	Feb 14	111	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 29, 01	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124	Jun 20	119¼	Jan 16	124	June 20	123½	124½
Do registered J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	99¼	Feb 27	97	Jan 6	99	June 17	98	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	116	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115	Mar 18	115	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	101	June 6	101	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Mr 25,01	110	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	98¾	June 13	97½	98½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Ja 12, 01	121¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120¼	Apr 17	117	Jan 17	119¾	June 18	119¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121	June 17	121	..
Do do registered J J	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117½	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	117¾	June 3	..	117½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	128	June 17	128¼	129¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126¼	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¼	June 17	126¼	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122½	May 3	120¼	Jan 24	122	May 8	121¾	123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼	May 1	111¼	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	90	May 7	90	May 7	90	May 7	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	112	Jun 21	103	Jan 9	112	June 21	110¼	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 M N	115¾	May 6	115	Jan 13	115¾	June 9	115½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	..	....	..	....	116½	De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	126¾	..
Do serial, Series D 1924 M S	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13,99	112	116
Do serial, Series E 1925 M S	..	....	..	....	114	Se 10,01	114½	..
W. O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	93½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121	May 2	120	Feb 28	120¾	June 20	120½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	125	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	111½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	116¾	Jun 17	116¾	Jan 24	116¾	June 17	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1939 A O	115¾	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¾	May 15	113	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 15,01	103	105
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	119¼	June 19	119	119½
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	98½	June 3	98	99
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	..	....	..	....	111	Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jan 15	113¾	Mar 20	114	June 3	114½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1933 A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 22,01	110½	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109	May 23	105½	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98¾	Feb 14	94¼	Jun 9	94¼	June 9	95	97½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93	Mar 10	91	Jun 3	93	June 10	92¼	93½
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J*	92¼	Jun 10	90	Feb 27	92¾	June 20	91½	92½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 *A O	87	Feb 13	81¾	Apr 15	82½	June 18	82½	83¼
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	99½	May 5	97	Jun 6	97	June 17	97	98½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113	May 13	110½	Jun 2	111¾	June 19	111½	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	106¾	Feb 24	104¾	Jan 13	106¾	June 20	106¾	106½
Do registered J J*	106¾	Jun 21	104½	Mar 3	106¾	June 21	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	108¾	Apr 21	105½	Jan 14	107¾	June 21	107¾	107⅞
Do do registered

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 21, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
U. S. Leatb. Co. s. f. deb. g.6s,1913.*M N	116½	Apr 2	112	May 1	113	June 4	112¼	..
U. S. Rsd. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931.J J*	89¾	Feb 27	85	Feb 5	87⅛	June 19	..	..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902....*F A	..	.....	..	.....	101	Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909. J J*					55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 ...*F A	106⅛	May 7	103	Mar 13	105⅛	June 21	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911..F A*	111½	Apr 24	101¼	Jun 20	102	June 21	101½	102
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.....*M N	115	Apr 3	112	Apr 11	115	Apr 11	109½	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919.....A O	108	Jan 20	108	Jan 20	108	Jan 20	112	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926..... J D					80	My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951.J J*	106¾	Feb 27	106	Feb 27	106¾	Feb 27	104½	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928.....J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24,00	..	..
T. C. I. & R.R.T.Div. 1st 6s,Jan.,1917. A O	111¼	Apr 8	108	Jan 16	110	June 12	110	111½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917...*J J	112¾	Apr 18	109	Jan 9	112¾	May 15	112½	..
Cababa C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922..J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910....*F A	104	Apr 8	101¼	Feb 6	102¼	May 23	..	..
W., L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s,1919. J J	..	....	..	....	32	Ja 15, 00	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.....J J*	100½	Mar 17	99¾	Feb 4	100	Mar 26	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397..Q J	106½	Apr 8	100¼	Apr 8	106¼	Apr 8	..	..
Do registered.....Q J	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oc 30,01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925..J J*					109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918.*M N	114½	Apr 28	114¼	Apr 28	114¼	Apr 28	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938..*J J	114½	Feb 27	112	Apr 2	112¾	May 17	..	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.....*M N	103¾	Apr 30	106¼	May 19	106¼	June 19	106	106¼
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.....M N	113¾	Jan 7	110¼	May 5	111	June 17	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904.....J J	104	May 9	104	May 9	104	May 9	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, June 16 to 21.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$625
Fazria	Fayal	4,700
Alene	Puerto Colombia	405
Zulia	Curacao	1,700
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	170
Altai	Kingston	690
Zulia	Curacao	200
Athos	Long Cay	220
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	58
Grenada	Trinidad	302
Alene	Puerto Colombia	141
Altai	Kingston	208
Zulia	Curacao	110
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	2
Grenada	Trinidad	519
Alene	Puerto Colombia	534
Zulia	Curacao	190
Finance	Colon	1,238
Gold Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	936
Alene	Puerto Colombia	578
Athos	Greytown	2,749
Finance	Colon	3,553
Finance	Colon	750
Finance	Buena Ventura	554
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	32,951
Total		$55,701

Exports, New York, June 16 to 21.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
June 16	Kr. W. d Grosse	London, S. B.	$34,980
June 17	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	66,273
June 17	Philadelphia	London, G. B.	1,775
June 19	Washington	Nassau, G. C.	
		(U. S.)	5,000
June 20	Campania	London, S. B.	83,240
Total			$191,080

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 12	Seminole	Santo Domingo, G. C. (U. S.)	$7,522
June 12	Seminole	Santo Domingo, S. C. (U. S.)	1,350
June 14	Maraval	Port of Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	1,730
Total			$201,692

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held hy the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,968,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,081,450	27,256,900	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,322,400	30,789,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	29,623,350	34,833,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,952,450	24,018,675
Feb. 22	12,456,550	14,646,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,076,075
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,900	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,900
March 29	6,963,575	7,870,500	9,838,150
April 5	2,249,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,038,200	10,950,275
April 19	8,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,756,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,259,925	18,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,075	18,812,325
May 31	11,920,000	21,253,050	20,122,275
June 7	11,283,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,092,250	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	8,611,350	15,526,850

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
June 22	$6,611,350	$15,526,850	$25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	10,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,909,375	19,090,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,135,350	29,144,878	8,110,900
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,000	20,557,050	15,092,350
Aug. 24	18,145,200	21,898,925	12,178,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,710,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,063,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,500,025	6,241,900	641,300
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,461,025	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	3,031,825	3,038,525
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,950,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,163,825	7,869,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,496,925	12,278,275	8,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	8,536,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,671,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,525
Dec. 21	5,785,925	9,497,000	10,384,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$12,158,250	1896	$19,918,250
1901	6,611,350	1895	36,544,250
1900	15,526,850	1894	70,355,375
1899	25,697,800	1893	5,481,975
1898	59,272,800	1892	22,783,525
1897	48,386,950	1891	18,172,225

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 21	$1,240,898,007	$50,493,189
June 14	1,085,280,886	54,921,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,825
May 31	1,015,072,880	52,275,333
May 24	1,350,058,894	61,234,078
May 17	1,498,102,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,007,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	79,567,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,550
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,544
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,245,284,308	63,089,957
March 8	1,213,238,867	67,340,188
March 1	1,480,914,903	69,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,134
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,638
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,834
Feb 1	1,375,689,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,232,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,224,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,157,501,107	60,291,136
Dec. 21	1,483,121,190	64,027,256
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	56,706,793
Dec. 7	1,540,896,951	54,027,813
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,429,370
Nov. 23	1,402,045,380	60,954,713
Nov. 16	1,764,438,559	75,605,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,098,440
Nov. 2	1,256,813,915	71,937,108
Oct. 26	1,296,080,364	67,473,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,346,135
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,225,590,971	53,859,114
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	79,630,703
*Sept. 7	997,538,951	60,308,403
Aug. 31	1,125,833,496	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	46,990,648
Aug. 17	1,023,906,992	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,816,022
Aug. 3	1,183,155,619	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,823
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,091,140,455	86,508,815
*July 5	1,125,648,248	64,706,839
June 29	1,223,857,123	66,736,639
June 22	1,057,808,855	74,683,763

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.
June 21.										
197	210	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	210 Apr. 14		199 Jan. 4		205 May 19, 1902
225	..	**Albany & Sus.**	2,000,000	Jan., 1902	3½	.. ..		.. ..		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
253¼	..	**Am. Ag. Chemical**	16,715,600	.....	..	30½ Apr. 30		26¼ May 17		28¾ May 24, 1902
85	..	**Am. Ag. Chemical pf.**	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902	3	87½ Apr. 29		82¼ Jan. 2		86 May 9, 1902
..	..	**Am. Beet Sugar pf.**	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	.. ..		.. ..		70 July 15, 1901
180	200	**Am. Coal**	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902	9	.. ..		.. ..		180 Dec. 12, 1901
..	..	**Am. Spirits Mfg.**	27,983,800	.....	..	.. ..		.. ..		2¾ Dec. 18, 1901
145	151	**Am. Tobacco pf.**	14,000,000	May 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31		140 Jan. 9		147 May 20, 1902
..	73¾	77	**Am. Woolen pf.**	20,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	79 Jan. 10		73 Apr. 23	374½ June 12, 1902
38	40	**Ann Arbor**	3,250,000	.....	..	43¾ May 1		32 Jan. 4		40 June 5, 1902
90	103¼	**Ass'd Merchants' 1st pf.**	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1¼	96 Feb. 14		95 Feb. 14		95 Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902	3	.. ..		.. ..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	April, 1902	1	.. ..		.. ..		100 Oct. 31, 1898
120	122½	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts.**	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902	2	121½ June 14		110 Apr. 4		121½ June 14, 1902
139	..	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.**	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902	3	144 Feb. 19		139 Apr. 2		141½ June 2, 1902
165	185	**Bur., C. R. & Northern**	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1902	3	185 Apr. 5		139 Feb. 13		170 Apr. 18, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1	.. ..		.. ..		103¾ Jan. 9, 1902
40	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902	1	.. ..		.. ..		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	**Chi. Con. Traction**	15,000,000	.....	..	.. ..		.. ..		39 Apr. 28, 1900
190	225	**Chic., Bur. & Q.**	111,142,800	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
165	170	**Chi., St. P., M. & O.**	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1902	5	170¾ Apr. 30		140 Feb. 6		162 June 6, 1902
200	208	**C., St. P., M. & O. pf.**	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15		195 Mar. 6		202 June 4, 1902
..	..	**Chi. Stock Yards**	6,500,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	.. ..		.. ..		102¼ May 22, 1891
..	..	**Chi. Stock Yards pf.**	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1902	1¼	.. ..		.. ..		120 June 4, 1898
119	121½	**C. C., C. & St. L. pf.**	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	1½	123½ Feb. 6		118 Jan. 21		121½ Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	**Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.**	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	99 May 21		77½ Jan. 27		90 June 5, 1902
192½	195	**Cleve. & Pitts.**	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902	1½	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
125	138	**Col. Fuel & Iron pf.**	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	4	140 Mar. 26		132 Mar. 25		138¾ April 2, 1902
155	..	**Commercial Cable**	13,333,300	Apr. 2, 1902	1¾	166 Jan. 23		152 Apr. 15		158 Apr. 25, 1902
70	85	**Consolidation Coal**	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 24		80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	**Crucible Steel pf.**	25,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		83¾ May 21		85¾ May 21, 1902
275	285	**Del., Lack. & West.**	26,200,000	Apr. 21, 1902	1¾	297 Feb. 4		253 Jan. 15		285 May 22, 1902
31	50	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	49 Jan. 10		40 Apr. 19		40 Apr. 22, 1902
25	65	**Den. & Southwestern pf.**	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	64 Feb. 24		49 Jan. 20		64 Feb. 24, 1902
143	..	**Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf.**	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	150 June 7		150 June 20		150 June 7, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1902	3½	.. ..		.. ..		405 Mar. 21, 1901
82	85	**Evans. & Terre Haute pf.**	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1902	2½	104½ Feb. 27		82 May ..		82 May 29, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	2,108,100	.....	..	.. ..		.. ..		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.....	..	29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	April, 1902	1½	.. ..		.. ..		*106¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**Green Bay & Western**	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 8		84⅞ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4		102 Jan. 4		102 Jan. 4, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,600,300	May 1, 1902	1¾	.. ..		.. ..		*102¾ July 17, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 2d pf.**	2,570,600	May 1, 1902	1½	.. ..		.. ..		*106 Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	..	.. ..		.. ..		*105 May 20, 1899
..	..	**Homestake Mining**	21,840,000	May 26, 1902	50c	99 Feb. 7		90 Apr. 17		90 Apr. 17, 1902
104½	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	Jan., 1902	2	.. ..		.. ..		100 Mar. 30, 1901
10¾	14	**International Silver**	9,944,700	.....	..	19¼ Apr. 18		6½ Jan. 27		13 June 11, 1902
65	70	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		70 May 16, 1902
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.. ..		.. ..		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	**Kingston & Pembroke**	2,204,000	.....	..	14 Feb. 20		8¾ Jan. 8		12 May 21, 1902
..	..	**Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.**	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.. ..		.. ..		60 Mar. 13, 1901
10	15	**Knickerbocker Ice**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11		15 Feb. 10		17½ Mar. 11, 1902
35	52	**Knickerbocker Ice pf.**	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7		53 Jan. 7		55 Apr. 7, 1902
85	89	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902	2	91 Feb. 6		88¾ Jan. 30		89 Apr. 19, 1902
105	110	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27		102½ Mar. 5		102½ May 5, 1902
127	132	**Lake Erie & West. pf.**	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6		125 Jan. 15		125 May 27, 1902
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	19 Apr. 24		12 Jan. 24		17 June 13, 1902
15	18	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1901	3	78 May 15		72 Apr. 18		77⅞ June 2, 1902
72	78	**Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1902	2½	.. ..		.. ..		182½ Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	**Met. W. S. El., Chi.**	7,498,700	.....	..	43 Jan. 6		38 Feb. 7		38 May 28, 1902
37¾	39½	**Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.**	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902	1	91¾ Mar. 22		89 Mar. 3		90 June 7, 1902
89	94	**Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.**	4,500,000	May 1, 1902	1½	.. ..		.. ..		118 Apr. 18, 1901
121	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	122 Apr. 22		80 Jan. 24		107¾ Jnne 13, 1902
102	109	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	.. ..		.. ..		5¾ June 9, 1901
..	..	**Nat. Salt**	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1¼	30 Jan. 29		15 Apr. 17		19 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Salt pf.**	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1½	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		66 Feb. 13, 1902
33	38	**New Central Coal**	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	35¼ Jan. 24		33 May 1		33 May 14, 1902
115	119	**N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.**	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124¼ Jan. 27		117⅞ May 21		118 May 21, 1902
..	..	**N. Y. & Harlem**	5,638,450	.....	..	.. ..		.. ..		430 Apr. 3, 1901
139	141	**N. Y. Lack. & West.**	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¼	141 Apr. 14		138½ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	**N. Y. Mutual Gas**	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1902	4	.. ..		.. ..		*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	**N. Y. & N. J. Telephone**	2,500,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ..		.. ..		*175 June 5, 1901
..	..	**Norfolk & Southern**	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1902	1	.. ..		.. ..		88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902	1	.. ..		.. ..		*24 Dec. 13, 1900
7⅞	8½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	June 20, 1902	30c	9½ Jan. 6		7⅞ Mar. 24		8¼ May 23, 1902
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Nav.**	16,322,900	July 2, 1898	1	.. ..		.. ..		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.**	1,119,200	Jan. 1, 1902	2	.. ..		.. ..		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
74	80	**Pacific Coast 2d pf.**	3,014,400	May 1, 1902	1	82¼ Mar. 8		79 Jan. 20		79¾ May 9, 1902
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	June 5, 1902	2	.. ..		.. ..		*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	**Park Steel Co. pf.**	5,000,000	June 1, 1902	1¼	.. ..		.. ..		*110 June 28, 1899
39	43	**Peoria & Eastern**	16,000,000	.....	..	47½ Apr. 9		39 Jan. 9		39 June 10, 1902
..	90	**Pere Marquette pf.**	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902	2	83 Apr. 24		80 May 17		80 May 17, 1902
..	..	**Philadelphia Co.**	28,352,550	Apr. 21, 1902	1¼	.. ..		.. ..		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	**P. Lorillard pf.**	2,400,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	.. ..		.. ..		117 May 16, 1899
120	127	**P. C., C. & St. L. pf.**	22,640,200	Jan. 15, 1902	2	128 May 14		113 Mar. 25		128 May 14, 1902
190½	194½	**Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.**	19,714,200	Apr. 8, 1902	1¾	*194¾ May 22		*192¾ Apr. 19		*194¾ May 29, 1902
..	..	**Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.**	4,000,000	Jan., 1902	3	.. ..		.. ..		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
234	238	**Pullman Co.**	74,000,00	May 15, 1902	2	250 Apr. 29		215 Jan. 13		235 June 11, 1902
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1902	4	.. ..		.. ..		215 Oct. 25, 1901
140	..	**Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg**	10,000,000	May 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18		*138 Jan. 7		*139 Mar. 3, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½ Feb. 17		50 May 16		50 May 16, 1902
..	..	**Silver Bullion certs.**	.....	.....	..	66⅞ Mar. 12		54⅞ Mar. 19		55¾ Mar. 12, 1902
..	..	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902	5¼	.. ..		.. ..		200 Mar. 10, 1893
80½	82½	**Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron pf.**	6,700,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	84½ Mar. 7		80¼ May 19		82 June 12, 1902
..	..	**Southern & Atlantic Tel.**	559,525	Jan., 1902	2½	.. ..		.. ..		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ..		.. ..		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	**Texas Central pf.**	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ..		.. ..		*60 Apr. 9, 1900
130	131	**Third Avenue**	16,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	134 Feb. 7		122 Jan. 8		130 May 19, 1902
..	..	**Tol., Peoria & West.**	4,076,900	.....	..	20 June 9		20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
156¼	160¼	**Twin City Rapid Transit pf.**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¼	159½ Feb. 18		157 May 15		157 May 15, 1902
81⅝	82	**Union Bag & Paper pf.**	11,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	1¾	85 Apr. 5		72 Jan. 16		84 June 10, 1902
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	½	.. ..		.. ..		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,000	Apr. 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	**Utica & Black River**	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902	3½	.. ..		.. ..		165 Oct. 20, 1897
131½	132½	**Va.-Car. Chemical pf.**	12,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902	2	134½ May 15		120¼ Jan. 17		131¾ June 13, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1902	3	.. ..		.. ..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
196	210	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902	5	215 Apr. 22		194¾ Jan. 25		205 May 19, 1902
..	..	**West Chicago Street**	13,180,000	May 15, 1902	1½	.. ..		.. ..		120 Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	**Western Gas**	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1902	3	.. ..		.. ..		*88 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend April 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogbeny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

JUNE

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 01	535	553
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	273	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	335	345
Chemical Nat	300,000	25	B	May, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	May 1, 02	207	215
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	332	338
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	350
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	435
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Apr. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	830
Fourteenth St	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	135	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	500	..
Gefn.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	155	..
German Exch	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	353	400
Germania	200,000	$10	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	365
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	665	680
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	660
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	215	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	290	310
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	160	175
Mercantile Nat	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	1100	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	90	..	Dec 31, 01	700	725
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	350
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	600,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 02	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	645	660
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jun. 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	1	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	916,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	608	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	295	305
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	210	217
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	425	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 01	1925	1960
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	540	560
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	623	..
Eastern Tr., w.i.	.....	..	..	.....	200	202
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1485	1495
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	660	690
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	370	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	325	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 02	750	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	208	215
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	350	360
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	290	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	515	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 02	520	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	305	315
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	210	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 16, 01	1260	1300
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 02	1375	1400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan 10, 02	265	268
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	June 2, 02	375	390
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	570	590
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	260	270
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	225	235
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 10, 02	1390	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	455	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1750	1800
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	290	295
Washington Tr.	800,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	400	425
Williamsburg	400,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 02	215	230

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	109	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 02	74½	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	87	90
10th & 23d St	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	103	105
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	44½	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97½	98½

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	37	38
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,334,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	94	96
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1⅞
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	50	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,865,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	84	85¼
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	95	97
Do pr. ferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16, 02	105	107
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	87	89
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	21	24
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	69	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000					
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	2	..	June, 1900	75	80
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	102½	104
Jacksonville ($50)	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	48½	51
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	73	75
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Loganspor. & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111	112
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	16,370,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	30½	00
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	113	115
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	95½	96½
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	93	04
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	96½	98¼
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	37⅝	37⅝
Do preferred	600,000	..	..	.....	88½	89¼
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 20, 02	..	101

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Casual 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	85	95
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	103	106
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*37	58½
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	12⅝	13⅜
American Can pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	54¼	55¼
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10, 02	100	103
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	88	01
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¼
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	39¼	41
Amer. Malt. 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	94¾	95¾
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,473	2¼	S	June 1, 02	3½	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	328	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 02	44	46
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	63	63⅝
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 02	107	108
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*8½	8⅝
Brit. Exched. 3a.	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1902	98¼	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	¾
Camden Land	720,000	..	..	.....	⅞	¾
Camden & Trent Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	113	115
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2⅞
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10¾	11⅞
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	60	65
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1¼	Q	Apr. 0, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Do preferred	1,297,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	65	67
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,153,400	..	..	.....	8	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1902	69	70½
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 02	15	22
Con. Stor. Batt'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18¾	10½
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	June 15, 02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	20⅞	31
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	24	30
Electric Heat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	28	33
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	43	48
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	7½	7¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15½	16
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1¼
Empire Steel	2,290,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do preferred	2,570,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 02	53	55
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2⅞
Gold Hill Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅞
Graene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	25¾	29¼
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	16
Hall Signal	1,685,200	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	68	72
Havana Com'cial	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10¼	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	60	63
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	73	78
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Trans'n ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1⅛
Int. Power pf.	600,000	6%	Q	May 20, 02	..	145
Internat. Salt cts.	.....	..	..	.....	10¾	10⅞
Lanston M'type	3,337,240	..	..	.....	12¼	12⅝
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	120	..
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 02	184	..
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 02	..	..
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Mines Securities	1,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7½
Montreal & Bos.	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2½
Nat. Bread	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	21¾
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	23½	24
Do preferred	7,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 02	84½	86
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 02	102	103
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,875,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	173	175
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	40	41¼
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	76	78
N. Y. Transit 1st 6s, 1910	995,000	6	S	Mar., 1902	120	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Realty	3,000,000	10	..	Dec 31, 01	150	155
N.Y.Trau., $20 pd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*13	13⅜
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 02	104	104⅜
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	32¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 02	101	103
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	5,400,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36	37
Planters' Compr'g	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	2	Q	May 15, 02	380	390
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	..	47⅝
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	80	84
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	104½	105¼
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	147	150
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	25¼	26
Do preferred	10,895,100	..	..	.....	45¼	46
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	88	90
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	31	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 01	128	137
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9⅝
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	79	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16, 02	648	653
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	4
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	112¾	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101¾	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*15¼	15⅝
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	15	17
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10, 02	101	105
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅛	4½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	99	101
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	134
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	128	130
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	34⅞	35
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15¼	16⅜
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	40
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	74	75¼
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	95¼	95⅞
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11⅜	12¼
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	56½	58
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Apr 10, 02	*184	186
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	130	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan., 1902	670	700
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	70	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	105
Germ-Amer.	1,000,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	585	595
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1902	310	320
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	136	140
Home	3,000,000	17	S	Jan., 1902	310	315
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	160	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1902	175	185
New York	200,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	Jan., 1902	225	..
North River ($25)	353 000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	140	..
Pacific ($25)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	103	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 02	130	..
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 20, 02	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250 000	3	S	Jan., 1902	112	118
W'chester ($10)	300 000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	360	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Jan., 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1902	32¼	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	247	252
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112¼	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101½	102¾
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102¼	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 02	249	250
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111½	113
B'klyn City & New, 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	114½	116½
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902

JUNE 1902

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. of New York
Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets

TRUSTEES
James H. Hyde
Louis Fitzgerald
E. H. Harriman
Wm. T. Cornell
C. B. Alexander
W. H. McIntyre
T. H. Hubbard
G. E. Tarbell
H. R. Wiothrop

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations
Interest on daily balances
WM. T. CORNELL, President
JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-Presideot
L. L. GILLESPIE, Secretary
F. W. FULLE, Treasurer

TRUSTEES
V. P. Snyder
Otto H. Kahn
Jas. Henry Smith
Geo. H. Squire
Bradish Johnson
Wm. Alexander
G. W. Jenkins
M. Hartley Dodge
H. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000.00

Trust Company of the Republic.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
846 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Down Town Branch 71 Williams St.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FRY, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
W. D. Baldwin, Ballard McCall,
Perry Belmont, James McMahon,
George C. Boldt, Chas. D. Marvin,
Chas. F. Brooker, John M. Parker,
Thos. Crimmins, Henry C. Rouse,
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Tom Randolph,
Jas H. Eckels, R. Waverly Smith,
Stuyvesant Fish, Herbert L. Satterlee,
Alex. Greig, Elbridge G. Snow,
Thos. F. Goodrich, Chas. W. Wetmore,
George J. Gould, Daniel G. Wing,
Hon. Erastus C. Knight. Edwards Whitaker.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
45 & 47 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,432,995.34

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres
JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

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D. Willis James, Gustav H. Schwab,
John A. Stewart, Frank Lyman,
John Harsen Rhoades, George F. Vietor,
Anson Phelps Stokes, James Stillman,
John Crosby Brown, John Claflin,
Edward Cooper, John J. Phelps,
W. Bayard Cutting, John S. Kennedy,
Charles S. Smith, D. O. Mills,
Wm. Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Alexander E. Orr, Marshall Field,
William H. Macy, Jr., Lyman J. Gage.

Fidelity Trust Company,
NEWARK, N. J.
CAPITAL.....1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 3,492,649.20

OFFICERS.
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JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER...Gen'l Counsel and 2d Vice-President.
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER..Sec. and Treas.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON...Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

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Jas. W. Alexander, J. H. Ballantine,
James H. Hyde, Wm. N. Coler, Jr.,
Leslie D. Ward, William H. Staake,
Thos. N. McCarter, Forrest F. Dryden,
Edgar B. Ward, Henry S. Redmond,
William Scheerer, Charles A. Felck,
S. B. Jackson, Bernard Strauss,
Uzal H. McCarter, John C. Eisele,
William H. McIntyre.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:
Charles S. Fairchild, James A. Blair,
James J. Hill, Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley, Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson; George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland, Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman, Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden, Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough, John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Condert. Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands, Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling, Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall, E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,500,000.

OFFICERS.
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JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
W. N. Duane, 3d Vice-Pres. & Treas. C. H. Smith, Sec.
F. Dwight, Trust Officer. E. A. Skinner, Asst. Sec.

DIRECTORS, 1902.
Francis R. Appleton, James J. Hill,
August Belmont, Daniel S. Lamont,
George F. Baker, J. H. Latham,
H. W. Cannon, Oliver H. Payne,
A. J. Cassatt, E. D. Randolph,
R. J. Cross, Grant B. Schley,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, R. T. Wilson,
John Kean, John I. Waterbury.

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON...V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:
Charles P. Armstrong, Andrew Langdon,
Geo. R. Bidwell, Wm. M. Laws,
Frank Brainard, Edward A. Maher,
Amos H. Calef, J. W. Middendorf,
Edmund C. Converse, Henry A. McGee,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Winslow S. Pierce,
Thomas T. Eckert, William H. Taylor,
Edwin Gould, Samuel Thomas,
Frank Jay Gould, Edward R. Thomas,
John A. Hilton, John P. Truesdell,
Myron T. Herrick, John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew, E. F. C. Young.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 21..	2,638,479
Same week last year.....	4,125,008
To date this year.....	85,280,772
Corresponding date last year.	172,615,345

Bonds for the week.....	$17,689,400
Same date last year.....	$19,159,200
To date this year.....	$468,768,000
Corresponding date last year.	$622,854,400

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	June 22 '01.	June 21, '02	Decrease.
Railroad, ...	2,758,100	2,072,972	685,134
Industrial, ...	1,396,902	565,507	891,395
Mining..	700	.....	700
Banks.	.....	20	*20

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	June 22, '01.	June 21, '02.	Decrease.
Railroad..	$18,459,500	$15,675,500	$2,784,000
Industrial, ...	705,000	1,896,500	*1,283,500
Government.	15,700	11,000	4,700
State..	1,000	16,400	*15,400

*Increase.

Money rates range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½@4¾ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement yesterday was generally regarded as unfavorable. Surplus reserves decreased $1,144,000, loans increased $7,944,700, specie increased $919,000, legal tenders decreased $42,100, and deposits increased $8,084,000.

The gain in cash was smaller by almost $2,000,000 than the known movements of money had led to expect, while the increase in loans was quite unexpected.

The increase in deposits, of course, increased reserve requirements by over $2,000,000, and hence the loss in surplus reserve.

Generally the opinion was that the position of the banks was much better than the figures would indicate.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902	1901	1900.
Loans.. .....$889,015,100	$902,755,300	$910,025,800	
Deposits.. 950,952,600	982,844,200	890,982,600	
Circulation. . 31,250,100	30,887,500	23,033,100	
Specie.. 173,232,700	173,296,900	166,224,200	
Legal tenders 76,663,700	79,025,500	72,048,300	
Total res. ..$249,896,400	$252,322,400	$238,272,500	
Res. required. 237,738,150	245,711,050	222,745,650	
Sur. res'd...$12,158,250	$6,611,350	$15,526,850	
Ratio res. to deposit.. ...	30.3%	25.7%	26.7%

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest, becoming variable.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,368. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA HELPS OUT CHINA

Withdraws from the Tien-Tsin Foreign Government.

THROWS ONUS ON BRITAIN

Represents Her as Responsible for the Continued Retention of the City — America and the Indemnity Problem.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The Peking correspondent of The Times cables that Russia announces that she withdraws from the Tien-Tsin foreign government; that she will take no further part in the discussion of the terms for the restitution of Tien-Tsin city and district to the Chinese, and that she will not be a party to imposing upon the Chinese the new conditions drawn up by the British General and the other allied commanders as a preliminary to permitting a friendly Viceroy to resume the work of government at his own Yamen.

By this clever move, says the correspondent, Russia once more shows dexterity in dealing with the Chinese and obtains material advantage. She gains credit for assisting China in her difficulty and casts odium upon the British, whom she does not fail to represent as mainly responsible for the retention of the chief city of Pe-chi-Li Province.

The correspondent remarks that Gen. Wogack, the Russian representative on the Tien-Tsin Provisional Government, was one of the commanders who drafted the conditions which Russia now takes credit for refusing to assent to. Gen. Wogack has left China on his way back to Russia, and his place will not be filled.

The correspondent adds:

"Surely our duty is clear. We should withdraw the British representative on the Tien-Tsin Government and inform China of our intention. Italy and Japan would assuredly do likewise, since their policy is avowedly guided by friendship to China. France will follow Russia, and then Germany, watched by all the other powers, will be left to cope with the situation alone."

United States Minister Conger, the correspondent goes on to say, received on Friday a dispatch confirming the view of the United States Government in regard to the equitable interpretation of the protocol treating of the payment of the indemnity. The dispatch first received and communicated to the Ministers was believed by many to be due to a misreading, supporting, as it did, the Chinese contention that a gold debt, payable in gold at the rate of exchange corresponding to the date of the payment, was really a silver debt, payable in silver regardless of fluctuations.

The correspondent says the American interpretation meets with no approval from the other Governments, and reconsideration should show the United States that no service is done to China by listening to her appeal for mercy.

The fall in silver, great in itself, the correspondent declares, is insignificant in the amount involved compared with the immense sums in excess of the total required for the indemnity which are being wrung, for the alleged payment of the indemnity, from the taxpayers. Specific cases are constantly occurring to prove that a fair estimate is that for every 100 taels received by the Government for the indemnity the officials have squeezed from the people 250 taels.

WINDOW GLASS PRICES HIGHER.

Much Expected of the New Machine, Which May Revolutionize the Trade and Stop Importation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 22.—Leading window glass jobbers have withdrawn price quotations, while within the week the associated jobbers advanced prices about 5 per cent. Higher prices are certain to rule. The entire situation pivots on the expected success of the window glass machine with which the old De Pauw factory at Alexandria, Ind., has been equipped. Insiders predict that in less than five years the importation of window glass will not only cease, but that the American factories will be turning out glass for consumption abroad, and, moreover, that the American Window Glass Company will control the industry here and abroad.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has also withdrawn quotations. The workers will not get the 10 per cent. advance in wages offered by the American Window Glass Company, as they failed to shut down all the factories at the appointed time.

THE CAMORRA VICTORIOUS.

NAPLES, June 22.—Candidates put forward by the Camorra, the notorious secret society, were all victorious in the municipal elections recently held here.

It is expected that the Government will dissolve the Municipal Council.

When at the last previous municipal elections in Naples, in November, 1901, at the conclusion of a period of two years, during which the city administration had been conducted by the Italian Government, the candidates of the Camorra were defeated by small majorities, the Italian newspapers generally congratulated the people of Naples upon the result, comparing it with the defeat of Tammany Hall by the friends of good government in New York.

The Rome correspondent of The London Times was not so sanguine as to the ultimate result, however. A day or two after the figures were announced he declared that the victory had been obtained only because the members of the secret organization, finding that the vote might be close, had cast many votes for the Socialist candidates. He also expressed doubt as to whether the new Municipal Council would be able to destroy the influence of the Camorra in the civic administration.

PRESIDENT'S ODD CAVALCADE.

Gold-Laced Rider in His Train Not a Foreign Dignitary, but a Cigarette Advertisement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Usually President Roosevelt can ride from one end of Pennsylvania Avenue to the other without awakening the least curiosity from the passing public since they are so accustomed to seeing him mounted for riding. However, he unconsciously attracted a great deal of attention as he headed a curious cavalcade coming down Pennsylvania Avenue the other day.

First was the President returning from a ride in the country. He was followed by Governor General Wood, at present his house guest. Behind Gen. Wood came the orderly who always rides with the President, and after him came a glittering individual mistakes for a newly arrived dignitary from some foreign country, where gold lace and scarlet coats are worn by others than the Marine Band. Gold braid almost covered his crimson jacket, a hat as glorious sat upon his head, and a glittering sword swung from his side. Evidently the President was taking another representative of a far-away country for one of his strenuous rides. People halted along the walk to gaze upon the gay individual, who gazed in vulgar curiosity after the President.

The party turned into the White House grounds, the President first, followed by Gen. Wood, then the orderly. The scarlet-coated rider stopped and looked up the driveway, but did not enter. The people took it for granted that the President had forgotten his guest and walked along to take a closer view of his majesty. Just then he set a pair of clumsy heels into his horse and rode slouchily down the avenue, leaving the people to discover that they had been following an advertisement for a new cigarette just come to town.

PORTLAND'S $600,000 FIRE.

Flames Raged for Four Hours and Destroyed Six Blocks in the Oregon City.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 22.—A fire that started shortly before midnight last night in the Phoenix Iron Works, formerly the Wolff & Zwicker plant, burned for four hours and destroyed six blocks of buildings, valued at $600,000. The insurance amounted to about $200,000. It was long after daylight before the fire burned itself out. The principal losses are:

East Side Lumber Company, $100,000; insurance, $30,000.
Phoenix Iron Works, $80,000, insurance $45,000.
J. H. Johnston shipyard, $75,000, insurance $40,000.
Portland City and Oregon Railroad Company, $30,000, insurance $20,000.
Madison Street Bridge, $25,000.
City of Portland roadways, $20,000.
Standard Oil Company, $15,000.
Parlen, Orendorff & Co., $15,000, insurance $10,000.
Torpedo Saloon and Hotel, $10,000.
Miscellaneous, $30,000.

Ten minutes after the fire was discovered the entire plant of the Phoenix Works was in flames. The fire spread to Johnston's shipyard and to the East Side Lumber Company's mill, destroying both. Several hundred thousand feet of dry lumber in the mill yard fed the flames. In the Johnston shipyard a schooner awaiting repairs and a barge under construction were destroyed, together with a lot of valuable machinery.

The fire spread to the east, taking in the Standard Oil Company's plant and the warehouse of Parlen, Orendorff & Co., implement dealers. The Standard Oil Company's warehouse and two oil tanks were next destroyed.

Two spans of the Madison Street bridge across the Willamette River were burned and fell into the river. Then the warehouse and freight depot of the Portland City and Oregon street railway, adjoining the bridge on the west, were attacked and quickly destroyed. The free swimming baths moored at the bridge were in imminent danger, but were towed away in time. The Fire Department was badly handicapped by lack of water, and it was after 1 o'clock this morning before the fire was got under control. The engines could not reach the river, and the main water pipes being too small the supply was inadequate. The city has no fireboat, and it was impossible to fight the fire from the riverside.

All the buildings destroyed were wooden structures except the warehouse of the Standard Oil Company and that of Parlin, Orendorff & Co., which were brick.

APPEAL TO RESTORE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 22.—Bishop McFaul has issued to Roman Catholics an appeal for contributions to aid in restoring to Pope Leo his temporal sovereignty, so that the Vatican may stand on neutral ground in relation to all countries, just as the District of Columbia stands with respect to the United States.

The appeal of Bishop McFaul is in the form of a pastoral letter, read in all the churches to-day, calling for a collection for the Peter's pence annual collection next Sunday. He refers to the stirring events in the reign of the present pontiff, and after rehearsing the encyclicals, the Bishop says:

"I should like to impress upon you this one fact, that humanly speaking and apart from supernatural guidance, the Holy Father must ever exercise the highest influence in the affairs of the world. What has been said of England will soon be said of America, that her drumbeats are heard around the world, and that the sun never sets upon her dominions. Notwithstanding their greatness, what influence has the United States or England in Russia, Germany, or France?

"Not so with the Pope of Rome. When he raises his hand in benediction 'urbi et orbi,' upon Rome and the world, that blessing falls upon his children at the frozen poles and on the scorching sands of the equator. Nearly 300,000,000 children in every nation, tribe, and clime under heaven, a solid phalanx, all marching forward under trained leaders, ready to die for the truths delivered to the saints."

Pocono Mountain Special
for Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays, 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via Lackawanna Railroad, leaves New York daily 8:45 P. M. Parlor car on 10 A. M. train.—Adv.

CORONATION WEEK BEGINS

London Cheered by Beautiful Weather Yesterday.

The King Returns to the Capital To-day—Sensational Rumors as to His Health Denied.

LONDON, June 23.—The reappearance yesterday of brilliant sunshine after weeks of rain and murky weather, gave to the first day of coronation week an air of unusual gayety, and gladdened the hearts of the thousands of British subjects from all parts of the empire and the thousands of foreigners who are pouring into London eager to witness as much of this week's events as possible.

The announcement that King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Court would return to London from Windsor to-day at noon increased the universal anticipation for the day, and served to quiet to some extent the flood of extraordinary rumors concerning the King's condition, varied in some quarters by weird tales of plots to assassinate his Majesty, and other fictions, all of which have been promptly denied by the officials most intimately connected with the King.

Various rumors current in London last night concerning the health of the King were referred to Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to his Majesty. To these queries Sir Francis telegraphed the following reply from Windsor Castle:

"There is not one word of truth in these reports." At Windsor Castle yesterday morning his Majesty attended divine service, accompanied by other members of the royal family. Last evening he enjoyed a drive through the royal gardens of Windsor in a closed carriage.

At the command of the King many thousand persons were admitted to the East Terrace of Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon for the Sunday hand performance. The King and Queen listened to the music from the windows of their private apartments. King Edward's appearance does not justify the sensational rumors of his illness.

THE KING'S QUIET LIFE.

King Edward's daily life for the past week has been regulated to conform very closely to his physicians' advice, and this régime has had a very beneficial effect in bringing about his rapid recovery from his recent indisposition. His Majesty retires early and rises late; he breakfasts alone, and receives the fewest possible guests. He has even failed to attend some of the private morning services in the Chapel at Windsor Castle. All possible State business has been put aside, and his Majesty has occupied his spare hours in playing quiet games with members of his own household in his own room.

Queen Alexandra was seen in Windsor Park on Saturday riding horseback for the first time in many years.

The congested condition of the streets of London throughout yesterday furnished a forecast of the conditions of travel through these streets in the later days of this week. The barriers across the streets which intersect those through which the coronation processions will pass, and which have now been completed, are proving an impediment to ordinary traffic. Yesterday it was impossible to proceed faster than at a snail's pace through the thoroughfares between Hyde Park and the Mansion House.

OMNIBUS FARES RAISED.

The omnibus companies have increased the fares two and three times, and further increases are probable. The obtaining of a seat on an omnibus, however, was yesterday more a question of physical than financial ability.

Kensington Gardens and the beautiful groves about the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces are filled with colonial and native troops clad in scarlet, white, khaki, and blue uniforms.

Such an enormous crowd gathered at Alexandra Park on Saturday night to witness the military tattoo of the colonial troops that the people invaded the reserved space and became uncontrollable. The tattoo became a fiasco, and resolved itself into an attempt at a torchlight parade. Another unruly crowd, which gathered yesterday to witness the military church parade, had to be scattered by a stream of water from a fire hose before the parade was possible.

The throngs in the streets at night found much to engage the eye. The fronts of innumerable buildings are hung with decorations, and the Venetian masts are covered with garlands and connected by strands of roses. The streets are filled with mile after mile of many-colored lights, and the various stations of the second day's procession are marked with arches representing Great Britain's colonies. American flags are in evidence at a great number of windows. Some hotels are flying both American and British flags from their staffs in honor of the many American visitors domiciled within.

Many of the privileged persons who will occupy seats in Westminster Abbey next Thursday will see little, if anything, of the actual Coronation ceremony. Quite a number of the Peeresses and others who were admitted to the Abbey to witness the recent Coronation rehearsals were chagrined to find how little could be seen from the seats allotted to them, and in consequence they have decided not to occupy these seats, but to accept, in preference, invitations to view the procession from points along the route of march, where they will not have to wait so long and where there will be less restraint. A number of seats in the Abbey, including those of the Judges, only command a view of the royal procession as it enters the building.

WALDERSEE PRAISES ROBERTS.

Count von Waldersee, one of the German representatives to the coronation; the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, and many other distinguished foreign representatives arrived in London yesterday. Count von Waldersee and the German officers with him were entertained at dinner last evening by Field Marshal Earl Roberts. In toasting King Edward and the British Army Count von Waldersee paid a high compliment to Lord Roberts. He said:

"We German soldiers know how difficult and arduous was the task the British Army had to accomplish in South Africa, and that this task was accomplished with bravery, humanity, and the utmost devotion to the country."

Replying to the German officer's remarks, Lord Roberts complimented Count von Waldersee on his distinguished services in China, and warmly thanked him on behalf of the British Army for his allusions to its work in South Africa. Lord Roberts said also:

"I can assure your Excellency that we soldiers are deeply sensible of the kindly feeling which prompted you to speak of the army in such appreciative terms."

Lord Roberts concluded by calling for a toast to Emperor William and the German Army.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, intended to be present at the dinner, but was prevented by a slight indisposition.

The tribute of Count von Waldersee to the British Army has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the British press, and his remarks are commented upon this morning as an official repudiation of the insinuations recently published in the Anglophobe German papers.

A £10,000 CORONATION GIFT.

Donation by Edward Stern to the Royal School of Art Needlework.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The Times says that the Princess Christian has received from Edward Stern as a coronation gift £10,000 for the completion of the new buildings for the Royal School of Art Needlework.

The Royal School of Art Needlework was found din 1872 for the purposes of supplying suitable employment for gentlewomsn and of restoring ornamental needlswork to the high plaes it once held among the decorative arts.

The school has developed into one of the most prosperous and valuable institutions of its kind in Europe. From the first those in charge detsrmined to elimnate everything of an amateurish character, and at the present time tapestries, embroideries, and other decorated textiles are produced which compare quits favorably with the splendid work done in Italy, France, and the low countries in the Renaissance period.

The President of the school is the Princess Christian. King Edward and Queen Alexandra are patrons of the institution.

The school is situated in Exhibition Road, South Kensington.

STAMPING OUT DISEASE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Wheaton Says Americans Saved Half a Million Lives—Compulsory Vaccination of Natives Checked Smallpox.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22.—"The devastations of war have cost many lives and the loss among the natives has no doubt been large, but when one takes into consideration the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been saved by reason of the sanitary precautions of the American Army and Civil Commission, that loss by war seems infinitesimal."

Thus spoke Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton of the United States Army, who returns to this country after three years and six months of hardships in the Philippine Islands. Gen. Wheaton is reticent about talking of conditions in Luzon, but he made the foregoing statement to show what had been done and to show what the American occupation meant. He continued:

"Smallpox became epidemic soon after the Americans took Manila, and would have caused frightful mortality among the natives as well as the American troops but for the regulations and precautions of the medical authorities of our army. Compulsory vaccination was held in every province, town, and throughout the country. In that way we saved thousands of lives. In Gen. Bell's department 300,000 persons were vaccinated. Later, when the bubonic plague seemed determined to obtain a foothold in the Philippines, the army stamped it out by determined action. At present cholera is raging in a mild way, and I believe the health officers have ths disease well under control. These three dangers have been met and overcome by the Americans, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that half a million lives have been saved by the presence of the Americans in ths Philippines."

An officer familiar with Gen. Wheaton's work in Southern Luzon said that Gen. Wheaton's handling of the natives did more than anything else to end the war in that portion. He added:

"Wheaton sent Gen. Bell into Southern Luzon. One of the first things discovered was that a large number of people were insurgents through fear. They plainly stated that if they were protected from assassination they would be loyal. The solution of this problem was a serious one and under Gen. Wheaton's direction Bell organized 'zones of protection,' which have been erroneously called 'concentration camps.' These zones were created for the protection of the natives and not as a means of subduing them. No one was compelled to enter thsse zones, which were all located near garrisoned towns. People moved in by the thousands. They recognized they were safe from the demands of the insurgents.

"The people were happy in those towns. For the first time in years they enjoyed peace and quiet, they were with their families, and their property was their own. It was a great opportunity to cultivate the respect and friendship of the natives, and the natives did not lose. Orders were issued to feed the poor, to house the homeless, and provide clothing for nakod. Medical attendance was furnished, and every one was vaccinated free of charge.

"In this way thousand who had hated and despised Americans learned to respect and admire them. Kindness was a new thing to them, and they saw its advantage."

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Ninety American Soldiers Have Died—Total Fatalities, 6,676.

MANILA, June 22.—Ninety American soldiers have died of cholera since the disease first broke out. Owing to the increase of cholera the health authorities here and in the provinces are enforcing stringent regulations. The total cases and of deaths from the epidemic are as follows:

Manila, 1,330 cases and 1,236 deaths; provinces, 7,389 cases and 5,440 deaths.

Alfonso's Marriage Being Considered.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of The Daily Express at Rome says that the Queen Dowager of Spain has asked the Pope to suggest an eligible bride for King Alfonso. It is reported, says the correspondent, that the Pontiff has recommended an Austrian or a Bavarian Princess.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN ITALY.

ROME, June 22.—A violent shock of earthquake, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, is reported from Cassano al Jonio, in the Department of Calabria.

No damage was done.

$5,507 Raised for Missionary Work.

NYACK, N. Y., June 22.—The annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance closed to-day. The collection taken this afternoon for missionary work amounted to $5,507.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—With schedule taking effect June 25th—The Hampton Express will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., at 3:00; 34th St., E. R., at 3:20 P. M., excepting July 4th. The Shelter Island Express will leave New York, 34th St., E. R., at 3:50 P. M., except on July 4th. The Hamptons Friday Special (all parlor cars) will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., at 3:00; 34th St., E. R., at 3:20 P. M., excepting July 4th. The Shelter Island Friday Special will leave New York, 34th St., E. R., at 2:50 P. M., excepting July 4th. The Special Friday trains will run also on July 3d. Reservations in parlor cars on trains from Long Island City must be paid for at the time they are secured.—Adv.

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Just 20 Hours from New York.
Business men appreciate the rapid schedule of the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago.—Adv.

TORONTO MOBS STOP STREET CAR TRAFFIC

Riots Follow Attempts to Operate the Lines.

Strike Sympathizers Hurl Stones, Sticks, Eggs, and Other Missiles—Troops Summoned to Afford Protection.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 22.—The first attempt mads hy the Toronto Street Railway Company to run its cars with men hired to take the places of the striking motormen and conductors was met with violence. Only one effort was made to reopen the traffic, and the temper shown hy the strikers and their sympathizers convinced the officials that it would be impossible to run cars without strong protection. It was therefore decided to appeal to the authorities for troops, and to suspend operations until their arrival to-morrow morning.

Stones, sticks, eggs, and stale vegetables were the weapons used by the strike sympathizers to prevent the railway company from giving a service. Several of the imported men were roughly handled by the mob, and Motorman Johnson, an old employe of the company, came near losing his life. The worst riots occurred at Scollard and Yonge and Bloor and Yonge Streets, in proximity to the Yorkville barns. Very few arrests were made.

This morning cars were started simultaneously from the barns at King Street West, Queen Street West, Yorkville, Dundas, and Yonge Streets. Crowds had gathered about the entrances of the barns awaiting developments. The appearance of a car at the Yonge Street barn was the signal for hooting and yelling by the crowd. The car was run out to the main track, and the conductor gave the motorman the signal to go ahead.

The crowd called upon the crew to desert the car. Their refusal to do so was followed hy a shower of stones and bricks. Every window in the car was smashed, and the crew left their posts and ran into the barn. Such a demonstration evidently had not been anticipated, for there was no sign of adequate police protection, a solitary officer, who appeared, being unable to do anything with the mob.

Similar scenes occurred at the other barns. An attempt was made to run a car from the Yorkville barns around the belt line. A big stone thrown against the window dashed the glass into Motorman Johnson's face, badly lacerating it. He was struck by a numher of stones and was otherwise maltreated. Johnson persevered, however, and successfully made the circuit of the line.

The attempt to run out five cars at the King Street east barns at 8 o'clock was attended hy scenes of the greatest disorder and violence, several persons being injured by flying missiles, including W. H. Moore, private secretary to Mr. McKenzie, President of the road, who was severely injured in the face hy a brick. He was also badly bruised in the side by stones thrown by the mob. Three arrests were made. All five cars were badly shattered in less than five minutes after they made their appearance. Motorman Quigley was struck on the head by a stone and badly injured.

At the Dundas Street barns another crowd intercepted the cars, and they were turned back. The company then decided to abandon the effort to-day.

Meantime the civic authorities were communicated with, and it was decided to call out the militia. Seven hundred and fifty mounted men from the Niagara camp, consisting of 250 of the Governor General's body guard, 200 mounted rifles, and 250 men of the First and Second Dragoons left Niagara with their horses in three special trains at 10 o'clock to-night and will arrive at daylight. In addition 300 of the Queen's own, 300 Grenadiers, and 200 Highlanders have been ordered to parade at the armories. Several hundred extra policemen were also sworn in to-night.

OLD GOLDFIELD FOUND.

Bed of Last Chance Creek Accidentally Discovered in the City of Helena, Mon.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., June 22.—The old bed of Last Chance Creek, after a search of more than thirty-five years, has been discovered in an accidental manner, and as a result many are led to believe that another bonanza will be found within the City of Helena.

Last Chance Gulch was a noted early day placer district, and produced upward of $15,000,000 in gold. After the gulch had been thoroughly shoveled over, the town was built up around its site, and the bed of the small stream is to-day the main street of Montana's capital. It was discovered that the creek had separated below the site of the Federal Post Office Building, and while one stem was found and washed out the other remained hidden since 1864 until its accidental discovery hy P. R. Martin.

Mr. Martin recently purchased a house and lot in lower Hollins Avenue. He and an assistant started to dig a well, and at a depth of sixty-five feet came across a sandy formation, which was entirely out of accord with the other stratas. This led Martin to pan a sample of the sand, with the result that he secured twelve colors. Several geologists have examined the find, and say it is the hed of one of the spreads of Last Chance Creek. The matter will he thoroughly investigated, and many are disposed to helieve that a rich placer digging will he uncovered. Search for this branch of the creek has been conducted by prospectors intermittently for thirty-five years, and at least one prospector lost his life in a cave-in while so searching.

KENTUCKY'S RICH LEAD MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

MOXLEY, Ky., June 22.—Joplin mining experts are of the opinion that the lead mining development in Kentucky, at present not the largest, is hy far the most important new field in sight, and as a result the State will be thoroughly tested as to its lead producing qualities. In none of the many lead fields is the mineral found in as rich a percentage as in the Kentucky field near Gratz and Moxley. Even in the Joplin (Mo.) field the richness of the ore is much less than in the Kentucky River hills.

While the Joplin mines are turning out a rich ore, the quantity of the output is much less each year, with increasing demand and higher prices, consequently the eyes of investors are turning in the direction of the Kentucky territory. In the Joplin field the present supply is heing drawn upon to such an extent that there is bound to he a shortage, and prices are necessarily advancing.

The Lead Mining Corporation of America, while a recent addition to the field, owns and controls more land than all the other companies now operating in this territory. The company owns outright 228 acres and has leases on 1,000 additional acres lying in and near Big Twin Creek. The officers of the company ars:

John B. Offutt, New York City, President.
Harry W. Forbush, Secretary and Treasurer.
Herbert F. Russell, Vice President and Manager.
Charles E. Warren, Superintendent.

H. G. Offutt of the Acetylsns Gas Company of Louisville is also a Director in this company. This company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for $1,000,000, the par value of the stock heing $10 per share, the present price of which is $2 per share. The majority of the stockholders are Eastern capitalists.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Steamers, only $1.00. Tickets good for the season. New landing West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special runs from metropolis to metropolis in four hours less than a day.—Adv.

CHINESE CRUISER SUNK; ONLY TWO MEN ESCAPE.

One Hundred and Fifty Officers and Sailors Killed by an Explosion on the Kai-Chih.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch to ths Central News from Shanghai says that the Chiness cruiser Kai-Chih was sunk yesterday by a terrific explosion while lying in the Yang-tse River.

The Kai-Chih sank in thirty seconds, and 150 officers and men on board were killed by the explosion or drowned.

Only two men on board the cruiser escaped death.

The Kai-Chih was an unarmored cruiser of 2,480 tons displacement, 250 feet long, with steel hull, and carrying eight breech-loading rifles and six machine guns.

The vessel was launched in 1884, and developed a speed of 15 knots an hour.

SEVERAL PERSONS HURT ON A RUNAWAY CAR.

Motorman Lost Control and Passengers Were Panic-stricken—Two Leaped to the Street.

The motorman and several passengers were severely injured on a runaway car on the Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue line of the Interurhan Street Railway Company last night.

Car No. 2,542 was speeding up Amsterdam Avenue after a delay caused by the blowing out of a fuse in the power house, when a screw in the controller box got out of place, and the motorman, Bartley Cavanaugh of 516 West Fifty-third Street, could not shut off the power. The accident to the controller happened about One Hundred and Second Street, and in spite of the motorman's efforts to stop the car hy applying the brake it sped onward.

Thinking that he could lessen the speed of the car if it were turned into a curve, Cavanaugh signaled to the switchman at the corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, where the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Crosstown cars make their terminus, to switch him into that street. The switchman obeyed the signal, and the car turned the corner at a rapid rate, throwing the twelve passengers into a heap on the floor. But the car did not stop. It went up the short incline without checking its speed, and then down hill again to Columbus Avenue.

In about the middle of the block two men jumped from the platform and were thrown upon their faces on the pavement, but were not seriously injured.

In the meantime there was the wildest excitement in the car. Women were screaming and crying to the conductor to stop the car, and he had difficulty in preventing several of them from jumping off. The quick turn around the sharp curve had thrown the passengers this way and that and they were covered with hruises.

Owing to the arm under the car which runs through the slot in the middle of the tracks, the car did not jump off and it swung around into Columbus Avenue at a furious rate, giving the passengers another terrible shake-up. One woman was thrown ten feet and suffered a fractured rib.

Some of the Columbus Avenue cars run to One Hundred and Tenth Street and the tracks end there. Cavanaugh set his break as hard as he could, but the car ran off the track and came to a sudden stop on the cobblestones beyond. The brake was loosened by the jar and swung around, striking Cavanaugh in the chest and fracturing two ribs.

An ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and Cavanaugh and a Mrs. Eliza Cavanaugh of 137 West Twenty-fourth Street, who also had a fractured rib, were taken there.

SIX PERSONS BURNED ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Flames Enveloped the Vehicle After the Blowing Out of a Fuse—Girl May Die of Injuries.

Five passengers and the motorman of a trolley car returning from the parks at Ridgewood, Queens County, last night were seriously burned by a fire which originated from the blowing out of the fuse of the car.

It was a Summer car on the Myrtle Avenue line, and had just crossed Steuben Street shortly before midnight, when the fuse blew out with an explosion that could be heard for two blocks. The flames leaped up over the guard and completely enveloped the front end of the car. Motorman Thomas Huff of 295 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, remained at his post until he had stopped the car, and then leaped to the ground with his trousers and coat aflame.

Sitting in the front seat of the car were Oscar Von Boickland, aged forty-one; his wife, aged forty, and daughter Grace, aged fifteen, living at 16 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. All of them were severely hurned. The daughter's burns were most serious, extending over the face, arms, and body. The three were removed to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it was announced later that there was little hope for the girl's recovery.

Frank Moreny, aged twenty, of 550 Myrtle Avenue, and Philip Roth, aged twenty-one, of 367 Myrtle Avenue, were burned about the face and hands. They were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Hatfield of Williamshurg Hospital.

The noise of the explosion and the flames terrorized the passengers on the car, and before it was brought to a stop they scrambled over each other in an effort to reach the ground. Women and children, who formed the majority of the passengers, were knocked down and trampled upon. Several were injured, but after being attended by the hospital physicians continued on their way to their homes.

Firemen summoned to the scene extinguished the blaze in the car.

Financial.
Read the illuminous exposition of the Southern Pacific Railroad in to-day's Morning Telegraph.—Adv.

Premature Loss of Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.—Adv.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL ISSUES A STATEMENT

Reply to the Letters Published by the Operators.

Higher Cost of Living for Miners—Their Productive Capacity—Profits of Operators—An Appeal for Arbitration.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 22.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America to-day issued an address to the public for publication in the newspapers to-morrow morning. It is partly a reply of the letters of the operators declining to accede to the demands of the union, which were published about ten days ago.

Briefly summarized, the address says that every possible means was resorted to in the effort to prevent the strike, claims that the cost of living has increased to the point where the miner was compelled to ask for higher wages; denies the allegations of the operators that the productive capacity of the mine workers has fallen off, but, on the other hand, has increased; quotes official figures to substantiate the contention that ths employers can pay higher wages without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer; asserts that the coal-carrying railroads, which control about 85 per cent. of the mines, absorb the profits of their coal companies by charging exorbitant freight rates; claims that a ton at the mines means anywhere from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds instead of 2,240, and says that more men are killed and injured in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania annually than were killed or wounded during the Spanish-American war.

The address also says that in the event the union is crushed, which, it adds, is not likely, a new organization would rise from its ruins. It concludes with another appeal for arbitration of all questions in dispute. The address, in full, is as follows:

"To the Public: If the contest now in progress in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania affected only the welfare of the railroad and mining corporations on the one hand and the coal mine workers on ths other, the public would have no vital interests at stake and would consequently be less concerned than it now is in the continuance, the extension, or termination of ths conflict, but, inasmuch as there is a third and important interest involved, which, although in no wise responsible for the present strike, is, nevertheless, an innocsnt victim thereof, it is but fair and proper that the general puhlic should be fully and accurately informed upon the merits of the question in controversy.

"If it shall be asked why we have waited until the close of the sixth week of the strike to issue a statemcnt of this nature, sufficient answer may be found in the fact that we have hesitated to utter any word or to take any position that would impede or embarrass easy reconciliation with the coal operators. Every delay and precaution, every concelvable conciliatory effort that honorable and conservative men could take to avert a rupture, and every means that thought could suggest to bring the matter in dispute to arbitration, was resorted to by the union both before the strike order was issued and sincs it went into effect, but without avail, the coal magnates replying to all our overtures with the declaration that there was nothing to arhitrate. This statement on their part is equivalent to saying that the coal mine workers have made unreasonable demands, and have struck without real or sufficient cause. To this let plain, unvarnished facts and figures reply.

EARNINGS OF MINES.

"For more than twenty-five years the anthracite coal mine workers of Pennsylvania have chafed and groaned under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions of employment imaginahle. Their average annual earnings havs been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that their work is more hazardous and the cost of living greater than in any other important American industry. The total number of persons employed in and around the anthracite coal mines is 147,500; they ars employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year, and they receive as compensation for their services an average of $1.42 for a ten-hour work day. It will thus hs noted that they earn annually less than $300. Such pay may supply a living on a par with some classes of European laborers; but who will say that it is sufficient to support American citizenship or enable parents to educate and properly maintain their families?

"True it is that a 10 per cent. increase in wages was granted hy the coal operators as a strike concession two years ago, hut it is also true that a large portion of this 10 per cent. was paid back to the companies to huy the suppression of an old powder grievance; moreover, according to reliahle commercial agencies, the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs, from 30 to 40 per cent., so that the purchasing power of a miner's earnings is less now than before the strike of 1900.

"The Presidents of the various coal carrying railroads have given publicity to a statement that during the year 1901 the productive capacity of mine workers deteriorated an average of 12½ per cent.; in other words, the United Mine Workers organization is accused of encouraging poor workmanship. An examination of the reports on coal production compiled by the United States Government, discloses the fact that the allegations of the railroad Presidents are misleading and untrue, as the following figures will demonstrate:

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF MINES.

"From 1890 to 1900, inclusive, the mines were in active operation an average of 182 days per year, and for each person employed there was produced 363.58 tons of coal per year, or for each day the mines were in operation, 2.16 tons were produced per employe; while in the year 1901, against which the operators so bitterly complained, the mines were in operation 194½ days, and there were produced 475.4 tons for each person employed, or for each day the mines were in operation, 2.36 tons were produced per employe, thus showing conclusively that instead of a deterioration, there was a decided improvement in

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Chicago in Twenty-four Hours.
Morning, noon or night, by the New York Central lines, affording an excellent service at about two cents per mile.—Adv.

the productive capacity of the men after they became thoroughly organized. Can the unprejudiced reflect upon these facts and conclude that the anthracite miner is not a better workman than he was before the 10 per cent. concession in wages two years ago?

"The railroad Presidents contend that they cannot increase wages without making a corresponding increase in the selling price of their product to the consumer, and have accused the mine workers of suggesting a proposition that would impose a hardship upon the public by increasing the market price of coal 10 cents a ton, the amount that would have been required to meet all the demands made by the miners; however, their solicituds for the public weal has not deterred them from advancing the market price of their coal more than $1 per ton since the strike was inaugurated without giving any part of this increase to the mine workers.

"In substantiation of our claim that the coal companies can afford to pay increased wages to the mine workers without increasing the cost of coal to consumers we submit the following extracts from the Government reports showing the selling value of coal loaded on cars at the mines for the eleven years beginning with 1890 and ending with 1900, as compared with 1901. The average home value of all coal mined and sold during this period was $1.48 per ton, while a press bulletin recently issued by Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, says that for the year 1901, 'the increase in the value of the anthracite product received at the mines showed a gain of $27,746,169, or more than 31 per cent. over that of 1900. The average price for the marketed anthracite coal, that is, the product shipped to market or sold to local trade, was $1.87, the highest figure obtained since 1888.'

"In other words, while, according to President Olyphant, 13 cents per ton represents the operators' increased cost of production in 1901, 39 cents per ton—as compared with 1900—represents the increased value of the product to the operators. In view of the fact that this enormous increase in the selling price of coal has been extorted from the consumer by the Coal Trust, can any one say that the demands of the miners for a small portion of the increased wealth their labor has produced are unreasonable or unwarranted?

AN OPERATOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Further evidence of the ability of the mine operators to pay increased wages is found in the sworn testimony of Mr. John Markle, managing partner of the G. B. Markle Coal Company. This firm operates three mines in the Lehigh Valley region uno is known as an independent operator. In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in re Markle vs. Wilbur, (Pennsylvania State Reports, P. 200,) 'John Markle was sworn and during his testimony swore that he was appointed Superintendent or manager by the articles of co-partnership, at a salary of $15,000 per year, and that under his management, from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, the partnership made large profits of over $1,000,000.'

"During the five years referred to by Mr. Markle the Government reports show that the home value of coal produced by the anthracite coal companies was $1.51 per ton. If the G. B. Markle Company could make a profit of over $1,000,000 in five years when the selling price of their coal at the mines was $1.51, does it not seem reasonable to suppose that the larger companies whose cost of production is necessarily less—could make a sufficient profit in 1901, when the home value of their coal was $1.87 per ton, to enable them without detriment to their business, to pay the anthracite mine workers the small pittance asked for by them?

"In his annual report to the Directors of his company President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western says in substance: 'The year 1901 will pass into history as one of the most satisfactory, if not the banner, year for the anthracite coal interests of this country. The tonnage mined, purchased, and handled was much greater than any previous year in the history of the company. The rate per ton per mile earned on coal hauled was 8.91 mills. The present outlook is favorable for an indefinite continuance of these favorable conditions.' The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, commenting upon the report of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson, says that the average of anthracite selling prices for 1901 must have been 30 to 40 cents higher than in 1900, and the profits of the coal mining operations of the Delaware and Hudson in 1901 was $1,402,307.

"President Baer, the recognized spokesman of the coal trust, made the statement that he was ready to submit the books of the coal departments for our examination, in order to prove that wages could not be increased. This proposition—on the surface, appears reasonable—but when dissected and analyzed it is positively absurd. Eighty-five or ninety per cent. of all coal produced in the anthracite regions is from mines owned and operated by the various coal carrying railroads; the freight charges for hauling a ton of anthracite coal one mile are three times as great as those of other roads for hauling a ton of bituminous coal one mile; and as a consequence the coal departments, while actually earning enormous profits on a legitimate business, may and do appear to be losing money, for the reason that the railway departments absorb the profits of the coal departments by charging the coal departments exorbitant freight rates. They thus rob Peter to pay Paul. It cannot be said, in extenuation, that there is any peculiar necessity for this trinle charge on hard coal, for all other kinds of freight—very much more troublesome to handle and more perishable—are carried at a far lower rate.

A MINE WORKER'S TON.

"In connection with this subject attention is respectfully directed to the fact that a ton of coal as the consumer understands it is not a ton of coal as the miner is paid for it, that it to say, when the consumer purchases a ton of coal he receives 2,240 pounds, a legal ton; when the railroad companies transport coal to market they receive tariff upon 2,240 pounds, a legal ton, but when the miner is being paid for his labor he is required to produce and load from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds for a ton, and it is against this flagrant injustice that the anthracite mine workers so vigorously and justly protest. The operators say, of course, that the excess weight is required to compensate them for impurities and refuse matter that is loaded with the coal and cannot be marketed, but if their statement be true why is it necessary to continue a system of docking by which at times they arbitrarily deduct from a miner's earnings from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total as a penalty for loading impurities, for which they have already penalized him in excess weight?

"It must be obvious to every intelligent observer that the coal companies derive a considerable income from the continuance of this system of measuring the earnings of their employes, as they thus receive a large amount of marketable coal for which they return no compensation to the miner. The miners have asked that the coal they produce shall be honestly weighed and correctly recorded.

"This recital of facts disposes of the operators' claim that they cannot afford to pay living wages for faithful service and unceasing toil amid surroundings constantly fraught with the gravest danger.

"The reports of the Mine Inspectors' Bureau of the State of Pennsylvania show that during the past decade the average yearly fatalities in the anthracite coal mines were 437, and that for the year 1901 there were 484 fatal and 1,256 non-fatal accidents. This means that for every 119,000 tons of coal brought to the surface one person is killed and more than two seriously injured; it means that for each day the mines are in operation more than two persons' lives are sacrificed and more than five persons are injured. Indeed, it is a matter of record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania as were killed and wounded from the American ranks in the Spanish-American war in Cuba.

MINERS AS CITIZENS.

"Yet if one were to credit the stories that appear in the columns of the daily press, it would seem that the men who constantly risk their lives working in the bowels of the earth were a lawless class, who have no high conception of the duties of American citizenship. That they have been grossly maligned is proved by the records of the police courts and the testimony of the Chiefs of police departments of the four largest mining communities in the anthracite field, namely, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, and Shamokin. The reports of these cities and the statements of the Burgess and Chiefs of Police prove that there have been less infractions of the law and fewer arrests during the time the strike has been in progress than for a like period preceding it; in fact, a person passing through the coal fields and mining towns of Northeastern Pennsylvania would not know that a great industrial contest is in progress but for the presence of a perfect army of coal and iron police, who proudly display their revolvers and rifles, and flaunt their authority in an effort to overawe peaceful strikers or provoke them to acts of violence.

"As we said in the opening paragraph of this statement, we have done all that honorable men could do both to avert and to end this strike. It is now apparent that the real purpose of the coal operators is to destroy organization among their workmen. If by any chance they should succeed in their design—which is not at all likely—another labor organization will spring from the ruins of the United Mine Workers of America, and the contest for living wages, for humane conditions of employment, for better education, for higher citizenship, will go on until the men who produce coal, the originating motor power which drives the wheels of commerce and industry, the product that is so essential to the welfare of society, the mineral which is the very foundation of our National prosperity, shall receive for their labor sufficient compensation to relieve them of the necessity of sending their boys and girls of tender years and frail physique to the mines and mills, there to destroy their youthful vigor in an effort to assist their underpaid parents to maintain their families.

"Conscious of the great responsibility resting upon us; apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants in this struggle, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute, and if our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry, and await the day when we shall have a more righteous cause to claim the approval of the American people.

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President United Mine Workers of America."

STRIKING MINERS IN TOWN.

Delegate Tells the Central Federated Union of Measures Planned to Bring Victory.

Thomas P. Williams, manager of the Anthracite Glee Club of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was in this city yesterday, and was allowed the privilege of the floor at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. The Anthracite Glee Club is composed of twelve strikers from the anthracite regions, who have started in to earn money by giving concerts. Mr. Williams had letters of recommendation from John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers. He explained briefly the objects for which the club was organized. He was followed by John Evans of Scranton, Penn., who said he was a delegate of the United Mine Workers and one of the anthracite strikers. Mr. Evans said that he is here for the purpose of aiding the Anthracite Glee Club to get up concerts.

"The stories of the alleged comforts of the mine workers which have been told are preposterous," he said. "Many of them work in the mines from 6 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. for $1.10 and $1.15 a day, and with this they have to support a family. The strikers are in the fight to win, and they will remain out until they win if it should take three months, in spite of the statements of the operators. If the proposition to stop working in the soft coal mining districts of Pennsylvania two days a week, beginning this week, does not bring about the desired result, additional action will be taken at the general convention of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis on July 17. There they will consider the question of ordering a general strike of the bituminous miners. We do not wish to take this step, and hope we will gain our demands before that time, but if we have to declare a general strike, it will be for the public to give a verdict. The strike would not be of our seeking."

RESTRICT SOFT COAL SUPPLY.

Prices Held at Top Notch in Baltimore, Although Maryland's Output Never Was Larger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—It is becoming plainly apparent that the speculative element is in control of the soft-coal situation in Baltimore, and despite the fact that the output of the Maryland mines was never larger than at present, prices continue at top-notch figures, and little coal is being sold in this city other than to fill contracts. Fear of a general strike is given by many operators as the reason for holding back the supply. So far as prices go, they continue anywhere from $1 to $1.50 above the rate agreed upon on April 1.

Coal brokers and manufacturers claim that this is an abnormal condition and that there is no reason for such high prices at this time, considering that all Maryland and West Virginia mines are working to their full capacity, with the exception of a few West Virginia mines, which are still closed on account of the strike, which is fast petering out. There is a considerable demand from New York and other Northern cities for soft coal, as a result of the closing down of the anthracite mines, but this demand, it is claimed, is not sufficient to warrant holding the prices at such high figures.

Another evidence that the operators are restricting the supply is the fact that practically no coal is being sold here for export purposes. There is a large number of ships in the harbor looking for coal contracts, but these are not forthcoming. There is plenty of coal on the piers, but it is not for sale except at prohibitive prices.

THE SOFT COAL SITUATION.

300 Cars Loaded Saturday in the Pocahontas District—March of Miners.

ROANOKE, Va., June 22.—An official statement given out to-night by the general officers of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company says the loading of coal yesterday in the Pocahontas district was 300 cars. This is a falling off of about fifty cars, as compared with the output on the previous day, but is in excess of what had been expected, owing to the fact that most of the operators work only half a day Saturdays. There was a falling off in the output of the Clinch Valley and Thacker fields Saturday.

There was a miners' meeting at Gilliam, West Va., to-day, at which between 200 and 300 strikers were present. They left Gilliam later in the day to march to Elkhorn, accompanied by a brass band. When the marchers reached the end of North Fork branch their numbers had dwindled to less than 100. So far there have been no acts of violence reported.

ELEVATED USING HARD COAL.

The air of New York was freer from soft-coal smoke yesterday than it has been on any Sunday for the last three weeks. Some of the chimneys of apartment houses were sending out volumes of smoke, and the Sound steamers and most of the ferryboats contributed to the smoke cloud, but the engines on all the lines of the Manhattan Railway Company were burning anthracite.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday that he had learned from the coal agent of the Manhattan Railway Company that enough "broken anthracite" was on hand to keep the dummy engines going until Thursday evening. In the meantime the company will try, its officials say, to have enough in sight ahead to keep going for several weeks longer.

G. I. Herbert, the coal agent of the Manhattan, said that all kinds of coal except the coal actually requirsd are being offered to him for sale for the elevated road. He would attend to all bona fide offers, but could only take coal that could be used in the fire boxes of the engines.

"For instance," he continued, "we have received two offers of fifty tons each from Western cities of stove coal. Of course, this size we cannot use, and fifty tons, I need not say, would not go very far. I wish it also to be understood that we are not going to pay any prices asked for coal, merely because we want to burn anthracite. There seems to be an impression that we are willing to pay $50 a ton for coal or can be compelled to buy coal at that price, but that is not so. We are ready to pay the very highest price in reason."

Compartment Sleeping Cars
and café car on the Erie's 7:25 P. M. train to Buffalo afford absolute comfort.—Adv.

PATERSON'S MAYOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION

Citizens Reminded of the City Ordinances Against Firearms.

All Quiet Throughout the Streets—The Military in Control—Weavers Divided as to Question of Returning to the Mills.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—This has been an exceedingly quiet day. The fine weather caused a large portion of the citizens to take trips to resorts, and, although there were many visitors from out of town attracted to see the soldiers on duty, there was nothing like a crowd gathered at any point during the day. When there was any manifestation on the part of the curious to stop and watch the soldiers, the police on patrol wers quickly on band with requests to move on.

During the early morning hours the police searched two buildings on Straight Street for arms. During the last week the supply of firearms in all the stores handling such goods in this city has been cleaned out. Almost anything in the shape of a pocket firearm has commanded a ready sale. Probably ths greater part of the purchasers have been men bent on protecting themselves in case of trouble in the city, but still it is reasonable to suppose that the disorderly element has also been preparing for a possible collision with the authorities.

A frequent source of annoyance to the police during the last few days has been the setting off of firecrackers and similar noise-producing agencies in the streets. These, when set off out of sight of a policeman, cannot be told from a pistol shot, and there have been several scares caused by the too early celebration of the coming Fourth of July.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

With these facts and others in view, the city to-night was placarded with the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, In consequence of the conditions at present existing in our city, and of the efforts that are being made by the authorities of the Municipal, County, and State Governments to establish and to preserve law and order in this city, it is deemed advisable that the citizens and rssidents of this city should co-opsrate and render every assistance; and

Whereas, At this season of the year the explosion of firearms and fireworks is more frequent than at any other time; and

Whereas, The frequent explosion of fireworks, firearms, firecrackers, torpedoes, and other explosives in the streets and public places of our city is likely to cause persons to assemble together in crowds and create public disorder; and

Whereas, Under the ordinances of the City of Paterson, all persons are prohibited from firing or discharging any cannon, gun, bowling piece, revolver, pistol, or fireworks of any description, in the streets or public places of said city; and

Whereas, It is also provided by ordinance that it le unlawful to manufacture or store gunpowder, nitroglycerins, or other explosive material within the limits of said city; and

Whereas, also, It is provided by statute that it is unlawful for any person not a police officer or other peace officer to carry concealed upon his person any offensive or dangerous weapon, without permission of the police authorities of the said city.

Now, therefore, I, John Hinchliffs, Mayor of the said City of Paterson, do hereby command that all persons within the limits of the said City of Paterson do observs and do refrain from violating the provisions of the ordinances and the laws above mentioned; and I do hereby further direct and order that all police officers, constables, and other peace officers shall be vigilant and active in enforcing the said ordinances and laws, and in apprehending all persons guilty of violating the same, that they may bs dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1902.

JOHN HINCHLIFFE,
Mayor.

Thers had been considerable fear expressed that, under the guise of an early celebration of the Nation's birthday, a crowd might be gathered and trouble started.

POLICE SEARCH FOR ARMS.

The early morning visits to the Italian quarters resultsd in nothing. The houses were ransacked from cellar to attic, and nothing in the shape of an offensive weapon discovered, although the authorities admit they expected to reap quite a harvest.

The searches wers made under the guise of searching for violations of the excise law. There are saloons in both houses visited, and they were warned they must not sell liquor to-day. There was a fairly general shutting down of the saloons in the city, and those that did business exercised considerabls care. The removal of Chief Graul was given as the reason for this, because, although the Mayor is a brewer, it was thought he might make trouble for the saloon keepers, owing to the disturbed state of the city.

Some of the troops had a bad scare last night. Those on guard about Auger & Simon's mill were annoyed for a time by a gang which gathered in the woods beyond the mill and sent off hot-air balloons and raised considerable nolee. While this was in progress a black shape was seen moving along toward the mill, and in the distance it made considerable noise, which could be distinguished above the other noises of the city. The men on sentry duty gave the alarm, and the entire detachment turned out and prepared to defy a mob. It was suggested the hot-air balloons had served as signals, and there was considerable excitement for two or three minutes.

About the time the soldiers were ready to repel an attack, the dark shape approaching passed under a street lamp and the sabres of the cavalry patrol caught ths rays of light. The infantrymen had just time enough to scurry to cover and leave things peaceful looking when the patrol cantered up and asked the state of the night.

Thus far the troops have had a rather hard time of it. The commissary arrangements have been poor. There was food enough and to spare, but the arrangements for preparing it were limited to one stove in the armory. To-day gas stoves were set up, and better service is promised in the future. Gas stoves are also being set up in the various mills where details of the troops are permanently encamped. In the past it has been 9 or 10 o'clock before breakfast was ready, 3 or 4 before dinner was served, and supper has been largely a matter of chance and good fortune for each individual.

The men of the First Troop, despairing of getting baths any other way, turned the yard of a stable on Ellison Street, where they have some of their horses quartered, into a shower bath. The plan they adopted this morning was for a dozen to strip and stand in the yard, while comrades played inch streams of water on them.

The streets all day resounded with ths roll of the heavy service wagons of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. The new plan of camping the men at the various mills caused the supplies to be distributed about the city, and the wagons have been working all day. Every time a load passed through the streets there were two or thres men with rifles on the top, and the frequent trips of the wagons seemed to magnify the number of soldiers in the city. All of the men now carry ten rounds of ammunition, and at each mill there are several times as many rounds for each man. At the first sign of troubis each man will be served with twenty rounds more.

TO FIRE NO WARNING VOLLEY.

The officer in command of each detail has received instruction that his men are not to fire until compelled to, but if forced to fire, they are directed to fire to kill. The orders are that no warning volley is to be fired, and that the first shots are to be directly into the mob. At each mill there have been detailed two, three, or four men who are experts with the rifle. These men can bring down a man at 2,000 yards, and they are to be stationed in the upper stories in cass of trouble to bring down any riot leader who may be getting away after a clash.

The weavers are between two minds, and are divided into two sections. One portion favors going to work in the morning, regardless of existing conditions. Just about half, howsver, ars talking in a different vein. They object to working under the protection of soldiers, and claim that it makes them feel as if they were "scabs." They claim there is no need of soldiers being detailed in the mills and that, if the city wishes to keep the troops here, let them stay out on ths street and not turn each mill into a barracks. Then, too, these same men talk of staying out until the troops depart, just to show the bosses that they can do so without committing violence. It le hard to tell to whicb counsel the great body of the workers will listen.

The bosses, on the other hand, say the talk of a general staying out of the mills is nonsense, and that the workers should not take offense at the presence of the troops, who are there simply to protect property and see that the peace is preserved.

If the shut-down is long and protracted, the boss silkworkers will, it is said, bs found well prepared. It is now the fag end of the season. The Summer trade is over, the Fall trade has not started, and the Winter trade is still far away. Five weeks ago the samples for the next trade were put on the road. It is said on good authority that not one manufacturer has booked an order without having attached to it a strike clause.

It is believed that to-morrow may turn the scals one way or the other. Ths preparatory whistles will blow at 6:30, and twenty minutes later the entrance whistles will sound, and the weavers will either be reconciled to the presencs of the troops or else bs out on strike.

HUDSON COUNTY WEAVERS ACT

Twelve Hundred Delegates Decide to Stay Idle—Many Special Police Sworn In.

There will be no work in the silk mills in Hudson County to-day, according to the determination of dslegations representing about 50 per cent. of the weavers employed in the various mills. The delegates, who numbered about 1,200, met in Saldarina's, in West Hoboken, last evening. Ths meeting was a quiet, peaceful one, all the delegates being well dressed, cool, and deliberate. There was nothing of ths Anarchist about any of those who took an active part in the proceedings, and if any such were pressnt they kept well out of sight and said nothing.

Ths millowners have determined to open their mills this morning, but it is doubtful if they have many hands return to their looms. The meeting last night lasted until 10 o'clock. Those who were present figured that when they voted not to go to work they acted on behalf of about one-half of the whole number. They did not bind the others, but will try to keep them out also, but by peaceful methods, and they declared in conversation after the meeting that, if any violence was attempted by persons taking advantage of the strike, they would hand such persons over to ths authorities.

Despite the peaceful talk of the weavers, the police are preparing for trouble in all the county towns in Hudson. In West Hoboken the police will be on guard at every mill to protect those who choose to ignore the vote of last night and answer the whistle in the morning.

Union Hill is prepared for trouble, although the chances are against any developing there, unless the strikers succeed in closing the other mills, and then there will be another attempt to get out the hands at the Simon mill.

Mayor Groth, to be prepared for an emergency, has sworn in 300 special policemen, and they will be on duty in the morning.

North Bergen, whicb has no organized police force, has sworn in about 100 specials, who will be on duty about the Givenaud mill, at Homsstead, to-morrow.

The Sunday was exceedingly quiet in all parts of the district which will be affected by the strike. There was no disorder.

Chief Murphy of Jersey City last night arranged to have 200 policeman on guard this morning about ths six silk mills in the Hudson City section of Jersey City.

MOTT COMPANY'S BIG PLANT.

Twenty Acres Secured in Lower Trenton for Iron Works—Investment of $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Ground is to be broken here about the middle of July for a large establishment which is to be operated by the Jordan L. Mott Iron Company of New York. The plot secured by the company comprises about twenty acres in the lower part of Trenton, now occupied principally by the plants of the Roeblings, the Trenton Iron Company, and the American Bridge Company and several minor iron plants.

The preliminary buildings are to cost more than $1,000,000 and 2,250 workmen, most of them skilled laborers, are to be employed. The company bas been utilizing a plant here for some time for the manufacture of certain lines of goods. The real estate deals are to be concluded on ths arrival of an officer of the company from Europe in a few days.

MILL OWNER'S WIDOW SUES.

She Thinks an $800 Annuity from a $1,000,000 Estate Insufficient for Her Proper Maintenance.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Mrs. Margaret Bailey, widow of Peter Bailey, the senior member of the silk-weaving company doing business under the name of Ashley & Bailey, has filed a caveat against the admission to probate of her busband's will.

Mrs. Bailey claims that ths provision made for annuity is not sufficient. Ths estate is worth at least $1,000,000. The will provides that the house at 246 River Street, with all its contents, in which they lived, shall bs for her uss during her lifetime, unless she should choose to live elsewhere, in which case her stepson must provide her with another house, and should the stepson desire her to move he must provide her with a suitable house at a place of her choosing.

For ths maintainance of therself and the house she is allowed about $800 a year. Mrs. Bailey was married to Petsr Bailey about six years ago. Mr. Bailey died very suddenly two weeks ago.

KENTUCKY OIL OPERATIONS.

Fields of Knox County Prove to be Rich in the Product.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—That Knox County abounds in oil in paying quantities is now a certainty. Stinking Creek, the seat of extensive oil operations at pressnt, was the first section of the Knox County oil fields to be developed.

One fact that is favorable to the Stinking Creek field is that not a well has been drilled that has not shown oil. It is now the consensus of opinion among the Stinking Creek operators that deep wells will prove far the most valuabls in this field, and the Baker Farm well is given as an illustration. This is undoubtedly the best well ever drilled in that fisld. Nearly every new well in that section is contracted to be drilled 1,500 feet or more in order to reach the Baker Farm sand, which is said by some to be the Big Injun sand.

C. A. Sussner, the representative of several companies on Stinking Creek, said:

"Yes, we will have a pipe line on Stanking Creek as soon as I am in a position to tell the Standard Oil Company, with which I worked for several years, that we have a paying production. This we will have soon. I put in the pipe lines leading to Somerset. I think this is a mors desirable oilfield than that of Wayne."

The Standard Oil Company is preparing to build two pipe lines in the county and this is regarded as a guarantee of the field's value.

The Kaltenborn Concerts.

The first Kaltenborn concert of this season will be given on Saturday evening next, when the Circle Music Hall, at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, will be thrown open. This is the fourth year of thess successful Summer night concerts. An orchestra of forty instruments will render select programmee, and as usual certain nights will be devoted to special features. These will comprise selections from Wagner and other composers, popular music, and "request" programmes.

Under Royal Warrant

Apollinaris
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS
is supplied to
His Majesty,
The King of England
and to
H. R. H.
The Prince of Wales
and served at all
the Court Festivities.

FOUND MANGLED ON A TRACK.

Apparently Fell from Car Returning from Coney Island—His Wife and Children Went On.

A little before midnight last night Thomas McCue, conductor on a Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn) trolley car, discovered lying on the track about a quarter of a mile from the Sea Beach Palace station, Coney Island, a man bleeding and unconscious. A hasty examination showed that the man's arm was severed from the body, his face badly cut, besides other injuries, including probably broken bones.

McCue thought that more than one car had passed over the body. He placed the wounded man on a pile of cinders at the track side and hurried to the Emergency Hospital for help. The ambulance was out, and it was necessary to wait for its return.

Meantime a crowd of soms 600 or 700 excited persons gathered around the place where the wounded man lay, and there were many protests because he was left on the ground, and he was then placed in a car. The ambulance came within a few minutes and Dr. Barrow took the man to the Emergency Hospital.

Just after the arrival of the ambulance the man regained consciousness for a short time, and said his name was John Felix, that he lived at 470 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and that about 11:15, with his wife and two children, he got aboard a Brooklyn Third Avenue car to go home. He could not tell how he came to be off the car or how he was hurt. He lost consciousness again before any more information could be obtained. Felix is very seriously injured, and the doctors think he will die.

Inquiries mads by Detective Taylor failed to find the wife and children, nor was it possible at Coney Island to ascertain the name of the conductor or the number of the car upon which Felix had started to Brooklyn. It was supposed that the car with the wife and children had gone on to the city, apparently in ignorance of the man's injury.

CARS ON FIVE LINES STALLED.

Blowing Out of a Fuse in a Power House Delays Traffic for Half an Hour.

Five trolley lines of the Interurban Street Railway Company were tied up for half an hour last night, owing to the blowing out of a fuse in the power house at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

The big dynamos there supply the power for the Sixth Avenue, Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown, Seventh Avenue, and Eighth Avenue lines, and when the machinery stopped at 9:30 o'clock the cars on all the lines mentioned came to a standstill.

Thousands of people were returning from church at the time and a great deal of inconvenisnce was caused. The Columbus Avenus line was running and hundreds of stalled passengers walked two and thres blocks to that line, with the result that the Columbus Avenus cars were overcrowded. Cabmen reaped a rich harvest and the elevated roads got a big share of the traffic.

FIREWORKS FACTORY BURNED.

Historic Building Destroyed at West Hanover, Mass.—$30,000 Loss.

WEST HANOVER, Mass., June 22.—The main factory of the National Fireworks Company was burned to-day, together with all machinery, stock, and finished goods. The loss is about $30,000, upon which there is $7,000 insurance.

The company manufactured firecrackers of all sizes, and the fire first took hold of 2,000 cases of finished goods. Explosions continued for nearly three hours, occasional detonations being felt twelve miles away. Proprietor George Clark showed great courage by entering the magazine and removing all the loose powder, thereby preventing combustion of three tons of powder.

The building destroyed was historic. It was built in 1710, and was known as the Parstow Anchor Forge. It was there that the anchors of the old frigate Constitution were forged, and during the Revolution cannon and cannon balls were made there. The Government had work done there during later wars.

FIRE DEVASTATES FORESTS.

550,000,000 Feet of Standing Timber in Washington, Valued at $1,100,000, Destroyed.

TACOMA, Washington, June 22.—Standing timber to the amount of 550,000,000 feet has been burned in the districts along the line of the Northern Pacific. This timber comprised a splendid forest of fir, and was all readily accessible because it grew within a few miles of ths railroad. Two days ago these trees reared thsmselves in an unbroken mass covering sixty-three square miles of territory. To-day all that remains of them are smoldering, blackened trunks.

Ths valus of the timber destroyed is placed at $1,100,000.

All danger from the forest fires is at an end, so far as Hot Springs and Lester are concerned. The wind has gone down and the fire is not spreading. A special from Hot Springs says that that town is now safe. Reports from Lester, which also was threatened last night, state that no further fear is apprehended there.

It was learned to-day that the Page Lumber Company's camp at Eagle Gorge was destroyed Friday night. Several of the workmen had narrow escapes from the fire. The Kamasket Shingle Company's mill was saved, but the outbuildings and most of the logging outfit were consumed.

At Carrington the fire fighters have thus far been able to save the sawmill, though fire still encompasses it. Several smalled wood camps in Green River Valley have also been damagsd. Not a single one has escaped some loss.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 22.—Forest fires are raging along the British Columbia Coast. Their existence was evidenced yesterday by the smoke laden air about this city. Out on the Gulf of Georgia is a mass of smoke, and smoke is so thick in the harbor that it is impossible to see the opposite shore.

Read Island, 130 miles north of this city, is being devastated by fire, according to a report brought to the city by passengers who arrived from the north.

Vessels crossing the gulf bring word that great quantities of smoke are coming from the neighborhood of Chemanus.

DEPUTY POSTMASTER MISSING.

Ossining Office Accounts Mixed Up and a Shortage Apprehended.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 22.—Deputy Postmaster Henry H. Reynolds is missing from the village. He apparently left the village on Friday morning without saying where he was going, and no word bas besn received from him by either Postmaster John McNally or Mrs. Reynolds. He had been connected with the Post Office for eight years.

Postmaster McNally refused to talk except to admit that he has sent for Post Office Inspectors to investigate the office. He admits he is not able to straighten out the accounts which were in Reyonide's hands. It is said there is a shortage of about $700. Reynolds, besides bis wife, left one son behind. He received a salary of $1,000 a year.

POST OFFICE CLERK SCALDED.

Some Mystery as to Where and How the Injuries Were Received.

Joseph Steinmetz, sixty-one years old, of 313 Bleecker Street, a clerk in the General Post Office, is in the Hudson Street Hospital, severely scalded about the feet and legs. His condition is said to be serious. The hospital authorities refused last night to say anything about the case further than that an ambulance, in charge of Dr. Rea, had been called shortly before 5 o'clock last evening to Beekman Street and Park Row, and that Steinmetz had been taken to the hospital.

There is no police record of the case, and no explanation as to how Steinmetz was scalded. A policeman of the Oak Street Station said last night he had been told that the man walked across the street from the Post Office shortly before 5 o'clock and that he then got a policeman to send in an ambulance call.

At the Post Office no one knew anything about the case, it was said, although plenty of people could be found who knew Steinmetz. No one admitted any knowledge of an accident of any kind in the Post Office Building.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Monday's and Tuesday's Offering in

Foulard Silk Suits at $11.50.



These suits are fully worth $18.75 and $21, and are selling all over the city at those prices. We purchased the lot so advantageously that we can afford to sell them at a little more than half the regular price. Many of the gowns are similar to illustration.

All are made of best quality satin foulard in the popular polka dot pattern; large, medium and small size dots; the colors are black, navy, French blue and white; all waists are lined throughout; and smartly trimmed with stitched taffeta straps on collar, cuffs and belt, and are tucked and pleated in the newest modes.

The skirts are cut with that dash and smart swing so noticeable in the finest custom made dresses and are trimmed to match the waists. All sizes up to 44 bust measure.

100 Duck Skirts, $2.90.

Black and blue duck or Oxford and navy denim; button back style with rows of white stitching as trimming; all sizes; to-day's special price, **$2.90**

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Fascinating Cotton Creations!

A profusion of charming cottons here which will be of intense interest to the woman who has not as yet completed her Summer wardrobe or who is on the lookout for some dainty additions to add to her store of going-away gowns. These are so trivially priced that she will surely avail herself of this timely opportunity.

Silk Mousseline—Most desirable colors; regularly sold for 39c per yard, at 15c

Mercerized Silk Grenadines—In fancy stripes, principally dark colors; fully worth 50c, at 15c

Mercerized Chambray—Prettiest colors, such as blue, pink, rose, tan, gray, green, etc.; fully worth 50c per yard, at, yard 15c

Dotted Swiss Mulls—Splendid sheer fabric; regularly sold for 19c, at, yard, 12½c

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Bed Spreads.

We offer four splendid specials in bed spreads for to-day's selling. A rare opportunity for the housewife to secure unmatchable bargains.

59c.—Full size Crochet—Marseilles patterns; good quality; usual price 85c.

$1.—Full size crochet bed spreads; Marseilles patterns; with or without fringe; extra heavy; usual price $1.49.

$1.98—Full size colored Marseilles bed spreads; beautiful designs; fine quality; regular price $2.75—some with fringe $2.50.

$2.50.—Full size damask bed spreads; as good as any sold for $5.00—French Marseilles patterns.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Lawn Tents, $3.98.

An ideal arrangement to keep the children out of the sun and just the thing for camping out purposes. These tents are of excellent quality duck, strong and sturdy, and sure to give satisfaction. They measure 7 feet high by 7 feet wide. Poles and stakes all complete ready for pitching, priced for to-day at **$3.98**

Bamboo Porch Blinds.

A necessary acquisition for comfortable lounging on the porch during Summer vacation hours. Splendid quality and ready to be put up.

5x8 ft.,	48c	10x8 ft.,	$1.00
7x8 ft.,	70c	10x10 ft.,	$1.25

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

New Publications. | New Publications.

A NEW BOOK OF HUMOR

OLYMPIAN NIGHTS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

FULLY ILLUSTRATED, $1.25

If you want a good laugh, this new book by Mr. Bangs is just the thing. It tells the humorous adventures of a mortal among the modern up-to-date gods of Olympus. Nothing since the "House Boat" series has been so thoroughly characteristic of the author's best humor and whimsical fancy.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

Rare Books.—History of Flagellation, Golden Ass, Moll Flanders, Voltaire; any book. Pratt, 161 8th Av.

Vantine's
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Pure Coffee

To introduce a new blend of Mocha and Java Coffee WE OFFER FOR a limited time only our

MO-RI Coffee

at 25c. a lb.

Regular price 30c. lb.

Roasted under our personal supervision and packed in air-tight cans, which preserve strength and flavor.

RELIC HUNTERS HAUNT THE WHITE HOUSE

Seek Bits of the Building Being Torn Away.

Historic Parts of the Mansion Disappear, Among Them the Great Conservatory Remodeled by Mrs. Hayes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Souvenir hunters from all over the globe are haunting the White House for some relic from the old part of the building being torn away. Even a bit of the cornice put in at the instigation of Mrs. Grant or Mrs. Harrison or a scrap of the gilded cornice put in by Harriet Lane Johnson when she presided over the state functions for President Buchanan are greedily picked out from the rubbish and carried away.

The Marine Band concert on the White House lawn this afternoon brought a large crowd of townspeople and strangers, all of whom sought to secure some bit of the interior of the old building. Scraps from the old laths in the state dining room, hand split and unplaned, probably older than the original structure itself, are sought for with more interest than almost anything else. To-day the moldings and pillars were removed from the East Room. The ornamental plaster work which remained intact under the ruthless hands of the workmen was deemed worth preserving by those fortunate enough to secure it. The beautifully carved wooden mantel from the Red Room awakened the cupidity of a number of statesmen, but it was carried away to be put in storage and will be disposed of later.

Sightseers who came to the north front door to seek admittance were satisfied to turn away when they found that they could secure a few splinters of wood from the wooden mantels or a scrap from the great Tiffany stained-glass screen being removed from the front hall. A number of Senators and others interested in historic relics are anxious to own some trifle from the interior of the house. The beautiful crystal chandeliers in the East Room, that were its chief feature, were removed and carefully packed yesterday and will be used in the same room or some other part of the building in the future.

With the removal of the conservatories from the west side of the White House one of the historic points of interest connected with the famous building disappears. That part of the conservatory next to the White House was formerly the billiard room of Gen. Grant, where he spent much of his time in playing his favorite game and smoking. At that time the conservatory began just back of the billiard room and terminated in the larger conservatory at the end. In President Johnson's Administration this passageway leading to the conservatory proper, which was the far end of the main conservatory just removed, was a long wooden passage roofed in glass. It burned away.

Mrs. Hayes, who was a great lover of flowers and took more interest in the conservatories than has any woman since her time, had the conservatory remodeled and the smoking and billiard room of Gen. Grant replaced by the great structure which proved such a feature of the White House at entertainments.

The squat-looking propagating house just back of the conservatory at the northwest corner, and which was removed a few days ago to give place to the office buildings, was built at the instigation and under the direction of Harriet Lane Johnson in 1859. The house fronting next to the War, State, and Navy Departments was built about the same time under her direction. As other Administrations came in and flowers became more and more a feature of entertaining at the White House, these houses were added to and remodeled, the most material changes being made in 1887, when a much larger appropriation than usual was had for the purpose.

Mr. Phister, the German gardener who has had charge of the greenhouses and conservatories since the time of Andrew Johnson, is in despair to see the historic plants removed to any place where room can be found for them. Many of the palms used in the White House decorations this Winter are nearly a hundred years old and have served with more or less regularity in the entertainments of every President during that time in the White House. Some of them are veritable trees now, and it was for them that Mrs. Hayes had the conservatories enlarged and made higher.

Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the conservatories, and one of her best-known pictures was taken as her maid trundled her chair down the aisle of the main glass building. She often sat at the entrance to the conservatory and looked down the long stretch of green when unable to enter the place. During Mrs. Cleveland's and Mrs. Harrison's time the conservatory was always kept open at their receptions and was a great show place for strangers. Scarcely a pane of glass now remains, but it is safe to say that when new buildings are erected they will be the most approved and modern repositories for flowers, with promenade and fountains and places for lounging.

CRUELTY TO FILIPINOS.

Gen. Cailles, Formerly of the Insurgent Forces, Contradicts Major Gardener's Statements.

MANILA, June 22.—The insurgent General Cailles, who surrendered to the American authorities in June, 1901, has notified the board which is investigating the charges of cruelty brought by Major Cornelius Gardener against American officers and soldiers in Tayabas Province, Luzon, that he is willing to testify as to the conditions which existed in Tayabas Province prior to his surrender and after Major Gardener had declared the province to be pacified.

Gen. Cailles says that he agrees with Gen. Malvar, another insurgent leader who has already testified before the board, that Tayabas Province was the best disciplined stronghold the insurgents had. He says he has gone to certain towns in this province where Major Gardener's appointees to the post of Presidente would lead in the manifestations, consisting of music, balls, and banquets, in his honor. Gen. Cailles says also that he knew the people of Tayabas Province well, and that he never heard a single complaint of American soldiers from them.

There are still several witnesses to be examined by the board which is investigating Major Gardener's charges.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIAR LANDS.

Cardinal Rampolla's Reply Received by Gov. Taft, but Not Made Public.

ROME, June 22.—The reply of Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, to the presentation by William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, to the Vatican of his instructions from Secretary of War Root, was received by Gov. Taft last night. It has been translated into English, but after due consideration of the Cardinal's answer, Judge Taft does not deem it proper to permit its publication at the present stage of the proceedings, because he fears that to do so might embarrass the negotiations.

Cardinal Rampolla has submitted a copy of his reply to Judge Taft to the Committee of Cardinals, which was formed to consider the matter of the religious orders and other Church affairs in the Philippines, in order to inform them of the precise scope of the questions involved, and upon which it is hoped that definite results will shortly be arrived at.

It cannot be said that any conclusion has as yet been reached, but the general tenor of Cardinal Rampolla's reply gives reason to expect that Gov. Taft's negotiations will be entirely successful.

Gov. Taft will answer Cardinal Rampolla's letter on Wednesday.

REPRIMAND FOR CAPT. WILD.

Sequel to the Burning of a Philippine Cockpit by Soldiers of His Command.

MANILA, June 22.—Capt. Frederick S. Wild of the Thirteenth Infantry has been sentenced by court-martial to be reprimanded for the burning of a native cockpit at Lingayon, Province of Pagasinan, Luzon.

It is presumed that the soldiers of Capt. Wild's command burned this cockpit from motives of revenge for the attempted killing of two of their comrades by natives. Mr. Johnston, a civil Judge, wrote that soldiers had been seen burning the cockpit, and intimated in his letter that as a result of his investigation of the matter Capt. Wild could give information of the occurrence.

To this letter Capt. Wild replied that Mr. Johnston's statement was unjust, and that he knew nothing of the cockpit. The Captain added it was evident that much more importance was attached by the provincial officials to the burning of the cockpit than to the attempted assassination the same day of two American soldiers.

In approving the findings of the court-martial, which sentenced Capt. Wild to be reprimanded, Gen. Chaffee says the Captain violated a general order and did not show proper respect to the civil authorities.

A PHILIPPINE GAZETTEER.

New Government Publication Containing All Official Data Available.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—One of the most valuable publications yet issued from the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department is "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, with Maps, Charts, and Illustrations." The first part of it is just from the press.

The introductory notice recites the fact that thousands of appeals to the department for information respecting the Philippine Islands indicate a widespread desire on the part of the American public for such a book as this. So all the official data within reach have been gathered together and the result is a mass of information respecting the islands.

CATHOLIC MISSION'S APPEAL.

Jesuit Fathers Need Aid in Relieving Plague-Stricken Alaska Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 22.—The Catholic mission maintained at Holy Cross Mission, on the Lower Yukon, by the Jesuit Fathers is in dire need of assistance. An appeal for aid in the form of contributions of $1 and upward is made by the Rev. J. L. Lucchesi, head of the mission, who briefly describes the harrowing situation prevailing at the mission. The plague which ravaged the Yukon Indian tribes last year killed off over half the population, being particularly severe among adults. The Indians who survived were so frightened that many of them deserted the mission, leaving behind their children and the bodies of the dead.

The Jesuit Fathers have been doing everything possible to provide for the unfortunate children and aged Indians left among them, but now find their resources almost exhausted. Father Lucchesi says:

"We cannot think of abandoning the little orphans whom a fearful plague has left on our hands, but shall continue the work begun, confiding in God's providence and trusting in the efficacy of this appeal to outside help."

Miners who have visited Holy Cross Mission speak in highest terms of its work, and will contribute generously to its support.

PROPOSED STEEL CAR MERGER.

Developments Expected at the American Car and Foundry Company's Meeting To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 22.—The American Car and Foundry Company will hold its annual meeting at Camden, N. J., Tuesday, when developmente are expected in relation to the merger scheme of the Haggin-Rubine interest with the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg. Frank N. Hoffstott, Preeident of the Pressed Steel Car Company, is now in Europe, and it may be that the deal will remain pending until his return, in about six weeks. Both sides are working hard to close the deal in anticipation of the atrong rivalry that the new Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburg has promised. The Standard has back of it the Hill-Harriman railroad syndicates of the West.

In the absence of a basis for the merger, which is made difficult to arrange by reason of the unpaid $4,500,000 bonds of the Pressed Steel Car Company, those near to the promoters of the deal believe that the matter will go over till President Hoffstett returns.

The American Company has $60,000,000 in stock and no bonds. The Pressed Steel Car Company has $25,000,000 in stock and $4,735,000 in funded debt.

SMALLPOX CLOSES CHURCHES.

Schools and Theatres Also Closed at Cambridge, Mass., Owing to the Scare.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—For the first time in the hietory of the city, religious services were practically suspended to-day. All but two of the churches acceded to the request of Mayor McNamee not to hold services to-day because of the alarming epidemic of smallpox which prevails. The two exceptions were an Episcopal church in the outlying district near the Arlington line, far removed from the infected district, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Prospect Street, right in the most thickly infected district.

St. Mary's is one of the largest parishes in the State, and there is much surprise that Father Scully should open his church. The schools were all closed on Thursday, and last night orders were issued that no places of amusement will be allowed to open. Mayor McNamee going so far as to order the big bicycle meet, an open-air attraction at Charles River Park on Tuesday to be postponed.

From ten to twenty new cases are reported daily. The pest house is full, and the city has asked Gov. Crane for tents to form a temporary detention and convalescent camp. The Harvard College district is not as yet affected.

Kaiser's Tribute to King Albert.

WESEL, Prussia, June 22.—Replying today to a loyal address from the Burgomaster of this town, Emperor William referred to King Albert of Saxony, who died last Thursday, saying that he was the last of the great Captains who had helped in the work of building up the German Empire. "The noble heart of King Albert has ceased to beat," said the Emperor. "His was a heart which esteemed that which was German above all else. He was a very model of all that a ruler should be, and a father to his country and his people. He was an indulgent ruler, full of benevolent activity, and he has passed away."

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Senate Will Dispose of Odds and Ends of Legislation.

No Attempt to Pass a Cuban Reciprocity Bill Likely—Philippine Measure in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The sessions of the Senate during the present week will be devoted to odds and ends of legislation. It was the purpose of the Republican steering committee to make the Cuban Reciprocity bill the order of business after the disposition of the Interoceanic Canal bill, but the two Republican conferences have rendered it evident that there could be no reciprocity legislation this session, so the steering committee has abandoned its purpose.

Some interest is manifested in the notice Senator Quay has given that to-morrow he would call up his motion for the discharge of the Committee on Territories from further consideration of the Omnibus Statehood bill in order to secure action on it during the present session, but the understanding now is that he will not press his motion and that the question will go over until the next session of Congress, in obedience to the wish of the Republican leaders. Senator Bate, however, has stated that if Senator Quay does not press his motion he (Bate) will move to have the committee discharged and the bill taken up. This motion would bring the question up, but, coming from the minority side of the chamber, it would be predestined to defeat, as it is understood there are very few if any Republican Senators who will support such a motion if made by a Democratic Senator.

Tuesday the Senate will take up, in obedience to the wish of Senator Burton, the bill creating a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountain range, but the understanding is that consideration of the measure shall be confined to one day. Wednesday Senator McCumber will be heard in support of the Pure Food bill, but consideration of this question under agreement will be confined to a speech by the Senator, and there will be no effort at that time to pass the bill. Senator Stewart's bill confirming the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians is the unfinished business, and it is understood to be Mr. Stewart's purpose to press its consideration when there is no more highly privileged matter to be considered. Senator Penrose will report the General Immigration bill Monday, and it is understood that he will make strenuous efforts to have the measure considered during the week, or at least before the final adjournment of Congress.

For the rest, the work will be given over to conference reports on appropriation bills and other measures in dispute between the two houses. The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill will be submitted Monday and early consideration will be given the report. There also will be an effort to have the dispute over the Army bill adjusted during the week, with some prospect of success. The Committee on Appropriations will take up the General Deficiency bill to-morrow and probably will report it the latter part of the week. This is the last of the appropriation bills, and with its disposal there will be little in the way of final adjournment of Congress.

Senators generally predict that the Congress will disperse between the 1st and the 4th of July. The session probably will be extended somewhat by the necessity of concluding consideration of the Philippine Government bill, as all the appropriation bills could be finally disposed of during the present week. The House, however, will not pass on the Philippine bill until the latter part of the week, and it is expected that it will be necessary to devote considerable time in conference to the differences between the Senate and the House.

No Senator now places the day of adjournment beyond the Fourth. The conference between the two houses on the Interoceanic Canal bill has been arranged, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached during the present week.

It is possible that the Cuban committee will report the Reciprocity bill before adjournment, but if it should do so there will be no effort to secure action on it in view of the well-known opposition of a large part of the Senate.

The friends of the policy of reciprocity, however, are quite determined to bring the matter up the next session and repeat what they said in Friday's conference—that they will not desist until they accomplish their purpose. Whether in the end they will do this through a bill or through a treaty they do not now undertake to say.

It is generally understood about the Senate that a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is well under way, but it is not believed that there will be any effort to ratify it during the present session, even if the document should be sent to the Senate. The disposition, in brief, is to go to the country on the question, in the hope that the cause will be strengthened thereby and that at least some of the beet sugar Republicans will be won over by next December. Senators generally do not count on an extra session immediately in case a treaty should be sent in, but many of them are inclined to believe that if the treaty is completed the Senate will be called together in extraordinary session for its consideration soon after the November elections, in order to get the treaty out of the way if possible before the beginning of the regular session in December. Indeed, it may be said that this is the present programme, so far as a programme has been outlined, though its execution will depend somewhat on the result of the elections and whether they are considered favorable to reciprocity or not.

The opinion of the House leaders is that this coming week will be the last full week of the present session of Congress. Although no resolution for a sine die adjournment has yet been introduced, the leaders generally fix the date of final adjournment at July 4 of next week.

The Philippine Civil Government bill will hold the boards in the House, except for such time as is occupied in disposing of conference reports, until Thursday and possibly Friday. Members generally are using it as a vehicle for political speeches to be circulated in the coming campaign, and its passage by a solid Republican vote is assured. The remainder of the week will be taken up with conference reports on appropriation bills and other measures in dispute between the two houses. As soon as the resolution providing for the final adjournment is adopted motions to suspend the rules will be in order at any time, and this will greatly facilitate business during the closing days of the session.

NO POWDER AT ZION CITY.

Mr. Dowie Will Not Permit Firecrackers and Torpedoes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—There is at least one town in the country where the small boy will be unable to express his patriotism on the Fourth of July. Not a smell of powder will be permitted in Zion City, and John Alexander Dowie, in his address at Shiloh Tabernacle to-day, told his people that he would show them a new way of observing the day.

"We will do away with this noise and hubbub, which has so long marked the day," he said. "The firing of firecrackers and torpedoes is the most silly business I know of. I am going to entertain the choir at dinner on that day, and then we'll have a baseball game.

"After that I will deliver a Fourth of July oration, and I'll explain what part the theocratic party is to take in the world's politics."

NO TIDINGS OF DISBROW.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 22.—Coroner Nugent said this afternoon that ae yet he had heard no word from either Louis Disbrow or his counsel. He would not say whether a constable was searching for Disbrow to serve upon him the eubpoena issued last week.

Many of those who came down to this section to spend Sunday visited the grave of Clarence Foster and were disappointed to find that Miss Lawrence's grave is some miles away.

Foster's sister, who is ill with pneumonia, is getting along as well as can be expected.

AMERICANS HELD IN AWE

Believed by Martinique Natives to Bear Charmed Lives.

Island's Destruction by Pelee Looked For When They Take Their Departure, Consul Ayme Says.

Louis H. Ayme, United States Consul at Guadeloupe, who represented this country at Fort de France, Martinique, during the period following the destruction of St. Pierre, arrived yesterday from San Juan on the Red D Line steamship Caracas. He was accompanied by Capt. Yates Stirling, Commandant of the naval station at San Juan. Both went to the Holland House.

Consul Ayme was in charge of the relief fund and supplies donated by the United States Government, and it has been said that he criticised severely the manner in which the supplies were handled by the Martinique authorities. When asked about these rumors yesterday the Consul would not commit himself.

"I have come up," said he, "to make my report to the Government, and until I do that I will not say anything. Moreover, my duty was only to deliver the supplies to the proper authorities, and as soon as I did that, I closed my eyes to everything that took place."

Consul Ayme praised the attitude of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe toward the sufferers. Their donation of $11,000, he said, was out of proportion to their means, and they were helping many of the refugees from the ill-fated island.

Speaking of present conditions in Martinique he said:

"The inhabitants are almost panic stricken, and everybody who is able is getting away from the island. Just before I left an old native of Fort de France was telling me of a peculiar superstition held by the natives of Martinique in regard to the volcano and the Americans. They think that the Americans bear a charmed life, and to this day attribute the immunity of Kavanaugh and others who climbed almost to Pelée's crater. They feel, too, that so long as the Americans remain on the island they are safe, but when they go away they believe that the volcano will destroy the whole island."

BACK FROM MARTINIQUE.

Writers and Others Return on the Fontabelle—How Roraima Survivors Fared.

George Kennan, traveler and author, who has been in Martinique for a magazine, and Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who went down for the Philadelphia Geographical Society, arrived here yeeterday on the Fontabelle of the Quebec Steamship Company. Nicola E. Parravicino, the Italian Consul at Barbados, who lost a little daughter at St. Pierre; Henri C. de Medeuil, who is in charge of the French West Indies Department of the Flint-Eddy and American Trading Company, and whose brother and sister were killed by the eruption; A. F. Jaccaci and George Varian, who are connected with McClure's, and some newspaper correspondents, among whom was George J. Kavanaugh, who made the first ascent of Mont Pelée, also came up on the Fontabelle from St. Lucia.

The ship, too, brought three survivors of the Roraima, Giuseppe Lucino, Salvatore Aielle, and Francisco D'Angelo. They are Italians and had been in the hospital at St. Pierre recovering from burne. They were at work on the bridge when the eruption occurred, and say that all they saw was a sudden burst of flame. As soon as they found that the ship was on fire they started to build a raft, but gave that up and jumped overboard. After that, they say, they remembered nothing until they regained consciousness on the French cruiser Suchet.

Mr. Kennan and Prof. Heilprin, both of whom on June 1 ascended to Pelée's crater, would not talk for publication, as their accounte of the disaster have been written under contract.

M. de Medeuil, who went down for the French Chamber of Commerce with 22,000 francs for the sufferers, said that business on the island was demoralized.

"There is no business now," he said, "but there must be soon, for there are 170,000 persons to be fed and clothed. Fort de France is unharmed, and there are many little villages unaffected by the eruptions. There are a few small places not far from St. Pierre, where the land and vegetation are still safe. I think perhaps a new town might arise on the ruins of St. Pierre itself, but I am quite sure that it will not be in this generation."

Italian Consul Parravicino said he came to New York on business, and would go also to Philadelphia. "My little daughter," he said, "was in a convent near St. Pierre at the time of the eruption, and I found her after a long search, identifying her by a peculiar sort of lace on her clothing." He was amazed when he saw a photograph of his daughter, which had been published in a New York newspaper. Speaking of the conditions there, he said that there were 500 survivors now at Castries in St. Lucia, and he underetood that the French Consul was allowing them sixpence a day.

Dr. C. R. Dudley of St. Louis, who has been around Martinique and neighboring Islands on a trip for the past three weeks, mentioned a remarkable provision of nature in regard to the dead at St. Pierre. After the first great eruption it was impossible to remove all the bodies. The dust from a second eruption, however, being fine and dry, completely covered them, and its chemical action destroyed all odor and disintegrated the remains.

A Maharajah's Baggage.

A singular scene was witnessed at Dover in connection with the arrival of the Maharajah of Jaipur. On arriving at the Admiralty Pier the decks of the packet presented a remarkable sight. The luggage, of which there were over 600 pieces, was piled about the decks, and the Maharajah's 132 servants, in their brightly-hued costumes, eat on deck with intense interest depicted on their faces. It took nearly two hours to transfer the luggage to the train, as a large portion had to be put ashore by the Maharajah's own servants, no one else being allowed to handle it. The greatest care was taken in transporting the large jars of Ganges water for the use of the Maharajah and his suite, policemen being atationed at the vane to warn off curious spectators. During the buatle a party of Indian cooks unconcernedly occupied themselves in preparing cakes over open charcoal fires. In the train for London a compartment was specially reserved for the god which the party have brought with them and the priest who accompanies it. The Indians look like men in readiness for a Turkish bath; but the cruelty of the climate prescribes an overcoat to cover the picturesque garb of the East, and from beneath it a shirt tail—occidentally—peeps with odd effect.—London Globe.

The Solid South and the Presidency.

We have at least one Southern State that would be in the doubtful column under ordinary conditions, and another that is so closely allied with the Republicans on the tariff that not much of a wrench would be required to pull it out of the "safe" class. Several of the Southern States have adopted Constitutions that have freed the whites from the fear of "negro domination"—that powerful cement which has held the South "solid" and "safe." It is a poor prophet who foretells the future without taking these things into account.—Mobile (Ala.) Register. (Dem.)

THE BIG STORE  A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The June Clearance of Table Silverware

Offers You Many Extraordinary Values.

This very important event is always awaited with eager interest, for it features some of the most remarkable opportunities of the year.

Prices Have Been Cut Regardlessly for This Sale.

We have gone through our entire Silverware stock and gathered up all the odds and ends that have been the result of this season's tremendous business, and to-day this handsome and diversified assortment of brilliant Table Silverware goes on sale.

The following details will give you some idea of the values:

TEA SETS, 4 pieces,	2.95, 4.25, 6.00 and 8.50	SUGAR BOWLS, with 6 Rogers' tea spoons,	1.25 and 1.75
SOUP TUREENS,	3.95 and 4.75	CANDELABRA, 5 lights,	3.95 and 5.00
WATER PITCHERS,	1.95	BAKING DISHES,	2.25
FERN DISHES,	1.25 and 1.95	SQUARE WAITERS, 15 inch,	2.95
SALAD BOWLS, gold lined,	98 and 1.50	CHOCOLATE POTS,	1.75
CONDENSED MILK HOLDER,	75 and 1.25	SQUARE WAITERS, 12 inch,	1.25
BUTTER DISHES,	1.25 and 1.95	ICE WATER PITCHERS, large size,	2.25
CAKE BASKETS,	1.50 and 1.95	CIGAR JARS,	75
TEA POTS,	98 and 1.50	PICKLE JARS,	75
SUGAR BOWLS,	75 and 1.25	CHAFING DISHES,	7.50
CREAM PITCHERS AND SPOON HOLDERS,	75 and 1.25	CREAMERS AND SPOON HOLDERS, glass lined,	50

CLARET PITCHERS,	75
GLASS SALAD BOWLS, with silver rim,	38
CANDLESTICKS,	50
BREAD TRAYS,	1.25
ENAMELLED CORONATION CUPS,	25
ROGERS' A1 SILVER PLATE, choice of two handsome patterns:	
TEA SPOONS, set of 6,	48
TABLE SPOONS, set of 6,	95
TABLE FORKS, set of 6,	95
TRIPLE-PLATED DINNER KNIVES, set of 6,	1.10
PEPPER AND SALTS, cut glass, heavy sterling silver screw tops; value 50c.; special, each,	25

(Main Floor, Front.)

Women's Summer Dresses.

A Very Special Opportunity To-day

120 New and Beautiful Dresses,

Made of Foulard, Pongee, Mull, Organdie, Swiss, Dimity, Linen, Nun's Veiling, the sample costumes of a manufacturing modiste, will be offered

at ½ Price.



18.50 Dresses for *9.25*

25.00 Dresses for *12.50*

35.00 Dresses for *17.50*

50.00 Dresses for *25.00*

Also in our Suit Department,

FOULARD SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

in a number of very best styles and colorings will be sold to-day

at 8.75, 9.75, 10.75.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Newest Waists.

The Season's Very Newest Styles Get a Great Showing To-day.

The enormous sales of the past ten days almost completely absorbed our entire stock of Waists, and to-day

Waists of DAINTIEST VICTORIA LAWN. Low neck and ¾ sleeves, with ruffles. Shonider collar of irregular square, with inlaid medallious of lace and hand-made embroidsry. Front of waist in largs squares formed by Valenciennes lace, with inlaid medallions; value $5.00, at *2.95*

Waists of SHEER WHITE LAWN. with tucks from neck to bodice, consisting of four rows of open embroidery running laterally *75*

Waists of SHEER WHITE MADRAS, tucked yoke, with fulness over bosom, hemstitched tie, at *85*

Waists of SHEEREST INDIA LAWN. Yoke solidly tucked, graduating effect, bodice of hemstitched Valenciennes lace, forming bias squares; value $3.75, at *1.90*

Waists of SHEER WHITE LAWN, completely tucked and hemstitched body, rounded yoke and neck of joined Valenciennes lace, short elbow sleeves with donble ruffle lace edging, *95*

Waists of SHEER WHITE LAWN, with four gradnated strips of torchon lace set in between clusters of tucks, elbow sleeves with lace and tncks, at *95*

Waists of DAINTY WHITE LAWN, with hemstitched Valenciennes lace, set between tucking across bnst, tucked cnffs and shoulders joined with beading, at *1.00*

Waists of WHITE DOTTED SWISS, tucked yoke with three rows hemstitched Valenciennes lace across bodice, shonlders and cuffs joined with hemstitching, at *1.25*

(Second Floor, Front.)

Screens

For Doors and Windows.

WALNUT FINISHED SCREEN DOORS, 4-inch style, in ¾-inch stock,	60
MAHOGANY FINISHED SCREEN DOORS, made extra heavy and durable,	1.00
NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, two coats of varnish, heavily constructed,	1.10
NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, fancy designs, two different styles,	1.20
NATURAL WOOD FINISHED DOORS, plain and strong,	90

WINDOW SCREENS, hard wood, oil finish; brass clips, adjustable:

High.	Wide.	Extended.	Price.
24	24	37	25
28	25	37	28
30	24	37	30

(Basement.)

Women's Wrappers and House Dresses.

EXTRA SIZE WRAPPERS; in corded lawn; pretty light patterns; cut very full—flounce on skirt; neat waist effects; sizes 46 to 50, *1.69*

WRAPPERS—Lawn and percale; very pretty light and medium patterns, full skirt with flounce; fancy braid trimming on waist, *79*

WRAPPERS—Lawn, dimity and percale; a variety of good patterns; fancy braid trimming; also embroidery; very special, *98*

WRAPPERS—Sea Island percale; excellent patterns; skirt cut very full, with ruffle; embroidery trimming on waist, *1.39*

HOUSE DRESSES—Percale; excellent quality; pretty, clear washable patterns; full skirt, with deep hem and neat waist effects; same style with skirt and waist separate; very special, *98*

(Second Floor, Centre.)

More Furniture Reduced.

PARLOR AND LIBRARY SUITES NOW MARKED AT PRICES OF UNUSUAL ATTRACTIVENESS.

These Parlor and Library Suites are in new and handsome designs, some have magnificently carved frames, others beautifully inlaid with fine French marqueterie and pearl; all are piano polished, made with best tempered steel springs and covered with high grades of satin damask, silk Verona, tapestry and illuminated plush.

$60.00 5-piece Suit,	49.00
$65.00 5-piece Suit,	55.00
$72.00 5-piece Snit,	60.00
$75.00 5-piece Suit,	60.00
$72.00 5-piece Suit,	62.00
$85.00 5-piece Suit,	70.00
$99.00 5-piece Suit,	75.00
$112.00 5-piece Suit,	85.00
$112.00 5-piece Suit,	90.00
$135.00 5-piece Suit,	98.00
$175.00 5-piece Suit,	140.00
$60.00 5-piece over stuffed,	48.00
$90.00 3-piece over stuffed,	69.00
$114.00 5-piece over stuffed,	95.00
$125.00 3-piece over stuffed,	95.00
$190.00 5-piece over stuffed,	150.00
$65.00 2-piece Library Suit,	54.00
$85.00 2-piece Library Suit,	69.00
$110.00 3-piece Library Snit,	69.00
$115.00 3-piece Library Snit,	90.00
$120.00 2-piece Library Suit,	90.00
$120.00 3-piece Library Suit,	95.00
$145.00 2-piece Library Suit,	98.00
$175.00 3-piece Library Suit,	140.00
$95.00 3-piece Parlor Suit,	79.00
$125.00 3-piece Parlor Snit,	85.00
$160.00 3-piece Parlor Suit,	100.00

(Third Floor.)

Garden Hose.

"COMPETITION" HOSE:
25 ft. lengths, *1.10* | 50 ft. lengths, *2.05*

"PLUMBER" HOSE; 3-ply, guaranteed hose, with coplings:
25 ft. lengths, *1.50* | 50 ft. lengths, *3.00*

Extra 3-ply "STANDARD" HOSE; guaranteed good quality:
25 ft. lengths, *2.25* | 50 ft. lengths, *4.40*

Extra "STANDARD" 5-PLY HOSE, guaranteed:
25 ft. lengths, *2.50* | 50 ft. lengths, *4.75*

Refrigerators.

All Sizes Now in Stock.

All "Model" Refrigerators are made of hard wood, charcoal filled, removable side wall, with galvanized shelves and zinc lining.

No. 458, Apartment House Style, 25 in. wide, 10 in. deep, 50 in. high; price, *11.75*

No. 461, Apartment House Style, 38½ in. wide, 20 in. deep, 62 in. high; price, *16.50*

No. 462, Apartment House Style, 31½ in. wide, 21 in. deep, 58 in. high; price, *17.00*

No. 463, Apartment House Style, 31½ in. wide, 21 in. deep, 68 in. high; price, *19.50*

No. 430, Refrigerators, 24½ in. wide, 15¾ in. deep, 39 in. high price, *6.75*

No. 431, Refrigerators, 25½ in. wide, 16½ in. deep, 41 in. high; price, *8.25*

No. 432, Refrigerators, 27 in. wide, 17¾ in. deep, 42 in. high; price, *9.55*

(Basement.)

Women's Summer Millinery.

TRIMMED HATS—

Exact reproductions of hats worn at the Grand Prix, Paris, the fashion event of the Paris Summer Season. Positively the season's smartest conceptions at these prices,

$3.75, $5.00, $10.00.

(Millinery Salon, Second Floor.)

Nemo Summer Corsets.

The most comfortable, dressy and best fitting results of skillful Corset making. Here in all styles and sizes,

SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, in batiste and English contil, ventilating; solely adapted for the stont figure; positively reduces size of abdomen; sizes 18 to 30, *2.50*

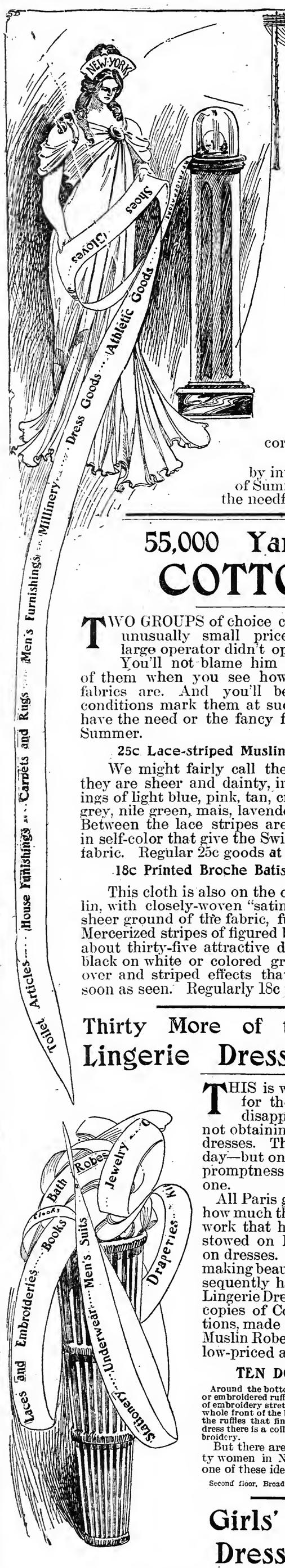
DELTA DIP CORSETS, low bust, made of batiste; gives the correct figure for present style of dress; sizes 18 to 30, *2.50*

MILITARY STRAIGHT FRONT CORSETS, made of fine diamond sateen; garter attachments, low bnst, perfect spring over hip; sizes 18 to 30, *3.50*

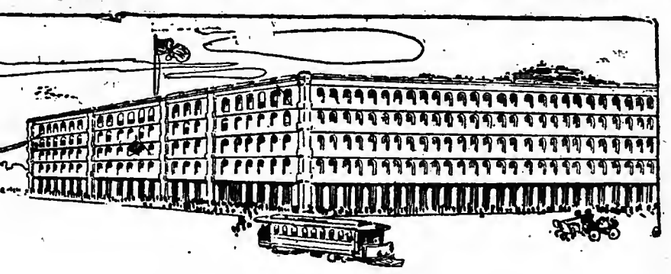
SHORT AND MEDIUM MODELS, in batiste, ventilating, drab or white sateen, for *1.00*

All these corsets are reinforced top and bottom to prevent bones and steels from cutting through.

(Second Floor, Centre.)



The Wanamaker Store.



When the Store closes on Thursday, July 3rd, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th. | **Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.** | During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Wanamaker's, and the Shopping Public

WE count it a Wanamaker obligation to maintain a public source of authoritative intelligence, along three lines of general information relative to merchandise:

1. **The Tendency of Fashions**—The styles of costumes, and fabrics favored; the change from plain goods to figured, from plaids to stripes, and other like details of fashion changes.

2. **Lowest Market Values of Merchandise**—Not arbitrary price-cutting with deceptive intent; but a uniform scale of lowest fair prices on a legitimate basis of profit. Except in the constantly occurring instances when trade conditions make abnormally low prices, always shared with our public.

3. **The Trend of Popular Desire**—Informing our public of the change of general opinion, whether it be in the matter of different ways of furnishing a country house, a new fad in games, a new ice cream freezer, a more convenient trunk, or a new waist adjuster.

The earliest fashion whispers at home and abroad are echoed promptly on this page.

All that the markets of the world provide, in facts and figures, is yours through Wanamaker's; all that public opinion expresses in its demands on our counters, goes also to you.

That which is exclusively told daily by the Wanamaker page is of close and important interest to men and women who wish to dress correctly and shop intelligently—to housekeepers who wish to furnish well at least cost.

Summer has begun in earnest. The calendar, yesterday, marked its natal day, though grumpy Spring, on Saturday, enjoyed its last prerogative, by inundating us with a held-over storm that should have been disposed of in April. The Fourth of July is little more than a week away, and thousands of Summer plans must be perfected before the holiday arrives. This page tells of some of the things you want to know about; and should suggest that all the needfuls for personal wear, the necessary articles for traveling, and the furnishings for the Summer home are best provided by Wanamaker's.

55,000 Yards of COTTONS

TWO GROUPS of choice cotton fabrics demand unusually small prices today, because a large operator didn't operate largely enough.

You'll not blame him for buying too many of them when you see how fine and dainty the fabrics are. And you'll be glad enough that conditions mark them at such little prices, if you have the need or the fancy for another dress this Summer.

25c Lace-striped Muslins at 12½c a yard

We might fairly call them Swiss muslins, for they are sheer and dainty, in delicate solid colorings of light blue, pink, tan, cream, cadet blue, light grey, nile green, mais, lavender, cardinal and black. Between the lace stripes are embroidered stripes in self-color that give the Swiss effectiveness to the fabric. Regular 25c goods **at 12½c yard.**

18c Printed Broche Batiste at 10c a yard

This cloth is also on the order of a Swiss muslin, with closely-woven "satin" stripes, dividing the sheer ground of the fabric, further brightened by Mercerized stripes of figured broche, and printed in about thirty-five attractive designs, in colors and black on white or colored grounds, producing all-over and striped effects that will be admired as soon as seen. Regularly 18c; now **at 10c a yard.**

Main aisle.

Thirty More of the Charming Lingerie Dresses at $10!

THIS is welcome news, indeed, for those women who were disappointed last week by not obtaining one of these dainty dresses. Thirty more are here today—but only thirty, so that equal promptness is necessary to secure one.

All Paris gowns nowadays show how much the fine, delicate handiwork that has hitherto been bestowed on lingerie, is being used on dresses. Corne is a master at making beautiful lingerie, and consequently has achieved exquisite Lingerie Dresses. These gowns are copies of Corne's dainty productions, made of Embroidered Swiss Muslin Robes, and are wonderfully low-priced at

TEN DOLLARS EACH!

Around the bottom of the skirt runs a hemstitched or embroidered ruffle; the front of the skirt has a panel of embroidery stretching nearly up to the waist. The whole front of the blouse is embroidered, as are also the ruffles that finish the sleeves. With nearly every dress there is a collar and long tie, trimmed with embroidery.

But there are probably thirty times thirty women in New York today that want one of these ideal Summer gowns.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Sample Dress Skirts

WE picked these up, from the manufacturer, considerably below their worth. They are of cheviot, broadcloth and canvas cloth, mostly in black, but including some in colors.

They are exceedingly well tailored, and trimmed with strappings of silk or cloth in a number of attractive styles; plain or with flounce. Some are lined, others unlined; lengths 36 to 40 inches.

It is an offering that is sure to be welcome just now—particularly in view of the price—

$6 for Skirts worth up to $11

Second floor, Ninth street.

SILK News From Paris And a Happening at Home

OUR SILK BUYER writes us from Paris that the most striking thing he noticed at the *Grand Prix* was the vast number of Pongee dresses that were worn. Diversified, of course, in style, but almost universal in the fabric chosen for the great dress-event of the Summer season.

But New York did not wait for Paris to settle the popularity of Pongee silks, as our women well know. The rage continues; and gives point to the offering that we present today, after a lucky purchase last week, of these most-wanted silks:

Genuine Shantung Pongees, from China—
At 50c, worth 75c—These are good quality with a fine lustre, and the best Ecru color. Same as we have sold at 75c and more. Just a thousand yards at this little price; and good Shantung Pongees are none too plentiful at any price.

Shantung Pongees, Embroidered—
At 65c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—These fine quality Pongees were sent from China to Switzerland, the land of embroideries, and were there embroidered with cluster dots, beautiful scroll designs in stripes, pretty little figures and ring designs; graceful open-work stripes in lace effects that we have sold at $1.25 and $1.50; and the embroidery is in the choicest of color; sometimes two colors, as black and white; an extraordinary offering.

Plain 35-inch Shantung Pongees—
At $1, worth $1.25—Direct from China. These wider Pongees are in greatest demand, so we have secured a small lot to offer much under regular price.

Striped Washable Habutai Silks—
At 35c, worth 60c—An excellent quality for waists or dresses and for children's wear; sold at the little price, because mostly in light blue and white stripes; about fifteen hundred yards.

Plain Black Japanese Silks—
At 25c, worth 40c—Made in Japan, but often called "China Silks"—these are sold subject to slight imperfections in dyeing, but nothing to hurt.

Black Japanese Silks—
At 35c, worth 50c—Same as above, but wider and better qualities; coolest and best wearing of all silks for Summer.
At 50c, worth 75c—These are splendid qualities, and all 27 inches wide. About three thousand yards at a third off regular price, and we could soon sell them at regular price, so great is the demand for silks of light weight and long service.

Rotunda.

The Daintiest of Lingerie

At Very Common-place Prices.

YOU MUST JUDGE the prices by this charmingly distinctive Lingerie, not the lingerie by the prices. For if the latter, you'd imagine the garments were just plain, every-day muslin underwear, instead of the exquisite bits of French hand-needlework they really are.

The Little French Store is going to be swept and garnished, against the arrival, not so far in the future, of new supplies of Paris garments, for our Lingerie buyer is just about to sail for Europe.

That's the reason for these drastic price-cuts on such tempting combinations of sheer lawn, nainsook, finest hand embroidery and lace:

Chemises; some charming styles in broken lots, from $1.25 to $8.

Chemises, beautifully trimmed with lace insertion and hand embroidery, with ribbon drawn through, at $2.50.

Drawers of finest French nainsook with cluster of plaits and insertions of lace; deep flounce of fine linen batiste, insertion and lace. Regular $7.50 value at $4.75.

Drawers of very fine nainsook; deep flounce; 2 rows of insertion, fancy beading and lace, at $3.75.

Drawers of fine nainsook; deep flounce; scalloped hand embroidery, with bows, at $2.75.

Nightgowns of fine cambric and nainsook, elaborately trimmed with laces, insertions, plaits and hand embroidery, at $3 and upwards.

Corset Covers of fine cambric and nainsook; hand embroidery with ribbon run through; that were $2.25 to $3.75, at $1 and $1.50.

Petticoats, trimmed with hand embroidery and laces, at $4, $5.75 and upwards.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth street.

Allover Embroideries at Half

THIS is a decidedly attractive and well-assorted group of Nainsook and Swiss Muslin Allover Embroideries, at about half their actual value.

They are an importer's samples, hence the first half-yard or so of every piece has been slightly soiled in the showing, while the rest of the piece is in perfectly good condition.

There are about a hundred patterns, in small, neat designs, and a perfect quality of the best hand-machine work. Prices are

35c. to $2.50 a yard, worth 75c to $5.50 a yard

Broadway.

China Silk Waists

NO WONDER this thin, almost gauzy, yet discreet material—China Silk—is popular for Summer Waists. Women owe a vote of thanks to its Oriental originators.

And they owe another to the clever brains and deft fingers that designed and constructed these charming Waists from the filmy fabric. Dozens of styles are here, in black and white, full of hot-weather comfort, yet "dressy" enough to suit the most particular women.

Some descriptions, with prices:

At $2.25—In white or black; stitched, plaited front; French back; stock collar with stitched straps.

At $2.75—In white; cluster-plaited front; collar and cuffs, with lace insertion; plaited back.

At $3.25—In white or black; finely plaited stock collar with stitched straps.

At $4.25—In white or black; full front; French back; stock collar of white pique; silk Ascot tie.

At $5.50—In white or black; box-plaited front, plaited sleeves and collar trimmed with lace insertion.

At $6—In white; front and back of lace insertion and fine plaits forming block effect.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Shoes MADE FOR Wanamaker's

THE little words are the big ones in that caption. There are many good shoe factories in America, for America makes the best shoes in the world; and we buy many thousands of pairs of shoes, just as the factories make them; but these are from good factories, and we sell the Shoes in our Under-Priced Shoe Store at an average of a dollar a pair below market prices; and we only buy them under price-favoring conditions.

In our Main Shoe Store you find only shoes *made for* us. Shoes of specified leathers, with added specifications of goodness in quality and shoemaking at a dozen different points—details of smartness, shapeliness, serviceableness, easiness and comfort. There is not a point known to good shoemaking that is missing in Wanamaker shoes of the "made for" lines. Every grade has the fullest measure of quality and fine finish that its price can buy—an average dollar's worth of betterness over all other shoes.

Here are details of smart Summer styles:

Men's Oxfords

Five Dollars a Pair—
Patent leather, black kidskin, Ideal kid, tan kidskin, waxed calf, Russia leather.
A particularly handsome style is of black kidskin; made on a last shaped for the perfect foot, giving grace and comfort without losing style.

Three Ninety a Pair—
Ideal kid, tan kidskin, patent leather, black kidskin, enameled grain, waxed calfskin, Rnssia calf, tan and black.
Unusually stylish is a patent calf leather Blucher cut low shoes; medium weight; very small extension soles; neat heels. Shoes out of the ordinary.

Three Dollars a Pair—
Patent leather, Russia calf, kidskin, duck and linen; *very popular* is style 37; black kidskin, fine quality; medium straight last, with tip; close stitched edges.

Boys' and Girls' Oxfords

Twelve styles. Both with heels and spring heels; made from kid, calf and patent leather, and tan Russia leather. Prices run from $1.30 to $3.50.
A favorite shoe is style 784. Black kid Oxfords with kid tips; spring heels; stout single soles; sizes 11 to 2.
Play Shoes of ecru canvas; laced, with stout soles; spring heels. $1.40.

Women's Oxfords

Five Dollars a Pair—
Ten styles; each correct. White buckskin, patent calf chrome kid, oxide kid, Ideal kid.
A handsome walking shoe—style 501. Patent calf Oxford; straight, rather narrow toe-last; high sloping heels; small extension sole stitched in black.

Four Dollars a Pair—
Fourteen styles. Russia leather, tan and black; patent leather; Ideal kid; chrome kid; oxide kid.
B swagger walking shoe is a Blucher cut low shoe made in both russet and black Rnssia calfskin, with small extension soles; medium height heels on an exceedingly pretty last.

Three Dollars a Pair—
Thirty styles. Light and heavy soles. Patent leather, russet calf, tan kidskin, patent kid, box calf, black kidskin.
A dainty shoe is style 543. Ideal kid vamps and foxing; dull kid tops with silk worked eyelets; thin turned soles; narrow Spanish heels; rather narrow toes, with tips.

Two Dollars a Pair—
Twelve styles. All desirable. Patent leather, kidskin; from plain common-sense toes to the narrow high-arched shoe.
Especially popular is style 573. Fine black kidskin Oxfords; turned soles; military heels; medium toes with kid tips.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Your SUMMER SUIT to ORDER, $25

AS JULY APPROACHES, many a man has a second thought about his Summer clothing. The suit—last year's suit—that he started off with so bravely when the first warm days put in their appearance, begins to show a lack of perseverance, an uncertainty of purpose, as to lasting through the Summer in good shape.

So a new suit, for "best," becomes necessary. Is that your predicament now? Come and see the choice fabrics we have to show you, for light Summer Sack Suits. Flannels—striped, Serges—black or blue, Wool Crashes—in light colors. Cloths that won't worry you a bit by their weight; and when made up as *we* do it, will fit you perfectly to start with, and keep their shape with equal success.

$25 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Perfect Trunk---Vuitton's

EASY ENOUGH to make trunks that are light, or trunks that are sturdy enough to resist hard knocks. But the combination of being light, but strong, and beautifully finished, is possessed by few trunks. Chief among them are those built by that clever Frenchman, Vuitton. These qualities, and convenience in interior arrangement, make them really trunks *de luxe:*

Women's Trunks, $38.50 to $95.
Men's Trunks, $38.50 to $65.
Steamer Trunks, $39 to $50.

Our assortment of domestic Trunks, strongly made and excellently finished, is most complete. Price-ranges:

Trunks for Women, $4 to $60.
Trunks for Men, $15.75 to $45.
Steamer Trunks, $4.75 to $33.

Basement.

The Secret of Getting A Good Summer Corset

VERY SIMPLE—buy a "Lillian." You needn't shy at the cost, because you think that, since it's imported, it's necessarily expensive; for it isn't. Lillians begin at $2.75. Of course, you *can* pay $25 if you choose. But all Lillians, whatever their price, have the qualities that make them the best corsets sold—imported or domestic. For they combine comfort, style and perfect fit—a goodly trio of merits. Mention of three:

At $2.75—Of batiste; short length, no side steels; for slender figures. In coutil, $2.50.
At $5.50—Of batiste; long waist, medium bust, short hips; for slender figures. Same in silk batiste, in white, pink and blue, $10.50.
At $6.50—Of fine batiste; low bust, medium hips; very flat over abdomen; garters attached; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Same, in dainty figured batiste, $8.75.
Corsets, in all leading models, in batiste and netting; short and medium length.
Bows made of silk, satin or dainty mull, in white, pink, blue; at 75c. to $3.

A demonstration of the Wright Bust-Form Corset will be given in the Corset Section today.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.



Exclamations of admiration surround the wearers of our clothing. Ready made clothing in no detail compares with our styles. You have a right to perfection—in dealing with us. There is no risk whatever trading here—our clothing must be satisfactory; otherwise it's money back. Suits to order of high grade serges, homespuns and flannels, $20.00. Special sale of English trouserings, to order, $6.00. White and fancy vestings, to order, $7.00.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Wallach's Straws

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays Midnight.

SPLIT SENNITS,—Light on the Head; of Fine Finish; Brims 2¼ to 3 in.; the Very Latest,—The Style of the Moment! The Crowns are Shapely and the Hats lend a Well-dressed Appearance to any Wearer. **$1.90**

Kitchen Utensils HAVING THIS TRADE MARK



BURNED IN THE ENAMEL. **ARE SAFE**

NO POISON Has ever been found in the enamel of Agate Nickel-Steel Ware.

The BLUE LABEL, Protected by Decision of United States Court, pasted on every piece, PROVES IT. If substitutes are offered, write us.

New Booklet Free. *Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by the leading Department and Housefurnishing Stores.*

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., New York, Boston, Chicago.

CARPET CLEANSING.

Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 Years' Experience.
1554 Broadway, New York.
Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
At 9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS AND HIS Opera Company
in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Saturday Mat. at 4. Extra Mat. July 4

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD SQ. THEA. Last 6 Nts. Last Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT 150th Performance. SOUVENIRS.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
NOTICE—In order that Miss Glaser may secure rest, the management has determined to terminate the present engagement Saturday Ev.
THURSDAY, JULY 3 The Defender Seats on sale Monday, June 30.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"Capital attraction."—CHAPERONS
Eve. Sun.
BARGAIN MAT. WEDY. Best Seat, 50c.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, MONSTER BILL.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, "SAID PASHA."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in EL CAPITAN

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S Show Girl

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Newest. THE WILD ROSE

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

St. Nicholas, 20 deg. cooler than the Sts. Ev. 8:15. DUSS In Summer Nt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. Lgs't aud'nc's in town. Ad. 50c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

To-Night is the night AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).

8TH DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 23.
THISTLE STAKES & 5 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side.) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

QUEER HIDING PLACE OF A BOY STOWAWAY

Took Passage in a Boiler of a Donkey Engine on the Umbria.

His Pluck Enlisted Sympathy of Passengers and Immigration Officials, and He Found Here a Friend He Sought.

Stowaways often find odd hiding places, but Bozo Gicano, a well-built, bright-looking young Dalmatian who came over on the Cunarder Umbria, which arrived in port yesterday, discovered the queerest of them all.

He got aboard the Umbria at Liverpool at midnight on Friday, June 13, the day before she sailed, and crawled into the boiler of the donkey engine, which is used for distilling water when the liner's regular supply runs short. Fortunately for Bozo that is a rare occurrence. His hiding place was known to some of the stokers, who fed him on coffee and scraps of bread, and he remained in his somewhat overheated quarters until Thursday, when he was discovered by Engineer McKechan.

Nobody could understand Bozo's language, and upon the ship's arrival here he was taken to Ellis Island. Immigration Inspector George E. Schubert, who is a Dalmatian himself, and one of the score or less in the city who speak the Serbo-Croatian dialect, happened to be on hand when the boy was brought in and found that Bozo had come here to seek a friend named Felix Gicano, and all that he knew about Felix was that he worked in a gashouse in the city. Commissioner Williams said that if Felix could be found he would release the boy. Fortune was with Bozo once more, and in less than an hour, with Inspector Schubert's aid, he had located his friend Felix among the little colony of Slavs who live and work on Second Avenue around One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Bozo is a stowaway by habit. When he first set out from his Dalmatian home his father gave him 100 florins and told him to make his way in the world. This was stolen from him and he had to go back home. The next time he started out he had no money, but lots of pluck, so he made his way to Trieste and stowed away on the steamship Trieste, which took him to Alexandria. That old city didn't seem to appeal to him, so he stowed away again on the Fabyan, which carried him to Liverpool, where he arrived a month ago.

He was determined to reach America and Felix, so he wasn't in Liverpool long before he slipped into the hold of the Cunarder Saxonia, which at that time was plying between New York and Liverpool in place of the disabled Etruria. He was discovered, however, and sent back, and after twenty days of privation in Liverpool he hid away on the Umbria.

On Thursday Engineer McKechan washed a shirt and went down into the boiler room to look for a warm place in which to hang it to dry. He selected the boiler of the donkey engine as a good spot, but while climbing up on the pipes he saw through the manhole something moving in the boiler. He put in his hand, but pulled it back in a hurry, crying out that he had been bitten. He called Chief Engineer McHardy, and Surgeon Burland was asked to stand by, but when the stowaway saw that his game was up he squeezed himself out through the manhole. Owing to the stokers' care Bozo was in good condition, with the exception of his clothes, and sympathizing passengers bought him a new suit.

When he arrived at Ellis Island he was thought to be a Hungarian, and Inspector Schubert was asked to talk to him. Schubert looked at him a moment and said: "He is no Hungarian." Then he spoke to him in the peculiar Serbo-Croatian dialect. "Why, he comes from the town where I was born, Sebonico, in Dalmatia," said Schubert, after a moment's talk, and after that things were easy for Bozo. Commissioner Williams was struck with the lad's appearance and when he heard the story said: "A boy like that ought to get along in the world." When Inspector Schubert said that he knew where a colony of Dalmatians lived in Harlem the boy was delivered into his hands, and he set out to look for Felix.

They took a Third Avenue elevated train, which frightened Bozo a little, for he couldn't understand why the cars didn't run off the track. They got off at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and made their way to 2,099 Second Avenue. There they went up three flights of stairs to a back room. A dozen big, brawny men were sitting around, and as soon as the pair entered the biggest one of all jumped up and, knocking over a chair in his hurry to reach the new-comers, shouted, "Bozo? Bozo! and clasped the boy in his arms. The big man was Felix.

Release papers were made out at once, and to-day Bozo will have his dearest wish, which was to work in America with Felix.

LIVELY CHASE FOR BOY THIEF.

Two Women, Two Policemen, Park Loungers, and Street Urchins in Madison Square Pursuit.

Madison Square was the scene of a lively chase about 10 o'clock last night. The participants were four small boys, two women, a couple of policemen, and about threescore citizens, park loungers, and street urchins.

Miss Ella Nickerson of 80 Madison Avenue was walking in the park with a woman friend, and had reached a point not far distant from the intersection of Twenty-fifth Street with Madison Avenue, when she was surprised to feel her purse leave her hand.

A small boy had grabbed it and was on a full run in the direction of Broadway before she realized what had transpired. No sooner did the realization come, however, than Miss Nickerson made up for lost time and started in pursuit, at the same time crying, "Stop, thief!" at the top of her voice. Three other boys had joined the cuiprit by this time, and were following him at full speed with the apparent object of assisting him to escape. Policeman Toy had heard the racket by this time, and arriving on the scene, started in pursuit of the boys. They soon spied him, and then for the next quarter of an hour a livelier chase than Madison Square Park has often seen was on. The boys dodged around and under benches, circled trees like experts, went this way, then that, until the pursuers, who had now been reinforced by the citizen contingent, were nearly ready to drop with exhaustion.

Finally just as the capture of the boys was beginning to look rather doubtful, Toy managed to get hold of the boy who had stolen the purse, and another policeman coming up managed to corral the other three. They were all taken to the station, where they gave their names as William Day, eight years, of 219 East Twenty-eighth Street; William Hopkins, 228 East Twenty-ninth Street; Joseph Ryan, fourteen years, of 204 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Edward Keenan, sixteen years, of 223 East Twenty-eighth Street. Day was identified as the thief. All four were turned over to the Gerry society.

BOTANIST KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Prof. W. H. McDonald Run Down While Returning from Collecting Trip.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 22.—Prof. William H. McDonald, sixty-five years of age, was killed instantly this morning by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Lyons Farms and Roselle. He was an authority on botany, and he had been out in the woods gathering specimens of flowers and plants. He was seen by the engineer of the train as he stepepd from a clump of bushes. The whistle was sounded, and several persons at a little distance shouted to him, but as he was deaf he did not heed the warnings.

He was thrown into the air and directly forward, landing again upon the rails, and was ground to pieces under the train. He was recognized by a specimen book and a tin box that were filled with the results of his tramp through the woods. He lived with a widowed daughter at 122 Pearl Street. He was born in Brooklyn.

PARK COMMISSIONER HELD UP.

Capt. Gorman Ordered Mr. Eustis Off the Lawn of Bronx Park After Stopping His Horse.

Park Commissioner John E. Eustis of the Borough of the Bronx and Police Capt. Gorman engaged in a noisy altercation in the centre of a circle of several hundred visitors at Bronx Park yesterday. In the middle of the afternoon, when the band was playing, the Commissioner came on horseback over the lawn, as he said, to inspect some work that was in progress.

The Police Captain espied him when he was a short distance from the band stand, and hastening toward him, he grabbed the bit and jerked the animal back on its haunches. Then he ordered the rider to dismount and get out of the park.

"I guess you don't know me," Mr. Eustis remarked.

"Oh! you're the Commissioner," said the officer, as though his memory had been refreshened.

"Well, you'd better wear glasses in the future."

A large crowd collected. The Commissioner and the Captain had a warm colloquy. The Commissioner informed the Captain, who was transferred recently to the precinct, that policemen were instructed by the charter to obey the orders of the Park Commissioners. The Captain said that he did not know anything about that, but that the Commissioner would not be permitted to ride on his horse across the lawn.

Mr. Eustis explained later that as he did not want to distract the attention of the visitors from the concert he turned and rode off so as to avoid further trouble.

There has been friction before between the officials of the Bronx Park Commission and the police. Recently the Superintendent of the Park complained to Commissioner Partridge on the manner in which the police on detail there performed their duties.

PRETENDED TO DRINK ACID.

Did It to Frighten His Girl Companions —A Surgeon's Stomach Pump Righted Things.

"I'll end it all, so please go away from me and let me die in peace. This little bottle of acid will put an end to my troubles, and no more will you cause me heartache and pain."

Repeating these words again and again, a young man, with two pretty young girls tugging at his coat sleeves and begging him not to end his life, darted into a clump of bushes in Mount Morris Park, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, last night, and threw himself on the ground. Putting a small two-ounce bottle to his lips, he drained the contents and then commenced to groan.

Screaming at the top of their voices, the young girls fled from the bushes and rushed up to Policeman Walsh of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

"Oh, please, Mr. Policeman, get a doctor," they cried. "Harry has taken carbolic acid. Please, Sir, don't let him die. Oh, do hurry or it will be too late."

Walsh sent in a hurry call to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. Ambulance Surgeon King quickly opened his dressing bag and pulled out the stomach pump. He was just about to use the pump when the supposedly would-be suicide sprang to his feet.

"What are you trying to do to me?" he yelled. "There's notbing the matter with me. I was just trying to frighten one of these girls, telling her that I had taken carbolic, but it was water I drank, and not poison."

"Oh, is that so?" responded Dr. King. "But I think that there is something the matter with you; but never mind, I'll fix you up."

He forced the pump into the fellow's mouth and gave him a sensation that is not very pleasing. Then with the assistance of Walsh he gave the fellow a trouncing and sent him away, with the weeping girls after him.

The young man told Policeman Walsh that he was Harry Owen, twenty-one years old, of 161 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

CREWS LEAVE POUGHKEEPSIE.

Four of the Eights Elect Captains—Cornell May Go to Henley Next Year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22.—The victorious Cornell crews and the others that were not victorious left on the West Shore Railroad for their homes to-day.

The best of feeling prevailed. There was handshaking all around and somebody said for each college that it will have a crew here next year and do its utmost to wrest the honors from Cornell.

Four of the crews elected Captains for next year, as follows: Joseph Lynch, Georgetown; Will G. Gardiner, Pennsylvania; Robert B. Bartholomew, Columbia, and R. G. Stevenson, Wisconsin. Cornell and Syracuse will elect their Captains when they reach home.

The Wisconsin men are going to New York before they return west, to attend a dinner to be given by alumni of the university in their honor.

It was rumored here to-night after the Cornell crew had left that there is talk of sending it to Henley next year, but no verification could be obtained. All the members of the crew except Capt. Petty will return to college next year.

Cycling Anniversary Parade.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of cycling in America, which occurs this year, the cyclists of Greater New York will hold a parade on the afternoon of Saturday, July 12, at 4 o'clock, starting from Washington Square, passing up Fifth Avenue past a reviewing stand opposite Central Park, to One Hundred and Tenth Street, where it will disband. Prizes will be offered for uniformed clubs in five classes, according to membership, from 50 or under to 200 or over, for the best-appearing man rider, the best-appearing woman rider, the best-decorated wheel, the largest uniformed club from outside of Greater New York, the best-appearing and best-controlled motor cycle, and the most grotesquely attired riders, both men and women. Second and third prizes will be given in all the classes except for clubs.

The clubs represented in the movement are:

Harlem Wheelmen, New York Motor Cycle Club, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Caledonia Wheelmen, Century Wheelmen of New York, Metropolitan Club, Metropole Cycling Club, New York Athletic Club Wheelmen, Good Roade Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen of North New York, Ianthia Wheelmen, Calumet Cyclers, Greenwich Wheelmen, Monroe Wheelmen, Century Road Club Association, Knickerbocker Athletic Club Wheelmen, St. George Wheelmen, North Shore Wheelmen, Bowling Green Wheelmen, Chelsea Wheelmen, Brooklyn Borough Club, Bushwick Wheelmen, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Dean Cycle Club, Euclid Wheelmen, Greater New York Wheelmen, Howard Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Mcntauk Wheelmen, Mutual Wheelmen, Oxford Bicycle Club, Prospect Wheelmen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Unknown Wheelmen, Waverly Bicycle Club, Warren Wheelmen, and the Twenty-sixth Ward Association Wheelmen.

Roundhouse and 12 Engines Burned.

FRESNO, Cal., June 22.—The roundhouse of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and twelve locomotives were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated to be nearly $200,000.

D. S. LAMONT FOR GOVERNOR

Ex-President Cleveland Urges Him as a Candidate.

Believes All Democrats Could Unite on ex-War Secretary—Ready to Take the Stump for Him.

It is the understanding that ex-President Cleveland's principal purpose in attending the opening of the Tilden Club in this city last Thursday was to advance the Gubernatorial prospects of ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, who is now in Labrador.

Before coming to town Mr. Cleveland summoned Borough President Jacob A. Cantor to Princeton and, it is said, sought his opinion of Daniel S. Lamont as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Cantor, talking over the 'phone from Long Branch with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, admitted that he visited Princeton last Monday at Mr. Cleveland's request. He would neither admit nor deny, however, that Mr. Lamont and the Governorship were discussed.

It is known that at the Tilden Club meeting on Thursday Mr. Cleveland told several gentlemen, including ex-Senator Hill, that he believed all factions could unite on Mr. Lamont and that he would get the support of many Democrats who had not voted the ticket in several years. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill believe that Democratic success in this State this year means a Democratic victory in the country in 1904. Mr. Cleveland has promised Mr. Hill that he will take the stump in this State this year. It is also considered possible that the ex-President will be one of the speakers at the Fourth of July pow-wow in Tammany Hall. If he does not speak, he will send a letter expressing his sentiments and urging harmony and unity.

It was an open secret about the Hoffman House the latter part of last week that ex-Gov. Hill has been sounding Democrats from all parts of the State on the proposition of nominating Mr. Lamont for Governor. While he did not commit himself, Mr. Hill is reported as considering the Lamont nomination a matter worthy of a good deal of consideration.

One of the members of the Democratic State Committee said yesterday that he had told Mr. Hill, when interrogated, that he considered Mr. Lamont a very strong man, especially up the State. But he also told Mr. Hill that without a better organization than now exists it was hopeless to expect to beat the Republicans, who he declared had a perfect organization in every district.

"I told Mr. Hill," he remarked, "that in my county even the Judges do electioneering. I know for a fact that to every officeholder, from Judges down, is given a list of about twenty voters, with instructions that each of the twenty must deposit his ballot before the person designated to get their votes out can himself exercise the right of franchise. The scheme works well, too."

It is understood that before leaving New York for their respective homes in Steuben, Oswego, and Erie Counties Chairman Frank Campbell, Recorder Charles N. Bulger, and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack were charged to get the views of their neighbors on the Lamont proposition. Democrats from other parts of the State received similar instructions.

It leaked out yesterday that as long ago as last March ex-Gov. Hill had the Lamont idea in his mind, but he expressly charged those with whom he conversed concerning it to treat the matter confidentially.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee thinks there may be something in the talk that Mr. Cleveland is not averse to being a candidate for the Presidency in 1904. At the same time Mr. Campbell favors Mr. Hill for President.

TRAIN JUMPS THE TRACK.

Two Trainmen Killed, Five Hurt, and Several Passengers Injured Near Ashton, Iowa.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22.—A passenger train on the Sioux City branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, due to reach St. Paul at 7:25 A. M., jumped the track near Ashton, Iowa, about 1:45 A. M. Two trainmen were killed, five others seriously hurt, and a number of passengers received minor injuries.

The engineer of the train was badly hurt, but will recover. The passengers injured were attended by surgeons, who were brought to the scene of the wreck on a wrecking train, and all were able to continue their journey.

The cause of the wreck is said to have been a misplaced switch. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and when it left the track the mail cars and smoker piled up on top of the engine. The sleeping cars also left the track, but did not overturn.

Ex-Mayor Grace's Son Better.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 22.—Joseph P. Grace, son of ex-Mayor Grace of New York, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is greatly improved to-day.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds northwest, becoming variable.

Fair weather with moderate temperatures will prevail to-day east of the Appalachians. Showers are probable in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the obower conditions will probably extend into the Ohio Valley Tuesday. The temperature will rise slowly east of the Rocky Mountains. Along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light northwest to west; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeaeb winds will prevail; on the Gulf Coast and on the Great Lakes the winds will be light and variable. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	62	67	68
6 A. M.	60	66	68
9 A. M.	63	70	69
12 M.	67	81	79
3 P. M.	71	83	76
6 P. M.	71	78	73
9 P. M.	67	78	68
12 P. M.	62	77	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1901	75
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Clifford C. Baker, Topeka; J. M. Bush, London; Dr. W. E. Fischel, St. Louis; W. S. Thacher, San Francisco; Louis H. Ayms, United States Consul General to Guadaloupe.

IMPERIAL—Charles Harding, Omaha; F. L. Taft, Burlington, Vt.; W. L. Gough, London; George Robertson, St. John, New Brunswick; Walter S. Mackey, Oakland, Cal.; Capt. N. Sargent, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Edwin A. Booth, Savannah; Homer S. King, San Francisco; James Foster, Cleveland; A. S. Chase, Duluth; Thomas Macmillan, Glasgow; James Percival, London; J. J. Pelsey, London.

PLAZA—St. J. Peppadimitmion, Smyrna, Turkey.

SAVOY—Baron P. d'Mathies, Rome, Italy; S. I. Block, Kansas City.

NETHERLAND—F. L. Rosnitz, Chicago; S. Weis, New Orleans; James B. Bullitt, Louisville; F. E. Parsons, Toledo; E. E. McConnell, Detroit.

GRAND—Thomas Johnston, Louisville; J. B. Blackburn, Norfolk, Va.; W. L. Ratisseau, Galveston, Texas.

MURRAY HILL—F. L. Kimball, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Benjamin Rand, Cambridge University; Edmund M. Tate, Pittsburg; John Kennedy, Glasgow; B. Braymer, London.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, Savannah; A. D. Prosser, Detroit; W. Cheesman, Detroit.

STURTEVANT—H. H. Hubert, Denver, Col.

VICTORIA—C. D. White, Chicago; Hamilton Wright, Vicksburg; Dr. M. Fullerton, Glasgow.

HOFFMAN—Colby Davies, Chicago; J. E. Parkinson, Danville, Va.; O. Mirale, London.

ALBEMARLE—M. G. Wade, Jacksonville.

HERALD SQUARE—A. W. Mendel, Pittsburg; W. S. Ball, St. Louis.

NAVARRE—James T. Gaynor, San Francisco; Charles D. Palmer, Manila, Philippine Islands.

NORMANDIE—Frank Dillingham, Auckland, New Zealand; W. W. Grover, Chicago.

ASTOR—J. McD. Meeker, London; C. B. Hall, Honolulu; D. G. Morgan, Wheeling, West Va.; S. B. Tallantyre, London; Prof. J. L. Newcomb, University of the State of Virginia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:25 A. M.—105 Maiden Lane; Louis Shortmier; damage trifling.

12:50 A. M.—529 Brook Avenue; Samuel Stier; damage, $300.

1:10 A. M.—667 Eleventh Avenue; Annie Seymour; damage trifling.

1:50 A. M.—47 Clinton Street; Charlotte Richie; damage, $500.

8 A. M.—1 and 3 Walker Street; Nathan Dubertson; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—106 Hester Street; David Teicher; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—188 Rivington Street; Jacob Spooner; damage, $10.

12:55 P. M.—157 West Forty-seventh Street; B. Sandman; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—1,887 Second Avenue; H. Halen; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Mrs. Patassy; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—420 Eleventh Avenue; John Cahill; damage, $25.

5:40 P. M.—39 Ludlow Street; Abe Silverstein; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—94 Orchard Street; I. Suggerman; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—100 Greene Street; Philip Franky; damage, $100.

6:20 P. M.—25 Lewis Street; David Welsh; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—72 Fulton Street; J. Steirrup; damage, $300.

7:10 P. M.—404 Greene Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Special for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

FOR THIS SALE WE MAKE THIS REMARKABLE OFFER:

3½ lbs. Standard Granulated Sugar, A Package of Uneeda Milk Biscuit, BOTH FOR 18c.

A BARGAIN.
6 Cakes BABBITT'S BEST SOAP, or
6 Cakes BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP, and
5 Pounds BEST WASHING SODA,
FOR THIS SALE - - - 25c

A BARGAIN.
7 Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour and a Cake of Yeast,
For This Sale - - 17c

Vanilla or Lemon Extract, our own brand, a bottle	8c
Best Cider Vinegar, quart bottle,	7c
Ammonia, large bottle	5c
French Mustard, Butler's best, large bottle	8c
English Mustard, our best, ¼-lb. can	10c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty brand, pint bottle	10c
Cocoanut, finest shredded, a package	10c
Peaches, Essie brand, fancy California, a can	19c
Apricots, Essie brand, fancy California, a can	15c
Prunes, fancy California, average 55 to the pound, a pound	8c

A PACKAGE SMOKED BEEF, A PACKAGE UNEEDA BISCUIT, Both, 15c

TEA.
Butler's No. 1, all kinds, quality guaranteed, a pound 35c

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java, bean or ground, a pound 25c

Anderson's Soups, all varieties, a can	7c
Purity Sockeye Salmon, 1 lb. tall can, 15c.; ½ lb. flat can	10c
Salt, vacuum process, large bag	5c
Gelatine, shredded, Peerless brand, a package	9c
Butler's Square Bine, three squares	5c
Salad Oil, best imported, pint bottle,	29c
Pearl Barley, coarse, per pound	5c
Brunnangelnn—This famous jelly powder, all flavors, a package	11c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph brand, plain or in sauce, a 3-lb. can,	10c
Mason Jar Jelly, good quality, a jar	10c

FANS FREE TO ALL PURCHASERS.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

CEYLON TEA.



Butler's Golden Tips.
From the most famous Tea Gardens in the world.
Pound package... 50c
Half-lb. package, 25c

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Do You Perspire?

Of course you do! It's Nature's way of cleaning the system of waste. That's the reason for the unpleasant odor that accompanies perspiration. Bathing does not prevent it—perfume does not kill it. Nothing will cure it but Spiro Powder; an odorless antiseptic that keeps the pores open and free, but absolutely destroys every vestige of bodily odor.



is positively guaranteed to remove and prevent the odor of perspiration arising from any part of the body. A healing preparation that instantly relieves prickly heat and chafing. A specific for tired, sore and burning feet. Dust a little on the stockings, on the clothing and armpits, and the trouble will end. Spiro has no odor of its own. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. Full size box, price 25 cents.

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COLORADO

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WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

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offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

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THE Coward Shoe
Good Sense
For Children.



Pain and deformity, the twin evils with which ordinary shoe-making so often saddles growing feet, never come to light in the Coward Shoe. The "Coward" is a scientifically perfect shoe—thoughtfully planned, precisely builded.

The shoe that will ensure ease, encourage shapeliness, and carry the feet of children surely and painlessly along the smooth path toward life development.

Many dealers claim to sell the "Coward Good Sense Shoe." This is untrue—they cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send For New Catalogue.

BUSY DAY FOR CYCLISTS

Gebhard Won the Fifty-Mile Race of Century Road Club.

MOCK'S FIRST TIME PRIZE

Annual Outing of Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at College Point —Races at Vailsburg.

Fred Gebhard of this city won the fifty-mile championship handicap cycle road race of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, held over the Merrick Road, between Springfield and Bellmore, yesterday afternoon, by less than two lengths, from Charles Lundberg, who was second. Each had a start of 0:25:00. Gebhard covering the fifty miles in 2:30:30, and Lundberg in 2:30:31.

The next five men, who also were prize-winners, and their handicap allowances, were as follows: George Kirner, (0:25:00.) S. Holleb, (0:30:00.) A. H. Parry, (0:25:00.) H. E. Gust, (0:30:00.) and E. Gundelich. Seven place prizes in all were awarded.

There were also three time prizes, the first a hunting-case gold watch, the second an openface gold watch, and the third a gilt clock, which were won by Charles Mock, Ernest Gillot, and W. B. Ferguson, respectively—all scratch men. Mock's time was 2:24:41, Gillot's, 2:24:42, and Ferguson's, 2:25:15.

The finish between Gebhard and Lundberg was close and very exciting, the two riders being almost on equal terms until within a few yards of the tape. Both sprinted strongly then, but Gebhard got the better of the finish by over a length, and crossed the line a winner. Lundberg was taken with cramps and fell helpless from his wheel just after he finished. He was picked up and carried into West's Hotel, where it was found that he was uninjured except for a few scratches and bruises.

As much interest was taken in the contest for the time prizes as in that for the place prizes, and the contest between the three scratch men was close from the start. At the finish many of the spectators were uncertain whether Mock or Gillot was the winner, so close was the distance between them. Mock, however, received the decision of the judges.

The course was from Springfield to Bellmore, a distance of twelve and a half miles and return, and was covered twice to make the total distance of fifty miles. The start and finish were in front of West's Hotel at Valley Stream. There were twenty-four entries, and the handicaps ranged from scratch to forty minutes.

The start was made at 2:03 P. M., when the following limit men, who had forty minutes' start, were sent away: Conrad Velt, George Henry, G. C. Badeau, J. G. Armstrong, and H. Vanderdries.

Although a number of minor accidents were reported, there were no serious mishaps. George Kirner had a bad spill in the next to the last mile of the race, which bent the frame of his wheel quite badly, but he mounted quickly, and, riding his damaged wheel, managed to obtain the third place prize. Ernest Gillot, who won the second-time prize, punctured his tire at twenty-two miles, and changed his wheel, losing little time by the accident. No less than five riders mixed up in a spill at Freeport, but none was seriously injured. The summary follows:

Name.	Hd'cp.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Fred Gebhard	0:25:00	4:55:30	2:30:30
Charles Lundberg	0:25:00	4:48:31	2:30:31
George Kirner	0:25:00	4:52:15	2:35:15
S. Holleb	0:30:00	4:55:20	2:42:20
Arthur H. Parry	0:25:00	4:57:00	2:39:00
H. E. Gust	0:30:00	4:59:00	2:46:00
E. Gundelich	0:30:00	5:00:25	2:50:25
J. B. Armstrong	0:40:00	5:03:25	3:00:25
E. A. Carr	0:20:00	5:04:10	2:41:10
Wilson Higinson	0:25:00	5:04:12	2:46:12
Charles Mock	Scratch	5:07:41	2:24:41
Ernest Gillot	Scratch	5:07:42	2:24:42
W. B. Ferguson	Scratch	5:08:15	2:25:15

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Marcus Hurley Beats His Previous Record in Half-Mile Event on the Board Track.

Another cycling record was broken at the weekly race meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday, when Marcus L. Hurley of this city won the half-mile amateur handicap from scratch in 0:57 3-5. The previous record was 0:58, made by Hurley at the same track on July 7, 1901. The race was the closest of the day, as "Teddy" Billington, the local favorite, seemed a winner until just at the finish, when Hurley caught him and won by a few inches.

In the two-mile consolation race there were fifty-three starters, who crowded the track so that there were more than a dozen spills, in which several wheels were broken and E. J. Collett of New Haven was badly cut about the head and face. In the mile open professional event Leander paired with Fenn and Kimble with Fisher, but Kramer, who went it alone, managed to evade all their efforts to pocket or embarrass him, and won in a close finish. The summary follows:

Half-mile, Novice.—Won by John A. Topping, New York City; Otto Hambacher, Watsessing, N. J., second; J. Hurley, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—1:12.

Half-mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, New York City, (scratch;) Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) second; George Glasson, National Turn Verein, Newark, (30 yards.) third; W. A. Penn, Calumet Cyclers, New York, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—0:57 3-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y. second; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., third; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., fourth; George H. Cullett, New Haven, Conn., fifth. Time—2:10.

Two-mile Consolation Race, Amateur.—Won by E. Straueter, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Ernst, Rochester, N. Y., second; Elias Sindle, Dundee Lake, N. J., third; Oscar Goerke, New York City, fourth. Time—4:29 2-5.

Five Miles, Handicap, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (300 yards;) R. N. Carni, Worcester, Mass., (300 yards,) second; John Coburn, Newark, N. J., (300 yards,) third. Time—10:19 2-5.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Joe Cobb, 112 pounds; War Cry, 108; Byronerdale, 107; Mary McCafferty and Brimstone, 105 each; Squid, Sweetcake and Ithan, 102 each; Royal Ensign, Chicle, Minotaur, Full Back, Earl of Warwick, and Mannenfield, 102 each; Ahumada, 101; Irene Mac, Madame Du Barry, and Sweet and Low, 99 each; Sapsipero, 97 each; Breaker, Stamping Ground, Queen of the Ocean, and Wilhelmina, 94 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Brimstone, Minotaur, Nevermore, Sapers, Stamping Ground, Queen of the Ocean, Breaker, and Wilhelmina.

SECOND RACE.—Apprentice race, for horses three years old and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1901 or 1902, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner, selling, weights fifteen pounds under the scale; one mile. Gulden, 113 pounds; Military, 111; Robert Metcalfe, Kalif, and Maximo Gomez, 110 each; Elsie Skip, Thorneycroft, and Hermis, 108 each; Georgia Gardner, San Andreas, and Pleasant Sail, 106 each; H. L. Coleman and Swamplands, 96 each; Essene, White Crest, Gibson Light, and C. Rosenfeld, 93 each; Bessie McCarthy, Musidora, and Clipper, 91 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Blues, 127 pounds; Advance Guard, 122; Nones, 109; Watercure, 102; Surmise, 95; The Regent, 90; Tom Kenny, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—The Thistle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $4,000 down to $1,500; one mile and a furlong. Belvino, 126 pounds; Knight of Rhodes, 103; Bon Mot and Ethics, 101 each; Alsike, 100; Emshee and The Rival, 96 each; Carbuncle and Kinnikinic, 95 each; The Regent, 93; Francesco, 91, and Brunswick, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Carbuncle, Kinnikinic, and Francesco.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Irish Lad, 129 pounds; Athelroy, 119, and Meltonian, Bontonnicre, Rightful, Clarion, and Kickshaws, 115 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights, with allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. Kinnikinic and Tchula, 112 pounds each; Anecdote, Wealth, Petra II., and The Amazon, 110 each; Charles W. Meyer, De Reszke, G. Whittier, Pretorius, and Eddie Busch, 107 each; Keynote, 104, and Grail and Virginia Grace, 102 each.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Beat Pittsburg in a Nineteen-Inning Contest—Cincinnati Won.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Pittsburgs and the local baseball team to-day played a record-breaking game for extra innings this season. The game was full of pretty plays, remarkable catches and throws, and, considering its length, the errors were not many. Pittsburg batted Taylor hard in the second and third innings, but could do nothing more with him. Chicago bunched hits in the first, tied the score in the ninth on a hit and two errors. From then on it was nearly one, two, three on both sides. In the nineteenth inning Kling singled and stole second and went to third on an out and came home with the winning run when Capt. Lowe placed a clean single in left field. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	3	1	0			Clarke, lf	1	5	1	0	0		
Jones, cf	1	2	5	1	0			Beaum't, cf	0	1	4	0	0		
Dexter, 1b	0	1	25	0	0			Wagner, rf	0	0	3	1	0		
Cong'on, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Brans'd, 1b	0	1	25	1	0		
Kling, c	1	1	7	2	0			Ritchey, 2b	0	2	5	1	0		
Tinker, ss	1	2	7	12	1			Leach, 3b	1	3	2	8	0		
Lowe, 2b	0	3	6	8	1			Conroy, ss	0	1	8	10	3		
Schaefer, 3b	0	2	1	3	3			Smith, c	0	0	8	6	1		
Taylor, p	0	2	0	2	0			Philippi, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	3	14*	56	29	5			Total	2	14	56	28	4		

*Ritchey out; hit by batted ball.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Pittsburg ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Two-base hits—Clarke, Conroy. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Beaumont. Stolen bases—Slagle, Jones, Kling. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Philippi, 6. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Philippi, 3. Time of game—Three hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Thielman scored his sixth consecutive victory this afternoon. The game was well played. The batting of Hoy and Crawford was the feature, both having a 1,000 percentage at the end of the day. This is the first game the O'Neill brothers have lost for almost a month. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	.	7	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Thielman and Peitz; Joyce O'Neill and Jack O'Neill.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	37	12	.755	Philadelphia	22	30	.423
Chicago	28	21	.571	Cincinnati	21	30	.412
Brooklyn	29	23	.558	New York	20	29	.408
Boston	23	24	.489	St. Louis	20	31	.392

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 1—6	9	4
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0—5	9	5

Batteries—McCann and McManus; Souders and Fuller.

American League Games.

At Chicago—First game—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2. Second game—Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 1, (ten innings.)
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
At Detroit—Boston, 7; Detroit, 5.

New York State League Games.

At Ilion—Ilion, 3; Binghamton, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Troy, 2.
At Schenectady—Albany, 5; Schenectady, 2.

ON JERSEY HANDBALL COURTS.

Bruder Wins Match with Hopkins for Championship of New Jersey.

The second and final series of a match of eleven games between Daniel Bruder of Harrison, N. J., and Edward Hopkins of Jersey City for the championship of New Jersey and a stake of $50, was played at Tarrant's Court in Jersey City yesterday and resulted in a tie, each winning three of the six games played. As Bruder won three of the first five games of the series played on the previous Sunday, the tie of yesterday gave him six of the eleven games and the match. The scores follow:

E. Hopkins	21	18	19	21	21	17
D. Bruder	18	21	21	17	19	21

Other games at the New Jersey Court resulted as follows:

FIRST MATCH.

T. Jackson and A. Runciman	21	21	17	17	16
R. Scott and O. Drew	18	19	21	21	21

SECOND MATCH.

O. Drew	21	21	19		
R. Scott and T. Jackson	17	18	21		

THIRD MATCH.

H. Kruger and C. Kruger	12	6	21		
James Flaherty and John Flaherty	21	21	19		

The following games were played at Cronin's Court:

FIRST MATCH.

J. Sullivan and D. Merry	21	17	21
J. Kennedy and T. Connelly	14	21	20

SECOND MATCH.

M. O'Connell and W. Reardon	21	16	21
J. Ray and D. Branigan	18	21	14

THIRD MATCH.

M. Clines and E. Kennedy	21	14	21
J. Reading and J. Keenan	18	21	20

FOURTH MATCH.

P. Horgan	21	20	21
M. Magner and J. Clark	18	21	12

FIFTH MATCH.

J. Reardon and D. Sullivan	21	21	
P. Hickey and J. Sweeney	11	19	

SIXTH MATCH.

J. Morey and J. Cronio	21	14	21
J. Malvey and T. McCabe	18	21	17

Jersey City A. A. Games.

The Jersey City Athletic Association held their monthly games for members yesterday morning at West Side Driving Park, Jersey City, resulting as follows:

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Payne; E. Fletcher second, W. Edgar third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Edgar; W. Fletcher second, A. Wogan third.

One-Mile and a Half Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Fletcher; C. Williams second, M. Hynes third. Time—8:00.

Pole Vault.—Won by M. Hynes; C. Williams second, E. Williams third.

Running High Jump.—Won by M. Hynee; J. Gantley second, E. Meyer third.

Bristol Yachting Notes.

An able-looking cruising sloop was launched Wednesday last at the Herreshoff shops at Bristol, and soon will have a trial spin. The name of the new craft is the Azor, and it is said to be for Col. J. Malcolm Forbes. Azor is a boat with short overhangs, beamy, and having a high freeboard. A pole mast with the last inch of it in use and the short rig in these times of extreme overhangs, makes the Azor an object of curiosity. The craft is 34 feet length on the load waterline and 40 feet over all, with a beam of good width for a boat of the length. Azor has a half keel like the Buzzard's Bay 30-footers, the centreboard housing in the keep under the cabin floor. Her big deck house, too, is not unlike the deck houses of the Beverly 30-footers, but the cockpit is wider, the coaming flaring out beyond the sides of the cabin and then turning in forward with a curve. The craft is painted white and has a moderate sized rig.

Lloyd Phenix ordered a new lap-streaked sailboat, 20 feet in length, without a deck, at the Herreshoff shops the past week.

The Notos of the Beverly 30-foot fleet, owned by C. K. Taylor, Jr., arrived Thursday from Buzzard's Bay, to have her sails refitted, which was done Friday, when she was turned to Buzzard's Bay.

A new racing sloop, 25 feet in length, was launched at the Herreshoff shops Friday, which is nearly the last of the new boats at the shops this season. Her name is Bogey. She is exactly like the Bobtail, built a month ago for a Philadelphian. The Bogey is canoe stern, has a short after overhang of the keel type, and sloop rig, with a pole mast of the bollow variety. The boat has a comfortable cruising cabin. She is to go to Boston.

Two small racers are in process of construction in the Bristol shops, while the yard Spalpeen is having her new deck caulked in the south shop. This is the extent of the work in progress in the shops. A number of carpenters are laid off and next month it is said there will be a vacation.

The Roamer, Nat Herreshoff's new house yacht, is nearly fitted for a trial spin. Steam is up on the craft every day. She has a beam of 17 feet and consequently much room below decks.

The Quickstep, the new steam yacht 124 feet in length, built by the Herreshoffs for Frederick Grinnell of New Bedford, having developed speed upward of 18 knots an hour in trials in the bay, has been accepted by Mr. Grinnell, who was at Bristol Friday to receive the new boat.

Zinganee, the new steam yacht of the Scout type, built for Boston yachtsmen, is in commission and has started for Boston. Zinganee is just back from her first cruise to New Haven.

Edgar Scott's Bobtail, a 25-foot knockabout, is being overhauled at Bristol for a race.

The thirty-footer Asahi is overboard at Bristol, rigged, and ready for racing, the last one of the old thirties that is rigged so far this season.

One of the mosquito fleet boats, Eaglet, is at Herreshoffs' shops for new sails.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., may have a new set of sails made for his seventy-footer Rainbow in the Bristol lofts. The Rainbow was there Friday for a short time, Mr. Vanderbilt and Nat Herreshoff inspecting the sails while she was at anchor.

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and get the best Ginger Snap you ever tasted.



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Our warerooms show many examples of three favorite Station Wagons. No. 1345 has glass all around, glass in doors, glass division front and glass in rear quarters. All the glass may be raised or lowered—making an open carriage for summer, or tight as a Brougham for cold or stormy weather. It is the most convenient of all Station Wagons. Built in Studebaker's way—serviceable, correct, symmetrical, durable. No. 1257 has all curtains—no glass; No. 1258 has glass in doors and glass division front.



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Hunter Baltimore Rye

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A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. —Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my19-law6wm

JOHNSTON, HAYWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the Court of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HAYWARD JOHNSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1902. AZEY EBEN VAN GIESON, JAMES BROWN STEPHENS, Executors. JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap7-law6mM.

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES E. BARKER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-law6mM

PENDERGAST, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 14th day of August, 1902, next.—Dated New York, January 14, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. f3-law6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my51aw6mM

RAUB, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK RAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 735 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901.

EMMA RAUB,
GEORGE MILLEN,
Executors.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, New York City. d30-law6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUNDAY ON THE SPEEDWAY

Trotters and Pacers in Lively Tilts Over Good Course.

THE MORNING'S KEEN BRUSHES

Queen Wilkes Beat the Pacer Grant—The Latter Won Against Two Other Pacers.

There was no lack of good sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, although the amateur reinsmen were somewhat late in putting in an appearance with their fast steppers, and the best and most exciting brushes of the day took place about the time drivers and spectators usually start for home.

A large force of workmen kept the harrows in constant motion, and the bright sunshine soon dried the damp surface, so that by noon the roadbed was in prime condition and many of the favorite trotters and pacers had arrived on the scene. Up to this time the programme had been sadly lacking in sensational feature, and the appearance of Queen Wilkes, who is to meet Nathan Straus's trotting gelding, Alves, 2:00½, on the Speedway this afternoon, was hailed with delight. After several warming jogs she was turned to a poor start with the bay pacer Grant, 2:17¼, driven by A. Frankenstein. It is not often that Mr. Smathers starts Queen Wilkes with a pacer, and he did so yesterday at a disadvantage. Grant is fast in getting away, and he gained a lead of several lengths before Queen Wilkes had even reached her stride. It was an uphill race for the little mare, but she proved herself equal to the task, and, nearing the head of the upper stretch, where the brush took place, she began to lengthen her stride and close the gap. Within a hundred yards of the finish she reached even terms with the pacer, and in the final drive showed one of her characteristic bursts of speed that have won so many races for her and won out with half a length to the good.

Bell Boy, Frank Darrin's bay pacer, with a mark of 2:07¼, did some fast work and paced a very fast half with his old trotting rival, Ed Lock, 2:12½, driven by M. Levy. The pacer was too fast for the trotter in this unequal contest, although Ed Lock gave Bell Boy as hard a race as he ever stepped and was beaten by only a short length. Saratoga Belle, 2:21¼, driven by Elmer Stevens, carried off the trotting honors of the morning by winning every brush but one in which she was started.

One of the best three-cornered brushes of the day was between the three pacers Grant, 2:17¼; Billy Palmer, 2:24¼, driven by B. Lichtenberg, and the roan Baby Ester, driven by J. Murphy. There was much scoring before the trio got away on anything like even terms, and then there was a question as to whether or not they should turn back, so that the first quarter was very slow. All three entered the stretch heads apart, going about a 2:30 clip. It was either pacer's race, although Billy Palmer, who had the middle course, looked like a winner up to a point within a few yards of the post, where a touch of the whip sent Grant out in front just in time to get the decision.

Among others who participated in the sport were George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼; Nathan Straus, driving the ex-king of the Speedway, Cobwebs, 2:12; Morris S. Hermann, driving the speedy little trotter Tom Boy, 2:15; A. J. Franklin, driving a team of black trotters to the pole; Melville Bayne, driving the pacer Tony M., 2:14½; Sigmund Herzig, driving the handsome bay pacer Messenger Boy, 2:19½; David Lamar, driving the bay mare Sally Simpson, 2:11¼; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼; David Goodman, driving Freeland, 2:17¼, and E. C. Jennings, driving the trotter Dunton, 2:16¼. During the afternoon there were some lively brushes, in which the pacer Dolly, 2:12¼, driven by Charles Newcomb, and the trotter Boston Boy, 2:15, driven by Edmund L. Kenny, figured prominently.

Associated Cyclists' Annual Run.

Over 200 members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York took part in the annual united run of that organization to College Point yesterday. Among the clubs represented were the Century Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Prospect Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, North Shore Wheelmen, Metropole Cycle Club, New York Motor Cycle Club, New York Athletic Club, and Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Seven motor cycles made the trip with the human propelled vehicles.

Middle States Regatta Meeting.

Secretary David Brown of the Middle States Regatta Association announces that a meeting of the Regatta Committee of the association to arrange for the next annual regatta will be held at the Pabst Hotel, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Monday evening, June 30.

Surrogate Notices.

HALLETT, MARGARETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA HALLETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 99 Gold Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1901. SAMUEL K. ADDOMS, WILLIAM H. ADDOMS, Executors. de23-1aw6mM.

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KEESE, MARY S. DAVIS, Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-1aw6mM

KERSHAW, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS KERSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Hudson, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1902. JAMES E. BARKER, THOMAS BIRTWISTLE, THOMAS H. GORDON, Executors. JAMES A. HUDSON, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my5-law6mM

PENDERGAST, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Mulchahey, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 14th day of August, 1902, next.—Dated New York, January 14, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. f3-law6mM

LEES, SUSANNA P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA P. LEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of said estate, at the office of Fielding L. Marshall, Nos. 35-37 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1902. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, HENRY R. SUTPHEN, WILLIAM WALLER, Executors. FIELDING L. MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 35-37 Nassau Street. my51aw6mM

RAUB, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK RAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 735 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901.

EMMA RAUB,
GEORGE MILLEN,
Executors.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, New York City. d30-law6mM

Referees' Notices.

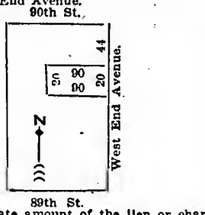
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUISE PUNNETT, Emily M. Punnett, and Catharine E. K. Punnett, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK P. SNYDER et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhatten, City and County of New York, on ths 23d day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thsrein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with ths buildings and improvement thsrson erected, situats, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in ths block designsted on the land map of the City of Nsw York by ths Number 1,250, and bounded and dsscribed as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly eids of Ninetieth Strset with the westerly eide of Weet End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southsrly, and psrallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, again parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the ssme, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Ssid premises being now known by ths street number 615 Weet End Avenue.

Subject, nsvertheless, to the covenants and rsstrictions contained in a certain deed made hy John O. Baker and wife to Francis M. Jencks and Charles T. Barney, dated May 15th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,053 of Conveyances, at Page 204.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee. SCHENCK & PUNNETT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough nf Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the etreet number being 615 West End Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,047.91, with interest thereon from May 27th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $348.60 with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the ssle. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which ars to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or psid by the Referee, is $525 and interest.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1902. CHARLES C. NADAL, Referee. je2-2aw3wM&Th&je23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against LAMONT RICH snd ETHEL RICH, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City and County of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Mary Pearsall Tiffany, in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on March 5th, 1883, as map number 918, is known and designated by the lot number thirty in block number four hundred and eighteen, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Stebbins Avenue distant ae measured along said easterly side of Stebbins Avenue as the same bends and turns six hundred and sixty-one feet and thirty-nine one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Stebbins Avenue and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Perhaps the most significant development of the present market's strength is that leadership has been assumed and held by what in the Street and elsewhere are known as the standard railway shares. Now that such issues as Lake Shore and New Haven are practically out of the market, and Northern Pacific and Burlington entirely so, those most conspicuous in the list are Northwest, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, New York Central, Rock Island, Great Northern preferred, Union Pacific, and Missouri Pacific. These, it is worth emphasizing, have been strong throughout the week, though they have not had a monopoly of the strength. The Wabash shares, Texas Pacific, the coal stocks, the Atchisons—these and many other have advanced.

The point, however, is that the market's advance has been under the leadership of the better class of stocks, in respect to which, as to many other shares, it is very clear there is no disposition to sell, but, the rather, a persistent purpose and desire to buy whenever the least sign of weakness appears.

The unexpected action of the Illinois Central in giving valuable rights to stockholders at this time is not only indicative of the confidence in the future of the managers of that property, but is suggestive of favorable developments in other directions. E. H. Harriman, the head of the Union Pacific system, is a potent influence in Illinois Central affairs. Since his return from an extended trip through the West and Southwest he has spoken with enthusiasm and confidence, not alone of the wonderful prospects of the railway systems with which he is identified, but of the railroad situation generally. His remarks have been so altogether hopeful that they have been taken to indicate that Union Pacific will, at the dividend meeting shortly to be held, be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis. If that impression is incorrect, Mr. Harriman has not taken the trouble or the pains to correct it. And since the favorable action in respect to Illinois Central—action in which Mr. Harriman had a voice—the belief in a higher dividend has grown stronger; more especially as crop reports are each day more and more favorable.

Standard Oil and Gould stocks are strong principally for the reason that Standard Oil and Gould interests have been buying them. One by one these stocks have been taken up and advanced, the last being Texas Pacific, which on Saturday for the first time in weeks showed signs of activity. General rains throughout Texas, affording needed relief to the corn and cotton crops, was the new bull factor in the situation.

The bears in the Steel Trust stocks may find it more difficult to cover than to sell. Incidentally, the independent steel companies, as well as the trust, are making money. Some very favorable statements are forthcoming shortly.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 22.—Transactions on the Boerse have grown so light that operators are agitating for shorter hours. Some demand that the Boerse close at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while others ask that it be closed two or three days a week through the months of July and August.

Domestic Government securities were quiet througbout last week, but quotations were maintained. Among the foreign government securities Russian 4 per cents. enjoyed the preference. Spaniards were bought for Paris account, and Turkish and Hungarian rentes were more active. Chinese were neglected.

Domestic rails were so sluggish that some days last week they were not quoted. The shares of several Austrian roads showed improvement. Canadian Pacifics now enjoy greater favor with Berlin buyers. Shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines weakened on reports of a poorer freight market, and Hamburg and Bremen sold shares of both companies in Berlin. These shares have now lost almost all their recent advance, which resulted from the publication of the contracts made by the German steamship companies with the Atlantic shipping combine.

There were hardly any transactions in bank stocks here last week.

Industrials of all classes were weak. Iron shares were unfavorably affected by the Dusseldorf Iron Boerse, where the iron business is generally reported to be in a worse condition.

Operators in Berlin continue to discuss the probable effect of the American coal strike upon the German iron situation, and many of them argue that the strike must result in increased American buying in Germany as supplies in the United States diminish. The Frankfurter Zeitung, however, expresses a contrary opinion. This paper says that if the coal strike continues the boom in iron must be reversed, and that consequently Americans will buy less German iron.

The abundance of money continues, and rates are easy. It is not believed that the semi-annual settlement will cause any marked effect on the money market.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 22.—Nothing occurred on the Stock Exchange in the past week to encourage a rise. On the contrary, the market sagged somewhat under the big outstanding hull account. American shares were the exception, however, and almost all American securities improved. This improvement did not apply to United States Steel common, which was down slightly.

The approaching coronation and the shortest settlement period in the history of the Stock Exchange have tended to reduce business to a minimum, and no one expects any activity until after the coronation. It is an interesting question whether or not business will increase then, but the critics generally express the belief that it will. A large amount of dividend money will be released in July, and this money will seek reinvestment.

The railroads appear to be reaping the benefits of improvements and economies, and, unless the general business of the country declines, operators look for better times for the remainder of the year.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 22.—The cloth market is in a waiting attitude, and there was no improvement last week in the demand from the large consuming centres. Sellers generally made little progress. The inquiry from India for fabrics was poor, and buyers were seldom tempted by the low figures the needy sellers were willing to accept. There were occasional transactions with China and the minor Eastern outlets.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 21st day of June, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$346,203,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$346,203,089
Silver dollars	454,321,000	Silver certificates outstanding	454,321,000
Silver dollars of 1890	145,214	Treasury notes outstanding	30,377,000
Silver bullion of 1890	30,231,786		
Total	$830,901,089	Total	$830,901,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,051,620.25	
Gold certificates	38,866,540.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,926,758.00	
Silver certificates	6,473,786.00	
Silver bullion	300,086.07	
United States notes	9,866,199.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	84,810.00	
National banknotes	9,577,477.03	
Subsidiary silver coin	13,435,099.04	
Fractional currency	140.83	
Minor coin	076,743.10	
		$157,649,259.36
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$120,536,505.38	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,784,325.64	
Total	$127,320,831.02	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	21,730.13	
		127,342,561.15
Total		$284,991,820.51
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,516,368.69	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,235,126.85	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,080,042.77	
Post Office Department account	9,480,903.77	
Miscellaneous items	2,630,156.99	
		82,942,599.07
Available cash balance		$202,049,221.44

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.	
Customs	$636,344.63	$14,745,555.26	$247,994,898.73	
Internal revenue	878,053.13	15,395,947.29	264,349,731.95	
Miscellaneous	26,045.08	2,840,647.59	34,634,238.68	
Total receipts	$1,541,342.84	$33,101,150.14	$546,918,869.36	
EXPENDITURES.				
Civil and miscellaneous	300,000.00	6,635,000.00	111,369,089.63	
War	490,000.00	7,025,000.00	111,466,414.33	
Navy	115,000.00	4,715,000.00	66,667,868.04	
Indians	10,000.00	650,000.00	9,920,595.37	
Pensions	200,000.00	9,755,000.00	137,955,010.18	
Interest	120,000.00	250,000.00	29,021,020.07	
Total expenditures	$1,235,000.00	$29,030,000.00	$466,401,797.62	
Excess of receipts over expenditures	306,342.84	4,161,150.14	80,517,071.74	
Receipts Last Year—				
Customs	573,582.53	13,803,508.73	234,270,871.25	
Internal revenue	906,860.44	18,151,372.23	298,233,981.08	
Receipts from all sources last year	1,497,317.45	35,037,342.01	570,551,743.17	
Expenditures last year	805,000.00	22,860,000.00	499,787,266.81	
NATIONAL BANK FUND.				
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	550.00	2,162,257.50	32,572,034.50	
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	107,850.00	1,633,103.00	19,608,604.50	
Notes received for current redemption	842,677.00	12,148,365.00	167,107,971.00	
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.	
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00	
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.				
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	
To date	$58,741,303.00	$5,033,985.00	$63,775,288.00	
This fiscal year	17,283,933.00	1,226,660.00	18,510,593.00	
This month	380,285.00	05,280.00	484,565.00	
This day	19,670.00	23,800.00	43,470.00	
Exchanged for Gold—				
To date	58,741,303.00	5,033,985.00	63,775,288.00	
This fiscal year	17,283,933.00	1,226,660.00	18,510,593.00	
This month	380,285.00	05,280.00	484,565.00	
This day	19,670.00	23,800.00	43,470.00	

way Company, Rochester, N. Y., which controls the entire street car system of the City of Rochester, operating 104 miles of track under franchises having at least sixty years to run. The bonds are a first lien, with the exception of $175,000 mortgage on a minor portion of the system.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, June 22.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 155,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 8,554,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 21,713,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 36.62.

Good Crop in South Russia Certain.

LONDON, June 22.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Standard says that reports received there from all the black soil grain producing regions of Southern Russia indicate that an abundant harvest is assured.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. E. Hunter, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, carpets; 395 Broadway; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Woelfe, cloaks; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Scott, J. W., & Co., Greensborough, N. C.; T. D. Sherwood, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks; 67 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 67 White Street.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Ganspohl, rugs and mattings; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Madden, Graham & Co., Dallas, Texas; W. T. Graham, dry goods and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Davis, dress and black goods, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoades, furnishing goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Milliken, Cousins & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and housefurnishing goods, 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schwab, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Gisser, A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Glaser, laces, 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. L. Blumenfeld, millinery; J. L. Locher, flowers; Hoffman House.

McKean, Ellers & Co., Austin, Texas; A. J. Ellers, domestics and dress goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; G. M. McLeod, carpets, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; J. Nast, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Greenfield Clothing Company, Fort Scott, Kan.; G. Greenfield, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Greenfield Clothing Company, Wichita, Kan.; M. Greenfield, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Seelbach, R. L., Buffalo, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, notions, and dress goods; Miss A. Collins, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 238 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Eckert Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Eckert, fancy goods; A. E. George, notions; Hotel Navarra.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; B. R. Singleton, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..9:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...0:02	Gov. Isl'd...9:14	H. Gate...11:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:09	Gov. Isl'd...9:19	H. Gate...11:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston		
and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 24.		
Bluecher, Hamburg	7:30 A. M.	
El Alba, New Orleans	4:00 P. M.	
Finance, Panama	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples		2:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa		
Sicilia, Naples		11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.		
Carthaginian, Glasgow		
Comanche, Charleston		
FRIDAY, JUNE 27.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.	
Niagara, Tampico	3:00 P. M.	
San Marcos, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21 and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 22; Shanghai, May 27; Yokohama, June 3, and Honolulu, June 12, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched east June 18. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 23.

Cevic, Liverpool, June 13.
Ferndene, Hamburg, June 8.
Louisiana, New Orleans, June 18.
Lustleigh, St. Lucia, June 9.
Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Orizaba, Colon, June 17.
Panama, Havre, June 7.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Aller, Gibraltar, June 15.
El Valle, New Orleans, June 19.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 14.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, June 18.
Menominee, London, June 14.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, June 15.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 18.
Naparima, Barbados, June 17.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

El Cid, New Orleans, June 20.
Georgia, Gibraltar, June 11.
Nord America, Naples, June 11.
Washington, Naples, June 9.

Arrived.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico, June 13, and Havana, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Jamee E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:43 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Kemble, Jacksonville, June 19, and Charleston, 20th, with mdse. and paseengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, June 20, with mdse. and passengers to ths Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville, June 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at tha Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Jenkins, Calais, &c., June 3, with mdse. to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at tha Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Pontabelle, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., June 6, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne, June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at tbe Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Thornley, (Br.,) Major, Havana, June 17, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Brunswick, June 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Sigle, Boyd, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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ROME AND THE REPUBLIC.

Had any one, even twenty years ago, predicted that the time was near when the Government of the United States would send a commission to Rome to consult about the purchase of property from religious orders and the removal of the members of those orders from the exercise of their religious functions within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that such a commission would be received at the Vatican with cordiality and would accomplish its ends with practically no opposition, such a prophet would have been regarded as a little crazy. But this achievement, remarkable as it is, is the logical outgrowth of the fundamental policy of our Government as to the complete separation of the affairs of the Church and the State and the absolute equality of all religious rights within our territory. It is because the Pope and his advisers know with entire certainty that no unjust advantage of any sort is sought by the Government and that in the Philippines all the true interests of the Church will be guarded with fidelity and impartiality, that they are ready to enter upon a friendly arrangement as to the friars and their property there.

In effect, the removal of the friars from the islands is necessary to the establishment of the American system of the independence of the Church. The friars have been political as well as religious officers, and perhaps more political than religious. It is in the former capacity chiefly that they have earned the animosity of the natives. Since it is imperative to remove them, our Government, in pursuance of its invariable policy, proposes to pay for property taken in the public interest. When the matter is closed, the Church will undoubtedly enter on a career of greater influence and prosperity in the islands than it ever before enjoyed, a career such as it has pursued with such brilliancy in the United States. And possibly a lesson may be contained in the noteworthy transaction at Rome for those nations that are involved in distressing and costly quarrels as to the rôle of the Church and its relations to the State.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATES.

The Senate now has before it a bill already passed by the House for the admission into the Union "on an equal footing with the original States" of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma. In the House a vain attempt was made to annex the Indian Territory to Oklahoma and admit them both as one State.

The combined population of these three Territories in 1900 was 716,572. In round numbers, Oklahoma had 400,000, New Mexico 200,000, and Arizona 120,000. It is claimed by the friends of the measure that the population has increased considerably within the time since the census was taken, which is not likely. In any case, there is no chance that the present population is appreciably over three-quarters of a million, or about 10 per cent. of that of the State of New York. The three States will, if admitted, have six Senators in Washington. Each constituent of those Senators will have a representation in the Senate thirty times as great as a constituent of the Senators from New York. The new States will raise to the number of twelve the group of the Rocky Mountain States, stretching from Washington on the north to Arizona on the south, which together have a population of only 3,300,000, or considerably less than one-half of the population of the State of New York, and will have twenty-four Senators, or one-fourth of the whole number. These are facts which it would seem are worth considering. So far as the debates in the House are concerned, it does not appear that they received any attention. They were dismissed, when they were incidentally referred to, with the statement that this was the effect of the established system of equal representation for the States in the Senate, and that no one thought of changing that system. Of course, no one thinks of changing it, but it cannot with safety be ignored when it is a question of applying it to new States.

Had the proposition of Mr. MCRAE of Arkansas been adopted, and the Indian Territory been joined to Oklahoma, the State thus formed would have had very serious claims for admission. The population would have been nearly 800,000. The entire area of the new State would have been included within convenient boundaries, whereas the present lines between the two are a zigzag of a remarkable nature, the lands of Oklahoma having been from time to time detached from those of the Indian Territory. The combined resources of the two communities would have been a basis for reasonably sure development in the future. And, what is of considerable importance, the proper solution of the Indian problem and the settlement of the Indians on lands of their own, in severalty, would have greatly been promoted.

The remarkable argument was used in the House, by the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, that if any one of these Territories should be admitted all should. This is nonsense, in view of the fact that Oklahoma without the Indian Territory has a population considerably larger than that of Arizona and New Mexico combined, and more than three times as large as that of Arizona. It might have been admitted on claims that neither of the others possessed, or both together had they been united. That there is a strong desire for admission on the part of the people of these Territories cannot be denied, nor that certain advantages will thus be secured by them. But the advantages are by no means so great as are represented. The one that was most urged is that the Territory cannot readily borrow money because Congress retains the right to repeal acts of Territorial legislation, without limit of time. But as the Chairman of the committee stated that railroads were being built in New Mexico alone at the rate of 1,000 miles a year, it does not seem that capital is kept away by that provision. In Oklahoma, banks with resources of $14,000,000 and deposits of $12,000,000 have been established within a few years, which would indicate no timidity and no serious scarcity of capital.

There is, however, no reason to suppose that the admission of these Territories as States can be long delayed, even if it do not occur at the present session of Congress. Both parties are pretty strongly committed to the measure. This is apparently due in great part to the rivalry of the parties in the part of the country where admission is generally popular. The politics of the States cannot be predicted with any certainty at all. The majorities on either side have been narrow and changeable, with a tendency toward Democratic advantage. Unquestionably the strengthening of the group of what may, roughly, be called the mountain States, with interests, associations, tendencies, not very homogeneous, but quite different from those of the great basin of the Mississippi and of the East, may lead to consequences of an important character, not necessarily beneficial. It would be the part of prudence to wait with a good deal more patience for the growth of the Territories before clothing them with Statehood. But it is to be said that the current of public opinion is not at all in this direction. What opinion there is is practically all for admission, while for the great body of the people no opinion exists. They are both ignorant and indifferent on the subject. Probably not one in a hundred of the population east of the Mississippi knows that the bill we have described has passed the House, and not one in a thousand greatly cares. Much of our National politics has been conducted in that way—and it has not turned out so badly, either.

A JURISCONSULT ABROAD.

The cable made him an Austrian, but it seems that it was in fact "a well-known American jurisconsult who is now traveling on the Continent" that recently gave to the Vienna correspondent of The London Times his enlightened views of the American trusts. He tried to give comfort to the scared Europeans by showing that we were worse scared:

> Whatever apprehension may be aroused by the rapacity of these trusts or a consideration of the effects of their extension to Europe is but a trifling circumstance compared to the feeling on the subject in the United States itself. In other words, enlightened and thoughtful Americans all over the Union regard the trusts, even the best of them, as a greater danger to their own system of government than they can ever become to the foreign commercial rivals of America.

Mr. BRYAN and the brood of agitators who constitute his following have always professed to be afraid that the trusts might overthrow the Government and establish a despotism of beef packers and sugar refiners. But men who really think are never alarmed about the stability of the Government. The selfish tariff-fed interests may now and then set a controlling foot on the neck of Congress and the Administration. The beet-sugar concern is now in that attitude. But at the first symptom of a really dangerous degree of pretension on the part of the trusts the people would make an end of them quicker than our traveling jurisconsult could say Jack Robinson.

The jurisconsult foresees that the pathway of the trust is not free from peril, however. Individual power and influence will not be permitted to strike their roots too deep in the soil of this Republic. This is how the deracination will come about:

> In all probability the first occasion for an expression of this feeling will arise when the interests of some great trust require diplomatic action on the part of the United States Government. It must be remembered that all diplomatic action that meets with failure may conceivably end seriously, and even lead to war. It will then be a question whether any Administration representing, not only the rich, but also the great masses of the intelligent and truly governing classes of the United States, who are people of moderate, and even restricted, means, can be induced to put in motion the entire Government machinery for the purpose of further augmenting the power and wealth of organizations which have been declared by the law of the land and by both parties to be dangerous to the National political existence itself.

The question about the employment of the Government machinery will cause no embarrassment. Americans will be protected in their rights and lawful interests abroad whether they appeal for protection as a billion-dollar corporation or as individual inventors of improved safety pins or shoe lasts. They need better shoe lasts in Europe. Perhaps the fight will come over an attempt to introduce the American article.

This American jurisconsult, we observe, is traveling. He need not hurry. Let him take his time. The Government will not be overthrown, nor will the trusts plunge us into a foreign war before he has time to get back.

FONDNESS FOR THE FLAG.

There is nothing American about which foreigners are fonder of making merry than our weakness for "Old Glory." Readers of foreign prints know that tourists from this side the Atlantic are chaffed or mobbed on the other side for wearing it in miniature in their buttonholes. And foreign visitors among us are amazed that the National anthem is studied in our schools, and that respect for the National colors is taught to even very small children, as well as to veterans in both services, as a sort of fetich. In our own State the district school which fails to hoist the flag is mulcted of its share of the school fund, and in other States there are varying degrees of ceremony in this matter.

We are not going to defend this custom to Americans or to foreigners. We merely wish to remark upon the lack of successful instruction elsewhere. We would not be too severe upon the English decorators who furnished our Special Envoy with an American flag supplied with too few stars and stripes, and Ambassador CHOATE with another with a superfluity of stripes. It is easier to understand the meaning of those emblems than the intricate crossing, in contempt of heraldic rules, which supplies Great Britain with its union jack. Still, it is not given to aliens to understand foreign flags, and we would not chide even our English cousins for not knowing why we are so tender about the precise count of our stars and stripes. Our point is that they blunder about their own colors even worse than about ours. Says one journal editorially: "We are becoming used to the cheap union jack that is incorrect in its heraldry." This is written about coronation decorations. And in another London journal—also singularly enough bitterly anti-American—we find a letter printed with apparent editorial approval of the statement that nowhere in the world is there shown such ignorance of the correct use of the British colors. Rarely is the union jack hoisted right side up; ensigns are commonly hoisted upside down, and on two important houses in a fashionable district the royal standard was incorrectly hoisted, so that the lions stood on their heads. It is less remarkable in one way that the red ensign, the mercantile marine flag, is wrongly shown, but, as this flag is presumably only flown by those having exceptional interest in it, we should say that the ignorance is even more remarkable and discouraging, especially when shown in the metropolis of a country whose marine is its life blood. It is not merely a solecism when the green flag is shown with the harp and without the crown above it. The villagers of Rottingdean compelled the removal of colors flown by RUDYARD KIPLING'S aunt to show her pro-Boer sympathies, but loyal Englishmen permit the rebel flag to flaunt itself in the nation's capital, although beyond doubt the police would pull it down in Dublin.

We are not going to criticise what is done abroad any more than we apologized for or defended our own ways. The facts are simply stated for any one to draw his own opinion. There are those who pride themselves upon cosmopolitanism, meaning a certain weariness of thought and slackness about symbols which come from travel and the burdens of a world-wide empire. And there are also those a little ashamed of enthusiasm and youthfulness of national spirit. We have our own preference between them. There is certain value, we think, in the fact that no Irish janitor of a flat, or German keeper of a brewery, would be capable of hoisting the National colors upside down.

THE MEDIAEVAL EMPEROR.

Impressed by the memories of CHARLES THE GREAT which hang about Aix-la-Chapelle, the German Emperor has been indulging in one of those flights of rhetoric that remind one of the speeches made by his granduncle, King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. of Prussia. His pledging of himself, his army, and his people to religion is a turn that takes away one's breath, in view of the recent defiance he hurled at the Catholics in Prussia who speak Polish.

Perhaps consistency is too much to expect from so fluent and versatile a man, but the sudden swerve from a challenge of the Poles, who are non gratae, principally and essentially because they are Catholics, to an utterance which in a better-balanced person might seem a surrender to the mediaeval idea of a State cemented by submission to the Church, is calculated to alarm Germany.

The situation ever since BISMARCK gave up the Kulturkampf in disgust has not improved. The Centrists of Bavaria are as formidable as ever in their devotion to all that is reactionary and opposed to freedom of thought, freedom of instruction, freedom of the press, and they hold the balance of power in the Reichstag. Apparently the Emperor is applauding their old contentions and playing into their hands, though at Marienburg the other day, while reviving the memories and pageants of those most un-Christian murderers of their kind, the Teutonic Knights, he went out of his way to ruffle his Catholic subjects in that part of Prussia. In the east he threatens the Catholic Poles, and in the west he outdoes the Ultramontanes in a profession of faith.

Very likely the Germans are resigned to these queer tackings to and fro on the part of their brilliant and eccentric chief of State. In no other country save England would the incongruity of such utterances with the history of the people be more flagrant. Religion as an active force to police the people has little existence outside of Bavaria. Since GOETHE and KANT exalted reason above faith Germany has steadily produced scientists and philosophers who have dispelled the errors of the Middle Ages and broken down the walls raised by priestcraft about the human mind. Although unable to rid the country of the incubus of Kings and Princes and State-supported clerics, they have plainly proved the detrimental nature of such legacies from the bad old past. From CARL ERNST BAER to ERNST HAECKEL the nineteenth century has seen a succession of savants who spoke their minds and published facts which would have sent them to the stake a few centuries earlier, because they are facts at variance with the claims of revealed religion. When one reads such speeches by the Emperor, the question naturally forms itself whether the Germans, by submitting, notwithstanding their intelligence, to such outworn forms of political life are not in danger of degeneracy; whether they can hope to retain freedom of thought, speech, and press if their ruler can seriously appeal to them to return to the condition of things which brought on the Thirty Years' War, left the greater part of Germany a howling waste and retarded civilization for a century.

The ideal which danced before WILHELM II. in the ancient city of Aachen was that of CHARLES THE GREAT, who baptized conquered nations by force and used the clergy for political ends. Very different was the thought of the ablest HOHENZOLLERN of the past, FREDERICK THE GREAT, who knew the danger of allowing religion to mix in affairs of State and could not be humbugged by a phrase. Had he foreknown the future he would have left some biting sarcasm on his collateral descendant in these days for stooping to what he would have surely characterized as a bogus profession of faith for political ends.

The superzealous Irish "patriots" who propose to celebrate coronation day as a day of national mourning and who will display black flags fittingly to signalize "the coronation of an English King to whose Government the people of this country [Ireland, of course] are so much indebted for famines, coffin ships, coercion, and castle rule," only escape being thought foolish because no one takes them seriously. Such performances do the cause of Ireland—if it has a cause other or different from that which is the common cause of the British Empire, of which it is inseparably a part—incalculable harm. The extraordinary impracticability of Irish patriotism would be amusing if it were less pathetic. That it will do Ireland any good to sound the one discordant note in the national anthem no one but the Irish would imagine. If they do not want to celebrate the event they will not be required to do so, and dignified silence would appeal very much more to the respect and possibly the sympathy of civilized communities than an attempt to maintain a pretense of grief when every one else feels happy. King EDWARD is an amiable and kindly disposed monarch, and it is a poor way to engage his interest to insult him gratuitously and foolishly. The typical Irishman has ideas of his own as to what is interesting and amusing, as well as to what is expedient and profitable. He is a lovable creature, but impracticable to a degree.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That book reviewing, as done for the daily papers—we will not speak of, and cannot speak for, the weekly and monthly press—has certain faults of method and certain weaknesses of result will be questioned by none, and least of all, perhaps, by the men and women who do the reviewing, since they know best the conditions under which the work has to be performed. But while these bumble critics do make occasional mistakes in fact and judgment, we think that even the least erudite and least discriminating of the tribe can afford to smile at attacks by Mr. LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS, the poet—he himself hath said it—who contributed to our last SATURDAY REVIEW a letter sarcastically severe. It seems that this gentleman has written a "Poetical Works" of 500 pages which "met with scant reviewing." Hence, according to his somewhat peculiar logic, the newspaper reviewers are a poor lot. The conclusion, people less kind than ourselves may tell Mr. ELSHEMUS, is not quite inevitable. Another might be imagined—that the book received all the attention it deserved. Surely, the author is hardly the person to decide that point, his disinterestedness being dubitable. Again, Mr. ELSHEMUS wrote that he once met an ill-read "drummer" who had taken to "the road" as preferable to his former occupation—book reviewing. "Here," says the critic of critics, with more of his shortcut logic, "we have evidence of the average book reviewer." Considering how few reviewers become "drummers," the assumption that this one was typical is perhaps hasty. To Mr. ELSHEMUS the fact that only one reviewer saw "something Homeric" in his verses proved that only that one has eyes to see. Others might infer that the many who did not see would have done so if the "something Homeric" had not been entirely imaginary. And none of the critics noticed "the unusual" which Mr. ELSHEMUS puts in his ballads. Is he sure that he has anything of the kind on tap, and, if so, how?

—By making himself generally interesting while Secretary of Agriculture—a position ill-calculated to further the attainment of that end—is not the most important of the available evidence that J. STERLING MORTON was a man out of the common, but the circumstance is not without significance, and, as it is known to all, it ought to smooth the way for the committee which, acting for the Arbor Day Memorial Association, is raising funds for a statue of the able and energetic Nebraskan. Mr. MORTON, as is truly said by Mr. ROBERT W. FURNAS, the President of the association, had many claims upon the recognition of his countrymen and of posterity. Upon only one count, however, did he himself desire to be remembered—he wished to be known as "the Father of Arbor Day." To perpetuate his memory in this capacity it has been deemed fitting that a durable monument be raised in his honor, to consist of a portrait statue of himself, with suitable accessories and inscriptions; and no other place is thought so proper for it as Morton Park, among the trees that he himself had planted, watched and loved, and in Nebraska City, the town that he chose when Nebraska was a wilderness, and which he made his home for half a century. The Arbor Day Association includes many men well known in the West and several of wider fame, and the site selected will be no inconspicuous corner, but the centre of one of the world's great forestry schools, if plans now contemplated are carried out. The prairie States ought to be especially concerned in perpetuating the memory of one who had their interests so near to his heart, but he worked for the whole country as well, and the statue fund should show recognition of that fact. Contributions may be sent to ROBERT W. FURNAS, President of the association, at Nebraska City, Neb.

—Who can it be that told the managers of the strike that Canada has no coal upon which this country can draw in case they succeed in putting an end to all mine operations here? Their informant was certainly wrong, and, if the "facts" upon which they base their hopes of bringing about an industrial cataclysm are all of the same kind, their threats need inspire no great amount of fear. Canada has no end of coal, scattered all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the only obstacle to our drawing upon it in a time of emergency is a paper wall—the tariff law. Indeed, that wall has not been quite impervious to Canadian coal, even in the past, and a few words, spoken with due formality in Congress, prove conclusively to both the miners and their employers that our northern neighbors do count for something among our ultimate defenses against the recklessness of all sorts of coal barons. Not only has Canada coal, and coal to spare, but much of it is most conveniently placed for shipment to the United States. The Cape Breton mines, for example, can load almost directly from shaft to deep-water ships, and there are others at the head of the Bay of Fundy which are only a few miles from the sea. In either case the journey to Boston or New York is only a matter of three or four days for tramp steamers, and, with good luck, not much more for sailing vessels. To be sure, the Nova Scotian coal is not of superfine quality, but it is good enough for many purposes and would serve almost all at a pinch, especially with the experience in burning had or low-grade coal of our own which the strike has forced many consumers to acquire—to the vast delight and profit of the speculators who had enormous quantities of it in store, waiting for just such an opportunity for unloading on the dear public as the strike has given them. The country is neither so helpless nor so uninformed as the mining men, both those who wear black broadcloth and those who occasionally deign to don blue cotton, seem to imagine.

—It is news indeed to learn that American girls do not think themselves of intrinsic importance, and yet that statement was made in all solemnity, the other day, by the Rev. Dr. THOMAS H. LEWIS, President of Western Maryland College, to a hundred young women who had just been graduated by the Western High School in Baltimore. He admitted, in beginning his address, that according to common ideas American girls are fully aware of their own numerous merits, but he declared that this notion of the egotism of young folks arose from a confusion of the sexes. "Personal vanity," he said, "is more prevalent and of more force among men than among women. Many of the defects in the characters of young women arise from a lack of appreciation of their personal worth. They are content to be first the daughter of somebody, and then in the most joyous period of their existence the sweetheart of somebody, and the climax is reached in the restful conclusion that they are the wife of somebody. They are content to be what they are by the grace of some one else." The young man, according to Dr. LEWIS, is entirely free from this fault. His vanity is of the Simon-pure sort; "he is what he is for himself, and if heaven and earth were to pass away it would but afford a large field for his abilities." It is easy enough to recognize the masculine figure in the doctor's picture, but some will suspect that he painted the young woman of yesterday, and not her much changed successor of to-day.

OBJECTIONS TO A LEE STATUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express my great satisfaction in your editorial of June 18 in regard to the bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for it seems to me that you have shown conclusively the impropriety of such a commemoration. Having a distinct remembrance of all the issues of the war and the causes which led up to it, will you permit me to add a few words to your able article?

Let me premise, however, that I fully realize that the war is over and I have not the least disposition to wave the "bloody shirt," and, furthermore, that I recognize the bravery and heroism of the Southern character, and their patriotic action in the recent war with Spain. Nevertheless there are some facts which can never be forgotten and some principles involved which we never should cease to defend. These should be remembered for the sake of the coming generations, if for no other reason.

In the first place, let it be borne in mind that for eighty years the South had dominated the Government, and the North had meekly submitted to that domination. There was, it is true, a fanatical faction, called Abolitionists, which was rampant against slavery, but the great body of the North was utterly opposed to any interference with Southern State rights, and in Congress the Southern members had their way almost without let or hindrance until the dastardly attack upon Senator Sumner by Brooks. This infused some spirit in the North, and the "mudsills," so called, were aroused to some sense of the condition of things and some resolution to prevent the extension at least of slavery into new territory.

At the same time slavery was but one cause of the war. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the questions of "State rights," which became "State sovereignty," and the ambition of a few political leaders to establish a Southern Confederacy, of which slavery should be the "corner stone," were all involved in the impending conflict. State sovereignty was the issue with Robert E. Lee. "If my State goes," he said, "I go with it." This I have from one of his classmates at West Point, who afterward became a General on the side of the South, William F. Barry.

Previous to the secession of his State Gen. Lee was loyal and patriotic, and a man of splendid character. He lamented the rebellion; he did what he could to prevent the secession of Virginia, nevertheless when she went out he went with it, and became the military head of the rebellion, and while we make all due allowance for his training in the Southern heresy of State sovereignty, yet we can by no means go so far as Charles Francis Adams goes, and advocate the erection of a bronze statue at the Nation's capital to his memory.

You have conclusively shown that between him and Cromwell and William of Orange there is no real analogy. But what a travesty of history this would be! What a mockery of loyalty and fidelity to truth and righteousness! What an insult to the Government and rebuke to the Administration that called a million of men into the field and sacrificed thousands of lives and untold treasure to put down insurrection, to preserve the Union, and maintain the Constitution and the laws.

If the North was mistaken or in the wrong then the war of 1860 was one of the most cruel, unjustifiable wars of all history—a fratricidal war, a slaughter of thousands and tens of thousands of innocent men and the destruction of millions of property. In fact the slaughter of Southern men and the desolation of the South in that view of the case were crimes almost unparalleled in history. And what otherwise would the bronze statue of Robert E. Lee, side by side with that of Gen. Grant, signify?

We can afford to forgive, we can afford to be magnanimous, but we cannot afford to go back on ourselves by such a commemoration, to virtually acknowledge that the war was unnecessary, or that treason and rebellion can be condoned after a few years, and the traitors be as honored as the loyal and patriotic. This would confound all distinctions between right and wrong, all the great principles of Government and law, and say to our children's children there is not, after all, any real difference between loyalty and patriotism and treason and rebellion, for here we have the evidence that one is equally commemorated and honored with the other.

M. K.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21, 1902.

On Rising in the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear so many complaints of how very hard it is for a poor man to make his way up in the world nowadays. They tell us that nowhere has the poor boy an opportunity to rise and become prominent. This is a very mistaken theory. It is not founded upon fact.

By searching diligently into past records we find that during the last decade two out of every ten men, being more energetic than the rest, succeeded sufficiently well to rise above their positions and established fame and fortune for themselves. It is true that at the beginning of the Republic there was a little more chance, because there was less competition, but even today, with all its advantages, any energetic, hard-working, industrious fellow can reach the top rung of the ladder.

LOUIS A. KERFEN.

New York, June 21, 1902.

UNCOMMON "COMMON JURY."

From The London Mail.

What is known as a "common" jury was empaneled recently in Mr. Justice Bigham's Court. It was really a most uncommon one.

Sixty-two jurymen named Clark, or Clarke, answered to their names in the fifth court of the King's Bench Division.

The amazing number of Clarks and Clarkes caused a loud laugh in court, and by way of selecting just enough for a jury the clerk associate called on "George Clark."

About twenty of the sixty-two gentlemen answered to this Christian name, so the associate clerk proceeded to select a few specimens, and a jury was ultimately made up of the following:

Benjamin Clark, plumber.
George Clark, clerk.
George Clark, clerk.
George Clark, clerk.
John Clark, builder.
John W. C. Clark, manager.
Joseph C. Clark, ivory worker.
Thomas M. Clark, clerk.
George Clarke, stick dresser.
Stephen Clarke, furrier.
Swan Clarke, builder.
G. H. Clarkson.

This mass meeting of the Clarks and the Clarkes was generally regarded as being a carefully-prepared joke on the part of the Sheriff of Middlesex.

The whole panel hailed from the neighborhood of Hackney. The only two remaining jurymen on the panel not named Clark or Clarke were both named Coster.

In Mr. Justic Grantham's court the other day eleven Browns and one Browning occupied the jury box. Have the Smiths ever made up a whole jury?

Queer Story of a Claim for Land.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Heirs of Pierre Antaya living in Milwaukee will join with the other numerous descendants scattered over Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwest Territory in bringing suit to establish their title to the land owned by Mrs. N. S. Douseman, near Prairie du Chien, Wis., on which indications of rich gold deposits have been found. Pierre Antaya was one of the French settlers at old Vincennes who became refugees in 1787, when that city was captured by the Americans under George Rogers Clark. He obtained a tract of land at St. Louis, where he lived for years. Then he went to Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien, where he received a grant of land from the United States Government. On his death his large real estate interests passed to his children. The gold ridge land, it is claimed, was at one time occupied by a widow, who went with her family to get maple syrup. When she returned, the story goes, she found her log cabin and surrounding land occupied by a stranger, who refused to vacate. She did not press her claim.

NUGGETS.

The Difficult Part.

Husband—I don't believe you can keep account of the money you spend.

Wife—Oh, yes, I can. It's the money I cannot keep.—Town and Country.

Guessing at It.

"Gambler? Well, rather! Why, he's so crazy over games of chance that he patronizes a restaurant where they print the bill of fare in French, and he doesn't know a word of the language."—Chicago Post.

The Automobile.

"Yes, Sir; there she is, complete. Will you go with me on the trial trip?"

"I will if you add just one more thing."

"What is that?"

"An attachment to carry a net for us to land in."—Indianapolis News.

Too True to be Profitable.

"How about that historical novel?" asked the publisher.

"No good at all," answered the reader to whom it had been assigned. "The man doesn't understand how to write historical novels, and he hasn't perverted the truth as we know it enough to make any kind of a rumpus among the critics. His book would fall flat."—Chicago Post.

Method in Her Madness.

"What on earth do you mean," her mother asked, "by urgin' your husband to get one of those outrageously high-priced panama hats? Are you crazy to encourage such extravagance?"

"I shall want some more hats from time to time myself, mamma dear," the sweet young woman replied, "and he has always kicked so at the prices I pay."

"My darling! You always was such a hand for lookin' ahead."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BALLAD OF THE GRADUATE.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Wisdom of yore was of ripest old age,
Bent in the back and long-bearded and gray;
Well-defined wrinkles betokened the sage,
If we may judge from what histories say.
Sombre and simple of raiment were they
Who would the trust of the people engage,
Pointing the true and infallible way.
Now see the graduate out on the stage!

Sweet seventeen is the average age—
Wisdom's acquired, it would seem, at this day.
More, all the lore of the black-letter page,
Cuneiform script upon tablet of clay,
Parchment, palimpsest could never display.
If you would thirsting for knowledge assuage
List to the lady who bears the bouquet.
Hark to the graduate there on the stage!

Wisdom's precocious—quite large for her age;
Loves to go dressed in apparel that's gay,
Has for slippers and ribbons a rage—
Problems vexatious are merely her play.
Pity it is that she never will stay—
Flies like a bird from a wide-opened cage,
Never returning how'er one may pray—
Now hear the graduate there on the stage.

ENVOY.

Prince or Princess, we acknowledge your sway,
Standing and turning your typewritten page.
We, too, once knew it all. We had our day
When we were graduates out on the stage.

BACCALAUREATE AT YALE

President Hadley's Address to the Graduating Class.

He Speaks of the Temptations Which Will Assail the Graduates in the Years to Come.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—The baccalaureate address at Yale was delivered this morning in Battell Chapel by President Hadley. Many graduates were present, as well as the usual commencement throng of visitors and friends of the senior classes. The Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, ex-President of the university, pronounced the benediction.

President Hadley said in part:

"In reading the account of the temptation in the wilderness we can hardly help being impressed and overawed by the way in which it anticipates the experience of our college men when they first go out into active life. We might almost say that the higher each man's powers and possibilities are, the more completely is he likely to repeat the whole series of the temptations which fell to the lot of the Master nineteen centuries earlier. The first of the three temptations comes to us all alike. The second will sooner or later come to the majority of those who are here to-day. The third comes to relatively few; but those few are the men of rare endowment, who have most of the power of God in their own hearts.

"You are going out into a wilderness. The temptations which you are to face may not be any harder to resist than those to which you have become accustomed during your college life. But you have to meet them with less support from those about you. In any good college a man finds himself part of a community in which each takes his share of other's burdens. The standards of that community may not always be ideally high; but, such as they are, each man helps his fellows to live up to them. Especially is this true of a college like Yale; and the help which you have gained from your associations here should stand you in good stead when you come to face by yourselves the temptations of materialism, of ambition, and of self-exaltation. But the pressure of these temptations has only been deferred; it has not been avoided. You have them before you; and you have to face them alone.

"The first that meets you is that of materialism. 'If thou be the Christ, command that these stones he made bread.' For years to come this will be dinned into your ears from every side. 'Of what use is a college education,' men will tell you, 'except as it enables you to make a living?' 'Of what use are ideal standards,' the press will say, 'as compared with the hard necessities of daily life?' You will probably be in a position where you will feel these hard necessities. The need of money comes home with vastly increased force to the man who has to earn that money himself; and it requires a hard struggle for him to retain his ideals amid the pressure of immediate physical want. Still harder is it for him to retain his ideal where those about him are so engaged in the winning of bread that success in this seems to them the one test of power which marks a man as stronger than his fellows.

"Far be it from me to say anything against the value of this struggle for self-support. It is a hard taskmaster, which keeps you from dreaming. It furnishes a stimulus which brings out some of your best powers in a way in which they never could be developed otherwise. The modern business struggle has been so arranged that in serving himself each man, on the whole, tends to serve others. But when, in the stress of this effort, a man forgets that there is anything higher; when he ceases to regard it as a means for the ordering of society, and makes it an end in itself—then he destroys the possibility of what is best within him; and the greater were those possibilities, the larger is the loss to the world.

"But for the man who has passed this first set of temptations toward materialism, and who has learned to make a living without sinking all his ideals therein, there waits a more subtle set of temptations—the temptations of ambition. If you have passed successfully the tests of the first hard years of life in the office or the shop, you will find wide fields of success opening before you. Where will you seek that success? Is it to be in the accumulation of a large fortune—no longer as a means of physical comfort, but as a means of influencing the actions of others? Shall it be in social position among your fellow-men? Shall it be in political office and in the conduct of affairs of the nation? Each of these ambitions has in it much that is noble. The millionaire, the social leader, the political chieftain, all have in their hands enormous power for good. It is just because of the existence of this power that the danger comes close home, and comes home closest to the very strongest among us, of subordinating all other ends to these immediate objects. The strong man, if he worships money, is offered the promise of many millions of dollars; if he worships political power, the prizes of office stand before his hand. Whether they are more surely gained in this way than any other I shall not undertake to say, but certain it is that the devil will be at hand to show you overwhelming reasons to believe that that is the only way in which they can be gained—that you can commune with the object of your worship only by falling down at his feet and forgetting that there is any other god. What answer did Christ give to this proposal? Not that of the ascetic, who would undervalue the world. The Christian knows the worth of worldly influence just as well as he knows the worth of worldly industry. But the man whose eyes go not beyond this influence hath sinned against the Holy Ghost. It is written, 'Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.'

"But there is yet another temptation, less universal than either of these named, but to him for whom it comes yet more difficult to resist. 'If thou be the Christ, cast thyself down from the pinnacle of the temple.' This is no common temptation, no vulgar craving for bread to satisfy hunger; no equally vulgar, though more intellectual, desire for authority over one's fellows. It is the desire of the strong man, conscious of his power, to assert that power in the face of all nature. To him the drudgery of the common run of work, something whose possibilities have been unrealized by the vulgar mind—this is the dream which all great men cherish, and to which some of them subordinate everything else. To dazzle the world by campaigns like those of Napoleon, by achievements in literature like those of Goethe, or to achieve the almost miraculous discoveries which have awaited the pioneers in literature and science—these are prizes to attract the ambition and unsteady the judgment of any man. And even among those who do not delude themselves with the belief that they are set apart from the common lot, the temptation to sacrifice all other considerations to those of professional ambition and to sink the man in the achievement comes with a force well-nigh irresistible.

"And what is the answer when this temptation is suggested? 'Jesus said unto him, "It is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."' It was just because he had God's power and God's spirit in him that he felt the ability to dazzle men by his achievements and was exposed to the temptation which this ability carries with it. But the man who subordinates himself to his achievements and who, in the greatness of the expression of the power, loses his sense of personal responsibility has used the attributes of divinity to despoil himself irreparably of the substance. It is not enough for a man to be greater than his appetites and greater than his ambitions; he must be greater than his works.

"If your education is worth anything and if your Christianity is worth anything, let it teach you to live for the people; not to go into life for the sake of what you can get out of it in wealth and influence and the accomplishment of any of those things by which the world measures success—but to take life for what you can put into it, to be a part of the world about you, and subordinate your wants and ambitions to its needs and purposes. Thus can you make yourselves independent of the accidents of life; thus can you have the assurance that, whether in success or in failure, in life or in death, ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's."

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SUNDAY FEATURES

Special Cable Correspondence from London, Paris, and Berlin.

Cartoons and Stories — Gossip of Society, the Clubs, and the Stage— Doings at Summer Resorts— Financial News and Sports.

Among the features of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday were cablegrams telling about the coming coronation of the British King. Edward A. Dithmar, THE TIMES's special correspondent, described the condition of London on the eve of the great event, and told about the American society representation in that city, its personnel, and plans. Accompanying the cable news was a chart showing the route of the coronation procession through London.

Though the coronation furnished a topic for most of the special dispatches from England, other matters of interest were not lost sight of. The state of the King's health was discussed, and the usual weekly information about London plays and theatres appeared.

From the correspondent in Paris came messages regarding the purchase of more art treasures by J. P. Morgan, the outflow of American visitors toward London, the latest news of the French theatres and Pillsbury's chess playing. The Berlin cables had to do with a newly discovered correspondence between Emerson and Grimm, a McKinley statue model just completed by a German sculptor, the promise of the Emperor to write in an album to be presented to an American newspaper, and the new misfortune of Prince Henry, whose two younger children, like their elder brother, are now afflicted with a disease that makes them unable to walk.

THE SUNDAY TIMES contained yesterday, besides its news columns, a feature supplement, a supplement including financial facts and quotation lists, a Magazine Supplement, and many special articles.

There were stories of fiction, historical sketches, sporting items, articles on railroad finances, anecdotes, verses, cartoons, news of theatres, and art sales, announcements of the day's church services, legal notes, news of real estate transactions, reports from the Summer resorts, and all other such information as comes within the province of an up-to-date journal.

In the Magazine Supplement the cartoons were by Dan McCarthy and Chois. The Man in the Street department was as enlivening as hitherto, with its short stories about people. "Bobble" wrote again about the doings of the clubs, and the styles of well-dressed men of New York were set forth in an article telling about clothes worn recently by such men as William C. Whitney, "Jack" Follansbee, Peter F. Collier, Harry Payne Whitney, E. Berry Wall, Sidney Smith, Reginald Vanderbilt, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Craig Wadsworth, and T. Suffern Taller.

Other contributions to the Magazine Supplement were "Posing Wild Animals," by George E. Welsh; "Queer Legends of Hawaiian Fishermen," by John N. Cobb; "An Orchard Idyll," by Frank H. Sweet, and "A Melodrama of Real Life," by M. J. Reynolds.

The special feature of the Magazine was "The Genial Idiot," written exclusively for THE TIMES by John Kendrick Bangs. Yesterday's installment of "The Genial Idiot" was the first. Its subject was "The Coronation." The Magazine hereafter will contain the succeeding chapters of the serial.

John R. Spears contributed a story called "A Pirate of Martinique."

Adolph Klauber, in his "Heard Where the Actors Meet," told some good stories about the Rialto and the people who hold forth thereabout.

Still another feature of The Magazine Supplement consisted of two pages devoted to things that would interest women. Therein were described, with cuts to make the descriptions more clear, what a well-dressed woman ought to wear.

Among the special articles in the Sunday edition was one on the newest work for women in this city—wherein it was related that "gas ladies" went about among thousands of homes and taught the matrons in them how to use gas stoves economically and intelligently. In a short contribution the fate of antiquated trolley cars was told. Another brief article described the symmetrical arrangement of stars planned for a new form of the United States flag. The present clogged conditions of the city's fire escapes, rendering them a source of danger and delay to firemen, was the subject of an interesting story, in which it was mentioned that some east siders were wont to rent their escapes for sleeping places on warm nights.

Julian Ralph's contribution was entitled "Magic of the South African Veldt and Why."

"Another St. Pierre" contained an account of an ancient city dug up in New Mexico, where old-time Indians, buried by a volcano, were entombed like the inhabitants of the Martinique city in the recent eruption. Another subject was the accusation that the German Kaiser, acting through the officially inspired press of his country, was trying to arouse enmity between England and America.

The finest orchid collection in America—including private Philadelphia greenhouses with 15,000 plants, one worth $10,000—was the topic of an interesting article. Richard Croker's daily life and doings on his British domain were described, and there was a collection of stories about James R. Keene and Wall Street.

WANT AUSTRIAN SHIPS AIDED.

Business Men Agitating for the Extension of the System of Subsidies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The Austrian commercial and industrial community, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is agitating vigorously for the extension of the system of shipping subventions.

Recently the Austrian Industrial Council, a responsible semi-official body, adopted proposals that a new act be passed providing for State support for the merchant marine for a period of at least ten years and that a contribution toward working expenses be continued for fifteen years from the launching of ships.

It was further proposed that the subvention for voyages made be increased, vessels of a certain speed receiving an extra percentage, those carrying cargoes of not less than a fourth of their registered tonnage being entitled to participate in the subsidy.

LORD MILNER'S NEW OFFICE.

The High Commissioner Takes the Oath as Governor of the Transvaal— is Heartily Cheered.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—Lord Milner, says The Times's correspondent at Pretoria, assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal Colony on Saturday.

The Governor entered the Council chamber, formerly the First Raadzaal, in the Government Building, preceded by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court and followed by the members of the Executive Council.

After himself taking the oath, Lord Milner administered the oath to the Councilors.

By The Associated Press.

PRETORIA, June 21.—Lord Milner took the oath as Governor of the Transvaal here to-day in the presence of a large assemblage.

The Governor was heartily cheered by those present and a salute in his honor was fired from the fort.

THE SENATE'S CANAL DECISION.

French Engineer Says It Is a Memorable Victory for the Genius of His Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—Telegraphing from Washington to the Matin, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, Philippe Bunauvarilla, one of the ablest of French civil engineers, who took an active part in the construction of the Panama Canal, describes the United States Senate's adoption of the Panama route as follows:

"A memorable victory for French genius, unappreciated and proscribed by France. It is an everlasting condemnation of the calumniators who have poisoned public opinion, and thus excited blind and criminal ostracism against the glorious conception of Panama."

ROME PRESS ON THE CORONATION

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says the official paper the Tribuna publishes a cordial article on the coronation of King Edward, but the Socialist Avanti prints a cartoon representing the British crown jeweled with skulls and the Radical Secolo proposes that Italians send illustrated postal cards to Mr. Kruger on coronation day, expressing sympathy with the Boers.

The Secolo considers that the coronation is "a mediaeval ceremony, representing the triumph of brute force over right."

BOUGHT FOR THE LUXEMBOURG.

Benjamin Constant's "La Justice du Cherif" Purchased.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Luxembourg Museum has obtained from the widow of M. Benjamin Constant one of the most impressive of that artist's works, "La Justice du Chérif," with which the painter would never part.

The picture is destined eventually for the Louvre.

GEN. BOTHA HOPEFUL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The other day, says The Times's correspondent at Pretoria, Gen. Louis Botha, in speaking of the future of the Transvaal, expressed the opinion that one of the main factors auguring prosperity lay in the fact that for years there would not be party politics to disturb the country. Gen. Botha added that the Cape Colony Constitution ought undoubtedly to be suspended.

RESULT OF THE HUMBERT CASE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 23.—The Humbert frauds in regard to the Rente Viagère have, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, led to the appointment by the Minister of Justice of a committee which is to report on the amendment of the law relating to public companies.

COLOMBIAN LIBERALS FLEE.

PANAMA, June 22.—The fleet of Government gunboats returned here this afternoon at 5 o'clock with the news that the town of Agua Dulce had been captured last Thursday.

As the Government forces approached Agua Dulce over 100 Government soldiers, who had previously been captured by revolutionary forces under Gen. Herrera and had been incorporated in the Liberal Army, joined the Government troops under command of Gen. Berti.

Agua Dulce was captured without resistance. The Government gunboats went up the bay as far as the town. When the revolutionists sighted them they fled from the town, leaving behind 300 head of cattle and one sailing vessel full of produce.

Poles Grateful to Paderewski.

BERLIN, June 22.—A dispatch received here from Lemberg, Galicia, says that M. Paderewski, the pianist, received a great ovation upon his arrival there yesterday because he bought 5,000 shares in the Polish Bank of Posen, which has been organized for the purpose of resisting the policy of the Prussian Government in buying up Polish estates and settling German subjects on them.

DR. RICHEY ACCEPTS A PENSION

Agrees to Give Up His Professorship in General Theological Seminary on Sept. 1, 1903.

An amicable adjustment has been made of the difficulties which arose over the action of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary in voting to retire the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey from the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in that institution on account of his advanced age.

Prof. Richey resisted the action of the board at first, claiming that he was as well able to administer the duties of his office as ever. He has since changed his mind on the question of retirement, however, and lately sent a letter to the standing committee of the seminary offering to retire from the Faculty on Sept. 1, 1903.

The standing committee felt that it had no right to interfere with the action of the Board of Trustees, which had set the time of retirement as Sept. 1, 1902, on a pension of $2,000 a year. The standing committee, therefore, decided on a compromise by which Prof. Richey remains in the institution as acting professor with his full salary of $4,000 and the use of the house in which he has been living until Sept. 1, 1903.

Sermon to Wesleyan Students.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 22.—President Raymond, D. D., LL. D., this morning preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Wesleyan University at the Methodist Church. His theme was "Paul's Attitude Toward Commonplace Life."

The university sermon was delivered at the church this evening by ex-President Patton of Princeton University. The subject was "The Attainment of Christian Perfection."

"The idea of perfection," said Mr. Patton, "depended on the definition which is given to the word. In order to be successful in life the young man leaving college must realize two things, viz., the concentration of energy and what is involved in the idea of perseverance."

Amherst College's Exercises.

AMHERST, Mass., June 22.—The commencement exercises at Amherst College began to-day with the baccalaureate sermon by President Harris in College Church. President Harris's text was from I. Timothy, vi., 19.

In applying the text President Harris pointed out the ennobling influences of colleges, how they promote the ideal character, exalt true religion, and enrich life.

An oratorio was given in the church later by a chorus under direction of Prof. W. P. Bigelow.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Casino Chorus Girls in a Course of Fire Drills.

Women Musicians for the Woman's Exhibition—Bandmaster Duss Curtails His Season Here.

The wonders of press-agent performances are without limit. A new agent has been engaged at the Casino, and his first story came out yesterday. According to him, fire drills, in which chorus girls will take part, are to be a Sunday feature at the Casino until such time as they learn to work well and are in a condition to protect the theatre. Of course, their efforts are to be supplemented by those of the stage hands.

The drills are to be held under the direction of Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings. The plan is said to have been suggested by the Casino management, and he approved it at once, and even went so far as to say he would make an attempt to introduce the system in all New York theatres. The Messrs. Shubert will also introduce it at the Herald Square Theatre.

The entire working force of the Casino, including the chorus girls, began the drill yesterday. The stage hands released the heavy asbestos curtain, manned the water plugs and hose lines, while the ushers and doormen opened the exits, allowing the supposed audience to escape in ten seconds. The principal duty assigned to the chorus girls is not to scream in case of fire.

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The members of the social settlement at Economy, Penn., of which John Duss is one of the most important, lately became dissatisfied with his absence as a bandmaster at the St. Nicholas Garden, in New York City, and insist up onhs return home. Accordingly, Mr. Duss has canceled his engagement with Manager E. J. Johnston and will go home in early August.

Manager Johnston says that he contracted with Mr. Duss for a ninety weeks' engagement, including a long road tour closing at the St. Louis Exposition. If the business had continued at the New York rate, the earnings of the band would have been $140,000. Rather than be held to his contract, Mr. Duss has offered this amount to Mr. Johnston. As Mr. Duss is several times a millionaire, Mr. Johnston says he won't miss the sum.

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One of the features of "The Show Girl" at Wallack's during the past week has been a baton-throwing specialty by Jack Gardiner, a fifteen-year-old boy from the Bowery. Just before the Wednesday matinée a shabbily dressed youngster walked into Manager Comstock's office and asked to be put in the show.

"Any recommendations?" queried Mr. Comstock.

"No, ain't got none; but I can work all right—you just try me."

Taken back to the stage, he created a small whirlwind with his baton. He was engaged on the spot.

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The Professional Woman's League has engaged the Fadettes, an orchestra of fifty women, now at Keith's Theatre, Boston, to appear at the Woman's Exhibition at Madison Square Garden early in October. Arrangements are being made with the Pittsburg Exposition Ladies' Band of sixty members to occupy the up-stairs portion of Madison Square Garden at the exhibition. Two other bands are to be secured later, besides the musicians from China, Japan, India, and elsewhere to be heard in the Street of All Nations. The only men engaged in the Woman's Exhibition are Charles D. McCaull, advertising manager, and Channing Pollock, press agent. All the other employes will be women.

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Sebastian Hiller was yesterday engaged by Messrs. Robinson & Temple as conductor at the new Star Theatre. Mr. Hiller was previously engaged by De Wolf Hopper in the production of "El Capitan," which is this week's attraction at the New Star.

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Miss Belle Gold, in a singing and dancing specialty, has been added to the programme for this week in Cherry Blossom Grove. This will be Miss Gold's first regular engagement in vaudeville, her previous experience having been confined to one Sunday night concert at the New York Theatre.

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Manager Lee Shubert of the Casino sails at the close of the week for a few weeks' trip through Europe. He will visit London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin and try to find some new productions. On the return trip he will be accompanied by William Woodon Groosmith and his London comedy "The Night of the Party." This will be the opening attraction, about Sept. 1, at the new Princess Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street.

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Henry W. Savage is a very busy man these days. With "King Dodo" at Daly's, "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Tremont in Boston, and preparations for the tours of "The Sultan of Sulu" and the Castle Square Opera Company, he has little leisure. George Ade has been in the city for the past week putting the finishing touches on his new libretto, "Peggy of Paris," which Mr. Savage is to produce in the near future. It is said that this new work of Mr. Ade's is written in the same style as the famous "Fables in Slang," and that it is to be strictly up to date.

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Work on the new Belasco Theatre, near Broadway and Forty-second Street, is progressing rapidly. This is not apparent, however, since the reconstruction of the old building is so complete that one entering the building only sees wreck and ruin.

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Manager Frank L. Berley of "The Chaperons," which is playing in the auditorium of the New York Theatre, has formed a combination with the Sire Brothers, who are giving vaudeville performances on the roof. Beginning with June 30 both "The Chaperons" and the vaudeville features will be included in the roof garden show, the programme giving the first of the evening to the vaudeville artists and winding up with "The Chaperons." The last performance of "The Chaperons" in the auditorium will occur on Saturday, and with Monday's performance Dan McAvoy will take the part now being played by J. C. Miron.

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The roof of the Madison Square Garden will be thrown open for a season beginning July 1. The entertainment will be a Japanese affair entitled "A Night in Japan," and will be under the management of Hushi Diki, who managed a similar entertainment at Chicago during the World's Fair. Japanese tea booths and other arrangements suggestive of the Land of Sunflowers will be utilized to make the roof look as much like "the real thing" as possible.

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It is again rumored that B. F. Keith is about to erect a theatre north of Fourteenth Street. The rumor is based on the purchase by Mr. Keith of the property at 107-113 West Thirty-ninth Street from Herman Wronkow, a banker of 23 Union Square West. Mr. Wronkow admitted last night that the property would be used for theatrical purposes, but said that a prominent theatrical man other than Mr. Keith would erect the theatre.

Services at Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 22.—An unusually large gathering of alumni and friends of Williams College listened to Acting President Hewitt's baccalaureate sermon to the senior class in the Congregational Church this afternoon.

Bowdoin College's Centennial.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 22.—Bowdoin College's commencement and the celebration of its centennial were formally opened this afternoon by President William De Witt Hyde's baccalaureate sermon. His subject was "The Experimental Nature of Religious Knowledge."

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE PAID TO AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Many Eulogies of the Late Congressman —The Rev. L. J. Evers on the Workingman's Fight.

Tribute was paid to the memory of Amos J. Cummings by a large gathering at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6, of which Mr. Cummings was a member. The great hall was nearly filled. On the platform were seated the speakers and representatives of the typographical union and other labor organizations. There was music by an orchestra selected from Proctor's three New York theatres, vocal selections by Mlle. Rachel Laya, Miss Gertrude Gallagher, and Miss Frances Lee, and two numbers by a double quartet from "The Chaperons" company.

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois, who was to have delivered the oration, was unable to be present because of illness in his family. There were addresses by Marsden G. Scott, the Rev. Philip Markham Kerridge, Congressman John S. Williams of Mississippi, John W. Keller, James M. Robinson, Congressman David H. Mercer of Nebraska, the Rev. L. J. Evers, Owen J. Kindelon, and James R. O'Beirne.

Mr. Kindelon spoke of Mr. Cummings as a union printer. He said that, although for thirty years of his life it was not necessary for him to earn a livelihood as a printer, Mr. Cummings never forgot his fellow-craftsmen at the case, and that when he died there was found in his pocket a card of membership in Typographical Union No. 6, paid up until August, 1905. Mr. Cummings, he said, recognized the trade union as the greatest civilizer invented by man, because, as he had said, with it the expression "the equality of man" ceased to be a figure of speech and became a statement of fact.

The Rev. L. J. Evers of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane Street eulogized Mr. Cummings, and spoke strongly for labor. He said that the country now faces as important a fight as did the Colonies in 1776, and declared that the fight for the workingmen must be as loyally fought and as gloriously won as the fight for liberty in 1776 and for union in 1861. Mr. Evers is the Catholic priest who conducts mass at 2:30 A. M. in his church near Newspaper Row for the printers who work at night.

In 1884, it was recalled by Mr. Keller, memorial services were held in honor of the memory of the late George W. Childs, and Mr. Cummings was the orator. On that occasion, Mr. Keller recalled, Mr. Cummings said of Mr. Childs that "he squared his life by the Golden Rule." "Nothing truer could be said of Mr. Cummings himself," said Mr. Keller, "than his own tribute to Mr. Childs."

Gen. James R. O'Beirne's address was on the subject, "Amos Cummings as a Union Soldier." He spoke in high praise of his bravery at the front, and told how Mr. Cummings acquired the Congressional medal of honor while a Sergeant Major of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers in aiding in the recapture of a battery and its replacement under a torrent of fire from the enemy's guns. "He was never faithless in anything," said Gen. O'Beirne. "There was no breath of scandal or wrong attached to his name, he was the friend of all, and he made himself the champion of the workingman's rights in the truest sense of that term."

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder Says the Clergy Must Eat More Ginger and Eschew Pious Platitudes.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, last night delivered a sermon treating of "Obstacles to Church Attendance."

"The most serious obstacle to the Church," he said, "is the attitude of the laboring classes. This varies from indifference to hostility. Labor hates capital and feels that the Church is largely supported by the capitalistic class and sympathizes with it. Many men regard the Church as the tool of capital and therefore will have little to do with it. To overcome this feeling the Church must show that she is not the champion of any class, but believes in justice for all. It must throw open its doors to rich and poor alike, and give a cordial welcome to all.

"The Church of the future must fight oppression and develop with all its power the brotherhood of man. The church services must be made so interesting that people cannot afford to miss them. The sermon must be as pungent and sparkling as the newspaper. Pious platitudes must go out of the window. The clergy will have to eat more ginger and wake up earlier in the morning. The Church must give as good music as the Sunday concert, and spiritual inspiration must be conveyed in more pleasing forms than now.

"Another cause of non-attendance is to be found within the Church itself, in its intellectual narrowness, its illiberal temper, its unwillingness to accept new truths, and its disposition to cling to antiquated forms of doctrine. The Church is also accused of being narrow in its activities as well as its beliefs, and this has begotten public indifference and has led to various organizations known as lodges, such as mutual benefit associations, the growth of which has been astonishing. The persons engaged in this work have little time left for the Church.

"I believe the growth of these societies is due to the fact that the Church has not been sufficiently practical to meet the needs of the people. The Church fails to supply cardinal wants, such as nursing in sickness, financial aid after sickness, burial expenses, life insurance, and similar matters of daily interest."

WORK OF CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Father Doyle's Declaration at the Laying of the Cornerstone of St. Luke's in the Bronx.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Luke, in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, just east of St. Ann's Avenue, which will be one of the finest edifices in the Borough of the Bronx when completed, was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies.

Mgr. Mooney officiated and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, who said, in part:

"The Catholic Church has been and is to-day in all ranks of society, from the highest to the lowest, but she is pre-eminently the Church of the plain people of the land. Every Catholic church is a most potent agency against anarchy, insubordination, and lawlessness, and a most effective propaganda inculcating reverence for authority and obedience to law. The Catholic Church has grappled with the demons of degradation in our social order. She directly assails the vice of drunkenness, and all those agencies that cluster about the saloon to foster the vice. She stands for the saving of the Sunday, when greed for gain or open irreligions would trample down our most sacred institution. She stands for the integrity of the family, when the divorce abomination would disrupt the household and tear the children from a mother's arms.

"More than all this, in these days of crumbling creeds, when the religious world outside her fold is in a state of flux, her solid, rock-ribbed framework of dogmatic teaching has done not a little to save all Christian truth from the negations of irreligions and atheism. While the Church has stood as a bulwark against the oncoming tide of unbelief, and has never yielded one jot or tittle of the teaching handed down to her through the centuries, yet in matters of policy she has been willing to conform herself to the spirit of the time and of the Nation in which she has lived."

Among those present were Borough President Haffen, Judge Tierney, Congressman Goldfogle, and Michael J. Garvin. A feature of the ceremonies was a procession of about a thousand members of local Catholic societies, which was headed by the Catholic Protectory Band.

The Parish of St. Luke's was founded by the present pastor, the Rev. J. J. Boyle, on July 4, 1897, when the first mass was said in a stable in One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Several months later the present church was built.

Two Clergymen to Settle Abroad.

It is announced that the Rev. Charles M. Belden, for fifteen years rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Astoria, L. I., has resigned his charge and will become Chaplain of Emmanuel Church, Geneva, Switzerland. The Rev. Turner B. Oliver, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, in Pacific Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, through whose instrumentality the parish was organized in 1837, has resigned his pastorate, and will return to England, where he will take up work under the Bishop of London.

Father Camillus's Fiftieth Anniversary.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The Rev. Father Camillus, C. F. M., celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a priest here to-day in St. Joseph's Church. He celebrated mass, assisted by Father Benedict of St. Louis and Father Andrew of Quincy, Ill. Father Hugolinus Storff, Provincial of the Franciscans of St. Louis, preached the sermon. The Rev. Father Ambrose of Indianapolis was also present at the services.

BIG GIFTS TO THE Y. M. C. A.

Nearly $6,000,000 for New Buildings in Many Parts of the Country.

Miss Mary B. Eaker has bequeathed to the Dayton (Ohio) Young Men's Christian Association her homestead there, worth $100,000, and made the association a residuary legatee. The total gift will equal $150,000. Upon this property will be erected a building to cost at least $250,000. It will contain, besides the usual social and reading rooms with the gymnasium, a large natatorium, class rooms for 1,000 students, and a hall seating 2,500 for "Saturday Night Pops," the nickel and penny entertainments given by this association. Dormitories to accommodate 250 young men will occupy the upper stories.

The corner stone of the Buffalo Association Building was laid last week. The building will cost $300,000. George W. Perkins of New York subscribed $25,000 of the $75,000 needed to complete the building as a memorial to his father, who was the founder of this association.

There are nearly 100 association buildings to be erected throughout this country in the near future, which are now provided for. At thirty-three railroad points buildings will be erected to cost $462,000. Of this amount the railroad companies have contributed $357,000, and the balance is raised by railroad men and citizens. At least one new building a week will be opened during the next year. Newark, N. J., will soon have its $275,000 building completed; New Haven, Conn., one costing nearly $300,000; Scranton, Penn., $260,000. The Twenty-third Street Branch, New York, sold its building for $750,000, and is building a new one to cost as much. Philadelphia Central has sold its building for $1,000,000, and will erect another to cost fully $800,000, and it is probable that Pittsburg, Penn., will do the same. East Side, New York, opens its $100,000 building in a month. Edwin Bancroft Foote has given $25,000 for an association building for working boys at New Haven, Conn. The Elmira association has bought the old Elmira Advertiser property for $10,000, and raised that sum and $5,000 more to equip it in a few weeks.

John D. Rockefeller has given $25,000 for a building at Brown University, and $50,000 is being raised at Madison University for a Young Men's Christian Association building. The Eastern District Branch, Brooklyn, has just raised $150,000. The associations in these cities are expecting to erect buildings shortly:

Toledo, Ohio....	$250,000	Johnstown, N. Y.	30,000
Fall River, Mass.	100,000	Lockport, N. Y...	25,000
Chester, Penn....	50,000	W'kesbarre, Penn.	100,000
Roanoke, Va.....	22,000	Harrisburg, Penn.	80,000
Asheville, N. C..	25,000	Davenport, Iowa..	35,000
Little Rock, Ark..	50,000	Muscatine, Iowa..	40,000
St. John, N. B....	50,000	Portsm'h, N. H...	35,000
Catskill, N. Y....	25,000	Oskaloosa, Iowa..	35,000
*Columbia, Ga...	40,000	Ravenswood, Ill..	50,000
Akron, Ohio.....	40,000	Lafayette, Ind...	25,000
Marietta, Ohio...	25,000	Chelsea, Mass....	45,000

Terre Haute, Ind., has purchased the Terre Haute Club worth $25,000.

*Gift of George Foster Peabody.

Last year the Sioux Indians in the Dakotas built eighteen log buildings for Young Men's Christian Association headquarters.

IN THE SHOPS.

Every woman who does any cooking in Summer is pretty sure to have a gas stove, and it is a revelation to see the number of accessory stoves and of different things for making cooking on a gas stove easy. There are many special utensils. One of the arrangements which will interest a great many persons, one which is worth while having in Summer or Winter, is a chafing dish stove. It comes with a high standard similar to that of the regular chafing dish, but through the centre, instead of the alcohol lamp, is a gas pipe, and above are the burners. There one may place the chafing dish and cook with comfort, for alcohol has its disadvantages, as every one who has used it will confess. There is a long flexible tube connecting the chafing dish stove with the gas burner, so that the dish can be used on the dining table or anywhere that is convenient. These cost $3.50.

***

For those who like waffles there are waffle stoves, and surely one is much more satisfactory than the small round waffle iron. Unless waffles are served after standing or with a wait between courses the real lover of waffles cannot be served satisfactorily from a single round iron. There are waffle stoves that will cook six waffles at a time, and double stoves which will cook twelve, turning six at a time.

For the gas stove there is a waffle iron like that used for a regular stove, but with a higher frame to allow the iron to be turned and also to raise the griddle away from the strong heat of the flame.

***

A toaster for the gas stove is made like any other toaster as far as the upper part is concerned, with wires and a long handle, but below it, and with supports which hold the toaster away from the fire from one-half to two inches, is a piece of wire gauze through which the gas flames cannot pass.

***

Broilers are similar in style, with the wire gauze below, and are of corrugated steel well raised and with a narrow receptacle at one end, into which the gravy from the cooking meats runs from the corrugations of the steel.

***

There are special coffee roasters also for the gas stove, each with a round plate and a cylinder for the coffee, which can be turned as it roasts.

***

For those who like the indigestible griddle cake—it is really not so bad as it is represented—there is a dish which has much the appearance of a frying kettle with a top handle, but on the top of this kettle is the griddle well raised above the flame and warranted to cook the pancakes a delicious brown.

***

For the individual who has theories about broiling and will have the best methods to be found, there is a regular broiling stove. It is tall and narrow, and the broiler is a double wire affair to be put in sideways, standing up and down. The sides and top of this stove are of cast iron that can be removed at will to be cleaned. There is a tall ornamental standard to raise it to a convenient height for use. The standard is unnecessary, however, as the broiler can be placed upon another stove or on a table. There are special broilers to be used in it for toast, bacon, fish, lobster, chops, &c.

***

There are ironing stoves for the laundry, in which the burners are long instead of circular, and the irons slip inside of cast-iron frames with the handles out. These stoves come in different sizes, with from one to five burners. There are also stands which hold several irons to use with the regular stoves.

***

For the woman who likes to do a little pressing at home there is a single stove the size and shape of the iron upon which it fits.

***

There is a unique arrangement for the use of a single iron that is a peculiar affair, being hollow. It fits on an ordinary gas jet, with the handle down and polishing surface up. The gas is carried up into the inside of the iron and it will heat in two or three minutes.

REAL ESTATE BROKER'S DEATH.

Charles Gass Minister Expires Suddenly on the Street.

Charles Gass Minster, fifty-five years old, a real estate broker and promoter who lived at 35 Gramercy Park, died suddenly of heart disease last night at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

He was standing near the rapid transit tunnel excavation when a Madison Avenue car went by at a high rate of speed. He was looking into the excavation, and when the car sped past him he seemed to start and then fell to the ground. Passers-by carried him to the sidewalk, and summoned Policeman Murphy of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Ambulance Surgeon Waterhouse was called from Bellevue Hospital, but when he arrived the man was dead.

The body was removed to the station house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morell Marean.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Morell Marean, for twenty years local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died here to-night, aged sixty years. Death was very sudden, although Mr. Marean had been unwell for some time, close attention to business bringing on an attack of nervous prostration. He was a native of Montrose, Penn., and leaves a widow and four children.

Obituary Notes.

JOSE MARIA MORALES MANSO, customs agent for the Mexican Central Road, died of heart disease at Tampico, Mexico, yesterday. He was a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Mexico.

EBENEZER SMITH DARROW of Greenfield, Saratoga County, died Saturday, aged seventy-five years. For fifty years Mr. Darrow was Postmaster at Greenfield.

MARIE LAMAR, aged twenty-one years, whose home was in Saginaw, Mich., and who was a member of the Wilbur Opera Company, died in Utica, N. Y., Saturday evening of consumption.

WILLIS M. BUELL, a widely known hotel man, having been identified with hostelries at Ogdensburg, Rome, along the St. Lawrence River, and Taberg, died at St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, yesterday morning of blood poisoning. He was forty-seven years of age.

HARRY A. VAN PELT, until a few years ago a clerk in the Bureau of Marriages in this city, died at his home, Twenty-third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, Bensonhurst, on Saturday night. He was born in Boston sixty-three years ago, but came to New York when a child, receiving his education in the public schools of this city. He was for many years a man of considerable influence in Tammany Hall and was also a member of the Order of Red Men.

MARRIED.

SMITH—DOMINICK.—On June 21, 1902, at St. Peter's Church-in-Gaillee, New Jersey, by the Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, to Mr. H. Alexander Smith, both of New York City.

WILLIAMS—TRAPHAGEN.—On Saturday, June 21, 1902, in Portland, Oregon, by the Right Rev. Benjamin Wistar Morris, Bishop of the diocese, William Bleland Williams to Eleanor Van Vorst, daughter of the late William C. Traphagen, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—At Seahright, N. J., on Friday, June 20, 1902, Julia Lake, beloved wife of Robert L. Crawford.

Funeral from her late residence, 41 West 57th Street, New York City, on Monday, June 23d, 1902, at 9 A. M.

CROSSWELL.—Suddenly, at Lynbrook, L. I., on June 21, 1902, Nathaniel Crosswell, aged 53 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service Tuesday, June 24, 2 P. M., at Dutch Reformed Church, Jamaica, L. I.

DODGE.—On Saturday, June 21, of pneumonia, at his residence, Saddle Rock, Great Neck, L. I., George P. Dodge, eldest son of Nathaniel Shatswell and Emily Pomeroy Dodge of Pittsfield, Mass.

Funeral at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, on Monday, June 23, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City at 2:02 P. M.

HALLOCK.—On Friday evening, June 20, 1902, Mrs. Mary A. Hallock, widow of Rev. William A. Hallock, D. D., mother of George R. Lathrop and grandmother of Mrs. Charlee C. Ahbe, in the 93d year of her age.

Funeral services from the chapel of University Place Church, 10th St. and University Place, Monday afternoon, June 23, at 4 o'clock.

HARRIS.—At East Orange, N. J., June 21, Alice Wilde, wife of Samuel L. Harris.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 29 Burnet St., on Monday, June 23, at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the 3 P. M. train, D., L. & W. R. R., from Barclay St. Ferry for East Orange Station.

LEON.—Leonard M., at Far Rockaway, L. I., June 21, in the 56th year of his age, beloved husband of Sara, and son of the late Morris I. and Hannah Leon.

Interment and service at Salem Fields Cemetery Tuesday, June 24, 11 A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

Chicago papers please copy.

McHENCH.—On Saturday, June 21, 1902, Miss Mary McHench, daughter of the late William and Margaret McHench of Albany.

Funeral from her late residence, 820 President St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 24, at 8 P. M.

NEWELL.—Suddenly, at Orrs Island, Maine, June 18, 1902, Cordelia Stansbury, widow of the late William S. Newell.

Funeral from her late residence, 128 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RITCHIE.—In Paris, June 20, Charles G. Ritchie of Orange, N. J., in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSS.—At South Lee, Mass., on Friday, June 20, William H. Ross in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, at 2 o'clock.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

The PIANOLA

In no place in the world is the lack of music more keenly felt than in the **Summer Home.**

There the pursuit of pleasure in its various forms is the business of the hour.

And in the periods when darkness or inclement weather force the abandonment of outdoor recreation, music, more than any other thing, helps to keep the wheel of pleasure moving.

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The Special Excellence of the **Waters Pianos** is their **tone.** In fact, the **Waters** is a recognized standard of piano tone—**Full, Rich and Powerful,** with a **Fine Singing Quality.**

They are also very Solid in construction and **Warranted to be Durable.**

Our new **3-Year System** gives you three years' time on a piano, without interest.

Send **Postal for Catalogue** with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.,
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Baccalaureate Sermon at Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., June 22.—President William J. Tucker delivered the baccalaureate sermon at D

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sals, dated the 10th dey of July, 1901, and duly entered in ths office of the Clerk of ths County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in ths place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on ths 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, ths premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described ae follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the cienaga, called "Atalanta"; thence south 33½° E. 2,096 ft. to a post called "Jale"; thence south 86¼° E. 6,295 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1,327 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to the village of Chimi; thence north 78¼° W., 6,148 ft. to the first post called "Prados," the place of bsginning, containing two hnndred and thirty-two acres, more or less, togsther with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchiees appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedule "A" of the said mortgags, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; hoist building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x 50'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed lumber for crusher building; ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome steel shoss, diss, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engins; one 40-horss power Ames horizontal boiler; one Frue Vanner concentrator; one 12'x6'x12" Half duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wire rope, pulley, &c.; one 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam mine pump; two iron mins cars; one hand pump; stores of powder, fuss, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forge, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $208.50, and interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of the said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to any lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republic of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenue stamps, if any, which may bs required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on the deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. RUBINE and others, defendants.

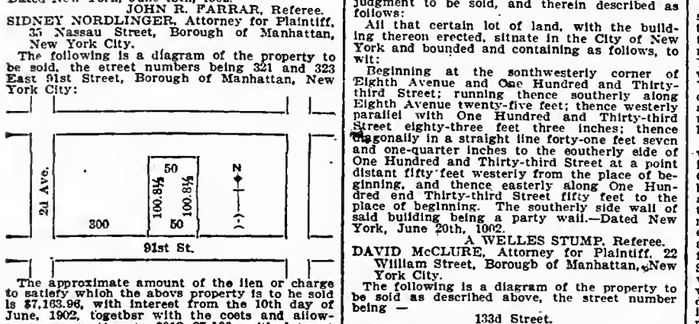
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosurs and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitied action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in ths Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of lend in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, with the buildings erected and to be erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 91st Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from ths corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of 91st Street; running thence easterly along the northerly line of 91st Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block 50 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the northerly side of 91st Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

SIDNEY NORDLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 321 and 323 East 91st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand ona hnndred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $157 27-100, with interest from May 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sals. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser ont of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $361.31 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, the principal of which is six thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1902, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payahle half yearly.—Dated Jnne 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, Samuel H. Stone, Emanuel Heilner, Allen L. Mordecai, Alfred Cesby, Harold Nathan, and United States Mortar Supply Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

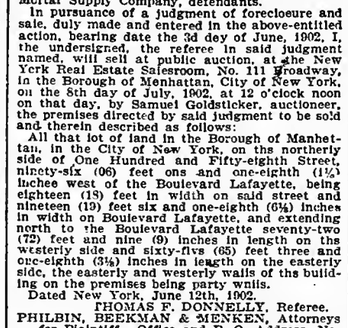
All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, ninety-six (96) feet ons and one-eighth (1⅛) inchee west of the Boulevard Lafayette, being eighteen (18) feet in width on said street and nineteen (19) feet six and one-eighth (6⅛) inches in width on Boulevard Lafayette, and extending north to the Boulevard Lafayette seventy-two (72) feet and nine (9) inches in length on ths westerly side and sixty-five (65) feet three and one-eighth (3⅛) inches in length on the easterly side, the easterly and westerly walls of the building on the premises being party wnils.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or chargs to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,144.44, with interest thereon from April 25th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.66, with interest from June 3d, 1902, togsther with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $445.07 and interest.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&fs8.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE E. VAN FLEET, plaintiff, against PATRICK GARRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of ths judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action, dated June 6th, 1902, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate (Exchange) Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City and County of New York, on July 10th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, by John S. Mapes, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein thus described:

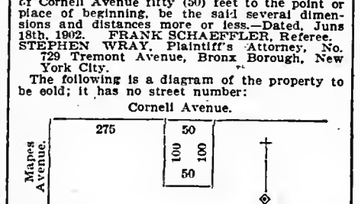
All those certain lots, piecee, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and Stats of New York, (and formerly in the Town of Westchester,) known and designated by ths numbers (237) Two Hundred and Thirty-seven and (238) Two Hundred and Thirty-eight, on a map entitled "Building Lots Belonging to William A. Mapes, and Henry C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Garret J. Byrns, eurveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, November 16th, 1872, which said lots, taken together, according to said map, are hounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, distant westerly two hundred and seventy-fivs (275) feet from the northwesterly corner of Cornell Avenue and Mapes Avenue, running thence northerly on a line paralisl with Mapes Avenue ons hundred (100) feet, thence westerly on a line paralisl with Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and again on a line paraliel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, end thence easterly along said side of Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated, Jnne 18th, 1902.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

STEPHEN WRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number:



The approximate amount of the lien or chargs to satisfy which this property is to bs sold is $7,230.20, with interest from June 6th, 1902, with costs and allowncs amounting to $100.70 and interest from June 6th, 1902, and with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $84.23 and interest.

FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

je18-2aw3w&fy10.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MALVINA LESSER, individually and as executrix, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estnte salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence southerly along Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty-three feet three inches; thence diagonally in a straight line forty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at a point distant fifty feet westerly from the place of beginning, and thence easterly along One Hundred end Thirty-third Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. The southerly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A WELLES STUMP, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borougb of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being —

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand three hundred and four and 75-100 dollars, with interest thsreon from the ninth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and ninety-six 90-100 dollars, with intereet from Jnne eleventh, 1902, together with the expenses of the ealc. The npproximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which ace to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $474.07 and intercet.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A WELLES STUMP, Referee.

ju23-2aw3wM&F&jy15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. — HENRIETTA GOLDSTEIN, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM LESSER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1902, and entered in office of Clerk of New York County, June 20, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Reni Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to he sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and 127th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 127th Street sixty-nine feet eleven inches and one-eighth of an inch; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel to 127th Street sixty-nine feet eleven inches and one-eighth of an inch to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 110 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,366 Eighth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,654.15-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $337.58, with interest from June 20, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser ont of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,177.45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.

ju23-2aw3wM&F&jy15

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE et al., defendants.

In pureuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled nction, beering date the 12th day of Juns, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment nemed, will sell at public auction, at ths New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premlees in said judgment mentioned and therein described ns follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northeriy eide of Tenth Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the lands belonging to the late Henry Brevoort, dated New York, 2d of May, 1843, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the number (38) thirty-eight, bounded as follows:

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20 P. M.

East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M.; for 32d St, and Cortlandt St.

12:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all Landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundsvs and holidays.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS

Incinding admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:22, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 A. M., 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race dnys, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 } Half hour later.
North River, }

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara	July 3	3 days	$15.50
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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

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Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

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AL-FOS-TER DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron sea-going steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leavee 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. eharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Instruction.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York City in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St. and 4th Ave., and in Newport, R. I., in the Rogers High School Building, on June 23 to 28 inclusive.

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Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLIO V. PEISER, doing business as PEISER & COMPANY, bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Clarence E. Sutherland, the trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Shongood, United States auctioneer, at No. 26 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Office furniture, desks, leather chairs, blackboards, certificatce of stock, and all other assets of the aforesaid bankrupt.

The truetee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

Dated Jnne 21, 1902.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

ALEXANDER A. RAUSKY, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. CROCKETT, Bankrupt.—No. 4,978.

To the creditors of William F. Crockett of the County of New York, and district nforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Willimm F. Crockett was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and thnt the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their cisms, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 21et, 1902.

NO. 4,579.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—FRANK W. HENDRY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank W. Hendry, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bsnkruptcy, and that all creditore and other persons are ordered to nttend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United Statee Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednsday, July 9, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why ths prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 20, 1902.

NO. 4,988.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Friedlander of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said William Friedlander was duly adjndicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 21st, 1902.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders, and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand, concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinnsrs a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dniry. Boating, Bathing Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:

Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

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Surrogate Notices.

FRIEDERICH A. RITZ.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernet Ritz, Katie or Catharine Dowling, nee Martz; Fredericks Rausch, Berthn Gotze, Adolph Ritz, Rosalie Blamhart, Albert Ritz, Carl Ritz, Hermine Beck, Emma Panser, Albin Ritz, Carl Haumann, Louise Scholimeyer, the heirs nnd next of kin of FRIEDERICH A. RITZ, late of ths County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Goettmann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Friederich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of yon are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of ths said last will and testamsnt.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under ths age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for ons to he appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogata to represent and act for yon in the proceeding.

In testimcny whereof we have canssd ths seai of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hersunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomns, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 14th day of May, in ths year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attornsy for Petitioner, 34 Park Place, Manhattan, New York City. my19-1aw6wM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ALWAYS COOL ON THE OCEAN.

A FEW DAYS CAN BE PLEASANTLY SPENT IN A TRIP TO

Norfolk, Va.
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Washington, D. C.

VIA THE

OLD DOMINION LINE

Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York.

Tickets, including meals and etateroom accommodations, $8.00 one way, $13.00 round trip, and upwards.

PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck Jns 26,10 AM | F. Bismarck July 24,10 AM
Columbia..July 5, 10 AM | Columbia..July 31,10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Bluecher..Jne 24,7:30 AM | Penneyl'a, Jly. 8, 8 AM
Waldersee..Jly. 1, 1:30 PM | Moltke..July 15, 10 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.

*Kaiserin..Jne 24, 10 AM | Kaiserin..July 22, 10 AM
Kronprinz..July 1, noon | Kronprinz..July 29, noon
Kaisr..July 15, 10 AM | Kaiser..Aug. 12, 10 AM

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich..June 26,10 AM | Barbaroesa..Jy 17,10 AM
Luise....July 3, 10 AM | Bremen...July 24, 10 AM
Kr'furst..July 10 AM | Main..July 31, 1PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Aller....June 28, 10 AM | Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM
Hohr'zern..July 5, 10 AM | Sardinia..July 19, noon
Lahn.....July 19, 8 AM | Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

COOK'S THIRTY TOURS TO EUROPE.

Including all Traveling Expenses. $215 to $975. Full details in Illustrated Programmes. Independent RAILROAD and STEAMSHIP TICKETS everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis..June 25, 10 AM | St. Louis..July 2, 10 AM
*Kensington..July 1, noon | Philadelphia..July 9, 10 AM
*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland..Jne 28, noon | Friesland..July 12, noon
Zeeland....July 5, noon | Vaderland..July 19, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Spreckels' Line.

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Samuel Shortridge, Jr., referee, 377 Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, four-story brick store and tenement and two small buildings.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, Unionport Road, west side, 249.6 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, two lots, 25.6 by 99.6 by 25 by 98.6 and 25.1 by 98.6 by 25 by 100.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,153; subject to another mortgage for $1,058 on the southerly lot.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Paul Goepel, referee, 306 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 108, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,050.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, C. C. Nadal, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,296.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 56 lots on Springfield, Dewey, Hollis, and Grand Avenues, Queens, L. I.

City Real Estate for Sale.

WE OFFER THE BEST BARGAINS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Lots 25x100 each for $50.99, regular price $125. Terms $2 down, 50 cents weekly; water privileges for boating, bathing, and fishing; this place is only five minutes from trolley, near the greatest racetrack in the country; water works only 2 blocks away; plenty work for carpenters, bricklayers, and laber of any kind at union wages; this offer stands good for 10 days only. For information and for free transportation apply to The House and Home Co., 202 East 23d St. Harlem office 58 East 125th St., open evenings till 8 P. M.

MORTON STREET, 5-story 20-family apartment house. Rent, $3,600.
WEST 27TH ST., 4-story and basement single flat. Mtge $10,000, at 4%.
COLUMBUS AV., 5-story triple flat, with stores; terms to suit.
WEST 130TH ST., 5-story double flat; fine condition; terms easy.
EAST 85TH ST., 5-story 22-family flat. Rent, $2,900. Pr. $27,000; terms easy.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; nsking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 14th St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices.
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For Sale.—28 most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hard wood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself. Builder and owner, Ernest Wenigmann.

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3 lots, $2,000 each, Weekes Av.
House and 2 lots, Monroe Av., $6,000.
176th St. house and lot, $4,000.
Topping Av. twin houses, 2 lots, $10,000.
FORDHAM HEIGHTS.
Sedgwick Av. and 184th St., 25x145, $3,000.
ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON.
Broadway, 50x120, $1,800; no trading.
DAVID L. WOODALL, 717 TREMONT AV.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; handy to cars; buildings to order, $1,900 up; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Sacrifice!—Sherman Park; 50x100; corner store property, near station; offer wanted. Strickler, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.
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77 acres, beautiful lake, $6,500; 54 acres, lovely view, $6,500; 12 acres, village farm, $4,500; 24 acres, country home, $6,500; 3 acres, lots fruit, $1,200; 30 acres, mile to station, $5,000. Thomas Rodgers, 188 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Charming country home; modern improvements; 16-room stone mansion; high ground; superb views; 18 acres; abundant water supply; fruit and shade trees; one mile from Connecticut River; $7,500; easy terms. E. H. Wilkins, Box 20A, Middletown, Conn.

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50x100; terrace, bay, shade trees; 22 minutes by rail, north shora Long Island, amongst millionaires; value $3,000; our price $700; permission for boating, bathing, fishing. North Shore Realty Co., 1,122 Broadway.

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270 feet above the river.

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CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
FLATBUSH AV., COR AV. F.
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Am compelled to sacrifice two fine lots in Rugby, Brooklyn, nearest Utica Av.; cost $700, $280 cash down, $3 per week installment. Apply M., Box 109 Times.

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$31.50 per month pays all, including principal; new modern house on plot 50x100, built by day's work; 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; 5 minutes to depot, 15 minutes to 34th St. Ferry. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Builders, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

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A building, with store, on 42d St., near West Shore Ferry; rent low.
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$23-$35.—Excellent opportunity to enterprising business man; selection 7 stores. Geo. Dennerleln, West Farms Square.

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$1 Per Week.
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BLUE FRONT STABLES,
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150 TROTTERS & PACERS 150
Fit for Road or Track
COACHERS, COBS, SADDLERS, DRIVERS, ETC.
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$50, furnished; modern; choice location; shade; Montclair, N. J.; don't miss. Address M., Box 142, Times Office.

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Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $55, $60.
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4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21, 807 3d Av., near 49th. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

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COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.
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The Ruisseaumont, (in the Adirondacks.) Address T. Edmund Krumbholz, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
on Lake St. Catherine, beautifully surrounded by large cedar trees; fine drives, boating, fishing, tennis, &c. The environment can't be equaled in any country; modern cuisine and housa up to date; terme reasonable; booklet.
F. J. Griffith, Poultney, Vt.

MAPLE GROVE COTTAGE.
Beautifully situated; large grounds, excellent cuisine, and all the comforts for city families; reasonable rates. H. C. Rumsey, Proprietor, Castleton, Vt.

THE CEDAR GROVE HOUSE,
on Lake Bomoseen; most picturesque spot in Vermont; good cuisine and all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Edward Dunn, Castleton, Vt.

"Webster House." Town of Bennington, Vt.—Faw minutes' walk from Mount Anthony and Golf Links; modern cuisine; good drives, &c.; terms reasonable. Wm. J. Phelan.

JOHNSON HOUSE AND COTTAGES
on Lake Bomoseen; farm, large spacious grounds; good cuisine; all the comforts to please city people. E. D. Johnson, Castleton, Vt.

New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.
BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN
Edgewood Park.
Greenwich (on the Sound), Conn.
OPEN FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER

A beautifully located hotel, with every modern facility for the luxurious comfort of guests. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Leading attractions of the resort are Yachting, Golf, Riding, and Driving.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Massachusetts.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE,
Swampscott, Mass.
Allen Ainslie, Edwnrd R. Grabow, Proprietors.
WILL OPEN JUNE 14TH.
Greatly enlarged. Forty Private Baths. All the Latest Improvements. Everything New. N. Y. Office, 3 Park Place. Telephone 6050-Cort.

Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
15 miles at sea. America's greatest ocean resort.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—J. G. BURNS, Prop. BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisers of diamonds, pearls, and other stones for estates, banks, trust companies, or individuals; established in 1880; bank and trade references; cash offers made on desirable lots. Chas. S. Crossman & Co., 3 Malden Lane.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 265 East 125th St.

Public Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that the agency of Mr. P. Garnier De L'Estoille, representing the undersigned for the sale of "Vin Desilles," etc., in the United States has heretofore terminated.
Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.
J. C. LARRIVETTE & CO.,
Paris, France.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Robert C. Shephard, auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10:30 A. M., at his office, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City, outstanding accounts belonging to the bankrupt estate of Samuel and Jacob Meadow, trading as Meadow Bros., by order of Augustus H. Skillin, Trustee.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
IN
Three Hours
VIA
New Jersey Central
PASSING THROUGH LAKEWOOD.
Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Sta. (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Open all year. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet. Golf privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
HOWARD WHITE, JR., Manager.
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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; tabls d'hotes; restaurant café.
F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

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NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

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Somerset Inn
AND EIGHT COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 78, Bernardsville.

Ocean City.

OCEAN CITY N. J. The Queen City by the sea. See Sunday adv't, or Times bureau.

Asbury Park.

SUNSET HALL,
Asbury Park, N. J.
26th season. Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to
JOHN ROCKAFELLERS' SON, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LACKAWANNA INFORMATION BUREAU.
Booklets, photographs, and all information regarding hotels and boarding houses at Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and other Summer resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad. 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Under new ownership and menagement.
REOPENS JULY 1ST.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ¼ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 2½ hours from Philadelphia. Pennsylvania R. R.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT,
Propre., Haddon Hall, LEWIS T. BRYANT, Manager.
Atlantic City N. J.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
In Mountains

SUNDAY EXCISE ACTIVITY

Detectives Who Cleared Out a Saloon Attacked by a Crowd.

Capt. Donavan, New Commander of the West Twentieth Street Station, Keeps His Precinct Dry.

Police Captain Creeden of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station soon after midnight Saturday, accompanied by Detectives Huntress, Wilbur, McCauley, and Gargens of his staff, made a tour of his precinct for the purpose of arresting any violators of the excise law. At the corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, a saloon owned by Sylvester Bernhauser, they found the front door closed, but heard talking and laughter on the inside. Creedon and his men entered through the side entrance and discovered about twenty men drinking. They ordered the crowd out of the place and arrested Bernhauser.

The crowd from the outside taunted the police with cries of "What's this, a shakedown?" and "Don't steal the cash drawer!" and when the detectives emerged from the saloon with Bernhauser they were attacked by the crowd and Detectives Wilbur and McCauley were roughly handled. The detectives arrested two of the ringleaders, one of whom was John Green, twenty-two years old, of 501 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and August Moernel, twenty-three years old, of 531 East Eighty-first Street. In the Harlem Police Court Magistrate Mott fined them both $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct and held Bernhauser in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of violating the liquor tax law.

Police Captain Donavan, the newly appointed commander of the West Twentieth Street Station, gave the saloon keepers of the precinct a scare in the afternoon and last night by making eight excise arrests. After 7 o'clock it was almost impossible to get a drink, and old inhabitants of the precinct say they have never seen it so dry since the days when President Roosevelt was a Police Commissioner.

Since he has been in command of the precinct Capt. Donavan has always been on hand to turn out the men, and has instructed them each time carefully to enforce all laws without discrimination. He told the men that he would hold each one responsible for his post, and that neglect of duty would mean a trial before the Police Commissioner.

When the men went out yesterday they said they would take no chances, with the result that five bartenders and one proprietor were arrested.

The excise arrests in all boroughs, as reported at Police Headquarters, totaled 23, as compared with 29 the previous Sunday.

LAST SUNDAY AT CAMP.

Enjoyable Day for Visiting Friends of the Seventy-first—Gen. Roe Rides Across Country.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 22.—Bright skies and a breeze from the bay made this day one of the most enjoyable of the season at the camp. It was the last Sunday of the encampment, and about 1,200 visitors came in during the afternoon. At evening parade the bluff was lined with vehicles. The Seventy-first made a very fine showing with 40 officers and 545 men. Many of the sightseers remained for the band concert in the evening.

The regiment will go to Camp Roe tomorrow, marching by the Locust Avenue route. As the tents and tent equipage of the regiment were burned in the armory fire, the guardsmen will use the tents left standing on the north field by the Fourteenth Regiment. It was a sorry looking lot of canvas last night at sunset after the rain.

Gen. Charles F. Roe would rather ride horseback than eat. He holds a record of riding 121 miles in twenty-four hours. Today he rode to the new Cornell Dam, where he was in command of troops during the strike three years ago. He was accompanied by Col. Guilford Hurry, Major Louis M. Greer, Lieut. Col. E. M. Ward, Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, all of his staff, and Capt. Henry G. Lyon, United States Army.

Deputy Police Commissioner Thurston came to camp this morning and donned his kahki uniform, the only clothes in which he feels at home, it was said. He and Major John B. Holland of Gen. Roe's staff rode to Lake Mohegan.

An impressive service was conducted on the bluff at 11 o'clock this morning by Chaplain Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor of the Second Reformed Collegiate Church, Harlem, who appeared in full regimental costume, including kahki trousers. His pulpit was built up of drums, with a large flag thrown over. Three hundred men and many of the officers attended.

On Thursday, Governor's Day, there is to be an excursion to camp under the auspices of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment.

GLEN ISLAND SEASON OPENS.

Forty Thousand Visitors Enjoy Themselves at the Resort on the Sound —Its Newest Attractions.

Yesterday marked the opening of the Glen Island season, and about 40,000 persons took advantage of the opportunity of visiting this pleasant resort. The early boats leaving the Starin piers were crowded to their capacity, and later extra boats had to be pressed into service to accommodate the pleasure seekers.

The island has many new attractions to offer this year, among them being a band of Mexican vaqueros. They gave a clever exhibition in the manipulation of the lariat and demonstrated how wild cattle are lassoed on the Western plains.

The Zoo formed another object of especial interest and was well patronized. Many specimens have been added to the already large number of last year, and its population has also been increased by baby lions and tigers, a baby zebu, a baby buffalo, several small deer, a young grizzly, and a number of infant monkeys.

Baynes's Seventh Regiment Band gave two concerts during the day at the grand café, and another band furnished music in the big pavilion. In that part of the resort known as Little Germany there were many strolling bands and warblers, reviving in the minds of the Teutonic visitors the early days in the fatherland. The picnic grounds at Idlewild set apart for basket parties were largely patronized. The bathing beach has been made larger and the boating facilities have been greatly increased. The seal grotto came in for its share of attention, and the new seals and sea lions were much admired.

INVASION OF CONEY ISLAND.

Nearly 150,000 Persons Spend a Happy Day at the Resort and Many Take a Dip in the Briny.

It was a case of "standing room only" at Coney Island yesterday. Nearly 150,000 persons journeyed to the resort according to statisticians who each Sunday calculate the attendance. The result was a day of confusion for everybody concerned from the policemen and detectives who tried to preserve a semblance of order to the strangers from out of town, who had gone to Coney because they thought it was the only place hereabouts where such a thing as a "good time" was to be had at a minimum cost.

A record for the season was established by the number of bathers who took advantage of the chance to take a dip in the Atlantic. As for conditions on the island generally, it was absolutely impossible for the restaurants to feed the people, and thousands had to go home hungry as a result. The dancing halls were crowded to suffocation almost, while the other places of amusement handled crowds that were far in excess of the accommodations. Despite the crowds, however, nothing more serious than a few cases of fainting occurred.

BULLETS IMPERIL PASSENGERS.

Italian Street Fight Creates Panic on a Trolley Car—A Combatant Wounded.

Riotous conduct on the part of a crowd of Italians yesterday imperiled the lives of many men, women, and children who were going to Prospect Park in a car of the Lorimer Street line. The affair occurred at Lorimer and Frost Streets, Williamsburg, and for fully five minutes there was a fusillade of shooting.

Bullets whizzed past the passengers in the open car, and it was due to the coolheadedness of the motorman that the passengers were taken out of danger. He put on a full head of electric power, and got the car out of its perilous position. It was said that several Italians had either been shot or stabbed, but only one was found by the police on the sidewalk when the affray was over.

He was Dominico Godice, an Italian of 57 Withers Street. He was stabbed in the abdomen, and shot in the back near the right side. He was taken in a dying condition to the Eastern District Hospital. From what the police were able to learn, Godice went to a saloon near the scene of the shooting to collect a bill. The saloon keeper put him off and this incensed the Italian, who began to berate the man, and the saloon keeper ordered him out. On the sidewalk some of Godice's friends gathered around him, and he told them what the trouble was. They made so much noise that it brought out the saloon keeper, and he ordered the crowd to disperse. They refused to leave, and then he called some of his friends, who came armed with revolvers.

A row ensued, and in a twinkling there was a fusillade of shots and cries of distress. Some of Godice's friends had stilettos and others had knives. While the shooting was going on a car of the Lorimer Street line passed, and it was then that the passengers heard the shooting and found their lives imperiled. After the car had been sent on by the motorman at full speed it came to a stop at Metropolitan Avenue, and there many of the passengers were so worked up over the shooting that they alighted, refusing to proceed any further.

In the meantime word had been telephoned to the Herbert Street Police Station that a duel with knives and revolvers was going on, and Capt. Burford led a force of twenty policemen to the scene. When the policemen reached there all those implicated in the affray had disappeared with the exception of Godice, who lay insensible.

Frank Savino of 352 Lorimer Street was pointed out as one of Godice's assailants, and the police arrested him and he was held on a charge of felonious assault.

ITALIANS IN STREET FIGHT.

Three Men in a Hospital, a Woman Injured, and Six Persons Arrested —Police Reserves Out.

An Italian girl of sixteen was the cause of a street fight in the "Little Italy" colony, and in a few minutes three Italians were in the hospital, another, a woman, injured, and six persons were under arrest. The police reserves had to be called out to suppress the disorder.

The Italian girl is Marie Balzerini. Her address was carefully kept from the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, though they spent the night investigating the case. The rivals who began the fight were Saverino Carraro and Forenzo Paras of 328 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The men had avoided each other because of bad blood, but they chanced across each other last night a few doors from their home. Nearly all of "Little Italy" was on the stoops, sidewalks, or in the street, the crowd being very great for the weather was fine.

Angry words were heard, but little attention paid, as Italians often let quarrels be fought out without interference. But soon shrieks were heard as the women folk saw blood and cries upon cries resounded as Paras lay on the sidewalk bleeding from half a dozen wounds. The courageous Italian with terrible cuts he seemed not to feel pulled a revolver from his hip pocket and fired five shots in less than so many seconds at a retreating figure.

Paras, who threw up his hands as he fired the last shot, fell unconscious on the sidewalk. He had shot Salverino Serpato, an Italian barber, and Antonio Venpiriglio. Policemen Moore and Diarian, a block away, heard the shots and ran down through the turbulent crowd. They found three injured men stretched out, with women and men bending over them. An ambulance was sent for, and the East One Hundred and Fourth Street reserves were sent to the scene to keep order. They dispersed the large crowd to prevent any outbreak.

Dr. Grell of the Harlem Hospital found Paras had been stabbed with a stiletto three times in the back, twice in the head, and once in the hip. The man was badly hurt and Grell bandaged him quickly and had him removed to the hospital. Salverino Serpato had a bullet wound in the abdomen from Paras's revolver, and Antonio Venpiriglio had a bullet in his left leg. All were taken to the hospital, Paras being made a prisoner.

The police soon found Carraro hiding in his home. He was locked up on a charge of stabbing Paras. His brother, Joseph, and Girla Profiano, a shoemaker, were locked up as witnesses. The police heard Marie Mashot of 326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street had had something to do with the fighting and had taken the revolver. She was found in her apartments, with a bleeding foot, about which she could not explain. She was locked up as a witness. The police claim they learned she had given the pistol to Josephine Avarston of the same address, and they went to her rooms, finding a pistol still warm, with five empty cartridge shells in it, under a pillow of her bed. She was locked up as a witness.

TYLER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Sister-In-Law He Is Accused of Shooting Refuses to Make Complaint Against the Policeman.

Mounted Policeman Walter L. Tyler of the Tremont Station, who is accused of shooting his sister-in-law, the wife of Policeman Thomas J. Reilly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, in their home, at 574 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, walked into the Tremont Station yesterday and surrendered himself to Capt. James K. Price. He had been suspended from the department by Commissioner Partridge on Saturday afternoon.

Tyler's shield was removed by Capt. Price and later he was taken to the Morrisania Station and locked up, charged with felonious assault. He will be arraigned in the Morrisania court to-day.

After the shooting Tyler begged his sister-in-law not to make a complaint against him and then left the house. He was notified in some manner that he had been suspended by the Commissioner.

Mrs. Reilly says she will not make a complaint against Tyler because of her sister, who she declares will suffer if he is dismissed from the department. Capt. Price said he had made charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. On the advice of his counsel, Tyler refused to talk about the shooting yesterday.

RUNAWAY CAUSED BY A BOY

Firecracker Thrown Carelessly Under a Milk Wagon.

Policeman Had One of His Legs Broken While Trying to Stop the Team—Watchman Thrown Down, Too.

The explosion of a firecracker, thrown by a careless boy in Twelfth Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, caused a runaway accident in which two men were injured. The firecracker exploded under a milk wagon while Benjamin F. Stage of 415 East Fifty-first Street was delivering milk at 17 West Twelfth Street at about 8 o'clock. The boy ran away afterward.

When the firecracker exploded the milkman's horse pranced in the air a moment, and then started toward Sixth Avenue. The light wagon swayed from side to side, and the rattle of the milk cans inside increased the fright of the horse. At Sixth Avenue the horse turned southward, barely escaping a collision with an electric car.

Several persons ran to stop the animal, but he went from side to side, dodging narrowly elevated road pillars and cars. At Tenth Street a young woman slipped to the pavement in her endeavor to get out of the way, and she would have been run over but for timely rescue by a young man.

Just below Tenth Street the horse went from the east to the west side of the avenue. At the corner of Eighth Street was Michael Sullivan of 233 Second Avenue, a watchman at an excavation. When he saw the horse he ran out to stop him. He waved his hands and shouted, but the animal ran on with renewed effort. Sullivan grabbed for the checkrein and succeeded in catching hold of it, but the horse with a jerk of his head threw the man to the ground. Two or three men ran into the street to head off the horse, but when they realized that the animal could not be balked, they ran for a safe place.

Policeman Frank L. Johnson of the Mercer Street Station was standing at the corner of Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, when he saw the animal galloping down the avenue. Throwing his helmet to the ground, the policeman ran into the roadway, and sprang for the horse's neck. The animal faltered for a second, but just as Johnson had grasped one of the reins and was looking for the other, the horse lunged toward the left and Johnson fell to the ground, still holding the rein. He was dragged about twenty feet, when his head struck the ground and he was forced to let go of the line. The wheels of the wagon passed over his left leg, and broke it in two places. When picked up the policeman was unconscious.

At the corner of Third Street several men ran out into the street, and in an effort to dodge them the horse swung the wagon against a pillar of the elevated road. The wagon was smashed to pieces, and the milk cans were strewn over the roadway with their contents spilled. The smash-up brought the horse to a standstill.

Policeman Johnson and the watchman were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. It was said that the fracture of the policeman's leg may cause him to be a cripple. The watchman had a scalp wound. Stage, the milkman, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Mayo, who discharged him.

BOTH HURLED FROM CARRIAGE.

Man Injured, but Unconscious Woman Unhurt in a Runaway Accident in Brooklyn.

Arthur L. Somers, thirty-one years old, a manufacturer, living at 427 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was injured early last evening in a runaway accident which caused considerable excitement on Ocean Parkway, that borough. A young woman who was in the carriage with him had what was regarded as a remarkable escape from injury.

The two were driving in a runabout on the Parkway, near Avenue M, when the horse took fright at something and suddenly bolted. The quick jump forward of the horse threw Mr. Somers into the roadway. When he was picked up it was found that his right leg was injured. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital, where it was found that two small bones of the leg had been fractured.

After Mr. Somers had been thrown from the carriage the horse started on a wild gallop along the boulevard. The young woman in the carriage fainted and fell over upon the seat. The runaway was heading stright for a carriage standing in Minden's roadhouse when a mounted policeman caught the animal by the bridle and swung it suddenly around. One of the wheels of the runabout, however, struck the carriage standing in front of the hotel. The force of the collision threw the unconscious woman a distance of about eighteen feet into the roadway. She was carried into the hotel where she revived in a few minutes and said that she had not been at all injured. Her name could not be learned.

WHIST AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Twelfth Annual Congress of the American League at the Oriental Hotel.

Whist players from all over the country are arriving at Manhattan Beach, where to-day at the Oriental Hotel the twelfth annual congress of the American Whist League will begin the contests for the several trophies. There was an executive meeting yesterday, attended by President Torney of San Francisco, Vice President R. H. Weems of Brooklyn, Recording Secretary Henry T. Fry of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary Ernest B. Cooper of Nashville, and Treasurer John T. Mitchell of Chicago. Among the more prominent players who have arrived are Theodore Schwartz of Chicago, W. H. Barney of Providence, R. I.; Dr. S. Neff of Philadelphia, Judge George L. Bunn of St. Paul, J. D. Wusenberry of Scranton and Thomas A. Whelan of Baltimore.

The prospects are that there will be more women than men at the tournament. Mrs. Henry T. Fry of Chicago, President of the Woman's National Whist League; Miss Bessie Allen of Milwaukee, present woman's champion, and Miss Gertrude R. O'Brien of Detroit arrived yesterday.

Play opens this afternoon for the Brooklyn trophy, and will occupy the afternoon and evening. The evening will also see a game for progressive pairs, in which both sexes will take part.

ENGINEERS AT ODDS.

Trouble Threatened at the Cathedral of St. John — Report on Tenements Wanted by the Central Union.

Trouble has arisen at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is being erected on Morningside Heights, owing to an alleged attempt of the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Association to create an alleged labor trust. At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union the subject was brought up by Delegate Smith of the Safety Association of Engineers, who charged the portable engineers with trying to crowd the members of the safety association out of the work.

"Our members," he said, while very much excited, "have worked from the foundations up and are determined to work on the building until the spires are finished. The Portable Hoisting Engineers' Association wanted one of our members to pay $50 initiation fee for membership as a condition of working, and has threatened strikes if all of our members do not join it on the same terms. We object to paying tribute to another union when we have the prior right of working."

In the discussion it was developed that the Association of Portable Engineers is affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, but not with the Central Federated Union. The meeting declared against any attempt to create a labor trust, and it was decided to write to Bishop Potter and Superintendent Livermore, acquainting them with the facts and asking them to use their influence in behalf of the safety engineers.

James P. Archibald, delegate of the Paper Hangers' Union, brought up the subject of vice in the tenements. "I have no desire to embarrass the administration in its work," he said, "but I would like to know what has been done by the new Tenement House Commission? It is a serious question. The morals of the children of the tenements ought to be protected."

The union decided to write to Mayor Low and ask him to get a report of the Tenement Commissioner as to what had been accomplished.

Delegate Dooley of the Franklin Association of Press Feeders, who is a Socialist, surprised the meeting by a report to the effect that everything was prosperous and satisfactory in his organization. It is the first time on record, some of the members said, that a Socialist admitted that anything was good or satisfactory.

A report in a letter from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the trouble between the United Brewery Workers and the engineers' and firemen's organizations, was that the engineers have been directed to join the International Association of Steam Engineers instead of forced to join the United Brewery Workers.

BOY SHOT HIS SISTER.

Found a Rusty Revolver In a Storeroom —Bullet Passed Through the Girl's Head.

While playing with a loaded revolver in a storeroom at his home, Jerome and Van Cortlandt Avenues, the Bronx, yesterday, Dominick Forello, an eleven-year-old lad, accidentally shot his two-year-old sister Teresa in the head, inflicting a wound that may cause her death. The bullet entered her nose below the right eye, passed through her head, and lodged in her neck.

Teresa had been turning the pedal of a bicycle, while the lad rummaged through a chest. He found a rusty revolver, and, pointing it playfully, told his sister to throw up her hands, but she kept on playing with the bicycle.

Somehow the revolver was discharged. The girl screamed and fell, and the boy dropped the revolver and ran from the room. The father, alarmed by the shot, ran to the storeroom and found the girl unconscious.

Drs. Dillworth and Bradley of Bedford Park were unable to extract the bullet. The parents would not permit the girl to be taken to a hospital. The boy was sent by the police to the Children's Society, to be held until taken to the Morrisania Court this morning.

MAY BE THE BRIDGE JUMPER.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be the suicide who jumped from the bridge Sunday a week ago, was found in the waters off Sea Gate, Coney Island, yesterday. The body was that of a man of about 170 pounds, light complexion, and wore a dark suit of clothes, in the pockets of the trousers of which were found two metal checks bearing the name of R. M. Hoe & Co., and a metal matchbox.

The body, which had been in the water about a week, was removed to Coney Island in charge of the Coroner.

Appalachian Park Books Lost.

Dr. C. P. Ambler, Secretary of the Appalachian National Park Association, has offered $100 reward to the person who will furnish information leading to the recovery of three scrap books filled with clippings and other printed matter pertaining to the proposed Appalachian Park. These were mailed by Congressman, now Secretary of the Navy, J. M. Moody's secretary, in the mail box of the National Hotel at Washington, the 6th of May last. Though plainly addressed to Dr. Ambler at Asheville, N. C., the books have never reached him. If any one can furnish to Dr. Ambler the desired information, he should address the latter as Secretary of the Association at Asheville.

Yacht for C. M. Schwab Arrives.

The steam yacht Safa-el-Bahr arrived last night from Naples by way of Gibraltar and Fayal. The yacht was built in 1894 by A. & J. Ingals of Glasgow for the Khedive of Egypt. She was bought by Col. Francis L. Leland, who has chartered her for the season to C. M. Schwab. She is schooner rigged and her dimensions are 221 feet 5 inches in length, 27 feet beam, and 15 feet deep.

Veteran Soldier Shot Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., June 22.—An old man who refused to give his name, but who appears to be Capt. L. C. De Valence, who served in the civil war, and had roomed at 142 Mulberry Street, shot himself under the heart while sitting in Military Park this city, to-day. The identification was made by means of a letter found on him. He refused to talk about himself. The wound is not likely to be fatal.

Special Sale of Glassware!
Pressed Tumblers
Assorted Patterns
To-day 2C each

O'Neill's
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION SALE OF
Framed Pictures!
We have just reduced about Fifty Pictures now ranging in price from 13.75 to 50.00, and will offer them to-day at 25% to 50% less than these prices. An excellent chance to buy a good Picture at a cheap price.

2,000
White Lawn Shirtwaists
Will be Placed on Sale To-day at
Exactly Half Regular Price!



They are made in the season's most approved styles, tucked front and back, have wide embroidered button fronts, maxim effect, soft cuffs, lawn stock with embroidered finish and dressy lawn tie.
☞ Regular Price, $2.00 each.
On Sale To-day
at 1.00 each.
The maker of these desirable Waists is noted for the production of the most perfect shapes in Ready-to-Wear Waists—a guarantee of perfect fit.

ANOTHER BIG PURCHASE OF
STRAW GOODS!
500 CASES
Of the newest and most popular Hats for Women will be placed on sale this morning at the same attractive prices that prevailed last week,
25c and 45c each.
☞ ACTUALLY ONE-QUARTER THEIR VALUE ☜
The assortment is a large one, embracing all the choicest of this season's shapes and braids, all crisp, new goods. A glance at them tells you they are most extraordinary value. Don't miss this offering; it may be the last of the season.

An Extraordinary Offering of
MEN'S SHIRTS!
We have just purchased the balance of a large manufacturer's stock of White and Fancy Percale Shirts and will place them on sale this morning at the astounding price of
50c Each.
☞ Just half their actual value.
The assortment is a large one and comprises the most popular styles of the season. An opportunity that every man should grasp and grasp quickly.

Stylish Unlined
Summer Suits
in Linons, Batistes, Dimities, Lawns and Silks,
at Much Below Regular Prices
Two Specimen Values:
Shirtwaist Suits of dotted lawns, trimmed on waist and skirt with Val. lace; skirt made with graduated flounce and insertings of lace.
Regular Value, 10.00.
To-day 6.75 Each.
Foulard Silk Suits, unlined, in small single or cluster dots, light or dark grounds, black, white or colored dots. Made with full sweep skirts, stitched white cloth belts, finished with stock and handsome ties.
Regular Value, 17.50.
To-day 13.50

Three Special Values in
Women's Bathing Suits

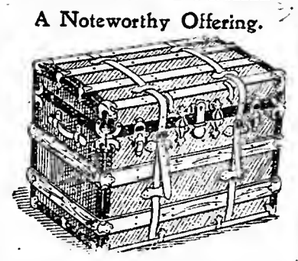


☞ All our Bathing Suits are made generously full, strong and durable and all sewed with silk.
Brilliantine Bathing Suits, black or blue, trimmed with rows of braid..... 1.98
Brilliantine Bathing Suits, black or blue, sailor collar of white or red, collar and belt trimmed with braid. 2.98
Sicilian Bathing Suits, sailor collar, elaborately trimmed with white or red, finished with braid on collar, belt and skirt..... 3.98

Two Great Bargains in
Dinnerware!
English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, dark blue print, underglaze border pattern, complete service of 12 persons.
7.50 complete.
American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, floral decoration, several designs to choose from, large platters and soup tureens.
9.98 complete.

Special Reduction Sale of
Hodges Fibre Rugs!
Just the thing for Summer floor covering—Note these prices:
4. x 7 ft., formerly 3.98; now 3.25
6 x 9 ft., " 6.50; now 5.75
7½x10½ ft., " 8.50; now 6.98
9 x12 ft., " 10.98; now 8.98

Trunks! Trunks!
A Noteworthy Offering.



We have gathered for Special Sale to-day all the odd lots of trunks now ranging in price from 12.50 to 17.00 and will close them out promptly at the uniform price of
9.50 each.
Sizes from 32 to 40 inch.

Toilet Sets
For Summer Cottages.
Two Very Exceptional Values.
Eleven-piece sets, beautiful underglaze print, complete with large pail 3.60
Nine-piece sets, underglaze print, same style as above, but without pail 2.10

Special June Prices in
Women's Undermuslins
For To-Day's Selling.
Gowns of fine nainsook, low neck, trimmed with close embroidery or lace, finished with narrow ribbon ties, long or short sleeves..... 1.25
☞ Regular Value, 1.75.
Petticoats of fine cambric, deep flounce, trimmed with wide inserting and tucks, ruffle of fine embroidery; also same style with lace trimming. 1.98
☞ Regular Value, 3.00.
Drawers of cambric, umbrella shape, finished with deep ruffle of fine embroidery..... 98c
☞ Regular Value, 1.49.
Infants' Long and Short Slips.
Square yoke, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle at
25c. each.

Sale of Garden Hose
To-day, Monday.
25-foot lengths of genuine extra standard Garden Hose, with hardwood reel and nozzle, worth 3.50, all complete for 2.75
LAWN SPRAYS—
Cloud burst sprays..... 98c
Lawn sprays, 24 inches high..... 1.98

A Timely Offering
of
Girls' and Misses'
Summer Garments
Outing Skirts of pure linen, finished with tailored flounce, 14 to 18 year sizes..... 2.98
Misses' Outing Skirts of pique, small and medium cord, tailored and finished with bias bands, flare or flounce effects..... 2.98
Misses' Outing Skirts of brilliantine, black and blue grounds with hairline stripes, in kilted effects and with tailored flounce..... 4.98
Children's dresses of striped lawn, pique yoke and lace edging, 6 to 14 years..... 49c
Children's Chambray Dresses, ruffle effect over shoulders, trimmed with embroidery, 6 to 14 years..... 98c
Other Values Equally Attractive.

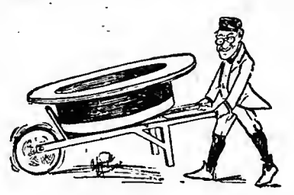
Hammocks
The most extensive line of hammocks in town at the lowest prices.
Fine Cotton Woven Hammocks with pillows, spreaders and valances.
90c. to 10.00

Croquet Sets.
Made of hardwood, eight balls, nicely finished, 98c. set.

Lawn Swings!
The substantial kind, nicely painted and varnished,
☞ Heretofore, 4.50,
To-day 3.98

☞ All purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

High-Grade Groceries
At Special Prices.
All guaranteed as represented.
Armour's Sugar-Cured Hams, lb..... 13c
New Col. River Salmon, 1-lb. flat cans. 17c
Rex Sweetbreads, can..... 30c
Home-Made Jams and Marmalade..... 16c
Cream Salad Dressing, something new (no oil)..... 20c
Celery and Mustard..... 15c
Best Grape Juice, ½ pt., 12c; pt., 22c; qts., 40c; gal..... 1.25
Cal. Prunes, 10-lb. boxes, 50-60 size. 95c
Best Martinique Lime Juice..... 28c
Corry's Ginger Ale (Imported), doz., 1.20; case, 5 doz..... 5.75
Our Teas and Coffees are the best in town for the money.
☞ We do not sell Wines, Liquors or Cigars.



A straw hat sale in June is a different thing from a midsummer sale of odds and ends.
It means a fresh stock to choose from; it means all summer left to wear the hat; it means the thing a man wants when he most wants it.
Every rough straw in our stores marked down.
Every size, several styles.
Men's that were $2, $2.50, $3. $1.50.
Boys' that were $1.50, $2, $2.50. $1.
All three stores.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 125 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
REDUCED BEDROOM DAINTINESS.
CLEARING SALE of Summer Rugs.
MOURSOUK RUGS.
A large line, ranging from
3x6 ft., $3.75
(reduced from $5.00.)
to
9x12 ft., $25.00
(reduced from $34.50.)
Artistic light-wood furniture in Birch, Maple and Golden Oak—2-Piece Suites, odd Bureaux, Chiffonniers, Toilet Tables, Cheval Glasses, Washstands, etc., now reduced below factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS!
Great Clearance Sale.
We will put on sale Monday, June 23,
500 PIECES AXMINSTERS, " MOQUETTES, " VELVETS,
to close out, from 75c. the yard.
Made-up Rugs
from odd pieces of Carpetings in various grades and sizes, suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences,
AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring Size of Room.)
MATTINGS! MATTINGS!
EXTRA FINE QUALITY.
$7.50 Rolls at..... $4.89
12.00 Rolls at..... 8.94
16.00 Rolls at..... 9.84
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In our Furniture Buildings: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; light variable winds.

VOL. LI....NO. 16,369. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

BRYAN DENOUNCES GROVER CLEVELAND

Says that He Wrecked the Democratic Party.

Gives His Reasons for Not Attending Tilden Club Dinner and Analyzes ex-President's Speech.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 23.—The absence of W. J. Bryan from the Democratic harmony dinner at New York is pretty well explained by a statement given out by Mr. Bryan this evening, commenting on the dinner.

At the outset Mr. Bryan says there is no such thing as Democratic harmony where ex-President Cleveland is concerned. He says:

"The banquet given on the evening of June 19 by the Tilden Club of New York City was advertised as a 'harmony meeting,' but it turned out to be what might have been expected of such a gathering, an ovation to the chief guest, ex-Democrat Grover Cleveland. There can be no such thing as harmony between men like him and those who believe in Democratic principles, and he is frank enough to say so. He spent no time looking for 'middle ground,' upon which to gather together discordant elements. He boldly called upon members of the party to abandon their convictions and accept the construction which he placed upon Democratic principles. He even taunted the party with being a sort of prodigal son, and invited it to give up its diet of husks and return to its father's house.

"He spoke of his 'retirement from political activity,' and said: 'Perhaps there are those who would define my position as one of banishment instead of retirement. Against this I shall not enter a protest. It is sufficient for me in either case that I have followed on the matters of difference within our party, the teachings and counsel of the great Democrat, in whose name party peace and harmony are tonight invoked. No confession, of party sin should, therefore, be expected of me. I have none to make; nor do I crave political absolution.'

"He not only boasted of his course, but put his brand upon those who sat at meat with him. Having asserted that his Democratic faith compelled him to leave the party, (or resulted in his banishment,) he described the banqueters as sharing in that faith.

"He is not only defiant, but he insists that party success can be secured only by an open and avowed return to his ideas. Harmony is to be secured, not by the suppression of differences, but by the elimination of those who differ from him."

Mr. Bryan says he will print in his paper Mr. Cleveland's speech, "to show that the reorganizers do not want harmony, but control, and that their control means the abandonment of the party's position and a return to the policies and practices of Mr. Cleveland's second Administration."

He continues:

"He [Cleveland] secured his nomination in 1892 by a secret bargain with the financiers; his committee collected from the corporations and spent the largest campaign fund the party ever had; he filled his Cabinet with corporation agents and placed railroad attorneys on the United States bench to look after the interests of their former clients. He turned the Treasury over to a Wall Street syndicate, and the financial members of his official family went from Washington to become the private attorneys of the man who forced (?) the Treasury Department to sell him Government bonds at 105 and then resold them at 117. He tried to prevent the adoption of the income tax provision, he refused to sign the only tariff reform measure passed since the war, and while thundering against the trusts in his messages did even less than Knox has done to interfere with their high-handed methods.

"His Administration, instead of being a fountain of Democracy, sending forth pure and refreshing streams, became a stagnant pool from whose waters foul vapor arose—poisonous to those who lingered near.

"Having debauched his party, he was offended by its effort to reform and gave comfort to the enemy. Virginius killed his daughter to save her chastity. Cleveland stabbed his party to prevent is return to the paths of virtue.

"And now, still gloating over his political crimes, he invites the party to return to him and apologize for the contempt which it has expressed for him. Will it? Not until the principles of Jefferson are forgotten and the works of Jackson cease to inspire.

"If we are to have reorganization Cleveland himself should accept the Presidential nomination. It would be due him; his reinstatement would be poetic justice to him and retribution to those whose Democratic conscience revolted against his undemocratic conduct. Of course he would get no Democratic votes, but being closer to plutocracy than any Republican likely to be nominated, he might divide the enemy, and even Democrats would have what little consolation would come from receiving their disappointment in advance.

"A merchant about to fail invited his creditors to a dinner, and after stating his condition, secured a year's extension from all present. One of the number, a relative, waited until after the others had retired, and then accosted the debtor: 'Of course I promised with the rest to extend the time, but you are going to make me a preferred creditor, are you not?'

"'Yes,' replied the debtor, 'I'll make you a preferred creditor. I'll tell you now that you are not going to get anything; the rest won't find it out for a year.'

"Mr. Cleveland's nomination would have this advantage over the nomination of any other reorganizer; he would make the Democrats preferred creditors and tell them that they would not be benefited by his administration.

"Mr. Cleveland's speech should be read in full. It answers a useful purpose; it outlines the plan of campaign decided upon by the plutocratic elements for which the reorganizers stand. Tariff reform is to be made the chief issue, and the men who voted for McKinley, the high priest of protection, are to carry on a sham battle with their companions of 1896, while the financiers make the dollar redeemable in gold, and fasten upon the country an asset currency and a branch bank system. Trusts are to be denounced in sonorous terms, while the campaign managers mortgage the party to the trust magnates in return for campaign funds. Sometimes imperialism will be denounced, as in Mr. Hopkins's Illinois convention; sometimes ignored, as in Mr. Cleveland's speech; but whether denounced or ignored, the secret and silent power that can compel submission to the demands of the financiers and to the demands of the trust magnates can compel submission to the demands of the exploiters and the representatives of militarism.

"The fight is on between a Democracy that means Democracy and a Clevelandism which means plutocracy. Every speech made by Mr. Cleveland shows more clearly the odiousness of the policies for which he stands. We have more to fear from those who, like Mr. Hill, indorse Mr. Cleveland's views, but conceal their real purpose in ambiguous language."

MR. CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

Starts with His Family for Buzzard's Bay, and Will Stay There This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 23.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland and their four children, Ruth, Esther, Marion, and Richard, left here this morning for their Summer home at Buzzard's Bay. An express train from Washington bound for New York stopped at Princeton Junction and took them on. Mr. Cleveland, when seen a short time before he left Princeton, said:

"We will spend our entire Summer at Buzzard's Bay, and will return to Princeton in the Fall, about Oct. 1. My time will be fully occupied at my Summer home, and I don't expect to make any engagements which will take me away from Buzzard's Bay. Any reports that may appear to the contrary may be considered merely as a rumor. As usual I expect to spend part of the time fishing and boating."

Mr. Cleveland took with him a good supply of fishing tackle and his favorite gun.

YOUNG VANDERBILT'S DIPLOMA.

Withheld Because He Did Not Pass the Law Department Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, the ex-President of Northwestern University, is maintaining at Yale his reputation for not giving in when something arises which he thinks calls for a display of backbone. The trouble over the withholding of the diplomas of Reginald Vanderbilt and eleven other prominent seniors arose over the course in law given by Prof. Rogers and two other professors.

Prof. Rogers insists that if the young men of the academic department cannot pass the examinations they must be reported as not having completed the subject. Some of the Yale professors favor a compromise in the matter in view of good scholarship records in other studies. Reginald Vanderbilt came back to Yale to-day and attended the class day exercises.

WILL GIVE PIECES OF SKIN TO SAVE A GIRL'S LIFE.

Fellow-Employes of Weaver, Victim of Accident, Volunteer Bits of Cuticle for Skin-Grafting.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23.—Two hundred employes of the American Felt Company, employed in the Hawthorne Mills at Glenville, have volunteered pieces of their skin to save the life of one of their fellow-employes who was aeriously injured there this morning.

The victim is Mary Affeldt, nineteen years of age, a weaver. The girl had just arrived at her loom and stooped down over her "threads" to oil some part of her machine, when her loom started. She raised her head and in an instant the heir at her temples caught in the gear, and before any one could reach her she was lying on the floor covered with blood. The hair on her head had been pulled off, taking the scalp with it and part of one ear.

Fellow-employes carried the poor girl to her home a few hundred feet distant from the mill, and Dr. W. J. Sheehan of Portchester was telephoned for. When he arrived he found the unfortunate very weak from loss of blood, and shortly afterward she lapsed into unconsciousness. Her condition is serious. It is probable that the only way her life can be saved is by skin grafting, and the weavers have all volunteered to furnish what is needed.

ARMS FOR YAQUI INDIANS.

Reported Discovery of a Coal Car, Holding Weapons, Consigned to American Mining Company.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 23.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: "A detachment of Mexican troops searched a car loaded with coal at Cananea, Mexico, and discovered more than 8,000 rifles and 45,000 cartridges underneath the coal.

The contraband freight was consigned to an American Mining Company at Cananea and was shipped from San Francisco. It is alleged that the rifles and ammunition were for the use of the Yaqui Indians, who are now in rebellion against the Mexican Government. They were confiscated.

A number of Americans will probably be arrested charged with being connected with smuggling arms, ammunition, and supplies into the Yaqui country for the use of the Indians.

TO SEGREGATE THE SEXES.

The University of Chicago Junior College Faculty Approves the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The plan for segregation of the sexes at the University of Chicago was approved for a second time to-day by the junior college faculty, and the vote, which gave practically a two-thirds majority for segregation, assures almost to a certainty, it is said, the ratification by the other ruling bodies of the institution.

The vote was taken after an extended debate, in which the position of the promoters of the plan was made plain before the ballots were cast. A second vote was taken because the University Congregation, an advisory body, had asked that the vote again be tested before the measure went to the University Senate.

Pocono Mountain Special
for Delsware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and Mt. Pocono sections leaves Fridays and Saturdays, 2 P. M., via Lackawanna Railroad, returning Sunday nights and Monday mornings. No stop between New York and the Gap. Resort Bureau, 429 Broadway, cor. Howard St.—Adv.

WOMEN CAUGHT IN RAID ON A POOLROOM

Wild Scene, Pleadings, and Tears When Police Broke In.

Six Prisoners Taken—Place Denounced by Man Whose Wife Neglected Her Home to Gamble.

Detectives from the Tenderloin Police Station raided a poolroom at 516 Sixth Avenus about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where they found a crowd of elderly women, some of whom are said to be the wives of Sixth Avenue shopkeepers. Six who had been seen to place bets were arrested.

The place was established about a week ago, its patrons coming from a poolroom that Capt. Dillon broke up in West Twenty-fourth Street recently. The first intimation he had of its existence was yesterday morning, when he received an unsigned letter from a man, stating that he was a Sixth Avenue merchant and that his wife was stealing money from him in order to gamble it away in a poolroom at 516 Sixth Avenue. He said further that she not only spent his money, but neglected her household duties, so great a hold had the fever upon her mind.

Acting on this information, Capt. Dillon waited until the time for poolrooms to be in full operation and then sent Detectives Underhill, Black, Buckridge, and Courtney to work on the case. Underhill and Black went to the address, just above Thirty-first Street, and found on the second floor, as indicated by the letter, the Herald Square Employment Agency. They said they wanted to employ a cook. They were told that Mrs. Annie Pause, the manager, was out, and they left, saying they would return later. While in the house they saw the evidences of a poolroom in operation in the rear of the agency's offices. Buckridge and Courtney were posted at the front, while Black and Underhill entered a building in the rear of the agency, from which they could get an unobstructed view through the uncurtained windows into the poolroom. They saw a crowd of women in the room, some of whom were placing one dollar bets and awaiting the results of others. They noticed in particular two women who appeared to be the proprietors, one receiving money at a desk, and the other calling off results from a telephone.

The detectives then went down and to the front of the agency. Rushing up the stairs, they broke into the poolroom through the back hall door and cried:

"Ladies, you are all under arrest!"

Had it been the announcement of a death sentence there couldn't have been more confusion.

"Oh, don't tell my husband!" implored one shrill voice.

"Oh, please let us go!" came the chorus, while one stout woman raised the window with the idea of jumping out. The distance to the yard was too great, and her desperation turned to futile tears. Others charged the burly Buckridge at the door, but to no purpose.

When the women had become somewhat quieted the detectives picked out the two who appeared to be connected with the place and four others they had seen place bets. The rest, about fifteen in number, were ordered out of the room. The room was searched and the telephone and a large number of racing sheets taken. The latter were for the Sheepshead Bay, St. Louis, and Chicago tracks.

The patrol wagon was sent for, and the women, sheltering themselves from the gaze of the large crowd which had collected, were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There they gave their names, which are supposed to be fictitious, as—

Mrs. Lizzie Gurst, forty-six years old, of 512 Sixth Avenue.
Lottie Gilson, twenty-four years, of 87 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Minnie Smith, twenty-six years, of 136 East Thirty-second Street.
Mary Smith, forty-five years, of 216 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Catharine Kaine, forty-eight years, of 422 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.
Mary Murphy, sixty-four years, of 245 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Four of them were charged with being inmates of a poolroom, while the Gurst and Gilson women were charged with maintaining a poolroom. The Gurst woman told the police that she worked on commission for other people, and that the poolroom was rented from the employment agency. When searched $24 was found on her person. The Gilson woman is said by the police to have operated the telephone.

A small army of rather well-dressed men soon appeared at the station house and inquired privately of the Sergeant the names and descriptions of the imprisoned women. Some went away with a relieved air, while others sought bondsmen.

Those bailed out early in the evening were Mary Murphy, by John Noonan of 232 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Smith, by James Lynch of 842 West Twenty-fourth Street, and Minnie Smith, by a professional bondsman.

WALK 450 MILES IN 11 DAYS.

Four College Students Walk from Princeton, N. J., to Pittsburg, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Joseph Hosack of Carnegie, John Heard of Pittsburg, P. A. Moore of New Castle, Penn., and B. L. Phillips of West Alexander, Penn., sophomore students of Princeton, after the close of the college year, walked from Princeton to Pittsburg, 450 miles, in eleven days, tramping over Jacques Mountain and Dussy Mountain. They spent two days tramping in the Alleghany and Laurel Ridge. They slept out of doors several nights, and brought home three rattlesnake skins and other trophies.

When they started from college they were guyed by fellow students as not being game. They wore out two pairs of shoes each, and were soaked by rain storms, but managed to get home with nothing worse than blistered feet.

The students, who are sons of well-to-do parents, declare they will walk back to Princeton in the Fall.

SELECTION OF MINISTERS.

At a Presbyterian Conference Dr. Mudge of Princeton Scored the System of Filling Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 23.—The first session of the Summer conference of the Presbytery of New Brunswick at Lawrenceville this week was opened to-day. The chief feature of the meeting this afternoon was an address by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Mudge of Princeton on "The Solution of the Vacancy and Supply Problem."

He scored the system, prevalent in most churches, of candidating among ministers to fill vacancies in the churches. He said that it usually caused ill-feeling in the congregation when a certain one of the candidtes was elected, and not infrequently caused a division in the church.

He urged that the vacancy and supply problem be placed in the hands of a committee from the Presbytery, who could select suitable pastors for churches whenever vacancies occurred.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia delivered an address on "Evangelical Need."

Luxurious Train to California
the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287 and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Compartment Sleeping Cars
and café car on the Erie's 7:25 P. M. train to Buffalo ensure privacy and comfort.—Adv.

CANAL AGREEMENT LIKELY.

Conferrees May Adjust Differences at To-day's Meeting—Spooner Amendment Going Through the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is not impossible nor even improbable that the differences between the two houses of Congress with relation to the Isthmian canal may be speedily adjusted. The conferrees of the House and Senate come together to-morrow at 11 o'clock for the first time, and it would not be an astonishing thing if before they separated they should practically reach an agreement.

Senator Morgan and Representative Hepburn, leaders of the two bodies of conferrees, have met several time since the conference was agreed upon and have discussed the situation confidentially and sympathetically. Each waa an ardent advocate of the Nicaragua route up to the time of the passage of the Spooner amendment by the Senate. From that time on Mr. Morgan, if he may be judged by his statements to newspaper correspondents, has been a loyal servant of the Senate, obedient to the instructions the Senate gave its conferrees to insist on its amendment to the House bill. What Mr. Hepburn's attitude is cannot be stated with safety, and it is only assumption to say that in the conference to-morrow he will fight for the Nicaragua route instead of yielding gracefully to the apparent will of the House that he shall lead the way to concurrence in the Senate amendment.

Unless the most careful observers in the House and Senate are greatly mistaken, the Spooner amendment is going through the House. The only question that is discussed with reference to the action of the House is whether it will support the Spooner amendment in accordance with the advice of its conferrees, or in spite of a report of disagreement from the conference. Mr. Hepburn undoubtedly is advised as to the disposition of the House toward the Senate proposition, and some of his friends said to-day they were inclined to believe it would suit him far better to yield in conference than to be overridden in the House. In the one case, they argued, he could win applause for a gracious and patriotic course of action, while in the other he would run the risk of being called pig-headed and of being charged with an attempt to block the building of a canal.

Mr. Hepburn was at the White House Saturday and talked the canal matter over with the President, and it is understood the hope was expressed by the President that Mr. Hepburn would see his way clear to the support of the Senate proposition. Mr. Morgan saw the President to-day and conversed with him about the Senate bill. It is reported that the President acknowledged the debt the country owes the Alabama Senator for his advocacy of an Isthmian canal and congratulated him upon the prospect that canal legislation would be completed before adjournment of Congress.

After Mr. Morgan saw the President he and Mr. Hepburn met at the Capitol and were in conference for three-quarters of an hour. Considerable stress is laid upon the talks these two gentlemen have had with th President by those who are looking for an early and an easy adjustment of the canal question.

THREE MEN KILLED AT SEA GIRT RIFLE RANGE.

Cave-In Causes Walls to Collapse Upon Them — Narrow Escape of Gen. Spencer and Col. Reading.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 23.—The partially completed rifle range caved in at 6 o'clock this evening, catching three men, who were trying to escape, between the toppling front walls and the rear wall of a butt, and crushing them to death instantaneously.

Only a moment before Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the Inspector General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, and his assistant, Lieut. Col. Richard B. Reading, had stopped to talk to the men while inspecting the work.

The men killed were Anson Hale, John B. Marsh, and Jacob Schibley, residents of Manasquan, N. J., all married. Hale leaves a family of eight and Schibley of two children.

Last Winter the Legislature of New Jersey appropriated $7,000 to rebuild in concrete the butts of the rifle range. The Quartermaster General was put in charge of the work. It had been completed, with the exception of the framework in the 600-yard pit. It was here the men were working. Col. Olcott says the accident was caused by the men removing the braces too soon.

The accident will not interfere with the holding of the inter-State contests in August and September.

TWO WOMEN HURT IN CAR COLLISION.

Two women were injured, a score were thrown into a panic, and several fainted last night, when a south-bound Lexington Avenue electric car crashed into a double truck belonging to Degnon & McLean, rapid transit tunnel contractors, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street.

The car was going at a rapid rate, and James Barnet, the driver of the truck, tried to cross the tracks before it, but when the truck was half way across the street the car struck it, knocking it over on one side and sending a load of dirt over the sidewalk.

Mrs. Arthur Hogan, aged twenty-seven, of 664 Lexington Avenne, and Miss Virginia Ferris, aged twenty-four, of 1,254 Lexington Avenue, who were riding in one of the front seats, were thrown from the car. Mrs. Hogan sprained her left ankle and suffered from shock. Her companion, Miss Ferris, had her head injured.

The sudden impact threw the passengers forward, and many of the women on board became hysterical. Policeman Petzner tried to allay the fears of the passengers. The injured women declined to be treated by an ambulance surgeon, and they were driven away in a cab. No arrest was made.

Young Actress Has a Bad Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—Alice Forrest, aged nineteen years, a cousin of John Drew, and taking the part of a maid in the Herbert stock company, fell from the bridge to the apace beneath the atage during the performance at Harmanus Bleecker Hall tonight, and was found later by a stage hand in an unconscious condition. She was removed to the Albany Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured. The operation of trephining will be performed if she survives.

• Day Line Summer Book: Catskills, etc. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y.—Adv.

Richfield Springs Sleeper
via. Lackawanna Railroad, leaves New York daily 8:45 P. M. Parlor car on 10 A. M. train.—Adv.

MRS. HUNTINGTON IN AN AUTOMOBILE CHASE

Chauffeur of the Southern Pacific Magnate's Widow Arrested.

Lively Pursuit Up Fifth Avenue, and the Policeman Scolded for Making the Arrest—The Prisoner Bailed at Once.

Fifth Avenue, from One Hundred and Eightseth Street north to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was the scene of an exciting automobile chase shortly before 9 o'clock last night, in which Bicycle Policeman Hanley finally ran down and captured a large black machine, owned by Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, who occupies the Huntington mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The avenue was crowded with bicycles and light pleasure vehicles at the time, and those before the racers scattered in all directions to get out of the way, while those behind regarded the speed ordinance as suspended for the time being and followed on behind just as fast as they could. Hanley was standing by his wheel when he saw the machine, which he recognized, he says, as a persistent offender, coming up the avenue. The rear part of the machine was inclosed in glass.

Within sat three well-dressed women and on the roof was piled a number of dress-suit cases and other pieces of baggage. The chauffeur and a footman, both in handsome liveries, occupied an exposed seat in the front just back of the casing over the engines. The policeman held up his hand and whistled, but they paid no attention, and went on even faster.

The machine fairly bounded away and it swung at a tremendous pace westward through One Hundred and Twentieth Street into Mount Morris Park West, north along that short, broad thoroughfare to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and on up Fifth Avenue. As it dashed across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street it came so near to a collision with a crowded car that spectators held their breath. The course was laid straight up the avenue, but Hanley was gradually getting his galt and began gaining on the automobile. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street the machine turned toward the Madison Avenue Bridge to the east. There was a cross-town car in the way, however, and forced it to come almost to a standstill.

The bicycle rushed alongside, and the driver of the machine was a prisoner. He gave his name as Francois de Chasney, thirty-six years old, of Baychester, N. Y. When he was told that he must accompany Hanley to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, a window flew open and Mrs. Huntington put her head out to inquire what was wanted.

"I'll have to arrest this man for speeding the machine," replied Hanley.

"But, dear me," ejaculated Mrs. Huntington. "He's not been speeding the carriage at all. You certainly ought not to arrest him."

"I warned him and he paid no attention to me, and I had hard work making him stop," said Hanley.

"No wonder," said Mrs. Huntington. "He'a French, and doesn't understand a word of English."

Mrs. Huntington was indignant at the arrest and tried to assure Hanley the vehicle had not been propelled at unlawful speed, but he insisted it had and that the man should go to the station house.

"Gracious!" cried Mrs. Huntington, "and we wanted to go to Baychester quickly. Never mind. My turn will come next."

The proceedings before the Sergeant at the station house lasted not ten minutes. Mrs. Huntington herself gave bail for her servant in a modest sum, and was then permitted to depart with her friends. Their destination, she said, was the Huntington country seat, on the Fort Schuyler Road. The names of her guests were not ascertained. Hanley said that he looked at his watch, and that part of the time the machine was running at the rate of seventeen miles an hour.

The machine is a new one imported by Mrs. Huntington at a cost, it is said, of $15,000, and de Chasney came over with it and put it together and has since operated it.

Woman Motor Rider Hurt.

LYNBROOK, L. I., June 23.—Mrs. P. Sheiba of Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was injured last evening on Merrick Road, near George A. Barker's residence. Mr. and Mrs. Shelba were on a motor tricycle, when, in crossing a small bridge close to the Barker place, a jolt threw Mrs. Shelba from her seat and she fell heavily on the macadam pavement. Dr. W. J. Steele found she was suffering from a severe concussion of the brain with a blood clot near the base of the brain.

MISSING MAN IN HOSPITAL.

Newark (N. Y.) Physician Disappears and Is Located as Typhoid Fever Convalescent in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 23.—Word has just been received of the whereabouts of Dr. George H. Craft of Newark, N. J., who strangely disappeared last April. His wife, Mrs. Lena Pulver Craft, has a letter from San Francisco, where the doctor says he is in a hospital recovering from typhoid fever.

The physician left his home in Newark April 19 to find his father, H. C. Craft, an Ontario County farmer, who had become mentally deranged over money matters and had wandered away from home. The elder Craft was found and brought back home, and Dr. Craft wrote to his wife in Newark, from Sandusky, Ohio, one day in April, stating that he would leave for Newark on that day. He did not come, and not a word was heard until the letter mentioned above was received by Mrs. Craft from a San Francisco hospital.

The letter was written by Dr. Craft, and stated that he was at a loss to know how he came to be in San Francisco; that he had been unconscious all of the time with a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mrs. Craft may go to San Francisco at once to be with her husband and to accompany him back to Newark.

Detectives and the police of many Western cities had been searching for the missing man. It was feared he had met with foul play.

The BLOCK ISLAND service of the Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on June 26th. Steamers will leave New York, Pier 19 E. R., week days, except Saturdays, July 3d and July 4th, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

Travelers save time, trouble and expense by checking their baggage by Westcott's Express. Offices in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

TORONTO STRIKE SETTLED.

Street Railway Employes Compromise with the Company—Terms of Their Agreement.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 23.—The street railway strike is over and cars will run as usual, commencing to-morrow morning. A compromise was agreed to this afternoon, as the result of the intermediation of the Board of Trade, and the 1,400 cavalry and infantry, composed of regiments from the Niagara Camp and the local militiamen dispersed this evening. The agreement provides that the men shall receive the rate of pay for which they struck—18 cents per hour for the first year and 20 cents thereafter. With regard to recognition of the union it says:

"The company will not interfere with the freedom of the railway employes to organize under any form of constitution, but the company declines to give recognition to the union or to receive a grievance committee from the union, but any employes who may have been suspended or dismissed or who may have any other grievance shall have the right of an appeal in person to the General Manager, and to bring with him such of his fellow-employes or other witnesses who may have any knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the case."

At a meeting of the union this evening the agreement was unanimously ratified.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

Provisional $150,000 Donation to Wellesley Can Be Taken, It Is Announced at Commencement Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 23.—"I can state to-day that the gift of $150,000 from John D. Rockefeller for the heating and ventilating plant of our college has come to pass, for his stipulation that we should raise $75,000 toward the plant has been achieved."

This announcement from President Hazard of Wellesley College at the commencement exercises to-day received prolonged and tumultuous applause from the alumni and officers of the institution.

The programme was made up of organ selections by Prof. MacDougal, singing by the college choir, and the commencement address by Le Baron Russell Briggs, LL. D., Dean of Harvard College Faculty. The alumnae, seniors, and their relatives repaired to the north and south quadrangles of College Hall, where refreshments had been prepared after the formal exercises.

President Hazard in her address said, after announcing the Rockefeller gift:

"We already have a permanent endowment of $250,000, and by another year we shall be on as firm a foundation as we could wish; but the material resources are only one side of the development of Wellesley College, for the real college relies upon its true growth in the hearts of its friends, its alumnae, and its undergraduates."

BIG SUMS FOR WILLIAMS.

Francis Lynde Stetson Gives the College $50,000 in United States Steel Stock —F. B. Jennings's Gift.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 23.—At the meeting of the Trustees of Williams College to-day the announcement was made that Francis Lynde Stetson, '57, of New York City had given $50,000 in United States Steel Corporation preferred stock, the income to go toward increasing the salaries of professors. The sum of $500 is to be added to the salaries of those professors who have been at the college fourteen years or more, while those who have been here seven years will receive $250 each additional.

Frederick B. Jennings, '72, Mr. Stetson's law partner, has given 150 shares of the same stock, the income to go toward raising the salaries of professors who have been here less than seven years.

It was announced that a new chair, that of political science, had been established, and Henry Loomis Nelson, '67, has been appointed professor.

HOSPITAL PATIENT SWIMS FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Rescued by a Boatman When Sinking from Exhaustion—Says He Has Been Ill-Treated.

Frank Cruette, thirty-three years old, who was committed to the Metropolitan Hospital on June 13, at his own request, by Superintendent Merwin of the Outdoor Poor Department, attempted to swim the East River from Blackwell's Island at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

As he neared the Eighty-fourth Street (Manhattan) pier he was seen to sink. When he came up for a second time Benjamin Schwartz, a riverman, dragged him into his boat and delivered him to Policeman William J. Ryan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. At the station house Cruette said he had no occupation and was homeless. He was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, and from there to Bellevue.

Asked why he had attempted to leave the island he said:

"I had to do something. In the hospital they gave me a small slice of thin bread and a cup of liquid supposed to have been coffee. In the afternoons I got alleged soup and tea, and another small piece of bread. The other patients and myself had a 'rough house time' of it in those wards, between the food and the treatment at the hands of the guards. I wanted to get away and took the shortest route home. I can't conceive why I was made prisoner."

Before Cruette's arrival at Bellevue two fashionably dressed women called there. One of them told Capt. McHale that they wanted to see Superintendent Merwin about her brother, who had been in the Metropolitan Hospital and had been taken to the Presbyterian Hospital earlier in the night.

She explained, when the Superintendent interviewed her, that this brother was Frank Cruette, and that her companion was the wife of another brother, an actor at the Casino. She requested permission to take Frank Cruette out of the Presbyterian Hospital to her home in a carriage, if he was able to go with her. The Superintendent telephoned the Presbyterian Hospital to send the patient to Bellevue, and the women left, saying they would return by the time he arrived. They had not done so at a late hour.

TO BE MARRIED IN THIS CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Of interest to a large circle of Chicago friends will be the announcement of the coming marriage of Henry Mascarene Hubbard of this city to Miss Laura Shipman, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman of New York.

The wedding will take place Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at Christ Church, New York. It will be extremely quiet, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Shipman, and only a few near relatives will be present. No announcement cards will be sent out. The ceremony will be performed by the bride's brother, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain at West Point, assisted by the Rev. Murray Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it.—Adv.

A Good Way to the Catskills
Is by the New York Central from Grand Central Station to Catskill Landing; thence by Catskill Mountain Railroad. Inquire of New York Central Ticket Agents.—Adv.

IMMENSE THRONGS IN LONDON STREETS

Traffic, Except at a Snail's Pace, Impossible.

PEOPLE NOT DISORDERLY.

The Police Obeyed Cheerfully —Omnibuses Use Back Streets—Underground Trains Crowded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—London yesterday had warning of what the crowds on Thursday and Friday will be. Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, Whitehall, the Strand, the City, and the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey were thronged from early morning until midnight, and locomotion, except at a snail's pace, was impossible for man or beast. The vehicles packing the thoroughfares included everything from four-in-hands with loads of gayly dressed women to costers' carts with donkeys patriotically decorated and the occupants dressed in their gaudy best.

Covent Garden market vans, loaded with "Hooligans" provided with beer jugs and tin cups, crowded the royal coaches, with scarlet-liveried coachmen and footmen, conveying the King's special guests to and from Buckingham Palace. The plaza in front of the palace was thronged all day by country folk yearning for a sight of royalty.

It was on the whole a peaceful crowd, but a sober-visaged one, making merry in a sedate fashion and obeying the orders of the police without murmur.

The dining rooms and palm room at the Carlton were more than crowded for luncheon and dinner, while the Cecil, Claridge's, and the Savoy did an enormous business apart from caring for their regular guests. Visiting Americans were largely in evidence at these hotels.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 24.—The enormous and growing crowds and the babel of foreign tongues in London may perhaps be considered so far to be the most striking features of the coronation feativities.

Early morning sees crowds of cyclists, mostly women, wheeling along the routes of the processions to view the decorations. Later in the day there begins an endless stream of vehicles of every conceivable description, from the aristocratic equipages of the wealthy to the humble coster or market carts containing entire families seated on chairs and stools. Breaks, crowded with tourists of every nationality, are driven over the routes, the roofs of passing cabs are covered with people, there is fighting for the outside seats on omnibuses, while on the sidewalks are dense masses of slowly moving pedestrians.

Toward night, when the working people leave the shops and factories, the crowd changes in aspect. It is then less well-dressed and much noisier, but still orderly, and it is long past midnight before the people finally disperse.

The crowds were so great last night in Trafalgar Square and the various thoroughfares leading from that point that the omnibusses found it almost impossible to proceed.

The congested condition of traffic above ground was repeated on the various underground routes, and the travel resources of the "twopenny tube" and the steam underground lines were heavily taxed. Passengers on these lines had to wait long before they were able to board the overcrowded trains.

Many of the omnibus lines deserted their usual routes, and used back streets throughout the day.

The Commissioner of Police has issued an explanatory notice saying that the barriers which have been erected along the routes will not necessarily be closed during the processions, but, from present appearances, such a course will be absolutely imperative to prevent serious accidents.

THE COURT BACK IN LONDON.

King Edward Shows Few Traces of His Illness—He and the Queen Warmly Cheered by Big Crowds.

LONDON, June 24.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived in London from Windsor yesterday. His Majesty appeared to walk somewhat heavily, but showed few traces of his recent illness.

A big throng welcomed the King and Queen on their entry into the capital and semi-State progress to Buckingham Palace. Accompanied by Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, their Majesties reached Paddington at 12:30 P. M. and entered semi-State landaus, drawn by four horses with postillons and preceded by outriders. They were attended by an escort of the Royal Dragoon Guards, and proceeded along the route usually followed by Queen Victoria. The thoroughfares were thickly lined with people, and the enthusiasm of the spectators evidenced their delight at the ocular proof of the recovery of the King from his recent indisposition. Rigorous police precautions were taken at the railroad station, but the public managed to invade the bridges crossing the track, and the arrival of the royal train was greeted with warm cheering.

Their Majesties reached Buckingham Palace shortly before 1 o'clock. They received the same hearty welcome from the thousands of people who congregated in the avenues leading to the royal residence as greeted them throughout the entire route from the station.

With the return of the Court to London the festival of the coronation of King Edward may be said to have begun, and each day until midnight on Saturday, when the last gun of the royal salute will be fired by the fleet at Spithead, will furnish its quota of attractions.

The decorations are nearing completion, and the weather, after weeks of cold and rain, has become stifling hot.

Among the national observances on coronation day which have received the approval of the King is the suggestion, evidently traceable to the simultaneous stoppage of all trains, &c., in the United States

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 158 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

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for five minutes on the day of President McKinley's funeral, that at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening every British subject in the United Kingdom and the colonies, whether in the street, at home, in a theatre, in church, or elsswhere, shall uncover and join in signing "God Save the King."

The promoters hope that wherever Britons are assembled in America they will join in singing the national anthem.

MANY ROYALTIES ARRIVE.

Princes Attract Less Interest than the Abyssinian Envoy—Dinner Party at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 24.—From yesterday the Special Ambassadors, Envoys, and Princes invited to join in the coronation festivities became the guests of King Edward. Numbers of royal personages arrived from the Continent. All of them were met at the railroad stations by royal carriages and guards of honor, and were escorted to the official residences assigned to them. Consequently plenty of entertainment was provided for the crowds of sightseers filling the streets.

The Prince of Wales had a busy day in receiving the royal guests related to his family. He paid three separate visits for this purpose to Victoria Station, where a special reception room, gay with palms and flowers, had been arranged. The last guest to be received by the Prince was the Czarewitch of Russia, who had arrived on one of the Russian imperial yachts and landed at Gravesend.

None of the Special Envoys who arrived yesterday, though they included Princes of the greatest European dynasties, aroused as much interest as did Ras Makonnen, the victorious Abyssinian General and Special Representative of King Menelik. In picturesqueness and barbarian splendor the Ethiopian commander and his suite paled even the brilliancy of the Oriental Princes to whom London has become accustomed during the past week. Makonnen, who has black, curly hair and beard, wore a haik (cloak) of white silk, pantaloons, a shoulder cape of heavy white satin bordered with gold, and a broad-brimmed green felt hat. Three native Chiefs who accompany him were scarcely less gorgeous in their apparel, while an African priest, carrying a heavy silver crozier, was the General's constant companion. Ras Makonnen's native followers carried guns and spears.

Among the other arrivals yesterday were Prince Henry of Prussia, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, (heir presumptive to the throne of Austria,) the Prince of the Asturias, Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden [illegible] Admiral Gervais, (head of [illegible] mission,) and Mgr. Merry del Val, (the Papal envoy.)

King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a grand dinner party last evening at Buckingham Palace to seventy royal personages, who practically represented the sovereigns of all the monarchies of the world.

The list of their Majesties' guests was headed by the Czarewitch, and included all the members of the British royal family. Buckingham Palace was beautifully decorated, and the bands of the Grenadier and the Coldstream Guards played throughout the evening. The dinner was followed by a brilliant reception, which was attended by the members of the suites of all the foreign royalties now in London.

THE AMERICAN ENVOY.

Functions Which Ambassador Reid and His Suite Will Attend.

LONDON, June 24.—Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States at King Edward's coronation, began a busy week yesterday. During the afternoon he made a round of official calls at the Embassies in a royal carriage, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, extra Equerry to his Majesty, who is in special attendance on Mr. Reid. To-day all the members of the American Special Embassy will probably be present at a big reception of the Special Ambassadors at Buckingham Palace, though it is possible, in view of the fact that Mr. Reid and his suite have previously been presented to the King, that they may be excused from attendance at this crowded function.

To-night will take place the State dinner in the ballroom of Buckingham Palace, to which all the coronation guests have been invited. The ballroom has been elaborately decorated. There will be a large table for the King and the chief envoys at the end of the hall, and fifteen smaller tables for the other guests. Mr. Reid will be seated at the King's table, where the Princess of the Asturias, eldest sister of the King of Spain, will have the place of honor on the sovereign's right. Princess Henry of Prussia will be seated on his Majesty's left. Mr. Reid will be placed between the Earl of Pembroke (Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household) and the Maharajah of Gwalior, the most prominent of the visiting Indian Princes. Mrs. Reid will be seated at one of the smaller tables, between Prince George of Greece, who is an old friend, and Admiral Gervais, head of the French Special Embassy.

To-morrow Mr. Reid alone of the members of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Reid will dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. James's Palace. On Procession Day, Friday, Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid will be the guests of the Duchess of Buccleuch, the mistress of the Robes. Mr. Reid will drive in the procession with Admiral Gervais. Thus the representatives of the two great republics will receive equal prominence in the procession. After the procession Mr. Reid will lunch at Buckingham Palace. On Friday night the members of the American Embassy will attend a dinner to be given by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Reid will witness the naval review off Spithead on Saturday from the royal yacht. The other members of the embassy will be on board the boat set apart for the Diplomatic Corps. On Saturday night Mr. Reid will dine with Rear Admiral Cromwell on board the battleship Illinois.

Mr. Reid on Sunday will attend the informal reception in honor of the special envoys at Hertford House, where the Wallace collection will be open for inspection.

Next Monday Mr. and Mrs. Reid will be present at the gala opera performance, and the following day they will attend the garden party at Windsor and the reception to be given by Lady Lansdowne, which will close the strictly official entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin entertained Mr. and Mrs. Reid and a brilliant company of about fifty persons at dinner last evening. The guests included the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the Prince and Princess of Pless, Prince and Princess Radziwill, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl and Countess Spencer, Earl Cadogan (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and Countess Cadogan, and the Earl and Countess of Craven.

REHEARSAL AT THE ABBEY.

LONDON, June 24.—A full and strictly private rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey took place there yesterday afternoon. Everyhody who is to take part in the ceremony, with the exception of the royal personages, rehearsed their respective duties.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor were among those who were drilled in their parts under the superintendence of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal.

The rehearsal, which lasted two hours, was a very striking performance, and gave a good idea of what the coronation ceremony is to be. All the Peers, Peeresses, and officials wore their coronets and robes. King Edward was impersonated by Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State to the King, who wore robes similar to those the King will wear on Thursday. The Duchesses of Marlborough, Montrose, Portland, and Sutherland, who will bear the Queen's canopy, were all present at the rehearsal, and another Court lady impersonatad Queen Alexandra.

Everything went smoothly, and the performanoe promised well for the dignity and perfection of the actual ceremony. Afterward the coronation music was rehearsed.

TROUBLE FEARED IN DUBLIN.

Lord Mayor Harrington Calls on Unionists and Nationalists to be Forbearing.

DUBLIN, June 23.—On account of the fear of serious disturbances of the peace on coronation day, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Timothy C. Harrington, M. P., has advised the Unionists to jubilate in a manner which will not offend any one. He also urges the Nationalists to extend freedom, in the fullest sense of the word, to those with whom they differ.

Handbills have been circulated here which urge the children of Dublin not to attend the coronation entertainment to he given for them.

GUESTS OF THE KING.

Mmes. Nordica, Albani, and Bernhardt Invited to the Abbey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—Mme. Nordica is said to be the only American-horn woman not having an official right to attend the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey who will be there. Yesterday Mme. Nordica received a ticket for a seat in the nave of the Abbey.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 24.—Mms. Albani and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt are among the numerous artists and musicians to whom their Majesties have sent special invitations to attend the coronation ceremony.

Mme. Bernhardt was especially honored in receiving from King Edward tickets for two seats in the Abbey.

NO RECIPROCITY TREATY YET.

Not Sufficient Time Left Before Adjournment to Negotiate One with Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It has been determined that no reciprocity treaty with Cuba can be submitted at the present session of Congress. It was at first planned that, in the event of the failure of the Administration managers in the Senate to secure favorable action on the Cuhan Sugar bill, a treaty would be drafted at once. This was on the understanding that Señor Quesada, the Cuhan Minister here, had full powers and that a treaty could he drawn in Washington entirely. It is stated now, however, that this cannot he done and that any draft of a treaty must go to Havana and be returned before it can be submitted to the Senate. This, of course, cannot be accomplished in the short space of time intervening before adjournment.

No confidence is felt in Administration circles as to the ability of the Senate managers to secure the ratification of a treaty, even if one is drawn, and, while the President may feel called upon to put the matter to a test, it will be rather with the idea of demonstrating his own purpose to do everything possible for Cuha than in any expectetion that a two-thirds vote for ratification could be received.

FATAL DUEL IN MEXICO?

A German Military Attache Declared to Have Killed the Military Commandant at Acapulco.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 23.—A dispatch from Cuernavaca, Mexico, says: "Col. Von Gilmer, Military Commandant at Acapulco, Mexico, who is alleged to have racently fought a duel with Lieut. Bartels, Military Attaché of the German Legation in the City of Mexico, is dead of his wounds received in the encounter, and Lieut Bartels is said to be in a hospital in California suffering from serious wounds.

"The duel was fought at Acapulco, and according to the information received here Bartels was conveyed immediately thereafter to California by steamer. The friends of the men deny that they received their wounds in a duel."

THE GOOD GROUND MYSTERY.

Coroner Nugent Does Not Expect Disbrow to Appear as a Witness.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 23.—Coroner John Nugent, who came here from his home in Southampton this morning to attend Miss Gracie Foster, the sixteen-year-old sister of Clarence Foster, who was drowned in Tiana Bay on June 9, and who is dangerously ill at her home suffering from pneumonia, said that his patient's condition was not as good as yesterday. Her temperature is 104 degrees. The Fosters live on the Pon Quogua Road, not very far from the scene of the drowning of Miss Lawrence and Clarence Foster.

When asked what progress was being made in the inquisition into the death of the young girl and Foster, the Coroner said there was nothing new brought to light during the past few days, and that he did not think there was any possibility of Disbrow ever testifying as a witness at the inquest.

The District Attorney has not heen here since Friday last; and it is said that he feels satisfied that it was a case of accidental drowning.

PRIZEFIGHT AT AN OUTING.

Knock-Out Contest Witnessed by Hugh McLaughlin, Senator McCarren, Police Magistrates, and Police Officers.

The feature of the annual outing of the Seymour Club of Williamsburg, ons of the leading Democratic organizations of Kings County, held at College Point yesterday, was a prizefight hetween two featherweights, one hearing the name of "Kid" Dorsey and the other that of "Bruiser" Kennedy. The latter was knocked senseless, and it was some time before he could be restored to consciousness, and then had to he assisted to his hotel. Gambling was also freely indulged in on the grounds.

Among those who took part in the celebration were State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of Kings County, and many others well known in the organization across the river. There were also present over forty police officers and men and a number of police magistrates.

MRS. H. R. SAVAGE'S ESCAPE.

Mrs. Henry Richard Savage, wife of the author, was riding in an elevator to her apartments on the sixth floor of the Gerard apartment house, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, last evening, when the elevator fell from the third to the ground floor. Mrs. Savage was removed to her rooms. It was said that she escaped injury, hut was suffering slightly from shock.

Mr. Scott, the clerk of the hotel, said he could not explain the cause of the trouble, hut that the elevator was in running order immediately after the accident.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

J. Y. Watkins and his wife, old-time residents of Harlem, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home, 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, last evening, when more than 200 of their friends and neighhors came to the house to congratulate them. They were married hy the Rev. Dr. Fay of the Universalist Church in this city.

Among the prasents they received was an elaborate silver service from Charter Oak Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Mr. Watkins has been Treasurer for forty years. Mr. Watkins is an ex-President of the Harlem Republican Club. He was for awhile Treasurar of the American Institute of this city, and Treasurer of the Central Republican Club. The couple have three children, all living, and five grandchildren.

Nurse Toppan Declared Insane.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 23.—Miss Jane Toppan, a nurse, was found "not guilty, hy reason of insanity," of the murder hy poisoning of Mrs. Mary D. Gibhs of Cataumet, on Aug. 12, 1901, before a special sitting of the Superior Court here today. The time occupied in the trial of the woman was scarcely six hours from the opening of the court until Miss Toppan had been sentenced to spend the remainder of her natural life in the Taunton Insane Asylum.

CONFERENCE MAY SETTLE STRIKE AT PATERSON

Employes' Delegates Pleased with Their Reception by Boss Dyers.

Arrest of Man Accused of Shooting Patrolman Robinson—Mayor Says He Will Destroy Anarchy in the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—There was a conference of an hour's duration to-day of the general committees representing the silk workers and the boss dyers, which may prove an important step in the direction of the final settlement of the strike. In an informal way the whole strike was reviewed by the confsrees and several suggestions were made for ths adjustment of the diffsrences.

The employers said they did not doubt that an agreement could he reached if the questions were considered in the right spirit. The delegates expressed themselves as pleased with the treatment accorded them hy the hoss dyers. They were uncertain, however, as to what action would result from their report.

Early this morning two of tha committee called on Jacoh Weidman and Mr. Maas of Knipscher & Maas, and made a formei request that the hoss dyers confer with the men. Mr. Weidman replied that the hosses were willing, hut insisted that the strikers confer with each hoss individnally.

The entire committee called on Mr. Weidman and Mr. Maas in the former's office this afternoon. Mr. Weidman then told the committee that as the situation now stood the bosses were in a bad position. The boss weavers had gone outside the city during the strike to hava their silk dyed. How tha weavers would view the settlement was not known. Mr. Weidman said he had information that some of the weaving firms had entered into contracts with out-of-town firms. If that were the case, then the Paterson boss dyers must fight to get hack their trade. He assured the committee that each hoss would receive the committee at his shop fairly and would treat it well.

The committee will submit the report of the conference and further action will be determined upon, prohably to-morrow.

The strikers in Paterson were restive today, but there was no incident that impelled them to any demonstration.

A troop of cavairymen patrolled the Italian quarter, policemen and officers in plain clothes mingled with the crowds on the streets, and other soldiers were quartered at the armory prepared to respond to the first indication of touble.

This evening Fank Schneider of 172 Water Street, believed to be the man who shot Policeman Robinson during the fight near the Bamford mill on Wednesday, was arrested. Detectives entered his home shortly after the supper hour and finding him seated at a tahle told him that he was under arrest. He leaped to his feet and rushed for a window. One or the detectives caught him and Schneider fought desperately. The other officers lent their aid and the prisoner was overpowered and taken to the police station.

Despite the efforts of the authorities to prevent the issue of this week's edition of the Anarchist organ La Question Sociale, the paper came out to-day and copies were delivered surreptitiously to those considered "faithful." It seems with inflammatory articles, one written by McQueen. An attack is made on The Guardian, an afternoon paper of Paterson, because it recently urged the authoritiss to wipe out Anarcy in the town forever. It is said that the police have discovered a well-defined plan to injure The Guardian and its editor.

In this connection Mayor Hinchliffe said to-day that he has a definitely formulated plan by which he hopes to destroy the Anarchistic element. He declared with vehemence this afternoon that he would accomplish this if every Italian in the town had to he driven from it.

SITUATION IN NORTH HUDSON.

Some Mills Reopen Under Police Protection—Strikers Decide to Remain Out.

The order voted at a mass meeting Sunday night for a general strike in the mills in North Hudson did not go into effect yesterday morning, as was expected. The general committee of the silk workers met again yesterday afternoon and received a report from a suh-committee that the hosses without exception had declined to close down their mills. It was then voted to remain out and to endeavor to get out all who were working yesterday.

The Poidebard silk mill and the Phalanx silk mill, in the Hudson City district, which closed a week ago, reopened yesterday morning with a small proportion of their usual numher of employes. The Stohn's Sons mill, in the same neighborhood, continued with a slightly increased force. These mills were protected by cordons of police.

The situation improved as the day progressed. About noon nearly 100 other workers who had been out returned to work, and half of the police guard was returned to ordinary duty.

ANARCHIST McQUEEN ARRESTED

Held for Inciting Rioting at Paterson—Says Chief Graul is an Anarchist Sympathizer.

William McQueen was arrested at Eldridge and Delancey Streets yesterday morning by Detectives of Capt. Titus's staff. He gave his age as twenty-five years, said he came from Scotland, and that he waa a "citizen of the world." The charge against him was that he had incited rioting in Paterson, N. J. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court where, while waiting for the appearance of his lawyer, Morris Hilquit, he talked to reporters. He avowed himself an Anarchist. He said that King Edward and President Rooseveit do not earn their living and that the time is to come when all men must earn their living. Asked what was his manner of earning his living, he said he was an editor and disperser of intelligence.

McQueen is a small, well-put-together man. His hair is straw colored; long, and hrushed back in wild fashion from his forehead. This is high and thin, growing less toward the top. His lips are thin, and the curve of his mouth at the ends is downward. He frowns continually and half closes his eyes to peer through his gold-rimmed glasses. His manner was gentle and he was soft spoken in addressing the Court and the reporters. He wore an old frock coat. His linen was fresh and clean. His tie and the huttons of his cuffs and in his shirt were black.

At the time of his arrest he was with a woman, who ran away on the approach of the detectives. In his pockets were found a copy of La Question Sociale, a Paterson paper, of which he says he is the editor, and which is supposed to have been suppressed. He also had a poster reading:

THE PROPAGANDA IN PATERSON.—Paterson is rapidly becoming a city of storms. Yesterday it produced Bread. To-day a miniatnre revolution. It is a kind of social Pelee.

McQueen said that there would have been no trouhle in Paterson if the police had not fired on the strikers, which turned them into rioters. He added that the Mayor is a good man for those who manufacture rifles and revolvers, and that the deposed Chief of Police, Graul, is a fine man, in sympathy with the Anarchists and himself an Anarchist. He said that the Anarchists would care for him. McQueen was told that if he should go to Paterson he would be lynched. He turned pale and lessened his talkativeness. After a long silence he remarked that Johan Most was an estimable old gentleman.

A little later he was arraigned before Magistrate Crane and committed to the Tombs to await the issuance of extradition papers to take him back to Pateraon for trial. He went across the Bridge of Sighs muttering that things are not as they should he.

ARMY SURGEONS WANTED.

Failure of Candidates to Qualify Leaves an Unprecedented Number of Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Out of 129 candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the army, only eighteen have passed the examinations recently held. The Surgeon General of the army is greatly disappointed at the showing of the doctors, and almost despairs of filling the vacancies now existing hy the Autumn, when the services of a numher of young surgeons should be available to relieve those whose terms of duty have expired in the Philippines.

An army examining hoard has heen in session here since last April passing upon the qualifications of all young doctors who have heen authorized to appear, with the result that forty-eight vacancies still remain unfilled, with, but few applicants on file to he passed upon.

The present situation is most embarrassing to the War Department and is unprecedented in the history of the corps. Usually there is not the slightest difficulty in securing excellent material from civil life for the Medical Corps. The Medical Corps of the army, in fact, has heen considered one of the most desirable branches of the service for men just entering from civil life, on account of the rank and pay the new appointee receives. Next Octoher the army board will hold another examination, and meanwhile an effort will he made to secure the attendance of a large number of candidates well qualified for commissions.

The following are the doctors accepted, and who will be appointed in the order given:

William H. Moncrief, Atlanta.
Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, Sewanee, Tenn.
George L. Collins, Boston.
Nelson Gapen, Washington, D. C.
William T. Davis, Versailles, Ky.
Charles F. Mears, Montpelier, Vt.
Samuel E. Lambert, Mobile, Ala.
Theodore Lamson, Newton, Mass.
Hayward S. Hansell, Atlanta, Ga.
Junius C. Gregory, New Kent County, Va.
Clarence H. Connor, Clinton, La.
J. W. Griesinger, York, Penn.
Will L. Pyles, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Devereaux, Minneapolis, Minn.
William H. Smart, Washington, D. C.
Robert R. Pierson, Syracuse, N. Y.
Cary A. Snoddy, Nashville, Tenn.
Harry S. Purnell, Berlin, Md.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILWAY MASTER MECHANICS.

They Begin Their Thirty-fifth Annual Convention at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 23.—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association began its thirty-fifth annual convention at the Grand Union Hotel to-day, and will continue until Wednesday evening. Many of the delegates are members of the Master Car Builders' Association, which, after being in session here three days, reachad an adjournment on Friday afternoon last.

At to-day'a opening session the address of welcome was delivered hy the village President, Adelhert P. Knapp. He was responded to hy A. M. Waitt of New York City, who is Superintendent of motive power and rolling stock on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and President of the association.

President Waitt also made the annual address, in which he noted the strides in railway equipment and appliances during the past year. He called attention to the fact that, despite the progress made, the demand is for still further improvements. The Secretary, Joseph W. Taylor of Chicago, and the Treasurer, Angus Sinclair of New York City, presented their annual reports. The association devoted some of the session to topical discussions, of New York City and F. H. Clark of Chicago. Reports on ton mile statistics and on cost of running trains at high speed were received.

THE WABASH IN PITTSBURG.

Ordinances Granting the Railroad an Entrance Will Be Passed, Opposition Having Vanished.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—President John S. Lamhie of Select Council announces that the ordinances granting the Wabash Railroad entrance into this city will be passed without any trouhle. Mr. Lambie's announcement indicates that the Council combine, which once opposed the entrance of tha road, has been dissolved.

"I intend to offer the ordinances myself," said Mr. Lamhie to-day.

Senator Flynn, M. K. McMullin, and others strong in the Councilmanic combine, are now said to he subscribers to the underwriting syndicate hringing the Wabash to this city.

STEEL CAR PATENTS SUIT.

Pressed Steel Car Company Loses Its Case Against John M. Hanson.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—An important decision was handed down by Judge Bnffington in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Pressed Steel Car Company vs. John M. Hanson. The company had asked for an injunction restraining Mr. Hanson from disposing of six patents and applications for patents. By the decision rendered, Mr. Hanson is allowed to make any assignment of theae patents and applications he choses, suhject to the final decision of the court.

The order also provides that the applications for patents shall be placed in the hands of an attorney for each side pending the final granting of the patents.

Mr. Hanson said of the decision:

"In the designs of the cars for which we have orders these patents have not figured, so that the decision will have no effect upon the business of the Standard Steel Car Company. We have orders on our books for many thousand cars, the designs heing entirely new, using structural shapes, and in no way involving any of the patents in question."

THE FAST TRAINS TO CHICAGO.

New York Central's Express Service Added To.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Road, talking yesterday of the company's fast train service, said that, in addition to the new twenty-hour train, there are now four twenty-four-hour trains to Chicago, and two Empire State expresses daily.

The Twentieth Century Limited, twenty-hour train, leaves New York svery day at 2:45 P. M. and arrives at Chicago the next morning at 9:45. The Lake Shore Limited leaves New York at 5:30 every afternoon, arriving in Chicago the next afternoon at 4:30. The Fast Mail, a fine twenty-four-hour train, leaves New York at 8:45 A. M. every day, reaching Chicago the next morning at 7:50, by both the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central. The noonday Chicago Limited leaves New York at 1 P. M., reaching Chicago hy the Lake Shore the next morning at 11:50, a twenty-four-hour train, really twenty-three hours and fifty minutes. The Detroit and Chicago Limited leaves New York at 4 P. M., reaching Chicago the next afternoon, a fourth twenty-four-honr train.

Virginia Railways Deal of $4,000,000.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—The sale of the Richmond Traction Company, the Virginia Electrical Railway and Development Company, and the West Hampton Railway and Park Company to the Merchants' Trust Company, a syndicate of New York, was consummated here to-day. The price realized for these properties hy Messrs. John L. Williams & Sons of this city and J. W. Middendort & Co. of Baltimore, who made the sale for themselves and associates, was, including bonds and obligations assumed by the purchasers, about $4,000,000. Stockholders and Directors concerned will meet here to-morrow to ratify the deal.

Postal Telegraph Company's Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Negotiations have been finally concluded whereby the Postal Telegraph Company will secure the 3,500 offices and all the lines owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad now operated hy the Western Union. The Postal will take possession of the offices on Jan. 1, when the Western Union will be compelled to give up all of the trunk lines on the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This deal will deprive the Western Union of its chief outlets West and South.

The Time to Denver Shortened.

The following changes in the running of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy trains will he effective on July 6: Train now leaving Chicago at 4 P. M. will leave at 5 P. M., arriving in Denver at 6:20 P. M. the next evening. Return train will leave Denver at 9:15 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 7:25 P. M. the next evening. The train now leaving Chicago at 6 P. M. will leave at 6:40 P. M., arriving at Omaha 7:30 A. M. the next morning. The return train leaves Omaha at 6 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 9 A. M. the next morning. The Denver time is shortened by one hour and ten minutes over previous time.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

The Union Hill police have in custody Mrs. Gussie Brodie, aged thirty-four, supposed to he the principal in a conspiracy to defraud the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia of $30,000 for alleged damages sustained in a trolley car smash-up. It is said that she was the plaintiff in three previous suits.

The company obtained evidence that the woman was not a passenger in the car wrecked, but was on the one following. The railroad officials had her indicted on Tuesday.

St. Francis Xavier Commencement.

Bishop Farley presided at the Commencement exercises of the College of St. Francis Xavier, held last night in Carnegie Hall, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGuire, a graduate of the institution, delivered the annual address to the twenty-nine members of this year's class. The Bishop talked briefly to the graduates. The diplomas were awarded hy the Bishop.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. L. Arlaga, Guatemalan Minister, Washington; Lieut. Commander Asher C. Baker, United Statea Army; Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont.

HOLLAND—Senator Lodge, Massachusetts; J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister, Washington; J. H. Merriam, United States Navy, attached to the President's cutter.

IMPERIAL—David Eccles, Ogden, Utah; F. C. Garcia, Havana; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND—Major E. K. Weheter, United States Army; Dr. L. S. Hibbett, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Seward V. Coffin, Middletown, Conn.; S. C. Dow, Tien-Tsin, China; N. J. Stahh, Shanghai, China.

PLAZA—Senator Fred L. Dubois, Blackfoot, Idaho; Senator Francie G. Newlands, Nevada.

SAVOY—Pierre d'Herzog, Budapest; Waldeman Kremer, Milwaukee; Richard Dyrenfurth, Berlin.

EARLINGTON—E. F. Osborn, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Reydellot, Paris; Robert Clark, London; E. C. Washburn, Minneapolis; J. H. Manley, Maine.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Spongherr, S., Albany, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, clothing and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Holland House; J. F. Carroll, laces, trimmings, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, laces, hosiery, and ribbons; 57 White Street.
Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Meyerham, notions; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. H. Monaghan, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; G. Grandeis, silks; 107 Duane Street; Herald Squara Hotel.
Cook, L. W., Harrisburg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col., C. A. Hibbard, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hntzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and domeetics; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, linens, laces, white goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Stoner, corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Gemmell, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Straus, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantils Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Levis, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimors, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Stewart, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, notions, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimors, Md.; L. J. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Netherland; Leon Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Loverman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Lovcman, laces, hoelery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, and carpets; Miss A. M. Croes, millinery; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Paxon, dry goods; 458 Broadway.
Kleeman, J. & W. L., Springfield, Ohio; J. Kleeman, clothing; Holland House.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Cohone, dress trimmings; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.
Byrne & Hanmer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Nsb.; J. C. Bryne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; G. Nusbaum, millinery; S. H. Livingston, millinsry; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Wolf, H., & Brother, Portland, Ore.; W. Wolf, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; I. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Holland House.
Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Croft, carpets; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits; 896 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Caldwell, W. G., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. G. Caldwell, laces; Hotel Earlington.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, light variahle winds.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable. Along the Gulf Coast fresh southeast winds will prevail, increasing to-day on the Texas coast. In the lake region the winds will be mostly west, shifting to south Wednesday.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	74	57	62
6 A. M.	72	55	62
9 A. M.	77	57	70
12 M.	83	65	72
3 P. M.	80	70	71
6 P. M.	72	66	68
9 P. M.	74	60	62
12 P. M.	73	57	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square.....65⅞
Weather Bureau 64
Corresponding date 1901.....78
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....70

The thermometer registered 57 degrees at 8 A. M. and 61 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 4:40 P. M., and the minimum 55 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was [illegible] at 8 A. M. and [illegible] at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

10 A. M.—609 Second Avenue; Michael Lyons; damage, $5.

11:55 A. M.—773 Ninth Avenue; Adolph Unger; damage, $600.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, June 23.—Fire to-day in the John Hancock Insurance Company's hulding, on Federal Street, caused a loss of $10,000, mainly to the stock of George Coleman, bookbinder, on the fourth floor, and Heyer Brothers, toys and fireworks, on the fifth floor. Occupants of other floors suffered from water damags.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises...9:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:39	Gov. Isl'd...9:47	H. Gate...11:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:45	Gov. Isl'd...9:54	H. Gate...11:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	4:00 P. M.
Finance, Panama	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Genoa	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	.....	.....
Sicilia, Naples	.....	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Carthaginian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Oscar II., Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Allegheny, Kingston and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MITCHELL CONTRADICTED

Coal Operators Call His Statement Misleading.

Deny They Have Raised the Price of Anthracite—Insist Arbitration Is Out of the Question.

Officials of the coal-carrying companies who were seen here yesterday said that the reply of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to their recently published statement giving their side of the cause leading up to the strike was altogether misleading. The statement that they had raised the price of coal $1 per ton since the strike was denied. If there was any increase in price, they said, it was made by the dealers.

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said that in the figures given by Mitchell, in which he wanted to show that the miners were more efficient since their wages were advanced, the coal produced by laborers at the washeries was included. Laborers, not miners, were employed at the washeries.

"It is about three years," he said, "since the washeries were started. The coal is now washed by the laborers from the culm heaps. It would take some time to go into figures to show how much was produced at the washeries. Last year was a very prosperous year, and a great deal of coal was produced in spite of the fact that there were 123 small strikes in our mines. It is not true that the operators have advanced the price of coal."

A representative of the Erie Railroad who has had a long experience at the mines, said:

"The statements of Mitchell are misleading all the way through. We stand by our statement recently published, which was made after the closest investigation by experts. Mitchell could not get the figures. It is not true that the miners were more efficient after the strike. In our mines they were less efficient. No advance of $1 a ton or any advance has been put on the price of anthracite by the operators. The dealers may have advanced the price."

Regarding the statement of Mitchell that the strikers were peaceable and lawabiding and that but for the presence of the Coal and Iron Police no one would know that a great industrial contest was on he said:

"No one knows better than Mitchell that if the Coal and Iron Police were withdrawn neither life nor property would be safe a day. He says nothing of the attempt to hang one of our mine bosses recently or of daily acts of intimidation and attacks upon people. We can give protection to people at the mines, but if those who want to work could be guaranteed protection for themselves, their wives, and their families at home, the mines would be opened and the strike ended next week."

Other Presidents who were seen talked to the same effect. They all said that arbitration was out of the question. As to whether or not it will be considered necessary to issue a statement in reply to Mitchell, most of them said they thought it would not be necessary.

MAY WORK SOME MINES.

Three Companies Reported Making Up Roll of Names of Men for This Purpose.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 23.—It was reported here to-night that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Scranton Coal Companies are jointly making up a roll of names of men who have applied for work for the purpose of operating one or two collieries within the near future.

This cannot be confirmed here to-night, but it is known that nearly all the coal companies have been taking the names and addresses of all men who apply for employment. They have been told they would be sent for when needed. Some of them have been given places about the mine to help engineers, firemen, or pump runners.

Independent operators and Superintendents were interviewed to-day on President Mitchell's address to the public. One Superintendent said:

"President Mitchell did not say anything on the uniform wage scale, the weighing of coal at all mines, or the recognition of the union. These are vital points on which the companies are making a strong stand. Regarding his claim that the productive capacity of the mine workers is increasing rather than decreasing, we do not know where he gets his figures. Speaking of the alleged exorbitant freight rates on bard coal, Mr. Mitchell failed to state that the cost of loading anthracite coal is much more than the handling of soft coal.

The Superintendent went on to say: "The assertion that the miner does not get paid for all the coal he mines is not true. The miner is paid for a 2,240-pound ton, and he has to send to the surface on an average of 2,700 to 3,000 pounds of coal, slate, and other impurities to get the ton of pure coal. Only about 10 per cent. of the coal production is paid for by weight, the other 90 per cent. being paid by measure. Attention should be called to the fact that Mr. Mitchell in speaking of last year's prosperity in coal mining quoted only the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western annual report. That company only had an exceptionally good year because of peculiar conditions about its mines. The reports of other companies tell an entirely different story to which Mr. Mitchell makes no reference."

The miners' union will make an attempt to shut down the eleven washeries between Pittston and Carbondale that have resumed operations since the strike was begun. Several thousand tons of coal, it is said, are taken from the culm banks and sent to market each day.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 23.—The head of the firm having denied in Philadelphia that his engineers, firemen, and pump runners at the Sandy Run Colliery had been granted the eight-hour day, the mine workers to-night again called out the men, and they will be expected to remain away from their posts until the strike is ended.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 23.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day withdrew the policemen and non-union firemen from the Henry Clay and Big Mountain Collieries, and will, it is said, abandon these operations.

ROANOKE, Va., June 23.—Three carloads of striking miners arrived here to-day from the coal fields. They stated that there are about 1,500 strikers on the march and that a great many were leaving the fields.

A special from Pocahontas, Va., says:

"The strike situation is much improved here to-day. The Browning Mines, which have been closed down since the strike began, resumed work this morning with about two-thirds of the regular forces. The mines of the Pocahontas Collieries Company have an increased force over any day last week."

ELEVATED ROAD'S COAL SUPPLY

Enough Secured to Last Until To-morrow—Conflicting Statements—Water Department's Efforts.

The hearing which was to have taken place before Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday afternoon in the proceedings brought by the Commissioner against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for maintaining a nuisance by burning soft coal on its engines was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock owing to the fact that the Manhattan Company had given the Commissioner notice that it had obtained a sufficient supply of hard coal to run its trains until to-morrow at least. The inspection which was made by the Inspectors of the Health Department showed that the Manhattan Road was not creating a nuisance at the present time.

Gilbert I. Herbert, the coal agent of the Manhattan, when asked how much hard coal the Manhattan had been able to pick up since the hearing last Friday, said:

"We have secured in all about 700 tons. This will enable us to run the road with hard coal until Wednesday, and we hope to be able to secure further consignments between now and then. We have had offers from unexpected quarters. Our need of coal has been so widely advertised that parties in remote points having broken anthracite have combined, in some instances, to make up a cargo."

"What price have you paid for the hard coal you have secured since the hearing last Friday?"

"The market price, $7 a ton."

Dr. Lederle said yesterday afternoon that a certain coal dealer had been to see him, and had informed him that he had made an offer of 1,000 tons of broken anthracite to the Manhattan, but that he and Mr. Gilbert had not been able to come to an agreement as to the price to be paid. Mr. Gilbert denied that any such offer had been made to him. At the Health Department the impression prevails that the Manhattan Company's officials have made a mistake in saying as much as they have about the scarcity of hard coal. On this point one of the Health Department officials said:

"If the Manhattan Company, instead of starting in to burn soft coal when it did had scoured the market thoroughly for broken anthracite it could have picked up several thousands tons at $6 a ton. The company is itself responsible for the raising of the price."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle said that the city has now in the neighborhood of 100 actions, civil and criminal, pending against violators of the smoke ordinance. The disposition which had been shown by the courts in all these cases, he said, was to give those charged with the offense a chance to abate the nuisance complained of before condemning them.

In response to his advertisement for hard coal to run the pumping stations of the Department of Water Supply, Commissioner Dougherty yesterday received seven bids. Some of them were worthless, as they offered coal which the department cannot use. Deputy Commissioner De Long said that, as a result of the advertisement, the department would be able to contract for about 200 tons of egg coal.

Commissioner Lederle yesterday received a letter from William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, in which Mr. King, after complimenting the Commissioner and his assistant for the work they have done in suppressing the use of soft coal on the elevated roads of the city, takes occasion to make some further suggestions. He says:

In every railroad car there is a sign forbidding expectorating on penalty of a fine of $500. The State found it necessary to pass such a law to promote ordinary decency in public conveyances, because the company made no effort to protect the public by preventing such filthiness. The company should now be made to do its part in properly enforcing the statute.

TUNNEL SUIT VERDICT.

Jury Awards $7,500 for Death of Franklin Crosby—$100,000 Damages Had Been Claimed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—The jury in the suit brought by Horace Crosby against the New York Central Railroad for $100,000 damages for the death of his son, Franklin Crosby, one of the victims of the Park Avenue Tunnel accident last Winter, rendered a sealed verdict this morning before Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith. When opened it was found to be for $7,500 for the plaintiff.

District Attorney Young, who appeared for Mr. Crosby, asked for the usual 5 per cent. allowance, but the court said it was a fair verdict and would allow only $250 on counsel fees.

John F. Brennan, counsel for the railroad company, said he had no motion to make, and from this it was inferred that the damages awarded would be paid without contest.

Franklin Crosby was twenty-seven years old and was employed by the American Locomotive Works. His home was in New Rochelle.

RETAIL BUTCHERS' FIGHT AGAINST THE BEEF TRUST.

One Million Dollars to be Subscribed for an Abattoir—Secret Session Last Evening.

The retail butchers of New York have completed plans for a fight against the Beef Trust through competition. At the meeting of the Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association at Terrace Garden last night the announcements were that ground had been purchased in a central location for the construction of an abattoir; that two-thirds of the needed capital of $1,000,000 for the enterprise had been subscribed, and that two-thirds of the members of the association were subscribers to the stock of the new company. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the session lasted for several hours.

At the close of the meeting President O'Neill gave out the information. He said that it was expected that the capital of $1,000,000 would be taken up within the association's membership. The association has 4,500 members in Greater New York.

"What will be the capacity of the new abattoir?" he was asked.

"It will have a capacity of 2,000 head of cattle a day."

"How many head does it take a day to supply the trade of New York?"

"About 15,000. We have been in communication with large drovers of the West with regard to the supply of cattle we could count on them to furnish us, and have had assurances that we can get all we need."

MRS. SARAH E. LENT'S WILL.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—The will of Sarah E. Lent, who died in Peekskill on May 31, leaving an estate estimated at $185,000, of which $125,000 is in personal property, was filed to-day in the Surrogate's Court in White Plains.

Mrs. Lent had no blood relations except four cousins, who are Benjamin I. Ambler of Bedford, N. Y.; Alice C. Boddy, Martha Wheaton, and Julia Jackson, all residing in Danbury, Conn. She leaves her entire fortune to strangers, not remembering any of her relatives. William L. McNutt and wife are the principal legatees in the will. To McNutt is bequeathed $20,000 and Mrs. McNutt gets $31,000 and a piece of real estate valued at $30,000. The following bequests are also made:

Presbyterian Home for Aged Women	$1,000
Board of Home Miesions	2,000
American Seaman's Friend Society	1,000
Colonial Home and Hospital of New York	1,000
Board of Missions for the Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Penn.	1,500
Helping-Hand Association of Peekskill	5,000
First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill	5,000
Cortlandt Cemetery	500
Stephen Lent of Peekskill	11,000
Thomas K. Lent	10,000
Frederick Lent of Putnam Valley	3,000

William L. McNutt and his wife cared for Mrs. Lent in her declining years. McNutt is twenty-three years old and a clerk in a Peekskill shoe store at a salary of $12 a week.

NEW YORK-GREENWICH BOAT.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23.—A new screw boat, 135 feet long, built the past Winter at Wilmington, Del., for Capt. C. H. Holmes, made her first trip between New York and Greenwich to-day, the time being 2 honrs and 8 minutes.

The boat has been named General Putnam, in honor of this town's Revolutionary hero, at the solicitation of Putnam Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. H. H. Adams of New York is Regent. The Maid of Kent has been taken off the Greenwich route and sold, now going to Huntington, L. I., from New York.

The General Putnam was saluted by all the yachts in Greenwich Harbor. The boat was also saluted as she paseed out of New York Harbor.

DWYER FIRST AND SECOND

Francesco Won Selling Stakes with Ethics in the Place.

HEAD FINISH FOR HANDICAP

Advance Guard Squeezed in Victor Before Blues and Nones in a Fast Race at Sheepshead Bay.

The weather aided the ingenuity of the programme maker at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday in presenting the most puzzling possible problems for form followers to solve. The track had dried out just enough after the rain of Saturday to make going that was a compromise between fast and holding, and the dry spots were just frequent enough to keep in doubt the horses that ran as well as the men who bet on them.

On this doubtful track large fields ran in most of the races, with the horses in each event so nearly of a class that there was much shifting of odds and opinions before each start. Even with all the changes that took place, the public generally and the form followers in particular were handled in severe fashion, no post favorite getting to the winning post first in the course of the afternoon. The weather was as undecided as the condition of the track, for rain fell at intervals, and more threatened when the sport ended, though for the greater part of the time the sun was out.

A single stake was down for decision, this being the Thistle, at one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, with selling allowances, for which six of the twelve horses named on the card answered the call to the post. An odd feature of this race was that Charles F. Dwyer, not content to take one chance, started both Francesco and Ethics, the two best horses in his stable, the combined selling price of the two being $4,000, or about one-third of the amount that would buy the two horses. J. Martin rode Ethics and Creamer had the mount on Francesco.

When the race started the object of starting two horses in the Dwyer interest became evident, for Francesco, well away, went on in front, with Ethics waiting close up, and to the end the order was about the same, Francesco drawing further away at every stride, and winning in a big gallop by six lengths. Ethics fought it out with Carbuncle for second money, and in one of the hardest finishes of the many hard finishes he has had in his career got second place by a head from the favorite. With the Dwyer entry first and second, there was slight inducement for any one to bid up the winner, and when Francesco was offered there was no advance on the $2,500 he was entered to sell for. The victory was responsible for the largest Dwyer winning this season. The money bet by C. F. & M. F. Dwyer alone drove down the odds against the stable entry, the public and form followers having supported Carbuncle.

The third race, a handicap at one mile and a quarter, produced a renewal in part of the Suburban Handicap, as the field of seven runners included several of the Suburban horses, with Blues the top weight, and at the opening of the betting equal favorite with Nones. The public bet on Nones, but a short time before the race actually was started there was one of the heaviest plunges of the meeting on Blues, who thus was made the post favorite, with Nones second choice and Advance Guard about the next in favor. Of the other runners, Tom Kenny, who seemed to be hopelessly outclassed, nevertheless was heavily backed by his stable connection, but in spite of the consistency with which old Advance Guard has raced all through the Spring, that veteran campaigner was more or less overlooked, and went to 5 to 1 and better, though at the very end of the betting, G. E. Smith, whose rider Shaw, had the mount, backed him. The contest resulted in one of the prettiest finishes of the season, with three horses ranged out heads apart at the winning post, Advance Guard winning in the very last jump from Blues, who barely lasted long enough to get the place by a head from Nones. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, 2 years old, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $500; last furlong of the Futurity course. J. J. McCafferty's Joe Cobb, br. c., by Esber-Feiseen, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; Frank Farrell's Minotaur, b. c., 102, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by eight lengths from A. L. Aste's Earl of Warwick, blk. c., 102, (H. Micbaels,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Byronerdale, Svengali, Squid, Fullback, Royal Ensign, Irene Mac, Sapere, Stamping Ground, Nevermore, Queen of the Ocean, Ishan, Wilbelmina, and Sweet Jane also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $830.

SECOND RACE.—Apprentice Race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $700 in 1901 or 1902, to be ridden by apprentices who have never ridden a winner, selling price $1,000, weights fifteen pounds below the scale; one mile. Perry Belmont's Maiidora, ch. f., 3 years, by Maglan-Fonsetta, 91 pounds, (Callahn,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won in a gallop by three lengths; Franklin Stone's San Andreas, br. f., 4, 106, (McNichols,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half from the Coughacres Stable's White Crest, b. g., 3, 93, (Murray,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Guiden, Military, Maximo Gomez, Elsie Skip, Thorneycroft, Dachshund, Georgia Gardner, Pleasant Sail, H. L. Coleman, Essene, Clipper, and Robert Metcalfe also ran. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner. Value to the winner, $760.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. f., 5 years, by Great Tom-Nelly Van, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by a head; Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4, 127, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a bead from P. Ryan's Nanes, b. g., 4, 109, (Odom,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—2:07. Watercure, Surmise, The Regent, and Tom Kenny also ran. Winner trained by A. Shields. Value to the winner, $1,175.

FOURTH RACE.—The Thistle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $4,000 down to $1,500; one mile and a furlong. Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances L., 91 pounds, (Creamer,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, coupled in betting with Ethics as Dwyer entry,) won in a canter by six lengtbs; C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 4, by Cbaroxus-Ethie, 101, (J. Martin,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled with Francesco,) second by a bead from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Carbuncle, b. g., 5, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 95, (Shea,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Bon Mot, The Rival, and Emsbee also ran. Winner trained by R. Miller. Value to the winner, $2,255.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Whitney & Duryea's Irish Lad, b. c., by Candlemas-Arrowgrass, 129 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and even, won handily by a length and a half; the Goughacres Stable's Athelroy, blk. c., 119, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from James Galway's Meltonian, b. c., 115, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Clarion, Kickshaw, Rightful, and Boutonniere also ran. Winner trained by J. E. Madden. Value to the winner, $770.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, weights seven pounds below the scale with allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. John W. Schorr's Charles W. Meyers, br. c., 3 years, by Esber-Ultimatum, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won easily by a length; William C. Whitney's Pretarius, b. c., 3, 107, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Grail, Kinnikinic, Anecdots, De Reszke, The Amazon, and Virginia Grace also ran. Winner trained by C. Walker. Value to the winner, $840.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Roxboro and Gold Money, 119 pounds each; Ada Nay and Daisy Green, 114 each; Sparkle Esher, Girdle, Sweet Marjorie, Albany Girl, Fair Lass, Kentucky Rose, Lady Trebia, Athiana, Lass o' Linden, Birch Broom, and Lady Josephine, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Cephalogia, 163 pounds; Big Gun, 150; Semper Ira and Neponset, 148 each; Topmast, 145; Cormorant, 140; Thermas, Seminole, Ferocious, and Philma Paxton, 135 each; McGrathiana Prince, 132, and Festive and Frank Erne, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; horses entered not to be sold to carry twelve pounds extra; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Fregas, Baron Knight, and Mennenfield, 115 pounds each; Witful and Soothsayer, 112 each; Right and True, Glennevis, and Dramatist, 110 each, and Anna Daly, 107. Apprentice allowance claimed for Right and True, Glennevis, Dramatist, and Anna Daly.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, second of the June serial handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Advance Guard, 124 pounds; Herbert and Ten Candles, 123 each; Dublin and Cameron, 115 each; Reina, 112; Arsenal, 110; Roehampton and Morningside, 109 each; Belle of Troy, 105; Harlem Queen, 104; Gay Boy, 100; Lady Uncas, 98; Smart Set and Himself, 97 each; Belvino, 95; Brunewiok, 93; Arden, 87; Sun Shower, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Smoke, 123 pounds; Josepba, 110; Sister Juliet and Par Excellence, 105 each; Sun Shower and Singing Nymph, 95 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olde and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Fred Ackerman, 110 pounds; Annie Grace, 107; Lone Fisherman, 106; Alsike, Robert Metcalf, Jack De Mund, and Numeral, 105 each; Bouuteous and Fireproofine, 103 each; Marothem and Mollie Peyton, 101 each; Shandonfield, 95; C. Rosenfeld, 92; Calthnese and Golden Cottage, 91 each; Past, 90; The Beggar, 85. Also eligible to start as others are scratched: Mosketo, 103; Vitellius, 106. Apprentice allowance claimed for Calthness and The Beggar.

SPECIAL FOR DERBY HORSES.

The Brighton Beach Track Offers $5,000 for a Renewal of Chicago Race.

The officials of the Brighton Beach Racing Association yesterday telegraphed to J. A. Drake, owner of the colt Wyeth, winner of the American Derby run at the Washington Park race track last Saturday, an offer for a special race, to be run at the coming Brighton Beach Summer meeting, as a renewal of the Derby, the race to be put on the Brighton programme on condition that Mr. Drake agree to send his horee on to New York to run in it. The terms offered by William Engeman for the Brighton Association are that the club will add $5,000 to a sweepstakes to be arranged by the owners of the horses that ran in the American Derby for a race at the same distance as the Derby, one mile and a half, and at the weights that were carried in that race, the event to be decided on the Brighton Beach track about July 10.

No answer has been received from Mr. Drake yet. The fate of the proposed Derby renewal rests with him entirely, as it is not known whether or not he intends racing in the East this season, the first that he has raced in America. Should he decide to bring Wyeth to New York for the special race, there is every prohability that a representative part of the American Derby field will be entered for the race, as three of the horses that ran are owned in the East, and one other already had been racing on the New York tracks before the Derby was run. Of the other Western horses that started in Saturday's race, several are due to come East for the Saratoga meeting, and the Brighton Beach special may induce the owners to ship to New York sooner. H. Schriober, owner of Otis; Burns & Waterhouse, owners of Corrigan; A. Simons, owner of Lord Quex; J. B. Respass, owner of Belles Commoner, and S. Hildreth, owner of Lucien Appleby, have raced in the East in former years.

TENNIS AT BAY RIDGE.

Harvard Experts Beat Princeton In Annual Round Robin Tournament.

Harvard triumphed over Princeton yesterday in the opening match of the Round Robin lawn tennis tournament on the Bay Ridge courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. Beals C. Wright defeated the ex-Princeton and intercollegiate champion, Raymond D. Little, in two straight sets. Because of the prominence of the competitors there was a large gallery to witness the work of the experts. The men competing besides the two players already mentioned are Clarence Hobart, the famous international player; Holcombe Ward, the Harvard veteran, and W. J. Clothier, also of Harvard, all competing in the singles. The other match scheduled for the day was to engage Hobart and Ward, but this was postponed until later in the week.

In the Wright-Little match the former outplayed his adversary at every point, being especially clever at sending the ball through the latter's court for the pass. Little tried to play at the net, but his errors were so costly that he later took a position midway in the court and from there made an excellent uphill fight in the last set. It waa clearly demonstrated that Wright has greatly improved in his game, being steady and accurate, with a degree of finnesse which he did not formerly exhibit.

The contest in the doubles engaged Edwin P, Fisher and Harold H. Hackett against Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander. This match was unfinished, each taking two sets. In the first section of the contest Fisher and Hackett outplayed their opponents by sheer brilliancy and speed, but when they tried the steadinesa of the old-time Princetonians took the third and fourth sets, although the latter was by a very close score. The matches scheduled for to-day in the singles will engage Little against Hohart, and Wright against Clothier. The summary:

Round Robin Singles—Beals C. Wright defeated Raymond D. Littig, 6—1, 6—4.
Round Robin Doubles—Edward P. Fisher and Harold H. Hackett vs. Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 7—9.

Metropolitan Tennis Meet Begins.

With an entry list of twenty-six representative lawn tennis players the Metropolitan championship tournament was begun yesterday on the new courts of the West Side Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The old-time experts, Stephen C. Millett and Frederick G. Anderson, advanced to the next round easily. Calhoun Cragin defeated the Kings County man, Samuel A. Westfall, in a plucky uphill game only to fall a victim to the steadiness of the Texan, J. C. Cresson, who overcame the spirited work of Cragin in two sets. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Dr. J. K. Smythe, New York Lawn Tennis Club; defeated Arthur S. Hoe, Harvard Lawn Tennis Association, 6—3, 6—2; Semp W. Russ, San Antonio, Texas, defeated F. W. Munday, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2. Henry W. Warner, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated R. M. Buckley, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2.

First Round—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Arthur S. Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. E. A. Marvin, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Charles F. Watson, Jr., Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1; Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, defeatsd Samuel A. Westfall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 7—5; J. C. Cresson, San Antonio, Texas, defeated A. L. Dionne, West Side Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1; Stephen C. Millett, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Albert J. Shaw, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—J. C. Cresson, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—Robert Colwell, Jr., Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, (owe 30,) defeated H. I. Mellick, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, (owe 15,) 7—5, 6—3.

New York Tennis Club Tourney.

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the National champion, and her partner, Wylie C. Grant, yesterday won the final in the mixed doubles event of the tournament on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Manhattan Avenue. The opposing pair, Miss Anna M. Risch and Robert Le Roy, defaulted the match.

The doubles between the teams Holcombe Ward and Calhoun Cragin, Harvard, and Edward Fischer and C. C. Kelley, will be finished to-day. In the singles, Harold H. Hackett, ex-champion of Yale, will meet C. C. Kelley on Monday. The summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Elizabetb H. Moore and Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Anna M. Risch and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club, by default.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—J. J. Dohman defeated J. C. Cresson by default.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Robert Colwell, Jr., owe half 30, defeated J. W. Glidermeester, plus half 15, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

U. S. "Jackies" Race in Cutters.

Two cutter crews from the United States battleship Massachusetts and the cruiser Brooklyn raced over the National rowing course on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, and the former crew won by several lengths.

A GREAT LABOR SAVER.

Half the work and worry of a housewife's life is removed when she introduces Malta-Vita into the family. Malta-Vita is the Perfect Food—perfect in taste, perfectly cooked, and perfect because Malta-Vita contains all the elements necessary to sustain life and invigorate both mind and body. Malta-Vita requires no cooking and is relished by old and young, sick or well. Malta-Vita and fruit, with cream and sugar to taste, makes a delightful Summer diet and removes all necessity for building fires to insure a palatable and pleasant meal.



A BARBER SHOP Always at Your Finger Ends.
"NEW GEM" SAFETY RAZOR
An all-year round necessity and summer luxury. Quickest, cleanest, healthiest, simplest, safest means of shaving imaginable.
Just to convince yourself before buying, accept our invitation to a shave at our expense—at our offices, 34 Read-St., ten steps from Broadway, or better still, come and take one home on a ten days' trial.
Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Automatic Strop Machine and Strop.....2.00
SOLD WHEREVER CUTLERY IS SOLD.
THE GEM CUTLERY CO.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Overwhelmed by Brooklyn at Washington Park—Pittsburg Beat Chicago.

New York's baseball team made a poor showing at Washington Park yesterday, and the Brooklyns had little trouble in winning. The score was 8 to 1.

It was at the bat that Brooklyn showed its superiority. Taylor, who was put in to pitch for the visitors, was hit unmercifully, particularly in the fourth inning, when he was hatted out of the box. In that inning Hanlon's men found him for six basehits, which scored six runs. Every man on the Brooklyn team—McCreery twice—had his turn at the hat in the fourth inning.

During the game hits were made by each man on the Brooklyn nine with the exception of Irwin. They were all safe hits, and tbat of Flood's went over the right-field fence for a home run. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Dunn, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2	M'Creery, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
O'Hagan, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Ahearn, c.	2	2	9	0	0
Bean, ss.	0	2	1	2	0	Flood, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Kitson, p.	0	1	0	1	0
*Hendricks.	0	0	0	0	0						
Blewitt, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Total.	8	10	27	8	1
†Yeager	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	1	7	24	10	3						

*Batted for Taylor in fourth inning.
†Batted for Blewitt in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Home run—Flood. Hits—Off Taylor, in four innings, 9; off Blewitt, in four innings, 1. Stolen bases—O'Hagan, Dolan. Double play—Smith and O'Hagan. Sacrifice hit—Dunn. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Blewitt, 1; by Kitson, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 7; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Costly errors on the part of the local baseball team gave Pittsburg a game to-day without the need of base hits. Conroy and Tinker had an altercation in the fourth inning, both being ordered out of the game, and pitcher Williams was forced to retire in the eighth inning, being injured by a liner from Beaumont's bat. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	6
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	7	8	3

Batteries—Rbodes, W. Williams, and Kling; Doheny and Zimmer.

BOSTON, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

BOSTON, June 23.—The Boston baseball team won easily to-day having no difficulty in hitting Pitcher Iberg's famous "floaters" when men were on bases. Philadelphia could do little with Pittinger. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	12	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Felix, Iberg and Jacklitsch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	38	12	.760	Philadelphia	22	31	.415
Brooklyn	30	23	.566	Cincinnati	21	30	.412
Chicago	28	22	.560	New York	20	30	.400
Boston	24	24	.500	St. Louis	20	31	.392

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 23.—The Rochester baseball team won a game from Newark this afternoon, principally because the visitors were generous with their errors and also because Hemming was not difficult to find. A home run by Blake was a feature. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	7
Rochester	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	*	8	12	0

Batteries—Hemming and Culver; Becker and Phelps.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Falkenburg and Steelman; Lee and Fuller.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	*	7	9	2
Providence	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Briggs and Teft; Corridon and McCauley.

American League.

At Detroit—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Albany, 4; Troy, 1.
At Johnetown—Schenectady, 9; A. J. & G., 3.

SQUADRON A AT POLO.

Regular Team Defeats the Freebooters at Van Cortlandt by 7 Goals to 1.

Two polo teams from Squadron A met yesterday on the big field at Van Cortlandt Park, and one of the largest crowds other than is seen on Saturday watched the sport. The competing teams were the regular Squadron A quartet and the Freebooters. The former had its full strength out, with the



The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

The Little-Price Opportunity of the Year for Fifty Music-Loving Homes

To Possess a GOOD PIANO

THE SEASON and conditions join hands to make piano buying easy today. A large number of used pianos taken in exchange, have accumulated; then we wish to sell those that we have rented during the past season; and now comes a superb collection of Chickering Pianos that have just been remade, as to interiors, in the Chickering factory. Making in all an aggregation of

Fifty Used Pianos

And a number of Angelus Piano Players, and a few organs.

We are inundated with under-price instruments; and the relief movement planned for today brings the best economy-time of the year to homes that are willing to sacrifice a modicum of sentiment for a maximum saving. Such an array of Chickering Pianos so sharply under their original values is one of the rarest opportunities that discriminating economists could hope for. Here are pianos *par excellence;* the supreme product of musical genius and piano-making skill—pianos that deserve and command the highest prices that pianos bring; now obtainable, in previously used and refinished cases, at thirty to a hundred and seventy-five dollars below the value of similar models in new cases. Such an offering is rare, decisive, commanding—unheard-of outside of Wanamaker's; and never equaled even here, before.

The season and conditions make this June Sale momentous to thrifty homes where a piano is desired. Here is the news in detail:

Group No. 1—Fifth floor

This is a group of Chickering Pianos, taken in exchange for new ones. Most of them have been refinished and an entirely new interior put in at Chickering & Sons' factory in Boston, and they are therefore, in every sense but sentiment, equal to new.

Chickering Upright, medium size, was $500; now $365
Chickering Upright, small size, was $450; now $350
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425
Chickering Upright, medium size, was $500; now $365

Group No. 2—Fifth floor

This group comprises pianos which have been out on rent for a short time, and were taken from our new regular stock. They are practically as good as new.

Chickering Upright, small size, mahogany case, was $425; now $295
Chickering Upright, medium size, mahogany case, was $550; now $450
Chickering Upright, medium size, mahogany case, was $550, now $525.
Chickering Upright, medium size, rosewood case, was $500; now $460
Chickering Baby Grand, was $750; now $650
Vose Upright, walnut case, reduced to $295
Haines Brothers' Upright, was $250; now $195
Royal Upright, was $175; now $125
F. Doll Upright, was $185; now $165
Schubert, large size, fancy case, was $225; now $195
F. Doll Upright, was $185; now $165

Group No. 3—Fifth Floor

Chickering Grand Pianos, taken in exchange for new ones; and put in fine condition in our own factory. Very desirable instruments to own, either for solo playing, practical purposes or hotels:

Chickering Parlor Graud, was $850; now $295.
Chickering, fancy walnut case, was $1,000; now $450.
Two large-sized Uprights, very artistic cases; put in playing condition in our own factory, were $700 each; now $175.
Weber Parlor Grand, was $750; now $150.

Group No. 4—Basement

The group comprises Upright Pianos of different makes, taken towards the purchase of Chickering, Vose & Sons', or our other high-grade instruments:

Crown upright piano, with interior Angelus Piano Player attachment, taken in exchange for Chickering Grand, and but very little used; was $600, now $350.
Wegman upright piano, large size, beautiful case, in perfect condition; was $350, now $175.
Gabler upright piano, large size, good condition; was $350, now $155.
Raven & Bacon upright, fancy case, good condition; was $300, now $135.
Morgan & Sons upright, was $275, now $125.
Hardman upright piano, was $350, now $85.
Hampton & Sons upright, was $350, now $40.

Group No. 5—Basement

This group is composed of desirable second-hand Square Pianos, modern in design and exceptional values:

Gale, was $300; now $20.
Brainard, was $300; now $25.
McDonald, modern case, was $300; now $55.
Stulz & Bauer, modern case; beautiful in every way; was $350; now $75.
Waters Square, was $300; now $55.
Steinway, fine condition, modern, was $500; now $125.
Boardman, was $300; now $45.
Waters, was $300; now $55.
Chickering, was $500; now $125.
Chickering, was $450; now $65.
Chickering, was $450; now $90.
Chickering, was $500; now $100.
Chickering, was $500; now $100.
Weber, was $400; now $95.
Betts, was $300; now $55.
Dnnham, good style and condition, was $350; now $65.
Light & Ernst, good condition, was $300; now $65.
Mixsell, nice condition, modern, was $300; now $65.

Group of Angelus Piano Players—Fifth floor.

This group of Angelus Piano Players comprises those taken in exchange for newer models; or they have been rented, and the most of them are practically the same as new:

Angelus, rosewood case, was $250; now $195.
Angelus, oak case, was $250; now $195.
Angelus, mahogany case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, oak case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, walnut case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, rosewood case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, ebony case, was $250; now $195.

And These ORGANS

A. B. Chase, was $145; now $45.
Estey, was $150; now $45.
Shoninger, was $125; now $20.
Pelton, was $125; now $25.
Æolian, oak case, reduced to $125, with several rolls of music.
Fifth floor.

Your SERGE SUIT

THE weather has been discouraging, but weather is the king of practical jokers and is likely to warm things up in a jiffy as soon as men feel too comfortable in their Spring suits. If your serge suit is ready, the laugh will be yours, when the weather gets suddenly hot, some tomorrow.

The Wanamaker $15 Serge Suits are exactly what particular men want. Correct in style, superbly made, and absolutely fast in color—either blue or black. Coats are half-lined; trousers have belt-straps. Long, stout and regular sizes. $15 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SUMMER SHIRTS
Collars and Belts

TAN AND PLAIN WHITE SHIRTS are most favored this Summer. It's hard to keep enough of them in stock—particularly when the shirt-making is so smart and good, and the prices so low.

Today we have ready seventy-five dozen Tan Shirts in three widths of white stripes, and a hundred dozen plaited bosom White Madras Shirts; all with detached cuffs; full size and well-made; **at 50c each.**

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS

Immense variety of the smartest styles of correct belts for men—every good leather, every handsome finish. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 to $4. The newest belts are distinguished by the square tongue on the buckle, and the square hole in belt to match. These only in the better sorts, $1 and upwards.

LINEN COLLARS, 2 for 25c

These collars are to be had only at Wanamaker's. Pure linen both sides, in newest shapes; perfect fitting; matched only by collars at double their price. High turnover, straight standing, and turned point shapes. 2 for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

JACKETS at a Premium
In Everything But Price

NO; it's hardly fair to blame the present cold weather on the volcanic eruptions. There are cold days every Summer; and nobody need fear that a jacket will hang in the wardrobe all Summer, an eleemosynary contribution, to clothe and feed pestiferous moths.

Here are Jackets, in smartest styles, that will be needed constantly this Summer, and during the Fall; and prices are quite insignificant:

BLACK JACKETS—$7.50, values $10 and $12. $10, values $15 and $18. $15, values $18 to $26.

COVERT JACKETS—$5, values $7 to $10. $10, values $16.50 and $18. $13.50, values $18 to $22.50.

SILK JACKETS—$18, values $25 to $30. $25, values $30 to $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Framed PASTELS, $3

THIS is a group of fine Pastels in landscape and marine subjects, in gilt frames, with gold-burnished ornaments. Size 18x30 inches including frame. They are pictures that should sell for $6; though these are just half price—

$3 each.

Fifth floor.

Beautiful Lace Galons
At Half Price and Less

IF there were fifteen *thousand* yards of these laces we would make a great "to-do" about it, and so would you. But since we could only get fifteen hundred yards we must not call too loudly, for they will be gone in a jiffy and many might be disappointed.

The lot includes nine patterns of ecru and white Point Venise, and Net Venise laces, in irregular and motif effects; 2 to 4 inches wide. The styles and designs are exactly those that are in wide demand now, and will be wanted later for Fall dresses. Regular prices would be $1 and $1.25; these at

Fifty Cents a Yard

It is one of those fortunate chances that offers a big saving, because the quantity is small. And yet fifteen hundred yards will supply a good many people.

Main aisle.

Girls' Sailor Suits, $3

THESE are the coolest and smartest romp-around dresses that a girl can wear. They are made of most serviceable wash materials, plain chambrays and fine striped material, in desirable colorings. The waists are made in the regular boy's style, with embroidered white shield; though one pattern is trimmed in more fanciful style. Skirts are nicely gored. Regular values $5 and $6. These at **$3 a suit.** Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

What Does the Summer Cottage Need In CHINA and GLASS?

WANAMAKER'S can best supply it, whatever the wish. In Dinner Sets we show today a hundred and forty-two different varieties! Ample selection, surely, else ample does not exist. Many of these are especially suited to the Summer cottage, because of the artistic beauty of shapes and decorations, coupled with their very low prices. These, for instance:

Dinner Sets

At $6.50, worth $8.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two decorations.
At $10, worth $16.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; full flower decorations, and all pieces gilt.
At $16, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets, in a new shape; flower decorations, and all handles gilt; 100 pieces.
At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 platters; flower decorations, and all handles gilt.
At $22.50, worth $32.50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decorations, and all handles gilt.
At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations and shapes; 100 pieces; including soup tureen and 3 platters.

Water Tumblers

We have just received a thousand dozens of light blown Tumblers, in a variety of neat patterns; regularly $1.25 a dozen; these at 60c a dozen.

Chamber Toilet Sets

Richly decorated Toilet Sets, complete with covered slop-jar—
At $5 a set, from $7
At $10 a set, from $18.50.

Toilet Sets, complete with covered slop-jar, in several good decorations; specially suited for hotel or cottage use—
At $3.45 a set, worth $5

Croton or Bathroom Sets

Consisting of covered soap dish, tooth-brush holder and mug, in fine china, and a variety of decorations, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2.25, $2.75, up to $8 a set; worth one-third more.

Basement.

The Making of a Country Home

Porch Betterment

PORCH, portico, piazza, loggia, veranda—whatever you may call it—that forms the out-of-doors part of your house demands study. If you have studied and perfected it, skip this. If not, read on.

A short tour through the store reveals the following porch belongings. Information of them is grouped for your convenience:

Floor of the Porch

Rugs for all weather—Moonjs. The demand is great, the season is late, the stock will soon break. Just now the lines are full in all the dozen sizes—scarcer elsewhere. Moonj Rugs from India in the semi-barbarous styles, from Belgium in Art Nouveau figures and plain colors. Some dub the latter Algerian—but they are just Flemish Moonjs.

Suspended Benches

Heavy screw hooks in the porch ceiling, from which they hang by ropes or chains. Swinging just a little and filled with sofa pillows—for loafing or lounging they are ideal.

Of silver birch with the bark on the wood; splint seat and back; seat 36 x 19 inches, back 30 inches high. Hangs by ropes from galvanized iron rings. $10.

Of quartered oak, Flemish finish, complete with four chains and eight-inch ceiling hooks; seat 54 x 30 inches; back and arms of heavy spindles, 15 inches high. $30. Made to order in any desired oak finish.

Of rattan, finished in Lincoln green; complete with four galvanized iron chains; seat of split reed, 76 x 24 inches, with Art Nouveau denim cushions; fancy reed back, 23 inches high, with continuous roll forming arms. $30.

Hammocks

Droning bees, sultry noon, a hammock pleasantly shaded, with drowsy occupant—this is eternal fitness. We are in the eternal fitness business. We provide the Hammock. You'll have to do the rest.

Genuine Mexican Hammocks, 14 ft. long, $12; 18 ft. long, $25 and $28.
Mexican Grass Hammocks, 12 ft. long, assorted colors, 75c to $1.50.
Canvas Weave Hammocks, with pillow spreader and valance and two end bars; size of body 3½ x 7 ft.; assorted colors, $3.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The Princess Hammocks; assorted colors; $5.50 and $6.
Mercerized Cotton Hammocks, with pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; large size. $8.50.
Silkoline Hammocks, with pillow, spreader, valance and two end bars; assorted colors. $10.

Japanese Porch Screens

At some time each clear day the sunlight will evict you from your porch unless you are provided with screen or solid curtain. That being true, you need to remember and act upon the fact.

4 feet wide x 8 feet drop, 40c.
5 feet wide x 8 feet drop, 50c.
6 feet wide x 8 feet drop, 60c.
7 feet wide x 8 feet drop, 70c.
8 feet wide x 8 feet drop, 80c.
10 feet wide x 8 feet drop, $1.
12 feet wide x 10 feet drop, $1.50.
8 feet wide x 10 feet drop, $1.
10 feet wide x 10 feet drop, $1.25.
10 feet wide x 12 feet drop, $1.50.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

We also have these Screens painted green:
4 feet wide x 8 feet drop, $1.
6 feet wide x 8 feet drop, $1.50.
8 feet wide x 8 feet drop, $2.
10 feet wide x 8 feet drop, $2.50.
12 feet wide x 8 feet drop, $3.
Hooks, for suspending screen, 3c each.
Cleats and screws, for fastening rope, 6c ea.
Iron Pulleys, single, 5c each.
Iron Pulleys, double, 10c each.
Rope, super quality, 2c yard.

Porch Lamps

Dull black wrought-iron—elegant and exclusive. Our own artistic designs. A great trade is going on here this season in these lamps. Our Public never fails us when we do the worthy thing. Just wrought iron and glass, but lots of style.

Black Iron Hanging Porch Lamps, in artistic and exclusive designs:
With cylinder globes, $3.50, $5, $6.50, $8.50.
With square paneled glass sides, $6, $8.50, $9, $10.50.
Basement.

With six sides, beveled edge glass, $16.50, $18.50, $20, $25.
Bracket Porch Lamps:
Cylinder shape, at $4.
Square shape, at $7.50.
Six sides, beveled edge, at $15, $22.50, $25, $30, $37.50.

Porch Jardinieres

If your porch lacks vines—honeysuckle, rose or Virginia creeper—it should have plants in pots or vases. A porch without a touch of plant life is an incongruity. Common jardinieres are familiar enough, but some of these are novel as beautiful.

Louwelsa Ware is dark rich with blended colors in various patterns. Prices, for Jardinieres, are 7 in., $1.50; 8 in., $2.25; 10 in., $3.75; 12 in., $7.

Porcelain Jardinieres, with rich decorations in flowers and gold; 7 in., $2; 9 in., $3.50.

Royal Bonn Jardinieres, lustre ground with flowers; 7 in., $1.25; 8 in., $1.75; 9 in., $2.50.

If you think this exhausts the subject you need to know Wanamaker's better.

Basement.

Porch Furniture

First essential is durability; then comfort. Style and character follow. Chairs and rockers are only the beginning, as we count porch furniture. Settees, porch tables, swings, add to the fascinating display that invites you here, to make a restful ante-room of the breeze-blown piazza. They're described in detail:

Porch Rockers and Chairs

At $1.50—Small Sewing Rocker; maple frame, split reed seat; full round reed back, no arms; natural finish.
At $1.75—Maple Chair; flat slat back, broad arms, double-woven split reed seat; 20-in. back; natural finish.
At $2—Maple frame Rocker; broad arms, high spindle back, double-woven reed seat; natural finish.
At $2.25—Arm Chair, maple frame; double-woven reed seat and back; heavy construction and well built; 21-in. back; natural finish.
At $4.25—Maple frame Rocker; extra heavy construction; broad arms, 29-in. back; close-woven, best quality cane seat and back.
At $4.75—Porch Chair; ash frame, finished in pale green: broad arms, double woven cane seat and back; back 29 in. high.
At $3—Large Arm Chair; flat slat seat and back, bent arms; finished in bright red paint; striped with gold.
At $4—Arm Chair; full round spindle seat and back; frame of bent wood construction, finished in bright red paint, gold and black striped.
At $4.50—All-wood Porch Rocker; full round spindle seat and back, finished in bright red or green paint, gold striped.

Settees

At $4—All wood; made of 1½ inch half-round flat slats; shaped seat and back, 36 in. long, back 18 in. high; painted dark green and striped with yellow. The 4-ft. size, $4.50, in brown only. The 5-ft. size is $5, in brown or green.
At $4.50—42-in Settee, with spindle back, 28 in. high; close-woven split reed seat in natural color; finish of wood is bright red, green or natural.
At $5—42-in. Settee; seat 17 in. deep, back 21 in. high; double-woven split reed seat and back; in bright red paint.

Porch Tables

Colors are brown, forest green, bright red, or natural shellac, and can be finished any color desired. In different sorts, priced at $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

Silver Birch

Strong, substantial and artistic. Built in sizes that are right for comfort:
At $5—Large arm chair; splint seat and back.
At $8—Rocker settee; slat seat, high back.
At $8—Settee; 6 ft. 6 in. long; no back, flat slat seat, high arms, heavy legs and seat frame.
At $9—High-back settee; splint seat and back; heavy construction. Rocker settee in same size and style at this price.

Fourth floor.

And these comfortable porch or lawn pieces, with the out-door goods in the Annex Store:

Hard-wood Folding Rocking Chair, $1. Solid Comfort Steel Swing Chair, $3.75.
Reclining Canopy Chair, adjustable to any position, $4.50.

Shirt-Waist Suits

THE cool, easy dresses for home wear; as well as smarter styles for the street. Our variety is remarkably broad and satisfying; the suits are nicely made, and prices low enough.

Shirt-waist Suits of lawn or chambray, at $2.50; a variety of colors, made in various attractive styles.
Very pretty chambray Suits at $3.50, various solid colors, piped or strapped with white.
Linen or chambray Suits at $4.50, very smartly made and plaited.
Attractive chambray Suits at $4.75, prettily embroidered.
Many other styles, of course.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

QUEEN WILKES THE VICTOR

Mr. Smathers' Mare Defeats Alves in a Match Speedway Brush.

TO SETTLE TROTTING RIVALRY

Nathan Strauss's Horse Also Beaten in a Match Speedway Brush—To Settle Trotting Rivalry.

The final heat in the trotting race between E. E. Smathers's green mare Queen Wilkes and Nathan Straus's bay gelding Alves (2:09¼) came off yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River Speedway, in the presence of a large gathering of horsemen and spectators.

Mr. Straus gave Alves some preliminary work up and down the upper stretch, and then turned him over to his trainer, Timothy Sullivan, who drove in the race. Mr. Smathers drove the Queen himself, and found her very fast. The course was a half-mile straightaway, from Dyckman Street to the finishing post, near Washington Bridge. The pair got away very evenly.

Alves took the lead and gained an open length before Queen Wilkes reached her stride. Nearing the first quarter post the mare begun to close the gap foot by foot until the head of the stretch was reached, when she showed a nose in front of Alves. They begun the final drive with each driver leaning over the dashboard and urging his steed to the utmost. Alves made a desperate spurt when within a couple of hundred yards of the post, but Queen Wilkes was equal to the occasion and her burst of speed which has won so many races for her, carried her by Alves like an arrow and across the line a winner by a length in 1:06½.

This really gave Queen Wilkes two heats out of three, but the crowd clamored for a second heat and both owners assenting, the pair were jogged back to the start. Again Alves went away like a running horse and held the lead to the quarter post, where he begun to shorten his gait. Queen Wilkes reached even terms at the head of the stretch and won out as she pleased, Alves being taken in hand before the post was reached.

Several other lively brushes took place, among which was a fast half-mile between the trotters Crystal Chimes, driven by Elmer Stevens, and Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman. Freeland lost by a head in the final drive, having led all the way down the stretch.

HAMBURG COLT LED SALE.

W. C. Whitney Paid $7,000 for Son of His $60,000 Horse at the Elmendorf Offering.

The annual sale of the yearling thoroughbred horses from the famous Elmendorf Farm, in Kentucky, the property of J. B. Haggin, was held at the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, with a large crowd of horsemen from all parts of the United States and Canada. The offering is the second made by J. B. Haggin this season, his California horses from Rancho del Paso having been disposed of last week. At yesterday's sale, William C. Whitney was the largest buyer, he paying the top prices of the day and securing, among other colts, the brother to the $4,000 filly Biturica, by Hamburg-Berridale, for $7,000. For the sire of this colt, Hamburg, Mr. Whitney paid $60,000 at the dispersal of Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Stud. For Mr. Whitney, Sydney Paget paid the next highest price of the sale, $6,100, for the colt by Salvator-Biggonet.

COLLEGE CREWS PRACTICE.

Yale and Harvard Oarsmen Indulge in Light Work on the Thames.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 23.—The hard work of the Yale crews is over. This evening the work of all three crews, 'Varsity eight and four-oar, and the freshman eight, was very satisfactory to the coaches, despite the fact that weather conditions were not at all good. In connection with the four-oar crew it was announced tonight that Johnson will not row this year. Johnson is considered one of the best oarsmen in college, but his weight, 192 pounds, makes it out of the question to give him a seat.

Racing starts were tried to-day by the Harvard 'Varsity eight, and there were several quarter-mile spurts. From the float the crew seemed to have too short a reach, the cause of the stiffness resulting from the long rest after the time row of Saturday. Good work was done by the four-oar crew, coached by Blake, in varying the stroke and getting a better reach. The freshman eight rowed a half mile up stream in 3:16, the stroke being about 32. There was a strong head wind and but little favoring tide, the showing under these conditions being about fair.

Racing Yacht Lost on Land.

ST. PAUL, June 23.—The yacht Crusader B., owned by L. P. Ordway, which was to represent the White Bear Yacht Club in the races to be held off Bridgeport, Conn., to select a challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup, has been lost somewhere en route. The boat was started East by rail, and should have reached its destination last week. Effort is being made to trace the missing boat, but so far without success. The races are to take place early in July, and unless some trace of the Crusader B. shall be found soon the White Bear Club will be without a representative.

Pugilists in Coronation Bouts.

LONDON, June 23.—"Joe" Walcott, the colored pugilist, won his fight with "Tommy" West of Brooklyn for the welterweight championship on points to-night. The contest was held in connection with the coronation sporting tournament. "Kid" McFadden of San Francisco was knocked out by "Ben" Jordan, the English pugilist, in the fifteenth round of his fight. Among those present were several well-known boxers and American jockeys, and the amateur pugilists from Harvard and Yale Universities. It was decided to-night that the English 'Varsity men should meet the Harvard and Yale boxers July 1.

Jockey Reiff Won on Lisette.

PARIS, June 23.—Lisette, ridden by J. Reiff, (American,) won the race for the Prix Semendria at the Saint Cloud meeting to-day. W. K. Vanderbilt's Nettle, on which MacGinn (American) had the mount, was second.

Tax Receiver Koelimer on Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—John Koelimer, ex-Receiver of Taxes in New Rochelle, who was indicted in February last by the Westchester County Grand Jury for the alleged misappropriation of $7,000 of the funds of the City of New Rochelle, was placed on trial before County Judge Platt this day. When court rose this afternoon the jury had been obtained, and the opening of the State will take place in the morning. Mayor Clarke of New Rochelle will be one of the witnesses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Contract Surgeon David W. Overton is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to New York City.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers is transferred from tha Third Infantry to tha Ninth Infantry, Company A.

Capt. Russell C. Landron is transferred from tha Ninth Infantry to tha Third Infantry, Company G.

Capt. William F. Rittler, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Duchesne for duty.

Second Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., recently appointed, is attached to the Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will report to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty, and upon tha completion thereof will be ordered to join his company at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The following-named officers are detailed for service in the Ordnance Department—First Lieutenants:

Walter G. Penfield, First Infantry.
Hanson B. Black, Artillery Corps.
Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps.

The officers named are assigned to duty at tha Sandy Hook proving ground.

Capt. Charles J. Bailey is relieved from his present duties at the Sandy Hook proving ground, and will take station at Fort Totten for the purpose of disbursing tha funds appropriated by Congress for the purchase of submarine mines and tha necessary appliances to oparate them in closing tha channels leading to principal seaports; and for continuing torpedo experiments.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. J. Boush is ordered to command the Scorpion, July 1.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Halsey is detached from command of the Manila when out of commission and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. W. V. N. Powelson is ordered to Washington, June 26, for examination for retirement, then home to await orders.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Dougherty, Ensigns W. G. Briggs, G. T. Pettengill, L. A. Cotton, J. A. Schofield, H. J. Elson, and J. S. Graham, and Assistant Surgeon R. C. Holcomb are detached from the Manila when out of commission and ordered home to await orders.

Surgeon J. W. Ross (retired) is ordered to the Pensacola Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans is ordered to tha naval station at Port Royal.

Surgeon C. T. Hibbett is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home to await orders, reporting en route to the Surgeon General.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Buffalo reached Malta June 21.

The Topeka reached La Guayra June 21.

The Eagle sailed, June 21, from Havana for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Hartford reached Havana June 22.

The Chicago reached Havre June 22.

The Lancaster reached Lambert Point June 22.

The Sterling reached Lambert Point June 23.

The Kentucky and New Orleans sailed, June 23, from Koba for Nagasaki.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WRIGHT & GARFIELD.—An attachment for $2,400 has been granted by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court against Wright & Garfield, stockbrokers, of 44 Broadway, with branch offices at 30 West Twenty-third Street and 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who closed up on June 14 and disappeared, in favor of Benjamin L. Turner, for money deposited by himself ($100) as margin, and by Gerard Mallet of this city $1,300, and Chauncey B. McCreery of New London, Conn., $1,000, who assigned their claims to Mr. Turner. It was stated that members of the firm of Frederick U. Wright and J. A. L. Garfield could not be found, and that all the leaves of their books in the main office containing entries of money deposited had been torn out. Mr. McCreery received several letters and telegrams from the firm urging him to invest in United States Steel stock, and Mr. Garfield went to New London to see him personally and induced him on April 5 to invest $1,000. He received notice from the firm that they had bought fifty shares of the stock from one broker and fifty shares from another broker, but Mr. McCreery says he recently learned from these two brokers that they never had any such transaction with the firm, and he believes that the firm never purchased the stocks, but simply converted his money to their own use. Deputy Sheriff Fogarty levied on the furniture in the three offices of the firm.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SARAH ANN ABBOTT.—Sarah Ann Abbott of 289 Amsterdam Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,510, in the shape of five judgments obtained against her in 1894 for services, materials, and as a surety.

NATHAN KREISS.—Nathan Kreiss, manufacturer of dress and cloak trimmings at 113 Mercer Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,038 and assets of $1,284, consisting of stock, $250; machinery, $750; chattel mortgage for $350; accounts, $278, and cash in bank, $6. He has been in business three years.

JACOB ZIEGEL.—Jacob Ziegel, manufacturer of matresses and cots at 1,908 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,162 and assets $623, consisting of stock, $242; fixtures and safe, $236, and accounts, $145. The largest creditors are the P. R. Mitchell Company, $1,589; Wilkens Brothers, $783, and Taylor & Ellis, $521.

MORRIS BERNSTEIN.—Morris Bernstein of 1 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,262 and no assets. The debts were all contracted at Mount Vernon from 1895 to 1901. There is a deficiency judgment against him for $7,500 in favor of the Home Building and Loan Association of Mount Vernon, and he owes R. J. Cowen & Son, formerly of 22 West Fourth Street, $800 for clothing bought in 1895.

M. B. OCHS' SONS.—David Ochs of 163 East Eighty-seventh Street and Bernard Ochs of 120 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, who formerly did business as M. B. Ochs' Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at 330 Church Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with known liabilities of $35,552 and fourteen claims unknown, and no assets. They gave up business in September, 1895. Among the creditors are Martin B. Ochs, $16,070; Minetta Ochs, $5,788; Milwaukee Worsted Mills, $2,807; Emanuel Hey & Co., Philadelphia, $2,294; Union Knitting Company, $518.

COHEN & KAPLANSKY.—Morris D. Cohen and Henry Kaplansky, who composed the firm of Cohen & Kapiansky, manufacturers of trimmings, formerly at 101 Wooster Street up to July, 1901, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The firm's liabilities are $4,865, to three creditors, the State Bank, $4,000; J. Thompson & Co., $613, and Reuben Rosenberger & Co., $252. Mr. Kaplansky has individual liabilities of $8,300, all on notes to the order of Reuben Rosenberger & Co., who failed in July, 1901, held by the Varick Bank, $7,000, and the State Bank, $1,300.

JESSE S. MERRILL.—Jesse S. Merrill of 25 Broad Street, who resides at Montclair, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,156 and assets of $50 in cash. He was formerly a partner with S. C. Heiliz, as brokers, at Tacoma, Washington, from August, 1899, to April 1, 1900, and he owes $1,000 to the Downing, Hopkins Company of Seattle on the firm account. George Vanderbilt of this city is a creditor for $400 on a note of Mr. Merrill's, payable to the Metropolitan Bank of Tacoma, which note is now held by Mr. Vanderbilt.

ARTHUR J. KAHN.—A meeting of the creditors of Arthur J. Kahn, doing business as Arthur J. Kahn & Co., wholesale dealer in watches and diamonds, at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 10 Exchange Place. Sixteen claims aggregating $65,000 were proved. The election for a trustee resulted in a tie vote between Daniel P. Hays and Mr. Force Scott, and the meeting was adjourned to give some of the creditors a chance to perfect their powers of attorney. Mr. Kahn was present and was sworn, but his examination was deferred. The schedules show liabilities $302,624, and nominal assets $222,066.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN COKE AND GAS COMpany—Commercial Cable Building Company $218
ARENDT, Morton—C. S. Hayes..... 46
ARCHIBALD, Henry—Crane & Clark..... 198
BOWEN, Abner T., Samuel T. Bussy, and Mary E.—W. H. McWhister..... 603
BRENER, Levi—J. C. Bergen..... 240
BERK, Charles—Crandall & Godley Company 718
CARROLL, Peter—A. Homischfeger..... 139
CARSON, Edward, and John S. H. Petit—S. Anstein and another..... 421
CONDICT, Emmeline G. H.—New York Protestant Episcopal Public School..... 129
COHEN, Abraham—M. Levine 299
DREYER, Alice—A. Crawford and another 656
EAST INDIA COMPANY—A. Warrendorff 133
EISENHUTH HORSELESS VEHICLE Company—F. S. Alder..... 63
FINKELSTEIN, Paul—W. Stern..... 118
FRANK VOGEL COMPANY—W. A. Leggett and another..... 580
FISHMAN, Max—S. Solomon..... 33
GINSBERG, Samuel—F. Sederke..... 4,598
HARRIS, Israel, Isidore Kleinman, and Isaiah Zionson—M. London..... 160
HEDDEN, Viner J., Charles R., Louis O., and Samuel S. Bryant..... 2,428
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMpany—A. Fasy and another..... 389
INVERNIZZI, Enrico—T. J. Dunn..... 149
JAMISON, Albert S.—Boorum & Pease Company 32
KREISS, John Henry—M. Kreiss..... 412
KEELER, Edward B.—A. J. Arons..... 358
KINGSLEY, Henry E.—I. Haft..... 37
LUCAS, Sadie—H. D. Greenwald and another 49
LEVY, Samuel M.—Ferdinand Cahn and another 629
LAWSON, Samuel, and Alonzo T. Welch—J. C. Cashman, costs..... 96
LUDWIG, Bernhard J. and Isidor—M. T. Bates, costs 117
MEEKS, Samuel A.—E. G. Schultz..... 1,921
MASON, Henry W.—C. J. Zimmermann.. 103
MEYER, Albert A.—C. E. Miller..... 81
MARKERT, Anton, Sr., and Lizzia A.—E. P. Hincke and another, costs..... 160
MAYER, Henry W.—W. J. Smith..... 155
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—T. Lenane and another..... 580
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—The Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company. 6,038
PRITCHARD, Richard, and Henry and Bernath Krausz, as Marshal—E. J. Poizkranas 143
PERUSS, William, Jr.—H. Plumer..... 1,158
ROCK, Matthew—J. G. Walsh..... 70
ROGERS, Oscar L.—J. B. Bonnett..... 206
ROSENFELD, Hyman—M. Ehrmann..... 25
RICHARDSON, Thomas D.—A. Schniederhoff and another..... 311
RUEGE, John George—L. Storm & Co.... 496
SCHRENK, Wenzel and Anton, and Andreas Bauer, Carl Herman, and Oscar E. Wehrle—W. P. Fuller & Co., costs.. 126
SPINDLER, Emil—E. W. Ebert..... 104
SIRE, Leander—Town Topics Publishing Company 110
SIRE, Leander—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company 357
SALKIN, Elix E. and William—H. W. McCauley 197
STERN, George—S. D. Rosenthal 34
STANDARD CAN COMPANY—S. A. Jennings and another..... 900
SIEGEL, Joseph—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, costs..... 50
SCHELL, Henry C.—W. A. Price..... 2,223
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS COMPANY—G. O. Shields 287
WARD, Patrick J.—Sann Brothers' Company 206
WOLF, George—J. J. Kelly..... 37
WOLFF, Zndik and Chany—M. Bader.... 112
WIELAND, Leonard S.—R. Von Hope.... 214
WUND, Charles—C. B. Fletcher and another 71
YOUNG, Victor—M. C. Forbes..... 315

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

New One Will Be Made for the Session Beginning Nov. 10.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—A new calendar will be made for the session of the Court of Appeals which will commence on Monday, Nov. 10, 1902, on which will be placed those appeals in which returns and notices of argument, with proofs of service, ahall have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court on or before Oct. 1, 1902. Causes on the present calendar need not be renoticed, but will be called in their order and disposed of before the new calendar is taken up. The new calendar is ordered for the reason that the present one, made a year ago, is nearly exhausted.

The calendar for Tuesday, June 24, is Nos. 207, 208, 209, 480, 120, 210, 211, and 212.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

119—Di Giorgio Importing & SS. Co. vs. Mercedante.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from tha City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
2—Dempsey vs. Wells.
3—Wanzor vs. Sturgis.
4—Erdman ve. Man. Ry. Co.
5—Townsend vs. Baere.
6—Turner vs. same.
7—Latner va. same.
8—Cochrane vs. same.
9—Heidsieck vs. same.
10—Greeff vs. same.
11—Wilmerding vs. same.
12—Luckemeyer vs. same.
13—Morrison ve. same.
14—Muser vs. same.
15—Sidenberg vs. same.
16—Field vs. same.
17—Auffmordt vs. same.
18—Lewis ve. same.
19—McBurnie vs. same.
20—Mills vs. same.
21—Johnson vs. same.
22—Mevill va. same.
23—Jaffray vs. same.
24—Murray va. Marx.
25—In re Signsil.
26—In re Gahrmann.
27—Hausing vs. Scott.
28—Bloomingdale vs. Luchow.
29—McNulty vs. City of New York.
30—Knapp vs. Bonsell.
31—In re Jahn.
32—McDonough ve. Haffen.
33—In re Rose.
34—Tuthill vs. Hart.
35—In re E. 182d St.
36—In ra E. 172d St.
37—In re E. 173d St.
38—In re Valentine Av.
39—Cornwell ve. Cornwell.
40—Mitchell vs. Depew.
41—In re Ritchie.
42—Bradley vs. Wolf.
43—Baird vs. Campbell.
44—Same vs. Allen.
45—Campbell vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1416—In re Daly Av.
1379—In ra E. 168th St., River Av. to Concourse.
1679—In re Old Pier No. 15.
78—In re Wendover Av.
1412—In re E. 163d St.
1306—In re Elm St.
1306—In re Longfellow St.
724—In re E. 162d St., Jerome Av. to Concourse.
1414—In re E. 196th St.
1356—In re St. Paul's Place.
1377—In re Ritter Pl.
96—In ra E. 168th St., Cromwell Ave. Cossing.
1419—In re Public Place at E. 161st St.
1718—In re Public Park at Spuyten Duyvil Road.
1719—In re E. 162d St.
1407—In re W. 164th St.
1735—Tompkins vs. Continental Bank.
1736—Mercantile Credit Co. vs. Weil Broe. & Co.
1737—Underhill vs. Underhill.
1740—Kaiser vs. Adanrl.
1739—In re Twin.
1738—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit G. Co.
1741—In re E. 173d St.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

15178—Tucker vs. Rauchfuss.
15243—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
14549—Goldstein vs. Egner.
14952—Bollee vs. Bollee.
15862—Glaser vs. Glaser.
15196—Block vs. Pick.
15279—Gillin Print Co. vs. Tillotson.
14404—Browning vs. Nash.
14947—Manhattan Gloves Leather Co. vs. Pings & Pinner Co.
14543—Treacy vs. Kamak.
14491—Schimmer vs. Baldwin.
6384—Gully vs. City of New York.
6385—Deering vs. same.
6437—Johnson vs. same.
6812—Wyner vs. same.
13605—Phillipe vs. Vogel.
14931—Henking vs. Clifton.
11657—Deering vs. Boehmer.
14989—Gomley vs. Kilgour.
15119—Meles vs. Rhoads.
15173—Pierce vs. McCafferty.
15272—Am. Watch Tool Co. vs. Moberg Elec. Clock Co.
15175—McManus vs. City of New York.
15446—Brown vs. Brown.
12849½—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.
13272—Brentel vs. Billhelmer.
15418—Rosenberg vs. Levy.
5278—Thonges vs. Keenan.
5286—Banker vs. Schade.
5289—Corbett vs. Hardy
5290—Graves vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5291—Vreeland vs. Ledoux.
5292—Connelly vs. Warwick.
5293—Jaslowsky vs. Schirt.
5296—Trussler vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
5298—Sampson vs. Terry.
5299—Heak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5302—Hanmer vs. Lock Stuh Check Co.
5304—Veitri vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5305—Hexter vs. Rosenthal.
5307—Spencer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5088—Casper vs. same.
5130—Lassberg vs. same.
5121—Bracca vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MscLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

4400—Brown vs. Man. Ry. Co.
14933—McCabe vs. City of New York.
5035—Foley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15352—Germershausen vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
13068—Morrison vs. Smith.
5082—Barsen vs. City of New York.
4547—Nat. B'way Bk. vs. Sampson.
4533—Tull vs. Trust.
12706—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
4904—Tannenbaum vs. Bauman.
490—Sama vs. Frank.
5096—Stahl vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.———J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.———J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bstts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Hall on ground floor in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Ellen Walsh.
2—Jane Lee.
3—Jacob Sussman.
4—Morris Lesser or Bernstein.
5—Charles C. Peck.
6—Susan H. Van Nort.
7—Pierre Lacroix.
8—Emily M. Lord.
9—William G. Walter.
10—Samuel Weinberg.
11—Same.
12—C. Godfrey Gunther.
13—William H. Hastings.
14—Henry C. Wooley.
15—Ell J. Blake.
16—William M. Rice.
17—George Barandon.
18—Same.
19—Mathias Harford.
20—Johanna Beet.
21—Charles A. Harned.
22—Bridget Killey.
23—Amanda Fette.
24—Charlee Fette.
25—William Fette.
26—Marcus P. Woodruff.
27—Elizabeth J. Jennings.
28—Henry B. Helmke.
29—John Sutton.
30—Regina Binninger.
31—Jacob Binninger.
32—Edward Kilpatrick.
33—Mary H. Bunker.
34—Betsey Levi.
35—Same.
36—Joseph P. Dishrow.
37—Henry Havemeyer.
38—Francis S. Raymond
39—T. Addison Richards.
40—Christian Franck.
41—William R. Renwick
42—Henry Day.
43—Julia R. Hunting.
44—Ernest Freise.
45—Eliza J. McFadden.
46—Frank Ashton.
47—Catharine Kelly.
48—Dennis J. Herlihy.
49—Patrick Cunningham.
50—Henry Newman.
51—Mary Clifford.
52—Mary C. Adams.
53—James Malone.

Wills for prohate at 10:30 A. M.

Enoch Vreeland, Bridget Ferguson, Henry Kammerer, Emil Knoll, Mary A. Wood, Philip Bonton, Michael Campion, Thomas Devine, Angelo S. Arias, Garrett P. Ducey, John M. Jones, Henry J. Burchell, Julius C. Levine,

At 11 A. M.

John Totten.

At 2 P. M.

Frantiska Mraz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstons Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3281—Perlmnter vs. Binnemthal.
3359—Bloob vs. Lindsley. Short causes.
5623—Campbell vs. Tuiocb.
4472—Blumberg vs. Denotovicb.
5676—Bruns vs. Schulz.
4677—Erler vs. Welngarten.
5947—Breslin vs. Adams, &c., Pressmen's Association.
5101—Fellman vs. Lyon.
6019—Hamilton Bank vs. Lawson.
5986—Reed vs. Alexander.
5941—Merker vs. Walsh.
6007—Frenkel vs. Post.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Brownstons Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2585—Hoefler vs. Sajnn.
2582—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Shulthels.
3816—Purcell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3082½—Weil vs. Dean Plaster Co.
3121—Kuhn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2254—Flanagan vs. same.
6068½—Mitterwallner ve. Supreme Lodge, &c.
3776½—Barondess vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3777½—Prince vs. sams.
3778½—Steinlitz vs. same.
3619—Harris vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1831—Karelson vs. Dryfoos.
3141—O'Hara vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
63½—Ringler & Co. vs. Eberepacher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstona Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3430—Simmons va. Bloomingdals.
3431—Wayl vs. same.
3592—Malons vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
3596—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
674—Freeman ve. First Hung. Cong., &c.
1108—Alborg vs. Scott Brothers.
2909½—Gilroy vs. Sonn.

CITY COURT—Part II.—Trial term adjourned. Court opens with Aspinall, J., presiding, for ex parte business and motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Mary L. Kindberg, Mary Quick, Philip Gehlbach, Emilia Zanz, Emilie Wolpert, and Joseph C. Emis.

The accounting in the estates of Elizabeth Robinson, Jeremiah P. Rohinson, and Jonathan Gaul.

The real estate of John M. Ward.

The estates of Charles L. Fougera, (order to show cause,) and John J. McGarry.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 71—The will of Mary Gilroy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Smith vs. Wilson—Frederick Wiener, Neil vs. Kelly—Gerard Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Brommer vs. Feahan—Algernon S. Norton. Davies vs. Heinrich—Charles E. F. McCann. Kuhl va. Masche, (two cases)—William J. A. McKim. Brandon vs. Clark—Charles A. Pope Caldwell. Fowler vs. Schein—Charles C. Peters. Mertens vs. Mertens—Daniel O'Connell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatahle va. Louis Lippman et al., (two cases)—Frank P. Young.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maxcan, J.; Part III., Herrick, J.; Part IV., White, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1700—Cleveland vs. Cromwell.
2958—Serwar vs. Serwer.
5013—Mahoney vs. Met-Life Ins. Co.
4264—Kapella vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
2220—Frasell vs. Hoffman House.
5010—Coleman vs. Inman.
4901—Mulcrons vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
2383—Peterson vs. Schischt.
1679—Simmons vs. Cioffi.
4822—Lasber vs. Rosenswelg.
2749—U. S. ex rel. McAllister vs. Churchyard et al.
2382—Rotolo vs. Dingee.
2250—Cozine vs. Palmer.
3176—Harry A. Bradley, an habitual drunkard.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,026.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part 1.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Coldwell.
Same ve. Shepherd.
Same vs. Satterthwaite.
Same ve. Smith.
Same vs. Parker.
Same vs. Allen.
Same vs. Jones.
Same vs. Gross.
Same vs. Gasper.
Same vs. Harvey.
Same vs. Jacobson.
Same vs. McNamara.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Trial term adjourned. Court opens with Aspinall, J., presiding, for ex parte business and motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The wills of Mary L. Kindberg, Mary Quick, Philip Gehlbach, Emilia Zanz, Emilie Wolpert, and Joseph C. Emis.

The accounting in the estates of Elizabeth Robinson, Jeremiah P. Rohinson, and Jonathan Gaul.

The real estate of John M. Ward.

The estates of Charles L. Fougera, (order to show cause,) and John J. McGarry.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 71—The will of Mary Gilroy.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution vs. Kaplan—Georga B. Ackerly, to sell. Cohen vs. Young—Frederick N. Van Zandt, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

1053—McCormack vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
1045—Tallon vs. same.
1079—Sherin vs. same.
907—Elmers vs. same.
822—Same ve. same.
885—Moller vs. same.
886—Faber vs. same.
1130—Randall vs. same.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1112—Proper vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1114—Leonard vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1119—Weher vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
954—Tuohy vs. Hirsh et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1120.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for Tuesday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

41—Dinkel vs. Gorey.
48—Anderson vs. Smith.
50—Herrman vs. Goltze.
51—Same vs. same.
59—Seaman vs. Allen Adv. Co.
61—Reynolds vs. Harlem River Stone Supply Co.
64—Stilwell vs. Cannon.
64½—Moore ve. Cannon.
66—Sylveetria vs. Hudson River Stone Supply Co.
68—Stokes vs. Butterick Pub. Co.
69—Lindsey vs. Lindsey.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48
Fionr, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	10.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western oreamery	.22¼

CHICAGO, June 23.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 74½@75½c; No. 2 red, 80@81c; No. 2 yellow corn, 66½c; No. 2 oats, 42½@44¼c; No. 2 white, 49@49½c; No. 3 white, 48¼@50c; No. 2 rye, 59@60c; fair to choice malting barley, 68@70c; flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.74; prime timothy seed, $3.85@$3.90; mess pork, per bbl, $18.25@$18.30; lard, per 100 lb, $10.60; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.85@$10.95; dry salted, 90c; shoulders, (boxed,) 85@85¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.90@$11; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grades, $8.35.

COTTON.—A substantial net gain was scored in the cotton market, with prices at the close about top for the session. The shorts were loath to believe in the market during the forenoon, but found offerings very scarce, and later beat a retreat to clear of bullish cables from the English market to-day. The market opened firm, with prices 3@7 points higher on eager demand from the more timid shorts and some foreign buying, based upon a strong abowing by the Liverpool market and upon dry weather news from Texas. Not

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders, and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, uncqualled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all Landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara	July 3	8 days	$15.50
1000 Islands	July 3	8 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes.	July 3	5 days	28.50
Bermuda	July 19	11 days	44.00

Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, dine in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

VACATION TOURS!

Under personal escort, all expenses included.
July 3, Niagara Falls, 3 days.....$15.00
July 3, Thousand Islands, 3 days.....15.50
July 4, Atlantic City, 3 days.....11.00
July 4, Thous. Isls., Montreal, &c., 9 days. 55.00
July 5, Nova Scotia, 12 days.....54.50
July 5, Bermuda, 10 days.....44.00
July 7, Minnenpolis, (transportation only). 31.50
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

AL-FOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron sea-going steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only fish boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

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R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

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THE ONLY BRICK AND STONE HOTEL IN THE COOLEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
Modern in all appointments. Correctly managed. World-famous fishing, boating, sailing, golf, &c. Booklet. ALFRED S. AMER, Gananoque, Ont.

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Modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills. Every convenience. Golf, tennis. Moderate rates. L. Richardson.

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Eightssnth season opens June 15th to Oct. 6th; fine bass fishing; drives; bowling, tennis, and rowing. For descriptive booklet and rates address C. F. SMITH & SON, Proprietors, Swanton, Vt.

Surrogate Notices.

PAYTEN, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. PAYTEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, William F. Clars, at No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1902.—HUGH O'DONNELL, MARGARET S. CARLIN, Executors. WILLIAM F. CLARE, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh1-1awGmTu

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OPENS JUNE 28.
200 Large Airy Rooms. Transient, $3.50 per day and up. Unequaled Surf Bathing.
No Hay Fever, Malaria, or Mosquitoes. Cool.
Special Rates for 4th July Holiday.
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BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y. opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representatives at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.
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BONAIRE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Bracing Sea Breezes. Right on water front Great South Bay. Now open. Sun parlor. Diagrams. F. J. Tobias, 261 Broadway, or writs for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

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Situated on golf links. COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payne, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

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Grand location, shady grounds; every modern appointment; boating, bathing, fishing; terms moderate.
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Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable.
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New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; tabls excellent; beautifully laid out grounds; on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan. Send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

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FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 28th.
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.

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OPENS JUNE 14th.
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington. GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

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OPEN FROM JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Amusements: Walontha Golf Club. Tennis Courts. Ping-Pong. Through parlor car on 8:45 A. M. train N. Y. C. & H. R. R., arrives Richfield Springs 4:45 P. M.
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Munnatawket Hotel
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BOATING, FISHING, DRIVING, CASINO, TENNIS, MUSIC.
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Large, shady grounds, extending to the river. First-class table. Music daily and evenings. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated Booklet.

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Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.
Bathe open June 10th. Pavilion open June 19th. Send for pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Pure spring water. Forest preserve, 2,780 acres.
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Its range is 12,000 square miles. A light that casts its rays into five States.
BOATING, GOLF, MUSIC, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Addition to dining room, seating for 150 more guests. Special rates to guests arriving before July 4.
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Will open June 20th for the season.
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TWO HOURS BY NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R.
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GOLF LINKS, BOATING, FISHING, DRIVING; DAILY CONCERTS.
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SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS.
1300 feet elevation. Accommodates 200
All modern conveniences; fine orchestra, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, &c. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS,
Greenfield, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE WAWBEEK, CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Under new management. On Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,300 ft. Special rates for June. Mrs. M. Lundrigan, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOTEL BRIGHTON

On edge of Ocean.
NOW OPEN.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Write for terms and descriptive booklet.
J. T. & L. G. MACDOWELL.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

West End, Long Branch, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Ping-Pong.
Special rates to Bachelors.
ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD, Manager.

Lake Hopatcong.

HOTEL BRESLIN

ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
40 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.
Now open under the management of
JOHN B. QUINN,
of the Plaza Hotel, New York.

f,200 ft. above the sea—Cool Nights—No Mosquitoes. Terms and Booklets at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

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AND EIGHT COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Chritopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 7B, Bernardsville.

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HATHAWAY INN AND COTTAGES,
Deal Beach, N. J.—Casino with Cafe and Grill. Golf Links. Now Open.
WM H. WARBURTON, Prop.

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THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Unobstructed view of ocean. Open June 21. Modern appointments; golf links.
E. M. RICHARDSON.

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OCEAN CITY N. J. The Queen City by the sea. See Sunday adv't, or Times bureau.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
IN
Three Hours
VIA
New Jersey Central

PASSING THROUGH LAKEWOOD.
Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Sta. (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

ATLANTIC CITY.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Open all year. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet. Golf privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
HOWARD WHITE, JR., Manager.
D. S. WHITE, President.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Francaise; tabls d'hote; restaurant cafe.
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NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,

Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

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HOTEL TOURAINE AND ANNEX,

Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel; opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; hilliards, shuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet.
E. V. WALDORF, Prop.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPENS JUNE 26.
A WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
HOTEL OF HIGHEST CLASS.
Illustrated Booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, Cookman Av., near ocean. Enlarged, thoroughly renovated. Open all year. Modern appointments. F. W. BOCK,
Former Steward Ward Liners.

THE WASHINGTON, 7th Av., two blocks from ocean; excellent cuisine; all outside rooms. N. M. Colby, Prop.

THE STIRLING, Sunset Av., three doors from beach. All outside rooms. E. W. ALLEN.

THE YORKSHIRE, Full ocean view. Select cottages quarter. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD.

NEW ENGLAND.

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"He thee hither for health and happiness."
Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn.

On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Delightfully cool.
If you wish to visit one of the most charming Summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful combination of seashore and country and a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to
J. E. CHATFIELD,
106 East 15th St., N. Y.
First tee and last green of golf course directly in front of hotel.
Our representatives will call upon request.

LITCHFIELD

Mineral Springs,
CONNECTICUT.
South Farms Inn and Cottages.
Fronting on Bantam Lake. Now open. Everything appertaining to an Ideal Health Resort; elevation 1,200 feet; in the Berkshire Hills. New York office, 503 5th Av.
CHARLES H. SHELLEY, Manager.
J. DICKMAN BROWN, Owner.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN,

WINTER HARBOR, ME.
Ideal Resort.....Always Cool.....Swimming Pool.....All Outdoor Sports.
OPENS JULY 1ST. Send for booklet.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager, Winter Harbor, Me.

New Hampshire.

Intervale House and Cottages, White Mountains,

INTERVALE, N. H.
Now Open. Unsurpassed views of White Mountain Range and Saco Valley. Spacious grounds for outdoor sports. Hotel perfectly appointed. Many rooms with private baths. Excellent golf links. Special rates for June. For rates and illustrated booklets, address H. S. MUDGETT, Proprietor, Intervale, N. H.

What WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. Profile House and 15 Private Cottages
Clientage, location, appointments, cuisine, first among leading Summer resorts. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Fine livery and saddle horse service. Address C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

MONADNOCK HOUSE,

White Mountains, Colebrook, N. H.—Delightfully situated in mountainous country; 1,200 feet elevation; fishing and hunting; fine driving, sublime scenery; all natural attractions; house perfectly appointed; steam heat, electric lights, electric bells; excellent cuisine; fine livery attached; terms $7 to $14 per week. Address for circulars, T. G. Rowan & Co., Props.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER. BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains, N. H.

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BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

Directly on beach; perfect cuisine; excellent music; fine bathing, boating, driving, and wheeling.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET UPON REQUEST.
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WATCH HILL, R. I.
Overlooking Bay and Ocean. Fine Music Hall and Orchestra. Elevator. Only house with electric lights. Near bathing beach. Golf. Accommodates 250. Booklet, 3 Park Pl., C. A. STONE, Mgr., Watch Hill, R. I., (late of Palm Beach, Fla.)

THE COLD SPRING HOUSE

OPEN JUNE 23D.
Fine boating, bathing, fishing, and golf.
T. C. PEIRCE & SON, Wickford, R. I.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
15 miles at sea. America's greatest ocean resort.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

In the Green Mountains. Elevator, electric lights; all outdoor sports; excellent cuisine.
FRANK J. QUINN, Propr.

In the Heart of the Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
House remodeled. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis. Booklets, &c. CHAS. A. DUNN.

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Delightful situation in Green Mountains; rates, $1.25 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send for booklet.

BRANDON INN, Modern. Excellent cuisine. Brandon, Vt.
Midst of the Green Mountains and the lake regions; golf and all outdoor sports. Geo. Q. Pattee.

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HOTEL PILGRIM,

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
(UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.)
Appointments and service strictly first-class; house situated on a high bluff overlooking ocean; fine bathing, boating, and fishing. A. B. Davis, Prop.
Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

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WARM SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA.

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

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MUNCHEN HOTEL REICHSHOF.—Finest family hotel in central, open position; medium prices.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE NEW KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP., PA.

Under new ownership and management.
REOPENS JULY 1ST.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ½ mile of broad plazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT,
Propts., Haddon Hall, LEWIS T. BRYANT,
Atlantic City N. J. Manager.

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The Swiftwater, Pocono Mountains, Penn.; 20th season; same management; special rates May, June; electric lights; particulars and circulars upon application. The Swiftwater, Swiftwater, Monroe Cr Penn.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Dingman's Ferry.

THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing. W. E. KERN.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.

*Kaiserin..Jne 24, 10 AM	Kaiserin..July 22, 10 AM
Kronprinz, July 1, noon	Kronprinz, July 29, noon
Kaiser..July 15, 10 AM	Kaiser..Aug. 12, 10 AM

*From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—South'pton, Afternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich..June 26,10 AM	Barbarossa..Jy 17,10 AM
Lulse.....July 3, 10 AM	Bremen...July 24, 10 AM
Kr'furst..July 10,10 AM	Friedrich..July 31, 1 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Aller...June 28, 10 AM	Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM
Hoh'stern..July 5, 9 AM	Aller....Aug. 7, 10 AM
Lahn.....July 19, 8 AM	Lahn....Aug. 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F.Bism'ck..Jne 26,10 AM	F.Bism'ck..Jly 24, 10 AM
Columbia..June 28, 10 AM	Columbia..Jly 31, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Bluecher..Jn 24,7:30 AM	Pennsyl'a..July 8, 8 AM
Waldersee..Jly.1,1:30 PM	Moltke..July 15, 10 AM

Delightful Summer Cruises

During JULY AND AUGUST
No way to the North Cape, to the Baltic Sea and the Capitals of Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Denmark.
BY THE PALATIAL CRUISING STEAMER
Prinzessin Victoria Luise.
For illustrated pamphlets and itinerary apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..Jne 25, 10 AM	St. Louis..July 2, 10 AM
*Kensington..Jly1, 2 PM	Philadelphia..July 9, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland..Jne 28, noon	Finland..July 5, noon
Zeeland....July 5, noon	Vaderland..July 19, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MENOMINEE..... July 2, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..... July 5, 5 A. M.
MANITOU..... July 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..... July 19, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA..... July 26, 9:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest fares, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, fetters of credit, travelers' cheques, etc., can be had by applying to
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

Glasgow via Londonderry,
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Columbia..June 28, noon	Anchoria..July 12 noon
Furnessia..July 5, noon	Ethiopia..July 19, noon

First saloon, $50 and upwards.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Jne 28, 11 AM	Campania, July 19, 2 PM
Lucania, July 5, 2 PM	Umbria, July 26, 9:30 AM
Etruria, July 12, 6 AM	Lucania, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

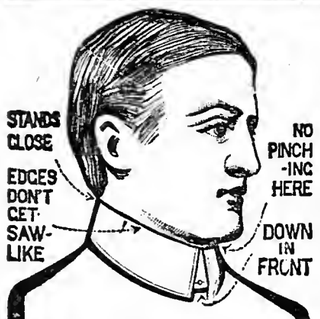
Oceanic..June 25, 8:30 AM	Germanic....July 9, noon
Majestic..July 2, noon	Teutonic..July 16, Noon
Celtic, July 4, 5 P M	Cymric....July 18, 4 PM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouvsr.
JAPAN, CHINA A



Cluett "RADNOR"
Arrow "AINSLIE"

Many of life's miseries come from ill-fitting collars. The remedy is at your disposal.

CLUETT or MONARCH SHIRTS go with these collars—they're all made in the same factory. To be had where men's goods are sold.



B&K

TRIED AND TRUE

The oldest Summer fabric is the Serge—blue or black.

It is never out of fashion. It is a tasteful and trustworthy fabric.

$10 to $25 a suit.

Ours are guaranteed as to fit and color.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE
Open Saturday till 11 p. m.

A Kodak Vacation

is the ideal one. A pictorial souvenir of the people you meet and the things you see. No trouble—a delight in fact if you let us help you to start right. Lowest prices.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8:30 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
Attention! Britons' Grand Coronation Night Thurs., June 26.
At 9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS AND HIS Opera Company
in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Saturday Mat. at 4..Extra Mat. July 4

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD SQ. THEA. Last 5 Nts. Last Mat. Sat.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
Thursday, July 3 The Defender Seats on sale Monday, June 30.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"Capital attraction."—Eve. Sun. CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. WED. Best Seat, 50c.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT. "SAID PASHA."

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs, 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Rohinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in EL CAPITAN

WALLACKS. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. This is the Last Week. Rice's Great SHOW GIRL

To-Night Is the night AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN
TED MARKS' BIG VARIETIES. Seats 50c.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS BAND CARNIVALS.
Mid arctic breezes.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Lederer's Newest. THE WILD ROSE

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).
9TH DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 24.
Sheepshead Bay Handicap and 5 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars, [illegible] surface cars, transfer direct to

BROKER SCULLY PUT OUT

Money Exchange Privilege on Ellis Island Taken Away.

Secretary Shaw Acts on the Recommendation of Commissioner Williams—Points on Which the Removal Was Made After Investigation.

Francis J. Scully, who has been identified for the past thirty-three years with the foreign money exchange bureau, now at Ellis Island and formerly at Castle Garden, and held the money privilege in his own name for the past six years, was dismissed from the bureau yesterday afternoon by Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, acting on the recommendation of Commissioner Williams of the Bureau of Immigration. Although Scully's contract had one more week to run, Post & Flagg, who were awarded the contract for three years beginning July 1, were notified to finish out Scully's term at the old rates and begin on Tuesday next at the new rate. They will assume charge of the bureau this morning.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, ordering the dismissal, was received on June 18, but the Commissioner was obliged to defer the discharge until the new contractors could get ready to take charge of the bureau. The letter is as follows:

Treasury Department, Washington, June 18, 1902.

Mr. Francis J. Scully, Ellis Island, New York Harbor:

Sir: I beg to advise you that you have violated the terms of your contract for the privilege of exchanging money at Ellis Island dated July 1, 1899. Not only have you admitted this, but there is ample additional evidence that you have failed to comply with the terms of such contract. Pursuant to Paragraph 6 thereof I therefore hereby annul the same and direct you to forthwith vacate the premises occupied by you.

Respectfully, (Signed.) L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

Scully, on June 14, was examined by the Commissioner and Edward H. Van Ingen, Mr. Williams's counsel, in regard to his management of the money exchange bureau. The following were among the questions and answers:

Q.—What, in the last week, is the lowest you have got for lires? A.—About 19—about 18.95.

Q.—And you have been getting 18.95 all the week that you have been selling in New York at New York exchange houses, and you have been giving only 18.50 here. That is a fact, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir; but there is a buying price and a selling price.

Q.—Are you willing to show an average of what you have sold; all the money you have sold from this island during the last six weeks? Are you willing to show what you have sold during the last six weeks? A.—If I am in a position to get a fancy price for some of the money, that is a matter of my own.

Q.—Do you consider it a fancy price if anybody in New York is willing to give you, for any amount of Italian lires that can be produced, 19 per lire? Do you consider that you are living up to your contract? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Do you consider that under those circumstances you have been living up to your contract within the last six weeks? A.—Not under those circumstances.

In his letter to Secretary Shaw, telling of his investigations into Scully's methods, and recommending the nullification of his contract, Commissioner Williams said that he was satisfied that Scully had broken faith with the Government in respect to his contract upon the following points:

First—Mr. Scully has, during the last eight days, been paying to immigrants $4.82 for pounds and sovereigns, and 18.50c. for lire. During all of this time it has been possible for him to sell the pounds and sovereigns so purchased to reputable banking houses in New York for not less than $4.87, and the lire for not less than 19c. Deducting one-half of 1 per cent. from $4.87, there remains $4.846, and deducting 1 per cent. from 19c. there remains 18.81c. Scully has been paying the immigrants $4.82 and 18.50c. where he ought to have been paying them over $4.84 and 18.80c. It follows that he has been charging more than double the amount permitted by the contract. The same has been true as to other kinds of money. No one reading the inclosed testimony can doubt that this has been going on for a very long time, and the ensuing profits must, in view of the amonnt of foreign money changed here annually, have been enormous.

Second—I have observed on several occasions that Mr. Scully has failed to give out a written statement of each transaction of exchange as he is required to do by the contract. This he frankly admits.

Third—Not long ago a German immigrant returned to Ellis Island and showed me $27 in coin which he declared he had received on the day previous from Mr. Scully in exchange for 200 gold marks. He should have received about $49. After closely questioning this immigrant in the presence of my counsel, Mr. Van Ingen, and Mr. Scully, whom I summoned, Mr. Van Ingen and I were both of the opinion that this man had, as he stated, received only $27 in place of $49 or thereabouts. The difference was promptly paid by Mr. Scully. The most favorable aspect of the transaction shows shocking carelessness in Mr. Scully's method of transacting business.

The Commissioner declared to the Secretary that he firmly believed that "the practices had been going on for a long time."

Mr. Scully, after reading the notice, said: "Well, I suppose we'll have to pack up tonight, but I have no kick coming. If my work had been crooked I wouldn't have been here for thirty-three years, and I'm willing to stand on my record. What do I intend to do now? Well, I've made a little money here and I won't have to get a job on a street car."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Mabley—Taylor.

Carlton Ray Mabley of Mamaroneck and Miss Louise Christine Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Taylor of Morristown were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The bride was in white liberty satin crêpe, and wore à lace veil. The wedding was a very small one, and after it a breakfast for the immediate relatives was served at Delmonico's.

Goss—Wayne.

Chauncey Porter Goss, Jr., and Miss Edith Donaldson Wayne, daughter of the Rev. Henry Nicoll Wayne, were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth Street. The bride's gown was white lace over taffeta, and she wore a long tulle veil arranged in small puffs and caught by orange blossoms. It was a small and quiet wedding.

AMERICAN COLONY IN CANADA.

Capitalists Will Purchase a Tract in Prince Albert Province.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 23.—A party of wealthy Americans will be the guests of the corporation at Winnipeg on coronation day, and, after participating in the public functions here in celebration of the event, will go several hundred miles into the interior of the country, with Prince Albert Province as their objective point. It is said that their purpose is to purchase a large tract of land in the province and to colonize it with American settlers. The party includes:

Gov. S. B. Van Sant of Minnesota.
Gov. Cummins of Iowa.
James McDonald of the Hanover National Bank, New York.
James B. Forgan of the First National Bank of Chicago.
E. D. Hulbert, Vice President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago.
Robert Stuart, President of the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, now President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Summer Home for Sisters of Charity.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., June 23.—The Hotel Beachview, at East Moriches, is now being used by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of New York City as a Summer home for the sisters, where they may rest. The great billiard room has been transformed into a chapel and the first high mass was sung yesterday morning by the Rev. Father Daly of St. Vincent Ferrers Church, New York City. Sister A. Aloysius, who, with Sister Theresa Vincent and Sister Irene, founded the New York Foundling Hospital, has been placed in charge of the home for this year. It is planned that later the home shall be open the year round as a sanitarium for sisters

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A delightful day tempted many who were in the rural districts to come to town. Although there were no important functions, with the exception of two small weddings, there were a surprising number of fashionable people in the city. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Polly Whittier, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, and Miss Louise McAllister were among those seen at the modish restaurants and on the avenue.

***

Capt. Philip Lydig and Mrs. Lydig will not sail for this country until July 9. They will be in London over the coronation.

***

Mrs. Bradish Johnson will give a lawn fête and church festival at her country seat at Islip for the benefit of the Episcopal Church there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have returned from Chicago and were in town over Sunday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Alexander Smith, (Miss Helen Dominick,) whose marriage at Monmouth Beach took place on Saturday, are booked to sail for Europe on the Celtic and will spend the Summer traveling.

***

Booked to sail to-day, among others, on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Appleton, James L. Breese, Jr., Robert P. Breese, and Sidney S. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Fleitman, the Misses Paula and Clara Fleitman and Henry Fleitman, and Edmund Jenkins and Miss Martha Lee Jenkins of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will sail for Europe to-morrow.

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Booked to sail on the Bluecher, which leaves for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur de Ferraris, Miss de Ferraris, and Master Ferraris, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey P. Goss, whose marriage took place yesterday; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Cutler and Master Cutler, Mrs. Anna F. Davidson and Miss B. M. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Krehbiel, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Osborn and Master Dwight Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. James Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Weatherhee.

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Congratulations are being sent to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay on the birth of their first child, which happy event took place in London on June 5. Mrs. Bruce Ismay was Miss Florence Schieffelin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. Mr. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin are booked to sail to-morrow to join Mr. and Mrs. Ismay in London. Mrs. Schieffelin has been there for some time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules A. Montant will sail on Thursday for Paris. They will remain abroad during the Summer.

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Samuel Newhouse was unable after all to go to London for the coronation and has left for the West on business. Mrs. Newhouse is still in London, where she went in the late Spring, and will probably not return to this country until next Autumn.

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Mrs. Burton Harrison will be in London for the coronation, as also will the Grand Duke Michael of Russia with his American wife, who has as her guest Miss Eleanor Sedley.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of Madison Avenue are booked to sail on the Oceanic to-morrow. They came down from their beautiful country place, Waldheim, at Scarborough, some days ago. They will be absent all Summer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French and Mrs. French's mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, arrived to-day at the Lorillard-Spencer cottage, Halidon Hill, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Murray of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage, at Price's Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight of Philadelphia have arrived at the Morrell cottage, Ochre Point.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell of Providence have arrived at their cottage on the Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs are guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, at Rose Cliff.

Joseph Larocque, Jr., of New York has rented the Woolsey cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue, for the season.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., has arrived at Fairlawn for the Summer.

Miss Fowler of New York is a guest of Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs at her cottage, near Easton's Point.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived this evening. Mrs. Vanderbilt is expected at Beaulieu after the Harvard commencement. Mr. Vanderbilt's sloop Rainbow has gone to New London for the Harvard-Yale races.

Mrs. William P. Thompson arrived this evening at the Bruen villa, which she has again rented for the season.

George D. Widener and family of Philadelphia arrived to-night.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, who has been seriously ill, is able to drive out.

The Clambake Club, of which Center Hitchcock is President, will give its first clambake at its clubhouse, on Easton's Point, on July 4.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke has her mother, Mrs. McCoy, as her guest at Beech Bound for the season.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Corona arrived here late this afternoon from New York. Commodore Ledyard has joined his family at their cottage, near Castle Hill.

George W. Weld's new schooner yacht Chanticleer has arrived, and will make Newport her headquarters during the Summer.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Pettus of Alabama and Mrs. Pettus will celebrate their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary Thursday. No special demonstration will be made, as the Senator and Mrs. Pettus are in mourning for their son.

As Miss Mary S. Chapman, the daughter of Judge Chapman, Mrs. Pettus married the Senator, when he was a briefless lawyer in Livingston, Sumter County, Ala., June 26, 1844. They are by far the oldest married couple represented in the Senate, and the day will be made quite an affair by the other Senators. Both Senator and Mrs. Pettus are remarkable for their vigorous intellects and entertaining qualities.

Justice of the Supreme Court Harlan and Mrs. Harlan have gone to Murray Bay, Canada, where they have a delightful Summer home. Miss Harlan went with them. The Justice is one of the most enthusiastic golfers in Washington, and instead of abandoning the sport when he leaves home, he announced to his friends that he allowed himself no breakfast until he had gone one round of the links adjoining his Summer place.

The Rev. Dr. Haley Not to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Haley, who for the past forty-two years has been the pastor of the Rosevile Presbyterian Church, announced to-day that he had reconsidered his intention of resigning his position and would remain in charge of the church indefinitely. Dr. Haley has received a three months' vaca-

MR. JEROME'S TRIP WEST

Hurts His Foot Chasing a Cat on Eve of His Vacation.

Gives Statistics of Work Done by His Office—Doesn't Think Police Want to Close Poolrooms.

District Attorney Jerome starts this morning on a three weeks' vacation. He goes first to Amherst, where he will deliver an address to the students of his Alma Mater. He then goes to Denver, and from there to Colorado Springs, where he will deliver an address to the Bar Association of Colorado on July 3. From there he will go to Chicago, where he expects to visit the stockyards. Later he will go to Pittsburg to look over the steel mills. This will leave him a few days recreation at his country place, Lakeville, Conn. He will then return to his work. He will be accompanied on his trip by Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Iselin. In his absence he will be represented by Assistant District Attorney Rand.

Mr. Jerome appeared at his office yesterday morning quite lame. In chasing Assistant District Attorney Morgan's black cat out of his room, where it had wandered, in his home, 8 Rutgers Street, he twisted a tendon in his ankle.

He gave out a statement of the business done by his office up to date. When he took office there were 861 prisoners under indictment. Yesterday there were 406. This cuts down the standing calendar and leaves only 150 of the old cases left from the Philbin administration.

The average of prisoners in the City Prison has steadily decreased. In January there were 212 prisoners there awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts, in February there were 188, in March 180, in April 187, in May 137, and in June 132. The lowest number of prisoners in the Tombs on any one day was 118, on June 5, and the highest 249, on April 8. There are 403 prisoners ready for trial in the Criminal Courts Building.

The average results of jury trials has been 26.99 convictions and 63.01 acquittals. The averages under Mr. Philbin were 43.74 per cent. convictions and 53.26 acquittals. The ratio of business disposed of under Mr. Philbin as compared with incoming business was .0776 and under Mr. Jerome .1043. In the previous administration the Grand Jury disposed of 670 cases and this year 377, which made a greater number to be tried, with a greater percentage of chances of acquittal.

In the policy cases Mr. Jerome disposed of 131. There were 82 convictions and 49 acquittals. Under Mr. Philbin there were 36 cases, with 29 convictions.

Mr. Jerome's attention was called to a story to the effect that poolrooms and other gambling places are being run wide open. He said:

"Undoubtedly there are many places now running, but I don't see what I am to do about it while my expense bills for money expended in efforts to obtain evidence in such cases are held up. If the police had sand enough and wanted to get evidence against poolrooms it would be easy enough for a policeman to obtain entrance to a poolroom, place a bet or two, and then blow his whistle for assistance and raid the place. But it appears that they don't want to do it."

IN THE SHOPS.

On the subject of things in green, and there are many, here are some wrist bags. We have seen those of silk, but the later bags are of suede of a beautiful shade of green. Some of them have gilt frames and chains, others have golden copper, with silver, and the serpent, if there is one, is certain to have green eyes. Inside the bag the fittings match the outside. A scent bottle with a green top is in one pocket and a small purse of suede is in another. There are other bags in other shades of suede, but they do not seem to mean anything in particular. Some are in blue of a dark shade, and they will be smart for the woman who tucks a dark blue veil around her hat or wears a blue frock, but they do not have quite the distinction of the green.

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Then there is a green parasol with an attractive handle. Is is of natural wood up to the handle, which is finished with an eagle's head in greens and blues.

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Among the most attractive of bright green stockings are those in silk with polka dots of good size covering the instep. The dots are shaped to a point at the top. There are other silk stockings, with plain white silk clocks up the sides and they are, of course, always in the best of taste.

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Green bows of inch-wide satin ribbon, the bow having long loops and ends, finish patent leather slippers. These are not the slippers with the big tongues, and it is a relief to see something without them. They fasten with one strap and a plain little gilt buckle just above the bow of ribbon.

***

Referring again to parasols, here is one which also has an attractive handle. It is of wood enameled in white, the upper part of the handle being carved and curved to represent a swan's neck and head. There are dark eyes and a bill, and it is a pretty thing to wear with a simple white costume.

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Another simple parasol in white is quite plain, with the exception of a large sphere on one side which is an inset of net outlined with lace around the edge and with an application of a butterfly in lace in the centre of the net.

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Coronation purses they call the long, narrow, flat purses or card cases made to fasten with a flap, but having fine chain handles with tassels of the metal on the ends.

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Large white felt hats for women have broad bands of ribbon velvet drawn into folds around the crown, with one long loop and an end of the same length hanging at the back.

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An odd hat, which turns up like a wide-rimmed turban at front and sides, has the rim made solidly of big, black jet beads, a finishing row at the top being still larger, each bead as large as the head of an ordinary hat pin. The crown of the hat is formed of innumerable folds of white chiffon sloping down to the hair and underneath the rim is a black velvet bow.

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Pretty things for the Summer frocks are the flower and foliage belts. They have the rather narrow band for the waist made of green leaves, and in front is a cluster of the flowers belonging to the foliage, daisies, perhaps, or there may be roses with a rose leaf belt, the latter being graceful clusters, a few large blossoms and drooping buds.

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With white frocks children's belts come in black patent leather. They are worn frequently with black hats and patent leather shoes and white stockings.

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How is $750 for a baby's christening outfit? This includes the christening frock, embroidered in a delicate design covering the whole front and with a narrow ruffle of Valenciennes lace around the lower edge besides Val. lace finishing the little frock at neck and sleeves. Inch-wide white satin ribbons in loops and ends give it a festive appearance. There is a white silk embroidered coat, a bonnet of lace with a white ostrich plume and white ribbon, and a long veil of applique lace. There are other pieces to be worn underneath and an embroidered lace-edged bib. Not every baby waits to be christened to have an outfit like that.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.



Tuesday's Specials



Crisp news for to-day, but scintillant with seasonable economies. All sorts of lively sales are in progress.

The sale of American and Imported Wash Fabrics is naturally an event of intense interest to every woman.

The Silverware Sale is attracting much attention, and rightfully, for the values are, to use a conventionalism, unprecedented.

And vacation things. Don't wait until the last minute and then forget half the things you have been planning to buy.

Summer Coats.
MONTE CARLO COATS, of natural pongee, at 8.90
(Second Floor, Front.)

Mousselines.
PRINTED SILK MOUSSELINES. This season's very best styles; new printings; other houses ask 49c. for them; our price to-day, 25c
(Main Floor, Front.)

Fancy Linens.
SCARFS, SHAMS & SQUARES of white lawn, some with ruffled edges and some hemstitched edges, in red, blue, pink and white, 19c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Drinking Cups.
COLLAPSIBLE DRINKING CUPS, best white metal; black, red or green leatherette case; choice of several styles, 19c
(Main Floor, Leather Goods Dept.)

Table Damask.
BLEACHED IRISH TABLE LINEN, spot and floral patterns, 63 inches; regular price per yard 65 cents, 49c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Yoke Dresses.
Babies' White Nainsook YOKE DRESSES, tucked and hemstitched; sizes 6 months to 3 yrs., 59c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Napkins.
DICE PATTERN NAPKINS, just the thing for restaurant use, regular price $1.25 per doz., 98c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Trunks
"THE VASSAR," a light weight trunk, made of basswood and covered with waterproof duck, corners and clamps of solid brass, bound with heavy sole leather, two trays. It is practically indestructible. Sizes and prices:

34-inch	36-inch	38-inch
24.75	25.75	27.75
40-inch	42-inch	44-inch
29.75	31.75	33.75

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

White Goods.
PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, 32-inch, White Persian Lawns, 40-inch Fine Plain Sheer Nainsooks, Madras French Lawns, India Linons and Piques, value up to 40c. per yd., 19c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Bathing Suits
FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.
Jersey cloth; excellent style; blue; elaborately trimmed with white braid; girls', $1.65; women's, 1.75
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Lawns & Dimities.
Latest patterns in an assortment of Polka Dots, striped, floral and Persian designs; have been selling at 18 cents per yard, 10c
(Main Floor, Front.)

Corded Lawns.
Best and prettiest printed patterns, on excellent quality material, early season price was 10c. per yard; at 5c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Aprons.
APRONS, white lawn; several good styles, including Bib Aprons; trimming of hemstitching and embroidery; all cut full and long; very special, 19c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Cocktails.
MANHATTAN, MARTINI OR WHISKEY COCKTAILS, made from pure, selected materials, per bottle, 75c
(Fourth Floor.)

Silverware.
CUT GLASS PEPPER AND SALT HOLDERS, sterling silver screw tops; regular price 50c. each, at 25c
(Main Floor, Front.)

White Lawn Waists
With tucks from neck to bodice, consisting of four rows of open embroidery running laterally, 75c
(Second Floor, Front.)

Lawn Caps.
INFANTS' LAWN CAPS, tucked and embroidered top and full ruches; all sizes, 19c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Towels.
HEAVY HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, 20x36; with red borders only. Regular price 15 cents each, 9c
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Night Gowns.
NIGHT GOWNS, cambric and nainsook; square neck; also chemise gowns; elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, 98c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Corset Covers.
CORSET COVERS; good muslin; high and square neck; pearl buttons; felled seams; special, 10c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Kimonos.
KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES; lawn; very pretty patterns; border trimming; special, 35c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Petticoats.
The "Dolly Varden" PETTICOAT; lawn; handsome patterns; umbrella style; bias ruffle; the correct thing as a drop skirt under Summer dresses, 98c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Port Wine.
IMPERIAL CALIFORNIA PORT WINE, 6 years old; full quart bottles; our own shipment from California; per bottle, 48c
(Fourth Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through Newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

THE ANTHRACITE SUSPENSION.

The statement of President MITCHELL presenting the cause of the striking anthracite miners for public judgment is interesting in many ways. It shows that the issues of the strike are narrowed down to the one question of a just accounting to the miners for the coal they win, and warrants the statement that if this grievance was corrected the obstacles to resumption could be overcome without friction and in a very short time. The general weakness of Mr. MITCHELL'S statement, and his careful avoidance of any charges against or forms of expression concerning the operators which would increase the existing irritation or create new bitterness, indicate that he is desirous of ending the strike as quickly as possible. Everything points to the fact that no general soft-coal strike is probable, and there is really no reason to suppose that President MITCHELL wants it. What he is anxious to bring about as quickly and easily as possible is a settlement of the differences which have closed the anthracite mines.

What interest have the operators in an indefinite prolongation of this struggle which is unprofitable to them and destructive of the interests of communities depending upon anthracite as a fuel? If it could be shown that they have an interest in an indefinite suspension of mining, are they independent of the moral obligation to consider the public interest which is suffering beyond calculation, or do they fancy themselves so? It may be that the charters of the coal companies are not "impressed with the public interest" in the sense in which the courts would hold this to be true of those of common carriers, but the operators should have a better reason than their desire to destroy the miners' union for refusing to meet half way such overtures for peace as Mr. MITCHELL has ventured in his statement.

The duty of the operators is perfectly clear. They should resume the mining and shipment of coal with as little delay as possible. If they can do this independent of the miners' union, well and good. If they cannot, and are dependent upon the consent and co-operation of organized labor, their obvious duty to themselves and to all in interest is to accept without delay the proposition of President MITCHELL and settle the strike by arbitrating the points at issue. There is no humiliation in a recognition of the fact that the miners are organized and are strong enough to tie up the industry. To use the words of President CLEVELAND, this is a condition and not a theory. The operators are also under a powerful moral obligation to consider whether they would be justified in moving toward a resumption of mining by methods which would incite riot and bloodshed when they can accomplish the same end by following a path of less resistance. Impartial arbitration offers this path. If there is nothing to arbitrate, let the persons chosen to judge the issues declare the grievances of the miners imaginary and their demands unreasonable. Mr. MITCHELL has prepared the way for such a decision by saying: "If our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry, and await the day when we shall have a more righteous cause to claim the approval of the American people." This is fair and manly. We have no doubt he means just what he says, and that the miners would accept the decision of a board of arbitration in good faith. If the operators fear it, such fear warrants the suspicion that in their system of estimating the work of their miners they have concealed a petty wrong upon the men from which they have profited at the expense of fair dealing and common honesty. If this is the fact, the stability of their industry and continued immunity from stringent and vexatious legislative regulation are dependent upon their willingness to right the wrong without delay. Since they are not infallible, the operators need not affect to be immutable. Their trade is very badly organized and there are many conditions susceptible of improvement in the interest of mine owners, mine workers, and consumers. The review of the whole situation in the anthracite business by a board of inquiry and arbitration acceptable to both parties in interest would be instructive and advantageous. It would settle present differences equitably and safeguard the industry against the recurrence of disputes from which no good can come. To destroy the union is futile. It will reform, and might very easily come under the management of much less reasonable and conservative men than are now in control. There is no question of principle at stake, and every day the operators refrain from doing what will lead to resumption takes something which cannot be recovered from the National prosperity. The present conditions are intolerable, and their prolongation will put the operators in the wrong.

BRITISH CREDIT.

The recent speech of Lord GOSCHEN on the subject of British credit is attracting general and respectful attention on the Continent. The position of the speaker is one of much authority. He was one of the greatest of Finance Ministers, disputing the first rank with GLADSTONE. He is a successful banker, and he is widely known as a student of political finance, the difficult and complex finance of great nations.

The point of Lord GOSCHEN'S speech was that, though the burden on the available resources of Great Britain imposed by the war had been very heavy, it had been met without anything like a serious, with, indeed, scarcely a perceptible, strain on the credit of the nation. The borrowing of $600,000,000 had not added materially to the price the Government was obliged to pay for capital. He called attention to the fact that when, in 1888, he had effected the conversion of the national debt, the price of consols at 2½ per cent. had been 84. To-day, with the payment of the debt suspended and a heavy addition to the principal, the price of consols at the same rate of interest had advanced to 97, and tended to go to par. In the fourteen years intervening, and at the close of one of the most expensive of modern wars, the estimate of the national credit, expressed in the price of securities, was 13 points, or over 15 per cent. higher. That certainly is a most remarkable fact.

It is true that this is due not altogether, perhaps not chiefly, to an increase in the actual financial strength of the Government of Great Britain. It is due in great part to the extraordinary increase in the amount of loanable capital throughout the world. This is impressively shown in the utterly unprecedented fact—which would have been beyond all credibility or imagination in 1888—that a part of the British war loan was taken in the United States. With this increase in the supply of capital, a commodity as much as wheat or pork, there has not been a corresponding increase in the demand, especially on the part of the great commercial and financial nations, whose securities are regarded as the most desirable. Government expenditure has advanced, but at no such rate as available loanable funds. It is more than the average lifetime of a generation since the world witnessed a great war, such as that between Germany and France. And large as were the expenditures of Great Britain in the war just closed, they were not, compared with resources, such as a Continental war thirty years ago involved.

But if the current rate of interest on loans has generally declined, it must not be forgotten that Great Britain has proved that she is in a position to avail herself of all the advantage thus opened to borrowing nations. Her command of that credit which is still the sinews of war cannot be said to have been perceptibly lessened by her recent trying experience. No nation on the other side of the ocean can look on her situation in this regard without a certain envy and a sense of very substantial respect. Whatever the peoples may think, the men who are responsible for the management of Governments will think long and anxiously of any possible conflict with a nation that can spend $800,000,000 in less than three years, borrowing three-fourths of it, and then borrow all the money it wants at nearly par for 2½ per cent.

RUSSIA AT TIEN-TSIN.

It was very plausibly reported, when the Russian occupation of Manchuria was a "burning question," that one of the considerations Russia gave to China for continuing the occupation was an assurance that Russia would resist the efforts of other Powers to impair the integrity of China in other quarters. If the treaty which Russia urged upon China had been ratified it might be supposed that the Russian withdrawal from the allied government of Tien-Tsin was part of this consideration. As it is, it must be ascribed to a well-directed desire to make mischief for those of the allies who remain in Tien-Tsin. The withdrawal of Russia is by no means really in the nature of a "self-denying ordinance," although Russia may be willing enough to give it that appearance. Russia has really nothing to do with Tien-Tsin, the occupation and government of which concern only the commercial nations using the Pacific, among which she is scarcely to be classed.

It is true, however, that the foreign occupation of Tien-Tsin is a standing threat against Peking. The port is the outpost of the capital. After the experience of 1900 the Powers were justified in demanding the razing of the fortifications which obstructed and delayed their efforts to relieve the imperiled legations. But that is very different from a continued military occupation of the port by foreign troops and a foreign military government of the city. Whatever her motives may have been, the effect of the action of Russia has been to make the occupation more difficult, and that is a matter for congratulation.

The Peking correspondent of The London Times urges that Great Britain shall in turn withdraw her representative in the government of which Russia has begun the disintegration. He expects that this action will be followed by like action on the part of Italy and Japan. The United States is already well out of the business. These withdrawals would leave to Germany the whole responsibility of maintaining a foreign garrison in a Chinese port under the jurisdiction of a friendly Viceroy, a responsibility which Germany would find it very difficult to bear if she had to bear it alone. The German occupation of Tien-Tsin would appear, quite too nakedly, as a sequel of the German seizure of Kiao-Chau.

If the withdrawal of Russia should have the effect of bringing down the whole fabric of the foreign military government of Tien-Tsin, Russia would for once appear as the friend of humanity and civilization.

THE MAN AND THE ACHIEVEMENT.

If the members of the present graduating class of Yale University pay heed to the injunctions of President HADLEY'S baccalaureate address they will never set the world on fire or hitch their wagons to the stars of heaven. If we at all catch the meaning of the address President HADLEY thinks the highest duty of man is to be commonplace and uninteresting.

After the bread-and-butter question has been settled, he says, "there waits a more subtle set of temptations—the temptations of ambition." The peril that lurks in ambition is, it seems, the destruction of ideals. Here is the picture as President HADLEY paints it:

> To do something out of the common run of work, something whose possibilities have been unrealized by the vulgar mind—this is the dream which all great men cherish and to which some of them subordinate everything else. To dazzle the world by campaigns like those of NAPOLEON, by achievements in literature like those of GOETHE, or to achieve the almost miraculous discoveries which have awaitsd the pioneers in literature and science—these are prizes to attract the ambition and unsteady the judgment of any man. And even among those who do not delude themselves with the belief that they are set apart from the common lot, the temptation to sacrifice all other considerations to those of professional ambition snd to sink the man in the achievement comes with a force well-nigh irresistible.

If a man can do things out of the common run why shouldn't he subordinate everything else? It strikes us that "miraculous discoveries" in science or achievements like those of GOETHE in literature are in themselves ideals worth chasing, even at the risk of unsteadying the judgment. Pray, how does a man sink himself by writing books that the world will not willingly let die or discovering scientific principles that serve man in all coming ages?

We admit that if there is any Yale senior who is destined to the greatness of GOETHE or of NEWTON the risk that he will not go to church twice every Sunday and bear a hand in the village debating society is considerably greater than it would be were he foreordained to butter and eggs. But it seems to us that when President HADLEY talks of sinking the man in the achievement he exhibits himself as a college President who would hobble genius and confine human endeavor to a pretty dull level. Fortunately his gospel of the commonplace will be ineffective save with those in whose case it is quite superfluous. Genius, real genius, can't be kept down by a baccalaureate.

"DISTINGUISHED SERVICES" IN CHINA.

"When quality meets, compliments fly." It was altogether natural and proper that, when Count VON WALDERSEE, at Lord ROBERTS'S hospitable board, referred so handsomely to Lord ROBERTS'S own achievements and to those of the British Army in South Africa, the host should have sought an occasion of reciprocal compliment. There are, of course, plenty of handsome things to be said, with perfect truth, about the achievements of the German Army. But it was difficult to make them the pretext of complimenting the guest of the occasion, whose military services happen to have been confined to piping times of peace. Perhaps it would have been safer for Lord ROBERTS to remain in graceful generalities about the German Army. But something impelled him to refer to Count WALDERSEE'S "distinguished services in China."

The judicious and well informed among Lord ROBERTS'S guests must have had some ado to keep their countenances, and those less informed must have wondered to what the hero of Kandahar could possibly be referring. Even they must have been aware that the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in China arrived there too late to do any of the fighting. The "distinguished services" can scarcely have consisted in the capture of the astronomical instruments. But that was quite as glorious a feat of arms as any of the "punitive raids" in which the German forces took part, and which were the alternative distinguished services. The Kaiser, indeed, could praise and decorate his lieutenant, and settle the question of his distinction, as he has settled the question of his own grandfather's "greatness," by main strength. But that official estimate is not exportable. And, even in Germany, there is a widespread suspicion that the German Army and its commander did not gather any laurels in China. "I do not exactly know," observed Mr. Micawber, "what gowans may be, but I have no doubt that Copperfield and myself would frequently have taken a pull at them had it been feasible." Similarly there is no doubt that Count VON WALDERSEE and his troops would have had their share of what laurels were to be gathered in China if the entire crop had not been harvested before their arrival. But, in view of the facts, to refer to their distinguished services in China was about as maladroit as it would have been for Count VON WALDERSEE to refer to the illustrious oratorical exploits of the British Army in Flanders as chronicled by the celebrated historian, Uncle Toby.

CHANGES.

When the bill for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma was before the House, Mr. MCRAE of Arkansas made a strong appeal for the union of the Indian Territory with Oklahoma and their admission as one State. His simple and straightforward account of the conditions in the Indian Territory threw much light on the marked changes that have taken place within a relatively very short time in the regions set apart for what was supposed to be the sole and isolated occupation of the Indians. Mr. MCRAE declared that he had lived all his life in the Congressional district adjoining the Choctaw Nation, was familiar with "its history, character, progress, growth, and the needs of the present population." It was in their behalf, as well as for the general interest of the country, that he proposed admission along with Oklahoma.

When the Territory was set apart for the Indian tribes it was literally wild land, and the Indians were expected to get their living by the chase, with such scant agriculture as they were equal to. When these resources failed them, the Government came to the rescue with supplies distributed after the bad, old way. There were almost no full-blooded whites in the Territory, and practically the entire population were members of the tribes. There was no stock but the ponies, there were no roads but trails, there were no schools save such as the Government provided, there were no towns save the Indian villages of huts and wigwams, there were no churches but those of the missions. Now there is not only a considerable white population, but there are very few full-blooded Indians. White men, by a process far from admirable, have entered the tribes, and largely control them, the character of the white "squaw men" having steadily improved. Some progress has been made in the allotment of lands. Many of the Indians have fine homes and cultivate their lands themselves or through their tenants. They have formed nearly a hundred incorporated towns, from 200 to 6,000 population, with improvements estimated to be worth some $10,000,000. They have a system of public schools on which they expend some half million dollars annually. There are charitable institutions, churches, asylums. Coal mines believed to be the most valuable in the West have been discovered and opened. Over 1,800 miles of railroad have been constructed, and large extensions are planned.

These are striking changes. They certainly point the way to the ultimate absorption of the great body of the Indians into the political and industrial life of the Nation, and possibly to their social amalgamation. We have approached the solution of the problem in a blundering and sometimes in a cruel and barbarous way. Terrible injustice and inhumanity stain this page of our history from the earliest time. The results that are now being worked out have come too slowly to redeem the reputation of the Nation, but it is a matter for congratulation that they are at last in the way of accomplishment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In observing the strikes in the Jersey silk mills it is natural to fix the attention first of all upon the fact that the strikers have already indulged in a large amount of murderous activity and threaten more of it. And it is so important to put an end to this lawlessness, sternly and at once, that few people, perhaps, have noted the relation of these riotous proceedings to that tiresome but rather important question, the tariff. The manufacture of silk in this country is absolutely dependent upon protective duties, and has them—very large ones, too—on the usual argument that thus the country is blessed with a profitable industry, and our working men and women with another opportunity to earn good wages by the exercise of their skill. That silk-making in the United States is in present conditions remunerative to the corporations engaged in it is obvious enough, but the benefits to American labor, properly so called, will be plain only to those who are willing to admit that the Paterson mobs are composed of Americans—and even they would find it hard to explain why the operatives in the tariff protected mills are in such frequent and such fierce revolt against their employers. So far as the general public is concerned, the results of planting here an industry for which we have no natural facilities have been unnecessarily high prices for a useful and beautiful fabric, and the importation—of course, not under contract or even of an equivalent understanding—of a particularly undesirable class of immigrants, characterized by an especial tendency toward anarchism and with neither inclination nor ability to assimilate with the mass of our population. This is a good deal to pay for diversifying our industries with the manufacture of silk.

—A particularly eulogistic account of the South African concentration camps is given in The Cape Times of May 28 by Mr. WILLIAM R. TOWNSEND, a New Yorker, who has made a special investigation of the subject. He visited seven of the camps, six of them in company with the United States Consul General, W. R. BINGHAM, the object of the latter being to find the best use to be made of a fund collected in Chicago for the relief of the Boer women and children. Mr. TOWNSEND says that he was permitted everywhere to question the prisoners freely and to see all that there was to see. He found none of the terrible things about which he had read before leaving home; on the contrary, the conditions in the camps were excellent, the food was good and abundant, and the inmates, if not happy, at least had more material comforts than many of them were accustomed to. Mr. TOWNSEND does not deny that for a while after the policy of concentration was adopted the death rate was very high, but he declares that this is explicable without resort to the theory that the prisoners were starved or maltreated. "When the Boer women and children," he says, "were first gathered into these camps they were in a very weak and run-down condition, owing to lack of food and other hardships which they had suffered. Some had scurvy. Because of their isolated way of living, most contagious children's diseases were almost unknown. Consequently, when measles broke out all had it, men, women, and children, and it went hard with them. The death rate was, of course, unavoidably large. Enteric fever, which has killed more British soldiers than have Boer bullets, has also, unhappily, been epidemic in the refugee camps. Now, however, it is practically stamped out. The large percentage of deaths at the outset started the stories which have been so cruelly distorted, but that any one, after seeing what the British Government has done and is doing for these refugees, could be guilty of spreading such base slanders is beyond comprehension." The Consul General could not see that the prisoners had any immediate needs which the fund at his disposition would supply, and he determined to spend it in the purchase of warm clothing, suitable for wear in the approaching Winter.

—There is a general impression, which many of us have thought we had verified by personal experience, that electric light is more trying to the eyes than other kinds of artificial illumination, but a Russian specialist who has been conducting a series of experiments to determine the point declares that the impression is wrong. He started with the theory that weariness and damage to the eye by any light is proportioned to the frequency with which the eye is closed while exposed to that light, and he found that in ordinary conditions people with normal eyes winked 6.8 times a minute while working by candle light, 2.8 times with gaslight, 2.2 with sunlight, and only 1.8 times with electric light. Accepting his premise—and it seems to be a reasonable one, on the whole—the electric light must be acquitted of the only fault that anybody has ever found with it. But of course the demonstration is not conclusive, and some of us—scorning as inadequate the explanation of advancing age—will remain unconvinced that electric light is better even than sunlight.

WARFARE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me these continuous courts-martial and accusations of cruelty on the Filipinos savor much of the stories of former times when the "noble red man" was in evidence on our Western plains. Many of our philanthropic Eastern people in those days, ignorant of existing circumstances there and careless of the settler and pioneer of the coming civilization, took it upon themselves to throw odium upon our soldiers, accusing them of wanton cruelty and killing.

If the Indian burned and slaughtered women and children, it was lost sight of in the alleged acts of barbarism that our soldiers perpetrated. If the soldiers did not kill off a few of the Indians that were on a raid then the settlers were wroth, and, if some of them were killed, the Eastern philanthropist raised a hue and cry.

The poor soldier was always in hot water.

Such are, no doubt, the circumstances now in the Philippine Islands. The Administration has to reduce the army inadequately to pacify the anti-imperialist. The army of occupation is parceled out in small detachments, utterly too small to handle their territory and in constant danger of being "wiped out." Can they be blamed if they sometimes act rather drastically?

I think the solution of the question is to invite the fault-finding "stay-at-homes" to take the place of some of our soldiers over there. E. V. BALTZER.
Lumber, S. C., June 21, 1902.

COLLEGE COURSES COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that a college course can be completed in three years' time has long been maintained by numerous prominent educators. From a mathematical standpoint the accomplishment is readily seen.

I submit the following table, taking, as Princeton takes, thirty-six weeks as constituting a collegiate year. In both tables thirty-six weeks are taken as a basis, but in the three-year course twenty hours a week are required, instead of fifteen hours, as to the leading colleges of to-day:

FOUR-YEAR COURSE. 36 weeks per year. 4 years.	THREE-YEAR COURSE. 36 weeks per year. 3 years.
144 weeks, 4 years.	108 weeks, 3 years.
15 hours per week.	20 hours per week.
2160 hours, 4 years.	2160 hours, 3 years.

These figures would seem to show that, laying aside these considerations, the college course can be as fully covered in three years' time. Are your readers of the same opinion? EDWARD FARRAGUT LEE.
New York, June 23, 1902.

Health Notice Signature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While you are endeavoring to rouse the "Live (?) man of the Manhattan," kindly permit me in the interim to call your attention to the Board of Health notice, still to be found at some of the stations, the tail end of which is decorated with the name of "Microbe Mike." 'Tis a "Tammany cadaver," and it "smells to Heaven."

Should you succeed in your efforts with the "Live (?) man," just suggest that his "stencil man" make a new one for the said Board of Health notice.
MILLARD F. BIRD.
New York, June 22, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Optimist.

Grandpa—Well, Horace, we haven't caught any fish; it's hard lines.
Horace—But we had good luck diggin' worms.—Chicago News.

Untrammeled Man.

Mrs. Dash—Don't you ever visit in Summer?
Mrs. Rash—Oh, no; David always wants to go where he can pay board and act disagreeable when he feels like it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Dog That Sings and His Master.

"Billingsley has taught his dog to sing."
"Does he sing well?"
"He sings as well as Billingsley could teach him."
"I never heard Billingsley. Is he a good singer?"
"Well, the dog has been shot at seven times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Chance Gone.

"Jest think, Johnny," said his admirer, "you've got a chance to be Presidenk of de United States some day! Pa said all boys had."
"No, I ain't," replied Johnnie, gloomily, "Me big brudder'a Presidenk of de Ashmen's Association now, and dey don't allow two Presidenks in one fambly!"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

THE UNOBTRUSIVE ESSENTIAL.

From The Washington Star.

A mighty tumult rises as the horse goes 'neath the wire!
The people riss and cheer again and never seem to tire,
And some ars rich and jubilant and others feel remorse,
And the only one who doesn't seem excited is the horse.

When they've held a big election and the crowds go passing by,
And the bands are loudly playing and the rockets flash on high,
And the city's all aglow with the excitement of debate,
The only one who's placid is the winning candidate.

When they have a coronation and the town in glad array
Turns out in loyal humor to enjoy a holiday
Society is all agog; the masses laugh and sing,
And the only one who doesn't seem to mind it is the King.

It is not the puff and noise that make the locomotive go;
It is not the big bass drum that makes the music and the show;
When there's anything important you will notice as a rule
That the star of the occasion is the one who's keeping cool.

GEN. GROSVENOR SCORES CONGRESSMAN CUSHMAN

Perhaps an Attempt to Defeat Him for Re-election.

Beet Sugar Republicans Make This Charge—What Provoked the Attack on the Washington Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A speech which, in the opinion of many of the beet sugar Republicans of the House, was deliberately designed to aid in the defeat of a Republican Congressman in the State of Washington and his replacement by a Democrat, was to-day delivered in the House of Representatives by one of the Republican leaders, Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio. It is understood that the Democrats intend to circulate the speech in the State of Washington, and many of the beet sugar men declare that they are sure Gen. Grosvenor delivered it for that purpose. Whether they are right or not, the fact that they charge such a thing and believe it, is strong evidence of the extent to which the Cuban reciprocity affair has split the Republican Party.

The victim of Gen. Grosvenor's attack was Mr. Cushman of Washington, who is about to come up for re-election. He is a beet sugar man, and just before the vote in the House he delivered one of the most scathing attacks upon the House leaders which have been made this session. He did not even spare the Speaker. A long time after the speech was delivered Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania replied to it, but that did not satisfy Gen. Grosvenor, who has been busy collecting material for an attack upon Mr. Cushman's record on the points which would appeal most to his constituents.

Gen. Grosvenor undertook to-day to prove that Mr. Cushman had been derelict in his duty to the people of Washington. He gave a list of the times that Mr. Cushman had been absent on roll calls from the beginning of his service in Congress, and he also gave a list, by sessions, of the bills introduced by Mr. Cushman which had failed of passage.

Gen. Grosvenor attempted to sharpen his denunciation of Mr. Cushman by eulogizing Mr. Cushman's colleague, Representative Jones, whom he characterized as able, industrious, energetic, and efficient. In parallel with Mr. Cushman's absences and defeated bills, he gave a list of the bills which Mr. Jones had put through.

Representative Jones rose in his place, interrupted Gen. Grosvenor, and emphatically disclaimed his right to the compliments which the Ohio leader had showered upon him. He said that at the beginning of the service in Congress he and Mr. Cushman had agreed, as they were entitled at large, and not by districts, to pool their issues and each fight for the other's bills.

HOUSE RULES DEFENDED.

Gen. Grosvenor also entered into a defense of the House rules to-day. The Committee on Rules of the Fifty-seventh Congress, he said, could not by any stretch be accused of an abuse of power. It had never undertaken to strangle the voice of the House in matters of legislation.

"I have served in this House under four Speakers," said Mr. Grosvenor. "Among them was Mr. Carlisle, than whom no fairer-minded nor abler man ever occupied a seat in that distinguished chair. Then there was Mr. Tom Reed, the great parliamentary leader, the able man, the patriotic man; then Mr. Crisp, a man I loved, a man whose lovable characteristics impressed themselves upon the House, a man without the experience of Carlisle and Reed, but a man with a mind to grasp these questions, and he and they were foremost and always ready to do the fair thing.

"I say, and I challenge contradiction, that the present Speaker of the House has been indefatigable, untiring in his purpose to treat all sides of this House and all the membership of this House with absolute fairness. [Applause.] Go over his decisions and find one if you can that is not justified under parliamentary law and the parliamentary history of our country. He is fair-minded and careful. It is said you must go to him with a bill in order to get the right to call it up by unanimous consent. Upon his own motion, with his long experience in the House, he has adopted the system under which we are acting, which is this: He will not recognize any man to ask unanimous consent for a bill twice over unless there is some good reason shown in the merit of the bill itself; and in order to ascertain that he must read the bill and read the report and talk with the member. Was there ever a member of this House, now in the sound of my voice, who went to the Speaker and asked him to allow a bill to be called up by unanimous consent that the Speaker refused to examine into the merits of the bill that he brought to him?"

MR. CUSHMAN'S SPEECH.

In the speech which led Gen. Grosvenor to take the unusual action he did to-day Mr. Cushman attacked all the House leaders. Of Grosvenor himself Mr. Cushman said that he was largely indebted to Grosvenor for his election to Congress.

"I could not possibly carry a set of books on my stumping tour," he said. "What did I do? I got a complete set of Grosvenor's speeches and carried them with me. And I went through that campaign triumphantly and without a scratch. Nobody could embarrass me at any time or on any subject, because I could always in an instant prove or disprove anything that the necessities of the case required by referring to that volume."

Of Speaker Henderson he said:

"Is the Speaker of this House a mere mortal man of common flesh and clay or is he supernatural and immortal? What miracle was wrought at his birth? Did a star shoot from its orbit when he was born, or did he come into existence in the good old-fashioned way that ushered the rest of us into this vale of tsars?"

THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

Cruelties To-day Compared with Those of the Civil War.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Consideration of the Philippine Civil Government bill was resumed by the House to-day, and Mr. De Armond (Mo.) made a general speech in opposition to the policy of retaining the islands. He repudiated utterly the charge that the opposition to the present Philippine policy, in criticising some of the acts of army officers in the Philippines, was slandering and assailing the army.

In conclusion Mr. De Armond told of his presence in Havana, May 20, when the American flag was lowered and the flag of the Republic of Cuba hoisted. To him as an American citizen, he said, the sight was inspiring, "far more inspiring," he continued, "than if the American flag had remained 'put' in Cuba and the faith of the American people violated."

Mr. Grosvenor declared that in no war in modern times had there been less of brutality and retaliation than in the war in the Philippines. If everything that had been said of Gen. Jacob Smith were true, he could find its counterpart on both sides during the civil war. He then proceeded to read a report from Gen. Grant to the Government at Washington, telling of the arrangements he had made to carry desolation everywhere through the Shenandoah Valley, to seize all men under fifty years of age as prisoners of war, to destroy crops, and make the valley a "barren waste."

"Before Phil Sheridan got through he made it a barren waste," said Mr. Grosvenor. He then read from "The Letters of Stonewall Jackson," edited by his wife, a statement that Jackson believed that the black flag should be raised and no quarter given as the best means of resisting invasion, and saying that he had urged this policy upon Lee. He also read a telegram from Gen. Beauregard urging the passage of a bill for the execution of prisoners. By this means, the telegram read, "England will be stirred to action."

Mr. Mahon, (Penn.,) speaking of the cruelties charged against some of our officers and men in the Philippines, declared that they were not to be compared with the barbarities of the civil war.

He read from official reports tales of the horrors suffered by the Union prisoners at Andersonville.

"Do not the official figures show," interrupted Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, "that a greater percentage of Confederate prisoners died in Northern than Union prisoners in Southern prisons?"

"I have the official figures here," responded Mr. Mahon, "I will put them in the record." He then read an order to shoot the prisoners at Andersonville if the Union Army got within seven miles of the prison.

"If the North was justly indignant over the atrocities at Andersonville," interrupted Mr. Neville, (Neb.,) "why should not the American people now be indignant over the brutalities in the Philippines? Why parade the civil war horrors as an excuse?" [Democratic applause.]

"If the Administration was directly responsible for the atrocities alleged to have been committed in the Philippines the Republican Party should be swept out of power." [Democratic applause.]

"You want the South to support the Government in prosecuting the war in the Philippines," interposed Mr. Neville, "why do you now seek to besmirch the South?" [Democratic applause.]

"I do not desire to besmirch the South," responded Mr. Mahon. "I only desire to show, as Gen. Sherman declared, that war is hell." As a Republican I say that I do not fear this assault upon our army. The American people will stand by the boys in blue when we go upon the hustings for the control of the next House." [Republican applause.]

At the night session Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) replied to the remarks made at the afternoon session by Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Mahon as to the treatment of Union prisoners detained in Confederate prisons. He read from a report made by Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, upon the conditions in the Southern prisons, saying that the condition of the Union prisoners in the South was no worse than that of the Confederate soldiers in the field. To prove his statement made in the afternoon that a greater percentage of Confederate soldiers died in Union prisons than did Union soldiers in Confederate prisons, he produced the figures from Secretary Stanton's report of July 16, 1866, showing that of 220,000 Confederate prisoners in Union prisons, 26,576, or over 12 per cent., died, against 22,576, or about 9 per cent., of the 270,000 Union prisoners who were confined in Confederate prisons.

MR. RAY TO BE FEDERAL JUDGE.

Senator T. C. Platt Predicts He Will Succeed Judge Coxe in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—"I think that without doubt Representative Ray will be appointed to the Federal District bench, in New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Coxe," said Senator Thomas C. Platt to-day. "Attorney Gen. Davies is no longer in the field. He is hustling to get elected to the State bench. Mr. Sherman has been renominated for Congress. I think Mr. Ray will be the man selected."

Senator Platt denied the story printed in a New York paper that he would prevent the confirmation of Mr. Davies should the President send in the Attorney General's name. Mr. Platt said that he had never said anything which even remotely hinted at such an action, and that he had no intention of doing it. Besides, he added, it would be foolish for him to make such a statement, in view of the fact that Mr. Davies's ambition was now in the direction of the State and not the Federal bench.

OMNIBUS STATEHOOD BILL.

Senator Quay Makes a Motion to Discharge the Committee in Charge of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Quay's motion to discharge the Committee on Territories from further consideration of the bill to admit as States the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, was before the Senate for about an hour to-day. It was said that if Mr. Quay could have got this bill before the Senate and put it to a vote he would have had three or four more than a majority of the Senate supporting the bill. In that event the bill, it is thought, would have become law, for, according to report, the President thinks the three Territories should be admitted to the Union as so many States.

Mr. Quay rather expected to get a vote that would demonstrate the support the bill would command, but in this expectation he was disappointed. He may make another effort to-morrow. The time during which the motion to discharge the committee was before the Senate was taken up largely by the Senator himself with a statement in support of the motion.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

For the classification of salaries of clerks employed in Post Offices for the first and second classes.

To change the terms of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Amending an act creating the middle district of Pennsylvania so as to provide that the records of the court shall be kept at Scranton.

Appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a monument at Fredericksburg, Va., to Gen. Hugh Mercer.

Providing for the resurvey of certain townships in San Diego County, Cal.

To authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Missouri River in Cass County, Neb., and Mills County, Iowa.

To provide for a record of deeds and other conveyances and instruments in writing in Indian Territory.

To pay Capt. J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, $1,142 for personal property destroyed at Fort Hancock in 1901.

To amend existing laws relating to the disposition of lands in Oklahoma, so that the Secretary of the Interior may be authorized to cause to be expended out of the proceeds of the sales of town lots in Lawton, Anadarko, and Hobart, Oklahoma, for the construction of water works, school houses, and other improvements—$150,000 for Lawton, $60,000 for Anadarko, and $50,000 for Hobart—and to increase the amount authorized to be expended for a Court House in each of the places named $10,000 to $30,000.

BY THE HOUSE.

To authorize the construction of a dam across Rainey River, Minnesota, by the Koochiching Company.

To make Great Falls, Mon., the port of entry for the collection district comprising Montana and Idaho.

To authorize the Secretary of War to issue duplicates of certificates of discharge instead of certified copies, as provided under present law.

To extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the sub-ports of Tacoma and Seattle, Washington.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon First Lieut. David S. Jarvis, Second Lieut. E. B. Berthoff, and Surgeon S. J. Call of the revenue cutter service.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Marshals—Fred A. Field, District of Vermont; Edward Knott, Northern District of Iowa; G. M. Christian, Southern District of Iowa.

United States Attorneys—Lewis Miles, Southern District of Iowa.

Surveyor of Customs—George H. Ludda, Burlington, Iowa.

Collector of Customs—Christopher D. Jones, District of Beaufort, N. C.

ARMY.

Artillery—Major Henry W. Hubbell, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. John R. Williams, Major; First Lieut. Warren S. Farlow, Captain.

Cavalry, Second Lieutenants—William D. Pritobard, North Carolina; William Whitelaw Gordon, at large.

NAVY.

Commander Harrison G. C. Colby, Captain; Lieut. Commander Charles J. Badger, Commander; Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) Harris Laning, Lieutenant.

POSTMASTERS.

New York—Emil Rebell, Fort Plain; Stephen G. Newman, Haverstraw; Emmons R. Stockwell, Theresa.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Nebraska, Fourth District—W. L. Stark, Fusion, renominated.

ARMY BRANCH Y. M. C. A. OUT.

Building at Fort Hamilton Needed for Soldiers' Quarters.

The Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn finds itself without a home, having given up a building at Fort Hamilton at the request of Col. Rodgers, the commandant of the post. The action displeased some of the soldiers, and there was a report in circulation yesterday that they were preparing a "round robin" on the matter to be sent to Secretary Root.

Col. Rodgers could not be communicated with at the fort last evening. General Secretary Edwin F. See of the Brooklyn Association said that the officials of the association had no complaint to make against Col. Rodgers. He said that the force at the fort had been increased to about 600 men, and that to find quarters Col. Rodgers had found it necessary to take the building occupied by the Army Branch.

AMERICA'S RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Significance of Envoys' Elevation to Ambassadorial Rank.

Mr. McCormick Has Won the Good Opinion of Austrian Officials and the Diplomatic Corps at Vienna.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says Robert S. McCormick, the United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, will probably present his credentials to the Emperor soon after his Majesty's return from Dresden.

The correspondent says he merely repeats the unanimous opinion of the Austrian officials and the Corps Diplomatique in describing Mr. McCormick as the right man in the right place. Diplomatic experience is more necessary in dealing with Austrian officials than with those of any other country. Until recently the relations of Austria with the United States were distant, their spheres of political action never coming into direct contact. They selected their respective representatives with no regard to their adaptability to the surroundings in which they would find themselves. The United States ignored the demands made upon the envoy of a great and rich country at the old aristocratic Austrian Court, and neither provided its Ministers with sufficient means to enable them to keep up the position nor sent men of adequate private means, as was nearly always done with regard to the London and Paris embassies.

The correspondent goes on to say that few upper-class Austrians ever visit the United States, while Americans visiting Austria generally make short stays. Lately, however, Austrian respect for and comprehension of the United States have greatly grown. The sudden appearance of the United States in the front rank of manufacturing and exporting countries alarmed Austria. The Spanish war raised the United States to the rank of a first-class power, to be admitted, if not welcomed, to the council board of the old nations on an equal footing.

The raising of the Austrian Minister at Washington to the rank of Ambassador, says the correspondent, though hastened by the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to America, had been under consideration for some time. The action of the United States in raising the rank of its representative immediately Austria's intention was announced is regarded in Vienna as significant. Austria has been apt to regard the average American envoy as an outsider and amateur, but in the fourteen months during which Mr. McCormick has been in Vienna he has won the good opinion of both natives and foreigners, and has thus acquired a position worthy of the great country he represents.

GERMAN PRESS SOWS ENMITY.

Papers Accused of Trying to Stir Up Trouble Between Various Countries.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 24.—A portion of the German press, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is materially contributing to swell the numbers of the enemies of the fatherland by persistent mischief making and abuse. Various journals are trying to make mischief between Great Britain and the United States, between Austria and Russia, between Russia and France, and between Austria and Italy.

Referring to offensive remarks in the Hamburger Nachrichten about the trustworthiness of Austrian soldiers and about the heir to the Austrian throne, the correspondent remarks that, in view of the Austrians' sensitiveness on the subject of their splendid army, the contemptuous tone of the Hamburger Nachrichten is likely to be resented vigorously.

Yet adds the correspondent, when Germany is reminded that military honor and amour propre exist outside the German Empire there is an outcry of injured innocence from the inspired press and even from exalted personages.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Charge Against Nine Oratorians at Marseilles Dismissed—Statistics of Spanish Associations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 24.—Nine Oratorians, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have been charged at Marseilles with continuing to teach, although belonging to an unauthorized religious order. They pleaded that they had been released from their vows by the Vatican, and that they now belonged to the diocesan clergy. The charge was dismissed.

The Minister of Public Worship has, adds the correspondent, suspended the stipends of a number of priests on the ground of their interference in politics.

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says the long-promised statistics in regard to the religious associations in Spain have at last been furnished by the Minister of the Interior. The total number of religious communities is 3,115, comprising 50,933 members, of whom 40,188 are women. Only three communities have not applied for registration.

KITCHENER SAILS FOR HOME.

He Receives an Ovation at Cape Town—Praises the Work of the Irish Troops.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—Lord Kitchener received a great ovation on his arrival here this morning. The town was decorated, the streets were lined with troops, and the Mayor and Corporation welcomed Lord Kitchener at the Town Hall and presented an address to him.

In the course of his reply Lord Kitchener, referring to the country of his nativity, paid a special tribute to the services of the Irish troops during the war in South Africa.

Subsequently, at a luncheon, in a speech accepting a sword of honor, Lord Kitchener took the responsibility for having enforced martial law in Cape Colony. He declared that it had prevented a general rebellion by stopping the dissemination of lies. Now he asked for the suppression of bonds. Briton and Boer, he said, had had a good fight, and were now shaking hands.

Lord Kitchener also said that his hearers could be sure that the rebels would not be dealt with vindictively.

Lord Kitchener and Gen. French afterward sailed for England on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orotava.

PRUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Herr von Thielen Gives Up the Public Works Portfolio.

BERLIN, June 23.—Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Herr von Thielen, the Minister of Public Works, who was appointed to that post on June 22, 1891, and has appointed Gen. Budde to be his successor.

The Emperor has decorated Herr von Thielen with the Order of the Black Eagle.

ANOTHER BOXER OUTRAGE.

A Methodist Chapel Destroyed and Ten Converts Killed in Sze-Chuen.

PEKING, June 23.—An American missionary named Canright has telegraphed here from Cheng-tu-Foo, in the Province of Sze-Chuen, saying that a Methodist chapel there had been destroyed and ten Chinese converts had been killed by boxers.

Mr. Canright says that the Boxer movement is spreading in that region.

Sze-Chuen is the middle province of the western frontier of China.

ADMIRAL DEWEY TO TESTIFY.

Senate Committee Summons Him to Tell of the American Occupation of Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Admiral Dewey will testify Thursday morning before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, having been summoned to appear at that time.

The committee decided a long time ago to secure his testimony as to the exact situation at Manila during the early days of American occupation, and especially as to the promises made and relations established by him with Aguinaldo and the Filipinos.

The introduction of the "water-cure" testimony and evidence in rehuttal interfered with the original plan, and since the passage of the Philippine Civil Government bill by the Senate other things have prevented the resumption of the hearings.

THOMAS F. CUSHING'S WILL.

His Estate Left to His Daughter, Miss Edith—No Inventory Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—The will of Thomas F. Cushing was filed here for probate to-day. It gives outright to his daughter, Miss Edith Cushing, all his horses, harness, jewelry, silver plate, furniture, and other household effects, makes a few small bequests to personal servants, and gives the residue to Nathaniel Thayer, George S. Bowdoin, and E. L. Winthrop, Jr., in trust for his daughter during her lifetime, and if she dies without issue to his two nephews and two nieces, children of his brother, Robert M. Cushing.

No inventory of the estate was filed with the will and there is nothing to indicate its value. The Trustees named are also to act as executors. Under the Rhode Island law the petition for the probate of the will must be advertised three weeks before it can be probated and the executors qualified. Until then it is probable that no inventory of the estate will be filed, nor any indication be given of its value.

SHAW ESTATE REPORT.

A Bequest of $50,000 to Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—Francis M. Carpenter, County Treasurer of Westchester County, to-day filed his report on the estats of Julia A. Shaw of Mamaroneck, late owner of the Grand Union Hotel, for the purpose of assessing and fixing the State transfer tax. As the personal estate of Mrs. Shaw only is taxable, the report does not give the value of the real estate.

The real estate passes to her two children, Julia E. Forel and Samuel T. Shaw. The value of the personal estate as set out in the report is $280,485. This is distributed among a number of persons and includes $50,000 to Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel. The transfer tax is $4,185.

WHIST LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Opening Games at Manhattan Beach—New York Association's Sweep for the Brooklyn Trophy.

While the first business session of the American Whist League Congress at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, is not held until 10 A. M. to-day, there were several games to begin the tournament yesterday. The most important was for the Brooklyn Trophy, a prize inaugurated when the sixth Congress was held at the same place in 1896. This event is open to auxiliary associations in teams of not less than twelve. Seven of these entered, including the New York, New Jersey, Atlantic, Chicago, Michigan, Northwestern, and Wisconsin.

Three rounds were played during the afternoon, and the New York Association won every match, with the Atlantic team next, having two matches to its credit. The second session of four rounds occupied the evening.

As there were several people who had no engagement for the afternoon, an extra contest for pairs was arranged, in which twenty-eight players took part—twenty-seven hands—Fisher Ames of Boston and W. A. Potter of Providence had top score North and South, with W. W. Manning and W. J. Hatch of Boston high among the East and West pairs. Of two games for progressive pairs decided at night the one for women or men with women for partners far outnumbered the one in which men alone could take part. With twenty-two tables in the former it was necessary to divide the play into two sections, while the "stag game" mustering only thirty competitors, or seven and a half tables, had to be conducted on what is known as the Howell pair plan.

The New York Association made another clean sweep for the Brooklyn trophy in the evening, and had so much of a lead—37 tricks plus—after the fifth round that the game was over, since none of the other six could get near them. The Misses Schmidt of Washington also distinguished themselves in the mixed game for pairs by getting a long lead over their opponents.

Following is the result of the games:

ADDED GAME FOR PROGRESSIVE MIXED PAIRS, NINE TABLES.

High scores—North and South: Fisher Ames, Boston, and W. A. Potter, Providence, 81-9 plus; East and West: W. W. Manning and W. J. Hatch, Boston, 7 8-9 plus.

BROOKLYN TROPHY FOR AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS.—TEAMS OF TWELVE.

FIRST SESSION.

	Plus.
Round 1—Atlantic Association	11
Michigan Association	6
New York Association	3
Round 2—New York Association	6
Northwestern Association	5
Atlantic Association	1
Round 3—New York Association	5
New Jersey Association	4
Chicago Association	2

SECOND SESSION.

Round 4—New York Association	5
Round 5—New York Association	18

New York Association wins with total of 37.

Names of players for New York:

Knickerbocker Whist Club—Dr. Walls and Miss M. H. Campbell, Newman and Faher, Watkins and Watson.

Brooklyn Whist Club—Baker and Gilhooley.

Albany Whist Club—Muhlfelder and Snow.

Rochester Whist Club—Ingersoll and Smith.

PROGRESSIVE PAIRS.

Men's section, (Howell game)—A. A. Carpenter and W. J. Hatch, high score total, 132 6-7; L. G. Parker and M. P. Hoar, Cleveland, second score, 132 1-7.

Women and Men's Section.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Waterhouse, Boston, north and south, 7 8-11 plus; Mrs. J. W. Mindy and H. L. Kemp, Chicago, east and west, 8 3-11 plus; the Misses Schmidt, Washington, D. C., north and south, 11 7-11 plus; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rose, New York, east and west, 7 4-11 plus.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Held by Academic and Sheffield Scientific Departments.

Anniversary of the Law School—Senator Lodge Speaks and President Hadley Reads Report.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—Class Day ceremonies by the Academic and Sheffield Scientific Departments and the anniversary exercises of the Law School furnished a programme replete with interest to alumni and other visitors on the opening day of Yale's commencement festivities. An amphitheatre erected for the occasion in the square at the junction of Hillhouse Avenue and Grove Street was the scene of the Sheffield seniors' exercises, which came first on the day's programme.

The reading of the histories, which formed the formal part of the programme, was relieved at intervals by the singing of college songs by the seniors, most of whom puffed continually at the long white clay pipes, which are a feature of the regulation observance of Class Day. The historians were:

James A. Farra, Pisgah, Ky.
Garret S. Cannon, Hoboken, N. J.
Newell H. Hargrave, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Samuel L. Russell, Seattle, Washington.

After the exercises the class, headsd by a band, marched about the streets near the university. They visited the homes of President Hadley and Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Director of the Sheffield School, and saluted with cheers.

At 11 o'clock the valedictory poem and oration of the academic seniors were given in Battell Chapel, the poem being by Floyd W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., and the oration by Frank H. Sincerbeaux, Moravia, N. Y.

The Academic Class Day exercises on the old Campus at 2 o'clock were similar in all respects to those held in the morning by the Sheffield men. The historians were:

Bradley A. Welch, Torrington, Conn.
Wells S. Hastings, New York.
E. Lyttleton Cox, New York.
Mason Trowbridge, Chicago.
Edward Fitzgerald, Derby, Conn.

SENATOR LODGE SPEAKS.

Early in the afternoon the annual meeting of the Yale Law School Alumni Association was held. The anniversary exercises of the law department were held at 3 o'clock, in the auditorium of Hendrie Hall. After the Townsend Prize speaking by seniors, an address on "Oliver Ellsworth" was given by Henry Cabot Lodge, LL. D., United States Senator from Massachusetts.

After sketching briefly the early career and training of Oliver Ellsworth and his eelection as a delegate from Connecticut to the Philadelphia convention of 1787, Senator Lodge referred to the problems which faced the convention and continued:

"Now, exactly what was it that Ellsworth did? Hs won his victory for equality of State representation in one branch of Congress, hut did far more even than this, for he saved the Constitution itself and made it possible. Without that compromise there would either have been no Constitution or the Constitution made without State representation would have gone to pieces in the early years at ths first moment when the large States asserted their untrammeled control of the National Governmsnt.

"Just now there is a movement on foot to bring ahout the election of Senators by direct popular vote. If successful, it will inevitably be followed by proportional representation in the Senate, and the most radical rsvolution conceivable will take place in our form of government. We alone among the nations possessing representative governments have solved the problem of an upper house resting upon an independent basis and effective in legislation."

In speaking of a charge made by one of Ellsworth's contemporaries in the Senate—William Maclay of Pennsylvania—that Ellsworth was a tool of Alexander Hamilton, whom Maclay regarded as totally corrupt, Senator Lodge denounced it as false.

Senator Lodge concluded his address with a narration of Ellsworth's service as Chief Justice and aa a member of the commission which negotiated the treaty of 1800 with France.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S REPORT.

The annual report of President Hadley of Yale University was made public to-day. The report describes the present condition and prospective uses of the bicentennial buildings, of Byers Hall, of the Clinical Building, and the proposed Lampson Lyceum. It enumeratee the more considerable gifts to the university, among which the largest, amounting to eeveral hundred thousand dollars, came by the will of the late Senator McPherson, but will not be in actual possession of the university until the lapse of a number of years.

Other large gifts were the fund left the library hy the will of Edward Wells Southworth; the new building for instruction in mineralogy, to be known as Kirtland Hall, and the Isaac Smith fund of $30,000 for the Academic Department, given by the wife and sons of the late Edward A. Smith of the class of 1856.

Title to the Yale Field haa finally been transferred to Yale University, and an athletic constitution has been adopted which, saye the report, "while leaving the final responsibility in the hands of the students, provides for euch graduate advice in their deliherations as will ineure conservative action."

Allusion is made to an important movement which, though not officially connected with the university, has been planned by Yale men and has the sympathy of the university authorities—the proposed Yale Mission in China, modeled on the general plan of the Oxford and Camhridge Universities Missions, and intended to be a centre of educational influences of every kind in the heart of the Chinese Empire.

That part of the report which has the widest general interest is the one which deals with the relations between the professional schools, the colleges, and the secondary schoole. It is well known that there is a strong movement in favor of requiring a bachelor's degree as a condition of admission to the schools of law and medicine. President Hadley believes that the proposed change is a mistake, and involves a dereliction of public duty none the less grave because it is unconscious.

The report shows that the logical sequence would be to reintroduce the old distinction now abolished in America between learned and unlearned professions, to shut out from the law men like Abraham Lincoln and John Marshall.

The central issue in the whole discussion is summarized as follows:

"We are face to face with a broad question of principle, which our universities must decide. Shall we require every candidate for the so-called learned professions to spend a certain length of time in his secondary education and let him study what he pleases during that time? or shall we let him spend in secondary education such time as his pecuniary circumstances and personal interests allow, and have his course of study adapted thereto, believing that for efficient professional study, as well as for other lines of intellectual effort, the hahit of hard work is of more value than the question of seniority?"

In the senior commencement appointments announced at Yale University to-night, high honors are awarded to the following:

PHILOSOPHICAL ORATIONS.

Sidney Norton Deane, Northfield, N. Y.
Frank Lewis Schneeweiss, Moravia, N. Y.
Charles Cook Russ, Hartford, Conn.
Henry Mortimer Hubbell, New Haven, Conn.
Henry Camp Russ, Hartford, Conn.
Kersey Coates Reid, Kansas City, Mo.
Benjamin Robbins Curtis Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howard Frank Town, Hartford, Conn.
Charles Asaph Roberts, Hartford, Conn.
Henry Baldwin Chamberlain, Unionville, Conn.
William Hance, Stenphenshurg, N. J.
James Alden Valentine, Breckinridge, Minn.
Huc Mahelet Luquiens, New Haven, Conn.

HIGH ORATIONS.

Clarence Henry Adams, Denver, Col.
James Byron Bristol, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frederick Burnham, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur Bryan Clark, Milford, Conn.
Henry Elliott Colton, Campbellsville, Ky.
George Eugene Davis, Hartford, Conn.
Charles Paxton Flora, Columhia, Penn.
Arthur Benedict Hall, New Britain, Conn.
Lucius Hudson Holt, Hartford, Conn.
Philip Mead Howe, South Windsor, Conn.
Arthur Crosby Lndington, New York.
William Blackinton Luther, Providence, R. I.
Charles Duncan Miller, New York.
Harry Alfred Peters, Allentown, Penn.
Isaac Gray Phillps, Winchester, Tenn.
William Wallis Platt, Colorado Springs, Col.
Hugh Satterlee, Rochester, N. Y.
Louis Hart Talcott, Talcottville, Conn.
Henry Clark Thatcher, New Haven.
Frederic Averill Whittlesy, Hochkissville, Conn.

The Law School Faculty announced the following prize awards late this afternoon:

Winner of ths Townsend Prize to that member of the senior class who shall write and pronounce the best oration at graduation.—James Mark Sullivan, Waterhury, Conn.

The Joseph Parker Prize for the hest thesis on a subject connected with Roman law.—Louis A. Dyar, Winona, Minn.

The Edward Thompson Company Prize of books to that member of the senior class passing the best examination in the required studies of the senior year.—Edward H. Kslly of New Britain, Conn.

The Jewell Prize of $50 to that member of the middle class who receives highest marks in annual examination.—George Newell Whittlesey, New Haven, Conn.

The Betts Prize to the member of the senior class who receives the highest marks in annual examination.—Henry Rumford Thompson, New Haven, Conn.

Degree of Master of Laws cum laude.—Michael Bernard Hurley of Pine City, Minn.

Bachelor of Laws degree summa cum laude.—Edward H. Kelly, New Britain, Conn; Charles Tressler Lark, Millersburg, Penn.

Degree of Bachelor of Laws cum laude.—William H. Darrow, Unionville, Conn.; Charles W. Durbrow, San Francisco, Cal.; Louis A. Dyar, Winona, Minn.; Louis Fuller, Willimantic, Conn.; Garfield R. Jones, Evanston, Ill.; Oscar O. Lamontagne, Merlden, Conn.; Maxwell Slade, New Haven, Conn.; Eliot Watrus, New Haven.

Honors in the middle class.—George H. Bartholomew, Nsw Haven; Clarence W. Bronson, New Haven; Louis R. Rice, New Haven; Leopoldo de Sola, Havana, Cuba; Stanley W. Edwards, Grandby, Conn.; Charles D. Lockwood, Stamford, Conn.

Honors in junior class.—Lloyd A. Aokerman, San Francisco; Henry C. Andrews, Fishkill, N. Y.; Hal C. Bangs, Chatsworth, Ill.; David A. Dowsett, Honolulu, H. I.; Georgs D. Graves, Cambridge, Mass.; John H. Sears, St. Louis, Mo.; George N. Whittlesey, New Haven.

THE AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.

A Mediocre Performance That Had No Show Against a North Wind.

There was a chill last night on Ted Marks's American Roof Garden that gave a comfortahle look to those fortunate men who had brought overcoats and made some of thoee who had not turn up their collars and clap their Panamas tight down upon their ears. The stage could scarcely he seen for the flocks of flaring brims. A hrisk autumnal wind blew out of the northwest across the Venentian Terrace that made the Venetian lady orchestra, in their diaphanous frocks, look like a hunch of the last roses of Summer.

The atmosphere got into the programme, also, for it moved with all the briskness of the proverbial long-sweatening in midwinter, so that at 11 o'clock there were five more acts to come. According to one of the vaudevillians, acting is not a profession, but a disease. The indigenous variety last night on ths stage ssemed to be walking typhoid and at the har slow consumption.

In ordinary Summer weather the performance might not have heen a frost. Now and then a feature had a glint of the true quality. Gresve and Green, whom an inexplicably modest and veracious programme called "just plain musical entertainers" did good knockabout musical stunts with wind instruments, and ended up with an amusing imitation of a country band. Frederick Hurd, styled "only a magician," was acceptable, and Ford and Cantwell, "two New York boys who are considered clever," proved to be distinctly so.

It was a game of freeze-out, however, between the north wind and the audience, and when the performancs was half over the wind had plainly the upper hand.

OTHER SUMMER BILLS.

Raymond Hitchcock's "King Dodo," at Daly's, runs merrily toward its close.

⁂

Dainty "Dolly Varden" is prsparing to give way to "The Defender" at the Herald Square.

⁂

"The Chaperons" enjoys a continuance of its opening success at the New York.

⁂

A variety of catchy, up-to-date eongs breaks the long run of "The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker.

⁂

Unless one goes early, the fun and merriment of "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, is heard with "standing room only."

⁂

The opera bouffe "Said Pasha" is revived at the Terrace Garden.

⁂

Sousa'e "El Capitan" is the attraction at the New Star Theatre.

⁂

"Miss Simplicity," presented by Frank Daniels and his opera company, is running successfully at the Manhattan Beach Theatre.

⁂

The season of "The Show Girl" at Wallack's will terminate on Saturday, and next week will be devoted to rehearsals for the engagement at Manhattan Beach, beginning July 7, for two weeks.

VAUDEVILLE AND ROOFS.

An unusually high-class vaudeville bill continues to crowd Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden.

⁂

Duss's concerts enter the fifth week with unabated success at St. Nicholas Garden. The fame of Duss's "Battle of Manila," which made a great hit with New York audiences, hae spread, and London and Paris music conductors are writing for permission to add the march to thsir library.

⁂

A wide variety of tastes can find interest in the bill provided for Keith's Theatre. The one-act domestic comedy, "Dickey," is the headliner, followed by a merry host of other entertainers.

⁂

A new collection of moving pictures was shown at the Eden Musée last evening, including many foreign ecenes and mysterious pictures. These will be shown hourly during the week, and the orchestra will present popular concerts afternoon and evening.

⁂

The usual lot of entertainers amuse at the Cherry Blossom Grove, on the New York Theatre roof, pending the removal of "The Chaperons" there at the end of the month.

71ST REGIMENT IN CAMP.

First Battery to Begin Practice at Peekskill To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 23.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State of New York, has seldom commanded so small a force of military men as he commands in this camp to-night. It consists of seven of his staff, a United States Army officer, five artillerymen, and a hospital steward. Others in the camp are three clerks. Major Smith, who holds sway over the stores on the north grounds, and Caterer Duncan's servants, and the post band. There is no outpost, and those in camp may come and go at will.

A detachment from the First Battery, in charge of Sergt. Jansen, will arrive in Peekskill on the 9:11 train to-morrow morning, however, and on reaching camp will begin two daye of practice.

The Seventy-first Regiment arrived at Camp Roe at 12:25, after a three hours' march. This evening there was the usual parade, which was witnessed by a number of spectators.

THREE PRIZE STORIES.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES has, as one of its features, a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men grouped under the caption of "The Man in the Street."

Each week prizes are awarded to the bsst three of thess stories. In accordancs with this arrangement; the prizes this week were awarded to the authors of the following, which appeared on Sunday last:

FIRST PRIZE.

During a recent meeting in Alexander Hall, at Princeton University, at which the majority of the Facuity wers present, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke said that the discussion reminded him of a story which he had just heard:

"A young college woman went to spend her Easter vacation with an old uncle in a town in Northern Vermont, where he owned a modest chair factory. Soon after her arrival her good old uncle took her through his plant. The girl, bright-eyed and alert, noticing a large number of finishsd chairs stored in every corner of the factory, evidently an accumulation of old stock, exclaimsd:

"'But, uncle, do you ever expect to get rid of all these old chairs?'

"'Yes, I reckon I'll sell all them chairs easy 'nough. Settin' ain't goin' out o' fashion nohow,' replied the old man, quietly."

SECOND PRIZE.

William De Long, Commissioner Dougherty's right-hand man in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, tells this:

"There used to be a Dutch harber who kept a place in the city here. Hs had an assistant who was just about as Dutch as the boss, but the assistant thought the boss about the meanest man on earth. Every time he got a customer in the chair he would tell him all about the boss. One day he had a man all fixed, face lathered, and head laid back. Then he began his tale of woe as he stropped the razor:

"'Mine poss iss der meanest man. He charches me 10 cends if I cud a man und a quarter if I gash him.'

"The assistant went on stropping and the man in the chair was beginning to get uneasy, for it seemed to be a settled thing that every customer would have something happen to him. He waited in silence. Presently the assistant resumed:

"'Pud I don't care to-day.'

"'Why?' inquired the customer.

"'Pecause I vun fife dollars on der races yesterday, und I mide as veil spend id dat vay as any odder.'

"The customer suddenly remembered that he had to catch a train."

THIRD PRIZE.

In Wall Street they are telling this story to illustrate the underlying reason of one of E. H. Harriman's aversions to a stats of affairs that existed not very long ago.

He was lunching with several friends one day when one of them told a story about two fishsrmen he had met in the wilds, neither of whom had ever seen a railroad or locomotive.

There was a twinkle in Mr. Harriman's eye as he said:

"Those two men missed their vocation as fishermen. Without a doubt they should have been Interstate Commerce Commissioners."

FLOATING HOSPITAL SEASON.

Health Commissioner Lederle on the Initial Trip of the Barges.

The initial trip of the floating hospitals of St. John's Guild was made yesterday with 309 sick children on board the barges Emma Abbott and Ellen C. Juilliard, 32 of whom, the more serious cases, were takss to the Seaside Hospital of the guild at New Dorp, S. I. It was stated that there was an unusually largs number of very sick children on board the hospitals, and that there were several severe casss in all the wards of hoth hospitals. There were also performed some minor surgical operations.

Health Commissioner Ledsrle and Mrs. Lederle were present on the trip, and the Commissioner expressed himself as being strongly impressed with the character of the work done by the physicians and nurses in charge. He assured John P. Faure, Chairman of ths Floating Hospital Committee of the guild, of his willingness to co-operate with the guild in any way that could be suggested, and said that the trip had given him pointers as to methods of eanitation and the like that would come handy to him in his Health Department work.

The boats will make their daily trips through the Summer. One comes down the North River, touching at Fiftieth Street, Thirty-fifth, and Tenth Streets, while the other lands at East One Hundred and Twelfth, Twenty-fourth, and Oak Streets, East River. The trip is down the bay, through the Narrows, and down the lower bay to the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp.

JAPANESE BARON DINED.

American Tobacco Interests Prominent Among the List of Entertainers.

Anthony N. Brady, a Director in the American, Continental, and Consolidated Tobacco Companies, gave a dinner on the roof garden of the Hoffman House last night to Baron Shihusawa, the Japanese financier. The Baron left home some weeks ago to be present at the coronation of King Edward VII., hut he has heen too often delayed between San Francisco and this city to reach London on time.

Mr. Brady eat at the head of the tahle, with the Baron on his right. The others present were:

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton.
Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant.
President George F. Baker of the First National Bank.
Jacob H. Schiff of Kubn, Loeh & Co.
President James Stillman of the National City Bank.
President James B. Duke of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
W. W. Fuller of the American Tobacco Company.
William R. Harris, counsel of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
Harrison E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company.
P. S. Hill, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company.
Ex-Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley.
George O. Knapp, President of the People's Gas Company of Chicago.
M. Shihusawa, a nephew of the Baron.
S. Umeura.
C. Yasoshima.
G. Hagiwara.
T. Shimizu.
S. Uchida, Japanese Consul General at New York.
M. Ichihara, secretary to the Baron.
W. S. Avery, a member of ths Japanese party.

None of those at the dinner would talk of the object of the gathering.

The fact that so many persons prominent in the tobacco business were present created an impression that these gentlemen were seeking to interest the Baron in the tobacco trade.

A BOY'S GENEROSITY.

Gives Up His Right to a Scholarship That a Classmate May Go to College.

When the third annual graduating exercisee of the De Witt Clinton High School takes place in the hall of the Board of Education at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Thursday next, a bouquet will be presented to Sidney Bernheim, one of the third-year graduates, by Henry Swartz, a classmate. Through the generosity of the recipient the giver will be enabled to enter the University of New York and realize the one great ambition of his life thus far. From others will come handsomer bouquets in plenty. They will he trihutee to Bernheim's proficiency as a scholar.

New York University each year gives two prizes in the form of scholarships—one representing $400, the other $100—to the third-year graduating class of the Clinton High School. There were originally three aspirants for these prizes this year. They were Harold S. Simmons, son of Parker P. Simmons, Superintendent of School Supplies; Henry Swartz, the son of a west side hutcher, and Howard M. Wylie, son of the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. These young men had the highest percentages in the class, and were the only ones who seemed in line for the prizes.

Schwartz has been a pupil of the school since 1897. He was at first an indifferent scholar, too much of a boy to cars much about his intellectual development. About two years ago, however, a change came over the indifferent student, and from that time on his tsachers began to notice a wonderful improvement in him. Ahout that time for family reasons he had to leave ths school. He returned, however, and devoted himself to making up for the time lost.

At this juncture Bsrnheim entered the contest. The prizes are awarded strictly for proficiency, and sentiment is not allowed to enter into the matter. Much as his classmates, with whom he was very popular, desired Schwartz to get the four-hundred-dollar scholarship, it was Bernheim who obtained the highest percentage. There wasn't much difference between the standing of the four hoys, but there was enough to give the big prize to Bernheim.

About the time that the percentages wers being figured upon, Dr. John T. Buchanan, the Principal, had a talk with Bernheim.

"You are coming into the race rather late, are you not?" the Principal asked. "How do you think Schwartz will feel about it?"

Bernheim made no reply then. The next day, however, he gave notice that he was out of the race for the scholarships. When asked for his reason he explained that his father could afford to send him to college and pay for his tuition, but that he feared Schwartz was differently situated, and wanted to go to college as hadly as hs did.

Summer Cottagers in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, Summer cottagers at Mount Tabor, took a drive which came near being fatal to the whole family. They started from Mount Tabor and drove toward Denville, and had just crossed the tracks of the main line of the Lackawanna Road when an automobile, driven by E. H. Hall of Dover, came along, ecaring the horse, which reared in the air, plunged sideways and threw the occupants of the carriage down an embankment. The horse and carriage rolled to the bottom of the incline, the wagon going over Mrs. Lawton and the children, who, however, escaped injury.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles T. Child.

Charles T. Child, technical editor of The Electrical Review, died at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning, at the age of thirty-five years, at the home of his father-in-law, the Rev. John R. Cushing, Gleasondale, Mass., of typhoid fever. Mr. Child was a widely known writer on electrical and scientific subjects in this country, and particularly ahroad, as he wrote and spoke seven different languages. He became an electrical engineer of high standing at an early age, waa a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and was the assistant of Frank J. Sprague in building in 1887 the first slectric railway in the United States at Richmond, Va., which city was his birthplace.

Dean Sage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Juns 23.—Dean Sage, the wealthy lumber dealer and junior member of the firm of Henry W. Sage & Co., died at his game preserve on the Restigouche, Canada, of apoplexy to-day. He went to Canada last week with a party. He was the eldest son of Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, who was largely interested in Cornell University, and waa sixty-one years old. He was born in Albany and educated here. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. James Fenimors Cooper and Miss Sarah Sage of this city, and Mrs. Goodwin of New York; and two sons, ex-Assemhlyman Henry W. Sage and Dean Sage, Jr., of New York, and a brother, William, who was in business with him.

David T. Littler.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—David T. Littler, ex-State Senator and a well-known Republican leader, died here to-day of Bright's disease. Hs had been ailing for more than a year. Mr. Littler was horn in Clifton, Ohio, in 1836. Coming to Illinois in 1860, hs was admitted to the har and at once began a career of political activity. He was an ex-member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

William Bement Lent.

NORFOLK, Conn., June 23.—William Bement Lent of New York, author of "Halcyon Days in Norway," and other books, died at his Summer home here to-day, aged sixty years. He had been sick two weeks, suffering from extreme nervousness resulting from sciatica. He was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

William Bement Lent has produced several books as the result of his exhaustive travels. The most prominent of these are: "Gypsying Beyond the Sea," "Across the Country of the Little King," "Halcyon Days in Norway," "France and the Dolomites," and "Holy Land from Landau, Saddle and Palanquin."

Judge Mark Bangs.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Judge Mark Bangs, who, in the sixties was one of the best-known Republican politicians in the State, and had a National reputation, died here to-day, aged eighty years. Judge Bangs was one of the first to move in the organization of the Republican Party in this State. In 1862 Judge Bangs, with four others, started the Union League of America. He came to Chicago from Massachusetts in 1844.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM M. OLCOTT, a wealthy Norwich, Conn., citizen, died there yesterday. He was horn in Utica, N. Y., in 1839, and in his early life became prominent in the shipbuilding industry in Chicago. During the civil war he was a memher of the famous Board of Trade Battery of Chicago.

JEREMIAH J. O'DRISCOLL died at his home, 20 Henry Street, Jersey City, yeaterday from heart disease. He was fifty-two years old, and had been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company for nearly thirty years, and latterly was general storekeeper of the New York Division. He is survived by his wife, eight sons, and three daughters.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DIED.

BROTHERSON.—On Monday, June 23, 1902, at her residence, 106 West 85th St., Alletta Brotherson, eldest daughter of the late Philip and Alice Lansing Woodruff Brotherson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 106 West 85th St. on Wednesday afternoon, June 25, at 4 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

Albany, Saratoga, and Ballston papers please copy.

KENT.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 23, John S. Kent, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KOBSTEDT.—Martha C., Sunday, June 22, at Woodbury, N. Y.

Funeral services and interment at Woodbury, Wednesday. Train at 9:10 A. M., Erie R. R.

LENT.—Entered into rest, at Norfolk, Conn., June 23, William Bement Lent.

Notice of service later.

LEON.—Leonard M., at Far Rockaway, L. I., June 21, in the 56th year of his age, beloved husband of Sara, and son of the late Morris I. and Hannah Leon.

Interment and service at Salem Fields Cemetery Tuesday, June 24, 11 A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

Chicago papers please copy.

McLOUGHLIN.—Viotoria, daughter of Josephine Avezzana and the late John A. McLoughlin. In religion, Mother Mary Eudes, Superioress of Convent of Good Shepherd, East 90th St., New York, June 22.

Mass in convent chapel Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

ROSS.—At South Lee, Mass., on Friday, June 20, William H. Ross in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, at 2 o'clock.

SARGENT.—At Newton, Mass., Sunday, June 22, Emma A. Sargent, widow of the late Sidney Sargent, in her 71st year.

Funeral services Wednesday, June 25, at 2 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. F. W. Sargent, Newton, Mass. Interment at Mount Auburn.

SWARTHOUT.—At Goshen, N. Y., June 21, Martha Swarthout, (colored,) for forty (40) years a faithful and beloved servant in the family of the late D. J. Steward,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Sbares.
June 23	479,904
To date this year	85,760,676
Corresponding date last yeaf	173,105,841

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 23	$2,601,000
To date this year	$471,459,000
Corresponding date last year	$625,092,900

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	Minn. & St. L.....	½
Am. Dist. Tel.....	1	Minn. & St. L. pf...	1
Chi. & E. Ill.....	7	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	2	Mo., K. & T.....	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande..	⅞	Missouri Pacific....	⅞
Det. City Gas.....	½	Texas & Pacific....	½
Det. Union Ry.....	½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.....	½
Diamond Match.....	½	Wabash	1⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf.1		Wabash pf.....	1⅝
General Chemical..2		Wheel. & L. E.....	1
Hocking Valley.....	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf..	1⅝
Int. Silver.....	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf....	2
Met. Sec. Sub. R....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....	1⅞	Nash., C. & St. L..	7½
Am. Ice pf.....	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.....	¾
Am. Smelting.....	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L....	⅞
Anaconda Copper...	1	N. Y. Dock pf.....	½
Canada South.....	3	North American.....	1
Canadian Pacific...	½	Pacific Coast.....	¾
Can. Pac. ctfs....	½	Pacific Mail.....	½
Chi. & N. W.....	4½	P., C., C. & St. L..	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	⅝	Pressed S. Car.....	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.....	2½	Ry. Steel Spring....	1
Col. Southern.....	¾	Rubber Goods.....	½
Corn Products.....	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3¾
Del. & Hudson.....	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	2
Des M. & Ft. D....	½	St. L. S. W. pf....	1¾
Dist. of Am.....	⅝	Southern Ry. pf....	¾
Dist. of Am. pf....	1¾	U. S. C. I. P. pf....	⅝
Erie	⅛	U. S. Leather pf....	⅞
Evans. & T. H.....	2	U. S. Rubber pf....	1½
G. A. Fuller Co....	1¼	U. S. Steel.....	⅞
Iowa Central pf....	1	West. Union.....	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....	1¾	Gr. Riv. C. & C. 6s.	10
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	1¼	Long Dock 6s.....	1
		Tex. Pac. 2d inc....	1

Bdid Declined.

Den. & R. G. 1mp. 5s.. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Less than 500,000 shares made up the total of yesterday's Stock Exchange business. Commission house transactions were relatively small. The room trading contingent, supplementing the work of half a dozen manipulative pools, were responsible for pretty much the entire day's record. The Southwestern group, or at least the Gould properties in that group, were marked up, and Wabash was given an activity which produced advances of over a point for both common and preferred issues. Those two stocks alone contributed about a third of the trading in the whole list.

Strike influences nowhere appeared, the manifesto of President Mitchell being ignored. Some conservative watchers of the market have become somewhat less confident of early improvement for the reason that labor difficulties are appearing in many quarters. The strike microbe is in the air, so they remark; and, however curious this view may be as an "argument," it is actually an effective market factor; and till there be definite termination of the anthracite strike, it is not improbable that there will be continuance of this hesitating disposition among some interests whose example counts in Stock Exchange circles.

That yesterday's market was weak, that recessions should be the rule throughout the list, is accounted for by no news developments—is explainable acceptably to Wall Street veterans only on the theory that what is lacking is leadership—the public waits because the leading financial interests wait. Railway earnings mount higher and higher, and from almost every trade quarter come reports that are inspiriting. Crop news is all that could be asked. The money market outlook is satisfactory.

Certainly—so general agreement runs—the public are not overloaded with securities. They have not bought to be confronted with disappointment. On the other hand, there is general acceptance of the view that the great bulk of what are ordinarily classed as "floating" stocks are now held by the strongest financial interests in the country.

It is not difficult to appreciate reasons for free sales of some of the trust stocks. Amalgamated Copper is, for example, a mystery whose representatives do not hesitate to use energetic efforts to scare the stockholders whose money they have absorbed. And explanation for decline in Ice Trust shares is not far to seek when the concern's promoters theatrically desert it, and new mortgages take the place of dividends.

But in the railway list few if any discouraging examples are to be found. There practically every development warrants confidence, there dividends have been increased or are about to be.

Incidentally, the advocates of an increased Union Pacific dividend are becoming confident that the policy they favor will prevail.

THE BUYING OF WABASH.

The features of yesterday's market were the Wabash shares, which rose several points each to new high records on extensive dealings. No fewer than 76,000 shares of the common and 57,000 shares of the preferred were traded in, making over one-fourth of the entire market transactions.

Coincidently there were strength and animated dealings in all the other Gould stocks, notably Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific, both of which rose to the highest prices recorded in the present movement, and in the Wheeling and Lake Erie shares.

Several reasons were offered for the strength of the Wabashes. One of these, bearing in mind the general strength of the Gould shares, was that the plans for a greater Missouri Pacific system are much further advanced than generally has been supposed.

Another was that payment is shortly to be begun on Wabash debenture Bs—probably this week. These bonds were the feature of the bond market. During the day the regular half-yearly 3 per cent. dividend on the debenture As was declared.

And finally the suggestion was that, defeated in its endeavor to keep the Wabash out of Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad was buying either for representation or for control. One Stock Exchange house, said to be close to Pennsylvania interests, alone took 20,000 shares of the preferred and about 25,000 of the common.

Closing prices, though reflecting speculative profit taking, showed nevertheless net gains for each of the stocks of 1⅝ points.

ICE TRUST STOCK.

The further decline in the Ice Trust preferred stock yesterday—at one time of 2½ points, with the close showing a net loss of 1¼—was on selling coming from what in the Street are known as trust offices. The report was that at the dividend meeting to be held in a few days, the dividend on the stock is to be passed.

Yesterday's low figures marked a decline of nearly 25 points from the high for the year, recorded early in January.

COLORADO FUEL.

There was further effective selling of Colorado Fuel stock yesterday, breaking the price 3 points, on the report that at the meeting of the Directors to-morrow the dividend on the stock will be either passed or reduced.

This is the security with which the name of John W. Gates has been identified for the past year or more, and it is known that many of his followers bought the stock on his advice. The general opinion in the Street is that while they were buying he was selling.

Nothing definite can be gotten as to the probable action to be taken at to-morrow's meeting, but inasmuch as the last report of the company showed that the dividend had not been earned but had been paid out of the surplus, many people would not be surprised if the rate were at least reduced. On the other hand there are some intereste in the Street who say that the present movement looks like a trap for the bears and declare that it would not in the least surprise them if the regular dividend were paid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

A decline of over 2 points in Copper Trust stock yesterday was credited to selling for Boston account, and was said to be designed principally for its effect upon the rest of the list, and more particularly upon the Steel Trust stocks, which were sold last week for Boston account.

As usual when a selling movement appears in Amalgamated, many distressing stories were heard of poor trading conditions, but in trade circles it is said business is good and demand brisk. On the Metal Exchange copper prices were a shade lower.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

The buying of Texas Pacific yesterday was by the Gould and Rockefeller pool, who are operating in Missouri Pacific, these purchasee advancing the shares over a point. The talk is that, under the plan developing for the greater Missouri Pacific system, Texas Pacific stock is to be retired.

Advices received by Missouri Pacific officials yesterday from Texas Pacific headquarters were to the effect that further good rains fell all over the system on Sunday, and that these rains with those of Saturday have immensely benefited the corn and cotton crops.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The selling of Steel Trust common stock was for the same interests who depressed the issue last week. Mr. Lawson of Boston is credited with being the head of the bear element, and is quoted as predicting materially lower prices for the stock. The preferred issue was given support around 89. The declines in the independent steel stocks were apparently in sympathy with the decline in the Trust issue.

The selling of Union Pacific was for the most part by room traders, who professed much concern lest the strike on the system should extend. For the same reason there was selling of St. Paul and Northwest because of their connection with Union Pacific, it being said that if the Pacific system suffered by a tie-up so also would its connections. Northwest was especially heavy, selling off 4½ points.

Buying by Gould interests in the early trading yesterday advanced Manhattan, whereupon room traders rushed in to buy Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan, in the belief that those etocks would be next taken up. They were not, however, seeing which the early buyers got rid of their stocks in the afternoon when opportunity offered. In Manbattan the purchases were said to be based on the large earnings of the company.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which has been strong for some weeks past, distinguished itself by advancing 4 points on dealings in 2,600 shares, while the preferred rose 2 points. The talk continued that the system is to be absorbed by Illinois Centrai, but tbis has been denied from Illinois Central eources. Yesterday's movement looked very much like manipulation.

An endeavor to take profits on the part of pool interests in St. Joseph and Grand Island was responsible for the declines in those stocks. A like fate befell speculative holders of Nashville and Chattanooga, which broke 7 points.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

This market yesterday felt, so far as London quotations were concerned, the effect of the preparations making in the British capital to celebrate the coronation of King Edward. London did very little in this market—all told probably not more than 5,000 shares, all of which were purchases.

Private cable advices were to the effect that the market abroad was practically lifeless.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

The most significant development in the money market yesterday was the announcement that drafts drawn in payment of Klondike gold—to the amount of about $800,000—have been received in this city by local branches of Canadian banks. Tbis marks the beginning of the Klondike gold movement this way and signifies that it is some weeks ahead of last year.

The local money market itself continued easy yesterday with call rates at no time above 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 2¾ per cent.

Sterling closed ⅛ cent higher, with a scarcity of bills on the market and a fair demand reported.

BROKERAGE HOUSE DISAPPEARS.

The brokerage firm of Eastman & Co. has deserted its offices at 8 Bridge Street, in the Maritime Building, after an existence of less than a month. The sudden and quiet removal has caused some comment in the neighborhood.

R. A. Cbesebrough, the owner of the building, said yesterday that the firm had taken the offices on May 1, and that the rent had been paid to July 1. They had given excellent references, Mr. Chesebrough said, among them being the Chatham National Bank, where the company was said to have some $50,000 on deposit.

The offices were elaborately equipped, but last week the furniture, with the exception of a big safe, was removed. Evidence of extensive wire connections were noticeable yesterday. No inquiries concerning the whereabouts of the firm have been made by disappointed customers.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Buffalo dispatches the Consolidated Telephone Company, capital $10,000,000, has been organized to buy telephone systems through New York and adjoining States.

Reports from New Orleans that the New Orleans and Southwestern Electric Railway, capital $2,000,000, has been organized to build from that city to the Gulf coast.

Soft coal traffic on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway last week said to have made a new record.

Dispatches from Petersbnrg, Va., stating that the Virginia Passenger and Power Company has filed its mortgage to the Merchants' Trust Company of New York, covering $15,000,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds.

According to Pittsburg dispatches an option has been obtained on the land at McKeeeport wanted by the United States Steel Corporation for a tube mill and a plant to cost $7,500,000 will probably be built there.

Reports from the West that at a meeting to be held in St. Louis next Thursday the deal by which the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company secures its terminals in that city will be consummated.

Declaration of an extra dividend of ¾ per cent. by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as well as the regular quarterly payment of 1½ per cent.

Reserve of outside banks $395,700 below legal requirements as sbown by last week's statement as against $1,085,875 below in the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $125,184,030; balances, $5,915,048; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $130,048.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Poster rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 @5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95 7-16; guildere, 40@40 1-16 and 40⅛@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—par and 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 24.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was in strong demand yesterday.

Business on the Stock Exchange was at a standstill, but the general tendency was good. To-day will be busy because of the completion of the settlement, but to-morrow will be practically a dies non, and the members of the Exchange are going to have an elaborate musical celebration.

American rails have been generally lower, while business has been restricted, but yesterday afternoon there was a renewal of New York buying of Reading shares.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 23.—There was a good inquiry for money to-day. Discounts were firm. There is some doubt, owing to the condition of tbe Continental exchange rates, as to whether all the gold arriving will reach the Bank of England.

There was a holiday atmosphere on the Stock Exchange. Wednesday, the day before the coronation of King Edward, promises to be a day of jollification. Consols were steady to-day. Home rails were generally in poor demand. The movements in Americans and Canadians were trifling. Kafirs had a slightly better tone.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96 7-16; consols for account, 96½; Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 84⅛; Atchison preferred, 103¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 138¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 29½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 95¼; Erie, 37⅛; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 161; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 161½; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 34; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35⅜; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39¼; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 46½; Spanish 4s, 81; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers deferred, 22⅜.

Bar silver dull, 24¾d per ounce. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for ebort bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into tbe Bank of England on balance to-day was £27,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.10; Madrid, 36.62; Lisbon, 25.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 23.—Prices were heavy on the Boursc to-day, owing to realizations due to the approaching settlement. Spanish 4s were weak, in spite of the success of the Spanish loan. Argentines were firm. French rails receded materially. Turks started firm, but closed easier on selling orders. Industrials were weaker. Rio Tintos were heavy. Kafirs were supported at first, and closed heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.37.

BERLIN, June 23.—Internationals were quiet on the Borese to-day. Spanish 4s were easier. Locals were dull. Iron shares were weak, but recovered at the close. Canadian Pacifics were somewhat harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Money on call was at 4½ and 5 per cent. The market was very active and higher. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company's stock made a gain of 5½ points over Saturday's price. The stockholders of the Lawyers' Surety Company, who took the stock of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty at 169, are supposed to be buying in this market at the lower figure. Complete transactions for the day amounting to 2,212 shares of stock and $83,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Seaboard Railway com.	25½	25⅜	25⅜
20	Seaboard Railway pref.	45½	45½	45½
60	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
160	Cotton Duck, tr. rets.	11	10¾	10¾
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	16¼	16¼	16¼
830	G. B. S. Brewing com.	18	17⅞	17⅞
125	United E. L. & P. pf.	41½	41½	41½
4,523	U. Rys. & E., scrip.	28	28	28
235	U. S. F. & G.	156	155	156
105	Continental	217½	217½	217¼
20	Union	64	64	64
6	Ga. S. & Fla. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½
6	Ga. S. & Fla. 2d pf.	82	82	82

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
11,000	U. Rys. & Elec. inc.	70¼	70	70
7,000	U. Rys. & Elc. 4s.	07	06⅞	06⅞
1,000	Newport N. & O. P. 5s.	100	100	100
8,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s.	108	108	108
1,000	City & Suh., (Wash.) 5s.	08½	08½	08½
5,000	Ana. & Pot. Ry. 5s.	90	90	90
1,000	Knoxville Traction 5s.	100	100	100
4,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Ga. Car & North. 5s.	114½	114½	114½
15,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	54	53¾	53¾
6,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	45½	45	45½
4,300	Wil. & Weldon 5s.	170½	170½	170½
1,000	Ry. & Elec. 6s.	113½	113½	113½
1,000	Rich. & Petersburg 6s.	119¼	119¼	119¼
3,000	City Ry. L. & P., N.N.	98	98	98

$750,000, and deposits increased $2,975,000. The Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra of ¾ of 1 per cent., and made both payable July 15 to stock of record June 30. The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14 inclusive. Irregularity characterized the stock market. Last prices were generally under the best. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Atchison	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
166	Atchison pf.	101	100¼	100⅞
4	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
4	Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	163	160	160
425	Massachusetts Electric..	43⅝	43	43
6	Mass. Electric pf.	98½	98¼	98¼
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230
125	Pere Marquette pf.	85	84½	84½
50	Union Pacific	105	105	105
17	West End pf.	116½	116¼	116¼
125	West End, ex div.	114⅛	114¼	114¼

TELEPHONES.

190	American Tel. & Tel.	176¾	176	176¼
10	Cumberland	128¾	128¾	128¾
68	New England	148	148	148
¾	Western scrip	28½	28½	28¾
50	Western pf.	101	101	101
¼	Western pf. scrip	100½	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Agricult. Chemical	26	26	26
215	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	86¼	86	86
241	Am. Pneumatic Service	6¾	5⅝	6
285	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	24½	24½
1,180	American Sugar	126½	126⅞	126
96	American Sugar pf.	119½	119	119½
100	American Woolen	13½	13½	13½
121	American Woolen pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼
150	Dom. Iron & Steel	54½	53½	53½
12	Edison	280	280	280
20	General Electric	307	305½	305
330	Indo-Egyptian Compress.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	Mergenthaler Linotype	185	185	185
24	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	92¾	89⅝	89⅝
2,240	N. E. Gas & Coke	2¾	2¼	2¾
5	Seattle Electric	82	82	82
5	Seattle Electric pf.	106	106	106
23	Swift Pack. & Prov.	112½	111½	112½
15	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
305	United Fruit	112	111	111½
350	United Shoe Machine	54⅝	54	54
42	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¾	31¼	31¾
10	United States Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾
411	United States Steel	38½	37⅞	37⅞
229	United States Steel pf.	89¼	89	89

MINING.

165	Adventure	23½	23½	23½
5,020	Amalgamated	65⅞	64	64½
10	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Atlantic	31½	31½	31½
585	Bingham	32	32	32
25	Calumet & Hecla	595	590	590
730	Centennial	18½	17½	17½
300	Cochiti	60c	60c	60c
1,350	Ccns. Mercur	1 31-32	1 31-32	1 31-32
3,210	Copper Range Cons.	56	53½	53½
900	Daly West	24¾	24½	24½
10	Dominion Coal pf.	114½	114½	114½
15	Franklin	11½	11	11
200	Isle Royale	12¼	12	12¼
300	Mass	18¾	18½	18½
385	Mohawk	41	40¼	40¼
350	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2½	2½
50	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾
225	Old Dominion	20¾	20¼	20¼
255	Osceola	60½	60¼	60¼
150	Santa Fé	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Shannon	14	14	14
85	Tamarack	175	175	175
100	Tecumseh	3	3	3
60	Tennessee	15	15	15
560	Trinity	12½	12	12
230	United States	20¼	19¾	19¾
545	United States Oil	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
60	Utah	21	21	21
170	*Victoria	6	6	6
1,190	Winona	4¾	4¼	4¼
65	Wolverine	55	54½	55
20	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9; asked. *Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—With the exception of the Readings, stocks in the Philadelphia market were neglected. Diamond State Steel and Tidewater Steel made slight gains. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was entirely ignored, as were other stocks which as a rule are more or less active. Most of the buying of Reading was said to be for New York account. The demand subsided after the first hour. Philadelphia Company advanced a fraction on the report of its earnings for May. Favorable statements were without effect on American Cement and Electric Company of America. In the local money market quotations for all classes of money remain unchanged, viz., 4 per cent. for call, 4@5½ per cent. for time, and 4¼@4⅝ for commercial paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Alkali	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
100	American Rys.	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
160	Cambria Iron	24½	24½	24½
400	Cons. Lake Superior	30½	30¼	30¼
174	Cons. L. Superior pf.	77½	77½	77½
200	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
550	Diamond State Steel	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
175	Electric Storage	90	89¾	90
170	Fairmount Park Trans.	22½	22	22½
12	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	54	54	54
17	Insurance of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Lit. Brothers	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	New Haven Iron & S.	6	6	6
100	Norfolk & Westarn	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞
800	Philadelphia Electric	5⅛	5	5-16
543	Pennsylvania	76 1-16	75¾	75¾
361	Philadelphia Traction	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,360	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49½	49½
114	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48½	48½	48½
50	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	90	90	90
11,391	Reading tr. ctfs.	33 9-16	33	33 3-16
450	Reading 1st pf. tr. ctfs.	42¼	42½	42¼
1,050	R. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35 3-16	34 15-16	34 15-16
70	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
200	Tidewater Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
634	United Gas Imp.	107⅜	107	107
25	U. G. I. rcts., $12½ pd.	68¼	68¼	68¼
200	Union Traction	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
2,335	U. S. Steel common	38¼	37⅞	38¼
20	Western Union	90½	90½	90½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—New York exchange was 25c. premium; time and call loans 4½ to 5 per cent. Local stocks were quiet, and for the most part altogether uninteresting. Pneumatic Tool opened off another point, at 103, a decline of 4½ points from the price shown a few days ago, and later in the day dropped to 101 on a 50 above sale. There were a few scattering sales of Lake Street Elevated around 11, and of Biscuit common around 48¾. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	American Can	13	12¾	13
10	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	100	100	100
15	Chicago Edison Co.	179	179	179
230	Chicago Title & Trust.	134½	134	134
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	103	101	101
300	Union Traction	17½	17½	17½
8	Chicago City Ry.	207½	207½	207½
100	Central Union Tel. Co.	85	85	85
162	Diamond Match	134¾	134¼	134½
130	Lake St. Elevated	11	11	11
538	National Biscuit	48¾	48¾	48¾
125	National Biscuit pf.	105½	105½	105½
20	National Carbon pf.	97	97	97
50	Quaker Oats pf.	92	92	92
50	Swift & Co.	112½	112½	112½
9	West Chicago St. Ry.	98	97¾	98

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
405	Crucible Steel	22¼	22	22¼
657	Crucible Steel pf.	85¾	85½	85¾
135	Nat. Fire Proof. pf.	41	40⅞	40⅝
175	Pittsburg Coal	25½	25½	25½
1291	Pittsburg, com.	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
105	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38½	38½
21	U. S. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
40	West. Electric 2d.	105¼	105¼	105¼
25	West. Electric 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼
475	Mon. River Coal	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
335	Mon. River Coal pf.	42⅞	42	42
12	Luster Mine	15	15	15
400	Am. Window Glass	63½	62¾	62¾
20	Am. Window Glass pf.	92	92	92
12	Am. Brewing	28	28	28
100	Am. Brewing pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
2	Colonial Trust	380	380	380
12	Allegheny Nat. Bank	119	119	119
25	Consolidated Ice pf.	38	38	38
400	Philadelphia Co.	49¼	49½	49½
$7,000	River Coal 6s	116½	..	..
1,000	West End Pass. Ry. 5s.	114¼	..	..
1,000	P. A. & M. Trac. 5s.	117	..	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅜d per ounce and in New York at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42½@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consol. California and Virginia sold at 1.40@1.35, 300 Elkton at .65, 1,000 Isabella at .28, 500 Mexican at .42, 100 Ophir at 1.10, 500 Potosi at .19@.20, and 1,000 Work at .07.

Traction Capital Increase.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—The East St. Louis and Suburban Company to-day filed papers with the Secretary of State increasing its authorized capital from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The papers were signed by C. M. Clark, President, and George L. Easthirook, Secretary. The company was chartered in April last, to acquire and operate trolley lines in and about St. Louis, including the lines of the St. Louis and Illinois Suburban Railway Company.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 23.—Money rates generally are still easy and there appears to he an ample supply of money to meet the present meagre requirements. Sterling exchange is quiet and steady. Clearing House rate 3½ per cent. New York funds par and 5 cents premium. Call loans 3 to 4. Time money 4 to 5. Clearing House exchange, $15,984,580; balances, $1,348,708. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a gain in the reserve of $1,062,909. The New York reserve fund fell off $588,280; loans contracted were

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in a few of the copper stocks trading in the outside market yesterday was very limited. There were, however, several events of interest, the most notable being the sharp advance in the price of the bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco. Prices for the most part were firm, nearly all of the changes of importance being on the side of advances. Markets were established for the first time for several of the issues of stocks which are about to take the place of securities which are passing through reorganization. With the exception of these new features the market presented little or nothing to attract the attenion of traders, and there was little general interest in the market.

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SAN FRANCISCO bonds were traded in yesterday "regular way" for the first time. The issuance of a part of the $20,000,000 of these bonds has resulted in a demand on the part of some dealers for a delivery of the bonds on all contracts, and thus a technical short interest has been created. From 91¾, the price at which the bonds sold "when issued" a few days ago, the price was yesterday advanced to 98½, and sales of a fair amount of the bonds were made at this price. At the same time a block of the bonds was offered at 94½, seller thirty days.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER and the rest of the copper shares showed more activity than they did at the close of last week. Over 3,000 shares of Greene were traded in between 29 and 29½. Union Copper declined to 3⅜ and later rallied to 4. A break of nearly 1 point occurred in United Copper, which sold down to 34⅛.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA new stock was traded in for the first time, a sale of 100 shares being made at 34.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
225	American Can pf.	55	54	54
80	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	12½	12½	12½
100	Am. Light & Traction	37	*36¾	*37
1,300	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
179	Brooklyn City R. R.	*252	*250	*252
119	Brooklyn Borough Gas	65	*57½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1925 10,000....135¼
U S of Mex 5s 2,000....99½
Am Bicycle 5s 5,000....67¾
Am Hide & L 6s 5,000....97½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 8,000....103¾ 1,000....103½ 2,000....103⅝
Adjustment 4s 20,000....93¾
Balt & O gold 4s 3,000....102¾
Conv deb 4s 10,000....107½ 10,000....107½
P, L E & W V 4s 10,000....98 10,000....97½
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 2,000....117¾
B'klyn Un El 1st 1,000....103
B'klyn Un Gas 5s 3,000....117½
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000....103⅝
Canada South 1st 1,000....107
Cent of Ga 1st inc 25,000....81
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000....139¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 6,000....102⅞ 3,000....103 1,000....102⅞
Che & O con 5s 1,000....120⅝ 1,000....120⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s 13,000....108¼ 10,000....108¼
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000....85½
Chi, Bur & Q con 7s 2,000....106¾
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 90,000....96¾ 165,000....96 1,000....96¼ 65,000....96 10,000....96¼ 175,000....96
Neb Ext 4s 2,000....109¼
Chi & N W'n deb 5s, 1921 3,000....115½
Chi & N W'n Ext 4s 2,000....107
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 1,000....112 20,000....111½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 10,000....102
Col F & I conv 5s 17,000....102 3,000....101¾ 15,000....101½ 10,000....101⅝ 10,000....101⅞ 30,000....102 40,000....101¾ 3,000....101⅝ 2,000....101½ 1,000....101¾ 20,000....102
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000....95½ 1,000....95¾
Con Tobacco 4s 1,000....67¾ 3,000....67¼ 5,000....67⅜ 5,000....67¼ 11,000....67⅛ 10,000....67 1,000....67⅛ 11,000....67
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 1,000....103¾ 2,000....104
Denver & Rio Gr Improve 5s 1,000....110
Det South 4s 7,000....86 12,000....86¼
Erie 1st gen 4s 4,000....89 5,000....88¾
Flint & P M 6s 1,000....124⅝
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000....113¾
Grand River Coal & Coke 6s 2,000....115
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 1,000....21 2,000....20½
Int & G N 2d 5s 35,000....100⅝ 5,000....100½
Inter Paper 6s 8,000....108½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000....90¾
Kan City South 3s 10,000....72½ 20,000....72¼
Long Dock 6s 1,000....137¼
Long Island unified 4s 2,000....102
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 5,000....103⅜
Met W Side Elev of Chi 4s 0,000....102¾
Mex Cent con 4s 7,000....84⅝ 1,000....84½
Mex Cent 1st inc 3,000....32
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s 5,000....105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000....100½ 2,000....100 8,000s20F ....100 6,000....100¼
Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000....134½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 5,000....84½ 15,000....84⅞ 5,000....84½
Mo, K & T Ext 5s 10,000....107¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 2,000s20F....124
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 1,000....78 4,000....78¾ 5,000....78¾
N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s 4,000....104⅞
N Y, O & W ref 4s 4,000....103½ 1,000....103⅜
Nor & W con 4s 2,000....102 500....101½
Norfolk & West, Pocah, C & C 4s 4,000....107⅜
Union Pac conv 4s 11,000....107¾ 4,000....107⅝ 81,000....107⅞ 28,000....107⅞ 66,000....107½
U S Redu & R 6s 5,000....87
Wabash 1st 5s 12,000....120 10,000....119½
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000....111¾
Wabash deb B 5,000....76½ 5,000....77 50,000....77⅜ 5,000....77¼ 10,000....77 50,000....77¼ 20,000....77½ 10,000....77⅛ 10,000....77⅝ 9,000....77½ 5,000....77⅝ 50,000....77⅜ 10,000....77⅝ 10,000....77½ 20,000....77⅜ 130,000....77¾ 1,000....77½ 10,000....77¾ 5,000....77⅜ 5,000....77⅝ 41,000....77⅜ 55,000....77⅛ 2,000....78 15,000....77⅞ 5,000....77½ 1,000....77⅞ 40,000....77⅝ 20,000....77½ 5,000....77⅜ 25,000....77½ 20,000....77⅝ 55,000....77½ 10,000....77⅜ 30,000....77½
West Shore 4s 3,000....116
West N Y & Penn gen 4s 1,000....100
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 34,000....95
Wis Cent gen 4s 4,000....94

Total sales $2,691,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$203,400,346
Gold	99,461,387
Silver	24,290,268
United States notes	10,069,898
Treasury notes of 1890	149,022
National banknotes	9,721,421
Total receipts this day	2,094,044
Total receipts this month	35,285,194
Total receipts this year	549,012,813
Total expenditures this day	743,000
Total expenditures this month	29,775,000
Total expenditures this year	467,146,797
Deposits in National banks	126,860,970

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$346,983,059
Silver dollars	454,165,000
Silver dollars of 1890	190,118
Silver bullion of 1890	30,136,882
Total	$831,465,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$346,983,059
Silver certificates outstanding	454,165,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,317,000
Total	$831,465,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$60,492,307
Gold certificates	38,969,080
Silver coin and bullion	17,432,583
Silver certificates	6,857,685
United States notes	10,069,896
Other assets	24,393,962
Total in Treasury	$158,215,515
Deposits in National banks	126,860,970
Total	$285,076,485
Current liabilities	81,676,138
Available cash balance	$203,400,346

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week June	$40,706	$34,762	$37,252
From July 1	2,372,590	2,097,454	2,010,131
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week June	31,528	31,585	32,643
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week June	99,603	89,385	84,840
From July 1	5,352,806	4,789,837	4,882,579
NORTHWEST—			
Month May	3,960,121	3,663,231	3,458,257
From June 1	46,644,112	43,068,504	42,850,820
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week June	7,441	7,737	.....
From July 1	476,612	371,794	.....
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for May—			
Gross earnings	100,030	94,799	93,231
Exp. and taxes	84,283	76,107	74,297
Net earnings	15,797	18,689	18,934
Gross, 11 months	1,145,408	1,106,188	1,060,303
Exp. and taxes	871,108	826,428	896,856
Net, 11 months	274,300	279,760	293,452
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY OF PITTSBURG and affiliated corporations for May—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,123,412	987,984	135,428
Op. expenses	613,731	531,131	82,600
Net earnings	509,681	456,853	52,827
Other income	78,925	17,489	61,456
Total income	588,606	474,322	114,283
Divs. and int	400,259	354,962	45,304
Surplus	188,347	119,360	68,989
Gross, 5 months	5,773,616	5,104,306	669,310
Op. expenses	2,970,826	2,573,453	397,373
Net, 5 months	2,802,790	2,530,553	271,937
Other income	772,683	339,701	432,982
Total income	3,575,453	2,846,554	734,899
Divs. and int	2,124,057	1,581,841	542,716
Surplus, 5 mos	1,451,396	1,259,218	192,188

WHISKY TRUST CONVERSION.

The plan for converting the securities of the Distilling Company of America has just heen issued.

It is proposed that the new company shall authorize an issue of $16,000,000 of the twenty-five-year 5 per cent. convertible gold bonds, secured by the deposit of the stocks and bonds of the present company, which will be bought, and a majority of which will be necessary for the operation of the plan, so as to give the new company the control of the Distilling Company of America and its constituent companies.

These bonds will be redeemable at 105 after six years, and convertible into the stock of the company at par at any time within ten years from their date of issue. The new issue of bonds will be apportioned as follows:

1. Three million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars will be issued in exchange for an equal amount of the collateral trust 5s of the Distilling Company of America now outstanding, and which are redeemable at par.

2. One million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars in exchange for the 6 per cent. bonds of the American Spirits Company.

3. Six million five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars for the 21 per cent. accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America.

The balance of $3,984,500 will be sold for cash to provide working capital for the new company and to be used, if necessary, for the benefit of the constitutent companies.

For the present preferred stock, it is proposed to issue stock of the new company to the amount of 70 per cent. of present holdings, and the common stock will receive 21 per cent. There will be but one class of stock, and the total issue will be approximately $32,000,000. This will give the preferred stock 21 per cent. of the new bonds and 70 per cent. in stock of the new company. The fixed charges under this plan will be $800,000, a reduction of $200,000. The plan as outlined has been fully underwritten.

The committee formulating the plan consists of Ruduiph Ellis, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia; Crawford Livingston of this city, and Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank.

Supreme Court Extra Trial Term.

ALBANY, June 23.—Gov. Odell to-day, at the request of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, ordered an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court to be held in Richmond County, heginning Monday, July 21, and has designated Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn to hold the extra trial term.

A Bank's Employes' Outing.

The officers and employes of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of which Leo Schiesinger is President, together with their friends enjoyed an outing to Rye Beach on Sunday. The party, which numbered thirty-five, was taken to the beach on the tug Phoenix, which had been contributed for the occasion by President Fox of the Phoenix Towing and Transportation Company, one of the Directors of the bank. The bank's Directors donated $50 toward the expenses of the trip.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A burglary insurance company is being organized in Des Moines.

The project proposed by Kansas City merchants last Spring for the organization of a mutual fire insurance company has been formally taken up by the Retail Merchants' Association of that city, the reason given being that the fire insurance rates demanded by the joint stock companies are higher than the local fire loss ratio is warranted to justify.

Special agents of a number of the fire insurance companies doing business in the State of North Carolina are contemplating the advisability of holding a conference in order to bring about a separation of the agencies of association and non-co-operating companies. At the same time in the West, where the separatist policy has been followed since the adoption of the graded commission plan by the Western Union in September, 1899, the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters and the Illinois Field Club, the non-union organization, are endeavoring to agree upon a plan of co-operation.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.11	.11
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.81	.79
Challenge Con	.13	.14
Chollar	.08	.07
Confidence	.59	.56
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.06
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
L. Wash. Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.41	.40
Occidental Con	.17	.17
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.30	.30
Potosi	.19	.18
Savage	.07	.07
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.16
Utah Con	.06	.04
Yellow Jacket	.12	.14
Silver Bars	52¾	52⅝
Mexican dollars	.44@44½	.44@44½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Juns 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	9¼	9⅝	9	10
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
American Con	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	15	17	15	17
Battle Mountain	12¾	15	13	15½
Blue Bell	6	7¼	6	7¼
Butterfly	..	..	10	14
C. C. Cons	6¼	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Corbinanus	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
C. C. & M	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
Columbine Victor	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
C., K. & N	5¾	5⅞	6¼	6⅜
Dante	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	14	14¼	14⅞	15½
Elkton	59	59⅝	62	62½
El Paso	51¾	52	52¼	52½
Fanny Rawlings	5¼	7	4¾	7
Findlay	8	8½	8	8½
Gold Dollar Con	4	4½	4¼	4½
Golden Cycle	58	62	60	62
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	18
Gold Sovereign	2½	2¾	2½	3
Gould	6	7⅜	5	7⅜
Gold Exploration	4⅜	5	4½	5
Gold Bond	2¾	3	2¾	3½
Isabella	28⅜	28⅞	30¼	30½
Jackpot	10	12	10	12
Keystone	3½	4	3½	4
Last Dollar	40	60	45	60
Lexington	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼
Little Puck	4½	4¾	4¼	4½
Little Bessla	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mollia Gibson	12⅜	13	12⅜	14½
Mary Cashen	3	4	3	4½
Moon Anchor	8	10	6	10
New Haven	2	3½	2¾	3½
Old Gold	1	1¼	1	1¼
Pharmacist	3⅜	3¾	3½	3¾
Pinnacle	5¾	6	5¾	6¼
Pointer	1½	2	1¾	2
Portland	180	190	180	190
Rose Maud	1½	2	1⅝	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3¾	2¾	4
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3
Vindicator	91	95	92	95
Work	5½	7	5½	6½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,944
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	10,218
Total increase 2 roads	$16,162
Increase previously reported	697,099
Total increase 29 roads	$713,261
Decrease 14 roads previously reported	163,721
Net increase	$549,540

For the third week in June Ann Arbor reported a decrease of $57.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York,
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Est. 1885.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad)
LIST OF DESIRABLE
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
SENT UPON APPLICATION.
STOCKS—WHEAT—COTTON
Bought or Sold, Cash or on Margin.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
PHILA. OFFICE: DREXEL BLDG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
Transact a general brokerage business in lots of all quantities. Issues upon request "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," and other data of interest. Information on financial subjects gladly furnished.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1902.
Bonds for the Sinking Fund.
Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1902, at the Agency of the Company—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City—under the following provisions of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, tha number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to ths whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds must ba in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 30th, 1902.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

A SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT.
A few experienced parties are combining to buy a property in near-by State, now paying 8%, in which further developments will enhance values tremendously. Don't let extreme conservatism hold you back from an interview with Cuyler, Room 26, 35 Wall St.

NEW ORLEANS RAILW'YS & LIGHTING COS.
NORFOLK RAILWAYS & LIGHTING COS.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
GUARDIAN TRUST CO.
MANUFACTURERS' TRUST CO.
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
J. G. ZACHRY, 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Kingston Iron Ore Company, Kingston; capital, $50,000. Directors—Hewitt Boice, John Dubois, and Z. P. Boice, Kingston.

International Steel and Machinery Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. L. Robertson, Glens Falls; H. K. Bock and W. D. Farrington, Brooklyn.

Bronze & Papier Mache Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—Fred Hoffman, Adolph Froehlich, and S. W. Meyerfeld, New York.

Huhner Press, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. J. Reedy, H. J. R. Lockwood, and A. S. Hopper, New York.

American Button Company, Rochester; capital, $60,000. Directors—G. G. McPherson, J. F. Dalrymple, and D. K. Wiliers, Rochester.

Universal Standard Supply Company, New York, (toys and household novelties;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Josephina Elmer and Isador Elmer, New York, and Lena Elmer, Richmond Hill.

Ahingdon Warehouse Company, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—J. C. Kluhner and H. P. Campbell, Brooklyn, and J. P. Ryan, Westfield, N. J.

Demorest & Little of New York, (real estate;) capital, $200,000. Directors—J. J. Little, A. W. Little and W. C. Demorest, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Juns 23.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

John T. Mullins (incorporated) of Wilmington, to do a general printing and advertising business; capital, $125,000.

The Henry Wood Oil Company of Deshler, Ohio, for davaloping and operating for oil and gas: capital, $100,000.

Middlstown Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Del., to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in shirts and all kinds of men's and women's underwear; capital, $5,000.

The American Paving and Construction Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $100,000.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

220 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
240 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
$5,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7s, income, 1912.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s, 1913.
20 shs. R. Heinisch's Sons Co. of Newark, N. J.
$15,000 St. Louis County (Missouri) 6 p. c. Park Bds., 1905.
14 shs. Irving National Bank.
2 shs. Donahoe's Magazine Co.
17 shs. Nicaragua Co.
$2,000 City of Troy, Ala., Elec. Light 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 Compania Anonima Ferrocarrilera y de Tranvias Porvenir de Matehula 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Petersburg, Va.
7 shs. Balt. & Annapolis Short Line Ry.
$1,000 American Mutoscopo Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. American Mutoscops Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
400 shs. Alfred S. Campbell Art Co., (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
100 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
69 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
3 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Realty Associates, 75 p. c. paid.
$1,200 New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 p. c. Const. Mtge. Bds.
50 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
9 shs. Bank of America.
18 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Washington Trust Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
21 shs. Bank of North America.
24 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. 1st Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Seacoast Packing Co. common.
30 shs. Industrial Water Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
$10,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1951.
38 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
22 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
20 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. pfd.
$16,000 Kensington Park 1st 5s Bds.
170 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Phoenix Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
20 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Waverly Refining Co.
20 shs. Industrial Trust Co., Providence.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Graen Trust Co.
85 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
1 share Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
18 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
200 shs. Fireproofina Manf'g Co., pfd.
105 shs. Fireproofine Manf'g Co. common.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
35 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
100 shs. Pullman Company.
100 shs. American Express Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.

PLAZA,
BOWERY,
CHATHAM,
HANOVER,
WESTERN,
ORIENTAL,
GERMANIA,
MOUNT MORRIS,
FIRST NATIONAL,
SHOE & LEATHER,
FOURTH NATIONAL,
BANK OF AMERICA
BANK METROPOLIS,
GERMAN AMERICAN,
SEVENTH NATIONAL,
GERMAN EXCHANGE,
BANK OF COMMERCE,
BUTCHERS & DROVERS',
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
MECHANICS & TRADERS',
N. Y. NATIONAL EXCHANGE,
MORTON TRUST,
CENTRAL TRUST,
COLONIAL TRUST,
ATLANTIC TRUST,
TRUST OF AMERICA,
TRUST OF REPUBLIC,
BOWLING GREEN TRUST,
NORTH AMERICAN TRUST,
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST,
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST,
DEALT IN BY
Wm. E. Nichols & Co.,
15 WALL ST., Tel. 3383 Cort.
All Bank and Trust Co. Stocks promptly and accurately quoted. Weekly quotation sheets on application.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Dominion Securities Company.

The undersigned have consented, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of Dominion Securities Company, to act as a committee for the stockholders to inquire into ths present condition of the Company and its prospects, to secure to consenting stockholders the benefit of concerted action upon all matters connected with tha management of the Company's affairs, and to formulate as soon as practicable a plan for tha reorganization or readjustment of the Company's business.

All stockholders are invited to deposit their stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company of tha City of New York at its offices in the City of New York, under the terms of a preliminary agreement on file with said Trust Company, before the 3d day of July, 1902.

Copies of the said agreement may be obtained at the offices of the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York or at the offices of Whita & Wing, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

New York, June 13, 1902.

JAMES G. CANNON,
Chairman.
WILLIAM H. PORTER,
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON.
WHITE & WING, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
June 24, 1902.
102d Semi-Annual Dividend.
Ths Trustees of this institution have declared interest at tha rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by ths rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

108TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending June 30th, 1902, has been declared, and will be credited July 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sume from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21, 1902.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from 25 to $2,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 17th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Stock and Bonds of the Distilling Company of America and the Bonds of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Holders of a very large amount of ths preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America havs for some tims boen considering the question as to when dividends could be paid by the Company on its preferred stock. Upon July 15th of this year the accumulation of unpaid dividends will amount to 21 per cent. The average annual earnings of the Company and its constituent companies during ths last two and one-half years appear to have heen $2,043,701.11, an amount much in excess of what ths Committee of Stockholders in its report of December 22, 1900, sstimated the profits would ha.

The undersigned, representing a large amount of preferred stock, have had frequent conferences with the Directors and officers of the Company, at which the subject has been fully discussed, and, after an exhaustiva consideration of the question, having in mind ths required sinking fund payment of $500,000 annually under the provisions of the existing Collateral Trust Mortgags, are satisfied that the application of ths accumulated earnings to the paymsnt of a cash dividend cannot be mads at present without seriously curtailing the earning capacity of the Company by depriving it of working capital which is essential to its large business.

In view of this situation, the undersigned have formulated a plan which, if it meets with the approval of a sufficient amount of preferred shareholders, will result in providing for the 21 per cent. accumulated dividends which shall have accrued on the 15th day of July of this year, and in the reasonable assurance of the payment of dividends at the rate of at least 4 per cent. per annum thereafter.

The bond and stock issues to bs considered in the plan are the following:

Distilling Company of America Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, dated January 1, 1900, maturing January 1, 1910, redeemable at par on any interest day, $500,000 of which must be redeemed each year	$3,580,000.00
American Spirits Manufacturing Company Bonds, dated August 29, 1895, due September 1, 1915, redeemable befors maturity at the option of ths Company at ths rate of 105	1,873,000.00
Total	$5,453,000.00

	Preferred.	Common.
Distilling Company of America stock	$29,502,973.13	$44,576,117.72
Deposited with Central Trust Company against stock outstanding of constituent companies	1,747,026.87	1,850,882.28
	$31,250,000.00	$40,427,000.00
In the treasury of the Company	3,750,000.00	3,573,000.00
Total	$35,000,000.00	$50,000,000.00

It is the suggestion of the undersigned that a new company should be formed, to be organized under the laws of New Jersey or elsewhere, as counsel may advise, with an authorized stock issus of $32,500,000, all of one class. This Company to issue $16,000,000 Twenty-five-Year Five Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, secured by the deposit of the stocks and bonds to he bought, redeemable at 105 after 1908, and convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par at any time within ten years after the data of the bonds, suitable provision to be made in ths charter of the Company to provide for the issuance of such stock for the purposes of such conversion. This will entail a fixed charge of $800,000 per year against a present fixed charge of $1,000,000, made up of interest on bonds, sinking fund, and discount on temporary loans.

As against this proposed issue, the various companies own in fee, upon which their different plants, warehouses, etc., are erected in ths Cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Peoria, Frankfort, Lexington and other cities, land estimated to be worth at least $5,000,000. They also own ninety-six separate distinct plants which include distilleries, huildings, warehouses, machinery, brands, etc., variously estimated, and, it is believed, conservatively, at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

In addition, the net current assets on January 1, 1902, amounted to $13,000,000, which will be increased by the cash in the treasury of the new Company, available for the uses of the constituent companies to over $16,000,000, or more than the face of the bonds. Tha assets and resources of the Companies would thus be substantially in excess of the face valus of the entire stock and bonds.

It is proposed that the stock and bonds to be issued shall be applied as follows:

BONDS.

Exchange $3,580,000 Distilling Company of America 5s now outstanding at par, with 20 per cent. stock bonus	$3,580,000.00
Exchange $1,873,000 American Spirits Manufacturing Company Six Per Cent. Bonds, at

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Alonzo B. Kight Bought the Melrose—Dullness the Feature of Private Transactions in Realty.

The buyer of the seven-story apartment house the Melrose, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 by 100, was Alonzo B. Kight. The deal was part of the trade in the Barnard apartment house, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-first Street.

The purchaser of 19 East Forty-first Street was Dr. Andrew H. Smith, who is reported to have in view the erection of a hotel on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. Dr. Smith owns 18 to 26 East Forty-second Street and two lots on Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

Anna M. Galbraith has sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 115 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Charles L. Sherrill has sold 62 East Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 19 by 100.5.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for L. W. Welll to W. Hill the four and five story tenements 349 and 351 West Forty-first Street, 50 by 98.9.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Clark estate to W. W. and T. M. Hall six lots on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West. Five-story American-basement private dwellings are to be built on the lots.

Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer has bought the four-story and basement dwelling 45 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Thomas Dwyer the five-story American-basement dwelling 34 West Ninety-sixth Street, 17 by 100.8.

Gustave Newman is the broker who sold 152 Second Avenue to Ignatz H. Rosenfeld. Mr. Rosenfeld bought 154 Second Avenue of the owner of the property.

The four-story dwellings 1,682 to 1,688 Madison Avenue, 79.9 by 50, were sold by Louis Davies and L. Kalinsky for J. Weinstein to I. Schneiderman.

Leases effected by Charles E. Durossa are: To the Magnolia Metal Company, the building 511 and 513 West Thirtieth Street; the private house 73 West Twelfth Street for Frank W. Darrin to T. F. Beach, and 244 West Forty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement private house, for E. F. Hawley to Elizabeth Judd of Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Lyons has bought the four-story brownstone dwelling 26 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5, which last December was sold for $52,500.

The sale by Herman Wronkow of the five lots, on which there are old buildings, 107 to 115 West Thirty-ninth Street, is interesting because of the speculative character of dealings in this neighborhood and the possibilities incident to the location of the Pennsylvania Railroad station near by. The lots 107 and 109 West Thirty-ninth Street are 25 by 98.9, and the others 16.8 by 98.9. The sale was made by L. J. Phillips & Co. to S. C. and Lee Schubert, managers of the Casino. Mr. Wronkow bought the property in April last of W. De F. Manice. There is a mortgage on it of $140,000 for one year at 4 per cent.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought of Nicholas Espenshield 160 to 164 Prince Street, on a plot 50.9 by 64.4.

Sales by W. F. and C. H. Smith include: For William J. Quinlan, for cash, the five-story tenement 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; for the same, a lot on the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street and Perry Avenue, and for Thornton Brothers the two-story and basement dwelling 1,034 Tinton Avenue.

Pocher & Co. have sold two four-story brick single flathouses 128 and 130 East Fifty-first Street, each 20 by 100.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Silas H. Furman to a client the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 246 West Forty-third Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John T. Boyd.

No. 377 Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, four-story brick store and tenement and two small buildings; administrator's sale, to Charles H. Cordes. $22,000

Unionport Road, west side, 249.6 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, two lots, 25.6 by 99.6 by 25 by 98.6 and 25.1 by 98.6 by 25 by 100.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff in the planning... 7,368

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

No. 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lillian E. Punnett and another. 21,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

56 lots on Springfield, Dewey, Hollis, and Grand Avenues, Queens, L. I.; executor's sale ..... $57.50 to $2.50

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 103 West Forty-second Street, north side, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 20 by 75.4.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,338 Old Broadway, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 83 by 22.5 by 14.2 by 102.7, three-story frame house and store.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 446 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 143.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 100, frame stable.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 459 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 113, three-story frame house and stable.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, 97 East Broadway, between Market and Pike Streets, four-story and basement brick tenement.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, 103 East Broadway, between Market and Pike Streets, four-story and basement brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, W. S. Johnson, referee, 124 Avenue C, southeast corner of Eighth Street, 19 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Edgar A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 1,000 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 84.2 feet east of Clinton Avenue, 27 by 111, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,895.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. F. Neuman, referee, Hoe Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Vyse Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,305.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 84 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 34 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 80.10, four-story and basement brownstone flat.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, H. P. Botty, referee, 416 to 422 Columbus Avenue, west side, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, tenstory brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $208,425.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rivington St., 217 and 219, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 49.11 by 51.3; D. Kiansky of 242 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Twenty-second Street, 28 East, for a nine-story brick lofts, with store, 25 by 84.9; Greenwich Realty Company of 290 Broadway, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $95,000.

Fortieth Street, 38 East, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25 by 98.10; W. C. Sheldon of 2 Wall Street, owner; E. Flagg, 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Forty-fifth Street, 38 to 42 West, for a twelve and thirteen story brick hotel, 60 by 99.5; Forty-fifth Street Company of 26 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; Tracy & Swartwout of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $300,000.

Forty-third Street, 127 to 135 West; for a twelve-story brick hotel, 103.4 by 90.4; R. H. Spalding of 43 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Mulliken & Moeller of 7 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $700,000.

Caldwell Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; four two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 46 feet; Robert E. Le Velle of 729 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 123 feet west of Boston Road, a rearranged, two-story frame stable, 34 by 17; William Mapes of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Lillian Place, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Brown's Place, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; three five-story brick tenements, 23 1-3 by 88; Walter A. Dick of 943 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; D. S. Kruse of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Strost, architect; cost, $00,000.

Alterations.

No. 72 Forsyth St, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; S. Moore of 124 East Broadway, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 089 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; H. Schwarzwaelder of 629 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. Wolf of 7,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, to four-story brick offices, with store; A. Beer of 252 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; C. Sidney of 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1,107 West Seventieth Street, to a five-story H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 38.2; Laura Wehman of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 55; Moise Geismnan of 549 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; P. J. Cunningham of 454 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Sale of Building Lots in Queens.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom fifty-six lots, part of the estate of the late J. M. Miller, on Springfield Road, Dewey, Hollis, and Grant Avenues, in the Borough of Queens. The cheapest lot sold was a gore lot on Grant Avenue, for $37.50. Lots 25 by 100 on Springfield Road, south side, 100 feet west of Hollis Avenue, sold from $55 to $87.50; on Hollis Avenue, east side, north of Dewey Avenue, $67.50; on Dewey Avenue, north side, 250 feet east of Hollis Avenue, $57.50; on Hollis Avenue, south side, between Dewey and Grant Avenues, $67.50 to $77.50; on Grant Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Hollis Avenue, $60, and on Grant Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Hollis Avenue, $57.50 to $75.

For Two New Hotels.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings for a twelve and thirteen story brick hotel, to be erected at 38 to 42 West Forty-fifth Street. The building is to be fire-proof, and the front will be constructed of brick and limestone. It is to be known as The Webster. The Forty-fifth Street Company of 26 West Forty-fifth Street is the owner. Tracy & Swartwout of 156 Fifth Avenue are the architects. The cost will be about $300,000.

Plans were also filed for a twelve-story brick fire-proof hotel, to be erected at 127 to 135 West Forty-third Street. The materials of the front will be of brick, limestone, and terra cotta. R. H. Spalding of 43 West Thirty-fifth Street is the owner. Mulliken & Moeller of 7 East Forty-second Street are the architects. The cost is placed at $700,000.

Tarrant Property Sold.

The good will and all other property and equities of Tarrant & Co., whose building, in Warren Street, was wrecked on Oct. 29, 1900 by an explosion which resulted in the loss of several lives, injury to many persons, and property loss amounting to $1,200,000 in Warren, Chambers, Greenwich, Washington, and Murray Streets, were sold yesterday in one lot, under an order of the Supreme Court, at 21 Jay Street, by Marlin F. Hatch, for the receiver, William E. Curtis. There were 115 bids, the first of $4,500, and the offering was knocked down for $51,150 to Max J. Breitenbach, who is believed to have acted for a committee which will reorganize the company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, June 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 181st St, 97.11x100; Alice R. Strauss to William T. Goundee, (mtg $42,000, R S $28.75) $100

AVENUE A, w s, 20 ft n of 20th St, 60x70; Benjamin Weed to Consolidated Gas Company of New York, (mtg $15,000, R S $30) 30,000

BATHGATE AV, old line, n w s, and w s of 3d Av, 100x50; Dougald D. Alexander to Alfred Kraus to Paul M. Herzog, (mtg $4,500) 1

BEACH AV, 102, e s, 20x100; Rebecca and Harry C. Levy to H. E. Goldman, (mtg $4,000) 1

BEACH AV, 102, e s, 20x100; Harris B. Goldman to Simon T. Stern, (mtg $4,000) 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 41st St, 40.4x113.4x irregular; Moses Ottinger nnd another to Marx Ottinger and another, ½ part, (mtg $300,000,) 1

BROCK AV, 1,000, e s, 20.6x155.11x25x164.9; Antonia Schlizonyl to Annie Aaron and others, (mtg $16,000,) taxes, &c.... 1

CATHARINE ST, e s, Lot 318, map of Heather Rutgers, 25.1x11.9x25x11.1; Charles Remsen and William Manice, executors, to Charles Remsen and another, trustees, (R S $15.75) 33,750

CHERRY ST, 384, and 45 nnd 47 Gouverneur St; Benjamin Scheer to Max Jarrisch, (R S $6, mtg $48,000) 1

CLAY AV, w s, 689 ft n of 169th St, 25x82.5x25.3x80.2; Charles H. Thornton and another to Catherine R. Phasey, (mtg $2,000) 1

DIVISION ST, 1 and 3, s e corner of Catharine St, 38.8x70.10x33.1x71.5; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Charles Remsen and another, trustees, (R S $32.50) 67,750

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 159, map of Hendriek Rutgers, 25.4x76.6x25.1x78; Charles Remsen and William Manice, executors, to Charles Remsen and another, trustees, (R S $12.25) 26,600

FOREST AV, e s, 125.6 ft s of Cedar Place, 25.6x135; Grace L. Acker to Edward A. Acker, B. & S. ..... Gift

FORSYTH ST, w s, 73 ft n of Rivington St, 27x50.2; Henry A. Bade to Leah Morris, (R S $10.75) 100

FOX ST, w s, 60 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Henry D. Tiffnny to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S $1.25) 4,700

FRANKLIN AV, w s, part of Lot 89, map of Morrisania; William T. Traud and another, executors, to Margaret Mulhall, (R S $1.50) 5,133

GREENWICH ST, 105, e s, 27x105x24x102.6; New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, to Walter A. Duffy, ½ part, B. & S, (R S $2.50) 1

HENRY ST, 107, n s, 20.1x46; Harris Flatow to Lewis Kresner, (R S $1.50, mtg $7,500) 1

HENRY ST, 107, n s, 20.1x46; Meyer Flatow to Harris Flatow, quitclaim, (mtg $7,500) 1

HENRY ST, 107, n s, 20.1x46; Sarah Cohen to Harris Flatow, quitclaim, (mtg $7,500) 1

LANE 25 ft wide, extending from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, s s and n w s of said road, 105x50x94x51.2; John H. Rogan, referee, to New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, (R S $7.50) 4,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,018, w s, 17x80; Alfred V. Wittmeyer to Nannie J. Faulkner, (R S $4.75, mtg $12,000) 1

LOT 44, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, opposite Jerome Park; Joseph W. Wenk to Bertha Wenk, all title 500

LOT 48, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Nicholas Zeccola, (mtg $2,000) 1

LOTS 1 to 72, 74, 75, 82, 96, 97, 98, and Gore 1, and 2 to 10, and 67, map of Village of Wakefield; Martin W. Wilcoxson to H. P. Smith, B. & S., ½ part, all liens, (R S $10) 1

LOTS 204 and 205, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Auzust Diener 1,575

MADISON AV, 267, e s, 21x100; Florence N. Wyeth and another to Charlotte B. Sbrehan, (R S $43.75) 1

NEWELL ST, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x207x103x173.5; George E. Hanson to Reese F. Alsop, B. and S. 25

PIKE ST, 21, n e corner of Henry St, 22x44.10; Anny Flatow to Lewis Kresner, (R S $5; mtg $14,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x74.11; David Klein to Joseph W. Wenk, (mtg $9,000, R S 50c) 14,000

TOPPING AV, s w corner of 173d St, 195x95; Elisha G. Belcher and another to James P. Byrnes, (mtgs $11,000, R S $5.75) 25,000

WASHINGTON ST, 796, w s, 19.6x69.10; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Charles Remsen and William Manice, trustees, (R S $2.25) 7,600

WAVERLEY PLACE, s s, 25.1 ft w of Greene St, 37.7x80.9x37.8x81.1; Charles Remsen and William Manice, executors, to Charles Remsen and another, trustees, (R S $29.50) 61,500

WEST END AV, w s, 25 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Henry Tieman to Margareth Borges, quitclaim 100

1ST AV, e s, 25.0 ft n of 86th St, 25.1x74; Anna M. Potter and others, executors, to Anna M. Potter nnd others 1

7TH AV, 428, w a, 19.2x69.10; Sterling Realty Company to Lydia J. Jenkins, (mtg $50,000, R S $11.25) 55,000

7TH AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 30th St, 23x75; Homer Bostwick, trustee, to Louis F. Weismann, quitclaim 1

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 100x103, Unionport; Mary Richter to George Rueckel 840

12TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue C, 100x103, Unionport; Mary Richter to Gabriel Fried 820

13TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport; Mary Richter to Edward Boyle G. 590

13TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport; Mary Richter to Amanda B. Manee 530

13TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Avenue C, 100x103, Unionport; Mary Richter to Robert J. McCracken 1,040

15TH ST, 542 East, 20x80; George N. Kanenbly to Sophie Kanenbly, (R S $1.75) 1

15TH ST, 542 and 544 East, 40x80; Sophie Kanenbly to Joseph Solomon, (R S $5.50) 1

22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Roger Foster to Mary F. Mullane, (mtg $5,000) 5,350

22D ST, 28 East, 25x98.9; Adele L. Allen to Greenwich Realty Company, (R S $27.50) 1

44TH ST, s s, 182.2 ft w of 3d Av, 12.9x100.5; Edward M. Harris and another to Henry A. Brann, (R S $3.50) 9,500

44TH ST, s s, 182.2 ft w of 3d Av, 12.9x100.5; Henry A. Braun to Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, (mtg $4,750) 1

53D ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Nellie V. Meyers to Victoria Realty Company, all liens 100

58TH ST, 64 East, 18.9x100.5; 59th St, 62 East, 19x100.5; Charles H. Sherrill to John H. Lewis, (mtg $64,000, R S $0.25) 78,775

58TH ST, 64 East, 18.9x100.5; Rebecca P. Caldwell to Charles H. Sherrill, (R S $16.25, mtg $34,000) 34,600

61ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 38.6x100.5; Harriette F. Strong to Elizabeth Sullivan, (R S $46.25) 100

61ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 38.6 x100.5; Elizabeth Sullivan to Henry D. Anderson, B. & S., (R S $46.75) 100

64TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; Edward Oppenheimer to Henry B. Anderson, (R S $17.50) 1

65TH ST, 38 and 40 West, 41.8x100.5; Alfred M. Rau to Montgomery Maze, (R S $4.25, mtg $34,000) 100

73D ST, n s, 260 ft s of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Marguerite Melbourne to Jacob F. Levy, (mtg $10,000) 100

77TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 50x102.2; Cornelia K. Mytlus to Frederick Volzing, (R S $6.75, mtg $32,000) 48,000

81ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A, 20.6 x61.6x irregular; Caroline Witt, widow, to John J. Sullivan, (R S $3.25) 1

85TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Thomas Dwyer to B. M. Baruch, (R S $6.50) 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 200x100.11; Jacob Schattman to Julius Braun, (R S $11.25, mtg $31,080) 1

104TH ST, 64 West, 31.4x100.11; Edward O. Tompkins to Martha Lisson, (R S 50 cts, mtg $40,000) 1

104TH ST, 94 West, 31.4x100.11; Martha Lisson to Annie Aaron and another, (mtg $49,000) ..... Exch.

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 44x99.11; Jacob Schattman to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $8.75, mtg $35,000) ... 1

133D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; Frances A. and Stephen Van A. Hunter to Mary A. Fanning, (mtg $15,000, R S $11.25) 1

140TH ST, 725 East, 25x100; James T. Meany to Richard C. Meany, ½ part 1

151ST ST, 519 West, 33.4x99.11; George Pfister to Frederick Margenhoff, (mtg $30,174) 1

169TH ST, 422 West, 18x100; James H. Falconer, individually and as executor, to Joseph Frick, (mtg $9,000, R S $6.25) 100

180TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 72x150x irregular; John Massimino to Emanuel Freund, (mtg $5,500) 100

Recorded Leases.

BLEECKER ST, 165; Rieble Campiglia to Marco Sisti, 3 years $1,400

BROADWAY, 35 and 37, rooms 12, 13, 16 to 27, inclusive, basement and hall; trustees of A. Heminway to the Hamburg American Line, 5 years 8,000

DIVISION ST, 65; Peter Strebel to Charles Cohen, 5 years 1,450

2D AV, 1,698; Frederick Mayenhoff to Frederick Risges, 5 years 2,100

2D AV, 4093; Samuel Lempert to Samuel M. Lempert and another, 5 1-3 years ... 960

21ST ST, 131 East; Mary I. Galge to Rose Carrahar, 3 years 900

44TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 1st Av, —x— to 45th St x — to East River; Butchers' Hide and Melting Association to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, 5 years 16,000

44TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 200 ft to 45th St x e 110x s 130x w 110x s 70 to 44th St x w 10; Butchers' Hide and Melting Association to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, 5 years 3,500

122D ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Hiram Van Dusen, executor, to Henry Kleemeyer, 5 years 11,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, s e corner of 64th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent... $27,500

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Harriette R. Strong; 61st St, 57 and 59 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 75,000

BARNES, William H., to Frederic De P. Foster; 106th St, n s, 466.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 yrs, 4½ per cent 34,000

BISSERT, Michael, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th St, 102 East, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 4 per cent 4,000

BRADY, Robert J., to Sadie B. Clocke; 9th St, s s, being w ½ of Lot 101, map of Unionport, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent 800

BRAUN, Henry A., to Edward M. Harris and another; 44th St, s s, 182.2 ft w of 3d Av, due June 16, 1903, 4½ per cent.. 4,750

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

BYRNES, James F., to Elisha G. Selchow and another; Topping Av, s w corner of 173d St, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 9,810

CRANDALL, William E., Jr., to Carrie Liebtenstein and others, trustees; Lenox Av, w s, 133.4 ft s of 137th St, 3 years. 12,500

DIENER, August, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, n w corner of Lebanon St, 3 years 3,500

DIENER, August, to Louis Fleischmann; Bronx Park Av, 26 ft n of Lebanon St, 3 years 3,000

DREYER, Henry H., to Charles H. Dugliss; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of Hawthorne St, due May 1, 1900, 6 per cent 2,430

DUFFY, Walter A., to New York Security and Trust Company; Greenwich St, 105, ¼ part, due July 1, 1903 2,000

FAULKNER, Nannie J., to Alfred V. Wittmeyer and wife; Lexington Av, 1,018, due March 1, 1904 6,000

FINK, Anna R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broome St, n e corner of Marion St, ½ part, 1 year 7,000

FREY, Magdalena, another to the German Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 21 ft w of East End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 14,000

FRICK, Joseph, to James H. Falconer, as executor; 169th St, s s, 183.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 0,000

FRIED, Gabriel, to Mary Richter; 12th St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, due July 1, 1905 492

GREENWICH REALTY COMPANY to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 22d St, s s, 310 ft w of 4th Av, due Feb.1, 1906, 4½ per cent 95,000

HARGERS, Louisa, and another to Edward H. Mace; Fulton St, n e s, 342 ft from n e s of Becker Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,200

HAUG, Charlotte, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 136th St, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

HUBNER, Isabella, to the American Temperance Life Insurance Association; Park Av, n w corner of 179th St, 3 years 6,000

JENKINS, Lydia J., to Mary E. Taylor; 7th Av, 423, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

JONES, William J., to Josiah Jones; 136th St, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each 3,500

JORRISCH, Max, to Benjamin Scheer; Cherry St, n w corner of Seammel St; also gore adjoining, prior mtg $37,000, installments, 6 per cent 11,000

KRESNER, Lewis, to Anny Flatow; Pike St, 21, n e corner of Henry St, 105 and 107, due Jan. 15, 1903, 6 per cent 5,500

LACOV, Joseph, and others to Fanny Volonsky and another; Hester St, 31, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,500

LISSON, Martha, to Edward O. Tompkins; 104th St, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, installments, 6 per cent 9,000

MACKENZIE, James C., to New York Savings Bank; 18th St, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 12,000

MAGEN, Samuel, to Jacob Chalmowitz; Montgomery St, 02, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

MICHELSON, Sarah, to the Jefferson Bank; Avenue D, w s, 116 ft s of 10th St; Avenue D, 133, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 15,000

MIEHLING, Edward, to Broadway Savings Institution; West End Av, 854, due May 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 15,000

MIEL, Henry, to Mary Schachner; Stebbins Av, e s, 413.4 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent, gold 2,500

MORRIS, Leah, to Isaac Goldstein; Forsyth St, w s, 73 ft n of Rivington St, 4 years 17,000

MULHALL, Margaret, (formerly Garvin) and another to Anna M. Gibson; Eagle Av, e s, 325.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years. 6,000

MULHALL, Margaret, to Henry Gottsmeren; Franklin Av, w s, being part of Lot 89, map of Morrisania, due June 13, 1902 2,500

MULLANE, Mary F., to Solon L. Frank and another; 92d St, n s, 247.0 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 7,000

PRENTISS, George, to Paul Tuckerman; 61st St, n s, 207 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years 35,000

ROBERTSON, John, and another to Caroline O'Neill; St. Nicholas Terrace, e s, 40.2 ft n of 127th St, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 24,000

ROBERTSON, John, and another to Lettia O'Neill; St. Nicholas Terrace, e s, 78.9 ft n of 127th St, 3 years, 4 per cent., gold 24,000

RUECKEL, George, to Mary Richter; 12th St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, due July 1, 1905 804

SCHULR, Samuel, and another to Fanny Mandel; Columbia St, 90 and 92, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Jacob Levy; 85th St, n s, 176.2 ft e of 2d Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

SOLOMON, Joseph, to Sophie Kanenbley; 15th St, 542 and 544 East, due July 1, 1903 9,000

SQUIRE, Mary A., and others to James W. Hardy, as trustee; 3d Av, s w corner of 13th St, demand 500

SULLIVAN, John J., to Isnac Edelmuth; 81st St, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years 9,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEINEKOFF, Nicholas, to Catharine C. Hill. nom.

APPELL, George C., to Catharine C. Hill. $500

BARTRAM, Edward T., to Josephine E. Colt 12,500

BIEDENMANN, Edward J., and another, executors, to Louise N. Bristow 2,531

DE LLOREZ, Rafael, to Pedro R. da Florsz, trustees 10,000

GAGE, Eugene A., trustee, to Joseph F. Webber, guardian ..... nom

GOODMAN, Urry, to Charlotte Hastorf.... 7,900

HALL, Susan E., to Susan E. Hall and another, trustees ..... nom.

REMSEN, Charles and another, executors, to Charles Remsen and another, trustees 44,000

SIEGMAN, William H., to Theodore Baumeister ..... nom.

VAN SCHAICK, Eugene, to Julia M. Russell ..... nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; Morse, Williams & Co. against Louisa M. Mitchell, owner and contractor $575

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 231 and 233; Morse, Williams & Co. against Louisa M. Mitchell, owner and contractor 575

WALTON AV, s s, 282.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Adolph Miller against Catharine F. Furlong, owner and contractor; Louis Rossi & Clement H. Smith, contractors 100

5TH AV and 51st St, n e corner, 100x150; International Metal Lath Company against Union Club, owner; W. T. Tostevin Construction Company, contractor 111

73D ST, 15 East; international Metal Lath Company against Joseph Pulitzer, owner; Henry W. Miller, contractor; W. T. Tostevin Construction Company, subcontractor 212

159TH ST, 682 East; Henry H. Meisc against Emma Horenburger, owner and contractor 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE D, 133, and Avenue D, w s, 116 ft s of 10th St, 22x93; Jefferson Bank with Sarah Michelson 15,000

BRONX PARK AV and Lebanon St, n w corner, 25x100; Louis Fleischman with August Diener 3,500

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Louis Fleischman with August Diener 3,000

85TH ST, n s, 170.2 ft e of 3d Av, 48.10x102.2; Jacob Levy with Nathan Silverson 22,000

125TH ST and Brown Place, n e corner, 100x100; Alfred L. Brown with Walter A. Dick 45,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 02; George W. Teaudle, on L. C. Hahn, to the Green Ridge Lumber Company 1,000

Satisfied Mechanic's Liens.

PERRY ST, 77; William H. Meserols against Benjamin Weissman and another, Jan. 6, 1902, cancelled $365

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 264; the Oriental Bank of the City of New York against Louis Aaron and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bienenfeld & Avrutis.

FRONT ST, 217; City of New York against Adele Kngeland, executrix, and another, (violation of buildings laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 139th St, 25x100.3 x25x100.11, and St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft n of 139th St, 25x100.3x25x99.7, two actions; the German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Mary A. McNamee and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

WALKER ST, 9 to 13; Eliza Guggenheimer against Esther Levin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

8TH AV, 2,764; Charles B. Tooker against Samuel Strother and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, F. B. Wightman.

8TH AV, w s, 49 ft n of 39th St, 25x80, and 607 8th Av, two actions; John Fulton, Jr., against Herman M. Weaver and another, (action to foreclose two mechanics' liens;) attorney, F. E. Lainbeer.

31ST ST, 7 West; City of New York against Tracy Colt and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

72D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, —x102.2; George E. Farewell against Myron H. Oppenheim, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, J. F. Egan.

74TH ST, n s, 400.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 149.9x —; John E. Cox against R. Perry and another, (action to declare a trust;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers.

95TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100, and 103d St, n s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; William A. Reynolds against David L. Hardenbrook and another, (action to set asida deed, &c.;) attorney, A. C. Shenstone.

111TH ST, 116 East; City of New York against Max Cohen and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, runs w 25 x n 175 x w 42.2 to approach to new 3d Av. bridge x n 6.26 to 133th St x e 59.11 x s 200 to beginning; Emma M. Hass, administratrix, against Abbie F. Filley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Pomer.

Real Estate.

WOODCLIFF
ON
HUDSON,

ON THE TOP OF THE PALISADES, OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.

FAR ABOVE THE CLOUDS OF SOFT COAL SMOKE THAT ENVELOP NEW YORK.

The pure and invigorating air here found, combined with relief from the noise and dirt of the city, will add years to your life.

CHOICE LOTS AND NEW HOUSES FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.

A most healthy locality. Convenient to schools and churches. Well sewered. Good water from high service. Restricted property, fully improved, with stone sidewalks, gas and electric light. No assessments.

OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

entitled "The Story of Woodcliff" tells at a glance just what you want to know if interested in establishing a home with perfect surroundings. Write for a F

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ESTHER A. PYLE and others, Plaintiffs, against PRISCILLA A. TREAT and others, Defendants.

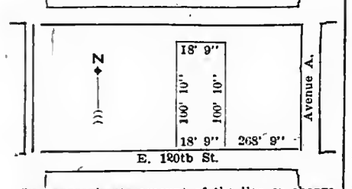
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street two hundred and sixty-eight feet nine inches west of the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence north parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet and ten inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence south parallel with Avenue A and through a party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence east along the same eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, with appurtenances thereon; the said premises being now known as 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,472.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $452.60 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY and others, defendants.

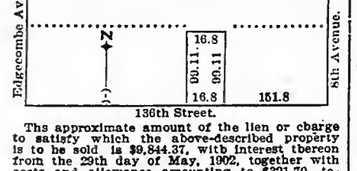
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-one (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as and by the street Number 311 West 136th Street. In the City of New York, County of New York, June 9th, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 West 136th Street.



This approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,844.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $428.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of June, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Rsferee.

je10-2aw3wTu&F&jy2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDWARD A. EVERITT, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly mada and entered in tbe above-entitled action, bearing date tbe 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in tbs Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and herein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with tbe building and improvements tbereon, situate, lying, and being in said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on tbe southerly side of One Hundred and Twsnty-fourth Street, distant ons bundred and fifty-five (155) feet six and one-half (6½) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre lins of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly and along said street twenty-five (25) feet to tha point or place of beginning.

Said premises lis within Section 6, Block 1,788, on the Land Map of ths City of New York.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Referee.

GEO. W. PEARSALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City.

124th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,174 79-100, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $411.00 with interest from June 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Referee.

je17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy8

WEST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against SOPHIA GUTHMAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, tbe 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piecs, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixty-sseventh Street and West End Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, twsnty-five fset; thence southerly, parallel with Weet End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 19, 1902.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of ths plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,286.76, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $62.14.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

je20-2aw5wF&Tu&jy11

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, plaintiff, against HENRIETTE K. WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in ths above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on tbe 15th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment nsmed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

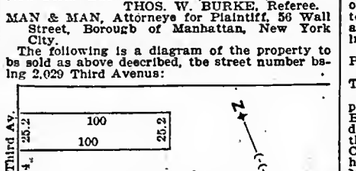
All those two certain lots of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eightieth Street and ths westerly side of Columbus Avenue; tbence running westwardly along said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-ons feet and two inches; tbence eastwardly on a line par lel with Eightieth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referse.

I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorneys 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to he sold as described above, ths street numbers being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,327.06, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $529.87, with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of tbe eale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,314.25 and interest.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

THOS. W. BURKE, Refsree.

je10-2aw3wTu&Sat&jy1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against SOLOMON LITTENBERG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosnre and sale, duly made and entsred in the above-entitled action, bearing date tbe 2nd day of Juns, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at phblic auction, at ths New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in ths Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed hy said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Pins Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximats amount of the llen or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is tbree thousand nine hundred twenty-four and 45-100 ($3,924.45-100) dollars, with interest thereon from tbs 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred twenty-fivs and 03-100 ($225.03-100) dollars, with interest from June 2nd, 1902, together with the expenees of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other llens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by ths referee, is forty-seven dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Referes.

ju17-2aw3wTu&Th&jy7

Surrogate Notices.

TENER, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA TENER, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of John H. Parsons, at No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1902.—ELIZABETH M. TENER, Administratrix.—JOHN H. PARSONS, Attorney for Administratrix, 253 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. f4-1aw6mTu

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VAN RENSSELAER, JULIA W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hsreby given to all persons having claims against JULIA W. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Varnum & Harison, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and State of New York on or before ths 12th day of August, 1902.—Dated the 11th day of February, 1902. AUGUSTUS VORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. f11-1aw6mTu&aug19

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, ths 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pins Street, N. Y. City. my20-1aw6mTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAFAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in ths Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1902, at twsive o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed hy said judgmsnt to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as follows, to-wit:

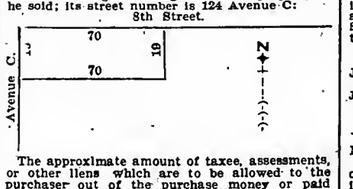
Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thencs easterly along the south side of Eighth Street seventy feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C nineteen feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Elgbtb Street seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being tbe same premises conveyed to Jossph Leggett by Aaron Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, Page 405.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred seventy-five dollars, with interest.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Refsree.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH GIFFORD, Plaintiff, vs. MARY T. CRAWFORD, individually; Mary T. Crawford, as executrix of the last will and testament of Kate C. Kelly, deceased; Elizabeth F. Knauss, Elmar von Eschwege and Louisa von Eschwege, his wife; tbe Christian name "Louisa" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to the plaintiff; Alphonse B. J. Sohmer, and Ehrich Miller, Defendants.—Summons and notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 15tb, 1902.

ERNEST HALL,

Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 26th, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of May, 1902.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1902.

ERNEST HALL,

Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 64 William Street, New York City.

my27-1aw6wTu&jy8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—ANNIE MAUDE DE SOMELLERA, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE SOMELLERA, defendant.—Action for Absolute Divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are bereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after tbe service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 20th, 1901.

MILLIKEN & NICHOLSON,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 287 Broadway, New York City.

To tbe defendant, Manuel de Somellera:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justics of the Supreme Court, dated tbe 15th day of May, 1902, and filed witb the complaint in ths office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1902.

MILLIKEN & NICHOLSON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 287 Broadway, New York City.

my20-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN A. OLSEN, plaintiff, against PAULINE FOSHEIM, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusivs of the day of service, and in cass of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.

MATTHEW P. DOYLE,

Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Pauline Foshsim: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of ths Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, May 26th, 1902.

MATTHEW P. DOYLE,

Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. my27-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

BOOSS, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of Nsw York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK BOOSS, individually or undsr the firm name of F. Booss & Bro., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the offics of Henry Grasse, No. 167 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of Decembsr, 1901. CHARLES W. BOOSS, AMALIA B. GRAVES, LOUISA BOOSS, KATE BOOSS, DAISY BOOSS, Executors. HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Executors, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. d31-1aw6mTu

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HAWES, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of ths County of New York, notice is hsreby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. HAWES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting huelness, at the office of Grant Squires, No. 41 Wall Street, in ths City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1902.—Dated New York, February 24, 1902. ISABELLE B. HAWES, Administratrix. GRANT SQUIRES, Attorney for Administratrix, 41 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. f25-1aw6mTu

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LEARY, JAMES D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of ths County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES D. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the snbscribar at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert A. Wray, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1902.—MARY C. LEARY, Administratrix. ALBERT A. WRAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. ap-29-1aw6mTu

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LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hsreby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of Jnne, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEVY, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LEVY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorney, Leo Levy, Esq., No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before ths first day of October next.—Dated N. Y., 25th day of Marcb, 1902. HARRY M. OSTERWEIS, MORRIS M. LEVY, Executors. LEO LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh25-1aw6mTu

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MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1902. WILLIAM MANWELL,

Executor.

FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLAIRE L. TAYLOR against JOHN H. TAYLOR, Henrietta Taylor Freeman, Grace Taylor Ely, Alfred E. G. Taylor, Amelia Scranton Taylor, wife of Alfred E. G. Taylor; Charles E. Appleby, and Claire L. Taylor, as sole executrix of the last will and testament of Arthur Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above action by an order of this court, made herein on the 16th day of May, 1902, hsreby requires each and every person, not a party nf this action, who, at the date hereof, has a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before ths undersigned, on or before the 10th day of July, 1902, at his office, 20 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manbattan, City and County of New York, in order to prove their said liens and ths true amount dus or to become due, by reason thereof; and to specify the nature of said incumbrances and the dates thereof, respectively. Ths premises are described in the complaint in this above action, as follows:

All those certain lots of ground, situate in the City and County of New York and in tbe Borough of Manhattan, which are together described as follows:

Beginning at ths northwesterly corner of 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thsnce northerly along the westerly side of said Seventh Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line 175 feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the northerly line of 57th Street; thence easterly along said last mentioned line 175 feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, and being the premises known as the "Osborne Apartment House," and lot adjoining on the west, 25 feet in width. Said premises are in Block 1,029, as shown on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1902.

WILLIAM RUMSEY, Referee.

JAMES L. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

JAMES ARMSTRONG and EUGENE SMITH, Attorneys for Defendants.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Muldoon-Catarson Granite Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at ths County Court House in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thsreafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the American Granite Construction Company.—Dated New York City, 19th day of May, 1902.

MULDOON-CATERSON GRANITE COMPANY, By M. Muldoon, President.

Bankruptcy Notices.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States Court for ths Southern District of New York, beld at the United States District Court Rooms, in the United States Post Office Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15tb day of May, 1902.—Present, Hon. George B. Adams, District Judge.—In the matter of the petition of SAMSON FRANK et al. to have RUPERT FRITZ adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the annexed affidavit of Albert Falck, verified this 15th day of May, 1902, and the 23d day of April, 1902, filed herein, that a petition has been filed in this court praying that the above-named Rupert Fritz be declared a bankrupt in involuntary proceedings; that thereupon a subpoena was issued on the 26th day of March, 1902, out of this court, and that service of said petition and subpoena cannot be made by tbs Marshal of this court upon said Rupert Fritz, as shown by the return made by the U. S. Marshal on file in this court, stating that ths debtor could not be found, and it further appearing in the said affidavit that more than 10 days have elapsed since the return day of said subpoena and that no appearance has been filed by the said Rupert Fritz, and that the present whereabouts of the alleged bankrupt, Rupert Fritz, is unknown, and that service of tbe subpoena and petition herein cannot, with due diligence, be made upon him within this district, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that tbe said Rupert Fritz plead, answer, or demur on the 1st day of July, 1902, to the petition herein dated the 26th day of March, 1902, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 26th day of March, 1902, praying that said Rupert Fritz may be declared an involuntary bankrupt, and in caee of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication will be made according to the petition; and it is further ordered and directed that service of this order be made upon said Rupert Fritz by publication once a week, for not less than six consecutive weeks in The New York Times, which paper is designated by me to be the most likely to give notice to tbe debtor, said publication to be commenced not later than the 20th day of May, 1902; and it is further ordered and directed that on or before the day of the first publication of this order, if service is made by publication, the petitioners herein deposit in the Post Offics of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, one copy of this order contained in a securely postpaid wrapper, and addressed to the alleged bankrupt's last known place of residence, as follows: 214 East 54th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of Nsw York. GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of the KINGSTON LIMESTONE QUARRYING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, ths trustee, at public auction, by Joseph Sbongood & Sons, United States Marsbal's auctioneers, on the premises of the above-named bankrupt, in the Town of Ulstsr, Ulster County, N. Y., the first day of July, 1902, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Engines, boilers and connections, machinery, derricks, shafting, belting, pulleys, steam, gas and water pipes, tools, utensils, appurtenances and implements connected with a quarrying business, furniture, fixtures and supplies used in said business and situated on the premises of the above-named bankrupt, or adjacent thereto; tbe bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to engine house, blacksmith and tool office, and other buildings; railroad ties and six dumping cars for crushed stone; and cruehed stone ready for delivery. The trnstee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property for sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value, and the further right to sell the plant as a whole or in lots, as he may deem expedient and for the best interest of ths estate.

Dated June 18, 1902.

AMOS VAN ETTEN, Referee in Bankruptcy for Ulster County, Kingston, N. Y.

AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Atty. for Trustee, 34 Pine St., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM KORNBLUM, Bankrupt.—No. 4,998.

To the creditors of Adam Kornblum of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Adam Kornblum was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time tha said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 21, 1902.

NO. 5,006.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of John V. B. RAPP, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John V. B. Rapp of ths County of Nsw York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hsreby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said John V. B. Rapp was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and tbat the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Cornelius J. Townsend, Referee, No. 40 Cedar Street, in New York City, on tbe 9th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other bnsiness as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Refsree in Bankruptcy.

June 23d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOODMAN TELZER, bankrupt.—No. 4,989.

To the creditors of Goodman Telzer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Goodman Telzer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly coms before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 21st, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER C. SONIUS, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for ths Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 24, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 402 East 37th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Manufactured and Rough Marble Tools, Working Benches, Office Fixtures, &c. Order of CORNELIUS J. SCHELLINGS, Trustee. LESSER & ROONEY, Attornsys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER C. SONIUS, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell this day at 10:30 A. M., at 402 East 37th Street, New York City, the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of manufactured and rough marble, tools, working benches, office fixtures, &c. Order of

CORNELIUS J. SCHELLINGS, Trustee. LESSER & ROONEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
Pianos $1 Week.



Greatest Piano Values in America.

Wilson - - - $155
Harmony - - $175
Richardson - - $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style rubber cover.

A Week of Opportunities at the
WISSNER
WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (little used)	$135
Upright (used by artist)	225
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (discontinued style)	245
Upright (taken in trade)	95
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright	75
Upright (celebrated make)	145
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (used at concerts)	215
Upright (good make)	105
$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.	
Square Pianos	20, 40, 75
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. RENT APPLIED.	

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms
A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand pianos. Set 1 for bargain list. Rents from $3.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?
Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts,

A CURB MARKET CORNER

Bonds of United Railways Co. of San Francisco the Issue.

Brown Brothers & Co. Refuse to Intervene—Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Technically Short—Appeal Made to the Stock Exchange Governors.

Conditions amounting practically to a corner developed yesterday in the trading in bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco in the "curb" market. Some people sold these bonds "if, as, and when issued," and others who bought them asked for a delivery, with the result that charges of sharp practices were flying thick and fast yesterday in Wall Street and an effort has been made to invoke a ruling from the Governors of the Stock Exchange.

The complications arose in this manner: Brown Brothers & Co. some time ago arranged a syndicate to underwrite a bond issue of $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco. In the subscription agreement was a clause whereby Brown Brothers & Co. reserved the right to sell the entire $20,000,000 of bonds to others than the subscribers, if they could do so more advantageously, giving the subscription participants, in lieu of same, the cash equivalent of the percentage of bonds at a figure not less than 90 per cent., less 1 per cent. commission. This agreement was to hold good until Feb. 1, 1903.

In the meantime, however, trading in the bonds was commenced on the curb "if, as, and when issued," and several members of the underwriting syndicate as well as certificate holders sold the bonds on these terms at prices ranging from 86 to 91. Afterward Brown Brothers & Co. sold without notice $5,000,000 of these bonds in San Francisco at private sale.

It is now alleged that some New York brokerage houses heard of this and bought a few samples of the bonds sold in San Francisco, and with these as evidence went into the market here and bought bonds "when issued" at steadily advancing prices. When they had bought enough, so it is claimed, they demanded delivery on the ground that the contracts had matured, the bonds having been issued, but this contention was not agreed to by the sellers.

One of the houses who are technically short of the bonds is Talbot J. Taylor & Co. James B. Taylor said yesterday that one of their customers had bought some $300,000 of these bonds or thereabouts at prices between 91 and 86. When the price recovered to 91 he let go of his holdings in blocks. Zimmermann & Forshay buying most of them.

"Zimmermann & Forshay now demand delivery," said Mr. Taylor, "but I fail to see how the issue of part of the bonds can be held to be an issue such as contemplated when the sale was made. I think the Stock Exchange committee will support our contention."

In accordance with this belief, Talbot J. Taylor & Co. not only refused to make delivery, but did not demand delivery from the persons from whom the bonds held by their customer were originally bought.

Several appeals were made during the day to Brown Brothers & Co. to decide whether the bonds had been issued or not, but that firm declines to get mixed up in the dispute. They admitted that $5,000,000 had been sold, and that $15,000,000 remained unsold, and they also admitted the terms of the subscription agreement as above set forth.

They claimed, however, that they had nothing to do with the "curb" transactions, and that any member of the syndicate or certificate holder who sold the bonds short did so with full knowledge of the agreement, the terms of which had not been withheld from any holder of a subscription certificate. If any one disregarded this condition, Brown Brothers & Co. declare, he has only his own folly to blame.

Zimmermann & Forshay denied yesterday that they bought some bonds in San Francisco with a view of creating a corner here. They declared that other houses had bought bonds, and were asking for delivery. They maintained that the bonds had been issued beyond a doubt, and that those bonds which they held had been delivered to them regularly by sellers in the "curb" market. They also declared that the Stock Exchange had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the transactions were on the "curb."

Nevertheless, it is known that Weaver, Raborg & Co. have sent a letter to the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, which will be acted upon at a meeting to-morrow.

As a result of this controversy, the bonds, which closed at 91¾ on Saturday, opened at 97¾ yesterday and advanced to 98½, on sales of $95,000. It was declared that these sales yesterday were made entirely by houses holding actual bonds and that they were wash sales, intended to mark up the price and thereby to frighten the shorts.

This is not the first time that the issue of only a part of the securities resulted in a corner. When the Chicago and Alton some years ago issued only $1,000,000 instead of the proposed $10,000,000 of stock, those who had sold it "when issued," although subscribers to the issue, found themselves short and were forced to take a loss of 7 to 10 points.

A similar case has just occurred in England. According to the best information, the Anglo-Dutch Exploration Company was registered in the height of the boom in 1895 with a capital of £100,000, but of the 100,000 shares 90,000 were "to bearer," and the remainder were registered.

A market was made in the registered shares, and there the owners of the bearer shares sold their holdings. When, however, they attempted to make delivery in the bearer shares, acceptance was refused on the ground that registered shares only had been bargained for.

The result was that, the 10,000 registered shares having been many times oversold, the price went up to nearly £5.

A notice in French on the back of the bearer certificates provided that conversion into the registered shares could be made at the will of the holder, but that three months' notice would be required.

The length of the interval made conversion of no avail to sellers from whom instant delivery was demanded, and they began to buy in, but the Stock Exchange committee intervened and ordered the buying in of shares to be suspended.

DEVERY WANTS A HORSE BACK.

Fire Chief Croker Doctored and Trained the Animal and Intends to Keep Him.

That Fire Chief Croker and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Devery hold divergent opinions regarding the ownership of a certain black horse, at one time owned by the latter and now claimed by both men, was evidenced by Chief Croker's expression of his opinions when asked what he thought of the published remarks of Mr. Devery yesterday morning.

According to the story, Devery claims that he loaned the horse to the Fire Chief so that the animal might get exercise, of which it stood in need, and now that the former wishes to get the animal back the latter refuses to give it up. The ex-Deputy Commissioner also hints that he intends to take steps to regain his property.

Fire Chief Croker tells the story this wise:

"One day I had been on my rounds of inspection, and passed 'Devery's Four Corners,' at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Devery was standing there, and I stepped and talked to him. He told me that he had a black horse, with which he could do nothing. It was a kicker, had run away, and had about every vice a horse should not have. Devery said that I seemed to be able to manage horses, and said he would give me the animal, if I would take it. I agreed to accept it, and it was sent around to me. It was saddle sore and run down, and wasn't fit for anything. I put it into the veterinary's hands, and, after six weeks' doctoring, it came around all right. Then I took the horse in hand, and after a time managed to make a pretty useful animal of it. Mind you, it is only an ordinary sort of a horse—there's nothing superior about it. I've used it just as I do others in my business."

In response to other questions the Chief said that he certainly looked upon the animal as his own. "It looks to me that Devery wants to get it back now that it is in shape to use," he said.

"Mr. Devery says that the horse is eating city oats," was suggested.

"So it is," said Chief Croker, "and it's doing city work, too."

MRS. HETZEL'S RIVALS.

Unnamed Co-respondents Referred To in Her Petition for Divorce—One in Newark.

"An unknown millionaire's daughter from Newark," is the description of one of the unnamed co-respondents referred to by Mrs. Anna Grace Hetzel in her suit for divorce against her husband, Frank Hetzel of West Hoboken.

In a petition filed in the Sheriff's office by Waller & Lichtenstein, Mrs. Hetzel refers to several other women to whom, she alleges, her husband has been unduly attentive, and of whom he frequently spoke. The Newark woman was described as wearing many diamonds when she met Mr. Hetzel at Rockaway Beach in June, July, and August, 1900. Incidentally Mrs. Hetzel says that her husband referred to her rival in Newark as a "sweet thing."

The petition for divorce sets forth that Anna Grace Cetting was married to Frank Hetzel on June 17, 1899, by the Rev. John Justin of the German Reformed Church of Union Hill. They have one child, a son.

TO EXAMINE CHILDREN'S EYES.

Eleven Physicians Named by the Health Department to Detect Cases of Ophthalmia.

The Department of Health, having on June 11, declared that ophthalmia is a contagious disease, especially prevalent among schoolchildren, has appointed a number of oculists to visit the various public schools, examine the children and report each case to the board. The pay of these oculists is to be at the rate of $100 per month, and they will pay daily visits to the schools until they are closed for the Summer vacation on June 30. The men appointed are:

C. Gale Bradley, 51 West Fiftieth Street.
James Ogilvie, 113 Hamilton Place.
Arthur H. Gardner, 939 Madison Avenue.
Daniel H. Wiesner, 102 East Forty-sixth Street.
John B. Lynch, 148 West Twenty-second Street.
John A. Hill, 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
George H. Cocks, 1,986 Madison Avenue.
Percy B. Hough of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street.
Henry Holbrook, 46 East Twelfth Street.
Otto M. Schwerdtseger, 134 Sixtieth Street.
Joseph Tompkins Low, 531 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

OUSTED MAGISTRATES APPEAL.

Brooklyn Men Will Raise New Questions Before the Appellate Division on Justice Keogh's Decision.

From action taken by counsel yesterday it appears that the men who were elected as City Magistrates in Brooklyn last Fall and who were ousted from office recently by a decision of the Court of Appeals have not yet given up the fight. The decision of the Court of Appeals was based on a demurrer raised to the complaint in the case in the lower courts. It is declared that the vital points in the claim of the ousted Magistrates were not touched upon. Justice Keogh held that the appointed Magistrates, whose claim was upheld subsequently on demurrer proceedings before the Court Appeals, were entitled to serve a full term.

Lawyer James P. Judge of counsel for the ousted Magistrates filed with the County Clerk yesterday notice of appeal to the Appellate Division from the judgment of Justice Keogh in the case.

"The appeal to the Court of Appeals," Mr. Judge said, "was only from the demurrer raised to the complaint. We are now appealing from the judgment of Justice Keogh, and we will raise new questions which the Court of Appeals did not decide in the other case."

BELIEVES MILK WAS POISONED.

Employment Agent Says She Received Warning Postal Cards.

Anna A. Hofmsyer, who runs an employment agency at 153 West Twenty-third Street, believes that somebody is trying to poison her. She became ill after drinking cream from two bottles that had been delivered at her door. The matter has been reported to the police.

"I am inclined to believe that poison was put into the cream by somebody who is jealous of me and my success in business," she said yesterday. She said that she had been warned by postal card not to advertise again, and that the postal predicted that her business would be ruined in one way or another.

Miss Hofmayer drank cream in another bottle bought of the milk dealer who supplies her, and felt no ill-effects. She believes that poison was placed in the bottles after they had been delivered at her door.

BROTHER ACCUSED BROTHER.

Mother Told by Magistrate that She Had Been Too Kind.

Frederick Rehbe, twenty-four years old, son of a provision dealer of 23 Herbert Street, Williamsburg, was held, in default of $1,500 bail, in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant was Edward Rehbe, a brother, who said that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain.

To Mrs. Rehbe, the mother, Magistrate O'Reilly said that had she been less kind to her son he might not be a criminal. Rehbe has been arrested several times, and each time through his mother's influence he was released.

BONDSMAN CAUSED REARREST.

Of Five Men Caught at a Still, Only One, a Consumptive, Is Free.

Benjamin Blumenthal of Manhattan, who recently gave $5,000 bail before United States Commissioner Rowe in Jersey City to appear before a Grand Jury for carrying on an illicit distillery at Rutherford with Albert Finkelstein, Charles Blumenfield, Isaac Fox, and Samuel Greenberg, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday, his bondsman having canceled the bond and caused his rearrest.

All of the others are in jail except Greenberg, who was paroled because he is in an advanced stage of consumption. The still was raided on May 23.

Moving Did Not Stop the Wedding.

James McDonald, twenty-six years old, of Pottsville, Penn., and Stanislawe Helmsinski, twenty-four years old, of 121 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, were married on Sunday by Justice Markley. Scarcely had the couple been pronounced man and wife when an elderly man entered and said he wished to forbid the marriage. When told he was too late he became greatly excited. He said he was a Pole and did not want his daughter to become the wife of an Irishman. He said that he had moved from Pottsville to Jersey City solely to put an end to McDonald's attentions to his daughter, but that the young man had followed and persuaded her to elope.

Held for Speeding an Automobile.

Edward McDuffee, the bicycle rider, was arraigned in the East Side Court yesterday afternoon by Bicycle Policeman Nerney of the West One Hundredth Street Station, on a charge of speeding an automobile at fifteen miles an hour. Nerney arrested McDuffee at Ninety-third Street and Central Park West at noon. The prisoner was held in $100 bail for trial.

TESTIMONY FOR CHURCHILL

Wardmen Say He Was Checkmated by Some Mysterious Power.

Declare the Keeper of a Disorderly House Told Them She Had Paid for Police Protection.

Evidence in behalf of Sergt. James Churchill was elicited yesterday from Guido Bock and William Reich, who were his Wardmen in the Fifth Street Station, at his trial before Commissioner Partridge for alleged neglect of duty.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford questioned Bock closely in regard to a raid on the alleged disorderly house, 27 Second Street, which, as was shown by Sergt. Churchill's own testimony, was on a warrant obtained on a Saturday, but not executed until the night of the day following. Mr. Sandford charged that Sergt. Churchill had a conversation with one of the proprietresses of the place in the meantime, but the accused officer affirmed that he held the warrant over solely because he thought he was apt to get more prisoners on a Sunday night than on a Saturday.

Both of these witnesses supported Sergt. Churchill's claim that Inspector Cross was working against him at this time, by saying that they were hampered in all their efforts to clean the precinct by some mysterious but potent influence.

"I felt all along that there was something that I couldn't overcome," said Bock in his testimony. "I went to Sergt. Churchill one day and told him how, someway or other, the ground was always being cut from under my feet. He said, 'Guido, I'm up against it myself.' Our stool pigeons turned against us after we had depended on them to get evidence. It was so bad that I went to friends to try and get them to protect me in order to keep out of the controversy. When I thought I had a good court case that was just the time I would get a dismissal. I was worse off down at Special Sessions than anywhere else."

Otto Rosalsky, counsel for Churchill, then brought out from Bock that Churchill personally conducted raids and appeared in court and gave evidence against his prisoners. Mrs. Jennie Binger was the proprietress of one of the places complained of according to the testimony. Her house was raided shortly before Capt. Churchill's men made their descent, and she told them that a few days before she had paid $110 for protection until she could make arrangements to sell the place. She referred Bock to a man named Ullman, who was her husband, she said, for further particulars, and he learned from him that the money had been paid to detectives from Headquarters, although Ullman refused to give their names or even to describe them.

"Ullman didn't tell you it was Reich who got the money, did he?" asked Mr. Sandford.

"No, Reich was with me when I saw Ullman."

Bock said that his interview with Mrs. Binger was just after she had come from court on being fined $10. Mr. Sandford admitted that the woman had been to his office and asked leave to keep open for a few days longer.

Reich's story corroborated Bock's in essential particulars, but differed somewhat as to details. He declared that the woman had slammed the door in their faces when they called upon her, but one of them got his foot in it, and they got the extortion story from her through the small opening.

Reich said the Binger woman had told them she had paid the money to "Jake" Wolf, who is reported to be the close friend of Inspector Cross, and she had done this because a man from Police Headquarters had told her to do it. Ullman, however, on being summoned to the station house by Acting Captain Churchill, had said that not Wolf but Charles Jacobs, who keeps a cigar store in Avenue A, had got the money.

"Did you think that this money business reflected at all upon you?" was asked.

"No," was the answer.

The trial goes on this morning.

CAPT. GORMAN TRANSFERRED.

Sent from Bronx to Union Market as Result, It Is Thought, of His Trouble with Mr. Eustis.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday transferred Capt. Gorman from the command of the Bronx Park police to the Union Market Station, and sent Capt. William Schultz from that station up to take his old place. This is generally supposed to be the outcome of Capt. Gorman's altercation with Park Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx on Sunday afternoon when the Commissioner undertook to ride horseback across a lawn while the first band concert of the season was in progress, and was held up by the Captain, who seized his horse's bridle.

Mr. Eustis, when seen at his law office, at 80 Broadway, yesterday, said that he did not blame Capt. Gorman for what had occurred and would not make a complaint against him.

"The trouble was with the head of the department," he said. "Several weeks ago I wrote to Commissioner Partridge and called his attention to the section of the Charter which says that the Park Commissioners shall have absolute control of policemen assigned to duty in the parks. When I wrote that letter I asked Commissioner Partridge to see to it that this order was transmitted to all Police Captains, Sergeants, and patrolmen. I have not received any reply, and it does not seem that the Commissioner has ever issued the order."

Capt. Gorman, for his own part, said after the trouble but before the news of his transfer reached him that he would be well pleased to be out of the precinct.

"I have half a dozen bosses here," he said, "and the place is full of malaria."

POLICEMEN BRING SUIT.

Flushing Men Demand Reinstatement in Former Rank.

Charles Hance of Flushing, who is doorman nt the College Point sub-station, and Joseph Stillwaggon, doorman at the Whitestone sub-station, have instituted suit against the City of New York to compel the Police Commissioners to advance them to what they claim is their proper grade in the uniformed force.

Hance was formerly Captain of the Flushing police force, and Stillwaggon was a patrolman. They both had a number of years' service. When the men were recognized as officers of the City of New York and assigned to duty the Commissioners refused to recognize their previous service. The case is to come before Judge Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court on June 24.

Police Captain Herlihy's Trial.

Before Recorder Goff and a jury yesterday the second trial of Police Captain Herlihy on charges of willful neglect of duty, was resumed in General Sessions. The former testimony in the case was taken up and on consent of Assistant District Attorney Rand and Abraham I. Elkus, counsel for the defense, the testimony of the Rev. Dr. George of Newtown, Conn., was read to the jury. In this he described the condition of the "Red Light" district when Capt. Herlihy was in command of the Eldridge Street Police Station. Capt. Herlihy took the stand in his own behalf and affirmed that he had made 8,571 arrests and raided 26 disorderly houses during his command of the precinct, and told how he had been hampered by many of his men being assigned to duty in connection with the elections.

Sergt. Harkins Now Police Captain.

Sergt. Patrick J. Harkins of the Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was promoted yesterday by Commissioner Partridge to the Captaincy made vacant by the death last week of Capt. James Dunn, who was in command of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Harkins was at the head of the list of Sergeants eligible for promotion. He became a policeman in 1884. The Commissioner has assigned him to the command of the Liberty Avenue Station.

CHINAMAN RAN POLICY SHOP.

"Hell! Me No Undelstan," He Said, When His Laundry Was Raided.

The arrest of a Chinaman as an alleged runner of a policy game was made yesterday. County Detectives Reardon, Brennan, and O'Shea of District Attorney Jerome's staff after watching men, women, and children enter and emerge from the laundry at 350 East Tenth Street without the sign of a bundle among them, darted through the shop into the rear room.

There were a dozen persons there, and they ran out of a door to the hallway, the Chinaman trying to get out with them. He was headed off and showed fight. He rushed at Reardon yelling and cursing in Chinese, but was easily subdued, though he continued to struggle.

Reardon says he fished out a lot of manifold books, a stylus, some policy slips, a stamp, and little brown papers used for stamping, and then accused Sing Wow of running a policy joint.

"Hell! Me no undelstan!" answered the Chinaman.

Sing Wow was locked up in the Union Market Station, the police being much surprised at the charge made against him. Reardon said in all his experience he has never heard of a Chinaman being arrested for running a policy game.

DEATH AFTER NIGHTMARE.

Brooklyn Girl, a Sufferer from Many Frightful Dreams, Awoke with Screams—In a Stupor Later.

It is believed that a severe nightmare was indirectly the cause of the death of Miss Mary W. Hendrickson of 411 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, which was reported to the Coroner yesterday. Miss Hendrickson was the daughter of Henry Hendrickson, a traveling salesman. She had been a sufferer from frightening dreams for a long time. So frequent were the dreams and so severe the effects that the parents of the girl found it necessary to place a bed for her in their room, so that they might be near her.

Shortly after midnight Sunday Mr. Hendrickson and his wife were awakened when Mary sprang up in her bed and screamed. As her father ran to her the girl cried: "Oh, papa, my foot hurts so!"

As she seemed to be suffering, the father summoned a physician. The girl was in a stupor when the physician arrived, and she died a short time later.

Dr. Emil F. Hartung, Coroner Flaherty's physician, who made an investigation yesterday afternoon to determine the cause of the girl's death, said that it was due to heart disease and that it was very probable that the attack was brought on by acute nightmare.

COCKRAN ANSWERS NICOLL.

Says No Denial Has Been Made of Statements in Tobacco Trust Case Papers Sent to Mr. Jerome.

District Attorney Jerome received a letter from W. Bourke Cockran yesterday, which he refused to discuss, saying that the controversy between Mr. Cockran and De Lancey Nicoll had been placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Rand. Mr. Cockran's letter is as follows:

On Saturday I read in the newspapers what purported to be an answer by Mr. Nicoll to the communication addressed by me on the 16th to the District Attorney concerning the conduct of the Directors of the American Tobacco Company.

There is not, so far as I have been able to see, in the whole extent of this very lengthy disquisition any denial of the statements contained in the papers now before you.

To avoid any misapprehension, however, I repeat (what Mr. Nicoll does not and cannot contradict) that during his argument on the motion to vacate two orders for the examination of Ryan and Duke he declared the acts stated in the plaintiffs' papers constitute an offense under Section 168 of the Penal Code. In my communication to the District Attorney I added that these facts are uncontradicted and that they can be established by documentary evidence without in any way invading the privilege allowed by law to persons accused of crime, and which Mr. Nicoll announced he would plead on behalf of Ryan and Duke if their examination were ordered by the court. This statement I am now ready to substantiate, and I hold myself at your disposal for that purpose.

I beg you to believe, however, that while loyalty to good citizenship forces me to place this transaction before the prosecuting authorities, I prefer no personal request for action on their part. My own sense of civic duty being satisfied, I shall rejoice rather than regret if yours allow you to refrain from undertaking criminal proceedings against men who exercise immense power, and many of whom occupy fiduciary positions of vast importance in this community.

RATHBONE BLAMES GEN. WOOD.

Here from Cuba, He Says, He Wants a Congressional Investigation of Charges Against Him.

Estes G. Rathbone, ex-Director General of Cuban Posts; who by the Cuban amnesty act was freed from a term of ten years' imprisonment and the payment of a thirty-five-thousand-dollar fine, arrived here yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Niagara. His purpose is to try to obtain a Congressional inquiry into the charges against him, and he said that he would leave at once for Washington to consult with Senator Mark Hanna and other friends as to the best means of obtaining vindication.

Major Rathbone denounced Gen. Leonard Wood and his actions as Military Governor of Cuba.

"If my official record is criminal," he said, "that of Gen. Wood and his coterie is a hundred times more criminal."

There were four charges against Rathbone—failure to account for a voucher for $1,000, irregularities in regard to per diem allowances from the Postmaster General, negligence, and extravagance.

"I shall not accuse the Cuban courts," said Major Rathbone, "for I believe they were influenced by Gen. Wood. I will give you one instance to show now he stood in the matter. The order granting me a new trial was received by Gen. Wood on May 17, and under the law it was not legal until officially gazetted, and Gen. Wood held the order until May 19, the day before Cuba became a republic, when it was too late to order the detention of a number of my witnesses.

"It has been said that my enmity with Gen. Wood is due to my candidacy for the Governor Generalship of Cuba. That is not so, and I was never a candidate for that office, as may readily be proved by a letter which I wrote to President McKinley in October, 1899, in which I asked him to discourage the efforts of some of my friends who were working to that end. My dislike for Gen. Wood is based on personal reasons, but too personal to be alluded to for publication.

"All I want," he concluded, "is a thorough investigation, and my vindication will be assured."

Divorce Lawyer Sentenced.

Richard F. Price, an attorney, stood before Judge Newburger yesterday to be sentenced. He had been convicted of grand larceny in the second degree. According to the testimony of the complainant, Mrs. Elizabeth Rohleder of 208 East Eighteenth Street, when she paid him $500 to obtain for her a divorce he promised that she need not appear in court, as he would have another woman represent her. He gave her what purported to be a decree of divorce, signed by Justice Truax, who heard of the case and notified the authorities. In sentencing him yesterday Judge Newburger called him a disgrace to the bar. The man had been under suspended sentence of nine months in another case, and in consideration of that fact the Judge sentenced him to three years and nine months in the penitentiary, the term to be served after he had completed the previous sentence.

NEW YORK LAWYER REBUKED.

Vice Chancellor Pitney Applied the Ruling of Chancellor Magie Against Lawyers of This State.

Vice Chancellor Pitney announced in the Jersey City Chancery Chambers yesterday the recent ruling of Chancellor Magie that New York lawyers are not entitled to be heard in the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, the Supreme Court, and the Chancery Court.

The Vice Chancellor said: "There is no such thing as a right of counsel of one State to appear in the courts of another State. It has been allowed by courtesy. For reasons satisfactory the New Jersey courts have decided, for the present at least, that they will not extend the usual courtesy to members of the New York Bar."

Soon after this announcement a lawyer, who declined to give his name, spoke to the Vice Chancellor in support of a motion. The Court asked him if he was a New York lawyer. The lawyer answered in a tone of confidence that he was.

"This case," the Vice Chancellor said in tones that could be heard in the corridor, "shows the folly of clients securing New York counsel to come to New Jersey to manage cases. You have not taken the necessary steps to protect your client's interests. You are not familiar with the rules of this court. If your client had a New Jersey lawyer she would be better off."

The New York lawyer withdrew.

LEGAL NOTES.

AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEYS.—An attorney for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in an action for personal injuries brought against the road by William H. Ludeman, stipulated with the latter's attorney to take the plaintiff's testimony at his home, and also agreed that in the event of Ludeman's death his deposition might be read on the trial of any action brought by his legal representative. Ludeman did die, and on the trial of the suit as continued by his wife as his administratrix, the railroad company objected to the admission of the deceased's testimony on the ground that the stipulation was made without authority on the attorney's part. The trial court's decision overruling this objection has been upheld by the Appellate Division) Justice McLaughlin, for the court, decides that the attorney had the power to make the stipulation, and the fact that the taking of the testimony of the decedent put the railroad company in possession of all the circumstances of the accident as known by the plaintiff, was a sufficient consideration for it. Justice McLaughlin says in part: "An attorney iff an action has implied authority, by virtue of his retainer, to do whatever, in his judgment, may be necessary to advance his client's interest, either in the prosecution or defense of the action, and to that end he can agree that the deposition of the opposing party may be taken, and, if he dies before trial, that deposition can be read upon another trial brought by his representatives to recover for substantially the same cause of action. It is important, in the practice of law at least, that good faith and fair dealing among attorneys should not only be upheld, but their agreements enforced."

***

ALLEGED RATIFICATION OF UNAUTHORIZED SALE OF STOCK.—In an action brought by Edwin Burhorn against the members of the firm of Lockwood, Hurd & Co., stockbrokers, to recover damages for an unauthorized sale of 100 shares of Federal Steel, the defendants, while admitting that the sale by them was unauthorized, contended that their action was ratified and acquiesced in by Burhorn. The stock was purchased at 74 on April 3, 1899, and sold on May 13 following during the panic caused by the death of ex-Gov. Flower, at 51½. Burhorn was informed of the sale over the telephone. He was told that it was made on the order of one Peters. Mr. Burhorn said Peters had no authority from him, and asked why the firm had not called upon him for more margin. He was then informed that in such turbulent times there was no time to call upon him, and the sale had to be made for the firm's protection. On the evening of the day of the telephone conversation the firm mailed Burhorn a statement of the sale, which he kept until October, when he made a formal demand for damages for breach of contract. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court holds that there was no ratification. "Since no rights of third parties intervened," says Justice Laughlin, for the court, "ratification depends upon whether there was an intention to approve the unauthorized sale. Having distinctly informed the appellants that the sale was unauthorized, it cannot be said as matter of law that he was obliged to return the account of sale subsequently received, and that for his failure so to do he is to be deemed to have acquiesced in or ratified the unauthorized sale." Justice Laughlin holds that the measure of a customer's damages for an unauthorized sale by brokers of stock of a fluctuating value is the difference between the price at which the stock was wrongfully sold and the highest price at which like stock was sold in the open market within a reasonable time thereafter. In this case the reasonable time is fixed at thirty days.



If Russian crash is so good—why don't we hear more of it?

Simply because the supply is so limited and uncertain that few dealers ever see the real thing.

A peasant who cultivates flax with a wooden plow, spins and weaves it in his cottage by the flare of wooden splints in the long Russian nights, can't turn out many yards.

He makes his crash as his forefathers did. It is good, because it represents the cumulative skill of generations.

Bartered to village merchants, itinerant dealers collect the crash, carry it down the Volga to great fairs like Nijni Novgorod, where the exporters buy.

Russian crash trousers, $4.50.

Rough on rough straws.

Yesterday we marked down every rough straw hat in stock.

Men's $2, $2.50 and $3 hats, now $1.50.

Boys' $1.50, $2 and $2.50 hats, now $1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th St., and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.,

Sale of
MEN'S HALF HOSE
on Tuesday & Wednesday, June 24th & 25th.

1500 dozen pairs,—Cotton and Lisle Thread Half Hose,—Plain or lace and grenadine weaves,—Embroidered patterns,—vertical stripes,—silk clocks. Black and colors including a wide range of tans and blues.
White lace lisles,—and white rib weaves with fancy colored patterns.

35c per pair
Value 50c to 75c

Fine lisle,—spun silk and pure thread silk half-hose,—plain, embroidered and lace weaves. Black and colors, including the fashionable "hunter's" green.

50c per pair.
Value 85c to 2.00

This stock comprises materials of the finest quality.—The diversity of color and weave provides a variety extending from neat plain patterns, to very elaborate designs.

Light and medium weights.

Twenty-Third Street.



The "Last Straw,"

Yes!—The last newest braids, brims and crowns—$1 to $3. Panamas up to $18.

Broadway, Seashore and Mountain—those smartly tailored thin stylish Homespuns, Wool Crashes and Flannels in Coats and Trousers, square shoulders and improved fronts, $10, $12, $14.

Don't Be Caught in another rainstorm without the Handy Cravenette, cool nights as well, $15 to $25.

Always First in Summer Wear Furnishings of every kind—most to see of the right sort.

Thousands of Negligee Shirts to select from.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

James McCreery & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th floor.

About 250 fine Hammocks. New models, with large head rest and deep valance. Various colors.

1.25, 1.75 and 2.50
Former price 2.00 to 3.75

Summer furniture,—made of willow, rush or prairie grass.

English model oak arm chairs, rockers and settles, upholstered in leather, linen or canvas.

Rockers.....4.25
Arm Chairs.....9.00

Cedar Wood Morris Chairs.

12.50

Cushions, covered with prints and Oriental stuffs, —24 inches square.

1.00

Down Sofa Cushions, covered with fancy art fabrics.

1.50 and 1.95

Embroidered Swiss Bureau Scarfs.

45c.

Embroidered Laundry Bags.

60c.

Embroidered Shoe Bags.

1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

Travelling cases,—fitted for use.

1.95

Twenty-Third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

Peche Satin Liberty Ribbon, Colors,—pink, blue, mais, argent, beige, reseda, lettuce, olive, navy and white, red and white, plain black, or black and white.
6½ inches wide

27c per yard.

Fancy Taffetas Ribbon,—delicate colors,
4½ inches wide

19c per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

An Important Sale of
Oriental Rugs.

500 Kasak & Guendji,
$12, $15, $17, $21

200 Fine Shirvan,
$10 & $12.

150 Hamadan,
$4.75.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Never mind the weather man! It is always cool where we are.

ENAMELED REED.

	Were	Now
3 Piece Suites,	$96.00	$78.00
2 Piece Suites,	74.00	58.00
Sofas,	41.00	33.00
Arm Chairs,	26.00	18.00
Corner Chairs,	10.00	7.00

Original designs in red and green interwoven with the natural. The reed is enameled in Switzerland by children rubbing the color in with their fingers.

Summer rugs, draperies, remnants from our upholstery shop—all greatly reduced to facilitate stock-taking.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WELCH'S
GRAPE JUICE

Nearly 1,000,000 bottles of Welch's Grape Juice were sold in 1901. It was sold on its merits.

Welch's Grape Juice is not a medicine—it is not a cure-all. As the simple, unfermented juice of choicest Concord Grapes, it possesses marked dietetic and medicinal properties. It is a sickroom necessity. Those who drink it regularly have no need of medicine or false stimulants. Let the children drink it.

Druggists and grocers sell it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone 2,280—18th.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds southwest.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,370. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CORONATION POSTPONED

Official Announcement Made by the Earl Marshal.

No Date Set for the Ceremony, but a Delay of at Least Three Months Is Expected.

LONDON, June 25.—A brief notice has been published in The Gazette, as a result of which the entire state, social, and business arrangements throughout the country are paralyzed. The order is dated from the Earl Marshal's office, and reads as follows:

"I have to announce that the solemnity of the coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra is postponed from the 26th to a date hereafter to be determined."

The best-informed opinion places the date of the coronation at about three months from now, provided King Edward progresses well in the meantime.

Yesterday afternoon the Earl Marshal issued the following notice:

"The Earl Marshal has received the King's commands to express his Majesty's deep sorrow that, owing to his serious illness, the coronation ceremony must be postponed. The celebrations in London will in consequence be likewise postponed, but it is the King's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged."

The King also expressed to the Lord Mayor his desire that his Majesty's dinner to the poor of London be not postponed.

This sudden announcement of the postponement of the coronation just on the eve of the ceremony caused the utmost consternation everywhere. The news spread like wildfire. The tens of thousands of occupants of the streets suddenly stood still under the sudden shock and gazed at one another in silent dread of what might come next.

In the streets the change which came over the crowds was most pronounced. Traffic seemed momentarily paralyzed, and it was long before the full effect of this startling intelligence was felt.

Large crowds quickly gathered around the Mansion House, where the official notice was put up by a Police Inspector, who first mounted the steps and read out the bulletin, which was received with respectful silence.

In spite of the royal wish that the provincial celebrations be carried out as arranged, many towns have abandoned the festivities which were to be held, although at Liverpool and other large cities hurried meetings were called, and it was decided to carry out all the charitable arrangements as previously made. The leading business houses of London have decided to keep open June 26 and 27, although the banks will probably be closed those days.

Among the hundreds of postponements caused by the sudden illness of the King is that of the publication of the list of coronation honors.

Portsmouth is perhaps the keenest sufferer as a city among those which lose financially as a result of the postponement of the coronation. The harvest which this city expected to reap from the naval review will now be lost to it.

The bonfires which top the hills of the United Kingdom from John o' Groat's to Land's End will not be lighted; they will be kept intact, however, in the hope of the celebration being held at a later date.

The idea was mooted in some influential quarters to-day that, with a view of preventing the disappointment of the public, Queen Alexandra should be crowned alone next Thursday, and the King should be crowned in a comparatively private manner upon his recovery. This idea was discussed, but it was rejected as a procedure calculated to mislead the public mind as to the purely relative importance of the Queen Consort.

ROYAL VISITORS GOING HOME.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times announces that the foreign official visitors to London, in view of the impossibility that they can fulfill their mission, will nearly all start for home before the end of the week.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria will leave for home early to-day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—All the royal Princes who came here for the coronation called personally on the Prince of Wales yesterday and bade him good-bye. The majority of them will leave London this morning for their respective countries.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the movements of the other foreign guests who came to London for the coronation. It is probable that most of the colonial representatives and some of the special envoys from great distances will wait till the future arrangements are definitely decided upon.

The members of the American Special Embassy, while officially the guests of the King, are in a house of their own, and do not place much burden or responsibility on any one. They will probably be in no haste to depart.

The first intimation which Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States, had that anything was wrong was contained in a communication canceling the State banquet which was to be held at Buckingham' Palace last night; but no mention was then made of the postponement of the great ceremony of the week.

Outside Buckingham Palace enormous throngs of people congregated yesterday morning for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the Special Ambassadors who were to be received by the King and Queen. Numbers of foreign representatives actually arrived, but the shortness of their stay was noticed, inquiries were made, and soon the news of his Majesty's serious condition was circulated among the waiting thousands.

At the various palaces, and at the Grosvenor, Buckingham, Carlton, Cecil, and other hotels where the foreign representatives are staying the news created the greatest dismay. Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the "tickers" announced his Majesty's illness all the preparations for the day ceased.

Mr. Reid, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the Extra Equerry of his Majesty, who is in special attendance on the American Ambassador, left his card at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. Mr. Reid was seen by a representative of The Associated Press immediately after his visit to the palace. He said:

"It is exceedingly distressing news. It is impossible to say more or attempt to forecast events. We can only wait and hope for the best."

Commander Richardson Clover, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, said:

"The suddenness of the news has simply left us stunned. I have not the least idea what course official events will take. We are simply waiting for an intimation from the British authorities."

Diplomats called throughout yesterday at the Foreign Office to express their condolence.

Lady Lansdowne's reception and the other semi-official entertainments of the sort have been canceled.

STANDS BEING TORN DOWN.

LONDON, June 25.—The work of demolishing the stands and all the paraphernalia prepared for the coronation pageant was in full swing late yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of workmen who in the morning were engaged in putting finishing touches on the various jobs were busily tearing down all that had taken weeks to accomplish. The barriers in the streets were being removed, the barricades which merchants had constructed to safeguard their shop windows were rapidly disappearing, vans filled with garlands and multi-colored bunting stripped off masts and house fronts lined the streets, and London promised soon to resume its usual dullness.

The Lord Mayor has instructed the workmen to demolish the stands in front of the Mansion House.

In Piccadilly, along nearly the whole length of which workmen were completing the decorations, the roadway was blocked with sightseers, and newsboys yesterday morning were yelling the announcement of the postponement of the coronation, but the workmen in that part of London stolidly continued to finish the work which will have to be taken down to-day.

CORONATION INSURANCE RISKS.

The loss of the British insurance companies, particularly those of London, which accepted risks on the coronation will, it is estimated, run into the millions. There were risks taken on King Edward's life for purely speculative purposes, on which, however, there will only be losses should the King's illness prove fatal, but thousands of insurance policies have been issued during the past year to tradesmen and others who depended for their livelihood for some time to come upon the ability of the King to pass through the coronation ceremonies. The business took a great boom when active preparations were begun for the coronation, and nearly all classes of tradesmen who were directly or indirectly dependent upon the successful termination of the great event bought policies.

The risks were nearly all taken on the age prospects of the man. In February, 1901, the King's "expectation" was figured at fourteen years. With allowance for "moral hazard," this was reduced to ten years. Several New York insurance companies which were called upon to give their judgments, on the theory that their opinion would be unbiased, reported the King a bad risk. A New York physician at that time said the King had Bright's disease. The age of the King, as is well known, is sixty, and the presumption of the insurance companies was that with the "moral hazard" danger subtracted, he could reasonably be expected to live to the age of seventy.

The companies at first promised large sums if the coronation should not take place. The rate was 10 guineas for each £100. This rate was due to the fact that Lloyds, with whom much of the insurance was taken, unlike regular insurance companies, had no means of arriving at the state of health of the person insured. It was therefore age merely—the general allowance that would be placed on the average man at the age of the King—which was considered. Thus the premium for insurance of the late Queen Victoria at the time of the diamond jubilee was £14 per £100 for a year.

Superstition, at least on the side of those who insured, entered somewhat into the business done. The King was known to harbor the fear that he would never be crowned. To this were hitched innumerable things taken to point at the fact that the King would not live to be crowned. It was pointed out, for example, that in the programme for Friday next in the thirteenth carriage were to be seated the Duke d'Aosta of Italy, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and Hereditary Grand Duke Michael of Russia, all representatives of dynasties which had felt the hand of the assassin. It was also pointed out that the date set for the coronation is the anniversary of the death of George IV., which occurred on June 26, 1830.

Within the last few days the insurance companies have of course greatly advanced the rate, but the business has not decreased. Hotel proprietors, restaurant men, costumers, owners of grand stands, managers of places of amusement have all insured themselves against loss in the event of the failure of the coronation to take place.

Many thousands of pounds sterling against the coronation were underwritten at Lloyds at long odds, and the large amount of business done was taken as an indication of the extent of the public nervousness.

The actuaries of several of the well-known insurance companies in this city said that they knew of no companies here who would suffer either directly or indirectly by the British losses, at least they said they had not learned of such cases.

LONDON, June 24.—The loss to the insurance companies, owing to King Edward's illness, will be heavy, as great numbers of commercial companies and private individuals took out policies to cover them from the loss of the receipts from stands, and the costs of decorations in the event of the coronation ceremony not taking place.

Where speculators and householders did not take such precautions the losses will in many cases mean an approach to bankruptcy.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race, New London, June 26.

Excursion tickets, including Parlor car seat on 11:00 A. M. train from Grand Central Station going, and on special train returning, $7.00. Excursion tickets, good only in coaches, $4.75. On sale at Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Adv.

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Stocks weak. Financial Markets.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49½c.; cotton, middling, 9¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21.50; butter, Western creamery, 22¼c.—Page 12.
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Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes the growth of the hair.—Adv.

It Saves Four Hours.

The Pennsylvania Railroad 20-hour train to Chicago is appreciated by the busy man.—Adv.

KING'S CONDITION TOLD BY BULLETINS

Physicians State that Relapse Occurred on Monday Evening.

Three of the Doctors in Attendance Remain at Buckingham Palace Throughout the Night.

LONDON, June 25.—4:50 A. M.—At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock this morning the officer of the guard at Buckingham Palace announced that he understood there was no new development in the King's condition.

At that hour the palace was everywhere closed, and there were no signs of life about the building except the sentries outside and a small number of messengers and reporters awaiting a possible bulletin.

LONDON, June 24—12:29 P. M.—The coronation has been postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of King Edward.

The first news of the renewed illness of the King came from the House of Commons, where various Court officials gave an intimation that the arrangements for Thursday would better be suspended forthwith, as the coronation would be postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of his Majesty.

LONDON, June 24—12:40 P. M.—King Edward is suffering from perityphlitis, and is to undergo a surgical operation.

LONDON, June 24—12:46 P. M.—Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, has issued the official medical announcement, as follows:

The King is suffering from perityphlitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care his Majesty would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a recrudescence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary to-day.

LISTER.
THOMAS SMITH.
LAKING.
THOMAS BARLOW.
TREVES."

LONDON, June 24—1:06 P. M.—The operation on the King occurs at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is privately admitted that his Majesty's condition is more serious than represented by the medical bulletin.

LONDON, June 24—2:05 P. M.—The operation on the King was successfully performed at 2 o'clock. His Majesty is now asleep.

LONDON, June 24—2:46 P. M.—The following bulletin has been posted at Buckingham Palace:

"The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The King has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition."

LONDON, June 24—3:40 P. M.—At 3:30 P. M. the King was progressing very satisfactorily.

LONDON, June 24—5:10 P. M.—Sir Francis Knollys announced at 4:30 P. M. that there had been practically no change since the operation. "His Majesty," he said, "continues to sleep well and is progressing satisfactorily."

There is no question, however, that the King's condition is extremely critical.

LONDON, June 24.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock this evening:

His Majesty continues to make satisfactory progress and has been much relieved by the operation.

LISTER,
TREVES,
SMITH,
LAKING,
BARLOW.

LONDON, June 24.—Inquirers at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock to-night were informed that King Edward's condition was unchanged and that he was still doing well.

LONDON, June 24—10:20 P. M.—In the Hotel Cecil to-night, where many of the Colonial Premiers and other distinguished guests of the Government are stopping, a report was brought from the Palace by one of the King's servants, who is in attendance on the Premiers, that oxygen is being administered to his Majesty.

LONDON, June 24.—The following bulletin was issued at 11:10 P. M.:

The King's condition is as good as could be expected after so serious an operation. His strength is maintained, there is less pain, and his Majesty has taken a little nourishment.

It will be some days before it will be possible to say that King Edward is out of danger.

TREVES,
LAKING,
BARLOW.

LONDON, June 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning it was learned that King Edward was as well as could be expected and that everything was progressing satisfactorily.

LONDON, June 25—4:45 A. M.—Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Francis H. Laking, and Sir Thomas Barlow remained at Buckingham Palace all night.

It is stated that about midnight last night his Majesty enjoyed some refreshing sleep.

It is not likely that any further bulletin of the King's condition will be issued before 7 o'clock this morning.

THEORIES AS TO OPERATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—A medical writer in The Times calls attention to the lack of information which has been given to the public, as to whether the surgeons who operated on King Edward were able to do more than open the abscess and remove the accumulation of pus. It has not been stated, he remarks, whether the appendix and other structures which might contain germs from which future complications could arise were removed.

He acknowledges, however, that occasionally it happens in such cases that it is the better course to be content in the first instance with the immediate safety of the patient which is afforded by the evacuation of the pus, and to defer what may be described as the radical cure to some future period. Everything must depend, he says, upon the precise conditions which are revealed by the earlier incision.

The same writer expresses the satisfaction of the medical profession that both physicians and surgeons should have been represented around the King's bedside on an occasion of such supreme importance, and he points out that the public may feel assured that the operation was imperatively necessary, since the representatives of both branches of the profession concurred in approving such a course.

It is not uncommon, he remarks, for physicians to declare that patients who have been operated upon for perityphlitis would probably have recovered without any operation. It is therefore exceptionally satisfactory to note that in this very important case there is absolutely no possibility of such an outcome.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—Rumors are afloat this morning that although the necessity of surgery in his Majesty's case was obvious, the actual operation was misdirected. The symptoms of great pain and high temperature pointed to appendicitis, but when the appendix was revealed, it proved to be healthy, and the unexpected existence of a large abscess in the caecum was discovered.

Whether or not there is any foundation for these rumors, the bulletins have seemed to indicate that the surgeons were satisfied, in the first instance, with the evacuation of the abscess, and that they made no attempt to remove the appendix or other structures which might contain the germs of future danger, probably preferring to defer such operation for a radical cure to some future period.

AMERICAN SURGEON'S VIEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

Perityphlitis the Old Name for Appendicitis—Why an Operation on King Edward Is Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Dr. Thomas G. Morton, senior surgeon on the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to-day expressed his views of King Edward's illness as follows:

"Perityphlitis," said Dr. Morton, "is nothing more than appendicitis. It is the old name for the disease, but is still in use among English physicians. We called it by that name in this country about fifteen or twenty years ago.

"An operation on King Edward to-day is a very serious matter. There are many things against him, and the chances for a successful operation are slim. His advanced age—sixty years—is a hindrance, as is also his general condition.

"Operations for appendicitis as a rule are successful. The percentage of those who recover is 95, and I can safely say that among the young there are very few who succumb. In cases where the patient, though old, is in sound physical condition—that is, as far as mind and the general state of the body is concerned—his appendix can be removed without great danger.

"I am surprised that no one diagnosed the case before this. Of course an attack of appendicitis has been known to come rather suddenly, but in nearly all cases there are premonitory signs."

Dr. Morton was the first physician in this or any other country to perform an operation for appendicitis. On April 23, 1887, he removed the diseased appendix from a young man, and was eminently successful in the operation.

PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY.

Catholic and Protestant Prelates Issue Calls for Special Intercession Services.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times announces that Cardinal Vaughan has sent a letter to the clergy of his diocese saying that the King's life is in danger and urging public prayers for his recovery. The letter concludes:

"I have learned from the Papal Envoy how earnestly the Holy Father desires the preservation of the King's life, and how cordially he would wish the prayers of the faithful offered for the sovereign's recovery."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 24.—In striking contrast to the happy anticipation with which the day opened, is an order to-night by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, and the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. William D. Maclagan, appointing special forms for the intercession services to be held next Thursday. "The congregations, say the Archbishops in their joint order, would doubtless be thankful to join at this juncture in prayer to the Almighty for blessing on his Majesty the King, and for his speedy recovery. The first two prayers in those prescribed for the visitation of the sick might be used for this occasion."

The Archbishop of Canterbury also asks for "the public and private prayers of all in behalf of the King in his serious illness."

A large congregation in St. Paul's Cathedral listened this afternoon to the Bishop of Stepney, who is one of King Edward's intimate friends. The Bishop referred to the King's recent presence in the cathedral at the Peace Thanksgiving as a sad contrast to to-day's circumstances, and asked his congregation to pray for his Majesty, the royal family, and the King's physicians, and to learn to hope. Then followed a solemn pause while the vast congregation knelt reverently in silent prayer. A short service of intercession followed. Many Americans were present at the cathedral. A service similar to the one held there was also held in St. George's Chapel by the Dean of Windsor.

New York to Colorado

Only two nights en route by the "Colorado Special." Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

20 Hours to Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily.—Adv.

KING EDWARD IS SINKING

Word to That Effect Sent by Lord Halsbury.

PHYSICIANS NOT HOPEFUL

Admit the King's Chances for Recovery Are Slight.

It Is Reported that the Coronation Has Been Given Up for Good—London Roughs Continue to "Maffick" Despite the King's Condition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, telegraphed at a late hour yesterday to his fellow bencher, Sir Henry Lawrence, the Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple, that King Edward was gradually sinking.

I learned at midnight that some of the King's physicians have admitted in private conversation that the chances of his Majesty's recovery are slight. Notwithstanding this as near a semblance to a favorable tone has been given to all the bulletins as is usual in the case of the severe illness of exalted personages.

Last evening the papers indicated a disposition to blame persons in authority for withholding knowledge of the King's actual condition from the public and permitting the costly preparations for the great imperial festival, which is now said to have been abandoned forever, to go on for eight days after his Majesty's collapse at Aldershot. It is now asserted, on very little authority, that the official reports that the King drove out every day at Windsor were false. But he certainly drove on Monday through densely crowded streets from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace.

Lord Esher, who has been superintending the transformation of Westminster Abbey for the coronation, told a journalist at noon yesterday that he had just heard that the King had suddenly become worse, and that an operation was imminent. At that hour the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Cambridge, and other exalted personages of the realm were taking part, with the highest clerics, in an elaborate rehearsal of the coronation ceremony, undoubtedly in the full belief that Edward VII. would be crowned to-morrow.

To be sure, innumerable yarns had been circulated for a whole week, on the authority of people pretending to have private information in regard to the serious character of the King's illness. These yarns were suppressed here and published abroad, but all the world now knows that they were false. Apoplexy, a sudden development of cancerous trouble, and Bright's disease were some of the maladies these yarns attributed to the King.

HOW THE ILLNESS BEGAN.

Exact facts about the ailments of royalty are hard to get at, but I have the best reason to believe that the King's attack at Aldershot on Monday week was acute gastritis, accompanied by chills, nausea, and intense pain, which followed a long fast in the cold and wet. Settled inflammation followed, and the King suffered much, but seemed to be improving.

Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, declares that his Majesty seemed to bear the journey from Windsor to London well, and there was no hint that any operation would be needed immediately, if at all, until 8:30 P. M. on Monday, when Sir Frederick Treves, who was then in attendance on the King, summoned Lord Lister in consultation, and they decided that his Majesty's condition might indicate the formation of pus in the abdomen.

It was too late then to countermand the dinner to the royalties, over which the Queen presided instead of the King, and the two eminent physicians decided not to alarm the Queen, as they strongly hoped that the King's condition would improve with a night's rest.

Early yesterday morning, however, an operation, which would undoubtedly have been postponed as long as possible, was found imperative, and all the King's physicians were summoned, including Sir Thomas Barlow, who had been constantly in attendance on his Majesty at Windsor.

The news that the coronation had been postponed was first known in Fleet Street at 12:30 o'clock.

Sir Francis Knollys occupies a handsome office in the north wing of Buckingham Palace, approached through a red-carpeted corridor hung with recent pictures of the King, his children, grandchildren, brothers, and sisters. On the wall of the private secretary's room hangs a large engraving of Stuart's famous portrait of George Washington. A few minutes before 2 o'clock, when Sir Francis communicated the facts given in the foregoing to the only representative of the press he saw yesterday, Lord Suffield, Lord in Waiting to the King, entered the room to announce that, in surgeon's language, the operation had been successfully concluded.

The Prince of Wales entered shortly afterward directly from the sickroom, and then the 2 o'clock bulletin, to which nothing material was added during the rest of the day, was issued.

THE SITUATION IN LONDON.

The gravity and pathos of the situation in London cannot be exaggerated. It is the worst stroke of ill-luck that has befallen Great Britain since Queen Victoria's death, which seems to have been followed by a period of ill-luck of all sorts. The enormous crowds in the streets all day seemed scarcely to comprehend the full meaning of the blow, but the plaza in front of Buckingham Palace was densely packed till a late hour with a respectful and sympathetic throng.

Of course daily life and traffic went on as usual, so far as the street obstructions and the great crowds permitted. Until evening men were at work finishing decorations in some places, while in others the decorations were being rapidly removed. Some of the rich and exclusive clubs had their decorations and temporary balconies removed in the afternoon. In many of the fashionable streets all the decorations have already disappeared.

The people in the streets generally wore their accustomed aspect, but it was noticeable, at the close of the usual band concert in the Embankment Gardens at Charing Cross, that when the band played "God Save the King," which is usually the signal for a rush for the underground railway and the 'buses, the vast throng rose to its feet and remained with hats off until the last note.

Some of the theatres and music halls endeavored to do something to strike the note of popular sympathy. At Her Majesty's Theatre Courtice Pounds sang "God Save the King" between the acts of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the audience standing.

GREAT LOSSES SUSTAINED.

But all this indicates that the intense gravity of the situation is not realized. What is realized, however, at the present moment is the immense material loss that the King's illness entails on the public. Thousands of small speculators in street stands and other ventures depending on the successful carrying out of the coronation plans are face to face with ruin. Much has been wasted on street pageantry and preparations for the naval review. The larger speculators and many shopkeepers, however, are heavily insured.

The illustrated papers, which brought artists from Paris and elsewhere at great expense and prepared for large coronation editions which must be suppressed, will be heavy losers.

The London season, which was spoiled early by the bad weather, is now finished. The theatres are likely to suffer greatly.

If the King does not succumb within three days the best that is to be hoped for is a period of great suspense, with paralysis of trade.

One of the worst minor features of this great sorrow is the strengthening effect it is likely to have on ignorant superstition. The so-called prophecy that Edward would reign, but would never be crowned, is an old familiar story. It was repeated lately in a widely circulated publication. It has been said that the King has been much affected by this prophecy. But it has also been said by the same kind of gossips that the King was excited by Anarchist stories and that his illness was caused by fear.

King Edward is no coward, and until quite recently it was his habit to go around London and elsewhere in England unattended, or only in company with a friend or two.

There has been much talk lately about the Prince of Wales, for whom the British public has developed a great liking because of the simple dignity of his bearing, his tact in the performance of his public duties, and the common sense he has shown in his public utterances.

I have talked with many Americans, all of whom have expressed the most profound sympathy with the King and his people, and I have not heard one word of regret from them in regard to the great expense, which has now proved futile, to which they have been put.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—With dramatic suddenness the King has been stricken down upon the eve of his coronation, and he is now lying in a critical state at Buckingham Palace.

In spite of this tragic interruption the lower elements of London were "mafficking" through the flag-decked streets last night, and a portion of society, in coronation gowns and jewels, gathered at what was called a gala coronation dinner at one of the fashionable hotels.

Even at the gates of Buckingham Palace, within which building the ablest surgeons and physicians constantly remain in the hope of saving the sovereign's life, the tooting of horns and the sound of other revelry could be plainly heard. Wagon loads of boisterous rowdies were on the streets; they were driving in all sorts of vehicles, and, waving flags and hugging demijohns of liquor, they made their noisy way from the West End to Whitechapel. They represented that section of the British public which no tragedy can sober into decency. They tasted license unrestrained by law in the celebrations in connection with the war, and, King or no King, they would celebrate the coronation.

MISLED BY THE BULLETINS.

It must be admitted that the revelers were misled by the technical language of the bulletins; they seemed to have no conception of the gravity of King Edward's condition. The thinking portion of the nation, however, went home numbed by the events which yesterday brought forth.

King Edward is in a room facing the beautiful gardens of Buckingham Palace, and far from the street and the crowd. If his present progress is maintained, he will probably tide over the effects of his severe operation, which has successfully removed the local trouble. But should any complication occur, such as septic peritonitis or blood poisoning, it is feared that his Majesty's physical and nervous condition would prove unequal to the strain involved. There is consequently intense anxiety as to the outcome.

The King's doctors believe that his Majesty would have been dead before now except for the operation. His condition became so alarming on Monday night that at one time it was feared that death might ensue before the surgeon's knife could afford relief. Intense swelling of the extremities, accompanied by alarming symptoms of mortification, constituted the emergency which demanded an immediate operation. To the last the King tried to avoid this, and he was willing to be carried to the Abbey for the coronation ceremony in order that it should take place as arranged. The influence of Queen Alexandra was enlisted, however, and at an early hour yesterday morning the royal patient was prepared for the operation, which, even in the skilful hands of England's best surgeons, was fraught with grave danger.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says that when King Edward was first told that an operation was imperative he exclaimed:

"Operation or no operation, I won't disappoint the people; I must go to the Abbey."

THE OPERATION.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon his Majesty was moved from his couch to the operating table and the anæsthetic was administered. Sir Frederick Treves made the incision near the patient's groin and carried it upward, with an outward slant, for nearly four inches. The obstruction was removed and a tube was placed in the affected intestine.

King Edward's first words when he returned to consciousness were to ask for "George," and the Prince of Wales, who was in waiting in the next room, was immediately admitted to his father's presence.

While the operation was being performed the great central courtyard of Buckingham Palace, so lately the scene of such brilliant gatherings, was utterly deserted, and an impressive silence reigned throughout the building. The equerries talked in whispers, servants tiptoed about, and the tension grew almost unbearable. Then the word was passed around "All has gone well."

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour then went in to congratulate Queen Alexandra, and afterward an informal and perhaps historic discussion took place between the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and several other members of the Cabinet.

At about 4:30 P. M. the Prince and Princess of Wales left the palace in an open carriage, looking decidedly more cheerful than when they entered it, and both of them repeatedly acknowledged the silent and sympathetic greetings of the people gathered around the palace gates and in the Mall.

INQUIRIES AT THE PALACE.

At the Ambassadors' entrance, which is 200 yards from the palace proper, an endless stream of smart carriages deposited distinguished people of all nationalities, who struggled to get in and write their names in the visitors' book. It was a brilliant scene, as the women wore light Summer dresses and nearly all drove up in state.

Great consternation was caused by a rumor that the King was actually dead, and the visitors were greatly relieved when they heard the truth. The small hall where the visitors' book is kept soon became packed. As some of the visitors departed others entered, and the crowd outside steadily increased, people waiting patiently in the hot sun, against the railings, hoping to hear the latest news.

A Cabinet Council which lasted an hour was held last evening in Mr. Balfour's room in the House of Commons. It is understood that it was determined to carry on, so far as possible, public business usually requiring the King's approval and signature, without reference to his Majesty, in order to insure absolute mental and physical rest and quietude throughout that the Ministers hope will be the period of convalescence.

Queen Alexandra has borne the strain of the past week with the bravest spirit. She was always fearful of what might happen. Her Majesty took her part in the festivities at Ascot and elsewhere without revealing any sign of her inward anxiety, and, when she was told yesterday that an operation was imperative and that the coronation would have to be postponed, she quietly answered: "Have I not felt that this would happen?" and asked: "How does the King bear it?"

Upon receiving an assuring reply, Queen Alexandra exerted herself to appear cheerful and to devise means to lessen the King's grief and disappointment, although she was evidently greatly distressed.

LONDON PAPERS' EDITORIALS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says a sudden stroke of fate has turned the joyous expectation of the empire into sorrow and foreboding. The suddenness of the blow, and the bitter contrast between the unclouded rejoicing with which yesterday began and the gloom and anxiety with which it closed gave an exceptional shock to the feelings of the least emotional people, and added poignancy to the general grief.

From all quarters at home and abroad, says The Times, tokens of public grief and concern are pouring in. The deep tragedy of the visitation has appealed to the imagination and human sympathies of foreign nations, as well as of Britons in all parts of the globe.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 24.—The London morning papers all refer editorially to the dark shadow which has fallen over the nation, and to its utterly unprecedented character. While they strive to maintain an air of hopefulness, they have difficulty in concealing their anxiety over the danger which will hang over the King's life for some days to come. They exhort the public to abandon all idea of festivity and to return soberly and prayerfully to the duties of

6 Hours to Block Island, R. I., on Saturdays,

via L. I. R. R. to Montauk, connecting there with steamer to Block Island. Leave New York on Saturday, June 28th; on Thursday, July 3d, and on Saturdays during July and August, excepting July 5th—34th St., E. R., 1:20. Pier 13, near foot Wall St., 1:00; L. I. City, 1:32. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 1:19 P. M. Arrive at Block Island 7 P. M.—Adv.

Fourth of July Excursion Tickets

via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains at one fare for round trip. Sold July 3 and 4, good to July 7. Special train leaves New York July 3 at 2 P. M.—Adv.

To West Point or Newburg and return by Day Line Strs. only $1.00. Tickets good for the Season. New landing W. 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

For Diabetes there is nothing so good as the CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER. Write for pamphlet.—BEWARE of substitutes.—Adv.

The BLOCK ISLAND service of the Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on June 26th. Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., week days, except Saturdays, July 3d and July 4th, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

every-day existence, as most befitting the dignity of the nation.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The country will bear one more infliction, with all its sorrow, deprivation, and infinite untowardness, as it has many times before borne troubles which for the time seemed overwhelming."

The Standard says that the message of condolence from President Roosevelt will be "gratefully accepted as a token that our friends and wellwishers abroad sympathize with us in a calamity which at best must impose an unwonted strain on the patience and fortitude of the nation."

In another editorial article The Times says:

"The solemn act of national homage to the sovereign, in order fitly to perform which efforts had been made by communities and individuals on an unequaled scale with a lavish disregard of expense, has been rendered impossible for the moment by the caprice of destiny. It will be difficult, even if our fairest hopes and warmest wishes are realized, to bring together again the elements of imposing magnificence that would have been ranged in Westminster Abbey, in the royal procession, and at the Spithead review.

"The moral factors that constituted the true significance of these pageants remain, but the outward glory has been quenched."

HINDUS PRAY FOR THE KING.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times says that the Indian military contingents encamped at Fulham, after being received yesterday by the Bishop of London in the garden of the palace, retired to their camp, and held a prayer meeting for the King.

SYMPATHY IN FRANCE.

Even Pronounced Anglophobes Express Sorrow—Paris Press Comment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that everywhere in the French capital, among all classes of the democracy as well as among the most esteemed diplomats, there is unanimous sorrow for King Edward's illness.

Even pronounced Anglophobes say that every honest mind must be grieved, and see in the extraordinary contrast between Monday and yesterday one of those blows which render a nation's grief sacred.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 25.—The Paris papers give great prominence to accounts of the illness of King Edward. These are accompanied by expressions of the deepest sympathy with Great Britain in the "sudden change from the anticipated rejoicings of the coronation to the affliction and anxiety caused by the dangerous illness of the country's beloved and popular monarch, who has just been the main instrument in giving it the blessing it so ardently desired—peace."

The Figaro says:

"The illness of King Edward only leaves room in English hearts for anxious emotion. The suffering sovereign was always a friend to France, and we respectfully associate ourselves with the sadness of his subjects, and still more so with their hopes."

The Gaulois says:

"Edward was the king of fashion before he became King of England. The kingdom of fashion is the whole of Europe, and Paris is its capital; Edward knew his capital and his kingdom well, and he was popular in both before he ascended the throne of England."

The Journal des Débats says:

"We sympathize with the English people in the great disappointment and regret which the news of the King's illness will cause them. We cannot forget the excellent relations which King Edward as Prince of Wales maintained with our country. Therefore we join most sincerely in the wishes for his prompt recovery."

The Temps points out that perityphlitis is a phase of appendicitis, which is daily most successfully operated upon in France.

It is a noteworthy coincidence that exactly eight years ago to-day the French people were thrown into consternation by the news of the assassination of President Carnot. President Loubet this morning visited M. Carnot's tomb in the Panthéon, where he received the dead President's sons.

MENELIK'S ENVOY'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times announces that Ras Makowneu, the Special Envoy to the coronation ceremonies of the Emperor Menelik, sent a large cross to Westminster Abbey as an offering, with prayers for the King's recovery. The Dean, recognizing the intention of the gift, accepted it at once.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Messrs. Choate, Reid, and White—The President Sends a Message of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A cablegram from Ambassador Choate, at London, to the State Department, received this morning, said that the coronation had been postponed indefinitely on account of the illness of the King. The message was taken to the President by Acting Secretary of State Hill, and the President laid it before the Cabinet, which was then in session.

The members of the Cabinet exchanged expressions of deep regret over the news. It was arranged that a message of sympathy he sent to Buckingham Palace.

The President, just before leaving the White House for the railroad station, sent the following cablegram to King Edward:

"His Majesty, Edward VII., London:

"I ask your Majesty to accept my sincere assurances of sympathy and wishes for speedy convalescence.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

In the afternoon cablegrams were received at the State Department from Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador at London, and from Henry White, the Secretary of the United States Embassy there.

Mr. Reid reported that he had been informed at 11 A. M. by a telephone message from Buckingham Palace that the State banquet which was to take place there to-night had been postponed because of the state of the King's health.

The Special Ambassador at once went to the palace, and was informed that an operation for appendicitis had just been performed. The King had fallen into a quiet sleep after the operation, showing no sign of sinking from the shock. The announcement was made that the coronation had been postponed without date, and the programme arranged for to-morrow had been abandoned. Everywhere signs of sorrow were beginning to appear, and these were particularly conspicuous in the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey.

The most important statement in the cablegram from Mr. White was that the coronation could not take place for at least two months, and, except the dinner to be given in the King's name to the poor of London, all festivities connected with the coronation had been definitely abandoned.

CONSTERNATION IN CANADA.

Proclamation Issued Canceling the National Holiday To-morrow.

OTTAWA, June 24.—The following proclamation, canceling a former proclamation designating Thursday (coronation day) a public holiday, has been issued by S. W. Scott, Acting Secretary of State:

"Whereas, Owing to the deeply to be regretted illness of his Majesty, the coronation has indefinitely been postponed, now, therefore, know ye that we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, to withdraw the said proclamation and to revoke and cancel the same.

"Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly."

MONTREAL, June 24.—Great consternation is shown throughout the province at the announcement of the illness of King Edward, and crowds watch in front of the newspaper offices for bulletins.

It is expected that all festivities will be immediately canceled, and that the coronation church services will be turned into services of prayer for his Majesty's recovery.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 24.—The greatest consternation was caused by the news of the King's illness when it became known in Halifax. Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards on which were posted the dispatches from London, and the wires soon carried the news all over the province. Great anxiety was expressed on every hand, and signs of sorrow were visible.

All coronation day celebration arrangements throughout Nova Scotia have been canceled, and at present there is great confusion. The work on the decorations has been stopped and all church services postponed.

Gen. Sir Charles Parsons and Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford were officially notified by cable to-night indefinitely to postpone the big military and naval review which was to take place in this city on Thursday afternoon. No salutes will be fired from the forts or the ships and nothing will be done until further orders are received from the War Office.

Thursday was proclaimed a public holiday in Nova Scotia, but Lieut. Gov. Jones has been notified that the proclamation has been withdrawn on account of the illness of his Majesty.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., June 24.—The news of King Edward's illness and the postponement of the coronation was officially announced here this afternoon. It has awakened profound regret and general sympathy. Gov. Boyle has intimated that all the local coronation fêtes will be postponed.

Commodore Montferrand, in command of the French squadron now here, and Capt. Montgomerie of the British cruiser Charybdis, which is also in port, conferred with the Governor this evening respecting the sad news.

WINNIPEG, June 24.—Everything in connection with the coronation, including the festivities at Government House, has been called off on account of the King's illness. There is a feeling of deep regret and anxiety throughout the length and breadth of the West over the King's illness, and the people fear that at his age the worst may come.

The celebration here was to be of an elaborate character, including a parade of 7,000 school children, members of secret societies, military, &c.

SORROW IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 24.—Intense sadness and disappointment have been caused here by the news of the illness of King Edward and the postponement of the coronation. All the preparations for the celebration at Kingston were completed, and a big loss is expected.

The first thought, however, throughout the island is being given to his Majesty's condition.

KING EDWARD'S PHYSICIANS.

Titles of the Five Celebrated Specialists in Attendance on His Majesty.

Five names are signed to the official medical bulletins concerning the condition of King Edward. They are the names of the most distinguished doctors in England. Their honorary titles would in each case take up more space than the first bulletin they issued from the King's bedside. Among them are specialists in every form of disease from skin affections to complex maladies of the intestines.

Sir FREDERICK TREVES, most famous of these physicians, and who himself performed the operation on King Edward, is forty-nine years old. He is one of the greatest living authorities on abdominal diseases. He received his medical education at the London Hospital, and at a very early age he became prominent in anatomy, pathology, and surgery. At thirty he was the only man of his age who had ever held two professorships in the Royal College of Surgeons, those of anatomy and pathology. He gained the Jacksonian Prize in 1883 for a long treatise on "Intestinal Obstruction." He has written copiously on surgery. He is a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, a graduate of the Heidelberg University medical department, and fifty-five years old.

Sir THOMAS BARLOW was Physician Extraordinary to the late Queen Victoria and is now the Physician to his Majesty's household. He is Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physician to University College Hospital, Medical Adviser to the British Museum, Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and consulting physician to a number of hospitals. He is a specialist in intestinal diseases.

Lord JOSEPH LISTER, whose name was signed first to the bulletins, is Sergeant Surgeon in Ordinary to his Majesty, and he was Surgeon Extraordinary to the late Queen. He is famous for having perfected the antiseptic treatment of surgical cases. He has received numerous honorary degrees, such as LL. D., M. D., D. C. L., and B. Sc. Every one of these he has received honoris causa repeatedly. He was created a baronet in 1883 and a baron in 1897. He was President of the Royal Society from 1896 to 1900, and is now President of the British Association for the Promotion of Science. He is seventy-five years old.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Honorary Sergeant Surgeon to the King, is sixty-nine years old. He is a consulting surgeon in numerous hospitals, and was created a baronet in 1897. He has achieved considerable reputation for scientific articles entitled "The Treatment of the Ruptured Perineum" and "The Surgical Treatment of Intra-Peritoneal Injuries." He is a specialist upon the kind of trouble from which the King is now suffering. He is a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Sir FRANCIS HENRY LAKING is what might be called the King's family physician. His official title is Physician in Ordinary and Surgeon Apothecary in Ordinary to his Majesty. He is also Apothecary in Ordinary to His Majesty's household, Surgeon Apothecary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his household, and Surgeon Apothecary to the Duke of Connaught. He is a consulting physician at many hospitals, and was once house physician at St. George's Hospital. He has made a specialty of children's and skin diseases. He is a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, a graduate of the Heidelberg University medical department, and fifty-five years old.

Sir THOMAS BARLOW was Physician Extraordinary to the late Queen Victoria and is now the Physician to his Majesty's household. He is Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physician to University College Hospital, Medical Adviser to the British Museum, Secretary of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and consulting physician to a number of hospitals. He is a specialist in intestinal diseases.

PARLIAMENT HEARS OF THE KING'S ILLNESS

Mr. Balfour Hopeful Regarding His Majesty.

Lord Salisbury Seems Unnerved —Impressive Scenes in Both Houses.

LONDON, June 25.—The House of Commons was crowded yesterday by members and others who were anxious to hear the expected statement of the Government leader, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, on the subject of the King's illness. After reading the early bulletin referring to his Majesty's condition, Mr. Balfour said he had intense gratification in saying that a successful operation had been performed on the King, and that his Majesty was progressing as well as possible.

"That announcement," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "removes a great load of anxiety from our minds. My first inclination, on hearing the melancholy news this morning, was to suggest that the House mark its sense of the disaster which has befallen the whole community by adjourning. But on more careful reflection I have come to the conclusion that such a course is ill-advised. The anxiety we all feel must be great, and that anxiety is necessarily augmented by the circumstance under which the disaster has befallen the royal family and the whole country. I have come to the conclusion that if the House were to take the exceptional course to which I have adverted, that which is now anxiety in the public mind might become a panic, and a wholly exaggerated idea of the present state of things might go abroad.

"The state of things is undoubtedly grave, but we ought not to use stronger epithets in regard to it than those I have used, and I am convinced that if we were to consider the King's condition to be such that it would be improper to carry on the business of the country, we should produce a wholly false impression. In these circumstances, we do not propose to suggest any exceptional course, and I am only thankful to have been able to inform the House that, so far as we know at present, everything is going on as well as can possibly be expected."

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, expressed his entire approval of the course taken by Mr. Balfour, and the House resumed its ordinary business.

Just before the adjournment of the House Mr. Balfour announced that the condition of the King had not changed, and that his Majesty was progressing satisfactorily.

SALISBURY'S STATEMENT.

Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, said:

"All we can do at present is to hope and pray for the best, and console ourselves with the knowledge that surgeons entertain a most satisfactory view in regard to the progress of the distinguished patient. More definite language than this is impossible. An operation of singular severity has been performed, and leaves behind it every hope of a prosperous issue.

"Some weeks will in the best event elapse before his Majesty is restored to his usual health.

"No action can be taken by the House while matters are in a state of transition, but I think we have every ground to hope that the issue will be a favorable one, and that we shall be able to return to our ordinary avocations at an early period. Disappointment has been extensively suffered by the abandonment of the naval review and other great celebrations in honor of the King, but a much greater calamity than this was threatened.

"The progress of his Majesty toward convalescence will be accompanied by the sympathy and sincere hopes and affection of his subjects. We know that for three or four days at least and maybe longer there must be uncertainty, but there is the consolation that matters could hardly have gone better."

ACCOUNT BY T. P. O'CONNOR.

Of the scenes in the two houses when the announcement of the illness of the King was made, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the well-known Irish Nationalist, yesterday wrote the following account for The Associated Press:

"The workaday world goes on in its usual way, whatever tragedy be in the air, and this is especially true of the House of Commons, which is even yet bound down with the iron rules that no high destiny or national crisis can unbind. And thus it was to-day when the whole world of London was shaken by the announcement of the postponement of the coronation and the serious illness of the King, for, while everybody was waiting to see the Ministers enter and to hear some news one way or the other, a clerk at a table read out the words of a petition from a provincial Town Council in reference to the pending Education bill. The Education bill is important, but to have this petition, with its dreary tautology, read when the fate of the monarch was in the balance was one of those grotesque contradictions which exasperated and finally got on the nerves of the House.

"As the clerk read stolidly on in a muffled voice, the House began at last to interrupt him with discordant and even indecorous cries, and, while the House was thus descending into chaotic and undignified disorder, the Ministers were still absent from their places, and the House was still left without news.

"But in spite of all this, and in spite even of the discordant and grotesque shouts, there was that about the place which showed that something was in the air that shocked, saddened, and even affrighted men. It is no exaggeration to say that there was a look of far more profound depression about the House than even in those awful and trying hours for Englishmen when the disasters of Colenso and Spion Kop seemed to make the whole fabric of the empire reel. Many of the members looked positively broken. They entered the House as if the illness were theirs and as if a blow had fallen upon them.

ENTRY OF THE MINISTERS.

"The local petition was at last finished, the cries ceased, and there fell a sombre and solemn stillness on the House when Mr. Balfour and the other Ministers filed in. Spontaneously and universally hats were taken off when Mr. Balfour rose and announced that he had a message to deliver in reference to the King.

"The House of Commons always looks its best and most impressive when it is thus uncovered. It is the custom for hats to be kept on, and therefore the mere act of uncovering heads gives to the familiar place a certain unusualness of look and a certain solemn exaltation, and so it was to-day when Mr. Balfour arose. Mr. Balfour is not a man who ever shows much feeling; as is said of him by some of his most severe critics, he has much sentiment, but no feeling. To-day, however, nobody could deny that for once Mr. Balfour seemed to be moved, and it was with something of a break in his voice that he announced the seriousness of the King's condition and the fact that the operation had been already performed. There was no display of feeling until Mr. Balfour came to the point where he foreshadowed the statement that the surgeons were hopeful of the result. It was an evidence of how keen the feeling was that he was not allowed to conclude his sentence. There was an anticipatory and big outburst of cheers from all parts of the House.

"Mr. Balfour's statement occupied but a few moments; it was followed by a few words from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition, and then the whole scene was over. It took but a few moments, and but for the general air of the House to which I have alluded the scene was not impressive.

"The House then went on with the discussion of the Education bill in its many details, sombrely but regularly and prosaically, as if nothing had occurred. But there was a certain lifelessness in it all, and, as is usual when something tragic is in the air, the real life of the House was in the lobbies and not on the floor. The members gathered in groups, and King Edward was the one topic of conversation. There was nothing but regret and sympathy; the tragic elements of the case broke down all barriers, and men only thought of the suffering fellowman struck down at the moment when, if ever, the hand of cruel fate ought to have been stayed.

"The excitement was brought to a climax when a report spread like wildfire that the King was sinking, and this was soon followed by a report that his Majesty was actually dead. A shiver, as of the passing of the Angel of Death, then passed over everybody, and the members of the House rushed hither and thither, but with that characteristic quiet and apparent want of emotion which Englishmen so rarely lose.

IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

"The place to go to at that moment for the latest information was the House of Lords. The false report of King Edward's death came at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, and at half-past 4 the House of Lords began its sitting. There was an unusually full attendance, and so many ladies pressed for admission that they had to be remonstrated with by the attendants, and the poor things were rather hustled. The Peers had to begin, like the Commons, with some commonplace business—the reading in dumb show of some documents and other trivialities—but this did not last long.

"Lord Spencer is now the leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, the Earl of Kimberley is dead, and Lord Rosebery has retired. Lord Spencer used to be a regular Rufus, with red hair and long, flowing red beard, and he was called the 'Red Earl' in the days when Ireland was in the throes of the great struggle of the Land League. But he has grown grey with the years, and to-day when he arose he was pallid and evidently unnerved. He asked the question with just a sentence and a half of sympathy, after the terse fashion of Englishmen.

"Lord Salisbury was more lengthy. Indeed, to tell the truth, he appeared to many as if he were clumsily looking around for words and as if his usual felicity of language had deserted him. It was not a very impressive scene, but it was thought to be rather more striking than the scene in the House of Commons, and here comes one of the little ironies of life.

"Tea on the Terrace, one of London's most fashionable gatherings, has been almost abolished this year by the bad weather. To-day the sun was blazing, with the result that the ladies came out like butterflies after a shower, and never was the Terrace so thronged, so gay, and so tumultuous as on this day of fright and grief. There was something mournful as well as striking in the scene, and if anything were wanting to make it more mournful it was the gay bunting, the Venetian masts, and the glaring colors of the decorations on Westminster Bridge, which cuts the sky line from the Terrace.

"The flags flapped lazily in the sultry air, the vast crowds passed slowly by, and the huge and groaning 'buses stood in rows of six and seven at a time. The tide of life flowed on strong and tumultuous, and the King was fighting with death."

EFFECT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Announcement of King Edward's Illness Caused Prices to Drop Temporarily.

The unexpected announcement of King Edward's serious illness—received in the financial district with deep and genuine regret—made itself manifest in a generally lower level of values on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. At the opening—influenced by the lower prices sent over by London, followed by selling orders for that account to a total of 25,000 shares—prices receded in practically all instances fractionally and in a few cases a point or more. The decline, however, was of short duration, and soon, under the stimulus of buying by the larger financial interests, prices began to rise until by 1 o'clock all the early losses had been recovered. From that time on until 2 o'clock trading was somewhat listless, with prices firm.

This was neither to the fancy nor to the expectations of the hears in the market who had sold short, believing a break to be imminent, and accordingly they put out a caveat to the effect that the King was dead and that the news was being held back for reasons of State. At the same time they proceeded to offer stocks down all around the room, with the result that quotations quite generally declined. In few cases, however, were the losses exceptional. Only two important stocks on the usually active list—Anaconda and Canadian Pacific—showed at the close of the day net losses of 2 points or more each; such shares as Rock Island, Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Atchison fell about 1¼ points each; while St. Paul, Union Pacific, New Haven, Pennsylvania, and many other important stocks at the conclusion of business were off only fractionally. Here and there some stocks actually advanced, but they were not important.

A canvass of international banking houses shows that the feeling generally is that there is no reason to believe that the effect of the King's illness will be other than transitory and sentimental here. Indeed, even in the regrettable event of death there is no reason to believe that prices would be affected much at this centre. London is no longer a large holder of American securities, and, therefore, her selling here would of necessity be limited. A decade ago, or even a few years back, the results would have been different, for then England was heavily "long" of Americans.

However, it is agreed that the postponement of festivities will entail heavy losses upon the London people generally and will tend to have depressing effect on the London market and probably deter any buying of American securities that might have been contemplated by Londoners.

KING'S CHANCES OF LIFE

They Are Two in Three in Cases of a Similar Character.

Treatise on the Subject of Perityphlitis Written by Sir Frederick Treves, the Celebrated Specialist.

According to Sir Frederick Treves, who performed the operation on King Edward, and himself one of the greatest living surgeons and specialists upon abdominal troubles, the chances of death in cases of perityphlitis where abscesses form, as in that of King Edward, are about one in three. The official bulletins say that the abscess in this instance was successfully evacuated.

Sir Frederick Treves also declares that the period when death is most likely to occur, if at all, is from the fifth to the eighth day. He also expresses the opinion that the knife should not be resorted to until several days have elapsed from the appearance of the symptoms, unless the case is a very acute one, in which surgical interference is necessary immediately.

Judging from the opinions of this distinguished physician, it may be assumed that either the King's condition has developed very suddenly—in which case mortality is very probable—or else he has been a very sick man for several days, and the physicians have been attempting to "patch up" their patient for this week's ceremonies.

What physicians regard as one of the most exhaustive essays written on the subject of perityphlitis is that of Sir Frederick Treves, published in Thomas Clifford Allbutt's "System of Medicine." Every phase of the malady is treated in that essay, and many of the typical cases cited bear remarkable similarity to that of King Edward. The following are some extracts from that essay of interest to laymen:

"Perityphlitis represents the very commonest variety of peritonitis, and the remarkable frequency of inflammation in this position is due to the fact that the appendix is one of the weakest points within the abdomen. Perityphlitis may be met with in patients of all ages. Cases have been recorded in children respectively seven and thirteen months of age. On the other hand, the disease has been met with in patients of advanced age. The greater proportion of cases occur in young adults, and the period of greatest frequency is between ten and twenty. The following table is compiled by Dr. Hawkins and by Dr. Fitz, the total being 452 cases:

Age.	Proportion of Cases. Per Cent.
5 to 10 years	10.8
10 to 20 years	40.7
20 to 30 years	29.0
30 to 40 years	11.5
40 to 50 years	4.6
Over 50 years	3.4

"Long-impacted foecal masses in any part of the colon give rise to catarrh. This catarrh when of severe degree serves to produce the spurious diarrhoea which is seen in cases of obstruction of the lower colon. This catarrh often passes on to ulceration. If the ulcer acquires a sufficient depth to allow the peritoneum to be infected, perityphlitis results. * * * The ulcer need not be preceded by definite catarrh, it may be primary. The primary ulcer may be due to the presence of a foreign body, to septic infection, to typhoid ulceration, or to tuberculosis. * * *

"A large proportion of the subjects of perityphlitis—especially the subjects above the age of twenty—are chronic dyspeptics. They bolt their food, or their meals are irregular, or they hurry over their meals, or they begin active work as soon as their repast is finished. Many of these people have a morbid appetite; many of them are aware that an attack is generally preceded by an aggravation of the dyspeptic symptoms. The holiday season is generally very productive of cases of perityphlitis. Certain of the patients are nervous persons, who seem to be victims of a kind of nervous dyspepsia. In the second place, the history of an indigestible meal is comparatively frequent in the account of events, which immediately precede the actual attack.

"The general features of an attack are sudden severe abdominal pain, more or less definitely located in the right iliac fossa. The pulse may be thready and the tongue is furred. There is much prostration. The onset is usually sudden. The attack often comes on at night or in the early morning. The patient may be in perfect health at the time of the attack, or the onset of the acute symptoms may have been preceded by more or less abdominal uneasiness. In many cases there had been undoubted dyspepsia or a 'liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms.

"The first symptom is abdominal pain. The pain may be described as 'all over' the abdomen, and may go back to the loins. It is described as 'burning,' 'tearing,' or 'aching.' It is very acute, and has paroxysms of greater intensity. It is not like the pain of colic, although it may be spoken of as 'cramp-like.' It is not of a kind to bend the patient double, nor is it relieved, except at the very beginning, by pressure. The pain, if severe, may produce some degree of collapse. Even in mild examples, the patient feels faint, a clammy sweat breaks out over his forehead, his hands and feet become cold, and he is soon quite prostrated.

"Fever is a constant and prominent symptom. It begins as soon as the initial collapse, if any, has passed off, and is usually of high grade. It may run up to 103 or 104 degrees. Most often it reaches its highest point at the beginning of the case. The temperature, after subsiding a little, may rise again toward the middle period or the end of the case. The temperature may keep up for nine or ten or twelve days. The fever may continue for three or even four weeks. It then disappears as mysteriously as it was maintained.

"In attacks of the most intense and acute type the symptoms soon become marked by their severity. Death may take place very rapidly. * * * A very large proportion of these fatal and severe cases are first attacks. Those who have had many attacks seem to be better able to bear a widespread peritonitis.

"The main feature of the treatment of an acute attack consists in the urgent advice that a free incision should be made down to the inflamed area as soon as there is evidence that suppuration has taken place. To this rule there is practically no exception. It may be laid down as a rough rule that the use of the knife will very seldom be called for before the fifth day. Indeed, I would venture to think that surgical interference before the fifth day should not be undertaken except in the presence of emphatic symptoms. Indeed, the great majority of the operations for perityphlitis are performed after the first week.

"The precise risk to life of perityphlitis is a little difficult to estimate. The statistics available are hospital statistics, and the cases of slight degree do not find their way into hospital wards. It is probable that the mortality of perityphlitis, taking all phases of the disease together—the most trifling with the most serious—is about 5 per cent. Hospital statistics, from which the slight attacks have nearly all to be eliminated, give a much higher death rate.

"Perityphlitis would appear to be the most fatal in the quite young and the quite old. The common causes of death are diffuse peritonitis, collapse, septicaemia, exhaustion, and troubles arising from the abscess. When an abscess forms in perityphlitis it is probable that the risk to life is at once raised to 30 per cent. Bull found the death rate in 67 cases of abscess which were not treated surgically to be 48 per cent. Fitz in his analysis of 176 fatal cases found that the day of death was follows:

	Per Cent.
Deaths on the second day	4
Deaths on the third day	11
Deaths on the fourth day	7
Deaths on the fifth day	11
Deaths on the sixth day	9
Deaths on the seventh day	12
Deaths on the eighth day	12
Deaths on the ninth day	6
Deaths on the tenth day	7
Deaths from eleventh to twentieth day	7
In fourth to eighth week	8.5

"It will be noticed—and the matter is important in connection with treatment—that only 4 per cent. die within forty-eight hours, and only 22 per cent. before the fifth day. The highest death rate comes between the seventh and eighth days."

RIGHTS OF SIGHTSEERS.

Position of Those Who Paid for Places from Which to Witness the Coronation Pageant.

When asked what he thought would be the result of the controversy which doubtless will arise between those who paid for seats or places in which to stand along the proposed route of the coronation procession and those who sold such privileges, Charles Strauss, the lawyer, said:

"I think the situation is very clear. It comes under sub-contract relations. The principle of law to be applied, generally speaking, is the uniform principle that a man pays a consideration for something which he gets or which is promised to him.

"In the existing condition it may readily be assumed that a consideration has been paid for the special privilege of location from which to view the processional ceremonies, or other features of the coronation enterprise, which, if they never take place, can never be delivered. Hence a man who has paid a consideration whether small or large upon the promise of facilities which the promiser cannot supply is entitled to reimbursement.

"It matters very little that the promiser is unable to supply what he has sold by reason of no fault of his own. It is precisely like the man who sells bonds and stocks or any other personal property and finds himself unable to make delivery. Having received the purchase price in advance, or any part of it, he must make restitution if he finds himself thus unable.

"This rule would not apply to merely speculative contracts, where a man has paid a consideration for certain locations and by making a speculative contract in a way participated in the very uncertainty of which he becomes a victim by reason of the unfortunate illness of the King which makes the coronation impossible.

"The essence of the agreement, I take it, is that the payment is made for the privilege of witnessing the procession, and not for the occupancy during any designated period of any specified seat or location."

PREVIOUS ILLNESS OF THE KING.

Attack of Typhoid Fever in 1871 Nearly Proved Fatal to the Then Prince of Wales.

King Edward has had only one serious illness in his life previous to his present attack. This former illness, which came near being fatal, occurred in December, 1871. While staying at Lord Londesborough's seat, near Scarborough, the Prince of Wales (as he then was) contracted typhoid fever, which did not manifest itself, however, until his return to Sandringham. The Prince had gone to Scarborough with the Princess for pheasant shooting. One of the party invited by Lord Londesborough to meet the Prince was the Earl of Chesterfield. The Earl also became ill with typhoid, and he died.

Prayers for the recovery of the Prince were sent up all over the United Kingdom, and even in this country a number of special services were held. The recovery of the Prince was made an occasion of great rejoicing in London. The Prince went in state to St. Paul's on Feb. 27, 1872. It was a beautiful day, and it seemed, so the London papers said, that all London turned out to express the joy felt by the people at the restoration to health of their future ruler. The Queen attended the ceremonial, it being her first appearance in public since the death of her husband.

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They are stylishly cut, the front and back of waist tucked vertically; new shaped cuffs and stock collar, trimmed with lace; the skirt is cut with a full flare ripple flounce, trimmed on flounce with stitched band to match. Sizes 32 to 46. Real value $5. Specially priced to-day at **$2.90**

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The Pongee waist is particularly favored by Fashion this season, and a wise fashion it is, for there is nothing cooler, smarter or more stylish. We show a splendid assortment—mentioning two for your choosing to-day:

$3.98—A very smart conception, made of excellent quality pongee, with a separate stock collar and stylish Ascot tie. A very pretty style.

$4.98—At this price we show one of the newest tailor-made fashions, stitched throughout with tailor stitching in smart contrasting colors. Finely made and finished and as fetching a mode as we've shown this season.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Dainty Little Dressing Sacques 49c

To see them is to wish to own one. They are shown in pretty Persian stripes and polka dot effects, made with fitted backs, full fronts, bishop sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery; sizes 34 to 46—special for to-day at **49c**

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Charming Lawn Kimonos 49c

Cool, pretty garments, in stripes and polka dots, with square yoke, shirred front and back; flowing sleeves with border of white lawn; sizes 34 to 46.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Clearance Sale of Enamelled Beds

In this sale profit is lost sight of entirely. A concern that handles as many thousands of beds in a season as we do is bound to accumulate many odd lots and broken sizes, which a progressive establishment never allows to linger from one season to the next. Thus, you have the reason for the lowest prices ever quoted. Some descriptions and prices follow:

$6.75—Brass mounts and vases; full brass rails on head and foot; as well as fancy six inch brass spindles across entire head and foot; value $9.50.

$3.98—With brass mounts and vases; full brass rails; shaped extended foot end; finely finished; value, $6.50.

$6.50—Brass mounts and vases; fancy shape; full brass rails on head and foot; as well as brass scroll; uprights and eight brass spindles; value $9.50.

$2.98—Full size only; strongly made with rails and rings on head and foot; value $5.

$7.98—Very massive and elegant; has high head; 1¼ inch posts; bow extended foot and brass mounts; full brass rails and brass spindles across entire head and foot; heavily mounted with fancy enamelled chills; value $12.

$9.75—Elaborate massive bed; stands very high; handsomely decorated with fancy chills; shaped brass rails and rods.

25 styles included in this clearance. None sent C. O. D. No mail orders filled.

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HOW A NEW KING SUCCEEDS TO THRONE

Apprised of His Accession by the Lord Chamberlain.

Privy Council and Cabinet Resign to be Immediately Reappointed—Parliament Takes Oath of Allegiance.

The first official announcement of the death of a British sovereign is that which is made to the successor to the throne by the Lord Chamberlain. Thus, although the then Prince of Wales was at the bedside of Queen Victoria when she passed away at Osborne House, on Jan. 22, 1901, and although he had been notified by the physicians in attendance that the end was near, it remained for Lord Clarendon, the Lord Chamberlain, who had been hastily summoned to the Isle of Wight, formally to announce to the new King the fact of his royal mother's death, at the time that he, with equal formality, made him acquainted with the fact of his accession.

To refer to this custom is mentally to recall the historian's picture of the scene which took place at Kensington Palace at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 20, 1837, when the Marquis of Conyngham, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, awoke a Princess to announce to her that she was a Queen. There, in one of the lower rooms of the palace, the Lord Chamberlain made his announcement to the young girl, who, clad only in a nightgown, with a shawl thrown over her shoulders, was thus formally notified of her predecessor's death and her own accession.

At the earliest possible moment the Privy Council convenes, the members of that body resign, and are immediately reappointed and resworn. At their first meeting as advisers of the new sovereign, the members of the Cabinet formally give up their seals of office, whereupon they also are resworn to their respective departments. Both houses of Parliament meet and the announcement of the death of the sovereign and the accession of his or her successor is followed by each member of both houses, beginning with the royal Dukes in the House of Lords, taking the oath of allegiance to the new ruler. Thus, while the Ministry, consisting of the leaders of the political party, in power resigns—being immediately reappointed—no election for members of the House of Commons is called, and the business of the country is not interrupted.

At the first meeting of the Privy Council the new sovereign chooses the title by which he or she shall be known, and takes the oath of accession before receiving those of his or her councilors. This royal oath practically is a promise to rule according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and an acknowledgment of fidelity to the Protestant form of the Christian religion. In these days it is followed by a promise to maintain in its privileges the Church of Scotland, where a form of the Presbyterian faith, and not the Episcopal denomination, is "the Church by law established."

The formal proclamation of the new King is worded by the members of the Privy Council, who, "with once voice and consent of tongue and heart, declare and proclaim the high and mighty Prince," &c. This proclamation is given to the Earl Marshal, the chief of the Heralds' College, for promulgation. In London the mediaeval custom of proclaiming the accession not only ~~in such public~~ places as Trafalgar Square and the Royal Exchange, but also within the limits of "the city" proper (the peculiar domain of the Lord Mayor) is maintained.

On the occasion of the accession of King Edward VII. the delegation from the Heralds' College consisted of three Kings of Arms, four Heralds, and eight Pursuivants, dressed in magnificent costumes. These, accompanied by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, marched to Temple Bar and formally demanded admission within the precincts of the city. The harrier, consisting of a silken rope in place of the ancient bar, was removed, and the contingent wss met hy one almost ss brilliant, consisting of the City Marshal, the City Remembrancer, mace bearers, trumpeters, &c., who condncted the visitors to whsre the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in full robes, awaited them in their state carriages. The proclamation having been read, the city officials replied that they also "with one voice and consent of tongue and heart" pledged their allegiance.

In Dublin somewhat similar ceremonies are performed, as the jurisdiction of the Heralds' College extends to that portion of the British Isles. Here, however, the Ulster King of Arms, the Athlone Pursuivant, and other officials of the college, together with the Lord Lieutenant, are the central figures.

In the larger cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and throughout the British colonies, the proclamation is read, as a rule, by the Mayor, from the City Hall or some other public place to the crowds, after due notice has been given.

HEIR TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

Prince George of Wales Brought Up to a Seafaring Life — Married His Late Brother's Fiancee.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, who in the event of King Edward's death will succeed to the throne, was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, just seventeen months after his brother, the late Duke of Clarence.

He entered the navy on June 5, 1877, when he became attached to the Britannia, which was then a member of a cruising squadron under the command of the Earl of Clanwilliam. During his experience in the navy he paid a lengthy visit to Australia and the neighboring islands, and while on the Bacchante, to which he was transferred, he went to China. The trip also included Jaffa and Palestine.

Prince George was promoted to be sub-Lieutenant in 1884, when he joined H. M. S. Canada on the North American station, and in October of the following year, after passing his examinations with great credit, he became a Lieutenant. Attached successively to various ships, he was appointed, in 1886, to H. M. S. Dreadnaught and afterward to H. M. S. Alexandra, flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, of which his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, was then commander in chief.

In 1880 he was presented with his first command, that of a torpedo boat, for the period of the naval manoeuvres. In 1890 he commanded the first-class gunboat Thrush and in her he spent a year on the North American station, visiting Canada and Jamaica.

Upon his return to England in 1891 Prince George was promoted to be commander, and in the same year, while staying with his brother in Dublin, he contracted a dangerous fever. In 1892 he commissioned the second-class cruiser Melampus, and took part in the naval manoeuvres. His latest command afloat was H. M. S. Crescent, and during this commission, in 1898, he visited a great many seaport towns in England and Ireland.

Prince George was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney in 1892, in which year he became heir to the throne hy the death of his eider brother. He was promoted to Captain in the royal navy in January, 1893, and in the following May his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary, who had been affianced to the Duke of Clarence, was publicly announced, and the marriage was celebrated on July 6.

Last year, accompanied by the Princess Mary, he made a tour of the British dominions, and arrived in Canada at the time of the death of President McKinley. On his return to England he assumed the title of Prince of Wales.

Services and Banquet Postponed.

Ths coronation service of the British societies which was to have been held in Trinity Church to-morrow afternoon has been postponed, as also has the hanquet and reception which were to havs heen given hy the Sons of St. George and the St. George Wheelmen.

JUDGE COWHIDES MINISTER.

The Jurist Had Discharged the Clergyman from His Court Just Before the Whipping.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 24.—The Rev. Mr. C. H. Crawford, after being discharged for contempt of his court, was this afternoon cowhided hy Judge Clarence Campheil of Amherst. The assault took plaes just outside of the County Court, where the assailant had just left his bench after dischsrging Mr. Crawford.

The minister is ths editor of The Christian Federation, a paper puhlished in this city in the interest of the anti-saloon movement. Some months ago Mr. Crawford assailed Judge Campbell for discharging a man charged with selling liquor at Amherst Court House. The Judge held that the accused, who was a druggist, was merely selling it for medicines allowed under the law.

In criticising this action of the court, Mr. Crawford, in his paper, asked which was doctored the most, the whisky or the Judge who discharged the seller of it. This aroused Campbell so that he had the clergyman arraigned for contempt of court.

To-day, after Judge Campheil had discharged the minister, the two men met, and in the presence of many ladies Mr. Crawford held out his hand to the Judge, snd the latter, without warning, drew a cowhide and struck the minister several blows about the face and head, inflicting painful wounds.

Judge Campbell is a member of the Constitutional Convention and a prominent politician in his county.

PATCHOGUE OFFICIAL GONE.

W. T. Van Tuyl's Disappearance Attributed to Stock Speculation—His Children Provided For.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 24.—W. T. Van Tuyl has left this village for good, according to a letter received hy Floyd A. Overton, Cashier of the Patchogue Bank. The letter was dated at New York and asked Mr. Overton to take charge of his affairs. Mr. Van Tuyl hsd been a prominent resident of this place for twelve years. When he first came here he opened a dry goods store, hut it was destroyed hy fire. Before coming here he had been the victim of a fire. In company with a man named Higgins he then operated a soap factory, hut after a year's snccess the building was destroyed by fire. He had more recently been in charge of the Mill Building, at Main Street and Ocean Avenue.

It is said that during the last few months he had heen speculating in stocks through the local hranch office of a stock broking firm. It is also said he was on the wrong side of the market most of the time. His wife died a year ago, leaving seven children. A few weeks ago stories about Mr. Van Tuyl became circulated, one of the tenants in the Mill Building being responsihle for them.

Mr. Van Tuyl made no denial of them, and in his letter to Mr. Overton he concluded with the statement that he could not face the music. Mr. Overton refuses to talk and refers all questions to County Judge Jaycox. The latter says the matter might hetter never have come out, and for the sake of the children he regretted that things were as they are, but that the less said the hetter. The children will he cared for by Mrs. Van Tuyl's brothers, who are wealthy. Mr. Van Tuyl had charge of the Street Cleaning Department here.

VOLCANO KILAUEA'S OUTBREAK.

The Captain of a Vessel from Hawaii Tells of His Visit to the Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 24.—Capt. A. Johnson of the bark Roderick Dhu brings a report that from the City of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, the eruption of the volcano of Kilauea, thirty-one miles distant, forms a great picture of fire hy night and cloud by day, and that never in the past nine years has Kilauea emitted such volumes of flame and smoke.

The fire comes from the volcano's old crater, always emitting more or less smoke, but the last eruption came from a new spot in the crater.

While his vessel was at Hilo the Captain visited the volcano, remaining over night. He says not only is the hissing and belching of the volcano suggestive of terrific subterranean disturhances, but rumblings beneath the surface are almost constant. There has heen no flow of lava.

PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

First Battery's Target Practice—Seventy-first's Flag Presentation.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, State Camp, June 24.—Had a house been situated up in the valley where a hig white target looked like a speck against the hillside this afternoon, it would not have been very comfortahle quarters. The First Battery fired eleven shots at that target; six took effect, and the other five did not go far wild. It was a long range, 3,000 yards, with an elevation estimated at 300 feet. There was a slight wind which had to be accounted for in all the trials, but the atmosphere was unusually clear.

The camp at Mohegan will end to-morrow, when the Seventy-first marches back here.

The Summer Home for Children, situated on Lexington Avenue, and in charge of Miss Sarah Reed and conducted by the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue, New York, received a handsome flag this afternoon, hought with subscriptions taken up in the Seventy-first last night. A number of the privates in this regiment, brought home from Cuha in 1898 sick, were taken to the Summer Home for convalescence.

"TEDDY ROOSEVELT" LOST.

Policeman Lincoln of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station found a little boy crying at the corner of Eighty-eighth Street and First Avenue about 10 o'clock last night. The policeman asked him where he lived, and he shook his head.

"What is your name?" asked Lincoln.

"Teddy Roosevelt," answered the boy.

"Are you sure?" questioned the policeman.

"Teddy Roosevelt," again answered the boy.

Policeman Lincoln took him to the station house, where he said he was three years old, hut he could not tell his address. He is a handsome little chap, with big hrown eyes and light hair. He wears a white striped suit. He was sent to Headquarters.

Creating a National Forest Reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate to-day passed a hill creating a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. The first hill provides for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres in the Southern Appalachian system at a cost not to exceed $10,000,000. The Secretary of Agriculture is to designate the lands to be purchased, and is to take measures to preserve the hardwood forests which they bear.

THE CHURCHILL TRIAL.

Witness Says Justice Mayer Attacked His Reliability for Failure to Work for Him at Primaries.

Taking of testimony for the defense continued yesterday in the case of Sergt. James Churchill, on trial before Commissioner Partridge on charges of neglect of duty, when Edward C. Beecherer told of his methods of fighting disorderly houses. Beecherer is a Sanitary Inspector in the Tenement House Department, and was an investigator for the Committee of Fifteen. Churchill had employed him, he said, to get evidence against two suspected houses.

"Didn't Churchill tell you that he wanted to raid every place on the suspected list once, so as to fool thoss people over at Headquarters?" asked Rosalsky, counsel for Churchill.

"No, but he told me once that he'd put some people's money-making on the bum," was the reply.

When the witness was asked if Justice Mayer, in Special Sessions, told him that he was unworthy of belief, he replied:

"Yes, he said that I was unworthy of belief, because I didn't hustle for him at the primaries last election."

Commissioner Partridge insisted upon interpreting this statement as meaning that Justice Mayer had stated that he was unworthy of belief, and that hecause he did not hustle at the primaries, and when the witness tried to explain demanded severely to know if all his testimony was of the same character.

"Every word I have said was the truth," said he.

THE HERLIHY TRIAL.

Letters of Complaint Sent to the Accused Police Captain Produced in Evidence.

At the trial of Capt. Herlihy yesterday he was confronted with letters, not signed, which had been addressed to him, asking that he stop certain evil resorts, while he was in command of the Eldridge Street Station. He said that he had sent plain clothes men and detectives to these places, and that they had failed to gain evidence or entrance into the places. He said that he had always looked on anonymous letters as cowardly attempts to use the police for private spite. Assistant District Attorney Rand objected, saying that the Captain was making speeches and not answering the questions put to him.

"Why don't you ask me ahout several places not mentioned in the case?" asked the Captain, and then Mr. Rand objected, saying that the policeman was on the stand to answer and not ask questions.

Inspector Cross testified that he had given Capt. Herlihy forty plain clothes men at his request that he might stop the disorder in his precinct.

Both sides rested, and the case was adjourned until to-day for the summing up.

Sergeant Parkinson Retired.

Sergt. Charles Parkinson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was yesterday retired from the service on a pension of half pay. The Sergeant when he received the papers hugged them tightly and then kissed them. Sergt. Parkinson was a great favorite at the station house, and the men of the first platoon, who wers about to turn out for duty, all shook hands with him warmly. He was appointed a patrolman Feb. 23, 1878; a Roundsman March 5, 1885, and a Sergeant May 23, 1892.

FIRE ENGINE IN COLLISION.

One Fireman Seriously Hurt, Others Injured—One Horse May Have to be Shot.

Several firemen were hurt last evening in a collision hetween the tender of Engine Compsny No. 113, in Powers Street, and the engine of Engine Company No. 116, which is situated in Scholes Street. Both companies were responding to an alarm of fire at 120 Seigel Street.

Engine 113 passed Montrose Avenue just as Engine 116 came up toward Graham Avenue. The tender of No. 113 tried to pass ahead of No. 116 engine, hut missed, and the two vehicles came together with such a crash that the engine was thrown upon the sidewalk and the tender upset on the opposite side. On the engine was the driver, Thomas Leonard, and on the back platform the engineer and Capt. Marks. There were six firemen on the tender. All were thrown with great force to the pavement, as were also the horses. Two of the engine tender horses were hadly injured.

Ambulance calls were sent to St. Catharine's and the Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Hatfield found that Capt. Marks was seriously hurt, his left hip having been dislocated. The other firemen refused medical treatment. Both vehicles proved to be badly damaged. One of the horses will probably have to he shot.

ROMAN BARON ROBBED.

Relieved of a Snakeskin Pocketbook on Fifth Avenue.

Baron Paul de Mathies of Rome, who is stepping at the Savoy Hotel with his secretary and a retinue of servants, was the victim of a highway robbery on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, about 10 o'clock last night.

The Baron dined late the hotel, and after a cigar started for a walk down Fifth Avenue. Just above Twenty-second Street a well-dressed young man with a large Panama hat on his head stepped up to him and politely asked the time. The Baron took out his watch and was about to open it when, as both hands were together, the young man grasped them tight with one of his, while the other he deftly slipped into the right-hand inside pocket of the Baron's coat and relieved him of a handsome snakeskin pocketbook containing $130.

It was all done so quickly that it nearly took the nobleman's hreath away, and he stood still while the fellow made off with the speed of the wind, going through Twenty-second Street toward Sixth Avenue. The Baron is rather portly, and did not attempt to follow the young man. At the corner of Twenty-first Street he met Policeman Tetzner of the West Thirtieth Street Station and told him of the robbery.

Tetzner took the Baron to the station house, where he again explained the case to Sergt. Shiels.

He said that he had the lay title of Chamberlain to the Pope and had an office in the Vatican. The pocketbook was valuable to him as a gift, he said. He said that it contained one one-hundred-dollar bill, $30 in small bills, some personal visiting cards in Italian and French, and a card of introduction.

Baron de Mathies arrived in this country last Saturday on the St. Paul, and will stay here until Friday. He is taking a pleasure trip around the world, and from here will go to Mexico.

Ex-Mayor Grant Denies Rumors.

Hugh J. Grant will sail for Europe to-day on the Oceanic for rest, and will return to this country in October. Rumors have heen started lately that ex-Mayor Grant was to be the new leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Grant gave out a statement last evening absolutely denying these rumors.

Frank A. Vanderlip's Appointment.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, has been appointed a delegate to the International Conference of Commerce and Industry, which will meet at Ostend, Belgium, in August. He will sail for Europe next week.

Gen. Otis's Daughter Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—Miss Mary Otis, daughter of Gen. Elwell S. Otis, was married here to-night to Ralph Isham of Chicago. Several members of the Isham family were present at the wedding, among them the bridegroom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Isham. The hride and bridegroom will go to Europe for their wedding trip.

PATERSON ANARCHIST NEWSPAPER REMOVED

Printing Outfit of La Questione Sociale Hustled Away.

TORCH APPLIED TO REFUSE

Detective Makes an Arrest on Platform at a Strikers' Meeting — Silk Dye Helpers Seek a Settlement.

PATERSON, June 24.—A covered wagon drove up yesterday afternoon in front of a well-known resort for Anarchists on Straight Street, near Eesex Strest, and a moment later hsif a dozen foreigners were husy carrying out heavy packages from a huilding in the rear of a Chinese laundry adjoining the Anarchists' rendezvous.

About the same time two others, known as leaders in the Anarchist circle, were applying the torch to piles of paper in the rear yard, end they saw to it that the piles were consumed. The packages contained the printing outfit of La Questione Sociale, the local Anarchist organ.

Half an hour later the printing plant was on the move, but just where it was taken could not he learned. The police are much mystified in theif search.. If the plant has been moved out of the county there will be no further pursuit.

The operatives in a numher of the mills quit work this morning—not because they had any grievance, hut hecause they desired to join with the operatives in other mills in awaiting the action of the central hody, which will settle the question of a general strike on Thursday evening.

Among the mills where the workers came out this morning were Doherty & Wadsworth's, Taylor's, and several others. In each case meetings were held, and the operatives decided to await final action of the Central Committee.

The shop committees visited the boss dyers this afternoon, and, in every case, the men were received in a friendly spirit. The answer of the employers, however, was that they cannot grant an increase in wages at present, as business for the season has been ruined hy the strike; they were in a condition to pay more when it started, hut now the trade had heen broken up and tne work scattered to out-of-town dye snops. The men were informed that they could return to work on the old schedule. It was declared that the employers could not do more while only $8 and $9 a week was being paid in Allentown and other places, where the men worked sixty hours a week against fifty-five here. The shop owners acted as a unit.

The dyehouse helpers were doing all in their power to-day to terminate the strike that was inaugurated with a grand rush nine weeks ago, and have even gone so far as to waive recognition of their union in the conferences of shop committees with employers. The committees were also instructed to meet the hosses in a conciliatory "give and take" spirit, and not insist on a strict adherence to the scale made up at the beginning of the strike, which is as follows:

Helpers, 20 cents an hour; learners, 20 cents; "dynamite" men, 22 cents; shakers-out, 22 cents; box fixers, 22 cents; night men, 22 cents; strippers, 22 cents; machine men, 22 cents; whizzers, 22 cents; finishers, 24 cents; stretching machines, 26 cents; stringers, 26 cents. Fifty-four hours to constitute a week's work. Time and a half overtime, and five minutes to be allowed in which to wash up before 12 and 6 o'clock quitting time.

Just what the final outcome will be seems uncertain.

Detective William Lord attended the meeting of the striking dyers and helpers in Turn Hall this evening to look for a man who was supposed to know who shot Patrolman Rohinson in the riot at the Bamford Mill. Detective Lord found his man on the platform, and placed him under arrest. The man is John Delong, a Hollander, who lives at 123 North Main Street. Delong says he knows nothing about the shooting of Robinson.

There was excitement in the hall as soon as it was known that Detective Lord had arrested one of the strikers on the platform. Men stood in their seats when Delong was being taken from the hall.

"Sit down!" called out Chairman McGrath, "and act like men. This officer is here to do his duty. We will investigate and find out why this man was arrested. If he is wanted for doing any rioting he deserves to be arrested, for the demonstration was a disgrace."

The strikers sat down and applauded the utterances of their Chairman, while the detective left the hall with his prisoner. The meeting then appointed the committee to see the bosses.

PRESIDENT BAER'S CONFERENCE.

He Declares Operators Will Make No Formal Reply to Mitchell.

President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey came here yesterday and spent several hours in his New York office, 143 Liberty Street. He had some talk with the Presidents of other coal-carrying roads, but it was said that no formal conference had taken place.

Mr. Baer said he did not think any formal reply would be made to the statement of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, inasmuch as it was supposed to be a reply to the statement already issued by the anthracite operators covering the entire ground. The operators would stand hy all they said on the subject.

Father Cregg's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Father Thomas Cregg, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Franklin Avenue, celehrated his silver jubilee yesterday. The people of the parish preeented him with a purse of $2,500. A solemn high mass was celebrated by Father Cregg in the morning, all the societies connected with the church attending in a body.

W. F. King's Article Republished.

The Merchants' Association of New York has had printed in pamphlet form an article written by William F. King for THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of international arhitration and reciprocity. The article appeared on May 8. The pamphlet, which was the result of a large demand for copies of the article, has been sent to the President, Cahinet members, Senators, and Congressmen, leading husiness men of the country, and all the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Merchants' Associations.

New Red Cross Liner.

The steamship Rosalind, the new addition to the Red Cross Line, which arrived here from the Tyne on June 18, is now lying at Pier 40 North River, foot of West Houston Street, where the finishing touches are being added preparatory to her sailing on Wednesday on the first of a series of cruises to Halifax, N. S.; Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F. The Rosalind is a modern passenger steamer of 3,000 tons, and was built hy C. S. Swan & Hunter, Newcastle-on-Tyne. She has accommodations for 100 first-class passengers, and is fitted with electric light and steam heat throughout. She made an average speed of twelve knots from the Tyne, and proved herself to be a splendid sea boat.

Clergyman Ill with Smallpox.

The Department of Health was notified yesterday that the Rev. Wilbur Bleakman, pastor of the William's Bridge Methodist Episcopal Church, who lives in Second Street, William's Bridge, is suffering from smallpox.

Compartment Sleeping Cars are run on the Erie's 7:25 P. M. train to Buffalo. Also café car. Service unexcelled.—Adv.

EASY FEET

are the result of using Spiro Powder. The only antiseptic known that will instantly relieve tired and swollen feet, and absolutely kill the odor of perspiration and armpits. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. Full size box, price 25 cents. SPIRO COMPANY, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Whiskey That Made The High Ball Famous

Hunter Baltimore Rye — Fine, Rich Flavor



A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

ADMITS TO KILLING THIRTY-ONE PERSONS

The Remarkable Confession of Nurse Jane Toppan.

Morphine Was Her Agency for Producing Death — Little Concerned Over Life Sentence to Asylum.

BOSTON, June 24.—Suspected of the death of eleven persons, but indicted for murdering only three, Miss Jane Toppan, who was yesterday declared insane, has confessed that she has killed during her career as a professional nurse no less than thirty-one human heings.

This statement was made to Judge Fred M. Bixby of Brockton, senior counsel at the trial at Barnstable yesterday, when Miss Toppan was found not guilty hy reason of insanity on the charge of murdering Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs. Judge Bixby said also that Miss Toppan had admitted that she had set fires and committed other serious acts. She said she could not help committing the crimes. She argued, moreover, that she was not insane. She said she knew she was doing wrong when she administered poison to her victims, and she asked Judge Bixby how, under such circumstances she could be of unsound mind.

Morphine was Miss Toppan's agency for producing death. Many of her victims were unsuspecting and most intimate friends; others were the patients of reputahle physicians who employed her on account of accomplishments as a nurse. Miss Toppan was so expert in her knowledge of how to employ drugs and poisons that she was ahle to escape detection for years.

In the detailed story as told to Judge Bixby Miss Toppan did not enumerate her many victims, although she did admit the killing of Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Harry Gordon of Chicago, and Aiden P. Davis, all of whom died at Cataumet last Summer. Miss Toppan was indicted last Decemher for these three murders, the State electing to try her on the Gihhs count yesterday.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 24.—In good spirits, and apparently but little concerned over the fact that she was bound for an insane hospital, to which she had heen committed for the rest of her life, Jane Toppan, who yesterday was tried for the murder of Mrs. Mary D. Gihbs, was to-day taken from Barnstable jail to the Taunton Insane Hospital.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Railway Men Inspect Locomotive Works

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The Schenectady Locomotive Works were inspected this afternoon by President A. M. Waitt and members of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. They were guests of the American Locomotive Company. At the morning session of the association in Saratoga reports were presented by Robert Quayle of Chicago on up-to-date roundhouses, hy George W. West of Monterey, Mexico, on holler design, and by A. E. Mitchell of West Milwaukee, Wis., on locomotive axles. C. A. Seley of Roanoke, Va., and L. R. Pomeroy of New York road papers, respectively, on a typical locomotive shop and on electricity driving tor shops. H. T. Small of Sacramento and A. L. Humphrey of Bloomington, Ill., opened the discussion on topical subjects.

Northern Securities Case Postponed.

ST. PAUL, June 24.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Amidon presiding, the action of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company and James J. Hill, its President, was called, and then set aside until after all the jury cases are disposed of, when Attorney General W. B. Douglas will move that it be remanded to the District Court of Ramsey County, where it originated, and attorneys for the defendants will offer a motion to vacate service.

Chairman Roswell Miller's Denial.

A few days ago a report was published to the effect that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul had drawn plans and made surveys for an extension of its system into Seattle, and that the road was prepared to spend $20,000,000 on this extension. Chairman Roswell Miller of the road authorizes a denial of these reports. There has heen no survey whatever of the Missonri River, and the story as printed is an invention pure and simple, according to Mr. Miller.

A $20,000,000 Railways Transfer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—A transfer involving probably $20,000,000 was completed here to-day, the Union Traction Company of this city, the Pawtucket Street Railway Company, and the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company having become the property of the Rhode Island Company. The Rhode Island Company is controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which operates railroads in various parts of the country.

Terre Haute's General Manager.

F. P. Jeffries has been appointed general manager of the Evansville and Terre Haute, succeeding J. G. Metcalfe, who resigned recently. Mr. Jeffries has been General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Evansville and Terre Haute since 1895. He was born in 1854 and has been in railroad service since 1873.

Metropolitan Road's Bonds.

The subscription books for the $11,000,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Company 4 per cent. refunding one-hundred-year gold mortgage bonds will be opened at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 10 A. M. to-day and will be closed at 3 P. M. or earlier.

The Vulcan Detinning Company.

The Directors of the Vulcan Detinning Company held their first meeting yesterday for the declaration of dividends on the preferred and common shares. Dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and of 1 per cent. on the common stock were declared, and a large sum was appropriated for betterments.

The Verdict for A. N. Hanson.

Arthur N. Hanson received a verdict in his favor in the action brought against him by Frank M. Carnes, his partner, for $25,000 damages for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Carnes's affections, before Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The first trial of the action resulted in a disagreement. The verdict carried with it Mr. Hanson's release from Ludlow Street Jail, where he has been confined for many weeks because of his inability to get bail.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

WE WILL MOVE to our new building when completed, this fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Ready-Made Clothing—Annex.

Cool weather has had a firm tendency to break prices of warm-weather clothing. We have been alert in your interest. Whenever discouraged holders of unsold balances were disposed to accept losses on worthy goods, we have not hesitated to turn their discomfiture to your gain.

The following quotations tell of remarkable money-saving on the light attire that you are sure to need before the Fourth rolls 'round:

Men's Suits, made of all-wool flannels and crashes, unusually bright patterns, trousers finished with belt straps and turned-up bottoms—the weight that invites coolness $7.49

Another line of warm weather Suits made of high-grade crashes; style, material and workmanship that would justify nearly double our price, $9.98.

Men's Suits, made of imported and domestic fancy cheviots and fine unfinished worsteds, all are hand-finished, made to sell at $22.50; our price . . $14.99

$1.88 for $2.25 Alapaca Coats, excellent quality, warranted not to fade.

$2.82 for $3.50 Blue Serge Coats, fast color, well tailored.

Men's Trousers, made of pure worsteds, all the most desirable styles, worth up to $8.00 per pair; choice at $4.99.

Men's **Serge Suits** Boys'

Serge Suits for men and boys. Our stock is at full tide—complete at every point. Test the cloth in any way you please—and the dyeing and the tailoring. The more you examine, the better pleased you will be with the goods.

For Men.	For Young Men.
Others' $12.00 qualities at $9.98	Others' $7.50 qualities at $5.94
Others' $15.00 qualities at $12.98	Others' $11.00 qualities at $8.98
Others' $18.00 qualities at $14.99	Others' $15.00 qualities at $11.98
Others' $22.50 qualities at $17.98	Others' $18.00 qualities at $14.99

They won't slouch, they won't pucker, they won't get dingy. The serges that fastidious men want.

Young Men's Suits, made of fine wool crashes and flannels, single and two-button double-breasted styles, worth up to $15.00; choice at $9.98.

Boys' Two and Three-Piece Serge Suits.

$5.00 kind at $3.94.
$6.00 kind at $4.69.
$7.50 kind at $5.94.
$9.00 kind at $7.49.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of navy, red and royal serges, worth up to $6.50, choice at. $3.94

Boys' Waists and Blouses, slightly soiled, made to sell at $1.00 to $1.50; choice 59c. A lot of all-wool Knee Trousers, silk-sewn, taped seams, patent waist-bands—same price 59c

$1.00 Negligee Shirts at 64c.

These are the best Shirt values of the season. The stock ebbs and flows. During recent days we haven't had enough to advertise. But another arrival—the largest lot yet received in a single shipment—affords an exceptional opportunity for thrifty men; black and blue figures on white corded madras; also woven madras; but not so many of the latter; worth $1.00; our price, 64c.

New Publications. | New Publications.

THE KENTONS

A New Novel by

W. D. HOWELLS

A delightful story of an American family.

The London Times says: "How give anybody who has not read the book an idea of the delicate wit and humor that is in, through and round about every page?"

$1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE, New York

BRENTANO'S UNION SQUARE PAPER NOVELS 5, 10, 15 & 19 cents. NEW YORK. CATALOGUE FREE.

Established 1863 Telephone

B 4 U GO

LOOK INTO THE CORNERS, YOU WILL FIND THE MOTHS BUSY IN YOUR CARPETS AND RUGS. Telephone 1132 38th, or send us a card, and we will do the rest. Write for a circular anyway to tell you about our COMPRESSED AIR METHOD. PACKING AGAINST MOTHS, STORAGE and RELAYING, or we will send a representative to talk.

T. M. STEWART
326 7th Avenue
Near 28th St.

REAL CARPET CLEANSING



The Wanamaker Store.

Eleven Hundred Beautiful
White Shirt-Waists
Make a Notable Offering Today

THESE are exquisite new Shirt-Waists, fresh, crisp and in perfect condition. There are nineteen different styles, beautifully trimmed with embroidery, lace, and fine plaits, in varied arrangement; some have plaited stock collars, with embroidered turnovers; others have soft stocks and hemstitched ties. The waists are beautifully made, and are the sorts sold regularly in our own stocks at $2.50 and $2.75. On these we secured a favorable price, and offer them today

At $1.75 Each

And there is new, choice, dainty beauty in every one.

Main aisle.

Women's Tailored Suits

THE weather continues to emphasize the need of the Tailor-made Suit for all-summer wear during the cool days and nights. We still have a wide variety to choose from; and prices, throughout the entire stock, are sharply reduced.

Here are suggestions:

At $13.50, values up to $27.50—
Tailored Suits of cheviot and canvas-weave cloth; some silk-lined throughout; all prettily trimmed and well tailored.

At $30, values up to $56—
Handsomely tailored Suits; all silk-lined throughout.

At $47.50, values up to $75—
Handsomely tailored Suits, in the season's best styles and materials.

At $70, values up to $180—
Imported Tailored Suits, in various handsome styles.

At $85, values up to $200—
Costumes of broadcloth and various materials, handsomely trimmed.

At $100—Handsome Costnmes worth up to $275.

Second floor, Broadway.

Young Men's Clothing

WE offer today quite a collection of fancy Sack Suits for young men of 14 to 19 years, or small men, of 35 chest measure and less. They are small lots of suits of fancy cheviots and wool crash, in excellent styles, smartly made, and selling until now at $8.50 to $12.50. Today choose

FOR $7.50 A SUIT

Then here is another offering—about two hundred pairs of **Men's Trousers**, of black and blue serges and cheviots; left over from suits. They would be cheap at $5; **now $3.50.**

Also two hundred black and blue **Serge Suits**, for men of all sizes—a good $10 value, at **$8.50 a suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Summer Clothing

THE NORFOLK JACKET is popular with both men and boys this year again. It has a jauntiness that well-dressed people like.

These Boys' Norfolk Jacket Suits are particularly well made, and they have two pairs of trousers—the Norfolk jacket will always wear out two pairs—sizes for 6 to 15 years. Regular $6.50 value,

At $5 a Suit

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with two pairs of trousers; sizes for 7 to 16 years; of handsome blue serge in very light weight. Regular $6.50 value at $5 a suit.

Boys' Waists and Blouses, of madras and percale, in handsome new patterns; sizes for 6 to 15 years, at 85c.

Boys' Wash Trousers, in checks and stripes; of galatea; sizes 3 to 16 years, at 25c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.

Shantung Pongees
And Other Summer Silks

DON'T you often wish that you could choose the goods to bear bargain prices? Well, what could you pick out in the Silk stock at the present moment that would seem more worthy of full prices than these delightful genuine Shantung Pongees that are so in demand?

The present selling proves that we picked a public favorite; but there is plenty of all these lots today:

Genuine Shantung Pongees from China
At 50c, worth 75c—These are good quality with a fine lustre, and the best Ecru color. Same as we have sold at 75c and more. Just a thousand yards at this little price; and good Shantung Pongees are none too plentiful at any price.

Shantung Pongees, Embroidered—
At 65c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—These fine quality Pongees were sent from China to Switzerland, the land of embroideries, and were there embroidered with cluster dots, beautiful scroll designs in stripes, pretty little figures and ring designs; graceful openwork stripes in lace effects that we have sold at $1.25 and $1.50; and the embroidery is in the choicest of color; sometimes two colors, as black and white; an extraordinary offering.

Plain 35-inch Shantung Pongees—
At $1, worth $1.25—Direct from China. These wider Pongees are in greatest demand, so we have secured a small lot to offer much under regular price.

Striped Washable Habutai Silks—
At 35c, worth 60c—An excellent quality for waists or dresses and for children's wear; sold at the little price, because mostly in light blue and white stripes; about fifteen hundred yards.

Plain Black Japanese Silks—
At 25c, worth 40c—Made in Japan, but often called "China Silks"—these are sold subject to slight imperfections in dyeing, but nothing to hurt.

Black Japanese Silks—
At 35c, worth 50c—Same as above, but wider and better qualities; coolest and best wearing of all silks for Summer.

At 50c, worth 75c—These are splendid qualities, and all 27 inches wide. About three thousand yards at a third off regular price, and we could soon sell them at regular price, so great is the demand for silks of light weight and long service.

Rotunda.

Pretty COTTONS Under-Price

NO matter how complete the wardrobe when the season begins, a woman grows hungry for something fresh and new as the weeks wag along. And it's always gratifying to have a dainty dress patttern laid away to make up when the longing comes.

These stuffs will meet the most eager desire; and the cost is quite trivial:

25c Lace-striped Muslins at 12½c a yard

Sheer and dainty as Swiss muslins, in delicate solid colorings of light blue, pink, tan, cream, cadet blue, light gray, Nile green, mais, lavender, cardinal and black. Between the lace stripes are embroidered stripes in self-color that give the Swiss effectiveness to the fabric. Regular 25c goods at 12½c a yard.

18c Printed Broche Batiste at 10c a yard

This cloth is also on the order of a Swiss muslin, with closely-woven "satin" stripes, dividing the sheer ground of the fabric, further brightened by Mercerized stripes of figured broche, and printed in about thirty-five attractive designs, in colors and black on white or colored grounds, producing allover and striped effects that will be admired as soon as seen. Regularly 18c; now at 10c a yard.

37½c and 50c Ginghams at 20c a yard

Handsome patterns, mostly in attractive colored grounds with white or embroidered figured stripes; many having lace stripes, as well.

20c and 25c Ginghams at 15c a yard

Pretty patterns in checks and stripes, in two and three-color combinations, in blues, pinks, greens, grays, cardinals, and black and white.

Rotunda.

Underwear and Stockings

THESE ESSENTIAL GARMENTS need cost very little, if bought judiciously. We are careful to bring none but worthy qualities, and comfortable shapes, even at the lowest prices. The economy is safe; and on these, particularly gratifying:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c; 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c a pair—Of imported cotton, fast black, fashioned and regular made, all black; black, with unbleached feet, with split soles, or Richelieu ribbed.

At 37½c a pair—Imported fast black lisle thread Stockings; allover openwork; or openwork lace ankles in pretty patterns.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 37½c each, instead of 50c—Swiss ribbed silk-mixed Vests, light and fine; low neck; sleeveless; in white and delicate shades of pink or sky blue.

Broadway.

Upholstery Goods

MORE special offerings come forward today, in the things that mean so much, to artistic eyes, in the country home. These pretty draperies, and home comfort things cost very little when odd lots are to be hurried away, as these go now.

Ruffled Net Curtains—Plain bobbinet, with lace insertion and edge, in good variety to select from; at $1.10 pair, from $1.50, $1.75 and $2; at $2.45, from $3.50; at $2.65, from $3.75 and $4.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—In the newest styles, all prettily figured; shirred ruffles; five patterns at $1.15 a pair; were $1.35 and $1.45.

Sash Muslins—36 in. wide; colored muslins in several different patterns; this season's styles and colorings, for full-sash and half-sash curtains; at 8c yard; were 12½c.

Couch Covers—Tapestry covers, in good assortment of designs and colorings; 50 in. x 3 yds., $2.65, from $4; 58 in. x 3 yds., $4.75, from $9.50; 62 in. x 3 yds., $3, from $4.50.

Awning Materials—Several hundred yards of striped awning materials, in four styles at 12½c, 13c and 15c yd., from 17c and 20c.

Third floor.

Ping Pong and Table Tennis

SUMMER only doubles the popularity of Ping Pong. Folks who have tennis outdoors, want ping pong for rainy days and evenings. Then people who do not have room for a tennis court have ping pong as a superb substitute; and they play it on the veranda or out on the lawn, when it's too warm indoors.

All the various styles are here, at fairest prices:

At $1—Set containing 2 wooden rackets, 4 balls, net and varnished net posts; complete in box.

At $2—Set containing 2 vellum rackets, varnished, 6 balls, net and screw fixtures, varnished net posts.

At $2.50—Set containing 2 vellum rackets, 4 balls, net and varnished net posts,

At $3.50—Set containing 2 wooden and 2 vellum rackets, 6 balls, cotton net, varnished posts, wire clasp.

At $5—Set containing 2 kid-covered rackets, 6 balls, net, extension clamps and net posts.

At $6—Set containing 2 double-head vellum rackets, 6 balls, net and screw net fixtures.

At $10—Set containing 4 burnt-wood rackets, 12 balls, net and screw fixtures for net.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c

PLAIN white all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Men and Women. A clean-up of various odd lots, including some seconds, and some mussed and soiled handkerchiefs, original values of which were up to 25c. Now choose for **10c. each.** All good, serviceable pure-linen handkerchiefs.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

A Word to Careful Women About
SHOE Economy

BUYING SHOES for a family is no small matter of expense, particularly if there are healthy boys and girls who have the chance to romp around outdoors. Buying cheap shoes for them is no economy, for they go to pieces in a jiffy; but buying *good* shoes under-price means a large saving, by the time you get around the family. And this **JUNE SALE** offers exactly such opportunities in the broadest, fullest manner.

Today's word tells particularly of thoroughly good and stylish shoes for women and children, that are offered at decisive savings from usual prices:

Women's Oxfords at $1.20—
Black kidskin Oxfords, with kid or patent leather tips; very neat medium toe lasts; turned soles; made to sell at $2.

Women's Oxfords at $1.40—
Tan kid of the finest quality, made with all the dainty touches that characterize high-grade shoes.

Women's Boots at $2—
Black kidskin or calfskin, for country wear; welted and stitched oak leather soles; several styles of toes with tips of kid or calf or patent leather.

Women's Boots at $1.60—
Kidskin welted shoes; lace or button, with tips; flexible and durable.

Women's Boots at $1.30—
Black kid and box calf Boots, with flexible sewed soles; splendid to take away to save your best footwear; fit, look and wear well; ordinary $2 and $2.50 values.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

At $1—Black kidskin spring-heel Shoes; sizes 11 to 2; made to sell at $1.50, and good value at that.

At $1.20—Black kangaroo calfskin, laced; with stout soles and spring heels; exceptionally durable and good-looking; sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.20—Patent leather Shoes, with kid tops; save trouble in the country—don't need dressing so often.

At 80c—Kid and patent leather Shoes, for the small children; turned soles with wedge heels; sizes 5 to 8.

At $1.30—Boys' Shoes of Casco calf, with heels; sturdy, well-made shoes.

60,000 pairs of Shoes for Women and Children are available for this sale, and almost as many more for men and boys.

Basement.

A Particularly Good Time To Buy That PIANO

WHEN a store has its most urgent reasons for selling, is the best possible time for buying. In the matter of Pianos that time is right now. Not so urgent as yesterday, for of the fifty Pianos offered we have already sold thirty-four; but the twenty or more that remain will be sold at the strikingly reduced prices that were given them on Monday night when the urgency was still at its height.

The chief merit of the present offering is the large number of remade Chickerings that are obtainable at such large concessions from original values.

Broad choice today; but you'd best not risk being tardy if you want to buy a good piano, and can appreciate a most decisive saving in its cost.

These to choose from:

Chickering Upright, medium size, was $500; now $365.
Chickering Upright, small size, was $450; now $350.
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425.
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425.
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425.
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425.
Chickering Upright, large size, was $600; now $425.
Chickering Upright, medium size, mahogany case, was $550; now $525.
Chickering Upright, medium size, rosewood case, was $500; now $460.
Chickering Baby Grand, was $750; now $650.
Vose Upright, walnut case, reduced to $295.
Chickering Parlor Grand, was $850; now $295.
Chickering, fancy walnut case, was $1,000; now $450.
One large-sized Upright, very artistic case; put in playing condition in our own factory, was $700; now $175.

Fifth floor.

Crown Upright Piano, with interior Angelus Piano Player attachment, taken in exchange for Chickering Grand, and but very little used; was $600, now $350.
Gabler Upright Piano, large size, good condition; was $350, now $155.
Raven & Bacon Upright, fancy case, good condition; was $300, now $135.
Morgan & Sons Upright, was $275, now $125.
Chickering, was $500; now $100.
Chickering, was $500; now $100.
Mixsell, nice condition, modern, was $300; now $65.

Basement.

Angelus, oak case, was $250; now $195.
Angelus, mahogany case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, oak case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, rosewood case, was $225; now $195.
Angelus, ebony case, was $250; now $195.

Fifth floor.

And these ORGANS

Estey; was $150; now $45.
Shoninger, was $125; now $20.
Pelton, was $125; now $25.
Æolian, oak case, reduced to $125, with several rolls of music.

Fifth floor.

Engraving for Graduates

WE WILL take orders during the balance of this week, and on Monday, for *Engraving a Monogram Die and Stamping one pound of Club Vellum Paper*, to be accompanied with a hundred plain envelopes—all for

ONE DOLLAR

The die to be the property of the buyer.

Then we engrave a name-plate and print fifty cards, in your choice of five styles of script letters, for 50c.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

Becoming Photograph Frames

JUST as much care should be taken in choosing a Photograph Frame for the picture of relative or friend, as the person in question would bestow upon the selection of her bonnet or his necktie.

Here are Frames to fit all faces—appropriately, flatteringly, deferentially—what you will. Help your friends to put their best face forward—we do our part by this strikingly wide, and reasonably priced, collection of pretty frames. Some possible settings:

Fired gilt Photograph Frames, various styles and sizes, at 25c.
Colonial gilt Photograph Frames, cabinet size, oval and square, at 50c.
Fired gilt Photograph Frames, oval and square, cabinet sizes; dust-proof tops, at $1.25.
Fired gilt Frames, round and oval, with gilt mats, bow-knot tops, convex glass $1.25 and $1.50.
Nickel-Plated Frames, mounted on red and dark blue velvet; cabinet sizes, 35c and 50c.
Brass Frames, Florentine designs; cabinet sizes 75c; double Florentine Frames $1.
Black Enameled Photograph Frames, cabinet size, oval and square, 45c.
French Bronze Photograph Frames, cabinet size bow-knot decorations, $7.50.
Oval Frames, Florentine designs, at 25c.

Mattresses and Pillows

RESTFUL SLEEP is the healthful body's greatest need at all seasons; but most of all in Summer. First requisite for sound sleep is proper exercise; the other is a comfortable bed; and mattress and pillows make the bed. Pure, springy horsehair, and clean odorless feathers are above price in the comfort they give; but not costly when you seek them here.

PURE BLACK HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES
$15—Full size, 54 in., one or two parts; 40 lbs.
$13.25—Three-quarter size, 48 in., one or two parts; 35 lbs.
$11.25—Large single size, 42 in., 30 lbs.
$9.38—Single size, 36 in.; 25 lbs.

UPHOLSTERED HAIR-TOP BOX SPRINGS
$8—Full size, 52 or 54 in.; for wood or metal beds; smaller sizes proportionately priced.

Fourth floor.

SHORT HAIR MATTRESSES
$6—Full size, 54 in., one or two parts; 45 lbs.
$5.85—Three-quarter size, 48 in., one or two parts; 40 lbs.
$4.70—Large single size, 42 in.; 35 lbs.
$4.05—Single size, 36 in.; 30 lbs.

PRIME GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS
$1.50—20x30 in., 2½ lbs.
$1.80—22x30 in., 3 lbs.
$2.10—24x30 in., 3½ lbs.
BOLSTERS—$3—20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

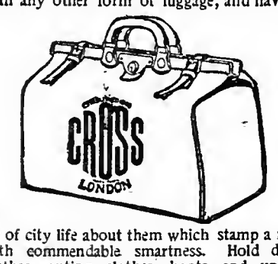
JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1845
BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER
CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON

English Kit Bags

Appeal with special emphasis to the man who goes away upon pleasure bent these hot days, whether to the seaside, on the steamship, or to the country. Conveniently hold more than any other form of luggage, and have an



air of city life about them which stamp a man with commendable smartness. Hold dress clothes, outing clothes, boots and underclothing. Lined with clean plaids. All the Cross quality is present in the leather and workmanship.

$18.50 Up.

The Cross Leggings



have become so popular along all the riding courses, city and country, that riding boots are seldom encountered. Army officers, sportsmen and gentlemen of leisure in the country in both England and America use them. Pigskin—being porous—is much cooler than any other leather—fastened with two straps—no buttons—moulded to calf—the smartest and most serviceable covering for the leg, either for outing or riding.

$6.50 the Pair.

(In ordering send measurement of leg, largest part, and full height.)

MARK CROSS COMPANY,
The World's Greatest Leather Stores,
253 Broadway, New York.
BOSTON, 20 Summer St. LONDON, 97 New Bond St., W.



Let us help you to make the summer days pleasant. An important factor is cool, comfortable clothing.

Special sale of serges, homespuns, and flannels, suit to order, $16.00. We guarantee these materials in every detail—and are ready to redeem clothing if not absolutely satisfactory. We make suits on short notice—twenty-four hours, if required. Thus no one need buy ready-made clothing which in many cases must be altered, changed, and perhaps spoiled. Ordering here means perfect clothing—or money back.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

The World Is Wide

but hardly wide enough for

ROSE'S Lime Juice

which is everywhere acknowledged to be the very best temperance drink. It is the product of the choicest West Indian Lime Fruit, and is always delicious, wholesome and refreshing.

Ask your grocer for it and insist on having ROSE'S.

The New Kodak.

Half the fun of an Outing depends upon the place and the people—the other half, the enduring half, we owe to the new Kodak. No trouble—if you start right. Ours is an Eastman Agency—newest models, freshest films, helpful service and lowest prices.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.
Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

LIGHT WORK BY CREWS.

Yale Oarsmen Visit the Harvard Quarters—Latter's Baseball Victory Celebrated.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 24.—The Yale 'Varsity oarsmen came down to Red Top early this afternoon on the launch Elihu Yale and paid their customary visit to the Harvard oarsmen.

All rowing matters are forgotten to-night in the celebration over the baseball victory at New Haven. A huge raft was anchored in the river, from which a great display of fireworks was sent skyward. On shore everything inflammable that could be collected by the freshmen was plied high near the quarters, and a huge bonfire started, about which the oarsmen danced in high glee.

The 'Varsity eight went out earlier than usual this afternoon and paddled down stream a mile and a half in one stretch, the stroke averaging about twenty-nine to the minute. They then returned to the mile flag and went one mile against the watch. The distance was covered in 5 minutes 34 seconds. The tide favored the crew, but a stiff head wind made the water rough. Even with these things taken into consideration, however, the coaches feel that the showing made was a poor one.

Yale crews did little work on the Thames River.

The freshman eight went out at 5 o'clock and rowed a mile and a half up stream, where they practiced racing starts. The men were not worked hard and paddled slowly back to the float.

The 'Varsity eight and four oar crews went out at 6 o'clock and rowed up stream two miles at a comfortable pace. While up stream they followed the example of the freshmen and for about fifteen minutes practiced racing starts. They then returned to the boathouse. The work of both crews was satisfactory to the coaches.

The freshman four-oar crew, in preparation for their race with the Harvard men to-morrow, went half a mile against the watch and covered the distance in three minutes and fifteen seconds. The weather conditions at the time of the trial were very fair.

ON LOCAL TENNIS COURTS.

Calhoun Cragin and Holcombe Ward beat C. C. Kelley and E. P. Fischer in the final round of the men's doubles of the New York Tennis Club tournament on the club's courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue, yesterday, in one of the most exciting matches of the kind held this year, it taking four sets to decide and over two hours and a half to play it. Ward's rare smashing earned the victory principally, though Cragin helped his partner quite materially. Summary:

Calhoun S. Cragin and Holcombe Ward beat C. C. Kelley and E. P. Fischer, 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6.

The men's singles in the Metropolitan tennis championship, now in progress on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was advanced to the semi-final round yesterday, Hackett and Russ winning their matches in quick order. The women's feature of this tournament has been eliminated because of the small number of entries. Summary:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Dr. J. K. Smythe, New York Tennis Club, beat Arthur I. Hoe, Harvard Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; H. H. Hackett, West Side Tennis Club, beat H. H. Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; Dr. James Ewing, West Side Tennis Club, beat D. E. Roberts, New York Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; S. C. Millett, West Side Tennis Club, beat E. R. Marvin, Ardsley, 6—3, 6—2; H. W. Warner beat R. M. Beckley, New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—Semp Russ, San Antonio, beat H. W. Warner, 6—4, 6—1; H. H. Hackett beat Dr. J. K. Smythe, New York Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3.

Beals C. Wright again triumphed in his tennis match in the Round Robin tournament now being played on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge. Wright's opponent was W. J. Clothier of Harvard, who disputed Wright's every advance in the match. In the third set Wright time and again had the set within a point, but Clothier invariably prolonged the final decision by the most brilliant sort of play. Raymond D. Little of Princeton beat Clarence Hobart in their match. Summary:

Round Robin Singles.—Beals C. Wright beat W. J. Clothier, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; Raymond D. Little beat Clarence Hobart, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

BIG PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

High prices were the rule at the sale of J. B. Haggin's yearling thoroughbred horses from the Elmendorf Farm, in Kentucky, at the Fasig-Tipton Company's Sheepshead Bay paddock yesterday. William C. Whitney again was the largest buyer, and secured in his own name or through agents the choicest individuals offered. Mr. Whitney paid the top price of the sale, $9,500 for the hay colt by Hamburg-Rose of Hampton by Royal Hampton. He also paid $7,000 for the bay colt by Knight of the Thistle-Songstress by Luke Blackburn, half-brother to Kinley Mack, the only horse which ever won both Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

Among the other horses bought by Mr. Whitney were the chestnut filly by Hamburg-Isaac by Rosebery, for $3,500, and the chestnut colt by Juvenal-Maxime by Maxim, for $4,200. W. B. Jennings paid $5,100 for the bay colt by Ogden-Red Spinner by Rosicrucian, and Green B. Morris paid $5,000 for the bay colt by Rapallo-Water Girl by Watercress, and $3,500 for the bay colt by Juvenal-Peppergrass by Watercress. In all, fifty-two head of ninety-seven horses catalogued were sold, the others not having been brought on to New York, and the sale thus ending a day sooner than was scheduled. The fifty-two head sold brought a total of $102,350, an average of $1,968.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Burton Alexander, London; Alberto Keher, Nicaragua; Joel Remington Fithian, Santa Barbara, Cal.; William Scott, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Joseph E. Lockwood, Detroit; A. L. Whittaker, Cincinnati; J. F. Harrington, Detroit.

MANHATTAN—W. L. Buckley, London; Col. J. Wallace Randolph, United States Army; J. B. Coleman, Cincinnati.

GRAND—S. H. Pomeroy, Chicago; Ezra T. Elliott, Del Norte, Col.; H. C. Warner, Toledo.

SAVOY—Carl Schmitz, Seattle.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—George B. Whitney, Chicago.

GILSEY—D. H. Moenck, Havana; F. E. Belcher, Detroit.

VICTORIA—A. Gomez Perez, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—Victor Millett, Costa Rica; Alfred P. Thom, Norfolk, Va.; A. Barmudez, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—Wade B. Mell, Havana; A. B. Field, San Francisco; W. L. Sheppard, Pittsburg.

ASTOR—W. F. Jones, Jamaica; T. H. Thompson, Havana; W. M. Chandler, Johannesburg, South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Reynolds, dry goods; Hotel Normandie; 377 Broadway.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; I. J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, muslin underwear, gloves, and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway.

Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, collars and whits goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. B. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, jewelry, and art goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and ornaments; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.; H. Ellasberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics, wash and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery, underwear, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Walker, S. L., Chicago, Ill.; straw goods; Hotsi Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shaner, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street.

Reeves-Leeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparks, dress goods; F. P. Reeves, carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jonas, L. & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Hirsch, cloaks and suits; Gerard House.

Havens-Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Daniels, prints; 258 Church Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Becker, linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Blodgett, Hollaway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, linens and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, hosiery and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Heironimus, H. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Heironimus, notions; Belvedere House.







This IS a Picnic!

Zu Zu the new ginger snap for 5 cents a package!

A merry-go-round of pleasure from the time the package is opened 'till the last snap is gone. Everybody is invited. The fare is 5 cents. If you want to go 'long with the rest

SAY
ZU ZU

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 24.—The old Bessemer mill at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, was destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of $25,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises.10:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:19	Gov. Isl'd..10:26	H. Gate...12:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:25	Gov. Isl'd..10:83	H. Gate...12:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carthaginian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Barbados	3:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Oscar II., Denmark	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jeffarson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Alleghany, Kingston and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohsmian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Citta di Torino, Italy	8:30 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Coronado, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	.....
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Martinique	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes hers every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M., (connecting closes on Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. prsvious day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamsr Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21 and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonomo. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamar Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquessas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East June 23. Due here on Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 25.

Ferndene, Hamburg, June 8.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, June 15.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 18.
Menominee, London, June 14.
Naparima, Barbados, June 17.
Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 23.
El Cid, New Orleans, June 20.
Georgia, Gibraltar, June 11.
Nord America, Naples, June 11.
Washington, Naples, June 9.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Columbia, Hamburg, June 19.
Otovo, Gibraltar, June 13.
Perugia, Naples, June 14.
Sabine, Galveston, June 21.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 10.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Alhano, Hamburg, June 14.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

El Rio, New Orleans, June 22.
Hanover, Hamburg, June 16.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 21.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 19.

Arrived.

SS Washington, (Ital.,) Gavino, Genoa June 6, Naples 9th and St. Michael's 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 23d.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool June 13, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 23d.

SS Pandosia, (Br.,) Humphrey, Capetown May 9 and St. Lucia 12th, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Mount Fields, (Br.,) Boyle, Santos May 30, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen June 17, Southampton and Cherbourg 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 A. M.

SS Prinz Wilhelmi, Genoa June 11, Naples 12th, and Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:03 A. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, New Orleans June 19, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., June 20, and Wilmington, N. C., 21st, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Spedding, Ceara May 24, Maranham 29th, Para June 10, and Barbados 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Deflance, Ford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen June 14 and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:16 A. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Haigond, Bordeaux June 6, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edys & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston June 18 and Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Thompson, Antwerp June 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 0:41 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana June 21, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:57 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 24, 9:30 P. M., west southwest, fresh breeze, raining.

Sailed.

SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Sicilie, (Ger.,) for Naples.
SS York Castle, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Hamilton, (Br.,) for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Alba, for New Orleans.
United States battleship Indiana passed out at Sandy Hook at 10:58 A. M.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk.
SS Arkadia, (Br.,) for Porto Rico.
SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Kaiserin Maria Thsresia, (Ger.,) for Bremsn.
SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) for Genoa.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Miramar, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Federica, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Philadelphia.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 24.—SS Horace, (Br.,) Capt. Byrna, from New York, arr. at Montevideo June 22.

SS Grosmont, (Br.,) Capt. Fleetham, from New York for Yokohama, arr. at Singapore previous to June 23.

SS Domingo de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., Adelaide, &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York, via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Napolia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krueh, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sid. from Pernambuco June 22.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Kronborg, (Dan.,) Capt. Eriksen, from New York for Fremantle, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., June 13.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Neuetria, (Br.,) Capt. Sagois, from New York, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Capt. Ramhhnsch, from New York via Barbados and Parnambuco, arr. at Rio Grande do Sul June 19.

SS Imogen, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kasmpff, from New York for Chsrbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne sur Mer at 3:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds southwest.

Showers and thunderstorms are probable today in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the Lower Missouri Valley. There will be showers Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and eastward throughout the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. It will be warmer east of the Mississippi River and cooler in the Missouri Valley and the Northwest.

Along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts fresh southwest winds are probable; on the South Atlantic and Gulf the winds will be mostly light to fresh southeast; on the great lakes fresh southwest winds will prevail to-day, increasing Thursday. Steamships which depart for European ports to-day will have fresh west to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	71	54	60
6 A. M.	68	54	62
9 A. M.	73	59	68
12 M.	82	66	72
4 P. M.	87	70	76
6 P. M.	87	73	70
9 P. M.	79	66	67
12 P. M.	76	58	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67⅞
Weather Bureau.....63
Corresponding date 1901.....77⅛
Correspondins date for last 25 years.....71

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperatnre being 73 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

7:30 A. M.—1,901 Second Avenue; Robert Valentine; damage trifling.

9:00 A. M.—7 Lewis Street; Yetta Coudor; damage trifling.

12:40 P. M.—127 Rivington Street; Solomon Dickstein; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—829 Fifth Street; Edward Krash; damage, $10.

3:00 P. M.—156 Monroe Street; Harrus Adeline; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—47 West One Hundred and Second Street; Minnie Viloreon; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—52 Park Street; M. Buhler; damage, $200.

6:20 P. M.—54 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; H. Zeller; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—117 Monroe Street; Jacob Rosenblock; damage, $300.

6:55 P. M.—88 Delancey Street; Barnett Rosenberg; damage trifling.

Adams Dry Goods Co.
SIXTH AVE., 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

Sale of the Finest French Perfumery

At the Most Remarkable Sacrifice Prices Ever Known!

There is no precedent to this great offering. It stands by itself—plain in its bargain force! The finest grades, the most perfect and exquisite odors—creations of one of the leading Parfumeurs of France—are at even smaller prices than are usually charged for the cheapest of domestic products. We have already told the story of this unique purchase—the closing of the entire American stock of B. DUFOUR & CIE, 40 Rue d'Enghelm, Paris. The first shipment sold as never did perfumery before. The second shipment has arrived, and the great offering is now repeated in every detail.

Exquisite Toilet Waters!

Unexcelled in delicacy and fragrance—unique in their quality and strength these toilet waters are bottled and labeled as richly as any line that ever came from France.

4 oz. bottle, Regular price, 70c.; Sale price, 30c.

Among the odors are:—
Brise de la Riviera; Trefle; Blanc du Japan; Violette; Des Elegantes Parisiennes; Bouquet des Pyrenees; White Lilac, &c.
Same odors in flat bottles with sprinkler tops:—

6 oz. bottle, Regular price, 1.10; Sale price, 50c.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 4-oz. size.—Eau de Cologne, Imperial Russe, and Eau de Cologne, Royal a la Violette, 4-oz. bottle, regular price 85c., at . . . . 40c.

Exquisite Extracts!

They have no superior for delicacy, durability and truthfuiness of odor. Bottiing and labeling are most artistic.

2 oz. bottle, Regular prices, 65c. to 80c.; Sale price, 30c.

AMONG THE ODORS ARE:—
Carnation, Violette, Brise de la Riviera, Bouquet des Pyrenees, Elegantes Parisiennes, White Rose, Crab Apple Blossom, Vlang, Ylang, &c.

Trefle Blanc du Japan, 1 oz., 45c.
One of the most beautiful of all special odors. Regular price is $1.05 per bottle.

Eau de Vegetal, 6 Ounce Size Worth 65c. SALE PRICE.... 39c.

AMONG THE EXQUISITE ODORS ARE:—
ROSE DE FRANCE, VIOLETTE; JOCKEY CLUB, WHITE ROSE; WHITE LILAC, JASMIN.

Toilet Soap Prices Cut!

Adams' Cold Cream Soap!
A very fine soap for ordinary toilet use; made of purest of stock and equal to what usually retails at 7c. cake; sale price, 3 cakes in box, for.... 10c

Adams' "Adoria" Violette Soap.
Here is presented as perfect a Violette Toilet Soap as the best maker in America could produce; the odor is exceptionally fragrant and true; equal to what usually sells at 12c. and 15c. cake; sale price, box of 3 cakes..... 25c

Adams' Witch Hazel Soap!
This is a very fine Soap, and possesses medical properties of great value to the complexion—usually such soap retails at 8c. to 10c. cake—sale price, 3 cakes in box, for..... 15c

Adams' Assorted Soaps!
You can select either a Buttermilk, Oatmeal or Glycerine Soap at this price—the stock is absolutely the finest procurable and cakes are of full size—equal to what retail usually at 10c. a cake—sale price, box of 3 cakes..... 15c

Adams' "White Rose" Glycerine Soap!
This is a most delightful Soap, absolutely pure and perfectly prepared—it is equal to what usually sells at 10c. a cake— sale price, box of 3 cakes..... 12½c

Tooth and Hair Brushes Reduced!

Tooth Brushes!
When we tell you that we guarantee every one of these Brushes it means that each Brush is worth 20c.; a great variety ot styles to select from, at only... 12½c

French Tooth Brushes!
These are the very cream of French made Tooth Brushes; they are worth up to 35c. each; sale price..... 17c

Hair Brushes!
Just think of buying a solid back Hair Brush, with pure bristles, for 25 cents! They are worth 45 cents each; sale price..... 25c

Hair Brushes!
A great lot of French Hair Brushes; value up to 75c., at..... 50c

Hair Brushes!
Not a brush in this lot but is worth from $1.50 up; all styles and thicknesses and length of bristles; sale price... 1.00

Hair Brushes!
Here are offered as superb a lot of Hair Brushes as ever were placed on special sale; they are absolutely the finest Hair Brushes that can be made and sell usually at from $2 to $2.75; sale price..... 1.45

Bone Nail Brushes!
Small size, usually 17c., at..... 10c
Full size, usually 38c., at..... 25c

Bath Brushes!
With long handles, pure bristles, 17c., larger Brush, with adjustable handle, worth 60c., at..... 39c

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS,
Sick Headache, Constipation, Wind,
Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver & Female Ailments.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal Street, New York. Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Wallach's Straws
830-832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight

SPLIT BRAIDS
(Smooth),
Narrow strands,
Shapely Crowns,
Brims of
Five Widths,
Black bands with
Close-lying bows,
Reeded sweat-bands,
Silk Tips.
The Hats for the Well-Dressed. $1.90

Notice our windows for other Straws from $1.00 upwards and for a good line of Porto Ricans.

Surrogate Notices.

DWIGHT, CLARA LEIGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA LEIGH DWIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of A. P. Ketchum, Nos. 21-24 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1902. JOHN DWIGHT, Administrator. A. P. KETCHUM, Attorney for Administrator, Nos. 21-24 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja29-law6mW

McADAM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of this County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID McADAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of February, 1902. CARRIE A. McADAM, Executrix. THOMAS McADAM, Attorney for Executrix, 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

ROFFMANN, CARL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL ROFFMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the law office of Joseph Steiner, No. 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1902. HENRY ROFFMANN, CHARLES ROFFMANN, Executors. JOSEPH STEINER, Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WARD, CATHERINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE M. WARD, sometimes called CATHARINE M. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased,



The same mill that makes our serges supplies the serges for the best tailors in New York. The difference is in the way they get here—the tailors get theirs by way of the wholesale woolen houses, we buy direct. Thereon hangs a tale—a tale of price.

Here is a lot of sack suits made of a very fine weave, soft-feeling serge—black and blue. Never mind what the tailor charges, we are offering them at $18.

If there is any summery thing you are hankering for—and it's correct style—it's here.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Colwell Lead Co.,

Are the only manufacturers and dealers in Plumbers' Supplies in the United States who are prepared to supply from stock in hand every article demanded in line of plumbing materials.

Colwell Lead Co.

Are the owners of a patent for ribbed lead came used in Cathedral glass work, and the lead came produced by them under said patent can ONLY be obtained from them.

Colwell Lead Co.

Are prepared to supply at short notice lead sash weights, all shapes and sizes, at lowest market prices.

Colwell Lead Co.

Are putting on the market enamelled bathtubs of their own make of superior quality and at very low prices.

Colwell Lead Co.

51-65 CENTRE ST., N. Y. City.

COMPLETE LINE OF
GLOBES
AT BRENTANO'S, UNION SQUARE.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8:30 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
Attention! Britons' Grand Coronation Night Thurs., June 26.
At 9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS AND HIS Opera Company
in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Saturday Mat. at 4. Extra Mat. July 4

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. "Capital attraction."—CHAPERONS
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY. Best Seat 50c. Eve. Sun.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

HERALD SQ. THEA. Last 4 Nts. Last Mat. Sat.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
Thursday, July 3 The Defender Seats on sale Monday, June 30.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS BAND CARNIVALS.
'Mid arctic breezes.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, "SAID PASHA."

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
"Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal.
LAST 2 WEEKS KING DODO.

PLAZA Hammerstein's ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Eves, 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mats. To-day & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in EL CAPITAN

WALLACKS. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. This is the Last Week. Rice's Great SHOW GIRL

To-Night Big Success. AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN
TED MARKS' BIG VARIETIES. Seats 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Ledrer's Newest. THE WILD ROSE

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE, OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine).
10TH DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.
Zephyr, Rockaway Cup & 4 Other Races
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at (11 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

LIGHT WIND FOR YACHTS

In Annual Regatta of N. Y. Y. C. for Glen Cove Cups.

VIGILANT BEAT THE AILSA

Mineola Won in the Class for Seventy-Foot Sloops—Elmina First of the Schooners to Finish.

The two big yawls Vigilant and Ailsa met for the second time this season in the race of the New York Yacht Club for the Glen Cove Cups yeeterday on the Sound. For the first time they sailed a completed race, and Percy Chubh's Vigilant defeated Henry S. Redmond's Ailsa, crossing the finish line 36 minutes 17 seconds ahead of her rival. The result was partly due to luck, for the Vigilant was fortunate in getting the most advantage from the fluky wind over toward the Connecticut shore on the second leg of the first round, while the Ailsa at the same time seemed to run into all the soft spots that were there. Still, the Ailsa did not altogether confirm the expectations that were held concerning the improvement in her as indicated in the drifting match down the bay last Thursday.

In the light variable winds of yesterday most of the race was a drift and the Vigilant drifted quite as well as she did last year while the Ailsa did not show herself at all equal to her rival in that respect.

The yawls were sent off at 11:45 and the Ailsa had the advantage of the start, being to the windward and nineteen seconds ahead. Both boats went over on the starboard tack and in the light wind the Vigilant began at once to overhaul her rival. By 12 o'clock she was even, and shortly after both racers broke out their spinnakers to port. At 12:30 the Vigilant had secured a big lead and made the first round of the course at 2:13:24, the Ailsa following at 2:45:09. From that point on it was a procession, the Vigilant drawing steadily away from her opponent to the end.

"A prettier race was that between the two "seventies," August Belmont's Mineola and J. R. Maxwell's Yankee. The victory was again with the Mineola, though the Yankee was splendidly sailed, and there were times when the issue seemed very much in doubt. This class was started at 11:45, and both boats crossed the line side by side at 11:46:15, the Mineola to windward. They both carried club topsails in addition to all their lower sails. At the outset the Yankee gradually gained a slight lead, which she maintained for about a quarter of an hour, but twenty minutes after the start the Mineola passed her. Both skippers broke out their spinnakers, but there was scarcely enough air to fill them. The wind began to fall off and became fluky, and the Mineola took in her big jib topsail, finding it of little use. Shortly, the Yankee first and then the Mineola, dropped their spinnakers in aboard. Nearing the first mark they put spinnakers out again to starboard, and swung booms to port and rounded in that way, the Mineola less than a length ahead. In the windward work on the second leg the Yankee on the whole did better than the Mineola, and increased her advantage on the next leg. At the end of the first round she was in the lead by 1 minute 27 seconds.

After leaving the starting line for the second time the Mineola slowly overhauled the Yankee. She seemed to outfoot her rival, and Capt. Barr handled her cleverly. A quarter of the way down to the first mark she got the wind of the Yankee, and when the mark was rounded she was 20 seconds ahead. That lead she did not again lose.

F. F. Brewster's big schooner Elmina defeated Charles Smither's Muriel. The Elmina covered the 30-miles course in 5 hours 45 minutes 44 seconds, and the Muriel crossed the finish line 1 minute 31 seconds later. It was the closest race that the Elmina and the Muriel have sailed this season, and the issue was in doubt most of the time from start to finish.

The yachts in this class were sent off at 11:50. Thomas J. McKee's Amorita was first over the line, at 11:51:10. The Elmina was over at 11:52:08, and the Muriel at 11:52:35. Both were outside the handicap time and so were officially started at 11:52. Shortly after starting the Elmina bore away toward the Connecticut shore in pursuit of the Amorita, and the two boats had a little luffing match. The Elmina succeeded in getting the windward and secured an advantage that the Amorita could not recover. Meantime, however, the Muriel kept steadily on her course and got the best out of the game at that point. At 12 o'clock she had acquired a substantial lead over both her competitors, the Elmina being second. At 12:22 she broke out her spinnaker and went still further into the lead. The Elmina also broke out her spinnaker, but she did not seem to get much advantage from it.

At the first mark the Muriel was about a minute ahead, but on the windward leg she fell off. The wind was uncertain, and there were spells of calm when the boats could scarcely keep steerage way. The Muriel seemed to find all the soft spots and was a good five minutes behind at the end of the second round, with the Amorita 31 minutes 41 seconds in the rear. On the reach to the first mark the Muriel made up a little of what she had lost, rounding that mark 2 minutes 44 seconds behind the Elmina. On the windward leg again she crept up, but was not able to cut down the entire lead of her opponent before the finish.

Except for the lack of wind, the day was everything that could be desired—sunny and cool and with just enough breeze stirring to add to the comfort of those on the water. But for yachting purposes the wind was too scant and variable. When the Regatta Committee on the tug Unique and the club members and guests on the steamer William Fletcher left the pier in Echo Bay, at New Rochelle, at 10 o'clock there was almost no wind stirring, and the water of the Sound was without a ripple. By 11 o'clock the wind had freshened somewhat, coming from the northwest with promising indications that it might strengthen before the day had passed.

The startling line was a quarter-mile north from Matinicock Point Buoy, and the course was eight miles east by north to and around a mark one and one-quarter miles west by north from Lloyd's Point; thence four miles northwest to and around a mark one and three-quarters miles east by north from Great Captain's Island Light, and thence, five miles southwest one-third south to the mark at the start. With the wind holding from the westward during the day the boats had a close reach on the first leg, a beat on the second leg, and a broad reach home. For the schooners, yawls, 70-foot sloops, and 60-foot sloops, the course was twice sailed over, making a distince of thirty miles. The 43-foot sloops sailed the course once, a distance of fifteen miles. Summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D—NOT OVER 75 AND OVER 65 FEET. COURSE 30 MILES.
Start, 11:50.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Amorita, T. J. McKee	Time not taken.		
Muriel, Charles Smithers	5:28:15	5:36:15	5:36:15
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	5:26:44	5:34:44	5:34:44

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS G—ALL OVER 80 FEET. COURSE 30 MILES.
Start, 11:45.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	4:53:22	5:07:43	5:07:43
Ailsa, H. S. Redmond	5:31:23	5:46:03	5:44:00

SLOOPS—CLASS H—NOT OVER 80 AND OVER 70 FEET. COURSE 30 MILES.
Start, 11:45.

Mineola, August Belmont	5:17:54	5:31:39	5:31:39
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	5:21:26	5:35:11	5:35:11

SLOOPS—CLASS I—NOT OVER 70 AND OVER 60 FEET. COURSE 30 MILES.
Start, 11:45.

Hester, C. H. Dodge	6:20:35	6:33:35	6:33:35
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	6:29:48	6:44:40	6:44:30
Eelin, F. Rodewald	6:30:33	6:43:33	6:43:33

SLOOPS—CLASS J—NOT OVER 60 AND OVER 51 FEET—COURSE 30 MILES.
Start, 11:40.

Syce, C. F. Judson	6:22:00	6:40:01	6:40:01
Humma, H. B. Duryea	6:10:05	6:29:08	6:29:08

SLOOPS—CLASS L—NOT OVER 43 AND OVER 36 FEET—COURSE 15 MILES.
Start, 11:40.

Effort, F. M. Smith	3:26:21	3:43:44	3:43:44
Dorwina, C. V. Brokaw	3:16:33	3:34:55	3:34:55

SLOOPS—CLASS M—NOT OVER 36 FEET—COURSE 15 MILES.
Start, 11:40.

Cymbra, F. C. Henderson	Did not finish.		

The winners were Elmina, Vigilant, Mineola, Hester, Humma, and Dorwina. In the special race between the Eelin and the Isolde the former won.

Expert Polo Players Arrive.

John E. Cowdin of the Rockaway Hunt Club, who was a member of the team which was beaten in the recent International polo match in London, was a passenger on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday. Accompanying him was Emile Pfizer, a member of the Bagatelle Polo Club of France, who witnessed most of the matches held in England.

"The English and Americans," said Mr. Cowdin, "were about equally matched except for the fact that the English players had ponies superior to ours. On the other hand, we were greatly handicapped by the rain, the grounds being wet every day that a match was played. We also had to learn the English rules, which differ somewhat from ours, all these things greatly retarding us.

"Lord Shrewsbury seems to greatly regret the action he took in regard to one of the American players on the day of the first match, and I do not think he will ever do such a thing again."

THE WORLD'S CURE FOR
CONSTIPATION
Immediately Upon Arising
Drink One-Half Tumblerful of
Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Mineral Water.
When buying be sure and ask for HUNYADI JANOS (full name.)
If you ask simply for Hunyadi Water, you may be imposed upon.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Again Defeated New York—Victories for Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Philadelphia.

Brooklyn again defeated the New York baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 8 to 1.

Sparks, who pitched for New York, was hit freely, especially when men were on bases and runs were possible. New York played a very poor fielding game, with the exception of a magnificent throw, which Dunn made from deep right field, cutting off a run at the plate.

Brodie made the hit that scored Smith and prevented his team from being shut out. At the bat and running bases Keeler and Sheckard of the Brooklyns played brilliantly for their team. Both these men stole third and second base respectively before Bowerman could get the ball to either bag to cut them off. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0			Brodie, cf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	2	3	3	0	0			Dunn, rf.	0	2	1	1	0		
Sheck'd, lf.	2	2	1	0	0			Jones, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		
McCr'ry, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1			Lauder, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	4	0			Bow'man, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Irwin, 3b.	2	2	2	3	0			Smith, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Ahearn, c.	0	0	3	1	0			O'Hagan, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		
Flood, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0			Bean, ss.	0	0	0	2	1		
Hughes, p.	1	1	2	1	0			Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Total.	8	10	27	13	1			Total.	1	5	27	10	2		

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0—8
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Keeler, Irwin, and Hughes. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Keeler, Sheckard, and Flood. Double play—Dunn and Bowerman. Sacrifice hit—Ahearn. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Sparks, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Sparks, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 7; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Errors by the local patched-up baseball team gave Pittsburg nearly all their runs and an easy victory to-day. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	7	12	2

Batteries—Lundgren and Kahoe; Tannehill and Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Philadelphia baseball team shifted its batting order to-day and the change operated with telling effect, as the visitors seemed to have no trouble in connecting with Eason's curves. Boston scored its only run on a pass and two singles in the first inning. After that White was an enigma. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	6	11	1

Batteries—Eason, Hale, and Kiltridge; White and Dooin.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CINCINNATI, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The St. Louis baseball team won a close game from Cincinnati to-day. Yerkes, though tiring at the end, held off the visiting team long enough to win. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	8	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	11	2

Batteries—Yerkes and Ryan; Philippe and Bergen.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	39	12	.765	Philadelphia	23	31	.426
Brooklyn	31	23	.574	Cincinnati	21	31	.404
Chicago	28	23	.549	St. Louis	21	31	.404
Boston	24	25	.490	New York	20	31	.392

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Four hits, a base on balls, and two errors gave the Jersey City baseball team five runs in the fourth inning to-day. Laroy relieved Amote and pitched good ball during the remainder of the game. Barnett held Buffalo down to seven scattered hits. Score:

BUFFALO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		Oakes, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	
Brain, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1		Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	
Grimshaw, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Halligan, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Lynch, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		Carr, 1b.	1	1	17	0	1	
Atherton, 2b.	0	1	7	0	1		Shoch, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	
Law, 1b.	0	0	10	1	2		Woods, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	
Con'ght'n, ss.	1	2	1	5	1		Mack, ss.	1	1	2	6	0	
Shaw, c.	0	0	5	1	0		Butler, c.	1	0	2	0	0	
Bevier, c.	0	0	0	0	0		Barnett, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Amote, p.	0	0	0	0	0								
Laroy, p.	0	0	1	0	1	0	Total.	7	10	27	15	2	
*Milligan	0	0	0	0	0								
Total.	1	7	27	9	5								

*Batted for Bevier in ninth.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Jersey City	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	—7

Innings pitched—By Amote, 4; by Laroy, 5. Hits off each pitcher—Off Amote, 5; off Laroy, 5. Earned runs—Buffalo, 1; Jersey City, 4. First on balls—Off Amote, 2; off Barnett, 3. Struck out—By Amote, 1; by Laroy, 2; by Barnett, 1. Three-base hit—Oakes. Two-base hit—Carr. Sacrifice hit—Gettman. Bases on errors—Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 6. Stolen bases—Lynch, Halligan. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Jersey City, 7. Wild pitch—Amote, 1. Passed balls—Bevier, 2. Umpire—Mr. John Eagan. Time—Two hours.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3	7	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	2

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Albany, 8; Troy, 1.
At Johnetown—Schenectady, 6; A., J. & G., 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Syracuse, 3, (8 innings, rain.)

American League.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 4.
At Washington—Washington, 7; Boston, 6.
At Detroit—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 2.

HARVARD BEAT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Harvard defeated Yale this afternoon in the annual commencement baeehall game. The defeat greatly dampened the enthusiasm which before the game began was as picturesque in expreeelon as ever. Many of the classes that returned for reunions marched around the diamond fantastically headed by brasa hands. The cheering was at times deafening, but died down as Yale's hopes sank after the fifth inning. There was a desperate rally of enthusiasm toward the close of the game, when Yale graduatee and students, dying hard, gave their team a final eupport and encouragement, hoping to make a strong finish. But Clarkson'a clevernese waa too much for the Yale hatsmen. The ecore:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	HARVARD.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Metcalf, 2b.	2	1	2	1	0	2		Coolidge, ss.	0	1	1	2	1		
Wear, rf.	0	2	0	0	1			Wendell, lf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Barnwell, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Randall, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0		
Cote, lf.	0	0	2	0	0			Clarkson, p.	2	3	1	3	0		
Winslow, c.	1	2	3	0	0			Stillman, cf.	2	1	3	0	0		
Guernsey, 2b.	0	1	0	0	1			Skilton, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1		
Miller, ss.	1	2	3	4	0			Daly, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Chit'den, 1b.	0	0	17	0	0			Milne, c.	1	1	7	5	0		
Garvan, p.	0	1	0	3	0			Carr, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0		
McKelvey, p.	0	0	0	0	0										
Total.	4	9	27	15	3			Total.	10	13	27	14	2		

Yale	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Harvard	1	0	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	—10

Two-base hit—Clarkson. Three-base hits—Clarkson, 2. Home runs—Stillman and Miller. Stolen bases—Wear, Wendell, 2; Skilton, and Carr. Double plays—Coolidge and Randall; Metcalf, Miller, and Chittenden. Bases on balls—Garvan, 2; McKelvey, 1; Clarkson, 2. Struck out—By Garvan, 1; by McKelvey, 1; Clarkson, 6. Passed ball—Winslow. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 1; Garvan, 2. Time—Two hours and a half. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

KAMARA RAN A FAST MILE

C. H. Mackay's Mare, with Light Weight Up, at 10 to 1, Won.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Soothsayer, at Odds On, Was the Single Successful Choice at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

The fastest mile of the season was run at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, by Clarence H. Mackay's stout-hearted mare Kamara, one of the best and truest mares on the turf last year and the year before.

In the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, the feature event of yesterday's programme, Kamara got in with 92 pounds, about the lightest weight she has carried in two years. With the popular lightweight rider Redfern up ehe promptly caused the sensation of the afternoon by turning the mile course, out of the chute, in 1:38 3-5, and winning in clever style hy a length and a half from the fast old horse Ten Candles, after Dublin, the pride of the Goughacres Stable, had set a killing pace for six furlongs, the first three-quarters being timed in 1:13 by a number of horsemen.

Nine horses of the nineteen named to run in the Sheepshead Bay Handicap went to the post for the race, the fourth on the card, with Cameron, carrying six pounds more than when he heat Duhlin three days before, the post favorite, and Duhlin the second choice. Morningside, Ten Candles, and Herbert all were preferred over Kamara, the Mackay mare starting at 10 to 1 and better. The etart was made with Belle of Troy first away, the field straggling hadly at the send off, with Kamara next to last, only Herbert being behind her. In the first half furlong Landry, on Dublin, sent the Goughacres horee to the front, and once in the lead went on with him at a pace that kept even the fast Ten Candles tiptoed after him, the others trailing out further and further in the run through the back stretch, Kamara alone improving her position and eteadily closing on the leaders. To the bend in the etretch for the run home Dublin etill led, with Ten Candlea eecond, Morningside then third, and Kamara a close fourth.

On the straight for the finish Redfern sent Kamara on, and as the mare moved forward Dublin, beaten by the pace he had set, dropped out of it, Kamara then gradually overhauling the others in front of her, and going away at the end, winning rather easily by a length and a half. Ten Candles was second a length before Morningside, third. Cameron ran a had race, and never was a contender. Kamara was only one of a number of long chance winnere of the afternoon, but one favorite getting to the winning post first, and that one being the Keene bred colt, Soothsayer, who, etarting at odds on, captured the third event in very easy style. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances: last five furlonge of the Futurity course. Hardy B. Durham's Gold Money, ch. f., by Goldcrest-Money Spinner, 118 pounds, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; J. B. Haggin's Ada Noy, ch. f., 114, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second hy three parts of a length from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Birch Broom, h. f., 109, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third by half a length. Time—1:00 2-5. Roxboro, Daisy Green, Lady Josephine, Lace o' Linden, Sparkle Esher, Athiana, Girdle, Lady Trebia, Kentucky Rose, and Alhany Girl also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $880.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and seven furlongs over seven flights of hurdles on the turf course. F. Ambroee Clark's Topmast, ch. g., aged, by Top Gallant-Essay, 145 pounds, (Mr. Clark,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (coupled in entries with Seminole as Clark entry,) won ridden out by a half length; S. Allen's Big Gun, hr. g., 150, (Fry,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from Henry Lang's Philma Paxton, ch. f., 4, 135, (Bernhart,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third by a neck. Time—3:22. Cephalagia, Semper Ira, Neponset, Cormorant, Thermas, Ferocious, Frank Erne, McGrathiana Prince, and Festive also ran. Cormorant fell. Winner trained by John Allen. Value to the winner, $730.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, weights seven pounds below the scale, the winner to be sold for $1,000; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Soothsayer, ch. g., by Horoscope-Seeress, 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, won easily, pulling up, by three lengths; J. E. Seagram's Mamalaka, ch. c., 110, (Rice,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from J. A. Bennett's Right and True, hr. c., 110, (King,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third by a half length. Time—1:07 3-5. Mennenfield, Fracas, Baron Knight, Wilful, Anna Daly, and Glennewis also ran. Winner trained by James Rowe. Value to the winner, $790.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, second of the June eerial handicaps, for three-year-olde and upward; one mile. Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. m., 5 years, by Candlemas-Balaklava, 92 pounds, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; Joseph E. Widener's Ten Candles, h. h., 5, by Candlemae-Tenerine, 122, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from William C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 4, by Meddler—Sunnyside, 109, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third by a length. Time—1:38 3-5. Herbert, Dublin, Cameron, Bella of Troy, Belvino, and Arden also ran. Winner trained hy Charles F. Hill. Value to the winner, $1,000.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlonge on the main track. David Gideon's Josepha, ch. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Bavaria, 100 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; W. J. Smith's Sister Juliet, b. or hr. f., 3, 105, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second hy six lengths from the Pepper Stable's Par Excellence, h. f., 3, 105, (Redfern,) 15 to 1 and 7 to 2, third hy two lengths. Time—1:13 2-5. Sun Shower and Smoke also ran. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin. Value to the winner, $760.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. L. S. Burridge's Fast, h. f., 3 years, by Bathampton-Bygone, 90 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; F. J. Langtry's Vitellius, b. c., 4, 106, (Landry,) 25 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from A. L. Aste's Mosketo, h. g., 4, 103, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third by a half length. Time—1:49 2-5. Numeral, Fred Ackerman, Annie Grace, Lone Fisherman, Aelike, Bounteous, Mollie Peyton, Shandonfield, C. Rosenfeld, Golden Cottage, and Caithness also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by M. Feakes.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; weighte ten pounds helow the scale; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course. Fitzhrillar, Jack o'Lantern, Muxio, Kickshaw, Hiro, Shorthose, Heir Apparent, and Aceful, 112 pounde each; Subdue, Southern Belle, Lady Chariot, Bright Girl, Extravaganza, and Sadie O., 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. Brunswick, Port Royal, and Cuspidor, 108 pounds each; Bloomsa, Slipthrift, and Fair Knight, 101 each; Keynote, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity conrse. Monte Carlo, 125 pounds; Hackensack, Hurst Park, Sergo, and Whorler, 110 each; Bounding Beauty, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Cup Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; qualified hunters; special weights; penalties and allowances; the full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles. Headland and Champion, 171 pounds each; Somersault, 162; Borough, 156; Self Protection, 156; The Abbe, 153; Facile, 151; Silent Friend, Adjntor, and Rocklight, 146 each; Hark Forward, 135; Emerson, 132, and Deluge, 130.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $800 in 1902; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $500; seven furlongs on the main track. Leonid, 111 pounds; De Reszke and Ben Howard, 109 each; Ibald, Pure Pepper, and Rossignol, 106 each; Rightaway, 105; Lord Radnor, Gibson Light, and Lady Ione, 104 each; Sir Edward Austin, 101 each; Knapsack, Van Ness, and Sweet Clover, 98 each; Roberta, 97; Ohio Girl, 96; Worry, 93, and Merry Hours, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course. Advance Guard, 129 pounds; Commerce, 115; Roehampton, 112; Kilogram, 110; Royal, 106; Roxane, 104; Cunard, 102; Vincitor, 97; Keynote, 95; Janice, 90, and Lombre, 87.

Simpson Crawford Co.

During the months of July and August this store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.
This store will remain closed from Thursday Evening, July 3d, until Monday Morning, July 7th.

The exhibit of the crowns of the rulers of the world is attracting widespread attention. No one should miss seeing it. It is the only collection of crown fac-similes in the world, and besides being worth many thousands of dollars, has required more than three years to produce.

Each crown is exactly like the original as to shape, size and color of metal, cutting, brilliancy and setting of all jewels.

The Crown and Sceptre of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. is also embraced in this collection.

A New Record in Silk Selling.

(Main Floor Rotunda.)

The selling of Silks here has been unprecedented; passing all records. Every business hour of Monday and Tuesday an augmented force of salespeople were kept busy literally measuring out thousands of yards of this season's best weaves. The verdict of buyers in every instance is, that never have they experienced such Silk values; and the results are practical proof and evidence of this fact.

We repeat the offerings:

35c the yard for White Habutai, 27 inches wide, extra heavy.
40c the yard for Pongee Silk, plain and jacquard effects, excellent quality.
45c the yard for

White and Colored

Shirt Waists

$3.50 to 5.00 Each.

This week we offer a very full line of high-grade waists, all made in our own workrooms from especially selected materials of our own importation.

Scotch Madras, $3.50 to $4.00.
French Percale, $3.50.
Dotted Swiss
(Colored grounds, white dot), **$3.50.**
Scotch Cheviot, $3.50.
Irish Dimity, $4.00, $4.50.
White Pique, $3.75.
Japanese Silk, $5.00.
White Butcher's Linen, $4.00.
Fancy White Cottons, $4.00 and $5.00.
Pure Linen Lawn, $4.50.

Any of these waists made to order at an additional charge of $1.00.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

Vantine's

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Pure Coffee

To introduce a new blend of Mocha and Java Coffee WE OFFER FOR a limited time only our

MO-RI Coffee at 25c. a lb.

Regular price 30c. lb.

Roasted under our personal supervision and packed in air-tight cans, which preserve strength and flavor.

One Thinks; The Other Knows.

The ordinary person may think a medicine good because of its perceptible effect. Nevertheless, it may be a very bad thing to take. The druggist knows whether it is good or bad. Therefore we consider druggists' testimonials more valuable than any others.

Note carefully those we publish regarding

IRON-OX TABLETS

The Finest Tonic-Laxative ever offered for sale

The Iron-Ox Remedy Co.

Detroit, Mich.

THE STROLLERS

TRADE MARK

A Perfect SHOE For Men.

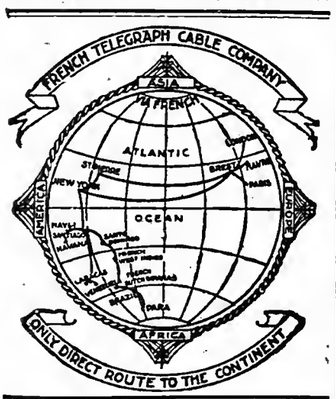
Many men are not wholly satisfied with the shoes they are wearing — there's always some fault somewhere. To such we recommend The Strollers—the faultless Shoes. They give absolute satisfaction, yet cost no more than ordinary sorts. Shoes and Oxfords.

$3.50 PER PAIR.

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave



Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue and Broadway.

THE SILK FRAUD HEARING

Government's Charges Against the Importers, Rosenthal and Cohn.

Evidence Given Before United States Commissioner Shields of Short Weights in Invoices.

A start was made yesterday afternoon on the hearings in the case of the United States Government against Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, who are accused of fraud in the importation of Japanese silks during Wilbur F. Wakeman's incumbency as Appraiser of the Port. The hearing, held before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building, lasted two hours, during which Special Deputy Attorney General W. Wickham Smith called several witnesses for the prosecution.

The two defendants, both under bail of $30,000 ($10,000 for each of the three indictments against them) were present with their counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer. William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association was present.

The first witness, George Brautigan, a clerk in the firm of Corbett & Co., who acted as brokers for A. S. Rosenthal & Co., was asked to identify an invoice and an entry sheet relating to goods consigned to the defendants from C. Goudchaux & Co. of Lyons, France. He testified that the signature on the entry sheet was that of Cohn, but admitted that he had not seen Cohn sign it. He said the two documents came to his firm through a representative of the defendants, but later qualified this by saying he did not remember the delivery of these particular papers through such a representative.

Mr. Dittenhoefer appealed to the Commissioner to throw out the documents, as the witness could not remember that they were presented by an agent of the defendants. The papers were admitted temporarily, the Commissioner reserving his final decision. Deputy Collector ment of the New York Custom House, testified that Cohn had insisted on a reweighing of the goods as soon as he was informed that there were charges of inaccuracy. Cohn had said emphatically that if a mistake had been made the Appraiser had made it. Finally the Appraiser, with the consent of the Collector, had granted the reweighing.

John G. Smith, an Examiner of Customs, said he had seen the invoice when the Appraiser sent it to him with instructions to reweigh the goods. He weighed and found that the weights set down in the invoice from France were 67 pounds less than the correct weights. He was asked by the defendants' counsel if it was not true that other merchants had often had their weights changed on reweighing, but the prosecutor objected. Whereupon Mr. Dittenhoefer said:

"I just want to say, your Honor, that Mr. Smith, the Special Deputy Attorney General, has in his possession official documents showing that other merchants have had their invoice weights changed—not once, but many times—without being made the subjects of charges on that account."

Mr. Smith replied to this by saying that it was too ridiculous to deny.

The witness, J. G. Smith, said that there was still another reweighing, at which Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Cohn were present. According to the witness, Mr. Cohn said before the weighing:

"If my weights are not right I'll take off my hat!"

"And," continued the witness, "when the weighing was over he did take off his hat."

At this second reweighing the result differed by several pounds from that obtained by the examiner on his first reweighing.

The defendant's counsel said that he wanted an adjournment until to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and that he was going to consider whether he would enter a defense or would merely rest on the "miserable, scanty, technical case of the prosecution." The other two indictments were not brought up, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Cohn was in the corridor after the hearing was over. He was asked about the reweighing he had attended. He said:

"Yes, I did say I'd take off my hat if their weights proved to be correct. And I took it off like a man! I did, really. That's the truth, despite what they're saying about us. They are painting us black, I tell you. Never mind!"

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The college commencements have occupied the attention of society on this side of the water. New London is rapidly becoming the rendezvous of those who are interested in the annual regatta of Harvard and Yale. In fact, this week and the week in which the New York Yacht Club meets there are the two most brilliant in the season at this New England watering place. The race will take place to-morrow, and many of those already settled at Newport will go there. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will have a party on the Narada for the races.

***

The news from England is, of course, of great social importance. Among the Americans who have just arrived in London is Mrs. Astor. Her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, had planned a large dinner in her honor for last evening, but all entertaining was given up. Mrs. Astor will remain ten days in London, and then sail for this country.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are attending the exercises at Harvard, where young Robert Goelet, their nephew, has matriculated. They are to be also at the Yale-Harvard boat race. Mr. Goelet will go abroad after his matriculation.

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There are a number of weddings to-day, principally in the suburbs. There will be in town that of Miss Laura Shipman, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, and Henry Mascarene Hubbard of Chicago, which will take place at Christ Church.

***

Miss Laura Elizabeth Treacey and David Munro Cory will be married at home, and in the suburbs there are the marriages of Miss Mary Henderson and Irving McKesson and Edwards Pierrepont Rowland and Miss Mary Wheeler Harral.

***

Among those who are booked on the St. Paul, sailing this morning, are Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, the widow and daughters of the late British Ambassador at Washington. Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote have many warm friends in New York. The young women have been here much during the Winters and also at Newport during the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are to remain at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, until the middle of July, when they will go to Bar Harbor, to remain until the 1st of August. Mrs. Mackay's little girl is at Bar Harbor with her grandmother, Mrs. Duer, for a stay of several weeks.

***

There arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm from Bremen Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt F. Bishop, Mrs. Adam Badeau, Mrs. W. N. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. F. Darlington, Miss Madeleine Ehret, Joel R. Fithian, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Longfellow, the Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, J. Osgood Peil, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tower, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright. The Misses Alice and Cornelia Clarkson returned from abroad on the Allet.

***

There are booked to sail to-day on the St. Paul for Southampton, among others, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend and Miss Matilde Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Gen. George R. Snowden of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Morgan and Charles J. and Robert Morgan; Mrs. William Henry Newbold and Miss Ethel Newbold of Philadelphia, George Pollock, and Mr. and Mrs. Mapley.

***

Booked to sail next Saturday on the Krooniand are Prof. E. F. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews and Miss Mary Lord Andrews of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Cochrane, Jr., Mrs. George Lord Day, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dorr, Horace L. Washington, United States Consul at Geneva; Frederic R. Newbold, Miss Newbold, and Miss Edith Newbold of Poughkeepsie, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Pierrepont Rowland.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston have been staying in the Nortb for some time. From the Buckingham Hotel, this city, they went to Watkins Glen, for the benefit of Mr. Simonds's health, and he is still there. Mrs. Simonds has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun at Tuxedo. She will go to Magnolia, Mass., for the Summer.

***

The gymkhana races scheduled at White Plains yesterday for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will take place next Saturday. The heavy rain of last week was the cause of their postponement. Next Saturday there will also be the polo game between members of the Lakewood Polo Club and Squadron A's team at Van Cortlandt Park.

***

Booked to sail yesterday on the Sardegna, for Naples, Genoa, and Alexandria, there were, among others, the Rev. James Carter and Mrs. Carter, Miss Julia R. Livingston, Mrs. Alice Hyde and the Misses Fanny M., Lillian, Lucy C., and Mary F. Hyde, Miss Edith S. Taylor, John S. Shafer and Mrs. Shafer, and Mrs. Emily S. Dering and Miss Charlotte R. Dering.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Goold H. Redmond has arrived at the Gables, Rbode Island Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight of Philadelphia have arrived at the Morrell cottage, Ochre Point.

Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., bas arrived for the Summer.

The steam yacht Narada has returned from New York, and will leave to-morrow for New London, taking a large party as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones to the Yale-Harvard boat races.

Dr. William B. Hopkins and James R. Hopkins are at Brent Lodge, Gibbs Avenue, for the Summer.

Dr. Hopkins's yawl Caress has arrived bere, and will make Newport its headquarters during the yacbting season.

John C. Whiteridge of Baltimore has arrived at his country place in Portsmouth for the Summer.

Clinton B. Hall of Fall River has rented a cottage at Renfrew Park for the Summer.

Mrs. James W. Whiting has taken rooms at the Muenchinger King cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, George B. De Forest, Dr. Alexander S. Clarke, and Hamilton Fish Webster are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington are expected at the Bennett Stone villa early next month. Tbey will have Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore as their guest during the Summer.

Mrs. C. H. Stockton has gone to Hadley, Que., for July and August.

Mrs. Ephron Catlin and Miss Catlin of St. Louis have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown.

W. P. Henzey and family of Philadelphia are at the Potter cottage at The Dumplings, Jamestown, and H. S. Potter and family of St. Louis are at their cottage on Shoreby Hill.

The steam yachts Narada, Isis, Uria, and Arco, schooner Endymion, and sloop Bacchante are in the harbor. The steam yacht Ituna and schooners Miranda and Chanticleer have sailed.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, who has been reported as seriously ill, is much improved. Her illness has not been at any time serious.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson has closed her cottage on Bellevue Avenue, and will go to Bar Harbor to-morrow.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Johns—Green.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24.—A notable wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Robert Stockton Green. The bride was Miss Caroline Seward Green, youngest daughter of the late Robert Stockton Green, formerly Governor of New Jersey, and the bridegroom Arthur Johns of New York, a grandson of the late Bishop John Johns of Virginia. The ceremony was private, and was witnessed by the members of the immediate families only. Howe Totten of Washington, D. C., was the best man, and the bride, who was unattended, was given away by her brother, Robert Stockton Green. The Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Johns of Washington, D. C., an uncle of the bridegroom. The bride wore a gown of point lace over white satin en princesse, ber veil was of old point lace, and had been worn by her mother. Her only ornament was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of stephanotis.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception at 5 o'clock, which taxed even the accommodations of the large rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Johns will live in New York. Among those invited to the reception were:

Ex-President Grover Cleveland,	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ballantyne of Newark,
Gov. Franklin Murphy,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher,
Ex-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees,	Mrs. I. M. Hawley,
Ex-Attorney General Griggs,	Miss Hawley,
Senator John Kean,	Dr. and Mrs. A. Born,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne,	Dr. and Mrs. Winters,
Mrs. Swan,	Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden,
Dr. and Mrs. Janeway of Princeton,	Alexander M. Hadden,
Mrs. John Johns of Baltimore,	Mrs. W. B. Beekman,
Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Roebling,	Miss Beekman,
Miss Roebling,	William C. Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lee,	Gen. and Mrs. John Watts Kearny of New York,
Miss Marguerite Lee,	Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason.
	Miss Edith Livingston Mason of Newport.

Sundelson—Wilner.

The marriage of Miss May Wilner to Dr. Adolph Sundelson took place yesterday afternoon at Temple Scbearith Israel, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, Dr. H. Pereira Mendes officiating. The temple was decorated with palms, smilax, and cut flowers. The bride wore a white satin dress, trimmed with Duchesse lace; her veil was clasped with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses. The procession was led by flower girls, then came the bride with her parents, followed by ten bridesmaids, each pair being dressed alike. The bridegroom, with his mother, was followed by ten ushers. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony at the temple a dinner was served at the residence of the bride's parents to immediate relatives. The couple left for the West on their bridal trip.

Kingsley—Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 24.—Miss Evelyn Odell, daughter of Mrs. Maria L. Odell of Red Bank, and Edwin A. Kingsley, a lawyer of New York, were married to-day at the bride's home by the Rev. W. B. Matteson, pastor of the Baptist Church. The bride wore white Point d'Esprit over white taffeta, with lace and pearl trimmings. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley will spend their honeymoon at Saratoga and Niagara Falls, after which they will reside at Red Bank for the Summer.

Baker—Joralemon.

Special to The New York Times.

STANHOPE, N. J., June 24.—The marriage of Miss Sara Reeder Joralemon to John Anderson Baker took place in Christ Church this evening. The bride is a descendant of a well-known New Jersey family, and the bridegroom is quite well known in the West. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will pass their honeymoon at Block Island.

THE CURB MARKET CORNER

San Francisco Street Railway Bonds Advance to 101 1-4.

$1,000,000 Worth Sold at That Price—How a Firm Was "Slapped" with a $10,000 Lot.

The San Francisco Street Railway bond episode continued to be the centre of interest on the curb yesterday. The price went up from 98 to 101¼, with hardly any transactione to epeak of. Toward the close of the market $1,000,000 of these bonds were eold at 101¼, but the transaction was due to an effort on the part of Zimmermann & Forshay to close out tbeir contracts with various firms.

The demands for delivery of tbe bonds made yesterday by Zimmermann & Forshay were ignored absolutely by the firms who had sold the bonde, and no attempt was made by any of the sellers to buy the bonds for delivery. On tbe contrary, they all stuck to the view which they had expressed on Monday that the issue of part of tbe bonds did not constitute an issue for tbe purposee of a sale "if, as, and when issued."

When Zimmermann & Forshay found no disposition anywhere to fulfill the demands made by them they sent their representative, S. G. Fox, into the curb market to bid for $100,000 lots at 101. Mr. Fox, however, added to this bid probably by force of habit the words "or any part of them," and he was immediately "slapped" with $10,000 of the bonds, held by Keech, Loew & Co., at this price. "Slapped" means that his offer was taken up to the extent of $10,000, which he was thereby forced to buy much against his will, his offer having been only a technical one, the first step in the process of closing out the contracts for bis firm. There were no other offers, and Fox immediately proceeded to take up his own bid at 101¼ "for account" of the firms who had failed to deliver the bonds as demanded. Immediately after this transaction Zimmermann & Forsbay sent out notices to all tbe firms informing them that their contracts had been bought in at thie price.

As the firms in question announce that they will pay no attention to the notices sent to them by Zimmermann & Forsbay, the matter will probably bave to be settled by the courts.

There was a report yesterday that Brown Brothers & Co. themselves had been caught short of the bonds, but this was denied by that firm.

Late in the afternoon it was reported tbat all the parties to the dispute had agreed to submit their differences to tbe Governors of the Stock Exchange, to whom one firm had already applied for a ruling, but this report could not be confirmed.

Tires of Serving Without Pay.

Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances Henry A. Goulden of Brooklyn yesterday tendered his resignation to Public Works Commissioner Redfield. The Civil Service Commission refused to recognize his place as being in the non-competitive class, and since May 26 Mr. Goulden has been serving without pay. Becoming tired of this, he resigned. He was appointed by President Swanstrom.

IN THE SHOPS.

Two monkeys stand at two ends of a ping-pong table, each with racquet in the hand, while the balls on the table ehow that a game is in progress. Is thie a reflection npon ping-pong players? Tbe monkeys and tables are small, and are set each upon two or three layere of flannel, whicb serve for a pen wiper.

***

Exquisitely beautiful, very large, and of course expenelve are some of the flowers in jewels to be eeen at the jewelers'. One of these is intended as a corsage ornament. It is a carnation, a single large blossom and stem, and rather more than natural size. The flower is red, made entirely of stones, and the stem green, also of stones.

***

Very beautiful is one of tbese jewel violets, this also very large, the flower of sapphires with one large diamond in the centre, while the stem is long and aleo of diamonds. Other violets are merely brooches and without stems.

***

An enormoue butterfly forms another brilliant corsage ornament. Tbe lower part of the body of this is a baroque pearl, the centre a large and beautiful yellow topaz, while the wings are set with stones of many colors, but with many of the topaz making a golden glimmer througb it.

***

A large bird is formed almoet entirely of sapphires.

***

Enameled daieies are attractive brooches, the petals done in white, the centre of gold, a very good imitation of the centre of a daisy and in the centre of this, in some of the flowers, is eet a good-sized diamond.

***

Among tbe many amethyst brooches one has a deep-toned stone set in a pale-green enameled frame formed of many lines, and tbese eet bere and there witb diamonde. The pale green contrasting with the rich-colored stone ie very beautiful.

***

Small jeweled lace pins in eemi-precioue etones must be purchased by the half dozen, and they will cost $15 up to $20 and more. These sbow topaz, amethysts, &c. The lace pins of precious stones may be bougbt separately.

***

One of the thinge which one may huy of the jeweler now is a small cinerary urn of crystal. It is small and graceful in form.

***

Tbere are many varieties of seals in crystal. These are comparatively expensive, as crystal always is, and it is costly to have them cut.

***

Cuff buttons for men come in wbite enamel and jewels, small playing cards, aces of tbe four suits, forming the buttons. The spot on the card ie a jewel, the diamonds and hearts red and the others a deep purple which has the appearance of black.

***

Tbere are many cuff buttons similar in shape, but having no especial significance, being in gold with a single etone of some kind in the centre.

***

Tiny fans, all of plain ivory, are college fans. In one tbere is a line of yellow and black at top and lower edge and in the centre the Princeton flag in colors.

***

A tiny little Empire fan in Empire design, graceful festoons, has a handle of ivory below the sticks and of the general style of a lorgnette handle. Tbe fan when it is not in use is closed and slipped around and inside this handle.

***

To avoid that ugly bagginese at the wrist whicb anything made to pull on over the band usually bas, mitts are made open at the wrist and fasten with books after the manner of the Foster hook glove.

***

Mitts are to be found in many fanciful designs. There are white mitts with designs in flowers upon them, pink flowers and green foliage—mitts in white witb black threads running through them and with spangles, and other wbite mitts bave a decided pattern in black upon them.

***

Charming things are long scarfs of what looks much like fayal work of the kind which has been seen in shawls. These scarfs are intended for wraps to take the place of shawls, and certainly they are much more artistic. The most attractive come in Persian colors. Tbere is a fine all-over design, and some are quite dark. Other scarfs bave a Persian edge with a solid color scarf. All bave a long silk fringe at the ends. One scarf has a white ground with a little flower in pink with green foliage scattered over it.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Very Important Sale of

Drugs and Toilet Articles

At Much Less Than The Usual Prices.

Eminently a timely sale. Thoroughly practical and exceptionally comprehensive. It includes anything and everything you can possibly have use for in the lines specified.

When going away do not fail to take simple home remedies with you. They are simply invaluable in emergency cases. Serious ills and injuries are often warded off by prompt application of common cures. Take along something for headaches, cramps, sprains, burns, bruises, cuts and the like.

Your list of toilet accessories should include preparations for freckles, tan, chapped lips, perfumery, powders and the toilet waters which are so delightfully cooling and refreshing. Special tables, Main Aisle, to-day.

TOILET ARTICLES.

TALCUM, plain,	5
TALCUM, perfumed,	7
CUCUMBER WITCH HAZEL, or VIOLET JELLY in tnbes, each,	7
HONEY ALMOND CREAM, BENZOIN GLYCERINE and ROSE WATER, ½ pint, 12c.; pint,	21
PURE GLYCERINE, 3 oz. bottle, 8c.; 8 oz. bottle,	21
WEST INDIA BAY RUM, ½ pint, 21c.; pint, 39c.; qnart,	69
DENTAL FOAM,	12
JAVA POWDER,	19
JAVA CREAM,	19
PETROLEUM JELLY, per 1-lb. bottle,	10
LEVY'S LABLACHE,	29
FARINA COLOGNE, 4 oz., 25c.; 8 oz., 45c.; pint,	79
MANHATTAN TOOTH PASTE, in tnbee,	7
PERFUMED BATH TABLETS, regnlar at 25c.,	12
ANTISEPTINE TOOTH POWDER,	21
TETLOW'S SWANSDOWN,	9
BRILLIANT NAIL POWDER, (nsed in onr manicuring parlors) box,	10
VIOLET AMMONIA, bottle,	7
POUDRE DE RIZ, (Rice Powder),	21
FLORIDA WATER, per 8 oz. bottle,	29
FLORODORA or SAN TOY EXTRACT, regular at 50c.,	39
COLD CREAM, pot, 7c.; ½ lb., 25c.; one lb.,	49
LAVENDER WATER, regular at 50c.,	39
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, Cruehed Rose, Wood Violet, Heliotrope, Carnation; per oz.,	20
ALMOND MEAL, violet or plain,	19
SACHET POWDERS, any odor, per 2 oz. bottle,	25

DRUGS.

PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION,	59
BELDEN'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, per bottle,	5
MUNYON'S or HUMPHREYS' 25c. remedies,	15
"MUM," for perspiration,	19
LITHIA TABLETS, per five grain bottle,	17
BLAUD'S IRON PILLS, per five grain bottle, 100 pills,	8
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT, 25c. size,	10
ALCOHOL (95 per cent.), pint, 35c.; qnart,	70
WOOD ALCOHOL, pint, 20c.; qnart	37
LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE, with Coca, per pint,	35
BELLADONNA POROUS PLASTERS,	5
MANHATTAN EGG SHAMPOO,	15
ROACH PEPPER, kills roaches,	17
ROCHELLE SALTS, ½ lb., 8c.; one lb.	32
EPSOM SALTS, one lb.,	10
PURE BORAX, one lb.,	10
POWDERED ALUM, one lb.,	10
ABSORBENT COTTON, one lb.,	17
ANTISEPTINE, regnlar at 45c.,	29
MUSTARD PLASTERS on cloth, per box,	15
WEST INDIA SEA SALT, per bag,	7
WITCH HAZEL, pint 15c.; quart	28
PAREGORIC, flask	7
JAMAICA GINGER, flask	7
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, flask	7
AMTIKAMNIA TABLETS, per doz.,	15
DANDERINE, 25c. size,	15
LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE,	15
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MALT, bottle, 9c.; per dozen,	1.00
PHOSPHATE SODA GRANULAR, one lb.,	17
AMMONIA, per pint,	5
KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT, 50c. size	32
PHENACETINE TABLETS (5-grain), per dozen,	15
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, full weight, per box,	10
COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, bottle,	59

SOAPS.

FAIRY SOAP, per cake,	3
HARFINA SOAP, per cake,	7
MEDICURA SOAP, per cake,	9
HYOMEI SOAP, per cake,	9

(Drug Store, Main Floor.)

Clocks.

Warranted Excellent Timekeepers.



PORCELAIN MANTEL CLOCKS, 8-day Ansonia movement; hour and half-hour gong strike; beautifully decorated and tinted in rich colors; special, **4.75**

RICH GOLD NOVELTY CLOCKS, warranted 24-karat gold plate; fully guaranteed; valne $3.50; special **1.95**

NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, full eize; New Haven movement; clear, lond bell; especial, **49**

(Main Floor, Front.)

Very Special Sale of

French Valenciennes Laces,

At 8c. to 59c. Per Dozen Yards.

SOLD IN DOZEN YARD LENGTHS ONLY. Thie sale represents an importer's entire stock of fine French Valenciennes Lace, edgings and insertions.

Prices average about half the usual quotations.

(Special Tables, 19th St. Aisle, Main Floor.)

Garden Hose.

"COMPETITION" HOSE, 25 ft. lengths,	1.10
50 ft. lengths,	2.05
"PLUMBER" HOSE, 3-ply, guaranteed bose witb couplings; 25 ft. lengths,	1.50
50 ft. lengtbe,	3.00
Extra 3-ply "STANDARD" HOSE; guaranteed good quality; 25 ft. lengths,	2.25
50 ft. lengtbs,	4.40
Extra "STANDARD" 5-PLY HOSE; guaranteed; 25 ft. lengths,	2.50
50 ft. lengths,	4.75
"ETNA," 5-PLY GUARANTEED HOSE; will etand high water preesure; 25 ft. lengths,	2.75
50 ft. lengths,	5.50

(Basement.)

China and Glassware.

AT SPECIAL PRICE INDUCEMETS.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 112 piecee, fine English porcelain, nnderglazed decorations, rich blne and delicate green,	6.75
DINNER SETS, 100 piecee, including eonp tureen, large platter; fine thin porcelain, underglazed decoratione, "open stock" pattern,	7.50
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, French Limoges china, very richly decorated,	17.50
DINNER SETS, 115 piecee, Haviland French china, "open stock" pattern,	28.00

TABLE GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin blown glass, handsomely engraved, new design; special, per dozen,	45
TABLE SETS, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder, Cream Pitcher and Butter Dish, finest crystal glass,	20
OIL OR VINEGAR BOTTLES, handsome design, imitation of cnt-glase,	9
JELLY TUMBLERS with tight tin tops, full size; special, per dozen,	18

(Basement.)

Upholstery Offers.

300 PAIRS TAPESTRY PORTIERES ONE-THIRD UNDERPRICE.

Fnlly 40 styles of Armures, Brocades, Derby Damasks and Orientals; many wortb fully double our price, but not a pair wortb lees than one-half more; per pair,

2.95, 3.95, 4.85, 5.90

BIG VALUES IN COUCH COVERS.

400 TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, consisting principally of Oriental stripes and geometrical patterns, in rich colorings and reyersible; valnee $2.25 to $3.50, at, each, **1.85**

SUMMER PILLOWS

of Cretonnes with ruffles, Reps with embroidered medallions, and India prints; valne $1.50 eacb, **98**

BAMBOO PORTIERES.

Showy geometrical designs, best quality materials, values $1.25 to $1.50 each, **89**

ROPE VALANCES.

A dainty summer overdrapery for doors or windows, in artietic colorings; valne $1.95, at, each, **98**

(Third Floor.)

Porto Rican Cigars.

Made at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Now on sale here at less than factory prices. All made from good quality Porto Rican tobacco. Retails ordinarily at $4.50 per 100, in two lots, as follows:

LOT 1. LA BELLE PORTO RICO BREVAS, LA REINA DE PORTO RICO BREVAS, Extra, Per Box of 50, **1.00**

LOT 2. EL PRINCIPAL DE PORTO RICO BREVAS, LA BELLE PORTO RICO BREVAS, Grande, PORTO RICO'S BEST 5c. CIGAR, BREVAS, Per Box of 50, **1.25**

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

(Main Floor, Rear.)

Mattings.

FRESH FROM THE ORIENT.

CHINA MATTING, very heavy fibre warp, all new and fresh etraw, fancy checks and etripes, per roll 40 yds., $4.00; per yd., 12½

CHINA MATTING, very heavy, long straw, eeamlees, can be used on both sides, fancy check and stripes, per roll 40 yds., $8.00; per yard, **22**

CHINA MATTING; beet quality made; all new fresh straw; durable and lasting; fancy checks, stripee and natural straw color; roll 40 yds., $10.00; per yard, **30**

JAPANESE MATTING; 100 pieces; all new fresb long etraw; fancy desigus and coloring; some rolls in this lot worth up to $15.00; for quick disposition, special, roll 40 yards, $8.50; per yard, **27**

(Third Floor, Front.)

Finest Linoleums

AND OILCLOTHS.

IMPORTED LINOLEUM; complete range of parquette, tile, mosaic and novelty designe.

85c. quality, 2 and 4 yarde wide, per eqnare yard, **65**

70c. quality, 2 and 4 yards wide, per sqnare yard, **55**

50c. quality, 2 yarde wide only, eqnare yard, **37**

OILCLOTH, thoronghly printed and well finished, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 yard wide.

55c. quality, eq. yd., **40** | 35c. quality, sq. yd., **30**

45c. quality, eq. yd., **35** | 30c. quality, sq. yd., **19**

(Third Floor, Front.)

Remarkable Furniture Offers.

The Great Clearance of Surplus Stocks.

Interest continues unabated, and that is wholly logical, for the values are in every instance most extraordinary, as the list for to-day emphatically testifies. Chiffoniers, Sideboards and Dressing Tables are offered at the most sweeping price reductions. Details:

CHIFFONIERS.

Made of golden oak, polish finish; some with 5 large, deep drawers, others with hat box combination; some with carved standard and Frencb bevel plate mirror.

$9.75 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	6.50
$10.00 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	7.00
$11.50 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	7.00
$10.00 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	8.00
$11.00 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	8.00
$11.75 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	8.00
$11.25 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	9.00
$15.00 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	10.50
$15.25 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	12.00
$16.50 Golden Oak CHIFFONIERS,	13.50

SIDEBOARDS.

Handsome designs, elegant construction and finish; some swell front, others serpentine front; lined silver drawer, large linen drawer and wine closets; carved standards with French bevel plate mirror.

$55.00 Mahogany,	33.00
$42.00 Golden Oak,	35.00
$46.00 Golden Oak,	35.00
$60.00 Golden Oak,	36.00
$50.00 Mahogany,	39.00
$59.00 Golden Oak,	45.00
$65.00 Flemish Oak,	45.00
$69.50 Golden Oak,	50.00
$71.00 Golden Oak,	59.00
$75.00 Flemish Oak,	60.00
$150 00 Golden Oak,	120.00
$304.00 Mahogany,	175.00

DRESSING TABLES.

Ladies' Dressing Tables: bird's-eye maple, golden oak and mahogany; exquisite designs, piano polish finish, prettily carved standard, with shaped French bevel plate mirror; reduced for this sale, prices following:

$17.00 Mahogany,	12.00
$19.00 Mahogany,	16.00
$25.50 Golden Oak,	18.00
$25.50 Bird's-eye Maple,	19.00
$38.00 Bird's-eye Maple,	20.00
$32.50 Mahogany,	25.00
$36.00 Mahogany,	29.50
$50.00 Mahogany,	39.00

(Third Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

It would be difficult to find in history anything like a parallel for the cruel disappointment of the British people. They were preparing to celebrate at the same time the accession of a new monarch and the return of peace to an empire which counts among its subjects and dependents almost a fourth part of the population of the globe. The "Pax Romana" itself was very far short of the Pax Britannica, either in the extent of territory or in the number of human beings under its protection. The coronation was to mark also the closure of the temple of the British Janus, to be the sign of the ending of a costly and weary war. The preparations for it involved all London, and indeed all the United Kingdom. From all over the world men and women have traveled by thousands to catch some glimpse of an historic spectacle, the most famous and memorable that they are likely to live to see. And on the very eve of the coronation, the central figure in the spectacle that holds the attention of the world is withdrawn from it by a sudden attack of illness.

Whatever may be the result of the illness, it is quite plain that the coronation cannot take place for weeks or months, that all the preparations for it have been wasted and the decorations of London turned into ghastly mockeries of human expectations. At present, the condition of the King seems by no means so serious as that to which he was brought, almost a generation ago, as PRINCE OF WALES, by an illness that seemed to all men mortal. But, even if he should completely recover, the postponed coronation cannot by any possibility be as brilliant and attractive a spectacle as that of which his subjects and their foreign guests have now been deprived. While the illness or even the death of the King can have no serious consequences, either political or commercial, the mere disappointment of "a whole cityfull," when the city is the greatest of the world, is by no means a slight matter. Londoners in particular and the British people in general are entitled to the sympathy of mankind in having their festival turned into an occasion of anxiety and suspense, if not of mourning. And they have the hearty sympathy in their affliction of the people of the United States.

THE KING AND THE KINGDOM.

It is now a commonplace of political history that Great Britain is a "veiled republic" and that the function of the monarch in this ancient and powerful realm is one of great splendor and small practical effect. This is the accepted view that will occur to every one at this moment when the sovereign who has not yet been crowned is passing through a period of serious peril.

The completeness with which this working of what we call, for lack of a better term, the British Constitution is understood at home and in this country—though it remains a sore puzzle to most observers on the Continent—is the more remarkable because the literal legal powers of the sovereign are very great. Writing thirty years ago, when the sovereign was the Queen, that acutest and sanest of constitutional students, WALTER BAGEHOT, declared: "She could disband the army, she could dismiss all the officers, from the General Commanding in Chief downward, she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores, she could dismiss all sailors, she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. * * * She could dismiss most of the civil servants; she could pardon all offenders. In a word, the Queen could by prerogative upset all the action of civil government within the Government, could disgrace the nation by a bad war or peace, and could, by disbanding our forces, whether land or sea, leave us defenseless against foreign nations." Yet that an English sovereign would or practically could do these things, or any important one of them, is to the present generation of Englishmen simply unthinkable. Probably not one in a hundred of King EDWARD'S loyal subjects even know that he has the legal power to do them.

How are these theoretically unlimited and despotic powers restricted in practice? Chiefly by the simple fact that no King who undertook to exercise them could get money for his necessary expenses, and that the only condition on which the sovereign can get the needed money is that he shall use substantially all his powers in accordance with the advice of a committee of the House of Commons, which can retain office only so long as it commands a majority in the House. It required long years of struggle, and two revolutions, for Great Britain to attain the system under which her people now live. But its absolute security and stability are as thoroughly established as anything in human affairs can be. Thus it comes about that the death of King EDWARD, while it would be received by the great body of the English people with sincere sorrow, in which they would have the sympathy of our own people especially, would lead to no grave changes in the political administration or in the policy of the Government. It is not the continuity of rule expressed in the old proclamation, "The King is dead; long live the King"; it is the more vital continuity of the rule of the nation whose duly ascertained will is the really sovereign source of authority. While, therefore, American sentiment will be one of unaffected sympathy with the anxiety and grief that must pervade the British people, it will also be one of admiration for the character of that people who have set so firm the foundations of their commonwealth and reared thereon so sound and efficient a system of administration that their most important interests are safeguarded even should death enter the royal palace.

CLEVELAND DENOUNCED BY BRYAN.

All Democrats should rejoice, most of them will, over W. J. BRYAN'S attack upon ex-President CLEVELAND. It is, we think, the most encouraging of the many hopeful signs of Democratic regeneration. It is a violent attack, and Mr. BRYAN has rarely if ever employed the language of violence and abuse against his enemies. It is a new manner for him, and betokens a new condition, the condition of falling out of sight into near and perpetual oblivion. Mr. BRYAN has never before felt that he was dropping out of sight. It is as plain as a pikestaff that he now feels and knows that the party is resolved to turn from him and heed him no more. That is the true meaning of his attack upon Mr. CLEVELAND.

The Democrats of Indiana and of Illinois have ignored him and his Kansas City platform, not by inadvertence or oversight, but as an act deliberately resolved upon after a stout fight had been made for Bryanism by its few supporters. Democrats of National importance assemble for council and inspiration in New York. Mr. BRYAN is invited to come, but not to speak. He does not come. He feels that he is excluded from the reorganizing councils in which all factions of the party unite, and in his alarm and desperation he launches his denunciations upon the distinguished Democrat to whose wise words of advice the party throughout the Nation has listened with marked approval. It is natural that Mr. BRYAN should feel resentment at this deliberate shutting-out, but it was not to be expected that he would so openly manifest it. Had he shown a disposition to accompany the party in its return to the true faith and historic principles he would have been regarded as an element of danger. He has now separated himself so far from the great body of Democracy in which new hope is reviving that he need be reckoned with only as a man out of the party and opposed to its policies.

Mr. BRYAN has performed a public service of high value in employing these words about ex-President CLEVELAND:

> His Administration, instead of being a fountain of Democracy, sending forth pure and refreshing streams, became a stagnant pool from whose waters foul vapor arose—poisonous to those who lingered near.
>
> Having debauched his party, he was offended by its effort to reform and gave comfort to the enemy. VIRGINIUS killed his daughter to save her chastity. CLEVELAND stabbed his party to prevent its return to the paths of virtue.
>
> And now, still gloating over his political crimes, he invites the party to return to him and apologize for the contempt which it has expressed for him.

These are such words as only the more reckless and irresponsible Republican enemies of the Democracy are accustomed to use. They represent no feeling or conviction now entertained by Democrats, save only those Democrats, a dwindling and impotent group, who prefer Bryanism and the "husks of defeat" to the principles of genuine Democracy and the policies that lead to victory.

It has not been expected that Mr. BRYAN would so soon and so unmistakably confess that he is "out" with the Democratic Party. He does more than that, he exhibits his mental make-up in a way that will surprise those who still call themselves his friends. No man who has twice or even once been a candidate for the Presidency ever before so violently assailed a member of his own party merely for disagreeing with him. The Illinois Democratic Convention which was guilty of the same offense he sneers at as "Mr. HOPKINS'S convention." He has not merely lost his temper, he has lost his head. His loss is distinctly the party's gain. Sincere Democrats will pray that he may continue to assail GROVER CLEVELAND.

MINE COAL OR ARBITRATE.

A review of the literature of the coal strike, beginning with President MITCHELL'S announcement before the Hazleton convention and coming down to the comments of the operators on his belated and not quite ingenuous statement of the 22d inst., shows the utter futility of further discussion. Neither side can possibly say anything which the other side will not contradict, and a discussion conducted on that basis leads nowhere and only wastes time.

The operators believe that a large proportion of the miners, who went on strike reluctantly and with full recognition of the fact that the time was not propitious and the issues in dispute not of such importance as to warrant a suspension of the industry, desire to return to work. Most of them claim that these dissatisfied strikers have visited the offices of the companies in large numbers and asked for re-employment, and that their names have been taken with the assurance that they would be called upon if needed. Either this is true or it is not. If true, it shows that a considerable force of skilled miners is desirous of resuming work without waiting until another convention can be called to declare the strike off. Such a convention will not be called under any circumstances until after the bituminous convention of July 17 at Indianapolis.

If the object of the operators is to break up the existing union, no surer or more expeditious way of doing so could be devised than resuming coal mining with such of its members as are tired of obedience and are ready to break away from the control of the district organizations. We do not commend this object. The interests of the mine owners can be much more effectually safeguarded by an alliance with the miners' union on a plan of business reorganization which would benefit all concerned. If, however, the disruption of the present union is deemed necessary to the permanent welfare of the anthracite industry, the expedient least likely to accomplish this result is to permit the United Mine Workers to hold the industry "tied up" indefinitely. From such a policy of inaction the union gains rather than loses strength. No argument in favor of co-operation on the part of the bituminous miners could be advanced which would be half as strong as the ability of the anthracite men to point to the fact that they had been able to maintain an absolute suspension for two months, during which time not a pound of coal had been mined. The claim would be not that help was needed to enable the anthracite men to maintain a successful strike, which they have already shown their ability to do, but to end the obstinate and futile resistance of the operators by bringing about conditions which even the Eastern coal roads would find intolerable. This would be very different from a request to cast their lot with a lost cause. The risk is one which the anthracite operators cannot afford to take.

If, on the other hand, the talk about dissatisfaction among the miners and their eagerness to desert the strike and return to work is unfounded, and the operators cannot resume mining until the union permits, the sooner they accept the proposition to arbitrate the issues the better. Under such conditions it will make little difference whether they recognize the union or refuse to do so. The union will control, and they will be powerless to do anything to resist its domination. They have encouraged the belief that this is the condition by lying down and weakly refraining from even an effort to assert the rights they claim. Their duty is to mine coal if they can, or arbitrate if they must. The protection of their own interests demands this, and the longer the choice of alternatives is postponed the more difficult it will be found to accept either. Meanwhile the public interest is suffering. What has already happened would warrant the Legislature of Pennsylvania in dissolving the coal companies for nonuser of their charter powers, and some movement in that direction may be expected as soon as opportunity is offered. The operators are not doing the best they can, and negligence on their part is a crime against the general welfare.

ENGLAND BEFORE EUROPE.

We have alluded to the awakening of the more intelligent minds on the Continent to the remarkable manner in which Great Britain has been able to stand the financial strain of the recent war. It is probable that a similar change will take place in public opinion as to the bearing of the war on the military power and efficiency of the British nation. It will not, of course, be denied by the admirers of Great Britain—if any there are on the Continent—that she was caught unprepared and that the war developed terrible defects in the organization and in the training of her military forces. None indeed are more ready to admit this than the more enlightened of Englishmen themselves. Some of them, as we have recently remarked, go to the length of saying that these defects are inherent in the nature of the race. They are certainly to a large extent prevalent in all democratic countries, as we found to our own cost at the outset of our late war with Spain. But as was long since said by a German historian of the Napoleonic wars: "If the English are the last at the beginning of a fight they are the last at the close of every war."

A correspondent of The London Spectator sends to that paper from Frihourg some extracts from The Preussiche Jahrbuecher, whose editor, Dr. DELBRUECK, is the author of a standard "History of the Art of War." Alluding to the approaching close of the Boer war, Dr. DELBRUECK says: "Now England will soon be in a position to appear on any trans-oceanic battleground with a hundred thousand first-rate, war-hardened troops. No other power is even remotely in a position to do so much. * * * In world politics England is the absolutely strongest power, only held in hound by the possibility of a European coalition threatening her at home." Then referring to the views at first taken of the weakness and approaching breaking up of the British dominion in the world, Dr. DELBRUECK says: "The very contrary has happened and the English power has issued from the hard trial strengthened and confirmed."

The vision of a coalition against Great Britain haunts the minds of even the most conservative of the Continental writers, as the allusion above cited shows. But there are two facts of which the really responsible rulers of the European nations are neither unaware nor neglectful. One is that there is not a single European nation that has not a rival more jealous and suspicious and potentially hostile toward her than toward Great Britain. Between such nations an alliance against Great Britain must be regarded as practically impossible. The second fact is that a coalition against Great Britain could not leave the United States indifferent. It might not arouse us to a counter alliance with Great Britain, but its mere approach would so threaten our widest and most permanent interests that we should be bound to strain every nerve to prevent it. Whatever may be the differences we have from time to time with the English, we and they know, and the Continental peoples know also, that England and America stand for certain political principles and certain commercial ideas absolutely different from those of Europe. Our development at home and throughout the world depends on the stability of those principles and ideas. They could not be assailed by a European coalition without involving the two great English-speaking peoples in common dangers, against which, if it became necessary, they would unite. The mere prospect of such union in common defense makes the coalition impracticable. It will continue to be the dream of European speculators and the tormenting hope of European politicians, but it will hardly be more.

CORONATION TROUBLES.

Nobody that we know of has made an estimate of the amount of money which the coronation was expected to bring into London. But it must be something enormous. Although it has been reported that the expected expensiveness of London during coronation week has frightened away the ordinary and frugal American tourist, probably more American money has been already spent in London than in any previous season up to this time. And, for the actual day, all England, one may almost say, was expected to empty itself into the capital. There must be very many tradesmen, and many householders in London, who have reckoned upon making some profit out of the coronation and made their plans accordingly.

The postponement of the coronation will entail great disappointment, and doubtless much real hardship. Those speculators, for example, are much to be pitied who have hired houses with the intention of subletting them, or even the window seats of them, for enough to reimburse them, or have erected stands for spectators along the route of the procession. Even when they have managed to sell the accommodations in advance, it seems that they are not safe. For the consideration of those who have paid their money for seats from which to watch the procession has entirely failed. In that case, according to the general rule of law, the man who has paid his money for nothing is entitled to have it back. Many of the speculators may have been far-sighted enough to make special bargains throwing the loss upon their customers. Many, we know, have endeavored to insure themselves against the chance that the coronation might not take place, and so have managed apparently to transfer their liabilities. But in many cases the transfers must be only apparent. They have found no difficulty in meeting underwriters who were willing to assume that risk for a consideration which seemed very extravagant, but which is now seen to be very inadequate. There is thus apparently provided an enormous increase of litigation, and an enormous number of bankruptcies, to aggravate the sentimental annoyance and disappointment caused by the failure of the coronation.

In fact, it seems quite out of the question that a great extra expenditure can be incurred by a community in the expectation of a certain event without being in great part lost if the expected event does not occur. Nobody is expected to sympathize very deeply with the tourist who has already spent his money without getting the expected return. He had it to spend, and he was spending it for his pleasure. But many of the purveyors of his necessities or his luxuries must be unable to make good their expenses. The coronation which did not come off is likely to be long and bitterly remembered by the publicans and lodging-house keepers and small speculators and tradespeople of London.

NUGGETS.

Rarely Industrious.

"How is Ann Matilda making out as Postmistress at Elm Crossroads?"

"Getting along fine. To-day she read twenty postals, held nine letters up to the light, and opened four newspapers."—Chicago News.

Married, but Not Happy.

"So you and Tom were finally married, eh, Nell?"

"Yes, but we're not happy."

"Why, how's that?"

"We didn't marry each other."—Detroit Free Prese.

The Climate.

"This is a remarkable climate," said the tourist.

"It is," answered the old settler. "Ever since I have been here I have wondered how a climate could change so many times a day and every time for the worse."—Washington Star.

Conceded It.

"There's a burglar in the house, Benjamin," said Mrs. Frett, arousing her husband in the dead of the morning; "I hear that," she continued; "it's surely the sound of a chisel; he's a safe-burglar."

"You bet he is," sleepily returned Benjamin, turning over for another nap.—Richmond Dispatch.

HAPPY DAYS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The splendid Summer days have come,
The gleddest of the year;
The picnic sandwich has arrived,
The open cars are here.
Excursion boats sail out of town,
While bands of music play;
And circus tents are blowing down
On people every day.

These are the gladdest days of all
That happy mortals know.
The fools who rock the boats are heard
From every day or so;
The cyclones flatten buildings out
And gayly sweep away,
While joyfully we read about
Some cloudburst every day.

This is the merry Summer time,
The gladdest time we know;
These are the days when song birds sing
And blushing roses blow;
Upon the broad gray strips of sand
The happy children play,
While mad dogs drop their muzzles, and
Romp gayly every day.

This is the gladsome season when
The lover and the maid
Fight off mosquitos, while they loll
Serenely in the shade;
The calf skips gayly on the mead,
The Winter's far away,
And, filled with merriment, we read
Of sunstrokes every day.

YALE ALUMNI'S GATHERING

A Feature of the Second Day Commencement Exercises.

Business Meetings of the Various Classes Are Held—Medical School Anniversary Is Held.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Business meetings of various classes and the great annual gathering of the alumni occupied the early part of the second day of Yale's commencement season. The alumni meeting was held in Alumni Hall, Henry Holt of New York presiding, while representatives of each class made informal speeches.

All the reunion classes hold their business meetings before noon. During the forenoon the alumni balloted for a member of the university corporation to succeed Thomas G. Bennet of New Haven. There was but one candidate, Henry B. Sargent of this city, all others previously announced having withdrawn.

For excellence in scholarship during the past three years, the following members of the senior class of the Yale Law School have been appointed to act as marshals in the commencement parade to-morrow:

F. H. Kelley, New Britain, Conn.
Garfield R. Jones, Evanston, Ill.
Oscar O. Lamontague, Meriden, Conn.
Charles T. Lark, Millersburg, Penn.
John F. Malley, Springfield, Mass.

At noon the anniversary exercises of the Yale Medical School began. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, Director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory, who came into National prominence as one of the physicians in attendance upon President McKinley during his fatal sickness.

Dr. Parks's subject was "A Study of Medical Words, Deeds, and Men." The address opened with a tribute to some of the eminent men who have done for Yale, and particular attention was called to the labors and researches of Profs. Whitney and Marsh, one along the lines of comparative philology, the other along those of comparative anatomy.

At the commencement meeting of the Yale Corporation to-day a gift of $5,000 from members of the class of 1887 to establish a scholarship for two juniors in memory of John Bennett was accepted.

Walter B. Clarkson of Jacksonville, Fla., a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, becomes Assistant Professor of Contracts in the Law School; Alfred Akerman, a graduate of the University of Georgia, and Roy Marston, a graduate of Bowdoin College, both members of this year's graduating class in the Forest School, are to return next year as instructors in forestry.

REUNION OF CLASS OF 1852.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 24.—The class reunions will this week be celebrated with even more than the usual interest. Representatives will be present from 1842, 1842 S., 1852, 1852 S., 1847, 1862, 1867, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1887 S., 1892, 1892 S., 1896, 1896 S., 1899, 1899 S., and 1901.

The class of 1852 celebrated its fiftieth anniversary to-day, and twenty-three members were present. Among them were:

David S. Bigelow.
The Rev. J. F. Bingham, of Hartford.
Charles M. Bliss.
Edward Buck.
Prof. Jacob Cooper of Rutgers College.
Dr. William Wallace Crispo.
Prof. Ephraim Cutter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass.
Dr. John C. DuBois.
Dr. Charles A. Griswold of New York.
Prof. George Edward Jackson of Washington University, Mo.
The Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis of Monpelier, Vt.
Col. Vincent Marmaduke of Marshall, Mo.
Henry S. Sanford.
President Homer B. Sprague of the University of North Dakota.
Ex-Lieut. Gov. George G. Sill of Connecticut.

Of the class of 1852 (Sheffield) but three members are living, and but two, Prof. William H. Brewer and Prof. George J. Brush, of the Scientific School were present.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE'S NEW HEAD.

Henry Hopkins, D. D., Is Inaugurated as the President.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 24.—The inauguration of Henry Hopkins, D. D., as President of Williams College took place here to-day. The ceremonies were held in the Congregational Church.

The inaugural procession under the direction of Prof. F. C. Ferry, '91, as Chief Marshal, marched to the President's house, where President-elect Hopkins was met. Then the march was resumed to the church.

The exercises opened with an invocation by the Rev. Robert R. Booth of New York City. Judge James M. Barker, '60, in behalf of the Trustees, introduced the President-elect. The congratulatory address in behalf of the Faculty was delivered by Prof. John H. Hewitt, the alumni address of welcome by Henry Loomis Nelson, L. H. D., '67, and the students' address of welcome by George F. Hurd, 1903.

The prayer of inauguration was by ex-President Franklin Carter, LL. D., class of '62. The inaugural address of President Hopkins followed. In his inaugural President Hopkins said, in part:

"Williams College stands unequivocally for that specific thing which we call the liberal education, and proposes to continue to stand for just that. The scholar in politics is more worthy of admiration than the scholar in his cloister."

COMMENCEMENT AT RADCLIFFE.

The Doctors Degrees Were Given Graduates for the First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—The largest class that ever graduated from Radcliffe, Harvard's sister annex, received diplomas to-day. The exercises were held this afternoon, and 125 in all were given diplomas.

The commencement exercises were unique in that doctors degrees were given for the first time. Never has a graduate before received this distinction, but Miss Lucy A. Paton and Miss Ethel D. Buffer were both given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Nineteen received the degree of Master of Arts, which was awarded for the first time last year. Prof. Gray gave the principal address, while President Eliot spoke a few words on the advances that come from a higher education for women.

PRINCETON'S NEW GYMNASIUM.

Entire Cost of the $250,000 Structure Now Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24.—The new $250,000 gymnasium that is being erected by the university will be completed, with every dollar of the cost provided. J. MacThompson, the Secretary and Treasurer, has issued a statement which shows that over $200,000 has already been subscribed, and the balance is forthcoming. Classes from 1841 to 1900 have subscribed, the largest amount being given by the class of 1881, which gave $27,825. The class of 1895 is second, with $23,090; 1899, third, with $12,727, and 1876, fourth, with $8,188.

The statement also shows that of the amounts subscribed by alumni from different States, New York leads with $67,647, New Jersey being second with $36,182, Pennsylvania third with $33,963, and Illinois fourth with $30,450. Work on the building is progressing rapidly, and the contractors are pledged to have it completed by May 1.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Run Down by a British Steamer at the Mouth of the Elbe—Commander and Three Men Missing.

KIEL, Germany, June 24.—Torpedo Boat No. 42 of the German Navy was run down and sunk by a British steamer to-day at the mouth of the Elbe.

The commander of the torpedo boat and three of her crew are missing.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

How Mr. Roosevelt Will Spend His Time While at Cambridge and Boston.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—The following is the programme of President Roosevelt's New England visit:

The party will arrive at Boston to-morrow at 7 o'clock and, after breakfast at the Hotel Somerset, they will go to Cambridge, where their programme for the day will be as follows:

Meeting in Sanders Theatre.
Short visit to President Eliot's house.
Luncheon given by Morris Gray at University Hall.

The President and party will then be escorted to Massachusetts Hall, and at 2 o'clock will go to the commencement dinner in Memorial Hall and attend the exercises of Alpha Delta Phi Club, where the President is to present a gold medal on behalf of the club to Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

The President and party will then return to the Somerset, and at 6:30 will attend the dinner of the Spanish war officers at the Algonquin Club. Following this a brief visit will be made to the dinner of the International League of Press Clubs.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the party will leave Boston for New London, the President's cars being sidetracked in New London until 10 P. M. Thursday, when the return trip to Washington will be made.

Mrs. Roosevelt will come up from Oyster Bay on Thursday morning on the Dolphin, and the President will witness the Harvard-Yale boat race from that vessel. At the conclusion of the race Mrs. Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay.

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Cambridge Has Made Great Preparations for His Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Great preparations have been made to receive President Roosevelt when he comes to Cambridge to-morrow to attend the Harvard commencement exercises. A larger crowd is expected than ever attended a similar occasion. Many class dinners were held in Boston this evening. Graduates began to pour into Cambridge in large numbers as early as noon to-day.

Especial attention has been paid to guarding the President while in Cambridge. The yard, although surrounded by a high fence, will be doubly secured by a large number of police, and no one will be admitted to the inclosure without a ticket. Every man present will either be a Harvard man or an invited guest. Every one will be watched with the greatest care and the employes of the university have received orders to remove any strangers from the yard without ceremony. Besides the employes of the university policemen, secret service men, and detectives will follow every movement of the President from the time he leaves Boston until he returns.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Likely to be the Guest of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Roosevelt is likely to be the guest of Northwestern University at Evanstone, Ill., next October. Representatives Mann, Foss, and Boutell of Illinois and Cooper of Wisconsin called at the White House to-day and invited Mr. Roosevelt to attend the installation of Edmund J. James as President of the university.

The President thanked the delegation for the invitation and said he would give it favorable consideration. He will be at Springfisid Oct. 1, and will probably go thence to Chicago and Evanston.

President Roosevelt said he was anxious to accept the invitation because it was Northwestern which gave him the first honorary degree conferred upon him. Several years ago he delivered the commencement oration at Evanston, and the degree of LL. D. was given him at that time.

BAN ON HANDSHAKING.

The President Will Not Indulge in It at the Illinois Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24. — Handshaking will not be indulged in by President Roosevelt when he attends the Illinois State Fair on Oct. 2. This word was received here to-day. The President says that to attempt to shake the hands of all State fair visitors on that day would be impossible, and those who were unable to reach him would feel slighted.

President Roosevelt will remain in Springfield one day, and during that time will be the guest of the State Board of Agriculture. Several invitations have been extended to him from prominent residents, but as yet none has been accepted.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DENIES TELEGRAPH STORY.

Declared that a Contract Has Not Yet Been Signed with the Postal Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—At the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad it was denied to-day that a contract has been actually signed with the Postal Telegraph Company. This denial is regarded as purely technical. An agreement has been reached and the formal contract will be signed at an early date.

It was learned to-day that the telegraph company will pay the railroad about $500 a day for the use of the latter's lines and offices now controlled by the Western Union Company. Of this sum only $70,000 is a fixed annual charge. The balance, amounting to more than $100,000 a year, will be paid as a bonus upon the business originating at the 3,500 offices along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which have for many years past been profitable feeders for the Western Union, which paid only $40,000 a year for the business.

The deal made with the Postal Telegraph Company proposes that the lessee shall provide all of the equipment needed to operate the lines, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad, lessor, shall keep all of the lines in repair.

It is estimated that the loss of the Pennsylvania system will cost the Western Union $25,000 a month.

WINDOW GLASS MARKET.

Jobbers Decide that 500,000 Boxes Shall Be Their Order the First Week in July.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Window glass jobbers here, after a prolonged meeting, decided to-night that their order for the first week of July would be about 500,000 boxes. The price will be determined by the American Window Glass Company, which has on hand all the glass left unsold. Some of the jobbers will not be certain regarding the amount of glass they will want until a settlement has been made with the Independent Glass Company.

This company is operating as many factories as possible, and will keep the fires going for two weeks. Under the most favorable conditions this company will be short not less than 200,000 or 300,000 boxes. It is expected that there will be a sharp advance in prices, although local dealers say they do not apprehend the advance will exceed 12½ per cent.

MR. QUAY'S FIGHT FOR THE STATEHOOD BILL

Threatens to Prevent Early Adjournment of Congress.

He Declares He Will Hold Up Other Measures Until His Motion Is Acted Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Just as the obstacles in the path of an easy adjournment of Congress had been apparently smoothed away, a new trouble has arisen to confront the Republican leaders. It was predicted on all sides that their defeat at the hands of the beet-sugar men would encourage other Senators with grievances to flout them, and the prediction is already fulfilled. It is Senator Quay who now defies the Senate leaders and threatens to bring their plans to nothing.

The bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona is the cause of the new trouble, and this afternoon Mr. Quay, in his usual quiet and unimpassioned manner, announced in open Senate that not a single local bill was going to get through until his motion that the Committee on Territories be discharged from consideration of the Statehood bill had been acted upon. Before that he and Senator Bailey, the new Democratic leader in the Senate, had warned the Republican Steering Committee that until that motion was acted upon adjournment was out of the question.

Mr. Quay is understood to favor the Statehood bill because his old friend, ex-State Senator W. H. Andrews, of Pennsylvania, who now lives in New Mexico, expects to be one of the first Senators from the new State. Whatever are his motives, he is believed to have practically the entire Democratic membership of the Senate behind him, together with a good many Republicans from the States which recently were Territories.

Mr. Quay thinks that if he can get the bill out of the Committee on Territories he can pass it by a majority of four; and as he is known to be an extremely clever politician, who usually does not count his chickens before they are hatched, the Republican leaders are a good deal worried by his claim.

It had been the plan to quietly stifle the bill in committee. The so-called leaders of the Senate never took the trouble to ascertain whether this scheme could go through. They rested pleasantly in the delusion that no one would oppose or interfere with their plan to stifle the bill, while Mr. Quay was conducting a still hunt. He never gave the least intimation of his purpose until he had satisfied himself that he had votes enough, and then he fired his bomb, in the shape of a motion to take the bill away from the committee and put it before the Senate.

The dismayed leaders of the Senate, who knew that Mr. Quay would attempt no such thing unless he was confident of victory, could think of no better way of fighting him than to prevent him from getting the floor. They began to play these tactics yesterday when Mr. Quay intended to call up his motion. Every time he attempted to get the floor some innocent-looking proposition would be shot in ahead of him, and when adjournment was taken Mr. Quay had not succeeded in making his motion.

To-day the same game was played. Senator Beveridge is at least the nominal leader of the opposition to the Statehood bill. He and his friends worked at every stage of the session to-day to thrust bills, motions, and speeches in the path of Mr. Quay every time that Senator attempted to get the floor. Apparently Mr. Quay's equanimity was undisturbed. But as the day was nearing its close he got the floor long enough to say in his usual level and passionless tones:

"Mr. President, I shall not object this afternoon to the consideration of bills by unanimous consent, but I wish to serve notice here and now that after the adjournment this evening there will be no more business transacted in this body by unanimous consent until my motion has been disposed of. It has been evident this afternoon that obstructive tactics have been resorted to for the sole purpose of keeping me off the floor, and I do not propose to have the matter sidetracked in this manner. If necessary, after the reading of the journal to-morrow, I will enter an objection to all business for which unanimous consent is needed for the remainder of the session."

This threat of Mr. Quay's carries terror to the hearts of many Senators, for there are plenty of private bills in the interest of their constituents which they had hoped to get through in the closing days of Congress under the unanimous-consent rule. He could have said nothing more effective.

What worries the leaders is that whatever Mr. Quay's faults he has never been known as a "bluffer," and has usually carried out his threats. Whether his motives are pure or not, he is obviously determined to get the bill passed, and the uneasy Republican leaders are seriously afraid that he will defeat adjournment and hold up the Senate unless he gets a vote on the Statehood bill.

As for Mr. Bailey, he is seconding Mr. Quay simply because the admission of the Territories is Democratic policy. The alliance between Quay and the Democrats causes unfavorable comment among his Republican colleagues, but for that he cares not a whit. Nor can the unfavorable comment materially affect his Republican followers, for they are nearly all men who represent States that have been for the admission of the Territories from the first.

Altogether, a very pretty fight is promised for the closing days of the session; and if the attempt to thwart Mr. Quay by preventing him from getting the floor is continued, the chances are that the closing days of the session may be prolonged.

CHRIST CHURCH'S NEW RECTOR

The Rev. George Alexander Strong of Brockton, Mass., Chosen to Succeed Dr. Shipman.

The vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, has elected the Rev. George Alexander Strong of Brockton, Mass., to be rector of the parish. The Rev. Mr. Strong was in the city yesterday, and signified his intention to accept the election, beginning his work next October. He will spend the Summer at North Haven, where he has had a cottage for some years. The parish is in charge of the present assistant, the Rev. Mr. Lasher.

Christ Church, originally located down town, is one of the seven Episcopal parishes in New York founded prior to 1800. It dates from 1782. Its new rector, who succeeds the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, is a native of Boston, and was educated at Adams Academy, Quincy, Amherst College, the University of Leipsic, and the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon and priest by the late Bishop Paddock of Massachusetts in 1885 and 1886 respectively, and has been assistant at old St. Paul's, Boston, and rector of St. Paul's, Malden, and St. Paul's, Brockton.

Christ Church has been without a rector one year, or since the Rev. Dr. Shipman was taken ill. Dr. Shipman has been made rector emeritus.

Receiver for the Parmelee Library.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—William C. Arnold was appointed receiver to-day by Judge Vail for the Parmelee Library, with headquarters at 1841 Wabash Avenue. The appointment of a receiver was asked for by Fulford, Painter & Tobey, who secured a judgment for $2,000 against the library in Judge Tuley's court yesterday. It is alleged by the complainants that the library has debts against it amounting to over $30,000, which it is unable to pay. The library has been conducted for sixteen years, and has about 125,000 books, it is said, in Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Toledo, Minneapolis, Louisville, and other places.

LIVELY PHILIPPINE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Ball (Texas) Accuses the President of Hypocrisy.

Representative Landis in a Colloquy with Mr. Clark—Latter's Fling at Grover Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Ball, (Texas,) the first speaker in the House on the Philippines Civil Government bill, made a general onslaught upon the Republican policies. He charged the President and his Administration with hypocrisy. If the President would dissolve the firm of "Havemeyer, Root, Wood, Thurber and Company," and strike a blow at the Sugar Trust by agreeing to accept the House Cuban Reciprocity bill, he said, the bill would pass the Senate by the said of a solid Democratic vote in twenty-four hours.

Turning to the question of trusts, he also charged the Administration with hypocrisy upon that subject.

"Has the gentleman read Mr. Bryan's comment upon the Democratic harmony dinner in New York?" asked Mr. Olmsted, (Penn.)

"I decline to answer such an impertinent question," replied Mr. Ball, amid Republican laughter.

"What is your remedy for trusts?" asked Mr. Littlefield, (Maine.)

"To place all trust-made products on the free list," responded Mr. Ball, "to deny trusts the power of inter-State transportation and the use of the mails, and to inaugurate an Administration which will resort to penal statutes and not to injunctions in the prosecution of trusts." [Democratic applause.]

In accusing the Democrats with assailing the army in the Philippines, Mr. Ball charged that the Republicans also were hypocritical. "Like hyenas," said he, "you go down into the grave to slander the armies of the South and of the North, to try to make the Americans believe the soldiers of both armies were guilty of the sort of atrocities that occurred in the Philippines. I denounce your statements as calumnies and slanders upon both armies." [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Landis, (Ind.,) who followed Mr. Ball, made an earnest speech in support of the policy of retaining the Philippine Islands. He engaged in a sharp pnssage with Mr. Clark, (Mo.) He described Mr. Clark, aftsr war was declared, as charging up and down the aisle, boasting that the Democrats had taken the Republican Party by the scruff of the neck and dragged it into war. This drew from Mr. Clark a challenge to Mr. Landis to place in his speech the names of eighty-five Republicans whom he described as the "kickers," and who, he said, went to Presidsnt McKinley and threatened to vote with the Democrats to recognize the independence of Cuba unless he sent the right kind of a message to Congress.

"That is a fiction!" cried Mr. Landis.

Mr. Cooper, (Wis.,) who said he was a member of the committee that waited upon President McKinley, also denied that any such conversation occurred.

Mr. Landis thereupon repented his statement that Mr. Clark had boasted that the Democrats had dragged the Republicans into the war.

"That's what we did!" shouted Mr. Clark.

"And then when the war came with its problems, consequences, and responsibilities," flashed back Mr. Landis, "you turned your backs and ran away." A tremendous burst of applause greeted this reply.

"And that is not all," continued Mr. Landis; "they not only turned their backs and ran away, but they are running yet." [Renewed Republican applause.]

When Mr. Landis referred to Mr. Clark's former criticisms of Grover Cleveland, the Missouri member corrected him, and declared: "The second election of Grover Cleveland was the greatest calamity that has befallen the human race since the fall of Adam."

"Didn't you vote for him?" queried Mr. Landis.

"Yes," responded Mr. Clark, amid great laughter, "and that is one thing I expect to pray Almighty God to give me absolution for on the Day of Judgment."

Mr. Landis gave a description of the Missouri delegation, and Mr. Clark singing "Grover, Grover; four years more of Grover, and then we'll be in clover." Recent events had shown, he said, that the Democratic managers were looking for a new leader. Who was it to bs? The "peerless leader," apparently was about to move from a $5,000 to a $25,000 house and retire from public life. "It looks vsry much," asserted Mr. Landis, "as though Grover Cleveland was tc be the man, and if he is, the gentleman from Missouri again will be heard in the chorus: 'Grover, Grover, four yenrs more of Grover.'"

Mr. Landis paid a glowing tribute to the hravery and heroism of Gen. Funston. While he was describing Funston swimming a river during the expedition which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo, Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) raised a general laugh by exclaiming: "Funston cnn't swim."

Mr. Jones (Va.) attacked Buencamino of the Civil Service Commission at Manila. He quoted the opinion of Gen. Otis in an interview in which Gen. Otis described Buencamino as a "professional turncoat who was everything by turns and nothing long."

"I see by the morning papers," Mr. Jones continued, "that yesterday this man Buencamino visited Mrs. McKinley and shed tears; that he visited McKinley's tomb, and again shed tears. This is very remarkable, because in a memorial to Congress last year this miserable creature charged that the commencement of hostilities was due to the direct orders of President McKinley."

Mr. Shafroth, (Col.,) in opposing the Philippine policy of the Administration, declared:

"To charge men whose actions are promptsd by the highest good to our country with being copperheads and traitors is as diabolical a slandsr as was sver uttered."

Mr. Williams (Miss.) made the closing speech in hehalf of the policy favored by the minority. No American, he said, was ashamed of what had been done in Cuba. Why would it not be wise to do for the Filipinos what we had done for the Cubans?

Recalling a story told by Mr. Landis of a soldier returned from the Philippines to die, he said the boy had died to give life to a treaty, ths underlying and fundamental idea of which is that a despot has a right to sell the independence and nationality of a people to a free republic. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"The time for the gentleman from Mississippi to have thought of that was when the treaty waa up for ratification," interposed Mr. Landis.

"The gentleman did think of it then," replied Mr. Williams. "But whether the Democratic Party was right or wrong, the question is now and here. Have you a right to buy from a despot the nationality and the independence of a people? That is the question."

"In the Philippine Islands," again interposed Mr. Landis, "we are doing exactly as we did when we annexed Florida; we are doing exactly as we did when we annexed Louisiana; we are doing exactly what we did when we took California, New Mexico, and Arizona."

This Mr. Williams denied. Continuing, he said:

"Every man knows that this is the first time that we ever undertook to annex against their will fighting wild men against it, a population denser than that in the State of Mississippi to-day. Every man and nearly every woman and every boy, if Gen. Smith is to be believed, is fighting against us as against a despotism. The gentleman knows that the American flag never before went anywhere that it was not a harbinger of liberty and as a protector of the helpless and defenseless people against savages and against foreign power." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Gsneral debate on the Philippine bill was closed at the night session to-night. At 10:30 P. M. the House adjourned, and in accordance with the rule governing this debate, the consideration of the measure under the five-minute rule begins at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAW.

Provision for Punishment of Persons Who Offer to Secure Appointment for Valuable Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has made the following statement:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia asked Senator Allison, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to incorporate in the District of Columbia Appropriation bill a provision to supply law for the prosecution of any one giving or taking any valuable consideration under a claim of having secured or helped to secure appointment or promotion under the Government of the District of Columbia. The Senate, upon the motion of Senator Allison, adopted the amendment framed hy the City Solicitor, Mr. Duvall. It is intendsd to prevent any such transaction as that indicated, and to punish the parties to it if such a transaction should occur.

"The Commissioners were prompted to suggest its amendment hy the discovery that there was no law under which such offenses could be punished. The Commissioners have had intimations that in one or two cases an individual outside of the District Government entirely had secured money from men applying for appointment or promotion to minor places, but they have no evidence that any such persons were appointed or promoted. No officer of the District Government was implicated in any way. The Commissioners were not able to secure satisfactory evidence that any wrong had been committed, but if they had secured it they could not, in the present state of the law, have prosecuted the persons concerned."

PRESIDENT AND MR. OXNARD.

Said to Have Had a Warm Interview—Mr. Roosevelt Predicts a Victory for Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It was reported this evening that Mr. Oxnard, the beet-sugar man, had a warm interview this morning with President Roosevelt on the subject of Cuban Imports. As the story ran, the President intimated to Mr. Oxnard that he intended to negotiate a treaty with Cuba providing for commercial reciprocity between the two countries and interfering in no way with the differential. It further was set forth that the President said such a treaty would certainly be ratified after the election, with the aid of Democratic votes.

Mr. Oxnard, when his attention was called to this story, said there was no truth in it. He denied that he had an interview with the President to-day. It is possible the story is a belated account of something which took place a week or so ago when the struggle was on in the Senate between the beet-sugar Senators and the Senators who were supporting the Spooner bill. It is understood that at that time the President did talk plainly to Mr. Oxnard, humiliating him considerably in the presence of a number of persons who were assembled in the President's reception room.

A CRISIS IN VENEZUELA.

Minister Bowen Has Reported the Civil War Situation to be Very Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A long message from Minister Bowen relating to the Venezuelan civil war was received at the State Department to-day, but its contents were not made public. It is known that Mr. Bowen reported the situation to be very grave.

He did not mention the bombardment which is said to have caused the sending of German warships to La Guayra, although that bombardment, if it occurred, must have taken place at least a week before he sent this message. Troops are understood to be marching on Caracas.

The Navy Department stands ready to meet almost any exigency which may arise in Venezuela. The Cincinnati and the Topeka are lying at La Guayra, and the gunboat Marietta is en route to San Juan, Porto Rico.

No report, it is stated, has yet come from the commanders of ths two warships at La Guayra. The officers are to use their own discretion in their course of action in Venezuelan waters, and it is thought that the absence of a report only means the absence of any important change in the situation so far as they can view it.

PRESIDENT RENTS A HOUSE.

Will Occupy It Until the Repairs to the White House Shall Be Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—When the President left the White House this afternoon to go to New England it was with the expectation that on his return he would locate himself in a rented building, and that he would use the rented building as his Washington home until the repairs on the White House should be completed. The building selected is 22 Lafayette Square, which has been leased from Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend.

The house was the home in the city of Mrs. Townsend until she erected the spacious residence where she now lives, at Massachusetts and Florida Avenues. After it was purchased by Mrs. Townsend the house was enlarged and improved, and it is said that the dining room is one of the most spacious in the city. The property adjoins on the north the Decatur house, once the residence of Gen. E. F. Beale, and overlooks Lafayette Square. Adjoining the Townsend house is the one-time residence of C. C. Glover, which is now occupied by the staff of Gen. Wood, ex-Military Governor of Cuba.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL GOES OVER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is now certain that the Eight-Hour bill will not be reported out of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor this session. When the committee met this morning Chairman McComas advised all parties interested to be as expeditious as possible in submitting testimony for and against the bill.

"We have only a very little time left," cautioned the Senator, "and it would be well for all of you to make as much of it as possible. I hope the committee will be able to make a report on this bill next December."

This comes as a great disappointment to the labor leaders, who expected definite action on this measure before the adjournment of Congress.

RECORD BEEF CATTLE PRICE.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—Beef cattle sold at highor figures in the Kansas City markets to-day than have ever been paid anywhere in open market before.

A choice lot of two-year-old steers fed by D. Lee Shawhan, a farmer of Lone Jack, Jackson County, Mo., brought $8.25 per hundred pounds. The lot consisted of thirty-eight head of shorthorns and heifers averaging 1,466 pounds. They were not selected for prizewinners, but were fed for profit, and were bought by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

These steers sold in the local market sixteen months ago at $5.15. Their average weight was then 572 pounds. There were half a dozen bids for them to-day at between $8 and $8.25.

No other disease is so fatal as worms. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE eradicates these pests, and is at the same time a health-builder.—Adv.

STORY OF SUFFERING IN SAMAR EXPEDITION

Lieut. Williams of Waller's Contingent of Marines Reaches Home.

TREACHERY OF THE GUIDES

Weakened and Starving, Ten of the Detachment Succumbed on the March—Ex-Police Inspector's Son Tells How He Was Wounded.

There was rejoicing yesterday at the home of ex-Police Inspector Alexander Scott Williams, at 8 West Ninety-fifth Street. Everybody may not know it, but First Lieut. Alexander Shrives Williams, United States Marine Corps, who commanded one of the detachments of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, whose wanderings through the trackless forests of Samar and whose experiences of starvation and suffering made the whole civilized world shudder, is a son of ex-Inspector Williams, and he is safe at home again.

He has not yet entirely recovered from his awful experiences, although he has been in the hospitals for nearly five months. His memory is a little hazy as to days and dates and miles and the various details of that killing tramp, but he is on the high road to recovery, and looks not much older than his twenty-five years.

His body is marked by bolo wounds made by the men who were afterward executed by order of Major Waller, and whose execution was made the basis of the recent court-martial of the Major. These eleven men, who confessed that they were only awaiting the time when the wandering marines became so weak that they could offer not the slightest resistance to fall upon them and butcher them all, were in Lieut. Williams's command—the rear guard, made up of the sick and the dying of the original expedition. For it was upon Williams after all that devolved the task of bringing in the most helpless and unwieldy portion of the ill-fated band.

Seated in an easy chair yesterday, this young man roughly sketched that awful trip and with every word sang the praises of the American marine and justified his chief in ordering the execution of the natives, whose treachery caused indirectly, if not directly, the death of ten men of the expedition who succumbed along the line of march, and of two who died later in the hospital, and who plotted the utter annihilation of the entire command.

"I had two plans for killing them all," said Lieut. Williams, "but there were several men in my command so weak that I was afraid my plans might miscarry. If we had not been rescued when we were, however, I would have fallen upon them suddenly in camp and butchered them all, or they would have eventually killed us every one. Those are the kind of people the people in this country would have us treat almost as little children. Was Major Waller right in the course he pursued in having them shot? Well, I am still in active service and must not discuss the matter."

Lieut. Williams prefaced his remarks by an expression of his utter weariness of telling the horrible story, went over the history of the Waller expedition.

"Major Waller was in command of 350 marines," said he, "at Basay, on the west coast of Samar, 650 miles south of Manila. There was another garrison at Lenang, on the east coast, almost directly across the Island from Basay, hard to supply because of the long and tedious journey across the interior from Basay. By order of Gen. Smith, Major Waller set out to find a trail that was said to exist, leading directly across the island from Basay to Lenang. Major Waller set out with Capts. D. D. Porter and H. I. Bcarss, myself, Second Lieut. E. Halford, Second Lieut. Eyles of the Twelfth Infantry, fifty-five marines, and about forty native carriers, many of them enlisted scouts in the United Statea uniform. We followed the coast line almost around the southern end of the island and reached Lenang without serious mishap, although it was a wonder that any of us managed to come out of it alive.

"As it was, ten of the brave boys succumbed during the terrible march. All this time the natives were living well on various roots and berries that they found, but which they never divided with us. The men became so weak that they crawled along upon the ground instead of walking, and you can get some idea of the condition of the command when I tell you that it took us seventeen days to make the distance that we could make in two days when in good condition. Then the native guides constantly harassed us. I did not dare attempt to discipline them, lest they fail upon us and murder the whole party.

"At the end of sixteen days they had all disappeared. I went back to look for them and found a party lolling under a protecting hush and plainly in an ugly temper. I called to them to come out and cut firewood, as the rain was chilling. One of them leaped to his feet. I drew my revolver, not to shoot but to awe him. He dropped his bolo and grabbed my pistol hand in his. He sank his teeth in my other hand, and then the others made for me. I yelled for help, and my men, who were 200 feet away, came crawling to my assistance, dragging their rifles behind them. It was during this interval that one of the guides stabbed me in the face and chest nine times, one of the wonnds being near the heart. My life was saved by a rib. The natives fled to the woods when they saw the men with rifles crawling toward them.

"Some of them came back later, as they afterward confessed, to await the time when we were utterly exhausted and unable to raise a hand, when they intended to butcher us all.

"If I could have gotten them all together I would have butchered them all as a matter of self-protection, but I was afraid my men were too weak to carry the schsme through.

"When at last we were unexpectedly rescued by the relief party the natives who were with us tried to make friends at once, and drew from their haversacks berries and tubas galore, but which they had kept from us when we were starving. I think about three of the lot escaped execution when we got back from the expedition. It was left to me as to whether they should be taken back to the coast, and I said to take them back.

"The trip brought out the splendid discipline and self-denial of the American marine. During all that horrible time there was not a man who did not render to me the utmost respect and obedience. And when by chance one of them found a bunch of berries or a piece of edible pith he never failed to bring it to me for division. This, when we were living on a berry or two a day, means a great deal."

NO CANAL AGREEMENT YET.

Conferees Meet and Talk Over the Situation—Prediction of a Settlement To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The conferees on the Canal bill did not reach an agreement to-day nor try to. They met and pleasantly talked over the situation, holding what might be called a preliminary meeting. One of the House conferees said after the meeting was over that he believed the committee would come to an agreement to-morrow, and thus practically dispose of the canal question. He would not predict ngreement to-morrow, but indications pointed that way, he said. It waa thought that one of the most important of the indications the committeeman referred to was the attitude of the House toward the Senate amendment. Nobody questions that the House is ready to adopt that amendment, and the understanding is that it means to adopt it when it shall have given its conferees a reasonable time for the discussion of the amendment in conference.

If the conferees report favoring concurrence with the Senate, concurrence will follow very quickly; if they report they have been unable to agree with the Senate's conferees, there will be concurrence all the same. Thia being the apparent attitude of the House, the understanding is that, no matter what Mr. Hepburn may do or say in the conference, the other two House conferees will be very much disinclined to report disagreement.

In the meeting to-day the proposition to limit the time in which the President was to acquire title to the Panama Canal Company's property before considering the building of the Nicaragua Canal, if satisfactory title to the Panama property could not be secured, was discussed.

This amendment would be agreeable to Mr. Hepburn, but the Senate conferrees indicated plainly by their comment that they could not consider such a suggestion. The Senate conferrees take the ground that such an amendment would only be an incentive to those who prefer the Nicaragua route to do all in their power to delay the acquisition of the Panama title beyond the time specified, in which event their favorite route would be secured.

They think that there are many ways in which this procedure might be carried out by obstructions or otherwise, and while they do not charge any one in Congress with any such motive, they feel that it would be the part of wisdom to take no chance in the matter. In fact, the Senate conferrees at the meeting to-day, showed very plainly that they expected the conferrees of the House to accept their bill exactly as it passed the Senate; they claim that the Spooner amendment was carefully drawn, thoroughly discussed, and amended by its friends to such an extent as to make it entirely satisfactory. They do not see any reason for changing it.

Col. Hepburn had something to say in the conference about the legal questions involved in the Senate bill, and particularly discussed the matter of the title it is proposed to get to the Panama Canal Company's property. The other House conferrees had little to say in this respect. They left Mr. Hepburn to talk over the questions he raised with Senator Kittridge.

It is possible a few changes may be made in the phraseology of the Senate amendment to meet the views of Mr. Hepburn, but it is not thought likely there will be any change of importance in the provisions of the bill.

MR. BRYAN'S ATTACK.

His Criticism of Grover Cleveland Attracts Little Attention Among Democrats in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Not much notice was taken to-day of Mr. Bryan's attack on ex-President Cleveland. Members of Congress said the matter was not worth considering on the basis of what Mr. Bryan thought about the ex-President's plea for party harmony. It waa of account simply becnuse possibly it contained an intimation that Bryan was "doing business at the old stand," still claiming to be the party leader and dictator. The real question was whether he proposed to be a stumbling block in the way of party harmony and whether, if that was his purpose, he would command sufficient following to be dangerous. It was suggested that if Mr. Bryan should content himself with saying disagreeable things about Mr. Cleveland not much fault would be found in Washington. Nor, on the other hand, was there any objection to Mr. Cleveland holding such opinions as suited him about Mr. Bryan and his policies.

If, however, Mr. Bryan had it in his mind to oppose party harmony by insisting that what he stood for in his two campaigns were still the vital issues of the Democratic Party, the situation was of a different sort. The Democratic Party, if it expected to come into power, must get abrcast of the times. It was not worth while discussing who was responsible for the defeats in the last two National campaigns if there was any wish to conduct a winning campaign this Fall. The thing to do was to drop the past and take up with the issues of the day, to go before the people advocating policies and principles to which all Democrats are attached, no matter what their affiliations may have been in recent years.

NEW EDUCATOR FOR BROOKLYN.

Francis R. Lane, Superintendent of the Washington High Schools, Going to the Polytechnic Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24. — Francis R. Lane, Superintendent of the high schools of Washington, has decided to become Principal of the academic department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His determination to leave Washington causes great regret here to all who are interested in the high school system of this city. Gen. H. V. Boynton, President of the Board of Education, freely acknowledges the debt Washington owes Mr. Lane by saying that the high rank the high schools here have attained is due to Mr. Lane's intelligent and energetic work.

An effort was made to keep Mr. Lane here, private subscriptions being promised in sufficient amount to make up the difference between the salary offered in Brooklyn and that allowed under the law regulating the Washington schools. Mr. Lane possibly would have remained here but for some rather unpleasant developments in the Educational Board of this city, although he was in no way concerned in the matters which gave rise to the unpleasantness. It is understood this influenced him somewhat in making up his mind to go to Brooklyn.

GEN. SMITH'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Secretary Root Will Take Up the Case To-morrow—The Cause of the Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—On his return to the War Department Thursday morning Secretary Root will take up for review the papers in the case of Gen. Jacob H. Smith. Mr. Root's reason for delaying the review was that he had not received the papers in the case of Major Waller, and he felt it necessary, in view of the importance of the Smith case, that he should have all the light possible.

The two cases were intertwined, the original charges against Gen. Smith having been made by Major Waller's witnesses, and there are questions of veracity between the witnesses at the two trials. Mr. Root therefore wants to consider the testimony in both cases before deciding upon Gen. Smith's case.

No verification can be obtained of the report that the President is to administer a severe reprimand to the General. The court-martial could not order the infliction of a severe reprimand hy the President. If the President intends to administer a severe reprimand to Gen. Smith, he must have already made up his mind on the case, which seems improbable, in view of the fact that Secretary Root has not gone over the papers yet. It is possible that the court-martial declared Gen. Smith punishable by a reprimand, but whether or not this is the fact cannot be learned.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To ratify an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

To grant certain lands to the Sonth Platte Canal and Reservoir Company which supplies water to the City of Denver.

Authorizing the President to reserve public lands and buildings in the Island of Porto Rico for public usee, and granting other public lands and hnildings to the Government of Porto Rico, the provision giving the resident Commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States a seat in the House of Representatives being eliminated.

Authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Commander William P. Randall a Commander on the retired list of the navy.

To raise the rank of Chief Engineer David Smith on the retired list of the navy to the next higher grade.

For the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere.

To amend the act of March 2, 1893, so as to provide that all locomotives and tenders shall be equipped with train or power brakes and automatic couplers.

To relieve Frank J. Burrows, ex-Postmaster of Williamsport, Penn., from payment of $4,022, of which his office was robbed.

Authorising the Secretary of War to loan arms to the institutione having companies in the body brigade connected therewith.

BY THE HOUSE.

To establish a subport of entry at Naco, Arizona.

To appropriate $3,000 annually for the support and maintenance of the permanent International Commission of the Congress of Navigation.

To authorise the Director of Census to compile statistics regarding irrigation.

MAY SUE MINE WORKERS

Posting of "Unfair" Lists May Cause Libel Prosecutions.

The Engineers, Firemen, and Pump Runners Return to Work in the Collieries at Nanticoke.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 24.—Litigation to the extent of possibly 300 prosecutions for criminal libel and as many more suits for damages will result from the posting of the first of the "unfair" lists, which the miners' strike headquarters in Wilkesbarre directed the local unions to prepare and publish.

Yesterday morning the dead walls of the Kingston region were covered with posters containing the names of sixty-four who refused to join in the strike, and four milkmen who continued to sell these men milk after being warned by the strikers to refrain from so doing. The poster is headed "Unfair list, U. M. W. of A.," and at the bottom appear the names of the five men comprising the committee, which, presumahly, compiled and published the list.

Agents of the companies secured copies of the list, and at one of these offices in this city the statement was made to-day that the companies will cause their respective "listed" employes to bring suits against the committee and all others whom the company's detectives can connect with the preparation and publication of the posters.

Each of the men on the list will be induced, if possible, to bring a damage suit and criminal libel case against each of the proposed defendants.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 24.—The Susquehanna Coal Company, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, secored a partial victory to-day when it succeeded in getting several engineers, firemen, and pump runners to return to its collieries at Nanticoke. The men held a secret meeting yesterday, and most of them decided to return. The men were distributed among the four or five collieries located in and about the borough. Most of those who went back were members of the union.

While the leaders at strike headquarters say the slight defection at Nanticoke does not amount to anything, when it is remembered that more than 147,500 men are on strike, the actions of the union officials did not show it. District Board member John Fallon spent almost the entire day there, and to-night District President T. D. Nicholls arrived here and held a conference with President Mitchell. Later in the night he went to Nanticoke.

There will be a meeting of night shift engineers, firemen, and pump runners at this place to-morrow, which President Nicholls will attend. It is said that the action of the night shift, if any is taken, will be binding upon the day shift.

The Susquehanna Coal Company officials still refuse to talk, but it is learned from a trustworthy source that all of the pumping machinery at the collieries is working with a full force of men.

NEBRASKA FUSION DEAD-LOCK.

Democrats and Populists Nominate Separate Men for Governor—Trying to Agree.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 24.—Two State political conventions are in session here to-night, with no prospect of an adjournment at a late hour—the Democratic and the Populist. At a conference of committees representing each it was agreed that each convention should ballot until the same candidate for Governor received a majority of the votes of both. The Populist Convention has nominated M. F. Harrington. The Democrats have nominated ex-Attorney General C. J. Smyth. Both conventions will continue to ballot on Governor until Smyth or Harrington has received a majority of the votes of both conventions.

Mr. Bryan, who addressed the Democratic Convention, paid his respects to the Tilden Club, which he said had "regaled itself with a collation in the banquet hall and served a buffet supper to the rank and file in the basement."

Among other things the Democratic platform declares:

"The Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the principles of the party as enunciated in the last National platform adopted at Kansas City, and we point to the vindication whioh that platform has received from the events of the last two years."

The Populist Convention was called to order by J. O. Defrance, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who introduced M. F. Harrington as temporary Chairman.

A resolution was then offered providing for a Conference Committee, with the understanding that the Populists have the head of the ticket. It was amended to provide that no candidate should be declared elected unless he received the nomination of both conventions, and this amendment was adopted.

INSURANCE CO. ASSESSMENTS.

Nearly $3,000,000 May Be Realized Through Increase Decided Upon by Chicago Board of Assessors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Nearly $3,000,000 in personal property valuations will be realized through the increased assessments made against the various life, fire, accident, and casualty insurance companies doing business in Chicago if the figures decided upon hy the Board of Assessors to-day stand the scrutiny of the Board of Review.

The assessed valuations made against all corporations whose cash on hand and credits in their Chicago offices amount to $5,000 or more are as follows:

Preferred Accident Insurance Company, New York, $5,000.
American Fire Insurance Company, New York, $15,000.
American Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., $20,000.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, $50,000.
Continental Insurance Company, New York, $15,000.
German-American Insurance Company, New York, $50,000.
Glens Falls Insurance Company, $40,000.
Greenwich Insurance Company, New York, $10,000.
Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York, $15,000.
Home Insurance Company, New York, $15,600.
Indemnity Fire, New York, $15,000.
Merchants' Insurance Company, Newark, $10,000.
Westchester Fire, New York, $25,000.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $10,000.
Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, $5,000.
American Surety Company, New York, $20,000.
Fidelity and Casualty Company, Maryland, $25,000.
National Surety Company, New York, $5,000.
Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, $25,000.
Equitable Life Assurance Society, $100,000.
Home Life Insurance Company, New York, $10,000.
Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York, $5,000.
National Life Insurance Company of the United States, $8,440.
Niagara Fire, New York, $30,000.
National Life and Trust Company, $10,000.
New York Life Insurance Company, $150,000.
Prudential Insurance Company of America, $23,874.
Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, $20,000.
Security Mntual Life Insurance Company, Binghamton, N. Y., $50,000.
Washington Life Insurance Company, New York, $15,000.

WIGGINS FERRY CONTROL.

St. Louis Report Says Belief Exists Trust Companies May Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Julius Walsh of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and Francis J. Wade of the Mercantile Trust Company are in New York, and belief is strong here that they are arranging a compromise of the long drawn out fight for control of the Wiggins Ferry Company.

Mr. Walsh represents the Terminal Association, and Mr. Wade the Rock Island interests in St. Louis. Since the visit of the Rock Island officials to this city many evidences of friendship bstween that interest and the Terminal Association have been apparent.

Those in authority at the rival trust companies to-day would not venture any statement of the purpose of the conference in New York.

NEWPORT ANNUAL ROSE SHOW.

The Prizes Are Awarded to the Displays from Estates of the Summer Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 24.—The annual Rose and Strnwberry Show of the Newport Horticultural Society, which opened here to-day, is of special interest to the Summer residents, because the exhibits are principally from the greenhonses of the Newport estates, and because of the rivalry between the gardeners to win for their employers the special prizes which are offered.

In the present show the greatest interest was in the contest for the silver cup offered by Mrs. Burke-Roche for the best display of roses. The prize was awarded to the display made by Perry Belmont, William Barth, gardener, which consisted of an artistic and effective arrangement of American Beauty and Bridesmaid roses. The second prize was given to the display from Mrs. Robert Goelet's greenhouse, and the third to that from Beaulieu, occupied by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. Belmont also took the first prize for a group of twenty-five American Beauty roses, with the J. J. Van Alen houses second. For a similar display of tea roses the honors went to J. J. Van Alen, with Mr. Belmont second. Other first prize winners for roses were Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Goelet, Commodore E. T. Gerry, and E. J. Clarke of Pomfret, Conn.

The Society of American Florists' Silver Medal for new and meritorious plants was given to Miss Clarke, and the society bronze medal was awarded to Major Theodore K. Gibbs for his display of plants, nineteen varieties. Special prizes were also awarded to Commodore Gerry, Miss H. Mason, and J. J. Van Alen.

Prizes for the hest baskets of flowers and the best corsage bouquets were awarded to the assistant gardeners from the Belmont and W. S. Wells estates.

The Horticultural Society has arranged for a flower show in the Casino Theatre July 22 and 23.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Secretary of State, Mrs. Hay, and Miss Hay left Washington this morning for their Summer home in New Hampshire. They have a charming place on Lake Sunapee, and Miss Hay will entertain several house parties, composed of the girls of her set in Washington from time to time during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney will make a prolonged visit to The Fells upon their return to this country, in August.

Secretary Hay will return to Washington after settling his family and will remain until the President takes his Summer vacation.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, accompanied by their two daughters, Miss Enid Shaw and Miss Erma Shaw, reached Washington this afternoon from Chicago, where they stopped en route from Iowa. Their Western trip was for the purpose of attending the commencement exercises of the schools where their three children were in attendance. The Secretary and his family will remain in Washington for two or three days, and will then leave for their Snmmer home at Thompson's Point, on Lake Champlain, in Vermont. The Secretary will return to Washington after settling his family and remain until the President leaves Washington for his vacation.

Miss Leiter, who is now with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, at their cottage at Bar Harbor, will accompany a party of friends on a trip through Switzerland, starting some time in August.

Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, wife of the secretary to the President, has gone to Hempstead, L. I., where they have taken a house for the Summer. Mr. Cortelyou will spend some time with his family there.

PRESIDENT'S HARVARD VISIT.

Will Attend the Commencement Exercises at the University To-day—Departure from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. J. F. Urie of the navy, his physician, and M. C. Latta, stenographer, left here this afternoon at 4:50 over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Boston, where the President will attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University and deliver an address. Two special cars were attached to the regular train for the President's party.

Thursday the President will witness the boat race at New London between Harvard and Yale, and will leave soon after for Washington, arriving probably Friday night. His proposed trip to Oyster Bay has been abandoned, as the President desires to be in Washington in the closing days of Congress.

The President shook hands with a number of those assembled about the train. As the train pulled out he came out on the rear platform and repeatedly lifted his hat.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—President Roosevelt en route from Washington to Boston passed through Union Station at 5:50 P. M.

President Roosevelt passed through Jersey City last night on the Colonial Express. He was asleep at the time. The train left on the Maryland for Mott Haven at 10:50 o'clock, and will reach Boston at 7 A. M. Ex-Mayor Tinker of New London, John McGinley, Thomas F. Dorsey, and Theodore W. Bowden were waiting to invite the President to take part in a celebration and witness the boat races at New London. They were unable to see him and went to Boston on the same train.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin F. Jacobs.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Benjamin F. Jacobs, a pioneer real estate dealer of Chicago, who was known throughout the country as a leader in Sunday school work, and who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Sunday School Organization, died last night. Mr. Jacobs was in his sixty-eighth year. He had been Chairman of the International Sunday School Executive Committee since 1881. In 1893 he was honored with the Presidency of the World's Second Sunday School Convention.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN SUMMERS KENT died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Monday. He was sixty-five years old and was born in New Brunswick. He was engaged in the carriage hardware industry, and for the last twenty years was the senior member of the firm of Kent & Ten Eyck of New York. He was Chaplain of Kane Lodge, No. 55, of the Free Masons, for many years. He was also President of the Board of Stewards and one of the charter members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark.

Pain's Coronation Bill Changed.

The postponement of the coronation of King Edward in London compels Pain to make a change in the special fireworks celebration he had prepared for to-morrow evening in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. Ths coronation features will be omitted, but an almost equnlly attractive display will be subsituted to follow the Roman spectacle.

Appeals of the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $8 a month to pay the rent for a woman whose husband is in a hospital hopelessly ill with consumption. There are five children. Also for $24 to pay rent for three months for a widow, who has six children.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 24.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
ALLEN, Daniel, 871 Broadway	87	22
ALEXANDER, Nathan, 288 Madison	1	24
BUTLER, Annie, 335 E. 23d St	55	24
BRADLEY, Margaret, 402 E. 24th	62	22
BEAVER, C., 228 E. 39th St	31	20
BRADY, Irene, 261 W. Houston St.	1	23
BROTHERSON, Aletta, 106 W. 55th	60	23
BURKE, Emily R., 315 E. 59th St.	21	21
BUCKLEY, P., Gouverneur Hosp	43	16
BROUSFIELD, Eliza, 1,401 Avenue A	1	23
CALFE, G., 1,791 3d Av	1	21
CLAVIN, Mary, 113 E. 110th St	53	21
CARROLL, Susan, 19 Delancey St	26	21
CISSONE, Serafina, 2,058 1st Av	22	21
CLARK, Harry, 112 Bowery	39	19
CURRAN, Ellen, 345 Rivington St	46	22
CAREY, T., 952 1st Av	27	22
CLEARY, Hannah, 313 E. 61st St	34	23
DALY, William, 100 Madison St	23	22
DELBENE, Nellie, 183d St. and Amsterdam Av	1	23
DAILEY, 571 Lexington Av	1	21
DUGGAN, P., 173 St. Nicholas Av	65	22
DALT, Helen G., 306 E. 89th St

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,108.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.

Transact a General Banking Business.

Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'

Letters of Credit

in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.

Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
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Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world
Investment Securities

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., New York. 13 CONGRESS ST., Boston.
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EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
Orders executed for investment or margin.
Daily Letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Corner Broadway and Spring St.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1902, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$11,000,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Four Per Cent. Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds

(Part of a total authorized issue of $65,000,000, whereof $54,000,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of other issues of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its Subsidiary Companies.)

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 2002.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON APRIL 1ST AND OCTOBER 1ST IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any State, County, or Municipality therein.

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, with registration provision.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

Mr. H. H. Vreeland, President of the Interurban Street Railway Company, lessee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, under date of June 18, 1902, writes us in part as follows:

"The issue of Four Per Cent. Refunding 100-Year Gold Mortgage Bonds is limited to $65,000,000, whereof $54,000,000 are reserved to retire the outstanding bonds of all other issues of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its controlled companies, with the exception of those constituting the Third Avenue System. **The Refunding Mortgage by which this issue is secured is the only mortgage of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company covering all its lines and leases, and therefore the only lien which embraces the entire system as now constituted.** The Bonds are secured by mortgage upon the franchises, railroads, equipment, leases, real estate, and other property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, subject only to the existing mortgages of $48,196,000 (for the ultimate retirement of which $54,000,000 of the Refunding Bonds are reserved in the hands of the Trustee,) and also by the pledge of 14,000 shares Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co. stock, 4,000 shares 42d Street & Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co. stock, 3,000 shares Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co. stock, and 9,900 shares 34th Street & Crosstown Railway Company stock, the only prior lien upon such stock being the $12,500,000 General Mortgage and Collateral Trust of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which forms part of the above-stated total existing debt of $48,196,000.

"The net results of operation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, have been as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898
Net earnings	$8,169,187	$7,968,927	$7,116,813	$5,455,537
Fixed charges	4,737,626	4,608,768	4,477,757	3,609,966
Dividends	3,393,262	3,145,891	2,471,675	1,500,000
Surplus	38,305	214,268	167,381	345,571

"The outstanding Capital Stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is $52,000,000. The Company has paid regular dividends since January, 1899, of seven per cent. per annum on its outstanding share capital, annual dividends at this rate having now become guaranteed by the Interurban Street Railway Company, to which its system has been leased."

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 97½ per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the undersigned at 10 A. M. Wednesday, June 25, 1902, and will be closed at 3 P. M., or earlier, on the same day. The right is reserved to reject any application and to award smaller amounts than applied for. Payment is to be made on July 8, 1902, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

For further details, reference is made to the letter above referred to, copies of which as well as of the mortgage can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
27 and 29 Pine Street.

New York, June 18, 1902.

NEW YORK CITY 3½%
GOLD EXEMPT BONDS.

$3,000,000 Payable Nov., 1951.
$1,167,000 Payable Nov., 1942.
$500,000 Payable Apr., 1922.

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

Send bids in a sealed envelope enclosed in the addressed envelope. Two per cent. of par value bid for, in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City must accompany bid. This deposit will be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders if called for. For fuller information see "City Record," or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,000,000

OFFICERS.

Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President; James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
Georgs F. Baker,	Josaph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvis,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF.
EDWARD J. BERWIND, JAMES N. JARVIE, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO NEW YORK, BEING ADJACENT TO PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FERRIES. Boxes from $5 to $500 per annum. Transacts a general banking business. Executes all trusts.

OFFICERS.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President. OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Walter E. Ammon,	Jacob J. Detwiller,	James A. Macdonald,	Benjamin L. Stowe,
Charles T. Barney,	Oscar L. Gubelman,	Frank J. Mathews,	Eben B. Thomas,
August Belmont,	John W. Hardenbergh,	Robert H. McCurdy,	Myles Tierney,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert M. Jarvis,	Allan L. McDermott,	Augustus H. Vanderpoel,
Frederick G. Bourne,	William B. Jenkins,	James G. Morgan,	John J. Voorhees,
William Brinkerhoff,	C. H. Kelsey,	N. Thayer Robb,	George W. Young,
John D. Carscallen,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert S. Ross,	Augustus Zabriskie.
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry Lembeck.	Edwin A. Stevens.	

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES,

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream.
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab.
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,705,024.50

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Williamson Bldg., Chicago, Ill. | 30 Coleman St., Cleveland, O. | London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus.....$1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Down-town Office, 71 William Street.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred'k Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW ISSUE

Massachusetts Electric Companies
Four Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Shares
Par value of Shares, $100 each

Free from Taxation in Massachusetts, and preferred not only as to dividends but also as to principal.

For information in regard to the income of the Company, its financial condition and prospects, we refer to the following extract of a letter from the Vice President, Charles E. Cotting, Esq.:

Messrs.
LEE, HIGGINSON & COMPANY,
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,
Syndicate Managers,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

DEAR SIRS:

The Massachusetts Electric Companies own the entire capital stock of the following six street railway companies, with the exception of 528 shares: BOSTON & NORTHERN, OLD COLONY, LAWRENCE & READING, MIDDLETON & DANVERS, HAVERHILL & ANDOVER, READING, WAKEFIELD & LYNNFIELD.

These railways serve the country north and south of Boston, from Nashua and Newburyport on the north to Newport, Fall River, and New Bedford on the south, operating in 22 cities and 66 towns, the total population of which is 1,637,249.

The total miles of track—estimated as miles of single track—owned by these companies is 820, of which 443 are north of Boston and 377 south.

The results of the operation of these companies for the year ending September 30, 1901, were as follows:

Gross Earnings	**$5,778,133.44**
Operating Expenses	**3,915,485.74**
Net Earnings	**$1,862,647.70**
Fixed Charges	**937,206.12**
Net Divisible Income	**$925,441.58**

Practically the entire net divisible income as showed above belongs to the Massachusetts Electric Companies through ownership of all but 528 shares of the capital stock of the companies, and can be passed to the treasury of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, in such amounts and at such times as may seem wise and desirable, by the declaration of dividends on the shares of the respective six street railway companies.

The present amount of preferred stock of the Massachusetts Electric Companies is $15,057,400, on which cumulative dividends of 4 per cent. per annum have been paid, amounting in the past fiscal year to..... **$602,296.00**

Fixed charges and expenses	**$150,000.00**	
Dednet interest received (net)	**41,317.63—**	**108,682.37**
Total dividends, expenses, fixed charges, etc., less interest received		**$710,978.37**

Mr. Sullivan, the general manager, estimates that the expenditure of the proceeds of the $5,500,000 of preferred stock to be issued on and after July 1 next, and recently sold to the syndicate of which you are managers, will result, by saving in interest charges and increase in business, in net earnings sufficient to pay the dividends on the new stock now issued, and to leave a considerable surplus after such payments. At the same time the operating companies will be able to give this public far better service.

. . . . . .

Yours very truly,
[Signed] CHARLES E. COTTING,
Vice-President Massachusetts Electric Companies.

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1902.

All further information desired will be furnished on application.

Having bought a block of these preferred shares from the Massachusetts Electric Companies, we now offer for sale negotiable certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company, to be paid for July 1, on which date the dividend payable January 1, 1903, begins to accrue. The certificates will be exchangeable for preferred shares on or after November 1, 1902.

Price on application.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
OLD COLONY TRUST CO
Syndicate Managers
BOSTON

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE COMPANY

Copies of the
Plan of Reorganization
may be obtained of:

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., COLONIAL TRUST CO., } New York.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., OLD COLONY TRUST CO., } Boston.
UNION TRUST CO., } Albany.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street. (Near Eighth Avenue.)
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.
2,270-2,281 THIRD AVE., COR. 124TH ST.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 Per Cent. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 to $1,000, and 3 Per Cent. per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21st. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
CHARLES D. HOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
June 10th, 1902.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors' July 1st, 1902, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent.** (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st, 1902.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
98TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 16th, 1902.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1902, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum,
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 16TH, 1902.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Bank Book 83,927, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Lizzie Maguire. Finder please return to bank.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Bay State Gas Company
(DELAWARE.)

Referring to our circular of August 8th, 1901, to the stockholders of the Bay State Gas Company, (Delaware,) and in view of the fact that since that time we have succeeded in establishing certain rights for ourselves, as well as those stockholders who entrusted their stock to our care, we believe that the Bay State Gas Co. (Delaware) has valuable equities in the Boston Gas properties, which are jeopardized by the default now existing in the Sinking Fund of the Boston United Gas Firsts, and will be further jeopardized by the probable default on July 1st of the interest then due on both the Boston United Gas Firsts and Seconds, which is apparent from advertisements in the daily press. We therefore request stockholders of The Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) who are willing to entrust their shares to us, to deposit the same to our order with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York, against the said Company's receipts, issuable under an agreement which has been lodged with the said Trust Company. Stockholders so depositing may withdraw their shares free of cost, pending the formation of any plan of reorganization or protection.

New York, June 25th, 1902.

H. CONTENT & CO.,
50 Broadway.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,
Counsel.

ALFRED M. LAMAR
BANKER,
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICES: 39 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., BKLN.

Transacts a general banking business, executes commission orders in STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, and deals in high-grade INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ISSUED IN SEMI-MONTHLY SERIES. AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE COUNTRY, WHICH PERMIT INVESTORS TO INTELLIGENTLY DETERMINE SECURITY VALUES.

MAP ACCOMPANIES EACH RAILWAY TREATISE.

Series No. 1, "A Chapter on Erie";
Series No. 2, "The Greater Wabash";
Series No. 3, "St. Paul and Its Future";
Series No. 4, "Chicago Great Western";
Series No. 5, "American Sugar."

Our next series, No. 6, will be a complete review and analysis of **Missouri Pacific,** showing its importance in the present plan of consolidation of the Gould and Rockefeller railroad interests.

CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICES OR BY ADDRESSING STATISTICAL DEPT., MAIN OFFICE.

INVESTORS.

Have 25,000 shares of preferred and common stock for sale, it is a bargain. No doubt a fortune can be made in a few months. Send for particulars or call upon CHARLES A. KUENZEL, 1,402-1,404 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Public Notices.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1902.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Northern National Bank of New York, in the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Northern National Bank of New York, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Currency Bureau Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Department.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of May, 1902.

T. P. KANE,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 6253.

Dividends.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
Brooklyn, New York, June 23, 1902.
Interest coupons of bonds under the First Mortgage on the Consolidated properties of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company will, until further notice, be paid at the Long Island Loan & Trust Company, Temple Bar, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
THOMAS P. SWIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, June 11, 1902.
The Hall Signal Company.
Tenth Quarterly Dividend Common Stock.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the common stock of this Company has been declared payable on July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1902.
Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company.
Interest due July 1st, 1902, on the first mortgage 6% bonds of this Company, guaranteed by the Government of Ecuador, will be payable on and after the date mentioned at Glyn, Mills, Currie & Company, London, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York.
GUAYAQUIL & QUITO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. H. LEVER, Treasurer.

105th Dividend.
National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of July, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on June 19th, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened July 1st, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Columbia Bank.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, June 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed from June 20th, 1902, to July 1st, 1902.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank,
330 Bowery.
New York, June 20, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902. Transfer books close June 20 to July 1st, 1902.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 20th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1902. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on June 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1902. The transfer books will close on June 20th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1902.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1902.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York, June 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Dividends.

Continental Trust Company
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
The following coupons will be payable July 1st. Coupons may be presented now, and checks will be mailed July 1st:

Adrian Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Adrian Water Co. 2d Mtge.
Bronx Gas & Electric Co.
Central Market Street Railway Co.
Columbus, Grove City & Southwestern Ry. Co.
Herkimer County Light & Power Co.
Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie.
Metropolitan Water Co. (Kansas City.)
Minnesota Water Works Co.
Mineral Products Co.
National Conduit & Cable Co.
Northern Trust Co. Reorganization Mtgs.
New London Steamboat Co.
New York & N. J. Ferry Co.
Plattsburg Traction Co.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co.
Wabash R. R. Co. (Des Moines Div.)
Western N. Y. & Pa. Ry. Co. 1st Mtgs.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2d, 1902.
Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 2d, 1902, and will be reopened July 16th, 1902.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 23, 1902.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of July, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed on July 2d, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.,
Richmond, Va., June 24th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2%, (Two Per Cent.,) the same being quarterly dividend No. 27 on the Preferred stock of this company, payable July 15th, 1902, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from June 26th to July 16th, both days inclusive. S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
New York, June 24th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER Per Cent. (1¾%) on the prefarred stock and a dividend of ONE Per Cent. (1%) on the common stock, out of the earnings of the Company for the first quarter, payable July 20th, 1902.
Transfer books close on July 9th and reopen on July 21st, 1902. MAYER HECHT, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, June 24th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

The Securities Company,
No. 45 Wall Street.
New York, June 12th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of THE SECURITIES COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the company, payable on July fifteenth, 1902, to the stockholders of record June thirtieth, 1902.
Transfer books will be closed on June thirtieth, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July sixteenth, 1902.
ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Avenue.,
New York, June 10, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½% from net earnings on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1902. Transfer books will close June 20th, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1902.
Dividend checks will be sent by mail on July 1st, 1902.
FREDERICK GORE KING, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 19th, 1902.
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 1, due July 1, 1902, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.
June 24, 1902.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due July 1, 1902, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, 1902.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, June 19th, 1902.
74th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1902. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1902, at 12:00 M., and reopen July 1st, 1902, at 10:00 A. M.
B. F. WERNER, Cashier.

237TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association.
New York, June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 19, 1902.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 20, 1902, and reopened July 2, 1902.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1902.
NINETY-EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this bank have to-day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed from June 23d to July 1, 1902.
JOS. E. KEHOE, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
138TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 24th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 24th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1902.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass.
Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop Company, 40 Wall Street, New York. CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.
Coupons due July 1st, 1902, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable July 15

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

220 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
240 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
$3,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7s, income, 1912.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$2,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s, 1913.
20 shs. R. Heinisch's Sons Co. of Newark, N. J.
$15,000 St. Louis County (Missouri) 6 p. c. Park Bds., 1905.
14 shs. Irving National Bank.
2 shs. Donahoe's Magazine Co.
17 shs. Nicaragua Co.
$2,000 City of Troy, Ala., Elec. Light 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 Compania Anonima Ferrocarrilera y ds Tranvias Porvenir de Matehula 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Petersburg, Va.
7 shs. Balt. & Annapolis, Short Line Ry.
$1,000 American Mutoscope Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. American Mutoscope Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

400 shs. Alfred S. Campbell Art Co., (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
100 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
69 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
3 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
16 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Realty Associates, 75 p. c. paid.
$1,200 New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 p. c. Const. Mtge. Bds.
50 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
10 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Cent / Trust Co.
9 shs. Bat \ of America.
18 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Washington Trust Co.
15 shs. United States Trust & Trust Co.
21 shs. Bank of North America.
24 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. 1st Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Seaconset Packing Co. common.
30 shs. Industrial Water Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
$10,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1951.
38 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
22 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
20 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. pfd.
$16,000 Kensington Park 1st 5s Bds.
170 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Phoenix Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
20 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
100 shs. Waverly Refining Co.
20 shs. Industrial Trust Co., Providence.
25 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
83 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
1 share Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
18 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
200 shs. Fireproofing Manf'g Co., pfd.
105 shs. Fireproofing Manf'g Co. common.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
100 shs. Pullman Company.
100 shs. American Express Co.
50 shs. National City Bank.
30 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
20 shs. Mexican Trust Co., common.
$5,000 Ballston Terminal R. R. Co. 1st Gen'l Mtge. 5s, 1931.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 Broadway,
234 Fifth Avenue,
100 West 125th St.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice-President.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Seidenberg Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 75 Spring Street, New York City, N. Y., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902. H. H. MANLEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24TH, 1902.—HERMAN BOETTJER COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of three Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 538 East 87th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on July 8th, 1902. Polls will be open from 4 to 4:20 P. M. F. W. PRIOR, Jr., President. CARL H. BOETTJER, Secretary.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Joyce Trucking Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Catherine Joyce, Edward Joyce, J. J. Joyce, Brooklyn.

Democrat Publishing Company of Brooklyn; capital $1,000. Directors—Michael Walsh, F. A. Whitehill, G. I. Johnston, New York.

Avon Beach Bathing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—George Shields, William C. Shields, Anna C. Shields, Bath Beach.

Union Woodworking Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. F. Purrington, T. J. MacGowan, Mount Vernon; T. S. Johnson, New York.

Scherz Harlem Casino Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. L. Scherz, Carrie Scherz, John Scott, New York.

The O. C. A. Swing Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—John Mulholland, A. P. Perkins, New York; B. L. Pettigrew, Brooklyn.

Independent Contracting Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. L. Bleakley, Verplanck; J. F. Quinn, G. B. Plante, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—The following charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The Law Ladies' Outfitting Company of Philadelphia, Incorporators; to manufacture and deal in men's and women's wearing apparel; capital, $100,000.

Ætna Coal Saving Company; a Philadelphia corporation to manufacture and sell material and fluid; capital, $250,000.

City Conduit Company of New York, the incorporators to acquire conduits for telephone, telegraph, and electric light lines; capital, $100,000.

Rogland Pipe Line Company of Lexington, Ky., to maintain pipe lines; capital, $1,000,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Water Works and Gnarantee Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Wells, James J. Williams, James A. Linen, Frank M. Lynch, Thomas E. Jones, Charles P. Matthews, John T. Porter, J. J. Jermyn, Cyrus D. Jones, George G. Brooks, Edward S. Jones, R. G. Brooks, James D. Stocker, and Frank R. Stocker.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

E. P. Learned has been elected Secretary of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Norwich, Conn.

M. L. Duncan has been appointed Assistant United States manager of the Svea Insurance Company of Gothenburg, Sweden, under the management of Weed & Kennedy.

North Carolina special agents of the board of fire insurance companies doing business in that State have decided to call upon their local agents at Charlotte to resign any and all representation of non-board companies, and a rate war at that place is consequently expected. The significance of this development lies in the belief of underwriters that the rate trouble is more than likely to spread throughout the State of North Carolina within the next thirty days. The genesis of the present complications is considered by many conservative interests to be the recent abrogation of the rule which excluded from board agencies the rebating companies.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Missouri Pacific	$41,000
Wabash	29,600
Wisconsin Central	5,254
Total increase, 3 roade	$75,854

Decrease!

Central Branch (Mo. Pacific)	$7,000
Decrease previously reported	57
Total decrease, 2 roads	$7,057
Net increase	$68,797

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 24	504,627
To date this year	86,265,303
Corresponding date last year	173,856,301

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 24	$3,379,500
To date this year	$474,838,500
Corresponding date last year	$627,853,400

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	3¼	Det. City Gas	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1	Third Avenue	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Keok. & D. M.	3
Am. C. & Fdy.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	½	Man. Beach pf.	2
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Snuff	2	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Sugar	⅝	Mo. K. & T. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	3½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. R. of Mex.	1
Canadian Pacific	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Can. Pac. ctfs.	1½	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	People's Gas	1⅛
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	2	Southern Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
Det. So. pf.	1	Stl. Hull. ctfs.	2¼
Erie	⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
General Electric	1	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
G. A. Fuller pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅛
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wabash	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Kan. City So.	⅝	Wis. Central	½
Kan. C. So. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dist. of Am. 5s	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2⅝	Mex. C. col. tr. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Pac. Coast 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday received a setback when at the opening it was confronted with the unexpected and unwelcome news of King Edward's illness. At the same time London eent over lowcr prices in this market, following them with some selling orders here to the total of about 25,000 shares. The result was that in the early dealings prices sagged, though in no cases were the losses consequential—In few instances, indeed, amounting to as much as a point. Later there was a rally, when word came that the King had been operated upon successfully and was doing well. Early losses were fully recovered, and the market looked as if it were going higher. This, not unnaturally, was much to the discomfiture of the bears, who forthwith, to further their cause, put out the canard that the King was dead, coincidently offering etocks liberally all around the room. The not unnatural result was that forthwith receesions of a point or more were forced, though the vigorous resistance offered to the decline showed that stocks were being well taken.

The truth is that the greater part of yesterday's selling was for the ehort account. Not only was little real liquidation induced but, to the contrary, the larger interests took stocks on the decline. It is not to be forgotten that the illness of England's monarch has now not the same effect that it would have had say a half dozen years ago. Times and conditions are changed. London is practically bare of American stocks, and the selling from that quarter must in the nature of things be limited. Either that or it will be for the short account, which will not be altogether an evil.

Wall Street will watch with much interest the outcome of the appeal (to be heard to-day) from the Court of Chancery in New Jersey wherein the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals is to determine whether there shall be a permanent injunction in restraint of the United States Steel Corporation's plan for the retirement of a part of its preferred stock. This appearance of the Steel Corporation before this high court of New Jersey is likely to disclose many interesting features, not the least of which may be a frank and detailed statement by the company as to why in its comprehensive finance arrangement the plan of preferred stock retirement was adopted; and this frank avowal by the corporation may take on wide public interest if, as some important friends of the corporation anticipate, there is explanation of involved finance matters which adverse critics have been laying great stress upon. The petty prejudice of much snarling on this account may be shown.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Wabash shares in the early trading yesterday rose to new high records, while at the same time the Gould stocks generally were strong. All the iseues, however, suffered in the late reaction, but noticeably less than many other securities. Gould and Rockefeller brokers were buyers. During the day the Wabash report showing an increase in gross earnings of $29,000 for the third week of June was published, while after the close of business the Missouri Pacific statement for the same period was made public. This showed an increaee of $41,000.

A surprising feature of the day was an advance of over three points in Ice Trust preferred stock, on somewhat more favorable dividend gossip. This was not authoritative, and the general opinion was that the movement was a clever demonstration against the short interest in the stock.

An endeavor to force liquidation was made by a Chicago manipulative pool in Corn Products preferred stock, but none was forthcoming—probably for the reason that little of the stock is held by speculative interests. The earnings of the company are declared to be satisfactory.

In the high-priced issues, Chicago and Eastern Illinois went higher on what was merely a continuation of the manipulation which has appeared in the stock now for some time. If there is any buying for control, there is no one in authority in the property who is willing to be quoted as admitting it.

The pools in Canadian Pacific seemed to be in difficulty during the day. They tried repeatedly to keep the price up, but always met selling orders by tired or disgusted holders. Hence the decline of over three points in the stock, with a net loss of 2⅛.

In the Granger shares, St. Paul received best support; Rock Island, Atchieon, Union Pacific, and Great Northern preferred were rather heavy, but on the decline were bought by banking intereste.

COLORADO FUEL.

In the early dealings yesterday there was continued heavy selling of Colorado Fuel stock, breaking that issue over two points to the loweet price recorded on the present movement and making a decline of over 20 points from the high figure recorded some weeks ago.

There was absolutely no news on the stock, the trading being governed entirely by dividend considerations. To-day is the day set for the meeting of the Directors to act on the dividend. This meeting is to be held in Denver, Col., and there scems to be some doubt whether a quorum will be present. John J. Mitchell, who, with Mr. Gates, le a largs holder of the company's stock, was quoted from Chicago as saying that none of the Eastern Directors will be present, and that the entire reeponsibility will be thrown on the Western element, who include President Osgood and his friende.

Mr. Osgood is understood to favor a reduction in or a passage of the dividend, because it is stood to be not earned, while Mr. Gates and his friends want ths dividend paid. The matter apparently resolves itself into a factional fight, with the public somewhat interested because not a few people were induced to buy the stock of the company on the glowing reports put out about it.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The sams bear pool which on Monday began operations in Copper Trust stock, forcing a recession of over two points, was again in operating evidence yeeterday, knocking the price down at one time over two points, though in the late trading there was a recovery of about a point. The excuse offered was "poor trade conditions," but such authorities as John Stanton and officials of ths United Mstals Selling Company say that conditions are now very good.

The pool in Copper is also operating in the Steel Trust stocks, and it is believed that its members feel they cans more successful in depressing both issues coincidently than in endeavoring to hammer them at different times.

GOLD EXPORT SUGGESTIONS.

The steadiness of sterling exchange yesterday and the likelihood of selling of stocks in this market by London operators as a consequence of the King's illness led to renewed diecuseion in the financial district as to the probability of gold exports at this time. Generally the opinion seemed to be that gold might go out, but that for the moment the chances were rather against it unless London should turn a very heavy seller of stocks here.

It was commented upon that there was yeeterday a fairly liberal offering of bills against sterling loans. These, which were the first of such offerings for some time, provided the chief source of supply and kept rates from working higher.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Project said to be on foot to conecilidate the manufacturere of celluloid who are independent of the Celluloid Company.

The Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, it is etated, proposee to abandon ite plant at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, in this city, for its new plant building at Trenton.

According to Norfolk (Va.) dispatches the ten-million-dollar Norfolk and Hampton Roads Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company will be organized there July 6.

Capital etock of the Sharon (Penn.) National Bank purchaeed by the Sharon Savings and Trust Company.

Chrome Steel Worke now located in Williamsburg, said to have bought twenty-fivs acres of land at Carteret, N. J., on which a new plant will be built.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $999,500 additional capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia.

Statement that eix of the largest whiteware pottery plants in the country have combined as the American Pottery Company, capital $5,000,000.

American Iron and Steel Association's computation that the production of steel rails for 1901 wae 2,874,639 tone, the largest on record.

Newly formed National Association of Upholsterers and Parlor Frame Manufacturers, it is reported, will advance prices of furniture 10 per cent. to-day.

Dispatches from Sharon, Penn., stating that the Southern Coal and Coke Company, which is controlled there, will spend $10,000,000 in developing its Kentucky coal lands.

Increase of $1,674,872 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $853,804, as compared with the corresponding week laet year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4⅝ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four to eix months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $216,523,566; balances, $12,998,638; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $367,298.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@4.85⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par and 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; eelling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 25.—In its City article to-day The Times says the postponement of the coronation festivities and the necessarily serious inconvenience, in many cases involving loss, are universally regarded as of small importance in comparison with the grave anxiety created by the first accounts in regard to the King's condition. Later reports were more reassuring, but the tension cannot be relieved immediately.

Some question arose yesterday morning as to how the distreseing news would affect the holiday arrangements. It was officially announced that there would be no alteration in regard to the two bank holidays. Even if the change could have been made at such short notice it would not have been desirable, as a great number of loans were arranged on the assumption that to-morrow and Friday would be bank holidays, and preparations were made for meeting bills due on those days on Saturday.

The committee of the Stock Exchange will meet to-day to consider whether the resolution to close the Exchange on Saturday shall be adhered to. Obviously there will be disadvantages whatever decision is reached.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, after the announcement about the King had been made, quotations were immediately put down by jobbers in all departments, without any stock worth mentioning being offered. Throughout the day sales were few, and there was not much recovery. American rails were seriously depressed.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 24.—There was considerable pressure on the money market to-day, notwithstanding further borrowings from the Bank of England and ths renewal of all previous loans.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mainly occupied with the conclusion of the account. Prices weaksned considerably on the announcement of ths King's illness and the postponement of the coronation. Business was eoon almost at a standstill while awaiting the effect of ths news in the provinces and on the Continent. Many members of the Exchange were away from London in anticipation of the holidays on June 26, 27, and 28, which etand ae prearranged. Consols were flat. Americans were erratic, weakened somewhat, and then remained stagnant. Rio Tintoe were weak, chiefly owing to the depression in the price of copper in New York. Bueiness at the cloee was generally quiet, and there wae no inclination to engags in transactione.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 95 13-16; consols for account, 95⅞; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchieon preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¾; Canadian Pacific, 37⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 30¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Dsnver and Rio Grande preferred, 95; Erie, 37⅝; Eris first preferred, 68¾; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 160½; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 161; Norfolk and Western, 57¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 33⅞; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 36⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 65¾; Union Pacific, 106⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United Statee Steel, 38⅜; United Statee Steel preferred, 90¾; Wabash, 31¼; Wabash preferred, 47⅝; Spanish 4s, 80¾; Rand Mines, 12½; De Beers, 22⅝.

Bar silver steady at 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent.; for three months bille, 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £110,000. The eum of £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenoe Ayres, 131.10; Madrid, 36.92; Lisbon, 26; Rome, 1.35.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 24.—At the opening of ths Bourse to-day the official list was heavy. Kafirs were supported. Later, on receipt of the London advices of ths postponement of the coronation, selling orders were received, and Kafirs eepecially suffered. Toward the close Kafirs improved. Other securities were irregular. In foreigns there wsre numerous realizations. Rentes were maintained on the rumor that their conversion is imminent. Thomeon-Houstons were firm. Russian Industrials were weaker. Rio Tintos were flat.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentee, 101f 62½c for ths account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.40.

BERLIN, June 24.—Business was generally dull on the Boerse to-day, and this state of affairs was accentuated when the postponement of the coronation of King Edward became known. Austrian Credits were weak on rumors that Austria-Hungary intended to cancel its commercial treaties.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months bills, 2¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—The money market continues dull. Clearing Houee rate, 3¼ per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 3 to 4; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $20,685,531; balances, $1,592,582. The Copper etocks closed a fraction above the lowest prices of the day. Gas Securities were, however, leaders in activity and strength. On ths curb the new Massachusetts Gas common advanced two points, to 29 sales and 29 bid. The preferred was also in good requeet, eelling up to 86¼. Gas and Coks 5s rose on the exchange to 61½, the higheet price in many weeks. Later they sold at 60½. Boston United Gas firsts gained 2½, to 97½, and the seconds sold up to 71. There was considerable selling of American Telephone, but with only a fractional decline the price held firm. Dominion Steel bet in sympathy with the weakness in other steel stocks. An advance of 9 points in Swift Packing and Provision stock, from 113 to 122, wae taken as a straw pointing to an early consolidation of the packing interests. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
605	Atchison	81⅝	80⅞	81¼
40	Atchison pf.	100⅝	100½	100⅝
465	Atchison adj.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
144	Boston & Maine	202	201	201
5	Fitchburg pf.	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝
1,005	Massachusetts Electric	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝
10	Mass. Electric pf.	98	98	98
58	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	229	229
270	Union Pacific	104½	104⅛	104½
4	West End	95	95	95
4	West End pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼

TELEPHONES.

675	American Tel. & Tel.	176	175	175½
1	New England	148	148	148
6½	Western	29¼	29¼	29¼
150⅝	Western pf.	102	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

250	Am. Ag. Chemical	26	26	26
5	Am. Pneumatic Service	6	6	6
80	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25½	25	25½
1,686	American Sugar	126⅛	125⅛	125¼
29	American Sugar pf.	119½	119½	119½
130	American Woolen pf.	76¼	76⅛	76⅜
2,100	Dominion Iron & Steel	53⅜	52½	52⅝
110	General Electric	309⅜	306	306
110	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	90	89⅜	90
920	N. E. Gas & Coke	3½	3	3
15	Pullman	235	235	235
25	Seattle Electric	88	88	88
170	Swift Packing & Prov.	122	113	122
600	United Fruit	111¼	111	111
100	United Shoe Machine	53⅞	53½	53½
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	31½	32
1,134	United States Steel	38	37¼	37½
114	United States Steel pf.	89	88⅝	88⅝

MINING.

911	Adventure	24	22½	23
5,192	Amalgamated	64¼	62¾	63
50	Anaconda	26½	26½	26½
135	Arcadian	5	4⅝	4⅝
175	Atlantic	30½	29½	29½
1,150	Bingham	32	31	32
200	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
505	Centennial	17½	17¼	17½
200	Cochiti	50c	50c	50c
700	Cons. Mercur	1 31-32	1 15-16	1 31-32
25	Continental Zinc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,740	Copper Range Cons.	53⅞	52¾	52¾
250	Daly West	47	47	47
120	Franklin	11	11	11
857	Isle Royale	12½	12	12
490	Mass.	18⅜	18	18⅜
645	Mohawk	40½	39¾	40½
60	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
80	New Idria	8	7⅞	8
660	Old Dominion	20¼	20	20
245	Osceola	60¾	60	60
5	Parrot	27½	27½	27½
200	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
10	Quincy	135	185	135
400	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Shannon	14	13	13
2	Tamarack	175	175	175
130	Tecumseh	3	3	3
401	Trinity	12¾	11¾	12
345	United States	19	19	19
50	United States Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼
105	Utah	21	21	21
823	*Victoria	6	6	6
400	Winona	4½	4¼	4½
100	Wolverine	55	55	55
5	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9½ asked. *Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Reading was the only feature of the local market and practically all the trading in that issue was for New York account. During part of the time to-day Reading common could be bought here ⅛ cheaper than in Wall Street. United Gas opened ¼ below yesterday and closed at 106½, as against 107 yestsrday. Union Traction, Rapid Transit, Electric Company of America, Consolidated Lake Superior preferred, Philadelphia Electric, and Philadelphia Company all yielded slightly. In the bond cornsr Asphalt of America 5s and Electric and People's 4s rose fractionally. Reading 4s were slightly lower. The money market is dull and rates were unchanged at 4 per cent. and upward for call, 4@4½ psr cent. for limit, and 4¼ for commercial paper. The demand for good paper is improving. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
235	American Cement	7⅞	7½	7½
31	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
100	Cambria Steel	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
330	Con. Lake Superior	30½	29½	29½
1,051	Con. Lake Superior pf.	77⅞	76⅝	76⅝
680	Elec. Co. of America	7¼	7¼	7 5-16
80	Fairmount Park Trans.	22	22	22
5	Haddington Pass.	72	72	72
100	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34¾	34¾
200	Lehigh Navigation	74	74	74
10	Manufactured Rubber	¼	¼	¼
400	Norfolk & Western	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
425	Philadelphia Elec.	5⅜	5¼	5½
1,008	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
8	Pennsylvania	75½	75½	75½
100	Philadelphia Trac.	93½	90½	95½
520	Philadelphia Company	49⅝	49¼	49¼
70	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48½	48½	46½
138	Pennsylvania Traffic	7	7	7
19,045	Reading t. c.	33 9-16	32 15-16	33 1-16
147	Reading 1st pf. t. c.	42	41¾	42
1,909	Reading 2d pf. t. c.	35¼	34¾	34⅞
200	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
600	Southern Railway	36¼	36	36
100	St. L. & S. W. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼
1,000	Union Pacific	107	106½	106½
1,669	Union Traction	48⅞	47½	48⅛
1,950	U. S. Steel com.	37⅞	37½	37¼
60	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	89	89¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The stock market to-day was quiet, with price changes about evenly divided. United States Fidelity and Guarantee stock was 1½ pointe lower, the decline being caused by realizing. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,000 shares of stock and $53,100 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. con.	25½	25½	25½
150	Seaboard Ry. pf.	45	45	45
10	At. Coast Line of Conn.	250	250	250
90	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
100	Canton Company	101½	101½	101½
300	G. B. S. Brew. com.	17⅞	17¾	17¾
300	United Rys. & El. com.	16	16	16
40	Maryland Casualty Co.	51¾	51¾	51¾
160	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	155¼	154½	154½
50	International	127½	127½	127½

BONDS.

30,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1,000	West Vir. Central 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾
3,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
12,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	99	99	99
27,000	Un. El. L. & P. 5s	85	85	85
2,000	Geo. Car. & North. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	G. B. S. Br. inc. scrip.	45	45	45
1,000	Va. Century	97¾	97

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was broader than on any day recently, in so far as the number of stocks traded in was concerned, but in few cases were the transactions more than moderately large. In some parts of the list stocks were under selling pressure, which resulted in more or less substantial losses, and only in a few cases were quotations higher than at the close on Monday. The most notable advance was that which occurred in the bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco, but this was due to the unusual conditions prevailing in the market for these bonds, which practically have been cornered. Northern Securities was among the more important issues which sold off during the day. It was much more active than it had been for the past few days, and suffered a decline of over 1 point. It was reported from the West that there was no chance for an early termination of the ligitation in which the company is engaged.

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SAN FRANCISCO STREET RAILWAY 4s were traded in to the extent of $1,078,000, the bulk of these transactions representing a cross sale of $1,000,000 of the bonds made at 101¼. Notwithstanding the fact that at the close 101 was bid for the bonds regular way, they were offered as low as 93¼ for delivery ten days hence. United Railways of San Francisco preferred was bid up sharply early in the day to 65½, but this improvement was quickly wiped out by the sale of a few hundred shares. There was no trading in the common stock nor in the subscriptions.

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DENVER GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.—It was announced yesterday that the receiver of the Denver Gas & Electric Company has been authorized by the courts to issue receiver's certificates to provide for the payment of the July coupon on the bonds of the Denver Consolidated Gas Company and the Denver Consolidated Electric Company, these being the underlying companies of the Denver Gas & Electric Company. It was admitted yesterday that the report current for some days past that the Lacombe Electric Company of Denver, a competitor of the Denver Gas & Electric Company had been purchased in the interest of the Denver Gas & Electric Company is true. The actual purchaser of the Lacombe Company is not the Denver Gas Company, but Emerson, McMillin & Co., who is identified with the Denver Gas & Electric Company. The amount required to pay the July coupon on the underlying bonds is a little over $70,000.

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SWIFT & Co. stock on the curb yesterday advanced to 118 bid, following the course of the stock in the Boston market.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	12½	12⅜	12½
100	American Can pf	54½	54⅛	54½
100	American Elevated	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	American Hide & L.	8	8	8
700	Am. Hide & L. pf	41½	40⅜	40⅜
1,700	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	British Col. Copper	8	8	8
41	Brooklyn City R. R.	250	250	250
1,300	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Champion Match	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
520	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5½
100	Con. Storage Battery	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
600	Central Foundry	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Central Foundry pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
75	Elec. Lead Reduction	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	General Carriage	2½	2½	2½
500	Gen. Car. 1st pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Greene Con. Copper	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10	Hall Signal	89	89	89
300	Havana Commercial	10⅜	10½	10⅜
200	International Salt	11	11	11
600	Manhat. Tran., w. i.	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Mont. & Mex. Land	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	New England Trans.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	New York Trans.	13⅛	13	13⅛
2,100	Northern Securities	104¼	103¼	103½
50	Otis Elevator	32½	32½	32½
10	Otis Elevator pf	104	104	104
150	Royal Bak. Pow. pf	*105½	105	*105½
800	San Fran. pf., w. i.	65½	64¼	64¼
50	Seaboard Air Line	25½	25½	25½
250	Standard Milling pf	33½	33⅓	33½
800	Tennessee Copper	15⅝	14⅝	15
300	Union Copper		3⅜	3⅜
350	Union Copper	34	33¾	*33⅝
100	U. G. & Elec. of N. J.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
200	U. G. & E. of N.J. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
100	Univer. Tobacco pf	35	35	35
10	White Knob Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Bkln. R. T. n. 4s, w.i.	87⅜	87½	87½
2,000	Con. Gas of N. J. 5s.	00	00	00
5,000	Det. Unit. Ry. 4½s.	98	98	98
1,078,000	San Fran. 4s, w. i.	101¼	99¾	101½
†45,000	Standard Milling 5s.	82	81½	82
5,000	Syracuse Gas 5s.	97	97	97
10,000	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s.	87½	87½	87½
5,000	U. S. Steel n. 5s, w.i.	95½	95½	95½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 24.		June 23.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	100	103	100	103
American Chicle pf	88	91	88	91
Am. Malting 6s	94¾	95½	94¾	98
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	43	46	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	12½	12	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71½	72½	71½	72½
Borden's Cor. Milk pf	107¼	108	107¼	108
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Camden & Trenton Ry.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	68	65	67
Chi., Peoria & St. L. pf	14	15	14	15
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2½	2	3
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	22	15	22
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w.i.	30	35	33	35
Dominion Securities	23	26	24	30
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	43	48	43	48
Electric Lead Reduction	3	3¼	3	3¼
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel	11	13	11	13
Empire Steel pf	52		52	
Electric Vehicle	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Electric Vehicle pf	15½	15¾	15½	16½
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
Gold Hill	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Hackensack Meadows	8	16	8	16
Havana Commercial pf	90	92	90	92½
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	50	51½	50	51½
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	20½	20	20½
Houston Oil pf		75		75
Illinois Trans	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
International Power pf		145		145
Lanston Monotype	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	7	7¼	7	7¼
National Bread		21⅜		21⅜
National Bread pf		92¼		92¼
National Enameling	20½	30	20½	30
National Enameling pf	84½	87	84½	87
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	6	10	6	10
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	5	10	5	10
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	24	36	24	36
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	37	38	37	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 10% paid	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Safety Car Heating	148	151	148	151
St. Louis Transit	30¾	31½	30¾	31½
Seaboard Air Line pf	45	45⅝	45	45⅞
Simpson-Crawford	32	39	32	39
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Power	86	88	86	88
Standard Conpler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf	128	137	128	137
Standard Milling	9	10	8½	9¾
Standard Oil	654	657	653	657
Storage Power	2¼	4	2¼	4
Tudor-Weller pf		100		100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	15	16	15	16
Trenton Potteries pf	101	105	101	105
Union Typewriter	99	100	101	101
Union Typewriter 1st pf	130	134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf	128	130	128	130
U. S. Cotton Duck	15¼	16½	15¼	16½
Universal Tobacco	0	10½	9	10½
Virginia L. C. & C.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Virginia L. C. & C. 5s	58	58½	58	58½
Vulcan Detinning	33	33½	33	33½
Vulcan Detinning pf	82	82	82	83
White Knob Copper	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	109½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101¼	102	101¼	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	104	101½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	250½	250	260
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	100½	102	101	104
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110¼	111	110½	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 112¼	113	111½	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	98	95	98
	June 24.		June 25.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Jersey City H. & P.	19	19½	19	19½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s.	79¾		78	80
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Ry., w. i.		11½		11½
N. O. St. Rys. subs. 25% paid			112	
N. Orl. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.		100		100
Ninth Avenue R. R.	100	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
San Francisco, subs.	20⅞	23⅜	20⅞	24½
San Francisco subs.	102	102½	102	102¾
Ssc. Av. R. R. consols.	117½	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s.	117½	119½	117½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	26	28	26	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	68	62	68
Toledo Ry. & Light			29¾	
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1990	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	110¾	117	116½	117
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	83¾	84½	83¾	84¾
Union Traction, Prov.	117	120	117	120
Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15¼	10¼	15	10
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	40	42	40	41½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s.	81½	82½	81¾	83¼

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	36½	38½	37	38
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	94	96	94	96
Buffalo Gas	11	13	11	13
Buffalo Gas pf.	30	..	30	..
Buffalo Gas 5s.	84	85	84	85½
Central Union 5s. gtd.	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s.	100	103	100	103
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bde.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	15	17½	14	17
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	20	22	21	23
Denver Gas 5s	69	72	69	71
Indianapolis Gas	75	80	75	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102½	104	102½	104
Mass. Gas Cos. w. i.	29	..	27½	..
Mass. Gas Cos pf., w. i.	86	..	86	..
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	111¾	112½	111	112
New Eng. Gas & Coke	3¼	3½	2½	4
New Eng. Gas & Coke 5s	50½	60½	50½	60½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	101¼	103	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96½	95	96½
St. Paul Gas 5s	93	94	92	93½
Standard Gas, New York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	111½	113½	111½	113¼
Syracuse Lighting	23	25	22	25
Syracuse Lighting pf	83	85	82	86
Western Gas		101		101

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	17	15	18
East River Ferry	74½	80	73	80
East River Ferry 5s	93	95	93	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	110	109	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	69	71	69	71
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	86	89	87	90
Union Ferry	44½	45½	44½	45½
Union Ferry 5s	97½	98½	97¾	98¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	105⅝	Nor & W con 4s	101⅝
	105⅝		101¾
	106½		101½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s			101½
	100¼		101½
	100¼	N & W, Poc C & C 4s	
A, T & S F gen 4s	103¾		93
	103¾	Nor Pac gen 3s	
	103¾		74⅝
	103⅝		73
	103¾	Northern Pac 4s	
	103¼		105⅛
	103¼		105
Adjustment 4s		Ore S L 1st con 5s	
	93¾		119
	93⅝	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
	93⅝		111
Balt & Ohio, P, L E & W V 4s			110
	97¾	Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s	
Eklyn Un Gas 5s		50 p. c. paid	
	117⅞		104¼
Cent of Ga 1st inc			104⅜
	81		104¼
Cent of Ga 3d inc			104¼
	23		104¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s			104¼
	103	Reading gen 4s	
	102½		100½
Chi & Alt 3½s			100½
	85½		100⅝
C, B & Q 4s, jt bds		Reading, J C coll 4s	
	96		96¼
	96¼		96½
	96	St L & M & So unif & ref 4s	
	96¼		95
	96	St L & S F 2d 6s, Class B	
	96⅛		106¼
C, I & L ref 5s		St L S W 1st	
	117		99¾
C & N W con 7s		St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
	136¾		105
Gen 3½s			115½
	106¼	Dakota ext 6s	
Del, Lack & West, 1021			115¾
	115½	Seaboard A L gold 4s	
C, R I & P gen 4s			85½
	112¼		85¼
	112¼	Refunding 5s	
C & N W 1st gen 6s			103½
	117¾	So Car & Ga 1st	
Col F & I conv 5s			112
	101½	Southern Pacific 4s	
	101¾		92¾
	102		92½
	101¾	Southern Pacific 4½s	
	101⅝		99⅝
	101½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
	102		123½
	101⅝	Stand R & T inc	
Col & So 1st 4s			14
	95⅞		13½
Consol Tobacco 4s			13
	67	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
	66⅞		119½
	67	Third Av con 4s	
	66¾		101¼
	66¾		101⅝
	66⅝		101½
Det, G & M 1 g 3½s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
	57		53
	58		
Det Southern 4s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
	86¼		106¼
Dist Co of Am col tr 5s			106¾
	93		106⅞
	06	Union Pac conv 4s	
Ed El ill of N Y 1st conv 5s			107¼
	107¾		107⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s	88¼		107¼
	88¼		107⅛
G B & W deb cts, B			107⅝
	20½		107⅝
	20½		107⅝
	20½		107⅝
	20		107¼
Int & Gt N 2d 5s			107⅛
	100½		107⅛
Kan City Sth 1st			107⅛
	96		107⅛
K C, Ft S & M 4s			107⅛
	00¾		107⅛
Kan City So 3s			107⅛
	72		107⅝
	72½		107⅝
Lac G L of St L 1st 5s			107⅝
	109		107⅛
L S & M So 2d 7s			107⅛
	104½		107⅛
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s			107
	111½	Wabash 2d 5s	
Long Isl gen 4s			111¾
	102		111½
Louis & Nash unif 4s		Wabash deb, B	
	103¼		77
	103½		77¼
Met W S El of Chi 4s			76¾
	102¾		76¾
Mex Cent con 4s			76¾
	84½		76¾
Mex Cent 1st inc			76¾
	31¾		76¾
	31½		77
	31¾		76¾
Mex Cent 2d inc			76¾
	21		77
	21½		76¾
Mex Cent 4½s			76¾
	97½		76¾
M & St L con 5s			76¾
	123¾		76¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s			76¾
	100½		76¾
	100	West Shore 4s	
Mo, K & T 2d 4s			115½
	84½		115¾
Mo Pac trust 5s			115½
	108¼	Registered	
Mo Pac 1st con 6s			113½
	124½	W U ref & r e 4½s	
Mor & Essex 1st 7s			106
	135	W & L E 1st con 4s	
N Y C & H R, M C col 3½s			95
	94½	Wilk & East 1st	
N Y, C & St L 4s			114½
	105½	Wis Cent gen 4s	
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s			93¾
	97½		03⅜
Total sales	$3,379,500		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
3d week June	$609,000	$568,000	$512,000
From Jan. 1	15,790,861	15,274,351	13,277,219
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week June	18,000	25,000	29,000
From Jan. 1	433,151	503,321	564,026
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,603	2,600	2,600
2d week June	219,400	204,985	183,293
From July 1	11,052,977	10,491,510	9,197,308
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,358	2,326
2d week June	359,100	330,040	311,382
From July 1	18,233,710	16,769,283	16,023,682
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	982	982	950
3d week June	150,000	124,746	122,970
From July 1	5,834,970	5,138,882	5,476,286
CANADA SOUTHERN & MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the six months ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	8,845,000	8,815,957	8,208,605
Exp. and taxes	7,015,000	7,037,962	6,459,063
Net earnings	1,830,000	1,777,995	1,749,530
Interest and rent	1,160,000	1,229,955	1,202,730
Surplus	670,000	548,040	546,790
Can. South. prop.	150,000	150,358	150,021
Mich. Cent. prop.	520,000	397,682	396,769
Mich. Cen. Div. 3%	374,760	374,760	374,760
Balance	295,240	173,280	172,030

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for May—			
Gross earnings	496,557	441,725	365,714
Op. expenses	293,200	256,155	248,879
Net earnings	201,357	185,570	118,835
Total income	210,387	191,739	125,094
Inter't, rent., tax.	130,450	130,683	126,014
May surplus	79,737	61,146	*920
Gross, 11 months	5,742,961	5,210,832	4,756,642
Op. expenses	3,144,851	2,982,575	2,614,426
Net, 11 months	2,598,110	2,228,257	2,142,216
Total income	2,786,330	2,413,999	2,353,811
Inter't, rent. tax	1,440,787	1,435,310	1,398,294
Surplus, 11 mos	1,339,590	978,680	955,517
*Deficit.			

GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD for April—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Grose earnings	119,728	106,996	12,732
Op. expenses	79,841	73,556	6,285
Net earnings	39,887	33,440	6,447
Gross, 10 months	1,132,250	834,454	297,796
Op. expenses	780,301	644,020	136,281
Net, 10 months	351,949	190,434	161,515

L. ERIE & W. for six months ending June 30—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,200,746	2,205,943	2,095,664
Exp. and taxes	1,644,776	1,732,768	1,857,464
Net earnings	575,970	493,177	738,396
Fixed charges	334,375	334,375	271,875
Balance	241,595	158,802	466,521
Dividends	236,800	236,800	236,800
Surplus	4,795	*77,998	229,721
*Deficit.			

L. S. & M. S. for six months ending June 30—			
Gross	14,087,000	13,690,219	12,728,383
Op. expenses	9,710,000	8,935,797	8,043,653
Net	4,877,000	4,754,422	4,684,760
Inc. from invt's.	780,000	694,500	1,850,000
Total	5,157,000	5,448,922	3,334,730
Interest, rent, and guaranteed div.	1,620,000	1,654,500	
Balance to stock	3,537,000	3,764,422	8,334,730
Dividend	1,731,328	1,731,328	1,731,327
Surplus	1,806,672	2,033,094	1,603,403

N. Y. CENT. for quarter ending June 30, (est.)—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	17,551,300	16,865,984	685,316
Op. expenses	11,740,000	11,308,882	431,118
Net	5,811,300	5,557,102	254,198
Other income	1,184,300	1,081,074	103,226
Gross income	6,995,600	6,638,176	357,424
First charges	5,240,000	4,997,863	242,137
Net income	1,755,600	1,640,314	115,286
Sinking fund	75,000	75,000	
Surplus	1,680,600	1,565,314	115,286
Div., 1¾ p. c.	1,653,125	1,437,509	215,625
Surplus	27,475	127,814	*100,339
*Decrease.			

N. Y. CENT. for year ending June 30, partly est.—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	70,800,000	66,338	111 54,562,952
Op. expenses	46,649,700	42,588,216	34,051,587
Net	24,150,300	23,749,895	20,511,365
Other income	4,830,000	4,530,294	4,716,745
Gross income	28,980,300	28,275,189	25,228,110
First charge	20,660,000	20,233,006	16,949,083
Net	8,320,300	8,042,183	8,279,027
Sinking fund	300,000	300,000	185,293
Bal. for div.	8,020,300	7,742,183	7,979,027
Divivends, 5 p. c.	5,965,625	5,750,000	4,937,500
Surplus	2,054,675	1,992,183	3,041,527

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. for quarter ending June 30—	
Traffic receipts	$229,000
Less operating expenses	103,000
Balance	$136,000
Add interest accrued on investments and deposits	5,100
Total	$131,100
Dividend	115,884
Surplus	$15,216
Total surplus	$677,550
MEX. TEL. CO. for quarter ended June 30—	
Traffic receipts	$104,500
Lese operating expenses	24,500
Balance	$80,000
Add interest accrued on investments and deposits	13,496
Total	$93,496
Less proportion to Mexican Government	5,000
Balance	$88,496
Dividend	47,815
Surplus	$40,681
Total surplus	$1,121,676

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,850	Amal. Copper	64¼	64¼	62⅜	63¼
10	Am. Car & F	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
180	Am. Ice	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
110	Am. Locomotive	32	32	31½	31⅝
50	Am. Smelting	47	47	47	47
10,750	Am. Sugar	125¾	126	125	125½
6,320	A., T. & S. F.	81⅞	81⅝	80⅞	81
70	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
4,700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	66⅝	67⅜	66¼	66½
890	Canada Pacific	133⅝	134¼	132⅝	132⅝
70	Ches. & Ohio	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	46¼
40	Chi. & Alton	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
4,100	Chi. Gt. West	29	30¼	29	29¼
11,430	C., M. & St. P.	172¼	173⅜	171½	172⅜
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	170½	171¼	170½	170½
2,380	Col. Fuel	89⅝	89⅝	87⅝	88⅝
50	Dist. of Am	5½	5½	5½	5½
900	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
30	Ill. Central	157	157½	157	157¼
10	Louis. & Nash	134⅞	134⅞	134⅝	134⅝
470	Manhattan	131⅜	131⅜	130⅝	130⅝
20	Mexican Central	28	28	28	28
100	Mo., K. & Texas	27⅜	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59½	58⅝	58⅝
9,540	Mo. Pacific	108⅜	108⅝	107⅜	107⅜
10	Nat. R.R. of Mex.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
10	Nat. Lead	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
70	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10	N. Y. Central	155⅝	155⅝	155⅝	155⅝
10	Norf. & West	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
160	Pennsylvania	151½	151½	150⅜	150⅜
430	Reading	101⅛	101⅛	100⅛	100⅝
20	Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10	Press. Steel Car	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
16,250	Reading	66	67⅛	65⅞	66¼
40	Reading 1st pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
60	Reading 2d pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜
25	Rep. Steel	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
4,000	Southern Pac.	64⅜	64½	63½	63⅝
3,060	Southern Ry.	36¼	36⅞	35¾	35⅞
830	Tenn. Coal & I.	62½	62½	61¾	61¾
1,640	Texas Pacific	43¼	43¼	41⅞	41⅞
10,280	Union Pacific	104

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders, and eteer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers, Glen Island clam baks. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.

12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only.

3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all Landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
including admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 North River, } Half hour later.

Le. e NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 ... M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara	July 3	3 days	$15.50
1000 Islands	July 3	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes.	July 3	5 days	28.50
Bermuda	July 19	11 days	44.00

Programmes from

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261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL," from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

ALDOFOSTER

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp, N. R.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
LUCY B. MITCHELL, plaintiff,—against CAROLINE EINSTEIN and DAVID L. EINSTEIN, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to enewer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 5, 1901.

CHARLES S. NOYES,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendants, David L. Einstein and Caroline Einstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1902, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint herein having been filed in said Clerk's Office on the 14th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1902. CHARLES S. NOYES,
my28-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NEWMAN BROS. CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,965.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this Court, the personal property, consisting of leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, show cases, office furniture, safe, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt will be sold as follows, and that written competitive bids may be submitted for either or both of the following:

First.—The personal property contained in store of premises No. 152 East Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Second.—The personal property contained in store of premises No. 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Such bids should be submitted to Robert W. Thompson, Jr., Receiver, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before Thursday, June 26th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The said property may be inspected upon the premises, No. 152 East Twenty-third Street, and No. 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on any day prior to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

If the receiver shall not receive any or shall reject all bids for said property contained in the store of premises No. 152 East Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, then said property will be sold at public auction on Monday, June 30th, 1902, at 11 A. M., upon said premises, and if the receiver shall not receive any or shall reject all bids for such property contained in the store of premises No. 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, then said property will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 11 A. M., upon said premises.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Receiver,
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GOODALE, HANSON & PRICE, Attorneys for Receiver, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAPP & SPEIDEL IRON WORKS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rapp & Speidel Iron Works of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Rapp & Speidel Iron Works were duly adjudicated bankrupts;—and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
June 24th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON SCHISGALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Schisgall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 24th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KANTER & COHEN, bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Thursday, June 26, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured men's and boys' clothing, piece goods, safe, fixtures, &c. Order of

CHAS. M. HOUGH, Receiver.

EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.
THE BELLEVUE,

Now open under entire new management; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and groves; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.

THERON O. WRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A SUMMER PARADISE

will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer on Long Island.

Ocean, Sound or Bays.

COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.

"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1383 Broadway, 95 5th Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York, or send 8c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Long Island City, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.
BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y. opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.

BAYSHORE HOTEL CO.,
PROPRIETOR.

ARGYLE HOTEL,

Babylon, L. I.

OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 28

American and European plan. Special terms to families. Illustrated booklet mailed upon application. Concert during meals. Casino opening for dancing or entertainment every Saturday evening. JAIMES & CHABOT, Props.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,

SAG HARBOR, ON PECONIC BAY, LONG ISLAND.

Boating, bathing, fishing, fine driving; table first-class. Special rates for June. For terms and particulars address

N. A. HEINSFURTER, BOX 485.

WALKER HOUSE,

EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnscock Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortable rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

AMITY INN,

Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely refovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

HOTEL ELMORE,

Sayville, L. I., near Gt. South Bay. Modern appointments; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL,

Patebogue, directly on Great South Bay Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable. SANFORD WEEKS.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Bay Shore; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicke.

Apaucuck Point House,

Westhampton, Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, bathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirable for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

The Wray Cottages,

Shelter Island Heights.

24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

PINE VIEW HOUSE.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN

June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable. J. LOVING, Prop.

The Hampton, Good Ground, L. I.

On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular. E. Williams.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE

So. Jamesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Far Rockaway. Same as last year, except name. JOHN J. BUSHELL, Prop.

HOTEL BELLPORT,

Bellport, L. I. First-class resort. Airy rooms; good table; modern appointments; transients accommodated; café attached. Taylor.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE.

Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating; fishing; excellent table. C. A. BROWN, Prop.

WARNER HOUSE.

Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from bay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonable. J. R. WARNER.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE,

Good Ground. Directly facing water; shady grounds; boating. PETER NEHRBASS, Prop., Owner.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Junction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first-class table; transients accommodated; terms reasonable. Joseph Fetzer.

MORICHES INN.

CENTRE MORICHES. New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on L. I. Open June 1. N. O. HEDGES, Prop.

Bath Beach.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL,

BATH BEACH, L. I.

New management; thoroughly renovated; electric bells and lights; baking oven; service first-class; table excellent; beautifully laid out grounds; on water front; 25 minutes from Manhattan. Send for booklet. Alfred Richardson, Proprietor.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

STATEN ISLAND, New York City.
Now open. Located on an eminence overlooking New York Bay and surrounding country. Every modern convenience; electric light, elevators, wireless telegraphy, etc. Accommodations for 400 guests. Many suites with baths. Cuisine the very best. Three fine golf links. Grand ballroom. Saturday evening hops; 25 minutes from New York City; boats every 15 minutes.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs,

Tha Baden Baden of America. See Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information.

Greenwood Lake.

Degraw's Willow Point Hotel,

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.; private dock; modern improvements; excellent service; strictly first-class; illustrated pamphlet.

HAZEN HOUSE,

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Select family Summer home. Rates on application. Mrs. M. S. Hazen. Rates on application. MRS. M. S. HAZEN.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the adjudication of LUDLOW, individually and as trustee for Annie Ludlow Winters and Arthur G. Morrie, plaintiff, against ROBERT H. MERRIAM, Helen M. Merriam, and William W. Davis, as substituted assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Robert H. Merriam, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 4, 1902, and on that date filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12:30 P. M., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the property directed by said judgment to be sold, and in the following order:

(1) All the right, title, and interest at law or in equity of the defendant Robert H. Merriam in and to the securities specified in a certain instrument dated April 8, 1897, mentioned and referred to in the Fourth article of the complaint in this action, as the same existed at the date of the execution and delivery of said instrument. See Schedule "C" attached to the complaint forming part of the judgment roll in this action filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, June 4, 1902; and,

(2) The 300 shares of the capital stock of the Merriam Realty Company, mentioned in article Second of the complaint in this action. See Schedule "A" attached to the said complaint.

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,375.84, with interest thereon from May 23, 1902, together with the costs of this action, amounting to $148.05, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 17, 1902. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

THE ACKERLY.

MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

EUROPA HOUSE.

Phoenicia, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest location; shady lawns; airy rooms; romantic scenery; generous table; amusements; bowling, croquet, tennis; first-class café; booklet. J. W. VOSS.

THE PINES.

WINDHAM, N. Y. (Capacity, 125.) Delightful location; beautiful shady grounds; spring water; sanitary plumbing; house lighted throughout by gas; terms, $8.00 to $12.00. (Booklet.) W. R. SOPER.

STONYBROOK HOUSE.

Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7.00 to $10.00. HENRY PETERS, Prop.

HUNTER HOUSE.

HUNTER, N. Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing; café, billiards, bowling. Booklet. M. SPARK.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE.

PALENVILLE, N. Y. (In the Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Beautiful, shady lawns. Modern apartments. (Booklet.) Terms, apply PHILO A. PECK.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE.

East Windham, N. Y. Finest location. Elevation, 3,000 ft. Home comforts. Refined surroundings. (TEMPERANCE RESORT.) ALFRED J. GALER.

LOCUST GROVE HOUSE,

Arkville, N. Y. (Delightfully situated in large shady grove.) Hot and cold baths; toilet rooms; (rooms en suite.) Booklet. E. KELLY.

THE KAATSBURG.

Hunter, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Delightful location; refined surroundings; modern improvements; high-class cuisine; circular and terms. R. C. ELLIOTT.

THE PARAMOUNT.

South Durham, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) (Noted for its location.) Shady lawns and generous table; airy rooms; romantic scenery. $7.00 $10.00. (BOOKLET.)

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE

Catskill, N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Rates, $6.00 to $8.00. Write for circular. F. BECKER, Prop.

SUNSIDE FARM.

Sunside, Green County. Home comforts; delightfully situated; peerless cuisine; refined surroundings; scenery; fruit; $6.00, $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

Green Lake House

Beautifully situated on lake. (Enlarged; refurnished.) Boating. First-class table. J. M. DAY, Box 200, Leede, N. Y.

MEADOWBROOK FARM,

MARGARETVILLE, N.Y. Grand Location, Refined and Homelike; modern improvements; Bath; First-class Cuisine. Terms apply E. F. KEENEY.

Grand View Hotel

and Cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Cairo.

CAIRO, N. Y.

The Ideal Resort of the Catskills. Leading Hotels open for the Summer. MAPLE LAWN, WALTERS HOTEL, THE ROCKWOOD, EVERGREEN GROVE, THE DELLWOOD, HINE HOUSE, GLEN FALLS, THE BECKWITH, ROUND TOP VIEW, CENTRAL VIEW, ROUND TOP FARM.

Glen Falls House

24th season. (Capacity 75.) 2,000 ft. elevation. Extensive pine groves. Mountain streams and waterfalls near house. Piano, organ. Tennis grounds, croquet. Pure spring water. (NO MALARIA.) Perfect drainage. Table supplied from farm and dairy. City references. Information and illustrated booklet. R. B. JOHNSON, CAIRO, N. Y.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE

Purling, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) (New management.) Entirely refurnished. Finest location. Amusement halls, shady groves. $7, $10. A. C. Schermerhorn.

THE BECKWITH.

Beautifully situated on summit in LEVERETT GROVE. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Bath, toilet rooms. $7.00, $9.00. Z. Beckwith, Purling, N. Y.

MAPLE LAWN.

Accommodates 175. Terms, $7 to $12. Special rate for June. Illustrated Booklet giving full information. A. J. LOCK, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

Dellwood House

PURLING, N.Y. Delightfully situated. Highest elevation. Beautiful shady lawns. (ALWAYS COOL.) Generous table. $7.00, $10.00. A. LENNON.

Pine Grove House

Gaybead, N.Y., (Catskill Mts.) Finest location. (Elevation 1,800 ft.) Beautiful mountain scenery. Shady lawns; generous table. $7, $9. D. Feeney.

Stamford.

Maple Rest

Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements; generous table. (BOOKLET.) A. W. L. PARSONS.

UTSANTHIA LAKE HOUSE,

Stamford, N. Y. (Large Farm.) Finest location; peerless cuisine; fishing; $6 to $8; large grounds. DANIEL CRAFT.

Far View House,

One of best. Spacious, shady grounds; fireplaces; hot water heat; inducements June & Sept.

Stamford, N.Y.

Golf, tennis, &c. Geo. M. Hager.

Ingleside,

Stamford, N. Y. Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. G. R. MARTIN & SON.

The Westholm.

STAMFORD, N. Y.
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NOW OPEN.

For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

TUXEDO HALL,

SUFFERN, NEW YORK.

Modern family hotel among the Ramapo Hills. Every convenience. Golf, tennis. Moderate rates. L. Richardson.

WHIGAM DALE FARM,

Walden, Orange Co. Delightful home; beautiful drives, &c. Large, airy rooms. Rates on application.

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House. Woodbury Falls, N. Y. Large rooms; excellent table; absolutely pure spring; beautiful walks. Mrs. M. R. Cornell.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE

Highland Falls, N. Y.; refined Summer home; superior cuisine. Mrs. Ida Greene.

ORANGE HOTEL,

Goshen, Orange Co.—Finest and most select hotel. Away from cars. D. B. Rumsey, Prop.

HOMESTEAD

FARM, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table, beautiful walks, &c. M. PARKER.

GERMANIA HOUSE,

Warwick, N. Y. Modern improvements. Good table. Livery. ALBERT BURR.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel.

Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

HOTEL WELLING,

Warwick, N. Y. Large rooms, excellent table. W. A. RANDALL.

Dutchess County.

Pine Plains Hotel.

Pine Plains, N. Y. Beautiful location, near lakes; grand walks, drives, &c.; large rooms; excellent table. D. C. Ketterer.

Amenia House.

Amenia, N. Y. Leading commercial and tourists' hotel. Thoroughly modern.

ROSE HILL

FARM, Amenia, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; excellent table; livery. A. E. HALL.

Dean House,

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. Easy distance; terms, $15 to $20. per week; $3.50 per day. Write for booklet.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Lake Mohegan, N. Y., is now open. FRANK FRYE, Prop.

Rockland County.

WIGTON HALL,

Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.; elevated, healthful locality; bour out; attractive surroundings; excellent accommodations; good service; farm products; telephone; near Village and Post Office. Address J. L. Wigton.

HILLSIDE SPRING

Farm; New City, Rockland County; shady lawns, airy rooms; excellent table; baths.

Weatchester County.

The Raleigh,

Peekskill on the Hudson. Open for Summer and Winter guests. New up-to-date hotel. Perfectly sanitary. Newly furnished; 100 rooms; no flies or mosquitoes.

HILL CREST HOUSE,

Near Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, farm products, shady lawns, stabling.

THE EDGEWOOD.

Katonah, N. Y.; beautiful location; large, airy rooms; excellent table. H. Searles.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Special Terms and Circular address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

HOTEL American-Adelphi

The "Location" of Saratoga Springs

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON.

NOW OPEN.

HENRY A. BANG, Prop.
New York Office—Sturtevant House.

Adirondacks.

The Algonquin,

on Lower Saranac Lake,
Adirondack Mountains.

Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address*
JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,

ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
Open June 25 to Oct. 1.
Indian Carry Golf Links, (9 holes.)
For Booklet, Address
J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, N. Y.

CASCADE LAKE HOUSE

Adirondacks, Cascadeville.
E.M.WESTON, 1123 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

The Ruisseanmont, (in the Adirondacks.) Address T. Edmund Krumbholz, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON

OPENS JUNE 28th.

Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.

HOTEL ST. JAMES

OPENS JUNE 14th.
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Earlington. GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

Lake George.

"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."

THE NEW

F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE,

Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company.

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PINE HILL, ULSTER CO. (Elevation, 1,700 feet.) Delightfully situated in a beautiful, shady park; sanitary improvements; spacious verandas. Terms and booklet, apply J. C. CORNISH.

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Marlborough, Ulster Co.; elev. 1,000 ft.; near Hudson; large, airy rooms, excellent table; shady lawns, &c. Mrs. A. Clark.

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Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
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Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.

Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address S. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isle, N. Y.

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Edgewood Park,
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A beautifully located hotel, with every modern facility for the luxurious comfort of guests. Forty minutes from New York, with trains running hourly from Grand Central Station. Leading attractions of the resort are Yachting, Golf, Riding, and Driving.

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Fine fishing, sailing, surf and still-water bathing, trap shooting, etc. Finest sand beach north of Cape Hatteras. Terms $2 per day. Families at reduced rates.

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CHATHAM, MASS.
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NEW JERSEY.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT.

Noted as one of America's most famous resorts for health and pleasure. Located within easy access of New York by rail or water. This beautiful city is an Ideal Resort, excelled by none of its magnificently equipped hotels, churches, schools, stores. One of the finest electric plants in the world, the best of sanitary arrangements, unsurpassed roads, and all other advantages of a high-class modern civilization. Splendid facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing. Thoroughly equipped for the entertainment of the golf, tennis, and cricket enthusiast, and, in fact, every way imaginable the most superbly appointed health and pleasure resort on the North Atlantic Coast, and free from mosquitoes. Here one breathes in at its fullest measure the life-giving ozone which the salt air from old ocean yields in such generous proportions.

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Rooms en suite, with private baths.
COTTAGES TO RENT FOR SEASON, WITH HOTEL SERVICE.
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Complete ocean front. Cor. 4th and Ocean Aves. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Booklets. BANTA & HILYARD.

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Beach front hotel; reasonable rates for first-class accommodation; homelike and select; descriptive booklet. BEN B. SMITH.

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Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel; opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, ebuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. WALDORF, Prop.

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Open all the year; rooms en suite, with bath; capacity 200. L. SILL.

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Now open.
Renovated throughout; many improvements, including steam heat, eun parlors. Booklets, apply.

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Cookman Av., near Ocean. Enlarged, thoroughly renovated. Open all year. Modern appointments. F. W. BOCK, Former Steward Ward Liners.

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4th Ave., second door from ocean; modern house, spacious verandas, booklets. C. M. VAN WINKLE.

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206 Second Ave., Ocean view. First-class service. No infants and nurses. J. F. BOWEN.

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

Ocean end 2d Av. Splendid table. Trolley pass door. A. L. WILCOX.

THE WILLARD,

One block from ocean. 2d Av. Booklet. A. F. NEWKIRK.

Prospect Hotel and Cottage,

Lake Av. Only kosher house. Ocean view; lake frontage; excellent accommodation. PH. ATKINS.

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The leading hotel in every respect on the beach; unobstructed view of the ocean; elevator; Casino Orchestra; evening dinners. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPENS JUNE 26.
A WHOLE SQUARE ON THE OCEAN.
HOTEL OF HIGHEST CLASS.
Illustrated Booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

THE LAFAYETTE.

Every modern equipment; capacity 200; evening dinners, orchestra, elevators; illustrated booklet upon application; 14th season. WRIGHT & FROST.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Twenty-first Street Apartment House Sold—To Close July 5—The Clark-Hall Deal on the Middle West Side.

Well & Mayer have sold for about $57,000 the newly completed seven-story apartment house 206 East Twenty-first Street, 30 by 92.

Nearly all of the real estate offices below Fulton Street will be closed from July 3 to July 7.

Muhlker Brothers have sold for a client the four-story and basement dwelling 522 East Eighty-sixth Street, 28 by 102.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company was broker in the transaction by which Charles H. Sherrill sold 62 and 64 East Fifty-eighth Street, four-story brownstone-front dwellings, 19 by 100 and 18.9 by 100. The deal was on record twice. Mr. Sherrill owned 62 East Fifty-eighth Street, but had last Wednesday only a contract for purchase of the other with Rebecca P. Cadwell. He took title to this property and conveyed the two houses to Mr. Lewis on Monday.

The sale by Slawson & Hobbs for F. Ambrose Clark to W. W. & T. M. Hall of four lots on the north side of Seventy-third Street, commencing 100 feet west of Central Park West, and two lots on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, commencing 100 feet west of Central Park West, is a noteworthy realty event. These are considered the best lost unbuilt on on the west side. It is the intention of Messrs. Hall to commence at once the erection of five and a half and six-story American basement dwellings of the same general character as they have been building and selling on the east side. About four years ago Messrs. Hall were the first to appreciate the want of high-class houses on the east side, and have since applied their attention to the section east of the Park. The brokers and dealers on the west side welcome the Halls to that section.

Rodolfo G. Barthold was the buyer of 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, sold a few days since. He has sold to Dr. Graeme Hammond 60 West Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, 18 by 100.5.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to William Ehrlich, through J. Clarence Davies & Co., the four-story double flathouse 1,500 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100.

Nevins & Perelman have bought 647 and 649 Fifth Street, two old four-story brick buildings 40 by 97, and have sold 94 Columbia Street, a five-story building, 25 by 100.

H. Rinaldo & Brother have sold for G. Breifogle to A. Ottenbery the five-story tenement 55 Broome Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Henry L. Sprague has sold to Walter Stabler the house 33 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.

A story that Winslow Court, the seven-story brick apartment house on the southeast corner of Hamilton Place and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, had been sold for $300,000 was denied on authority. The building was recently erected, and covers the plot 103.6 by 141.7 by 99.11 by 99.3. The site was purchased May 15, 1901, by George Ebert, and, incidental to the transaction, was a mortgage for $36,000 for one year at 6 per cent.

Alexander J. Roux has rented to the Corn Exchange Bank the ground floor of the building, corner of Union Square East and Sixteenth Street, for a long term of years.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mildred A. Page to a client for occupancy the four-story dwelling, 304 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 86.2.

Alexander Wilson has sold for Mrs. Shannon, 269 West Seventieth Street and a three-story private dwelling.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

97 East Broadway, south side, 235.8 feet west of Pike Street, 25 by 100, four-story and basement brick tenement; partition sale, to Solomon Hecht $33,200

103 East Broadway, south side, 102.6 feet west of Pike Street, 22.4 by 75, four-story and basement brick tenement; partition sale, to B. Shlanowsky..... 25,900

By Peter F. Meyer.

123 Avenue C, southeast corner of Eighth Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with stores; partition sale, to Emanuel Alexander 18,800

By Philip A. Smyth.

1,000 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 84.2 feet east of Clinton Avenue, 27 by 111, two-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, G. H. Fletcher..... 6,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

84 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 34 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 80.10, four-story and basement brownstone flat; public auction sale, to R. W. Beck..... 8,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, 129, Manhattan Mortgage Company..... 900

Vyse Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Manhattan Mortgage Company 750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, two lots, 25 by 100.5 each, with one-story etable and blacksmith's shop on easterly lot.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, estate sale, 22 West Fortieth Street, south side, 319.6 feet wast of Fifth Avenue, four-story, basement and cellar, brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension, 18 by 98.9.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 240 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,743; subject to another mortgaga for $79,729.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John P. Schuchman, referee, 304 East Ninety-second Street, south eide, 100 feet east of Second Avenoe, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,050.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sals, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1½ by 99.1 by 100.11 hy 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,072.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosura sale, George M. Bayne, referee, 1,800 Clinton Avenue, east side, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 27.7 by 165.2 hy 28.1 by 163.5 by 1.5 by 1.8, two-story dwelling. Dus on judgment, $2,455; subject to another mortgage for $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, northwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 63.3 by 73; Bermay & Markowitz of 393 Grand Street, owners; Harder & Short of 3 and 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 68 and 70 Pitt Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 43 by 36.10; L. Oshinsky of 266 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 205 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 74; I. A. Powell of 10 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southwest corner, to a one-story brick store; G. L. Morgenthau of 50 West Eighteenth Street, owner; F. Jacobsen of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Broad and Pearl Streets, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick office; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

Eighteenth Street and Irving Place, southwest corner, to a six-story brick office; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; 1 Block of 208 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 131 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; A. Manheimer, premises, owner; J. Kreisler of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 120 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. D. McKeever of 2 East Fifteenth Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 767 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. Faulhaber, premises, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Delancey and Ludlow Streets, northeast corner; Rivington and Ridge Streets, southeast corner; Grand and Elm Streets, northwest corner; Fourth Street, south side, 174.6 feet west of First Avenue, and Madison Street, north side, 114.8 feet west of Pike Street, to five four and five story brick schools; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $2,675.

Nos. 789 to 793 Washington Street, to three four-story brick tenements, with store; M. Rosenkrantz of 37 Nassau Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

Easements Go with Property.

Justice Steckler, in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, handed down yesterday a decision of interest to owners of property along the lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railway and to real estate men generally.

He holds that all the easements appertaining to a parcel of land must go with that land to the purchasers when a sale is made, and that a sale of such easements to the elevated railroad by the vendor of the property subsequent to the issuance of the hill of sale and prior to the execution of the deed is in equity a fraud upon the vendees.

The question came up on a suit brought by Alfred H. Marvin against Simon E. Bernheimer and others, who one March 16, 1898, contracted to sell to the plaintiff's assignors on Dec. 1 five lots of land on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. On Oct. 26, 1898, Mr. Bernheimer delivered to the elevated railroad a release of the easements appurtenant to the premises interfered with by the elevated railroad, receiving a sum in excess of $2,000. It was alleged that no representation was made by the defendants as to the ownership of the easements, and the vendees knew that the railroad was in front of the premises, but Justice Steckler holds that from the date of the making of the contract of sale the plaintiff's assignors were the equitable owners of the land, and that the vendors held it for the benefit of the vendees, and that therefore "the conveyance and release to the elevated railroad, as between the vendors and the vendees, was wrongful and unauthorized. The vendors, by their own acts, disabled themselves from conveying easements, which it was not necessary to mention, and which were not mentioned, either in the contract or the deed; and the effect of the vendors' action was in equity fraud upon the vendees. It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to recover that portion of the sum of money received by the defendants which represents the fee value of the easements conveyed to the elevated railway."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenus stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall he placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has heen held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchasar assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of this mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in valus.

Tuesday, June 24.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Pl, 25x103.3x25x107.6, with strip; Mary A. Costello and another to Jaime Schwartzkopf, (mtg $3,200, R S 25c)..... 100

AVENUE D, 42, e s, 24 ft n e of 4th St, 24x100; Morris Kronovet to John and Adam Reinhart, (mtg $15,000, R S $1).. 1

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n e s, at a s of Prospect Av, runs n 115.8 n s 99.8x n w 25 to s e s of Dawson St x s w 91.10 to Prospect Av x s 15.5x s 0.10; Charles Jansen to Anthony Cuneo, (mtg $18,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

BOSTON TURNPIKE ROAD, s s, adjoining estate of George Faile, contains 3 acres; Charles V. Faile, executor and trustee, to Philip A. Smyth, (R S $1.50). 5,100

CHERRY ST, 478 to 482, n s, 83.8x50; Louis Sackin to Harris Sackin, ½ part, (mtg $49,900)..... 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 300.6 ft n of Cole St, 35.4x100x34x100; Sarah M. Brown to William Torrens, (mtg $2,000)..... 5,850

DE MILT AV, n w corner of 2d St, 175x 100; Desbrow Pl, w s, 100 ft n of De Milt Av, 50x100; Stephen G. Thomas and another to Adolphus G. Le Pelley, B. & S. 100

DE-MILT AV, n w corner of 2d St, 175x 100; Desbrow Pl, w s, 100 ft n of De Milt Av, 50x100; Adolphus G. Le Pelley to William T. Mapes, B. & S., (mtg $3,000)..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; Paul Baltmann and another to Adolphus T. Secker, H. & S..... 250

MOSHOLU AV, e s, 275 ft e of Riverdale Av, runs n 100x e 67 to w s of Mosholu Av x s and w 105; Samuel D. Babcock to Riverdale Library Association, B. & S... 1

PLOTS 148, 404 to 409, 411, 412, 388, 389, 385, 397, 398, and 593, map of Arden property; Walker W. Taylor to Annie L. Sperring, (mtg $10,200)..... 1

REED'S MILL LANE, at dividing line of land of George Faile and J. Morrison, runs to East Chester Landing Road and East Chester Creek, containing 41.42 acres; William H. Penfold, trustee, to Philip A. Smyth. (R S $13.79)..... 29,755

RUTGERS ST, 22, w s, 25x84.7; Rachel Isaacs to Samuel Ellsberg, (R S $5, mtg $15,000)..... 23,500

UNION AV, s w corner of 155th St, 25x 113.11; Leopold Jonas to Richard A. Farrelly, (mtg $4,000, R S $1.75)..... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 225.2 ft n of 179th St, n 103.8x152.8x s 154.2; David Mey, referee, to Addie A. La Coste, (mtg $2,650)..... 1,400

WALTER AV, w s, 283.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Catherine F. Furlong to Julia Goodwin..... 1

WALTON AV, w s, 80 ft n of 174th St, 75x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Philip Woolley..... 2,210

1ST AV, s w corner of 60th St, 20x75; Anna H. Fischer to Joseph A. Hyman, (R S $5, mtg $11,500)..... 21,500

2D AV, e s, 76 ft n of Houston St, 25x 65; F. William Sommer to Rose Jackson, ¼ part, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

21ST ST, 200 East, 30.1x90; Jonas Weil and another to Marie Marculescu, (mtg $30,000, R S $9.50)..... 1

21ST ST, 206 East, 30.1x90; Jonas Weil and anothsr to Marie Marculescu, quit-claim..... 1

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, 25x98.9x25x 98.9; Thomas F. Donnelly to Jonathan W. Hull, (R S $11)..... 11,000

41ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 98.9; Louis W. Weili to J. William Hill, (R S $6.25, mtg $18,000)..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Abraham Korn and others, heirs, to Henry H. Korn, all liens..... 19,000

70TH ST, 120 East, 20x100.5; Mary J. Mondorf to Arthur C. Train, (R S $18).. 38,500

71ST ST, 203 West, 50x25; Margaret L. Earker to Margaret P. Barker and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

71ST ST, 303 West, 50x25; Edmund Coffin to Margaret L. Barker, (R S $5, mtg $18,000)..... 100

77TH ST, 63 East, 18.9x102.2; City Real Property Investing Company to Frederick W. Jones, Jr., (R S $13.25)..... 100

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 x77.8x25x79.2; the Provident Realty Company to William M. Woods, (mtg $20,000 82ND ST, 59 East, 17.2x100.8; Jacob S. Cartalho to Simon Nachtigall, (R S $6.50) 1

92D ST, 106 East, 17x80; Joseph Stephens to Rosa Hoffmann, (R S $2.50, mtg $8,000)..... 100

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x45; Francis C. Cantins, refsree, to Wesley A. Lyon, (R S $7)..... 17,500

112TH ST, s s, 260 ft s of 7th Av, 30x 100.11; Alice P. Leaman to Rachel Bernhard, (mtg $29,000, R S $3)..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 75x201.8 to 117th St x50x irregular; Maurice Kalm, individually and as trustee, to New York Central Coal Company, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

140TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Willis Av, 100x 100; William O'Gorman to tha Gaines Robert Company, (R S $20.75)..... 43,800

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 309; M. M. Valentins to Max Trager, 3 years 1,500

MADISON AV, 1,673; Max Weinstein to Berger Brothers, 3 years..... 720

STANTON ST, 181; Herman and Aaron Gruber to Samuel Falk, 1½ years .. 600

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87; Sam Schwartz to Abraham Schoenaug, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1901 304

8TH AV, 2,623; Jacob Baumann to Michael Carey, 4 1-12 years 1,500

10TH AV, 413; Rose Mosbacher to John Maher, 10 years 1,000

11TH ST, 339 East; Gustave A. Muller to Giuseppe Paladino, 5 years..... 480

29TH ST, 217 West; James S. Maher to James W. Hamblin, 10 years..... 1,800

74TH ST, 402 to 416 East; Yorkville Realty Company to Joseph Horowitz, 5 years 20,000

74TH ST, 402 to 416 East; Yorkville Realty Company to Joseph Horowitz, 5 years 20,000

109TH ST, 69 East; Charles Garfield to Nowak Baking Company, 4 years..... 960

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AREND, Francis J., to ths New York Savings Bank; 8th Av, n e corner of 137th St, due June 1, 1907, 4 per csnt..... 25,000

BULLARD, Ralph C., to Matilda Weisker; Morris Av, n w corner of 176th St, prior mtg $26,600, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BUTLER, Emma J., and another to Martha Gambie; Briggs Av, n s, Lot 28, map of Briggs estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,250

COHEN, David, to Morris Golde and another; 245 Grand St, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

CUNEO, Anthony, to Charles Jansen; Avenue St. John, n e s, at e s of Prospect Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DAVIS, John, to Sol Kohn; 159th St, 511 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

DETHLOFF, Louis H. G., and wife to Helene Galewski; 239 West 35th St, ½ part, prior mtg $9,000; 27th St, n s, 202.2 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

DOCTER, Rosa, to Francis J. Arend; 8th Av, n e corner of 136th St, prior mtg $25,000, due Dec. 24, 1903, 6 per cent.. 5,000

DOCTER, Rosa, to Francis J. Arend; 8th Av, s e corner of 137th St, prior mtg $25,000, due Dec. 24, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

DOCTER, Rosa, to New York Savings Bank; 8th Av, n e corner of 136th St, due June 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 25,000

DOCTER, Rosa, to New York Savings Bank; 8th Av, s e corner of 137th St, due June 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 25,000

DOCTER, Carolyn, to New York Savings Bank; 2,582 8th Av, due June 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 15,000

EIFE, Francis, to Daisy E. Teese; 18th St, 335 East, demand, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

ELLSBERG, Samuel, to Rachel Isaacs; Rutgers St, 22, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 30, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FITZPATRICK, Julia, to Martha Foggin; 148th St, n s, 175 ft w of Boulsvard, prior mtg —, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

FLURI, George V., and others to Louis K. Ungrich; Amsterdam Av, e s, 24.11 ft e of 149th St, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HAMMILL, Thomas, to ths Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 13 Mott St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 16,000

HILL, J. Williams, to Louis W. Weili; 41st St, n s, 150 ft s of 9th Av, due Dec. 31, 1903, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HOCHNER, David, and others to Bernard Loth; 76th St, 113 to 119 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $50,000, dus July 1, 1905, 6 per cent., each..... 2,250

HOCHNER, David, and others to tbe Citizens' Savings Bank; 76th St, n s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent., each..... 25,000

HUSTED, Emma A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, s w cornsr of 144th St, dus July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

HYMAN, Joseph A., to Silas Strauss; 1st Av, e w cornsr of 60th St, prior mtg $14,800, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,200

HYMAN, Joseph A., to Anna H. Fischer; 1st Av, s w corner of 60th St, prior mtg $11,500, dus April 1, 1903..... 3,300

JONES, Frederick W., Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 63 East 77th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

KORN, Samuel W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 520 and 522 Hudson St, n e corner of 10th St, 243; 524 Hudson St, 241 West 10th St, due June 3, 1908, 4 per cent..... 40,000

KUGELMANN, Marie, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 304, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, 3 years, 6 per csnt..... 2,500

KUNTZ, Auguste E., to ths Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s, being part of Subdivision No. 2 of Lot 49, map of Morrisania, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

KURZYNSKI, Lottie, to Matilda Stiferl; 114th St, 23 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 15,000

KURZYNSKI, Lottie, to Lena Adler; 114th St, 23 East, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LYON, Wesley A., to William E. Tborn; 100th St, n s, 55 ft a of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LYON, Wesley A., to William C. Adams; 100th St, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg $15,000, dne Dec. 20, 1902, 6 per cent..... 2,900

MALONEY, Mary, to Sarah T. Umpleby; Church St, w s, 323.6 ft n of the Church of the Mediator, 3 years..... 4,500

MARCULESCU, Marie, to Jonas Weil and another; 206 East 21st St, prior mtg $34,000, installments, about 11 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to the New York Produce Exchange; 125th St, n s, and s w s of Manhattan St; 125th St, n s, 210.6 ft s w of Manhattan St, all title, due July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

MOORE, Thomas H., to William L. Flanagan, Managing Director; 10th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 1 year..... 1,500

NACHTIGALL, Simon, to Francis F. Robins, trustee; 59 East 87th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

NEW YORK CENTRAL COAL COMpany to Maurice Kain; 118th St, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years, 6 per cent., secures notes for $26,652 and mtg for $5,000..... ....

RUSER, Anna, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Railroad Av, e s, 104 ft n e of 170th St., installments..... 1,250

SMYTH, Philip A., to William H. Penfold, trustee; Reed's Mill Lane at dividing line of the land of George Fsils from the land of J. Morrison, contains 41 42-100 acres, 3 years..... 20,828

SMYTH, Philip A., to Charles V. Faile, executor and trustee; Boston Turnpike, s s, 3 acres, bounded w by the land of George Faile, s by the land of D. Smith and another, e by the land of James Hyde, 3 years..... 3,570

SOLOMON, Hannah, to Philip Weinberg; East Broadway, 101, 5 years, 4½ per cent 23,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy, to Margaret Zentgraf; Bronx Park Av, w s, 100 ft n of 178th St, due May 1, 1906, per cent..... 2,000

THE GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Michael Coleman, trustee; 140th St, n e, 385 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000

THE GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to William O'Gorman; 140th St, n s, 385 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year..... 8,700

THE IMPORTERS' BUILDING COMpany to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 151 to 161 Church St, s e corner of Leonard St, 68 x 72, prior mtg —, due March 16, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

TRAIN, Arthur C., to New York Security and Trust Company; 120 East 70th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to the State Bank; Carmine St, s w corner of Bleecker St, 6 months, 6 per cent., note..... 4,000

WOOLLEY, Philip, to Fannie E. Lawrence; Walton Av, w s, 80 ft n of 174th St, due June 16, 1905..... 1,768

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANSCHER or Auscher, Rebecca, to Sarah Kreilman..... Nom.

FLYN, Charles F., to Marie A. Neuhert. 1,428

DUNCAN, Stuart, and another, executors, to Frederick Beltz, trustee..... Order of court

MAGNER, Fanny, to Vincent F. Maginn and another..... Nom.

MARTIN, Margaret T., to William A. Martin, Jr..... Nom.

POWELL, Wilson M., to Adaline A. H. Hepworth, individually and as trustee.. 26,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to ths Women's Prison Association..... 1,690

PYLE, James, & Sons to Joseph E. Higgins..... Nom.

ROESCHER, Lizzie, to Norbert Landau.. Nom.

ROUSE, Caliman, to Leon Tuchmann.... 5,000

SCHMIDT, Ursula S., to Zaidie S. Davis. 1,600

STEVENSON, Richard W., trustee, to Katherins H. Auerhach, administratrix, (assigns 7 mtgs)..... Nom.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK to Rosalind A. Richmond..... 22,371

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Bowery Savings Bank, (4 assignments)..... 128,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hudson City Savings Institution. 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Rohert H. Smith..... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank in the City of Albany..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Milton O. Rouss..... 24,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,391 to 2,397; Christopher Nally against Edward Thompson and ths Empire Realty Company, owners; Edward Thompson and D. Campbell, contractors..... $207

LENOX AV, 263; Edwin Totten against Henry Ungrich, Jr., owner; John Merritt, contractor..... 6

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; George Fehn against Peter J. Clarken, ownsr; Martin Balron, ownsr and contractor..... 62

101ST ST, 330 to 336 East; Joseph Danelio against Jerry Aitieri, owner and contractor..... 213

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

22D ST, s s, 310 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Germania Life Insurance Company, with Greenwich Realty Company..... $95,000

Satisfied Mechanic's Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 943; Alfred Blumenthal against Walter A. Dick and another, June 18, 1902..... 84

50TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Patrick F. Guidera against Abram Bachrach and another, May 13, 1902, canceled..... 241

150TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 225x100; Dunn & Dolan against Linbonier R. Mestaniz, June 14, 1902, hy bond..... 500

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,523; Carrie Buchmuller against Louis Krueger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbusb & Wise.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 62d and 63d Sts, 200.10x225x—x200; John B. McElpatrick and another against Joseph A. del Solar and another, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Dittenhoefsr, Gerber & Jaines.

LEWIS ST, 123; Adam Riedemann and another against George Thum and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Findlay.

MARIAN AV, e s, Lots 87 and 89, and north half of Lot 91, 125x123.6x irregular, Bronx; the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Charles A. Soteldo and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 30.1x83.5x irregular, two actions; James Bloomer against Cecilia T. Dowd and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

19TH AV, s s, 306.6 ft w of White Plains Road, 50.3x114.6, Bronx; Thomas M. Hedges against Richard M. Hedgee and another, (partition;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

57TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Josephine Stein and another against Joseph A. Weaver and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Hatch.

93D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 100.8; Edmund L. Baylies and another, trustees, against Walden F. Anderson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Miller.

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 99.11; Lawyers' Title Insurance Company against Thomas F. Doherty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS OULD, individually and as a member of the firm of Hinck & Ould, bankrupt.—No. 4,187.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Ould, individually and as a membsr of the firm of Hinck & Ould, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 11th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United Stntes District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not he granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY N. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 24th, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgmsnt of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly snterad in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing dats the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at ths New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

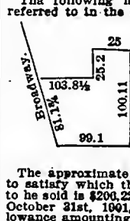
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in ths Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along ths northerly side of One Hundrsd and Seventh Street, ninety-nins feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street ons hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; theoce southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundrad and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $200,228.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.33 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $325.62 and mtg for $5,000.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against LAMONT RICH and ETHEL RICH, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Geldston, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

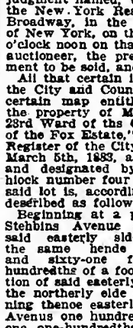
All that certain piece, or parcel of land in the City and County of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Subdivision of the property of Mary Pearsall Tiffany, in the 23rd Ward of ths City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on March 7th, 1882, as map number 918, is known and designated by the lot number thirty in block number four hnndred and eighteen, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Stebbins Avenue distant as measured along said easterly side of Stebbins Avenue as the same hende and turns six hundred and sixty-one feet and thirty-nine one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Stebbins Avenue and the northerly side of Freeman Street; and running thence easterly at right angles to Stebbins Avenus one hundred and three feet and eighty-one one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly boundary line of the land of the party of the first part hereby intended to be conveyed; thence northerly along said boundary line twenty-five feet and three-ons-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly at right angles to Stebbins Avenue ons hundred and five feet and three-one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Stebbins Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Stebbins Avenus twenty-five feet to the point of hsginning.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

ALEXANDER U. ZINKE, Referee.

RABE & KELLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



Freeman Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $200,228.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.33 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $325.62 and mtg for $5,000.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against LAMONT RICH and ETHEL RICH, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the tenth day of June, 1902, I

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
4774—John Colbert.
198—Strom & Steinberg
4782—Israel Blumenthal.
4444—Fred W. Staubsandt.
4731—Charles H. Schroeder.
4817—Charles Gens.
4804—Henry S. Simmone
4813—Albert Miller.
4794—Jamee Mackintosh.
4820—Berthold Heim.
4843—Henry L. Converse
4865—Edward C. Barnum.
4173—Tell. A. Begnelin.
4187—Hinck & Ould.
4763—Robert Weir.
4814—Sadie Levine.
4837—Jacob H. Bauland.
4748—D. & M. Levy.
4795—Louis Frank.
Cases under objection.
4502—J. & C. Reiwald.
3907—Adolph H. Chamberlyn.
4633—Henry Rickers.
4344—Nathaniel Lawrence.
4816—Jacob Thuman.
3910—Henry Kassebaum.
4123—Matusow & Cooperman.
3965—Jerome B. Wheeler.
4195—Frankfort & Shaine.
Adjourned cases.
4839—Effie S. Hawkins.
3735—Lewek.
4057—William J. Lee.
4417—Abraham Stein.
4477—Abraham Scheer.
1446—Newmark & Shapiro.
4482—Charles Jaimes.
3132—Thomas H. Davis.
4573—James Patterson.

3600—Semons & Davis.
4818—Jacob Cohen.
Motions.
In re Edward E. Gwynns.
In re S. S. Woelper.
In re Rabbino & Copeland.
In re Frankfort & Shalne.
In re Granger Brew. Co.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re John H. Laehman.
In re G. E. Jonee.
In re Yetta Rosenmond.
In re J. S. Jacobe.
In re W. H. Reinecke.
In re Robert E. Tindall.
In re Frankfort & Shaine.
In re Wray Drug Co.
In re Levy, Abrams & Co.
In re Charles E. Abrams
In re Holzhen & Wegman.
In re Berg & Schacher.
In re Reuben Gurewitz.
In re James Segor & Brother.
In re David Feldman.
In re Solomon Feldstein.
In re Hatch & Foote.
In re Grahams Polley.
In re T. J. Johnston & Co.
In re Max Krellman.
In re David Frischberg.
In re Pettis & Hunter.
In re Sigfried Blumberg.
In re Paul Finkelstein.
In re Georgs W. Gwyer.
Involuntary cases.
4969—Zettner Brew. Co.
4930—Lewbel & Sheinberg.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Parsons vs. Stoll et al., appellants.—Motion dismissed; appeal denied.

In re estate of Blackstone, deceased, appellant, taxabis transfer, &c., vs. Controller of New York.—Order affirmed, with costs; motion to dismiss appeal and to correct the record denied, without costs.

People ex rel. Lewie vs. Sherman, Ind., &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, without costs.

In re judicial settlement of account of Schaefer et al., executors.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, and order affirmed, with costs.

Francis, (formerly Martin,) executrix, vs. Watkins et al., appellants; People ex rel. Huber, appellant, vs. Feitner et al., Commissioners of Taxes; in re property of Glendenning, deceased, appellant, vs. Controller, &c.; in re Edison Electric Illuminating Company, appellant, vs. the Controller of New York; in re application of Grade Crossing Commissioners of Buffalo, lands of Cooley; in re Gillis Company.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, June 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Falk vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—Harvey vs. same.
3—In re Donovan.
4—Hamill vs. Hynes.
5—McNulty vs.
6—In re Wright.
7—Cohen vs. Bernhard.
8—Panasa vs. Ackerman.
9—Schubkegel vs.
10—Wielunske vs. Man. Ry. Co.
11—Adalio vs. Reed.
12—Ward vs. Quinn.
13—Husbrouck vs.
14—Kelly vs. Roosevelt.
15—Ward vs. Davies.
16—Phillips vs. Naughton.
17—Wannemacher vs. Wannemacher.
18—Innes vs. Innes.
19—Silverstein vs. Silverstein.
20—In re Hewit Place.
21—Ungrich vs. McGinnis.
22—Parker vs. Melville.
23—Jacobs vs. Grinspan.
24—Ely Bridge Co. vs. Runk
25—Gould vs. Hall.
26—Brody vs. Johnson
27—In re Lafayette Av.
28—Burns vs. Blankmeyer.
29—In re McCue.
30—Pisant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
31—Crawford vs. Roosevelt.
32—In re Smith.
33—Verges vs. Verges.
34—Solomon vs. Solomon
35—Guggenheimer vs. Levin.
36—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Habede.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1367—In re W. 104th St.
1556—In re W. 134th St.
1751—Inness vs. Inness.
Demurrer.
1892—Hawie vs. Kasnowitz.
Preferred causes.
5068—Steers vs. Steers.
5237—Stone vs. Hale.
5657—Skillin vs. Engelman.
5187—Hyde vs. Kimball.
General calendar.
1599—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
4584—Fromer vs. Ottenberg.
4633—Upperman vs. Upperman.
1130—De Rago vs. Cuche.
4082—Fellows vs. Johnson.
2155—Glean vs. Glean.
4696—Van Winkle vs. Van Winkle.
Undefended Divorces.
5491—Wollens vs. Wollens.
5514—Shufsit vs. Shufelt.
5320—Wolinski vs. Wolinskl.
5724—Crippen vs. Crippen.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hill, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on.
14228—Crippen vs. Bergen.
14549—Goldstein vs. Egner.
14952—Bolles vs. Bollee.
15802—Glaser vs. Glaser.
15196—Block vs. Pick.
15278—Gillin Print Co. vs. Tiliotson.
14404—Browning vs. Nash.
14947—Manhattan Glove Leather Co. vs. Flags & Pinner Co.
14543—Treacy vs. Kamak.
14491—Schimmer vs. Baldwin.
6384—Gully vs. City of New York.
6395—Deering vs. same.
6437—Johnson vs. same.
6812—Vynsr vs. same.
13905—Phillipe vs. Vogel.
14931—Henking vs. Clifton.
11657—Deering vs. Boshmsr.
14989—Gomley vs. Kilgour.
15119—Meles vs. Rhoads
15173—Pierce vs. McCafferty.
15272—Am. Wateh Tool Co. vs. Moberg Elec. Clock Co.
15175—McMsnus vs. City of New York.
15446—Brown vs. Brown
12849½—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.
13272—Brentel vs. Blithelmer.
15448—Livingston vs. Livingston.
15122—Dnnn vs. Chap.
Gen. of Am. K. of St. John, &c.
15315—Chatham vs. Nat. Bank vs. Jacobs.
14753—Nichols vs. Whitehead Lumber Co.
15093—Henry vs. Kurtz.
15117—Cohen vs. Cohen.
13513—Smith vs. Haight
14934—Flek vs. Sterling Coal Co.
13426—Bonyngs vs. Becker.
14748—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
15061—Moscow vs. London.
15304—Foleron vs. Foleron.
12186—Hauel vs. Murrey.
12780—Barasch vs. Grell.
15826—Roth vs. Roth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar for Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.
4333—Mendoza vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5188—Danish vs. sams.
5206—Burns vs. Wertheim.
5212—Mullane vs. Keeler.
5216—Landman ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5218—Neuberger ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5224—Berman vs. same.
5015—Gagel vs. same.
5092—Swanske ve. same
5242—Connolly vs. McQuaid.
5255—Kones vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5286—Ward ve. Griggs.
5273—Dambmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5097—Belan ve. Bank of New Amsterdam.
1850—Green ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4989—Dieckman vs. sams.
5278—Thonges ve. Keenan.
5286—Banker vs. Schade.
5289—Corbett vs. Hardy
Highest number reached on regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calender for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
4400—Brown ve. Man. Ry. Co.
14939—McCabe vs. City of New York.
15352—Germershausen vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
13068—Morrison vs. Smith.
5082—Bareen vs. City of New York.
4547—Nat. B'way B'k. vs. Sampson.
4883—Full vs. Truet.
12706—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
5096—Stahl vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5115—Franc vs. Fagge.
5162—Dietrich vs. Mayor, &c.
5126—Morton vs. Dunham Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opene at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Betts, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Daniel M. Porter,
Peter E. Reilly,
Hanna Roche,
Theresia Breitwieeer,
Charlee Ledgrer,
Joseph M. Simondson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motione will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3281—Perlmutter vs. Blumenthal.
Short causes.
5947—Breslin ve. Adams, &c., Pressmen's Association.
5101—Feltman vs. Lyon.
6019—Hamilton Bank vs. Lawson.
5985—Reed vs. Alexander.
6010—Cooper vs. Cooper.
5795—Rubeam & Horrmann Brew. Co. vs. Muiry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
3141—O'Hara ve. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2582—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Shulthels.
Short cauees.
5768—Brodie vs. Moore.
—Same vs. Fox.
5960—Mlettenen vs. Smith.
5943—Strause vs. Cossenas.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Case on.
3431—Weyl vs. Bloomingdale.
3592—Malone vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
3596—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
674—Freeman ve. First Hung. Cong., &c.
1106—Alborg vs. Scott Brothers.
2999½—Gilroy vs. Sonn.
3556—James Everard's Breweries vs. McGirr

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reacbed. Calendar clear. Short causes.
5748—Caruccl vs. Ruth.
5271—Herring ve. Union Surety, &c., Co.
5925—Strong vs. McLean
5932—Kent ve. Edgerly.
5871—Jones vs. Gaylord.
6015—Stsrn vs. U. S. Surety Co.
4832—Pons ve. Clausen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Calendar clear.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a bearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will bs called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attornsye Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Charles J. Jorns.
2—Frederick Meyer.
3—Charles Kury.
4—John Carroll.
5—Harry Crossman.
6—Frank Brown.
7—Charlee G. Milliment
8—David Goodman.
Pleadings.
1—Jeanine De Mitteo.
2—Lizzie Madaus.
3—Jamee Plunket.
4—Louis Hohlman.
5—Samuel Goldman.
6—David Pyne.
7—Patrick Duffy.
8—John Kelly, John Andsrson.
9—Samuel R. Reiner.
10—Jacob Monowitz.
11—Richard Flood, Sadie Campbell, Emma Jones.
12—Mary Young.
13—Joseph H. Hoffman.
14—Frank E. Campbell.
15—Charles W. Pasee.
16—Jules Soufferin.
17—Nicolo Ferrone.
18—James Meahan.
19—Markus Lauer.
20—John Bruton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Morgan for the People.
1—John D. Herlihy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.
1—Eladio Bell.
2—Charles Dugan.
3—Vito Tafalo, Georgs Nicolae.
4—William Johnson.
5—Morris Schinkelbach.
6—Samuel Harris.
7—Alexander Nasif.
8—Mamis Smith.
9—Abe Auerbach, Louis D. Bilgoray, Adolphe Wittner.
10—John Camp.
11—John M. Swasey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Ely and Sage for the People.
1—Maurice Maher.
2—George Brown.
3—William O'Neill.
4—Thomas E. Foley.
5—Samuel Sandlar, Joseph Horowitz.
6—George Turner,
7—Max Strauss,
8—Frank Long,
9—Giuseppe De Anno.
10—Harry Geddle.
11—Antonio Di Stefano.
12—William Green.
13—Fred Rice, Charles Spencer.
14—Geno Montani.
15—Charles Weinstein.
16—Piro Gluseppe.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Iene H. Perry vs. Charlotte C. Rice et al., (actions 1 and 2)—J. Lewis Strahen, William Johnston vs. Elizabeth H. Harris—Omi F. Hibbard.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Daniel M. Griffen vs. Leander S. Sire et al.; Mary G. Murphy vs. same—Theodore M. Roche.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Laura Oppenheimer et al., vs. Sophie Hoeberman et al.—John A. Wrede.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Michael Rosenblum vs. Earnest Thomalen et al.—Louis Jersawitz. Michael H. Murphy ve. Anna Schumacher—Louis E. Kuster. Lina R. Jones vs. Hirsch Salwen—Samuel Silinsky.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Sheridan vs. O'Neil—John Hunter, Jr. Edgerton ve. Hoes; Edgerton ve. same; Curry vs. same—John D. Lindsay. In re Field—George A. Halsey.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Kouwenhoven vs. Hoppock—Joseph Kaufman. In re Arnold—Alexander T. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Skillin vs. Central Trust Company—John A. Straley.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar called in Part I. and cases sent to other parts. Court opens at 10 A. M. Marean, J., in Part I.
2220—Purcell vs. Hoffman House.
2388—Peterson vs. Schlecht.
1679—Simmons vs. Clofil.
4822—Lasher ve. Rosenswelg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. White.
Same vs. Johnson.
Same vs. Shamberg.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Church, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The accounting of Henry Whalley, Susan B. Reyder, Sherlock Austin, Hannah Pope, Enos Richardson, Frederick Alexander, Alexander Burr, Bridget F. Creighton, John Lyons, John Williams, Philip Hogan, Charles E. Parsons, Annie Pattleon, John Schloh, Anna Otts, George C. Tallmann, and William Fecke. The estate of Kate Hoyt, estate of McGarry, Edward C. Enness, (adjourned to July 9,) and John N. Hewes. The administration of John J. Meehan. The real estate of Mary De Witt and Ella J. Regan. The transfer tax of Catolina M. E. Lotter.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M. No. 62—The accounting of Martin W. Murphy. No. 83—The revision of probats of John McDermott. No. 71—The will of Mary Gilroy.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Buell vs. Burke—James T. Williamson. Dodge vs. Lyons—Thomas F. Garvey, to compute. Lott vs. Reed—G. F. Lovett, to sell. Lott vs. Spitznagel—C. M. Tappan, to sell. Briggs vs. Robbins—Daniel S. Moulton, to compnte. Stuge vs. Stuge—G. W. Dayleon, to sell. Riggs, &c., vs. Gilmartin—Leo Fischel, to sell. United States Trust Company vs. Sinclair—Norman J. Mareh, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.
1045—Tallon vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1079—Sherin vs. same.
907—Ellmers vs. same.
822—Same vs. same.
885—Moller vs. same.
886—Faber vs. sams.
1109—Randall vs. same.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1114—Leonard vs. same.
954—Tuohy vs. Hirsh et al.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1120.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for June 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
48—Anderson ve. Smith.
50—Herrman ve. Goltze.
51—Same vs. same.
59—Seaman vs. Allen Adv. Co.
64—Stilwell vs. Cannon.
64½—Moore ve. Cannon.
69—Lindsey vs. Lindsey.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. & H. SCHATTMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. & H. Schattman, wholesale dealers in clothing, formerly at 736 Broadway, show liabilities $6,836 and assets $1,516 cash, proceeds from the sale of their stock. The creditors are John and James Dobson, $2,268; H. A. Caesar & Co., $2,252; Greeley, Cushman & Record, $2,018, and William Iselin & Co., $298.

SOKOLOW & NALIBOFF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sokolow & Naliboff, manufacturers of cloaks at 98 Greene Street, show liabilities $3,460 to twenty-one creditors, and assets $2,143, consisting of cash in hands of the receiver $1,283, cash in bank $65, and claims against two fire insurance companies $795. David Naliboff has individual liabilities $650 and no asets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK G. ROSS.—Frederick G. Ross, theatrical manager, residing at 710 West End Avenue, who has not been in business for the past six months, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,458 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the Gillin Printing Company, which obtained a judgment against him on Nov. 8, 1900, for $3,458.

Attachment for Services.

Sheriff O'Brien has received an attachment for $8,400 against Pedro Galbis and William W. Lawton of Havana, Cuba, in favor of J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects, of this city for services under a contract to prepare plans and superintend the erection of a building on Central Park West, Sixty-second to Sixty-third Street, for the Spanish game of pelota, which was to be erected by a syndicate of men of Havana. They were represented here by Joseph A. del Solar, in whose name the title to the property was taken. A lis pendens was filed against the property yesterday on the attachment.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENA, Frank—The Harlem Yacht Club. costs $80
BONNELL, Margaret C., and J. Harper Bonnell Company—R. Bayles. 516
BUCHHOLZ, Wilhelm—S. Oppenheimer and another 196
BAY, August H.—Babcock 2,280
CONDICT, Silas Alden—E. J. Olphertz 70
CARROLL, William—R. Curris 321
COYNE, Thomas G.—J. L. Shea, Commissioner, and another, costs 12
COYNE, Thomas G.—J. L. Shea, Commissioner, and another, costs 12
CARPENTER, Oscar M.—G. S. Allen 227
DUNN, Ralph H.—J. F. Leo 33
DOCKENDORFF, John E.—W. H. Jennings 210
FELKER, George N.—The American Metal Company, Limited 2,374
FEUCHT, Carl J. W.—C. H. Feucht, costs 91
FANNING, Edward—W. H. Schumacher. 79
FARMER, Richard A.—S. Hodkinson and another 728
GURTNER, Theophilus E.—J. Schaefer. 42
GALLIGAN, Patrick—Johnson Brothers. 235
GOLDMAN, Abraham and Louis—S. Jacobe, costs 35
GLOCKE, Frederick E., and John Karst —1. Haft 195
GILBERT, Addie E.—A. Walker 214
GUARANTOR COMPANY OF AMERICA and Oscar F. Spate—F. Broadnax 177
HARRIS, George T.—R. D. Murray and another 2,611
HOFFMANN, John, Jr.—J. Ruppert 1,936
HICKEY, Daniel—E. L. Cuendet 90
JULIAN, Louis A.—G. F. Comstock 55
JACOBUS, Emanuel, and German Rahn, executors—L. Whitefield, costs 27
JEMPSON, George F.—J. Cartledge and another 46
KREUZMAN, Herman—J. Pizer and another, costs 111
KOTTER, Louis—The State Bank 112
LUBITZ, Louis—L. Neuhorn 205
LUHMANN, Henry—A. Mund 29
LENNON, Bridget—A. C. Arnold 2,210
MEISNER, Mary—H. Heuhner 67
McILHARGY, Malcolm—J. Campbell. 171
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. A. Paulding 263
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Kramer, costs 25
MITCHELL, Charles R., and Walter E. Frehe—C. D. Hopper 14
MELLEDY, Thomas H.—J. L. Sbea, Commissioner, and another, costs 17
MARIA, Marcellin and Julia—H. Escolla. 138
McCARTHY, Edward—D. Kerbe 251
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Calmmann 2,261
MESERVE, William P. F.—C. A. Linsley and another 807
McENROE, Teresa J.—K. E. Donovan ... 358
NEW YORK LIGHTERAGE AND Transportation Company—City of New York 461
NEWMAN, Alfred—F. Erlich and anothsr. 625
O'KEEFFE, John G., receiver—City of New York, costs 71
PARKE, William A.—Frank B. Lasette & Co., costs 105
PEARCE, John K.—S. Haas and enother.. 106
RUTTMAN, John F.—J. W. Haulsnbeck.. 121
RETTSTADT, William—J. Stern and another 125
REGAN, James B., Charles Thorley—City of New York 92
SICKELS, David B. and Marie B.—First National Bank of Plattsburg, N. Y. 109
SICKELS, David B. and Marie B.—First National Bank of Plattsburg, N. Y. 88
SEIDMAN, Jacob—H. Wlnehouse and another, costs 40
SOMMER, Frederick W.—E. E. Stubenbooll 82
SCHOTT, Brunado A.—E. M. Schott, costs 60
SHIRMER, George P.—C. C. Stevenson... 697
SHEA, Annie G.—Aeolipyle Company..... 171
SEHRING, Edward W.—I. S. Long and another 218
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, Margaret A. Goodrich, individually and as executrix, and Fanny A. Haven—City of New York, costs 155
THE NEW YORK PRESS, Limited—A. Heinsch 1,333
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—T. Brennan 1,000
TONE, Katherine W.—R. C. Tone 11,272
WILLIAMSON, Louis S.—People of the State of New York 1,440
ZASULY, Louis—S. J. Rockmore 44

A Correction.

H. W. Mayer corrects the published report that a judgment had been entered against him. He eays that W. G. Smith received a judgment as against J. S. Sampson, and H. Mayer, but there was none against himself personally.

Surrogate Notices.

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuanos of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

MORAN, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomae, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORAN, late of the County of New York, (artist,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the snbscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Alex. Thain, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. J. LEE MORRILL, M. D., Executor. ALEX. THAIN, Atty. for Executor.

Hotels and Restaurants.

MILLER'S HOTEL,
37 to 41 West 26th St.
Nice rooms, with or without board; excellent table; cereal and other health foods; Turkish, electric, Roman, shower, spray, and plunge baths; cool place for Summer; terms reasonable. Dr. E. P. Miller, Proprietor.

Metropolitan Hotel,
BROADWAY AND 27TH ST.
Best moderate priced hotel in New York; 200 newly furnished rooms, 50c. and upword per day; redneed rates to permanent guests; restaurant, popular prices.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 8 Park Pl.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin — Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. — 26th St. and Broadway. — Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts — Specialties A|c. Tdh., $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre. — 80 W.40. (Bryant Pk. So.)

Hotel de Logerot, — Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. — Fifth Av., 18th St. — Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, — Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. — Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. — Also eervice A la Carte.

Cafe Boulevard, — 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' — World Renowned Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av. Terrapin Game. Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Clyde's — B'way & 75th St. A la carts. Finely appointed. French roof garden.

Rector's, — 44th St. & Broadway. Service a la carte.

Jack's, — 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. — Noted for shell fish and game.

Montague, — Cuisine par excellance. Table d'hote dinner, $1, 6 to 8. Lch. — 103-5 Montague St. Brooklyn, N.Y. — 50c., 12 to 2. Music evenings. A la carte, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Reisenweber's — 58th St. & 8th Avenue. Tabls d'hote & a la carte. MUSIC.

Ardin's, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. dinner, (wine,) 50c.

Out of Town.

Woodmansten Inn — Westchester, N.Y., near Morris Park Race Course. Rest. Alc. Superior Cuisine and Service. J. B. Regan, Prop.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES ADLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Adler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States Distriot Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 24th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COUI T OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard D. Alliger of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Richard D. Alliger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 24th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SARAH S. BROWNELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah S. Brownell, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 29th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States Distriot Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 24th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,352.

To the creditors of MORRIS DINITZ of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1901, the said Morris Dinitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that thereafter and on the 27th day of December, 1901, a first meeting of the creditors was held before me. That said first meeting of creditors is closed. That a reopened first meeting of creditors will be held before me at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

NO. 4,986.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Friedlander of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said William Friedlander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 24th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GOTTLIEB, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Gottlieb of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1902, the said Benjamin Gottlieb was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 24th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON HIRSCH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Hirsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States Distriot Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 24th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER MULLER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Mullsr of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Peter Muller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the

HEARN

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ITS OBJECT:—

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Expositions of American Manufactures

have shown that

whether it be a pin or a locomotive,

we can challenge any country to produce as good and as cheap.

"We are selling our goods in every country on the globe, because we sell a better article for less money than any other country can sell."

Rogers Silver Plated Ware
At American Sale Prices

A name that stands for quality, finish, beauty of design and durability—no country in the world produces the equal of American Silver Plate....These are specially reduced for "American Sale."

NICKEL SILVER.	Value.	Am. Sale Price.
Teaspoons, ½ dozen	.49	.29
Table Spoons, ½ dozen	.79	.59
Tabls Forks, ½ dozen	.79	.59
Dinner Knives, ½ dozen	.79	.59

ROGERS, 1847, AI.	Value.	Am. Sale Price.
Teaspoons	1.39	1.15
Tablsspoons	2.69	2.25
Table Forks	2.69	2.25

ROGERS TRIPLE PLATE.	Value.	American Sale.
Tea Spoons, ½ dozen	1.69	1.25
Table Spoons and Forks, ½ dozen	2.98	2.39
Dinner Knives, ½ dozen	2.25	1.49

Other Silverware
at American Sale Prices

Quadruple Plate Candelabras—Glass Stand—5 light—value 5.00..... 3.98

Quadruple Plate Ice Water Pitchers—heavy chased and hand burnished—porcelain lined—were 6.98..... 4.98

Quadruple Plate Baking or Vegetable Dishes—highly burnished Cover—satin finish bowl—value 2.98.. 1.98

"To preserve and maintain our high prices for labor and still undersell foreign competitors has been accomplished through the skill and genius of the American mechanic and inventor, without decreasing quality of our products, while average wages here are double those of competing countries."

Some American Sale Values
In American Made Linens and Towels

Bleached Damasks, 58 inch—10 designs; also Turkey Red and White Damaske, 58 inch—usually 29 cents, } .19

Barber Towels—16x22—hemmed—usually .79 dozen..... .59

Good Rough Use Towels—Cotton Huck—16x36..... 5

18-inch Toweling—Linen finish—excellent for Roller..... 6¾

16-inch Fancy Weave—with and without border—usually 7..... 5

American Window Screens

To keep out "pesky" American Flies and Mosquitoes....Large assortment of sizes at smallest prices for the American Sale.

Height.	Extension.	Special Sale.
18 inch	20 to 37	.19
24 inch	20 to 37	.24
27 inch	20 to 37	.27
27 inch	22 to 42	.29
27 inch	24 to 47	.37

ONE PANEL, SIDE EXTENSION.

Height.	Extension.	Special Sale.
24 inch	25 to 30	.21
30 inch	30 to 35	.28
30 inch	34 to 39	.31
34 inch	34 to 39	.35

American Made Summer Underwear

Gauze, Cotton, Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, Mercerized and Jean; we lead the world for superiority of make and fit.....American Underwear Mills are marvels of cleanliness and their goods are going to all sections of the world.

A FEW "AMERICAN SALE" VALUES:

Ladies' Rib Lisle Thread Vests—Silk ribbon run..... .19

Ladies' Rib Lisle Vests—deep lace..... .39

Ladies' American made Rib Lisle Vests—silk trim'd and ribbon run..... .19

Ladies' American Mercerized Rib Lisle Vests—silk lace trim'd..... .49

Ladies' American made spun Silk Rib Vests—deep silk crochet trim..... .59

Children's India Gauze Vests—high neck—short sleeves—silk bound—all sizes..... .19

Boys' Balbriggan Shirts, Drawers and Knickerbockers—all sizes ..... .33

Men's American Made White Lisle Shirts and Drawers—silk trimmed and double gusseted..... .98

Men's Mercerized Silk Shirts and Drawers—pink and blue—silk trimmed and double gusseted..... .98

Men's Fine Cambric Night Shirt—low cut (no collar)—fast color emb'y..... .49

Men's Peppereil Jean Drawers—Double Bicycle Seat—pearl buttons..... .44

Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview with a newspaper of this city, is quoted as follows:

"Go where you will in England, you will find the impress of the American mind, the results of American ingenuity. When Americans open a branch in London it is perfect in its appointments.

"Those of us from England who visit America cannot help but observe the difference between your manufactured articles and our own. In your daily life, in your business methods, in your hotels, your railroad trains, your amusements, one finds that added 'something,' which very nearly approaches perfection.

"All these things betoken a progress that is without parallel in the history of nations. It is the new school of ideas, the place where people can learn."

American Silks

Twenty years ago there was scarcely any silk manufactured in America—to-day "her silk weaving industry has reached its highest standard, and the former position of Lyons, France, as leader in Silk weaving has passed to this country, many manufactories here exporting silks to Lyons."

As example of what America can produce in Foulard Silks—and as special values for the American Sale—we submit:

24 inch Satin Foulards—excellent quality, designs, and color combinations—79 cent quality.....now .59

Natural Color American Pongees—col'd satin and grenadine stripes—spots, figures and all-overs—65 cent quality..... .39

27-inch American Natural Pongees—clear, smooth weave—good value at .95..... .69

Summer Dress Linings
At American Sale Prices

Foreign goods are nowhere—America makes the best.

Mercerized Sateen—light and dark for petticoats and drop Skirts..... .25

Black Percaline—Silk finish—36 inches wide—highly moired..... .15

Percalines—36 inch—variety of shades—value .12½..... .10

This Great Sale is limited to mention of American Goods only, but all nations may buy at prices specially made for this sale.

Toilet Articles
At American Sale Prices

Just at the time when preparations are rife for the tour or Summer sojourn out of town, this special opportunity comes to buy the very things you want

AT HALF AND THIRD OFF
PRICES YOU WERE PREPARED TO PAY.

1,200 Tooth Brushes—19 to 29 cent quality—to-morrow.... 9

Pure bristles, all sizes in a variety of distinctive handles that will enable you to buy a family supply and have each one of a different style.

1,000 fine Hair Brushes—All hardwood backs—medium size (nice for traveling)—9 rows strong bristles—regular .89..... .39

11 rows—regularly .79..... .59

Our "Peerless" Hair Brush—solid back—12 rows best bristles, made in France—as fine a brush as you can elsewhere buy at $1.50 to $2.00..... .98

Nail Scrubs—6 to 10 rows extra close pure bristles—with and without handles—regularly 25 cents..... .15

Complexion Brushes—soft white bristles—satin wood back—value .24.. .15

Shaving Brushes—Badger hair—bone or polished wood handles—worth .35 to .50..... .15

Royal Talcum Powder carbolated—always .10..... 8

Royal Tooth Powder—glass bottle—value .15..... 8

Woodworth's Toilet Waters—Violets of Sicily and Blue Lily—sprinkler top—usually .12..... 8

Violet Toilet Water—3½ oz. bottle—usually .35..... .19

500 Boxes Turkish Bath Soap—pure, good tallow, no impurities—box of 12 cakes—for this sale..... .10

HOTELKEEPERS—don't miss this.

5,000 Cakes Toilet Soaps—Heliotrope Bouquet, Balsam Honey, Oatmeal, Glycerine, Elder Flower, Palm—bars or cakes—5-cent size..... 3

Ruby and Citron Transparent Glycerine Soaps (look good enough to eat), good, solid cakes—value 6..... .3

Highly scented Soaps—fancy wrappers—Rose, Violet, etc.—Box of 3—usually .15..... .9

Babeskin Talc. Powder—regularly 10 cents..... 5

Borine Tooth Powder—regular 10 cents..... 5

Borine Tooth Wash—24-cent size..... .12

Witch Hazel and Glycerine Cold Cream—regularly .12..... 7

Petroleum Jelly—4 ounce—regularly 5 cents..... 3

Pound jar—regularly 12 cents..... 7

Violet Ammonia—quarts—regularly .19..... .12

Pure Witch Hazel—pints—regularly .19..... .15

Bay Rum—8-ounce—sprinkler top—regularly .18..... .10

Florida Water—8-ounce—regularly .18..... .10

Bath Brushes—with strap and adjustable handle—regularly .39..... .25

Whisk Brooms—large size—regularly .12..... 8

Unbreakable Rubber Dressing Combs—three styles—regularly .24..... .15

Men's Barber Combs—coarse and coarse and fine—regularly .19..... .12

Fine Tooth Combs—regularly .21..... .12

Round Hand Mirrors—plate glass—beveled edge—were .49..... .25

RUBBER GOODS—Fountain Syringes—Best White Rubber—guaranteed perfect—3 hard rubber tubes—2 quart size——usually .59 / 3 quart size——usually .69 / 4 quart size——usually .79 } Any Size .49

Derby Bulb Syringes—2 tubes——usually .29..... .15

Nasal and throat atomizers—usually .34..... .19

Hot Water Bottles—ribbed and plain—best quality—1, 2, 3, and 4 quart—choice of any size..... .39

No one should leave the city for seaside or country or for a journey of any length without one of these comforts.

During June, Store open daily until 6 P. M.

KILLED HIS BRIDE BEFORE 1000 PEOPLE

Burnside's Act Alarmed Coney Island Concert Hall Throng.

Shot Himself in the Head, but He May Live—His Young Wife Had Deserted Her Home for Livelier Scenes.

David S. Burnside shot and killed his bride of a fortnight and then shot himself in the head at a table in the middle of the floor of Inman's Concert Hall, in the Bowery, at Coney Island, last night because she preferred the island to such a home as he was able to give her. There were at least a thousand persons in the hall at the time, and a vaudevills performance was in progress, but it stopped as the first of the four shots rang out and a panic ensued, those nearest the spot where Burnside stood upsetting chairs and tables in their haste to get to a safe distance.

The uproar, however, did not distract the man, and he fired the third shot into the prostrate woman as he leaned over a table and took deliberate aim at her. Both were twenty-four years old. He was a paper roller, employed for years by the J. E. Linde Paper Company of 224 William Street, Manhattan, where he earnsd about $16 a week. He lived at 102 Tremont Street, Brooklyn. His wife was Lillian Nelson of 701 Henry Street, in the same borough. They were married June 7, after a brief courtship, by Father Stonehill at the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, at Verona and Richards Streets, in the Red Hook District.

Almost from the date of her wedding Mrs. Burnside liked Coney Island bettsr than her home, and she had not been in the house for three days before her death. During this time her husband had been staying away from his work to search for her. He met her yesterday afternoon. They walked together for a time, he urging her to come back to him. He made his last plea when they took their seats in the concert hall at 6:30 o'clock. She only laughed in his face.

He instantly stepped back a yard or so and fired at her, the bullet entering close behind her right ear. She fell, but struggled to rise. Then he fired again, shooting her in the back, and again she sank down. Then he fired his third deliberate shot, which struck her near the right shoulder. Without delay he put the pistol to his right temple and fired.

Policeman Kane, pushing through the panic-stricken throng, reached the man's side just as he sank unconscious beside the woman, who was pronounced dead by Ambulance Surgeon Byrne of the Emergency Hospital, who soon arrived. An enormous crowd gathered about the place, and Police Captain Driscoll was obliged to call out the reserves to restore order.

Dr. Byrne removed Burnside to the hospital, where the bullet was extracted. It was said late last night that he was in a critical condition, but with a chance of recovery. The woman's body was taken to Havron's undertaking establishment.

SMOKE CLOUDS UNABATED.

Elevated Road's Use of Hard Coal Makes Little Difference.

Though the engines of the Manhattan Railway Company were no longer belching out smoke yestsrday; there was plenty of smoke from other sources. It was noticsd that the Nortb River ferryboats, especially those at the Pennsylvania ferries, were emitting greater volumes of smoke than usual, some of them burning gas coal of a peculiarly rank character which gives out great quantities of smoke. This smoke, when the boats were at their slips in West Street, blew in clouds to the street levels, to the extreme discomfort of passengers.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur F. Cosby said that several of the suits against violators of ths soft-coal ordinance would come bsfore the Court of Special Sessions to-morrow. He was, he said, determined to proceed vigorously against all the violators of the law. Several civil cases against violators of the ordinance were adjourned until July 2 by Justics Radian, sitting in the Eighth District Municipal Court. One of these casss was against the Manhattan Railway Company for using soft coal in one of its power houses.

Mr. Cosby said that some of the violators of the soft-coal ordinance came to him and asked him to suspend the law for their cases, saying that they could not get anthracite. He simply referred them to dealers who said they had hard coal.

"The question of the price of anthracite has nothing to do with the violations of the law," he continusd. "That is a question between the consumsr and the dealer. A violation of the law is a violation if anthracite should be $50 a ton. The courts will decide what is to be done."

Gilbert I. Herbert, the coal agent of the Manhattan Railway Company, said that he had got one or two small lots of coal which would tide matters over until Friday evening. This would put the road one day further ahead in anthracite.

"We are getting coal from day to day in small lots," he continued, "and will do all in our powsr to keep on burning anthracite. We may get some more small lots before Friday evening, perhaps enough to tide us over another day or two."

Regarding the Welsh anthracite which is on its way over here, he said:

"We expect it in about a week. We are bringing only a few barrels over to test it. If it answers the purpose we will probably send for a cargo or two."

Gardner Pattison, a coal dealer of 1 Broadway, told Dr. Ledsrle yesterday that he had 200 tons of broken anthracite suitable for the elevated railroad engines which he would sell at $9 a ton. He was referred to Mr. Herbert. This is the second time Mr. Pattison has notified the Board of Health that he has the coal on hand, the last notification being made last Saturday.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association has ssnt out an anonymous circular for June. According to its recommendation a further advance in the price of soft coal was to have gone into effect on June 16. The same prices for anthracite are recommended as ruled last month.

Anthracite coal has not advanced in price as much in Brooklyn as in Manhattan. According to a Brooklyn dealer, wbo was seen yesterday, there is really a good deal of anthracite in this city in the hands of retailers, but they are holding it for still higher prices.

A shipment of Nova Scotia coke, to be used experimentally on the engines of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, is due in New York to-morrow morning. It comes from the works of the Dominion Steel Company at Sydney.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX.

Teachers Before the Graduation Exercises Honor Prof. E. W. Sampson.

The third annual graduating exercises of the Mott Avenue annex of the Morris High School, which is in charge of Prof. Ezra W. Sampson, took place yesterday afternoon. The school building, located at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was densely crowded with the relatives and friends of the graduates.

Before the exercises began the teachers of the school honored Prof. Sampson with a banquet, the occasion being the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Speeches complimentary to Prof. Sampson were made, and a souvenir was presented to him, the nature of which the givers would not disclose.

The graduating class numbered 129. The exercises included speeches by Superintendent William H. Maxwell and Commissioners Jacob W. Mack and Frank D. Wilsey.

The graduates have taken examinations for entrance into several of the large colleges of the country, thirty-five of them going to the Training School, thirty-four to the Normal College, and several to Vassar, Wellesley, Columbia, Princeton, and Barnard.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

CAPT. CHAPMAN RAIDS "THE" ALLEN'S PLACE

Police from Three Precincts Go Up a Ladder.

Four Hundred Men Surprised, Twelve Captured, and Six Held on Poolroom Warrants—Burned Paper in Cashier's Office.

Capt. Chapman, with twenty-five patrolmen in plain clothes from the Mercer Street, Leonard Street, and Elizabeth Street Stations, made a raid on the alleged poolroom of "The" Allen, at 80 Sixth Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and captured twelve men, including Allen, six of whom were held under arrest at the station house charged with violating ths law regarding poolrooms. Six of the arrests were made on warrants issued yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Zeller, in the Tombs Court.

The evidence was secured by men from the Leonard Street Station, who were detailed to get evidence against ths alleged poolroom by Commissioner Partridge, and the evidence was approved by Commissionsr Partridge and District Attorney Jerome.

Capt. Chapman, at the Leonard Strest Station, lined up the raiders and gave them full instructions for the raid. The patrol wagons of the Leonard Street and Elizabeth Street Stations were telephoned for and arrived almost at once in front of the station house.

Two men rushed out of the house with a long ladder, which they placed on the Leonard Street wagon, and then the word was passed to Capt. Chapman, who led the men out of the station house on a run.

"Now, drive like the devil," Capt. Chapman said, and the wagons started at a rapid rate over to West Broadway. From there the route was up West Broadway to West Fourth Street to Sixth Avenue, to No. 80.

"Come on, boys, we've got 'em!" shouted Chapman, and, taking the ladder from the wagon with the assistance of two men, the Captain rushed it to the front of the building and raised it to the second story.

Up the rounds hurried the chief raider, and when he had reached the fifth, he turned around to the men behind him, and waving his hand in the air shouted:

"Come on, my brave boys; do not falter now, for we have got 'em!"

The window of the second story was open, and the Captain says tbat when he looked into the big room there were about 400 men there. He was in the room in a moment, and seven men followed him. The others either went up by the stairway or guarded the outside.

"Get Allen first," said Chapman as soon as he got in the room, but "The" was nowhere in sight. There was wild confusion in the room, and men fell over each other in their sndeavors to escape. But at every opening or doorway was a policeman, and no one escaped.

Headed by Chapman, a number of the men made a rush for the cashier's office, which was barricaded with sheet iron. When they finally broke in the door they found a pile of burned paper on the floor, the ashes of what was supposed to have been the racing sheets. On the floor was a can of kerosene oil, and Capt. Chapman declared that they had burned them up quickly by pouring the oil over them. The bankroll was also gone. But Chapman and his men had taken twelve prisoners, and he said he was satisfied.

In the meantime, Detective John McGuire, who was watching on the outside of the building, noticed "The" Allen, sitting in the cigar store at 78 Sixth Avenue smoking and reading a paper in a most unconcerned manner, and never looked up as the detective entered.

"We have just raided your place, and we want you," said McGuire, and then Allen looked up. Without saying a word he put on his hat and walked outside to the waiting patrol wagon.

The prisoners were taken to the Mercer Street Station, where Capt. Chapman picked out six men for whom he had warrants, and allowed the rest to go.

The six held as prisonere gave their names as follows:

Theodore Allen, fifty years, real estate, 24 Waverley Place.
Sydney Love, twenty-five years, produce dealer, 305 Barrow Street.
John Crowley, forty years, 33 Eighth Avenue.
James Lowe, thirty years, clerk, 2 Christopher Street.
James Lloyd, twenty-two years, clerk, 72 Christopher Street.
Charles Meyer forty-two years, clerk, 13 Charles Street.

At about 11 o'clock Magistrate Mayo went to the Mercer Street Station and admitted all the prisoners to bail, Patrick Egan of 65 East Eighth Street qualifying in the sum of $500 in each case.

THE WHIST TOURNAMENT.

First Preliminary Round for Hamilton Club Trophy of the American League.

Before the whist tournament which began on Monday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, was resumed yesterday, there was a meeting of the congress under whose auspices it is being conducted.

This is the twelfth annual session of the American Whist League, which was founded in 1891, by Eugene S. Elliott of Milwaukee. His death, whicb occurred last January, was a subject of special mention by Presidsnt P. J. Tormsy of San Francisco when he began his formal address. Following out suggestions made in his remarks it was decided to devote the early part of Thursday morning's session to memorial services in honor of the man who was ths first President and the master of the organization that now has a following embracing not only this Republic, bnt Canada as well.

Besides President Tormey, there were present in an official capacity three ex-Presidents of tbe League, Theodore Schwarz, Chicago; Walter H. Barney, Providence, and Joseph S. Neff, Philadelphia. Secretary Frye read his report and called the roll of 110 members, most of whom were represented by the delegates present. There was a little routine business transacted, the other reports being defsrred until to-day.

The most important of the continuous contests yesterday was for the Hamilton Club Trophy, open to teams of four from any member of the league. Ten teams entered, and there are three preliminary rounds, including one this afternoon, the four teams standing best in matches now being eligible for the semi-finals to-morrow. Then on Friday the two teams that lead after Tbursday's game will play a match of forty-eight deals for the championship and possession of tbe cup for the next twelvemonth.

The progressive pair games continue to be popular, thirty-one tables competing in the afternoon and fifty-three at night. These games are arranged in sections, and prizes are given to those who have high scores either north and south or east and west in each.

The result of yesterday's games followe:

Hamilton Club Trophy.—First preliminary round.

Club.	North and South.	East and West.
Philadelphia Whist	136⅞	128⅛
Minneapolis Chess and Whist	128	136
Cleveland Whist	130⅞	137⅛
Scranton Bicycle	130	128
Cincinnati Whist	133½	126½
American Whist, Boston	126½	}
Baltimore Whist	130	127
Boston Duplicate	122¼	135¾
Milwaukee Whist	128½	126¾
Knickerbocker of New York	127	122

High score—North and South, T. H. Andrews and G. W. Kirk, Philadelphia, 136⅞; East and West, W. C. Jones and W. P. Fraser, Minneapolis, 136.

PROGRESSIVE PAIRS.

Afternoon game:

Section A, (nineteen tables.)—North and South—Mrs. O. D. Thompson, Pittsburg, and M. W. Henius, Brooklyn, 10 5-19 plus; East and West—W. A. Potter, Providence, and Dr. C. S. Cole, New York, 7 14-19 plus.

Section D, (thirteen tables.)—North and South—F. P. Whitney and C. W. Rodliff, Boston, 9 11-18 plus; East and West—C. R. Watson, New York, and G. L. Bunn, St. Paul, 8 2-13 plus.

Section C, (nine tables.)—North and South—Mrs. R. B. Hock and Mrs. W. B. Powell, Brooklyn, 10 5-9 plus; East and West—T. A. Whalen and B. W. Smith, Baltimore, 4 4-9 plus.

EVENING GAME.

Section A, (nine tables)—North and South—Mrs. W. L. Davis and Theodore Schwarz, Chicago; East and West—Mrs. J. T. Slade and Julius Matthew, Boston.

Section B.—North and South—Mrs. R. E. Hock and Mrs. W. B. Powell, Brooklyn; East and West—Mrs. M. F. Fry and M. M. Coben, Chicago.

Section C.—North and South—C. W. Rodliff and C. F. Waterhouse, Boston; East and West—Mrs. C. F. Waterhouse, Boston, and E. T. Baker, Brooklyn.



In many districts of Russia hand-woven crash passes among villagers as currency.

Russian currency is rare here.

Trousers of Russian peasant-made crash, $4.50.

Other trousers that aren't afraid of the tub.

Hemp crash, $2.50; cotton duck, $2; linen, $5.50; striped linen, $3.50.

Every straw drawn means a prize.

Marked down every rough straw hat in our stock.

Men's were $2, $2.50, $3.

$1.50.

Boys' were $1.50, $2, $2.50.

$1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CONCERNING THE TOWN HOUSE.

Let us take it in hand during your Summer abeence and we will relieve you of all worry and unnecessary expense in decorating and getting it ready for Fall occupancy.

How will we do it? By altering the woodwork and putting in stained glass where needful, by carrying out original and beautiful schemes with wall hangings, draperies and furniture.

What will be the cost? Less than you can imagine, as we have euch boundless decorative resources to draw from.

Lace curtains should be looked after now. Let us take charge of them and have them ready to rehang before your return in the Autumn.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's

Wonderful Value in

Untrimmed Straw Hats!

Thousands of Dozens of New Crisp Neapolitans, Manilla Satin Chips, etc., etc., in all the leading shapes and colors, all new, fresh goods, direct from the largest and best factory in America.

☞ **Positively worth from 1.00 to 1.25 each.**

25c. and 45c. Each.

Important Sale of Flowers!

A large importation, comprising fine Roses, Foliage, Daisies, etc., etc., just received and will be placed on sale this morning at less than one-quarter value—

15c. and 25c. Bunch.

WORTH, WITHOUT EXAGGERATION, **1.00** EACH.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.

$3.50 per pair.

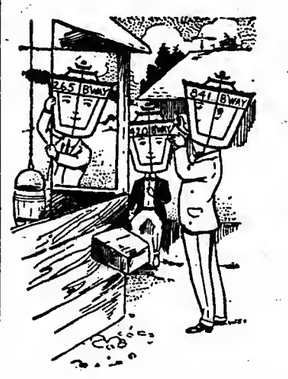
These Shoes are recommended for universal use. The models are so diverse that the selection of a suitable last at the first sitting is all that is necessary, to order boots, shoes or slippers for any occasion.

This rule applies to any Sorosis Shoe Store in America or Europe.

None genuine without the Sorosis label.

When purchasing Sorosis Shoes, customers should have the foot measured instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.



How Refreshing

to find such Summer Clothing. Altogether unlike ordinary ready-made. Style and tailoring so very superior.

Future indications, mercury 100—you'll be glad then of that Thin Homespun, Flannel or Wool Crash Coat and Trouser Suit, $10, $12, $14.

Perfect fitting, light-weight Serges, $15, are uncommonly stylish, $18 & $20 Cheviots correct in every detail.

Breast measure 31 to 35? Cheviot Suits reduced from $16, $18 & $20 to $12.

Many other cool suggestions to be found in our Hat and Furnishing Departments.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. / 429 Cor. Canal St. / 265 Near Chambers St.

WOMEN-RAID PRISONERS FREE.

Magistrate Crane Tells Capt. Dillon He Acted on Insufficient Evidence.

The six women who were arrested Monday afternoon in a raid on an alleged poolroom for women only, at 516 Sixth Avenue, were discharged in Jsffsrson Market Police Court yesterday. Acting Captan Dillon of the West Thirtieth Street Station had taken action on an anonymous letter in which the writer complained that his wife neglected her household duties in order to make bets in the place, and Magistrate Crane held that he had made the raid without sufficient justification.

"You should not raid a place unless you have legal evidence," he said. "What some one tells you won't do, and an anonymous letter won't do."

As soon as he had spoken the women, who are believed to have given fictitious names, hurried from the court looking much relieved.

Child Dies on the Morro Castle.

Antoinette Hodges, the ten-year-old daughter of Major H. Hodges, died on Monday night on the Ward liner Morro Castle, which arrived here yesterday. The child had been ill about six weeks with typhoid fever, and was on her way home with her parents. She will be buried in Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTES.

OVERCHARGE THROUGH INADVERTENCE.—William B. Tullis, desiring to transfer from a Nassau Avenue car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to a Lorimer Street car, obtained a transfer ticket at the junction of Manhattan and Nassau Avenues, on which the hour punched was 3:15 P. M. Tullis waited some fifteen minutes bsfore a Lorimsr Street car came along, and when it did he boarded it. The conductor, however, did not ask for his fare until the car had gone several blocks from the transfer point. The time was then a quarter to 4 o'clock. The conductor refused to accept the transfer ticket, and compelled Tullis to pay another fare. In an action by Tullis against the railroad company to recover the penalty imposed by the Railroad law for exacting an excessive fare or refusing to give a transfer ticket from one connecting lins to another, a judgment for the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Division, because it appeared that the conductor subsequently offered to accept the transfer ticket and return to Tullis the extra fare, which he had been compelled to pay. Justice Bartlett, for the court, decides that this fact warrants the inference that the overcharge was mistakenly made under circumstances which did not constitute gross negligence. The Railroad law expressly excepts an overcharge made through inadvertence or mistake not amounting to gross negligence. "The omission of the conductor to notice the plaintiff with the ticket in his hand shortly after he entered the car," says Justice Bartlett, "may well be regarded as merely an inadvertence, and the conductor's refusal to receive it at first, when the plaintiff tendered it to him many blocks further on, was a natural mistake, in view of the conductor's supposition that the plaintiff had then only just boarded the car. If the plaintiff had accepted the proffered five cents and gone on his way he would have suffered no possible injury, and I think it would be a very harsh application of the law, and one not justified by the facts, to hold that the statutory penalty was recoverable in such a case as this."

***

PAYMENT OF RENT IN ADVANCE.—A lease, under which John C. Shaw was a tenant of Gen. Daniel E. Sicklee, provided that the rent was to be payable "in equal monthly payments of $116.66 each on the first day of every month during said term." The lease extended from Nov. 6, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900. In an action in the City Court by the General to recover the rent due on Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1900, Mr. Shaw, while not denying that he owed for two months' rent, asserted that Gen. Sickles, in suing for the rent due on Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, really claimed to recover for the July and August rent, as the lease did not provide for payment in advance. The July rent—due, according to Mr. Shaw's contention, on Aug. 1—had been paid, and his argument was that the plaintiff, having sued for the July and August rent, could not recover for the September rent. The General Term of the City Court has affirmed a judgment in Gen. Sickles's favor, and holds that the rent was payable in advance. Justice Seabury, for the court, says: "The lease provided that the monthly payments should be made 'on the first day of every month during said term.' If this clause does not mean that the rent should be payable in advance, then the rent for September, 1900, would not be due until after the expiration of the term mentioned in the lease. The lease also contains a clause giving the landlord authority, under certain circumstances, to re-enter and resume possession 'on giving five days' previous notice of intention so to do, and tendering repayment of the rent paid on account of the unexpired term demised.' If it was not intended that the rent should be paid in advance, there could be no rent to repay to the tenant if the landlord should re-enter. The only construction of the lease which gives full force and effect to the whole instrument is that construction which holds that the rent was intended, under the terms of the lease, to be payable in advance."



A Seasonable "hold-up" on prices. About 1500 Men's Spring Suits—light, dark and medium colors—in Cheviots and Worsteds. These are single-breasted Sacks, a few double-breasted, and some are half lined. All the season, heretofore, they have sold for $18, $20, $22, $25 and $28—but now they're yours for

$15.00 . . . .

Then there are some blue and black and white striped flannel Coats and Trousers which have been reduced to

$12.

Fancy Wash Vests, single and double-breasted; have been $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00;

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Fine Brussels rugs, 9x12 ft., 10.00 each.
Value 15.00.

1500 yards of fancy china matting,—in lengths of 7 to 15 yards,

15c per yard.
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25c per yard.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by fair; winds west to northwest.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,371. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDS ROOT, TAFT AND WOOD

Appeal in Their Behalf at Harvard Commencement.

Speaker Reviews the Work of Each at Length, Denounces Their Detractors and Says He Will Stand Up for Them--Commencement Exercises.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 25.—Commencement at Harvard University, always an event which brings together a distinguished gathering, was of unusual interest to-dsy because of the presence of the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1880, who was to receive the honorary degree of L.L. D. from the university. By immemorial custom the Governor of the Commonwealth is an honored guest of Harvard each year, and the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, with all the dignity of a military escort, annually visits Cambridge and is present at the graduating exercises. To-day, with the first batalion of cavalry as bodyguard, Gov. Crane came to the university attending President Roosevelt, and the President and the Governor were received with the greatest distinction.

There were other notable guests at the commencement to-day, including Secretary of State John Hay, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, ex-Governor of Massachusetts Senator George F. Hoar, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, and many graduates who have brought honor to their university.

The programme of commencement day is practically unchanged from year to year. There are the commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre with the conferring of honorary degrees at 10 in the morning, the commencement dinner of Harvard alumni and invited guests in Memorial Hall at 2:30 P. M., and during the afternoon the reunions of classes in the various halls of the yard.

The President and Gov. Crane reached Harvard just before 10 o'clock. Their coming was signaled by the sounding of the bugles as the cavalry formed at "Attention" while the President alighted.

The candidates for degrees, in black gowns with simple distinguishing hands for the various departments, were assembled in the yard, and the officers of instruction and government were waiting in Massachusetts Hall.

At 10 o'clock, preceded by the senior class and the Graduate Marshal, President Eliot led the procession of Fellows, Overseers, State dignitaries, Faculty, invited guests, and alumni to Sanders Theatre.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The exercises were simple. There were six commencement speakers; and after these speeches the honorary degrees were conferred by President Eliot, as follows:

Master of Art—John Hines Arnold, Librarian of the Harvard Law School; Herbert Langford Warren, organizer and first Professor of the Department of Architecture at Harvard University; Francis Blake, inventor of the Blake telephone transmitter; Walter Reed, the army Surgeon who planned and directed in Cuba the experiments which have given men control over yellow fever; Charles Proteus Steinmetz, expert in applied electricity of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Doctor of Divinity—J. Edward Wright, Edward Henry Hall, and Morgan Dix, for forty years rector of Trinity Parish in New York City.

Doctor of Laws—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, lately Minister to the French Republic; Addison Brown, United States Judge, New York; John Hay, and Theodore Roosevelt.

At 2 o'clock President Roosevelt and President Eliot and the other guests repaired to the college yard, where again a column was formed, this time of the alumni, and the march led to Memorial Hall for the usual commencement dinner. At the speakers' table was John D. Long, President of the alumni, with President Roosevelt on his left hand and President Eliot at his right. Next to the former were Gov. Crane, Mr. Cortelyou, Ambassador von Holleben, and Senator George Frishie Hoar. To the left of President Eliot were Secrstary of State Hay, Mr. Solomon Lincoln of Boston, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, and ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell.

After the dinner came the welcome of Mr. Long as ths presiding officer.

President Eliot was then introduced to speak for the university. He told of the growth of the institution in the last ten years and said that there had come into the treasury the past year something more than $1,000,000, with promises of $2,000,000 more. He then spoke of the influence collegee have on the life of the country, and compared the work of to-day with that of 100 years ago.

Gov. Crane next spoke briefly, welcoming to the State the President of the United States, and expressing his hope that the future of the university will be as productive of intellsctual upliftings as the past.

President Roosevelt next spoke, after a flattering introduction by Mr. Long.

Before opening his address proper, President Roosevelt said: "Let me speak for all Americans to-day when I say that we watch with ths deepest concern and sympathy the sick bed of the English King, and that all Americans in tendering their hearty sympathy to the people of Great Britain now remember keenly the outburst of genuins grief with which all England last Fall greeted the calamity that befell us in the death of President McKinley."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

The President then spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, President Eliot and you, my fellow Harvard men: Bsfore I say what I had intended to speak of let me speak for all of you, I am surs; let ms speak for all Americans to-day when I say that we watcb with tbs dsepest concern and sympathy the sick bed of the English King, and that all Amsricans in tendering their hearty sympathy to the people of Great Britain now remember keenly tbe outburst of genuins grief with which all England last Fall greeted the calamity that befell us in tbe death of President McKinley.

"Mr. President, I see hers to-day a gentleman at tbe taking of whoss LL. D. I assisted last year—ths German Ambassador—and now he, in his capacity of sophomore Doctor of Laws (laughter) has come to see me initiated. President Eliot spoks of the service due and performed by ths college graduate to tbe State. It was my great good fortune five years ago to servs under your President, ths then Secretary of the Navy, ex-Gov. Long, and by a strange turn of the wheel of fate he served in my Cabinet as long as he would consent to serve, and then I had to replacs him by another Harvard man. [Laughter and applause.]

"I have been fortunate in being associated with Senator Hoar [loud and continued applause,] and I sbould indeed think ill of myself if I had not learned something from association with a man who possesses that fine and noble belief in mankind, the lack of wbich forbids healthy effort to do good in a democracy like ours. [Loud applause.] I shall not speak of his associate, the junior Senator, another Harvard man, Henry Cabot Lodge, becauss it would be difficult for me to speak of one who is my closest, stanchest, and most loyal personal friend. [Applause.]

"I have another fellow-Harvard man today to speak of, and it is necessary to paraphrase an old, old saying in order to state the baid truth that it is indeed a liberal education in high-minded statesmanship to sit at ths same council table with John Hay. [Cries of 'Good!' Long and continuous applause.]

ROOT, TAFT, AND WOOD.

Gentlemen, I want to speak of three other college graduates because of the servlce tbey have done the public. If a college education means anything, it means fitting a man to do better service than he could do without it; if it does not mean that, it means notbing, and if a man does not get that out of it he gets less than nothing out of it. No man has a right to arrogate to himself one particle of superiority in consideration because he has had a college education, but he is bound, if he is in truth a man, to feel that the fact of his having had a college education imposes upon him a beavier burden of responsibility, that it makes it doubly incumbent on him to do well and nobly in his life, private and public. I want to speak of three men who during the past three or four years have met that requirement—of a graduate of Hamilton College, Elihu Root; of a graduate of Yale, Gov. Taft, and of a fellow-Harvard man, Leonard Wood [applause]—men who did things, did not say how they should do them, but did them themselves; men who have met that greatest of our National needs, the need for the service that cannot be bought, the need for the servics that can only be rendered by the man willing to forego the material advantages, for it has got to be given at the man's own material cost. When in England they get a man to do what Lord Cromer did in Egypt; when a man returns as Lord Kitchener will return from South Africa, they give him a peerage and a great sum of money. He receives large and tangible reward, while our Cromers, our men of that stamp, come back to the country and if they are fortunate they go back to private life with the privilege of taking up what they can find of the strings left loose when they sundered their old connections, and if they are unfortunate they are accused of maladversion in office, [laughter,] not an accusation that hurts them, but an accusation that brands with infamy every man who makes it and that reflects but ill on the country in which it is made. [Loud applause.]

"Leonard Wood four yeare ago went to Cuba, has served there ever since, has rendered services to that country of the kind that, if performed 3,000 years ago, would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways, a man who devoted his whole lifs to tbese four years and who thought of nothing else, did nothing else save to try to bring up the standard of political and social life in tbat island; to clean it physically and morally; to make justice even and fair in it; to found a school system that should be akin to our own; to teach the people after four centuries of misrule that there were such things as governmental righteousness and honesty and fair play for all men on their merits as men.

"He did all that. He is a man of slender means. He did it on his pay ae an army officer and as Governor of the island. Sixty millions of dollars passed through his hands and he came out having had to draw on his slender capital in order that he might come out even when he left the island. Credit to him? Yes, in a way. In another no particular credit, because he was built so that he could do nothing else. [Loud applause.] He came out having done that and having devoted himself as disinterestedly to the good of the Cuban people in all their relations as man could. He has come back here and has been attacked, forsooth, by people who are not merely unworthy of having their names coupled with his, but who are incapable of understanding the motives that has spurred him on to bring honor to this Republic. [Applause.]

JUDGE TAFT'S ATTRIBUTES.

"And well, Taft, Judge Taft, Gov. Taft, who has been the head of the Philippine Commission, and who has gone back there—Taft, the most brilliant graduate of his year at Yale, the youngest Yale man upon whom that institution ever conferred a degree of LL. D., a man who, having won high positions at the bar and then served as Solicitor General with all bis tastes impelling him to a judicial career, and was appointed to the United States hench, was asked to give up the position in order to go to the other side of the world to take up an infinitely difficult, an infinitely dangerous problem, and to do his best to solve it. He has done his best. He came back here tbe other day. The man has always had the honorable ambition to get upon the Supreme Court, and he knew that I had always hoped he would be put upon the Supreme Court, and when there was a question of a vacancy arising I said to him: 'Governor, I tbink I ought to tell you that if a vacancy comes in the Supreme Court, while it would give you an opportunity to be put in the position you would like to have, I think I ought to tell you that if such a vacancy should occur I do not see how I could possibly give it to you, for I need you where you are.'

"He said to me: 'Mr. President, it has always been my dream to be in the Supreme Court; but if you should offer me a Jueticeship now and at the same time Congress sbould take off entirely my salary as Governor, I should go straight back to the Philippines, nevertheless, for these people need me and expect me back, and believe I won't desert them.' [Applause.]

"He has gone hack, gone as a strong friend among weaker friende to help them upward along the stony and difficult path of self-government. [Applause.] To do his part and a great part in making the American name a symbol of honor and of good faith in the Philippine Islands to govern with justice and witb that firmness, that absence of weaknese which is only another side of justice. [Applause.]

"He has gone back to do all of that because it is his duty as he sees it. We are to be congratulated, we Americans, that we have a fellow-American like Taft. [Applause.]

ELIHU ROOT'S SACRIFICE.

"And now, Elihu Root, who, unlike myself, Mr. President Eliot, but like most of you present, comes of the old New England stock, whose great-grandfather stood beside Leonard Wood's great-grandfather at Concord Bridge, [applause]—Elihu Root, who had worked his way up from being a poor and unknown country boy in New York to a position where in a year or two he had

Continued on Page 3.

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via L. I. R. R. to Montauk, connecting there with steamer to Block Island. Leave New York on Saturday, June 28th; on Thursday, July 3d, and on Saturdays during July and August, excepting July 5th—34th St., E. R., 1:20, Pier 13, near foot Wall St., 1:00; L. I. City, 1:32. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 1:19 P. M. Arrive at Block Island 7 P. M.—Adv.

Change of Time Between New York and Long Branch via Pennsylvania Railroad.
On Saturday, June 28, new schedule to Long Branch and Asbury Park via Pennsylvania Railroad will be placed in effect.—Adv.

PANAMA CANAL ROUTE WINS IN CONFERENCE

Report Favoring the Senate Bill Agreed Upon.

The House, It Is Expected, Will Pass the Measure as Soon as the Philippine Bill Is Disposed Of.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Ths last step but one in ths Panama Canal's progress toward victory was taken to-day when the Conference Committee reported its agreement on the Senate hill, witbout amendment. It is expected to come up in the House as soon as the Philippins bill is out of the way, and when it does it will pass. The Istbmian canal is at last in plain sight.

Three sessions of the conferens committee were held, but the fight lacked animation because the two House men who were for Nicaragus knew that they were doomed to defeat and must ultimately give in, and their struggles were of the dying kind. Tbe first session was held yesterday. The House men were disposed to argue for the substitution of tbe Nicaragua route for the Panama route, and there was no result.

To-day, when the committee met, ths Senats members, including Mr. Morgan, ths great general of ths Nicaragua forces, had decided to stand no more nonsense, but to hand over an ultimatum to the House men.

Hs therefore, threw in his influence, with that of Messrs. Hanna and Kittredge, and worked like a Trojan for the adoption of ths Senate hill. The spectacle of Mr. Morgan in the ranks of their opponents dumfounded Col. Hepburn and Mr. Davey, and paralyzed their efforts.

Tbe three Senate conferrees took ths short way with ths House men. They presented their ultimatum, which was that the Senate bill must be recommended without delay and without further talk. There must he no more useless conferences so near the end of the session. Col. Hepburn made a last effort to secure the adoption of a time limit for tbe commencement of the work. He wanted to make it six months, hut he would have been satisfied with any limitation. The Senate men would not hear of a limitation of any kind or of any other amendment whatever.

As Mr. Hephurn wae still inclined to hold out for a long conference on the time limit proposition, Mr. Hanna proposed that the committee rise and report a disagreement to their respective houses. Mr. Hanna knew well that if they did the House would pass the Panama bill over Mr. Hepburn's head. Mr. Hepburn knew it as well as he did. The House men pleaded for an adjournment until to-morrow morning. The Senatore declined to grant it, and at last, in desperation, the House men begged for a delay until 2 o'clock this afternoon, in which to think over the ultimatum.

This was granted. Col. Hepburn did some hard thinking in the interim, but the alternative presented admitted of only one decision. If be held out, the House would pass tbe Panama bill anyway. As he was going into tbe conference at 2 o'clock he was asked if he expected a long session of the committee.

"No," replied Mr. Hepburn, "the conference will be short."

He knew then that he must yield. The conference lasted just thirty-five minutes. When it was over the House men had yielded everything. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Col. Hephurn presented to the House a recommendation "that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same." With this he submitted the following statement:

"The effect of the action of the conferees, if approved by the House, will be to eliminate all of the provisions of the bill as passed hy the House and enact into legislation all of the provisions of the Senate amendment."

The bill will now be passed by the House, and will receive the President's signature. Thus the long battle of years over the canal is ending, and Panama is to receive the victory. The railroad influence has hitherto succeeded in playing off one route against another, so as to avoid any result whatever.

The credit of the victory is largely Senator Hanna's. At the beginning of this session it was not supposed that the Panama Canal was in the running at all. Tbe name of Panama was never mentioned, except in contemptuous terms.

About the beginning of the session Senator Hanna informed a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was in favor of the Panama route. This was the first intimation given to anybody or from any source that a serious fight would be made for the Panama route. The fact was published in THE TIMES, hut as Mr. Hanna did not care to have his name mentioned in the interview, it was printed on the authority of an anonymous Senator. Inquiry developed tbe fact that several Senators were prepared to follow Mr. Hanna, but he himself could not enumerate more than five or six who would hack him up, and so far as could he learned that represented the entire Panama strength in the Senate.

Mr. Morgan had not heard of Mr. Hanna's attitude. When informed that several Republican Senators were going to support the Panama route, he good-naturedly laughed tbe idea to scorn, and told his informant that he was being victimized hy what Mr. Morgan called "the Panama lobby."

In fact, Mr Morgan, who is no politician, never did learn of it was part of the opposition until his hill had been defeated.

When it became generally known that Mr. Hanna was going to fight for Panama, a prominent member of one of the houses of Congress, who is a strong Nicaragua man and a close friend of Mr. Morgan's, went to the Alabama Senator and implored him not to underestimate the opposition, but to get ready for the fight of his life. Mr. Morgan laughed, and told hie adviser that nothing was to he feared from Mr. Hanna's opposition; that the Ohloan could not possibly command votes enough to endanger the measure and never could get them.

There was a strong underlying sentiment among Senators in favor of the Panama route, but they did not know how they should vote. The great popularity of Nicaragua made them hesitate.

In all the recent history of legislation there has been no more remarkable spectacle that the success of Senators Hanna and Kittredge in converting the little force of five or six men into an army which now comprisss a majority of hoth houses.

E. C. BENEDICT A LIFE-SAVER.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 25.—Commodore E. C. Benedict saved a party of five young people from drowning near Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon during a squall which broke the mast of their catboat and half filled the boat with water. The men were pumping away steadily for two hours before they were rescued by the Commodore.

The hoat which suffered by the equall was the Lobster, a cathoat of the Riverside Yacht Club, owned by Abbott Brush, son of Augustus M. Brush, a New York business man. With him were John Ross and Miss Helen Ross and two other young people. The party had sailed from the Indian Harbor Yacht Club across ths Sound when ths squall came. The turn buckle on the stay gave way, and the mast went over.

So much water came into the Lobster that it was only with grsat difficulty that she was kept from sinking. The boat held a slanting position, and while the men kept bailing and pumping out the water ths ladies shouted and waved their handkerchiefs in hopes of attracting attention.

Commodore Benedict was out in his small naphtha launch and was tbe first to see their predicament. As there were five in tbe party, he signaled to the yacht Oneida, and her Captain came to ths spot. Mr. Benedict went closs to the Lohster and attached the Oneida's line to her, but the plucky party asked to hs towed in.

BIG WIND STORM SWEEPS INDIANA.

Two Men Killed and a Large Number Injured—Estimated Loss $2,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The entire north central portion of Indiana was visited to-day by one of ths most disastrous storms that ever swept over the State.

The section affected covered hundreds of miles, extending from Hancock County northwest through the northern portion of Marion County, Hamilton and Boone Counties, and doing much damage in Tippecanoe and adjacent counties. Madison County also felt the fury of the storm.

Hundreds of buildings were razed, thousands of trees were uprooted and now blockade highways; railroads and traction lines suffered, crops were utterly ruined, causing a loss estimated at nearly $2,000,000, and fifty persons were more or lsas injured.

But two deaths have been reported with authority, being those of James Van Hoy, who was caught in the ruins of a collapsed barn near Pendleton, and Jamcs Balley, who was killed hy flying timhers.

The course of the storm was southwest and northwest. Its patb was clear across the State. In the ruins left behind are many factories, churches, school houses, and frame residences. The most severe damage was in and near Hancock County. All wire communication between the cities and towns in the devaetated district is cut off. Telegraph and telephone poles are down for many miles, and it will require several days to establish any wire service.

Trains are running irregularly. The crew of each incoming train brings from the North and Eaet storiea of the eerious damage to property.

At Maxwell, Hancock County, the United States Chain Factory was ruined, all the huildings heing destroyed. Seven workmen were injured by being caught beneath the wreck, but all will recover. The New Brothers Flour Mill and Gain Elevators were totally destroyed, and the Friends Church was blown away. One house was totally destroyed, and several damaged by having roofs and kitchens blown away.

At Cleveland, six miles eoutheast of Maxwell, the storm broke as the funeral of Mrs. Mary Earle was heing held. The roof of an adjoining house was blown away, and a piece of timber waa hurled through the side of the house of mourning. It struck ex-County Clerk Sample, breaking his leg. Several others were slightly injured. Outside three horses, hitched to carriages, were hurled by the wind against trees and killed. Tbe hearee wae demolished, and the horses harnessed to it were injured so that one of them had to he shot. The funeral had to be postponed. Ernest Hurst and E. Holms were badly hurt by being hlown against the side of a house. Seven houses were destroyed, and the Post Office was unroofed and one aide blown out.

Between Cleveland and Greenfield all the roads are blocked. In that eection a heavy hail and rain fell after the wind had spent its fury. Crops are ruined and fields are several inches under water. Several farmhouses are unroofted and fine tracts of timber have heen laid waste. The roof of the bottle factory at Greenfield was hlown off, and several workmen were eligbtly injured by falling pieces.

At Wilkinson five persons were seriously injured, one perhaps fatally. This waa Charles Sbepperd of Red Key. Four houses were destroyed and general havoc wrought by the wind. At Stringtown, Mrs. Cicero Hamilton was seriously injured by being caught under the wreck of her house. At Fisher's Station three persons were injured, but none fatally. From that place east into Hancock County the wbole country has been greatly damaged. Crops are ruined and fences and farm buildings are down.

East of Anderson, along the line of the Penneylvania Road, the railroad tracke were obstructed by the fallen poles. From Oakiandon to Pendleton 184 polee were down. Through this section nearly every farmhouse is unroofed.

At McCordsville, Pickle & Co.'a general store was totally destroyed, and the stock of goods was scattered over several squares. The etore was in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Block, which was completely deetroyed. The Methodist Church was blown down and fourteen houses unroofed. Two were blown down, one man killed outright, and five persons were eligbtly injured.

At Castleton, in the northern part of this county, six buildings were destroyed. Several persons were injured. Hampton West's farmhouse was hlown into a field 700 feet away.

The Monon station at Horton, north of this city, was lifted from its foundation and blown across the tracks. A few housss were blown down, but no deathe are reported. The Monon agent was eligbtly injured, and an operator had his arm badly fractured.

At Wilkinson the bottle factory and window glass factory were wrecked. Two men were hurt. At Shirley several buildings were overturned and others had their roofs torn off.

Between Milton and Richmond the damage wae heavy. Farm houses, barns, and trees were overturned. Many cattle were killed. Two persons are reported to be injured.

At Fortville one man was killed. This was James Bailey, a retired sailor, seventy years old, who lived in the forest in a small house. He was killed by falling timber. No large buildings were destroyed. Between Nohlesville and Fishers Station the country was much damaged. At Castleton two houses were destroyed and two harne were blown down and some stock killed.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 25.—Practically every huilding in the village of Viborg was damaged in a windstorm last night. The wind carried a barn forty feet into the air and over a corn crib, without damaging the latter. The crops over a wide extent of country adjacent to Viborg were flattened to the ground. Several members of a family named Erickson were injured, but none fatally.

At Scotland the general store of W. Dickson, the warehouse of Reich Brothers, and the billiard hall of O. Macer were destroyed by the wind. Scarcely a residence in the city escaped damage.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 25.—Reports of a tornado which swept over Southeastern South Dakota and Northwestern Iowa last night, are slow in coming in, owing to loss of wires by the telegraph and telephone companies. It is reported that several lives were lost at Hudson, S. D., but this rumor has not yet been verified.

At Tyndall, S. D., considerable damage was done to small buildings and shade trees.

At Sioux Centre, Iowa, the loss will be close to $20,000. The First Dutch Reformed Church was wrecked and the hardware etore of Sneller & Johnson blown to pieces. Shade trees two feet in diameter were broken off like reeds. No one was fatally hurt. The Terwilliger elevator and Demot's livery barn were totally wrecked.

At Maurice, Iowa, considerable damage to treea and small buildings is reported.

Special Train July 3.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains leaves New York at 2 P. M. Five-day tickets at one fare for round trip.—Adv.

The Golf Bicycle Norfolk Suits manufactured by A. Raymond & Co. can't be equalled. N. E. cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts., N. Y.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

912 Miles in 20 Hours.
Chicago brought four hours nearer to New York by the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS ARE SATISFACTORY

Reported that the King Has Made Good Progress.

HAS SUFFERED LITTLE PAIN

Physicians State that There Are No Symptoms Which Should Cause Special Anxiety.

LONDON, June 25.—The following amended bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock tonight:

"The King continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort and is more cheerful. Ths wound is doing well. "TREVES.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 25—10:46 A. M.—The official hulletin, issued at 10:30, on the condition of the King, is as follows:

"His Majesty was very restless and had no sleep during the early part of the nigbt. He obtained some sleep, however, after 1 o'clock this morning, is free from pain, and no untoward symptoms pressnted themselves. Considering all circumstances, his Majesty may be said to he progressing satisfactorily. "LISTER.
"TREVES.
"LAKING.
"SMITH.
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 25—2:11 P. M.—The following bulletin was issued at 2 P. M.:

"The King passed a comfortable morning, and his condition so far is satisfactory. "TREVES.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 25—6:35 P. M.—The following hulletin was issued at 6:30 P. M.:

"His Majesty passed a fairly comfortable day. His general strength was well maintained, and there are no symptoms causing special anxiety. "LISTER.
"TREVES.
"SMITH.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 25—7:20 P. M.—The private secretary of King Edward, Sir Francis Knollys, said at 7:15 P. M. that his Majesty continued to improve, and that everything was going on satisfactorily.

LONDON, June 25.—At 7:45 P. M., prior to the adjournment of the House of Commons for dinner, A. J. Balfour, the Government leadsr, announced that the King was free from pain, and that his progress was satisfactory.

LONDON, June 25.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 10:52 P. M.:

"The King continuee to make aatisfactory progress. "TREVES.
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

SCENES AT THE PALACE.

Waiting Crowds Greatly Relieved by the Hopeful Bulletins.

LONDON, June 26.—All day yesterday the vicinity of Buckingham Palace was invaded hy anxious seekers after information. A curiously cosmopolitan crowd gathered about the railings awaiting the morning bulletin, and directly after it was posted there was a great scramhle to read its contents.

The Prince of Wales arrived just as the bulletin was being issued. Lord Lister, who came directly from the King's apartment after having assisted in drawing up the hulletin, left shortly afterward, and the more cheerful expression apparent on his face was taken as an indication that he was satisfied with the condition of the patient.

Callers continued to arrive in great numbers throughout the morning. Among tbe earliest distinguished visitors were Lord Salisbury, who rode up on a tricycle; Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and the Duke of Norfolk.

The Duke of Cambridge, who arrived later, had previously presented a set of colors to the Middlesex Regiment. In addressing the soldiers he said the King's illness was a very grave blow and a very trying one. But, he added, he was very glad to be able to speak hopefully of the progrees made by his Majesty hecause he had received favorable news from those in attendance upon the King.

Soon after 2 P. M. the second bulletin was posted. It was regarded as being somewhat more favorable, and the good impression which it created was enhanced by the arrival at the palace shortly afterward of the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, who came from Dorchester House to lunch with the royal family. Tbe observere deduced therefrom tbat unless the King's condition was fairly satisfactory the Queen would not have entertained the visitors, for she had been unremitting in nursing her husband and had hitherto been constantly at his bedside.

A quiet crowd waited outside the palace for the night's final news of the sovereign. For several bours they kept their patient vigil, wandering aimlessly, but with palpable anxiety, about the open space which fronts the royal residence. For some reason or another a feeling pervaded the crowd that if the King lived until last night he would live to be crowned.

Inside tbe palace all was still. Queen Alexandra dined with a few members of the royal family. The callere who came to the palace in the course of the evening contented themselves with driving up to the outer gates, where they alighted, and then walked in to inquire at the equerries' entrance for the latest news. There they met only liveried eervants, and small knots of reporters. With the exception of these callers and the nohlemen who have the entrée to the Court, everybody was rigidly excluded from the palace by the police.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the tension of the crowd outside was relieved by the appearance of a footman hringing a bulletin. This was put up on the palace railing, and instantaneously the crowd converged toward the notice. In the uncertain shadows cast by the gas lamps, the hundred of hurrying figures produced a weird picture.

The welcome words were read in silence, and then the crowd slowly dispersed. Among the comments made on the hulletin, one could hear the half-whispered words, "Thank God," from women who had waited for hours to hear the best or the worst, and the gruffer "That's good," from the men, many of whom were in evening dress.

After midnight the King'e palace was practically deserted.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Excursion Rates to Western Points.
Low excursion rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Address Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., 381 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

MEDICAL PRESS HOPEFUL FOR THE KING'S RECOVERY.

The Lancet Says Every Bulletin Is Sincere and Nothing Is Being Kept from the Public.

LONDON, June 26.—Tbe British Medical Journal says:

"Should tbe King's symptoms pursue the course they have hitherto followed there is good reason to hope for his Majesty's restoration to health. Owing to the nature of tbe affection and the charactsr of the dressings used, it is inevitable tbat his convalescence should he somewhat prolonged, but we believe that, if no complications arise, there is no reason to fear his recovery will not be complete.

"The condition of the parts made clear at the operation was such as to assure the surgeons that the abscess was due to one of thoss unexplained inflammations which occur with remarkahle frequency in the neighhorhood of the vermiform appendix, and tbat it was not due to any organic disease of a more serious nature or to any malignant growth, as rumor has suggested.

"Up to the present there is no indication of ths occurrens of any complication, and sbould none arise his Majesty may live for many years."

Ths paper then goes on to review the history of the case. After reciting tbe King's esrlier symptoms, it says:

"Every precaution was taken on Monday's journey from Windsor Castis to avoid fatigue and strain, but on Monday evening there was an exacerbation of the symptoms, his Majesty's fever returned to 102 degrees Fahrenheit, and the swelling in ths right iliac fossa rapidly increased. It was then intimated to ths King that purulent inflammation had occurred. He received this statement with his usual courage and equanimity, and expressed the keenest distress that the people of the country should be disappointed."

The Lancet, while declaring that it is impossible to disguise the seriousness of the King's condition, says:

"It is our joyful privilege to be able to contradict flatly some of tbe sinister rumors which have been prevalent for the last forty-eight hours throughout tbe world. The idea that some dreadful news is being kept back ought to be dispelled, and the absolute sincerity of every bulletin issued should prevent the public from heeding these wild rumors. His Majesty is suffering from perityphlitis and nothing else.

"Unfortunately, the symptoms of perityphlitis may be entirely masked, and this it wne that absolutely prevented the neceesity of an operation from heing apparent until yesterday."

The Lancet statee also that at present there is no symptom of malignancy in tbe King's case.

The following statement was made yesterday afternoon on the highest medical authority:

"Until the tubes now draining the cavity of the abscess have been withdrawn it will he impossihle to feel certain that the King will pull through. What his physicians have now to fear is that peritonitis or hemorrhage may supervene. There must always be this danger in such cases. Again, it is a fact that an abscess due to perityphlitis may have a fatal issue without any warning symptoms. All the indications are often masked until the postmortem, and there are many cases on record where the disease was only discovered after death from an extraneous cause, such as an accident. Whatever the outcome, the King's grave illness must invalid him for a long time."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—By a sad coincidence, saya The Times, The British Medical Journal puhlishes in its current issue a lecture which Sir Frederick Treves, who performed tbe operation on the King, delivered last week before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society on "Some Pbases of Inflammation of the Appendix." Sir Frederick said in this lecture:

"An immediate operation is demanded in every example in which there is reasonable suspicion tbat suppuration has taken place."

The Medical Journal observes:

"The operation [on the King] was performed by a surgeon whose experience in regard to this particular affection is probably unrivaled."

The following special cable was received hy The New York Medical Journal early yesterday morning from its London eorrespondent, who is in intimate touch with everything that occurs at the bedside of the King:

LONDON, June 25, 12 M.—"The King's disease is perityphlitis following cold contracted nine days previously. His symptoms became rather acute a week ago, hut had subsided, and it was hoped tbat he would go through the coronation ceremony. Owing to a sudden exacerbation early on Tuesday morning an operation was decided upon at 10 o'clock, and the operation wae performed at noon on Tuesday by Sir Frederick Trevea, the anaesthetic being administered hy Dr. Frederick Hewitt.

"The abscess was opened around the caecum, the pus evacuated, and the cavity drained. There was no resection of the bowel, the newspaper reports that tubing was recalled to preserve the continuity of intestine being completely misleading. The recovery from anaestbesia was satisfactory, the patient passed a restless night succeeded by improvement, his condition being favorable on Wednesday at noon."

BERLIN, June 25.—German medical men take a rather optimistic view of the condition of King Edward, and say that if the hulletins present tbe case correctly, his cbances for recovery are more than even.

One specialist refers to the experisnce of Dr. Sonnenberg of the Berlin Charity Hospital, who has operated most successfully upon 1,800 persons with maladies similar to that of the King, and a prominent medical authority of Berlin said to-day that a statistical study showed 80 per cent. of recoveries.

Regarding the reported removal of an abscess a specialist, writing to-day in the Frankfurter Zeitung, says:

"If euch abscessee develop for several days, and than partially open into the surrounding parts, ae has apparently occurred in the case of King Edward, the chancee for the patient's recovery, after tbe operative removal of the abecesses, are very favorable. The fact that the heart and lungs resumed their normal activity immediately after the operation warrants expectations of recovery."

PARIS, June 26.—Interviews with the leading appendicitis specialists here are puhlished.

The majority of the physicians express the opinion tbat King Edward's chances of recovery are very douhtful, not owing to the nature of the disease, but on account of his Majesty's age, obesity, and constitution, which is believed to be undermined, and other infirmities.

One doctor suggests that the disease is complicated by cancer.

The BLOCK ISLAND service of the Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on June 26th. Steamers will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., week days, except Saturdays, July 3d and July 4th, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

Put color in your cheeks and vivacity in your feeling by using JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT. NO substitute is "just as good."—Adv.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION GOOD

His Physicians Feel Greatly Encouraged.

THE KING'S MIND CLEAR

He Personally Opened Several Telegrams Yesterday.

ABLE TO TAKE NOURISHMENT

Is an Excellent Patient and Does Not Worry—May Possibly Be Crowned in August.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—King Edward is lying in his bedchamber in the palace in which he was born. His windows look out on the gardens, now in their fullest Summer bloom, and if any hint of the busy life of the world's metropolis reaches him it is only as a vague murmuring.

What reaches London from the sick room is equally vague and uninforming. The editors of the great newspapers and other men prominent in public life seem inclined to sympathize with the complaint that the King's physicians and Court have been needlessly withholding facts from the British public. Yesterday, however, the tale that last week's reported carriage drives of his Majesty at Windsor were all fictitious was contradicted, not by the physicians, but by eye-witnesses at Windeor, who declare that they saw King Edward in his carriage each day.

At midnight the attending physicians persisted in taking an optimistic view of the case. They were then aaying that if all went on well the King might be crowned in August. If he was not sufficiently recovered then the ceremony might be performed in September or early in October.

While official circles continne to maintain an optimistic air, no unofficial person of many in all walks of life with whom I talked yesterday believed that the King would recover. This widespread idea that he must succumb, however, is not based on any exact knowledge of the patient's condition immediately before the operation or at the preeent moment, but on a gloomy, settled conviction that the King's age, bodily habit, and manner of living are all against him.

It is noticeable that several reports of interviews with medical experts dwell on the probability that the eurgical operation was incomplete, it being assumed that the abscess was merely drained, and not cut out, and the possibility of dangerous foreign growths beneath the affected parts now exposed being hinted at. The idea that the King is cancerous will not down.

Still, we have the official bulletins saying that his Majesty is resting well and doing as well as can be expected, while a statement attributed to Sir Thomas Smith, that the King smoked a cigar on the day of the operation, has gained wide currency.

The street crowds here were appreciably smaller yesterday, and the country folk leaving town crowded the railway stations.

E. A. D.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says it is a matter for

the night within Buckingham Palace, and they have arranged for Lord Lister to join them in consultation in the morning.

When a representative of The Associated Press applied for news at the palace after midnight, just as the building was being closed up for the night, it was learned that there was nothing to be added to the last bulletin and that the King's condition continued to be satisfactory. It was further pointed out as an encouraging sign that the 11 o'clock bulletin had been issued after only a brief consultation and that it had not been deemed necessary to call in Lord Lister and Sir Thomas Smith before issuing it.

It was further ascertained with regard to the brief and to some extent vague character of the bulletins, which give no information as to the King's temperature, pulse, &c., and which for these reasons have been much complained of in some quarters, that this is not due to a desire to conceal anything or to apprehension of the result of his Majesty's illness. The doctors have had the case of President McKinley in mind, and in view of the fact that the crisis has not yet been passed, they are determined to couch the bulletins in the most guarded language, so that the hopes of the public shall not be unduly buoyed up.

The King spent a quiet day and the lack of unfavorable developments was regarded as greatly in his favor. No definite prognostication, however, regarding his chances of recovery is likely to be publicly ventured by the doctors for several days. Until yesterday morning it was hoped that to-morrow's procession might take place on Saturday, the Prince of Wales taking the King's place. This was suggested specially for the benefit of the colonial contingents and would have been almost purely a military display. The idea was abandoned yesterday, as the doctors said the King was likely still to be in a critical condition on Saturday and they could not be answerable for what any hour might bring forth.

A favorable factor mentioned by several of those at the palace yesterday was the King's adaptability to the severe regimen involved. "He is an excellent patient," said a Peer who had just seen one of the members of the royal family. "He does everything he is told, and does not worry, unlike many royal personages. This considerably helps the doctors in their efforts to pull him through. With a younger and thinner patient the King's progress up to now would probably permit the doctors to be more optimistic; but they are carefully avoiding any possibility of inspiring premature rejoicing."

The immediate surroundings of the King's sick bed are in striking contrast with the sombre, silent setting which marked Queen Victoria's last illness at Osborne, Isle of Wight. There all was quiet and desolate. Winter reigned, and those who walked up the hill to the castle gates for the purpose of scanning the bulletins were sombrely clad and overcome with grief. Yesterday the front of Buckingham Palace and St. James's Park presented a scene similar to a garden party, personages in brilliant uniforms and equipages of the aristocracy being everywhere. The royal grandchildren were taken for their usual outings in the park and the royal gardens, and surveyed the crowds with curious, grave, puzzled looks.

Sir Thomas Lipton spent an hour at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

"The chances yesterday," (Tuesday,) said Sir Thomas afterward, "were decidedly against the King's recovery, but you can say that at 2 o'clock to-day he was doing well. His Majesty's physicians were satisfied with his progress. The chances were then in his favor."

The first direct expression of opinion from Queen Alexandra was received yesterday by the Lord Mayor of Leeds. Acknowledging a message of sympathy from the Lord Mayor, Queen Alexandra telegraphed: "His Majesty is progressing favorably."

THE POSTPONED FESTIVITIES.

Only the Dinner to the London Poor to be Given as Arranged—Steamship Passengers' Disappointment.

LONDON, June 26.—Telegrams from all quarters of the empire tell of the canceling of proposed coronation celebrations, and the substitution of religious services for the festivities.

The British transport Bavarian, which raced against time in order to land the war contingent of South African veterans who were to take part in the coronation procession, and which reached Southampton on Tuesday, debarked her troops yesterday morning. The ragged, sunburned men were much affected when they received the news of the King's illness.

It was practically decided yesterday afternoon that the Prince of Wales would review the colonial troops, probably next week. They will then return to their respective countries.

A final effort was made yesterday to have the naval review carried out in some fashion, since it was considered deplorable that so many warships, home and foreign, should disperse without any official inspection, but the Government leader in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, decided that it was impossible. The Admiralty has announced that all entertainments planned for the officers and crews of the ships off Spithead have been canceled.

Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, in command of the British fleet off Spithead, received all the foreign Admirals on his flagship yesterday. The British fleet will remain intact at Portsmouth until next week, but several of the foreign war vessels will leave there to-day.

While Sir Thomas Lipton was at Buckingham Palace yesterday he received word that it was his Majesty's wish that the arrangements for the dinner to the poor of London on July 5 should be proceeded with. By the morning over 500,000 invitations will have been sent out. The dinner involves the employment of over 6,800 stewards, an army of waiters, and 1,500 music hall entertainers. All the arrangements are in Sir Thomas's hands, and it can be imagined that he would not proceed with the final arrangements unless he and others were confident of being able to carry them out.

Thousands of persons visited Westminster Abbey yesterday for the sake of viewing, even from the street, what would have been the centre of the national festivities. Neither inside nor out has the Abbey been touched, and everything there remains as it was when with cruel mockery a dummy King was crowned by the Archbishop on Monday evening. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, has not yet decided to take any steps whatever.

Material and other results of the postponement of the coronation are cropping up hourly. Steamers from all parts of the world, the sailings of which were timed so that the passengers could be here for the coronation, are reaching England constantly. When the news of the King's illness is received on board there is consternation, and the bitter disappointment of the passengers is quite pitiful to see. This was especially true in the case of the White Star line Teutonic, which sailed from New York on June 17. The Teutonic's passengers had hoped that by sailing a day earlier than the scheduled sailing date they would be able to witness the ceremonies and to occupy the seats they had engaged months ago.

According to The Evening News, there is good foundation for the rumor that it was the King's earnest desire that he should be crowned in his bedroom and that the procession of to-morrow be carried out without him.

THE USELESS DECORATIONS.

LONDON, June 26.—While the barriers around Westminster Abbey have been removed, the decorations are being completed, for the benefit to-day and Sunday of the crowds.

In the streets but slow progress was made yesterday in taking down the coronation decorations, but even the few flags that were pulled down and the few stands which were undraped had the effect of making the public begin to realize the gravity of affairs.

The only features of the decorations, &c., escaping demolition are the illumination devices in London and the bonfires which had already been laid on 300 hilltops throughout the United Kingdom. These, for the present, will not be touched, in the hope that they may be used to celebrate the King's recovery.

CORONATION HONORS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Sir Thomas Lipton Is Advanced to a Baronetcy.

WELL-KNOWN MEN NAMED

The List Includes Soldiers, Authors, Actors, Artists, and Men of Science—New Order Instituted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—The list of coronation honors published this morning is much smaller than was feared, and on the whole is likely to give grave offense to nobody. The number of new Peerages is commendably small and well selected, and, while Sir Ernest Cassell shares the honor of membership of the Privy Council with Lords Kelvin and Lister and Sir Alfred Lyall, (the biographer of Lord Dufferin,) Sir Thomas Lipton gets only a baronetcy.

The test used in the selection for knighthood of the authors of "Happy Thoughts" and the Sherlock Holmes stories, instead of the authors of "The Seven Seas" and the most noticeable of the coronation odes was certainly not a literary one. Presumably Sir Gilbert Parker owes his elevation to his political rather than his literary services.

Charles Wyndham is the oldest and most popular of the English actor-managers after Irving, and will bear his title well, though many in artistic circles would have preferred to see John Hare knighted. The honors to the exponents of the fine arts are tactfully awarded.

The list is chiefly remarkable for the names absent from it, including that of Sir Edward Lawson, who has been proclaimed on all sides as "sure of a peerage."

The Times explains that the new Order of Merit is founded on the lines of the well-known Prussian order. It will include British subjects who have won distinction in the naval and military services and those exceptionally eminent in letters, art, and science. It is primarily essentially British, but will include distinguished foreigners as honorary members. The badge will be a cross of red and blue enamel with eight points, bearing the words "For Merit" in gold letters. This will be surmounted by the imperial crown, and will be suspended by a ribbon of blue and crimson.

The Secretary and Registrar of the new order will be the Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 26.—Last night's issue of The Official Gazette contains a full list of the coronation honors. Among the names of the new baronets is that of Sir Thomas Lipton.

The announcements are as follows:

The Order of Knight of the Garter is bestowed on the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Sutherland.

The young Duke of Roxburghe and the Earl of Haddington are made Knights of the Thistle.

The Earl of Enniskillen and Baron De Ros become Knights of St. Patrick.

The King has instituted a new Order of Merit, to which he has appointed Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, the Right Hon. John Morley, the Liberal statesman, and George Watts, the Royal Academician; Lord Rayleigh, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution; the Right Hon. William Edward Lecky, Member of Parliament for Dublin University; Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet; Sir William Higgins, the astronomer, and Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, who commanded the forces engaged in the first international attempt to relieve Peking in 1900.

His Majesty has also instituted a new order for civil servants, entitled the Imperial Service Order.

The Duke of Connaught, commanding the forces in Ireland and the Third Army Corps, and Sir Henry Wylie Norman, General in the Indian Staff Corps, have been promoted to be Field Marshals. The Prince of Wales has been appointed to the rank of General.

The new Privy Councillors include Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland; the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada; Lord Rothschild, Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin, Sir Edward Grey, Liberal member of Parliament for Burwick-on-Tweed and former Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Ernest Cassel, the merchant and financier, and Lieut. Col. Sir Albert Henry Hime, Prime Minister of Natal.

The Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, who recently resigned, is raised to a Marquisate.

Lord Milner is raised to the rank of Viscount.

Peerages are conferred on the Right Hon. William Jackaon, Conservative member of Parliament for North Leeds and ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Right Hon. Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., Liberal member of Parliament for the Clitheroe Division of Lancashire, and an educational reformer; Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to King Edward; Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, Chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, who married a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth of New York; Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, the Governor of Malta, and Algernon Bertram Mitford, the diplomat and Trustee of the Wallace collections.

Baronetcies are conferred on Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Francis Henry Laking, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King, and Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant Surgeon to his Majesty, (both of whom are at present in attendance upon the royal patient;) Sir George Henry Lewis, the well-known lawyer; the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale; Sir Andrew Noble, Vice Chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whiteworth & Co.; Col. Sir Edward Bradford, the Commissioner of Police of London; Sir Francis Henry Evans, Liberal member of Parliament for Maidstone and a partner in the firm of Donald, Currie & Co., whose wife is a daughter of the late Samuel Stevens of Albany, N. Y.; Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, and Sir Charles Hubert Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music.

The following become Knight Commanders of the Bath:

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, Judge Advocate General; the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Extra Equerry of the King; the Hon. Bernard Eric Barrington, Private Secretary to Lord Lanadowne, the Foreign Secretary; Clinton Edward Dawkins, a partner in the firm of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and Sir William Selby Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Among those who are created Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George are D. H. McMillan, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba; Frederick William Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, and William Mulock, Canadian Postmaster General.

Others who receive the honor of Knighthood are Charles Wyndham, the actor; Dr. Conan Doyle, ths novslist; Gilbert Parker, the traveler and author; Francis C. Burnand, the editor of Punch; Leslie Stephen, President of the Ethical Society; Oliver Joseph Lodge, Principal of ths University of Birmingham; William Jameson Soulsby, Private Secretary to the Lord Mayors of London; the Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, a Puisns Judge, of Canada; John Isaac Thornycroft, Vice President of the Institute of Naval Architecture; Robert Boak, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; E. D. Shea of Newfoundland; Charles Villers Stanford, Professor of Music at Cambridge University, and Ernest Albert Water, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colors.

The Gazette also contains a special South African list, which fills nine columns with the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who are praised, and, in addition, there is a large list of honors for officers of the army and navy.

The fact that Sir Thomas Lipton has only been made a Baronet, instead of being raised to the peerage, will probably cause some surprise in England, as it was generally supposed that his large benefactions, combined with the personal friendship between him and King Edward would result in a barony being conferred upon him. Ths honor now granted to him is of considerable more social value than a knighthood, principally because it is hsreditary, and because the number of Baronets compared with the number of Knights is quite small.

A report, which was told with considerable detail, and was credited in many quarters, was current some time ago to the effect that the King and Lord Salisbury had almost quarreled because bis Majesty desired that a peerage be given to Sir Thomas, that the Premier distinctly refused to agree to such a course. It was said that Lord Salisbury threatened to resign rathsr than "allow the peerage to be further vulgarized by the inclusion of a retail tradesman."

One of the most interesting of the other honors is that conferred on Dr. Conan Doyle, the well-known novslist and creator of the character of Sherlock Holmes. Thc title now given to Dr. Doyle is doubtless intended as a reward for the extraordinary amount of labor he lavished on his recent book on the South African war. Thia book was produced by Dr. Doyle without any expectation of monetary or other reward. It was a labor of love, designed to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the stories in regard to British atrocities in South Africa published in so many of the Continental newspapers wers groundless. The book has been translated into many languages, and is sold at or below cost price everywhere. In order to collect the facts contained in it, which are arranged in the most careful manner, and which are all supported by signed evidence, Dr. Doyle not only spent an immense amount of time, but was put to considerable expense, for which he has not asked a penny in return. He took each group of accusations and examined it, proving in many cases that atrocities said to have been committed by the British were represented as having been committed at places which have no existence, and that the detailed statements contributed by some of the Boer representatives in Europs were imaginary from beginning to end.

Dr. Doyle did not attempt to whitewash the British in all cases, and his book is regarded as being as near an approach to unbiased statement of fact as is possible in a production of a strong upholder of the war policy.

It will be noticed that the expected Dukedom for Lord Salisbury has not been conferred. It may be presumed that ths title was offered to him, as it was before, but that he preferred to retain tbe Marquisate, which was granted to his grandfather in 1789, and which title is so distinguished a one that a Dukedom could add little or no glory to it.

Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh in 1859, the son of Charles Doyle, artist. He was educated at Stonyhurst and Edinburgh University. He practiced as physician at South Sea from 1882 until 1890, after which he became an extensive traveler. In the last few years he has become well known as the result of various works of fiction. His most famous creation was that of Sherlock Holmes.

Gilbert Parker, Honorary Colonel of the First Kent Voluntser Artillery, and a member of Parliament, was born in Canada in 1862, the son of the late Capt. J. Parker. He was educated at Trinity College, Toronto. He was associate editor of The Sydney Morning Herald of Australia in 1886, and later traveled extensively among the South Sea Islands and Northern Canada. He is well known as an author.

Francis Cowley Burnand, barrister and editor of Punch, was born in 1836. He has long been known for his productions in light literature. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He studied for the Church, but later read for the bar at Bourdillion's Chambers. He practiced occasionally for a short time, but soon became engaged in literature as a profession. He has written many successful light plays.

Leslie Stephen, Fellow of Trinity Hall and President of the Ethical Society, was born in London in 1832, the son of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, a well-known author. He was educated at Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He has appeared before the public in many instances, both as lecturer and author, and has also edited well-known English periodicals.

Sir George Henry Lewis was born in 1833, and married Elizabeth, daughter of F. Eberstadt in 1867. He was educated at the University College in London and became a solicitor in 1858. He is the senior member of Lewis & Lewis, one of the best-known firms of solicitors in London, and has been engaged in many of the most famous cases in the last ten years.

Henry John Innes-Ker, Duke of Roxburghe, was born in 1876, the son of the seventh Duke and Anne, daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was educated at Eton.

George Arden Baillie-Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, was born in 1827, son of the tenth Earl, and Georgina, daughter of Archdeacon Robert Markham. He married Helen, the daughter of Sir John Warrender, in 1854.

The Right Hon. William Lawies Jackson, who has been the Conservative member for North Leeds since 1880, was born in 1840, the son of the late W. Jackson Leeds. He has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth was born in Westminster in 1844. He was educated at Harrow and London University. He was for several years of Parliament for Hastings from 1869 to 1880. He was later Under Secretary of the India Office, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir Francis Knollys, Secretary to the King, is the second son of the late General, the Right Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys, and Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir J. St. Aubyn. He married Ardynn, daughter of the late Sir H. Trywhitt in 1887.

The Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry was born in 1843, and married Mary, daughter of the third Earl of Dnnraven. After her death he married Elizabeth widow of Arthur Post of New York. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was a member of Parliament for County York from 1867 until 1874, and has also been Vice President of the Irish Unionist Alliance and Vice President and member of the Executive Committee of the Irish Land Owners' Convention.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell has been Governor and Commander in Chief of Malta since 1899. He was born in 1841, son of the late P. St. L. Grenfell. He was educated at Blandford, and entered the Sixtieth Rifles in 1860. He served in both the Kafir and Zulu wars. He was Inspector General of auxiliary forces in the War Office from 1894 until 1897, and commanded the forces in Egypt from 1897 to 1898.

Algernon Bertram Freeman Mitford, the third son of Henry Beverley Mitford, was born in 1837 and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He has been Third Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg, Second Secretary of the Legation in Japan, Member of Parliament for Southwest Warwickshire, and member of the Royal Commission of Civil Service.

The Hon. Sir Robert Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, is descendsd from an old Devonshire family, his father being the late John Bond, a native of Torquay. He was educated for the bar, but decided to enter politics. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1890 and a member of the Society of Arts and Commerce in 1896. He entered the Legislature of Newfoundland in 1880, was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1884 and Executive Counsellor, with the portfolio of the Colonial Secretary, in 1889. He has also occupisd several other official positions.

Charles Wyndham, who has been manager of the Criterion Theatre in London since 1876, was born in 1841. He was intended for the medical profesaion, but fought in the American civil war and made his first appearance before the public with John Wilkes Booth, brother of Edwin Booth. He appeared in London theatres in 1868, and has acted in German as well as English.

Sir Edward John Poynter, who has been President of the Royal Academy since 1896, was born in Paris in 1836, his father being Ambrose Poynter, architect. He was educated at Westminster, at the Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools. He was an associate of the Royal Academy in 1869, Slade Professor of Art at University College, London, from 1871 until 1875 and Royal Academician in 1876. He was later Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School of South Kensington and Director of the National Gallery. His pictures and designs are well known.

Sir Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, Professor of Music at Oxford since 1899 and Director of the Royal College of Music, was born at Bournemouth in 1848. He was educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford. He has written many essays and treatises on music.

Clinton Edward Dawkins, son of the late Clinton G. A. Dawkins of the Foreign Office, was born in 1859. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Balliol College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Office in 1884, became private secretary to the Secretary of State two years later, private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1889, representative of the Peruvian Corporation in South America in 1891, Under Secretary of State for Finance in Egypt in 1895, and financial member of the Council of the Governor of India in 1899. In 1901 he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on War Office Reorganization.

SPECIAL ENVOYS DEPARTING.

Whitelaw Reid Is Going to the Continent—Foreign Princes Leave London.

LONDON, June 26.—The exodus of the coronation embassies has already begun. The next two or three days will doubtless sse the departure of all but one or two, and these will close up their official establishments and remain in London merely as private persons.

Joseph H. Choate, ths United States Ambassador, has withdrawn the invitations to the dinner which he was to give on June 29, and Whitelaw Reid, the United States special ambassador, was busy yesterday canceling all his engagements. The royal equerries are still in attendance at Mr. Reid's residence, Brooke House. The Government conveyed to Mr. Reid a courteous intimation that royal carriages would be at the disposal of the Americans so long as they remained in London, but Mr. Reid has determined to close up the special embassy as quickly as compatible with decorum.

According to present arrangements, ths flag will be hauled down from the special embassy to-day when Mr. Reid will pay his final official visits previous to his departure for the Continent for a short stay. Mr. Reid will fulfill his engagement to dine with Rear Admiral Crowninshield in the Commander in Chief of ths European Station on the battleship Illinois.

Mr. Reid was pleasantly surprised yesterday by a visit from Prince Tsai-Chen, the Chinese special envoy, and his suite, who arrived in state carriages. The visit was returned by Mr. Reid, Gen. James H. Wilson, who was to represent the Army of the United States at the coronation; Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who was to represent ths United States Navy, and Commander Cowles, ex-Naval Attaché of ths United States at London. They met at ths Prince's rssidence Prince Komatau, the Japanese special envoy, and other Japanese, all of whom were presented to the Americans.

Prince Tsai-Chen expressed in the warmest terms his Emperor's appreciation of ths course the Americans pursued in China.

So far as known no concerted action bas been taken by the special embassies with a view to expressing their regrets to the royal family, each sending condolences on behalf of his own nation.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Prince Albert of Belgium, and Admiral Gervais left London yesterday.

THE ALLEGED PROPHECIES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The Times's Paris correspondent has interviewed Mme. de Thebes, the fortune teller who is reported to have predicted eight or ten years ago that King Edward would never be crowned.

Mme. de Thebes denies the story, but says she saw in the then Prince of Wales's hand that an intestinal malady threatened hfm. She now has a conviction that he will recover quickly.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 26.—The story of the King and the gypsy at Epsom is being retold. According to this a gypsy who was supposed not to know his Majesty's identity told him that he would "rise high, to the throne itself, but would just fall short of his ambition at the last moment, and would not be crowned King."

The same seer told King Edward that he would be so unlucky on the turf that even if one of his horses was going to win a race it would fall dead at the winning post. This prediction was fulfilled in the case of Counterpane in 1896.

Later, at Homburg, a palmist is said to have foretold that the King would become ill as he started for his coronation.

Whether the stories are true or otherwise, the coincidence of their being current this year and the event of Tuesday is regarded as remarkable.

VERSES BY LEWIS MORRIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The Times prints some verses by Sir Lewis Morris, beginning with a quotation from his recent coronation ode concluding "'Tis a triumphant day," and proceeding:

"Such was our song, as 'twas but yesterday,
The princely guests, the imperial envoys came;
With festal light the fluttering vistas seemed to flame;
And all the rosy ways were loud
With the admiring crowd."

The poem laments the "bitter cry of mortal pain" which hushed "the hum of mirth, the bursts of song," and goes on:

"Thy power is over all, mysterious Lord;
Thine the dread ruling sword;
Ours to obey whatever Thy command.
Oh! stay Thy chastening hand;
Restore Thy servant to his people's prayer;
Beside his bed of pain, Oh! be Thou there."

THE CROWNING OF KINGSHIP.

June 26, 1902.

By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate of England.

From The Independent.

What do we crown and celebrate to-day?
Kingship and Empire, throned on peaceful power;
Since to be weak is to endure the sway
Of every threatening hour:

Kingship symbolic of a People's will,
Themselves born kingly, Sovrans of the Sea,
And, like the sea, let whatso tempests shrill,
One, worldwide, feared, and free:

For 'tis nor Crown nor Sceptre men revere,
But the majestic mind and regal soul,
That amid clashing clamors serve to steer
A Realm unto its goal:

Kings who, than wise counsslors yet more wise,
Because of the calm height wherefrom they scan
The orbit of their Empire, can surmise
God's destiny for Man:

Who honor worth and genius, and share
Their Kingliness with nothing base or mean,
And, at their side, One tender-souled as fair,
A woman and a Queen:

Whom, themselves simple, splendid for the State,
And steadfast as the stars tho' seasons veer,
Priesthood can bless, and poets celebrate,
With conscience clean and clear!

Whom neither pomp nor paean can befool
To slur the scutcheon of their ancient Line,
Transmitters of a Race whose Right to rule
Shall seem and be divine.

So may a throne-knit people long while crown
Kingship and Kings, who, as the ages run,
Heirs to Victoria's virtues, hand them down
From sire to son, and son!
Kent, England.

NO "MAFFICKING" YESTERDAY.

LONDON, June 26.—Notwithstanding that yesterday was the eve of the intended coronation day, and that London was even more crowded with people than it was on Tuesday, the scenes witnessed on the streets were in marked and pleasant contrast with those of Tuesday. The reckless rejoicing which was then so disgracefully prominent was quite unheard last night.

Traffic pursued its way unimpeded, and sven the most popular thoroughfares were comparatively deserted. No illuminations dispelled the natural gloom which settled over the metropolis. The moon failed to penetrate the darkness over the city, and a rather cold wind was blowing.

The chief points of interest were Buckingham Palace and Fleet Street. At both localities crowds of people surrounded every bulletin board and anxiously bought numerous "extras."

A curious fact in this connection is that some of the outlying suburbs had no gensral realization of ths postponement of the coronation till the residents read the morning papers yesterday. The demand for papers in this city and the nearer suburbs on Tuesday absorbed the whole supply before it could reach tbs outer fringe of London.

IMMENSE BUSINESS LOSSES.

London Hotels and Provision Dealers Suffer Heavily—People of Portsmouth Hard Hit.

LONDON, June 26.—The hotels and provision dealers are hit the hardest of all the losers here on account of the postponement of the coronation. Thousands of pounds of perishable food of the most expensive varieties are crowding every refrigerator in London, while orders for many tons more, telegraphically canceled on Tuesday, will remain a source of litigation or compromise.

The caterers of the fashionable West End establishments have already announced that they ars willing to share the losses of their patrons, who had given large orders for delivery to-day and Friday. Few of the caterers of hotels availed themselves of insurance, the recently offered Lloyd's rate of 10 per cent. being considered too high.

Many proprietors of reviewing stands were protected by insurance, but the important question remains as to whether the money paid for seats will necessarily be refunded. Only a few seats out of nearly half a million were sold with any specific proviso on this point.

The manufacturers of medals and souvenirs are badly hurt. One of these said yesterday that 10,000,000 medals, dated June 26 and June 27, already struck, were valueless.

Altogether London's business loss is incalculable, while the people of Portsmouth, where preparations involving a big expenditure have been made, with the hope of reaping a harvest from the naval review, are simply crushed.

THE FEELING IN PARLIAMENT.

King Edward Stands Well with the Liberals and Is Thought to be Friendly to Ireland.

LONDON, June 26.—Of the feeling in Parliament regarding the King's illness T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has written the following for The Associated Press:

"There is a great deal of real sympathy. There are certain circles in which the King has not kept his hold, but by the great public, which knows little of the tattis of Courts, the King is liked, and he is regarded as a good fellow, with a sensible head.

"The sympathy for his Majesty is perhaps stronger in Liberal, and even Irish, circles than among the Conservatives. He has always shown a certain leaning—he has certainly never shown hostility—to Liberal principles, and he stands especially well with the Liberals just now because he is supposed to have made peace with the Boers over the head of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The Irish have a secret feeling that his Majesty is not unfriendly to Ireland, and for this, I believe, there is soms foundation. In any case, the man has been struck down at the most glorious moment of his life, and the pity and the tragedy of this appeal to every one.

"In regard to the future, the death of the King would involve the immediate prorogation of Parliament and the dropping of all legislative measures now before Parliament. The members would again have to take the oath to a new sovereign. The Prince of Wales is young and inexperienced, and he is, of course, without the authority which years of experience and sound judgment gave his father.

"The Prince is said to be strong views in favor of self-government, drawn from his recent experiences on his colonial tour. But on all hands there is apprehension as to the future, and England is passing through one of her worst hours."

DAY OF INTERCESSION TO-DAY.

Prayers to be Offered All Over the United Kingdom—Grand Service at St. Paul's.

LONDON, June 26.—To-day has been officially appointed a day of intercession for the recovery of the King, and in every parish church in the United Kingdom special intercessory services will be held. Catholics, Nonconformists, Jews, Salvationists, and other religious bodies are all arranging special prayers.

In the camps of ths colonial and other visiting troops, be they Mohammedans, sun worshippers, Brahmins, or fire or fetich worshippers, whether from China, Borneo, Fiji, Central Africa, Hindustan, or the Indian reservations of Canada, ths usual hour for prayer finds them supplicating their deity on bebalf of the King.

The authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral have, by request, arranged a solemn service of intercession for the King's recovery, to be held to-day at noon. The general public will not be admitted. Only holders of tickets to the postponed Westminster Abbey coronation ceremony will be present.

PRAYERS IN CONGRESS.

Chaplains in the Senate and House Pray for King Edward's Recovery.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Chaplain, in his prayer at the opening of the Senate's session to-day invoked "blessings upon our sister nation, England, which holds, with us, the sacred trust of Christian progress." He added:

"We remember her tears and prayers for us when our great ruler fell. And now we have Christian sympathy and brotherly concern in this, her hour of sorrow. Bless her King, and give him a happy issue out of his present sickness."

The Chaplain of the House, in his invocation, also prayed for the restoration to health of King Edward.

"Hear us," be said, "when we pray for the King of England. Grant, if in accord with Thy will, that he may be restored to strength to guide and control his people in justice and equity under Thy guidance."

CASE OF PERITYPHLITIS.

Patient in East St. Louis Hospital and Is Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A case of perityphlitis, an exact parallel to that of King Edward, was operated on at the Henrietta Hospital, East St. Louis, by Dr. Charles F. Wilhelmj, dean of the staff, at the same hour Tuesday that the King was operated on. In the East St. Louis case, however, the patient is showing marked signs of recovery, and it was said to-night both by the attending surgeon and the nurses at the hospital that the operation was wholly successful.

Charles Geabes, a foreman at a packing house at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, is the patient. His case was somewhat more complicated than that of the King, in that a severe appendicitis existed and the vermiform appendix had to be removed. A drainage tube was inserted in the man's side, just as has been done in the operation of the King.

Geabes has been ailing for some time, and has been doctoring himself. Saturday afternoon Geabes collapsed at his home. Dr. Wilhelmj was hurriedly summoned, and after an examination pronounced the case an aggravated form of perityphlitis, with probably a severe appendicitis as a complication. He caused the man to be removed immediately to the hospital and to be prepared for an operation. Geabes's condition was such that his wife was permitted to visit him and inform him that his case was a parallel with that of King Edward of England, but that his condition showed a marked improvement over that of the King. Geabes was greatly amused. He asked that he be informed if the King's condition changed. Geabes declared that he felt well and was hopeful for recovery.

KING'S PHYSICIANS' BULLETINS.

The Failure to Give Temperature and Respiration Customary When Royal Personages Are Concerned.

The failure of King Edward's physicians to state the royal patient's temperature and respiration in their bulletins is in accordance with the usual practice in European countries when royalty is afflicted. The bulletins issued by the physicians who attended Queen Wilhelmina in her recent illness and those issued by the physicians who attended the Emperor Frederick of Germany in his fatal illness in 1888 were likewise unsatisfactory in this respect. Occasionally in the bulletins it was mentioned that the temperature of the patient was better or not so good, but the exact facts were concealed.

This practice has always been in this country for the physicians attending any distinguished man to give figures on temperature and respiration in nearly every bulletin issued. In this way the members of the medical profession throughout the country, and through the profession the people, were enabled to tell exactly what the patient's condition was.

The failure of King Edward's physicians to give temperature and respiration in their bulletins is regarded by medical men as probably due to the desire of the high officials of state to conceal from the public as long as possible the real danger of the King's condition.

GRAVE DELAY IN OPERATING.

New York Surgeons Believe the King's Chances of Recovery Are Slight—Dr. Frauenthal's Opinion.

Surgeons of this city were reluctant yesterday to talk about the illness of King Edward or commit themselves in any way. Nearly a score of the best-known physicians and surgeons in the city were seen, and said they were entirely ignorant of the history of the case, and could not, therefore, talk about it.

With few exceptions, however, all of them declared that the chances for the King's recovery were very slim, owing to the delay in performing the operation. They all agreed that in this country under like circumstances the operation would have been performed at once, even considering the great event in which the King was to figure so prominently. The physicians seen here also agreed that the King, in his endeavor to delay the operation until after ths coronation, greatly lessened his chances of recovering.

Dr. Henry C. Frauenthal, the visiting Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, expressed himself last night from the meagre information so far received, as doubtful of the King's recovery. The operation, he said, was delayed, which was serious. In England, he said the physician is appointed to attend upon royalty and is subservient to the will of the patient. In this country, no matter who might be the patient, the doctors would rule, and the operation would have been performed at once, after the first symptoms had developed.

"I do not regard," said Dr. Frauenthal, "the demand on the part of the people to learn tbs respiration, temperature, and pulse as important. I do not think that in a case of appendicitis or any inflammation of the peritoneum that the pulse or temperature figure prominently in making a prognosis. There is apt to be what has been known as a pus pulse, which is caused by the poison impregnating the blood, creating corpuscles, which is apt to keep the pulse normal.

"This was exemplified in President McKinley's illness. For four or five days his temperature was normal, and until the last day bis pulse did not rise to any alarming degree. His pulse, in my opinion, was one that was kept to its normal state by the gangrenous element in the blood."

Dr. Lillientbal, Chief Surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital, said that the chance for the King's recovery was very slight, owing to the delay in performing the operation.

THE PRINCE'S OAK DYING.

Little Hope of Saving the Central Park Tree Planted by Royalty in 1860.

In Central Park, near the Mall, about 100 feet from the band stand, are two trees, one an American elm, the other an English oak, which were planted by the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., when he was visiting this country in 1860 under his title of Baron Renfrew. The elm has grown to be a big, strong tree about 100 feet high, but the oak has remained stunted and gnarled.

Two weeks ago Landscape Artist Parsons of the Park Department was told that the oak showed signs of decay, and since then he has used every effort to discover the cause and save the life of the tree, but without avail. Mr. Parsons now says he is afraid that the tree cannot be saved.

At the time the trees were planted Fernando Wood was Mayor of the city and Andrew H. Green was Controller. Mr. Green selected the saplings which were planted. So far as is known, all the officials connected with the ceremony are dead, with the exception of Mr. Green and a policeman named Monaban, who was then attached to the Park Department.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S MESSAGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange authorized last night the sending of a cable dispatch to the London Stock Exchange to express to the members of that body the sympathy of the members of the New York Stock Exchange on the illness of the King.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S NEW TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Postal Company to Supplant the Western Union on the System at the End of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—At their regular meeting in the general offices of the company to-day the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad approved of the agreement whereby the Postal Telegraph Cable Company will supplant the Western Union on the entire Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg and Erie on Dec. 1, with the exception of a portion of the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division.

The arrangement will now be submitted to the Directors of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for their formal approval. The contract is to continue for a period of fifteen years from July 1. For the right of way over the Pennsylvania lines and the privilege of doing business at the various telegraph offices upon the system it is understood that the Postal Company contracts to pay a yearly rental of $70,000 on a basis of 12,000 miles of wire, and a yearly pole rental of $6 per mile for each additional mile.

In addition, the railroad is to receive 50 per cent. of the cash receipts from all commercial business. The railroad is also to be entitled to free telegraph service amounting to $100,000 per year, and all service above that aggregate is to be paid for at the rate of half a cent a word. The railroad is to furnish poles (the telegraph company to supply the wires) and keep in repair the telegraph lines.

Under the existing arrangement with the Western Union the railroad receives $75,000 a year for the rights and privileges of operating the lines over the company's right of way, and the Western Union allows a rebate of $15,000 in lieu of free telegraph service for the railroad.

RAILROAD CONVENTION CLOSES.

Master Mechanics Select Subjects for Next Meeting and El

EVE OF THE BOAT RACE

New London Crowded with Visitors for the Yale-Harvard Contest.

THE BETTING FAVORS YALE

President Roosevelt to See the Race—Many Yachts in the Harbor—Methods Pursued by Each Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—New London is thronged with visitors for the Yale-Harvard annual struggle for supremacy in rowing, which takes place to-morrow on the Thames. The harbor is crowded with yachts of every description from small knockabouts to large steam yachts. President Roosevelt is expected at an early hour in the morning from Boston, and the committee in charge of the arrangements for the regatta has been requested not to make any special plans for the Chief Executive. Mrs. Roosevelt arrived on the Dolphin this afternoon.

The colors of Yale and Harvard are displayed all over the town. Hawkers by the hundreds are going about among the people, but the collegians have been very quiet, and no college yells, cheers, or songs have been heard on the streets.

The betting has been in favor of Yale. The prevailing odds are 2 to 1, which some of the rowing experts from Boston declare to be absurd. The struggle to-morrow from the rowing standpoint will be unique. Yale set out early in the training for the 'Varsity race to organize a crew and keep the men together, and by constant work to bring them to a state of perfection in swing, power, endurance, and watermanship to put them ahead of the Harvard eight. The methods said to have been adopted by the rowing experts of the Cambridge crew have been different in vital points. Harvard coaches selected sixteen men who were placed in training. These men were developed, and as they showed their power with the oar they were placed in positions in the shell. The Harvard experts claimed this evening that by this method they have kept sixteen of the best men who could be picked from the university in competition and always doing their best to win a position in the 'Varsity eight. On this Harvard men base their hope of winning the race. The work of the two crews has been such as to allow no comparisons as to actual speed. The Yale men are confident of victory, but to-night little money was wagered on the result.

Among the yachts that took position in the Thames this afternoon are these: Varuna and Fanny, both thirty-footers; Egbert, a knockabout; Rosalie of New York, Rusalka of New York, Meckam, a Boston steam yacht; Cuyahoga, a Boston steam yacht; Arline, Millicite, Montauk, Mayflower, Chanticleer, and Shamrock; Zenita, a New York sloop; Athlete, a Boston steam yacht; Mavis, a Taunton schooner; Eugene G. Higgins's Varuna, Iroquois, a Philadelphia schooner; Katrina of New York, Frank Gould's steam yacht Helenita, schooner Atlantic, from Bridgeport; sloop Sibyl, from Hartford; United States revenue cutter Dallas, Capt. W. C. De Hart; August Belmont's Scout, the auxiliary schooner Amberouse, steam yacht Admiral, yawl Coon, Rusalka, a schooner from Providence, and schooner Undercliff, from Spokane.

The Presidential train is due to reach New London at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The President will remain on the train until 7 o'clock, when he will go off to the Dolphin. Shortly after noon, if it is his pleasure, he will be taken aboard the referee's boat, the Scout, owned by August Belmont. An invitation will be given the President to-morrow morning by Referee Melkleham.

THE CREWS' LAST PRACTICE.

Yale's Captain Wins Choice for Positions—Harvard's Scrub Four Beat Yale's Crew.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 25.—With the surface of the Thames none too favorable and the sky overcast, the crews of old Yale and fair Harvard had their final practice this evening, and the oarsmen are ready for the regatta of to-morrow. The atmosphere at both quarters indicates confidence with the feeling of hopefulness a trifle stronger at Broadview, where the Yale oarsmen are located. At Red Top the Harvard boating sharps are discussing with satisfaction the recent performance of the 'Varsity eight on a time row. The figures of this trial are not disclosed but it is hinted that the Crimson did the four miles a few days ago in time not many seconds slower than 20:10, the record for the course. Those close to the Yale authorities are not talking very much, but it is whispered that the Yale eight rowed four miles in 20:40, the latter part of the last week. According to the best opinion, the big race of to-morrow will prove a close one.

The rival colleges met on the Thames late this afternoon in an actual race. It was arranged spontaneously that scrub fours from the two institutions should row a race of half a mile. The young men from Cambridge to-night are congratulating themselves on a victory. The scrub four from Harvard defeated a similar crew from Yale by a full length. Harvard did the half mile in 2:40 and Yale never headed Harvard.

The final details for to-morrow's programme were arranged just before the evening practice. Capt. Kunzig of Yale went down to the Harvard quarters and, with Capt. Bullard of Harvard, tossed for positions. Luck was with Yale with a vengeance, for Capt. Kunzig called the turn of the coin for all three races. He selected the west course for the 'Varsity eight and the 'Varsity four race and the east course for the freshmen race. It was remarked after the matter of positions had been settled, that both sides were satisfied. Kunzig had his choice, and took the courses Bullard did not want.

The Yale men were the first on the water for the last practice rows. The four-oared shell came out at 5 o'clock, and for half an hour tried racing starts. At 5:30 the 'Varsity and freshmen eights launched their shells, and they, too, practiced starting. Later these two crews rowed short stretches, side by side, pulling 30 strokes to the minute. The 'Varsity now and then put on a little steam, and forthwith pulled away from the youngsters of 1905. Finally the 'Varsity let up a bit, left the freshmen behind, and in racing form pulled a mile and a half up the river.

The men rowed in superb style, and the boat traveled splendidly. In all the 'Varsity eight worked half an hour.

The Harvard men did not leave their quarters until after 6 o'clock. The practice here was similar to that of Yale, the oarsmen being coached from the launch by Higginson and Storrow. The Harvard practice concluded with a stretch of a mile at a good clip, and the rowing was done with fine finish.

With the evening practice ended, the oarsmen returned to their boathouses and later went to supper. The evening for the members of the crew was short. A few visitors were received, but the men were kept in seclusion as much as possible and retired early for the night's rest before the day of battle.

At Red Top and Broadview it was announced to-night that there was nothing to be desired in the matter of physical condition. There is not a sick man on the list, and it is added there are no indications of overtraining. All that is now wanted for the morrow is smooth, favorable water and weather. With such conditions, according to many authorities, the chances are good for record rowing to-morrow afternoon.

The programme for the day as follows:

Substitute Race—Four oars, two miles. Will be started at 2 P. M., at upper end of course, and finish at navy yard.

Freshman Race—Two miles. Will be started immediately after finish of substitute race at navy yard and will finish at bridge.

University Race—Four miles. Will be started at 4 P. M. and rowed down stream, finishing at the drawbridge.

Announcement was made to-night if postponement becomes necessary, in the event the first two races are not rowed and the 'Varsity race is not started at 4 o'clock, the scheduled time, the first two races will be rowed at 4:30 and 6:30 respectively. If for any reason the 'Varsity race is postponed the hour fixed is for 8 o'clock. If the conditions prevent the race at that time it will go over until Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

If necessary to postpone the two minor races until Friday the fours will row at 10:30 and the freshmen at 11 A. M., up stream.

The officials for the race were announced to-night, after a conference of the Yale and Harvard men, as follows:

Referee—W. H. Melklehan of Columbia.
Judges in referee's boat—For Harvard, George H. Mumford; for Yale, P. L. Mitchell.
Timers—For Harvard, D. Gregg; for Yale, Georgs St. John Sheffield.
Judges at finish—For Harvard, W. M. Welch; for Yale, Hugh Auchincloss.
Referee at finish, (neutral)—E. S. Nellan of New London, of the local regatta committee.

The forecast for to-morrow of the local Weather Bureau predicts a high southwest wind. This would mean a choppy sea, and unfavorable race conditions.

CANADA'S HOPEFUL FUTURE.

President of Canadian Pacific Returned from Inspection Trip, Tells of Settlers from United States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 25.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to-day from his trip of inspection, having covered over 7,500 miles.

"I think," he said on his return, "I sum up what I saw when I tell you I never was more hopeful of the future of Canada than I am now at the end of my journey. There is prosperity everywhere throughout the West, for in the first place the farmers are prosperous, and as a consequence other classes are thriving. Thousands of settlers are coming in from the United States to add to the prosperity by filling up the vacant land.

"The Americans coming into Canada are chiefly from the Dakotas, Minnesota, and the adjacent States."

He pointed out that years ago these persons had moved West because land in the East was too dear to provide for their families, and now they or their children were selling the more expensive land of the Western States and moving to the Canadian West, where there is cheap land and room for them to expand. They are provided with capital. Many of them were people who had moved from the older provinces of Canada or their descendants.

Sir Thomas said that the improvements to the road, consisting chiefly of the reduction of the curvatures and the gradients, would be proceeded with just as soon as the new engineer had time to elaborate his plans. It meant the expenditure of millions. The area in crop in the West is larger than last year, and they are looking splendid. A noticeable feature was the increased area in flax cultivation.

Sir Thomas says he told the people of British Columbia that they would never have the full measure of prosperity they should have, until they developed their agricultural resources more fully.

STREET CAR UPSET A WAGON.

Hurt a Woman and Went, On, but Returned Twenty-five Minutes Later for Name and Particulars.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 25.—A trolley car of the Passaic and Paterson Line hit a wagon at the city limits here this morning and upset it, pinning Mrs. Martha Jurgenson, the owner and driver, under the body. The woman was bruised and injured internally. The wagon was thrown clear of the tracks and the car resumed headway and disappeared in the direction of Paterson.

Several persons witnessed the accident, and they dragged the injured woman from under the wagon. They sent a call to this city for an ambulance, and while they were waiting for it the car returned, twenty-five minutes after the accident. The crew took the woman's name and the names of witnesses and then the car proceeded. When the matter was reported to the company by the police a promise to dismiss the conductor and motorman was made.

THOMAS B. REED AT BOWDOIN.

Ex-Speaker of the House Discusses the Uses of Applied Education as a Lever for Moral Uplifting.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 25.—Thomas B. Reed of New York delivered the oration at the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the opening of Bowdoin College, which took place to-day.

Mr. Reed at some length recited instances to illustrate his idea that those who are comparatively uneducated at any state of the world's progress are not only necessarily the most numerous, but they have an influence which is out of proportion to their numbers. Continuing, he said:

"Then even when wrong, if in earnest, they count for more than those who are right. Momentum is weight multiplied by velocity. To me it seems apparent that the final cause of this fact—the reason of its existence—is the unalterable determination of the divine power that the human race shall be kept together. Why the differences which now exist do exist, no religion or faith has quite explained. That these differences shall become less seems even to the wayfaring man the eternal purpose.

"This brings us back to where we are all agreed, and that is that the human race must be made to know more. But it gives an additional motive. Philanthropy does noble work, but there is very little of it. Human self interest is constant and perpetual. It is untiring. If the plain people could once get it into their minds that the growth in grace and knowledge of the Lord of those under them was essential to their own progress and happiness, there would be heartier and more useful support to all measures which tend to uplift us all.

"Modern educational forces recognize this factor, perhaps act upon it without recognizing it. Hitherto we have in our thoughts limited the word education too much. Every element of human progress is education.

"Not only must wisdom be arrived at, it must be crystallized into habits for the good of all. Intellect is the pioneer. It points the pathway. Habit treads it every day. For the ordinary business of life an ounce of habit is worth a pound of intellect. What was the buttress of an older civilization has been always most sadly in the way when you wished to build up a new. The influence of the past upon our thoughts and everyday life are much more subtle. In time, however, the empire of the past gives way, and only the forms remain.

"Henry the Eighth has been dead for centuries. His thoughts have not survived him. They have all passed away. Yet to-morrow, but for one of those mournful events which so often in human history teach the lessons of the nothingness of mortal glory, there would have been unrolled before a waiting world a pageant which would have moved the hearts of men on all the oceans and shores of the habitable globe. In the Cathedral Abbey of Westminster, amid the sculptured tombs of the mighty of other days, surrounded by living lords and ladies glittering with jeweled coronets, in the presence of statesmen and famous men and lovely women, under emotions called out by the memories of the exalted dead who lie there in commingling dust—the exalted dead who have for many ages and in all lands made, for good or ill, the history of the world, the King of England would have received the crown which in the old days would have given him the right to rule over and determine the destinies of three hundred and fifty millions of men. Though this coronation would have stirred the sentimental natures of men no less than in the days of Henry the Eighth, the power of Henry the Eighth could never have descended to Edward the Seventh. That power had gone from earth with the vanished centuries. The pageant would have been but a vain show; a waking dream, with no more reality than the dreams of sleep.

"The power is elsewhere. One day, unheralded by blare of trumpets, the Marquis of Salisbury will say to the King that he will no longer be Prime Minister of England. The King will have no choice, and in due time a new Government will take charge of the destinies of England. This will be real, and mark the march of civilization.

"But is it possible in this complex mystery of human progress for individual man to do anything? Are we the victims of destiny, with our lot marked out for us beyond our will and ken? I do not believe it. Justice and equality and the rights of man have an ever-increasing sway. Whatever contribution any man makes to humanity and justice will not be lost, but will be gathered up and be among the treasures of the Almighty."

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDS ROOT, TAFT, AND WOOD

Continued from Page 1.

the leadership of the bar of the great city within his grasp, gave it up, made the very great pecuniary sacrifice implied in giving it up and accepted the position under President McKinley of Secretary of War, a position which for the last three years and at present amounts to being not only the Secretary for War but the Secretary for the islands, the Secretary for the colonies at the same time; who has done the most exhausting and most responsible work of any man in the Administration, more so than the work of the President, because circumstances have been such that with a man of Root's wonderful ability, industry, and conscientiousness the President could not help but devolve upon him work that made his task one under which almost any other man I know would have staggered. He has done that and done it absolutely disinterestedly.

"Nothing can come to Root in the way of reward save that which is implied in the knowledge that he has done something which hardly any other man in the Union could have done as well as he has done it. Having brought before him continuously questions of the utmost intricacy to decide, questions upon which life and death hang, questions the decision of which will affect our whole future policy, questions that affect the welfare of the millions of people with whom we have been brought into such intimate contact by the events of the Spanish war, and whose welfare must be a prime consideration from now on, he has done all that with the certainty of attack, with the certainty of misunderstanding, with the certainty of being hampered by ignorance and worse than ignorance, so that he could not do the best that was in him, only the best that the conditions would allow of. It was all Abraham Lincoln could do, incidentally. He has done all. Taft has done it. Wood has done it. These three men have rendered that service. I can do nothing for them. I can show my appreciation of them in no way save the wholly insufficient one of standing up for them and for their works, and that I will do." [Long and continuous applause.]

MR. HAY'S ADDRESS.

The closing speech was by Secretary of State Hay, who in the course of his speech referred to American diplomacy, saying, in part:

"Perhaps I may be pardoned for saying a word in reference to the subject. There is little of the occult or the esoteric about the conduct of our diplomacy in modern times. The principles which have governed us are of limpid simplicity. I have been criticised for saying we considered the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule a sufficient basis of action. But why should we not? When the one had its origin in heaven and the other in the brain of a Harvard man. We have sought in all things the interest and honor of our own country. We have never found this incompatible with a due regard for the interest and honor of other powers. We have treated all our neighbors with frankness and courtesy; we have received frankness and courtesy in return; we have set no traps; we have wasted no energy in evading the imaginary traps of others. We have some times been accused of credulity; but our credulity has not always gone unjustified.

"Once all the world said to us: 'How can you believe a story so preposterous?' and a few weeks later all the world believed it, with joy and thanksgiving. There might be worse reputations for a country to acquire than that of always speaking the truth, and always expecting it from others. In bargaining we have tried not to get the worst of the deal, remembering, however, that the best bargains are those that satisfy both sides.

"We must confess our horizon has expanded. We are now too big to shirk our fair share of responsibility; let us hope we may never be big enough to have outgrown our conscience. We owe it to our past to be true to our history; we owe it to our future not to be false to our ideals."

The after-dinner exercises were abruptly ended, owing to lateness, by the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Gordon. From the hall President Roosevelt went to the chapter house of the Alpha Delta Phi, where he presented in behalf of the chapter a gold medal to the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS ARMY.

His Speech at Banquet Given by Massachusetts Spanish-American Order at Algonquin Club.

BOSTON, June 25.—On President Roosevelt's return to the Somerset this evening he was escorted to the Algonquin Club house, where a banquet was given in his honor by the Commandery of Massachusetts Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. The guests besides the President were:

Gov. W. Murray Crane, Mayor Patrick A. Collins, John D. Long, Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, United States Navy, and Col. John L. Tiernon, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Curtis Guild was toastmaster and he proposed a toast to the President.

In response the President said, in part:

"I have a special right of comradeship with the men of the Second and the Ninth, who were down at Santiago, where I served also. Some of your number here to-night fought in the great war. You of course saw the real fighting, the days that tried men's souls. All the chance that came to us wes to show that we were willing and anxious to try to do our duty in a way not to make the older feel that the younger generation had been unworthy of it. [Applause.]

"Really this is not exactly the audience to which I would like to say one or two of the things I am going to say, because I am aure I have got you with me. There has been a good deal of criticism, and some of it of an exceedingly intemperate kind, about the actions of the army over in the Philippines. That army is composed of exactly such men as those I aee here to-night. Some of you went to Cuba, some to Porto Rico, some to the Phillppines, and the regulars whom I joined with you in greeting to-night here have served simply wherever they happened to be sent. It is exactly the same army that went to Santiago, that went to Porto Rico, that stayed in Chickamauga, because it was its duty to stay there, and if praised or if blamed it must stand as our representative and we sbare the praise or the blame with it.

"Witbin the last fortnight there has been an appalling outrege committed in the Philippine Islands. Four men were captured, and after being kept for a little while were put to death by torture. You have heard very little of it, and the reason is because those four men wore the United States uniform. For that deed, if it is possible to exact punishment, punishment will be exacted. [Loud applause and waving of handkerchiefs.] You know that any infringement of the laws of war will not be tolerated for a moment, and that any man wearing our uniform who discredits it by torture shall not be saved from punishment by any record of excellence in the past. But let the other side of the metal be kept in view aiso. Let it be remembered that of all forms of crnelty the worat la the weakness which hesitates to uee just a proper severity when just a proper severity is needed. [Loud applause.]

"Peace has almost come in the Philippines. We have trouble with the uncivilized tribes in a small part of the archipelago, but outside of that peace has almost come because the officers and enlisted men wearing the National uniform bravely, quietly, uncomplainingly, and with an iron resolution have gone about their duty, heeding the foe in front as little as they heeded ths advancement of those who should have known better behind. They have gone forward until now, throughout the Philippine Islands there is a condition of greater peace than has obtained in them from ths time when the wheels of the Spanish ships first furrowed the waters of Manila Bay until the present moment. [Applause.] And more than that, remember that the army has conquered not to bring military rule, but in order that the sphere of civil government should be constantly extended at the expense of military rule. [Loud applause.]

"Gentlemen, so much for what I was glad to say to you, but should have been sven more pleased to have the chance of saying to other people. Now, I want just briefly to take as a text what was said by President McKinley, who himself fought all through the civil war, when in speeking after the Spanish war he said: 'The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by his Government, and wherever that chances to be there is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or in battle, and when peace comes all alike will be entitled to the Nation's gratitude.'

"Now, gentlemen, I intended to say that the first essential in getting good work out of an army as a whole is to make it understood among them all that the thing to be sought after is the duty—that the glory is an accident. [Applause.] And that to seek after the glory at the expense of doing the duty is considerabiy worse than an accident. [Laughter and applause.]

"My regiment was ons of those of which part had to go and part to be left behind at Tampa. I have always felt that a heavier load, a considerably heavier load, was put upon those who staid behind, and that while the honor was equal as between them, the work done was greater by thoss who staid.

"I recently, in some of the promotions made in the regular army, with full knowledge and of set purpose promoted certain men who, to their bitter regret, had staid in office work instead of going as they so desired to the field because their superiors felt that damage would come to the interests of the army as a whole if they did not stay, and the men themselves yielded the desire to go to the front to do ths duty which there was most crying need to perform at that time."

Gov. Long followed the President, and after him Col. Tiernon responded for the United States Army.

The President returned to the Somerset and the banquet was concluded with responses from other guests.

President Roosevelt left Boston over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for New London on the midnight express.

THE PRESIDENT IN BOSTON.

Met by Gov. Crane, He Completes a Day of Many Important Events.

BOSTON, June 25.—With honors due the Chief Executive of the Nation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, President Roosevelt, who had come to Boston to attend the commencement exercises of his Alma Mater, Harvard University, was received by Gov. W. Murray Crane to-day. A committee representing the Commonwealth, including Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Col. W. H. Brigham of ths Governor's staff, and Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., met President Roosevelt as he crossed the borders of the State. At the station in Boston the Governor greeted ths President, and under escort of the First Battalion of Cavalry, the Governor's bodyguard, he was accompanied to his hotel.

The President intended to remain in Boston only to-day, but a varied programme was before him, including his attendance at Harvard commencement, where a degree was to be conferred, his appearance as a guest at the Harvard alumni dinner, at the banquet of the Spanish war veterans at the Algonquin Club early in the evening, and at the banquet of the International Association of Press Clubs later. It was the President's plan to depart at midnight for New London, where to-morrow he would witness the annual boat race between Harvard and Yale.

Ths President breakfasted with Gov. Crane and his staff. Mayor Collins and his secretary and other guests were present. The start for Cambridge was made at 9 o'clock. Just before their departure Lieut. Gov. Bates joined the party and was presented to the President.

OLD YALE'S COMMENCEMENT.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—Yale's formal commencement exercises, including the conferring of degrees upon graduates of the various departments of the university and the presentation of honorary degrees, were held this morning at Battell Chapel after the usual procession of officers and graduates in academic gowns and undergraduates and invited guests. Ths opening programme, consisting of organ and orchestral music, prayer, and chant, was followed by ths conferring of degrees by President Hadley.

The following received honorary degrees:

Doctor of Laws.—Roswell Park, Director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory, one of the snrgeone wbo attended President McKinley in his last illness; Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Charles Rockwell Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard University; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Eliphalet Whittlesey, Secretary of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners.

Doctor of Letters.—Franklin Bowditch Dexter, editor of The Stiles Journal, and formerly Secretary of Yale University.

Doctor of Divinity.—The Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New York; the Rev. Samuel Hart, Vice Dean of Berkeley Divinity School.

Master of Arts.—William Blair Draves, Acting Principal of Phillipps Academy, Andover; James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet; the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Head Master of Groton School; Henry Gosiee Prout, editor of The Railroad Gazette; Robert Curtis Ogden, President of the Board of Truetees of Hampton Institute and Chairman of the newly appointed Southern Educational Board; Robert Louis Sanderson, Assistant Professor of French in Yale College.

All the candidates for honorary degrees, except Prof. Sanderson, upon whom the degree of A. M. was conferred privately, were presented by Prof. Bernadotte Perrin to the President and corporation. Among the guests of the university who had seats upon the platform during the exercises were Dr. Yung Wing of Hartford, Conn., a graduate of Yale and formerly Minister from China to the United States, and William Ellery Curtis of Chicago.

Of the members of the graduating classes, 282 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 126 were made Bachelors of Philosophy, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on 62, and of Bachelor of Divinity 19, while two candidates became Bachelors of Music and one a Bachelor of Fine Arts.

The Master of Arts degree was awarded to 58 candidates, Master of Laws 3, Master of Science 3, Master of Forestry 8, Doctor of Medicine 20, and Doctor of Philosophy 29.

The presentation of degrees to Senator Lodge and James Whitcomb Riley was received with enthusiasm by the assembly.

Prize awards were announced as follows:

Cobden Club Medal for Essay on Economics—James A. Valentine, Breckinridge, Mo.

James Gordon Bennet Prize—Harry B. Chamberlin, Unionville, Conn., with honorable mention of Henry E. Colton, Campbellsville, Ky.

Deforest Goold Medal—Eugene H. Lehman, Pueblo, Col.

John A. Porter University Prize—Edward A. Braniff, Kansas City, Mo., a student of forestry.

AMHERST AWARDS DEGREES.

AMHERST, Mass., June 25.—The following honorary degrees were conferred at Amherst College to-day:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, President-elect of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria; the Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, Framingham; the Rev. Henry M. Tyler, Professor of Greek, Smith College, Northampton.

Doctor of Hnmanities—Joseph H. Sawyer, Principal, Williston Seminary, East Hampton; Benjamin E. Smith, New York.

Doctor of Laws—John M. Clark, Albany, N. Y.; William Rutherford Mead, New York; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, President of Williams College.

Master of Art—Clyde Fitch, New York; D. Willis James, New York.

PACKING PLANTS MAY MERGE.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—The great packing houses are considering a plan of merger of which a preliminary movement is the acquisition of the Fowler plants in Kansas City and Chicago.

The Anglo-American Packing House in Chicago and the George Fowler & Son plant in Kansas City, both owned by the Fowlers, are undoubtedly sold to the Swifts, in the sense that an agreement has been reached and that only formal acts of purchase are needful to close the big deal.

A probability which is given wide credence is that the merger of the packers may consist exclusively of an alliance of the Swift and Armour plants.

But this gigantic transaction is a mere detail in the most important movement in the history of the cattle and packing business in the United States. This conditions all point to the packing houses creating stock yards of their own in Kansas City and in Chicago.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 4th. Tickets good for return until August 3d.—Adv.

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¶The news of the city is also given with the fullness and fairness which are characteristic of THE TIMES.

¶In the Financial Section and the Quotation Supplement, which form part of the Sunday issue, is printed matter of value to investors and others interested in the great railway and industrial enterprises of the country.

¶On its merits as a newspaper, the Sunday Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES invites a comparison with all others published.

CUBAN REPUBLIC'S ARMY

Composed of the Rural Guards and the Artillery Corps.

Former Body Numbers 1,500 Men and the Latter 200—Gen. Rodriquez Commander in Chief.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 10.—The army of Cuba as a Republic is a very different one from that of Cuba as a Spanish colony. The neat-looking soldier of the Rural Guards, (the cavalry,) and the smart-looking member of the Cuerpo de Artilleria, (artillery corps,) remind one hut little of the Cuban soldiers that I saw in the Winter of 1898-99. What a motley assemblage it wasi Men of all ages, from the gray bearded veteran of several wars, to the young boy scarcely out of knse hreeches; ragged, many of them, and carrying the most varied collection of weapons it has ever been my fortune to see. In contrast to these are the well-dressed, armed, and disciplined artillerymen, and equally well appearing Rural Guards of to-day, who marched in the procession at the inauguration of the Republic.

Tho Rural Guards, which constitute the cavalry arm, were originaiy organized as suburban police, and are still serving in that capacity in the country and small towns of the island from Maysi to San Antonio; at present they number 1,500 men, but it is expected that the Cuban Congress will enact a law authorizing an increase of 1,000 or more. They were trained by Capt. Sioqum of the United States Cavalry. The uniform is khaki with yellow pipings, leather leggings, and campaign hat; the officers wear yellow shoulder straps. The privates are paid $42 American money a month; they are expected to feed and clothe themselves. A first lieutenant receives $100, a second $85, a captain $125; captain and adjutant $150, and a major $200.

Only within the last few months have the Rural Guards been considered a part of the army. The body that was organized as the Cuban Army is the artillery arm, known as the "Cuerpo ds Artilleria." The Cuerpo de Artilleria was organized in October, 1901. Capt. Dwight E. Aultman of the Artiilery Corps was selected by the Military Governor as the commanding officer, and he in turn chose six non-commissioned American officers from the artillery companies in the Havana garrison to aid him in the work.

No sooner was the notics published in the newspapers that a military force was to be formed than men from all parts of the island signified their intention to enlist. Young men from all walks of life, some raised in luxury and others at the plow, presented themselves for enlistment. Ths two companies constituting the hundred and fifty men of ths corps were white, much to the dissatisfaction of the black race, who at once sent a delegation to Gen. Wood to tell him that the colored race wished to be included in the new army; that it had always fought in Cuba's cause. Then Gen. Wood issued another order for the enlistment of a company of fifty colored men.

The three companies have been stationed together in Cabana Fortress, where there are quarters for several thousand soldiers, and where there were a large number during Spanish times. The colored company has now gone to Columbia Barracks, where it is guarding property.

Gen. Alexandro Rodriquez is Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army, both artillery and Rural Guards, with rank of Brigadier General. He is a veteran of several wars, and was at one time an American citizen. He has been very prominent in Havana affairs, having been Mayor of the city as lately as 1900. While no fault is to be found with his leadership, Gen. Maximo Gomes is to be made Chief, with rank of Major General, while Gen. Rodriqusz remains with the Rural Guards, and Gen. Castillo, so it is rumored, becomes Chief of ths artillery. Gen. Gomez wields a very great influence over the Cuban people through the length and breadth of the island. Just now this consideration is a powerful one, for the very strongest leaders are needed. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Edgewater Ferry Lease Ratified.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterdey ratified the lease to the Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company, to run from West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to Edgewater, N. J. The company is to pay the city 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, and ths total annual amount must not be less than $5,500. The lease is for twenty-five years, but it is stipulated that it may he readjusted in ten years.

WAR OF WORDS OVER BUILDING CODE PROVISIONS.

Aldermanic Committee Considers Alleged Violations in Erecting Skyscrapers — Supt. Stewart and Chairman Wirth in Dispute.

The inquiry yesterday by the Committee on Fire of the Board of Aldermen into alleged violations of the Building Code in the construction of high buildings in this borough resolved itself mainly into a wordy altercation between Chairman Wirth of the committee and Peres M. Stewart, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings. There was friction from the outset, Mr. Wirth finding fault because Mr. Stewart had counsel with him in the person of Assistant Corporation Counsel Fleming, while Mr. Stewart took frequent occasion to state that his presence was simply an act of courtesy to the Aldermen, and not at all compulsory.

The allegation has been made that the Building Department was in league with certain contractors to have fire-proof provisions eliminated from the Building Code, while Mr. Stewart asserted to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that all the trouble has been occasioned by a selfish representative of a company who had failed in efforts to secure a monopoly for his corporation in certain materials.

"I will put this thing up to the Aldermen," said Mr. Stewart. "I will have a resolution offered restricting the use of wood in fire-proof buildings. If the board does not adopt it the Aldermen must accept the responsibility."

Mr. Wirth asked many questions, few of which were answered, but Mr. Stewart informed the committee that if the interrogatories were reduced to writing he would furnish all the information required. Mr. Stewart denied that any just cause for criticism of his department existed, and said that the only complaints to reach his office were anonymous in character. Satisfactory and wholesale tests of so-called fire-proof wood, he said, could not be made without doubling the cost of the department and the number of employes. The varnish and paint uaed in buildings furnished more combustion than the wood, he declared.

"If wood burns," exclaimed Mr. Wirth, "it isn't fireproof, is it?"

"Reduce that question to writing," replied Mr. Stewart.

"Why, a child can answer that," retorted Mr. Wirth, "but I don't intend to question your intelligence."

"Wood that burns is not fireproof," replied Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Wirth then produced one of many thin pieces of wood taken from down-town buildings by him, and, applying a lighted match to it, it ignited readily.

"Did you apply oil to that?" Mr. Stewart inquired.

"No," replied Mr. Wirth.

Mr. Stewart and his companions laughed, and this angered Mr. Wirth, who shouted:

"This is no laughing matter when you consider the thousands of people by day end by night in large buildings and hotels. If I, as a private citizen, can find non-fireproof wood in so-called fireproof buildings the Inspectors of your department ought to be able to do so. That they have not shows dereliction somewhere. It is up to the Building Department to explain."

Mr. Stewart explained that the Code gave him discretionary powers and suggested that the Aldermen eliminate the use of wood entirely in alleged fireproof buildings. He questioned the sincerity of the inquiry, and on leaving the room totally ignored Mr. Wirth, but was very courteous to his colleagues, Aldermen Meyer, Dietz, and Goldwater. The committee in executive session took no action.

$200,000 FOR SAND HEAP.

More of the Bluff at Oyster Bay Bought by a Syndicate for Land Improvement.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 25.—All danger of the great mass of sand known as Cooper's Bluff being dug away and shipped to New York has passed. Thirty-two acres of it to-day passed into the control of a syndicate supposed to be composed of the men who formed the North Shore Improvement Company a year ago and saved the rest of the bluff from being carted away.

The syndicate bought the land from a New York contractor after he had erected a pier and installed machinery to dig out the sand. The price of the thirty-two acres, it is said, is $75,000, making almost $200,000 the syndicate has spent to save the bluff. Howard Gould offered $50,000 for the thirty-two acres recently. A few years ago the whole property was for sale at $20,000.

Among those said to be interested in the purchase are George Bullock, Le Roy Dresser, Samuel Shaw, Colgate Hoyt, and other near-by property owners. The land abuts on one side on a field that is a part of the Sagamore Hill property, owned by President Roosevelt.

COLORED TENANT EXCITES FASHIONABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Residents of the lower end of fashionable Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, are greatly excited by the fact that No. 18, which belongs to the Stires estate and was until recently occupied by Manning Stires, Jr., a lawyer, has been leased for three years to Mrs. R. J. Henderson, a colored woman, who advertises that she is a "test medium."

It is alleged by the neighbors that Mr. Stirss did not know he was leasing his house to a colored woman. They also say that the negotiations were conducted by a white woman. This is denied by Mrs. Henderson, who says that Mr. Stires not only knew that she was colored, but also knew that she was a spiritualist.

Mrs. Henderson appears to be wealthy, and keeps two horses end a carriage. There is a stable in the rear of the house. The facts as to the lease cannot be learned as Mr. Stires is now in Cuba. He is counsel for the Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

We will close our present building and move into our new store when completed this Fall, Broadway, at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

Men's $15.00 Serge Suits at $9.98—ANNEX.

Current advertisers have taken up "Serge." We may say nothing new on the subject—but every word we do say is *true—literally true:* every thread wool, rich colorings that will not fade or rust, well lined, splendidly made and perfect fitting. If the Suit does not wear up to our statements—we are here to give you another—or its equivalent in money.

Men's Suits, made of the celebrated Peacedale Mills serge, lined with mohair serge, sold by others at $15.00; our price . . $9.98

Young Men's Suits, made of very fine serge—hard, wiry twill, elegantly tailored and finished, sold by others at $12.50; our price . $8.98

Men's Coat-and-Trouser Suits

Crashes and homespuns—nice qualities and very light. Some of the coats are skeleton, others quarter lined. Ideal for hot weather—sizes for regular, tall or stout men, worth $10.00; our price $7.49.
Better grades, ranging up to $14.99.

Young Men's Crash and homespun Coat-and-Trouser Suits, single or two-button double-breasted styles, worth up to $16.50; at $9.98.

Men's Suits, Worth Up to $16.50; Choice at $9.98.

These values are the tangible proofs of a big business: They represent broken lots—unsold remainders—but all sizes may be found among them. Unfinished worsteds and fancy cheviots in the very best colorings—normally worth up to $16.50; choice at $9.98.

Specials for Summer Wardrobes.

74c. for Men's $1.25 Duck Trousers.
$1.88 for Men's $2.50 White Vests.
$1.88 for Men's $2.50 Alpaca Coats.
$2.82 for Men's $3.50 Serge Coats.
$4.99 for Men's $7.00 Serge Coats.
$2.82 for Men's $4.00 Crash and Flannel Trousers.

**Women

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily, Including Saturday, at 5 P. M.
When the store closes on Thursday, July 3d, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th.
During the months of July and August the store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

SHOES for Go-Aways

All Sorts of Good Summer Shoes at Little Prices

OUT-OF-DATE SHOES have no value to New Yorkers—you wouldn't count them cheap at any price. Such shoes never come to Wanamaker's, no matter how great the price-temptation. On the other hand, so great is our control of shoe conditions that we are constantly able to secure vast quantities of serviceable well-made Shoes, in styles that are above reproach to sell at prices so low that out-of-date shoes are worthless beside them.

Of all the thousands of pairs of Shoes bought for this June Sale, scarcely any were made previous to January First of this year. And every pair came from a worthy factory.

Here are hints of a few—that suggest the values of tens of thousands more:

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $2
Finest grades of black Kidskin as well as patent leather; made with welted soles of high-grade oak-tanned leather; really worth a dollar more.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1.20
Kidskin Oxfords, with tips of kid or patent leather; turned soles; medium heels; worth $2.

WOMEN'S TAN KID BOOTS at $1.50
Tan kid, ideal for country wear, and not too plentiful at full price; making this chance of paying only half price doubly attractive.

MEN'S TAN SHOES at $2.25
Kid and Calf, in most desirable shapes; all welted and stitched soles, and all $3 to $4 values.

MEN'S OXFORDS at $2.15
Patent Leather and Kidskin—the two most sought-for leathers; welted soles; well made on good lasts.

MEN'S LACE SHOES at $1.90
Calf and Kid lace, with welted soles of oak leather; material, style and shape excel anything we know of, sold for $3 outside this store.

Basement.

Graceful Summer Hats
At Five Dollars

THE price is in nowise representative of the artistic beauty of these dainty hats for run-about dress wear. They are all freshly made up—just out of our workroom last evening; and made of high-class materials that, earlier in the season, brought double the price we ask for the perfected hats today. No two hats, of the seventy-five prepared, are exactly alike.

The shapes are made of fashionable straws, and they droop over the face to protect it from the sun. Hats are edged with black velvet, and trimmed with roses, fuchsias, carnations, violets, hydrangeas, geraniums, foliage and ribbons, many of which are imported. Styles and materials are of the refined character unknown to usual low-priced millinery.

Choose for **$5 each.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

DRESSES from Embroidered Robes
Another Attractive Offering

THE two previous groups of these Dresses pleased you so well that we have been anxiously awaiting the further deliveries promised by the manufacturer—and thirty-six handsome gowns are here this morning.

They are made from Embroidered White Lawn Robe patterns that the manufacturer secured at a little price; but from which he has produced most beautiful dresses—dresses that under ordinary conditions would probably cost double or more what we need ask today. One effect shows yoke of cluster plaits with inserted embroidery in leaf design below. The elbow sleeves are finished with hemstitched ruffle. Skirt has hemstitched ruffle, and embroidered design set in the front, to correspond to decoration of waist.

Cool, dainty, nicely made, and really beautiful dresses; **at $10 each.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Long Coats

THE smartly dressed miss of fourteen to sixteen years must have a long coat for traveling, or to protect her from the morning and evening ocean mist, or mountain dew. If it is not yet provided, you'll be glad to know how sharply the price is lessened now.

These we tell of are made of cravenette, covert cloth, and broadcloth, variously trimmed. They are tailored in handsome style.

Former prices ranged up to $30. Today all are marked **$15 each.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cotton DRESS GOODS
At Half Price or Near It

AND yet prices are secondary in this superb offering of pretty cotton stuffs. The unusual breadth of the showing is remarkable in these last days of June. The variety is vast, and every woman who looks over the collection will marvel at the profuse numbers of the choice designs that are usually scarce in May.

Now you may choose two dress patterns for about the usual price of one. These hints:

8c Printed Batistes at 5c—
In a wide range of attractive patterns, conventional figures and stripes, in colored printing on white grounds. The goods were made with the main object to give the buying public a good serviceable cotton fabric that was sheer and dainty for little money.

12½c Printed Batistes at 8c—
A fine, sheer cloth, printed in a large variety of attractive designs, in floral and conventional patterns on white and tinted grounds.

18c Printed Broche Batistes at 10c—
The cloth is woven similar to a Swiss muslin with satin stripes and Mercerized Broche figures between, printed in a variety of attractive floral designs, and stripes with polka dots, and figures in colors and black mostly upon the favored white ground.

25c Lace-striped Swiss Muslins at 12½c—
Dainty self-colorings of light blue, pink, tan, cream, cadet blue, light gray, Nile green, mais, lavender, cardinal and black; the fabric being a dainty Mercerized lace-striped and embroidered striped sheer cotton.

Tenth street, Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

22c Printed Dimities at 12½c—
An imported cloth printed here, in unusually attractive patterns, in dainty floral stripes with polka-dots, lacey figured stripes, medallion figures and the conventional polka-dots and ring-dots, on white and tinted grounds.

20c and 25c Fancy Scotch Ginghams at 15c—
Pretty stripes and checks that have been among our best selling patterns during the entire season at the higher prices, in a variety of patterns of several color combinations.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 18c—
In designs that are nearly as attractive as those made in Switzerland; in a variety of attractive embroidered figured stripes.

37½c and 50c Novelty Scotch Ginghams at 20c—
Attractive patterns in stripes, both figured and plain, and some having the addition of a lace stripe, in pretty color combinations.

50c Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 28c—
In a large variety of attractive embroidered figures in staple patterns, in black on white and tinted grounds.

"Keen Kutter" Shears, 35c

THESE are the famous Wiss Shears—the best of American goods, and worthy rivals of best foreign makes; nickel handles, 6 to 8½-inch sizes, offered now at **35c.**

Broadway.

Summer Furnishing Sale of SILVER-PLATED WARE

THE Silverware for the Summer home is often a source of worry to the careful housekeeper. The danger of damage and loss is infinitely greater in the country than in the city home. Best to leave the sterling ware in security, and choose from the broad and artistic collection of high-class plated ware which we present at remarkably little prices today. The quadruple plated ware is made by best concerns in the business, and the flatware is genuine Rogers' extra plated ware. The Main Aisle holds the display. Here are some price-hints:

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons at half price and less—
Tea Spoons, 35c dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Pie Knives, 65c each
Preserve Spoons, 35c each
Fish Knives, 85c each
Salad Forks, 85c each
Ice Spoons, 50c each
Cream Ladles, 30c each
Children's Sets, 50c each
Sugar Tongs, 25c each
Crumb Knives, 85c each
Pickle Forks, 20c and 25c each

Triple Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Fruit Knives, $2 dozen

Quadruple Plated Tableware a Quarter to a Third Under-Price—
Five-piece Tea Sets, $11 and $11.75
Water Pitchers, $8
Kettles, $4.75
Wine Coolers, $4.75 and $5
Cake Baskets, $3.75 Butter Dishes, $1.75
Three-light Candelabra, $4.25
Condensed Milk Holders, $1
Candlesticks, $1. Bread Trays, $1
Claret or Lemonade Pitchers, $1
Bottle Holders, 50c and 75c
Children's Cups, 75c and $1
Cigar Jars, $1 Salts and Peppers, 25c

Main Aisle.

HURT BOOKS---Little Prices

SUMMER READING in abundance, mostly fiction, that will cost you very little today. The little marks that books will get in handling do little damage, if you want to throw them in trunk or grip, for careless handling during the lazy vacation days in the country. But we are more particular about our stock; and we've given it a going over, that brings out today's attractive offerings.

All are nicely bound in cloth; most of the books were $1 to $1.50; though some twenty-five cent books are in the lowest-priced group.

Today they are marked **10c, 18c, 25c and 45c.**

The miscellaneous character of the titles makes a list impossible; but the selection is wonderfully broad and satisfying.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Attractive White Wrappers

TO BE AS COOL as these dainty Wrappers look, is to be comfortable indeed, where home freedom allows escape when days grow hot.

They are made of white lawn—the airiest of cool fabrics—in refined styles, beautified with neat laces, or embroideries—the least expensive group being trimmed only with hemstitching and a lawn ruffle—the finer ones being quite elaborate.

The new prices double the attractiveness that was already quite great.

$1.75 Wrappers at $1.25. $8.75 Wrappers at $2.50.
$5 to $6.50 Wrappers at $3.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Table Decorations
for "The Fourth"

DON'T let young folks, or old, forget for a minute during the glorious "Fourth" that it is the great day for patriotic jubilee. The housekeeper will want to do her share with the dinner-table decorations.

Here is the help for it:

A new Center-piece is made of a bunch of fire-crackers, tied with American flag ribbon; prices, 50c and 75c.
Patriotic Cases for Ices, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Snapping Mottoes, 5c and 25c.
Knapsacks, 10c and 25c.
Cannons, 5c, 10c and 25c.
Chocolate Fire-crackers, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c.
Drums, 10c and 15c.
Canteens, 15c and 20c.
Chocolate Sky-rockets, 15c.
Silk Flags, 5c and 7c.
Paper Flags, 10c dozen.
Red-white-and-blue Jack Horner Pies, $3.
Red-white-and-blue Balls, $5.

Basement.

Smart Shirts FOR Men
At a DOLLAR

ALMOST A THOUSAND HANDSOME SHIRTS IN this lot. They were made for our own selling, at a dollar and a half. The nearest approach to them in value, seen outside of Wanamaker's, was a similar madras, made up with plain fronts. These have accurately matched *plaited-fronts;* and are equaled nowhere at a dollar-and-a-half. They are made of a specially woven end-to-end madras, with self-colored cheviot stripes that are matched up perfectly in the plaits, producing the handsomest effect. Bosoms are long, reaching well below the trousers band. Colors, oxblood, green, and two shades of blue. **$1 each.**

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Outing Clothing

THE New Yorker wears his outing suit to business. Sensible idea, that—to be as comfortably dressed for work as for play. Each year the Summer clothes for men are better made—smarter and more sensible. And the making is the chief end of the good looks. Wanamaker clothing is made with the most painstaking skill known to ready-made clothing; and our Summer Suits are not only smart and shapely, but they will hold their shape. The thin, light fabrics are fortified where they need it—and it makes all the difference in the world to the looks of the man who wears them.

Coat and Trousers (without vest) make the ideal hot-day suit. We show a fine stock made of cool wool crashes, striped flannels and homespuns. And we provide fully for stout men, too. Prices, $7.50 to $12.

Stylish Norfolk Jacket Suits, at $12 and $15.

Men's blue and black Serge Suits, made of a fabric used by the Wanamaker Clothing Store for a number of years. Guaranteed for color; and a fabric that looks well for two years. Plenty of stout sizes in these suits, also; sizes 33 to 46 chest measure—at $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

These Garments for Boys

DOES your boy ride a bicycle—or does he enjoy the freedom that the golf suit gives? This is a lucky chance to get a fine suit at little cost, if you can say "yes" to either query.

We have about a hundred Golf Suits, broken in sizes, which we group at a little price today. Made of a variety of fancy cheviots, and sold originally at $5 to $8. Now offered **at $2.75 a suit.**

Also about a hundred Sailor Suits in latest styles; in broken sizes between 3 and 12 years; were $5 to $8.50; now **at $3.75 a suit.**

Linen and White Duck Trousers—the tailored kind—sizes for 3 to 16 years; made to give service; **at 50c.**

Boys' patent Blouse Waists, of handsome percales, having patent device to hold blouse in shape; sizes for 6 to 16 years; were $1; now **at 75c.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Summer Entertainer--- A REGINA MUSIC BOX



MUSIC and drowsy Summer afternoons and balmy Summer evenings seem to go together as a matter of course.

But making the music is another matter.

The pianist would much rather be swinging in the hammock under the trees, in the afternoon; and in the evening would probably insist wooing the timid breeze on the veranda, rather than sit under a hot lamp—pounding the keys.

The full enjoyment of the *Regina Music Box* demands no scape-goat; and it plays all kinds of music, from ragtime to classic, in perfect time and rhythm.

We are offering just now a lot of *Regina Music Boxes,* in a model that is to be discontinued, at **$20 each.** Formerly more than double this price.

Then we have all the regular models, including the new Regina Cabinet, shown in illustration, at $125.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Reliable Agate Ware

GAPS in the ranks of the Kitchen Utensils are apt to appear at any time—particularly when least expected and least welcome.

It's well to form the habit of associating Wanamaker's with the need for an instant, reliable source of supply.

Here, for instance, is a brief list of Kitchen Utensils of Agate Ware of splendid quality, easy to keep clean, and priced in fairest fashion:

Saucepans, 50c to $1.05.
Tea Kettles, 90c to $1.65.
Rice Boilers, 75c to $1.60.
Colanders, 35c to 60c.
Muffin Pans, 35c to 60c.
Frying Pans, 25c to 48c.
Pitchers, 50c to 85c.
Basting Spoons, 9c to 19c.
Fish Kettles, $1.85 to $2.90.
Asparagus Boilers, $1.50.
Coffee and Tea Pots, 45c to 80c.
Dish Pans, 67c to $1.10.
Soap Dishes, 20c. Ham Boilers, $2.10.
Pudding Pans, 16c to 42c.
Lipped Saucepans, 18c to 50c.
Water Pails, 90c to $1.45.
Chamber Pails, $1.95.
Frying Baskets, $1.95 to $2.90.
Bread Raisers, $1.40 to $2.10.
Soup Ladles, 14c and 18c.
Skimmers, 13c and 18c.

Basement.

The Easiness of Keeping Cool

KEEPING COOL in Summer is largely a matter of temperament. If your personal thermometer registers ten degrees or so above other people's, it takes a little more trouble to counteract the difference, but even then it's easy, if you have the material at hand with which to do it.

Here's an aggregation of cooling thoughts that will cast a frosty spell over the hottest Summer day. Ice-boxes, Ice-cream Freezers and all kinds of tools with which so to prepare the supply of ice that it will do the greatest good to the greatest number:

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS
The "Wanamaker," $1.50 to $5.25.
The "XXth Century," $1.50 to $4.
The "Gem," $1.65 to $6.80.

REFRIGERATORS
The "Wilke," tiled inside and out, $75 to $170.
The "Wilke," tiled inside, wood finish outside, $50 to $120.
The "Eddy," zinc-lined, white pine outside, $16 to $80.

ICE TOOLS
Ice Crushers, $1.25 to $8.
Ice Axes, 25c to $1.25.
Ice Chisels, 9c to $1.15.
Ice Picks, with needle points, 10c to 25c.
Ice Picks, with spring handles, 15c to 40c.
Ice Picks, 10c to 20c. Ice Chippers, 35c.
Ice Shavers, 15c to 45c.
Ice Tongs, 8c to 75c.
Lemon Squeezers, 5c to 70c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

M'LELLAN HEARING BEGUN

Witnesses Testify to the Shooting of McCoy.

One Man, After Telling His Story, Was Unable to Identify the Detective—Defense to be Heard Next.

Before Magistrate Zeller there was a private hearing yesterday afternoon of County Detective Robert F. McLellan, charged with shooting James F. McCoy on June 2, when he and others raided the alleged poolroom at 152 and 154 East Forty-second Street. McLellan was represented by Louis L. Delafield and J. Jordan Rollins, Assistant District Attorneys Chadwick, Kresel, and Miner were present. Chadwick and Miner were in the raiding party.

T. J. McManus and W. M. K. Olcott represented Thomas J. McGuire, who swore on information and belief to the affidavit charging the detective with the shooting of McCoy. They said that McCoy, who is now in Bellevue Hospital, has suffered a relapse and may die. George J. Reuter was the first witness. He said that he was a waiter in the hotel, and that he was in the billiard room when the detectives broke down the doors.

Eight of them, with revolvers in their hands, rushed into the room and held the crowd there of about one hundred at bay. "Some one," he said, "who looked like McLellan broke a window in the room, thrust his pistol through it, and fired several shots." A little later, according to the witness, McCoy was brought in, wounded in the back of his head.

Peter J. Zonereau of 171 West Forty-fifth Street corroborated the testimony of the previous witness to the effect that McCoy was not shot on the roof of the hotel, as has been claimed by the defense. The witness identified McLellan as the man who did the shooting.

Charles Bird of 150 East Forty-second Street said that he was the janitor of the house next door to the Sherman House, and that on the afternoon in question he was sitting by the window of his room with his wife when he heard several revolver shots. Smoke came from one of the skylights of the hotel, and a few seconds later McCoy came up through the skylight with blood running from his head. The wounded man staggered to the edge of the roof and fell over. Directly behind him was a small man brandishing a revolver, who shouted, "I've got him."

Mr. Delafield told Assistant District Attorney Kresel to stand up, and then asked the witness if he was the man he had seen. Bird said that he could not be sure. Mr. Olcott asked that Mr. Kresel and McLellan stand up. The witness said that he could not swear positively which was the man he had seen, but he believed him to be McLellan.

Thomas J. McGuire, swore that he had been employed as a porter in the Sherman House, and that he had been washing windows in a rear room on the third story when he heard the shooting. He saw a man rush from the seuttle, stuffing what looked like money into his pockets. After him was another man, bleeding from the back of his head. He fell over the roof. He recognized his as McCoy, who was followed by McLellan.

The witness pointed to the detective, and there was an immediate objection on the part of his counsel. Mr. Olcott asked that Mr. Kresel and the detective stand up. He told the witness to touch the man he had seen following McCoy, and McGuire touched McLellan.

He testified that McLellan had said to him when McCoy was brought into the billiard room that he had not been shot, but had scratched his head on a nail.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday, when witnesses for the defense will testify.

MINERS CONTINUE AT WORK.

The Central Pennsylvania Men Disobey the United Mine Workers' Orders to Curtail Their Output.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—The coal miners in the Central Pennsylvania district to-day failed to obey the order of President Gliday to stop work. The coal shipped from this district goes to the Atlantic Coast, with the exception of small quantities that go to Buffalo and Northern New York. The men have been working six days each week.

The United Mine Workers of America sought to curtail the output by ordering the men to work but four days a week. This would keep the surplus coal that is now feeding the places which formerly consumed hard coal. Reports from all the central district, which includes Jefferson, Clearfield, Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland, Indiana, and adjoining counties, is that scarcely a man responded to the order to stop working.

OPERATORS WILL NOT REPLY.

Decision Reached to Make No Answer to John Mitchell's Statement.

It was stated officially yesterday on behalf of the anthracite operators that they have definitely decided to issue no reply to the statement of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. One of the best-posted of the Presidents gave it as his opinion that, unless something unforeseen happens in the meantime, the strike will drag on until Aug. 1.

"The weakness of Mitchell's position," he said, "is shown by the fact that the convention of soft coal miners was put off to July 17. Mitchell could have called it in ten days. It is put off in the lingering hope that something may happen in their favor before that time. The bituminous miners have not responded with contributions as they were expected to have done, and there is nothing left now for the miners but to give up or fight it to the end."

BEGINNING TO STORE COAL.

United States Steel Corporation Prepares for Emergencies.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day began storing coal. A four-acre tract of land was cleared at Duquesne, and 200 cars of coal were dumped on it. Several hundred thousand tons will be deposited on the tract to be held in reserve should the bituminous coal miners answer the call of President Mitchell to come out in sympathy strike with the anthracite miners.

Large quantities of coke have been stored when coke strikes were threatened, but this is the first time that coal has been stored for the purpose.

PROGRESS IN SOFT-COAL CASES

Judge Joseph Upholds Health Ordinance—The Elevated Road's Reply.

President Lederle of the Board of Health called another hearing yesterday in his office in the proceedings against the Manhattan Railway Company for violation of the soft coal ordinance. No evidence was submitted, but Dr. Lederle, instead of dismissing the proceedings, adjourned the hearing without date, so that in case the company in future violates the soft coal ordinance the proceedings can be called again. The Inspectors of the board reported that the company was still keeping to its promise to burn nothing but hard coal.

Gilbert J. Herbert, coal agent of the company, said he had enough broken anthracite to supply the engines of the company until Saturday evening. Each day, he says, he has been able so far to secure enough anthracite in small lots to put the supply a day furtber ahead. Several dealers called at the Department of Health yesterday and reported that they had broken anthracite for sale. The prices demanded ranged from $8 to $9 a ton. They were referred to the coal agent of the Manhattan Railway Company.

Capt. Carroll, Superintendent of Ferries for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, called at Dr. Lederle's office in response to complaints that the company was burning soft coal in its ferryboats. The city has jurisdiction to the centre of the North River, so that boats coming into the New York slips come under the soft coal ordinance. Capt. Carroll said that the company had begun to burn hard coal in the Brooklyn Annex and Twenty-third Street Ferries, and was reconstructing the grates in the furnaces of the Cortlandt Street and Desbrosses Street Ferry boats so as to burn the small sizes of anthracite now in the market.

A complaint has been made that soft coal was being burned at the New York Sugar Refinery, in Long Island City, and a representative of the company appeared before Dr. Lederle in answer to the complaint. He said that the company began yesterday morning to hurn hard coal. The company was cautioned to burn no more soft coal.

The Department of Health was very much encouraged in its proceedings against violators of the soft coal ordinance by a decision rendered in the Seventh District Municipal Court, by Judge Herman Joseph, in favor of the department in the case against the Ebling Brewing Company for persistent violation of the soft coal ordinance. The company admitted the violation, but challenged the validity of the ordinance, alleging that it was unconstitutional.

MR. RIVES ON SOFT COAL.

Corporation Counsel Replies to Commissioner Dougherty's Appeal for Advice.

A lengthy opinion has been written by Corporation Counsel Rives for Water Commissioner Dougherty in reply to the question of the Commissioner as to whether or not he should stop pumping water if he could not obtain hard coal. Commissioner Dougherty has been informed that he must pump enough water to preserve the public health, and must not violate the Sanitary Code.

He adds that there is not a word in the Sanitary Code against the burning of soft coal. He points out that there is a section against creating smoke that may endanger the public health, but is of the opinion that the Department of Health may suspend this section in a case of emergency. He then suggests that Mr. Dougherty and Health Commissioner Lederle get together, and try to come to some agreement by which water can be pumped without violating the Sanitary Code.

THE CHURCHILL TRIAL.

Unexpected Testimony Unwittingly Given by One Police Witness.

One policeman followed another to the stand yesterday to testify for Sergt. James Churchill, on trial before Commissioner Partridge. One of them, purely by accident, made a strong point in his favor, and dealt a blow to Inspector Cross. He did it, too, with the unwitting aid of Assistant District Attorney Sandford, who is prosecuting the case. Policeman McNeil, like the others, told of the strenuous orders he had received from Sergt. Churchill, and in the course of his testimony inadvertently showed a notebook. Sandford at once demanded it, and business stopped while he and Cross put their heads togetber over its pages. They found an entry stating that, while stationed in front of Bertha Hitz's house, in East Ninth Street, he had seen many men going in and out, and that he had reason to believe the place disorderly.

"What is this entry?" demanded Sandford.

The policeman showed that it was made while he was working under Capt. Dean after Churchill had been transferred out of the precinct. Lawyer Rosaisky, who appears for Churchill, saw his advantage, and, despite Sandford's objections, drew from the witness that he had reported the house to Capt. Dean, and was promptly transferred to another post.

"Which shows," said Mr. Rosaisky, "that Bertha Hitz was still doing business under Inspector Cross's man, and McNeil was transferred away when he reported it."

Mr. Rosaisky admitted that some of his witnesses were not as straigbtforward as might be.

"We've got to take the men under us as we find them," he said.

"That's my trouble, too," remarked Col. Partridge, with a grim smile. The case goes on to-morrow.

HERLIHY JURY LOCKED UP.

The jury in the case of Capt. Herlihy, on trial for "wilitul neglect of duty," having failed to come to an agreement at midnight, was locked up by order of Recorder Goff. The jury had been out since shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The report in the courtroom and in the corridors was that the majority stood for an acquittal.

Several times during the evening the jurymen asked for advice as to whether they were to consider that the plain-clothes men sent to aid Capt. Herlihy by Inspector Cross were under his command or under the Captain's. They put the question in different ways, meaning the same thing.

The Recorder read them the evidence of Capt Herlihy, in which he stated that he was in command. The recorder will open court to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

BIG GOLF ENTRY LIST.

There are eighty-four entries for the three-day invitation tournament that begins this morning at the Morris County Golf Club. Barring open tournaments at Lakewood and Shinnecock Hills, this is the record entry for two years at a tournament in the Metropolitan Golf Association territory. The special significance of the tourney is that it will be the last public appearance in the East of several of the prominent players who are going to the amateur championship at Glenview, near Chicago, which begins on July 14. The 18-hole qualifying round begins at 9 o'clock this morning, the first pair out being M. H. Goodwin of the Crescent Athletic Club and J. E. Denton of the Baltusrol Club. There is a gold medal for the maker of the low score, and the first sixteen will keep on for the first round at matcb play this afternoon for the President's Cup. The second sixteen play for the Thomas Cup, and the beaten eight of the first sixteen start in tomorrow morning for a cup offered hy W. Alston Flagg. Particularly low scores are expected this morning from Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion; Allen Kennaday, the New Jersey champion; Roy D. Raismes of Baltusrol, Howard A. Colby of Essex County, James A. Tyng and W. D. Vanderpool of Morris County, the latter the club champion, and Percy Pyne, 2d, and F. O. Reinhart, both of Princeton. The entries and pairings are:

M. H. Goodwin and J. E. Denton, R. C. Smitb and C. W. O'Connor, J. H. Tohin and R. H. Williams, W. J. Travis and L. F. Bayard, Jr., F. C. Jennings and G. M. Gill, C. O. Tappan and W. F. Morgan, George Bowley and A. S. Morrow, E. H. Felzer, Jr., and E. S. Sanford, S. P. Nash and P. M. Bacon, Jr., J. S. Slosson and F. J. J. de Raismes, J. M. Storrs and J. M. Byers, Marmaduke Tilden and A. Wright Post, R. D. Graham and R. W. Candler, G. B. Schley and L. Daniels, F. Ghleriot and M. Tilden, Jr., W. R. Thurston and F. O. Reinhart, G. L. Lowder and R. M. Smith, L. J. Picabia and J. A. Tyng, H. K. Toler and R. C. Carroll, C. A. Gould and Jasper Lynch, W. Y. Mareh and Allan Kennaday, L. H. Graham and W. C. Carnegie, F. C. Reynoids and C. H. Hamilton, S. H. Plum, 2d, and W. S. Brown, C. P. Watson, Jr., and G. D. Brokaw, C. S. Kellogg and S. W. Lockhart, P. H. B. Freilnghuysen and R. D. Tapham, R. de Raismes and H. Wilcox, H. G. Corte and L. T. Hildreth, M. Smith and T. D. Hooper, St. John Wood and R. W. Rossiter, George L. Little and H. W. Conklin, F. H. Thomas and J. A. Chadwick, H. E. Brown and L. Daniels, G. Willis and T. T. Reid, L. B. Garretson and Paul Wilcox, H. A. Colby and P. R. Fyne, 2d, A. D. V. Pratt and J. Macey, H. O. Bates, Jr., and Austin Colgate, S. J. Sloane and M. B. Metcalf, R. L. Redfield and W. D. Vanderpool, T. W. Stevens and J. G. Bates, Alfred Macey and J. S. Aborn.

Cricket at Prospect Park.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn Cricket Ciuhs played an interesting match at Prospect Park yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the latter by 11 runs. F. A. Slade played in fine form for the Manhattans and contributed 46, while H. Tyers played steadily for 28. For the Brooklyns the best work was done by D. Boxill, who played a good innings of 33, and succeeded in capturing four wickets for 30 runs. Double figures were also added hy J. Poyer and H. B. Coyne, who contributed 15 and 12, respectively.

"The Genial Idiot."

By John Kendrick Bangs. With illustrations by E. W. Kemble. In these sketches The Idiot makes his reappearanoe and tells of a domestic coronation in which he figured. Both Mr. Bangs and Mr. Kemble contrive to get a lot of fun out of this subject. Next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

ROCKAWAY POLO TEAM WON.

Philadelphia Country Club Lost in Pembroke Club Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Rockaway won the first polo match to-day in the series for the Pembroke Cup, defeating the Philadelphia Country Club players at Bryn Mawr hy the score of 6¾ goals to 3½. G. G. McMurtry, Jr., was substituted for D. F. Savage, who was injured on Saturday last, and, being a two-goal man, the play started even, eacb team carrying an impost of 15 goals. The ground was lumpy, and while the ball was in play it was in the air the greater part of the time, thus putting a premium on accuracy of stroke and judgment of distance.

Conover and Montague, Jr., played a brilliant game, their passing one to the other and following the ball being the most sensational witnessed here this season. McMurtry ecored four of the eight goals earned hy Rockaway, only made possible, however, by the strategic work of the players mentioned above. Collier gave a soul-stirring exhibition of riding, and at all times kept one or more of the Country Club team out of the play. The line-up:

Philadelphia C. C.	Hd'cp.	Rockaway.	Hd'cp.
1. J. Frank McFadden	4	1. G. G. McMurtry, Jr.	2
2. Carleton B. Zeilin	3	2. R. LaMontague, Jr.	5
3. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	5	3. F. S. Conover	5
Back. W. H. Smith	3	Back. P. F. Collier	3
Team handicap	15	Team handicap	15

Goals earned—Rockaway, 8; lost by penalties, 1¼ goals; net score, 6¾. Goals earned—Philadelphia Country Club, 4; lost by penaltiee, ½ goal; net score, 3½. Referee—George McFadden. Timekeeper—William H. Rocap. Scorer—D. Cecil Thomas. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

Round Robin Tennis at Bay Ridge.

Clarence Hobart and R. D. Little won their matches yesterday in the round robin tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Hohart's opponent was the Harvard expert, W. J. Clothier, while Holcombe Ward endeavored to beat Little. Each match furnished a fair contest, three sets being required in each case to decide the winner.

In the exhibition doubles Little and Frederick B. Alexander were beaten by Hobart and Ward, who had not played together previously this season.

Clothier tried to beat Hobart at the latter's style of game, hut was no match for Hobart at base line tactics, Hohart's long drives winning him the point again and again. Clothier, however, won the second set handily, but was beaten easily in the third and deciding set. Ward's service bothered Little in the first set of their match, and he lost, 6—1. He mastered the service, however, in the remaining sets, and in each case won easily by a 6—2 score. Summary:

Round Robin Singles.—Clarence Hobart defeated W. J. Clothier, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1; R. D. Little defeated Holcombe Ward, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Exhibition Doubles.—Holcombe Ward and Clarence Hobart defeated R. D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, 8—6, 6—2.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, followed by fair; winds west to northwest.

There will be showers to-day in New England and thence southwestward along the coast to Northern Georgia. It will be cooler in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be brisk south to southwest, becoming west Friday; in the lake region strong northwest winds will prevail, and along the Gulf Coast fresh south to southwest winds will continue. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk southwest to west winds and showers to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The record of temperatures for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
8 A. M.	71	60	64
6 A. M.	72	58	66
9 A. M.	77	62	69
12 M.	83	71	72
4 P. M.	80	74	74
6 P. M.	79	68	68
9 P. M.	75	65	66
12 P. M.	73	62	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet abovs the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperaturee yesterday wers as follows:

Printing House Sqnare	67½
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1901	77
Corresponding dats for last twenty-five-years	72

The thermometer registered 60 degreee at 8 A. M., and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, ths maximum temperatiou being 74 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimnm 56 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—T. L. Emmons, Wilmington, N. C.; D. B. Martin, Baltimore; Gen. W. P. Orr, Piqua, Ohio; W. E. Corsy, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—Edward Kerr, Pittsburg; J. P. Simmonds, Paris; Kuguru Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United Statee, Washington; N. Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis.

IMPERIAL.—Willard R. Cook, Norfolk, Va.

CAMBRIDGE.—Charles S. Diehl, Chicago.

GRAND.—Capt. Georga O. Squier, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Jarly Rose, Glasgow; W. H. Coleman, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN.—J. Kendrick, Cleveland; F. B. Tuttle, Chicago.

SAVOY.—A. M. Peck, Cincinnati; H. H. Brandliss, Omaha; Paul K. Richter, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—George H. Read, Paymaster United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE.—Capt. A. N. Blunt, United States Army.

GRAND UNION.—Capt. D. C. Pearson, United States Army.

VICTORIA.—Ex-Judge Nelson, St. Paul; Col. John W. Cover, Seattle; J. C. Barher, St. Paul.

HOFFMAN.—N. D. McDonald, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Frank V. Ruz, Havana; Charles M. Jacobs, London.

ALBEMARLE.—Winslow B. Ayer, Portland, Oregon.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces; Herald Square Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. H. Baker, domestics; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Squsre Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Steppcher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppocher, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Squara Hotel.
Tuteur & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tuteur, clothing; Herald Squara Hotel.
Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michaels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotsl Marlborough.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Alhert.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. H. Sanborn, dress goods; L. W. Rosskopf, cloake and ladies' underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hammond, linens; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. R. Spriggs, boys' clothing; 443 Brooms Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallsce, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkstt, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.
Falk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Kann, S. Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. L. Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Alhert.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyott, dress goods; 70 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.
Elder Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; W. Payres, linens and white goods; 57 White Street.
Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. S. French, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.
Fyfe, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Campbell, notions; Sinclair House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Miss A. Garner, fancy goods; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, notions and furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Bamberger, L., & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. H. Sampliner, woolens; J. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Reynolds, dry goods; W. H. Gibbons, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, linings and wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birker, upholstery goods; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, gloves; Miss Grimes, fancy goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Kaufman, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Kaufman, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, dress goods and linings; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. E. Mullen, whits goods; 57 White Street.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. De Thompson, white goods; 57 White Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—Pier 28 East River; unknown; damage, $200.

10:05 A. M.—4,165 Bathgate Avenue; Hugo Michel; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—165 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; J. W. Harley; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—29 Henry Street; Morris Kogen; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—100 East Broadway; Philip Robinowitz; damage, $500.

8:15 P. M.—138 West Twenty-third Street; Adolph Gepden; damage, $500.

8:20 P. M.—435 East Thirtieth Street; John Hilier; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—464 West Thirty-fifth Street; Michael Murphy; damage, $100.

9 P. M.—387 Bowery; T. Schaefer; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 23.—Fire to-day entirely destroyed the Summer residence of Charles Severius of New York. The origin of the blaze is unknown. The loss will probably reach $10,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 25.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The H. M. Whitney Company, Cortland, to manufacture wagons, carriages, and sleighs; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. M. Whitney, C. E. Thompson, and D. M. Chaffee, Cortland.

Kisch Manufacturing Company, New York, to manufacture ladies' and infants' wear; capital, $89,000. Directors—Julius Lichtenstein, Bernhard Lichtenstein, Arthur Wolff, and I. S. Heller, New York.

Peerless Smoke Consuming Machine Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—William Keogh, Michael Kennedy, and John Kent, New York.

Red Star Boiler Compound Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. Smith, G. J. Jubre, and Jamee Powers, Buffalo.

Windsor Realty Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Agnes Sproule, Barbara Burke, and Jane Burke, New York.

E. H. Smith Knife Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. H. Smith and C. E. Francis, New York; J. A. Harper, Scarsdale.

Atlantic Maccaroni Company, New York; capital, $24,000. Directors—John Demartini, Jamaica; John Ronzoni, Brooklyn, and Charles Casazza, Hoboken, N. J.

The Dolina Company, New York, to manufacture tobacco and cigars; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank Boultbee, Montclair, N. J.; R. J. G. Lewis and H. V. Buck, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—The Engineering Company of America, with a capital of $5,000,000, filed its articles of incorporation here today. The concern will assume the assets and liabilities of the Cunningbam Engineering Company of Boston and will deal in carriages and vehicles. The capital stock is divided in 50,000 shares, with a par value of $100 each. The incorporators ars Millard W. Baldwin, Albert R. Palmer, and Alfred George Brown.

Articles of incorporation of tha United States Realty Company, capitalized at $2,000,000, were filed here to-day. Ths company will operate principally in the Isle of Pines and will conduct a general real estate business and cerry on electrical and general contracting lines. Tho stock will be divided into 1,500 shares of preferred and 18,500 shares of common stock. Charles A. MacHenry, Herbert D. Cohen, E. J. McCarthy, A. L. Schwarz, and Nathan F. Giffin are the incorporators. Ths latter is named as the local agent of the concern.

The Consumers' Silk Mills and Coupon Exchange Company filed articles of incorporation, with a capital of $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares at $10 each. The incorporators are Leon D. Adler, Eether S. Adler, and Robert Clark Ribbaus.

TRENTON, N. J., Juns 25.—The Electro-Magnetic Railway Constructing Company, capital $1,000,000, to manufacture electrical machinery, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators ars Albert C. Albertson, Christian A. Henricksen, and John Allen, all of New York.

The Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Company, capital $300,000, to grow and manufacture tobacco, was incorporated also. The incorporators are Lewis Tora, M. Langley Whebbee, and William R. Journeay, Jr., all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jnns 25.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Ths City Conduit Company of York, Penn., to acquire, construct, and dispose of conduits, telegraph, telephone, and slectric light lines; capital, $100,000.

The Rayland Pipe Line Company of Lexington, Ky., to construct, operate, and maintain pipe lines, etc.; capital, $100,000.

The Plaza Building Company of Altoona, Penn., to construct buildings, &c.; capital, $300,000.

The Edgar S. Low Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to manufacture locomotiva engines of all kinds; capital, $100,000.

A certificata of dissolution was filed hy the American Match Company of Reading, Penn.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises.10:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:04	Gov. Isl'd..11:10	H. Gate....1:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:09	Gov. Isl'd..11:17	H. Gate....1:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	8:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	8:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Groesa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	..... 6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montsrey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Alleghany, Kingston and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Citta di Torino, Italy	8:30 A. M.	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Corondo, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	.....
El Siglo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Martinique	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	9:30 A. M.	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nord America, Naples	.....	.....
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamsr, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamsr, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamar Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Juns 21 and up to Jnns 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandiss for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and tha schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of tbeir uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that ths mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East June 23. Due here on Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 26.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 23.
El Cid, New Orleans, June 20.
Ferndene, Hamburg, June 8.
Georgia, Gibraltar, June 11.
Naparima, Barbados, June 17.
Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Washington, Naples, June 9.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Apachs, Jacksonville, June 25.
Columbia, Hamburg, June 19.
Otoyo, Gibraltar, June 13.
Perugia, Naples, June 14.
Sabins, Galveston, June 21.
Seguranca, Nassau, June 23.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Juns 10.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Albano, Hamburg, Juna 14.
Lucanis, Liverpool, June 21.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

Coamo, San Juan, Juna 24.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 22.
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14TH DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 26.
Pansy, Spindrift, & 4 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Fulton Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
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BOROUGH WON THE CUP

J. E. Widener's Gelding Took Rockaway Trophy in a Close Finish.

GOLDEN MAXIM WAS WINNER

Colt, at Odds On, Cleverly Took the Zephyr Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay Track Yesterday.

The best steeplechase of the season was run at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, when in a hard fought finish the post favorite got up in the last stride and won by a scant neck, in the race for the Rockaway Cup, at two miles and a half over the full steeplechase course. The race also was the prettiest of the day, and the spectacular finish after the flight over the two miles and a half of turf and obstacles made one of the most interesting contests of the Sheepshead Bay meeting.

When it came to a finish there were but two horses in the race, the two being Self Protection, who, ridden by the gentleman jockey, Mr. Page, his owner, made about all the running, and the favorite Borough, ridden with excellent judgment by Mara, closed in the last half mile and finished with the pacemaker.

Through the stretch the fight was with Self-Protection first, Borough drawing up to the leader by steady advances, and never being really dangerous until the horses were over the last jump. Then Borough went on in earnest, and, getting up in the last few strides, won by a neck, with Mr. Page's mount second.

For the Zephyr Stakes, the third race on the card, two added starters competed, but Golden Maxim nevertheless was the favorite throughout. Bounding Beauty made most of the running, Golden Maxim then coming on and winning handily by a length and a half from Hurst Park, second.

In the opening race Shorthose, at odds on, won easily after Lady Charlot made most of the running. For the second race Keynote was an odds on favorite, with Wonderly up, and ran second to Port Royal, after being practically left at the post, and even then threatening to win until his rider ran him into several pockets coming out of the back stretch.

In the fifth race, Leonid caught the favorite, Vanness, on the post and beat him a head. For the last race Royal was favorite over a fair field, and justified the betting by going on at the end and winning by a neck from Roxane, who made most of the running. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, ten pounds under the scale; last six and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. The Gouhacre Stable's Shorthose, br. c., by Atheling-Miss Glennon, 112 pounds, (Landry,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by three lengths; W. S. Showalter's Muzio, ch. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths from Engeman & Wilson's Lady Charlotte, b. f., 2, 109, (J. Smith,) 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Hero, Heir Apparent, Kickshaw, Sadie O., Jack o' Lantern, Bright Girl, Extravaganza, and Southern Belle also ran. Winner trained by J. Allen. Value to the winner, $740.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, with special allowances; one mile. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Port Royal, ch. c., 3, 107, by Kingston-Mourine, (105 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; J. G. Folansbee's Keynote, hr. g., 3, 98, (Wonderly,) 7 to 10 and out, second by four lengths from W. C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., 3, 101, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Brunswick, Fair Knight, and Bonus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds, with penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. J. P. Kroner's Golden Maxim, b. c., by Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) even and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by two lengths; J. R. and F. P. Keene's Hurst Park, ch. c., by Kingston-Editha, 110, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from J. E. Madden's Wharton, ch. c., 2, by Inverness-Whyeta, 110, (H. Cochran,) third. Time—1:08 2-5. Monte Carlo, Hackensack, Serge, Bounding Beauty, Fitzbrillar, and Rightful also ran. Winner trained by J. McLoughlin. Value to the winner, $4,092.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Cup, Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, with special allowances to gentleman riders; over the full course, about two and a half miles. Joseph E. Widener's Borough, b. g., 5 years, by Brambis-Semper Cara, 159 pounds, (Mara,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; H. S. Page's Self-Protector, b. g., by Parapiieu-dam by Self-Conceit, 156, (Mr. Page,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by six lengths from Fell & Hayes's Hark Forward, b. g., 4, by Leonatus-Mary C., 142, (Saffel,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—5:21. Champion, Headland, The Abbe, Somerset, Silent Friend, Facile, Emerson, Adjuter, and Rickligt also ran. Value to the winner, $1,290. Winner trained by J. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600 in 1902; selling allowances; seven furlongs. August Belmont's Leonid, ch. c., by Hastings-Leopoldina, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; Barrick & O'Connor's Van Ness, blk. g., 98, (J. Martin,) even and 2 to 5, second, by three lengths, from J. McCafferty's Rossignol, ch. c., 106, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Ben Howard, Purs Pepper, Lady Ione, Gibson Light, Lord Radnor, King Edward, Sweet Clover, Worry, Knapsack, Ohio Girl, Biserta, and Merry Hours also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course; J. B. Haggin's Royal, ch. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Royal Falcon, 108 pounds, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; the Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. m., 5, 104, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by a half length from C. Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5, 129, (Shaw,) third. Time—1:54. Cameron, Janice, and Lombre also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Winner trained by C. Littlefield, Jr.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. The Musketeer and Demurrer, 128 pounds each; Coburg, 123; Gunfire, Connecticut, and Sadducee, 115 each; Belle of Lexington, 113; Caller, 112; Pretorius, 105; Keynots and Honolulu, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, with allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Wax Candle, 122 pounds; Clarion, Woodlake, Boutonniere, Leader, Col. Tyler, and Ink, 112 each; Alsono, 109.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. Africander, 107 pounds; Sergeant, 106; Daisy Green, 104; Jos. Cobb, 100; Minotaur, Red Knight, and Earl of Warwick, 97 each; Blue Banner and Squid, 89 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Stakes, Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Arsenal and Dixieline, 119 pounds each; Homestead, 114; Ranald, 110; Smart Set, 108; Hindred and Slipthrift, 107 each; Cunard, 106; Numeral, 103; Trump, 88; Fair Knight, 87; Sun Shower, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Blues, 127 pounds; Advance Guard, 123; Herbert, 121; Osmerus, 110; Argregor, 99; Ethics, 97; Tom Kenny, 84.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olde and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Prince Richard, 118 pounds; Ohnet, 113; Philippine, 113; Alard Scheck, 111; Moor and Bounteoue, 108 each; Jack De Mund, 105; Justice, 104; Shandonfield, 98; Ascension, 94; Swampiands, 93; Carrier Pigeon and H. L. Coleman, 91 each.

RUHLIN BEAT SHARKEY.

In Eleventh Round of Fight in Coronation Tournament—"Ed" Martin Wins.

LONDON, June 25.—"Gus" Ruhlin of Akron, Ohio, defeated "Tom" Sharkey of New York in the eleventh round of their fight before the National Sporting Club to-night. The fight was held in connection with the coronation sporting tournament.

Sharkey started in a slight favorite at 22 to 20. Both fighters were in the acme of condition. Sharkey's seconds were "Tom" Ryan, "Boh" Sharkey, and "Spike" Sullivan, while Ruhlin was seconded by his brother, "Billy" Madden, and "Jem" Mace. Adopting forcing tactics, Sharkey held his own in the first three rounds, although Ruhlin always managed to miss Sharkey's lightning left whenever there was any force in it. In the fourth round Sharkey was cautioned a second time for holding, and, although plucky, he appeared to be in trouble. Ruhlin showed great science and coolness. The fighting continued at a rapid pace until the end came in the eleventh round.

At the opening of the last round both were full of fight, and the exchanges were rapid and vicious, Sharkey trying all he knew to get in a knockout. He was punched down repeatedly, but he wanted a lot of punching to finish him, and Ruhlin was too tired to do it. Time after time the latter got in his right on Sharkey's body and his left on his jaw, but without attaining the desired end.

Sharkey rolled all over the ring and was down when the bell sounded, and Ruhlin's seconds claimed the fight. The referee declined to allow their claim, explaining that Sharkey was only knocked down eight seconds before the end of the round. Sharkey's seconds, however, wisely threw up the sponge, and Ruhlin was declared the winner of one of the most determined and desperate struggles ever witnessed at the National Sporting Club.

"Denver Ed" Martin, the American fighter, defeated "Sandy" Ferguson, the Englishman, in five rounds of fighting.

PARIS AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Americans with Their Machines to Start in the Race from the French Capital to Vienna.

PARIS, June 26.—The great international automobile race from Paris to Vienna will start this morning at 3:30 o'clock from the village of Champigny, twelve miles east of Paris. The contestants in the Paris-Berlin automobile race last year were started from this same village.

The keenest interest is evinced in the present contest, in which the number of entries has reached the record. These total 214, as compared with 155 entries for the Paris-Berlin race. The competitors in to-day's contest include ten Belgians, five Austrians, twelve Germans, three Englishmen, and three Americans. The Americans are Foxhall Keene, Lawrence Waterbury, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. They will drive automobiles weighing a thousand kilogrammes each, of seventy horse power, and made by the same French maker. The manufacturers have made special efforts this year, and some of the machines in to-day's race can go over sixty miles an hour. Seventy-two heavy automobiles will start; the remainder of the contestants will use light cars, voiturettes, and motor cycles.

The race is to be divided into four stages; the first will be from Champigny to Belfort, 408 kilometres; the second will be across Switzerland to Bregenz, on the Austrian frontier. This section of the route has been neutralized, and the competitors will proceed over it slowly. The third stage will be from Bregenz to Salzburg, 337 kilometres, and the fourth from Salzburg to Vienna, 335 kilometres.

Nearly all the drivers are experts.

FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Millett and Kelley Win Their Way to Semi-Final Rounds.

The Metropolitan tennis championship tournament now in progress on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, was advanced yesterday to the semi-final rounds in the men's scratch singles. A. C. Millett won his way to the second highest stage of the tournament by defeating F. G. Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club in three hotly fought sets, the first of which Anderson won by 6—3. The match of the day, however, was between C. C. Kelley of the West Side and J. C. Cresson of San Antonio. The Texan won the first set 7—5. Kelley took the second, 6—3, and then a rare tussle ensued for the rubber. Time and again each was on the edge for the point in games, and as often the play went to deuce. Kelley was finally victorious by 8—6. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, beat L. S. Freeman, New York Tennis Club, by default.

First Round—Dr. J. K. Smythe, West Sids Tennis Club, beat Arthur I. Hoe, Harvard Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; H. H. Hackett, West Sids Tennis Club, beat H. M. Mollenhauer, Kings County Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; F. G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, beat Dr. James Ewing, West Side Tennis Club, 6—8, 6—0, 6—1; S. C. Millett, West Side Tennis Club, beat E. K. Marvin, Ardsley Club, 6—3, 6—2; J. C. Cresson, San Antonio, beat C. C. Cragin, West Sids Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1; C. C. Kelley, West Side Tennis Club, beat R. Colwell, Jr., Kings County Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; Semp Russ, San Antonio, Texas, beat F. Mundy, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2; H. W. Warnsr, New York Tennis Club, beat R. M. Beckley, New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—H. H. Hackstt beat Dr. J. K. Smythe, 6—2, 6—3; S. C. Millett beat F. G. Anderson, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6; Semp Russ beat H. W. Warner, 6—4, 6—1; C. C. Kelley beat J. C. Cresson, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Dr. J. K. Smythe (owe ½ 15) beat Steven Haskell, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1; C. P. Rics (owe 15) and H. M. Warner, (owe 15,) 6—4, 4—6, (unfinished;) D. E. Roberts (owe ½ 15) beat R. M. Beckley, (owe ½ 15,) 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; L. Ganthey (owe 15) beat R. Stephens, (owe ½ 15,) 6—2, 6—2.

First Ronnd—Thomas C. Trask (owe 15) beat L. Ganthey, (owe 15,) 6—2, 6—2; J. J. Kyls (owe ½ 15) beat L. S. Freeman (owe ½ 15,) by default; T. C. Trask (owe 15) beat D. E. Roberts, (owe ½ 15,) 6—4, 6—4; F. Colwell, Jr., (owe 30) beat H. 1. Meilick, (owe 15,) 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—C. C. Kelley and A. J. Shaw, West Side Tennis Club, beat Hinds brothers by default.

First Round—S. W. Rnse and J. C. Creeson, San Antonio, beat E. R. Marvin and C. F. Watson, Jr., 8—6, 2—6, 6—1.

YACHTS AT KIEL.

A Fine Array of Craft Assembled for the Regatta.

KIEL, Germany, June 25.—Ninety-five racing and fifty-two pleasure yachts are now lying in the roadstead here and awaiting the beginning of the regatta to-morrow. There are also twenty-six men-of-war present, and the latter include eight German battleships. Emperor William is determined that the visitors to Kiel shall see the finest vessels of the new navy.

To-day the sky was cloudless and the scene on the water was most brilliant. The American yacht Uncle Sam, owned by Francis R. Riggs of New York, had her last practice spin to-day. Among her sixteen competitors in the special class to-morrow will be two French, two English, one Swedish, and eleven German yachts. W. Livesey of England, the owner of the yacht John Bull, thinks that the Uncle Sam is his most dangerous adversary in to-morrow's race.

The Virginia II., owned by Isaac Stern of New York, will sail her first race Friday.

The recent performances of Emperor William's American-built schooner yacht Meteor on the Elbe are considered to have been good. Next Friday the Meteor will meet her Elbe competitors again.

Hoboken High School Games.

W. Sylvester made the best individual showing at the annual games of the Hoboken High School, which were held at the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday. He won the 220 and 440 yard runs, and finished second in the 100-yard run and the running broad jump. The Commercial Department defeated the Academic Department in a game of hasehall hy a score of 6 to 2. The summary follows:

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by M. Mullens, 1904; W. Sylvester, 1905, second; G. Hoffman, 1900, third. Time—0:12.

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Searle, 1905; J. Besson, 1904, second; A. Farr, 1904, third. Time—0:13.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. Sylvester, 1905; F. Raettig, 1904, second; C. Rieser, 1906, third. Time—1:06.

High Jump.—Won by C. Moerlander, 1904; A. Moore, 1905, second; A. Scbemm, 1904, third. Height—4 feet 8 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by W. Sylvester, 1905; B. Pfeiffer, 1905, second; J. Besson, 1904, third. Time—0:29.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by M. Mullens, 1904; W. Sylvester, 1905, second; A. Schemm, 1904, third. Distance—15 feet.

Shot Put.—Won by A. Scbsmm, 1904; W. White, 1905, second; A. Moore, 1905, third. Distance —29 feet.

One-Mile Run.—Won by M. Mullens, 1904; G. Hoffman, 1906, second; C. Moerlandsr, 1904, third. Time—6:00.

Soldiers in Baseball Game.

Over 2,000 persons witnessed an exciting game of baseball between rival teams made up of soldiers from Forts Columbus and Hancock yesterday afternoon on Governors Island.

The game, which lasted late into the evening, was won by the Fort Columbus team, the score being 17 to 6.

The hall-playing soldiers, encouraged by the applause of Gen. Brooks, who was present, put forth their best efforts, and the game was voted by all to be one of the most interesting that have been played on the island.

At the opening of the game the team from Fort Hancock was decidedly the favorite. For several weeks they had been winning every match played against other teams, but this was the first time, this season, that they had played against Fort Columbus.

The decisive beating given them by the Governors Island boys put Fort Columbus on the top of the list, and many interesting games are looked forward to by the soldiers.

Squadron A Polo Team Won.

The Squadron A polo team indulged in another practice game yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park in preparation for the match on Saturday with the Lakewood first team. With the exception of Earle the regular team presented its full strength and had no trouble in beating the Freebooters by a score of 9 to 1. Colby made five of the goals, Whitney three, and Douglas one. Barry scored the Freebooters' goal. The line-up:

SQUADRON A.	FREEBOOTERS.
1—E. Colby.	1—H. Tallant.
2—R. G. D. Douglas.	2—A. W. Putnam.
3—A. R. Whitney, Jr.	3—H. Barry.
Back—W. R. Wright.	Back—W. Munro.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten by Philadelphia—Brooklyn Lost to the Boston Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Inexcusable errors gave the Philadelphia baseball team an easy victory over New York to-day—errors that would shame even an amateur nine. Added to this, when the visitors started a batting rally in the eighth inning, Brodie took the heart out of the team by getting caught on the ancient trick of a player hiding the ball. Brodie led off the eighth inning with a single, and Dunn followed with a hit to centre. The visitors became wildly hilarious at the possibilities of run getting, and all wanted to get on the lines and coach, not one of them paying attention to the ball, which Hulswitt picked under his arm. Brodie immediately went to his doom, wandering around second base amid the jeers of the spectators. Matheson and Duggleby pitched finely, if anything the Quaker pitcher being hit the harder, only the phenomenal fielding of Thomas keeping the base hit column within single figures. But the errors of Smith gave the local team two of its runs.

New York's sole tally came from Dunn's single and Jones's two-base drive over Browne's head. Browne was put out of the game in the sixth inning for too forcibly objecting to Emslie's decision on a strike. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Barry, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	3	2	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Browne, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
White, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hallman, 3b.	0	2	3	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0
Duggleby, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	6	27	5	0

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Brodie, ef.	0	1	1	0	0
Dnnn, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Sowerman, c.	0	0	7	3	1
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
O'Hagen, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1
Bean, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Mathews'n, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	1	7	24	12	4

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Hallman, Jones. Stolen bases—Thomas, Browne. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 2; off Mathewson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Duggleby, 2; by Mathewson, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

BOSTON, June 25.—Donovan was very erratic in to-day's baseball game, a wild pitch and a pass accounting for three of Boston's runs, while Long's throw into the bleachers was responsible for two Brooklyn tallies, Irwin's bona run was a feature. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Carney, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Courtney, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Grem'er, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Long, ss.	0	0	1	5	2
Kittridge, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	0	4
Total	4	6	27	12	3

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dolan, ef.	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	3	4	0	0
McCr'ry, 1b.	1	0	6	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	2	1
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	2	4	0
Ahearn, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Flood, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Total	3	8	24	10	1

Boston	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boeton, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Long, Sbeckard. Home run—Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Willis, Demont. Stolen bases—Carney, Dahlen. Double plays—Dahlen and McGreer; Irwin and Flood. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 6; by Donovan, 2. Wild pitch—Donovan. Time—Ons hour and 36 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

CINCINNATI, 10; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Hahn was invincible in to-day's baseball game between St. Louis and Cincinnati and let the home team down without a run. Murphy was hit hard. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	2	10	16	1

Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Murphy and Ryan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	39	12	.765	Philadelphia	24	31	.436
Brooklyn	31	24	.564	Cincinnati	22	31	.415
Chicago	28	23	.549	St. Louis	21	32	.396
Boston	25	25	.500	New York	20	32	.385

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—The Jersey City baseball team had a lead of one run in their half of the eighth inning to-day and had retired two of their opponents when a three-base hit by Connaughton, followed by two singles, brought in the winning run for Buffalo. Score:

BUFFALO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gettman, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Brain, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1
Grims'w, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Lynch, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Ather'n, 2b.	1	2	3	5	0
Law, 1b.	0	0	16	1	0
Conna'n, ee.	1	1	3	4	0
Bevier, c.	1	2	2	3	0
Hooker, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	5	9	27	20	1

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Oakes, lf.	0	2	2	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	2	3	3	4	0
Halligan, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Shoch, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Woods, 2b.	0	2	3	2	1
Mack, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Butler, c.	0	3	2	1	0
Fertsch, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	12	24	11	3

Buffalo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 2. First base on balls—Off Hooker, 2; off Fertsch, 2. Struck out—By Hooker, 2; by Fertsch, 1. Three-base hits—Halligan, Connaughton. Two-base hits—Grimshaw, Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Grimshaw. Stolen base—Brain. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 7. Double plays—Shindle to Carr; Law to Atherton. Passed balls—Butler. Umpire—John Eagan. Time—2 hours.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	5	2	0
Newark	0	2	3

Batteries—McFarlan and Phelps; Thielman and Culver.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	1	2
Newark	0	0	2

Batteries—Becker and Phelps; Ames and Jope.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0
Montreal	1	0	0

Batteries—Haetings and Steelman; Magee and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester	0	0	0
Montreal	1	2	0

Batteries—Pappalau and Grisham; Mille and Fuller.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore, 6.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Boston, 3.
At Cleveland—Rain.
At Detroit—Rain.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 9; Schenectady, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Utica, 0.
At Troy—A. J. & F.—11; Troy, 10.
At Syracuse—Ilion, 12; Syracuse, 4.

Brooklyn Baseball Club Lost Case.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day refused the application of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club for an order restraining Catcher James McGuire of the Detroit American League team from playing with any organization other than the Brooklyn Club. The latter, through counsel, claimed that McGuire violated his contract and signed with the Detroit Club. The case was argued on Monday last. Judge Dallas, in his decision, holds that the contract lacks mutuality and says that a suit for damages against McGuire is the proper method for the Brooklyn Club to pursue.

The Judge cited several United States Court cases as a basis for to-day's decision.

Yale-Harvard Baseball Game.

The baseball teams of Yale and Harvard will contest on the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon in the final game of their annual championship series, and a rattling contest is assured. The demand for seats at this early date makes it look as though the greatest crowd which ever turned out for a college contest will be present.

Yale already has vanquished Princeton, so that a victory for the Blue means much to the adherents of the University in New Haven. Before the first game it was believed Harvard would win the first two games easily because of her superior pitching strength. Yale, however, showed up strong in the opening contest, downing the Crimson on their own grounds. On Tuesday Harvard visited New Haven and won a good game through the fine pitching of Clarkson.

Mr. Schwab Buys Another Automobile.

President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation has bought a ten horse-power Panhard Levassor automobile from H. O. Berg, who imported it a few weeks ago. The price paid is said to have been about $8,000.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Admiralty. At 10:30 A. M.
15—McNeil vs. SS. Brookside.
113—Brainard vs. Canalboat L. J. Butler.
97—Finch vb. Tug Komuk and Lighter Clarence.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, June 25.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, June 26: 120, 210, 211, 212, 482, 141.

New York Calendars—Thursday, June 26

SUPREME COURT—App

Square and Upright Pianos Wanted.

One of the largest factories of the Bradbury Piano Co., located in Brooklyn, was completely destroyed by fire on May 22. This factory contained over 250 square pianos, and not one of these was saved.

The loss of these pianos at this season, when there is such a demand for second-hand pianos from the smaller towns, renders it impossible for the company to fill its orders. To meet this emergency the Bradbury Factory must have fifty used pianos at once, and will make an unusually liberal allowance for pianos sent in to them during the next few days.

This misfortune of the Bradbury Co. offers a rare opportunity to dispose of your old piano to good advantage. All owners of square or used upright pianos should call or write to the local warerooms, 142 Fifth Ave., New York, corner of 19th St., telephone 196—18th; 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, telephone 1161 Main; 95 Montgomery St., Jersey City, telephone 341 Jersey City, and 679 Broad St., Newark, telephone 1300a Newark.

Kennedy's 13 Cortlandt St.



1.00 Underwear at 49c.

A manufacturer's surplus. They are White Lisle Lace Balbriggans, Derby ribbed, and French Balbrigan, all sizes, at 49c. each.

1.00 Madras Negligee Shirts, 59c. French Bosom Negligees, 1.49, worth 2.50.

Men's Shoes.



Oxford Bluchers, 2.97, worth 5.00.

Patent leather and Black Calf, both guaranteed.

Blucher Oxfords, 3.98, worth 6.00.

8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98.

Flat lasts and high heels, calf and patent leather.

Men's Hats.

12.00 Panamas at 6.80.



Creased & square crowns; they come direct from the Isthmus.

No middlemen's profits.

Porto Ricos, (white finish), 1.90 to 2.90.

Wide Brim Sailors, Split and Sennit braids, 1.20, 1.49, 1.90, 2.40.

The Greatest Straw Hat Stock. Exceptional Savings.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE



A Physician says: "In no other form can the human system absorb so large a quantity of blood-purifying liquids with such a minimum of distressing after effects. The expurgative fluid reaches every part of the system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a state of functional activity."

Welch's Grape Juice gives health to the sick, keeps health for the well. Use it as a table beverage; let all partake.

Druggists and grocers sell it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

20

A NEW SENSATION



ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH MUSTARD SAUCE

FOR Meats, Rarebits, Sandwiches, Fish, &c.

At Your Grocer's. Ready for the Table.

J. & J. SMITH & COMPANY, Importers, LONDON & NEW YORK.

NEW YORK'S LATEST BUILDING PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED IN REAL ESTATE MAGAZINE. OFFICES 31-3 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

COURT HOUSE A SHIPYARD

Janitor Coppers Has Built a Queer Pleasure Craft.

The Tod Sloan to be Taken to the Scene of Its Launching in an Express Wagon with Ceremony.

There have been sounds of hammering in the stillness of the night in the Criminal Courts Building that have caused many to wonder, according to Gus, the elevator man, "whether the spirits of those who have died while serving terms in Sing Sing do not sometimes come at night to knock on the marble heads of the caryatids in the corridors.

The hammering came from an unused room on the second mezzanine floor not far from the quarters of the reporters and near to the apartments of the janitor of the building. Reporters found the closed chamber, exactly located it, but as the door was barred and the windows similarly fixed, it seemed impossible to get into the room, where the hammer has rung out while juries were trying to come to some conclusion, or to agree to disagree. One of the investigators used to be a reporter, and is now a county detective. He has learned many things in his new profession, and among others the way of getting into a room that is barricaded without making any great noise. He led the way yesterday into the room, and there was the evidence that the Criminal Courts Building had been used for purposes for which it was not designed.

Completed and perfect was a twelve-foot flat-bottom boat, with a great beam of four feet. In bright letters was the name "Tod Sloan." It was made of the finest oak and the planks were joined in a perfection of fitting, so that there was no need of the caiker. Contrary to the usual idea of construction, it was evident that the bow must sink deeper than the stern. But in the stern there was a heavy copper cask meant for the proper storage of beer and ice, and just above the water line a spigot, so that the water from the melting ice might be discharged without danger of swamping the boat.

The janitor of the building, Edward Coppers, was appealed to for an explanation of how the strange craft happened to be in the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Coppers, in the old days before he shouldered a rifle to fight in the Union Army, was known as a carpenter of the first class. He had added, since the civil war, to his abilities the title of an expert plumber. In his leisure time he had learned the art of boat building and is a leading member of the Manhattan Fishing Club of Staten Island. The club had recently erected a boathouse near the people's free seashore resort established by Charles M. Schwab.

The Tod Sloan will be launched Saturday with rather unusual ceremonies. There being no water near, the boat will be carried down stairs and placed in an express wagon. The report is that "Tom" Foley will break a bottle of wine over the prow as the wagon bearing the boat starts down Centre Street for the Staten Island Ferry, and there is another story that when the boat is put into the water there may be more wine spilled—down the throats of the spectators and not over the prow of the Tod Sloan.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A few fashionable people were in town yesterday shopping, and others came in to meet friends returning from abroad. The suspense of yesterday concerning the condition of the King affected society all over this country. New York is very well represented in London just now. The sudden ending of the season there will bring many to Newport sooner than was expected. There is some concern also as to how those who had already hired balconies and sittings overlooking the route of the coronation procession will fare. Among those who were to have entertained were Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford, Mrs. Frank Mackey, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Miss Van Wart. Mrs. Bradley Martin had already sent out cards for her Fourth of July jubilee concert, at which there were to be present the Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Tecks and Gen. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton, who had a large dinner on for this evening for the Duke of Connaught.

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In this country the interest of society today is chiefly centred on the Yale-Harvard race at New London. There will also be a regatta at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and practice games of polo at Meadow Brook.

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Robert W. Goelet is booked to sail to-day on the Fuerst Bismarck. Mr. Goelet will go to the regatta at Kiel. Others booked on the same ship are Mrs. Fellowes Davis and Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, Miss Julia Bronson, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. William Endicott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Irving McKesson, who were married yesterday; Mrs. Joseph Agostini and Miss Agostini. On the Friedrich der Grosse, also sailing today, are listed Miss M. R. Suydam and George L. Kingsland.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence Riker and Miss May Riker will open their cottage at Seabright at the end of the week.

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Among the house parties for over the Fourth will be that given by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Florham, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman at Arden.

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The Oceanic yesterday took out Mrs. James Hude Beekman, George R. Schieffelin, and Miss Schieffelin, who are to join Mrs. Schieffelin and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ismay in London; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary and Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick; J. B. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, who will pass the Summer and Autumn in Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who are going to Germany; John H. Davis, who will visit his daughter, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, in Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, the Misses Smith, and Francis A. Watson.

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La Savoie will take out this afternoon Ambassador Jules Cambon and Mrs. Cambon, Mr. and Mrs. Jules H. Montant, Mrs. Neeser and the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne, and L. Bonaparte Wyse.

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The out-of-town wedding of next week that will be of greatest interest to New Yorkers will be that on July 2, at Bar Harbor, of Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of this city, and Reginald Mansfield Johnson of Boston. At the time the date of the wedding and names of the attendants were first published in THE NEW YORK TIMES the list of ushers was not complete. The following is a full list: C. Clifford Payson, Theodore Hoague, and John C. Rice of Boston; Langdon P. Marvin of Albany, and Gouverneur Morris, Archibald Cary Harrison, Elliot Johnston, and Edward S. Thurston of New York. Archibald Biancbard of Boston will be the best man. Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Alice Van Doren Ripley, Rosalie Campbell, Edith Greenough, and Miss Hinckle. The wedding is to be celebrated in St. Saviour's Church by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, assisted by the Rev. William Osborn Baker, and it will be followed by a breakfast at Eastcote for about 250 guests. Shortly after the wedding Mr. and relatives thsre, but intend returning to Bar Harbor in the Autumn.

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Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, has been the guest at Tuxedo of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

LIFE AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 25.—The North Atlantic Squadron will visit Bar Harbor some time during August. This announcement was made to-night at the meeting of the Board of Trade, as coming from Secretary Moody, who expects to accompany the fleet. Should Vice Admiral Bedford of the British squadron of the West Indian Station decide to accept the town's invitation to visit here this Summer the two squadrons will rendezvous together.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel H. Thomas of New York arrived yesterday for the Summer. Gen. Thomas is in very poor health. Mrs. James W. Pinchot of New York came Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin of New York, who have been absent from Bar Harbor for several seasons, came to-day for the Summer.

It is currently reported that President Roosevelt will visit here in August. No confirmation of the rumor, however, could be obtained.

Gen. and Mrs. McDowell McCook have arrived for the Summer.

Gen. Whittier of New York is a recent arrival.

Mrs. James W. Gerard of New York arrived to-day. Mrs. Gerard will occupy Corners Meet, where it is expected shs will do a large amount of entertaining.

Mrs. Francis Winthrop of New York gave one of the first formal dinners of the season at her cottage Sunny Side last night.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has leased for the season the cottage belonging to George B. Dorr of New York. The Cassatt family will arrive this week. Mr. Cassatt will not be bers until the middle of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Leiter have arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York has arrived at Kenarden Lodge. Mr. Kennedy is at present fishing in Canada, and will arrive later.

The Eastern Yacht Club will make Bar Harbor the easterly station for their annual cruise this Summer.

WEDDING OF A DAY.

Hershfield—Lauterbach.

Miss Florence Lauterbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach of 2 East Seventy-eighth Street, was married at Sherry's last evening to Henry G. Hershfield. The Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet affair, attended only by members of both families and a few intimate friends. The relatives alone were present at the reception, and there were seventy guests in all for the wedding dinner which followed. Miss Edith Lauterbach, the maid of honor and sister of the bride, wore pink crêpe de chine with chiffon and lace, and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Lauterbach and Miss Sibyl Hershfield. They wore white crêpe de chine and carried white roses. The bride wore a princesse gown of white satin, which was covered with lace. Her veil was of tulle held by a diamond ornament, which was one of the bridal gifts, and she carried white orchids and white sweet peas. She also wore a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Adams Nathaniel Campbell was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Clarence Godfrey McDavitt, Edwin B. McChain, John F. Scott, Clifford Wilmurt, and Dr. Edward F. Concklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Hershfield will go abroad and return in the Autumn, when Miss Edith Lauterbach and Mr. McDavitt will be married at the country place of the bride's parents, Goughton Lakes, N. J.

Cory—Treacey.

The wedding of David Munroe Cory, son of Mrs. David Cory of 10 West Thirtieth Street, and Miss Louise Elizabeth Treacey was solemnized at 9 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Daniel F. Treacey of 57 East Seventy-sixth Street, by the Rev. Father Murphy of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in white chiffon, and wore a veil of old French point lace that had been worn by her great-grandmother, grandmother, and mother at their respective weddings. She carried, instead of the conventional bouquet, a single white rose. Miss Suzanne Treacey was her sister's maid of honor. She wore pale yellow crêpe de chine and carried yellow roses. Mrs. Cory was in black lace and wore a jet bonnet, and Miss Pauline Cory wore gray chiffon trimmed with lace and steel and a hat to match trimmed with gray ostrich plumes.

The immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were the only persons present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Cory have gone North on their bridal trip, and will spend part of their honeymoon at Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, and Montreal. They will spend most of the Summer at Southampton, and their residence in town will be at 102 East Thirty-first Street.

McKesson—Henderson.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, June 25.—A fashionable wedding took place in Grace Church this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The bride was Miss Mary Henderson, daughter of Mrs. Robert Jones Henderson of Nyack, and the bridegroom was Mr. Irving McKesson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Jr., of New York City.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and a diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of white sweet peas and swansea. Miss Ruth Hilton was maid of honor. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Virginia G. Corning, Miss Gertrude Herrick, Miss Lulu Lefferts, Miss Maka de T. Ogden Jones, Miss Cornelia F. Bedell, and Miss Mildred Lucas. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. Mr. Arthur M. Henderson, the bride's brother, gave her away. Mr. Donald McKesson, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. A reception followed at 2 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. McKesson will go to Europe on their wedding trip.

Hubbard—Shipman.

A very quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at Christ Church. The bride was Miss Laura Shipman, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, the rector emeritus of Christ Church, and the bridegroom Henry Mascarene Hubbard of Chicago, who for some years has been active in church and philanthropic work. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Shipman, the mother of the bride, there was no reception, and only relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the brother of the bride, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of West Point, assisted by the Rev. Murray Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y.

Hannan—Ehrmanntraut.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., June 25.—In St. Mary's Catholic Church here this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock Miss Magdalena Christena Ehrmanntraut became the bride of James Trenor Hannan, a young business man of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John J. Doherty, pastor of the church. The bride is a daughter of W. A. Ehrmanntraut, formerly of Washington. The maid of honor was Miss Mayme Ehrmanntraut, sister of the bride, and the best man was Michael C. Hannan of New York, a brother of the bridegroom. The bride removed to this city from Washington some time ago.

Rowland—Harral.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 25.—The wedding of E. Pierrepont Rowland and Miss Mary Wheeler Harral, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wright Harral, took place at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's parents. The best man was Henry Rowland of New York, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Craig Fitz-Randolph Drake of New York, Edward Waterbury Clucas of Bridgeport, C. D. S. Harral, brother of the bride, and Cornelius Frederic Fox of New York.

Egan—Foster.

The wedding of Mrs. Maria del Pino Foster and Dr. J. B. Schmelzel Egan took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Marcos del Pino, 76 Irving Place. Dr. and Mrs. Egan will sail for Eu-

SAVINGS BANKS REDUCE INTEREST

Bowery Bank and the Bank for Savings Cut the Rate.

Will Pay Three and One-half Per Cent. After July 1—Tax on Surplus Factor in the Reduction.

The Bowery Savings Bank and the Bank for Savings announced yesterday that on July 1 next each will distribute only 3½ per cent in interest to depositors from the earnings of the last six months. Formerly each of these institutions paid 4 per cent., and there remain only three savings banks in this borough which still pay 4 per cent. They are the Seaman's, the Broadway, and the Irving Savings Bank. One of these, it was said yesterday, will also go on a three-and-a-half-per-cent. basis in December next.

The Bowery Savings Bank, one of the largest savings banks in the country, went on a four-per-cent. basis a year ago, after having previously paid only 3½ per cent. The Bank for Savings has been paying 4 per cent. since 1885. Before that time it was on a three-and-a-half-per-cent. basis for three years. In the early days the bank paid as high as 5 and 10 per cent. in dividends. Officers of savings banks said yesterday that the rate of 4 per cent. would soon be a thing of the past, as the securities in which savings banks are permitted to invest do not offer any such returns.

The State tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus of savings banks was a contributing factor in reducing the profits. The Bowery Savings Bank paid between $60,000 and $70,000, and the Bank for Savings paid more than $40,000. The entire sum paid on that account is estimated at several hundred thousands of dollars.

Regarding the other causes for lower dividends, it was said yesterday that the best class of investments return only 3.60 per cent. net, excepting mortgages, which yield 4 to 4½ per cent. As soon as the Legislature puts a new security on the list of permissible investments the issue is bought up by brokers, an artificial price having been created for it. The advance to higher prices makes it unprofitable to invest in newly added securities, as under these conditions they frequently yield only 3½ per cent.

It is expected that the banks that can continue to pay 4 per cent. will attract many depositors from the other banks.

Luncheon for Japanese Baron.

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa of Japan was entertained at luncheon yesterday by Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Among those present were M. Uchida and M. Ichihara, Levi P. Morton, George F. Baker, N. Jarvie, Robert H. McCurdy, Joseph C. Hendrix, Frederic Cromwell, H. H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, and William C. Whitney.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Bon voyage" boxes come in all sizes for any numbsr of pounds of bon-bons, and have a variety of ships on the outside—steamers, yachts, and sailing vessels—to give a suggestion of Summer outings. The boxes are covered with white paper, upon which are the scenes, variously nautical, in colors.

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Among the newest bon-bon boxes are card tables, a pack of tiny cards turned face up upon one sids of the table. The top of the table is removed, and within there is room for a very small quantity of bon-bons. Book bon-bon boxes are pretty little volumes marked "Dainties," and rather larger books are linen-covsred, and have the name on the back. They are ledgers. Just at the present time these are tied with ribbons bearing small American flags.

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There seems to be something of a card party mania just now. Even in the toy shops it is to be seen. In one of these there is a little set of Summer furniture, a ssttle, table, and one or two chairs. The tabls is in the centre, and upon it a tiny pack of cards, the real thing, not a make believe like those on the bon-bon boxes.

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Here is a new variety of the shirtwaist set. There are the three buttons with a largsr disk for a belt pin. They are flat and round, in gold or silver plated, and in the centre of each button is an initial. It is a further marking of the Summer girl for identification. She may have the initial of her first or last name upon the buttons, as she pleases. The sets cost $1.50.

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Tennis shoes in canvas for the children come in bright colors. There are bright reds and blues with a white piece set in where the shoe laces.

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No more ping-pong knees if one is willing to spend 40 or 50 cents for a retriever. The exercise of picking up the balls is delightful for exercise, but in warm weather if one still clings to the game undue activity must be eliminated. The retrievers do much to help in this matter of elimination. There are two kinds. One is a square wire cage at the end of a long wooden bandle to scoop up the ball, and the other retriever is a rubber cup, also at the end of a handle, which picks the ball up by suction. This latter costs 40 cents and the cage 50.

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Many scarabs in red coral are pendent from a red coral chain.

***

A little candlestick of Italian pottery is of orange blossoms and leaves.

***

This Italian pottery is charming. Another thing in it is a basket with handles, all in the pottery, and hanging from it are innumerable rich purple plums which seem to have an Italian atmospbere and look good enough to eat.

***

A simple linen dust coat is trimmed effectively with green. The coat is simply made, straight in the front, strapped across with three straps of the material, and is half fitting in the back. There is a facing of the pale green linen on the cuffs, with black and white braid and velvet finishing the edges. There are two rows of the braid and a row of narrow velvet between. The broad turnover collar of the linen has the inside of pale green, also edged with the braid and velvet.

***

No woman need long for a hat when one of white, rough straw can be found, with black velvet-bound edges, for 25 cents. A bit of muslin for a lining and a little mull or veiling to twist around the crown and there is a pretty bat. Or a trifle more elaborate will be a hat trimmed with the muslin flowers, which will not last many seasons, but which are charming while they are fresh. These can be found for 25 cents a cluster.

***

A linen gown simply made has a plain skirt, and the waist trimmed with inch-wide red and white braid in a diamond plaid. There is a line of this around the edge of the broad turndown collar and around the cuffs.

***

An attractive dark blue yachting gown is brightened with dark blue and white braid. The waist is a Gibson, and the broad plaits at the sides have a line of braid running down the inside in both the back and front of the waist. In the centre of the front, to give the effect of insignia, perhaps, is a fleur de lis in embroidery, also dark blue and white. More of the braid trims the cuffs and stock, being put on in straight lines.

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This week we print what we regard as a still stronger list of summer reading. Some of the books are paper bound, handy to throw into your grip or thrust into your pocket. Some of the books are beautifully bound in cloth. Details tell you all about that.

The point to remember most clearly is the remarkable value you are obtaining for your money. The list that follows is worth preserving and reading with greatest care.

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25c

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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THE CANAL BILL.

The House conferrees have very wisely accepted the Senate Canal bill authorizing the purchase of the New Panama Canal Company's rights and the construction of a canal along that route. While Mr. HEPBURN was naturally disinclined to abandon his advocacy of the Nicaragua project, there was no reason why he should not submit as gracefully as Senator MORGAN has done. The rejection by the House of the Spooner substitute and a fsilure to come to any agreement with the Senate would have blocked all progress toward beginning the canal. It would be unreasonable for the advocates of the Nicaragua route to put themselves in that position.

It is an alternative hill as it stands, vesting the President with authority to construct a canal at Nicaragua if he fails to make satisfactory terms with the French canal company and with the Republic of Colombia. Section 4 contains this provision:

That, should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia and the rights mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this act, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, upon terms which he may consider reasonable, for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation, and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, shall through said Isthmian Canal Commission cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito on the Pacific Ocean.

The suggestion that the bill should fix a time within which the President should come to satisfactory agreements as to the Panama Canal, in default of which work should be begun on the other route, was very wisely dropped. If the President is trusted with the discretion to say what is and what is not "a satisfactory title" it is certainly safe to let him determine how much time shall he given to the French company to conclude the bargain.

The alternative Nicaragua provision is proof enough of the douht that inhabits the mind of the advocates of Panama. We are of the opinion, however, that if the President has not now the authority to inquire whether any part of the purchase price of $40,000,000 is to go into the pockets of any American syndicate or group of promoters, it should be given to him by the act. It is understood by the public that we are paying for property and rights. Payments to an American syndicate would represent either brokers' fees for getting the hargain through or mere speculative profit. It is proper that the public should know who the speculators or brokers are and how much they are to get. Early information on that subject may be the only way to avert an American Panama scandal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Necessarily the circumstances of the time make the character and disposition of the new Prince of WALES matters of much keener public curiosity than they ever were before. The question what kind of man he is appeals with great force to all the British people, and with only less to the well wishers of the British people.

We are apt to think of the heir apparent as a boy, seeing that his father has only just succeeded to the throne. But in fact a man of thirty-seven, with three children, is about as responsible a personage as he is likely ever to become. It is to be borne in mind that he has not been subjected to the temptations which usually beset the Prince of WALES, of whom BAGEHOT has said that all the pleasures of the world are presented to him in a particularly attractive form and at a particularly susceptible time of life. During his adolescence the Duke of YORK was protected from these temptations by the survival of his elder brother, upon whom the brunt of them fell. When the Duke of CLARENCE died the Duke of YORK was already a man of twenty-seven, who had spent his youth in the social shadow of his senior. As the "cadet" he had much stronger inducements to make something of himself, and to be something by himself, than his father had had in his time or his elder brother in his. And it seems that he had taken at least fair advantage of his opportunities. It seems to be admitted that he lacks the tact and the social charm of his father, in lacking the social tastes and ambitions which tend to develop these things. But, on the other hand, he seems to have found the compensation of being a more serious person than if he had given himself over to society. It seems, for example, that he has taken his profession seriously, and made himself a good naval officer. That British royal tradition, as it may almost now be called, by which the second son goes into the navy, and according to which he followed the course of his uncle, the Duke of EDINBURGH, was no doubt lucky for him. We have recent assurance from British authority that it is difficult and unusual for a British army officer to be a serious person, professionally speaking. And if a man is not serious in his business, in what can he be expected to be serious? According to Sir IAN HAMILTON, it is not "the form" for a British army officer to know his business. But it is, and always has been, "the form" for a British naval officer to know his, and even a royal Prince who finds himself assigned to the navy must have some wholesome shame about being ignorant of his duties. We may safely suppose that the Prince of WALES is really qualified for the rank he holds in the navy. That is a fair training for a commoner. Considering the usual "education of a Prince" it is an immense deal.

Nor is this all. The Prince has shown a capacity for forming distinct opinions of his own and for giving forcible expression to them. The perfunctory replies which he made on his tour around the world, since his father's accession, do not, indeed, prove much, not even that they were of his own composition. But the speech which he made in London on his return from that expedition, founded on his observations during his tour of the world, was of a very different order. It was a vigorous allocution to his countrymen, to the effect that it behooved them to bestir themselves if they meant to maintain the threatened industrial and commercial supremacy of Great Britain. A man of strong character and decided opinions will make himself felt, even in the place, which such a man would hardly choose, of a hereditary constitutional monarch. And it seems quite possible that the Prince of WALES, without the social graces of his father or the scholarly accomplishments of his grandfather, may, if it happens that he shall come to the throne, prove to be such a man.

CORONATION INSURANCE.

The speculative underwriters of London who have undertaken large liabilities in the form of so-called coronation insurance are hard hit, and there is every reason to expect that there will be a great deal of what is known on the race tracks as "welching." Most of this business, though transacted under the general name of Lloyd's, has been done by individuals whose responsibility is not guaranteed by corporate capital or by any greater legal obligation than rests upon every man to pay his debts. To take large premiums for insuring the life of the King for two or three months and for guaranteeing the occurrence of a public ceremonial for which such extensive preparations were being made seemed so like "finding money" that the people engaged in speculative underwriting have in many instances incurred coronation obligations far beyond their ability to meet them, now that the unexpected has happened. A great many assignments and failures may be expected; and there is every reason to expect a deluge of litigation to determine the actual damages suffered by those making claims under contracts of liquidated damages. A good deal may depend upon how the contracts are written.

There is no occasion for great sympathy either with the speculators or those who did husiness with them. Those who regard this sort of contract as legitimate insurance are mistaken. It is gamhling, pure and simple. It has none of the elements of legitimate insurance, is totally devoid of an actuarial basis, and is as inimical to business morality as betting on a horse race or on the drawings of a lottery. It is a cause for congratulation that such gambling is discouraged hy the insurance laws of the several States of the Union, and that it could not be practiced here under the cover of regularity.

The liquidation of this vast speculation should teach the people of Great Britain a lesson not easily forgotten. The most exciting Derhy ever run waa as nothing to it. That, so far as ia now known, no American companies have been involved in any way in this gambling saturnalia is a cause for congratulation.

THE DUTY OF THE MINE OWNERS.

The obligation devolving upon the anthracite operators to bring the present situation to an end by mining coal or arbitrating their differences with the miners is emphasized by the action of the latter in posting lists of men declared to be "unfair," as a means of subjecting them to the damage and discomfort of the boycott. Suits for damages against the managers of the strike by those wronged or injured by such posting would be more formidable in England than they are likely to be here. Should judgments be obtained it is doubtful if any property to satisfy them could be found by the Sheriff, and a voluntary association of men who are individually and collectively judgment-proof is not likely to be much troubled by proceedings against it or its members in the civil courts. The criminal libel suits may be more inconvenient, but the difficulty of connecting particular individuals with the preparation and publication of the lists in question is great enough to promise the persons made defendants in such suits immunity from any worse penalties than inconvenience and perhaps finding bail.

In assisting in such legal proceedings the operators are not discharging more than a very small part of their duty to the men in their employ. The obligation upon them is to bring to an end as quickly as possible the conditions from which all who are working for them suffer. Information now at hand warrants the belief that preparations are making to start up several collieries. This is as it should be. If the experiment is successful the strike, which already shows evidence of crumbling, will come to an end very quickly. If it is unsuccessful nothing will remain for the operators but to accept the offer of the union to arbitrate. One thing or the other should be done without further delay. Their own interests, not to speak of the public interest, to which they have been quite indifferent from the first, demand that they shall mine coal or arbitrate. Their present policy of inaction is suicidal.

HANDLING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The scaling down of the appropriation asked by the Health Department for better provisions for dealing with contagious diseases in New York from $1,025,000 to $500,000 is undoubtedly a great disappointment to President LEDERLE and to the medical advisers of his department. To carry out the plans in view it is doubtful if even the round amount asked for would have been enough; whether these plans represent an exigent public necessity is, perhaps, a matter of judgment. We shall be better prepared for a definite opinion on this subject when we see what use is made of the half-million appropriation to be at the disposal of the board this Fall, and how far incomplete and insufficient are the facilities provided.

It is demonstrably true that the agencies now available for dealing with contagious diseases in New York are inadequate and unsatisfactory. The conditions here existing are peculiarly favorable to the spread of contagion when it once gains a foothold. We have an immense population living in tenement and multiple apartment houses, under conditions which render it impossible for the sick of families thus domiciled to be properly isolated. Under these conditions it is inevitable not only that those forced into intimate contact with the sick are exposed to infection, but that they become its carriers and distributors through the agency of public conveyances and in places of public assembly, thus planting new centres of contagion in widely scattered neighborhoods and reaching all classes of the people.

How to deal with this problem to the best advantage demands very serious and intelligent consideration. Theoretically, the proper thing to be done with the sick of the crowded tenements and apartment houses is to remove them to hospitals as far outside of New York as possible, and disinfect the places from which they are taken. This plan, however, presents many practical difficulties, and can be carried into effect only by overriding through arbitrary power the implacable opposition of the classes most benefited. Among the poor and ignorant the dread of everything which admits of classification as a public "pesthouse" is deep-seated and ineradicable. This leads to evasion and concealment, to the apiriting away of patients before the Medical Inspectors can locate them, and to the postponement of the employment of physicians or the violation by physicians of the law. It all works very badly, not because the system is defective, but because the people who would be most benefited by it are afraid of it and dread the removal of their children and friends to an exile of unknown terrors from which none are expected to return. The solution of the prohiem will probably be found in the multiplication of reception hospitals scattered through the city, safe as to location, attractive as to appearance, and at least sufficiently accessible to permit parents and friends to see from a safe distance where their children and those they care for are taken and under what conditions of environment they are established. As these reception hospitals fill up, patients in condition to be moved may be taken to North Brother Island without shock to those interested in them.

Great reforms in the sanitary administration of a city cannot always, if ever, be accomplished by single steps. We are not sure that the end sought would not have been defeated if the full amount asked for by the Board of Health had been appropriated this year. It would be distinctly disadvantageous to have a system so complete that popular opposition to the work of the department would be excited, and greater obstacles than are now encountered opposed to the efforts of the medical staff to eradicate the diseases which for the past two years have been epidemic in New York. By doing the best he can with the means at his command, Dr. LEDERLE will break a path of minimum resistance to the more thorough work he has in view.

A WARM INTERVIEW WITH OXNARD.

Mr. OXNARD denies that he had a bad quarter of an hour with the President Tuesday morning. The story ran that President ROOSEVELT told OXNARD with much plainness of speech that he intended to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cuba, and that the treaty would certainly be ratified at the next session of Congress, with the aid of Democratic votes, if need be.

Mr. OXNARD'S denial as to Tuesday may be accepted. There is a theory that the story now current is a belated account of an interview that did take place while the Spooner bill was on its way to death and defeat at the hands of OXNARD. The powerful beet-sugar lobbyist is said to have been deeply humiliated by the plain language of the President to him in the presence of other persons.

No guarantee goes with the story. But we do not see how it would be possible for President ROOSEVELT to let OXNARD get away from the White House, if he ever came there, without giving him a piece of the Executive mind. The President is vigorous in speech, OXNARD is offensive in conduct. The President is exceedingly straightforward in his dealing with men, quite incapable of a pretence of liking when he feels dislike, and by no means so meek and long suffering as, say, FRANKLIN PIERCE or JAMES MONROE. On the whole, we think it probable that the President did give OXNARD a sound wigging, and, if so, he made the punishment fit the crime.

We doubt if the President swore. He is not given to that form of emphasis, and profanity would be unseemly in a President of the United States. He may have pounded his big desk, but that is a stout piece of furniture, which, as it withstood the fist of GROVER CLEVELAND, would he little likely to collapse under the declamatory efforts of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The language was the main thing, however, and it is a grievous misfortune that the stenographer's art was not permitted to preserve it for the public delight. OXNARD is a perfectly selfish lobbyist, and perfectly shameless. He has had the hardihood to put himself and his protected sugar factories right across the path of the President and the leaders of the Republican Party. He has defeated a public measure that peculiarly commended itself to the approval of the American people, a measure intended as a fulfillment of our duty and for the protection of the Cubans against suffering, loss, and ruin. OXNARD has thus shown himself to be a heartless man, and a very mean man. In a popular vote for the meanest man in America his majority would, of course, be overwhelming.

If President ROOSEVELT, equipped for the encounter by a vocabulary inherited from his many near and remote Dutch uncles, did talk to OXNARD as OXNARD deserves to be talked to, the incident will win for him nothing but public approval and fresh popularity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only one safe deduction, apparently, can be drawn from the fact that the academic Faculty at Yale has refused to recommend twelve seniors for degrees, and that deduction is that at Yale there is complete, and, in cases of necessity, stern impartiality in the allotment of honors, and that they are given only to those who earn them. The twelve unfortunate ones have all been more or less notable among their fellows, but they have not all been notable in the same way. Some are the exponents of great wealth, others of athletio ability, and several of them stood more than fairly well in the studies that interested them or to which they chose to devote their attention. The decision cannot, therefore, be treated as a rebuke to rich and idle youth, though there are names on the list that show plainly enough that Yale students cannot trust to a father's fame or a father's fortune to secure for them the degree for which boys whose fathers have neither fame nor fortune are forced to work. In explaining the episode, The New Haven Leader says: "The men were floored mostly hy the examination given by ths Law School junior class instructors, which course was taken by many men in the class who believe it to be what is commonly termed a 'cinch' course. It waa learned to-day also that the examination in European history, the papers for which got out before the examination, was thrown out entirely and the men marked their term stand." The Palladium of the same city says: "The cause of most of the failures is the five-hour law course conducted by Profs. BALDWIN, TOWNSEND, WURTS, and ROGERS of the Law School. This course is one in elementary law conducted hy the Law School for the benefit of those academic seniors who expect to atudy law after receiving their A. B. degree. This plan of having a man from one deparlment take a course in another department has led to some slight difference of opinion between the law and academic Faculties." The situation, it will be seen, is a complex one.

—It is not easy to understand why the operatives in the Jersey silk mills should show such a general disinclination to work while protected from rioters by soldiers. They say that such protection links them too closely with the labor more easily than siegantly described hy strikers, and they do not like even the semblance of such an affiliation. This is very absurd. We all work under protection, municipal, State, or National. The policeman represents the first sort, the militiaman the second, and the regular army, sometimes assisted by volunteers, the third. The men and women in the silk mills know whether they are honest labor or not, and they know wbether they want to work or not. If they are satisfied with wages and conditions, it certainly is no disgrace for them to owe tbeir safety from outrageous interference to State troops, who are good citizens like themselves, employed in the performance of a high and almost sacred duty.

—Taking as text the fact when the boy who stood lowest in the class graduated at West Point this year stepped forward to get his diploma he was cheered repeatedly and enthusiastically by his classmates and the other cadets, The Cincinnati Enquirer proceeds to denounce with enormous vigor —and no originality or discretion—the whole marking system at West Point and elsewhere. Why? Oh, hecause it gives no trustworthy indication of auccess or failure in after life! Of course it doesn't, and nobody thinks it does. The instructors at the Military Academy are at least as well aware as is The Enquirer that a boy with no special talent for mathematics or the languages may turn out to be an extremely good soldier, and they also know that the "honor men" may never win glory after graduation day is over, hut that does not prove that the marking syatem ia wrong or that it shows nothing of value. What it shows is what has been done at the Academy—how well the boy has learned the lessons taught there and how well he haa observed the rules in force there. And that is a good thing to ascertain and record, though its publication, for Enquirers and the like to misinterpret, might he criticised with somo force hy one who understood the matter. "Let the graduate be a graduate, and let it go at that," says The Enquirer, unaware, apparently, that the Government does precisely that, using the rank earned at West Point, indeed, as a help in assigning the young officers to this or that branch of the service, hut nevsr counting it either for or against them after they are once started in the profession of arms. And it is well to remember that there is theory as well as practice in war, that it requires science as well as courage, and that there is room for scholars ea well as for fighters in an army. GRANT was twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, or nearly as far from the foot as from the head, but LEE, who, whatever else he may or may not have been, certainly was a good soldier, stood second in a class of forty-six.

—There is a very notable difference between the bulletins which the King's doctors have issued and those which came from the chamber of President MCKINLEY. The Englishmen use vaguely reassuring phrases whose meaning depends entirely upon the unknown motive inspiring them. We can be sure that the doctors would give out good news if they had it to give, but we can only guess at what they would say if they were in utter uncertainty or anticipated a fatal termination of the King's illness. "Reasons of state" will very strongly influence, if not their veracity, at least their frankness. The American doctors, while stating their patient's condition from hour to hour in about the same terms, always added definite facts as to temperature, pulse, and respiration, thus enabling other doctors, and in some degree the general public, to form an intelligent judgment as to the progress of the case. In other words, the American bulletins were much more informing than the English ones have been, and indicated a marked dissimilarity of attitude toward the public, and especially toward the expert part of it. As for the relative merits of the two policies, that is not easily or safely decided. In London the idea seems to be to reveal as little as possible as late as possible. Here there was no concealment—the prophecies of recovery having doubtless been as sincere as they were inaccurate—and the public was from the first provided with the material for reaching an opinion of its own. National habits, like individual tastes, are not to be reasoned about profitably, but it is beyond question that whatever may have been the benefits of concealing the nature and gravity of the King's illness for a week after it began, unnecessary expenses in the aggregate enormous have been imposed upon a multitude of people, and the shock, when it did come, waa all the more severe.

—That there is usually a way where there is a will has been illustrated again by the present success of the Manhattan Railway Company in getting the sort of hard coal suitable for its locomotives. After the stock of this fuel on hand when the strike began was exhausted, the company declared it to he an "absolute impossibility" to get any more, and soft coal was used on the plea that the alternative was a suspension of traffic on the elevated roads. For days and days the city suffered an almost intolerable annoyance, but at last the accuracy of the company's contention was questioned, at first timidly, and then with vigor, and finally the menace of heavy fines changed from a remote shadow to a near reality—and immediately the Manhattan people discovered that their impossibility was not quite absolute, that after all they could get the one grade of anthracite that fitted their furnaces. And they got it—with enormous difficulty, and just enough for a day or two. But now the day or two has heen lengthened by another day or two, and there be folks mean enough to suspect that the return to soft coal will be postponed again and again, at least until a real impossibility, as distinguished from a supposititious one, presents itself—provided, of course, the Health Commissioner maintains an expression of the proper savageness on his face and keeps the penalties of the law well to the front. However that may be, it is beyond question that it was more easy, rather than less easy, to get hard coal when the strike was young than it is now, and that the previous use of soft coal was a measure of economy, not of necessity.

GEN. WILLIAM F. BARRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please correct a very great mistake in regard to the above-named officer in my article on Monday on the bronze statue to Gen. Lee? The mistake is putting South for North. Gen. Barry, though a classmate and friend of Lee, yet was loyal to the core. He was Gen. McClellan's Chief of Staff, and organized all the artillery service for the Army of the Potomac.

He was brevetted General for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battlefield, and for the sake of history and his friends and relatives, please rank him on the side of the North and not of the South in that fearful struggle which involved the perpetuation of the Union and our free institutions.

M. K.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 23, 1902.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are directed hy the Board of Education of Union Free School No. 2, Highland Falls, N. Y., to request you to correct the statement published in your paper, June 24, 1902, in which it is stated: "It involves the Principal and thirty scholars."

The statement is entirely false. The Principal S. M. McIlroy, is not charged with having tampered with the Regents' examination papers. Another teacher of tho school is accused of the offense, and a committee of the Board of Education is now investigating the charges.

C. H. STARK, President.
H. F. MERKIL, Clerk.
Highland Falls, N. Y., June 25, 1902.

NUGGETS.

In the Boston Eye.

Harriet—Just see that Chinaman over there. Really it is painful to look at him.
Harry—A foreign body in the eye usually is painful.—Boston Transcript.

Our Lack.

"What is the National air of this country?" asked the foreigner.
"This is a republic, and therefore has no national heir," replied the native.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

The Home Rulers.

Mrs. Krank—Yes, I'm fond of pets. I have five cats and four dogs that just rule my house.
Mrs. McCall—Ah! I've often heard of "reigning cats and dogs." These must be the ones.—Philadelphia Press.

Sold His Mule.

"You lent him the money to huy that mule from you?"
"Yassir," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "It doesn' look like business. But it were sech a good chance to get de hea' of de trade dat I couldn' he'p advancin' de cash."—Washington Star.

Temporary Excitation.

Medical Examiner (for life insurance company)—I am sorry to say there seems to be something the matter with your heart action.
Applicsnt (for insurance)—My heart will be all right in a day or two. I've just won a thousand on the Derby.—Chicago Tribune.

MAN'S WAY.

Margaret Price in Boston Transcript.

Low-browed and pensive-lipped she came;
He atooped and asked: "What ia your name?"
"It is for you to christen me,
Or else I shall quite nameless be."
"I'll call you Love," he gently cried,
"And walk forever at your side."
Serene her eyes, serene the days;
She led, he followed all her ways.

And as they went another came
With scarlet lips and eyes of flame.
He paused and gazed. "Oh, tell to me
Who is this woman, fair to see!"
"Do you not know?" the Vision cried.
"O Love," he tremblingly replied,
"I've waited for you all my days!
My soul your wondrous power obeys!"

She of the eyes serene walked on,
The sunshine with her lover gone.
"She has no heart," the others said,
Until one day they found her dead.
Low-browed and pensive-lipped she lay,
Beyond the reach of passion's play,
And then the man knelt at her feet
And mourned: "My love, my life, my sweet!"

THE STEEL TRUST APPEAL

Argument Against the Vice Chancellor's Injunction Begun.

The Bond Conversion Plan, Including the Provision for $10,000,000 Commission, Explained by Counsel.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—The United States Steel Corporation made its appeal to-day from the Vice Chancellor's decision forbidding it to convert its 7 per cent. preferred stock issue into 5 per cent. bonds before the Court of Errors and Appeals. R. V. Lindabury of Newark, counsel for the Steel Trust, sought to have the adverse decision in the chancery proceedings set aside.

Charles L. Corbin and William D. Guthrie and Victor Morawetz appeared with Mr. Lindabury, hut as neither Guthrie nor Morawetz is a member of the New Jersey bar they could not address the court. The brief prepared by Messrs. Guthrie and Morawetz and Francis Lynde Stetson was presented in Mr. Lindabury's name. There are two cases practically similar, and Robert H. McCarter and Edward A. Day appeared in opposition to the Steel Trust's appeal.

In submitting the appeal to the court Mr. Lindabury gave a general résumé of the history and scope of the corporation, from its organization under the laws of this State, Feh. 25, 1901, with an issued and outstanding capital stock of $1,100,000,000, half preferred and half common. The corporation also has a bonded indebtedness of $304,000,000.

"About the 1st of April of the present year," Mr. Lindabury said, "the corporation conceived the plan of raising an additional $50,000,000 for use in ita business and also of converting $200,000,000 of its 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock into second mortgage bonds at 5 per cent., as set forth in a circular to its stockholders.

"They are briefly these: By the expenditure of about $25,000,000 the several properties of the corporation can be so arranged, extended, and modernized as to produce a completely rounded system of co-ordinated plants adapted to the entire process of mining and transportation and of transforming raw materials into the highly finished products of the several companies at the lowest cost. This would effect a saving in manufacture of $10,000,000 annually, and under normal conditions would substantially increase the output, thus adding from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to the company's yearly profit.

"Further, at the time the corporation was formed various of the subsidiary companies had begun the construction of additions to their plants, which, if completed, would in some instances have duplicated the facilities of other subsidiary companies. The aggregate of these projected expenditures was something like $50,000,000.

"It was then suggested that this occasion would furnish a convenient opportunity for reducing the fixed charges of the company by increasing the issue of bonds to $250,000,000, and using $200,000,000 of the ssme, or the proceeds thereof, to retire an equal amount of the preferred stock.

"The prosperity of the company had transcended the expectations of the most sanguine of its promoters; its net earnings for the first year of its existence had amounted to $11,000,000; its credit was of the highest, and it was the unanimous opinion of its Finance Committee, its Executive Committee, and its Board of Directors, arrived at after the most painstaking consideration, that it could float an issue of $250,000,000 of bonds at 5 per cent. and thus effect an annual saving of $4,000,000 on its fixed charges without impeiiling any interest."

THE BANKER'S CONTRACT.

Mr. Lindabury described the contract entered into with J. P. Morgan & Co. for underwriting the proposed new bond issue, by which that concern agreed to guarantee subscriptions to the bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, to be paid for to the extent of $80,000,000 in preferred stock of the Steel Trust and $20,000,000 in cash. The bankers were to receive 4 per cent. commission on the bonds thus taken and an additional 4 per cent. on any other bonds exchanged for stock at par. Of the syndicate commission, which would amount to $10,000,000, one-fifth was to he retained by Morgan & Co. and the remainder to go to a syndicate formed to float the hond issue. After heing approved by the Directors, counsel explained that the scheme was affirmed at a stockholders' meeting, at which 14,176 shareholders, representing 3,745,781 shares of preferred and 3,938,557 shares of common stock, voted in the affirmative, and 35 stockholders, representing 4,865 shares of preferred and 7,675 shares of common stock, voted in the negative.

Mr. Lindahury quoted many decisions to support his contention that individual stockholders cannot question, in judicial proceedings, the corporate acts of Directors if the same are within the powers of the corporation in furtherance of its interests and not unlawful, and that all questions of good or bad husiness policy in the administration of corporate interests and affairs, if within the scope of the law and the hy-laws of the corporation, are beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

"No fraud is charged in the hill of complaint," continued Mr. Lindabury, "or shown hy the supporting affidavits, and the only debatable question, therefore, must be whether or not, in adopting the scheme in question, the corporation acted within the scope of its charter powers. No question is made as to the corporation's right to issue the $50,000,000 bonds for cash.

"The claim, and the whole claim, is that the scheme of issuing honds and using them for the retirement of the preferred stock is contrary to the law as it existed at the time the corporation was formed and that the enabling act of 1902 is unconstitutional and void first, in that it interferes with the obligation of the stockholders' contract with the corporation, and second, in that it grants special privileges to certain corporations which are withheld from others. I deny this claim in whole and in detail."

The third section of the Steel Trust's charter was quoted by Mr. Lindahury in support of his contention that the corporation had power to decrease its preferred stock by the concurrent vote of two-thirds in interest of each class of its stockholders, by the purchase for retirement of such outstanding shares, at not more than par.

"This being so," urged the counsel, "why could it not purchase its preferred stock direct with bonds, instead of selling the bonds and using the proceeds for that purpose? It had the right to purchase property generally, either real or personal, with honds, and this is the constant practice of corporations."

The hearing on the appeal was not concluded yesterday. Counsel for the protesting stockholdera who brought the suit that resulted in the Vice Chancellor's decision began his presentation, hut he talked only a few minutes when court adjourned. He will finish his argument to-morrow morning.

To Wall Street and the investment world chief interest will attaeh to the presentation by Mr. Guthrie in review of the so much discussed $10,000,000 syndicate contract with the Steel Corporation. This was an unequivocal statement of the contract's provisions and the business reasons back of it.

MR. GUTHRIE'S ARGUMENT.

"This contract," said Mr. Guthrie, "has been criticised upon grounds which, it is aubmitted, proceed in ignorance of the facta and of the action taken by the Board of Directors," and his brief proceeds:

"If the Directors had sold $100,000,000 of these new 5 per cent. honds at 96 or at 92, and thus secured the proceeds with which to purchase stock for retirement, it is inconceivable that any court of equity would have set the transaotion aside without the slightest proof of fraud or waate or oppression when it had been approved by so large a majority of the stockholders. There is no rule in New Jersey which prohibits a corporation from disposing of its notes or bonds for less than their face value.

"The guarantee contract provides in substance that the Steel Corporation will sell its bonds at 96 if the shareholders do not see fit to sell their stock and subscribe for honds, but that if they do so sell and subscribe, then that the syndicate will get 4 per cent. common for its guarantee.

"The Board of Directors having duly resolved that, in their judgment, it was advisable to decrease the outstanding preferred capital stock to the extent of 2,000,000 shares, and to give the preferred stockholders ratably the preferential right to subscribe for the new issue of bonds, and to make payment therefor in preferred stock at par, the question at once was presented how the decrease could be effected if the individual stockholders should decline to sell their 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock for 5 per cent. bonds. No holder of preferred stock could be compelled to sell, and a compulsory reduction of the stock was impracticable not only because such a compulsory reduction necessarily required a distribution in cash, but because it might he deemed arbitrary and oppressive to compel a stockholder to surrender whether or not he so desired.

"The agreement with J. P. Morgan & Co. absolutely bound the bankers to take the bonds to the extent of $100,000,000, and to pay for them in the manner specified, namely, in preferred stock at par and in cash, and this obviously involved an enormous risk dependent upon the fluctuations of the money market. As compensation for the risk and for the guaranty it was provided that the bankers should be paid a cash sum equal to a commission of 4 per cent. upon the honds actually issued.

"In other words, they were to receive 4 per cent. upon the $100,000,000 of new bonds, which they agreed to take at their face value, and contingently an additional amount upon any additional issues, but even the commission upon the absolute obligation assumed by the bankers was to be dependent on the subsequent approval of the agreement by the stockholders. The Directors, anticipating that the stockholders might decide that they needed no bankers and that they would themselves sell their own stock and thus render a guaranty syndicate unnecessary, resolved that the contract 'was not finally to become or to be operative until after approval thereof by the stockholders in special meeting assembled.'

"It was, therefore, within the power of the stockholders at the special meeting, if they had seen fit, to have approved the plan for effecting a reduction of the preferred capital stock by means of bonds or out of the proceeds of honds, and to have disapproved the contract with J. P. Morgan & Co., because they, the preferred stockholders, elected themselves to reserve the right to sell their stock proportionately to the corporation. They had the power to defeat the payment of the commission of 4 per cent. to J. P. Morgan & Co. and the syndicate, and they considered that such a step was for their best interests. The choice of plans was left to them.

"The reason why the bonds were not sold and the proceeds used to purchase in cash preferred stock is quite obvious; no such quantity of bonds could have been sold at anything like 96, and the corporation would have had to be satisfied with 90 or less, which would have represented an initial cost of $25,000,000 as against a cost of $10,000,000 under the present plan, while the present plan also has the additional advantage of practically guaranteeing success. It is not pretended, and has never been suggested, that the bonds to he taken in hy the bankers under their contract were worth more than 96. There is not a single allegation in the hill and moving papers that the 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Steel Corporation could have been sold to any one for a hetter price than 96, and there is nothing before the court which would justify a charge that the corporation was injured or the interests of the stockholders sacrificed.

THE CAPITAL TIED UP.

"J. P. Morgan & Co. and their syndicate had to take $100,000,000 of capital and actually tie it up subject to the contingency that the stockholders might not see fit to approve the contract. The answer shows that $80,000,000 of preferred stock were acquired by the members of the syndicate at a time when the market value was 94, and that the stock was actually deposited in order that the syndicate might be prepared to perform its contract should it be called upon to do so. Is it possible to reasonably contend that the tying up of $100,000,000 of capital involves no risk or consideration, and warrants no compensation? Can it he said that a syndicate, which undertakes an obligation of $100,000,000, and for the purpose of guaranteeing the performance of that obligation, ties up by actual deposit $100,000,000 of property or cash, is furnishing no consideration for an agreement to pay a commission? Suppose, pending action hy the stockholders, the preferred stock of the syndicate had fallen in value from 94 to 87½, (as it actually did,) or even lower, and there was a falling market occasioned by strikes or financial disaster, who would recompense the syndicate for the loss that it would sustain hy the depreciation of its stock?

"The death of a President, threatened complications with some foreign country, a violent storm destroying crops, a strike—any one of a hundred contingencies—might in a few minutes involve the syndicate in millions of dollars of loss without the chance of protecting itself from further loss.

"If all of the preferred stockholders of the Steel Corporation availed of the opportunity to sell their stock ratably for the new honds, the syndicate would find itself with $48,000,000 of preferred stock on its hands, for the contract does not provide that in any event the corporation should purchase the $80,000,000 of preferred stock which the syndicate deposits.

"On the contrary, the bankers were left in exactly the same position as other stockholders. All that the syndicate could insist upon converting into honds would be 40 per cent., or $32,000,000 of its holdings of preferred stock, leaving in its hands $48,000,000 of the stock, which then might have depreciated in value to such an extent as to wipe out all possible profit."

HELD UP THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Trunk Transfer Man Collected Half a Dollar in Court While Steel Trust Case Was On.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—While the argument on the Steel Trust case was under way at the State House to-day a man clad in jeans invaded the courtroom and ascended to the hench where the august Justices were sitting and held up the Chief Justice for half a dollar.

Chief Justice Gummere this morning shipped a trunk from his home, in Newark, to the home of Barker Gummere, on West State Street, this city. He told a local transfer company to handle the trunk when it came by train and have the driver stop at the State House and get the pay. The driver intrusted with the trunk did not know who William S. Gummere was, and apparently cared less.

To the State House he went, bent on collecting the half dollar before he delivered the trunk. He eventually found his way to the chamber where Justice Gummere and his associated Justices were listening to Richard V. Lindahury's argument of the Steel Trust's side of the matter under consideration. Some one pointed out the Chief Justice, and, before the man's intention was realized, he was walking up the steps to the bench. He was almost to the Chief Justice when a startled attendant grabbed him, as if he feared the man meant harm to the court.

"What do you want?" asked the attendant.

"Fifty cents," replied the driver.

"Who from?" asked the court officer.

"Him," replied the driver pointing a finger almost into the face of the Chief Justice.

Justice Gummere saw the shield on the man's cap and realized why the half dollar was wanted, and, while the case went on, passed out the money, just as Mr. Lindabury was glibly talking about a little matter of $111,000,000.

GOV. ODELL IN TOWN.

He Will Not Attend the Republican State Convention Which, He Says, Will Be Held at Saratoga.

Gov. Odell was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and left for Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, where he will deliver an address at a Grangers' picnic to-day. He will breakfast in New York to-morrow, and go to the State camp at Peekskill, and thence to Albany.

The Governor will not attend the State Convention this year. He has not missed one in more than twenty years. He is satisfied, he declares, of a substantial Republican victory in the State this year.

The Governor has not yet determined on a successor to the late Justice George P. Andrews of the Supreme Court, and probably will not do so for some time. He expressed the opinion that Saratoga will be the meeting place of the convention.

DEMOCRATS WILL CAUCUS

House Members to Discuss Coming Congressional Campaign.

They Will Consider the Question of Fight Against the Tariff and the Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Democrats of the House will meet in caucus Friday night to talk over the coming Congressional campaign. The particular matter to come under discussion is the outlining of a fight to be made against the tariff and the trusts.

The managers of the Democratic National Committee are extremely desirous that this tariff-trust issue shall be presented to the people this Fall in an emphatic way. They regard it as really the great issue of the day. Imperialism, they believe, will be an issue, but they are inclined to think it will be greatly overshadowed by the tariff-trust issue if the latter shall be properly shaped.

As a preliminary to the caucus the Democratic managers have caused to be introduced in the House several anti-trust, anti-tariff bills, all of which will be discussed to some extent in the caucus. One of these bills, which was introduced by Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House, is aimed at the protection enjoyed by the trusts through the tariff. Its purpose is to destroy this protection.

It is the judgment of the Democratic leaders that the issue presented in this bill will appeal strongly to the people all over the country and with particular force to the people of the Northwest. In support of this judgment they direct attention to the recent utterances of beet sugar Republicans of the House and Senate, who have voiced the complaints of their constituencies against the high rates of duty maintained on manufactured goods at the expense of the farming communities. Attention is also called to the position Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin has taken in favor of tariff revision and to the bill he professed to desire to put through the House reducing the rates on the iron and steel schedule.

Mr. Babcock is Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee and is not saying much just now about his iron and steel bill. The Democrats say they will take up his bill in the Fall and talk to the people about it and see if they cannot persuade the people to send Representatives to Congress who will give the bill support in the next House. They say they do not wish to steal Mr. Babcock's ideas, but only to borrow them and use them during the period when he cannot well make use of them himself.

A prominent House Democrat said tonight that his party intended in the Fall campaign to put the Administration on the defensive and to show to the people that it was the President's own fault that there had been no Cuban legislation this session of Congress.

"If the President had been willing to accept the House bill," said this Representative, "he could have had it passed by the Senate. The beet sugar Republicans were ready to vote for it and the Democratic Senators would have voted for it to a man. But so far as I can find out, the President did not want the House bill because it attacked the Sugar Trust. He abused the beet sugar Senators for not helping Cuba. Why didn't he let them help Cuba? Because their way of helping Cuba would have hurt one of the trusts to which the Republican Party is so much attached. Those paper suits the President is bringing against mergers and combinations are grand-stand plays.

"When it comes down to legislation it is a different proposition. The blame for failure to help Cuba doesn't rest where the President places it. Had he taken up with the House bill it would have gone through the Senate easily. The tariff and the trusts as partners and co-plunderers of the people ought to be an interesting issue next Fall. I believe it will be."

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Relative to the disposition of patent specifications and drawings in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

To amend the internal revenue laws in regard to storekeepers and gaugers so that when both offices are filled by one man he shall be known as storekeeper-gauger and receive only the salary of storekeeper.

To authorize the readjustment of the accounts of army officers in certain cases.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to add $1 per day to the present compensation of Customs Inspectors at New York.

Appropriating $275,000 for a fish-hatchery and fish station in Maryland.

To transfer Surgeon John F. Bransford, United States Navy, from the half-pay list to the 75 per cent. pay list.

To authorize certain officers of the Treasury Department to audit, certify, and pay claims of certain counties in Arizona.

Appropriating $2,500,000 for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Department of Agriculture.

To regulate the use of the public reservoir sites located on the public lands of the United States.

To promote the circulating of reading matter among the blind.

Providing for United States and District Courts at Valdosta, Ga.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John E. Richardson, Kansas, Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

William H. Darrough, Marshal Northern District of Indian Territory.

William M. Mellette, Attorney Western District of Indian Territory.

Matthew R. Wilson, Register of Land Office, Bozeman, Mont.

George C. Freeman, Receiver of Public Moneys, Helena, Mont.

NAVY.

Civil Engineers, with rank of Lieutenant, (Junior Grade)—Charlee A. Wentworth, Massachusetts; George A. McKay, New York.

ARMY.

Appointment by transfer—Second Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, from cavalry to artillery; Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, from the Artillery Corps to cavalry.

Appointment for retirement—James W. Long, Captain of Infantry.

Infantry—Louis Solelise, Jr., New York, Second Lieutenant.

Cavalry—Corporal J. A. Barry, Troop D, Third Cavalry, Second Lieutenant.

Infantry—Sergt. Walter O. Boswell, general service, Second Lieutenant.

Medical Department—Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenants:

R. M. Kirby-Smith, Tenn.	J. C. Gregory, Va.
Wm. H. Moncrie, Ga.	C. H. Connor, Iowa.
Geo. L. Collins, Mass.	J. W. Grissinger, Penn.
Nelson Gapen, District of Columbia.	Will L. Pyles, District of Columbia.
Wm. T. Davis, Ky.	T. Devereux, Minn.
Chas. F. Morse, Vt.	William M. Smart, District of Columbia.
S. E. Lambert, Ala.	R. H. Pierson, N. Y.
Theo. Tamson, Mass.	Cary A. Snoddy, Tenn.
H. S. Hansell, Ga.	H. S. Purnell, Md.

Second Lieutenants Engineer Corps:

William A. Mitchell,	Mark Brooke,
Warren T. Hannum,	Lawrence V. Frazier,
Francis F. Longley,	James F. Bell.
Robert R. Ralston,	

Cavalry:

Adam F. Casad,	Henry E. Mitchell,
John C. Pegram,	Edmund L. Zane,
C. H. Jennings,	Nelson A. Goodspeed,
Harry L. Hodges,	Cherles McH. Eby,
Rigby D. Valliant,	Wm. H. Cowles,
Victor E. Foster,	Wm. A. McClain,
Samuel W. Robertson,	John K. Herr,
Herbert Z. Krumm,	Philip H. Sheridan,
Oscar Foley,	Joseph F. Taulbee,
Fred. D. Griffith, Jr.	Andrew W. Smith,
Wm. L. Stephenson,	Troup Miller,
Albert B. Dockery,	William W. Edwards,

Artillery:

Wade H. Carpenter,	William H. Williams,
F. W. Hinrichs, Jr.,	Myron S. Crissey,
Samuel Frankenberger,	Ned B. Rehkopf,
Charles H. Allen,	Walter K. Wilson,
John E. Mnnroe,	John P. Terrell,
Stephen Abbott,	William M. Davis,
William F. Morrison,	

Infantry:

Gilbert H. Stewart,	Frederick F. Black,
John M. Gibert,	James M. Hobson, Jr.,
E. J. Moran,	David H. Bower,
John R. McGinness,	Hiram Cooper,
Henry M. Nelly,	Benjamin F. Miller,

POSTMASTERS.

New Jersey—Louis T. Derousse, Camden; Bernard Roddy, South Amboy.

New York—Milo B. Greene, Alfred; Frank Jones, Ballston Spa; Charles E. Sheldon, Sherman.

To Investigate Transport System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Representative Sulzer to-day introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the transport system between San Francisco and the Philippines. He based his resolution on a preamble alleging that newspaper reports attaching scandal to the operations of the transports have been confirmed by official reports to the War Department made by Col. J. L. Chamberlain and Col. M. P. Maus. Mr. Sulzer's proposition is that a committee of three Senators and three Representatives shall do the investigating. Nothing is likely to be done with the resolution this session of Congress.

THE SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Bill Agreed to by the House Carries Items of $60,125,359.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The agreement on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was concurred in by the House today, strikes out $574,350 of the Senate amendments, which remained in dispute after the last conference and which amounted to $1,283,950.

Some of the items to be stricken out are:

Portland, Me., quarantine station, $20,000.
Lighthouse tender for Porto Rico, $125,000.
Cape Lookout Lightship, $90,000.
Lighthouse tender St. Mary's River, Mich., $75,000.
Memorial bridge, Washington, $100,000, with limit of cost, $2,500,000.
For provisions for amounts for an Intercontinental Railway Commission.
For statistics of marriage and divorce.
For busts of Senators Morrill and Voorhees.
For a Hall of Records in Washington, and for a number of minor lighthouse projects.

A favorable agreement was reached appropriating $2,000,000 for the construction of buildings as an enlargement of military posts at Hawaii. The provisions segregating certain appropriations for military posts and allowing the Secretary of War to accept donations of land for the establishment of military posts and National cemeteries were stricken out.

The items of $166,000 for Ram Island Ledge, Portland Harbor, Me.; $100,000 for Mile Rocks, Cal., and some lesser light stations were retained. The bill as finally agreed to carries $60,125,359.

NEBRASKA'S FUSION TICKET.

Democrats and Populists Agree on Candidates After an Almost Continuous Session of Twenty-four Hours.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 25.—After twenty-four hours of almost continuous session the Democratic and Populist State Conventions completed a fusion ticket this afternoon, with a Democrat at its head. Five places on the ticket were allotted to the Populists and three to the Democrats. They are as follows:

Governor—W. H. THOMPSON, Hall County, Democrat.
Lieutenant Governor—E. A. GILBERT, York County, Populist.
Secretary of State—JOHN POWERS, Hitchcock County, Populist.
State Auditor—CHARLES Q. DEFRAIL, Jefferson County, Populist.
State Treasurer—J. N. LYMAN, Adams County, Populist.
Attorney General—J. M. BROAD, Lancester, Democrat.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—B. C. BRENNAN, Douglas County, Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools—CLAUDE SMITH, Dawson County, Populist.

While the contest over the head of the ticket was spirited, stubborn, and at times almost bitter, in the end the utmost harmony apparently prevailed.

Five different men received the unanimous nomination of one or the other of the conventions for Governor before both bodies finally agreed on one man.

After adjournment had been taken William J. Bryan expressed himself as being pleased with the successful accomplishment of fusion, saying that he would lend his entire effort in support of the ticket.

After the nomination for Governor was completed there was little left to work out. The Conference Committees soon came to an agreement on the places each convention should fill, and then proceeded to select candidates for the offices as allotted. The confirmation of the nominations thus made was rushed through in short order, and the reports of Committees on Resolutions were received and adopted without dissent.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS NOMINATE CANDIDATES.

Robert E. Pattison Again Chosen to Head the State Ticket—Philadelphia Delegation Leaves the Convention.

ERIE, Penn., June 25.—For the third time in twenty years ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania to-day by the Democratic State Convention. George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg was the unanimous choice of the convention for Lieutenant Governor, and James Nolan of Reading was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The platform makes no reference to National questions, which indicates that the campaign will be made strictly on State issues.

Mr. Pattison appeared before the convention and made a brief speech of acceptance.

The real contest was on the question of the representation from Philadelphia. Sixty delegates were elected, but State Chairman William T. Creasy ruled that that county was entitled to only twenty-nine. The Chairman's ruling was sustained by the Credentials Committee and also by the convention.

During the debate on this question the spectators in the galleries interrupted John M. Gorman, Democratic leader, with hisses and jeers. The police were called in to restore order. All the Philadelphia delegates voted for ex-Congressman Kerr of Clearfield and left the hall after Mr. Pattison's nomination.

Robert Emory Pattison was born at Quanico, Somerset County, Md., Dec. 8, 1850. His father was the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Church, who in 1855 moved to Philadelphia, where his son grew up. Robert E. Pattison was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia, and then entered the law office of Lewis Cassidy.

Mr. Pattison's first appearance in politics was in 1875, but he held no office until in 1877, when he was elected by the Democrats Controller of the City of Philadelphia. During his Controllership he set himself to bring to light the frauds which existed in municipal finances and to introduce business methods, and in 1880 he was re-elected to the office by a majority of 20,000 votes.

In 1882 Mr. Pattison was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania and elected over his Republican opponent, Gen. Beaver, by 40,000 majority. When his term as Governor expired President Cleveland offered him the post of First Auditor of the Treasury, but Mr. Pattison declined. He was appointed one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1890 he was again elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a handsome majority, and in 1890 he was Pennsylvania's candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—The Democratic State Convention to-day reaffirmed faith in the Kansas City platform, expressed admiration for William Jennings Bryan, and nominated the following State ticket:

For Governor—L. A. ROSING, Cannon Falls.
Lieutenant Governor—ROBERT A. SMITH, St. Paul.
Secretary of State—SPUROEON ODELL, Marshall.
Auditor—ALBERT G. LEICK, Owatonna.
Attorney General—FRANK D. LARABEE, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—JOSEPH M. MYERS, Little Falls.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—GEORGE P. JONES, Rock County.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Major J. M. BOWLES, Minneapolis.

Missouri Republican Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 25.—The Republican State Convention, which met yesterday, adjourned sine die this afternoon after unanimously re-electing Thomas J. Akins Chairman of the Republican State Committee, nominating a ticket, and adopting a platform unreservedly indorsing the administration of President Roosevelt, and declaring him to be the logical candidate for 1904. National Committeeman Kerens secured the permanent organization of the convention, but his opponents gained the indorsement of the administration of Secretary of the Interior Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

Millions of Bees Starve to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Iowa, June 25.—Millions of bees are starving to death in Iowa and Illinois, where vegetation was never so luxuriant before at this time of year. The rain of the past few weeks has washed all pollen and nectar from blossome, and there is nothing on which the bees can subsist. As a result the bee raisers in two States will suffer a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of honey.

SENATOR QUAY WINS FIGHT

He Secures an Agreement Regarding Statehood Bill.

Unanimous Consent Is Gained to Make the Measure the Senate's Unfinished Business Dec. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Quay has won his fight against the Senate leaders, and has secured from them an agreement with reference to the Statehood bill that is perfectly satisfactory to him. The capitulation was made in open Senate today, and it presented a most interesting spectacle.

Obtaining the floor in accordance with an understanding with the Senate leaders he made a statement concerning his motion to discharge the Territories Committee from consideration of the Territorial Statehood bill. He had said yesterday that he would permit no more business to be done at this session in the Senate by unanimous consent until his motion was disposed of. He did not want that statement to be misconstrued. He and other Senators who believed with him desired nothing but a day in court.

He hoped that the bill would be reported either affirmatively or negatively, and he appealed to Mr. Beveridge, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to ascertain what might be expected from the committee.

Mr. Beveridge replied that, if that was Mr. Quay's position, he was prepared to say the committee would report the Statehood bill on the third day of the next session. Before Mr. Quay would let the Senate loose something else must be agreed to. Mr. Quay had secured the promise from the Senate leaders not only that there should be a report on the bill, but that a time should be set for its consideration.

"I am satisfied with the statement of the Senator from Indiana," remarked Mr. Quay as Mr. Beveridge took his seat, "provided I can have unanimous consent that on Dec. 10 the bill in question shall be made the unfinished business, and hold its place until disposed of. If I can have that unanimous consent, speaking for the majority of the Senate, and especially for the Republicans who favor the bill, I can promise there will be no attempt to interfere with the business of the Senate nor to prevent an early adjournment."

Senator Bate, speaking for the Democratic side of the Chamber, which, he said, was unanimous in its support of the Statehood bill, said he agreed to what Mr. Quay had pledged to the Senate.

The presiding officer then put the question to the Senate as to whether anybody objected to the unanimous consent asked for by Mr. Quay. Nobody objected. The Republican leaders looked silly, but said nothing, excepting only Mr. Spooner, who informed the Senate he agreed to Mr. Quay's proposition because he thought it would have a fight over the bill, and not because he was scared by the Pennsylvania Senator's threat.

When the capitulation was complete Mr. Quay resumed his seat, brushed a fly off his desk, wrote a short note, and then strolled out of the Senate. There was no look of exultation in his face notwithstanding his remarkable victory.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles G. Starr, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island. He will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station.

First Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of one package said to contain $1,152 of subsistence funds turned over to him for shipment.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Stephen P. Joselyn, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, and Major Daniel A. Frederick is appointed to meet in Washington Oct. 1, 1902, to prepare mustering regulations.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, and will proceed to join his company.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will repair to Washington for consultation with the Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Samuel T. Ham will repair to Washington for consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Navy.

Commander C. P. Perkins is detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous at Chicago, and will await orders.

Lieut. H. Laning is ordered to the naval torpedo station at Narragansett Bay for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Ensign R. W. Henderson is ordered to the naval torpedo station at Narragansett Bay for instruction in torpedoes and electricity July 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. M. Garton is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York June 28, and ordered to the Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon B. L. Wright is ordered to Fort Bayard to report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for treatment.

Pay Inspector H. G. Redfield is ordered to Philadelphia for duty at the Naval Home as pay officer and general storekeeper.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Illinois reached Portsmouth, England, June 24.

The Kentucky and New Orleans reached Nagasaki June 24.

The Yankton reached Portsmouth, N. H., June 24.

The Tecumseh reached Norfolk June 24.

The Michigan sailed June 24 from Erie for Detroit.

The Vixen sailed June 24 from Havana for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Sterling reached Hampton Roads June 25.

The Brooklyn sailed June 25 from New York for Annapolis.

The San Francisco sailed June 25 from Madeira for Southampton.

The Atlanta was docked to-day at Buenos Ayres.

MR. CARROLL'S CONFERENCE.

Report Says He Comes to Learn About the Proposition to Persuade Richard Croker to Return.

John F. Carroll came to the city from Saratoga yesterday and had a talk at the Democratic Club last night with some of his Tammany Hall friends.

While none of these men would tell what was discussed at this conference, there were reports that Mr. Carroll's visit to New York was to find out what there was in the proposition of John J. Scanneli to urge Richard Croker to dispose of his property in England, return to the United States as soon as possible, and work for the interests of Tammany Hall.

PASSENGER BUREAU A FAILURE.

The Western Railroad Organization Likely to be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Western Passenger Bureau called for Monday, it is probable that that organization will pass out of existence. The meeting is called to make a last effort to arrange the differences which exist among the roads, but railroad men generally concede that there is little chance of an amicable settlement. If the old bureau is deserted, as anticipated, another may be formed on a different basis, but charged with the same duties.

In the contemplated readjustment of affairs it is claimed the Southern Pacific will have to be content with being treated like every other road, and the California traffic the same as traffic to Minnesota or Dakota, or any other section of Western territory. It is also conceded that some recognition will have to be given Peter McDonnell, who is likely to be able to show that he has long-time contracts with some of the roads which will have to be respected.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday edition includes: Magazine Section, Magazine Supplement, Financial Section, Quotation Supplement, Summer Resort News, and Special Cable Dispatches. Order to-day, so as to be sure to get next Sunday's edition.—Adv.

SEVENTY-FIRST CELEBRATES.

Guardsmen Were in Battle in Cuba Four Years Ago—Battery Man Hurt in Target Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 25.—The Seventy-first Regiment, was in the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, four years ago this next month. It celebrated the event last night as a farewell function of Camp Roe. The guardsmen met in front of Col. Bates's headquarters and had a good time. Col. Bates, Lieut. Col. Wells, and Capt. Hutchinson spoke briefly.

On the way from Camp Roe this morning a halt was made while Col. Bates and his staff rode to the Summer Home for Children and presented the flag that was taken there yesterday. Private J. C. Vermilyea, through whose efforts the money was raised among the guardsmen for the purchase of the flag and pole, hoisted the colors. The guardsmen rested during the afternoon.

Capt. Wendel and his twenty officers and men completed their target practice this afternoon and returned to New York in the evening. The practice was marred by an accident to Louis Albrecht, a private. He was one of the target squad, and was standing 200 feet to the left of the target when a shot was fired. The shell after passing through the canvas hit a rock and burst. A small ragged fragment made an ugly wound on one of Albrecht's fingers, hit his belt, glanced to the cloth of his blouse, and made a slight cut in his flesh.

This morning twenty-two solid shells were fired. There were nine hits, while about twenty-two bits of iron struck the canvas after the shells had burst. This afternoon twenty-nine shrapnels were fired and the target was torn to shreds.

THE WHIST TOURNAMENT.

Playing for Hamilton Club and Associate Members' Trophies at the Oriental Hotel.

In the games of the twelfth Congress of the American Whist League at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, the various competitions absorbed attention so completely that there was only a brief session of the delegates in the morning. The election of officers will be held to-morrow. The special matter before the league to-day is the session in memory of Judge E. S. Elliott of Milwaukee, who was the first league President.

The first game yesterday was for the Associate Members' Trophy, open to women with men partners. Miss Bessie Allen of Milwaukee, who won last year at her home, was one of the candidates, but at the end of the first round she did not get in the lead. Mrs. C. Bond Lloyd of Toledo, with F. W. Mathias of that city, had the top score, and Mrs. H. E. Wallace of Staten Island stood second, her partner being J. E. Faber of the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York.

The third round for the Hamilton Club trophy was decided during the afternoon and the four teams with the best aggregate were the Minneapolis, Boston Duplicate, American Whist of Boston, and Cleveland Clubs. This makes them eligible for the semi-finals to-day, and the two teams standing highest will play off for the cup on Friday. None of the local experts got top scores in the progressive pairs yesterday afternoon, the nearest to the metropolis players being C. F. Snow of Albany, who won a prize with Miss C. H. Schmidt of Washington, in Section C, where twelve tables competed.

A summary of yesterday's games:

HAMILTON CLUB TROPHY.

Three Preliminary Rounds, Ten Teams of Four Competed.

Winners Qualifying for Semi-finals—Minneapolis, Boston Duplicate, American of Boston, and Cleveland.

Highest Individual Score—W. S. Jones, Minneapolis, 17½ plus.

PROGRESSIVE PAIRS.

Afternoon Game.

Section A, Thirteen Tables—High scores: Mrs. E. A. Johnson, Cincinnati, and W. H. Barney, Providence, North and South, 6 8-13 plus—East and West, Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Syracuse, and Dr. Joel M. Ingersoll, Rocheeter, tied with Mrs. W. Mundy and H. L. Kent, Chicago, 10 4-13 plus.

Section B, Thirteen Tables—W. R. Wharton, Washington, and J. S. Nightingale, Philadelphia, 8 7-13 plus; W. L. Harris and E. G. Fahnestock, Minneapolis, 0 0-13 plus.

The evening game for the Associate Members' Trophy turned the tide completely in favor of a New York pair, Mrs. H. B. Newman of the Knickerbocker Club, with her husband for a partner, made so large a plus that added to the smaller one of the morning gave the lead for the coveted prize.

Section C, Twelve Tables—North and South: Miss C. H. Schmidt, Washington, and C. F. Snow, Albany, 6 8-12 plus; East and West: Mrs. C. Bond Lloyd and F. W. Mathias, Toledo, 5 4-12 plus.

EVENING GAME.

Section A, Sixteen Tables—North and South: Mrs. W. C. De Witt and Mrs. E. A. Buffinton, Brooklyn, 8 9-16 plus; East and West: Mrs. C. R. Watson, New York, and Dr. J. L. Ingersoll, Rochester, 12 8-16 plus.

Section B, Fifteen Tables—North and South: Mrs. M. H. Campbell and Dr. C. S. Cole, New York, 12 4-5 plus; East and West: Miss L. Day, New York, and C. F. Becker, Boston, 9 3-15 plus.

Section E, Eleven Tables—North and South: H. B. Wallace and H. Dale, Scranton, Penn., 4 4-11 plus; East and West: M. W. Henlus and E. G. Field, Brooklyn, 7 7-11 plus.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' TROPHY.

Howell Pair System.

Morning Game—Fifteen Pairs.

Mrs. C. Bond Lloyd and F. W. Mathias, Toledo; high score, 11 plus.

Mrs. H. E. Wallace and J. E. Faber, New York; second scors, 8½ plus.

Evening Game—Ten Pairs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Newman, Bergen Point, N. J.; high score, 11 4-5 plus.

Winners—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Newman, with 14 plus.

EDWARD S. DIX IN JAIL.

Business Manager of an Agency in Trouble Over the Management of Real Estate.

Edward S. Dix, who is in the yacht list as the owner of the cutter yacht Portia, and who has been the confidential man and business manager of the Trades Paper Advertising Agency, 150 Nassau Street, was arraigned before Judge Foster in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday on the charge of grand larceny brought by his employer, Julian G. Buckley, of Geneseo, N. Y. In default of $5,000 bail he was locked up in the Tombs. There are four indictments against Dix, the amount mentioned being $500, but Mr. Buckley says that he believes Dix has taken from him at least $25,000, and that there is a probability that he has lost as much as $40,000.

Mr. Buckley was a member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, where Dix was a clerk. He took a liking to him, and in 1896 made him the manager of the advertising company and put him in charge of his real estate. He owns considerable property in Thirteenth and Eighth Streets. In a suit that be brought against the city for damages to his property through work on the subway he was obliged to examine his books while Dix was away on his yacht. He has declared that he discovered many irregularities, which indicate that through juggling with checks and false conversion of his money he lost large sums.

One specific instance referred to in the case pending against Dix is that he spent $43 for lumber that was sent to his yacht. Dix contends that the lumber was used to repair a house owned by Mr. Buckley, but the firm from whom the lumber was purchased have testified that they sent the material to the yacht.

Toledo's Streets Dark at Midday.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 25.—During the middle of to-day, for a period of four minutes, the skies became black as ink and hung low. Lights were required even on the street to see, and people by hundreds sought their cellars and other places of safety, thinking a cyclone was about to descend on the city. At the expiration of about four minutes the skies became lighter and a cold rain fell in torrents for a few minutes, followed by hail. The weather observer said nothing of the kind ever happened before in this country.

WILL OF DEAN HOFFMAN

Nearly $10,000,000 Divided Between His Widow and Children.

Charitable Bequests Made by the Testator Amount to $260,000—Gifts Made During His Life Difficult to Estimate.

The will of the Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who died Tuesday, June 17, aboard a Delaware and Hudson train while en route to this city from Canada, where he had been on a vacation, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The will disposes of property the estimated value of which is $10,000,000. The document was executed on April 9 of this year.

The charitable bequests made by the testator aggregate $260,000. The rest of the estate is disposed of in personal bequests, the principal beneficiaries being his widow and his four children. The will begins with a religious exordium, and proceeds as follows:

To the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the income of $100,000 and all books in the library of the testator, except such as his widow may select for herself.

To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, $50,000 to form a permanent fund to be known as the Eugene Augustus Hoffman Fund.

To the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, $10,000.

To the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, $25,000.

To the Protestant Episcopal Public School, $25,000.

To the New York Historical Society, $50,000.

The testator then provides if any gift to these institutions has been made by him in his lifetime the amount of said gift should be deducted from the amount of the legacy.

After making a bequest of $5,000 to Edwin H. Rogers, his bookkeeper, and a bequest of $2,500 to Miss Elizabeth Dodds, his secretary, the testator provides that the widow, Mary Crooke Hoffman, is to receive all his furniture, plate, pictures, wearing apparel, horses, carriages, harness, and stable equipment, and household effects, including paintings and statuary. In the event that the widow desires to purchase a home for herself, the executors are instructed to pay her $75,000 for that purpose.

The residue of the estate is to be held in trust by Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and William H. Harris, who are also appointed executors. They are to pay Mrs. Hoffman an income of $75,000 a year in quarterly payments, and to divide the rest of the income of the estate into four equal parts and pay them to his four children, Susan Matilda Watson, wife of the Rev. John Henry Watson, who resides at 51 West Seventy-fifth Street; Mary Louise Nickerson, wife of the Rev. Thomas White Nickerson, who resides at Pittsfield, Mass.; Margaret Euphemia Hackstaff, wife of Charles Ludrie Hackstaff, who resides at 408 West Twentieth Street, and Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, who resides at Morristown, N. J.

Upon the death of the widow the estate is to be divided into four equal parts, or as many parts as there are children or issue of children surviving. One of these four parts is to be held in trust for each of the daughters of the testator, and the fourth part is to go absolutely to Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, the testator's son.

In connection with these bequests, the will contains the following clause:

Having paid for my several children at the dates named below, the following sums, I hereby charge the same as advancements on their respective shares, to be deducted as in my will provided: Dec. 2, 1898, Samuel V. Hoffman, $57,000; May, 1900, Margaret E. Hackstaff, $24,000; April 18, 1902, Susan M. Hoffmen, $55,000.

In the event that any of the children of the testator die before his widow their part is to go their children, if they have any, and if they have no issue, to be divided into equal shares and distributed among the children surviving.

The executors are to retain the testator's investments as long as they deem proper. In the event that they should conclude to dispose of any of them he suggests that the money thus acquired be invested in the first mortgage bonds of railroads having their terminus in the Port of New York which have never defaulted on their interest.

During his lifetime the Dean gave large sums to the various institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, especially to the General Theological Seminary, Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the many buildings of which institution were largely erected by his munificence. He seldom allowed his name to be mentioned in connection with these bequests and their amount therefore cannot be estimated.

Most of the Dean's property was in real estate, a large part of it being located in the central business section of Fifth Avenue. The property is all improved with mercantile structures which yield a large rental.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—There is a determination on the part of citizens of Newport and the Summer residents that the laws regarding the speeding of automobiles be observed, and a number of the Summer residents have addressed a letter to Chief of Police Richards calling his attention to the discomforts, annoyances, and danger to life which this community suffered last Summer by the reckless and illegal manner in which automobiles were driven over the public highways of this city, and requesting the Chief to see that the general laws of the State and city ordinances relating to the speed of automobiles and other motor carriages be strictly enforced by night and day to secure to the public the full exercise of their rights in the highways. The letter is signed:

Alexander Agassiz,	Walcott Gibbs,
Henry A. C. Taylor,	Arnold Hague,
T. M. Davis,	S. E. Huntington,
Sidney Webster,	G. M. Hutton,
F. Sheldon,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
T. K. Gibbs,	William Greenenor,
A. B. Emmons,	G. G. King,
Addison Thomas,	Thomas Janney,
P. H. Powel,	Louis L. Lorillard,
J. R. Drexel,	Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
J. F. Pierson,	Louis O. Jones,
E. M. Nelli,	R. King,
H. C. Derham,	E. J. Berwind,
P. M. Andrewe,	S. S. Burt,
F. P. Garretson,	W. W. Sherman,
J. M. Creighton,	D. B. Fearing.
J. S. Tooker.	

It is the general desire of the citizens of Newport that automobilists who are inclined to violate the laws shall be prosecuted to the full extent of law, and it is believed that every effort will be made by the police to put a stop to the practice, which has already this Summer become a nuisance and source of danger.

The steam yachts Narada, Arco, and Alicia, and the schooner Endymon sailed to-day. On the Narada Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jonee took a party of twenty young people to the boat races at New London, including Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Miss Natalie Wells, Miss Bessie Hatch, Miss Natalie Schenck, Miss Burden, Miss Gray, and the Misses Gray and Livermore. Among the guests of Ogden Mills on the Felicia were Miss Lanier and Miss Brice.

Mrs. C. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt returned to-night from New Haven, where they have been attending the Yale commencement. Mrs. Fred Bronson is the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt at Idalia. Mrs. Gerry arrived at her cottage in Portsmouth to-day.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone and Miss Stone, who have been in Europe, arrived to-day and opened their cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington are expected Sunday at the Bennett Stone villa.

W. B. Coster of New York has arrived at the Sea View cottage, which he has rented for the Summer.

Mrs. Judge Lamar of Georgia is a guest of Mayor and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, who have recently returned from Europe, arrived here to-day for the season and are occupying the Ruthven Pratt cottage, "Arleigh," on Bellevue Avenue, which they occupied last Summer.

The Misses Brice, daughters of the late Calvin S. Brice, have arrived at the Hone cottage on Beach Street for the season.

Victor Sorchan has joined his family at Reef Point.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, who have rented one of the cottages connected with the New Cliffs Hotel, arrived to-day for the Summer.

James V. Parker, W. P. Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Codman, E. C. Knight, and William Mason Turner registered to-day at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wethehill, J. H. P. Sadler and family, and T. B. Stork and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown for the Summer.

Gen. R. E. Patterson of Wilmington, Del., arrived to-day at his cottage at the Dumplings, Jamestown.

Capt. C. T. Hutchings, United States Navy, and family are at the Laforge cottage for the Summer.

M. Hippolite Thiebaud of New York has rented the Smith cottage on High Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected Sunday.

Mrs. R. Manson Smith and Miss Olive Smith of Baltimore have arrived at the Belridge cottage Cressland, on the East River.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Berger arrived this evening at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morse and Mr. John R. Drexel returned from New York today.

The steam yachts Clairmont and Duquesne arrived to-day.

Edward T. Potter of New York, half brother of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, a church architect, a composer of church music, and a scholarly writer on musical subjects, who is a confirmed invalid, was able to drive out to-day. He is very ill. His son, Julian Potter, arrived from New York to-day.

Mrs. Gray, wife of Judge John Clinton Gray of the New York Court of Appeals at Albany, and Mrs. Ledyard, wife of Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, who have been ill, are convalescent. Mrs. Gray was able to drive out to-day.

The wrecking and looting of the Merchants' Bank will be felt by local residents and by its society depositors, including Mrs. John O'Brien, the mother of the Baroness Sellilere of Paris. The wreck of the bank, patronized extensively by the Summer residents, is complete. The cashier, who shot himself after taking laudanum, is not expected to live until morning. He lives in one of the finest houses on Kay Street. Warrants for his arrest are out. The bank examiners are still at work. The liabilities will be at least $300,000.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. HALL, President of the Col

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY

To the HOLDERS *of the* CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT *of the* BONDS *of* THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. bave prepared and submitted to the undersigned Committee a Plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company, of which a copy is handed you herewith.

We believe that the interests of the Bondholders of The New England Gas & Coke Company are properly recognized and protected by the proposed method of reorganization, and we approve the plan and recommend its acceptance by the Bondholders.

This notice is sent in accordance with the terms of the Certificates of Deposit issued to depositing Bondholders of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

JAS. P. STEARNS, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL CARR.
N. P. HALLOWELL.

To the COMMITTEE *of the* BONDHOLDERS *of*

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—

JAMES P. STEARNS, *Chairman.*

Gentlemen.—We submit herewith for your approval a plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

We have provided for the organization of a voluntary association instead of a new corporation, for the reason that a very considerable portion of the assets of The New England Gas & Coke Company consists of stock in Massachusetts corporations, the taxes upon the properties of which are paid by the corporations themselves. If a new corporation were organized to hold the stocks of these corporations among its other assets, the new corporation would likewise have to pay taxes upon its own capital stock, and thus the properties would be subjected to double taxation. In order to avoid this, we have, as above stated, deemed it wise to organize a voluntary association as distinguished from a corporation.

Three million dollars of cash is provided to enable the new association (if it shall be deemed advisable) to acquire the outstanding notes payable of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, Dorchester Gas Light Company and Brookline Gas Light Company; to pay for improvements and additions to the manufacturing plant at Everett and to the properties of the Brookline Gas Light Company and Dorchester Gas Light Company, which Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, who has made an exhaustive examination of the plant, states to be imperative; and to pay amounts necessary to obtain a complete title to certain lands in Everett.

It is believed that the above amount of cash will, in view of the cash requirements to be met by us, be sufficient for the purposes included in Mr. Humphreys' estimate.

Yours very truly,

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

To the HOLDERS *of the* CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT *of the* STOCK *of* THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—

Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. have prepared and submitted to the undersigned Committee a Plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company, of which a copy is handed you herewith.

The Committee, upon an examination of the affairs of The New England Gas & Coke Company, find that substantially all its property and assets, including its contract with the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., have been assigned and pledged to the Central Trust Co., of New York, as Trustee under the mortgage securing the Company's issue of Bonds, and that the value of such assets as are not covered by the mortgage will probably not be sufficient to pay the obligations and expenses of the receivership.

We believe that the Plan of Reorganization submitted affords the present stockholders an opportunity to participate in the future possibilities of the Company upon a fair and reasonable basis, and we, therefore, approve the Plan and recommend its acceptance by the stockholders.

This notice is sent in accordance with the terms of the Certificates of Deposit issued to depositing stockholders of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*
CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2d.
E. N. FOSS.

To the COMMITTEE *of the* STOCKHOLDERS *of*

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY:—

JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*

Gentlemen.—We submit herewith for your approval a plan for the Reorganization of The New England Gas & Coke Company.

We have provided for the organization of a voluntary association instead of a new corporation, for the reason that a very considerable portion of the assets of The New England Gas & Coke Company consists of stock in Massachusetts corporations the taxes upon the properties of which are paid by the corporations themselves. If a new corporation were organized to hold the stocks of these corporations among its other assets, the new corporation would likewise have to pay taxes upon its own capital stock, and thus the properties would be subjected to double taxation. In order to avoid this, we bave, as above stated, deemed it wise to organize a voluntary association as distinguished from a corporation.

Three million dollars of cash is provided to enable the new association (if it shall be deemed advisable) to acquire the outstanding notes payable of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, Dorchester Gas Light Company and Brookline Gas Light Company; to pay for improvements and additions to the manufacturing plant at Everett and to the properties of the Brookline Gas Light Company and Dorchester Gas Light Company, which Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, who has made an exhaustive examination of the plant, states to be imperative; and to pay amounts necessary to obtain a complete title to certain lands in Everett.

It is believed that the above amount of cash will, in view of the cash requirements to be met by us, be sufficient for the purposes included in Mr. Humphreys' estimate.

Yours very truly,

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

PLAN

For the Reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company.

It is proposed that a voluntary trust be formed under the name of the "Massachusetts Gas Companies," or other suitable name, to acquire the business and assets of The New England Gas and Coke Company, and that the first trustees thereof shall be the following:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d.
WALTER CABOT BAYLIES.
SAMUEL CARR.
ROBERT CLARENCE PRUYN.
JOSEPH RALLISTER RUSSELL.
FREDERIC ELMER SNOW.
ROBERT WINSOR.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS STONE.
ALBERT STRAUSS.
CHRISTOPHER MINOT WELD.

The Massachusetts Gas Companies shall issue the following new securities:

Preferred shares	$15,000,000
Common shares	15,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

The preferred shares will be entitled to semi-annual, preferred, cumulative dividends at the rate of four per centum per annum, and no more, which will begin to accrue December 1st, 1902; and will also be entitled, in case of liquidation, to be paid in full at par, and accrued and unpaid dividends, before any payments are made upon the common shares; the remaining proceeds of liquidation to go to the common shares alone. Both preferred and common shares will have a par value of one hundred dollars, and are free from taxes in Massachusetts in the hands of the holders.

Provisions will be inserted in the trust deed establishing the Massachusetts Gas Companies, so that the shareholders will, so far as practicable, have the same control over its affairs as in the case of stockholders of corporations; and provisions will likewise be inserted so that the capitalization can be increased, under proper limitations, for the acquisition of additional property or otherwise.

The property and assets to be transferred to the Massachusetts Gas Companies will include except as hereinafter stated the property covered by the mortgage of The New England Gas and Coke Company to the Central Trust Company, the certificates of indebtedness of the Brookline Gas Light Company pledged to secure the notes of The New England Gas and Coke Company, and all other property of The New England Gas and Coke Company, except cash, whether in the hands of the Receiver, the Central Trust Company as trustee, or otherwise, accounts receivable and other similar assets, if any, which will in the usual course be administered by the Receiver or the Central Trust Company as trustee.

Said property and assets to be conveyed to the Massachusetts Gas Companies free from all indebtedness of The New England Gas and Coke Company, except amounts due in respect of land at Everett, amounts due to the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in connection with its contract with The New England Gas and Coke Company, unadjusted claims for personal injuries, and any claims the payment of which may be imposed upon the property by the terms of the decrees authorizing the sale, all of which, in so far as the title or possession of any property or assets is dependent upon the payment thereof, shall be assumed by the Massachusetts Gas Companies. The title to said property and assets to be conveyed to the Massachusetts Gas Companies will be such as may be acquired by purchase from the Receiver and by purchase at foreclosure sale.

The manufacturing plant at Everett, together with its equipment and supplies and any other property hereinbefore referred to, may, if Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company deem it expedient, be conveyed or transferred to a new corporation to be organized under the laws of Massachusetts, in which case the stock and securities of such new corporation will be transferred to the Massachusetts Gas Companies instead of the property itself.

Holders of the bonds of The New England Gas and Coke Company who consent to the plan of reorganization as provided in the receipts issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the Colonial Trust Company, New York, or the Union Trust Company, Albany, as Agents for the committee of the bondholders of The New England Gas and Coke Company, shall be entitled, when such reorganization has been effected, to receive in exchange for their bonds, with June 1, 1902, and all subsequent coupons attached, fifty-two per centum, at par, of the face value of their bonds in new preferred shares, and fifty-five per centum, at par, of the face value of their bonds in new common shares; and shall likewise be entitled to receive in cash interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from December 1, 1901, to December 1, 1902, upon the amount of preferred shares at par which they are entitled to receive in exchange for their bonds.

Holders of the receipts issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the Colonial Trust Company, New York, or the Union Trust Company, Albany, as Agents for the committee of the stockholders of The New England Gas and Coke Company, shall, when such reorganization is effected, have the right to purchase from Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company preferred and common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies upon the following terms, namely: Each bolder of shares, upon payment of ten (10) dollars per share to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, the Colonial Trust Company, New York, or the Union Trust Company, Albany, for the account of Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company, within thirty days after request from them, duly mailed to the holder at his registered address, shall be entitled to receive one hundred and ten (110) dollars par value of the preferred shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and one hundred and fifty (150) dollars par value of the common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for each ten (10) shares of The New England Gas and Coke Company held by him, and at the same rate for any less number of shares.

In case of the failure of any holder to make said payment within thirty days after request as aforesaid, such holder shall cease to be entitled to any benefit under the plan of reorganization, and shall absolutely forfeit the shares deposited by him, and he shall have no right to receive shares of the new association in place thereof.

Such portion of the shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies as may not be required for exchange with the present bondholders and stockholders of The New England Gas and Coke Company shall be issued to Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company, in consideration of which and of the amount paid in by existing stockholders, Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company will furnish all money which may be required for the purchase and acquisition of the property and assets of The New England Gas and Coke Company, as herein provided, free from all indebtedness, except as hereinbefore stated; will pay all receivership and foreclosure expenses which may not be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property in the hands either of the Receiver or the Central Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage from The New England Gas and Coke Company, or out of cash in their hands; will pay to such of the bondholders as become parties to the plan of reorganization interest in cash at the rate of four per centum per annum for one year, as aforesaid, upon the amount at par of preferred shares which they are entitled to receive in exchange for their bonds; will pay all expense of organizing and issuing the securities of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and the corporation which may be organized to acquire the manufacturing plant at Everett or other property as hereinbefore provided; will pay all expenses and services of the bondholders and stockholders committees, including the services and expenses of the trust companies as depositaries of the stock and bonds of The New England Gas and Coke Company; and will pay to the Massachusetts Gas Companies the sum of three million (3,000,000) dollars in cash.

Such portion of the preferred and common shares received by Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company, if any, or the proceeds thereof, as shall not be necessary to provide for the above expenditures, after applying thereto all amounts received from existing stockholders, shall be retained by them as compensation for their own services and for the payment of underwriting expenses and commissions.

The entire original capital stock of the Massachusetts Gas Companies will be issued for the property and assets above mentioned and the three million dollars of cash above mentioned.

It is understood that the respective committees who have received deposits of the bonds and stock of The New England Gas and Coke Company shall permit all bonds and stock, the holders of which consent to this plan of reorganization, to be used under the direction of Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company for effecting said plan, and that said committees shall use or permit the same to be used in such manner as may be required for the purpose of closing up the receivership, procuring a sale of all assets in the hands of the Receiver, effecting the foreclosure of the mortgage of The New England Gas and Coke Company and the sale of its assets thereunder; and that the committee of the bondholders shall allow the bonds so deposited to be used and turned in in part payment for the property of The New England Gas and Coke Company when sold under the foreclosure of the present mortgage, and shall permit all sums payable in respect thereof by way of distribution of the proceeds of the mortgage sale, or otherwise, to be received by Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company as their own property.

Kidder, Peabody and Company and J. and W. Seligman and Company assume no responsibility for carrying the plan of reorganization into effect, and if the assets of The New England Gas and Coke Company cannot, in their opinion, be obtained by the foreclosure of the mortgage, purchase from the Receiver or otherwise, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, or if for any other reason the carrying out of said plan is, in their opinion, impracticable, they reserve the right on notice to the respective committees of the bondholders and stockholders to abandon any attempt to effect the foregoing plan of reorganization.

Payment of ten dollars per share by the present stockholders and the sale of preferred and common shares of the Massachusetts Gas Companies to meet the cash requirements of the foregoing plan, have been underwritten.

Boston, June 18, 1902.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Stock and Bonds of the Distilling Company of America and the Bonds of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Holders of a very large amount of the preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America have for some time been considering the question as to when dividends could be paid by the Company on its preferred stock. Upon July 15th of this year the accumulation of unpaid dividends will amount to 21 per cent. The average annual earnings of the Company and its constituent companies during the last two and one-half years appear to have been $2,043,791.11, an amount much in excess of what the Committee of Stockholders in its report of December 22, 1900, estimated the profits would be.

The undersigned, representing a large amount of preferred stock, have had frequent conferences with the Directors and officers of the Company, at which the subject has been fully discussed, and, after an exhaustive consideration of the question, having in mind the required sinking fund payment of $500,000 annually under the provisions of the existing Collateral Trust Mortgage, are satisfied that the application of the accumulated earnings to the payment of a cash dividend cannot be made at present without seriously curtailing the earning capacity of the Company by depriving it of working capital which is essential to its large business.

In view of this situation, the undersigned have formulated a plan which, if it meets with the approval of a sufficient amount of preferred shareholders, will result in providing for the 21 per cent. accumulated dividends which shall have accrued on the 15th day of July of this year, and in the reasonable assurance of the payment of dividends at the rate of at least 4 per cent. per annum thereafter.

The bond and stock issues to be considered in the plan are the following:

Distilling Company of America Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, dated January 1, 1900, matuing January 1, 1910, redeemable at par on any interest day, $500,000 of which must be redeemed each year	$3,580,000.00
American Spirits Manufacturing Company Bonds, dated August 29, 1895, due September 1, 1915, redeemable before maturity at the option of the Company at the rate of 105	1,873,000.00
Total	$5,453,000.00

	Preferred.	Common.
Distilling Company of America stock	$29,502,973.13	$44,576,117.72
Deposited with Central Trust Company against stock outstanding of constituent companies	1,747,026.87	1,850,882.28
	$31,250,000.00	$46,427,000.00
In the treasury of the Company	3,750,000.00	3,573,000.00
Total	$35,000,000.00	$50,000,000.00

It is the suggestion of the undersigned that a new company should be formed, to be organized under the laws of New Jersey or elsewhere, as counsel may advise, with an authorized stock issue of $32,500,000, all of one class. This Company to issue $16,000,000 Twenty-five-Year Five Per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds, secured by the deposit of the stocks and bonds to be bought, redeemable at 105 after 1908, and convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par at any time within ten years after the date of the bonds, suitable provision to be made in the charter of the Company to provide for the issuance of such stock for the purposes of such conversion. This will entail a fixed charge of $800,000 per year against a present fixed charge of $1,000,000, made up of interest on bonds, sinking fund, and discount on temporary loans.

As against this proposed issue, the various companies own in fee, upon which their different plants, warehouses, etc., are erected in the Cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Peoria, Frankfort, Lexington and other cities, land estimated to be worth at least $5,000,000. They also own ninety-six separate distinct plants which include distilleries, buildings, warehouses, machinery, brands, etc., variously estimated, and, it is believed, conservatively, at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

In addition, the net current assets on January 1, 1902, amounted to $13,000,000, which will be increased by the cash in the treasury of the new Company, available for the uses of the constituent companies to over $16,000,000, or more than the face of the bonds. The assets and resources of the Companies would thus be substantially in excess of the face value of the entire stock and bonds.

It is proposed that the stock and bonds to be issued shall be applied as follows:

BONDS.

Exchange $3,580,000 Distilling Company of America 5s now outstanding at par, with 20 per cent. stock bonus	$3,580,000.00
Exchange $1,873,000 American Spirits Manufacturing Company Six Per Cent. Bonds, at par	1,873,000.00
Twenty-one Per Cent. Cumulative Dividends on $31,250,000 preferred stock of Distilling Company of America	6,562,500.00
Sell for cash	3,984,500.00
Total	$16,000,000.00

STOCK.

$31,250,000 preferred stock of the Distilling Company of America to be exchanged on a basis of one share of present preferred for seven-tenths of a share of the new stock, (and in addition thereto $21 in the new Five Per Cent. Bonds)	$21,875,000.00
$46,427,000 common stock of the Distilling Company of America to be exchanged on a basis of one share of present common for seventeen one-hundredths of a share of the new stock	7,892,590.00
Every holder of preferred stock of Distilling Company of America shall be entitled to subscribe for the $3,984,500 new bonds at par to the extent of 13 per cent. of his holdings, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in new stock to the extent of the bonds so subscribed for	1,992,250.00
The 20 per cent. stock bonus to be paid on the exchange of the $3,580,000 Distilling Company of America 5s	716,000.00
Making a total of	$32,475,840.00
Leaving	24,160.00
	$32,500,000.00
Deduct from the average annual earnings of	$2,043,791.11
Five per cent. per annum on the new issue of $16,000,000 of bonds	800,000.00
Available for dividends	$1,243,791.11

The owners of a large amount of the preferred and common stock of the Distilling Company of America have already indicated their willingness to convert their stock on the above basis, and an amount of bonds sufficient to meet all requirements of the plan has been underwritten.

The conversion of all the securities will result in the reduction of the amount of outstanding stocks and bonds from $82,130,000 to $48,500,000 and a substantial increase in the cash resources of the Company.

Upon the acquisition of all of the Collateral Trust Bonds of the Distilling Company of America by the new Company the First Mortgage Bonds of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company which are deposited with The Mercantile Trust Company under the terms of the Collateral Trust Mortgage will be cancelled.

The Mercantile Trust Company will act as depositary for the exchange of securities under an appropriate agreement, copies of which can be obtained on application at its office and will issue temporary receipts for such deposits.

The time for the making of deposits hereunder will expire on July 15, 1902.

If for any reason the plan hereby contemplated is not consummated, the securities deposited with the Trust Company will be returned without expense to the depositor.

Dated New York, June 23, 1902.

RUDULPH ELLIS,
CRAWFORD LIVINGSTON,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
Committee.

COPPER AT THREE AND A HALF CENTS A POUND.

George A. Treadwell Mining Company,

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. JEROME, ARIZONA.

Capital - - - - $3,000,000.

PAR VALUE OF SHARES, $10.

In a suit recently tried in the New York courts it was proved from the books of the United Verde Copper Company and the sworn testimony of the bookkeepers that the cost to that company of producing copper was only three and a half cents a pound, not counting the gold and silver values, which—allowed for—reduced the cost to a still lower figure.

Nowhere outside the Verde Copper Belt in Yavapai County, Arizona, is copper produced in quantities for less than twice this cost.

The United Verde has about two hundred acres on the north end of the Belt and the George A. Treadwell Company has several times as much in the central and southern parts of the Belt. The conditions along the whole Belt are entirely similar. We already have three mines developed—the Cliff, Brookshire and Iron Queen—one of which, the Cliff, seems to be larger and better than the United Verde, and the other two at least approach it in magnitude and value, while we have several others, including the Badger, Pastime, Green Monster and Spoke and Stonewall, which, though less developed, are equally promising.

Professor Treadwell believes we have at least half a dozen United Verdes within the broad and extensive limits of our holdings.

As soon as our smelter plant which is now in process of erection is completed, we can certainly produce copper as cheap as our rich neighbor on the north.

The United Verde for several years has produced one-tenth the copper of the world. When our plants are fully installed we expect the Verde Belt to produce one-half of the copper of the world, and the George A. Treadwell Mining Company will be prepared to do more than its full share.

Before investing in copper in unproved localities, consider the stock of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company, named after the great pioneer and explorer of the Verde Belt and owning the largest and best aggregation of properties on it.

The price of the stock is $10 a share up to July 1st, on and after which date it will be $11 a share until further notice. Make checks payable to the order of the company and send them to 27 William Street, New York.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $17,202.68. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, April 30, 1902.

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,419,345.38.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT.

A few experienced parties are combining to buy a property in near-by State, now paying 8%, in which further developments will enhance values tremendously. Don't let extreme conservatism hold you back from an interview with Cuyler, Room 25, 35 Wall St.

WANTED.
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern,
First Mortgage Bonds & Stock.
H. A. CROSBY, 25 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Geo. C. Flint Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 West 23d St., in the City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated June 26th, 1902.
H. M. COWPERTHWAIT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Union Card and Paper Co., for election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, 27 Beekman St., on Monday, July 14, 1902, 5 P. M.
S. CAPLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 12

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty-one (61) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

26	258	367	432	538	775	875
61	267	376	471	543	783	880
95	271	386	473	603	784	882
139	273	387	525	608	786	909
159	290	389	530	637	858	911
171	294	393	532	654	862	921
180	306	397	533	655	868	953
211	307	408	536	771	869	
253	361	429	537	773	871	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1902, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sharman,
Vice President.

New York, May 12, 1902.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-one (61) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.,
Certificate Filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the forgoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing August 1st, 1902, attached thereto, will be paid at this office, on or after the 1st day of Augnst, 1902, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. Sherman,
Vice President.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

June 24, 1902.

102d Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK O. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 21st, 1902.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1902.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secrstary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under its by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1902, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, CASHIER.
NEW YORK, June 26, 1902.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

54TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 21st** on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th,** 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
S. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 17th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 FIFTH AVENUE.

New York, June 25th, 1902.

A quarterly Dividend of 2% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1902, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1902.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 15th, 1902, and will reopen on August 2d, 1902.

CHARLES N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 FIFTH AVENUE.

New York, June 25th, 1902.

A Dividend of 2½% has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of August, 1902, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of July, 1902.

The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 15th, 1902, and will reopen on August 2d, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES N. STROTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., June 25th, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 27th. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from June 28th to July 1st, inclusive.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company.
25 Broad Street, New York, June 25, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 21, 1902, to the preferred stockholders of record at close of business on July 2, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. July 2, 1902, and reopen July 21, 1902.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

Empire Steel & Iron Company.
Catasauqua, Pa., June 23d, 1902.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the preferred stock. Checks will be mailed July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1902. The transfer books close at noon Tuesday, June 24th, and will be reopened Wednesday, July 23, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 24, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its preferred capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th of July next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 30th of June.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2d, 1902.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 2d, 1902, and will be reopened July 16th, 1902.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 23, 1902.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island R'way Co
38 Broad Street, New York, June 20, 1902.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15th, 1902, at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock, at the closing of the transfer books on June 30th, 1902.

The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 30th, 1902, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16th, 1902, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.,
Richmond, Va., June 24th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2%. (Two Per Cent.,) the same being quarterly dividend No. 27 on the Preferred stock of this company, payable July 15th, 1902, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from June 26th to July 16th, both days inclusive.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, June 24th, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.

Preferred Stock Quarterly Dividend No. 12.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 8th, 1902, to Stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M., June 24th, 1902. The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 24th, 1902, and reopened July 9th, 1902.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

American Chicle Company.

A dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Stock is this day declared, payable July 1st next, and a dividend of 1% on the Common Stock, payable on July 10th next, to all stockholders of record at 12 noon Thursday, June 26th.

The Transfer books will close at 12 noon, the 26th, reopening on July 16th next at 10 A. M.

Annual Meeting will be held at Jersey City, N. J., July 15th, at 12 noon.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 25th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.
June 17th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to stockholders of record at above date, out of the earnings of the past six months, said dividend payable July 1st next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

237TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association.
New York, June 17th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902.

CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 19, 1902.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%.) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 20, 1902, and reopened July 2, 1902.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1902.

NINETY-EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this bank have to-day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1902.

The transfer books will be closed from June 23d to July 1, 1902.

JOS. E. KEHOE, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 24th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1902.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
Brooklyn, New York, June 23, 1902.

Interest coupons of bonds under the First Mortgage on the Consolidated properties of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company will, until further notice, be paid at the Long Island Loan & Trust Company, Temple Bar, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

THOMAS P. SWIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

105th Dividend.
**National Bro

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,012,108.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad).
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For investment or on margin.
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—:INVESTED:—
One dollar to-day surely worth $10 in three months from now. Send in your application with check for shares to the Kuenzel Non-Asphyxiating, Non-Explosive Crude Oil Gas Producing and Heating Co., 1402-1404 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The following securities have been listed on the Stock Exchange:

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company—$300,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1929, making the total to date $18,350,000.

Reading Company—$1,735,000 additional Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1997, making the total to date $64,695,000.

Milwaukee Gas Light Company—$6,000,000 first mortgage twenty-five-year 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1927.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company—$23,520,000 4 per cent. collateral trust serial coupon bonds. Also additional similar bonds on notification that they have been issued, the total amount not to exceed $24,000,000.

Coffee Exchange Amendment Defeated.

The proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Coffee Exchange, making the initiation fee $5,000 after the increase of the membership to 350, was defeated yesterday by a vote of 107 to 18. The opposition was from members who want to have the membership limited specifically. The present by-laws make the initiation fee $1,000 until a membership of 500 is reached.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 25	271,521
To date this year	86,536,824
Corresponding date last year	174,385,194

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 25	$2,024,000
To date this year	$476,866,500
Corresponding date last year	$630,937,900

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	Reading	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Det. City Gas	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Gen. Chem. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Hock. Valley	⅞	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	Union Pacific	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wabash	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Blc. pf.	1¼	Del., L. & W.	7
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Dist. of Am. pf.	¾
Am. Ice	1¼	Erie 2d pf.	¾
Am. Ice pf.	4¼	Evans. & T. H.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Gt. North. pf.	¾
Butterick Co.	¾	Int. Pump pf.	¾
Canada South.	1	Iowa Central	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Met. Sec. Sub. R.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	North American	1
Corn Products	1¾	Pere Marquette	½

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Am. Dock & I. 5s	1	& P. 6s	1
Hous. & T. con. 6s	3	Mex. Cent. 1st Inc.	1¼
Kings Co. El. L., H.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Thread 4s	1	5s	1¼
B., R. & P. gen.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
N. Y., L. & W. con.			

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange market was very narrow, total transactions falling much below 300,000 shares. Fluctuations for the most part were insignificant, only a few stocks showing net changes of as much as a whole point.

Interest still centred in the gloomy reports from the sickroom of the English King, but as a market influence that unhappy spectacle was not effective. Foreign orders in this market were on a small scale, most of the transactions for London account being to "even up" already outstanding contracts.

Anthracite railway shares were strong, and Reading was the most active stock in the list, gaining about a point, while Delaware and Hudson, on the purchase of a few hundred shares, rose twice as much, with the rest of the coal list advancing fractionally, except Lackawanna, where the sale of 100 full shares of stock resulted in a slump of 7 points, which is, however, not an unusual fluctuation for that particular issue.

Such information as reaches Wall Street touching the status of the coal strike indicates earlier approach of a settlement than has been counted upon. It was currently reported in banking circles yesterday that a new plan of conference, and possibly one of conciliation, was already progressing, having the sanction of certain railway managers who hitherto have been aggressively devoted to the theory that the strike must be fought to such an end as will mean the ousting of unionism as an influence at the mines. In bringing about this change of front there has been insistence on the part of important investing interests whose view from the start has been that through common-sense plans of arbitration this ruinous labor and capital conflict could have been avolded. The oracular declaration of some railway managers that the corporations cannot afford to be dictated to by their employes, that they cannot recognize unions, is swept aside by citation of the fact that these very corporations do recognize unions in a long list of cases. They recognize the union of their locomotive engineers. They recognize the union of their trainmen. They recognize the union of the men who manage railway switches. Each and every one of the railways recognizes unions to the extent of treating daily with union representatives. And critics who quote these facts can find no reason anywhere for avoiding arbitration in the contest now existing between the coal-mine owner and the coal-mine worker; and to such interests the news is very welcome that finally there seem to be indications of an approach to readiness on the part of both sides to meet as business men in a business way.

Next to Reading in activity yesterday—surpassing Reading in volume of transactions, "full" shares being quoted—was Colorado Fuel and Iron. Nearly 25,000 shares were dealt in, the stock selling as high as 92½ and closing around 89, with only a fractional net change for the day, for the high figure had been brought about in early transactions on reports that contending factions in the property had become reconciled. In Colorado a meeting of the company's Directors was held to take action upon continuing dividend payments, one inside interest protesting against such disbursements on the ground that a dividend is not being earned, and that, in fact, the last dividend paid was at the expense of increasing the company's floating debt.

Colorado Fuel shares have been cutting sensational figures for some time past. Only a little over a year ago the market price was down afound $40 a share, and Wall Street was seriously discussing plans to relieve depressing fortunes. Since then it has been kited up around 150, and within a month or two was advertised widely as an exceedingly attractive bargain 10 points above par. A Western plunger and his associates proclaimed that they were about to take actual control of it, that they had plans whereby its market value was to be quickly and tremendously advanced. They claimed to be representing a pool which had in hand several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Incidentally they circulated reports that they had the cooperation of J. P. Morgan & Co., and that the Colorado property was about to be absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation—on a basis which would represent at least $150 for each Colorado Fuel share. While they hurrahed and tempted the public with their fables, the managers of this pool were selling stock by the wholesale in whispers. From 110 the stock has fallen below 90, and at this lower figure the same crew of financiers who were professing to bull it at the top are boastfully reciting how much money they have made in selling out to people who were avaricious enough to be gullible. The exhibit is nauseating.

CAR AND FOUNDRY'S YEAR.

The annual report of the American Car and Foundry Company for the year ended April 30, 1902, was made public yesterday. It showed earnings from all sources of $5,503,928, a gain of $588,535, and a total surplus of $6,670,551, an increase of $1,595,602.

The figures in detail, which are certified to by the Audit Company of New York, are as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Earn'gs, all sources	$5,503,928	$4,915,393	$588,535
Sale of patents	.....	100,000	*100,000
Total earnings	$5,503,928	$5,015,393	$488,535
Renewals, repairs, &c	817,275	633,925	183,350
Balance	$4,686,653	$4,381,468	$305,185
New construction	391,051	325,641	65,410
Net earnings	$4,295,602	$4,055,827	$239,775
Div. preferred, 7%	2,100,000	2,084,075	15,925
Balance	$2,195,602	$1,971,752	$223,850
Div. common, 2%	600,000	595,450	4,550
Surplus	$1,595,602	$1,376,302	$219,300
Previous surplus	5,074,949	3,698,647	1,376,302
Total surplus	$6,670,551	$5,074,949	$1,595,602

*Decrease.

The balance sheet as of April 30, 1902, compares as follows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Cost property, plants, and other Inv	$59,118,183	$56,700,720	$2,417,463
Materials	11,915,129	7,721,367	4,193,762
Accts. receivable	7,461,950	6,307,217	1,154,733
Cash	1,571,458	1,908,948	*337,490
Total assets	$80,066,720	$72,638,252	$7,428,468

LIABILITIES.

Preferred stock	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	.....
Common stock	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Vouchers & notes payable	12,925,793	7,283,153	$5,642,640
Pay rolls, (paid May 10)	470,376	280,150	190,226
Surplus	6,670,551	5,074,949	1,595,602
Total liabilities	$80,066,720	$72,638,252	$7,428,468

*Decrease.

THE BUYING OF ST. PAUL.

The advance of more than a point in St. Paul, on heavy buying by Clark, Dodge & Co., who took the greater part of the 16,000 shares dealt in, was the feature of the market in the railroad stocks. There was absolutely nothing to explain the buying, which seemed to represent accumulation for some unknown interest, as this firm has been a persistent buyer for several days. In the Street the theory is that the Moore Brothers may be behind the movement, but this is a theory which cannot be verified.

The talk continues of a probable increased or extra dividend on the stock, but it is said that until the crop situation is fully assured such talk is not justified.

ICE TRUST STOCK BREAKS.

Ice Trust preferred stock, which on the day previous had been advanced 4 points, was put up more than a point further in the early dealings yesterday, to break later 6 points, closing for a net loss of 4¼. The movement indicated clearly what was set out in these columns yesterday, that Tuesday's advance was merely a demonstration against the shorts in the stock who had sold in the belief that the dividend would be either reduced or passed. To-day is the day set for dividend action, and opinion now is stronger than ever that the dividend will be passed.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Beyond the stocks already referred to, few issues are deserving of any mention, largely for the reason that few were active to any appreciable extent. Total transactions were less than 275,000, with Reading alone contributing one-sixth of the entire transactions, and only six other issues—Copper, St. Paul, Colorado Fuel, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Missouri Pacific—were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each. Such usually active speculative favorites as Wabash, Atchison, Erie, New York Central, and Texas Pacific were very quiet, although conspicuously strong.

The strength displayed by Copper Trust stock was on buying by Boston interests, and the suggestion was heard that the action on the next dividend might not only not prove a disappointment, but would actually be an agreeable surprise. Officials of the company had nothing to say on the subject.

The very favorable crop news was responsible for the buying of all the Granger shares, this accounting for the advances in all the Pacific stocks.

The pool manipulating Chicago and Eastern Illinois endeavored to take some of their profits only to find so limited a market that they were able to dispose of only a few hundred shares.

The Steel Trust and independent steel stocks were in better demand than for some days past. Good earnings continue to be the favorable factor.

The coal stocks—Lackawanna excepted—were strong all day on buying inspired by the belief that within another week the backbone of the strike will be broken.

LONDON TURNS BUYER.

Generally, Wall Street was favorably surprised by the action of the London market and London operators yesterday. Not only was the market in London for American stocks strong, but at the opening here London sent over prices well above Tuesday's close here, with an exceptional advance of a point in Canadian Pacific, and with fractional gains appearing in every stock on the list except Anaconda and Louisville and Nashville—the latter seldom traded in now.

Nor did London's confidence end there. Her operators followed these higher prices up by sending over buying orders to a total of probably 10,000 shares, being influenced thereto by the early reports of the King's improved condition.

The London Exchange will not be open to-day, nor for the remainder of the week, because the plans to close at coronation time have been adhered to.

A BIG SHORT INTEREST.

One of the results of the unexpected announcement of the King's illness and the continuing uncertainty as to its termination has been the creation of a large short interest in the market, which has added materially to the strength of the technical position. There was much selling for the short account on Tuesday morning, and later in the afternoon when the canard was put out that the King was dead. Again yesterday when the market opened strong there was more short selling in order to "average," in the belief that a reaction at least was inevitable. The reaction, however, did not come.

The biggest short interest is said to be in St. Paul, Atchison, Union Pacific, Erie, and Reading.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trade, The Iron Age to-day will say:

While the market for early delivery of foundry iron continues exceedingly tight and higher prices are being realized, interest centres in developments for next year. One large Southern concern have placed their books for the first six months of 1903, at $16.50. Birmingham, for No. 2, and are reported by our Birmingham correspondent to have sold between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. Similar action has been taken by some of the Chicago producers, and they, too, have taken a fair amount of orders, although individually rather small.

In the East quite a good deal of business has been booked for the last half of the current year at from $22.50 for No. 2 Foundry, and at $21.50 to $22 for the first six months of 1903.

On the whole, therefore, buyers seem to be taking hold to a modest extent at prices which look quite liberal.

There have been further purchases of pig iron in England, and several cargoes have been added to former transactions.

In the steel trade an interesting point is that foreign business in Chicago has been somewhat checked by an advance in the through rates of freight. Some additional business in foreign steel has been done in other districts, and there is still a demand unsatisfied for future delivery.

In the steel rail trade the Western market seems to monopolize the activity. Chicago reports sales aggregating about 80,000 tons for next year's delivery. A very interesting transaction from an international market point of view has just been closed. It involves 120,000 tons of steel rails, bought for delivery in Mexico for a new road backed by Americans. It is understood that an English mill took the whole order.

Activity in the structural trade continues unabated. Chicago reports transactions aggregating 30,000 to 12,000 tons of beams for the first half of 1903, and in other parts of the country there is ample evidance that work is coming up liberally. The report is current that a leading structural mill in the Rhine district in Germany sold its entire output for the balance of 1902 for shipment to this country.

The plate trade shows a good deal of activity. As a striking illustration of the curious condition of affairs the fact is quoted that Chicago has placed an order for 3,000 tons with a leading Eastern mill at 2.05c., at mill.

In the sheet trade complaints are heard of growing competition, and notably in galvanized sheets prices are easy.

Bars have steadied in the West, after the little flurry referred to, but in the East concessions on iron bars crop up more frequently.

Pittsburg interests have taken some round blocks of old material, and have made their presence felt in Eastern markets. During the past two months American buyers have appeared in European markets. It is estimated that they have purchased fully 5,000 tons of old iron rails, and rather more than that quantity of steel rails. It is understood that negotiations for further lots to come from the German and Dutch State railway systems are pending.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

All right, title, and interest of Robert H. Merriam in and to the securities specified in a certain instrument dated April 8, 1897, $250 lot.

300 shares Merriam Realty Company, $10,000 lot.

240 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 293.

4 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed, $100 each, 192½.

25 shares Union Pacific Railroad preferred, $100 each, 88¾.

$3,000 St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April, 1919, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 129.

$1,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad third mortgage 7 per cent. income bond, due 1919, 128½.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 188½.

$2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1913, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 128¼.

$15,000 St. Louis County (Missouri) 6 per cent. park bonds, due April 1, 1905, coupons April and October, 108½.

14 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 225.

10 shares National Bank of Petersburg, Va., 175.

7 shares Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railway, 116¼.

400 shares Alfred S. Campbell Art Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $125 lot.

20 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 350.

15 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 390.

5 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 275½.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,900.

10 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 211¼.

4 shares Washington Trust Company, $100 each, 399½.

$16,000 Kensington Park Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1914, coupons May and November, May, 1902, coupons attached, 10.

170 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $30 each, 500.

50 shares Title Insurance Company of New York, $100 each, 166.

$10,000 Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1951, coupons January and July, 93.

5 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 641.

10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 425.

20 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 432½.

100 shares Waverly Refining Company of New York, $100 each, $10 lot.

25 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 437.

100 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 217.

85 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 205.

1 share Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 445.

18 shares National Citizens' Bank, $100 each, 207.

1 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 437.

35 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 205.

50 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 180½.

Stock Exchange Closed on July 5.

The New York Stock Exchange is to be closed on Saturday, July 5.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Cleveland dispatches, the Central Freight Association proposes to increase the minimum carload on pig and other forms of iron from fifteen and twenty-five tons.

Reports from St. Louis that a concession has been granted for a railroad from the Port of Tuxpam, on the Gulf Coast of Mexico, seventy miles to a connection with the Mexican Central.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches stating that the Standard Oil Company proposes to pipe natural gas here from the Kansas belt, supplying it to smelters at 20 cents per 1,000 feet.

North American Trust Company appointed New York transfer agents for the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has again been adjourned until Aug. 20.

Dispatches from Pittsburg stating that the H. C. Frick Coke Company, which is owned by the United States Steel Corporation, proposes to spend at least $3,000,000 in establishing coke ovens in the Pocahontas field of West Virginia.

According to Boston dispatches, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company has passed the July dividend.

Directors of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago to meet to-morrow to take action on a proposition to increase the capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4⅞@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $209,384,325; balances, $12,719,021; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $109,980.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.84¾@$4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par and 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/10 premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 26.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was in strong demand yesterday. Shipments of gold to Paris almost show a profit, and if a further decline in the Paris Cheque takes place, small amounts may go there from here. On the other hand, New York exchange remains so high that gold might be brought from there to London. In the event of a serfons drain to Paris aid may be looked for to the United States.

On the Stock Exchange there was little fresh business yesterday, but the tone was firm, and it was generally perceived that Tuesday's fall was overdone. American rails were again inactive, but most prices show slight advances in spite of realisations in view of the three days' holiday.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 25.—There was a large demand for money to-day and discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened with a better tendency. Most of the business consisted in closing up transactions in view of the holidays. The King's condition overshadowed all other considerations. The bulletins were awaited with anxiety. The expectation that the postponement of the coronation would have an adverse effect for weeks ahead caused irregularity. Consols partially recovered. Home rails were steady. Americans were irregular, but mostly above parity. Business was nominal, but improved slightly in response to New York and closed quiet. Grand Trunks were firm on satisfactory traffic returns. Kafirs were generally better, but inactive.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 96; Consols for account, 96; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 102¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 108¼; Canadian Pacific, 136¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94¾; Erie, 87⅛; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 138½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 60; New York Central, 153½; Norfolk and Western, 57¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 77¾; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 35¾; Southern Railway, 36⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 65⅝; Union Pacific, 101; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 38⅞; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 30¾; Wabash preferred, 47¼; Spanish Fours, 80⅞; Rand Mines, 12⅝; De Beers preferred, 27⅞.

Bar silver quiet, 23½d per ounce. Money, 2¼@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £42,000.

Gold premium at Madrid, 37.22; Lisbon, 26; Buenos Ayres, 131.10; Rome, 1.30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 25.—There was a general rally at the opening of the Bourse to-day, due to repurchases in consequence of more reassuring news regarding the condition of King Edward. Later transactions were scarce, but the tone was good to the end. Rentes were strong on the reiteration of the rumor of their approaching conversion. Tractions sagged on selling orders. Sosnovices reacted. Rio Tintos were steady in spite of dispiriting advices from New York. De Beers were repurchased. Kafirs were in demand for London account.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.42.

BERLIN, June 25.—Home funds and internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Chinese were somewhat easier. Locals were hesitating. Iron shares hardened.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 25.—Money on call rules from 3@4 per cent., mostly 3½ per cent. Four to six months ranges all the way from 4@5 per cent., with bulk of business at 4½ per cent. Year money is 4@4½ per cent. The market for business paper is quiet. For the best mercantile names the minimum is 4½ per cent., and from this to 5 per cent. Factory paper is still quoted at 4@4¼ per cent. Clearing House rate 3½ per cent., New York funds, par, 5 cents premium; call loans, 3 to 4; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House Exchanges, $22,691,613; balances, $1,500,377. In the stock market securities held well in view of all the circumstances, and Copper shares showed even more strength than was anticipated in some quarters. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Atchison	81	81	81
120	Atchison pf.	100¾	100½	100½
1	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
2	Boston & Maine	201	201	201
3	Fitchburg pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾
875	Massachusetts Electric	42¼	42	42
15	Massachusetts Electric pf	98	97½	97½
100	Mexican Central	28¼	28¼	28¼
7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230
12	Old Colony	208¼	208¼	208¼
20	Pere Marquette	69½	69½	69½
61	Pere Marquette pf.	85	84	85
200	Reading 2d pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼
205	Union Pacific	104¼	104¼	104¾
36	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	88½	88½
20	West End	95	95	95
30	West End pf.	113¾	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

980	American Tel. & Tel.	177	175½	177
90	Western	29½	29½	29½
7	Western pf.	102	101	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

135	Am. Ag. Chemical	26	25¾	26
8	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	86½	86½	86½
5	Am. Pneumatic Service	6	6	6
90	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	25	25
1,885	American Sugar	125¼	124¾	125¼
100	American Sugar pf.	119	119	119
76	American Woolen	13⅝	13	13
91	American Woolen pf.	76½	76	76
475	Dominion Iron & Steel	52½	51½	51½
35	Edison	277½	275	277½
100	Hocking Valley pf.	90	90	90
3	Mergenthaler Linotype	183	182¼	183
1,433	N. E. Gas & Coke	3⅝	3	3⅝
2	Pullman	236	236	236
50	Seattle Electric	83	83	83
222	Swift Pack. & Prov.	127	124	126
4,445	United Fruit	112	111	112
465	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	32	32
739	United States Steel	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
257	United States Steel pf.	89	88¾	89
25	Westinghouse	104½	104½	104½

MINING.

110	Adventure	22¾	22¼	22¾
2,280	Amalgamated	63⅞	63¼	63⅞
50	American Zinc	11	11	11
100	Atlantic	29¼	29	29
124	Bingham	32½	32	32¼
100	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
10	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Cons. Mercur	1 31-32	1 31-32	1 31-32
2,240	Copper Range	53¾	52¾	53¼
550	Dominion Coal	136¼	135½	135½
2	Dominion Coal pf.	114½	114½	114½
593	Daly West	17¾	17¾	17¾
8	Franklin	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	Isle Royale	12	12	12
265	Mass.	19	18	18½
60	Michigan	12	11½	11½
601	Mohawk	41½	41¼	41¼
510	Montreal & Boston	2½	2¼	2½
70	Old Dominion	20¼	20	20¼
63	Osceola	60¼	59½	60¼
65	Quincy	132	130	130
150	Shannon	13	13	13
1	Tamarack	175	175	175
50	Tecumseh	3	3	3
120	Trinity	12	11¾	12
135	United States	19¼	19	19¼
400	United States Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾
225	Utah	21¼	20¾	20¾
60	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾
210	Wolverine	55	54½	55
20	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9½ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—The market here to-day was dull and lifeless, and the prices were mostly steady, no changes of any moment being recorded on the tape. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,098 shares of stock and $34,600 worth of bonds and 904.63 of scrip, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Seaboard Railway pf.	45	45	45
6	Western Maryland	35	35	35
377	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
1,600	G. B. S. Brewing com.	17¾	17¾	17¾
120	Un. Elec. Light & P. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Maryland Casualty	53½	53½	53½
6	Fidelity & Deposit	164½	164½	164½
50	International	127½	127½	127½
10	Atlanta & Charlotte	167¼	167¼	167¼
20	Ga. & So. Fla. 1st pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼
$1,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼
4,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. Inc.	70	69¾	69¾
3,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Newport N. & O. P. 5s	106	106	106
3,000	Ana. & Potomac Ry. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	100	100	100
10,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾
250	G. B. S. Brew. 1st scr.	54	54	54
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing Inc.	45	45	45
654.63	G. B. S. Br. Inc. scrip

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000..... 115
Am Hide & L 6s 4,000..... 97¾
Am Spirits M 6s 2,000..... 90¼
6,000..... 91
Am Thread 4s 10,000..... 82
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 2,000..... 103½
6,000..... 103⅝
500..... 102
17,000..... 103⅝
3,000..... 103½
20,000..... 103⅜
500..... 103¼
$3,000..... 103¾
5,000..... 103½
Atl stamped 2,000..... 92
4,000..... 91⅝
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 5,000..... 97
10,000..... 97¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s 2,000..... 80½
B'klyn Un El 1st 5,000..... 103¾
B. R & P gen 5s 6,000..... 117
Canada South 2d 1,000..... 109⅝
1,000..... 109½
Cent of Ga 2d inc 15,000..... 35½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000..... 102⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 5,000..... 88
Ches & O 6s, 1911 1,000..... 114½
Ches & O con 5s 2,000..... 120
Chi Alton R R 3s 3,000..... 85¼
Chi & Alton 3½s 2,000..... 85⅜
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 10,000..... 96½
100,000..... 96
221,000..... 96¼
185,000..... 96
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s 10,000..... 111¼
Chi, R I & P 6s 1,000..... 151½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 25,000..... 112
Chi, St P, M & O 6s 7,000..... 133½
Col F & I gen 5s 5,000..... 105
Col F & I conv 5s 2,000..... 102¼
10,000..... 102
11,000..... 101⅞
10,000..... 101¾
10,000..... 102¼
15,000..... 102¾
10,000..... 102
10,000..... 101⅞
10,000..... 102
12,000..... 101½
Col & South 1st 4s 4,000..... 96
Con Tobacco 4s 15,000..... 67
20,000..... 66¾
7,000..... 66¾
46,000..... 67
1,000..... 66¾
15,000..... 66¼
4,000..... 66¾
20,000..... 66¾
25,000..... 66¾
4,000..... 66¾
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 5,000..... 104
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 4½s 20,000..... 58
Det South 4s 15,000..... 86½
Edison Eleo Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s 1,000..... 108
Edison Eleo Ill of Brooklyn con 4s 1,000..... 99
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000..... 89
2,000..... 88¾
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 12,000..... 94¾
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 1,000..... 19¾
20,000..... 20
10,000..... 19⅞
10,000..... 20
5,000..... 20¼
15,000..... 20⅜
Houa & Tex Cent con 6s 6,000..... 113½
Int & G N 2d 6s 6,000..... 100¼
Kings Co E L & P pur money 6s 1,000..... 124
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s 2,000..... 100¼
Louisville & Nasbv col trust 4s 1,000..... 100½
Total sales $2,024,000

Kan City South 3s 7,000..... 72¼
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 2,000..... 103½
1,000..... 103⅜
1,000..... 103½
Met Elev 1st 6s 8,000..... 114
Mex Cent 1st Inc 15,000..... 61⅜
15,000..... 32
5,000..... 32½
27,000..... 32½
Mex Cent 2d Inc 10,000..... 21⅜
11,000..... 22¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000..... 100
3,000..... 99⅞
500..... 99¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000..... 84⅞
1,000..... 84⅝
5,000..... 84⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s 2,000..... 108¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 2,000..... 103
Mob & O new 6s 3,000..... 129
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 28,000..... 78½
Nat Starch 6s 2,000..... 106¾
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s 10,000..... 109
L S col 3½s 2,000..... 95¾
N Y, C & St L 4s 6,000..... 105½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s 11,000..... 97½
N Y, Lack & West construct 5s 1,000..... 117
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 7,000..... 93
18,000..... 93½
North Pac 4s 2,000..... 105⅛
5,000..... 105
North Pac gen 3s 26,000..... 75
6,000..... 74¾
Ore R & N con 4s 3,000..... 103
1,000..... 103½
Pac of Mo 1st 1,000s20F 107
Penn R R warrants for new conv 6½s, 50% paid 6,500..... 104
20,000..... 104½
Reading gen 4s 4,000..... 100⅝
7,000..... 100¾
1,000c..... 100⅝
Rio Gr West 1st 5,000..... 102¼
St J & G I 1st 4s 12,000..... 99½
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s 5,000..... 102⅝
St L & San F Ry, gen 6s 3,000..... 118¼
St L S W 1st 5,000..... 99⅝
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s 10,000..... 115¼
Ssn A & A P 4s 9,000..... 90⅜
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s 8,000..... 65½
6,000s3F 85¾
Scioto V & N E 4s 3,000..... 102⅛
So Car & Ga 1st 1,000..... 111
South Pac 4½s 5,000..... 90¾
44,000..... 90½
South Pac 4s 5,000..... 92⅜
15,000..... 92¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000..... 123¼
3,000..... 123⅝
Stand R & T inc 4,000..... 13
5,000..... 13¼
Third Av con 4s 12,000..... 101½
Tol & O C 1st 5s 1,000..... 114½
Union Pac 1st 4s 2,000..... 106¾
2,000..... 106⅞
3,000..... 106⅝
Union Pac conv 4s 74,000..... 107⅜
3,000..... 107⅛
10,000..... 107¼
30,000..... 107⅜
20,000..... 107⅜
69,000..... 107⅛
15,000..... 107¼
5,000..... 107⅜
10,000..... 107¼
U S Redu & R 6s 2,000..... 87
Wabash 1st 5s 15,000..... 119½
Wabash deb B 1,000..... 77
10,000..... 76¾
31,000..... 76¾
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 15,000..... 95
Wis Cent gen 4s 17,000..... 93½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks Wednesday and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.06	.05
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.13	.12
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.87	.65
Challenge Con	.13	.14
Chollar	.09	.06
Confidence	.55	.55
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.41	.40
Julia	.04	.04
Justica	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.54	.44
Occidental Con	.13	.18
Opbir	1.40	1.15
Overman	.31	.31
Potosi	.19	.19
Savage	.08	.07
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.18	.14
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.07	.06
Yellah Jacket	.13	.13
Silver bars	44@44½	44@44½
Mexican dollars	.15	.15
Drafts, sight	.17½	.17½
Telegraph		

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	9	9½
Alamo	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
American Con	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	15	16	15	17
Battle Mountain	12½	13½	13⅜	14½
Blue Bell	6	7½	6	7½
C. C. Cons	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅝
Coriolanus	2¾	3¼	2½	3½
C. C. & M	2⅝	3	2¾	6
Columbine Victor	6¼	7	6	7¼
C. K. & N	5¾	6½	5⅜	5½
Danta	2½	3	3	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	11½	12⅜	11¾	11¾
Elkton	58½	59⅞	55	55½
El Paso	52	52½	51	51½
Fanny Rawlings	5	7	5	7
Findlay	8	12	8	8¾
Gold Dollar Con	3½	4	4	4½
Golden Cycle	60	62	60	61
Golden Fleece	10	18	10	13
Gold Sovereign	2½		2½	2¾
Gould	5	7½	3	7½
Gold Exploration	3¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
Gold Bond	3¾	4¼	2¾	3¼
Isabella	28	28½	27	27¾
Jackpot	7½	12	9	12
Keystone	3	4	3	4
Last Dollar	45	60	40	60
Lexington	5¾	6	5⅞	6¼
Little Pittsburg	4¾	4⅞	4¼	4½
Little Bessie	4	4¼	3⅞	4½
Mollie Gibson	14	14½	12	13¾
Mary Cashen	3⅛	5⅞	3	4
Moon Anchor	5½	12	5	12½
New Haven	2½	3½	2½	3½
Old Gold	1	1¼	1½	1¾
Pharmacist	3¼	4	3½	3¾
Pinnacle	6¾	8½	5½	7¾
Pointer	1½	1⅞	1½	2
Portland	175	190	177	190
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2⅞	4	3	3¾
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3½	2¾	3¼
Vindicator	91	95	91	95
Work	5½	6½	5¾	6½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held shortly to vote upon a recommendation of the Directorate to reduce the capital stock of the company from $300,000 to $200,000.

The Georgia State Insurance Department has granted permission to the Atlanta Home Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock from $500,000 to $250,000.

The fire insurance risks in the Maritime Provinces covered by the Alliance and the Imperial have been reinsured in the Royal and the Queen Insurance Companies.

Minneapolis advices state that the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company has ceased doing business in the State of Minnesota.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The unusual interest aroused within the last few days by the 10-point advance in the bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco subsided somewhat yesterday, and in the rest of the list the day's developments were too commonplace to attract more than passing attention. Fewer stocks were dealt in than on Tuesday, and in many instances transactions in individual stocks showed a falling off from the previous day's figures. The business transacted in the copper shares was very light, and this group, which a short while ago was by far the most active, held a place of very little prominence. Northern Securities, which had been under considerable pressure, rallied fractionally on the purchase of about 2,000 shares.

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SAN FRANCISCO 4s showed a total of only $100,000, but a further gain of 1¼ points was recorded in the price of the bonds. Apparently the trading yesterday was of the same character as the bulk of the transactions which have been made since it was undertaken to force the sellers of the bonds to deliver them at this time. Apparently no one undertook yesterday to cover his contracts.

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VULCAN DETINNING common was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares between 33½ and 35. The preferred stock also showed a substantial advance. It was stated that this rise was due to the announcement of the first dividend that was declared on the stock two days ago.

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HOUSTON OIL.—The earnings of the Houston Oil Company for the eleven months ended May 31 were published yesterday. They show that after the payment of fixed charges and the regular 6 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock there was a surplus of more than $440,000. During the period covered by the statement preferred stock to the extent of $112,000 par value was retired at 105, the stock retired being part of that held by the Kirby Lumber Company. The statement is as follows:

Stumpage earnings	$971,570
Coreicana oil wells	10,000
Diversified Virginia Oil & Fuel	82,714
Sales of land	223
Lease, Sun Company	1,250
Total earnings	$1,065,757
Dividends on preferred	$448,250
Interest on timber certificates	151,309
Premium on preferred stock retired	0,000
Taxes	16,666
Total debits	622,225
Surplus	$443,532

In addition to above, the earnings of the Corsicana oil wells and the Southwestern Oil Company are estimated as follows:

Corsicana wells, ten months, at $5,000 per month	$50,000
Less amount above	10,000
	$40,000
Southwestern Oil Company, five months at $3,000 per month	15,000
Total	$55,000

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	12½	12¼	12½
100	American Can pf	64½	64½	64½
100	American Hide & L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	American H. & L. pf	40½	40½	40½
6,500	Bay State Gas	2¼	1⅞	2¼
120	Buffalo Gas	13	*12	13
100	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
100	Chic., Peo. & St. L. pf	14	14	14
400	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5½	5½
100	Central Foundry	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Central Foundry pf	11½	11½	11½
100	Dominion Securities	25	25	25
150	Electric Lead Reduc	*3⅜	*3⅜	*3⅜
100	Electric Vehicle pf	16½	16½	16½
100	Gen. Car., ctfs. of dep.	5	5	5
10	Gold Hill Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Greene Con. Copper	28⅞	28¾	28¾
325	International Salt	11	10¾	10¾
900	Manhat. Transit, w. i.	5¼	5	5
100	Mine Securities	7½	7½	7½
800	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2½	2⅜	2½
50	Nat. Enameling pf	85½	85½	85½
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	5	5	5
2,000	Northern Securities	103⅞	103½	103⅞
18	San Fran. com. w. i.	23¾	23¾	23¾
56	San Fran. pf. w. i.	63¾	63¾	63¾
187	Standard Milling	9¾	*9¾	9¾
530	Standard Milling pf	34	34	34
101	Standard Oil	656½	655	656½
200	Tennessee Copper	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
565	Toledo Ry. & Light	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Union Copper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5	United Copper	34	34	34
100	U. S. Coal & Oil of N. J.	57¾	57¾	57¾
1,000	Vulcan Detinning	35	33½	35
300	Vulcan Detinning pf	62¼	61½	62¼
400	White Knob Copper	21	20	20½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	†American Malt. 6s	85¼	85¼	85¼
10,000	†Cuban Ex of 1896	30	30	30
10,000	Det. United Ry. 4½s	98½	98½	98½
30,000	†N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	60½	60¼	60½
10,000	San. Francisco subs	102¼	102¼	102¼
100,000	San Francisco 4s	102½	102	102½
10,000	South. L. & Trac. 5s	89	89	89
24,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w.i.	95½	95½	95½
1,000	†Va. Iron, Coal & C. 5s	56	56	56

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 25. Bid.	Asked.	June 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle	101	104	100	103
American Chicle pf	90	92	88	91
American Hide & Leather	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Am. Malting 6s	94¾	95½	94¾	95½
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	43	46	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¼	16	12	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	..	71¼	72½
Borden's Con. Milk pf	107	108	107½	108
British Columbia Copper	8	8½	7¾	8¼
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	68	65	68
Champion Match	63	64	63	64
Compressed Steel	6	0 ..	5	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2½	2	2½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	22	15	22
Con. Storage Battery	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w.i.	30	35	30	35
Electric Boat	30	40	28	32
Electric Boat pf	43	48	43	43
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	6	4	3	4
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Empire Con. Quicksilver	8	¢	3	4
Empire Steel	11	13	11	13
Empire Steel pf	52	..	52	..
Electric Vehicle	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
General Carriage	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
Gold Hill	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Hackensack Meadowe	8	16	8	16
Hall Signal	87	90	88	90
Havana Commercial	19¼	20	19¼	20
Havana Commercial pf	60	62	60	62
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	50	51½	50	51½
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	88	75	88	75
Houston Oil	20	75	20	20½
Houston Oil pf	..	75	..	75
Illinois Trans	1	1½	1	1½
International Power pf	145	..	145	..
Lanston Monotype	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	6½	8	8½
National Bread	..	21⅜	..	21⅜
National Bread pf	..	92¼	..	92¼
National Enameling	20½	30	29½	20
National Enameling pf	84½	87	84½	87
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
National Starch Trans	¾	1	¾	1
N. W. & Q. E. L. & P	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	76	78	76	78
New York Trans	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13
Otis Elevator	32	33	31½	33
Otis Elevator pf	63½	65	63½	65
Pac. Pack. & Nav	5½	10	5	10
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	24	36	24	36
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	36	37	36	37
Pond Creek Coal	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf	104½	106	104½	106¼
Safety Car Heating	148	151	148	151
St. Louis Transit	30¼	31	30¾	31½
Seaboard Air Line	25¼	26	25¼	26
Seaboard Air Line nf	45	45½	45	45½
Simpson-Crawford	30	34	30	34
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	67
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf	128	137	128	137
Standard Milling 5s	81½	82½	82	82½
Storage Power	2¼	4	2¼	4
Tefft-Weller pf	..	100	..	100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries	15	16	15	16
Trenton Potteries pf	101	101	101	101
Union Typewriter	99	101	00	101
Union Typewriter 1st pf	130	134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf	128	130	128	130
U. S. Cotton Duck	15¼	16⅞	15¼	16½
Universal Tobacco	5½	10	9	10½
Universal Tobacco pf	20	40	80	40
Virginia I., C. & C	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	56½	58	56½	58

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	103	109½	103	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	101½	102½	101½	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	104	101½	103½
Brooklyn City R. R	249	250½	249	250½
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. 5s	100½	102	101	104
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105½	107

	June 25. Bid.	Asked.	June 24. Bid.	Asked.
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110½	111	110½	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	118	111¼	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. P	19	19½	19	19¼
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	79¾	..	78	80
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Ry., w. i.	9¾	11½	..	11½
N. O. St. Rys. subs, 25% paid	..	112	..	112
N. Orl. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.	..	100	..	100
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
San Francisco, w. i.	23¾	24½	23½	24
San Francisco pf	63¾	64½	63½	64¼
Sec. Av. R. R. console	117½	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	117½	119¼	117½	119
Syracuse Rapid Transit	26	28	25	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	68	62	68
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Rys. of St. L. pf	83½	84½	83¾	84½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	67¼	67½	67¼	67⅝
Union Traction, Pitt	117	120	117	120
Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15¼	10¼	15	16
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	40	42	40	41½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	81½	82½	81¾	83¾

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	36½	38½	36½	38½
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	94	95	94	96
Buffalo Gas pf	30	..	30	..
Buffalo Gas 5s	84	85	84	85
Central Union 5s, gtd	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	108	109
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	106	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	15	17½	14	17
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	90	88	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	20	23	20	23
Denver Gas 5s	70	72	69	72
Indianapolis Gas	75	80	75	80
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102½	104	102½	104
Mass. Gas Cos, w. i.	30	30¼	29	..
Mass. Gas Cos pf., w. i.	86	..	86	..
New Amsterdam Gas	11¾	11¾	11	11¾
New Eng. Gas & Coke	3½	3½	3¼	3½
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	110
Northern Union 5s	106	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96½	95	96½
St. Paul Gas 5s	03	04	93	94
Standard Gas, New York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	116¾	115½	116¾
Syracuse Lighting	22	25	25	25
Syracuse Lighting pf	83½	87½	83	85
Syracuse Gas 5s	96½	03	96¾	97½
U. Gas & E. of N. J. pf.	85¾	89	88¾	89¼
Western Gas	..	101	..	101

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	15	17	15	17
East River Ferry	74½	80	74½	80
East River Ferry 5s	93	95	93	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	110	109	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	69	71	69	71
N. Y. & Hud. con. 5s	86	89	87	90
Union Ferry	44½	45½	44½	45½
Union Ferry 5s	97½	06½	97½	06½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$203,710,016
Gold	100,214,039
Silver	24,395,873
United States notes	10,344,680
Treasury notes of 1890	91,160
National banknotes	9,725,331
Total receipts this day	2,337,576
Total receipts this month	39,427,994
Total receipts this year	553,155,713
Total expenditures this day	785,000
Total expenditures this month	31,080,000
Total expenditures this year	468,451,797
Deposits in National banks	127,311,981

Tha condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at tha beginning of huelnese to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$346,415,089
Silver dollars	454,124,000
Silver dollars of 1890	259,780
Silver bullion of 1890	29,975,220
Total	$830,774,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$346,415,089
Silver certificates outstanding	454,124,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,235,000
Total	$830,774,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,834,139
Gold certificates	38,379,900
Silver coin and bullion	17,885,394
Silver certificates	7,009,979
United States notes	10,844,680
Other assets	24,439,250
Total in Treasury	$159,893,344
Deposits in National banks	127,311,981
Total	$286,705,325
Current liabilities	82,995,309
Available cash balance	$203,710,016

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week June	$151,383	$124,101	$114,600
From July 1	6,182,180	5,670,802	4,864,783

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	7,500	7,467	7,001
3d week June	735,000	631,000	594,000
From July 1	36,439,000	29,986,028	29,856,711

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	738	727	711
3d week June	119,800	107,700	108,500
From July 1	6,101,200	5,534,015	5,042,709

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,722	1,722	1,673
3d week June	238,500	229,200	208,900
From July 1	11,214,700	10,884,300	9,905,552

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	347	347	346
3d week June	121,990	104,597	117,756
From July 1	5,123,797	4,531,227	4,300,594

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	568	510	519
3d week June	40,548	44,018	45,081
From July 1	2,452,934	2,232,834	2,276,427

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,688	2,135	2,054
6d week June	411,026	357,180	355,003
From July 1	18,866,107	16,714,844	16,754,393

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	642	642	508
3d week June	71,437	73,811	53,555
From July 1	3,401,248	3,188,240	2,782,559

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
3d week June	261,453	289,581	203,485
From July 1	16,025,065	15,008,347	12,326,249

NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO—

Mileage	1,855	1,323	1,266
3d week June	154,207	151,427	157,627
From July 1	7,801,148	7,495,024	7,436,760

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,256
3d week June	127,852	116,199	102,041
From July 1	7,122,303	7,242,330	5,779,398

TEXAS AND PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
3d week June	160,484	163,677	126,639
From Jan. 1	4,970,960	5,290,448	3,895,268

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	430	430	371
3d week June	65,648	56,055	51,627
From July 1	2,781,116	2,480,003	2,283,642

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
3d week June	48,201	46,104	35,762
From Jan. 1	1,168,873	1,232,696	807,580

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN KREISS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar temporary receiver of the assets of Nathan Kreiss, manufacturer of dress and cloak trimmings at 113 Mercer Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 23d inst., on the application of Kahn & Feldman, creditors for $381.

SAMUEL COLCORD.—Samuel Colcord, residing at 19 East Eighty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $143,736 and assets nominal, consisting of one share of stock of the Samuel Colcord Company of Waco, Texas, $15; two Bibles, a dictionary, and books, $13, and a gold watch, $25. Mr. Colcord was formerly a minister in Brooklyn, and went into building operations in New York City twenty years ago, erecting sor (fine houses on the upper west side. He \ as also interested in building operations n Waco, Texas, and at Kiamesha Lake, ullivan County, N. Y. Of his liabilities $13 429 are secured by bond and mortgage on property in this city and at Kiamesha Lake, deeds to land at Waco, Texas, and stock of the Samuel Colcord Company, and $7,307 are unsecured, principally for merchandise. The debts were contracted in New York from 1885 to 1900, at Kiamesha 1891 and 1896, Monticello 1897, and Waco 1897 to 1899. Among the secured creditors are the estates of C. L. Beekman, $26,567; John. Hardman, $20,000, and Catherine W. Hunt, $14,000, all of New York; Cornelia S. Butler of New York, $20,000; John A. Brown, Jr., of Philadelphia, $20,000, and the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $16,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to bankrupts, among whom were Nathaniel Lawrence of N. Lawrence & Co., grocers, of Dobbs Ferry, whose individual liabilities were $89,578, and firm liabilities $60,038; Robert Weir of 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, liabilities $53,512, some of which were thirty years old; Albert Miller, builder, of 869 East Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, formerly of Miller & Schulthels, liabilities $40,208; Effie S. Hankins, boarding house keeper, of 218 West Forty-sixth Street, wife of George V. Hankins of Chicago, liabilities $57,567, being her second discharge, as these liabilities were not included in her first petition; Edward C. Barnum, who did business as Barnum & Co., dealers in clothing at 230 Bowery, which was established in 1820, liabilities $18,990, and Jacob H. Bauland, salesman, of 49 West Thirty-second Street, formerly employed with Joseph H. Bauland & Co. of Brooklyn.

An Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against the United Incandescent Light Company of 812 Greenwich Street for $1,172 in favor of Gordon W. Burnham on an assigned claim for goods sold by the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company from Jan. 1 to May 1, and a keeper was placed in charge of the factory. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated in December, 1899, with a capital stock of $200,000, and was a combination of five companies in the same line of business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBER, Charles—J. E. Nichols and another	$36
ARAM, Paula—F. H. Keeler	173
ARLOTTA, Joseph—D. E. Merritt	02
ALLEN, Louis J.—A. M. Kling, executrix	1,430
BROWN, Mary J., administratrix—C. Conley	1,277
BRENNAN, Thomas—O. B. McManus	46
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD Company—E. Conway	13,306
CAMP, Charles F., Federal Rubber Company, and Theron L. Smith—T. W. Smith	302
CLINCHY BROTHERS' COMPANY, incorporated—The Peck Brothers & Co	2,185
DALY, James, administrator—J. D. Crimmins and another, costs	10
DE VITO, Salvatore, guardian—A. Machinone and another, costs	12
DOUGLASS, James and Louise—M. Powell	363
DORAN, Thomas—E. Rudolph and another	169
DONOHUE, James H.—S. P. Walter	708
DONOHUE, James H.—S. P. Walter	564
EAST INDIA COMPANY—Jay C. Wemple Company	43
FARLEY, Thomas F.—C. Rosser and another	30
GRAHAME, Harry D., and James R. Waite—L. C. Weller Company	2,572
GRINBERG, David, and Adolph Morris—A. Rasnken, costs	28
HOFFMAN, Emil, Julius Kessler & Co	65
HENKEL, William H.—H. Phillips	50
HARDCASTLE, Fred R.—Roberts-Wicks Company	483
HUMES, John—W. S. Gotthell	38
HERBERT, George W.—M. Haynes	101
HALL, Alexander G.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	33
HEIL, Carrie D.—J. Goodwin	106
JOYCE, Michael—M. Rosenfield and another	70
JAMES, Morgan T.—Second National Bank of Erie, Penn	2,032
JAMES, Morgan T.—C. F. Hummell	1,567
JONES, Oliver L.—J. F. Daly and another, costs	110
JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMpany—L. Fuller and another	1,419
KLING, Adelaide N., executrix—C. E. Thorn, administrator	4,496
KERNAN, Norman S.—W. F. Layton and another, costs	244
KEYSTONE MARBLE AND SLATE Company—J. E. Bennet, costs	30
KECK, Philip W.—Columbia Overgalter and Legging Company	376
KOHLER, Frank C., Harry C. Hebbard, Frank S. Henry, George E. Hollander, Robert J. Hopper, Theodore B. Haffmann, W. L. Jaques, Charles F. James, William James, Daniel T. Jones, Henry W. Jordan, Lawrence, Hilda A. Mohlig, Lawrence, John Kelly, C. W. Lindsley, H. S. McAbee, Levi P. Morton, A. M. Palmer, Henry Parry, John C. Purdy, John M. Richards, Ellis H. Roberts, August Roesler, Frank R. Ruf, J. Segur, Anna S. Sheppard, Hubert Stewart, H. Strauss, Arthur W. Talcott, James Talcott, Albert H. Tatum, Whitfield Terry, Henry Thompson, Rebecca G. Waller, George Weir, William Tod, Theodore Weicher, Dillon C. Willoughby, H. G. Wiley, W. J. Arkell, Charles Arnhrecht, Joseph Bechel, William Berdau, Simon Borg, C. S. Brainard, Jr., Horace Brvat, F. D. Butler, D. R. Butler, John Byrne, Jerome Carty, W. F. Cronin, John W. Cox, R. C. Christopher, Gibson & Douglass, S. D. Freshman, Daniel Frohman, George P. Tulford, Alfred M. Hirne, John W. Beardsley, Bird S. Coler, Bloe Good, Griggs, and estate of William H. Hall—T. L. Feltner and another, coste	120
LINSLEY, Charles A.—William S. Mosery, and Elmer Woodbury—S. Bloch	349
McGINNESS, John—R. M. G. Crowley	25
MORTIMER, Lawrence—T. Vaughan	73
MORRIS, Henry C.—Chicago Lumber and Coal Company	136
MILLS, Henry P.—J. B. Ireland	233
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. A. Mann	367
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. Dragan, by guardian	150
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Sheridan	3,309
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Baciglaupo	219
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. D. Swalnske	500
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Hansen	80
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Shipsey and another	2,942
MENDEL, Charles L.—P. A. Pickseli	53
MELROSE, John M.—United Electric Light and Power Company	36
MICHAELS, Julius S.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	105
MELDEN, Andrew L.—J. M. Grossman, costs	27
MORRON, John—Acker, Merrall & Condit	28
PROCTOR, Charles E. Gattle, Stern & Co	113
PATERSON DRY GOODS COMPANY—J. C. Simon and another	116
POLLON, John J. H.—F. M. Pollon	150
RAINS, John L.—E. P. Jenks	134
ROSENTHAL, Irving K.—H. Benoit	50
SCHARAMM, Emil—C. B. Waldman	73
SEYD, Otto—The Merchants' Real Estate Company	660
STREICHER, Aaron, and Nathan Smigelsky—J. Olinger and another	23
SALMAN, George—M. Maas	377
SIRE, Henry B.—C. A. Du Vivier and another	155
THE SAMUEL BOOTH PRINTING COMpany—G. A. Knott	257
THE VERMONT BIRCH BEER BREWing Company—J. B. Ireland	87
TRUE, Clara A. Van Buren	62
TAYLOR, Charles P.—W. J. Hutchson	291
TRAITEL MARBLE COMPANY—E. B. Tompkins and another	290
TAHELRAM, Uacahadas A. and Mahomed E. Sajan—G. B. Hoefler	503
WHITE, Charles H.—P. J. Mulcahy	93
ZEICHNER, Louis—M. Pollak	66
ZIEGFELD, Florence, Jr.—L. Rapp	76
ZIEGLER, John—C. Stein Sons	854
ZURSDIZKY, Jacob, or Jacob Jurdin—T. Isola	142

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Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M., 2:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

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Atlantic City.

Atlantic City

IN

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale on Mayor Low's Block—Russell Sage Disposes of a Plot—A Deal in West Fifty-second Street Property.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for Mrs. S. Seabury Jones, for about $55,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 712 Madison Avenue, 20 by 70. This property is on the westerly side of the avenue, 20 feet north of Sixty-third Street. There has been activity in this section recently, and it is meeting with the favor of many home seekers. Mayor Low's residence is on the southwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street, the same block.

Russell Sage has sold the vacant plot on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 95 by 100.

Asahel Chapin and H. G. Lamont have sold for A. V. Donellen the five-story and basement store and loft building 49 Warren Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has purchased, through Voorhees & Floyd, from the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, a vacant plot on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100. The plot is of four lots, of which the selling corporation reserves the one nearest its warehouse for easements.

Herbert J. Spyr has leased for the Century Building Company to W. P. Andrews a dealer in furnishings, the street floor of 9 to 13 New Street, opposite the new Stock Exchange Building.

The General Building and Construction Company, capital $2,500,000, has been incorporated in Albany. The Directors are William T. Havemeyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles T. Garvey, Henry Seligman, S. H. Chisholm, William A. Garrigues, William J. Merritt, Alexander S. Porter, H. E. Cochen, William B. Randall, F. H. Ecker, Louis Dohme, Col. Charles H. Ropes, Charles A. Cowen, John Larken, and Henry R. Hoyt. Stock will be registered at the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The company has, with other work, under contract the twenty-story building Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the University Club.

Dr. Warren Coleman has sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 61 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold 108 and 110 West Sixty-third Street, 50 by 100.5, on which are a stable and a three-story dwelling.

The Rock Plaster Company of Hoboken has bought of the East Bay Land and Improvement Company 64 lots at Oak Point, on the water front, adjacent to the freight yards of the Consolidated's system. The property will be improved for the business of the purchaser.

It is reported that the three-story and basement dwelling 71 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, has been sold by Theodore B. Dale.

Rieger & Gans have sold to William Beckman, for Flora Lehman the flathouse, with store, 1,137 Third Avenue.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for H. D. Cutler the four-story and basement dwelling 44 East Sixty-first Street, 16 by 100.5.

Paul B. Pugh & Co. have sold through Frank L. Fisher & Co. the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 104 West Seventy-seventh Street, 18 by 55 by 100.

I. Storch has bought the five-story and basement brick double tenement 320 Henry Street, 25.1 by 95.2.

Purchases by M. Weinstein and H. E. Distelhurst are: From Valentine Kromm, the five-story brownstone tenement 221 Broome Street, 25 by 75, and from Conrad Hubert the four-story buildings on the southwest corner of Broome and Ridge Streets, 41.6 by 55.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the three-story and basement building on the northwest corner of Seventh Street and Avenue D, 20.6 by 77, and the five-story building on the northeast corner of Prince and Thompson Streets, 44.9 by 94.10½.

A successful outdoor sale of the season was that held by the William P. Rae Company at Sea Gate last Saturday. Every lot of the 178 was disposed of except the water-front property, which was withdrawn. The prices ranged from $205 to $455 per lot, and the purchasers were John W. Kimball, Frank M. Belzung, Henry S. Naul, P. Duffy, N. Platt, John L. Baker, E. Millen, E. Donnelly, H. P. Tauber, Benjamin F. Tyler, C. J. Kelly, Charles E. Keniston, O. Fargusson, H. L. Felt, C. Lecouver, C. F. Harms, and H. L. Naul.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Nathan L. and Leon Ottinger to Randolfo G. Barbour 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 58 with extension, by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

22 West Forty-first Street, south side, 219.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, four-story, basement and cellar brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension, 18 by 98.9; estate sale, to Helen A. Ely....$58,750

By Peter F. Meyer.

240 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 40 by 100.5, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, N. D. Stillwell.... $5,002

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1,800 Clinton Avenue, east side, 111 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 27.7 by 165.2 by 28.1 by 1.1 by 123.5 by 1.5 by 1.9, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to James H. Richards.. 6,930

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 357 to 535 Prospect Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, four-story and basement brick and stone flat houses, each 20 by 100. Each subject to a mortgage of $8,750.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., referee, 220 and 222 Water Street, and 115, 117 and 119 Beekman Street, northwest corner, 56.0 by 57.7 by 50.9 by 63.4, three-story brick stores. Due on judgment, $12,962.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, H. B. Wesselman, referee, 425 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 102, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,891.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. J. Argell, referee, 172 Seventh Avenue, west side, 23 feet north of Twentieth Street, 23 by 91.7, four-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $9,344; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James O. Farrell, referee, 166 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $8,942.

By the John M. Thompson Company, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 418 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $3,578; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By the John M. Thompson Company, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 420 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,869.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 33 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 26.4 by 100, four-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Brattle, referee, 664 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 15.8 feet west of Park Avenue West, 16.8 by 77.9 by 16.8 by 76.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,730.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, Robbins Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Willow Street, 70 by 216, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,552.

By Vincent A. Ryan, executor's sale, Artemas F. Smith, executor, 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 190.8 feet east of Park Avenue, 17.10 by 100.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 540 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 105, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,021; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, one n four-story brick school, 142.4 by 98.8; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $166,000.

Nos. 140 to 146 East Fortieth Street, for two three-story brick stables, 48 by 61; J. F. A. Clark of Purchase, N. Y., owner; D. Barber of 24 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, southwest corner, for a three-and-a-half-story brick clubhouse, 49.11 by 110; Columbia Club, owner; O. Lowenstein of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 153 and 155 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for n six-story brick tenement, with stores, 50 by 86.3; M. Gold of 57 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

No. 45 West Forty-ninth Street, to a five-etnry brick dwelling; T. D. W. Moore of 313 Broadway, owner; Hamilton & Meiserlan of 22 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 42 Avenue D, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; M. Kronoreb of 399 East Eighth Street, owner; H. Rockmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 120 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick office, with store; F. C. Beach of 9 East Twenty-third Street, owner; J. Kammer of 210 East Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $650.

Nos. 152 and 154 East Broadway, to two four and five story brick tenements, with stores; J. E. Apfelils, resident, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 129 East Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Sternbach, resident, owner; J. Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

No. 140 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; B. Swarsensky of 432 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 68 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; D. Richter, resident, owner; G. W. Spitzer of 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 35 and 37 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building; A. Hemenway, owner; J. S. Bush, architect; cost, $200.

Columbia Club's Home.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings for a new clubhouse at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue for the Columbia Club, which is to cost $80,000. The architect is Oscar Lowinson. The building will be four stories high, and the base area of the property is 49.11 by 110. The construction will be fireproof, with iron columns and girders. The façade will be limestone to the second story and brick above, and the style art nouveau. The clubhouse will have four bowling alleys and a kneipe in the basement, a ballroom, with an elaborate dome, and an auditorium; the roof will be flat tile and will have a garden. There will be six lounging rooms, a reading room, a ladies' parlor, two large dining rooms, and a billiard room.

A $250,000 Building Loan.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has loaned to the West Side Construction Company $250,000 on the property situated at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street, being 101.4 feet on the Drive and 123.6 feet on the street. A nine-story brick, fire-proof apartment is to be erected.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" etande for mortgags and "R S" for revenue stamps. Ths war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp sball be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of ths mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, June 25.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 161.10 ft n of 134th St, 18 to 185½ th S st, 50; Moses Bachman to Frederick W. Edelstein, (mtg $6,000).....$100

AVENUE D, 93 and 95, n w cornsr of 7th St, 36.6x77; E. Ellery Anderson, committee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, all title, (R S $3.75)..... 10,000

AVENUE D, 93 and 95, n w corner of 7th St, 36.6x77; Edward L. Coster to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $8.75,) 2-3 part..... 100

BERRIAN AV, n w corner of 197th St, 100x100x100x116, with house; Richard J. Lloyd to Mary V. Lloyd and others..... 1

BOWERY, 291 and 293, e s; 2d Av, 7 and 9; Germania Assembly Rooms; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to the Bowery Savings Bank, (R S $75.75)..... 150,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x87.6; Jacob Binder and another to Frank Hillman and Josepb Golding, (mtg $85,000, R S $25.25)..... 1

BRYANT ST, n w corner of Home St, 25.2x94.7x25x91.8; Della T. Jackson to Russell S. Johnson..... 2,500

CHERRY ST, 450, n s, 25x104; Ellen E. Babcock to Mary E. Person, all liens... 1

CHESTON ST, w s, 100 ft of 182d St, 2d line, 25x120; Rosalie Muller to Henry Tiedjens..... 2,450

GRAND ST, 594, n s, 25.9x75; William F. Tostevin to Nettie A. Tostevin, (R S $1.50)..... 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 41.8 ft n of West 12th St, 20.10x75; Barbara Barr to Philip Hano, (R S $2.75)..... 1,000

GREENWICH ST, w s, 62.6 ft n of West 12th St, 41.8x75; Clara Loebenberg to Philip Hano, quitclaim..... 1

LOT 377, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Julia B. Block to James Block... 1

LOTS 92, 103, 104, map of 160 lots of C. C. Bruckner, 23d Ward; Charles C. Bruckner to Wm. Ingles, all liens... 500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.10x95; Julius Schlag to Tillie Tauszig, (R S $8, mtg $25,000)..... 100

MONROE ST, 27 and 27½, n w s, 25x100.10x irregular; Donald Weil and another to Abraham and Jacob Cohen, (mtg $16,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x150; John Murray to Frank P. Schimpf, (R S $2, mtg $4,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 149.11 ft s of 133d St, runs e 117x n 50x w — x s w — to avenue x s —; William W. Sharpe to James M. Gilmore, (R S $4)..... Omitted

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, between centre of block and land of Peter Meyer; William C. Lesster to James M. Gilmore, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 149.11 ft s of 133d St, runs e 117x n 50x w — to avenue x s —; James M. Gilmore to Charles H. Equitz, (R S $6)..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, 147, w s, 20x55; Ignatz Hochfelder to Abraham Selverson, (R S $4.75, mtg $8,000)..... 100

SUFFOLK ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 20x55; Stanton St, 55 ft w of Suffolk St, 20x40; Charles C. Schaefer to Abraham Silverson, (R S $18.75)..... 100

UNION AV, old line, w s, 329.8 ft n of 165th St, 18.3x170x irregular; Ella Meyer to Caspar Sonnhuser, (R S $3)..... 100

WALTON AV, w s, 283.8 ft s of Bnrnside Av, 50x100; Catherine F. Furlong to Julia Goodwin, correction..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Lot 58, map of Morrisania; Egbert Seelder, Jr., executor, to Elizabeth C. Speeht... 8,950

WASHINGTON AV, 1,857 and 1,859; 176th St, 730 East; Leopold Oppenheimer to Henrietta Zoeller..... 1

3D ST, 513 East, 20x96; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Michael Kramer, (R S 25 cents, mtg $8,000)..... 1

6TH AV, s s, e ½ of Lot 394, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Theresa M. Lowerre to Lawson G. Johnson, (R S 25c.)..... 1

7TH ST, 223 East, 18.1x48.9; Bertz-enstein and others to Morris Mandelskorn, (R S $1.25, mtg $5,000)..... 7,312

7TH ST, 223 East, 18.1x48.9; Jacob Katzenstein and another, executors, to Morris Mandelskorn, ¼ part, (mtg $5,000)..... 2,437

12TH ST, e s, ½ of Lot 300, map of Unionport, 100x216; 5th St, s s, Lot 562, map of Unionport, 100x216; Lot 577 and gore Lots DD, EE, II, JJ, and KK, map of Unionport; Avenue E, n w corner of 12th St, 108x205; Isabella W. Hogan and another to James W. Miller, B. and S..... 200

13TH ST, 520 and 522 East, 50x103.5; Abraham C. Weingarten and another to Louis Levin, (mtg $51,000, R S $7.50).. 1

23D ST, 327 and 329 East, 50x98.9; Joseph Golding and another to Jacob Binder and another, (mtg $56,000, R S $8.15)..... 1

32D ST, n s, 38 ft e of 9th Av, 19x37.6; Mary E. Bush to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (R S $4.50, mtg $8,500)..... 100

39TH ST, 247 West, 16.8x98.9; Yettie Barbenel to Louis Pelta, (R S $1.25, mtg $10,000)..... 15,000

41ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; J. William Hill to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $24,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Abraham A. Joseph to Nelson D. Stilwell, (mtg $79,723, R S $1.25)..... 500

66TH ST, 44 West, 25x100.5; Philip Kling to Caroline I. Williams, (R S $6, mtg $21,500)..... 1

66TH ST, 42 West, 25x100.5; Philip Kling to Caroline I. Williams, (R S $6, mtg $21,500)..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.4; Malvina Well to Mabel J. N. Moore, (R S $20)..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102; Cilly Friedman to Rosa Kamber, all liens, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 53 East, 20x100.10; Augusta Lobsenz to Patrick J. Byrnes, (mtg $6,000)..... 8,125

119TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.10; Caeulie Nicolai to Patrick J. Byrnes..... 6,800

124TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.11; William H. Smith and another to Edwin W. Moore, (R S $2.25, mtg $21,000)..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 239.8 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Joseph Schwarz to Arnold Wurtenberg, (R S 50c, mtg $0,250)..... 100

127TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Joseph H. Schwarz to Arnold Wurtenberg, (R S 50c, mtg $9,250)..... 100

136TH ST, 105 West, 16.6x99.11; Alfred Rauchfuss to Minnie L. Simon, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John Brown to George H. Church, (R S $6.50)..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 292 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Mertie C. Aldrich to Cisra L. Ray..... 1

153TH ST, n w corner of Trinity Av, 50x 25; Leuman Loppock to John Riegelman, quitclaim..... 150

172D ST, s w corner of Longfellow St, 100x25; Della T. Jackson to Russell S. Johnson..... 2,000

181ST ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 25x125; John O. Baker to Reginald P. Bolton, (R S $2)..... 100

236TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 2d St, 25x100; Charles O'Sullivan to Joseph Gillinge and another..... 1,200

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,435; Eleanor Byrnes to John H. Luhrs and another, 5¼ years. $1,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 615, s e corner of 90th St; Margaret Dunne to Owen McCann, 2 yenrs..... 1,620

BROADWAY, 1,424 and 1,426; the United States Trust Company and another, executors, to Jonas M. Farrington, 10 years..... 9,000

CHERRY ST, n e corner of Pike St; Samuel Strasbourger to Wolf Kletzkey, 9 years 11 months..... 7,200

DIVISION ST, 207; Harris Shedlinsky to Fannie Lilshutz and another, 5 years.. 1,350

ELDRIDGE ST, s w corner of Delancey St; Maria A. Herter to Max Felman, 3 years..... 10,000

MADISON AV, 1,239; David Rothschild to Charles Putzel, 2 years..... 1,600

2D AV, 803; Annie Boswell to Michael Walsh, 3 years..... 1,200

5TH AV, 580, n w corner of 47th St, runs w 92 x n w — x n 17.5 x e 100 x e 25; Trustees of Columbia College to Perry Belmont, 21 years..... 6,000

7TH AV, 425; Lemuel Baum, agent, to J. B. Arigot, 1 year and renewal for 3 years..... 1,500

118TH ST, 74 West; Leopold Barth and snother to Meinen & Meyer, 4 years, $1,600 to..... 1,600

138TH ST, 62 and 64 West; John D. Hassinger to Thomas Reilly, 9 years 4 months, $2,400 to..... 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACHESON, Harold S., to Charles G. Elliott; 220 17th St, e s, 113 8 w of Rutherford Place, ½ part, 3 years, 6 per cent. $3,000

BEALS, John D., to Carl Kinkeldey; Elliott Av, n w corner of Juliana St, prior mtg $2,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 2,000

BEALS, Morell E., to Carl Kinkeldey; 63d St, n s, 432.9 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg $10,250, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BOLTON, Reginald P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 181st St, s s, 485.5 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

BRIGANDO, Michele, to Charles E. Heydt; New Chambers St, 71 and 73, prior mtg $15,000, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BROOKS, Elizabeth, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 128th St, n s, 535 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 500

CADIEUX, Fannis B., to Alexander Walker; 9th St, s s, 153 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year..... 5,000

COHEN, Abraham, and another, to Jonas Weil and another; Monroe St, 27 and 27½, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

COHN, Rebecca, and another, executors, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39th St, 233 to 237 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 52,000

DAGE, Marie E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 96th St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, due July 1, 1907, 4 per cent... 10,000

FANNING, Mary A., to James G. Affleck, trustee; 133d St, s s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 17,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, n e corner of 29th St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,900

GILLINGS, Joseph C., to Charles Sullivan; 236th St, s s, 350 ft w of 2d St, due July 1, 1907..... 900

HANO, Philip, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors; Greenwich St, w s, 41.8 ft n of West 12th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 45th St, e s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, due Aug. 2, 1904, 4 per cent..... 5,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Jacob Binder and another; Brooms St, s w corner of Orchard St, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 22,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; Delancey St, s w corner of Clinton St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

JOHNSON, Lawson G., to Theresa M. Lowerre; 6th Av, s s, being e ½ of Lot 394, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KENN, James, to Rachel L. Bartley and another; Creston Av, w s, 545 ft n of 196th St, 3 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 2,500

KRAMER, Michael, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d St, 315 East, prior mortgge $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 1,500

LAVELLE, Robert E., to Lucy G. Barnard; Cauldwell Av, e e, 85 ft e of 168th St, prior mtg $9,000, due Nov. 19, 1902, 6 per cent..... 8,000

LAVELLE, Robert E., to John J. Bell; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 168th St, prior mtgs $17,000, dus Nov. 19, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LAVELLE, Robert E., to Minnie C. Cornell; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft e of 168th St, prior mtgs $20,500, demand..... 3,000

LAVIGNE, Louis, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 92, map of St. Raymond Park, due July 1, 1906..... 350

LEVY, Isaac, to Jacob Froelich; 13th St, 520 East, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,750

LEVIN, Louis, to Abraham C. Weingarten; 13th St, 532 East, prior mtg —, instalments, 6 per cent..... 2,750

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue D, 93 and 95, 1 year..... 24,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Avenue D, 93 and 95, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MANDELSKORN, Morris, to Jacob Katzenstein and another, executors; 7th St, 223 East, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.. 2,000

McGARRY, James P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 61, 62, and 63, map of 160 lots in 23d Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 2,500

McKINLEY, Pauline C., to James Punnett; 90th St, 10 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 25,000

MEYER, Ella, to Beatrice W. Miller, committee; Union Av, old line, w s, 311.5 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 100

MEYER, Ella, to Harry C. Bryan; Union Av, old line, w s, 311.5 ft n of 165th St, prior mtg $5,000,1 year, 6 per cent. 375

MITTENDORF, William F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 34th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MORGAN, Rosalie De N., and another to Harris D. Colt; 62d St, 101 East, duo July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

MURPHY, Mary E., to Ella T. Townsend; Washington Av, e s, 28 ft n of 178th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RAPHAEL, Harry, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 162 East 90th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

RAPHAEL, Harry, to Irving Bachrach and another; 162 East 90th St, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent and bonus 5,900

SCHIMPF, Frank P., to John Murray; Sherman Av, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 1 year..... 3,350

SENNHAUSER, Caspar, to Philip Lahm and another; Union Av, w s, old line, 329.8 ft n of 165th St, due July 1, 1897. 5,000

SILBERMAN, Samuel J., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Canal St, 61, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Suffolk St, e w corner of Stanton St; Stanton St, e s, 55 ft w of Suffolk St; Suffolk St, 135, due Jan. 1, 1903..... 24,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Suffolk St, s w corner of Stanton St; Stanton St, e s, 55 ft w of Suffolk St; Suffolk St, 135, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 25,400

SMITH, James H., and wife and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 29th St, s s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 1,800

SPECHT, Elizabeth C., to Joseph C. Schrader; Washington Av, 1,302 and 1,304, 3 years..... 6,500

SPECHT, Elizabeth C., to Christina Winkler; Washington Av, 1,302 and 1,304, prior mtg $6,500, 5 years..... 1,950

TAUSZIG, Tillie, to Julius Schlag; Madison Av, n w corner of 103d St, due July 1, 1906..... 7,000

THE WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION Company to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Riverside Av or Drive, n e corner of 97th St, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 250,000

TIEDJENS, Henry, to Rosalie Muller; Creston Av, w s, 25 ft n of 182d St, old line, 2 years..... 1,500

TOCH, Jacob L., to Julius Janowitz; 85th St, 120 and 122 East, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

VAN SICLEN, Catherine R., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 22d St, 413 and 415 West, (two mortgages,) 5 years, 4 per cent, each..... 5,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Louis Reichardt; 135th St, 154.4 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 15,000

WEINGMANN, Ernest, to Annie A. Colgate; Clay Av, e s, 114 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 7,500

ZECCOLA, Nicholas, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 48, map of St. Raymond Park, prior mortgge $2,000, due July 1, 1908..... 650

ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Emma W. S. Keyes; Wasbington Av, 1,857 and 1,859, and 176th St, 730 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Meyer Veseli..... $22,000

CONVERSE, Edmund C., to Adam S. Matheson..... 4,000

DEXTER, Frederick W., to John M. Dumpoff..... 600

DOELGER, Peter, to Adolph G. Hupfel.. 5,000

ERICH, Ida, to James A. Ferguson..... 900

GRISWOLD, Almon W., to Simon Rossman, Jr..... Omitted

KAISER, John F., to Charles S. Alhert.. Nom.

KROOSS, Anna, to Eva Leopold..... 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Montefiore Home..... 25,000

LIVINGSTON, Thomas G., to Fred McCarty..... 750

LIVINGSTON, Thomas G., as administrator, to Fred McCarty..... 1,500

McCARTY, Frederick, to Thomas G. Livingston..... 3,067

REILLY, Thomas, and others to Morris Jacoby..... 1,085

REX REALTY COMPANY to Morris Appel..... Nom.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Montefiore Home..... 36,000

WESSON, John W., and others, trustees, to J. Frederic Kernochan and anothsr, committee..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, Hamilton Place, Amsterdam Av, 136th and 138th Sts, ths block; J. A. Toscani & Co. against the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Soolety, owner; John Langley, contractor..... $150

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; David S. Plumer against Louis C. Hahn, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor..... 31

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; George W. Yeandle against Louis C. Hahn, owner and contractor..... 4,597

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company against Loule C. Hahn, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor..... 99

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Michael Carny against Louis C. Hahn, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor..... 88

MADISON ST, 223; Harris Chahus against Sarah Shapiro, owner and contractor.... 167

MONTGOMERY AV, w s, 373.8 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; John Zambetti against Fidalma Del Genovese, owner; F. Le Meise, contractor..... 65

16TH ST, 644 East; John Crane against American Pastry and Manufacturing Company, owner; Patrick Galligan, Jr., contractor..... 9

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; John Kelly against Peter J. Clarksen, owner; Martin Barron, owner and contractor..... 43

118TH ST, 66 East; Simon Klein against A. Cohn, owner and contractor..... 19

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 97th St, n e corner, 101.4x123.6x100.10x115; the Germania Life Insurance Company with the West Side Construction Company 250,000

5TH AV and 127th St, s w cornsr, 50x110; Harris Mendelbaum and Fisher Lewine with the Columbia Clnb 80,000

292TH ST and 2d AV, n e corner, 53.2x44x 50.7x35.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Robert Friedman 8,900

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WALTON AV, w s, 283.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; William T. Hookey against Catherine Furlong and another, April 16, 1902..... $107

WASHINGTON ST, 360 and 362; Frederick Kopp against Thomas Scott and another, June 14, 1902..... 97

WILLIAM ST, 156; Andrew M. Peterson against New York and Boston Dye Wood Company and another, April 1, 1902..... 220

WILLIAM ST, 156; Henry Held against New York and Boston Dye Wood Company and another, April 2, 1902..... 429

Lis Pendens.

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, 75x100, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of property of estate of Robert Robinson, 8th Ward; Isidore Jackson and another against Samuel Ginsberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Stern.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, part of Lot 15, map of land at Mosholu, Bronx, belonging to David Banks, Jr., 25x100; Martha A. Arnow against Annie Lyon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attrney, S. Baker.

6TH AV, 104; City of New York against George W. Cornell and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

14TH ST, 116 and 118 West; City of New York against Mary F. T. Norwood estate, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

14TH ST, 118 West, rear; City of New York against Mary F. T. Norwood estate, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Zax K. Berlin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Stern.

27TH ST, 55 West; City of New York against Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

57TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft e of 11th Av, 30.1x102.5x irregular; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, against Hermann Von Hollen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

53D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 45x100.5; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Theophilus Gilman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

56TH ST and Lexington Av, n w corner, 58@17.1; Maris E. Jacobson against Eva V. Christ, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

82D ST, 225 East; Mary Ehrmann against Morris Monsky and anothsr, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.50¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.05
Molasees, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prime	10.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22¼

CHICAGO, June 25.—Flour up 10c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74¾c; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 yellow corn, 68c; No. 2 oats, 44¾@45c; No. 2 white, 51¼@52c; No. 3 white, 49@51½c; No. 2 rye, 59½@60c; good feeding barley, 47c; fair to choice malting barley, 68@70c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.74; prime timothy seed, $5.15; mess pork, per bbl, $18.22½@18.27½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.52½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.65@$10.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9½@9¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.75@$10.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Gains throughout ths list were recorded again, and for the third night in succession prices closed at or near ths top with the feeling bullish. The market opened firm, with prices 4@6 points higher on eager buying to cover shorts, support from the more reliant bulls, and foreign demand, for the most part founded on continued dry weather conditions in the Southwest, where high temperatures, too, were being complained of. What appeared to be a stampede of the bears in Liverpool sent pric

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN TRAIN GULAGER, plaintiff, against JAMES WEBB DAVIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twenty-first Ward of said City of New York and lying and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, distant ninety-five (95) feet westerly from the corner formed by intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with the said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly, along said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

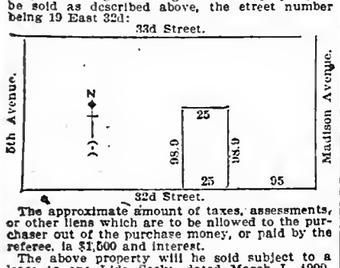
Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 1st, 1850, made between DeForest Manice and Charles G. Havens and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 251, March 6th, 1830; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to DeForest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in this said Register's office in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 13th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a party wall agreement made between DeForest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1859, and recorded in the said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 16th, 1859; and also subject to a covenant against erecting any stable erner than five (5) feet from the street line, contained in a certain indenture of conveyance of the foregoing premises and others made by William D. F. Manice and Benjamin C. Wetmore, exers., &c., of DeForest Manice, to the said Edward Robinson, which is recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 864 of Conveyances, Page 156.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 19 East 32d:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,500 and interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a lease to one Lida Seely, dated March 1, 1900, expiring April 30, 1905, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York April 10, 1901, Section 8, Block 862, Liber 74, Page 232. Said lease provides for the payment of rent at the rate of $2,700 per year during the first three and $2,800 per year during the last two years, in monthly payments in advance.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

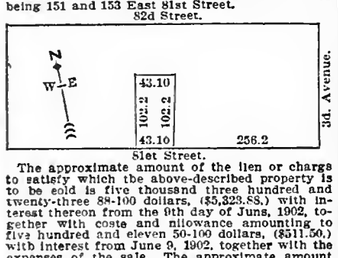
All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known as Nos. 1,253 and 1,255 Third Avenue, one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in the City of New York, being the same premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deeds of conveyance delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Maohattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from June 9, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and eleven 50-100 dollars, ($511.50,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,100 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $8,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annum. The total amount due on the said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besides accrued interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

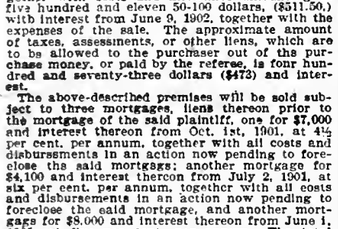
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Tenth Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the lands belonging to the late Henry Brevoort, dated New York, 21 of May, 1843, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York by the number (38), thirty-eight, bounded as follows:

In front on the northerly line of Tenth Street (23) twenty-five feet and (5) five inches; on the east by lot (37) thirty-seven on said map, now or formerly belonging to the estate of Margaret Ann Renwick, and on a line perpendicular to said Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet and (9) nine inches to the centre of the block; on the north along the line of the said centre of the block in a westerly direction twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; on the west by lot number (39) thirty-nine upon said map, now or formerly belonging to Elias Brevoort, and on a line perpendicular to Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet (9) nine inches in a southerly direction; be said dimensions more or less; these premises being now particularly known as No. 29 East 10th Street, New York City.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from June 7th, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,390.29 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $75,000, with interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

je16-2aw3w—m&th&jy3

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUST KREHBIEL, plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. YUENGLING and others, defendants.

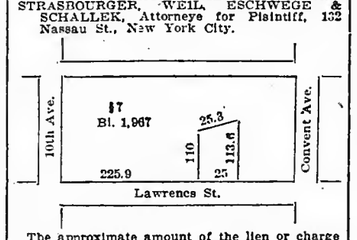
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 13th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known and distinguished on a map of property in Manhattanville, belonging to the estate of John B. Lawrence, deceased, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, by the number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Lawrence Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225') feet nine inches (9") easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Lawrence Street; running thence northerly, at right angles or nearly so to Lawrence Street one hundred and ten feet, (110';) thence easterly twenty-five (25') feet three inches (3") inches; thence southerly, at right angles or nearly so to Lawrence Street, one hundred and thirteen feet (113') six (6") inches to the northerly side of Lawrence Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Lawrence Street twenty-five (25') feet to the point or place of beginning. Premises known as No. 49 Lawrence Street, New York City.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

STRASBOURGER, WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,200.55, with interest thereon from 12th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $203.00, with interest from June 12th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $664.15 and interest.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

je23-2aw3wM&Th&jy15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. RUBINE and others, defendants.

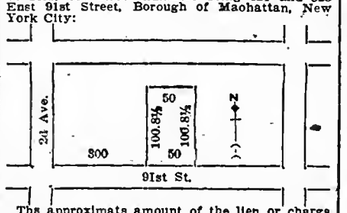
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, with the buildings erected and to be erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 91st Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of 91st Street; running thence easterly along the northerly line of 91st Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block 50 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the northerly side of 91st Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

SIDNEY NORDLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Strset, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 321 and 323 Enst 91st Street, Borough of Maohattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,163.96, with interest from the 10th day of June, 1902, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $312 37-100, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

Said premises are sold eubject to a first mortgage for $13,500, with interest from Novsmber 4th, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 is due with interest from November 4th, 1901, at six per cent, per annum.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy7.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES P. CURTIS and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

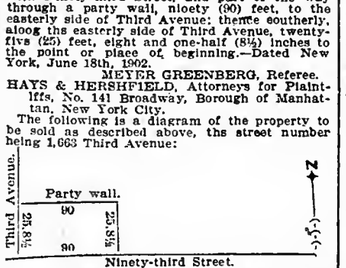
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street ninety (90) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-third Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety (90) feet, to the easterly side of Third Avenue; thence southerly, alooe the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-fivs (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

PETER GREENBERG, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 1,663 Third Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,177.50, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with coste and allowance amounting to $373.35, with interest from June 16th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $733.63 and interest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

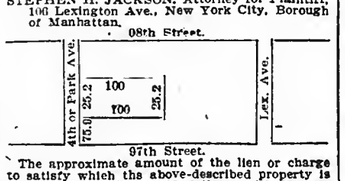
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY H. JACKSON, Plaintiff, against PETER O'ROURKE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 29th day of May 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the second day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five feet nine inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty-five feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.

STEPHEN H. JACKSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Lexington Ave., New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is 6,950 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from fifteenth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $358.53, with interest from May 29th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which ars to bs allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $81.10 and interest.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1902.

FREDERICK WM. JOCKEL, Referee.

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Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against ELLEN McLAUGHLIN, individually and as executor, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Petsr F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

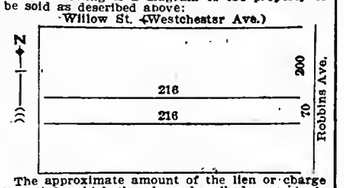
All that certain lot or land now in the Twenty-third ward of the City of New York, formerly lying and being at East Morrisania, in the late town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, known and designated by the number 327, three hundred and twenty-seven,) as the same is laid down on the "Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania," bearing date New York, July 12th, 1857, and now on file in the office of the Register of said county, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Robbins Avenue, distant eoutherly two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of Willow Street and said avenue, as the same are laid down on said map; thence running southerly along said avenue seventy (70) feet; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Robbins Avenue and along the northerly line of Terrace Place two hundred and sixteen (216) feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with said avenue seventy (70) feet, and thence easterly along Lot Number 328 on said map two hundred and sixteen (216) feet to said side of Robbins Avenue at the point and place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Rody McLaughlin by deed, recorded February 12th, 1891, in Liber 1 of Conveyances, Section 10, Page 115.

Dated New York, June 3, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,240.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, togsther with costs and allowance amounting to $311.71, with interest from the 28th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. Tbs approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, wbich ars to be allowed to the purchasar out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,650.02 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—1. JULES MAYER against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

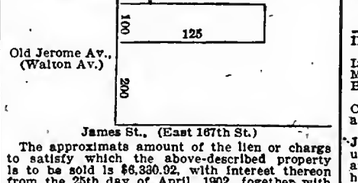
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled aotion, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premlees directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue two hundred feet north from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue with the northerly side of James Street, running thence northerly along the said side of Jeroms Avenue ona hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with Jamee Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenne one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 as the same is laid out on the map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate in Morrisania, said map being dated November 13th, 1868, and filed in the Register's Office of Westchester County, in Vol. 3, on Page 30. Subject to the covenants and reatrictions contained in Liber 695 of Conveyance, Page 162.—Dated. New York, Juns 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,330.92, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $318.63, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assesments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchaee money, or paid by the referee, is $1,393.20 and interest.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy5.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES A. RENWICK, plaintiff, against MARGARET K. DOUGLAS et al., defendants.

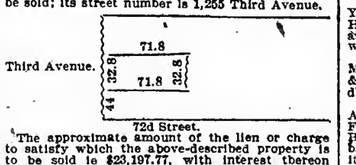
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in Section 5, in Block 1,427, on the land map thereof, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant forty-four feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, running thence northerly along Third Avenns thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Third Avenue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Seventy-second Street and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-one feet and eight inches to Third Avenue, at the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the Number 1,255 Third Avenue.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,255 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,197.77, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with coste and allowance amounting to $483.47, together with the expenses of the sale. Tbs approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaasr out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $716.05 and interest.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

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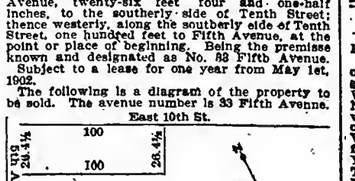
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RANDOLPH B. WOODRUFF, plaintiff, against MARY E. LOGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the refsree in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the dwelling house thereon erected, situated on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six fect four and one-half inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet four and one-half inches, to the southerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Tenth Street, one hundred feet to Fifth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and designated as No. 53 Fifth Avenue.

Subject to a lease for one year from May 1st, 1902.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The avenue number is 33 Fifth Avenne.



Dated June 3, 1902.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 48 Wall Street, New York.

je4-2aw3wW&Sa&ja28

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th st.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND, plaintiff, against HENRIETTE K. WHITE and others, defendants.

In nureuance of the judgment of foreclosura and sale, duly mads in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Shsrman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and there described as follows:

All those two certain lote of land, with ths building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, whicb, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eightieth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue; thence running westwardly along said northerly sids of Eightieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet and two inches; thence eastwardly on a line narallel with Eightieth Street one hundred feet to the weeterly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly sids of Columbus Avenue fifty-one feet two inches to the ths point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

I. S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorncy, 27 and 29 Pine St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 418 to 422 Columbus Avenue, New York City:

The approximate amount of the lien or charges to satisfy which the above-dscribed property is to be sold is $208,432.44, with interest thereon from the 8th day of May, 1902, togetber with costs and allowances amounting to $430.40, and the expensee of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, asseesments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,400, with intereet.

Dated New York, May 23d, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 18th, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 17, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Jnne 24, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Juna 18, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July 10th, 1902, at the same bour and place.

Dated New York, June 24th, 1902.

HENRY P. BOTTY, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KANTER & COHEN, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, June 26, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of manufactured men's and boys' clothing, piece goods, safe, fixtures, &c.

Order of CHAS. M. HOUGH, Receiver.

EPSTEIN BROS., Attorneye for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is bereby given that Morris Feldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firm of H. Feldstein & Co., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United Statee Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 25th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of B. Goetz Manufacturing Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said B. Goetz Manufacturing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, referee, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, June 25, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN T. LEE, Bankrupt.—No. 4,090.

Notice is bereby given that John T. Lee, bankrupt, has filed bis petition, dated February 25th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 25th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER MULLER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Muller of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is bereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Peter Müller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, in New York City, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, June 24th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,400.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BERRENT and FRANK MONOSEWITZ and the copartnership of Berrent and Monosewitz, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Berrent and Frank Monosewitz and the copartnership of Berrent & Monosewitz of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1902, the said Abraham Berrent and Frank Monosewitz and the copartnership of Berrent & Monosewitz, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 25th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OTTO ROUBICEK and JAMES A. ZOBEL, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Roubicek and James A. Zobel, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as copartners, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United Statee District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 23d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 25, 1902.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN WINDHORST, bankrupt.—J. Weles, auctioneer, sells to-day, Thursday, June 26, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,230 1st Av., between 120th and 121st Sts., N. Y., the entire wholesale stock of groceries and fixtures.

Surrogate Notices.

HINSDALE, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HINSDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, eleventh floor, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of February, 1902.—CHRISTINE H. HINSDALE, Exseutrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHI

BIG RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Board Receives the Pennsylvania's Acceptance of Franchise Terms.

Route Changes Authorized—Mr. Barney's Injunction to be Fought—Old Hall of Records Question.

Six members of the Rapid Transit Commission, including the Mayor and Controller, met yesterday afternoon and transacted so much business that they did not adjourn until after 5 o'clock.

They received the formal consent of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the terms of the crosstown tunnel franchise, considered the purchase of terminal lands at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Lenox Avenue, authorized a change of the subway route between Third and Brook Avenues, determined to resist Charles T. Barney's injunction suit to the utmost, talked about the proposal to tear down the old Hall of Records, and decided, despite the dissenting votes of Messrs. Low and Grout, that electric ducts along the subway should be paid for out of construction funds.

The action of the board in regard to the duct question was to authorize a voucher for $400,000. This was the sum spent by Contractor McDonald on the ducts prior to May 31 last, and by the time all the proposed ducts are in place the cost will have been about $1,500,000. The Mayor and Controller have maintained that this expenditure was not according to the contract for construction, but should be disbursed by the operating company. The commission has held, on the other hand, that the ducts were included in the construction. The resolution, approving the voucher for $400,000, was passed. Messrs. Orr, Langdon, Smith, and Starin voted affirmatively.

"When the voucher comes to me I shall not honor it," said Controller Grout, when asked later about the matter. "Then it will go to the courts, and they will decide whether the installation of ducts is included in construction or equipment. If they decide that the ducts are part of the construction I'll have to pay the money."

The letter received from the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was accompanied by four copies of the proposed contract for the tunnel from New Jersey to Long Island. Before the contract becomes operative, however, it must be approved by the Board of Aldermen, to whom it will be forwarded to-day, as well as by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

TERMINAL LANDS PURCHASE.

A letter from Mr. McDonald stated to the board that it was necessary for the city to purchase for terminal lands the blocks west of Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and Exterior Streets, closing One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

In the discussion that followed the reading of this letter Mr. Parsons, the chief engineer, said that the Dock Commissioner had already advertised for bids to fill in One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The board decided to send to the Dock Commissioner a formal request to hold such bids until the commission, after giving its counsel time to inquire into the matter, should decide where it stood and take action to acquire the lands in question, if they should be deemed necessary.

President Orr announced to the board that the sub-committee appointed to examine into the proposed trolley tunnel of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company had made good progress and would make a report next week. This company is the one of which William G. McAdoo is President, and in which large interests are held by people representing various railroads, including the Lackawanna, Erie, and others not connected with the Pennsylvania.

It was in a letter from Mr. Belmont that the subject of removing the old Hall of Records and the engine house in the City Hall Park was brought forward. Engineer Parsons reported that his plans had been drawn after the Tammany administration of Mayor Van Wyck had given assurance that the buildings were to be removed. The plans were so drawn that a great change would be made necessary in the event of a decision to leave the buildings standing.

Mr. Low explained to the board that until recently the matter had never been brought officially to his attention, and that he had been trying to discover in whose hands lay the power to order a removal of the buildings. He had inquired of the Sinking Fund Commission without success, but he had asked the Corporation Counsel to get the desired information.

It was finally decided that the chief engineer should prepare for the benefit of the city authorities a statement of the situation, including information as to what changes would be necessary if the buildings could not be taken away, and setting forth the advantages and disadvantages of their removal.

Mr. Low started the discussion of the change of route at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx. He said he thought it wise to change the line so that the approach from the tunnel to the elevated section should not be in Westchester Avenue, but rather through private property. The board decided on the change, which had been advocated for a long time by the property owners of the neighborhood.

Mr. Parsons explained what the change meant. The first plan was to have a curve from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street into Westchester Avenue, the approach from the tunnel to the elevated road to be over an incline that would close up entirely the block between Third and Bergen Avenues, including the latter thoroughfare. After changing the line so as to curve from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, east of Third Avenue, through a block of private property into Westchester Avenue, the point of junction with the elevated tracks is still the same, but the problem of widening Westchester Avenue for the approach and the buying of much land on the sides of that too narrow street are done away with.

TO FIGHT AN INJUNCTION.

During the course of the afternoon the board ordered their meeting room cleared for a while, that they might hold an executive session on the matter of the injunction suit brought by Charles T. Barney, who obtained from Justice Truax last week a temporary order stopping the work on the easterly side of Park Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-first Streets.

Mr. Barney, although a leading stockholder and a Director in the construction company, petitioned that the construction be stopped permanently and the city be forbidden to pay any more money for such construction to the concern in which he himself was an official. Why he brought the suit under these peculiar circumstances has been the subject of much discussion, and it has been generally inferred that he regarded his interests in his private property at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue as more important than his interests in the construction company.

He stated in his injunction petition that his house had suffered damage and that he had spent very recently the sum of $200,000 on improvements therein. He said he did not want to sell the place, which had belonged to his father before him.

A brief synopsis of the result of the conference was made public after the session by Edward M. Shepard, one of the counsel.

The evidence in the case and the engineering details were presented, and the counsel were instructed to defend the suit with all vigor. With the approval of the Mayor and Controller, it was arranged that the Corporation Counsel, who was present at the meeting, should appear before the courts on behalf of the commission.

The hearing, in which the defendants are instructed to show cause why the injunction should not become permanent, will be held this morning at 11 o'clock before Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, Special Term. Mr. Barney has brought his suit against Contractor McDonald, Sub-Contractor Ira A. Shaler, and all the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, including the Mayor and Controller.

The commission will meet next Tuesday afternoon to discuss the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company.

RAPID TRANSIT WITH BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Propositions to Improve the Facilities to be Presented at a Public Meeting—Proposed Pennsylvania Lease Opposed.

Improved transit facilities between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond were discussed yesterday at a conference in the Mayor's office, which was attended by Mayor Low, Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes, President George L. Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, and Edward Lauterbach, receiver of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. It was finally decided to have a public meeting on propositions to be advanced on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission some months ago the Mayor and President Cromwell were appointed a committee to consider ferry facilities between the boroughs, and as a result prepared a twenty-five-year lease with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by the terms of which the latter offers to make not less than fifty trips a day between Whitehall Street and Clifton and St. George, S. I. Mr. Lauterbach opposed the ratification of the lease, and said he would be able to present on Tuesday a proposition which would be more advantageous to the people of the two boroughs.

The lease under which the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company is operating the present ferry system will terminate Dec. 31, 1903. Involved in the proposition under discussion are new ferry slips at St. George, Clifton, and Port Richmond, and the use of only one slip on the Manhattan shore by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company for $21,500 per year, (the sum it now pays for two,) thus affording the opportunity for the operation of a competing line if deemed necessary. It is also proposed to reduce the running time by nearly one-half.

DRUG BUILDING IN FLAMES.

Firemen Partially Overcome by Fumes and Smoke While Fighting Stubborn Fire.

Fire started in the shipping department of the drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, at 79 Ann Street, at about 10 o'clock last night, and the rapidity with which the flames swept up the airsheft of the building caused the firemen a long fight. Three alarms were turned in, and it was found necessary to play fifteen lines of hose into the burning building before the fire was gotten under control. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $75,000.

An incident of the fire occurred when Fireman Finnegan of Engine No. 7 climbed to the second floor of the blazing building and rescued a tiny black kitten which had been mewing piteously for succor. The fireman heard the cries, and at the order of Chief Croker climbed to the rescue. He was roundly cheered.

The building is directly opposite the main buildings of the McKesson & Robbins firm. There was considerable machinery in the basement of the building, which in its upper floors was stored with dry drugs. Just how the fire started is yet a mystery. The policeman on the beat saw a dense cloud of smoke pouring from the basement and turned in an alarm. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was only a matter of seconds before other engines were called out.

The nature of the material which was on fire was such that the firemen were greatly handicapped by the dense smoke. Six men became partially overcome after entering the building, and were forced to leave the scene. Added to this were the stifling fumes of the drugs which were stored in the building and which had a stupefying effect.

The building was used by its occupants as a storehouse for dry drugs, herbs, excelsior, roots, and dyes. It was greatly feared that there was also material in the building which would cause an explosion, but luckily on the burned floors there were no explosive chemicals.

The fire presumably started among some excelsior in the basement and quickly ate its way to the elevator shaft, by which medium it reached the upper part of the building. Practically every floor was gutted. The first floor of the building was used as the shipping and milling department of the firm, while the upper portion was used for storage purposes.

LADY PAUNCEFOTE SAILS.

Distressed by the News of the King's Illness—She Never Met His Majesty.

Many conspicuous persons sailed for Europe in the American liner St. Paul yesterday. Notable among them was Lady Pauncefote, the widow of the British Ambassador at Washington. Lady Pauncefote was accompanied by her three daughters, the Honorable Misses Maude, Sibyl, and Audrey. Referring to the critical illness of King Edward, Lady Pauncefote said:

"Most naturally I am deeply grieved to hear of the critical illness of His Majesty the King. The dispatches from London are so uncertain in tone that I know hardly what to believe, although, of course, I know that the King is a very sick man. As you know, in England they always try to make things, especially such distressing news as this, appear in the most favorable light, so the King may be, after all, in a great deal more precerious state than we suppose, although I sincerely trust that it is not so bad as I am forced to believe it is. I have never had the honor of meeting King Edward, although I have seen him on many occasions. Queen Alexandra and I are old friends, however, and I shall hasten to express my sympathy to her as soon as I arrive in England.

"There is a tender spot in my heart for this great country, but, much to my regret, I fear that I shall never have the pleasure of visiting the United States again. My daughters may come, for they think just as much of America as I do."

FRANCIS J. SCULLY REPLIES.

Protests to Secretary Shaw Against the Charges of Misconduct in Exchanging Money on Ellis Island.

Francis J. Scully, whose privilege of exchanging money on Ellis Island was taken away by the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday, has written to the Secretary, protesting against the charges which Commissioner Williams made against him and saying that they essail his honor unjustly.

According to his contract, he said, he was to pay the "average" rates of reputable New York brokers, less the authorized commission. He has forwarded memoranda of accounts to prove that he was paying to immigrants more than they were entitled to receive according to the stipulations of his contract. He declared that the Commissioner's charge that he paid an immigrant only $27, instead of $47, was not true. He said that he paid the man $47, and that it was only on the following day after the immigrant had either mislaid, lost, or gambled away his money that he lodged a complaint. Upon the Commissioner's suggestion he paid the immigrant the $20 which he claimed.

TALMAGE HORTON SUCCUMBS.

Death Due to Apoplexy Caused by Shock in Trolley Car Accident—The Motorman Held.

Talmage Horton, fifty-three years old, of 501 Dean Street, Brooklyn, died Tuesday night from apoplexy caused by shock. He was struck by a trolley car of the Fifth Avenue line at Atlantic and Fifth Avenues, and, falling on the fender, received slight contusions. He became unconscious, and an ambulance was called from the Seney Hospital. Mr. Horton was taken home, where it was found that he was suffering from apoplexy. Half an hour later he died. Mr. Horton was a son of Benjamin Horton, founder of the firm of Horton & Sons, dry goods merchants.

Christian Eder, the motorman of the car, was arrested on a charge of homicide. He was arraigned before Magistrate Naumer in the Myrtle Avenue Court and pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed in the sum of $2,500, which was furnished.

PATERSON SILK STRIKE

Dye Helpers Appeal to Other Branches of the Trade.

Chairman McGuire, Amid Cheers, Warns Against Violence—Riot Victims Recovering—"Red" Leader Reported Wounded.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—In a quiet, orderly, and regular manner, in strong contrast with the violence of a week ago, the striking dyers' helpers this morning declared they wished a general strike of the silk workers of this city, and to-morrow night the matter will probably be finally decided by the General Committee of Twenty-four, representing all branches of the silk-working trade. Between now and to-morrow night the various unions will meet and resolve what shall be done and instruct their representatives to the Committee of Twenty-four, representing the six branches of the trade, how to vote.

At the inception of the strike it looked for a time as if an agreement could be reached by the men yielding on two points. The bosses would not listen to the five-year term of agreement nor to paying learners full helpers' wages from the start. When too late the men abandoned the five-year clause, because they found such a term would be too long to be legal.

The learners' clause the men stick to, because they claim that, by manipulating learners and other unskilled labor, the bosses are able to keep skilled men idle and have much of the work done by these cheap-priced men.

Chairman McGrath strongly warned the strikers to refrain from violence, and intimated that another outbreak of lawlessness would result in the total collapse of the strike, because public sympathy would be turned against the men.

One of the men stated at the meeting that he was about to cause the arrest of Jacob Wiedmann, the operator. It appears that this man was one of those employed by Mr. Wiedmann before the strike, and was one of the committee to wait on him yesterday. It is alleged that Mr. Wiedmann called this man a murderer and denounced him for the riots. The speaker asserted that he had four police officers who could swear that, when the rioters were attacking the Bamford mill he fought side by side with the police. He was loudly cheered for the assertion, the demonstration being taken to show that the "reds" have lost control of the strikers or any portion of them, and that McGuire and the other conservatives now have things well in hand.

Ashley & Bailey have been advertising in the Holland papers for men for their mill, and so at the meeting the Dutch dyers' helpers were carefully questioned, and all promised not to go to work.

There is a story in circulation here that Galleano, the Italian "red" who led the rioters a week ago is in the home of a friend here suffering from a bad pistol shot wound. There are three versions of the story. One is that he was wounded when the police charged the rioters at the Bamford Mill. When the reinforcement of police dashed through Cliff Street to the rescue of those fighting in front they fired directly into the crowd. The police who were in front of the mill say that just before the volley came from the second lot of police Galleano was standing on a stone opposite the mill and was waving his cane. He was directly in the line of fire from Cliff Street and was elevated somewhat above the rest of the mob so he may have been hit when the police fired over the heads of the mob. The second story is that he was wounded in a saloon brawl here early Sunday morning.

The third story was carried to the police by a man who does not live here. It is to the effect that after the riots here Galleano fled from the city, going toward Singac; that he obtained a train on the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie and reached Hudson County; that there he tried to enlist the active aid of the Anarchist circle there; that the local leader, realizing that the coup of Wednesday last having failed it would be useless to try again until the police had been lulled into fancied security, refused to come here, and that Galleano taunted him with cowardice and white-heartedness, and for answer received a bullet.

Whether or not the man is wounded Mayor Hinchliffe is determined to have the Italian sooner or later. He will personally ask the Grand Jury to find an indictment, and when this is done he will ask not only the police of every city in the country to look for him, but will ask the aid of the secret service.

Lora Salvino, the Hackensack man shot through the neck by a policeman while, as it is alleged, he was leading a gang of rioters, was removed this morning to the hospital at the County Jail. It is said that the police were placed in possession of information to the effect that a plan for his escape from the General Hospital had been perfected and was to be carried out. He is now so placed that he cannot be rescued.

Harry L. Harris, the reporter shot by the rioters because he tried to take pictures of the rioting for his newspaper, seems to be recovering. His physical condition was good, and, although a bullet is embedded in one of his lungs, he sat up to-day.

Edward De Roo, the old man shot by a stray bullet while going for his cows near the Auger & Simon mill, was removed to his home to-day. The bullet entered his breast and passed through both lobes of the right lung, and is embedded in the muscles of the back. It is a curious fact that these three men, Salvino, Harris, and De Roo, all seemingly mortally wounded, have recovered quickly, preventing, so far as known, any life being lost by last week's riots.

POLICY HUNTERS ARREST SIX.

Raid Made on a Complaint to Mr. Jerome—The Police Not Informed.

An old man called at the District Attorney's office late yesterday and begged that a raid be made in the basement of a house in the rear of 98 Columbia Street, where, he said, a policy shop was being conducted. He said that his children, upon whom he was depending for support, continually lost all their money in the place, leaving him practically destitute.

The county detectives decided to investigate the old man's story. In the basement of the house they found twenty men and one woman, they said, some of whom were playing policy. They arrested six of the men, including the alleged proprietor, and locked them up in the Union Market Police Station. Five of the prisoners described themselves as follows:

Arthur Spero of 55 Lewis Street, charged with being the proprietor.
Samuel Davis of 24 Stanton Street, charged with being the slip runner.
Theodore Mead of 354 Madison Street, charged with being the print runner.
George Cox, clerking at 27 Columbia Street.
Jonas Simon at 296 Delancey Street.

The detectives confiscated a quantity of policy paraphernalia, including a manifold book, slips, official prints, and a stylus. The raid was made without the knowledge of the police of the Union Market Police Station, where Capt. Michael Gorman recently took command.

Henry Berkowitz, the janitor of the Columbia Street house, was also taken prisoner and locked up on suspicion.

Composition in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has confirmed the composition of Louis Frank, wholesale dealer in woolens and manufacturer of cloaks at 2 to 6 East Broadway, with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against him on April 15, and his schedules showed liabilities $102,309 and nominal assets $71,541. M. S. Hyman, attorney for Mr. Frank, said that the settlement is for 30 cents cash, the money for which has been advanced by the State Bank and the Jefferson Bank, which banks take all the assets under a trust agreement and hold them until Mr. Frank pays off the amount advanced by the banks.

The Summer Resorts.

From the lakes, the mountains, and the seashore the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will during the Summer publish the latest news of the arrival and doings of visitors, the amusements that occur and are about to take place, and all the facts that go to make up complete Summer resort news that will interest New Yorkers. This news from New Jersey and Long Island will be especially ample and full, covering every place in those localities where a Summer colony is to be found, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday.—Adv.

CEPHEUS IN COLLISION WITH STEAM YACHT

Panic Among 1,300 Excursionists on Board the Steamboat.

Two Passengers and a Fireman Badly Injured—"Admiral" the Name on the Yacht's Pilot House.

As the iron steamboat Cepheus, returning with 1,300 members and friends of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club from Witzel's College Point Grove, where they had been on an outing, reached a point opposite Grand Street late last evening, she was run into by a large steam yacht, the bowsprit of which tore a hole in the side of her cabin, penetrating even to the saloon deck, which, however, it did not pierce.

The yacht was not recognized, but some persons on board the steamboat said they read the name "Admiral" on her pilot house. During the panic which followed immediately upon the steamboat, the yacht backed out of the wreckage and proceeded on her way up the river. When the excitement had subsided, after it was seen that the Cepheus was in no danger of sinking, the following were found to be injured:

ASMUSSON, Charles, 26 years old, 355 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, kneecap fractured.
WALKER, James, 22 years old, 69 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, concussion of the brain and bruises.
HACH, Gustave, fireman on the Cepheus, injured internally; condition serious.

After the accident the crippled steamboat continued slowly to the Hamilton Ferry, in Brooklyn, where she discharged her passengers. An ambulance was called from Seney Hospital. The passengers were treated and sent on to their homes, but Hach, who was the worst injured of all, remained on board. The surgeon would not predict the result of his injuries.

The Captain of the Cepheus reporting the collision to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, declared it to be the fault of the yacht. He had signaled her as the vessels approached, he said, but the smaller vessel had made no answer and had crowded so close upon him that he had no sea room left in which to sheer off. The dameges to the Cepheus include a large part of the ornamental work of the port paddle box torn away, the hole in her cabin, and a big section of the heavy rail on the lower deck destroyed.

According to the marine register the Admiral is a screw schooner yacht about 135 feet long over all and owned by George R. Sheldon of this city. This description about fits that of the vessel that crashed into the Cepheus.

SHARP ATTACK ON AN ASST. CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. Cosby Called an "Arrogant Young Man" by E. J. Murray Before Harlem Property Owners.

At the regular meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association last night, held at 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Second Vice President, Edward J. Murray, made a vigorous attack on the Corporation Counsel's office in general, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby in particular. His address lasted about half an hour, and be stirred up a great deal of enthusiasm. Mr. Murray said in part:

"A certain Harlem property owner was notified by the Corporation Counsel's office one day last Spring that he had violated the law in having snow on the sidewalk of one of his houses after the time prescribed by law for having it cleaned; that a policeman who had seen the snow on the sidewalk had reported the same, and that suit would be brought against him on behalf of the city for the violation.

"Acting in the interest of the property owner in question, I went to the Corporation Counsel's office, and after a long wait was shown into the office of Mr. Cosby, one of the assistants. I told him that I came to find out why the tenant of the property was not sued instead of the owner, as the owner of the property was not directly responsible for the snow being left on the sidewalk.

"'Well, I am going to sue the owner, as we always do,' said Mr. Cosby.

"'But why not the tenant?' I asked him. 'Can't you give me an explanation?'

"'No,' snapped this arrogant young man.

"'Well, what will it cost to settle?' I asked him.

"'It will cost just $3. You can pay it to me now. That will be cheaper than hiring a lawyer.'

"'But,' I said to him, 'this is blackmail.'

"'Well, you can do as you please about it,' he replied, and bade me good-bye.

"This Cosby is the most arrogant young man you ever heard of. You cannot talk to him, and when you go to the Corporation Counsel's office you have to wait for him to see you as he sees fit.

"Now, this suit against this property owner came up in the Ninth District Court on June 23. The court was crowded with property owners, and these $1,400 young men that the city supports. I went there to see if the Judge would be more decent than this mighty Mr. Cosby, but he simply said that he could not try all of these cases in one day, and put them off until July 1.

"We have been talking all about threepiatoon systems being an expense to the city, but it is in the employment of these arrogant young men in the Corporation Counsel's office that the city wastes its money. They have been pounding the owners of property continually, and why shouldn't we landlords have laws that the tenents must comply with and relieve us of hearing such things as this: 'My dear Sir, I will make it $3 for you. It would cost you more than that to pay a lawyer, and you can pay it to me now.'"

Adolph Block, attorney for the United Real Estate Owners' Association, made a short address to the members, in which he informed them that the Tenement House Inspectors would begin an inspection next month of all houses where there was more than one tenant to see if the owners complied with the new law. He said that the association had formed a committee to fight the new law before the Commissioner in cases where the law was excessive in its requirements. If the members would make a deposit of $5 for each house in which there might be a question of violating the law the committee would look after their interests both before the Commissioner and in the courts. He said that an effort was being made to have the law repealed.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

Stock Exchange Governing Committee Declined to Interfere in the Dispute—To Be Settled in Court.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange declined yesterday to take any action in the dispute which has arisen between several Stock Exchange houses as to whether or not the issue of $5,000,000 of the total $20,000,000 of bonds of the United Street Railways of San Francisco constituted such an issue of these securitiee as to mature contracts for the sale of these bonds, "if as, and when issued." The committee declined to interfere on the ground that the sales had been made on the curb market, the securities not having been listed. The committee held that the interpretation of a contract "if, as, and when issued" was a matter for the law courts.

When information of thie action by the Governors reached the offices of Zimmermann & Forshay, who have been the buyers of these bonds and who are seeking to enforce these contracts, the members of the firm were delighted. They had declared that the Governors had no jurisdiction, and they will now take the matter to the courts as the sellers continue to refuse to deliver.

On the curb, $100,000 of these bonds were sold at 102 and 102¼. When Brown Brothers & Co. were asked why they did not sell the remaining $15,000,000 of these bonds at the present fancy prices, they say they did not care to interfere in the matter.

Failure of Big Baltimore House.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Joshua Horner, trading as Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co., dealers in fertilizers, made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors to trustees, who gave bond in $150,000, indicating estimated assets of about $75,000. The extent of the liabilities is yet to be ascertained. Horner was President of the American National Bank, which failed some time ago, and was largely interested in the Automatic Telephone Exchange Company, now in the hands of receivers. Mr. Horner says all obligations will be met, and that his assets are far in exoess of the liabilities.



Bargains for boys' wear when the schoolmaster's chair is bare.

Sailor and Russian suits, plain and fancy serges.
Sizes 3 to 6 years. Prices were up to $8.
Now down to $4.

Knock-about suits; skeleton coats and baggy breeches of fancy cheviots; sizes 9 to 14.
Prices were $7 to $10.
Now $5.

Double breasted jacket and knee trouser suits, plaided and striped fancy cheviots; sizes 9 to 15.
Prices were $6.50 to $9.
Now $5.

Long trouser suits of neat mixtures and stripes in worsteds and cheviots; sizes 13 to 16.
Prices were $10 to $16.
Now $5.

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CHAIRS	$2.00	$1.25
"	4.00	2.50
ROCKERS	3.25	2.25
"	5.00	3.25
CHILD'S ROCKERS	2.50	1.50
ARM CHAIRS	3.50	2.00
" "	5.00	3.00
CONVERSATION CHAIRS	8.00	5.00
COUCHES	20.00	14.00

Clearing sale of Summer rugs, curtains, remnants from our upholstery shop, reed and rattan furniture—all Summer novelties greatly reduced to facilitate stock-taking.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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Great Clearing Sale of Summer Furniture!

In order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock quickly we have made

These Important Reductions!

Porch Rockers, formerly 3.50	now 2.98
Porch Rockers, formerly 3.00	now 2.45
Porch Rockers, formerly 2.75	now 2.25
Reed Couches, formerly 8.00	now 6.48
White Enamelled Chiffoniers, formerly 15.75	now 12.75
White Enamelled Wash Stands, formerly 6.50	now 4.98
White Enamelled Chairs, formerly 1.98	now 1.48
White Enamelled Rockers, formerly 3.00	now 2.25
White Enamelled Tables, formerly 3.50	now 2.65
White Enamelled Beds, formerly 6.50	now 4.98

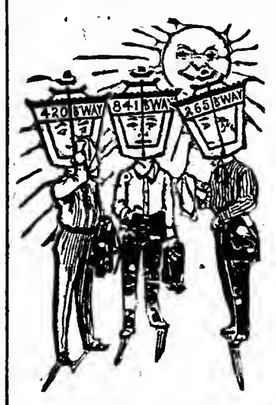
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To-Day, Thursday, One Hundred Long Black Curled Hair Mattresses, full weight, made in one or two parts, all sizes 10.98 EACH.

☞ Regular value, 18.00.

☞ All Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.



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That'll be the talk—soon. Don't wait. Get ready now. Here for all good, thin wear.

THIN SUIT HEADQUARTERS—every one a gem of style and tailoring from the loose comfortable yet shapely $10, $12 & $14 Coat and Trouser to the smartest most up-to-date lined or half-lined light-weight $25 Suit.

For a cool head, Top off with one of our $1 to $3 Straws or reliable Panamas $5 to $18.

Thin Shirts by the 1,000 in a host of correct styles. Thin Underwear, Neckwear, Socks, Night-wear, Bathing Suits, Etc.

Lace & Drop-stitch Half Hose, plain or fancy colors, black, white, navy, cardinal, gray or mode, 25c. pair, 6 pair $1.38.

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NEWS SECTION
MAGAZINE SECTION
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FINANCIAL SECTION
QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT
SUMMER RESORT NEWS
CARTOONS

Some of Next Sunday's Features:
MAGAZINE SECTION.

Proposed New Government Park.
Extraordinary features of the newly-discovered "Wind Cave," South Dakota. Natural features that surpass anything of the kind in the Yellowstone or in the Mammoth Cave. What Congress proposes to do to secure underground curiosities of vast extent and surprising variety.

New Jersey to Have a Tuskegee Institute.
First State north of Mason and Dixon's line to adopt Booker Washington's system. "Old Ironsides," the historic Bordentown home of Commodore Stewart and of Mrs. Parnell, mother of the great Irish leader, favored by negroes of New Jersey for the new institution.

Gen. Lew Wallace's New Outlaw Hero.
"Billy the Kid," celebrated desperado of the Southwest, finds a distinguished biographer. Gen. Wallace in his forthcoming book describes his intercourse with the "Kid," the plots for his capture, and his remarkable escapes.

To Encircle the World.
Career of conquest before the American skyscraper. Its future in England. Architect tells of the new things in steel construction. A history of the great improvement in erecting large buildings.

To Teach New Science.
Novel departure about to be made by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. First school of the kind to be open this Fall.

Army Spreading Baseball.
Filipinos learning the National game from troops in Manila. How the natives learn to pitch and bat.

The Giant Boy of the Carolinas.
Youth weighing over 600 pounds whose feats of strength amaze beholders. How he lifted a lifeboat out of the surf that seven strong men can hardly move, and his rescues of people in hurricanes that have made him loved in the life-saving service.

New Light on the Custer Massacre.
Finding of a letter written on the battlefield of the Little Big Horn, giving hitherto unknown details of the celebrated slaughter of United States troops.

For a New State Office.
New York Historical Society to move for the appointment of a keeper of public records, whose duty it will be to preserve from destruction ancient records in County Clerks' offices and Court Houses. How the system works in Massachusetts.

New Things in Moving Pictures.
Recent developments of the kinetoscope business. How the public is puzzled by seeing the camera accomplish the apparently impossible. Exit the scenic panorama and enter the mystery picture in animated photography. The mysteries explained.

"My Volcano Observations."
Results of his trip to the West Indies, by Prof. E. O. Hovey, who was assistant in the mineralogical laboratory of the Sheffield Scientific School, had charge of the mineral exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago, and went to Mertinique and St. Vincent on behalf of the Americen Museum of Natural History.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

The Genial Idiot.
By John Kendrick Bangs. In the second installment of this quaintly humorous series, which Mr. Bangs is writing exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Idiot makes some characteristic remarks about Andrew Carnegie's library gifts. Incidentally he gives his views on the subject of literature generally, which will be found both original and diverting. A particularly pleasing feature of the Genial Idiot series will be the illustrations drawn by E. W. Kemble.

His First Weakfish.
An up to date fish story by Mickey Finn, told in a characteristically humorous vein. A story that will appeal to the disciples of Izaak Walton and their wives.

With the Clubmen.
Gossipy stories from exclusive circles of New York society. Fashionable ways to quench a thirst with an insight into the origin of some popular tipples.

Wraps and Gowns.
The newest and most striking Summer costumes worn by society leaders cleverly described and illustrated by Miss A. M. Cooper, who is unequalled in this particular field.

Stray Bits From Stageland.

The Man in the Street.
That highly popular feature, replete each week with the brightest and newest stories about prominent people in every walk of life.

Cartoons.
Events of to-day treated in an original and artistic manner by McCarthy, Chois, and Barritt.

Order in Advance from the Newsdealer a Copy of Next Sunday's Edition of The New York Times.

LEGAL NOTES.

ORAL ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—After the death of Wilson G. Hunt, his wife sued his executors to compel a specific performance by them of an alleged ante-nuptial agreement made by Mr. Hunt with her. Mrs. Hunt said that her husband agreed, in consideration of her promise to marry, to give her at once $5,000, and the additional sum of $2.50 per week, besides a deed of a house and lot and the income of another house and lot. Mr. Hunt was also to make a will in Mrs. Hunt's favor. The defense of the executors, that the agreement was void under the Statute of Frauds, because there was no memorandum of it in writing, was sought to be avoided by the plaintiff by the argument that the intermarriage of herself and Mr. Hunt was such a part performance as to invest a court of equity with the power of specific enforcement. The Court of Appeals, in affirming judgments for the executors in the Appellate Division and Special Term of the Supreme Court, holds that marriage is not such a part performance of an oral ante-nuptial contract, the sole consideration of which is marriage, as to take it out of the operation of the Statute of Frauds. The statute provides that "every agreement or undertaking made upon consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry," shall be void unless the agreement shall be in writing, or some note or memorandum be made, signed by the party to be charged, or his agent. The most notable feature of this language, says Judge Werner, who gives the opinion of the court of last resort, is its simplicity and directness of language. "All contracts," he continues, "founded upon consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry, shall be void unless the commands of the statute are obeyed. Mutual executory promises to marry are expressly excluded from its operation. All other contracts, founded upon consideration of marriage, are as clearly within its terms. These two diverse provisions of the statute, standing in juxtaposition to each other, so plainly disclose the legislative intent as to render construction unnecessary, if not impossible. The letter of the law bears its own interpretation."

BILL OF PARTICULARS IN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—The complaint in an action brought by Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co., dealers in fertilizers, made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors to trustees, who gave bond in $150,000, indicating estimated assets of about $75,000. The extent of the liabilities is yet to be ascertained. Horner was President of the American National Bank, which failed some time ago, and was largely interested in the Automatic Telephone Exchange Company, now in the hands of receivers. Mr. Horner says all obligations will be met, and that his assets are far in exoess of the liabilities.

"THE" ALLEN DISCHARGED.

"The" Allen, for the sixty-eighth time, was discharged from custody in the Tombs Court yesterday morning. He had been charged with conducting a poolroom at 80 Sixth Avenue. He has been arrested on this charge seventy times. He has been tried and acquitted twice, and on the other occasions was discharged in police courts. Five other men arrested with "The" Allen when Capt. Chapman made his raid were held for examination.

"The" Allen was discharged because the detectives who raided the place did not have sufficient evidence to show that the prisoner was actually connected with the alleged poolroom. He had to be ordered from the courtroom by Magistrate Zeller, as he was insisting in a loud voice that Capt. Chapman had stolen the charter of the West Side Club, and that he had stolen the sign designating the place of meeting of the organization.

Menagerie on Ocean Liner.

The Atlantic Transport liner Menominee, Capt. Lucas, in from London last night, is a floating menagerie. She brings monkeys, kangaroos, wombats, snakes, and horses. Twenty passengers had amusing and instructive lessons in natural history during the passage. The twenty-eight monkeys had a lot of petting. One that was unusually bright was named Socrates, while another little fellow was dubbed Menelik. A python, twenty-three feet in length died in midocean. The huge carcass was thrown overboard. The horses, eighty-three French stallions, are consigned to Chicago.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, somewhat cooler; fresh northwest winds.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,372. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

YALE'S 'VARSITY CREW ROWED TO VICTORY

Harvard Beaten in the Annual Struggle on the Thames.

PRESIDENT SAW THE RACE

Four-Oared Crew of Harvard Beat Yale In First Contest of the Day—Freshmen Race Declared a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26.—The sons of old Eli are to-night celebrating another victory. Down through the line of white-hulled steam yachts this evening came their 'Versity crew, rowing like giants. Their Harvard competitors struggled manfully to pull their long sweeps through the water with enough power to make up the lost distance.

On both banks of the river thousands of people crowded every point of vantage. Observation trains massed with people and moving rapidly seemed not to be peopled, but only patches of blue flags moving rapidly, and in other parts masses of the red of Harvard being the only thing to be seen. Cheers were shouted across the river and echoed along the range of green hills. Down toward the railroad bridge was a large white target, with a patch of black painted in the centre. It was at this point that the sharp-eyed coxswains steered in the last two miles of the struggle. Up the river were thousands of boats. Swift steam yachts, with bunting waving in the breeze, were anchored, and bobbing about the large white hulls were smaller craft. They formed in perfect lines, and the few black hulls were anchored near the railroad bridge, so that the beautiful marine spectacle of glistening hulls was not marred. Those who could not afford steam yachts had small knockabouts, and thousands of natives crowded the river in rowboats.

On the observation trains thousands of college men cheered from start to finish. The song of "Fair Harvard" was answered by the snappy tones of "The Frog Chorus" of Yale. Even the dainty gowned women sang the college songs, and gave the cheers for their favorites.

BIG OVATION FOR THE CREWS.

Harvard's struggle in the 'Varsity race, gallant to the end, was cheered by the greatest crowd which ever witnessed the dual fight for supremacy on the New London course. Yale's "Frog Chorus" was only sounded for one victory, but that was after the most important race of the day. The Harvard four-oared crew defeated the Yale crew by six seconds in a race over the first two miles of the river from Red Top to near the navy yard. The contest between the freshmen eights of the two colleges was one of the closest rowing races ever seen. The two shells shot across the line together, and the judges at the finish declared that the sharp bows were exactly on a straight line.

It was called the President's day by many here, because the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, bearing the Chief Executive, Mr. Roosevelt, and family, was anchored among the large fleet of steam yachts which lined the last mile of the course. Thousands of people thronged from nearby places, and they seemed to have as much interest in the President's movements as they did in the aquatic struggles. President Roosevelt was expected to go aboard the referee's boat, but he remained on the Dolphin.

The greatest interest of the people was, of course, in the 'Varsity contest, which, on account of the strong northwest wind which blew diagonally across the course, caused a postponement of the race until 6 o'clock. The hopes of the Harvard men were raised by the showing made in the four-oared race. Their crew had showed good form, and even many of the old oarsmen predicted that if Yale could not show better form in the big race Harvard would sweep the river. The observation trains were pulled past the starting point of the race above Red Top, and many persons during the long wait visited the Harvard and Yale quarters. The oarsmen were kept quiet and out of sight.

As the time for the race approached the weather conditions became almost perfect. There was a torquois sky overhead, and not a cloud flecked the blue dome, except near the horizon. The wind was abating. The small choppy whitecaps which chased each other across the course during the four-oared race disappeared, and in place there was the gentle ripple which oarsmen so like to see during a race. At no point of the course was there to be seen any rough water. The officials' boat, with W. H. Meikelham of Columbia, as referee, in the bow, steamed up the river from toward the navy yard at about 5:45 o'clock. At this time neither crew was in sight. At 5:55 o'clock the order was given in the Harvard quarters at Red Top: "Stand by the eight." Previous to this there was the "last talk" on the Harvard float. The Harvard coach had his men grouped around him. The final word was spoken as to how the race should be rowed, and then the men with tender care placed their frail shell in the water. "Fair Harvard" was sung by thousands on the observation trains. The men from Boston were filled with hope, which was soon to be dashed. As the Harvard men rowed from their float toward the centre of the river the form of rowing could be observed. The watermanship of the crew was good. Their oars entered the water together with a snappy catch, and soon the power was applied. A modified professional stroke was used, with the backs of the men slightly bent at the finish of the stroke, so as to avoid swinging back too far. "Harvard is rowing in grand form," said a Boston expert, "Yale will have a race to-day." The Yale men,

Continued on Page 3.

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Barnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey. Appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Ex-Detective Makes Sensational Disclosures to a Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26.—Deputy Sheriffs are watching every train leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul to-night to see that no members of the police force take sudden leave of Minneapolis. Christopher C. Norbeck, ex-detective and self-confessed briber, deliberately entered the Grand Jury room to-day and made one of the most remarkable and sensational confessions ever heard by such a body. He spared no one, and in consequence the Grand Jury is in possession of evidence sufficient to warrant the indictment of many more members of the police force.

Norbeck's confession caused a tremendous sensation at the City Hall and consternation among the detectives and others connected with the municipal corruption scandal. As it will require some time to prepare the indictments, the prosecution is afraid that the guilty parties might decide to flee, and therefore a strict watch is being kept to see that none escapes. The deputies are armed with bench warrants, which they will use if necessary. The attorneys for Norbeck are also connected with the defense of a number of other officials, and they throw up their hands after Norbeck's confession to-day.

"The jig is up," said one man prominently connected with the defense. "There will be a tremendous sensation here before this thing is over, and the boys might just as well realize now that they are up against it. Many of them are doomed to remain in confinement pending trial, as there is not enough bail money to go around. The brewers and saloon men have put up every cent they can spare, and still there is not enough to take care of those already indicted."

The Grand Jury reported five indictments this afternoon, two against Captains of Police and two against detectives. The names are kept a secret. Extra attorneys have been employed and they are working nights to get out the new indictments that have been decided on. The police force is simply paralyzed with fright and seems to be merely waiting for the blow to fall.

Mayor A. A. Ames is out of the city. His friends say he is at West Baden, but it is significant that a second-hand dealer called at the Ames home this afternoon and removed all of the furniture. It was a rented home. Mrs. Ames is here and the rumor that has gained general circulation to the effect that the Mayor has decided to seek safety in flight is hardly credited.

Detective George Harvey was arraigned to-day on a charge of perjury and of accepting an illegal fee.

Irwin Gardner, sentenced to six years in prison for bribery, was busy securing evidence against his former pals which he turned over to the Grand Jury out of revenge.

The Minneapolis brewers met and voted to-day that under no circumstances would they put up any more bail money.

Carrie Emerson, a friend of Norbeck, made a sensational confession to the Grand Jury in which she told of the system by which the police forced the women to pay tribute. She was able to furnish corroboration for Norbeck's confession.

Norbeck gave minute details of every instance of bribery that he was cognizant of. Not only that, but he was able to give the Grand Jury pointers as to where they could secure all the corroboration necessary. The really important part of it all is that he confirmed in detail the remarkable story of crime told on the witness stand by "Billy" Edwards. He admitted receiving so much money a week for protecting the crooks, admitted that when necessary he had scared crooks out of the city by threatening to arrest them for gambling. He told of the bargain with the "big mitt" men made at Gardner's house, and the subsequent payment of $500, which Edwards referred to.

He told of the many meetings between Gardner, himself, and the crooks, detailed the circumstances under which arrests were avoided when the victims gave information and were able to identify the swindlers, implicated at least half a dozen members of the police force in the mesh of corruption, and confirmed his former statement that immense sums of money found their way into the administration coffers from disreputable women, gamblers, confidence men, pawnbrokers, &c. There were three men whom he most strongly entangled, all holding high positions.

Another phase of municipal corruption was developed by the Grand Jury through another source. It appears that a certain Captain of Police has been indicted, charged with accepting $200 for securing the reappointment of a discharged detective. The detective has testified to the payment, and also the attorney who worked the deal, and it is claimed that the practice was general to collect $200 from every man desiring the position of detective or policeman.

Another Captain of Police has been indicted, charged with collusion with proprietors of "blind pigs." He is charged with allowing the illegal sale of liquor by those who psid a certain sum monthly, and those who refused to pay were summarily brought into court. Several of those mulcted were before the Grand Jury.

Irwin Gardner, just released from the penitentiary on bonds, called on Norbeck this afternoon, and it is understood that out of revenge both will work for the interests of the prosecution. Gardner is said to have produced before the Grand Jury three women who were driven out of Minneapolis because they would not pay tribute.

DEATH OF LARZ ANDERSON.

The Millionaire and Land Owner of Cincinnati Passes Away in Ridgefield, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—Larz Anderson of Grandin Road, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, millionaire and land owner, died suddenly this morning at the home of his brother, Dr. Joseph Anderson, in Ridgefield, Conn. His death was a great shock to his relatives and friends.

He left Cincinnati last Saturday for a business and pleasure trip East, and his stricken family does not even know the circumstances of his death. The first word came in a brief telegram from Dr. Anderson to Larz Anderson's attorney, ex-Judge William Worthington, who broke the news to Anderson's widow and three sons.

Larz Anderson was born in Cincinnati in 1845, and came of pioneer stock. He was a member of the Queen City, Commercial, Chamber of Commerce, and Grandin Road Golf Clubs, and was a Director of the Citizens' National Bank. He gave freely to charities. The bronze well head in Eden Park, near the Art Museum, is one of his public gifts. He saw this work of art while traveling in Venice, and purchased it for the city. He married Miss Emma Mendenhall, one of Cincinnati's most famous beauties.

Through All the Countless Ages.
As the mileage tickets of the New York Central are good until used, there is no question about getting value from your investment.—Adv.

BANKER'S AUTOMOBILE RUNS DOWN A WOMAN

Occupants Mobbed and Rescued by Athletic Clubmen.

CHAUFFEUR NOT ARRESTED

Crowd Wanted the Name of the Woman In Spencer Trask's Machine—Said to be a New York Justice's Wife.

The automobile of Spencer Trask, the banker, occupied by a handsome, well-dressed woman and a pretty little girl of eight years and a chauffeur ran down Mrs. Harry Stauf, thirty-seven years old, of 32 Second Street, yesterday afternoon at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A crowd of well-dressed men and women charged the automobile when a number of New York Athletic Club members, whose clubhouse is at the corner, and some cabmen rescued woman and child, and hurriedly got them into the clubhouse.

The woman was terribly frightened, and the child cried bitterly. The woman is reported to be the wife of a New York Justice.

The automobile was moving swiftly along Fifty-ninth Street in an easterly direction when the accident occurred. For the next half hour there was intense excitement in that immediate vicinity. Mrs. Stauf started to hurry as she saw the automobile coming quickly toward her. She was crossing to the park side, but was all too slow and was borne down by the machine.

There are two versions of what occurred in the next sixty seconds. Some say the woman leaned forward and said to the chauffeur, "Go ahead," and that the chauffeur did try but was stopped by the crowd, which surged in on him in a minute; while others say the chauffeur jumped down off the box and went to the aid of Mrs. Stauf.

Whatever happened in the first minute at the end of that time the chauffeur, who was James Cush of 526 West Fifty-first Street, was on the ground with a mob surrounding him. He was in front of the woman, who was leaning back in her seat, frightened and pale and holding the little girl, who was terrified.

Mrs. Stauf was thrown down by the automobile, forced along the asphalt several feet, her head cut and body bruised and her clothing torn and soiled. She was limp and looked lifeless. Shrieks and cries of sympathy went up from the persons who witnessed the accident, and the crowd moved toward the automobile. It was composed of many of the well-dressed men and women of that neighborhood and some others.

"Get that woman out; we want her. Get her out of the machine," were varieties of cries to be made out of the boisterous crowd, which made its way among cars and cabs in front of the New York Athletic Club and quickly surrounded the woman, child, and chauffeur.

"Who is that woman?" demanded a man in the front of the crowd, while two other men beside him made the same demand. The chaffeur would not tell, and though the crowd howled, he refused to tell who owned the machine.

"Pull her out and find out who she is," shouted some in the back, and they pressed forward those in front of them.

"What right have you got to know who she is?" asked the chaffeur.

The woman was now white and clinging to the seat, and the girl was crying. Just then club members came to her rescue, and, with some cabmen whom they knew, pushed through the crowd, which was crying, "Get her out" and "Get her name."

During the accident cries were heard a number of times about the way automobiles are run, the chief expression being: "This reckless running ought to be stopped."

There were enough clubmen and cabmen to push the crowd aside and get the woman and child out. The woman looked immensely relieved as she saw the men move toward her, and she readily stepped out of the automobile with the girl and was surrounded by the men. The clubmen led the woman and girl through the crowd and into the clubhouse. They moved quickly, however, and did not look back after starting. The chauffeur was left behind.

Then Policeman Sesselman ran up. He came from the Plaza Hotel and sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, which soon came up. A few persons had tried to aid Mrs. Stauf, whom the surgeon found not to be dangerously injured. He took her to the hospital.

Sesselman did not arrest Chauffeur Cush.

The latter after a time said the initials "S. T." on the back of the automobile stood for Spencer Trask, the banker, whose address he gave as 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, the Arts Club. Mr. Trask lives at Tuxedo Park

Cush was allowed to go off with the automobile. Sesselman dispersed the crowd. He was asked who the woman in the machine was, and he said:

"I promised Mr. Reid of the New York Athletic Club not to tell, and I won't. Those people in the mob were a lot of dirty bums, and I'd have punched some of them if I'd been there."

It was said in the clubhouse that Mr. Reid is a guest and not a member, but he could not be seen, the officials refusing to send a card to him. Other men would not tell or said they did not know the woman.

It was reported about the scene of the accident that the occupants of the automobile were the wife and daugbter of Supreme Court Justice Dugro, but positive confirmation of this could not be obtained. After they were placed in a cab by a member of the New York Athletic Club, who treated them with all the marked attention of an old friend, the vehicle started east through Fifty-ninth Street at a rapid pace.

Justice Dugro is the owner of the Savoy Hotel and lives there. This clerk on duty refused to take a reporter's card up late last evening. He would only say that he did not "believe it was Mrs. Dugro and her child."

Automobile Owner Mulcted Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—T. W. McCullaugh was awarded a $1,020 verdict against Clifford Shinkle in Covington today for injuries to himself and his buggy by Mr. Shinkle's automobile. This is the first automobile verdict in this vicinity.

Gave Himself Up in Fit of Remorse.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—William Osborne, the defaulting Postmaster of West Summit, Union County, N. J., will have to submit to a trial by a Federal jury. After the defalcation he became a fugitive from justice, and while he was wandering around the world his wife raised the money to make good his defalcation and the trouble was considered settled. Osborne, however, in a fit of remorse, surrendered at Danville, Va., and was committed to the United States authorities and is now in Mercer jail, awaiting a trial. The United States jury never found any indictment against him, but now they will be forced to.

Chicago in 20 Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York every day in the year.—Adv.

The Northern Gateway, the most beautiful side of N. Y. Seen from the Day Line Strs.—Adv.

FIVE MINERS KILLED IN NEW JERSEY SHAFT.

The Men Ignored a Warning to Wait for Earth to Settle After a Blast.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., June 26.—Two accidents in No. 2 shaft of the Richard Mine, at Richard Mine, a mining settlement about two miles north of Dover, late this afternoon, resulted in the death of five men and the probable fatal injury of a sixth. The dead are:

Richard Collet, John Hoopsr, Richard Branch, | Cook, Albert David.

John Moriah had his thigh and two ribs fractured and was otherwise injured. His chances of recovery, the attending physicians said, are slight. It was at the Richard mine that Frederick Nichols, an experienced miner, agsd thirty-five years, was on Tuesday buried under thousands of tons of earth and rock, hut this occurred in another shaft.

Four of the men who were killed, however, were, only about a half hour before they met their death, working with others trying to recover Nichols's body. The first of the two accidents to-day occurred when John Morich, Albert David, and two other Hungarian miners were loading cars in a level 770 feet below ground. This was about 5 o'clock, and about 3 o'clock a heavy blast had been set off by the boss of another shift, who, when the Hungarians started to work, warned them not to go near the place where the blast had been fired until the earth had a chance to settle. The warning was not heeded and, as the men were engaged in loading a car, a slab from a sloping pillar fell over on two of them, hurying both under a foot or more of ore.

The others gave the alarm, and several miners who were first on the scene brought Moriah to the surface. They did not know that another man lay buried under the ore, and it was some minutes later when one of the Hungarians who had escaped told Superintendent Arthur that there was still another miner under the debris. Collet, Hooper, Cook, Branch, and another miner named Thomas Trevarthorn at once went down to see, and Superintendent Arthur warned them as they entered the skip to be careful and not run any unnecessary risks.

Soon the bell in the engine house rang, and when the skip was hoisted to the surface Trevarthorn appeared bleeding profusely from a cut on his head and told that, while they were trying to get at the body of the Hungarian, another body of ore had fallen from the same pillar, completely burying his four companions, while he himself had narrowly escaped the same fate.

It was after midnight before the bodies were brought to the surface. The attempt to recover the body of Nichols in Shaft No. 1 has been given up for the present.

GRAIN MARKETS EXCITED.

Developments in Chicago in Corn, Wheat, and Oats—Gates and Cudahy Both Interested in Corn?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Speculative giants are fighting for the control of the corn market, with the odds in favor of the bull leaders.

Brokers in wheat believe that a powerful leader took a hand in wheat to-day.

While events in wheat and corn were on a very exciting scale, a sensation developed in the oats trade, and "standard" contracts for July rushed up 3 cents in a short time.

The public has had the story of the supposed John W. Gates holdings of July corn. That market is bullish enough to turn the head of any bearish broker. But the brokers assert that it looks more than ever like a Cudahy hear fight in the September corn. Brokers who usually act for this leader have recently sold millions of bushels for September.

John Cudahy was on the floor to-day, looking very much interested. He was conferring with Messrs. Barrett, Parker, Booth, Steever, and others.

W. J. BRYAN NOT INVITED.

The Reason He Did Not Attend the Tilden Club's Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 26.—The true reason why William Jennings Bryan did not attend the harmony dinner at the Tilden Club, last week, has appeared. He was not invited. In to-morrow's issue of The Commoner he will say:

"The papers report that Mr. Bryan was invited to the Tilden Club banquet, but did not reply. The fact is that he was not invited. Had he been, he would have responded, explaining why he would not attend a political banquet given in honor of one who twice opposed the Democratic ticket and has never since announced his intention to return to the party."

This is the first intimation that has been given to the public that no invitation was sent Mr. Bryan.

MAYOR FOR LABOR UNIONS.

Executive of Des Moines Encourages Telephone Girls Out on a Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 26.—Mayor Brenton of Des Moines encourages telephone girls who are out on a strike, and has addressed them frequently. To-day he made the rounds of the telephone offices with a committee from the trades and labor assembly and endeavored to persuade the managers to recognize the union. He stated to-day that he would call a meeting of the Council if necessary to consider the advisability of enforcing more rigidly the provisions of the Mutual Telephone franchise. The Bell has no franchise, and its right to the streets is now pending in the courts.

"I hope that the labor unions of Des Moines will paralyze the whole industry if it is necessary in order that these girls may win," said Mayor Brenton to-day. "If they do not they ought to be ashamed of themselves. I believe that a sympathetic strike is the only thing that will bring the managers to time, and if it is necessary I hope that it will come and come soon."

Labor Union of New Jersey Women.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—The first labor union of women formed in New Jersey met to-night. It was a representation of the 400 women clerks of the retail stores of this city, who have been urged to organize to secure shorter hours and some consideration in the matter of vacation. Fifty young women were present and they were addressed by the officers of the male Retail Clerks' Union and officers of the Federation of Labor. The question arose as to whether the female clerks shall be affiliated with the male clerks, or constitute a separate union. This matter will be settled next Thursday night, when the permanent organization will be effected.

Fourth of July Excursion Tickets via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains at one fare for round trip. Sold July 3 and 4, good to July 7. Special train leaves New York July 3 at 2 P. M.—Adv.

New Jersey Central Changes Time On Sunday, June 29—Full Summer schedule goes into effect. Also complete service via Sandy Hook route to all New Jersey sea shore points —Adv.

BULLETINS TELL OF FURTHER PROGRESS

But Return of Pain in the King's Wound Is Reported.

THE PATIENT DESIRES FOOD

It Is Being Very Carefully Given to Him —Bulletins as a Whole Are of a Most Hopeful Character.

LONDON, June 27.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock last night:

"The King has passed a fairly comfortable day, and has maintained his strength. There is a returning desire for food, which has been very carefully given.

"There has been some return of pain in the wound.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

Buckingham Palace was closed up for the night rather later than usual. It is understood, however, that the King's strength and progress are maintained, and it is not anticipated that there will be any necessity to issue another bulletin before 10:30 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, June 26.—The Duke of Connaught called at Buckingham Palace this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Later he said:

"The news concerning the King this morning is most encouraging. The King's pulse and temperature are normal, and his condition, on the whole, is most satisfactory."

LONDON, June 26.—The official bulletin on the condition of King Edward issued at 10:15 o'clock this morning is as follows:

"His Majesty has had a better night, and has had some refreshing sleep. He has improved in all respects. His constitutional condition is quite favorable, and the state of his wound is also satisfactory.

"LISTER,
"TREVES,
"SMITH,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 26.—The King's satisfactory condition was fully maintained at 1 P. M. to-day.

His Majesty looks well and cheerful, quite hearing out the good tenor of the medical bulletin.

LONDON, June 26.—The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon:

"The King's condition still remains satisfactory.

"TREVES,
"LAKING.
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 26.—At 4:30 P. M. it was said at the palace that King Edward continued to make favorable progress.

LONDON, June 26.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon it was stated at Buckingham Palace that not one of the chief doctors was in attendance on the King, and that they were not expected back till 6 o'clock, shortly after which hour the next bulletin would be issued.

From the foregoing it is evident that the King's condition continues most satisfactory. Large and happy crowds surround the palace.

LONDON, June 26.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6:15 P. M.:

"His Majesty passed a good day and has taken nourishment well. He is less weak and his temperature is now normal.

"LISTER,
"TREVES,
"SMITH,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

THE ABSCESS A GOOD SIGN?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 27.—An authority on diseases of the intestines, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, considers the presence of an abscess in King Edward's case a good sign, and does not believe in the presence of any dangerous growth, as, he says, under such circumstances the English doctors would not so speedily have used the knife.

On the other hand Prof. Nothnagel declares that too little is known in regard to the case in Vienna to permit of prognosis, but he says the King is in the hands of the very best surgeons in the world.

SPECIAL ENVOYS' DEPARTURE.

Count von Waldersee Among Those Who Have Left London—Whitelaw Reid's Plans.

LONDON, June 27.—The exodus of foreign representatives who came here for the coronation proceeds apace.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee left London yesterday morning, as did the Prince of Monaco, the Prince of Montenegro, and the Dutch Mission.

After yesterday's service at St. Paul's Whitelaw Reid, the special United States Envoy, and Mrs. Reid were entertained at luncheon at the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, when Mr. Reid formally took his leave as Special Ambassador. The only remaining formality is his official leave-taking of the Prince of Wales, which will probably be arranged for to-day. After that the American Special Embassy will dissolve, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and Gen. James H. Wilson (who was to represent the United States Army at the coronation) and Mrs. Wilson going to the Continent, and the other members of Mr. Reid's suite scattering. They will return later to London as privats individuals.

Mr. Reid said last evening that he had canceled all his social engagements for the next fortnight, including the reception which was to be given on July 11 to Mrs. Reid by the Society of American Women in London.

Mr. Reid said that, having been sent to England solely for the purpose of expressing the good-will of the American people in connection with the King's coronation, he felt that he could not properly accept social engagements during the time that his Majesty remained in a precarious condition.

Mr. Reid's engagement to attend the centennial celebration of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool on July 17 has not been canceled.

No intimation has yet been received here of the intentions of the State Department at Washington concerning the representation of the United States at the postponed coronation of King Edward.

California in Four Days
from New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys.
Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

EXODUS FROM LONDON.

Resources of Railways and Steamships Taxed—Food Given Away at the Markets.

LONDON, June 27.—Only now is London beginning to realize the practical effects of the coronation postponement.

The exodus of visitors to the Continent and the provinces is taxing the capacity of the railroads and steamboats, but this return traffic in nowise makes up for the railroad lines' loss of hundreds of thousands of intended passengers from the provinces and the nearer Continental points who had, fortunately for themselves, delayed their coming to the last moment. The big tourist agencies opened their offices yestsrday morning, in spite of the day being an official holiday, and they were crowded all day long, booking the cheaper class of "trippers," for whom London minus the coronation has no attraction.

How much London's floating population has been reduced during the past few hours it is hard to estimate, but all persons of moderate means who can go away are getting out of the city as quickly as possible. The smaller hotels and boarding houses are the worst sufferers. The managers of the big hotels say they have been almost unaffected by the postponement of the coronation, the wealthier Americans and others who had come to witness the ceremony making no move to go, though the next fortnight, doubtless, will witness a general migration.

The transatlantic booking offices are flooded with inquiries for early passages by Americans for whom the coronation was the sole object of their visit to England.

The poorer classes yesterday reaped a harvest at the big markets, where there was a glut of perishable foodstuffs, which in many cases were given away for the sake of clearing the stands. The great flower market at Covent Garden presented a pitiful scene. Hundreds of cases of the choicest flowers were dying in the hands of the dealers. The small dealers were stocked up with roses, carnations, and lilies, which were disposed of at a tenth of their usual value. Orchids in many cases were given away.

Billingsgate Market was glutted with salmon at tenpence a pound, but meats at Smithfield Market were only a penny or a halfpenny a pound below the normal prices.

SYMPATHY NOT UNIVERSAL.

Some German Papers Exhibit What Is Described as "Inhuman Spite and Malice."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the German press, as might have been expected, does not contain many noteworthy expressions of sympathy on account of King Edward's illness. But in certain journals by no means uninfluential or obscure are expressions of inhuman spite and malice which no self-respecting English journal could pollute its columns by reproducing, so utterly vile are they.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says intense sympathy on account of and interest in King Edward's illness are shown by the Austro-Hungarian press, with the exception of the Clerical Vaterland, which has not yet thought proper to refer to the subject in its editorial columns.

THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY.

He Is Said to Have Offered to Go to London—Issues an Order to German Warships.

LONDON, June 27.—According to The Birmingham Post, immediately after hearing of King Edward's illness, Emperor William telegraphed to Prince Henry of Prussia, who was in London, setting forth how he was moved by the news, and offering to come immediately to London to see his uncle if there were any immediate danger.

Prince Henry is said to have replied with a reassuring message.

KIEL, June 26.—Emperor William, who is here for the regatta, caused the following order to be signalled by flag this evening to the German fleet in the roadstead:

"Edward, King of England, has been pleased to accept a position à la suite in my navy. I hope the fleet will always be mindful of this high honor, which, at the same time, brings it into closer relations with our comrades of the British Navy.

"The fleet is immediately to hoist the British flag at its mastheads and to fire a salute of twenty-one guns and give three cheers for the King of England."

This command was at once carried out by all the German ships here.

THE POSTPONED CORONATION.

It Is Likely to be a Very Quiet Ceremony, Bereft of Pageantry.

LONDON, June 27.—With the favorable progress of King Edward there is much discussion as to how the coronation will eventually be effected.

While nothing has in any way been definitely settled, it appears that the King is likely to celebrate this event very quietly and with merely the ceremony that attends the opening of Parliament, consisting of a drive direct to Westminster Abbey, accompanied by a small escort, and a speedy return to Buckingham Palace. It is rumored that no foreign Princes or envoys will be specially invited for the occasion.

All this, of course, is quite in the air, but it forms one of the chief topics of London's conversation.

Provided that King Edward maintains his present rate of improvement, London, emptied of its holiday crowd, will look forward to the postponed coronation as an occasion for sedate thanksgiving, bereft of pageantry.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.00.
Special train to the Lackawanna Railroad's new Picnic resort leaves Sunday morning 9 A. M., returning leaves Cranberry Lake 6:30 P. M.—Adv.

The 20-Hour Special.
The Pennsylvania Railroad flyer is used by the man who has but little time to spare.—Adv.

KING EDWARD MUCH BETTER

His Quick Improvement Causes Astonishment.

WROTE NOTES YESTERDAY

Took More Nourishment and Smoked a Cigar.

Return of Pain In His Wound Not Regarded as a Bad Sign—A Regency Not Seriously Discussed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 27.—The statement in the bulletin issued early last evening that King Edward's temperature was normal was the first definite pronouncement that has come from the sickroom, but it is well known that the Court and physicians deliberately adopted the plan of not announcing the inevitable fluctuations of the King's pulse and temperature and of keeping the bulletins free from details unless there was a decided change, so as not unduly to alarm the people.

According to private information from Buckingham Palace, Queen Alexandra has borne up bravely from the first, and passes many hours daily in the sickroom. She has expressed appreciation of the good-will and sympathy manifested hy the British people and the feeling for her expressed in America.

There was a little controversy yesterday between Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, and a news bureau, which he mistakenly accused of so perverting his answer to one of its recent inquiries as to make him seem to be concealing facts in regard to his Majesty's illness. The matter was of small account except as showing the sensitiveness of those surrounding the King in regard to that charge, which has been frequently made this week by men of high degree.

The general belief is now expressed that the authorities at Buckingham Palace are telling the truth, and the feeling in London yesterday was consequently more cheerful.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 27.—The Times says it was stated at Buckingham Palace after the publication of the latest bulletin last night that the physicians did not regard the return of pain in King Edward's wound with any special apprehension. It was added:

"The King is better than he was last (Wednesday) night."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 27.—Those around King Edward continue to be astonished at his rapid improvement. The slightly annoying symptoms mentioned in the bulletin issued at 11 o'clock last night are quite inconsequential compared to the fact, which The Associated Press has learned, that his Majesty again took food last night and was afterward allowed to smoke a cigar.

Queen Alexandra sat with her husband all the evening, and only left him after he had fallen into peaceful sleep.

Mention hy the King's doctors of the care with which food is administered to the royal patient and of the return of pain in the wound can safely be taken as merely an earnest of their conscientious intention to make public the slightest adverse symptom, however unimportant.

The King's courage and good temper are remarkable, and yesterday he personally wrote several telegrams and one or two notes.

As evidence of the King's persistent refusal to efface himself from his connection with state affairs, and in corroboration of the statement that the physicians are satisfied with their patient's condition, it is learned that besides personally opening telegrams on Wednesday evening, King Edward then insisted upon a final inspection of the honor list. There was one appointment of considerable importance which had not been definitely decided at that time. The King approved this nomination and gave the final order to the department interested, thus saving one of the recipients of honors from severe disappointment.

King Edward is at this hour better in every way than he was on Wednesday night or yesterday morning. The return of pain in his wound is not accompanied by any appreciable increase of temperature. In fact, King Edward's doctors are inclined to regard the patient's pain and his appetite as healthy symptoms, although, with the reserve they have maintained throughout, they refrain from commenting thereon.

To these hopes of a favorable issue of the King's illness no less an authority than the Queen gives encouragement. Writing to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, yesterday, to thank him for his expressions of the sympathy of the City of London, Queen Alexandra said, through her secretary:

"The Queen rejoices to think that the bulletin of this morning gives a favorable report of the King."

His Majesty's exertion on Wednesday in opening a number of telegrams with his own hands excited him slightly, caused some restlessness Wednesday night, and aroused some trifling solicitude on the part of the attendant doctors. However, the King soon quieted down, and, on the whole, rested satisfactorily.

Improvement in the King's condition yesterday morning was most marked, and everybody in Buckingham Palace was delighted. The good news given out by the Duke of Connaught at the palace before the doctors' morning consultation, and which the subsequent official bulletin completely confirmed, occasioned the liveliest satisfaction to all persons collected at the

palace, the Mansion House, and elsewhere, awaiting tidings from the sick chamber.

The absence of ambiguity in the language of this bulletin, which, unlike previous statements, had no qualifying phrases, did much to restore confidence in the public mind in regard to the outcome of the King's illness.

King Edward saw several members of his family in the course of the morning. The Queen remained at the Palace, but the Princess Victoria drove out.

Replying in the morning to a telegram of sympathy from a body of Aberdonians, Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, Keeper of the Privy Purse, telegraphed as follows:

"The loyal and kind telegram of your association shall be submitted to the King on his Majesty's recovery, which, thank God, we may, I think, now look forward to."

Sir Francis Laking, who has been unremitting in his attendance on his Majesty since the operation, left the palace for a short time in the afternoon. This was regarded as a favorable sign.

Among the callers at the palace were the Princa and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, most of the special Ambassadors still in London, and many of the diplomats.

In front of Buckingham Palace only a slim gathering awaited the night bulletin, and when that was posted the royal residence, save for a few straggiers, became deserted.

Inside the palace the members of the royal family spent a quiet evening, and the number of callers was smaller than on any night this week.

Following the expressed desire of the Prince of Wales, the arrangements for illuminating London, which involved the erection of costly set pieces for electric and gas lights, will be allowed to remain and will be utilized "immediately it is authoritatively announced that the King is out of danger."

By the King's personal desire, the royal pardons of offenders in the army will go into effect just as if the coronation had taken place. This last intimation suitably brought to a close yesterday, a day which was to have been notable in English history.

At no time since the operation on the King has there been any serious suggestion of the establishment of a Regency. The most that was done was in the way of pure speculation—a suggestion that the Prince of Wales might act for his father as King Edward, when Prince of Wales, frequently acted for Queen Victoria, particularly during her last illness, without being formally appointed Regent.

HOLIDAY CROWDS IN LONDON.

Disconsolate in the Early Hours Yesterday, but More Cheerful at Night.

LONDON, June 27.—The streets of London yesterday contained a curious mixture of Sunday and holiday crowds. All the banks and big business houses in the heart of the City were shut up. Most of the retail stores were open and the saloons and restaurants of the cheaper sort did a fairly rushing business.

Many persons of the usual "beanfeaster" class got out early on brakes and coaches, with horns and banners, singing "God Save the King," and presenting every evidence of mingled patriotism and beer. Most of the railroads cancelled their excursions, so the great bulk of the holidaymakers was thrown back on the streets for amusement, and crowded the Strand, Holborn, and parks. The motley swarm was reminiscent of Hampstead Heath, or of the crowds outside a circus tent.

But it was an aimless, disconsolate crowd of holidaymakers, and the people drifted slowly back and forth, looking at the remaining decorations, clustering around the bulletin boards and in some cases invading those of the coronation stands which had not been demolished, sitting in mock state and watching the passing throng. The majority of the holidaymakers eventually gravitated to the cheap saloons and chop houses in search of rest and refreshment.

However, in view of the favorable bulletins about the King, the crowds that packed the streets at night evidently appreciated the fact that cheerfulness was justified. They did not "maffick," but there was a general sense of rejoicing which, even with the most unruly section, failed to become inordinate. All night long the Strand was thronged with crowds of people, who usually confined themselves to taking a farewell look at the gradually disappearing decorations.

Hundreds of visitors to London, especially Americans and people from the country, flocked to Westminster Abbey yesterday, and until late at night curious and rather awed-struck crowds stood gazing at the place where Edward VII. was to be crowned. The artificial coronation annex, which is one of the few parts of the Abbey not hidden by stands, attracted special attention.

THE POPE DISTRESSED.

ROME, June 26.—The Pope was much distressed when he heard of King Edward's illness, and immediately telegraphed an order to Mgr. Merry del Val, the Special Papal Envoy to the coronation, to convey his Holiness's expression of sorrow to his Majesty, and keep the Pontiff fully informed as to the King's condition.

DINNER TO CHILDREN GIVEN.

LONDON, June 26.—The arrangements for the entertainment of children at Marlborough House were carried out to-day in spite of the postponement of the coronation.

About 1,300 youngsters enjoyed the dinner provided for them by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were present and remained in the gardens with their little guests for a couple of hours.

HARCOURT REFUSED A PEERAGE.

LONDON, June 27.—Previous to making up the list of coronation honors King Edward sent a letter to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M. P., (Liberal,) offering him a peerage.

Sir William in his reply expressed his appreciation of the offer, but added that after thirty-four years in the House of Commons he was reluctant to change the sphere of his political work, and that he therefore declined the honor.

Damages in Theatre Ticket Case.

Mrs. Rosanna Enright of Union Hill yesterday in Hudson County Court obtained a verdict of $1,000 against Col. John W. Holmes, owner and manager of the Bijou Theatre, Jersey City, for breach of contract. Mrs. Enright and her daughter testified that they attended a matinée performance at the Bijou and bought two reserved seats. When shown to them the usher resarved the coupons. Shortly after another usher turned them out of the seats and gave them to two other persons. Col. Holmes testified that Mrs. Enright simply bought two admission tickets, and that she and her daughter took possession of two seats that had been sold in advance. When they were asked to surrender the seats they were offered others equally good, but refused to accept them.

Mr. Horton's Skull Was Fractured.

An examination yesterday by Coroner's Physician Emil F. Hartung, Brooklyn, of the body of Talmage Horton of 501 Dean Street, showed that Mr. Horton had not died from apoplexy caused by shock, as was believed, but from a fracture of the skull. Mr. Horton, who was fifty-three years old, and a son of Benjamin Horton, founder of the dry goods firm of Horton & Sons, died on Tuesday night. A short time before he was struck by a trolley car at Atlantic and Fifth Avenues and he fell upon the fender.

BRITONS EVERYWHERE PRAY FOR THE KING

Services of Intercession All Over the Empire.

Distinguished Gathering in St. Paul's Cathedral—Messrs. Choate and Reid Among Those Present.

LONDON, June 27.—In most of the churches throughout the land yesterday the services which were to commemorate the coronation of King Edward took place in the changed form of intercessory services.

From India, Australia, Canada, and Africa, everywhere where Britons congregate, telegrams announce the holding of impressive supplicatory services.

At the hour yesterday when King Edward was to have been crowned a great and distinguished assemblage almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster Abbey, gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral. The approaches to the cathedral were lined by silent throngs, through which drove Peers and Peeresses, Colonial Premiers, foreign special envoys, Ambassadors, and members of the House of Commons, all in sombre clothes.

In the chancel were United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White; John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and the leading members of the nobility.

President Roosevelt's sisters, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Reid, and, with them, were shown to prominent places in the cathedral.

In the nave about a thousand of the Westminster Abbey ticket-holders, mainly women, were seated.

Shortly before noon the big western doors were swung open, sunlight streamed in, and the Duke of Cambridge, leaning heavily on the arm of an equerry, walked to the chancel.

As twelve o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the clear notes of the opening sentences of the Litany, chanted by four of the cathedral clergy. Their tones were in such unison that they seemed to emanate from one powerful voice. The choir took up the responses. At each supplication the procession, headed by the Cross, advanced a few steps and then stood still until the response was completed. Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the chancel steps. A score of the clergy followed, and behind them were ten Bishops in gorgeous robes. Then came the Archbishop of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor, and the Corporation, in full state, bringing up the rear.

With evident feeling the choir sang the three psalms of intercession, after which the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, read the lesson, Isaiah, xxxviii., 10:

"I said in the cutting off of my days, I shall go to the gates of the grave: I am deprived of the residue of my years."

The Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, from the altar steps, read the prayers. "O Lord, save the King!" rang out to the furthest recess of the dome, and brought a whole-souled response from the choir and congregation.

An anthem and the singing of the hymn "Thine Arm, O Lord, in Days of Old Was Strong to Heal and Save," and Psalm LI. followed, and then the Bishop of London, surrounded by the Archbishops and Bishops, from the altar steps impressively pronounced the benediction, which concluded the short service.

For a few moments complete silence reigned and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury was carefully led down the steps, the procession reformed, and the congregation went out into the sunlight, gladly discussing the wording of the latest bulletin from Buckingham Palace.

Simultaneously a similar service was conducted at St. Margaret's Church, Westminister. It was largely attended by Cabinet Ministers, Peers, and members of the House of Commons, and concluded with the singing of "God Save the King."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—The Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming; the leading officials, and representative citizens attended the service of intercession for King Edward at the Parish Church here this morning. The Archbishop of the West Indies, the Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, officiated.

The United States Consul was one of those present.

MRS. ATTERBURY'S WINDFALL.

How Her Husband Got an Accident Insurance Policy Two Hours Before He Was Killed.

Mrs. J. C. Atterbury of West Brighton, S. I., yesterday received a check for $1,000 from an accident insurance company.

Her husband was killed last month by a collision between Edwin Gould's yacht and a ferry boat. On the day of the accident Mr. Atterbury happened in a down town resort where he met a man who paid him $1 he had borrowed of him. Then the man asked Mr. Atterbury to take out an accident policy in a company for which he had just been appointed an agent.

"I don't want a policy," replied Mr. Atterbury, "but if it will be of any assistance to you, why take this dollar and give me some accident insurance."

The agent filled out a blank and handed it to Mr. Atterbury, who was killed less than two hours later.

EXPLOSION IN SEVENTH'S ARMORY

Water Ran Into a Pot of Molten Lead for Bullets.

While employes were melting lead for bullets in the cellar of the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, water got into the molten mass in some unaccountable way and an explosion followed.

The lead spattered about the place, but none of the men was injured. Some one sent a fire alarm from the special building box, but the men of Engine 39 and Truck 18 could not do anything when they arrived except inspect the building.

New Jersey State Medical Society.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 26.—After deciding to meet at Asbury Park next year, the New Jersey State Medical Society elected these officers and adjourned:

President—E. L. B. Godfrey of Camden.
First Vice President—Henry Mitchell of Asbury Park.
Second Vice President—A. W. Taylor of Beverly.
Third Vice President—Walter B. Johnson of Paterson.
Corresponding Secretary—E. W. Hedges of Plainfield.
Recording Secretary—W. J. Chandler of South Orange.
Treasurer—Archibald Mercer of Newark.

OPERATION ON THE KING.

Details as Furnished to The New York Medical Record.

In response to a request from Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The New York Medical Record, a cablegram has been sent to that journal by its English correspondent, giving some details of the operation performed on King Edward. By way of comment, The Medical Record will in its issue of to-day adopt rather a critical tone in dealing with the treatment of Edward VII.'s case. The special cablegram was as follows:

LONDON, June 26.—From the most trustworthy sources it is learned that the operation on his Majesty King Edward VII. has been successful in all respects, and that no complications have declared themselves. The general medical opinion now is to the effect that ultimate recovery will be assured unless there be some unforeseen turn in present symptoms. There is no foundation for the rumor that malignant disease caused the intestinal trouble. The latter is designated here as perityphlitis—a term in general use to express the condition known as appendicitis in America.

No definite statement has yet been made regarding any actual disease in the appendix. The recent illness of the King was at first attributed to an attack of rheumatism, and the usual treatment for that affection was instituted. During the early progress of the illness, the pain became localized in the right side of the abdominal region and was attended with slight elevation of temperature and increased rapidity of pulse.

On the journey to London the pain became very much aggravated with sudden rise in temperature, and the diagnosis of localized suppurating process was made. Sir Joseph Lister and Sir Frederic Treves were then called in consultation and the operation was decided upon.

The wound is in a healthy and quiescent condition, and there are no indications of septic peritonitis. The abscess was of large size and was opened in the usual manner by direct incision through abdominal walls. The inflammation is reported to have been limited to the site of the abscess.

The reports that the King is on the verge of collapse have no possible foundation. At no time since the operation has he been in special danger.

The principal features of the comment of The Record is its criticism of what it considers the antiquated method of draining the abscess evacuated by the surgeons by tubes rather than adopting the American method of closing up the wound after inserting antiseptic gauze. In view of the fact that Lord Lister was present at the operation, The Record considers the proceeding still more remarkable. The editorial is as follows:

The latest reports from Buckingham Palace, up to the time of going to press, are to the effect that his Majesty King Edward VII. is in a fair way toward recovery from his recent attack of so-called perityphlitis. With all due allowance toward our English brethren for their persistence in the use of an otherwise obsolete term, it is fair to assume that the malady in question was an ordinary appendical abscess, taking its usual course, and was treated in the customary way by simple incision.

Although it may be admitted that perityphlitis as an independent disease may exist, its manifestation as such is so rare that practically we leave it out of consideration in diagnosticating the most common of all the phlegmons occurring in the right groin.

From the American point of view, which is certainly the advanced one regarding the pathology of appendicitis, the infection of the vermiform process is the starting point of all suppurative conditions involving neighboring parts. The only disproof of this assumption in the King's case would be the demonstration that at the time of the operation the appendix itself was free from disease. The great probability, however, is that the appendix would not be found, having been previously destroyed by the sloughing process associated with the formation of the abscess.

This would explain the reason why no mention has been made of the removal of the offending organ and why the operation itself consisted in a mere incision for the evacuation of accumulated pus. Evidently that was the only thing to do under the circumstances as giving the patient the best chance for a safe and easy recovery. In a word, it was following the surgical rule in such cases to leave the remains of the appendix alone when they cannot be easily reached, but more especially when, as is most commonly the case, they form a part of the wall of the cavity.

If we may judge from accounts in the British medical journals, the actual diagnosis of an abscess was not made until a few hours before the operation, notwithstanding the fact that the patient must have suffered from the usual symptome of such a condition for several days.

In analyzing the clinical symptoms from the time of the review at Aldersbot on June 14, it seems quite evident that the ailment declared itself at that time with chill, colicky pain, nausea, and faintness. In view of subsequent events, many risks were taken in allowing the patient to be moved from one palace to another during the formation of the adhesions which were to constitute the protecting walls of the forming abscess.

It is hardly conceivable that the abscess formed itself within the few hours preceding the operation, as intimated in the cable dispatch to The Medical Record. Certainly, as a rule, large abscesses of this kind form rather slowly and give early local evidences of their existence in the shape of rigidity of overlying abdominal muscles, circumscribed tumescence, and distinct localized pain on pressure. It is not at all likely that these significant symptoms escaped the notice of the distinguished medical advisers, but they were evidently powerless in preventing their royal patient from taking the risks indicated.

Inasmuch as Lord Lister is reported as intimating that a secondary operation may be necessary in the case, it seems probable that the appendix itself was not removed. If so, it was certainly good surgery. Those who have had the largest experience in appendicitis are almost unanimously in favor of such practice, and it is only in exceptional instances, in which there is continuous and distressing pain from old and faulty adhesions, or persistently recurring suppuration, that any attempts are made to interfere with nature's usual method of repair.

It might almost be considered a discourtesy to the founder of modern asepsis to compare the old-time method of drainage by tubes with that of the American plan of packing the wound with sterilized gauze, but the good results of the latter are so manifestly overwhelming as to afford us the excuse for making apparently invidious comparisons.

The wound being in good condition, and there being no fear at present of septic peritonitis, the prospects for ultimate recovery must be mainly based on the integrity of the heart and the normal action of the kidneys. Hence an accelerated pulse-beat or loss of consciousness from coma would be indications of most ominous import.

DR. J. B. MURPHY'S VIEWS.

Dean of the Faculty of Rush Medical College Considers the Case of King Edward.

Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, Dean of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, has telegraphed to The New York Medical Journal the following statement regarding King Edward's condition:

"The official bulletins are very vague and indefinite, as the doctors do not state whether the perityphlitic abscess was due to appendicitis, carcuinna, or perforating ulcer. They infer that it was appendicitis, but the clinical course for five days preceding the operation does not correspond with that inference.

"If it be an appendical perityphlitis opened and drained with no attempt at removal of the appendix, his chances of recovery, allowing for his age and mode of living, should be 97 per cent. Even if he has a gangrena of a small area of the cecum from a periaphendical abscess his chances of recovery should be good unless the infection be very virulent; one would infer from the mild symptoms the day previous to the operation that it was not violent.

"If the perityphlitis abscess be from a perforating ulcer of the cecum, the prognosis is more grave, for these perforating ulcers are grave in themselves, particularly the tubercular. If the perforation occurred through a malignant ulcer his chances of recovery would be very meagre, as a resection of the caput-coli would be demanded; this is such a long and grave operation that he could scarcely withstand it, as it would involve an immediate risk of 40 to 43 per cent.

"The assumption that the abscess is of appendical origin is the most logical from his symptoms of pain and syncope on the fifth or sixth day preceding the operation.

"There was every reason for his physicians withholding his condition from the public as long as possible. If the diagnosis of appendicitis had been made early it is probable the operation would have been performed immediately, as the consensus of opinion of the American medical and surgical profession is that the immediate operation, i. e., the operation within the first twenty-four hours after the inset of symptoms gives the best results, and subjects the patients to the least risk.

"There is a unanimity of opinion in the profession that no one no matter how familiar with the disease is able to predict from the early symptoms what will be the subsequent course of the disease. It is therefore incumbent upon the profession to operate early to avoid the probability of later and most dangerous pathologic conditions.

"Medical treatment is uncertain, inefficient, and hazardous, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by this method of treatment. In Chicago alone in the past three years there have been 752 deaths from appendicitis. What a colossal crime! What an indulgent and forbearing public to tolerate such results from the medical profession! On this basis there should be no perityphlitis of appendical origin as all would be operated before that stage."

GERMAN EXPERTS INTERVIEWED

Like the American Surgeons, They Say the Bulletins Give No Data for an Opinion.

BERLIN, June 26.—Dr. Sonnenberg, of the Berlin Charity Hospital, and Prof. Ernst von Bergmann of the medical faculty of Berlin University, have been interviewed concerning the condition of King Edward. Both agree that it is impossible to form any opinion of the King's condition from the bulletins because of their fragmentary character and the omission of the patient's temperature and pulse.

Prof. Bergmann fears that the King's physicians have been restrained, out of consideration for the feelings of the royal family, from stating the full gravity of his Majesty's case. He says he knows how bulletins concerning royal patients must be made. Nevertheless Prof. Bergmann regards the elapse of two days since the operation without the appearance of dangerous symptoms as favorable to the King. He also believes that the King's age is not necessarily a serious factor, considering his strong constitution, but that it may require six days before the danger line is passed.

Dr. Sonnenberg, who has operated upon 1,800 persons afflicted in a similar manner to the King, and who has a very high reputation among German surgeons, said:

"With all my experience of anatomy and the abdominal cavity I am unable, from the bulletins, to form a clear idea of what King Edward's physicians have done. I am utterly unable to forecast developments without knowing the condition of the patient's pulse and temperature."

RAIDING POLICY HUNTERS FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Capt. Gorman Reprimands Sergeant for His Reception of County Detectives' Prisoners.

County detectives had a fierce fight with four men when they raided an alleged policy shop last night at 381 Third Street. The lights had been turned out when their coming was known, but the raidera came out on top, and when the lights were lit again they had captured four prisoners, including the alleged proprietor.

An anonymous letter was received yesterday afternoon by Acting District Attorney Rand, stating that a policy shop was in full blast at that place. Mr. Rand turned the letter over to Deputy Chief Reardon of the county detectives and told him to investigate. Reardon selected Detectives O'Shea, Brennan, and Silverman and the quartet prepared to make a raid. Reardon went ahead of the others and when he came to 381 Third Street found it to be a vacant store.

He watched for a while and saw several people come out of the store, they having been let out of a rear room, through which a light shone when a door in the partition opened. The detectives entered the store, and, putting their shoulders to the partition door, burst it open.

"A raid!" shouted a voice, and then the lights went out.

Reardon sprang for a man who had been standing near the door and who, he says, has served three months for running an alleged policy shop at 133 Lewis Street. This man is James Brenner, also known as Carl Weiler, and although he is nearly fifty-five years of age, is very powerful. Together the two rolled over and over on the floor amid curses and shouts from those in the room. Brennan and Silverman were at the same time engaged in an altercation with three other men and had a lively time before they subdued them.

When Detectiva O'Shea finally succeeded in lighting the gas Reardon had handcuffs on Brenner and was kneeling beside him with revolver in hand, waiting for rescue.

Four prisoners were captured in all, and they were taken to the Union Market Police Station. Sergt. Zimmerman was on the desk and, according to Reardon, was very curt, when the charges against the prisoners were stated. The detectives had brought with them a complete outfit used in operating a policy shop, including tha manifold sheets and slips. Before the pedigrees were taken one of the prisoners dropped some slips on the floor, and, as Reardon picked them up, he remarked:

"These will tell you what we made the raid for."

Zimmerman is alleged to have made a slurring remark, and an argument followed. It was just under way when Capt. Gorman stepped out of his office and said:

"That will do, Sergeant. I am Captain of this precinct, and I will run this station house. These fellows have been a great help to me in cleaning up this precinct."

The prisoners described themselves as follows:

James Brenner, 55 years, 105 East Seventh Street.
Andrew Perkins, 58 years, 381 East Third Street.
George Taylor, 62 years, 507 East Houston Street.
Max Stern, 34 years, 324 East Fourth Street.

Deputy Chief Reardon said after the raid that there were about twenty-five persons in the place when the county detectives got inside. Eleven policy arrests have been made in the precinct during the present week.

ROBBED ON BROADWAY.

Proprietor of a Store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Has a Startling Experience.

F. E. Johnston, proprietor of the American Specialty Company store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel building, was robbed by bold highwaymen within sight of the hotel on Wednesday night.

Mr. Johnston felt hungry when he closed the store somewhat late, and crossed Broadway to a fashionable restaurant. The rain was falling in torrents, and on nearing his objective point he noticed the place was closed. He sought shelter from the storm, while he waited for a car, under a portico between a hotel and the restaurant.

Two young men were there before him, and as he placed a satchel on the ground and made some remark about the weather one of the strangers said to him: "Why, we are all in the same boat." Mr. Johnston was about to reply when both of them seized him, and while one held him firmly around the throat the other extracted a wallet from an inside coat pocket. Then both ran away and escaped.

"There was only $7 in the pocketbook," remarked Mr. Johnston yesterday, "but the letter was worth $20, and was a present to me."

Trenton Church to Call Dr. H. C. Minton

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—A special committee of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this city to-day decided to recommend the selection as pastor the Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton of San Francisco, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. It is understood Dr. Minton agreed to accept the call at a salary of $6,000 a year.

COAL STRIKE SITUATION

National Convention Will Do Mr. Mitchell's Bidding.

He May Call Out the Men First Who Have No Contracts, Says a Michigan Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 26.—A new light was shed on the possibilities of the National coal mines convention to-night by President William F. Williams of the Michigan district, who said:

"I do not believe there will be a general strike, although the National convention will vote for one if President Mitchell so desires. I believe that the convention will give him the sole power to-morrow to order a strike whenever he desires, and that he will first order a suspension of work in the States where there is now no contract, but where the men are organized. He will see how far this move goes toward bringing the operators to terms, and if it fails he may then, as a last resort, order those under contract on strike.

"As the situation is now I believe the success of this strike means the life or death of the union, and if it comes to a question of breaking agreements or breaking the union, the agreements will go first. The soft coal miners in every State in the country will follow President Mitchell's advice in this matter to the end."

SEEK WORK IN THE MINES.

Among the Applicants Are Members of the Union, a Superintendent Says.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 26.—Officials of the several large companies in this region are authority for the statement that men are applying to them daily for employment of any kind. Among the applicants are nearly all classes of workers, including miners, and it is said that nearly all the companies have more men to draw on than they can possibly need during the progress of the strike. The majority of the companies that are compelled to pump water from their mines are working their engines and other machinery full-handed, according to statements made by the Superintendents; but some of the men are not as capable as those on strike. The most capable of those that are now applying for work are taken on, while the others are placed on the waiting list.

One Superintendent said:

"Most of the men applying to us for work are members of the union. They come to our offices daily and beg for something to do, saying they are tired of idleness. We hear from these men that some of the strikers are practically out of funds, and rather than ask relief they would prefer to return to work, but hesitate to do so for fear they will be barmed or their families will be boycotted. Our engines and pumps are running as satisfactorily as can be expected under the circumstances, and I think the same is true of the other companies."

The Michigan delegation of miners' and operators' representatives concluded their conference with President Mitchell to-day without coming to an agreement, and left for the West. The Michigan miners have been on strike since April 11, because they cannot come to an agreement with their employers on a new wage scale. It is understood the questions in dispute are not so much one of wages as of conditions.

ROANOKE, Va., June 26.—The Norfolk and Western Railway officials are more encouraged to-day over the situation in the Pocahontas coal fields than they have been at any time since the strike was declared. The reports from the operators show that 400 cars of coal were loaded yesterday, which is twenty-five cars more than have been moved on any previous day. It is thought to-day's output will equal that of yesterday. There have been no reports of any miners to-day, and the supposition is that they have disbanded. A great many strikers returned to work yesterday, and it is said more are returning to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The statement of the coal and coke shipped on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending June 21 shows that there were carried only 5,000 tons of anthracite coal, as compared with 92,812 tons for the corresponding period of 1901. The shipments of bituminous coal were 548,596 tons, as compared with 384,079, and the coke tonnage was 191,841, as against 159,663 tons, the total tonnage amounting to 746,338 tons. Notwithstanding the falling off in the shipment of anthracite coal, the total fuel carried was greater than it was in the corresponding week in 1901.

FIVE HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Dinner Party's Carriage Struck by Car on Gravesend Avenue—Motorman Did Not Stop.

In an accident in which a trolley car of the Culver Division, Brooklyn, crashed into a two-seated carryall at Sixtieth Street and Gravesend Avenue last night, five persons were injured, three of whom are now in the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island. The injured are:

Mrs. HELEN ST. JOHN, 845 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; shock and severe contusions of back and body.
Miss MARGARET STEVENS, 845 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; concussion of the brain and fractured leg.
Mrs. MARTHA FAIRBANK, 239 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan; contusions and shock.
SAMUEL FAIRBANK.
IRA DOUGLAS, address unknown.

The two men were not so badly hurt as the women. Miss Stevens was still in an unconscious condition at a late hour last night.

The party was returning along Sixtieth Street from a dinner at Supper's Hotel, at Bath Beach, and were crossing Gravesend Avenue when the collision occurred. The men said that the trolley was running at a very high rate of speed, and that no warning gong was sounded, although the carriage was practically demolished, all five occupants thrown violently to the ground, and the horses ran away, it is said that the motorman of the car made no effort to stop the car, which was not damaged, nor even lessened the speed. The police are investigating with the purpose of learning the identity of the motorman.

The men in the carriage were badly shaken up and bruised, but carried the women to the sidewalk and made them as comfortable as possible. A near-by farmer was summoned, who hastily drove the men to the Emergency Hospital. Here they were treated, while Dr. Byrne returned with the ambulance after the three women. It was soon found that the injuries of Mrs. St. John and Mrs. Fairbank were not as serious as had been feared, but Miss Stevens's condition is grave.

PACKING HOUSE COMBINE.

Work on the Consolidation Progressing Slowly—The Concerns Involved and Their Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Work on the proposed consolidation of the great packing concerns is progressing slowly because it is an enormous undertaking, and there are so many different propositions to be considered in connection with the unification of the interests. It is claimed that the stock yards at Chicago and Kansas City will have to be taken over with the packing houses, for the reason that the latter practically control the greater part of the business at the yards, and can and will carry the trade with them if they move away from the yards.

Should the packing house combine be carried to conclusion the succeeding corporation could abandon the Union Stock Yards, destroy the plants, and leave the yards for good and all. Here are the big packing house concerns, their capital, and their business as estimated for 1901:

Name.	Capital Stock.	Bonds.	Annual Business, 1901. Estimated.
Swift & Co.	$25,000,000	$5,000,000	$190,000,000
Armour & Co.	20,000,000	.....	250,000,000
Morris & Co.	Partnership.	.....	100,000,000
Hammond ..	3,600,000	1,550,000	50,000,000
S. & S. Co..	4,500,000	.....	50,000,000
Libby	1,000,000	.....	20,000,000
Cudahy Co.	Partnership.	.....	40,000,000

The yards are owned by the Vanderbilts and it is not improbable that they may undertake the formation of the combine and carry it to a successful conclusion with the packers and their interests allied.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses from the Kentucky breeding farms of Charles W. Moore, S. C. Lyne, H. B. Durham, T. B. Jonea, and M. D. Richardson, was held at the Fasig-Tifton Company's paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The attendance was rather light, but good prices were realized straight through the offering. A. Featherstone, through his trainer, paid the top price, $3,200, for the bay colt by Onondaga-Rose Lady, by Duke of Montrose, the property of C. W. Moore's Mere Hill stud. The next best price was $2,000, paid by H. M. Zeigler of Cincinnati for the Decelver-Brune, by Iroquois, bay colt, the property of S. C. Lyne's Larchmont stud. A. Featherstone also bought, for $1,600, the chestnut colt by The Commoner-Lady Eon, by Eon. Pierre Lorillard was among the buyers, and secured a nicely turned filly by the imported horse Ingolby-The Governess, for $800.

Samuel Colcord's Statement.

Samuel Colcord, whose petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday, made the statement that when financial trouble came about four years ago he conveyed all of his property to his larger creditors, reserving only one share of stock of the Samuel Colcord Company in order that he might remain a Director. Several banks and some of the other creditors have been paid in full, he said, and he made no effort to compromise with his creditors, but has for four years tried to meet his obligations. Besides the payments made by the sale of securities, he has made each month during that period payments to various unsecured creditors out of his salary.

Policeman Accused of Grand Larceny.

George R. Kane, a policeman of the Mercer Street Station, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Newburger in General Sessions on the charge of grand larceny. The complainant was Louisa Gibson, a colored woman, who is under sentence on a charge of having robbed Samuel Driver, a colored sailor of the navy, on June 11. According to her story the policeman told her that there was an "easy one," a sailor in a hotel barroom at Third and Macdougal Streets, and that she could get his money. She said that the policeman forced her to hand over the money to him when the sailor complained of the loss.

Penataquit Corinthian Y. C. Book.

The year book for 1902 of the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club of Bay Shore, N. Y., which has just been issued by Secretary Joseph E. Owene, is a neat little volume, handsomely bound in red cloth, and contains a list of the 159 members of the club and the 87 vessels comprising the fleet, besides the usual statistical matter and rules.

The Denver Lost a Propeller Blade.

The Mallory Line steamship Denver, which sailed on Wednesday for Key West and Galveston, returned to port yesterday morning, having lost a blade of her propeller about midnight when off Atlantic City. The Denver went into dry dock to have a new blade fitted, and her agents say they hope to have the job finished to-day.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Her Request to Send a Representative to Kabul.

PESHAWAR, Punjab, June 26.—Advices received here from Kabul say that the Ameer of Afghanistan, Habib Ullah Khan, early in June married his daughters to six prominent chiefs, including the Commander in Chief of the Afghan forces.

The Russian Governor at Tash-kurgan (Bokhara) has requested that he be allowed to send an official representative to Kabul. The Ameer is inclined to grant the request.

Russia's Evacuation of Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—It is said that the Russian troops have already been withdrawn from Mukden, Manchuria; that Kirin will be evacuated by 1903, and that the Shan-hai-Kwan Railroad will be restored to its owners by October. The Manchurian Railroad guards will number 30,000 men.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Women's Dress Skirts $3.90

Every one worth $8, $10, $11 or $12

Sale starts at 9 A. M. to give out-of-town shoppers an opportunity to avail themselves of this rare offer.

These skirts are in the newest prevailing modes, beautifully trimmed with satin or taffeta bands and straps; are full flare and flaring flounce shape, made of best English chevi black and blue serge, broadcloth, canvas cloth and homespun; have excellent quality mercerized lining (some, however, are unlined) and wide velvet binding; the best tailoring throughout the skirts; all lengths and all waist bands; priced for to-day's quick selling at **$3.90**

No C. O. D. or mail orders filled.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Great White Shirt Waist Special 98c

The extraordinary value-giving in the shirt waist section is partly the result of the reputation we have among shirt waist manufacturers—every manufacturer, big or little, in the United States knows the vastness of our output. This gains for us a prestige and advantage for bargain-getting and in turn this advantage is yours. To-day's great shirt waist special at 98c includes waists which

formerly sold for $1.39, $1.49, $1.69 and $1.79

Every one good value at its former selling price, remember! They are all of sheer lawn, button back, button front, box plaited and tucked; trimmed with embroidery insertions, cluster tucks and Valenciennes lace edging; some with short sleeves, button back, with front of waist made of fine all-over embroidery. Never a more beautiful array of pleasing, airy, summer styles. Better be early, as the selling will undoubtedly be brisk. To-day's remarkably low price **98c**

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Another Remarkable Embroidery Event.

Every now and then unusual bargains in fine embroideries come our way. Manufacturers know our immense output, and know that we can relieve them of large quantities (as large as any of them could possibly accumulate) if they are willing to make price a feature.

Here's an instance of this:—One of St. Gall's largest embroidery makers, one whom we esteem for his integrity and the honest quality of his goods, lately sold us 7,500 yards of nainsook edgings, from three to ten inches wide, with insertions to match, at a price less than half regular. It is the opportunity of the season for the woman looking for a real quality-bargain. Look at these prices:—

12½c. values at 5c. yd. | 20c. values at 8c. yd.
35c. values at 12½c. yd. | 50c. values at 18c. yd.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Splendid Books 19c.

Look through the list and you'll agree with us. The price per volume is so small that you can readily afford to purchase a half dozen or more and find intense pleasure in the reading of same during vacation days. They are copyrighted, bound in cloth and usually sell for $1.25 and $1.50.

The Great K. & A. Train Robbery, by Paul Leicester Ford.
A Puritan's Wife, by Max Pemberton.
American Wives and English Husbands, by Gertrude Atherton.
Bonaventure, by George W. Cable.
The Rudder Grangers Abroad, by Frank R. Stockton.
I, Thou and the Other One, by Amelia E. Barr.
Tales of Our Coast, by S. R. Crockett.
Driven Back to Eden, by E. P. Roe.
Captain Shannon, by Coulson Kernahan.
Dr. Dodd's School, by James L. Ford.
A Fair Barbarian, by Frances H. Burnett.
The Uncalled, by Paul L. Dunbar.
The Splendid Spur, by A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Simon Dale, by Anthony Hope.
The Continental Dragoon, by R. N. Stephens.
Tekla, by Robert Barr.
The Light of Scarthey, by Egerton Castle.
Her Sailor, by Marshall Saunders.
A Cigarette Maker's Romance, by F. Marion Crawford.
People of Our Neighborhood, by Mary Wilkins.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

B&K TRADE MARK

The Reason? The Season.

We've used this heading before—but it's apt again.

Rough Straw Hats, $1, that were a half more.

Panamas were $10, now $5.

Negligee Shirts, $1, and undergarments from 50 cents each.

Browning King & Co.

Cooper Square West, New York
(Nearly opposite Cooper Union)
Brooklyn: Fulton Street and DeKalb Ave.
Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

Hawes

REDUCED!

Rough Straws, 1.50
Porto Rican Panamas, 2.00

Hawes Hat Company

Broadway, Cor. 13th St. Cor. 30th St. Astor House.

NO GENERAL STRIKE, SILK WEAVERS DECIDE

Committee of Twenty-four at Paterson Votes Against It.

Opposition of Weavers Who Have Old Grievances Against the Dyers—McGrath Denounces Guardsmen.

PATERSON, N. J., June 26.—It was voted at the meeting to-night of the General Committee of Twenty-four, representing all branches of the silk-working trade, not to declare a general strike in sympathy with the striking dyers' helpers.

The vote stood 12 against and 8 in favor. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance withdrew and did not vote. The votes in favor of a general strike were cast by the Dyers Helpers' Union and the Broad Silk Weavers' Union, four each. Those who voted against were the Ribbon Weavers' Union, Warpers and Loom Fixers' Union, four each.

Throughout the day there was little else talked of than the meeting of the evening. Sentiment seemed pretty evenly divided as to whether a general strike was warranted or not. The older weavers, especially the ribbon weavers, were loud and firm in protesting against it. A story was told and retold by the ribbon weavers during the day as to how they were treated eight years ago. It was probably this story which influenced the ribbon workers to instruct their four delegates to vote against a general strike.

It was in 1894 that this city saw the greatest strike of its history. At that time the dyers held the situation in their grasp. Unlike now, all dyeing had to be done right here in the city, because there were no outside shops. The ribbon workers begged the dyers to strike, but they refused. Not only this, but they practically declined to aid with money.

Aside from these bitter recollections the weavers, both ribbon and broad, largely blame the dyers for the establishment of annex mills in other places by the boss weavers. These were established as a result of strikes. When the move was first started by the bosses the weavers wanted the dyers to refuse to dye for mills outside of Paterson while Paterson weavers were on strike, but the dyers kept at work.

These things were told and retold many times to-day. Many weavers openly declared that even if the general strike was ordered to-night they would not respond.

During the strikers' meeting this morning Chairman McGrath, among other things, said:

"The militia, which is guarding this city, or trying to do it, is a disgrace to the police force, who are a gallant lot of men. The police of this city are capable of taking care of the city without the aid of these lazy loafers from Newark. Why, up at Geering's mill, what do these lazy loafers do? They pluck the feathers from the hats of our sisters and our daughters, and they pluck the straws from their bonnets. Send these Newark cigarette smokers back where they belong. We don't need them."

Gov. Murphy is expected here to-morrow to look over the situation. He will confer with Mayor Hinchcliffe, Gen. Campbell, and Capt. Bimson of the police. The Governor will withdraw the troops or allow them to remain as the city authorities say.

HUDSON CO. STRIKE'S TURN

Weavers Now Decide to Make Demands on Their Own Account.

From a strike in sympathy with the dyers' helpers in Paterson the strike of the silk weavers in Hudson County has resolved itself into a genuine home affair. The Hudson County weavers have decided to make a demand upon the mill owners that they turn their mills into union shops and not to return to work until their demand has been acceded to. A new and uniform wage schedule upon a union basis will also be submitted, and its adoption will form another condition which must be complied with before the strikers will consent to return to their looms.

The proposed union wage schedule will conform to that in vogue in the Paterson silk mills, and the object is to have a uniform rate of pay in all the silk mills in the country, in order to put the hands in them and all the proprietors on an equal footing.

To Extradite Anarchist McQueen.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Gov. Murphy has signed the requisition for William McQueen, the English Anarchist, wanted in Paterson and now in the Tombs in New York. The papers have been sent to Gov. Odell for his signature.

HERLIHY JURY DISAGREEMENT.

Recorder Goff Denied a Motion to Fix the Date for the Third Trial Next Week.

The second trial of Capt. Herlihy on the charge of neglect of duty ended yesterday morning in a disagreement of the jury. The trials have been very expensive, and it was plain that Acting District Attorney Rand was distressed by the outcome. The rumor was that the jury stood eight to four for acquittal. None of the jury would talk. Capt. Herlihy was congratulated by Capt. Diamond and by Stephen Regan, formerly a wardman in his precinct.

On the announcement of the disagreement Mr. Rand moved that the case be set for retrial on July 1. That was in accordance with Mr. Jerome's statement that he would push all police trials to conviction or acquittal, just, as he says, the police act toward citizens who have met with their disapproval.

Mr. Elkus said that it was a case of persecution, and not prosecution. He asked that if the case must be tried again it should be in the Fall. Recorder Goff denied the motion of Mr. Rand, saying that the defendant had some rights, and that the District Attorney might renew the motion at his discretion. Capt. Herlihy was released under $1,000 bail as before.

TAX VALUES IN JERSEY CITY.

Mayor Fagan Criticises a Report Made by Two Democrats as the Majority of the Board.

The Jersey City Tax Board is composed of Robert Hoos and Charles Dayton, Democrats, and Thomas Degnan, Republican. Mayor Mark M. Fagan, who is a Republican, sent a letter to the two Democrats yesterday complaining that the values put upon property, as filed with the County Tax Board, were inadequate. He addressed them on the subject, he said, because they constituted the majority and had allowed Mr. Degnan no voice in the matter.

Mayor Fagan quoted some of the valuations fixed by the board, and gave his estimate of the value of the property. The plant of the American Sugar Refining Company, which is valued at $967,000, the Mayor said was worth $2,500,000. The Lorillard Tobacco plant, valued at $291,000, he valued at $1,000,000. The rails, poles, and other property of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which are assessed at $593,000, the Mayor says are worth $1,250,000. He said he would ask the County Tax Board to increase the valuations in these and other cases to something like what they should be.

Commissioners Hoos and Dayton said they had increased the valuations in all the cases mentioned, and that the properties had been assessed at a higher figure than by any board previously.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS MEET.

Gov. Bliss Is Renominated — The Convention Pledges Support to the President.

DETROIT, June 26.—No surprise developed in to-day's State Republican Convention, and, as was expected, Gov. Aaron T. Bliss of Saginaw was renominated for a second term on the first ballot.

A motion to make his nomination unanimous was defeated, however, by the objection of Editor M. L. Coott of Hastings, who had placed John Patton, Jr., ex-United States Senator, of Grand Rapids in nomination, and who waged a bitter fight against Gov. Bliss throughout the campaign. Alex Maitland of Marquette was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Congressman William Alden Smith, who was Chairman of the Convention, made a speech. The platform adopted by the convention was, in part, as follows:

We unreservedly pledge to President Theodore Roosevelt our sympathy and support in the administration of the great trust which came to him through the death of President McKinley. We realize the great problems and serious questions of State, foreign and domestic, with which he has had to do, and hereby express our sincere admiration and approval of the ability, integrity, and desire for justice which he has brought to bear on all public affairs.

We congratulate both the President and Congress upon the successful establishment of the new Republic of Cuba, thus fulfilling to the letter the second pledge of the Nation.

We gladly express again our loyalty to the broad principles and National policies of our party as last affirmed in the platform adopted by the National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900.

We continue our abiding faith in the protective tariff and are opposed to all efforts to destroy it or emasculate it or weaken its beneficent operation. We favor no plan that would interfere with the industries of the United States and would lessen the legitimate fruits of American labor.

We denounce all unwarranted and disgraceful attacks upon the defenders and upholders of our flag in the Philippines, and we pledge faithful support to the Government in the efforts to establish good government and personal liberty in those islands.

The administration of Gov. Bliss is then indorsed, and the abolishing of the tax on mortgages is favored. On the trust question the platform says:

"We realize that large combinations of capital may be necessary, but we desire to express our condemnation of all conspiracies and combinations to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or control prices, and we favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses. We cordially approve and commend the efforts of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

ARKANSAS REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Anti-Clayton Faction Holds a Separate State Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 26.—Two separate Republican State Conventions were held here to-day as the result of factional differences. One convention nominated Charles D. Greaves of Hot Springs for Governor and protested by resolution against what it terms the "unfair practices and methods of the so-called Republican Central Committee" and the "arbitrary dictation of boss rule, otherwise known as Claytonism."

The other convention, called the regular assemblage, met this afternoon and busied itself in the appointment of committees. It received a telegram of cordial greeting from Gen. Powell Clayton, Ambassador to Mexico. Clayton's name was cheered by the regulars. He was re-elected a member at large of the State Committee.

The convention that nominated Greaves for Governor adopted a platform which indorsed the Administration of President Roosevelt and pledges him support. "Should he be the Republican standard bearer in 1904," the platform continues, "we pledge an increased Republican vote from Arkansas."

FRENCH PRISONERS RELEASED.

The Cruiser Suchet's Captain Acts Quickly in Case of Men Held by the Venezuelan Authorities.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidid, B. W. I., June 26.—Information has been received here from Venezuela that the French cruiser Suchet has effected the release of seven French citizens who had been arrested by the Government authorities at Carupano, Bermudez.

While the Suchet was temporarily absent from Venezuelan waters the protection of the interests of French citizens in Venezuela was intrusted to the German cruiser Faike. The Suchet recently returned quite unexpectedly to Carupano, and her commander, M. Lebris, was informed by the Captain of the Faike of the arbitrary arrest by officials of the Venezuelan Government of seven French traders living at Carupano, among them being two merchants of considerable wealth, as a result of the fact that the Government compelled importers at Carupano to pay again the duties collected on goods by the revolutionists when the port was in their possession.

The return of the Suchet surprised the Venezuelan authorities, and Capt. Lebris, when apprised of the situation of his countrymen, asked for their immediate release, as they were not guilty of criminal offenses, but only of misinterpretation of the customs regulations. The request of the French Captain was not acted upon favorably, and when he perceived the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador leaving Carupano for La Guayra he signalled to her to stop at once. Capt. Lebris then sent an officer on board the Restaurador with a formal order to the Captain of that vessel to advise the Governor of Carupano, or other authorities there, to release the imprisoned Frenchmen forthwith. While Capt. Lebris's instructions were being followed the Restaurador was under the guns of the Suchet. As a result of the energetic action of the French Captain the imprisoned traders were released within an hour.

This incident caused great excitement at Carupano, and every one there, including Venezuelans, complimented Capt. Lebris upon his quick and decisive action.

TOSSED FROM TWO FENDERS.

Thomas Gerrity Was Rolled Along the Track by a Third Car and Taken to a Hospital.

Thrown from the fender of one street car to another, then tossed across the rails just in front of a third, and rolled along the track for a few feet was the experience last evening of Thomas Gerrity of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Broadway. In spite of his experience Gerrity escaped with but slight bruises of the chest.

Gerrity was at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He started to cross the avenue, when Car No. 1,409 of the Eighth Avenue line, northbound, struck him. His ankles were caught by the fender, and he was thrown to one side just in time to fall on the front edge of the fender of Car No. 1,243, southbound. He was carried along to the centre of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when he scrambled to his feet, and then fell across the tracks of the crosstown line. A west-bound cross-town car drew up just then, and the motorman, as the south-bound car passed, saw Gerrity lying on the tracks within a few feet of his car. He jammed on the brake, but could not bring the car to a stop until the fender had wedged against the body of the prostrate man, and pushed him along the rails for three or four feet.

In the meantime a crowd had gathered, and there was lots of excitement. Men shouted at the motorman, and yelled for the police. Gerrity picked himself up, and in a rather dazed manner brushed the dust off, and tried to walk away. But he was too weak, and an ambulance took him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said his injuries were not serious.

YALE'S 'VARSITY CREW ROWED TO VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

as if to put life into their crew, had painted on the large rocks on the west side of the river the result of the last baseball game with Harvard as follows: Yale, 7; Harvard, 2. These letters shone out white against the stony background, and the green hills a short distance away. A light wind at this time was blowing diagonally across the course, but it was calming down. The Harvard boat was rowed to the middle of the river.

CREWS GO FOR THE LINE.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the bow of the Yale shell could be seen up around the bend in the river toward Gales Ferry. This was the signal for the Yale supporters to break loose. First the "long cheer" of Yale, with the sharp "Co-ax—Co-ax" of the frog chorus, was sounded on the west side of the river. The cheer could be distinctly heard by the thousands who crowded the bank and observation trains on the east shore. Then the answer was sent back. Harvard men good-naturedly ended their college yells with cheers for Yale, and this compliment was returned by the Cambridge shouters. At this time Yale was paddling across the river toward the dark waters of the west shore, where the start was to be made. The form of the Yale oarsmen seemed perfect. A short stretch of wind-swept water caused both crews to row in a little ragged form, and the sweeps of some of the rowers sent small sprays of white in the air.

In the dark shadow on the west shore both crews approached the stake boats. Yale's coxswain followed the usual custom and went below his stake boat and had his men back the rudder post up so that the helper in the row boat could catch the stern post. Harvard's shell drifted down to the line. Up the river the referee's boat was slowly approaching the line and ample time was given for the crews to straighten out their shells. Referee Melkelham shouted through a megaphone: "Are you ready?" At this second sixteen arms lengthened out in the two boats. Yale's men were now extended. Harvard seemed ready to make their first stroke a short one. The pistol flash could be seen by the thousands on both banks of the river. Before the report could be heard on the east bank the Harvard oarsmen had yanked their sweeps through the water on the first stroke while Yale was taking a long one. The Harvard shell shot in the lead by a few feet. There were two more snappy strokes in the Harvard, which gained a few feet.

Yale's long strokes soon counted and the bows came to nearly a straight line. Yale spurted and rowed 34 strokes to the minute, while Harvard rowed 35. In a hundred yards Yale was slightly in the lead. Both crews splashed during the first few strokes, but soon settled to form. Harvard's boat was on the east course and Yale's was closer to the west bank. The experts said that the weather, wind, and tide conditions did not favor either crew. After the crews had been rowing a minute it seemed as if Harvard was in the lead by about 10 feet; this, however, was soon changed, for the power put on the Yale sweeps shot their bow ahead of their rivals During the first quarter mile the struggle was most intense. Apparently the orders to the Yale men were to row the Harvard crew down, row them until the greater brawn and endurance of Yale would win the victory. Harvard's men were never allowed to get any lead. At the quarter mile Yale was rowing 34, while the Harvard stroke went up to 36. Yale's form was apparent at once. There was the clean stroke from start to finish, and it seemed everything to be desired.

WHERE HARVARD'S FORM DIFFERED

Harvard's form was nearly as good as that of Yale. One difference was that the backs of the oarsmen were slightly bent, but the application of the power at the start was nearly as perfect as that of the Yale crew. Harvard spurted soon after a quarter of a mile had been rowed. The Crimson shell shot to the front. The six "Rahs" and the long drawn Harvards of the college cry were shouted by thousands. Yale's rooters were quieter.

As the crews neared the half mile point Yale was in the lead by over fifteen feet. Yale was rowing 34 to the minute, Harvard's men were apparently applying all the power they had to gain a lead, for they were rowing at this time 35 strokes. Red Top, Harvard's quarters, had been passed when Yale spurted again, with the crew rowing in perfect form.

It was the long rhythmic swing with the bodies of the oarsmen on a straight line in the boat and great power put to the oarhandles which told the story at this time. At the half mile there was only a quarter of a second in time between the bows of the shells. From this point to the two mile point the race was practically decided. The two shells seemed to come closer in the centre of the river. Then for about a mile the bodies of the oarsmen swung in perfect unison. From the angle at the centre of the observation train it seemed as if the two bows were on even terms, for the oars of the eight rowers in each shell seemed to strike the water on a straight line. Yale's powerful stroke was beginning to tell. Harvard was dropping back slightly. At the mile point the two shells were still lapped, and Yale had two seconds the best of the contest according to the official time. The Harvard men never let up. They were game to the core, and rowed as if their lives depended on the outcome. The form of both crews had been perfect up to this point. Down past the navy yard the two shells raced. Yale was increasing the lead, but only very slightly. To the mile and a half point it was anybody's race, except to the experts, who saw that Yale had more power in their boat and that Harvard was rapidly reaching the top notch of her exertions.

The color composition of the spectacle along the river soon changed. On the observation trains the red flags and bunting of Harvard stopped waving, then there were flashes of Yale blue from every side. "Yale, Yale wins," echoed along the entire course. It was shouted by thousands of small boys on lumber piles and up telegraph poles and on the rocky shores, as well as by the yachtsmen in white duck trousers and insigniated caps, further down the course. "Con" Daly, who rowed 2 in the Yale boat, was putting great power in his stroke. He was anxious, it seemed, to pull more than his share of the boat, but his watermanship was perfect. As the two crews turned the slight curve at the two-mile point, Yale was leading by four seconds. Instead of its being a struggle to see which bow was in front it was a contest as to whether Yale would be able to show an open streak of sunlight between the stern of her shell and the bow of the Harvard boat. The Harvard men spurted and Coxswain Jackson yelled at his crew, but their power was fast going. The men from Cambridge had met a crew which could row in as good form, and, in the minds of some experts, slightly better, and that had in addition the advantage of greater power in the boat.

HARVARD'S LAST STAND.

At the two and a half mile point Harvard's last gallant spurt was made. In a few hundred yards she had gained perceptibly, but soon fell back. Yale's men never varied the stroke. The white target on the railroad bridge was now in plain sight to the coxswains. Then ahead was the long line of steam yachts thronged with owners and guests, making ready to give loud acclaim to both victor and vanquished. Down the lane the Yale shell went in the lead. From all points came the cheers of victory for Yale. Now as the crews entered on the last mile of the race it was plain that barring accident Yale was bound to win. Harvard's men were jaded. They pulled in form, but their sweeps seemed to lag in the water. Their oarsmen had pulled until their power to tug at the oars was fast leaving them. The first gun of the steam yacht at the head of the line was taken up, and down to the finish it was a beautiful marine spectacle.

The thin, narrow shells showing against the water seemed like streaks in which there were manikins pulling in perfect order. As they neared the railroad bridge, the shells began to assume shape and the sunbrowned, muscular backs of the oarsmen came into view. Yale's men, in the lead, were still pulling their hardest, Capt. Kunzig of the Yale boat saw that he had the race well in hand and eased his exertions toward the finish. As the Yale shell crossed the finish line pandemonium broke loose. Cannon boomed from every steam yacht, and along the banks the thousands of men and women waved flags and shouted. The Yale boat shot under the railroad bridge with "Con" Daly in No. 2 seat slightly overcome from his exertions. Harvard's men let down in stroke when nearing the finish. Their form had lost the finish shown during the early part of the race, and the oarsmen had plainly used all the power they could to win.

TIME AT VARIOUS STAGES.

At the finish stroke McGrew dropped his oar, and his head bobbed toward the coxswain. He came near falling forward out of his seat, but recovered in a few minutes and sat up straight in the boat. Yale's time for the race was twenty minutes and 20 seconds, within ten seconds of the best time made on the New London course. The fastest time was made in 1888, when Yale defeated Harvard in 20 minutes and 10 seconds. The official time of the race is as follows:

Distance.	Yale.	Harvard.
Half mile	2:29¾	2:29¾
One mile	5:04	5:06
One and a half miles	7:37	7:39½
Two miles	10:11	10:15
Two and a half miles	12:12	12:17
Three miles	15:10	15:16
Three and a half miles	17:40	17:49
Finish	20:20	20:33

The four-oared 'Varsity race was rowed shortly before 3 o'clock. There was a stiff wind blowing across the course, and at several points of the course where the hills were very low, whitecaps could be seen on the course. The Harvard crew had the position nearest to the centre of the river, and therefore at a disadvantage in rough water. The Harvard crew showed good form in rowing to the start at the cove. In the first 100 yards Harvard had gained about half a length. Both crews splashed considerably. Yale was rowing 36 to Harvard's 34.

At the half-mile point the Yale men tried to take the lead, but failed in their efforts. The bow of the Yale shell seemed to settle at the end of each stroke, as if the men were rushing their slides or had enough water in the boat from spray to cause the burying at the bow. The Harvard shell traveled evenly. At the mile point Harvard was leading by three lengths. The rough water seemed to bother the Yale crew more than the Cambridge men. Within a quarter of a mile of the finish Yale quickened the stroke to 38 and succeeded in cutting down Harvard's lead. Harvard was rowing easily four lengths in the lead. Harvard crossed the finish line in 11:19½ and Yale in 11:25½.

The eight-oared freshman race was rowed immediately after the finish of the 'Varsity. The race was over the last two miles of the course down stream. At the start the Harvard boat jumped in the lead. Yale's men succeeded in getting the bow of their shell ahead of the Harvard boat at the quarter-mile post. At the half-mile Yale was leading by half a length and both crews were rowing in good form for freshmen. At the one-mile point Yale was three-quarters of a length ahead, but Coxswain Harris of the Yale boat got rattled by the large flotilla of boats and steered a serpentine course for a short distance. Harvard's coxswain called on his men for a spurt, which they made. Within half a mile of the finish the Harvard eight was nearly a boat length in the lead. Then Coxswain Harris straightened out his boat and called on his crew for a final spurt. The two shells raced down toward the finish line bow and bow. Both crews finished in 10:13, and the judges at the finish announced that it was a dead heat.

After their victory the Yale crew met at Gale's Ferry and without opposition elected Cameron B. Waterman, who has rowed in the 'Varsity for two years, Captain. He is in the Law School and comes from Detroit. Capt. Kunzig, of the Yale crew, after the race, made this statement: "The secret of the race was that the Yale crew was faster than Harvard. Our opponents rowed well, and I regard them as one of the fastest crews put on the Thames. I cannot say more than that. We had the race well in hand from start to finish."

Coach Higginson of the Harvard crew said: "Yale had a faster crew, faster than I expected." Capt. Bullard said: "Yale had a very fast crew, and the Harvard men rowed as hard as they could."

The Harvard men postponed the election of a Captain until to-morrow. Nearly all the Yale enthusiasts went to New Haven this evening to celebrate the victory of the 'Varsity crew.

A summary of the races, with the names and positions of the competing crews, the weights of the men, and the time, follows:

FOUR-OARED 'VARSITY.

Course, Two Miles.—Time of start, 2 P. M.

HARVARD.

Stroke—M. R. Brownell	152
3—R. S. Francis	173
2—R. Derby	170
Bow—E. Smith	160
Coxswain—H. Otis	115
Substitute—E. Covel	162
Substitute—D. Gregg	170

Average weight, 165.
Harvard's time, 11:19½.

YALE.

Stroke—C. E. Adams	142
3—H. L. Laws	168
2—R. M. Levering	172
Bow—B. Hewitt	163
Coxswain—J. B. Minor	110
Substitute—O. S. Ackley	170
Substitute—T. R. Johnson	198

Average weight, 161.
Yale's time, 11:25½.

EIGHT-OARED FRESHMAN RACE.

Course, Two Miles.—Time of start 2:30 P. M., off Navy Yard.

YALE.

Stroke—Thomas Blagden	155
7—F. S. Bailey	163
6—James P. Kineon	164
5—H. S. Furguson	168
4—S. Fish, Jr.	167
3—H. A. Raymond	169
2—G. E. Dickinson	162
Bow—W. H. Barnum, (Captain)	160
Coxswain—D. R. Harris	107
Average weight	163

Yale's time—10:13.

HARVARD.

Stroke—W. C. Richmond	140
7—Carl Lawson	171
6—W. S. Hall	176
5—T. O. Mills	174
4—W. B. Webster	167
3—A. W. Locke	159
2—J. D. Tew	152
Bow—L. T. Swaim	154
Coxswain—A. E. Chase	106
Average weight	160

Harvard's time—10:13.

EIGHT-OARED 'VARSITY RACE.

Course, four miles. Time of start, 4 P. M.

YALE

Stroke—R. Bogue	160
7—W. S. Cross	170
6—T. A. Kunzig, Captain)	187
5—C. A. Weymouth	182
4—C. S. Judson	175
3—R. R. Coffin	170
2—C. Daly	175
Bow—C. B. Waterman	163
Coxswain—J. F. Byers	110

Average weight, 173⅜.
Yale's time, 20:20.

HARVARD.

Stroke—D. D. S. McGrue	165
7—G. Bancroft	163
6—W. Shuebruk	178
5—J. B. Ayer	175
4—W. C. Foster	175
3—H. Bullard, (Captain)	166
2—F. R. Swift	167
Bow—W. James	165
Coxswain—E. W. C. Jackson	105

Average weight, 169⅝.
Harvard's time, 20:33.

PRESIDENT SEES THE RACE.

He Witnesses the Harvard Fours Crew Win and Yale's Subsequent Victory from the Dolphin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26.—President Roosevelt arrived in New London from Boston at 3 o'clock this morning. His train was side tracked and he slept in the parlor car "Yale" until called at 7:30 o'clock for breakfast. As soon as was convenient he went out to the Dolphin, where he was welcomed by Mrs. Roosevelt and their children.

The Dolphin took a position about a quarter of a mile above the finish line from which the races might be watched. It had been thought that President Roosevelt would go over the course in the referee's boat, and it ranged alongside the Dolphin about 2 o'clock. The President, after thanking the officials for their courtesy, declined to leave the Dolphin, saying that he had seen little of his family during the last few days and he believed he would remain with them. He was enthusiastic over the success of the Harvard 'Varsity four crew. Gen. Wood was with him on the Dolphin.

Again, just before the start of the 'Varsity race, the President was asked to go aboard the referee's boat. Again he declined. President Roosevelt watched the 'Varsity crews pass the Dolphin, Harvard full four lengths back of Yale. He expressed regret at the result, but quickly added that he was glad that the better crew had won.

Leaving the Dolphin after the races, President Roosevelt returned to the train and left for Washington at the same time the Yale crew started for New Haven. An immense throng was at the station to see the President, and he was enthusiastically cheered. In response to repeated calls for a speech he stepped to the rear platform of his car and said:

"I have had one of the happiest days of my life. It is my chief regret that the result of the big race did not go my way. I have renewed the associations and the recollections of my youth, and though I am now in a Yale atmosphere I freely admit that I have been a Harvard man all day."

The President is expected to reach Washington at 7:30 in the morning.

G. A. R. Encampment at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 26.—The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, New York Department, are in possession of Saratoga, and will continue their bivouac to-morrow. The thirty-sixth annual encampment following a street parade was opened early this afternoon by Commander Orr of Buffalo in Convention Hall. Village President Knapp's address was responded to by Capt. Joseph E. Ewell of Buffalo. Among other addresses were those of E. J. Atkinson of New York City and Corp. Tanner. An executive session was held. At the Town Hall to-night the veterans attended a "smoker." Mrs. Jennie S. Shepard of Seneca Falls presided over the Women's Relief Corps, Department of New York, which began its nincteenth annual convention here this afternoon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

We will close our present building and move into our new store when completed, this Fall, Broadway at Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street.

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

The Muslin Underwear—a mass of it—but the mass is well-ordered and attractively arranged. The display impresses you with a sense of repletion. Nothing meagre, broken or paltry about it. The business moves forward steadily. It grows day by day. Nothing but scrupulous fidelity to fixed principles, that are right, could create such a success. We own one factory, and in all essential details control the output of others. You know the effect. Throngs that daily surround the heaps of snowy garments are active proofs of your appreciation. Make comparisons.

The goods involved in this sale are absolutely new—manufactured expressly for this sale. Materials, trimmings, sewing and style were never more perfect—for the money. Here's a brief summary of some of the "drawing" items:—

Walking Skirts.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with tucked umbrella shaped ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 39c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with tucked umbrella-shaped ruffle and lace edging, finished with dust ruffle, 49c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle, hemstitched tucks and embroidery ruffle, finished with dust ruffle, 69c.

Walking Skirts, muslin, trimmed with cambric ruffle, tucks, lace inserting and lace edging, 69c.

Walking Skirts, cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, lace inserting and lace ruffle, 89c.

Walking Skirts, cambric, trimmed with lawn ruffle, tucks and hand embroidery ruffle finished with dust ruffle, $1.59.

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $24.39.

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers, cambric, V-shaped back and front, trimmed with wide embroidery, 19c.

Corset Covers, nainsook, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace ruffle, 24c.

Corset Covers, cambric, square neck, trimmed with lace inserting and edging, 24c.

Corset Covers, cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with six rows of lace inserting and lace edging, 29c.

Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes lace inserting, beading and lace ruffle, 39c.

Corset Covers, cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with embroidery, beading, ribbon and embroidery ruffle, 39c.

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $2.69.

Drawers.

Drawers, cambric trimmed with tucks and embroidery ruffle, 24c.

Drawers, muslin, trimmed with umbrella-shaped ruffle and embroidery ruffle, 29c.

Drawers, muslin, trimmed with tucks and embroidery ruffle, 29c.

Drawers, muslin, trimmed with varied tucks and wide embroidery flounce, 39c.

Drawers, cambric, trimmed with clusters of tucks, lace edged lawn ruffle, 39c.

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $4.74.

Night Gowns.

Night Gowns, muslin, turn-over collar, trimmed with embroidery ruffle, 49c.

Night Gowns, cambric, Pompadour style, trimmed with varied tucks and hemstitched ruffle, 49c.

Night Gowns, cambric, square neck, trimmed with clusters of tucks, three rows of embroidery inserting and lawn ruffle, 59c.

Night Gowns, cambric, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting and lace edging, 69c.

Night Gowns, cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with four rows of lace and two rows of embroidery inserting, lawn ruffle and lace edging, 89c.

Night Gowns, cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with two rows of fine embroidery inserting and double embroidery ruffle, 99c.

Better qualities at prices relatively cheap, ranging up to $6.49.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW ROUTE TO PITTSBURG.

New York Central and Hudson River Road Seeks Another Entrance.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is seeking another entrance into this city, which will give it a more direct outlet to the East than it now has over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie by way of Youngstown, Ashtabula, Buffalo, and Rochester.

The new route will be over its Pennsylvania division, which leaves the main line of the road at Lyons, N. Y., and runs south to Jersey Shore, there connecting with the Beech Creek and the West Branch Valley Railroads. The West Branch Valley Railroad is in process of construction, and is being built by lumbermen of Dubers and Clearfield.

The Beech Creek has now extended its line to Patton, Cambria County. From Curwensville a branch is being surveyed up the headwaters of the Susquehanna to Mahaffey, which will be an extension of the West Branch Valley, and gives the New York Central a river grade to the sea.

ENTRANCE TO JACKSONVILLE.

Southern Railway's New Arrangement with the Plant System.

By an arrangement for trackage rights over the line formerly known as the Plant System, between Savannah and Jacksonville, and Jesup, Ga., and Jacksonville, the Southern Railway will be extended from Savannah and Jesup, respectively, to Jacksonville, Fla., and will, on and after that date, operate its own train service into and out of Jacksonville.

On and after the above-mentioned date the through trains of the Southern Railway from the East will be operated into Jacksonville via Savannah and the new Short Line, which reduces the distance from Savannah and from Jesup to Jacksonville twenty miles.

New Haven Steamboat Double Service.

The regular Summer double service of the New Haven Line will be inaugurated today, on and after which date the steamers Chester W. Chapin and Richard Peck will be in service. Under this schedule steamers will leave New York on weekdays at 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, returning from New Haven at 10:30 A. M. and 12:45 night. On Sundays the Richard Peck will leave New York as usual at 9:30, returning from New Haven at 3:15 P. M., due New York at 8 P. M., touching at East Twenty-first Street, at 9:45 A. M., and on the homeward trip at 7:45 P. M.

Jersey Central's Assessment Stands.

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation at Jersey City yesterday dismissed the appeal of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, asking to have its assessments reduced. The Jersey City Tax Board had fixed the value of the Central's holdings at Communipaw at $1,603,000, and of the new property it has filled out in New York Bay at $771,000.

STEEL WORKERS GET INCREASE IN WAGES.

Fifteen Thousand Employes of the United States Company Have Wage Raise of 10 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—Fifteen thousand employes of the United States Steel Company to-day received an increase in wages to the amount of 10 per cent. The increase was a complete surprise, as no prior announcement had been made. These men are employed in the mills at Braddock, Rankin, Duquesne, Carnegie, and in Pittsburg.

The increase reaches from the unskilled laborers about the furnaces carding slag to the engineers, steam fitters, and the like, and the result is the payment of thousands of dollars of increase over the wages paid the men a year ago. The paymasters were driven almost frantic by the men, who told them that they had too much money in their envelopes, and insisted that some of the money be taken back. The foreigners who cannot understand English will probably not understand the matter for a week.

The company here refuses to give out any further information, saying that the increase speaks for itself.

Going on your vacation soon? If so, you will surely want one of those low-crown, wide-brim straws to complete your outfit. We have them in Splits, Sennetts and Rough Braids from $1.00 up at our Seven stores:

199-209-605-849-1197-1359 Broadway, N. Y., and 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

POLICE GOT SICK CHILD.

Mother Told Them the Father Refused to Allow a Physician to be Summoned.

Pale and wan with weary watching and deep anxiety Mrs. George Burke of 3,038 Third Avenue went to the Morrisania Police Station last night and asked the help of Sergt. O'Toole in securing medical aid for her little girl, Margaret, seven years old, who, she said, had been very ill for a week. Her husband, she said, was a watchman out of work, but for some reason resented all the offers of help that had been made on behalf of the little one.

The mother said that when she started out yesterday morning determined to get a doctor for the child by some means, her husband blocked her way and refused to let her go. Later, however, she slipped out and went to Lebanon Hospital, where she secured Dr. Lowenstein, who drove to the house with an ambulance. He was met by Burke, who refused to permit him to take the child. The woman wept bitterly as she told the Sergeant of all their troubles. She added that the child's life was insured.

Sergt. O'Toole summoned the ambulance to the station house. It arrived promptly, and he put two big policemen on it with instructions to bring the child away and to arrest Burke if he made any resistance. They fulfilled their mission, for when Burke found himself outwitted he only said: "If she must die, she might as well die at home as anywhere else."

At the hospital the doctors found that little Margaret was suffering from dropsy and that her case was all but hopeless.

THE WHIST TOURNAMENT.

Three Important Matches Under Way—Two Are for Teams of Four.

Two of the important games for trophies in the whist tourney at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, have been decided, and three more are in progress. The New York Whist Association carried off the Brooklyn Trophy on Monday, and the Associate Members' Trophy was won by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Newman of Bergen Point, N. J.; so that the local experts have had their share of the honors. There is no chance of a metropolitan four getting the Hamilton Trophy, as they did not qualify for the semi-finals on Wednesday. The contest for that is to be ended to-day, and the Minneapolis team seems to have the best chance.

Three other trophy matches were begun yesterday—the American Whist League Challenge, the Minneapolis, and the Milwaukee. The first and third are in teams of four and they are not to be concluded until to-morrow. The Minneapolis Trophy is for pairs, and it has brought together eighteen couples of experts from as many clubs. At the end of the first round the New York and Brooklyn pairs were behind, Providence leading, with the New Jersey representatives second.

The four teams entered for the Milwaukee Trophy began their match late last evening. All except two of the aspirants are from local clubs. They are Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Boston, who are playing with Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Watson of this city; Miss M. H. Campbell and Dr. Carter S. Cole of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Baker of Brooklyn are in another team. The third is made up of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Neill of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Vail of Brooklyn, and the fourth one includes Mrs. Garland and A. L. Taylor of New York, Mrs. H. B. Newman of Bergen Point, N. J., and J. E. Faber of Staten Island. The four teams will have a second session to-night, and will end their game on Saturday afternoon.

The Philadelphia, Chicago, and Baltimore teams were in the lead as named for the "A.



Summer Sale of
Hosiery and Underwear

WAS THE HOT WEATHER waiting for this sale? Certainly no offering we ever made was more timely; for here are exactly the garments vital to hot-weather comfort, offered at quite positive—some at almost sensational reductions, just at the moment when hot weather is ready to pounce upon us in earnest.

Counters on the Main aisle, Ninth street aisle, and the aisle between hold the broad collection; and only part of the details are given here:

Women's Stockings

12½c pair; value 18c—Fast black imported cotton; regular made and fashioned.

18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; from 37½c and 50c pair—Imported Lisle thread Stockings; cardinal or Yale blue; in allover openwork, openwork side clocks, or openwork ankles; in various neat patterns of this season's importation. Plain or small ribbed Yale blue lisle thread.

18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c pair—Of imported fast black cotton; all black, plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also black with split soles or unbleached feet. Assorted shades of tan cotton, with double soles and high spliced heels.

25c pair; from 75c and $1—Cardinal and Yale blue lisle thread; allover openwork or openwork ankles in handsome patterns.

Women's Underwear

15c each; "seconds" of 25c quality—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; two styles of ribbing.

25c each; from 50c—Swiss ribbed cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless; crochet trimming; in pretty patterns.

Children's Underwear

15c each; from 25c—White ribbed lisle thread Pantalettes; knee length; in 2 to 15-year sizes. White ribbed cotton Vests; high neck, long or short sleeves; in 10 to 15-year sizes. White ribbed cotton Pantalettes; knee length, trimmed; in 6 to 10-year sizes.

Men's Half-Hose

12½c a pair, value 18c—Imported fast black cotton; regular made, with double soles, heels and toes; also seamless fast black cotton, with double heels and toes.

Men's Underwear

25c each, worth 50c—Light or medium blue and natural color cotton Shirts and Drawers; shirts have collarette neck; drawers have double gussets; both nicely trimmed and finished.

25c each; "seconds" of 50c qualities—Sixty-six dozens of fine cream-color cotton Shirts and Drawers, with narrow colored stripes; balance of a lot of 250 dozens we sold at 35c a garment; sizes broken, so price reduced to close out.

30c a garment; from 50c—Pink or blue, plain or striped cotton Shirts and Drawers; shirts in long or short sleeves; drawers durably made; not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

Men's SACK SUITS
$18 to $25 Kinds at $15

ANOTHER stock-righting brings a low price for some of our choicest light-weight Suits, including the two-button double-breasted sack, and the stylish three-button single-breasted sack. The fabrics are fancy cheviots, neat worsteds, and fine striped flannels—a splendid assortment to pick from. Quite a number of stout sizes in the lot.

The former prices were $18 to $25; **now $15 a suit.**

Also a lot of Men's fine Striped Worsted Trousers, that were sold at $6 to $8; **now $5.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing, Specially Priced

FRESH OPPORTUNITIES to secure stylish, well-made Summer Suits for boys, at welcome savings, present themselves today:

At $4, worth $6 to $10—Double-breasted Suits, of various handsome materials, in small lots; sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $4, worth $6 to $11—Three-piece Suits; more broken sizes; a wide range of attractive fabrics; sizes 9 to 16 years.

At $1.75, worth $2.50 and $3—Washable Sailor Suits; comfortable and cool-looking; sizes 3 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Economical Outfittings FOR Men

IT requires good judgment to economize wisely—and it's altogether too easy to buy things that are merely low-priced, and then regret it.

No chance for regret here, among these splendid Furnishings for Men. Belts, Shirts, Neckties—all those things that men need in liberal supply in Summer; at modest prices, yet in strictly honest, reliable quality. For instance:

Men's Leather Belts at 50c—

Here are gathered the best styles of Belts, in greatest variety, that can be found in town at this popular price. Among them are black, bridle-leather belts, with black rubber-finished or nickel buckle, and black or tan leather belts, calfskin-lined, with nickel buckle. These belts are made by manufacturers whose specialty is belts; hence, attention is paid to smallest details. And this year's belts are better than ever before. Size-range is complete—thin men and stout fare equally well.

Madras Ties, 6 for 25c—

They are the neatest and coolest of Summer ties, and, at this little price, a good supply is easy to obtain at small outlay. Made of short ends of high-grade imported shirtings, in splendid variety. You hardly pay for more than the bare making at this little price, 6 for 25c.

Men's Negligee Shirts at 50c—

Every plaited shirt we sell is properly plaited—witness these for 50c. Two attractive, stylish kinds, one plaited, the other plain; both a little better than anything we've offered before at the price.

White madras; plaited bosoms; detached cuffs. Tan-and-white striped percale; plain bosoms; detached cuffs. Fifty cents each.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Royal Motor Bicycles

THE luxury of automobiling without the need of a storage station; and without the big purchase investment. The Royal Motor Bicycle is the most perfect machine in its class. It will climb steep hills, travel against the strongest wind, and will run 5 to 25 miles an hour, according to the speed at which you wish to travel.

The mechanism is simple and compact, and under easy control. One gallon of gasoline will drive it a hundred miles. We guarantee *The Royal* fully. Price, $200.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Because of the change of plans of a customer who ordered it, we will have for delivery between now and July 10th,

A Fournier-Searchmont No. 5 Tonneau

Which will be good news for someone who wants quick delivery for one of these splendid machines, which have continuously proven themselves the best of American Automobiles. Price, $2500. See it at our Automobile station, 140 East 57th Street.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily, Including Saturday, at 5 P. M.
When the Store closes Thursday, July 3d, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th.
During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Four Exceptional Offerings of
Shirt-Waist Suits

THE INTEREST of every woman, to whom Summer comfort is a matter of concern, will be attracted by this remarkable group of offerings today. For these are the garments that make hot days delightful indoors and out. The styles are the most attractive, and the prices speak eloquently for themselves:

$4.50 to $6 SHIRT-WAIST SUITS at $2.75

Very attractive suits of chambray, in solid colors, or neat stripes; made in seven different styles; open front or back; some trimmed with straps of same, piped with white; others trimmed with embroidery. Skirts are gored, and have flared flounce or bias folds. Two hundred and seventy-two Suits in this stirring offering. Second floor, Tenth street.

$8.50 SHIRT-WAIST SUITS at $5

Of figured or black lawn, plain and polka-dot duck, striped gingham and figured madras. Very prettily made.

$11 SHIRT-WAIST SUITS at $7.50

Handsome Suits of silk gingham; one style with plaited waist, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; waist buttoned in back; skirt with plaited flounce, trimmed with lace and velvet. Others, Gibson blouse, and skirt with two flounces.

$15 SHIRT-WAIST SUITS at $10

Smart and stylish Suits of white linen and striped duck; with Gibson blouse, and handsome flounced skirts.

DRESS SKIRTS

At $1.50—Skirts of white pique, seven-gored; flare with deep hem.

At $2.50—Skirts of plain and polka-dot duck and linen; deep flounce trimmed with white duck. Second floor, Broadway.

Still good selection among the

$2.50 and $2.75 SHIRT-WAISTS at $1.75

Fine white lawn, in ten styles; full front, trimmed with neat embroidery and plaits in clusters; long or short sleeves.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Parasols Under-Price

THE urgent need-time for Parasols is here. The "Fourth of July" is only a week away. If your sun protector is not yet bought, you're lucky enough, if your eye catches this word of parasol news.

We bring out on the Main aisle today a half-dozen superb groups, including the choicest Parasols of the season; and every lot shows sharp price-cutting that will be gratifying to those who get here to share these serviceable beauty-things at such small outlay. These price-hints:

At $1.90—Fancy figured pongee silk Parasols, that were $2.50 and $3.

At $2.50—Hunter's green Parasols, in fancy checks and stripes, that were $3.50.

At $2.85—Extra quality taffeta Parasols, pongee lined; grass linen, plaited and lined, fancy trimmed; that were $4 and $4.50.

Main aisle.

At $3.75—White-and-black fancy striped embroidered pongee Parasols, taffeta plaited; that were $5 and $6.

Among the higher grade Parasols we have reduced a number of styles of which there are not more than one or two of a kind; now at prices like these:

$10 Parasols, $4.75. $20 Parasols, $10
$12 Parasols, $7.50. $25 Parasols, $12

Women's Bathing Suits

THE Bathing Season opened officially on the Fifteenth of June. As a matter of fact, it begins whenever you feel the impulse to take your first swim. To give free rein to it, you'd better have your Bathing Suit ready and waiting.

And the particularly charming styles of Bathing Suits for women, that our present collection contains, are apt to provoke an outbreak of the swimming fever as soon as you see them.

At $3—Of blue and black alpaca; white duck collar; black braid trimming.
At $4.25—Of blue and black brilliantine; large sailor collar; anchor embroidered on shield; gored skirt.
At $6—Of blue and black brilliantine; shirt-waist suit; plaited waist; high neck; gored skirt.
At $6.50—Of black and blue mohair; long-waisted effect; large sailor collar with long revers to waist; shield and anchor; gored skirt.

Suits of mohair, $2.25 to $12. Flannel Suits, $3.50 to $5.
Taffeta Suits, $20 to $40. Pongee Suits at $26.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

More of Those Excellent and Little-Priced
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES

ONE of the most popular offerings of the season, for thrifty housekeepers, was the accumulation of so-called "seconds" of Sheets and Pillow-Cases from one of the best mills in the country. Making such high-grade sheeting they are intensely particular that their ready-made sheets shall be perfect and immaculate. So every day they cull out hundreds of finished pieces, because of a spot of oil from the machinery, or an uneven seam. The sheetings are always absolutely perfect.

The sensible housekeeper knows that these technical defects do not harm the sheets at all; and they are glad to profit by the savings on goods of such high excellence. These prices:

SHEETS. Plain Hem		PILLOW CASES. Plain Hem	
54x90 in., at 39c.	81x99 in., at 59c.	42x36 in., at 12c.	50x38½ in., at 16c.
63x90 in., at 43c.	81x108 in., at 64c.	42x38½ in., at 13c.	50x40½ in., at 17c.
63x99 in., at 48c.	90x90 in., at 59c.	45x36 in., at 13c.	54x36 in., at 17c.
72x90 in., at 48c.	90x99 in., at 65c.	45x38½ in., at 14c.	54x38½ in., at 18c.
72x99 in., at 53c.	90x108 in., at 70c.	50x36 in., at 15c.	54x40½ in., at 19c.
81x90 in., at 53c.			

Fourth avenue.

Sale of Tree-brand Razors and Pocket Knives

MOST users of cutlery are familiar with the "Tree" brand which is the trade-mark of fine goods made by Herman Boker.

We have secured a quantity of this well-known manufacturer's Razors, Knives, and Scissors, that for reason are most decidedly under-price; and men who have need of another razor or pocket knife may secure a really good one at trifling cost.

Scissors and Shears, all sizes and styles, 25c; worth from 50c to $1.

Another lot of Scissors and Shears; various sizes and styles, at 20c; values up to $1.

Pocket Knives; genuine stag and pearl handles; two, three and four blades, at 50c; values up to $1.50.

Pocket Knives; genuine stag-horn and pearl handles; two, three and four blades, at 75c; values up to $2.

Razors of finely-tempered steel; hollow-ground, horn handles, at 50c; worth $1.

Best quality "Tree" brand Razors, horn and ivory handles, at 75c; worth $1.50.

Main Aisle.

CANNONS and CANDY
A Fourth of July Combination

CANDY FIRST, for the "Fourth" is a week away, and you can't control your sweet-tooth so long. So here are

Special Jumbles at 20c a pound.

Maple, mint, chocolate, and molasses jumbles—wrapped in paper, easy to eat, and delicious.

Then, for Fourth of July dinner-tables we have big gold and black cannons, tied with American flag ribbons, and filled with Summer candies; **at 25c,** though 50c values.

When you're thirsty remember the delicious Wanamaker soda, in the cool corner of the Candy Store.

Basement.

Rustic Cedar Furniture
At Half Price!

THIS offering presents not only the most durable but also one of the most artistic kinds of out-door furniture, at just half its real value. And this, just at the moment when thousands of country lawns need these comfortable pieces to perfect their delightfulness. It is made up in the most rustic manner possible, with the frame composed of pieces of the natural stem or branches of cedar trees, in sizes from 1½ to 4 inches in diameter. The natural bark is left on the wood; the seats are of same wood but of flat slats with the bark taken off. The construction is first-class—all pieces being securely nailed. The lot includes Lawn Vases of various sizes, Porch or Lawn Tables, Settees or Chairs. A word of prices:

At $2, from $4—Lawn Vase; oblong pattern, 17 in. wide, 28 in. long, 29 in. high from ground; 12-in box.

At $2.25, from $5.50—Lawn Vase, 20x20 in. square, 30 in. high; ornamental rustic vase.

At $2.50, from $5—Square-top rustic Table, 31 x 31-in. top, 26 in. high; pedestal center.

At $2.50, from $5—Large Arm Chair; seat is 23 in. wide; 20 in. deep, of flat slats; back 33 in. high above seat.

At $3.25, from $6.50—Settee; seat 41 in. long, 21 in. deep, back 35 in. high; heavy legs and arms.

At $4.50, from $9—Conversation Settee; 50 in. long, back 31 in. high; flat slat seat.

Fourth floor.

Shoes for Outdoor Wear

SPECIAL Shoes, as well as the staple kinds, are included in these June Sale offerings. The economies meet almost every possible shoe wish.

These are timely sorts:

Men's $2.50 Yachting Oxfords, $1—
White canvas Oxford ties; heavy red rubber soles; welted and stitched; for tennis, yachting and kindred sports.

Boys' and Girls' Oxfords, 50c—
White and tan canvas Oxfords; heavy red rubber soles; made to sell at $1.50; sizes 11 to 2; some are soiled.

Girls' $1.50 Tan Shoes at $1—
Good for small boys, too; kid and calf in nut brown and tan; spring heels; shapely lasts; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at 90c.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $1.60—
Very fine black kidskin, with turned soles; a perfect Summer shoe for those who cannot wear Oxfords.

Children's $2 Shoes at $1—
For dress wear; thin turned soles; fine kid uppers with tips—for children who are careful; sizes 8½ to 10½; lace and button.

Basement.

These on the Main Floor:

Tennis Oxfords—
For men, boys and children; red, white or blue canvas with rubber soles. 75c to $1.

Tan Calfskin Oxfords—
For boys and girls as well as men and women; shoes for country wear that combine comfort and comeliness. Men's, $3, $3.90 and $5. Women's, $2, $3 and $4. Boys', $2.50 to $3. Girls' and small boys', $1.75 to $2.50.

Canvas High and Low Shoes—
With leather soles and heels. Men's white duck and ecru linen; high, $3.50; low, $3. Women's white and linen color coolie cloth Oxfords, $1.50 and $2.50. Girls' and small boys' linen lace, with spring heels, $1.20 and $1.40.

Dress Shoes and Slippers—
Young men's patent leather dress Oxfords, $3, $3.90 and $5.
Young women's slippers, for afternoon and evening wear, in kid and patent leather; plain and trimmed with beads, bows and buckles, at $2, $3 and $3.50.
Children's one-strap Slippers for dress-up; pink, blue, white, tan, red and black kid and patent leather, at 75c to $1.75, depending on size.

Main floor.

Women's Wash Gloves

TWO STYLES, in particular, of our numerous Summer Gloves for Women, are picked for mention today—Washable Suede and Washable Chamois Gloves. You'll find both sorts most attractively priced:

At 60c—Two-clasp Washable Suede Gloves, in white.

At $1—Washable Chamois Gloves; with one or two large pearl buttons or clasps. Distinctly stylish and new.

Tenth street.

Girls' Shirt-Waist Suits

FROM our stock of Girls' Shirt-Waist Suits we have taken those that no longer show a complete size-range, and have grouped them at an attractive new price—

$5, worth $6.50 to $8

They are in 14 and 16-year sizes, and show a tempting variety of styles, including the favorite Gibson effect. Materials are ginghams, in stripes or plain colors.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Characteristic Chroniclings of
The UNDER-PRICE STORE

THE many who keep in touch with the procession of events in the Under-Price Store will know, without further details, just what that word "Characteristic" means; and will come a-running today for these latest manifestations of its merchandising power. For those who lack personal knowledge thereof, a definition, which, though possibly not in the dictionary, still is "sanctioned by good use" in the Wanamaker Under-Price Store:—"*Characteristic*, adj.—possessing reliability, timeliness and price-economy. Applied to merchandise." Illustrations:

Pretty Dressing Sacques
INEXPENSIVELY PRICED

Stripes, Persian designs and polka-dots offer a well-varied choice of effects in these cool, dainty Dressing Sacques of lawn. They have either French or fitted backs, have ribbon at waist and are lace-trimmed. Summer comfort and good looks a-plenty—a third of each more than you'd expect at the price,

$1, instead of $1.50

Then there's a pleasing pair of offerings of Muslin Underwear:

MUSLIN DRAWERS AT 10c
With plain hem, plaits above. Only 3 to a customer.

MUSLIN NIGHTGOWNS AT 38c
V neck, yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with muslin ruffle. Only three to a customer.

Girls' Wash Dresses
Worth an Added Half

Relays of Summer Wash Dresses are always acceptable. Priced as these are, the wished-for becomes the easily obtainable. Prices on these pretty dresses for girls of 6 to 12 have shrunk one-third:

At $1, worth $1.50—
Sailor and Guimpe Dresses of striped percale, trimmed with white piqne.

At $1.25, worth $1.75—
Guimpe Dresses of striped dimity, trimmed with lace and embroidery; and Sailor Dresses of chambray, trimmed with braid.

CORSETS of Quality

Here's a most attractive combination of high quality with low prices, in these Corsets of Summer styles and materials:

At 38c, worth 50c—Of ventilating net; straight-front; jean-stripped; short hips; lace-trimmed at top; double zone band at waist; sizes 18 to 25.

At 50c—Of ventilating net; white, of excellent quality; or batiste; straight-front; medium short hips; for slight or medium figures; sizes 18 to 26.

At 75c, worth $1—W. B. and Nemo Corsets, of ventilating white net; long or medium; straight-front; medium long or short hips; lace-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 25.

At $1—Tape Girdles; straight-front; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 23.

SILK REMNANTS
Mostly Half-Priced

Our periodical round-up of Silk Remnants reaches this time the proud total of 900 pieces. And there's a bargain—usually a half-priced one—wrapped up with each remnant.

There are 184 Waist-lengths at half price; and 174 that are near it. Then 70 Dress-lengths are here, almost all of which are half-priced. The rest of the gathering consists of pieces of silks of almost every kind and color; mostly Summer Silks, of course—in black and colors, fancy, plain or printed, pongees and wash silks. Every piece will suit somebody, if we can but bring the silk and the somebody together.

Venetian Scenes, 50c

Every one familiar with things artistic knows Frank Hopkinson Smith's charming water-color studies of Venetian Scenes.

These pictures are excellent reproductions in color of the Venetian sketches, 16x20 in., are matted, and attractively framed in gilt. Usually sold at a dollar, the present offering at

Fifty Cents Each

Low-priced Laces

Lace Bandings, Galons and Insertions are nowadays unfailingly in demand. The great majority of these little-priced Laces are in these kinds. You'll be amazed at the assortment at

5c and 10c a yard

Included are Point Venise and Net Ground effects, in ecru and white, as well as black and cream Chantilly. Pieces vary in length, but all are usable; and original prices have been totally ignored in this round-up from previous sales. Reductions range from *half* to *three-quarters*.

Lace Lisle Gloves
One-Quarter Under-Price

Women don't need to be argued with as to the comfort of Lace Lisle Gloves for Summer wear.

It's merely necessary to mention that these would be excellent value at 25c, in black or white, and that we have enabled you to save a quarter of their worth by pricing them at

18c a Pair

Under-Priced News of WHITE GOODS

The Linen Store and its allied White Goods sections provide an attractive spread of bargains today, as the following items show:

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 10c—
All linen plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, in various widths of hems. Very slight imperfections cause them to be classed as "seconds." Otherwise they are 25c values.

25c White Fancy Cheviot, 15c yard—
Several hundred yards of this attractive shirt-waist fabric, in a handsome striped pattern, at less than two-thirds its value.

20c Towels at 15c—
Two special lots of Towels at a low price; Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends, washed and all ready for use, 18x32 in., very serviceable quality; Bath Towels, snow-white, with hemmed ends, extra heavy and made specially for us, 23x42 in.; both regular 20c sorts at 15c each.

Cambric Embroideries, One-third Under-Price—
These fine Embroideries, in strips of 4½ yards, are offered, by the piece only, at *a third below value*, at

25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 the piece

Table-linen Remnants—
Also odd half-dozens of Napkins, and odd lots of Huckaback Towels at special reductions.
The Table-linen Remnants range from 1½-yard pieces, half bleached, at 42c, to full-bleached satin damask table-linen, 3 yards long, at $4.50.

$1.50 Bleached Napkins at $1.35 dozen—
These Breakfast Napkins are specially imported to be sold at $1.50 dozen; hence, at their new price, are most exceptional bargains.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.



Clearing out sale of a number of small lots of men's summer sack suits begins to-day. Good time to get another suit! None of these sold for less than $15—many of 'em as high as $25.

All arranged on big tables to make selection easy—all to go now at an easy price—$11.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

Fine Coffee Combination.

Since we published the advertisement of this particular blend or coffee combination the demand has grown steadily larger. Duplicate orders are coming in from customers who have tried it and first orders from their many rffiends to whom they have recommended it.

Here is the combination that has proved so universally satisfying:—

4 lbs. Broken Java at 20c.....80c
1 lb. Genuine Arabian Mocha.....35c
All 5 lbs. for.....$1.15

The Broken Java is made up of the smaller and broken beans of our higher-priced Coffees. The Mocha comes to us on through bill of lading from Aden, Arabia, and is the richest Mocha grown anywhere. Sent blended or separately, as desired.

Delivered Free in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx—up to 180th St. 10-lb combination—free within 25 miles.

Simply Send Postal—or ring up 3471 Cortlandt, and we will do the rest.

Money Back if You Want It.

Gillies COFFEE Company,
233, 235, 237 & 239 Washington St.,
Fet. Park Pl. & Barclay St. Established 1846.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book-Case
380-382 BROADWAY COR. WHITE ST.

KODAKS—20% Off!

All the regular models of Kodaks—less 20 per cent. Here is an exceptional opportunity—if you are thinking of getting a camera, don't hesitate—buy it now.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.
Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23d REG'T BAND
At 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
At 9 P. M. Frank Daniels and Company in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Saturday Matinée at 4. EXTRA MAT. JULY 4.

NEW YORK "Capital attraction."— CHAPERONS
B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Eve. Sun.
Bargain Mat. Wednesday. Best Seat 50c.
TO-NIGHT CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Matinée To-morrow, 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

Herald Sq. Thea. Last 2 Nts. Last Mat. T'mw.
The Reigning Success DOLLY VARDEN
LULU GLASER By Stange & Edwards.
Thursday, July 3 The Defender Seats on sale Monday, June 30.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs, 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
"Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal.
LAST 2 WEEKS KING DODO.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS BAND CARNIVALS.
"Mid arctic breezes."

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av.
TO-NIGHT, "SAID PASHA."

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in EL CAPITAN

To-Night Big Success, AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN
TED MARKS' BIG VARIETIES. Seats 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Ledner's Newest. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'mw, 2:15. THE WILD ROSE

WALLACK'S. 2d Month. Last Week.
Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. T'mw. Rice's 65th & Last Perf. T'mw Ev. SHOW GIRL

CIRCLE AUDITORIUM. B'way & 60th St.
KALTENBORN Grand Opening To-morrow. Evg. 8:15. 50c., That's All.

YALE-HARVARD Intercollegiate Baseball Game, Polo Grounds, to-morrow, 2:30 P. M. Reserved seats at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine)
12th DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 6 RACES.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. Brklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

HEARING IN SUBWAY INJUNCTION SUIT

Arguments For and Against C. T. Barney's Application.

Rapid Transit Board Contends Construction of Easterly Tunnel of Park Avenue Section Is Legal.

Justice Giegerich, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday listened to arguments for and against the granting of an injunction restraining the Board of Rapid Trausit Commissioners from proceeding further with the construction of the easterly tunnel of ths Park Avenue section of the subway. It is by the use of this tunnel that the company intends to establish connection with the Grand Central Station, and eventually with that portion of the city lying east of Central Park and with Harlem. According to the engineers 80 per cent. of this work has been completed.

Application for this injunction is made by Charles T. Barney, whose residence is at 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, at the corner of Park Avenue. Mr. Barney's position is declared hy the counsel for the Board of Commissioners to he anomalous, inasmuch as he is a memher of the Board of Directors of the Subway Construction Company and a large stoekholder. They further declare that he was aware of the work on this tunnel for at least two months before he expressed his intention ultimately to seek to have the work undone and the tunnel filled, and that during this time, when he was in possession of this knowledge, the company and Mr. Barney, as a member, received at least $100,000 for the work.

Mr. Barney is in Europe. His counsel, Masten & Nichols, of 49 Wall Street, at the hearing yesterday, said that their client asked for the injunction because the proceeding by which the work was undertaken on the easterly tunnel was irregular and illegal in that it did not have the approval of the municipal authorities and of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the consent of the property owners. Arthur H. Masten of counsel for Mr. Barney called attention to the fact that the easterly tunnel was a modification of ths original plans for the subway construction, and that the work was begun without the knowledge and consent even of the members of ths Construction Company itself or of the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Masten was interrupted by Mr. Rives, Corporation Counsel, who said that he personally knew of the easterly tunnel work and that it had heen discussed hy memhers of the board in an informal way. He admitted, however, that the prospectus was not suhmitted to the municipal authorities and the court or the board for approval.

This, Mr. Masten declared, was a fatal mistake. He said that the original grant to the Subway Construction Company was made with the approval of those in authority and with the consent of those persons whose property might he affected. Also, that the provision was made that subsequent modifications of the route and general plans must be approved of in the same way.

Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, spoke against the injunction. The vital point in the argument, he declared, was whether or not the easterly tunnel was provided for in the original contract. He contended that it was, inasmuch as there was a provision in that section regulating the construction work in Park Avenus which provided for "additional tracks and connections" by which connection could be had with the Grand Central Station and the upper portion of the city on the east side. It was, he said, not unlike many other small changes in the construction work which had heen made by the chief engineer when he encountered exigencies which were not suspected when the work was first outlined. But, he said, if there had heen any douht whatever as to the attitude of the board in this regard, its action on Wednesday in ratifying the work was sufficient explanation.

Corporation Counsel Rives referred to the consequence to the traveling people of New York and the suhurbs if the injunction should be granted; spoke of the tremendous additional cost which would be necessary, and which the counsel for the petitioner himself had said might be $1,000,000; of the long delay which would he inevitahle in completing the system of rapid transit, and lastly, of the question of the legal right of the contractors to proceed with this work. The reasons he gave in the latter connectlon were substantially the same as those given by Mr. Shepard.

Ds Lancey Nicoll, for the contractors, suhmitted affidavits of John B. McDonald and two of his engineers to the effect that they had constructed the tunnel in obedience to ths instructions of the chief engineer of the board, and also to the effect that under any other plan it would be ahsolutely necessary to ahandon that part of the provisions of the route and general plan for the upper east side, and for connection with the Grand Central Station.

Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Construction Company, said the flexihility of the contract, made at a time when the exact conditions in tunnel work were not known, admitted of the slight divergence that had been made at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. He declared that Mr. Barney's request that the tunnel be made safe was being complied with, and that the completed tunnel would be as safe as the street was before there was the first excavation.

Justice Giegerich granted until July 10 for the submission of hriefs and affidavits. In the meantime, it is understood, the work on the tunnel will continue.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD TUNNEL.

Opposition to the Contract Made with the City Expected from the Board of Aldermen.

The contract between the City of New York and the Pennsylvania Railroad for the construction of a tunnel under North River will be presented to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday.

There has for a long time been a more or less definite prejudice on the part of the Aldermen against the Rapid Transit Board, and when this contract comes up it will encounter opposition. Several conferences on this subject have heen held in the City Hall this wsek. It is gathered from the conversations of Aldermen who have expressed themselves as opposed to the franchise that the principal objections will he: First, that there should have been no special legislation in this case, and the franchise should have been sought from the Aldermanic Board in the regular way; second, that the rate of compensation provided in the contract is entirely too small.

"The Board of Aldermen has absolute power of rejection in this matter," said Alhert B. Boardman, of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, in speaking of the matter yesterday. "In the first Rapid Transit contract the Board had tbs right to mandamus the Aldermen to act upon the contract within a specified time, but they do not have even that power under the present special law. The Board of Aldermen must approve or reject the contract just as it is worded. They cannot alter it in any particular. If this contract which hae been drawn with the greatest care for the city's interests is rejected, I do not believe another will he presented. I feel sure that the Board of Aldermen will approve it."

TUNNEL RAILROAD CERTIFICATE.

Rapid Transit Commissioners' Permission for Construction Filed.

ALBANY, June 26.—The certificate of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, granting permiesion to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company to construct a tunnel railroad under the City of New York and under the East and North Rivers and to maintain a terminal station on Thirty-second Street, Manbattan Borough, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

The certificate defines at length the route to be followed by the railroad, and provides that electricity shall be the motive power. It is signed by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission; B. L. Burrows, its Secretary, and President A. J. Cassatt, and Secretary Robert W. Groff on behalf of the railroad company.

POSTAL-PENNSYLVANIA DEAL.

A Sequence of Wabash Eastern Extension—Annual Business of $750,000 Transferred from Western Union.

Vice President and General Manager William H. Baker of the Postal Telegraph Company confirmed yesterday the announcement made the day before by Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that a contract between the Pennsylvania Company and the Postal Company had been entered into, under which all the privileges now enjoyed by the Western Union Telegraph Company over the lines of the Pennsylvania road east of Pittsburg will be placed under the control of the Postal Company.

The contract goes into effect Tuesday, July 1, and covers 4,743 miles of ths Pennsylvania system. The entire system of the Pennsylvania Company consists of 10,000 miles of road. The present contracts between the Pennsylvania Company and the Western Union Company for the telegraphic privileges over the remainder of the system will be transferred to the Postal Company, as they expire, on substantially the same hasis as the contract which was executed for the transfer of the privileges east of Pittsburg.

This contract calls for the payment by the Postal Company to the Pennsylvania Company of $70,000 a year for the use of its poles and the service rendered by the Pennsylvania Company in keeping the poles and lines in repair. For these same privileges the Western Union Company paid to the Pennsylvania Company $75,000 a year, less a rebate of $15,000 yearly for the privilege allowed to the Pennsylvania Company's officials of using the telegraph company's lines at will. As the Postal Company agrees in its contract to grant these same privileges without a rebate, the rental obtained by the Pennsylvania Company from the Postal is $10,000 in advance of the rental paid by the Western Union.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's telegraph system has been under the control of the Western Union Company for the past twenty-five years. It includes about 3,000 offices, and the total amount of the telegraph business done on the system annually is estimated at not less tban three-quarters of a million dollars. The contract which has been executed between ths Pennsylvania Company and ths Postal Telegraph Company is for a period of fifteen years.

The change of service which is to he brought about by the contract whicb was consummated yesterday has been foreshadowed for some time. In Wall Street circles it is believed to he the first direct result of the increasing rivalry between tbe Gould interests and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's interest. Tbe rivalry between these two interests is said to date from the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania territory by ths Wabash system.

In speaking of the contract made between the Postal and Pennsylvania, President Baker of the Postal said:

"The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company views this acquisition of this great telegraph system as the most important deal made in recent years affecting the telegraphs of this country. It transfers from the Western Union to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company a large percentage of the Western Union's offices, and these offices are located in the most thickly populated section of the United States. The most recent claim of tbe Western Union is that it operates 23,238 offices. Before we made this deal with tbe Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we reached 15,191 places."

The Wsstern Union officials were disinclined to discuss for publication the severance of relations hetween their company and the Pennsylvania. The Western Union Company, it was said, would rsplace all the routes which it would lose through the action of the Pennsylvania Company.

VETERAN DIES, GUN IN HAND.

Benjamin Franklin Reynolds Stricken While Cleaning His Civil War Musket for July 4.

Benjamin Franklin Reynolds, seventy-two years old, a veteran of the civil war, who was employed as an engineer on The Sun, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 373 College Avenue.

Among the possessions most highly prized by this ex-member of both Ellsworth's and Duryea's Zouaves was a medal won for conspicuous bravery at Gettysburg, and the old musket which he had carried throughout the civil war. Yesterday morning, after returning from his night's work on the newspaper, Mr. Reynolds took the musket from its place on the wall, and prepared to clean it for the Fourth of July. For years it had been his custom on that day to gather around him the grandchildren who lived with him, and use ths old army weapon to fire off frequent salutee in honor of the day.

He took the musket to his bedroom, and sitting on a chair beside the bed, in which his wife was sleeping, proceeded carefully to wipe the barrel inside and out. Mrs. Reynolds awoke to find him engaged in the labor of love, and smilingly commenting upon his regard for the old weapon, dozed off again.

Some time later she was aroused by the sound of a body falling. Starting up in bed, she discovered that her husband had fallen from the chair, and was lying on the floor, the musket which he prized so dearly held tightly to his breast. Finding that he did not respond to her calls, and that she was unable to lift his body, she dispatched her son for a doctor.

When the latter arrived, he made a hurried examination, then announced the result in one word: "Apoplexy." Deatb had come to the veteran suddenly, as he had sat gun in hand. The messenger who had so often passed him by and touched those on either side of him, in those days when the old musket had seen service, had found him at last in his peaceful home, and had delivered his summons. In obeying it, the old soldier had still held fast to the companion of more stirring days.

FOODY CAN INSPECT MINUTES.

Testimony Before the Grand Jury to be Examined—Reason for Secrecy.

Judge Foster in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday handed down a decision granting to W. L. K. Olcott permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Police Captain Foody for willful neglect of duty.

"The Judge eaid, in part:

"Had the inquisition of the Grand Jnry resulted in a dismissal of the charge, then only would it be an injustice to the defendant to give currency to the evidence taken. I take it that the chief reason for secrecy of the proceedings of the Grand Jury is that those who are groundlessly accueed may not be unnecessarily humiliated hy publication of the ex parte charge made and the evidence received against them."

Dog in Court as an Exhibit.

Tiger, a mastiff owned by Charles Schlecht, a butcher, of 1,532 Gates Avenue, will know from the Supreme Court of the State to-day whether he is a "good, kind, gentle dog," or a "vicious brute." Tiger appeared before Juetice Herrick, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, as an exhibit in a suit for $22,000 damages brought against bis master by Mrs. Caroline Peterson, who alleged that on Jan. 19, 1900, the dog attacked her and bit her in the neck. Mrs. Schlecht testified that the dog did not bite Mrs. Peterson, although he had jumped up at her. When the Justice concluded his charge the dog gave a single loud bark. The jury will hand up a sealed verdict.

TO EXTRADITE W. H. HAHN

Ohio Governor Signs Papers for Man Wanted Here.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company Official Indicted for Larceny of $39,360 Once Prominent in Politics and a McKinley Appointee.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan received a telegram late yesterday afternoon from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Gov. Nash of that State had signed extradition papers, at the request of Gov. Odell, for the apprehension of William H. Hahn, who was Vice President of the insolvent Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and who has been indicted in this county for grand larceny in the first degree.

Hahn was for many years a prominent figure in Ohio State politics. He was Republican National Committeeman from 1892 to 1896, when he was succeeded by Marcus A. Hanna. He was at one time State Insurance Commissioner of the State of Ohio, and was Chairman of the State Republican Committee at the time President McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio. He was also President of tbe Mansfield (Ohio) National Bank for many years.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company went into the hands of a receiver on May 7, 1901. Just before the company failed a etatement had been filed with the State Insurance Department, showing the unimpaired capital stock to be $500,000, and a surplus of liabilities over assets of $40,000.

Hahn was jointly indicted with Daniel C. Myers, President of the company. The investigation into the affairs of ths company was begun last year by District Attorney Philbin, and was continued under Mr. Jerome. The investigation showed that the correspondence and books of the concern had been carried out of tbe State, and the District Attorney, wbo was acting for tbe State Insurance Department, was greatly hampered thereby. It was alleged that the books had been carried out of the State by certain of the company's officers.

Myers, who was President of the company, was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, last August, being charged with the larceny of $27,000. Habn is charged with tbe larceny of $39,360. The case against Myers is still pending.

Two weeks before the company went into the hands of Receiver Otto Kelcey, it is alleged that Hahn, Myers, and a Director of the company named W. A. Miles were indebted jointly to the Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, of which Hahn was President, in the sum of $39,360. The indebtedness was in the form of a joint note, and the bank held as security 300 shares of the stock of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, in the name of Daniel A. Myers. On the same day that the deal was made tbe bank had on deposit $39,600 in the name of the company.

Mr. Garvan said that when the men returned to this city Hahn demanded from Myers a check for the amount in question, so that Hahn, Miles, and Myers could recover the stock which the bank held as security for the note, and tbus cancel the indebtedness. Myers is said to have refused to sign the check, but, instead, called on the cashier of the company, Henry E. Chubb, and told him that he was going away, and that the casbier was to take orders from Mr. Hahn.

When Myers had left the office Hahn is alleged to have turned to Cbubb and told him to make out a check for $39,600 and sign his (Chubb's) name as cashier of the company in favor of Messrs. Myers, Hahn, and Miles. The cashier, according to his own affidavit, which is in possession of ths District Attorney, demurred, saying that his signature would be no good. Then he says that Hahn told him it would be all right; that he was President of the bank and would see that it went through. Chubb drew the check, sent it on to the hank, got the stock, and turned it ovsr to Myers. The day the stock arrived Myers went out of the office, and when he came back is alleged to have declared that the stock had been stolen from his desk during his absence. The check, which had been returned as paid, wae also missing.

SYRIANS ACCUSE POLICEMEN.

Fifty Petition for an Investigation of Alleged Clubbing in the Street and in Patrol Wagon.

Acting District Attorney Rand received yesterday a petition signed by about fifty Syrians asking that the conduct of Policeman Keenan of the Church Street Police Station be brought to the attention of tbe Grand Jury. Keenan in a dispute with tbe Syrians on the night of May 25 was accused of having used his club. His story, corroborated by other policemen, was that he had seen the Syrians in a scrimmage, in which he believed they were trying to hold up a man, and that one strong man, a professional circus performer, had attempted to kill him.

The prisoners were not held by Magistrate Crans on the day following ths trouble. When thsy appeared in court they bore signs of the use of clubs. They declared that they had been beaten also in the patrol wagon.

Mr. Rand told the attorncys of the petitioners that he tbought tbat a conference with him should be after an investigation by the Police Commissioner of the charges brought in tho petition against the policeman. A duplicate petition was sent to Commissioner Partridge.

COL. THURSTON REBUKES A POLICE LAWYER.

Tells Him Not to Appear in His Presence Again—Reference to a Report of Bribery.

Deputy Commissioner Thurston, presiding over the trials of delinquent policemen at Headquarters yesterday, gave public utterance to a story that had circulated through the department to the effect that he or some one near him had been bribed by Louis Lowenstein, a Jefferson Market practitioner, and at the same time be forbade Lowenstein to ever appear before him again as counsel. His words created a sensation, especially as before he spoke he called upon all present to listen.

Lowenstein had etepped forward as counsel for Detectives Butler and Keogh of the West Twentieth Street Station, who were charged with failing to suppress an allegcd policy shot at 204 West Seventeenth Street.

"You are the lawyer who defended Policeman Cavanagh?" Col. Thurston asked.

"Yes, Sir," wae the reply.

"Well, I want to say this to you," the Deputy Commissioner said. "Many policemen come up here with lawyers to represent them. They have that right and I have nothing against them for doing it, but I want to tell you that as long as I am here you won't try any cases before me."

"The story has got around that you charged Cavanagh $100 for trying that case because you had to give up $50 to square the case with me. That's why I won't let you try a case before me. Thc report may not be true; I don't say it is, but it couldn't have got around without some authority."

"Inasmuch as you make the statement publicly, I think I ehould have a chance to state my side of the case," Lowenstein said. "The statement that I said any such thing is willfully, maliciously, and absolutely false. The officer himself has denied saying it. He was called down hsro to headquarters, and he denied it in your own office."

"Yes, and I've heard officers deny things before," Col. Tburston said. "I don't say you said it, but I insist that you shall not try a case before me. Officers may retain you, but I won't hear the case. I couldn't be unprejudiced in it. I'll not let this thing prejudice these officers, and I'll either let them go on or adjourn the case for two weeks to get other counsel.

After protesting that irresponsible statements ehould not be charged up against him, Lowenstein withdrew from the case. After witnessing Lowenstein's discomfiture, Butler and Keogh elected to go on without counsel. They were found guilty, as Capt. Goddard's men had raided the place on June 19, but because of their good records they were let off witb reprimands.

Eight policemen from the Oak Street Station were fined a half day's pay each for failing to turn out in response to a fire call while on reserve on June 18. They insisted that Doorman Fitzgerald had not told them it was a fire call, but had simply called "All out," and they thought that he wae only warning them that the regular call for duty was nearly due. Therefore they waited for the gong. Another section of patrolmen was arraigned once before on a similar charge, and the men declared that Fitzgerald had not called them properly.

ACCUSES MR. CANTOR OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Ex-Superintendent of Repairs in Applying for Mandamus to Compel Reinstatement Makes Charges.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decieion on an application made by Lawyer Roger Foeter, counsel for Bartholomew Donovan, who until Feb. 1 of thie year was the Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan and the members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to reinstate him in his position, from which he was removed on the ground that the position previously occupied by him had been abolished.

According to Donovan's affidavit, President Cantor on Jan. 1 last "attempted to organize a bureau of public buildings and offices, and attempted to appoint as Superintendent William H. Walker, with a salary of $5,000 a year, all his duties being substantially those theretofore discharged by the affiant, "who received $3,000 a year. Donovan says that Walker was not a plaw.

President Cantor is alleged, on Feh. 1 last, to have attempted to appoint Richard E. Taylor as superintendent of public baths and public comfort stations in the Borough of Manhattan at a salary of $2,500 a year. Hie dutiee are said to he the same as those formerly discharged by the petitioner.

On Feb. 1 Preeident Cantor is also alleged to have attempted to put a person named A Hanau, who the petitioner claims is a near relative of President Cantor, as purchasing agent in the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices at a salary of $2,400 a year, under the title of "clerk." The duties now being performed by Hanau were previously performed hy Donovan.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell said that the positions occupied by Walker and Taylor were in Class A of the Civil Service schedules, and no competitive examination was required of them. The position filled hy Hanau was in Schedule F, and he occupied a confidential position in President Cantor's office, so tbat he was exempt as far as the law wae concerned.

"Is not he acting as purchasing clerk?" inquired Mr. Foster.

"Yes," replied Mr. Crowell; "he examines the supplies on behalf of Mr. Cantor, whose important duties do not give him time to examine every little matter. We eay President Cantor has obeyed the law in every respect."

NEWPORT CASHIER A SUICIDE.

Anthony S. Sherman Dies from Self-Inflicted Wound—Merchants' Bank Reported in Bad Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 26.—The death of Anthony S. Sherman, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, as the result of a self-inflicted pistol shot wound, occurred this morning. The condition of the bank which is being investigated by the State Auditor, is believed to he much worse than imagined. While no report has been made by the examiner, it is believed tbat practically every dollar of the bank's funds and deposite are gone, and that every one who intrusted his money to Mr. Sherman has been robbed of it all.

There are many reports on the street. These are to the effect that he spared nohody in his stealings, and even robbed his father and his wife, resorting to forgery to secure the money which they had in the savings bank, signing their names to orders for the withdrawal of the money. It is declared that other methods of falsifying orders and notes were resorted to in order to meet demands upon the bank and on Mr. Sherman's personal ohligations, and that every cent tbat he could obtain by any means had been used to maintain a creditable standing. A number of the sufferers from Mr. Sherman's dishoneet dealings are those who intrusted their money to him for investment.

To-day Anthony Stewart, a livery stable keeper, placed an attachment for $6,000 on the property of William B. Sherman, Jr., a brother of the dead cashier and executor of his father's estate. The action is brought to recover the value of a note for $3,000 given by Anthony S. Sherman about two months ago, and covered by a mortgage on the Sherman residence. There were already mortgages amounting to $10,000 or $12,000 on the property.

Milkman Fined for Using Preservative.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 26.—Because he put formaldehyde in his cream to preserve it, Milkman James H. Bedell was haled before the City Court here to-day and fined $50. The man's only defense was that the preservative was recommended to him by New York agents as perfectly harmless. His arrest and conviction are the restult of an investigation by City Health Officer Borden of the milk and cream sold here.

Ex-Receiver Koellmer Acquitted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 26.—The jury in the case of John Koellmer, formerly a Receiver of Taxes of New Rochelle, who has been on trial for the alleged misappropriation of $7,000 of tbe city's funds, rendered a verdict of not guilty to-day. Koellmer was indicted for grand larceny on five counts. The charges followed the investigation of the city's affairs, made by Columhus O'Donnell Iselin.

Col. Gillmore to Head N. J. Brigade.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Gov. Murphy to-day appointed Col. Quincy O'Malley Gillmore commander of the Second Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard. Col. Gillmore is at present commander of the Second Regiment, with headquarters at Trenton.

Cartoons.

Events of to-day treated in an original and artistic manner by McCarthy, Chols, and Barritt in THE NEW YORK TIMES, day after to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

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The Bondman, Senator's Bride,
Chouans (Balzac), Romance of Two Worlds,
Under Two Flags, Black Rock,
Three Musketeers, Lorna Doone,
Lady Audley's Secret, Aunt Diana,
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Romance of a Midshipman. (Russell.)
Pretty Miss Neville. (Croker.) Warren Hyde.
Is This Your Son, My Lord? (Gardiner.)
Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter? (Gardiner.)
The Dagger and the Cross. (Hatton.)
Magdalen's Fortunes. (Heimburg.) Strange Secrets. (Doyle.)
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A Little Pilgrim, by Mrs. Oliphant.
In His Steps, by Rev. C. M. Sheldon.
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Inez, by Augusta J. Evans. Age of Reason, Thos. Paine.
Her Ransom, Claire, Her Heart's Desire, by Chas. Garvin.
The Wife's Secret, On Her Wedding Morn, Lord Lisle's Daughter, C. M. Braeme.
The House on the Marsh, by Florence Warden.
A Little Irish Girl, A Little Rebel, by The Duchess.
Man In Black, House of Wolf, by Stanley J. Weyman.

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STEEL TRUST INJUNCTION

The Opponents of the Bond Conversion Plan Heard.

Argument Before the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in Support of the Vice Chancellor's Decision.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Robert H. McCarter, counsel for Miriam Berger, today made argument before the Court of Errors and Appeals to uphold the injunction granted by the Court of Chancery restraining the United States Steel Corporation from substituting $200,000,000 of bonds for preferred stock of a like amount. He claimed the passage of the Reed law wae for the sole benefit of tbe Steel Corporation.

The proposition to bave J. P. Morgan & Co. underwrite the bonds for a commission of $10,000,000, he claimed, was unfair, as tbat firm was in control of the Steel Corporation, were to be tbe only beneficiaries and "that no other rational excuse existed for the scheme."

"The United States Steel Corporation," he declared, "is probably the largest business corporation ever formed. It hae paid 4 per cent. on its common stock while borrowing $50,000,000, and then trying to convert preferred stock into bonds, which would make the most iniquitous chapter in the history of corporate mismanagement.

"The managers of the Steel Corporation and its attorneys seem to he reveling in the opinion that we can never have business depression again. Yet business prosperity and depression have followed each other in alternation through the entire bistory of the human race.

"If this scheme is carried out the total bonded indebtedness will he about $600,000,000, and require an annual payment or fixed charges of about $30,000,000.

"If competitive steel manufactories should multiply in number and extent, or a large new mine be discovered, or should war or crop failures or other misfortunes destroy the purchasing power of the public, it would not be possible for this corporation to earn $30,000,000 a year. We claim the managers have no right in law or equity to endanger this vast group of properties, and degrade the company to the edge of foreclosure by creating a bonded obligation, which ie not brought about by necessary indebtedness in line of legitimate business."

Mr. McCarter went at length into the constutionality of the Reed act of last Winter, passed for the benefit of the Steel Corporation, attacking it as special legielation, and contrary to the Constitution and an impairment of vested rights. Mr. McCarter argued that the limitations placed upon the act of last Winter, so as to make it applicable only to the United States Steel Corporation, brought it clearly within the Constitutional prohibition against epecial legislation.

Charles L. Corbin made a lengthy argument for the Steel Corporation. His main point was that the plan of retirement of the preferred stock of the company is authorized by the general corporation act. The act, Mr. Corbin argued, expressly confers on every corporation power to mortgage; also power to purchase personal estate "as the purposes of the corporation shall require." Mr. Corbin largely ignored the Reed act, taking the ground that the general law wae eufficient to justify the proceeding.

Edward T. Day, appearing for Charles L. Raymond, a holder of common stock, who was declared by the Vice Chancellor to have no standing, spoke next, and in opening his argument scored the proposed exchange of stock.

"The scheme," he declared, "preeents so many unusual and peculiar features that it is hard to grasp it, and harder still to comprehend the motives which suggested it.

"It is attempted to be justified by its savings, and yet, if consummated, the company will give par for a stock selling in the market at only 86, a loss of $24,000,000, and will pay a commission of $8,000,000 for the clerical service of merely making the exchange of securities, thus entailing an immediate loes of $32,000,000, all of which practically falls upon the common stockholder.

"It is an apparent attempt to decrease the capitalization of a company so embarrassed for funds that it le compelled to borrow $50,000,000 for additional capital on bonds secured by a pledge of all its assets, and this during the first year of its existence and in a time of unexampled prosperity—and whose credit is so low that it must needs pay so large a commission as 4 per cent. for the placing of the bonds.

"It contemplates a large issue and sale of bonds without the gain to its property of so much as a stick of wood.

"If carried into effect, in the place of a preferred stock entitled only to dividende out of the profits of the company, and then only when those profits may in the wisdom of the Directors be safely distributed, there will be a debt of the company of $200,000,000 charged upon all the corporate property and assets, entailing a fixed annual charge of $10,000,000, to be paid regardless of the company'e earnings.

"To create a fixed annual charge of $10,000,000, to be paid in any event, whether or not the earnings of a business peculiarly eubject to the exigencies of trade conditions—'now a king and next a pauper'—must endanger the life of the company, and of necessity still further weaken the security of the common stockholder and impair the value of his stock.

"If consummated the scheme must materially alter and change the relations of all etockholders, and this, too, in a manner plainly never contemplated in the original plan of organization."

In replying to Mr. Corbin Mr. Day said:

"Is it true that the power it (the Reed act) gives to corporations to use bonds for their sale or conversion for the purchase of their own preferred stock for retirement is one already granted by Sections 27 and 29 of the general law, so that the power the defendants now attempt to exercise is 'an integral part of the contract among the stockholders themselves,' as the defendant so earnestly contends, then it follows of necessity that the Reed act is special and violative of the Constitution.

"Then under Sections 27, 28, and 29 of the gsneral law every corporation of the State, (excepting those exercising the right of eminent domain,) assuming the above proposition to be true, had by enactment previous to the act of 1902, and as part of its charter right, the power to purchase its own stock for retirement and to employ in so doing its bonds by their sale or by their conversion into the stock acquired.

"If these propositions be true, then it follows that when the Legislature by the act of 1902 limited the power expressed in the act—the right to use honds in the retirement of etock—to tbose corporations coming within the category defined therein and exceeding those without it, it made a class purely arbitrary and artificial. The legislation was then plainly not fit and appropriate to thoee included, and inappropriate to those which are omitted. There was no reason or propriety in making any classification whatever."

There le very little chance that the court will announce a decision earlier than November.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:05 A. M.—192 East Fourth Street; Rachel Lewis; damage trifling.

8:40 A. M.—82 Delancey Street; Jacob Weinstein; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—471 Second Avenue; August Larch; damage, $15.

11:45 A. M.—112 East One Hundred and Third Street; William Smerger; damage, $5.

1:05 P. M.—12 Washington Place; Max Ernot; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—185 Division Street; Mary Wolf; damage, $25.

1:55 P. M.—543 West Twenty-eixth Street; John Hahn; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—345 Second Avenue; Richard Koch; damage, $100.

2:50 P. M.—53 Jefferson Street; Barnet Jakoiofsky; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—115 West Houston Street; Joseph Brelio; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—159 Wooster Street; Simon Obriensky; damage, $25.

4 P. M.—946 First Avenue; unknown; damage, $1.

4:55 P. M.—606 West Fifty-fourth Street; Joseph Reitman; damage, $5.

5:30 P. M.—Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, Seventh Regiment Armory; damage trifling.

GOV. ODELL SPEAKS AT FARMERS' PICNIC.

At the Potsdam Meeting He Explains Recent Curtailment of Appropriations for State Affairs.

POTSDAM, N. Y., June 26.—Gov. Odell attended tbe Farmers' Picnic and Grange Day meeting here to-day. He delivered an address in which he said, in part:

"While upon a recent trip through the Far West, rolling through a country wbose virgin soil has yielded to the plow, tbrough waving fields of grain and magnificent grazing lands, I became more than ever convinced that the most important factor of our great civilization wae the man who wrests from the earth life's sustenance. Ae I met many of the men before whose sturdy strokes forests had been felled and tbrough wbose wiedom forests had grown, I was pleased to find that from our own great State many of these pioneere came and that it was their energy, determination, and push that had transformed arid wastes into blooming fields and gardens.

"It is well at times to consider how much our State and our country owe to the farmer. Without him it would be difficult to keep our factories busy, and the untold wealth that pours through the golden gates of commerce at the port of New York would be impossible, and our condition would be poor indeed.

"Tbe burden of taxation, always onerous, is one that not only the farmer but the householder in every community views with much concern. Honest administration of government and economical expenditure of the State's money are questions of grave import to every citizen, and wbenever action has resulted in the reduction of taxation that party or those men who bave been instrumental in bringing it about should be commended.

"In New York a great agricultural department has been created, an experiment station at Geneva has been installed, and Cornell University is in receipt of liberal appropriations for experimental purposes and for the promulgation of knowledge that will increase the value of farm lands through increasing the value of production by scientific method.

"Tbe benevolent of the State demanded, and we were all ready to acquiesce in that demand, better care and more efficient treatment for those unfortunates who have been deprived of their intellect. The building up of those great institutions was not accomplished witbout extravagance. The fault lay not in criminal carelessness of those charged with tbe administration of these institutions, but ratber in thoughtlessness and a desire to erect in their locality the best that there was in the State. Thie led to unnecessary expenditures and made it difficult to inaugurate economy after a seriee of years of extravagance, and the recent attempt upon the part of the Legislature to curtail expenses met with more or less opposition. Tbe legislation this year has reduced the expenditure for this purpose for the coming year below that of 1900 by more than a million and a half of dollars. A million and a half of dollars would require nearly thirty points in our tax rate, a sum well worth while saving, provided it can be done without injury or without in any way militating against tbe intereets of those unfortunates who have been placed in our care.

"It was likewise thought that the charitabe institutions of the State could be administered at much less cost, and this we are attempting to do also.

"While liwering the tax rate by introducing economies we have been increasing the State's appropriation for the common school system of the State, and St. Lawrence County will receive the benefit by $15,000 annually. We have also responded to other demands. The appropriation this year for good roads is $400,000 more than last year, and the total for the last two years is $1,000,000 more than the total appropriatione made by all preceding Administrations.

"Not contented with these liberal appropriations, we have enacted a law that was proposed by one of your Assemblymen, Mr. Plank, by which the State contributes 50 per cent. of the cost of your road building where the money system is inaugurated. We have been thus seeking to benefit not only the rural communities, but all sections of the State alike. It was because of these laws that certain items carried in the appropriation bills, eome of which applied to this county and some to other counties, were vetoed."

TAMMANY ORATORS ON JULY 4.

W. Bourke Cockran and Senator Culberson to Deliver the "Long Talks"—Letter from R. B. Roosevelt.

W. Bourke Cockran of this city and Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texae will give the "long talks" at Tammany Hall on July 4. Five of the six short talks will be by Congressmen from outside the State.

Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of the President, accepted an invitation to read the Declaration of Independence, but owing to ill-health he has been forced to decline. He sent the following letter:

Sayville, L. I., June 25.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary, &c.:

Dear Sir: My family physician came up from New York last evening, had a consultation with the local doctor, and they both agreed that it would be utterly impossible for me to make any engagements for any period as early as the Fourth of July. I am very sorry for this, as I think it is time that we all stood together and supported one another against the vile and unfounded attacks brought hy the press against every one who takes sides with the organization. I should like to be present with my friend Judge O'Gorman. Respectfully,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

It has not yet been decided who the reader of the Declaration is to be.

Zeltner to Run Against Haffen.

William H. Zeltner yesterday iseued a statement announcing his candidacy for the Democratic leadership in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District in opposition to Borough President Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx, one of the Tammany triumvirs. He pledges himself that if choeen leader he will hold no public office.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines on transport sailing not later than Aug. 1.

First Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty in this Division of the Philippines, to take effect on or about Sept. 17, and will proceed to San Francisco and report for further orders.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. V. Zane is ordered to the Ksarsarge for duty as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. Commander R. T. Hall is ordered to the Olympia, July 1, for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Quinby will rsport to the commandant of ths New York Navy Yard for duty in charge of the naval recruiting party to proceed from that yard.

Naval Cadet H. Johnston will report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for examination preliminary to final graduation.

Commissions have been issued as follows:

Commander—E. F. Qualtrough, from Feb. 9, 1902.

Lieutenant Commanders—M. Bevington, from March 5; J. A. Bell, from Jan. 15; R. F. Lopes, from April 11; J. H. Shipley, from July 12.

Lieutenants—R. C. Bulmer, from Feb. 9; W. J. Manion, from April 11; G. E. Gelm, from April 11.

Passed Assistant Surgeons—H. C. Curl, from Oct. 14, 1901; F. H. Furlong, from Sept. 16, 1901.

Pay Director—I. G. Hobbs, from April 28, 1902.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Nashville reached Tunis June 25.

The Michigan reached Detroit June 25.

Ths Dolphin reached New London June 25.

The Hartford sailed June 25, from Havana for Salem, Mass.

The Albany sailed June 26, from Lisbon for Charbourg.

The New York sailed June 26, from Taku for Nagasaki.

Changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippines:

Celtic, Isla ds Cubs, and Zafiro at Cavite.

Frolic and Panay at Cebu.

Princeton at Jolo.

General Alava, cruising.

SMOKE NUISANCE CASES

Health Officials After the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Plenty of Anthracite Said to be Available—Cheaper in Brooklyn than in Manhattan.

About twenty cases of violation of the soft coal ordinance were on the calendar yesterday morning in the Seventh Dietriot Municipal Court, Judge Herman Joseph preeiding. The Board of Health was represented, Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby being the prosecutor. A number of the defendants were provided with excuses, and tbe cases of otbers were adjourned. The Riverside Cold Storage Company, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue, was fined $50, and August J. Patterson, the lessee of an apartment house at 160 West Forty-seventh Street, $20. In epeaking of the conditions brougbt about by the use of soft coal, Justice Joseph said:

"Tbe condition of our streets is horrible. Owing to the emoke nuieance the soot descends on furniture, booke, and otber household articles, damaging and discoloring them, and the conditions are rapidly becoming intolerable. The wisdom of this health ordinance has become very apparent, and the nuisance muet ceaee."

President Lederle of the Board of Health announced in the afternoon that he has called a hearing in the Brooklyn office of the department, 38 and 40 Clinton Street, at which tbe Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be required to show oauee why it should not be proceeded againet for maintaining a nuisance in burning soft coal.

D. W. Allen of 1 Broadway said yesterday that he had made eeveral attempte to sell fifty tons of broken anthracite to tbe coal agents of tbe Manbattan Railway Company, but had failed to do eo. A letter came to the Health Board offering anthracite "larger than pea or chestnut," but not epecifying the exact size.

According to some dealers there le plenty of anthracite available in New York which could be mixed with "broken anthracite" and used by tbe Manhattan Railway Company. In Brooklyn there is more anthracite than in Manbattan, and thie is sbown by the fact that the retail price of anthracite is $7 a ton in that borough for domestic sizes, while it is $7.50 in Manhattan.

It wae learned yesterday that some of tbe dealers were making dickers with smaller concerns for lots of broken antbracite from fifty tons up, in order to hunch tbe lots together and offer them in a lump to the Manhattan Railway Company. Some of the small dealers want to eell to tbe Manhattan Railway Company direct, having been saving up anthracite for the purpose.

Soft coal advanced in wholesale price 20 cents a ton yesterday, the prices asked being $4.70 and $5 a ton alongside.

HARD COAL ON THE MARKET.

F. E. Saward Says It is Easier to Get Now than at the Beginning of the Strike.

Frederick E. Saward, editor and proprietor of The Coal Trade Journal, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, takee issue with the following etatement which appeared yesterday in the "Topice of the Times":

It is beyond question that it was more easy, rather than less easy, to get hard coal when the strike was young than it is now, and that the previous use of soft coal was a measure of economy, not of necessity.

"It le our belief," writes Mr. Saward, "that it was less easy for the Mannattan people to eecure an additional supply of hard coal early in the etrike than in the present week for this reaeon: The wholesale stocks were exhausted within a few days of the inception of the strike, and the retailers did not want to part with any of their coal, as they anticipated a lively demand from family trade as well as from steam users. Ae the family trade, which is the usual consumer of broken coal in this market, has fallen off, (to a merely nominal amount,) and the end of the strike seems to be in sight, retail dealers are willing to release a portion of their broken coal, and so the Manhattan Railway Company is able to buy coal now which it could not buy before.

"There is good reason to believe that the damage to boiler flues through the use of soft coal, which produces long flames under strong draught, quite offsets the saving in original price."

OHIO LAWS DECLARED INVALID.

Decision of the Supreme Court May Require an Extra Session of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., June 26.—According to State officials an extra eession of the Ohio Legislature now seems certain. The Supreme Court during the present week has held a number of important laws to be invalid.

Decisione handed down to-day held the Cleveland City government to be unconetitutional, and also a special law enacted for the City of Toledo, taking the control of the police out of Mayor Jones's hands. The court in the Trauger case directs Governor Nash to appoint a Lieutenant Governor. Lieutenant Governor Hippert was appointed Probate Judge of Hamilton County, and President Pro Tem. Archer of the Senate, was supposed to succeed the Lieutenant Governor. The contention of Trauger that a vacancy in the office exists is sustained.

The court sustained the validity of the Royer act, which limits the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to a certain claee of caees and takes away 95 per cent. of its jurisdiction in appeal casee.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—Mayor Johnson is in New York City for a few days. During his absence Director of Law Beacom le the Acting Mayor. When asked what would be the effect of the Supreme Court's decision declaring the federal plan of government (under which this city is governed) unconstitutional, Mr. Beacom said that there would be no effect felt until October when the mandate of the court would become effeotive. As a result of the decision there will be a general upheaval of officials in the city's government.

The federal plan law is unusual in that it centralizes all responsibility in the Mayor who le held to account for the faithful performance of duty. The law wae attacked on the ground that it was special legielation. Until the Supreme Court's decision becomes effective the federal plan will continue in operation. This is the only city in the State governed under the federal plan.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; G. W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeaks and Ohio Railway, Richmond; J. Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond, and ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Maryland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major B. W. Randolph, United States Army, and ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; J. Whatson, India, and the Rev. S. V. V. Holmes, Buffalo.

VICTORIA—Col. Joseph Bardon, Superior, Wis., and Dr. F. C. Horts, Chicago.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the buildings 2,205 to 2,209 North Front Street, occupied by C. Fleuhr, furniture dealer, and Webber Brothers, jewelers. Lors, $50,000.

With the Clubmen.

Gossipy stories from exclusivs circles of New York society in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Fashionable ways to quench a thirst with an insight into the origin of some popular tipples.—Adv.

CONDITIONS AT MARTINIQUE.

William R. Corwine, secretary of the Sub-Executive Committee of Five of the Executive Committee of the Associated Committees for the Relief of the West Indian Sufferers, yesterday submitted to Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee, a detailed report of his operations at Martinique, where he was sent for the distribution of supplies. Mr. Corwine, who sailed on the Fontabelle of the Quebec Steamship Company on Saturday, May 17, describes his approach to the island as follows:

As we neared the Island of Martinique early on the morning of Sunday, May 25, we ran into a cloud of ashes and smoke about twenty to twenty-five miles north of ths island. After passing through the cloud we saw the volcano plainly. It was angry-looking and was ejecting from the crater great volumes of dark smoke. The northern part of the island appeared to be absolutely desolate.

As we drew near St. Pierre ths Captain hauled the ship in as close as he dared and we obtained an excellent view. So far as I have read descriptions they have not been exaggerated. It was absolutely the most awful sight I ever saw in my life. It was not until after we had gone some distance south of the city that signs of vegetation once more became visible.

On visiting St. Vincent Mr. Corwine found that the north end of the island presented about the same appearance as did the northern part of Martinique—it was completely devastated. It is practically impossible for any one yet to determine just what will be the best course to pursue, he says, and continues:

So long as ths volcanos show signs of activity there is naturally a great deal of panic. Should these eruptions continue for an indefinite period it might be unwise to attempt to revive business or plantation work on either island. Should they quiet down within a reasonable time and become normal then possibly the minds of the people would be relieved and they might resume their usual avocations. Ths question of the depopulation of the islands has been raised, but that is a very serious one. Where the people could go is a problem which is hard to solve. These, however, are questions with which the local authorities must grapple and which they are attempting to work out.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dreyfouss Company, New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfouss, notions; 50 Franklin Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Kutz, M., Atlanta, Ga.; millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Graff, A. A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Rohineon, hosiery and furnishing goods and notions; Albemarle Hotel.
Callender, McAucian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. McLaren, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
Macauley, G. T., Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, elks, hats, and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Jackson, L. L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; A. W. Dall, prints; Hoffman House.
Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Griffith, millinery; C. T. Griffith, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schlessner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Tweedy, A. E., Danbury, Conn.; hats and furnishing goods; Hsrald Square Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 407 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Posner, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Boland, Moorehouse & Martens Company, Columhus, Ohio; Miss D. H. Weiss, ladies' and infants' wear and laces; Victoria Hotel.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; F. C. Pierson, manufacturing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Vanzwall, G. M., Chicago, Ill.; bats and etraw goods; Hotel Navarre.
Macauley, R. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; W. C. Lewis, hosiery, gloves, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Churchill, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, somewhat cooler, fresh northwest winds, diminiebing.

The storm of Wednesday has moved to Eastern Maine, where it was central last night, with a barometer reading of 29.22 inchee. It has been accompanied by heavy raine and high winds along the New England Coast. A second disturbance is developing over ths west Gulf and an area of high pressure is moving southeast from Manitoba.

The record of temperaturs for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	71	64	68
6 A. M.	70	63	70
9 A. M.	77	71	75
12 M.	89	73	77
4 P. M.	90	76	77
6 P. M.	86	74	77
9 P. M.	81	69	70
12 P. M.	79	63	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet abovs ths street isvel; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72⅝
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding dats 1901	80
Corresponding dats for last 25 years	72

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrese at 4 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—The Inter-Stats Ball-Bearing Company, capital $1,000,000, to manufacture eteel balls and ball-bearinge. The incorporators—Francis W. G. Maack, L. C. S. Kilman, of New York, and George White, Jr., of Madison, N. J.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises.11:19

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:53	Gov. Isl'd..12:01	H. Gate....1:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.... ..	Gov. Isl'd... ..	H. Gate.... ..

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Alleghany, Kingston and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Nuples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alps, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aux Cayes		
Rohemian, Livsrpool		
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Citta di Torino, Italy	8:30 A. M.	
Columbia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Corendo, Agentina	10:00 A. M.	
El Sigio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Martinique	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Vermuhuco and Santos	9:30 A. M.	
Hindoo, Hull		
Kroonland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mexico Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp		
Umbria, Livsrpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nord America, Naples	.....	.....
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch per steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., and 11:00 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 21 and up to June 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Lucania, due at New York June 28, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesae Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, which reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East June 23. Dus here on Saturday.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China and Japan of ths following dates: Hongkong, June 4; Shanghai, June 7; Kobe, June 11; Yokohama, June 13, and Tokio, June 13, which reached Vancouver per steamer Empress of China, and were dispatched east Juns 25, will arrive here on Monday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 27.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 25.
Columbia, Hamburg, Juns 19.
Georgia, Gibraltar, June 11.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Juns 4.
Otoyo, Gibraltar, June 13.
Perugin, Naples, Juns 14.
Sabine, Galveston, June 21.
Seguranca, Nassau, June 28.
Washington, Naples, June 9.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Juns 10.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Albano, Hamburg, June 14.
City of Savannah, Savannah, June 25.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 21.
Matanzas, Havana, June 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, Juns 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

Cosmo, San Juan, Juns 24.
El Rio, New Orleans, June 22.
Hanover, Hamburg, June 16.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 21.
Manacse, Trinidad, June 21.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 19.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Bernard, Psrs, June 16.
Celtic, Liverpool, June 21.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Juns 22.
Minnehaha, London, June 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 25.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Juns 21.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Advance, Colon, June 24.
Concho, Galveston, June 25.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 26.
Furneesia, Glasgow, June 21.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, June 21.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, June 22.

Arrived.

SS Naparima, (Br.,) Smith, Barbados, Juns 17, with sugar to order; vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, June 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nfelsen, Sydney, C. B., June 21, with steel to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Johnson, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS George H. Stout, Davis, Philadelphia, with mdse. for Albany and Troy.

SS Argil, Kjelland, Girgenti, &c., May 30, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feitman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, June 18, and Queenstown, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M., 25th.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Zindel, Montego Bay, &c., June 19, with mdse. and passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Evelyn, Mills, Pensacola, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Alps, (Ger.,) Gronmeyer, Cape Haitien, &c., June 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Fernadena, (Br.,) Jones, Hamburg, June 5, with mdse. to W. W. Brauer Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M. Will anchor in Gravesend Bay to discharge explosives.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Richmond, Bearse, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Page, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS J. M. Guffey, McPherson, Port Arthur, Texas, June 18, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) for Brunswick.
SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Monterey, for Havana.
SS Shawmut, for Porto Rico.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
United States Naval collier Ajax.

By Cable.

LONDON, Juns 26.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlesmiich, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, from New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS British Trader, (Br.



Sweetens the body—Spiro Powder Absolutely prevents and kills the odor of perspiration. An odorless antiseptic powder to be dusted on the body, clothing, and dress-shields. No refined person should be without it. Try a free sample and be convinced. Your druggist will furnish it, or it will be sent by mail. *Full size box—price 25 cts.*

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To introduce a new blend of Mocha and Java Coffee WE OFFER FOR a limited time only our

MO-RI Coffee at 25c. a lb.

Regular price 30c. lb.

Roasted under our personal supervision and packed in air-tight cans, which preserve strength and flavor.



A BARBER SHOP Always at Your Finger Ends.

"NEW GEM" SAFETY RAZOR

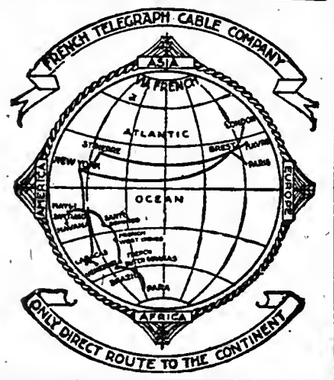
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Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
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The New York Times Saturday Review

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ORDER TO-DAY.

POLICE SAVE THREE WOMEN

Stop a Runaway Team on West Twenty-third Street.

Carriage Horses Dash Against a Car, Smashing its Windows, Then Head Toward a Store.

Two horses attached to a carriage in which were Mrs. Robert E. Jennings, wife of the President of the Crucible Steel Company, whose offices are at 71 Broadway, and her two nieces, the Misses Gertrude and Marie Jennings, seventeen and nineteen years old, respectively, became frightened at an electric car while being driven on West Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, yesterday afternoon, and became unmanageable, and dashed toward the car.

The pole of the carriage smashed every window on the side of the car against which the horses reared, and was snapped off. Peter Porter, the coachman, was hurled from his seat, and the animals, without restraint, dashed on to the sidewalk, making straight toward the large plate glass windows of Stern Brothers' department store.

Standing talking together near by were Detective Sergeants William F. Day and John J. Bradley of the Central Office, and Sergt. Robert McNaught, Jr., of the Fifth Street Station. Bradley and McNaught dashed at the horses, while Day, seeing that the women in the carriage were preparing to jump, leaped into the vehicle and restrained them. For about 100 feet Bradley and McNaught were dragged, the crowd of shoppers scattering in alarm out of the way. The horses had been cut about the nose by the broken glass of the car, and blood streamed all over both officers. After a hard struggle the animals were brought to a standstill. Both McNaught and Bradley sprained their wrists severely, and were bruised as well.

Mrs. Jennings and her nieces were conducted into a store, and Mr. Jennings was summoned. He took them home in a cab. All were badly frightened, and Mrs. Jennings was slightly bruised.

The horses and carriage were taken to a stable on East Thirty-fourth Street by Porter, who was not much injured by his fall.

TWO WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. W. L. Beadieston and Mrs. E. Barrington of This City Hurt at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 26.—While Mrs. W. L. Beadleston and Mrs. E. Barrington of New York were driving this afternoon their horse became unmanageable, threw the driver from his box, and badly wrecked the carriage.

The women jumped from the carriage. In doing so Mrs. Beadleston sprained her ankle and Mrs. Barrington struck her head, receiving a gash on the forehead.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Fitzgerald—Tuckerman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—All Ipswich was agog to-day on account of a society wedding which brought prominent people from far and near. The bridegroom was Charles Gait Fitzgerald of Baltimore, a son of Dr. Delano Fitzgerald of that city, and a member of Baltimore's most select social circle. The bride was Miss Muriel, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders Tuckermau of Boston and Ipswich. Miss Tuckerman is a grandchild of Daniel F. Appleton of New York.

The North Shore and the South Shore, Salem Harbor, New York, aud Baltimore, not to mention many other places, were represented at the ceremony, which was solemnized in the little Ascension Memorial Church, by the Rev. James P. Franks, pastor of Grace Church, Salem, assisted by the Rev. Reginald Pears of Ipswich.

Miss Julia Appleton Tuckerman, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Campbell Humphrey of Boston the best man. The bridesmalds were Miss Julia M. Hoyt of New York, a cousin of the bride; Miss Elizabeth G. Barker of Salem, and Miss Amy S. Appleton of Boston. The ushers were John T. Love, Reese Cassard, and Henry May Gittings of Baltimore, and John Appleton Tuckerman of Boston.

A wedding reception followed the marriage, given at Applefields, the Tuckerman Summer home.

Thomson—Burgess.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—The Church of the Advent was beautifully docorated for the wedding this noon of Miss Mabel Whitney Burgess, daughter of Mrs. Elinor Burgess and granddaughter of David Rice Whitney of Commonwealth Avenue, to William De Forrest Thomson, Yale, '95, of New York. The bride was given away by her grandfather, Mr. Whitney. The ushers were I. Lothrop Rogers, C. W. Wadsworth, and Charles Kingsley of New York and Geoffrey F. Lewis of Boston. The best man Was Herbert G. Thomson.

The vested choir, led by the cross bearer, sang for the professional "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" at the betrothal "Oh, Perfect Love," and for the recessional, "Oh, Father All Creating." The ceremony was performed by Bishop Lawrence and the Rev. Father Bissell.

A breakfast was served at Mr. Whitney's house, on Commonwealth Avenue, the interior of which was handsomely decorated with palms, laurel, and roses.

Allen—De Nyse.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 26.—Miss Evangeline Rushmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nicols De Nyse, was married to-night at the home of her parents to James Pryer Allen of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hubert B. Munson. The wedding was simple, without ushers, bridesmaids, or best man, the only attendant of the bride being her nephew—Master Aubrey Hutcheson—who acted as page. The decorations of the drawing room were of white and green—daisies, foliage plants, and palms being used, and the doorways festooned with honeysuckle. The bride and bridegroom stood under a bower of honeysuckle. The lights were lamps half hidden in the foliage. The bride was gowned in silk mull, trimmed with lace; she carried a shower bouquet of white corn flowers, and wore a diamond and pearl crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. A reception followed the ceremony.

Waldron—Blauvelt.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., June 26.—The marriage of Dr. Louis V. Waldron of Yonkers and Miss Addie A. Blauvelt, daughter of the Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, Ph. D., took place in the New Reformed Church of Nyack this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the presence of a large company. The church was trimmed with ferns and daisies by the bride's young lady associates in the church and Sunday school. Miss May S. Blauvelt, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Miss Annie Waldron and Miss Mary H. Hand were bridesmaids. The Rev. William D. Straut of White Plains was best man. Dr. John B. Konwenhoeven and Prescott B. Hirtshern of Yonkers and George E. Baldwin and Harry H. Baldwin of Nyack were the ushers. The bride's father performed the marriage ceremony. After an informal reception in the chapel the couple left on a wedding trip. They will live in Yonkers.

Hough—Mitchell.

At Calvary Baptist Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Dr. William Stewart Hough was married to Miss Daisy Mitchell, a daughter of the late Judge David Mitchell. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur officiated. The bride was attired in a white lace robe over accordion plaited chiffon and taffeta, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. She was unattended, save by her little niece, Miss Euphemia White, as a flower girl. Dr. Hough is a prominent west side dentist.

Judge John R. Hazel Weds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—Judge John R. Hazel of the United States District Court and Miss Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Capt. Marcus M. Drake, were married to-day, and left for New York on the Empire State Express. They will sail on the steamship Umbria on Saturday for Europe and will remain abroad until September.

The Martin-Oelrichs Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 26.—Peter D. Martin, the fiancé of Miss Lily Oelrichs, accompanied by his mother, is expected from California on July 3. The arrangements for the Martin-Oelrichs wedding have been completed. The ceremony will take place at St. Joseph's Church at noon Thursday, July 24, and it is understood that 2,000 invitations will be issued for the church ceremony. A wedding breafast will be held at the Oelrichs cottage on Kay Street, to which 100 invitations will be issued. An orchestra will furnish music at the church and during the breakfast.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Kathleen Neilson has been in town, and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., is still here. Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Sr., has gone to Bar Harbor and opened her cottage there. Mrs. Frederic Edey has been running in often from Southampton, and at the luncheon hour and again at the dinner hour numbers of well-known faces are seen in the various fashionable restaurants.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee have opened their country house, Ledgeside on Lake Champlain, at Port Henry, N. Y.

***

To-morrow will bring not only the gymkhana games at White Plains, but the polo playing at Van Cortlandt Park by the Squadron A team and members of the Lakewood Polo Club, the latter being George Gould and his two sons and Benjamin Nicoll, while Everett Colby, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., R. G. D. Lawrence, and Henry M. Earle will be the squadron's team. There will also be the lawn fete at Lyndehurst, Miss Helen Gould's place at Irvington.

***

The gymkhana races that were to have been a feature of last Saturday at White Plains, but which were postponed owing to the severe rainstorm, are booked for to-morrow at Hill Crest, the Westchester place of Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park. None of the arrangements has been changed, and the tickets issued for June 21 will be good for to-morrow. A train leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:08 will convey the ticketholders to White Plains, and from the station coaches will take them to Hill Crest. Several house parties have been arranged for the week's end by a number of the women on the committee, and coaching parties from the many adjacent Westchester towns will add to the attractiveness of the scene. A number of men and women well known in society are on the Committee of Arrangements, including Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Edmund Randolph, and Howard N. Potter.

***

Mrs. Bernard Eekhout will not go abroad this Summer, but will remain with her mother, Mrs. James McNamee. Mrs. Eekhout is a granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman and their children are at the new Ruggles cottage at Southampton, which they have occupied for several seasons; last Summer, however, they went abroad early and did not return until September.

***

Booked to sail on the Statendam on Saturday, among others, for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer, are the Rev. John Reid and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Thomas Higgins and the Misses K. M. and Alice M. Higgins, H. A. Potter, G. C. Dominick, Mrs., Mr. and Mrs. William Davenport, Mrs. William T. Bramhall and Miss Elizabeth Bramhall, Miss Mary Elliott Bowman, Mrs. Ezra Baker, Miss Marion H. Graham Bell, and R. W. Bell, Jr.

***

There arrived yesterday on the Majestic from Liverpool, Mrs. H. F. Anderson, the Rev. J. B. Donaldson and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leeming, the Rev. J. McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wendell, Mrs. H. Whitehouse and child, and Dr. E. H. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, June 26.—Society here is much concerned over King Edward's illness. The telegraph offices are crowded with the curious, seeking information. Many of Bar Harbor's "Summer set" are in London, and word has been received here that the unfortunate postponement of the coronation ceremonies will send a large number home for August.

Mrs. Robert Abbe, wife of the New York surgeon, has arrived at Brookend. Visiting her are Mrs. Miles Stanton, Miss Palmer, and Miss Evelyn Palmer. Dr. Abbe is expected later.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fleitmann of New York are again at the Moorings.

The Misses Patterson, daughters of Judge Patterson, came to-day.

The dates for the Bar Harbor Horse Show have been set for Aug. 19, 20, and 21.

Mrs. James A. Garland, widow of James A. Garland, ex-President of the First National Bank, has taken the Barnacles for the Summer. Mrs. Garland has not been here since her husband's death.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer of New York, who are new-comers to Bar Harbor, have taken Stratford House.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss of New York are again at the Teviot cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair of New York have arrived. They will occupy Bany Bryn, the Summer home of A. C. Barney of Washington. Mr. Barney is ill and will not be here this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan of New York are at the Tides.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gayley of New York have taken Reef Point, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones's cottage. Visiting at Reef Point is Miss Beaston of New York.

Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of New York and Miss Carpenter have arrived at Haute-rive.

V. Everit Macy of New York arrived to-day.

Mr. snd Mrs. H. W. Gray of New York came this morning.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 26.—Mrs. Hugh K. Norman will sail July 3 on the Hohenzollern to join Mrs. George H. Norman in Naples.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Platt Howard of New York have taken apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel for August.

Dr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton of Germantown, Penn., have arrived at Hawthorn Villa for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan have gone to Ridgefield, Conn.

George G. Haven has closed his cottage here and gone to Lenox. He will return to Newport later in the season.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave to-night the first large dinner of the season at the Swiss chalet near Bailey's Beach.

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Rives are guests of Mrs. Leroy King.

I. Townsend Burden joined his family here to-night.

Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan of Philadelphia. E. H. Ogden and family of Riverton, N. J., and Dr. Thomas Potter of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottages at Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Saunders of Philadelphia arrived to-day at the Newlin cottage, Jamestown, for the Summer.

Charles S. Morrison of New Haven has rented the Logan cottage, Jamestown, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter leave tomorrow on a coaching trip to Pomfret, Conn. They, with a number of friends, will go by boat to Providence and there take their coach for a drive through Rhode Island and Connecticut, reaching Pomfort on Sunday. Spending that day there, they will return over the same route early next week.

M. AND MME. CAMBON SAIL.

Ambassador Regrets No Action on Reciprocity Has Been Taken—His Wife's View of American Women.

Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, and Mme. Cambon, sailed yesterday for France on the French liner La Savoie. Before leaving M. Cambon said:

"I am very sorry no action has been taken by Congress on the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, but the past year has been full of good feeling between the two countries, and I hope it will continue. I also look forward to better commercial relations between us, as it would be a benefit to both countries."

Mme. Cambon, who has just completed her first visit to this country, had this to say of American women:

"What struck me most was the independent ways of your American women. Nothing seems to confuse them, and instead of their being dependent on the men I have several times seen it the other way. Their style of dress I most admire. A plain woman in America makes herself look pretty by a few ideas in dress that I think very clever. This is an art attained by very few Frenchwomen, and I think we have much to learn."

VISITORS AT STATE CAMP.

Five Hundred Excursionists Watch Guardsmen at Drill—Gov. Odell to Review the 71st Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 26.—The day began with a heavy rain, which lasted until nearly 8 o'clock, necessitating the postponement of company drill until afternoon, when the different companies occupied the two parade grounds for over an hour. The usual morning battalion drill took place, the storm having entirely cleared away by 9 o'clock.

About 2 o'clock the iron steamboat Pegasus made fast to the Roa Hook dock with half a thousand people aboard. The excursion was under the auspices of Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment. The excursionists spent the afternoon in roaming over the grounds, visiting the tents, witnessing the drills, games, &c. They started for New York again at 8 o'clock.

Sergt. Sullivan of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery, (heavy,) made two successful experiments with explosives under water in the creek here last evening They were set off by a battery on shore, conveying an electric spark by wire to kegs of powder, one in the channel and another on a derelict barge near the Roa Hook Road.

Gov. Odell will visit camp to-morrow, arriving at 11:45 A. M. A special review of the Seventy-first has been called for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The regimental games scheduled for this afternoon were postponed until to-morrow.

IN THE SHOPS.

Kerchiefs for men for outdoor sports in which a collar is likely to wilt come in white silk with fancy inch hems in different colors.

***

Canvas belts are for the man to wear with his bathing suit. They come in white, with leather ends, and all have some form of the harness buckle.

***

All-linen stocks in the unbleached material are good for men's wear.

***

Three small heads of dogs in a row in silver make a pretty stock pin.

***

Another pin has a crop, crossed in the centre by a pair of bits and surmounted by the head of a fox.

***

Smart long chains in gun metal for women have three inches or more of chain, and at intervals large round beads of the metal.

***

Other chains in gun metal which are smart also, but a little less conspicuous, have at intervals slender oval beads in place of the round ones.

***

A white hat for women is trimmed with purple heather. It has knots of lavender and white ribbon in the front and the heather is carried along the side.

***

A cool hat has the top made of daisy foliage set lightly on a wire frame. Around the edge is a fringe of pink-tipped English daisies, and in the centre of the front is one large black daisy with a yellow centre. Perhaps the hat is prettier with the black flower.

***

A big scoop hat of white chiffon has the edge of the scoop outlined with forget-me-nots. The back of the hat is finished with cream lace. It takes a special trip around to get a back view.

***

In simple Summer hats, one of a pale gray-green rough straw is trimmed with sweet peas.

***

It is really attractive, a big white felt hat, in shape something of a wide-roll brimmed sailor. The band is of white kid, something more than an inch in width, and painted with flowers in a soft rose red. The band is fastened at one side with straps and two small kid-covered buckles.

***

White muslin bands for the neck and sleeves have each a row of black fagoting in the centre. The bands are not much more than two wide hems, joined with the black stitches.

***

Gray and white striped parasols have a band of green around the lower edge, and are mounted upon green sticks.

***

A green parasol by contrast is trimmed with bands of black and white check. This parasol is mounted upon a black stick and has a bow of the black and white around the handle.

***

Other parasols are of the black and white check.

***

One parasol is of dark blue and white. The upper part is of the dark blue brocaded silk and the lower half of a thin tucked white silk.

***

Another rather smart parasol is of dark green. Large white dots are scattered over it.

***

Painted cherries seem to be growing upon expensive dark green parasols.

***

A handsome card case in dark green has a frame of gold.

***

From a certain view of a florist's shop these days it might be taken for a milliner's shop. The florist is sure to have a good sized case of ribbons, wide ribbons and narrow ribbons of more colors than the rainbow, for ribbons enter largely into the modern bouquet.

The Man in the Street.

That highly popular feature, replete each week with the brightest and newest stories about prominent people in every walk of life in THE NEW YORK TIMES day after to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Monster Purchase and Sale of

36,000 Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts

At Less Than the Cost of Making.



Picture the Number in Your Mind's Eye. 36,000 Negligee Shirts.

Why, it's colossal! But such a tremendous operation is nothing for The Big Store and its prodigious outlet.

The sale we held some weeks ago included 24,000 Negligee Shirts at 39c. each. Every shirt was sold in less than 10 days. Great, wasn't it!

The Sale That Starts To-day

will eclipse all previous sales of this character, not only because of the huge quantities involved, but because of the unusual value-giving nature of the occasion.

You will find these Shirts in the Main Aisle, and in the Men's Furnishing Store, Main Floor, next to Escalator. This arrangement is handy. You can get waited upon without delay—an appreciable fact if you're in a hurry.

This exposition of Negligee Shirts is a genuine revelation. Men will appreciate it. So will the boys.

You Get More Style and Quality

than you ever heard of before, at almost double the price. Almost any style you can ask for:

Some have two separate collars and cuffs. Some have attached collars and cuffs. Neckbands, with detached or attached cuffs. Plaited or plain bosoms. Plain or fancy colors. Newest effects in stripes and figures.

Plenty of extra sizes for big men. Sizes range from 12 to 19.

Not cheap Negligee Shirts, but were made to sell at wholesale at $4.50 to $7.50 a dozen, and which come from one of the leading manufacturers in the United States. Made of Madras, Cheviot, and Bedford Cords.

Each Shirt is priced at **39c**

A Silk Sensation!

Four Special Lots on Sale To-day at Extraordinary Prices.

The Big Store's silk business this Spring has been phenomenally large. Thousands upon thousands of yards were sold. This naturally cut deeply into many lots, leaving some assortments irreparably broken.

These lots we have determined to close out without loss of time. Therefore we have grouped them in four lots and marked them at the record-breaking prices that follow:

Lot 1.	*Lot 2.*	*Lot 3.*	*Lot 4.*
150 pieces of choice silk and satin FOULARDS; previously retailed at 59c. and 75c. yard; to-day at the special price per yard of	60 pieces of POLKA DOT SATINS at the clearing price per yard of	Remnants of TAFFETAS, FOULARDS, WASH SILKS, &c., at the clearing price per yard of	Remnants of best quality FOULARDS, SATINS, TAFFETAS, PONGEES, &c., at the clearing price per yard of
35c	*18c*	*25c*	*45c*

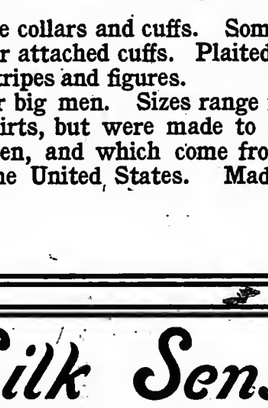
(Main Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors.

HAZEL CONCENTRATED MALT EXTRACT; an ideal tonic and refreshing summer drink; per dozen,	1.30
VERMOUTH, the finest domestic article ever offered; just as good as the imported at half the price; per bottle, 35c.; case,	3.75
REGAL BRAND OLD TOM GIN, per bottle, 75c.; case,	8.50
MONTICELLO RYE, per gallon, $3.15; per case, $10.00; per bottle,	90
CABINET RYE, per gallon, $3.85; per case, $9.00; per bottle,	80
LEXINGTON RYE, per gallon, $2.35; per case; $8.00; per bottle,	70
CABINET RIESLING, per case,	3.00
PURITAN BRAND MEDOC, per case,	2.85
OLD FRIARS SAUTERNES, per case,	3.50
PORT AND SHERRY, per gallon,	90
CLARET AND RIESLING, per gallon,	75
SCOTCH AED IRISH WHISKEY, per gallon,	3.00

(Fourth Floor.)

Women's Summer Gloves.



All Lengths; Lace and Lisle.

WOMEN'S LACE MITTS, short and long, all new designs in white and black, at prices ranging, per pair, from 75c to 3.50

WOMEN'S BLACK LISLE GLOVES, plain hand, fancy wrist, fashioned fingers, all sizes; special to-day, per pair, 50

(Main Floor, Front.)

Table Ware.

WATER TUMBLERS, thin lead blown glass, finest quality, no seconds; per dozen,	33
WATER TUMBLERS, finest quality of thin glass, handsomely engraved; per dozen,	60
JELLY TUMBLERS, tight tin tops, best quality of glass; per dozen,	21
FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS, 8-inch size, pure crystal glass,	10
TABLE SETS, finest crystal glass; Butter Dish, Spoon Holder, Cream Pitcher and Sugar Bowl; new design,	20
HALF GALLON WATER JUGS, crystal glass; new designs,	15
OIL OR VINEGAR BOTTLES, imitation of cut glass,	9
PEPPERS AND SALTS, nickel-plated tops; new design,	3
ODD CHINA.	
PLATES, dinner, breakfast, tea and soup sizes; CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated,	9
CUPS AND SAUCERS, finest quality thin Austrian china, very handsomely decorated, gold lined,	25

(Basement.)

Boys' Clothing.



All small and Broken Lots in the Boys' Store.

120 "MANLY" VEST SUITS, navy blue, pure wool cheviot; sizes 3, 4 and 5 years only,

100 DOUBLE-BREASTED TWO-PIECE SUITS, mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 13 years,

238 SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, of all descriptions; sizes 3 to 10 years,

50 ODD NORFOLK SUITS; sizes from 11 to 16 years only,

218 HIGH-GRADE WASHABLE SUITS including Sailor Blouse, Norfolk, Russian and Kilt Suits; sizes ranging from 2 to 12 years,

AT *1.35*



MEN'S **Summer Suits.**

We could go into lengthy explanations about the phenomenal purchases we have made and are continually making.

But of what use? The facts are here. Values like these need no stories, descriptions or comments

Any style of fabric—any color,
Any style of garment—
every size,

8.50

(Main Floor, Rear.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Funday editions, add $1.10 per month.

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A JUST PANEGYRIC.

The President is almost invariably happy and striking in his panegyric, much more so, indeed, than in the invective which is more congenial to him. This preference he naively acknowledged at the military dinner in Boston, when he characteristically said in effect that he was rather sorry to have to vindicate the army before an audience which was prepared to agree with him. Perhaps the difference is that he weighs and measures his words when he is praising, while he ignores weights and measures when he is denouncing.

At all events, his compliments have commonly the grace of accuracy as well as of sincerity. What, for example, could have been happier than his praise of West Point when he said, at the Academy, that not only had the Academy produced more men eminent in the public service than any other American place of education, but that the average graduate of the Academy had done more worthy public service than the average graduate of any other school? An equal felicity attended him in Cambridge, when he chose three college graduates now conspicuous in the public service for praise, chose them because they had been made the targets for partisan abuse of a particularly mean kind. He was perfectly aware that Messrs. ROOT and TAFT and Gen. WOOD need no defense before the American people. But it was not merely appropriate that he should point out the personal sacrifices there three college men had made to serve their country. It was an incentive to the performance of public duty which was especially in place at an academic festival.

The especial meanness of the attacks upon these public servants was made manifest by the line the President took in praising them. The attacks upon all three proceed from the same source, the desire to discredit the policy of the Administration, which has been so plainly proved to be that also of the American people, in dealing with the possessions and the responsibilities which have come to us as the result of the war with Spain. These three men are conspicuous objects in the line of fire. And they are conspicuous because they have been doing work the doing of which reflects honor upon themselves and upon their country. And they have been doing it at a personal sacrifice which it was very well for the President to mention and emphasize. For is not the whole motive of the assault upon these men and upon the public policy which they represent the sordid desire, upon the part of the assailants, to climb up by pulling these faithful public servants down? It is the action of selfish and self-seeking politicians. What one of the anti-imperialists who are snapping at their heels in Congress ever made for his country the sacrifices that these men have made and are making? The President forbore to draw this contrast and to point this moral. He did not need to. The American people are capable of doing that for themselves. But they are grateful to him, all the same, for pointing out that the men who have made the sacrifices and done the work are attacked "by people who are incapable of understanding the motives that have spurred them on to bring honor to this Republic."

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

On the merits of their candidate and with the great strength of their platform the Democrats of Pennsylvania ought to carry that State this Fall. They will carry it if the independent voters who have already exhibited the strength of their convictions and made known their numbers by twice electing Mr. PATTISON Governor are not deluded from their duty by giving undue consideration to issues not pertinent to this contest.

The Republican platform said next to nothing of State affairs and gave chief prominence to National issues. The Democratic platform expressly waives the consideration of questions of National policy and gives undivided attention to the business of the State Government. A political cynic might observe that this was the height of discretion on both sides, since each party is silent in respect to those works of which it has little reason to be proud and none whatever for believing that they will add to its voting strength. But the truth is that while the Democrats in the Nation are striving to get away from the blunders of Bryanism the Republicans of Pennsylvania contentedly wallow in the filth of Quayism and profess not the slightest wish to lead a cleaner life.

The Democratic platform is, probably, the most terrific arraignment of a party in power that has ever been made by an opposition political convention. Every department of the State Government, it declares, is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and a reckless disregard for the Constitution and morality; "the powers of Government are prostituted to the purposes of public thieves"; common honesty is subordinated to the insatiate greed of public plunderers for money, money, more money; the votes of legislators are bought so constantly that settled custom has established market values; the last Legislature was the most corrupt body that ever convened in any State of the Union, and "it closed its session with the crowning infamy of that most stupendous franchise steal, shocking the moral sentiment of the entire country"; a United States Senator was elected "in a carnival of corruption and bribery"; chosen servants of the people have been expelled from office to make place for creatures of a corrupt machine; every city, town, and township in the Commonwealth was stripped of its control over its streets and franchises to enrich a gang of plunderers.

The truth of the accusations of the Pennsylvania Democrats against the party of QUAY cannot be denied. The Philadelphia Ledger, an independent Republican paper, says that "so offensive has been this machine, so scandalous its practices, that to exaggerate its shortcomings would be difficult"; and the charges against the Legislature, "if not wholly susceptible to proof, are held to be true by every friend of good government who has watched the shameful spectacle of political turpitude."

For these crimes the Democrats indict the Republican organization of Pennsylvania, and, promising to expel from the precincts of the Legislature the lobbyist, the vote broker, the bribe giver and taker, and the franchise robber, pledge themselves to give the State a clean and incorruptible administration.

ROBERT E. PATTISON is probably the strongest candidate the Democrats of Pennsylvania could have put before the people upon this remarkable platform. He has been twice Governor, elected in years of revolt against the corruptions of Quayism, and in both of his administrations he showed himself to be an upright and capable Executive. He has not sought the nomination, and he was not made the candidate through the will and choice of the party leaders. Popular sentiment pointed to him unmistakably as the fittest man to lead in the assault upon the forces of QUAY. Opposed to him is Judge PENNYPACKER, nominated by QUAY, and the apologist of QUAY and his corruptions. Of QUAY Judge PENNYPACKER said that "he fails in no duty," and that the attacks upon him were "but further evidence of his real greatness"; that he is the foremost representative of the State and "that Pennsylvania had no ills worthy of mention." This is a flat acceptance of the rule and deeds of the thieves at Harrisburg. It is a frank approval of QUAY and gives him a clean bill of political health, not only for the present time, but from that earlier day when his administration of the office as State Treasurer caused to be made against him charges of so grave a nature that no honest man would have rested until he had made his accusers prove or retract their words. Judge PENNYPACKER'S respectable private character can hardly be set up in mitigation of the severe judgment which his laudation of QUAY must bring upon him.

Nothing but partisan habit, which is very strong upon the Republicans in Pennsylvania, can prevent the election of PATTISON and the defeat of the Quay organization next November. The Congressional election is an unfortunate complication for the Democrats. The Republicans will loudly proclaim the blessings of the Dingley tariff, and that will go far to cover their cowardly silence upon State issues. But if the moral faculties of the thousands of Pennsylvania Republicans who have hitherto shown themselves capable of political independence are not benumbed, Mr. PATTISON will have an excellent chance to become for a third time Governor of his State.

A NEW SURGICAL "CRIME."

Dr. JOHN B. MURPHY, Dean of Rush Medical College, uses strong language in characterizing the 752 deaths from appendicitis in Chicago within the past three years as a "colossal crime." This characterization is based upon the somewhat startling assumption that if these 752 cases had been operated on in time they would all have been followed by gratifying recovery. That they were not submitted to the surgeon soon enough was probably due to uncertainty of diagnosis and errors of professional judgment on the part of attending physicians. These are not exactly crimes under the code. If they were, the practice of medicine would demand unusual courage, and most of those who now follow that profession would seek other and safer employments. Of the 60,000 deaths, more or less, from all causes in Chicago during the past three years, it is not improbable that in the case of 60,000 diagnosis was not infallible nor treatment inerrant. Dr. MURPHY appears to weaken the force of his own statement as to the criminality of the mortality referred to when he says:

> There is a unanimity of opinion in the profession that no one, no matter how familiar with the disease, is able to predict from the early symptoms what will be the subsequent course of the disease. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the profession to operate early to avoid the probability of later and most dangerous pathologic conditions. Medical treatment is uncertain, inefficient, and hazardous, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by this method of treatment.

This would seem to be a calm and reasonable statement of the facts of the case, and, being true, it would seem to excuse a good deal of uncertainty on the part of the conscientious physician as to what to advise his patient and when to turn him over to the surgeon for vivisection. It all leads up to the conclusion that King EDWARD was put in imminent peril of his life by the failure of his physicians to advise an earlier recourse to surgery. They have the reputation of being very capable practitioners, and may be assumed to be conscientious. That they were mistaken is quite possible, but that they did not fully realize their responsibilities and use their best judgment is scarcely to be imagined. Perhaps his Majesty had views of his own on the subject of an incision into the royal abdomen.

Long-range criticism is much easier than short-range action, and, on the whole, we incline to the belief that LISTER, TREVES, SMITH, LAKING, and BARLOW know more about the King's infirmity than even MURPHY.

FAST PASSENGER TRAINS.

The advantage to the business community from the cutting down of the running time of the fast passenger trains between New York and Chicago is felt in the facilitation of mail service. If the new timetable is followed, a letter posted in New York at 1 P. M. can go out with the second carrier delivery in Chicago on the morning following, which is about the time business begins, and the reply, if promptly mailed, can be delivered in New York before the close of the next day. This is less important, perhaps, than it was before the telegraph was supplemented by the long-distance telephone, but it has advantages, and they are important. There is already a gain of a day in mail transmission between New York and, say, Los Angeles or San Francisco. The benefits are distributed over a wide area, and merchants, no less than publishers, are finding in the change substantial cause for congratulation; but whether when the new conditions are established or improved upon mankind will be any happier or more comfortable than it was before is a question which furnishes a theme for speculation which those with a taste for such things may find interesting.

There is nothing in the twenty-hour run to Chicago to brag about. Indeed, it is nowhere near the ultimate in railway speeds, nor is it any better than is accomplished abroad. There have been some recent train accelerations on the London and Northwestern which give eleven new runs at 54 miles an hour and over. The fastest is from Lichfield to Euston, 116½ miles in 125 minutes, or a speed of 55.9 miles per hour. A new service is inaugurated between Birmingham and London, the 113 miles being run in 125 minutes, or a speed of 54.2 miles per hour. Quite as good, and even better, results have lately been attained on some of the French railroads. The fastest start-to-stop run is from Arras to Douai, 15½ miles in 15 minutes, or a speed of 62 miles per hour. The longest and fastest start-to-etop run is from Paris to Arras, 120 miles in 117 minutes, or a speed of 61.5 miles per hour. This is probably the longest start-to-stop run scheduled over 60 miles an hour. The timing of the morning trains from Ausnoye are 55, 56.6, 52.5, 58, and 56.5 miles per hour, start to stop.

To make its schedule time between New York and Chicago the New York Central train needs to maintain an average of 49 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania train, having a somewhat shorter run, can do it by maintaining an average of 47 miles. Either rate of speed is uncomfortable to the traveler. Theoretically, the risk of 60 miles an hour is no greater than that of 40 miles; practically, it is very much greater. At either rate of speed a train derailed and hurled against a solid obstruction would be ground, like that which passes the mills of the gods, "exceeding small." It may be true that with everything as it should be as to permanent way and running gear the danger of derailment is no greater at 60 than at 40 miles; but since it is impossible to make sure that everything is as it should be, the risk of accident increases in arithmetical ratio to the speed, and the certainty that an accident will if it occurs be a bad one may be said to increase in geometrical ratio. High speeds under safe conditions are an evolution. For many years it has been possible to propel trains at much higher speeds than any conservative and conscientious railroad man was willing to make himself responsible for. Train acceleration is always an excursion into the realm of chance, and too rapid strides in that direction are extremely dangerous. True, the accident insurance companies are ready and eager to issue policies to travelers, with provisions for compensation for partial disability, total disability, or death, and to hold such a policy may make the speculative traveler feel that the odds are in his favor to an extent warranting him in taking large chances. But the average man finds it difficult to understand that his life is insured at its full value, however large the amount he stands to win if, to use a term familiar in railroading, he has to break bulk in transit and reach his destination in a badly damaged condition. Competition between the trunk lines in reckless train acceleration cannot be too emphatically discouraged. One cannot maintain an important advantage over the other with profit, and while the whole policy of railroad management should be to facilitate travel and transportation, the enormous coats of safety with very high speeds should, and probably will, place a wholesome restraint upon any tendency to establish dangerous speeds which are unwarranted by the present state of the art of railroad construction and equipment.

CORONATION HONORS.

It is amiably characteristic of King EDWARD that he has not been willing that his illness should affect the accompaniments of the coronation more than it must. He has not only insisted that the huge feed shall be given to all comers which was promised. He has insisted also that the receivers of "coronation honors" shall derive from them whatever pleasure such honors can give.

The list of honors given out in accordance with the King's desire is much of the usual kind, with one conspicuous exception. That is the institution of the "Order of Merit," in imitation of the Prussian order of the same name, and ultimately of the French Legion of Honor. It must be said that the names of what may be called the "charter members" of this order are such as to start it with dignity. They do very fairly comprise what is illustrious in Great Britain, in almost every province excepting literature, and even that Mr. LECKY represents with credit if not with great distinction. It has to be owned that it would have been very much easier ten years ago to name half a dozen English authors worthy of being included than it would now be to name two. Mr. SWINBURNE is doubtless left out for the same good British reasons for which he has been so often left out before, and this is not the first occasion on which Mr. KIPLING'S name has been conspicuous by his absence. So far as fame goes, it is undoubtedly more to be desired that people should ask why one's name is not in the list than why it is. Literature is in fact recognized by two knighthoods, bestowed upon two writers of fiction. But Dr. CONAN DOYLE'S knighthood, fully deserved as it is on every ground, has probably been bestowed upon the ground of his unselfish public service in vindicating the conduct of the British Army in South Africa, and Mr. GILBERT PARKER'S as a compliment to "the colonies."

The great honors are as usual reserved for "great personages" according to the British standard, that is to say, persons of large and fairly old possessions. There are no dukedoms, although of course Lord SALISBURY might have had one if he had not preferred his ancient marquisate, and the only promotion to a marquisate is that of the Governor General of Australia. When we come to the lower titles, it seems rather strange that our friend Sir THOMAS LIPTON should not have got one, seeing that the "British Bible" is so often satirically known as "Burke's Peerage." The refusal to ennoble Sir THOMAS looks like a discrimination against the beverage which cheers but not inebriates. The relative rank of a brewer and a tea merchant has never been judicially settled. Still, if Sir THOMAS had really lifted the cup, instead of only lifting at it, we flatter ourselves it would have been impossible even for Lord SALISBURY to keep him out of the House of Lords.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We called the other day for evidence to justify the charge, made at a convention of Roman Catholic societies held in Newark, that the new public schools in the Philippines are controlled by Protestant clergymen, and that these clergymen are using the schools as a means of changing the religious faith of the natives. This challenge was promptly answered by one WILLIAM F. MCGINNIS, President of the International Catholic Truth Society, and we published his long and somewhat vehement letter on Sunday last. The evidence he presented had at least the merit of definiteness and detail, but, knowing that he was attempting to prove the impossible, we were not moved to investigate his statements. The Springfield Republican, however, has begun that task, taking up the first and by far the most important allegation made by Mr. MCGINNIS, which was that "the head of the whole educational system is the Rev. Dr. FRED W. ATKINSON, a Protestant clergyman." Of this our neighbor—from whom we are not accustomed to get help in Philippine questions—calmly says: "The Republican, for the sake of truth, is compelled to declare that if WILLIAM F. MCGINNIS is as accurate concerning the seven Division Superintendents as he is concerning Mr. ATKINSON he wins the prize for knowing things that are not so. FRED W. ATKINSON was not yet a doctor of divinity or even a parson when he left this city to become Superintendent of Instruction in the Philippine Islands. He was a plain schoolmaster." We have no idea that the President of the International Catholic Truth Society was mistaken in absolutely all of his statements, and we have no suspicion that he intended to be wrong in any of them, but we do have a fear that he isn't a very careful man or peculiarly qualified to discriminate between facts and fancies—or even prejudices. The public schools in the Philippines, we are quite sure, have not been, and will not be, proselyting engines, either for Protestants or Roman Catholics.

—To our vivacious neighbor, The Sun, "it is not at all clear that the use of soft coal is a detriment or injury to the community, or any particular annoyance to the public at large." While one cannot, with New York in its present condition, fail to envy the blindness thus confessed—since it makes possible a degree of comfort and composure denied to the rest of us—the fact remains that what we all mean by "the use of soft coal" most certainly is a detriment and injury to any and every community that weakly and stupidly permits it, and a particular, constant, and very serious annoyance to that public at large from which The Sun, by advising the Board of Health to give up its campaign against the smoke nuisance, has widely separated itself. Having evolved from some mysterious nook in its inner consciousness the delusion of a general belief that soft coal consumption, as such, is illegal, our neighbor explains—what is and long has been known to the readers of every newspaper—that the Sanitary Code only protects the occupants of each building or street in the city from the emission of "smoke, cinders, dust, gas, steam, or offensive odors" by any other building, place, or premises. Then, from its fortunate but unique inability to see anything harmful or offensive in soft coal smoke, it acquires the amazing courage to say: "If the Board of Health imagines that the Sanitary Code is really being violated by the burning of soft coal, let the board have some common sense, and promptly exercise its power to amend or annul the prohibition." This suggestion is quite beyond any characterization we can think of that is at once adequate and fit to print. As an alternative to the stopping of New York's transportation service and the suspension, even temporarily, of all its industries, we would join The Sun in advocating the immediate degradation of the city to the condition of Pittsburg or Cleveland, but no such alternative now exists or is in sight. The price of hard coal is high, but it is not yet prohibitive, and if the Board of Health deserves any criticism at all, it is for exercising too little, not too much, severity in the performance of its plain duties.

—Attentive and repeated reading of the "coronation honors" has not revealed the presence in the list of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S name. The absence of that name, considering its owner's many claims for royal recognition—the innumerable large checks he has drawn, and the other evidences, journalistic, social, and political, he has given of fervent Britanicity—can be explained only by the confusion into which the King's illness has thrown the officials of the empire. It must have been on the list as originally drawn up, and then lost somehow in the copying or the shuffle or whatever it is that follows selection. The accident—it cannot have been anything else—will cause a vast amount of grief. That of Mr. ASTOR himself we will pass over lightly, as too sacred for comment, but two nations share his woe, and both are vocal. America expected to be comforted for its own loss of a favorite son, and England anxiously waited for a new excuse to love the child who adopted her. Hope and patience are alike deceived, and that wretched "Mr." for which there are so many charming substitutes must still be used before the name that would so well have carried a more stately title. And time is going on. One cannot continue indefinitely the drawing of large checks if nothing comes of it. There are other lands than England and other honorifics than "Sir." In Germany and Italy, for instance, accidents to lists do not happen year after year, and judicious expenditure gets its reward with promptness and certainty.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been solicited by a number of prominent Democrats in this section to express, through THE TIMES, my opinion of ex-President Cleveland's speech in New York on the evening of the 19th inst. and its probable effect on the party in this State.

I regard the speech of Mr. Cleveland on the occasion referred to as a clear, honest, concise enunciation of the principles of the Democratic Party. He points out the fundamental principles and policy of the party, on the advocacy of which victory has always been achieved. He also shows that when the party has deviated from these principles, and adopted misleading policies, it has invariably led to defeat. No man or party or Government can ignore established principles and creeds and achieve honorable success. He utters a warning to thoughtless, if not reckless, Democrats in this sentence:

> Whatever the measure of its impairment may be, our condition as an organization cannot be improved by calling each other harsh names, nor by inaugureting a system of arbitrary proscription and banishment.

These sturdy words should be taken to heart by a class of partisans who for several years past, with more zeal than discretion, have denounced stanch, lifelong Democrats as "traitors," who did not follow their wild vagaries.

Further on Mr. Cleveland says, with force and sincerity:

> The Democratic harmony, of which we hear so much, cannot be effectively construoted by mathematical rule nor by a formal agreement. * * * It grows naturally when true Democratic principles are plainly announced, when Democratic purposes are honestly declared, and when, as a result of these, confidence and enthusiasm stir the Democratic blood.

These are sound, practical, patriotic suggestions, worthy the consideration of every loyal Democrat.

Ex-Senator Hill in his speech at the same gathering was more optimistic in his views, and spoke with the sincerity and vigor of a statesman and patriot, in the same line as Mr. Cleveland, "his illustrious predecessor," urging Democrats to harmony in action and unity of purpose. He said:

> There is substantial accord among the Democrats of the country upon all the timely issues which are now engrossing public attention. We are all united in favor of the preservation of constitutional liberty wherever our flag floats.

If the leaders and rank and file (especially the leaders) of the Democratic Party will follow the lines laid down by Cleveland and Hill at the meeting on the 19th, it will have a healthy and hopeful influence in the next campaigns, State and National, and give promise of an old-time victory. But, if they continue to follow strange gods and false prophets, ignoring the time-honored principles of the party, they simply invite defeat.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., June 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Just Cries.

"What makes the baby cry?" asked the little visitor.

"Oh," explained Ethel, "our baby doesn't have to have anything to make it cry."—Chicago Post.

The Disappointed Boy.

"Gracious, Bobby," said the second Mrs. Jenks nee Ann Tsek, to her stepson; "what are you crying about?"

"Boo-hoo!" sobbed the boy, "papa promised me a new mamma, an' you ain't new at all."—Philadelphia Record.

The Successful Chicagoan.

"I tell you," said the doctor, "it's the man who can push himself along that succeeds best in this world."

"Not at all," replied the professor. "It's the man who can shove others out of his way that succeeds best."—Chicago Tribune.

It Wouldn't Out.

"Here, here," exclaimed the hotel porter to Uncle Reuben, who was pouring water on the electric light, "what are you doing?"

"Wall, I tried tew blow th' thing out," replied Uncle Reuben, abashed, "an' it wudn't blow, so I jes thort I'd drown it out, b'gosh!"—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

WHEN GOD SAYS "WAIT."

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

When our God writes upon the wall
In lettere broad and free,
He writee that all may understand,
And where all men may see.
Men build and plot and plan and dream;
Devising structures great,
Yet tools must rust and men must bow
When God saye "Wait!"

When men, their course set Canaan-ward,
Unthinking, onward press,
Then comes the stern command: "First, wait!
Walk in the wilderness."
The kings of old heard that decree;
Not Babylon alone,
Saw letters writ, or heard the words—
They fremed each throne.

To-day—to-day it is the same,
Despite our modern creeds;
The balance yet goes up or down
By reason of our deeds.
Great kings must pause in humbleness,
And men of common clay
Must heed the writing of the hand
Along the way.

This is a lesson to the world—
The world that soon forgets—
The world that blessings takee, and then
Renumes not its debts.
The hollowed hand that holds us all
Writes lessons, soon or late;
And mortal man must understand.
When God says "Wait!"

Man builds his glory for himself,
Assuming overmuch;
It crumbles into nothingness—
It crumbles with a touch.
Man dreams of wealth, of rule, of realm;
Yet, even as he turns,
Upon the wall, in words of fire,
His lesson burns.

When God says "Wait!" the revelers,
Garbed for the feast and rout,
Stand wondering, as one by one
The gleaming lights go out.
All down the centuries there ring
The sounding tones of Fate.
Man realizes what he is
When God says "Wait!"

ADMIRAL DEWEY TESTIFIES

The Real History of the Surrender of Manila.

RESISTANCE ALL A SHAM

Governor General Gave Up the City When the Spanish Fleet Was Sunk —Dealings with Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Admiral Dewey made a statement before the Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day concerning the early operations at Manila, when he was in command of the American naval forces in Philippine waters. The Admiral's statement contributed an important addition to the history of the surrender of the City of Manila. This consisted of a positive statement by the Admiral to the effect that the city had been surrendered to him at the time that the Spanish fleet was sunk, and that when the city did surrender it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between himself and the Spanish Governor General.

The Admiral said he had first heard from Aguinaldo and his friends about April 1, 1898, a month before the battle in Manila Bay, when it became certain that there was to be war.

"I then heard that there were a number of Filipinos who desired to accompany the fleet to Manila," he continued. "All of them were young and earnest. I did not attach much importance to them or to what they said. The day before we left Hongkong I received a telegram from Consul General Pratt, located at Singapore, saying Aguinaldo was at Singapore and would join me at Hongkong. I replied, 'All right, tell him to come aboard,' but I attached so little importance to the message that I sailed without Aguinaldo and before he arrived. There were then many promises as to what the Filipinos would do, but I did not depend upon them. Consul Williams assured me that upon our arrival and the firing of the first gun 30,000 Filipinos would rise. None did arise, and I frequently joked him on this point."

Admiral Dewey said the Spanish Governor wanted to surrender the city to him after the destruction of the fleet, and that he (Dewey) would have accepted the formal surrender if he had had 5,000 troops to garrison the city. He told about Aguinaldo's arrival, saying that he put him ashore and told him to organize his people. Aguinaldo came back discouraged and wanted to go to Japan, but the Admiral told him to continue his efforts. The Admiral said he paid no attention to Aguinaldo's first proclamation of independence of the Filipinos. Speaking of Aguinaldo's military operations, he said he did wonderfully in whipping the Spanish.

Admiral Dewey said emphatically that he never had recognized Aguinaldo's government, nor did he salute Aguinaldo's flag; he never called Aguinaldo "General," but addressed him as "Don Emilio."

REPUBLIC NOT RECOGNIZED.

The Admiral said he had never given the Philippine republic the slightest recognition; that he had no authority to do so, and did not consider it an organized Government. He said the Spaniards were fearful of the Filipinos entering Manila, and therefore surrendered to him in advance. He said there was no need for the loss of a man in the capture of the city. No gun would have been fired but for the desire of the Governor, who said his honor demanded that a few shots be fired, so "I had to fire and kill a few people," said the Admiral, but the Spaniards did not fire because he (Dewey) had warned them not to do so.

He did not believe the Filipinos could have taken the city unaided, but the Spaniards were greatly demoralized.

The Admiral said he never received a letter from Consul Pratt telling him he must co-operate with Aguinaldo. He added that Pratt wrote a number of foolish letters about that time.

Admiral Dewey said he had written the Navy Department that the Filipinos were more capable of self-government than the Cubans, because he saw that Congress contemplated giving independence to Cuba, and he knew that the American people had little information concerning the Filipinos.

In explanation of his statement that the City of Manila had surrendered on the day of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Dewey said that during the naval engagement several guns had been fired at him from the shore batteries, and that as soon as the Spanish squadron was destroyed he steamed toward the city, sending word to the Governor that if another shot was fired from the shore he would fire on the city.

"The Governor replied," the Admiral went on, "that if I did not fire upon the city the shore batteries would remain silent. The Spanish flag was not taken down, but white flags were raised. It was a surrender, and if I had had with me 5,000 troops with which to occupy the city I could have taken it and held it. I anchored my ships under his guns at 2,000 yards, and lay there twenty-four hours. During that time the Governor General sent word to me several times that he wanted to surrender to me—to the navy. I could not entertain his proposition of a formal surrender because of the lack of troops to take possession of the city."

The Admiral said that after Aguinaldo got his forces organized he occupied Cavite, but when he (Dewey) learned that American troops were expected to arrive soon, he asked the Filipinos to retire. They at first demurred, but ultimately consented.

It was after this time, on July 15, that Aguinaldo sent to him from Bacoor his first proclamation of the independence of the Philippines.

"That proclamation," said the Admiral, "was the first intimation I had ever received of the aspiration of the Philippine people for an independent Government. Aguinaldo had never told me that the independence of his people was his aim. But when the proclamation came I thought nothing of it. Indeed, I attached so little importance to it that I did not cable it to Washington, but left its transmittal to the mails."

When Senator Lodge asked the Admiral: "Did you recognize the Philippine Republic?" he replied, "I did not. I never gave it the slightest recognition. I had no authority to do so, and, besides, did not consider it an organized Government. There was a reign of terror, and the Philippine forces were riding rough-shod over the community, committing many acts of cruelty. I sent word to Aguinaldo that he must treat his prisoners kindly, and he replied that he would."

MAY WRITE THE STORY.

Admiral Dewey added that he was pleased to supply the committee with this history. It had, he said, never been printed, and he had been reserving it with the view of writing the story himself. He had copies of some of the communications received by him, made because of this purpose, but none of those from Pratt, as he regarded him as a busybody, devoting much time to interfering with the business of other people.

Returning to his department from Hongkong, Admiral Dewey repeated that he had left for Manila without Aguinaldo, saying he had left as early as he did largely because he wanted to get rid of him and the other little brown men, many of whom were constantly coming aboard the flagship. "I was very busy," he said, "getting ready for battle, and they were after me constantly, taking up much of my time. None of them went with me to Mirz Bay, for various reasons. One of them failed to do so because he did not have his toothbrush with him."

The Hongkong Filipinos had not, he added, told him of any insurrection in the Philippines, and he said he had concealed to see them on the same principle that one gives money to a man often to get rid of him. Indeed, he had himself given Aguinaldo the first information the latter had received that the Filipinos were assembling near Manila.

When asked in cross-examination whether he had not repeated his original statement to the Navy Department that the Filipinos were more capable of independent government that the Cubans, Admiral Dewey replied in the affirmative, saying:

"I did and I still think so."

Senator Carmack called Admiral Dewey's attention to the fact that he had given arms to Aguinaldo notwithstanding the Governor General had told him he would surrender the city at any time, and asked why he had done so in the face of that understanding. The reply was to the effect that he considered it a proper military act.

"Still," he added, "I think we could have gotten on as well without them. It was their own idea. We all know that hindsight is better than foresight. Looking back, I wouldn't have had the Filipinos join me. But I thought they would be friendly, and I think it very ungrateful in them to have turned against us. When I permitted Aguinaldo to go ashore I did not know that any United States troops would be sent to the Philippines. I was a long way from home; there were no cables, and I was meeting emergencies as they arose. Whatever I did, I did according to my best judgment at the time. Later I said to Aguinaldo, 'There is the enemy; you pursue your course and we will pursue ours.' I think that is the wisest thing I ever said. They were assisting us and at the same time fighting their own battle. I had in mind in dealing with the Filipinos the assistance that the negroes had given the Federal forces during the civil war. We availed ourselves of that assistance, and I thought we could accept the aid of the Filipinos in the same way. Their one idea was to get rid of the Spaniards, and I believe that if on May 1, before the insurrection was organized, we had had there a few American troops the Filipinos would have accepted us, and that they would have remained loyal."

His reason for taking possession of Subig Bay was because he "didn't want any other power to intsrfere."

FREE ENTRY OF ART WORKS.

Rulings of the Treasury Department Regarding the Productions of Americans Residing Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Several rulings have been published by the Treasury Department with reference to that part of the act of July 24, 1897, which provides for the free entry of works of art, the production of American artists residing abroad. Some of the rulings are as follows:

"The privilege accorded by Paragreph 703 extends without limitation as to duration of residence abroad, provided, however, that the artists have not renounced or intended to renounce their American citizenship, but avow, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, their intention of returning to the United States at some later period, and it is accordingly held that long periods of residence abroad, in one case of twenty-seven years, of American artists are 'temporary' within the meaning of the paragraph. It is held that the privilege of the free admission is extended to American artists without limitation as to duration of residence abroad upon the filing of the appended declaration.

"Children born abroad of citizens of the United States, who have not renounced such citizenship, are citizens of the United States and therefore entitled to the privilege accorded by Paragraph 703.

"A wife's political status follows that of her husband, and it is accordingly held that a woman, by birth a citizen of the United States, who has married a Canadian, expatriates herself by the act of marriage; that she cannot be considered as residing temporarily abroad within the meaning of Paragraph 703, and that the privilege accorded by said provision cannot be extended to works of art produced by her.

"In the case of the importation of the works of art of an American artist residing temporarily abroad, it is required that the work shall be positively identified as such production by the declaration of the artist, or of witnesses of such production, and such other evidence as may be required to establish the facts to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation, and a consular certificate of identification or bond therefor is not necessary in such cases.

"Works of art of an American artist are free of duty notwithstanding the death of the artist and transfer of ownership of the works."

NEW YORK WEATHER BUREAU.

Its Rank Raised to That of a National Forecast Station.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has decided that the status of the New York Weather Bureau Station be raised to the rank of a National forecast station instead of a local forecast station. This action was taken because the number of people served by the local forecasts at New York is as large as that contained in some of the present forecast districts embracing large areas. Eben H. Emery, the forecaster, has been promoted to the new rank.

Local Forecaster Emery, when seen last night at the Weather Bureau, said that the foregoing dispatch was a complete surprise to him. He had had no intimation whatsever that the Washington authorities had contemplated such a change. He said that he did not even know the amount of salary that he would get in his higher position.

Mr. Emery stated that there were six National forecast stations in the United States. These were in Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, Boston, Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco.

"This does not mean," said Mr. Emery, "that the area of the country has thus been divided into six districts. The stations given above are simply the centres of certain districts. Throughout the remaining area of the country, which is a considerably larger part of the whole, the central bureau at Washington operates and makes forecasts supplementary to the local forecasts. For instance, New York is not included in the Boston district.

"I presume that this dispatch means exactly what it says. That is, that the number of people served by the local office here is as large as the population in any one of the prescribed National districts, and that the local district will not be enlarged physically."

Eben H. Emery was born at Athens, Me., in 1860, and received his education at Bates College at Lewiston. He immediately joined the Weather Service, which was at that time known as the United States Signal Service. He was sent to the Wilmington (N. C.) station as assistant forecaster in February, 1885. He was subsequently transferred to Key West, thence to Chattanooga, Tenn., whence he was sent to Havre, Mont., to have charge of the office there. He later took charge of the Bismarck (N. D.) office, was transferred to Chicago as assistant and part of the time in charge; later to Cairo, Ill.; then to Atlantic City. He was attached to the New York office as assistant forecaster under "Farmer" Dunn Jan. 1, 1895. In July, 1898, he succeeded Dunn as forecaster.

General Deficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate today passed the General Deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures. A slight protest was made against the appropriations of $500,000 for the Buffalo Exposition and $160,000 for the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition, but finally they were included in the bill. The measure also carries $45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians.

PHILIPINES BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Final Vote Stands 141 Yeas to 97 Nays.

Division on Party Lines Excepting Mr. McCall of Mass., Who Votes With the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—At 8 o'clock to-night, at the end of a nine-hour session and of a debate lasting night and day for a week, the House passed the Philippine Civil Government bill practically as it came from the committee. It was a party vote, 141—97, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. The minority substitute for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands and their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established was defeated by 95 to 136. The debate during the day was at times of a lively character.

Mr. Clark, (Mo.,) precipitated a sharp discussion, when in replying to the remarks made by Mr. Landis, (Ind.,) a few days ago, he ridiculed Mr. Landis's glowing eulogy of Gen. Funston. "If Funston was the great hero the gentleman from Indiana made him out to be," said Mr. Clark, "the ticket nominated by the next Republican convention should be 'Freddy and Teddy,' not 'Teddy and Freddy.'

"Mr. Landis's statement that the Democrats, after dragging the Republicans into the Spanish war, had run away, he denounced as a foul slander. As many Democrats, he said, had fought in the Spanish war as Republicans. Dewey, Schley, [Democratic applause] 'Old Joe' Wheeler, [Democratic applause] and Hobson," said he, "all wrote their names high, and there were other Democratic heroes, more obscure, on land and sea. There was no politics in the Spanish war. It was only upon its conclusion that politics entered, when a mean conspiracy tried to rob Schley of the credit that was his due. But the American people would not have it. They wrote his name with those of John Paul Jones, Perry, Farragut, on the list of naval heroes."

He said Mr. Landis could not shoulder the responsibility of the present situation in the Philippines upon destiny. "He asserted that he believed in God," said Mr. Clark. "It would be interesting to know whether God believes in him. [Laughter.] I had rather take as the Lord's exponent Jesus Christ, who said, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' which is assuredly not what we are doing in the Philippines."

Mr. Littlefield (Maine) insisted that Mr. Landis's charge that the Democrats had run away was true. It was Democratic statesmen he was speaking of. But, he said, he desired to do justice to the Democrats. They did not all start to run away. When it came to the appropriation of $20,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Paris treaty, which Democrats since had said was for the purchase of 10,000,000 people at $2 a head, 64 Democrats voted for the appropriation.

"Was not Mr. Reed of Maine the author of that statement about the purchase of people at $2 a head?" asked Mr. Shackleford, (Mo.)

"It does not make any difference who started it," replied Mr. Littlefield, "the Democrats adopted it." [Laughter.]

"Did not the ratification of the treaty place the United States under obligation, legal and moral, to pay $20,000,000 to Spain?" asked Mr. Cooper, (Texas.)

"Just as it places upon the United States to-day the obligations which you now seek to evade. It doesn't do to answer by eulogizing Winfield Scott Schley, who made a loop and escaped danger."

This statement was met with a storm of hisses from the Democratic side.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) said the Democrats stood to-day where they always had stood. They contended that this Republic had no right to force an alien rule upon an alien people and establish on the other side of the world a colonial empire. [Democratic applause.]

"Who ran away?" he went on. "When the treaty of Paris was ratified, who proclaimed it to be the purpose of the Republican Party to hold the Philippines at the point of the bayonet? It was intimated that we would deal with the question of the government of the Philippines afterward, but from that day to this you have not dared to proclaim what your ultimate policy was to be. No, you are feeling your way along, feeling into the pockets of the Filipinos, feeling away their timber and their lands. [Democratic applause.] You propose here to enact a bill which allows the natives to purchase forty acres of the territory upon which they were born, but allows a corporation organized to exploit and rob to get 5,000 acres. Instead of Old Glory we should run up the black flag of spoliation."

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.,) offered an amendment prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the Philippines or any other territory over which the United States should obtain jurisdiction. He said that the United States was the only civilized power in the world which protected slavery. There were to-day 300,000 slaves in the Jolo group.

Mr. Cooper, replying, said that according to the testimony of Gov. Taft there were about 250,000 slaves. In the course of time slavery would be abolished, but it would take time. It could not be abolished by statute.

Mr. Patterson's amendment was defeated by a strict party vote, 58-104.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) offered the following amendment:

"In this first organic act, creating a civil government for the Philippine Islands, it is hereby solemnly declared to be the settled purpose of the Congress to extend to the inhabitants of those islands every aid in enabling them to develop their capacity for self-government, and when such capacity shall have been developed we pledge the faith of the Republic to confer upon them the right of self-government after the fashion of the really free nations."

Mr. McCall, in support of his amendment, said:

"Mr. Chairman, the treaty of Paris does not confer on the President the power to fix the status of the people of the Philippine Islands, but imposes the duty on Congress. Now, when we are passing an organic act for the government of the people of the islands, which looks far into the future, it is the duty of Congress to carry out what is its duty under the treaty of Paris and declare what the policy of this people is to be. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"This bill opens up almost every stick of timber, every acre of land, every nugget of ore to the people of these islands and to the citizens of the United States. Capitalists will make investments there, and after they have invested and the proposition is made to take the islands from under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States they will come to Congress, and they will say, 'We have invested our money on the faith of this act,' and they will appeal to us to protect them. We will never get out under those circumstances, and we will be there forever. Now, I desire to have it written in this act that we are not liable to stay there forever."

Mr. Grosvenor moved to amend by striking out all in the amendment after the words "self-government."

Mr. Grosvenor declared that the McCall amendment meant first to develop the capacity of the Filipino people for self-government and then to admit them as a State. The first step he was willing to take, "but," he added, "I am unwilling to mortgage the future." [Republican applause.]

"Now you are running away!" shouted Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) declared that "candor and honesty" were too much to hope from the Republican Party. "The gentleman from Ohio," said he, "is right. The Republican Party cannot afford to be honest." [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor's amendment was defeated without division. The vote was then taken on Mr. McCall's amendment, the Republicans, Messrs. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) and Littlefield (Rep., Me.,) stood up with the Democrats in support of it. Otherwise the division was strictly on party lines, and the amendment was lost, 89 to 128. This completed the bill.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Measure Passed by the House Differs Considerably from That Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The substitute for the Senate Philippine Civil Government bill differs from the bill as it passed the Senate in many minor particulars, but principally in the following:

The House substitute provides for a complete system of civil government, with a Legislature to consist of two Houses, one of which shall be a popular assembly elected by the Filipino people. The Senate bill contained no such provision. The Legislature is to be chosen after "the existing ceased and complete peace shall have ceased and a complete peace shall have been established therein and the fact certified to the President by the Philippine Commission."

The House substitute also amplifies the "bill of rights," enumerated in the Senate measure, and adds to the number of issues which can be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The House measure also defines with greater detail than the Senate the rights of citizenship of those residing in the islands, and provides that all residents shall receive the same protection from the United States in respect to their relation with foreign Governments as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

One of the most important differences between the Senate and House bills is that relating to coinage. The Senate bill provided a silver standard somewhat in extension and perfection of that now in existence. The House measure provides a gold standard system, with the gold dollar of the United States as the standard unit of value for the islands. The main coin is to be the peso, made in silver but of gold value, and this is to be divided into subsidiary pieces of money bearing devices emblematic of American sovereignty. Provision also is made for a system of paper currency, banks, and a complete financial system, the details being different from those in the Senate measure, although following the same general lines. In dealing with the grant of franchises the House bill places many more restrictions on such grants than the Senate bill. In this respect the restrictions provided by the House follow the lines of those provided for Porto Rico.

Both bills provide for acquiring the friar lands, and for the issue of bonds sufficient to pay for these lands, the Senate provision making the interest rate 4½ per cent. and the House five per cent. Both measures contain extended provisions relative to timber lands, harbor, and internal improvements and for two delegate Commissioners chosen by the Filipinos to represent them in Washington and have the privilege of the floor of the House.

THE TAFT MISSION TO ROME.

Vatican Has to Act Cautiously—Cardinal Rampolla's Diplomatic Move.

LONDON, June 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Times, referring in mail advices to the presence in Rome of the Taft mission, says:

"The Vatican is anxious not only to keep on good terms with the Washington Government, but also to obtain the compensation which Judge Taft is understood to offer for the dispossession of the monks (in the Philippines.) But as such dispossession involves some loss of prestige, the Vatican is obliged to act cautiously in appearing to sanction such a precedent.

"It is rumored that this situation gave rise to clever fencing on the part of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. Besides being the protector of the Augustinians, one of the four religious orders in the Philippines concerned, Cardinal Rampolla is also a candidate for the Papal tiara, and he does not intend to stand alone in incurring odium by signing away the rights of four congregations in return for hard cash. He has obtained the appointment of a commission, including his chief rivals in the candidacy for the tiara, whose chances in the eventual conclave will thus be compromised equally with his own.

"It is not difficult to predict that before the negotiations are ended Washington may find itself obliged to temper the spirit, if not the letter, of some of its principles by inserting in the eventual agreement some clause susceptible of coercive use should the religious orders or the Vatican attempt to elude their engagements."

CUBAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, and Acting Secretary Hill were engaged to-day in going over the bases of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba. The matter has progressed to the point where it has been possible to draft the convention, and it would be easy to complete it and reduce it to the final form in which it would go to the Senate in a very short time. This is accounted for by the fact that no substantial points of difference between the negotiators have developed.

These negotiations do not signify that it is the intention to submit a reciprocity treaty to the Senate at the present session, though the Cuban Minister has professed his willingness and ability, if the thing were desired, to secure promptly from his Government the exceptional and extraordinary powers that would be needed to enable him to conclude the treaty, and the Administration regards it as a wise precaution to have a treaty all prepared and ready for immediate ratification.

The State Department is carefully protecting the details of the schedules as they are so far embodied in the treaty, but it is believed that they are very similar to the terms set out in the pending Cuban Reciprocity bill.

M. BRUWAERT'S NEW POST.

Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General here, will receive from Paris to-day or to-morrow his appointment as French Minister to the Republic of Cuba. At the office of the French Consul yesterday it was admitted that such was the intention of the Foreign Office at Paris.

M. Bruwaert, who has been Consul General here since 1894, was previously Consul at Melbourne and Chicago, and has been in the consular service since 1873. He was Secretary of the International Postal Commission in 1879, and at the international monetary conference at Paris in 1881 he held the post of Assistant Secretary. In 1885, with M. Cogordan, French Ambassador to China, he signed the treaty following the French conquest at Tonquin, the signers for China having been Li-Hung-Chang and Wu Ting-Fang. In 1892 he was French Commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Consul Bruwaert is fifty-five years old, Mme. Bruwaert was formerly Miss King of Chicago.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

To provide for the removal of a shoal in the North River of New York Harbor.

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon First Lieut. David H. Jarvis, Second Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the Revenue Cutter Service, members of the overland expedition of 1897 for the relief of the whaling fleet in the arctic regions.

To authorize the West Elizabeth and Dravosburg Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania.

BY THE HOUSE.

To authorize the City of Little Falls, Minn., to construct a wagon and foot bridge across the Mississippi River within the limits of said city.

To make Wilmington, N. C., a port through which merchandise may be imported for transportation without appraisement.

To amend the internal revenue laws relative to fermented liquors so as to eliminate the eighth of a barrel from the classification of packages.

Senate bill to amend the river and harbor act of the present Congress relative to the improvement of the Cumberland River above and below Nashville.

To confirm the title of the State of South Dakota to a section of land already granted to said State.

To authorize the Tennessee Central Railway to construct a bridge across the Emory River at Harriman, Tenn.

To authorize the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and Chicago and Erie Railroads to construct a bridge across the Calumet River at Hammond, Ind., and to authorize the Chicago and State Line Railroad to construct a bridge across the Calumet River at Hyde Park station, Illinois.

To authorize and direct the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Judicial District to hold at least one term of court annually at Fort Worth, Texas.

HOUSE VOTES FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

The Spooner Amendment Adopted 252 to 8.

Mr. Hepburn Predicts that the President Will Yet be Compelled to Choose the Nicaragua Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The canal question is settled so far as Congress is concerned, the House to-day having adopted the Spooner amendment to the Hepburn bill. When the President shall have signed this bill it will be his duty to construct a canal as soon as the preliminary steps shall have been taken. He must build on the Panama route if matters of title and concession shall be arranged satisfactorily; if he shall find it impossible to secure proper title and concessions for a Panama canal he must build on the Nicaragua route.

Only eight votes were cast against the Spooner amendment in the House. The Democrats contributed five of these votes, the Republicans two, and the Populists one, as follows: Ball, (Dem.,) Texas; Bell, (Dem.,) Colorado; Hay, (Dem.,) Virginia; Claude Kitchin, (Dem.,) N. C.; Loud, (Rep.,) California; Neville, (Pop.,) Nebraska; Woods, (Rep.,) California; Jones, (Dem.,) Virginia. The affirmative vote was 252, and of this number the Republicans contributed a number greatly in excess of a majority. So that it may be said the amendment would have been adopted in spite of a solid Democratic vote against it.

Only a short time was allowed for discussion of the report of the conferrees, which, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, favored concurrence in the Spooner amendment. In moving adoption of the report Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the conferrees, said he had not changed his mind as to the route question. He still preferred the Nicaragua route. But the House conferrees had run up against a wall of adamant. The Senate conferrees had stood for their bill and had refused to yield anything whatever, so that the question seemed to be Panama or nothing. In order to secure canal legislation at this session of Congress it seemed necessary to yield to the Senate. But it by no means followed, Col. Hepburn said, in answer to a question, that the canal would be built on the Panama route. His judgment was that the President would find it necessary to discard from consideration the Panama route and build on the Nicaragua route.

This sentiment was echoed and re-echoed in speeches made by Nicaragua men who had decided to support the Spooner amendment. All these speeches were made by Democrats, with whom the feeling seemed to prevail that they owed the country and their party explanations of the votes they were about to cast for Panama. The only speech of consequence in favor of the amendment was a ten-minute talk by Mr. Burton of Ohio. He believed in the Panama route and had no doubt the canal would be built on that route. He expressed the hope, now the way was clear for the building of a canal, that nobody would oppose concurrence with the Senate.

"Make way for the canal," he shouted impressively, as he concluded his remarks. "Make way for the canal."

Half an hour after the conferrees' report had been taken up, Col. Hepburn moved the previous question, and his motion prevailing, the Speaker called for a vote on the main proposition, which was that the House should concur in the Senate amendment. On the viva voce vote no opposition manifested itself, but Mr. Burton was not content to let the matter rest without a roll call. His call for the yeas and nays disconcerted a good many of the Democrats. Evidently they did not wish to go on record as either for or against the Spooner amendment. They had to do it, though, for Mr. Burton's demand was backed by a sufficient number of Representatives to warrant the roll call. Confronted by the dilemma "Panama or nothing," few of the Democrats cared to vote "nothing."

SENATOR HANNA'S COMMENT.

He Feels Certain, He Says, that the Best Route Has Been Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Senator Hanna said this evening that his expectation was that work would begin upon the Panama Canal at the earliest day possible. There would be no unnecessary delay, he was quite sure. As soon as the preliminary work was done active operations undoubtedly would begin at once, and as to the preliminaries it might safely be assumed that the President would proceed with promptness and energy.

"In the first place," said Mr. Hanna, "no further steps can be taken until a treaty with the Republic of Colombia is signed. That will happen next Winter. In the meantime, of course, opportunity will be offered the President to make full investigation in regard to the title and the concessions, and the President will arrive at his decision in the matter and negotiate and complete a treaty which must be submitted to the Senate for ratification. When that is done the Commissioners will be appointed and the work will progress rapidly.

"From what I know about the physical conditions of the Panama Canal route in its present status I feel that under the management and direction of the commission, supported as it will be by the Government, American contractors, the most efficient in the world, I think, will attack the proposition in a way that will insure the completion of the canal within the time mentioned by the Isthmian Commission which reported upon it and within the estimated cost. I know that many dispute that opinion, but they speak from want of knowledge of the facts and conditions when they hold to the contrary.

"I feel certain that we have selected the best route, and that the canal will be a success in its practical operation and feasibility; I have not colored any statements I have made in the Senate on this subject with a view to influencing any one on the Canal bill, nor have I stated any facts that have not been gained through the most careful study, investigation, and matured judgment on my part to the extent of my ability to exercise it. I am sincerely for an Isthmian canal, and I will do all in my power to effect arrangements to hasten operations tending to the early completion of this great work."

Mr. Hanna was the recipient of warm congratulations to-day from fellow-Senators and members of the House. One of his Senatorial friends said to him:

"Hanna, you have won a personal triumph and are entitled to be congratulated on that; but you have done something else which is of more account. You have given the American people the benefit of your business judgment, and in that way have brought about what I consider to be the best possible solution of the canal problem."

Reminded to-day that when he disclosed to a few of his friends early last December that he favored the Panama Canal, and that he should do his best to have the Senate apply business judgment to the canal question, Mr. Hanna replied that he believed he had accomplished that very thing. The Senate had pronounced in favor of the Panama route through the application of sound business sense.

Another Senator who received hearty congratulations to-day was Mr. Kittredge of South Dakota. His fellow-Senators, regardless of their predilections as to the canal route, credit him with having made a fine record through his connection with the Canal Committee.

Senate Adopts the Conference Report.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Mr. Morgan presented the conference report on the Canal bill in the Senate to-day, and it was adopted. This passed the bill, and it will be sent to the President.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SANDHURST.

Mysterious Blaze in a Cadet's Room Does Damage—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

LONDON, June 26.—The suspicious fires which have recently occurred in the quarters of the cadets at the Military College at Sandhurst were followed to-day by another mysterious outbreak in the room of one of the cadets. The flames were extinguished, however, with the loss of only some clothing. These fires have been occurring since April, but apparently no clue has yet been obtained as to the perpetrators. A committee of officers is making an investigation and two cadets have been arrested.

As announced in a dispatch from London, June 12, the authorities of the Military College at Sandhurst stopped the leave of all cadets with the idea of discovering the person guilty of having started fires in the quarters of the cadets.

SANDHURST CADETS' STRIKE.

At England's West Point Incendiarism Is a Joke and Discipline Creates Disorder.

The cadets at Sandhurst College were unabashed yesterday after their escapade of the previous night. The outhurst had relieved their feelings a little.

They acted, some of them said, without thinking. The entire business started spontaneously out of the common sentiment that in stopping their leave the War Office was treating them improperly, and treating the fires, which were serious, as if incendiarism were a general practical joke, the authors of which were known to the students.

Several are expecting to be rusticated, and there is some thought of petitioning his Majesty.

Gen. Markham, the Governor, had the whole of the cadets before him yesterday morning, gave them a severe lecture, reduced two senior Corporals, and spoke of punishments for all who took part in the emeute. The General said the two Corporals should have held the bridge. The Corporals replied that the only effect of their attempting to do so would have been to get themselves thrown into the lake. Sir Edward was listened to in solemn silence, and afterward attended the War Office in answer to a summons by telegraph.

The cadets are anxious to deny that they treated Gen. Markham with disrespect or "rough music" as reported. As a matter of fact, Sir Edward is very popular with them, and the moment they saw they were "in for a rag," as they call it, they gave cheers for the General both in Camberley and at the college.

The fire mystery is certainly alarming. During the past four weeks there have been five outbreaks in various parts of the college. The last was on Friday night, during the cadets' ball. The door of the lecture hall cupboard, where the fuses and samples of explosives used by the lecturers are kept, was set on fire. In some way a central panel of the door was lighted, but, happily, it burned itself out without spreading.

All the fires have happened when the attention of the college has been engaged elsewhere. Two of them broke out during the afternoon of the college sports. Another during a cricket match. Except the last, they have all started in the drawers in the rooms of different students. Two of the cadets had their rooms burned out entirely, and lost between £30 and £40 worth of things.

Many of the cadets believe that the intent has been to burn the college down, and that the work is that of some one who is mad.

Wednesday was the first day the stoppage of the leave was felt. About 9:30, when mess was over, some one mentioned that the Foresters' Fête was on in Camberley. At once the word went round, and in a few minutes about 200 of the 360 youths found themselves rushing through the grounds, smashing every lamp they came to.

There had been a common desire to do something by way of protest. Some wished to get the boats out on the lake; but that was considered too slow. A couple of years ago Blackwater Fair had been visited and broken up, and the suggestion of the fête called up the traditions of that wild night.

To "square" the gatekeeper to let them back when they returned they punched him until he declared himself to be on their side. Then a rush was made for the pleasure grounds. The tables of the moneytakers were knocked over and the money sent flying. The money-takers were also knocked over. Those who got in took possession at once of the roundabouts and the shows, gave themselves free rides, and insisted on free performances. But the Foresters recovered their gates, and then the youths who tried to climb the iron palings got roughly handled for their pains.

In about an hour, after a melée with the picket sent after them, and losing one of their number arrested, they set off back to the college. There being no more lamps to smash, they trundled the horse gravel roller into the lake on the way, and then started to make the old cannon in front of the college keep the roller company. But the officers saved the guns. The youths formed up and cheered the Governor, and then went quietly to bed.—London Mail.

RECEIVES AMERICA'S ENVOY.

Emperor Francis Joseph Grants an Audience to Ambassador Robert S. McCormick.

VIENNA, June 26.—Emperor Francis Joseph this afternoon received in special audience Robert S. McCormick, who presented his credentials in his new rôle of Ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary. It was a most elaborate state ceremony. Baron Ambrozy, ex-Councilor of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, acted as Special Court Chamberlain on this occasion, and escorted Mr. McCormick and his staff from the embassy to the palace and home again. Heavily gilded Court carriages conveyed the party.

The Emperor received the Ambassador in the audience chamber. Afterward Secretary Hale, Capt. F. W. Harris, the Military Attaché, and Commander William H. Beehler, the Naval Attaché, were presented to his Majesty.

Prior to the audience Mr. McCormick attended an intercessory service for King Edward, held in the Church of the British Embassy.

EXPLOSION SHAKES MADRID.

MADRID, June 26.—A gunpowder magazine at the encampment of Carabanchel, five miles from here, exploded this morning. Two men were killed, and fourteen were injured. The shock was felt for miles. Scores of houses were damaged, the doors of the royal palace were thrown open by the force of the explosion, and many windows were smashed.

The King, accompanied by the members of his household, joined the crowd which hurried to the scene in order to ascertain the extent of the damage.

Wraps and Gowns.

The newest and most striking Summer costumes worn by society leaders cleverly described and illustrated by Miss A. M. Cooper, who is unequalled in this particular field, in next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

BRONSON HOWARD BETTER.

Says Physicians Abroad All Diagnosed His Case Differently.

Bronson Howard, the playwright, who for the past two years has been abroad, returned on the Graf Waldersee Wednesday night, accompanied by his wife, and is stopping at 567 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Asked yesterday about the reports of his serious illness, Mr. Howard replied that he was not only better, but even felt so well that entire recovery was not impossible.

"At any rate," he continued, "I am much better than when I left New York two years ago. Since then I have knocked about in the South of France, Switzerland, went to Egypt, and have seen nearly all of the best physicians wherever I have been. Each one has diagnosed my case differently, and I have about concluded that I am ahead of the times; that science has not yet caught up with me. I use crutches, but though it may seem paradoxical, that's an improvement. I have done no work while away, and have formed no plans for the future."

Mr. Howard will go to the Adirondacks for the Summer, and then to Southern California for the Winter.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The building and leasing of theatres, on paper and otherwise, is becoming almost as much of a fad as the game of pingpong. Among the new rumors current yesterday was one that the Fiske-Campbell-Hackett combination, which lately established the Independent Booking Agency in the Manhattan Theatre Building, was about to obtain control of or build a theatre in Baltimore. Harrison Grey Fiske, asked about this yesterday, said: "The report is incorrect, since none of us are in that line. We simply control companies."

⁂

Another "real, live" theatre is announced to open the coming season at the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street. Having scored two successes, first as a model dramatic breakfaster, and then as a fashionable dressmaker, Mrs. Robert Osborn has decided to be a theatrical manager. She has leased the Lyceum for two years, will renovate it, and early in October will open there with comedy and light opera.

⁂

It has been decided by the Actors' Order of Friendship, which has headquarters at 137 West Forty-seventh Street, to change the society from a benevolent organization to an actors' club.

⁂

Miss Jane Eleanor Corcoran, the actress, and J. Emory Baxter of Taylor Street, Brooklyn, will be married next Monday night at the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

⁂

It was reported in theatrical circles yesterday that arrangements are being made by the American Dramatists' Club to have a New York Congressman present a bill for legislation providing for a tariff on all plays brought to this country from abroad as a measure for the protection of American authors.

WILLIAM LIDDERDALE DEAD.

"Hero of the Baring Crisis" Was 70 Years Old—Governor of the Bank of England from 1889 to 1892.

LONDON, June 26.—The death of William Lidderdale is announced. He was a Director and ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and took a prominent part in effecting arrangements to avert a crisis in the money market at the time of the failure of the Barings.

The Right Hon. William Lidderdale was described by the papers in 1890 as the "Hero of the Baring Crisis." He was a Scot by descent. When a young man he entered the employ of Rathbone Bros., Liverpool, merchants, and for some years he represented that firm in New York. In 1864 he became a partner in the firm and took charge of the London office.

In 1870 Mr. Lidderdale became a Director of the Bank of England. He held the post of Governor of that great institution from 1889 to 1892. For the masterly way in which he dealt with the crisis caused by the Baring smash in 1890 he was made a Privy Councillor, and the freedom of the City of London, in a gold casket, was conferred upon him.

Mr. Lidderdale was seventy years old.

BISHOP OF AUCKLAND DEAD.

The Right Rev. W. G. Cowie Was Consecrated in 1869.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 26.—The Right Rev. William Garden Cowie, D. D., Bishop of Auckland, is dead. He was born in 1831.

The Right Rev. William Garden Cowie graduated from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1854. He was ordained in the same year. He was Chaplain to Lord Clyde's army at the capture of Lucknow, in 1858, and then was Chaplain to the Governor General of India, until 1863. He was rector of Stafford from 1867 to 1869. He was consecrated Bishop of Auckland in 1869. He had been Primate of New Zealand since 1895. He was the author of "Notes on the Temple of Cashmere," "A Visit to Norfolk Island," and "Our Last Year in New Zealand."

Physician Dead from Accident.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Dr. William N. Fisher, formerly of Richmond, Va., fell down an elevator shaft at the Columbia Hospital last night and fractured his skull. He died to-day. He was connected with a number of medical societies.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard C. Ware.

DALLAS, Texas, June 26.—Richard C. Ware, aged fifty, a wealthy cattleman, for years United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas under Cleveland, Sheriff of Mitchell County five years, and a Captain of Texas rangers, died at Fort Worth this morning of heart failure. He broke up the noted Sam Bass gang of desperadoes and killed the leader.

Nicholas E. Kernan.

UTICA, N. Y., June 26.—Nicholas E. Kernan of this city died this morning. Yesterday his left leg was amputated at the knee to stop the progress of gangrene due to thickening of the walls of the arteries. Mr. Kernan was a son of the late Senator Kernan, and was a prominent attorney. He was largely interested in the manufacturing industries of this city.

Charles Gaylor.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 26.—Charles Gaylor, President of the Stamford Citizens' Savings Bank, and a Director in several business enterprises here and elsewhere, died at his home, here, to-day, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Gaylor was born in this town. In his early manhood he engaged in business in New York, but returned to this city to reside about 1861.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT HOLT SEVILLE, for eleven years editor and proprietor of The Oakfield (N. Y.) Reporter, died there yesterday, aged forty-five years.

Col. JAMES MITCHELL, editor of The Arkansas Democrat, died at Little Rock yesterday. He was a native of Arkansas, seventy-two years of age, and was prominent in the affairs of the State. He was an ex-member of the Faculty of the University of Arkansas.

The Rev. HAMILTON CADY, son of the Rev. Dr. Philander K. Cady, the latter of whom for many years was one of the professors at the General Theological Seminary at Chelsea Square, died yesterday at New Canaan, Conn., where he was located. The interment will be at Albany.

Dr. ERNEST POTTER JENKS died Wednesday at his residence, 100 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, of Bright's disease. Dr. Jenks was born at Boston, May 18, 1866. He attended the Brookfield (Mass.) High School, and after graduation from that institution entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1889. Dr. Jenks presented to the Jenks Museum, founded by his uncle, a number of fine specimens prepared and mounted by himself. Dr. Jenks was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898. He was connected with the Demilt Dispensary and the Vanderbilt Clinic.

AUGUSTUS F. OTTMAN, a Director in the J. Ottman Lithographing Company, in the Puck Building, in West Houston Street, died at his home, 59 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1853, and came to this city on a visit when eighteen years old. The time of his stay expired, but he had come to like this country so well that he remained here. Mr. Ottman was a Director in the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company. He was a member of the German Liederkranz and the Bank Clerks' Glee Club. He leave a wife and one child.

Appeal to the Charitable.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, renews its appeal for assistance in the following cases of need: For $100 for the benefit of a widow who has four children. She has undergone severe surgical operations which necessitate her complete rest for a time. For $10 a month to provide food and shelter for an aged and respectable American woman who is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia. She has worked for many years as a bookfolder. For $150 for an aged German couple who are striving to keep a home. For $5 a month to enable a Bohemian widow to keep a home for her three boys.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 26.

Manhattan.

Ages of ons year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th June
AZARD, Julia, 5 Carlisle St.	2	24
ALLEN, Frank V., 117 W. 114th St.	40	24
ACKERMAN, Henry, 30 Avenue B	1	24
APPELBAUM, Hannah, 194 Madison	55	25
ANDERSON, Wellington, 239 W. 124th	2	25
BERRY, Bridget, 301 E. 31st St.	87	25
BRACKEN, Patrick, 551 W. 51st St.	41	24
BARBERA, Paolo, 222 Elizabeth St.	17	16
BLETSCH, Raymond, 279 Avenue C.	1	24
BERTOW, Louise, 148 W. 17th St.	1	25
BIRMINGHAM, Catherine, 213 E. 70th St.	80	25
BARONE, Maria T., 549 Wadsworth Av.	1	25
BECKER, Jennie V., 325 E. 39th St.	22	24
BAIER, Wilhelmina, 214 W. 60th St.	50	25
CUNNINGHAM, Bridie, Bellevue Hos.	38	21
CROWLEY, Minnie, 306 W. 118th St.	32	23
CARROLL, Rose, Home for Aged	72	24
CHOIR, Grace V., 521 W. 28th St.	1	26
DE CURTINS, Hilda, 612 E. 17th St.	1	25
DETROIT, Roland, 231 W. 17th St.	1	24
DONOHUE, Annie, 161 W. 61st St.	24	24
DIEHL, Peter, 204 W. 108th St.	62	24
EMANUEL, Victor, 5 Thompson St.	28	20
FARRELL, John, 285 Mott St.	44	24
FISCHER, Henry, 19 Cannon St.	69	24
FILARDI, Maria, 2,224 2d Av.	22	26
FENSEL, Rudolph, 514 E. 16th St.	1	24
FOY, Thomas, 410 W. 57th St.	38	25
FORD, Anne, 449 W. 48th St.	57	23
GROSS, Ernestine, 151 E. 94th St.	87	24
GRAZIADRI, Donato, 15 Stanton St.	1	16
GREEN, Thomas, 74 King St.	41	25
GROSSO, Nannino, 436 2d Av.	1	26
HAMILTON, Walter, 447 W. 21st St.	21	26
HARRINGTON, John, 551 W. 53d St.	65	24
HAMMERSCHLAG, Fannie, 251 W. 111th St.	57	25
HARRISON, Frances, 118 E. 120th	39	24
HUNT, Charles, 407 E. 16th St.	72	19
HOCHSTADLER, Marcella, 514 49th St., Brooklyn.	1	26
HENSEL, William, 434 E. 76th St.	53	25
JOHNSTON, Mary, 77 Madison St.	63	25
JACOBONITZ, Harry, 242 E. 3d St.	1	26
JENKS, Ernest P., 100 W. 118th St.	36	25
JENKS, Catherine, 118 Monroe St.	69	24
KLEINFELD, Adeline, 238 E. 32d St.	61	24
KEENAN, Loretta M., 448 W. 48th.	1	25
LOESCH, Lizzie, 124 Stanton St.	3	25
LYONS, T., Bellevue Hospital	69	19
LEWIS, Odessa, 414 W. 39th St.	1	23
LIPGITZ, S., Williamsburg	1	25
LARES, Ross, 606 2d Av.	2	24
LEVY, A., 2,214 8th Av.	1	25
LEVENSON, —, 99 Forsyth St.	1	26
MEYER, Annie A., 407 W. 42d St.	27	24
MURPHY, J. H., 124 Broad St.	39	26
MOONEY, Joseph, 173d St. and Ft. Washington Road.	10	24
MONTRAIN, Rose, 71 Washington	19	24
MULLAVEY, Sarah, 74 Market St.	70	23
MURRAY, Teresa, 420 E. 87th St.	42	24
MARSHALL, W., 246 E. 45th St.	5	24
MARKS, Jane D., 160 W. 59th St.	84	25
MONICO, Joseph, 425 W. 41st St.	70	24
MASTRONOHERTO, G., 299 Mott St.	1	25
MURPHY, Nora, St. Vincent's Hosp.	27	24
MAGUIRE, C., 301 E. 114th St.	73	25
McDONOGH, John, 545 W. 43d St.	1	25
NEFF, Edward, 424 W. 45th St.	1	24
O'KEEFE, Kate, 321 E. 25th St.	26	25
OATES, Harold, 444 W. 54th St.	5	25

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—SHULTZ.—On Wednesday, June 25, 1902, at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, by the Rev. Charles S. Champlin, Laura E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton M. Shultz, to Asahel Chapin, both of Oradell, N. J.

THOMSON—BURGESS.—On June 26, 1902, at the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass., by the Right Rev. Bishop Lawrence, Mabel, daughter of Mrs. Ella Burgess, to William De Forest Thomson of New York City.

VINTON—WHEELER.—At Quaker Hill, N. Y., Miss Mary T. Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey Wheeler, and Thomas MacIntire Vinton of New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Old Orchard, the country seat of the bride's parents.

DIED.

CADY.—On June 26, in New Canaan, Conn., the Rev. Hamilton Cady, son of the Rev. P. K. Cady, D. D.
Interment at Albany Saturday on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from New York.

GELIEN.—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, Henry Gelien, beloved husband of Johanna, in his

RANALD WON THE STAKES

J. B. Haggin's Colt Easily Took the Spindrift Handicap.

SERGEANT FIRST ON THE GRASS

Blues and the Musketeer Were Beaten "Good Things" for the Tammany Party at Sheepshead Bay.

The racing at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday fell into line with public form and was productive of about as many surprises as could be crowded into the compass of six races. Not the least of the surprises was the fact that one-half of the programme went to the popular favorites, for favorites have fared so ill in the past few days that a strong proportion of the regulars had lost confidence completely. The track was fairly good, in spite of the fact that in the early part of the forenoon it was deep in mud and water. Though it never was actually fast, dust was flying before the last race was run, and the time of the races compared favorably with the best of the meeting.

For an off day the attendance was surprisingly good, and, though the betting was very much under the early Spring average, the layers of odds got back a most encouraging part of the losses that the ring had met with earlier in the year. The largest contributors to the general prosperity of the ring were the Tammany followers of the stable of Frank Farrell, for that establishment started two of the hottest favorites of the afternoon, both being described as "good things," and both being just far enough back at the end of their respective races to complete the triumph of the bookmakers. As one of the Tammany party remarked, things went so badly that it begins to look doubtful whether Farrell's money and horses will last until Tammany gets control of the city affairs again. Of the Tammany disappointments, the worst was due to the chronic disappointer Blues, who, in spite of his being beaten two days before, was asked to take up the same top weight and race over a course a sixteenth of a mile shorter than when Advance Guard beat him. The stable was confident that Blues was up to the task set for him, and the weight of money sent the Farrell horse to the post a favorite at odds on. When it came to racing, however, Blues had a rather inconspicuous place back of the contenders, two lightweights, for Argregor, coming from behind, got up in the last half furlong and won by three parts of a length from Tom Kenny, who made the running for almost the entire distance.

The Tammany men made a bad start by backing The Musketeer in the opening race, that horse starting favorite in the field of five that ran, with Cobourg the next best backed. That W. C. Whitney scratched the fast filly Gunfire and gave the preference to Pretorius was in the nature of a tip to some of the observing, and Pretorius in consequence was at a short price when the horses went to the post, but it looked far from probable that the horse who was beaten by Charles W. Meyer a few days before could beat the fastest sprinters of the East. Pretorius did it, however, and did it with a trifle to spare, for after The Musketeer and Cobourg raced in front to the bend into the straight the Whitney colt went on and easily outrunning Cobourg fought with The Musketeer into the last half furlong, where The Musketeer gave it up, Pretorius then drawing out and winning rather handily by a length, with The Musketeer second five lengths clear of Sadducee, who beat out Cobourg for the third money.

Next in importance to the downfall of the Tammany party was the fact that two fair stake events were decided. For the Spindrift, at one mile and a furlong, a handicap which in past years has been productive of some of the greatest contests of the East, a very moderate lot of seven horses ran, with Ranald the favorite. In this event Arsenal made his first appearance since he went to Chicago for the American Derby, but he evidently was not backed by his stable, for he started as one of the outsiders. The entire race looked bad, for aside from the filly Sun Shower, who tried to make a runaway race of it, and who galloped in front for nearly seven furlongs, every one of the others waited on Ranald, and not one of them moved until he practically had the stakes safely won. Then Cunard went on, and in a feeble finish was beaten two lengths by the favorite, while Slipthrift was third three lengths further back.

For the Pansy Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds, on the grass course, Sergeant was favorite at odds on, and in the race amply justified the betting by galloping out in front all the way, shaking off all that opposed him, and winning pulled up by a length from the 100 to 1 chance, W. C. Daly's Squid. Summary.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. William C. Whitney's Pretorious, b. c., 3 years, by Tithonius-Yorkville Belle, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a length; Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 3 years, by Ben Brush-Lucy Young, 112, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by five lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Sadducee, ch. g., 5, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Cobourg and Honolulu also ran. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers. Value to the winner, $310.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Burns & Waterhouse's Alsono, ch. g., by Altamax-Sonomis, 109 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by a length and a half; J. B. Haggin's Boutonniere, br. c., 112, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, (coupled in the betting with Leader,) second by a neck from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Clarion, b. or br. c., 112, (Shaw,) 12 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Mr. Cruickshank's Uncle Handle, Intr. Leader, and Woodlake also ran. Winner trained by C. T. Patterson. Value to the winner, $780.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; six furloogs on the turf course. W. R. Hitchcock's Sergeant, b. g., by Inspector B.—Pansy Blossom, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; W. C. Daly's Squid, b. g., by San Lucas-Sepia, 89, (Creamer,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, second by two lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Joe Cobb, br. c., by Esher-Felseen, 100, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Rand of Warwick, Daisy Green, and Mlootur also ran. Winner trained by W. P. Burch. Value to the winner, $1,270.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Stakes, for three-year-olds; handicap; one mile and a furlong. J. B. Haggin's Ranald, ch. c., by Salvator-Scotch Fir, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Green B. Morris's Cunard, ch. c., by Goldrinch-Lucania, 106, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from William C. Whitney's Slipthrift, br. c., by Spindrift-Varina, 107, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Arsenal, Smart Set, Hindred, and Sun Shower also ran. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr. Value to the winner, $3,075.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. C. T. Boot's Arggregor, h. c., 4 years, by Brutus-Ledalia, 99 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; The Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, h. c., 4, 84, (Sbea,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three lengths from Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 4, 127, (J. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—2:00. Herbert and Ethice also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $1,170.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. The Coughacres Stable's Moor, ch. g., 4 years, by Morocco-Kisbern, 108 pounds, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; William Huston's Philippine, b. h., 113, (Doggett) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a length and a half from W. C. Daly's Swamplands, b. c., 3, 98, (D. O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Obnet, Prince Richard, Bounteous, Justice, Jack De Mund, Shandonfield, Ascension, Carrier Pigeon, and H. L. Coleman also ran. Winner trained by A. Weston. Value to the winner, $830.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two-years-old, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Morca, 114 pounds; Sparkle Esher and Lass o' Lindeo, 109 each; Birch Broom and Sontag, 106 each; Clodiosa, 105; Fair Lass and Lady Trebla, 104 each; Lady Knighthood, 102; Pearl Diver, 1than, No Match, and Blue Banner, 99 each; Anna Daly, 97; Harriet S., 96, and Back Number, Isle of Wight, and Photo, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three-years-old and upward, special weights; one mile. Schoolmaster and Remorse, 115 pounds each; Dachshund, East Kelston, Cuspidor, Latin, C. Rosenfeld, Precentor, and Lord Sterling, 112 each; Avio, Adelaide Prince, Anna Dsrling, Sun Shower, and Ave Msria, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, pensities and allowsnces; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. River Pirate, 127 pounds; Hurstbourne, 117; Col. Tyler, Flamboyant, Rightful, and Athel, 112 each; Lass o' Linden, Singing Girl, and St. Jude, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Hsndicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Herbert, 121 pounds; Yankee, 115; Dublin, 110; Old England, 108; Kilogram, 106; Roxsne, 104; Argregor, 103; Goldcure, 99; Grand Opera, 95; Connecticut and Satire, 90 each. Argregor carries five pounds extra for winning yesterday.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,500; six and a half furlongs on the main track. Kilogram and Irritable, 108 pounds each; The Amazon, 100; Sweet Tooth, 103; Belle of Lexington and Operator, 103 each; Touraine and Kinnikinic, 100 each; Guess Work, 98; Bonner, 97; Graden, 95; Neither One, Grail, and Lady Holyrood, 90 each; Oclawaha, 87; Early Eve and Musidora, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, weights twenty pounds above the scale, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Roehampton snd Alard Scheck, 121 pounds each; Kalif, 120; Grand Opera, 119; Ihold, 108; Sister Juliet, 106.

RACES AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

Interesting Light Harness Contests at Second Matinee of New York Driving Club.

The second matinee races of the New York Driving Club were held on the club's track at Empire City Park, near Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon, and were attended by an even larger crowd than was attracted hy the opening day races two weeks ago, fully 4,000 persons being present. All were the guests of the club, as there was no charge for entrance, grand stand seats, or even for programmes.

Eight races were decided hesides an exhibition trot of a mile by C. K. G. Billings's Lucille and H. J. Grant's Louise Jefferson, which was won by the latter by half a length. The best performance of the day was made by James Butler's Don Derby, (2:13½,) which defeated C. K. G. Billings's Hontas Crooke (2:07½) and H. J. Grant's Dr. Monical (2:09¼) in straight heats in the mile pace in very fast time. The time of the first heat, 2:10½, is not only the fastest made on the Empire City track this year, but is one of the fastest times made on any track this season, and is remarkable because of the strong wind which blew up the stretch and slowed the finish.

Another notable victory was that of Nathan Straus's well-known Speedway performer, Alves, (2:09½,) which won a five-eights of a mile trot from H. J. Grant's Franker (2:12¾) and C. K. G. Billings's Battleton (2:09¾) in straight heats. In a short pace, driving Quadriga (2:08¾), Mr. Straus was unfortunate, as he was sent back to second place after winning the first heat on account of a break near the finish, and was heaten out by C. K. G. Billings with Mazette (2:04½) by narrow margins in the next two heats.

Claus Bobling's Kingmond, which trotted third in the half-mile trot on the opening day, but which had been worked on the track since, won a mile trot in straight heats, showing a reversal of form which was very gratifying to his owner. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—Trotting; mile heats, best two in three.

Richsrd B., ch. g., Cbarles C. Lloyd, (Lloyd).	1	1	
Princess Sprague, hr. m., Thomas F. Russell, (Russell)	2	2	
Bee Pandect, b. g., E. Caterson, (Caterson)	3	3	
Princess Wilton, hr. m., Edgar Bronk, (Bronk)	4	4	

Time—2:22¾; 2:24¼.

SECOND RACE.—Trotting; five-eighth mile heats, two in three.

Bow Rene, b. g., M. Bruckheimer, (Bruckheimer)	3	1	1
Theresa B., ch. m., George W. Grote, (Grote)	1	2	2
Moorzouk, h. g., A. C. Schuyler, (Schuyler)	2	3	3

Time—1:33; 1:27½; 1:26¼.

THIRD RACE.—Pscing; five-eigbth-mile heats, two in three.

Mazette, b. m., (2:04½,) C. K. G. Billings, (Billings)	4	1	1
Quadriga, ch. h., (2:08¾,) Nathan Straus, (Straus)	2	2	2
Frazier, ch. g., (2:07½,) Frank G. Jones, (Jones)	1	3	3
Giles Noyes, b. g., (2:05¼,) W. J. Clark, (Clark)	3	4	4
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g., (2:24½,) F. G. Schmidt, (Schmidt)	5	5	5

Time—1:23½; 1:22; 1:21¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Trotting; five-eigbth-mile heats, two in three.

Alves, b. h., (2:09½,) Nathan Straus, (Straus).	1	1	
Franker, b. g., (2:12¾,) H. J. Grant, (Billings)	2	3	
Battleton, b. g., (2:09¾,) C. K. G. Billings, (Jones)	3	2	

Time—1:22; 1:22.

Fifth Race.—Trotting; mile beats; two in three.

Kingmond, b. g., C. Bohling, (Bohling)	1	1	
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., H. C. Mapes, (Mapes)	2	2	
Little Helen, b. m., De Witt Flanagan, (Flanagan)	5	3	
Joy Maker, Frank G. Jones, (Jones)	3	6	
Dr. Book, b. g., C. K. G. Billings, (Hartwell)	4	5	
David B., ch. g., J. W. Cornish, (Gerken)	6	4	

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½.

Sixth Race.—Trotting; one-mile dasb.

Camilla, b. m., W. C. Floyd-Jones, (Jones)	1		
Axtello, b. g., M. C. Harrison, (Harrison)	2		
Ventura, ch. m., J. L. Dodge, (Dodge)	3		
Malzour, blk. g., Charles C. Lloyd, (Lloyd)	4		

Time—2:21.

Seventh Race.—Pacing; mile heats; two in three.

Don Derby, b. g., (2:13,) James Butler, (Butler)	1	1	
Hontas Crooke, ch. h., (2:07½,) C. K. G. Billings, (Billings)	2	2	
Dr. Monical, b. h., (2:09¾,) Hugh J. Grant, (Jones)	3	3	

Time—2:10½; 2:11¼.

Elgbtb Race.—Trotting; five-eigbths mile heats; two in three.

Bonnie Duchess, cb. m., Edgar Bronk, (Bronk)	1	1	
Knoxena, br. m., W. C. Floyd-Jones, (Jones)	2	2	
Sprigbtly, br. g., Thomas Russell, (Russell)	3	3	
Baby Bernice, ch. m., W. J. Hiscox, (Hiscox)	4	4	

Time—1:29¾; 1:31.

Exhibition Trotting.—One mile.

Louise Jefferson, b. m., H. J. Grant, (Hartwell)	1	
Lucille, b. m., C. K. G. Billings, (Billings)	2	

Time—2:18¼.

Other Harness Racing Results.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 26.—The best sport thus far in the Newburg meet was in this, the third day's racing in the Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit. There was an accident in the fifth heat of the second race. Aryean, Daltzell, Sergeant Burns, and Picolo went down in a heap and Driver Nichols was hurt. Rosemeyer's horse was distanced for his foul driving. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Hindenina, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, (Murphy)	1	1	5	2
Topsy, b. m., (Smith)	4	2	1	1
Treeko, cb. g., (Cook)	3	3	2	3
Miss Hibbard, ch. m., (Snyder)	2	4	4	4
Colonel Julius, g. g., (Powers)	7	5	3	dr
Mona Wilkes, br. m., (Arthur)	6	6	dr	
Miss Carney, h. m., (Fisher)	5	dis		
Konsar, h. s., (Kearns)	dis			

Time—2:26½; 2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:23¼.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Sergeant Burns, g. g., by Bobby Burns, (Nichols)	2	4	1	1	5
B. & M., ch. g., (Beaver)	8	1	2	5	2
Little Fred, s. g., (Wortendyke)	4	5	6	3	1
Baltzell, b. s., (Frazyer)	7	6	4	2	6
Gurley, b. g., (Demarest)	3	3	5	8	3
Aryean, br. g., (Brunckerhoff)	9	7	3	4	7
General Brayton, b. g., (McGowan)	6	7	8	6	4
Picolo, b. m., (Rosemeyer)	1	2	7	7	dis.
Penelope, b. m., (Hunting)	5	dis.			

Time—2:24¾; 2:19¼; 2:24½; 2:21¾; 2:32½; 2:22½.

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Judge-at-Law, br. g., by Heir-at-Law, (Reever)	1	1	1
Single K., ch. g., (Rush)	2	2	2
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	3	3	3
Zamonia, b. m., (Murray)	4	4	4

Time—2:15½; 2:16½; 2:18½.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 26.—In the New England half mile circuit races today the favorites went wrong. Roommate was picked to win the 2:18 class trot, but Rara Avis, a North Carolina gelding took it easily. Lois J., the favorite in the 2:23 pace, did not win a heat. The results:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.—Won by Rara Avis, g. g., (White;) Roommate, b. g., second; Joe Gaines, b. g., third. Best time—2:20. Elliott Stone and Othamar also started.

2:23 Class.—Purse, $300.—Won by Van D., blk. g., (Spofford;) Velvet Bud, b. m., second; Lois J., m., third. Best time—2:22¼. William S. also started.

Monmouth County Horse Show.

Secretary P. J. Caecy of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association has issued an announcement of the ninth annual show to be held on the grounds of the association at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, on July 24, 25, and 26. Over $4,000 is offered in prizes in the forty-six classes, including a challenge cup, valued at $500, for the best horse suitable for a gig, which becomes the property of the exhibitor winning it three times. Entries close July 14 with the Secretary, West End, N. J.

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

L. B. Garrettson Wins Golf Medal for the Lowest Score.

A LARGE GALLERY ON HAND

Play in the Qualifying Round Resulted in Close Scores and Ties Throughout—Travis Tied for Second.

After a lapse in all but competitions for the members since 1898, when the course was the venue of the United States Golf Association for the amateur championship, the Morris County Golf Club inaugurated yesterday a three-day invitation tournament. The morning was devoted to an eighteen-hole medal play round, with a gold medal for the lowest score. The first sixteen kept on at match play in the afternoon for a cup offered by the club's President, G. G. Frelinghuysen, and the second sixteen for a cup presented by Ransom H. Thomas.

There was the usual gathering of the cottage residents from Morristown that makes an appreciative "gallery" always at these links, and the good plays from the first tee and on the home green received rounds of applause. It was found impossible to use the two new holes, so the old course was played over, with the two last holes cut down. The seventeenth, instead of being 408, was only 242 yards, and the eighteenth was cut from 383 to 220 yards. Findlay Douglas made a 76 over the old course, which is the amateur record. As changed a 74 would be par golf. The qualifying round resulted in a very close race for the first sixteen, for the gold medal score was 81 and the top score 88. It looked at one time that there would be a tie hetween the six at 89 for the last place. The best score for the out holes was 39, made by Bayard and Reinhart. The latter fell off coming home, but Bayard led the field by two strokes at the twelfth hole with 53, with Travis and Garretson at 55, his closest competitors. It looked then as though Bayard had a chance for the gold medal. But he was trapped through a topped brassey on the thirteenth and needed an eight. Both Travis and Garretson had seven for the thirteenth, an exceptionally bard hole against the gale. The former topped his second, using the brassey on the fourteenth, and a miss in putting made the hole a six. He had a three on the seventeenth, a distinction shared with Tappin and Schley, the total of his round being 83. Garretson finished the last five holes in nineteen, getting the sixteenth and seventeenth in three each. This enabled him to finish in 81 and win the gold medal for the best score. Bowley and Post also had these holes in threes, but they could not pull down their high strokes on other holes. The best score for the homeward journey was 39, made by Morgan Smith. He had the home hole in three, and so did H. O. Bates and Marsh. The latter also had a three on the first hole, the only one to do so well. The long thirteenth hole was a hard proposition against the wind; the best score on it was six, and thirteen of the field made it in this number of strokes.

The wind died out in the afternoon so that the scoring was much better than in the morning. Lapham, who gave Douglas such a rub at Lakewood, did a 77. This beat Lynch and another somewhat unexpected finish was the defeat of Marcellus by Reinhart, who will have a chance to try for fame by tackling Travis this morning. Rather unusual was a twenty-two-hole match between Rossiter and Conkling, the latter winning out. Both the de Raismes won their matches in the second sixteen, and the father and son will fight out today. The beaten eight in the first sixteen will play this morning for a cup presented by W. Allston Flagg.

A summary of the day's play follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
L. B. Garretson, Princeton—			
Out.5 3 5 4 4 5—40			
In...5 5 5 7 5 3 3 4 4—41—81—40	41	81	
Walter J. Travis, Garden City	41	42	83
Louis P. Bayard, Baltusrol	39	44	83
Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook	42	41	83
J. Morgan Smith, Morris County	44	39	83
A. W. Rossiter, Oakland	41	43	84
L. H. Conklin, Princeton	42	43	85
R. W. Candler, Baltusrol	44	43	87
F. A. Reinhart, Princeton	38	49	87
J. Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	42	45	87
F. A. Marcellus, Yountakab	43	44	87
G. T. Brokaw, Princeton	42	46	88
R. D. Lapham, Apawamis	42	46	88
S. P. Nash, Columbia	46	42	88
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	41	47	88
Harold Wilcox, Montclair	43	45	88

Second Sixteen.—R. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill, 89; F. J. J. de Raismes, Baltusrol, 89; J. S. Slosson, Columbia, 89; J. A. Tyng, Morris County, 89; Roy de Raismes, Baltusrol, 89; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 89; E. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County, 90; S. F. Sloane, Princeton, 91; E. B. Scbley, Somerset Hills, 91; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, 91; J. G. Bates, Morris County, 92; T. D. Hooper, Nassau, 92; P. H. E. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, 92; J. M. Byers, Yale, 92; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, 92, and G. H. Bowley, Jersey City, 93.

President's Cup.—First Round—Bayard beat Nash, 5 up and 4 to play; Brokaw beat Chadwick, 6 up and 4 to play; Reinhart beat Marcellus, 3 up and 2 to play; Travis beat Candler, 5 up and 4 to play; Lapham beat Lynch, 5 up and 3 to play; Smith beat Garretson, 3 up and 2 to play; Tappin beat H. Wilcox, 4 up and 3 to play, and Conklin beat Rossiter, 1 up, (22 holes.)

Thomas Cup.—First Round—Bacon beat Scbley, 5 up and 3 to play; Bowley beat Bates, 5 up and 4 to play; Sloane beat Frelinghuysen, 1 up; Vanderpool beat Paul Wilcox, 3 up and 2 to play; F. J. de Raismes, Baltusrol, beat Byers, 4 up and 3 to play; Roy de Raismes beat Slosson, 3 up and 2 to play; Tyng beat Hooper, 1 up, and Fiske beat Jennings, 6 up and 4 to play.

The beaten eight for the President's Cup begin match play this morning for a cup presented by W. Allston, Flagg.

Women on Apawamis Links.

In the qualifying round for the Weatherbee Cup, at the Apawamis links yesterday, the following women became eligible for the prize:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss M. Eddy	98	13	85
Mrs. H. B. Clark	105	15	90
Mrs. A. H. Harris	108	15	93
Mrs. E. K. Bedall	108	15	93
Miss Gwynne	119	20	99
Miss S. Read	129	26	103
Miss M. A. Downey	131	21	110

The drawings for the first match play round resulted as follows: Miss Read, a bye; Miss Downey and Miss Eddy, Miss Gwynne and Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Bedall.

In the semi-finals for the Freeman Cup at the same links, Simeon Ford won from L. D. Foote, 5 up and 4 to play, and Hazen Morae defeated F. A. Moore by 2 up.

FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The scratch singles of the Metropolitan tennis championship was advanced to the final round on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday. Semp Russ of San Antonio beat C. C. Kelley in the first semi-final round, though the latter displayed a rather poor article of tennis. In justice to Kelley it might be said that he was not in the best of form, for he has participated in some rather hard matches this week, and his game shows the effect of it.

H. H. Hackett beat S. C. Millett in the other semi-final round, and this match produced all that it promised. Hackett was at the top of his game, though Millett disputed his every advance to victory. Hackett won in two straight sets. The latter and Russ will meet in the final round of the tournament this afternoon, and the winner of this match will play R. D. Little, the present champion and holder of the Metropolitan cup, on Monday for the this year's championship. The handicap singles, consolation singles, and doubles were all well advanced during the day. Summary:

Metropolitan Championsbip. — Men's Singles, Semi-Final Round—H. H. Hackett, West Side Tennis Club, beat S. C. Millett, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1; Semp Rues, San Antonio, beat C. C. Kelley, 6—0, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Dr. J. K. Smythe, owe ½ 15, beat W. Rice, owe 15, by default; Thomas C. Trask, owe 15, beat D. E. Roberts, owe 15, 6—1, 6—3; J. J. Kyle, owe ½ 15, beat L. S. Freeman, owe ½ 15, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Thomae C. Trask, owe 15, beat J. J. Kyle, owe ½ 15, 6—2, 6—0.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. Cragin beat C. F. Watson, Jr., by default; R. M. Beckley beat F. W. Mundy, by default.

Men's Donhlee.—Preliminary Round—S. H. Westfall and H. W. Mollenhauer beat Townsend and Wyeth, 6—1, 10—8.

First Round.—E. H. Hackett and Fischer beat C. C. Cragin and S. C. Millett, 6—4, 6—3; Semp Russ and J. C. Cresson beat E. R. Marvin and C. F. Watson, Jr., 8—6, 2—6, 6—1.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Up to the ninth inning to-day Philadelphia had the New York baseball team shut out, then a single, a base on balls, and a wild pitch gave the visitors their only tally. The New Yorks fielded miserably and the Phillies won easily. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	
Barry, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jacklitch, c.	0	0	1	1	1	0
Douglas, 1b.	2	1	5	1	0	0
Browne, lf.	2	2	2	1	0	
Hall'an, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	9	0	0
Fraser, p.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	4	8	27	16	0	

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Brodie, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dunn, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lauder, 3b.	1	0	0	1	3	2
Yaeger, c.	0	1	4	8	1	
Smith, 2b.	0	2	5	4	0	
O'Hag'n, 1b.	0	0	12	2	1	
Bean, ss.	0	0	1	6	1	
Evans, p.	0	0	1	0	1	
Total	1	5	24	21	6	

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	.	—4

Two-base hit—Browne. Stolen base—Hallman. Double plays—Douglas, (unassisted;) Browne and Hulswitt; Bean, Smith, and O'Hagen. Triple play—Bean, Smith, and Yeager. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 1; off Evans, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1; by Evans, 1. Struck out—By Fraser, 1; by Evans, 3. Wild pitch—Fraser. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 7; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, June 26.—The Brooklyn baseball players hit Pittinger in costly hunches to-day and won easily. Newton held the local team to one single for six innings, but was batted in the seventh and eighth innings. Carney pitched the last two innings for Boston and did well. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	1	9	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	
Carney, rt&p.	0	0	1	0	1	
Courtney, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Grem'er, 3b.	0	1	3	3	1	
Long, ss.	0	0	3	6	2	
Moran, c.	0	0	0	5	0	0
Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Lush, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Total	3	5	27	13	4	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	A	E
Dolan, cf.	1	1	3	0	1	
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	1
M'Creery, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1	
Dahlen, ss.	2	1	0	3	0	
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	0
Ahearn, c.	0	2	9	5	0	
Flood, 2b.	0	1	1	2	5	0
Newton, p.	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	7	11	27	10	3	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Tenney, Dahlen, Ahearn. Sacrifice hit—Flood. Stolen bases—Demont, McCreery, (2.) Double plays—Demont, Long, and Tenney; Newton and McCreery. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 3; off Carney, 1; off Newton, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger, 1; by Newton, 1. Struck out—By Pittinger, 1; by Carney, 2; by Newton, 6. Passed ball—Moran. Time—Two honrs. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

PITTSBURG, 8; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Pittsburg baseball team played without an error to-day and pounded Menefee all over the field, while Chesbro held the local players down to four hits. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	3
Pittsburg	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—8	12	0

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; Chesbro and Zimmer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	40	12	.769	Philadelphia	25	31	.446
Brooklyn	32	24	.571	Cincinnati	22	31	.415
Chicago	28	24	.538	St. Louis	21	32	.396
Boston	25	26	.490	New York	20	33	.377

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.

RACE OF AUTOMOBILES.

Foxhall Keene Met with an Accident Early in European Contest from Paris to Berlin.

PARIS, June 26.—Girardot, Fournier, Edge, and Kniff were the first four starters in the international automobile race from Paris to Vienna, which was started at 3:30 o'clock this morning from the village of Champigny, twelve miles east of this city.

Foxhall Keene started at 3:45 A. M. He wore an ordinary lounging suit, instead of being muffled in a maekintosh, as were the other competitors. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., started at 5:43 A. M. His skillful manoeuvring was much admired. Immediately after the flag fell Mr. Vanderbilt left at high speed and quickly disappeared. Lawrence Waterbury did not start.

Kniff was the first arrival at Belfort, at 10:47:30. His average speed was 100 kilometres per hour. Henry Farman reached Belfort at 11:10:01, and Maurice Farman at 11:13:45. Fournier's tire burst just after passing Chaumont, where he was leading. Foxhall Keene dashed into a gate at a level crossing at Ozier, eleven miles out. His automobile was injured and he was unable to continue the race. Mr. Keene was not injured. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was the fifty-fifth contestant to reach Belfort. He arrived at 4:21:01.

There were 214 entries in all in the race, as compared with 155 entries for the Paris-Berlin race. The competitors include ten Belgians, five Austrians, twelve Germans, three Englishmen, and two Americans. The two Americans set out in automobiles weighing 1,000 kilogrammes each, of 70-horse power. Seventy-two heavy automobiles started, the remainder of the contestants using light cars, voiturettes, and motor cycles.

The race is divided into four stages, the first stage being from Champigny to Belfort, 408 kilometers. The second will be across Switzerland to Bregenz, on the Austrian frontier. This section of the route has been neutralized, and the competitors will proceed over it slowly. The

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, 11:30 A. M. Motion calender. Adjourned cases.
2—Newhall vs. McCabe.
3—Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton vs. Wildey.
4—Robin ve. United Incandescent L. Co.
5—D. E. Lester Co. vs. Empire City Amusement Co.
6—Aladdin Mfg. Co. vs. Elec. Chem. Mfg. Co.
7—Raphael vs. Trask. Cases noticed.
8—Gay Lumber Co. vs. Allen.
10—Badiscbs vs. Klipstein.
11—Voorhes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
12—Germann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Gilder vs. same.
14—Waterman vs. Berthold.
15—United States vs. Walsh.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
100—Doherr vs. Houston
101—Dick vs. Tug Richmond and Barge Georgia.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Meets To-day.

ALBANY, June 26.—The Court of Appeals will meet to-morrow to hand down decisions, after which it will take a recess until September.

New York Calendars—Friday, June 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellats Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Amer. Steel House Co. vs. Willcox.
2—Neumann ve. Press Pub. Co.
3—Gleason vs. Lent.
4—Camp vs. Van Bernuth.
5—Pessant vs. Mst. St. Ry. Co.
5½—Hartwig vs. Amer. Salt Co.
6—Rowan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—In re E. 180th St.
8—In re 238th St.
9—In re line between Mott and Walton Avs.
10—In re E. 184th St.
11—In re E. 162d St.
12—Barra vs. Grout.
13—Hartnez vs. Levy.
14—Gamble vs. Lally.
14½—Glidea vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—Lobel-Andrews Co. vs. Hickey.
16—Wirth vs. Wirth.
17—Wertheimer vs. Gans.
18—Anderson vs. Anderson.
19—Loew vs. Aul.
20—In re W. 184th St.
21—In re McLean Av.
22—In re E. 172d St.
23—Capp vs. Lyon.
24—In re Lorillard.
25—Tutbill vs. Hart.
26—In re Borowsky.
27—McLeman vs. Guerineau.
28—In re Van Deventer.
29—Rosenhaum vs. Rice.
30—Consol. Ry. Light-ing, &c., Co. vs. Rice.
31—Rice vs. Knowlton.
32—In re Welsh.
33—In re Gender & Poescbke Mfg. Co.
34—Biesell vs. Mut. Res. Fund Life Assn.
35—Schmitt vs. Sullivan
36—Kramer ve. Kramer.
37—McWbirter vs. Bowen.
38—Frankel vs. Dewey.
39—Newman ve. Nat. Co.
40—In re Asch.
41—In re MacQueen.
42—Cunningbam vs. Connery.
43—Richards vs. Coogan.
44—In re Lawyers' Stenographic, &c., Co.
45—Van Brink vs. Sutter.
46—Grosz ve. Cohsn.
47—Weide vs. Harris.
48—Deering vs. City Reel Estate Co.
49—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
50—Harme vs. Horgan.
51—In re Ehrler.
52—In re Avitabile.
53—Am. Ice Co. vs. City of New York.
54—Garfinkel vs. Rapoport.
55—Hoyt vs. Bernhardt.
56—Ward ve. Kountze.
57—Edison Ill., &c., Co. vs. Moskovitz.
58—Clement vs. sams.
59—People, &c., vs. Mahonsy.
60—In re Colnmbus Av.
61—Jakter vs. Simon.
62—Hunter vs. Hunter.
63—Caponigri vs. Ray.
64—Crawford vs. Roosevelt.
65—Bowers vs. Marchese.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cass on. Motions.
1394—In re Fordham Road.
1125—In re King's Bridge Road.
853—In re E. 182d St. at Park Av.
1376—In re Lowmade St.
1519—In re public places at Morris Av.
1557—In re E. 132d St.
1093—In re Belmont Pl.
1304½—In re E. 182d St. at Arthur Av.
875—In re E. 181st St.
871—In re Timpson Pl.
1480—In re E. 171st St.
1410—In re E. 174th St.
1358—In re Arthur Av.
1355—In re Manida St.
1635—In re Harlem Hospital site.
97—In re Tiebout Av.
1379—In re E. 168th St.
1306—In re Longfellow St.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5140.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Inquest. 15704—Mandelsobn vs. Effron.
Inquest. 15692—Bohm vs. Robitzek.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Friday call calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., XI., XII. and XIII., for trial.
5082—Barsen vs. City of New York.
4832—Tull vs. Truet.
Highest number reached in regular call, 5382.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambsrs—Held on ground floor in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Marin Schmitt.
2—Annie F. Larkin.
3—Robert Irwin.
4—Bridget Haran.
5—Louise Brouty.
6—Zelle Verrault Howe.
7—Patrick Callahan.
8—Ida F. Fraser.
9—Mary A. Haggerty.
10—Marianna Mauro and others.
11—Charles Elser.
12—Louisa V. Monnt.
13—Joseph W. Spencer.
14—Conrad Stein.
15—Jane Whittelsey.
16—Hermann Alberst.
17—Horace Greeley Grell.
18—William White.
19—Daniel Donovan.
20—William Snell.
21—Ann C. Grace.
22—James D. Ford.
23—Elizsheth Egenberger.
24—William Kramer.
25—Joseph Cornell.
26—Daniel Donovan.
27—Jacob Binstock.
28—Charles J. Benson.
29—S. Louise Lyon.
30—Jacob Bach.
31—Annie Anna Knoblauch.
32—Casilie Feder.
33—Mary Murray, or Totten.
35—James E. Cassidy.
36—George H. Adams.
37—James T. Wright.
38—Ellen Tracy.
39—Thomas J. Kennedy.
40—Gustave Lange.
41—Josepbine Biernbart.
42—Mary A. Haggerty.
43—Ewen Briody.
44—Isaac Blumenfeld.
45—Walter J. Price.
46—Ernest S. Smith.
47—Richard B. Gould.
48—Thomas E. Burke. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
William P. Shaw.
Thomas W. Hogan.
Daniel McCullough.
Berred Schroder.
Sarah Larkin.
Archibald A. McLeod.
Jacob Cohen.
Robert J. Miller.
Henry V. Welsh.
Katharina Kung.
Henry Hart.
Eugene A. Hoffman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seahury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.—6015—Stern vs. United Securitiss Company. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
5896—McGuire vs. Senlor.
6088—Uranaky vs. Bass.
6087—Freed vs. Greenhaum.
6060—York Mfg. Co. vs. Coben.
6066—Brodie vs. Matthews.
3485—Saulson ve. Crusius.
6046—Manheimer vs. Bermann.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 674—Freem vs. First Hung. Cong., &c, No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on, 5932—Kent vs. Edgerly. No day calendar. Highest number reached on regular call, 3850.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborns and O'Connor for the People.
1—George R. Kane.
2—Elias Wilson.
3—Alice E. Stover.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Pleadings at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be noticed for 10:30 and brought to a hearing immediately after the pleadings are finished. The calendar for the day will be called at 11 A. M.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the Peopis.
1—Charlee G. Milliment
2—William Markuekle.
3—Frederick Meyer.
4—Charles Kurg.
5—John Carroll.
6—Joseph Cawley.
7—Toni Gerolomo.
8—Mary Young.
9—Alexander Nasif.
10—David Goodman.
11—Semuel Maersen.
12—Mary Johnson, Rose Bass.
13—Frances Barnes.
Pleadings.
1—Carmins Di Matteo.
2—Michael Duggan.
3—Gaetano Di Rosa.
4—William Kelly, James Clark.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Ely and Sage for the People.
1—Maurice Maher.
2—George Brown.
3—William Flaherty.
4—Antonio De Steffano
5—James O'Brien.
6—Piro Giuseppe.
7—George Lewis, Joseph Beasley.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—United States Trust Compnny, administrator, &c., vs. Herman Scbmuck—Albert Wick, E. Estells De Peyster vs. Abraham Michelson et al.—Stephen B. Pregce.

SUPREME COURT—Giegericb, J.—Elizabethport Banking Company vs. Robert Brown et al.—William T. Cronk.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Willetts vs. Harrington—Charles A. Jackeon, Shaffer vs. Sherrer—Stephen S. Blake.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Freund vs. Voorhees—Abraham Gruber. Marvin vs. Burnheimer—Job E. Hedges. Skinner vs. Busse—Alfred E. Ommen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kauffman vs. Richards—John W. Russell. Daly vs. Rogers—James J. Fitzgerald. Phelan vs. Duffey —James O. Farrell. Marshall vs. Brzezinsky —Alfred S. Katzenstein. In re Tietjen—Stephen H. Keating. Arnoux ve. Trippe—James F. Delaney. Rumphorst ve. Reinecke—Algernon S. Norton.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned till Oct. 6, 1902.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10 30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Trial Term adjourned. Ex parte business and motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Belcher vs. Dike—Frederick S. Martyn, to sell. Gardner vs. Glover; same vs. Conner—E. V. Breweter, to compute. Dieter ve. Dean—Joseph Fitch, to eell. In re Riegel—Timothy Roberts, to inquire and report.

Queens County' Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.



Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent following, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE. Delightful sail on the swift steamers Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing. THE TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 32d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.
Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

NEW SATURDAY ROUTE TO
BLOCK ISLAND
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO MONTAUK, L. I.; CONNECTING THERE WITH STEAMER
6 HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP OUT OF NEW YORK OVER SUNDAY.
On Saturday, June 28th; Thursday, July 3d, also on Saturdaye during July and August, excepting Saturday, July 5th, Train No. 187 of the Long Island Railroad, leaving New York, 34th St., E. R., at 1:00 P. M., Brooklyn, E. R., near foot of Wall St., at 1:00 P. M.; Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1:10 P. M., connects at Montauk, L. I., with one of the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Company's line. Arrive at Block Island at 7:00 P. M. Passengers going by this route may return to New York via steamer to Sag Harbor and L. I. R. R. from that point, or by steamer direct. Passengers returning by steamer direct arrive in New York at 7:00 o'clock next morning; returning by railroad from Sag Harbor arrive in New York same evening.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. Race Days C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 8:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.
Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara	July 3	3 days	$15.50
1000 Islands	July 3	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes.	July 3	5 days	28.50
Bermuda	July 4	4 days	28.50
	July 19	11 days	44.00

Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY
From Brooklyn Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.
Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; 187TH ST., half hour earlier. Returning arrives N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.
Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

VACATION TOURS!
Under personal escort, all expenses included.

July 2, Niagara Falls, 3 days	$15.00
July 3, Thousand Islands, 3 days	15.50
July 4, Atlantic City, 3 days	11.00
July 4, Thous. Isls., Montreal, &c., 9 days.	55.00
July 5, Nova Scotia, 12 days	54.50
July 5, Bermuda, 10 days	44.00
July 7, Minneapolis, (transportation only).	31.50

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. GENL. SLOCUM
SUNDAY, JUNE 29TH, AND EVERY SUNDAY DURING JUNE.

West 20th St.	8:40 A. M.	1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing	9:15 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Rockaway	11:00 A. M.	5:30 P. M.

Three Trips Daily Beginning July 1st.
ROUND TRIP, 50c.

AL FOSTER
DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leavss 22d St., E. R., 8:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. abamp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
SUNDAY, JUNE 29, UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG
Leave W. 20th St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. ROUND TRIP, 50c. Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
$1.00 4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
SHOHOLA GLEN.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d st. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers st. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City, 9.15 and 9.45 a. m. Returning leave Shoboia 4.30 and 5.15 p. m.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
$1.00—or, with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d st. 9.40; Chambers st. 9.45; Jersey City 10.00 a. m. Returning leave Glens 5.00 p. m.
NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP.
Tickets good going July 3d and 4th as follows: Leave Chambers st. 9.00 a. m., 7.30 p. m. and 9.15 p. m.; W. 23d st. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls on or before July 5.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Summer on Long Island.
Ocean, Sound and Bays.
COOLED BY SEA BREEZES.
"LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, containing a list of the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at Ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1383 Broadway, 95 8th Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York, or send 6c. in stamps to H. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Long Island City, N. Y.

EDGEMERE HOTEL
EDGEMERE, L. I., New York City.
The finest Hotel on the Coast. 35 minutes from N. Y. City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
NOW OPEN.
Golf, tennis, croquet; surf and still water bathing, sailing, driving, fishing. 200 rooms; 50 private baths. Rates $5 per day and upward. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
G. E. WEBB, Manager,
Edgemere, L. I.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.
(see Excursions)

ARGYLE HOTEL,
Babylon, L. I.
OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 28
American and European plan. Special terms to families. Illustrated booklet mailed upon application. Concert during meals. Casino opening for dancing or entertainment every Saturday evening. JAIMES & CHABOT, Props.

GOLF HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I.,
Sitnated on golf links. COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payns, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE
So. Jnmesport. Within 20 yards of water on three sides. Send for booklet. Downs Bros.

Lake George.
"At the Gateway of the Adirondacks."
THE NEW
F'T WM. HENRY HOTEL
LAKE GEORGE,
Owned by the Hudson Valley Railway Company
Situated amid SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY on the shores of BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE. Luxuriously refitted and refurnished. Every modern improvement. Fire safety equipment, the most complete of any Summer hotel in America. GOLF LINKS, new BATHHOUSES, FISHING, BOATING, DELIGHTFUL DRIVES through an historic country. TWO CONCERTS DAILY by Doring's Military Band and Orchestras.
OPEN—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.
C. R. ELDRIDGE, Manager.
New York Office—Room 924 St. James Building, Twenty-sixth St. and Broadway.

Richfield Springs.
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 28th.
Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Batbing Establishment.
HOTEL ST. JAMES
OPENS JUNE 14th.
Moderate Rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Booking Office
Hotel Farlington. GOLF LINKS.
27th St., West, near Broadway.

Catskill Mountains.
"THE WORLD-FAMED VIEW"
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Open June 28. Altitude 2,250 feet.
Pure spring water. Forest preserve, 2,780 acres.
POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT.
Its range is 12,000 square miles. A light that casts its rays into five States.
BOATING, GOLF, MUSIC, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Addition to dining room, seating for 150 more guests. Special rates to guests arriving before July 4.
CHAS. AND GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.
Catskill, New York.

Rural Retreat, Hensonville, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.)—Shady lawns, airy rooms, generous table; $7.00, $8.00. O. S. GRIFFIN.

Lake Champlain.
THE WESTPORT INN,
Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Adirondacks, Dry Climate, No Mosquitoes, Mountain Spring Water, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Driving, Tennis, Golf.
H. P. SMITH, Manager.

Adirondacks.
ADIRONDACKS.
THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
Open June 25 to Oct. 1.
Indian Carry Golf Links, (9 holes.)
For Booklet, Address
J. BEN HAMM, Proprietor, Wawbeek, N. Y.

The Ruisseaumont, (in the Adirondacks.) Address T. Edmund Krumhholz, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.
MURRAY HILL ISLE, N. Y.
Under new management. Thoroughly modern. Accommodates 300. All Amusements. For Booklet address S. GRAHAM, Prop., Murray Isle, N.Y.

Sharon Springs.
Sharon Springs, The Baden Baden of America. See Sunday ad. or Times Bureau for information.

PENNSYLVANIA.
LACKAWANNA INFORMATION BUREAU.
Booklets, photographs, and all information regarding hotels and boarding houses at Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and other Summer resorts on the Lackawanna Railroad. 429 Broadway, corner Howard St.

Delaware Water Gap.
THE NEW KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Under new ownership and management.
OPENS JULY 3RD.
Entirely remodeled, refurnished, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Most complete resort hotel in the Pennsylvania Mountains. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, ¾ mile of broad piazzas, magnificent view, golf links, orchestra, well-kept walks and drives; bathing, boating, and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Golf tournaments and social diversions. Illustrated booklet. 3½ hours from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT,
Propra.; Haddon Hall, Atlantic City N. J. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Manager.

Mount Pocono.
POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Dingman's Ferry.
THE BELLEVUE Dingman's Ferry, Pike Co., Pa.
Boating and fishing. W. E. KERN.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.
Vacation Resorts
Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshires and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 8, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and lists of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

ISLE OF SHOALS.
APPLEDORE HOUSE
OPEN JUNE 24.
The Queen of all the Summer Resorts
Visited and praised in verse by WHITTIER, LOWELL & HAWTHORNE.
Situated on Appledore Island, 6 miles at sea. Every breeze comes laden with health and refreshment. The temperature is wonderfully even, the glass never reaching 80. Appledore House accommodates 500 people, and is noted for its comfort and excellence. A fine steamer runs three trips daily from Portsmouth, N. H. Close connection with the 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from Boston to Portsmouth. Send for circular.
P. O. address Portsmouth, N. H.
LAIGHTON BROS.

Vermont.
THE PROSPECT HOUSE
on Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt. The prettiest lake in this country. Boating, fishing, tennis, golf, &c. Also cottages, with baths; all improvements; $10 to $20. Send for booklet. Horace B Ellis, Manager.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
on Laka St. Catherine, beautifully surroundsd by large cedar trees; fine drives, boating, fishing, tennis, &c. The environment can't be equaled in any country; modern cuisine and house up to date; terms reasonable; booklet.
F. J. Griffith, Poultney, Vt.

In the Heart of the Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
House remodeled. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis. Booklets, &c. CHAS. A. DUNN.

MAPLE GROVE COTTAGE.
Beautifully situated; large grounds, excellent cuisine, and all the comforts for city families; reasonable rates. H. C. Rumsey, Proprietor, Castleton, Vt.

THE CEDAR GROVE HOUSE,
on Lake Bomoseen; most picturesque spot in Vermont; good cuisine and all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Edward Dunn, Castleton, Vt.

"Webster House." Town of Bennington, Vt.—Few minutes' walk from Mount Anthony and Golf Links; modern cuisine; good drives, &c.; terms reasonable. Wm. J. Phelan.

JOHNSON HOUSE AND COTTAGES on Lake Bomoseen; farm, large spacious grounds; good cuisine; all the comforts to please city people. E. D. Johnson, Castleton, Vt.

New Hampshire.
Lake Sunapee, BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO'S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

The marvelous and mystifying work of nature, Lost River, at North Woodstock, White Mountains. N. H.

Massachusetts.
Tower Hotel, Falmouth Heights, Mass., opens June 19. For booklet, &c., address L. H. Baker, Prop.

Rhode Island.
THE COLD SPRING HOUSE
OPEN JUNE 23D.
Fine boating, bathing, fishing, and golf.
T. C. PEIRCE & SON, Wickford, R. I.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—J. G. BURNS, Prop. BURNSIDE HOTEL AND CASINO.

WATCH FOR BLOCK ISLAND ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SUNDAY TIMES.

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Asbury Park.
Sunset Hall.
26TH SEASON.
Under same liberal management. Terms and descriptive booklet furnished on application to JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON, Prop.

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Cor. Fifth and Grand Avs., Asbury Park, N. J. Summer and Winter hotel; opposite picturesque Sunset Lake; in full view of the ocean; all modern improvements; billiards, abuffle board, bowling alley, and other amusements; superior cuisine; courteous service; liberal rates for June and September; booklet. E. V. WALDORF, Prop.

DEVONPORT INN,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the ocean front; every room faces the ocean; golf links. Booklets, descriptive matter. E. C. LINDSAY.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, Cookman Av. near ocean. Enlerged, thoroughly renovated. Open all year. Modern appointments. F. W. BOCK, Former Steward Ward Linen.

THE WASHINGTON, 7th Av., two blocks from ocean; excellent cuisine; all outside rooms. N. M. Colby, Prop.

THE YORKSHIRE. Full ocean view. Select cottage quarter. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD.

THE STIRLING, Sunset Av., three doors from beach. All outside rooms. E. W. ALLEN.

Atlantic City.
Atlantic City
IN
Three Hours
VIA
New Jersey Central
PASSING THROUGH LAKEWOOD.
Solid vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty St. Sta. (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Open all year. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet. Golf privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
HOWARD WHITE, JR., Manager.
D. S. WHITE, President.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
S. Tennessee Av., half square from Pa. Depot. Capacity, 300. American and European plans; $1 up; elevator; cuisine Française; table d'hote; restaurant café.
F. L. ADDOR, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF,
Write to hotel for terms and booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

Lake Hopatcong.
HOTEL BRESLIN
ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.,
40 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R.
Now open under the management of
JOHN B. QUINN,
of the Plaza Hotel, New York.
1,200 ft. above the sea—Cool Nights—No Mosquitoes. Terms and Booklets at Plaza Hotel, N. Y.

Bernardsville.
Somerset Inn
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
85 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.
Telephone 7B, Bernardsville.

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BELMAR, N. J. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE.
HOTEL COLUMBIA.
DIRECT OCEAN-FRONT.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DIAGRAM ON APPLICATION.
M. LINDSAY.

Deal Beach.
HATHAWAY INN AND COTTAGES.
Deal Beach, N. J.—Casino with Café and Grill. Golf Links. Now Open. WM. H. WARBURTON, Prop.

Ocean Grove.
TOWER HOUSE, 27 Webb Av.—All outside rooms, near beach. Wm. A. Cross, Prop.

Ocean City.
OCEAN CITY N. J. The Queen City by the sea. See Sunday adv't, or Times bureau.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ALWAYS COOL
ON
THE OCEAN
A FEW DAYS CAN BE PLEASANTLY SPENT IN A TRIP TO
Norfolk,
Old Point Comfort,
Virginia Beach,
Richmond, Va.,
Washington, D. C.
VIA THE
OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York.
Tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $8.00 one way, $13.00 round trip, and upwards.
PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. R. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, July 1, noon	Kronprinz, July 29, noon
Kaiser, July 15, 10 AM	Kaisr...Aug. 12, 10 AM
Kaiserin, July 22, 10 AM	*Hoh'nzol'n, Au. 16, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Chsrbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 26	290,034
To date this year	86,833,738
Corresponding date last year	175,043,577

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 26	$2,100,900
To date this year	$478,967,400
Corresponding date last year	$632,953,400

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¾ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent..

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Gt. North. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Iowa Central	½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nash. C. & St. L.	¾
Canada South.	1	People's Gas	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Pressed S. Car.	1
Can. Car. ctfs.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	1⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
C. G. W. pf., B.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	⅞
C., M. & St. P.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅝
C. & N. W.	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¼	Union Pacific	½
Det. City Gas	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	⅝	West. Union	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s, small	3½

Bonds Declined.

N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	6

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Of stocks changing as much as a whole point in yesterday's market, only one or two were traded in on any substantial scale. St. Paul was far and away the most active of the list, nearly 75,000 shares out of the day's total business of about 290,000 shares being in that stock. To account for this movement nothing definite is divulged, although there is abundance of mysterious hints of impending developments to be helpful to shareholders. Next to St. Paul, Missouri Pacific was most active, a gain of over a point resulting from transactions approximating 27,000 shares. In that quarter the effective influence is well understood throughout Wall Street—the aggressiveness of a pool in which George J. Gould and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are co-operating. Pool work likewise figures in Union Pacific, where 15,000 shares were yesterday traded in, with only a fractional change in the market's position. What proceeds in Union Pacific is much beyond what Wall Street ordinarily has the opportunity to watch. Southern Pacific's future is related, it is believed, to progressing Union Pacific plans, but from no official source can even remotely suggestive information be obtained.

Prevailing indisposition to trade is reflected in empty brokerage offices throughout Wall Street. Commission house transactions have become insignificant. Almost exclusively current transactions on the Stock Exchange are for the account of the professional trading contingent, who are without fixed convictions either upon one side or the other, willing to be bulls each morning and bears every afternoon if thereby a fractional profit can be grabbed. But it is a dull market that is strong: and Wall Street precedents testify that such a market is one dangerous to sell short. Holders of stocks refuse to get nervous, and there is no liquidation showing anywhere except in specialties whose managers resort to discrediting stock jobbery manoeuvres. Of this sorry type, unfortunately, examples are not lacking.

Business reports do not change; neither do crop prospects. All are favorable. That the country prospers shows clearly in proofs innumerable. And sooner or later facts are bound alwaya to find Wall Street reflection.

THE ADVANCE IN ST. PAUL.

The announcement that the regular monthly meeting of the St. Paul Directors was to be held during the afternoon, and that following it an "important statement" might be put out, was used as a lever to advance St. Paul stock yesterday nearly two points, to the highest figure recorded in some months, timid shorts covering on the advance. When the Directors' meeting adjourned (not until after the close of business) it was learned that there was no "important atatement" to make and that there was no reason for any, only routine business having been discussed.

The earnings of the system continue most gratifying.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S RISE.

One of the early "tips" of the day was Missouri Pacific, which, according to all the reports, was to be taken in hand and advanced sharply, especially in the last fifteen minutes of trading. Shorts were to be badly "squeezed," so the story ran.

In the early part of the afternoon it looked very much as if the "tip" was to come true, for the stock was decidedly strong, at one time advancing 1½ points and having every appearance of going higher. On the advance, however, a good deal of long stock was encountered and the quotation reacted. In the closing quarter of an hour the price steadied again, but the promised pyrotechnics failed to materialize. The close nevertheless showed a net advance of 1⅛ points on dealings in 26,000 shares.

Gould interests continue to talk confidently of the future of the system.

RAINS IN TEXAS.

One of the most important developments of the day was the announcement of the breaking of the drought in Texas, which has held now for some weeks. Several days ago rains were reported from that State, but late advices showed that they had been exaggerated. About yesterday's reports, however, there was no doubt, the Government map clearly showing rains in Southern Texas, while the official forecast predicted rains for to-night and to-morrow throughout the State.

The rains are chiefly important for the benefits they will work to the growing crops, principally cotton, and were reflected in a break in cotton prices on the Cotton Exchange. On the Stock Exchange Texas Pacific was strong.

COAL ROAD EARNINGS.

Wall Street read with more than usual interest the published reports (put out yesterday) of Erie and Ontario and Western for the month of May, because reflecting in a measure the effects of the coal strike.

Ontario and Western for the month reported a decrease in its gross figures of $122,760, and in its net of $78,407, while Erie reported a decrease in gross of $120,240, but an increase in net of $6,400. The Erie net increase was due to a curtailment in operating expenses of nearly $327,000 and marks a net increase of eleven months for no less than $1,844,330.

The coal stocks moved irregularly yesterday, but generally the buying was said to be better than the selling.

AMERICAN GRASS TWINE.

Jacob Rubino and Robert E. Tod have been elected Directors of the American Grass Twine Company. The former succeeds Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass. These changes were effected at the annual meeting of the company, at which also it was voted to make the fiscal period end Dec. 31 of each year instead of May 31. The annual meetings will take place hereafter the first Tuesday in March.

It was officially stated that the quick assets of the company exceed liabilities by $1,000,000. All of the treasury stock has been sold to leading interests in the company at $60 per share, and the entire $15,000,000 capital stock is now outstanding.

The Grass Products Company, promoted by interests identified with the American Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, will build a plant at Glendale, L. I., to manufacture grass twine products.

It is stated that the American Company will allow the Grass Products Company to use its patents, &c., for which it will receive $1,200,000 in stock of the Grass Products Company.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

All in all, the general market yesterday was strong, with practically every important stock on the list showing an advance. Dealings, however, continued restricted, and many price movements were unaccompanied by any news or other developments. This was true, for instance, of Chicago and Eastern, which rose over 3 points; of Union Pacific, Atchison, Rock Island, Northwest, Canada Southern, and many other issues. Crop news, of course, was distinctly favorable, and to this was attributed not a little of the buying of the Granger shares.

Southern Railway and Louisville and Nashville were helped by the increased earnings reported by them for the third week in June. Southern's increase was $74,037 and Louisville and Nashville's $80,690. For the month of May the Southern net figures showed a gain of $57,530.

Copper Trust stock was distinctly strong, being bought by what the Street declared to be trade interests. Boston advices were that the next dividend to be declard on the stock will be one-half of 1 per cent., the same rate as declared last quarter.

One of the surprises of the day was the opening on Sugar, the initial transaction showing an advance of 1⅝ points over the closing figure of Wednesday. The next sale was three-quarters down, with the final figure showing a gain of 1⅛—all on dealings in 700 shares. The only news was the report that the raw sugar market was demoralized, and that nobody seemed to know what to expect in it next.

The Steel Trust stocks made further progress toward recovery in spite of continued bear pressure. The Street regarded it as a bull argument that the bond conversion syndicate had purchased 800,000 shares of the preferred stock at 94.

The decline in Western Union was due to selling on the announcement of the new contract entered into by the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Postal Telegraph, and the consequent severance of relations in the territory involved of the Western Union and Pennsylvania Companies.

PAYMENTS FOR NEW GOLD.

While thus far no payments have been made by the Sub-Treasury on account of Klondike gold now on its way to the Pacific Coast, the Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out a total of $294,000 for incoming gold. Of this amount $264,000 was on account of San Francisco gold and $30,000 for Seattle gold.

STEEL FOUNDRIES ORGANIZED.

The American Steel Foundries Company, the formation of which was recently announced, was organized yesterday under the laws of New Jersey with au authorized capital stock of $20,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock. Of these amounts only $15,500,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock are to be issued to pay for the six subsidiary companies and to provide additional cash working capital. The balance of the stock will remain in the treasury to be issued only for cash or property of the actual cash value af par.

The new company will take control about July 15. The official announcement of the organization, which was issued yesterday, contained the following statement, which is considered rather unusual:

"The plant owners declined to take any cash in payment for their properties, but instead took stocks of the company; therefore the cash requirements have been very considerably reduced, and all have been guaranteed by Messrs. C. M. Schwab, E. H. Gary, and Max Pam; for that reason a syndicate has become unnecessary. There will be no underwriting privileges."

CAR AND FOUNDRY DIRECTORS.

At the annual meeting of the American Car and Foundry Company the following new Directors were elected: W. G. Oakman, Thomas H. West, Adolphus Bush, and H. R. Duval. The retiring Directors were George Hargreaves, L. J. Cox, F. E. Canda, and C. R. Woodin. The other Directors were re-elected.

There was a report that the rumored proposition to consolidate the company with the Pressed Steel Car Company and two or three others had been discussed at the meeting. This report was authoritatively denied.

TOLEDO TRACTION STOCK.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $12,000,000 capital stock of the Toledo (Ohio) Railways and Light Company. This is the company which formerly belonged to the Everett-Moore Syndicate, but which was recently purchased by New York capitalists, represented by Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Buffalo dispatches, American Railway Switch Company has bought six acres of land near Depew, and will build a plant thereon.

A Baltimore syndicate, it is said, proposes to extend the line of the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad seventy-five miles to Pamlico Sound, with branches to Edentown and Elizabeth City, N. C.

Reports from Victoria, B. C., that an American syndicate, with a capital of 20,000,000 taels, has applied for a concession to build a railway from Peking to Nlukiang, China.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company understood to be figuring on a $1,250,000 traction system for Christ Church, New Zealand.

Statement that the Directors of the Merchants' Trust Company of Philadelphia have decided to make the company's stock full paid.

Dispatchea from Kansas City stating that it is asserted that the Swift Packing Company has arranged with the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway to build stock yards at Harlem, which is just across the river in Missouri.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $227,435,931; balances, $12,784,740; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $297,226.

Money on call in London nominal, 2½@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was a trifle easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84⅜@$4.85⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less -16@5.18 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 and 95⅜@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 26.—Business was well disposed on the Bourse to-day notwithstanding the fact that the London Stock Exchange was closed, but the market was generally inactive. Spanish 4s were in good demand. Rentes were steady, although there were some realizations. Kafirs were firm owing to the satisfactory reports regarding the condition of King Edward.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 72½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.75.

BERLIN, June 26.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were heavy. Internationals were steady. Banks were dull. Transvaals were weaker. Italians and Spanish were somewhat firmer.

Exchange on London 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

LONDON, June 26.—Gold premiums are quoted as follows:

Buenos Ayres 130.60; Madrid, 37.05; Lisbon, 26; Rome, 1.32.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, June 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 17,020,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 180,000 marks; other securities decreased 3,640,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 16,980,000 marks.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, June 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 9,350,000f.; Treasury accounts current increased 37,725,000f.; gold in hand increased 425,000f.; bills discounted increased 108,275,000f.; silver in hand increased 1,650,000f.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24⅝d per ounce and in New York at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42½@43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Breece sold at .70, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 1,500 Iron Silver at .85, 500 Isabella at .30, 400 Little Chief at .13, 200 Mexican at .50@.52, 100 Ophir at 1.30, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, and 300 Potosi at .23.

STATE BANKS' STATEMENT.

Compared with the Next Previous One Their Condition Shows Great Falling Off In Resources.

ALBANY, June 26.—Superintendent Frederick Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day issued a statement showing the condition of the banks of deposit and discount of the State at the close of business on June 10 last. The next previous statement showed their condition on March 12, and as compared with that statement the condition of the banks shows a great falling off in resources, funds due depositors, and surplus.

In March the total resources of these institutions was $395,324,626, compared with $363,098,711 at the present time, a falling off of $32,285,915. At the end of the former quarter the amount due depositors was $282,176,068, and from that amount there has been a decrease during the past three months of $28,764,071. The surplus of the institutions has during that period decreased $723,973.

The aggregate totals of the resources and liabilities of the banks are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from depositors	$207,927,058
Liability of Directors as makers	6,755,122
Overdrafts	149,780
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	30,711,973
Real estate	10,539,289
Mortgages owned	4,153,721
Stocks and bonds	25,235,516
Specie	27,329,424
United States legal tenders and circulating notes	18,415,672
Cash items	31,650,860
Other assets	2,166,846
Total assets	$363,038,711

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$25,515,700
Surplus fund	17,326,594
Undivided profits	11,493,845
Due depositors on demand	253,411,997
Due trust companies, banks, &c.	38,954,613
Due savings banks	13,691,423
Due Treasurer State of New York	1,821,098
Other liabilities	823,441
Total assets	$363,038,711

TOLD TO LEAVE A FIRM.

Consolidated Exchange Managers Notify R. H. Wobcke to Withdraw from Theodore S. Meyer & Co.

R. H. Wobcke, a member of the Consolidated Exchange firm of Theodore S. Meyer & Co., was notified yesterday by the managers of the Consolidated Exchange to sever his connection with that firm. The only reason given was "unsatisfactory methods of trading," but it was rumored that another cause was that the firm's name, which had been advertised considerably, was too much like that of the Stock Exchange house of Theodore Meyer & Co. Mr. Wobcke went into partnership with Theodore S. Meyer, who is a brother of Arthur L. Meyer, of the Webb-Meyer syndicate, in January last. The firm had offices at 52 Broadway.

The case, so it was said yesterday, resembles somewhat the case of Charles Stokes some years ago. Mr. Stokes was notified by the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to sever his connection with Carley, Stokes & Co. Francis D. Carley, the senior member of the firm, was then the head of the "Monetary Trust," a discretionary money pool. Mr. Stokes severed his connection with the firm at once.

Shipyard Combine's Capital.

D. Le R. Dresser of the United States Shipbuilding Company said yesterday that the capital of the company had not been increased, but that its increase was under consideration. He refused to discuss the possible amount of the increase. It was stated in a published report that it would be $25,000,000.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 25 centa premium; time and call loans 4½@5 per cent. Trading in local stocks was dull and quotations showed little change. Shortly after the opening there waa a sale of Swift & Co. atock at 124, which was about 4 points off from yesterday, but there was some demand for the shares on the curb at this price. The principal business in Swift & Co. atock haa been on the curb, the demand for the shares being due to the report that the company had arranged to take over the Anglo-American Company. It is stated now, however, that Armour & Co. have secured control of the Omaha Packing Company, and the impression is that the two big firms will divide the packing business owned by Fowler Brothers between them. The narrowing process has progressed considerably already. Swift & Co., for instance, control Libby, McNeil & Libby, the old Chicago Packing Company, the St. Joseph Stock Yards, and the Sioux City Stock Yards. Armour and Swift together are building at Fort Worth, Texas, and they and Nelson Morris control the East. Louis Stock Yards. The Cudabys control three or four packing plants, and the two Hammond companies have various plants.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	13	13	13
10	American Can pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
100	American Ship Building pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼
335	Chicago Title & Trust	132¼	132	132
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	100	100	100
284	Chicago Canal & Dock	77	76	77
44	Chicago City Railway	205	205	205
10	Diamond Match	134¾	134¾	134¾
500	Lake Street Elevated	10½	10⅜	10½
370	National Biscuit	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
70	National Biscuit pf.	105½	105⅜	105⅝
50	Northwestern Elev. pf.	30	30	30
25	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	80	80	80
50	West Chicago Railway	98	98	98
50	Swift & Co.	124	124	124

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—There is no change to record in the money market. Clearing House rate, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium; call loans, 3 to 4; time money, 4 to 5; Clearing House exchanges, $17,556,091; balances, $1,486,324. The copper stocks were distinctly stronger to-day under the lead of Amalgamated, and the market in general was better in tone. The close was very firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	82	82	82
5	Atchison pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
16	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	163	162	162
325	Massachusetts Electric	42½	42	42⅜
166	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	98	97½	98
200	Mexican Central	28¼	28¼	28¼
12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	230	230	230
15	Union Pacific pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
20	West End pf.	113	113	113
20	Wisconsin Central	26½	26½	26⅝
5	Wisconsin Central pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝

TELEPHONES.

1,845	Am. Tel. & Tel.	177½	176½	177⅜
37	New England	147	147	147
5	Western	30	30	30
2	Western pf.	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agri. Chemical	25½	25½	25½
50	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
15	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	25	25
196	American Sugar	126¼	125⅝	126¼
165	American Woolen	13	13	13
175	American Woolen pf.	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
315	Dominion Iron & Steel	52½	51⅝	52¼
85	Edison	277	277	277
10	Gen. Electric, (ex div.)	308	308	308
6	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	90	90	90
1,420	New Eng. Gas & Coke	3⅜	3⅜	3½
43	Pullmen	235	235	235
676	Swift Pack. & Prov.	124	120	120
325	United Trust	112	111½	113½
75	Un. Shoe Machine	53⅜	53½	53½
120	United States Steel	37½	37⅝	37⅞
91	United States Steel pf.	89¼	88⅞	89

MINING.

1,900	Amalgamated	64⅜	63⅞	64½
10	Arcadian	5	5	5
5	Bingham	32	32	32
100	Bonanza	70c	70c	70c
5	Calumet & Hecla	590	590	590
25	Centennial	18	18	18
2,100	Con. Mercur	1 31-32	1 31-32	1 31-32
320	Copper Range Con.	54½	53¼	54¼
400	Daly West	50	48	50
105	Dominion Coal	135⅝	132	135⅝
60	Isle Royale	12	12	12
100	Mass.	18½	18¼	18½
50	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Michigan	11¾	11½	11½
700	Mohawk	46¾	46½	43⅝
255	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2	2⅞
350	Old Dominion	21	20½	20½
50	Osceola	61	60¼	61
50	Parrot	27½	27½	27½
5	Quincy	130½	130½	130½
120	Shannon	14	13½	13½
120	Trimountain	95	95	95
410	Trinity	12¼	12	12
540	United States	19¾	19¼	19¾
200	United States Oil	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
920	Utah	20¾	20	20
25	*Victoria	6	6	6
1,410	Winona	5¾	4¾	5

British Columbia, 8 bid, 9½ asked. *Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The local stock market remains firm and dull. There is so little business that it is impossible to judge of what is its trend. Philadelphia Rapid Transit to-day fell to 8½ for the first time, and Philadelphia Company on small selling orders fell ¼. Electric Storage Battery declined slightly, but United Gas Improvement was notably strong. A movement that attracted comment was a sale of 500 shares of Indianapolis Street Railway at 85, which was 8¼ points above the previous transaction a week ago. The movements outside of the group named failed to affect prices, and most stocks ended unchanged. Money quotations remain unchanged at 4 per cent. for call, 4 a 4½ for time, and 4¼ a 4¾ and upward for commercial paper. Business was dull except in mercantile paper. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
10	Cambria Iron	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	Cambria Steel	24½	24½	24½
450	Con. Lake Superior	29¼	29¼	29¼
324	Con. Lake Superior pf.	76¾	76½	76½
100	Catawissa 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼
60	Catawissa 2d pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼
200	Chic., M. & St. Paul	175	175	175
18	Diamond State Steel pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7¼	7¼
600	Electric Storage	90¾	90	90½
19	Hunt. & B. Top	22	22	22
39	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	54	54	54
565	Indianapolis Street Ry.	85	81	85
372	Lehigh Valley	35	34½	34¾
23	Lehigh Navigation	74¾	74¾	74¾
9	Minehill Company	66	66	66
20	North Pennsylvania	109¾	109¾	109¾
50	National Asphalt rcts.	9-16	9-16	9-16
257	Philadelphia Electric	5 5-16	5¼	5 5-16
106	Pennsylvania	75 11-16	75⅝	75⅝
250	Palmetto Company	1-16	1-16	1-16
276	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¼	98⅝
1,928	Philadelphia Company	49⅝	49	49⅛
736	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	8¼	8⅛	8½
7,985	Reading	33 9-16	33⅜	33⅝
4	Reading 1st pf.	42¼	42½	42½
500	Reading 2d pf.	35 5-16	35½	35 5-16
600	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Southern Railway	30⅝	30¾	30⅝
5	Second & Third Pass.	303½	303½	303½
100	St. Louis Southwestern,	30½	30½	30¾
320	United Gas Imp.	107½	107	107½
62	U. G. I. rcts, $12½ pd.	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
1,426	Union Traction	43¾	43¾	43⅞
525	U. S. Steel	31½	31½	31½
10	United of N. J.	281¾	281¾	281¾
100	Wabash	30½	30⅜	30½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The market was more active to-day with prices about steady. Investment buying was again in evidence. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,031 sharea of atock and $168,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
5	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135	135
150	Atlantic Coast Line Conn.	265	260	265
109	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
10	Canton Company	102¾	102¾	102¾
102	G. B. S. Brewing	17¾	17	17
75	U. Electric L. & P. pf.	41¼	41	41
400	United Railways & E.	16	16	16
30	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
10	Old Town Fire	5½	5½	5½
40	Howard Bank	12½	12½	12½

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85½	85⅜	85½
87,000	U. Rys. & Elec. Inc.	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
2,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
6,000	City & S. (Wash.) 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5,000	A. & Pot. Mac Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½
40,000	United E., L. & P. 4½s	85½	85	85½
4,000	Ga., C. & Nor. 5s	114½	114½	114½
500	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	53¾	53¾	53¾
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing Inc.	44¾	44¾	44¾
11,000	Va. Ry. Dev. 5s	99	98½	99

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	United States Steel	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	United States Steel pf.	89	89	89
115	Crucible Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾
175	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85½	85½
310	Amer. Window Glass	64¾	64¼	64¾
200	National Fire Proof	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	National Fire Proof pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Pittsburg Brew.	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
310	Pittsburg Coal	25¾	25¼	25¾
25	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90¾	90¼	90¾
10	Traders & Mech. Bank	67	67	67
125	Commonwealth Trust	221½	215	221½
600	Mon. River Coal	12¾	12¾	12¾
225	Mon. River Coal pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
770	Phila. Co.	49½	49	49
30	Westingh. Elec. 2d	106¾	106¼	106¾
70	Colonial Trust	381	381	381
90	North American Sav.	92	91½	92
10	Real Estate Trust	286	286	286
$3,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	113¾	..	..
14,000	River Coal 6s	116¾	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fairly large number of stocks figured in yesterday's transactions in the outside market, but for the most part the totals were small. Northern Securities and a few other stocks prominent of late were active, but in other parts of the list relatively little business was transacted. Prices were somewhat irregular, but there were not many changes of importance, with the exception of the eight-point drop in the price of the bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco. Several of the copper shares showed a little life, bnt the movement of prices was confined to a narrow range. American Hide and Leather preferred, which for some days had shown strength on renewed talk of a dividend, sold down to 40½. It is now believed that the Directors of the company will not consider the question of a dividend for some months to come.

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San Francisco 4s were not traded in at all, nor were any of the issues of this gronp. The bonds, which on Wednesday sold as high as 102½, were offered down to 95, with no better bid at any time during the day than 90½. The unfavorable impression created by the course of the bonds was said to be responsible for the entire cessation of trading in the common and preferred stocks. Traders were bidding yesterday 1 per cent. or more for ninety-day puts on the bonds at 90. While these bids were no doubt made largely for effect, they indicated the view taken as to the probable effect of the effort which was made to corner the bonds.

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Mount Morris Bank stock sold up to 248. A sale of 10 shares of Trust of the Republic was made at 245.

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Kirby Lumber Company.—The following report of the Kirby Lumber Company for the four months ended April 30 supplements the report of the Houston Oil Company published Thursday:

Gross earnings		$1,010,961.94
EXPENSES.		
Outside stumpage, lumber and miscellaneous purchases	$115,007.97	
Operating expenses	586,099.35	
		701,107.32
Net earnings		$309,854.32
Other income		89,791.25
Total income		$399,645.87
DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME.		
Houston Oil Company stumpage	$194,067.04	
Interest payable	9,867.86	
		203,934.90
Net income		$195,710.97
Proportion of dividend on preferred stock, ($2,500,000)		58,833.33
Surplus for common stock for four months		$137,377.64

The Kirby Lumber Company, which is capitalized at $7,500,000—one-third preferred and two-thirds common stock—is now cutting lumber under its contract with the Houston Oil Company at the rate of 200,000,000 feet a year. Five new mills are now under construction, which will increase its capacity by 150,000,000 feet a year, bringing its output up to the full amount of its contract with the Houston Oil Company.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
20	Am. Chicle, ex div.	100	100	100
100	American Elevated	*1½	*1⅝	*1½
200	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7½	7½
100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
12	Am. Light & Traction	38	38	38
10	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95	95	95
12,000	Bay State Gas	2½	2	2⅜
100	California Copper	½	½	½
800	Camden Land	¼	¼	¼
200	Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Central Foundry	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Central Foundry pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	Elec. Lead Reduction	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
210	Elec. Vehicle, (buyer 60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
400	Gen. Chem., ctfs. of dep.	5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 26, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64¼	64⅜	15,000	*Amal. Copper Co	63⅞	64⅞	63¾	64⅝	+ ¾
32¼	32½	1,700	Am. Car & F. Co	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
51½	52½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	52	52	...
56⅜	57	120	*Am. Grass Twine	57	57	57	57	...
13⅝	13⅞	3,200	*Am. Ice Co	13¾	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
44¼	44½	4,100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	45	47	44	44⅛	— ⅞
32	32½	400	*Am. Locomo. Co	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
47¼	47⅜	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
98	98½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98½	98½	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅛
126⅛	126½	850	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	126⅜	126⅝	126	126½	+1¼
	177½	120	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	177½	177½	177½	177½	
106¾	108	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	108	108	108	108	+1¾
38	40	50	Ann Arbor	36	36	36	36	
81⅜	81⅝	7,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	81¼	82¼	81¼	81⅝	+ ½
100⅜	100⅝	7,350	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
105¼	106½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
67⅜	67½	2,160	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67½	+ ⅜
90	92	200	Canada Southern	92	92	92	92	+1
133	133¼	6,450	Canadian Pacific	132⅜	133⅝	132⅜	133	+ ½
128	129	100	*Ca. Pac. cts., 2d in.pd	128½	128½	128⅜	128½	+1
46⅜	47⅛	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅜	47⅞	46⅜	46⅞	
37¼	37⅝	1,100	Chicago & Alton	37⅜	38	37¼	37¼	— ½
74½	75	100	Chicago & Alton pf	75	75	75	75	
188½	190	800	Chi. & East. Ill.	185	189	185	189	+3½
148	149	500	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	146½	148½	146¼	148½	+ ½
29¼	29½	3,300	Chi. Great West	29½	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
90½	90½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	90	90	90	90	— ¼
47½	48½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
86	87	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	86½	86¾	86½	86¼	+ ⅛
174¾	174⅞	71,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	174	175⅝	174	174¾	+ ⅞
190	191	750	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190¾	191¾	190½	190½	+2
250½	251½	1,600	Chicago & Northw	251	251½	250	251½	+1⅝
171½	172	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	171⅝	172¼	171⅝	171¾	+1¼
17⅝	18	100	Chicago Union Trac	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
89	89¼	3,150	Colorado Fuel & Iron	89½	90	89	89	— ½
30⅜	31	200	Colorado & Southern	31	31	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
16	16½	225	Col. & Hock. C. & I	17	17	16½	16½	+ ½
220⅛	220½	500	Consolidated Gas	219½	220	219½	220	+1
121	121½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	+ ⅛
28	30	500	Corn Products	28	28	28	28	...
84½	87	20	Corn Products pf	86	86	86	86	...
174½	175½	100	Delaware & Hudson	176	176	176	176	...
278	283	100	Del., Lack. & West	278	278	278	278	...
93	93¼	1,410	Denver & R. G. pf	92½	93⅛	92½	93¼	+ ½
20¼	20½	600	Detroit Southern	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	
...	...	500	Detroit City Gas	82½	83½	82½	83½	+1½
5¼	5¾	902	*Distilling of Am	5⅞	5⅞	6	5¾	...
35¾	36	3,692	*Distilling of Am. pf	36⅛	37	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
16⅛	16¾	400	*Dul., S. S. & At	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
20⅞	20⅜	200	*Dul. S. S. & At. pf	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
36⅞	36⅜	6,200	Erie	36½	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
67¼	68	100	Erie 1st pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
52½	53½	100	Erie 2d pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
49	50	1,231	Geo. A. Fuller Co	49	49½	48½	49	— ⅛
187	188	600	Great Northern pf	187	187½	187	187¼	+1
85¼	86	600	Hocking Valley	86¼	86¼	85¼	85¾	— ½
157¼	157⅝	4,450	Illinois Central	157¼	157⅝	157¼	157⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	200	*Internat. Power Co	75	75	75	75	...
12	14½	500	*Internat. Silver	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	...
48¾	48⅞	300	Iowa Central	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	100	Iowa Central pf	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	600	Kansas City South	34	34⅜	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
135½	136	600	Louisville & Nashville	135½	135⅝	135½	135⅝	+ ⅛
131	131½	9,000	Manhattan Elevated	131	132	131	131	+ ¼
148½	148⅝	700	*Met. Street Railway	148⅝	149	148¾	148¼	...
28½	28⅝	5,000	Mexican Central	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
114	114¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	— ¼
59⅛	59½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	59	59⅞	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
121	122	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	120½	121	120½	121	+ ½
27⅛	27¾	1,200	Mo, Kan. & Texas	27½	27¾	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅛
58⅜	59	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
109⅝	109½	27,300	Missouri Pacific	108½	109⅝	108½	109½	+1⅛
101	102	4,500	Nash., Chat. & St. L	99	102	99	101	+ ¾
21¼	23¼	200	*Nat. Lead Co	21⅜	21	21¼	21½	...
18½	18¾	400	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	18½	18	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
155	153½	440	New York Central	155½	155⅝	155½	155½	...
32⅜	33	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	33	33¼	33	33	+ ⅛
56¾	57	300	Norfolk & Western	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	43	200	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
151¾	151⅝	6,300	Pennsylvania R. R	151⅝	151⅝	151	151½	...
101	101½	500	People's Gas, Chicago	101½	101¾	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅜
45	46	600	Pressed Steel Car	46	46⅜	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
85	86	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	85⅛	86	85½	85⅞	+ ⅜
66⅝	66¾	8,600	Reading	67	67⅛	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
83¾	84	400	Reading 1st pf	84	84⅜	84	84	...
70¼	70½	1,700	Reading 2d pf	70⅜	71	70⅜	70½	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
72⅜	72⅝	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73	73	73	73	...
65	67	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	66⅝	66⅝	66¾	66⅝	+1½
74½	74¾	700	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	73½	75½	73½	75¼	+2½
33¼	33⅜	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	33¼	33¾	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
68¾	69½	50	St. L. & San Fran	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	...
72½	73	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
30	30¾	1,130	St. Louis Southw	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
65¾	66¼	3,020	St. Louis Southw. pf	65¾	66⅞	65⅝	66	+ ½
33	34	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	38	33	33	33	+1
64⅛	64⅜	3,800	Southern Pacific Co	64¼	64⅞	64	64¼	— ⅜
36	36⅛	8,100	Southern Railway	36⅛	36⅝	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
95¼	95½	600	Southern Railway pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
90	92	100	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
6¾	7	100	Stand. Rope & Twine	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	43¼	1,300	Texas & Pacific	42¼	43¾	42¼	43⅛	+ ⅞
38	40	10	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	37½	37½	37½	37½	
20¼	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ¼
36⅞	37¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	37	37	37	37	+ ½
...	...	700	Twin City R. T. pf., rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14¾	15¼	100	*Union Bag & Paper Co	15	15	15	15	— ½
105	105¾	15,180	Union Pacific	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105	+ ½
88¾	89	2,020	Union Pacific pf	88½	89	88½	89	+ ¼
12⅜	12⅞	400	*United States Leather	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
37⅜	37⅞	7,225	U. S. Steel	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅜
88⅞	89	9,820	U. S. Steel pf	89	89⅞	88⅞	89	+ ⅛
69	69½	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	69	69	69	69	+ ½
30⅝	30¾	3,100	Wabash	30½	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	1,600	Wabash pf	46⅜	46⅝	46	46½	— ⅛
88⅞	88½	5,700	Western Union Tel	90	90	88¼	88⅜	—1½
35	37	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
26¾	27¼	800	Wisconsin Central	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
49	49½	200	Wisconsin Central pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
Sales		296,934	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,690	Amal. Copper	63⅞	64⅝	63¾	64¼
310	Am. Car & Fdy.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝
870	Am. Ice	13⅞	14⅛	13½	13¼
50	Am. Ice pf	40	46	46	46
8,140	Am. Sugar	126½	129¼	125⅞	126¼
8,920	A., T. & S. F.	81⅝	82⅞	81⅝	81¾
50	A., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅞	101
10	Balt. & Ohio	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2,180	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
320	Can. Pacific	133	133⅝	132⅞	133⅛
30	Chi. & Alton	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
800	Chi. Gt. West	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29¼
50	Chi. & Alton pf.	75	75	75	75
16,880	C., M. & St. P.	174½	175⅝	174½	174¾
20	C., R. I. & P.	172⅛	172⅝	172¼	172¾
170	Col. Fuel	89½	90	89½	89½
30	Col. Southern	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
40	Col. & H. Coal	17	17	17	17
100	Dist. of America	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
270	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
50	Ill. Central	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝
3,170	Manhattan	131½	132	131	131⅞
10	Mo., K. & T.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59½	59	59
10,560	Mo., Pacific	108¼	109⅝	108¼	109⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
50	Nor. & West.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
60	Pennsylvania	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼
30	People's Gas	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
4,900	Reading	67	67¼	66⅝	66⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
10	Republic Steel	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	St. L. & W. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½
2,240	Southern Pac.	64⅞	64¾	64	64¼
920	Southern Ry.	36⅛	36⅝	35⅞	36
20	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
480	Texas Pacific	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅝
5,210	Union Pacific	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	104⅞
10	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
3,070	U. S. Steel	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
170	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89½	89	89
400	Wabash	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
810	Wabash pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
800	West. Union	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	88⅞
65,890					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	22	22	22	22
3,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	U. P. conv. 4s	107	107	107	107
$11,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—			
Mileage	1,607	1,476	1,476
3d week June	$243,367	$314,290	$304,535
From July 1	16,144,941	15,000,702	13,042,614
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week June	133,346	125,360	126,171
From July 1	7,196,167	6,714,443	6,397,195
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week June	5,932	5,624	5,476
From July 1	330,266	312,692	348,918
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	168
3d week June	29,208	27,648	26,227
From July 1	1,445,107	1,403,662	1,394,143
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	775
3d week June	77,113	88,621	64,294
From July 1	4,736,933	4,884,601	4,145,571
KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	172
3d week June	13,463	19,399	14,611
From July 1	1,070,868	900,473	728,407
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,365	3,190	3,033
3d week June	618,880	537,685	487,365
From July 1	29,887,432	27,364,087	27,069,036
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
3d week June	145,303	133,239	.....
From July 1	7,254,391	6,977,450	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,761	6,729	6,788
3d week June	727,017	652,930	619,297
From July 1	36,734,285	34,830,911	32,522,267
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING for May—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	110,487	99,442	11,045
Exp. and taxes	82,073	73,923	8,150
Net earnings	28,414	25,519	2,895
Charges	5,268	4,843	426
Surplus	23,145	20,673	2,469
Gross, 11 months	1,122,195	964,753	157,352
Exp. and taxes	889,050	819,152	69,898
Net, 11 months	233,055	145,601	87,454
Charges	55,979	53,277	2,702
Sur., 11 months	177,076	92,324	84,752
ERIE for May—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	3,821,228	3,641,472	3,151,116
Exp. and taxes	2,230,122	2,556,770	2,279,504
Net earnings	1,091,106	1,084,702	871,612
Ratio op. exp.	67.1%	73.8%	72.3%
Gross, 11 months	37,646,465	35,549,695	34,990,779
Exp. and taxes	26,979,389	26,129,955	25,943,715
Net, 11 months	11,267,076	9,422,740	9,017,064
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	370,758	493,522	383,859
Exp. and taxes	816,047	360,404	296,711
Net earnings	54,711	133,118	87,148
Gross, 11 months	5,194,651	4,810,814	4,538,295
Exp. and taxes	3,371,693	3,429,971	3,106,458
Net, 11 months	1,822,953	1,380,843	1,431,747
HOCKING VALLEY for May—			
Gross earnings	508,613	399,363	403,194
Exp. and taxes	287,196	239,677	246,378
Net earnings	221,417	159,686	156,816
Total income	240,879	163,389	156,816
Fixed charges	75,000	68,553	78,951
Surplus	165,879	88,808	88,283
Gross, 11 months	4,792,110	4,217,433	3,980,950
Exp. and taxes	2,945,210	2,520,808	2,381,100
Net earnings	1,846,909	1,696,625	1,599,859
Total income	2,296,873	2,044,629	1,737,587
Fixed charges	867,052	865,533	777,178
Sur., 11 months	1,339,644	1,179,096	960,359
NEW YORK, SUSQUE. & WESTERN for May—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	163,016	213,772	162,189
Exp. and taxes	110,645	131,488	111,488
Net	52,371	82,288	50,721
Gross, 11 months	2,474,267	2,291,590	2,388,344
Exp. and taxes	1,858,593	1,823,541	1,815,530
Net, 11 months	1,115,674	968,049	1,072,814
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for May—			
Gross earnings	3,152,766	2,802,886	2,631,228
Exp. and taxes	2,401,783	2,109,445	2,032,451
Net earnings	750,973	693,441	598,777
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	76.2	75.3	72.2
Gross, 11 months	34,696,182	32,999,146	30,730,804
Exp. and taxes	24,619,447	22,979,762	21,245,787
Net, 11 months	10,076,685	10,019,384	9,485,017

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE PLANS.

Controller Grout Announces that the City Hereafter Will Have Its Own Insurance Fund.

Controller Grout stated yesterday that the city had decided to act as its own insurance company. For years the heads of some of the departments have insured much of the property under their charge. This was done in the Department of Docks and Ferries as long ago as 1851, and since then has paid many thousands of dollars in premiums. "And for all this outlay," said the Controller, "the Dock Department collected $275."

It was on the suggestion of Commissioner McDougall Hawkes that the city authorities determined on the course adopted.

Representatives of insurance companies have entered vigorous protests, and furnished the Controller and other officials with statistics which they assert establish the fact that 90 per cent. of the municipalities protect nearly all their property by policy.

Controller Grout says that because of the scattered condition of city property no very serious loss can occur except in a very few cases, and that the aggregate of premiums required to be paid would largely exceed the annual average loss.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Superintendent Yates of the Illinois State Insurance Department has issued a license to the Travelers' Guarantee Company of Columbus, Ohio, and L. H. Watts has been appointed Chicago personal accident manager of the company.

John A. Kelly has resigned as Superintendent of Agencies of the American branch of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh to become manager of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the metropolitan district.

St. Louis interests, headed by J. P. Bray and H. L. Christie, are engaged in forming a $1,000,000 surety company.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 26.—The following companies were incorporated bers to-day:

Knickerhocker Equipment Company, New York, (harness and horse equipments;) capital, $300,000. Directors—John Gerker, W. L. Beadleston, G. H. Hulme, New York.

Daily Reporting Company, Utica; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. D. Petrir, H. D. Phelan, E. D. Lee, Utica.

Marry Scenie Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. H. Merry, J. A. Merry, Harley Merry, Brooklyn.

Joseph M. Cohn House Wrecking Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—A. B. Cohn, Isaac Baker, J. M. Cohn, Brooklyn.

Providence Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. A. Hart, J. R. Freer, Brooklyn; William O. Shaughnessy, New York.

The William H. West Minstrel Company, New York, (theatrical;) capital, $9,000. Directors—B. B. Jonee, C. M. Atkins, F. B. Churchill, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 26.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Ehgaboroat Ryan Company of Lawrenoeville, Penn., to manufactures glass; capital, $125,000.

The Union Construction Company of Jackson County, Mo., increased its capital from $100,000 to $1,500,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.51¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef bame	22.00
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lh	.09⅞
Lard, prime	10.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, June 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@75c; No. 3, 73½@73¾c; No. 2 red, 78½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 67¾@68c; No. 2 oats, 45@45½c; No. 2 white, 52½@53c; No. 3 white, 51½@53; No. 2 rye, 59½@60c; good feeding barley, 67@69c; fair to choice malting, 69@71c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.73; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.30@$18.35; lard, per 100 lb, $10.52½@$10.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.70@$10.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 8¼@8½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.75@$10.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—A goodly portion of the advance scored in the early week was lost. The market opened steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, and then slowly crept up a peg or two on demand from shorts, who were made uneasy by further official reports of drought in Texas. The initial weather chart gave practically no rain anywhere in the belt, and the first forecast predicted continued dry conditions during the next thirty-six hours. Light foreign buying and some commission house demand helped to hold the market steady to firm during the first few minutes. Before the end of the first hour, however, reports that showers had occurred in Central and Southern Texas, and a late forecast for ebowers last nigbt and today caused a complete change of front on the part of the room trade. Prices quickly lost the early improvement, and much of the balance of the session were tending downward under flurries of liquidation and bear pressure. Wall Street resumed active selling of the August position, and the South sent new crop month selling orders here. Sentiment became decidedly bearish on the idea that a Gulf rainstorm was working its way into Texas, and that today's map would show much needed moisture over the eastern portion of the State at least. There were a few slight rallies after midday, but the market gave no positive evidence of recuperative energy. The receipts were quite as small as predicted and the export clearances were such as to cause a sharp falling off in the port stocks for the day. Nevertheless, the market invariably eased off under a revival of selling for both accounts, and at the close was net 7 to 12 points lower, with the tone quiet and steady. Total sales were estimated at 125,000 bales, in good part new crop months. The spot situation was described as a trifle easier at leading markets, though exporters were reported as having taken considerable lines of prompt shipment staple. Private crop reports declared slight deterioration in the plant was noticed over portions of the central belt and in the Southwest, though all could be remedied by soaking rains and some relief from the high temperatures which of late have been prevalent. The improvement in the health of King Edward helped to sustain the confidence of the bulls so far as next Monday's Liverpool cables were concerned, though it was admitted that should copious rains fall where needed in Texas during the English holidays that market, too, would suffer a serious decline.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 9 5-16c for middling uplands and 9 9-16c for middling Gulf. Sales nil. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans unchanged, at 9c; Mobile, ¼c bigber, at 8¾c; Savannah, unchanged, at 9 1-16c; Wilmington, unchanged, at 9c; Norfolk, unchanged, at 9⅛c; Baltimore, unchanged, at 9¾c; Galveston, 1-16c lower, at 9c; Augusta, 1-16c lower, at 9@9⅛c; St. Louis, unchanged, at 8 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	9.05	9.05	8.96	8.99@9.00
July	8.75	8.75	8.63	8.64@8.65
August	8.45	8.47	8.33	8.33@8.34
September	8.10	8.12	8.00	8.02@8.04
October	7.99	8.01	7.88	7.90@7.91
November	7.94	7.94	7.83	7.84@7.85
December	7.94	7.94	7.83	7.85@ ...
January	7.93	7.94	7.84	7.84@7.85
February	...	...	...	7.84@7.86
Marob	7.95	7.96	7.89	7.86@7.88

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Changing from July into September was the wheat feature. It caused a narrowing of the differnnce from 2¼ to 1⅛c and provoksd considerable activity in the late positions from midday on. Although realizing sbuggs and slight recessions near the close, latter were ⅛c nat higber, as against ⅜c net los in the July. Improved weather in the Southwest and an assumption that a larger movement would speedily result weakened the bull position and rendered July boldings less popular. Outside of this incident not much occurred in wbeat to attract notice. English markets were closed until Saturday and Paris quisted down to a partial 10 points loss on flour, whilin the volums of export business ehowed that Europe is still in a position of more or less independence as to supplies. In Western markets, outside of Chicago, wera steadier without showing important changes. A prominent Chicago house having Wall Street connections was a consicuous buyer of September at times. The coarse grain strength also helped wbeat to some extent, the markct being oversoid and therefore unnsually susceptibls to any favoring influances. Interior wbeat receipts aggregated 446,000 busbels, or closs to last year's figures for the same day, and clearances proved rather light. Thn export trade at New York consisted of 4 loads No. 2 hard wbeat, 1½ loads No. 1 Northern Duluth, and 3 loads No. 1 Northern Duluth; outports did 0 loads. Northwest stocks nre scbeduled to decrease 550,000 busbels this week. Quotstions of casb wbeat, free on board, afloat basis, wera as follows: No. 2 red, 79¾c; elevator, and 79¾@80¼c, free on board, new crop; No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 1 Northern New York, 81¾c, both prompt; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 85c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 81¾c, prompt; No. 2 bard New York, 82¼c, to nrrive; No. 2 hard New York, 80¾c, Aug. 22 to 61; No. 2 red, New York, 90¾c, Aug. 25 to 31, and No. 2 red New York, 80¾c, Sept. 1 to 10.

DULUTH, June 26.—Wheat—Cash, 74⅞c; bard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c; No. 3 Spring, 72½c; July, 75¼c; September, 72½c. Receipts, 113 cars. Shipments, 47½c; receipts, 1,545 casks; sales, 416 casks; exports, 70 casks. Resin, receipts, 3,190 bbls; sales, 1,788 bbls; exports, 2,832 bbls. A, B, C, D, E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $2.05; K, $3.05; M, $3.40; W G, $4; W, $3.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 26.—Spirits of turpentine, 46c; receipts, 113 casks. Resin, $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 281 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.40, $2.50, and $2.60; receipts, 191 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 58 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 26.—Turpentinn and resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady at 9@12c per lb for city dressed native sides, calves dull; lower; veals sold at $4.50@$7 per 100 lh; city dressed veals, 8@11c per lb. Sheep quiet, steady; lambs slow, slightly easier; sheep sold at $2.50@$4.50 per 100 lb; culls at $2; lambs at $5@$7; dressed, 5½@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@12c. Hogs weak a few State sold at $7.75 per 100 lb; country dressed steady at 7@10½c per lb for extreme weights.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|

CITY BOND BIDS OPENED

Twenty Applications for the $4,667,000 of Corporate Stock.

Premiums a Trifle Lower than at the Last Sale—Controller Grout's Explanation of the Reasons for the Decline.

Controller Grout yesterday afternoon allotted bids on proposals for $4,667,000 of 3½ per cent corporate stock of the City of New York, payable in gold. Of these $3,000,000 are Rapid Transit Railroad bonds due Nov. 1, 1951; $1,000,000 for repaving streets, due Nov. 1, 1942; $167,000 of sewer bonds, due Nov. 1, 1942, and $500,000 of new aqueduct bonds, due April 1, 1922.

There were twenty bids, and these were opened at 2 o'clock by Controller Grout in the presence of Chamberlain Gould and others.

The premiums are a trifle lower than paid at the sale of $4,993,000 on May 6, for while the interest cost to the city on these was 3.23½ per cent., those allotted yesterday will cost the city 3.28.

In explaining the difference Controller Grout said:

"The price of the twenty-year bonds is not so good as could have been expected. The prices on the longer term bonds are a trifle lower than at the sale last month. This is due in part to the fact that savings banks are not buying so many bonds as formerly. Then, too, money is a little tighter. The field of investment for savings banks has been temporarily enlarged and, therefore, municipal securities are not so attractive. Furthermore, there has been a large amount of city bonds sold by Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, while the State of Massachusetts has disposed of many State bonds."

The following is a tabulated statement of the allotments made:

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD, PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1951.

Awarded to	Amount Awarded.	Price Per $100.
1..Edgar H. Farr	$300	109.000
4..N. G. Jaquay	600.00	107.000
5..Manhattan Mortgage Co.	2,000	106.447
	2,000	106.432
	2,000	106.417
	2,000	106.402
6..Joseph Henschel, M. D.	1,500	105.75
8..Elizabeth Huggins	500	105.000
10..S. G. Bogert, trustee	15,500	105.25
11..George C. White, Jr.	200,000	105.40
	200,000	105.36
15..The Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York	100,000	106.15
18..Frank T. Harrington	100,000	105.85
20..Hanes & Richmond	500,000	106.126
14..Welles, Herrick & Hicks, Dominick & Dominick, and Central Realty Bond and Trust Company	1,816,400	105.229
Total	$3,000,000	

FOR THE REPAVING OF STREETS, PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1942.

Awarded to	Amount Awarded.	Price Per $100.
2..John W. Sheppard	$10	110.000
	20	109.000
5..Manbetton Mortgage Co.	2,000	105.747
	2,000	105.732
	2,000	105.717
	2,000	105.702
17..M. G. Hahn	50,000	104.71
	10,000	104.68
19..William Proctor	100,000	104.60
	100,000	104.80
	100,000	105.000
14..Welles, Herrick & Hicks, Dominick & Dominick, and Central Realty Bond and Trust Company	631,970	104.599
Total	$1,000,000	

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN RELIEF SEWERS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1942.

Awarded to	Amount Awarded.	Price Per $100.
14..Welles, Herrick & Hicks, Dominick & Dominick, and Central Realty Bond and Trust Company	$167,000	104.599

FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT, PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1922.

Awarded to	Amount Awarded.	Price Per $100.
7..Charles A. Sherman	$16,000	103.91
9..Franklin Trust Company	100,000	102.91
14..Welles, Herrick & Hicks, Dominick & Dominick, and Central Realty Bond and Trust Company	384,000	102.799
Total	$500,000	

Average price of 1951 stock.....105.487
Average price of 1942 stock.....104.864
Average price of 1922 stock.....102.857
Average price of whole loan.....105.000
Average term of stock, about 44 years.
Net income basis, about 3.28 per cent.
Total amount of bids received, $16,258,880.

FUNDS FOR THE CATHEDRAL.

League Formed to Collect Small Amounts for the Completion of the Edifice on the Heights.

Several prominent churchmen in this city have taken in hand a movement to raise funds for the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine through the medium of small subscriptions from the people. An organization for the purpose, known as the Cathedral League of the Diocese of New York, was formed this week, with Robert G. Hone of 37 Liberty Street as President and William Bispham of 66 Broadway as Vice President. The league was organized at a meeting at which were present, besides those named, John H. Cole, William G. Davies, William Foulke, William Greenwood, George Wistar Kirke, George Macculloch Miller, Ludlow Ogden, and O. Egerton Smith. The enterprise has the approval of Bishop Potter.

Up to the present time the contributors to the fund have been persons of wealth who have subscribed large sums. Any one can be a member of the league by the subscription to the fund of $100 at once or in ten annual installments of $10 each. It requires at the present time between $300,000 and $400,000 to complete the choir of the Cathedral.

Mr. Hone said yesterday that he and his associates are confident of the success of the plan and that he fully believes that there are 3,000 persons in this town, regardless of their religious affiliations, who will be happy to subscribe $100 each toward the object in view.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Justice Dugro Buys the "Sir" Richard Tighe Property in Union Square—Several Other Important Transactions.

Folsom Brothers have sold to Justice P. H. Dugro 32 Union Square and 104 East Sixteenth Street, which forms an L on which on the square is an old-fashioned four-story dwelling. This valuable piece of realty is Union Square, 26 by 125, and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 103.3. The terms of the deal are kept a secret. Justice Dugro owns property on the north side of Sixteenth Street, opposite part of his new acquisition. The real estate is notable because the house on it was owned and occupied by the miser "Sir" Richard Tighe, who died in 1896, leaving an estate which was appraised at $1,785,000, and which was the subject of various litigations.

John H. Loscarn has bought for a client for investment the five-story double tenement, with stores, 624 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles G. Moses & Brother have sold for John Hilloran to Mnx Marx the two-story brick single flats 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 107.6 by 75 by 100.

The West Side Construction Company has sold to an investor the new six-story apartment house 311 West Ninety-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

S. Goldsticker has sold for Marcus Kempner to Marian Lee Bonner the four-story private dwelling 53 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5. This is the fourth important transaction in Mayor Low's home neighborhood during the week, sales having been made of 712 Madison Avenue, 44 East Sixty-first Street, and 45 East Sixtieth Street.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has sold the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 99.11 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer sold yesterday at auction in partition and subject to a lease the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, known as 33 Fifth Avenue and 2 Tenth Street, a four-story brick dwelling, 26.4 by 100. The opening bid was $50,000, and was followed by thirty-six others, the last being $77,500, for which sum S. H. Stone became the owner of the property.

D. Pierce Bailey has sold to Robert E. Bonner the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 32 East Fifty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 75.

The brokers in the sale of 115 East Fifty-sixth Street by Anna Galbraith to Dr. C. R. L. Putnam were Douglas Robinson, C. S. Brown & Co.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has leased through Daniel Birdsall & Co. the stores at 569 and 571 Broadway, recently vacated by Rogers, Peet & Co.

William Kelly has purchased of the McNulty & Fitzgerald Compnny about 350 lots near Prospect Park, in Fort Hamilton, Gravesend, and Church Avenues and Avenue A, near the Ocean Parkway, the balance of the Story property. He will improve it.

The dwelling on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, Columbia College leasehold, has been leased for twenty-one years at $6,000 per annum by Perry Belmont.

Helen R. Greenwood of Gardner, Mass., has sold through Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill the vacant plot, 297 to 303 Cherry Street, 99 by 115.

Patrick J. McNally has sold to Frederick Sonnenburg the five-story brownstone double flat 124 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Frederick Heins has sold the four-story flathouse 522 East Eighty-sixth Street, 28 by 102.2.

The southeast corner of Hamilton Place and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a seven-story building known as Windsor Court, has been sold by George Ebert.

A. Blumenkranz, O. Dobroczinski, and H. Wallach have sold for Max Kotzin to Moritz L. Melizer, 67 and 69 Avenue D, a six-story building on a lot 40.4 by 89 by 93, for $58,000.

George W. Dougherty has sold for John Ernst the lot at the northwest corner of Bryant and Freeman Street; size, 250 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

229 and 222 Water Street and 115, 117, and 119 Beekman Street, northwest corner, 50.9 by 57.7 by 50.9 by 63.4, three-story brick stores; foreclosure sale, to Margaret M. Tillotson.....$33,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

425 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 108, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 21,000

172 Seventh Avenue, west side, 22' feet north of Twentieth Street, 23 by 91.7, four-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Henschell.... 20,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

165 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. H. Appleby and another..... 8,000

By the John M. Thompson Company.

418 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 240 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harry Mack 27,750

420 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harry Mack 27,750

By Peter F. Meyer.

33 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, 26.4 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Samuel H. Stone..... 77,500

664 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 15.8 feet west of Park Avenue West, 16.8 by 77.9 by 16.8 by 76.4, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. C. Hoyt.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Willow Street, 70 by 216, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, I. J. Mayer. 2,700

By Vincent A. Ryan.

510 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 105, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harold Nathan 9,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 300 feet east of the Boulevard, 300 by 99.11, four one and two story frame dwellings. Due in judgment, $49,499.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, T. F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 269.9 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,290.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 200 Thompson St, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 40 by 44.4; 1. L. Lippman of 20 Elm Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Fort Washington Road, northwest corner, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 44; G. A. Reeber of 407 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; L. F. J. Weiher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, two-story brick power house, 50 by 79 by 104; Union Railway Company, owner, One Hundred and Twenty-eigbth Street and Third Avenue; A. V. Porter, architect, of 621 Broadway; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 20 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick stable; Mrs. W. E. Dodge of 262 Madison Avenue, owner; Parish & Schroeder of 3 West Twentieth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 222 Sixth Avenue, to five-story brick lofts, with store; C. Wittenauer of 36 West Fifteenth Street, owner; E. R. Reinhardt, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 117 and 119 Lenox Avenue, to two-story hoarding house; L. H. Crall, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 296 Madison Avenue, to three-story brick offices; J. M. Calver of New Brighton, S. I., owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 148 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; C. T. Sheda, resident, owner; C. M. Romeyn of 55 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 6 and 8 Hubert Street, 43 to 49 Laight Street, and 157 Hudson Street, to a three-story brick stable; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; C. M. Romeyn, architect; cost, $45,000.

Blackwell's Island, off Eighty-first Street, to a two and three story brick house; city owner; William Flanagan, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 304 West Eighty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. C. Strange, owner; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 106 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. W. Taylor, resident owner; M. R. Grimes of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 506 Sixth Avenue, to a sign; A. Landau, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $200.

No. 99 West Street, to three-story brick lofts, with offices; Edgar estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street; architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 251 Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick and stone store, with stores; Fulton Hill Real Estate Company of 41 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; P. R. MacNeille of 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgege, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore ehow the true consideration for all propertiea over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, June 26.

DUANE ST, s s, 100 ft w of Church St, runs s 116.11 x n 116.11 to the street, x w 0.2; Samuel D. Babcock to Martin E. Greene, quitclaim..... $1

EAST BROADWAY, n w corner of Catharine St, runs n 40x w 61.2x s 40.11x e 63.11; Isidor Braveman to Morris Golde and another, (mtg $125,000, R S $11)... 100

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Ellzabeth St, 50x125; Rosalie Bendit to Giuseppe Pisano, (mtg $3,000)..... 3,500

FOX ST, w s, 91.11 ft n of Home St, 25x67x26.3x75; Christian Muhl to the Swedish Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, (mtg $3,500) 100

FRONT ST, n s, 360 ft w of Jackson St, 16.8x70; Front St, n s, 382.8 ft w of Jackson St, 17.4x70x17x70; Bernet Cosgrove to John H. Cocgrove, (mtg $3,000) 1

FRONT ST, 278 and 282, n s; Bernet Cosgrove to William R. Cosgrove, (mtg $4,000) 1

FULTON AV, n e corner of 187th St, 150x72.4 to Crescent Av x 158 to 187th St x 20.4; John Shady to John Whalen.. 1

GREEN LANE, w e, 200 ft s of Lyon Av, 50x100, Westchester; John D. Heimke to Frances B. Badger..... 1,500

GREENWICH ST, 824, w s, 21.2x83.1x 21.2x92.8; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Alfred P. Mayhew, (R S $3.50).. 9,400

GREENWICH ST, w s, 19 ft n of Christopher St, 97.5x82.5x irregular; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy, (mtg $55,000, R S $15)..... 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 19 ft n of Christopher St, 97.5x82.5x irregular; Charles W. Lane and others to A. B. Dunn, quitclaim 5

GREENWICH ST, w s, 19 ft n of Christopher St, 97.5x82.5x irregular; Eleanor White and others, executrix, to Alfred B. Dunn..... 1

HENRY ST, 214, s s, 21x100.2; Nathan Kersh to Jacob Tennenbaum, (R S $3, mtg $35,525) 1

KELLY ST, w s, 114.5 ft n of 167th St, 74.6x27.5x64.10x25.8; Westchester Av, n e, 75.1 ft e of Intervale Av, runs n e 25x n w 52.6x w 52.6 to 2d Av x s 25x a 29.4x e 39.4; Mary A. Doherty to Addie A. Sullivan..... 100

MADISON AV, w s, 27 ft n of 48th St, 24x95; Morton C. Nichols to John R. Suydam, (R S $13.25, mtg $35,000)..... 100

PILOT AV, n e corner of Main St, 126x 100x127x100, City Island; Frederick A. Thomas to Katherine D. Mackenzie, (R S 50 cents, mtg $2,000)..... 1

RUTGERS ST, 54 to 58, w e, 74.11x107.2x 74.7x106.11; Jacob Solotar to Max Wolper, ¼ part, (R S $1,) all liens..... 1

SEAMAN AV, n s, 25 ft e of Emerson St, runs n 273.3x n w 179.9x n e 136.2x n w 181.8x s e 31.8 to Emerson St x s and s w 488.7x e 25x s 108.5; John H. Koelsch to George J. Ebert, (mtg $17,000 R S $7.75).

WALL ST, 62, n s, 25.5x116.10x24.11x 118.6; Cordelia S. Steward to the New York Realty Corporation, (R S $105)...210,000

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 78.5 ft n of Duane St, 20x80; Emma M. Adams and another to Elvina Quast, (mtg $5,000, R S $4.25). 1

WEST END AV, 615, w s, 20x90; Charles C. Nadal, referee, to Herman C. von Post 21,000

2D AV, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, 20x66; Edward Nasher and others, executors, to Henry Kellus, (R S $5.25) 12,950

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 50th St, 20x63; Edward Nasher and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim..... 1

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 55th St, 20x63; Edward Nasher and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $6,500, R S 50c) 9,425

2D AV, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, 20x66; Henry Kellus to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $9,500, R S 50 cents) 1

2D AV, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, 20x66; Edward Nasher and others to Henry Kellus, quitclaim..... 1

2D AV, 2,422, e s, 20x80; Eva Wegener to Henry Steers and another, (mtg $6,000, R S $1)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 92.9 ft n of 134th St, 23.9x 100; Henry F. A. Wolf Company to Henry C. Neuwirth 1

5TH AV, 1,393, e s, 58.3 ft s of 115th St, 17.8x100; George C. Engel to Moses Bachman, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

6TH AV, e s, 100.6 ft s of 10th St, 99.8x 119.6x69.4; Jose Martin J. Keogh to Mery E. Wilson, all liens..... 425

11TH AV, s e corner of 48th St, 25.1x 100x irregular; Henry Steers and another to Eva Wegener, (R S $2, mtg $12,000)..... 1

11TH AV, s e corner of 48th St, 25.1x 100x irregular; Eraetus H. Benn as trustee, to Eva Wegener, (R S $3.50).. 9,100

3D ST, 352 East, 31.4x68.11x irregular; Rachel Shapiro to Jane Neudorfer, (mtg $30,400, R S $4)..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, 19x92; John G. Bates to Samuel Barnett, (R S $2.50, mtg $5,000)..... 100

29TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25.9x76.2x 25x76.2; Hans von Briesen to John McGuire, (mtg $13,326)..... 14,000

45TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.5; Michael F. Schlichter to Frederick Trinks, (R S $1.75, mtg $5,000)..... 1

45TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.5; Frederick Trinks to Wessel, Nickel & Gross Corporation, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.75)..... 1

55TH ST, 154 West, 21.5x100.5; Charles T. Berney to George A. Helme, (R S $26.25) 65

58TH ST, 319 East, 20x100.4; Gertrude O'Brien, executrix, to Julius B. Fox, (R S $3.50)..... 9,500

111TH ST, s s, 123.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Jacob Cohen, (R S 25 cents, mtg $3,000). 1

114TH ST, s s, 253.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10; James E. Haddon and others to Julia A. Holbrook..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 253.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10; Frederick E. Haddon to Julia A. Holbrook..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 253.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10; William A. Haddon, executor, to Julia A. Holbrook, (R S $3.25).. 8,500

133D ST, n s, 451.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; James R. Ely, referee, to Emeline Barker, all liens, (R S $5).... 12,500

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99. 11; Edward R. Finch to Charles Kremer 2,750

137TH ST, 592 East, 27.2x100; Julius B. Lorge to John G. Bauer, (R S $2.25, mtg $14,000)..... 1

145TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Herman Grieshaber to Thomas Ferson, (R S 25 cents, mtg $2,000)..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; Matthias Vosseler to Ieidor Jelienek, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,313 and 2,315, s w corner of 84th St; Charlotte R. Lee to John F. Ressmeyer, 3 years ..... $1,750 to 1,950

LIBERTY ST, 130; Sophia Wolf and another to Hulg Hanemeayer and A. W. Meyer, 6 years $2,200, 2,800

PITT ST, 61; Tonie L. Chopak to Barnett Susman, 4 1-6 years..... 3,300

SPRING ST, 134 and 136, and 84 to 88 Wooster St; Louis Schoolherr to L. Erstein & Brother, 3 years..... 3,000

5TH AV, 2,220, n w corner of 135th St; Anthony Wenzo to Henry Plate, 5 years

6TH AV, 277; Maly Bloch to Simon Hammerstein, 2½ years..... $1,800, 3,240

7TH AV, 2,340, n w corner of 137th St; the Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee, to Karl Hoykendorf, 4 years.. 900

11TH ST, 606 East; Mary Keller and another to L. Krauss and J. Jacobowitz, 3 years 3,000

12TH ST, 417 and 419 East; Raphael Kurzsok and another to Michele Gagliardi and another, 5 years..... 7,000

45TH ST, 253 West; Anna M. Carter to Henry R. Van Keuren, 3 years..$1,400 and 1,300

62D ST, 148 West; Ellen T. Linden to the Excelsior Brewing Company of Brooklyn, 4 years..... 1,000

149TH ST, 581 East; Ernest McNeill to Gaetano Vallagghi, 5 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Abram, to Lehman Samuels; 85th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $21,000, due June 14, 1906 ..... $6,000

BADGER, Francis B., to John D. Helmke; Green Lane, w s, 200 ft s of Lyon Av, 1 year $300

BARNETT, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 549, 3 years 5,000

BILLINGS, William E., and another to Harry M. Billings; Broome St, 453 and 455, s w corner of Mercer St, due Nov. 23, 1902 12,000

CLELAND, Henry, and another to Alphonse G. Koelble; Waverley Place, n e s, 35.3 ft n w of Macdougal St, prior mtg $82,500, 1 year..... 7,250

COHEN, Jacob, to Isaac Simons; 117th St, 20, s s, 90 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,350

COHEN, Jacob, to Max Cohen and another; 111th St, 112 to 120 East, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 2,500

CONGER, Arthur B., to Edward A. Price and another, executors; Henry St, 216, due July 1, 1903, 4½ per cent., gold.... 10,000

DOUTNEY, Lillian, to The Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; Columbus Av n s, at w s, Lot 43, being Lots 41 and 42, map of 211 lots Downing estate, installments, 5 1-5 per cent..... 750

DRUCKER, Jacob, to the Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to Eleanor White and others, executors and trustees; Greenwich St, 686 to 692, 1 year..... 55,000

EBERT, George J., to John H. Koelsch; Seaman Av, n s, 25 ft e of Emerson St, 2 years 11,000

FOX, Julius B., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 8th Av, 2,250 and 2,352, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 83,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 55th St, n s, 195 ft e of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FRESTON, Thomas, to Herman Grieshaber; 145th St, s s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $2,000, 5 years..... 2,000

GERLACH, John E., to Rose Lederer; 133d St, 153 West, due July 1, 1904..... 1,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to Broadway Trust Company; Lots 8 to 17, 19 to 26, 29 to 52, 57 to 61, 68, 71 to 79, 82 to 86, 88 to 110, 112 to 114 121 to 141, 149 to 166, 168, 171, 172, 174 to 189, 192 to 270, 275 to 294, 342 to 521, 529 to 582, 551 to 583, 587 to 606, 610 to 636, 645 to 672, 676 to 701, 713 to 767, 791 to 797, 823 to 827, 853 to 856, 882 to 890, 915 to 932, 935 to 945, 950 to 1,122, 1,126 to 1,134, 1,140 to 1,180, 1,185 to 1,238, 1,240 to 1,243, and plots A, B, C, and D, map of Gleeson property, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 75,000

GOLDBERGER, Henry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 919, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

HAFT, Isaac, and another to the City Mortgage Company; 120th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) due June 20, 1903, 6 per cent., each..... 30,000

HELME, George A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55th St, 154 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HERZOG, Regina, and another to the Bank for Savings; 93d St, s e, 74 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

HOLBROOK, Julia A., to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 114th St, 164 to 168 East, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 8,500

JELLENEK, Isidor, to Matthias Vosseler and wife; 150th St, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years 2,300

KELLUS, Henry, to Fanny Cowen; 2d Av, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,500

KENNEY, Frank, to John Hardy, executor; 11th Av, n w corner of 46th St, 3 years 6,500

KUZDO, Victor, to L. Clark Seelye and another, trustees; 68th St, 50 West, 3 years 24,000

LARKIN, Catharine A. to Thomas F. McManus; 103d St, e a, 100 ft w of Central Park West; Johneon Av, n w e, heing Lot 128, map of East Tremont, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LUDEN REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, 629 West, 5 years 3,500

MARCUS, Nathan, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Canal St, n a corner of Chrystie St, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 45,000

MEYERDERCK, Jane, to Rachel Shapiro; 3d St, 352 East, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,400

NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION to Cordelia S. Steward; Wall St, 62, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 170,000

PISANO, Giuseppe, to Henry Haffen; Elliott Av, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years..... 3,000

QUAST, Elvina, to John D. Hess; Washington St, 313, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

STEIL, Ann E., and another to the Bank for Savings; 128th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

STEINBECK, Edward C. H., to Mary Muller; 180th St, n w corner of Prospect Av, due July 1, 1905..... 6,500

THE ROCKLAND REALTY COMPANY to Helen W. De Ronde; Melrose Av, n w corner of 164th St, due July 3, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

VOTION, Louise, to the Newburg Savings Bank; 40th St, 210 West, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

WEGNER, Eva, to Henry Steere; 11th Av, e e corner of 48th St, 3 years..... 700

WELLS, Amanda M., to German Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 577, prior mortgage $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WILSON, Mary E., to Martin J. Keogh; 6th Av, e s, 100 ft s w of 19th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 225

WOLPER, Max, to Jacob Solatar; Gouverneur St, 37 and 39, 2 years, 4 per cent. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lehman Samuels..... 9,534

APPEL, Morris, to Sadie E. Grosshandler 2,650

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Wilmington, Del., to Benjamin Hart, 2 assignments, recorded..... 40,000

HARRIS, Hyman, to Louie Frank..... Nom.

ISAAC, Annie, to Clemens J. Kracht..... 2,000

JELLENEK, Rosa, to Matthias Voeseler and wife 1,500

KNOBLOCK, Philip, executor, to Kate Anthes and another..... 24,000

KOELSCH, John H., to Andrew J. Cormick 11,000

LEVERICK, Mary E., to Harriet W. Leverick ..... Nom.

LOEB, Solomon, truetee, to Leah Buttenwieser 26,085

McDOWELL, Helen E., to Charles De H. Brower 7,000

MOORE, Cleophas V., to Anna L. Moore 3,700

PEABODY, Charles, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 20,000

RAVITCH, David, and another to the State Bank ..... Nom.

ROSENBERG, Samuel, to Hyman D. Baker ..... Nom.

TENENBAUM, Jacob, to the State Bank.. Nom.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to Chelsea Realty Company.. 3,500

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 3 assignments..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpeny to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, 3 assignments..... 144,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 2 assignments..... 63,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to P. Hackley Barbydt as trustee. 4,000

VARNO, Augustus A., to Wark B. Williams 1,500

WOLFF, Dorothea, to Lewis S. Wolff, 2 assignments ..... None

WILLIAMS, Fannie V., executrix, to Edward P. Hatch..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,784; Richard E. Thebaut against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... $10

BROADWAY, 140 to 146; New York Prism Company against the Safa Deposit Company of New York, owner; John Langley, contractor..... 1,205

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Henry Buttner against Louis C. Hahn, owner; George W. Teadle, contractor; John Grimes, sub-contractor 27

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 849; Richard E. Thebaut against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... 412

ST. NICHOLAS AV AND 163D ST, s w corner, 35.8x107.10x irregular; Richard E. Tbebaut against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... 65

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Michael Heldt against Thomas McLoughlin, owner and contractor 130

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100; Jackson Architectural Iron Works against Peter J. Clarken, owner; Michael Barron, contractor..... 398

159TH ST, 682 East; August Kirchner against Emma Horenburger, ownsr and contractor 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 168th St, 82x100; Robert E. Lavelle with Lucy G. Barnard $8,000

COLUMBIA ST, 90 and 92; Fanny Mandel with Samuel Schnurr and Scheindel Schuffer 25,000

120TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 75x—; City Mortgage Company with Isaac Hoft and Jacob Hirsch..... 60,000

180TH ST AND PROSPECT AV, n w corner, 26.1x100; Mary Muller with Edward C. H. Steinbeck..... 6,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FAILE ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lafayette Av, 25x—; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Lena Merck and another, May 20, 1902 195

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42; Harrie Cohen against John Selling and another, June 18, 1902 ..... $62

WEST ST, 32; Hyman Galef against Peter Schermerborn and another, Sept. 17, 1901 75

127TH ST, 518 to 524 East; Antonio Chella against Samuel Brasch and another, April 3, 1902..... 1,775

86TH ST, 428 East; Abraham Saffian against Annie Campion and another, June 20, 1902..... 113

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, e e, 193.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x 87.6; Margaret McGill, administratrix, against Annie O'Neill and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. R. O'Kennady.

LOT 167, map of property of J. Gleason, Bronx; Henry E. Klugh against Mary E. Gordon and another, (foreclosure of mortgaga;) attorney, J. P. O'Neill.

PART OF LOTS 9 AND 10, 12th Ward, map of property of Samuel Thomson, road leading from King's Bridge Road to Mansion House, e s, 60 ft a of centre line of 211th St; Emerson St, (proposed,) n w s, Lots 127 to 132, map of 80 acres, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 12th Ward; Jacob Hirsh against Margaret Trescott Av, part of Lot 9, adjoining land of Dewit C. Hays, map of property of Samuel Thomson, 12th Ward; Jacob Hirsh against Margaret Hemple and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 175 ft a of St. Ann's Av, 50x120.4x irregular; Anna Abbott and another against Margaret M. Lett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. MacG. Smith.

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 28th St, 24.4x63.7; Citizens' Savings Bank against Nellie M. A. Coyla and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

41ST ST, 209 to 213 East; Isaac Polstein against Samuel H. Sterling and another, (action to foreclose mechanic'e lien;) attorney, W. Bernard.

78TH ST, 106 West; George W. Jacohy against William W. Farmer and another, (action to set aside conveyance,) attorney, M. Auerbach.

126TH ST, 157 East; City of New York against Frederick W. Devoe, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

128TH ST, s e, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; 117th St, n s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; 104th St, s s, 93.4 ft e of 1st Av, 119.8x100.11,

Surrogate Notices.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THEODORE BERDELL, late of Summit, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1902. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, Executor. HENRY N. CLOSSON, Attorney for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, City of New York. f14-1aw6mF.

FREUND, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Henrietta Freund, Harold Freund, Hilda Freund, Bernhard Freund, Martha Reis, Albert Freund, Bernhard Freund, Sigmund Freund, Bernhard Freund, Harry Freund, Robert Freund, Elle Freund, Flora Freund, Carrie Reis, Amelia Reis, Jennie Reis, Augusta Reis, Lillie Reis, Bernhard Reis, Harry Reis, Herman Schlosser, Fanny Loeb, Rabbi Freund, and Clara Hall, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN FREUND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Bernhard Freund, Henry Malbrunn, and Samuel Bloch, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 9th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC & JACOB FROMME, Attorneys for Executors, 93-99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. je13-1aw6mF

FAILE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Brush, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1902. CHARLES V. FAILE, Executor. CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad St., New York. mh14-1aw6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 180 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 180 Broadway, New York City.

LOW, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN LOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of George E. Gartland, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1902. SUSAN B. NELSON, EDWARD D. NELSON, RICHARD HENRY NELSON, Executors. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m2-1aw0mF

MILLER, CHARLOTTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of December, 1901.—HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Temporary Administrator, 115 B'way, N. Y.—BERTRAM L. KRAUS, Attorney for Temp. Admr., 115 Broadway, N. Y. d27-1aw6mF

PRICE, WALTER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER J. PRICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waldo E. Bullard, Esq., No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1902. WALTER W. PRICE, Administrator, with the will annexed. WALDO E. BULLARD, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, Monhattan, New York City.

WIGHT, EBEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Elizabeth S. Mifflin, Danforth P. Wight, George R. Wight, Edward P. Wight, Barrington Wight, Louise Wight, and Caroline Wight, the heirs and next of kin of EBEN WIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Gustav E. Kissel of Morristown, State of New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date November 8th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eben Wight, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Petitioner, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SYLVESTER POPE, William L. Condit, and Robert McGill, as Trustees under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. PEYTON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN E. THRALL, Maurice Madigan, Michael Witteemann, Henry Reimer, the name "Henry" being fictitious, real name of defendant unknown to plaintiffs; Edward Barry, Adolph Converse, Bonnsi McFadden, George Schrader, Benjamin Lewis, William H. Henderson, Henry Farrington, the name "Henry" being fictitious, defendant's real name unknown to plaintiffs; Frank Roy, Richerd Hinst, James McGowern, Jacob Van Deaf, Joseph Poynten, Jeremiah Hickey, John Coleman, Maritime Building Company, Mary M. Austen, and Theodore C. Camp, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1902.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office address No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, John E. Thrall:

The foregoing summone is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1902.

Dated New York, May 13, 1902.

ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office address, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—MINNIE J. MERRITT, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE L. MERRITT, defendant.—Summons. Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., February 25th, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

To George L. Merritt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Connty Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 22d, 1902.

HARDY & SHELLABARGER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date ths first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 24th day of January, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

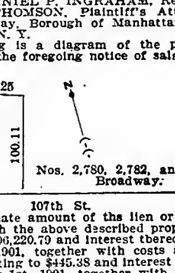
All that certain piece or porcel of land, situete, lying, and beling in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with ths easterly side of Broadway (formerly ths Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly sides of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $206,220.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $9,500.00. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 2d day of July, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGIE BROWN, plaintiff, against STEPHEN MARTINDALE ANDERSON et al., defendants.

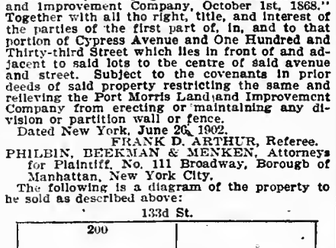
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1902, and the order amending the same, dated June 25, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, which is bounded and described as follow: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue with the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and running thence in a southeasterly direction along the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street two hundred feet to Lot No. 244 on a map hereinafter referred to; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said Lot. No. 244, and parallel with Cypress Avenue, one hundred feet; thence in a northwesterly direction, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two hundred feet to the southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue aforesaid; thence northeasterly along said southeasterly side of Cypress Avenue one hundred feet to the point and place of beginning, being the northerly half of Lots Nos. 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, and 243 as said lots are shown on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the 15th day of October, 1868, which map is entitled "Port Morris, Map of Real Estate situated in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, belonging to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, October 1st, 1868." Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to that portion of Cypress Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street which lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre of said avenue and street. Subject to the covenants in prior deeds in the property restricting the same and relieving the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company from erecting or maintaining any division or partition wall or fence.

Dated New York, June 26, 1902.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, $10,034.72, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $393.32, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1902, together with the expenece of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,345.79 and interest.

Dated New York, June 26, 1902.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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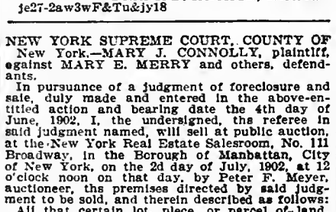
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. CONNOLLY, plaintiff, against MARY E. MERRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, ths premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-one (151) feet eight (8) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said Eighth Avenue through a party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westerly and along said middle line of the block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the same extends ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly and along said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as and by the street Number 311 West 136th Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902. JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 393 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 311 West 136th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,844.37, with interest thereon from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $423.22 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of June, 1902.

JAMES E. SMITH, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ESTHER A. PYLE and others, Plaintiffs, against PRISCILLA A. TREAT and others, Defendants.

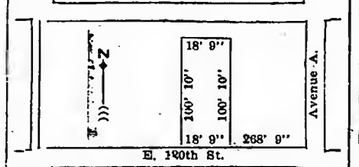
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street two hundred and eixty-eight feet nine inches west of the northwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence north parallel with Avenue A one hundred feet and ten inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighteen fest nine inches; thence south parallel with Avenue A and through a party wall one hundred feet ten inches to the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; and thence east along the same eighteen feet nine inchee to the point or place of beginning, with appurtanances thereon; the said premises being now known as 429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Dated New York, June 8d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,472.50, with interest thereon from the 20th day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.02, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1902, together with the expensee of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $452.66 and interest.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1902.

THOMAS F. GILROY, JR., Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES P. CURTIS and others, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Cary, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

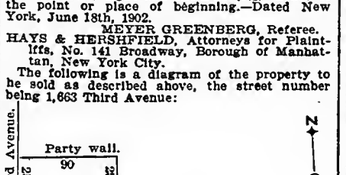
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eixteenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the refsree in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the elcventh day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that dey, hy Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, running thence easterly along the northerly side of Ninety-third Street ninety (90) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) fest, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-third Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety (90) feet, to the easterly side of Third Avenue; thence southerly, along the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inchee to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number belng 1,663 Third Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $28,177.50, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $373.35, with interest from June 16th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $733.68 and intarest.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MALVINA LESSER, individually and as executrix, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the refsree in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at tbe New York Real Estate seleeroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhatten, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to he eold, and therein described as follows:

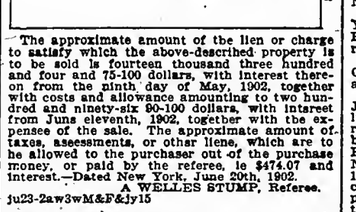
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenus and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence southerly along Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence weeterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty-three feet three inches; thence diagonally in a straight line forty-one feet seven inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at a point distant fifty feet westerly from the place of beginning, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Thirty-third Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. The southerly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A WELLES STUMP, Refsree.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold ae described above, tbe street number being —



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand three hundred and four and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and ninety-six 90-100 dollars, with interest from Juns eleventh, 1902, together with the expensee of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $474.07 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A WELLES STUMP, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York. — HENRIETTA GOLDSTEIN, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM LESSER and others, Defendants.

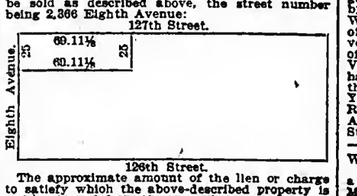
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosdre and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, and entersd in office of Clerk of New York County, June 20, 1902, I, the undersigned, ths refsree in said judgment named, will eell at publlo auotion, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and 127th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 127th Street sixty-nine feet eleven inchee and one-eighth of an inch; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel to 127th Street sixty-nine feet eleven inches and one-eighth of an inch to the easterly side of Eighth Avenne, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Juns 20, 1902.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,366 Eighth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,654.15-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.53, with interest from June 30, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,177.45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.

ju28-2aw3wM&F&jy15

Referees' Notices.

WEST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against SOPHIA GUTHMAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and hearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borougb of Manhattan, City of Nsw York, on Friday, the 11th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premisee described in said judgment as follows:

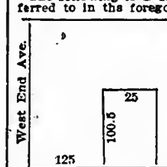
All that certain lot, pieces, or parcel of land, situete, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 19, 1902.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,286.70, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $854.14.

CORNELIUS P. KITCHEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. je20-2aw3wF&Tu&jy11

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,008.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. ENGLISH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George C. English, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said George C. English was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 26th, 1902.

NO. 4,956.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB MARCUS FINK and ANNIE ABRAMS, composing firm of FINK & ABRAMS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Marcus Fink and Annie Abrams, composing firm of Fink & Abrams, of ths City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Jacob Marcus Fink and Annie Abrams, composing firm of Fink & Abrams, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditore may attend, prove their claims, appoint a truetee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other huelness as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 26, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ERNEST F. KICK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest F. Kick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United Statee District Judge, in the United States Court House and Poet Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 26th, 1902.

NO. 4,984.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST MATHEIS (AMEND & MATHEIS,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ernest Mathels of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1902, tbe said Ernest Mathels was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Refsree in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claime, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 26, 1902.

NO. 4,190.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHATTMAN and HYMAN SCHATTMAN, and the firm of J. & H. SCHATTMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Schattman and Hyman Schattman, and the firm of J. & H. Schattman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hersby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1901, the said Jacob Schattman and Hyman Schattman, and the firm of J. & H. Schattman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that tbs first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Refsree in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditore may attsnd, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact euch other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 26, 1902.

NO. 4,921.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE PRINTWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the Printwell Publishing Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said The Printwell Publishing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Refsree in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trnstee, examine the bankrupt, and transact suoh other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 26, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEWMAN BROS. CO., bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 11 A. M., at 402 West 116th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, show cases, office furniture, safe, &c. Order of

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Receiver. GOODALE, HANSON & PRICE, Attorneys for Receiver, 271 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEWMAN BROS. CO., bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Monday, June 30, 1902, 11 A. M., at 152 East 23d Street, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, office fixtures, safe, &c. Order of

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Receiver. GOODALE, HANSON & PRICE, Attorneys for Receiver, 271 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

RINTELEN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. RINTELEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting bneiness, at the office of John Youngs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1902.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 31, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARGARETHA WEBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 58, No. 154 Nassau

NO ICE TRUST DIVIDEND

Directors Issue No Statement to Explain Their Action.

Preferred Shares to Receive No Payment at This Time—The Company's Rise and Its Connection with Politicians Recalled.

The Directors of the American Ice Company—commonly known as the Ice Trust—met yesterday afternoon at the principal offices of the company, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and after a two-hour session made this announcement:

"At a meeting of the Directors of the American Ice Company payment of dividends on the preferred stock was deferred."

Beyond this no other statement or information was forthcoming, but it is learned that of late the earnings of the company have been so unsatisfactory that the passing of the dividend was absolutely necessary.

A few weeks ago dividends on the common stock, which had been at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum since November, 1899, were suspended. The last payment was made on Feb. 15.

The dividends on the preferred stock, begun in October, 1899, were at the rate of 6 per cent. a year—1½ per cent. quarterly, the last payment having been made April 15.

The action of the Directors of the company has generally been expected in Wall Street—has, indeed, been foreshadowed by the declines in the stocks of the company. Yesterday the common stock sold down to 13¼, closing at 13⅝, while the preferred sold down to 44 and closed at 44½. These figures compare with the high price for the common stock this year of 31⅝, and last year of 41⅝, and with the high price for the preferred stock this year of 67 and last year of 77¾.

There was some report of a contemplated bond issue, but this subject was not considered at the meeting, so it was announced.

This "deferment" of the preferred stock dividend marks the latest stage in the decline of the American Ice Company, which dates from its attempt in the Spring of 1900 to raise the price 100 per cent., an attempt the exposure of which was first commenced by THE NEW YORK TIMES in a parge article published on May 6 of that year.

The history of the Ice Trust goes back to 1898, when the Consolidated Ice Company, a combination of a dozen of the most prominent ice companies in this city, was organized. C. W. Morse was its President. Only a year later, in 1899, some half dozen additional companies were absorbed, the capital was increased to $60,000,000, and the company organized under its present name in New Jersey.

From the beginning the company was closely identified with politicians in this city, and secured many privileges, such as dock facilities, giving it an advantage over its competitors When the Mazet Committee made its investigation many Tammany Hall politicians refused to answer questions about their ice stock holdings. Richard Croker was then commonly accused of being a stockholder in the company.

Public indignation was aroused when, shortly after an inspection trip, on which C. W. Morse was accompanied by the then Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, the advance in the price of ice in April and May, 1900, was announced. This led to exposures which showed that Mayor Van Wyck was a stockholder, and the affairs of the company became so involved in political discussion that during the following Fall campaign the cry of "Ice" was one of the watchwords of the enemies of Tammany Hall, upon which, through its representatives, the blame for the affair was put, although many Republican politicians were supposed to have had an interest in the company.

There were several actions at law, criminal and civil, taken against the company, with the result that in June, 1900, the company saw itself forced to cut the price. Charges were also brought against Mayor Van Wyck because of his holdings in the stock of the company, which had been making contracts with the city, but these charges were dismissed. C. W. Morse retired from the Presidency in April, 1901.

EQUINE WRECKS AT AUCTION.

Street Cleaning Department of Brooklyn Disposes of Some Lamentable Specimens to Cautious Bidders.

The fertilizer works on Barren Island took on a big force of extra hands yesterday morning when word was received there that many horses of the Street Cleaning Department in Brooklyn were to be disposed of at auction during the day. In the weinerwurst mills in Williamsburg there was also unusual bustle and preparation.

The auction sale took place in the yard of the Bureau of Incumbrances, on Utica Avenue, near Pacific Street. Twenty-five nags that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals wouldn't let the department actually chase away from its stables were sold to people who could convert them into money by various processes. Superintendent Clarke wept while some of the horses were being disposed of by the auctioneer. There were other strong men present who were also moved to tears at sight of the horses. They marveled at the hard-heartedness of the department in keeping the animals alive so long.

Just before the sale began some excitement was caused by one of the horses falling through a crack in the floor of the shed. It was feared that the animal had been badly hurt, but an examination by the veterinary in attendance showed that it had not even brushed off a hair in passing through the crack.

The first horse to be sold was placed on rollers, and, held up on either side by five of the strongest "White Wings" in the department, was pushed out before the auctioneer.

"How much do you want to take it away?" asked the auctioneer, absent-mindedly, addressing the crowd.

Collecting himself and recognizing his mistake, he asked, with some confusion, for bids.

"Has he any shoes on his feet?" piped up a Brownsville junkman.

"He has," returned the auctioneer.

"Well, I'll bid 30 cents on him," said the junkman, after some rapid figuring.

"If you can get him out of the lot in five minutes, he's yours," said the auctioneer, hurriedly knocking the animal down to the junkman.

The next horse to come under the hammer was "Gelatine," a nag so thin that the auctioneer directed that the spot on which he was standing be marked by a red flag that the bidders might know where to look for him. A maker of horse-hair cushions bid 65 cents for the horse and got him so quickly it made him dizzy.

The top price of the sale—$4.35—was bid for "Country Sausage." The stiff bidding was caused by the horse making his way unassisted from the shed to the auctioneer's block.

All of the horses but three were disposed of. Neither the auctioneer nor Superintendent Clarke could prevail upon anybody to take these from the lot.

RAID PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Evidence Against Those Caught at "The" Allen's Judged Insufficient.

James Lowe, James Lloyd, Sidney Love, Charles Mayer, and John Crowley, arrested in Capt. Chapman's raid on 80 Sixth Avenue, the alleged poolroom owned by "The" Allen, were discharged yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Zeller in the Tombs Police Court.

The evidence against the prisoners was furnished by detectives, who said they had seen men write the name of a horse on a slip of paper and pass it through a slot with the amount of their wager on the horse, and that when the horse won the amount bet was returned to them with the winning according to the odds marked on a blackboard.

Counsel for the defense urged that the policemen and detectives who made the raid had not seen any betting, as it took two persons to make a bet or contract to pay according to the result of a future event. He said that money might have been placed in slots and the other things done as alleged, but that there was no legal evidence that the place was a poolroom. Any man had the right to mark on a blackboard the odds of a race just the same as a newspaper had the right to print them.

Magistrate Zeller, in discharging them, said: "I am inclined to the belief that betting was going on in the premises, but the evidence presented to me does not establish this fact so far as the prisoners are concerned."

WANTED CHURCH FOR HERSELF.

Bride Refused to Permit Another Wedding to Take Place in the Edifice the Same Evening.

After cards had been sent out for the weddings of Miss Almira Cadugan to Harry Rose Halstead and of Miss Daisy F. Erler to William B. Dohm, all of Greenville, Jersey City, in the Claremont Avenue Presbyterian Church, Wednesday evening last, the fact that he had permitted the church to be engaged for two events at the same hour was called to the attention of Pastor William Stuchell.

Miss Cadugan, who had prior claim, refused to allow the church to be used for another wedding the same evening, although Miss Erler's brother offered to pay half the cost of decorating the church. The result was that Miss Erler became Mrs. Dohm in the English Lutheran Evangelical Church of the Redeemer on Warner Avenue, and Miss Cadugan was married to Mr. Halstead in the Claremont Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Pastor Stuchel performed both ceremonies. He was assisted at the Erler-Dohm wedding by the Rev. John E. Heindel, the pastor of the English Evangelical Church of the Redeemer.

MAN SHUT IN AN ICE BOX.

Saloon Keeper Saved Himself from Freezing to Death by Rolling Kegs of Beer.

Through the carelessness of an employe Henry H. Meyer, a saloon keeper at Graham Avenue and Grand Street, Williamsburg, was nearly frozen yesterday morning in an icebox under his saloon.

Meyer shortly after midnight went to the icehouse for some cheese and left the door ajar. A bootblack employed there, without waiting to see if anybody was in the box, slammed the door and went away. The temperature was at freezing point, and Meyer, being unable to make himself heard, kept himself from being frozen to death by rolling kegs of beer back and forth.

After being in the icebox for more than half an hour he was missed, and a search disclosed where he was. He was then on the verge of collapse, and it was some time before he recovered from his experience.

ACTRESS'S EX-MAID ARRESTED.

Accused of Stealing Property Belonging to Elita Proctor Otis.

Lizzie Whiting of 237 West Fortieth Street, a negro maid, was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of stealing about $1,000 worth of clothing and jewelry from Elita Proctor Otis, the actress.

Elita Otis, who in private life is Mrs. William C. Camp, engaged the woman about six months ago. Thereafter she began to miss various articles, and recently discharged her maid. Yesterday a negro woman, who refused to give her name, called at Mrs. Camp's residence, 80 West Fortieth Street, and told her that Lizzie Whiting had been robbing her while in her employ. The woman said she had been a friend of the maid's, but had quarreled with her and wished to have her arrested. Mrs. Camp informed the police, who found about $300 worth of the missing property in various pawnshops, and then arrested the accused woman.

EDWARD S. DIX INDICTED.

Yachtsman Arraigned on the Charges of His Employer.

Edward S. Dix was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of larceny brought against him by J. G. Buckley, President of the Trade Paper Advertising Company, for which company Dix was manager. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

The Grand Jury found four indictments against Dix on the allegations of his employer, and Judge Foster held him in $4,000 bail to answer. Dix is the owner of the yacht Comet. He owned the cutter Portia at one time.

MAINE'S CONSTRUCTOR DEAD.

William Lines Mintoyne Succumbs in His Seventy-third Year.

William Lines Mintoyne, Naval Constructor, United States Navy, retired, died Wednesday at his home, 647 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He entered the United States Naval Service Aug. 3, 1869, and he was made a Naval Constructor Oct. 10, 1888. When he reached the age limit of sixty-two he was retired, after twenty-three years of continuous service.

He supervised the construction of the battleship Maine, which was destroyed in Havana harbor in February, 1898, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he re-entered the navy and did active duty. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

Woman's Exhibition's Foreign Agent.

Susanne Leonard Westford has been appointed foreign agent for the Woman's Exhibition to be given under the auspices of the Professional Woman's League in October at Madison Square Garden. Miss Westford will sail for Europe in a few days and open offices already secured at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, and the Hotel Continental, Paris.

Mr. Murray's Attack on Mr. Cosby.

Edward J. Murray, the Second Vice President of the Harlem Property Owners' Association, issued a statement yesterday in relation to his attack on the Corporation Counsel's office and Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby in particular at the meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association at 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Wednesday evening. In it he said that he did not wish to be quoted as saying that the Corporation Counsel's action in enforcing penalties was blackmail.

Letter Carriers' Picnic and Games.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its annual picnic and games at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on the Fourth of July. The affair provides some of the necessary revenue for the benefit fund, the disbursements of which amounted to $10,000 last year. The carriers and their friends expect to enjoy a vaudeville entertainment, fireworks, and dancing in the pavilion. In the athletic meet valuable prizes are to be contested for. The gates at the park are to be opened at noon. Tickets are 25 cents each.

Republican Leader's Quiet Wedding.

John Kenny, Republican leader of the Bedford Park district, living in Summit Street, near Valentine Avenue, and Miss Margaret Schwiers, daughter of F. W. Schwiers, were married at Hackensack last Sunday. The fact was only made public yesterday, and when the bridegroom's friends asked the reason for the secrecy replied, "Oh, it would have created too much consternation and excitement. Besides, I am a bashful man."

SHORT WEIGHTS HEARING

Case of Rosenthal & Co.'s Importations of Silk Goods.

Customs Officers' Testimony on the Charges of Attempts to Defraud the Government — Defense Calls One Charge Flimsy.

The hearing of the charges against Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, comprising the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., that, as alleged, defrauded the Government out of large sums of money, was continued before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Special Assistant Attorney General W. Wickham Smith and Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton represented the Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer represented the defendants.

Deputy Collector Phelps, the first witness, when asked by Mr. Smith if the duty on the entry of silks imported from Lyons, France, and the subject matter of one of the three specific complaints against the defendants had been paid, replied that the goods had been taken out under bond, after the duty had been paid as required by law. The goods had been seized on the order of Appraiser Wakeman. Mr. Phelps said the duty, $1,171.70, had been paid, and later $206.29 additional had been paid.

Col. Phelps, in response to a question of Judge Dittenhoefer, said that Mr. Cohn had told him that one of the three cases from Lyons was sent in under bond, and that the other two did not go to the Public Stores for several days, but remained at the defendant's store. He added that when the Government sent for the cases the defendant (Cohn) returned them to the Public Stores intact.

"Mr. Cohn laid great stress on the fact," Col. Phelps said, "that if he had knowledge of any shortage in weight he had ample opportunity to correct the wayhills while the cases were in his store."

Several letters were read showing that a request to reweigh the Lyons invoice had been made by Cohn and that the request had been granted. The testimony ended the case for the Government, as far as the Lyons invoice was concerned. Judge Dittenhoefer characterized the Lyons charge as flimsy.

Judge Dittenhoefer and Mr. Smith had an argument over the introduction of a letter received by the defendants from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor, in which he said that "after investigation there seems to be no good ground for further investigation touching on your importations."

"This letter," Judge Dittenhoefer said, "shows that the President of the United States, after an investigation by the Treasury Department, ordered this letter written, and there has been no further evidence offered here to show that these defendants are guilty of the charges against them."

"Are you summing up now?" the Commissioner inquired.

Mr. Smith objected to the remarks, and then Commissioner Shields said that he would admit the letter for what it was worth.

Mr. Smith then commenced his proof on the second specific charge, that of the importation of fifteen cases of silk from Yokohama. Mr. Brantigan, the clerk of Corbett & Co., customs brokers, identified an invoice of the goods as sent to his firm by Rosenthal & Co. He said he figured out the duty and made the entry to pass the goods through the Custom House.

Deputy Collector Phelps identified the writing, "seized for violation of custom laws" and also "no seizure," as his. He told of consultations with Cohn about the alleged mistake of weights, wherein Cohn had said that the discrepancy was due to some error, and for which he was not personally responsible. Mr. Cohn was present with Collector Bidwell and witness when a number of the cases were reweighed and found to be greatly in excess of the invoices. Mr. Phelps said Cohn had told him that thirteen of the fifteen cases had been delivered by mistake to the defendants' store instead of the Public Stores.

John D. Smith, the silk examiner of the Public Stores, who reweighed the goods and indorsed the invoice "fraud intended," testified that he found that the goods weighed 575½ pounds in excess of the invoice. The witness acknowledged that he had found a variation of from four to five ounces in pieces of Japanese silk of fifty yards length of the same width and color and pattern. That could only be accounted for, the witness said, by the imperfections in the weaving. The hearing was not finished yesterday.

DANCING HALL HEARING.

Magistrate Brann Advises Taking the Seventy-ninth Street Case to the Supreme Court.

E. Richter, proprietor of the Manhattan hall for dancing, at 113 and 115 West Seventy-ninth Street, was summoned to the West Side Court yesterday on a Department of Health complaint of maintaining a nuisance, and after considerable argument Magistrate Braun decided that he did not have the power to interfere, and advised the complainants to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Richter.

The complaint was that the music and handicapping in the place have been kept up until such a late hour that the neighbors find it impossible to sleep.

Samuel Aron of 119 West Seventy-ninth Street, James B. McKinley of 118 West Seventy-ninth Street, Mark Refulski, 102 West Eightieth Street, and Herman Behrelheimer, Secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company and also of the Eagle Pencil Company, were present to testify to the nuisance. It was established early in the examination that Richter had become owner of the place on the first day of June, and the complainants declared that on that date a radical change was made in the nature of the music, which was now too noisy for comfort. Mr. Aron testified that drums, cymbals, and tambourines now predominated to such an extent that it had become necessary for him and his wife to take powders before they could get to sleep.

"Before Mr. Richter came," said Mr. Arons, "the music would sort of waft me into sleep; it was of a soothing nature." Richter's attorney mentioned nights when the Barnard School for Girls, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Hamilton Institute, and other organizations had hired the hall, and asked the witness if he considered the members of these organizations disorderly. Assistant Corporation Consel Stille, who appeared for the people, interposed, saying:

"The court will please take notice that male or female students are sometimes noisy."

Two Months' Pay for School Teachers.

The school teachers in all the five boroughs will receive their June and July salaries this afternoon. This is the result of the determination of Controller Grout to close this account with the end of the school year. The payment involves the expenditure of more than $2,400,000.

The Genial Idiot.

By John Kendrick Bangs in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In the second installment of this quaintly humorous series, which Mr. Bangs is writing exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Idiot makes some characteristic remarks about Andrew Carnegie's library gifts. Incidentally he gives his views on the subject of literature generally, which will be found both original and diverting. A particularly pleasing feature of the Genial Idiot series will be the illustrations drawn by E. W. Kemble.—Adv.



We want to see 'em jump.

$5.

Skeleton coat and baggy breeches suits, sizes 9 to 14; were $7 to $10.

Double-breasted jacket with knee trousers, sizes 9 to 15; were $6.50 to $9.

Three-piece sack suits—long trousers, sizes 13 to 16; were $10 to $16.

Mostly fancy cheviots, mixtures, stripes and plaids—some worsteds.

All $5 now.

For little chaps, aged 3 to 6, some sailor and Russian blouse suits that were marked up to $8.

Now $4.

N. B.—Our entire force will take a vacation from 6 P. M. Thursday, July 3rd, to 8 A. M., Monday, July 7th.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MAYOR WROTH WITH HORGAN & SLATTERY

Wishes the City Could Get Rid of Them and Their Plans.

Asks the Armory Board to Reject Plans for the Second Naval Battalion Armory.

Mayor Low did not give his expected first talk about his administration yesterday, but he made some very emphatic remarks about Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany Hall architects, in which he manifested more feeling than at any time since he assumed office. Indeed, those present at the meeting of the Armory Board in the Mayor's office were amazed at his anger, and momentarily expected one of the desk poundings so frequent during the Van Wyck régime.

There were present at the session Tax Commissioner Wells, Alderman McInnis, proxy for President C. V. Fornes; Gen. McLeer, and Gen. George Moore Smith.

The construction of an armory for the Second Battalion of Naval Militia at Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, Bay Ridge, was under consideration. Plans for the structure were made by Horgan & Slattery last year and approved by the Van Wyck administration. Work had not been begun when Mayor Low took office, and he referred the plans to Prof. D. F. Hamlin and V. C. Griffith, supervising architects, for examination. An exhaustive report by Messrs. Hamlin and Griffith was presented to the board, which stated in substance that, while the general plan had some merit, it contained many defects. The committee had vainly attempted to correct the specifications, which were so imperfect and incomplete that no building could be properly constructed under them.

The Mayor suggested that the Horgan & Slattery plans be rejected.

"Had the committee supposed," interposed Prof. Hamlin, "that it was possible to reject the plans it would have reported to that effect outright."

The annoyance manifested by the Mayor at the first mention of the names of Horgan & Slattery increased as the reading of the report progressed. His face was very red, his voice harsh and loud, and he waved his arms as he addressed his colleagues.

"I wish," he said, "that I could find some way by which the city could be rid of Horgan & Slattery and all their plans. I do not believe that this board or any other department of the City Government can be justified in carrying out any of their work if there is any way of getting rid of them. We cannot afford to assume the responsibility for any building constructed according to such defective plans. Personally, I am opposed to undertaking any work begun in such a slipshod fashion as has been disclosed in this case."

Mr. Low offered a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to advise the board whether a binding contract between the city and Horgan & Slattery exists in the Second Naval Battalion Armory case, or any other plans, and if so, an opinion as to breaking all contracts upon payment of fees or commissions due or claimed.

"I want that resolution adopted," said the Mayor. "The city must be rid of Horgan & Slattery, and all their plans, if it is possible."

The Mayor's motion was adopted, and nothing more will be done until Mr. Rives is heard from in connection with the proposed armory.

A report was received announcing the safety of the walls of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and an additional appropriation for shoring and watchmen was authorized.

It was decided to have the swinging doors of armories open outwardly to conform with the regulations of the Fire Department.

BALENSI TAKEN TO COURT.

Date for Examination of Man Wanted by French Government Set.

Louis Alfred Balensi, the Frenchman arrested two weeks ago at the door of the Eastern Reformatory at Napanach, where he had just completed a six years' sentence for grand larceny, at the instance of the French Government, who charged him with having embezzled $1,307,692 of trust funds, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon for examination.

Mr. Murray, in behalf of Coudert Brothers, the legal representatives of the French Government, offered in evidence a lengthy series of affidavits and other papers from France, which show that Balensi was indicted in Paris for taking the sum above mentioned from La Société Française du Banque et de Change of Paris, and that he was a Director and managing partner of the concern. After argument July 11 was set for the second hearing.

MRS. PAUSE DISINTERESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Anna Pause, proprietor of the Herald Square Employment Bureau, 516 Sixth Avenue, requests me to write to you in relation to an article published in the issue of your paper of Tuesday, June 24, 1902, in which it was made to appear that she was concerned in some way with maintaining, or having an interest in bookmaking upon the races, and which was raided by the police on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Pause had nothing to do with any attempt to connect her with such violations of the law. She was, of my knowledge, conducting a legitimate and respectable employment hureau, and had consulted me with reference to suh-letting desk room, to the end that she might reduce her rent.

There was no objection to that, as the woman who rented such desk room stated that she desired to introduce a patent egg poacher, and if her suh-tenant was conducting or attempting to conduct a different business in violation of the law, it was unknown to her and without her consent, until she returned in the afternoon and found the police had raided her place. There was not the slightest scintilla of evidence connecting Mrs. Pause with the matter, and all of those who were apprehended were discharged by Magistrate Crane.

I have known Mrs. Pause for a great many years, and know her to he a respectable, hard-working woman. In justice to her, won't you he kind enough to publish a statement that will put her right in the eyes of the public and her customers?

WILLIAM A. SWEETSER.

New York, June 26, 1902.

Couple Foiled Charivari Plan.

Mary Mulholland, daughter of Mrs. Mulholland, a widow living at Marion and Brookline Streets, Fordham, and Thomas Dunn, a young contractor of Webster Avenue and Cole Street in the same district, were married yesterday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy in Webster Avenue. They had kept the date of their wedding a secret, and so disappointed their many friends who had planned a great charivari to mark the event. Word was quickly passed that the young people had gone to the church, and there was a quick rally of the serenaders, but the nuptial mass was just concluded when they reached the church.

LEGAL NOTES.

ADVICE TO TRUSTEES.—Surrogate Church of Kings County, in removing the two trustees of the estate of Peter Mallon, gives some good advice to those who consent to act in such a fiduciary capacity. The trustees in question were charged with official misconduct. One had the entire management and control of the estate, the other placing implicit confidence in him. The Surrogate finds that the active trustee, when compelled to file an account, was unable to show that he had in his possession the moneys with which he was properly chargeable, and so as to make some sort of a showing, hastily procured the conveyance to him and his co-trustee of pieces of real estate, under the pretense that the alleged purchases were investments. This belated attempt to make good wrongdoing, the Surrogate holds, cannot be pleaded in extenuation of the fact that the trustee has been false to his trust, and he should, therefore, be removed. As to the claim of the other executor that because he was deceived by his co-executor and was not a party to the misconduct, he could not be removed, Surrogate Church says: "The position of an executor is one of great trust and confidence, and is a thankless one, the persons accepting it generally do so out of respect to the wishes and from friendship for those who are dead, by whom they have been nominated under the belief that such friendship will prompt them to look after the business interests of those who are left helpless to take care of themselves. Therefore, an executor should not be a mere puppet or figurehead. If the burdens of the position are too great, or if he does not wish to assume the responsibility and the duties connected therewith, it is his power and privilege to refuse to serve, but if he once does accept the position it is his duty to give it care and attention, and he should not be permitted to say that he left the entire management of matters to his co-executor and trustee, and yet, when it is sought to remove him, seek to retain the office because he is innocent of wrongdoing, although guilty of negligence."

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EVIDENCE OF TESTAMENTARY INCAPACITY.—Mrs. Elizaheth Sodens often said she would make no will, as she wished her only son, a cripple, to have her property. Two years before she died she began to exhibit signs of paresis. The symptoms were accompanied by aphasia, shown in her inability to form sentences or to express ideas. At times, however, she would be rational and apologize for her conduct. A year before her death, while on a visit to a niece, Mrs. Sodens made a will in conflict with her previously expressed intention. Only a month or so before it was executed she had told a Mrs. Gregg that a will was foolishness, and she was glad she had none to make, and that everything belonged to her son. Surrogate Hoysradt of Dutchess County has refused to admit the will to probate, holding that the evidence showed Mrs. Sodens lacked testamentary capacity. The Surrogate says in part: "The expression of Mrs. Sodens of her desire to have her property go to her son should he accepted as the natural design of a rational mind. The intervention of a brain disorder, aphasia, a delusion, followed by the execution of the instrument offered as her will, the subsequent statement that she made no will, and that the property belonged to her son, accompanied with the attack of violent insanity progressing until hur death, combined to preclude, in my judgment, the presence of testamentary capacity where no explanation of the inconsistency is given."

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PROVING A PROMISSORY NOTE.—On the trial of an action brought in the Municipal Court by August Bringman and Annetta Hansel, as administrators of Frederick Ments, against John C. D. Von Glahn to recover on a promissory note, as the defendant admitted the making and delivery of the note and its non-payment, and only pleaded a want of considcration, the plaintiffs merely read the instrument in evidence and then rested. The dismissal of the complaint by the trial Justice has been declared erroneous hy the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Justice Jenks, for the court, calls attention to the fact that under the Negotiable Instruments law the note imported a consideration. "When the plaintiffs read it in evidence," he says, "they became entitled to the presumption that it was a valid ohligation hased upon a good and legal consideration, and the burden of showing that there was a want of consideration rested upon the defendant. They could, therefore, then safely rest. If the defendant had offered any evidence that showed or tended to show want of consideration then it was incumhent upon the plaintiffs to show by a fair preponderence of evidence upon the whole case that there was consideration."



Busy?

Well I should say so!

That telephone does nothing all day but say Zu Zu

Every clerk in the store has got the "tired arm" from handing out packages of Zu Zu

But it isn't any wonder!

Just look at that package for five cents, full of the best ginger snaps you ever tasted.

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS



Pleasant associations cluster around the rare occasions when you can buy a suit worth $25.00 for $15.00 in the "Long Greens."

This is just one of the times. Here's a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Suits which have sold from $18 to $28. There are Homespun, Cheviots, Blue Serges, Single and Double Breasted, also some black Cheviots and Serges.

All are this season's goods and styles, and from the best in our stock; but we have to make things lively, so they are reduced to

$15.

See, also, the Gray Serges—cool, durable and summery, $15.00.

Hats, rough straw, $1.50.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

Black Lisle Thread and Balbriggan. We have bought out the whole stock of an importer. Value 35 cents to 50 cents. Splendid quality goods.

25c. A PAIR. $1.38 ½ DOZEN.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.

A Great June Clothing Sale.

We commence to-morrow the greatest Suit Sale ever held in June. We will offer values such as you might expect in late August—but never before to be had this early in the Summer. The stock consists of this season's newest, choicest suits—bought underprice, sold underprice; it includes every man's size, styles especially desirable for vacation or business wear. You can choose from:

Blue Serge Suits,
Black Serge Suits,
Black Cheviot Suits,
Black Thibet Suits,
3-Piece Flannel Suits,
2-Piece Flannel Suits,
Fancy Mixed Suits,
Wool Crash Suits,
Summer Tweed Suits,
Cut in 3 or 4 button Sacks,
Regulars, Stouts and Slims.

$10.

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Outfitters To Men and Boys.

Four Convenient Stores. 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.



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The Queen of Summer Corsets Has held its own against all competition for the past thirty-five years.

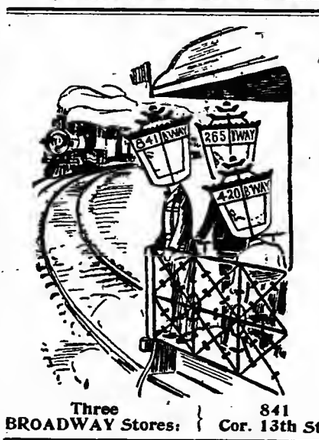
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Our XXth Century Flyer!

Breaking all summer wear records. How easily we do it!

Way ahead with most stylish and best tailored Serge Suits at $15, lined or half lined, single or double-breasted, best values in New York. Never before such a variety of Homespun, Flannel & Wool Crash Coat and Trouser Suits, $10, $12 and $14.

Does your breast measure 31 to 35?—if so, many smart Cheviot Suits reduced from $16, $18 and $20 to $12.

Everything in Straw Hats that's correct, $1 to $3. Panamas $5 to $18.

Shirts, Ties, Underwear, Shoes, Etc.

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Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. 420 Cor. Canal St. 265 Near Chambers St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness; winds west to northwest, becoming northeast.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,373. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS

The Cabinet Agrees Upon Terms of Proclamation.

It is Intended to Issue the Edict on Independence Day — Aguinaldo Among the Beneficiaries.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the Fourth of July, were agreed upon. The War Department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation, and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text.

In its modified state it was agreed to by the Cabinet to-day and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Gov. Wrigbt for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval, nothing will remain but for the President, if the Philippine Civil Government bill is a law on that day, as is now expected it will be, to issue on Independence Day a formal proclamation setting forth terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine Government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is now in conference and the proclamation will not be published until the Philippine Government measure has been agreed upon by both bouses and the President has affixed his signature to it. The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine Islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty, and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated in the islands.

While the proclamation is subject to change in text, the general language of the document is well mapped out. There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of the amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities under the coming civil government. The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate our course toward the Filipinos. When the islands are turned over to the civil authorities they will not be left without adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered bome for the present and every precaution will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands under the new civil administration.

Another subject under discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day was the negotiations for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines. Secretary Root took with him to the meeting all correspondence passed between him and Gov. Taft while the latter has been carrying on his negotiations at Rome. It is understood that Secretary Root feels great confidence in a successful outcome of Gov. Taft'a efforts.

The Cabinet also took up the question of naming the naval vessels provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill and, it is stated, a decision was reached in each case, but it is desired not to make the names public until the vessels are actually authorized.

The Cabinet meeting was held in the President's temporary quarters on Lafayette Square, and was the first time in eighty-eight years that a regular session of the Cabinet had been held outside the White House.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS' CAUCUS.

Tariff, Trusts, and Cuban Reciprocity to be Made the Features of the Political Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House Democrats to-night, at a harmonious and enthusiastic caucus, attended by seventy-six members, drafted their ideas of what the main planks for the Fall congressional campaign should be. There are three planks—one on Cuban reciprocity, one on the trusts, and one on the tariff.

The first plank denounces the President and the dominant faction of the Republican Party in Congress for having, at the behest of the Sugar Trust, refused relief to Cuba. It points out that the Democrats, aided by a minority of the Republicans, succeeded in the House in passing a Cuban reciprocity bill, which would give no benefit to the Sugar Trust, and that this bill was strangled by the Senate because it did not protect that trust.

The second calls attention to the passage in the House, in 1900, of an anti-trust law designed to aid the Republicans in carrying that election, and points out that no legislation on those lines was over enacted after the party was victorious.

The third lays down the Democratic plan, which is that the Sherman anti-trust law should be amended and strengthened, and that a tariff bill should be passed which will reduce the duties on all articles controlled by trusts.

It is an open secret that many of the House Democrats have been discontented at the undue prominence given by the Senate Democrats to the Philippine issue. They are against "Imperialism," but consider the tariff and trusts to be issues which should not be overshadowed by the Philippine question. The planks outlined above are the ones which the House Democrats think should be made most prominent in the Fall campaign.

It is significant that these resolutions were introduced in the caucus to-night by Representative Griggs of Georgia, the Chairman of the Congressional Committee upon whom will devolve the management of the campaign. They were drawn by Mr. Jackson of Kansas. A number of speeches were made, but all in favor of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. The original resolution provided that all duties on articles controlled by trusts should be abolished, but this was amended after some little debate so as to substitute the word "reduce" for the word "abolish."

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Markets.—Pages 10, 11, and 12.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 54c; cotton, middling, 9½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c.—Page 14.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Court Calendars.—Page 14.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

Cranberry Lake and Back, $1.00.
Special train to the Lackawanna Railroad's new Picnic resort leaves Sunday morning 9 A. M., returning leaves Cranberry Lake 6:30 P. M.—Adv.

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE SCANDAL.

Two Detectives Accused of Having Protected Burglars Who Rifled a Safe of $1,550.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—Another sensational lead has been discovered by the Grand Jury in its probing of the police scandal, and as a result Fred Malone, one of the police detectives, was arraigned this morning with being an accessory to a felony after the fact. An indictment was also found against Detective Charles Brackett, but he is out of the city, and the Superintendent of Police does not know where be is.

Capt. John Fitchette of the police force, known the country over as "Coffee John," was also arraigned on an indictment charging him with receiving a gratuity for securing the appointment of John Long to the police force.

The Malone and Brackett lead is the most important development of the day. The indictment accuses Malone and Brackett of being accessories to the cracking of a safe in the office of the Pabst Brewing Company on the night of May 25. The detectives are said to have stood guard outside of the building, while the cracksmen rifled the safe of its contents, securing in all $1,552. The job was done by William H. Brauen, an employe of the Pabst Company, and William Murray, both of whom are still at large. They are wanted for grand larceny in the first degree. The specific charge is that the two men aided the criminals by giving them $500, which they were to use to prevent their being prosecuted.

Capt. Fitchette was indicted and arraigned on a charge of having received a gratuity or reward for securing another person an appointment to a public office.

Capt. Fitchette said that he was too poor to employ an attorney, but the court called attention to the fact that he wore a diamond-studded star and a gold watch chain and declined to furnish him with one.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

Possibility that Workers in the Chicago Stock Yards May Fight Large Packing Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Workers in the stock yards are dissatisfied and a spirit of discontent and rebellion is spreading to such an extent that serious trouble is threatened in the near future. Representative labor men, when approached on the subject today, declined to say just what action is premeditated by the labor organizations, but the employes of the packers are more open, and foretell serious industrial disturbance should existing conditions continue.

Two hundred men employed in the dry-salt cellar and the sweet-pickle cellar of the Anglo-American Company are on a strike, and men employed by Armour & Co. in the press rooms of the "oleo" department quit work a few days ago because they were refused more wages.

In the yards to-day it was rumored that men employed in other branches of the business would go on strike unless the present difficulties were adjusted; that the plant of the Anglo-American Company would be closed before the end of the week, and that the strike would extend to other concerns in the near future, unless the demands of the workers were conceded.

Outside of labor circles, the feeling prevails that action on the part of one of the largest unions is all that is necessary to begin a gigantic struggle between the packers and the labor organizations.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE RATES.

Bills of Large Users to be Increased that Ordinary Users May Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Telephone bills for large users of the wires will be increased in the new ordinance to be submitted to the City Council by the special committee, composed of Aldermen Young and Connerry and City Electrician Ellicott. The rates to the ordinary users, who form the bulk of the telepbonc company's list of patrons, will be largely decreased.

Toll service within the city limits will be entirely abolished and the company's territorial bounds will be made coextensive with the city's. Payment will be by the message and not by an arbitrary rate.

The three officials met with the telepbone company's officers and practically completed their work.

Bank Clerk a Defaulter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—Frank Jones, a clerk in the National Commercial Bank, was taken into custody early this morning, after he bad admitted that he was a defaulter in the sum of $6,500. The money was abstracted from letters sent to the Albany City National Bank, which was recently consolidated with the Commercial Bank. Jones had been a clerk in the Albany City National Bank for fifteen years, and his peculations bave been going on for three years past.

July Dividends in Boston $21,398,086.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—The semi-annual dividends to be paid in Boston in July total $21,398,086. The City of Boston has no principal maturing at this time, but over $700,000 in interest. The State of Massachusetts interest payments are very heavy, over $830,000. In manufacturing companies the Aetna Mills pays an extra of 1 per cent. and the Monadnock Mills, which has not paid since July, 1900, now resumes with three regular and one extra.

Special Train July 3.
via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains leaves New York at 2 P. M. Five-day tickets at one fare for round trip.—Adv.

Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.
Now open. New modern hotel; forty-five private bathrooms. Forty minutes from Grand Central Station. Frank F. Shute, Manager.—Adv.

WARRANT FOR DISBROW

Wanted in Connection with Deaths of Foster and Miss Lawrence.

His Counsel Declares He is Ready to Produce Him—Young Man Believed to be in Connecticut.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 27.—A warrant for the arrest of Louis Disbrow, in connection with the deaths of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence, was issued late this afternoon by Justice Edward H. Foster of this place, who went to Good Ground on a summons from District Attorney Smith. The Justice to-night made the following statement:

"I have issued a warrant for Louis Disbrow, and it is now in the hands of the Sheriff. It was issued on circumstantial evidence given before me by four persons, whose names I do not feel at liberty to disclose. The warrant is not based on the checks which Disbrow is alleged to have forged, but directly in connection with the death of Clarence Foster. If the young man is arrested, as I believe he can be, he will be brought before me for the preliminary hearing. This will probably be held here in Southampton rather than in Good Ground. When he is arraigned those whose testimony I took to-day and others will be called on to testify. Of course, that hearing must be in public and all will be known."

Justice Foster refused to state what the specific charge against Disbrow was.

Rowland Miles, counsel for Disbrow, when seen at his home in Northport, said:

"I have received no intimation that is official that a warrant has been or is to be issued for the young man. I bave nothing to add to what I have repeated many times since being brought into this case, that is that I am ready to produce Disbrow when I am officially notified that a warrant bas been issued for his arrest."

Although Mr. Miles will not admit it, the belief is general in Northport that Disbrow is at the home of a friend of Mr. Miles in Connecticut. A story is current that after parting with his brotbers at Jamaica Disbrow went to Northport on the first train in the morning and called on Mr. Miles. After several hours' consultation and rest Disbrow was taken across the Sound in a sailing boat. Mr. Miles, it is said, personally sailed the boat, and he and Disbrow were unaccompanied.

On the arrival of Justice Foster at Good Ground this afternoon he drove in company with District Attorney Smith and Detective Fields to the residence of the witnesses' who have figured in the case and who under oath repeated their testimony, which, it is understood, differed in no essential particular from their published statements.

The detective, however, is said to have produced two oars, one whole, the other broken, and that these were identified by Nelson Squires, whose boats have been such important features in the case, as having been his property. The rowlocks taken from the leaky boat were also produced. They were taken from the boat by two boys on the morning of the tragedy when they found the boat. Their importance is now said to lie in the fact that they were of that kind which, had the boat been even partly turned over, would have fallen out of the sockets.

Squires is also said to have identified a piece of rope as having belonged to him. This rope has not before been mentioned, and what importance attaches to it cannot be definitely learned. Rumor has it that the rope belonged to the water-tight boat in which it has been suggested Disbrow followed the leaky one out into the bay on the night of the fatalities. Some things have been dragged from the bottom of the shallow bay, and, while Detective Fields will not say the rope came from the same resting place as Foster's handkerchief, it is supposed that it did. If this be the case, it proves beyond a doubt that the water-tight boat was out on the bay that night.

HARRIS-GATES CORN DEAL.

These Interests Are Credited with Letting Go in the Neighborhood of 1,000,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The corn trade and Board of Trade interests generally did a lot of guessing to-day as to the significance of the new developments in the Harris-Gates corn corner. Those consisted principally of heavy purchases of the September delivery by Armour around 61⅞ to 61⅝ cents, and still heavier sales by the Harris-Gates interests. The latter are credited with letting go in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bushels.

The readiness with which sales of this character are absorbed in the corn pit indicates a widely scattered if not a growing holding in the September delivery.

One new phase of the deal is the buying of September corn by parties who, a few days ago, could not sell enough July from 62 cents to 63 cents, which is 6 to 7 cents lower than the present market. There is a growing impression that the Harris-Gates plan is to take in all the July corn and ship it out at once, as a means of putting the September shorts in a hole from which only the possession of a fat bank account can extract them. The Gates long interest is now placed in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 bushels.

TO CONTROL CHICAGO BANK.

A Fight On to Secure the Western State Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Henry L. Turner may not secure the Western State Bank for his new Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank after all. There is a fight on for this young and successful institution. All the morning and into the afternoon the Directors were in session, and the meeting is understood to have lacked a little in harmony.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Turner has secured a majority of the stock, but the majority in this case does not give control. Charles B. Pike, Vice President of the bank, is its largest stockholder. Negotiations for the bank have been going on for a month past between Mr. Pike and Col. Turner. The meeting to take action on the transfer of the Pike interests to Mr. Turner and vote on the merger of the two banks developed opposition to this movement, and it is said that the merger may not take place for some time to come.

New Jersey Central Changes Time
On Sunday, June 29—Full Summer schedule goes into effect. Also complete service via Sandy Hook route to all New Jersey sea shore points.—Adv.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST TO RAISE WAGES OF 100,000 MEN.

Employes Will Get an Advance of Ten Per Cent., Increasing the Annual Payroll by $4,000,000.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 100,000 men bas been decided upon by the United States Steel Corporation. They will receive an advance of 10 per cent., which will increase the annual pay roll of the Steel Corporation by $4,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as non-union men. Strictly speaking, the advance applies to non-tonnage men of every constituent company of the corporation.

This decision has just been reacbed by the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation after numerous conferences with the bigbest officials of the underlying concerns. The first men to profit by the increase were those of the Carnegie Steel Company, who were not already working under a private scale. The next advance will come to the employes of the American Steel and Wire plants.

In the Pittsburg district something like 30,000 men will be entitled to the increase. Chief among them will be the blast-furnace workers, all day men, laborers, and machinists.

The wages of the blast-furnace workers and day men of the Edgar Thomson and Homestead Steel Works and all furnaces operated by the Carnegie Steel Company were advanced without notice.

Workmen working under a private scale will be debarred from the advance, as well as coal miners, coke workers, rod men, and tube workers. It is estimated that out of the total number of employes of the corporation, one-third of them are paid on the tonnage basis.

It is expected that the largest independent steel and iron producers of the country will grant their day men, laborers, machinists, and blast furnace workers a similar advance.

STRUCK BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

Two Men Injured Seriously When Their Carriage Was Demolished at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 27.—The incoming New York express this evening struck a trap in which were Edward Holland and Edwin Gilbert of this city.

The carriage was demolished and both men were hurt so seriously that they had to be sent to the hospital. The horse, which was a winner of horse-show prizes, was killed.

Holland is the son of David Holland, formerly a New Yorker, now the owner of the Speedway Hotel here.

MR. SCANNELL'S $35,000 BAG.

Fortune in a Grip He Left Behind to Catch a Train to Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 27.—John J. Scannell, the Tammany politician who recently bought a stock farm here, pays occasional visits to inspect the many improvements he is making on the property. He made one of those visits yesterday, and paid a hurried call to his newly acquired farm, which includes a well-laid half-mile track.

Before going there Mr. Scannell, who was accompanied by his private secretary, Louis J. Hassett of New York, went to the Holland Hotel, where they registered. It was noticed that Mr. Scannell carried a handbag, which seemed to be of more than ordinary weight. He handed it over the counter with the request to the landlord, William Gordon, to lock it in the safe until he returned.

Mr. Gordon complied, and Mr. Scannell went out. When the New York politician returned in about two hours he could not find Mr. Gordon, and was unable to obtain his bag.

"Oh, never mind the thing," he said, with an air of indifference. "I'll go on this noon train, and you, Hassett, can get the grip and come on a later train. I am going to Saratoga and will see you later."

Soon Mr. Gordon returned and he had trouble in finding the keys to the inside doors of the safe. He was the only man who knew the combinations, and after some time he located the keys. The safe was opened and the valise handed to Secretary Hassett.

"Now," said the latter, "just between you and I, Mr. Gordon, that bag contains $35,000 in greenbacks. What Mr. Scannell is doing with so much cash is none of my business, but I do know his faith in human nature is great, and 'the Old Man' is as good and generous as you will find in a year's travel. So good-bye."

Whereupon he sbook bands with the landlord, whose breath had been almost taken away by the declaration that his safe had contained so much money, and he did not know it.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD CHARGED

W. H. Raynor, President of National Wardrobe Company, Held for Court Under $2,000 Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—W. H. Raynor, President of the National Wardrobe Company, who has been in jail here several weeks, was to-day held for court under the sum of $2,000, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. Mr. McHendrick, a New York lawyer, said that Raynor was merely acting as attorney for the wardrobe company, and he only received $95 from the concern. The company collected $5,000 in this city and owes $1,400.

It was said that Raynor's wife is in poor circumstances and threatened with eviction from ber New Jersey home.

According to the police, the scheme of the National Wardrobe Company, New York, of which W. H. Raynor was President, was to keep men's clothing in repair and cleaned for a year, each patron to pay $1 in advance. The police say that a similar scheme was worked in various places, the money being paid in advance. The shops were kept open for one month and then closed without an accounting.

The property of the company in this city, at 402 Fifth Avenue, was seized by the Sheriff on May 29. The seizure was made under a warrant from Justice J. M. Fitzsimons of the City Court on complaint of E. A. Davis, a printer, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, who claimed $676.14 "damages through breach of contract."

Davis printed thousands of circulars for the National Wardrobe Company.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Gap and the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

"The Buffalo Limited."
A second edition of the Empire State Express leaves New York daily 12:50 P. M., due Buffalo 11:00 P. M., by New York Central.—Adv.

BULLETINS REPORT A DISTINCT GAIN

King Edward's Condition Entirely Satisfactory.

LORD LISTER NOW CONFIDENT

He is Said to Have Declared the King Practically Out of Danger—The Patient Passes a Comfortable Day.

LONDON, June 28.—The following bulletin was issued at Buckingham Palace last night at 11 o'clock:

"His Majesty's condition is in all respects satisfactory. The King has had a comfortable day and bas made substantial improvement.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

King Edward's improvement had been maintained at 1 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, June 27.—The first unofficial intimation this morning at Buckingham Palace regarding King Edward's condition is to the effect that the pain mentioned in last night's bulletin was at first attended by some restlessness, but that subsequently improvement was noted, and his Majesty passed a fair night.

LONDON, June 27.—A bulletin issued from Buckingham Palace at 10:15 A. M. says:

"His Majesty had a fair night and has had some natural sleep. His appetite is improving, and his wound is much more comfortable.

"On the whole the King's condition is attended with less anxiety.

"LISTER,
"TREVES,
"SMITH,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 27.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 2 P. M.:

"His Majesty passed a comfortable morning. All his symptoms to-day are so far satisfactory. His temperature remains normal.

"No other than important fluctuations in his Majesty's temperature will be recorded in the bulletins issued.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

LONDON, June 27.—It is said that after the issue of his morning's bulletin Lord Marcus Beresford asked Lord Lister how the King was progressing, and that Lord Lister replied:

"His Majesty is practically out of danger."

LONDON, June 27.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6:15 P. M.:

"The King has maintained the satisfactory condition described in the last bulletin. His Majesty shows no disquieting symptoms.

"LISTER,
"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"SMITH,
"BARLOW."

LONDON LANCET'S REPORT.

Cables The New York Medical Journal that the King's Prospects Are Distinctly Favorable.

The New York Medical Journal yesterday received the following cablegram from The London Lancet:

LONDON, June 27, 12 M.—So far as it is possible yet to say anything definite the King's prospects are distinctly favorable. Thursday was a good day, followed by a fair night, the patient having refreshing sleep. The state of the wound is satisfactory, the discharge healthy, the temperature Thursday evening normal, a fact which is important as indicating that the occasional pain experienced in the wound had no sinister significance. Nourishment was taken and cheerfulness maintained. The King has seen and conversed with the Prince of Wales and the Royal Princesses. The Queen has visited the sick room several times.

The definite statements issued by The Lancet that the bulletins are accurate, that the condition is simply perityphlitis, that the right medical opinion has been sought, that the right procedure has been followed, and that no symptoms of malignant disease are present have much reassured the public.

At noon to-day the wound is comfortable and the general condition less anxious.

KING'S ANXIETY FOR OTHERS.

His First Words After the Operation Were: "Will My People Ever Forgive Me?"

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times says that the Earl of Warwick, in proposing a vote of sympathy with King Edward at the meeting of the Warwick Town Council yesterday, declared that the King's first words on recovering consciousness after the operation on Tuesday were:

"Will my people ever forgive me?"

SYMPATHY OF FOREIGNERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says the silence of the Vatican organs in regard to King Edward's illness was broken last evening by the Osservatore Romano in a sympathetic article. The effect of the editorial, however, is somewhat marred by the calculation that the attitude of the British Catholics at this juncture will reinforce King Edward's good-will toward the Catholic Church.

The Queen of the Belgians, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, has telegraphed to Queen Alexandra an anxious and sympathetic message of inquiry in regard to King Edward's condition.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Women with troubles peculiar to their sex made strong by Johann Hoff's Extract. Accept NO substitute. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, June 27.—At the close of the morning sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day the President of the House, Signor Bianchieri, read the latest bulletin regarding King Edward's condition.

The hopeful wording of the bulletin was greeted with prolonged cheering.

SOME FESTIVITIES LIKELY.

King Edward's Improvement Leads to Projects for Entertainments—Warships May Be Reviewed.

LONDON, June 28.—The expectation of the King's rapid recovery has led to a revival of the projects for festivities.

It has practically been decided that the Indian and Colonial troops here shall be reviewed next Tuesday or Wednesday by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Horse Guards' parade, Queen Alexandra attending to take the salute on behalf of the King, as she did recently at Aldershot. This idea is warmly advocated by the Colonial Premiers in London, and it has been approved by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

It is also likely that as soon as his Majesty is pronounced to be out of danger London will indulge in a general illumination. Very few of the illumination devices in the city have been disturbed, their owners awaiting the decision of the Prince of Wales in regard to the matter. The Prince has not yet ordered the removal of the devices from Marlborough House.

It is not impossible that the abandonment of the naval review set for to-day will be reconsidered, in the interests of the colonial and Indian visitors, who are greatly disappointed at missing this sight. Other entertainments for the nation's colonial and Indian guests are also being arranged.

Thus, if there is no setback in his Majesty's progress there will be a partial revival of the interrupted festivities.

In an editorial article to-day, The Times suggests the utilization of the return of Lord Kitchener to England as a suitable occasion to organize some kind of ceremonial in which Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales might participate, to express the national feeling of thankfulness over the King's recovery.

The Government officials expect that possibly within a week they may be able to fix an approximate date for the coronation, which will probably take place early in the Autumn.

Lord Kitchener left Cape Town for England on June 23. He will, it is expected, arrive about July 12.

THE KING THANKS THE KAISER.

KIEL, June 27.—Emperor William to-day signaled by flag to the fleet the following message from King Edward with reference to his appointment, announced by the Emperor here yesterday, as an Admiral à la suite in the German Navy:

"I am deeply touched by your kind thought, and proud to be an Admiral in your fleet."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—In regard to the Kaiser's appointment of King Edward to a position in the German Navy, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is assumed that the King's rank will be the newly constituted one of Grand Admiral, which corresponds to the British rank of Admiral of the Fleet. This rank in the British Navy has been held by Emperor William for some years.

The King of Sweden and Norway, the Czar, the King of Belgium, Archduke Charles of Austria, the Duke of the Abruzzi, the Duke of Genoa, and the Grand Dukes Alexis and Cyril of Russia are already officers in the German Navy.

PRINCE HENRY GOING HOME.

LONDON, June 28.—Prince Henry of Prussia and other foreign representatives were among the earlier inquirers at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Prince Henry leaves London to-day for Germany. He and the Princess received, among other visitors yesterday, Mrs. Montgomery Sears, and the Prince spoke to her of his pleasant recollections of his visit to Boston. Among the Americans, outside the members of the Special Embassy, who have been received by Prince and Princess Henry are Admiral O'Neil, Miss Roosevelt, and Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles.

When Prince Henry was leaving Buckingham Palace after his visit yesterday, the marked warmth of the cheering of the people evidently pleased him greatly.

LONDON STREETS DESERTED.

Most of the People Either Stayed at Home or Went Into the Country Yesterday.

LONDON, June 28.—What was to have gone down in history as Procession Day, when it was expected that there would be the greatest crush ever witnessed in the streets of London, found the city practically deserted. The Bank Holiday, proclaimed for the day, paralyzed business. The masses, apparently surfeited with their eventless wanderings in the streets on Thursday, either went out to the country, tempted by the perfect weather, or else stayed at home. Certainly the main thoroughfares could not bave been more deserted on any Sunday in the year. The big hotels, however, were each an oasis of activity amid the otherwise general stagnation.

Toward evening the number of people in the streets increased, and to-night some of the main thoroughfares were crowded.

Many Americans are preparing to start for the Continent, and others have already gone there or to the country, while numbers took advantage of the fine day yesterday to visit the great fleet assembled off Spithead.

The fashionable cafés and restaurants were the scenes of numerous smart luncheons yesterday, while extensive but quiet preparations were made for week-end house parties at the surrounding country places, whose owners seem to think that the situation warrants at least some subdued gaiety in honor of the many prominent visitors.

Bank's Shortage May Be $200,000.

NEWPORT, June 27.—The examination into the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of this city, a State institution, by a commission appointed by Gov. Kimball, continues, and reports up to the present time indicate a shortage of $200,000.

The "Colorado Special" to Denver
from Chicago is only one night en route, leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Going to Carlsbad is not necessary now; you get every curative quality in the Waters and Salts imported from Carlsbad.—Adv.

KING EDWARD IS STILL IMPROVING

Danger of Peritonitis Is Now Remote.

LONDON CROWDS JUBILANT

The People at Last Believe the King Will Recover.

Liverpool Illuminated Last Night in Honor of the News About His Majesty—Rumor that the King Has Bright's Disease Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The more straightforward bulletins issued by King Edward's physicians yesterday served to allay the fears of the public in regard to his Majesty's condition. The doctors were doubtless stirred up to this course by the complaints that for some time they have been misleading the public about the King's health. The Bishop of Worcester and other prominent men have been making public remarks to this effect, and such remarks were doubtless more galling to the physicians than mere club gossip and the chatter of small evening newspapers.

Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, was particularly impressive in regard to this subject in a conversation yesterday. He and all the physicians forcibly reiterated the statement that nobody knew that the King would be unable to go through the coronation ceremonies until after the consultation on Tuesday morning.

When questioned as to the rumors that the King is suffering from other ailments, Lord Knollys declared positively yesterday that his Majesty was not suffering from Bright's disease. This was the first definite contradiction of a report that has been privately spread here for some weeks, and that was believed by persons thought to be in a position to know.

"Eminent surgeons" who refuse to have their names printed continue to favor the London press with comments on the developments in the King's case. These are at least of service in relieving the public mind of the false impressions conveyed by the yarns about the King sitting up in bed, reading telegrams and newspapers, and smoking cigars.

The publication of more than the vaguest rumors from the sickroom of an exalted personage is a new departure here. The fullness of the bulletins regarding President McKinley was criticised by British physicians last year as indelicate and indecent.

As public hope for the King's recovery is strengthened, the outward manifestations of popular emotion are more noticeable, and a vast throng in the Embankment Gardens at Charing Cross joined in singing "God Save the King" so heartily last night that the swelling chorus was heard blocks away.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28.—"It's the best yet," was the popular comment with which the bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock was greeted. A small crowd waited before the palace until the bulletin was brought out, and when the good news became known there were cries of "Hear! Hear!" and cheers.

After learning the contents of the bulletin the crowd, outside the palace quickly dispersed, and the rejoicing, which was already apparent in the crowded streets, increased in keeping with the terms of the latest report.

The unanimity among prominent physicians when questioned in relation to the case of King Edward is quite remarkable. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly hopeful. The doctors regard the danger of peritonitis as being now almost passed, and believe his Majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

The Times this morning says:

"The King remains recumbent. He takes with comfort the nourishment appropriate to his condition, and keeps bright and cheerful, in spite of the irksomeness of his enforced inactivity. Some of his medical advisers are always in attendance. There is happily good reason for hoping that his Majesty will make a complete and speedy recovery."

The Daily Mail this morning says that all King Edward's functions are working admirably. The drainage pipe bas not yet been removed, says the paper, but the King's general progress is very sure and steady. His diet already includes soup, fish, and baked apples. It is probable that next week the number of daily bulletins will be diminished.

"It has been informally settled," says The Daily Mail, "that as soon as it is safe to do so his Majesty will be moved to Cowes and placed on board the royal yacht for his period of convalescence."

The King of Denmark, who intended to come to London to-day, has been dissuaded from so doing by Queen Alexandra, who telegraphed to her father that King Edward was making good progress.

Liverpool was illuminated last night in recognition of the good news of yesterday about the King.

A member of the Government said yesterday:

"Really everything is going on wonderfully well, and we all now think the King will recover, though of course we are afraid of being premature or unduly op[timistic]

mistic. The King is proving himself a gallant chap..

"A good deal of ill-feeling and misdirected criticism appear to have been caused by the omission of the temperature from the bulletins. I understand that the doctors avoided mention of it for the purpose of preventing what they believed would be an avalanche of faulty deductions from the press and alleged experts. It is only natural that the King's temperature slightly rises at night, and it is expected that it will do so for some time. How little, however, this omission from the bulletins is calculated to inspire the public with false confidence can be judged from the fact that on Wednesday evening, when, perhaps, the King might have been expected to be at his most critical period, his temperature was normal, yet the doctors purposely refrained from mentioning it."

From an equally authoritative source it is learned that the King reads and converses continually with the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. All that the doctors insist upon is that he shall not be worried by matters requiring careful weighing.

The operating table, bandages, and other appliances were removed from Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

Electric fans are being utilized to keep the King's apartment at a suitable temperature, the heat in London at present being oppressive.

Queen Alexandra continues cheerful, and is in and out of the sickroom at frequent intervals.

The statement cabled to America that the check in the King's progress toward recovery which was recorded in the last official bulletin of Thursday was merely temporary in its character received gratifying confirmation in yesterday morning's announcement by the attendant physicians. As the time approached for the posting of the bulletin, the crowd about the palace increased appreciably, and when the better tenor of the news contained on the slip of paper attached to the baize-covered board became known something like a cheer broke forth from the assembled people.

Lord Lister and his colleagues were in consultation for a quarter of an hour prior to issuing the morning bulletin.

At about noon the Prince of Wales, who, with the Duke of Connaught, had called early at the palace, paid a further long visit. The Prince spent a short time in his father's bedroom.

Throughout the afternoon only small crowds gathered about the palace. The 2 o'clock bulletin created the greatest satisfaction.

Yesterday's bulletins caused the most favorable impression in Parliamentary circles. At the adjournment of the House of Commons at 5:30 P. M. the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, announced that the progress of King Edward was quite satisfactory.

DISAPPOINTED ROUGHS RIOT.

LONDON, June 28.—The "hoboes" in several minor provincial towns who are deprived of their expected coronation feasts and the opportunity to "maffick" have indulged in angry demonstrations against the local authorities because the latter postponed the celebrations. Smashing windows is the favorite form of protest. In some cases the "Hooligans" lit the bonfires which had been prepared for the celebration of the coronation.

The most serious disturbances yet reported occurred at Watford, fifteen miles from London. In the early hours of yesterday morning a mob overpowered the police, wrecked several shops, and set fire to a store owned by the Chairman of the Town Council. A number of special constables were sworn in and the disturbance was quelled.

GUESTS OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

LONDON, June 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton is entertaining a distinguished party on his steam yacht Erin in the Solent in order to view the British and foreign warships which were assembled for the grand naval review.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York State and Mrs. Woodruff, Frederick G. Bourne, Vice Commodors of the New York Yacht Club; T. Alexander, and others left the Hotel Cecil at 12:30 P. M. to-day, bound for Southampton. They embarked on the Erin in the afternoon.

The King's Doctors Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "A New Surgical Crime," in to-day's TIMES, hits the nail upon the head. How a man like Dr. Murphy can upon the scanty newspaper reports criticise world-renowned surgeons like Lister, Treves, Smith, &c., goes beyond my understanding.

Dr. Murphy moves in generalities and does not try to prove his point. "Ubi pus ibi vacua" is an old principle in surgery from time immemorial, but in most cases of appendicitis there is no way to tell the presence of pus. We must, therefore, judge the value of the operation by the statistical returns. Now, it is proved by the most reliable statistics that out of one hundred cases of appendicitis indiscriminately treated by medicines ninety-five recover, while of 100 cases indiscriminately operated upon over 10 per cent. die. Therefore, the doctor who never operates his casee of appendicits will in the long run have less deaths than he who operates every case.

Dr. Murphy's way of reasoning is, to say the least, very queer. His states: "No one is able to predict from the early symptoms what will be the subsequent course of the disease." "It is therefore," he concludes, "incumbent upon ths profession to operate early to avoid the probability of later and most dangerous pathologic conditions." With the same reasoning to avoid probabilities we ought to operate every casee of typhoid fever, as we cannot tell whether an ulcer may not perforate, and every pain and gripe in the right side of the abdomen should be the signal for the immediate removal of the appendix, since it may turn out to be appendicitis.

Dr. Murphy says thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the medical method of treating appendicitis, but he does not tell us of the thousands who die after the operation, though operated upon immediately after the attack. The fact is that man has to die sooner or later, and that the Angel of Death chooses appendicitie as one of his many means to send his victims to an unknown world beyond, all surgeone and physicians notwithstanding.

If myself belong to that class of criminals who never submit a patient to so severe an operation, with its concomitant after effects, unless I can clearly make out an ahecess, and yet I never lost a case of appendicitis. The same course seems to have been taken by Lister, the father of modern eurgery,and the others. They simply waited until an abscess had formed.

Anyhow, no surgeon has a right to accuse the general practitioner of criminal negligence for holding a different opinion as long as the surgeon has not found the means to predict from the early symptoms what will be the subsequent course of the diseaee. The surgeon's ignorance should not be a justification for submitting a patient to unknown dangers.

Dr. BERNARD S. TALMEY.
New York, June 27, 1902.

Dr. J. B. Murphy's Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in this morning's iseue of THE TIMES, entitled "A New Surgical Crime," seems to ehow a misapprehension of the application which Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago intended to have made of his remarks on the case of King Edward VII., contributed to The New York Medical Journal for this week. It is the impression of the entire staff of The New York Medical Journal that Dr. Murphy, in so far ss he made any strictures at all, did not intend them to apply to the particular caee of the King, but to the general disposition to postpons surgical intervention in cases of disease of the vermiform appendix.

FRANK P. FOSTER,
Editor of The New York Medical Journal.
New York, June 27, 1902.

BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY GRATEFUL TO AMERICA

Prince and Princess of Wales Receive Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

THE AUDIENCE A LONG ONE

Queen Alexandra to Receive Mr. Reid To-day — Mr. Roosevelt's Harvard Speech Warmly Appreciated.

LONDON, June 28.—Whitelaw Reid, the United States Special Ambassador, and Mrs. Reid called by appointment on the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday afternoon to take official leave of their Royal Highnesses.

The presence of the Princess of Wales and the inclusion of Mrs. Reid in the audience was simply a continuation of that especially friendly attitude which this British royal family and Government have throughout shown toward the American mission. King Edward has expressed himself as greatly pleased with President Roosevelt's message of greeting, and the members of the Government have missed no opportunity throughout the mission's visit of indicating their appreciation of the friendly feeling shown by the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid's audience of the Prince and Princess yesterday was quite extended, and served to convince the Ambassador and his wife that the members of the royal family are in even more hopeful spirits concerning the outcome of the King's illness than the public, who are dependent chiefly on the statements contained in the bulletins.

In spite of the fact that arrangements were made for closing the Special Embassy after Mr. Reid's audience of the Prince of Wales, it has been decided that the flag shall remain flying to-day, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Queen Alexandra will to-day personally receive Mr. and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham Palace.

Rear Admiral Watson, who was to represent the United States Navy at the coronation, went to Paris on Thursday evening, and Gen. Wilson, the representative of the United States Army in the Special Embassy, is to follow him.

Col. Biddle, Gen. Wilson's aide, will return to America.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Acting Secretary of State Hill to-day received the following cablegram, dated June 26, from Whitelaw Reid:

"Took leave of Lord Lansdowne to-day, and after formal leave of Prince of Wales shall close special embassy, unless otherwise instructed, and quit London to pay promised visit to Admiral Crowninshield. Lord Lansdowne expresses warm appreciation of President's speech at Harvard and general American sympathy shown in this time of trouble. The feeling about the King to-day is distinctly hopeful."

The State Department will send Mr. Reid no instructions in regard to remaining at or leaving London.

Later Dr. Hill received another cablegram from Mr. Reid, saying that the Prince and Princess of Wales received the Special Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at York House to-day for a formal leave-taking. Warm appreciation was again expressed of the public utterances of the President, which the King read personally, and also of the generous sympathy of the American people as a whole.

The cablegram also said that the King's condition was more hopeful to-day than yesterday.

BRITISH-AMERICANS MEET.

Residents of Chicago Express Sympathy with the King and Queen—Tribute to the President.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Rejoicing at the somewhat more favorable news as to King Edward's condition, expressing sympathy with him and Queen Alexandra, and pledging themselves to work for a closer union between the United States and Great Britain in all that makes for civilization, some 500 British-American citizens of Chicago held an enthusiastic meeting at the First Regiment Armory last night.

One of the most striking features of the meeting was the tribute paid to President Roosevelt. His picture was the first one shown among the stereoptican views, and it was received with long and tremendous cheering and the waving of the flags of both nations.

Addresses were made by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, the Rev. W. Robson Notman, Prof. W. Douglas Mackenzie, and others.

PRIVATE MESSAGE FOR MR. SAGE.

Informs Him that the Queen Thinks King Edward Will Recover.

Russell Sage received a private message about the King's health yesterday. Mr. Sage met a certain broker and his wife some time ago. The wife is now in England, where her sister is at Court, and yesterday she sent the following dispatch to her husband:

The Queen told my sister that she was very much encouraged and thought the King would recover. Tell Mr. Sage.

Mr. Sage was much pleased, though he could not remember the name of the broker.

MORE ORPHANS ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, June 27.—Another party of 1,100 orphans from various institutions was entertained by the Princs and Princese of Wales to-day at a dinnsr in the grounds of Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess again visited their little guests.

Celebrated Coronation Day at Sea.

BOSTON, June 27.—The passengers on the Dominion liner New England observed the coronation day of King Edward at sea yesterday. The first intimation of the King's illness and the postponement of the coronation reached them when the vessel got to her dock to-day. The celebration included a salute of twenty-one guns and in the evening a display of fireworks.

Poolrooms Lose Money on Dachshund.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—The Covington, Ky., poolrooms suffered considerably to-day through the running of Daschshund in the second race at Sheepshead Bay. Although the horse did not win, it finished a good second, and there was enough "place" money on the horss at 15 to 1 to make them losers to the extent of many thousands of dollars. A commission sent here from the East spread the tip, and nearly everyhody that heard of it played the "good thing" for place and show. It was played straight across the board by the big hettors at 40 to 1 to win, 15 to 1 for "place," and 6 to 1 to "show."

To be Assistant Navy Paymasters.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Four young men have passed the required examination and will be appointed Assistant Paymasters in the navy. They are:

I. Thomas Hagner of the District of Columbia.
Donald W. Nesbit of Missouri.
Arthur M. Pippin of New York.
John S. Higgins of Massachusetts.

GOV. ODELL AGAIN SAYS A WORD FOR MR. LOW.

Harsh Criticism of the Mayor Ended, He Declares—No Clash with Senator Malby.

Gov. Odell, on his way from the St. Lawrence County Fair to the State Camp at Peekskill, yesterday rested for a brief interval in the "Amen Corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which knows him so well, and there was then asked a few questions about city politics.

"This is a most gratifying and encouraging sign—you no longsr hear the harsh criticisms of Mayor Low that so many persons indulgsd in not long ago," he said. "The city Administration is surely winning favor. Personally, I never had any doubt about it. I have always felt that Mayor Low's critics would eventually see that their hostile attitude was mistaksn. It certainly is ths duty of Republicans to stand hy Mayor Low. They should defend his Administration with vigor."

Published stories to the effect that Senator Malhy had taken issue with him in regard to the reorganization of the State Charities, which appeared yssterday, wsre shown to the Governor. It was stated that the clash occurred at the St. Lawrence County Fair at Potsdam, which he has juet attended.

"No such thing happened," said the Governor. "Senator Malhy was especially fair in his remarks, and I told him afterward that I didn't deserve the compliments he paid me. Thers is no troubis among Republicans over the Administration's policy toward State institutions.

"I think that the Grangere were favorahly impressed with my remarks on the euhject of charities. I told them that the Legislature this year reduced the State's expenditure for charitable institutions for the coming year by more than $1,500,000, and that the efficiency of ths institutions will he in no wise impaired. There will be no harm to ths interests of the unfortunates in our care."

MORE RAILROADS FOR CHINA.

Two American Syndicates in Addition to the Brice Company Seek Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., June 27.—Mail advices from Peking, via Yokohama, state that an American syndicate has applied for a concession to build a railroad from Peking to a point on ths Yang-tse opposite Kiu-Kiang, and has offered the eum of twelve hundred thousand taels for the repair of Iwo Park should the concession be granted.

The offer was conveysd to the Empress Dowager hy a high Chinese official, and her Majesty signified her consent, provided that the syndicate will guarantee the necessary capital for the building of the road.

This would necesearily bs a competitive road, for concessions have already been granted to the Brice syndicate for lines from Peking to Hankow and from Tien-Tsin to Nanking, as well as for a road connecting these two from Si-Yang in Ho-Nan to Nanking, and ths proposed line from Psking to Ku-Kiang would run between both these lines.

Another American syndicate is seeking a charter for a line from Amoy to Hankow and high officials are supporting its application. The capital for this last echeme is placed at 20,000,000 taels.

APPRAISER'S RULINGS REVERSED

One Decision Affects a Chemical Company of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, June 27.—Two decieions reversing rulings of the Board of General Appraisers wsre made by Judge Coxe in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The Tartar Chemical Company of New York appealed from a ruling by the Appraisers assessing crude tartar from Algeria at 1½ cents a pound, the importers claiming that it should have been asseesed at 5 per cent. ad valorem. Under Presidsnt McKinley's proclamation of May 30, 1898, it was held that Algeria was a part of Francs, and that the tartar, which comes from Algeria, comes within the proclamation.

The appraisers aeseesed some merchandise, millinery furnishings, imported by A. Bader & Co. of New York, at 60 per cent. The assessment, so far as it relates to imitation jewelry and stones set in black glass, is reversed.

THE DEATH OF LARZ ANDERSON.

It Was a Case of Suicide, Due to Melancholia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The mystery which surrounded the taking of the life of Larz Anderson, the prominsnt and wealthy Cincinnatian, yesterday has been lifted today by a telegram from Coroner Doten of Bridgeport, Conn., who viswed the body a few hours after death. He etatee that it was a case of suicide due to melancholia.

From the meagre details obtained Mr. Anderson, at eome time early on Thursday morning, cut his throat while in a bedroom of the residence of his brother, Dr. Joseph L. Anderson at Ridgefield, Conn.

Ths physician who was called shortly after the body of the dead man was found in his bedroom is a frisnd of the family, and he unites with the family in expressing the opinion that despondency alone was rssponsible for the deed. The body will arrive in Cincinnati to-morrow evening over the Pennsylvania line. This information was first imparted to the family by Dr. Anderson, who, with other relatives, is accompanying the body here.

SAID TO BE MRS. R. A. PRYOR.

Police Disclose Name of Woman Mobbed in an Automobile.

Capt. Lantry of ths East Fifty-first Street Station said last night that the woman in the automobile which on Thursday afternoon ran down Mrs. Henry Stauf of 32 Second Street at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, wife of the ex-Supreme Court Justice.

Mrs. Stauf was injured in front of the New York Athletic Club, and a crowd was menacing the woman in the automobile as she eat with her eight-year-old daughter while ths chauffeur was trying to shield her, when a number of members of the athletic club and some cabmen rescued her and took her into the clubhouse. The automobile was the property of Spencer Trask, but the policeman at the time refused to tell who the woman occupant was.

At Mr. Pryor's house last night no information could be obtained.

Torpedo Boat Truxton's Good Record.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—According to a report received at the Navy Department to-day the torpedo boat Truxton was entirely succeesful on her recent official trial on the Barren Island course in Chesapeake Bay. She made a speed of 29.582 knots on ths standardized runs, and 27.87 on the regular hour run, or more than a knot in excess of the requirements in each case.

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Bank Department.

It was announced yesterday that depoeitore in the private banking department of the Siegel-Cooper Company will continue to receive 4 per cent. interest per annum on their deposits. The firm states that it does not find it necessary to follow the action of those savings banks who have decided to pay hereafter only 3½ per cent. interest.

TO OUST J. C. OSGOOD.

John W. Gates Thought to be Leading the Fight for Displacement of Colorado Fuel and Iron Official.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Passing of the quarterly dividend on the common stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company means the beginning of a fight for ths displacemsnt of J. C. Osgood as Chairman of the Board of Directors and in practical control of the company.

John W. Gates and other Eastern Directors are understood to contend that they control a majority of the stock. They assert they have been badly treated hy the Western Directors, in that the dividend was discontinued when it had been agreed that payments should be made out of the surplus fund.

When the talk of weeks ago hecams current that ths dividsnd rate would be suspended, Mr. Gates and his friends asserted an agreement had been hroken and that thsy proposed to control the company at the next annual meeting. They charged that Mr. Osgood went short on the stock, or at least sold his holdings, when the shares were above par, and then passed ths dividend in order to huy the stock back. This Mr. Osgood denies.

Meantime Harris, Gates & Co. havs heen large buyers of the shares. There is no doubt the Eastern Directors and their frisnds own a majority, hut they will be obliged to wait until the annual meeting before being able to havs any voice in ths affairs of the corporation.

CHAIRMAN OSGOOD NOT "SHORT."

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Official Emphatically Denies Rumors.

DENVER, June 27.—J. C. Osgood, Chairman of ths Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to-day mads the following statemsnt for publication:

"In view of the falss and malicious statements which have recently been published to the effect that I am 'short' of Colorado Fuel and Iron common stock, and have advocated ths suspension of dividsnds for stock jobbing purposes, I state most emphatically that I have not sold a share of stock short. I havs not, directly or indirectly, sold a share of stock for ths last sixty days, and the stock I sold prior to that time was for the purpose of reinvesting in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's 5 per cent. debentures.

"The statement that there was a 'gentleman's' or any other kind of agreement to pay dividends for another year is as falss as it is ridiculous. I have purposely refrained from discussing the matter of payment or non-payment of the common stock dividend, leaving it for diecussion and action by the Board of Directors."

CHICAGO BANK STOCK.

Board of Assessors Finds the Cash Value of the National and State Institutions Aggregates $44,317,900.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Board of Assessors finds the full cash value of stock of National and State banks in Chicago aggregates $44,317,900. The valuation as shown by the assessors' warrant, by banks, is as follows:

	Cash Value a Share.	Total Full-Cash Value.
Amer. Trust and Savings..	$151.20	$1,512,000
Bankers' National	151.40	1,514,000
Chicago National	227.90	2,279,000
Commercial National	172.20	3,444,000
Continental National	134.30	4,029,000
Corn Exchange National...	263.70	5,274,000
First National	176.36	8,768,000
Foreman Brothers' Banking Company	142.40	712,000
Fort Dearborn National....	125.00	625,000
Garden City Banking Co....	100.00	500,000
Hibernian Banking Co.....	170.88	851,900
Home Savings	143.00	143,000
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	195.00	3,900,000
Metropolitan National	181.30	3,626,000
National Bank of Republic.	127.10	1,271,000
Northern Trust Co.....	235.40	2,354,000
Royal Trust Co.....	173.20	866,000
State Bank	124.60	1,246,000
Union Trust Co.....	127.80	1,278,000
Western State	108.33	325,000
Total full value.....		$44,317,900

BIG STEEL COMPANY FORMED.

Report that it is to Compete with the United States Company— Pencoyd Company's Experts Engaged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—It is reported here that another great steel company has been formed to compete with the United States Steel Corporation.

Several of the highest salaried experts of the Pencoyd Iron Works, part of the American Bridge Company, have left that concern and cast their lots with the capitalist who is behind the new company. This man, one of those concerned declares, is Percival Roberts, Jr., ex-President of the American Bridge Company, and formerly a member of the Board of Directors and the executive committee of the steel combine.

The old plant of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Works has been purchased, and will be remodeled. The new concern, the Schuylkill Valley Iron and Steel Works, will have one of the finest and largest establishments in the country.

It is understood that ths new company will own 1,500 acres of land near Pottsville. It will be particularly valuable because on it are coal veins which will supply the furnaces. Ths advantags this will give to ths company may be gathersd from the fact that the Pencoyd Company pays $2.30 a ton freight on its coal.

NO ATTEMPT TO TAKE HAHN.

The New York Detective in Manafield, Ohio, After ex-Insuranee Commissioner, Takes No Action.

MANSFIELD, O., June 27.—Detectivs Brindley sent here from New York after ex-Ineurance Commisioner William M. Hahn, wanted at New York on the charge of grand larceny of $39,360 of the funds of the defunct Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, made no attempt to-day to get him from Chief of Police Weil. Hahn accompanied by the Chief was on the streets during the day.

The habeas corpus proceedings have been anticipated, but nothing was done. To-night Harry M. Daugherty, Hahn's attorney, and C. F. McBride, representing the New York District Attorney, were called to Columbus to meet Gov. Nash to-morrow. Hahn and Chief of Police Weil are at Hahn's farm to-night.

AMERICAN ICE STATEMENT.

In a statement to stockholders of the American Ice Company, advertised yesterday morning by President John D. Schoonmaker, in reference to the deferring of further payments on the preferred stock for the present, a clerical error was made with regard to the bond iseus authorized some time ago. The statement on this point should read as follows:

Since dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative, their payment is only deferred, and the holders thereof will soon become convinced of the wisdom of the course now adopted. The early extinction (not extension as was first printed) of the floating debt will be greatly facilitated by the marketing of the bonds issued against and upon the security of the collaterals belonging to the company.

Christian Scientist's Funeral Stopped.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—Harry R. Johns, who is alleged to have been a Christian Scientist, and who died yesterday at 97 Wright Street, without the attention of a physician, had, according to County Physician Washington, diphtheria in the most malignant form. The Board of Health of the city and the county authorities this evening took possession of the house, stopped the public funeral which had been planned, and placed a quarantine on all persons they could find who had visited the house recently.

BIG SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

Immense Plant to be Built on Hampton Roads by Corporation Organized at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., June 27.—The Norfolk and Hampton Roads Shipbuilding Company has been finally organized, and several hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to its stock here to-day. The company will build an immense plant on Hampton Roads, having purchased over 700 acree of land.

Ths following are the officers and Directors:

Joseph B. Sandford of Baltimore and Norfolk, Preeident; George W. Atkinson of Charleston, West Va., Vice President; Nathaniel Beaman of Norfolk, Treasurer; D. P. Blount, Secretary; Henry Bruestar of Baltimore, General Manager.

The Directors are G. W. Atkinson, A. C. Scheer, and Peter Oliverman of Charleston, West Va.; W. H. Anderson of Wheeling, West Va.; D. P. Blount, Joseph B. Sandford, Nathanisl Beaman, J. W. Perry, Harry L. Lowenberg, Frank Harrison, and H. C. Merry of Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Paine of Richmond, Va.; Henry Brusstar of Baltimore, Md.; John Twohy and Charles J. Hargreaves of Norfolk, and J. P. Herbert of Portsmouth, Va.

The capital stock is from $500,000 to $10,000,000.

A FOOD PRODUCTS TRUST.

Firms in Association of Manufacturers and Distributers Have $30,000,000 Capital.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 27.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day hy the Association of Manufacturere and Dietributere of Food Products, no capital etated. The capital of the firms in the corporation is $30,000,000.

The incorporation to-day is said to be preliminary to the organization of a combination to embrace a number of the largest pickling and prsserve companies in the United States. A meeting of representatives of thsse companies will be held in New York on July 29.

The firms which ars members of the association are:

Max Ams of New York.
A. A. Knight & Sons of Boston.
Perfection Jer Closure Company of Philadelphia.
Curtie Brothers of Rochester, N. Y.
Cruickshank Brothers of Allegheny City, Penn.
George K. McMechan of Wheeling, West Va.
Anderson Food Company and the Campbell Preserve Company of Camden, N. J.
Logan & Johnson of Boston.
J. Weller Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Exley, Watkins & Co. of Wheeling, West Va.
Williams & Brow of Detroit, Mich.
Ritter Conserve Company of Philadelphia.

Ths officers of the new corporation ars:

President—William B. McMechan, Wheeling, Weet Va.; Vice Presidents—L. M. Friley of Camden, Frank Cruickshank of Allegheny City, Penn., and W. H. Ritter of Philadelphia; Secretary—W. A. Williams of Detroit, Mich.

The incorporators are L. M. Friley of Camden, John T. Cox of Moorestown, N. J.; Josiah Buck of Crosswicks, N. J.; L. J. Link and John Wiseman of Philadelphia.

REV. DR. ULMANN WRECKED.

New York Clergyman Breaks His Leg and Sponds Five Hours on a Rock in tho St. Lawrenee.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., June 27.—In the fierce westerly gale which raged on the St. Lawrence yesterday afternoon a small naphtha launch was wrecked on the shore of a rocky islet, west of Stave Island and half a mile from the Gananoque Narrows Lighthouse. The launch contained the Rev. Dr. Ulman, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of New York, and a Kingston boatman employed by him.

Dr. Ulmann, in jumping from the launch when she went on to the rocks, broke his left leg. He remained on the small island without shelter five hours, until he was rescued hy a lifeboat from the steamer Valeria late last night. The boatman remained on the rock all night, sheltered behind the hull of the launch, sustenance having been sent to him from the Darby Lighthouse. He had not been taken off at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Ulmann was taken to the Ganonoque Inn, where his injured leg was set. He suffered considerably from shock and exposure.

The launch, which is owned by Dr. Ulmann, has two holes torn in her how planking, and another in her stern. She will be repaired at once.

WILLIAM H. KOONS DEAD.

Long a Correspondent in New Jersey for Metropolitan Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—William H. Koons, one of the best-known newspaper men in New Jerscy, died at 1 o'clock this morning, aged forty-three years. He was President of the Trenton Press Club and one of the Trustees of the Legislature Correspondents' Club.

Mr. Koons has been the correspondent of Stats and metropolitan papers for many years, and was probably acquainted with more public men than any other man in the State.

TEXAS COTTON CROP SAVED.

Long Drought in That State Broken by Heavy Downpour of Rain.

DALLAS, Texas, June 27. — The long drought prevailing in Texas was quite generally relieved to-day. Heavy rains ars reported from Dallas, south to ths Gulf, and many sections north, east, and west have received portions of the downpour. The corn crop is said to he beyond redemption, hut cotton will he saved.

There wae considerable alarm for the safety of Galveston throughout the day, as a severe gale was reported raging there early this morning, and telegraphic communication was entirely interrupted during the day. It was later learned, however, that no damage had been sustained, and that the water was but slightly above normal.

At Houston there was a high wind, and a heavy rain fell throughout the day. Trees were uprooted and street car traffic was suspended in a portion of the city, but no serioue damage is reported.

At Grand Saline the gale was very strong, and the water broke over the river banks, but the damags to property was insignificant.

AGREE ON TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Offieers of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company Arranged Details with Pennsylvania Railroad Official.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The executive officers of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company—E. G. Cochrane, General Superintendent of the Western District; L. Lemon, Superintendent of the Philadelphia district, and E. Kimmey of the Pittsburg district—met with Charles M. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Telegraphs of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day and agreed upon the details of the new telegraph service on the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

Work will be etarted upon 12,000 miles of new wires next Monday, and the lines will all be strung by Dec. 1, according to Mr. Lemon. The wires will etart from New York and will extend to Baltimore and Pittsburg hy the way of Philadelphia.

The People's Forum.

A popular and interesting feature, with thousands of contributors in all parts of the country, who write of strange and curious things they see and freely express their opinions on all sorts of subjects. These "letters to the editor" are always varied and to the point. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

"The Busy Man's Train."
THE
"20th Century Limited"
980 MILES IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY BETWEEN
NEW YORK and CHICAGO
Via NEW YORK CENTRAL and LAKE SHORE.
FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD.
Superb new Pullman equipment.
Lighted and ventilated by electric lights and electric fans.
Leave New York, 2:45 P. M., Arrive Chicago, 9:45 Next Morning.
Leave Chicago, 12:30 Noon, Cincinnati 2:00 P. M., Arrive New York, 9:30 Next Morning.
IT SAVES A DAY
We have in addition to the "20th Century Limited," 4 24-hour trains and 3 slower trains every day to Chicago; also 4 fine trains daily to St. Louis and Cincinnati and 14 to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. See our timetable in this paper.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

EMPEROR SAILED THE METEOR.

American-Built Schooner Led in the Annual Kiel Regatta—Cicely Protested.

KIEL, June 27.—Emperor William's American-built schooner yacht Meteor, with the Emperor himself on hoard and steering most of the time, finished seven minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the Cicely in the large schooner race held here to-day in connection with ths regatta. The Cicely is owned by Cecil Quentin of England, and was designed by Fife. Under her time allowance, however, the Cicely claims the race by one minute and sieven seconds. Ths judges have reserved decision because of a protest entered by M. Guilleaume, the owner of the Ciara, which was also in the race, who avers that the rules required the Cicely to carry two anchors at her bows instead of one. The race will be given to the Cicely unless she is ruled out.

Ths Empress and Fraulein Gerstoff, one of the Ladies in Waiting, were on board the Meteor during the race. The contest was a trial between American and English built hoats. The Meteor, the Iduna, belonging to the Empress, the Iasca and the Nordwest are American built yachts, while the Cicely and the Ciara are of English construction. Some of ths best English sailing talent was in command. The Cicely was sailed hy Capt. Wringe, and the Meteor, whose crew is largely English, by Capt. Parker. Henry Barbey of New York, who was associated with Archibald Cary Smith in designing the Meteor, saw ths race from an excursion steamer.

The course was thirty miles, and a moderate breeze was blowing. The Meteor crossed the line almost with the flash of the gun and in the weather berth and soon drew out her lead, with the Cicely under her lee. Ths first leg was a twelve-mile beat to windward. The Cicely was quicker in stays than the Meteor; she soon took the lead and rounded the mark a minute and a half ahead of the Emperor's yacht. The second leg was an easy seven-mile reach on the port tack.

The Meteor overhauled the Cicely on this leg and rounded the mark 2 minutes and 25 seconds ahead of the Fife boat. The whole race was a duel between these two yachts, the other boats trailing from three to four minutes hehind them. On the long run home the Meteor steadily increaeed her lead. All ths yachts used their spinnakers over part of the course.

When Emperor William was not steering the Meteor he spent most of his time leaning against the after companion hatch. He wore a blue yachting suit and a white cap. The Kiel regatta is the only occasion in the year when Emperor William is seen in public in civilian dress. As the Meteor crossed the line his Majesty was cheered hy the crowds on the steamers hovering around the finish.

The Navahoe, formerly owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, N. Y. Y. C., and the Comet, recently presented by Emperor William to the German Navy, were entered for the race in which the Meteor and the Cicely took part, but as they were yawl rigged, the Emperor directed that they sail in a separate class. This wae done, and the Navahoe and the Comet started over the course at ths same time as did the schooners.

The Navahoe finished 5 minutes and 15 seconds before the Meteor, and she would, consequently, have won the race had she not been directed to sail in the separate class.

The Virginia II., owned hy Isaac Stern of New York, won the Class Four Cup, carrying the Stars and Stripes across the line 2 minutes and 36 seconds ahead of the Mimosa and 5 minutes and 26 seconds ahead of the Hevsila. Seven yachts started in this race. The Virginia II. was manoeuvred by "Tom" Draper, from Itchen Village, near Southampton, England, where so many yacht skippers are trained.

TESTIMONY FOR CHURCHILL.

Efforts Made to Keep Off the Record Reflections on Capt. Dean—Senator Gibbs Mentioned.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts at the trial of Sergt. James Churchill at Police Headquarters yesterday to have stricken from the record that part of ths testimony of Policeman McNeill at Wednesday's hearing which reflected on Capt. Dean, who snceeeded Churchill in command of the Fifth Street Station. McNeil testified that immediately after he had reported to Capt. Dean that he had seen many men passing in and out of a house in East Ninth Street he had been transferred to another post. Mr. Sandford said that such testimony should not be allowed to stand.

"There is a great deal of testimony on this record that does not apply to the cass at all. I overrule your motion," Commissioner Partridge said.

Several policemen told of the work accomplished under Sergt. Churchill. Chairman Drummond of the Citizens' Union Committee of ths Assembly district that Sergt. Churchill guarded testified for the Sergeant.

"You are a friend of Mr. Gibbs," Mr. Sandford remarked.

"I am friendly to Senator Gibbs," Mr. Drummond replied.

Answering the next question he said that the Senator, whose protege Churchill is said to be, had not asked him to appear as a witness.

DOG'S WHINES BROUGHT AID.

Policeman Found Its Master Had Committed Suiede with Gas — Greyhound Saved Just in Time.

Piteoue whining of a dog in William Rothmuss's surgical instrument store, at 205 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, arresied the attention of Policeman Laughlin of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station as he was trying doors along his post at 7 o'clock yeterday morning. Then he perceived a strong odor of gas percolating through the chinks and keyholes. He forced an entrance, and was well-nigh overcome with the rush of gas that met him.

Just within the door was Rothmuss's greyhound Pauline, unable to stand and making almost human sounds of pain and terror. The policeman threw the creature into the street, and, holding his nostrils, ruehed into the room whers the instrumsnt maker slept, only to find him dead upon ths floor. Every gas jet in the place, as well as the gas stove, was open and unlighted.

Rothmuss wae forty-five years old and a German. His wife contracted smallpox about six months ago, and was removed to North Brother Island, where she died. He grieved so that he had done little work since. Dr. Donavan of Harlem Hospital, who came with an ambulance, said the man had been dead for several hours. The dog soon revived.

GAVE HIM TOO MUCH CANDY.

Reason Given by Mother for Keeping a Boy from His Father.

Natural fondness of a small boy for sweets was the subject of grave consideration by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday when Irving C. Valentine, six years old, was brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Lawyer A. H. Hummel.

The child is the son of Charles C. Valentine, a broker with offices in the New York Life Building, and Mrs. Grace I. Valentine, who have become estranged. Mrs. Valentins has the custody of the boy and of his brother Haroid, who is one year younger, under an agreement made last year. Mr. Valentine has been paying the elder hoy's expenses at a hoarding school, but now that the vacation season is here, wants his company. Mr. Hummel contended that Mrs. Valentine keeps the boy under unlawful restraint and refuses to let his father see him. Mrs. Valentine's attorney, howsver, met this by declaring that when the child was with his father he was made sick by being overfed with candy.

Justice Truax exacted a promise from Mr. Hummel that the hoy should not be indulged too much, and upon receiving it, decreed that little Irving should, for the preeent at least, spend Saturday and Sunday of each week with his father.

No Negro Agitation in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, June 27.—The reports circulated in the United States by a news agency of great agitation here among the negro element, which wae said to be demanding that the revolutionary army be paid, and approving of Gen. Bandera's plan of taking to the woods, are incorrect. The City and the Province of Santiago are absolutely quiet. The press of both parties advocate paying the soldiers, but there is little discussion of the matter.

Kennedy's Broadway 13th St.
Men's Hats.
12.00 Panamas at 6

COAL STRIKERS ORDERLY

Every Indication, However, that the Struggle Will Continue.

President Mitchell Approves of a Conference Between Miners and Operators in the Michigan Fields.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 27.—Tomorrow will end the seventh week of the great anthracite coal mine workers' strike. The lines remain tightly drawn, and neither side shows the slightest disposition to weaken. Excepting President Mitchell's offer to arbitrate, there has been no proposition advanced by either of the parties to the controversy since the strike began, and the prediction that the struggle will be one to a finish still holds good.

Considering the great number of men who are idle, the strike is a remarkably quiet one. Including those who have been laid off by reason of dull times on account of the suspension, it is estimated that fully 165,000 persons are out of work in this comparatively small section of the State.

There was a slight disturbance at the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's Stanton colliery at South Wilkesbarre to-day, caused by fifteen Poles, who are strikers, attempting to assault two men who were going to work. Six of them were arrested and held in bail for their appearance in court. The two workmen escaped without serious injury. It was in the vicinity of the Stanton colliery that a boy was shot several weeks ago.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, with the assistance of its fire bosses, today succeeded in starting up the pumps in its Empire colliery at South Wilkesbarre. They had been idle for several weeks. Three engineers returned to work to-day at the Boston colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company, at Plymouth.

President Mitchell will leave Wilkesbarre for Chicago to-morrow. After visiting his family he will meet the leaders of the United Mine Workers in the bituminous regions of the West, when it is expected routine and other matters connected with the meeting of the National Convention at Indianapolis will be talked over. It is not known how long Mr. Mitchell will be absent from headquarters here.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 27.—The feeling prevails here that many of the miners in the Lackawanna district will return to work in a short time. This is the district which was not in favor of striking.

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Company has threatened to place in this valley a string of company stores that will sell goods at cost if the local merchants refuse to sell goods to the non-union men.

By The Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 27.—Stephen Rapp, a member of the District Board, United Mine Workers; Edward Lawlor, and John Lynch, all striking miners, were arrested to-day at the instance of the Delaware and Hudson Company for disorderly conduct and rioting. They are charged with being in the crowd of 500 strikers which held up three workmen Wednesday evening near the Eddy Creek Colliery and forced them to turn back. Warrants for thirty-nine others who were in the crowd have been issued.

Rapp was fined $20 for disorderly conduct and held in $500 bail to answer at court for rioting. The other two were fined $10 each and held in $200 bail.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 27.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has served notices upon forty tenants of the company at Locustdale to quit the premises occupied by them within ten days.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 27.—A joint conference of the miners and operators has been called for July 2 in this city, to consider the wage scale and other questions over which there are disagreements.

It is said that President Mitchell is anxious to avoid declaring a general strike at the National convention, July 17, and wishes to have the local troubles patched up. A mass meeting of miners has been called for July 1 to elect delegates to the joint conference.

ROANOKE, Va., June 27.—For the first time since the strike was declared off the soft coal miners in the Pocahontas Flat Top fields on June 7, the reports received at the general offices of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company show that every operator in those fields is doing some work. There was an increase in yesterday's output of nearly 100 cars over that of the previous day, when 400 cars were loaded. It is expected that in the neighborhood of 500 cars will be mined to-day. There has been a gradual return of men to work for the past three days, and there are now very few idle men in the fields, all of those on strike having gone to their homes in other sections of the country.

COAL SYNDICATE PLANNED.

Missouri Operator Announces that J. Pierpont Morgan Heads Organization to Control Mines.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—R. G. Rombauer, a coal operator of Kirksville, Mo., is authority for the statement that all of the big coal mines of Missouri are to be absorbed by a syndicate controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan. In discussing the subject to-day Mr. Rombauer said:

"An effort was made by Mr. Morgan's Chicago representative about a year ago to organize a syndicate in Missouri. The negotiations were not successful, but a new plan for absorbing the Missouri mines has recently been proposed, and the indications now are favorable for the consolidation of the most important mines in the State.

"The Missouri operators have had so much trouble with labor unions and with railroads that many good mines can be bought for reasonable prices."

Mr. Rombauer asserted that the plan to consolidate the Missouri mines by Eastern capitalists is only part of a plan to form a trust to control the coal output of the United States.

USING ANTHRACITE AGAIN.

Ferries and Office Buildings Down Town Get Supplies of Hard Coal—Good Soft Coal Now Scarce.

The Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad continued to burn soft coal yesterday, but the company's officials stated that new grates are being put into their furnaces, so that they can use the size of anthracite now procurable. President Lederle of the Board of Health received a letter yesterday from General Superintendent Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, notifying him that the company had bought 10,000 tons of anthracite for the use of the boats.

At the office of the Health Department it was said that an effort is apparently being made by a number of people who have been burning soft coal to get anthracite.

According to a number of dealers who were seen, there is probably a good deal of anthracite outside of New York which will be brought here if the owners believe they can get a high enough price for it. In Albany, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, and a number of towns nearer New York proprietors of coal yards who have anthracite in reserve for next Fall may send it on here if they get a large price.

Several of the down-town office buildings which had been burning soft coal began to burn anthracite yesterday for the first time in weeks. Pea coal was the most in demand, and was delivered in large quantities.

Beginning with yesterday, a number of coal dealers said, no retail schedule price for soft coal will be observed. They said it would be useless, as the better kinds of soft coal were getting scarce and would be still scarcer if the provisional strike of the soft coal miners by which they will quit work two days a week is generally observed.

Many complaints were received yesterday at the Brooklyn office of the Board of Health from residents along the lines of the elevated roads which still use the dummy engines. In the old Williamsburg section the smoke has been particularly annoying for the past week. Deputy Commissioner Raymond said yesterday that when the hearing takes place on Monday regarding the violation of the soft coal ordinance by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company he expects to prove that enough broken anthracite can be procured in Brooklyn to run the engines for at least thirty days.

RELIEF FELT IN PATERSON.

Dyers and Helpers May Return to Work in Shops Whose Owners Agree to the New Schedule.

PATERSON, N. J., June 27.—The result of last night's meeting, the determination not to declare a general strike in the silk trade, has caused a general feeling of relief.

At this morning's meeting of the striking dyers' helpers and finishers the principal feature was the adoption of the motion that the employes of the several small shops whose owners had agreed to sign the schedule be permitted to return to their work. This was conditioned on the proviso that each man so employed contribute not less than $2 a week to pay for the support of those remaining out. Six of the small concerns are willing to pay the union wage scale. They are Constant Dordoni, Paterson Silk Dyeing Company, Liberty Silk Dyeing Company, McCrath & Arnold Company, Sayer & Colrin, and Gautschy.

The weavers of the Doherty & Wadsworth Company met this morning in the Germania Assembly Rooms, and after a conference of half an hour decided to return to work on Monday morning at the usual hour. A delegation was appointed to notify the central body of the action.

For the past few days the police, who were kept in reserve at the station have been busy practicing with one of the new Winchester repeating shotguns. There are twenty-five of these guns stored in one of the rooms, and hereafter the police will be armed with them in case of rioting. The force has also five new repeating rifles.

The Sons of the First Crusaders, an organization of Italians, is raising funds to defend Garibaldi Cantaluppi, the young man who is in jail charged with shooting Harry L. Harris of The Call. They do not believe that Cantaluppi shot Harris. They say he is a charter member of the society.

Brig. Gen. Campbell, commanding the First Brigade, of which the First Regiment is a part, has issued orders, by direction of Gov. Murphy, relieving from duty the two battalions of the First Regiment who have been stationed in this city for the past week, and directing that the Third Battalion of the same regiment be sent to take their place to-morrow afternoon. It is presumed that the Essex troop of cavalry will remain for the present.

FOR AN ARBITRATION BOARD.

House Committee Orders a Favorable Report on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Labor Committee of the House to-day perfected and ordered a favorable report on the bill empowering the President to appoint Federal arbitration boards to investigate and adjust strikes, lockouts, &c., which are of such magnitude as to affect inter-State commerce. The membership of the board was reduced to five members, three to be appointed by the President and one by each of the parties to a labor controversy.

The duties of the board are to investigate and report the facts, the idea being that publicity of the actual facts will do much to compel an adjustment. Furthermore, provision is made that the contending parties may submit their case to the Board of Arbitrators for final decision, but this is not compulsory. The bill will be reported at once, but it is too late in the session to expect final action.

BESSIE BONEHILL'S ILLNESS.

The Actress in London Sends for Her Daughters—Her Son's Fiancee Will Accompany Them.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 27.—Misses Marion and Lena Seely, daughters of Bessie Bonehill, received a cablegram that announced their mother's serious illness and requested them to sail immediately for Europe, as she wants them near her when she dies. The daughters left Sayville for New York to-day. They will sail in the Umbria for Europe to-morrow.

They will be accompanied by Miss Lillian Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rogers of Sayville, whose engagement to Bessie Bonehill's son, John Seely, was announced some time ago. The actress expected to return from Europe in time for the wedding next month. It is understood here that the marriage is to be at the bedside of the stricken mother in London.

The report at one time was that Bessie Bonehill was suffering from a cancer, but that was denied, and the growth was referred to as a tumor. The cablegram today was taken to mean that the case is one of cancer.

DRIVER KILLED BY A HORSE.

Struck by a Hoof When He Stooped in Front of His Team.

John Haydolfer, a driver for Ruppert's Brewery, drove a pair of big greys to the stable in Ninety-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, and began to remove the harness last evening, but he did not notice that one of the animals kept its ears back.

When he stooped to clean the forelegs of the horse the animal reared and struck at him with its hoofs. One of the blows bit the driver over the heart and he dropped to the ground without a cry.

Before an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital reached the place the man died. He was forty-two years of age, and he lived at 317 East Ninety-third Street. The horse had been vicious before.

James S. Bearns's Successor.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Kings County Savings Institution at Bedford Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, Herbert G. Taylor, senior member of the real estate firm of Taylor & Fox, was elected President of the institution to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of James S. Bearns, who was the President for thirty-seven years. Edward McGarvey was elected Second Vice President, which office was held by Mr. Taylor before his election to the presidency of the institution. The First Vice President is William D. Chase.

Mr. Scannell Denies Croker Report.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 27.—The published statement that John J. Scannell of New York City, who is now in Saratoga, had a cablegram from Richard Croker at Wantage, England, saying that he would return in August and again resume the leadership of the Tammany organization, is denied by the ex-Fire Commissioner.

"My Volcano Observations."

Results of his trip to the West Indies, by Prof. E. O. Hovey, who was assistant in the mineralogical laboratory of the Sheffield Scientific School, had charge of the mineral exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago, and went to Martinique and St. Vincent on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

PARK ANIMALS AT AUCTION

Sheep, Deer, Elk, and Zebus Fetch Good Prices.

Peter F. Meyer Buys Lambs to Spite the Beef Trust and Give to the Poor —Disappointed Artist Weeps.

There was a chorus of bleating protest yesterday morning at the sheepfold in Central Park, where an auctioneer was holding the annual sale of superfluous stock and calling out the bids of a little group of would-be buyers.

Outside the sheepfold there were a zebu cow and a bull—sacred cattle—tied fast, and angry at their confinement. Ten deer in crates with more or less patience waited their fate. Closely examining the gentle-eyed deer and elk, and industriously lessening the sorrows of their imprisonment, was a small boy feeding them with grass he gathered outside the inclosure and took to them. His father was to bid for and buy some of them, and the boy was making his selections.

The sheep were first sold, and brought good prices. Some too high for butchers were offered, and the fanciers won the day and saved the sheep's lives. Peter F. Meyer was a generous bidder, paying high prices for good stock. Asked what he intended to do with his sheep, Mr. Meyer replied:

"I am weary of the beef trust, and am going into the business of sheep raising. Next Spring I hope to give lambs to the poor."

The partner of Richard Croker bought five splendid lambs, paying as high as $30 for one Dorset ram lamb. Asked if he had bought them for Mr. Croker, he was not pleased, and said emphatically that he was nobody's purchasing agent, and that it was his intention to give the young to the poor.

Assistant Superintendent of Parks Thomas F. Murphy and Director Smith of the Park Menagerie superintended the sale. Joseph Shongood was the auctioneer. James Conway the park shepherd pointed out the beauties of his pets. The sheep brought handsome prices. One 1,142-pounder, of fine wool, sold for $165, the purchaser being F. A. Strauss.

Charles L. Smith bought six Brazilian ewes and three rams for Justice Stone of Sheepshead Bay. He paid fancy prices for them, one ram costing $30.

The sacred cattle, the zebu cow and bull, were knocked down to an animal dealer for $60.

The next to be sold were three buck elks and two doe elks. The bidding was lively. John E. Milholland bought a pair of elk for $90, another pair for $75, and two fallow deer for $16. Mr. Milholland said that his purchases were to be sent to his place in the Adirondacks, Meddow Mountain, Essex County. He laughed at the story that he had purchased them for William C. Whitney. It is supposed that two other elk, bought by an animal dealer, were for Mr. Whitney.

When the fallow deer were being auctioned the most spirited bidding was between Dr. E. L. Partridge of 19 Fifth Avenue, and Mr. Milholland. Dr. Partridge, urged on by his small son, bid for first choice, paying $28 apiece for two fallow deer, $33 for another, and $41 for a young buck. The deer were sent yesterday afternoon to his country place near Storm King on the Hudson.

The female deer on being lifted in their crates to the wagons to be taken away were frantic with fear. The bucks behaved with the greatest gentleness. They were filled with the dread of bruising their sprouting antlers, the most painful thing that can happen to them. They lay quietly on the bottom of their crates.

As the crowd moved away, one young woman was in tears. She was an artist and had been a timid bidder on a buck deer, but when his price soared to $40 she stopped. The much-desired model was bringing more than she could afford.

The total sum of the sale was $813—a record in the Central Park sales.

ARTHUR J. KAHN'S AFFAIRS.

Trustee in Bankruptcy Selected at a Meeting of Creditors.

Daniel P. Hays of Hays and Hershfield, 141 Broadway, was yesterday selected trustee in bankruptcy by an almost unanimous vote at a meeting of the creditors of Arthur J. Kahn, jeweler and diamond dealer, of 37 Maiden Lane.

Under the bankruptcy act the trustee selected must have the affirmative vote not only of the number of creditors, but also of a number representing a majority amount of the sum represented by the liabilities. In the event of a failure to agree, the appointment is vested in the referee in bankruptcy. At the preceding meeting Mr. Hays had a majority of the creditors voting for him, but William Force Scott, who had been acting as receiver, was voted for by creditors whose claims aggregated more than one-half of the total indebtedness. Morris S. Wise, the referee in bankruptcy, declined to exercise the power given to him to make a choice.

When the creditors met in Mr. Wise's office, 27 William Street, yesterday a member of the law firm of A. L. & S. Jacobs, 30 Broad Street, wanted to offer a compromise for Mr. Kahn. The creditors would not listen to it, and the allegation was made by several that $150,000 of assets had mysteriously disappeared. Another attempt to elect a trustee was decided upon, and almost at the outset Charles F. Wood & Co. of Maiden Lane, creditors for $22,000, who had supported Mr. Scott, changed to Mr. Hays. Many followed their example, and Mr. Hays was chosen. A hearing will be had July 7 at the office of Referee Wise, when an effort will be made to trace assets said to have been in the possession of the bankrupt.

Mr. Kahn called a meeting of his creditors about a month ago. He placed his liabilities at $302,000, and the nominal value of the assets at $222,000. The actual value was not stated. He offered a composition which was rejected, and he was forced into bankruptcy. Subsequently he was arrested on a charge of fraud made by Kyrn Wauters of Maiden Lane and was released on bail.

Attacked by a Dog, Gets $400.

A sealed verdict in the suit of Mrs. Caroline Peterson against Charles Schiecht to recover $22,000 damages for an attack made upon her by a mastiff owned by the defendant, was opened by Justice Herrick in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The jury awarded Mrs. Peterson $400. During the trial of the suit on Thursday the huge dog was brought into court as an exhibit in the case.

Carriage Riders Thrown Out by Car.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ryan of 621 Lexington Avenue, New York, and Frank McArdle of 137 Mercer Street, Jersey City, and his sister, Miss Ella McArdle, were riding in a surrey through Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, last evening, when the vehicle was struck by a North Jersey trolley car and upset. The occupants were thrown out and bruised considerably, but none was hurt seriously. Mr. McArdle is Vice President of the Consumers' Brewing Company.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 4th. Tickets good for return until August 3d.—Adv.

WESTERN MARYLAND'S FUTURE.

Baltimore City's Holdings Formally Transferred to the Fuller Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Baltimore City's holdings in the Western Maryland Railroad Company were formally transferred to the Fuller Syndicate, representing the Wabash Railway System, to-day.

The check in payment for the securities was for $8,651,370.45. Various Baltimore banks and financial institutions had arranged to borrow this money at about 3 per cent., and it was immediately turned over to them. In addition to the purchase price, the Fuller Syndicate deposited $500,000, in accordance with the provision of the ordinance of sale, requiring a three-million-dollar guarantee that the new owners will construct tidewater terminals.

Mayor Hayes sent a letter to each of the Directors representing the city on the board, requesting that they immediately tender their resignations to the new owners of the property. The Washington County Directors had already resigned.

Col. Myron T. Herrick said to-day that the Board of Directors to be installed in charge of the Western Maryland Railroad would be only a temporary one. The plan is to consolidate the Western Maryland with the West Virginia Central, which the syndicate also owns. Then a Board of Directors will be chosen to manage the consolidated properties. Until this is accomplished, said Col. Herrick, the details as to the capitalization cannot be completed.

Henry Bisbop, the new Vice President of the West Virginia Central, was in the city to-day, and will take charge of the Western Maryland as soon as the details of the transfer are completed. He will supervise the operations of the two roads when they are welded into a single system. Mr. Bishop will make his headquarters in Baltimore.

E. L. Fuller of the purchasing syndicate said, when asked about the improvement plans for the Western Maryland: "We will not lose a minute in getting to work. Our plans have been discussed in a general way, but until the engineers' reports are made we will not know the details."

A temporary organization was effected this evening, the following Directors being chosen:

Edwin Gould, Winslow S. Pierce, H. B. Henson, Lawrence Green, and W. H. McIntyre of New York, John M. Hood, former President of the road; Leon Greenbaum, George R. Gaither, and S. Davies Fairfield of Baltimore, and F. S. Landstreet of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway.

Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, George B. Baker, and Charles W. Slagle, the Directors who were elected on the part of the stockholders, remain on the board.

The board adjourned to meet on July 8.

Winslow S. Pierce is mentioned for the Presidency of the consolidated road.

To Shorten Santa Fe Main Line.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—General Manager Mudge of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, said to-day that his company had decided to build at once from Portales, on the Pecos Valley line, into New Mexico, to Alburquerque. This will be known as the "cut-off," and will shorten the Santa Fé main line to the coast 200 miles.

Rock Island Road Changes.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Two important changes were announced to-day affecting officials of the Rock Island Road. A new office has been created—that of passenger traffic manager—and John Sebastian, general passenger agent, has been promoted to fill the same. Robert Mather, the Second Vice President, assumes in addition the duties of general counsel.

The Erie's Fourth of July Excursions.

Attractive outings at popular prices for July 4 are offered by the Erie Railroad to Greenwood Lake, forty-five miles from New York City; to Shohola Glen, a ride of 107 miles each way, through the Delaware Valley, and to Niagara Falls, tickets good going July 3 and 4, returning on or before July 6.

Philadelphia and Erie Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company at a meeting here to-day declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable July 10. Although the company announced that it was not a semi-annual dividend a similar dividend was declared six months ago.

FORTY-NINE CAUGHT IN A RAID.

Capt. Brown Descends Upon an Alleged Gambling House on East Seventy-seventh Street.

Early yesterday morning the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station raided an alleged gambling house at 213 East Seventy-seventh Street. Forty-nine men, some in evening dress, were in the house, but all were subsequently discharged when it was proved that they were not connected with the establishment in a business capacity. The man who is said to be the proprietor of the place is Adolph Benzinger of 212 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. He was not in the house when it was raided, but was located at a saloon at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street yesterday morning. He was arrested and arraigned in the Yorkville Court in the afternoon. Magistrate Deuel held him in $500 bail for examination this morning, as he did also David Crowe, John P. Friese, and Nathan Roth, alleged employes of Benzinger, who were caught in the raid.

Capt. Brown of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station has been trying for several months without success to get evidence against Benzinger. A few weeks ago Capt. Brown hit upon a new plan to entrap the alleged gambler. He asked Commissioner Partridge for a couple of men unknown to that section of the city, and the Commissioner detailed Detectives Tunney and Raesky. The new arrivals, not being known to the lookout men, managed to get in the house, and for two weeks, they say, they have been regular habitués of the place. After securing all the evidence they thought necessary, the detectives notified Capt. Brown that all was ready, and yesterday morning shortly after 1 o'clock the Captain with a patrol wagon full of reserves drove up to the house and forced an entrance.

At the station, when Benzinger was brought in, Capt. Brown accused him of telling his patrons that his place was under police protection. Benzinger pronounced the report a falsehood. What paraphernalia there were in the house and the safe were taken to the station house.

This is the second time the place has been raided by Capt. Brown, the other occasion being Feb. 13. The prisoners were discharged then for lack of evidence.

HAD TO CHANGE HIS NAME.

Mr. Fink, ex-Firefile, Didn't Appreciate His Friends' Humor.

Judge Aspinall, sitting in the Kings County Court yesterday, was touched by a tale of woe told him by one Jacob Firefile, who sought permission to change his name. Firefile, who is thirty-four years old, is the manager of a dry goods store owned by his father-in-law at 42 Moore Street, Brooklyn. The applicant informed the court that he could manage to worry along through life under the name of Firefile if it wasn't his hard luck to have a lot of humorously inclined friends.

"For some time," said the petitioner, "my friends found a delight in calling me 'Firefly.' Then they fell to twisting my name into 'Firebug.'"

The unhappy petitioner paused for a moment and Judge Aspinall nodded sympathetically and encouragingly.

"And now," continued the applicant, "with the Fourth of July approaching they are calling me 'Fireworks.'"

Firefile went on to say that when he objected his humorous friends had agreed to call him "Fink." He did not know just why they had selected this name, but he thought it sounded all right and wished to adopt it. Judge Aspinall granted the application.

THE BIG STORE  A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET MEAT THE FOUNTAIN. 18th & 19th STS.

STORE OPEN ALL DAY.

To-day Is the Last Day of the Sale of Men's Summer Suits at $8.50.

Every Broken Section Has Been Strongy Reinforced from Higher-priced Lines. Greatest Values of The Sale.

MEN'S EIGHT-FIFTY SUMMER SUITS.

There isn't anything specially remarkable about the price. $8.50 is common enough in clothing circles. It's what the Siegel Cooper Store is giving you for your money that is creating widespread and favorable comment. Ever since this sale began on the 14th of June, $8.50 has been a price of peculiar potency, because from the viewpoint of value giving it has wholly overshadowed anything ever attempted before.

Throngs of Men have been coming here for these $8.50 specials and waxing enthusiastic over their purchases. We're not specifying values specifically; we are not telling you stories of sacrifices and losses. We are giving you plain truths in a plain and unvarnished way. 8.50

Just About 1,800 Suits Are Arranged in 7 Sections on the Main Aisle of the Clothing Store.

Navy Blue Serges.
Pure worsted every thread. Color absolutely fast. Every seam tested. Every style of coat. Correct tailoring. Full lined or half lined.

Clothes for Dress Wear.
Black, smooth or rough finish fabrics, comprising Worsteds, Diagonals, Thibets and Cheviots. Sacks or 3-button frocks, all serge lined.

Summer Mixtures.
Comprising every new fabric in every correct shading and color combination. Stylish Sack Suits. Full lined, half lined, single or double breasted.

Hot-Weather Suits.
Soft finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns (Coats and Trousers). Some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 serge lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined Every new effect in fabric and style, "Norfolks" included.

Special Model Suits.
Gentlemen who have NEVER been fitted with a ready-made suit heretofore will be astonished at the perfection of these garments. VERY SHORT, VERY TALL, VERY STOUT, VERY SLIM and other extreme builds. THESE GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED BY OUR SPECIALIST.

PRIESTLEY "CRAVENETTE" RAIN COATS and fine quality TOP COATS, many of them SILK and SATIN LINED (not a luxury, but a necessity at the seashore or in the mountains). (Main Floor, Rear.)

TO-DAY AT $8.50

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts.



36,000 Shirts in the lot when the sale began yesterday. And that means you have at your command the greatest collection of Negligee Shirts this or any other city ever saw at the price named. You get quality as well as quantity.

The shirts were made to wholesale at more than we ask for them at retail, and it is small wonder that the Main Aisle was packed all of yesterday. There isn't time to say much. The Sale continues to-day with unabated fervor and unimpaired selections.

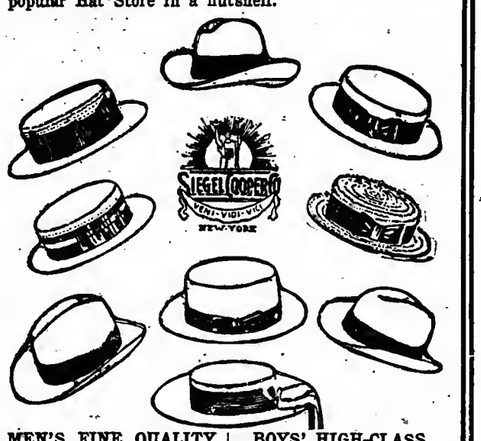
Virtually all styles are included. Some of these Negligee Shirts have two separate collars and cuffs. Some with neckbands and detached or attached cuffs. Plaited or plain bosoms. Plain or fancy colors. The newest designs in stripes and figures. Made of madras, cheviot and Bedford cords. Big men can get fitted in a jiffy. Sizes run from 12 to 19. Price per shirt, 39c

(Main Aisle and Men's Furnishing Store.)

Hat Store News.

Great assortments. Great values.

There you have the story of the fine success of this popular Hat Store in a nutshell.



MEN'S FINE QUALITY STRAWS, all shapes, *$1.00 to $2.80.*
Panamas, $5.00 to $12.50.
Splendid Hats at 50c.

BOYS' HIGH-CLASS STRAWS, every shape. *50c. to $2.80.*
NOVELTIES for the little boys, 3 to 10 years.
Tams & Sailors 25c. to $1.80.

Note. Some prominent firms are "marking down" Rough Straws. Why? Because they made a mistake. THEY HAVE THE WRONG KIND. They bought them last Fall, when the styles were not decided. Our straws were made TO OUR ORDER in March and new styles are produced as WE WANT THEM. Progressive methods allow no mistakes. Besides, our Prices were "right" at the beginning of the season. We don't believe in charging 100 to 200 per cent. profit. "SMALL, BUT SURE, PROFITS — OFTEN REPEATED." (Main Floor, Rear.)

Boys' Clothing.

Many Extraordinary Offers.

These are days of great interest in the Boys' Clothing Store, on the Main Floor. Stocks have been coming in all week at prices quite unprecedented. The lagging Summer has thrown many makers into a flurry. Consequently the attractions offered for to-day are such as to warrant your instant attention.



Six Entire Sections on the Main Aisle, Comprising *2,000 Garments,* AT *$2.50* Each.

Fine quality JACKET and NORFOLK SUITS, SAILOR and RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, made of fine Cheviots, Serges and Homespuns. WASHABLE SUITS, of fine imported fabrics, made in exquisite styles. Also 3-PIECE VEST SUITS for the larger Boys.

Bring the boys along with you to-day. They'll enjoy the many sights of this great Store immensely.

Women's Dainty Waists.

Japanese and China Silks,

equalling in daintiness and handiwork the finest of summer waists. Special sale to-day

At 2.75, 3.95 and 4.50,

presenting exceptionally beautiful styles at these prices. Also to-day, new styles of *White Waists* with low necks and elbow sleeves,

At 95c., 1.35, 1.90.

(Second Floor, Front.)

The Wanamaker Store.

Men Like Wanamaker's
Summer Clothing

WE'RE very certain about its high character and low prices, of course; but it is the public realization of the facts, as shown by the enthusiastic buying, that best proves its pre-eminence.

Our Summer Clothing for men shows the choicest, handsomest, light-weight fabrics, and the smartest tailoring that expert skill can produce.

Then prices are lower than such clothes cost in stores that sell goods of equal character. Here are a few interesting items in hot-weather Clothing for Men:

Men's blue and black Serge Suits of excellent quality, with hand-made collars and button-holes; tailored much better than many suits that are offered at two dollars more. Regular, long and stout sizes, at $10.

The popular Norfolk Suits, in wool crash and striped flannels, at $12 and $15.

Men's Linen Crash Trousers, made as they should be, at $2.50.

Men's Wool Crash Outing Coats and Trousers; some splendid light and medium colors in wool crash, at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12. We provide well for the stout men in these goods.

About a hundred fancy Washable Vests, slightly soiled; $3.50 to $5 values, at $2 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Negligee Shirts at $1

THE largest dollar's-worth of shirt value you can discover in a day's hunt is in these Summer Shirts for men. Not hidden merits nor vague values—their virtues stick out, obviously. Better materials, by far, than usual at the price. A wealth of distinctive, well-chosen patterns and color-combination that make satisfactory choosing an easy matter for every man. Fit, workmanship, style that are above reproach.

Plain or plaited bosoms; cuffs attached or detached.

One Dollar Each

This is the week, before the Fourth, that spurs men on to finish their Summer buying. And just now the stock of Negligee Shirts is at its height.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Our Way of Selling Boys' Clothing

IT'S A WAY that more parents get to be fond of, and parents get to be more fond of, every year. There's usually a curious discrepancy between value and price—and always in your favor.

For instance, here's a group of offerings of stylish, reliable up-to-the-minute clothing for boys, each of which exhibits this same peculiarity of costing you less than it's really worth. Just the Wanamaker way, that's all.

Price $5. Value $6.50
Blue serge and mixed cheviot Suits, double-breasted, for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Price $5. Value $6.50
Blue Serge and mixed cheviot Three-piece Suits, for boys of 9 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Price 65c, Value 85c and $1
Separate Knee-Trousers, made from manufacturers' short ends of handsome all-wool materials. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Price 75c, Values 85c and $1
Blouses of percale, madras and dimity, in attractive patterns; sizes 6 to 16 years.

Exceptional News for Men in
This Underwear Sale

THE counters of three aisles are filled with the special offerings of Underwear and Hosiery in this Summer Sale. Underwear for men, women and children, and Hosiery for men and women. In each there is exceptional value; but in timeliness and desirability, it is rare, indeed, to find a chance to buy

Men's 50c Underwear at 25c

These are Cotton Shirts and Drawers, light or medium shades of blue and natural color; shirts have collarette neck; drawers have double gussets; both nicely trimmed and finished. Regular half-dollar goods at 25c a garment.

Also these further offerings:

Men's Half-Hose
12½c a pair, value 18c—Imported fast black cotton; regular made, with double soles, heels and toes; also seamless fast black cotton, with double heels and toes.

Women's Stockings
12½c pair; value 18c—Fast black imported cotton; regular made and fashioned.

18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; from 37½c and 50c pair—Imported lisle thread Stockings; cardinal or Yale blue; in allover openwork, openwork side clocks, or openwork ankles; in various neat patterns of this season's importation. Plain or small ribbed Yale blue lisle thread.

Women's Stockings
18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; value 25c pair—Of imported fast black cotton; all black, plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also black, with split soles or unbleached feet. Assorted shades of tan cotton, with double soles and high spliced heels.

25c pair; from 75c and $1—Cardinal and Yale blue lisle thread; allover openwork, or openwork ankles in handsome patterns.

Women's Underwear
15c each; "seconds" of 25c quality—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; two styles of ribbing.

Ninth street aisle and aisle adjoining.

Luxurious Bicycle Riding

THE delights of spinning along pleasant country roads on a bicycle need no dilation from us. But hundreds of men who love the breeze and beauty most, detest hard work and perspiration of driving the wheel.

Here is *The Royal Motor Bicycle*—a graceful, comfortable bicycle, with a motor that does all the work. It may be pedaled, in the usual way, by the rider when he so desires, giving the exercise he wants; but at the touch of a button the motor takes up the work again.

It will climb steep hills or push itself against the strongest wind, while the rider's feet remain at rest on the pedals; hence there is no hard work and no perspiration.

The power is controlled by one button, and the speed may be graduated from 5 to 25 miles an hour by simply moving one small lever.

The *Royal Motor Bicycle* is superbly constructed, and fully guaranteed.

The mechanism is simple and compact, and under easy control. One gallon of gasoline will drive it a hundred miles. Price, $200.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

A Sale of Dress-Suit Cases

THE air's full of plans for vacation, and Summer trips of varying lengths. To begin with, there's the Fourth of July holiday—less than a week away.

So there's the opportuneness that multiplies values, in this pre-vacation sale of Dress-Suit Cases. All are sturdy, well-made sorts, at specially low prices, that will make replacing the old case with a new one, an operation too simple and inexpensive to resist:

At $1.15, worth $1.50—Linen Dress-Suit Cases; brass lock and catches; solid leather corners; in gray, green or tan; 22, 24 and 26 in.

At $2, worth $2.50—Karatol Dress-Suit Cases; brass spring lock and catches; steel frame; linen-lined; waterproof and will not scratch; 24 in.

At $2.75, worth $3.25—Heavy Sheepskin Dress-Suit Cases; brass lock and catches; steel frame; 24 in.

At $4.50, worth $5—Heavy Cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; Irish linen-lined; with shirt pocket; finely made and finished; 24 in.

At $6.25, worth $7—Heavy Cowhide Dress-Suit Cases; French hand-sewed edges, with sole leather corners; Irish linen-lined; inside straps; fine brass lock; 24 in.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Store.

STORE CLOSES TODAY AT 5 P. M.
When the Store closes Thursday, July 3d, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th.
During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

The Last Saturday of
The June Shoe Sale

A GOOD MANY thousands of dollars have been saved to wearers of shoes by this great Shoe Sale. Of course, there are thousands of people in New York who are willing to pay an extra dollar to buy shoes at their convenience, but there are thousands more who prefer to save the dollar—when they are absolutely sure of getting stylish, well-made shoes of equal goodness to those that cost the extra dollar elsewhere.

This opportunity is still open today. Here are a few of the offerings:

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $2
Finest grades of black Kidskin as well as patent leather; made with welted soles of high-grade oak-tanned leather; really worth a dollar more.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1.20
Kidskin Oxfords, with tips of kid or patent leather; turned soles; medium heels; worth $2.

WOMEN'S TAN KID BOOTS at $1.50
Tan kid, ideal for country wear, and not too plentiful at full price; making this chance of paying only half price douhly attractive.

MEN'S TAN SHOES at $2.25
Kid and Calf, in most desirable shapes; all welted and stitched soles, and all $3 to $4 values.

MEN'S OXFORDS at $2.15
Patent Leather and Kidskin—the two most sought-for leathers; welted soles; well made on good lasts.

MEN'S LACE SHOES at $1.90
Calf and Kid lace, with welted soles of oak leather; material, style and shape excel any shoes we know of that are sold for $3 outside this store.

Basement.

Two Attractive Groups of
Fine Silk Petticoats

THE manufacturer's season is over, and he sold us his samples and surplus garments. The Petticoats are beautiful in style; the silks are of high quality; and all are in fresh, new, perfect condition. An exceptionally fine offering.

At $6, worth $8.50 and $9
Of excellent taffeta silk, in solid colors of various desirable shades, including black; with deep plaited ruffle, some trimmed with ruche.

At $8.50, worth $10.50 to $15
Petticoats of heavy taffeta silk, in light and dark shades; trimmed with ruffles in many attractive styles.

CHINA SILK WAISTS at $2.75
Cool and handsome Waists, white or black, in two styles; front of cluster plaits and four rows of lace insertion; cluster-plaited back or yoke effect of fine plaits; lower part of hemstitching; plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Covert Cloth Jackets---Finis

AN Arctic zephyr has sent cold shivers down the spine of many an otherwise rare June day this year. It's been a splendid tonic for the Jacket business—never sold so many. Hence, today, our stock is but a shadow of its former sturdy self. Particularly is this the case with the Covert Cloth Jackets. There is still a most excellent variety of styles; but the sizes are not complete. So we gather them all into three attractive groups, and bid them good-bye. For, at their new prices, you'll hardly hesitate to buy the jacket now that you'll need all Summer:

$5, worth from $7 to $10
$8.50, worth from $12 to $18
$12, worth from $18 to $22.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Separate Skirts—Reduced

SILK WAISTS and shirt-waists make additional demands on a woman's wardrobe in the shape of a variety of Separate Skirts. And, naturally, the supply jumps forward to meet the demand. This season's styles are especially charming. Here's a group, for example, that is most attractive. Dress Skirts of pongee, white and cream canvas cloth, mohairs and etamines—stylishly made, beautifully tailored, and just right for morning or afternoon wear with pretty waists at Summer resorts.

And, better yet, they're reduced thusly:

At $10, values up to $15—Dress Skirts of canvas, mohair and pongee; made with plaited and graduated flounce, prettily trimmed with braid and cloth.

At $15, values up to $21—Skirts of mohair, serge and pongee; variously made with flounce, plaiting or gored flare; trimmings of taffeta and braid; a number hemstitched; unlined and silk-lined.

At $18.50, values up to $28.50—Skirts of etamine and mohair, trimmed with cloth and braid; unlined and silk-lined.

At $32.50, values up to $42—Skirts of pongee, unlined, and handsome basket weave cloths, silk-lined, and prettily trimmed with Persian silk and braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Washable Skirts for Girls

IT conduces greatly to one's Summer peace of mind, to know that a trip to the tub is the answer to the clothing ailments produced by muddy roads, leaky boats, slippery grass tennis-courts and the like.

Hence, these Washable Skirts for Girls are a part of this clothing restcure—smart, well-made and stylish; invaluable for knockabout wear, and spick and span after every time they are allowed to linger in the laundry. The stock is most complete. These particulars:

At $2.25—Of blue denim; yoke top, with seams strapped; stitched facing.
At $3—Of linen; some with insertion, others plain with flare.
At $4.25—Of linen; some plaited, others with embroidery.
At $5—Box-plaited; of white pique.
At $6—Box-plaited; of white pique, with insertion trimming.
Others up to $7.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Knockabout" HATS for Women

THESE are rough, sturdy Hats of straw, that will stand an immense amount of the rough-and-tumble wear a hat is apt to be subjected to at the seashore or in the mountains. They are inexpensive enough to be used for bathing hats; but the straw is so pliable, that they can easily be made to take any desired form; and with a knot of mull or ribbon are extremely effective. 35c and 50c each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins

YOU'LL be inclined to marvel at the little price of these charming, newly-arrived muslins, when you compare them with those from Switzerland for which you've paid much more.

That's the only difference—these Embroidered Dotted Swiss Muslins were made in America. And, fresh from the mills, they come in good season to provide you with the additional Summer dress or so, which by this time you've discovered you need.

They bear dots, big or little, close together or far apart, in black, blue, pink, Nile green and cardinal, on white grounds. Some of the goods have hemstitched stripes in addition to the dots. And, just think—the price is but

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The Earth's Beginning. Sir Robert Ball. $1.80.
Spanish Life in Town and Country. Louis Higgin. $1.20.
An Onlooker's Note-Book. Author of Collections and Recollections. $2.25.
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Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic. Henry Anstin Clapp. $1.75.

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Everybody's Magazine

To Give It Zest. It is the Hot-weather Magazine *Par Excellence.* For instance, in the

July Number, Just Out,

these are some of the Articles:

THE INDEPENDENCE OF MR. HASTINGS. By Caroline Duer. A Short Play for Amateurs.
THE WORLD'S GREAT DISASTERS, from Pompeii to Saint Pierre. By C. Bryson Taylor.
THE DELIGHTS OF SALMON FISHING. By Charles Hallock.
THE STRANGE STORY OF PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. By Donald Murray.
HERSELF AND HIMSELF—A Story. By William Bulfin.

And many other things of interest.

Ten Cents a Copy *At all News-Stands*

This Is Camera Time

SUMMER is pre-eminently the time when a camera pays the largest dividends in the way of your real enjoyment of it. Vacation is close by, the Fourth of July is not a week away, and there are numberless chances for amateur photographers to take advantage of.

Can't we help you get ready, with our splendid stock of Cameras, Plates, Films, and General Supplies? We have everything you will be apt to need, of first quality, and at most moderate prices. There's especially interesting news of Cameras:

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5x7 Cycle Wizard B, double lens, list $20; now $7.50.
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Also all 1902 Premo, Poco and Korona Cameras and Eastman Kodaks.

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A fresh supply of films, plates and papers of all kinds and sizes just in, in time for the Fourth of July.

Demonstrations today of Eastman's Platinum Paper, Blue-print Solution and Toning Powders; also Velox Developers.

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A NUMBER of different kinds of Bath Brushes, those welcome adjuncts to the comfort of the bath, are here today, all priced at less than their worth. Some have straps, others long curved handles that seemingly add yards to the length of your arm; still others have detachable handles as well as straps. All are well made. Prices:

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SINCE the wearing of gloves, by women, at least, cannot be dispensed with even in Summer, it behooves one to get as much comfort hidden away in one's Summer gloves as is consistent with appearances.

Here are certain sorts of Women's Gloves and Lace Mitts, that undeniably fulfill requirements, both as to comfort and looks.

As to prices, too:

"Kayser Double-Tip," Silk Gloves, guaranteed to wear. In colors, white and black. A full assortment of these popular gloves, at 50c to $1.25 a pair.

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AGUINALDO ALL FOR GAIN

Admiral Dewey's Estimate of the Filipino Chief's Character.

NO THOUGHT OF INDEPENDENCE

Continuation of Testimony Before the Senate Philippines Committee—Further Details Regarding the Surrender of Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Admiral Dewey continued his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day. Replying to questions put by Senator Patterson, he said that he had begun negotiations with the Governor General of the Philippines, Gen. Jaudenes, for the surrender of the city and the negotiations were conducted through the Belgian Consul, who, after the death of the British Consul, had been very courteous in acting as a go-between.

It was a diplomatic negotiation, no letters being written. The Admiral said he had informed Gen. Merritt of the proffer of Gen. Jaudenes, but that he did not believe that Merritt had taken "much stock in it. I assured him that such was the case," said the Admiral, "but told him of the arrangement that before the surrender should take place I was to engage an outlying fort and make the signal according to the international code, 'Do you surrender?' after which the Spaniards were to hoist the white flag on the southern bastion.

"I may say that I was the first to discover the flag, notwithstanding I had stationed fifty men to look out for it. It was a thick day, and I chanced to be the first to discover it."

He also said he had read the testimony of Gen. MacArthur, saying that he knew of no agreement of the kind mentioned, but that it had not been his (Dewey's) business to communicate with any one except the commanding officer.

Asked by Mr. Patterson to explain his statement that Gen. Merritt had not accepted the report that the Spaniards had agreed to capitulate, Admiral Dewey said that was only his belief.

"I don't believe," he said, "that the General entirely trusted the Spanish authorities. Still he did not say so in so many words. I may add that I have since learned that some of the Spanish officers were tempted to fire at us, though they did not do so. Even my own Flag Lieutenant did not accept their proffer as in the best faith. I knew, however, that they would surrender, for I understood the straits they were in."

SURRENDER AGREEMENT SECRET.

Replying to a question as to whether the agreement to surrender had been made public at the time of the attack upon Manila, Admiral Dewey said he thought not. "There are," he said, "lots of things which are not communicated to the public."

Mr. Patterson sought to secure from Admiral Dewey an admission that Aguinaldo had issued a proclamation of independence to the Filipinos about the time of the sinking of the Spanish squadron, but the Admiral said he did not remember it, although it was possible that he might have done so.

Mr. Patterson then read the paper forwarded by Consul General Pratt, May 20, 1898, in which the Filipino leader said that Providence had opened the way for independence to the Filipinos and spoke of the Americans as their liberators. The Admiral said, however, that he did not remember to have seen the paper. He had, he said, given Aguinaldo a printing press, and probably he used this press for getting out his proclamations.

In reply to a question the Admiral said that Consul Williams, who had been stationed at Manila, was an honest man, although perhaps quite enthusiastic. The Admiral did not, however, remember to have promised to Aguinaldo his "cordial co-operation," as the Consul had reported. For the purpose of making inquiry concerning some of the representations of Consul General Wildman, located at Hongkong, Mr. Patterson asked concerning that gentleman's character. The Admiral apparently hesitated to reply, but then said, "He's dead—I'd rather not say. He was the United States Consul General." He added that he would prefer not to reply to further questions, but when Mr. Patterson persisted he added: "He was a very able man—an able Consul."

Mr. Patterson then read Mr. Wildman's letter of July 18, 1898, saying that Aguinaldo had conducted himself in a dignified manner, &c., and the Admiral assented to the truth of this statement.

Speaking of Aguinaldo's loyalty, the witness said that he had become suspicious of that leader before the receipt of his proclamation of July 15. He said: "I began to suspect that he was not loyal to us when he demurred to moving out of Cavite when our troops arrived."

"You mean that they were thinking more of their own independence than of us?"

"Yes."

Admiral Dewey also testified concerning the arms sent to Manila by Aguinaldo, and Senator Dietrich asked the Admiral if "he did not believe that the arms were purchased with money previously paid by Spain to secure peace, and that it was his intention to use the money to foment another insurrection, for the purpose of gain."

The Admiral's reply was, "Exactly so."

Mr. Patterson next called attention to a number of proclamations forwarded by him to Washington in May, but Admiral Dewey said he did not remember having read them, and in explanation of his failure in this respect he said:

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S BUSY TIME.

"The days and nights were not long enough for me to get through with my work at that time. Evidently I didn't consider the proclamations as of importance if I read them, for I made no comment on them."

"Knowing of Aguinaldo's expectation and purpose to secure independence," said Mr. Patterson, in beginning a question, but before he concluded he was interrupted by the witness, who said: "No, I did not know that."

"Then you believed such to be his purpose?"

"I didn't believe it; and since you have asked my opinion, I will say that I believe he was there for gain—for loot—for money, and I further believe that independence never entered his head."

Replying to another question by Senator Patterson, the Admiral said that while Aguinaldo was located at Cavite and was under his observation he was always humane, but that he did not see him much after the army came.

Senator Carmack then put a number of questions to the witness. Replying to these the Admiral said it was true he had assisted Aguinaldo in organizing his army by supplying him with arms, &c., that at that time there were no American soldiers in the Philippines, and that Aguinaldo had complete control of his own forces, and that he was under no restraint.

Mr. Carmack asked the witness why he had done so much to aid a man whom he regarded as "a common robber and plunderer."

The Admiral did not reply immediately. His face reddened and he laughed. He then said the Senator had not quoted him accurately, but he admitted that he had said Aguinaldo had gone to Manila for pillage and plunder. He added: "You know the old saying that 'All is fair in war.'"

"Do you consider it fair in war to assist a known plunderer and robber in an enemy's territory to pillage without restraint?"

"I believe it is as I read history."

ASSISTED AGUINALDO.

"Then you admit that you assisted this robber and plunderer to organize, &c.?"

"I didn't then call him a robber and plunderer; I called him the 'insurgent leader.' I have said here that he was there for money and loot. I think those were my words, and I think that is what he was there for. Do you," he said, turning interlocutor himself, "think he was there for anything else?"

"I do," responded the Senator.

"Well, I don't," said the Admiral, and as if to express his opinion still more emphatically, he repeated: "I don't," and added: "I swear I don't."

"Do you think you know Aguinaldo better than Gen. Otis?" asked Senator Carmack.

"In some things I think I do," the Admiral replied. "I think my judgment is better in some matters than the General's. I don't believe he ever say Aguinaldo, and I saw him fifty times. Moreover, I know his history."

"Do you think you know him better than Gen. Bell?"

"I think I know him better than any of our officers."

"Did Aguinaldo tell you that he was there for money and loot?"

"I saw in his actions that he was. He hadn't been there forty-eight hours before he was tsking everything in sight—provisions, munitions, &c."

"From the Spaniards?"

"From everybody."

"For himself?"

"I expect he got the lion's share."

"If Gen. Otis and Gen. Bell should say they regard Aguinaldo as personally honest in money matters, would their statement influence your opinion in regard to him?"

"Not in the slightest degree."

"You don't know of a single dishonest act on the part of the man, and yet you regard him as a thief?"

Just before this question was asked, Senator Lodge, as Chsirman of the committee, had announced that 12 o'clock, the hour for adjournment, had arrived. The Admiral took advantage of this announcement to cut short a line of inquiry that was plainly annoying him. He rose as the last question was being propounded, and when it was concluded said: "I think I shan't answer that question."

He then took his hat and left the room with a polite word of adieu, but without being formally dismissed.

The examination of the Admiral will be continued.

TO FIGHT THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Senator Morgan Introduces a Resolution in the Senate for Purpose of Starting the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Morgan is anxious to start another campaign against the Panama route.

As one of the Senate conferrees on the disagreeing vote between the two Houses of Congress on the Canal bill, he joined with Senators Hanna and Kittridge in supporting the Senate bill, as he in duty was bound to do under the Senate's instructions. All tbe while he was telling his friends in Congress that the canal never would be built on the Panama route. To tbe Representatives from Alabama whom he advised to vote for the Spooner amendment he said his expectation was that the President in course of time would be forced to give up all thought of the Pansma route and build on the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Morgan wants to hasten the President into the situation which he predicts he ultimately will reach. With tbis end in view, he introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day authorizing his committee to make an investigation into the purposes of the shareholders and bondholders of the Panama Canal Company, and the prospect of their securing benefits from the sale of tbe canal franchises to the United States.

The resolution further provided that the Chairman of the committee should be authorized to advertise for communications from such shareholders and bondholders.

Mr. Hanna said he hoped the resolution would be voted own

The Chair asked if he objected to the consideration of the resolution.

"No," said Mr. Hanna, "we might as well vote it down now."

The resolution went over, however, on Mr. Quay's objection, the Pennsylvania Senator not wishing that its discussion should interfere with a bill in which he was interested.

It is Mr. Hanna's view that Mr. Morgan should leave the matter of investigating the title of the Panama Company's properties to the President. It is understood the President will make most thorough investigations of all questions involved in the matters of title and concessions.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

House Disagrees to Senate Amendments —Measure Goes to Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House to-day disagreed to the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation hill and sent the bill to conference.

Mr. Alexander (N. Y.) asked whether a separate vote would be allowed on the Buffalo Exposition amendment.

Mr. Cannon replied that he had no power to prevent a vote, and if the Senate was in earnest in insisting on the exposition amendment he had no doubt that tbe House would be called upon to act, as he frankly stated that personally he would oppose the acceptance of those amendments.

Messrs. Cannon, (Ill.,) Barney, (Wis.,) and Livingston, (Ga.,) were appointed conferrees.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.

The Senate Passes Resolution Regarding Reported Exclusion of Citizens Because of Religious Belief.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettus (Ala.) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is asserted that American citizens holding American passports have been and are excluded by the Russian Empire from its territory, solely because of their religious belief, contrary to treaty stipulations, therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate as to the attitude of the Russian Government toward American citizens attempting to enter its territory with American passports.

Mr. Bacon inquired whether there was authority for the statement in the preamble to the resolution.

Mr. Pettus replied that he had what he considered realiable authority for the assertion. The resolution was adopted.

For Monument to Prison Ship Martyrs.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for a monument to prison ship martyrs to be erected at Fort Greene, Brookiyn, N. Y., was passed hy the Senate to-day. It provides that the appropriation of $100,000 shall be made, on condition that an additional $100,000 aball be raised, the work to be done under direction of the Secretary of War, the Governor of New York, and the Mayor of New York City.

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

The Cherokee Indian bill.

In relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia.

Requiring the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company to extend its Eleventh Street line in the District of Columbia.

Providing for recognition of the military service of the First Ohio Light Artillery.

To provide for the organization of private corporations in the district of Alaska.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the Deputy Collectore at the sub-ports of entry at Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, the salary not to exceed $2,500 a year each.

To incorporate the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba; for the further distribution of the reports of the Supreme Court.

Extending the time for making final proof in desert land entries in Yakima County, Washington.

Establishing a regular term of United States Court in Addison, West Va.

BY THE HOUSE.

To authorize the West Elizabeth and Dravosburg Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River at Port View, Penn.

To authorize the Duiuth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company to construct a hridge across the Missouri River at Pierre, S. D.

Directing the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Judicial Circuit to hold at least one term of court annually at Atlanta, Ga.

To amend the internal revenue laws so as to place perique tobacco on a simiiar footing with other tobaccos regarding packages.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—Isaac L. Patterson, District of Williamette, Ore.; Robert Smalls, District of Beaufort, S. C.; William Mahone, District of Petersburg, Va.

Marshals—Waitsr F. Mathews, District of Oregon; Frank S. Elgin, Western District of Tennessee.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Frank Bacon, North Platte, Neb.; Eugene B. Hyds, Spokane, Washington.

Registers of Land Offices—George E. French, North Platte, Neb.; Henry V. Hinman, North Yakima, Washington.

ARMY.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Quartermaster, to be Captain of Infantry, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Capt. C. B. Baker, Infantry, to be Quartermaster, with rank of Captain from Mnrch 2, 1899.

Corp. John A. Barry, Troop D, Third Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant.

John P. Kelly, Florida, Assistant Surgeon Volunteere, with rank of Captain.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

GEORGIA—Eleventh District, William G. Brantley, Dem., renominated.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE SUGAR QUESTION

Senators Teller and O. H. Platt Discuss Relief for Cuba.

The Colorado Representative Challenges His Opponents to Show Distress Exists There, but None Replies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There was an animated discussion on sugar in the Senate this afternoon between Mr. Teller of Colorado and Mr. Platt of Connecticut. Mr. Teller practically served notice on the Senate and the President that there would be no Cuban reciprocity legislation next Winter if he could help it, and apparently he spoke for the entire body of Democratic Senators.

There was no distress in Cuba, Mr. Teller said, such as had been alleged to exist hy those who had urged Congress to make tariff concessions to the Cubans.

The "calamity" dispatches from Cuba published in the newspapers and read before the House Committee on Ways and Means had had no basis in actual conditions, and where they had foretold coming distress, had prophesied falsely, he declared.

Time, as it had progressed, had given the most absolute denial to the predictions eent from Cuba last December and January. Mr. Teller repeatedly challenged Senators to show that there was distress in Cuba, but none accepted the challenge.

Another statement of tbe Colorado Senator was that had Congress granted the reciprocity asked for hy the Administration, 75 per cent. of tbe benefits accruing under it would have been ahsorbed by Americans owning vast tracts of sugar lands in Cuba and most of them residing in this country. The reciprocity scheme was the Sugar Trust's scheme, and the only reason it had failed to go through Congress was because the House had added to tbe original bill a clause that hit the Sugar Trust hard, and the bill in tbat form tbe Sugar Trust proposed should not become a law. Mr. Teller did not undertake to make a thorough presentation of his side of tbe Cuban question, but he did present with great emphasis the two propositions that the Cubans did not need reciprocity, and if reciprocity should be granted Americans would get the good of it.

"If you want to revise the tariff fairly," Mr. Teller said to the Republicans of the Senate, "I am willing to join with you. The people I represent will not object to having the duty on sugar cut down, provided thero is a reduction all along the line, based on principles of equity. We do object, though, to having money taken out of our pockets to put into tbe pockets of our American competitors."

Senator Platt of Connecticut made a reply to Mr. Teller. He scolded the Colorado Senator a little for bringing the sugar question into the Senate so near tbe closing of the session. He said Mr. Teller had not met the issue in the Cuhan question, hut had tried to befog it with a discussion that was quite outside the real question.

The real issue was a question of vast importance to this country as well as to Cuha. The American people understood the question, which was whetber the island of Cuha should be occupied and governed hy a friendly power, or by one hostile to this country. It was a question of protecting the United States in one of its most vital parts. It was a matter of self-defense for the United States.

Mr. Platt said he would not discuss the matter of the commercial gain that would come to the United States through Cuban reciprocity, nor the question whether or not there was distress in Cuba. He simply would take time enough to protest against the character of the discussion indulged in by Mr. Teller, he said.

Seventy-five per cent. of the people of the United States, unless he was mistaken, were disappointed, humiliated, and chagrined that Congress had not taken the action asked for by the President.

An economic arrangement should be made with Cuba that would make her prosperous and happy and full of affection for this country, or Cuha must be made a part of tbe United States. No danger confronted this country so great as the likelihood of taking Cuba into the United States. It was the plain duty of Congress to so treat Cuba that she might continue to be an independent republic and a friend of the United States.

Mr. Teller appeared to be a little out of patience when he rose to answer Mr. Platt. He began by saying that he did not think the time had come yet when the Connecticut Senator could rightfully assume to tell him how and when he should discuss public questions.

He taunted Mr. Platt with having failed to give any reason why the United States should help Cuba. The assertion that great advantage to this country would grow out of Cuban reciprocity had come as a second thought, when it had been shown that the original argument for Cuban relief had nothing to stand on.

It was not true that the people of the United States were clamoring for Cuban reciprocity. If that was true there would be a bill before the Senate.

"You could have had the House hill passed by the Senate," said Mr. Teller, speaking directly to Mr. Platt.

"We'll pass it for you now if you want it passed. The truth of the matter," Mr. Teller remarked, speaking with great earnestness, "is that the anxiety has not been to help Cuba, but to take care of Americans who have gone down to Cuha and bought up great tracts of sugar lands."

Mr. Platt's talk about annexing Cuha Mr. Teller pronounced a "baby cry." Cuba did not want to be annexed. She could take care of herself as well as any of the South American republics. Personally he was opposed to Cuban annexation, but the thought of it did not alarm him, because he did not believe it ever would come to pass. There was virtue enough in this country to prevent it unless it should be clearly demonstrated that it would be for the advantage of the United States.

Mr. Teller closed by re-stating his willingness to join in any equitable scheme of tariff revision, and his purpose to resist any separate assault upon the beet sugar industry of the United States.

MAJOR GARDENER TESTIFIES.

Army Officer Who Brought Charges of Cruelty Against Soldiers Tells of His Own Methods.

MANILA, June 27.—Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry, testified to-day hefore tbe hoard which is inquiring into the charges of cruelty brought by Major Cornelius Gardener, Governor of Tayabas Province, against American officers and soldiers.

He said he left Tayabas in 1901, at which time he did not consider the province pacified or tranquilized. The witness was in Major Gardener's regiment, the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry. At tbat time no American dared go through tbe town unguarded. He said that, acting under Major Gardener's orders, and after protesting, he placed the principal residents of Lucban under guard during the vote for local President, and that they complained hitterly of the action taken. Witness left them, and when he returned he found they had voted for a criminal who was in jail. He told them they must elect another man.

Witness firmly believed they voted for the man they most hated. The man elected President protested and pleaded to he relieved, bnt he was compelled, under threat of being put in the guardhouse, to accept the office.

Continuing, Capt. Steele said that among his brother officers, Major Newherry, formerly of the Thirtieth Regiment of Volunteers, who testified before the board on Wednesday, was reputed to have used a perfectly unscrupulous method of obtaining information from natives. Once the witness asked him if he had killed five natives with his own hand, and got the understanding that he had killed several men with his Mauser pistol. Witness did not ask the reason for this, and was not prepared to say that Newberry hsd actually killed them, but that was witness's impression. He thought it was Major Gardener's policy to get a form of civil government established, while the province was not ready for it.

Major Gardener then testified that his policy in dealing with the natives of Tayabas was what he understood was desired by the authorities at Washington, namely, to erase from the minds of the peacefully inclined the groundless fears they entertained of the soldiers, and to show them where they were wrong, in the meanwhile pursuing tbe hostile natives with relentless activity. The Major introduced documents, including a report of Gen. Theodore Schwan, commending him (Gardener) and the Thirtieth Regiment of Volunteers.

CONFER ON PHILIPPINE BILL.

Main Points of Difference Between the Senate and the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There was talk at tbe Capitol to-day of the possibility of a failure to complete at this session of Congress the legislation provfding for the Civil Government of the Philippines. The conferrees, however, said tbis evening that they did not think their conference would be so extended as to prolong the session heyond the 2d or 3d of July.

The Senate declared for silver coinage, the House for a coinage based on a gold standard. The talk at the House end today was that the Senate would have to take the House plan. One of the members of the committee said:

"I am willing to stay here a month rather than yield to the Senate on this proposition."

It is considered possible that if the Senate will accept the legislation clause in the House bill the House will either accept the Senate's coinage scheme or consent that all reference to coinsge shall be dropped from the bill. Mr. Cooper, Chairman of tbe House conferrees, says tbat the scheme of a legislative assemhly made up of Filipino delegates wss put into the House bill at the urgent request of Gov. Taft. In speaking to-day of this scheme, Mr. Hamilton of Michigan said:

"It is an absolutely harmless thing. It is proposed to give the Filipinos a representative assemhly in which they may speak for themselves and discuss questions relating to their country. There is no danger in it. The Philippine commission is constituted of an upper house in our legislation scheme, and there can he no legislation in which the commission does not concur."

The conferrees go on with their work tomorrow morning. They made good progress to-day with the section of the bill concerning which there is no great difference of opinion.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

He Reaches the Capital and Bids Adieu to Engine Crew.

WASHINGTON, June 27. — President Roosevelt and party arrived in Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10:35 o'clock thia morning.

The President walked hriskly down the station platform on reaching Washington, and almost had reached the gates when he recollected that he had not hidden adieu to the engine crew, his invariable practice on returning from a trip. Quickly retracing his steps, he reached the side of the hig engine that had pulled him from Philadelphia, and vigorously shook the hands of the engineer, fireman, and another trainman who had climbed into the cah to sbare the honors.

As he turned again toward the gates a man roughly brusbed against him, seized his hand, and exclaimed that he was from Long Island. "Glad to see you," said the President, and he wrenched his hand away.

Order for War College Establishment.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Secretary of War has directed tbe preparation of a general order for the establishment at Washington Barracks in this city of an army War College for the most advanced instruction of army officers. The proposed college will he under the immediate direction of a hoard of five officers detailed from the army at large and, ex officio, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Artillery, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and the commanding officer of the general service and staff college. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young has been detailed to duty as President of the college, and Gen. W. H. Carter and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss have been selected as members of the general hoard, leaving two more to be selected.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James C. Ord is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Peekskill Military Academy, to take effect July 1.

Transfers:

Lieut. Col. Francis W. Mansfield, from the Nineteenth Infantry to the First Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Huston, from the First Infantry to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Major Thomas S. McCaleb, from the Sixth Infantry to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Major William W. Wotherspoon, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, Twenty-sixth Infantry, upon ths expiration of his leavs of absence, will report at Fort Leavenworth for duty with the Sixth Infantry, pending his promotion to First Lisutenant and his assignment as such to that regiment.

Navy.

Cable from Asiatic Station, June 26:

Lieut. M. M. Taylor is ordered to command the Samar.

Naval Cadet C. T. Wade is ordered to ths Samar.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Indiana reached Newport June 26.

The Caesar reached Malta Juns 26.

The Brooklyn reached Hampton Roads June 26.

The Marietta reached San Juan June 26.

The Leonidas sailed June 26 from San Juan for Norfolk.

The Justin sailed June 26 from Yokohama for Guam.

The Dolphin sailed June 27 from New London for Oyster Bay.

The Ranger reached Panama Juns 27.

The Nero reached Montevideo Juns 27.

The Pampanga was placed out of commission June 18.

Ths Samar was placed in commission Juns 18.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Marchand, Mrs. M., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. F. Marchand, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Ach, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Lauer Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. H. Lauer, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lorsch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. T., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; F. W. Persee, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Jamison, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Gerard House.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgsport, Conn.; J. Flanagan, linens, laces, and white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hene & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, notions and furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harmon, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Plonk, dry goods; Hotel Mariborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss A. Garner, fancy goods; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, linens, laces, and white goods; Herald Square Hotsl.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meaghsr, millinery; 443 Brooms Street; Victoria Hotel.

Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods, hosiery, laces, and white goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; A. Wettendorf, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

The Resourceful Kangaroo.

A bit of characteristic nonsense by R. K. Munkittrick, illustrated by E. W. Kemble, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND.

Away from Home Nine Months, He Had Found Lodging in a Hut at Cornell Dam.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 27.—A boy hetween seven and eight years of age, who was stolen from his parents at Roxhury, Conn., was found in an Italian's hut at the Cornell dam yesterday. About six months ago the boy appeared in this vicinity in the company of a man.

The man represented himself as a photographer, and he collected pictures to enlarge. He received a deposit of $1 when he took orders, and after obtaining considerable money he went away, leaving the boy hehind. The boy has been absent from home for nine months.

Chief of Police Oakley was informed of the disappearance, and he sent Officer Burke to find the boy who had been abandoned. A Sheriff's officer from Roxbury, Conn., will take the boy home.

CASE OF GREENE AND GAYNOR.

Suggestion Made to Remonstrate Against Canada's Inaction Through Diplomatic Channels.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Considerahle surprise has heen expressed by prominent lawyers in this city with reference to the inaction of the Canadian authorities in acting upon the application to extradite Greene and Gaynor. The methods resorted to hy the friends of the prisoners to resist their surrender to the courts of this country, it is said, have been unusual and extraordinary.

The attention of the Attorney General has heen called to the fact that some of the principal legal officials in Canada who would have to do with the prosecution of the case are connected professionally with the counsel representing the defendants, and a suggestion has been made to him that the delays in the case should be made the subject of a remonstrance to the Canadian authorities through diplomatic channels.

Pin Scratch Fatal to Physician.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—Dr. Fred W. Thum, thirty-seven years old, died at his home, 194 Polk Street, to-night, from blood poisoning, following an operation. The original trouble was caused by a pin scratch which appeared to be of no importance. Dr. Thum, although young, was prominent in his profession. His wife survives him.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Frederick D. Calhoun, Minneapolis; Walter Winston Kenilworth, London; Rupert E. Usmar, London.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Edward Eggleston, Richmond.

MANHATTAN—Major C. A. Stedman, United States Army; C. L. Stone, Chicago; William Vinon, M. P., Melbourne.

PLAZA—J. J. McCarthy, Chicago; David B. Fall, Charleston, S. C.

NETHERLAND—Orlando Hull, Clevelsnd; J. K. Neuman, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—W. Scott Lee, ex-Mayor of Denver.

VICTORIA—J. B. Calva, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

GILSEY—Joseph E. Seagram, M. P., Waterioo, Ontario; F. C. Davidge, M. P., Victoria, B. C.; Major W. A. Mensch, Kingman, Arizona.

HOFFMAN—A. Meyer d'Barral, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. F. Hay, Melbourne, Australia; C. J. Carroll, Jaral, Mexico; ex-Gov. J. B. Orman, Colorado; J. D. Gillilan, Batavia, Java.

NAVARRE—D. Shanks, Birmingham, England; Charles D. Palmer, Manila, Philippine Islands.

ASTOR—Major C. L. Best, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:40 A. M.—69 West Houston Street; Wilson Barnes; damage, $3,000.

1:30 A. M.—244 West Sixty-second Street; Benjamin Bryan; damage, $10.

4:30 A. M.—Bond and Main Streets, City Island; M. McDonald; damage, $500.

5:52 A. M.—239 West Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:10 A. M.—13-15 Lispenard Street; D. Shrag; damage, $2,000.

6:15 A. M.—113 Mott Street; Canino Staino; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—396 Columbus Avenue; William Helmstein; damage, $50.

9:45 A. M.—1,855 Third Avenue; L. Kreseishiner; damage, $10.

1:10 P. M.—1,171 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; M. Leibman; damage, $200.

4 P. M.—340 East Fifty-eighth Street; B. K. Volzing; damage, $400.

4:40 P. M.—184 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Beycke Brothers; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—82½ Cannon Street; Imes & Centre; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—273 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Anna M. Roherman; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—125 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Nicola Caniso; damage, $100.

8:20 P. M.—87 Chrystie Street; Harris Greenberg; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—549 Eleventh Avenue; George Schmidt; damage trifling.

8:35 P. M.—32 Howard Street; J. S. Carter & Co.; damage trifling.

8:40 P. M.—210 Tenth Avenue; Thomas Kenny; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—802 Second Avenue; Samuel Hirsh; damage, $1,000.

9:15 P. M.—306 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Francisco Rescigno; no damage.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing clondiness; winds west to northwest, becoming northeast.

Cloudy, showery weather is indicated for today in the Southwest, the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, ths Ohio Valley, and ths East Gulf States. Rain is probahle Sundsy in ths Middls Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States.

Lower temperatures will prevail in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Fresh west winds will continus along the New England Coast; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will becoms fresh southeast; brisk south to southeast winds are indicated for the East Gulf Coast to-day, shifting to northwest by Sunday. In the lake region light to fresh winds will become east to northeast.

Steamships which depart for European ports today will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperaturs for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from ths thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	74	60	65
6 A. M.	73	60	66
9 A. M.	78	65	70
12 M.	87	68	78
4 P. M.	91	73	80
6 P. M.	84	73	77
9 P. M.	79	69	73
12 P. M.	77	63	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street levsl.

Average temperatures yesterday wers as follows:

Printing House Square.....72½
Weather Bureau.....67
Corresponding date 1901.....82
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.71

The thsrmometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises.11:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:00	Gov. Isl'd..12:06	H. Gate....1:59
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:51	Gov. Isl'd..12:59	H. Gate....2:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston and Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alps, Pcrt au Prince, Aux Cayes	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Citta di Torino, Italy	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	
Corondo, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.	
Fontabelle, St. Croix	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martinique	9:30 A. M.	
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	9:30 A. M.	
Hindoo, Hull	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	1:00 P. M.	
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp	*9:00 A. M.	
Umbria, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		1:30 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nord America, Naples		
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of ths hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturdny.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Bostofi, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamsr, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch hy steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thsnce hy steamer, close at thie office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. (connecting close here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Did you ever

hear any one express anything but praise and enthusiasm when it came to a question of

MOXIE

as a Summer drink?

It leads every other beverage. It cannot help it. It refreshes and stimulates without reaction. Its users realize that it is a perfect nerve food. All druggists sell it by the glass. Grocers will send it to your home by the case.

THE

Coward

Good Sense

Shoe

For Children.



Pain and deformity, the twin evils with which ordinary shoe-making so often saddles growing feet, never come to light in the Coward Shoe. The "Coward" is a scientifically perfect shoe—thoughtfully planned, precisely builded.

The shoe that will ensure ease, encourage shapeliness, and carry the feet of children surely and painlessly along the smooth path toward life development.

Many dealers claim to sell the "Coward Good Sense Shoe." This is untrue—they cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.

Send For New Catalogue.

Welch's Grape Juice

is just pure Grape Juice. It contains nothing that is not found in fresh Concord Grapes. 80 tons pressure extracts the life of the Grape, carefulness and cleanliness in the process give to **Welch's** the natural Grape aroma and flavor which no other Grape Juice possesses. The food properties are unchanged. The sick find **Welch's** a delicious tonic food.

Druggists and grocers sell it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH
At 2 P.M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 4 P.M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
At 9 P.M. Frank Daniels and Company in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Matinée TO-DAY at 4. EXTRA MAT. JULY 4.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Matinée To-day, 2:15.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

Herald Sq. Thea. The Reigning Success LULU GLASER Thursday, July 3 | Last Mat. Last Night. DOLLY VARDEN By Stange & Edwards. The Defender | Seats on sale Monday, June 30.

NEW YORK TO-NIGHT B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. "Capital attraction."—Eve. Sun. CHAPERONS
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. MONSTER BILL.

PHammerstein's PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs. 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities.

TERRACE GARDEN TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Av. "SAID PASHA."

DALY'S LAST 2 WEEKS B'way & 30 St. At 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2. "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. KING DODO.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

To-Night Big Success. AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN
TED MARKS' BIG VARIETIES. Seats 50c.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS BAND CARNIVALS, Mid Arctic Breezes.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinée To-day. Robinson-Temple Opera Comp'y in EL CAPITAN

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Lederer's Newest. THE WILD ROSE

CIRCLE AUDITORIUM. B'way & 60th St. KALTENBORN Grand Opening To-night, 8:15. 50c., That's All.

WALLACK'S. 2d Month. Last Week. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. T'dy. Rice's 45th & Last Perf. To-night. SHOW GIRL

YALE-HARVARD Intercollegiate Baseball Game Polo Grounds to-day, 2:30 P. M. Reserved seats at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY,
JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine)
13TH DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

Great Trial, Advance Stakes, and 4 Other Races. Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40; (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander.
ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND. 50c.

CHAMPION TRAVIS BEATEN

Princeton Golfer Won in Second Round for President's Cup

IN MORRIS COUNTY TOURNEY

Reinhart Also Beat Bayard, Another Princeton Player, in Same Series—Final Rounds for Trophies To-day.

After an uninterrupted run of victories in tournaments whenever he has started since May, 1901, when C. H. Seeley beat him in the semi-final of the Metropolitan Golf Association championship, the list including two National championships, Walter J. Travis was beaten in the second round for the President's Cup yesterday at the Morris County Golf Club by Frank Ormond Reinhart, a Princeton freshman. The score was 2 up and 1 to play. The match was the crowning feature of a day of brilliant golfing, and created great excitement in the large "gallery" that walked the links after the players. First in the interscholastic and next at the intercollegiate tournaments, Reinhart has been in the front rank, but his good work yesterday was a surprise even to his collegemates, although he is the Princeton champion. In the afternoon Reinhart followed up his winning vein by putting out Bayard, the former intercollegiate champion, but only after an extra hole.

At the start of his match with Travis Reinhart sliced his drive and was stimied by a tree, and playing back cost him the hole. Neither played the second in par form, for both drives were short of the green, and Reinhart won in 4 to 5. Travis pulled his drive from the third tee into the rough by the fence. It would have cost him two or three strokes to play out, so, as Reinhart had made a fine, straight drive, Travis lifted and gave up the hole. Travis evened up the score by winning the fourth in 4 to 5; then came a half in a par 4. On the sixth Travis was short on his second, and Reinhart won in 4 to 5. Three halved holes followed, leaving the Princetonian in the lead at the turn.

Brilliant golf soon made Reinhart 3 up, for he had a 3 on the tenth and a 4 on the eleventh green, winning each in a stroke under par. A better approach enabled Travis to win the twelfth, in 5 to 6, and after Reinhart had pulled his second into the woods on the long thirteenth hole he yet was able to steal a half in 6 by getting down a ten-foot put. He had a hanging lie after the drive from the fourteenth tee, and did not get off a good second, so Travis pulled the lead down to 1 up by winning in 4 to 5. The fifteenth hole is only 165 yards, but it was halved in 4, for Travis sclaffed his tee shot and Reinhart overplayed his approach. The sixteenth the Princetonian won in 3 to 4, making him dormie, and a half in 4 on the seventeenth settled the match. The card:

Reinhart	5	4	*4	5	4	4	5	4	5—40
Travis	4	5	*6	4	4	5	5	4	5—42
Reinhart	3	4	6	6	5	4	3	4	—35—75
Travis	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	—36—78

*Approximated.

Reinhart's match with Bayard, an old Princetonian, was the afternoon feature. The golfing was very good and consistent, Reinhart giving a touch of his best quality by getting the long thirteenth hole in 5. He used a brassey on all the tees, yet almost invariably outdrove both Travis and Bayard. Breaking even with the latter on the home green, Reinhart settled the match by winning the extra hole in 3 to 4. The card for the eighteen holes was:

Bayard	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—41
Reinhart	6	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—42
Bayard	4	7	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—42—83
Reinhart	4	5	4	6	5	3	5	4	5—41—83

The final round in the three cups to-day will be at thirty-six holes, and there will also be an eighteen-hole handicap for a cup presented by R. H. Williams. Reinhart's rival for the President's Cup will be another Princetonian, L. H. Conklin, who yesterday won very cleverly from Tappin and Morgan Smith of Yale. Vanderpool and Tyng are the finalists of the Thomas Cup and Marcellus and Lynch play for the Flagg Cup.

The summary follows:

President's Cup.—Second Round—L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, beat George F. Brokaw, Princeton, 5 up and 4 to play; F. O. Reinhart, Princeton, beat Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 2 up and 1 to play; Morgan Smith, Morris County, beat R. D. Lapham, Apawamis, 4 up and 3 to play; L. H. Conklin, Princeton, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Reinhart beat Bayard, 1 up, (19 holes;) Conklin beat Smith, 6 up and 5 to play.

Thomas Cup.—Second Round—F. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County, beat George Bowley, Jersey City, 1 up; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat F. J. Sloane, Princeton, 5 up and 4 to play; Roy de Raismes, Baltusrol, beat F. J. de Raismes, Baltusrol, by default; James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, beat R. T. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Vanderpool beat Bacon, 4 up and 3 to play; Tyng beat Roy de Raismes, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Flagg Cup.—First Round—J. Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat S. P. Nash, Columbia, 6 up and 5 to play; F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat R. W. Candler, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat L. B. Garretson, Princeton, 2 up and 1 to play; Harold Wilcox, Montclair, beat A. W. Rossiter, Oakland, 3 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Marcellus beat Chadwick, 2 up and 1 to play; Lynch beat Wilcox, 5 up and 3 to play.

TENNIS AT BAY RIDGE.

Beals C. Wright Still Ahead in the Round Robin Tournament of Crescent A. C.

Two single matches were played yesterday in the round robin tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, and Beals C. Wright, who has won all his matches so far, was again victorious, although Clarence Hobart made him show his finest tennis in order to win. In the other match Holcombe Ward defeated W. J. Clothier in three sets. The exhibition doubles was noteworthy in two ways yesterday. The best contest of the week resulted, and William A. Larned, the National singles champion, made his first appearance in match play this season. Larned paired with Ward, and their opponents were the Wrenn brothers, "Bob" Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr. Larned and Ward played excellent tennis, but they were unable to offset the splendid team work of the Wrenns, who won the match in three sets. A large gallery found many opportunities to enthuse during the afternoon, as the playing was much above the average.

In the first singles match of the day, between Hobart and Wright, the play was rapid and brilliant. Hobart's long drives from the base line bothered Wrigbt considerably, but he was able to offset them after a while. The first set went to Wright, 6—4. In the second set Hobart contested every advance made by Wright, and time and again kept the latter from scoring what seemed almost certain points. Wright's superiority demonstrated itself, however, in the end, and he won the set and match, 8—6.

While the second match required three sets to decide a winner, Ward really won rather easily. His service hothered Clothier all through the match, although the Harvard man braced in the second set and outplayed Ward 4—6. Summary:

Round Robin Singles—Beals C. Wright beat Clarence Hobart, 6—4, 8—6; Holcombe Ward beat W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 4—3, 6—4.

Exhibitions Doubles.—"Bob" Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., beat William A. Larned and Holcombe Ward, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

The standing of the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Beals C. Wright	4	0
R. D. Little	3	1
Clarence Hobart	1	2
Holcombe Ward	1	2
W. J. Clothier	0	4

Gen. Lew Wallace's New Outlaw Hero.

"Billy the Kid," celebrated desperado of the Southwest, finds a distinguished biographer. Gen. Wallace in his forthcoming book describes his intercourse with the "Kid," the plots for his capture, and his remarkable escapes. In THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Tried a New Pitcher and Were Beaten Easily by Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The third inning of to-day's baseball game between New York and Philadelphia proved disastrous for Burke, New York's new pitcher. Dunn muffed Barry's fly and Philadelphia hit safely seven times, scoring six runs. The visitors could not solve White's curves. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brodle, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Dunn, rf.	1	0	2	0	1	Berry, rf.	1	0	2	0	1
Jones, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	Doolin, c.	1	1	9	1	0
Bower'an, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Dougl's, 1b.	1	3	10	1	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	Browne, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
O'Hag'n, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	Hall'an, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Bean, ss.	0	0	1	3	0	Childs, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0
Burke, p.	0	0	1	2	0	White, p.	1	1	2	0	1
Total	1	4	24	12	2	Total	7	12	27	13	1

New York .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia .....0 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 .—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Doolin, Douglass. Three-base hits—Hulswitt, White. Stolen bases—Dnnn, Bowerman, Doolin, Browne, Hallman. Double plays—Childs, Hulswitt, and Douglass; Hulswitt, Childs, and Douglass. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off White, 3. Struck out—By Burke, 3; by White, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 9; BROOKLYN, 7.

BOSTON, June 27.—The Boston baseball team pulled the game out of the fire to-day by a fine batting rally in the seventh inning, after it had apparently lost the game by wretched fielding. A one-handed stop by Long was a feature. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	2	2	4	0	2	Dolan, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	10	1	1	Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	1	3	4	1	Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Carney, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	M'Creery, 1b.	0	1	11	0	2
Courtney, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Dehlen, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Gremin'r, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0
Long, ss.	0	0	1	4	1	Ahearn, c.	3	2	1	2	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	2	0	Flood, 2b.	2	0	2	3	0
Hale, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Kitson, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	0	0						
Total	9	11	27	13	6	Total	7	10	24	13	2

Boston.....1 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 .—9
Brooklyn.....0 2 0 1 0 4 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Cooley. Three-base hit—Carney. Sacrifice hit—Kittridge and Willis. Stolen bases—Cooley, Tenney, Dahlen, and Irwin. First base on balls—Off Hale, 2; off Willis, 1; off Kitson, 8. Struck out—By Willis, 1. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

CHICAGO, 6; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Yerkes opened badly in to-day's baseball game between the St. Louis and Chicago teams, and was relieved by Wickes. The latter pitched well, but the Chicago lead was too great to overcome. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis .....0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0—4	12	3	
Chicago .....2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—6	10	0	

Batteries—Wickes, Yerkes, and Ryan; Rhodes and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	40	12	.769	Philadelphia	26	31	.456
Brooklyn	32	25	.561	Cincinnati	22	31	.415
Chicago	29	24	.547	St. Louis	21	33	.389
Boston	26	26	.500	New York	20	34	.370

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 27.—Toronto won from the Jersey City baseball team to-day. Three errors, a base on balls, and a sacrifice gave the local players three runs in the fifth. Carr's errors at first base being directly responsible. Pfanmiller was always a puzzle, while Briggs was hit harder, but kept them scattered. Score:

TORONTO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Miller, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Oakes, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
White, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Bennon, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0	Halligan, cf.	0	1	3	1	1
Massey, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Carr, 1b.	0	1	18	1	1
Bruce, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Shoch, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Downey, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Woods, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Hargrove, cf.	0	1	1	0	1	Mack, ss.	0	0	3	1	2
Toft, c.	1	0	6	1	0	McManus, c.	0	2	1	0	0
Briggs, p.	0	0	1	4	0	Pfanmi'r, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Total	4	4	27	12	1	Total	3	10	24	13	4

Earned run—Jersey City, 1. Two-base hit—Oakes. Three-base hits—White, Hargrove. Sacrifice hits—White, Briggs, Woods. Stolen bases—White, McManus, (2,) Pfanmiller, Shindle. Double plays—Briggs to Downey to Massey, (2;) Halligan to Mack. First base on balls—Off Briggs, 6; off Pfanmiller, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Toft, Halligan. Struck out—By Briggs, 6. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 11. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	8	1	
Montreal .....2 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 .—6	11	2	

Batteries—Moriarity and Culver; Sanders and Fuller.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3	10	3	
Worcester .....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—6	7	1	

Batteries—Ferry, Gray and Bevier; Falkenburg and Steelman.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....1 2 0 0 0 6 0 1 0—10	10	0	
Rochester .....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	6	7	

Batteries—Corridon and Brown; Kates and Phelps.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Detroit vs. Chicago—Rain.
At Baltimore—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 3.
At Washington—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.
At Cleveland—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 4; Schenectady, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 7; A. J. & G., 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Utica, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Ilion, 0.

HACKETT WON TENNIS FINAL.

Ex-Champion of Yale Will Meet R. D. Little for Metropolitan Championship.

H. H. Hackett won the final round of the scratch singles in the metropolitan tennis championship tournament on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon from Semp Russ, the Texas expert, in straight sets, best three in five being necessary because of the championship aspect of the match. This victory entitles Hackett to play R. D. Little, the present holder of the metropolitan championship and winner of the tournament last year. This match will take place on the West Side courts this afternoon.

Hackett continued the excellent form which he has shown throughout the season in the match against Russ, and at no time did the San Antonio man have a chance for victory. He made several brave rallies during the second set and showed to some advantage, but this was only because Hackett let down in his energy. Russ failed to win a game until the eighth after the start of the match, which was the second of the second set, Hackett having won seven in order. Hackett also won six games in succession on the tail end of the match. The ex-Yale champion's form was in marked contrast to the Southerner's during the entire match. He was cool, and too exasperatingly accurate for Russ's style of play. He seemed able to place the ball wherever he desired, whether he volleyed or half-volleyed, and of course when he played to the net the sets were quickly decided. Russ, strange to say, did not get rattled by Hackett's persistent style, but he was simply outclassed, and, while he made several brilliant plays, it was easily seen that he was no match for the Yale man.

A large gallery witnessed the contest, and because of the interest taken in it no other games were in progress while this match was being decided, though before and after it the men's doubles were advanced to the semi-final rounds, the final of which will be played this afternoon. Summary:

Metropolitan Championship Tournament Singles.—Final Round:

FIRST SET.

						Total Points.	Total Games.
Hackett	8	4	5	4	4	4—29	6
Russ	6	1	3	2	2	1—15	0

SECOND SET.

Hackett	7	2	4	0	4	2	5	6	4	4	—38						6
Russ	5	4	1	4	1	4	7	4	2	0	—32						4

THIRD SET.

Hackett	1	2	0	5	6	4	4	4	4	6	—36						6
Russ	4	4	4	7	4	2	1	0	0	4	—30						4

Hackett, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—C. C. Kelley and A. J. Shaw beat S. H. Westfall and H. W. Mollenbauer, 8—6, 6—4; D. E. Roberts and D. Sands beat H. W. Warner and Dr. J. K. Smythe, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Semp Russ and J. C. Cresson beat D. E. Robberts and D. Sands, 6—3, 6—2.

SAILOVER FOR MINEOLA

August Belmont's Sloop Again Alone in Seawanhaka Regatta.

MURIEL'S EMPTY VICTORY

Another Perfect Day for Yachtsmen in the Annual Races Off Oyster Bay—More Racing To-day.

August Belmont's seventy-foot sloop Mineola, with Capt. Charlie Barr at the wheel, had another sailover in the second day's racing of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club regatta at Oyster Bay yesterday. J. Rogers Maxwell postponed his coming out with the Yankee until to-day, and so the Mineola had it all to herself. An effort was made to get up a special race between the Mineola and H. M. Rodewald's cutter Hester that was in the harbor, but the owner of the latter boat did not feel inclined to race.

Her course was the same as that she sailed on Thursday reversed on account of the change in the wind. It was 4¾ miles northeast by north from the starting line, thence 4 miles west by south one-half south, and thence 3 miles south by southeast, twice over, a distance of 23½ miles. She covered the distance easily, Capt. Barr making no attempt to force her or to establish a record.

In the schooner class Charles Smitber's Muriel, tired of waiting for the Elmina, came out and took a sail over, thus winning her first cup this season. She did not put up topsails, although she might easily have carried them, but sailed the race in comfortable if not in very spirited fashion. It was schooner weather and schooner sea, but instead of overtaking the Mineola she was more than 5 minutes behind the "seventy" at the end of the first mark, and 17 minutes 33 seconds behind at the finish, having sailed the same course.

Trevor L. Park's Mimosa and A. H. Alker's Alerion tried conclusions again. They were the only boats in their class. At the start the Alerion was in the best position in the windward berth and ahead, but the Mimosa was not 2 seconds behind. Both boats were close reefed. Almost immediately after starting the Alerion walked away from her rival, and put a great deal of clear water between herself and the other boat. At the end of the first round of the sixteen and a half mile course that they sailed she was still in the lead. On the second round, however, the Mimosa went ahead and crossed the line at the finish 1 minute 24 seconds in the lead. The Alerion may be the winner on corrected time. She has been measured, but her measurement has not been filed. It is known, however, that the Mimosa must give allowance.

As on Thursday the small boats again saved the day. Weather conditions were again favorable for splendid yachting, but the big boats that give spectacular interest to these events were not on hand.

Two days as perfect for yachting as were Thursday and yesterday have not been seen thus far this season, and no better days are likely to come.

When the Regatta Committee, headed by Johnston De Forest, Chairman, went out on the tug to the starting line there was a west by north wind blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and there was sea running heavy enough to tax to the utmost the weatherly qualities of all but the biggest boats.

The raceabouts got away well together at 12:45 in the following order: Scamp, Howdy, Mavis, and Whistlewing. They made a beautiful start and a splendid race. Scamp early withdrew, however, and the new Crane boat, the Whistlewing, was the winner, beating the Mavis by 38 seconds. Stuyvesant Wainwright's American Yacht Club one-design boat was put into this race, but was slightly outclassed, although she was remarkably well sailed and made a good showing.

In the New Rochelle class the Knave was first over the line at the start and won another cup. In the small American Yacht Club class Edwin Gould's Fidget, sailed by her owner, was nearly 10 minutes late in starting, but sailed a plucky race.

While the racing was going on the Government dispatch boat Dolphin came into the harbor with the family of President Roosevelt on board and anchored. The customary salutes were exchanged between the Regatta Committee's tugboat and the Dolphin. A. H. Alker's steam yacht Florence, Edwin Gould's steam yacht Eileen, and Commodore A. C. James's steam yacht Aloha were in the harbor and followed the racing.

To-day the serics of races will be concluded. Summary:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.

Not over 75 and over 65 feet racing length.
Course, 23½ miles. Start, 12:15.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Muriel, Cberles Smithers	3:09:48	2:54:48

SLOOPS, CLASS H.

Course, ... Start, 12:10.

Mineola, August Belmont	2:37:15	2:27:15

SLOOPS, CLASS L.

Not over 43 and over 36 feet racing length.
Course, 16¼ miles. Start, 12:30.

Challenge, W. T. Foote	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS, CLASS N.

Not over 36 and over 30 feet racing length.
Course, 16¼ miles. Start, 12:35.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	3:36:47	2:01:47
Alerion, A. H. Alker	3:38:14	2:03:14

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Not over 25 and over 21 feet racing length.
Course, 6¾ miles. Star, 12:35.

Houri, J. H. Esser	2:34:00	1:59:00

SEAWANHAKA RACEABOUTS.

Course, ... Start, 12:45.

Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	3:16:43	2:31:43
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	3:17:21	2:32:21
Scamp, A. H. Pirie	Withdrawn.	
Howdy, Stuyvesant Wainwright	3:19:55	2:34:55

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:50.

Lucille, H. H. Landon	3:42:50	2:52:50
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	3:41:39	2:51:39
Marcia, Johnston de Forest	3:42:12	2:52:12
Mistral, E. L. Low	3:46:36	2:56:36

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

Not Over 21 feet and over 18 feet racing length.
Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 12:55.

Chipmunk, T. S. Young	Sailed wrong course.	
Cricket, H. C. Pryer	2:57:34	2:02:34

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.

Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 1:00.

Lambkin, S. W. Roach	2:54:15	1:54:15
Arizona, G. A. Corry	2:56:57	1:56:57

NEW ROCHELLE 18-FOOT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 1:00.

Caper, F. L. Howard	2:38:13	W. C.
Knave, W. N. Bavier	2:54:33	1:54:33
Deuce, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	3:02:42	2:02:42

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB 18-FOOT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, 8¼ miles. Start, 1:00.

Fidget, Edwin Gould	3:24:45	2:24:45

The winners were: Mimosa, Whistlewing, Bobs, Cricket, Lambkin, and Knave.
The Mineola, Muriel, Houri, and Fidget won sailover prizes.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM WON.

Defeated Frenchmen by Seven Goals to Two on the Bagatelle Grounds.

PARIS, June 27.—The American polo team turned the tables on the Paris Club this afternoon, defeating the latter by 7 goals to 2. A large gathering of fashionable people witnessed the match, which was played on the Bagatelle grounds.

The American team was composed of W. A. Hazard, Robert Collier, J. M. Waterbury, and L. Waterbury.

The French team consisted of Baron E. de Rothschild, the Duke of Santona, M. Kennedy, and Maurice Raoul Duval.

The American players and their ponies were much better for their rest. The fact that the Americans and their mounts only reached Paris the same morning was greatly responsible for their defeat on Wednesday.

The Americans played an extremely smart game to-day, and were warmly congratulated.

ROXANE FIRST BY A HEAD

Pepper Stable's Mare Beat Old England in a Close Finish.

YANKEE WAS A GOOD THIRD

River Pirate Conceded Weight to Fair Colts and Won in a Drive at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

The first public appearance this season of William C. Whitney's great colt Yankee was the most talked of happening at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. The Whitney three-year-old, who had been entered and withdrawn repeatedly in the earlier part of the racing on Long Island, was in the fourth event of the day's card, a handicap at one mile, in which he was asked to take up the top impost, 115 pounds, and concede weight to every one of the field of ten named to run, Old England receiving four pounds by the scale from Yankee, while the Whitney colt was giving from twenty to forty pounds each to old horses of good class, several of these having been frequent winners this Spring.

That the owner of the colt would run him was doubted by many of the horsemen, but run Yankee did, and while be met defeat, his performance was one that made new admirers for the Futurity winner of 1901, for after being well up for nearly seven furlongs he only weakened in the last eighth of a mile; even then be finished a fair third in a fast race, with the stout old mare Roxane and the sterling three-year-old gelding Old England fighting it out, a short head apart, in front of him. It is probable that Yankee surprised even his stable, for the betting indicated that his trainer did not believe he was ready for a hard race, the Whitney entry receding in the betting from 3 to 1 and going to the post at 8 to 1, while Dublin and Old England started equal choices at 13 to 5 each.

Yankee, who was a very large and rather gross looking two-year-old, has filled out to his big frame, and though he still looked big, made a most impressive appearance as he cantered to the starting post, the one defect in him being his rather suspicious ankles. In the race Yankee went on after Old England, who made nearly all the pace, while Roxane galloped in the middle of the crowd just behind Dublin, Argregor being left at the post. To the turn into the stretch Yankee seemed to be going as well as the pacemaker, but on the straight he began to tire, and Roxane went up from fourth place, and with her big advantage in weight, and well ridden by Redfern, caught Old England in the last half dozen jumps. To that point Shaw on Old England sat still. When he did move on Old England it was too late, as Roxane then was on even terms with him. The mare finished the stronger of the two and won a splendid race by a head, with Old England second, two lengths before Yankee, third. The race left little room for doubt that Yankee is intended for the greatest prize of the season for three-year-olds, the Lawrence Realization Stakes to be decided next Friday, and with only natural improvement from racing, it looks as if he will prove a worthy competitor to Major Daingerfield, who so far has had the big events for three-year-olds all his own way.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing was thoroughly interesting in spite of the fact that the programme was made up of overnight events. The one drawback to the enjoyment of the good crowd in attendance was that only one actual favorite got to the winning post first. This one successful choice was Remorse, who, at odds on, closed on Cuspidor, his former stable companion, in the stretch after Cuspidor made the running to the last turn. From that point Remorse had Cuspidor beaten, but at the end the favorite had about all he could do to keep in front of the long chance Dachsbund, who challenged in the last half furlong and finished at Remorse's throatlatch. In the third race Capt. S. S. Brown's stout colt, River Pirate, showed an exceedingly good performance by taking up 127 pounds and conceding a lot of weight to

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 A. M., "Everlasting Love"; 8 P. M., "Conditions of Certain Coronation."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Cost of Helpfulness"; 8 P. M., "Kindness That Comes Too Late." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M.
Assistant Pastor, Rev. W. S. Richardson, will preach. No evening service.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.—Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D. will preach at both services. Morning at 11. Topic: "Bring Many Sons to Glory." Evening at 8. Topic: "The Gospel of God." Strangers welcome. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.
Pastor, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Preaching by pastor at both services.

MANHATTAN CONG. CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—9:45, Sunday school. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., services with sermon.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
MADISON AV., AND 121ST ST.,
REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, PASTOR.
11 A. M.:
Quartet—"Word of God Incarnate."
Soprano solo—"These are They."—Holy City.
Communion, reception of members.
8 P. M.:
Quartet—"I'm a Pilgrim."
Duet—Bass and tenor.
Quartet—"My Song Will Be of Mercy."
The pastor will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH and 9th Av.—Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, rector. Services 10:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
234 West 57th St.
Sunday services:
Holy communion, 8 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.
Choral evening prayer, 5 P. M.
Sermon by
Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Summer services Sundays; low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, and 5.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45-47 EAST 27TH St.—Divine service (in French) on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; the Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Morning prayer and Holy Communion, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening sermon, "David and Longfellow on the Meaning of Life." Special Musical Service.

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST., Rev. J. Howard Fairchild, Pastor. at 11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Near Third Avenue, Rev. John R. Henry, Pastor.—Services 11 and 7:45 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "Celestial Conversion."
Evening subject: "The Grace Superlative."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—Preaching, 10:30 and 7:45, by the pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS IN CHARGE
HENRY VAN DYKE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, JUNE 29TH.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
the Pastor,
will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Guarded by the Power of God."
REV. ERNEST F. HALL,
Assistant Pastor,
will preach in the afternoon at half-past four Subject: "Our Sufficiency Is of God."
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN
will preach every Sunday morning and afternoon throughout July.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Pastor.—Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; subject—"Hearing and Knowing for Ourselves."

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor. The public will unite in Summer Union services with the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor. Only morning service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor. Rev. W. W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. ROBERT RUSSELL BOOTH, D. D., Pastor Emeritus, preaches at 11 A. M.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:45, by the assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE OLD FIRST CHURCH,
5th Ave., 11th to 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.,
11:00 A. M.—"The Fruits of Faith."
4:30 P. M.—"The Register of an Old Church."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Jamee H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (Marble) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach 11 A. M.; subject—"A Petition for Every-Day Use"
Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, 8 P. M.; subject—"Missing the Crown of Life."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Church closed until August.
Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson, Glasgow, Scotland, will preach August 3, 10, and 17.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Herman C. Weber will preach at 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St. Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock. Dr. Kittredge will preach on "The Beloved Disciple John, His Character and Life." Christian Endeavor meeting 7:45 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach; subject, "Going Away From and Getting Near to God." Last service before vacation.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC, SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45; Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, introduces Rev. John H. Henne, a priest, who withdraws from the Roman Catholic Church.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Charles F. Patterson, minister in charge, will preach; subject, "Has It Been Worth While?"

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Ave., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Subject, "Crowns and Thrones."

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel Meetings Every Night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Divine worship and sermon by the pastor, 10:45 and 7.45.
July 4th, 8 P. M., special music, souvenirs. Hon. Frank Moss will speak. Seats always free.
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.
RICHARDS, HUMORIST.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

NEW JEWISH MOVEMENT

Initial Meeting to Establish a Revival of Judaism.

An Attempt to Make Young American Jews the Leaders in the Renaissance, Aided by the New Seminary's Teachings.

The initial meeting of a new Jewish forward movement is to be held next Wednesday evening, July 2, in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. This forward movement is part of the work of the B'nai B'rith, and has the ambition to be a Jewish renaissance. It is nothing short of an effort to convert young Jews to Judaism. President Leo N. Levi of the order will be one of next Wednesday night's speakers, and Simon Roedcr, President of the local order, under whose auspices the meeting is held, will preside. The other speakers will be the Yiddish orator, H. Mazliansk, and Dr. Isadore Singer of the Jewish Encyclopedia.

When Dr. Solomon Schechter, the new President of the Jewish Seminary, arrived in America six weeks ago, he was for the moment disheartened, it is declared, by the loose construction which Jews here put upon ceremonial in public and private worship. It was explained at the time that this was because he was accustomed to the more strict English Jew, and that as soon as he became acquainted with the American Jew he would find him not less earnest. It is understood that Dr. Schechter now sees this.

Yet it is felt by Jewish leaders here that if young American Jews are to lead in a revival of Judaism in America, and perhaps throughout the world, there must be a forward educational movement. In this work the B'nai B'rith has undertaken to lead, and the meeting next Wednesday night is to inaugurate it. There are those who hope for a Jewish forward movement throughout the world, led by young Jewish Americans. A part of this leadership, in fact, if not in name, is the new work of the Jewish seminary in this city under the Presidency of Dr. Schechter.

Plans for this seminary, to be situated in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, right in the educational centre of which Columbia is the nucleus, call for a large fire-proof structure, complete in all of its appointments. Its cost will be, apart from the land, $75,000. Apart from this also is the endowment fund of $200,000, $100,000 having been given by Jacob H. Schiff, $50,000 having been received from the late Leonard Lewisohn, and $50,000 from the Guggenheim brothers. The actual expenses of the seminary have been guaranteed for five years from the date of its opening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 6, 1902.

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SUBJECT—The giving of manna.—Ex., xvi., 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt., vi., 11.

The first steps of a child are always very important. To watch them is very interesting. The fond mother carefully sets it upon its feet—steadies it with her hands—encourages it with loving tones, and, withdrawing her support, leaves it to itself. It has no strength of limb able long to hear its own weight. It has no experience of eye by which it can measure distances or dangers. It does not even know its own weakness and insufficiency, or the character of anything before it. And yet it is filled with glee, and with outstretched arms and staggering feet and smiling face it essays to go.

For a time it stands erect in its newfound joy—then totters forward—then staggers and falls—and if it were not for the watchfulness of the mother's eye and the quickness of her love its fall would do it hurt. But when it falls it falls into her hands—is drawn to her bosom and caressed—its tears are dried, its courage strengthened, new confidence awakened, and again and again and with as much gladness as at first it repeats the experiment which is to be a lifelong one, of learning how to walk aright. Whether the journey be long or short, it will be attended with many a fall, as at the first, and before it is ended the feet will often become very tired, and very stumbling, and probably will often wander into forbidden paths. Yet the mother will love her child all the while.

This is the picture brought before us in this lesson—the children of God are taking their first steps in the journey from Egypt to Canaan. It is to be a long journey, through an unknown country—in the midst of enemies—and it will be marked on their part by much stumbling and many wanderings, and frequent hurtful falls. But all the way they will be watched over by the eye of Infinite Love—protected by the arm of Infinite Strength, and borne with by Infinite Patience; always led "by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation," (Psa. cvii., 7.)

THE JOURNEY OF ISRAEL.

This historical journey of the children of Israel is thus in many respects a beautiful and clear setting forth of the spiritual experiences of the redeemed as they enter more and more into the fullness of God's promises. If it is not so understood, it cannot be satisfactorily explained. The royal Psalmist calls it "a parable" that men might learn to "set their hope in God and not forget the work of God, but keep His commandments." (Psa. lxxviii., 7.)

The historical facts, therefore, which will be brought before us in the nsrrative upon the study of which we now enter, have a very close connection with the great spiritual truth which has recently engaged our attention in "The Acts of the Apostles." That truth—as we saw in our review—was that men are saved and become inheritors of God's promises by the finished work of Jesus Christ and by that alone.

Historically, this great truth was also brought before us when we studied—six months ago—concerning the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt—they were delivered from bondage as slaves through the blood of the appointed lamb, just as the sinner is delivered from the hondage of sin, through the atoning blood of Christ—"The Lamh of God." Neither the character of the slave, nor his hatred of slavery, nor his longing desire for a better life, had anything to do with his deliverance. He might have been very upright and faithful in service—he might have loathed the life he was leading, and he might have had an intense longing to he delivered from it all—and yet if he refused, or even carelessly neglected, to sprinkle the blood of the appointed lamb upon the lintel and side posts of his door, he would never have been brought out of Egypt. So it is with the sinner; it is not his character, nor his hatred of sin, nor his longing for holiness, that saves him, but the finished work of Christ alone. He must believe in, and rest upon that, or he cannot be saved.

Moreover, when the slave in Egypt sprinkled the blood of the lamb upon the side posts and lintel of his door, neither his deliverance nor his expectation of deliverance depended upon his keeping his eye fixed upon that blood. In fact, when he entered his house and sat down to feast on the lamb as God had directed him to do, he could not see it. His neighbors might, but he could not. And it was not necessary that he should. Therefore the fact did not trouble him in the least, for his faith did not rest in what he saw, but in what God said. He had assured the Israelites, "When I see the blood I will pass over you." (xii., 13.) For "the blood" testified that one without blemish had died, and "the sprinkling" testified that all in that house believed that it had died for them and that God had accepted it as their substitute. When he saw the blood, therefore, He knew that they believed. So they were delivered and so is the sinner saved.

THE DELIVERANCE.

But being delivered from bondage, the slave was not to remain in Egypt. Neither is the redeemed sinner. For "Egypt"—and "Sodom"—in almost every place in the Scriptures, stand for that ungodly world "where our Lord was crucified." (Revelation, xi., 8,) and which still rejects Him. The believer is to have no fellowship with it. So being redeemed by the blood of the lamb—as we saw in our last lesson on "the Exodus"—the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea. Then they stood in an entirely new relation to both God and Egypt. Then they occupied very much the same position nationally and historically that the penitent and believing sinner occupies individually and spiritually. Being redeemed, both the slave and the sinner, enter upon a new life, with new experiences, new obligations, and new destinies. As the deliverance out of Egypt brought before us God's plan for the justification of the sinner, so the passing through the wilderness brings before us His plan for the sanctification of the believer. The intimate relation between these twin features of Redemption have been so recently presented to us, (Dec. 22, 1901,) that it is unnecessary to call attention to it again.

The first steps in this new life of the child of God are very similar to those of the child of man, and God graciously deals with His child very much as the true mother does with hers. "For He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are dust," and "like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him," (Psa. ciii., 13, 14.) So He did with the children of Israel. He "led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near; for God said—Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return to Egypt. But God led the people about through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea," (xiii., 17, 18.) There He delivered them from their enemies "through a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm," (Deut., v., 15,) "and Israel saw that great work which the Lord did upon the Egyptians; and the people feared the Lord; and believed the Lord and His servant Moses," (xiv., 31.) Seeing and believing, they were filled with joy, and with glad heart and one voice they ascribed all their salvation to God.

So the child of God, like the child of man, always enters upon his new and untried life with joy and thanksgiving. When he looks at the wonderful work accomplished in his redemption, whereby "the handwriting of ordinances," which was against him was taken "out of the way" and nailed to the cross of his Redeemer, (Col., ii., 14,) and sees even "Death, swallowed up in victory," (I. Cor., xv., 4,) he can sing truly "The horse and his rider hath He cast in the sea."

This, therefore, is the graphic description which the prophet gives of those "that wait upon the Lord," (Isa., xl., 31.) At first they "mount up with wings, as eagles." But it is not long that they "mount up." In the very next breath he says, "they shall run and not be weary"; and in the next, only that "they shall walk, and not faint." But to simply "walk" day after day by faith "and not faint," is a higher attainment than to "mount up with wings as eagles," or even to "run in the way of God's commandments. It is the result of much experience, and of a long and steady growth in grace.

BITTER WATER A SYMBOL.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the historical narrative concerning the children of Israel does not represent them as going forward from the Red Sea filled with an abiding sense of joy because of their deliverance. But when they had journeyed only "three days in the wilderness" (xv., 22) they began to thirst. And when they found water that sprang out of that soil it did not satisfy them. It was so bitter that "the name of it was called Marah—that is, Bitterness," (xv., 23, and Marg. R. V.,) and "they could not drink" of it. Then they began to complain. And "Moses cried unto the Lord, and the Lord showed him a tree which when he had cast into the waters the waters were made sweet," (xv., 25.)

It was a precious refreshment for the time, and its spiritual significance is very important. It was made the occasion for a special "statute and an ordinance," by which God would prove His people—an ordinance which required them to "diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord and do that which is right in His sight," (xv., 26.) It is with the believer to-day. As soon as he begins to walk in the new life he finds that earth's waters do not satisfy him, and nothing can sweeten them, but a turning again by faith to Him "who His own self bears our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness," First Peter, ii., 24. Such an experience proves him. Being redeemed and refreshed, he is diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord and do that which is right in His sight." This is the "statute and ordinance"—or the emphatic law—of the new life in Christ.

Having thus satisfied their thirst with the waters of Marah, the children of Israel resumed their journey. Within "two hours," Gelkie says, they came to Elim, which literally means, "the Trees," (Young.) It was an oasis "where were twelve springs of water and threescore and ten palm trees," (15, xxvii., Revised Version.) Here there was an abundance of shade from the heat of the sun and of water that was cool and strengthening. So in every time of bitterness God's children may always find near at hand an Elim, and can even make "the valley of weeping a place of springs," (Psa., lxxxiv., 6, Revised Version.)

How long the children of Israel remained in Elim we are not told, but it must have been nearly if not quite two months. For when "they took their journey from Elim," they "came into the wilderness of Sin, which is between Elim and Sinai, on the fifteenth day of the second month after their departure out of the land of Egypt," (Verse 1.) This was a strip of land stretching for "twenty-five miles" (Schaff's Dictionary) along the borders of the Red Sea. (Num., xxxiii., 10.)

Here the children of Israel again "murmured against Moses and Aaron." (Verse 2.) Forgetting all of their past experiences almost as soon as they left the shade of Elim and its pleasant springs, they began to crave the very things from which they had been delivered. How very like the redeemed sinner is this! Both he and they soon think less of their spiritual welfare than of their physical comforts, so little are either as yet prepared to "endure hardness as good soldiers," (II. Tim., ii., 3.) So the Israelites cried, "Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the fleshpots, and when we did eat bread to the full." (Verse 3.) God, however, did not cast them off when they thus again fell away from Him, but He caught them in the arms of His grace, and provided for them.

THEIR ABUNDANCE.

It must be noticed, however, that this provision was not required or given because they were destitute of suitable food or in any danger of starvation. For they were not passing through a country in which no man could dwell. Many large tribes occupied it, as the Amalekites, Midianites, and Ishmaelites, (Fairbairn,) and found in it abundant provision for themselves and for their herds. Besides, when the Israelites themselves went out of Egypt less than three months before they took with them "flocks and herds, even very much cattle," (xii., 38.) These they evidently retained and increased through all their journey. For more than forty years afterward, when they desired to pass through the territory of Edom, they were still rich in such possessions. (Num., xx., 19.) And when they came to the borders of Canaan two and a half tribes particularly requested that they might have their portion on the east of Jordan because they "had a very great multitude of cattle." (Num., xxxii., 1-33.)

The giving of the manna therefore must have had a higher purpose than the meeting of a merely physical condition. All of the directions concerning it—especially those relating to its gathering and preservation on the Sabbath day—also show that it was intended especially to be a manifestation of grace and for spiritual instruction. This is still more clearly made manifest by the recorded purpose of its hestowment. For it is written, "Then said the Lord unto Mosea, behold I will rain bread from heaven for you, and the people shall go out and gather a cretain rate every day." Why? That their hunger might be satisfied? No! But "that I may prove them, whether they will walk in My law or not." (Verse 4.)

Moreover, unlike the sweetening of the waters of Marah, or the refreshing at Elim, this was no special provision for a temporary emergency. It was to continue until they reached the end of their journey. So it is written, "The children of Israel did eat manna forty years—until they came unto the bordera of the land of Canaan," (v. 35.) During all that time it was to be gathered by "every man according to his eating," (v. 16,) "a ady's portion for every day," (v. 4, R. V.)

In all of this, it was very emphatically declared, that however well God's children may be supplied with the good things of earth, and with spiritual and religious privileges, they cannot walk in His law, and do that which is right in His sight, unless they feed every day upon "the true bread from heaven." (John, vi., 32.) This "bread" our Lord declared to his flesh, which He gave "for the life of the world." (John, vi., 51.) It is "living bread." It is to be eaten hy every one, every day. For one day's eating will not answer for another day's experiences. Coming, therefore, to Him day hy day, and feeding hy faalth upon the great fact that He who came down from heaven, lived and died for us, proves whether we will walk in his law or no. If we do not feed upon Him, we have no strength to walk, and we cannot grow into His likeness.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is the condition of God's children in this lesson illustrated, and what is said of that condition?

What was tha great truth brought before us in our recent "review," and how was it taught in the lessons on "the Exodus" six months ago?

What new condition resulted from passing through the Red Sea, and what is said of it?

How did God deal with His people when they entered upon this new life, and how were they affected?

What description does the prophet give of those "that wait upon the Lord," and how was it seen in the experience of Israel?

What proof is there that the children of Israel were not in need when they murmured?

What shows that the manna was given for a higher purpose than to meet a physical condition?

What shows that it was a permanent provision, and how was it to be gathered?

What was emphatically declared by this provision according to our Lord's explanation of it?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL FILARSKY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Filarsky, manufacturer of furs at 113 Mercer Street, show liabilities $7,283 to twenty-two creditors, and no assets.

THOMAS J. JOHNSTON & Co.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Thomas J. Johnston & Co. corporation, manufacturer of cloaks at 30 East Tenth Street, show liabilities, $17,408, and nominal assets, $9,678. The assets consist of stock $3,804, fixtures $1,917, accounts $2,892, assigned accounts $810, and cash $255. Of the liabilities, $2,344 are secured, and $449 for wages. Among the creditors are the Seventh National Bank $2,500, Sullivan, Varley & Co. $2,414, Samuel Elsman & Co. $2,504, and the American Woolen Company $1,814.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY.—The Russian-American Export and Import Company, at 122 Liberty Street, with a branch at Odessa, Russia, is in financial difficulties, and Judge Glegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Mark G. Levy temporary receiver of the assets in proceedings brought by Directors William Lewinson, Joseph Block, and Isaac Rich, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. It was represented to the court that Mr. Levy is acquainted with the peculiar methods of business in Russia where the hulk of the assets are. The hond of the receiver was fixed at $20,000. The company was incorporated in February, 1900, with a capital stock of $7,000, with a view of filling orders for Siberian railroads, but it never had any rating at Bradstreet's. Since it was started there have been several changes in the officers of the company. Isaac Rich was the President and general manager, William Lewinson, Treasurer, and Joseph Block, Secretary. The liabilities are $9,732, and nominal assets $9,718. The assets consist of merchandise at Odessa, $8,000, which is pledged to Arnold Heymann, the company's agent there, for salary, commission, and money advanced amounting to $2,803, and accounts, $1,118.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

L. H. HERSHFIELD.—L. H. Hershfield, ex-President of the suspended Merchants' National Bank of Helena, was yesterday adjudged hankrupt in the Federal Court. His liahilities are $498,469 and assets $2,157.

ARNOLD E. PETERSON.—Arnold E. Peterson, an advertising agent, of 308 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy with liabilities $1,103 to seven creditors for money advanced, furniture, clothing, carpets, pictures, and rent and no assets.

PETER HARPER.—Peter Harper, grocer at 2,545 Eighth Avenue and 2,324 Old Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liahilities of $6,297 and assets of $4,622, consisting of stock, $1,900; fixtures, $700; accounts, $1,359; horse and wagon, $150; cash, $18. He has been in business five years.

JACOB STREIFLER.—Jacob Streifler, mason, of 502 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy with liahilities $13,296 and no actual assets. He has debts due him to the amount of $3,350, hut he cannot collect them, and also a judgment for $2,458 obtained thirteen years sgo, which is probably no good. The debts were contracted from 1892 to 1901.

THOMAS C. LISK.—Thomas C. Lisk, carpenter and builder, of 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy with liahilities $2,027 and no assets. The debts were contracted from Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1897, as a partner in the firm of Lisk & McEathron, at Newhurg, N. Y.

LEONORA O'ROURKE.—Leonora O'Rourke, a saleslady, of 52 West Thirty-first Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy with liahilities $12,866 to eleven creditors and no assets. The dehts are principally judgments ohtained against her in 1899. She made an assignment in May, 1899, when she was in the dressmaking business. She owes two Paris silk houses $8,320.

MASTERSON, PEGG & Co.—Patrick F. Masterson, Hugh J. Masterson, and J. Walter Pegg, who compose the firm of Masterson, Pegg & Co., dealers in dry gooda at Kingston, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liahilities of $23,055 and assets $11,875, consisting of stock, $11,000; accounts, $840, and cash, $35. There are 125 creditors, among them being the H. B. Claflin Company, $3,435; M. Cohen & Co., $3,041; Sweetser, Pennbrook & Co. $1,451, all of New York City, and Sarah A. Merritt of Kingston, $7,000. Patrick F. Masterson has individual liahilities of $525, secured by a life insurance policy valued at $550. Hugh J. Masterson has individual liahilities of $2,000, and J. Walter Pegg has individual liahilities of $7,866, and assets consisting of a house and lot at Norwalk, Conn., mortgaged for $3,000, and no equity. The husiness was estahlished in 1854 hy James J. Merritt, and the firm succeeded to it in May, 1900.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 153 failures in the United States during the week, against 177 for the previous week, and 196, 185, 158, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 30, New England 28, Southern 17, Western 41, Northwestern 12, Pacific 14, and Territories 2. Canada had 17, against 15 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Andre—M. L. Loewe..... 831
BAUMANN, Herman—O. L. Spamhake... 525
BURSKY, Nathan—O. Powell and others, costs..... 38
BECKER, Charles M.—C. Eppleur..... 36
BENNARD, Joseph—A. Gruenberg..... 27
BUTLER BROTHERS—C. F. Hirsel and another, costs..... 78
BOULTBEE, A. Watkins—F. H. Allen.. 127
BROWNING, Harry C.—John Bell Company..... 268
COLOMBANI, Elizabeth G., executrix—M. Barsanti..... 982
COHEN, Morris—S. H. Steele, executor, costs..... 130
COHEN, Morris—S. H. Steele, executor, costs..... 132
COHEN, Ray—York Manufacturing Company..... 242
CANTALUPY, Anthony—H. Abegg and another..... 96
COFFIN, Elijah—J. C. Walker..... 3,597
CLAPP, Parmly S.—I. Stern and another. 250
EGAN, Thomas D.—Rochester Lamp Company..... 434
EDGERLY, Oscar M.—P. Kent..... 1,068
ERGER, Simon—D. Eichner..... 62
FINKELSTEIN, Harris—A. Goodman, costs..... 10
FERIBEE, Aaron—J. D. Crimmins and another, costs..... 10
FREEDMAN, Joseph—J. Dickinson and another..... 552
FREEDMAN, Joseph—J. Dickinson and another..... 156
FOOTE, Thomas M., Jr.—H. E. G. Luyster and another..... 108
GUGGENHEIM, Fannie—L. Heilbrunn... 1,841
GIANNONE, Mary, administratrix—J. H. Cowperthwaite..... 13
GLASS, John, Jr.—J. H. Spence, assignee, costs..... 68
GREENBAUM, John—K. Freed..... 201
GUYON, Sidney C.—Patterson Ribbon Company..... 787
GUYON, Sidney C.—K. Kotzenberger and another..... 117
GRAVES, William P.—J. B. De Beer..... 35
HART, Charles, William Kelly, and Isabella Baird, executors—Booth Brothers and another..... 39,188
HOFFMAN, Emil—L. A. Lincoln and another..... 49
HINERKS, Herman J. C.—C. Hinderks, costs..... 45
HOFFMAN HOUSE, a Corporation—T. Purcell..... 2,809
JORDAN, James—A. Swartz and another. 512
KINGSLEY, Henry E., Frank Corbin, and Harriet Maginnis—R. Welch and another..... 1,462
KEHOE, William J.—L. Frank and another..... 187
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—S. C. C. Withers..... 271
KESSNER, Henry H.—J. J. Little & Co... 986
LEVIN, Emma M.—J. Bohne..... 21
MORRIS, Charles W.—W. F. Upson and another..... 3,404
MALLARD, George, by guardian—A. Pfluger and another, costs..... 13
MUELLER, Charles and Mary—J. Seffrin..... 49
MODEL MACHINE COMPANY—J. R. Brown Company..... 96
MAJER, Andrew—A. Willson..... 163
NEAFSEY, Thomas M.—M. Meyer..... 261
POTTS, John S.—N. Lewson..... 44
POCHER, Isidor J.—A. B. Harrison..... 255
RAVEL, Louis—J. M. Bowers, receiver... 343
RICH, Anna I.—C. F. MacDonald..... 275
ROSENZER, William C.—C. Bohm and another..... 399
SIRE, Bernard—J. Ganz..... 107
SAITTA, Philip S.—O. Patti..... 53
STEVENS, Emery P.—New York Painted Post Company..... 294
STELLA, George—E. Sands and another. 112
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—M. Logan..... 250
THE NORTH AMERICAN ENGRAVING Company—The Tolleles Company, costs. 28
TUCHMAN, Rachael E.—G. Ranchfuss... 112
TOMLINSON, John C.—N. Chrietatos... 165
TRAGIDIS, George—O. Schloss and another..... 97
TRAVERS, Isaac D.—J. J. Cunneen..... 176
TRINKS, Christian, executor—G. H. Lawrence and another..... 1,061
UNION CARBIDE COMPANY—City of New York..... 115
WHITNEY, Charles M.—M. M. Murphy, by guardian..... 186
WINTERS, Charles—M. Meyer..... 277
ZUERNEMAN, George—F. H. Leggett and another..... 150
WALTER, George—R. Hill..... 78
WOODCOCK, Daniel, attorney—C. A. McCredy..... 3,120

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHDistrict of New York.—In Bsnkruptcy.—In the matter of FRED G. ROSS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,028.

To the creditors of Fred G. Ross of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Fred G. Ross was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated June 28th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROGER S. McCOY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Roger S. McCoy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 25th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 27th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT E. T

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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THE MYTHICAL FILIPINO ALLIANCE.

Admiral DEWEY is positively cruel to the anti-imperialists. Their assumption that there was an "alliance" between the United States forces and the forces of AGUINALDO was the cornerstone of the fantastic structure they have reared. Two years ago they were loud, emphatic, and truculent in their insistence upon the fact of the alliance. DEWEY had recognized AGUINALDO as a brother-in-arms whose aid was not only welcome but essential to the success of the attack. The holy tie of a common cause and a common peril united DEWEY to AGUINALDO, and it was vociferously asserted that the usages of war and the laws of common morality were indecently violated by the refusal of our Government to honor the obligations assumed by the commander of our forces in Manila Bay. The denunciations of our Government could not have been more vehement had the newspaper organs of anti-imperialism been able to present to their readers in fac simile a copy of a signed treaty of alliance between DEWEY and AGUINALDO. Men free from the intense bias of anti-imperialism have long been aware that no relation of alliance subsisted between our forces and the Filipinos. Admiral DEWEY'S testimony forever disposes of the myth, and the discomfiture of the anti-imperialists is revealed by assaults upon his character and his honor of a nature so mean and base that it is almost incredible that they can proceed from men of American blood.

DEWEY testifies that he never paid any attention to the "flag" of the insurgents and never addressed AGUINALDO by any official title. He did not consider that the Filipinos had any organized Government. He furnished guns to them because he supposed they had the same desire that we had—to get rid of the Spaniards. But he now believes AGUINALDO "was there for loot and money." It is a matter of history, which his testimony confirms, that the Filipinos were in the way and impeded our action. He had to ask them to retire from Cavite, and the commander of our land troops was compelled to get them out of his path.

The story that the Spanish commander had agreed to surrender the City of Manila after the firing of a few shots for form's sake was published in a magazine article many months ago and attracted little attention. Admiral DEWEY confirms it. The city was actually surrendered when the Spanish fleet was destroyed, but DEWEY had no troops to occupy it. When our troops arrived, it was arranged that the surrender should take place after the firing of a few shots, "to save the honor" of the Spanish commander. For entering into this agreement DEWEY is now assailed with the atrocious insinuation that he was willing to destroy a few lives for the sake of the higher rewards that would be conferred for a capture by actual battle. The plain truth, visible to every mind not lost in anti-imperialist baseness, is that he had to take the city by the best means, and this was not only the best, but the most merciful. The Spanish commander knew that he would be court-martialed and probably shot if he surrendered without a fight. That was the motive of his offer. Had it been rejected, he would have been compelled for his own safety to make the best resistance possible, and a bloodier battle would have resulted.

Admiral DEWEY pays a deserved tribute of contempt to that meddlesome and mischievous person, E. SPENCER PRATT, our Consul General at Singapore at the time the war broke out. It was in his office that AGUINALDO and his insurgent friends were encouraged to put themselves forward. PRATT was once warned from Washington against continuing his meddling practices. Admiral DEWEY says that "PRATT wrote a number of foolish letters about that time." But the Admiral paid little attention to them, "as he regarded him as a busybody devoting much time to interfering with the business of other people." This will give further pain to the anti-imperialists who have taken PRATT to their bosoms.

The only comfort they can get out of Admiral DEWEY'S testimony is from his reiteration of the belief that the Filipinos are better capable of self-government than the Cubans. The Admiral is entitled to his opinion, which is not shared by others whose opportunities for study and observation have been much better than his own.

MINE COAL.

In considering the position of the anthracite operators we are forced to accept one of two conclusions—either they are deliberately trifling with the public interest or they are moral cowards.

In discussing the situation the operators assert that the strike is disintegrating and that the miners are making application in crowds for re-employment. They say that the men are dissatisfied with the tyranny of the union and disgusted with the rule of MITCHELL and his lieutenants, who are assumed to have dragooned the men into ordering a strike at the Hazleton convention and by maintaining the pretense that it is not a strike, but only a suspension, have evaded the responsibility for strike benefits. They further profess to have evidence that as many men as are needed to resume mining operations are ready and anxious to go to work, and that the announcement of an intention to resume would cause a stampede among them to secure their old places. No doubt this is true. There have been many evidences of late that the miners were wavering in their allegiance to the union under its present management, and about all that has given the strike leaders substantial encouragement has been the supineness of the operators and their apparent willingness to leave it to MITCHELL and his council when mining shall be resumed. Their ability to wait indefinitely forced the strike leaders to the expedient of calling the bituminous convention at Indianapolis on the 17th of July to consider another turn of the thumbscrew by making the suspension general throughout the United States. They had to do something to keep in evidence, as the operators were obviously better situated than the men to continue the policy of doing nothing indefinitely.

The facts being as we find them, and there being no advantage apparent from arbitration, the duty of the operators is to begin mining coal without further delay. Their interests demand this. Nothing in the way of a policy could be more suicidal than to delay taking the initiative until the representatives from Pennsylvania can go into the Indianapolis convention and demand the recognition of their cause on the ground that they have maintained an absolute tie-up for three months, during which time not a pound of coal has been mined. Such a demonstration of their strength would entitle them to dominate the convention, and would be well calculated to rally to their support the miners of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Western Pennsylvania, who, even in the absence of a grievance, might be glad of an opportunity to compel further concessions from employers.

There is time enough between now and the assembling of the Indianapolis convention to start up every colliery in the anthracite district and put the strength of the union to the test. Not to do so is so clearly a violation of every dictate of sound business judgment that the conclusion is inevitable that if the operators do not do it the reason will be that they are deliberately sacrificing the public interest for their own benefit, knowing that the shortage of about five millions of tons per month which the suspension has caused cannot be made up during the remainder of the year, and that the eagerness of consumers to replenish their coal piles will warrant a more than compensatory advance in prices between resumption and Winter. There is good reason for believing that the operators care very little about a cessation of mining for a hundred days, more or less, and that the inconvenience and loss devolving upon consumers of anthracite concern them not at all. If this view of their position is a mistaken one, and they want to resume mining, they are moral cowards whom all right-minded men should hold in contempt. Their immediate duty is to announce that they will resume work at their collieries as soon as the necessary working force can be secured, and that all applicants for re-employment will be restored to the pay rolls until the number required for effective and economical operation is engaged. They should then notify the local authorities that they intend to resume and demand such protection as may be necessary, failing in extending which the counties will be held responsible for any loss or damage suffered through mob violence. The county officers will know whether it is or is not necessary to call upon the Governor of the State to provide military protection. In this way, and in no other, the strike can be ended and the industry re-established. The opportunity should be availed of to reorganize the anthracite business on sound principles and to do away with any customs or practices which are objectionable and form the basis of real grievances on the part of the men. To increase the opportunity for day's work is better than to increase wages at present, especially as the strike was not brought on a wages dispute. It should be announced that only so many men will be employed and so many pits worked as will supply the maximum requirements of the market, working 250 days in the year, barring accidents. This would end the strike and the union in its present form at one stroke. There is no natural alliance between the anthracite and the bituminous miners.

The way to resume coal mining is to resume.

THE TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT.

The convention in Philadelphia during the past week of the representatives of the various telephone interests independent of the Bell combination has focalized public attention upon the rapid growth and present magnitude of the movement to cheapen and improve the telephone service and change for the better the conditions which are the outgrowth of monopoly. It cannot be concealed from the notice of any one for whom the subject has interest that the invasion of the telephone field is gradually attaining the character of a formidable menace to the vested interests which have maintained a scale of charges generally believed to be disproportionate to the cost of the telephone service and inimical to the public interest, as all unreasonable and extortionate charges must be. Everything points to the fact that these competing devices and interests will gradually be merged into strong combinations which the Bell Company will have to reckon with in a serious way. The patent barriers are gradually disappearing, and while the resources of legal ingenuity have been exhausted to secure and retain privileges outside of those intended to be conferred by the patent laws of the United States, there is a limit to the life of patents, however obtained, and their legitimate extension is impossible. One of the methods which has been employed to discourage independent telephone competition seems to have been through the dealers in electrical supplies, who are alleged to have combined in a conspiracy in restraint of trade to increase prices to "outsiders" from 25 to 50 per cent., to restrict production, to unlawfully discriminate in favor of certain purchasers of such supplies, and to boycott or cause to be boycotted dealers and users of electrical apparatus not affiliated with such association. The situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the delegates to the independent telephone convention in adopting unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this association be and are hereby directed to advise the Attorney General of the United States of the nature and methods of doing business practiced by said organization or combine, and to request the Attorney General of the United States to cause an investigation to be made of the methods of said combination or association, and to tender the assistance of this association, if desired, in making said investigation, and if found to be in violation of law to request the Attorney General of the United States to commence action and prosecute the same to a conclusion with a view of preventing and terminating such unlawful business methods.

The telephone interest is much too important, and it has become too much a necessity in the social and business life of the American people, to make it possible that effective competition can be permanently throttled by the expedients of any clique or combination, however strong. Our people are very patient, and in times of general prosperity those who are imposed upon are absorbed with their own affairs. But such conditions do not last forever. When the pinch of oppression is felt and those who have been victims, perhaps without knowing it, realize that between them and a satisfactory and economical service stands an unprogressive monopoly, some way will be found to break it, and if the independent telephone interests are ready to seize the opportunity when it arrives its coming may be definitely counted on as certain in the not remote future.

THE YALE-HARVARD RACES.

The course for the Yale-Harvard races at New London may be termed one of the most beautiful on earth; for the landscape seems made for the painter, and the River Thames, from a half to three-eighths of a mile broad, with fairly high banks, is a sheet of water that sets off the hills and wooded half islands in a marvelous way. One reason for deserting Springfield for New London was the capacity of both banks of the Thames for enormous crowds composed of people who could afford neither the cost of the observation trains nor the luxury of a yacht. All the more noticeable is the absence of great crowds nowadays from this most important of events in college aquatics.

New London and the nearer towns send a few thousands who congregate near the finish, where they can see little save the yachts which lie at anchor, not in tens, but in hundreds, above the railway bridge, in order to salute the winners with their bunting, their ship's mortars, and their steam sirens of varied note. These crowds cannot tell which boat is to the fore, because the yachts lie in the way. They are little interested in the race, but seem to pass their time staring at the flotilla and discussing the fortunes which must be required to enable men to own such floating palaces.

At Quinsigamond, at Springfield, and in the early years at New London the Yale-Harvard races were distinctly popular; but now they seem an amusement chiefly for the rich. The observation trains run on both sides of the river, but the price for a seat has risen from $1 to $2.50, while the speculators manage to tax the graduates and their families who come from New York, Boston, and often from the furthest States of the Union $5, or even more, for a seat. The management is not to blame for this; it is merely one of the many indications that the races are becoming more and more confined to the well-to-do.

The movement seems parallel with the increased cost of education at these old universities, a progress which gives their Faculties abundant cause for anxiety and leads them to consider various methods of stemming the tide. At present the owners of yachts and those who can afford an exorbitant sum for seats on the observation cars make up the bulk of the crowd at New London. The beautiful banks of the Thames on the upper part of the course are empty, while the banks of the original Thames at Old London, when Oxford struggles with Cambridge for the lead, from Putney to Mortlake are packed with the people, whether they get there afoot or by tuppenny tube, by bus or cab, or the cheap train. Yet these English universities are in their essential spirit far less democratic than Yale and Harvard, and certainly trials of strength and skill are quite as popular here as in England.

Something must be allowed for the restriction of the races to two universities, something to the monotonousness of Yale's winning year by year the chief race; but it still remains strange that the banks are not crowded along the second and third miles, where each race is pretty sure to be decided and where there are no yachts to screen the combatants. Provision should be made for the hundred thousands who now feel that they cannot afford a place where they can see the race without being fleeced.

HORGAN & SLATTERY.

In nothing has the Mayor shown to better advantage since he took office than in his steady and unrelenting opposition to the employment, and the claims for employment, of HORGAN & SLATTERY. The original employment of these men by Tammany, considering their want of professional standing, would have been an insult to the city, even if it had not been complicated with attempts to turn out of professional employment men who had fairly earned it. Whether their employment was pure favoritism on the part of some leading Tammanyite, or whether, as is widely suspected, it was a job of which the sponsor was to have a share of the profits, it was equally insulting to decent citizens. And even more insulting was the attempt to mortgage the future municipal building to these Tammany architects so that their gains might go on, notwithstanding the downfall of Tammany itself. The insult is renewed every time they come before any municipal department with a claim or with a plan. Mayor Low does quite the right thing in resenting it.

He did it yesterday, as a member of the Armory Board, in reference to the claim of these absurd and impudent practitioners to be empowered to execute their plans for the new armory for the Naval Reserve. In this case the Mayor's experts had no difficulty in finding that the plans of HORGAN & SLATTERY ought to be thrown out by reason of the inadequacy of their specifications. Not long ago a similar fate befell a set of their plans for some other purpose by reason of the wide discrepancy between the cost of executing the plans and the amount of the appropriation available for erecting the building. Presumably equally cogent reasons can be found for rejecting any plans which Tammany may have empowered them to prepare and for giving the work to some architect whose professional standing is better, and whose political reputation is less odorous. When the Mayor emphatically says that no department of the City Government would be justified in carrying out any work according to the plans of HORGAN & SLATTERY, "If there is any way of getting rid of them," he is on safe ground. And where there is a will in matters of this kind there generally is a way. The Tammany job by which these architects were to be fastened on the city seems to be by no means so lawproof as the jobbers fondly imagined. And that is a very good thing for the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As printed by us on Thursday, the last two lines of Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S latest production read as follows:

Heirs to VICTORIA'S virtues, band them down
From sire to son, and son.

At the time we felt that the second of those two lines was wrong, but so the "copy" stood and so we printed it. Since then, happily, the necessary and proper conviction has occurred to us. It is evident to us—now—and will be, we think, to all our readers—as soon as they are told—that the verses should run—

Heirs to VICTORIA'S virtues, band them down
From sire to son, and so on.

That completes this poem with characteristic Austinian grace, and it simply must be right. It may be that Mr. AUSTIN substituted "etc." or "&c." for "and so on," but that is a mere trifle of typographic taste. In either case, to make the rhyme the contraction would have to be translated in reading it to "and so on," and therefore no undue liberty is taken in spelling it out. "And so on" goes beautifully with "hand them down," a phrase with many and touching associations, and intensely poetic. The whole poem is delightful—its flow is so smooth, its descriptions so accurate! Who, for instance, can recall the rulers of Great Britain without seeing the exquisite aptness of the lines—

Kings who, than wise counselors yet more wise,
Because of the calm height wherefrom they scan
The orbit of their Empire, can surmise
God's destiny for Man.

—It is from cities of the class to which Minneapolis belongs—cities comparatively small, but prosperous, ambitious, and prone to vaunt themselves distinctively American—that New York has most often heard denunciations of its political corruption and lofty references to the unrepresentative character of its population. And New York, all too humbly, has been wont to accept this sort of criticism at something near its face value—if not exactly admitting its excessive wickedness and lamenting its "cosmopolitanism," at least permitting the invidious comparisons to go uncontradicted, and, deeply conscious of being no better, but somewhat worse, than it ought to be, letting the little cities get what happiness they can out of their illusions. Once in a while, however, one of these haughty townlings has done for it what New York so often does for itself—the "lid is taken off." Then to the affronted sky is not infrequently revealed a pit fouler than any which underlies New York, and, in the pit a multitude of reptiles, smaller than ours, indeed, but slimier and more misshapen than our worst. It is Minneapolis whose lid has last been removed, and the showing is even viler than that not long ago made in St. Louis. New York never presented a spectacle quite so bad—its criminality never spread so far over the official circle, never involved so many men supposed to be respectable. Our villains usually have at least the poor virtue of audacity, and make no serious pretenses of being honest men. We are not exulting over the humiliation of Minneapolis, or hinting that all American cities are permeated with corruption; we are only calling attention to the fact that human vices, like human virtues, are not bounded by geographical lines, and gently intimating that the methods of Tammany Hall are known, and at times practiced, in regions considerably removed from Manhattan Island. Before Minneapolis finds fault with New York again, let her treat her own thieves and blackmailers as severely as we have treated ours.

—Admiral DEWEY, by repeating before the Senate Committee on the Philippines his declaration that "the native Filipinos are more capable of self-government than the Cubans," gave at last a means of reconciling that remarkable statement with the general belief in his sanity. Hitherto, while the words were supposed to mean that the Filipinos could rule themselves and the Cubans could not, it was very hard to do this, and a good many of us, giving up the task as impossible, found consolation in the hope that the Admiral had been misquoted. Considering as a whole, however, the testimony he gave before the committee, one can see that all he intended was to express his utter disbelief in the capacity of the Cubans for self-government, and that in calling the Filipinos better fitted for it than they, he simply intended to utilize his knowledge, then and now shared by all who have any information at all on the subject, that self-government as we understand it is impracticable in the Philippines. Thus interpreted, the comparison is no longer a bald contradiction of facts—it is only an emphatic way of expressing an opinion about the Cubans. Concerning the latter, of course Admiral DEWEY is mistaken, but it is a natural and comprehensible error, shared by many, who, like the Admiral, have seen only the worst side of Cuban character and who expect too much and the wrong things from a race with which by blood, and especially by training, they are unsympathetic. At least three-fourths of the sailors and soldiers who went to Cuba during the war with Spain would agree with the Admiral's estimate of the islanders, but Gen. WOOD would not, and his verdict is worth that of all the others put together. Free or subjugated, the Cuban is a Cuban, with his own instincts and ideals, but he is a white man, and, so far as the ruls of ths island is concerned, he is a whits man who can read. When Admiral DEWEY holds the Cuban inferior to the brown or black man he does not quite realize what he says, and certainly he does not mean it.

—To touch upon the subject of "medical ethics" is, for a layman, to venture into a field where all is incomprehensible, and of course he is very likely to make himself ridiculous there, but—well, there are some laymen who cannot restrain their wonder at the freedom with which American doctors are criticising their British confrères just now. It may be that, like other spells and incantations, "medical ethics" extend only to running water, and that doctors on this eids of the Atlantic can say what they choose about doctors in Europe without ceasing to be "ethical." If this is so, one can understand how it is that our own medical luminaries can call those of England mere tallow dips, or at most mere gaslights of ths sort that were up to date twenty years ago, without exposing themselves to indictment, trial, and expulsion by their county and State societies. Otherwise, it's very queer—these references to an antiquated nomenclature, to timidity, to unjustifiable delays, and to discredited methods of operation. And even if "medical ethics" permit all this—when running water that is both broad and salt intervenes between critics and criticised—is it any wiser than courteous to invite reprisals from the British medicos? It wasn't so long ago that certain mistakes of diagnosis and prognostication were made in the case of a very distinguished patient of our own, and, while the treatmsnt in that case may have been, and probably was, as good as the world affords, judged by results it was not better than the worst can be. Now, the ignorant layman will insist on judging by results, especially if he has been confidently assured that the results are going to be successful as he understands success, and then has his hopes of the patisnt's recovery dashed to the ground. American doctors know their business, and it is not for us to advise them about it, and yet it may be that not quite all wisdom would die with them if they met the fate of some to whom they promise a quick re-establishment of health.

MR. ATKINSON NO CLERGYMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very reluctant to spoil any man's good story; but candor compels me to say, in reply to the letter in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES, that there is no truth in the statemsnt of Mr. McGinnis of the International Catholic Truth Society that Fred W. Atkinson, ths General Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines, is a clergyman.

Mr. Atkinson began early in life to train for pedagogy. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal School, of Harvard University, and of the University of Leipsic. He was called, not from a parish, but from a high school to his present position. His appointments have been made wholly with reference to the practical teaching power of the candidate. As his American teachsrs were trained in ths United States, ths proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics is about what the statistics of the graduates of American institutions of learning would show. Mr. Atkinson is in splsndid sympathy with the broadest msthods, and all who really know him or his work ars sure he is not a bigot.

If it is true—yet, what is truth?—that there is a single public schoo! teachsr in the Philippinss using his position to further any creed or sect, let the Catholic Truth Socisty gst the facts, and Mr. Atkinson will bs the eociety's best supporter in ousting the man. GEMINI.

New York, June 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Scant Consolation.

The Pessimist—The longer I live in the world the worse it seems to get.

The Optimist—Oh, well, don't let a little thing like that worry you. Perhaps it will be better after you get out of it.—Chicago News.

Quite Amicable.

"Why did you quit your job? Did you have a disagreemsnt with the boss?"

"Oh, no; not at all. I told him I had to have more money or I would quit, and he said it was mutually satisfactory."—Indianapolis News.

An Effective Way.

"They say," said the young dramatist, "that I shall have to cut my play down, but I really don't know where to begin."

"Why not start at both ends," his candid friend asked, "and work toward the middle?"—Chicago Record-Hsrald.

The Pie-Eater Again.

"I see Boston people eat pie in the morning and New Yorkers have it at night. Which do you think the better way, doctor?"

"Well, I should say the New York style. The longer a man puts off eating pie the better it is for him."—Yonkers Stateeman.

CAN I FORGET?

Lowell L. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

Can I forget how through the flying years,
Sweet, dreamy years, like other dreams of bliss
Gone over-soon, your voice was in my ears,
And on my lips the quiver of your kiss?

The long half-nights when heavy-lidded eyes,
That longed to sleep, drank in the light of love;
The long ride home beneath the chilling skies
With inky rain descending from above?

Can I forget how warmly beat my heart
In those glad times? The gladsome thrilling when
A line from you would make my pulses start
And send me flying toward you again?

Long, sighing nights upon the country road;
Lost nights of sleep—I never can forget
Until I travel to my last abode!—
I've rheumatism and chilblains even yet!

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE DEMANDS NEW SERVICE

Two Steamship Lines Introduce Bi-Weekly Sailings.

Rate War with Existing Allied Lines May Follow—American Implements and Lumber in Great Request.

Actual and prospective trade with South Africa has assumed such proportions since ths termination of ths Anglo-Boer war that two steamship companies have inaugurated service between this city and South African points. Thess are the Prince Line and the Houston Line both of which are represented by the John C. Seager Company, and it is the intention of the agents to maintain a bi-weekly service.

An experiment was made with the Norman Prince of the Prince Line, which sailed on Juns 14, two weeks after the signing of the terms of peace, with a general cargo of between three and four thousand tons. The next sailing will bs that of the Tartar Princs on July 16, after which the sailings will occur regularly every two weeks.

For the last few years the carrying trade bstween this port and South Africa has been in the hands of a combination consisting of three lines, the Hansa Lins, a German company in which Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line and F. George Messmer are the New York managers, and Funch, Edye & Co. the agents; the American-African Line, owned by the Bucknell Steamship Company of London, and represented in this city by Norton & Son, and the Union-Clan Line, of which Barbsr & Co. are the New York agents. When this combination heard of ths inauguration of a competitive service they reduced the freight rates and, moreover, offered a 10 per cent. rebate, payable at the end of six months, to shippers who had not done business with other lines.

The Prince and Houston Lines have not fixed a schedule of freight rates, but Mr. Seager said yesterday that they wers in a position to make satisfactory terms with anybody who wanted to ship goods to South Africa, and intimated also that a rate-cutting war between his lines and the combination was not improbable. Hs thought, howevsr, that thers was business enough for all.

"The demand," he said, "is mainly for lumber and building materials, for which cable orders are coming to this country every day, and also largely for supplies of grain. The demand for agricultural implements of all kinds is very large, and is rapidly increasing, and a quantity of this class of goods has been shipped already. We are sending freight now more to Natal and Algoa Bay on the southeast coast than to Cape Town."

Whatever the business may be in the future, it is large enough at present to keep all the lines busy. Ths three allied lines are now advsrtising six sailings a month. The York Castle sailed on Tuesday with a general cargo of 7,200 tons, and to-morrow the Hillitern and ths Neuenfels, both bslonging to the allied lines, will sail for South African ports with full cargoes.

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZES

For an Electrolier on Isle of Safety Victor Ciana Takes First Prize.

The prizes offered by ths Municipal Art Sooiety for an ornamental shaft to carry ths electric lights on an "isle of safsty" established on some crowdsd thoroughfare of Manhattan, were announced yesterday.

Attention has long been called to the dangerous condition of crossings at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, for instance, and to ths need there of inclosed spaces halfway across the avenue or street in which pedestrians can stop to breathe when dodging across the double file of carriages. Sometimes this can be treated as a fountain, sometimes only as a place for a strong gas or electric light cluster. The Municipal Art Society proposed to show how an electrolier costing $1,500 might be made a beautiful as well as useful object in a crowded street whsn placed in such an isle of safety.

The first prizs of $500 goes to the sculptor, Victor A. Ciani; the second, of $100, to Henrik Wallin, and the third, of $50, to Wilkinson & Magonigle, architects. An Honorable Mention was adjudged to Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs of Flushing, L. I.

Ths design by Ciani consists of a tapering shaft bearing a globs with fanciful fish supporting the globe and holding in their mouths the bulbs for four electric lights. The shaft rises from acanthus leaves, below which is a friezs of dancing cupids in pretty high relief, facing outward. The round projection on which they stand is propped by lions' fest. Ths base of the shaft is in the form of a slender squars altar and acts as a psdestal. The four corners are decorated with ths heads of rams. The proportions of pedestal, frieze, tapering shaft, fish decoration, and crowning sphere are good, and ths frieze of dancing children is particularly jolly and successful.

The design by Wallin has five large globes for the lights, resting on a kind of plain square capital bearing ths names of the streets. The four corners of the capital are supported by goats' heads. The shaft narrows as it descends and the raised portions beneath each goat-hsad terminate below in two hoofs, making eight in all. The base, or pedestal, for this shaft is decorated at the four corners with lions' heads or masks.

The design by Wilkinson & Magonigis is a slim, round shaft of considerable elegancs, but more conventional than the former two. Its decorations are more rsssrved. There are a little eagle on the summit and four small helmeted heads below.

The shaft of Mrs. Borroughs, which won an honorabls mention, has a heraldic eagle on top, one big globe for the light, and below that, seated back to back on opposite sides of the shaft, are two small children modeled out in the round. As if to explain how they got up there and how they might descend, ths artist has provided the lower and main part of the shaft with projections. The design, though rather fanciful for the purpose, is not unpleasing.

The jury of ssiection embraced Borough President Cantor, ths sculptors Ruckstuhl, Bissell, and MacNeil, the decorative painters F. S. Lamb, Harris, Crowninshield, and Shean; the architects Post and Bruce Price; John De Witt Warner, President of the society, and Messrs. W. T. Evans, F. B. Herzog, Nelson I. Spencer, and A. D. F. Hamiln. An exhibition of all the drawings and models in this competition will open on Monday in the rooms of the Architectural League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, and will continue for two weeks.

READY TO LEAVE CAMP.

Warm Time and Cold Night Toward the Close—Two Men Injured in a Skirmish.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 27.—This has been the last complete day in the State camp for the season of 1902, and it has been a busy day. Gov. Odell arrived in the afternoon, and was escorted to Gen. Roe's headquarters. Immediately after luncheon there was a review of the Seventy-first Regiment. Then the Governor and the headquarters staff were photographed. The Governor remained at the camp about two hours.

During the batallion drill this morning, which was in extended ordsr, one of the most arduous and extensive drills on the grounds, with battle formation and blank ammunition, there were two accidents. In the skirmish, Private Joseph B. Mimonaugh of Company I fell and had his knee-cap injured, and Private John Godsei of Company B fell and had a shoulder dislocated. They were taken to the regimental hospital.

Drum Major William W. Ahler received a silvsr baton from the musicians at a presentation last evening. After parade tonight Col. Bates, on behalf of the friends of Second Lieut. Robert E. Bayers of Company E, pressnted to him a full equipment.

The parade was observed by several hundred visitors. Afterward the 632 men in the regiment let themselves loose for an evening of merrymaking, in company strssts, on the parade grounds, and elsewhere. The musicians, the fire artillerymen, and the waiters in the mess hall joined in the fun. In other respects the night at camp was exceedingly cold.

The Seventy-first will leave at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow, and arrive in New York at 11:30 o'clock. The artillerymen and the band will go later. Gen. Roe and his staff will depart at about noon. The last formal act will be ths firing of twenty-one guns.

LEGAL DECISION ON ALGERIA.

Judge Coxe, Determining a Suit for Importers, Holds that It Is a Part of France.

A decision was handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Coxe, in which the latter decided that Algeria is a part of France, and entitled to the reciprocal privileges of the mother country.

The question came up on an appeal of the Tartar Chemical Company from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers. The board, following the decision of the State Dspartment, held that Algeria was a colony of France, and not entitled, therefore, to the privileges granted to France proper. The Tartar Company imported crude tartar from Algeria, and the board assessed it at 5½ cents a pound. The company appealed from the decision, contending that under the treaty with the United States it was entitled to be admitted on a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, the same as if it had been shipped from France. The record in the case shows a great number of letters from Ambassador Cambon, Consul General Bruwaert, and the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, which those officials state that Algeria is considered by France as a part of the country.

Assistant United States District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd, representing the Government, submitted a number of letters which had passed between the State Department at Washington and the French Government, all tending to prove that the State Department had taken the position in its affairs that Algeria was simply a colony, and not a part of the mother country. Mr. Lloyd urged that the question was a political one, and not judicial; that it had been passed upon by the State Department, and that had practically taken it out of the jurisdiction of the courts.

In his opinion, Judge Coxe maintains that he is not bound by the ruling of any one or the Stats Department, and that in view of the French law and authorities Algeria must be considered legally a part of France, and entitled to all reciprocal privileges under the treaties bstween the two countries.

VETERANS ELECT OFFICERS.

State Department of the Grand Army and Other Civil War Organizations End Deliberations.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, June 27.—The civil war veterans, as represented in several organizations, concluded their Saratoga bivouac this afternoon. Within the jurisdiction of the Department of the State of New York of the Grand Army of the Republic there were included the State Encampment, the Women's Relief Corps, and the Ladies' of the Grand Army of the Republic. Reunions were also held by the Washington County Veterans' Association and the Twenty-second Regiment, New York State Volunteers, the latter formerly of the famous Iron Brigade.

The encampment elected the following officers:

Department Commander—Allen C. Bakewell of New York.
Senior Vice Commander—Clark H. Norton of Syracuse.
Junior Vice Commander—D. C. Bangs of Buffalo.
Medical Examiner—J. H. Grant of Buffalo.
Chaplain—The Rev. W. E. Kimball of Adams.
Council of Administration—Martin Short of Post 85, J. L. Hanchett of Post 285, Hynes Owens of Post 578, W. S. Newman of Post 226, and A. R. Penfield of Post 65.

Mrs. Kate L. Gledhill of Albany was chosen President of the Women's Relief Corps.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following:

Department President—Mrs. Ella E. West of Brooklyn.
Senior Vice President—Mrs. J. J. Sweeney of Buffalo.
Junior Vice President—Mrs. W. E. Nagle of Albany.

The Iron Brigade survivors chose the following:

President—Thomas A. Murphy of Newark.
First Vice President—Asa K. Patton of Albany.
Second Vice President—John F. Todd of Rutland.
Secretary—Van O. Linda Gordon of Cohoes.
Treasurer—John B. Swartz of Cohoes.

The Washington County Veterans' Association elected:

President—David H. King of Fort Edward.
Vice President—Edward Ladd of Salem.
Treasurer—S. H. Parks of Sandy Hill.
Secretary—H. C. Morehouse of Greenwich.

New Assistant Professor for Cornell.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Ralph C. H. Catterall, an instructor at the University of Chicago, has accepted an appointment to an assistant professorship in Cornell University. Mr. Catterall will occupy the chair of Modern and English History at Cornell, and will begin his work there after he returns from a year's study in Europe, for which leave of absence has been given him.

CITY PAYS MR. MACMONIES.

Settlement of His Suit for Last Payments on Bronze Groups.

The suit brought against the city in January by Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, for a sum approximating $10,000 has been settled and he has been paid in full. Controller Grout has certified to the payment.

Several years ago Mr. MacMonnies was selected to make two bronze groups—one of horses for the Sailors and Soldiers' Arch at the Flatbush Avenue entrance to Prospect Park, and the other of eagles at the Plaza. The bronzes were finished in 1894 and were shipped to this country from France. The price for them was $50,000, which was to bs paid in $10,000 installments. The freight and duty charges were $1,800, making a total bill of $51,800. Four installments were paid and then the city stopped payment. As no more money was forthcoming Mr. MacMonnies brought suit in January.

Catholic Diocesan Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—At the Synod of the Catholic diocese of Newark, held at Seton Hall College, South Orange, to-day, the Board of Consulters of the diocese was appointed as follows: Vicar General John A. Shepard of Bayonne, Mgr. Doane and the Rev. C. J. Gillen of this city, the Rev. C. J. Kelly of Hoboken, the Rev. P. E Smyth and the Rev. B. J. Ter Woert of Jersey City. To the Board of Examiners were added the Rev. William F. Wall of Jersey City, Vicar General John A. Shepard, and the Rev. R. E. Wheelan of Bayonne. The Rev. Thomas Kernan of Passaic was reappointed Defender of the Marriage Tie. The Rev. Dr. J. W. McDowell of Madison was reappointed the Bishop's lawyer.

A Cornerstone Laying.

The laying of the cornerstone of St. Anastasia's Church, Turners, N. Y., will take place July 4. Bishop Farley will officiate, and the Rev. Father Livingston will deliver the sermon. By the courtesy of the Erie Railroad a special train will convey the parties to Turners. The last boat leaves Twenty-third Street at 9 o'clock A. M. The fare for the round trip, including dinner, is $1.50.

ECHOES OF HUMBERT CASE

French Deputies Ask Why Investigation Was Delayed.

Minister of Justice States that He Expects the Arrest of Mme. Humbert —Vote of Confidence in Government.

PARIS, June 27.—The Humbert case was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, when M. Mirman (Socialist) interpellated the Government on the subject. M. Mirman, in a long speech, said he wanted to know why the then Minister of Justice, (M. Monis), had not intervened until May 8; why measures had not been taken previously to arrest the autbors of the colossal swindle, and why the then Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux, had not given orders to collect the 10,000,000f succession duty which the State had a right to claim on the alleged heritage.

He recalled that Senator Valle, (the present Minister of Justice), when acting as counsel, asked M. Caillaux why the duties were not collected, and did not obtain any satisfaction, and M. Valle could not act now against a legal functionary who had failed to do his duty, because he would be accused of personal spite. But M. Valle should now tell all he knew about the affair, and the vote of the Chamber would protect him.

M. Firman Faure (Nationalist) attacked the attitude of Attorney General Bulot in regard to the matter.

After several other Deputies had spoken, M. Valle arose and declared that the attitude of Attorney General Bulot had been irreproachable. He, M. Valle, was confident that Madame Humbert would be arrested, and when the case was tried, there would be many surprises, and lovers of scandal would have ample satisfaction. The affair, however, had no political character, but was purely judicial.

The Minister then asked the Chamber to say if it retained confidence in him. The Minister's remark was greeted with cheers, and the Chamber, by 493 to 74 votes, passed a motion of confidence in the Government in the following terms:

"The Chamber expresses confidence that the Government will prosecute energetically all the culprits in the Humbert affair, and give it the purely judicial consideration which is required."

While the debate was proceeding in the Chamber, a crowd of seven thousand persons was witnessing the removal of the famous safe from the Humbert residence on the Avenue de la Grande Armée, to an auction room. Legal functionaries watched the lowering of the safe by pulleye from the upper story. It weighed 5,000 pounds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—The Paris correspondent of The London Times announces that during the discussion of the Humbert case in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Firman Faure evoked considerable merriment by suggesting that perhaps Mme. Humbert was at that time in the gallery of the Chamber, listening to the speeches.

THE SEALING DISPUTE.

Hearing of the Arguments in the American-Russian Case Begun at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurisconsult who is to arbitrate the American-Russian sealing dispute, began the hearing of arguments and evidence today.

The session was attended by the Dutch Foreign Minister, Baron van Lynden; the United States Minister to the Netherlands, Stanford Newel; the Russian Minister, C. de Struve; the Secretary of the Permanent Arbitration Court, M. Ruyssenaers; the Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, Herbert H. D. Peirce, who is counsel for the United States; the Ruesian delegate, M. Komaroff; the attorney for New Bedford, Mass., Mr. Clifford; the American experts, Mr. Townsend and Capt. Baker, and other officials.

To-day's session of the court was private, as will also be the session to-morrow.

PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA AIDS COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Rupture Between the Two Countries Appears to be Imminent as Result of Gen. Zelaya's Action.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 27.—It has been learned on the authority of Government officials in Panama that Gen. Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, has dispatched a sailing vessel loaded with coal to the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, and that the Nicaraguan warship Momotombo was to have left Corinto, Nicaragua, this week with a big consignment of munitions of war for the use of Gen. Herrera, the leader of the Colombian revolution on the Isthmus.

It is believed that President Zelaya's action in sending coal to the Padilla renders a rupture between Colombia and Nicaragua imminent.

FRENCH DOMINION IN TUNIS.

Official Decree Places the Personal Expenditures of the Bey Under Control of the Resident General.

TUNIS, June 27.—A decree has been published in The Gazette to the effect that the personal fortune and estates of Mohammed, Bey of Tunis, and his family, as well as the Crown property, will hereafter be managed by the French Resident General, M. Pichon.

No expenditures by the members of the royal family will henceforward be legal, unless authorized by the Resident General.

Tunis, formerly a tributary dependency of the Ottoman Empire, may now be considered an informally annexed dependency of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French resident. By treaty on May 12, 1881, "the occupation is to cease when the French and Tunisian authorities recognize by common accord that the local government is capable of maintaining order." By a convention signed July 10, 1882, France administers the country, and collects the taxes in the name of the Bey, who was granted a civil list of £37,500, and the Princess a sum of £30,000.

Dillon and Davitt Coming Here.

DUBLIN, June 27.—A meeting of the Directorate of the United Irish League was held here this afternoon. John E. Redmond, M. P., Chairman of the league; John Dillon, M. P., and Michael Davitt were nominated to represent the home organization at the convention of the American branches of the league, to be held in Boston next October. Considerable progress in the formation of branches was reported, and an address was adopted denouncing the Land bill, and urging open defiance of the coercion courts.

Sandhurst Cadets Exonerated.

LONDON, June 28.—It is understood that the committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the suspicious fires at the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, exonerates the cadets from the suspicion of incendiarism, and says the disturbances were due to the cadets' resentment at being accused of being connected with the fires. The fires have occurred at intervals in the college since April, and have caused the stoppage of the leave of all the cadets.

CHINESE "REFORM" UNREAL.

London Times's Shanghai Correspondent Intimates that the Education Edicts Are a Dead Letter.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—After referring to an edict issued on Thursday denouncing the recent anti-Christian outrages in Sze-Chuen Province, the Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that if the Dowager Empress desires to convince the world of the sincerity of her grief it is advisable that she should make her earlier education reform edicts something more than a dead-letter.

The correspondent says the Dowager Empress should also forbid discrimination against Christians in Government institutions.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—Replying to a note from the Bankers' Commission, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, Sheng, the Taotai, declines to recognize any liability to adjust the deficiency due to the fall in exchange by increasing the June payment on account of the indemnity.

MORE MOB VIOLENCE IN CHINA.

American and British Mission Buildings Destroyed and a Missionary Murdered.

PEKING, June 27.—The Viceroy of the Province of Sze-Chuen has notified the Government that the American and British Mission buildings at Tien-ku-Chao have been destroyed by a mob and that a missionary has been murdered. His name and nationality were not reported.

An imperial edict just issued deprives the local magistrate of Tien-ku-Chao of his rank, and orders the extermination of the rioters. Several of the leaders of the outbreak are reported to have been beheaded. Apparently this was an anti-indemnity rising, like those which have occurred elsewhere in China.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DEAD-LOCK

Difficulties in the Way of the Renewal of the Ausgleich Increasing Every Day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 28.—The difficulties in the way of the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich are daily becoming more complicated, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times. Each Government seems to encourage a defiant attitude in its own country and to seek support in confident assurances on the part of the press and public bodies that economic separation is preferable to the acceptance of the terms demanded by the other State.

The correspondent says that though there is reason to believe that both Cabinets are desirous of maintaining the common customs system, yet the series of mutual threats and menacing acts on the part of both States must strengthen the minorities desiring separation.

BOERS AT BERMUDA UNRULY.

A Commandant Injured in a Fight—478 Burghers Sail from St. Helena for Home.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, June 27.—Two Boer prisoners who were in the camp on Burt's Island tried to escape, and one of them succeeded in doing so. The other has been captured.

Some Boers on Darrell's Island who refused to muster for inspection were turned out by force. As a result of a subsequent row Commandant Milan was badly beaten by other prisoners on the island, and was removed to the hospital to-day.

Leave for the prisoners on both islands has been stopped, and the Boers have been placed on prison fare.

ST. HELENA, June 27.—The first batch of Boer prisoners, numbering 478 men, sailed from here yesterday for South Africa.

After taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, the prisoners marched to the boats singing the national anthem.

Destructive Fire in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, June 27.—There has been a big fire in the heart of the city, and several large business houses have been destroyed. The loss is very great.

Canadian Troops Sail for Home.

DURBAN, Natal, June 27.—About 1,500 Canadian troops sailed from here for home to-day. Two thousand more Canadians will start for home on July 2.

MR. WHITEHOUSE'S JOURNEY.

American Traveler and Lord Hindlip Welcomed by Emperor Menelek.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices received here from Adis Abbaba, capital of Abyssinia, announce the safe arrival there of W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., and Lord Hindlip, who started from England on Feb. 1 on an exploring trip to the Upper Nile.

Both of the travelers were well, and had thus far enjoyed a successful trip. They were cordially welcomed by Emperor Menelek. The proposed journey to Sobat was abandoned on account of heavy rains.

The explorers were to continue their travels around Lake Rudolf, and then homeward by way of Maseowa, where they expected to arrive in September.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.

President Loubet Signs a Decree Closing 130 Institutions.

PARIS, June 27.—At a Cabinet meeting held at the Elysée Palace this morning, President Loubet signed a decree closing the religious institutions which have not complied with the provisions of the law of associations.

One hundred and thirty establishments are involved. Instructions on the subject were sent to the various Prefectures this afternoon.

MEXICO AND THE VATICAN.

Attempt to Secure Re-establishment of Diplomatic Relations Succeeds.

ROME, June 27.—Mgr. R. Sanz de Semper, the member of the Pope's household who was sent to Mexico three months ago with instructions to endeavor to re-establish diplomatic relations between that republic and the Vatican, reports that he has been successful in his mission.

Portuguese Rout African Rebels.

LISBON, June 27.—It has been officially announced that Portuguese troops have gained a decisive victory over the rebels in the Upper Zambesi region of Portuguese East Africa. The rebellious chiefs were captured and decapitated, and their heads were conveyed to the capital of the colony.

Offer Bonds of Utica Equitable Gas Co.

N. W. Harris & Co. offer to investors $860,000 first mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Equitable Gas and Electric Company of Utica, N. Y. This company controls the entire gas, electric lighting and power business in the City of Utica and vicinity, and furnishes power to the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company, which operates over ninety-eight miles of road in Utica and adjacent cities.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was almost devoid of social incident. The half holiday on Saturday gives an opportunity for men who are going on house parties to get out of town early. There are many house parties over the week end, and Tuxedo, Southampton, and other places will be crowded. Not a few will stay over the Fourth, and, in fact, until Monday week. This evening there are dinners at the Morris County Country Club and at Baltusrol and the accustomed fortnightly dance at the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay.

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To-day there will be the meeting at Van Cortlandt Park of Squadron A's polo team and members of the Lakewood Polo Club, who will be George Gould and his sons, Jay and Kingdon, and Benjamin Nicoll. Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., R. G. D. Lawrence, H. M. Earle, and Everett Colby are to represent the squadron. It will be the first opportunity New Yorkers have had to witness the playing of the Goulds outside of club enclosuree. Van Cortlandt Park is open to the general public, and there will doubtless be a large attendance. The Squadron A coach will leave the Plaza as usual for ths game.

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At Lyndhuret, Miss Helen Gould's home at Irvington, the lawn fete, the proceede of which are to go toward the endowment of the Navy Department of the Y. M. C. A., will be held this afternoon from four until seven. If the weatber prove rainy, it will be postponed until Monday afternoon. The Twenty-third Regiment Band will furnish music. The programme includes selections from Wagner, Tobani, Rubenstein, Verdi, Mendelssohn, Stuart, Bendix, and others. Stages will take those going by rail from the station to Lyndhurst.

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At White Plains the gymkhana races for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatarium are booked for thie afternoon, having been postponed from last week because of the bad weather. A special train will leave the Grand Central station at 2:08. Tickets at $1.50 each may be procured at the gate. Reserved seats on the grand stand will be fifty cents, and parking spaces five dollars each. At the White Plains station buses will convey the passengers to Hill Crest, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park. There will be egg and spoon, goose, and many other races. A large attendance is anticipated, and certainly every effort is being made to bave the races a success, in order that the provisions contingent on the offer made by Henry Siegel of $20,000 to build a dormitory if the Auxiliary would raise sufficient money to furnish it, may be complied with.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are entertaining at their Lenox home Madame de Labarre and ber daugbter Miss Estelle de Labarre of Paris. Mme. de Labarre is Mr. de Heredia's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who entertained at luncheon on Wednesday, afterward took their guests to the Wild West Show at Pittsfield.

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It is said that the North Atlantic Squadron will visit Bar Harbor during the season, and it is expected that Admiral Bedford of the British North Atlantic Squadron will also anchor there. All this will add greatly to the gayety. The new swimming pool at Bar Harbor will be one of the largest on the coast. It will probably be ready for use very early in July. It will be 134 by 167 fest. In the children's section the water will be only two feet deep, while the deepest of all will be twelve. There is to be a pavilion also, but this will not be built until next year. The plans to transform the Hinckley bouse into a casino will also wait tbeir carrying out until next year.

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Mrs. Frank Winthrop, who bas not been at Bar Harbor for several years, has taken Sunnyside for the season and will give a dinner there on Monday evening.

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Peter Cooper Hewitt is still in Paris. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt did not accompany her husband abroad. He went on a flying trip. Last week be was one of the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis at Ritz's. Mr. and Mrs. Charlee Carroll wers also of the same party.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fieh are due at Newport to-day, and will leave, plane not being changed, this afternoon for their Summer home. Mrs. Harry Lehr will probably join her husband at Newport next week.

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On the Kroonland, sailing to-day, are booked Mrs. George L. Day, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, and Mrs. Schuyler. On the Allec, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, are C. N. Cadwallader, Miss Cadwallader, Charles E. Eaton, John M. Ward, Paul Fuller, Léonee C. Fuller, and Miss Helen Day of Morristown. On the Columbia are booked Mrs. Robert Lewis, James Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. Clement R. Gale.

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At Ielip Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson gave yesterday an entertainment for the benefit of the Episcopal Church.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will arrive at Newport by Monday. They are at preeent in town, occupying their residence on Fifth Avenue.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—A large number of yachts came up from New London to-day, among the number being the Narada and Felicia, which took parties from here on Wednesday. There are more yachts in the harbor thie evening than at any time this Summer. Among them are the steam yachts Chritobel, Felicia, Uvira, Zara, Velthra, Amorens, Mirage, Scout, Indiana, and Sentinel; schooners Amorita, Columbia, Wayfarer, Chanticleer, Montauk, and Mayflower; yowl Spaipeen, and sloops Rainbow, Zinita, and Loita.

Justice John Clinton Gray of ths New York Court of Appeals joined his family at tbeir cottage on Kay Street to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornslius Vanderbilt arrived to-day at Beaulieu for the season, coming up from New London on tbeir yacht Mirage.

Ernest and Walter Howe arrived to-night and are guests of tbeir mother, Mrs. Arnold Hague, at her cottage on Beacon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson of New York are guests of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson arrived this evening at Pinard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Canter of Philadelphia arrived to-day at the Fay cottage on Narragansett Avenue, which thsy purchased last year.

Cbarles A. Childs of New York has rented for the Summer the Pumpelly cottage on Gibbe Avenue, which he occupied last year.

Miss Kate Norwood of New York is guest of Mrs. Joseph T. Thompson at Halidon Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cam of New York bave arrived at their cottage for the Summer.

Joseph Laroique, Jr., of New York has arrived at the Woolsey cottage on Rhode Island Avenne.

Mrs. C. S. Lee is guest of Mrs. W. Hatch at the Gibert cottage.

Among to-night's arrivals were Charles M. Oelrichs, J. Stewart Barney, Edward A. Wickes, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Roger Wetmore, and Mrs. Corinne Oldmixon.

C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo is at the Osgood villa for the Summer.

W. Dennison Hatch, Jr., C. S. Lee, Harry Oelrichs, and C. J. Hamlin are registered at the Casino.

The first arrest this Summer in connection with the speeding of automobiles beyond ths speed limits allowed hy law was made to-day. Tbe man arrested was the chauffeur for Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and he was fined $10 and costs.

Isaac H. Clothier and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown for the Summer.

W. W. Gibbs and family of Philadelphia arrived to-day at the Crawford cottage, Jamestown.

Mrs. Ridlon, wife of Dr. John Ridlon of Chicago, is guest of her mother, Mrs. W. L. Robinson.

At the Naval War College Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard will give lectures on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings on "The Applications of the Monroe Doctrine." The members of this class will consider the law solutions of the problem on Monday and Wednesday mornings, will study the main problem and tactical side on Tuesday, and hold a conference on Thursday on the proposed signal code for the navy. Friday, being Fourth of July, there will be no meetings of the class on either Friday or Saturday.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Juns 27.—Delightful weather prevailed here to-day, and society appeared in large numbers upon the drives. The town has an unusually animated appearance for so early in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin of New York arrived to-day. The cottage which George W. Vanderbilt has built for thsm upon his estate is not yet completed, and for the time being the Schieffelins will occupy one of the Newport cottages.

The Austrian Minister and his wife are expected to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri of New York have arrived for the Summer at "Corfield." With the Schieffelins and Mr. Vanderbilt all within a short distance they form a pleasant coterie.

Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton and the Misses Knowlton of New York came to-day and have taken tbe Montgomery cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon of New York have arrived at "Greens Court."

A letter has been received here from Vice Admiral Bedford of the English fleet, stationed at Halifax, in reply to Bar Harbor's invitation that the warships visit here in August. Lord Bedford writes that he is going abroad, but tbat he will advise his successor, Admiral Douglass, to accept the invitation.

A boating party was given to-day by Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of New York.

A large party of New Yorkers arrived for the season at the St. Auveure to-day. They were Mrs. C. S. Truax, Miss Truax, R. H. Truax, Miee Emily Wilson, Miss McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fairbanks.

Dr. and Mrs. Felix Adler of New York came to-day to the Newport.

Tbs dog show will be held this year under the auspicee of the American Kennel Association.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, accompanied by his family, arrived to-day. The Hubbards will have the Hoyt cottage on the Cleftstone Road.

The Kebo Valley Club will open formally on July 4.

IN THE SHOPS.

A taxidermist up town has something quite new on hand. In front of his establisbment may be seen the skulls of three elephants that are the latest decorative effects for a man's "den," an apartment for which the taxidermist caters. If there is anything uncanny to be put into a den, an elephant's head will furnish it. Think of a nice, cozy corner, witb an array of armament at the back, a canopy supported by a long spear or two, surmounted by an elephant's head and with perhaps a snake or two on either side. One of the last dens to be heard of by the public at large ran to snakes. Ugh!

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"Every lady ought to have a set." Certainly, one woman said, she would like one, when she saw it, for the cups were so tiny and the handles eo heavy and the silver of which they were made bad such a delightful appearance of solidity. They are liqueur sets, and not to be considered by some, certainly not from a practical point of view; but that does not do away with the attractiveness of the little jugs of dark-green glass that bave graceful patterns in silver, and the cups, very small, with silver trimmings to match, jugs and cups baving heavy silver handles.

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Here is a wildrose for tbe season. It is in delicate enamel, and in the centre of the stamens is a little pearl. It is an exceedingly pretty brooch.

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Here is another, and this a daisy, really a daisy, a little different from those decribed recently. It is a gorgeous flower, a large white one, with the petals enameled and the whole of the centre a large canary-colored diamond.

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A little bag of black beads has a frame of silver, not one of the massive ones seen on most bags of this kind, but a delicate little frame, forming a spray of flowers. Instead of a chain there are cords of heavy black silk, and, if the bag is used for a chatelaine, as it is the shape of one of the useful bags, it can be fastened on easily.

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Old bags, or those made in the style of the old bags, have landscapes and flowers in beads of bright colors set in silver frames, and are to be worn as chatelaines. They may be quite new bags, and their modern setting may be practically all right, but it does not look so, and the effect is as bad as may be.

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Here is a patriotic pack of playing cards, which are more patriotic than some cards which are covered with United States flags and Uncle Sams. The really patriotic cards will educate the players in appreciation of the beauties of their home scenery. The views on them are from around New York City and along the Hudson River. For instance, instead of a jack of hearts, a scenic card will sbow a view of the Washington Arch, and in two corners will be the letter J and a heart; or there may be a king of spades, which is represented by a view of the Palisades, and this has a K and a spade in two corners. The cards are warranted to comfort and amuse the player with the poorest hand in the game.

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One superb ring has a sapphire for a centre stone. The sapphire is oval, long, and narrow, and surrounding it and gradually tapering down to the very narrow gold band of ths ring are good-sized diamonds.

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There are small clocks in gun metal. One is ehaped something like a grandfather's clock, but broader in proportion for its height, which is about thrse inches. Th clock is set in at the top and the frame has here and there brilliants which shine out brilliantly from ths black.

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Another clock is about as large as a postal card raised on one end, and is a thin sheet of the gun metal. The watch is in the upper left-hand corner, and is surronnded by a circle of brilliants. A charming nouveau art design in gold covers the remainder of the clock.

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A simple, attractive hat is of a light straw in a small three-cornered shape, bound with light canvas dotted with rather large black dots. Around the crown of the hat is knotted bright green veiling.

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On another hat, which is of bright green chiffon or tulle, nestle four green parrots—or are they paroquets?—bright-green birds, with heads of a soft rose pink.

Glen Island Prepares for July 4.

Glen Island, despite the cool June weather, continues to attract crowds of visitors. The management is preparing for a great throng on the Fourth of July, and all the available steam craft are being mobilized to handle the expected traffic. Many military bands have been engaged, and they will be massed on the island to properly salute the National flag.

When children are fretful without apparent cause—always ailing, puny, delicate, and you "cannot make out what is the matter," Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will generally bring them round aright.—Adv.

FILE BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Three Creditors Take Action Against the Boston Conservatory of Music, Claiming It is Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Boston Conservatory of Music by three creditors to-day. Theee petitioners are: The Oliver Ditson Company, with a claim of $4,545; J. Montgomery Sears, witb a claim of $281.42, and Herman P. Chellius, with a claim of $4,930.

They set forth in their petition that the Boston Conservatory of Music is insolvent, and that on April 1, according to their information and belief, the bankrupt permitted to be concealed and removed all its money, funds, and musical instruments and all other property, with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud its creditors; also that it transferred $7 to Martin G. Greany, showing preference thereby.

This institution is quite distinct from the New England Conservatory of Music.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Iris—Richards.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—The rector of St. John's has united in marriage John J. Iris, manager of the Olympia Amusement Exchange of New York, and Ruth Richards, a soubrette. They came here from New York, arriving Monday. Ths parents of both objected to the marriage, but he being twenty-eight years old and she twenty-six, they ventured to decide for themselves. Ruth was the original Ruth in "The Girl from Paris," and sbe was successful in other plays. As soon as the couple arrived they hunted up Alfred E. Nasb, the theatrical promoter, a friend of both. Mr. Nash secured the clergyman. After the ceremony tbe couple went to Mount Clemens, where they are spending their honeymoon.

Lundquist—Joralemon.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 27.—Miss Lillian P. Joralemon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Joralemon of Orange wae married yesterday in New York to Hjalmar I. Lundquist, secretary of the New York Surgical Appliance of New York, and organist of the First Unitarian Church of this city. Mrs. Lundquist has been private secretary to Dr. William M. Swingle of the Orange public schools for four years.

Kirkner—Colyer.

Miss Margaret R. Colyer, the elder daughter of Vincent Colyer, and John W. Kirkner of Plainfield, N. J., were married yesterday at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, corner of Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Lambert H. Fish and Miss Ethel Colyer were beet man and maid of honor, respectively. The Rev. Henry Rollings performed the ceremony.

WHIST TOURNEY FINALS.

Seven Games to be Decided To-day—Hot Contest for Hamilton Club Cup —League Officers Elected.

Seven more gamee remain to be decided to-day for the last of the whist players' tournament at Manhattan Beach. The disposition of three of the trophies depends on these matches.

Yesterday the last day's play for the Hamilton Club Cup began. This started on Tuesday with ten teame of four, from as many clubs, and the semi-finals on Thursday left two in for the finals on Friday. These are from the American Whist Club of Boston and the Cleveland Club. They had a gams of forty-eight hands to play, beginning at 2 P. M., and after thirty deals neither side had gained a trick. The struggle was resumed after the men took a rest and was still on at midnight, so that the result will not be announced until this morning.

Play for the American Whist League Challenge Trophy, the Minneapolis and Milwaukee Trophies, went on yesterday, but the finals are set down for this afternoon and evening. The score below will show how the players stood up to the time that the games were resumed last night, except in the Milwaukee Trophy series. This for mixed teams of four, and that compoeed of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Watson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Waterhouee of Boston, had a long lead after the first round. They had the only plus score made Thursday night.

The games for progressive pairs continue to be as popular as ever, and all the rooms were filled last evening when this part of the tourney continued. To-night the winning pairs in these as well as the trophy matches decided meet for the grand prize and an exciting contest is expected.

At the business session of the league yesterday morning the following officers were elected:

President—John D. Mitchell, Chicago.
Vice President—Thomas A. Whalen, Baltimore.
Recording Secretary—H. T. Fry, Chicago.
Corresponding Secretary—Clarence W. Vail, Brooklyn.
Treasurer—F. C. Thwaits, Milwaukee.
Directors to serve three years—D. Muhlfelder, Albany; C. H. Sprague, Boston; W. E. Talcott, Cleveland; W. L. Harris, Minneapolis.
Directors to serve one year—E. B. Coopsr, Nashville; F. A. Mitchell, Manistee, Mich.

The newly elected President, John D. Mitchell, is the father of duplicate whist, from which the present compass or progressive game was developed. He was Treasurer of the league for the term just expired.

The last business session this morning will be chiefly devoted to addreeses in eulogy of the late E. S. Elliott of Milwaukee, the founder of the league and its first President in 1891.

MINNEAPOLIS TROPHY FOR PAIRS.
Semi-finals—First Round.

Club.	Plus.	Minus.
Milwaukee Whist	5 6-7	....
Scranton Picycle	4 5-7	....
Bay State Whist	4 4-7	....
Knickerbocker Whist of New York	2 5-7	....
Chicago Whist	2 3-7	....
Providence Whist	0 4-7	....
Minneapolis Whist	0 2-7	....
Cleveland Whist	....	1 1-7
Baltimore Whist	....	1 1-7
Orange Whist	....	2 2-7
Albany Chess and Whist	....	3
Hamilton of Chicago	....	4 3-7
Brooklyn Whist	....	4 3-7
New Jersey Whist	....	4 6-7

High Score—Made by E. G. Comstock and E. Murten, Milwaukee, 5 6-7.

HAMILTON CLUB TROPHY.
Teams of Four—Qualified for Finals.
American Whist Club of Boston and Cleveland Whist Club.

The following is the state of the games for trophies up to last evening:

AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE CHALLENGE CUP—TEAMS OF FOUR.
Recapitulation at the end of the third round.

Club.	Trick. Plus.	Score. Minus.	Matches Won.
Baltimore Whist	34	..	5
Philadelphia Whist	21	..	5
Chicago Whist	..	1	3
Walbrook of Baltimore	..	10	3
Cincinnati Whist	..	18	2
Scranton Bicycle	..	32	2
Knickerbocker of New York	1	..	1

High score, (three rounds)—North and South, Theodore Schwarz and Georgs P. Wells, Chicago Whist; East and West, A. H. McCay and B. W. Smith, Baltimore Whist.

PROGRESSIVE PAIRS.

Section A, Thirteen Tables.—High Scores—North and South: B. C. Tallaferro and Mrs. V. S. Carpenter, 8 8-13 plus; East and West: C. L. Bacon and C. L. Turner, 12 11-13 plus.

Section B, Thirteen Tables.—North and South: Miss M. H. Campbell and E. T. Baker, 7 8-13 plus; East and West: Mrs. H. Cowperthwaite and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, 8 5-8 plus.

NEW FRENCH CONSUL.

M. de Magny Will Come from Havana When M. Bruwaert Goes to Cuba.

Edmond Bruwaert, who will go to Havana shortly as French Minister Plenipotentiary to the new republic, will be succeeded as French Consul General here, it was announced yesterday, by Maurice Soufflot do Magny, Consul General at Havana.

M. de Magny is fifty-seven years of age, and he has been in the consular and diplomatic service since 1867, when he was appointed to the legation at Lisbon. He has served since at Constantinople, at Rome, where in 1872 he was Secretary of the Embassy; at Alicante, Spain, where he was Vice Consul, and at Valparaiso. He was appointed Consul General at Havana in 1899. In 1882 he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and in 1895 he was a member of the Franco-Chilean Commission.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S BODY.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy Issues an Order Regarding its Conveyance to England.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 27.—Commander Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, issued an order today fixing an escort to the remains of Lord Pauncefote, which will be conveyed from this city to England on the flagship Brooklyn, in command of Admiral Coghlan.

The remains of the Ambassador will arrive at Annapolis at 4:30 P. M. July 1. The funeral escort from the station to the Academy will be composed of two companies of the Academy Marine Guard, one company of marines, and two companies of sailors from the Brooklyn, and the naval officers now on duty here. The officers will wear the special navy full dress, while the sailors and marines will wear the undress white uniforme.

The remains will be placed aboard the tug Standish, which will take them out into the bay, where the Brooklyn will be at anchor, and a saluts of nineteen minute guns will be fired. The Brooklyn is expected to arrive to-night.

LORD HENNIKER DEAD.

Governor of the Isle of Man Passes Away After a Long Illness.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Henniker, Governor of the Isle of Man, who had heen in ill-bealth for some time past, died at the Iele of Man this morning.

Lord Henniker had been Governor of the Isle of Man since 1896. He was also Honorable Colonel of the Sixth Volunteer Battalion Suffolk Regiment, and had been Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Suffolk since 1885, and of the Isle of Man since 1899. Lord Henniker was born on Nov. 7, 1842, being the son of the fourth Baron and Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Kerrison, and succeeded bis father in 1870. He married Alice, daughter of ths third Earl of Desart, in 1864. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was Member of Parliament for East Suffolk from 1866 until 1870, and a Lord in Waiting from 1877 until 1880 and from 1885 until 1895.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Justice Charles D. Long.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—Charles D. Long, Justice of the State Supreme Court, died here ths afternoon after a long illness.

Charles D. Long had been Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan since 1887, and the term which he was serving would have lasted until 1907. He was born at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Mich., June 14, 1841, and was educated in the public schools of Flint, Mich. He entered the Union Army during the civil war, and, receiving a severe gunshot wound in the left hip, was forced in 1862 to return to his home. He read law, and later held various county offices, his politics being Republican. He was made Department Commander of the Michigan G. A. R. in 1885.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. TALLANT, aged forty-three years, son of the late Dr. U. J. Tallant, founder of tbe pioneer banking firm of Tallant & White, died yesterday at San Francieco from an illness brought on by exposure in the Yukon territory.

THOMAS MCKEE, seventy-nine years of age, died at his home in Thompson Street, Stapleton, S. I., yesterday after a short illness. Mr. McKee had lived in Stapleton for half a century. He retired from active business some years ago.

MELVIN L. YOUNGS, grand lecturer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died yesterday at Milwaukee after a prolonged illness, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Youngs was looked upon as an authority on Masonic matters.

LEWIS BERGER, aged forty-eight years, who went to Rochester from New York City six weeks ago, was found dead in bed at the Hotel Ontario, at Ontario Beach, yesterday. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause of death.

JOHN BERRY, a well-known confectioner of Chicago, died yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark., of typhoid fever. The body will be taken to Chicago for interment. Mr. Berry was fifty-two years old and a native of Manchester, England. He came to Chicago when a young man and accumulated a considerable estate in the manufacture of confectionery and in real estate.

Horse Trainer Dies Suddenly at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., June 27.—"Chris" Mitchell, a horse trainer, who came here from Saranac Lake to care for some horses on the Utica Park track about a week ago, died suddenly of hemorrhage this afternoon. He was walking along with another trainer when he suddenly said he was sick. Blood gushed from his mouth, and he died within a few minutes.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

MRS. I. E. LOWELL.—Under an order regarding postage on mail of officers and crews of United States war vessels, which includes marines, issued by Postmaster General Payne on March 1, 1902, all mail matter originating in the United States for tranemission to members of crews of war veesels are admitted to the sealed sacks forwarded to such vessels at domestic rates; that is 2 cents postage on letters and 1 cent for every four ounces of newspapers. Members of the navy and Marine Corps on duty outside the United States are accorded the same privilege. The Philippines being American territory, domestic rates prevail for those islande.

Business Notices.

100 William St., New York City, June 23, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that Mr. Leon Loeh is no longer employed by or connected with the Midget Novelty Company.

MARRIED.

HAUCK—PEABODY.—In Reading, Mass., on Wednesday, June 25, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Hunnewell, William Hauck of New York and Marion Cleveland Peabody of Reading.

PALMER—DILLINGHAM.—On Juns 26, 1902, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, Helena, daugbter of Mrs. George W. Dillingbam, to Hoikins Palmer.

THOMSON—BURGESS.—On June 26, 1902, at the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass., by the Right Rev. Bishop Lawrence, Mabel, daughter of Mrs. Ella Burgess, to William De Forest Thomson of New York City.

WALL—STEVENS.—On Thursday evening, June 26, 1902, at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, by the Rev. William C. Bitting, D. D., Edythe, daughter of Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stevens, to John Cooke Wall.

DIED.

CADY.—On June 26, in New Canaan, Conn., the Rev. Hamilton Cady, son of the Rev. P. K. Cady, D. D.
Interment at Albany Saturday on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from New York.

FENN.—On June 25, 1902, M

FINANCIAL.

NO. 5. FIRST DRAWING.

Mexican 5 Per Cent. Consolidated External Loan of 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN thet the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulers of which ere given below, were, in pursuance of tbe stipulations contained in Article 4 of the Agreement relating to the same, dated the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1899, this day drawn at the Offices of the Mexican Financial Agency, Dasbwood House, New Broad Street, London, for redemption at par on tbe 1st day of July next, when interest thereon will cease, in the presence of Walter Spencer Morgan Burns, Esq., a partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan abd Company, Luis Camecho, Esq., tbe Financial Agent of the Mexican Government, and of Mr. John Venn, Notary Public of this City.

14 BONDS: Nos.

327	762	961	1008	1239	1455
1870	1893	2021	2101	2382	2777
3151	3282	For £1,000 each, Series A,			£14,000

40 BONDS: Nos.

4171	4290	4556	5743	5833	6303
6673	6678	6881	7296	7321	7506
7849	8178	8589	9139	9144	9226
9316	9422	9547	9744	9780	9795
9965	10461	10727	10847	10886	11083
11691	11873	12320	14366	14697	14766
15311	15435	15807	15918		

For £500 each, Series B £20,000

86 BONDS: Nos.

16158	16642	17026	17332	17344	18095
18389	19440	20140	20334	20452	20775
21248	21254	21366	21495	21570	22465
22748	22813	22197	23528	23933	23955
24880	24948	25047	25089	25352	25356
25631	25656	25682	26014	26582	26652
26869	27470	27734	27785	28286	28506
28534	28634	28879	28966	29214	29364
29487	29730	29841	30012	30336	31209
31737	31961	32257	33038	33188	34423
34508	34540	34819	34828	34975	36011
36073	36204	36260	36443	36656	36805
37529	37573	37626	37710	37796	38099
38825	39237	39308	39469	39733	39990
40223	40236	For £200 each, Series C			£17,200

197 BONDS: Nos.

42074	42824	42837	42946	43382	43548
43676	43899	43920	44048	44614	44965
44988	45291	45710	46536	46635	46703
47271	48053	48172	48260	48281	48604
48662	48857	49107	49108	50114	50765
51030	51043	51516	51589	51630	51723
51828	51829	52103	52586	52657	53038
53089	53143	53237	53746	53784	53854
54157	54256	54401	54501	54554	54774
55022	55250	55473	55492	55718	55860
56122	56197	56387	56395	56454	56799
56885	58034	58354	58635	58836	58973
60094	60108	60332	60382	60309	60754
61471	61757	61772	61883	61903	62417
62444	64282	64485	64497	64943	64973
65308	65515	67941	66934	67391	68509
69109	69693	69854	70240	70242	70302
70386	70597	70733	70929	70940	72508
72955	72964	72710	72849	72960	73935
74078	74304	74474	74494	74542	74566
74585	74612	74846	74851	74881	75931
76037	76127	76389	76508	76961	77381
77742	78464	78548	78565	78769	79328
79810	80429	80469	81120	81399	81636
81728	82011	82124	82156	82304	82887
82977	83326	83586	84231	84613	84712
84938	85302	85622	85911	86008	86390
86702	86782	87313	87710	88126	88157
88228	89120	89851	90101	90648	90653
90682	91189	91292	91320	91654	91717
91950	91971	92248	92429	92445	92899
93227	93811	94030	95857	95895	95954
96330	96971	97374	97649	97880	

For £100 each, Series D £19700

346 BONDS: Nos.

98193	98237	98251	98460	98571	98579
98586	98842	98951	98962	99095	99815
100222	100264	100292	100311	100800	100848
101237	101336	101853	101856	101974	102068
102312	102317	102370	102585	102639	102788
102810	102936	104125	104235	104268	104612
104693	105027	105208	105679	105837	105879
105950	106076	106118	106157	106415	106806
107981	108330	108610	109141	109144	110167
110460	110493	110660	110809	110939	111147
111248	111420	111456	111924	112293	112344
112756	113284	113872	114290	114945	116125
116155	117193	117361	117758	118142	118903
119326	119507	119526	119950	119981	120306
120317	120325	120366	120611	120810	120862
120900	120911	121646	122236	122527	122840
124256	124626	125761	126250	127169	128297
128566	128818	129349	129358	130245	130785
130869	130912	131032	131082	131084	131663
131665	131895	131950	133048	133694	133704
134037	134211	134219	134229	134240	134257
134256	134355	134480	134492	135341	135340
135440	135779	135785	136121	136188	136325
136715	137186	137311	137321	137501	137932
138304	138502	139964	140350	140745	140777
140890	141102	141145	141237	141466	141810
141813	141820	142001	145204	145631	146053
147654	147862	148033	149072	149309	149328
149761	149996	150252	150293	150341	150553
151506	151703	151941	151999	152002	152011
152031	152388	152523	153657	154351	154560
154876	154948	155051	155343	155371	155563
155788	155850	155918	155972	156287	156745
156916	157143	157221	157224	157522	157452
158103	158348	158954	159046	159911	160111
160476	160546	160688	160749	161154	162013
162016	162680	163221	163350	163406	163600
163790	164088	164094	164183	164269	164441
164592	164657	164749	164867	165153	165383
165358	166314	166360	166871	166911	167037
167401	167921	168286	168399	168370	169009
169096	170462	170542	171657	171979	172311
172370	172506	172552	172586	173289	174068
174378	174395	174850	174576	175115	175351
175352	175353	175392	175511	175581	175582
175584	175578	175761	175850	175969	176029
176031	176044	176057	176092	176133	176909
177166	177755	177773	178403	178429	180020
180094	180142	180357	180640	180911	180965
181075	181819	183302	183871	184038	184083
184097	184453	184525	184890	185770	186447
186908	187561	187681	187891	188176	188389
188564	188771	188847	188858	188867	188882
189435	189837	190028	190214	190215	190229
190300	190320	191056	191157	191220	191254
191496	192512	192580	192751	192925	193240
193256	193522	193772	194757	196039	196705
197146	197312	197720	197803		

For £20 each, Series E £6920

£77,820

Holders of the above-mentioned bonds must present the same for payment, in London, at the Counting House of J. S. Morgen & Co.; in Berlin, at the Banking House of S. Bleichroder; at the Deutsche Bank, or at the Dresdner Bank; in New York, at the Counting House of J. P. Morgen & Co.; in Amsterdem, at tbe Banking House of Lippman, Rosenthal & Co.; or, in Frankfort on Main, at the Frankfurter Filiele der Deutschen Bank, at the Filiale der Bank fur Handel und Industrie, at the Deutsche Effecten & Wechsel Bank, or at the Deutsche Vereinshank.

LUIS CAMACHO,
Financial Agent of the Mexicen Government.
Countersigned:
JOHN VENN, Notary Public.
50 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C.
London, 13th June, 1902.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2d,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
60 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y. Mortgage & Security Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
30 shs. Union Trust Co.
$500 Crescent Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bond.
$2,100 Excelsior Club, B'klyn, 2d 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Hamilton Club, B'klyn, 2d 5 p. c. Bd.
100 shs. American Express Co.
400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
5 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
80 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
2 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Ladies' Guide & Visitors' Bureau.
4 shs. Pullman Company.
50 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Standard Oil Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Panama R. R. Co.
20 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
33 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Mechenics Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., (new stock.)
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank, (new stock.)
$5,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. A. Bds., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Den. & So. Western R. R. 5 p. c. Pfd., (Hypd.)
2 shs. Western Anthracite Coal & Coke Co. Pfd.
15 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
$1,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 4 p. c. Bd., 1940.
35 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
20 shs. Industrial Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Fireproofing Manfg. Co. Pfd.
100 " do. do. common.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
Bay State Gas Company (Delaware:)
We have this day mailed to every stockholder of the Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) who has favored us with his name and address an additional circular, also a copy of letter from our counsel. Copies of such circular and letter may be obtained at our office.

H. CONTENT & CO.,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Jnne 27th, 1902.

Southern States Lumber Company.
Notice is hereby given that Fourteen (14) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 16, 51, 66, 80, 325, 335, 398, 410, 423, 487, 489, 494, 502, 505 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the nmount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1.025 per bond, with accrned interest, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of July, 1902, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
By C. T. BARNEY, President.
June 6, 1902.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$850,000
Equitable Gas & Electric Company
UTICA, N. Y.
First Mortgage, Forty Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1902 Due April 1, 1942

Interest payable semi-annually,
April 1 and October 1, in New York. Denomination, $1,000.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

The above bonds subject only to $150,000 6% bonds, due 1907, are a first lien on the gas plant and new eiectric lighting station and a second lien on all the property of the Utica Electric Light & Power Company.

The Equitable Gas and Electric Company and the Utica Electric Light and Power Company have been merged into the UTICA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, controlling **under perpetual franchises the entire gas, electric lighting and power business in the City of Utica and vicinity,** and furnishing power to the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company, operating over ninety-eight miles of road in Utica and adjacent cities.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES
As reported for year 1901 (of combined properties)

Gross Earnings	$329,992.77
Operating Expenses	150,513.98
Net Earnings	$179,478.79
Interest on Bonds	101,500.00
Surplus Earnings	$77,978.79

The above statement includes interest on the entire present issue of bonds which were not outstanding during the year 1901. The surplus earnings for the year were, therefore, in excess of $100,000.

Part of the proceeds of this issue are being used in the completion of new Power Station, and with the consolidation and improvements being made it is estimated that the NET EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR 1902 WILL BE IN EXCESS OF $200,000.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

N. W. Harris & Company
BANKERS
NEW YORK
31 and 33 Pine Street
CHICAGO BOSTON

The People's Co-Operative Coal Company
THE
BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY
Hon. T. V. POWDERLY, President.
EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Secy. & Treas.

Capital, $1,000,000. Par Value of Shares, $1.00.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

The present situation has conclusively demonstrated the immediate and urgent need of a greater hard coal production. The smoke-laden condition of New York City, so soon after the commencement of the strike, certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed the supply.

THIS COMPANY OWNS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES located in the heart of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. AT BRANCHDALE, Schuylkill County, immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley coal land. IT HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are OVER 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

The entire issue of stock could have been underwritten or the property sold at a high figure, but it is the object of MR. T. V. POWDERLY, the well-known labor leader and United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, to present to the public for the first time in history an Anthracite Coal Company that is strictly A PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, in which the people themselves would at last have an opportunity to share in the VAST PROFITS now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust. THESE PROFITS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN $80,000,000 LAST YEAR.

The head of one of the largest financial syndicates in New York states that THIS Company owns the RICHEST UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD in the entire State of Pennsylvania. The coal is there and nothing remains but to mine and ship it. The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. crosses the property.

One of the largest wholesale coal dealers has contracted for the purchase of the entire production at current prices. The railroads of the State of Pennsylvania forfeit their charters by failure to transport coal that is already contracted for.

To give some idea of what an exceptional investment is offered, we call the attention of the public to the fact that the large coal companies, all of which have to lease their land and the minerals thereon, and in consequence PAY royalties of from 40 to 60 cents per ton to the landowners, make a NET PROFIT OF $1.00 PER TON, so that this Company with no royalties to pay EARNS at least $1.40 per ton net. The operation of a breaker with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, working 300 days, means a total shipment of 450,000 TONS A YEAR, which, figuring at a profit of only $1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 45 PER CENT. ANNUALLY on the capital stock of the Company. Working but 200 days at full capacity enables the Company TO DIVIDE among its stockholders 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. All Profits are to be divided quarterly.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENT of stock is now offered for public subscription AT 50 CENTS PER SHARE, for the purpose of securing additional working capital.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS. The first offering of stock is exceedingly limited and to secure allotment subscriptions must be forwarded at once. Address inquiries and make checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW LOANS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1942; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS,
15 WALL STREET.
TELEPHONE 245-246 CORTLANDT.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
100 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JULY 1ST, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
814 shs. Yonkers Catholic News Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Fore River Ship and Engine Company
3850 SHARES
7% PREFERRED STOCK

Remaining unsold of the issue of the 10,000 shares are offered for sale prior to July 10, 1902, at par, $100 per share, with a bonus of 50% in Common Stock, and full participation in the dividend of $3.50 per share, payable July 14. The books close July 10, and this offer cannot be extended.

Never since the first popular bond offering during President Cleveland's administration has there been an investment offered the public so nearly like it as the opening of the stock of the magnificent Fore River Ship Yard at Quincy, Mass., to public subscription.

Back of the stock of this Fore River Company, which is being sold to carry out a work of development caused by the tremendous increase in the demand for American-built ships is the healthy national impetus to American shipping which has spread over the country since the victory at Manila.

The Fore River Ship and Engine Company, with two battleships and one protected cruiser under way, with two torpedo boat destroyers ready for trial trips, with the largest sailing vessel ever built now ready to be launched, with over $9,000,000 worth of work on hand and the proffer of several million dollars more, finds it essential to make a widespread extension of its works.

Conservative Bankers, Trustees, Guardians and Administrators are investing in this stock on account of its stability, and because it is sure of yielding 7%. As the plant is not bonded, the preferred stock is a first lien on all the immense property and assets of the Company.

It is a legitimate 7% investment, and the wide range in the subscriptions already received serves to illustrate the popularity of the offer made and the way in which it appeals to the public.

It is an interesting fact that the entire plant with its 1500 mechanics can be kept employed until the fall of 1904 with the work now on hand. Since the offering of the stock to the public the Company has been awarded a contract for two very large steel unsinkable car floats for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

In purchasing the Preferred stock of this Company you are not placing your money in the hands of incompetent people, but investing with a responsible concern of seventeen years' experience, paying 7 per cent. dividends, and offering the greatest security. The business is without the usual credit element of risk, owing to the work being so largely for the United States Government, from whom regular payments on account are received as the work on the ships progresses.

To any one desiring further information an illustrated description of the plant will be sent together with a complete financial prospectus, the certificate of the Eastern Audit Co., and other matter pertinent to the investment offered. Copies of reports made on the plant by several eminent naval and marine authorities are on file in the Company's office, and may be seen on application.

Fore River Ship and Engine Company
165 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
June 24, 1902.
102d Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution bave declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st, 1902.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
261 AND 263 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 21st, 1902.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will be entitled to interest from July 1st, 1902.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secrstary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1902, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, CASHIER.
NEW YORK, June 26, 1902.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WM. H. H. MOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 17th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Dividends.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company.
Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of Wallach & Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated June 27th, 1902.
PETER FOGARTY, Vice President.

Detroit United Railway.
Coupons due July 1, 1902, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1902, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.
G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Toledo Railways & Light Company.
Coupons due July 1st, 1902, from Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.
E. O. REED, Treasurer.

New York County National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 26, 1902.
100th DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25%), payable July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 23d, 1902.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and the Coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five per cent. Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1902, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

First National Bank, Morristown, N. J.
74th Consecutive Dividend.
Morristown, N. J., June 26, 1902.
The Directors of this Bank have this dey declared a semi-annuel dividend of Five Per Cent. (5) and an extra dividend of Two Per Cent. (2), payable on and after July first next. The transfer books will be closed from June 26th to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Mechanics & Traders' Bank,
New York, June 27th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., Free from Tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening July 1st, 1902.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street.
June 26th, 1902.
A dividend of Seven Per Cent. (7%) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after June 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record on June 27th, 1902.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 27th, 1902.

National Bank of Cuba,
Havana, June 26th, 1902.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE TODAY declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 7th, 1902.
J. N. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

Dividends.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
New York, June 10th, 1902.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1902, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 30th day of June, 1902. Transfer books will be closed June 30th, 1902, and reopened July 16th, 1902.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank,
330 Bowery.
New York, June 20, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annnal dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902. Transfer books close June 20 to July 1st, 1902.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The General Manifold Company.
Franklin, Pa.
COUPON NO. 4.
Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 4, maturing July 1st, 1902, attached to First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at The Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pennsylvania.
O. D. BLEAKLEY, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass.
Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds and Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6 per cent. bonds, dus July 1, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 24 Wall Street, New York. CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Morton Trust Company.
New York, June 18, 1902.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Morton Trust Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable June 30, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1902. Transfer books close June 25th and reopen July 1, 1902.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., June 17, 1902.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will be reopened July 2, 1902.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 18, 1902.
Ninety-ninth (99th) Dividend.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, July 1, 1902, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, June 20th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1902. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on June 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1902. The transfer books will close on June 20th at 3 P. M., and open July 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New York, June 21, 1902.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1902.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

General Chemical Company,
25 Broad St., New York, June 19, 1902.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1902, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21 to July 2, 1902.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal & Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. City.
W. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1902.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.
Coupons due July 1, 1902, from bonds of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company will be paid at the National City Bank of New York, 52 Wall Street, New York.
E. B. WENGER, Treasurer.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2d, 1902.
Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 2d, 1902, and will be reopened July 16th, 1902.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 23, 1902.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island R'way Co
38 Broad Street, New York, June 20, 1902.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15th, 1902, at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, to the bolders of record of tbe First Preferred Stock, at the closing of the transfer books on June 30th, 1902.
The transfer books for tbe First Preferred Stock will close June 30th, 1902, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16th, 1902, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., June 26, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid, on July 15, 1902, out of the rental peyment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 30th day of June, 1902. Transfer books close June 30, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 16, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.
Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1902, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this Company will be paid upon presentation, on and after July 1, 1902, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.**, 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**, 59 Wall Street, New York.
EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.
Bangor, Maine, June 21, 1902.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the Electric Storage Battery Company.
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., June 25th, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 27th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from June 28th to July 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Columbus, Ohio, June 4th, 1902.
The Company has this day declared, from its surplus net earnings applicable for such purpose, a semi-annual dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on its common stock, payable July 19th, 1902, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, to the common stockholders of record at close of business Saturday, June 28th, 1902.
The stock transfer books will close at twelve o'clock noon, Saturday, June 28th, 1902, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. Monday, July 21st, 1902.
WM

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,012,108.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

FINANCIAL.

THE QUESTION OF DIVIDENDS,
Are you satisfied with dividends of 5% per year, when you can just as safely get dividends of 5% per month?
This sounds big, but
HERE ARE THE FACTS:
The Pennsylvania & Texas Oil Company of Philadelphia, operating on Spindle Top, at Beaumont, have made enormous contracts for the sale of oil, and have just declared their fourth dividend of
Five Per Cent.
The Company is managed by the most prominent business men of Philadelphia, who state that they are able to continue dividends at the same rate regularly each month. Watch this stock for big advances.
Present Price, 15 Cents Per Share
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Telegraphic orders may be sent at our expense.
Mechem, Mitchell & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
86 Wall Street, New York.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank R. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly.
William Halls, jr.,	Edwin Warfield.
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes.
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien.	Jas. Ross Curran.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts., N. Y.
Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors on July 1, 1902, for the three, four, five, and six months ending June 30, 1902, on deposits from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1902, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.
The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, tha Central Trust Company of New York, and tha Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to tha purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indentura to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indentura to purchase and retira 100 of such Bonds, and it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

23	372	983	1599	2095	3261	4192	5811	6781	7427
43	452	1037	1642	2194	3290	4313	5967	6791	7474
70	472	1049	1659	2228	3522	4046	5973	6865	7616
86	503	1122	1803	2264	3619	4748	6407	6902	7641
131	612	1329	1815	2573	3875	4846	6515	7081	7669
161	624	1330	1821	2629	3882	4911	6550	7096	7821
165	651	1445	1905	2650	3042	5221	6566	7108	7880
182	689	1485	1963	2789	3990	5468	6567	7147	7963
250	789	1523	1967	3022	4055	5492	6568	7390	8019.
358	905	1570	2031	3196	4094	5519	6709	7399	8043

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.
The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 30th day of June, 1902.
New York, April 28th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston and Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment
The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, Ths Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 50 of such Bonds, and it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.
The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

205	721	991	1284	1673	2012	2399	2689	2883	3346
307	740	996	1400	1702	2023	2534	2696	2948	3355
337	780	1012	1427	1715	2025	2535	2732	3015	3690
475	791	1048	1586	1865	2247	2614	2822	3213	3747
549	913	1192	1604	1979	2358	2660	2828	3267	3901

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for nt the rate ahova mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attacbed thereto, at the office of tha Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.
Tbe Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after tbe 30th day of June, 1902.
New York, April 28th, 1902.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.,
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.
Offer of $6,400,000 Philadelphia City Loan.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.
Philadelphia, June 21st, 1902.
Sealed proposals will be received by tha undersigned at the Office of the Mayor, Room No. 202, City Hall, Philadelphia, until twelve o'clock noon, Thursday, July 24, 1902, for six million four hundred thousand (6,400,000) dollars of desirable City Loan, in amounts and on conditions as follows:
"A." One million four hundred thousand (1,400,000) dollars a portion of the balance remaining unsold of the eleven million two hundred thousand (11,200,000) dollars Serial (Improvement) Loan authorized by Ordinance of City Councils, approved June 17th, 1898, entitled, "An Ordinance to authorize tha creation of a loan by the City of Philadelphia, for tha sum of eleven millions two hundred thousand (11,200,000) dollars, for the improvement of suburban roads, for the completion of the Boys' High School and erection of new school buildings, for building main sewers, building Art Gallery, library site and building, building new Almshouse, abolition of grade crossings on tha line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, for equipment and building of Philadelphia Museum, for the extension, improvement and filtration of the water supply, extension of Fairmount Park, for repaving streets, tramway streets, and intersections and underground work incident thereto, for building bridges, for improvement of public parks and squares, for the purchase of ground and building fire and police stations and electrical and underground construction, for grading and repairs to paved streets, curved curbing, resurfacing asphalt streets, repairs to bridges, repairs to sidewalks, (City Property,) repairs to ditches and aluices, for repaving with an improved pavement small streets, 40 feet or less in width, from house line to house line, and underground work incident thereto," as amended by an Ordinance approved the second day of November, 1898, entitled, "An Ordinance to amend so much of the Ordinance approved the 17th day of June, 1898, entitled 'An Ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan by the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of eleven millions two hundred thousand (11,200,000) dollars, etc.,' as provides for the annual tax levy, so as to levy an annual tax of seventy-five (75) cents on the mill to pay principal and interest of the loan and providing an annual appropriation therefor."
In conformity with tbe provisions of the ordinance, the principal of the loan offered as above will be divided into two series of five hundred and sixty thousand ($560,000) dollars each, alphabetically arranged from "P" to "Q" inclusive, and one-half of series "R" amounting to two hundred and eighty thousand ($280,000) dollars, and each series shall be paid annually on the thirty-first day of December at the office of the fiscal agent of the City of Philadelphia, beginning with series "P," which shall be paid on the thirty-first day of December, 1923, and continuing in alphabetical order until each series is paid.
Interest on said loan shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) per centum per annum, and shall be payable half yearly on the first day of ths months of January and July at the office of ths City's fiscal agent.
"B." Five million (5,000,000) dollars authorized by ordinance of City Councils approved June 11th, 1902, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the creation of a loan or loans by the City of Philadelphia for the sum of five million (5,000,000) dollars for the purchase of new sites for the erection of new school houses; for the construction of sewers; for the completion of the fire brick line service; for the laying of the main pipe line for the distribution of filtered water; for the dredging of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers; for grading streets, paving intersections and in front of unassessable property; and for the macadamizing of country roads.
In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance the principal of the loan authorized as above, viz.: five million (5,000,000) dollars will be payable thirty years after the date of issne of the certificates. The rate of interest sball not exceed three and one-half (3½) per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the office of the fiscal agent in the City of Philadelphia, half yearly, on the first days of the months of January and July.
Bidders are advised that under both ordinances, certificates of loan will be issued in such amounts as the lender may require in the sums of one hundred dollars and its multiples, of the registered form, and shall be made "payable in lawful money of the United States, free from all taxes."
Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of blanks, which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Mayor.
No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or a certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for five per centum of the amount of the loan for wbich bid is made. Checks or certificates accompanying bids not accepted will be returned to the bidders within forty-eight hours after the opening of the bids. Deposits of successful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the amount of the loan awarded them. It is distinctly announced, however, that no allowance will be made for interest on deposit from the time of opening bids to the time of settlement. Should there be more than one proposal at the same price, a pro rata award may be made.
Settlement in full for tbe loan awarded must be made with the City Treasurer on or before Wednesday, July 30, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon.
The Mayor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all proposals or to award only a portion of the loan for which bids were received, as he may deem best for tbs interests of the City of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,
Mayor.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 27	266,870
To date this year	87,100,028
Corresponding date last year	175,407,261

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 27	$2,990,000
To date this year	$481,937,400
Corresponding date last year	$635,757,400

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., T. & S. F.	½	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Man. Beach	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Det. City Gas	1	Nash. C. & St. L.	2½
Detroit Southern	½	N. Y. D. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Hock. V. pf.	⅞		
Ill. Central	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Ice	1½	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	⅞
Am. Ice pf.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	2	People's Gas	1
Butterick Co.	½	Quicksilver	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Quicksilver pf.	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	⅞	U. S. Express	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	½	Westinghouse	⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅜
Det. Un. Railway	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	Mo., K. & T. of T. 4s 1¼
Gal., H. & S. A. 6s.	

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s. 1	Wab., Omaha 3½s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday gave another of its many exhibitions of surprising strength. Forced to face no fewer than three dividend disappointments during the day—the passing of the Ice Trust and Colorado Fuel dividends and the decrease in the Rutland preferred rate—it nevertheless showed no signs of weakness save in the three stocks immediately affected. On the contrary, actual strength was almost everywhere shown, under the lead of such standard shares as St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Missouri Pacific.

The general strength was the more noticeable for the reason that trading was not spirited, all told only 265,000 shares being dealt in during the day. But the old adage that a dull market is a drooping market is being rather effectually disproved these days.

The facts considered, it is not surprising that the market ignored the unfavorable dividend developments and gave greater heed to the favorable happenings, such as the continued crop news, and, notably, the final and certain breaking of the drought in Texas. The three properties whose dividends have suffered are in no wise representative. The Ice Trust has been the plaything of politicians; some of the managers of Colorado Fuel have given much more heed to the stock market end of the property than to the properly itself and its upbuilding, while Rutland Railroad stock is one of the much-manipulated Webb-Meyer syndicate securities which had been advanced to unreasonable prices. One swallow does not make a Summer, and these properties can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as reflecting the conditions of other properties or as proving the general rule that all others may be just as unfortunately situated or managed.

It is pleasing to realize that, quite generally, good properties are in these days in good hands and wisely and conservatively managed. That is one of the reasons why good stocks are selling where they are to-day.

After next week there should be no trouble about money matters. Rates will be easy.

ICE TRUST STOCKS DECLINE.

Holders of Ice Trust stocks who have been hoping against hope that each decline in the shares would be the last had a very trying time of it yesterday, following the announcement that payment of the dividend on the preferred stock had been deferred—in short, had been passed, just as was the dividend on the common stock some weeks ago. After some early show of strength both issues became weak, selling down to the lowest prices on record. The preferred stock dropped from 44 to 40½, rallying later to 42¼, where it closed, while the common sold down 1½ points, to 12½, and with no rally closed for the lowest price of the day.

The official "assurance" that inasmuch as the preferred stock is cumulative, therefore sooner or later the holders will be taken care of, gave little encouragement for the reason, it is pointed out, that accumulated dividends that have never been paid are many.

The stocks have never been favorites with the speculative public, and the greatest losses because of the present declines are understood to fall on the so-called "Tammany crowd."

COLORADO FUEL DROPS.

The immediate effect of the passing of the dividend on Colorado Fuel stock was a break of four points in the price of the issue yesterday, more than one-half of which was subsequently recovered and maintained until the close.

The tape recorded the initial transactions at "2,000 shares from 87 to 86," as compared with Thursday's closing figure of 89. From this figure the quotation rallied to 87½, fell to 85, then rallied to 88¼, fell again to 87, and finally closed at 87¾, marking a net decline of 1¼ on dealings in 35,000 shares, the stock being, after Missouri Pacific, the most active on the list. The principal buying on the decline was by Gates's brokers. This was understood to represent short covering, Mr. Gates being credited with having sold his long stock and put out a short line above par.

RUTLAND DIVIDEND REDUCED.

The announcement that at a meeting of the Directors of the Rutland Railroad the Directors had declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. as compared with 2 per cent. in the previous half year, was without effect upon Rutland preferred stock. Only 300 shares of the issue were traded in throughout the day with one sale at 74 and another at 75, which was the closing price—unchanged from the preceding closing figure. The bid and asked prices at the conclusion of business were 75 and 79, respectively.

Vanderbilt interests were credited with the purchases of the stock yesterday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

In explanation of the continuing strength of Chicago and Eastern Illinois the latest story, coming by way of Boston, is that the Directors of the company will declare a stock dividend of the treasury stock, consisting of $4,847,000 common and $865,000 preferred stock, and then lease the property to a connecting line upon a basis of 6 per cent. for both classes of stock. There is $7,197,800 common and $6,830,000 preferred stock outstanding upon the Chicago and Eastern Illinois system. The distribution of the treasury stock would give a 65 per cent. stock dividend.

According to this story, about which Directors of the company here will not talk, the Directors are willing to sell the property for $200 per share cash or lease it upon a 6 per cent. basis after the distribution of the treasury stock.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Gould-Rockefeller pool was the largest buyer of Missouri Pacific yesterday, making that stock the most active on the list and advancing it to the highest price yet recorded on the present movement. Buying of the same character was also in evidence in Texas Pacific.

Short covering was largely responsible for the advance in St. Paul, which was strong throughout the day. Around 176 recent heavy buyers of the stock were the largest sellers, taking advantage of the strength in other parts of the Granger list to market their St. Paul holdings.

The Gates pool was the active factor in Illinois Central, which was advanced at one time over 2 points. Members of the pool are telling their friends to keep a watch on the stock, which, they declare, is destined to sell much higher.

A "postal card campaign" has begun in "Little Leather." Yesterday many Stock Exchange houses were notified in this way that "Leather common is in for a 10-point rise." It went up yesterday ⅛.

Favorable dividend talk advanced Sault Ste. Marie, while the unfavorable labor situation on the Union Pacific led to some selling of that stock.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $2,319,100, net.

The banks received from the interior $6,220,800, and sent to the interior $1,897,700. The gain from the interior was $1,523,100.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,112,700, of which $791,700 was on New York Assay Office checks, $264,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $57,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $15,402,300, of which $1,477,000 was for pensions, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,419,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,016,700.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $5,635,800; deducting the loss of $3,016,700 to the Sub-Treasury, tha net gain was $2,619,100.

The bulk of the receipts of currency came from far Western and nearby Eastern cities, including over half a million in gold coin from San Francisco. The shipments of currency were unusually small, and chiefly to nearby points. A little less than $100,000 was sent to Cuba.

TRADE PROSPERITY.

The best exposition of the present excellent trade conditions is that made by Bradstreet's in its review of the current week's business, which, that authority notes, "closes a six months' period which, as regards volume of business done—excepting speculation—and general prospects at the close, has had few equals and no superiors. Thus ends quite satisfactorily a fiscal year which, owing to smaller crop yields, gave little promise at its opening. No ground appears to have been lost, but, on the contrary, distinct gains over the best of previous years have been noted in many lines. Profits may have been smaller, but the volume of trade turned over has about made up for this. Export trade in agricultural products is one of the few lines to suffer in comparison with previous years."

Of the current week's developments Bradstreet's has this to say:

Unseasonably cool weather is a drawback to immediate retail distribution, and arrests the progress of the corn crop East and West. Confidence in the outlook, however, is evidenced by the continued heavy buying for Fall delivery noted in the great grain-growing sections of the West. This is also reflected by the continued large increases in railway earnings over the best results of previous years, except where, as in the case of the coal roads, distribution is paralyzed by the wholesale shutdown of production and consumption.

Aside from this single exception, however, the general industrial situation has rather improved. The proposal to inaugurate a general shutdown in the silk industry has failed of adoption, and features in other lines, particularly iron, steel, and glass manufacturing, have been the large advances in wages made to thousands of operatives. Even in the matter of the coal strike the feeling grows that this trouble has been fully discounted, and unless the area of disturbance is extended the collapse of this tie-up is expected within a reasonably short time.

The prices movement has been irregular, in keeping with varying weather conditions, as far as agricultural products are concerned. Cotton moved higher earlier on continued dry weather reports from Texas and Louisiana, but rains at the close of ths week in Southern Texas gave hopes of a change here. In the rest of ths cotton belt conditions are still of a favorable character, and while immediate demand and collections are slow, Fall business has rather improved. In cereals the features bave been ths strength of corn, on reports of cold weather, and the advance in oats, due to short supplies and large cash demand. Wheat has fluctuated within narrow limits, but the large decreases in supplies bava constituted a balance to ths quite favorable reports as to tbs Winter and Spring-planted crops.

At this, ths usually dullest period of ths year, the movement of general merchandise is still very large, and car shortages, affecting fuel supplies, are complained of in the Pittsburg region.

Along the same general lines Dun's says:

Domestic financial conditions are exceptionally satisfactory, and trade is well maintained, although low temperature interfered with the distribution of midsummar specialties. Probably this business has only been postponed, however, and sales will be made later in the season. Manufacturing operations have increased in activity, especially in the iron and steel industry, and taxtile production, while the constructive work on new buildings and bridges is very heavy.

Labor difficulties have not improved in the anthracite coal regions, but numerous settlements have been effected elsewbere. Railway earnings tbus far reported for June exhibit an average increase of 4.6 per cent. over last year and 17.7 per cent. over 1900, while bank exchanges for the week at this city were only 13.2 per cent. smaller than a year ago, although the ratio of loss in stock speculation was much greater. At leading cities outside New York clearings were .5 per cent. larger than last year.

Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Crude forms of iron and steel are in as good demand as ever. Considerabis business has been booked in pig iron for next year, while the scarcity of spot offerings is noted at Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York. Foundry pig is especially scarce, and spot deliveries command fancy prices. Sales of rails by Western mills are large, 700,000 tons being reported sold for next year, and 400,000 tons of this year's orders must be carried over. Plates, bars, and structural material are also active, and the latter is ordered far ahead. Foreign iron and steel are being bought freely, and old material is being carefully looked after.

Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Most of the blast furnaces that were stopped by the scarcity of anthracite coal have resumed with coke, of which they have established new records of output, and shipments have been still larger owing to the stocks accumulated during the car shortage. Despite the vigorous pig iron production, numerous contracts have been placed abroad, and still the machine shops manufacturers of stoves and implements, and consumers generally are seeking deliveries. Structural shapes of steel and all forms of railway equipment continue to lead the market, orders these lines running far into next year. Bars and sheets are the least active divisions of the market, but even in these there is no tendency to weakness.

Higher freights have not materially checked importations, and it is reported that a large structural mill in Germany has sold its output for this year to American consumers. Another evidence of domestic needs is the placing of a Mexican rail contract with British producers, which would ordinarily bave been taken in this country.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, St. John reports steady trade in leading staples, with country payments satisfactory and orders for Fall shipment coming in freely. Business is more quiet at Halifax, but crop prospects are bright and collections fair. Unpropitious weather makes trade less active at Toronto, although wholesale circles are doing well. The crop outlook is very good, a larger yield than usual being expected. Unfavorable weather has also retarded retail trade in wearing apparel at Hamilton, but manufacturers are busy, and groceries and provisions sell freely at firm prices. Fruit prospects are bright.

Quebec also reports weather unseasonable and collections only fair. Cool and wet weather restricts retail trade at Montreal, especially in dry goods and clothing, and grain is also liable to be affected. Production of hay, butter, and cheese is large, and exports exceed last year's. Crop reports from Winnipeg are favorable, except for some excess of rain. The situation is satisfactory at Vancouver, especially as to crops.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Amended charter filed by the South Porto Rico Sugar Company increasing its authorized capital stock from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

According to Pittsburg dispatches a new corporation is about to be formed to be known as the New Process Casting and Mining Company, and to have a capitalization of $3,000,000.

Reports from Syracuse that the United States Transportation Company will increase its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,800,000, to double the fleet of lake steamers.

London cables stating that the value of the contracts secured by the British Westinghouse Company for the Metropolitan District Railway power house at Chelsea is said to be $5,000,000.

Exchange of American Strawboard shares for stock of the new United Box Board and Paper Company set for next Tuesday.

New bank organized at Danville, Ill., to be known as the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, with $100,000 capital.

Statement that the members of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4s underwriting syndicate have been notified that the syndicate will be dissolved July 1.

Jacksonville Street Railway properties purchased by the Stone & Webster Company of Boston.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $205,579,227; balances, $12,180,467; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $658,499.

Money on call in London nominal, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅞.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15½; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95⅜@95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15@20c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady. Later there was a less satisfactory tendency.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 81.65.

BERLIN, June 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were heavy, owing to the absence of stimulus and while waiting for the reopening of the London Stock Exchange. Internationals were quiet. Transvaals were weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

LONDON, June 27.—Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.70; Madrid, 36.95; Lisbon, 26.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.—The strength of International Trust stock and Atlantic Coast Line issues were the features of to-day's trading. The former advanced on the improved condition of the company, aided by the reported offer of 130 for 1,000 shares. The stock is still about 18 points below the highest figure reached last year. The Street is informed of the strong financial position of the company, and that has led to the belief that the stock will recover to its equivalent of last year. The buying of Atlantic Coast Line issues carried the common 14 points higher and also lifted the common of Connecticut 4 points more. That is an advance of 24 points in the former and of 19 points in the latter in less than a week. The general market, though inactive, was steady to firm. Money on call was at 4½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 866 shares of stock and $83,100 worth of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atlantic Coast Line con.	149¾	149	140
100	At. Coast L. (of Conn.)	269	269	269
52	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
50	Nat. Enameling pf.	85	85	85
135	Cotton Duck, tr. rects.	10½	10½	10½
4	G. B. S. Brewing com.	17	17	17
500	United Rys. & El. com.	16	16	16
10	Integrated Coal Trust	12½	12½	12½
20	Mechanics' Bank	32	32	32
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½
7,000	Seaboard Railway 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾
3,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. Inc.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
25,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s.	100	100	100
3,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s.	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Knoxville Traction 5s.	100	100	100
1,000	Ga., Carolina & No. 5s.	114¼	114¼	114¼
8,000	Charles., & W. Car. 5s.	115	115	115
15,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
500	G. B. S. Brewing Inc.	44½	44½	44½
100	G. B. S. Brew. Inc., scr.	44½	44½	44½
7,000	Va. Ry. & Elec. d. 5s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,000	Wil. Coi. & Aug. 6s.	113½	113½	113½
1,000	Virginia Midland 2s.	115½	115½	115½
500	Virginia Midland 3s.	121	121	121

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The Philadelphia market was saved from stagnation to-day by lively trading in Street Railway shares. Union Traction and Philadelphia Company were in steady demand and improved slightly. In the late trading Philadelphia Rapid Transit came in for a share of the activity, and again rose above 9. The sensational rise of over 4 points in Indianapolis Street Railway was explained to-day by the development of a rumor that United Gas Improvement Company was seeking control of the property. The rumor was promptly denied, and there was no movement of the stock to-day. There was comparatively little doing in railroad stocks, and the general tone of the market was dull. There is but little activity in the money market; quotations remain at 4 per cent. on call and 4 to 4½ for time. Commercial paper is 4½ per cent. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	American Railways	45¾	45¾	45¾
75	Cambria Steel	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1,300	Gen. L. Superior	29½	29½	29½
1,000	Con. L. Superior pf.	76½	76	76½
395	Con. Trac. of N. J.	69¼	69¼	69¼
40	Danville Bessemer	¾	¾	¾
50	Diamond Stats Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
412	Elec. Co. of America	7¼	7¼	7¼
350	Electric Storage	80¾	80¼	80¾
100	Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾
70	Fourth St. Nat Bank	258	258	258
871	Lehigh Valley	34¼	34¼	34¼
4	Lehigh Navigation	74¾	74¾	74¾
30	Marsden Co.	3½	3½	3½
200	Norfolk & Western	56¾	56¾	56¾
110	Philadelphia Elec	5⅛	5 3-16	5 3-16
852	Phil. Rapid Transit	9 1-16	8¾	9
37	Pennsylvania	75½	75½	75½
176	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,087	Philadelphia Co	49¾	48¾	49¾
151	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	48¾	48¾
3,054	Reading tr. ctfs.	33½	33 5-16	33¾
1,500	Read. 2d pf. tr. ctfs.	35 5-16	35¼	35 5-16
2,200	Susq. I. & S.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,482	United Gas Imp.	106½	107

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Many more stocks were dealt in in the outside market yesterday than on any day in weeks, but in none was the total large. In most instances trading in particular stocks was restricted to a few hundred shares, and even in the more active issues transactions did not exceed 2,000 shares. In some parts of the list sharp declines occurred, but in a larger number of cases the day's trading brought about improvement in prices. For the first time in several days the common and preferred stocks of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco were traded in and at prices below those current at the beginning of the week. At the same time the bonds were offered down another point to 94, with 91½ bid. The corner in these bonds and the subsequent decline from 103 to 94 has had a depressing effect upon the trading in these securities, and the unfavorable condition which has resulted from the manipulation of the bonds was reflected in the weakness shown by the preferred stock.

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CUBAN 6s, which two days ago sold at 30, declined to 19⅞, the lowest price at which they have sold in a long time.

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MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES stock was traded in for the first time. A sale of the common was made at 3¼, and the preferred sold at 86½. At the same time there was considerable activity in the bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company. The price of these bonds has improved considerably since the announcement of the plan of reorganization, and they are now selling about 10 points above the price of a few weeks ago.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	12⅞	12½	12½
50	Am. Chicle ex div	102	102	102
50	Am. Elevated	1½	1½	1½
100	Hide & Lea. pf	40½	40½	40½
200	Am. Light & Trac. pf	37	37	37
10	Am. Light & Trac. pf	95	95	95
100	Am. Tobacco	330	330	330
2,100	Bay State Gas	2⅛	1⅞	2
1,800	Camden Land	11-16	⅝	⅝
25	Chi. P. & St. L. pf	14	14	14
650	Consol. Refrigerating	5⅝	5¼	5¼
325	Central Foundry	2¾	2½	2¾
125	Central Foundry pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Dominion Securities	24¾	24¾	24¾
25	Electric Lead Reduc	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Electric Vehicle pf	15⅞	15½	15⅞
100	Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Gold Hill Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,600	Greene Consol. Copper	29½	28⅞	28⅞
100	Hackensack Meadows	8¼	8¼	8¼
350	Havana Commercial pf	61½	61	61
100	Houston Oil	20	20	20
5	Houston Oil pf	75½	73½	73½
100	International Salt	11	11	11
125	Mass. Gas Cos. w. i.	*31½	31½	*31½
125	Mass. Gas Cos. pf. w.i.	*86¾	86½	*86¾
1,400	Manhattan Tran. w. i.	5	5	5
850	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
110	Nat. Enameling	85	*84½	85
100	N. Am. Dam. & Pulp	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,020	Northern Securities	104½	104¼	104¾
50	Otis Elevator pf	103	103	103
100	Ry. Automatic Sales	11½	11½	11½
94	San. Fran. com. w. i.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
284	San. Fran. pf. w. i.	63½	63½	63½
100	Seaboard Air Line	25	25	25
300	Standard Milling	10	9¾	10
690	Standard Milling pf	35¾	35	35
3	Standard Oil	654	654	654
100	Storage Power	2½	2½	2½
110	Tennessee Copper	*15⅞	*15¼	*15¼
300	Trenton Potteries	16¼	16	16¼
400	Union Copper	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
44	Union Ferry	44½	44½	44½
50	Union Typewriter	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
100	Un. Gas & El. of N. J.	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
100	Un. G. & E. of N. J. pf	88½	88½	88½
200	U. S. Cotton Duck	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
20	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	15½	15½	15½
50	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	42	42	42
100	Whits Knob Copper	20	20	20

Bonds.

$10,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s	84½	84½	84½
27,000	‡Cuban 6s of 1896	23	19⅞	20
15,000	Detroit Un. Ry. 4½s	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1,000	Indiana Nat. Gas 6s	48	48	48
27,000	N. Y. & Q. Coke 5s	61	60⅜	60⅜
50,000	San Francisco subs	102	102	102
11,000	†Standard Milling 5s	82½	81⅞	82½
1,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87	87	87
1,000	‡Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	56¼	56¼	56¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 27. Bid.	Asked.	June 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can pf	94	94¾	94½	94¾
Am. Chicle pf., ex div	90	92	89	92
Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	8	7	8
American Malting 6s	94¾	95½	94¾	95½
American Typefounders	41	44	43	46
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	2	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¼	13	12¼	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	..	72	..
British Columbia Cop	8	8½	8	8½
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	..	⅞	½	¾
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Fireworks pf	65	70	65	70
Champion Match	63	64	63	64
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2½	2	2½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	22	15	22
Con. Storage Battery	18⅝	19	18⅝	19½
Consolidated Tobacco	220	..	220	..
Continental Tobacco deb	104½	107	104½	107
Distill. Co. new stock, w.i.	30	34	30	35
Electric Boat	..	..	30	..
Electric Boat pf	43	48	43	48
Electric Lead Reduc	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3½
Electric Lead Reduc pf	4	5	4	4
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel	11	13	11	13
Empire Steel pf	50	52	50	52
General Carriage	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Gen. Car. certs. of deposit	4¼	5	4¼	5⅛
German Treasury 4s	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
Hall Signal	87	90	87	90
Havana Commercial	19¼	20	19¼	20
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	48	51	48	51
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Honston Oil pf	..	1	..	1
Illinois Trans	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
International Power pf	145	..	145	..
Lanston Monotype	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
National Bread	..	21⅝	..	21⅝
National Bread pf	..	92¾	..	92¾
National Enameling	20½	30	20½	30
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	41½	40	41½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	76	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	..	¾	1	¾
New York Trans	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Pac. Pack. & Nav	5½	10	5½	10
Pac. Pack. & Nev. pf	24	36	24	36
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Pioneer Mining	60	70	60	70
Pitts. Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 10% paid	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof	..	47½	..	47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf	104½	105	104½	105
Safety Car Heating	148	151	148	151
St. Louis Transit	30	31	30	31
Seaboard Air Line pf	44½	45	44½	45
Simpson-Crawford	30	34	30	34
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
South. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	31	35	31	35
Standard Coupler pf	128	137	128	137
Tafft-Weller pf	..	100	..	100
Timber Certificates	99	100	99	100
Trenton Potteries pf	100	105	100	105
Union Typewriter	100	100⅝	99	101
Union Typewriter 1st pf	130	134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf	128	130	128	130
United Copper	33½	34	34½	34½
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	95	95¼	95¼	95½
Universal Tobacco	9¼	9½	9	9¾
Universal Tobacco pf	30	34	30	40
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	58	58	56½	58

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	252	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	103	103½	103	103½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	112½	115
Broadway Surface 2d	101½	102½	101½	102½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Brooklyn City R. R	249	250½	249	250½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	100½	102	100½	102
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	113	113	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P	19	19½	19	19½
Jersey City & F	79¾	..	79¾	..
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Ry., w. i.	9½	11½	0½	11¾
N. Or. St. Ry. pf., w. i.	..	..	60	..
N. O. St. Rys. subs, 25% paid	..	112	..	112
N. Orl. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.	..	100	..	100
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
San Francisco 4s	91½	94	90½	95
Sec. Av. R. R. consols	117½	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	117½	119¼	117½	119¼
Syracuse Rapid Transit	..	28	..	28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	68	62	68
Toledo Ry. & Light	28⅝	30	28⅝	29¾
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Rys. of St. L. pf	83½	84½	83½	84½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87	87¼	87¼	87¼
Union Traction, Prov.	117	120	117	120

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Tenn Settlement 3s 1,000 95½
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 97¾
Am Spirits M 6s 5,000 91
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 11,000 103¼ 10,000 103¼ 27,000 103¾ 500 103
Adjustment 4s 1,000 93¾
Stamped 5,000 92
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 1,000 102⅝ 1,500 103 3,000 103¼ 2,000 103¼
Prior lien 3½s 2,000 97¼
P. L E & W V 4s 2,000 98
S'w'n Div 3½s 10,000 91½
Monongah R 5s 2,000 114¼
Canada South 1st 1,000 107
Canada South 2d 1,000 109¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc 10,000 82¾ 10,000 82¾ 10,000 82¾ 10,000 82¾ 10,000 83 4,000 82¾
Cent of Ga 2d inc 2,000 36 2,000 36½ 10,000 36¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 102⅞
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 120¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 16,000 108¼ 7,000 108⅝
Chi & Alton s f 6s 1,000 102½
Chi & Alton R R 3s 3,000 85¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 174,000 96½ 1,000 96⅝ 15,000 96½ 26,000 96⅝ 106,000 96¾ 175,000 96¾ 6,000 96½ 10,000 96¾ 319,000 96½ 21,000 96⅞ 150,000 96¾ 5,000 96⅝ 225,000 96¾ 1,000 96⅜ 20,000 96¼
Chi & E Ill 1st s f 6s 7,000c 111⅝
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909 1,000 107⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 4,000 112
Chi, R I & P col 4s, Series C 20,000 100¼
C, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 138½
Chi Term Tran 4s 10,000 90½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 102 1,000 102½ 2,000 102½
C, C, C & St L, Cin, W & M 4s 1,000 103⅜
Col F & 1 gen 5s 10,000 105½
Col T & 1 conv 5s 60,000 101⅜ 20,000 101⅞ 10,000 101⅝ 10,000 101¼ 10,000 101½ 10,000 101¾ 2,000 101¾ 7,000 101½ 5,000 101⅝
Col & South 1st 4s 5,000 96
Consol Tobacco 4s 1,000 67 1,000 66⅞ 48,000 67
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s 3,000 108¼
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 6,000s20F 104 44,000 104
Det City Gas 5s 2,000 99½
Det South 4s 10,000 88¼ 10,000 88½
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 101¾ 1,000 101½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 1,000 94¾
Ft W & D C 1st 9,000 113⅜
Gal, H & S A 1st 5,000c 113 2,000 113
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B. 10,000 20½ 10,000 20½ 10,000 20½ 10,000 20¼ 500 20½
H & St J con 6s 5,000 118⅞ 1,000 119
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s 10,000 95½ 1,000 106½
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 102
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000 90⅝
Kings Co El 4s 10,000 89¼ 1,000 89
L S & W 1st 5s 5,000 123
Long Island gen 4s 3,000 101⅝
Lo & N gen 6s 10,000 119
Met Elev 1st 6s 1,000 113⅞
Mex Cent con 4s 5,000 84½ 5,000 84⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc 18,000 32½
Mex Cent 2d inc 15,000 22½ 5,000 22¼
Mex Cent 4½s 10,000 98
Milw Sag L 4s 10,000 95¾ 7,000 96½
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s 5,000 105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 99¾ 2,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 12,000 85½ 2,000 85¼
Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s 30,000 86¼ 5,000 86
Mo, K & T Ext 5s 2,000 107
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000 107⅞
Mo Pac 1st trust 5s 2,000 109
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s 2,000 95¾ 1,000 97⅛
Norf & W con 4s 1,000 101⅞
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 5,000 93 15,000 92⅞ 1,000 93
North Pac 4s 6,000 104⅞ 4,000 105⅛
North Pac gen 3s 500 75 4,000 74⅞ 500 77 2,000 74¼ 1,000 74⅜
Ore R & N con 4s 1,000 102¾
Ore Sh L 1st con 5s 10,000 118¾
Penn R R warrants for nsw conv 3½s, 50% paid 1,500 104
Peoria & E 1st 4s 3,000 100 1,000 100½
Reading gen 4s 2,000 100¼ 50,000 100½
Rio Gr West 1st 1,000 102 1,000 102½ 1,000 102⅝
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s 5,000 95
St L S'w'n 1st 1,000 99⅝ 5,000 99¾ 7,000 100
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s 2,000 85⅜
South Pac 4s 8,000 92½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 7,000 123¾ 3,000 123⅜
Stand R & T 6s 5,000 65¼ 21,000 65
Stand R & T inc 7,000 13 5,000 12¾ 5,000 12⅝ 2,000 12½ 3,000 12⅜ 15,000 12¾ 27,000 13
Third Av con 4s 1,000 101¾ 1,000 101½
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 106⅜ 4,000 106¼ 18,000 106⅜
Union Pac conv 4s 1,000 107⅝ 40,000 107⅞ 20,000 107⅞ 1,000 107½ 2,000 107⅜ 1,000 107⅝ 1,000 107½ 10,000 107⅝ 211,000 107⅜ 5,000 107⅝ 50,000 107⅝ 10,000 107⅝ 3,000 107⅜
U S Redu & R 6s 10,000 87¾ 5,000 87½ 10,000 87⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 112
Wabash deb B 60,000 76½ 10,000 76⅝
Wab, Omaba Div 3½s 8,000 88½ 2,000 87½
West N Y & Penn gen 4s 5,000 99½
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 95
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000 93⅞ 19,000 93¾

Total sales $2,990,000

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$11,670
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,175
Chicago Terminal Transfer	2,556
Colorado Southern	15,965
Grand Trunk	52,005
Norfolk & Western	1,386
Rio Grande Southern	2,069
St. Louis & San Francisco	56,295
Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,908
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo	411
Total increase 10 roads	$157,440
Increase previously reported	495,635
Total increase 29 roads	$653,075

***

The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$12,276
Peoria & Eastern	8,679
Texas Central	5,486
Total decrease 3 roads	$26,441
Decrease previously reported	136,524
Total decrease 12 roads	$162,965
Net increase	$490,110

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Completa transactions in tha stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
305	Mon. River Coal pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
600	National Fireproof	31¾	31½	31½
75	National Fireproof pf	40½	40½	40½
60	Crucibla Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾
75	Crucible Steel pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
295	American Window Glass	64¾	64¼	64¼
435	West. Elec. 2ds	105½	105	105½
11	West. Air Brake	184½	184½	184½
15	Lincoln Nat. Bank, new	257	257	257
100	Pittsburg Coal	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
13	Pittsburg Coal pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
110	Philadelphia Co.	48½	48¾	48½
60	Commercial Trust	223	221	223
7	Second Nat. Bank	360	360	360
35	United Realty Trust	130	130	130
7	Pittsburg Plate Glass	145	143	145
120	U. S. Steel pf	89½	89	89¼
20	North Am. Savings	92	92	92
10	First National Bank	625	625	625
$1,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	113¾	..	..
21-25	Monon. Water war	40	..	..

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,199,017, as against $1,942,236 the previous week and $1,643,283 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $1,800,714, as against $1,867,521 in the previous week and $1,531,158 in the corresponding week last year.

CAST IRON AND PIPE COMPANY.

Announcement was made yesterday of the election on Wednesday last of these new Directors of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company: P. J. Goodhart, David Giles, and W. T. C. Carpenter. George B. Hayes was elected President, succeeding Samuel Thomas, who retired because of ill-health. Mr. Hayes has been the practical head of the company for the past year.

The other officers are: First Vice President—G. J. Long; Second Vice President—A. F. Callahan; Secretary and Treasurer—B. F. Horton; Executive Committee—Colgate Hoyt, A. C. Overholt, E. R. Thomas, and Anthony M. Brady.

John B. Stetson Co.'s Dividend.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock of the John B. Stetson Company has been declared, and also an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,490	Amal. Coppar	63⅞	64⅛	63	63⅛
1,360	Am. Ice	13	13⅜	12	12⅜
180	Am. Ice pf	44	44	43¼	43¾
230	Am. Locomotive	32¼	32¼	32	32
10	Am. Loco. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½
2,050	Am. Sugar	126¼	126¼	125⅞	126
1,740	A. T. & S. F.	81⅞	82½	81⅝	82¼
20	A. T. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
30	Balt. & Ohio	104⅜	104⅜	103⅝	103⅝
130	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67½
60	Canadian Pac.	133¼	133⅜	133½	133¼
600	Chi. Gt. West.	29⅝	30	29⅜	29⅝
9,650	C., M. & St. P.	175	176⅜	174⅞	175⅜
7,180	Col. Fuel & I.	86¾	88⅝	85¾	87
40	Col. Southern	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
460	Erie	36⅛	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
260	Ill. Central	157⅜	159¼	157⅜	159¼
210	Manhattan	131⅜	131⅝	131¼	131¼
20	Mexican Central	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	Mo., K. & T. pf	59	59	59	59
6,780	No. Pacific	109¼	110¼	109⅜	109⅞
60	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1st	18½	18½	18¾	18⅜
20	N. Y., O. & W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¼
60	Pennsylvania	151⅞	151⅞	151¼	151⅜
60	People's Gas	101	101	100¾	100¾
2,810	Reading	66¾	67	66⅝	66⅞
30	St. L. & S. F. 2d	66½	66½	66½	66½
300	Southern Pacific	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64½
490	Southern Ry.	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛
130	Stand. R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	S. J. & G. I. 1st pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
110	Tex. & P.	62¼	62¾	62	62¼
180	Texas Pacific	43	43¼	43	43¼
3,710	Union Pacific	105½	105⅝	105	105
30	U. S. Leather pf	84	84	84	84
1,440	U. S. Steel	37¾	38	37¾	37⅞
480	U. S. Steel pf	89¼	89¾	89	89½
40	Wabash	30⅜	30½	30⅜	30½
460	Wabash pf	46½	46⅝	46½	46½
210	West. Union	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88⅜

47,160

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Tex. R. & T. 6s	64½	64½	64½	64½

$4,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$205,505,367
Gold	101,609,737
Silver	24,311,949
United States notes	10,585,134
Treasury notes of 1890	119,603
National banknotes	10,239,450
Total receipts this day	1,988,580
Total receipts this month	43,514,069
Total receipts this year	557,241,788
Total expenditures this day	700,000
Total expenditures this month	32,280,000
Total expenditures this year	460,651,797
Deposits in National banks	127,289,534

Tha condition of the Treasury Division of Issue and Redemption at tha beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUND.

Gold coin	$347,179,089
Silver dollars	453,753,000
Silver certificates of 1890	217,849
Silver bullion of 1890	29,907,151
Total	$831,057,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$347,179,089
Silver certificates outstanding	453,753,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,125,000
Total	$831,057,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,455,417
Gold certificates	40,154,320
Silver coin and bullion	17,791,953
Silver certificates	6,519,996
United States notes	10,585,134
Other assets	24,937,378
Total in Treasury	$161,444,195
Deposits in National banks	127,289,534
Total	$288,733,729
Current liabilities	83,228,362
Available cash balance	$205,505,367

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was last quoted in London at 24⅝d per ounce and in New York at 52⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 42⅛@43¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .14, 2,300 Brunswick at .09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 300 Elkton at .60, 100 Iron Silver at 1.85, 300 Isabella at .30, 200 Ophir at 1.25, 100 Standard at 3.25, and 500 Work at .06¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Tenn Settlement 3s 1,000 95½
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 97¾
Am Spirits M 6s 5,000 91
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 11,000 103¼ 10,000 103¼ 27,000 103¼ 500 103
Adjustment 4s 1,000 93¾
Stamped 5,000 92
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 1,000 102⅝ 1,500 103 3,000 103¼ 2,000 103¼
Prior lien 3½s 2,000 97¼
P. L E & W V 4s 2,000 98
S'w'n Div 3½s 10,000 91½
Monongah R 5s 2,000 114¼
Canada South 1st 1,000 107
Canada South 2d 1,000 109¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc 10,000 82¾ 10,000 82¾ 10,000 82¾ 10,000 82¾ 10,000 83 4,000 82¾
Cent of Ga 2d inc 2,000 36 2,000 36½ 10,000 36¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 102⅞
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 120¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 16,000 108¼ 7,000 108⅝
Chi & Alton s f 6s 1,000 102½
Chi & Alton R R 3s 3,000 85¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 174,000 96½ 1,000 96⅝ 15,000 96½ 26,000 96⅝ 106,000 96¾ 175,000 96¾ 6,000 96½ 10,000 96¾ 319,000 96½ 21,000 96⅞ 150,000 96¾ 5,000 96⅝ 225,000 96¾ 1,000 96⅜ 20,000 96¼
Chi & E Ill 1st s f 6s 7,000c 111⅝
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909 1,000 107⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 4,000 112
Chi, R I & P col 4s, Series C 20,000 100¼
C, St P, M & O 6s 1,000 138½
Chi Term Tran 4s 10,000 90½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 102 1,000 102½ 2,000 102½
C, C, C & St L, Cin, W & M 4s 1,000 103⅜
Col F & 1 gen 5s 10,000 105½
Col T & 1 conv 5s 60,000 101⅜ 20,000 101⅞ 10,000 101⅝ 10,000 101¼ 10,000 101½ 10,000 101¾ 2,000 101¾ 7,000 101½ 5,000 101⅝
Col & South 1st 4s 5,000 96
Consol Tobacco 4s 1,000 67 1,000 66⅞ 48,000 67
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s 3,000 108¼
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 6,000s20F 104 44,000 104
Det City Gas 5s 2,000 99½
Det South 4s 10,000 88¼ 10,000 88½
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 101¾ 1,000 101½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 1,000 94¾
Ft W & D C 1st 9,000 113⅜
Gal, H & S A 1st 5,000c 113 2,000 113
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B. 10,000 20½ 10,000 20½ 10,000 20½ 10,000 20¼ 500 20½
H & St J con 6s 5,000 118⅞ 1,000 119
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s 10,000 95½ 1,000 106½
Inter Paper 6s 1,000 102
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000 90⅝
Kings Co El 4s 10,000 89¼ 1,000 89
L S & W 1st 5s 5,000 123
Long Island gen 4s 3,000 101⅝
Lo & N gen 6s 10,000 119
Met Elev 1st 6s 1,000 113⅞
Mex Cent con 4s 5,000 84½ 5,000 84⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc 18,000 32½
Mex Cent 2d inc 15,000 22½ 5,000 22¼
Mex Cent 4½s 10,000 98
Milw Sag L 4s 10,000 95¾ 7,000 96½
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s 5,000 105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 99¾ 2,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 12,000 85½ 2,000 85¼
Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s 30,000 86¼ 5,000 86
Mo, K & T Ext 5s 2,000 107
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000 107⅞
Mo Pac 1st trust 5s 2,000 109
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s 2,000 95¾ 1,000 97⅛
Norf & W con 4s 1,000 101⅞
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 5,000 93 15,000 92⅞ 1,000 93
North Pac 4s 6,000 104⅞ 4,000 105⅛
North Pac gen 3s 500 75 4,000 74⅞ 500 77 2,000 74¼ 1,000 74⅜
Ore R & N con 4s 1,000 102¾
Ore Sh L 1st con 5s 10,000 118¾
Penn R R warrants for nsw conv 3½s, 50% paid 1,500 104
Peoria & E 1st 4s 3,000

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G. DE WITT, }

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER H. MERKENS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Peter H. Merkens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 27th, 1902.

NO. 5,025.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JESSE S. MERRILL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Jesse S. Merrill of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1902, the said Jesse S. Merrill was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 27th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR MUNKACSY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Arthur Munkacsy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 27th, 1902.

NO. 5,027.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID OCHS and BERNARD OCHS, composing the firm of M. B. Ochs's Sons, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of David Ochs and Bernard Ochs, composing the firm of M. B. Ochs's Sons, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1902, the said David Ochs and Bernard Ochs, composing the firm of M. B. Ochs's Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 28th, 1902.

NO. 5,007.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KEELER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of George W. Keeler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1902, the said George W. Keeler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 27th, 1902.

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THE BELLEVUE.

Now open under entire new management; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and groves; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.
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AND INN NOW OPEN.
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Also Proprietor of
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Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable.
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Hotel Jardon, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., overlooking Del. River.—Bathing, fishing, golf; cuisine noted for excellence. Booklet. F. X. Jardon, formerly chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

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Accommodates 60. Established 1818. Substantial table. Open all year. P. M. NILIS.

HOTEL SEITZ, Milford, Pa.; capacity, 80; excellent German table; steam heat; baths; modern appointments; delightful location.
F. S. SEITZ.

Vandermark Hotel Open all year. Terms moderate F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford Pa.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL, Blue Ridge Mountains. Elevation 1,800 ft. (Capacity 150.) Enlarged. Refurnished. Modern conveniences. Electric lights, cuisine, and service first-class. Golf. Booklet. J. F. FOULKE, near STROUDSBURG, PA.

PROSPECT HOUSE. East Stroudsburg, Pa. (18th season.) Highest elevation; beautiful lawns; shaded plazza; first-class table; refined surroundings; golf.
MRS. CHARLES DEARR.

BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

LocustGroveHouse East Stroudsburg, Pa. Location unsurpassed. Plenty shade. Fine scenery. Broad plazzas. (Famous mineral spring.) Every comfort. WM. BUSH.

Vermont.

In the Heart of the Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
And Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
House remodeled. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis. Booklets, &c. CHAS. A. DUNN.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE
On Lake St. Catherine, Wells, Vt.; rates, $10 to $15 a week. Send for illustrated booklet.
IRVING WOOD, Prop., Wells, Vt.

**THE CAS

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Middle West Side Dwelling Sold—Private House Deal in East 72d St.—Several Minor Transactions.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for occupancy to Mrs Nattie Sniffen the three-story dwelling 125 West Eighty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Jacob Axierod six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 25 by 100, two of the lots being on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the others on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

Otto Diedrich has sold for Steers & Menke the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, 622 Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, for $20,000, and for Eva Wagner 2,422 Second Avenue, 20 by 80, for $10,000.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company were the brokers in the sale for Miss Emma Fitch of the northeast corner of Prince and Thompson Streets, 44.9 by 94.10. 94.10.

Otto Diedrich has sold for Steers & Menke the southeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, 622 Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, and for Eva Wagner 2,422 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Dr. Walter J. Clarke, through Frank R. Sharrott, six lots with frame buildings on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Morris Avenue, 147 by 108.

Montgomery & Seltz have sold for Charles M. Rosenthal the three-story and basement dwelling 208 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

John Hopkins has sold the five-story double brick flathouse 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11.

In part payment for the Winslow Court apartment house, on the southeast corner of Hamilton Place and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the buyer, Donald B. Toucey, gives George Ebert 22 and 24 St. Nicholas Place, 100 by 200, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, on which are two three-story brownstone and frame dwellings.

Simon E. Zimmerman has sold for a client to Dr. Louis Pick for occupancy the private house 178 East Seventy-second Street.

Herman Nestrock is reported to have sold 2,146 Second Avenue, at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25.11 by 100.

It was reported yesterday that S. Epstein had sold the five-story double apartment house 2,023 and 2,025 Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sone were the brokers in the sale for the Manhattan Savings Institution of the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Benjamin L. and Bertholl Well, for about $63,000, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 379 Grand Street, 25 by 100.

William J. Roome was the broker in the sale of 52 East Fifty-sixth Street by Dr. Pearce Bailey to Robert E. Bonner.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

429 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 200.8 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, E. A. Pyle and others..... $7,150

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale is down for to-day, on the premises:

By the McNulty-Fitzgerald Company, public auction sale, 146 buildings lots, on the Ocean Boulevard and Rockaway Speedway, adjoining Minden's Hotel, Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rivington and Norfolk Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 54; Goodman Brothers of 104 Rivington Street, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 2,285 Eighth Avenue, for a one-story brick storage, 8 by 5.4; C. S. & T. Pinkney, owners; E. Spaulding, architect; cost, $30.

Thirteenth Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Thirtieth Street, for two one-story frame sheds; 12 by 34; F. Wick, owner; D. M. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $30.

Nos. 171 to 175 Thompson Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 36.5 by 86.11 by 87.4; Weinstein & Wollenstein of 1,294 Lexington Avenue, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $70,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 106 feet south of Burnside Avenue, four-story brick store and tenement, 50 by 87½; Asher L. Smith of 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,967 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of Suburban Street, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 55; George H. Kingston of 751 East One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 60 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. R. Satterlee, resident, owner; Satterlee & Schultze of 1,143 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 17 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. W. Davies, resident, ownsr; Lienau & Nash of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame store, 21½ by 49; Joseph Loewy of 577 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; George Shanner of 1,291 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenus law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceede $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only ths equity above the mortgage, except in rara cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of ths mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the valne of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, June 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, 687, e a, 29x100.1x irregular; George W. Cotterill, referee, to J. Brower Longworth, (R S $15)..... $32,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 347, e s, 25x100; Samuel T. Shaw to Allan W. Wood, (mtg $15,000, R S $5.25)..... 28,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 687, e s, 29x100.1x irregular; John B. Longworth to Max Feist and another, (mtg $28,000, R S $11)..... 1

AMMONSON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall av, 50x100 Edenwald; Anna Wagner to Carl Oisson (mtg $2,500)..... 1

CHERRY ST, 388, s w corner of Scannal St, 25.1x53.3x24.9x35.4; Meta Tonak and Albert Spitzar, (R S $7.50)..... 1

CLINTON ST, 63, w s, 25x100; Jette Cavathan to Benno Levison, Jr., and another, all liens..... 39,000

FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT ROAD, s s and w s; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, riots 3, 4 and 7, map of Jane P. Marion; Eugene Frayer to Rube R. Fogel, (R S $15)..... 54,500

GERARD AV, n e corner of 157th St, 758.0 x s of Cromwell Farm x176.10 to w s of Walton av x146.0 to 157th St x 177.3; Gerard Av, s e corner of 157th St, runs e 134.4 to centre old Butternut St x s w 140x n 35.6; Minnie E. Badeau to Sigmund Bishop, (R S $5, mtg $6,500)... 17,250

HOUSTON ST, 249, n s, 19.9½ e Mangin st, 20x106; Barbara Boehm, executrix and trustee, to Adam Reinhardt, (mtg $7,000, R S $3.50)..... 16,500

HOUSTON ST, 249, s s, 18.9x75; Blanche Bergenstein and others, executors, to Moritz Schwartz, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

JACKSON AV, 1,048, e s, 17.6x87.6x17.3x 87.6; Rosina K. Goger to Charles Bnuer, (mtg $4,000)..... 6,800

JOHN ST, 10, n s, 23.1x75.10x22.8x76.7; Margaret S. Ivea to Bertha Volkening, (R S $8.75)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 825, e s, 20x70; Althea D. Harvey and others, heirs, to William N. Heard, (R S $7)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 825, e s, 20x70; Edmnnd N. Harvey, by guardian, to William N. Heard, all title, ¼ part..... 1,362

LOTS 9, 10, 11, and 18 to 23, map of 160 Lots of Mai. Morgenthau; Samuel S. Jacobs to Bertha Oppenheimer, (R S $8.75)..... 100

LOTS 19, 20, and 21, map of William O. Giles; Catherine G. Giles to Mary Jenkins..... 1

MADISON AV, 144, w s, 24.3x94.8; the Aryan Theosophical Society to City Real Property Investing Company, (R S $20.50, mtg $34,200)..... 63,125

MADISON AV, 2,108, w s, 20x80; William M. Martin to Carrie A. Shotwell, (R S $7.25)..... 100

PLOT 39.4 ft n of 115th St, and 174 ft w of 3d Av, being rear of 177 East 115th St; Mary E. Jones to Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, B. & S..... 1

ROAD from Throggs Point to Westchester, n e cor street, 175 to Haskins St x100, with all title to street; William J. A. Mekim, referee, to John Murphy (r s $2.25)..... 7,000

ROBBINS AV, w s, 200 ft s of Willow St, W ft to Terrace Place x 216; William L. Turner, referee, to I. Jules Mayer, (R S $3.25)..... 9,000

SEDGWICK AV, old e s, at division between Lots 2 and 3, map of High Bridgeville; George F. Moody to William Sporborg, quitclaim and all title..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, old e s, at div bet lots 8 and 9, map Highbridgeville, to Elm Pl; George F. Moody to Bertha Oppenheimer, quitclaim all title..... 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, lot 200, map Amended Mapes Estate, 25x100; Hudson F. Rose to Manuel Rich..... 700

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, lot 201, bk E, Amended Map, H. F. Rose, Mapes Estate; Hudson F. Rose to Sanford D. Schwarzenberg..... 700

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 100x200 to Edgecomba Av; Donald B. Toucey to George J. Ebert, (mtg $85,000)..... 100

STRIP, 200 ft e of Lenox Av and 100 ft s of 115th St, runs s 0.11 x w 100 x e —, gore; Helen A. Ogilvie to Ernest Ochs and another, quitclaim..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,031, w s, 18.9x100; Frank Martin to John Martin..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 313.4 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 96.3; Leonora Spielberger to Cilly Friedman, (mtg $29,500, (R S $2)..... 35,250

7TH AV, w s, 76.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x 100; Aaron M. Janpole and another to John Katzman, (R S $4.25, mtg $32,000). 100

5TH AV, 1,333, e s, 17.8x100; Moses Bachman to George C. Engel, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; John Katzman to Eva Jacobson, (R S $3.25, mtg $41,000)..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x 100; United States Trust Company, as executor, to Aaron N. Janpole and another, (R S $17.75)..... 37,750

7TH ST, 112 East, 25x90.10; Louis Gordon and others to Anna Finck, (mtg $25,500, R S $2.75)..... 100

10TH AV, e s, 75.3 ft n of 50th St, 25.8x 73; Adam J. Zehnder to Carl F. Schmidt, B. and S., (R S 50 cents)..... 1

15TH ST, w s, 259 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 103.3; David Sbaaf and another to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $8,000, R S $3.75).. 1

15TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 103.3; Anna Fisher and others, heirs, to Abraham Silverson, (R S $3.50, mtg $8,000)..... 17,250

37TH ST, s s, 141.11 ft s of 7th Av, 30x 93.10x30x95, with strip adjoining; Henry Hart to Hudson Realty Company, (R S $3.75, mtg $50,000)..... 100

37TH ST, s s, 141.11 ft e of 7th Av, 30x 93.10x30x95, with strip adjoining; Longacre Realty Company to Henry Hart, (mtg $3,750)..... 100

38TH ST, s s, 73 ft w of 3d Av, 9x80.6x irregular; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to Mary C. Thompson, (R S $5.25)..... 18,000

41ST ST, e s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Robert E. Carey and another, executors, to W. S. Gilmore, ½ part, (R S $6.25).. 15,000

41ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Louisa J. Hutchinson and another to Winifred A. Gilmore, all title..... 1

42D ST, n s, 415.10 ft w of 10th Av, 19.7x 98.9; Samuel Lneksy to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees, (R S $5.50). 13,500

44TH ST, 157 and 159 West, 42x100.5; E. Clark Andrews, trustee, to Frank E. Kaverne, 2-3 part, all title, (R S $15.50). 33,333

44TH ST, 157 and 159 West, 42x100.5; Alice A. Williams and others to Frank E. Kaverne, 2-3 part, all title, (R S $33)..... 66,669

44TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Hattie Herschbach to Katherine John, (mtg $14,500 and all liens)..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 40x 100.5; Nelson D. Stillwell to William T. Hookey and another, (mtg $70,723, R S $9.75)..... 1,000

58TH ST, 402 East, 18x100.4; Louis Chapiro to Eva Jacobson, (mtg $8,500 and all liens, R S $3.25)..... 1

58TH ST, 402 East, 18x100.4; Eva Jacobson to John Katzmann, (mtg $8,500, R S $3.25)..... Omitted

63D ST, 49 East, 17x100.5; Euphemia A. Hawes, widow, to Annie I. Grannis, (R S $16)..... 34,500

76TH ST, 129 East, 19x102.2; Annie Miller to Isabella M. Hawley, (mtg $29,000, R S $14.25)..... 1

87TH ST, 115 West, 16.8x100.8; Nettie H. Clark to Richard M. Furies (mtg $17,000)..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Katharine H. Huntington to Charles E. Lydecker, executor, quitclaim, (R S $2)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; the City Mortgage Company to Samuel Matshak, (R S $16.25, mtg $75,000)..... 1,000

115TH ST, 246 East, 20x75; Emma Kritzler to Eugens I. Yuells, (R S $1, mtg $10,000)..... 14,000

117TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; John E. Geriach to Rosie Lederer, (R S $2, mtg $17,000)..... 100

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft s 5th av, 75x99.11; Edwin B. Corey to Margaret S. Ives, (R S $20, mtg $70,000)..... 480

133D ST, 153 West, 25x99.11; Rosie Lederer to John E. Gerlach, (mtg —, R S $2)..... 100

135TH ST n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x 99.11 Ree — Huston to Alexander Spiro, (mtg $11,000)..... Excb.

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x99.11; D. B. Toucey to George J. Ebert, (mtg $10,650)..... 100

141ST ST, ss, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.3x99.11x141.7x140.6; George J. Ebert to William A. Elliott, (mtg $180,000)..... 200,000

151ST ST, 521 West, 33.4x99.11; Frederick Margenhoff to Georgs Pfister, (mtg $30,175,) quitclaim..... 1

151ST ST, 517 West, 33.4x99.11; Georgs Pfister to Amelia Schadler, B. & S., (mtg $30,174)..... 1

151ST ST, 517 West, 33.4x99.11; Frederick Margenhoff to Amelia Schadler, B. & S., quitclaim..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMES, Wilbur T., to John Reid; 35th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $10,000

AMES, Wilbur T., to John Reid, 35th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $101,646, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 24,728

AMES, Wilbur T., to John Reid, 35th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $145,341, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

AMES, Wilbur T., to Max Goebel; 35th St, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $157,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,646

BISHOP, Sigmund, to Minnie E. Badeau; Gerard Av, n e corner of 157th St, prior mortgage $6,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 4,000

BLAKE, Herbert T., to John Reid; 76th St, s s, 61 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 3,324

BROWN, William I., to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; 61st St, 27 West; 61st St, 29 West, due Feb. 4, 1904..... 5,000

BUCK1, Frederica, to Louis Tim; 79th St, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 11,500

DILLON, John R., and others to Carl Fischer; 86th St, 132 West, prior mtg —, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,500

DUNLOP, Francis W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 18th St, s s, 170.6 ft e of Avenus A, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

EDEBOHLS, William, and wife to Susan Hamilton; Fairmount (Waverley) Place, n s, 116.8 ft w of Prospect Av, or St, 5 years..... 2,500

EDEBOHLS, William, to Susan Hamilton; Fairmount Place, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 2,500

EDEBOHLS, William, to Susan Hamilton; Fairmount Place, n s, 133.4 ft w of Prospect Av, or St, 5 years..... 2,500

ELLIOTT, William A., to Donald B. Toucey; 141st St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 70,000

FOX, Julius B., to Leah Buttenwieser; 8th Av, 2,350, s e corner of 126th St, prior mtg $83,000; due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 80,000

FRANK, Samuel, to William H. Palmer; Norfolk St, 175, prior mtg ——, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GERMANSKY, Abraham, and another to Jacob Fischel; Madison St, 273½ to 279, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

GILLMORE, Winfield S., to Robert E. Carey and another, executors; 41st St, s s w s, 100 ft e of 0th Av, 2 years..... 15,000

GOLDSMITH, Theresa, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Central Park West, s w corner of 94th St, due May 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 165,000

HART, Henry, to Longacre Realty Company; 37th St, s s, 141.11 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 50,000

HAYES, Euphemia A., widow, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 53d St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

HAWLEY, Isabella M., to Charles Remsen; 70th St, s s, 78 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 51,000

HEARD, William N., to Charles Remsen and another, executors; Lexington Av, e s, 20.5 ft n of 63d St, 3 years..... 15,000

HOHL, Chnrles, to William H. Payne; Bristow St, n e corner of Jennings St, 1 year..... 7,000

HYATT, Theodore P., to the American Savings Bank; Morton St, s s, 309.6 ft e of Hudson St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to the United States Trust Company; 7th Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, interest and time due as per bond..... 32,000

KATZMAN, John, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 7th Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, prior mortgage ——, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

KAVERNE, Frank E., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 44th St, 157 and 159 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

KEILUS, Henry, to George R. Smith; Washington St, e s, 55.9 ft n of Gansevoort St, leasebold, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 9,000

KERR, Lawrence R., to Charles J. Rousseil; 27th St, 244 to 248 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

KRAUS, Jacob, and another to Emigrant Industrial Snvings Bank; 1st Av, 1,500, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

LEHMAIER, Louis A., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 32 to 37, map of 160 lots in ths Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 4,500

LEHMAIER, Louis A., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 14 to 16, map of 100 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 2,500

LEHMAIER, Louis A., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 41 and 42, map of 160 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 1,500

LITHAUER, Isaac J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 138th St, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, due July 1, 1904.. 8,000

LOEB, Carrie, widow, to West Side Savings Bank; 109th St, 315 East, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 3,500

LONDON, Albert, and another to Abraham Gursky; 115th St, s s, 133.4 ft e of 6th Av, due Jnne 16, 1905..... 35,000

LONGWORTH, J. Brower, to Adele Krecland, executrix and trustee; Amsterdam Av, 687, 1 year..... 28,000

LYON, Addison J., to Frederick W. Niemeyer; 5th Av, n s, 74.11 ft s of 134th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 400

MAHONEY, Bridget, to William Berrian; Pelham (Union) Av, s s, 41.9 ft e of Arthur Av, new line, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAHONEY, Bridget, to William Berrian; Pelham (Union) Av, s w, 136.3 ft e of Arthur Av, new lins, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAJEWSKI, Anna, and another to Florence M. Flammer; 29th St, 540 West, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MARKS, Flora, to the Titis Insurance Company of New York; 121st St, 239 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

McSHERRY, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Intervale Av, w s, being Lots 49 and 50, Block 474, map of subdivision of property of H. D. Tiffany, 3 years..... 2,100

MEINHARD, Henry, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Waverley Place, 21 and 23, n e corner of Greene St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 115,000

MULDBERG, Sigmnnd, to George Hauser and wife; Ridge St, 134, 5 years..... 16,000

MURPHY, John, to Emilie C. Schillinger; road leading from Throggs Point to Westchester, n e corner of a street or entrance to public square 175 ft to Haskins St, x 100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000

OPPENHEIMER, Bertha, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 18 to 23, map of 160 lots in Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 1 year..... 5,750

OPPENHEIMER, Bertha, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Lots 9 to 11, map of 160 lots in Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 1 year..... 2,750

PETERS, Lawrence, to David McClure; Weeks St, e s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... 3,000

PROCTER, Harley T., to Titis Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.... 163,000

REINHARDT, Adam, to Every Savings Bank; Houston St, 434 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

RICH, Manuel, to Hudson P. Rose; St. Lawrence Av, w s, being Lot 200, Block E, amended map of H. P. Rose, due July 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 425

ROSENTHAL, Emanuel C., to the East River Savings Institution; 111th St, 66 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

RYAN, John; to John Reid; Lenox Av, n s, 100.11 ft e of 121st St, 3 years..... 5,451

SANFORD, Pierson E., to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; 31st St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent.... 5,000

SCHWARTZ, Moritz, to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; Houston St, 249 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 13,000

SCHWARZENBERG, Sanford D., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 201, Block E, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, dne July 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 425

SHOTWELL, Carrie J., to the City Real Estate Company; Madison Av, 2,108, due Aug. 27, 1902, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 31st St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

SPITZER, Victor, and another to Frederica Knoechel; Cherry St, 383, s w corner of Scammell St, 3 years..... 11,000

SPORBORG, William, to Title Insurance Company; Lots 3 to 8, map of 160 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each... 2,750

SPORBORG, William, to Title Insurance Company; Lots 68 to 72, map of 160 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 2,500

SPORBORG, William, to Title Insurance Company; Lots 139 to 142, map of 160 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 3,000

UTZIG, John, to Jordon L. Mott; 87th St, n s, 332.6 ft w nf Columbus Av, 3 years..... 2,880

VOLKENING, Bertha, to Margaret S. Ives; John St, 19, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 95th St, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, due Sept. 1, 1905..... 120,000

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 126; Aaron Asen to Joseph Wachatinsky, 2 years..... $900

3D AV, 90; Simon Herman to George Asimakopolous and another, 5 years.... 720

6TH AV, s e corner of 58th St, 25x95; Mary G. Landon and another to Nicholas Christakes, 5 years..... 7,600

6TH AV, 283; James Fellows and others, executors, to Childs Unique Dairy Company, 5 years..... 7,500

23D ST, 322 West; Henry L. Wheeler to William F. Copeland, 3 years.....$1,600

34TH ST, 37 West; Katherine T. Bradstad Harnett to the National Arts Club, 2 years, at $3,500, with two 5-year renewals at $5,000 and..... 6,000

41ST ST, 408 West; George Karole to V. Loewer Gambrinus Brewery Company, 2 5-6 years..... 480

125TH ST, 56 West; Ludwig Baumann to Lazarus Strauss, 3 years..... 5,800

144TH ST, 464 East; Margaret O'Neill, executrix, to Anton Fenninger, 6 years, $1,000 and..... 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Bunbert, trustee..... $12,683

BLUMENTHAL, Emanuel, to the Titis Insurance Company..... 12,600

BREWER, Mary L., to Mary B. Moffat.. Nom.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., (Hamershlag,) and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees..... Nom.

FOLSOM, Henry T., to Lottie Kurzinsky. Nom.

GUZZLER, Martin, to Katherins G. McManus..... 2,500

HALL, Thomas M., to Emily P. Hall.... Nom.

KRAUER, Abram, to W. J. Hirschfeld, two mortgages..... 2,000

LAUCHHEIMER, Jacob, to Leopold Barth 6,900

LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 56,000

LOVENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Weil..... 18,600

LUTTENS, Emily, to Charles A. Maas, trustee..... Nom.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Robert Boyd, executor. 13,000

NEW YORK SURETY AND TRUST Company to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 3,500

SIMONS, Berry B., and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1,200

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, assigns two mortgages..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lehman Samuels..... 31,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 110,600

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Brooklyn Savings Bank.... 115,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 10 assignments..... 40,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW York to the German Savings Bank..... 11,600

THOMPSON, J. Campbell, to tha Ganseyoort Bank..... Nom.

TYSEN, Fannie D., to J. Campbell Thompson..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, Boulevard, 130th and 138th Sts, and Hamilton Place, block, &c.; Frederick Brandt against Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, owner; John Langley, contractor..... $751

AMSTERDAM AV, Broadway, 136th and 138th Sts, and Hamilton Place, whole block, &c.; the Artistic Marble Company against Hebrew Benevolent and Orhpan Asylum Society, owner; John Langley, contractor..... 425

BOWERY, 231 and 233; Artistic Marble Company against Louise M. Mitchell, ownsr and contractor..... 225

BROADWAY, 747; Cosmopolitan Range Co. against Sailors' Snug Harbor Trustees, owner; Lucia Cross, contractor..... 800

DIVISION ST, 245; William Jungheteben against Chevre Ahaubas Zekik Ben Association, owner; John C. Gass, contractor..... 75

8TH AV, 401; Giovanni B. De Marco against A. W. Millar, owner; E. H. Kaerner, contractor..... 260

9TH AV, 237 and 239; Samuel J. Gordon against David Rinaldo, owner and contractor..... 41

33D ST, 347 East; Samuel Lewine and another against Samuel Brasch, owner; Louis Wiener, contractor..... 200

64TH ST, 43 to 47 West; Harris H. Unis against John Hosenthal, owner; Duke, Kaplan & Co., contractors..... 450

91TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 75x 100; Thomas G. Knight against Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church, owner; Connolly Specialty Works, contractor.. 292

145D ST and 7th Av, n w corner; Modesta A. Delhaye against Sonn Brothers, owners; Timothy Flood, contractor..... 200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BRISTOW AV and Jennings at, n e cor, 25x100; William H. Payne, with Charles Hobl..... 7,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAP. 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, Boulevard, 136th and 138th Sts, and Hamilton Place, block, &c.; John Langley, on the Hebrew Infant and Orphan Asylum Association, to Rawnsley & Jackson..... 3,285

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HAMILTON PL, 87; Maurice A. Sullivan against John Doe and ano; May 20, 1902..... $100

LENOX AV and 129th St, s e cor, 110x 90.11; Samuel M. Schwartz against Louis Harris and ano; Nov. 19, 1901..... 70

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50 ft s of 10th st., 50x100; John Cameron against Jadwiga Plaseckl and ano, June 14, 1902. 27

78TH ST and Lexington av, n e cor, 37.3x 57.3; Abraham B. Isaeke and ano against John Roth and ano; Aug 8, 1901..... 38

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, n w s, 348.9 ft s w of Samuel St, 50.0x100x irregular; The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New Ynrk against Joseph Speirs and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Hall.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 143.10 ft n of 184th St, 18 x50; Rachael Mamlock against Jacob Hess and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal Moss & Felner.

COMMERCE ST, 29 and 31, City of New York against Mary P. Winterbottom, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 80 ft s of 144th St, 20x100; John Patterson against Louis Hahn and another, (action to foreclose mechanics lien;) attorney, J. Martin.

HORATIO ST, 21 to 25; United States Trust Company of New York against A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

JEROME AV, w s, 298.4 ft n of 165th St, 206.4 x370.6x irregular; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Angelica S. Ketchum and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 139th St, 50x

Real Estate.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

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City Real Estate for Sale.

MORTON STREET. { 5-story 20-family apartment house. Rent, $3,000.

2TTH ST. { 4-story and basement singls flat. Mtg. $10,000, at 4½.

COLUMBUS AV. { 5-story triple flat, with stores; terms to suit.

130TH ST. { 5-story double flat; fine condition; terms easy.

EAST 88TH STREET. { 5-story 22-family flat. Rent, $2,900. Price, $27,000; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

A 5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000; rent $3,500; 5-story double flat, 118th, near 8th Av., $22,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 14th St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Choice building lots, $425 up; $5 monthly; handy to cars; buildings to order, $1,900 up; open Sundays. Bronx Co., 3d Av., corner 174th St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.69¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.54
Fionr, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.75
Beef hams	22.00
Tallow, prims	.06¼
Pork, mess	19.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09¾
Lard, prims	10.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, June 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73¾@74c; No. 2 red, 75¾c; No. 2 corn, 68¾c; No. 2 yellow, 68¼@68¾c; No. 2 oats, 46¾@46½c; No. 2 white, 53½@54c; No. 3 white, 52@54c; No. 2 rye, 61c; good feeding barley, 87@89c; fair to choice malting, 97@100c; flaxseed, $1.56@1.55; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.73; prime timothy seed, $5.75; mess pork, per bbl, $18.20@$18.25; lard, per 100 lb, $10.47½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $10.62½@$10.72½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—Cotton kept on the tack followed during Thursday's session throughout yesterday and was but a shade above the lowest figures at the close. Trading was active in a fitful way during the session. The in sight figures and the world's visible supply figures attracted very little attention, the trade being influenced almost eolely by the weather reports. Total sales were estimated at 175,000 bales. Spot market reports indicated an easier feeling in the South with sales light. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 0¼c for middling upland and 9¼c for middling gulf. Sales, 1,035 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 9c

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

Office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, June 12th, 1902.

The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) acting by its Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, (hereinafter called the Board,) proposes to build a rapid transit railroad in the City of New York. By this advertisement the Board invites proposals to construct the railroad, to equip the same, to put the same into operation, and thereafter to use and operate the same upon a lease thereof from the City for the term of thirty-five (35) years with a right to a renewal of the lease for a further term of twenty-five (25) years, all upon the terms and conditions set forth in the draft of Contract hereinafter referred to.

Payments to the Contractor will be made for construction as the work proceeds as provided in the form of contract.

The annual rental to be paid by the Contractor under such lease, after completion, will amount to the interest paid by the City on its bonds for cost of construction, (including interest during construction, but excluding bonds issued to pay for certain easements and the like,) and in addition one (1) per cent. on such cost of construction.

The points within the City of New York between which the said road is to run and the route or routes to be followed are as follows, namely:

From a point in the Borough of Manhattan, at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row, being the point of commencement of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad now under construction; thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue; together with a loop or branch beginning at a point in Broadway between Bowling Green and Exchange Place, and running thence under Broadway to Bowling Green, thence under Bowling Green to State Street, thence under and across the line of State Street to Battery Park, thence under Battery Park to Whitehall Street, and thence returning under Whitehall Street, Battery Park, and State Street to Broadway; also suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under the City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, and around the Borough Hall, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The general method of construction includes two tracks. These tracks shall be of the standard gauge, that is to say of a width of four (4) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches between the rails. The roof of the tunnel shall be as near the surface of the street as grades and street conditions will permit, and is to have a height of not less than thirteen (13) feet in the clear and with a maximum width in the clear, except as influenced by local conditions, of fifteen (15) feet for each track. There shall also be suitable stations, turnouts, switches, and cross-overs. The portion of the route underground shall be constructed with steel girders, with brick or concrete arches or masonry walls and arched roof. The tunnel under the East River shall be constructed of steel or cast-iron tubes with concrete. The manner of construction of the portions underground shall be by tunneling or open excavation.

The term of years for which the contract is proposed to be made extends for thirty-five (35) years after the completion of the road and its readiness for operation as declared by the Board, with an option to the Contractor to extend the lease for twenty-five (25) years at a rental to be fixed as in the contract provided, but not less than the average rental for the last ten (10) calendar years before the Contractor's demand for renewal.

Other requirements, provisions, details, and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Board, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where copies of the same and of the form of bond and contractor's proposal may be had. Such printed form of contract is to be deemed part of this invitation.

Sealed bids or proposals for the construction and leasing of such rapid transit road endorsed: "Proposals for constructing and leasing Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Railroad," with the name of the person or persons, corporation or corporations making the same, will be received at the said office of the Board at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 21st day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Board, the proposals will be publicly opened at the said office and the award of the contract, if awarded, will thereafter and within thirty (30) days after the opening of the bids be made by the Board to the person or persons, corporation or corporations, if any, whose proposal shall, in its opinion, be for the best interest of the City. No bid for or bidder whose proposal shall be accepted shall in person or by duly authorized representative attend at the said office of the Board within ten (10) days after the delivery of a notice by the Board and deliver a contract in the form referred to duly executed with its execution duly proved.

Proposals shall be in the form prescribed by the Board, copies of which may be obtained from the Chief Engineer.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor shall give security as follows:

(1) By deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or in securities of the character of securities in which savings banks of this State may invest their funds, if the deposit be of securities they must first be approved by the Board. Such One million dollars ($1,000,000) shall be security for construction.

(2) By a bond in the penalty of One million dollars ($1,000,000) or a further and continuing deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or in securities of the character of securities in which savings banks of this State may invest their funds, if the deposit be of securities they must first be approved by the Board. Such bond or such One million dollars ($1,000,000) shall be continuing security for construction, operation, payment of rental, and all other obligations of the Contractor until the termination of the lease. The form of the bond is prescribed in the contract.

In case of failure or neglect so to execute and deliver the contract and make the required deposit and execute and deliver the required bond or make the further deposit in lieu of the bond, such bidder or bidders will, at the option of the Board, be deemed either to have made the contract or to have abandoned the contract. In the latter case the Board shall give notice thereof to the bidder or bidders. And the Board may thereupon proceed to make another contract with such, if any, of the original bidders, or, in the opinion of the Board, it will be for the best interest of the City to contract with, or may by new advertisement, as originally made, invite further proposals. The defaulting bidder or bidders shall thereupon be liable to the City for all loss and damage which it sustains in excess, if any, of the amount it shall pay any other contractor over the amount of the bid of such defaulting bidder or bidders, and without abatement by reason of any increase of rental which such excess may cause to the City, which damages are hereby liquidated at One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

Bidders shall specify in their proposals the estimate of the cost of the equipment of the railroad upon which the proposal is based. The equipment includes all motors, cars, whether used for passengers, freight, express, or any other purpose, and all other rolling stock, all boilers, engines, wires, ways, conduits, mechanisms, machinery, power houses, all real estate upon which any such power houses shall stand or which shall be necessary for the generation or tranemission of motive power, and all tools, implements and devices of every nature whatsoever used for such generation or transmission of motive power, and also all apparatus and devices for lighting, signaling, and ventilation.

Actual work must be begun under the contract within sixty (60) days after it shall be executed and delivered. The railroad is to be completed, ready for operation, within three (3) years with a contingent provision for an extension of one (1) year for work under the East River.

Each proposal shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope and delivered to the Board or to its Secretary; and in the presence of the person offering the proposal it shall be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals shall be deposited. No proposal will be received or deposited unless accompanied by a certified check drawn upon a National or State bank within the City of New York and satisfactory to the Board, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York for the sum of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.) If the Board shall, by notice to any bidder, accept his or its proposal and if the bidder shall fail or refuse ten (10) days thereafter or within such further period, if any, as may be prescribed by the Board, to duly execute and deliver the contract and make the deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in cash or securities, and duly execute and deliver the bond with sureties, or make the further deposit of One million dollars ($1,000,000) in lieu of the bond, then this invitation to Contractors and the proposal accepted as aforesaid shall be a contract binding the bidder to pay to the City the damages by it sustained by reason of such failure, and in such case the bidder hereby absolutely assigns to the City the ownership of such One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in payment of such damages. Such check must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the proposal, but must be separately delivered to the Board or to its Secretary, who will give a proper voucher for the deposit. All such deposits made by bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted by the Board shall be returned to the person or persons making the same within five (5) days after the contract shall be executed and delivered. The deposit of the successful bidder shall be returned when the contract is executed and its provisions as to security complied with by him.

The price stated for construction shall include the furnishing of all materials and the performance of all labor requisite to the complete construction and equipment of the proposed Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Railroad, including all sewer and street construction and reconstruction and other work caused by or incidental to the construction of the railway as set out in the proposed form of contract and specifications. The equipment when completed, delivered shall, however, be the property of the Contractor, but subject to a lien of the City to secure performance by the Contractor of its obligations under the contract, including payment of rental under the lease during the entire term.

The Contractor shall, in the Proposal, specify the maximum fare (the same not to exceed five cents) which may be charged a single passenger for a continuous ride over the whole or any part of the railroad.

The Contractor shall, in the proposal, specify what transportation facilities over railways connecting or to connect with the rapid transit railroad it will be able to assure to the City, specifying separately (1) in List A forming part of the Proposal the connecting lines over which shall be assured to any passenger a continuous trip for a single fare not exceeding five cents without change of cars; (2) in List B forming part of the Proposal the connecting lines over which passengers shall be assured a continuous trip for a single fare not exceeding five cents but with or without change of cars at the option of the Contractor, and (3) in List C forming part of the Proposal the connecting lines over which the passengers shall be assured a continuous trip with or without change of cars at the option of the Contractor for fares exceeding five cents per trip but within limitations as specified.

The Contractor's Proposal shall also state whether it authorize insertions in the contract of the clause intended to further secure to the City the transfer and other operating advantages, such clause being called in the footnote thereto *Provisions for Future Operating Agreements.*

The railroad is to be operated by the Contractor after it is completed for the period aforesaid, and the Contractor is to pay to the City rental therefor as prescribed in the contract.

Bidders must state in their proposals the names and places of business of the proposed sureties on the bond (if any) proposed to be given, and the securities proposed to be deposited.

Bidders whose proposals are otherwise satisfactory to the Board may in case the sureties or securities named by them are not approved by the Board, substitute in their proposals the names of new sureties or a different schedule of securities approved by the Board.

Each proposal or bid shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making a proposal or bid for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, or any member or employee of the Board is interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety, or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract or in the supplies, work, or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

No proposal will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever after it shall have been deposited with the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject the proposal of any person who is in arrears to the City upon any bid or contract, or who is in default as surety or otherwise in any obligation to that corporation.

The proposal shall be signed and also verified by an affidavit of the bidder (or if it be a corporation then by the President thereof) to the effect that the several matters therein stated are in all respects true.

Each bidder shall in his or its proposal specify an office within the City of New York at which notices may be delivered; and delivery of a notice at such office shall be deemed a sufficient delivery and notice to such bidder.

The Board may reject any or all proposals if the Board shall deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

THE BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

By A. E. ORR, President.

Surrogate Notices.

BAUCHLE, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BAUCHLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, their attorneys, No. 111 Broodway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1902. ALFRED R. ROELKER, ALFRED ROELKER, Jr., Executors. ap26-1aw6mSa

ESTATE SANDERS D. BRUCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 24, A. D. 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sanders D. Bruce, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, (Room 182 Stewart Building,) Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of October, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1902. ROBERT S. NEVILL, Executor; MARY H. BRUCE, Executrix. HOMER HILDRETH, Atty. for Executors, 280 Broadway, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

GRISSOM, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR GRISSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 53-63 Park Row, N. Y. City. m8-1aw6mSa

HOTCHKISS, MARIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA H. HOTCHKISS, late of the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of January, 1902. CHARLES H. BISSELL, WILLIAM L. BISSELL, Administrators. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrators, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja11-1aw6mSa

O'BRIEN, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza O'Brien, Ann Lummis, William O'Brien Pardow, Pauline Pardow, Augusta Pardow, Emilie Woodruff O'Brien, Robert R. Perdow, Joseph V. Pardow, Mary Pardow Hooper, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT O'BRIEN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Lummis and Charles A. Lummis of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogatee' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert O'Brien, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELSA C. SCHAEFER, Anna A. Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, Amelia G. Chatillon, Gertrude A. Klenke, Geor . E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanoa Chatillon, Eleine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chetillon, Dorothy A. Klenke, Elaine Marie Klenke, Rose K. Schertel von Burtenbach, Freiherr Wilhelm Schertel von Burtenbach, Margarete Rose Amelia Schertel von Burtenbach, Kurt Wilhelm Frederick Sebastian Schertel von Burtenbach, Henus Wilhelm Paul Franz Schertel von Burtenbach, Albert Schaefer, and Joeephine N. Eicke, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, and George H. Chatillon as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Edward C. Schaefer and George G. Schaefer, as Executors and Trustees, &c., 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for George H. Chatillon, as Executor and Trustee, &c., 59 Wall Street, New York City. je14-1aw7wS.

RISCHOW, Johanna.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA RISCHOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Quincy Ward Boese, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1902.—Dated New York, January 23d, 1902. CLARA RISCHOW, Executrix. QUINCY WARD BOESE, Attorney for Executrix, 43 Cedar St., New York City. ja25-1aw6mSa&jy26

REYNOLDS, OBADIAH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OBADIAH B. REYNOLDS, late of Bound Brook, Somereet County, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. W. Todd, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1902. WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, Ancillary Administrator. R. W. TODD, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 229 Broadway, New York City. mh22-1aw6mS.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY et al., plaintiffs, against MOTEL ENDICOTT COMPANY and others, defendants.

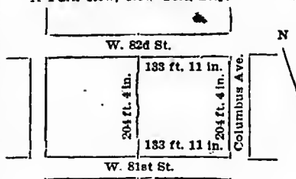
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York on the easterly side of Third Avenue between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, and bounded westerly in front by said Third Avenue, easterly by a line parallel therewith and distant therefrom one hundred feet; southerly by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street on the northerly side thereof and distant therefrom fifty feet and four inches; northerly by a line drawn parallel with the centre line between said One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets on the southerly side thereof, and distant therefrom twenty-five feet, being twenty-five feet two inches front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, be the same more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 2,028 Third Avenue and being the same premises conveyed by Felix Metzger to Henry Neus by deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Block Series, (Conveyaucee,) Section 6, Liber 11, Page 130, Block Number 1,661, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.

MAN & MAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 26 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 2,029 Third Avenue:



111 Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,327.06, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1902, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $529.87, with interest from May 28th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,314.26 and interest.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1902.

THOS. W. BURKE, Referee.

je10-2aw3wTu&Set&jy1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES A. RENWICK, plaintiff, against MARGARET K. DOUGLAS et al., defendants.

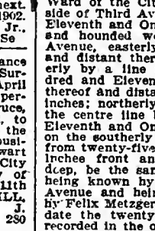
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in Section 5, in Block 1,427, on the land map thereof, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant forty-four feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, running thence northerly along Third Avenue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-second Street seventy-one feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue thirty-two feet and eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Seventy-second Street and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-one feet and eight inches to Third Avenue, at the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the Number 1,255 Third Avenue.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number le 1,255 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,167.77, with interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $483.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $716.05 and interest.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Referee.

je19-2aw3wTh&S&jy10

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. WALLACE and DANIEL CARY, Bankrupts.—No. 1,104.—Notice of filing and settlement of Trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the referee's office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on July 15th, 1902, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined and if found correct the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends, will be determined by the referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting, may be transacted.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT STEIN, JOHN B. WEBB, and GEORGE W. SULLIVAN, (Albert Stein & Co.,) bankrupts. No. 4,656.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Stein, John B. Webb, and George W. Sullivan, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 27th, 1902.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach" via Flatbush Ave., or Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Care, or by Ferry from Fort Second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St., to Broadway, Bronklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.

From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.

MUSIC on Hotel Verandn by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.

Matinee and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Traine at Kings Highway.

From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND,

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.

(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA

Broadway Elevated Line and Long Island Railroad.

Leave Broadway Ferry daily except Sunday, A. M.,-6, 7, 7:50, 9, 9:34, 10:04, 10:34, 11:04, 11:34; P. M., 12:04, 12:30, 1:04, 1:34, 2:04, 2:34, 3:04, 3:34, 3:59, 4:29, 4:59, 5:34, 6:04, 6:34, 7:04, 7:34, 8:04, 8:34, 9:04, 9:34, 10:34.

Last train returning leavee Rockaway Park at 12:02 midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Broadway Ferry 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., and thereafter on frequent intervals, as trevel warrants, to 9:44 P. M.

Last train leaving Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

Trains stop at all Elevated Stations. Tickets on sale at all Stations on Elevated Road and at Montauk Terminus of Bridge.

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Fare 15 cents from all points on the Elevated System.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Resticulating wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium. LILLIE BEE, the lightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la carte. "Fleiu Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. pier: 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00 P. M.

East 35th St. pier: 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD

$1.00 EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New Ynrk, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express traine leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:16 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 4:30 and 5:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:58 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Traine leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 (12:40 P. M. to Bay Side C. I. only) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at 34th St., New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

From N. Y., Whitehall St., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Traine leave week days only, 7:00, 8:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40 P. M. Additional trains C. I. J. C. race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 50 CENTS.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO Excursion JULY 4TH, 1902, VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.

Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M., South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara	July 3	3 daye	$15.50
1000 Islands	July 3	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes	July 3	5 days	33.00
	July 4	7 days	22.50
Bermuda	July 19	11 days	44.00

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY

From Brookiyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 8:50 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH, 75 CTS. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

STR. GEN. SLOCUM

SUNDAY, JUNE 29TH.

West 20th St.	8:40 A. M.	1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing	9:15 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Rockaway	11:00 A. M.	5:30 P. M.

Three trips daily, beginning Tuesday, July 1st.

ROUND TRIP, 50c.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Excursions.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP Sundays.

On SUNDAYS (also July 4) the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; East 21st St. 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. MUSIC. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.

Leave W. 20th St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. ROUND TRIP, 50c. Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Pianos and Organs.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.



STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms

A little Gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Upright and Grand Pianos. Send for bargain list. Rents from $2. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Grand or upright; new or used; cash or easy payments; splendid assortment; all makes. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 E. 14th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Reliable Connor pianos; high grade; easy terms; renting, repairing, exchanging; catalogues mailed free. 4 East 42d St.

Pianos to Rent.—$2 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rent $3; rent allowed on purchase. 10 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

For Sale.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 2d Ave., near 66th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Av., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BEST QUALITIES OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR SALE.

WHITE ASH FURNACE, EGG, STOV

HORGAN & SLATTERY PLANS THROWN OUT

The Firm Discharged from Work on the Court House.

Board of Estimate Takes Summary Action, Basing Its Decision on Corporation Counsel Rives's Opinion.

Horgan & Slattery, by a vote of the members of the Board of Estimate, were yesterday discharged from further work on the plans of the extension to the Court House. This action was based on an opinion of Corporation Counsel Rives, and the only officials who voted against the resolution were President Haffen of the Bronx and President Cassidy of Queens.

Controller Grout said:

"It is a great deal better for the city to take this course than to have the Court House touched by this firm."

President Cantor thought the firm had a legal right to be heard, but was overruled, and voted with the majority.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel says in part:

"I advise your board that the plans and specifications which were sent to your board in March last must be regarded as having been submitted under the terms of employment, and they cannot now be withdrawn.

"I am of opinion, also, that the additional plans and specifications submitted cannot be considered as tendered in the performance of the contract. Your board has the right to refuse to receive or to consider these latter plans and specifications.

"It is not necessary, however, to rest my opinion upon the statutory provisions. Upon fundamental principles a contract for the performance of personal services must be performed within a reasonable time, and according to the intentions of the parties.

"The fact that the corporation of Horgan & Slattery has contracted to perform architects' services does not affect this proposition. A business corporation may exist for any lawful purpose and may carry on any lawful business. It may therefore contract for purely personal services, and its contracts are subject to the same rules of law as those of an individual.

"The City of New York, in its corporate capacity, stands before the law the same as a private corporation or individual, and its rights also are governed in the same way. Can it be doubted that if a private person should hire the services of an architect to prepare plans and specifications for an important building costing more than $1,000,000, and the hiring was expressly subject to the condition that the plans he drew should not only obtain the approval of the owner, but should also pass the scrutiny of a committee of experts before acceptance, the architect would be held to the plans submitted by him after he had had reasonable time for preparation, and that he would be allowed to continue indefinitely his efforts to prepare satisfactory plans?

"I am of the opinion that your board has power, first, to refuse to receive additional or amended plans and specifications for the work upon the County Court House from Horgan & Slattery; second, to reject the plans and specifications heretofore submitted by that corporation for this work if the approval of the Municipal Art Commission be refused to them; third, in that case to provide under the terms of the statute by proper resolution for the employment of another architect in such manner as shall be approved by your board, notwithstanding the resolution and contract of December last relating to this work, and the employment of Horgan & Slattery as the architects."

After the opinion was read the vote was taken, resulting 13 to 2 to terminate the contract with and reject the plans of Horgan & Slattery for the County Court House. President Cromwell was temporarily absent. The Controller then moved that the whole matter of terminating contracts and business relations with Horgan & Slattery be referred to a committee of three. The Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Borough of Manhattan were unanimously appointed.

Horgan & Slattery also figured in the proceedings of the Board of Estimate by reason of a complaint from John Pierce, general contractor of the new Hall of Records, that the stonework of the building was being stained and injured by the action of the smoke and oily exhaust from the temporary power house of the rapid transit subway. The Tammany architects advised the Board of Estimate to take some action to prevent serious injury to the granite work of the building. The communication was read and laid aside for future action.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Alderman Bridges Pleads for a Park Near the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Eight Hours on Aqueduct Work.

Alderman James Bridges appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday and advocated the establishment of a park in his district, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard and near the terminal of East River Bridge No. 3. Engineer Lewis reported at the meeting in reference to the park, and explained the topographical details of the location.

Controller Grout objected to the method advocated to acquire the property, and after discussing the matter for half an hour, it was decided that the cost should be levied on the city at large, and the cost of closing streets to be assessed on the property benefited.

A long letter was read from Controller Grout in reference to the labor unions advocating the eight-hour law on aqueduct work. A report was received that to comply with the provisions of the law would cost the city $520,000 in addition to the present estimates.

FOUR YEARS FOR MRS. STOVER.

Woman Who Slew Husband Pleaded Guilty of Manslaughter.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Mrs. Alice E. Stover to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison for Women at Auburn, N. Y. Judge Newburger was visibly affected, saying that owing to the sad circumstances which led the woman to believe that she had the right to kill her husband he would be merciful.

Mrs. Stover shot her husband, John F. Stover, while he was in bed on March 14, at their home at 61 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and was indicted for murder in the first degree. Her counsel, C. F. F. McCann, a nephew of Richard Croker, entered a defense of insanity. The woman has been several times examined by experts, who declared her to be sane, but added that she was of a high-strung temperament, and previous to the murder had been laboring under the delusion that her husband had done her a grievous and irreparable wrong. She was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

Requirements for Street Car Men.

It was declared yesterday that a set of rules regarding the employes to be engaged hereafter by the Manhattan Railway Company which have been put into effect recently will be enforced strictly when the entire system is run by electricity. The rules provide that each new employe must be 5 feet 8 inches tall and must know the places of interest in the city, the streets, the routes of the surface car lines, and the terminals of the street car and ferry lines.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often save a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

WOMAN BEATEN AND BOUND IN HER HOME BY THIEVES.

Announced Themselves as Health Board Inspectors—Ransacked House, but Got Little Booty.

Mrs. Anna M. Thorman, wife of Henry N. E. Thorman, is confined to her home, Fifty-fourth Street, near Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, suffering from shock and wounds received at the hands of three thieves yesterday morning.

Mrs. Thorman's husband and two sons had left home for their places of business and her daughter for school, leaving her alone in the house. At about half-past ten three men called and announcing themselves as inspectors of the Health Department, said that complaint had been lodged at the health office that chickens were kept on the premises without a permit. Mrs. Thorman assured them that there were no chickens in or near the house, but the men insisted on making an investigation.

One of them went into the cellar and she followed him, and when they reached there he demanded money. She said she had none, and after a struggle she succeeded in making her way upstairs where the other men waylaid her. They beat her with what she says was an iron bar, inflicting severe scalp wounds, and knocking her down, tied her hands and feet with a rope. Then they ransacked the house, obtaining as far as is known, comparatively little plunder. A box of jewelry belonging to one of the sons is missing and so is Mrs. Thorman's diamond ring.

The woman was unconscious for some time. When she came to her senses, she freed her hands and struggled to her feet went to the front door and gave the alarm. A neighbor and a policeman responded and telephoned to the Norwegian Hospital for an ambulance. It was found that Mrs. Thorman had received six scalp wounds and a long cut on the left side of her face, both her eyes were blackened and her body was covered with bruises.

"WOMAN IN BLACK" SENTENCED

Four Years and a Half at Auburn for Thief Who Posed as a Domestic Servant.

Elsie Wilson, the young woman who was recently convicted on two of five indictments, charging her with robbery, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger in General Sessions to four and a half years' imprisonment at Auburn.

The Wilson woman was known to the police as "the woman in black." She would answer advertisements for servants, and through her good appearance had no difficulty in getting situations, though she had no references. After being in a house just long enough to steal jewelry and money she would disappear. Detectives had been looking for her for a long time, and the first heard of her was through a Philadelphia officer, who had fallen in love with the woman, and on her refusal to marry him had betrayed her to the New York police.

She was convicted of robbing Mrs. Alice Ely Chambers of 47 West Fifty-seventh Street of $3,015 worth of jewelry. She was also convicted of robbing Florence G. Underhill of a large sum of money. There were many other complaints against this woman, and the police stated that the sums of money and the jewelry she had stolen in her various places of short employment amounts to many thousands of dollars.

Judge Newburger in sentencing the woman told her that he regretted exceedingly that he could not give her a greater punishment. He said that she was a menace to the community, and had harmed good girls seeking employment. He added that her demeanor in court had been impertinent.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO ATTACH WIFE'S PROCEEDS OF A POLICY ON HER HUSBAND'S LIFE.—The Court of Appeals, in reversing an order of the Appellate Division of this city, holds that it was an error for that court not to uphold the Special Term of the Supreme Court in giving to Louis Amberg and others the right to levy by attachment on money due on a matured policy in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company on the life of Emanuel Bourbon and payable to his wife. The action was brought by the Ambergs to recover on a debt owing to them by Mrs. Bourbon. While the Court of Appeals has held that an insurance policy such as the one in question cannot be seized by the creditors of either the husband or the wife before it has become due, the question whether it would be exempt from the claims of the creditors of the wife after her right to the policy's proceeds had become absolute was never submitted to the court of last resort before. There is no statute expressly exempting a policy after it has become due and payable, and if the Legislature had any such intention, says the Court, through Judge Vann, the presumption is that it would have said so expressly. If there were such a rule, Judge Vann says, vast accumulations of property would be placed beyond the reach of creditors. "A man," continues the Judge, "however heavily indebted he might be, could expend five hundred dollars every year in the purchase of insurance upon his life, either endowment or ordinary, and after it was paid over to his wife, she could hold it not only in defiance of his creditors, but also of her own and of the State itself. The exemption would be purely arbitrary and wholly independent of her necessities, for if she is entitled to it at all, she is entitled to it whether she needs it or not. Whether with or without children, whether destitute or in affluence, she could claim exemption simply because the subject was money derived from insuring her husband's life."

***

RIGHT OF THE STATE TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS INJURIOUS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.—On the trial of an action brought by George W. Crossman and others against Theodore G. Lurman and others to recover for damages sustained through the refusal of the defendants to accept certain Rio de Janeiro coffees purchased by them, the jury found that the coffee was adulterated, and that the defendants were, therefore, under the provision of the health law prohibiting the sale within this State of adulterations, justified in refusing to accept the goods. The contention of the plaintiffs, on an appeal to the Court of Appeals, that the section of the health law in question is violative of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution giving Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce with foreign countries and between the States has been overruled. The court of last resort finds that, while the States have no right to prohibit the importation of goods and their sale in original packages, yet they can inspect and reject that which would be injurious to the public health and morals. Judge Haight, for the court, after reviewing the many authorities on the subject, says: "The right of a State, under the police powers reserved, to enact laws to prevent fraud and deception in the sale of articles of food, as well as to preserve the public health, is not only conceded by these authorities, but expressly held to exist. The coffee tendered by the plaintiffs, which was rejected, was of a low grade, containing many poor, withered, and black beans. It confessedly was colored and the beans coated with a yellowish substance. It is not contended that the coloring matter improved the taste or added to the value of the coffee. It is claimed that the only purpose of the coloring was to hide the character of the poor beans and to make them appear of the same character as the good coffee. The jury has found by its verdict that it was so colored as to conceal the damaged portions or made it to appear better than it really was, or of greater value to the ordinary untrained observer. In other words, that it was adulterated for the purposes of fraud and deception. This, we think, the Legislature had the right to prevent."

CALLS HIMSELF THIEF AND KILLS HIMSELF

Suicide of James E. Pearson, a Brooklyn Lawyer.

Brooded Over Suit in Which Fraud Was Charged and Which Cost Him Heavily—His Wife's Photograph in His Hand.

After writing a note denouncing himself as a defaulter and a thief, James E. Pearson, a lawyer, committed suicide some time during Thursday night in his office, at 213 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Pearson was fifty-two years old and a well-known resident of Hempstead, L. I., where he was prominent in church circles.

One of his sons and his office partner, discussing the suicide, declared that the family were mystified by the letter of self-denunciation left by Pearson. They knew of no defalcation, and the son gave it as his opinion that his father's suicide was due to worry over a financial loss which he had suffered through a heavy judgment obtained against Pearson in a suit over an alleged fraudulent real estate transaction. Friends of the dead lawyer declare that he was an innocent party to this transaction.

Pearson was found dead in his office at 7:30 o'clock in the morning by John Howe, the janitor of the building. The dead man lay on a lounge, with one end of a rubber tube leading from a gas bracket on the wall in his mouth. The gas had been turned on full. In one of the dead lawyer's hands was clutched a photograph of his wife. On a desk nearby was a letter, unaddressed, which read as follows:

It is of no use. I have prayed for death, but it does not come. Opportunity is given me and I am alone in the office for the first time in three weeks that I have tried to be, to do this. I must not miss the opportunity, and my family will be better off without me. Ruined, disgraced, and unfit to live—all good-bye! I am a defaulter, thief, and where all my money has gone to I cannot tell. My wife and children are left penniless. I have read without hope Jeremiah xl., 11 to 14, inclusive. God will care for them, perhaps. If I live I cannot help them.

Mr. Pearson's oldest son, James E. Pearson, Jr., and the former's office partner, John H. Fulcher, reached the office about two hours after the suicide was discovered.

The son admitted that his father was in financial difficulties, but denied emphatically that he was a defaulter.

Mr. Fulcher said that, while he shared the use of the office with Mr. Pearson, he knew very little about the latter's business affairs. He knew that Mr. Pearson was trustee of the large Van Vranken estate. Mr. Pearson speculated to some extent in real estate, Mr. Fulcher said, and it was possible that he had lost some of his money in that way.

Both the son and Mr. Fulcher said that Mr. Pearson had brooded a great deal over the suit in which judgment was obtained against him. The action in question was brought against Pearson and several others by Mrs. Olive S. Day of Manhattan. Mrs. Day was the owner of sixteen lots in East New York. A syndicate induced her to exchange her Brooklyn property for a large tract of land in Kentucky.

Some time afterward Mr. Pearson secured part of the Brooklyn property and improved it by building on the land. He had about completed these improvements when Mrs. Day discovered that her title to the Kentucky land was worthless. She claimed that Pearson was interested in the transaction in which she parted with her property in Brooklyn and brought suit against him and others.

Before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, some months ago judgment for $14,000 was rendered against Pearson in the suit. He declared that he knew nothing about the transaction between Mrs. Day and the syndicate, and that he had bought the Brooklyn property in good faith. Recently Pearson, it is said, gave Mrs. Day $5,000 in cash and a blanket mortgage for $9,000 on property owned by him to insure the full settlement of the judgment.

Mr. Pearson was reputed to be a wealthy man, but his son said yesterday that his means were such that the settlement of the judgment left him a poor man. The dead lawyer had practiced in Brooklyn since 1880. He was at one time Treasurer of the Hempstead Board of Education, and was for fifteen years Superintendent of the Hempstead Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. He was a member of Hempstead Council of the Royal Arcanum and of other societies. Mr. Pearson leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 27.—James E. Pearson, who was found dead in his office in Brooklyn this morning, had a country place here. Being considered a far-sighted and shrewd business man, Mr. Pearson gradually was given charge of different estate here and in Brooklyn, until his business in this direction was very extensive.

It was understood that he was compelled to meet a payment of $17,000 in a few days. It was stated here to-day that his entire fortune was lost. Mrs. Pearson has not yet been informed of her husband's death.

CITY SETTLEMENTS ATTACKED.

Dr. Blaustein of the Educational Alliance Deprecates Work Which Would Weaken Family Ties Among Immigrants.

University and other Settlements, as at present conducted in the tenement districts of the city, were condemned by Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, yesterday in an address before the Summer School on Philanthropic Work, which is in session under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. His topic was. "The Development of Right Habits of Life in the Family," and he did not spare himself, for he said, "In the work I am called upon to do in this city, I sometimes have reason to fear that we are doing more harm than good."

Mr. Blaustein's chief criticism was that persons engaged in philanthropic work among immigrants bend all their efforts toward the education and Americanization of the children, and leave the parents out of their calculations. This, he said, is apt to cause a breach between parents and children, inspire the children with disrespect and undermine the home life.

"It is the generally accepted theory that not the individual, but the family is the unit of society," he said. "This we must always bear in mind in all our philanthropic work in public institutions as well as in social settlements. Unless through our work there we can do something to influence the family life of those among whom we live and work, we might as well do nothing at all.

"The school life and the work in our philanthropic educational institutions is so unlike the home life, and the boys and girls spend so much time there that when they come home they do not feel at home. The people they see there are so unlike their own parents that they are generally brought to think that there must be something wrong with the latter."

The speaker said that though the New York tenement is a dormitory rather than a home, visitors should enter such homes and work among the families, and he favored the establishment of small settlements in the tenements themselves.

"You must talk progress to the parents and conservatism to the children," he said. "Then you strike the happy medium which alone will bring satisfactory results."

The students were shown over the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, by Dr. Blaustein at noon.

Confederate Veterans at West Point.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, under command of Major Edward Owen, in company with the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, will visit West Point to-day, where they will be entertained by Col. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy. The steamboat Magenta has been chartered for the occasion, and it is expected that between 500 and 600 men and women will be in the party.



Aboard?

No, ashore. We stay behind all day, to help along "Outings."

Neat Blue Serge Suits, double or single-breasted, $15. Sell lots of them.

If just a little chesty, say 37 to 35—Cheviot Suits reduced from $16, $18 & $20 to $12.

"Knock-about" Suits in Flannel. Wool Crash & Homespun Coats and Trousers, $10, $12 & $14.

Don't run short of Negligee Shirts, $1 to $3.50.

Which Straw? Sennet, split or rough, $1 to $3. Panamas up to $18.

Little Fellows, 13th St. store only.

Two-piece Single or Double-breasted Suits or Norfolk Suits, sizes 6 to 16; Reduced from $7, $7.50 & $8 TO $3.75.

Navy Reefers, sizes 3 to 10; Reduced from $7 & $8 TO $4.50.

Wash Suits, Sailor and Russian Blouse; Reduced from $2, $2.50 & $3.50 TO $1.50.

Stores Open this Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

ACCUSED OF GIVING POISON

Eccentric Character of the East Side Under Suspicion.

Max Blumfield, Reputed to be a Wealthy Money Lender, Took to a Physician's Office a Man Who Died.

Accused of dosing a man with a part of a job lot of drugs and killing him, Max Blumfeld, thirty-eight years of age, a money lender, of 188 Orchard Street, was arrested yesterday and held in $5,000 bail for examination in the Essex Market Court of a technical charge of homicide. The dead man was Morrie Honig, thirty-four years of age, an Austrian, employed as a cloak salesman, who lived at 613 Sixth Street. He expired at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the office of Dr. Marcus Finkelstein at 110 Rivington Street, where he had been taken by Blumfeld.

That the man was poisoned there is no doubt, and the police of the Eldridge Street Station have declared the belief that Blumfeld is responsible for his death. The case has many peculiar features, and two detectives of the Eldridge Street Station have considerable work to do upon it yet.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning Honig and another man entered the drug store of S. Rosenthal, at Essex and Rivington Streets, and asked that the proprietor do something, as Honig was suffering great pain. Rosenthal replied that he was not a doctor and could not prescribe anything. The companion of the dying man said: "We have been to several doctors and they are all out."

Rosenthal directed the men to Dr. Finkelstein's house. Dr. Finkelstein was not in his office when they arrived, but he was in his living rooms up stairs. Mrs. Finkelstein admitted the men and ran upstairs for her husband as it was apparent that Honig was dying. When the physician entered his office Honig's companion had disappeared. The physician saw at once that the man was fatally ill and ran out for a policeman.

When Policeman Dooley of the Eldridge Street Station arrived at the house the dying man told a strange story. He said that he was a sufferer from rheumatism, and that he had heard that a doctor, named Max, at 188 Orchard Street, cured diseases for very little money. He called on Max, and for 50 cents the latter gave him a white powder, which, as soon as he had taken it, caused excruciating pain.

Honig died soon after he had told his story, and the body was removed in an ambulance to the police station, followed by a large number of the curious. In the crowd in front of the station house the police noticed the white face of Blumfeld, and, as his dabbling in medicine had been spoken of recently, he was arrested.

To Capt. Walsh Blumfeld acknowledged that he had been with Honig in Dr. Finkelstein's office, but denied that he had given him any medicine. He said that Honig met him in the street, told him that he was very ill, and asked to be assisted to a doctor's office. In the Essex Market Court he repeated his story.

Blumfeld is one of the eccentric characters of the east side. He affects poor clothing, but is reputed to have amassed a fortune by lending money. He is well known by the police at Headquarters, as he has loaned hundreds of dollars to policemen every month. His home in Orchard Street is a storehouse for all kinds of articles, most of them, according to report, having been seized for debts.

It is said that Blumfeld seized recently the stock of a drug store for a bad debt, and that since then he has been doctoring ignorant persons who have been attracted by low prices.

Coroner Sholer had directed Coroners' Physician Weston to send the stomach of the dead man to the Board of Health laboratory, so that its contents may be analyzed.

FRIGHT CAUSED DEATH.

Bicycle Rider Unnerved by the Fall of Another Rider.

Lemuel B. Brown, aged forty, a silver refiner of 120 Huron Street, Greenpoint, died yesterday of heart disease, brought on through fright. He was riding a bicycle along Manhattan Avenue in the afternoon, when another bicyclist riding ahead of him fell and became unconscious.

Brown was compelled to dismount, and he was so unnerved that he was unable to remount his wheel. He hoarded a crosstown car on his way home, and died a few minutes later. His collapse excited the women passengers.

NEW BRIDGE CABLES COMPLETE.

Last Wire Stretched Across East River Amid Noisy Celebration.

Thousands of spectators yesterday watched the last wire to complete the four cables in the new Williamsburg Bridge being unreeled and taken across the East River amid the tootings of hundreds of steam whistles. The carrier wheel with the wire on a reel started from the Manhattan side at exactly 10:42 A. M., and during the twenty-nine minutes occupied in stretching the wire the wheel made three brief stops. The starting of the wheel was followed by the hoisting of the American flag on the Manhattan tower. When the wire was stretched, the officials of the John A. Roebling Sons' Company, who are doing the cable work, gave three hearty cheers.

The stretching of the final wire does not complete the cable work. The wires in each cable will now have to go through the process of squeezing, and the cables will then be banded and incased. The upper foot-bridge structure will be removed and the balance of the work will be done from the lower foot bridges.

New Bridge Department Architect.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal announced yesterday the appointment of Henry F. Hornbostel of 152 West Forty-ninth Street as consulting architect for the department. Mr. Hornbostel has an office at 63 William Street, and is a tutor in Columbia University. His emoluments will consist of a 5 per cent. commission on all plans drawn by him and approved by the city. Commissioner Lindenthal refused to make a statement about the duties of the new official.

Cooper Union Museum Closed.

The free museum for the arts of decoration at the Cooper Union will be closed for the season from to-day until Sept. 16.



Off on a lark next Saturday—stores closed from 6 P. M. Thursday July 3rd to 8 A. M. Monday July 7th.

Here all day to-day, selling everything man or boy wears on holidays.

Norfolk jacket suits.

Flannels.

Duck and Russian crash trousers.

Low shoes, russet or black, leather or rubber soles.

Negligee shirts.

Bathing suits.

By the way, we haven't marked down any $1.50 rough straws to $1.50.

Most of the hats that are *$1.50* now were $2.50 and $3.

$1 for boys' sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's Panama Hats

820, 822 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
249 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 23d

Until 10 P. M. Saturdays, Midnight.

GENUINE,—Hand-plaited by Natives, pliable, practically indestructible, (water will not hurt them).

Not many of them.

("How Real Panamas are Made," from facts furnished by a U. S. Consul-General, on request at any of our four stores.)

SPECIAL $6



A very "taking" Suit, the very picture of style and good form, is the new

Double Breasted Sack,

which we have made up in Blue Serge (either two or three buttons) and in Fancy Flannels. These are especially "tony," with broad shoulders and long peaked lapels on the coat, and some of them have turned up trousers if desired.

The fancy flannels include some of the neatest of patterns,

$15 to $22.

SHIRTS—
Plaited Bosom, White, extra fine in quality, custom finish and perfect in fit. Sold by other haberdashers at 1.50, and well worth it.
Our price.....1.00
Negligee Shirts.....1.00
HATS—
All kinds of Rough Straws...1.50

Open until 6 P. M.

Smith Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

"Hammocks."

A Superb Line of Mexican, Algerian, and Domestic

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.

NEW YORK'S LATEST BUILDING PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED IN REAL ESTATE MAGAZINE, OFFICES 81-3 FULTON STREET, YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION $1. PRIZE COMPETITION $1,200.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

OPEN TO-DAY UNTIL 6 P. M.



American Sale

To-day will be Summer's Last Shopping Saturday Here!

'Twill be the last Saturday on which our stores will be open until October.

A Great Volley of Values will celebrate the event!
It will be the greatest Saturday of the season.
Read and see how we'll make it so.

In that light, bright, airy, lively Millinery Department you will find among other splendid values:

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Another great lot of Untrimmed Hats for Ladies and Children—
This season's best shapes in fancy Straws and Braids—Earlier 75 cts.... .25
Earlier $1.00 and $1.50.....39
Children's Tuscan Flats—natural and Black—value .69.....35

LADIES' FANCY STRAW HATS
Best Dress Shapes—White, Black and Combinations—hand made—worth 1.75 and 1.98.....98

WHITE SATIN BRAID STRAWS
Newest shapes—plain or velvet bound—value .98.....49

EVERYTHING NEW IN WINGS
Also Pompons, Birds, Quills, and other stylish novelties.....9 to 1.98

LADIES' OUTING HATS
White duck—trim'd with mull, velvet ribbon or silk; value 1.50.....98

LADIES' BLACK HAIR HATS
Dress Shapes—row and row—elsewhere .79 and .98.....69

THE NEW SAILORS
Rough or fine Straw—made by men's hatters.....1.49 to 2.48
Much lower than elsewhere for same quality.

ON SATURDAY ALSO THE FINEST HATS at..$5.00
we have yet shown at that popular price; Elegant draped effects in White and Black lace, also stylish Tailored Hats, with newest wings and smart stiff trimmings—Triumphs of American Talent, Art and Economy....Hats equal to them elsewhere sell at $10 and $15.

We Mean Business in the Boys' Department!

If sales to-day are not double the amount of an ordinary Saturday it will be the fault of the weather or something unforeseen, but not for want of values.....If you have a boy to fix up for the Summer, come!

Great Sale of Suits
Worth 3.98 to 5.98.....2.98
In this lot are Norfolk, Sailor and Double Breast Suits (lined and unlined Jackets), Navy Serge and Wool Cheviot—3 to 16 years—right up to date in every way, but reduced to make Saturday extra attractive.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits
This season's best fabrics—plain and striped—full blouses—nattiest trimmings—emb'd emblems on shield—3 to 10 years—
were 2.98 and 3.98.....1.98
were 1.50 and 1.98.....98
were 69 cents.....49

Great Values in Knee Pants
Something the boy wants a good supply of for Summer—these are the celebrated Panta made of Tailor's fine cloth remnants, and (4 to 16 yrs.) values will be better than ever on Saturday.
Knee Pants—worth .75.....39
Knee Pants—worth 1.00 and 1.25..59
Washable Knee Pants—white duck and pique. Tan Crash and Linen and Fancy Stripes—3 to 14 years—
39-cent qualities.....25
75-cent qualities.....49

Boys' Waists and Blouses
Thousands of the newest styles in Blouses, Waists and Shirts; also the favorite Shirt Blouse will be here for boys at the popular price of.....49
This price buys:
Laundered Percale Shirt Waists.
Laundered Madras Blouses.
Laundered Eton Blouses.
Laundered Madras Shirts—white and col'd.
Laundered White Bedford Shirts.
Laundered Sailor Blouses.
The greatest stock that ever was seen, and the finest values New York can show.

This Is the Way Boys' Straw Hats Will Go
Large and small Sailors and other shapes for all ages—

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
1.98	.98	.98	.49
1.49	.69	.59	.29

Washable and cloth Caps and Tams; value .39.....25

Boys' Overalls
Blue Denim.....25
Blue Denim and Tan Drill.....49

Boys' Bathing Suits
2 pc. Jersey—24 to 34.....69
Finer Jersey—24 to 34.....1.49

Prepare the Girls for the Fourth

Here are American Sale Opportunities.
It will be a busy Saturday indeed with values like these:—

GIRLS' WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS
Pretty Polka Dot and Stripe Percales—light and dark—white duck collars—4 to 14 yrs.—98 cent Suits—To-day.....59

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESSES
Low Neck—bertha with deep ruffle of emb'y—ribbon run belt; also high neck—tucked yoke with emb'y insertings, shoulder ruffles to match—extra wide skirts—wide hems—4 to 14 years—special.....1.29

GIRLS' LOW NECK DRESSES
Best American Percale—fancy Stripes in Pink and Blue, also the new zig-zag pattern in Blue, Navy and Red, with solid color hand trimmings—neck with ruffle or square bertha—4 to 14 yrs.—real value $1.50.....79

MISSES' CHAMBRAY SUITS
Mercerized finish—best colors—Eton Blouse with White Pique Vest, emb'y and inserting—pique belt—tailor made—12 to 16. years—value $6.50.....3.98

GIRLS' GUIMPE WAISTS
Fine White Lawn—clueter tucks—one to three emb'y insertions—hemstitch ruffle—4 to 14—value .98 to 1.50.....49

Remarkable Values in Corsets

The Busiest and the Biggest department in New York.....No dull season here because we always have what is wanted at prices cheerfully paid.....For this American Sale Saturday we have prepared extraordinary values, as follows:

Batiste Corsets—fancy shades—straight front; also Summer Net Corsets—value 1.00.....49
Light weight Coutille and Summer Net Corsets—straight front, French shape and other styles—value 1.00 and 1.25.....69
Batiste and light weight Coutille—straight front—low bust—long over abdomen—value 1.75.....95
High class Brocade Silk Cloth Corsets—fancy black and light shades—straight fronts—lace and ribbon finish—value $5.00 to $6.00.....1.39
Children's Summer Net Waists—2 to 12 years—usually .39.....19
Misses' Summer Net Corsets—with shoulder straps—garter attachments—all sizes—usually .59.....35

Special Values in Ladies' Shirt Waists

MANUFACTURER'S SURPLUS FINE WHITE WAISTS

As contribution to American Sale, 50 styles—button back or front—short or long sleeves—hemstitchings, tucks, emb'y or lace—as follows:
$1.69 Waists....98 | $2.69 Waists..1.49
$2.39 Waists..1.25 | $3.98 Waists..1.98
$5.00 Waists..2.98

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN HIGH-CLASS COL'D WAISTS
Silk Gingham, Lace Stripe Gingham, Emb'd Dotted Swiss, Silk Mull and Pure Linen—plain colors—stripes and dots; tailor stitching or lace finish—button back or front—this season's smartest styles—
Were $3.98 and $4.98.....2.49
Were $2.98 to $3.49.....1.49
Were $1.39 and $1.69.....98
New York's greatest Waist Department has always pleasant surprises in store!
Always something new—always great values!

5,000 Ladies' Belts
Pleated Moire and Satin—narrow or graduated—Colonial or fancy engraved Metal Buckles—usually .29.....19
Pleated and Crushed Belts of Satin and Moire—single and double strand—front and back buckles with and without slide ornaments—worth 59....39

Fine American Stationery
At American Sale Price.
Royal Linen, Royal Batiste, Royal Satin, Scotch Madras—Cream, Blue, French Gray
"Royal" and "Scotch" in name only.
Five Sixes
Pound package value 12 to 35 cents.....12½

JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle have written many books which have enjoyed a wide popularity, and Sir Francis C. Burnand has used an eloquent pen with considerable distinction in both humor and pathos, it is evident that of all those to receive "coronation" honors, Leslie Stephen was alone knighted solely on his reputation as a man of letters. Bnt in turning over in the mind those men whose literary achievements seem to merit royal notice, it shonld not be forgotten that there is a wide difference between the favor of the crown and an election to the French Academy. In the latter case the candidate first proclaims himself as worthy to be admitted to the "immortal forty," while in the former the one selected for exaltation by the monarch may quietly decline the honor, and nothing more be heard ahout it.

It will now be the interesting task of the literary observer to construct in his mind the personnel of this category—of those who declined honors. It is qnite certain that both Meredith and Kipling might have had "something" had they given a sign that that "something" wonld have been acceptable to them. Bnt as for the Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Anstin, and that eminent novelist, editor, and general philanthropist in letters, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, we are not sure. Modesty and a known indifference to mere titles have never been marked characteristics of either. Still, each may console himself with the idea, that the secret of their present discontent probably lies not in the indifference of their sovereign to their peculiar literary attainments, but rather to his Prime Minister's estimate of them as men.

It appears that Lynch is soon to be out-lynched and Hornung out-hornunged, for there is promised us at an early date the autobiography of a habitual criminal who died about a year ago in a Western penitentiary. The publishers, we believe, vouch for the anthenticity of the chronicle, which is said to be related with "a simple naïveté impossible except to one who tells what he remembers without the least straining for effect or striving for literary art." The feature of the book, which will particularly appeal to sociologists is the fact that in his task of self-revelation the author regrets nothing and betrays no sense of shame or contrition.

In no foreign language is a tale of pure and undefiled domestic happiness more welcome than when it appears in French. What the young person may read in the contemporary literature of that conntry is so very limited. But it is of particular significance when we are able to note signs of reform in certain writers, who, from an Anglo-Saxon point of view sadly needed it. In his "Deml-Vierge" Marcel Prévost showed us the ill effects of unrestrained liberty upon the young woman of society. It was not nice. In "Vierges Fortes" he revealed the disasters which accompany too great an attachment to Woman's Rights. That was hetter. In "Lettree à Françoise" we at length have a delicately painted picture and analysis of those formative influences which lead to a happy conrtship and marriage, and to untarnished manhood and womanhood. It is all very refreshing, and it is to be hoped that certain of M. Prévost's colleagues will emulate hle example. We are all eo tired of their eternal theme which seemed utterly to absorb them without giving them a single grain of genuine inspiration.

At last the Chinese Government, evidently appreciating the longings of an expectant world, has ordered the "full" life of the late Li-Hung-Chang to be written, in thirty volumes, and Sir Lo-Feng-Lah of the London Legation has been appointed to the honorable post of "biographer in chief." "Trained men of letters" are already at work collecting material, and there is a vague chance that a mission may be sent ont over the track of the late Earl's trip around the world in order to secure additional forcign color. It is hoped in Peking that possibly an abridged edition of the biography in English may be appreciated by the English-speaking peoples. It probably would be so appreciated, for more reasons than one, but, at the same time, it might he well to remind those Chinese men of letters who have charge of the enterprise that the Crispi memoirs are still looking for a publisher.

Those articles of general and particular interest which dnring the past week have been published concerning the Prince of Wales may be pertinently angmented by a perusal of "The Web of Empire," by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, which has just come from the press. This is the semi-official record of the voyage the Prince made last year around the world when he vielted those possessions "upon which the eun never sets." In the final chapter the author, in the light of the Prince of Wales's observations, discusses "Colonial Patriotism and Imperial Federation," the pace of which he warns Englishmen not to force. He thoroughly agrees, however, with the expressed sentiment of the Prince that "old England must wake up."

According to the English pnblisher of Mark Twain's latest, "A Donble-Barreled Detective Story," we were entirely wrong in asserting that the beantiful typography and decorations of this volume were the expression of a desire on the part of the American pnblisher to set off a very poor picture in a very fine frame. The British publisher discourses learnedly upon Mr. Twain's newspaper career; how he once set type, how he once took a hand at bookbinding, and how, in the present instance, he has given his readers an idea of how a book should be printed, decorated, bound, and covered. Persons who have been wondering to what department of the arts of expression Mr. Twain would next turn, need now have no fears for his future. That is secure. Although in his more recent writings he has vaguely suggested the retrospect of a glorious past, in his revealed capacity as a designer of books he is

CHURCH BUILDING.

Two Books on Its Architecture During the Last Quarter of a Century.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

RUSSELL STURGIS.

THESE papers, which succeed one another at long intervals in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, are devoted exclusively to books thought to be of peculiar value. These hooks are more often not issued by American pnblishers nor sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES for notice. It has been thought more important to examine, one after another, the books which are less commonly forced upon the public attention while yet they have a special message for the American community. It is essential, then, that each subject so treated shonld he one of immediate interest to at least a large class of readers. In this way the two books whose titles are given below are attractive as opening up a curious episode in modern fine art. There is in Great Britain a whole class of church buildings which are different as a class from anything which the Continent of Europe offers, and have yet that characteristic of an intelligent style of art that the variety within the style—the difference between one building and another which still belongs strictly to the style—is very great. In the United States there are a few buildings which are avowedly built in accordance with the system of thonght of that English, or British, style. Those American church buildings are generally the work of the one firm, the Boston house of which Mr. Cram is the senior partner; but other architects have also built here one and there another church which Mr. Cram has thought near enough to his theme to include in his hook in the way of photographic illustration. Besides the churches, whose whole design is thns offered to the reader in this book, there are a few details of value. Thus to begin at once to mention the separate instances given, an admirably proportioned and very elaborate screen by Cope & Stewardson of Philadelphia, St. Stephen's Church at Fall River, Mass., All Saints' Church at Brookline, Mass., and All Saints', Dorchester, all by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, and St. Peter's Church at Morristown, N. J., by McKim, Mead & White of New York, are all given in Mr. Cram's book, and are there compared with a number of English churches of recent time.

It will be said at once by the reader who has got so far and who has not seen either of the books under consideration that this movement in England and America is a mere continuation of the Gothic Revival. It le also almost certain to arouse in that reader's mind the reflection that the Gothic Revival is, if looked at from an outsider's point of view, a thing of the past. To all but a few modern thinkers on fine art questions the Gothic Revival is a historical event of considerable interest, but still only one of a long series of experiments which did not greatly succeed. Beginning early in the nineteenth century, in full activity by 1850, reaching its culmination about 1860, the doctrine soon after "lost its grip" on its adherents, who scattered and produced things having hnt little relation to one another. A whole class of dull copies, another large class of tasteless experiments, vied with one another and vied with the work done in other styles by men who had never pretended to care for the neo-gothic movement. The attempt to restore the ancient style, if that was ever seriously made, nowhere eucceeded, and it was seen as early as 1860 that it could not succeed, the conditions being so different. The attempt to develop a new style from the work of the mediaeval builders also failed because of the lack of agreement among the men who might have brought about snch a development had they been of one mind. Moreover, the essence and central theory of Gothic building, the vanited roof with its necessary concomitants, was never very much at home in England, not even in the thirteenth century, and was hardly attempted by the modern Gothic Revivalists. In like manner Gothic scnipture, though found to be practicable, just as practicable as the reproduction of the ribbed Gothic vaulting and the flying buttress, was never seriously pushed. A few instances exist of work done much in the Gothic way, though, of course, with somewhat different results from those obtained in the thirteenth century, but no interest was taken among the architectural revivers generally in the adop-

*CHURCH BUILDING. A Study of the Principles of Architecture in Their Relation to the Church. By Ralph Adams Cram. Pp xvi.-217. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

*DIE NEUERE KIRCHLICHE BAUKUNST IN [illegible]LAND. Entwürfe, Bedingungen und Grundsätze der [illegible] Baukunst und [illegible]. Von [illegible]. 20 [illegible]

tion of this important part of mediaeval practice, and the architects of modern Gothic churches went on designing their capitals in precisely the same way that the architects of neo-classic buildings were accustomed to rearrange egg-and-dart mouldings and hands of anthemions. As early as 1830 the consequence was seen to be that while a great many neo-gothic buildings were scattered about the soil of the old Three Kingdoms, there was not a Neo-gothic Architecture; there was still only the same chaos of atyles that there had been for three centuries, with the addition of a greater proportionate number than before of pointed arches and steep roofs.

If then, it is true that the buildings dealt with in Mr. Cram's book and in the larger German book named below are not strictly and accurately representative of the Gothic Revival in England, that fact is to be accepted as an advantage—as something in favor of the class of buildings of which here we have epecially to treat. And here it is expedient to mention and even to quote Mr. Cram's statement of principles, so far at least as they are artistic and not ecclesiastical. These principles are that the growth of Gothic architecture in England is the one important thing for modern church architects to consider, because our churchgoers and our designers are rather English than continental in their spirit; that "until the Reformation the development of architecture in England had been logical, consistent, healthy," while under Henry VIII. "it ceased utterly, all continuity was broken"; that it is the business of the modern designer to take up the course of development at the point where the ancients dropped it, namely, under the hnliying tyranny of Henry VIII. and under the influence of his ruinous treatment of monesteries and parish churches alike throughout the whole land. Now it must be noted that this is a very decided departure from the doctrine of the early Gothic Revivalists. They held that Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century, and indeed that of the earlier half of the thirteenth century, was the only atyle to he carefully studied. They said, in effect: Let us take that ancient architecture at the time of its first perfect development and hefore it had been in any way corrupted or had gone astray, and let us see whether we cannot re-crcate that noble style. The present writer sympathizes with a larger view than this of mediaeval art; to the modern etudent it must seem inexcusahle that the splendid work of the fifteenth century ehould be ignored in comparison with even the noble architecture of the earlier time. It is indeed not to the English fifteenth century work hut rather to the French that a student of nrt for its own sake would go, nor can it seem wise to such a etudent to limit the attention of the builder-up of a new atyle to the very inferior English work while the magnificent continental work awaits him. But so far as the main proposition goes, that the English churches of the fifteenth century with their relatively high walls, their relatively low-pitched roofs, their open-timbered roofetructure treated ornamentally within, their square flat-roofed towers, their large windowe filled with tracery of a simple eort—that these churches should become the types for modern designers of churches, a very hearty adherence to the theory may be given at once. The church building of the form suggested above is indeed that which is the most readily adapted to modern uses, whether of city or country. Moreover, the really admirahle designs with which Mr. Cram's firm has heautified the walls of American architectural exhibitions during the past ten years, and by the working out of which it has beautified a certain number of American towns and villages, would of itself go far to prove the excellence of the type accepted. If the epoch of copying should lead smoothly on to an epoch of some originality the new conditions will cause many violations of the rules leid down hy Mr. Cram, and a style will result much more flexihle than the English "perpendicular," hut that is in the doubtful future.

The German book named helow is one of exceptional character. It is certainly unusual to see eo large a work and one so carefully prepared, with so much labor and cost, devoted to a single class of buildings in a foreign country. The author and compiler of the hook in question has, it is evident, a religious interest in the matter, a fact which has been recorded above of Mr. Cram's book. This part of the eubject, however, is not for us to treat here. It is the artistic result only which concerns the writer and the reader of this review, and in the case of Mr. Muthesius's book the artistic result is complete and interesting and affords quite subject enough for the most elaborate examination. There is a chapter about the Protestant churchee before 1840, another about the Revival of 1840, with especial mention of A. W. Pugin, a third about recent church buildings, with mention of the more important workmen, Scott, Butterfield, Street Burges, Shaw, Pearson, Brooks, Sedding, and the firms of Bodley & Garner and Austin & Paley. In this way and with brief mention of some Renaissance, or as we should say, neo-classic, church building. Part I., devoted to churches of the English Establishment, is finished.

The pages from 54 to 103 are devoted to an examination of church building in a general way—the plan, the fittings of the choir, the arrangement of the seats and pulpit, the conetruction, the heating, the cost. Finally, with still fifty pages of text at his disposal, the anthor goes into the question nf the English Dissenters and their churches, and devotes a chapter to the history of the Reformation and the beginning of Dissent from the Establishment, another chapter to an account of the aects, and a third to the organization of these sects with epecial reference to their congregational divisions, and finally, the building of their churches with many important examples described and iilustrated. There are 132 text illustrations in the volume, and 32 inserted plates, most of which are in photogravure and give generally two views each, as of the exterior and the interior of the same church.

As is stated ahove, we have, in this notice, nothing to do with that part of these books which deals with "tbe only etyle that we have any right to," as Mr. Cram puts it, or with the definition and enlargement of that "we" as "the American hranch of the Anglican communion of the Catholic Church." It is clear that in declining to conaider this part of the book we are losing much that is of pecoliar interest, but it is also clear that our business is not with any religious helief whatever. Tbie is an inquiry into the nature of a very important series of buildings, and an account of two very valuable books from which the needed informetinn is largely to be got; but, ee Mr. Cram himself has written nohly and without prejudice about the buildinge of an ancient faith which is not his own, and is enthusiastic over the historic temples of Japan without insisting at all on his own beliefs, so it may be allowed to the present inquiry to conaider the Englieh churches, whether of one or another Christian sect, abstractly, as works of art. Thus the work of John Loughborough Pearson, who died at the age of eighty-one in 1897, is well set forth in the pages of the German book. Hie most important work, the Cathedral of Truro, is shown only in a plan and a print from an engraving, and is ehown as ideally complete; perhaps it was thonght that this celebrated building, one of the great achievements of the Gothic Revival in whatever eense that term is used, wonld be accessihle in plans, views, and details furnished by other publications. The same architect's church of St. John, in Red Lion Square, London, is illustrated by a plan in double Plate VIII.-IX. by a view taken from an engraving in double Plate VI.-VII. and hy a photograph of the interior, Plate XI. His church of St. Augustine, at Kilburn, is ehown in the same way and on the same plates. These two buildings are to be minutely compared by any one who is desirous of understanding the habit of mind and the way of work of this ahle designer, for in the one case a very hroad plan of irregular shape is arranged with a nave and a double aisle on each side combining themselves perfectly with the tightly packed little parsonage which is hnilt in beside the choir and the apselike chapel on the southern flank, while still an important passageway of entrance to the church is kept open in the form of an aisley passing nnder tbe parsonage house, and another is worked into the diagonally set tower, and others come in from a back street. The church at Kilburn is far more regular and exact; it has also double aisles, and here is the place to say that each of these churches is vaulted in what is evidently genuine masonry vaulting of true thirteenth century type, an unusual thing in modern English architecture. In other ways they are as different as possihle; the church of St. John is very severe and plain, as devoid of ornamentation as the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy, where modern Gothic work of the finest kind has been done excluding all sculpture; while the Kilburn church is adorned in a style of surpassing richness, so far at least as the choir is concerned. A screen of arches and suhordinate arches divides the choir and sanctuary from the choir aisle or deambulatory, which passes along the square east end as well as on the flanks. The tympanums and the spandrels of this screen are filled with figure sculpture, system above system, the figures generally in high relief, and the reredos or great altar piece is entirely of sculpture arranged like that of the tympanum over the Cathedral doorway. Still the description is incomplete, for the moet marked feature of all is an unusually large gallery passing around three sides of the choir and interrupted only by the altar piece, containing at least fifty niches, each filled by a life-size statue. A still more valuable design by the same artist is the Church of St. John in Upper Norwood, the interior of which is admirable. Or, let us take the work of Mr. Sedding. Plate XXIII. gives us the west front and interior of St. Clement's Church at Boscombe, and Plate XXIV. the west front and interior of Trinity Church in Sloane Street, London, while text illustrations immediately following give a view of choir stalls of the Sloane Street church and an interior and exterior of the interesting church at Ealing. In fact, the buildings selected for illustration are so well presented, and the architects of the greatest importance are so well characterized hy the plates selected to illustrate their work, that one cannot hut regret the impossihility of criticising these buildings one hy one as if they were in New York and open to our immediate minute examination. Norman Shaw is less known to ne in America as a church architect than as a builder of those broad roofed, high-chimneyed, picturesque country houses which have made his name famous, hnt Plates IV. and V. and many text illustrations show well the independence, dash, and vigor of his style when applied to city nnd to country churches alike. George Edmund Street, who, in spite of the terrihle failure of the law courts, muet remain one of the most honorable namee in the history of modern Gothic architecture, is represented by a plan and section of his church in Paddington, London, hnilt on a very irregular and awkward lot, nnd by photographie views of a convent built hy him at East Grinstead, and of the interior of St. John's Church in Torquay. William Butterfield, perhaps the ablest man who wes drawn into the modern Gothic movement, is repreeented here hy whet one is glad to eee, a carefully made plan of his famous church in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, and en inner view of the same epoch-making edifice. Of his work there is also the singular chapel at Rugby, not a wholly successful performance, not an altogether representative design. It must be a matter of regret that his remarkahle cathedral at Adelaide in South Australia was not admissihle to this collection. In like manner, though we need not regret the absence of Kehle College at Oxford, which is, of course, not needed in a book about church huilding, it is a pity that St. Alhane, Holborn, and St. Augustine's, both in London, are excluded. He is called above the ahleet man of the group, bnt if there were more illustrations to refer to it might be shown how hie extraordinary ability was sometimes misused.

All the huildinge we have named are of the Establishment; but by the other forms of Christianity there is much given that is interesting, the huildings in plan and design deviating more hoidly from the orthodox nave-and-aisle, oblong, basilicalike plan. Thus J. W. Simpson's remarkable church at Brighton, and the Methodist Church in Birmingham, by Oshorne and Reading, are as different in design as huildings can be, and yet each breaks away decidedly from the orthodox basilica type of church and aspires directly to the admiration of those who long above all things for novelty and an adaptation of the ways of huilding to the modern requirements. Thus much needs to be said of the non-Gothic churches in order that justice may be done to the book and the singular variety of its contents, yet tha two books that we have before ue are devoted after all tn the matter of the neo-Gothic huildings, especially those of the last quarter of the century. That is their main subject, frankly avowed hy Mr. Cram and with his reasons plainly given, noticeable enough in the German book, which, however, aims to be a comprehensive etudy of the English church huilding of the whole modern epoch.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

The Brothers Dalziel.*

There are few pages in this book that are more attractive than 340, 341, and 342, which represent three of the brothers Dalziel—George, Edward, and Thomas—in hahit as they were in 1901, gray-haired, with long gray beards, and faces furrowed with tha experiences and vicissitudes of their long and honorable lives. George was born in 1815, Edward in 1817, and Thomas in 1823. In the last portraits Thomas is the oldest looking, and in his eyes we read the story of the ruin done by the engraver's patient toil. There was a family of twelve children, and pretty much all of them were captured by the love of pictures and of the engraver's art, a sister, Margaret, born in 1819, proving an invaluahle assistant in her brothers' work, "the essence of kindness and generosity," a eister-mother to us all, and 'Aunt Meg' to everybody." A brother, John, a highly accomplished engraver, died in 1869.

Though at least one of the brothers had a literary turn, and often dropped into poetry, of which eome specimens (not so bad either) are given, the book is devoid of any literary character, being simply what it is called on the title page, "a record of fifty years' work." It depends largely for its interest on reminiscences of artists for whom the Dalziel brothers engraved. Few of their own drawings for the block were of much value, the specimens given here being taken, as surely they may be, for fair examples. Many specimens are given of other artists' drawings, engraved hy the Dalziels, here and there one so good that the purchaser of the book will think his $6 well spent if only for one such as Watson's "Abject Prayer" and Linton's "Old Honest."

That there was much defective reproduction is not, of eonrse, denied. This was inevitable, because the man who made the drawing did not always know the capabilities of the material and work accordingly; because the engraver often lacked tha true instincts of the artist, and because he seldom had the full interval of time to perform his work with proper care. Something might also have been said of the failure of the printers to second the engraver's work. Engravers in thie country who worked for Mr. Charles Parsons, for many years Superintendent of the Department of Engraving in Harper Brothers' house, will remembor how he groaned in spirit over the loss which their engravings suffered in the printers' hands. It is a sad and yet courageous note that sounds in the confession:

When we think of the vast mass of illustration given to the public, week by week, of every conceivahle class of subject, direct from the camera, in which the draughtsman has no part at all, and that this work is generally of enguler beauty and truth—we feel that our occupation is gone. In eaying this we wish to add that we hail with satiefaction the marvellous resulte of these many ingenious adaptatione of photography, and the consequent wide spread of the art of illustration, which has ever heen our greatest delight.

There is scant mention of John Leech, on whose "Punch" drawings the Daiziels did some of their earlier work. An interesting criticism of Leech's on Frith's celehrated "Derby Day" is reported. Extremely realistic in its general character, it did not concede a pipe or a cigar to a single person in the miscellaneous crowd. Cruikshank's notorious egotism and other foibies are brought out. His "Dropped Penny," 18 hy 24 inchee, excited an admirer to desire one of Cruikshank's pictures for his own. Cruikshank agreed, hut reserved the choice of subject and the aize of the pictnre. Fancy the purchaser's consternation when he found himself the possessor of a "Raising of Lazarus," 16 hy 20 feet! He took to himeelf all the credit of "Oliver Twist" and wished he had written it himself; was eure that he could have done it better than Dickens. One of Millais's letters, given in fac-simile, is very interesting as showing his relation to the engraver's work. Dante Gahriel Rossetti made a "St. Cecilia" for Moxon's Tennyson. It was a marvellous thing. It puzzled Tennyson a good deal to make out its relation to his verses and finally he gave up the attempt. The engraving of Tenniel's pictures for "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" affords some pleasant incidents. Lewis Carroll was extremely critical heth with the drawings and the engravings. At one time we find Tenniel objecting to "love subjects"—"they admit of so little variety of treatment." We find Millais asking Tennyson to write a seriee of poems in illustration of Birket Foster's pictures, and Tennyson answering, very naturally, that "poems do not come to him so," and that Millais would not care for them if they did. The Dalziel brothers attempted an "Illustrated Bible," but had to give it up. For one thing, Millais "fell flat upon the grunsel edge" and could never get Adam and Eve into the Garden of Eden. Objection was made to the head of Watts's Noah, that it was too small. Watts wrote with some sharpnese that it was his object, "not to represent the phrenological characteristics of a mechanical genius, but the might and style nf the inspired patriarch." With Edward Lear's "Book nf Nonsense" they had more success. Altogether, we get the impression of a very pleasant life and of personal associations of an agreeable character, with much less friction than we should have expected where so much of the artistic temperament was involved.

*"THE BROTHERS DALZIEL." A Record of Fifty Years' Work in Conjunction with Many of the Most Distinguished Artists of the Period, 1840-1890. With selected pictures by and autograph letters from Lord Leighton, P. R. A., and many others. Pp. xiii.-349. Quarto, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Methuen & Co. $6 net.

Confederates of Alabama.*

Although the little volume before us deals with the historical development of the State of Alahama in general from Tuskaloosa, its major portion is confined to the annals of the State as an active and component part of the Southern Confederacy.

It is hard to define its exact status as a contribution to history, for it touches so many points more or less firmly, and in no case in a full, comprehensive manner—as might he expected from its very nature. But, on the other hand, it contains much that is valuable in the form of intimate, personal documents dealing with a variety of aubjects which throw a new light upon many hitherto dim phases of "the situation" in Alabama, and which can be ignored neither by the historian nor the biographer. In a word we have a valuable collection of foot notes to the history of that State, which are intelligently and entertainingly presented and interpreted. And there is an expression of appreciation, too, that tha wound, so long open and smarting, is being healed, as note the words of the editor:

As a great sunburet from behind the cloude, as some spiced balm of healing, come to us now the worde of President William McKinley, when in Atlanta he urged that the graves of Confederate as well as Northern soldiers be tbc care of our reunited Government.

Besidea a record of the work performed by the association in recent years we have lettere from the leaders of the "lost cause" acknowledging the work of the association and its semi-allied societies on the field nf battle as well as in the burial ground, and the museum of relics.

*"LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY, ALA. 1869-1870. Its Origin and Organization. Pp. 130. Compiled by Marielou Armstrong Cory. Montgomery, Ala. Alabama Printing Company.

JUNE

CLARA MORRIS'S NOVEL.

Morality and Immorality as Conventions in Fiction.*

MR. HOWELLS has remarked the fact that the immorality of the French novel is as conventional as the morality of the English. The implication was that this fact detracted from the essential evil of French fiction in a way which the casual English reader finds it hard to comprehend. Bad as French novels are, they are never quite as bad as English readers delight to imagine. One has only to put this proposition into its converse statement to conclude that the fact that the morality of the English novel is conventional often deprives it of any essentially moral effect. In some cases the conventional morality of the English novel is essentially immoral.

A conspicuous recent example is Miss Clara Morris's "A Pasteboard Crown." The ostensible purpose of the story is to warn the stage-struck young person against the pitfalls of life behind the scenes. A girl of good family and good instincts, who is forced by poverty to earn her own living, falls in with an actor-manager, who makes her "The Queen of the Stage," and incidentally his mistress. We are told that when the young woman entered into evil relations she was so ill acquainted with the actor that she did not know he had a wife living; but we are told nothing of the process by which she was led into devious ways. To enlarge upon this point in a novel would obviously be immoral, according to English conventions. But mark the sequel. There is no suggestion that the relationship proved in any way degrading to her character. Her continuance in it after she discovers the existence of the wife is extenuated by the high-sounding saying that "to love is to forgive," and when the actor is killed—quite by accident—it is implied that it was she, and not the lawful spouse, who was in spirit and in truth his wife, and that for the remainder of her life she is to become a sadder but a wiser and a better woman.

If the theory, when strictly analyzed, teaches anything, it is that a woman who enters upon such devious paths may indeed be made unhappy, but that she enjoys the many ennobling experiences of a great passion; that she loses nothing in character and, on the contrary, gains much through her sin. Throughout the story, it is true, the heroine is contrasted with a virtuous and happily married sister whose life is a continuous performance of domestic monotony crowned by the arrival of twins, and this sister one is obviously expected to take as the ideal of moral propriety. If any young person of normal and honest ambitions were asked to choose between the lives of the sisters as they are pictured in the novel, she would choose to be Queen of the Stage and take all moral risks so quickly that it would make your hair curl.

Considering the question as a general proposition, one is not prepared to say categorically that the young person would be wrong. As the particular case is presented in the book, however, there clearly is something wrong. A husband who deceives a young and innocent girl in this manner can only be a weakling and a cad at heart, even though he be an actor, and a woman whose "love" for him makes her "forgive" his weakness and his caddishness can only end by losing in honesty, in purity, in courage, and in many other things that good people care for. To imply that she does not is to be guilty of an essential immorality possibly deeper and more insidious than the frank wickedness conventional in French fiction.

Let it not be thought that our present purpose is to brand the author of this story. There is abundant evidence in the book that she is certainly not intentionally, and perhaps not unintentionally, at fault. The real trouble is with the convention of morality that prevents an English writer from tracing intimately the origin and the effect of this particular kind of sin. If it had been possible to work out the story frankly, there can be little doubt that Miss Morris, granted the requisite skill, would have succeeded in showing clearly how the life of the theatre breaks down the instinctive reserves of a young woman's nature; how the very ease of abandonment to emotion that marks the great actress, brings the most insidious dangers; how each advance she makes in the denotement of human love and of all the human exaltation and all the human suffering that come with it may be purchased, and often is purchased, at the expense of deep and dark experience in life. In the end it would have been possible to give the enlightened reader a choice between safe and normal mediocrity and the abnormal abandonment of the artist's life, with all its perils. A French or a German writer might have treated the theme frankly and with illumination, as Dumas père treated a similar theme in "Kean" and Sudermann in "Heimat" and "Es Lebe das Leben." But the conventional morality of the English-speaking world forces us either to draw our intellectual horizon short of some of the most significant relations in life or else to palter with them in such a manner that the result is intellectually even more degrading than ignorance.

It may be gathered from all this that the novel is not complete and satisfying as a work of art; and there is a lack of solidity also in the minor details of technique. Miss Morris relates that when her heroine was being trained by a coach her greatest stumbling block was the fact that she was quite unable to talk while walking. "She speaks her exit speech standing still, and then walks off in an awkward silence, or she walks to the door silently, then speaks her lines, and pops off—making the house laugh." It took a long course of sprouts to correct this fault. The remark is suggestive of the difficulty of acquiring the technique of the stage, and will serve to suggest the kind of defect Miss Morris herself shows as a novelist. Her characters do not move through the book with the similitude of life, but seem to be personally conducted by the author, and deport themselves in many matters quite as unconvincingly as a débutante who stops to speak her exit speech and then pops into the wings.

The virtue of the book is that the characters have undoubted reality. Crudely as they are presented, they convince one of being intelligently observed, and however unpolished the manner of their presentation may be, they have a certain massive veracity that holds the attention. Incidentally there is considerable humor and vivacity, and a strong vein of wholesome sentiment in the representation of the family life of the two heroines.

*"A PASTEBOARD CROWN. A Story of the New York Stage. By Clara Morris, Author of "Life on the Stage," &c. With a frontispiece from a drawing by Howard Chandler Christy. Pp. 278. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. $1.50.

The Wherefore of Romeo.*

The wags of the stage, whose doings Mr. Whitton chronicles, include Forrest, the elder Booth, the elder Sothern, the elder John Drew, and their contemporaries, most of whom the author, who was connected with the business end of the theatre in the fifties and later, seems to have known personally. With all due deference, however, to the obvious fact that he is mossed with age and high top bald with dry antiquity, it is not possible that he can have known James Quin and Samuel Foote, the inclusion of whose jests and periwig-pated portraits seems incongruous. The tales Mr. Whitton wags are not particularly important, and the manner of wagging them is sometimes awkward; but the book is not unworthy of inclusion in any exhaustive library of the theatre.

One of the best of the tales is how Sam Hemple, a low comedian of great fame some thirty years ago in Philadelphia, gagged the part of Romeo at a performance held in his benefit. Hemple weighed some 300 pounds. "His body was shaped like a football, and underneath it was a pair of legs so short that they seemed to have been driven in by * * * the pressure above." When, in playing Falstaff, he exclaimed, "What a thing should I have been when I had been swelled!" the audience, Mr. Whitton tells us, was satisfied that he knew what he was talking about. On the night of his benefit Hemple was considerably embarrassed by certain of Juliet's questions. When she said

"O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"

Sam paused, took his eyes from his Juliet, and cast them inquiringly over the parquet, * * * then, bringing his eyes back again to Juliet, he spoke:

* * * This seems a goodly house,
And on the Loodle's count I hope to show
Good cause why I to-night am Romeo.

Presently another problem puzzled Juliet.

How cam'st thou hither, tell me, and wherefore:
The orchard walls are high and hard to climb?

Sam replied:

With love's light wings did I o'erperch them,
So Shakespeare says; and doubtless such a plan
Might do for common Romeos, but I,
That am not shaped for perching walls, nor made
For sportive tricks * * *

The intrusion here of Richard upon the speech of Romeo disconcerted Sam, and he broke off into prose. "Well, Miss Juliet, as I don't want to keep you out all night and give you your death of cold, I'll cut the matter short. * * * I found the back gate open."

*"WAGS OF THE STAGE. By Joseph Whitton. Illustrated from Photographs. Edition de Luxe, limited to 500 copies. Pp. 284. Philadelphia: George H. Rigby. 1902.

"It's Up To You."*

Speak gently—tread softly—breathe slowly. It is not meet that one enter the hallowed temple of art with boisterous air. He who would turn the pages of "John Henry," seeking refreshment of spirit, should take off his hat, make a low obeisance, and conduct himself with that decorum fitting in the presence of the masters. The thanks of men of letters all over the land are due Hugh McHugh, as one who has arrested and crystallized and made permanent for all time the fleeting and evanescent phrases of American life. The preservation of the language in all its purity is indeed an object worthy the best efforts of philological specialism, and he who has succeeded in showing that the speech of the great American people is not the silk and velvet phraseology of the poets and academicians has earned a debt of gratitude.

Hugh McHugh knows his English "as she is spoke." His efforts show a scholarly insight into the Weberfieldian complexities of speech, and with remarkable erudition he has reduced their broken phrases to the natural elements of everyday speech. He has hit the mental bull's eye in the very centre and thereby provided the literary sustenance required by that vast throng of the American people which finds its highest enjoyment at the Casino, the New York Roof Garden, and the Keith and Proctor circuit.

In fact, the John Henry books may be most properly termed the "continuous performance" of letters. "It's Up to You" is the third of the series—with proper encouragement, perhaps, there may be more, so that in time, with a copious index provided, the seeker for truth may find therein examples of each and every one of the many slang phrases which the demand for original and pointed speech has created. In this particular volume John Henry's flow of talk proceeds from the experiences incidental to matrimony. For delicacy of conception and exquisite daintiness of treatment there is little in modern literature to compare with his description of how he put his hated rival, Percy, to flight by coating a sofa cushion with soft, yellow, molasses taffy, so that when Percy sat upon it it stuck to him "closer than a brother." In wooing Clara J. the ardent John Henry, as he himself tells us, makes a "spiel" that puts James K. Hackett to the blush and makes Claude Melnotte's rosy-tinted flow of words seem like a faded sunset. John Henry's interview with a janitor of "loud lingo" and a large collection of "homeless talk" introduces a male Malaprop, who is a wonder, truly!

"You will notice, mem," says the janitor, "that the builder was very essential in obtaining large rooms so that the tenants might confirm to their own comfort. You will notice, mem, that the wainscotting in the dining room is percolated so as to inflict itself necessarily upon the harmony of the decorations you may select. * * * This, madam, is one of the most conducive dining rooms that has ever been desiccated for the essential comforts of the tenants. The builder discmployed much deliberation in the plans of these apartments. There's an electric foot bell under the table, which is very essential to the servants."

Whereupon Clara J. decided that the flat is a "dream" and, says John, "I let her sleep." From this point on their life is flat history, so with one other specimen of the light of truth which this work discloses the reader may be allowed to decide for himself whether or not Hugh McHugh has earned the right to be included in the list of luminaries who, since the time of Cadmus, have earned the gratitude of nations by arresting thought in its flight and preserving it for the ages:

Ping-pong [says John Henry] was invented by two Chinamen—Ping and Pong. They used to keep a laundry, but business was bad and one day they began to jaw each other. Finally Ping grabbed the soap and threw it at Pong. Pong got under it and sent it back, but Ping missed it, and the soap went through the window. A nervous policeman was standing outside when the soap arrived. It struck him in the ear and made good. In the meantime Ping went after the soap, Pong went after Ping, and the cop got next and fanned them both.

But why go on? Historical research, psychological perspicacity, and verbal grace—all are here! "It's Up to You" is one of the illuminative masterpieces of the times.

*"IT'S UP TO YOU. By Hugh McHugh. 16mo. Pp. 121. Illustrated. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

A True Love Idyl.*

The professional reader, that unfortunate whose mental tendency it is to consider the lily of the valley as only the Convallaria majalis, and to be utterly unconscious of the sweetness and tenderness of the flower, is prone to lapse into indifference when there comes across his arid path a love story. Perhaps it would be sagacious on the part of the editor in chief of a literary review to assort romances according to the ages of those whose business it is to eviscerate them. But be the man young or old who reads "The Love Story of Abner Stone," he will find true pleasure in it, and will be quite likely to be carried away by its quiet pathos. There are no redhot outbursts of passion or sentimental phrasings torn to shreds. It is the subdued method which makes the story all the more touching, the more appealing. Abner may be older than Salome, but both the lovers have similar sympathies. It is trite to print, "the author's descriptive powers are of the best." That does but scant justice to the pure lights, the dreamy shades Mr. Edwin Carlile Litsey imparts to his Kentucky scenery. Then the local coloring he puts in, when he tells of plantation life in the Blue Grass Region, is highly artistic. We are even bold enough to presage a high literary future for the author of this love story.

*"THE LOVE STORY OF ABNER STONE. By Edwin Carlile Litsey. 12mo. Paper. Decorated cover. Pp. 134. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20.

*.*Gustav Freytag is to have a public monument in Breslau, the city where he lived for so many years, and the scene also of his famous novel, "Soll und Haben." The commission for the Freytag Denkmal has been given to Ernst Seeger. The sculptor has prepared two models, which are now being exhibited in the Breslau Kunstgewerbe Museum.

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Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

MOST MUSICAL LYRICS.

Charming Songs by the Wife of an Irish Author.*

If we have, as it seems apparent, poetry of artifice in abundance in these later days, it is because the rules of verse manufacture were never better or more universally understood than they are in our time. But there are two additional kinds of poetic work prevalent—that which is not constructively poetry, and that which is the fruit of genuine inspiration. The true poets fall, of course, in the last category, and there are two classes of these—the great singers of all time, at present absent or few in number, and those of Tennyson's "swallow-flight" appellation known as "minor poets."

The minor poet need not, however, consider his classification derogatory, for there are no Iliads or great world-embracing dramas to be written just now, and it is the minor poet who therefore has the field. From him has come so far the best of our twentieth century notes. Nor are these by any means all from the masculine lyre. In "The Four Winds of Eirinn," just published in Dublin, a slight, unpretentious volume, we hear the pathetic voice of national love and aspiration embalmed in true song. Its author, Mrs. Anna MacManus, presents to us a native gift of melody and twines it entirely around the scenes, legends, and hopes and memories of Ireland.

There is no trace of poetic imitation visible in her work, which is noted primarily for its singing quality. It is not easy in fact to name a new or late poet—and perhaps none since Jean Ingelow—whose verse is so essentially melodious as that in this present book. Let us take for a first example this lyric, with its poetically suggestive title, "The Well o' the World's End."

Beyond the four seas of Eri, beyond the sunset's rim,
It lies half forgot, in a valley deep and dim:
Like a star of fire from the skies' gold tire,
And whoso drinks the nine drops shall win his heart's desire—
At the Well o' the World's End.

What go ye seeking, seeking, seeking,
O girl white-bosomed, O girl fair and young?
"I seek the well water, the cool well water,
That my love may have love for me ever on his tongue."

What go ye seeking, seeking, seeking,
O lad of the dreaming eyes, slender lad and tall?
"I seek the well water, the cool well water,
That the colleen I love best may love me best of all."

What go ye seeking, seeking, seeking,
O mother, with your little babe, folded on your arm?
"I seek the well water, the cool well water,
That nine drops upon his lips may shield my child from harm."

What go ye seeking, seeking, seeking,
O gray head, long weary of the vigil that ye keep?
"I seek the well water, the cool well water,
That nigh it I may rest awhile, and after fall asleep."

The selection of all the topics in this volume has been poetically made. As Emerson says, the titles "are half poems." There is, among others, the legend of "The Love-Talker," and this is said of him:

I met the Love-Talker one eve in the glen.
He was handsomer than any of our handsome young men;
His eyes were blacker than the sloe, his voice sweeter far
Than the crooning of old Kevin's pipes beyond in Coolnagar.

But he was not a human lover at all, but a wraith with "cold lips." And one who meets the Love-Talker "must weave her shroud soon."

I know not what way he came, no shadow fell behind,
But all the sighing rushes swayed beneath a fairy wind—
The thrush ceased its singing, a mist crept about,
We two clung together—with the world shut out.

Beyond the ghostly mist I could hear my cattle low,
The little cow from Ballina, clean as driven snow,
The dun cow from Kerry, the roan from Inisheer,
Oh, pitiful their calling—and his whispers in my ear!

His eyes were a fire; his words were a snare;
I cried my mother's name, but no help was there;
I made the blessed Sign; then he gave a dreary moan,
A wisp of cloud went floating by, and I stood alone.

In "The Brown Wind of Connaught," "The Four Places of Sorrow," "Hills o' My Heart," "The Green Woods of Truagh," and "At the Well of the Branchy Trees" there is a varied music that befits the lyrics. In "Caroll O'Daly" is the note of disappointed love, marked by these stanzas:

The birds still trill at my window, Dear!
Caroll O'Daly! Caroll O'Daly!
Why are they happy and you not here?
Once while the thrush sang his lay for us,
His little heart's phantasy tremulous—
On a bough of roses swayed to and fro,
You told me the story I yearned to know;
Now the bloom's on the thorn and I wander forlorn,
Caroll, my lover!

They say you have wedded a lady fair,
Caroll O'Daly! Caroll O'Daly!
In that southern land of the perfumed air—
Beauteous as she who Diarmuid wooed
From a perilous court to the solitude;
Gentle as Deirdre, whom poets sing.
And I dream and dream that your kisses cling
To my lips grown white for the lost delight,
Caroll, my lover!

These various poems have appeared in Irish and American periodicals, and many of them have been set to music. If there were space for further quotation there is hardly a page where some touching extract could not be taken. But the author's voice is now made suddenly silent, her death having occurred in April, before the volume had her full supervision. The book, printed on Irish made paper, gives her portrait, and has had the editorship of Seumas MacManus, her husband. It is dedicated to the Gaelic League of Argentina and its President.

JOEL BENTON.

*"THE FOUR WINDS OF EIRINN. Poems. By Anna MacManus, ("Ethna Carbery.") 16mo. Pp. 120. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1902.

Some California Verse.*

A prettily printed book, in a limited edition, is offered by Mr. Christian Binkley under the Rossetti-ish title of "Sonnets and Songs for a House of Days." Both the author and publisher treat its appearance with high seriousness, the latter furnishing a complete critique upon and exposition of it in an inclosed circular, and the author himself setting forth its plan and quality in an explanation that is more occult and mysterious than it is lucid. The poems in it are for the most part sonnets, though some are songs in varying measures. Before the different departments of verse—for the sonnets stand under different generic titles—are prefixed original motto poems, not in purpose unlike Emerson's similar poetic labels to his essays. The motto on the title page is as follows, and is from Chaucer's "A House of Fame":

I gan to this place aproche
That stood upon as high a roche
Hyer stant ther noon in Spayne.

Before so much pomp of presentation the critic should perhaps step unsandaled and palpitantly expectant. What he will find, though, is not so much a new and startling message, or a series of unmatchably thrilling lyrics, as a somewhat fluent facility of putting the words and phrases of modern poetry around ideas by no means wonderful or new. In fact, Mr. Binkley's ability in technic enables him, so far as one can see, to make reams of poetry not flagrantly bad, but in many instances not forcible, and never, as Matthew Arnold styles Wordsworth's verse, "inevitable."

His lyrics are written with too much polish and urbanity, however, to serve as dreadful examples. Some of them really go to the mark, and bring to us descriptively and reminiscently what it is the office of poetry to do. But the book, as a constructive performance, is much more impressive to its author and publisher than it is to the intelligent reader. In one of the axioms of mathematics we are told that the whole of a thing is equal to all its parts, but it is only so quantitatively. In the attainment of quality there are many wholes that are much less than a few of their well selected parts. Of this particular volume, for instance, it may be said that twenty-five of its best lyrics put together, apart from any scheme but standing on their separate merit, would be better than 120 or more as they stand in their forced, artificial, and not patently seen coherence. But Mr. Binkley's power of expression is not slight; he may be young and know better presently how to handle it with the thought and art better balanced. To indicate his average worth the following sonnet will perhaps serve:

AFTERTONES.

The morning crimsons long have turned to gray,
And the deep harmonies ceased one by one;
Still there is glitter in the noonday sun
And lesser notes, not unmelodious, sway.
Now I have seen and heard; I go my way
Happy in something ended or begun,
Rejoicing as each web of will is spun,
Glad for the warmth and light of common day.
And still the doors are wide—there are no keys;
I hearken at my tasks and hear afar
The roaring of the multitudinous seas,
And see the glitter where the breakers are;
Then round my life there rain sweet melodies
And shines a glory, not of sun or star.

In the "Songs of the Press," by Bailey Millard, we have to consider another poet of the Pacific Coast. He has named his volume from a few of its lyrics that treat themes of the editorial department, but neither these, nor his "Adventures," as he titles them, that follow, are related except rarely to topics that are essentially poetic. The verses themselves fulfill a feeble function, and are hardly up to the merit that the average skits of daily journalism should attain. To put them between covers is subjecting them to an ordeal that they lack the force to endure. They are not notably thoughtful contributions; they miss distinction of style, their melody is nowhere appealing, and the real poetic afflatus has not touched them. The writer in some of his lines refers to Keats, Tennyson, Holmes, and other great poets. He would do well to read and reread these writers until he finds out what it is that has given them their universally conceded celebrity.

*"SONNETS AND SONGS FOR A HOUSE OF DAYS. By Christian Binkley. 12mo. Pp. 113. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. 1902.

*SONGS OF THE PRESS AND OTHER ADVENTURES IN VERSE. By Bailey Millard. 12mo. Pp. 169. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard. 1902.

Gabriele Rossetti.*

It is in his paternal relation that Gabriele Rossetti is thought of by English readers, when he is thought of at all—he was the father, forsooth, of Dante Gabriele and of Christina Rossetti! But the man who did for England (as Dr. Garnett, in his "History of Italian Literature," crisply points out) "what no other inhabitant of the British Isles ever did, in begetting two great poets," should certainly be remembered.

About the year 1850 Gabriele Rossetti composed a versified autobiography. In the book before us, therefore, William Michael Rossetti relates his father's life largely in his own verses, supplemented by a running text and copious notes. For the sake of convenience, the translation has been rendered in blank verse, and makes no pretension to poetical excellency, although, as the translator reminds us, the versification of the original is often ingenious, and even masterly, abounding in dactylic line-endings, or rime sdrucciole, as the Italians have it, a difficult feat at which Rossetti was uncommonly deft.

The biographical matter is divided simply into the life of Rossetti in Italy and his life in exile—Malta and England. He is seen to be patriotic, energetic, and intellectually gifted. Born in 1783, his early career was much involved with political and dynastic events in the Kingdom of Naples, and he lived under three despotic dynasties in the "Two Sicilies."

The original name of the Rossetti race was Della Guardia. Some babies in the family—probably four generations earlier than Gabriel's days—were born with bright red hair, and the Italians, who never lose a chance for coining nicknames, called them "the Rossetti," the Little Reds. The nickname persisted and came to serve as surname for their progeny.

By far the most interesting matter in the present volume is contained in the form of five appendices: 1. Extracts from six of the domestic letters of Gabriele Rossetti. 2. Extracts from eight addressed to Charles Lyell on the subject of his Dantesque and other literary researches. 3. Extracts from letters to the Barone Kirkup regarding Dante. 4. Eleven letters from Mazzini to Rossetti. 5. Specimens of Rossetti's poetry. The letters in Appendix 1 bring out the prevalent and constant tone of Rossetti in his family relations.

"I should like indeed," he writes to his wife under date of May 15, 1832, "to see our skittish Christina, with those rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, so like her grandmother's, walking all alone about the garden, like a little butterfly among the flowers." The "garden" alluded to was the inclosure of Park Square, Regent's Park. Again, under date of May 29, he writes: "My sweetest Gabriel, then, is so ill! My baby Christina suffers with her teeth and has wounded her forehead! Oh, my poor children! I should be the most frantic and inconsolable man in the world if I were to lose a son, that dearest little Gabriel, the very core of my heart! And thus on, under date of Aug. 21, 1848, we come upon a singularly interesting paragraph. Dante Gabriel had been commissioned by Mr. Lyell, his godfather, to paint a portrait in oil of his (Dante's) father. At first he had appeared rather neglectful of the commission, but at the time this paragraph was penned to his mother he was giving full attention to the matter.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that this morning our Gabriel has for an hour and a half been working at my portrait in colors, which appears to me to come very like, if I can trust my poor eyesight and the exclamations of our emphatic Maria. Moreover, I asked Gabriel if he would go on to-morrow, and he replied yes. If he takes a fancy to it, he will not leave off until he has finished the work. You know that character of his better than myself! I am fain to hope that all I wrote you in my recent letter was only the outcome of the overmuch anxiety of a father who is distressed at any appearance of evil in what concerns a beloved son.

The portrait in question, nearly his first painting, turned out a promising piece of work. It remains in the Lyell family, and is reproduced in the present volume by permission of Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart. On Page 89 is a quaint, sweet picture of Christina from a pencil drawing by Dante Gabriel, done in 1846. She is posed with consummate simplicity, and the passionate Italian mouth contrasts oddly with the demure expression of the girl's large eyes.

*GABRIELE ROSSETTI. A Versified Autobiography. Translated and supplemented by W. M. Rossetti. With illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 199. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

A Work on Upland Shooting.*

Forty years ago, in certain back woods districts of the United States, the wayfarer on the corduroy roads saw flocks of wild turkeys, from twenty to thirty strong, coms out of the forest, and with stretched necks stand and gaze at him, though less than twenty rods away. Gobblers that weighed from twenty to twenty-five pounds were not uncommon, and any gunner who could handle the muzzle loading rifle of that day was able to get a wild turkey with as much ease as a mess of gray squirrels. So many ordinary gunners took advantage of their opportunities, however, that the roving flocks were utterly destroyed over the greater part of their range, and a most interesting change has been made in the habits of the bird, wherever it is yet to be found in the older States. In the mountains back of Carlisle, Penn., for instance, in spite of much shooting, the turkey still exists, but instead of the old-time gobblers of twenty-five pounds that would rarely fly unless pursued by a dog, is a swift-winged bird of from eight to ten pounds that hurls itself from ridge to ridge with the speed of a blue-winged teal, in flights that often exceed five miles.

Because most remarkable changes are making in the life habits of many game birds in their native haunts, the second volume in the American Sportsman's Library, a work entitled "Upland Game Birds," is certain to prove of interest to those observers of nature who do not shoot as well as to gunners. Quails and turkeys, plover and grouse, are all described from the shooter's standpoint, of course, but by men who have devoted long and strenuous days, year after year, to the study and pursuit of this kind of game. To the region east of the Rocky Mountains was assigned Mr. Edwyn Sandys; to that west of these mountains, the unequaled T. S. Van Dyke. From the bob-whites of Florida and Texas to the varying ptarmigans that live where the breath of the white wolf powders their plumage; from the quail that clean insects from the alfalfa fields of California to the partridge that lives by choice on the hot wastes of the Mohave desert, every bird that is a legitimate target for a twelve-gauge gun is here considered. And no one not a market hunter can read the book without finding pleasure in the manifest growth of wisdom of the birds described. The tender-hearted reader may find some pages painful; thus (pp. 43-44) the instructions for young quail shooters say:

The first bird to show above the cover is apt to be the old hen. Pick her out if you can and knock her over there and then. Never mind the others; give her both barrels if required, but stop her. With her out of the way, the youngsters are like so many lost lambs, only too ready to respond to even a crude imitation of the loved voice of the shepherd.

Having killed the mother hen, that is to say, the young, which in the shooting season are less than six months old, are easily killed to fill the braggart's bag. All sportsmen proud of skill rather than big bags, as well as all tender-hearted followers of Thompson-Seton, will protest against such practice. But this is not to protest against the use of the gun. On the contrary, to increase the number of men and women who go to the fields and forest with proper weapons is to spread the love of the good green earth as God made it, and to decrease in future the number of patients in the hospitals for insane.

It is not alone in its description of life on the uplands, however, that this book will be found attractive. It is loaded to the muzzle with good stories, all founded, (more or less,) on facts. People of experience would commonly rather read a good hunting story than hear it told. The complacency and persistence—especially the persistence—of him who relates experiences afield weary the listener, who is too polite to interrupt, but when reading a story of the kind one may stop and say to himself, "That reminds me." "Haec meminisse—to recall the old time—how gloriously sweet this is." As a whole "Upland Game Birds" is a good, healthy book, and the joy of it is completed by Frost's superb frontispiece.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

*"UPLAND GAME BIRDS. By Edwyn Sandys and T. S. Van Dyke. Illustrated by L. A. Fuertes, A. B. Frost, J. O. Nugent, and C. L. Bull. Pp. ix.-428. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. $2 net. 1902. Vol. II., American Sportsman's Library, Caspar Whitney, editor.

Mr. Parsons's Biography of Nathan Hale.*

"It is not where cannon booms or the thrills of battle stir the blood that the greatest heroes are to be found, but where men and women die in silence with only God to witness their heroism;" and so Nathan Hale "being a man whose soul was fixed upon God," cared not for the failure of the present. "He knew that he would be remembered as a spy, but he could wait calmly for the 'afterward' of posterity."

Mr. Partridge, in "Nathan Hale, a Character Study," makes a strong plea for the "victory of the vanquished." The book, says its author, is the outcome of the "realization of the spiritual, moral, and physical make-up of an ideal patriot, from a sculptor's standpoint." If it is sculpture which has enabled the writer to give to us this valuable study then had all sculptors best write biography. Mr. Partridge's interest in Hale was first aroused five years ago, when he began the model for the statue which is to stand upon the college green at Yale. The statue represents the man, in his schoolmaster's garb, on the way to be hanged, the idea of motion having been suggested to the sculptor by Phillips Brooks. A Yale man and a schoolmaster with the motto, "A man ought never to lose a moment" as his standard of living, and now on his way to be "hanged like a dog"—such preparation for an ideal patriot seems commonplace—and yet Nathan Hale, dying at the age of twenty-one, our youngest American patriot, gives every evidence that after Mr. Partridge's careful and exceedingly appealing delineation of both the spiritual and physical man, it is his right to be called, and our privilege to uphold him as "the ideal American patriot."

Biography is a new field to Mr. Partridge. A man who has already succeeded in the world of art is eyed suspiciously if he enter, even so occasionally, another realm. By his last book Mr. Partridge disapproves the theory that concentration in one field is the only road to success.

"Nathan Hale" contains an interesting comparison between Hale and André, and in his introduction George Cary Eggleston, giving a dissertation upon André—hardly favorable—suggests that to him the regret is that the author has not "contrasted" the men rather than "compared" them. This gives the reader the advantage of two opinions, both of value, and most certainly trated.

*"The Athenaeum of London, speaking of W. D. Howells's "The Kentons," says: "It reminds one of the delightful speeches of many of the American Ambassadors in the easy combination which it displays of geniality, urbanity, and keenness."

*NATHAN HALE. The Ideal Patriot. By William Ordway Partridge. A study of character, with views of the author's statue of Nathan Hale, portraits of Hale's contemporaries and of kindred characters; also three drawings of W. R. Leigh, with an introduction by G. Cary Eggleston. Pp. 125. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.00.

IN UNKNOWN PERSIA.

Major Sykes's Record of Eight Years in Iran.*

MAJOR SYKES was British Consul in Kermân, Persia, and in the Persian part of Baluchistan, a God-forgotten country to the north of the Persian Gulf on the borders of India. His many journeys about Persia gave him excellent opportunity for observing the different races in Persia and the condition of eastern and southeastern Persia, which is rarely visited by Europeans. For eight years he seems to have been pretty constantly on the move, examining out-of-the-way places and coming to conclusions regarding the possibility of a railway to connect India with the Mediterranean. During this sojourn he must have sent reports without stint regarding such topics as the influence of the Russians at the Persian capital, the value of the broad chanssée laid by Russians between Resht and Teheran, and the chances that Russia may be successful in pushing ons or more railways into the land.

Unfortunately, these reports are one thing and a book for the public another. We do not get much of Major Sykes's views on the rivalship of Russia with England in the good graces of the Shah. His connection with the army—he is Major in the Queen's Grays—and his official position as Consul are evidently in his way. We look in vain for estimates of the Persian Government, and allusions to burning questions are rare and timid.

Occasionally he speaks out, and it is pleasant to record that it is to say a good word for the Persians. In connection with his reception as Consul at Kermân, capital of the hilly province of that name in Southern Persia, he says: "In no part of the world could we have been treated with more consideration, and in my opinion the abuse heaped on Persians by travelers who have never learned their language is altogether unmerited. The Persians are, as a nation, extremely courteous and witty; indeed, from the highest to the lowest this is eminently the case." Major Sykes appears to have been diplomatic and good-natured, two characteristics of capital account in Eastern travel. Wherever he settled for a time and the inhabitants were zealous horsemen he introduced polo, or, rather, reintrodnced it, for it was a favorite game there in the sieventh century, and perhaps had its origin in Persia. Hawking is still a sport in Persia, and although he does not describe it, or seem to have practiced it, he gives a list of the hunting hawks used in the Province of Kermân.

Major Sykes takes some interest in art, for he rarely fails to mention the kind of rugs, pottery, tiles, or brasswork made in any town he touches; he started a caravan of carpets and rugs from Kirwân for India, and some of the illustrations of his book are very curious Persian paintings or tapestries, metal plaques or carvings. For scenery, too, he has a good eye, and while his style is entirely jog trot and unpretentious, the book being in the main compiled from the daily notes on his many trips, he manages to give a fair impression of the country in its very varied climate, whether he is climbing a peak covered with snow or sweltering on the shifting sands of the Lut, the great central desert of Khorasan, or reveling in the gardens and water courses of the temperate heights, or wading through the inundations that occur on the plains when rain has fallen in the bare hills. He gives reasons for believing that the climate of Persia has suffered within recent centuries from the cutting away of forests, and believes that with some control of the natural rainfall vast stretches of land which are now desert will be made to bloom again. The raids of Turkomans from the north and Baluchis and Afghans from the east caused many districts to relapse into sterility because the underground and other water courses went to ruin. These have now almost ceased, and, largely through his efforts, caravans are now moving in comparative safety from brigands to and from India and Eastern Persia.

Major Sykes sets before one clearly the extraordinary lay of Persia with its mountainous belts, its depressed areas which are veritable deserts, its rivers that disappear in the sand, or only flow for a day or two when they drown caravans by their sudden onset, its varied population and mixture of religions, its tremendous contrasts of aridity and fertility. In order to learn all this we submit to the somewhat tedious statements regarding road, wind, and weather.

In the Province of Kâin, on the Afghan frontier, he sees in use a primitive windmill which may be the original of those introduced in the later Middle Ages into Europe. The upper stone is made to revolve by planting a pole in it with wings made of reeds. To bring the wind to bear on each wing as it revolves and turns the pole and stone, two mud walls are built converging, the smaller opening between them pointing northeast toward the quarter whence comes the prevailing wind. Rushing through this narrow opening, the wind strikes one sail after the other and turns the stone.

Owing to its great bulk, its many illustrations, and the minuteness with which the traveler describes everything he sees, this volume is not so much a book to read through, as a reference book for those who wish to gain an idea of some one of the unbeaten tracks of Persia; a pretty full index is therefore just right. In the last chapter he does indeed discuss the situation to the extent of quoting from various authorities as to the future course the British Government ought to pursue with its two great rivals, Russia and Germany; but he commits himself to nothing. He returns to the Persian as he found him, and perhaps the estimate of a man who has lived eight years in Persia and traveled about that land some 10,000 miles, is of more use to the world than the academic lucubrations of British and American writers on "world politics." Thus he says: "In spite of the terrible corruption obtaining in Persia, which the Government is making efforts to suppress; in spite of the lack of education and the absence of progress in the shape of roads and railways, I have reason to consider the Persians to be the finest and most gifted race in Western Asia, a proof being that they invariably prosper when they emigrate."

*TEN THOUSAND MILES IN PERSIA; OR, EIGHT YEARS IN IRAN. By Maj. Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. Illustrations and map. Large 8vo. Cloth, pp. 448. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Spanish Life in Town and Country.*

There is really but one way to write of a people and of a country, and that is con amore; otherwise the performance will be dry, wearisome, and unprofitable. Louis Higgin has not erred in this respect, for her "Spanish Life in Town and Country" is at once enthusiastic and critical. The sixth in that admirable series of "Our European Neighbors," edited by William Harbutt Dawson, "Spanish Life in Town and Country" is an entertaining as well as an instructive volume, the author having made a deep study of modern Spain; and, evidently, travel and residence in that most interesting and picturesque of lands has endeared it to her, so that a cheerful optimistic note is the dominant one in the book, though there are chapters full of sadness and pathos, such as the one on "The Army and Navy."

It is extremely difficult to be appreciative of a country not our own, and to understand and judge civilization foreign to the one we have been taught to consider the best; however, Louis Higgin has been most successful, and we cannot but be grateful for the broad sympathy that characterizes the work. A perusal of "Spanish Life in Town and Country" will very likely correct some of our erroneous views concerning this people with a glorious past, point out many of the fictions which have been told of this much-maligned nation, besides proving delightful reading to those who enjoy a book of travel which is something more than a superficial chronicle of a self-satisfied tourist.

We have drawn for us the old political divisions of Catalonia, Galicia, Aragon, Castile, Andalusia, &c., whose respective "Types and Traits" differ in so many essentials. The national characteristics are discussed with a breadth and grasp quite unexpected in books of this order. The people are shown to be independent and patriotic, proud and brave, courteous and dignified. "Spanish Society," in its upper circles, differs little from the same class in other European countries; only in the middle and lower classes are distinctive customs found. "The Popular Amusements" are dancing, the bullfight, and the theatre. "Commerce and Agriculture" receive special treatment. The latter topic is of supreme moment, being fundamental in the economic revival of Spain—a revival which must precede any great advance of the nation. In the matter of education there are hopeful signs that the priesthood, which has so long controlled the schools, is losing its power, there being outspoken denunciation of the Jesuits. To rid herself of the clog of the Church would make much for the better and higher in the peninsula.

As to the intellectual life in Spain our author finds much of promise. She cites quite a coterie of men whose names are worthy of a place beside the best in England and America. In art there are Fortuny and Villegas; in history, Gayangos and Menendez y Palayo; in the drama, Ayala and Echegaray; in poetry, Nuñes de Arce and Zorilla; in fiction, Caballero and Alarcon, Galdos and Valera. Surely this is an array to be proud of, and the pity is that the English world is so little acquainted with the works of these masters.

Rich in mineral resources and in agricultural possibilities; famous for her wines, olives, fisheries; abounding in a wealth of historic monuments; and crowned with a history of surpassing interest, Spain may yet rise out of her decadent past and teach the nations a moral which some might profit in knowing.

The last thirty-seven pages of the volume are devoted to Portugal. It must be said at once that Mr. Street, the author of this narrative, has drawn a most desolate, melancholy, and pessimistic picture of our Lusitanian friends. With no intellectual life since Camoens, with but a shadow of that greatness which they seemed on the verge once of grasping when their navigators were the first in the world, with the everlasting burden of a corrupt Church harnessed upon them, with little ambition and with that distressing procrastination—summed up in the word mañana—which they share with the Spaniards, the outlook for Portugal is gloomy enough.

*SPANISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By L. Higgin. With Chapters on Portuguese Life by [illegible]. [illegible]

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FROM READERS.

Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your June 7 issue I read a very interesting paper on "Three Poets" by Col. W. F. G. Shanks. In it he attempts to give an account of the origin of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," and gives what he calls "facts which gave it origin." Unfortunately for the Colonel, for Bret Harte, and for the "truth of history," his "facts" are not facts, but are pure fiction. He says: "Many thousands of Chinese laborers had been imported in the early sixties into San Francisco by an Oriental firm known there as the Six Companies." There is not to-day nor has there ever been in San Francisco "an Oriental firm known as the Six Companies," and consequently it is utterly impossible that it could have imported "thousands" or less than thousands of "Chinese laborers" into California "in the early sixties." No such importations took place, as stated by Col. Shanks. Previous to the building of the Central Pacific Railroad there were substantially no Chinese imported. While there were many Chinese in California previous to this time, they were not imported for work in San Francisco. They came there owing to the gold mining excitement, and came to mine and did mine all over the mining part of the State. Every mining camp where Chinese were allowed to mine was full of Chinese miners, and it was of one of these miners and of "Truthful James" that Bret Harte wrote. The first imported Chinese laborers were brought into the State by a Mr. Koopmanchaf, a Hollander from Java, under contracts he had with the Central Pacific Railroad. Late in the sixties he brought from Canton, Hongkong, and Macao many thousands of laborers, and supplied substantially all the crude labor that was used in building the Central Pacific Railroad from about Auburn, Cal., to Ogden, Utah. When this road was finished these hordes of Chinese went back to San Francisco, and from there gradually drifted all over the State and became ranch cooks, ranch laborers, gardeners, house servants, and the like. Thousands drifted into the old and abandoned placers and worked over the "tailing" and refuse that had been left by the white miner. Here, then, was the origin of the term "Chinese cheap labor," as these Chinese did work for much less than any white laborer could, and this for the simple reason that they could and did live on much less than any white laborer could. Bret Harte and every other man that had any knowledge of mining camps in California knew all about the ways of these Chinese, and not for many years after these times was there any antagonism to this cheap labor. The poem "Plain Language of Truthful James," (which is the proper title of what is generally called "The Heathen Chinee,") was published in September, 1870. Dennis Kearney, whom Col. Shanks drags into his story, had not been heard of at this time, nor for many, many years after. Bret Harte left California "for good" in 1871, and never went back to that State, and had, in fact, left the United States long before Dennis Kearney had been heard of, and consequently no speech of Kearney's could possibly have had any connection whatever with Harte's poem. Nor is Col. Shanks correct as to Kearney's speech "closers." His closing words always were "The Chinese must go." This he borrowed, of course, from the old, very old, story about the determination of Rome to destroy Carthage. Dennis Kearney was a young Irishman who had "the gift of the gab," a drayman, to be sure, who was hired by a blatant demagogue, an ex-preacher, to stir up strife between the owners of property and those who had none. This was done to get the votes of these propertyless ones for this ex-preacher, who was trying to become and who did become Mayor of San Francisco. This all occurred ten or fifteen years after Bret Harte's poem was published. Col. Shanks is equally incorrect as to where Dennis Kearney held forth, as he is to the other matters I have referred to. While the point is not very important, yet for the "truth of history" it should be corrected. Quite close to the Palace Hotel, which was then the centre of life in San Francisco, was a piece of ground on Market Street that belonged to the city and on which its City Hall was afterward built. This ground was destitute of vegetation, and was a playground for the neighboring children, and was known as "the Sand Lot." It was here that Dennis Kearney held forth, and simply because it was off the streets, where he was not allowed to gather his crowd of hoodlum hearers. Because he made his speeches on this sand lot he was called "the sand orator."

These are the facts as to the origin of "The Heathen Chinee," as well as those relating to the importation of Chinese laborers into California, and also as to Dennis Kearney. JAMES M. DENNIS.

Chicago, June 10, 1902.

Historic Characters in Novels.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of the most interesting of the entertaining contributions to a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS was that from Mr John D. Barry, discussing "Mr. Churchill on Historical Fiction." He maintains that Winston Churchill does not picture a historical character precisely, and adds that that author would have us believe that "the historical novelist need have no conscience in dealing with men of the past, no justice, no duty to tell his readers the truth." He refers (quoting) to the remark of Mr. Churchill: "I should consider it wrong to expose the weaknesses of a man like Webster, because he is a historical ideal that should not be shattered."

I believe that Mr. Churchill holds the right view of the case and knows his profession, (or business,) and that J. D. Barry loses sight of the mission or position of the writer of a historical novel. He imagines the novelist is doing something that he has no intention of doing—that of being a historian. What is the author but one who makes a picture with his pen, while another sort of artist makes it with a brush. It is an art to write a good novel, as much so as to paint a fine picture. The artist is at liberty to paint the figure to some extent as he beholds it, or, as it appeals to his educated mind, while preserving the idea as one would do in painting a portrait that ons desires to be recognized, and therefore of some service as a likeness. He will not depart so far as to cause any fear that the character will be hard to recognize.

Now, in picture-making there are two distinct forms, (and others,) yet each distinct in art features—the photograph and the painting. A photograph reproduces as accurately as the lines of light pass from object to film of negative, and portraits, or scenes, of this kind are not infrequently of a high grade of art. I should compare the photograph with a history, wherein there is a reproducing (literally upon paper in each instance) of something that has taken place, something that has been seen, and the fullest accuracy is supposed to find its place in history. But when one considers that this novel is not unlike the painting, less for practical purpose and more for the sake of the art therein—to please—representing an artist's conception, then you must allow him to depict as the subject appears to him.

We now approach the question that great artists have not determined with unanimity. Is the artist at liberty to eradicate entirely, or even ameliorate, the blemishes of a face, to soften defects so that in the finished painting they will be less striking? I take the side of the artists whom I have talked with on this subject, artists who have received highest recognition and who maintain that bad traits of character showing in the countenance or disagreeable physical defects may wisely be softened, if not removed from view. Accepting the advice of painter friends, I assert that the novelist has an equal right with the painter to keep in the background or not make mention of the defects of character or unpleasant characteristics of a historical character to be represented to the extent that the critics or readers will accept it in the same cordial degree that a family prefers the softened likeness. I make the point that if the artist is allowed this liberty, and the best artists so maintain, then the novelist depicting a historical character is an artist who has the same degree of liberty, and one is no more blamable than the other. CUYLER REYNOLDS.

Albany, N. J., June 21, 1902.

Who Wrote "Confessions of a Wife"?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As this question seems to be of some moment to many, permit me to offer my conviction upon the subject. Only recently I read the first installment of the story in the April Century, and directly after a short story in the May Atlantic, "In My Lady's Garden." Now, if the same hand did not write the two stories, I am greatly mistaken. Marna Trent of the "Confessions" and the Lady Mary of the "Garden" are as alike as two "aggravating, perplexing, distracting" paradoxes in feminine nature can be—only, in the "Confessions," it is the woman who tells her story, and in "My Lady's Garden" it is the lover. "Does she love me? It would puzzle the combined lawyers of the United States to discover"; that is the duet sung both by Jack and Mr. Herwin in perfect harmony; and in the same garden seemingly, "her dear, fragrant, incomparable garden, to me the most delicious place in all the world," says Jack of the "Garden," speaking the sentiments of Mr. Herwin of the "Confessions" as well. To pass from the reading of one story straight to the reading of the other, as I did, is like a second piece from the same pie. "Not any more, thank you," some of us are saying, surprised at the amount of that sort of pie some can eat—a favorite pie just at present. The capricious, tantalizing, cruel heroine, "plunging me," as Jack wrote, "from hot to cold and from cold to hot," and who, when finally kissed by her lover, writes in her journal, as Marna did: "I wonder if there are people in the world who would not feel as unhappy if they had committed a great sin as I feel about that kiss."

If "Confessions of a Wife" and "In My Lady's Garden" are not written by the same hand, they might have been. The style, the humor, the construction is the same. Is it possible that two writers could turn out work so wonderfully alike?

Rochester, N. Y., June 24, 1902. J. M. P.

Authority for "Six Best."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of June 21 Mr. Henry Linsley criticises the phrase "six best books," which, as he states, occurs "in the heading of one of the leading publishers' advertisements in the last NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS." Mr. Linsley asserts that the phrase is not "rhetorically correct."

It would seem, however, that the publishers in question were not without good authority for the use of this expression, as witness the following passage in Addison's "Spectator," No. 323, from "Clarinda's Journal of a Week," viz.: "Monday. Eight o'clock. Waked by Miss Kitty. 'Aurenzebe' lay upon the chair by me. Kitty repeated without book the eight best lines in the play." GEORGE PATTERSON.

Alexandria, Va., June 23, 1902.

Bret Harte's Careless Error.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of the 7th inst. there was a very interesting article by William F. G. Shanks on Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and John Hay, in the course of which some fun is made of the latter two for an inconsistency on the part of each in a poem—in the case of Miller the error relating to the description of a fire on Fifth Avenue, in New York, and in Hay's case it being the confusing of the engineer for the pilot, in the Jim Bludsoe poem. But why was Harte overlooked? Each of the mistakes referred to might easily have been committed by anybody not wholly familiar with all the circumstances connected with each of the incidents described, but Bret Harte is guilty of an inconsistency arising from sheer thoughtlessness—for it is an absurdity manifest to anybody over ten years of age.

In a poem by Bret Harte entitled, I think, "Her Letter," the story is that of a young woman from the Far West, whose father has "made his pile" and come East to educate his daughter, and, incidentally, let people know that he is "It." The young woman has a lover in the "diggings" in the Western mines, whom she has not forgotten. After a night at a ball—"the swellest soiree of the year"—she sits down to write her lover before retiring. Under such circumstances the time in New York, where she is writing, can't well be earlier than 1 A. M., and yet she closes her epistle in some such way as this—I am quoting from memory:

Good night! Here's the end of my paper.
Good night—if the long'nde please,
For maybe, while wasting my taper,
Your sun's climbing over the trees,

&c. From which it would appear that with Bret Harte—at least on that occasion—the sun might sometimes be expected to rise in the West. W. W. CATLIN.

New York, June 18, 1902.

Douglas and Hurlbert.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

T. C. Evans's reminiscent article on the late William Henry Hurlbert, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 14, should certainly interest the general reader, and is especially entertaining to a former "York State" newspaper man like myself. But Mr. Evans presents a "stieker" that I should like to see explained. He says that Mr. Hurlbert, after his escape from Richmond in 1862, was his guest in Washington, and that among those who called upon Mr. Hurlbert in that period was Stephen A. Douglas. How was this possible, when Mr. Douglas died in June, 1861, a year before the time in question? JOHN TALMAN.

St. Paul, Minn., June 24, 1902.

Ten Authors of Excellence.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In this period of literary floodtide, it sometimes seems necessary, in order to accomplish anything satisfactory in the way of literary culture, to confine one's "circle of acquaintance" to a few of the best masters. Inspired by some such impulse as this, I have recently attempted a list of ten authors whose range and excellencies—from my standpoint—place them in the "indispensable" category. It would be gratifying to know if this list comes anywhere near being identical with a list any other of your readers would arrange. No name should be chosen for eminence in any one department of thought, but each for the influence wielded over the mind and manners of men—through the medium of literature.

Homer.	Goethe.
Plato.	Walter Scott.
Paul of Tarsus.	Emerson.
a Kempis.	Shakespeare.
Milton.	Ruskin.

LINCOLN E. BROWN.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 15, 1902.

A List of Boys' Books Wanted.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you please publish or ask your readers to send a list of fifty or seventy-five books which are warranted to capture any boy and hold his interest to the end? The beginning may be a bit hard, but the main part of the book must be most fascinating. They must be of such a character that no person, even the most fastidious, can object to them. They should be stories, history, biography, science, or travel. They are intended for boys of the first high school years and are for a supplementary list for home reading. If you can suggest a less number only, I shall nevertheless be most grateful.

G. F. REYNOLDS.

3,488 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, June 16, 1902.

Queries.

H. CLARKE-NORWOOD, Park Row Building, New York City: "In which of Shakespeare's plays is this line to be found:

"'Come kiss me, sweet and twenty'?"

In "Twelfth Night." (II., 3, 52.)

V. G. BERGE, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City: "Who is meant by 'Hero of Sestos,' in Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'?"

In Greek legend Hero was a priestess of Aphrodite, at Sestos, on the Hellespont. She was beloved by Leander.

"INQUIRER," West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the expression 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church'?"

Tertullian, one of the Fathers of the Latin Church, born about 150 A. D., died about 230 A. D.

"A. H. B.," Utica, N. Y.: "In a volume entitled 'The Historical Novel and Other Essays,' by Brander Matthews, (Scribner, 1901,) a novel called 'Smoke' is referred to. Will you kindly endeavor through 'Notes and Queries,' to find out for me who was the author of 'Smoke'?"

"Smoke" is by Turgenev, the Russian novelist. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

H. P. MAIN, 133 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "In reply to my 'Appeal' regarding Col. John B. Lewis, I have received the following communication from W. L. Weber, Emory College, Ga.: 'Not Col. John B. Lewis, but the Rev. Henry Tallaferro Lewis, wrote "The Harp of a Thousand Strings." He was born in Pendleton, S. C., March 3, 1823. The sermon appeared in The Brandon (Miss.) Republican in 1854. Mr. Lewis was a Methodist preacher in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana. He died Nov. 4, 1870, and was buried at Conshatta.'"

MISS LAURA HENDERSON, 405 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "If 'E. B. L.,' who asks for Mr. Cooke's poem, 'It's Morgan's,' will send me his or her name and address I will send a copy of it."

GEORGE M. MATHER, 527 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain a complete list of Dickens's works in the order in which they were published?"

There is no accurate list of this kind to be had. The catalogue of the Wright sale, London, 1899, contains the nearest approach to a complete list. There is a bibliography of Dickens by Johnson, and another by Shepherd, which can occasionally be secured at auction sales or through booksellers, but neither work is of much value. Slater's "Early Editions" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $8.50) has a good account of the rarest Dickens items, and this work, together with the yearly volumes of the American and English Book Prices Current, will give much aid to a collector.

JAMES K. HARRISON, Guttenburg, N. J.: "Where can I obtain Dryden's translations from the Latin, (complete;) also his plays? Where can I secure Wycherley's works, (complete)?"

Saintsbury's reissue of Scott's edition of Dryden's works (in eighteen volumes, $36, G. P. Putnam's Sons) is apparently not what our correspondent seeks. Mitford's edition, in two volumes, (Harper & Brothers, $4,) possesses a very incorrect text. The best edition of his poems is edited by W. D. Christie and published by the Macmillan Company at $1.75. This contains his satires, songs, odes, occasional verses, and his translations from Chaucer and Boccaccio, (best known as his "Fables.") There is no good edition of his plays. Wycherley's plays (complete) can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $1.25. In 1704 Wycherley published a volume of "Miscellany Poems," but these verses are inaccessible now in any modern form.

"ASOLANDO," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "What is the best edition of Robert Browning's works?"

The edition published by the Macmillan Company in nine volumes, at $20, (a reissue of Smith & Elder's edition, in seventeen volumes, London, 1888-94.)

J. G. ANDERSON, Albany, N. Y.: "Who publishes or published 'The Builders of Babel,' by Fergusson, and where can the book be procured?"

It has long been out of print, but probably can be secured from a London bookseller.

"G. H.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can you give me the titles of any books on the life of Major André?"

The best account of André is given in Winthrop Sargent's "Life and Career of Major John André," Boston, 1861, now out of print, however, but to be had from booksellers or at auction. A copy on small paper is worth from $3.50 to $5. Lossing's "The Two Spies" (André and Hale) is in print, (Appleton, $2.)

"M.," 54 Pine Street, New York City: "THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS recently quoted the words of a song, 'Look out upon the stars, my love,' and stated that the lines were set to music and became a favorite song in Baltimore. Can you tell me where the same was published?"

This poem, entitled "A Serenade," by Edward Coate Pinkney, was first published in his "Poems," Baltimore, 1825, now among the scarcest volumes of American poetry. It is given, with other of Pinkney's verses, in Stedman's "American Anthology," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3,) and will be found in the edition of his poems edited by Mr. Didier, soon to appear in Baltimore.

"LESTER," Allegheny, Penn.: "Where can I get books on ancient hymns?"

"The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediæval Church," (Randolph & Co., $1.75;) "Latin Hymns," translated by Abraham Coles, (Appleton, $3;) Duffield's "Latin Hymn Writers and Their Hymns," (Funk & Wagnalls, $3,) and "Latin Hymns," by F. A. March, (American Book Company, $1.30.)

A. J. PETIT, Plattsburg, N. Y.: "Where can I get John Evelyn's 'Sylva, a Discourse of Forest Trees?'"

The book cannot be had in any modern form. Several of the old editions frequently come upon the market, however, and are not expensive. The first edition, 1664, sells in London for about £1.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS, Flat 6, Portland Block, Columbus, Ohio: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of May 10 Mabel Gerry Haviland, 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, made this request: 'Can any one tell me where to find a poem descriptive of the first steamboat going up the Mississippi River, and of the fear of an old colored man who saw it approaching.' I have failed to see any later reference to the query. Surely the verses wanted are those of Sidney and Clifford Lanier, with the title 'The Power of Prayer,' and written in Baltimore in 1875. My Lanier—the 'Select Poems,' so lovingly edited by Prof. Morgan Callaway of the University of Texas—(Scribner's, $1)—has this on its twenty-sixth page."

"M. C.," Dungeness, Fernandina, Fla.: "What was Queen Victoria's surname before her marriage?"

Her family name was Guelph.

Mrs. W. FRANK SMITH, Monticello, Lewis County, Mo.: "What is the style of Robert Bridges's 'Eros and Psyche' and where can I obtain it? Also, who is Paul Carus?"

The character of the poem named is best explained by its full title, "Eros and Psyche. A poem in twelve measures. The story done into English from the Latin of Apuleius." The poem was printed in London in 1885; it can be had in another form from Smith, Elder & Co., London, for 6s. Its author should not be confounded with the American writer of the same name. Paul Carus is a German-American philosophical writer, editor of The Open Court, (Chicago,) author of "Karma: A Story of Early Buddhism," &c.

HENRY F. JONES, New York City: "Please give the addresses of these magazines: Blackwood's Magazine, Cornhill, English Illustrated, and Strand."

Their addresses are respectively 37 Paternoster Row, E. C.; 15 Waterloo Place, S. W.; 198 Strand, W. C., and Southampton Street, Strand, W. C., all in London.

"C.," Manchester, N. H.: "Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain a copy of 'The Prose of Edward Gill,' containing an essay called 'Books of Refuge'? This book was quite recently mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish this book at $1.25.

Appeals to Readers.

"M. B. R.," Carlisle, Penn.: "I am anxious to find a book in defense of slavery, with the title 'Cabin and Kitchen.'"

E. EMERSON, JR., Great Kills, S. I. N. Y.: "I have heard that more than a hundred poems and songs on Theodore Roosevelt are current in America. If so, where have some of them appeared, and how are they to be obtained?"

J. GAZEY, 639 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Has any reader a copy of 'The History of Banbury' or any literature of that English town to dispose of?"

R. FRANCES, 311 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio: "Who can put me on the track of these books: 'Philip Seymour; Or, Pioneer Life of Richland County, Ohio'; 'Mary A. Silver, Captive Among the Indians; Or, Stories of the New England Captives,' by Alice C. Baker; 'Minnis Herman,' by T. W. B. Austin; 'Which: The Right or Left?' (scene laid in Enfield, Conn.)?"

GEORGE ROME, Nevada City, Cal.: "Where can I find the poem (I do not know its name) descriptive of the shame of a family at having one of its members convicted of a felony and wearing the stripes of the penitentiary?"

GEORGE C. O. HAAS, Columbia University, New York City: "Can any of your readers tell me where I can procure a copy of 'Physiology of Artistic Singing,' by John Howard, which was published, I think, in the seventies? I shall be glad to communcate with any dealer or private person who has a copy he wishes to dispose of."

"A.," THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS: "In the Southern public schools twenty-five years ago a textbook of spelling and derivation was called 'The Scholar's Companion.' Where can a copy now be obtained?"

JUNE

1902

FATHER MARQUETTE.

An Attractive Account of the Famous Explorer.*

FATHER MARQUETTE'S principal life work was performed within the present boundaries of the United States, and therefore he may be properly claimed as an American hero, as he is, in the new biography by Reuben Gold Thwaites, issued as one of their Life History Series by the house of Appleton. There have been other biographies of the Jesuit explorer, notably those by Sparks and Shea, but they are brief, as the present author says, are in some degree erroneous also, and were written when the existence of certain data lately come to light was not suspected or at least was not readily attainable. Mr. Thwaites, who is one of the chief authorities on our history, especially upon everything pertaining to the Northwest, the principal theatre of Marquette's action, has only recently completed the translation and editing of that huge work "The Jesuit Relations," and he brings to the present volume an invaluable collection of cullings from that mass of varied and interesting facts. His work is somewhat meagre in regard to the early life of his subject, but it is far fuller than any of its predecessors of the details of Marquette's wonderful and heroic achievements in the Western wilderness.

Jacques Marquette was born in the ancient fortified City of Laon, France, about ninety miles northeast of Paris. The date was June 1, 1637, and therefore the future discoverer of the Mississippi was in his thirtieth year when he arrived in Canada in 1608. Although born of one of the leading families of Laon, and reared to a life of luxury, he had sternly put aside the traditions of his ancient house, which devoted its sons to war or statesmanship, and took up the service of the Church and humanity. He had already won considerable prominence as a lecturer in the Jesuit schools in which he had been educated, when he was sent by his superior, in accordance with a long-cherished aspiration of his own, to embark upon a missionary career in New France. The Jesuit missions in Canada were in the full tide of success, but the great region beyond Lake Huron, in which the holy order aimed to civilize and Christianize the Indians, was almost an unknown field.

The young missionary, in preparation for the labors he was to undertake, acquired six Indian languages or dialects, and was then sent out to the extreme French frontier—Sault de Ste. Marie, to the Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior, and later to the Straits of Mackinac, where he reared a little chapel of bark in the great solitude. The attainment of exact knowledge as to the Upper Mississippi was the most daring ambition of the time among the sons of France, and upon the 17th day of May, 1673, Father Marquette, up to that time devoted entirely to the missions among the savages, set out with Louis Joliet, an exploring agent of Count Frontenac, to solve if possible the puzzle concerning the Father of Waters. A month later, in their two frail birch-bark canoes, with five French servants, they entered the great river at the mouth of the Wisconsin, down which they had voyaged, and were the first white men who looked upon or traversed the upper waters of the river. All this was accompanied by hardships and dangers, even terrors, magnified by the imagination, doubtless, for they were in an absolutely unknown land, and as Mr. Thwaites remarks, "even men of Marquette's calibre were in the seventeenth century more susceptible to superstition than they are now." They were not a little alarmed by weird Indian drawings on the rocks, of monsters presumably typical of those actually to be met with in their descent of the mile-wide stream; and they saw actual monsters, as huge fishes, "one of which struck our canoe with such violence," wrote the Father, "that I thought it a great tree about to break the canoe to pieces."

On another occasion we saw on the water a monster with the head of a tiger, a sharp nose Like That of a wildcat, with whiskers and Straight, Erect ears: The head was gray and The Neck quite black. * * * When we cast our nets into the water we caught Sturgeon and a very extraordinary kind of fish. * * * Near its nose * * * is a large Bone shaped Like a woman's corset bone, three fingers wide and a Cubit Long, at the end of which is a disk as Wide As one's hand.

In which formidable creatures, the author remarks, "we are able to recognize the familiar catfish of our Western rivers, the American tiger cat, and the paddlefish, (or spoonbill.)" The explorers went down stream to the mouth of the Arkansas, and Marquette noted all that he saw in his journal and made a map of their voyage. They came upon Indians mainly of the Illinois, held friendly communion with them, and the missionary introduced the matter of founding stations among them for the propagation of religion.

The Missouri received due attention, and Marquette, with the true spirit of the explorer and also of the missionary, wrote:

"I hope by its means to discover the Vermillion or California Sea. * * * I do not despair of discovering it some day, if God grant me the grace and the health to do so, in order that I may preach The Gospel to all The peoples of this new world, who have so Long Grovelled in the darkness of infidelity."

The explorer returned northward by way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers and the west shore of Lake Michigan, reaching the Jesuit mission at the rapids of De Pere, Wis., in September. Then he went by canoe to Quebec, returning in 1674, and starting out full of pious zeal to found a new mission in Illinois. He was obliged by ill-health to pass the Winter in a frail cabin on the Chicago River, but when he pushed on in the Spring a return of his ailment compelled him to turn back, and he heroically endeavored to reach his old mission at St. Ignace, on the Mackinac Straits. But death overtook him while he was still 250 miles from his destination, and he passed away on the 18th of May, 1675, upon the site of the present City of Ludington, Mich. His bones were removed by friendly Indians the following year to St. Ignace, where they were buried by the brethren of his society under the chapel floor.

Thus died, in his thirty-eighth year, as a martyr to the zeal of the missionary and the explorer, one of the most intrepid men who ventured into the Western wilds while even the East was yet new. He fell a victim to the rigors of his task, but his character had been deeply impressed upon the Ottawa missions, and his name had passed into history. As to Marquette's place in the annals of the Northwest, Mr. Thwaites pertinently observes:

It is idle to ask whether to Joliet or to Marquette shall be given the greater credit for the discovery of the Mississippi. Their names, in this connection, must always be maintained in common; the priest, certainly, was as important to the expedition as was the civilian, and it is to the Jesuit that we owe the record. But, apart from this incident in his career, Father Marquette stands in history as typical of the highest ideals and achievements in the splendid missionary enterprise of the Jesuits in New France. * * * He was in truth a man of action as well as ideas; a true explorer as well as a scholastic; * * * and his saintly character will long remain an inspiration to men of every creed and calling.

This story of the hero, upon whom popular imagination has more generally centred than upon any of his fellows, is illustrated quite fully, among the pictures being one of the idealized marble statue in Washington, and—what is historically more important—a reduction of a reputed portrait discovered at Montreal a few years since and having strong claim to credibility.

ALFRED MATHEWS.

A Fragmentary Book.*

"Is the gentleman a great anonymous?" is a familiar quotation. In this instance he is not, and why he poses as such is something of a mystery. A desire for anonymity should always be respected—within reasonable limits. People should not seek to pry into the private concerns of others, and if an author desires to withhold his name, that surely is his private concern.

I remember that Walter Scott at one period of his career flatly denied having written the Waverley Novels, and when reproached for falsehood after the fact had been discovered, defended himself by saying that the question was an unwarranted intrusion upon his privacy, and he was justified in denying the authorship, for by no other means could he preserve his desire for anonymity. But the name of the author of the present book is very well known. He has been published broadcast, (vide "Who's Who,") as the author of that pleasant book, "Collections and Recollections," which was put forth a few years since. Why, therefore, should Dr. George William Erskine Russell desire his new book to appear without his interesting patronymic? Especially is this question significant when, in a whimsical mood and presumably because the assertion applies to himself, he has chosen to quote the following on the title page:

"Another peculiarity of the Russells is, that they never alter their opinions; they are an excellent race, but they must be trepanned before they can be convinced."—Sydney Smith: "Second Letter to Archdeacon Singleton."

Perhaps the author hesitates to declare himself because of that word excellent! There is much appositeness in Sydney Smith's dictum as applied to this book, as you will find after you have read it. The author laments in the first essay the decay of the spirit of "cocksureness," a word with which his English readers will be more familiar than his American audience, and then he proceeds to show, perhaps unintentionally, that he himself does not lack the spirit; for, after the manner of one speaking with authority, he deals with a wide range of subjects more or less pertinent to the world, the flesh, and the devil, with side glances at the Church and the Crown, under conditions prevalent in present-day England.

There is something impressive about the essay. Minervalike, it seems to spring full grown from the head of some mental Jove. It challenges respect, demands admiration, and awakens awe from the very fact that it is an essay. It is the imperative mood of literature, the peremptory in letters, as it were, but if it be critically analyzed and examined, unless it be very well done, it is apt to suggest things that charity, for instance, does not suggest.

These essays have all the faults and some of the virtues of their format. There are many pleasant little anecdotes interspersed among them, some bright characterizations, and a few thoughtful generalizations, but for the most part they fail to interest or to convince. Like everything written once a week for a newspaper, they are of unequal value, and like the good little girl with the curl, when they are bad they are horrid.

I confess frankly to very little interest as a whole with the subjects selected or the treatment thereof. The papers are intensely British; they discuss matters which are very foreign to our institutions and habits, and as a whole are unsatisfying. The book does not compare with "Collections and Recollections." It has a made-to-order appearance, an excellent thing in clothing, but a poor thing in literature. It does not hang together; there is no coherence to it. It isn't a book at all, in the ordinary sense, just a collection of more or less scrappy papers; and it brings to my mind something that Lowell said about the book of a really great essayist, than whom there have been few better. I refer to Emerson. In his "Fable for Critics" the poet thus speaks—I quote from memory in the absence of my library:

Roots, leaves, and branches singly, perfect may be,
But clapped hodge-podge together, they don't make a tree.

The words apply to Mr. Russell's collection, except that there is a lack of perfection about the "roots, leaves, and branches" in his case.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

"A Dear Old Philosopher."*

"Five and eighty years, and every one of them crowned with a thanksgiving," is the summary of his life made by the chief character of Mrs. Annie Fellowes Johnston's "Asa Holmes." "Lord! how we're going to miss him here at the store," says one of his friends, the day that he is laid under the Autumn leaves. "Say how we're going to feel him," cries the village Jeremiah, whose lamentations Asa had done his best to change to songs of rejoicing. "Tho Winters weren't so cold or the Summers so hard to pull through, looking at life through his eyes." "Perkins's oldest," aged eight, and prematurely grave with the responsibility of setting a good example to five younger scions of Perkins stock, remembers the kind old man who had given him a new ideal in the phrase "a brother to Santa Claus," and whose sweet, simple life had been unswerving in its loyalty to duty and to truth. These points given, there is no difficulty in tracing the line of Asa's blameless years, and Miss Johnston reports his kindly but clever talk and the other gossip of the village "store" with shrewd and pleasant comment of her own, and that is all. There is no story; a group of portraits, a few comic, but nearly all pleasing, from the courtly, scholarly minister to the little May Queen in starched muslin, and the daisies from her teacher's best hat ornamenting her paper crown; a few holiday scenes, and then the end, with Asa's granddaughter, the fair girl graduate, and her Yale lover looking at the old schoolbook in which lie the two violets plucked by Asa for the love of his youth and age. It is an idyllic book.

Max O'Rell's Talks on Men and Women.*

"Between Ourselves," the English title of Max O'Rell's new book, gives place in the United States to "'Tween You and I," in which, according to him, "there is something" picturesque and cozy "which does not exist either in 'Between you and me' or the [sic] more poetical 'Twixt you and me.'" This reason is respectfully submitted to the American schoolboy as useful after writing "C'est je," or "Il va pleuvoir," and sure to be accepted when their French is half as good as Max O'Rell's English. The second title of the volume, "Some Little Problems of Life," hardly describes the book. Some of the three or four pages included between chapter heads are collections of maxims; some are sketches of typical men and women, the modern young man, dudes in general, the managing woman; some compare the manners of France with those of England or of the United States; some are little sermons; some discourses to wives and husbands. Their common characteristic is that logical common-sense which makes a Frenchman the best of advisers and the most pitiless destroyer of shams. It is this quality which causes him to declare that what the visiting Elizabeth needs is a good spanking; that vanity is the chief affliction and ruling motive of the new woman, whose parents should teach her useful things and thus guard her against becoming "that abomination of desolation," an amateur in any art; that a foreigner's success in the United States may be divined from his estimate of the American people. Max O'Rell's estimate seems just on most points, unflattering, and kindly. In one instance it is too kindly, for he actually supposes that there is no preparation for "Emerson days," "George Eliot days," and similar public school exercises, and imagines that the hail of quotations showered upon him is spontaneous. This shows that some excellent possible stage managers are wasting their cleverness in American schools. It is a well-drilled company that shows no traces of having rehearsed the play which it performs. However, one must not quarrel with a foreigner for not detecting devices meant to deceive even the native. Max O'Rell saw many things concerning which both England and the United States need admonition, and he gives it very agreeably and wittily.

*W. D. Howells has been asked by a correspondent what view he holds on the subject of book reviewing. He replied as follows: "I think any sensible man likes his book fairly reviewed. English reviews of American books are apt to be fairer than our own, because, like American reviews of English books, they have no personal bias for good or bad. A fair review is the critic's honest best. One can ask nothing more of him, though one might sometimes wish him wiser or kinder."

*ASA HOLMES; OR, THE CHOICE OF HERCULES. By Annie Fellowes Johnston. Illus. 12mo, $1.25. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co.

*THE SOLDIER'S RETURN. By Mary E. Wilkins. 12mo, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*HARPER'S MAGAZINE is just out—a big book full of delightful Summer reading. There are 8 short stories, 28 articles, many fine pictures and a few admirable paintings—a great July number.

HUMOR IN FICTION

The story is the thing—but humor is a good half of the entertainment. In the work of Mr. Bangs it is the *best* half. His new book, just published, tells the humorous adventures of a mortal among the modern, up-to-date gods of Olympus. It is a book of wholesome fun that is really funny. Nothing since the "House-Boat" series has won such universal praise. The title is *Olympian Nights.*

Apropos of humor—one of the great charms of the work of Mr. Howells—the *London Times* says, referring to *The Kentons*: "How give to any one that has not read this book an idea of the delicate wit and humor that is in, through and round about every page?" *The Kentons* is a delightful story of an American family.

Altogether different is the American drollery in Will N. Harben's new novel *Abner Daniel.* It is a book men will like—shrewd business and shrewd every-day philosophy. And there is a love interest that is just as well and wittily told. You will remember Mr. Harben as the author of *Westerfelt.*

In Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan's new volume, *Tales of Destiny*, the stories are the thing. There are ten of them—of men and women of the world. Every one is a masterpiece of short story writing. The author's first success was *Tales of the Cloister.*

Have you read the *Captain of the Gray Horse Troop?* It is all interesting—every phase of it. Mr. Garland tells a story of love and exciting adventure on the Plains. He knows every incident of Western life. It is a capital story of modern heroism.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1902.—16 PAGES.

A RETORT COURTEOUS.

The Springfield Union has done THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS the honor to print about twelve sticks (solid) in reference to our editorial remarks advising newly fledged college graduates contemplating literary lives to shun newspaper offices. Among other comments, none of which can be regarded as complimentary to this modest publication, The Union says that it cannot agree with our assertion that the "work of a newspaper reporter has no more relation to literature than that of a house and sign painter has to the art of Michael Angelo." The Union continues thus:

Again, one must take issue with THE REVIEW'S statement that the work of a newspaper reporter has no more relation to literature than that of a house and sign painter has to the art of Michael Angelo. Let us look back a little. Rudyard Kipling was a good newspaper man before he came to be known as a "literary" man outside The Lahore Gazette office. The late Bret Harte was what in his day was called a "journalist." George W. Cable did his first writing for The New Orleans Times-Democrat. Mr. Samuel L. Clemens was a first-rate reporter before he became editor of The Buffalo Express. Mr. David Gray, who wrote some matter that comes near being great literature, was, his whole life long, a newspaper man, and up to the time of his death he was the editor of The Buffalo Courier. Henry Cuyler Bunner was a newspaper man. So is Edward Sanford Martin; so was James Payn. So are Charles M. Skinner and Harrison Robertson; George Ade and Finley Peter Dunne, and Alfred Henry Lewis. Richard Harding Davis was a reporter before fortune smiled broadly upon him. John R. Spears began his career on a country newspaper and was for years a reporter on The New York Sun. William Winter was a reporter of dramatic performances. Max O'Rell is still doing newspaper work. Lafcadio Hearn, who, if ever literature was made, has made it, was a reporter in Cincinnati. Eugene Field was a newspaper man till he died. Artemus Ward was a reporter in Cleveland. Josiah Gilbert Holland was a Springfield newspaper man.

Just to continue the list a little, look at these: Jerome A. Hart in San Francisco, Mrs. Peattie in Omaha, Joe Ward and Barton Adams in Denver, Charles F. Lummis in Los Angeles, Holman Day in Lewiston, Me.; George W. Wilson in Jacksonville, Eugene R. White in Niagara Falls, William F. Apthrop, Henry Austin Clapp, J. E. Chamberlain, Philip Hale, Edward H. Clement, and a dozen others in Boston; Henderson, Finck, Krehbiel, Davies, Huneker, Ford, Barnes, Riis, Ralph—and a hundred more, working newspaper men and women every one of them.

This would be a mighty poor argument even if it were all true, and it isn't. Mr. Kipling stopped being a newspaper man as soon as he could. He did not find it convenient to carry on newspaper work and literary production simultaneously. Mr. Bunner was a Sun reporter about six months; that was his whole newspaper career. The editorship of Puck was journalism, to be sure; but it was not what a newspaper man means by newspaper work, and The Union knows it. George Ade, Finley Dunne, and Alfred Henry Lewis are not literary men. They have written books which are distinctly not literature. Mr. Winter has always been a dramatic critic. Ten years in a city department would never have developed his trenchant and beautiful style. James Barnes is not a newspaper man, and Julian Ralph is not a literary man. As for Hale, Finck, Krehbiel, Henderson, and that lot, who ever before accused them of being literary men?

We can reply with the same sort of argument by naming some who are or were distinctively literary men, but were not newspaper men. Let The Springfield Union go around with a lantern among its newspaper men and pick us out a Wordsworth, a Shelley, a Browning, a Tennyson, a Charles Lamb, a Victor Hugo, a Guy de Maupassant, a Flaubert, a Goethe, a Heine, a Cable, a Marion Crawford, a Howells, a Mrs. Humphry Ward, and perchance we may recant.

But we never said that a newspaper man could not become a literary man. We said that the odds were against him. And so they are. The haste, the pressure, the drive, the resultant slovenliness, or at least carelessness, of style that characterize newspaper work are distinctively opposed to literary methods. But there—The Union has accused us of taking ourselves seriously, so we must stop with a promise that hereafter we shall endeavor to imitate the example of our kind preceptor and conduct ourselves on all occasions with becoming frivolity.

"VARSITY AND VERSITY."

As surely as the boating season comes round, so surely does the amateur purist in language pour forth the vials of his wrath on those who talk of the 'Varsity crews. In England, in times past, the word was reprobated as the spurious coinage of cockney watermen, adopted by undergraduates who should have known better. In America it has suffered the double reproach of being foreign as well as illegitimate. This season the writer of a letter to The Sun shows that there is progress even among purists. He has not the courage to say that the word should be utterly cast out, contenting himself with the suggestion that it should be not 'varsity but 'versity.

Even this alluring compromise, it is to be feared, will not prevail. In "Words and Their Ways," one of the wisest, sanest, and most scientific handbooks of its kind, Profs. Greenough and Kittredge describe 'varsity not as an impropriety, but as the result of perfectly normal phonetic development. Historically it does not differ from "tarnal" and "varsal," except that these are not yet in good use. A better analogue is to be found in "possum," "coon," and "cute," which have gone a long way toward recognition in the polite society of language. The perfect analogue is to be found in "Squire" and "Miss." All of these words have gained their present form by dropping a syllable after the regular manner of language development.

As regards the legitimacy of any of them, reason has nothing to say. The question is, Do those who speak best generally use them? Those who row on university crews and those who back them call them 'varsity crews. The expression is handy and distinctive, and has been generally adopted. Its origin is in ignorance and carelessness; but, as Profs. Greenough and Kittredge point out, ignorance and carelessness are often strong factors for good. "Language," they say, "develops by the felicitous misapplication of words." The question between 'varsity and 'versity is of no real importance. The vital point is that the expression is handy and has become recognized. Purists may grieve, but the language is the richer.

EASY ELECTIVES.

The withholding of their degrees from a certain number of seniors at Yale by reason of their want of proficiency in the course of law has excited more attention than very likely it deserves by reason of the fact that one of the young men thus turned back or down is heir to a spectacularly large fortune. Plutocracy has its penalties, even for the plutocrats. It cannot be pleasant for a young man to know that he cannot do anything silly or reckless, or even dull, cannot run down an old woman with an automobile, or achieve what in the cases of others would be a modest and unostentatious academic failure, without having his misfeasance or his nonfeasance heralded from one end of the country to the other.

There is, however, a more serious moral to this particular story. It is given out that the special course which was the occasion of this slaughter of the ignorants had been "elected" by them, purely upon the ground that it was easy. This danger lurks, of course, in the elective system, and was developed almost as soon as that system began to be put in operation. A scholastically worthless and hopeless youth, of the kind of which one representative at Yale is reported to have said that "he did not come there to learn, but to be taught," is out of place in any American college. If he has neither intellectual inducement to study nor the inducement which is created by the expectation of having to work for his living, it ought not to be any place for him. He had better betake himself to Christ Church, Oxford, (not on the Rhodes foundation,) where he will find many like-minded and similarly gilded youths to play with him without any instructors to molest them or make them afraid. In this country it was fairly certain beforehand that the hunt of a lazy youth for "snap courses" would be baffled. No professor who was any more fit for his place than a lazy student for his would allow it to be said that he presided over a "soft thing." The self-respect of instructors has thus been the saving element in the elective system. An extensive undergraduate rumor that a certain department is easy, followed by the convergence upon it of all the shirks, is a challenge to the professor in charge of it to make it hard. And this is what has actually happened in the universities in which the elective system has been most extended.

It appears that the particular course over which so many Yale seniors have come to grief is a novelty, being the transfer to the academic department of a subject which has heretofore been confined to the professional school of the university. Doubtless there were many serious students, intending to become lawyers, who were glad to anticipate in college some part of their professional preparation. And doubtless there were other serious students convinced of the truth of Blackstone's saying that every gentleman should know some law. Evidently there was a certain number of others who agreed with the comic Blackstone's addition to the serious Blackstone's saying, to the effect that the less law a gentleman knew the better, and these gladly chose the course in the expectation that no work would be required of them. This class the professors of law have apparently found it their pleasure as well as their duty not to pass. Good for the professors! If the incident shall impress upon the minds of all youths contemplating Yale that, in spite of the elective system, they cannot get degrees without working for them, it will be good for the youths and good for Yale, as a like course will be good for any other institution in a like situation.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

It is not an uncommon thing for Americans to detect in the speech of their British brothers or sisters traces of what in our own land is somewhat rudely called illiteracy. It was reserved for Mr. Henry Austin Clapp of Boston to make a protest on this matter to The Spectator of London, a paper singularly free from such offense and very hospitable to polite correction. In this case it seems that the editor proved sympathetic but timid in the acceptance of the rebuke.

The rebuke was addressed, in fact, to the author of "The Lady Paramount," whom Mr. Clapp found guilty, in a number of instances, of using the word "expect" in the sense of "suspect," "believe," "suppose." He had noted with pain like lapses in the writings of W. E. Norris and Mrs. Humphry Ward, and he infers that the evil is spreading. "For years," he writes, "in 'the States' the employment of 'expect' has been regarded as a shibboleth, a sure proof of bucolic underbreeding and bad education." To which the editor of The Spectator replies in the following vague and noncommittal fashion:

"England expects every man to do his duty" toward our language, and America does the same. But we should not be doing our duty if we said we "expect" that Mr. Clapp is right in his criticism, though that is our belief. Yet though we hold Mr. Clapp to be right in this case, we are jealous as to all attempts to restrict the development of our language or to put it in a strait-waistcoat. "I trade both with the living and the dead for the enrichment of our tongue," was Dryden's principle, and it was as sound as his style. We have a right to expect every author of repute to consider the enrichment of our tongue.

We venture to think that this is trifling with a matter of some seriousness. Of course it is the duty of every writer, whether of repute or only honestly seeking repute, "to consider the enrichment of our tongue." But it does not tend to enrich our tongue to give to a word which has a definite meaning another meaning quite different when the second meaning is already expressed clearly by another word. That process debases and weakens the tongue. Instead of adding to its power of exact and full expression it robs it of a perceptible measure of that power. Dryden himself used the word "expect" in its proper sense—that is to say, in its own sense, and used it, of course, with vigor and accuracy. "There is a pride of doing," he said, "more than is expected of us and more than others would have done." That simple sentence is precise and telling, as it could not be if the word "expect" had taken on another meaning and the two were likely to be confused. When he wrote of the frosts of the earth that

> birth deny
> To flowers that in its womb expecting lie,

again he would have been cheated of the charm of the line had there been ambignity in the significant word.

The essential meaning of "expect" and its derivatives relates to the future which they "look out to." It has no connection with what we suppose or think of the present. Sir John Suckling reveals the real value of the word in his lines

> 'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear;
> Heaven were not heaven, if we knew what it were.

Let us, indeed, "trade both with the living and the dead for the enrichment of our tongue," but let us trade honestly and scrupulously in coin of full value, neither clipped nor effaced.

THE AUTHOR'S HORSE-LEECH

When an author gets so far upon the pathway of literary recognition as to sign a contract with a publishing house for the issuance of his book, one of the things that strikes him as most surprising, outside of the fact that he has progressed to the contract point, is the provision which states that the editor will give him for free distribution six, or it may be eight, copies of his own book!

The distribution habit is usually present in inverse ratio to age. The older an author gets the fewer copies he distributes, but with the first book there are literally hundreds whom he thinks entitled to a copy, and he is appalled to learn that he must buy them in the open market. With each successive year, however, he learns restraint, but the public knowledge or habit does not keep pace with his own. The dear populace thinks, naturally enough, that an author can have as many copies of his own book as he wishes—gratis. So he can—by buying and paying for them! But this is a fact outside the popular reckoning. Consequently the successful author is overwhelmed by applications from charitable institutions of all kinds, which wish contributions to their libraries; from church fairs and bazaars, which are desirous of selling autograph copies at extravagant prices; from friends who would like to receive a signed copy, and make no bones about saying so; and from others whose silence upon the subject is more eloquent than the most voluminous appeal.

One author, for example, is the head of a large educational institution, another is a widely known clergyman, a third is a physician with a large practice. The pupils, parishioners, and patients all want presentation copies of these various authors' books, and they do not realize that to ask for them, or to hint for them, or to look for them, is to entail upon these long-suffering gentlemen either the pain of obliviousness to the appeals of friends or the expense of purchasing copy after copy.

Some authors live by their books. Only one of the three mentioned happens to do so, but the financial drain upon each one of them is very considerable. If this brief comment should serve to call attention to the fact that a request for a book is a request for money, perhaps the nuisance, from the authors' standpoint, may be abated.

Rosalynde: or, Euphues Golden Legacie.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a reprint of Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde; or, Euphues Golden's Legacis Fetcht from the Canaries, by T. L., Gent." This story is not only interesting and amusing in itself, but is especially noteworthy as being the original of Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The present text follows that of the quarto black letter edition of 1592, collated with the edition of 1598. The volumes will be octavo in size, uniform with the other octavos issued from this press. The edition will be limited to 160 copies, printed in black and red, and is to be had at $7 per copy.

JUNE

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 27.—Already the coronation had hurt the book trade and its postponement hurts it still more. It is feared that the sales of all the special books of the occasion, including the Coronation Bibles, will be ruined.

***

"Portraits of the Sixties" is the title of a new volume of Justin M'Carthey's "Reminiscences," which he will finish as soon as his "Reign of Queen Anne" is off his hands.

***

It is now announced that the Duca degli Abruzzi's account of his Arctic expedition, in which he penetrated further north than Nansen, reaching latitude 86 degrees 33 minutes north, is completed, together with the translations of it made into the principal European languages. It will be simultaneously published in October in Italian, French, English, German, and the Scandinavian tongues.

***

Walter Jerrold, well known as the editor of Thackeray, Sterne, De Quincey, and Emerson in the Temple Classics, is writing a volume on George Meredith for The Writers of To-Day series, while Hamilton Fyfe, a prominent member of the staff of The Times, is at work on one dealing with Arthur Pinero for the same series.

***

Marie Corelli's new novel, "dealing with an all-absorbing subject hitherto untouched in fiction," will be published by Methuen in August. It is said that the size of the first edition will be quite unprecedented in London.

***

D. Appleton & Co. will publish the first volume of Mme. Adam's memoirs in translation. It is entitled "Romance of My Childhood and Youth." This house has also secured the option of the American rights to all succeeding volumes. The Appletons will publish in America in the Autumn H. G. Wells's new novel, "The Sea Ready."

***

There is much talk here about Henry Savage Landor's new book on Persia and Beluchistan, which, like his "China and the Allies," will be an elaborately illustrated volume, while, from the point of view of the graphic and the sensational, it will resemble "In the Forbidden Land." The Macmillan Company will publish it here, but the American rights have not yet been taken up.

***

Dr. Stein's arrival in London this week has caused a renewal of talk concerning his forthcoming book on the sand-buried cities of the Chotan, which, however, is as yet unfinished. E. A. D.

"The King and Queen of Hearts."

At Sotheby's, June 5, £240 was given for a unique copy of the earliest issue of Charles Lamb's first book for children, "The King and Queen of Hearts, with the Roguerice of the Knave who Stole Away the Queen's Pies," 1806. This highly important book, we learn, was secured by Dodd, Mead & Co., and is now in New York City. A copy of the second issue of the book, 1809, (also unique,) which sold for £222 at Sotheby's March 19, was also secured hy an American buyer, and is owned in this city.

The London Athenaeum referred to the sum paid for the second issue of this book as "an astonishing price," and The Academy called it "indicrously large." Neither of these journals comments upon the larger sum of £240 just given for the first issue. Possibly they expected the latter to sell low, and their silence is occasioned hy their disappointment. As a matter of fact, the literary importance of "The King and Queen of Hearts" is immeasurably great. Its real literary value is small, no donht, for Lamh's rhymes were written to fit the "fifteen elegant engravings," after the drawings of William Mulready. But the discovery of the book is valuable in that it establishes, hy the date of 1805 on the engraved title page, the fact that before the "Tales from Shakespeare"—usually believed to be brother and sister's first experiment in writing for children—Charles had tried his hand at that agreeable pastime. "The King and Queen of Hearts" is therefore his first juvenile book, the list of his and his sister's children's books being now as follows:

1. "The King and Queen of Hearts," by Charles Lamb, (engraved in 1805, published in 1806, reissued in 1809.)
2. "Tales from Shakespeare," by Charles and Mary Lamb, 1807.
3. "The Adventures of Ulysses," by Charles Lamb, 1808.
4. "Mrs. Leicester's School," by Charles and Mary Lamb, 1809.
5. "Poetry for Children," by Charles and Mary Lamb, 1809.
6. "Prince Dorus," by Charles Lamb, 1811.
7. "Beauty and the Beast," by Charles Lamb, 1811.

All these, save the earliest issues of "The King and Queen of Hearts" and "Tales from Shakespeare," hear the imprint of Mrs. Godwin. It is probahle that Lamh wrote "The King and Queen of Hearts" at the request of the Godwins, who in 1805 were issuing their publications under the cover of the name of Thomas Hodgkins. Accordingly, the engraved title page ends with the imprint: "Printed for Thos. Hodgkins, Hanway Street, Novemher 18, 1805." The first issue, which recently sold for £240, has this title page and also the original pink covers, which are lettered: "Printed for Thomas Hodgkins at the Juvenile Library, Hanway Street, 1806." The second issue, which sold for £222 in March, was identical inside, hut the yellow covers bore this lettering and date: "Printed for M. J. Godwin, at the Juvenile Library, No. 41, Skinner Street, Snow Hill."

The credit for the discovery of this new work hy "Ella" helongs to E. V. Lucas, who found among the Lamb-Wordsworth correspondence helonging to Gordon Wordsworth a letter from Lamh to the poet, dated Feh. 1, 1806, in which he cnumerates the hooks he has just sent to Wordsworth hy carrier from London. Among the books is "A Paraphrase on the King and Queen of Hearts, of which I, heing the author, heg Mr. Johnny Wordsworth's acceptance and opinion."

There was the clue. After much research Mr. Lucas found that a copy of the hook had heen sold with several other hooks as lot 59 in the collection of the late Andrew W. Tuer (sold at Sothehy's, July 17, 1900.) The purchaser was found to he Miss Pollock, and this fortunate lady, after lending the hook to he reproduced hy facsimile, sent it for resale at Sothehy's, where it brought £222 on March 19, (as previously stated.) Thie was the second issue. The first issue has now turned up, and, together with the second, is now in New York, which secures so many hihliographical treasures, much to the annoyance of English literary journals.

"The King and Queen of Hearts" was originally issued at 1s. plain, or 1s. 6d. colored. Though no longer availahle at those modest prices, the lovers of Lamh can secure the fac-simile reprint of the second issue from Messrs. Methuen for 1s. We also helieve that Mr. Livingston will have an iliuetrated account of the first iseue in the forthcoming number of "The Bihliographer." ROBERT F. RODEN.

An Exhibition of Fine Books.

In connection with the sixth annual exhihit of the Art Association of Richmond, Ind., which opened on Tuesday, June 10, and which embraces paintings, "arte and crafts," &c., there have been brought together examples of the work of some of the hest-known hookhinders of this country.

Mr. Otto Zahn of Memphis, Tenn., sent six hooks, handtooled in original designs, three of which were inlaid. The hooks were as follows: "Heptalogia," Stevenson Ballads, two copies of the "Ruhaiyat," one Mosher pocket edition of "Laus Veneris," (Swinhurne,) and "House of Life." Stikeman & Co. of this city sent two volumes hound for this exhihition. They were "Mary Stuart," (Lamartine,) extra illustrated and tooled in emhlematic designe, and "Madame Récamier," the cover and douhle of which were finished with mosaic inlays. Miss Ellen Gates Starr of Hull House, Chicago, contrihutes one of the finest examples of her work in "The Fahles of Bidpai," the tooled pattern being a rich diaper of roses, inlaid in red on green levant morocco. Miss Mary E. Buckley of the Hillside Bindery, St. Louis, is represented hy a hinding of "Philohihlon." Another of her hindings that appears is a copy of "The House of the Seven Gahles," hound a couple of years ago in a Mayflower design, and loaned for exhihition purposes hy George D. Smith of this city. Zaehnsdorf'e "Art of Bookhinding," in full levant with half calf donhle, and Samuel Gardiner'e "Cromwell," bound in pigskin hy Pfister, with pyrographio decoration, were likewise loaned hy Mr. Smith. From the same source came also the one example of the work executed at The Cluh Bindery that was shown. The binding was in the style called "Janseniste," and by no means showed the full decorative capahilities of this famous American shop.

Miss Florence Foote and the Nordhoff Bindery loaned seven books, viz.: "The Ideal Book" in white pigskin and blind, tooled by Miss Foote herself under the direction of Cobden-Sanderson last Summer at the well-known Doves Bindery, in London; "Sonnets from the Portuguese," "Monna Innominita," and "Hand and Soul," executed by the Nordhoff Bindery; one of the "Rnbaiyats" and "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Miss Margaret Sterling, and "The Enemies of Books," by Miss Laura Moses, pupils of the Nordhoff Bindery. "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," "The Revelation of St. John the Divine," "Three Wise Men," and "Cranbrook Papers," all hand-printed, were from George G. Booth of the Cranbrook Press, Detroit, Mich. There were a few good Mosher books shown, among which were "David Gray," "Mimes," and "Empedocles on Etna." Blanchard & Co., Worcester, Mass., sent three editions of their "Elbert Hubbard," by Lane, published last Fall, namely, regular, limited, and de luxe editions.

The exhihits of Ralph Randolph Adams of this city arrived too late to have a place in the catalogue, but they were fine examples of Viennese inlay binding. Three books in this kind of binding were shown by Mr. Adams and attracted much attention. He did a miniature Bible bound by Mr. Adams in full morocco, and exhihited in a solando case.

A number of book plates and book-plate designs, loaned hy Wilhur Macey Stone, were units in the exhihition. These included ten original designe hy the Triptych as well as some from the hand of E. D. French, and others engraved hy early American hook-plate designers. Four designed by Miss Margaret Steele, the daughter of the Indiana landscapist; two hy a couple of young girls, the Misses Greenleaf of Indianapolis; one designed for Miss Esther Griffin White hy her hrother, Raymond Perry White; two designed hy a young hoy, Carl Bernhardt of Richmond, Ind., and one of Ernest Howard Croshy, designed at the Alwil Shop, Ridgewood, N. J. From the same shop came also a copy of Victor Hugo's "John Brown," and a title page design for "The Book of Ruth."

With the money derived from these exhihitions the association huys one or two pictures each year, and is thus making a nucleus for what will douhtless become an important collection.

A Poem by Thackeray.

According to the Academy of London, the new catnlogue of Mr. Rohson of Coventry Street contains an interesting item, a copy of Tennyson's Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces, 1830, with Thackeray's name in it, and an unpublished poem signed T. (Thackeray, not Tennyson,) written on the fly-leaf. It runs thus:

WRITTEN IN SOLITUDE.

I love thee, O thou dim and dreary feeling!
I love thee, O thou desolate communion
Of the lone epirit with Nature, who revealing
To her fond worshipper in that sweet Union
The hidden hrightnesses which lie enshrined
In the dark treasuries of th' unconscious mind
A smothered flame, a torrent which doth feed
The hand of nature and of solitude
To waken it, and then with headlong speed
Shoots forth, until the mind unformed and rude
Doth by that healing stream hurst into being
All pure, all hright, all heautiful, all seeing.

The poem is slightly in the manner of Miss Blanche Amory, says The Academy. But really we do not think that the hride of the inimitahle Foker ever did anything quite so sincere.

Poetry of Peace.

Many pereone have been lost in wonder at the dearth of thoroughly apt and convincing poetry on the topic of peace between England and the Boers. It looks as if the British poets were so very husy trying to glorify their King at the moment of his cōronation that they could not properly express themeelves on the subject of peace. Remarks of this sort, it seeme, were recently made hy one of the most excellent of London literary journals. The result was the receipt of a poem of which only the first stanza has been quoted. Here it is:

Now Peace has come at last,
And better late than never,
Let'e hope that it may last
Forever and forever.

What need of puhlishing the rest? If that doee not sum up the matter, what would?

Portraits and Caricatures of Victor Hugo.

The print department of the New York Puhlic Library celehrates the Hugo centenary in its own way by preparing an exhihition which consists of portraits and caricatures of the poet and of reproductions of his drawings, together with printed matter relating to hie work as an artist, the material being drawn from the Avery collection. The engravings after Hugo's drawing here shown number over 100, and bear witness in a moet conclusive and interesting manner to the poet's nndoubted artistic talent. His most effective work was in landscape; he excelled in the evolving of castles in Spain, of eombre piles under stormy ekies, of terror-inspiring battlements and "architectural ferocities." Yet one of his best-known drawings is a figure piece, "Crux Nova," (John Brown on the gallowe,) engraved by Paul Chenay, who did also the dozen plates after Hugo puhlished in 1863. The later eeries, illustrating the "Toilers of the Sea," (1882,) was done on wood by F. Meaulle. Hugo as an exponent of "art applied," can only be studied in the collection of Paul Meurice, Paris, which abounds in pottery, woodwork, and furniture, designed, carved, colored hy thie nature so fertile in resource, sc versatile in expression.

The portraits, which present Hugo at various ages, are drawn from all possible sources. There are etchinge hy Buhot, (after the medallion by David d'Angers, 1825,) Rajon, and Rodin, the sculptor; lithographs by Achille Deveria, (1829,) L. Noel, (1882,) and A. Cholet, (1885,) pictures of Mme. Hugo and Mme. Juliette Dronet, Lalanne'e etched views of the exterior and interior of the exile's home in the Isle of Guernsey, pictures from Parisian illustrated journals, showing the imposing obsequies; Fantin-Latour's characteristic homage, in lithography depicting Poetry and Fame at Hugo's hier, and many more. All these form a continuous picture of Hugo the man. And this picture is supplemented by a number of drawings from French comic papers, some caricaturing him, most of them executed in a spirit of homage, but all serving to help complete one's mental picture of Victor Hugo. The exhihition, which will be opened at the Lenox Library Building, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, on July 1, and can be seen there during the Summer months, is, of course, free to the puhlic.

Books in Demand.

Following is a statement of books which have sold hest in regular hook and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and San Francisco hetween May 27 and June 27 of this year. The statement is based on reports received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to us. We have tahulated the correspondents' reports as shown below, and have included no books for which more than one hookstore did not make a return as either the first best, second hest, third hest, or fourth hest selling hook.

FIRST BEST.

14 stores report "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
9 " " "The Mississippi Buchle."
5 " " "The Virginian."
3 " " "Hearts Courageous."
2 " " "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cahhage Patch."
2 " " "The Conqueror."
2 " " "The Hound of the Baskervilles."
2 " " "The Lady Paramount."

SECOND BEST.

13 stores report "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
5 " " "The Mississippi Buhhle."
4 " " "The Lady Paramount."
4 " " "The Virginian."
3 " " "Audrey."
2 " " "Hearts Courageous."
2 " " "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cahhage Patch."
2 " " "Miss Petticoats."

THIRD BEST.

6 stores report "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
2 " " "The Hound of the Baskervilles."
4 " " "The Lady Paramount."
4 " " "The Virginian."
3 " " "Audrey."
3 " " "The Conqueror."
3 " " "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cahhage Patch."
2 " " "The Valley of Decision."
2 " " "The Mississippi Buhhle."

FOURTH BEST.

8 etores report "The Mississippi Bubble."
2 " " "The Hound of the Baskervilles."
6 " " "The Lady Paramount."
5 " " "Audrey."
4 " " "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
2 " " "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cahhage Patch."
2 " " "Bylow Hill."
2 " " "A Girl of Virginia."
2 " " "Hearts Courageous."

***Hamlin Garland, the author of "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," hee heen invited hy President Harper to deliver a scries of eight lectures on "Significant Phases of American Literature," during the Summer term of the Univereity of Chicago. His euhjects will he "The Beginning of Landscape Poetry and Painting," illustrated in Bryant, Cooper, and Cole; "Development of the Ballad," using Longfellow, Whittier, and Poe as types; "The Literature of Democracy"—Walt Whitman; "The Modern Novel"—William Dean Howells; "The Local in Fiction," "Poets of the New El Dorado"—Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller; "The Cosmic Feeling for Nature"—Sidney Lanier, and a popular lecture on "The Joye of the Trail." Mr. Garland believes himself to he the only lecturer before the university who possesses no university degree. After the lectures he will go to the Rockies.

TWO IMPORTANT BOOKS.

We have just published two very attractive books:

BELSHAZZAR, the new novel by Wm. Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Caesar," is a superbly dramatic and picturesque romance of Babylon with its Hanging Gardens. The story turns upon the Writing on the Wall, one of the most dramatic events of Bible history. This novel will be one of the most talked about books of the year.

First edition exhausted on publication; second edition in preparation.

CHARACTER BUILDING, by Booker T. Washington, uniform with "Up from Slavery," now in its twenty-fifth thousand.

TWO SUPERB MAGAZINES.

Ready to-day,

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for July is a vacation number with articles and beautiful pictures of midsummer gardening, country homes, camping, beagles, and ponies. It should be ordered at once, for the edition is almost sold out to subscribers and newsdealers to-day.

THE WORLD'S WORK. Among the special features of this number are "The Naval Academy," by Commander Wainwright, with pictures of President Roosevelt giving diplomas, etc., and "How Cables Unite the World," an energetic article showing how the continents are knit together; "The Coal Strike," "The Destruction by Volcanoes" (with striking illustrations), and most other timely subjects are discussed and illustrated. A number of wide variety of contents.

DOUBLDAY, PAGE & CO.,
24 Union Square East, New York.

Our books are all on exhibition at our book shop, 219 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Principal American Ones for July.

READERS will find printed below lists of the contents of the principal American magazines for July. The lists are restricted to periodicals which appear once a month; and, while the contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions relate mainly to regular and familiar departments and some of the minor contributions. Our purpose has been to make readers acquainted with everything important or that for other reasons may have special interest for them.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1902.

ELIZABETHAN DEDICATIONS OF BOOKS.....Edmund Gosse
THE WARRIOR'S MOTHER...Maud S. Rawson
A GUEST OF FIRE.....James C. Fernald
THE TOY GRENADIER.....Roy R. Gilson
THE OLD HOME.....Charles F. Saunders
SUMMER LIFE IN ANDALUSIA.....Benjamin H. Ridgely
THE TWO ROOMS.....Arthur Stringer
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER. Part III.....Mrs. Humphry Ward
AMERICAN PRIVATE FORESTS.....Overton W. Price
CLARENCE'S MIND.....Chester B. Fernald
THE DESERTED VILLAGE. Pictures by.....Edwin A. Abbey, R. A.
THE DECIDING OF ENCARNACION.....Henry S. Kirk
BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.....George E. Woodberry
THE CHEVALIER AND THE BABY.....Eugene R. White
WHAT THE ASTRONOMERS ARE DOING.....Simon Newcomb
FALCONRY OF TO-DAY.....Vance Thompson
SOME FEEBLE AIRSHIPS.....A. J. Gront
THE ROSE AND THE NIGHTINGALE.....Elsa Barker
ZUT.....Guy W. Carryl
WAYS OF WORDS IN ENGLISH SPEECH.....George L. Kittredge
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THOSE BLACK DIAMOND

OUR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

An Important Work on Its Rise and Development.*

IN many respects "The Rise of Religious Liberty in America" is a really great book. It is unique in that it is the first time the subject has been treated in a single volume. It conserves a genuine utility and affords a wholesome entertainment to the reader. It is the product of wide research and much thinking, and is written in a style that appeals both to the scholar and the intelligent reader of books without claims to scholarship, but seeking intellectuel light and betterment. The opening chapter points out the sharp contrast the history of religion and the church in America, in their relation to civil government, affords to the religious and ecclesiastical history of Europe. Its resultant principle of religious liberty is purely an American product. Mr. Cobb presents it to his readers in this wise:

This principle, cutting right across that which the old world had for all the Christian centuries regarded as axiomatic, illustrates, better than aught else, the profound remark of Bancroft: "American law was the growth of centuries, not the wisdom of individuals. It was not an acquisition from abroad; it was begotten by the American mind, of which it was a natural and inevitable, but also a slow and gradual development."

The true definition of religious liberty, in the author's mind, is to be sought in two things; its origination in the will of God as Maker of the human soul, and its relation to the civil law. The proper discussion of the book arises about what civil society and law have to say concerning this inalienable right conferred by God upon His creatures.

The several points of distinction which make up the American idea of religious liberty, involving the complete seperation of Church and State, are formulated in the following fashion:

The civil power has no authority in or over the individuel or the Church touching matters of faith, worship, order, discipline, or polity.

The Church hes no power in the State to direct its policy or action, otherwise than its influence may be felt in the persuasion of the public mind toward the principles it teaches.

The State cannot appropriate public moneys to the Church, or for the propagation of religion, or any particular form of religion.

The Church cannot look to the State for any support of its worship or institutions, otherwise than, like all other corporations, it may appeal and must submit to legislation and judicial decisions in matters of pecuniary trust and foundations, the ground of which legislation and decisions is not at all religious, but strictly civil.

The civil power cannot exercise any preference among the various Churches or sects, but must hold all as having equel rights under the law, and as equelly entitled to protection.

The civil power mey not make any distinction among citizens on accounta of religion, unless the following thereof is dangerous to society. Neither the right to vote nor to hold office is to be invalidated because of opinions on the matter of religion. Nor, egain, is a citizen's right to beer witness or to inherit property, to be called in question for reasons of religion.

Thns the severance of the State from the Church, the civil law from religion, is effectnel and complete. When the Colonial period began the one idea prevalent in Europe was the more or less intimate union of the two. In Virginia and the Carolinas the Chnrch of England was established hy charter, and for the first thirty years of Virginia's history there was no animosity observed toward the Puritan. Indeed, until 1640 the Puritans in England considered themselves as having a rightful place in the Church of England. Puritan New England, under Gov. Winthrop, sent three missioneries to Virginia, to preach the Gospel. Gov. Berkley received them coolly, and afterward on their opening up a successful work procured the passage of an expulsion act, requiring the "Governor and Council to take care that all non-conformists be compelled to depart the Colony with all convenience." This act was obeyed hy the ministers, but gave rise subseqeently to sore tronhles.

The liberalizing tendency was not, however, universal. In 1659 Virginia linked herself with Massachusetts and New York in persecuting the Quakers, who seemed to thrust themselves into svery place where a chance of persecution offered itself. The founding of Massachusetts Colony and the religious spirit which induced it is well told by Mr. Cobb. The motive which actuated it is found in the quaint old narratives and descriptions preserved to our time. 'Plymouth and the theocracy of the Puritans at Salem rapidly moved toward one thing, the establishment of a State Church. The legislative body at the bay at their first meeting considered how the ministers should be maintained. The next step was at the session of the first general court, meeting in 1631, when applications to be "admitted freemen" were made by 110 persons. The number of people seeking citizenship appears to have alarmed the fathers. So an act, the purport of which was to limit the franchise, was passed. Its exact words were:

Noe man shall be admitted to the freedome of this body politicke but such as are members of the Churches within the lymitts of the same.

The only legal evidence needed that a saint had honesty and uprightness of character enough to fit him for voting for a Constable was the sacred certificate of some minister that he was a member of a Congregational church "in good and regnlar standing." This was exactly what these people had fled from in old England. The ground occupied hy the British Parliament in its acts of uniformity deharred from civil privilege and the divine honor of office holding every man not a member of the Anglican Church. Perhaps it never entered the pious heeds of either Pilgrim or Puritan. Their religious liberty was expressed in the meditations of the "Simple Cohler of Aggawam," who declared that all not of his way of thinking "shall have free liberty to keep away from us, and such as will come to be gone as fast as they can, the sooner the better."

It was to such a State Church and Church State that the Quakers ceme possessed of a spirit of frenzy, whose proper home could only be Bedlem itself. What manner of men and women, mostly women, they were staggers the imagination, so far removed were they from the gentle, loving, peaceable Friends of a later day, whose irenic temperament has been an object lesson to tho Christien world.

In spite of the fulminations against them by Megistrate and minister, and notwithstanding the cruelties with which they were pursued in certain quarters, the reaction was sharp and decisive. The people had no heart in such persecutions. Mr. Cohh frankly says:

The credit of the relief efforded to the Quakers has usually been supposed due to orders from the King, hut a comparison of dates shows that the indignant protests of the people anticipated the royal command.

The Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Meryland, and Georgia form a distinct group by themselves, for the reason thet their history is marked by a distinct chenge in the attitude of the Colonial Government to the Church. In the others it was not until after the Revolution thet a spirit of progress toward religious liherty and freedom of conscience in worship wes observeble. In New York the earlier established Church was the Dutch Church. With the English conquest came in a curious condition of affairs. It was generally supposed that the Church established hy the Colonial legislative enactment, hy the ect of 1683, was the Church of England, yet it was not so, and that body had no legally organic relation to the Anglican establishment.

The settlement of Manhatten grew almost directly out of the great religious controversies of the Continent. Yet there wes no professed religious motive ebout it, as in the case of New England. It was not undertaken either for liberty of conscience or to propagate the Gospel among the heathen. Yet religion was distinctly in the Articles of Colonization, drawn up with the avowed purpose of attracting emigrants. A church was established and a rate was assessed hy civil law to maintain the ministry. Some two years later this church was declared hy the State's General to be the National Church of Holland, the Reformed. The old Dutch dominies had their troubles. Some people would not pay the tax. So we read in the ancient records of arrests and fines. By hook and crook the ministers obtained money enough to pass a tolerably comfortable existence.

The old Colonial documents clearly show that there was never hut one Church established in New York, and that was the Dutch Church. The strnuous Gov. Fletcher tried hard to get the Legislature to "settle the ministry," meaning hy the term the establishment of the Church of England. They simply would not budge. The next Assembly, on the demand being renewed hy the Governor, appointed a committee of eight to devise eome scheme thet would satisfy the Governor and at the same time avoid the establishment demanded. The result was the famous enactment of 1693. Like all political tricks it either intimeted too little or else too much. The enactment adroitly failed to establish any church whatever, and really did nothing but establish six Protestant ministers in places named, and these ministers of no specific denomination, save that they must be Protestants. The assumption of Governors and Cabinets that the Church of England was ever established in New York as a creation of law, or the supposition that it ever waa a State Church cannot be substantiated hy the facts.

Yet as a result of thet law much mischief was wrought, deplored by good men of all parties. The notorious Lord Cornbnry tried to rule the chnrches with a high hand. The famous Jamaica riots resulted from his stubborn attempt to seize the Presbyterian church at that place and turn it into an Episcopalian establishment. His whole dealings with the churches appear in the light of a farce. He was ever meddling with things too high for him. His most signal defeat was in the case of Makemie. His course with him simply rendered the Governor ridiculous and despicable, and it was his last attack on the liberty of worship. Makemie came to New York with John Hampton in 1707 to do his great work for religious liberty. Cornbury forbade him to preach in the Reformed Church, which had been offered to him. Then William Jackson gave his house on Pearl Street for the purpose. With doors and windows wide open a sermon was preached and a child baptized. Arrest followed, and the preachers were summoned before the Governor. "Yan shall not preach your pernicious doctrines here." He demanded that they give bond for good behavior, and not preach any more. Makemie refused to give any bond not to preach, saying: "To give bond not to preach, if the people desire it, we neither can nor dare do." "Then you must go to jail," was the undignified and angry retort. To jail the preacher went. When the trial came the plea of Makemie was so clear and forceful that a jury "packed to convict" was won by his eloquence to his cause and unanimously acquitted him. The court, however, robbed him of all the costs, amounting to 82 7s. 6d. But he had this satisfaction for the great and unjust burden. He had fought a great fight and won a mighty victory in the cause of human liberty.

So the book goes on tracing the development of this great principle down to and after the Revolution. This American principle, which demands that Government abstain from all religious functions, leaving entire religious freedom to the people, ac-

*THE RISE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA. By Sanford H. Cobb. The Macmillan Company, New York.

"Their cause I plead—plead it in heart and mind
A fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind."

When old David Garrick uttered these words he consciously or unconsciously struck the keynote of all human sympathy. And it is this sympathy that, in Graham Travers' (Dr. Margaret Todd's) new novel, "THE WAY OF ESCAPE," touches a responsive chord in every heart—a fellow feeling induced by the memory of some inward battle fought and won—or lost. The enthusiastic reception accorded this book is reflected below:

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"Undeniably clever."—London Literary World.
"Strong in dramatic incident."—Boston Budget.
"A work of unusual power."—Chicago Record-Herald.
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"Touched with quaint humor."—Louisville (Ky.) Post.
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"Read it. It is funny. It is good."—Philadelphia Item.
"A most original and charming tale."—Washington Times.
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"A delightful book."—New York World.
"The reader has full money's worth."—Gloucester Times.
"Delightfully witty and delightfully clever."—Philadelphia Item.
"Spontaneously and genuinely humorous."—New York Mail and Express.
"Brimming over with good spirits and vitality."—Westminster Gazette.
"Highly interesting and told in a good-natured way."—Boston Times.
"Bright, good-natured, and thoroughly enjoyable."—Philadelphia Quaker Quality.
"Full of clever, humorous, oftentimes subtle insights into American character."—Chicago Record-Herald.
"As a laugh is of more value than a bottle of medicine, 'Those Delightful Americans' is a very good investment."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

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Any one who can appreciate firm delineation of even subordinate characters, a fancy which is playful and never prurient, a manly and easy style, and who is not averse to the study of human nature as found in the modern every-day life of society, will take an interest in the latest novel (No. 313) in Appletons' Town and Country Library, "THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTY," by W. E. Norris, author of "Matrimony," "The Flower of the Flock," etc.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Mr. Crosland and "The Unspeakable Scot."

T. W. H. Crosland's book on "The Unspeakable Scot" will be published in July by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author in a communication says that "the book has not only reached the prospectus stage, but is already completed and in type. It was to have been issued from the press on tha 10th of June, but I came to the conclusion that it would be a pity to set two nations hy the ears at the Coronation time, and its issue has consequently heen deferred until July 8th, when it will appear simultaneously in England and America."

We are told that Mr. Crosland's book will "prove" that "in politics, art, letters, journalism, and sundry other departments of activity the Scot has never accomplished anything that really matters. It will deal very straightly with Scottish swagger, clannishness, uncouthness, illegitimacy, and general underbredness. It will also deal very straightly with tha Scottish pow-wow men, and the whola of tbe literary and journalistic hoot-awa'-mon set, and tha persons who boom them." The author says that the book was undertaken with an honest desire to show Scotland her reflection as others see it. The Scot will be shown ae a dipsomaniac, as a benedick, and there will be a chapter on the far-famed "Doric" and on Scotish humor.

Social Life One Hundred Years Ago.

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton tells about lika in the time of Washington and Jefferson, in tha Era for July. Sbe gives several forms of invitations, and adds that the following form is almost "identical with that used hy later Presidents down to our own times:

The President of tha United States and Mrs. Washington request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. ——'s Company to Dinner next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

An answer is requested.

The writer adds that "the form of invitation to dinners and receptions varied somewhat during the years between that early time and our own, aspecially when Mr. Jafferson was pleased to accentuate his democratic principles hy omitting his official title, as appears from invitations to the Harrison Smiths, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Morris, and other friends and contemporaries, and she gives for exampla tha following invitation:

The Jefferson requests the favor of Mr. and Mrs. Smith to dine with him on Tuesday next (26th), at half after three, and any friends who may be with them. April 25, 1803.

The favor of an answer is asked.

Miss Wharton tells us that Jefferson's eteward from Monticello, Edmund Bacon, in his recollections of tbe President's dinners, said:

The Jefferson requests the favor of Mr. one of the sixteen days I was there. There were Congressman, foreigners, and all sorts of people to dine witb him.

Biography of Landseer.

Charles Scribner's Sons are to publish next week "Sir Edward Landseer, R. A.," by James A. Manson. The new work is said to deal with a biographical ground which has never been covered by any one book, and the author comments on the fact tbat there is no standard edition of a biography of the English artist. Mr. Manson says in his preface:

In the comparative scarcity of purely biographical matter I have made a virtue of necessity and dealt with his pictures as nearly as possible in chronological order, instead of treating them in tha mass, so to speak, as a thing apart. This plan is not without ohvious advantages, for of Landseer it was certainly trus that the story of his art work is the story of hia life.

There are twenty-two reprodnctions of Landseer's painting illustrating the book. It is the first of a eeries to be called "The Makers of British Art," and Landseer will be followed by Constable, Millais, Reynolds, Romney, Turner, and Wilkie, each to be treated hy a well-known authority under the editorship of Mr. Manson. The aim is to have each voluma narrate tha life history of its subject in a graphic and popular style.

How English Books Are Read in Italy.

An extract from the annual report of the British Consul at Leghorn proves how wida tha knowledga of the English language and litarature is becoming. As in France and Germany, books printed in English are increasingly salable. Tbe Consul's report is in part as follows:

Nearly every educated Tuscan or Roman reads English, and takes an interest in English literature. Small, cheap, neatly bound, and effectively printed editions of the English classics should be anjoying a far greater sale than they have at present. And the same may be said of illustrated works on art, historical memoirs, and books of traval. British pnblishers rely too mnch on the few energetic Italian booksellars who ara in tbe habit of keeping a lookout for the latest things published in the United Kingdom. * * * British pnblishers should ohtain lists of tha principal booksellers in tha principal Italian cities and advise them hy circulars and advertisements in Italian or French of any publications which are likaly to be suitable for sala in Italy. * * * I am of opinion that there are no less than thirty cities in Italy where a moderate sala in cheap and well-got-up British books might be looked for.

But does not this also hava its message far the American puhlisher? An educated Italian said tbe other day that Dickens is tha most read English novelist in Italy, and his characters are as well known to the educated Roman as they are to the Londoncr. Thackeray comes next in popularity. Tnis was found to be so some time ago in France. In Italy, also, English books dealing with political and economic science find many readers.

Was George Eliot a Woman of Genius?

Clement K. Shorter asks in The Sphere: "Was George Eliot a Woman of Genius in the sense in which Jane Austen, George Sand, and Emily Brontë were women of genius?" He thinks not, and says that she wrote from the depths of her "heart's history the pent-up experience of years" in only her "Scenes of Clerical Life" and "Silas Marner." She would have had a "fairly honorable niche in tha Temple of Fame," he continues, had she stopped there. Then he speaks of Leslie Stephen's monograph, which has just appeared, and remarks that Mr. Stephen must have been at one time one of George Eliot's "ardent worshippers."

Yet a rereading of George Eliot's books has convinced Mr. Stephen of their shortcomings. * * * Nor does Mr. Stephan accept the contemporary view of "Romola" as "ona of the permanent masterpieces of English literature"; he is sarcastic against Mr. Main, who collected her "witty, wise, and tender sayings," and took her for "a great poet and philosopher as well as a first-rate novelist." He sees how pinchbeck "The Spanish Gypsy" is, and he has a comparatively poor opinion of both "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda"—in fact, when one reads Mr. Leslie Stephen's book, so calculated to chill enthusiasm, one seriously wonders whether George Eliot is worth a piace in the series which includes so many of our great writers, hut which has hitherto excinded Richardson, Leigh Hunt, Charlotte Brontë, and Hazlitt, and many other interesting people.

The American Winston Churchill in England.

Winston Cburchill, the author of "The Crisis," "Richard Carvel," &c., was mistaken whila in London for the English Winston Churchill. Tha author went into a bookstore, and after giving his order for some books, he handed the clerk his card. The man said that "they" had "one" Winston Churchill. "And do yon find him sufficient?" asked the American. The man replied that ha "hardly" knew. "Well," said the American Mr. Churchill, "I have thought a good deal on that subject. I have come to tha conclusion that tha world can hold two of us, hut no more."

It is five years since Mr. Churchill visited England, although he knows the country and tha people well through that visit. In an interview he said, in discussing the friendship of England for America:

"Friendsbip works out in nations as it does in business. In business yon meet tha same men at your clnb day after day, with whom yon have personal relations, and one day you wake np to find them your best friends. The man you meet on the street corner, who makes a sweeping bow and says, 'So happy to see you,' is not the same to you as the man who comes along, gives you a slap on the back, and says, 'Hello, John.'"

Mr. Churchill is thinking of writing a series of fiva American historical novels, in which "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis" will be contained. Discussing these plans, the novelist said that "a right conception of our history is what the Americans need at present, in order to weld tbem into one people and to develop true patriotism."

A Contemporary's View of Old New York.

A new edition of Daniel Denton's "Brief Description of New York: Formerly Called New Netherlands," reprinted from the edition of tha original, brought out in 1670, is announced by the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. In 1845 William Gowans issued this work as the first volume of his Bihliotheca Americana, "with an introduction and copious historical notes hy tha Hon. Gabriel Furman, 8vo, printed on snperfine paper—a few copies on large paper, 4to." A short time before this edition came out the Historical Society of Pennsylvania issued it as No. 1 of their "Proceedings," containing a short introdnction hy John Pennington.

Daniel Denton was ona of the first eettlers of Jamaica, L. I., and an officer of the law. His father came to Hempstead, L. I., in 1644. In his "Description of New York" he portrays tha manners and customs of the colonists and their domestic and social life. He also pays much attention to the Indians. A fac simile of the title page of tha first edition of the book will be contained in the new edition, which will have an introduction, notes, and a bibliography hy Felix Nenmann of the Library of Congress.

Mainly Personal.

Advices from Rome state that Pope Leo XIII. is highly pleased with the set of volumes "hy Theodore Roosevelt" which President Roosevelt sent him, and at once returned his thanks, ordering at the same time a mosaic of St. Peter's and the Vatican to be transmitted to the "American President." These mosaics are magnificent specimens of their hranch of art, and are made in tha Vatican workshops, where they have a value far above their intrinsic worth from the mere fact that they coma from hands only at the disposal of the Pontiff. Mr. Roosevelt's books are bound in red Russia leather, rather profusely dacorated with gold, and are said to be a worthy example of the American bookbinder's art. But the case was made in Rome. It is of the finest white morocco, with pencilings, also in gold, and the Papal arms in the centre with the dedication. This is the first time a President of the United States has presented his own works to a Pope.

•.• Thomas Hardy enters this month on his sixty-third year. He began life as an architect, and practised for five years with Sir A. Blomfield. His architectural knowledge is evidenced in more than one of his novels. He made his first notable success with "Far from the Madding Crowd" in 1874, but it is perhaps his later work—"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" and "Jude the Obscure"—that is considered most distinctive, though much of his earlier writing has an aven finer literary flavor.

•.• Mary Devereux, the author of "Lafitts of Louisiana," is the eldest daughter of Gen. J. H. Devereux, and was born in Marblehead, Mass., where her father's people lived since 1636. When a baby she was taken to Tennessee, where her family staid until the outbreak of the civil war. Much of ber life has been passed in Cleveland, Ohio, New York City, Chicago, and Boston, with frequent visits to Marblehead, where much of the material for her first two novels, "From Kingdom to Colony" and "Up and Down tha Sands of Gold," was ohtained.

•.• At a dinner of the "Box" Club of London Charles Dickens was eulogized, particularly as a reformer of many abusee throngh the medium of fiction. Among the many present who had personally known Dickens was Percy FitzGerald, whose article in a recent issue of Harper's Magazine created a controversy as to the novelist's private life. According to The London Spbere's account of tha dinner Augustine Birrell "gave a hrilliant eulogy of the master from the point of view of a younger generation."

•.• Richard Bagot's "A Roman Mystery" is his first written novel, and was published in England and Italy three years ago. The book is the first of a trilogy dealing with the social and political life of Rome, of which his latest book, "Casting of Nets," was the second volume. Ha is just finisbing the third, and it will he published simultaneously in this country and in England in the Autumn. Mr. Bagot has lived in Rome over twelve years, therefore having had "somewhat exceptional opportunities" for studying Roman life.

•.• F. Hopkinson Smith, in Scribner's for July, tells the famous incident in New York Bohemia of the painting of "Tbe Woman in Black."

•.• The last poem which Bret Harte wrote, a hallad entitled "The Sword of San José," appears in the July issue of Leslie's Monthly.

•.• Prof. C. E. Borchgrevink, the discoverer of the Antarctic Continent, who recently announced his intention of becoming an American citizen, and of conducting his next expedition to the south pole under our flag, has just returned from Martinique with a scientific record of tha disaster. He is now making his official report to the National Geographic Society, Washington. His equipment included a pair of asbestos shoes, a patent of his own, designed to protect the feet during his ascent of Mont Pelée.

•.• One hundred copies of Col. H. H. Sargent's last book, "The Campaign of Marengo," have been purchased hy the War Department. His "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" was ordered on the same liberal scale by the War Department at the time of its pnblication. Col. Sargent has received the highest praise from famous soldiers for his two Napoleon books.

•.• The City History Club of New York proposes to inaugurate a Summer School of City History among the children. Half and whole day excursions throngh the historic parts of the city are to be organized under a guide of the club, until each child knows and is proud of our city. In order to carry out this scheme a special fund is to be created. Money may be sent to Miss Marion Honston, 1,743 Broadway. Mrs. Robert Ahbe is the President of the club.

•.• Capt. Maurice Grant, "Linemsman," (well known as the author of articles on tha Boer war in The Spectator,) is not only a soldier and a writer, but also a keen sportsman. He is at work on a volume dealing mostly with snipe shooting. That is almost a sport within a sport, thanks to the skill it calls for, and so Capt. Grant has something to write about. His book will be pnblished in England by Blackwood in the Autumn.

•.• The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady has just received, through the German Embassy at Washington, the thanks of Emperor William for a copy of "Hohenzollarn," Dr. Brady's new book, which he sent to the Emperor.

•.• T. W. Higginson writes us that his memoir of Longfellow is now going through the press. He will prepare a hrief life of Whittier, which will be contained in a proposed series to be published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Higginson will give a course of Lowell Institute lectures on the history of American literature next Winter.

•.• Andrew James Miller, author of "Old School Days," has been a closa atudant of the ancient civilizations of Amarica. He discovered a hitherto unknown buried city in Olancho, Eastern Honduras, twelve years ago. He visited and described the Xicaches, a pigmy tribe of Indians, inhahiting the mountains of Central Honduras.

•.• Miss Mary Johnston, the autbor of "Audrey," is spending the Summer, as usual, in Virginia. It is said that she has begun another book.

Burnet Self-Refuted.•

For many years the writings of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, have presented considerable charm to students of English literature, owing to the writer's portraits of the distinguished personages with whom Burnet came in contact. To be sure, his scholarship in "The History of the Reformation" has been questioned, but with the exception of a few passing sneers at his later work by Lord Macaulay, "A History of My Own Time" has managed to stand the test of centuries.

But now the ramhling inconsistency of his "History of the Reformation" is completely thrown into the shade by an exposition of documents from the Harleian Library in the British Museum, which in Burnat's own words forever destroys the importance of "A History of My Own Tima" as a piece of accurate, impartial writing. The documents are nothing less than the original manuscript of the "History," which, brought to light and edited by H. C. Foxcroft, author of "The Life of Sir George Savile," contains an unpublished version of the "history" down to 1697. Although this has been drawn upon by several writers who were aware of its existence—from von Ranka to Macaulay—Mr. Foxcroft appears to be tha first who holdly takes it as a whola for tha purpose of smashing beyond repair the historical acumen as well as tha veracity of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

Further investigations conducted by Mr. Foxcroft have unearthed other important material augmenting and confirming the first. Among the mass of Burnet papers acquired hy tha Bodleian Library in 1835 has been found a long antograph fragment of Burnet's original draugbt, extending from tha battle of Oudenarde to tbe conclusion of tbe "history," and also the original draught of the Bishop's own autohiography, on which tha life of his son is principally founded. These fragments had until recently escaped the notica of students, and together with the Harleian manuscript, based as they are upon contemporaneous evidence and observation, prove conclusively that tha Bishop deliberately altered history to suit his pleasure or necessity.

Tha publication of thesa manuscripts, while of especial importance to tha historian of Queen Anna's period, has a more or less general interest as forming an interesting and valuahia footnote, in the light of which English history for a quarter of a century on each side of 1700 must henceforth he read.

Although Mr. Foxcroft, whosa work is admirable in scholarship and cautioue as to spirit, seeks to excuse Burnet on the ground that he was only human, it only needs the deadly parallel to show that his proclivities in that direction were ultra-modern, and in his own day would have been regarded as the opposite of heavenly. Hera is a singla exampia which must suffice:

In the suppressed version it is stated that King William said to Burnet on one occasion that he had good reason to believe that Marlborough had mada his peace with King James, (the dethroned,) and was engaged in a correspondence with France. To which tha Bishop observes: "'It is certain he was doing all he could to set on a faction in the army and the nation against the Dutch and to lessen the King.'"

But not a hint of this treason appears in the first published version, for when Burnet came to write that, Marlborough was all-powerful. Still mora serious discrepancies are noticed between published and suppressed passages dealing with politics and the Church, the alterations being always on tha side most inviting for the safety and tranquillity of the conscienceless author. All hava an important bearing npon the Church and national history of the times as well as upon the political and personal history of tha Courts of Charles II., James II., and William III., and the intrigues within and around them.

•.• The issue of Sir Conan Doyle's pamphlet, "Tha War in South Africa; Its Cause and Conduct," has been peculiarly successful. Tha book was sold in this country at cost price, and also on the Continent. In England there was a small profit on each copy, and it was thonght that the $10,000 which Dr. Doyle received as eubscriptions wonld not last, hut now tbe author finds that ha has nearly $7,000 left, all expenses paid. Ha intends to give $5,000 of thiz sum for a scholarship, tha interest of which shall enable some poor South African, either Boer or Briton, to take a course at Edinburgh University. Tha remaining amount will be used to send a small souvenir to a few friends of Great Britain abroad who have stood loyally by her at a time when many of her own children played her false. Any remainder of further income from the pamphlet will be nsed by Dr. Doyle for the support of the movement for civilian riflemen.

•.• Prof. Abel Joel Gront writes of "Some Vegetable Air Ships" in Harper's Magazine for July, in which he tells of many of nature's secrets. Tha author says that self-sacrifices is the chief element of nature's successes as well as man's, and the vegetables that care most tenderly for their offspring dominate in the end. Prof. Grout observes that the thistle family, whose fleets of air ships are so familiar to us, are at once the most successful vegetable aeronauts and parents.

•.• A SUPPLEMENT TO BURNET'S "HISTORY OF MY OWN TIME." Derived from hitherto unpublished manuscripts. Edited by H. C. Foxcroft. 8vo. Pp. 566. London and New York: The Clarendon Press.

JUNE

1902

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF SAUGERTIES. 1660-1825. By Benjamin Myer Brink. 16 illustrations. 12mo. Pp. viii.-305. Kingston, N. Y.: R. W. Anderson & Son.

JAMES CHALMERS. His Autobiography and Letters. By Richard Lovett. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 510. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1.50 net.

THE HISTORY OF BELGIUM. Part I. Caesar to Waterloo. By Henrtrue C Boulger. 8vo. Pp. 478. London: Published by the author, 11 Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.

ROSSETTI. A Critical Essay on His Art. By Ford Madox Hueffer. 16mo. Pp. xv.-190. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

A SUPPLEMENT TO BURNET'S HISTORY OF MY OWN TIME. Derived from His Original Memoirs, His Autobiography, His Letters to Admiral Herbert, and His Private Meditations. All hitherto unpublished. Edited by H. C. Foxcroft. 12mo. Pp. lxiv.—. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.

DELHI—1857. The Siege, Assault, and Capture as Given in the Diary and Correspondence of the Late Col. Keith Young, C. B., Judge Advocate General, Bengal. Edited by Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman and Mrs. Keith Young, with a Memoir and Introduction by Sir Henry Wylie Norman. Illustrations and maps. 8vo. Pp. 372. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

FOLK-TALES OF NAPOLEON. Napoleonder. From the Russian. The Napoleon of the People. Translated, with Introduction, by George Kennan. 8vo. Pp. xv.-107. New York: The Outlook Company. $1 net.

Religion.

THROUGH SCIENCE TO FAITH. By Newman Smyth. 8vo. Pp. x.-252. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LIFE AND MORALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH. Extracted Textually from the Gospels, Together with a Comparison of His Doctrines with Those of Others. By Thomas Jefferson. 8vo. Pp. 168. New York: The N. D. Thompson Publishing Company.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Dealing With its Language, Literature, and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings, with assistance of John A. Selbie and others. Volume IV. Pleoroma-Zuzim. Folio. Pp. xi.-904. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 net.

Poetry and Essays.

POEMS, CHARADES, INSCRIPTIONS OF POPE LEO XIII. Including the Revised Compositions of His Early Life in Chronological Order, With English Translation and Notes. By H. T. Henry. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-221. New York and Philadelphia: The Dolphin Press, American Ecclesiastical Review. $1.50.

LOVE SONGS. By Delia Austrian. 12mo. Pp. 91. Chicago: The W. B. Conkey Company. $1.

WHARF AND FLEET. Ballads of the Fishermen of Gloucester. By Clarence M. Falt. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-117. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

SOME OF THE RHYMES OF TRONQUILL. (A Book of Moods.) 12mo. Pp. xii.-368. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CHARACTER BUILDING. Being Addresses Delivered on Sunday Evenings to the Students of Tuskegee Institute. By Booker T. Washington. 12mo. Pp. 296. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Legal and Scientific.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By F. W. Clarke and L. M. Dennis. 12mo. Pp. 340. New York: The American Book Company. $1.10.

LABORATORY WORK WITH MOSQUITOES. By William N. Berkeley. 8vo. Pp. 1.-112. New York: Pediatrics Laboratory, 274 West Fifty-fourth Street.

JEWETT'S PRIMARY ELECTION LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Complete with Amendments to Date, Including the Town Enrollment Act of 1902, with Forms and Complete Index. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. (Paper.)

THE TAX LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Being L. 1896, Chapter 908, Entitled "An Act in Relation to Taxation, Constituting Chapter 24 of the General Laws," &c. Complete Index. 1902. Bender edition. 12mo. Pp. 168. Albany: Matthew Bender. (Paper.) 50 cents.

THE HIGHWAY LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Containing the Highway Law, Good Roads Law, Grade Crossing Law, &c., with all Amendments to date and complete index. Bender edition. 8vo. Pp. 137. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1902. (Paper.) $1.

THE HIGHWAY LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Containing all Laws Relating to Highways, with Annotations, Forms, and Cross References, &c. By H. Noyes Greene. Second Edition. By L. L. Boyce. 8vo. Pp. xxxviii.-470. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender.

AN INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Grove Karl Gilbert and Albert Perry Brigham. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-380. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Travel and Description.

GUIDE BOOK OF THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA. With the only Correct Maps in Print. A Volume of Interesting Facts and Gossip. By F. C. Bicknell. 16mo. Pp. 96. Kansas City, Mo.: Fred Harvey. (Paper.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By the Rev. Dean Farrar. With a Chapter on the Poets' Corner by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. 12mo. Pp. 60. New York: The M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels Company. 50 cents.

IN A TUSCAN GARDEN. 12mo. Pp. ix.-419. New York: John Lane. $1.50 net.

PERSIAN CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. The Narrative of an English Tutor at the Court of H. I. H. Zillu's-Sultan, G. C. S. I. By Wilfrid Sparroy. 8vo. Pp. xi.-347. New York: John Lane.

THE LAKE COUNTIES. By W. G. Collingwood. With Special Articles on Birds, Butterflies, &c., by Special Writers. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 391. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

VILLAGE WORK IN INDIA. Pen Pictures from a Missionary's Experience. By Norman Russell. 12mo. Pp. 231. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1 net.

Fiction.

AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PARIS. 12mo. Pp. 331. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTY. A Novel. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. Pp. v.-321. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

CARELESS JANE, AND OTHER TALES. By Katharine Pyle. 12mo. Pp. 140. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

THE "SINKER" STORIES; OR, WIT AND HUMOR. By J. Joseph Goodwin. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

MOTHER HOLDA STORIES. By Edith H. Scott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xix.-150. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

AMONG THE FREAKS. By W. L. Alden. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 163. New York: Street & Smith. 75 cents.

THE CASTLE BEAUTIFUL, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary J. Woodward-Weatherbee. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE MACGREGORS. By Marshall Howe. 12mo. Pp. 226. Chicago: The Scroll Publishing Company.

THE SIGN OF THE SEVEN SINS. 12mo. Pp. 251. Philadelphia. (Paper.)

THREE YEARS ON THE BLOCKADE. A Naval Experience. By I. E. Vail. 12mo. Pp. 171. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.25.

THE BLUE DIAMOND. A Novel. By Russell M. Keene. 12mo. Pp. v.-471. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

UNSTABLE AS WATER. By Mrs. J. H. Medell. 12mo. Pp. vi.-316. New York: Frederick Morse & Co. $1.25.

RATAPLAN, "A ROGUE ELEPHANT, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ellen Velvin. Pictures by Gustave Verbeek. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-328. New York: The Altemus Publishing Company. $1.25 net.

BELSHAZZAR. A Tale of the Fall of Babylon. By William Stearns Davis. With illustrations by Lee Woodward Zigler. 12mo. Pp. vi.-424. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. A Tale of the Anthrax Valley. By William Futhey Gibbons. 12mo. Pp. 380. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

MISER HOADLEY'S SECRET. A Detective Story. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-306. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

THE ARGONAUTS OF THE AMAZON. By C. R. Kenyon. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE CRANBROOK PRESS. By George G. Booth. Something About the Cranbrook Press and On Books and Bookbinding; Also a List of Cranbrook Publications, with Some Facsimile Pages from Same. 12mo. Pp. 32. Detroit, Mich.: The Cranbrook Press. $1.50.

THE LAST WORDS (REAL AND TRADITIONAL) OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AND WOMEN. Collected from various sources by Frederic Rowland Marvin. 12mo. Pp. 354. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

THE VOICE OF THE BOY. A New Conception of Its Nature and Needs in Development and Use, and of its Relation to the Adult Male Voice. By John J. Dawson. 12mo. Pp. 43. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co. (Paper.)

SALMON AND TROUT. By Dean Sage, C. H. Townsend, H. M. Smith, and William C. Harris. Illustrated by A. B. Frost, Tappan Adney, Martin Justice, and others. 12mo. Pp. xii.-417. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By Emerson E. White. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: The American Book Company. 35 cents.

FOR DEMOCRATS. HOW TO TREAT THE TRUSTS AND HOW TO WIN IN 1904. By J. Haggerty. 16mo. Pp. 81. 25 cents.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY. 8vo. Pp. 122. (Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1901.) Cleveland: J. B. Savage. (Paper.)

NOTES ON FORTIFICATIONS. With a Synoptical Chart. By Major B. R. Ward. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

WOMEN DESIGNERS OF BOOK PLATES. By Wilbur Macey Stone. 12mo. New York: Published for the Triptych by Randolph R. Beam. $1 net.

English Sale of Books Brings Nearly $60,000.

The sale at Sotheby's June 3 to 7, when 1,334 lots realized the large total of £11,828 13s. 6d., was in some ways the most remarkable auction of the present season. Many of the items possessing the most interest were purchased for American collectors. The highest price realized was the £520 given by Quaritch for a copy on vellum of the Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer. This exceeded by £10 the sum paid for Fred Ellis's copy last November.

The items of chief importance sold as follows:

Lot 140.—Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience," 1789-94, engraved and colored by the author. £216.

Lot 157.—Bunyan's "Holy War," 1682, old calf, with the portrait and folding plate, £149.

Lot 515.—Fewterer's "Myrrour; or, Glasse of Christes Passion," 1534; printed by Robert Redman; excessively rare; purple morocco; by Bedford; £120.

Lot 587.—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, 1766, original calf, a leaf in Vol. II. torn across, £100. (Now in New York.)

Lots 582-605 comprised a series of twenty-three letters written by Charles and Mary Lamb between 1805 and 1831 to literary friends. They produced a total of £403 12s., nearly all the more important letters being secured by American agents.

Lot 644.—Milton's "Poems," 1645, original calf, fine impression of the portrait, £85.

Lot 685.—"The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth," 1617, last line of title page in manuscript, £197. (Shakespeare founded his "Henry IV." and "Henry V." on this play.)

Lot 900.—A series of eleven autograph letters of Shelley, written between 1810 and 1820, referring to his books, family affairs, &c., £161. (Purchased for this country.)

Lot 1,111.—A collection of first editions of Thackeray's works, in seventy volumes, red morocco, extra, by Riviere, £305.

Lot 1,141.—Walton's "Compleat Angler," 1653, old calf, £222.

Lot 814.—Wynken de Worde's edition of Le Veyre's "Recuyell," (Caxton's famous Troy Book,) 1503, £171.

Mr. Lefferts's American Books Bring $19,000.

On June 9 and 10 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in London the remaining portion of the valuable collection of Americana by Marshall C. Lefferts of New York City, 337 lots realizing a total of £3,802 5s. 6d. These books, together with a number of others of extreme rarity, were a part of the fine collection which Mr. Lefferts sold privately last Fall to Mr. G. H. Richmond. Some of the rarest books were then sold in a private manner, and the remaining portion of the library was sent to auction. Bangs & Co. sold the early English books April 21-24. Many of the rarest books were sold to American collectors. The chief prices at the London sale were as follows:

Lot 27—Eliot's "Indian Bible," Cambridge, Mass., 1663, one of the twenty copies sent to England for presentation purposes, finely bound in brown levant morocco by Bedford, £370. It was sold for $1,130 in New York in 1868 at the James T. Bruce sale, for $1,050 in 1870 at the John A. Rice sale, for $900 in 1876 at the William Menzies sale, for $1,250 in 1883 at the Joseph J. Cooke sale, and for $1,050 in 1891 at the Brayton Ives sale. Originally, it was sold as a duplicate by the Bodleian Library of Oxford. The Lenox Library has four copies of this book.

Lot 32.—Bemont's "Letter Commanding the Present Setting Up of Silke Works and Planting of Vines in Virginia," 1622, fine copy, with the four full-page woodcuts, bound in green levant morocco, by Bedford, £67. (The splendid McKee copy recently sold for $290 at Anderson's.)

Lot 41.—Budd's "Good Order Established in New Jersey," printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia in 1685, (the first book printed south of Massachusetts,) morocco, uncut, by Bedford, two leaves in fac-simile, (A3 and 3,) £128.

Lot 108.—Franklin's edition of "Cato Major," printed by him in Philadelphia in 1744, bound copy in the original marbled boards, entirely uncut, £67. (This was purchased for a New York collector.)

Lot 134.—Harper's "True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia," 1615, crimson levant morocco, by Bedford, £58.

Lot 139.—A complete set of the five rare folio tracts relating to the Indian wars in New England, 1675-77, in one volume, morocco extra, by Pratt, top edge gilded, other edges uncut, £125. (The fine McKee copy containing four of the tracts, the first three uncut, sold recently for $330.)

Lot 181.—Lederer's "Discoveries, in Three Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina," 1670, with the map and the rare leaf of license, red morocco ex super-extra, gilt top, other edges uncut, by the Club Bindery, £120.

Lot 206.—"General Laws and Liberties of the Massachusetts Colony," Boston, 1672, original sheepskin, £105.

Lot 274.—Capt. John Smith's "Map of Virginia," 1612, with the very rare folding map, a number of leaves mended, maroon morocco extra, by Riviere, £150. (This book rarely occurs with the map, which was the first issue of the map of Virginia, later used in the "General Historie." The Lenox Library has two perfect copies, one having a leaf of dedication not in any other known copy.)

Lot 295.—Thomas's "New Jersey," 1698, with the folding map, title page mended, a few leaves repaired in lower inner corner, finely bound by David in green levant morocco, £109. (McKee's beautiful copy recently realized the record price of $805.)

Dean Sage as a Collector.

The death of Dean Sage of Albany, which occurred this week at his hunting lodge in Canada, removes from the field of American book collecting one of its most prominent members. A member of the well-known lumber firm of H. W. Sage & Co. of Albany, Mr. Sage was equally well known as a bibliophile and an angler. His collection contained many notable rarities, particularly in the departments of angling literature and of nineteenth century first editions. A catalogue of his library was privately issued several years ago.

Mr. Sage was a member of the Grolier Club, which he joined in 1887, and of several other prominent American literary societies. His special Waltonian collection was remarkable in many ways, and he gave to the world a volume of his own composition that would have given pleasure to the heart of the author of "The Compleat Angler." This was his privately printed account of "The Ristigouche and Its Salmon Fishing," sumptuously issued in Edinburgh in 1888 in an edition of 105 copies. The text was printed on Whatman paper, and the full-page plates on Japan paper. The numerous illustrations were chiefly by George Reid, R. S. A., Stephen Parrish, H. Sandham, and C. O. Murray.

Only one copy of this book has been offered at American auctions—the one that sold for $135 at Bangs's on Jan. 22 last. In England the book has sold a little higher, a copy fetching £28 10s. in January, 1901. Its author's death (from apoplexy) occurred at the headquarters of the Camp Harmony Angling Club on the banks of the river whose piscatorial attractions it so delightfully describes. The lodge is referred to by Dr. Henry van Dyke in his "Little Rivers." Mr. Sage was sixty-one years old.

A Keats MS. Sells for £345.

On June 5, Messrs. Hodgson & Co. sold in London the rough draft in Keats's original autograph of "The Cap and Bells." This manuscript of the unfinished "fairy poem" lacked a number of stanzas. The price paid is, however, a record price for a short composition of Keats. The principal competitors were Quaritch and Pearson, the latter securing it for £345. It is not impossible that this treasure may cross the Atlantic to join the original manuscripts of "Endymion" and "Lamia."

"The Cap and Bells" was written during November and December, 1819, and consisted finally of eighty-eight stanzas. The manuscript just sold included Stanzas 1 to 8, 17 to 44, a portion of 45, and 52 to 81, written on twenty-four leaves. It was used by H. Buxton Forman in the third volume of the "Complete Edition" of Keats's "Works," but since then has evidently fallen into the hands of Philistines, for Mr. Forman writes to The Athenaenm stating that the manuscript no longer includes the sheet containing the latter portion of Stanza 43, and also Stanzas 46-51.

How Kipling Does It.

The secret of the manufacture of Mr. Kipling's recent poetry is out. The British Weekly contains in an article summing up the views of authors on typewriters the following:

Mr. Kipling writes that he has of late done all his poems on a "beautiful 2 h. p., hrazed tuhular, cam-actioo, half-silent typer of American invention." "It is a dandy!" he says, with characteristic enthusiasm. "My greatest joy in life is to rise early and oil it. I can do poems on this machine without the trouhle of thought. Have you seen my latest contrihution regardiog the colonial representatives at the coronation?

Since thy house to my house none lesser can hring
Than my house to thy house—King counseling Klog.
And my house to thy house none greater can send,
Than thy house to my house—friend conn-seling friend.

That is a fair specimen of what I can do with my new beauty. I just start the camaction at the first line, pull open the throttle valve, and go out for a walk round Rottingdean. When I come hack I find a poem of any desired length completed, and the machine flushed and happy, waiting modestly for my applause."

Original Portraits of Lamb Sold

On June 12 an original portrait of "Elia" realized 180 guineas in London. The price was given at a sale held hy Messrs. Foeter. The portrait was executed in oils by an artist thought to he Henry Meyer. Lamb is shown seated near a window. A view of the East India House, where Lamb was a clerk for thirty-three years, is in the background.

This portrait was once the property of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, Lamh's friend and executor. The same sale included a copy of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," 1837, which was inscrihed: "Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, from his sincere friend and admirer, Charles Dickens." The sum of 47 guineas was given for this interesting volume.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

PREPARATIONS are being made by D. Appleton & Co. to form a series of biographies of explorers and pioneers of America, which shall particularly show how the frontier of the original thirteen Colonies was maintained and extended West, North, and South. "Father Marquette," by Reuben G. Thwaites, which is the first volume in the series, will shortly be followed by "Daniel Boone," by the same author, and volumes on Champlain, Frontenac, &c., authors for which have not yet been selected.

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The Macmillan Company has just published "Salmon and Trout," another volume in the American Sportsman's Library, edited by Caspar Whitney; the new book is by Dean Sage, W. C. Harris, and C. H. Townsend, and illustrated with portraits of fish, &c., by A. B. Frost and Tappan Adney. The same house is also issuing a third revised edition of Medley's "Student's Manual of English Constitutional History," in which edition the author has confined his revision to the insertion of recent statistics; the new volumes in the Bell Miniature Series of Painters—"Hogarth" by G. Elliot Anstruther, and "Gainsborough" by Mrs. Arthur Bell; "Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire," by Herbert W. Tompkins, illustrated in line drawings by Frederick Griggs, being the latest addition to the Highways and Byways Series; the illustrations in the last mentioned volume number 115.

***

The July issue of The Goose Quill, Chicago's new literary magazine, will contain contributions by Ople Read, H. B. Fuller, Stanley Waterloo, Hamlin Garland, George Ade, George Horton, and G. B. McCutcheon. The editor of the magazine, John Cowley-Brown, was once a London publisher, and by publishing novels by Ople Read and Stanley Waterloo inaugurated the vogue that American novels are at present enjoying among the British. The Goose Quill is now in its seventh number and seems to occupy very successfully the place vacated by Herbert Stone's Chap-Book, edited by Bliss Carman.

***

"Philosophy: Its Scope and Relations, An Introductory Course of Lectures," a posthumous book by the late Henry Sidgwick, is being published by the Macmillan Company. It includes chapters on the "Scope of Philosophy," "The Relation of Philosophy to Psychology," "The Scope of Metaphysics," "The Relation of Philosophy to History," "The Relation of Philosophy to Sociology." Prof. Sidgwick had long ago planned such an introduction to the study of philosophy, and these lectures were left by him practically ready for the press, excepting a few revisions which have been carried out by Mr. James Ward of Trinity College, Cambridge.

***

Country Life in America contains in its July number "Japanese Gardens in America," showing how the quaint fantasies and the vegetation of the Japanese can be naturally adapted to small areas of landscape gardening: "A Plea for the Pony," considers the desirability of the various sorts; "The Beagle" is an article on the little hunting dog, including a series of photographs of the pack in action; "Vacation Days" is a calendar of the occupations, sports, and nature study of the month. The country estate feature of this issue is "Wyndhurst," a Summer home in the Berkshire Hills. Altogether the issue is a timely one.

***

"The Climax," by Charles Felton Pidgin, in preparation by the C. M. Clark Publishing Company, is intended by the author to be a light story of the climax in Aaron Burr's life as it might have been. The sub-title to the romance is "What Might Have Been," and it is said not to be historical. The author tells what might have happened to this country had Burr become Governor of New York; Burr is elected in the course of the story to the Presidential chair, and "by 1830 Burr had created a Utopian America."

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An English series of books on the motto, "Literature Treated for Literature's Sake in a Literary Way," will be published soon in this country by Heath & Co. These volumes are meant to be attractive to the book lover, and at the same time fitted for use by those studying English literature. It is to be called the Belles Lettres Series and will cover English literature from the tenth century to the present time. Its purpose will be to "present critical, conservative texts which shall become standard, and to provide these with introductions which, uniting scholarly judgment and spirited literary treatment, shall be monograms contributing to a better appreciation of their various texts." Among the editors will be Austin Dobson and Sidney Lee.

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The first volume of the folio edition of Montaigne's essays will be published in the Fall by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Florio translation is the one selected, and will comprise three volumes, each containing a frontispiece portrait, the first one after a contemporary engraving by De Leu. The frontispiece, decorative title pages, and initial letters will all be engraved on wood, and in the bibliography to appear at the end of the third volume, there will be fac simile reproductions of title pages, &c., from famous old editions. The type will be after the Montaigne, cut by a fifteenth-century French engraver. The design of the whole book is conceived in the spirit in the golden age of French printing, which was but a short time before Montaigne.

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The Cumulative Index of Periodicals, which we have received for January to March, is a dictionary catalogue of fifty-six of the weekly, monthly, and quarterly magazines. The index embraces something of the products of master minds and specialists in all departments of literature, art, science, education, travel, invention, biography, history, and fiction. The index enables persons with limited time to go to a library and select in a short while those articles which they require. There is also a full index of the portraits and illustrations in the periodicals. The index is published by the Cumulative Index Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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A new book on the life and character and works of Alexandre Dumas père, by Henry A. Spurr, will be published in October by Frederick A. Stokes & Co. This is said to be a trustworthy account and very interesting, being full of anecdotes and amusing adventures.

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"Religious and Social Work Among Girls," by Flora L. Freeman, has just been issued by Thomas Whittaker. The book is said to be a practical work on the subject and was indorsed by the late Father Dolling of East London, who also wrote the introduction.

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"Ghetto Silhouettes," by David Warfield, who was so successful recently in performing "The Auctioneer," is announced for publication in the Fall by James Pott & Co. Each story is "a striking drama in itself"; some are humorous, while every one contains the characteristics of the Russian Jew. The characters are taken from real life and the incidents are those that happen every day.

***

The Century Magazine for July is to be the Summer fiction number, and the chief feature is to be a posthumous story by Paul Leicester Ford, entitled "Wanted: A Chaperon," and which will be illustrated by Mr. Gilbert. Other contributions to the number will be "Ting-a-Ling," by David Gray; "A Mountain Matchmaker," by Will N. Harben; "A Dilemma," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; "The Passing of Cock-Eye Blacklock," by Frank Norris, and the fourth part of Mary Adams's "Confessions of a Wife." The portrait in oil of Julia Marlowe by Irving R. Wiles is to be reproduced in this issue in the series of Examples of American Portraiture.

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"The Jefferson Bible," which is the property of the Government, will soon be published by resolution of Congress by the N. D. Thompson Publishing Company in small edition. "The Religious Views of Thomas Jefferson" is published by the same house as an introduction.

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The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, are to reprint immediately Denton's "Brief Description of New York, Formerly Called New Netherlands." There will be a limited edition of 250 numbered copies and also one of 10 signed copies on Japan paper, with a historical and biographical introduction by Felix Neumann of the Library of Congress. There will also be a half-tone reproduction of the original title page as frontispiece.

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"Wireless," a new story by Rudyard Kipling, is to appear in an early number of Scribner's Magazine, and is said to be one of the most brilliant expressions of the genius of Mr. Kipling. The title hints at the suggestion of the modern developments in electric phenomena.

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"T. Racksole and Daughter," by Arnold Bennet, has just been brought out in this country by The New Amsterdam Book Company. It is said to be an interesting and exciting account of the experiences of an American millionaire in his purchase and management of the Grand Babylon Hotel, London. The book has been favorably received in England.

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A paper on "Austria and Pan-Germanism," by Remsen Whitehouse, Attaché of the American Legation at Italy, is contained in the current number of The Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Whitehouse has had exceptional opportunities for knowing the true inwardness of the crisis in Europe, coming from the movement toward the consolidation of all German-speaking people, thereby threatening the disruption of the Austrian Empire.

***

The Cambridge edition of "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," now under preparation by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is edited by Miss Helen Child, daughter of Prof. Francis J. Child. The volume will contain an introduction from Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard, a pupil and successor of Prof. Child. The aim of the book is to present in convenient form, with brief notes, all the more important ballads preserved in Prof. Child's edition of English and Scottish ballads.

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Beginning with the July number, The Overland Monthly, an illustrated magazine of the West, published in San Francisco, will be enlarged, and each number will make a feature of some special subject. The following is the plan for the next seven numbers: July, Battleship number; August, Automobile number; September, Bret Harte Memorial number; October, Camera number; November, Thanksgiving number; December, the Christmas number, and January, 1903, the Japan number. The September issue will contain a sketch of the life of Bret Harte and a series of his portraits, and his best stories and poems. There will also be contributions by Joaquin Miller, Mark Twain, Noah Brooks, Charles Warren Stoddard, W. D. Howells, Dr. David Starr Jordan, and others.

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The popular books for the week ending June 18, as reported by the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library, are: Adult fiction: Mary Johnston's "Audrey," Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles." Juvenile fiction: Stratemeyer's "Lost on the Orinoco," Brooks's "Lem," "Lang's "Fairy Book." Non-fiction: Jacob A. Riis's "The Making of an American," Clara Morris's "Life on the Stage," and Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Life of the Bee."

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The Chautauquan for July is the annual programme number and contains a full illustrated programme of the Chautauqua Assembly and Summer Schools, and illustrated announcements from 120 other Chautauqua Assemblies in various parts of the United States. It also presents "Makers of Recent Chautauqua Literature," with sketches and portraits of many writers for Chautauquan publications; "Evolution of Chautauqua," a historical sketch, with maps; "Chautauqua: The Largest Institution for Higher Education in the World," by Frank Chapin Bray, and "The Education of 'The Strollers,'" by Francis Wilson.

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"The Star-Gazer's Hand Book," a brief guide in astronomy for amateur students, is by Henry W. Elson, Ph. D., author of "Side Light on American History." The book has just been brought out by Drexel Biddle in a pocket edition, and applications have already been made for it by schools and colleges.

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Camera Notes, the official organ of the Camera Club, will be published quarterly, as heretofore. The magazine will be edited and managed by Mr. J. C. Abel, who succeeds Mr. Stieglitz. We are told that the form of Camera Notes and its previous high standard will be fully maintained.

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The July number of The Phrenological Journal contains in its editorial column sketches of the Hon. M. H. Herbert, British Ambassador, and the late Lord Pauncefote. There is an illustrated article on "How to Study the Mind Through the Brain and Skull."

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"The Starbucks" is a new novel by Ople Read, which will be issued early in July by Laird & Lee. The story is said to be written in Mr. Read's best vein; personally he is said to consider it superior to any of his other books. It will be handsomely illustrated in colors from actual photographs of the various characters.

***

A popular yet instructive book on "Animals Before Man in North America" is being prepared for D. Appleton & Co. by Dr. F. A. Lucas of the United States Museum of Natural History. It will be fully illustrated with pictures of those pre-historic monsters which science has of late reconstructed from ossified remains.

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"Old Paths and Legends of New England," by Katharine M. Abbott, is in preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons for publication early in the Fall. It will include many illustrations of Massachusetts Bay, Old Colony, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, and the Fresh River of the Connecticut Valley.

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Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that large orders have exhausted the editions of the following recent books, and new impressions are now on the press: "Openings in the Old Trail," by Bret Harte; "The Desert and the Sown," by Mary Hallock Foote; "The Son of a Fiddler," by Jennette Lee; "Hezekiah's Wives," by Lilla Hamilton French; "The Life of Ruskin," by W. G. Collingwood; "American Traits," by Hugo Münsterberg, and "School, College, and Character," by Le Baron R. Briggs.

***

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation for early publication the autobiography of a habitual criminal, for which, however, no title has as yet been selected, although the material is the life narrative of a man who, having served in the merchant marine and the British Navy, even becoming an Ensign in that of the United States, ended his career by a quarter of a century behind prison bars. The writer died in a Western penitentiary about a year ago.

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"William Morris: Poet, Craftsman, and Socialist," by Elizabeth Luther Cary, author of "The Rossettis," "Robert Browning," and "Tennyson," is in active preparation at the Putnams'.

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"Paris, Past and Present," by Henry Haynie, is announced by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This is a complete account of the French capital from its earliest times to the present day. The book is by an American who lived in France for twenty years, and it is published uniformly with "Naples, Past and Present," by Arthur H. Norway, which was brought out last year in two volumes.

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"On a Donkey's Hurrican Deck," a story of a tempestuous voyage of 4,000 miles across the American Continent on a burro in 340 days, by R. Pitcher Woodward, in 1896-7, is to be published this week by the Isaac H. Blanchard Company of Cleveland. This story was taken in hand by the author about five years ago, and is an account of his journey begun without a dollar and continued through trials and perils and disasters.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, June 27.—The startling news of Tuesday interrupted a revival of the dispute as to the authorship of "Truth Dexter," but the only names brought forward were those of Mrs. Michaelis and Mrs. Fenelosa, both of which were suggested long ago. At present only one novel remains on the announcement list of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., for Mr. Archer B. Hulbert's "The Queen of Quelpart" is postponed until Autumn, when it is expected to add one more to the successful novels written by journalists. Being to a certain extent Utopian, although containing much genuine information about Korea, the book can better afford to wait than those having a purely historical basis. Alexander Glovalski's "The Pharaoh and the Priest," translated by Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, will appear next month. The time is eleven centuries before Christ, a period intermediate between those hitherto found attractive by the writers of novels based on Egyptian history, and the author's aim is nothing less than to show the international politics of the time, no slight undertaking, for the many revelations made by recent explorers forbid him to adjust them according to fancy.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are preparing limited editions of Spenser's "Epithlamion" and "Prothalamion," the poet's own nuptial hymn, and the spousal verse on the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Somerset and her sister, Lady Catharine. Another choice will be a volume of Lowell's writings in the Anti-Slavery Standard, a book substantially appealing to abolitionists and their descendants, but in appearance to all book lovers. One of those same abolitionists, Col. Higginson, has completed his "Life of Longfellow," and it will appear in October. It happens that the first proof-sheet that he ever saw was one brought to Longfellow to correct during the recitation of the class to which Col. Higginson belonged. Many things were possible to a professor in those days, before the delicats susceptibility of the undergraduate had been discovered, and while he was supposed to be inferior to his teacher and expected to be grateful if he were a genius.

A volume of short stories by Mr. Aldrich is a rarity announced for appearance before the holidays. "The Attic Press" is an addition to the list of Boston publishing houses, but it is not to be found in the business streets, and its place of concealment is not to be penetrated by the uninvited. It is the aerie in which a group of book loving girls practice the bookbinder's craft with judicious zeal and really creditable success.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—What promises to prove an event in American bibliography of far more than the usual importance is now occupying the time of the executors of Walt Whitman, two of whom are residents of this city, who are preparing a final and definite issue of all the writings of the "good gray poet." The "Camden Limited Edition" will be edited by Thomas B. Harned, Horace L. Traubel, and Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, the latter of the faculty of the University of Chicago; it will be printed in an edition of 1,000 sets of ten octavo volumes each by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The first 100 sets will be extra illustrated in water colors, while in them will be bound some of the poet's own manuscripts. These will sell at $1,000 a set. Other issues, differing in the style of binding and of course in the matter of autographic illustrations, will be offered at prices ranging down from $500 to $80 a set. In this connection it may be recorded that the recently issued edition of the complete poems of Bayard Taylor, edited by Marie Hansen Taylor, his wife, has met here in the man's own state with a generous but deserved reception.

The July number of The Era contains an article upon "The Growth of Christian Science," by Joseph Dana Miller, which is decidedly out of the usual. The writer has attempted to answer no questions of a controversial sort, but has contented himself with matters of fact and record, detailing the history of the sect as it is to be seen in the growth of Christian Science Churches and membership. In the latter connection he has been at some pains to determine the character of its converts as shown by their standing in the social and business communities. Two other excellent articles in the issue of the magazine are contributed by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, who writes of the "Social Life at the White House," and Frederick Poole, the student of all affairs Chinese, who details the unrealized dangers of the present uprising out in that country, where he spent so many years at work. The last named contribution is supplemented by a brief translation from a recently published French work descriptive of that secret political organization of Celestials which is known as "The Guild for the Renewal of China."

The J. B. Lippincott Company has recently issued the first of the volumes of Bartholomew's Physical Atlas, of which an extensive notice has already been given in this letter. "Meteorology" inaugurates what is without question the most important publication in the field of general science attempted for many years. The same house has also published within the week William I. Hannan's "Textile Fabrics of Commerce," a volume of value and interest to the manufacturing world.

The initial number of "The Ancestor," the English quarterly for which the Lippincott's are the American publishers, is both sightly and satisfactory. The intention seems to be to apply the spirit of the new criticism and the methods of to-day in matters of research to the revived interest in genealogy and family and county history. It would not be easy to think of a volume more generally useful to English readers than this for such a purpose, and as far as America is concerned the book would seem to open new avenues for investigation well worth following. Printed in old-faced type and neatly bound in studious looking boards, the periodical presents a handsome and inviting appearance. The issue contains eleven signed articles, many of them illustrated, and several departments.

An announcement of some interest is made by Frederick W. Unger, who says he is at work upon a novel the scene of which is laid in Alaska. Mr. Unger believes that his book will bring out many entirely new and unknown features of the northwestern and central parts of that most northern possession of the United States. Two other "futures" are "The Bull in Lambskin," a novelette telling of the wiles and misadventures of the stock market, by Edward C. Carpenter, a well-known newspaper man and a member of the Franklin Inn, and "Why My Photographs Are Bad," by Charles M. Taylor, Jr., who, in addition to writing books of travel, has become what may be called a professional-amateur in the art of photography. His present volume, to be issued from the presses of the Jacobs Company, will contain a large number of illustrations, many of them excellent specimens of all that a photograph should be and many of them laughably absurd attempts, which, however, have now been made to serve a useful purpose in illustrating what not to do under certain circumstances.

Harvey Maitland Watts, the author of verse frequently appearing in the magazines and a student of authority in meteorology, hitherto an editorial writer on The Press, has become the managing editor of the paper. Cyrus Townsend Brady, having received the degree of LL. D. from St. Johns College at Annapolis, has started for the Adirondacks, where he will spend the Summer at work upon further publications. Elizabeth Shippen Green and Jessie Wilcox Smith, the illustrators, have opened a Summer studio at the Rose Tree Inn, near this city. William Eleroy Curtis, author of "The True Thomas Jefferson," and Clare Elizabeth Laughlin, who is to bring out in the Autumn some "Stories of Authors' Loves," were in the city last week, both of them consulting with their publishers.

JUNE

1901-1902

PROLIFIC JULES VERNE.

A Study of the Famous French Novelist of Science.

A FEW months ago the news was spread abroad that Julee Verne had been overtaken by a terrible affliction. One rumor had it that he had become entirely blind, another that he was destitute and that a subscription was being started in order to put him above want for the rest of his days.

Jules Verne's readers and admirers will be glad to know that of these two pieces of news the one is greatly exaggerated and the other ridiculously false. That the indefatigable writer of so many books, the Alexandre Dumas of the scientific novel, should lose his sight, there was alas nothing improbable about that, but that an nuthor of world-wide fame whose works have sold by the hundreds of thousands should be unable to support himself, that would be strange indeed, and would sadly reflect on his publishers' honesty or his own thrift and economy.

Fortunately Jules Verne is neither blind nor destitute. The little boys to whose charity a paper was appealing recently to relieve the poverty of their favorite novelist, may keep their pennies. Jules Verne is rich enough to lend them a few, if need be. As to his eyes, although they are giving him much trouble, enough to necessitate perhaps the operation for cataract, they are not so bad that the old worker has to lay down his tools. When he was seen, the other day, at his home in Amiens, he was still at work on some new etories, as healthy, as strong, as buoyant as ever.

Jules Verne, almost alone among famous French writers of to-day, is a provincial. While every successful author of France makes it a point to have at least his Winter residence in the gay capital—centre of all intellectual and social activity—Jules Verne lives the uneventful life of a peaceful bourgeois in a quiet provincial town. Amiens is an old city of about 90,000 inhabitants, the capital of ancient Picardy. Here Mme. Verne was born, and here Jules Verne has resided for twenty-seven years, hardly leaving it except for a flying trip to Paris once or twice a year.

He lives in a plain house on the Boulevard Longueville with his wife, an excellent lady of true Picard lineage, a trifle stout and rather talkative. Mme. Verne surrounds her beloved husband with the most diligent and motherly care. She speaks of him with great admiration, and recites his virtues with eloquence. It was she who received the representative of this paper in her elegant parlor, furnished in the style of Louis XV., and decorated with the paintings of both the master and the mistress of the house.

With the greatest kindness she conveyed to her visitor all she knew about her husband, his health, his habits, and his works. "Yes, he had some troubls with his eyes, but he has not been hampered with his work, the study where he works being so arranged as to let in only a ray of light. Of course the operation for cataract will be postponed as long as possible on account of the danger which might result from it at his age."

In order to show how exaggerated the newspaper reports were, Mme. Verne went out on the porch and called: "Jules," and in came the novelist, in his morning gown. (It was half past ten.) He wanted to know what was the object of the visit.

Tall, with his white curly beard, he looks the picture of strength. His eyes, half closed, are the only indication to the careful observer of his infirmity.

He is now seventy-four years of age. The idea that his American friends were concerned about him was, no doubt, gratifying to him, although he expressed the opinion that they already knew about him all they cared for—which is untrue, though modest.

He knew it, for he began at once to give some quite interesting details about his work. He expects not to lay down his pen until he has reached his hundredth book. The last novel just out, "Jean Marie Cabidoulin," (he spelled the title to his inexperienced caller,) bears the number 82. Seventeen others have been written in advance, and are ready for publication. They will be thrown on the market at the rate of two per year. It will take some years to publish them all. "Some of them will doubtless be posthumous," he said with a smile, a statement to which his wife and the caller took exception.

He went on: "I never thought when I began my literary career of reaching so high a number. That is very rare indeed, and very few authors get so far."

In fact, one could say that almost nobody except Scribe and the elder Dumas has done such a thing—and Dumas had a whole company of assistants to work for him on books which he merely corrected and signed, while Jules Verne works alone. And he works hard, too. The bold historian of the travels and adventures of others is a man of sedentary habits, whose life was spent almost entirely in his study grinding over books of geography and of science in order to give to his stories a solid foundation and a true background. Says Jules Claretie: "When he writes a novel on some country or some problem of science he gathers all the documents in the case and works over them as if it were a theorem of geometry or a lesson of geography."

Being a Briton, born in Nantes, Jules Verne was always fond of the sea. He used to spend his Summers on a little boat, which was afterward replaced by a splendid yacht, cruising along the coasts of France and England. He commanded the manoeuvres, and was working all the while at some new book. He never went very far. In fact, Verne has not seen half of the countries or cities which he describes so accurately. Of America, in which he is much interested, he has seen nothing but New York and the Niagara Falls. He came here on the Great Eastern, and returned on the same steamer in 1867. He never went as far as Canada, although he wrote a novel on Canada, which he himself calls very dramatic, under the title "A Nameless Family."

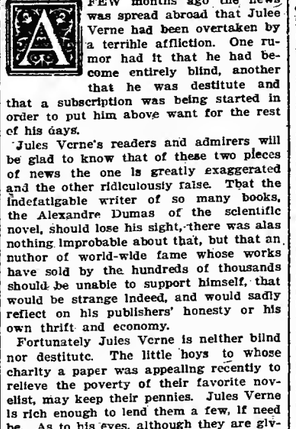
The scientific novel, which Jules Verne inaugurated, and of which he is now the unrivaled master, was not his first venture in literary work. When he came to Paris to study law and "enter literature," as the phrase goes, he was far from knowing what his calling was to be. He began by writing short stories and comedies, all of which are now entirely forgotten. He even wrote a play with Dumas fils, who always remained his warmest friend.

It was only in 1863 that Jules Verne's first scientific novel, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," appeared, published by Hetzel, a publisher who makes a specialty of children's books, and has printed since then all of Jules Verne's novels.

The success of "Five Weeks in a Balloon" was tremendous, and from that time on Verne has published his two books a year with a success which may seem on the wane only because we have grown older and have left room for younger readers, who go on relishing Verne's stories as we did ourselves.

To what extent science itself has, of recent years, vindicated many of the novelist's wildest forecasts is often pointed out. It seems to many that the writer who for nearly half a century has been instructing and entertaining young and old has not received all the honors that such an achievement deserved. Some have wondered why he was not made one of the Forty Immortals. Of course Jules Verne would be as much at his place in the Academy as many of those who have been favored with the much-coveted title of Immortal. The Academy has never contested his merit since it "crowned" in a bunch his series of the "Extraordinary Travels." But he himself never seemed to have cared much for an honor to which the literary quality of his style, moreover, gives him no special claim. Only last year, in a witty note to a Parisian journalist, he expressed his doubts as to the "immortality" that the Academy confers.

Wealthy, popular, living far away from the literary coteries, devoted to his work and his home, Jules Verne seems to be quite happy. He has an admiring wife; his fellow-citizens are justly proud of him and have elected him to all their literary societies, including the "Academy of Amiens." The only wordly honor that this wise man seems to cling to with earnestness is his title of Alderman, a function to which he has many times been elected, and which he expects to hold until the end of the present term. Perhaps it is not as re-



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What Our Government Is.*

Mr. Clark is one of those authors who do not furnish readers with a preface, or even a "foreword." Accordingly it cannot be stated whether he considers his volume a treatise or a textbook. Mr. Clark's thought is so clear, and his language so clearly reflects his thought that, whatever the purpose of the writer, his book is excellently adapted as a species of educational first aid to the ignorant aliens or children of aliens, whose conversion into good citizens is a necessary function of our system of public schools, if we are not to suffer from imported and obnoxious ideas of what government is, and why it is something to be antegonized and destroyed. However much we would like to see Mr. Clark's exposition of American ideas of government mastered in our own schools, we would almost waive that boon if thereby we could secure attention to it in not a few foreign editorial offices. The chapter upon corruption, for example, while making no exaggerated assertion of republican virtue, does assert a few plain facts—undeniable facts, if it may be said—inexpressibly soothing to those whose nerves are kept on edge by foreign editorial assumptions that there are no Tammanies except in America, and that all American Governments—city, State, or Federal—are Tammanies alike. Our "little brown brothers" and our Cuban wards would each and every one be less troublesome if they understood the very easily understood principles between these covers.

An Indian Story.*

"A Maid of the Wildwood" is a story of the Middle West and of the time of the beginning of the last century. Robert, as a small boy, is carried off by the Indians, and finds a protector in the Chief Maschawa. Then Naomi, the young Queen of the Shawnee Nation, becomes interested in Robert, who is now called Tamany. The manners and customs of the Indians are described. Gen. Harrison and Gen. Proctor are presented; but who killed Tecumseh is not made clear. Finally Robert returns to civilization and marries Naomi.

*THE AMERICAN FEDERAL STATE. A Text Book in Civics. By Roscoe Lewis Ashley, A. M. One vol. 12mo, pp. xiv.-560. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

*THE GOVERNMENT: WHAT IT IS; WHAT IT DOES. By Daniel Scott Clark. New York: American Book Company.

*A MAID OF THE WILDWOOD. A Book for Boys. By Edward Eggleston. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1902.

The American Federal State.*

Now that the United States of America are bounding into the foremost place of the world, the State, the great unit made up of the aggregate millions of citizens, must needs be of increasing interest. The American Federal State is not a constitutional history, but a treatise on civics, which deals not only with the vast and imposing machinery of the Nation, but also with the more restricted mechanism of the individual State and municipality. In other words, it is an attempt—and a rather successful one—to co-ordinate the various parts of our now widely extended empire State. The book is what it professes to be, a text for academies and high schools, though it might well be conned by those who desire a more intimate acquaintance with the subject it treats. It is prefaced with a detailed topical outline, with references for collateral reading and study, and with appropriate questions and suggestions at the close of each chapter.

The organization of the work is capital. An introductory chapter deals with the somewhat perplexing problem of what a State is, the various theories being stated briefly and clearly. Then the characteristics of modern States are discussed; the nature of sovereignty; the written and unwritten Constitution; the nature of government, its limitations and functions in contradistinction to the State.

Part I. of the book is devoted to a discussion of the evolution of the American Federal State. In this connection, history, the handmaid of science, is invoked, for, obviously, no adequate conception of the American Federal State could be had if the story of the struggle for political and religious freedom in England were excluded. Indeed, on this point our author might have gone to Tacitus and have found the germs of the present Governments of England and the United States. Passing from the survey of English constitutional history to the Colonies which were planted in the wilds of a New World, the early aspects of our political history are concisely depicted. From the Colonial period we pass to the Revolution, and from the Revolution to the Constitution. After that we have chapters entitled "Nationality and Colonialism," "Nationality and Democracy," "Nationality and Slavery," and "The New Nation."

Part II. relates chiefly to Government. In it we have a discussion of tendencies toward centralization; distribution of powers; prohibitions and limitations; interdependence of National and State (Commonwealth) Governments, and the character of American citizenship. There are chapters on the Senate and on the House of Representatives, the powers of Congress, and of the President, &c. The larger phases of State, municipal, and local political activity are treated, and quite satisfactorily.

Part III. concerns policies and problems. Among other things are discussed: "Suffrage and Elections," "The Political Party," "Constitutional and Legal Rights," "Taxation," "Trade and Industry," "Foreign Affairs and Colonies," and "The Duties of Citizenship." The book closes with a flonrish against pessimism in politics and with a plea for patriotism.

The work on the whole is of unusual merit, not only because of its careful preparation and almost non-partisan standpoint, but for its lucid narrative, for its logical arrangement, and for the broad spirit which animates it.

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MEMORIAL WINDOWS

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, June 17.—Sad is the case of the British publisher. While he was vainly striving against the depression in his trade caused by the coronation, peace suddenly arrived, as if expressly to complete his discomfiture. Nobody is going to look at a book so long as the peace news is still new. Mr. Jerry Cruncher once expressed the opinion that "what with piety and one blowed thing or another" his business was ruined. What with peace and coronation the book publishing trade might as well put up its shutters for the next two months.

***

The latest volume of the series of English Men of Letters is Mr. Leslie Stephen's life of George Eliot, who was perhaps the most feminine of all distinguished persons of letters of whom the series treats. It is the fashion to call her masculine because she was strong of intellect, but there was nothing else masculine about her. Look for a moment at the men of her novels. No one except a woman could possibly have created such impossible men and deliberately admired them. From the tiresome ass Adam Bede to that unspeakable prig, Deronda, her heroes were uniformly of the sort that the feminine intellect conceives and the feminine taste admires. There was a certain air of profundity in her writing which some people mistook for masculinity, but after all it was a sort of profundity that marks the feminine rather than the male intellect. She seems to us of the present generation almost as remote as Richardson, and far less near to us than Jane Austen. George Eliot is, of course, still read by many persons and admired by more, for those who have never read her books or who have read perhaps only one or two of the best of them, are more profuse in the expression of their admiration than those who have thoroughly studied her writings from "The Scenes of Clerical Life" down to "The Spanish Gypsy" and "Theophrastus."

Mr. Stephen, who is certainly one of the coolest and most competent of critics, has dealt with George Eliot in a way that will commend itself to most of his readers as eminently fair. He concedes that she was a woman of genius, and that she wrote much that was excellent, but he evidently cannot be classed among her indiscriminate admirers. I cannot quite share his opinion of "Middlemarch," which he regards as decidedly inferior to George Eliot's earlier books, but in the main his verdict on the merits and faults of her novels is probably destined to endure. It seems to me that he is wrong in doubting the deteriorating influence of Lewes upon George Eliot as a novelist. Judging from her letters and from her life as written by her husband, Mr. Cross, Lewes taught her to regard herself as a sort of infallible Pope in all matters literary, religious, and philosophical. Had she never met him she might not have achieved the success that she did achieve, for Lewes, who was designed by nature for a company promoter, cunningly pushed her, and exploited her talents to their utmost commercial value. But without Lewes we should probably have known a much more human George Eliot than was the person who sat on a throne at her receptions and admitted mere mortals to the privilege of gazing for a few moments upon her. Had she begun life as the wife of an honest gentleman like Mr. Cross she might have written far better novels than those she wrote after she fell under the baleful influence of Lewes.

***

There is precisely one way in which the publishers have been able to turn the coronation to their profit. Half a dozen coronation books have made their appearance. They differ from one another chiefly in the sumptuousness of their typographical appearance. Of course they are in no sense literature. They profess to tell the public how the coronation will be conducted, and what has happened at previous ceremonies of the kind, and are, as a matter of course, profusely illustrated with portraits of royal personages. In point of fact, books of this sort belong to the same class of things as the nickel-plated medals which are supposed to commemorate the coronation, and can be bought at almost any price, from a penny to five shillings. Why any one should need to own a medal in order to remember that such an event as a coronation of a King of England happened during the year 1902 is a mystery, but why a person should also need a coronation book for a similar purpose is equally mysterious. After all, what is a coronation but an amplified Lord Mayor's show? It is a spectacle that interests the crowd precisely as the procession on Lord Mayor's day interests them, but it is certainly not a matter of supreme importance. The last two Kings of Italy have got on very well without being crowned, and at its best a coronation is little more than an imposing mediaeval ceremony.

***

Speaking of Italy, reminds one of a very entertaining article in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, on society in Rome in the days of the temporal power. It is vivid and entertaining in its descriptions, and with one exception is quite trustworthy. The writer will mourn over the changes that have taken place in Rome, and repeats to some extent the familiar complaints about the destruction of the Coliseum and the ruin of the villas. All this is mere sentimental rubbish. The so-called destruction of the Coliseum amounts to this, that the Government, in order to preserve the crumbling masonry, cleared away the vegetation which had grown in the niches between the stones. The villas were sold in order to provide space for the accommodation of a population that had more than doubled since Rome became the capital, and now that they are built over, they are no longer the centres whence malarial fever spread over the city. Old Rome was certainly more picturesque than the new Rome, but it was horribly dirty, and very unhealthy. Why people should mourn over the fact that it is now the healthiest city in Europe is intelligible so far as sentimental women are concerned, but when intelligent men join in the wail it is discouraging to those who would like to think well of human nature.

***

Peace might have been expected to have called forth the best efforts of the minor poets, but so far they have been for the most part silent. Mr. Francis Thompson wrote a poem on the subject, which was published in The Daily Chronicle, and contained some beautiful lines, but the rest of the minor poets have kept silence. Even Mr. Alfred Austin has spared us an ode on the arrival of peace. Yes! We have our blessings, even in this coronation year, though we may be a little slow to perceive them.

Mr. William Watson, who once stopped the Prince of Wales's carriage in Hyde Park—if my memory does not betray me—has written a long poem on the coronation, which is not as yet published. Let us hope that it will be not only good poetry, but reasonably good sense. Mr. Watson's recent political verse, in which he shrieked at the Sultan, and denounced the atrocious conduct of his countrymen in defending themselves against the Boers, has certainly not heightened his reputation as a poet. There was a time when we all looked for great things from Mr. Watson, but he has not as yet given them to us. Like Mr. Davidson, who writes "Testaments" instead of poetry, Mr. Watson has preferred to write political rant instead of the genuine poetry which he once wrote. Let us hope that his forthcoming ode will mark his return to his early manner.

***

I find that I made a slip in saying the other day that Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins is a Conservative. It was as a candidate of the Liberals that he stood for Parliament at the last general election. I suppose it is well for us all to make mistakes now and then. It convinces us that we are not infallible, and the tendency of every critic is to believe that he alone is infallible. I have never believed in my own infallibility, but perhaps if I never made mistakes I should in time fall into the usual critical attitude, and grow to believe that criticism is such an exact science that no man who understands it can ever be mistaken.

***

Mr. T. W. H. Crosland has written a book entitled "The Unspeakable Scot," in which he endeavors to show that a Scotchman is altogether the most undesirable variety of man that has yet been created. He now informs the public that, with a view to the promotion of good feeling during the coronation, he has postponed the publication of his book until after that event. This is kind on the part of Mr. Crosland, and it may result in keeping the empire together a little longer. After all, why should not there be an anti-Scot movement as well as an anti-Semitic movement? Both the Jews and the Scots have the faculty of succeeding, and consequently excite the dislike of those who do not succeed. If the Jew is to be denounced because he has brains enough to get the better of the Christian, why should not the Scot, who has brains enough to prosper where an Englishman might fail, also share his fate? Mr. Crosland may have a genuine dislike for Scotchmen, which he means to vent in his book, or he may simply be perpetrating a joke. In either case there does not seem to be any general demand for a book of the character of "The Unspeakable Scot." Certainly it is not the sort of book which tends to the promotion of good feeling.

***

We are to have a special Dickens number of Household Words this week on the occasion of the anniversary of Dickens's death. It is to contain articles about Dickens from a number of well-known writers. It is difficult to see what there still remains to be said about Dickens, but the plan of issuing a special number of the paper founded by Dickens is commendable, since it shows that reverence for the great master still survives, in spite of the profound critics who tell us that Dickens could only write caricatures, and could not construct a novel. In that case who was it who wrote the "Tale of Two Cities"? Possibly it was the same Frenchman, who says that he wrote the "Belle Nivernaise." In the intervals of writing Daudet's books for him he probably went over to England and helped Dickens.

***

Mr. Leavett Yeats has a new historical novel entitled "The Lord Protector," ready to be published as soon as the public is prepared to think about something else than the coronation and the proclamation of peace. As the name implies, the book is to deal with Oliver Cromwell, but whether the author writes as an admirer of Cromwell or as a partisan of the royal cause remains to be seen. Mr. Leavett Yeats has written several historical novels, which are among the best of their kind, and that he will make an interesting book about the Lord Protector there is no room for doubt.

***

Mr. Louis Becke has just published a new South Sea novel entitled "Breachley, Black Sheep." It is what the irreverent would call a rattling good story, and it is full of local color. Mr. Becke knows his South Sea better than any other writer now living. Perhaps he has done nothing since his first book, "By Reef and Palm," which has impressed the public as strongly as did that delightful book, but the reason is not that Mr. Becke writes less cleverly than he did at first, but because his peculiar field is no longer the newly discovered field that it was when he first wrote.

W. L. ALDEN.

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JUNE 1902

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RECORD OF THIS CONGRESS

But Two Measures of Great Importance Have Been Passed.

These Are the Philippine Civil Government Bill and Panama Canal Bill—Some Surprising Revelations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The work of this session of Congress is practically done, and if it passes into history at all it will be as an extremely barren session. Just before the opening of Congress it was freely predicted that it would be history-making; that more important legislation would be passed than at any recent session. These predictions have not been fulfilled. But two measures of great importance have been passed, the Philippine Civil Government bill and the Panama Canal bill, and the latter discomfits all the prophecies which were made before Congress convened.

The other, while it has supplied great opportunities for partisan talk, is merely what has been expected for a long time, and less than many of the ablest statesmen on both sides of the Senate and House think should have been done.

It has been a session prolific in lively set-tos, surprising revelations, and unexpected reversals of the balance of power, but these have been aside from legislation. The supposedly all-powerful "House leaders," the greatest Federal machine ever seen, have been overthrown and humiliated, a spectacle which no one would have considered possible last December. At that time the domination of the House machine was supposed to be so great that not even the most imaginative thinker of dreams for yellow newspapers would have ventured to predict their overthrow. Following that, a more strongly intrenched if not a more powerful machine, the Senate leadership—the corporation of the "Big Four," which might better be known as the "Big Six"—has been overthrown with even greater ease than that which attended the crushing of the House machine.

A NUMBER OF REVELATIONS.

Senator Teller's revelations about the military government in Cuba have been attended with minor revelations brought about by other men. Leader Richardson of the Democratic side has been reduced to a position of comparative unimportance, while unassuming but determined and able men like Underwood of Alabama, De Armond of Missouri, McClellan of New York, and Williams of Mississippi have occupied the greater share of public attention. The Bryanite control has passed away in the Senate, and with the retirement of Mr. Jones of Arkansas a syndicate or coterie of Senate leaders has come to the front, just as on the death of John Kelly Tammany was ruled by a syndicate until the strongest man in it assumed the leadership by right of strength. The developments of the session point to Mr. Bailey of Texas as the Croker of the Senate, the future leader of the Democrats there by right of his position as the strongest among the coterie of Democratic leaders.

These developments and a number of minor ones, such as the relegation of Chairman Babcock from his position of constructive statesman to his real position of Congressional manager and able wire-puller, characterize the session as important in politics, but in legislation it is distinctly unimportant. Here are the achievements of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, heralded as an epoch maked among Congressional sessions:

The Panama Canal bill.
The Philippine Civil Government bill.
The Irrigation bill.
The Oleomargarine bill.
The Census bill.
The Chinese Exclusion bill.
The War Tax Repeal bill.

At the beginning of the session the great subjects of speculation and confident prediction were:

The Nicaragua (not Panama) Canal.
Cuban reciprocity.
Reform in the currency.
The suppression of Anarchism and protection of the President.
A subsidy for ships.
A new seat in the Cabinet.
The popular election of Senators.
The reorganization of the army.
The great Babcock reform of the tariff—a "reform of the tariff by its friends."

The bill equalizing the pay and rank of officers in the Revenue Cutter Service passed the House and is tied up in the Senate. It is a hill urgently desired by friends of the service, and it passed the House by a large majority.

The Hill Fractional Currency hill passed the House, and is tied up. It will not be reported in the Senate.

The Fowler Currency bill made a noise for a while, and Mr. Fowler did his best to get action on it in the House and make it a party measure—its only chance of success. He failed, after a couple of caucuses. It never passed the House, and is dead.

The "anti-Anarchy" bill is the one of all others which was expected to have easy passage, in view of the popular ferment about such legislation when Congress convened, so soon after the death of President McKinley. It passed the Senate, but the popular clamor had already begun to die down. There is now little demand for it; it is dead. This hill is the one which is more justly entitled the "bill for protection of the President." The real anti-Anarchy bill, one which was designed to suppress the propaganda, never got out of committee.

The Immigration bill passed the House, and is tied up in the Senate.

STATUS OF SEVERAL BILLS.

The Statehood bill, providing for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, passed the House. It will not pass the Senate at this session; hut it is in better shape than the other bills, for Senator Quay has made it the unfinished business for Dec. 10, and the present indications show that he will be able to pass it.

The Pure Food hill is hung up in the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the House, and bas not been reported to the Senate.

The Subsidy hill passed the Senate and is now in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Chairman Grosvenor has been promising to report it day by day, but it is dead for this session, and its ultimate fate depends on whether the Republican Party gets a majority at the Falls elections or not.

The hill for the creation of a new Cabinet portfolio, that of Secretary of Commerce, passed the Senate and is hung up in the House. It is dead for this session. There are rumors that a very important contributory cause to its defeat was the belief of a number of prominent Representatives that the President could not be held to an agreement to appoint Representative Littauer to the place.

The resolution for the popular election of Senators passed the House. In the Senate it was hamstrung by Senator Depew's amendment providing for the Federal supervision of such elections. It would prob-

Continued on Page 2.

LORD HOPETOUN'S SUCCESSOR.

Duke of Marlborough Mentioned for Governor of Australia.

LONDON, June 29.—The Sunday Special this morning says the Duke of Marlborough is mentioned as a successor to the Earl of Hopstoun in the Governor Generalship of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Government, The Sunday Special says, is experiencing considerable difficulty in filling the place in Australia recently occupied by the Marquis.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO MAINE.

Fair at Bangor the Only Occasion for an Address—Bryan's Visit in July.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, June 28.—President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan are coming to Maine this Summer, and both will speak in Bangor. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak here in July, and the Democrats, who are preparing to put some life into their Gubernatorial campaign this year, are making plans to give the Nebraska orator a great welcome.

President Roosevelt is expected to come to Bangor in the last week of August, and it is announced on the best of authority that his address at the Eastern Main State Fair here is to he the only one he will deliver in Maine. Immediately after his visit here the President will go to Vermont, where he is due to speak on the following day. He will not speak from his car platform while traveling in Maine.

PRODUCTIONS IN MONTANA.

Precious Metals Worth More Than $60,000,000 Last Year—Increase of Gold—Decrease of Copper.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., June 28.—The annual report of B. H. Tatem, assayer in charge of the United States Assay Office in this city, on the production of precious metals in Montana in 1901, was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury to-night. It shows a slight falling off in the production of copper, lead, and silver, and an increase in gold.

The total value of precious metals produced was $60,387,619, as follows: Gold, $4,802,717; silver, $18,334,442; copper, $36,751,837, and lead, $498,622.

The total is a decrease of about $3,000,000, as compared with the previous year, and is explained by a lessened production of copper and a lower price for that metal. The amount given for gold makes the total production of gold since its first discovery in Montana slightly more than $1,000,000,000.

CALLED TO A CHICAGO BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—M. E. Barker, President of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., resigned to-day to become Vice President of the Continental National Bank of Chicago.

John C. Black, President of the Continental Bank, said this afternoon that the Directors of his bank has been negotiating with Mr. Barker for some time to accept the Vice Presidency of the Continental National, and that his acceptance of the position is practically equal to an appointment, although the Directors have not yet met to act on the question. A meeting of the Directorate has been called, when Mr. Barker will he formally elected.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Four Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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UNION PACIFIC SHOPMEN DECIDE ON A STRIKE

It Is Stated 1,800 Employes Will Be Affected.

The Walk-Out Expected to Occur Some Time Before To-morrow Morning—Both Sides' Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 28.—A fight is on between the machinists of the Union Pacific system and the company, and the Executive Committee of the machinists has called a strike of the union all over the system.

The shops and roundhouses at Omaha, North Platte, Cheyenne, Ogden, Denver, Junction City, and Armstrong, Kan., are affected. The exact hour of the strike has not been made known, hut it will take place some time before Monday morning. The immediate cause of the strike is the refusal of the company to grant the demands made hy the Executive Committee to-day. The demands are:

First—A 10 per cent. increase of wages.

Second—Reinstatement of discharged machinists.

Third—No piece work.

Yesterday the committee waited on the railroad officials and presented the demands. The members were requested to return to-day. Immediately after the men left the Superintendent's office they were notified that 125 of their number had been discharged. This morning only a few minutes were required for the company officials to refuse to grant the demands of the men, and immediately afterward the Executive Committee announced that a strike would occur.

From the railroad point of view this statement was made:

"The committee did not want to discuss the proposition, and did not want a compromise. It wanted everything or strike. The company could not grant it and the officials said so. Then the committee walked out."

From the machinists' side, Vice President Wilson made this statement:

"We met the Union Pacific officials to receive an answer to our demands for a new agreement. General Manager Dickinson told us that it was the settled policy of the Union Pacific to introduce piece work, which is contrary to the laws of our organization; he would not grant the raise in wages, and he would not reinstate the men discharged, even working at less hours per day, while work is slack. That was enough. We told him the fight was on and withdrew.

"We believe that public sentiment will be with us, for so many of our machinists have been victimized by this company by being discharged without cause. We only regret that we temporized with the company so long and that final action on our part was not taken earlier."

Several of the committeemen expressed themselves as feeling that President Burt is the cause of all of the present trouhle and place the whole hlame on him.

"We will not return to work as long as Mr. Burt is President of the Union Pacific. It is our joh or his," declared one member.

Vice President Wilson and the Executive Committee will remain here on the ground to conduct the fight that is soon to begin. The result of the walk-out, the machinists say, means much very shortly to the Union Pacific train service. If all of the machinists walk out, as the committee declares they will, without question, they say it means that within a few hours engines already impaired hy neglect since the hollermakers walked out will hegin to give out without the care of experienced machinists required, in at least a small measure, on the return from every trip. The time required for a complete tie-up will depend upon the completeness of the walkout, they declare.

If the railroad attempts to fill places with non-union men it will he brought squarely against the rules of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and hrakemen, which require that no non-union repaired engines shall he taken out on the road. The railroad officials say the next move is due from the machinists.

Monday morning the Union Pacific will have 1,900 fewer employes in the different shops, that being the numher to be affected hy the strike order, it is stated. Beginning to-day, the strikers will receive $3,000 per week as a benefit from members of their union in this district, nnd will also he aided hy the American Federation of Labor

ROOSEVELT'S OLD GUIDE.

"Bill" Sewall of Maine Talks About the Sickly Boy Who Trudged with Him Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, June 28.—Among the thousands who will welcome President Roosevelt when he comes to Bangor in August will he his old friend and guide, Bill Sewall of Island Falls, who changed, it might be said, a sickly youth to a vigorous and athletic man, now the President. Sewall is one of the best woodsmen nnd hunters in the State. The youth, sent to Maine by his parents, spent many Summers with him roaming through the woods, hunting and fishing.

Sewall says that young Roosevelt, although weak and slender, had remarkable courage, and would never admit that he was tired, even on the longest trudge through the woods. He became very intimate with the old guide, and to him confided all bis secrets and ambitions. When the war with Spain broke out Roosevelt, while raising a Rough Rider regiment, wrote to Sewall to come and join him. Sewall wrote hack that he was too old—he was then sixty—whereupon Roosevelt wrote again, saying: "Come on, anyway. You are worth half a regiment with your knowledge of woodcraft." But Bill did not go.

When interviewed some years ago concerning Roosevelt, Sewall said: "Roosevelt will he President some day, and don't you forget it. One day, sitting on a log in the woods, he said to me: 'Bill, I am undecided about what I ought to do, and I want your advice. If I follow my natural bent, I will levote my life to botany, but something tells me that there is a future in public life before me. You may laugh, hut I have a presentment that some time I may be President.' I humored him and advised him to go in for a puhlic career."

The Red Letter Day of your vacation will be the day you spend on one of the Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

ALABAMA MINERS TO STRIKE.

They Fail to Agree on Contract with Operators—The Suspension of Work Will Begin Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—Failing to agree on a contract with the operators of coal mines in Alabama II,500 miners and mine laborers will on Tuesday go out on a strike. The conference between the miners and operators lasted a week, and the operators would offer nothing hetter than the contract now in effect, 55 cents per ton for mining, while the miners would make no concessions on their demands for 60 cents for mining and 8 hours a day, two weeks paydays, and an advance for dny laborers.

The conference adjourned sine die to-day, and the miners will refuse to work further after Monday night. A long siege is anticipated. The fire in one of the furnaces has been hanked already, and to-morrow another will follow suit.

The railroads have several weeks' supply on hand, as well as others of the large consumers the strike will hurt after the third week, it is helieved.

The hest of feeling prevails among the miners and leaders assert that the strike will he conducted on quiet lines.

President Flynn states that the order to suspend work, to be issued to-morrow, will be responded to by every member. The Walker County miners are not members of the organization.

This county produced over a million tons last year, against a total production in the State of over eight millions.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Storm in North Carolina Capsized a Tug and Tore Away Its Pilot House.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 28.—With a fearful flash of lightning and burst of thunder the hardest electric storm ever known at Washington, N. C., struck there last night. The average velocity of the wind was ahout forty-five miles an hour. In flaws it was fifty.

The tug J. L. Patterson of the Kugler Lumber Comapny was towing two schooners run by E. B. Moore when the squall struck. The boat was turned on end, and the pilothouse was torn away, carrying with it two persons.

Five persons were on the boat, and all were drowned. The dead:

WILLIAM J. WOMBLE, Captain.
HENRY DAVENPORT, engineer.
DICK WALTERS, fireman.
JOHN CHERRY, cook.
ALLAN MOORE, son of E. B. Moore. He was in the pilot house.

The United States buoy tender Viola was in port, and it took on two submarine divers and went to the scene of the disaster. Several tugs are assisting in the recovery of the bodies.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., June 28.—A terrific cloudhurst swept the greater part of Madison County to-day, doing much damage to the crops and washing away bridges and railroad tracks. The Illinois Central track east of Hoag was washed out.

In the bottoms whole fields of wheat stacks have been swept away. Farmers from Wanda and Hoag came to Edwardsville and offered high pay to laborers to assist in saving their grain.

CHICAGO, June 28.—For twenty-four hours Chicago has heen in the grasp of one of the heaviest storms of the year. The rain has fallen unceasingly, and the wind has blown a gale off Lake Michigan, the force of the blow rising at times to forty miles an hour.

Much damage has been done to truck farms near the city, and the continued wet has caused heavy loss to florists, many of whom will he compelled to replant their flowers. The flower beds in many of the parks have been ruined.

It is expected, according to the Weather Bureau, that the severe weather will continue for at least thirty hours.

MUST PAY $597,033.97 TAXES.

Court's Order in the Case of Six of Chicago's Largest Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—County Attorney Sims and his assistants this morning refused to waive the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in the tax case before Judge Grosscup, and half an hour afterward the Court ordered six of the largest corporations in Chicago to pay $597,033.97 into the County Treasurer's offices. The companies that will pay the taxes at the present time are:

Chicago Edison Company	$41,336.61
Chicago Telephone Company	7,216.95
South Chicago City Railway Company	184.85
Chicago City Railway Company	133,945.05
Chicago Union Traction Company	134,350.03
People's Gas Light and Coke Company	279,997.48
Total	$597,033.97

The several heneficiaries are entitled to the following:

State of Illinois	$35,354
Cook County	55,781
City of Chicago	183,585
Board of Education	204,075
Chicago Library	6,074
Lincoln Park	9,594
Lake Shore Boulevard	3,047
South Park	4,355
Sanitary District	35,354

AUTOMOBILE OWNER FINED.

Edward C. Wallace of New York Adjudged Guilty of Running His Machine Too Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., June 28.—Justice Fisher in Nyack to-day decided against Edward Copeland Wallace of New York in the suit against him for violation of the law governing the running of automobiles. The case was summed up to-day by Congressman Tompkins for the prosecution and by Mr. Bovee of New York for the defendant. Justice Fisher adjudged Mr. Wallace guilty as charged and fined him $25. Mr. Wallace paid the fine out of the $200 which he had deposited as bail for his attendance. It is said that he will appeal.

Mr. E. T. Lovatt, who, with his wife, was injured on May 29, by being thrown from his huggy when his horse was frightened by Mr. Wallace's automohile, will press his suit for $25,000 damages instituted against Mr. Wallace in the Rockland County Supreme Court.

Report on Railway Building in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—The Texas Railroad Commission has compiled a statement showing that during the six months to end June 30 of the present year there have been constructed 278 miles of railway in this State. The estimate of the total mileage to be constructed during the year, based upon that already under contract and positively assured, is placed at 600 miles.

Pain's Fireworks for Fourth.
Why buy inferior goods when ours are just as cheap? The Pain Manufacturing Co., 12 Park Place, New York. Tel. 4519 Cortlandt.—Adv.

BULLETINS TELL OF THE KING'S PROGRESS

Royal Patient Passes a Comfortable Day.

WOUND CAUSES DISCOMFORT

Physicians Announce that He Is Out of Immediate Danger, but His Recovery Must Be Protracted.

LONDON, June 29.—The following official hulletin regarding the King's condition was issued from Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock last night:

"The King has passed a comfortable day, and his strength has been well maintained. The wound occasionally causes discomfort.

"TREVES,
"BARLOW,
"LAKING."

LONDON, June 28.—The Duke of Connaught drove to Buckingham Palace at 9:30 this morning and, after a short visit, repeated the gratifying report:

"The King has had natural sleep. He is comfortable, and his condition is satisfactory."

LONDON, June 28.—At 10:45 o'clock this morning the following official hulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace on the condition of King Edward:

"The King had a good night and his improved condition is maintained. We are happy that we are ahle to state that we consider his Majesty to be now out of immediate danger and the general condition is satisfactory.

"The operation wound, however, still needs constant attention, and such concern as attaches to his Majesty's condition is connected with the wound.

"Under the most favorable conditions his Majesty's recovery must, of necessity, be protracted.

The 2 P. M. bulletin will he discontinued.

"LISTER,
"TREVES,
"BARLOW,
"SMITH,
"LAKING."

LONDON, June 28.—At 2:30 P. M. it was officially stated at Buckingham Palace that the King's progress was fully maintained, that his Majesty was quite comfortable, and that he had seen several members of the royal family during the day.

LONDON, June 28.—The King was removed from his bed to a couch this afternoon, earlier than expected, and was placed in a sitting posture. He was feeling decidedly better.

LONDON, June 28.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6 P. M.:

"The King passed a very comfortahle day and his progress continues satisfactory.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

LONDON LANCET'S COMMENT.

The Complete Absence of Disquieting Symptoms in the King's Case Noted.

LONDON, June 28.—The Lancet in its comments to-day says:

"No immediate septic absorption has taken place, as shown by the complete absence of disquieting symptoms. We hope that rumor is ceasing to be busy with the origin and pathology of his Majesty's illness, since the very plain statement of facts in the case which we were ahle to puhlish June 25 nnd since the absolute accuracy of the bulletins has been justified."

BOERS PRAY FOR THE KING.

LONDON, June 28.—Among the numerous telegrams received by the King he was especially gratified by a dispatch from a large meeting of Transvaalers assembled at Balmoral, Transvaal, embodying a prayer that the Almighty restore him to health and grant him and the Queen "health, wealth, and long to live."

QUEEN RECEIVES THE REIDS.

Farewell Audience at Buckingham Palace—Her Majesty's Cordial Greeting.

LONDON, June 28.—Queen Alexandra received Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States, and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham Palace this afternoon in farewell audience. On their arrival Mr. and Mrs. Reid were met at the door by the gentleman and lady in waiting, who conducted them to the Queen. Her Majesty received Mr. and Mrs. Reid alone.

While the Special Ambassador does not feel at liberty to make puhlic what passed at the audience, it is understood that the Queen, who had known Mr. and Mrs. Reid hefore, received them with great cordiality and emphasized the appreciation of the sympathy and support of the United States in the present crisis, which had already been expressed to Mr. Reid by the Prince of Wales and the Foreign Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Queen showed evidence of relief, and, considering the great strain upon her, looked remarkably well.

The interview lasted some time and may well be considered a great compliment to both Mr. and Mrs. Reid and the United States, as the Queen has received no one but her own family since the King became ill.

The Special Embassy will now be officially closed, though Mr. and Mrs. Reid will not leave London before July 1.

MR. REID'S FAVORABLE MESSAGE.

Says the King's Physicians Anticipate His Rapid Recovery.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A cable message was received at the State Department to-day from Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy to the coronation, giving a most favorable account of the condition of King Edward VII. He says that the physicians attending the King anticipate his rapid recovery.

Mr. Reid says among those entirely familiar with the case it is well understood that there is no foundation for alarming reports that the King has cancer or any serious throat or stomach trouhle. According to Mr. Reid, the strength, nerves, and sound hlood of the King are all in his favor. A most favorahle symptom in his case is that he has heen taking solid food.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO THE KING.

Gen. de Galliffet Recalls What He Did During the Franco-Prussian War.

PARIS, June 28.—Gen. de Galliffet, the ex-Minister of War, has written to the Journal des Debats an extremely sympathetic letter on King Edward, which concludes:

"We cannot forget what he did during the Franco-Prussian war in helping our sick and wounded. To him as to his august mother we should remain grateful. Moreover, whenever it was a question of good and noole action he, as Prince of Wales, was always powerfully seconded by the most charming nnd charitable of women. In this domain she reigned, long hefore she became Queen Alexandra, the Pearl of England."

THEIR CORONATION JEWELS.

Display by American Women Would Have Been One of the Most Brilliant Features.

LONDON, June 28.—Had the coronation taken place American women would have constituted one of the most hrilliant features. The Duchess of Marlborough had a new coronet even more magnificent than the hig, pearl-tipped tiara she has hitherto worn at Court. Her unworn acquisition rivaled that of the Duchess of Portland, in which the great Portland diamond, itself worth £12,000, ($60,000), had been reset.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, who would have had a seat in the King's hox at Westminster Abbey, would have worn a costly emerald and diamond tiara, collar, pendant, and hrooches, formerly helonging to her mother, Mrs. Paran Stevens. Mrs. Paget's dress was emhroidered with diamonds and pearls.

Lady Ahinger, who was a Miss Magruder, (daughter of Commodore Magruder, United States Navy, and widow of the third Baron Ahinger,) had her Peeress's robes embroidered with gold, and would have worn a four-row pearl necklace clasped with a huge sapphire and surrounded with diamonds, once the property of Marie Antoinette, to say nothing of her diamond coronet.

Cora, Lady Strafford, (formerly Mrs. Samuel Colgate of New York,) would certainly have made a sensation, as she had a very high diamond tiara, and instead of a necklace would have had ruhies and pearls, draped like an aiguillette, on her left shoulder.

Lady Dufferin (formerly Miss Florence Davis of New York) intended to wear all the heirlooms of the Dufferin family, which she recently inherited.

Lady Grey Egerton (who was Miss May Cuyler, daughter of Major J. Wayne Cuyler, United States Army) was going to dress in white, emhroidered with gold lilies, with a diamond tiara, a diamond and pearl collar, and two necklaces, one of ruhies and diamonds and one all diamonds.

Lady Deerhurst (stepdaughter of Charles Bonynge of San Francisco) was to wear beautiful hlack pearls, a diamond necklace, nnd a diamond tiara.

REPUBLICANS RIDICULE DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

The Statement Issued by the Caucus Regarding Their Alleged Subserviency to the Trusts One Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The manifesto issued by the Democratic House caucus last night with reference to the alleged subserviency of the Republican Party to the trusts has been ridiculed a good deal today by Republican members of Congress. The Republicans profess to he vastly amused hy the assumption on the part of the Democratic Representatives of deep interest in the matter of reciprocity for Cuha.

The Republican theory is that the House Democrats voted for the hill which passed the House not hecause they cared to help Cuba, but because they wished to put the Republicans "in a hole." It is pointed out that hoth in the House and Senate the minority members resolutely opposed a measure of straight reciprocity, and this attitude, it is argued, showed plainly a total disregard of the welfare of the Cubans, and demonstrated that all the Democrats were after was political advantage.

The feeling in Congress generally is that the Cuban question will not he an issue in the Fall campaign. The statement made yesterday hy Senator Platt of Connecticut that 75 per cent. of the American people are disappointed, humiliated, and chagrined because Congress is about to adjourn without helping Cuha is not widely accepted among Republican Congressmen.

Republicans admit that if the country was in a state of excitement about Cuhan reciprocity the Democratic manifesto might he hurtful in spito of the insincerity they attribute to it. Convinced in their own minds that there has heen no widespread interest in the discussion that has gone on here with reference to Cuba they are not at all apprehensive they will be hothered, when they go before the country with complaints that they failed to perform their "plain duty" toward the Cuban people.

As to the balance of the manifesto, which is devoted to a denunciation of the Republicans for their failure to enact anti-Trust legislation and to endorsement of the proposition that protection should be removed from Trust-made goods the Republicans say their best defense will he the prosperity of the country.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

Effort to Have Sale of New York and Pennsylvania Road Set Aside.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 28.—Frank Sullivan Smith of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad has commenced in the Supreme Court an action against Benton McConnell, William Richardson, and others of this city, and William Cohb and others of Spring Mills, owners of the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, to have the recent sale of that road set aside on the grounds of fraud and collusion.

Mr. Smith is the owner of about $15,000 worth of the road's bonds and he desires to have certain bonds held by the defendants declared illegal and void, as well as to have other relief. Judge Childs has granted an injunction.

"Dewey's Wines are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers."
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

"The Cincinnati Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati by the New York Central, including "The Limited" leaving Grand Central Station at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

KING MAINTAINS HIS IMPROVEMENT

Transferred from Bed to Couch Without Pain.

THE NATION REJOICING

News that He Is Out of Immediate Danger Spreads Quickly.

Discomfort Caused by His Wound Not Regarded as Specially Significant—Some of the Smaller English Towns Illuminated.

LONDON, June 29.—So accustomed has the public become to favorahle news of King Edward's condition that last night's latest bulletin, while read with eagerness, was accepted almost as a matter of course. The word "discomfort," used in connection with the wound in the eleven o'clock bulletin, is not regarded as having special significance, and it is announced that the transfer of his Majesty from the bed to a wheeled couch caused the royal patient no pain.

The announcement, earlier in the day, that the King is now out of immediate danger spread quickly throughout the metropolis, and caused general rejoicing. The verdict upon which the nation had so anxiously waited caused a longer consultation than usual. Lord Lister, Sir Frederick Treves, and the other doctors discussed the patient's condition for nearly an hour before they committed themselves to the important pronouncement. It was read at Buckingham Palace by only a small crowd, the public being practically assured hy Friday evening's reports that everything was going well. Yet, to use the words of The Westminster Gazette, the hulletin was "full of intense relief."

The underlying suspicion that the doctors might fear more than they wrote, the sensational rumors of his Majesty's death, which continued even so late as Friday, and the lack of definite unofficial news all combined to create intense nervousness. Such hopeful statements as the Associated Press had been able to make were not available to the British public, who, however, were spared the sensational reports, now so palpably absurd, which were cahled to America.

The reference to the wound in yesterday morning's bulletin, it is authoritatively set forth, can he regarded without any disquietude. By June 30 the doctors are expected to announce that all danger of any complications has passed.

The King was very cheerful yesterday morning, after four or five hours' sleep, and his temperature was normal. He was ahle to slightly raise himself hy the aid of a pulley. When he first made an attempt to do so the Queen adjusted the pillows so as to form a back rest, and with a sigh of intense relief the King exclaimed:

"Ah, that is hetter!"

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and others of the royal family dined at Buckingham Palace last evening.

Upward of 100 warships are still anchored at Portsmouth, hut there has as yet heen no announcement as to whether or not they will be reviewed. Thousands of persons meanwhile are going down to Portsmouth to view the display there of British naval prowess.

The illumination fixtures attached to the fronts of buildings are heing generally retained in anticipation that they will be lighted up when the expected announcement of the certainty of King Edward's recovery is issued. In other respects London is assuming normal conditions.

Newcastle and some of the smaller towns in England were illuminated last night in celebration of his Majesty's progress toward recovery.

A week which has witnessed emotions of such conflicting and intense character as to he without parallel in the nation's history has ended, as it began, in rejoicing. Englishmen themselves can scarcely realize that in the hrief space of five days the country has gone through the most acute stages of jubilation, fear, douht, and hope. Now they are all talking of the festivities, many of which will take place as planned.

The Crystal Palace, July 2, will be the scene of the brilliant Hospital Ball, in which so many Americans are to take part. On July 4 the India Office will be transformed, with Oriental decorations, plants, and flowers, for the Asiatic reception, when the Prince of Wales is expected to welcome the visitors, and London's poor are eagerly looking forward to their free coronation dinner.

Among the disappointed stand owners and other sections of the public there is a strong desire to have a war parade, with Lord Kitchener as the central figure. Such an arrangement would doubtless attract many thousands to London. The metropolis and the country are quite ready to go wild over Kitchener. But he is likely to endeavor to dodge any public shows. Failing Kitchener, the stand proprietors have to rely on the King's first public reappearance, which is likely to be a drive through the streets to the national thanksgiving service. That, however, must he some time hence, as a man in his sixty-first year, in spite of his wonderfully quick recovery from the immedate results of the operation, will probably have to suhmit to a rather lengthy convalescence.

LOSSES OF LONDON "FAKIRS."

Epidemic of Tears and Grief Breaks Out Among Street Arabs.

LONDON, June 28.—What at first sight was one of the most pathetic features of the postponement of the coronation, among all the serious financial embarrassment on every hand, was the utter demoralization of the street "fakirs," who had been counting for months past on a rich harvest. Features of the Strand, Fleet Street, and the hotel entrances to-day were street urchins, mostly of tender years, apparently

weeping over trays of cheap medals, pins, and other out-of-date and inappropriate souvenirs. Their wailing pleas were always aimed at well-dressed pedestrians.

"Only a penny," "Stuck wif me medals," "Please buy sometbing."

These appeals frequently succeeded. A noticeable fact, however, was that these "tears" and "grief" among the sharp street Arabs only seemed to have developed to-day. The symptoms spread rapidly. Among scores of clever little plagiarists in other walks of life the same keen disappointment was visible.

ROYAL GUESTS LEAVE LONDON.

Prince Henry Among Them—A Moorish Visitor's Comment.

LONDON, June 28.—In view of the King's rapid recovery it is small wonder that the group of members of the royal family which gathered at Victoria Station this morning were happy and cheerful. The Prince of Wales went there to bid farewell to his cousin, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and to the Crown Prince Louis Philippe of Portugal and others who were leaving London, including the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Frederick Francis, and the Egyptian and Moorish Envoys. The last-named's chief of staff said to a reporter:

"I am smitten to the earth with sorrow for King Edward. England is a great country, but I am glad to be going back to civilization."

OPERATIONS IN APPENDICITIS.

Views of a Physician—Surgeon Must Know When as Well as How to Operate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see the stand you take to-day on "A New Surgical Crime," and wisb to assure you that an overwhelming majority of medical men agree with you. Some years ago a merry and acrimonious war raged in the medical journals on this same subject of operation in appendicitis, and now and then even to-day a belated champion having nothing better to do seizes his pen and fills more or less space in these periodicals with "chestnuts." The war I speak of was a drawn game, every man engaged probably continuing to believe what he did before the war. The question was: Should every case of appendicitis be operated on? And Babel was let loose. General practitioners held that some cases of appendicitis called for operation, and others—probably the large majority—did not. The surgical sharps were indignant, and asserted that every case should be operated on as soon as it was diagnosed. Some of them went so far as to say that any doctor who thought otherwise was an ignoramus or an unprincipled person. These men may be said to have proved one thing, viz., that if a man has his appendix removed he will never again suffer from appendicitis. It is also certain that if a man his bis eyes removed he will never suffer from ophthalmia. And if he is beheaded he will never again have facial neuralgia. The common sense of mankind will never allow any of these operations to become popular or mere matters of routine.

Again, the enthusiasts for operation trotted out a lot of statistics to show how innocent a proceeding the opening of the abdomen has become. One would suppose it was almost as harmless as cutting a corn if done by the right party, and the writer was, of course, just about the right party. Now, the opening of the human abdomen is always a serious matter. Not so dangerous as before asepsis and perfected technique, but still a very serious undertaking. In spite of statistics no living man knows when he does such an operation whether the patient will get out of bed himself or be lifted out by the undertaker. He usually gets well, but not always, and who can say which patient will until he is actually up? If I call in a surgeon to-day to operate on a patient with appendicitis and my patient dies, his wife and children will get little comfort out of any statistics I can show them, nor will they be comforted when I explain that the dead man is the first case the surgeon lost in ten or twenty consecutive operations. Many a man who is excellent authority on How to operate is a good deal of a fool on When to operate.

In the controversy above alluded to there were many conservative surgeons who took the side of the general practitioner; that is, they held that not every case of appendicitis needed operation, but only those which presented well-known conditions. Such surgeons are the only ones fit to be trusted with human life. They study when as well as how an operation should be done. On the other hand, it may be questioned whether the dogmatic know-it-all surgical sharp does not do as much harm in one direction as he does good in another by operating many times when it is utterly unnecessary. Such a fellow is apt to boast of 500 or 1,000 operations for appendicitis. The question how many of these patients recovered is not the only one. Another question of equal importance is how many of them would have been better off if they had never come under his influence?

Statistics are of migbty little good in helping us to foresee the outcome of any individual case. The value and influence of statistics depend not so much on the ingenuity of the man who talks as on the good judgment or the credulity of those who listen. Almost any statement may be supported by statistics. For instance, many years ago I heard that whenever I saw a red-haired girl I would surely see a white horse in the neighborhood. I fell into the automatic habit of looking for the white horse whenever the red hair appeared. I found that I always saw the white horse if I looked long enough. Not long since I was riding on a Gates Avenue car, and there got into the seat before me two red-haired girls. Of course I looked for the white horse, and I hope to have appendicitis myself if when the car got to Vanderbilt Avenue there did not emerge from that road an ash cart drawn by two white horses! Can any further proof be wanting? Mr. Editor, I hope I have demonstrated to you once for all, by statistics, that the presence of a red-haired girl invariably causes the appearance of a white horse!

Any cause which can produce inflammation of any part of the intestine may cause appendicitis. The appendix being closed at one end makes inflammation there more important than in other parts of the bowel. In any case of appendicitis there may be one of three conditions present: (1) Simple inflammation which requires no operation; and the large majority of cases are probably of this variety. (2) An inflammation intense enough to occlude the end of the appendix which opens into the intestine. This condition is dangerous, and may require operation, for without it if the occlusion is complete and permanent, there will most likely be recurrent attacks, each one more threatening than the first. (3) A condition in which the disorder proceeds to the formation of an abscess within the appendix or around it, (perityphlitis.) This state of things demands an operation or the chances of the patient's recovery are small indeed. Such is a brief summary of the truth regarding appendicitis, and any statement to the contrary is simply not true.

In the case of the King of England, no one knows all about it, except the doctors in the sick room. Therefore, every other doctor who has good judgment and good taste will refrain from empty criticism and silly fault finding. The patient has the best attendance that can be had as our President did, and if he dies it will not be the fault of his attendants, but because of the limitations of human knowledge and skill.

When we get sick and need a doctor, may the good Lord send us one who is made up of one-half common sense and one-half science, rather than one who is all science and no common sense.

W. J. SHREWSBURY, M. D.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1902.

Deficiency Bill Items Stricken Out.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A partial agreement on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, presented to the House to-day, strikes out $80,000 for a steel ferryboat for Ellis Island, $60,000 for a building on Governors Island, and leaves the Buffalo Exposition and Charleston Exposition items still in dispute.

CORONATION FETES HELD IN MID-OCEAN

Elaborate Celebration on Board the Liner Lucania.

News of King's Illness Received Next Day—Festivities on the Celtic Stopped by Message from Passing Liner.

The Cunarder Lucania and the White Star liner Celtic, which arrived yesterday, both held mid-ocean celebrations on Thursday in honor of the King's coronation, which the passengers supposed was taking place in London. On the Lucania the news of the King's illness was received on Friday by a wireless message, from the French liner La Savoie, and on the Celtic the festivities were interrupted by signals from the Cunarder Ivernia, bound from Boston to Liverpool, which told the passengers that the coronation had been postponed on account of the serious illness of the King.

On board the American liner St. Louis, which arrived last night from Southampton, no special ceremonies were observed on coronation day, and the passengers were not aware of the postponement until the pilots boarded the steamship off Sandy Hook lightship.

The Lucania's passengers awoke Thursday morning to find the ship gayly decorated with bunting, while over the entrance to the main saloon was this inscription:

Gracious Sire, gentle lady.
May every blessing crown your reign.

At noon a salute of twenty-one gune was fired while all sung "God Save the King." In the afternoon a programme of athletic sports was run through, including everything from bobbing for apples to the running broad jump, and it was concluded by an international tug-of-war between English and American passengers, in which the Englishmen were victorious. There was a grand concert in the evening, and the festivities were continued next day.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, when an obstacle race was in progress, the Lucania got in wireless communication with La Savole from New York, and the first message which reached the Cunarder announced the King's illness and the postponement of the coronation. On the arrival of the steamship here yesterday there was much anxiety on the part of the passengers to get the latest news from London.

The celebration on the Celtic was not so elaborate as on the Lucania. At noon the ship's crew was mustered on the forecastle head and a salute was fired. All the first and second cabin passengers assembled forward and joined the crew in singing "God Save the King" and "America." Cheers for the King were in progress at 12:45 when the Cunarder Ivernia hove in sight and wigwagged to the Celtic "King ill; coronation postponed." There was consternation aboard the big liner, and the impromptu celebration quickly came to an end.

One of the Lucania's passengers was the Hon. James Roche, an Irish Nationalist M. P. Mr. Roche said he was not at all surprised to hear of the King's illness and the postponement of the coronation, as when he started on the voyage he expected that something like that would happen.

"I was at the Ascot races the week before we sailed," he said, "and the King was not present for the first time that I can remember. On Friday evening a house party was to have been given at the palace, which was postponed because, it was said, of the death of the King of Saxony. The real cause of the postponement was, as I believed then, undoubtedly the King's illness, and London was full of all sorts of rumors as to what the trouble could be. I saw the King at the Derby and also at the review at Aldersbot. He looked then to be in the best of health. I have come over for a short visit only and will return by the same steamship."

RAILWAY MANAGERS MEET.

Those of Lines Entering Chicago Discuss Ultimatum of Freight Handlers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The General Managers of the railways entering Chicago held a meeting to-day, which lasted several hours, discussing the ultimatum delivered to them by the freight handlers. Every General Manager in the city was on hand, excepting President and General Manager McDoel of the Monon Road, who sent a representative.

The General Managers have until July 1 to make their answer to the freight-house employes, but it was given out to-day that a decision would be reached before the meeting adjourned.

Some of the officials, especially of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Wabash, Pennsylvania, Erie, and Big Four roads, came from distances to attend the gathering and appeared especially anxious to settle the trouble to-day and return to their headquarters.

It is said that the railroads may concede the wage scale, but they are opposed to recognition of the union.

CANNOT BUY HARD COAL.

Philadelphia City Officials' Efforts to Secure Supply at Present Rates Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—At the prices asked for hard coal the efforts of city officials to lay in the usual Winter supply have proved futile. Ten dollars a ton was the price asked by dealers in response to Board of Education bids.

Business men generally are now using soft coal entirely. Finding themselves unable to obtain anthracite coal, manufacturers are laying in large stocks of bituminous coal. Even if the coal strike does end in the near future, operators declare that it will require at least six weeks to again get the mines in full operation.

A prominent coal dealer says that conditions are the same as they have been for the past month or more, and that there is not likely to be any change until it is definitely known what will be done by the bituminous miners in regard to a sympathetic strike.

ACTOR BITTEN BY A HORSE.

Vicious Animal Took Top Off Edwin T. Giles's Thumb.

While Edwin T. Giles of 125 Lexington Avenue, a member of the "Show Girl" company, was on his way with a fellow-actor to Wallack's Theatre, a horse attached to an ice wagon which was standing at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, bit his arm just below the elbow. Mr. Giles fell to the sidewalk, losing consciousness. Before the horse could be checked it had managed to get his thumb in its mouth and bit off the top of it near the first joint.

Mr. Giles was carried into the office of Dr. T. Kennedy, at 107 East Twenty-ninth Street, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was sent home in a cab.

The Umbria's Big Passenger List.

The Umbria, sailing yesterday, carried the largest list of saloon passengers ever taken out by a Cunard Line steamship. Every cabin was filled, and the number of saloon passengers was nearly 400. Among the party were Frank A. Vanderlip and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

SILK MILLS RESUME WORK.

Tie-Up at Paterson Practically at an End—New Move in the Strike of Dyers' Helpers.

PATERSON, N. J., June 28.—The order issued by the United Silk Workers' Association declaring off the suspension of work that was ordered a week ago, means the end of the tie-up in the local silk mills. The ribbon weavers are already back at work in many instances, and have received instructions in every case to refrain no longer from work. The order of the Executive Board of the broad silk organization applies not only to the workers in this branch of the silk industry in this city, but to those of Summit, Sterling, and all of Hudson County.

On Monday, it is said, almost every one of the local silk mills will be in operation, and the following Monday, it is pointed out, should see many of the workers who have been laid off during the past month because of the scarcity of dyed silk, reinstated. More than a half dozen of the dye houses will begin working night and day on Monday, and enough silk can then be dyed to start many more looms working.

The strike of the dyers' helpers for better wages and shorter hours has now entered upon another distinct stage of its progress. Yesterday the men decided to allow the dyers' helpers to go back to work in the small shops the owners of which were willing to sign the schedule. There are seven or eight such places, and the idea of the strikers is to have the men who go back to contribute $2 of their pay each week to the relief fund, which will enable the continuance of the strike for some time to come. Between 900 and 1,000 workers will resume Monday.

The First and Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Newark left here late this afternoon for their homes. The men were relieved by the Third Battalion of the same regiment. The members of the Essex Troop were also relieved, and left for Newark.

FISH IN ADIRONDACK PARKS.

William Rockefeller's Suit Against a Fisherman a Test Case for the Owners of Many Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 28.—A case has been decided at Saranac Lake which has widespread influence in the matter of the management of private parks in the Adirondacks.

William Rockefeller owns about 50,000 acres in Franklin County, and he has a fine camp at Bay Pond, where he takes much comfort. He has sought to protect his lands against poachers, and Oliver Lamora while fishing was caught by his guards. A suit against Lamora before a Justice at Moira was lost by Mr. Rockefeller. That was an action for trespass.

Another action, which was really a test case, has just been tried before Justice McIntyre and a jury at Saranac Lake. In it Mr. Rockefeller asked for a reasonable sum for damages, but the jury said: "No cause of action." Lamora's winning point was that the waters in which he was fishing were stocked by the State prior to 1896, when Mr. Rockefeller began to form his park. There are more than two thundred thousand acres in the Adirondacks held by individuals, who have expended large sums of money in the propagation of fish and game. The termination of the suit will be of interest to all sportsmen.

NEW EXPLOSIVE TESTED.

Safety Features of the Material Demonstrated Before the Shattering Power—Known as Hathamite.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—In a lonely locality a few miles east of this city to-day a test was made of a new explosive known as hathamite, the invention of Prof. H. M. Hathaway of Wellsborough, Penn. The safety features were demonstrated by pounding the explosive upon an anvil until the sparks flew, throwing it upon a fire, and placing it in a tin box and firing rifle bullets through it.

The explosion can be produced only when a dynamite percussion cap is used. Some of the explosive was frozen into a cake of ice and exploded. Circular pieces two inches in diameter were blown from three-sixteenth boiler plate, cutting the plate clean, one and one-half ounces of the explosive being placed upon the plate and detonated in the open air. A one-pound regulation army shell was exploded within a receptacle and the shell was blown into a thousand pieces.

DOORS OPEN, GOODS IN HALLWAY.

Detectives Prevent Robbery in a Broadway Building—Man Arrested.

Detective Sergeants Rosenberg and Manning of the Central Office, who were detailed by Capt. Titus to watch out for wagon thieves, were engaged in that duty last evening, when they noticed an express wagon standing in front of 406 Broadway.

The door of the building was unlocked, and the detectives entered and went to the third floor. In the hallway they found a pile of shirtwaists valued at $1,000, but there appeared to be nobody in the building. The goods were taken to Police Headquarters and the detectives began to investigate.

Later they arrested a man who described himself as Wolf Brand, twenty-one years old, of 205 Broome Street, and locked him up at Police Headquarters as a suspicious person. They said he answers the description of a man who was seen loitering near the building late last evening.

NEW YORK'S COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Gov. Odell has appointed the following as Commissioners to represent the State of New York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in the city of St. Louis:

Edward H. Harriman, New York.
Louis Stern, New York.
Lewis Nixon, New York.
William Bertt, Brooklyn.
Frank S. Magraw, Buffalo.
Mrs. Norman Mack, Buffalo.
Edward Lyman Bill, New Rochelle.
Cyrus E. Jones, Jamestown.
John C. Woodbury, Rochester.
John K. Stewart, Amsterdam.
James H. Callahan, Schenectady.
John Young, Geneseo.

SENT TO JAIL AS A TRAMP.

Perth Amboy Indignant at Treatment of Nine-Year-Old Waif.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 28.—Isaac D. Ward, Recorder of the City of Perth Amboy, to-day declared a nine-year-old boy to be a vagrant and sentenced him to thirty days in the County Jail as a tramp.

The boy is Michael Turek, and he has been a waif of the streets for three years. His mother is dead and the father abandoned the family. Young Turek is not regarded as vicious, and there is great indignation over the disposition made of the case by Recorder Ward. An attempt will be made to have the sentence suspended and the boy placed in a protectory.

Rahway Past Commanders Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, June 29.—Past Commander D. J. Bunn of Barry Post, G. A. R., of Rahway, was found dead in bed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was once a Sergeant in Company C, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He resigned from the post a week ago on account of poor health. He was about sixty-four years of age. There are now two Post Commanders of Barry Post lying dead in Rahway. Veteran John R. Rowland died Thursday.

Chile-Argentina Treaty Approved.

BUENOS AYRES, June 28.—The Senate to-day approved unanimously the treaty signed with Chile providing for general arbitration and a restriction of armaments.

RECORD OF THIS CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

ably have come before the Senate but for that.

The Cuban reciprocity bill passed the House with an amendment tacked on by Democrats and beet sugar men, whereby the Sugar Trust would have been deprived of any benefit from this legislation. The President's supporters in the Senate refused to consent to the passage of the bill with this amendment. It is dead for the session.

The Army Reorganization bill never had much chance of passage, owing to the opposition of the Military Committee of the Senate, but what chance it had was killed by the attitude of the President and Secretary Root toward Gen. Miles. The belief became general in the Senate that the President and Mr. Root were determined to punish Gen. Miles for testifying against the bill before the Military Affairs Committee, and whether this belief was correct or not, it roused Gen. Miles's friends to oppose the bill. He has more friends in the Senate than any other army officer. The feeling was intensified when the President threatened to retire Gen. Miles from the army, and from that day the bill was doomed.

The Babcock tariff reform bill occupied a greater share of newspaper attention prior to the convening of Congress than any other measure that was talked of. Mr. Babcock himself talked freely about it. He did unquestionably represent a considerable Republican sentiment in the North-west, which is red-hot for the removal of the iron and steel duties. The men who represent that sentiment are mainly what are known as "beet sugar men." When it came to the test, Babcock weakened. A number of attempts have been made, mainly by Democrats, to hitch the Babcock bill on to the Cuban reciprocity bill or some other as an amendment, but they have all failed. Babcock himself threatened to attach it to the Cuban reciprocity bill, but enough pressure was put upon him by Chairman Payne and others of the President's supporters to make him get up in the House and disavow such an intention, with an explanation of his course, which was riddled and satirized by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee.

So much for the greater part of this session's record—the bills that have not passed. Now for the bills that have passed:

BILLS THAT HAVE PASSED.

The Panama Canal bill is not unalterably for the Panama Canal. It provides that the President is to acquire, at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000, the rights and property of the New Panama Canal Company, provided he can get a satisfactory title. There are also provisions for the acquisition of title from the Republic of Colombia. He is then through the Isthmian Canal Commission to have the canal built. If he cannot obtain satisfactory title to this property, he is to get a canal through Nicaragua. This is a compromise introduced by Senator Spooner, and is satisfactory to the Panama men.

It is not at all alternative, for the President is bound to negotiate first with Panama, and only in the event of failure there can he do any business with Nicaragua. The Nicaragua men have professed from the first that Panama cannot give a title, and say they are satisfied with the bill for that reason.

The Philippine Civil Government bill leaves the present Civil Government in force. Appeals from the Philippine Supreme Court can be taken to the American Supreme Court. There are differences between the legislative provisions of the bills passed by House and Senate which will have to be arranged in conference. The same is true of the bill of rights and the coinage system. The friar lands are to be acquired.

The Permanent Census Bureau bill makes the Census Office a regular department of the Government. It is to collect annually statistics of the births and deaths, and there are several additions to the decennial operations of the office. The manufacturing statistics are to be collected decennially after the year 1905, instead of in years divisible by ten. The Public Printer is to take charge of the printing office established in the Census Bureau.

The Oleomargarine bill provides that oleomargarine, free from coloration to make it look like butter, is to be taxed one-fourth of a cent a pound. When colored it is taxed 10 cents a pound.

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

The Irrigation bill avoids the previous argument that irrigation would take too much money out of the pockets of Eastern taxpayers by providing that the money devoted to irrigation shall be taken from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

It is to be put in a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the "reclamation fund." Public lands which it is proposed to irrigate shall be subject to entry only under the provisions of the homestead laws. Only bona fide residents can buy land. This is the only bill especially favored and dealred by the President which has passed the first session of Congress during his term.

A Chinese Exclusion bill was passed which was vastly milder than had been expected and prophesied by the friends of exclusion, and which amounted to little more than a re-enactment of the present law.

Aside from these matters of affirmative legislation, the bill repealing the war taxes was passed by a unanimous vote in both House and Senate. The Democrats wanted to amend this bill by some tariff reform paragraphs, particularly those aimed at the iron and steel schedules, and tried to get the influential element of tariff reform Republicans to join with them, but at that time the terror of the House machine was so great that not a man went with them, not even Mr. Babcock. If the bill had been introduced later in the session, after these same tariff reform Republicans had joined with the Democrats and overthrown the House machine, there is no telling what would have happened.

This is the record of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, so far as legislation is concerned—a record mainly of talk, largely of the composition of partisan capital for a Congressional campaign. Its actual results have been meagre, and most of the results it has secured have been in the passage of bills over which there was no real fight, and the passage of which was predestined and conceded.

HE LEAPED OFF CAR TO DEATH.

Other Passengers Who Stayed on Runaway Vehicle Escaped Injury.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 28.—Arthur Dulin, forty-five years old, a resident of this place, was instantly killed by jumping from a runaway trolley car of the Peekskill Line late last night.

The car was bound in from Lake Mohegan when the brake got out of order and failed to work, and at the same time the pole got off the wire. The car was running on a down grade, and its speed gradually increased, the motorman having lost control of it. There were half a dozen persons on the car, all of whom were badly frightened, but all remained on the car except Dulin. As the car rounded the Main Street corner at a high rate of speed, Dulin jumped from the rear platform. His head struck on the asphalt pavement and his skull was fractured.

The car kept on until it reached an up grade, when it gradually slackened speed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. Elliott, Richmond.

HOLLAND—Calvin Bullock, Denver; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; E. J. Hazen, Chicago, and James McMillan, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—M. S. Salinger, London; H. Y. Lloyd, El Paso, Texas; C. J. Garland, London, and D. von Sawski, Hamburg.

GRAND—Irby Bennett, Memphis, and Herrick Johnson, Chicago.

GILSEY—James W. Oakes, Denver.

VICTORIA—I. Bruton, London.

MANHATTAN—H. Paul, London; G. G. Sawyer, London, and F. Fachman, Yokohama, Japan.

PLAZA—A. Troyman, Chicago, and Douglass Williams, Danville, Va.

SAVOY—W. S. Bowen, Newport News, Va., and Ernst Popert, Hamburg, Germany.

NETHERLAND—F. A. Stafford, Toledo, and J. R. Roadbush, Denver.

MURRAY HILL—Edward H. Barstow, St. Louis.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Charles S. Diehl, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—L. M. Le Follette, Charleston, West Va.; Milton G. Fox, Cincinnati; Alexander Henry Davis, London, and J. S. Cobb, Richmond.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. C. Vanden Broeck, Antwerp, and Col. E. F. Claypool, Indianapolis.

ASTOR—J. Strahan, Dublin; Harrington Wyman, London, and George C. Tyler, Toronto.

EMPIRE—G. S. Scott, Chicago, and L. M. Lichtenstein, New Orleans.

BUFFALO BANK REFUSES TO PAY OUT MONEY

Empire State Savings Institution's Plan to Stop a Run.

Rule Requiring Thirty Days' Notice in Force—Trustees Declare that the Bank is Solvent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—While the doors of the Empire State Savings Bank were opened as usual this morning, no money will be paid out, the Trustees having decided at a meeting held yesterday, following a quiet run on the bank, to require thirty days' notice, under a rule of the bank. The following statement has been addressed to the public by the Trustees:

"The Trustees of the Empire State Savings Bank have become satisfied that through the circulation of a false rumor pertaining to the solvency of this bank certain of its depositors have become alarmed, and the indications are there will be a disposition on the part of many to make large withdrawals from this bank. We feel that in justice to all it would be unfair to allow those withdrawals; and have therefore directed our Secretary to post the following notice in the bank this morning:

"'12. Money can be withdrawn by depositors only quarter-yearly, (except to the extent of $500, hereinafter mentioned,) on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, and on one month's previous notice to the Treasurer of the bank; but moneys may be voluntarily paid by the bank at any time without such notice and without waiving the right of the bank to such notice and time of payment. Any amount or amounts not exceeding in all $500, between any two of the said quarter-yearly days, will be paid at any time to any depositor on sixty days' notice.'

"This board believes that there is no cause for uneasiness and believes that the bank is solvent. Our opinion is reinforced by the statement of the State Banking Department, which was made to us upon a recent examination. Feeling that the publication of this statement will satisfy the public and restore confidence to the depositors, we think best to submit a copy of the same."

Following is the statement of the Empire State Savings Bank of Buffalo on May 16, 1902:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$648,875.95
Bonds	441,037.34
Cash	100,034.47
Real estate	53,844.94
Furniture and fixtures	1,800.84
Household banks	1,200.00
Land contracts	1,800.00
Interest and rental accrued	31,311.85
Total	$1,279,905.39

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$1,250,568.02
Deposits for household banks	1,425.00
Interest accrued to depositors	15,335.00
Surplus	12,579.31
Total	$1,279,905.39

There was no excitement at the bank when the doors opened, and no attempt at a run on the bank.

FIRST KALTENBORN CONCERT.

The Orchestra Opens Its Season at the New Circle Auditorium.

At the Circle Auditorium, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, Franz Kaltenborn's Orchestra gave the opening concert of its season last night. The concert was pleasing, and so was the effect of the Circle Auditorium, with its new fittings and decorations. The balcony is provided with a row of boxes all round, and the horseshoe below is similarly equipped. The effect of the music was good from all parts of the hall except the rear beneath the balcony.

The programme last night was varied and not too heavy for Summer. Franz Elm's trombone solo, Wagner's "Song to the Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," deserves special praise and was heartily encored. The same may be said of Mr. Kaltenborn's violin solo, the "Reverie" of Vieuxtemps.

Herbert's "American Fantasies" received a spirited rendering. The summery temperament of the audience was shown by the enthusiasm for Strauss's waltz, "Sontbern Roses," and the "Fantasie." But the more serious pieces were also well received.

In "The Baccbanale," from "Tannhäuser," the layman wondere perhaps how the musicians can skate so close to the thin edgee of the ice of harmony and not fall into ear-rending discords. It is a proof of the good quality of Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestra that he accomplished this feat successfully last night.

SECOND JURY DISAGREES.

Cannot Decide the Innocence or Guilt of Husband and Wife Accused of Counterfeiting.

The guilt or innocence of William Wilson and Maggie Wilson, his wife, recently indicted in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of counterfeiting, seems a proposition too deep for the average jury, two panels having failed to reach a verdict.

The young couple lived at 17 Delancey Street. With them boarded George E. Connell. The latter was an old counterfeiter, and, according to the Secret Service men, a most persistent one. He had recently been released from Sing Sing, where he served three years for making spurious coins. The trio lived in one room, the police claim.

A few weeks ago Detective Sergt. Peabody forced in the door of the room and caught Connell in the act of making counterfeit coins. A number of molds and a lot of counterfeit money were found secreted in the room. Wilson and his wife were out, but later were also placed under arrest.

The trio were placed on trial together, but Connell took the stand, and while admitting his guilt, claimed that the Wilsons not only knew nothing of his record, but that they knew nothing of the presence in the house of the molds or the making of the spurious money. The jury convicted Connell, but could not agree as to the Wilsons. Judge Thomas said he would try them again, and in the mean time sentenced Connell to seven years in Sing Sing at hard labor.

Friday the second trial was commenced, and again Connell went on the stand and testified in favor of the Wilsons. The case went to the jury at night, but the second jury could not agree and were discharged yesterday morning.

There is no further term of the Criminal Court before October.

WESTERN UNION'S LINES.

Proposed Purchase of Poles and Wires by the Pennsylvania Company After Contract Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will make an offer to purchase from the Western Union Telegraph Company the 1,500 miles of poles and 25,000 miles of wires which, otherwise, the Western Union will have to remove at the expiration of its contract, five months from now. It would mean a heavy lose to the Western Union to remove the poles and wires, whereas by leaving them standing it will be able to net about $325,000. If the Western Union does decide to remove them the railroad could satisfy all present requirements by erecting 700 miles of poles and 2,000 miles of wire.

An offer will probably be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Western Union on the following basis: For the 25,000 miles of wire $10 a mile, or $250,000; for the 1,500 mile of poles $50 a mile, or $75,000. As thousands of the poles are rotten and thousands of miles of the wire rusty, it is believed that this offer will be fair in every particular.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company could not begin to use the wires and poles if acquired, as at the present time, in addition to the 13,000 miles of wire and 3,000 miles of poles which it own outright, it is using only 700 miles of polee of the Western Union and 2,000 miles of wire.

If it buye the whole outfit it will sell the surplus wires to the Postal Telegraph Company and rent it the pelee, otberwise the Postal Telegraph Company will have to erect poles and wires commensurate with the demands which will be made on it as successor to the Western Union.

If the Western Union removes its poles and wires, the 700 miles of poles and 2,000 miles of copper wire which it would be necessary for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect would cost about $200,000 on the basis of $50 a mile for copper wire and $125 a mile for light poles. Where heavy poles are required the cost would be $300 to $400 a mile. Iron wire, if used, instead of copper, would cost about $30 a mile.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.

Arrest After the Coroner Investigates the Case and Death of William Frederick.

Coroner Scholer, in investigating the death at Bellevue Hospital yesterday of William Frederick, twenty-six years old, of 238 East Forty-sixth Street, developed what at first appeared to be some peculiar actions on the part of Dr. A. Jones of Bellevue, but which the doctor explains.

As a result of the Coroner bringing the case to the attention of the police, Capt. Delaney and Detective Quinlan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night arrested James Craseon, a furniture mover, living at 230 East Twenty-eixth Street, on suspicion of being responsible for Frederick's death. The latter died from a fracture of the skull.

In relating the results of his inquiry last night Coroner Scholer said that he had learned that at about 5 o'clock Friday evening a policeman of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station had found Frederick, badly beaten and in a dazed condition, at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The policeman eent a call for an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, and from the records of that institution it appears that Dr. A. Jones left there at 5:07 P. M. and returned at 5:18 o'clock, reporting "no boepital case."

It is alleged that Dr. Jones found Frederick at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street bleeding from the nose and mouth and in a dazed state. He could or would not, it is alleged, answer any questions. The policeman, after seeing the doctor arrive, thought he had done his whole duty and turned his attention elsewhere.

After Dr. Jones had departed, without any patient, persons unknown to the police took Frederick bome and abandoned him on the steps of his bome, where be was later found by bis father. Frederick was then in a very serious condition. He was unable to talk and was vomiting blood. The father hunted up a policeman, and again an ambulance was summoned for the injured man, this time it being from Flower Hospital.

Ambulance Surgeon Quick decided to take the patient to Bellevue, and did so. He saw that Frederick's condition was critical, and he made the run at great speed, getting to the hospital at 11:37 o'clock. Frederick was received, his injury diagnosed as "delirium," and he was placed in the reception ward, where he died at 5:45 o'clock yeterday morning without having regained consciouness.

It was Superintendent Stewart of Bellevue Hospital who directed the attention of Coroner Scholer to the case, which he did by calling up the Coroner on the telephone to utter a complaint. He said, according to Coroner Scholer, that he did not see why other hospitals should be allowed to bring dying patients to Bellevue. Coroner Scholer promptly communicated with Flower Hospital and told the officials of the remonetrance he had received from Superintendent Stewart. When the Coroner was informed by the Flower Hospital officials, bowever, that Bellevue knew of the case early in the evening he was inclined to modify his censure. He and Coroner Weston went to Bellevue, where they performed an autopsy and found that Frederick had died from a fractured skull.

to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, made a statement, in which he admitted being, with other men, in an altercation with Frederick on Friday evening. He said that about 5 o'clock, while be was standing on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, one Alexander Day, William Frederick, and another man crossed the street to where he stood. Frederick accused him, be said, of having used offensive language, proposed a fight, and then attacked him.

Dr. Jones, when seen last night, said that he had found Frederick sitting on a step with friends about bim, and that he started away when he saw the other ambulance approaching. The doctor also said that the injured man not only refused to go to the hospital, but refueed to allow his head to be examined.

"I bave no authority to take any one to the hospital against his will," said Dr. Jones, "nor bave I any right to force a man to submit to an examination. There was nothing I could do but return to the hospital and be ready to attend persons who were willing to receive attention."

Frederick lived with his parents and brothers and sisters.

ILLICIT STILL IN PASSAIC.

Landlord's Suspicions Led to Raid on House in Which Two Women and Five Children Were Found.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 28.—An illicit distillery in a large house in the heart of the residence section of this place was raided here to-night by Internal Revenue Inspector James M. Fortune, and two women and one man were arrested and a copper still with a capacity of 150 gallons was destroyed.

The house was leased about three months ago by George M. Cohen of 241 Monroe Street, who at once moved in with his wife and five children, whose ages range from twelve years to eleven months. Mr. Cohen said he was a retired merchant. Everything about him seemed to indicate that this was true. Thomas Gray, the landlord, had no trouble in collecting the rent, but his suspicions that all was not right were first aroused by the fact that he was never asked to enter the house when he went to collect his money. Then be began to look more sharply about the premises, and at last his suspicions became so well defined that he communicated them to the United States Revenue authorities.

Inspector Fortune was supported by deputies when he invaded the house at 9 o'clock. The still was in the cellar, together with many barrels of mash and a considerable quantity of finished whisky. The women and children were the only persons in the house. They described themselves as Sarah Wasserman of 247 Irvington Street, New York City, about forty-five years old, and Ida Pavick of the same address.

The Wasserman woman is believed to be the wife of Cohen and the mother of the children. Both stoutly denied that they knew anything about the distilling plant or its owner and insisted that they were merely domestic servants whom the family had brought out from the city for the Summer two weeks ago. Two of the children were sick abed, and the Inepectors decided to keep the women as prisoners in the house, though putting them formally under arrest.

While they were questioning them a young man who described himself as Charles Harrison of 79 East Seventh Street, New York came to the door, and was arrested. He said he was a clerk for a big grocery firm in Manhattan, but he refused to give its name or to tell the business that brought him there. He was taken before the women, and they at once recognized him and held a long conversation with him. He was removed to the Passaic Police Station, where he was locked up. Inspector Fortune said that Government detectives are on the track of Cohen, and he will be arrested before Monday.

There is no "Irvington Street" or "East Seventh Street" in New York City. Inspector Fortune said, after a more careful examination of the plant, that a great quantity of illicit liquor had evidently been produced there.

JOHNS HOPKINS FUND.

Endowment Completed and the University Placed on a Firm Basis.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—President Remsen announced to-day that the endowment fund of $1,000,000, for which the friends of the Johns Hopkins University have been working for the past few months, has been completed. This puts the university upon an assured financial basis and makes a progressive policy possible. None of the money is to be used for buildings.

The problem of moving to the new site presented recently to the university by William Wyman, William Keyser, and others of this city, remains to be solved. As far as the general work of the university is concerned all anxiety is removed now. There is great rejoicing in university circles.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BOOM.

Rumors of a Merger with Wisconsin Central Renewed.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—To-day's boom in Illinois Central common stock occasioned in Milwaukee a renewal of the rumor connecting the Wisconsin Central and the Illinois Central with some sort of ultimate merger deal.

It is rumored also in financial and railway circles to-day that the Illinois Central is about to take over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and make it a part of the extensive system of the Central, which seems still to be spreading out.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Streets

E. G. RATHBONE'S PETITION

Ex-Director of Cuban Posts Asks Congressional Investigation.

He Prays a Full Inquiry Regarding Charge of Maladministration on Which He Was Convicted.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—E. G. Rathbone, ex-Director General of Posts of Cuba, convicted in Cuba on charges involving maladministration of his office, to-day petitioned Congress to order a Congressional investigation of all his acts in Cuba. The petition was presented by Senator Teller. Its text is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., June 26, 1902.

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Your petitioner respectfully represents that he is fifty-three years of age, and a citizen of the United States; that late in the year 1898, as an appointee of the Post Office Department of the United States, he went to Cuba in the capacity of Director General of Posts of Cuba; that while acting in such capacity in Cuba, and while that country was governed hy the United States, he was accused of high crimes and misdemeanors in connection with such office in the year 1900, resulting in his being arrested and put upon trial for such alleged crimes and misdemeanors which resulted in his conviction and sentence for a term of imprisonment and fine, in April, 1902. Later he was released under a general amnesty act to all American citizens by the Cuban Congress.

"Your petitioner respectfully requests the United States Congress to direct that a thorough investigation be made by a committee of its members, or otherwise, into all of his acts and doings in Cuba in connection with the said postal service, to the end that all the facts may he known end the truth established.

"Your petitioner bases this petition upon the ground that whenever the Government of the United States assigns one of its citizens to public service in a foreign land and in the course of the performance of his official duty in that foreign service he is accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, it is the duty of the Governemnt of the United States to see that he has a fair and impartial trial under usual and regular rules of judicial procedure.

"He should not he suhjected to trial by arbitrary and unusual methods of procedure, contrary alike to the laws of that country and the fundamental principles of justice.

"He should not be sentenced to severe and unusual penalties without the right of appeal to the Government of his own country for relief and protection.

"Your petitioner further represents that he was improperly tried, unjustly convicted, sentenced to unusual and severe penalties, and as a new trial cannot now be had because of the amnesty by the Cuhan Government, which new trial, under uninfluenced conditions, would hring out all the facts, your petitioner suhmits that, as a citizen of the United States he is justly entitled to a full, fair, and impartial investigation hy the Congress of his own country.

"Your petitioner makes the following statement of the reasons for this application:

"The proceedings which led to his conviction were not judicial proceedings, but were special proceedings, directed and controlled hy a person or persons (or an authority) by whose orders such courts were established nnd controlled, and who, in violation of law and established rules of judicial procedure issued orders, instructions, and communications to the courts by whom your petitioner was tried, from time to time during the progress of the trial, and so influenced and dominated these tribunals as to thwart the purposes of justice and inflict a great wrong upon your petitioner.

"Ex-parte evidence was admitted to the trial, consisting of ex-parte depositions taken in the United States on behalf of the prosecution, at the taking of which neither the petitioner nor his attorneys had opportunity to be present or cross-examine the witnesses, and the trial court refused to summon witnesses in his behalf, in violation of Article VI. of the 'Bill of Rights' amendment to the Constitution of the United States; that his attorneys were not given aid and material to his defense was withheld; and that the principal witness for the State and practically the sole witness against him was not sworn upon the trial. His testimony was not given under oath. This witness testified as a defendant.

"Your petitioner further represents that under the laws of Cuba a defendant in a criminal trial is not required to he sworn or put under the sanction of an oath. He cannot he punished for perjury if he gives false testimony. This witness was convicted under the same proceedings as your petitioner, and afterward was pardoned as a 'witness for the State in the Post Office cases,' when in fact he was not declared a witness for the State as required by law, but was a defendant in the case. This witness took advantage of his position as a defendant to escape liahility for perjury if he gave false testimony. He took advantage of his position as a witness for the State to secure a pardon.

"In view of these and other reasons your petitioner requests Congress to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of all of his acts in Cuba in connection with the office to which he was assigned under the authority of the United States Government, the methods employed to secure his conviction, to the end that the truth may he discovered, the ends of justice secured, and that your petitioner may be relieved from the unjust aspersions cast upon his character.

"And your petitioner will ever pray.

"E. G. RATHBONE."

CIVIL RULE FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Entire Archipelago Will Be Placed Under This Control on Independence Day Here.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It was stated at the War Department this afternoon that the entire Philippine archipelago will be placed under control of the civil authorities, as represented by the Civil Governor and the Philippine Commission on the Fourth of July, and that Gen. Chaffee's functions as Military Governor of the provinces now under military control will terminate on that date. Gen. Chaffee, however, will remain in command of the military division of the Philippines, and will assist the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and good order whenever called on to do so.

The effect of this policy will be the complete establishment of civil government throughont the entire Philippine archipelago on American Independence Day. The military will be everywhere suhordinate to the civil authorities, just as it is in the United States.

It was further stated that the Moros will be allowed to continue their trihal relations for the time heing, and will be governed under practicnlly the snme conditions as the American Indians until it is demonetrated that civil government may be advantageously established throughout the Province of Mindanao.

ITEMS IN PHILIPPINE BILL.

The Conferrees Agree Regarding Friars' Lands, Mining Laws, Municipal Indebtedness, and Franchise Questions.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The conferrees on the Philippine bill reassembled to-day. When the conference adjourned after 6 o'clock it was announced that all portions of the bill except those relating to coinage, to a legislative assembly, and to the disposal of the puhlic lands had been agreed upon. Among the matters disposed of to-day were those relating to the friars' lands, the mining laws, municipal indehtedness, questions relating to franchises, &c.

The differences upon these provisions were largely mere matters of phraseology, and there was no great difficulty in coming to an understanding. The indebtednese allowed to Manila on account of sewers, waterworks, &c., is limited to $4,000,000, which is a victory for the House. On the other hand, the provision for the disposal of the Church lands remains practically as fixed hy the Senate. There is much similarity in the two bills on the regulation of the disposal of franchises, and parts of the provisions of each house on this point were adopted.

TEACHERS MISSING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

One of Those So Reported by War Department Was Formally Resident of Plainfield, N. J.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department to-day made public the names and home addresses of the four teachers who have heen missing from Cehu, Island of Cebu, Philippine Islands, since June 10, 1902, as follows:

Clyde O. France, Marlborough, Stark County, Ohio.
Ernst Heger, 1114 North Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
L. A. Thomas, 209 Montgomery Avenue, Providence, R. I.
John E. Wells, 209 Montgomery Avenue, Providence, R. I.

An Associated Press report dated June 27 said that members of the native constahulary who killed a man for resisting arrest found on his person the revolver, watch, and chain which had helonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the missing teachers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 28.—Louis A. Thomas, one of the few American school teachers who are reported from Manila to be missing in the Island of Cebu, was formerly a resident of this place. He was born in Dunellon, about three miles from this city, and was twenty-eight years old. He was graduated from John Heale's School in 1895, and from Princeton University four years later. He afterward came to Plainfield and worked as a reporter for a local paper. Last Summer he decided to engage in educational work in the Philippines, and went to San Francisco, whence he sailed with a number of school teachers for Manila.

Mr. Thomas's mother, who is wealthy, resides in Dunellen. His father is dead. He has two brothers, Joseph and Thomas Thomas. The latter is a student at Princeton.

MEDAL FOR GEN. PORTER.

Congressional Award for Distinguished Gallantry at Battle of Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Horace Porter, United States Amhassador to France, who was on the staff of Gen. Grant during the civil war, has just been awarded a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Chickamauga.

Sept. 20, 1863, while chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Cumherland, and volunteer aide to Gen. Rosecraus, Gen. Porter, at a critical moment when the lines were broken, rallied enough of the fugitives to hold the ground under a heavy fire, and facilitate the escape of a number of batteries and wagon trains.

The board on medals, of which Major Gen. Young is President, now in session in this city, recommended the award of a medal of honor to Gen. Porter for his conduct on that occasion, and the recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War. Gen. Porter is now in this country on leave, and the medal will be personally presented to him.

HOLIDAY OUTINGS FOR GIRLS.

Work of the Little Mothers' Association at Its Pelham Manor House.

Forty or fifty little girls at a time are now heing taken Tuesdays and Fridays of each week to the Holiday House of the Little Mothers' Association, near Pelham Manor. These are larger numhers than have heen taken in former years, and these are usually about the only outings these children get in the course of a Summer.

The "little mother" of a family is the child whose mother must be away from home during the day to earn her wages, and who is left at home to nurse the bahy. Like the real mother of a family, the responsibilities devolving upon these young nurses are such that they cannot be laid aside even for a day. In her absence a substitute must he provided, some one who can perform the duties of the "little mother." This is one of the things this association does, in addition to taking the children to the country.

The association either makes it possible for the mother herself to remain at home and rest from her daily work while the older child is away or the bahy is taken to a day nursery and tenderly cared for. The little mothers are also specially clothed for their vacation in the country.

There are no paid officers of this society except the Superintendent, and the funds are very carefully administered. It takes a great deal of money to carry on these outings, and funds are needed. Donations of hedding and clothing are also solicited hy the association.

In response to a recent appeal the following contributions were received: W. H. M., $10; Mr. Lawrence, $5; Maxim Heller, $20; Jeanette Myrcs, $5; Mr. Armstrong, $10; Anonymous, $5; Mrs. Morris, $10; J. L., $10; G. H. L., $5. Contributions on behalf of the Holiday House may he sent to the President of the association, Mrs. J. H. Johnston, 720 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, or to H. A. Grosheck, Treasurer, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

BURGLARS LOOT AT LEISURE.

Spend Hours in Home of D. Schuyler Bennett, Who Is in Europe.

It became known yesterday that burglars had entered the residence of D. Schuyler Bennett, at 140 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and ransacked the house from top to hottom. Mr. Bennett, who is a lace importer, with offices in Manhattan, is at present in Europe with his wife, the house heing closed for the Summer.

It is not known just when the robbery took place. It was discovered hy a policeman of the Gates Avenue Station, who found that the cellar grating near the front entrance of the house had been forced from its setting. Mrs. Sihbald, a sister of Mr. Bennett, was located at her Summer home in Connecticut, and, being communicated with, came to the city to make an investigation.

The house was found in a state of disorder, and it was apparent that the hurglars had worked entirely at their leisure, and must have spent some hours in the place. They had heen through every room in the hnilding, hreaking open closets, trunks, and hureans in their search for loot. All the family silverware had heen carried off, and other property was unquestionably stolen, hut the amount cannot be learned until the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett from abroad

Monticello, Fallsburg, and White Lake.

Col. John W. Rutherford, who is hnilding the new branch of the Monticello, Fallsburg and White Lake Railroad, in Sullivan County, was at the Hoffman House last night. "The seven-mile strip from Fallsburg to Monticello," he said, "will he open for husiness early in August. Work is well under way on the section of thirteen miles from Monticello to White Lake, and that will be completed by November at the latest. Seventy-pound rails have been laid and the road is being so constructed that it can he operated either by steam or electrically equipped rolling stock.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK'S NEW APE ARRIVALS

An Interesting Orang-Outang and Her Infant, "Dohong."

She Was Captured in Borneo Nine Months Ago and Is Becoming Reconciled to Civilized Life—A Chimpanzee's Debut.

The primates' house in the Zoological Park received last Friday night a very valuable consignment of apes, baboons, and monkeys. The lot came over from Hamhurg in the Graf Waldersee from Carl Hagenheck. It consisted of three orang-outangs, one chimpanzee, two drill bahoons, three lemurs, and one very rare African monkey. A young gorilla that actually reached Hamburg for the Zoological Society and was to have come in this shipment died two days before the vessel sailed, and the Zoological Park people were greatly disappointed. This creature was worth $1,500.

The star attraction of the late arrivals consists of a full-grown female orang-outang and a lively nursing bahy. The mother is hig, hrown, solemn-faced, and as plain-looking as the laws of nature ever permit in an orang. She stands 42 inches in height, has a spread of arms of 6 feet 2 inches, and her foot is 11½ inches long. Her teeth have not been hrushed since childhood, and the acid fruits of Borneo have stained them to the color of an ancient meerschaum. Her skin is about the color of old mahogany and her hair is the reddest on record.

This specimen and her very interesting infant were caught in Borneo about nine months ago, when the latter was a helpless little creature about three months old. Her capture was effected by cutting down the low tree in which she had taken refuge and built a nest for the night. Usually all orangs that are captured when full grown are so savage and intractable that they resist captivity very fiercely and die in a short time. Sikey, however, has more sense than fails to the portion of the average wild orang.

Instead of fighting the inevitable, she wisely elected to survive and train up her infant, Dohong, in the way he should go. Although not yet hy any means tame and ohedient, she realizes that her keepers are her friends and that even curators are worthy of a limited amount of toleration. She takes her cups of tea quite gratefully and her rice and bananas sadly. When in douht, she reaches out a long, hairy arm and gathers little Dohong to her breast. It is very droll to see her reach out magnificent distances and either help the little fellow to climh faster or haul him up hy one arm to the hurricane deck of her sleeping hox. He is an obedient little chap and has all the points of a thoroughbred. Beyond doubt this mother and child will prove of very great interest to the thousands of children now visiting the park.

The professor is a male orang-outang about six years old and nearly as large as Sikey. He is full of suspicion and at present elects to be friendly with no one. Occasionally his manner becomes truculent and he threatens to bite his keeper. Eventually, however, he will calm down and act properly.

The chimpanzee is a black-haired, pink-faced infant about 18 inches high, and her name is Polly. Coming across the Atlantic three of the apes caught severe colds and arrived coughing. Already, however, the mild and even temperature of the primates' house has had a marked effect upon the animals, their coughing has ceased altogether, and they show general improvement. Being closely confined, the trip was to the large orang-outangs very tiresome and they greatly enjoy the freedom of the big cages in which they now live.

On Monday last five sea lions arrived from Santa Barbara, Cal., and were set free in the sea lion pool, near the reptile house. The most interesting specimen of the lot is a squalling baby about 20 inches long, which was born on the dock at Santa Barbara. The little fellow has fared very well and is fat. Moreover, it has plenty of stamina and at times rules its mother very despotically.

CASE OF GEN. SMITH.

It Is Reported the Court-Martial Sentenced Him to be Reprimanded by Reviewing Authority.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is announced at the War Department that the case of Gen. J. H. Smith will not be acted upon finally before the end of next week at the earliest. Judge Advocate General Davis has completed his review of the proceedings of the court-martial, and the papers are now in the hands of Secretary Root, who has not yet had time to give the case the attention it deserves.

It has been generally understood that Gen. Smith was acquitted hy the court, hut it transpired to-day that such was not the case, the court it is alleged having found Gen. Smith guilty of violating the rules of war and sentenced him to be reprimanded hy the reviewing authority, which in this case is President Roosevelt.

Inasmuch as the case is considered strictly confidential until finally acted on hy the President, it is impossible to ohtain any official information in regard to it.

THE ST. LOUIS'S PASSENGERS.

Princess Ruspoli Returns to Visit Her Family—Ex-Senator Smith, Mr. Carroll, and Gen. Oates on Board.

One of the passengers on the American liner St. Louis, from Southampton, which docked at 9 o'clock last night, was the Princess Eugenia Ruspoli, formerly Miss Berry of Floyd County, Ga. The Princess will visit her mother in Georgia, and will then come to this city, where she will be joined by her husband, who is now on his way from Rome.

The Prince, she said, takes a deep interest in the emigration question, and lately has written several articles on that subject for the Nova Autologia. The Prince favors the emigration of Italians to the African colonies of Italy rather than to America, and during his visit to this country he will make investigations regarding Italian immigration. The Prince is a nephew of the Syndic of Rome.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith of New Jersey, who was a passenger on the Deutschland on her last eastward voyage, when she hroke her rudder post, was a passenger on the St. Louis. Speaking of the new steamship combination, he advocated the dispatching of two liners from the same port on the same day in order that they might keep together, and thus minimize the danger of the voyage.

When asked his opinion of the Cleveland-Hill harmony meeting, Mr. Smith replied that he had not heard of it; "hut," he added, "we don't require harmonizing; the Republicans will do that for us."

Royal Phelps Carroll and Gen. William C. Oates, ex-Governor of Alabama, were also passengers on the St. Louis. Gen. Oates said he went abroad on April 18, and since that time has visited every country in Europe.

Mill Girls in a Fire Panic.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—A slight fire in the hig upholstery mills of Stead & Miller, at Second and Cambria Streets, today resulted in $100,000 damage by water. As soon as the fire was discovered the automatic fire extinguishing apparatus was turned on, and before it could be stopped practically the entire stock was damaged. The 200 girls employed hy the firm became panic stricken, hut they were taken out safely.

LAW WAITS ON ELEVATORS.

Antiquated Lifts in the Criminal Courts Building Move Up and Down In Company.

Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, foreman of the June Grand Jury, and other members of the august body, patiently waited last week for the appearance of an elevator to take them to the room of their deliberations. As it happened, the six elevators were lost somewhere on the top floor, and the Grand Jury had to be content with ringing the electric bells in the hope that the elevators had not gone up through the roof.

In time there was a sound like the warnings of Mont Pelée to the citizens of Martinique. There were deep moanings and grumblings, sounds to terrify the timid. It was evident that the elevators were coming down.

"I always did say," remarked a man with close-cropped hair to a companion without any hair at all, they having joined the Grand Jury in their wait for an elevator, "that this is not a nice place to enter or to leave. The last time I was up the river at the public factory, where the men do not go home when the whistle hlows, I remember remarking that the Criminal Courts Building is a hum place, and almost as bad as Sing Sing."

The six elevators with a great noise struck the bottom of the elevator shafts, and then the Grand Jury, that is, the majority of them, crowded into an elevator. Ascending, it groaned louder than its custom, and it is a fine groaner. The weight of brains and manhood were a heavy load for the poor old elevator.

When it had reached the fourth floor the elevator man in the twin machine consented to carry up the rest of the Grand Jury, the man with the short cropped hair, and the man with no hair. The two latter left at the second floor, for they had a deep interest in the trial of Capt. Herlihy before Recorder Goff in General Sessions.

The Grand Jurymen were finally landed on their floor. When the two elevator men met and had politely requested for a few minutes that the one precede the other, they solved the problem of courtesy by descending together. The four elevators in the two other shafts acted in much the same way. At least they saw to it that they should not pass on the way up and down.

Lawyer Cherry, who was in a hurry to get to a courtroom where he had a client to defend, and who had been detained a little longer than he had expected, had little patience with the system. When he had at last gone to the courtroom, cleared his client, and after a long wait had reached the ground floor, he asked of the elevator man how it could be that the elevators were run as they were.

"There has been some kicking, you know," was the reply, "but the Judges, lawyers, the District Attorney and his staff, the county detectives, witnesses, and many others, who make complaint are not considerate of our feelings. We are fond of one another and appreciate our brotherhood. We know, of course, that we must all die some time, but we would rather die in pairs. There would not be so many mourners. We hear these elevators growl and grumble and squeak and shriek, and as they must tumble down some day, killing the elevator men, we want to die together. So we ascend and descend in couples."

"Some one at some time," explained another of the elevator men, "gave an order, and orders must be obeyed. I forget when the order was given, but it was given, and was to the effect that no man must start his elevator up until the machine descending should have reached the bottom and discharged its passengers. The same person must have ordered that we were to wait at the top until the other fellow reached us, and that it might be well to go down together. They do tell me that this means that there might just as well be only three elevators in the building, instead of six, but I have never heen able to figure it out that way."

There is a report in the Criminal Courts Building that when District Attorney Jerome returns from his trip in the West a petition will be handed to him signed by the Judges, the attorneys, the members of his staff, the county detectives, witnesses and many of the outside public, asking that the hlonde-haired Italian boothlack be assigned as starter of the elevators, as is done in the great office buildings. It will be pointed out in the petition that he is not all the time shining shoes and that in his spare moments he might better the service of the Criminal Courts Building.

CUBA COMPANY LITIGATION.

Judge Keogh Denies Motion for a New Trial in the Case of Peter F. McLaurin.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 28.—Judge Martin J. Keogh in the Supreme Court today denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Peter F. McLaurin of Mount Vernon, who ohtained a verdict of $50,000 against the Cuha Company on March 24 last.

Mr. McLaurin when on the stand testified that Sir William Van Horne of Montreal induced him to enter the employ of the Cuha Company. His salary was to be $8,000 a year, and one share of the stock was transferred to him. McLaurin said he went to Cuba where he obtained possession of valuable timber lands, and options on various railroad rights and franchises. These he turned over to the Cuba Company. As soon as he did this the company canceled the contract, paid him what was coming to him of his year's salary, but refused his demand for one share of the stock.

To save the appearance in court of the various stockholders in the company, it was admitted that the share of stock in dispute was worth $50,000.

Sir William Van Horn was the only witness for the defense. He admitted the truth of Mr. McLaurin's story, with the exception of everything relative to the share of stock. He denied that he entered into this agreement in any way. The jury found for McLaurin.

To-day the defendants asked that the judgment be set aside on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, and that the plaintiff not having options on the land could not recover the stock. Judge Keogh in denying the motion held that the questions involved were questions for the jury.

Among the Direotors of the Cuha company are:

Sir William Van Horn, Greenville M. Dodge, William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas F. Ryan, Samuel Thomas, J. P. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, and Edward J. Berwind.

FARMER BEATEN BY ROBBERS.

Found by His Employes with His Pockets Rifled.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., June 28.—John Carmer, a wealthy farmer living near Lamington is in a critical condition as the result of an encounter with two highwaymen yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carmer was on his way to superintend some work on a distant part of his property. On the road he met two men, one of whom asked for the time.

When Mr. Carmer took out his watch the men knocked him down and beat him until he was unconscious. The robbers rifled his pockets and secured a small sum of money and a gold watch and chain. Mr. Carmer was found by some of his employes, who took him home. The robbers have not been arreeted.

Employe at Nixon's Drowned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 28.—Arthur Smith, a foreman in Nixon's shipyard, was found drowned this morning in the Kills at the mouth of the Elizabeth River by David Van Pelt, an oysterman. The body was taken to Schmidt's morgue. The dead man was about thirty-five years old and single. He has a sister, Mrs. Thomas McGuire, in Brooklyn.

HARVARD AND YALE VIE IN CELEBRATION

Crimson and Blue 'Varsity Crews Toasted.

Exchange of Courtesy and Song at the Rival Clubs in West Forty-fourth Street—Princetonians New Haven Guests.

The news that Harvard had defeated Yale in the final game of the baseball series yesterday early reached the Tenderloin, where men who never saw a campus were quick to designate themselves as Harvard men. Women were eager to wear the victorious colors, but the genuine college student was a scarce quantity in that region.

The undergraduates of the two colleges had in large part gone to their homes after the hoat races, and the city was not flooded with groups of enthusiastic youths, eager to throw away money for wine and to sing songs.

Immediately after the game there were some lively scenes in the elevated and surface cars and in the restaurants and barrooms that are on the way down town, but there was nothing really disorderly. A group of Harvard men entered one way into Healy's Restaurant, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, just as another crowd from Yale came in through another door. The Harvard men demanded that the orchestra quit playing "Rip Van Winkle was a Lucky Man" and that they render "Fair Harvard." The Yale men were equally positive that the band should play "Beulah." The leader explained that he did not have the songs in his collection of music. There was a compromise when a Yale man, who knew how to play the violin and a Harvard man who could tell the hlack from the white keys on the piano tossed as to which air should be first played. The Harvard man having won, they rendered their favorite airs without discord.

Finishing their dinners, they left together filled with the idea that it would be amazingly interesting to put a Harvard man, bound for the West, on a train for Boston and a Yale man whose destiny was Bar Harbor on a train going to Chicago. Whether they accomplished their design is not recorded, as neither party had arrived at any station until long after the leaving hours of the trains destined for the far distant parts. There were other little pleasantries in different parts of the town.

The greatest part of the noise and fun was on West Forty-fourth Street, where the clubhouses of the graduates of the two universities almost face one another, the Harvard Club being at 27 and the Yale Club at 30 West Forty-fourth Street. The night being sultry the windows of both clubhouses were wide open. The Yale Club was giving a banquet in honor of the victorious crew and the Harvard Club to their victorious baseball nine. Harvard had converted its old boating boast to a baseball anthem and from 300 throats the street was filled with the changed song, as follows:

Yale men say their nine is hound to win,
Let them bet and put up all their tin,
We will bet all the money we have in view,
That we gave those mighty Yale men
All the work they could do.

At this various Harvard men would display mighty rolls of bank hills won on the game and there would be resounding 'rahs for Harvard. From across the street there came in rousing chorus:

Midst the Red and the Blue
And the dear Black and Tan,
The predominant color was Blue.

This was followed by other Yale songs and cheers. The street soon filled with inquisitive people, who had gathered to see what might be the trouble, while a little dog of douhtful pedigree and no education whatever tried to imitate the collegians. The only member of the nearby New York Yacht Club in the clubhouse ordered a cab and took the first train for his yacht, anchored far away.

Strangest of all there came a rousing cheer from the Yale Club, one that is more frequently heard at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where the Princetonians hold forth, and it ended with the "Tiger eis-boom ah!" This was explained by the fact that Princeton and Yale are in close sympathy and have been for many years, while the Crimson and the Orange and Black have been at odds. There were several Princeton men at the Yale banquet and their hosts naturally gave the cheer they had heard on many athletic hattlefields.

Delegations from the two clubs called at the headquarters of their rivals, and when the Yale men went over to visit the Harvard men the Princetonians went with them. Everything was lovely and more, it is said, was done to wipe out the trouhle between Princeton and Harvard than had been accomplished in years.

The fact that Princeton had whitewashed the Harvard team that defeated Yale and that Yale had vanquished the team victorious over Harvard was seriously discussed. The Harvard men believed that they had the best of the three nines this year, but there was the one Princeton victory against them. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the Harvard men that there will be three games with Princeton next year, so that there may be no dispute as to the title of champion, and the same idea was freely given by the Princeton crowd.

Some one started a rumor that a message had been received hy the Captain of the Harvard nine from President Roosevelt congratulating the men on their victory. The story was quickly contradicted, but the men of the three universities made even the rumor the occasion for three cheers for the President.

The celebration in the Yale and the Harvard Clubs did not last late into the night, the members of the victorious crew and the winning haseball nine, heing anxious to get away to their homes as soon as possible. With the visitors gone, there was not much to celebrate.

Many of the older graduates did not leave the clubs until after midnight, but they were largely occupied in talking over the days when they were the fellows to be admired. In the enthusiasm of the story telling it is related that one man had so far forgotten his college career that he told of what he had done, and no one was unkind enough to hring from the library the records of college events.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

County Physician Says the Man's Life Could Have Been Saved.

NEWARK, N. J., June 28.—County Physician Washington to-day, after making a thorough investigation into the death of Herry R. Johns, the Christian Scientist who died on Thursday from diphtheria, stated that in his opinion the disease could undoubtedly have been checked and the man's life saved if a physician had been called.

Mrs. Johns declared emphatically that her husband would not permit her to call a physician, declaring that he would sooner die than go against his faith.

Assistant Prosecutor Hood has begun an investigation with a view to presenting the facts to the Grand Jury, and he said the matter would be thoroughly sifted.

Johns was buried this afternoon, the funeral heing strictly private, in accordance with the orders of the Board of Health.

$2,000,000 FOR BEEF COMPANY.

Syndicate of St. Louis Capitalists Has Bought a Local Concern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company has been purchased by a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists headed by Thomas W. Crouch, Vice President of the Colonial Trust Company. The purchase price, it is said, is $2,000,000.

Options are held by Mr. Crouch on the controlling interest in the concern, and the money is be paid for the stock on Monday. Mr. Crouch, who will become President of the company and manager of the husiness, said that the report that the plant was purchased for the Beef Trust was untrue.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S TRIP.

Head of Mine Workers Will Probably Confer with Labor Chiefs on Strike in Chicago.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 28.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers left for the West late this afternoon. He will go direct to Chicago, where, it is said, he will hold a conference with prominent lahor chiefs. Some of the heads of the railroad brotherhoods may take part in the conference. There is no douht that the head of the miners' union will confer with the district officers of the United Mine Workers in the hituminous regions all through the West.

For the past week delegations from the soft coal regions of the West have been in Wilkesharre consulting with Mr. Mitchell regarding the present status of the anthracite strike and the coming National Convention of miners at Indianapolis. In order to make it more convenient for all concerned Mr. Mitchell will visit the bituminous mine leaders instead of the leaders coming all the way East to visit him.

Late last night some one threw dynamite into the William A. colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Duryea, causing two explosions.

ROANOKE, Va., June 28.—The beginning of the fourth week of the coal miners' strike in the Pocahontas, Flat Top fields of Virginia and West Virginia finds conditions greatly improved over what they were a week ago. The output of coal yesterday was double that on the same day last week. The railway officials express themselves as being fully satisfied with the present condition of affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—"If the courts continue issuing injunctions against us there will be but one proposition open. Some one will have to furnish the 400,000 mine workers of this country with halloons in which they can hold meetings privately or publicly and not disobey the mandates of the courts," said W. B. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer of the mine workers' organization to-day when informed that Federal Judge Keller at Fairmount had enjoined him, "Chris" Evans, "Mother" Jones, and others connected with the organization from interfering with the miners.

DENY THERE IS A COAL TRUST.

Operators Not Concerned by Reports of Presidential Action.

The representatives of the coal-carrying companies who were in town yesterday did not sem to take seriously to heart the reports that the United States Attorney General had been directed hy President Roosevelt to investigate and report whether under the Sherman anti-trust law the coal-carrying companies might be regarded as a trust. They seemed to be just as little affected by later reports which came partially contradicting the first reports and stating that the President was not likely to institute any inquiry just now. J. Richardson, assistant to President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, said:

"If the roads were consolidated under one corporation they might be called a trust, hut they are each independent producers, with independent interests. The Erie Railroad equips itself to turn out as much coal as it can, and sell as much as it can for the benefit of its own stockholders. It is not working for the Lackawanna or any other road, hut is competing with them. The same thing applies to the other roads.

"As to whether the sales agents of the different companies meet to exchange views as to prices I do not know. There must, however, be a market price of some kind."

USE OF SOFT COAL INCREASES.

Board of Health Prosecutions Have Little Effect—Elevated Road's Anthracite Supply.

President Lederle of the Board of Health made arrangements yesterday for his Inspectors to watch the city closely this week for violations of the soft-coal ordinance.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur F. Coshy, who has charge of the prosecutions, said that about 150 suits for violation of the soft-coal ordinance are pending. Most of them will come up for hearing this week and next in the Seventh and Eighth Municipal District Courts and in Special Sessions.

In spite of the prosecutions by the Board of Health, however, the demand for soft coal is increasing. For every factory that has temporarily stopped the use of soft coal, it is estimated two factories have started in to use it. It is argued that if they burn soft coal until a complaint is made against them and then desist on heing warned hy the Board of Health they have saved so much anthracite.

Dealers in soft coal say they will no longer try to observe any retail schedule price, but will sell at any price they can get.

G. I. Herbert, coal agent for the Manhattan Railway Company, said yesterday that the road has a fair supply of "broken anthracite" on hand, and that he was adding to the supply every day. It was learned that a numher of out-of-town dealers who have heen holding coal for the Winter supply, are releasing it in order to get a hig price from the Manhattan Railway Company.

BIG COAL CORPORATION.

$14,000,000 Concern Organized by Frank M. Osborne of Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—A fourteen-million-dollar coal corporation has been organized hy Frank M. Osborne of Cleveland, until recently President of the Pittsburg Coal Company. A railroad has been built through 15,000 acres of the best gas coal land in the State, and ten openings are being made.

The officers and Directors of the railroad and coal company are all millionaires. They are:

Frank M. Osborne, President.
Charles Donelly, Vice President.
Joshua Rhodes, Treasurer.
J. G. Patterson, Secretary.
Directors—T. Hart Given, J. D. Callery, M. K. McMullin, F. F. Nicola, T. N. Barnsdoll, and S. H. Robbins.

SIX CAUGHT IN POLICY RAIDS.

County Detectives Active on the East Side—Two of the Arrests Made After a Fight.

County detectives from District Attorney Jerome's office yesterday afternoon invaded the Union Market precinct, which recently passed under the command of Capt. Gorman, in a hunt for alleged policy dealers. They did not take the police into their confidence and their unheralded appearance at the station house with two prisoners caused no little trepidation, which was in nowise allayed when they went out and soon after returned with two more.

Detective Reardon led the raiders, who made their first descent upon a rear house at 210 Seventh Street, at 2:30 o'clock, where they arrested Simon Gluck, forty-three years old, of 104 Avenue D, who is said to own considerable city real estate, and Thomas Richter, who lives in the house where he was caught. They seized a quantity of policy paraphernalia.

After leaving their prisoners with the police they went to Congress Hall, a saloon at 155 Avenue C. Here they arrested Charles Smith, twenty-nine years old, of 424 East Tenth Street, whom they followed when he went alone into an empty room in the rear. Robert Dresner, twenty-nine years old, of 643 East Ninth Street, who was in the saloon, asked them why they had arrested Smith and was himself made a prisoner. When Smith was searched the detectives say they found upon him a policy manifold book and a number of slips. He was charged with violating the policy law and Dresner with heing his accomplice.

In the evening Reardon, with two comrades, arrested William Smith, a one-armed watchman of 278 Monroe Street, and Walter Meyer, twenty-two years old, an iceman of 57 Jackson Street, in a saloon at the corner of those thoroughfares. They had them locked up in the Madison Street Police Station after a fight, in the course of which Meyer had his lip split by a hlow from a detective's fist. Both men denied their guilt, hut the detectives say they found policy slips in Smith's possession.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Cablegram from King Edward's Secretary Received During the Session in Denver—Executive Committee Officers.

DENVER, June 28.—The tenth International Sunday school convention to-dsy chose W. N. Hartshorn of Boston Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee re-elected Marion Lawrence of Toledo General Secretary. The Executive Committee also appointed a committee to find a suitable person to act as field worker among the colored people of the South. The following cablegram was received:

London, June 28.

Chairman International Sunday School Convention, Denver:

Many thanks for your telegram, which will be laid before the King. Queen thanks you for kind sympathy. His Majesty progressing most satisfactorily. KNOLLYS.

In the afternoon the primary and junior session was held, presided over by Mrs. W. J. Semelroth of St. Louis. Secretary Israel P. Black of Philadelphia read his report, which showed an increase of five districts, 130 unions, and thirteen Secretaries in the department since the last triennial.

The Editorial Sunday School Association elected these officers:

President—The Rev. J. A. McKamy of Nashvill, Tenn.
Vice President—The Rev. Thomas B. Neeley, New York.
Secretary—The Rev. C. R. Blackwell, Philadelphia.
Treasurer—The Rev. J. R. Miller, Philadelphia.

Woman Killed While Picking Cherries.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., June 28.—While picking cherries at Gladstone to-day Mrs. John Leary, aged sixty years, became dizzy and fell from the ladder to the ground, fifteen feet below. Her neck was broken. She had heen dead several hours when found.

Le Boutillier Brothers' Holiday.

Le Boutillier Brothers will close their establishment for the Fourth of July holiday from the evening of July 3 to the morning of July 7, as they did in 1884 and 1890.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; fresh southeast winds.

There will he showers and thunderstorms, with higher winds, to-day in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms are also indicated for New England and the coast districts southward to the Carolinas Monday. It will he somewhat cooler over the rain areas, hut the temperature will quickly rise.

Brisk to high northeast winds will be experienced over Lakes Huron and Michigan and southeast to southwest over Lakes Erie and Ontario to-day. Along the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northeast to south, increasing on the New England coast Monday. Fresh sonth winds will prevail along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	76	62	69
6 A. M.	74	62	70
9 A. M.	78	65	77
12 M.	89	75	79
4 P. M.	91	78	81
6 P. M.	92	74	80
9

SOCIAL LONDON SHAKING OFF ITS SUSPENSE.

America Well Represented in the Crowd at the Gates of Buckingham Palace and at the Services in St Paul's. A Coronation Banquet with but Slight Changes. The Season May Yet be Gay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 28.—Some papers comment on the number of Americans in the patient crowd at the gates of Buckingham Palace this week, but there must have been very few in comparison with the immense numbers of English country folk, who seemed to dominate.

While there is the usual number of Americans here at the large hotels, their ranks have been greatly augmented at the end of the week by an invasion of Bloomsbury pensions and lodgings by tourist Americans who had purposely avoided the coronation for economical reasons. Yet there has been general comment among those visiting Americans who know London well that it has been hard to distinguish our countrymen and countrywomen in the vast crowds.

At the Cecil and Carlton Hotels Americans have been as largely in evidence as usual, but the trim figure of the American girl and the sharp intonation of her voice have been detected more frequently on the Paris boulevards this week than in London's overcrowded streets.

In the next few weeks there may be a different story to tell, and if there is no unhappy news from the sick chamber in Buckingham Palace social life may yet be gay and the blighted season take on some semblance of vitality.

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INTERCESSION SERVICE.

Nevertheless, although admittance was limited to those possessing tickets to the coronation ceremony, it is an interesting fact that there were more Americans at Thursday's intercession service at St. Paul's than representatives of any nationality outside the British Empire. Of course, the entire Embassy was present, as well as the Special Envoy and his suite and peeresses of American birth in addition to the American journalists and artists who had received seats for the Abbey.

The ceremony itself failed in its impressiveness, because the congregation of august and distinguished personages was so scattered as to seem lost in the vast interior of the cathedral. Perhaps there were two thousand persons there, and the Dean and Chapter would have been wise to admit the crowd waiting without, but when arrangements are once made officially, England always adheres to them if possible. The service was beautiful, as it always is in St. Paul's, and one could not but reflect how much better fitted to the coronation ceremony the cathedral would have been than the Abbey.

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FUNCTIONS OF THE WEEK.

The London season should now be at its height, and, indeed, there is still promise, as it is indicated, that all its glories are not to be eclipsed.

It is unlikely that the Duchess of Fife will attend Mrs. Bradley Martin's splendid entertainment next week, and many functions of that sort in in high life will be postponed or shorn somewhat of their magnificent proportions. Dinners and little parties will go on as usual, unless the King gets worse, and there were, indeed, the usual number this week.

At the Carlton Hotel the coronation banquet took place, with some few changes in matters of music and illuminations. Every table in the dining rooms was filled, while there was the usual overflow to the terraces off the palm room. There was no sign of depressed spirits among the diners.

Nothing in London is prettier than the Carlton in the evening, while the decorations of fresh flowers and tiny electric lamps were most tasteful.

In the musical programme Ben Davis and Mme. Kirkby Lann participated, while in the throng of diners were Mrs. Astor, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reading Bertron, and an unusually large number of English persons of title and the usual proportion of wealthy visitors from Paris, who patronize Ritz's Hotel, as a matter of course.

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SOCIAL SURPRISES.

These hotel gatherings are scarcely regarded as social events, but they are all the English social life nine wealthy Americans out of ten who travel ever see, and they are certainly worth seeing.

A New York lady dining at the Carlton the other evening was asked if she did not notice many whom she knew at home around her. "Oh, yes," she replied, "at the next table is my milliner and across the room is my caterer."

But no persons in the room were better looking or better able to pay their bills than those two.

The Carlton management made a hit by immediately refunding the large sums paid for seats on its stands to see the procession on the announcement of its postponement, reducing all charges, without reference to the date of the arrival of guests, to the regular schedule. The same plan was adopted by De Keyser's, the Royal Hotel, and a few others, and will undoubtedly increase their vogue among traveling Americans.

Teas on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament have been among the unexpected entertainments of the week, because of the changed plans, and it is said that this famous and exclusive place of resort, which has been called "the most successful tearoom in London, belonging to the most comfortable club in England," was never so crowded as on the afternoons of the two bank holidays.

A large proportion of the members had as guests Americans and other visiting foreigners, and although strawberries and cream—the usual Parliamentary Summer feast—were rather scarce, because of the high market prices, the tea and muffins were almost as good as at Mrs. Robertson's famous tea shop in Bond Street, where Americans congregate every June afternoon. Mme. Bernhardt was there Thursday with Sir Howard Vincent and the Duchess of Somerset.

***

WHITELAW REID REMAINS.

While Whitelaw Reid has said farewell in his official capacity as Special Envoy, he and Mrs. Reid and their party, including D. O. Mills, remain in Brook House for some weeks, although they announce no large entertainments.

Mrs. Reid is associated with Mrs. Choate in the direction of the American Court at the International Coronation Bazaar, in the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, preparation for which are briskly going on, in spite of the uncertainty of the social situation, while Mrs. Adair has withdrawn and will preside over the Charity Loan Exhibition of old jewels and other art works elsewhere in town.

The jewelry sale and exhibition, under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Paget, will be wonderful in its rich display. Famous jewelers of Paris, London, and New York are giving jewels to be sold by her, and a small army of private detectives will guard the treasures.

The American Court is expected to astonish visitors. In the temporary concert hall all the musical lions of the hour will sing or play. The Queen will open the bazaar on the first day, when tickets cost a guinea, and the Princess of Wales the next day. It had been hoped that the King would attend one day.

Yachting parties arranged in connection with the naval review have not been generally abandoned, because war vessels of the various nations are still drawn up at Spithead, and the weather is particularly favorable for outing on the water.

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VISITING THE FLEET.

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff left the Hotel Cecil a day earlier than was expected and boarded their yacht off Southampton; they will remain on board until Monday. W. S. Elkins left the Carlton Hotel Friday for a short cruise in those waters in his yacht Josephine. Many other parties have been made up for the same purpose, and the officers of the Illinois are almost as busy entertaining their fellow-countrymen informally as they would have been if the coronation programme had been carried out.

Moreover, as the ships remain till Tuesday, railroad companies have been arranging special week-end trips to Southampton, Portsmouth, and Ryde, of which crowds of our compatriots will take advantage.

E. A. DITHMAR.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN LONDON

Consul General Evans Settled at Hotel Cecil—Mrs. Frank Mackey's Burlesque Musicale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 28.—There have been no fresh arrivals or departures at Claridge's all the week; it is a particularly homelike place in these days, and the people settled there like to stay.

At the Savoy the Americans registered this week are F. L. Dunne, Mrs. W. L. and Miss Shields, J. H. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mandell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Blair, Capt. J. R. Delamar, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Berckmans, Mr. and Mrs. Speltzeiberg, Mrs. C. B. Stockwell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoadley, all of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Lydig of New York and W. P. Widener of Philadelphia have left the Carlton for the Summer. New arrivals there are Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cooper are at the Carlton, but their son, with his new and bewildering motor car, is generally seen at the Hotel Cecil, where the crowd of Americans is enormous, constantly changing, and representing all sorts and conditions of men.

Consul General Evans has already grown fond of the Cecil for its life and variety, and talks of a permanent residence there for himself and family. The Misses Evans, who are charming girls, are sure to be taken up by good society here and enjoy their life in London very much.

***

AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brooks are at Morley's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Highet, who have been for a fortnight the only Americans at the Grosvenor Hotel and diligently studying the language spoken there, start Monday for Paris and for a trip through Switzerland and Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertron started on Saturday on a trip through Brittany.

M. Santos-Dumont, in company with Joseph Mora of New York, is a conspicuous figure here.

The Alexanders, Yerkeses, De Youngs, and Catlins remain here for a few weeks.

Among the forthcoming entertainments announced is a burlesque musicale to be given at Mrs. Frank Mackey's July 8, under the artistic supervision of Mme. Nordica, who expects to do several stunts in costume, while Kitty Cheatham Thompson will sing her darky songs made up with burned cork.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pike of Chicago leave here for Paris on Monday.

***

A GARDEN LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Frank M. Avery of Chicago will give a tea at the Walsingham House Hotel on Tuesday, and a garden luncheon there on Wednesday. She and Mrs. E. S. Clark will be guests of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle at Runnymede for the week-end, July 19.

There have been more country house week-end parties than were expected this week, and many Americans who have front rooms in Piccadilly hotels to which they had invited friends for the coronation, went instead to those friends' places on the river or at the seashore.

Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes gave a grand dinner party Friday evening in the Charles II. Room at the Carlton Hotel. There were forty guests. The five tables were decorated with orchids. Among the guests were Sir John Puleston, Charles McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore McKenna, Mrs. and Miss Norman, and Miss De Young.

LONDON PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Amelia Bingham Goes to Paris—Sarah Bernhardt to Play in Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 28.—Theatrically this week has been barren, and the season of prophesying is over, for all engagements for next Fall are being made.

Amelia Bingham, with whom I talked at the Cecil yesterday, goes to Paris on Sunday to see "Madame Flirt," which she hopes to have adapted for her by Clyde Fitch, if he can be kept still long enough to regain his health.

Fitch, by the way, is now at St. Moritz, where the Swiss doctors have sent him to rest and try to recover some of his lost flesh.

Marshall P. Wilder sails for home on the St. Paul July 5.

The elder Coquelin, who has been in London for some time, appears as Cyrano at the Garrick Theatre next week, and in Molière plays thereafter, with his son and brother to help him.

There is some disposition here to stand aloof because it is declared that Coquelin is responsible for the production at the Porte St. Martin Theatre of a melodrama called "The War of Gold," which put the British in a bad light.

Sarah Bernhardt went to Ireland today and acts under the Frohman-Grau management in Dublin and Belfast before beginning her English provincial tour.

It is said that Sir Henry Irving, who has been drawing all the Americans in town with his magnificent revival of "Faust," will do A. C. Calmour's new Vanderdecker play before putting on Sardon's "Dante."

Rudolph Aronson writes from Fez that he has arranged for Kocian to give nine recitals in various towns of Morocco before sailing for New York in November.

E. A. D.

What the King's Illness Means to Britons

BRIGHTER SIDE OF THE PICTURE—HOW WESTMINSTER ABBEY LOOKS—LONDON WEEKLIES PRINTING ACCOUNTS OF WHAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 28.—There has been so much talk this week about the irony of fate in the terrible paralysis of the nation, owing to the King's sudden collapse, that it is perhaps just as well to look momentarily, and not disrespectfully, at the other side of the picture.

Much bitter disappointment has been averted to persons who had been fighting to secure admission to the Abbey, who would have discovered on arriving by command four hours before the ceremony began that they could not have seen anything from the seats allotted.

Probably the lives of some hundreds of persons, who would likely have been crushed to death, or met the fate of some other accident in the great crowd, were saved.

People did not see the splendid processions, but they had two fine holidays and saw all the decorations, which in most cases were gorgeous enough to suit the common taste, while in some cases, notably the Albemarle Hotel, in Piccadilly, and a few clubs, they were really artistic.

The illuminations were suppressed, of course, and with them another outburst of "mafficking," for which the Hooligans were more than prepared.

To be sure, this totally unexpected failure of a great imperial festival for which people had assembled from all corners of the earth had a true quality of tragedy, and while it seemed momentarily that the news must come of the death of the King, beloved by the more common people because he is thought a good fellow and respected by a large proportion of the middle classes because he is the son of a beloved mother, the situation was grave enough. But things seem better now, and when the mess in the streets is cleared away and people resume their normal occupations doubtless it will be found that their losses are not as great as now feared.

It seems now to be the general disposition among the owners of stands to return the money paid for the seats, less a discount to cover expenses, while the stories of immense losses at Lloyds through insurance are surely exaggerated.

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THE ABBEY LIKE A THEATRE.

A glimpse of the interior of the splendidly decorated and transformed Westminster Abbey, where by an unwritten law the nation's Kings must be crowned, showed that good taste dominated there and increased one's respect for Lord Esher, one of the hardest-worked and least-advertised men in London of the last few months. The splendid blue mohair carpet which covered the broad aisle and nave of this theatre of sanctuary has been rolled up, but the temporary galleries' terraced seats remain, and one is struck by the appreciable success in harmonizing these structures, draped in rich purple and old gold upholstery, with the architecture of the Abbey.

Of course, the transformation is almost depressive on the edifice's ecclesiastical appearance, and one thinks more of a theatre by daylight than a church. Still, the fact that very few persons who would have been in the crowd could have seen, or heard the spoken words distinctly, is forced on the mind.

***

EDWARD'S POPULARITY.

I have spoken of the King's great popularity among most of his subjects, and undoubtedly the deepest sympathy is felt with him by all classes in his hour of peril, and, as it is well known that he had set his heart on a memorable coronation display, it is, after all, the worst burden which falls on him.

As for his reported declaration that he would go to the Abbey, operation or no operation, rather than disappoint his people, there is a general disposition to credit this declaration to journalistic imagination, which exerts itself here perceptibly, if rather sluggishly, while his reported speech when first coming out of the influence of anaesthetics—"Will my people ever forgive me?"—sounds rather more intelligible than the customary remarks of a subject recovering from ether.

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JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

I have spoken of British journalistic imagination. We have been told here with grave rebuke that some American journals have actually been publishing pictures of the events of this week in London. I have before me the copy of a London religious weekly, dated Saturday, which contains a double-page picture of the coronation of the King in the Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the special coronation number of one of the English fashion weeklies contains a full, illustrated account of the coronation, with a description also of the King's dinner to the poor, which the writer fancied would be given on the same day, and a very harsh criticism of the special performance of the opera at Covent Garden, which was abandoned altogether.

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TONS OF MATTER ON HAND.

I am told that some other illustrated papers have tons of matter on hand which will either be destroyed or worked over for another occasion, but it must all be paid for. Advance coronation numbers are already a drug in the market.

Talking of such poor compensations as may be found for the national loss, they say that a crowd of a thousand men gathered around the telegraph tickers at the Constitutional Club on Tuesday at luncheon hour, and that actually hundreds of members who had never spoken to each other before conversed about the sad happening. There is a perceptible bright side to any event which makes members of the same club in London acquainted with each other.

E. A. DITHMAR.

COMMENT ON CORONATION HONORS.

"The Small Men"—Publishers Disappointed—Americans Learn a Bit of Court Etiquette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, June 28.—Reports circulated even a week ago about the hopelessness of the coronation honor list were proved quite unfounded, for either Lord Salisbury exerted his influence strongly or the King never intended to scatter peerages broadcast.

As much as the few peerages bestowed satisfy the public idea, no titles are given poor men which they lack the means to uphold and no peers are made merely for the sake of their wealth. The Marquisate for Lord Hopetoun pleases everybody, for he has had a bitter time in Australia and deserves recognition.

In regard to these peerages and other new titles, Americans in London and even a few of the younger English journalists have been taught a lesson this week. It is not etiquette to use a new title in addressing or speaking of a person till it is regularly gazetted. Yet one heard on every hand on Thursday remarks about Lord Knollys, Sir Francis C. Burnand, and Sir Charles Wyndham.

It seems to be a settled fact that Sir William Vernon Harcourt refused an elevation to the peerage at the hands of the present Ministry, while reports are that Rudyard Kipling refused a knighthood. The latter, I fancy, is founded solely on the prevailing idea that he ought to have been knighted if any living English writer deserved that honor of the King and Government.

It seems strange that these knighthoods for comparatively small men were given out, while the Right Hon. William Edward Lecky and John Morley, two of the few surviving literary men of high rank in England, merely receive appointments to the new Order of Merit. But it is noticeable that this order is very sparingly and rationally bestowed, while knighthoods seem to be getting rather cheap.

As cheap as they are, however, I hear on good authority that some publishers are very sore that none of their number is honored with a knighthood. Sir John Murray or Sir William Heinemann would certainly be as well sounding as Sir Gilbert Parker or Sir Conan Doyle, except perhaps in the Authors' Society.

POSSIBLE REVIEW OF COLONIAL AND INDIAN TROOPS.

Home-Coming of Lord Kitchener, Who Has Refused a Big Reception.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 28.—There is a great deal of expectation aroused about the home-coming of Lord Kitchener, who, however, has refused to permit a big reception.

All such arrangements depend inevitably on the progress of the King toward recovery.

INFLUENCED BY KAISER?

He Is Said to Have Told Edward VII. "Uncle, Be a King."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 28.—The new, if empty honor, lately conferred on Edward VII. by his imperial nephew of Germany serves to show that, however unpleasant may be the feeling of the two nations, their royal heads maintain amicable relations. Indeed, I have been told that King Edward has lately, under the influence of the Kaiser, been trying to interfere a little too much to suit some of his more powerful subjects in affairs of government.

It is declared the nephew said: "Uncle, be a King really." And the uncle was struck by the pertinence of the suggestion forcibly enough to do a little dictating.

SEALING DISPUTE HEARING.

American and Russian Witnesses Testify Before Dr. Asser, the Dutch Arbitrator.

THE HAGUE, June 28.—Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurisconsult, who is to arbitrate the American-Russian sealing dispute, was occupied for six hours to-day with the case. M. Komarow, the Russian delegate, at Dr. Asser's request, elucidated law points, and Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, counsel for the United States, made brief statements in behalf of the State Department.

Then some time was taken up by hearing witnesses. Russian experts and Capt. Baker and Mr. Clifford, the attorney for New Bedford, Mass., testified regarding the value of the oil and whalebone. A discussion of technical questions relating to sealing occupied the latter part of the session. The hearing is expected to be completed June 30, and an early decision is anticipated.

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AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

Vienna Paper's Hope that Their Relations Will Become More Close.

VIENNA, June 28.—Commenting upon Emperor Francis Joseph's reception last Thursday of Robert S. McCormick, who at that time presented his credentials as Ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary, the Neues Wiener Tageblatt says:

"The period of latent differences bstween Austria and America is ended we hope forever; and we confidently anticipate that the relations of the two countries will fast become more close."

The Tageblatt adds that Mr. McCormick's promotion is received with much satisfaction in diplomatic and official circles.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

No Anxiety in Washington Over the Absence of Reports from American Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There is no great anxiety felt in official circles here in regard to the present situation in Venezuela. It is pointed out that the Cincinnati and the Topeka are at La Guayra, and neither commander has yet reported to the Navy Department. This is taken here to mean that nothing worthy a cable report has happened. The advices received from Minister Bowen at Caracas have not indicated anxiety on his part. No apprehension is felt that the lack of official reports is due to an interruption of communication by the Venezuelan authorities, or to censorship, as an interruption at La Guayra could be easily thwarted by sending ons of the two warships over to Curacao, where there would be nothing to hamper communication with Washington.

The Navy Department has forwarded orders to the gunboat Marietta, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, to remain there until the Fourth of July, and then to proceed to Colon to relieve the Machias, a relief the department is very anxious to accomplish soon. Her crew is not allowed to go ashore and the men have been cooped up aboard ship for many weary weeks in a hot, tropical climate.

States warships Cincinnati and [illegible] now at La Guayra, and their staffs. The visitors were presented by the United States Minister to Venezuela, Herbert W. Bowen.

EVACUATION OF TIEN-TSIN.

Russia Withholds Approval of New Conditions Proposed by the Allies.

PEKING, June 28.—Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, to-day informed the foreign diplomats that Russia would not discuss the new conditions drawn up by the allied commanders for the restoration of Tien-Tsin to the authority of the Chinese.

M. Lessar added that Russia would agree only to an immediate and unconditional evacuation of the city.

Cholera Spreading in Peking.

PEKING, June 28.—One German soldier has died here from cholera, and the disease is spreading. The members of the diplomatic corps have requested the Government to co-operate with the foreign doctors in the enforcement of measures to prevent the disease assuming an epidemic form.

Imprisonment of P. A. McHugh, M. P.

SLIGO, Ireland, June 28.—In accordance with the request of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the case of Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist Member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim and proprietor of The Sligo Champion, who was committed to jail for three months June 18 for

DISTURBANCE IN HAITI.

Commander of the Fleet Joins Hands with Revolutionists—Fighting at Cape Haitien.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 28.—Great excitement has prevailed here since yesterday. Admiral Killick, commander of the Haitian fleet, disembarked troops to support Gen. Firmin, ex-Haitien Minister at Paris and one of the candidates for the Presidency of the republic, and after refusing to recognize the constituted authorities, threatened to bombard Cape Haitien.

The Consular Corps to-day protested against such action being taken. The Bishop and a delegation of the foreign Consuls endeavored to bring about harmony

How South Africa Will Be Put in Order.

Gigantic Scheme of British Immigration Entered Upon—What Will Be the Status of the Various Groups of Colonists Before the Administration?—What Rhodesia May Be Expected to accomplish.

The two following articles taken from succeding numbers of The Pall Mall Gazette of London are of particular interest now that peace has been proclaimed in South Africa:

By a British Outlander of Pretoria.

It is generally undsrstood that a very extensive scheme of State-aided British immigration to South Africa has been decided on by the Imperial Government; and one result to be expected from this measure appears deserving of attention which it has not hitherto received. That is the alteration of the legal status of the immigrants, who must now necessarily fall under the sway of the Roman-Dutch law of the two republics as regards their personal status, their family relations, and their property rights. Of course, as is well known, the Roman-Dutch law is the common law of the whole sub-continent, from the Lion's Head to the Zambesi River and beyond, including the new Province of Rhodesia. But this by no means exhausts the legal questions involved in the pending settlement.

Of most interest, both to British settlers in South Africa and to home investors in South African mining ventures, is the question of the liability of the new Government for the obligations of the late republic. Very diverse considsrations affect the different categories into which these liabilities necessarily fall. In the first place, there is the question of the liability of the new Transvaal administration and the administration of the Orango River Colony to Outlanders, whether British or neutral, for property commandeered by the Governments of the late republics. Then there is the question of the liability of the new administration for damages for the expulsion of British Outlanders.

Contracts.

Then a long series of claims will have to be considered as to the liability of the new Governments toward contractors who had entered into contracts which had no relation to the operations of war or the furnishing of war supplies. That there must be some limitation to this liability is obvious; but the practical question is, What is the limitation, and by what process or tribunal is it to be defined?

Again, the general effect of war on contracts between private individuals must demand the most careful consideration, and give rise to a great deal of legal process. Immediately before the war the question pressed itself very forcibly on the members of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange with reference to time bargains in relation to the buying and selling of stocks and shares. But of much wider importance than these transactions on the Stock Exchange is the question of legal rights and liabilities of the holders of options over mining areas for specified periods; in the cases respectively of British Outlanders who were expelled by the late Governments, and subjects of neutral powers, who remained during the war within the territories of the republics, and those subjects of neutral powers who have subsequently been expelled from the territories by the new administration.

The status of the various mining and othsr companies in the newly annexed colonies is a matter which comes home to the whole of the British investing public; and it will be felt as a matter of urgent moment that, in two great divisions of the administration of the law, clearness should be attained, and as speedily as possible, both as regards the question of their domicile and as regards the effect of British or foreign judgments over the property of the companies, whether in the new colonies or in other districts of the empire.

Concession Holders.

The position of concession holders under concessions granted by the late republics has been the subject of investigation by the commission appointed by the Imperial Government, with certain principles to guide the commission in its recommendations, whether of canceling these concessions, or of compulsorily expropriating the holders, or of confirming those concessions which appear to have been granted on legitimate grounds. It is not to be forgotten, however, that before the recommendations of any commission could be binding on the law courts, either of the new colonies or of South Africa generally, appropriate legislation will be necessary; and in view of the magnitude of the interests involved in this department particularly of South African affairs, the fullest discussion on the political as well as the legal aspect of the situation should be had.

There remains to be considered the legal position of present mines, worked under the existing law, as regards their liability to future taxation for public purposes. Of course, here, as elsewhere, considerations of public policy must be dominant. But it is to be borne in mind that the legal principle of the validity of acquired rights, and the undesirability of unnecessarily interfering with them, must distinguish the position of those mining companies from that of the owners of unexploited mineral fields, whether gold-bearing or other.

Present Legal Rights.

The present legal rights, under the Roman-Dutch law, of those who have the privilege to exploit hitherto unexploited mineral fields can hardly be regarded as entirely the same in the cases, respectively, of option holders who are expelled British Outlanders; of option holders who are neutral subjects, who remained in the territory of the republics during the war; and of the burghers, the property of some of whom is liable to confiscation, while the property of others is not.

Of more immediate interest, as affecting the general British public at home, is the legal position of those British settlers in the two new colonies who must now indisputably fall under the rule of the Roman-Dutch law as regards all relations, whether affecting persons or property. Hitherto the excision of the bulk of the Outlanders from a recognized status in the republics made the presumption rather in favor of their retaining the British domicile; carrying with it the incidents of British law in regard to these relations. As regards succession to property, transfer and settlement of property, family relations and enforcement of legal process, the Roman law of South Africa differs widely from the law of England, and from that of all the United Kingdom, except Scotland.

heleland and Masbonaland, but will have long since come to the conclusion that these thousands upon thousands of acres rolling on toward the Zambesi, uninterrupted save here and there by a belt of forestland or a chain of conical kopjes, must be awaiting a very different stamp of population to that which up to now has invaded chartered territory.

Hitherto the typical Rhodesian might, roughly speaking, have been lumped under two headings—that of the speculator and that of the loafer, the member of the "Ikona Sebenza Club." (N. B.—No entrance fee necesary!) These, each according to the peculiarities of his temperament, have, with touching faith, waited for the "boom—that failed."

Rhodesians Not Micawbers.

With the pacification of the Transvaal, however, gentlemen of Micawber-like tendencies will, it may safely be predicted, wait no more, and future Rhodesians, the men who not merely may be inclined to turn, but are capable of turning, their attention to the soil, thus giving the land its first fair trial, will, let us fervently hope, be of a very different type. Up to now the opinion, not only tacitly accepted, but often openly expressed, has been that, should the country not yield a sufficient output of payable gold, there would be no earthly good in wasting any more time over it. This undoubtedly has been the feeling animating the "typical" Rhodesian—the man bent on exploitation.

"If the gold mines are failures, then the progress of the country will be very slow. We may as well leave it in possession of farmers and others, who will be satisfied to eke out a living from agricultural and pastoral pursuits" are the words of a Rhodesian pioneer—voicing probably the opinion of many, and incidentally interpreting the attitude of the B. S. A. Company, which, it must be remembered, stands to make 50 per cent. on the gold output, and which has hitherto never sought to advance any of the country's resources but such as might be directly connected with its gold mining, the plea put forward being eternally the same—namely, that Rhodesia's mining condition did not warrant an increase of population. Well, we doubt, and so, possibly, does the company by now, whether its mining condition ever will.

What, however, we would earnestly impress on our readers at the present moment is to approach the "Rhodesian Question" with an open mind, and one untainted by the promise of precious metal. Here, then, is a country of vast dimensions, a tableland rising in many parts to an altitude such as insures an almost European climate. The heat in the highlands is less sweltering than that of Natal, the cold less acute in Winter than that of the Transvaal. The atmosphere, tempered in most parts by a light wind blowing from the morning hours till sundown, renders it less enervating to white men, while the climate is suitable to cattle. It is only reasonable to expect that the soil covering so great an area should vary in richness and power of production, that there should be arid stretches and barren acres seemingly good for nothing, and yet is Rhodesia big with possibilities if but once the matter of irrigation is energetically taken in hand.

In the work of irrigation the Italians of Lombardy undoubtedly hold the palm, as witness the success attendant on their labors in Argentina, performed, we believe, under the auspices of Signor Guazzone, but why should the same beneficial results not await Rhodesia, where there is no actual lack of water, that which does not show on the surface being but a few feet below? It is not an exaggeration to say (as we have said before in these columns) that Rhodesia may be safely depended on to grow almost anything, besides affording some of the finest fattening grass (sweet veld) to be found anywhere in Africa. Apart from the question of horned cattle, goats and the fat-tailed Afrikander sheep thrive well. Experiments have been successfully made in the acclimatization of Angoras, and in some parts, where, for instance, the grass has been eaten off, Merino sheep do remarkably well.

Redemption of Rhodesia's Promise.

To those who have already approached Rhodesian soil in the right spirit she has yielded a fair meed of return; these, however, have been, comparatively speaking, so few as to hardly count, excepting pour encourager les autres; in reality, all remains to be done. Yet here is a case we would fain cite as an instance of the moderate success attendant in very few years on dogged and sober perseverance. In the Mazoe district, north of Salisbury, two brothers are farming a few thousand acres, fattening their own cattle, rearing fowls, and growing market produce. These wares have found a ready sale at the adjacent mining camps; their first year worked out at a profit, and has since increased sufficiently to warrant their building a house and having some of their womenkind out from "home." In this case the capital was very modest; but the men were the right sort, and they meant to succeed.

That the average man who has hitherto elected to sample Rhodesia has been the wrong sort is palpably evident from the trail of incompetency lying like a blight over the land; the soil is undoubtedly there; but the Rhodesians of the present have no "affinity" with it; they regard it with "blind" eyes, flitting from point to point after some will-o'-the-wisp—unstable, unsettled—regarding the wide stretches of grass and bush as at best but a hunting ground, totally unfitted by habit and training and tastes to develop into the ideal settler—the patient farmer or the hardy ranchman. Men who can sit their horse with the ease of a Texan cowboy, (and not in conformity with the exigencies of Rotten Row,) men who can throw the lasso, and at a pinch turn to manual labor and inspan their own cattle; men, finally, who will be persuaded that temperance is not merely advisable but imperative if they value their own lives and intend to "see this thing through," whether it be the rearing of flocks and herds or the breaking-in of virgin soil—these are the men on whom all but the stock-jobber must rely for the tardy redemption of Rhodesia's promise.

To Form a New Swedish Ministry.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 28.—The Cabinet presided over by Admiral Baron

The Week in the Gay French Capital.

Surprise that the Title to the Panama Canal Should Be Questioned—Mr. Woodward Closing Up the Affairs of the American Commission of 1900—Franco-American Polo Matches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—In official circles here surprise is expressed that any doubt should be entertained as to the genuineness of the new Panama Company's title to dispose of the canal interests to the United States Government.

So far as the French law is concerned, the title is beyond question—so, at least, both legal and official authorities assure inquirers.

The effect of the Senate's vote has been a sensational rise in the shares of the new Panama Company. French feeling is undoubtedly much flattered at the thought that the canal, after all, is to be a fait accompli.

HARD TRIALS OF AN AMERICAN COMMISSIONER.

Diplomas Missing and Medals of the Fair of 1900 Still to be Struck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—B. D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has taken up his residence in a cozy ground-floor apartment in the Rue de Camps, and proposes to wind up the affairs of the American section, and, as he remarked yesterday, with a sigh, "It takes almost as long to wind up an exposition as to prepare for it."

The original commission having come to an end, he is acting under direct orders from President Roosevelt. His chief difficulty seems to be with the diplomas. Of the 5,000 granted, about half are lacking, while quite a number will have to be engrossed over again owing to mistakes in names.

All gold and silver medalists have the right to have their medals struck at their own expense at the French Mint, and Mr. Woodward is busy with the French authorities controlling and pushing through claims. In respect of this he is commissioned to have struck a number of medals, representing in value several thousand francs. The last batch of diplomas and medals will not be ready before the beginning of next year.

Mr. Woodward is also dealing with the question of a reappropriation of Exposition funds to settle outstanding claims and current expenses, and is preparing statistical details for the second edition of the last commission's report. He will remain here at least a month.

FOXHALL KEENE COMES TO GRIEF.

One of the Two American Chauffeurs in the Automobile Race.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—The great sporting event of the week, the Paris-Vienna automobile race, gained additional interest from the presence of two American chauffeurs among the contestants—Foxhall Keene and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Keene came to grief almost at the start at a very nasty railway crossing a couple of miles or so outside of la Ferrière. The spot is in the centre of the splendid Forest of Armanvilliers, one of the best shooting preserves near Paris, and owned by Eugène Pereire, President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

The road in crossing the railway track describes a complete semi-circle in the apace of thirty yards. Nice track for an automobile going at 100 kilometers an hour!

POLO ATTRACTS AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Polo has greatly attracted American society this week, and all the pretty American women who have got back from the coronation fiasco or wisely staid at home were at Bagatelle to witness two matches between American and French teams, in which the Americans lost the first and won the second. The American players were Hazard, Collier, J. M. Waterbury, and L. Waterbury, and the French Baron E. de Rothschild, Duque de Santona, Kennedy, and Maurice Raoul-Duval.

On the following day Bradley Martin, Jr., who was practicing in the match between picked sides, received a nasty blow on the head from a mallet, dealt him by M. Gueil, fortunately without serious results.

The hero of the first match, in which the Americans were beaten, was Maurice Raoul-Duval, whose brother, Roger Raoul-Duval, has just published a handsomely illustrated work on the Transvaal war, embodying his experiences as an officer and interpreter on the staff of the French Military Attaché to the campaign. It is brilliantly written in a spirit of great fairness to both sides.

The family of Raoul-Duval is well known in New York and elsewhere in America. Charles Raoul-Duval was one of the best polo players in the Meadow Brook team for years. He was associated in New York in the wine business with the late Albert Stevens and Frank de Peyster Hall. He was a very great friend of Comte Bony de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould. Last year Charles Raoul-Duval married Miss Tobin of San Francisco. He is now a resident of Paris. Another brother, René Raoul-Duval, married Miss Jennie Urquhart, the youngest sister of Mrs. James Brown Potter, and lives at 107 Rue de la Pompe, Passy.

PREPARING FOR THE FOURTH.

Distinguished List of Guests for the American Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—A very distinguished list of guests has been drawn up for the American Chamber of Commerce banquet which will celebrate the Fourth of July. Among them are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Commerce, Chauncey M. Depew, M. Bourgeois, President of the Chamber; M. Fallières, President of the Senate; Lepine, Prefect of Police; Clement A. Griscom, and Jules Siegefried.

As usual, a soirée will be given to the American colony at the Hôtel Ritz, on the invitation of the proprietors, who invariably secure a large attendance of the French aristocracy.

PARIS SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Americans Entertained and Entertaining—Miss Marbury Receives the Academic Palms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—One of the most interesting receptions of the week was that given by Comte Robert de Montesquiou, the well-known poet and society leader, at his famous Pavillon des Muses, at Versailles. All literary and artistic Paris were there, among the Americans being Mr. and Mrs. Standish and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis. Reynaldo Hahn, the young Spanish-American composer, played some exquisite melodies, and Mlle. Moreno of the Comédie Française recited. The German Ambassador and his wife were also there, and many of Comte Robert's aristocratic friends and relations.

There was a fair showing of American guests at Duc and Duchesse de Rohan's matinée, notably Mrs. M. Marshall, who earlier in the week gave a dinner at the Ritz, at which were present Princesse d'Isenburg, Duc de Chaulnes, Col. Stuart Wortley, and Prince Rio de Saboya.

Other Americans who have been entertaining are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury.

Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador to the United States, will not leave Europe to take up his post before early Autumn.

Frank Wilbert Stokes of the Peary Relief Expedition is to give a lecture before the Paris Geographical Society next Spring on the artistic phases of the north and south poles.

Mr. Nahan Franko is here making arrangements for bringing over an American orchestra of fifty instruments next Spring, and possibly touring Europe with it.

Mr. Charles Frohman has left here for London, convinced that in fifteen months he will start a French company in New York. Miss Marbury, the well-known American agent of French playwrights, has been made officer of the French Academy, which honor consists of a decoration of silver palm leaves suspended from a violet ribbon.

RELEASE OF FRENCH CAPTIVES.

Report of Venezuela's Action Confirmed by the Suchet's Commander.

PARIS, June 28.—A dispatch from the commander of the French cruiser Suchet, received this morning, confirms the dispatch from the Island of Trinidad announcing the release from prison at Carupano, Venezuela, of seven Frenchmen on his demand. The Suchet's commander says the commander of the German cruiser Falke acted very well in trying to secure the Frenchmen's liberation, but without success.

The commander of the Suchet informed the Captain of the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador that he would not allow the latter to leave port until the Frenchmen were released. This had speedy effect. The commander of the Sucbet also asked for an apology for the insults to the French Consular Agent at Carupano. No further trouble is anticipated.

PERSECUTION OF BRITISH IN THE FRENCH CONGO.

Liverpool Commercial Circles Concerned at the Inadequate Statement of the French Government—Action of the Concessionaires Contrary to the Berlin Act.

Liverpool commercial circles have been thrown into consternation owing to the declaration of the French Colonial Office that the friction between the British merchants and the French concessionnaires in the French Congo was "a private dispute." This consternation has been augmented by advices from the Congo which are that a British factory and the whole of its contents have been forcibly seized by the French authorities and the contents disposed of by public auction to meet a fine imposed by the local courts in connection with a legal action between a concessionaire company and the said British firm, although the latter was appealing against the sentence. The concessionaire companies in the Upper Sangha are chiefly financed in Belgium, and it is now admitted that quantities of repeating rifles and ammunition have been introduced into the Sangha region by rival concessionairé companies.

What the French Colonial Office has declared to be "a private dispute" is in reality the outcome of the policy of the French Colonial Office, which has divided the French Congo among a number of concessionaire societies, which by the terms of their agreement with the French Government get the whole monopoly of the products of the soil. In a circular letter addressed a year ago by the Governor of the French Congo to his subordinates it was laid down specifically that the concessionaires were alone entitled to the products of the soil in their respective concessions.

As soon as that note was communicated to the officials of the districts, and by them to the concessionaires, the latter at once instituted proceedings against the British and other foreign firms established in the country, on the ground that the raw products which the natives bartered with them against European goods were collected upon the area of their concessions—which, it may be said, cover the whole of the French Congo.

The local law courts were naturally compelled to base their verdicts upon the Ministerial instructions given, with the result, of course, that the judgments confirmed the concessionaires in their claim of sole ownership of the products of the soil, and placed the foreign merchants in the position of being poachers on the concessionaires' preserves. Since these judgments have been rendered, the position of the foreign merchants, which was previously very serious, becomes desperate. The concessionaires seized the goods belonging to the merchants, and were upheld by the courts. Heavy fines were inflicted, which the merchants had to pay. Nothing is now left for the merchants to do, it is believed, but to evacuate the country.

In West African circles feelings are said to be aroused to a very strong pitch. British merchants have been established in the French Congo for a quarter of a century. The Berlin act explicitly laid down that trade in the Congo basin was to be free, and the merchants have continued to peaceably trade in the district until this sudden revolution in French colonial policy. Indignation in Liverpool against the British Government for allowing the British merchants to be treated in this manner is intense.

Nine British Chambers of Commerce cooperated at the end of last year in protesting against this state of things, and a deputation waited upon Lord Lansdowne. Nothing, however, has been done for them.

Some of Canada's Trade Problems.

John Charlton, M. P., Member of Joint High Commission, Discusses Them.

If Great Britain Wants to Maintain the Present Trade Preferential She Must Make Concessions to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 28.—John Charlton, M. P., a member of the Joint High Commission, who has had a seat in the Dominion Parliament since 1872, is recognized as one of the best-informed men on this continent on the subject of Canada's trade relations with other countries. For years he has worked with energy and zeal to increase the prosperity of Canada by obtaining more liberal trade relations with the United States. If no practical benefits have followed the fault is not Mr. Charlton's.

In view of the approaching conference between imperial and colonial representatives in London, when the commercial relations of the colonies with the motherland will pass under review, Mr. Charlton was asked by your correspondent as to his views upon the question of preferential trade and imperial defense. Mr. Charlton said that the feeling in Canada toward Great Britain was one of loyalty and affection. This did not arise from the enjoyment of trade advantages, for the position of Canada in the British markets was exactly the same as that of all other countries, and no preference whatever was given to her in the British tariff. Canada voluntarily gave a preference of 33 1-3 per cent. to British imports, one result of which has been that the woolen industry of Canada has found the net duty collected upon British imports totally insufficient for the purpose of protection. When the corn duties were recently imposed, amounting as they did to less than 5 per cent., Canadiane anticipated that Canadian breadstuffs would be admitted free of duty in return for the large Canadian preference given to Great Britain, and much disappointment was felt that this preference—the ad valorem measure of which would have been about one-sixth of the Canadian preference for Great Britain—was not given.

With regard to the general question of preferential trade, Mr. Charlton said that the proposal to admit British goods into Canada free of duty could not be entertained. Canada could not dispense with the revenue, and the sacrifice of important manufacturing interests that had been fostered and built up under the policy adopted in 1878 could not be permitted. A preference could be given to Great Britain that would give that country an important advantage over all other countries in the Canadian market, as was the case with the present preference of 33 1-3. This preference could easily be increased to 40 per cent. upon a readjustment of the Canadian tariff, but to secure this increase, or even the continuance of the preference at present existing, it will be necessary for Great Britain to reciprocate to a reasonable extent. And this reasonable extent may fairly be considered to be a preference of not less than 10 per cent. in favor of Canadian food products, lumber, &c., as compared with foreign countries. Less than 10 per cent. would not afford Canada an advantage great enough to compensate for even the present amount of preference. A differential of 5 per cent. on wheat would not afford so great an advantage to Canada as would free trade in wheat with the United States, and the competition of American with Canadian buyers for the export trade in the markets of Canada.

As to an arrangement by which Canada should bind herself to pay taxes, and furnish a quota of men for general imperial purposes, Mr. Charlton did not believe that Canada could consent to such an arrangement, or could reasonably be asked to do so. The only possible war that would directly threaten her interests would be one with the United States, and if such a calamity were to come, she would enter upon a struggle that would tax her resources to the utmost. With the military operations of Great Britain in the Eastern hemisphere Canada could have little interest. The aid she gave in South Africa was a matter of sentiment, for her trade with that continent was insignificant in amount, and her direct interest in the result trivial, except in so far as she was interested in preserving the prestige of the British Empire.

Canada confronts problems that will require all the men and money at her command. She possesses nearly one-half of the continent of North America. Her soil can support 100,000,000 inhabitants. Into the great wheat fields of her fertile Northwest, where 300,000,000 acres of virgin wheat land are waiting for the settler, a great population will speedily enter. Seventy thousand are going in the present year, and the human tide will increase in volume year by year. The transportation facilities for the productions of the population now in that country are insufficient. More railways must be built, and enormous demands will be made upon the resources of Canada. She has already furnished the empire with an imperial highway across the continent. She can build up the empire and promote its interests to better purpose by developing her vast resources than by furnishing men and money for imperial military operations in Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. She is called upon to cope with a task greater than any that confronts the home Government. She is a self-governing portion of the empire and a self-reliant portion, and while she will ever stand ready to come to the aid of the empire of which she forms a part, she no doubt will prefer to retain her autonomy to the full extent of the present time, and to act upon her own judgment as to what amount of aid in men and money may properly be required of her in each case when Great Britain meets the necessity for military or naval operations in defending her possessions, or extending her conquests.

GAYNOR-GREENE CASE.

QUEBEC, June 28.—The Gaynor-Greene case was brought up in the Superior Court again to-day on writs of habeas corpus issued on June 20 and 21 by Judge Caron. On the opening of the court Mr. Taschereau moved for writs of certiorari addressed to Judge Lafontaine at Montreal to produce the records and all documents in the case, but Mr. McMaster immediately objected to the argument on the motion and said that he, being the senior attorney, had the right to make the first application in relation to the writs issued on the 20th and 21st inst. He expected Mr. Taschereau's motion for certiorari writs, but he strongly opposed the same.

At Mr. McMaster's request the returns of Sheriff Langelier on the last writs were read in court. Then Mr. McMaster moved that as the returns on the writs were not complete, they be amended by the Sheriff. Mr. Taschereau objected to any amendments being made to the writs, as they were complete, he said.

Mr. Taschereau, in conclusion, defied Mr. McMaster to produce a power of attorney from the United States Government authorising him to act in this case or to take the present proceedings. Mr. McMaster replied that he had full authorization to act for the United States Government, and from the Attorney General of the United States, and as such he opposed action for writs of certiorari. Mr. Taschereau then moved for a writ of certiorari ordering Judge Lafontaine to forward the record from Montreal to Quebec showing that copies of these writs were served on Judge Lafontaine. Mr. Stuart followed at length, citing authorities.

Judge Caron remanded the accused back to jail until Friday, July 4, at noon, and the remand granted on Saturday last was continued to that date. Judge Caron remarked that the remand issued on Saturday did not in any way bind his colleagues who could not be prevented from giving any orders they wished. If applications were made before them by counsel. The remand issued on Saturday last, to which the prosecution objected, was addressed to Sheriff Langelier, ordering a remand of the prisoners for eight days, "subject to any [Judge Caron's] orders only, and that the Sheriff do not leave them out of his care for any cause or reason whatsoever."

Behind the Scenes in the Humbert-Crawford Scandal

The New French Minister of Justice Talks of His Vain Attempt to Bring the Criminals to the Bar—He Now Proposes to Remove Procureur-General Bulot.

IN A recent issue of L'Echo de Paris an important contribution to the current history of the Humbert-Crawford affair appeared. A representative of that journal, M. Hutin, has seen the new Minister of Justice, M. Vallé, who was counsel for one of the creditors of the Humberts, and who has an extensive knowledge of the case. M. Vallé declares that he will act with energy in the case, and will do all in his power to have the fugitives arrested.

M. Hutin goes on to relate, with the permission of the Minister of Justice, the substance of what the latter said at the Palais de Justice about the Humbert case two days before he entered the Cabinet. Last Winter M. Vallé acted as counsel for M. Cattaui, who had lent money to Mme. Humbert. M. Vallé, in accepting the brief, said that he intended to probe the Humbert-Crawford affair to the bottom, and his client agreed; but it was soon found that the situation was surrounded with difficulties. M. Vallé had no right to bring any action himself, and, on the other hand, he saw Mme. Humbert supported by powerful protection. If the counter-action brought by M. Cattaui failed all the other creditors would be silenced.

M. Vallé then consulted some of the leading lawyers, including M. Waldeck-Rousseau. There was strong opposition; however, and M. Bulot, the Procurator General, instead of opening a straightforward inquiry, began to treat M. Cattaui as an enemy, and the latter was examined by M. Leydet, the Juge d'Instruction, now busy with the case, and Mme. Humbert's statements were all believed. She attended the examination, accompanied by M. Jacquin, the Councillor of State, who resigned his functions after the opening of the safe in the Avenue de la Grande Armée. M. Vallé once satirically suggested to the Procurator General that his client Cattaui should also have the assistance of a Councillor of State.

Meanwhile, in March last, M. Vallé wrote to the Finance Minister asking him if transfer duties had been levied on the Crawford estate. In the same letter the Finance Minister was told that people behind the scenes were well aware that the history of the heritage in question was based on a vast fraud. No answer was vouchsafed to this communication, which subsequently fell into the hands of Maître du Buit, Mme. Humbert's counsel. Maître du Buit wrote a sharp missive to M. Vallé on the matter and threatened him with all sorts of terrible things. In the end, however, M. Vallé's client was empowered by Judge Ditte to bring a formal charge of fraud against the Humberts, an examining magistrate was appointed, and an order made for the opening of the safe.

This was the substance of M. Vallé's observations on the Humbert case before he became Minister of Justice. He now tells M. Hutin that he does not intend to recoil before any responsibility, that he will follow out the affair to the end, and that he proposes to remove Procurator General Bulot from his office. The Procurator General has been approached on the sore subject of M. Vallé's statements, as reported by M. Hutin, but absolutely refused to say anything. It is believed that M. Bulot had a long and agitated conversation with the new Minister of Justice the other morning.

Doings of Americans In the German Capital

Test of Prof. Pupin's Underground Telephone System Made Between Berlin and Potsdam—A Famous Orchestra Coming Here—Fourth of July Celebration in Berlin—Large Exports of Paintings to United States—New Tennis Grounds Opened at Stuttgart.

BERLIN, June 28.—The invention of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University in New York seems destined to revolutionize telephony in Germany. Prof. Pupin, who is here, says that the firm of Siemens & Halske, now experimenting with his underground system between Berlin and Potsdam, is delighted with the results. As the telephone is a Government institution in Germany, Prof. Pupin believes that the German Government may introduce his system.

Prof. Pupin will demonstrate his system to the Government patent officials next week. The firm of Siemens & Halske has secured all of Prof. Pupin's patent rights for Germany.

The professor expects to go to Vienna shortly to secure patent rights for Austria and to enter into arrangements with the Austrian Government for the introduction of his system in that country, if he can induce the Austrian officials to look upon it favorably.

The professor is more than pleased with the favor with which he has been received here. This is not his first visit to Berlin. He studied here in 1889.

FOURTH OF JULY IN BERLIN.

Eulogy of Baron Steuben's Services to Mark the Celebration—Other References to America's Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—The American colony's celebration of the Fourth of July in Berlin will be marked by the special honor which will be paid to the memory of Frederick William Augustus Steuben, the German Baron who was one of Gen. Washington's staff officers. Prof. George Duncan of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in the chief address will refer at length to Steuben's valiant service in the Revolutionary struggle.

Prof. Duncan will also refer to the influence of Germans on American National life and express the opinion that, in view of the contributions made by Germany to the United States in the way of distinguished citizenship, a statue of Washington be erected in Berlin.

Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, in his Fourth of July sermon to-day will also refer in eulogistic terms to Steuben, while in the address which he will deliver in Leipsic on the Fourth he will pay tribute to McKinley and Roosevelt.

AMERICANS BUYING PICTURES.

Performance at Prinzen Regenten Theater—New Yorker Opens Tennis Grounds at Stuttgart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—The American Consulate at Munich reports a marked increase of exports of paintings to America. The figures show a very decided increase, it is said, over the figures for the same period during the previous year.

The demand for tickets for the performance at the Prinzen Regenten Theater rivals the demand for the performances at Baireuth. The part which Americans will take in these performances is very great. Among the singers will be Nordica, Plaichinger, and Standigl.

The English-American Tennis Club of Stuttgart opened the new tennis grounds there, which are under the management of Hamilton Fairfax of New York.

Mrs. Fairfax has given some delightful teas on the grounds.

Ambassador White gives a small dinner Monday at the Kaiserhof Maccracken. Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Martin of New York will be among those present.

Weingartner's Orchestra Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—Felix Weingartner, with his famous Kaim Orchestra of Munich, will visit leading cities of the United States next Spring. He has entered into an engagement for a tour of eight weeks. His opera, "Orestes," was presented at Kroll's this week.

AMBASSADOR WHITE AND SAXONY'S KING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—Ambassador White was much impressed with the funeral of King Albert of Saxony. He was received by the new King, whom he addressed in English. The King does not understand English, and when the Ambassador was made aware of this the conversation between them was carried on in French. Ambassador White expressed sympathy on behalf of the American Government, and also on behalf of the many Saxons residing in America, for the Saxon people in their bereavement.

Ambassador White and the late King were warm friends, and the Ambassador says that the King always had a warm place in his heart for Americans.

THE DREIBUND RENEWED.

Treaty of Alliance Between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy Signed in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 28.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, (the Dreibund) was signed in Berlin this morning by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow; the Austrian Ambassador, L. von Szögyény-Marich, and the Italian Ambassador, Count Lanza di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form.

Upon the request of the Imperial Chancellor, the text of the new Dreibund treaty will be kept secret for the present, and it is not certain whether its publication will take place later. The announcement of the signing of the document did not cause surprise, the renewal of the Dreibund having been taken as a foregone conclusion since Count von Bülow's conferences with the Italian and Austrian Ministers during the Easter holiday. The German officials have never evinced the slightest concern at the many reports emanating from Paris and other diplomatic centres representing the prospects of a renewal of the Dreibund to be gloomy, and they knew all along that Italy's flirtation with France was not intended to be disloyalty to her Teutonic allies.

The officials here regard to-day's signing as preparing the way for a renewal of the commercial treaties between the three countries, although emphasizing Germany's determination to keep political and economic questions apart.

The Triple Alliance, which has just been renewed by Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, had its inception in an outgrowth of a dual alliance formed by Austria and Germany in 1879, and to which Italy was admitted as a third member in 1882. This treaty expiring in 1887, was then renewed after much opposition on the part of radical Italian factions. It needed all the political persuasion of Crispi to bring Italy into line. In 1891 the treaty was again renewed as it was in 1896, but with added distrust and opposition on the part of Italy.

Although the dispatch from Berlin says that the treaty has been again signed in its original form, the statement can only refer to those articles which, serving as introductions to more detailed agreements, include the following points: (1) In case any one of the contracting powers is attacked by Russia, the other two are pledged to assist the power attacked with their full military and naval force, and only to conclude peace on terms agreed upon by all the parties to the alliance; (2) should a fourth power attack a member of the alliance the other two must remain neutral unless Russia intervenes, when Russia is to be regarded as the attacking party; (3) it is moreover set forth that as the alliance thus formed is for the promotion of peace it is to be hoped that the Czar will give no cause for the putting into execution of any of the terms by which the three powers of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy are bound.

There is little doubt, however, that under these general terms specifications were made as to the conduct of each of the powers interested, in time of peace. It thus became evident soon after the rearrangement of the treaty by Bismarck and Crispi at Friedrichsruh, in the Spring of 1887, that Italy had undertaken to maintain a formidable fleet on the Mediterranean, while as a quid pro quo Italian agricultural products were to have convenient access to Germany and Austria. It is also evident that since Germany has begun to construct a modern fleet, Italy has not maintained the fleet of the late eighties in first-class order or augmented it by distinctively modern craft.

It is reasonably certain that the terms upon which Italy now re-entera the Dreibund are more advantageous to her than ever before, both on account of the growing opposition in the peninsula to the alliance in any form, and because of Italy's present entente cordiale with Great Britain and France. Relations with the latter, of course, would tend to complicate the terms of the Dreibund in their original form.

Americans Arriving in Berlin.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 28.—Many arrivals of Americans from London are recorded. Several of the Berlin hotels are crowded with Americans, who are principally staying here for a few days, on their way to the mountains and watering places.

Hagenbeck Show at the St. Louis Fair.

BERLIN, June 28.—F. R. Tate of St. Louis, Mo., has arrived in Berlin and has just made a contract with Herr Hagenbeck of Hamburg to bring a trained animal show to the St. Louis Exposition. Hagenheck is training a group of lions, tigers, &c., specially for St. Louis.

RAILWAY ACROSS SIBERIA.

Proposed Connection by Tunnel Under Behring Strait with Route Through American Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 28.—Negotiations for the right of way through Siberia will report completion shortly, and the principal obstacle in the way of building the great Siberian-American Railway will then be removed. Loicq de Lobel, an eminent French engineer, who is at the head of the enterprise, is now in St. Petersburg, securing the right of way and a land grant of ten miles for 6,000 miles through Northern Siberia. He has brought influence to bear upon the Czar, and he has no doubt concerning the success of his mission. De Lobel will arrive here in August, and he will proceed northward to look over the proposed route through American territory. His son, Rene, sailed for Skagway to-day.

The building of such a railway, nearly 10,000 miles in length, together with the construction of a tunnel under Bering Strait, is regarded as one of the great enterprises of the age. The proposed line begins on the Siberian end at Irkutsk and traverses vast plains of Siberia for thousands of miles to Cape East. There Bering Strait is only forty miles in width. The tunnel will be the means of conveying trains to the American shore.

It is proposed to continue the line from Cape Prince of Wales westward and up the Yukon to Eagle City, to connect with the American line projected down Copper River Valley to Valdez. That, with the short water voyage to Puget Sound, would complete rail communication between Paris and New York.

The estimated cost of the Siberian-American Road is $100,000,000. The mining wealth of the country through which it will pass and the concessions obtained will facilitate its construction.

Rene de Lobel said while here: "My father and two others have gone to St. Petershurg to complete negotiations with the Russian Government. They have every reason to believe that they will obtain the desired grant from the Czar. Many members of the nobility and financial men of France are interested in the project, as well as the Bank of France, so we have ample support for the building of the railway. The company is capitalized at $200,000,000."

HAVANA'S WATER FAMINE

Main Broke and the City Was Dry Five Days.

Fluid Peddled for Ten Cents a Gallon—Mob Seized a Water Wagon—Mrs. Squires's "At Home."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 17.—The water famine is over for the present at least, and few that passed through it care to have another such experience. For a time things looked very dark for the city, and there were many prophecies of the dire happenings that would occur if the water did not return shortly; sickness, even pestilence, was predicted, and not without some show of reason.

Tuesday morning before dawn the main carrying the supply of water to the city proper broke, and when the sleeping city of 250,000 awoke it was to find no water in the pipes, a state of affairs which existed until late Thursday afternoon, almost three days. Then the people had the luxury of water again, but only for a few hours, as the main broke a second time. It was not until Sunday morning that the water ran again.

The pipes carrying the water to most of the suburbs leave the main before the points at which the breaks occurred, and the suburbs supplied by these did not share Havana's misfortune; through all of the time of scarcity in the city they had water as usual. Casa Bianca, which lies across the harbor from the city, close under Cabana Fortress, is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and is supplied with water from the water tank of Cabana Barracks. This tank receives its supply of water directly from the city, but fortunately it still contained a quantity of water, enough to last for a day or two. Rigid economy was imposed at the post, sentries being stationed at all the faucets. Some twenty-four hours after every one had been notified of the break in the pipe, the commanding officer at the barracks sent down to Casa Bianca to warn its inhabitants again to use the water very frugally. The officer sent found that far from doing this the water was being used lavishly, and that the fountain in the public square was still playing.

Sprinkling carts, filled elsewhere, went through the streets of Havana, but instead of performing their usual function allowed the poor that flocked around them to fill their bottles, cans, pitchers, or whatever else they might have. To prevent any of the water from being wasted, a large basin caught all of the overflow while the vessels were being filled. Water was sold from door to door at 50 cents a garafon of five gallons. Some especially enterprising vendors of these wares filled their garafones at public sprinkling carts and retailed them afterward at the price mentioned. Poor children ran about the streets with cups or cans begging for a drink of water. A wagon carrying several barrels of water, with which to wash out the stable of a wealthy man, was attacked by a mob of poor people and robbed of its contents.

The rain for which the people so hoped for fell, proving a great blessing; every one filled all available buckets, barrels, &c., with the fluid which had suddenly become so very precious. They filled these, if they could do so without getting out, for the natives are afraid of rain. I heard of an American woman who could not induce her Cuban servants to go to the edge of the porch and fill some buckets with water from the spouts, because the rain was driving in a little. Finally she did it herself.

Mrs. Squires, the wife of the American Minister, held the first of her "at homes" Thursday afternoon. It rained very hard, and there was but a small contingent of Cuban society present, perhaps half a dozen in all; we Americans were not so readily frightened and turned out in goodly numbers. Most of the Americans drove out from the city, a distance of seven miles or more, but we were wrapped in mackintoshes and had our vehicles closed as tightly as might be.

When we arrived at our destination the artillery band was on the porch. The front door was occupied just at that time by a very large object, which some men were struggling to get inside; it was very heavy; it was a very large grand piano. We afterward learned that our hostess had especially enjoined the dealer not to send it that afternoon. He had apparently understood that this was the only time that he could send it, and had delayed several days in order to have it reach there just at that time, when it blocked the front entrance an hour or more. After putting the instrument in place the men refused to leave until they had been given some refreshment—inasmuch as a function was in progress. Such is life in Cuba.

The guests drove into the courtyard, where the rippling waters of a fountain were surrounded by a veritable grove of growing palms. Although the rain was still coming down in sheets, all succeeded in getting into the house without catching the full force of the water. And such a house as it was! Such a one as is only to be found in the tropics, with its lofty ceilings, marble tiled floors, beautiful arches, and old mahogany carvings. The guests wandered about among the palms and immense vases of beautiful roses, which were scattered all over the house. Many of the roses grew in the garden, others were from the great bunch that Mrs. Squires had received that morning—as she does every morning—from the "first lady of Cuba." Had the day been fair there would probably have been a crush; as it was every one had a charming afternoon; so charming, in fact, that one forgot that she had merely come to call, and all lingered until quite late.

The town house of the legation is No. 13 Prado. Mr. Squires laughs when he tells the address and says that he is going to have it renumbered so as to read 13A—the letter of course to neutralize all evil influence that the number may have.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

CRISIS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

New Government Cannot Last—President Vasquez Mentally Affected.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 28.—A native of Santo Domingo, residing here, is in receipt of a letter, the writer of which says the situation in the Dominican Republic is decidely critical. The new Government, according to this correspondent, is in momentary danger of being overthrown. President Vasquez, it is reported, is mentally affected, and half the time does not know what he is doing.

The writer of the letter adds that the finances of the republic are in a deplorable condition, that the Government employes receive only half pay, that the people have lost all confidence in the administration, and that numbers of them are leaving the country. The present régime, he declares, cannot last longer than October.

Cape Town's Fire Loss, $1,250,000.

CAPE TOWN, June 28.—The fire which yesterday destroyed a number of large business houses in the heart of the city broke out again this morning, but was finally got under control and extinguished with the assistance of soldiers and bluejackets.

The losses aggregate £250,000, ($1,250,000).

Achieves Promotion and Is Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 28.—Richard W. Killian, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, got off his engine in the yards near this city about 3 o'clock this morning to oil it. As he did so another train struck him, inflicting fatal injuries. He died in the Wells Hospital here four hours later. Killian had just been promoted to be engineer, and was very proud of his engine. He was forty years of age, and lived at 54 Hudson Street, Trenton. He leaves a wife and three children.

Holiday Trips About New York

An Inexpensive Journey by Water and Trolley, Embracing Beautiful Spots of Westchester County.

FOR the Summer "stay-at-home" New Yorker, unable to get away from his business or other responsibilities in town for more than a day at a time, and who yearns for a change from the conventional and monotonous little excursions to one or another of the near by beaches, there lie, all around and about the great metropolis in most delightful variety, such one-day jaunts through fair, green scenes as will refresh his mind, bring a "glad, sweet song" to his heart, and take him for the time entirely apart from his work-a-day self. So ready for the taking and so conveniently at hand are these little tonic trips for the jaded and the worn that the few who know of them and enjoy them marvel that the many know not of such easily won change from the commonplace, familiar outing.

Not to the man who finds a joy in Coney Island's hurly-burly, not to him who feels no pleasure where the striving crowd is not will these quiet, out-of-the ordinary day jaunts round about New York appeal. These are for the man with a soul for meadows green, for gnarled and sprawling orchards and flower-grown fields, all white and gold; for misty woods and brawling brooks, and for all the fairness and the freshness of nature to be found just beyond the stale-grown town.

The trolley, the steam road, and the steamboat combine in these days to offer to the man who would get out of the rut of holiday excursions opportunity to map out for himself trips that will take him well away from the beaten tracks of pleasure seeking and give him delightful new experience, afloat and ashore. Come to know may he of the novelty and the charm of these quite unvisited fields of holiday enjoyment by experimenting this week with a jaunt by boat and rail to and through picturesque rural Westchester.

Beginning with a sail this trip ends with a sail, with a to-be-remembered trolley ride in between. Like a most delectable sandwich is this one-day Summer jaunt, with the trolley trip as the meat and the rides afloat as the bread.

To begin with, you who take it breakfast early and well—breakfast in such time that you may be at the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 o'clock to board the Albany Day Line steamer leaving there at that hour. Aboard the boat, the first stage of your trip is begun, with the end at Yonkers. Beyond the city lie the wooded hills of Westchester on the one side and the rugged Palisades on the other hand, scenes that are with you until you leave the steamer at Yonkers. In this busy little city on the east bank of the majestic Hudson you enter upon the first stage of your jaunt by trolley. The car for Hastings, further up the great, broad stream, is the one you want.

Running first for a little way through the city you ascend to the summit of the high ridge overlooking the Hudson. For almost its entire length the trolley ride from Yonkers to Hastings lies along these heights, affording a quite continuous view of river, hills, and, afar off, mountains. Not within many miles of the metropolis is there a more picturesque district than this through which the car speeds, flitting past grand estates that crown the terrace for miles, by lawn-set villas and more modest country homes, all most delightfully situated.

At Hastings, four and one-half miles from Yonkers, the trolley line ends, and for the only time in the entire trip a change must be made to the steam road. Six miles of travel by steam takes you through the old Dutch colonial town of Dobbs Ferry and parklike Irvington, to Tarrytown. Here you are in Irving's country, with scenes all around and about that are sacred to the Revolution; a country rich in quaint legend and historical association.

At Tarrytown connection is made with the trolley running across the northern part of Westchester to Mamaroneck, on the Sound. Nowhere about New York, perhaps, is there a trolley trip more delightful, more charming than this ride, uphill and down dale, from the east bank of the lordly Hudson through rural Westchester to the shore of Long Island Sound. Starting from the depot at Tarrytown the car mounts by winding way to the top of the wood-crested hills overlooking the town. There a view of extreme beauty greets the tourist.

Immediately below sprawls the town, with the broad Tappan Zee just beyond, while unrestrained the eye travels up and down the river for miles. Crossing the lofty ridge, the Hudson is lost suddenly to sight, and descending the eastern slope of the divide the beautiful little valley of the Nepperhan bursts into view. Passing down through Glenville, the Putnam division of the New York Central Road is crossed at Elmsford, a quaint old farming district in the valley, with green meadows and sunny uplands all about. Here, in the days of the Revolution, was a scene of conflict between the patriots and the British.

Elmsford passed, the car ascends the hills on the other side of the valley, and, running through varied and exceedingly attractive country, brings the traveler to White Plains, a quaint old-fashioned town that also figured in the American struggle for independence. White Plains is the business centre of a large country district, and here a stop may be made for luncheon and a short ramble about the town.

Resuming the trip eastward the car runs quite all the way to Mamaroneck through picturesque rural scenes, with pleasant farms and wooded hills on every hand. At Mamaroneck a change is made to a trolley car running along the shore of the Sound through Larchmont, famous as a yachting centre, to New Rochelle. Here another transfer is made to a short trolley line that affords connection with the little ferry to Glen Island.

Several hours may be pleasantly spent at Glen Island, dining and listening to the band concert, before entering upon the final stage of the day's trip—a sail home.

Boarding a steamer at the island, the tourist settles himself down on deck for a restful, invigorating trip down the Sound, and through the East River to Cortlandt Street, where ends the day's jaunt.

While this holiday trip is comparatively a long one, it is quite inexpensive, and gives more than full measure of enjoyment for the money spent. The fares by boat and rail for the entire trip aggregate about $1. It rests entirely with the excursionist himself as to what amount he spends for luncheon, dinner, and other refreshment.

Those who prefer to do so may reverse the trip by taking the boat to Glen Island first, going from there by trolley to White Plains and Tarrytown, from Tarrytown to Hastings by steam, and by trolley again to Yonkers, reaching Yonkers in time to catch the Albany boat, which touches there at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon on its way down the river.

ART NOTES.

An eminent member of the Maryland bar has been commemorated in the new Court House at Baltimore by the erection of a wall-monument to Severn Teackle Wallis. The bust of Wallis stands on a shaft copied from that of the monument to Henri Regnault the painter at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. A female figure in bronze having draperies that show rather than conceal the form stands close to the shaft, and, grasping one corner of it with her right hand, reaches up her left to lay a branch of laurel on the ledge that carries the bust. The original is by Chapu. On the death of Wallis in 1894 a memorial association was formed in Baltimore, with the late W. T. Walters as President. In his speech at the unveiling Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte spoke of Wallis as a patron of all that is best in art, science, and literature.

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Baltimore seems determined to make good in the present its old title of the Monumental City, for it is raising monuments at a quick rate. Closely on the announcement that the Daughters of the Confederacy of Maryland will erect the symholical group by Ruckstuhl, "The Spirit of the Confederacy," on Mount Royal Avenue, near Druid Park, comes the news that the same approach to the park will have a monument to the soldiers of Maryland who fell in the Mexican war. The sculptor is Edward Berge of Baltimore, and the person chosen to represent the battalions from Washington and Baltimore which fought in Mexico is their one-time commander, Lieut. Col. William H. Watson. His standing figure, ten feet high, will be placed on a granite pedestal in one of the oblong grassed spaces that run down the middle of the avenue. The pedestal will rise from a platform decorated with two field guns taken in Mexico and with piles of iron cannon balls. At the four corners of the pedestal are four Corinthian columns. At the north will be this inscription: "Memorial to Marylanders killed in war with Mexico, 1846, 1847, and 1848; by the Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War, 1903." The other faces of the pedestal will contain the names of battles and those of the killed, together with a statement of whom the Monument Committee is composed. The Legislature appropriated $4,000 to the fund in 1894, and the city has now followed suit.

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An interesting record of the civil war has been restored to Charleston, S. C., in the shape of a painting made in Charleston in 1863 by Lieut. John R. Key. It is a canvas eight feet by four, representing the defense of Fort Sumter, and was ordered by Col. Henry Wemyss Feilden of the British Army, who ran the blockade in 1862 and surrendered under Beauregard with the Confederate Army of the Tennessee in 1865. Feilden sent it to England by a blockader in 1864, and has now presented it to the Hon. Augustine T. Smythe of Charleston. It is on exhibition in the chapter room of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

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A monument has been raised on the grounds of the Institute for the Rachitic at Milan in honor of Dr. Pietro Panzeri. It is by the sculptor Luigi Panzeri, and shows a bronze half-length of the celebrated specialist holding a child in his arms. The child's head is hanging down, and it is crying with mouth wide open, while the physician is observing the movement of its legs preparatory to diagnosis. Panzeri was one of those who fought under Garibaldi, so there is a standard with sword and Garibaldian cap, all in bronze, lying on the steps below the pedestal. Dr. Panzeri died last year at the institute, where he had labored for fourteen years.

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Mr. Peter A. Schemm of Philadelphia has lent the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts a selection of seventy-four paintings from his private gallery. His collection is strong in German work—Paul Weber, Carl Becker, Wilhelm Kray, Oswald and Andreas Achenbach, Willroider, Meyerheim, Josef Wilms, Meyer von Bremen, and Heinrich Rasch—but the Dutch school is also well to the fore with specimens from J. S. H. Kever, Adolf Le Comte, F. ter Meulen, Westerbeek, de Weele, de la Mar, Mesdag, Bernard de Hoog, and especially Josef Israels, whose "Watching and Waiting," "A Neighborly Visit," and "Youth and Old Age" are shown. A number of French pictures, including C. Jacque, Julien Dupré, Victor Dupré, Wahlberg, Harpignies, Decamps, Michel, Luigi Loir, Cazin, Rico, and Domingo are among the loans, and a few American—Ridgway Knight, D. M. Bunker, and Bliss Baker.

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Byam Shaw of London is pursuing a course of his own with the pictures he has been exhibiting of late. He is a symbolist and decorative painter, who uses color with great boldness. Just now he has an exhibit of thirty small pictures in the Dowdeswell Galleries, London, illustrating texts from Ecclesiastes, or perhaps he has chosen for his pictures texts from that book of the Old Testament. The picture of a man intending suicide has the legend "The abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep." A group having Piers Gaveston as its central figure is labeled, "He cometh in with vanity and departeth in darkness."

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A British Colonial Art Exhibition is open in London for the coronation month at the Royal Institute in Piccadilly. There are portraits of Cecil Rhodes and Lord Milner by Tennyson Cole, a likeness of Lord Strathcona by Horne Russell of Montreal, Australian and Canadian views by Wadham and Christmas, Matthews, Ronald, and others. W. A. Sherwood exhibits a Canadian trapper, and Delfosse a view of the old Chateau de Ramzay, built in 1705.

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An explorer in Egypt for the University of California has discovered a necropolis in which the graves have been little disturbed, and the interments cover a space of many thousand years. The air is so dry that very ancient bodies are still perfect, says Nature; the tombs belong to the prehistoric, early historic, Ptolomaic and late Coptic periods.

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Franz Stuck exhibits in the International Secession Exposition at Munich a large portrait of his wife and himself in the studio, a likeness of the dancer Salmaret, and a third of an opera singer of local fame. The latter two are done in very heavy impasto, and suggest sculpture in low relief.

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A wonderful piece of carpet work dated 1500 is preserved at Lüne, an old nunnery near Lüneburg, in Germany, which is now a home for titled ladies. The centre panel has the scene of the birth of Jesus in the stable, with medallions round about containing seated figures of the prophets, the four signs of the evangelists, and so forth, together with elaborate decorations. The border is still more curious, for it is a pictured "bestiary," with fox, ape, goose, and other creatures performing human acts and teaching some moral. It is one of a great treasure of quaint embroideries, rugs, and other textiles which are carefully preserved at Lüne and very rarely shown.

***

M. Maurice Hamel reviews the new Salon at length in Les Arts for May and mentions as an understood thing that the American Whistler is in our time the master of spirituality. "His delicate and bold transpositions give one the presentiment of the reality of what is invisible. He calls forth the essence of things by means of combinations of linee and tonee in which the confused complexity of the real dissolves into severe and tuneful harmonies. His influence is never absent from our Salons. This year certain canvases, marines, nudes, and portraits recall very fittingly the exactness and depth of his ideas, the exquisite choice in his sensitiveness, and the powerful suggestiveness of his art."

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The latest portrait of Tolstoi is a full-length standing likeness by Ilja Répin, the historical painter, and shows the celebrated novelist bareheaded, barefoot, clad in long dark trousers and the smock with large, turned-down collar and full sleeves of the peasant. His hands are thrust inside the leather belt. Count Tolstoi has a typically peasant face of the Russian sort. Behind his head one sees the trunks of trees. The only suggestion of the writer consists of the book which peeps out of the large pocket in the front skirt of his loose blouse.

***

In his review of the Salon in Les Arts the French critic Hamel attributes to the influence of J. M. Whistler the work of the Scotch painter Austin Brown, of the Glasgow painter Lavery, of the painter of nudes, Friesake, and adds, "the extraordinary virtuosity of Whistler has given rise to an 'American manner,' which extends over British art; 'a quick, brilliant, and somewhat harsh manner, which is very far removed from his (Whistler's) wise and well-pondered transpositions.' He reckons Sargent among the exponents of the 'American manner' and calls him its most brilliant representative. Others are Koopman, Ramsay, and Cecilia Beaux.

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The solid and comfortable piazza and country house furniture named "Mission" by their designer, J. P. McHugh, has received a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition.

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Henry Oliver Walker's large wall painting, "The Pilgrims of the Mayflower," has been unveiled in the rotunda of the State House at Boston. It occupies the north panel. The deck of the Mayflower shows a group of kneeling and standing men with a seated woman, her back turned, to the left near the bulwarks, and a boy on the other side of the deck, to the right, holding on by the rigging. Mr. Walker has treated the subject from the religious side, and while there is no connection between the group on deck and figures of a supernatural nature, there is another group, symbolical and supernatural, in clouds above their heads. There is a woman's figure with torso partly bare, having flowing draperies and a youthful male spirit who holds an open book, apparently the Bible. Religion, it seems, is guarding and conducting the ship. A scroll that follows the convolutions of the cloud has the inscription: "The Lord is our defense and the Holy One of Israel is our—" The rotunda is decorated with yellow Sienna marble and has stained glass in the crown of the dome, rather a trying scheme of color for the ceiling pictures.

Coney Island's New Park

How People Bother the Police by Using Scientific Terms.

CONEY ISLAND'S new park, the most quiet and peaceful spot in the Sixty-ninth Precinct, is giving the police there a whole lot of trouble.

According to current reports this beauty spot, which came in the night and perched itself above the sand dunes as if defying the riotous old sea just beyond to drive it back from its strategic place, is situated on what was formerly most unholy ground, where "haunts of vice" flourished, and which was so dedicated to evil that it was thought nothing good could come out of it and nothing beautiful grow on it. This is all a mistake. The new park has not transformed Coney Island, and the old concourse where the green things grow now and the flowers bloom and the cacti lift their tall heads was never a place of vice, as Coney Island considers vice; it was merely a great waste place at the end of the cycle path and the Boulevard, cold and bleak in Winter and the hottest place on earth in the Summer. Beyond was that broadest part of the beach where family parties camped all day and children romped, and from which thousands of the most orderly and respectable people went to wade or swim in the ocean.

An occasional mounted policeman may have ridden across on dark nights and told some strolling loving couple that it was time to go home, or that the city did not allow its park places to be invaded after certain hours, but beyond this the old Concourse gave the police little trouble—less than any other part of the long West End.

But now this is all changed. Policemen are especially detailed to watch the park, and the place which was once a waste is now crowded night and day with tramping thousands. People who do not care anything for parks and flowers go down to see the park just because it is at Coney Island. They trample over the flower beds, steal the flowers, and give the policemen on the beat more work to do than if they were down in the Bowery.

Then as it has been widely published that Park Commissioner Young has made an especially fine collection of plants that would stand the sea air and the strong winds, botanists have flocked to the place and have nearly driven the policemen out of their wits inquiring in scientific, technical language where certain shrubs and trees and flowers can be found.

One of these inquiries almost upset the entire police force at the Island and made some of the "bluecoats" think that there was a new game flourishing under their very noses which they hadn't been able to ferret out. It happened in this way: There were two men over at Manhattan Beach, one a prominent comedian, and the other a friend who had gone down to the beach to see him.

"There's nothing doing here," said the comedian; "let's go over to the West End and see the cactus."

"Cacti, you mean," said his friend; "there's more than one of them."

"All right, have it your way," replied the comedian.

It was almost twilight when the couple reached the buffet at the Brighton Beach Hotel and inquired the way "to the new park." They were directed to follow the board walk until they came to the Concourse. This they did, but as the transplanted park is low-lying, made up of young things, a true baby park, and the twilight was deepening, they missed it, and, walking clear around it, ran up against a policeman.

"Can you tell us," asked the comedian, "where we can find the cactus—"

"Cacti," corrected his friend.

"The cactus—cacti," repeated the policeman with a broad accent. "I don't think there is anything like that down here, but I haven't been here long. Youse don't mean loopin' the loop, do you? Wait, there's Mike; he's been on the Island a long time, I'll ask him."

He came back with the information that "Mike says there's no such game on the Island."

Under the impression that they were a couple of "con" men, as he expressed it, the policeman advised them to go to the station house and ask Capt. Driscoll about the "cactus—cacti" and he would put them in the way of finding it if it was on the Island.

Although the great green stubs stand seven and eight feet high, the comedian and his friend got back to the beach piazza without having found the "cactus—cacti."

THE WHIST TOURNAMENT.

Memorial Services to Founder Elliott of the American League.

Every one in attendance at the Whist Congress at Manhattan Beach gave up all thought of the game yesterday morning and went to the big ballroom of the Oriental Hotel to pay their respects to the memory of Eugene S. Elliott of Milwaukee, who founded the league in 1891. After the delegates assembled, with President John T. Mitchell of Chicago in the chair, the orchestra of the Oriental played Chopin's funeral march. This was followed by an address on behalf of the league, read by Vice President Whalen of Baltimore. Judge Elliott's favorite song, "Gently, Lord, Oh Gently Lead Us," was sung by Mrs. W. W. Ainsworth of Toledo, set to the music of "All Through the Night," especially arranged by the orchestra leader. Addresses of eulogy were delivered by ex-Presidents Theodore Schwarz, Chicago; Walter H. Baney, Providence, and R. H. Weems, Brooklyn. The delegates stood and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," concluding the service.

Before the league adjourned the resignation of W. L. Harris, Minneapolis, as one of the long-term Directors, was accepted, and E. A. Montgomery of the same place was chosen in stead. The next place of meeting has not been fixed as yet, but the invitation from the Detroit Whist Club will probably be accepted.

Two of the more important trophy contests were ended Friday night, after long sessions. In the final for the Hamilton Club Cup the team from Cleveland won from the American Whist Club of Boston, with three tricks to the good. The Philadelphia and Baltimore teams that qualified for the finals in the American Whist League Trophy had until yesterday afternoon to complete that game, but they decided to end matters in one session, and played through the night. The match was close, and Philadelphia had a margin of four tricks, which gives them the cup until the challenge series begine next October.

The pairs in the Minneapolis trophy had the first round of the finals yesterday afternoon, and their second session in the evening was on at a late hour.

For the Milwaukee trophy the final game yesterday afternoon was a tie all round between the Whist Lodge four from Seagate—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Baker, Miss M. H. Campbell, and Dr. C. G. Cole, and the team from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Newman, Mrs. Garland, and J. E. Faber.

Following are the scores in the open games up to last evening:

PROGRESSIVE PAIRS—HIGH SCORES.

Friday Night.—Section A, 14 Tables—Miss C. H. Schmidt and E. B. Naish, North and South, 9 1-7 plus; East and West, Miss Cunningham and J. H. Smith, 10 6-7 plus.

Section B, 13 Tables.—Mrs. R. B. Hock and Mrs. O. J. Snow, North and South, 6 1-15 plus; Mrs. E. J. Seymour and S. H. Moer and Miss R. Dickinson and T. R. Brill, East and West, 7 14-15 plus.

Men's Pairs, 15 Tables.—E. A. Leslie and E. V. G. Scranton, North and South, 7 8-15 plus; E. M. Tillinghast and W. S. Jones, East and West, 7 7-15 plus.

Saturday afternoon:

Section A, 13 Tables.—Mrs. W. E. Wallen and Mrs. Revere and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Steel, North and South, 7 plus; Mrs. J. W. Mundy and H. L. Kent, East and West, 8 plus.

Section B, 13 Tables.—W. D. Segur and G. S. Adams, North and South, 6 plus; M. Kaliski and W. A. Pond, East and West, 5 plus.

Section C, 13 Tables.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Slade, North and South, 11 4-13 plus; E. M. Tillinghast and C. T. Robertson, East and West, 7 9-13 plus.

PARALYTIC'S NIGHT IN A CELL.

Policeman Locked Up O'Hara on a Charge of Intoxication—Man Dies.

Thomas O'Hara, forty-two years old, a mechanic of 43 Delmonico Place, Williamsburg, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital of paralysis.

O'Hara was found a week ago last Thursday at Harrison Avenue, near Walton Street, by a policeman. He was in a stupor, and the policeman placed him under arrest on a charge of intoxication. O'Hara was put in a cell at the Clymer Street Station, where he remained all night.

The next morning the doorman found the man insensible, and a call was sent for an ambulance. Dr. Doyle responded, and found O'Hara completely paralyzed on the left side. He removed the man to the hospital.

On the following day O'Hara had a brief spell of consciousness, and all he remembered was that while going to his home he was stricken with paralysis and remembered falling. He soon collapsed into unconsciousness, and remained in this state until he died.

The Turn Verein's New Building.

Ground was broken yesterday afternoon at Gates and Bushwick Avenues for a building for the Williamshurg Turn Verein, which for sixty years had its home at 61 Meserole Street, Williamsburg. There were fully one thousand people at the ceremonies. The first turn of earth was made with a silver spade by Franz Heller, the oldest member of the organization. This was followed by addresses by Charles Saenger and Adam Schoenning of the Building Committee. The building is to cost about $50,000, and, it is expected, will be completed in October.

THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hall Signal Company was held at Portland, Me., on June 25, and the following were elected members of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: William P. Hall, T. Gordon Coombe, Cyrus S. Sedgwick, William H. Lyon, Thomas M. Waller, Leroy W. Baldwin, and Winfield S. Gilmore.

William P. Hall was re-elected President; William H. Lyon, Vice President; Cyrus S. Sedgwick, Treasurer and General Manager, and Robert K. Waller, Secretary.

Sailor on the Majestic Drowned.

John Makil, twenty-seven years old, a sailor living in England, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the North River. Makil was at work on a scaffold, painting the side of the steamship Majestic of the White Star Line, at Pier 48. No one saw him fall, but it is supposed that he became dizzy while at work. His body was recovered by Policeman Leonard of the Steamboat Squad. It will be taken to England for burial.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 4th. Tickets good for return until August 3d.—Adv.

CONTROLLER GROUT WANTS A NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

He Opposes the Idea of Extensive Additions to the County Court House.

Controller Grout proposed yesterday the construction of a new municipal building near the City Hall. The matter was brought up by the plans of Horgan & Slattery for a $2,000,000 extension to the Court House. Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Borough President Cantor were appointed a committee to look into the plan. Controller Grout said:

"In preparing the plans for the extension to the Court House the architects have evidently overlooked the fact that in a few years the number of Supreme Court Justices will be increased, and more court room will be needed. I think the best thing to be done is to put the Court House in perfect sanitary condition by the expenditure of, say, $100,000 for repairs to the plumbing.

"To carry out the plans of Horgan & Slattery would cost more than $2,000,000, and while not adding greatly to the accommodations, would tend chiefly to make the Court House an architectural rival to the Appellate Division Court House in Madison Square.

"In its present exterior aspect the County Court House is not ugly; on the contrary, it is an attractive building. It does not seem to me that there is any necessity of expending several millions of dollars in destroying this appearance.

"I think the city should have a building in which could be concentrated all the municipal departments. This building, for instance, the Stewart Building, would be admirable. The city could obtain it either by purchase or by condemnation proceedings, and it would not require immediate rebuilding. For a time it could be used just as it is, and after a while, after purchase of the adjoining buildings on the block, a great modern structure might be erected here by the city, a building on the order of the Hall of Records, one with fine architectural features.

"The city is spending a great amount of money annually for rental of offices in private buildings and suffering considerable inconvenience. I hope the present Administration will see fit to take up this matter of a big central building, and carry it out. It would certainly be of great benefit to the city."

CAPTAIN DROWNED WHILE ASLEEP.

The Lehigh Valley Tug Trilby Sinks Without Apparent Cause.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad tug Trilby, loaded with flour, tied up at the Manhasset dock in Jersey City on Friday night. Early yesterday morning it was found that the boat had sunk without any apparent cause. It was not known that any one was on board of her until relatives of Thomas Brady, her Captain, who resided in Brooklyn, reported that he was missing.

At low tide last night the police made an investigation and found that Capt. Brady had been asleep in the cabin when the boat sank, and had been drowned. His body was drawn to a cabin window with a boathook and lifted to the dock. It was subsequently removed to the home of his sister in Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6:15 A. M.—238 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Louis Marcus; damage, $50.

6:50 A. M.—City Hall Park; Degnon McLean; damage trifling.

6:50 A. M.—404 Broadway; Thomas J. Taylor; damage trifling.

7:40 A. M.—264 Second Street; John Plusb; damage, $50.

9:15 A. M.—Fourth Street and East River; Frank & Eckenroth; damage $1,000.

10:45 A. M.—128 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Agnes Canse; damage $5.

2:50 P. M.—3 Manhattan Street; John Kluck; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—744 Greenwich Street; owner not given; no damage.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY TO LOOK AND LISTEN.—As it plainly appeared to George Sandford that a carriage in which he was being driven to the Erie Railroad Station in Belleville, N. J., would not arrive in time for the New York train, then about due, he jumped out and ran up a hill toward a crossing. The passenger station was on the opposite side of the railroad tracks and Sandford, in attempting to cross in front of the approaching train, was struck by the engine and killed. On the trial of an action brought to recover damages for his death, the jury found in the railroad company's favor, and yesterday Justice McLean of the Supreme Court denied a motion to set aside the verdict. He says: "It seems apparent that the deceased, if he made any, made a close calculation as to whether he could safely pass in front of the train approaching as he had reason to expect. The experiment having failed, the consequence of his mistake may not be charged upon the colliding vehicle. In New Jersey, where the accident happened, it was the duty of the deceased to look and listen, and to do everything necessary to make looking and listening effective. In this State, too, he was bound to exercise reasonable care for his self-preservation, that degree of care which a reasonably prudent man would use knowing the kind and extent of the danger to be apprehended. Nothing could excuse omission to look and listen or justify the lack of evidence tending to show that he looked and listened, except proof that, under the conditions which existed, such care would have been unavailing. The evidence shows affirmatively that these safeguards would have been unavailing. If the surroundings diminished the opportunities for either, the surroundings imposed upon him the duty of greater circumspection."

LIABILITY OF COLD STORAGE COMPANY.—A referee and the Third Appellate Division of the Supreme Court found against the right of Isaac P. Sutherland and others to recover damages from the Albany Cold Storage and Warehouse Company for its alleged negligence in failing to maintain a proper temperature for the preservation of eggs stored by the plaintiffs with the defendant. The Court of Appeals, however, has ordered a reversal of the judgments below in favor of the defendant. There was no express agreement between the parties as to what temperature was to be maintained, but the court, by Judge Haight, holds that the storage company impliedly undertook to maintain the necessary temperature required for the preservation of such property as might be stored with it by its customers. Judge Haight says, in part: "The defendant had the care, custody, and control of its warehouse and of the ice therein, and knew, or ought to have known, the amount of ice that remained in the compartment from time to time. If at any time the ice had become melted and so reduced in quantity that the necessary temperature for the preservation of the property could not be maintained, the defendant should have supplied more ice, or if this was impracticable, should have given timely notice to the plaintiffs to remove their property before they had suffered damages by its deterioration."

ERRONEOUS CHARGE TO JURY.—On the trial of an action to recover damages for personal injuries brought by Eliza M. Kellegher against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, the Justice charged the jury that, if they believed the witnesses for the plaintiff, then the act of the conductor in starting the car was negligent and gave the plaintiff a cause of action. The charge, the Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Martin, was erroneous, because it submitted to the jury only the question of the credibility of the witnesses and practically withdrew from its consideration the questions of the defendant's negligence and the plaintiff's contributory negligence, which should have been submitted even if the evidence given by the plaintiff was to be believed. "The question," says Judge Martin, "whether the defendant had exercised proper care in the management of its car; if not, whether such omission caused the injuries complained of, and whether the plaintiff was free from any negligence contributing to her injury, were questions to be determined by the triers of fact and not by the court. There was no such proof by the plaintiff as justified the court in determining these questions as matters of law, or in determining that the conductor was negligent, even if the facts were as testified by the plaintiff."

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer on Monday and Tuesday,

4,000 yards of Summer Wool Dress Goods,

48c. per yard,

Original Prices 85c. to $1.45

Summer Dresses

For Monday, June 30th:

Dresses of Figured Dimity, $11.75, 13.50

Dresses of White Lawn, $8.75, 10.50

Golfing and Walking Skirts,

Skirts of White Pique, $3.00, 4.75

Skirts of Fancy Figured Vestings, 4.85

Suit Department.

For Monday, June 30th:

Traveling Suits, $18.00, 23.00, 32.00

Dress Skirts of Black Veiling, 12.50

Plaited Walking Skirts of Cheviot, 8.50

(Second Floor.)

Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY JUNE 30.

Striped Taffeta Silk Suits,

Black and White, Blue and White,

$25.00

Black Silk Train Coats

(Full length).

$19.00

Golf Skirts

In Cotton Vestings,

$6.50

Broadway & 19th Street.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER

of introduction would be valueless.

A NOTE FOR $1000

if unsigned is not worth one cent.

Yet we see numerous medicines advertised on the strength of testimonials which bear no names.

YOU WILL OBSERVE

that any testimonials used by us give both name and address.

The Iron-Ox Remedy Co.

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IRON-OX

TABLETS

A Gentle Laxative

A Nerve Tonic

Letters to The Editor of The Times

THE LITTLE CHAP IN THE STREET

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every morning after eating a hash house breakfast I light my pipe, (which is a very ungentlemanly thing to do on the street,) buy a TIMES, and glance over the headings. Then I turn to the editorial page and read and smoke as I walk to work. Every now and then I wslk into some child who is chopping wood or marking up the sidewalk for some game, and as I meander from sidewalk to gutter to avoid these urchins I read of the awful things they do. They shoot firecrackers a month before the Fourth, parade the streets in gangs, and trouble people in many ways, &c.

Recently there have appeared several write-ups on this subject, and one can picture the general type of the composer. It is a she, and she is an antiquated female, unmarried, having never loved and never having been loved, yet she is envious of the young mother she meets. She is one of those white-livered female fossils who feed on soda biscuits and tea-kettle tea; who keeps her money in the inside pocket of her underskirt; who never ventures forth except to buy some catnip or liver for her cat or to buy herself 5 cents' worth of peppermint or to attend the meeting of some obstinate society, and who gets literary satisfaction and personal help in reading and rereading "Paradise Lost" and Bunyan.

She has never openly mourned her state and has tried to find all the reasons in the world to make herself believe that she is living the best of lives. She hae never liked children, and is always telling her nieces and nephews that children should be seen and not heard. She would have a youngster celebrate the greatest day in our history by eating some raisins and nuts and cherries or some of her pie crust or jam or drink somo of her ginger ale. It has taken some children a lifetime to do this, when a month's preparation for the Fourth is considered too much.

Just think, if children had to wait till the Fourth and have all their little burns on one day, why they would have to wait till the 5th anyway before they could celebrate the Fourth. The children of New York are not cherubim. Who would wish them to be? Such things would be very uninteresting things on this mundane spheroid. But they are not brutes, and they enjoy themselves in ways that the ordinary American considers harmless, though it be not according to the schedule of an old maid.

Sometimes there are accidents, but when accidents occur to a passerby none is more sorry, or feels it more deeply, than the little chap on the street. Let these discontented old ladies pawn their coral or amber beads and donate something for the amusement and pleasure of the New York urchin, or be ever still.

W. F. T.

New York, June 23, 1902.

Boys with Firearms on the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you you kindly inform a "Cit" whether or not the police are still doing patrol duty? I tried to find one yesterday on Eighth Avenue in the vicinity of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, but gave it up, after looking around for half an hour. Some street hoodlums were indulging in target practice with a revolver on Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. A ball from a cartridge struck my front door. The police authorities are strangely indifferent to the indiscriminate use of firearms and explosives in the public streets. Possibly the police are all on sick leave or something.

WILLIAM N. CHAPMAN.

New York, June 23, 1902.

Observance of July 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As we have with great loss of men and money achieved our independence of the mother country, why should we incur more loss from the independence and lawlessness of the boy of America, who, by his assumption of it, last week, firing off firecrackers, started a horse, thus crippling a policeman and wounding another man? Enough gunpowder has been expended, at any rate. Laws should now be made that if the Fourth is to be observed, it should be in a way less barbaric and uncivilized. Noise and destruction, not patriotism, but rather the act of a "madman who scattereth firebrands, arrows and death and saith, 'Am I not in sport?'" Not yet the time to sound jubilate until we are free indeed from tyranny of soft coal, crowded cars, expectoration in public, and saloons manufacturing their drunkards.

MRS. WILLIAM HALSTED CRANE.

New York, June 22, 1902.

GREAT GOBS OF IMPERIALISM HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Imperialism has seized us in its fatal clutches and is gripping us tight. It is not necessary to look to England, to our water-cure campaign in the Philippines, to Whitelaw Reid in his crimson knee breeches, kow-towing before King Edward; to our lust of greed and conquest which bids fair to spread and take in all the earth that J. Pierpont Morgan has left, to see what imperialism is; we have it illustrated right here in Washington and painted out in glaring colors.

A few years ago, before we developed into a world power, and commenced smiting the Filipino with "benevolent assimilation" and the Cubans with the tariff, the watchmen in our beautiful public parks were what the name implies, park watchmen. They were honest, reliable fellows, dressed like ordinary mortals, with only a simple badge pinned to the breast as an emblem of authority; they worked with the broom and they worked with the hose, watering flowers and plants; they helped take care of the babies and the pretty nurse girls; they kept the walks clean and chased out the vagrant dogs, likewise the vagrant tramp; they enjoyed their work and enjoyed doing it well; were always to be found when wanted, and always willing to please, industrious, and contented, but now, alas! how changed!

Where now is the modest, unassuming, simply dressed watchman of the olden days? Walk through any of our public parks and you will receive your answer. Instead of the familiar figure stooping over his flower beds or training the branch of a tree in the way it should grow, or consoling some little tot over the loes of a broken toy, we are confronted by a military sutomaton decked out in a garh that reminds one of Robin Hood's merry men or a top-booted flunky fresh from the Court of some great King. Once a workman and an honeat-appearing man, he is transformed into a soldier with martial mien; he is covered with badges; his brow is clouded with thunder, and in his strong right hand he carries a club. The comfortable clothes have been exchanged for an ill-fitting uniform. He does not stoop to vulgar toil. When his superior approaches he is expected to crack his heels together and give a military salute, and on failure to do this the second time he may be cashiered or he may be water-cured.

Thanks to imperialism, he is now a soldier. His daily labor hae been suppianted by a military drill in the vicinity of the white lot where old men, young men, etrong men, and crippies must mark time, turn to the right oblique, left oblique, eyes right, eyes front, turn about, hop about, skip about, and every time they turn about jump Jim Crow. If he protests against this treatment he is given to understand that the eyes of the Nation are now fixed upon him; that we have exchanged the old for the new; that the nursery days have passed; that the rattle has been exchanged for the gun, and that, should the foreign invader land on our shores, the park watchman must be found in the front rank of Uncle Sam's defenders, ready to die and keep on dying. It's a great thing! Imperialism has got us bad, but it has got our poor park watchmen the worst of all.

While Congress is discussing civil government for the Philippines, it might be well for that honorable body to conelder some proper form of government for the colored man and brother in the District of Columbia. Over in Virginia, on the other side of the Potomac, they do things differently. When an electric car or any other sort of car reaches the west end of the Long Bridge, our colored citizen walks into the special car provided for his race and stays there; he cannot do otherwise. Here, in Washington, he monopolizes the street cars, the sidewalks, the parks, and, alas! the police court. Go down any fine morning, and you will find that two-thirds of the "drunks and disorderlies" belong to the colored perauasion. They swarm here from all points of the compass, and they keep coming. The old-fashioned darky and those under his immediate influence make good laborers, worthy of their hire—all, or nearly all of the manual labor in Washington is performed by help of this class—but the younger brood, those who have grown up since the war and obtained a smattering of knowledge from the schools, do not take kindly to hard work, and it is from the ranks of this class that the criminals and loafers who figure so prominently in the police courts are recruited. This element is growing larger, and, as the years go by and, more and more troublesome.

What the outcome will be no one can tell. It is easy to fret and snarl and worry, hut there is food for reflection in it on the part of every thoughtful American citizen. With all of our new possessions and their wonderful possibilities, we still have the negro, and it is a bold prophet who dares predict that in the years to come the darky, still in the woodpile, will not give us more trouble than all the rest combined.

The historic White House is also to experience a touch of the new order of things. The East Room, with its tender memories, where Lincoln received the public, is to be dismantled and the entire mansion turned topsy-turvy from top to bottom. When the changes under way are completed there will not be much left to remind one of the old White House. It remains to be seen whether the changes contemplated can be regarded as improvements.

R.

Washington, June 26, 1902.

WHAT PRESIDENT HADLEY MEANT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers who enjoyed the very excellent account of President Hadley's address to the senior class must have been astonished at the editorial which appeared in your issue of Tuesday—"The Man and the Achievement." The writer of that editorial gives almost perfect expression to the temptation against which President Hadley was warning his students.

"If a man can do things out of the common run, why shouldn't he eubordinate everything else?" This is just what Satan said to our Lord, "You can do it. Why not?" He did not, because there were things that should not be subordinated to anything else. And let me ask the writer of these words if he has observed anything commonplace in the result of the man's work who said to this temptation, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God"; or, in effect, the end does not admit of the means.

In condemning President Hadley as an advocate of the commonplace he ehows certainly a very dim appreciation of the address. I would suggest that he adjust his spectacles, unless, as I euspect, the writer is too young to have found the need for spectacles, to adjust his powers of concentration upon the words of that addrese, and see if he has not completely misinterpreted it. So far from advocating ths commonplace he sounds a healthy Christian eummons to the highest type of social, political, and religious life, the type of spirit which you, Sir, consistently advocate in your paper, hich animates a man to deny himself for the good of others. You will agree with me that this is not commonplace. The commonplace thing, the humdrum thing, is the man who either can, or thinks he can, achieve something out of the common run, and to do it tramples on every fellow-man who stands in his way and disregards those principles of right, morality, and justice which no man can violate and be himself a great man, even though he may attain his end. We reiterate President Hadley's words, "A man must be greater than his works."

J. M. STIFLE, JR.

Roselle, N. J., June 26, 1902.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment on the teachings of President Hadley's address to the graduating class at Yale contained the following paragraph, under the title "The Man and the Achievement":

If the members of the present graduating class of Yale University pay heed to the injunctions of President Hadley's baccalaureate address they will never set the world on fire or hitch their wagons to the stars of heaven. If we at all catch the meaning of the address President Hadley thinks the highest duty of man is to be commonplace and uninteresting.

Now it seems to me that you must have taken special pains to get the very meaning that President Hadley did not intend to convey. The burden of his address seemed to me to be that young men going out from the university should seek to leaven the social lump with the idealizing elements which abound in a Yale training, and that in so doing social service was primary, and personal appetites, ambitions, and achievements were secondary. If so, then President Hadley taught the same inspiring doctrine which President Butler gave expression to at the recent dinner to Lord Kelvin and which doctrine his lordship himself took for a text in his address on that occasion, namely, that the trend of all modern science, philosophy, and achievement is to exalt the commonplace by coupling ideals to the interests of every-day life, and thus not only elevate the general level of achievement but also broaden immensely the basis of achievement and enhance the possibilities thereof.

This is the main drift of modern education, not that the educated should dig their graves in the commonplace, but that the commonplace should feel the resurrecting touch of the idealist hy a self-surrendering service.

The psragraph in President Hadley's admirable address in which this doctrine was best expressed is the following:

It is not enough for a man to be greater than his appetites and greater than his ambitions; he must be greater than his works. If your education is worth anything and if your Christianity is worth anything, let it teach you to live for the people; not to go into life for the sake of what you can get out of it in wealth and influence and the accomplishment of any of those things by which the world measures success—but to take life for what you can put into it, to be a part of the world about you, and subordinate your wants and ambitions to its needs and purposes. Thus can you make your lives independent of the accidents of life; thus can you have the assurance that, whether in success or in failure, in life or in death, ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.

I submit that this does not sound like advising young collegians to harness themselves to the treadmill of the commonplace. No one would say that the genius of Jesus was a doctrine of dooming men to the commonplace. Nevertheless there he many such as Nicodemus who see not and say, "How can a man be born again?"

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1902.

THE PROPOSED LEE STATUE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suffer me a word on the subject of a statue to the late Gen. Lee. If it were merely a question of personal worth and military genius no one would object to the proposed honor. But it is something more. Gen. Lee, from pure but mistaken motives, engaged in a rebellion against the Government of his country, and he was, therefore, technically at least, a traitor. The late civil insurrection is constantly spoken of, in the South, as a "war between the States." The Supreme Court, however, which has the right to speak with authority on the subject, calls it a rebellion; and it follows that those who engage in rebellion are, in the eyes of the law, traitors to their country.

If there had been no rebellion, and Gen. Lee had lived and died in the United States Army, no one would have thought of perpetuating his memory in a statue, and it is now proposed only because, to put it plainly and truly, he was a distinguished rebel. The leaders of the rebellion escaped the penalty of treason, and this is all that should be asked for them. We may pardon them, but we cannot honor them.

F. C. C.

New York, June 23, 1902.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE KING'S ILLNESS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think there is none of your readers less superstitious than I am. I believe the affaire of mankind are under the dominion of a reign of law and I have but little faith in "special providence." When, therefore, the whole world is startled and the business of the greatest metropolis on earth is brought to a sudden pause in the whirl of its gayest life by the unlooked-for entrance into the palace of the King of a pale spectre, carrying in his hand the issues of life or death to the monarch, it seems to me it is well to ask the question: Is there any hidden and deep significance in this act of a startling and pathetic drama? Is the unwelcome event a mere accident, or is it an orderly manifestation of a universal and spiritual law?

Let us note the time and historical circumstances when this shadowy messenger from the unseen world slips stealthily upon the merry and boisterous scene, hushes the joyous shouts of the multitude, stills the triumphant blare of trumpets, and turns to mockery the laughter and wild revelry of thoughtless crowds! The King of the mightiest empire that the history of the world reveals, upon whose wide dominions the sun never sets, is about to be exalted and crowned with a pioturesque pomp and regal splendor unsurpassed by even imperial Rome in the zenith of its haughtiest power. From near and far all the nations of the earth have sent their Princes, potentates, warriors, and Ambassadors to the great city to contribute the loveliest sheen of their civilization, and the not less spectacular magnificence of their barbarism, to dazzle with brilliant color the moving panorama of the historic event. Surely never since the dawn of England's greatness, when King Alfred first struck the note of its coming supremacy, had an apparently prouder moment been realized in its long and brilliant history than on the eve of the approaching coronation of its popular monarch. Perhaps, too, never has the average intelligence and shrewd worldly ambition of the English people found a truer embodiment than in the gracious presence and dull mental qualities of King Edward VII. He typifies the common eense, stolidity, and phlegmatic temperament of the great mass of his subjects quite if not indeed more faithfully than did his good and well-beloved mother. I think it is true that the English people not only like, but are in a large measure proud, of their King.

We must also remember that the nation had just emerged from a victorious war against a small but most stubborn and skillful foe, fighting heroically on a rugged and mountainous soil. Its armies had swept over gigantic obstacles with persistent courage and added to the extent of the empire an immense stretoh of country rich in its promise of great agricultural wealth and teeming with gold and jewels. No wonder the great metropolis was gay with the sheen of purple cloth and waving banners and that the military bands sounded their most heroic and triumphant notes.

But in the midst of all this gayety and splendor a silent messenger from a greater monarch slips quietly upon the festive scene, and in a twinkling a hush falls upon the joyous revelry, the floating banners begin to droop, and the bands cease their triumphant strains. The face of the monarch has suddenly grown pale and his knees shake with fear. In his hour of triumph he is unexpectedly confronted with an invisible power before which his own is utterly insignificant and helpless, and all the material glory of his nation but a child's silly bauble. Is it not wise to ask—if happily we can get an answer—What is the nature of the message which this silent messenger has brought, not only to the smitten King, but to the whole English people? To my ear at least it seems to bear an unmistakable meaning.

"Alas!" I think I hear it say, "O proud but blind people! You have strayed far from the paths of purity and peace and bent the knee to Mammon instead of to righteousness. You have by the vigor of your wealth and muscle elevated might above right and cared little for the welfare of the poor and weak who stood in your way. By the sheer force of overwhelming armies you have just eubdued a simple, pious, and brave people, overrun their lands, which they had redeemed by long years of steady toil from the wilderness, burned their humble homes, captured their wives and children, and penned them in pestilent camps to die by thousands. You have compelled the men to salute a flag which they detest and obey a Government which they despise. You boast loudly of a love for freedom and justice and are never weary of proclaiming your faith in the purest form of Christianity, but your national actions belie your proud pretensions. Where you have held rule over any but your own race your flag has not been loved. Look at famine-swept and plague-spotted India, pcorer-ved China and Egypt, and poverty-stricken Ireland, whose sons and daughters have fled by thousands from your hated rule. Now, behold, in your day of triumph, when 'Kings from a far land have come to adore you in the midst of your boisterous mirth and glory, I have come to deliver this message, viz.: That no lasting, good, or stable civilization can come to any people who love not justice and mercy; that no enduring conquest can come from mere brute force, demoniac science, or the terror of lyddite guns. The only lasting foundation of true greatness springs from a love of righteousness and a reverence for the infinite and loving God, not the god of your own nation alone, but the Creator and Father of all the people who move upon the face of the earth, and Who holds them all in His hollow hand. His righteous hand. Remember what your own poet said in the only moment of genuine inspiration he ever hed:

"'The shouting and the tumult dies,
The Captains and the Kings depart,
Still etands thine ancient sacrifice
An humble and a contrite heart.
Oh Lord of hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.'

"And it, order that you may not forget that a God of love and justice etill rules the universe I have brought this message to you and your King."

Alas! I fear the pensive message is equally applicable to some other nations.

New York, June 25. 1902.

T. G.

COMMUTERS AND THEIR CARD PLAY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 9th an announcement that the order that had been made by the Central Railroad of New Jersey prohibiting card playing upon its trains had been rescinded, and that the long-suffering commuter was thereby greatly rejoiced and preparing again to resume his favorite occupation.

This leads me to ask if a railroad company has a right or has any authority to specify in what manner its passengers shall pass their time. Suppose that by reason of delay, or insufficient light, or of consideration for one's eyesight, a paseenger prefere to play cards rather than to attempt to read a newspaper. The question I want to ask is, Can a railroad company prevent such a passenger from playing cards with other likeminded passengers, so long as such card playing does not interfere with the equal right of the other passengers to spend their time as they may choose to do it?

Some time ago Mark Twain published an article, I believe, in one of the magazines, ridiculing a rule against card playing made by one of the parlor-car companies. This may have been taken as one of Mark's jokes, but it had a serious side to it, and showed very effectively, I think, the impossibility of enforcing such a rule, Mark Twain showing clearly that unless the porter or the Pullman car conductor has the authority given him to hang the culprit or take his cards away from him or throw him off the train in case he persisted in playing, the rule was foolish, and could not be enforced.

I wonder what would have happened on the Jersey Central Railroad if eome of the poor commuters had, instead of working like beavers for a year to get this rule rescinded, simply gone on playing cards. My opinion is that the rule would have broken down. As for myself, though a commuter, I do not care to play cards in trains, but if I did care to do it I certainly should resent the idea of a railroad company saying that I schould not do it, and I doubt the right or authority of any company to make any such rule.

FRED J. MILLER.

East Orange, N. J., June 24, 1902.

HISTORY OF ANOTHER OLD-TIME THEATRE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The three letters published in the last two Sunday editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of old New York theatres made intensely interesting reading, particularly to an old New Yorker, but neither of them made mention of the old Richmond Hill Theatre, afterward called the Greenwich Theatre, named after Greenwich Village, which reached up to that point in the years gone by.

The Richmond Hill Theatre was built in the forties on the easterly end of the old Aaron Burr garden. A portion of the garden and his house were left, the house standing directly on the southeast corner of Varick and Charlton Streets on an elevation of some seven or eight feet above the sidewalk. It was there that Aaron Burr lived, I believe, when he fought the duel with Hamilton at the foot of the hill north of Hoboken, N. J.

This theatrical venture was not a profitable one and after a struggling life the house was abandoned and torn down. On the old site a number of brownstone dwellings were erected.

One of the correspondents mentions the Anthony Street Theatre, which I believe at one time was called the National Theatre, when it stood on the north side of Anthony Street, now Leonard Street, between West Broadway and Church Street.

May I ask for a little information through your valuable journal? When the old Park Theatre burned down the walls were left standing for some time, but there, in that niche over the main entrance, the statue of Shakespeare stood as it did when the elder Booth, as Richard, with sword in hand and fire in his eyes, chased Richmond through the gates and around the trees of City Hall Park. Eventually this statue came into the possession of Burton of Burton's Theatre, and when he built his elegant brownstone house and stables on Hudson Street, just south of Vestry Street, he prepared a niche in the front of his coach house and placed the historic old statue in it.

Shakespeare was leaning upon a pedestal with a scroll in his hand. Burton's stable was torn down many years ago, and I have been unable to learn what became of that cherished old figure.

ALFRED H. LORTON.

Orange, N. J., June 26.

EXAMINATIONS OF ARMY SURGEONS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your special top-day headed "Army Surgeons Wanted" impels me to write you the following facts, which I believe will go a long way toward explaining why so few men are reported as having passed examinations for the army medical corps.

For some time past the army surgeons have been endeavoring to obtain legislation for the increase of their pay, alleging that the present salary is so small that good physicians cannot be obtained for army service. To make their statement good, it is therefore necessary that but few applicants should be accepted, and I have reliable information as to the unconscionable way the Examining Board has rejected some highly competent candidates solely on the pretext that thsse candidates had been preparing themselves for the examination by a special course known as a "quiz."

At the recent examination in April all candidates who ehowed special readiness were asked whether they attended a quiz, and eo far as known every ene that acknowledged having done so waa turned down—as though any such question were proper, and not an impertinence! A friend of mine was not asked this question until the examination had been in progress for a few daye. He continued through the entire eleven days of the examination, and eupposed he had passed, because in general when men had failed on several previous days they were told they need not attend the succeeding examinations. He was, however, at length informed that he had failed, and, on asking to be told in what branches he was deficient, was told that he had passed in all the subjects of the first few days, i. e., before the above question was asked, but had failed in the others. That is to say, that as soon as he had truthfully acknowledged that he had been making special preparation to pass the examination he was marked down at that and subsequent examinations, and apparently without reference to the answers actually made by him.

I am reliably informed that another young man of the highest proficiency was also turned down for the same reason. One or two who had attended a "quiz" equivocated when the question was asked them, naturally regarding it as an impertinence, and were allowed to pass. I should not feel assured of these facts, nor venture to report them to you, if I had not ample and carefully weighed evidence in support of them.

D. F. F.

New York, June 24, 1902.

IN MEMORY OF J. STERLING MORTON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A traveler through a dusty road strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up and grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at eventide to breathe its early vows,
And Age was pleased at heat of noon to bask beneath its boughs.
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs, the birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place—a blessing evermore!

A dreamer dropt a random thought, 'twas old and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain, but strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind, and lo! its light became
A lamp of life—a beacon-ray—a monitory flame.
The thought was small, its issue great—a watch-fire on the hill;
It sheds its radiance far adown and cheers the valley still!

The desirability conceded of some loving memorial to the lately deceased author of "Arbor Day" leaves the way open for selection of the specific form of testimonial. A manifestly appropriate memento, and which we may be sure Mr. Morton would himself have approved of in commemoration of a like benefactor—e. g., such a one as sung of by Makay in the verses above quoted—would be a large, well-located grove or arboretum etocked with representatives of every known indigenous and many naturalized treee, shrubs, and climbers of the vicinity. The plantation should be conveniently reached from eome such populoue district as New York City, whose school children should he given the opportunity of assisting in the planting, caring for, and labeling the specimens.

The establishment might include a horticultural annex and nursery, and an appropriate lyceum whose vestibule might be adorned with a marble bust or statue of the great Nebraskan.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, June 24, 1902.

HISTORY WHICH OUGHT TO REPEAT ITSELF

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At one of the three National Conventions which nominated Grover Cleveland for President—I think it was the convention held at Chicago—while W. Bourke Cockran, Thomas F. Grady, and other old Tammany orators were out-Bryanising Bryan in their denunciation of Mr. Cleveland, Gen. Bragg of Texas turned the tide in favor of Cleveland by pointing his finger to the seats occupied by the Tammany delegates, and in a voice which resounded in every part of the immense hall, exclaimed: "We love him for the enemies he has made." The result was that the convention enthusiastically nominated Mr. Cleveland.

In view of the recent attack of Mr. Bryan on the ex-President, it seems to me that the emphatic remark made by Gen. Bragg is now well-suited to the situation. And perhaps Mr. Bryan's very inconsiderate denunciation of Mr. Cleveland is, after all, only a providential keynote to guide the Democracy out of the wilderness. If we now again "love Cleveland for the enemies he has made," let us do as they did at the convention to which I refer, and emphasize our eentiments by again making him our standard bearer in the eneuing Presidential campaign, and thus most effectually squelch Bryanism and all that the word implies. History often repeats itself, and the Democratic situation, it seems to me, is ripe for just such an event.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, June 27, 1902.

CLEVELAND, BRYAN AND DEMOCRACY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in yesterday's issue, "Cleveland Denounced by Bryan," contains at least two statements which are far from being true. You refer to gatherings like the recent Tilden Club dinner as "councils in which all factions of the party unite," and bespeak for Mr. Cleveland's utterances "the marked approval of the party throughout the nation." Was the meeting at the Tilden Club representative of the Democracy of the Nation? Is there anything in Mr. Cleveland's epeech to arouse the enthusiasm of Democrats? On the contrary, only a Devery has the ready vocabulary to fittingly describe that gathering of the would-be reorganizers and the gentleman who was the guest of honor.

Grover Cleveland wrecked the Democracy of the Nation, and David B. Hill turned the State of New York into a Republican stronghold. Does THE TIMES believe that the Democrats of this State are forgetful and unthinking enough to again trust these men with leadership? Neither can ever regain the reepect of the majority of the Democrats of the State.

The great majority of Democrats are not aspirants for public office, and they vote according to their convictions. It is more important, in their eyes, that the Democratic Party stands for fixed principles, even though it suffers successive defeats, rather than win success at the sacrifice of those principles. Such a victory would mean nothing but a shifting of offices and spoils. As patriotic Americans they would rather see the Democracy remain a minority party, honestly serving the best interests of their country by a vigorous opposition, if the battle is to be won only upon the condition of surrendering all that is worth fighting for to gain the support of those who only masquerade as Democrats, but who have no ideas or sympathies in common with the large mass of the people.

Bryan and Cleveland represent two different types of American policy. I believe the former is regarded as the better Democrat by the voters of the land.

Don't be deceived into believing that we Bryanites are "a dwindling and impotent group." We have fixed notions regarding money, the tariff, interoceanic canals, trusts, Filipinos, and other questions before the American people. We regard Mr. Bryan as our leader because he adheres to the principles we advocate. Were he to forsake them he would be cast off and another would be found to replace him.

THE TIMES, in its blind adulation of Mr. Cleveland and its unceasing opposition to Mr. Bryan, should try a peep at both sides of the shield, and not be too positive that it rightly gauges the sentiment of the Democratic Party.

H. CLAY PETERS.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1902.

THE OPERATOR AND THE COAL MINER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning regarding the strike must impress every one with its fairness. While it is generally understood that all miners were not in favor of the strike, it is also understood that many of the operators were opposed to it, and if the spirit of the leader among the coal operators in this city had not been so dominant there would have been no strike.

Mr. Choate, our present Ambaseador to England, etated on one occasion, in commenting on another prominent lawyer in this city, who claimed to be very religious, that "he was one of the most religious men in New York when above Fourteenth Street." It may perhaps likewise be said of the leader among the coal operators that if the religion which he seems to have above Fourteenth Street would only be practiced by him as far as Cortlandt Street and Wilkesbarre we would have had none of the strife and suffering and perhaps starvation which may result from thie strike.

The attitude of some of the operators may be best illustrated by the spirit which made one of the railroad (coal) Presidents ignore absolutely an application on the part of an influential priest of Wilkesbarre for an interview. This priest (the Rev. J. J. Curran) has great influence among the miners, and his whole desire was to try to put before the operators the situation ae he knew it, with the hope of mollifying hoth eides or encouraging arbitration. The refusal to eee this priest represents the spirit which has caused this trouble, and will continue to cause trouble until a broader and wiser power can guide and gain control.

The coal operators do not know their miners, except through certain classes of arbitrary bosses or Superintendents whose very methode create and encourage the existence of agitators and unreasonable leaders. As Bishop Potter is represented as saying in his epech at New Haven some months ago: "We hear too much about labor and capital and too little about the position of the managers of both. Some corporations demand of a good manager that he keep expenses down. Rarely do they ask if he is of equable temper, self-restrained, and sympathetic. When some one writes the inside history of etrikes, it will be found that many of them have grown out of bad manners as well as bad faith."

If the operators pretend to claim that Mr. Mitchell's attitude in this matter is influenced by mercenary considerations, they can surely not even offer this pretense in the case of Father Curran, who represents the miners, their families, and their interests from a still broader standpoint, and whose efforts to intercede in this matter should have been met with the consideration and fairness of at least an interview. The refusal of the operators to arbitrate would seem to invite suspicion, for only he who has something to fear is apt to refuse arbitration. It is well known that the best way to expose the weakness and tricks of a dishonest man is to treat him as if he were honest—that is, give him the benefit of all legal presumptions. Hence the best way to discover the inside methods of the leaders, so called, or agitators would have been to expose their demands through arbitration if such demands were unfair and unjust.

Whether this present strike has progressed too far for any change is a question for the operators to answer. But the victory that is to follow will be won at too great a cost, and can or ought to bring little satisfaction to the victor, when the loes and waste and euffering, and perhaps bloodshed, are considered. If it is the strikers who are to fail, through their weakness and poverty, how much more satisfaction and glory would be claimed by their adversaries if the victory had been won through moderation, kindnees, generosity, and intelligence, instead of through the power that means so much sadness, suffering, and ill-will.

Two weeks ago I visited Wilkesbarre and Scranton, and while there I endeavored to look into the matter from the standpoint of the miners and ex-miners, as well as some of the local operetors. I also met some of the prominent leaders of the strikers, and after hearing the story from all standpoints I was fully convinced that this whole conflict could have been averted by arbitration, and whatever demands might have seemed unreasonable on the part of the strikers could have been changed by means of such arbitration. And as was so forcibly and aptly suggested in your editorial, this whole struggle could have been avoided if the operators had shown the same spirit of fairness and moderation as that exhibited by their less-fortunate laborers.

If this great struggle now pending and developing can only be checked through suffering and bloodshed, and perhaps starvation, then our much-bragged-of civilization, education, intelligence, humanitarianism, and religion must be a failure.

W. N. WILMER.

New York, June 24, 1902.

A CROWNING THAT NEVER TOOK PLACE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You begin your editorial in to-day's issue on "The King's Illness" by stating that "it would be difficult to find in history anything like a parallel for the cruel disappointment of the British people." Strictly speaking your deduction is right. The nearest approach to the sudden transition from joy to sorrow which has befallen the English nation that has come under my humble observation is afforded in the life of Torquato Tasso, the great Italian poet and author of "Jerusalem Delivered."

In the year 1341, the Roman Senate, at the suggestion of Robert, King of Naples, decreed that the most eminent man in the kingdom in all departments of elegant literature should be summoned to the Capitol at Rome, and a wreath of laurel placed on his head with befitting ceremonies, the recipient to be known thereafter as "Poet Laureate of Rome."

The first to receive this great honor was Francis Petrarcha, whose sonnets to Donna Laura have done so much to beautify the pages of Italian literature, and who was "crowned" on Easter Sunday morning, April 15, 1341. Of the title conferred on him, it is unnecessary to speak further than to say that it was recognized as "the proudest mark of distinction among the ancient Romans."

The ceremony of "crowning" was the most gorgeous that prevailed at the time, and was only surpassed in grandeur by that which attended the coronation of the Emperor himself. Months were spent in making preparations for the event, the outside world manifested a deep interest in it, and representatives of European Governments graced it with their presence. It was ushered in by a great banquet, generally held on the eve of the "crowning," at which notables in the city paid their homage to the man to be "crowned." The day set apart for the formal ceremonies was proclaimed a public holiday, and a long procession wended its way through the streets to the Capitol, the man to be "crowned" forming a salient part of it. At the Capitol the investiture was conducted on a scale of regal magnificence, after which the populace gave vent to its enthusiasm in almost every form of jubilation imaginable. For a more detailed description of the event, Mme. de Staël's "Corinne" can be consulted.

In November, 1594, Tasso was invited to Rome to be "crowned" as "Poet Laureate." Coincident with the announcement, preparations were made to mark the occasion on a parity, in point of splendor, with those which had preceded it. Tasso arrived in the "Eternal City" only to find his patron, Cardinal Cinzio, nephew of Pope Clement VIII, dangerously ill, and the weather anything but propitious for the bestowal of the honor. The "crowning," therefore, was put off until the following April. With the advent of the latter month, while all Rome was singing the praises of Tasso, and preparations were being made for his coronation, the news of his death was received. This was on April 15, 1595. Previous to expiring, Cardinal Cinzio brought him the Pope's benediction, and as he bestowed it, the poet remarked: "This is the crown with which I hope to be crowned. It is not the glory of the poet's laurel, but the glory of the blessed in heaven."

Tasso's death was a great shock to the Roman people, who at the time had made every preparation to do him honor.

They named the day to crown him; but its eve
Death bade him to his feast.

As will be seen, the events which I have noted bear a very strong resemblance to those which have attended the coronation of King Edward. This would be particularly true if the latter's illness should prove fatal. Let us hope that the people of England will be spared such a great affliction.

P. J. DE CANTILLON.

Brooklyn, June 25, 1902.

THE NEGRO'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES is a free forum for the exploitation of the views of its readers on questions in which they are interested, I venture to hope that you will grant me the indulgence of space in the columns of your deservedly popular journal to discuss briefly the relation of the negro to the Nation, and its duty to him as a component part of our homogeneous citizenship.

In nearly every discussion of the so-called negro problem appearing in the daily papers or in the magazines, from the pens of Southern writers, the negro is referred to either as an incubus or an alien and as having no claims whatever to consideration as a citizen. The spirit of the Taney decision in the Dred Scott case permeates, or seems to permeate, every utterance of Southern writers on this question, with, of course, here and there an honorable exception.

I merely wish to enter my humble protest against this unilateral method of reasoning which is employed by some Southern authors and publicists, who assume to be endowed with a superior kind of wisdom and who sometimes, after the manner of the Pharisees of old, thank God that they are not as obtuse in their intellectuals as the Yankees, who, in their superior judgment, have committed the unpardonable sin by admitting that the negro is not only a man, but that he is also a citizen.

Mr. Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the late Southern Confederacy, whom I knew personally, seeme to have set the pace for the people of the South on the question of the equality of the negro in law and as a citizen. On a memorable occasion he said: "Our new Government is founded on the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery is his natural and normal condition. * * * Our new Government is the first in the history of the world baeed on this great physical, philosophical and moral truth. * * * This stone which the first builders rejected is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice. * * * Negro slavery is but in its infancy. * * * We ought to increase and expand our institutions. * * * All nations when they cease to grow begin to die. We should then endeavor to expand and grow. * * * Central America and Mexico are all open to us."

Mr. Stephens was simply mistaken in asserting that slavery is our natural and normal condition, and that that doctrine is a great truth. It never was true and never could have been true in thie country while the Declaration of Independence remained as the true expression of the sentiments of the American people on the equality of man.

Mr. Stephens, as perhaps other Southerners who discuss this problem learnedly if not always logically, evidently forgot to remember that when the delegates aent to adopt this important state paper assembled in solemn conclave in Philadelphia to affix their signatures, at least five members of that body had been elected as delegates thereto with the aid of the votes of the negro freeholders in five of the thirteen rebellious Colonies.

If these gentlemen of the South, who did nothing to save the Union when treason wound its slimy form around the altar of liberty, but who, on the contrary, did all they could to destroy it in the feeble and futile attempt to make Alexander Stephens's words true, will read George Livermore's historical research wherein he shows the identity of the negro as citizen, soldier, and sailor with all the great history making epochs in this country down to 1860, they will discover that the negro is much more of a patriot and much more entitled to his citizenship, and much more loyal to the Union, than some of the unreasoning and unreasonable white men who are now seeking to make unconstitutional the laws by which they themselves obtained their rights of citizenship.

Of course no sane man believes that Southern agitation against the Constitutional amendments will avail. As a legal proposition no reputable Southern lawyer can have any faith in it. The noise we hear periodically from that quarter about disfranchising the negro proceeds from white men who were enfranchised simultaneously with the negro. How, then, can they legally take from the negro the right of citizenship without invalidating their own title? Southern deliverances on this subject "swear at each other," as the French say.

JOHN E. BRUCE.

New York, June 23, 1902.

THE ARMY AND ITS METHODS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading some of the so-called anti-imperialist papers, were not one acquainted with the sterling qualities of the average American soldier and the antithetical qualities of the average Boston editor, we might be led to believe that our army to-day was composed of the veriest offscouring of the country.

The enlisted man in the American Army is, however, the peer of any soldier of corresponding rank in any army of the world, and, according to Lord Wolseley, who might be supposed to be a little more familiar with the subject than the anti-imperialists, he is slightly superior. Of course, among all large bodies of men there will be found individuals whose moral and intellectual qualities compare unfavorably with the rest; this, however, is no more noticeable in the army than in any civil community—for example, take the Boston editor.

One of the charges most frequently made against the army by that curious product, the anti-imperialist, is that it has constantly violated the laws of civilized warfare in the Philippines. This charge is so absolutely false that it would seem scarcely to need refutation were it not for the malignant persistence with which the defamers of the army reiterate it, falsely claiming to adduce proof of their assert

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..... 1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions, add $1.10 per month.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE FILIPINOS.

There could not be any human testimony luckier at this particular juncture than that of Admiral DEWEY before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. The most gratifying fact about the testimony to the Admiral's grateful and admiring countrymen is the evidence it affords that he has completely recovered from that unfortunate indisposition which detained him in Florida throughout the whole period of the sojourn of Prince HENRY OF PRUSSIA on these shores. Certainly nobody who reads the testimony can doubt that the Admiral has regained full possession of his faculties.

What ought to interest every American, and ought particularly to interest every American of "anti-imperialistic" tendencies, is the graphic presentation which the Admiral makes, apparently without expressly meaning to make it, of the Filipino, including "the Filipino George Washington." A Malaysian George Washington is, indeed, a contradiction in terms, an unthinkable concept, which nevertheless Senator HOAR has not scrupled to adopt. We hesitate to say that the venerable Senator, for whom everybody has so kind regards, lacks a sense of humor. To be sure, it would not be his fault, even if he did. But some apprehension of his own deficiency in this respect must dawn on Senator HOAR himself when he reads the Admiral's characterizing phrases. "These little men," says the Admiral, in effect, "were always coming aboard and bothering me while I was very busy getting my squadron into shape for a fight." And throughout his testimony there is this same belittlement of these small heroes, these manikins, the more impressive by dint of its very unconsciousness. It is like what CARLYLE recalls of WORDSWORTH'S conversations, the subjects of which were always regarded through the big end of the telescope. And this diminishing view of the Filipino, as of a vicious child, and not by any means of an adult and an equal, is that of everybody who has encountered him. When one says "The Rights of Man" we are within our rights if we inquire "What Man?"

We commend these reflections to Senator HOAR. But what shall we commend to such smaller creatures as those who assume, when a man like Admiral DEWEY comes before them, a man who has rendered more service to his country in one historic hour than they have either the disposition or the capacity to render in a lifetime, who has become, "by fate and by his own deserving," in proportions which it would take a very small creature indeed to analyze, one of the glories of his country, who assume that it is a vote-getting process to treat him as if he were some kind of public malefactor. Read the examination of GEORGE DEWEY by Blank PATTERSON, Senator from Utah or Colorado or somewhere, an examination to which Jacks-in-Office CARMACK and RAWLINS and the others lent the valuable weight of their moral support. And then consider whether these men can possibly play a winning game, in politics or in anything else, and whether a people which was not composed, by a large majority, of sneaks could possibly regard them as its leaders.

WAKING THE WRONG BEAR.

Russian diplomacy has taken swift advantage of the challenge uttered by the German Emperor at Marienburg when he menaced the Poles of Prussia. The occasion to act as a champion of people of their own race, threatened by their King because they refuse to be Germanized, was too good to be neglected; and the Russian press, which is completely in the grip of the Government, is allowed to fall tooth and nail on this evidence of ill-will toward the Slavic cousins across the border.

The treatment of Poland by Prussia has been bad enough, but it is mild compared to that by Russia. Moreover the care for education on the part of Prussia has been of the greatest advantage to the Polish-speaking sections, since not only the aristocracy but the peasantry have had other teachers besides their priests, while in the course of a century there has grown up the class that Poland lacked and for want of which she fell a prey to the robber States about her, the class of burghers and well-to-do farmers. In her attempt to destroy the national feeling of her Polish subjects by the use of money, by buying up great tracts of land and settling Germans on them, Prussia has added to the power of the race she hoped to dispossess, for she has thereby set on their legs financially the great landed proprietors, who through lack of stern economy and business talent were in a frightful state of poverty and debt. The huge loans to expropriate the Poles gave these land owners the money to buy other holdings, while the German settlers either found it impossible to live in the Polish atmosphere of hate or learned to speak Polish and became imbued with the manners, customs, and the resentment of their neighbors.

On the other hand, the Russians have neither taught their luckless Polish brethren nor advanced money to them nor given them a middle class, but they are ready enough to applaud the determination of the Prussian Poles not to submit if Kaiser or Reichstag tries to make Germans of them. The former has roused the sleeping bear of Pan-Slavism by allowing the spectre of Pan-Germanism to parade the halls of Marienburg. He may not have reflected that it is just such nations as the Poles and Russians who keep alive on the lips of singers and story tellers the memories of past wars and international hatreds. It is not forty years ago that Poland was in revolt against Russia; it is a little more than three decades ago that the Poles of Prussia, while their young men were marching in Prussian regiments against France, were preparing for a struggle for freedom in case France won. Russia is now the acknowledged ally of France; and Germany, despite the rage of the Germans against England during the Boer war, is openly leaning toward England.

In the present situation nothing can be welcomer to Russia than a disgusted Eastern Prussia, an Ireland on Germany's flank, where the racial and religious factors accentuate the division between Teuton and Slav. Conditions in Ireland and in Polish-speaking Prussia seem to indicate a singular denseness in the Teutonic mind, as shown by the two great branches in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. These grievous mistakes must inure to the benefit of the Slav in Europe and in Asia.

BRIDGE APPROACHES.

Alderman BRIDGES seems to be the chief butt of the body of which he has the honor to be a member and to deserve that bad eminence, which is saying a good deal. But we are bound to say, judging by the reports of his appearance on Friday before the Board of Estimate, that he seems to entertain much sounder notions on some branches of civics than most of his colleagues.

His urging of the desirableness of a public park at the Brooklyn end of "Bridge No. 3," near the Navy Yard, seems to have impressed the Board of Estimate favorably. And it is plain that the approaches to the new bridges should have ample space, which can very properly in many instances be made into public parks. It is greatly to be hoped that the aesthetic blunders made by the engineers of the existing bridge may not be repeated. The East River Bridge is our most costly and pretentious public work, that one of which we are best entitled to be proud. And yet it cannot be seen except from the water, and its roadway cannot be seen at all except by a spectator who is actually on it. The unsightly sheds which mask the two ends of it are not only extremely ugly in themselves, but they interpose a barrier to what would be a very impressive vista if it were kept open. What is the use of spending millions or at least hundreds of thousands, as was done in this case, beyond what was required by the bare necessities and utilities and then shutting off the result from view?

We do not know how far Alderman BRIDGES'S plan is inspired by these considerations. But certainly the adoption of his plan will give opportunity to make a really impressive approach to the Brooklyn end of the bridge in question. If it is well done it will be an object lesson which will not be lost when the time comes to provide suitable approaches for the other bridges. No more suitable place can be found for a waterside park than in near view of the bridge that spans the river. Considerations of convenience and considerations of beauty in this case concur. To hide the approach to a great bridge, as is done in the case of the existing bridge, is a procedure which would be utterly inconceivable in a city in which any intelligent attention was paid to the looks of things.

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

With the growth of great corporations with large resources of capital and credit and high-grade executive managements which are prepared to undertake both the financing and construction of anything in the building line, from a dogbouse or chicken coop to a reproduction of the Tower of Babel, the much-debated question of the relative status of architect and engineer is gradually changing and assuming new phases. Whether the tendency toward the monopoly of important building operations by building companies is wholesome or injurious depends a good deal on the point of view. Monumental architecture would seem to have very little place under conditions which fix twenty-five years as the average useful life of a building erected for almost any purpose, but especially for business or residence. However, that is a large question, and one which does not admit of satisfactory consideration in an incidental way.

For some time the discussion in professional circles connected with the building trades has been, Shall the architect employ the engineer or the engineer employ the architect? This will perhaps remind those with good memories of the discussion in officers' mess during the Mexican war whether the trousers of Lieut. BRAGG were red with a blue stripe or blue with a red stripe. If we remember rightly, it was left indeterminate, as depending chiefly upon the point of view.

Into the erection of a modern business building on the restricted area of a rectangular city lot, with nothing in its immediate environment either admirable or permanent, a good deal more of engineering than of architecture enters—giving to both terms their customary colloquial significance. Indeed, the typical modern building is all engineering, with the very important exception of the general plan, which the training of the architect fits him to prepare, and the less important exception of the decoration. Every problem of stability, strength, and economy of maintenance calls for a high grade of technical skill, including the several departments of civil, mechanical, electrical, steam, and sanitary engineering. The excavation, whether encountering rock, water, or quicksand, or firm ground, and considering the liability of undermining adjacent buildings, presents problems comparable to those encountered in mining and tunneling. The piling and caisson work, where these are needed, call for the skill of the civil engineer. The foundations belong to the same classification. The frame is a problem in bridge building. To work it out successfully calls for a high degree of skill in the structural employment of steel shapes, and if it were not that the architectural rolling mills furnish this special skill and experience, a good many architects would have much difficulty in dealing with work of this character. The steam plant, the electrical installation, the piping for water distribution and drainage, the ventilation of hundreds of small apartments liable to be overcrowded, the elevator equipment, and a great many other subdivisions and details of the work of creating a modern building are successfully or unsuccessfully dealt with according to the capacity and thoroughness of the specialists who assume responsibility for them.

The discussion of the relative importance of the engineer and the architect in work demanding their collaboration is likely to move along non-convergent lines unless we pause at the outset to frame a definition of the term architect which shall be accurately descriptive. The popular idea of the architect as one who qualifies for his profession by wandering over Europe with a portfolio under his arm, sketching church spires, oriel windows, unique sky lines, odd balconies, and choice bits of one school or another, is perhaps no nearer the fact than the stage concept of the artist dressed in velveteen knickerbockers and a low-necked shirt with a ruffled front, and who fluctuates between exalted inspiration and deep despair because he cannot fix his ideals in immortal creations. In point of fact, the qualified modern architect is a very capable all-round engineer, and usually qualifies by a very thorough technical education. He employs specialists in the several divisions of his work because it is cheaper to do so than to give his own time to details which can be better looked after by those who do not have the responsibility of unifying the entire scheme into one harmonious whole. The artist still has a function which is indispensable, but plenty of men can design ornament with great skill and judgment who are not architects at all. They are survivors of the era between Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN and the advent of structural steel. The modern architect is an engineer, or he is no architect.

Meanwhile the architect and the engineer are both beginning to wonder if the time is not near at hand when neither will have need to consider the employment of the other in important work, and whether in such work both will not become the employés of the shrewd man of affairs who is neither architect nor engineer, but a capitalist or the representative of capital, and who undertakes building as he might banking or anything else, because the business is attractive when conducted on a vast scale and with an organization so complete as to distance small or individual competition. There is food for thought in this suggestion which may divert attention from a discussion which leads nowhere.

OMIT FLOWERS.

That the outward-bound steamship passenger who finds half a ton of flowers in his stateroom at the moment of sailing should take an appreciative sniff or two at the garlands and write a nice letter of acknowledgment from his London or Paris hotel is required by polite custom. If he be a New Yorker and an experienced navigator of the seas, however, his private language may disclose impatience that a quite ordinary incident in his life should be made the occasion of floral usages so notoriously Pittsburg and 1837. He would be deeply mortified if some elderly aunt should publicly shed tears on his waistcoat just as the last warning summoned her from the deck to the dock. "Never been across before, eh?" would be the infuriating question in the eye of every fellow-passenger. There is little to choose, though, between flowers in the stateroom and tears on the deck. Both are recognized stigmata of the unusual and the momentous.

Why should a person taking ship for Europe be smothered in flowers and a person taking a train for Chicago get none? We long ago began to talk of the Atlantic ferry, but no florist would execute an order to send a perfumed tribute to a North River ferryboat passenger. The steamship bouquet custom is only a shade less ridiculous in these days of continual coming and going.

Staten Island girls may have flung nosegays of wild flowers over the rail of Commodore VANDERBILT'S Periagua to passengers booked for the Battery, but if the granddaughter of one of those girls, now become by marriage a member of some New York family of social position, should be overheard at the telephone giving an order to a florist to send forty dollars' worth of flowers to her husband's stateroom on the morning of his sailing aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm, the Deutschland, or the Campania, the husband's mother, wise in her black silk dowagerhood, would very likely interpose with "a very vulgar custom, my dear; it is obsolete with our people, you know."

At an earlier period in the history of this Republic, when a man could go to Europe and write a book about it without being laughed at, when the first trip across of LONGFELLOW and TICKNOR and CHARLES SUMNER and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was an event of literary and social importance, the sending of flowers to the ship was a graceful way of expressing good wishes to the voyager for a pleasant journey and a safe return. The custom was pretty and of good usage up to a much later time, and the reproach of vulgarity did not lie against it. But what judicious person can regard, without a resolve that he and his shall do otherwise, its observance as practiced to-day, when opulence newly come of Steel or unexpected dividends on bonus common stock of fortunate reorganizations pours its full purse in profuse bursts of floral ostentation? They block the gangways, these mountains of flowers, they incumber the saloons, they make the atmosphere of staterooms sickening with complex odors, and life becomes a burden to bewildered stewards. Sometimes even seven boxes of cut flowers are consigned to the ship's cold room with instructions to deliver one each day of the voyage to the passenger named in the deed of gift. It may be conceded that flowers are things of beauty, but that they should be degraded to uses of vulgar display will not be admitted by persons of ordinary good sense and good judgment.

There is reason to believe that, like the old custom of New Year's calls, the practice of staying with flowers, fruit, and flagons friends departing overseas will sink into discredit and desuetude in proportion as it is taken up and boisterously vulgarized by the horde whose messenger boys with offerings now impede ocean travel. It is as stale as the flowers the third day out.

REFORMING THE HOG.

It is reported from Washington that the Agricultural Department is about to undertake a line of experiments to establish the thesis that the hog is by nature a cleanly, and even dainty, animal—temperamentally something of a "dude," in fact—and that, given an environment which does not destroy his self-respect, his natural tastes will develop along the lines of his original preference for sweetness and light. It is probably assumed that if the hog learns to forego certain gross indulgences, such as wallowing in muck and standing in the trough, he will presently become amenable to the considerations which govern in the intercourse between gentlemen. To prove this thesis, a hog with the proper phrenological development will be domiciled in a pen with some pretensions to architectural beauty. He cannot be civilized in a sty which shocks his aesthetic sense. His couch will be a bedding of clean straw; puddles will be guarded against by good underdrainage; he will have a choice of stimulating sunshine or refreshing shade, and instead of swill he will be fed on nutritious vegetables and palatable viands of the kinds for which swine have ever displayed a fondness indicative of good taste in dietetics. Whether truffles will be included in his menu we are not advised.

If under his improved conditions the hog shows a capacity for progress and displays a yearning for a still higher plane of living he might be moved into a mahogany sty with brass trimmings and a tile floor, sleep on Oriental rugs of approved pattern, and be familiarized with the use of the napkin at mealtime. On the other hand, should he show a tendency to revert to the disagreeable habits which have so long characterized him, such tendency will be very properly attributed to the degrading influence of centuries of subjection to the brutalizing associations of the typical sty, which the farmer from time immemorial has considered not only good enough for him, but quite to his liking. It is not expected that he will at once respond to the elevating and refining influences of his new environment. The experiment will be considered successful if, in half a dozen generations or so, the hog shows a marked tendency to become a neat and self-respecting animal, abhorring a mudhole and preferring cantaloupe served on Dresden china to intercepted house drainage poured from a sour pail into a reeking and bacteria-infested trough.

It is due to the Agricultural Department to declare that this experiment is not meant to be a satire upon the missionary enterprise which sends teachers and preachers to, say, China or provides a Professor of Biology for the woman's college in Constantinople. If it were it might be amusing, even if open to the objection of not being in strictly good taste. It is, we understand, a serious project, having for its object the reformation and elevation of the American hog. Just what good is to result from his reformation and elevation we are not quite sure. Equal uncertainty might exist as to the advantage of teaching biology to Turkish women or giving instruction in the Nicene Creed and feather-stitch embroidery to Laos maidens, who are perfectly comfortable as amiable heathen and adorably modest, according to local conventional standards, when clad in a pleasant smile and a wreath of flowers. In the case of the hog, dietary reform might assist in correcting his predisposition to the cholera of his kind and discourage his tendency to cultivate his favorite parasite, the trichina spiralis.

It is doubtful, however, if when the experiment was finished he would be anything but a hog or fit company for any save his sty companions. He has been pretty much as he is for a good while. If his habits in a state of nature were more cleanly and respectable than they have ever been in a state of domestication, it was probably because when wild he had to hustle for his living and did not have time to enjoy himself. The Georgia "razorback" does very little wallowing, but no doubt he would if he did not have to run an average of 13.7 miles to pick up the elements of a frugal meal. The representative farmer of what is known as the "hog belt," who knows the beast well, will be apt to laugh somewhat boisterously when he hears that the Agricultural Department has undertaken to differentiate the hog into a kind of four-footed canary bird. It makes for the gayety of nations, but perhaps does not add as much to our official Georgics as would an experiment less liable to be mistaken for a rude and irreverent caricature of the work of the Foreign Board.

THE KAISER'S YACHT.

Among the many benefits which the actual Emperor of Germany has conferred upon his kind, candid onlookers expected that not the least would be the reversion, through his example, to a more rational type of racing yacht. When the august potentate in question read the report, no doubt cabled to him expressly and in full, of Senator DEPEW'S remarks about the Meteor in the United States Senate his heart must have been heavy within him. For Senator DEPEW assured his colleagues, as one hailing from the Port of New York, and therefore as having authority, that the Meteor was the same kind of racing machine as had twice baffled the aspirations of the Earl of DUNRAVEN to the trophy of the championship of the seas, and twice the aspirations of Sir THOMAS LIPTON, now Baronet, but then only a simple groveling knight, to a seat in the House of Lords. As a matter of fact, she was intended and modeled and built to be an express protest against that type and to show that a real yacht, of which the dictionary definition is a "vessel built and sailed for pleasure," might nevertheless sail fast.

All true yachtsmen breathed fervent prayers for the success of a craft of that kind. It seemed to promise a revival of the once noble sport of yachting. It was true that "Teutonic" success in yachting had theretofore been confined to the "Anglo-Saxon" branch of the family, and that the worth of the Prussian yachting fleet, like the worth of the Prussian Navy, which had thus far been rudely said to consist of "paper and bad manners," was still "on the lap of the gods."

Unhappily for all true yachtsmen, the Meteor does not, on her first trial, prove to be a success. Apparently she did not win the cup, an English schooner which she handsomely outfooted taking it from her on a time allowance. The handicap may have been fair or it may not. That is a question upon which the owner of the smaller victorious yacht and the bigger defeated always disagree. But it is quite clear that the new Meteor was outsailed by the old Navahoe, an antique survival from the period of the Vigilant and of the ark of Noah. On the other hand it is quite certain that the Navahoe would have been left hull down, not only by Columbia and Defender, but by either Valkyrie or by either Shamrock.

So the good Kaiser's attempted demonstration that a real yacht may also sail with a racing machine on even terms seems to have failed. It is too bad. We renew to his Imperial Majesty the assurance of the distinguished consideration of all real yachtsmen, as well as their profound sympathy. But we really think Mr. DEPEW ought to have a talk with somebody who knows something about it before he again addresses the Senate on yachting.

THE TEACHING OF ELOCUTION.

That interesting organization which has designated itself the National Association of Elocutionists at its recent convention in Chicago set in motion a movement looking to the legislative regulation of the practice of elocution as a profession from which great good may be expected if it does not stop short of what should be the ultimate aim of effort in that direction. Among other things it was agreed that "no one should be allowed to teach elocution, reading, oratory, or acting in this country, inside or outside of the schools, unless he or she has a certificate or diploma from a source of recognized authority." So far so good. It only remains to resolve that there is no such source of recognized authority to put the subject in its proper light before the Legislatures of the several States.

If proposing a new code of laws on this subject, we should suggest that penal codes be amended to provide that any one claiming to be a teacher of elocution who shall compel any person under the age of twenty-one to recite against his or her inclination any memorized oration, poem, or piece shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to punishment in a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Mr. VIRGIL A. PINKNEY, President of the association, puts the matter very forcibly in the following vigorous and presumably spontaneous burst of eloquence: "If those who treat our teeth must have the sanction of law, why cannot we invoke the majesty of that law to protect us against those who would, in an elocutionary way, take charge of our voices, our minds, our souls?"

Why not, indeed? Such protection would safeguard us against a good many people, from the teacher who made us recite "pieces" from time to time in unhappy infancy to the reader and recitationist who pursues us to the Summer hotel and the preacher who bids us listen to him as a matter of duty, even though he has never learned how to think, and still less knows how to talk. President PINKNEY may not have had him in mind, but we know of no one else who undertakes to take charge of our souls in an elocutionary way. To expect all this, however, is to hope too much.

FADED CRIMSON.

For some time we have known that the deep crimson of Harvard local color was fading to—let us say a crushed strawberry; but we were not prepared to find it such a very crushed strawberry. First, the merry rout at class day gave up dancing on the green in front of Holworthy. Then they abolished the scrimmage for flowers about the class tree. Finally they did away with the commencement punches. But it remained for the publication of the modern Harvard songs—"the songs that are actually sung at Harvard by the Glee Club, by the crowds at the football games"—to fill the cup of the graduate's despair. That the Eton boating song should have been "adapted to the use of American colleges" is perhaps natural; but need it have been adapted to the use of the Young Person of the Back Bay who hangs over the Harvard Bridge to see the crews swing by? Instead of the manly Elizabethan phrase of the original, we have:

Swing, swing together,
Your backs between your knees.

Fie upon those backs! To swing them between your knees is execrable oarsmanship, in fact anatomically impossible. The word jars with the rhythm and the music, and it jolts a sense of simple decency.

Yet those backs bespeak the spirit of the book entire. We look in vain for the real old crimson songs—

Yale men say
Their crew is sure to win.
Let them talk
And put up all their tin.
We will bet
All the money we have in view,
And show four miles of rudder,
To the crack New Haven crew.

That's writing for you! It doesn't say: We will bet all the money we have. That were a vague resolve. "All the money we have in view"—time and eternity in a phrase! As for the last line—"And show four miles of rudder"—HOMER himself can't beat it. As against this the modern undergraduate sings:

The cheers from Harvard hosts ring high
While crimson banners streaming
Lift the crimson glory to the sky
Where the sunset red is gleaming.

Faugh! Prettified verse of a girl graduate, the local color lugged in on a ribbon.

Then there's that other old song. An airy trifle, to be sure, but eloquent.

Um ta da da, t'ell with Yale!
T'ell, t'ell, T'ELL with YALE!

A rare old vintage, this song! It may be that we betray our antiquity by looking for it on the list; but we can't contain our disgust at finding in place of it a Neapolitan sugar wine like this:

Hard luck for poor old Eli, tough on the Blue.
Now, all together. Smash them and break through!
'Gainst the line of crimson they can't prevail;
Three cheers for Harvard, and down with Yale!

There is indeed a greater courteousness in this, and no little stately fervor; but as a battle cry it isn't a pitch on "Um ta da da."

As for "Harvard was old Harvard," it may be objected that parts of it are a trifle steep for Little Sister on the Back Bay; but surely the pen that swung the backs of a crew between their knees need not have been at a loss to remedy them:

Oh, Harvard was old Harvard
When Yale was but a pup.
And Harvard will be Harvard
When Yale is rotted up!

The Biblical prophets could do no better. We all know the proverb as to the power of the man who makes the songs of a people; and unless this weakening of the local color is arrested, Old Harvard will be rotted up while Yale yet flourishes like the nutmeg tree.

But the worst is to come. Prominent among these modern Harvard songs is that rank Eli cacophony "Bright College Years," illustrated with a headpiece showing a lot of Yale seniors squatted on a certain historic fence. The Harvard men who sing this song will end by abolishing foot-race jockeying, loud-mouthed coaching to rattle the Yale pitcher, kneeing and slugging on the gridiron, and blood will be as conspicuous by its absence on the football field as crimson is in this book of songs.

GENERAL NOTES.

More marriage licenses were issued in the Orphans' Court at Philadelphia last Wednesday than on any other day since the license system was adopted in the city. The number was 174.

* * *

At least two street railroad companies in Chicago give delay checks or refund fares to passengers in case of breakdown or long delays. An officer of one of the roads said that they had found that the practice made friends for the company.

* * *

Mr. Andrew B. Potter and his wife of West Newton, Mass., celebrated on Wednesday last the sixty-third anniversary of their wedding day. He is eighty-six years old and she is eighty-two. For fifty years they have lived in a house that Mr. Potter built for their occupancy. On either side of them in other houses reside their two sons and their families.

* * *

Gov. Smith of Maryland has appointed a Commission of three to purchase a bust of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, to be placed in the new State capitol at Annapolis, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature at its last session.

* * *

President Charles O. Day of the Andover Theological Seminary, addressing the graduates of the High School of the neighboring town of Lawrence, Mass., said that by vote of the Trustees the time-honored Seminary is to remain at Andover.

* * *

Prof. Stetson of the University of Chicago told the students in a lecture on "Psychology and the Preachers" the other day that a minister of the gospel "should compose his own hymns, words, and music; should be a skilled art critic, have a smattering of architecture, and be an expert psychologist."

* * *

Gov. John Walter Smith of Maryland has issued a proclamation declaring Saturday next, July 5, a public holiday in that State. The day is by custom a half holiday in Baltimore and the larger towns, and financial and mercantile institutions petitioned the Governor to make it wholly a legal holiday throughout the State.

* * *

Elections of State Executive officers and Legislatures will be held before Nov. 4 next (on which day most of the States vote) in the following States at the dates mentioned. Alabama, Aug. 4; Arkansas, Sept. 1; Vermont, Sept. 2; Maine, Sept. 8; Georgia, Oct. 1. At the same time Vermont and Maine will elect Representatives in Congress. The other States named will not elect their Representatives until Nov. 4.

* * *

The members of the Hall of Fame Commission of Georgia are to hold a meeting at the capitol in Atlanta on Saturday, July 5, to choose the two Georgians whose statues will be erected in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington. The State Legislature at its last session created the Commission. The names most prominently mentioned for the designed honor are Dr. Crawford W. Long and Alexander H. Stephens.

* * *

The Board of Assessors of Chicago has recommended that nearly $3,000,000 be added to the valuations placed on the various life, fire, accident, and casualty insurance companies doing business in the city. The Board is reported to be inclined to the opinion that even the figures decided upon as the proper assessed valuation are below what they should be, but with the information at hand they are as fair as could be made.

Horgan & Slattery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So "Horgan and Slattery must go";
Thus says the Mayor, Doctor Low,
And he knows what he's about,
When he says, "They must get out."
No more plans full of defects,
Accepted from those architects.
And he is right, is Doctor Low,
To safeguard public building so.

ADAM GOODFELLOW.

New York, June 27, 1902.

Brooklyn Not the Worst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Brooklyn correspondents do their borough's Post Office service a relative injustice. My own record of letter, currency, check, and editorial manuscript thefts in the postal service of Manhattan, for, say, three months past, would be too long to impose on your valuable space. There is something rotten all over.

Has the political tenure of "Presidential" as well as other nominations anything to do with it?

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.

New York, June 25, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Has a Pleasanter Sound.

When a man sits in the shade and watches those at work in the sun, he prefers being called "critic" to "loafer."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Tracing the Responsibility.

Sappehedde—No woman ever made a fool of me.

Miss Caustique—Who did, then?—Philadelphia Record.

Experience the Only Teacher.

She—There's really no reason for married folks to quarrel.

He—No, except that they generally need a few quarrels to find that out.—Brooklyn Life.

At Any Rate He Aroused Discussion.

Lucille—Cholly is such an uninteresting person.

Helen—Oh, I don't know. He gave rise to an animated discussion last night as to whether a person can be considered absent-minded when his mind is neither here nor elsewhere.—Town and Country.

The President Only Runs It.

A self-appointed instructor in civics, nine years of age, was rehearsing the greatness of the President, when he was interrupted by one of his hearers, a little girl of five, who said gently, but with a certain air of reproof:

"God made the country; he only lets President Roosevelt run it."—The Evening Post.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

J. S. Holden in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

I wandered to the grogshop, Tom; I stood
beside the bar
And drank a bowl of lemonade and smoked
a bad cigar;
The same old kegs and jugs were there,
the ones we used to know,
When we were on the round up, Tom, some
fifteen years ago.

The barkeep is a new one, Tom, the one
who used to sell
Corosive tanglefoot to us, is roasting now
in—well;
The other has a plate-glass front, his hair
is combed quite low,
And looks just like the one we knew some
fifteen years ago.

Old Soak came up and called for booze, he
had the same old grin,
While others burned the lining from their
throat with Holland gin.
And women stood beside the door, their
faces seamed with woe,
And wept just as they used to weep some
fifteen years ago.

I asked about our old-time friends, those
cherished sporty men,
And some were in the poorhouse, Tom, and
some were in the pen;
And one, the one we liked the best, the
hangman laid him low;
The world is much the same, dear Tom, as
fifteen years ago.

I asked about that stately chap, that pride
marked for its own,
He used to say that he could drink, or let
the stuff alone;
He perished of the James H. Jams, out in
the cold and snow—
Ah, few survive who used to booze some
fifteen years ago.

New crowds line up against the bar and
call for crimson ink;
New hands are trembling as they pour the
stuff they shouldn't drink;
But still the same old watchword rings,
"This round's to me, you know!"
The same old cry of doom we heard some
fifteen years ago.

I wandered to the churchyard, Tom, and
there I saw the graves
Of those who used to drown themselves in
red fermented waves;
And there were women sleeping there
where grass and daisies grow,
Who wept and died of broken hearts some
fifteen years ago.

And there were graves where children
slept, have slept for many a year,
Forgetful of the woes that marked their
fitful sojourn here;
And 'neath a tall white monument, in death
there lieth low,
The man who used to sell the booze some
fifteen years ago.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Perhaps it was the lateness of the season or perhaps the dramatic news from abroad and the sudden abandonment of the coronation which affected society; but even in the suburbs there has not been a duller week this year than that which has just passed into history. The races were not well attended from a fashionable point of view, and the number of spectators watching the practice games at Meadow Brook and the match ones at Bryn Mawr did not evince much enthusiasm for polo. The only event of the week which drew a large and enthusiastic crowd was the Yale-Harvard boat race at New London on Thursday. There society seemed to be centred. Many returned to town and others went back to Newport. At the latter place, with the exception of a large dinner given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones last Sunday, it has been very quiet.

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The June weddings are over and the matrimonial events on the July schedule will all take place at the different watering places. The commencements at the different colleges and universities are also ended. The number of graduates from New York was quite small this year, both at Yale and at Harvard. Robert W. Goelet, who was one of the most conspicuous, sailed for Europe on Thursday.

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The sudden cessation of festivities in London changes the plans of many, and those who can are taking advantage of this to sail away as soon as possible. The bookings for next week were comparatively light, but the heavy travel was to have begun the week following. Many persons will come home at once. Mrs. Astor, who is in London, is expected within the fortnight, and Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry and the Misses Gerry are due about the same time.

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This week will be a specially gay one in the suburbs. The Fourth is on Friday. It is the official beginning of the season at Newport and at Narragansett. At the former place there will be the clambake and other festivities. At Tuxedo a very delightful programme is promised. Miss May Hadden will be honored with a dance at the country seat of her parents, near Seabright, and there are many house parties asked down for it. Mr. and Mrs. Scrymser are among those who will entertain. House parties will be given by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, by Mr. and Mrs. Barbree at Lenox, and by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at White Plains.

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Yesterday there were any number of out-of-door entertainments, and all of them were quite well attended. The dinners at Baltusrol and at Morristown which are given at the golf clubs were also well patronized. There was a dog show at Morristown, and there will be a dance at the clubhouse on the 3d.

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Millbrook, which has been one of the places favored by fashion this Spring, is settling down to its Summer life. Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmett, who have been there for some time, leave shortly for Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin are still there. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have left, after quite a protracted stay. Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne and Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davison are at their country seats.

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Islip has its little dinners, its card parties, its parties from town, its sails, and its driving. Mrs. Bradish Johnson gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Episcopal Church on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia will have a house party at their villa over the Fourth.

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The departures for Europe this week have not been many. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who sailed on Wednesday, are to visit Frankfurt and other German cities as is their custom every year. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden will go to Scotland. Mrs. James Hude Beekman went over to join her sister, Mrs. Schieffelin, who is with Mrs. Bruce Ismay in London. This week there are few well known people sailing.

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Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard may wait over for the Field-Sloane wedding before going abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri have already gone to Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin were there two weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris are at present visiting Mrs. Shepard at Scarboro-on-Hudson.

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The cable has given from day to day the news in London and an account of the movements of Americans there. It is still doubtful as to whether Mrs. Bradley Martin will postpone her Fourth of July concert. Charles B. Alexander and a party of friends were guests on board the Emerald, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht. Francis H. Leggett has joined Mrs. Leggett abroad and has been quite feted. The Marquis and Marchioness of Granby gave him a dinner, at which there were present Sir Rivers and Lady Wilson, Reginald Lucas, the Baron and Baroness von Meyer, Col. Cuthbert Larking, and Mrs. Kernochan, who has come over from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett were also present at the dinner given by the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, (Miss Clara Huntington,) at which there were many of the same company present, including also Mme. Calvé, and again at an evening at Lady Granby's with the Duchess of Portland and the Duchess of Marlborough.

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Mr. and Mrs. Manice (Miss Sallie Remsen) have been coaching from Paris to Versailles with Thomas A. Maitland as whip. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are in Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, who are now in London, have been entertaining there as well as in Paris, where they passed the Spring. At the latter place they gave a beautiful dinner, followed by a cotillion in the Pavilion d'Armenonville. There were a number of titled men and women present, and it was one of the most charming affairs of the season.

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The wedding of Miss Jeanne Langtry and Ian Malcolm, M. P., will take place on Tuesday in London. There will be a reception afterward at the residence of Mrs. Guthrie, the aunt of the bridegroom. The bride will be given away by her uncle, Mr. Le Breton

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Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, spent a week at Tuxedo with Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, who gave several dinners, luncheons, and teas in honor of their guest. He was also entertained by many others at the Park.

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The wedding of Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of this city, and Reginald Mansfield Johnson of Boston will be the leading social event at Bar Harbor next week. It will take place in St. Saviour's Church on Wednesday and will be followed by a breakfast to about 250 guests at Eastcote, the Summer home of the Edwardses. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and the Rev. William Osborn Baker of Bar Harbor will officiate. A complete list of the attendants, which has already appeared in THE TIMES, is as follows: Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards will be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Rosalie Campbell, Edith Greenough, and Alice Van Doren Ripley of New York and Miss Hinckle will be the bridesmaids. Archibald Blanchard of Boston will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Archibald Cary Harrison, Gouverneur Morris, Edward S. Tburston, and Elliott Johnston of New York; C. Clifford Payson, Theodore Hoague, and John C. Rice of Boston, and Langdon P. Marvin of Albany. The engagement was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 16 last. Mr. Johnson is a son of Francis Howe Johnson by his first wife. He is a nephew of Mrs. William P. Walley and Mrs. George Duncan, and a relative of Mrs. Curtis Guild and Mrs. John Lavalle of Boston. The Johnsons, who have a residence at Andover, Mass., have also a Summer home at Bar Harbor, and it was there that the young couple first met.

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Mrs. Ballard Smith is in Paris. She has just returned from a trip through Spain. She has taken a villa at Dinard for the Summer. Mrs. Hamilton Smith, who has been for months an invalid, is at Homburg. Her daughter, Mrs. Shirley Onderdonk, with Mr. Onderdonk, are in London, the guests of Mrs. Alfred Beit. Mrs. Adolph Outerbridge has left Paris for one of the German cures.

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The Misses Eleanor and Barbara Sedley have returned to Paris from a visit to the Countess Torbey. They are to spend the Summer at St. Moritz with Mrs. Holt, and later will visit Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt.

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Mrs. George Law is booked to sail for New York on July 7. Mrs. Law will make several visits at Newport. She will be the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and will also be entertained by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

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Mrs. John Forbes and her daughters have arrived in New York after a four years' sojourn abroad and are stopping at the Savoy.

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Miss Lulu Scott, who went abroad some weeks since, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Douglas Grant, in Paris.

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John H. Davis of 24 Washington Square will sail for England on Wednesday next on the Oceanic.

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Mrs. Pierrepont, Miss Anna Jay Pierrepont, and John Jay Pierrepont of Brooklyn are at East Harbor, Me. They have a country place at Lucerne, N. Y.

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Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey has taken the Sunflower cottage at Southampton and Mrs. Clarence Pell has taken Cosey Cot. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb are at the Dolphins.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander (Miss Kip) have taken a cottage at Waumbek, N. H. Dr. Isaac Kip and Mrs. Kip will also spend much of the Summer there.

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The engagement has been announced of Arthur W. Lawrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Lawrence (Miss Sarah E. Bates) of 969 Fifth Avenue, and Miss L. Virginia Heppe, daughter of C. J. Heppe of Philadelphia.

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Staten Island is very gay this Summer. All the rooms at the Country Club are engaged weeks ahead, and for the first time in years all the available cottages are rented. Miss Morton recently gave a luncheon to thirty guests, at which Sherry catered, and there was music on the lawn.

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At Morristown yesterday there was the dog show, postponed from last week. Among those who entered dogs were Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCreedy, Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, and Miss Phipps. At the Golf Club on Tuesday a farewell luncheon was given to Miss Jane Swords, who has gone to Monmouth Beach with her mother, Mrs. Albert Swords (Miss Georgiana Hoyt.) Miss Swords and her sister, Miss Marion Swords, are to spend the month of August at Fisher's Island.

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Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has taken the Sweet Pea cottage at Bar Harbor for the Summer. Miss Rhett will be with her.

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Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll have taken a cottage at Southampton for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn are there for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who are on the May with a large party, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, who are on the Alcedo at New London, will go from there to Newport. On the Alcedo is Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who is to visit at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs return to New York on Monday for a short stay. They have taken the Pumpelly cottage at Newport for the season. Hermann Oelrichs is expected from San Francisco this week. He will go to Newport, where Mrs. Oelrichs is, and remain there during the greater part of the Summer.

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On the Oceanic, which has arrived from Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, John B. Cozzins, J. A. Ervin, W. M. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Frank H. Platt and Mrs. Platt, and D. Stevenson and E. H. Van Ingen.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are expected at Newport the latter part of July. The Misses Van Alen are with their chaperon in Paris, and have been attending the polo games, in which Robert Collier has been playing, at Bagatelle. James J. Van Alen has been in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins have returned from Europe, and have rented one of the McKesson cottages at Monmouth Beach for the Summer. The house which they have occupied at 71 Park Avenue, belonging to Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, which sensational reports declared had been destroyed by the tunnel explosion, has been placed in complete repair.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who are at Newport, expect to be in New York on Tuesday for a stay of several days.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter Price of Grymes Hill, S. I., are in the Catskills.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28.—J. Arden Harriman has arrived at "Clover Patch," which he will occupy with F. J. Otis during the Summer, keeping bachelor hall.

Francis K. Pendleton has arrived at the Satterlee cottage for the Summer.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will go to New York to-mororw on his yacht Rainbow.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney are here on the steam yacht Susquehanna.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Steele of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Lawrence are visiting Mrs. Lawrence's parents at Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing's house.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived to-day for the season. She will be the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, or until her villa "Crossways" is ready for occupancy. Mr. Lehr gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. Fish.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a luncheon at Rockhurst this afternoon, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner at her cottage.

Basil Savidge of England is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French at the Spencer villa.

Francis K. Pendleton, W. Kirkpatrick Brice, and Miss M. Kate Brice are registered at the Casino.

F. L. V. Hoppin is a guest of Mrs. Burke Roche.

Among the arrivals to-night were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan and Elisha Dyer, Jr., Whitney Warren, Bronson Wintbrop, and Henry F. Eldridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Shillito and Mrs. E. H. Nichols of New York, N. B. Saunders of Meriden, Conn.; the Rev. G. Ernest Smith of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tifft of Chicago, Mrs. Pardo Kirk of Ireland, and Miss Wallace of New York are at the new Cliffs Hotel.

George W. Olney of New York, Secretary of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Holcomb, and T. Godkin of New York are at the Aquidneck.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Greniere of Boston.

Mrs. David A. Brayton of Fall River has arrived at one of the Renfrew Park cottages.

Ex-Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra, which has wintered at City Wharf here and been overhauled thoroughly, was hauled out into the stream to-day. She will go to New York to-morrow to complete her fitting out for the Summer. The Electra will remain at New York until the arrival of Commodore Gerry and family from Europe about July 8, and will then bring them here for the Summer.

The steam yachts Susquehanna, Norman, Golden Eagle, and Idalia, and the schooners Comanche, Shamrock, Alert, and Undercliff arrived here to-day. The schooner yacht Ailsa, H. S. Redmond, is expected here to-morrow.

BAR HARBOR NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Monroe of New York arrived to-day. The Monroes have rented Bogue Chitto, the Summer home of Dave Hennen Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New York are expected to-morrow.

A party of well-known New Yorkers, including Mrs. Louisa E. Bettens, Edward D. Bettens, and Thomas Bettens, have arrived at the Newport House.

The Hon. John B. Henderson of Washington, ex-Senator from Missouri, came to-day to join the members of his family, who have been here for three weeks.

Many society people returned to-day from the Harvard-Yale boat races at New London. Mrs. Harrison T. Drummond was one of the number. Mr. Drummond is returning in his steam yacht White Heather.

Miss Ripley of New York, daughter of Gen. Ripley, came to-day. Miss Ripley will act as one of Miss Julia P. Edwards's bridesmaids at her wedding on Wednesday.

Mrs. William Paine Simpson of New York has taken a cottage here for the Summer.

Johnston Livingston of New York is expected on Sunday.

Mrs. Raymond Rodgers and Miss Julia Rodgers of New York came to-day to the Belmont Hotel.

T. G. Condon's racing knockabout Red Wing has joined the fleet in the harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Snellin of New York were among those who arrived to-day.

Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Edith Hollins, and Miss De Ruyter of New York came to-day.

A large number of society people are arriving for the Mansfield Edwards nuptials. Among them are Miss Rosalie Campbell, Miss Edith Greenough, Langdon P. Marvin, Miss Waterbury, Archibald Cary Harrison, Theodore Hoague, Elliott Johnson, and Edward S. Thurston.

The supports of the new swimming pool were washed away again in Friday's storm, and the work has had to be begun anew.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Attorney General and Mrs. Knox expect to go to Atlantic City Tuesday, where they will remain through the month of July, if not longer. Miss Knox will be with them, and their sons will join them from time to time, if they do not remain all of the month.

Miss Margaret Hitchcock returned to Washington from her Summer home in Dublin, where social attractions are at their height. She will remain with Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock until they take their departure some time in the early part of July.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw are enjoying the presence here of their two daughters, who are taking in the sights of the capital. This is their first visit to Washington since their father became a member of the Cabinet. They are bright, vigorous Western girls, handsome and full of life, and as yet care but little for society. Miss Shaw has a liking for literature and has written some modest but successful poems and short sketches.

It is the wish of Mrs. Shaw that her eldest daughter shall be in Washington during the coming social season, instead of returning to the Iowa College, where she would graduate with a degree next June. Miss Shaw will not, however, as yet, consent to this arrangement. Miss Erma Shaw, who is now sixteen, will remain in Washington during the Winter, and may attend the convent where Miss Ethel Roosevelt is a student.

Just now Secretary and Mrs. Shaw are enjoying a trip to Old Point Comfort with their two daughters on the revenue cutter Windom, but will return to Washington and remain until the Secretary can take the family to the Summer home at Thompson's Point, Vt.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are still at their country place on Woodley Lane, and have no plans for the immediate future.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson Miles, will leave Washington July 5 for Hot Springs, Va. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Reber, her daughter.

The fifty-eighth wedding anniversary of Senator Pettus of Alabama and Mrs. Pettus, Friday, was the occasion for numerous handsome gifts from the Senator's colleagues and other friends.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Dr. W. Barton Hopkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener have gone to Newport, where they have cottages.

Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt and family have gone to Bar Harbor, where they have leased the Dorr cottage. President Cassatt will join them in August. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Harris and Miss Mary Norris Parsons will spend the Summer at Chelsea.

Miss Mary Louise Robins, daughter of Nathan Robins of New York, will be married to Frank R. Savidge of Philadelphia on July 31. The marriage will take place at Metuchen, N. J., the Summer home of the bride's father. Miss Robins is a niece of John S. Foster of New York. The bridegroom elect was the law partner of the late United States Attorney General B. H. Brewster. The couple will live in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Armstrong are now at Jamestown, and later in the Summer will go to the White Mountains.

Mrs. George W. Childs has taken a cottage at Richfield Springs for the Summer.

The Morgenthau Camp Open.

Maximilian Morgenthau and his family have opened their camp, Idle Point, on Saranac Lake, and will probably remain there until Autumn.

Papal Delegate to Mexico to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—A dispatch from Queretaro, Mexico, says: Monsignor Senter, the Papal Delegate to Mexico, who has been ill here for several days, has decided to return to Rome as soon as his health will admit of traveling. He came to Mexico to visit all section of the republic, but his illness has prevented him going to the central and northern parts. It is understood that another delegate will be appointed to complete the work commenced by Monsignor Senter.

Are you losing flesh and feeling "run down"? Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct that. It is a strengthener.—Adv.

LAWN FETE AT LYNDHURST

Miss Gould Entertains for the Y. M. C. A. Naval Branch.

United States Sailors Among Her Guests—$2,000 Secured for an Endowment Fund for the Work.

There was a delightful lawn fête at Lyndhurst, the home of Miss Helen M. Gould, at Irvington-on-Hudson, yesterday afternoon, and as a result $2,000 was secured toward an endowment fund for the Naval Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. This work, for the Brooklyn branch of which Miss Gould built a beautiful building costing $400,000, at 167 Sands Street, interests her greatly. It is intended to be as far as possible self-supporting, its members paying dues, but as this will not be possible for several years at least the fête of yesterday was given to interest the public in the work and to raise money for the nucleus of an endowment fund. There was a larger attendance than was expected, and it was estimated that some 2,000 persons were present.

Lyndhurst is an ideal place for a lawn fête, with its broad stretches of lawn and tall evergreen and other trees; with the house on the river side of the grounds, and the conservatories at the upper end. For the fête the lawn was dotted with big red and blue umbrellas, under which chairs were placed; large and beautiful rugs were spread here and there also, with more chairs, and a little below the house was a broad expanse of canvas draped with flags forming the refreshment tent, where a large number of waiters served the guests with refreshments.

Over the entrance to the house was hung a big blue and white "jack," the 350-foot pennant which floated over the Raleigh on her homeward-bound trip from Manila, and between two trees on the lawn, nearly in front of the house, swung the enormous flag which, with the "jack" and the pennant, was presented to Miss Gould by the sailors of the Raleigh. There was a pretty scene, one of the most interesting features of the afternoon, at 6 o'clock, when the colors were lowered, the twenty-six sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard standing at attention by the Raleigh flag while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Columbia."

The fête was informal, and, with the exception of the lowering of the colors, there were no exercises. The Twenty-third Regiment Band played from 4 to 7, the hours of the fête, and Miss Gould, dressed simply in a white gown, with a black hat, received the greetings of such of the guests as she knew or who were presented to her and their farewells at the close of the afternoon. The beautiful conservatories were thrown open until 7 o'clock. The greater number of the guests came up from the city, but there were many people from Irvington and the vicinity.

At the entrance to the grounds were stationed a number of the sailors the greater part of the afternoon, assisting in taking tickets from the arriving guests, and they also assisted in distributing programmes, all a voluntary service on their part, as they were guests for the afternoon and were personally presented to Miss Gould upon their arrival. They were men from the receiving ship Columbia in the navy yard, and wore the names of many different ships upon their hatbands, being many of them men finishing their terms on the receiving ship after having come in on naval vessels from different parts of the world.

Among the distinguished guests were Admiral Higginson of the North Atlantic Squadron and Mrs. Higginson, and Admiral and Mrs. Barker of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Admiral and Mrs. Barker will be members of a small house party which Miss Gould is entertaining over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage were also at the fête. They are also Miss Gould's guests for over Sunday.

Mrs. George, Mrs. Edwin, and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould were, with a long list of other prominent women, the patronesses of the fête. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould were present. Dr. Munn, so long the physician and friend of the Gould family, was present, but Mrs. Munn, who was one of the patronesses, was not. The weather was perfect, delightfully cool, and with a soft gray sky, which was preferable to sun most of the time. A special train which left Irvington about 7:30 brought the last guests of the fête to the city.

NEWS FROM THE ADIRONDACKS.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 28.—There was a mild sensation here this afternoon when the yacht Magdalene, owned by Alvie Bennett and sailed by John Quinn and Frank Kane, both of New York, capsized in the Lower St. Regis Lake. The wind was blowing a gale and the water was very cold. Quinn and Kane held fast to the sides of the boat and were rescued by Halley Carter, one of the men of the life-saving station at Paul Smith's. Capt. Theodore F. Kane, United States Army, and Mrs. Kane arrived here to-night from New York, and their greeting with their son under the circumstances was affectionate. Peter Quinn, brother of John Quinn, is also here.

S. J. Drake, Miss Alice D. Drake, and her fiance, W. B. Trowbridge, all of New York, arrived this morning and went into camp on Spitfire Lake.

E. H. Faulkner of New York is at Paul Smith's Hotel for a few days, while he is preparing his Summer home on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Some extensive improvements have been made in the Faulkner Camp. Mr. Faulkner's son, Frank E., has launched a new thirty-two-foot boat, which is the pride of the lakes.

John D. Rockefeller is expected to reach the St. Regis Chain on July 6. He will stop at the camp of his son-in-law, Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, on the Upper St. Regis. Mr. Rockefeller is so fond of the game of golf that he has secured a launch from the Paul Smith Hotel Company to carry him from the Upper St. Regis on the way to the golf course and return. William Rockefeller and the members of his family will soon be in camp on Bay Pond on the Rockefeller preserve. John D. Rockefeller may journey by water to within two miles of his brother's camp.

Chesebrough—Mathews.

Special to The New York Times.

VALLEY FORGE, Penn., June 28.—Owing to the fact that the family of the bride is in deep mourning, the wedding at noon to-day of Miss Sydney Mathews, daughter of Mrs. Edward J. Mathews of New York, to Frederick Woodhal Chesebrough of New York, was a very quiet affair. The ceremony was performed at "Lesmore," the country residence of the bride's mother, and only relatives of the bride and intimate friends of the bride-groom were present. The bride was gowned in ivory satin, and she wore a veil with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her principal ornament was a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was not attended. Mr. Chesebrough was accompanied by the following named gentlemen:

Wilbur K. Mathews,	William C. Cammann,
Victor Mapes,	Walter Price,
G. Howard Davison,	Frederick Mathews,
Frank Mapes,	Frank T. Reamer,
Frederic R. Coudert,	J. T. Hoag,
J. Rich Steers,	Wm. H. Chesebrough, Jr.
Edward Liddon Patterson,	brough, Jr.

Rich Gold and Silver Strike in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28.—A dispatch from Parral, Mexico, says: The richest gold and silver strike in the famous Parral district was made to-day in the San Juanica property of the Hidalgo Mining Company, composed of Pittsburg capitalists. At a depth of 200 feet an independent and unexpected vein was discovered, carrying $500 per ton in gold and silver.

WORK ASCRIBED TO RUBENS.

Experts Drawn to Plainfield, N. J., by a Discovery in the Late Col. Julian Scott's Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 28.—Art connoisseurs have been attracted to this city through the discovery of a masterpiece, declared by those who have examined it, to be a work of Rubens. It was found stored away among a lot of old paintings left by Col. Julian Scott, the artist, and the news of its discovery was kept a secret by H. P. Scott, the executor of the estate, until to-day. He desired to obtain the opinion of experts concerning the genuineness of the canvas before making the discovery public.

The painting represents a scene in the wilderness of Beersheeba, showing Hagar, with her offspring, Ishmael, after the banishment. In the sky is the angel of the Lord, whose face is turned toward Hagar, the right hand pointing to a well in the distance. Hagar is reclining, and Ishmael lies in a clump of bushes. The back of Hagar is turned toward the infant. The canvas measured 34 by 48 inches, and time has worn several holes in it. An old gilt frame surrounds the painting. On the back of the canvas is inscribed: "Hagar-Ishmael, by Rubens."

Among those who have declared the work in oil to be genuine are A. S. Graham and Appleton Morgan of New York. How it came into the possession of Col. Scott is unknown. When he died he left no will or other memoranda concerning his art collection. Col. Scott was an Associate of the National Academy.

CURFEW MAY BE RUNG.

Church in Germantown Has a Bell It Would Use Every Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The knell of the curfew, deep-toned and solemn, may soon be heard every evening in Germantown and Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia's suburbs, warning children that the hour for bed is at hand. The revival of the custom was proposed at a meeting of the Philadelphia Select Council on Thursday last, when George B. Edmunds introduced the measure at the request of the Rev. T. S. Rumney, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Germantown. The bill is in the hands of the Committee on City Property.

The Rev. Mr. Rumney's proposition to the City Fathers is as follows:

"There is in the possession of St. Peter's Church, Germantown, a fine-toned bell, which has been displaced by the introduction of a chime. The rector and vestry of the church are willing that it should serve some good purpose in our community, and therefore they ask your permission to have it placed in Vernon Park, Germantown, to be used as a curfew and rung at night, at such hour as you may designate, by the Park Superintendent or his assistant, as a signal for every child under fifteen or fourteen years old to return home. If the request should be granted by your honorable body, the expense of hanging the bell will be assumed by friends interested in the effort."

The President's Pittsburg Visit.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Roosevelt and party will leave here for Pittsburg at 7:45 o'clock the evening of July 3. Attorney General Knox and Secretary Cortelyou will accompany the Chief Executive to Pennsylvania. The party will arrive in Pittsburg at 8 o'clock the morning of the Fourth. President Roosevelt will speak that morning. He will be the guest of H. C. Frick, the steel magnate, at luncheon, and in the evening will be given a dinner by Attorney General Knox. The party will return that night.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY NEEDS $4,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unusual prosperity has attended the work of Atlanta University the past year. The enrollment of college students has increased nearly 25 per cent. More than double the usual number of students have entered with advanced standing from secondary schools elsewhere. The standard of scholarship has been raised. The religious life of the students has been strengthened by the appointment as Chaplain of the son of Edmund Ware, the founder and first President of the university. To an increasing extent the present students are children or pupils of the early graduates, and show themselves capable of better things than the former generation. Thus Atlanta University finds renewed vindication for its work of higher education for the negro.

The university now asks for $4,000 to enable it to meet fully this year's current expenses. There has been no deficit the past two years, and it is extremely important that this good record be continued. The donations of the year have shown a gratifying increase over those of the previous year, but not yet enough to cover the increased cost of supplies for the boarding department and of other expenses incident to the growth of the work. Aside from general donations, several thousand dollars of special gifts have been received for designated purposes, and several thousand dollars of legacies have been added to the permanent funds. In all, the gifts and legacies of the year have amounted to nearly $40,000. Will not the friends of the institution see to it that this prosperous year's record is not marred by a current deficit which so small a sum as $4,000 will avert?

Contributions may be sent to me at my Northern address, given below, and the Treasurer's books will be kept open a short time in July for responses to this appeal.

HORACE BUMSTEAD,
President of Atlanta University.
No. 22 Greenville Street, Roxbury, Mass.,
June 24, 1902.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert A. Lancaster.

Robert A. Lancaster, aged seventy-one years, died suddenly yesterday morning at his country place in Hillsborough, Va. He was the head of the banking house of R. A. Lancaster & Sons of 10 Wall Street, having himself been actively engaged in banking in this city since 1865. Mr. Lancaster was among the first Southerners to establish themselves in business in New York after the civil war. He continued, however, to maintain his connection with the South and was a partner in the banking house of Lancaster & Lucke of Richmond, and a close friend and business associate of John L. Williams, father of John Skelton Williams. Mr. Lancaster was twice married, his second wife being Miss Carrington of the Virginia family of that name, who survives him with several children, including Baldwin W. and Nathaniel D. Lancaster, who were partners in the firm of R. A. Lancaster & Sons.

Charles Sotheran.

Charles Sotheran, a journalist and author of several books on Socialism and other topics, died at his home, at 26 West Ninety-ninth Street, Friday of heart disease. He was born in England July 8, 1847, and came to this country in 1874, beginning work on the staff of The New York World and afterward serving as a literary writer on various other publications, being at one time associate editor and proprietor of The New York Echo.

Some of his books were "Percy Bysshe Shelley as Philosopher and Reformer," "Cagliostro: Impostor or Martyr?" and "Horace Greeley and Other Pioneers of American Socialism." He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and Assistant Grand Secretary General of the Supreme Council, a member of the Theosophical Society, the New York Press Club, and the Thirteen Club. He was married Oct. 17, 1893, to Mrs. Alice Hynemann Rhine, an author-ess and magazine writer, who survives him. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

David Randolph Morse.

David Randolph Morse, who had been engaged in the manufacture of wire goods and ventilating appliances at 45 Fulton Street, died yesterday at his home, 112 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. He was born in New Market, N. J., March 30, 1835, and educated in Bloomfield, N. J., and New Hampton N. H. He was a member of the firm of Howard & Morse, Treasurer and a Director of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Second Vice President and Trustee of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and a Director of the Manufacturers' Association of New York. He was also a Trustee of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, a member of the Hardware and Oxford Clubs of Brooklyn, Vice President of the Morse Society, and Treasurer and a Director of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn.

Charles M. Elkins.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., June 28.—The inventor of the air door check, Charles M. Elkins, died at his home, here, to-day, aged seventy years. He was a member of the well-known Boston hardware firm of A. J. Wilkinson & Co.

English Tourist Died of Pneumonia.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—A. Boyd Watson, a young Englishman, said to be a member of a wealthy family, is dead at a hospital here. He had pneumonia. He was making a trip around the world, and he intended to return to England by way of South Africa. A brother in London has been cabled.

Death of Chicago Grain Operator.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Owen H. Roche, formerly a well-known Board of Trade operator, died here to-day of apoplexy, aged sixty years. He came here from Boston in 1872, accumulated a fortune in the grain business, and retired from active operation two years ago.

Policeman Thrown from Horse Dies.

James McAdams, for many years a detective on the staff of Inspector Byrnes, and who was retired from the police force while a member of the Tombs Court Squad six years ago, died at his home, 132 East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, from injuries sustained on Decoration Day when his horse ran away while he was driving in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and threw him on his head. Mr. McAdams was a policeman for six months less than thirty years, and was the father of Sergt. James C. McAdams of the Eldridge Street Station. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

Obituary Notes.

R. A. LANCASTER, banker and broker of Richmond, Va., died at his home in Bath County, Va., yesterday. He was seventy-three years of age. Death was caused by heart failure.

HOMER F. BASSELL, for thirty years librarian of the Bassell Library, died in his home in Waterbury, Conn., aged eighty-one years. He was the author of several important works on entomology.

WILLIAM H. TERRY, a wealthy retired building contractor, died at his home in Dunnellen, N. J., yesterday. He was sixty-one years of age, and formerly resided in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

GARRETT FURMAN, who died at the Kings County Hospital yesterday, was a resident of Jamaica. He was removed from his home to the hospital some time ago. Mr. Furman was well known in Queens County political circles fifteen years ago. In 1883 and 1884 he was Sheriff of Queens County. A daughter and two sons survive him.

THOMAS D. SHERLOCK, a State Deputy Factory Inspector, died yesterday after a long illness at his home, 107 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg. He was forty-three years old, and was born in the Fourteenth Ward section of Williamsburg, and for more than twenty years was active in Democratic politics. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, and four sons.

JOHN D. O'SULLIVAN, who died Thursday in his sixty-first year at his home, 1,208 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was for many years an inspector of streets in the Department of Highways. He was a veteran of the civil war and belonged to Mansfield Post, No. 85. The funeral will take place this afternoon, the interment being in Calvary Cemetery.

WILAIAM B. S. REED died on Friday night at his home, 76 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was forty-five years old, and was a well-known civil and mining engineer, having been identified with the development of coal and iron mines, and the construction of bridges and railroads in the West and South. He was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Reed is survived by two sisters.

Dr. BENJAMIN ANDREWS died at his home, 227 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. His funeral will take place this afternoon. Dr. Andrews was born in this city in 1820, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1847. After practicing his profession for some years he retired, and devoted his attention to his large property interests. Dr. Andrews is survived by his son, William A. Andrews.

GEORGE HAMILTON DALLON, who died on Friday at his home, 128 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was the head of the woolen commission house of G. H. Dallon & Co. of Manhattan. Mr. Dallon, who was forty-three years old, was a Director of the Amaranth Association and a member of the Columbian Club and the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Business Notices.

MISSOULA. TETONKA.
E. & W. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

HARDING—WARNER.—On Wednesday, June 25, at Colchester, Conn., by Dr. Arthur McGiffert, Daisy E. Warner of Boston to Rev. Frederick C. Harding of Sloatsburg.

PALMER—DILLINGHAM.—On June 26, 1902, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Walker

STORY OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

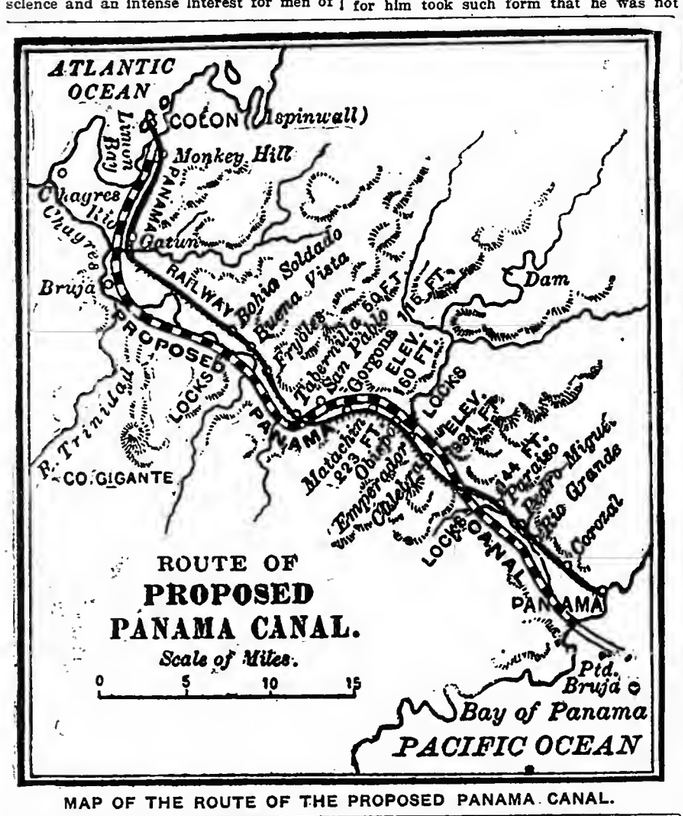
The Project at Panama Was the First That Received Attention—The Troubles of the French Company—The Fall of Lesseps—How the United States Became Interested Actively.

WHEN President Roosevelt affixes his signature to the bill passed by Congress providing for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama "the dream of the navigator," as the building of a canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean has been called, will have gained such substance that a comparatively few years will suffice to bring it to a reality.

The thought of uniting the two oceans by means of a canal across the isthmus sprang up the moment the conviction was reached that the passage which from the days of Columbus, was thought to exist toward the Southern Sea had no existence in fact. The first survey with a view to determining the feasibility of making a connection between the two oceans, however, was not carried out until the year 1581. In that year, in obedience to instructions, Capt. Antonio Pereira, Governor of Costa Rica, organized an expedition and explored the route by way of the San Juan River, the lake, and the rivers emptying into Gulf Nicoya, Costa Rica. Thirty-nine years later Diego de Mercado submitted to King Philip of Spain an elaborate report in favor of the construction of a canal over that route, which is known as the Nicaragua route.

The Panama Canal project was conceived later, and other projects were advanced later, and subsequently, also, other projects were advanced for connecting the oceans, one of which was the bold conception of James B. Eads, an American engineer, to construct at Tehuantepec a railroad which would be able to carry the largest ships from ocean to ocean.

The scheme of connecting the two oceans has possessed a fascination for men of science and an intense interest for men of



MAP OF THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED PANAMA CANAL.

commerce ever since it was proposed. The literature on the subject is vast. On no question which ever has been before the Congress of the United States has so much been written and spoken as that of the Isthmian Canal. A number of surveys of the Panama and Nicaragua routes were made during the past half-century, but it may be said that not until 1879 was the first positive step taken toward the realization of the project on which so much thought had been expended. In May of that year an international congress was convened in Paris by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to discuss the plan of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. The congress adopted a plan which had been prepared previously by M. de Lesseps, and immediately following that action the Panama Canal Company was formed. The company secured from Lieut. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse of the French Navy the concession which he had obtained from the United States of Colombia.

After the concession had been secured by the company, a commission, known as the De Lesseps Engineering Commission, was sent to Panama to make surveys and prepare estimates of cost. The commission estimated that a canal could be made for 843,000,000f. De Lesseps reduced these figures to 600,000,000f., or $120,000,000, and announced that a canal a niveau, or tide-level canal, could be completed for that sum. So confident was he of the accuracy of his calculations that he invited men of prominence to attend the opening of the canal, which he set for 1888.

FIRST SURVEY AT PANAMA.

On Feb. 21, 1881, the first detachment of canal employes arrived at Colon. Surveys were made, and the building of camps, hospitals, and other necessary buildings followed. In 1882 the Panama Canal Company purchased the Panama Railway. Interest charges accumulated between 1882 and 1888, while nothing like the progress on the canal which had been anticipated had been made. In the Autumn of 1888 further borrowing became impossible, and then came a crash which shook the financial world. On Jan. 1, 1889, the company was forced into liquidation. This event created a ferment throughout France, no less than 800,000 French shareholders having been induced to invest in the stock of the company, largely through the appeals which had been made to their patriotism. A receiver was appointed by the Court of the Seine with unlimited powers. In 1890 the receiver sent a commission of French and other engineers to Panama to report on the actual condition of the work. The report was discouraging. Not more than a fifth of the proposed work had been done; a valuable plant, estimated at $30,000,000, was rusting away and useless; the tide level at Colon was filling in, and the harbor was shallowing, owing to the cut.

In 1891 the Government of Colombia granted to the Panama Canal Company an extension of ten years from 1893 in which to finish the contract, provided operations be resumed before February, 1893. In November, 1892, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Delahaye, created a profound sensation in Paris by declaring on the floor of the Chamber that the Panama Canal Company had obtained exceptional privileges, which it had used for the purpose of defrauding investors, by the bribery of no fewer than 100 Deputies.

The demand for an investigation of the charges was of such force and insistence as to be irresistible, and the Ministry decided to submit the whole question to a committee. Following this decision, Baron Reinach, a banker accused of being the instrument or agent of much of the corruption of the company, died suddenly, and it was alleged that he had poisoned himself.

Amid a popular clamor, such as Paris had not known for many years, the investigation was carried on, and the disclosures before the investigating committee indicated that the operations of the canal company had been slimed with fraud. It was shown that the Panama Company had bribed Deputies and journalists on an extensive scale in order to cover up its shortcomings and leave the way open for further imposition on its trusting shareholders and creditors.

In February, 1893, M. de Lesseps, his son Charles, and some of their colleagues were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for fraud and bribery. At the time the blow fell M. de Lesseps had passed his eightieth year. A few years before he had married a young woman, and all France had extended congratulations to him upon the birth of a child to his attractive spouse. Bitter as was the feeling of the French public toward those who were responsible for their loss of money, much sympathy was manifested toward the man who had been the presiding genius of the great enterprise. That he had been knowingly a party to the great fraud which had wrecked the hopes and fortunes of so many worthy persons in France the public was loath to credit. The sympathy for him took such form that he was not imprisoned. But the great engineer, who had reaped so much glory through the construction of the Suez Canal, was unable to withstand the blow which the Panama exposures gave him. He died in November of the year following.

NEW COMPANY FORMED.

At the end of 1893 the only prominent person left in prison as the result of the Panama prosecutions was M. Baihut, formerly Minister of Public Works. In 1894 a prominent French engineer proffered a scheme by which he claimed the work could be completed in four years at an additional cost of $110,000,000. A new company was formed, and 300,000 shares were issued. Work on the canal was resumed under French auspices. Early in 1895 a strike occurred among the laborers on the canal, and the methods of the new company were criticised severely by the stockholders. Another scandal such as had attended the operations of the original company was feared, but developments showed that the suspicions were unwarranted. Nevertheless, the confidence of the French public in the ultimate success of the enterprise had been shaken to an extent as to make it manifest that the completion of the canal under French auspices was no longer a possibility, as additional financial support would not be forthcoming.

That being the situation, those who were bound up in the enterprise turned toward America for relief. The United States, up to that time, had concerned itself, as far as the building of a canal was considered, solely with the Nicaragua route. The first survey for a canal at Nicaragua under American auspices was made in 1852 by Col. A. W. Childs. The project as outlined by him has been the basis for all subsequent locations. A second survey was made in 1872 by a party under the charge of Commander E. P. Lull of the United States Navy.

Eleven years later another survey was made by A. G. Menocal, a civil engineer, also of the United States Navy. In 1889 the Maritime Canal Company was organized to construct the Nicaragua Canal on the lines of the Menocal project. As there was, for a decade following, considerable enthusiasm over the Nicaragua Canal scheme in this country, the prospects of the Panama Company enlisting American capital, and especially Governmental aid, were anything but promising.

Nevertheless an auxiliary American company was organized. In the investigation of the French company's affairs which was made by the new American company, it was ascertained that of the $156,400,000 expended by the original company only $88,600,000 had been expended legitimately upon the excavation and construction, the rest having gone in bribery and corruption. The second French company was started with a capital of 65,000,000f., about one-half of which was expended cautiously on construction in four years. The second French company had abandoned the original plan of constructing a tidewater canal. Its plan contemplated the construction of a canal with locks.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The history of the isthmian canal project during the past five years shows that while the sentiment in favor of the construction of a canal has grown steadily, faith in the Nicaragua route as the most practicable has suffered a steady decline. This decline has been due, more than anything else, perhaps, to the uncertainty of the cost of carrying out the project. The first estimate of the Maritime Company was $67,000,000. After doing more or less work on the canal the Maritime Company ceased operations in 1893 for lack of funds. In 1895 Congress appointed the Ludlow Commission to examine and report upon the Maritime Company's project. This commission placed the cost of the canal's completion at $133,472,893. The Walker Commission, appointed subsequently, increased the estimate to $140,000,000.

Up to the outbreak of the war with Spain the project of constructing an isthmian canal, while acquiesced in by the general public in the United States, had received ardent advocacy only in quarters where a special study of the subject had been made. But at the commencement of that conflict the people of the United States received an impressive object lesson on the need of a canal. That lesson was the historic trip of the battleship Oregon. With the declaration of hostilities American attention was absorbed by the possibility of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera making a sudden attack upon some one of the important cities of the Atlantic Coast. At that time the Oregon, a newly constructed battleship, was on the Pacific station. It was considered desirable to have the ship added to the strength of the Atlantic fleet. Orders were sent to her commander, Capt. Clark, to bring her around Cape Horn, using all speed possible. The American people watched with anxiety the famous voyage. It furnished an argument for the construction of an isthmian canal more effective than a century of discussion.

But coincident with the making up of the American mind that a canal must be built there came the conflict of opinion as to the choice of routes. Those who were interested in the Panama enterprise were quick to see the opportunity opened to them.

AMERICAN AUXILIARY COMPANY.

When the commission that was appointed by President McKinley, in 1899, to examine the American isthmus at every available point in order to determine the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal, went to Paris to examine the plans of the Panama Company, the company, realizing the improbability of its being able to raise sufficient funds in France to go on with the enterprise to a successful conclusion, decided to take its chances in competition with the Nicaragua project before the American Congress. At a meeting of the Directors it was decided to transfer all of the property of the company, its rights and powers, together with those of the American auxiliary company, to a new American company. That company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with the title of the Panama Canal Company of America. The capital was fixed at $30,000,000, and the company was authorized to increase the amount if necessary. The arrangement which it made with the French Company, in taking over its rights, was to pay the shareholders of that company partly in money, but mainly in shares of the American company. The French company retains only an equity in the shape of a lien on a specified percentage of the profits remaining after the payment of all operating expenses and fixed charges and a dividend to the stockholders of the new company.

An international commission of French, German, Russian, English, and American engineers, consulted by the French company in drawing up its plans, estimated the cost of completing the Panama Canal at $102,000,000, if the two locks be made of a certain width, and $125,000,000 if the locks be wider. The extended concession from the Colombian Government runs until Oct. 31, 1910, a bonus of 3,000,000f. having been paid to the Government to secure the extension.

After the American company was organized and the proposition for a transfer was brought definitely before the French Directors, so much opposition was developed to the surrender of an enterprise that had absorbed so much French enthusiasm and entailed such sacrifices on the French people that the Directors were unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of carrying out the arrangement, and all resigned. The trustees of the de Lesseps company, in particular, were reluctant to sanction the total transfer of the entire management and control from France to America. A new Board of Directors was chosen, which continued the negotiations with the American company, and the transfer was made.

THE COST TO THE UNITED STATES.

The legislative action by which the American Congress decided upon the Panama Canal route as the most feasible and practicable and passed the bill under which President Roosevelt is authorized to acquire the American Panama Canal Company's rights is recent and familiar history. The advocates of the Panama route made effective use of facts concerning volcanoes along the Nicaragua route for the rejection of that route.

The price that the United States Government is to pay the Panama Canal Company of America for its rights and privileges is $40,000,000. The cost of the completed canal is estimated at $184,233,358. As soon as final action is taken by the United States authorities, by which the United States Government is to be committed to the building of the Panama Canal, contractors can go down to Panama and commence work, for good housing accommodation is there for an army of from 15,000 to 20,000 laborers. There is a railroad along the whole length of the canal, terminating on each ocean front in a good harbor, with ample wharf and dockage facilities.

The Panama Canal, it is said, presents only one really serious engineering difficulty, and that is the control of the waters of the Chagres River. The river has a maximum flow of 75,000 cubic feet a second. By the erection of dams it is proposed to conserve the waters of the river in a summit lake. The plans for accomplishing that have been pronounced feasible by many eminent engineers.

The length of route of the Panama Canal is forty-six miles, and the estimated time of transit for an ordinary ship is fourteen hours.

Lykens and Parry Benefits.

Two benefits have been announced, one at the New York Theatre to-night and the other at the Herald Square Theatre on Sunday night, July 6. The entertainment at the New York is to be for William L. Lykens, the booking agent for the theatre. Among those who have consented to entertain are Sam Bernard, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, George F. Golden, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eddie Foy, and Henry E. Dixey. The performance at the Herald Square is to be for William Parry, formerly manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. Among those who will take part are Raymond Hitchcock, Walter Jones, Cheridah Simpson, Isabelle Underwood, and Joe Welsh.

Opening of the Circle Auditorium.

The Circle Auditorium, known formerly as the Circle Music Hall, was opened last evening. The feature of the Circle is the Kaltenborn Orchestra, consisting of forty-five musicians, which the management has secured for a series of concerts, extending over thirteen weeks. Franz Kaltenborn is the leader of the orchestra.

LONDON THEATRICAL TOPICS.

Tree's Revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor"—Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 13.—All the younger generation will like the resplendent revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and that is a great point gained by Beerbohm Tree, the greatest possible point he could gain in putting forward on the stage of a theatre run primarily, in spite of the manager's strongly artistic inclinations, for commercial gain, an Elizabethan comedy so coarse-fibred as this. Doubtless there are Shakespearean scholars who will miss a familiar speech or two and cry out that Mr. Tree has again tampered with their Shakespeare, but I assure you that the curtailment of "The Merry Wives" for this production has been very moderate, and that many speeches have been retained which some of us would willingly spare.

Nevertheless the comedy seems less gross than it did in W. H. Crane's well-meant revival some years ago, and it is vastly more amusing than it was at Daly's a year or so before that famous house changed hands. Tree's impersonation of Falstaff is really, all things considered, a remarkable example of theatrical craftsmanship; the huge mass of make-believe fat is laid on naturally, and the actor's simulation of the voice and movements of a very fat man is exceedingly clever. The heavy gauntleted gloves which are never removed somewhat weaken the illusion, and of facial play there is next to none because of the elaborate make-up, the immovable painted mask of the knight; but the countenance seems human in spite of its comparative immobility. The merry wives of Mrs. Kendal and Miss Terry, quite apart from the factitious importance attached to these impersonations at the first performance because of the great vogue of the actresses, are very droll and delightful dames, which has not always been the case when artists of some distinction have undertaken these rôles, Miss Terry's gayety is as infectious as ever, and Mrs. Kendal denotes the more serious nature of Mistress Ford clearly, without forgetting for a moment that she, too, is a merry wife. In all the productions of this piece a reasonably old stager has seen, the befooling of the plump knight has never been quite as amusing as it is now at the handsome playhouse in the Haymarket. Not so much can be consistently said of some of the other episodes by one who remembers the Sir Hugh Evans of Davidge, the Slender of Lewis, the Caius of Le Moyne, and other impersonations by comedians trained in the old school of comedy. Lionel Brough as Mine Host has just the right touch, though, and Mrs. Tree acts her little part as Anne Page very gracefully. The thankless and disagreeable rôle of jealous Ford is treated in a somewhat modern but rational and tactful manner by Oscar Asche. Slender and Shallow, Caius and Sir Hugh, Simple and Rugby, and the three ragged followers of Falstaff are not exactly tedious, and that, in these days, is saying much for them.

In the old Windsor Street there are goings on not particularly related to the matter of the comedy. The blacksmith forges a horseshoe to the admiration of a gaping crowd. Lads and lasses flirt and frolic, a mountebank and his commendable dog, a piper seeking stray pennies, children at play fill the scene when the curtain rises. Sweet Anne is escorted to her father's gate, opposite the Garter inn, by Master Fenton, and the merry wives come arm-in-arm to dine together at Page's house. Presently Falstaff rides up to the tavern door on a white horse, and, dismounting somewhat heavily, enters the taproom to regale himself with a cup of sack. And then, Justice Shallow, the Welsh parson, and Slender entering, the play begins.

All this is harmless and pretty, and so is much of the music which accompanies the action of the play, lending to it some of the quality of Christmas pantomime. Is it Shakespearean? you ask. Well, is "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Shakespearean? Or, if it is, is everything Shakespearean worth fighting for and worrying about in a commercial age?

Sarah Bernhardt has ceased to be merely a great actress. She has become a wonder of the world. In Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini" she appears as a girl of sixteen without compelling the spectator to strain his imaginative powers. The stage is dimly lighted, of course, but she is visible, and every motion and every tone of her voice is in keeping with her part. Later in the play she looks not a day older than the thirty-two years accredited to this new and morally unlovely Francesca. Her speech is as melodiously satisfying as ever, her acting as subtle, forcible, and thrilling.

The new play purports to be a slice of mediaeval life in Italy, taken from the records. The liaison of Francesca and Paolo lasts fourteen years and ends with a perfect cataract of bloodshed. Paolo is burly, dishonest, and cowardly, a married man who connives at the murder of his wife. Francesca's husband is a gnomelike monstrosity, who grovels at her feet in his amorous moods and is a fiend in his pursuit of revenge.

The play is not devoid of theatrical power, though it has its absurdities, such as the attachment of the lovers to a certain passage in the history of Lancelot and Guinevere, which they read together every day for fourteen years. They do not seem to be a very sentimental pair, either. But Mme. Bernhardt's acting makes the piece acceptable for the time being. One of her associates, M. de Max, is highly praised for his performance of the husband, which seemed to me rather violent and overdrawn.

E. A. D.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Charles Frohman cables from Paris, where he is with Maurice Grau, arranging for the French company that he is organizing for this city, that he has engaged Margaret Gordon for an important part in "The New Clown," the comedy with which he will open the season of the Madison Square Theatre early in September. Jessie Busley and Jameson Lee Finney have been engaged.

***

Report has it that Robert Drouet may be engaged as leading man by Mrs. Fiske next season. Manager Smith of the Manhattan Theatre said yesterday that no definite contract had been made yet.

***

Henry W. Savage's Paris representative has signed contracts with Lloyd D'Aubigny. Mr. D'Aubigny will sing the principal tenor rôles with the Castle Square Opera Company the coming season, alternating with Mr. Sheehan. He is a native of Virginia. Mr. Savage has also engaged Maud Lillian Berri to sing the rôle of Henrietta in "The Sultan of Sulu" the coming season.

***

John Mason has been re-engaged by Manager Roth for the support of Miss Elsie de Wolfe in "The Way of the World" next season.

***

Thomas Q. Seahrooke has the real estate fever, and it is said that he intends to buy a country seat near Rye, N. Y.

***

Miss Isabel Irving, who is to be starred as Virginia Carvel in "The Crisis," under the management of James K. Hackett, has gone to Siasconset, Nantucket, for the Summer. Miss Irving will open her season the first week in September.

***

Miss Amy Lee, who concluded recently an engagement of five years as stock star of the Girard Avenue Theatre, Philadelphia, has been engaged by Manager George White to be featured in the title rôle of "Mlle. 'Awkins."

***

"The Girl and the Judge," the play by Clyde Fitch that Annie Russell produced last season, is to be used next season for the first starring tour of Helen Grantly.

***

Amelia Bingham will open the new Willis-Wood Theatre in Kansas City on Aug. 25.

Entertainments Prepared for Summer Visitors

"The Defender," a New Extravaganza to Be Produced at the Herald Square Theatre—"Dolly Varden" and "The Show Girl" Depart—More Theatres Talked of—Roof Garden Shows.

In the past week there was a revival of the rumor fever concerning new theatres. With several new theatres building for next season, the week brought the announcements of a new one on the Berkeley Lyceum site, of a possible one at 107-113 West Thirty-ninth Street for the Shubert Brothers, and of another in West Thirty-fourth Street for the Rice Amusement Company. If some of these plans, and others already announced, are realized, this will be a banner year in the history of theatrical development.

Another matter that continues to hold the attention of the theatrical world and, incidentally, promises to affect the building of out-of-town theatres, is the Independent Booking Agency. It has not made yet any definite announcements of names of large attractions hooked with it, but H. G. Fiske promises to give out the list in the coming week. He says also that persons in Baltimore and other large cities have written to him, wanting to know, in case new theatres were built, if a sufficient number of attractions could be furnished.

***

Although the weather gods continue to favor the few theatres remaining open, swelling their receipts enormously, "The Show Girl" and "Dolly Varden" closed last night. The latter is to be succeeded at the Herald Square Theatre by "The Defender" on Thursday evening next. The new extravaganza has a decided nautical flavor. The piece had its initial presentation recently at the Columbia Theatre, Boston. The book and lyrics are the work of Allen Lowe, a Boston newspaper man. Many comedy situations, out of the rut of traditional extravaganza, have been introduced, it is understood. There is also much satire, treating of the social side of the last international yachting event.

In the plot the lover, an Englishman, champions the cause of the Yankee yacht, the Defender, and exposes the plot to scuttle the American racer. Several personages prominent in the last international cup race are travestied. Sir Thomas Teaton, whose crack yacht is to participate in the race for the America Cup, comes to this country on his steam yacht, accompanied by his ward, Hilda Shipton, and a party of guests, including one Ivory D. Queers, who is in love with Hilda. Queers represents an English syndicate that has staked much money on Teaton's craft, and he has been instructed to see that the boat wins at any cost. To accomplish his object he tries to use Charles Dare, a young son of a titled family, whose lack of money has forced him to ship as a sailor on the Defender, as a tool to disable the American yacht. The plot is foiled by Dare, aided young New York heiress. The comedy element is introduced by the characters of Sam Keno, a variety actor of the London halls, who is acting as steward on the Hibernia; Pinkie Winkerton, a detective, and Jellie and Millie Canvass, the former a circus rider in pursuit of Queers and the latter a maid employed by Hilda.

George Toole is the musical director. Following is the cast:

Sir Thomas Ceylon Teaton, who longs to lift the Cup.....Harry Davenport
Mr. Tom Pinkson, the Copper King.....George Alison
Charles Dare.....Richie Ling
Mr. Ivory D. Queers.....Gilbert Clayton
Han Kuff, Bo'sun on Sir Thomas's Yacht..Gordon Tompkins
Snip, Cabinboy.....Peggy Edwardes
Pinkie Winkerton.....Charles Wayne
Sam Keno, a fallen star.....Alexander Clark
Mrs. Orchard, a fadditst.....Miss Emma Carus
Miss Hilda Shipton, the ward of Sir Thomas.....Miss Sandol Milliken
Mrs. Everly Chase.....Mayme Kelso
Winsome, Caprice, Modeste } The dear girls { Miss Edith Eldredge, Miss Grace Spencer, Miss Aimee Ashmore
Millie Canvass, who 'as 'opes..Miss Blanche Ring
Jellie Canvsss, Queen of the Ring.....Miss Paula Edwardes

AT TERRACE GARDEN.

At Terrace Garden and its Opera House adjunct on East Fifty-eighth Street tomorrow night Mansgers Suesskind and Rehfeldt's players will present C. A. Byrne's and Louis Harrison's opera, "The Pearl of Pekin" as the week's attraction. Douglass Flint will portray the character Harrison created for himself in "The Pearl of Pekin." The chorus and orchestra will be augmented. The cast of principals will be:

Pearl of Pekin.....Miss Belle Thorne
Finette.....Miss Ella Devine
Tyfoo.....Douglass Flint
Sosoriki.....Edward M. Favor
Petit Pierre.....Harry Luckstone
Paul Mathot.....O. W. Risley
Pepine.....Miss Glover
Angelique.....Miss Holton
Fautine.....Miss Adams
Pierrette.....Miss Dorsell

ROOFS AND VAUDEVILLE.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre the Proctor stock company will present "The New Boy" with Frederic Bond, stage director, in the chief rôle. Among the favorites who will support him are Charles M. Seay, William Gerald, Beatrice Morgan, Florence Leslie, and Bessie Lea Listina. The vaudeville, which keeps the performance continuous, will engage "Chinese" Johnny Williams in burlesque magic; the Cautna Sisters, midgets; Nellie Florida in songs, and Harry E. Lester, monologuist.

***

In Harlem the Proctor stock company will be seen in "The Nominee," with Frederic Truesdell playing the rôle created by "Nat" Goodwin. E. M. Bell, Sol Aiken, Adelaide Keim, Helen Sallinger, D. De Wolf, and Ada Levick will be among the favorites in the presenting company.

***

The Twenty-third Street Theatre's bill of Summer vaudeville will be up to the Proctor standard. Among those who are booked to appear are Fiske and McDonough in a comedy sketch, Waltz and Ardell in a musical comedietta, the Carmella Sisters, singers and dancers, and Gordon Eldrid, mimic.

***

In Newark Alice Shaw and her twin daughters will present their whistling specialty as the feature of the vaudeville programme. The New York Comedy Four, Fisher and Clark, and a dozen other acts will complete the entertainment.

***

In the bill that Keith's Theatre offers for the coming week the head-liners are Ida Melville and company in "Sis Hopkins's Sister," a sketch on the idea borrowed by Miss Melville from her sister; De Villiers, the French illusionist; Jordan and Welch, "Just Two Hebrews"; the Farrell-Taylor trio, eccentric comedians; Arthur Deming, minstrel; Miss Amy Forssland, a soprano soloist, who makes her début; Joe and Nellie Doner, acrobats and comedians; Johnson and Wells, colored entertainers; Haight and Dean, who have a comedy sketch entitled "Hook and Eye"; Si Stebbins, card manipulator, with nineteen other acts, complete the programme at Union Square.

***

The new additions to the bill at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens have met with success. The Picolo Midgets in a wrestling match; the Johnson brothers, who play the xylophone, and the Wartenburg brothers are among the new attractions. Those to remain are the three Willie brothers, Goolman's cat and dog circus, Goldin, the four Madcaps, the three Ch's, and the ballet and song divertissement, in which the new tambourine specialty is introduced. This will be the last week of Phroso, the mechanical doll.

***

A new wax group, on exhibition at the Eden Musée to-day, is a representation of the destruction of St. Pierre by the eruption of Mont Pelée. The group occupies a large room in the chamber of horrors. In the background is Mont Pelée, sending up ashes and lava. The buildings of the city are crumbling, the sky is darkened, and flashes of red fire are seen. In the foreground, almost covered by the ashes and débris of the buildings, are several victims. New moving pictures are to be shown hourly during the week.

***

The regular vaudeville bill is to be given in Cherry Blossom Grove this week. After Saturday night the company in the theatre is to be combined with the vaudeville show on the roof. The scenery on the stage of the theatre is to be sent up, and the performance of "The Chaperons" is to be as heretofore. It is not the intention to introduce vaudeville features in "The Chaperons" or between the acts. They will precede the musical comedy. La Belle Tortajada, the Spanish dancer, will remain one of the permanent features of the roof's vaudeville programme.

***

Ted Marks's variety show on the American Theatre roof commences its second week to-morrow night. During the past week the roof, despite the weather conditions, did well. For the coming week Mr. Marks will present a new programme. Ta Thuma is the only feature retained. On the bill appear Smith and Campbell, Young and De Vole, Bailey and Madison, Manning's Entertainers, McPhee and Hill, who have just returned from abroad; Frank O'Brien, Trask and Gladden, Mr. and Mrs. Swickard, Ida Russell, Radie Furman, the Sharplies, F. Wheman, and others.

***

The up-town west side resort, the Lion Palace Musical Hall and Roof Garden, will have the following headliners this week: The Faust Trio, comedy sketch and dancing dolls; Dorsch and Russell, electric novelty music act, and Farrell and Furey, singers and talkers.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Wild Rose" at the Knickerbocker is nearing its eightieth performance, and the management promises to run it all Summer. It is a very satisfactory all-round musical extravaganza. The lines, by Harry B. Smith and George V. Hobart, while far from new, are unusually neat and witty, and the music, by Ludwig Englander, is more than ordinarily musicianly. Eddie Foy contributes much fun, some of it on a low plane. Miss Irene Bentley and Miss Marie Cahill are tuneful and charming.

***

"King Dodo" goes into its eighth and last week at Daly's, and its fifty-eighth week, all told, with unabated prosperity. It is a musical comedy of the older sort, and centres about the admirable grotesqueries of Raymond Hitchcock, who has made a distinct and well-deserved hit with the metropolitan public.

***

Frank Daniels and his company have one more week at Manhattan Beach in "Miss Simplicity," with a holiday matinée on the Fourth of July. The company has undergone no important changes since the piece was at the Casino, last winter. "The Show Girl" will follow "Miss Simplicity" on July 7.

***

At the New Star John Philip Sousa's comic opera, "El Capitan," has made a success sufficient to warrant a second week.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino has had the good fortune to introduce two new favorites. Miss Katie Barry, the diminutive understudy of the leading woman in the London production, appears as a cockney slavey, and Miss Angeles, who has hitherto figured in the back row of the ballet at Weber & Fields's, gives a series of take-offs of current celebrities. Among the old standbys are Mrs. Yeamans and Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

***

"The Chaperons" moves up stairs at the New York Theatre and will be incorporated with the vaudeville performance in "Cherry Blossom Grove." Among the chief performers are Walter Jones, Trixie Friganza, Harry Conor, and Eva Tanguay.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

At to-night's operatic concert at Terrace Garden a new soprano singer will make her first bow to an American audience. Her name is Senorita Frida Ricci. She comes from the Scala, Milan. She was heard at Covent Garden a couple of seasons ago. Besides the support of the principals and chorus of the Terrace Garden Opera Company, she will have the assistance of Senor Vincenzo Morelli, tenor. Both singers have just returned from South America. Scenes and arias from "Lucia di Lammermoor" will constitute the programme. The "Mad Scene" from Donizetti's opera is to be the feature of the concert.

***

Duss and his band will give the usual performance at St. Nicholas Garden.

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The first Sunday concert on the roof of the American Theatre is to be a feature to-night, a special programme having been arranged. In case of rain the concert can be heard in the theatre.

***

The programme for the Sunday night concert to be given in Cherry Blossom Grove includes Jessie Bartlett Davis, Nevlus and Florence, Peter Baker, Cole and Johnson, the Four Cuttys, Billy Van, La Belle Tortakada, Eullah Lee, La Belle Blanche, Lillie Lawson, Le Mar and Gabriel.

***

Sunday concerts at the Proctor Theatres will engage the best acts in vaudeville in continuous performance, beginning at 2 P. M. Special bills have been hooked for the Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Twenty-third Street Theatres.

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Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens will present the usual Sunday night concert performance.

Harlem's New Theatre.

Harlem's new theatre, the West End, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, is nearing completion. Within a few days the structure will have its roof, and the interior construction is to be begun. The contract calls for completion on the date for the opening, Saturday, Sept. 27.

"Japan by Night."

Owing to the decorations and alterations that are being made at the Madison Square Roof Garden, the opening date of "Japan by Night" has been postponed until Monday, July 7. Princess Kiku has arrived from Tokio, Japan, under contract to Kushibiki & Auri for the roof garden show. Her performance is to make a number of whirls on a trapeze bar.

Amusements.

CASINO, 39th St. & B'way. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's Production of
A CHINESE HONEY-MOON.

By George E. Dsnce and Howard Talbot.
Second Triumphal Year—Strand, London. Capacity Nightly—Casino, New York.
USUAL MATINEE Saturday. | SPECIAL MATINEE (Friday) July 4th.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Management Sam S. Shubert.
CLOSED FIRST HALF OF WEEK. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
OPENING 8:15 P. M. THURSDAY, JULY 3RD, A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of
THE DEFENDER
A MUSICAL YACHTICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.
By Allen Lowe and Charles Dennee. Presenting Company Includes:
Paula Edwardes, Emma Carus, Blanche Ring, Sandol Milliken, Maym Kelso, Edith Eldridge, Amy Ashmore, Grace Spencer, Alexander Clark, Harry Davenport, Richie Ling, Charles Wayne, Gilbert Clayton, George Alison, Gordon Tompkins, Chorus of 70.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4TH.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AVE.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
IDA MELVILLE & CO. in "Sis Hopkins' Sister."
THE GREAT DeVILLIERS.
JORDAN & WELCH.
Arthur Deming, 3 Millettes, Young America Quintette, Johnson & Wells, The Magileys, Si Stebbins, Farrel-Taylor Trio, Amy Forssland, Joe & Nellie Doner, Haight & Dean, Biograph.
30 Acts. Best Show in New York. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

MANHATTAN BEACH
THIS AFTERNOON, 3:30. TO-NIGHT, 8:30
SHANNON'S 23d REGT. BAND in POPULAR CONCERTS.
Every Evening Except Sunday at 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and Grand Fireworks.
Evenings at 9. Last Week of
FRANK DANIELS AND HIS OPERA COMPANY
in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Saturday Mat. at 4...Extra Mat. July 4
WEEK Commencing JULY 7, Rice's "SHOW GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Theatre cooled and ventilated by iced air. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Lederer's Musical 100 In 3d Month. Interest Unabated.
"A Delightful Treat,"
THE WILD ROSE
"NO SHOW BY ANY OTHER NAME IS HALF SO SWEET."

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Glass Inclosure, Fully Protected.
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES.
TO-NIGHT Popular Vaudeville, CONCERT 50c
WITH GREAT STAR BILL, BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE 3 CH'S, GOLDIN, PHROSO, THE 4 MADCAPS, GOOLMAN, JOHNSON BROS., METTA, MR. ARTHUR BUCKNER, PICCOLO MIDGETS, 3 WILLIE BROS., MME. RACHEL LAYA, SPARROW, WARTENBURG BROS., RAVELLO, STRETTI AND HIS ORCHESTRA.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT 50c. BILL.
TO-MORROW NIGHT & Every Eve. in GROVE CHAPERONS
WITH SAME GREAT CAST.
In Conjunction with an Immense Bargain Matinées Wed'ys and Sat'ys in Theatre part with Best Seats VAUDEVILLE BILL 50c.
TO-NIGHT—in theatre, monster testimonial to WM. L. LYKENS, Great Bill

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St...At 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager
Matinee Saturday at 2.
"Takes Broadway by Storm."—Journal
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS
KING DODO
—RAYMOND HITCHCOCK—
Cheridah Simpson, Marion Ivell, Flora Zabelle, Margaret McKinney, Arthur Deagon, Robert Lett and A CHORAL COURT OF 100.

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Special Groups and Figures.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.

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Every Ev. ST. GRAND REPUBLIC, Fri. Exc'd.
Conterno's 14th Regt. Band & Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30
P. M., Battery 9 P. M.
BEGINNING TUESD

DISBROW TO SURRENDER

His Counsel Undertakes to Produce Him on Tuesday.

Will Be Subpoenaed in Divorce Suit, It Is Said, When He Appears in Connection with Good Ground Tragedy.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 28.—Louis A. Disbrow, for whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the deathe of Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster, whose bodies were found in Tiana Bay on June 14, will arrive at Southampton on Tuesday morning with his counsel, Rowland Miles of Northport, and surrender himself to the authorities. He will at once be taken before Justice Edward M. Foster, who issued the warrant for his arrest, and the preliminary hearing of the case will then begin.

District Attorney Smith and Detective Fielde drove this morning to Riverhead, where they had a conference with Sheriff Wells of Suffolk County. While there the District Attorney learned that Rowland Miles wanted to communicate with him, and he called up Mr. Miles on the telephone at Northport.

Mr. Miles said he was glad to bear from the District Attorney and that he had been trying all the morning to have a talk with him on the "'phone." Mr. Smith asked the lawyer if he was prepared to produce Disbrow, as he had promised to do, in case a warrant were issued, and Mr. Miles replied:

"I am ready to keep my promise, and will deliver my client whenever you may desire."

The District Attorney said he would like Disbrow to surrender at Southampton, and Mr. Miles said he would accompany Disbrow to Southampton on Tuesday morning, arriving there by train at 11:30 o'clock. This promise was satisfactory to the District Attorney, and it is understood no attempt will be made by Sheriff Wells to serve the warrant before the time mentioned.

It is also said that Francis H. Van Vechten will serve a subpoena in divorce proceedings on Disbrow when the latter arrives at Southampton.

KENTUCKY JOURNALISTS FIGHT.

Editor of a Lexington Paper Meets Manager of Another and Pugilistic Encounter Results.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 28.—As the climax of a personal controversy in the editorial columns of their respective papers, Desha Breckinridge, manager of The Morning Herald, and W. P. Walton, editor of The Morning Democrat, met on the street here to-day and engaged in a fist fight until bystandere eeparated them.

Breckinridge met Walton and asked for a retraction or an apology for statements made in The Democrat. Walton replied: "I'll be damned if you get either from me." On this Breckinridge struck Walton in the face, and the latter retaliated. They were aeparated before serious damage was done.

The Democrat has been commenting very severely on Mayor Duncan. The Herald attempted to defend the Mayor, which caused Mr. Walton to print in The Democrat a piece of poetry, entitled "The Mayor and His Pup," in which he referred to Breckinridge as the "Mayor's fice."

In return, Mr. Breckinridge replied, after quoting the poetry and the remark as to the Mayor, "He who writes such matter writes himaelf as a low-minded and vulgar blackguard. By such poetry and such paragraphs, Mr. Walton demonstrates that he is neither a gentleman, a man o ftruth, nor capable of exhibiting that decency which is customary among gentlemen and reputable journalists."

The Democrat answered with an editorial saying that Breckinridge was a "pusillanimous little fellow," and aeserted that "he la as devoid of truth as hs is of every other manly attribute." This editorial was printed this morning, and it was the final shot which brought on to-day's encounter, it is said.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S ATTACK

Says Attorney General Sheets Tried to Play Politics—Favors Federal Plan of Municipal Government.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson gave out to-day a signed statement relative to the decielon of the Ohio Supreme Court, that declared the Federal plan of municipal government unconstitntional. Mr. Johnson's letter says in part:

"The ouster proceedings had their origin with cheap politicians, backed by interests opposed to the things the city administration atood for. It would have ended there but for the action of Attorney General Sheets, with the advice and conaent, I am informed, of the State administration.

"Without the approval of Attorney General Sheets, no case could have been brought in the Supreme Court, and after thia suit was begun he refueed to comply with the request of Cincinnati attorneys to test the Cincinnati law. It was an attempt to play politics, but the result will show that it was poor politics. The entire responsibility rests with Attorney General Sheets and his advisers.

"The important queation is, however, What shall be done? I believe the Supreme Court should be praised rather than blamed for its courageous decision. It wae the timidity of their predecessors that made possible so much special legislation."

In conclusion the Mayor declares that it has been demonstrated that the Federal plan of municipal government is the best that can be devised. He expresses the hope that it will be adopted for the government of all Ohio cities at the special session of the Legislature.

TO OUST CITY OFFICIALS.

Suit to be Brought in Cincinnati on the Ground that the Charter Laws Are Defective.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—A request will be made of Corporation Counsel Hunt Monday to bring suit to oust practically every city official. This will be done by Attorney Prescott Smith, at the instance of ex-Attorney Gen. Frank S. Monnett. Smith and Monnett held a long conference this afternoon and went over the entire charter laws and amendments of the city with a view to picking out the most vulnerable points and of forming a general attack upon any special legislation under which the city is now conducted.

Mr. Monnett said:

"I cannot give the name of the taxpayer in whose name Mr. Smith will make his demand, for there are a number of taxpayers interested, and we have not decided in which name the request shall be made."

"Will the suit be directed against the Board of Public Service or a number of officers?" wae asked.

"It will be against a nnmber of them, although we have not definitely determined which it shall be. The idea will be to test the entire fabric of the City Government."

It is believed by city officials that no court will grant an injunction, and that the matter will be held in abeyance until the special term of the Legislature has been called. The Legislature will then, it is thought, dispose of the question entirely by enacting new laws.

PAPER MILLS FOR CANADA.

Chicago and Detroit Capitalists Will Develop the Country's Resources in Event of Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

KAUKAUNA, Wis., June 28.—One of the greateet schemes for the development of Canada's resources yet undertaken is that proposed by Col. H. A. Frambach, who, with Chicago and Detroit capitaliete, is building a million-dollar paper mill in Northern Michigan.

The company has secured the co-operation of Boston and New York capitalists, in the purchase of 600,000 acres of the best spruce timber in Newfoundland. The company plans, it is said, to take up still more Canadian land at an early date, and, it is reported, though this is not confirmed by Col. Frambach, that one of the plans is the erection of a great paper mill on the Canadian side of the boundary of Maine.

Another plant above Ottawa on the Ottawa River is considered. The plan to build a paper mill across the line, it is said, is owing to the duties imposed by Canada on the export of pulp wood.

Col. Frambacb, when asked about hia plans to-day, refused to tell the names of those who will be associated with him, saying that when the company is incorporated in the East soon will be time enough for the public to know who is interested.

Another feature of the plan is the belief of Col. Frambach that eventually Canada will be annexed to the United States, and that he and his colleagues are having this event in mind in taking up large spruce properties. The company has already secured options on Canadian timber and expect a corps of timber estimaters to return soon from Newfoundland, where they have been investigating the pulp resources.

It is said by Col. Frambach that there is a stretch of 100 miles of almost solid pulp wood timber of the largest size, which would be available with little difficulty for the pulp mills. It is reported that some of those back of the project are interested also in the Great Northern Mills at Millinocket, Me. Col. Frambach said to-day that he would be willing to invest half of his fortune in the timber of Canada.

STEAMBOAT HIT A CABLE.

Neglect of a Watchman Nearly Caused a Wreck by Lines Stretched Across Rapids.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 28.—The Richelieu Line steamboat Hamilton, carrying a large number of paesengere, had an exciting experience at the head of the Rapide du Plat to-day.

Wrecking crews, working on the stranded etern wheel steamboat Minnewaska, had stretched cables across the channel with which to draw the boat into deep water. A watchman was placed at the upper canal to warn steamboats bound down to take the canal below the rapids, hut he forgot to notify the Captain of the Hamilton that entered the rapids and ran at great speed against a five-inch cable a foot under water.

The Hamilton was lifted by the cable and turned almost around in the current, which was running twelve miles an hour. She listed so that the water washed her decks, causing a panic on board. The cable broke, and the steamboat righted before entering the next rapids.

Prompt action in cutting loose the other cables across the channel prevented a recurrence of the accident. The steamboat escaped serious damage.

The Minnewaska has been released and taken to Quebec to have her sections joined in a drydock.

PACKERS TO TESTIFY.

Referee Appointed in Missouri to Report on the Alleged Combination to Fix Prices.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 28.—The Supreme Court, en banc, to-day sustained the motion of the Attorney General to strike out the returns of the packers in the ouster proceedings as to all the contentions, except the sixth, whlch ralses the question as to whether the packers are in a combine to fix and maintain prices. On that point the court overruled the motion and appointed I. H. Kinley of Kansas City to take testimony and report on the first day of the October term of the court.

Attorney Hagerman, for the packers, filed exceptions and objections to the action of the court on the ground that the points overruled involve Federal questions, which the Supreme Court of the United States should pass on.

The court maintained the constitutionality of the State anti-trust laws involved in the motion. Chief Justice Burgess and Justice Mareball dissented from the action of the court in overruling a part of the motion relating to the question of fact on which testimony is to be taken.

Wyoming's Deep Well Finally Reaches Water.

Recent advices from Wyoming report the completion of the deep well at Camhria, in that State, which has been in progress for several years for the local water aupply at that place. This well was started as an experiment, at the suggestion of the United States Geological Survey, as water-bearing strata were not definitely known to exiet in the region.

Early in 1900 a depth of 1,810 feet was reached without finding water, but recently an excellent supply, with a pumping capacity of 200 gallons per minute, has been developed at 2,115 feet, a distance of almost one-half mile from the surface.

Cambria is a coal-mining community on the western slopee of the Black Hills. The coal measures in which it is located are estimated to cover an area of ten square miles and to have a productive capacity of 30,000,000 tons. The experiment is, therefore, extremely important, as it not only throws needed light on the underground water conditions in all the older formations on the western side of the Black Hills, but also indicatea that water supplies may he obtained in wells over a wide area of surrounding country. The prospects and depths of these waters will be ahown on maps aoon to be published by the United States Geological Survey.

N. H. Darton of the Geological Survey has spent several seasons in an investigation of the water reeources of the Great Plains region, and haa found that the sandstone etrata underlying the plalna are upturned on the flanks of the Black Hills, and there receive most of the water from surface streams, which finds its way through their porous material and appears in the artesian and other wells in Wyoming and the Dakotas.

Judge Henry K. Baker Dead.

HALLOWELL, Me., June 28.—Judge Henry K. Baker, one of the oldest attorneys in the State, died here to-day aged ninety-five years. His father, Ames Baker, wes a member of Washington's life guard in the revolutionary war. He was Judge of Probate for Kennebec County a quarter of a century. He is survived by one son and five daughters, one of whom is Martha Baker Dunn, the authoress. Another, Mrs. Alfred E. Buck, wife of the United Statea Minister to Japan.

Major Ira A. Shaler Worse.

At the Presbyterian Hospital last night it was said that the condition of Major Ira A. Shaler, who was hurt in the subway, had taken a decided change for the worse.

HEAD-ON CAR COLLISION

Motorman Killed and About Thirty-five Passengers Injured.

Heavily Loaded Trolley Cars Met at the Foot of a Steep Grade Near Marlborough, Mass.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., June 28.—In a head-on collision hetween two heavily loaded cars on the Hudson Division of the Marlborough Street Railway early this evening, Motorman John H. Harris received injuries which caused his death, and about thirty-five passengers and employes were injured, several of them to such an extent that they were removed to hospitals for treatment. The dead:

HARRIS, JOHN H., motorman, Marlborough.

Seriously injured:

MOORE, WILLIAM S., motorman, Marlborough; head injured; also has serious internal injuries.

O'LEARY, DANIEL, Marlborough; leg broken and spine injured.

FAHEY, EDWARD, Marlborough; leg broken.

SMITH, MISS MARY L., Leachdale; both legs broken.

LARRABEE, F. E., Marlborough; three ribs and a leg broken.

SAVAGE, JOHN F., Marlborough; serious internal injuries.

WILSON, WILLIAM, Marlborough; both legs broken.

LORD, ALEXANDER, Marlborough; injured internally.

BOLON, MATHEW, Marlborough; spine injured.

O'BRIEN, PATRICK, Marlborough; spine injured.

About twenty-five others were injured slightly, but were able to go to their homes.

The accident occurred about two miles from Marlborough, at the foot of a steep grade. The cars came together with such force that they were almost completely demolished. One car left Marlborough shortly after five o'clock, and was under the charge of Conductor Felix Sawyer and Motorman William S. Moore. The other car, loaded with working men, left Hudson at about the same time, under the charge of Conductor Hugh McNiff and Motorman John H. Harris.

Both cars were going at a good rate of speed, and they came in sight of each other while rounding a curve. The motormen were unable to reverse in time to prevent a collision. Conductor McNiff's car was telescoped, and its roof was removed almost completely.

Motorman Harris was crushed, and he died while being taken to the Framingham Hospital. He was about thirty-eight years of age. Motorman Moore received severe injuries about the head and body. Several physicians from neighboring towns were on the scene soon after the accident was reported.

Several of the passengers on both of the cars jumped before the cars came together, but those that remained in their seats were thrown about and then crushed hy the timbers or injured by flying glass and splinters.

Conductor Felix Sawyer, although apparently injured only slightly, went into convulsions shortly after the accident and he was in a serious condition late to-night.

CASE OF WILLIAM M. HAHN.

His Friends Believe He Will Secure a Trial in Ohio Courts.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 28.—A decision of Gov. Nash to grant a stay of execution on the recent writ for William M. Hahn until a hearing of the same shall be held at Columbus next Monday, has lessened the tension here and is held by Hahn'a friends to mean that the writ will be revoked, so that the trial may be held in the local courts.

Prosecuting Attorney Bowers, who has been subjected to criticism for making affidavit against Hahn upon the same charge upon which he was under indictment in New York at the instance of the defendant's attorney, propoees to go to Columbus Monday to convince the Governor that he is acting in good faith and intends to prosecute the charge.

Attorneys for the defendant said to-day that if the requisition warrant shall be revoked, their client will give bonds pending the hearing of his case here.

LAKE SHIPBUILDING DEAL.

Orders for Eleven Steamers to Cost $2,000,000 Have Been Booked.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—One of the largest shipbuilding deals ever made on the lakes has been closed by the American Shipbuilding Company, that company having booked orders for eleven freight steamers that will cost upward of $2,000,000.

Contracts for ten of the ships were closed hy A. B. Wolvin of Duluth, who is President of the company that is to develop a special trade in grain and package freight down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. The ten boats will be of Canadian canal size. They will be 242 feet keel, 43 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. According to the contract, the boats are to be completed and ready for business next May.

POLICEMAN HAD TO EJECT HER.

Servant Who Objected to Family Eating Meat on Friday Wouldn't Go.

Mrs. J. Thomas of 7 West One Hundred and Seventh Street called at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station last night and asked the Sergeant to send a policeman to her home to eject her servant, Mary O'Brien, who, ehe said, objected to her eating meat on Friday.

It appears that Mary, being a Catholic, waa opposed to anyhody in the Thomas household eating meat on Friday, though the Thomases are Protestants. Following Mary's protests, ahe was requested to leave the house. This she refused to do, and it required the servicee of a policeman to get her out.

WIDOW SUES TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Caroline French Demands Accounting of French Steel Spring Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 28.—Mrs. Caroline French, widow of Aaron French, who organized the Railway Steel Springs Corporation, to-day filed a suit in the Common Pleas Court demanding an accounting from Philo U. Frenoh, son of Aaron French, and the other trustees of the estate.

The will gave the trusteee the power to dispose of the real estate and to give the widow one-third. She will demand the widow'a dower under the intestate act. She also demands an accounting of 8,600 shares of French Steel Spring stock, par value $100, whioh at the death of Aaron French were valued at $1,700,000; also $160,000 of Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company stock, which ehe alleges were got from Mr. French to defraud her and are not included in the accounting of the eatate by the trustees.

CAUGHT BY CHICAGO POLICE.

Schessinger Wanted to Answer Burglary Charge Here.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau last night received a dispatch from Chief of Police Frederick O'Neil of Chicago, stating that Paul Schessinger, thirty-five years old, of 268 East Thirty-fifth Street had been arrested in that city. He was wanted here to answer to a charge of burglary, and recently Capt. Titus, learning that he had gone to Chicago, telegraphed Chief O'Neil to be on the lookout for him.

The police say that Schessinger entered the apartments of Mrs. Ella Zeigler, at 236 Sixth Street, on June 7 and stole $1,000 worth of jewelry.

STEEL LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been amused to notice, in a portion of the New York prees, that I have, with euch a distinguished associate as Prof. Meade of Pennsylvanle, been promoted to the exalted position of a "bear leader," and that, further, I am credited with having received a very handsome fee from a group of Pittsburg capitaliete for writing my recent open letter to the Directors. Will you allow me to say that it is true that, as a member of the American bar resident here, I am always pleased to receive retainers from my fellow-citizens on your side, whether they hail from Pittsburg or not, provided their business is big enough and their ideas of fees are in proportion. But in this particular instance my only client is the one of whoee intelligence the old adage speaks with disrespect, and when I wrote the letter I had had no communication whatever on its subject with any one, either on your side or on tbis.

It may be proper to call Prof. Meade, as an instructor of youth, a "bear leader," but the term ie hardly applicable to myself, because I don't quite share the views which I understand that gentleman to have expressed as to the solvency of the Steel Corporation. I believe that the corporation was in a thoroughly sound condition when the true "bear leaders," Messrs. Schwab, Perkins and Company, sought to depreciate the intrinsic value of its assets, and as a consequence the market value of its stock, by saddling it with an unproductive mortgage of $200,000,000 and an unnecessary annual fixed charge of $10,900,000.

May I add that we, the stockholders on this side, see no neceeelty for the haety and scrambling motions for injunction which the cables tell us are being made on your side. We believe the whole transaction to he in law null and void, and ex nihilo nihil fit.

If the Directors and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. like to waste time and money in trying to give effect to a nullity, they are very welcome to do so. We think that a declaration of nullity should be asked for after issue joined and an action tried, and that Mr. Schwab, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Perkins, and their associates should have an opportunity of explaining to a Judge, under cross-examination, just why they poc a commission of 20 per cent. for a business which they say could have been done for 5 per cent., and just how the corporation ie benefited by being compelled to pay out every year—whether it earns it or not—the eum of $10,900,000, instead of having to pay out $14,000,000 eolely in the event of its making profits to that amount and having no use for them iteelf.

JOHN TREHANE.

Upper Norwood, England, June 14, 1902.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (annual)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 23
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 3	July 17
Baltimore & Ann. Short Line	3½	July 1	June 28	July 1
Belt Railway, Chicago (quarter)	2	July 1		Not closed
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards Ind. com.	2½	July 1	June 21	July 2
Belt R. R. & Stock Yards Ind. pf.	1½	July 1	June 21	July 2
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2.50	June 30	Holders of record	June 7
Boston & Lowell R. R. (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 7	June 16
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	May 31	June 7
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. (semi-annuel)	1	July 1	June 14	July 1
Buffalo & Suequehenna com.	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 30
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 20	July 7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. (extra)	1	July 1	June 20	July 7
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Chattahoochee & Gulf	$2.50	July 1	June 24	July 2
Chicago & Alton pf. (semi-annual)	$2	July 1	June 21	July 2
Chicago & East. Ill. (eemi-annual)	3	July 1	June 11	June 16
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 11	June 16
Chicago Great Western pf., A	2½	July 31	June 28	July 1
Chicago Great Western deb.	2	July 15	Jan. 21	July 1
Chicago & Northwestern com. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chicago & North. com. (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chicago & Nor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Chicago & Nor. pf. (extra)	1	July 1	Holdere of record	June 11
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 20,	July 7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (eemi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Chicago & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	July 1		Not closed
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. A & B (quarter)	1	July 1	June 18	July 2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 21	July 3	July 22
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	$2	July 1	June 8	July 2
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	July 21	July 3	July 21
Delaware	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 3
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 16
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	7	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Granite	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Hocking Valley com. (semi-annual)	1½	July 19	June 28	July 21
Hocking Valley pf. (eemi-annual)	2	July 19	June 28	July 21
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 3
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter)	1	July 2	June 16	July 2
L. E. & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Little Schuylkill Nav. & Coal	$1.50	July 11	.....	.....
Manhattan	1	July 1	June 13	June 21
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Minneapolis & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 21	July 2	July 22
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holdera of record	June 30
N. Y. & Harlem com. and pf.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 14
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 14
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Northern New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	July 1		Not closed
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	July 10	June 30	July 11
Norwich & Worcester (quarter)	2	July 1	June 14	July 1
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	.....	.....
Philadelphia & Erie com.	2	July 10	Holdera of record	July 1
Phila., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	Holders of record	May 27
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (regular quarter)	1¾	July 8	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (special quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Providence & Worcester	2½	June 30	Holdera of record	June 11
Quincy R. R. Bridge	5	July 1	June 23	July 2
Rich., Fred. & P. com. & div. oblig.	4	July 1	June 20	July 5
Rock Island & Peoria	2¼	July 1	June 20	July 8
Rutland Railroad pf. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	.....	.....
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 14	July 2
Southwestern (Georgia)	2½	July 5	June 16	July 8
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 16
Vermont Valley	3	July 1	.....	.....
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester	2½	July 1	June 21	July 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Birmingham (Ala.) Ry., L. & P. pf.	3	July 1	Jnne 24	July 2
Boston Sub. Elec. Co. pf. (quarter)	$1	July 15	June 30	July 16
Brooklyn Union Elevated pf.	1	Jnne 30	June 25	June 30
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C., (quarter)	1	July 1	June 15	July 1
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2¼	June 30	June 14	June 21
Cincinnati Street Railway (quarter)	1⅜	July 1	June 16	July 1
City Ry., Dayton, O. com. and pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 1
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1¼	July 5	June 25	July 7
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)	1	July 5	June 25	July 7
Consolidation Traction (N. J.)	1¼	July 15	June 30	July 16
Detroit United Ry. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 19	July 2
Fairhaven & Weetville, N. H., (quarter)	¼	July 1	June 20	July 2
Federal St. & Pleasant Valley, Pitts.	2½	July 22	July 15	July 22
Harrisburg, Port., Mt. Joy & Lan.	3½	July 10	Holders of record	June 23
Harrisburg, P., Mt. J. & L. (extra).	½	July 10	Holdera of record	June 23
Hartford St. Ry. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Heet., Mantua & Fairm. Phila. com.	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
Heet., Mantua & Fairm. Phila. pf.	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Holyoke (Mass.) St. Ry.	4	July 1	June 25	July 1
Massachusetts Electric Company pf.	$2	July 1	Holders of record	June 7
Metropolitan (N. Y.) Street Ry (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 24	July 16
Montville (Conn.) St. Ry.	3	July 1	.....	.....
New London (Conn.) St. Ry.	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
New Orleans & Carrolton R. R., L. & P. pf.	2½	July 1	June 20	July 1
North Chicago (quarter)	3	July 15	July 6	July 16
Northampton (Mass.) St. Ry.	4	July 1	June 26	July 1
Northern Ohio Traction pf., (Akron, Ohio)	2½	July 1	June 23	July 2
Norwich (Conn.) St. Ry.	2½	July 1	.....	.....
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg com. (quarter)	1½	July 21	Holders of record	June 27
Reading (Penn.) Traction	1½	July 1	June 23	July 7
Rochester Railway pf.	1¾	July 1	.....	.....
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry., (month)	15c	July 1	.....	.....
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter)	1	June 30	Jnne 20	.....
Toledo, Bowling Green & So. Traction	1¼	July 1	.....	.....
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	.....	.....
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 19	July 2
United Power & Transportation	$1	Jnly 10	.....	.....
United Trac. & Elec. Co (J. C.)	1	July 1	June 19	July 2
Washington Water Powe. Co. Spokane, Washington, (quarter)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
West End Street Ry. pf. (Boston)	$2	July 1	June 23	July 2
Winchester Ave., New Haven, (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 20	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America (semi-annual)	9	July 1	June 20	July 3
Bank of New York	3	July 1	June 17	July 3
Bowery	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Broadway (Brooklyn)	5	July 1	June 26	July 1
Brooklyn (Brooklyn)	3½	July 1	June 25	July 1
Central National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Chase National	6	July 1	June 27	July 2
Chatham National (quarter)	4	July 1	June 27	July 1
Chicago National (quarter)	3	July 1	.....	.....
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
East River National	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Fifth Avenue, New York	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue, N. Y., (extra)	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter).	4	July 1	.....	.....
First National, Morristown, N. J., (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 25	July 2
First N., Morristown, N. J., (extra).	2	July 1	June 25	July 2
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 24	July 1
Garfield National (quarter)	3	June 30	June 25	July 1
German Exchange (semi-annual)	7	July 1	June 20	July 1
Hamilton	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Hanover National	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Importers & Traders' National (semi-annual)	10	July 1	Jnne 20	July 1
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Leather Manufacturers' (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
Manufacturers' National (Brooklyn).	6	June 30	June 24	July 2
Market & Fulton	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
Mechanics' National	4	July 1	June 19	July 1
Mechanics & Traders' (semi-annual).	3	July 1	June 27	July 1
Mercantile National	4	July 1	June 21	July 1
Merchants' Exchange Nat. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 19	July 1
Merchants' National	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Nassau National (Brooklyn)	6	July 1	June 24	July 2
Nassau National, Brooklyn, (extra).	2	July 1	June 24	July 2
National Bank of Commerce (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 2
Nat. Bank of Cuba (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 26	July 7
National Bank of Republic, Chicago, (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 19	July 1
National Citizens'	3	July 1	June 18	July 1
National City (Brooklyn)	7	July 1	June 24	July 1
National Park (semi-annual)	7½	July 1	June 17	July 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	July 1	June 18	July 1
New Amsterdam (quarter)	8	July 1	June 14	July 2
N. Y. County Nat. (semi-annual)	25	July 1	June 26	July 1
North Side (Brooklyn)	2	July 1	June 17	July 7
Oriental	5	July 1	June 23	July 1
People's (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 25	July 1
Riverside (quarter)	2	July 2	June 25	July 8
Seaboard National	3	July 1	June 19	July 1
Second National	6	July 1	.....	.....
Sixtame National (Brooklyn)	2	July 1	.....	.....
State	10	July 1	June 13	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Union (Brooklyn)	2½	July 1	June 2	July 1
Wallabout (Brooklyn)	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
West Side	6	July 1	June 20	July 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic (quarter)	2	June 30	June 25	July 2
Brooklyn (quarter)	4	June 30	June 21	July 1
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 21	July 2
Central	15	July 1	June 17	July 1
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 30
Flatbush (Brooklyn)	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	July 1	June 20	July 2
Guaranty (quarter)	4	June 30	.....	.....
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Long Island Loan & Truet, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Manhattan	3	July 1	June 4	July 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	June 30	June 28	July 1
Mercantile	5	June 30	June 28	July 1
Mercentile (extra)	5	June 30	June 23	July 1
Mexican Trust Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 30	July 11
Morton (quarter)	5	June 30	June 25	July 1
North American (semi-annual)	3½	June 30	June 20	July 1
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 30
Real Estate (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 23	July 1
Standard (semi-annual)	3	June 30	June 28	July 1
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	June 30	June 20	July 1
Trust Co. of America (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union	10	July 10	July 5	July 10
United States	25	July 1	June 20	July 1
Washington (quarter)	3	July 1	June 26	July 2
Williamsburg (Brooklyn)	4	July 1	Holders of record	June 21

FIRE INSURANCE.

Hamilton	3	July 1	June 11	July 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 25	July 2
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Am. Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 20	July 1
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. com. (quarter)	½	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Am. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 10	July 22
Am. Cement Co. pf. (extra)	1	July 21	July 10	July 22
Am. Chicle Co. com	1	July 10	June 26	July 16
Am. Chicle Co. pf.	1½	July 1	June 26	July 16
Am. Exp

Property Valued at Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Pays No Taxes

President Wells Says: "The Richer a City Becomes, the Poorer It Becomes"—Valuable Sites for Government, Municipal, and Religious Uses Exempt from Taxation—Estimated Worth of Some of the Best-Known Park Plots, Federal and Municipal Building Locations, and Churches Which Bring No Revenue to the City.

"THE richer a city becomes, the poorer it becomes," said President James L. Wells of the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday. "Now, this may seem to many people like a joke, but it is not. It is a fact. On July 1 the books of this department will be closed, and then our experts will be able to figure on the tax rate. The law requires that prior to fixing the tax rate a list of all property exempt from taxation shall be published in The City Record.

"We have prepared this list, and you can see from an examination of it that when New York builds a bridge worth from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, and it takes property for that bridge worth $10,000,000, that land or property no longer pays the annual taxes each year, because it is owned by the city. The same is true of every firehouse, police station, public park, public library, public bath, and all of the fifty-odd kinds of structures which the city must put up by taking private property and paying for it.

"By taking this property we lose annually taxes amounting on an average to $2.25 on each $100 of value each year. So you see that in reality the richer a city becomes the more property it has paying no taxes, and we are somewhat in the position of a land-poor landlord who can get no income from his estates."

President Wells gave out a list of the exempt property. There are many important questions of the value of New York real estate set down in this record. For instance, the Assessors of the City of New York estimate the value of Governors Island, the property of the United States Government, at $5,000,000. Under the law, all Government property, property belonging to the State of New York or the City of New York, or land or buildings used by charitable institutions, churches, or parochial schools is not subject to taxation.

The property now occupied by the Brooklyn Bridge near the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, is worth more than $8,000,000. The Battery Park and sea wall, comprising twenty-one acres of land, is worth $15,000,000, and all of this land is used for nothing but a breathing spot, a site for an aquarium, and the unsightly tracks of the elevated railroad.

In down-town New York the United States Government has over $15,000,000 worth of property on which the City of New York cannot collect a cent of taxes. There is, in addition to Governors Island, the Barge Office, valued at $540,000; the Armory Building, valued at $600,000; the site of the new Custom House, value $2,200,000; the old Custom House, in Wall Stret, valued at $2,800,000; the Assay Office, worth $1,200,000; the United States Sub-Treasury, at $3,100,000, and the Coast Survey Office, in Pine Street, valued at $75,000.

The property of Trinity Church and the graveyard wherein the martyr dead have been buried is valued at $9,000,000.

The old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church is exempt from taxes, and the valuation placed by the city on this, one of the earliest places of worship in New York, is $60,000.

An examination of The Record shows that the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis owns a small plot of ground at 8 Peck Slip, valued at $1,500, and under Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896 this land is exempt from taxation. The Newsboys' Lodging House, from 7 to 11 Duane Street, value $140,000, is also exempt.

An idea of value of New York City property is gained by the fact that City Hall Park, which seems such a very small breathing place, is worth $25,000,000, and the Post Office is worth $10,000,000. The Brooklyn Bridge approaches are valued at $5,000,000.

W. R. Janeway owns 21 feet and 9 inches by 43 feet and 14 inches at 150 Park Row, placed in the list as "property of clergyman," and valued at only $1,500. The Criminal Court Building of the City of New York is valued at $1,500,000, and the City Prison at $1,300,000.

The Tax Department record shows that there is a little cemetery in the heart of New York, in New Bowery, valued at $20,000. On nearly every block of east-side land there is some kind of a plot of ground exempt from taxation. The ground and plots are given over to the uses of hospitals, homes, churches, missionary places, children's societies, and mission houses built to benefit able-bodied seamen as well as newsboys.

The docks of New York, the property of the city, are worth an enormous sum of money. Piers and bulkheads along the North and East River water front on which no taxes are paid foot up more than $200,000,000. All the libraries are exempt from taxation. The valuation placed on the property of the Astor Library, from 34 to 50 Lafayette Place, is $250,000.

Grace Church property, at 790-802 Broadway, is valued at $500,000, and the Presbyterian Church, in Fifth Avenue, at $300,000. The Salvation Army Headquarters, in Fourteenth Street, "office and plant," is valued by the city at $160,000.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, is valued at $1,250,000. The Young Men's Christian Association buildings in Twenty-third Street, which are exempt because they are used for the "moral and mental improvement of young men," are valued at $112,000. The New York Hospital, in Fifteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, is valued at $1,000,000, and the Masonic Hall, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, in which are located the general business offices and lodge rooms of the Masonic Order, are by special act, Chapter 410, Laws of 1882, exempt from taxation. The value of the property is placed at $1,000,000.

It is interesting to know that the little plot of ground owned by the city in Madison Square is worth $4,500,000, and that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church, in Madison Avenue, is valued at $375,000. Stuyvesant Park is worth $625,000, and Bellevue Hospital is worth $1,600,000. The Morgue is assessed at $175,000; this does not include the piers and bulkheads on the property. Rooseveit Hospital is worth $825,000, and the New Church of Christ Scientist, Central Park West, is valued at $225,000.

The Assessors have fixed the value of Central Park at $95,000,000, and if New York was receiving taxes on this property, even though unimproved, the receipts would amount to over $2,000,000 a year. The land in Central Park West, known as Manhattan Square, is valued at $6,000,000. The College of Physicians and Surgeons is worth $600,000, and the Twelfth Regiment Armory $300,000.

Riverside Park, on Riverside Drive, is worth $2,000,000, and Bryant Park, in which the new Public Library is now being constructed, is worth $5,400,000. The Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church is worth $900,000, and this sams valuation is placed on the property of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, is valued at $3,600,000. and this does not include any of the other property of the church in the vicinity.

The City of New York values Blackwell's Island at $8,400,000. Mount Morris Park, in Harlem, is valued at $2,000,000, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is valued at $2,200,000, Morningside Park at $2,500,000, and Riverside Park Extension at more than $3,000,000.

The totals of exempt property in the Borough of Manhattan show that the City of New York values the water supply system, including substructures and water mains, at $14,400,000. The pipes and basins of the sewerage system of New York are worth $24,850,000. The fire-alarm system, owned by the city, is worth $800,000, and the work so far done on the rapid transit subway is valued at $11,235,000. Altogether, in the Borough of Manhattan there is property exempt from taxation worth $463,342,850.

In the Bronx there is also much property exempt from tax[illegible]n. Jerome Park Reservoir is valued at $2,000,000, Bronx Park at $2,000,000, Woodlawn Cemetery at $2,250,000, and Jerome Park at $5,250,000. Van Cortlandt Park is said to he worth $4,200,000, and Fort Schuyler, the property of the United States, is valued at $1,000,000.

An examination of the record of exempt property in Brooklyn shows that in that borough there are many homes of veterans of the war. Under Chapter 347 of the Laws of 1897 the home of a pensioner is exempt from taxation. There are about 400 houses in Brooklyn owned by veterans on which no taxes are paid.

The recapitulation shows that in all the boroughs of New York there is $639,745,614 of exempt property.

EAST SIDE JEWISH LODGES.

Coming Meeting of the First One Opened Under the Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, which has a membership of over 30,000, distributed throughout the world, has started a movement to organize the Jews living on the East Side of New York. New lodges are being formed with the object of supporting the oppressed of their race; of assisting immigrants to become self-supporting in other localities than the ghettos of large cities; of discussing and taking action on subjects affecting the welfare of the Jewish people.

The first of the East Side lodges, Justice, No. 532, was chartered this Spring and has grown rapidly. In order publicly to demonstrate its strength and to prove the necessity for its existence, Justice lodge will have an open meeting at the hall of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on Wednesday evening, July 2. The principal speaker is to be Leo N. Levi, President of the Executive Committee of the order. In the past two years Mr. Levi has devised means for distributing 3,000 immigrants among the small towns of the country. The public is cordially invited to attend Wednesday's meetings.

VACATION FOR THE JUSTICES.

Most of the Courts Ready to Close for the Summer.

Vacation begins in the Supreme Court, the Surrogates' Court, and the City Court on Tuesday, and after the trial terms of the Supreme Court sit to-morrow they will not convene again until the first Monday in October. The special terms, which are well up with their work, have already adjourned.

Every Supreme Court Justice, however, will have to spend part of his vacation time in the city, because Special Term Part I., where the litigated motions are disposed of, and Special Term Part II., where ex-parte business is transacted, and where the applicants for citizenship are naturalized, will remain open. The Special Term of the City Court will also be open during the vacation months, while the Surrogates will hold chambers and carry on the prohate of wills.

Mayflower Succeeds Dolphin.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, which has been serving President Roosevelt's personal use, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, where she is to receive some repairs. The Government yacht Maflower is to take ths place of the Dolphin as the Prssident's boat. Lieut. Commander Gleaves of the Dolphin will take command of the Mayflower. The Mayflower, which was formsrly a Goelet yacht, was purchased by the Government at the outbreak of the Spanish war. She was used for a time by Gov. Allen of Porto Rico, but for some months past has been lying out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The discomforts of Influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THREE BURNED IN EXPLOSION.

Benzine Fumes Near a Tailor's Lamp Stove Burst Into Flames.

An explosion of benzine in a tailor shop at 3 Manhattan Street yesterday afternoon caused a firs which gutted the establishment and severely burned three men, one of them a policeman who had run to the rescue of the others. All three, who are John Kluck, proprietor of the shop; Pagneli Gakad, 1,389 Avenue A, and Policeman Peter Donnelly of the Second Court District, ars in ths J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The affair happened at 4 o'clock, and, as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Strest was filled with people, a large crowd was attracted. Kluck and Gakad, whom he employs were working on a bench, on the other snd of which was a galion can of benzine. Near hy was also ons of ths little lamp stoves which tailors use for heating irons. The fumes from the benzine finally caused combustion and the explosion occnrred. Gakad, who was nearest, was instantly enveloped in flames and ran scresming to the street, where the air only fanned the hiaze. He ran directly into a pole and wa's knocked down.

A south-bound Amsterdam Avenue car was approaching, on which was Policeman Donnelly. He saw Gakad's plight and sprang toward him from the car, pulling off his coat as he ran. This he threw around the man, and yelled to the crewd which was gathering to get some blanksts. Meanwhile Kluck had run into a hallway instead of out of the house, and was making an attempt to smother ths flames ahout his clothes. In an incredibly short time a half dozen persons arrived with blankets and woolen cloths and managed to save the two men from being hurned to death.

At the first sight of the fire, Sergt. Liebers, who was on duty at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, which is near by, had turned in an alarm. The huilding has five stories, and, as there are several families in it, there was great excitement. It was feared that the flames could not be confined to the tailor shop. The early alarm sent in brought the firemen in time to limit the damage to the stock in the shop and its furnishings.

Gakad is very badly though not necessarily fatally hurned. The policeman had his hands burned, whils attempting to save Gakad, and Kluck is burned ahout the body.

TENEMENT HOUSE FIGHT OVER A CAT AND DOG.

Matthew Gall, a Non-Combatant and a Tammany District Captain, Narrowly Escapes Death by a Bullet.

As the result of a general fight over a cat and dog last evening at 770 Tenth Avenue, Matthew Gall, a Tammany District Captain, was taken to Rooseveit Hospital suffering from a bullet wound. The bullet struck him just over the heart, but was stopped by the buckis of his suspenders and only inflicted a flesh wound.

He was shot by Amandu Pedron, an Austrian and a carpenter, who lives in the house, and who during ths fight fired five shots. Pedron's wife snd two other women and two men who were in the fight wers arrested.

According to the story told to the polics of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where the prisoners were locked up, the trouhle started over a dog which had killed a cat.

On Thursday evening a dog belonging to Jacoh Simmermeyer, who lives on the third floor of the houss, had an encounter with a cat belonging to Pedron. The fight was a long one, and ended only whsn the cat ended its tenement house career. Pedron, it is said, threatened to shoot the dog at the first opportunity.

Thers was no further trouble until about 6 o'clock last evening, when Pedron entered the house. He saw the dog in ths hall, and as he went up ths stairs he gave the animal a kick, which sent it howling up to the Simmermeyer apartments. Edward Scheeler, another tenant, and Jacob Simmermeyer rushed from their rooms, followed by their wives, and at the same time Mrs. Pedron rushed out to assist her husband.

That the fighting was severe was testified to by the appsarance of the combatants when they were arrested. It appears that Mrs. Pedron and Mrs. Simmermeyer were ths first to meet, and with fist and nails they fought. Mrs. Pedron was knocked down and her clothing torn. She managed to free herself, and, according to the police, rushed up stairs and got her husband's revolver. She ran back, and, handing it to him, told him to defend himself.

About the time the revolver was produced, Gall, who had been in ths house to get Simmermeyer and Scheeler to enroll, came on the scene and became involved in the fight. He was directly in front of the Austrian when he began to shoot, and the second shot fired struck him in the breast.

Gall ran out into ths street. He is popular in his district, and when he fell the crowd which had gathered outside fell upon Pedron and his wife. They knocked Pedron down and were vigorously assaulting him, whsn Policemen Haley and Heckley arrived. They pulled the prisoners back into the hall, and while one kept them safe the other policeman sent for an amhulance from Rooseveit Hospital.

Besides Pedron and his wife, they arrested Scheeler and his wife and Simmermeyer and his wife. A patrol wagon was called and they were taken to the station house.

The police took Gall's address as 770 Tenth Avenue, but he resides on Forty-ninth Street, and was simply in the house on political business. As soon as the fight hegan the dog ran into the Simmermsysr flat and continued to howl until the fight was over and the fighters taken away.

COULD NOT REFUSE HIM A JOB.

Applicant Able to Do Anything from Opening Oysters to Creasing Trousers and Reciting.

John P. Landrine, a merchant in Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, received recently an application for employment which he thinks would entitle any man to a job.

The applicant wrote that hs was a comparatively young man, but had had a large husiness experience; that he was an expert typewriter, bookkeeper, proficient stenographer, telegraph operator, an experienced snow shoveler, first-class corn husker and peanut roaster, had some knowledge of clipping puppy dogs' ears, was a skillful chiropodist, a practical farmer and cook, could take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters, repair umhrellas, and had received a medal for reciting "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night."

Mr. Landrine has found a place for the man.

HOUSE FALLS ON SIX MEN.

Two of Them Injured in Debris of an Old Frame Structure Which Collapsed Without Warning.

An old two-story frame houss at 604 West Fifty-fourth Street, at the corner of Eleventh Avenue, which had been dismantled by workmen and also suffered the ravages of kindling-wood seekers, collapsed at 5 o'clock last enevning, burying six men in the dehris. Work on the destruction of the house had been stopped for several days, and the six men in it had no business there beyond their desire to be in the shade.

The structure, of which little more than the skeleton of the walls and roof remained, fell over toward the street and landed with a crackling and crash on the pavement. The noise and the shouts of the buried men roused the neighborhood, and Policeman Lynch of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent in an alarm for fire, knowing that that was the quickest way in which to get rescuers for the buriod men. Lynch also notified his station house, and soon Engine Companies Nos. 2 and 54 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 were on the scene, reinforced by several policemen. An ambulance also was sent for.

Otto Buser, twenty-one years old, of 551 West Fifty-first Street, and James Rooney, twenty-six years old, of 509 West Forty-seventh Street, were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Buser had his right leg broken and received many contusions of the head and body, while Rooney received internal injuries and contusions. The other four men were unhurt, and the police did not secure their names.

SURGICAL STAFF COMMENDED.

Treatment of Park Avenue Tunnel Victim at Bellevue Remembered.

New Roohsils Council No. 339 of the Knights of Columbus yesterday presnnted to the surgical staff of Bellevue Hospital a handsome set of resolutions engrossed on sheepskin and incased in a gilt frame, thanking it for the treatment accorded Patrick A. Murphy, who was injured in the collision in the Park Avenue tunnel several months ago.

Murphy was so seriously injured that it was feared he would not live, as both of his legs were fractured, which necessitated amputation. He survived his injuries, however, and the Knights of Columbus of New Rochelle attributed his recovery to the skill of the Bellevue surgeons.

WAR OF PAINTERS' UNIONS.

Employers' Body to Side with Brotherhood Against the Amalgamated.

The employing painters have decided, so they reported yesterday, to put members of the Brotherhood of Painters to-morrow in the places of the 1,500 members of the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators who are on strike in this city for an increase of wages. Members of the brotherhood have already been employed in the places of striking painters at houses in Newport, where New York firms have contracts.

The Brotherhood of Painters has been forced out of ths Board of Building Trades through the influsnce, it is alleged, of the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators, and will take this chance of getting even. The employers have also decided not to employ any painters in future unless they belong to the brotherhood. Any strikers who want to return must first join the brotherhood, they say, before getting back.

TAMMANY CHILDREN'S FETE.

June Walk of James J. Frawley's Miami Club Has 15,000 Little Ones in Line.

Competent judges said that the June Walk of the Miami Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-second Assembly District, held yesterday, was one of the largest turnouts of children ever seen in this city. It was certainly the largest ever held by the club, for there were fully 15,000 little ones in the line, which went all through the district and closed the day with a picnic and games on the North Meadow of Central Park, where they were joined by not less than 10,000 of their elders.

James J. Frawley, Tammany leader of the district, made all the arrangements, and President John F. Skelly of the Miamis marched at the head of the parade as Grand Marshal, while several hundred members were stationed all along the line to aid a large detail of police in warding off all harm that might befall the little ones. There are twenty-eight election districts in the Assembly district, and the children of each assembled at some convenient point and then marched to the starting point of the procession, at Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

These detachments maintained their organization throughout, each marching behind its own king and queen, the little royalties themselves proceeding under gorgeous canopies and each having their own fife and drum corps. Nearly svery child in line carried an American flag. All through the ranks were numberless little cowboys, Indians, clowns, policemen, and other quaintly costumed figures, and several brass bands added to the gayety of the occasion.

At the last moment Mr. Frawley looked over the line and sent out orders for ice cream, cake, and other goodies for 4,000 more children than already provided for.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Exceptional Offering of Exclusive Models,

Women's Shirt Waist Suits

of Pongees, Foulards and Taffeta Silks, plain and lace trimmed at $14.50, 17.00, 24.50

Also a large assortment of **Washable Skirts** from $2.95 up

Shirt Waists

New and desirable styles of Lawns, Dimities, Madras and Piques, 98c, $1.25, 1.65

Women's Bathing Suits

Their Own Designs, of Black and Checked Taffetas and Shantung Pongee Silks, Mohair and Flannels.

And will offer to-morrow Mohair Bathing Suits, at $2.50, 2.95, 3.98

Very Much Below Their Value.

Cotton Dress Goods

A large and important purchase of

16,000 Yds. { Genuine Irish Printed Dimities, this season's designs, at 12c

Heretofore 25c yd.

And a large collection of High-olass Cotton and Linen Novelties and Shirtings, at 25c

Formerly 50c to 85c yd.

Also

10,000 Yds. { White Lace Dimities, Corded Shirtings and Revered Plumetis, 10c & 13c

Special Values in

Men's Summer Underwear

Fine Quality Colored and Unbleached Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Value 65c 45c

Gauze Sea Island Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Value 85c 59c

Extra fine Gauze Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers, Value $1.00 75c

Plain and Mesh Imported Extra Quality Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers, Value $1.35 98c

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

Bathing and Swimming Suits

of Cotton, Worsted and Silk & Worsted at Very Attractive Prices.

Misses' Department

Direct Attention to Entirely New Models and Materials in Misses' Walking and Travelling Suits.

Misses' Summer Suits, 14 to 18 yrs., of White Pique and Linen, Value $7.50 $3.90

Travelling & Rain Coats, 14 to 18 yrs., of Imported Cloths, Heretofore $11.95 to 16.50 $7.50

Misses' Silk Suits, 14 to 18 yrs., of best quality satin foulards, striped and checked taffeta silks, Heretofore $18.50 to 23.50 $12.90 to $16.95

Boys' Summer Clothing

Russian Blouse & Sailor Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., of Imported Washable Materials, Value $2.95 to 3.75 $1.95

Two & Three-piece, also Cloth Sailor Suits Broken lots, 3 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to 7.95 $2.95

Sailor and Russian Suits, 3 to 10 yrs., of Imported Serges, with extra silk collar and shield, Heretofore $9.75 $5.00

Boys' Straw Hats, Heretofore 95c to $2.50 45c, 98c

Will be closed from Thursday evening, July 3d, to Monday morning, July 7th. During July and August will close at 5 P. M., and on Saturdays at 12 M.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

This Week's Clearing Sale.

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women.

100 dozen Women's hemstitched, all linen Handkerchiefs, 8c. each

200 dozen hemstitched, linen finish, white and colored borders, at 5c. each

150 dozen Men's hemstitched, all linen, ¼ and ½ inch hem, at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c. each

Bandanna Bathing Kerchiefs, in red and blue 10c. each

Ladies' linen Collars and Cuffs, all the leading styles, at popular prices.

Neckwear for Women.

100 dozen white lawn Ties, with black, blue and red polka dot, a special bargain 10c. each

Large assortment of Lawn Ties, with colored embroidered ends, and turn-overs, at 24c., 35c., 50c. to $1.60 each

Large lot Spanish Lace Scarfs and Fichus, in black and white, at $1.98, $2.55, $2.98 to $16.00 each

Summer Ribbons.

About 300 cartons taken from our reserve stock rooms and marked at quick selling prices.

Among them are Satin Taffeta, Moire, Liberty Satin, Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons. All the desirable colors are represented. Prices are 5c., 10c., 15c., 19c. and 25c. per yard. Widths from 1½ to 5 inches.

Embroideries (Selected Patterns).

2,500 yards Embroidered Beadings and Galloons, value 15c. to 50c. yard, at 12½c. and 24c. yard

1,000 yards Cambric and Swiss Edgings, 9 to 11 inches wide, value 35c., at 24c. yard

Large lot Embroidered Medallions in all sizes.

White Goods.

40 inch Lawn, a special bargain 12c. and 15c. yard

100 pieces White Fancy Lawns and Madras Weaves, at 15c. and 20c. yard

32 inch Persian Lawn, at 15c., 20c. and 25c. yard

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & Co

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Children's Country Needs.

For the many things needed at the seashore and country, this store is recognised as headquarters. Long experience in juvenile outfitting enables us to fill such wants most satisfactorily, and in addition, we carry the largest and most varied stock of everything for children of all ages.

For Those Out of Town, Our Illustrated Catalogue of Children's Wear is a special convenience. It contains everything for the Complete Outfitting of Boys, Girls and Infants.

Mothers ordering by mail, will find it serves all the purposes of a personal visit to the store.

Store Closed July 4th and 5th.

Saturdays during July and August at 12 noon.

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New Corset

is the most practical and hygienic CORSET in the market. It reduces the abdomen, maintains straight front, excels all others in shape and comfort, and is recommended by leading physicians.

With Garters and Attachments $3.50.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

PEETZ CO., 2 East 30th St., New York.



We are not resting on our oars; we are in the race to win—to keep ahead of all competition. We know of no place on earth where you can get as much for your money as here.

A special sale of serges, worsted cheviots, flannels, and homespuns, suit to order, $16.00. You risk nothing trading with us, as it's money back for the asking.

We have special facilities to complete a suit in 12 hours.

Samples book of information mailed to any address.

Our Store closes on July 3d and will not reopen for business until July 7th. During July and August store closes at noon on Saturdays.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

Wear Lavoy's new Clip; attached to any eyeglass, 50c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d. Telephone, 2,959—18th.

A TRIP TO TRY.

One who will, may possibly gain entrance to 42nd Street, west of Fifth Avenue; there are things which perhaps only seem out of place, but which are no doubt proper and helpful to public traffic at this busy point of town.

The "Popular Shop."

ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE with

Things Not to Be Had Elsewhere.

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture.
(Gold Medal, Charleston Exposition.)
(Silver Medal, Pan-American Exposition.)

The Comfortable Willow Furniture.

The Formosa Cane-Seated Chairs.

The Liberty Flax Fabrics, For Furniture and Hangings.

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Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
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Part Two
Pages 13 - 24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
June 29, 1902

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

Admiral Dewey Continues His Testimony

He Gives Further Details Before Senate Philippines Committee of Proffer of Governor General of the Islands to Surrender—Aguinaldo Lived "Like a Prince" He Declares—Refuses to Answer Some Questions.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The third day's testimony given before the Senate Committee on the Philippines began with a reference to the statement made by the Admiral at the first day's proceeding concerning the proffer made by the Spanish Governor General to surrender to him.

Senator Carmack called attention to the fact that the press reports made it appear that he had said that during the next twenty-four hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1 there had been several proffers of surrender on the part of the Governor.

The Admiral replied that he had said that between May 1 and Aug. 13 the Governor General had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy. The first proffer, he said, was made in May through the English Consul, and subsequent proffers were made through the Belgian Consul. At the time, the Admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila and was working toward the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped yesterday, Senator Carmack asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the Admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1 the city could have been taken possession of and we would have had, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the Admiral said:

"I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead, and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mabini was ons of these, and Gen. Luna, whom he had killed, was another."

Replying to another question the Admiral said it was the general report throughout the East that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money. Nor did he remember that this report had been denied by American officers in the Philippines. Among other officers quoted in this connection was Gen. Greene, and the Admiral called attention to the fact that Gen. Greene had not given his authority.

"If," he said, "Aguinaldo told him, I don't think the authority was good."

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?"

AGUINALDO LIVED LIKE A PRINCE.

"Because he was living at Malolos like a Prince. He had nothing when he landed at Manila, and he could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungrateful in me to state that fact, but it is true that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No; that is war, as you know."

Continuing his reply to this question, the Admiral said the Philippine Army was then only a mob and without organization, and had to be fed and clothed. "He did as many have done—he made the country support him."

"Did you regard that proceeding as pillage and loot?"

"Well, we didn't do that way. For instance, I took all the coal in sight, but I paid for it."

Senator Patterson: "Do you refer to Aguinaldo taking property for the support of the army as loot and pillage?"

Admiral Dewey: "That is one part of it."

Senator Carmack: "You didn't object at that time?"

Admiral Dewey: "No, but he soon got beyond me."

A number of questions were asked in regard to statements made by Gens. Greene, Bell, and others, but the witness asked to be excused from criticising officers of the army, and the Chair (Senator Beveridge) said that he was not required to answer any questions the replies to which would involve such criticism. Thereupon the Admiral said he was "very glad," and Senator Carmack said he knew of no such rule, but he supposed he would have to submit. The Admiral added that no opinions by others would change his own opinions of Aguinaldo.

Senator Carmack: "Then it is a fact that you took a man to Manila to be a leader of the native people who had hut recently betrayed these people for a bribe?"

PHILIPPINES UNDER REIGN OF TERROR.

Admiral Dewey: "I think that would have made no difference; the country was under a reign of terror."

"Then you wanted a man who could organize the natives?"

"No; I didn't want any one. Aguinaldo and his people were forced upon me by Consul Pratt and others."

"Did the Consul and others have any power to force these people upon you?"

"Yes, by constant pressure. I didn't want the Filipino refugees because I didn't believe that a half-dozen of them would do any good in view of the report that thousands would rise up in insurrection upon our arrival at Manila. I thought they would play a very small part."

"Then you placed the country at the mercy of a man who would plunder and rob, notwithstanding you had no need of his services?"

This question the Admiral declined to answer, and Senator Patterson took the witness, asking if Aguinaldo had ever talked to him on the basis of selling out to the Americans. The Admiral replied in the negative, and Mr. Patterson then asked if the Philippine leader had ever asked him for money. The reply was that Aguinaldo had asked him to exchange gold for Mexican dollars.

AGUINALDO'S FINANCES.

"I was pretty sure as to where he had gotten the dollars, as he hadn't brought them with him," said the Admiral, "and I thought that the fact that he wanted gold was pretty good indication that he was getting ready to leave. That was one thing which made me think that the man was feathering his own nest, but it was only a suspicion."

Here the Admiral again referred to Aguinaldo's style at Malolos and Senator Patterson asked if that atyle had not served the purpose of inspiring the admiration of his followers and holding their allegiance. To this inquiry the witness replied that the style was "probably more inspiring to them than to those from whom the property had been taken."

"Do you think that is proper testimony?" asked Mr. Patterson, and Chairman Beveridge interfered with a strong protest against innuendos against Admiral Dewey. He considered the question as discourteous.

Mr. Patterson, however, disclaimed any intention to be otherwise than respectful, and he continued his questions.

"Do you know," he asked, "whether Aguinaldo has a dollar to-day?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "I haven't been in the Philippines for three years; how should I know?"

"Do you not know from your experience that there was never a day while he was in arms that he could not have made himself rich at the expense of the American Government if he had given up?"

The witness hesitated, and said he could not answer the question. He then was told by the Chair that he need not do so.

"You do know," Mr. Patterson went on, "that there were several with him who got good fat offices?"

The reply was in the negative. The witness also said he knew nothing of the payment of money to the Cuban General Gomez and he added the suggestion to Senator Patterson that he should not put such questions to him.

Senator Patterson also asked a number of questions concerning Admiral Dewey's association with Gen. Anderson after his arrival, and his visit to Aguinaldo in company with the General.

He said he had suggested to Gen. Anderson on the occasion of that visit that he need not wear his uniform or put on his sword, but that his blouse would be sufficient, and that the suggestion had been adopted.

Referring to a report of that interview made by Gen. Anderson, and to copies of letters written by the General in which Aguinaldo was assured of a desire for amicable relations, Admiral Dewey said that he did not remember that any such assurance had been given. Speaking of Gen. Anderson's letters to the Philippine chieftain, the witness said:

"When I heard that he was writing letters to Aguinaldo I advised him against doing so."

He added that he was not conversant with all of Gen. Anderson's acts before the arrival of Gen. Merritt, as the General had gone his own way, while he (Dewey) had gone his. He also said Gen. Anderson had offended Aguinaldo on the occasion of their visit by his questions.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DECLINES TO REPLY.

When Senator Patterson pressed other questions calling for reference to statements made by army officers and others the Admiral declined to answer, saying, "I am here to testify to what I know, and I will give all the information I can in that way, but I am not responsible for what others have said. I don't like your questions, and I don't think I ought to be required to reply to them."

The Chair assured the witness that he need not answer. The Admiral said, however, in reply to further pressing that his views did not coincide with those expressed by Gen. Anderson in a magazine article.

Senators Beveridge and Dietrich then asked a few questions. The former reminded the Admiral of a visit that he (Senator Beveridge) had paid the Admiral on the flagship Olympia when she lay in the harbor at Manila, and asked him if he remembered a conversation that had occurred between them when, while they were looking out from the deck, the Admiral had said, referring to the success of the American arms that "he couldn't help thinking that it was all due to a higher power than ours."

"I do," responded the Admiral. "I remember that I said that and it is my opinion now."

Senator Beveridge read extracts from the reports of the first Philippine Commission, of which Admiral Dewey was a member, in which the statement was made that the Filipinos were incapable of standing alone, and that if the American support was withdrawn they would lapse into anarchy, and asked him if that had been his opinion. He replied in the affirmative, adding that he still entertained that view.

Senator Carmack: "Was that always your opinion?"

Admiral Dewey: "Yes. True, I made a comparison once with the Cubans, saying the Filipinos were more capable of self-government than the Cubans. I think that neither the Filipinos nor the Cubans are capable of self-government."

Senator Dietrich's questions were intended to show the state of Admiral Dewey's mind concerning the Filipinos at the time of the engagement with the Spanish squadron. He asked the Admiral if it was not true that if he had recognized the Filipinos as allies, trusted them as such, and considered them capable of taking charge of Manila, he would have accepted the proffer for the surrender of Manila before the arrival of the American troops.

"Yes," replied the witness; "that is true, and it is a good idea. I had not thought of it, and I am glad you suggested it. It makes my testimony stronger. It is true, and the fact that I didn't accept the surrender and put them in charge shows that I didn't trust them; it never entered my head to do that."

With this Admiral Dewey was discharged as a witness, and he expressed himself as much gratified to secure his release.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' BRAVERY.

Enlisted Men in the Philippines Kill a Native Madman After He Had Murdered Several.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department has been informed of services of unusual bravery performed by enlisted men at Santa Rita barrio, San Luis, Pampanga, Philippine Islands, in April last.

A native, frenzied by drink, created a panic in the barrio by wielding his bolo with such terrible effect that three or four natives were killed and six or seven others wounded. Chief Musician George S. Thompson, Twentieth Infantry, and Corp. King of the Twenty-fifth Infantry happened to pass through the barrio in charge of horses belonging to regimental officers. In answer to the appeals of the natives, both enlisted men used their rifles, Thompson killing the madman.

Corp. King mounted his horse and rode fifteen miles in the dead of night through the roughest sort of country, to the army post at Calumpit, where Lieut. Hennessy and Dr. Byers were roused from their beds and, equipped with surgical instruments, galloped back to Santa Rita to minister to the wounds of the wild Filipino's victims. A court-martial was detailed to try Thompson for shooting the native.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER.

Information Concerning the Killing of a Second Lieutenant by Filipinos Secured by War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—After a total absence for over two years of any information concerning the mysterious disappearance of Second Lieut. Paul D. Stockley, Twenty-first Infantry, the War Department has received some interesting information concerning the unfortunate young officer, secured from native sources by Major W. H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry.

According to the information collected by Major Bowen, about the middle of January, 1900, Stockley was at the Pueblo of Tailasay, in Batangas Province. Here he asked of the Presidente the road to the Pueblo of Tanauan. The Presidente told him there was only one way, but after following it the young officer returned, having, it is reported, a large sum of money on his person, and having seen some suspicious looking natives.

He again asked if there was another way. A by-standing native volunteered to show him one, and led him off in the opposite direction. When near Banga, a barrio on the shore of a lake, a band of natives set on him, stoned him until he fell to the ground, took his revolver from him and shot him with it, and then stabbed and cut him again and again with bolos. The unfortunate man's body later was thrown into the deep waters of the lake and has not been seen since.

One of Lieut. Stockley's murderers was caught and tried by military commission. The remainder are still at large.

MAJOR GARDENER HEARD.

The Recorder in Testimony of Officer Charging Cruelty Against American Soldiers Objects to Extraneous Evidence.

MANILA, June 28.—At to-day's session of the board which is inquiring into the charges of cruelty, &c., brought by Major Cornelius Gardener of the Thirtesnth Infantry, Governor of the Province of Tayabas, against American officers and soldiers, Major Gardener continued his testimony, the first part of which was presented yesterday.

The Recorder objected to extraneous evidence, and said the witness was not entitled to special privilsges. Counsel for Major Gardener admitted that the point was well taken, but said he thought the grave question involved called for more than ordinary inquiry. The Recorder replied that it was a matter of routine, and that the record showed that Major Gardener had always heen given every advantage. He had long felt, and he believed this feeling was that of the rest of the board, that regardless of whatever they did Major Gardener would accuse the board of unfairness. For this reason the board had given the Major every latitude. His privilege to "throw mud" was certainly not granted to the officers and soldiers Major Gardener was endeavoring to hesmirch.

The Major had been represented at the hearing, as Governor of Tayabas, by the Chief Supervisor, the Fiscal's Assistant, the Attorney General, and his First Assistant. The Recorder did not profess to be a lawyer. He thought, however, that such an array of talent was not likely to be imposed upon.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Disagreea with the Senate Amendment Regarding the Building of Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the House to-day Mr. Foss, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, called up the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill. The conferrees, Mr. Foss explained, had agreed to all items except those for the increase of the navy and the place where the new ships are to he huilt.

Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) criticised the conferrees for yielding to the Senate in the items for the improvement of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

In reply Mr. Foss explained that there was urgent necessity for the improvement at the Portsmouth yard.

The report was adopted 116 to 74. This left but one item in dispute between the two bouses, the provision for new ships. The Senate disagreed to the proviso attached hy the House requiring that three of the ships provided for in the bill (one battleship, one cruiser, and one gunboat) should be built in Government yards.

Mr. Foss moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment requiring that the Secretary of the Navy should huild at least one ship in a Government yard, and provided further that the Secretary of the Navy should have authority, if he did not ohtain reasonahle hids, to have all the ships huilt in Government yards.

W. W. Kitchin (N. C.) urged the House to stand by its original action, and insist that a battlesbip, a cruiser, and a gunboat should be huilt in Government yards.

Mr. Foss's motion was lost, 81 to 97. The House then further insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment to strike out the provision, and the hill was sent hack to conference. Messrs. Foss, (Rep., Ill.), Tayler, (Rep., Ohio), and Meyer (Dem., La.) were appointed conferrees.

SCORES GOEBEL ELECTION LAW

Mr. Deboe (Ky.) Discusses It During Consideration of Amendment for Popular Election of Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Mr. Deboe (Ky.) delivered a speech in the Senate today on his amendment to the resolution for the election of Senators by the people, providing that the qualifications of citizens entitled to vote for United States Senators and Representatives shall he uniform in all the States, and that Congress shall have power to provide for the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, and the certifying of the result.

Mr. Deboe dwelt particularly upon what he termed the injustice of the operation of the Goehel election-law in Kentucky, which law he denounced.

Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) replied to Mr. Dehoe's speech making something like a categorical reply to points made hy Mr. Deboe.

Mr. Blackburn urged that if what Mr. Dehoe had said was true he was surprised that he did not advise Gov. Taylor, who, he asserted, had become a fugitive in Indiana, from an indictment for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Gov. Goebel, to return to Kentucky and stand trial.

In reply to Mr. Blackhurn's inquiry why Gov. Taylor did not return to Kentucky and stand trial, if the statements of Mr. Dehoe were accurate, the latter said that Gov. Taylor would return if it were not for the notoriously corrupt methods of the courts.

"Why," he declared, "he would stand no more chance of getting justice there than a white man would among a band of wild Indians."

Mr. Deboe charged that the $100,000 reward offered by the Kentucky Legislature for the apprehension of Goehel's murdered had heen used to corrupt courts and hribe witnesses.

Mr. Blackburn declared that he was so well satisfied of the guilt of Taylor that he would be willing to submit the case to a Judge and jury in any State of the Union. To this Mr. Dehoe assented, and speaking for Taylor, said that he would be willing to he tried anywhere outside of Kentucky if that were possihle.

House Settles Contested Seat Case.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House today resumed the dehate on the Horton-Butler contested election case. Mr. Butler (Mo.) took the floor in his own behalf. Mr. Taylor (Ohio) concluded the debate in behalf of the majority report. At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor'a remarks the vote was taken, first on the minority resolutions declaring Mr. Butler elected and entitled to the seat. The resolutions were defeated, 100 to 136. The majority resolutions declaring the seat vacant then were adopted without division.

Bill Relating to Tobacco Packages.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Aldrich called up a bill relating to tobacco passed by the Senate and moved to agree to an amendment of the House providing that no packages of manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes shall have attached to them any representation or promise of a ticket or chance in any lottery or any immoral picture. The amendment was agreed to, thus passing the bill.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Walter L. Robb, Oregon, Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon.

Ernest G. Eagleson, Idaho, Surveyor General of Idaho.

POSTMASTERS.

Connecticut—Henry Dryhurst, Meriden; Charles K. Bailey, Bethel; George A. Lemmon, Thomaston.

SENATOR HANNA DENIES THERE IS PANAMA LOBBY

He Replies to the Insinuation of Senator Morgan.

The Latter Had Called Up Resolution Providing for a Hunt for Claims Against Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Some talk hy Senator Morgan about a Panama lobby drew from Senator Hanna a spirited protest against the insinuation by the Alabama Senator that the action of the Senate on ths canal question had been influenced hy corrupt considerations.

Mr. Morgan had called up his resolution of yesterday providing for a hunt for claims of one sort and another against the property the new Panama Canal Company proposed to transfer to this country. To the remarks he had made supporting the resolution Mr. Spooner had replied, protesting that the passage of the resolution was unnecessary, and that it could have no other effort than the be-devilment of the situation now confronting the President. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon also had denounced the resolution, saying that speaking as an advocate of the Nicaraguan route, and believing that ultimately that route would prevail, he could not bring himself to support a resolution which was apparently an obstruction and would be so regarded hy the country.

Mr. Morgan seemed to be considerahly displeased at the view the Senate was taking of his resolution and returned to its support, this time speaking with great emphasis. He wanted to know, he said, and would know, whether or not the lohby that had been banging about Congress so thick that it might be cut with a knife had been receiving or was to receive a part of the $40,000,000 to he paid for the Panama Canal property. Things of that kind, he said, had occurred in diplomacy since the first treaty was made. Largesse, atipends, and bribes were paid to-day to men who conducted great negotiations. He desired to he assured that the United States had not heen scandalized in any respect.

It was to reply to talk liks this that Mr. Hanna took the floor. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, I had supposed that the discussion upon the canal question had been finishe1 when hy the action of both Houses a concurrent agreement had heen arrived at, and I wish to say in regard to that, arrived at in the best of spirit. The people of the United States have accepted that verdict and are satisfied. The discussion of this question, long drawn out, gave opportunity for anybody who had absorbed any of this poison that was in the air, or that had come to the public through the channels of the newspapers, to mention the fact and call the attention of the country and of the Senate that undue influences were being used, that a lobby was here, for what? In the interests of the new Panama Canal Company to affect the votes of members of this body against their conviction and judgment? If such a lohby as stated hy the Senator from Alabama, for such purposes, was here, and if result to the vote upon the bill by insinuation could be charged to such influences, somehody must have heen corrupted in this hody.

"Mr. President, I must confess that I am more than surprised that such an insinuation could come from the Chairman of my committee. As a member of that committee, if there has heen such a lobby or such influence here, I have not known it. Nobody has approached me. If the Senator has any charges to make implicating the integrity of any member of this body who voted upon the measure, let them be made and let us have an investigation. But I want something more than newspaper stories and an intimation that it is in the air to convince me of any such influence being present or potent.

"Mr. President, as a member of the committee I must protest against the spirit and letter of this resolution. I do not feel myself called upon to act on such a jury as is proposed. I do not think that a drag net should be thrown out to see who can he brought into it to give evidence that influences have heen used in bringing about the result, which will throw if possihle even more of a cloud than has already been insinuated upon the title of this property, and upon the integrity of the men who have supported the measure.

"As a member of the committee, I should deem it to be unworthy of my position as a United States Senator to be called upon in the absence of any definite charge or reasonable insinuation to sit in judgment upon what may be called a corrupt lobby. I have nothing to do with the members of the Panama Canal Company, new or old. I have other means of obtaining information which has guided my judgment toward the position I have arrived at.

"I think it would he well to accept the joint verdict of the two Housea and leave this matter where it belongs—in the hands of the President and his advisers. He needs not a suggestion from this body, and above all I do not think he needs the insinuation that in addition to all else which has been brought forward to cloud the title of this property, calumny and corruption have crept into the mind and guided the act of any member of this body who has voted upon the measure.

"I do not want to be a party upon a committee to send any such message to the President of the United States, nor by my act to admit that there is any ground for it or any necessity that he should be so advised. I hope the resolution will be defeated."

The resolution went to the calendar without action.

NEW JERSEY MILITARY CODE.

A Special Commission Now Engaged in Formulating Regulations Based on Amended Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 28.—A special military commission, composed of Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, commanding the First Brigade; Brig. Gen. George E. P. Howard, Judge Advocate General, and Major Thomas D. Landon are now continuously sitting preparing a military code for the National Guard of New Jersey.

It is expected that the revised military law and a commission to reduce the provisions of this law to a comprehensive code will work many changes. It was ex-Gov. Voorhees, when Commander in Chief, who gave the National Guard of the State its first reform squeeze. He moved from a civilian's standpoint, and his changes turned the Guard somewhat topsy-turvy.

The recent Legislature passed an act that amends in numerous places the General Military act of 1900, dealing principally with muster and court-martial. This law is to be the basis for the code which is to be prepared. Where there is no provision the United States Army regulations will be considered and adopted as far as possible. When this work is finished, it will be submitted to the Commander in Chief and the State Military Board for adoption.

The members of this military commission

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TREASURE IN RIVER SHOALS.

Uncle Sam Wants It If Picked Up by Dredgers in the Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—At last some one has been found who thinks there "might be something in" the old sailors' yarns to the effect that wealth heyond the dreams of avarice lie buried in the treacherous sands of Dan Baker Shoals, in the Dslaware River, and that some one is no less a personage than credulous old Uncle Sam.

Veteran seadogs believe in the old story that one of Capt. Kidd's treasure-laden pirate ships was wrecked on the shoals, and to hear out their stories, they point triumphantly to the fact that a few years ago dredgers at work at the mouth of the Schuylkill turned up a portion of the hull of a schooner which no one knew anything about. The vessel's name could not be ascertained. In the part of the wreck brought to the surface were found a number of shovels and picks of antique pattern, and several watches of unknown make and date.

Dan Baker Shoals are several miles from the mouth of the Schuylkill. Uncle Sam may have had these discoveries in mind when he inserted a clause in the contract for dredging these shoals, and for which bids have been opened, to the effect that any coin or valuables discovered in the work of dredging must revert to the National Government.

MR. VANDERBILT BUYS LAND.

William K., Jr., Gets a 39-Acre Tract and Lake at North Hempstead.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 28.—In the County Clerk's office this morning a deed was filed by which Annie L. C. Elliman of Ridgewood, N. J., conveys to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., thirty-nine acres of land in and about Lake Success, a few miles north of Hyde Park, in the town of North Hempstead. The sum paid for the land is not stated, but the stamps on the deed represent $40,000.

The deed to the property gives Mr. Vanderbilt a clear title to Lake Success, part of the document reading as follows: "Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to the land under the waters of Lake Success immediately in front of the premises described."

BILLS PASSED IN WASHINGTON.

BY THE SENATE.

Authorizing the Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at Pierre, S. D.

Authorizing the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Calumet River at Hammond, Ind., and across the same river at Cummings, Ill.

To provide souvenir medals for the benefit of the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria, Va.

To ratify an agreement submitted by the Kansas or Kaw Indians of Oklahoma.

To authorize the Secretary of War to issue certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges from the army.

To fix the compensation of the Inspector of Drugs at Philadelphia at $1,800 a year.

BY THE HOUSE.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. George P. Hawes, Jr., is assigned to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Monroe.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Casey, Fort Flagler, Fort Worden, Fort Columbia, and Fort Stevens, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named, and the work of mechanics thereon.

Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. George B. Grimes, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion:

Majors Lyman W. V. Kennon, Tenth Infantry.

Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry.

Capt. Dillard H. Clark is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Florida Agricultural College.

Second Lieut. Hamilton Bowie is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. H. Dunn is detached from the Bath Iron Works to Dolphin July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Michigan sailed yesterday from Detroit for Mackinac Island.

The Sterling arrived at Lambert Point yesterday.

The Dolphin arrived to-day at the New York Navy Yard.

The Lebanon arrived at Lambert Point to-day.

The New Orleans and Kentucky sailed to-day from Nagasaki for Kiauchau.

The Hannibal sailed to-day from Lambert Point for Frenchman Bay.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Malta for Port Said.

The Caesar sailed to-day from Malta for Boston.

The Essex sailed to-day from Newport for Rockport.

The Alert sailed to-day from San Diego for Ventura.

The Mayflower was placed in commission to-day at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Store Open Daily Until 6 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday
July, August and September.



American Sale

In all American history
what day
stands out with such distinctness
as
INDEPENDENCE DAY?

It is fitting that a day whose deed made possible the prestige of America should be enthusiastically celebrated by all who live on American soil!

We'll do our share toward it by making
THIS FOURTH OF JULY WEEK
a gala one in the values presented to customers.

Wonderful Sale of American Dress Mulls

Silk-and-Linen, and Silk-and-Cotton—plain or with woven dots—no more exquisite goods of this character have ever been shown, yet they are made in America—this season's early price elsewhere was 50 cents; when offered lower it was as a "special"—our price for this Fourth of July week will be.. .19

Flimsy and Cloudy, but not flimsy, the mixture of silk or linen with cotton giving just the stability needed—make perfect "picture" dresses for evening as well as other dressy Summer occasions.

They will surely create a sensation at Nineteen cents.

Fine American Ginghams

Madras and Cheviot effects—choice up to date designs in all colors—32 inch—so effective in quality and style that they are elsewhere sold as "Scotch" and the prices asked are 19 to 24 cents—Here for American Sale..... .10

Satin Striped Dimities

Fine, crisp, dainty—thread for thread like the highest priced Irish—perfect colorings—solid or with dainty figures—(and the stripes are of silk not mercerized) make the loveliest of dresses for the American Girl—early price was 39; now..... .15

Dolly Madison Muslins

Real Colonial in effect—woven ribbon Stripe; over printed with floral designs in natural colors; also blossom and figure effects in single tints—fine sheer cioth—equal in beauty to the French that sell at .35..... 12½

EACH YEAR'S EXPORTS

show a steady increase, indicating how firm is the hold of American Goods abroad.

American Cotton is exported to England; American Cutlery to Sheffield,

and the former absurd idea of "carrying coals to Newcastle" is absurd no longer, for coal is actually sent there from this side of the Atlantic—and these are but a few instances, for American Textiles and Manufactures of all varieties are finding favor that is carrying consternation to foreign competitors.

Fancy Curtain Muslins

1,000 mill lengths from a large concern, who always close out to us their season's surplus, and here they are just in time for the American Sale—3 to 20 yard lengths—usual yard price .12½.

American Sale price..... 6¾

Corn spots, lattice stripe, emb'd stripes and detached figures—for curtains, dressers, canopies, and bureau scarfs.

300 Pair Tapestry Portieres

To introduce you to a combination of art, style and low price, that only America can produce, we offer 300 pair Reversible Tapestry Portieres, embracing the Oriental, French and Moorish schools of design, also special cool effects known as "Matting" styles—25 designs and colorings—heavy tassel fringe—all full widths—value $4 and $5—American sale Price..... 2.98

Lace Bed Sets

Nottinghams and Irish Points, single and double size—only one and two of a style—some a little soiled—marked down to American Sale prices as follows:

2.98 and 3.98 sets..... 1.79
5.98 and 6.98 sets..... 3.98
9.98 sets..... 6.98

At the Paris Exposition America's Silk Exhibit Surprised the World, one of the highest awards being given to an American Mill—
How is that for American supremacy?

Black Silk Taffetas

Manufacturer's guarantee woven in edge—Summer weight—bright finish—extensively used this season for Cloaks as well as Dresses and Skirts—more durable than the imported at .85—American Sale price..... .59

Figured Satin Foulards

Silks that America may well be proud of—24 inches wide—handsome colors—with large, medium and small designs—for American Sale we cut the 59 and 69 cent qualities to..... .49

ALL HONOR TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS!
THEIR MOTTO:—
"Push on——Keep moving."

Dress Shields

One of the best American makes at American Sale Prices that mean quick selling.

Rubber, Stockinet and Light Weight—

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Usually.....	8c	9c	10c	12c
Special prices..	6	7	8	10
By dozen.....	.65	.75	.85	1.10

Fine Nainsook Shields—single and double covered—also Light Weight—

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Usually.....	10c	12c	14c	16c
Special prices..	8	9	10	12
By dozen.....	.85	.95	1.10	1.35

Silk Cov'd, Light Weight—single and double covered—

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Usually.....	19c	24c	29c
Special prices.....	15	19	21
By dozen.....	1.65	1.85	2.40

ALL FIRST GRADE St. Seconds

Ladies' White Lawn Waists

Round lace yoke and tucks—or full front of tucks and lace or emb'y—long or elbow sleeves—with tucks and lace trimd double ruffle—button back or front—value 1.39 to 1.69..... .95

Ladies' Fine White Lawn Waists

Allover emb'y; hemstitch tucks and insertings, or lace and emb'y inserting fronts—cluster or fine tucked back—long or short sleeves—also dainty low neck effects—open front or back—value 2.98 and 3.25..... 1.98

Ladies' Sheer White Lawn Waists

Dainty inserting and tucked front; shirt front of allover emb'y and dotted emb'y; allover black and white fig'd emb'y; pointed front effect of allover tucks and French emb'y—new tucked or plain sleeves—also ten other styles—value 3.25 to 3.98..... 2.69

Reductions in Finer Waists—Silk, Dotted Swiss, Cachine, Persian Lawn, Madras, Pique and Linen, were 4.98 to 12.98. } NOW 3.69 TO 6.98

Great Reductions in Colored Shirt Waists

Silk Ginghams, Lace Stripe Ginghams, Swiss, Dimity, Lawn and Pure Linen—plain colors, stripes and dots; Tailor or Lace finish—button back or front—This season's smartest styles—were 3.98 and 4.49. 2.49
were 2.98 and 3.49 1.49
were 1.39 to 1.98 .98

AMERICA'S PHENOMENAL MANUFACTURING RECORDS

attained since the devastation and disadvantages of the war that racked our country forty years ago

ARE A WONDERFUL TRIBUTE
to the
PLUCK AND PERSEVERANCE
of
American Manufacturers,
to whose untiring industry
she owes her
Present High Standing.

Ladies' Underwear

Splendid values in fine qualities—American made garments, which means the best in the world in fit and style.

Drawers—"Good Wear" Muslin—deep hem—tucks above—value .39.... .21

Drawers, with two ins't'ngs and fancy lace or deep ruffle of emb'y—value .65..... .49

Skirts—Muslin and Cambric—deep flounces, tucks, edges and inserting. .98

Cambric Skirts, deep flounce, with 14 perpendicular insertings and cluster tucks between, deep ruffle of emb'y or fine lace; value 1.98.....1.39

Cambric Corset Covers—French style—four lace insertings across front, lace edged neck and sleeves; value .49... .29

Corset Covers—ten handsome styles—lace and emb'y trim'd; value .69..... .49

Night Dresses—Our Famous "Good Wear" Muslin—V or high neck—four insertings and ruffle of emb'y or yoke of solid tucks..... .59

Camhric and Muslin Night Dresses—Square neck—Yoke and Revers of H. S. Tucks—Bow Knot lace and emb'y ruffle—value 1.39..... .79

AMERICAN SALE
We are enthusiastic
about this Sale
and
Our Offerings reflect it.

Ladies' Summer Dresses, etc.

Values that show how this section responds to the occasion:

LADIES' FANCY LAWN DRESSES White and black—smart styles—lace insertions and tucks—value 6.98..3.98

LADIES' CHINA SILK DRESSES Unlined—cool and comfortable—tucked waists—with and without briar stitching—tailor finish—value 14.00.....8.98

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS Unlined Wool Cheviot—figure flounce, taffeta hand trim—value $5.00.....3.98

BROADCLOTH GOLF CAPES Light weight—Navy and Black with Plaid Silk hoods—value 9.50.....5.98

DIMITY AND LAWN WRAPPERS—Stripes and figures—emb'y, braid and border trim, flounce skirts..... .98

LADIES' BATHING SUITS—Novelty Navy and Black Cloth—full skirt, braid trim'd—value 2.50...1.74

Brilliantine—Navy and Black—full skirts—sailor collars—braid trim.....3.98

Full ass't of Caps and Combination Bathing Shoes and Stockings.

Girl's White Lawn Dresses

Pointed or square yoke—back and front of hemstitched or cluster tucks and emb'y or cross-over lace insertings—silk ribbon belts—6 to 14 years—value 4.50.....2.98

Fine White Dress Lawns

45 inch—almost as sheer as Organdy, but more serviceable—value .25—American Sale Price..... .11

Cushion Dot Swisses

Pin and medium dots—for Ladies' Gowns, Waists, etc., and Children's Dresses—value .50..... .39

Special Values in finer to 98 cents.

As Previously Announced
Our Store Will Be Closed
FRIDAY, July 4th
and remain closed until
Monday, July 7th;
Thereafter,
we will close all day Saturday during July, August and September.

GROWTH OF THE JERSEY SHORE

Used Even by the Indians as a Summer Resort, but Saw Its Greatest Development Recently—The Diary of an Old Settler—History of Long Branch, Atlantic City and Asbury Park—A Remarkable String of Summer Settlements.

THERE are not many who daily make the pilgrimage to the numerous resorts along the Jersey Coast for ozone and a bath who know theirs is an ancient and honorable custom and that they are really following in the footsteps of the native Indians who preceded this comfortable civilization. The New Jersey red man took more than one bath a year, and he did so because he discovered that for good convenient bathing the Jersey Coast excelled all others, and he was not slow to appreciate a good thing.

The difference between now and then is that the Indian carried no commuters' card and worked his way across through narrow paths to the shore and "put up" in an improvised habitation of skin and brush, while the white man pays many hundreds of dollars for cottage and hotel bills.

New Jersey has a right to claim that it possesses the bath tub of the United States, meaning her almost continuous line of seashore resorts, old and new, which stretch from Sandy Hook to Cape May. There are fifty-four resorts in a stretch of ninety miles, and many of them are contiguous. A statistician, who has given much time to the development of the New Jersey Coast, ventures the statement that there are more hotels and cottages, places of amusement, and safe bathing along the New Jersey Coast than all the rest of the ocean front, and that it has a larger Summer population than any other place devoted to pleasure.

Real estate on the Jersey Coast has been estimated in value at $100,000,000, and that pleasure seekers during the season leave, it is estimated, in the cash drawer of the grateful bonifaces upward of $40,000,000. Some of this goes to hear the band play and for the jolly amusements of the aerial railroad and "Ye old mill pond."

The remarkable increase in the valuation of seashore property can be traced through the State reports. The New Jersey Coast has become what it is within twenty years. The mushroom growth of many of the new resorts is not any more interesting than the story of how Jersey became a Nation's great bath tub, and, particularly, how the white man followed the trials of the original Indian nations to secure a bath in the briny deep and camp within reach of the ozonic breezes.

Old Father Neptune has had lots of fun with the New Jersey Coast line, and in days gone by he became so capricious and moody that map makers were not only confused, but it looked as if there would be no seashore left, so frequently did he change the coast line. There are maps now in the New Jersey State House which show that at Long Branch more than a mile of the bluff and beach has been torn away in about 100 years. The United States Government was kept busy protecting the lighthouses at Barnegat City and Atlantic City. Nearly every resort along the Jersey Coast has had experience with its changing beach front. At no place were the pranks of Neptune so noticeable and costly as at Long Branch and Atlantic City, but modern engineering feats have arrested the mischief.

ANCIENT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch is without doubt the oldest resort on the coast. The Indians used it early for a bathing ground. It was settled by fishermen, and land was worth 20 shillings an acre in 1734. There was an Indian path from Philadelphia to Burlington, from Burlington across New Jersey to the Shrewsbury, and this was responsible for the establishing of a road which settlers in Philadelphia followed to the shore for fishing and bathing.

Ellison Perot, a resident of Germantown, found enough Summer patronage in 1790 to invest $13,000 in land and property to open a boarding house. He had principally Philadelphia customers, who came by stage and by wagon. He cleared $40,000 on the venture.

There were other hotels there at the time, for an old advertisement, published in 1792 in Dunlap's American Advertiser of Philadelphia, announced the fact that Herbert & Chandler were conducting a hotel at Long Branch and had "provided themselves with good waiters and laid in a good stock of liquors and everything necessary for the entertainment of ladies and gentlemen." Later came the boats from New York, and one small boat that came by the Pleasure Bay route was large enough. W. R. Maps, an old citizen, who had much to do with the developing of Long Branch, made a few pertinent notes in his diary about the trade of the place as follows:

AN OLD SETTLER'S DIARY.

"July 15, 1835—Visitors from the city are plenty in the neighborhood and boarding houses filled.

"July 1, 1836—Not over twenty boarders on the coast.

"July 15, 1837—Boarders scarce on the shore. Mrs. Renshaw has no guests. July 31—Boarders still scarce on the shore, houses averaging only about thirty each; proprietors discouraged. Aug. 12—But few boarders yet.

"July 16, 1838—Boarders plenty. July 25—More boarders on the shore than for many years past. Aug. 26—The Summer has been the warmest, dryest, and best season for boarders ever known.

"July 13, 1839—But few boarders at the shore. July 28—Boarding houses just filled up. Aug. 1—Mrs. Renshaw's filled.

"July 30, 1840—B. Howell filled. July 19—B. Howell almost half filled. July 31—Cleared up cold this afternoon. Aug. 1—Boarders frightened by the cold weather."

There was no pretense at wearing bathing suits at that time. The hotels were back on the bluff, so that those in the surf could not be seen by guests sitting on the porches. Niles's Register is responsible for the statement that in 1819 flags were used to designate the period of bathing—a white flag being hoisted for the ladies' bathing hours and a red for the men's.

Long Branch was twice the National Summer capital. That was when President Grand made his Summer home there, and the assassinated Garfield died in the Franklyr Cottage at Elberon. The coming of Gen. Grant to Long Branch gave a decided boom to the resort and brought to the place a large number of wealthy and influential men, who erected handsome cottages. Of the promoters of the famous Monmouth race track, now a ruin, only two men survive, ex-Senator Henry S. Little and A. J. Cassat, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Little is now over seventy-four years of age and still visits Long Branch each Summer.

DEAL BEACH.

After Long Branch in age come Long Beach and Tucker Beach, better recognized as Barnegat and Tuckerton. Here was great fishing. The fishermen would take the sea food to Philadelphia and bring back, in fish-scented, duck-covered springless wagons, a group of Summer boarders, who would rough it or take pot luck at the fisherman's cabin.

Old advertisements show that what were called "modern" hotels were erected early in the last century. Long Beach is now still a favorite resort for those who do not care for "style," but prefer plenty of sport. Beach Haven is distinctively a Philadelphia colony, while Barnegat City draws from all parts. There are near it several Philadelphia and New York clubs.

Cape May opened its gates to the Summer boarder in 1810, and the visitors continued to arrive until 1863 by stage or vessel. The town was famous in 1858 as a great resort for Southern aristocracy and noted for its fine bathing grounds and "Cape May diamonds." It is a picturesque place, because it is an old village, with plenty of green and quaint streets. In 1869, after the opening of the West Jersey Railroad, the largest hotel on the coast was erected at a cost of $600,000 and named after Commodore Stockton. President Harrison made Cape May his Summer home in 1889 and 1890, a ten-thousand-dollar cottage being given to him.

The Twin Cities by the Sea, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, have a cosmopolitan Summer population, and while they have been practically a merged seashore resort, there is now a spirit of unrest, and the former getting gayer, is breaking away from the latter because its religious tendency is becoming stronger. Founder Bradley's followers want more privileges and they are looking forward to a day of emancipation.

OCEAN GROVE'S HISTORY.

The story of the establishment of Ocean Grove as a religious camp meeting is well known. The resort is unique because of its restrictions as to bathing, driving, and the behavior of the visitors. It has been pre-eminently successful along the lines on which it was started, and the recent failure of an attempt to compel it to let down its bars for an ocean front boulevard indicates that it has an air-tight charter that even the Legislature must respect.

Asbury Park is an example of what one man can do. James A. Bradley has improved somewhat on Ocean Grove. He was one of the original charter members of that organization. Both towns came into existence in 1869 and 1870.

Deal Beach and Allenhurst are among the most modern, up-to-date colonies along the upper coast, because they are new and are planned with a view to preserve all the natural environments and to make them popular with people of fair incomes.

Manasquan was a seashore resort as early as 1815. Spring Lake had its start in 1876 and Belmar in 1872. Seabright was developed by Newark capital in 1869. Point Pleasant was developed principally by Trenton capital.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City is claimed as the greatest resort of the world. Its history is remarkable. It is a city of hotels, there being 600, big and little, and now are fast appearing large apartment houses. Seventy-five years ago it consisted of a long stretch of low land, occasionally visited by sportsmen. The credit for establishing Atlantic City goes to Dr. Jonathan Pitney, who lived at Absecon and went to Atlantic City to treat patients.

He found a dry atmosphere and a delightful ozone from the Gulf Stream, and he declared it would make a natural sanitarium. He grew so enthusiastic that he urged speculation in lots and the building of a railroad. It was hard work getting the railroad, but it came, after a hard fight with the Legislature for a charter. Then came the land scheme of 1852, and Atlantic City took a boom. It became a Winter resort twenty years ago.

The future of the New Jersey seashore coast, based on what has already been accomplished and what is proposed, is a contiguous line of resorts, nearly connected by trolley by a direct line along the ocean front, with a boulevard from Atlantic Highland to Atlantic City, and later on down to Cape May Point. A line of steamers from New York to Atlantic City has been under consideration for several years. Its principal charm is its diversity of attraction. While seashore resorts are alike, those along the New Jersey coast possess distinctive characteristics.

An estimate has been made that the seashore property at the beginning of the nineteenth century was not worth $40,000. This property on which value could be placed was located in Long Branch. At the close of the war the few resorts that had developed did not represent $19,000,000 actually devoted to the use of the seashore traffic. This valuation was confined to Cape May, Long Branch, and Atlantic City.

The official valuation now is $65,000,000 for seashore property, but it is admitted that the assessment is low, as a rule, and that the actual value is at least $100,000,000, because hotels are going up so rapidly that it is impossible for the State Board of Taxation to keep track of them.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE

In Deciding Baseball Game of the Championship Series.

BIG CROWD AT POLO GROUNDS

Matthews, Right Fielder for the Crimson Team, Brought In Winning Run in Ninth Inning.

The crimson triumphed over the blue on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in the deciding baseball game in the series of three between Harvard and Yale. Old Eli had captured the first game at Cambridge and Harvard won the second at New Haven, each team losing on its own grounds.

Nine thousand men, women, boys, and girls saw the crimson waved frantically on high and blue trailed in the dust. Long before the game was called at 2:30 o'clock the grand stands and the bleachers were packed.

On opposite sides of the stand students from each college were massed, and they made the field ring with their college cries and cheers for the success of their respective teams, punctuating their yells with songs lauding old Harvard and old Yale.

The game was a particularly close and exciting one. At three periods in its progress the score was tied and at each the students went wild. The play in the field, particularly on Harvard's side, was somewhat ragged, that team having no less than six errors charged against it. But the lads in the crimson caps and stockings made up for this by their timely and effective work at the bat.

Until the seventh inning, Clarkson, the star pitcher of Harvard, had superb control, and played his position like a professional—in fact, much better than many professionals. Up to that time only one hit had been made off his delivery. During the nine innings Clarkson struck out eleven men, and only gave one man his base on called balls. Little Milne, Harvard's backstop, accepted fifteen chances without an error, although he had one passed ball. The stick work of Wendell and Matthews for Harvard and the base running of the latter deserved all the applause they received, and it was liberally bestowed upon them.

Yale was first to the bat, but they went out in easy order, Clarkson striking out two men and a foul fly which Milne caught disposing of tha third.

Harvard did much better in its half of the first inning, scoring 2 runs. Coolidge was given his base on balls. Wendell hit safely for two bases. Barnwell in centre field threw the ball wide to ths plato to cut off Coolidge, and the latter scored. Winslow recovered the ball, but made an overthrow to Guernsey to catch Wendell at third, and Wendell came home on the error. Randall was also given his base. Clarkson struck out, Randall going to second, from which base he tried to steal third, but was thrown out by Winslow. Stillman's foul gave Winslow another putout.

No runs were scored by either tsam until tbe seventh, when Yale tied the tally. Cote reached first on Stillman's poor throw. Winslow hit safely, Cote going to third. He was caught napping there, however, Milne to Clarkson. Guernsey struck out. Miller hit safely for two bases, and on the throw in to catch Winslow at the plats Milne allowed the ball to go by him, and both Winslow and Miller scored. Chittenden got to first on Clarkson's fumble, but was run down between first and second.

Harvard against forged to the fora with one run in its half of thia inning. Stillman was given his base. Skilton sacrificed. Matthews sent a long fly to left field, which Cote muffed, and Stillman reached the plate in safety. Milne's easy grounder threw him out at first, Metcalf getting the assist. Wear captured Carr's long fly in right field.

This lead of the Crimson was the signal for a noisy demonstration of approval in that part of the grand atand occupied by the Cambridge boys.

But old Eli had her turn in the following inning, and made the most of it, for Yale took the lead with three runs. Metcalf reached first on an error of Randall. Wear struck out, Metcalf stealing third. Barnwell also reached first on another error of Randall's, which scored Metcalf. Cote hit safely. On the throw to catch Barnwell at third Coolidge fumbled tha ball and Barnwell got home, Cote going to second. Winslow also hit safely, and Cote got home. Guernsey got to first, Miller struck out, and Chittenden's weak splash retired him from Clarkson to Randall, Guernsey being left on the base.

Again Harvard tied the score in the eighth inning. Coolidge popped up a foul fly, which Winslow caught. Wendell hit for one base. Randall was given his base on balls. Clarkson hit to Miller, which forced out Wendell at third, Miller getting the assist. Stillman hit safely for two bases, scoring Randall and Clarkson. Skilton sent an easy one to Metcalf, who tossed him out at first.

Yale tried hard in tbe ninth to take the lead, but they went out in one, two, three order. It looked at this point as if the game would go beyond the regulation nine innings, but little Matthews, the right fielder of Harvard, was on hand with his hit and his base running, and saved the day for his team. Matthews, by the way, has a deeper dye to hts skin than was put there by the rays of the sun. Matthews found the first ball pitched for a base hit. Milne sent a weak one to short, which Miller tossed to Metcalf to catch Matthews at second, but the ball did not get there in time. Carr sacrificed. Then Coolidge sent a long fly to Wear, which the latter caught, but Matthews came home with the winning run before tbe ball could be returned to the plate.

And then the green of the diamond became lost in the wild wave of crimson flags which frantically heralded the defeat of the Blue. The score:

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Metcalf, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Wear, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Barnwell, cf.	1	0	0	0	1
Cote, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Winslow, c.	1	2	6	4	1
Guernsey, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Miller, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Chit'den, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Garvan, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	5	26	10	3

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Coolidge, ss.	1	0	2	1	1
Wendell, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Randall, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0
Clarkson, p.	1	0	1	2	1
Stillman, cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Skilton, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1
Matthews, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Milne, c.	0	0	13	2	0
Carr, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	6	6	27	8	4

*Two men out when winning run was made.

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0—5
Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—6

Earned runs—Harvard, 2. Two-base hits—Guernsey, Miller, Wendell, Stillman. Stolen bases—Wear, Metcalf. Left on bases—Yale, 5; Harvard, 4. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 1; off Garvan, 1. First base on errors—Harvard, 1; Yale 5. Sacrifice hits—Skilton, Carr. Struck out—By Clarkson, 11; by Garvan, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Clarkson, Passed ball—Milne. Wild pitch—Clarkson. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

HANDICAP YACHT RACES.

Indian Harbor Novel Event Won by Everett D. Mead's Eos—Big Boats Against Small Ones.

Handicap racing for club yachts only has become a feature at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club during the past two years. The handicaps are arbitrarily determined by the Regatta Committee, and are based on such knowledge as the committee may have of the relative speed of the yachts entered. A separate start is given to each yacht, the smallest and slowest boats being sent away earliest, and the largest and fastest boats last, and the first to cross the finish line is the winner.

The first handicap race of the season was sailed yesterday. It was open to yachts of 36 feet racing measurement and under. The starting line was fixed in the harbor off the clubhouse, and the course was twice around Little Captain and Great Captain Islands, a total distance of ten miles. The wind was generally southwest, but variable, and fairly steady. Six yachts sailed in the race, which was won by the little Eos, with Neola second. The summary follows, starting and finishing times only being given, as elapsed times have no place in the record of a handicap race.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finsh.
Bantam, Francis Page	2:40	5:48:35
Neola, J. R. Johnson, Jr.	2:50	5:52:57
Eos, Everett D. Mead	3:00	5:18:50
Spindrift, S. R. Weld	3:05	6:15:00
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	3:15	5:48:49
Cymbra, F. E. Henderson	3:30	5:36:00

Spindrift is a yawl. All the others are sloops. The yawl Genevieve, owned by Edward Stein, which measures considerably over 36 feet, the maximum limit of the yachts called for, started at 3:45 P. M. with the promse of a special prize if she beat the winner. This sha failed to do, as she finished at 5:51:33.

There was also a race at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday for the Indian Harbor one-design sailabouts. Five were entered, and they sailed a triangular course to Newfoundland Reef and a markboat north of Little Captain Island. Twice around this course made a distance of six miles. The run was won by Noggin, with Quennie second. The summary:

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS—Start, 3:15.

Nams and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Naggin, C. S. Somerville	5:28:36	2:13:36
Queenie, Frank Telford	5:32:08	2:17:08
Cero, Charles Mallory	5:36:09	2:21:09
Stingy, E. D. Zittel	5:36:32	2:21:32
Bug, G. F. Dominick, Jr.	5:37:35	2:22:35

The races were managed by Messrs. Frank Bowns Jones, Charles F. Kirby, and E. J. Abbs.

In the evening the members of tbe club and their guests sat down to ths annual mess dinner, and later there was an interesting vaudevilla entertainment.

MINEOLA, SAILED BY BARR, WON

August Belmont's Seventy-Footer Beat Yankee in Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. Regatta.

There was some very good racing in tha thirty-second annual Corinthian race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay yesterday. The big racers, whose absence had been seriously felt on the two previous days, came out yesterday and made several interesting contests.

The two "seventies," August Belmont's Mineola and J. R. Maxwell's Yankee, met again, and Capt. Charlie Barr piloted the Belmont boat to victory again. The famous skipper did not have it all his own way, however, for at one time he was very hard prsssed. The signal for the "seventies" was given at 12:10. The Mineola was first ovsr the line, 45 seconds after gun fire, and tha Yankee was 25 seconds behind her rival.

The wind was light and both yachts had club topsails and balloon jibs. They also had their spinnaker poles out to port, and shortly after crossing the line set their spinnakers. The course they sailed was northeast by north, four and three-quarter miles from ths startling line off Lloyd's Neck, thence four miles west by south one-half south, and thence back to the starting line, three miles south-southeast, twice around.

Both boats stood off somewhat to ths south of the course. The Mineola maintained her lead until after ths first mark was rounded. On this leg, which was a beat, the skipper of the Yankee very cleverly worked his boat in the weather of his rival and took the lead. It was only for a few moments, however, for Capt. Barr regained his position before the next mark was turned, and then easily kept in the lead to the finish.

At the end of the first round tha Mineola turned the stake boat at 2:16:00 and the Yankee at 2:16:50. The Belmont boat had gained twenty-five seconds in elapsed time in covering the eleven and three-quarter miles. At the first mark of the second round the Mineola was only six seconds ahead of the Yankee, the turning time of the former being 3:00:41 and of the latter 3:00:47. The latter boat having started twenty-five seconds behind, had actually sailed the distance twenty-five seconds faster than Mineola. On the remaining two legs of the course the Mineola drew away, and at the finish was one minute twenty-four seconds ahead, fifty-nine seconds more than the lead she had at the start.

Percy Chubb's Vigilant and Henry S. Redmond's Alisa had the best test that they have had thus far this season. It may be that the change in the rig of Alisa has given her the much desired improvement over last year, but she did not show it yesterday. In the light winds she was never able to do anything with the Vigilant, and yesterday it was the same. She was beaten twelve minutes twenty-eight seconds over the twenty-three and a half mile course. All sorts of wind prevailed, from moderate to a calm, and the Alisa could not do anything.

The new sixty-footer George M. Pynchan made her initial appearance. As the Weetamoe, her rival, is still having finishing touches put upon her, the new Gardner boat could only take a sail-over.

The racing between the small boats was lively and close. The summaries follow:

YAWLS, CLASS G.

Over 80 feet racing length.
Course, 23½ Miles. Start, 12:05.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	4:04:22	3:59:22
Alisa, H. S. Redmond	4:15:56	4:10:56

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.

65 to 75 feet racing length.
Course, 23½ miles. Start, 12:15.

Muriel, Charles Smithers	4:21:38	4:06:38
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	4:14:39	3:59:39

SLOOPS, CLASS H.

Course, 23½ miles. Start, 12:10.

Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	4:11:03	4:01:03
Mineola, August Belmont	4:09:53	3:59:53

SLOOPS, CLASS J.

51 to 60 feet racing length.

Neola, George M. Pynchon	4:31:00	4:11:00

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

43 to 51 feet racing length.
Course 23½ miles. Start, 12:20.

Syce, C. F. Judson	5:03:06	4:43:06

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

36 to 43 feet racing length.
Course 16½ miles. Start, 12:25.

Dorwina, Clifford Brokaw	3:24:34	2:59:34
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:38:00	3:11:00
Challenge, W. T. Foote	3:35:31	3:10:31

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

30 to 36 feet racing length.
Course 16½ miles. Start, 12:30.

Empress, G. M. Hackscher	4:06:00	3:30:00
Hanley	4:24:58	3:54:58

SLOOPS—SPECIAL—NEWPORT.

30-foot class.
Course, 6¾ miles. Start, 1:20.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	3:11:30	1:51:30
Hera, Ralph C. Ellis	3:17:15	1:57:15

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Course, 16½ miles. Start, 12:35.

Mimosa, Trenor L. Park	4:04:23	3:29:23
Alcrion, A. H. Alker	4:12:46	3:37:46

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:45.

Adelaide, J. J. Dwyer	4:35:46	3:50:46
Houri, J. A. Esser	4:44:23	3:59:23

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

18 to 21 feet racing length.
Course, 6¾ miles. Start, 12:55.

Gazabo, N. P. Vulte	3:00:33	2:10:33

SLOOPS, CLASS R.

18 foot.
Course, 6¾ miles. Start, 1:10.

Chipmunk	3:16:39	2:16:39
Cricket	3:14:34	2:14:34

RACEABOUTS.

Course, 13½ miles. Start, 12:50.

Whistlewing, H. M. Crane	4:26:00	3:36:00
Snapper, A. Bryan Alley	4:27:53	3:37:53
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	4:26:07	3:36:07
Scamp, H. L. Pirie	4:30:27	3:40:27
Jolly Roger, T. W. Blodgett	4:24:46	3:34:46
Indian, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	4:27:41	3:37:41

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

Conrse, 13½ miles. Start, 12:55.

Lucille, H. H. Loudon	4:49:49	3:54:49
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	4:49:19	3:54:19
Marcia, Johnston de Forest	4:47:54	3:52:54
Gowan, W. A. Stewart	4:38:03	3:43:03
Vagrant, Brown & Low	4:39:58	3:44:58

MANHASSET 18-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Course, 6¾ miles. Start, 1:05.

Mist, J. W. Alker	3:34:25	2:29:25
Bab, John R. Hoyt	3:31:26	2:26:26
Lambkin, S. W. Roach	3:31:20	2:26:20
Arizona, G. A. Corry	3:32:55	2:27:55

NEW ROCHELLE 18-FOOT RACEABOUTS.

Course, 6¾ miles. Start, 1:05.

Caper, P. L. Howard	3:23:09	2:23:09
Knave, W. M. Bayler	3:17:38	2:12:38
Me Too, H. T. Foote	3:28:15	2:23:15

The winners were the Vigilant, Elmina, Mineola, Dorwina, Empress, Mimosa, Adelaide, Jolly Roger, Gowan, Cricket, Lambkin, Knave, and Esperanza. The Neola and Gazaba had sail ruins.

NO WINNER IN LAUNCH RACE.

Plan of Columbia Yacht Club to Decide Contest on Hudson River Difficult in Practice.

The innovation of racing launches and equalizing them by making allowances for diffsrence in construction, power of engines, and other features was tried yesterday by ths Columbia Yacht Club ovsr a course northward from the organization's boathouse, at Eighty-sixth Street. The course was sailed twice around from the boathouse to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a distance of twelve miles. Three classes of boats were entered, a class propelled by electricity, a class designated as the "green" class, and another as the "checkered class." There were thirteen boats entered in the contest, but one of them dropped out owing to an accidsnt to the sngine.

It was intended that an arranged scale should be used as a basis upon which to figurs the speed of the boats. Other boats than thosa provided for in ths scals were entered in the race, however, and very much increased the difficultiss of figuring out the problems in equation necessary. In ths end it was decided to postpone ths announcement of the winners until some future day.

The boats which came in ahead were: In ths "checkered class" the Augusta, owned by W. M. Mills, time 1:03:00; in the "green" class, Alpha, H. S. Elliott's boat, time, 1:38:05, and in the electric class, the Columbia Yacht Club's boat, time, 1:51:40. That these boats came in ahead, however, does not signify that thsy won the race, the conditions possibly placing other boats befors them.

The judges of the race were W. H. Ketcham, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and J. H. Coté and Frank Lewis of the club.

Aside from the racc a day of recreation was mads of the event, members having invited thsir women friends. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, and at night there was a dance.

POLICE STOP A PRIZEFIGHT.

One of the Pugilists Caught in Boxing Costume, the Other Escaped—Twenty-two Arrests Made.

Learning that an attempt was to be made to hold a prizefight in the rear of George Murphy's saloon, at ths corner of Ons Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Amstsrdam Avenue, Capt. Hogan and Detective Higgin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station descended upon the place at 11 o'clock last night and made twenty-two arrests. They were accompanied by sixteen policemen dressed in plain clothes.

Back of the barroom is a pool and billiard room from which the tables had been cleared in preparation for the fight, which was to have been between Jack Jones, a lightweight boxer of New York, and Tommy Moran of Philadelphia. It was said that the bout was to have been for $100 a side and a portion of the gate receipts.

The officers on leaving the station house approached their objective point by way of different streets. As they drew near it became evident that some one had given those inside the building a "tip," for there was a wild scramble for the street. The officers hurried in and at once barred the exits and placed all those present under arrest. Fifty or more, however, managed to escape. Two patrol wagons arrived a moment later and the prisoners were taken to the station house and locked up. Jones, one of those captured, was taken with part of his boxing costume on. The other pugilist got away through the window. George A. Gillette, the bartander, was arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting a prizefight, and the others were charged with disorderly conduct. Capt. Hogan said that there had been several attempts to "pull off" fights at this place, and that last Saturday night a week ago he had gotten wind of one and had prevented it by sending three of his men up to keep watch.

SPECULATORS UNDER ARREST.

Fraud in Discretionary Pools Charged Against John B. McKenzie and Hugh L. Smyth.

John B. McKenzie, thirty years old, a speculator living at Bensonhurst, and Hugh L. Smyth, thirty-four years old, of 970 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, were held in $1,000 bail for examination on July 8, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having defrauded John L. Smith of St. Mary's, Ohio, out of $100 by means of discretionary pools, in December last. The police say that McKenzie has been in trouble before on similar charges, and according to Detective Sergeant McConville, who, with Detective Sergeant Savage, arrested the men, he is the leader of a band who are now doing business in tha financial district under varous firm names.

McKenzie was formerly a partner in the firm of McKensis & Morgan, which went out of business when the two principals, together with L. C. Vanderlip, were arrested. Morgan, according to McConville, is still undsr indictment because of their transactions, but the others went free. The business started up again undsr the style of Hugh L. Smyth & Co. at 53 Broadway. Complaints came in and once more the police interfered.

Among the evidence against the prisoners in their present difficulty is a letter atating that they had resumed business under the name of J. B. McKenzie, dealers in high-class speculative and investment securities at 35 Broadway. It is also stated that McKenzie is ths author of a book, "Bulls and Bears of Wall Street," which has had an extensive circulation. The book is addressed to "Our Old Patrons." It states that the present is a good time for speculation in Wall Street, and that money should double itself within thirty days. Investments of not less than $200 are solicited. The money, it is stated, will be handled by the firm without cost, and the profits turned over to the investor. The men were arreated at their Broadway office on Friday. Henry W. Unger appeared in court as their counsel, and asked for the adjournment, which Magistrate Zeller granted.

BURGLARS TAKEN RED-HANDED.

Detectives Watched Them Unload Stolen Seal Leather Goods from a Wagon.

Datective Sergeants Clark and Peabody of the Central Office noticed two men last night driving a wagon through the Bowery. They recognized them as old offenders, they said, and followed them to 430 East Thirteenth Street. The men got off the wagon and unloaded a pile of seal leather goods, which they carried into the basement of the house. Tha goods comprised 700 pieces and are valued at $5,000.

The detectives followed the men into the basement and placed them under arrest in the cellar, where they were piling the property in a corner with the assistance of another man. All three were taken to Police Headquarters, where tha two who had driven the wagon confesssd that they had stolen the goods, the detectives said. They were then locked up, charged with burglary, and tha man who was with them in the cellar, Max Sulkus, thirty-six years old, of 149 Norfolk Street, was locked up on suspicion of receiving stolen goods.

The other prisoners are Richard Brown, alias "Yeller," twenty-one years old, of 432 East Fourteenth Street, and Thomas Gilfeather, alias "Gillie," twenty-one years old, of 347 Fifth Street.

The detectives said the two confessed to breaking into the establishment of Werner & Co. 78 Duane Street, a few days ago, and stealing the seal leather goods.

To Change Gauge in Eight Hours.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 28.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will attempt to-morrow to change one hundred miles of narrow gauge track to standard gauge in eight hours time. Hundreds of men have been placed along the road to assist the rails.

Prevent Black Smoke!

Reduce Your Coal Bill!

THE ÆOLIPYLE

ON HOT WATER SUPPLY HEATERS HOUSE FURNACES OR BOILERS

Requires 25 Per Cent. Less Coal

AND PRODUCES BETTER COMBUSTION OF THE GASES and HENCE MORE HEAT.

The owner of 37 apartment houses after trial equipped them all with ÆOLIPYLES.
We will apply the ÆOLIPYLE to your heater, if in New York or vicinity, on

THIRTY DAYS TRIAL FREE,

and if not satisfactory we will remove it and restore conditions of the plant.
AT PRESENT PRICE OF COAL THE ÆOLIPYLE WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN THREE MONTHS.
Hundreds of testimonials from most prominent men in New York.

Bituminous Coal Can Be Burned Economically Without Black Smoke Nuisance By Using the ÆOLIPYLE.

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THE ÆOLIPYLE COMPANY, 237 Water Street, New York.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises.. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:02	H. Gate....2:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:52	Gov. Isl'd...2:02	H. Gate....3:55

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jamestown, Norfolk	....	8:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	....	1:30 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	....	8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Nord America, Naples	....	
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Msnominee, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	.....
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	..... 8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	.... 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Luise, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	..... 12:30 P. M.	.....
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Trinidad, and South America	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Nassau and Cuban ports	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steam

Automobile Topics of Interest

A Steam Motor Car Invented and Built by a Harvard Sophomore—Long Island Automobile Club's Race Meet—Cost of Machines—Agitation for Speed Restrictions.

George C. Cannon, a sophomore at Harvard University, and a son of President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank of this city, is the inventor and builder of a steam motor car which has been repeatedly run at the rate of more than a mile a minute upon an ordinary road, and has covered five miles upon a circular track, one-third of a mile in length, in 8:26 2-5, which is a world's record for a steam carriage.

For some time past the young student has taken a keen interest in automobiling, and last year he took an ordinary steam automobile, which was not speedy enough to suit him, and by changing it to conform to his ideas he increased the speed to about double its former rate. He entered this car in the free-for-all class race at Providence last Fall and led the field over a considerable part of the course, finally falling behind and losing because of inability to pump water into the boiler fast enough to generate the amount of steam required to maintain the high speed.

The results of this experiment were so satisfactory to Mr. Cannon that he began last Winter the construction of a complete machine, embodying all the novelties of design and construction which he had invented. This vehicle was completed a few weeks ago and delighted its inventor by making a third of a mile straightaway over a rough road in 0:21 1-5. The steam pressure at the start of the trial was 250 pounds, and at the finish 240 pounds. The next trial was over a smooth road, when half a mile, straightaway, was covered in 0:29 4-5, with a steam pressure of 300 pounds at the start and 305 pounds at the finish.

The machine was then tried on a circular concrete bicycle track one-third of a mile in length, upon which five miles was covered in 9:09 3-5, breaking the world's record for steam carriage at that distance by 0:31 1-5. About a week later, on the same track and in a drizzling rain, this time was still further reduced to 8:26 2-5.

The Cannon car, though not so freakish in appearance as the Baker racing machine which was the cause of a fatal accident at the recent speed trials on Staten Island, is strikingly novel in appearance as well as in construction. Its most prominent feature is the large boiler surmounted by a short obliquely placed stack, which is placed almost in the middle of the carriage. Back of it is the engine, and in the extreme rear is the engineer's seat.

A particularly rakish effect is given to the front of the car by a large water tank with sloping sides, holding twenty gallons, which also acts as a dashboard and wind shield for the driver, whose seat is between it and the boiler.

The large boiler gives the machine the appearance of being much heavier than it really is, for in reality it is very light and is better fitted for racing and straightaway use than for general road work. The frame is an exceptionally strong one, with arched tubular trusses, which were reversed, thus being made more rigid and also bringing the body considerably lower. This frame carries four coach springs, which support a flat body consisting of an angle iron framework filled in with oak. The boiler engine, tanks, seats, &c., rest upon and are bolted to this body.

The boiler is 24 inches, with 1,050 tubes, and has a covering of asbestos one inch thick as a non-conductor. The outer covering is of sheet iron and extends upward and obliquely backward to form a short stack and downward through the body to form a scoop, opening toward the front of the machine, which heats and drives air through the tubes of the burner. The amount of air admitted is regulated by the driver, so that it may be kept uniform whether the car is running into the wind or before it.

The burner is of the ordinary type, but is probably the largest ever constructed. It has 450 tubes and three mixing tubes. The engine is simple, with two cylinders, 3½ by 4 inches, geared one to one with the rear wheels, and is capable of making over 1,000 revolutions per minute.

The fuel used is gasoline at a pressure of about 90 pounds, which gives a very hot fire by which steam at 200-pound pressure may be generated from cold water in less than two minutes. In racing the steam pressure is maintained at over 400 pounds. The steering is done by a horizontal wheel connecting with the front wheels. The driver steers the machine and operates the throttle while the fireman attends to the fire.

***

For its race meet at Brighton Beach on Aug. 23 the Long Island Automobile Club has announced a programme of ten events, in which prizes to the value of $1,600 are offered as follows:

Event No. 1.—One-mile heat race for all classes under 1,500 pounds weight. First heat, steam vehicles; second heat, electric vehicles; third heat, gasoline vehicles; final heat open to winners in each class. Prizes, $25 to the winner of each heat, $50 to winner, and $25 to second in final heat.

Event No. 2.—Five miles, steam class, all weights. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Event No. 3.—Five miles, electric class, all weights. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Event No. 4.—Five miles, gasoline class, under 1,000 pounds. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Event No. 5.—Five miles, gasoline class, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds' weight. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Event No. 6.—Five miles, gasoline class, over 2,000 pounds' weight. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Event No. 7.—Ten miles, free for all. First prize, $200; second prize, $100.

Event No. 8.—Twenty-five-mile lap race, open to all classes. First prize, $100; second prize, $50; $5 to the leader at each mile.

Event No. 9.—Obstacle race, open to all classes. First prize, $50.

Event No. 10.—Pursuit race, open to all classes. First prize, $100.

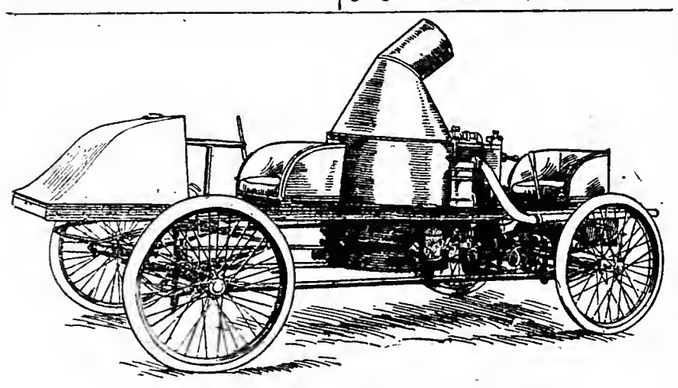
There will be no prizes unless at least two vehicles start, and no second prizes unless at least four start. Winners may receive their prizes in cash or plate, at their option.

The pursuit race is a novelty in automobiling, though it has been for some time a favorite event at cycling meets. The contestants are placed at equal distances about the track, and each endeavors to overtake the competitor ahead of him, who drops out of the race as soon as he is overtaken, the last one in the race being the winner. As every starter has the pole there are no advantages or disadvantages of position, as in the ordinary form of racing, where the vehicle which obtains the pole has a decided advantage over the rest of the field.

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An ordinance to govern the use of automobiles in Philadelphia, which limits the speed in the city limits to five miles an hour, and is objectionable in many other respects to the automobilists of that city, is now pending in the Philadelphia Common Council, and the Philadelphia Automobile Club, which is opposing the measure, held a series of braking contests last week, which furnished some interesting figures regarding the ease with which motor vehicles may be controlled by expert operators. The horse-drawn vehicles used to form a comparison of performances were shown to be much more difficult to stop than the motor vehicles, the ratio being in some cases almost 2 to 1. At low speeds the automobiles were stopped in almost their own lengths.

A double team going at the rate of 21½ miles an hour required 61 feet in which to come to a halt, and a four-in-hand, driven at the rate of 17¼ miles an hour, required 66 2-3 feet, while Mors motor cars, weighing 2,200 pounds, and driven at the same rates of speed, required 40 and 22 feet, respectively. A Packard car, weighing 2,100 pounds, and going at the rate of 19¾ miles an hour, was stopped in 42 2-3 feet, and an Oldsmobile, weighing 950 pounds, and going 21 miles an hour, was stopped in 33 feet. The complete record of the tests is as follows:



A HARVARD STUDENT'S INVENTION.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Vehicle.	Weight.	Miles. Per Hour.	Stopping Distance, Feet.
Locomobile	1,200	27½	71
Columbia	2,700	17¼	40½
Oldsmobile	950	21	33
Autocar	1,400	19½	59⅔
Autocar	1,400	21¼	62⅔
Winton	2,000	23½	56⅔
Mercedes	2,300	25½	68 1-6
Packard	2,100	19¾	42⅔
Columbia	2,700	12	12½
Panhard	3,000	27¾	74
Mors	2,200	8	7⅓
Mora	2,200	13	10½
Mors	2,200	17½	22
Mors	2,200	18½	25 1-6
Mors	2,200	21½	40
Mors	2,200	30	91¼
Electric	1,900	14½	30⅓
Autocar	1,400	24	50 1-5

HORSE VEHICLES.

Double team	....	21½	61
Four-in-hand	....	17¼	62⅔

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Why the prices of automobiles remain high in spite of the large number of makers now engaged in turning out machines to the full capacity of their establishments is not understood by many persons who are anxiously awaiting a reduction of prices before purchasing.

With the history of the bicycle industry before them, in which there was a steady reduction of prices from the very start of that vehicle's real popularity, they look for a corresponding lowering of automobile prices, and are disappointed that it has not yet begun.

The fact is that there is practically no competition in the making of automobiles as yet, for the reason that all the makers are from one to six months behind on their orders, and the supply is in consequence far short of the demand. Under these circumstances the makers, instead of being obliged to reduce their prices, have been able, in several instances of popular makers, to add $50 or $100 to the price at the beginning of the season.

This state of affairs is not affected by the importations of foreign machines, for the reason that the latter do not compete with American-built motor vehicles, being several times as expensive as the domestic built cars, and no better. They are bought merely because they are of foreign make. Moreover, a similar state of affairs exists abroad, all the foreign makers being even further behind their orders than the American manufacturers. The agents in this city of one of the principal French firms will not guarantee delivery before November of vehicles ordered now.

Another season will probably tell a different story, as the business of this year will warrant most makers in enlarging their plants and turning out machines well in advance of their orders, which few of them have so far dared, or have been financially able to do. Moreover, many more firms will enter the field now that the stability of the business seems assured.

For these reasons it seems probable that a reduction of prices may be anticipated next Spring, or even this Fall, if the makers succeed in catching up with their orders by that time. But any reduction at such a time will be slight, and low prices cannot reasonably be expected until the standardization of parts reaches such a point that makers may purchase all the important parts of a motor vehicle in large quantities at very low prices instead of making them in their own shops or having them made to their order in small quantities.

This process has already begun, and it is now possible to purchase standard bodies, frames, gears, and motors for both steam and gasoline vehicles, but prices are yet too high for relief to be obtained from this source. In two or three years more, however, it should be possible to buy any popular form of motor vehicle at about half the present prices. A small light gasoline runabout for two persons should not cost over $300 or $350, instead of $650 or $700, as at present, and a touring car for four persons should sell at the present price of the runabout or less.

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A report on Automobilism in Prussia by Frank H. Mason, Consul General of the United States at Berlin, which has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, contains much information of interest regarding the present status of the sport in Germany, and the opportunities for the introduction of American-built motor vehicles in that country.

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It appears that automobilism as a means of locomotion, sport, or recreation is still in the development stage in Germany. Notwithstanding all the energy, ingenuity, and enterprise of various German builders, their sales have been in many cases slow and discouraging, and the number of motor carriages in actual use for travel and sporting purposes is very small. The German Automobile Club, which, with the Middle European Motor Wagon Association, the annual Pan-German Motor Carriage Exposition in Berlin, comprises but sixteen clubs, with an aggregate membership of about 900 persons, and practically includes the automobile public of Germany.

These clubs are located at Berlin, Dresden, Frankfort, Halle, Munich, Hanover, Cologne, Leipsic, Strasburg, Bielefeld, Freiburg, Nuremberg, Hamburg, Breslau, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf, and Schoeneberg. They are in general well organized and efficiently managed, but there has been thus far in Germany no such popular interest in automobilism as has been seen in France, England, and the United States. This is apparently the result of a combination of causes, among which may be cited the fact that during the past two years the independent and leisure classes of people have suffered losses through the depression of business and depreciation of industrial and other securities, and have been therefore slow to invest in a luxury so costly and complicated as an automobile.

Another cause, doubtless, is the strictness with which the police regulations, to which all motor carriages throughout Germany are subject, are enforced. There has never been—probably never will be in Germany—any such surrender of the public streets, parks, and country roads to motor carriages as has been seen in France, or even in Italy and Austria. Throughout Prussia the rate of speed permitted within municipal limits is limited to twelve kilometers (7.45 miles) an hour, and if this rate is exceeded there is inevitably a policeman in sight to halt the offender and bring him to justice.

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Alexander Winton, who is one of the fathers of automobiling in America, has expressed his views on the matter of automobile speed, and incidentally has given an explanation of the danger of accident when traveling at a high speed, which throws a light on the heretofore unexplained accident to the Baker machine at the speed trials at Staten Island last month.

"At a speed of seventy miles an hour, or more," said Mr. Winton, "the machine is liable to leave the ground if it meets with even a slight obstruction, and if it goes into the air for only a second it will cover in that time a distance of from sixty to eighty feet, according to the speed. In that event the great danger is that it may have changed direction slightly while up, and may not be pointing straight down the course when it lights, and it may be impossible to straighten it out again before damage is done.

"It has been demonstrated repeatedly that automobiles can be operated with safety at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour, and I have driven them at that speed myself. I have no hesitation in saying that they can be driven eighty miles an hour with safety, if the machines are properly built and are driven by a careful driver over a good road. What we want is a speedway which has no waves, as it is a wavy surface which throws a machine up into the air most easily. With a proper speedway, an expert driver, and a properly built machine, eighty miles is not an unsafe speed. Machines will be driven above eighty miles an hour this season, and I will be one of the men who will do it."

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Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, who has recently become an automobilist, says that he has adopted the motor vehicle as a time saver, but that when he wishes to ride for pleasure he will ride a horse. He believes that as a time saver the automobile is bound to be almost universally adopted, as it has distanced the horse to the same appreciable extent that the electric car distances the old-time street car, and in time it will to a great extent take the place of the horse in industrial pursuits, but it will never entirely supplant the horse for pleasure driving.

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According to the particular form of energy used, automobiles are generally classed as electric, gasoline, or steam motored vehicles, but it must be remembered that most steam-driven carriages use gasoline as a fuel and consume more of it for that purpose than do many of the gasoline motors proper, in which the gasoline is vaporized and exploded to obtain an expansive force. Some steam motors use kerosene as a fuel, and some gas engines use alcohol or a mixture of alcohol and gasoline, but these may be disregarded and the general statement made that all but the electric vehicles depend upon gasoline as the source of their energy.

Notes for the Automobilists.

Automobile racing will be one of the attractions of the New York State Fair to be held at Syracuse beginning Sept. 8.

A Western automobilist who shipped a touring car from Boston to Chicago by express had to pay $176 in charges.

S. T. Davis, Jr., is touring the South in his racing locomobile in which he made a mile in 1:12 at Staten Island on May 31.

Automobiles in St. Louis are limited to a speed of not more than eight miles an hour on the streets and six miles an hour in the parks. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $500.

According to the report of the United States Consul at Beiroot, Syria, 500 motor carriages are now running in that city and several hundred more are in use in the Lebanon district and in Palestine, while two-seated automobile surreys of American manufacture are run to accommodate tourists between Haifa and Jerusalem.

An organization to be known as the Berkshire Automobile Club has been organized in Pittsfield, Mass., with the following officers: President—Dr. O. S. Roberts; Vice President—Dr. F. W. Brandow; Secretary—L. A. Merchant; Treasurer—E. T. Slocum.

The Massachusetts Automobile Club of Boston, Mass., is to have a country clubhouse at Heard's Island, seventeen miles from the city. The grounds are spacious and front on the water, affording facilities for golf, tennis, boating, and other outdoor sports.

Two local automobilists recently made a run from New York to Oceanic, N. J., by way of Staten Island and New Brunswick, a distance of sixty-three miles, according to the cyclometer, in an electric phaeton, without being obliged to recharge the batteries, and the power was still strong at the end of the trip.

All forty-horse-power cars of a prominent French type are required to go a mile in 0:56 before the makers will deliver them.

At a recent dinner in his honor, President Winthrop E. Scarrett of the American Automobile Association was presented with a white steam carriage by H. W. Whipple of the Automobile Club of America in appreciation of his services to the sport.

President Brown of the American Motor League has appointed S. W. Merrihew Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank Egan.

An idea of the popularity of motor vehicles in France may be gained from the statement of a French journal devoted to the sport, that there are from 20,000 to 30,000 automobiles in Paris and that one maker has sold 35,000 machines of his make.

August Belmont's Yearlings Sold.

A consignment of yearling thoroughbred horses from August Belmont's Nursery Stud in Kentucky was sold hy the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, small prices being realized straight through. From the racing stable of the same owner the three-year-old horse Leonid, chestnut colt, by Haatings-Leopoldina, also was sold for $2,500 to W. M. Barrick. The top price realized in the yearling sale was $1,100, paid by S. Ross for Woodshade, bay filly, by Hastings-Woodnymph. The bay colt Knobbampton, by Bothampton-Knobkerri, went to J. B. Haggin for $950, and the bay filly Bathgate, by Batbampton-Belinda, went to John Mackay for $900.

Western Athletes for Local Games.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28.—Edward Morrill, the crack athlete of Beloit College and champion all-around man of the West, will in all probability represent the Milwaukee Athletic Club at the big championship meet of the A. A. U. to be held in New York City. The Milwaukee Athletic Club want to have a strong track and field team representing the club, and every effort will be made to get together a winning team. Archie Hahn, the crack sprinter of Michigan University, will in all probability become a member of the track team.

LAKEWOOD WINS AT POLO

Defeats Squadron A Team by 12 Goals to 9 3-4 Goals.

BRILLIANT PLAY BY GOULD BOYS

Local Team Made No Points by Play, and Even Lost a Point by a Safety Hit.

Fully 4,000 spectators crowded around the boards at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon to witness the polo match between the Lakewood team and the representatives of Squadron A. They were rewarded by being able to witness an exhibition of the game which, although it was not quite up to championship form, was generally bright and sometimes exciting.

The visiting team, which included George J. Gould and his sons Kingdon and Jay, aged respectively fourteen and thirteen years, was heavily handicapped, these three players alone being penalized to the extent of ten goals, while E. J. Nicoll, the fourth member of the side, owed five. Against these fifteen goals the troopers had only to concede five for the quality of their men's play, so that they started the game with ten goals in hand. Despite this fact Lakewood won out, scoring twelve goals during the four periods, and reducing the total of their opponents to 9¾ goals by forcing them on one occasion to a safety play behind the goal line.

From the throw-in, Colby secured the ball, and passed with a side half swing to Douglas, but the latter missed, and Jay Gould, getting possession, came down the boards on the left, using excellent judgment in preventing Hunt from crowding him out. The pass to the centre was missed by George Gould, and Colby became conspicuous by reason of a lifting drive, which he followed up smartly and recovered from, only to shoot wide of the goal. A stoppage of a few minutes came directly afterward, Ben Nicoll's pony being caught in a scrimmage following the goal hit and breaking its ankle. The animal, which was the property of Mr. Gould, had to be shot.

GEORGE GOULD'S LONG RUN.

Upon the resumption of the game Kingdon Gould dispossessed Douglas and passed to his father, who carried the ball almost the full length of the field. He was checked by Nichols, who returned with a brilliant back-handed drive which elicited applause from the onlookers. Colby crowded Jay Gould for the sphere, and passed between the legs of his pony to Douglas. Giving the horse his head, he then raced down in time to take the return pass, and carried the ball well into the Lakewood territory. Being pressed by Nicoll, he transferred back to Douglas, but the latter's hit was frustrated by Jay Gould, the diminutive player completely riding down the bigger man. Colby again distinguished himself by a clever run, but lost to Nicoll. Riding back, he dispossessed George Gould, to whom the Lakewood back had passed, and came down again clear to the goal line. The shot, which had to be made from a difficult angle, went wide.

After the ponies had been changed, Jay Gould made a pretty dribble down centre, passing out to Kingdon, who was overridden by Colby. Clever work by Ben Nicoll and George Gould kept the ball in the Squadron's territory, and after eleven minutes of actual play the latter scored by picking out of a scrimmage and turning his pony cleverly, so as to have a clear opening.

Colby blocked from the throw-in, but Jay Gould swung so heavily on the mallet that the ball went out to Kingdon Gould, who passed back to his brother, who gave it to Nicoll. The latter swept down the field at a terrific pace, completely outriding Nichols, who attempted to block him, and driving hard when about twenty-five yards from the goal, banged the ball against the inside of one of the posts, from which it went through.

Douglas was the star of the early part of the next game, but although he found no difficulty in getting past the other players, he was always smothered by Ben Nicoll, who was playing par polo for his side. The Lakewood team, settling down to aggressive work, the two Gould boys worked down the boards together, nursing the ball well, and not giving their opponents a chance to secure it except by riding them down. Hunt endeavored to dispossess Jay by this method, whereupon the latter passed to his father, who was directly in front of the goal. So easy was the opportunity that Mr. Gould took little trouble, with the result that his dribble had gone over the line before he realized that he had not shot in time. In the next minute the same player redeemed himself by scoring the third goal from a much more difficult position. With the ball in play, the whistle blew for the ending of the first period, but the players continued to fight for possession and Jay Gould finally landed it between the posts. Naturally the point was not allowed.

RAGGED PLAY IN SECOND PERIOD.

The second period, which began with the score 10 to 3 in favor of Squadron A, was marked at the commencement by distinctly ragged play, the men on both teams being altogether too eager. Colby was the first player to find his bearings, and a succession of individual plays by him soon had a steadying effect on the two Gould boys, who settled down to a good passing game. Jay, having taken the ball from Douglas, went three parts of the full length of the pitch with it, and Colby, who finally collared him, could do no better than to hit behind for safety, as his young opponent refused to be turned or ridden down. This safety play reduced the squadron's score to 9¾ goals.

Anxious to make up the lost ground and a little more for emergencies, the troopers started in from the hit-in with a rush, and at last Colby managed to get past the generally safe back. He appeared to have the goal at his mercy, but he did not get going quite soon enough, and Jay Gould, coming back at full gallop, overhauled him, crowded him to one side, and cleared with a magnificent back-handed stroke which sent the sphere clear to the other end. Here George Gould was in a good position, and he had no trouble in scoring the fourth goal.

COLBY AGAIN CONSPICUOUS.

The next five minutes witnessed the best polo of the day, Colby for the home team and George and Kingdon Gould for the visitors making beautiful runs by clever dodging and nursing rather than by long hits. Unfortunately for Colby, Nicoll at back was also at his best, and the Squadron forward could not get by him. The Goulds had less trouble with Nichols at the other end, and at the end of the five minutes Kingdon blocked a swift pass from his father instead of striking, as Nichols expected, and, taking his time, scored easily from well out in the field.

Less than two minutes were required for the adding of another, George Gould again being the scorer from a scrimmage in front of the Squadron's goal. Kingdon Gould came near to putting on another directly afterward, but his father got between him and the ball on the follow up, and, taking it too late, drove wide to the side. Jay Gould had yet to be heard from, however, and getting the ball from the drive-out, he scored with a clever cross shot after three minutes of play.

More muddled play marked the opening of the third period. Nicoll scored for Lakewood after 4 minutes of play, and immediately upon restarting Kingdon Gould sent in a beautiful shot for another, but Douglas saved grandly after a wild gallop from the side across the mouth of the goal. Colby showed more of the good work which had distinguished his early play, but could not score, and George Gould, who still continued to nurse and dribble well in making his individual plays, came near to scoring from one of these at the other end. Kingdon Gould tried another long shot, and again the ball was turned at the last minute, this time by Hunt. At last Jay Gould received a pass from Nicoll when a good opening showed for a run on the right, and, coming down almost to the corner, he scored from a bad angle in masterly style. Less than a minute later Ben Nicoll scored the tenth for Lakewood.

GOULD BOYS SCORE TWICE.

The fourth period was marked by even, but not by brilliant, play, the ponies and men on both sides appearing to suffer from the effects of their previous efforts. Jay Gould scored the eleventh goal for his side, and Kingdon Gould the twelfth and last. When the final whistle blew Douglas was in the act of leading a last good run by the Squadron forwards, but Nicoll had still to be passed.

The match was witnessed by Mrs. George J. Gould and other prominent society people, who occupied half a dozen tally-hos and a number of racing automobiles.

The line-up:

LAKEWOOD.	Hdcp.	SQUADRON A.	Hdcp.
1—George J. Gould	3	1—E. Colby	2
2—Jay Gould	3	2—R. G. Douglas	2
3—Kingdon Gould	4	3—L. J. Hunt	0
Back—E. J. Nicoll	5	Back—E. N. Nichols	1
Total	15	Total	5

Referee—Mr. Herbert, Lakewood. Scorer—R. C. Lawrence, Squadron A. Timekeepers—Stirling Birmingham and Deputy Commissioner John E. Eustis. Goals scored—By George J. Gould, 4; Jay Gould, 3; Ben J. Nicoll, 3; Kingdon Gould, 2. Penalty of ¼ goal awarded against Squadron A on account of safety play by E. Colby. Actual time of play—Four periods of fifteen minutes each.

MOTOR CYCLE RUN ENTRIES.

Six States Will Be Represented in Endurance Contest on Friday and Saturday.

With to-morrow's mail yet to arrive, a sufficient number of entries are already in hand to assure the complete success of the Boston-New York motor bicycle endurance run, which will occur on Friday and Saturday of this week under the auspices of the Metropole Cycling Club of this city. The event will be the first pretentious one in which motor bicycles have ever engaged, and will bring together more of the little self-propelled vehicles than were ever before seen at one time in this or any other country.

How wide is the interest in the affair is shown by the localities represented by the twenty-eight entrants already booked. Not only are New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts all sending contestants, but even Wisconsin and California will be represented. The entrants and the power of the bicycles each will use are as follows, Class A, comprising bicycles of 1¾ horse power or under; Class B, those over 1¾ horse power and not exceeding 2½ horse power, and Class C, those over 2½ horse power and not exceeding 3 horse power:

Name and Address.	H. P.	Class.
Charles A. Persons, Worcester, Mass.	2	B
D. R. Rice, New York	2	B
Emil Hafeltinger, New York	1¾	A
George M. Holley, Bradford, Penn.	2¼	B
George M. Hendee, Springfield, Mass.	1¾	A
George W. Sherman, Brooklyn	1¾	A
O. L. Pickard, San Francisco, Cal.	1¾	A
G. V. Rogers, Racine, Wis.	2	B
K. H. Beeber, Racine, Wis.	2	B
C. Seaman, Teaneola, N. J.	1¾	A
Henry Alimen, New York, N. Y.	2	B
Charles M. Burnham, Waltham, Mass.	1¾	A
Harold H. Brown, Boston, Mass.	1¾	A
F. W. Tuttle, Hartford, Conn.	2¾	C
J. M. O'Malley, Hartford, Conn.	2¾	C
N. B. Bernard, Hartford, Conn.	2¾	C
J. R. Russell, Hartford, Conn.	2¾	C
A. A. Hoyt, Whitman, Mass.	1¾	A
A. R. Marsh, Brockton, Mass.	1¾	A
W. A. Marsh, Brockton, Mass.	1¾	A
Joe Downey, Brockton, Mass.	1¾	A
H. E. Lane, Brockton, Mass.	1¾	A
Robert Halsall, Brockton, Mass.	1¾	A
G. L. Marsh, Brockton, Mass.	1¾	A
L. H. Roberts, Waltham, Mass.	3	C
William B. Jameson, Waltham, Mass.	3	C
E. L. Ferguson, Metropole Cycling Club, New York	2¼	B

Richmond Country Club Golfers.

At the Richmond County Country Club yeaterday the home players won from the Englewood Golf Club team hy 20 to 9. The score:

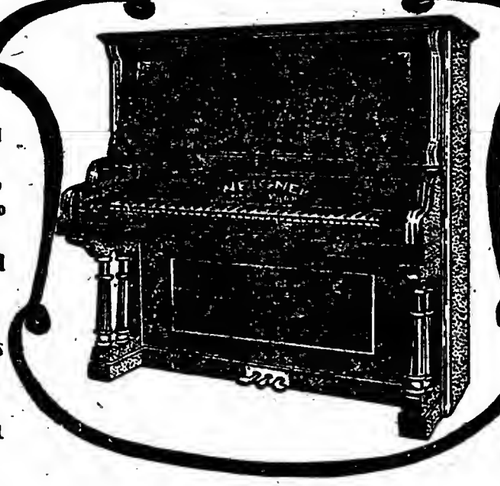
RICHMOND COUNTY.		ENGLEWOOD.	
L. H. Thomas	1	F. M. Wilson	0
C. W. Pearson	4	W. S. Baylis	0
J. C. Cottrell	1	N. Britton	1
E. O. Schuyler	2	W. E. Atmore	0
C. Biyth	0	M. R. Howe	4
C. W. Taintor	7	W. W. Wilson	0
R. R. Emmons	4	H. V. Keep	0
W. W. Lowrey	2	T. R. Kell	0
J. R. Chadwick	0	T. M. Boynton	4
Total	20	Total	9

Motor Cyclists to be Entertained.

The New York Motor Cycle Club has made an appropriation to entertain the survivors of the Metropole Cycling Club's Boston-New York endurance run next Saturday, in which several of its members will compete. To-day the club runs to Tottenville.

This Is Indeed a Wonderful Piano Offer.

Weigner Pianos, $1 A Week.



We arranged with a prominent piano manufacturer to sell 150 of the renowned Weigner Upright Grand Pianos for $155, on terms of $5 down and $1 per week.

The Weigner Piano is considered one of the best instruments on the market for the price at which they are usually sold, $300.

They are built by one of the best, oldest and largest piano makers in the world, located at 133d St. and Southern Boulevard. Every piano is fully guaranteed in every detail. Nothing but the very best materials used in their construction; have finest French action; three strings in unison throughout; fitted with practice muffler, three pedals and new overstrung scale; 7⅓ octaves; cases are double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, walnut or oak; new Empire style; panels handsomely carved in the newest designs. Tone is rich, even and resonant; touch elastic and responsive. Pianos delivered within city limits of New York and kept in tune for one year free.

We Have Only 150 of These Pianos to Sell at $155

and orders will be booked in rotation. A rare opportunity to secure a fine, high-grade piano at a little outlay. If it is your intention to buy a piano, don't delay, but place your order for one of these instruments immediately. We expect the lot to go before the week is out.

With every Weigner Piano we give free of charge a stool and new style rubber cover.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS

SMITH & MABLEY,

513-515 Seventh Avenue, N. Y.

Manufacturers and Importers of

AUTOMOBILES

PANHARD—CHARRON, GIRARDOT & VOIGT.

(New Type.)

The Marianfoldt. The Renault.

AGAINST AUTOMOBILISTS.

Committee of Fifty Formed at Patchogue to Enforce Speed Laws.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 28.—The indignation aroused among residents of this township by the recklessness of the owners of automobiles resulted to-day in the holding of a meeting of citizens of the town of Brookhaven at this place, to express public feeling on the matter, devise plans to restrain offenders from further violations of the law, and inflict punishment on those who disregard the rights of citizens who are not the possessors of self-propelling machines.

Fifty representative citizens of the town were present, a number of whom told of narrow escapes from death or injury owing to the reckless speed at which motor vehicles are run by their owners, and of the practice of some owners of removing the letters from their machines on the roads so as to prevent identification.

It was decided to form an organization to be known as The Town of Brookhaven Committee of Safety, whose purpose shall be to enforce the laws regulating the speed of automobiles and all motor vehicles. The officers elected were as follows. President, Sciah B. Strong of Setauket; Secretary, Dr. C. A. Baker of Yaphank; Treasurer, John A. Potter of Patchogue.

The following Executive Committee was appointed: Augustus Floyd, Chairman; F. Bailey, Jr., George E. Hahn, H. M. Reeves, and H. W. Carman. The members of this committee will be appointed special Deputy Sheriffs, so that they will have power to arrest offenders, and they propose to keep a sharp lookout for violators of the law.

Kirk La Shelle, a New York theatrical man, who has a Summer residence at Bellport, was arrested there yesterday on a charge of having violated the law regulating the speed of autos. He was arraigned before Justice Burk, who imposed a fine of $10.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the *Rock Island* will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.

New Jersey Sporting Notes.

A grand carnival of athletic and aquatic sports will take place Saturday, Aug. 2, at Verona Lake, N. J., under the auspices of the Verona Lake Park Association. The programme will include 60 and 100-yard runs, hurdle and relay races, high and broad jumps, pole vault, shot put, hammer throw, and discus, besides water sports, consisting of swimming races, high diving, and various rowing races. Prizes in the shape of gold, silver, and bronze die medals will be awarded the winners in each of the events. The entries will close Friday, Aug. 1, and must be made with D. H. Slayback, Verona, N. J. The entrance fee will be 25 cents for each event.

The Washington Athletic Association of Newark has organized a cycling team. Sixteen members have already joined, and many more are contemplating doing so.

The Bay View Wheelmen of Newark opened their new clubhouse in South Sixth Street last night with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises will be continued to-night and to-morrow. Last night's programme consisted of the formal opening of the new quarters and the turning over of the building to the President by William Carr, Chairman of the Building Committee. There will be a concert this afternoon and evening. Over 1,000 invitations were issued for the affair.

The St. George Wheelmen, an organization recently organized in Newark, is arranging for semi-monthly tours of two and three days' duration. The club will not enter any of the racing events, and their new clubhouse will be the headquarters for touring wheelmen.

The entries for the cycle road races of the Orange Wheelmen will close July 1. Many of the crack riders in New Jersey have entered, and more are expected to do so. The winner will each be awarded with a new bicycle. The first prize will be a silver loving cup. The events will take place on the morning of July 4.

New World's Motor Cycle Record.

LONDON, June 28.—Victor Rigal to-day covered a mile on a motor cycle at Plymouth in 1:37, lowering the world's standing start record by eight seconds.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

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LOCOMOBILE.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Shephard, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, July 2d, 1902, at four o'clock P. M., at No. 2,156 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, by order of Willard A. Mitchell, Attorney for Lienor, 35 Nassau Street, New York, one locomobile known as No. 214, Style B, patented November 14th, 1899. Terms cash.

TRAVIS'S MASTER BEATEN

Reinhart Lost in Golf Competition on Morris County Links.

CONKLIN WON PRESIDENT'S CUP

Vanderpool Won in the Final Round for the Thomas Cup—Winner in Main Contest Made a Record.

That boys are hard to be depended on in golf was again made plain yesterday at ths tournament of tbe Morris County Country Club, for in the final for the Prsident's Cup Reinhart was beaten by Conklin. Only on Friday both Travis, tbe great exponent, and Bayard had fallen down before Reinbart, yet yesterday be was beaten by a player whom he beat in the Princeton championship by 3 up and 2 to play. Tbis was a turning of the tables witb a vengeance. Reinhart was undoubtedly muscle strained, and on this account lacking in snap and force. Going out Conklin had all the best of the situation, and at the turn he was 3 up. Conklin also won the tenth, and the eleventh was halved. Then Reinhart won three straight, getting a 5 in tbe long thirteenth bole, which is fine golf against tbe wind, as the distance is 545 yards. They had it nip and tuck to the home green, yet Conklin was 1 up then. The afternoon play was the hottest ever seen on tbe course in a matcb. Conklin went out in 37, breaking tbe record, and Reinhart took 39. But for poor putting Reinhart might several times have halved holes he should have won. The final of the match was that Conklin won by 2 up and 1 to play. The card was:

Conklin	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	3	6—40		
Reinhart	4	4	4	6	4	6	5	4	6—43		
Conklin	4	5	7	6	5	4	4	4	4—43	83	
Reinhart	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	4—40	83	
Conklin	4	3	4	5	5	5	3	3	5—37		
Reinhart	5	5	5	6	4	5	4	4	4—39		
Conklin	4	5	6	6	5	4	4	4	4—38	75	158
Reinhart	4	6	5	6	7	3	3	4	4—38	77	160

In the final for the Thomas Cup Vanderpool led Tyng from the first hole, and none of the brilliant bursts of the old-time champion could enable him to quite catch up. Vanderpool was 4 up after the morning round, and he won out by 4 and 2. Tyng made a strong finisb. The card was:

Vanderpool	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	6—39		
Tyng	4	4	6	4	5	5	5	5	5—43		
Vanderpool	5	5	6	6	4	3	3	5	4—41	80	
Tyng	4	6	6	7	5	3	4	4	3—42	85	
Vanderpool	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	6—42		
Tyng	4	3	3	4	6	5	5	4	5—39		
Vanderpool	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	2—45	77	157
Tyng	5	5	5	7	6	4	4	4	4—38	75	160

As for the Flagg Cup, the contestants were Marcellus, who was the runner-up to Travis at Tuxedo three weeks ago, and Jasper Lynch, the only young golfer left at Lakewood. Marcellus was in a grand scoring trim, and after being 4 up in the morning, he won out by 7 up and 6 to play. Hs made the only 2 of the turnament, on the second hole in the afternoon. Summary:

President's Cup.—Final—L. H. Conklin, Princeton, beat F. O. Reinhart, Princeton, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Flagg Cup.—Final—F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, by 7 up and 6 to play.

Thomas Cup.—Final—W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, by 4 up and 2 to play.

Williams Cup.—Handicap—W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 80, 3—77; J. S. Aborn, Montclair, 87, 9—78; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, 81, 3—78; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 88, 9—79; F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah, 92, 12—79; L. H. Graham, Baltusrol, 90, 10—80; J. S. Denton, Baltusrol, 93, 12—81; F. J. Shean, Morris County, 83, 7—81; Morgan P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, 87, 6—81; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 84, 3—81; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, 90, 8—82; L. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill, 89, 7—82; J. A. Tyng, Morris County, 85, 3—82; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 85, 3—82; C. B. Storrs, Essex County, 91, 8—83; Marmaduke Tilden, Morris County, 92, 10—82; L. H. Conklin, Princeton, 83, 0—83; L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, 83, 0—83; F. O. Reinhart, Princeton, 83, 0—83; L. B. Garretson, Morris County, 87, 3—84; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis, 92, 8—84; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 87, 3—84; Harold Wilcox, Montclair, 88, 3—85; H. H. Plum, 2d, Morris County, 96, 12—84; C. H. Hamilton, Nassau, 96, 10—86; W. F. Morgan, Baltusrol, 99, 14—85; T. W. Stephens, Orange, 98, 12—86; A. W. Post, Morris County, 97, 12—85; Alfred, Macy, Morris County, 95, 9—86; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, 91, 4—87; S. W. Lockhart, Powelton, 95, 8—87; J. Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, 90, 3—87; W. Y. Marsb, Morris County, 95, 8—87; F. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County, 95, 8—89; Bruce Price, Tuxedo, 100, 10—92; J. G. Bates, Morris County, 93, 4—89; A. D. Compton, Westchester, 98, 5—88; Grinnell Willis, Morris County, 96, 8—88; H. V. Brower, Dyker Meadow, 98, 9—89; R. H. Williams, Morris County, 98, 10—88; B. H. Pelzer, Jr., Jersey City, 100, 8—92.

Wright Wins Crescent Tennis Tourney.

The final game in the round robin tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club was played yesterday on the courts at Bay Ridge, Clarence Hobart beating Holcombe Ward in three sets. Ward started well and took the first set quite handily. Long drives by Hobart in the remaining two sats mastered him, however, and he was beaten easily. Beals C. Wright and Raymond D. Little captured the prizes in tbe tournament, the former by winning all of his games, and the latter by scoring wins in tbree out of four. An exhibition doubles match was started but not finished, each side winning a set. Beals C. Wright and W. J. Clothier against William A. Larned and Holcombe Ward were the contestants in this matcb. Summary:

Round Robin Singles.—Clarence Hobart beat Holcombe Ward, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Exhibition Doubles.—Beals C. Wright and W. J. Clothier vs. William A. Larned and Holcombe Ward, 6—4, 10—8.

Tennis for English Championship.

LONDON, June 28.—The final tie in the contest for the all-England lawn tennis championship was played at Wimbledon, near London, to-day. H. L. Doherty beat J. G. Ritchie by 3 to 0.

Doherty will meet A. W. Gore, the holder of the title, June 30.

JOCKEY FRY'S DARING RIDE.

Without Saddle Girth or Stirrups, Negro Rider Made a Brilliant Finish in a Hurdle Race.

The coolest and most daring bit of horsemansbip witnessed this year on a New York race track escaped the notice of the vast majority of the crowd at the Sheepsbead Bay course last Tuesday, when the negro steeplechase rider, Fry, rode out a desperate finish without stirrups or saddle girth, and then all but won with his mount, Big Gun. Tbe horsemen who lined the paddock fence and the racing officials, bowever, saw and appreciated Fry's effort to the fullest, though the trainers even more than appreciated the sequel to tbe finish when Fry, after taking bis life in bis hands in the effort to win, saved the second money for his employer and likewise saved a possible place wager on Big Gun in his own interest by quickly removing the saddle from the chance of being dropped and pulling up barehack. He returned to the scales with the saddle in his lap, thus being able to make tbe weight he had to carry in the race.

Fry bas not yet attained a position of great eminence in his calling, but he has managed to be fairly conspicuous in the few races he has ridden in the East this Spring, though his effort on Big Gun has brougbt him more prominence than any other achievement.

This last race by Big Gun was the second of Tuesday afternoon at Sheepshead Bay, a hurdle handicap at one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of burdles, on tbe turf course, with a large field of horses running. Big Gun was backed by his owner, S. Allen, as might have been inferred from the manner in wbich Fry rode. The black steeplechase jockey had orders to go on in front and go be did, Big Gun being forced to run and jump by a liberal application of the whip, Fry actually flogging him out to the lead and over each of the early jumps. Big Gun etill was in front but three-quarters of a mile from the finish, when he blundered over a jump in the back stretch and in the next few strides fell back a bit, seemingly in trouble. It was not until the horse finished, however, that the extent of the trouble was apparent.

As Big Gun dropped back, Topmast, ridden by the gentleman rider, F. Ambrose Clark, moved up to him and through the remainder of the race was alongside him. What really had happened was that Big Gun had broken his saddle girth, and, witb the saddle threatening to slip off and fall, Fry, finding his stirrups useless, let them go and, keeping the saddle in place by ths grip of his knees, kept on racing, riding at the last three jumps with the same determination that he showed going over the first hurdles. Handicapped as he was, be still kept Big Gun doing his best and, closing on Topmast at the end, drove Mr. Clark to the whip, Topmast even tbsn barely winning by a neck from Fry's mount.

They were hardly past the winning post when, having done his best to get in first, Fry bad a new anxiety, which was that his saddle might slip off after all and leave him short of the weight that had been allotted to Big Gun. Shifting his seat in circus rider style, he snatched ths saddle up before it could fall, and then, with his weight secure, pulled up, riding bareback, and returned to the judges' stand with a grin only a little less broad tban that he wore on tbe occasion when he won the first time with Big Gun at the Gravesend track, after whipping the horse over each jump of a mile and a half course, for Big Gun seemed to object to jumping. It then took a lot of persuasion from Fry to keep him to his task and earn tha proceeds of a bet of $100 that had been put on for tbs rider.

It is told of the skill of George Washington as a horseman that he could place silver coins between his knees and the flap on either side of his saddla and then send his horse over the ordinary fences of the Virginia hunting country of bis time without dropping the coins, and that historical feat is regarded as a most uncommon one in equestrianism, but between that achievement of the father of his country and the feat accomplished by Fry there is small room for comparison. A part of ths training of cavalrymen and a common trick of skill at the United States Military Academy at West Point is for mounted soldiers and cadets to take hurdles riding a saddle without a girth, but there also is a difference between this riding school exercise in a tanbark ring and that exploit by Fry of sitting down to get tbe utmost speed out of a race horse over the trappy obstacles of the ordinary hurdle race, and carrying that effort over three-quarters of a mile. Whether or not it deserves it Fry's achievement is rated as the most remarkable of the present season of cross-country racing by horsemen and trainers wbo know tbe sport thoroughly.

WARREN A. C. ANNUAL GAMES.

Many Local Athletes Contest in Events at Jersey City.

The Warren Athletic Club held its annual handicap track contests at Baldwin Park, Jersey City, yesterday. About 1,100 spectators watched the runners in each event. The track was in fairly good condition and the finisbes in many instances were so close that the work of the handicapper was highly commended. Summary:

Seventy-five Yards, Novice, Trial Heats.—First heat won by H. C. Daniels, Pastima A. C.; John Lottimer, Warren A. C., second. Time—0:08 2-5. Second heat won by Paul Reichert, G. T. V.; D. E. White, Warren A. C., second. Time—0:08 4-5. Third heat won by A. J. Graham, W. S. Y. M. C. A.; S. R. Fletcher, Jersey City A. C., second. Time—0:08 4-5. Fourth heat won by J. Hamilton, Passaic Y. M. C. A.; W. B. Schuetz, Warren A. C., second. Time—0:08 1-5. Fifth heat won by R. E. Littlefield, Passaic Y. M. C. A.; J. McGrath, B. A. C., second. Time—0:08 3-5. Semi-final Heats.—First heat won by H. C. Daniels, Paul Reichert second. Time—0:08 3-5. Second heat won by J. Hamilton, J. McGrath, second. Time—0:08 2-5.

Final heat won by J. Hamilton; H. C. Daniels, second. Time—0:08 2-5.

One Hundred Yards, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First heat won by W. E. Finley, 20th Ward Y. M. C. A., (9 yards;) E. W. Ludington, W. S. B. Y. M. C. A., (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second heat won by E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (8½ yards;) Samuel May, N. W. S. A. C., (10 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Third heat won by W. S. Edwards, K. A. C., (4½ yards;) D. J. Sullivan, N. A. C., (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fourth heat won by George H. Hoffman, J. C. A. A., (7½ yards;) H. C. Feidman, St. Clair A. C., (6 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Fifth heat won by F. Flores, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (9 yards;) P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., (3½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Sixth heat won by W. S. Squire, N. A. C., (9 yards;) J. Hamilton, Passaic Y. M. C. A., (7½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Semi-final heats.—First heat won by W. S. Edwards, (4½ yards;) E. Spitzer, (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second heat won by F. Flores, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (9 yards;) Max Block, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5.

Final heat won by W. S. Edwards, (4½ yards;) E. Spitzer, (8½ yards,) second; F. Flores, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by Sidney Curtis, Harvard and N. A. C., (42 yards;) George Hackman, A. A. U., (44 yards,) second; J. H. Wray, J. C. A. A., (46 yards,) third. Time—2:01.

300-Yard Handicap.—Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by W. H. Martin, M. A. C., Bronx, (22 yards.) Second Heat—Won by Leo Sancier, U. S. A. C., (20 yards.) Third Heat—Won by W. E. Finley, 26th Ward Y. M. C. A., (19 yards.) Fourth Heat—Won by D. J. Sullivan, N. A. C., (19 yards.) Fifth Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment A. A., (16 yards.) Sixth Heat—Won by G. R. Goerwitz, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (24 yards.)

Final Heat—Won by G. R. Goerwitz, (24 yards;) W. E. Finley, (19 yards,) second; H. L. Hillman, Jr., (16 yards,) third. Time—0:32.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, X. A. A., (50 yards;) James J. Farrell, S. A. C., (60 yards,) second; Alexander MacKenzie, P. A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—4:30 1-5.

600-Yard Novice.—Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. F. Soutar, Pastime A. C.; J. Lottimer, Warren A. C., second. Time—1:29 2-5. Second Heat—Won by M. F. Koerpel, U. S. A. C.; A. Wolff, Pastime A. C., second. Time—1:27 3-5. Third Heat—Won by R. E. Littlefield, Passaic Y. M. C. A.; J. McCausland, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second. Time—1:29 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. Wolff, R. E. Littlefield second, M. F. Koerpel third. Time—1:26.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club bad its full strength in the field yesterday at Prospect Park for its first meeting in the championship series of the Metropolitan League with the Manhattan Cricket Club. All the men were needed, too, for the game was closely contested and eventually resulted in a victory for Brooklyn by 21 runs and 2 wickets to spare, the score being 87 to 66. The main factors in this result were the batting of J. Poyer and the bowling of C. A. Worm and A. Lovell. For Manhattan H. Rushton bowled excellently throughout and captured 5 wickets for 30 runs, while F. A. Slade wae seen to advantage at the bat.

The league championship match between Kings County and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was played at Bayonne, where the Brooklynites were rather easily defeated by 96 runs and 5 wickets, the score being 151 to 55. F. F. Kelly was in great form, both with the bat and tbe ball, for the winners, for in addition to capturing 5 wickets for 24 runs he made 43, the top score of the game. C. Dalton also bowled in capital form and obtained 4 wickets for 24 runs. For Kings County H. Tattersall, who played steadily for 22, was the only man who made any stand at the bat.

The Branch Brook team had a visit at Newark from Team B of the Brooklyn Club for a game of the championsbip eeries of the New York Cricket Association and won handily by 37 runs. W. B. Seale hit out in vigorous style for 25 for the winners, and was well backed up by G. C. Boxill with 21, J. Neeve with 14, G. Jemmott with 14, and H. A. Laurie with 11. For Branch Brook A. Rice and B. Holden, who scored 12 apiece, were the only double-figure men. The totals were: Branch Brook, 70; Brooklyn Team B, 107, for 9 wickets.

The West Indians played their championship game of the Prospect Park series yesterday at Prospect Park with the Manhattan second team and won after a close game by 10 runs. This result was brought about chiefly through the good bowling of A. Gage and D. Goodrich, while J. Farley had tbe bonor of making top score of tbe match with a well-played innings of 18. Tha totals were: West Indians, 70; Manhattan Second, 51.

Official Roque Guide for 1902.

The official roque guide of the National Roque Association of America, which has just been published, contains the new rulee of tbe game, diagrams of tbe court, records of all the tournaments held by tbe association since 1882, photographs of the officials and leading players of America, as well as instructive articles on how to play the game.

FRENCH CYCLIST WON

Champion Beat Freeman, Hall, and Munroe in Paced Race.

TWO MILES IN RECORD TIME

Five-Mile Lap Race Also Interesting at Opening Race Meet on Manhattan Beach Track.

Albert Champion, the French cyclist, who has been racing very successfully in New England this eeason, made his first appearance of this year in the metropolis yesterday at the opening racee of tbe season on the Manhattan Beach cycle track and defeated three other wall-known racing men by large margine in a twenty-mile motor-paced race. Howard B. Freeman of Portland, Oregon, was beaten by a lap; Thomas Hall of London, England, by two laps, and Benjamin Munros of Memphis, Tenn., by four laps. Tbe latter, bowever, was handicapped by the weakness of his motor-pacing machine, whicb was of only four horse-power, while the other three riders were paced by new machines of nine horse-power.

Champion took the lead at the start with Freeman in second place, Munroe tbird, and Hall fourtb, and this order was maintained until ths seventeenth mile, in which Munroe lost his pace for two laps and was passsd by Hall. Champion gained a lead of 20 yards in ths first mile and steadily increased it to the fifth mile, wben he led by 50 yards. Here Freeman began to come up and for the first and only time in the race it looked as if the Frenchman would be passed. For two miles Freeman gained steadily, finally overtaking Champion in the second lap of the fiftb mile, but though both raced side by sida for an entire lap, ths Southern rider could not pass and Champion increasing his speed soon led again by a safe margin. From tbis point to the finish the result of the race was not in doubt except for the evsr present possibility of an accident. Champion continued to gain, leading by a quarter of a lap at the ninth mile, half a lap at the fourteenth mile, three-quarters of a lap at the eixteenth mile, and a full lap at the eighteenth mile, winning by a little more than that distance.

Champion rode tbe sixth mile, in wbich he ran away from Freeman, in 1:27 4-5, which was said to be the fastest mile ever ridden on tbe Manhattan Beach track. He rode the fifteentb mile, in which be lapped Hall for the second time, in the same time, and bis last mils was only two-fifths of a second slower. His average time for a mile was 1:29 3-10.

The opening race was an amateur handicap at one mile, which was won very handily by J. Rockewitz of tha Oregon Wheelmen of this city, a long mark man, at 140 yards, who went out into the lead as soon as the pistol sounded, and was not overtaken. He won by 10 yards from a bunch of middle-mark men. Tbe low-mark men, including Edward Forrest and W. A. La Due of the Kings County Wheelmen, who were on scratch, were unable to qualify in their heats.

The five-lap race was an interesting competition, as the aggregate number of points scored at the end of each lap determined the result, of tha race irrespective of the order at the finish, and in consequence the interest was sustained throughout, and there was a race to every lap. Lewis Bennett, an Asbury Park (N. J.) rider, managed to get in front oftener than any other rider, and so secured first prize.

There were about two thousand persons present, which, in view of the backwardness of the season and the counter attractions of the day, was considered a good attendance. The new management of the track propose to bave races about every two weeks during the season, and the next will be held on July 12. Next Saturday, however, there will be an extra day of racing, as ths meet of the Metropole Cycling Club, which was postponed from a week ago on account of rain, will be held on that date. The summary follows:

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by J. W. Topping, Greater New York Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards;) Leo Gargan, Brooklyn, N. Y., (80 yards,) second; J. Rockewitz, Oregon Wheelmen, New York City, (140 yards,) third; H. N. Kuehne, Long Island City, N. Y., (90 yards,) fourth; Chester Smith, Baldwin's, L. I., (100 yards,) fifth; F. Winnington, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (120 yards,) sixth. Time—2:08 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Lewis Bennett, Asbury Park, N. J., (60 yards;) W. J. Vanderveer, Brooklyn, N. Y., (100 yards,) second; F. E. Achorn, New York City, (40 yards,) third; C. F. Offerman, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (120 yards,) fourth; S. E. Kohn, New York City, (80 yards,) fifth; H. D. Hooper, Newark, N. J., (40 yards,) sixth. Time—2:05 3-5. Race won by Rockewitz, Vanderveer second, Offerman third. Bennett fourth. Time—2:08.

One-Mile Motor Bicycle Race.—Won by Jacques de Rosier, Canada; A. B. Stone, Denver, Col., second; E. Lake, New York City, third. Time—1:32 1-5.

Five-Mile Lap Race—Decided by points as follows: Winner of each lap but the last, 5 points; second, 3 points; third, 1 point; points doubled in last lap.—Won by Lewis Bennett, Asbury Park, N. J., with 31 points; C. Kastendieck, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., second, with 23 points; J. Rockewitz, Oregon Wheelmen, New York City, third, with 19 points; W. A. La Due, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth, with 18 points. Time—11:38 2-5. Point winners in each lap as follows:

Laps.	First.	Second.	Third.
1	Kastendieck	Goerke	Rockewitz
2	Bennett	Dove	Dammann
3	Topping	Bennett	Smith
4	Forrest	Bennett	Goerks
5	Forrest	Smith,	Bennett
6	Forrest	Achorn	Goerks
7	La Due	Goerke	Smith
8	Bennett	Kastendieck	Rockewitz
9	Rockewitz	Bennett	La Due
10	Bennett	Rockewitz	Dammann
11	Bennett	Rockswitz	Achorn
12	Vanderveer	Rockewitz	Bennett
13	Smith	La Due	Bennett
14	Kastendieck	La Due	Rookewitz
15	Kastendieck	La Due	Rockewitz

Time—First mile, 2:14 3-5; second mile, 4:31 2-5; third mile, 6:49 4-5; fourth mile, 9:15 3-5; fifth mile, 11:38 2-5.

Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Albert Champion, Paris, France; Howard B. Freeman, Portland, Ohio, second; Thomas Hall, London, England, third; Benjamin Munroe, Memphis, Tenn., fourth. Time—29:45 4-5.

Leader and time by laps as follows:

Mile.	Leader.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	1:32
2	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	3:03
3	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	4:34 4-5
4	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	6:06 3-5
5	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	7:37 1-5
6	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	9:05
7	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	10:33 4-5
8	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	12:02 1-5
9	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	13:31 1-5
10	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	15:00 4-5
11	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	16:30 2-5
12	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	17:59 1-5
13	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	19:27 4-5
14	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	20:56
15	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	22:23 4-5
16	Champion	Freeman	Munroe	23:52 4-5
17	Champion	Freeman	Hall	26:21 3-5
18	Champion	Freeman	Hall	26:49 3-5
19	Champion	Freeman	Hall	28:17 3-5
20	Champion	Freeman	Hall	29:45 4-5

Notes for the Wheelmen.

Capt. John L. Wenzel of tbs Century Wheelmen announces a club run—ladies to participate—to Queens, L. I., to-day, leaving the clubhouse, 444-446 Amsterdam Avenue, at 10 A. M.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen's Captain, E. M. Bradford, has scheduled a run to Paterson, N. J., for to-day, leaving the clubbouse, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, at 9 A. M., and West Forty-second Street Ferry half an hour later. Dinner will be servad at French's. The distance is forty-six miles.

The annual outing and games of ths Iola Wheelmen will be held to-day at Sauer's Cedar Grove Hotel, New Dorp Beach, S. I. A good programme of sports has been arranged by the committee, including a game of baseball. Special cars for members and friends will be attached to the train connecting with tbe Staten Island ferryboat leaving foot of Whitehall Street at 9 A. M.

The National Cycling Association bas sanctioned two cycling races to be held at Vineland, N. J., on July 4th. Both will be for amateurs and at a distance of one mile, one open and the other a handicap. The prizes include such useful articles as table knives, forks, and spoons, a gold watch, a pair of tires, and a rocking chair.

Entries for the motor bicycle endurance run of the Metropolitan Cycling Clnb of this city from Boston to New York, to be held on July 4 and 5, will close Monday with E. L. Ferguson, 124 Tribune Building, city.

The cycling race meet will be held at Asbury Park, N. J., on July 4, when the following amateur events, under sanction of the National Cycling Association, will be decided: Two-thirds of a mile novice race, half-mile handicap, one-mile open, and five-mile handicap. Two special lap prizes will be awarded in the latter event. Entries close with M. L. Ferris, Asbury Park, N. J., Monday, June 30.

AMERICAN BOAT VICTORIOUS.

Uncle Sam, Owned by New York Yachtsman, Won the Kaiser's Gold Cup at Kiel.

KIEL, Germany, June 28.—Tbe Uncle Sam, owned by F. B. Riggs of New York, to-day won her second race at the regatta here, and the Kaiser's Gold Cup, beating the Mimosa of the Hamburg Clnb by 11 seconds, and the Hansa of Lubeck by 8 minutes and 35 seconds. There were 17 starters, and the course was ths same as that over wbich the Uncle Sam sailed a winning race last Thursday. The finish of the contest was a long luffing match. The Mimosa led by two lengths until within 50 msters of the finish line, when shs luffed under the lee of a hill and lost ths breeze, while the Uncle Sam squared away and crossed the line 11 seconds in front of the Mimosa.

The conditions of the contest for the Kaiser's Gold Cup were not, as has before been stated, three out of four races, but two out of three, the fourth race of the series being for a consolation prize.

After the finish of to-day's race the owners of the Mimosa entered a protest against the prize being awarded to the Uncle Sam on the ground that that yacht started from the wrong side of the buoy and a snapshot photograpb was submitted to tbe committee in proof of the assertion. This photograph sbowed what purported to be the Uncle Sam starting outside the buoy. J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., of Harvard, 1902, Commodore of tbe Harvard Yacht Club, and G. Barclay Rives, Third Secretary of ths United States Embassy at Berlin, who sailed the Uncle Sam, were positive tbey crossed the line on tha proper side of tbe buoy and tbeir statements were accepted. Later it was sbown also that the photograph submitted to the committee was a picture of the John Bull, an English contestant in the race. When this was brought out, the owners of the Mimosa quite agreed that they were in error in making tbe protest.

The members of tbe Yacbt Club bere express pleasure that the Uncle Sam won, as they think the result will stimulate American interest in Kiel regattae.

Emperor William has made the Kiel regatta the most brilliant yacbting event in Europs tbis year. The English yachtsmen agree that it surpasses the Cowes meetings, which have occurred during the two years of the South African war. Under his Majesty's personal stimulus one hundred racing craft were brought togetber, a quarter of them being French, British, Swedish, Danish, and American vessels. Most of them are smallraters, but ten or twelve are large vessels and represent some of the best work of British and American builders. Emperor William's judicious distribution of tbe invitations made the event distinctly international. About twenty beautiful gold and silver cups, the prizes in tbis regatta, are set up on a table at tbs Yacht Club. Nine of them are gifts of his Majesty, the Empress, and Prince Henry of Prussia. Tbe American participation has been a disappointment, because Prince Henry personally invited several members of the New York Yacht Club. But months before that intimations of Emperor William's desirss were conveyed to yachtsmen in tbs United States.

His Majesty called on Mrs. Robert Goelet, on the Nahma, Thursday. Sbs, following custom, first left her cards on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Tbe Emperor was jolly and chatty while on Mrs. Goelet's yacht. He remarked that he had been on board many yachts, but the Nahma was the finest be had seen.

George Von L. Meyer, the United States Ambassador to Italy, telegraphs that he will arrive here to-night on a pleasure trip.

The action of Emperor William in creating King Edward an Admiral à la suite in the German Navy was carrying out an intended coronation honor, but it was also designed to indicate in the moet public manner the Emperor's sympathy and esteem for his uncle.

ROCKAWAY POLO TEAM WON.

Pembroke Cup Taken by New York Quartet in Exciting Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Juns 28.—The Rockaway polo team captured the costly Pembroke Cup in the final match of the series at Bryn Mawr this afternoon, defeating the crack Bryn Mawr team by a score of 9 goals to 8. Tbe match was the most sensational ever witnessed in this vicinity, and kept a crowd of 5,000 spectators in an intense state of excitement from the moment tbe ball was put in play at 4:53 o'clock, until tha matcb was ended, at 6:44:30—it being one of the fasteet games on record here, only 1 hour 50½ minutes being consumed.

The veteran Collier gave a rare exhibition of daring riding and played a most strategic game of polo. In tbe third and fourth periods, when Bryn Mawr played desperately to turn the tide of defeat, Collier scored four safeties, which prevented the local quartet from winning the match. Tbe plays were tantalizing to the opposing players and bewildering to the crowd, but it was an exhibition of skill and strategy rarely witnessed on a polo field, and he was applauded to tha echo. Conover played bis best game of the season, and his clever passing and aggressive riding snabled La Montague and McMurtry, the young Harvard student, to give a good exhibition. Rockaway deserved tbe victory and played for it from the beginning, but narrowly averted defeat on penalties. Tbe line-up and summary follow:

BRYN MAWR.	H'd'p.	ROCKAWAY.	H'd'p.
1. C. R. Snowden	5	1. G. G. McMurtry, Jr.	2
2. G. W. Kendrick, III.	6	2. R. LaMontague, Jr.	5
3. G. McFadden	4	3. R. S. Conover	5
Back, C. Wheeler	7	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Team handicap	22	Team handicap	15

Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 8; lost by penalties, 0; net score, 8. Goals earned—Rockaway, 4; allowed by handicaps, 7; lost by penalties, 2. net score, 9. Referee—Capt. John C. Groome. Timekeeper—William H. Rocap. Scorer—John M. Kelly. Time of game—Four fifteen-minute periods.

American Entries for Henley Regatta.

LONDON, June 28.—The entries for the Henley regatta were announced this evening. Outside of the usual Britisb competitors the only crews and scullers entered are, for the Grand Challenge Cup, the Argonauts of Toronto and the Club Nautique of Ghent, Belgium; for the Diamond Sculls, C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club, New York; L. F. Scholes of Toronto, and L. X. F. Prevei of Nice, and for the silver goblets, Oscar de Somville and Marcel Van Crombrugge, of the Club Nautique of Ghent.

Titus, who is training hard at Putney, is expected to take up his quarters at the Horseshoes Hotel, Henley, June 30.

Scholes continues to work at Bourne End at present.

The Argonauts are considered to be a powerful, fast crew, and likely to make a strong bid for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Glenwood Golf Team Beaten.

The Glenwood team of Hudson met its first defeat yesterday in the Hudson River Association at the links of the Saegkill Clnb of Yonkers, the home team winning by 24 to 1. The score:

SAEGKILL.		GLENWOOD.	
L. M. Myers	9	W. Gillette	0
W. E. Hodgman	0	E. W. Scoville	1
F. B. Allen	8	C. Esselstyn	0
H. Adams	8	T. S. Cady	0
T. B. Rossire	9	J. F. Chase	0
Total	24	Total	1

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Annual Summer Sale MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Gowns of Muslin, 37—65—79—95 cents.

Gowns of Cambric and Nainsook, long and short sleeves, lace and embroidery, 65—79—95 cts.—$1.25—$1.50.

Walking Skirts, Muslin and Cambric, lace, embroidery or hemstitching, 85—95 cts.—$1.50—$1.95—$2.50.

Drawers of Cambric, hemstitched, 23 cents.

Drawers of Cambric, hemstitching, lace and embroidery, 48—75 cts.—$1.25 to $2.50.

Cambric Corset Covers, French shape, lace or embroidery, 25—38—48—75 cts. to $3.25.

Chemise of Cambric and Muslin, embroidery, or lace, 58—75—95 cts.—$1.25 to $2.95.

MANUFACTURERS' and STOCK SAMPLES of fine GOWNS, DRAWERS, and CHEMISE, slightly soiled, at about ONE-HALF PRICE.

Dressing Sacques of Lawn, kimona and fitted styles, 58—75—95 cts. to $4.50.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Lawn, Dimity and Gingham, were $2.50 to $2.95, reduced to $1.85.

Batiste, Linen and Mercerized Gingham, were $3.50 to $3.95, now $2.75.

Cloth Reefers, in navy, green and brown, were $3.75 to $4.50, at $2.75.

CORSET DEP'T.

"The Irene," import model, of fine Batiste, lace trimmed; sizes 18 to 30; were $2.75; now $1.75.

THESE ARE ALL NEW FRESH GOO DS, MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, AND PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

Suit Dep't Reductions.

$10.00, REDUCED TO $4.95.

Three styles of Walking Skirts in men's wear mixtures; plain, fine Meltons, in blue and black, with flakes of white, habit and plaited backs.

$7.50, REDUCED TO $3.75.

Another lot of Brilliantine Skirts, flounce and open seams, in white, navy and black; no more this season.

$17.50, REDUCED TO $8.50.

A few very choice Suits, in different materials and styles.

$3.50, REDUCED TO $1.95.

A fine Albatross Waist, tucked front and back, in stripes and plain; a sensible seashore garment.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

$2.00 QUALITY FOR $1.00.

Made of Anderson's Scotch Madras, plain or plaited fronts; choice patterns; also plain white; cuffs detached; sizes 14 to 17.

AT $1.00.

$1.00 QUALITY FOR 35 CTS.

Men's Woven Madras, fancy stripes, perfect fitting, cuffs detached.

BEST SHIRT VALUE EVER OFFERED. NONE C. O. D.

AT 35 CTS.

Collars and Cuffs At Extremely Low Prices.

SIX COLLARS FOR 45 CTS.; REGULAR VALUE 75 CTS.
SIX PAIR CUFFS FOR 65 CTS.; REGULAR VALUE $1.50
LATEST SHAPES, ALL SIZES.

Reductions in Wash Fabrics.

Imported Ecru Batiste, with corded stripe of blue, red, yellow, white and black, 36 inches wide,

85 CT. GOODS AT 50 CTS.

Silk Embroidered Swiss, 45 inches, value, 75 cts.,

AT 50 CTS

TENNIS FOR CHAMPIONS

High Class of Entries in Middle States Tournament.

BEALS C. WRIGHT IN FORM

Rare Play Developed in the Round Robin Tournament on the Grass Courts at Bay Ridge.

The development of the lawn tennis competitions last week brought Beals C. Wright, the Harvard expert, to the front, and he will again be called upon to show his ability in the Middle States championship tournament, which begins to-morrow on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J. It is more than problematical that Wright will come through this meeting with flying colors, as he is essentially a grass court player, and the turf at Orange is sure to bring his game up to the maximum. An interesting feature of this will be the fact that the championship is held by William A. Larned, also the National champion in the singles, and Larned will be called upon to defend his title and trophy against the young player who gave him such a stiff rub for the National honors at Newport last year.

More than ever before the tournament at Orange will be productive of an entry list surprising for the number of top-notch players entered. The new and attractive ladies' clubhouse and the additional courts that have been laid out make the club the best in this section of the country as a tennis organization. The entry list in the doubles, particularly, is the most representative that has occurred anywhere in many years. The famous Harvard player, Malcolm D. Whitman, the undefeated ex-National champion, is paired with Leo E. Ware. There is also Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Princetonians; Bob Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr.; Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the National and International champions in the doubles; Clarence Hobart and William A. Larned, and Perry and Blagden, a veteran team.

ENTRIES FOR THE SINGLES.

In the singles Richard Stevens, the New Jersey State champion, and also a former holder of the Middle States championship, heads the list, which includes Stephen C. Millett, Edward P. Fisher, George H. Miles, Robert M. Miles, Jr., Calhoun Cragin, Clarence Hobart, and the veteran Forbes. In addition there is a host of lesser experts, of whom the number is legion this season, and all of whom have shown considerable ability. The best of these is the present Princeton champion, Edwin P. Larned. In addition to the men's singles and doubles, there will be women's singles and mixed doubles. In the women's event Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, Miss Helen Homans, and a number of the others from the women's National championship, which was held last week at Philadelphia, will compete. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in each event, and a consolation prize in the men's singles. All matches will be the best two out of three sets, except in the finals, and also the championship match, which will be the best three out of five sets. Vantage games will be played in all matches. This tournament is under the government of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the management of the club committee, consisting of Tom S. Kingman, George H. Miles, and Holcombe Ward. Robert M. Miles, Jr., will act as referee. Play will begin each day at 3 o'clock, except Friday, July 4, when the matches will begin at 10:30 in the morning and continue throughout the remainder of the day.

The round-robin tournament at Bay Ridge last week held on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club demonstrated successfully the hold which lawn tennis has in the metropolitan district. There was a large gallery present each day, and the matches amply repaid the spectators, because of the spirit and dash evinced by the competitors. The work of Clarence Hobart and Holcombe Ward was slightly disappointing. This was to be expected, however, as, while both of the men are experts, they have not had sufficient experience in playing together to show their skill and ability to the best advantage. William J. Clothier was also a trifle off his game, but he has hardly settled into the sport this year, and is sure to retrieve himself in future tournaments.

The hold-over events in the tournament of the Amackassin Club at Yonkers-on-the-Hudson were completed this week, the finals of the mixed doubles being won by Miss Matthiessen and Louis Ledoux, defeating Miss Strang and Robert Blake in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4. Louis Ledoux also won the final of the men's singles, defeating William Lockwood in a four-set match, the score being 4—3, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6. Lockwood was expected to take the victory, but Ledoux beat him out by accurate placing. Beginning to-morrow, there will be an invitation tournament held on the Amackassin courts, and invitations have been sent out to all of the Hudson River country clubs, as well as those tennis organizations of New York and Brooklyn. Harry L. Parr will act as referee and manage the tournament in connection with the committee composed of Miss Kate Atking, Miss Elizabeth G. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Prescott Hale, and Charles Henry Ketcham. The events will be men's singles and doubles, mixed doubles, and women's singles and doubles.

ADVANCE OF THE DOUBLES.

One of the developments of the present season and one that has become a prominent feature is the advance of the doubles style of game. Doubles this year are rushing to the front, and will take a more prominent part than ever before. Indeed, the team competitions have always been popular, because of their presenting more of the spectacular and rapid action than singles. As a rule, there has been a scarcity of material, and the really high-class teams have been few in any previous season.

This latter drawback will have no force this year. There is material enough and to spare right here in the East to cause a very lively movement all along the line.

Single players of the highest class have gone in for doubles this year more than ever before. They are not neglecting their singles games, but intend to stick it out in pairs. This is just what was needed, and the outlook for good matches with well-balanced teams is particularly bright.

Of course, Ward and Davis, the present holders of the National and International titles, will be back at the game, and contest again for the privilege of entering the International as well as making the defense of the National. Their path may not be so smooth as heretofore, for the other teams will challenge them all the way.

Little and Alexander, the crack Princeton players, who have made a specialty of doubles for years, will again make an attempt at the honors for which they were beaten by Ward and Davis in the challenge match two years ago, and by Ware and Wright in the East vs. West last season.

Following these come the new teams, upon which the eyes of the tennis world will be fixed until they either make good or go under. These are the Wrenn brothers, Whitman and Ware, and Wright and Clothier. These three combinations are going to make marks before the season is over, and it will be particularly interesting to see how such high quality at singles will accommodate itself to the demands of the doubles game.

In connection with the boom in doubles, the Westchester Invitation tournament, scheduled to begin here on July 7, is one of the biggest events of the year preliminary to the International and National tourneys. In this event the Wrenn brothers, Ward and Davis, Little and Alexander, and Whitman and Ware will compete. Wright and Clothier were among the invited, but it is understood that they will not participate.

This tournament will be on the round robin plan, and a week of excellent sport should result.

The time is near at hand when definite information may be expected regarding the English and American matches, and Tuesday, July 1, should bring with it the naming of both the defending and the challenging teams, while the place of holding the matches should be named within a few days thereafter. This lies between the St. George's Cricket Club at Hoboken, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J. Judging from the work of the big men, and also from the reports received from far-away tournaments, all are down to business and are showing splendid tennis ability. Richard Stevens and Bob Wrenn are looking after the American interests here, while Palmer E. Pressbrey, the Secretary of the National Association, and Dr. James Dwight, the President, both of Boston, are in communication with the English tennis authorities. All in all, the tournamental events within the precincts of the Metropolitan district are sure to surpass any previous year both in magnitude and importance, everything now being in full swing.

HACKETT TENNIS CHAMPION.

Ex-Yale Man Beat Holder of Metropolitan Championship for the Trophy.

H. H. Hackett, who has gone so successfully through the metropolitan championship tournament for tennis on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, continued his victories yesterday by defeating R. D. Little for the championship and the Challenge Trophy in three straight sets. Hackett was in even better form yesterday than he has been through the season, which has been the best of his career as a tennis player, and his display of the game was excellent and thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd of spectators assembled.

The footing was somewhat strange to Little, who has been playing on grass courts, and there was an element of luck against him, but this in no way detracted from the worth of Hackett's victory, who played in superb form. He was all over the courts, particularly where the ball was, and his placing and net play were of the highest order. Time and again Little seemed to have him in a tight place, but his excellent judging of distance and quick action generally helped him, and placed the point to his credit.

When the match started the adherents of Little were in high feather, for Hackett failed to earn a point, and, while he lost the next three games, he forced them to deuce, but nevertheless Hackett kept persistently on to victory and won the next three, which gave him the set, 6—1. Little also won a love game in the second set, and another in the third; but these were his only noteworthy performances.

Hackett added another victory to his day's successes in the doubles championship, for, paired with E. P. Fischer, an ex-champion for the Metropolitan, the two beat Semp Russ and J. C. Cresson of San Antonio in three straight sets. Summary:

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND.

First Set.

								Games.
Hackett	0	8	8	8	4	4	4	4—36—6
Little	4	6	6	6	2	1	2	2—27—1

Second Set.

Hackett	4	0	1	4	8	1	8	6	8	4—44—6
Little	2	4	4	2	6	4	6	8	6	1—43—4

Third Set.

Hackett	4	4	0	1	8	4	4	8	3	9—39—6
Little	2	1	8	4	6	2	0	6	2	9—29—2

Hackett won, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett and E. P. Fischer beat Semp Russ and J. C. Cresson, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Final Round—Thomas C. Trask, owe 15, West Side Tennis Club, beat R. Colwell, Jr., owe 30, Kings County Tennis Club, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Golf Entry List Open.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association announces that the entries for the amateur championship will close promptly at 6 P. M., July 28, with the Secretary, Maturin Ballou, 10 Wall Street, and the players will be paired for the qualifying round at a special meeting the same night. In other years the custom has been to accept entries mailed up to the hour of closing, even if a day or two late, so that the change is a radical one.

ENGLISHMAN'S MOTOR RACE.

S. F. Edge Won the James Gordon Bennett Cup in European Automobile Contest.

PARIS, June 28.—S. F. Edge, an Englishman, won the James Gordon Bennett Cup in the automobile contest, reaching Innspruck (Austria) ahead of his French competitors, including Knyff, who, after leading every one until he was twenty-five miles from Innspruck, broke down. This is the first time the cup will leave France.

Mr. Edge's time from Paris to Belfort and from Bregenz to Innspruck was 10 hours, 41 minutes, and 58 seconds.

Baron de Forest arrived at Salzburg (the third stage of the international race from Paris to Vienna) first, at 1:34:20 P. M. His average speed from Bregenz to Salzburg was 44½ miles per hour.

Many of the competitors met with slight accidents, owing to the rough condition of the roads.

The Austrian Emperor's brother, Archduke Ludwig, and Archdukes Leopold and Joseph Ferdinand and the local functionaries witnessed the arrival of the racers at Salzburg from the grand stand. The very large crowds of spectators gave Baron de Forest an ovation.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
115 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Dainty Silk Flags.

The handsomest woven, and you can be proud of them. Here are the sizes and prices:

7x10 inch	10c	8x12 inch	12c
12x18 "	21c	16x24 "	39c
24x36 "	75c	32x48 "	$1.25

F. D. Matthews Sons

Holidays from Thursday, July 3, until Monday, July 7. And that means a shopping hustle for most everybody this week. We are fully equal to serve every want, from a pin to a piano; especially to fit out trunk or grip with comfort and up to date dressiness. Please give us all the time possible to deliver your goods. We deliver them to any part of the United States free where the mail, freight or express carries, on L. I. by our own wagons.

"Independence Day" Dressiness.

For man and maid—married or single. The fashions that mark the season and the quality that needs no apology.

Men's Neckwear.

Imperial Searfs.....25c., 50c
Teck Scarfs.....25c., 47c
String Ties.....25c
Band Bows.....25c
Shield Bows.....25c
Collars, 2 for.....25c
Cuffs.....15c., 25c

Men's Shirts.

Colored Shirts, in choice patterns, laundered, collars attached, neck band with separate cuffs.....50c
Colored Shirts, laundered, neck band and separate cuffs, plain and plaited fronts, 75c., $1.00
Our men's white Shirts are the best made, the best fitting, every garment warranted to fit or money returned, prices unlaundered, 39c., 55c., 75c. and $1.00

Men's Sox.

Black Sox.....12½c
Fancy Sox.....12½c
Black Sox, lace effect.....19c
Black Sox, silk embroidered.....19c
Fancy Sox, comprising a manufacturer's samples....25c., 35c., 39c., 50c. up
Black and tan Sox, lace effect.....25c

Men's Underwear.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 35c., 50c., $1.00
Medium weight Summer merino Shirts and Drawers, white and gray, 50c., 75c., $1.00
Extra fine quality all wool Shirts and Drawers.....$1.25

Women's 2 Clasp Kid Gloves.

To close out an assortment of brown colors will be sold for, pair.....69c

Women's Stockings.

Black Stockings.....12½c
Ladies' lace effect, a regular 25c. Stocking for.....19c
Subject to manufacturer's slight imperfections.
Ladies' black Stockings, lace effects, 25c., 35c., 39c., 50c., 75c. up
Black Stockings, plain and Richelieu ribbed, lisle thread and fine cotton, 25c., 35c., 39c., 50c
Fancy colored Stockings, manufacturer's samples, 25c., 35c., 39c., 50c., 59c., 75c., 89c., 98c. up

Ladies' Underwear.

Ribbed Vests, lace trimmed, low neck, wing sleeves, low neck, sleeveless, 12½c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 50c
Lace trimmed Pants.....25c., 35c., 50c

The Greatest Lace Feast Ever.

60,000 yds. Point de Paris and machine made Laces, Edgings and Insertions to match. More than a half hundred marvelously beautiful designs, Calais and Nottingham goods, a variety of the most wanted widths; not a yard worth less than 10c. up to 15c. yd., your choice for, yd. 7c

Nearly half an acre of Lace and Embroidery beauty placed on sale for vacation purchasing at about half price.

Laces—At Half.

French Val. Laces, were 3c. to 22c.....2c. to 10c
Black Chantilly Insertions, were 10c. to 98c.....8c. to 65c
Black La Tosca Nets, were 69c. to $1.75.....35c. to $1.25
Venice Irregular Insertions, were 15c. to $2.48...10c. to $1.48

Women's Neckwear.

Pique Ascots, formerly 25c. to 48c. each, now.....19c
Embroidered turnover Collars, formerly 10c. to 15c. each...2c
Collars, large sailor and round shapes, white and batiste, lace trimmed, formerly $1.48 to $3.98 each..... 98c to $1.98

Embroideries.

Manufacturer's sample strips fine embroideries, 3 1-2 to 6 yards each, sold by the strip only, good value at 8c. to 15c. yard, Monday, per yard.....5c

Chiffon Veilings—Half.

Those wonderfully popular and justly so dreamy cobwebby bits of dressiness, with their dots and rings on color schemes of wondrous combinations, 48c. and 98c. beauties, for.....39c yard
Fancy Face Veilings, fancy meshes, regular 25c. and 39c. yard value, for.....15c yard

Silverware for the Table.

Every Article Mentioned Is Quadruple Plated.

Fruit Baskets, with large pink tinted glass dish, regular $2.75, $1.98
Candelabra, 5 light, regular $4.95.....$3.98
Chocolate Pots, regular $2.39.....$1.90
Water Pitchers, highly burnished, regular $2.48.....$1.69
Water Jars, quadruple plated top, regular $1.25.....95c
Soup Tureens, fluted design, regular $5.25.....$3.98
Berry Bowls, regular $2.25.....$1.75
4 pc. Tea Set, regularly $6.48.....$5.25
Gravy Boats, regularly $2.00.....$1.48
Bon-bon Dishes, with rich rose border, regularly $1.48 $1.00
Baking Dishes, regularly $3.48.....$2.69
Bread Trays, regularly $3.89.....$2.98
Butter Dishes, regularly $1.75.....$1.25
Pickle Casters, regularly $1.19.....95c

"Smash Your Baggage."

But These Trunks Are Smash Proof.

No. 44 is iron bound, heavy canvas covered, has hardwood slats, double bottoms, brass locks, 2 trays; special.....$4.44
No. 51, leather bound, brass trimmings, brass locks, 2 straps, 2 trays, linen lined, extra heavy iron bottom; special.....$7.48
No. 40, iron bound, heavy slats, double iron bottom, brass lock, special.....$2.69
No. 61, leather bound, heavy metal trimmings, canvas covered, double bottom, brass lock, 2 trays, linen lined.....$6.65
No. 212, made of basswood, non-destructible, hickory slats, canvas covered, oiled, linen lined, sole leather bound, brass trimmings, special.....$9.45

Special Sale of Walking Skirts.

As Walking Skirts are all the rage now for Summer outings, we have prepared to meet the demand—we have 15 styles to select from—7 gore flare and flounce effects—some have inverted pleat and others are habit backs with buttons—the materials are fine all wool meltons, chevicts, broadcloths, hairline stripes, canvas, mohair and silk. Prices:

$3.50, $4.50, $4.98, $5.50, $5.98, $6.75, $7.50, $9.00, $10.50, $11.25

Second Floor.

Women's black mohair grenadine Dress Skirts, all sizes, warranted fast color, 7 gore flare, double stitched seams, regular value $3.98, special price to close.....$1.69

Women's Tailor-made Suits.

Of cheviots, Venetians and homespuns. Styles are Eton and blouse. These Suits are all new and up-to-date styles and neatly tailored. Our regular prices on these Suits are $12.50 and $15.00. Special to close..... $7.98

Special Sale of China Silk Waists.

We have purchased another lot of China Silk Waists at prices away below cost of making, they are all tucked and hemstitched and some of them are lace trimmed, they are worth $4.00, $4.50 and 5.00, special Monday $2.98

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

During the months of July and August the Store will close at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12:30 P. M. On Friday and Saturday, July 4th and 5th, the Store will be closed all day.

Our Out of Town Delivery.

During June, July, August and September we will prepay express, freight or mail charges on purchases for New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We have our own representatives in most of the Long Island towns, with whom business may be directly transacted. The Long Island Express covers the few points our agents do not reach. Orders by mail or telephone will receive the promptest attention.

The Greatest June Undermuslin Sale Comes to a Close To-morrow.

And it brings to a close one of the greatest months, in the selling of White Wear, this Store has ever known.

We planned to give, and have given, to the Brooklyn women the best values in Underwear that they ever had at this time of the year. In other words, the best values obtainable; and now for to-morrow we offer more fine Underwear at prices that will make this last day an added record-breaker.

Corset Covers.

Round neck Corset Covers, trimmed with lawn, hemstitched ruffle back and front and on armhole, full front.....19c
Nainsook Covers, round neck, lace insertion and two rows of ribbon run beading in front, lace edge back and front and on armhole, full front.....49c
Round neck nainsook Covers, embroidery insertion across front, and two insertions down front, embroidery ruffle back and front and on armhole, full front, tucked back.....79c

Chemises.

Masonville muslin Chemises, plain corded band and pearl button.....24c
Nainsook skirt trimmed Chemises, round neck, trimmed with lace insertions and ribbon in front, lace edge back and front and on armhole, fitted back, tucked ruffle, trimmed with lace at bottom.....98c

Gowns.

Cambric Gowns, V neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, lawn hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.....59c
Nainsook Chemise Gowns, round neck, wide insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery and ribbon run beading back and front, short sleeves, trimmed with embroidery; others in cambric, low round neck, with insertion of fine embroidery and ribbon run beading, the entire front of cluster tucking, lace edge back and front, short sleeves.....98c
Nainsook Chemise Gowns, square neck, yoke of fine embroidery insertions and lace edge, short sleeves.....$1.18
Nainsook Gowns, with wide insertion of fine embroidery and ruffle around yoke—short sleeves.....$1.39

Walking Skirts.

Cambric and muslin walking Skirts, with full lawn umbrella ruffle and cluster of hemstitched tucks, trimmed with ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle.....98c

Drawers.

Cambric Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and tucks, 49c

Misses' and Children's Wear.

Children's Drawers, of Masonville muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric, with double row of hemstitching, sizes 2 to 14 years....19c
With Valenciennes lace ruffle and hemstitching, 2 to 14 years..25c
Children's Skirts, of Masonville muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric, with deep hemstitched hem and cluster of tucks, 2 to 8 yrs., 29c to 16 years.....39c
Children's Gowns of Masonville muslin, Mother Hubbard yoke of fine space tucking and cambric ruffle, 2 to 14 years.....39c
Of fine cambric, with four rows of embroidery inserting, sizes 2 to 14 years.....69c
Infants' long Slips of cambric, box plait front, with cambric ruffle.8c
Infants' long Slips of nainsook, bishop effects, with herringbone finish and hemstitched ruffle.....29c
Infants' long Slips, made of fine nainsook, full width skirts, deep hems and large variety of yokes, fine tucks and embroideries.48c
Infants' Short Dresses, made of fine nainsook and lawn, with dainty yokes of hemstitching, fine tucks and embroidery with hemstitched ruffles, sizes 6 months to 3 years.....48c
Children's Dresses, made of fine lawn, long waisted, princess effects, in guimpe and high neck, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, ruffles and inserting, sizes 1 to 4 years.....98c
Carriage Afghans, made of pique with wide ruffle of embroidery $1.18
Carriage Pillow Slips, made of fine lawns with wide embroidery ruffle.....69c

Black Crash Suitings.

This Black Crash Suiting is particularly desirable for skirts. It is an all wool fabric, 52 and 56 inches wide and regularly sells from 85c. to $1.00 a yard. This at 59c.

Other stylish light weight wool fabrics at very moderate prices.

Black all wool Albatross.....38c.yd
Black all wool Granite.....50c.yd
Black all wool Henrietta.....37c.yd

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Remnants in Colored Dress Goods

At 19c. a yard, were sold as high as 50c.

It is a clearing sale of remnants of Colored Dress Goods, and it will crowd the Dress Goods Store with eager buyers to-morrow. There are dress, skirt and waist lengths of navy Mohair, Henriettas in many colors and a variety of other wool fabrics.

Main floor, West Building.

If It's Linens,

Come here.

We would like to show you the best values in the finest patterns of Table Linens that were ever brought from abroad.

Superfine bleached and unbleached Scotch satin finish Damask, 2 yards wide, choice lot of patterns, our regular $1.00 yard quality.....69c. yard
Heavy quality all linen cream Damask, 62 inches wide, pretty patterns, our own importation and very closely priced.....49c. yard
All linen soft finish silver bleach Austrian Napkins, 20 inches square, hemmed, ready for use, value $2.00 dozen...$1.50 dozen
Good quality silver bleach Napkins, 18 inches square, hemmed ready for use, exceptional bargain.....75c. dozen
Bleached all linen satin finish dinner Napkins, size 24½x24½ inches, regular $3.50 quality.....$2.49 dozen
Extra heavy all linen bleached damask dinner Napkins, 24½ inches square, hemmed ready for use, our regular $2.65 dozen quality, at.....$1.98 dozen
Bleached Turkish bath Towels, fringed ends, size 22x48 inches, value 15c. each.....10c. each
Turkish Bath Mats, choice variety of colors, size 26x45 inches, 49c., 59c. and 70c. each
Bleached Turkish Bath Sheets, size 54x90 inches, regular price $1.49, each.....98c.
Heavy and fine quality bleached huck Towels, hemmed ends, all white or colored borders, extra value, each.....12½c
Odds and ends of slightly soiled hemstitched and plain Table Cloths and Napkins at greatly reduced prices.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Upholsterings.

Re-upholstering Furniture could not be done at a better time than while you are away. And there is more than one reason why. In the first place it is more economical. Why? Because we like to keep the force in our workshop busy through the Summer, so we make price concessions in the work. And we store the Furniture until the Fall free of charge. And at present we are offering many desirable Damasks and Tapestries at reduced prices, which makes the economy all the more.

50-inch Silk Damask, choice colors; regularly $3.00 a yard at $1.98.

50-inch imported Tapestries, regularly $1.75 a yard, at 98c.

Flags for the Fourth

U. S. Bunting Flags, made of the best quality wool bunting

3x5 feet, $1.29	6x10 feet, $3.45	12x18 feet, $11.90
4x7 feet, $2.10	8x12 feet, $4.75	12x20 feet, $12.60
5x8 feet, $2.55	10x18 feet, $10.10	

Some other Summer suggestions for the home:

The Vudor Porch Shades. Obstruct the sun and allow free circulation of the air. Made of linen fibre, put together with the best Seine twine. Come in either dark green or in light color mottled effects.

4.0x8.0.....$1.60 each
6.8x8.0.....$2.25 each
8.0x8.0.....$2.75 each

Bamboo Porch Screens, made of best quality outside bark, greatly reduced:

5.0x7.0.....44c. each
8.0x 8.0.....80c. each
6.0x6.0.....45c. each
8.0x10.0.....$1.00 each
7.0x7.0.....62c. each
10.0x 8.0.....$1.00 each
12.0x10.0.....$1.50 each

3 fold Bedroom Screens, 5.0 high, in oak, mahogany or white enameled frames, filled with silkoline, value $1.15, at.....69c. each

Lace Curtains

Ruffled muslin Curtains, full width, 3 yds. long, at 45c., 65c., 85c. pair
Colored cross stripe Curtains, artistic colors, at 75c., $1.25 and $1.55 pair
Ruffled bobbinet Curtains, lace insertion and edge, at 89c., $1.25, $1.65 and $2.35 pair

Lace Curtains cleaned and repaired at moderate prices and stored until Fall free of charge.

Awnings, Shades and Slip Covers made to order at short notice. Estimates submitted.

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Washable Silks.

Prices Below Cost.

The first two items of to-morrow's Silk news are notable indeed. Notable for seasonableness and low pricing. They offer women a fine chance to get a Summer dress of washable silk at a great reduction. There are

1,000 yards of corded stripe Pongee and 2,000 yards of figured striped white Japanese Wash Silks. They are the most fashionable of the season's silks and to get them less than manufacturing prices is a rare opportunity. The Pongees are in the natural ecru color and in three desirable patterns. The Japanese Silks are all white in six pretty patterns. The early season prices for these goods were 45c. and 69c. a yard. To-morrow we offer this lot at 29c. a Yard.

Guaranteed Black Taffetas.

1,250 yards of 24 inch black Taffeta Silks, a splendid quality with wear guaranteed woven on every yard; regularly 85c. a yard, at 69c.

Main floor, West Building.

Summer Furniture.

The reliable kind.

Furniture for the present everyday needs. And prices mean savings in each instance.

Chiffoniers.

Golden oak Chiffonier, with French bevel mirror top, regularly $7.50.....$5.50
Golden oak Chiffonier, shaped front, with French bevel mirror top, regularly $11.50, $7.50
Golden oak Chiffonier, shaped front, with French bevel mirror, oval shape, regularly $13.00.....$9.75
Golden oak Chiffonier, shaped front, with French bevel mirror, oval shape, regularly $14.00.....$11.00

Tables.

Table, 24x24, imitation mahogany finish, regularly $3.90.....$2.60
Table, 24x24, imitation mahogany finish, shaped legs, regularly $4.50.....$3.00
Table, golden oak, finely polished, regularly $6.00.....$4.50
Table, golden oak, finely polished, regularly $7.50.....$5.00

Rockers.

Rockers, golden oak, wood seat, regularly $2.25.....$1.50
Imitation mahogany, wood seat, regularly $2.40.....$1.60
Golden oak, leather or wood seat, regularly $3.25.....$2.15
Imitation mahogany, wood seat, regularly $3.45.....$2.50

Couches.

Box Couch, with spring opener, covered in denim, regularly $12.00.....$9.00
Couch, covered in velour, tufted, upholstered in hair, regularly $14.00.....$9.75
Couch Bed, with white cotton mattress and bolster, can be used as single or double bed, regularly $15.00.....$11.00
Couch Bed, with drop sides, including mattress and bolster, regularly $17.75, $12.75

Third floor, Central Building.

Your Clothing.

Gentlemen.

Your vacation and holiday wants must be supplied quickly now. A Suit chosen quickly nine times out of ten—if it isn't chosen in the right store—proves a failure.

The right store is here—promptly and conveniently can you select your Suit. The tailoring is of the best and the Suit must be all we say it is.

To-morrow a readjustment of tocks brings together a line of smart and stylish Summer Suits, greatly underpriced.

Suits of choice undressed or fancy worsteds and cheviots, sizes are somewhat broken, otherwise they would be selling at $16.50 to $20.00; also some fine unfinished worsteds in plain black, regular stock or long sizes; all are priced to-morrow at.....$11.75
Skeleton Coats and Trousers of foreign and domestic homespuns, fancy flannel and worsted serge, exceptionally well tallored and under priced at $7.50, $8.95, $11.50
Norfolk Coats and Trousers in rich homespun or cheviot effects, some unlined, some quarter lined with alpacas, the new 1902 model.....$11.50, $14.50
Everything the Summer man requires. Alpaca or serge Coats, white duck, natural linen or crash, white or fancy flannel Trousers, white or colored Vests at prices that are not to be found anywhere for equal qualities.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Underpriced Shoes

For Men.

Do you wear size 7 or 7½ B or C Shoe? If so, this will interest you—for you have a chance to get a pair of Shoes at $2.29 that have been selling for $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00.

They were the sample line of one of the best manufacturers, who takes great pride in his work. The Shoes have fulfilled their mission with him and now he sells them to us, at such concessions that enable us to offer some of the best values in Men's Shoes of the season. There are only two sizes and widths, 7 and 7½ B and C. The leathers are patent calf, vici kid, velour calf, patent kid, tan vici, tan Russia calf, and among the lot are some Tennis Shoes and Oxfords with rubber soles. The styles are Bluchers, button and lace.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Lawn Wrappers, 59c.

Also some of percale; they are pretty and serviceable Wrappers that women will delight in wearing on the warm days. They come in light and dark colorings, made with capes over the shoulders, yoke front and back and capes are trimmed with narrow braid, flounced skirt, 59c, each.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

$1.25 Corsets, 59c.

A special that should help you in filling your needs in Corsets. They are straight front, bias gored Corsets, medium length, trimmed prettily with ribbon and lace, all are guaranteed perfect goods and sizes are from 18 to 20; they are regular $1.25 at 59c.

Second floor, front, East Building.

Kimono Sacques.

A most pretty collection of these dainty house garments. Prices are smartly reduced.

Kimono Sacques, in polka dot lawn, with white bands down front and on sleeves, the dots are pink, blue and black, value 69c.....27c
Kimono Sacques of corded batiste, in dainty pink, blue and lavender figures, with tucked white lawn yoke and bands down front and on sleeves, value $1.00, 69c

Second floor, East Building.

IRISH LAD'S GREAT TRIAL

Whitney and Duryea's New Purchase Won $20,000 Stakes.

RACE ONE OF SEASON'S BEST

Gold Heels, Unbeaten This Year, Captured the Advance in Fast Time at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

A crowd of twenty thousand or more yesterday saw the most spectacular race of the season at the Sheepshead Bay track, when in one of the best races ever run by a two-year-old the $20,000 Great Trial Stakes was won on the post by Irish Lad, with the green and white colors of Harry Payne Whitney, and H. B. Duryea up. The weather was all that could be desired, by the crowd, the track dry nnd lightning fast, and the class of the horses engaged in the big event the best that America can boast, and so with three important stakes to be decided the racing was superlatively good straight through the programme.

The single drawback of the day was that a steady and strong breeze blew throughout the afternoon straight up the chute of three-quarters of a mile, out of which the chief race of the day, the Great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds, was run, the wind being strong enough to offer a serious impediment to the horses who had to breast it through the length of the straight course. In spite of that the Great Trial was splendidly contested by the very pick of the two-year-olds in training, the field of twelve runners making up a contest that will hardly be excelled this season, even in the Futurity, to be run for in the Fall at the same track.

BEST COLTS RAN IN RACE.

This was the third race on the day's card, and the real feature of the half holiday, though the race for the Standard Stakes and the Beacon Steeplechase both claimed attention. Of the fifteen horses entered for the Great Trial, only three were withdrawn, the scratches including the imported colt Meltonian, from the Galway stable; A. Featherstone's smart filly Mary Street, and the colt Africander, who did not start because Julius Fleischmann sold him in the forenoon to Charles F. Dwyer for $10,000, the new owner, after the sale, concluding to keep him in the barn. Of the field that ran, a dozen in all, the stars were the unbeaten Belmont colt Mizzen, winner of the two biggest events of the Morris Park meeting, and the fast filly Astarita, owned by J. G. Follansbee, while in the second flight on performance were the stake winners Artvis, carrying Green B. Morris's colors, and Mexican, who ran for Clarence H. Mackay. Other winners of the Spring that ran were Irish Lad, for Whitney & Duryea, who were reported to have paid $17,500 for him to J. E. Madden; Charles Elwood, from the stable of J. B. Haggin; Martie Lewis, the smartest filly in the stable of Capt. S. S. Brown, and Golden Maxim, owned by J. P. Kraner, who last season sold to W. C. Whitney the great colt Nasturtium for $50,000. To round up the field there ran the Keene pair, Prediction and Whitechapel, and J. E. Madden's Whorler.

From the opening to the finish of the betting the race was one of the most stirring betting events that the year has produced, not a horse out of the twelve that ran going to the post unsupported, though, as was natural in a race of its character, there was a wide range in the prices. From the moment that the first chalk mark was made August Belmont's colt, Mizzen, was the favorite, he being backed at 6 to 5 at the opening, and holding his own at about that price to the moment that the start was made, the top price laid against him being 7 to 5, while at one time even money was accepted. Golden Maxim was a consistent second choice at 5 to 1, with the Keene entry, Prediction and Whitechapel, coupled, always the next in favor at an average price of about 6 to 1. Of the others it was nearly even picking between Irish Lad, Mexican, Martie Lewis, and Astarita, against each of which as good as 15 to 1 was laid. At the post 12 to 1 was the general price against Irish Lad and Astarita.

MIZZEN A STRONG FAVORITE.

In the warming up of the twelve engaged to run, the experts on the matter of condition were driven almost to despair, for so well trained and so prepossessing a lot of two-year-olds were the twleve that there was scant room for choice, and as the best resource the experts went to the question of form, and agreed that as Mizzen had raced in his earlier efforts he should be returned the winner, with Golden Maxim the best chance of the others to be second.

There was the briefest delay at the starting post, and then, with the rising of a cloud of dust in the distance up the long straightaway, the sound of the signal bell gave notice for the cry "They are off!" and the crowd with craned necks and strained eyes watched the approach of the dust cloud.

IRISH LAD WON FINE VICTORY.

The start was made with the lightning filly Astarita, the quickest horse of the year at the barrier, first away, but closa after her were Mizzen, Artvis, Mexican, Irish Lad, and Golden Maxim; the others of the field going on in close order, with Charles Elwood and Hurstbourne the last two away. Astarita for once failed to make use of her customary advantage at the send-off, and in the first half furlong was outrun by Mexican, who, rushing away in full stride, took the lead by a neck in the first half dozen jumps, and, with Astarita second, made the pace for the first three furlongs, Mizzen then third, with Golden Maxim fourth and Whitechapel fifth, theothers well up with the exception of the two who got away last, these having the race hard to keep up with the more favored and passing the three furlongs still in the rear. Irish Lad, fifth at the start, then had dropped back into seventh place, with Turner sitting steady on him, waiting for the brush at the finish. Just at the bend into the stretch Mexican found the furious pace he had set to that point too strong for him and began to drop back, Astarita coming to him in that, however, by failing nearly a furlong before they went into the straight for the run home, and Mizzen then taking her place, while Golden Maxim moved up to third, Whitechapel still holding his place fifth, and Martie Lewis then being sixth. From the moment they were outrun Mexican and Astarita dropped from the rear, the others going on in the order named, and entering the straight so close together that there was scarce a length between the first horse, which was then Mizzen, and the seventh, which was Artvis. With seven horses almost abreast they came to the last furlong pole, Mizzen still leading, Golden Maxim second, and Irish Lad, Martie Lewis, and Whitechapel lapped close up, while so close behind that any of them had a chance at this point were Artvis, Prediction, and Whorler, and behind these and still not too far back not to be possibilities were Mexican, Hurstbourne, and Charles Elwood.

With a furlong to be run, Irish Lad went on with a rush, followed by Martie Lewis, the two closing on the leaders just as O'Connor on Golden Maxim, finding his horse boring to the inside, had to steady him, and in doing so, dropped back into fourth place, behind both Irish Lad and Martie Lewis. When straight again, Golden Maxim went on in whirlwind style, but he moved just a fraction too second too late to ever be dangerous again, for all the others then were fighting it out under whip and spur, and there was no waiting for laggards. Until close on the post Mizzen held his place in the lead, in spite of the terrific pace he had carried, and even then fought out gamely, but within the last forty yards Irish Lad, answering with the rush of a fresh horse passed him, and, ridden out to the last pound, won by a scant half length before Mizzen, who, running game and true to the end, was a neck before Martie Lewis, she in turn a head in front of Golden Maxim, while Whitechapel, Prediction, and Charles Elwood finished so close up that it was difficult to separate them.

W. C. WHITNEY CHEERED WINNER.

When Irish Lad passed the post first there was a most tremendous whoop from the clubstand by William C. Whitney in person, his shout of jubilation being one that would have done credit to the heartiest "rooter" on the lawn. After the race Mr. Whitney expressed himself as more pleased to see his son's horse win than he would have been to win another Futurity himself. With Whitney and Duryea shared the former owner and present trainer of the winner, John E. Madden, to whom will go $5,000 of the stake.

Next in popular importance to the Great Trial was the race for the Advance Stakes, at one mile and a half, weight for age. Three of the horses named to start in this were withdrawn, leaving Advance Guard as the only real contender against the Suburban winner, Gold Heels, though at that the Whitney stable, trying to follow up the fortune that let Irish Lad win, added Goldsmith and bet on him. The race, in spite of the fact that Gold Heels was a 5 to 2 on favorite, made a good contest and brought about a close finish, for old Advance Guard went on,at the end after forcing Gold Heels to make the running and drove Gold Heels to race his best at the end, getting so close to the favorite as they passed the post that the official verdict was that Gold Heels won by only a neck, though from the grand stand it looked as if he had won by a half length or better. The time of the race was remarkable, considering the conditions, the mile and a half being run in 2:33, or within a second of the record for the track, the fractional time being: First quarter, 0:26 1-5; three furlongs, 0:38 1-5; half-mile, 0:50 2-5; five furlongs, 1:03 1-5; six furlongs, 1:16 3-5; seven furlongs, 1:28 3-5; one mile, 1:41; mile and a furlong, 1:53 2-5; mile and a quarter, 2:06 3-5, and mile and three furlongs, 2:20.

For the Beacon Stakes over the full steeplechase course seven horses ran, with George W. Jenkins the favorite at 7 to 5, and after a pretty contest, in which only one horse of the field fell, George W. Jenkins went on from third place and won cleverly by two lengths. In the opening event Warte Nicht led throughout, and was first cleverly by a length from Right and True. The Western colt Operator had a good rider up for the first time since he came to the East and, starting a strong favorite in the second race, proved his worth by coming from behind after much interference and winning in good style by a half length, with Highlander second. A good jockey on Grail made that filly favorite in the last race of the day, but Grail, after racing well up into the stretch, stopped there. Jack De Mund, who made the pace, lasted in front into the last half furlong, where he, too, stopped. Numeral, ridden by the exercise boy, Boissen, then getting up and winning by a neck, with Jack De Mund second. Summaries follow:

RACING SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $500; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. H. Carr's Warte Nicht, ch. c., by Fonsolucasta, 100 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, won cleverly by a length; J. A. Bennett's Right and True, br. c., 99, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from J. J. McCafferty's Joe Cobb, br. c., 102, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Doctor Saylor, Dark Planet, Hiro, Soothsayer, Kickshaw, Hackensack, Mount Hope, Baron Knight, Wilful, Lucation, Turnpike, Bobbinet, and Byronerdale also ran. Winner trained by T. Gaynor. Value to the winner, $910.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs on the main track. Hardy B. Durham's Operator, blk. c., 4 years, by Victory-Thanks, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a half length; Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. g., 3, 126, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a neck from the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 4, 112, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Paul Creyton, Ben Howard, Fair Knight, Sedition, and Chiron also ran. Winner trained by owner. Value to the winner, $820.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes, of $20,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. Whitney & Duryea's Irish Lad, b. or br. c., by Candlemas-Arrowgrass, 122 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; August Belmont's Mizzen, b. c., by Hastings-Donna Mia, 129, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a neck from S. S. Brown's Martie Lewis, br. f., by Sir Dixon-Lady Waywnrd, 119, (Odom,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 4-5. Golden Maxim, 122, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Whitechapel, 117, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, coupled with Prediction as Keene's entry,) Prediction, 117, (L. Smith,) coupled with Whitechapel; Artvis, 123, (J. McCue,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Charles Elwood, 122, (Donderly,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Whorler, 117, (Redfern,) 200 to 1 and 60 to 1; Mexican, 122, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Hurstbourne, 122, (J. Martin,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, and Astarita, 115, (Doggett,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran and left was named. Winner trained by J. E. Madden. Value to the winner, $16,000, to the second, $2,500, and to the third borse, $1,500.

FOURTH RACE.—The Advance Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a half. F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Gold Heels, b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 126 pounds, (Odom,) 3 and out, won ridden out by a half length; Carruthers and Shield's Advance Guard, ch. h., 5, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 129, (Shaw,) 16 to 5 and 1 to 4, second by fifteen lengths from W. C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Star Kildeer, 109, (H. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—2:38. Only three horses ran. Winner trained by M. M. Allen. Value to the winner, $3,750.

FIFTH RACE.—The Beacon Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances, over the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half. J. J. Maloney & Co.'s George W. Jenkins, b. g., 4 years, by Esher-Clarissa, 147 pounds, (Ray,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths; F. Ambrose Clark's Rowdy, b. g., 4, by Lissak-Lady Royster, 157, (Barry,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by ten lengths from R. J. McLaughlin's Bruce, ch. g., 4, by Golden Dawn—Glencola, 142, (Stewart,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—5:12. Somerset, Adjidnamo, Hark Forward, and Clasber also ran. Somerset fell. Winner trained by owners. Value to the winners, $3,015.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteentb on the turf course. Perry Belmont's Numeral, cb. c., 3 years, by Juvenal-Numeroet, 94 pounds, (Boissen,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; Newton Bennington's Jack De Mund, b. c., 3, 96, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from W. C. Daly's Alack, b. c., 3, 92, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Prince Richard, Alsrd, Sobeck, Congar, Maranda, Grail, Courtenay, Justice, Carrier Pigeon, and Tebula also ran. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner. Valua to the winner, $870.

RACING PRIZES INCREASED.

Jockey Club Stewards Adopted Resolution Fixing Minimum for Purses and Stakes in the East.

The Stewards of The Jockay Club mat at the Coney Island Jockey Club track at Sheepshead Bay yesterday and appointed officials for the Brighton Beach Racing Association's meeting and for the Rhoda Island Jockey Club's meeting at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I. For Brighton Beach the officials selected were C. J. Fitzgerald, starter; Clarence McDowell and C. H. Pettingill, judges; Christopher Cornehlson, clerk of the scales; J. L. Hall, paddock and patrol judge; W. H. Barett, timer, and H. V. Homan, starting judge. For the Brighton Beach meeting W. H. Vosburgh was apointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club. The other officials selected for the Providence race meeting were A. S. Post, judge; F. M. Ware, starter, and C. T. Rowe, clerk of the scale. Belmont Purdy was appointed Steward to represent the Jockey Club at Providence.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That after Aug. 2, 1902, all associations holding race meetings within fifty miles of New York City, having racing between the first Saturday of May and Fourth of July, (both inclusive,) and from Aug. 1 to the last Saturday of October, (both inclusive,) shall be required to add to each over-night event an average of $1,000, with a minimum of $800, and to stakes a minimum of $150,000. Associations having other dates than the above shall be required to add to over-night events an average of $700, with a minimum of $600 and to stakes a minimum of $1,000, except that those associations having racing dates between July 5 and the first Saturday in August (both inclusive) shall be required to add to over-night events an average of $800, with a minimum of $700, and to stakes a minimum of $1,500. All associations shall be required to give an average of one stake for each racing day.

The application of John White for reinstatement was denied. On the recommendation of the License Committee the following licenses were granted to Jockeys: John Blair, Thomas Butler, H. Callaghan, Joe Kiernan, J. Meaney, John MacCauley, John Price, William Travis, Robert Johnson, W. Nelson, Jesse Conley, William Doyle.

The stewards present were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, J. G. Follonsbee, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller.

Tennis Championship Undecided.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Miss Marian Jones of Nevada, winner of the women's National tennis championship, to-day met Miss Bessie Moore, the present champion of the United States, and after winning one set by the score of 6 to 2 and being 1—0 in the second set, was prevented from winning an almost certain victory because of the sudden illness of Miss Moore. The latter almost insisted that Miss Jones accept the championship by default, but Miss Jones asked that the match be carried over until Monday. Miss Jones's play was far superior to that of her opponent, and sha looked like a certain winner. Summary:

Championship Round.—Ladies Doubles — Miss Jones and Miss Atkinson beat Miss Maud Banks and Miss Closterman, 6—2, 7—5.
Mixed Doubles—Miss Moore and Wylie C. Grant beat Miss Rastall and Mr. Hoskins, 6—2, 6—1.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Mathewson Played First Base for New York and They Lost a Twelve-Inning Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The home baseball team won from New York to-day in a twelve-inning game which was notable principally for the poor fielding of both clubs. Mathewson made his début as a first baseman and played a good game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Brodie, cf...1	3	3	0	0	
Dunn, rf, p.1	1	0	2	0	
Jones, lf....0	2	2	1	0	
Lauder, 3b..0	0	2	6	0	
Bowerman, c.2	1	5	0	0	
Smith, 2b...1	2	3	8	0	
Mat'son, 1b.1	2	13	1	1	
Bean, ss....1	0	5	3	2	
Blewett, p..1	0	0	1	0	
O'Hagan, rf.0	0	2	1	0	
Total 8	11	*35	22	3	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf..1	1	3	1	0	
Barry, rf....0	4	3	0	0	
Hulswitt, ss.0	0	5	6	1	
Ja'kiitsch, c.1	0	5	1	1	
D'glass, 1b.0	1	11	0	0	
Browne, lf..2	2	7	0	2	
Hallman, 3b.2	2	1	5	2	
Childs, 2b..1	1	1	1	0	
Felix, p....1	1	0	1	0	
Duggleby, p.1	1	1	0	0	
†Doolin 0	1	0	0	0	
Total 9	14	36	15	6	

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Felix in the eighth inning.

New York	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—8
Philadelphia.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0 2—9

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Smith, Bowerman, Duggleby. Stolen bases—Bowerman, Dunn, (2,) Childs, Thomas. Double play—Bean, Smith, and Matheweon. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 12. First bases on balls—Off Dunn, 5; Felix, 3; Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; Felix, 3; Duggleby, 1. Time—2:20. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, June 28.—Honors were even in in the two baseball games between Boston and Brooklyn to-day. Both games were notable for fast fielding and clean hitting, but errors determined both results. The first game was Boston's until the ninth inning, when an error by Demont, filling the bases, was followed by a two-bagger and a single giving the visitors three runs and victory. Flood's error figured in the three runs secured by the locals in the sixth inning of the second game. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, cf...0	0	2	0	0	
Tenney, 1b..1	1	9	1	0	
Demont, 2b.1	1	1	3	1	
Carney, rf..2	2	0	0	0	
Courtney, lf.1	2	0	0	0	
Grem'er, 3b.0	0	1	2	0	
Long, ss....0	0	2	3	0	
Kittridge, c.0	2	11	1	0	
Willis, p....0	0	1	2	0	
Total 4	7	27	11	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dolan, cf....0	1	1	0	0	
Keeler, rf...1	5	1	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.1	2	2	0	1	
Creery, 1b	1	6	2	0	
Dahlen, ss..0	0	2	4	0	
Irwin, 3b...0	0	0	1	0	
Ahearn, c...0	0	6	4	0	
Flood, 2b...0	1	1	8	1	
Donovan, p.0	0	1	1	0	
Total....5	10	27	13	3	

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Dolan. Three-base hit—McCreery. Home run—Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, (2,) Long. Stolen bases—Demont, (2,) Kittridge. Double plays—Willis, Long, and Tenney; Hughes, Ahearn, and McCreery. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Willis, 9. Passed balls—Ahearn, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Coolcy, cf...0	1	0	0	1	
Tenney, 1b..1	1	11	0	1	
Demont, 2b.1	2	3	1	1	
Carney, rf..2	2	0	0	0	
Courtney, lf.1	3	2	0	0	
Grem'er, 3b.0	0	1	2	0	
Long, ss....0	0	4	8	0	
Moran, c....0	0	3	1	1	
Pittinger, p.0	0	0	8	1	
Total....5	8	27	16	4	

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Doian, cf....0	3	0	0	0	
Keeler, rf...2	1	2	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.1	2	2	0	1	
M'Creery, 1b	1	6	2	0	
Dahlen, ss..0	0	2	4	0	
Irwin, 3b...0	0	0	1	0	
Ahearn, c...0	0	6	4	0	
Flood, 2b...0	1	1	8	1	
Donovan, p.0	0	1	1	0	
Total....4	6	24	15	2	

Boston	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned run, Boston, 1. Three-base hit—Shackard. Sacrifice hit—Flood. Stolen bases—Tenney, Carney, Dolan, Keeler. Double play—Long and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 5; off Donovan, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger, 2. Struck out—By Pittinger, 4; by Donovan, 5. Time of game—1 hour and 41 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Cantillon.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg...	40	12	.769	Philadelphia	27	31	.466
Brooklyn....	33	26	.559	Cincinnati...	25	31	.415
Chicago.....	28	24	.547	St. Louis...	21	33	.389
Boston.....	27	27	.500	New York...	20	35	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 28.—Gardner's pitching proved too much for Jersey City's baseball team to-day and Toronto won a game full of sensational plays. The visitors errors were costly. One-handed catches by Miller and Woods were faatures. Score:

TORONTO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Miller, 2b...0	1	3	5	0	
White, lf...1	1	0	0	0	
Bannon, 3b..2	3	1	2	0	
Massey, 1b..1	2	13	1	0	
Bruce, rf...1	2	2	0	0	
Downey, ss..0	0	2	4	2	
Hargrove, cf.0	1	1	0	0	
Toft, c.....0	0	1	0	0	
Gardner, p..1	1	0	4	0	
Total 6	12	27	14	2	

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Oakes, lf...0	0	0	0	0	
Shindle, 3b..1	2	1	2	0	
Hallgan, ss..0	2	1	3	0	
C. Carr, 1b.2	2	12	0	0	
Sbocb, rf....0	1	1	0	1	
Woods, 2b..0	1	2	2	0	
Mack, ss....0	0	4	3	0	
McManus, c..0	0	7	1	1	
Burnett, p..0	0	0	0	1	
Total 5	6	*23	17	4	

*Downsy out, bit by batted ball.

Toronto	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	.	.	—6
Jarsey City.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5	

Earned runs—Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 2. Two-base hits—Gardner, C. Carr, (2,) Shindle. Three-base hit—Hargrove. Sacrifice hits—Shock, Woods. Stolen bases—White, Bannon. Double plays—Miller to Massey; Massey to Downey to Massey. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 1; off Burnett, 3. Hit by pitchsd ball—White, Oskes. Struck out—By Gardner, 4. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 3. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rinn.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—4	8	1	
Worcester....2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2—7	18	0	

Batteries—Hawley and Bevier; Hastings and Steelman.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	1	
Montreal ....2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 .—5	9	2	

Batteries—Hemming and Culver; Magee and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3	5	4	
Montreal ....0 4 1 1 2 0 0 0 .—8	12	3	

Batteries—Ames and Jops; Lee and Fuller.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0—5	13	3	
Rochester .....1 3 0 1 1 2 0 . .—8	11	4	

Batteries—McFarlan and Phelps; Conn, Friend, and McAuley; Conn, Cassidy.

Eastern League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto.....	32	17	.653	Providence..	25	24	.510
Worcester..	31	21	.596	Montreal....	20	28	.417
Buffalo.....	29	21	.580	Jersey City..	21	31	.404
Rochester...	24	22	.522	Newark.....	16	34	.320

American League Games.

At Washington—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 3
At Baltimore—Boston, 9; Baltimore, 0. Game forfeited to Boston on account of Baltimore players' refusing to abide by the decision of the umpire.
At St. Louis—Cleveland vs. St. Louis, rain.
At Chicago—Detroit vs. Chicago, rain.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	32	19	.628	Detroit	25	28	.472
Boston	32	26	.552	Washington..	27	31	.466
St. Louis...	27	24	.529	Baltimore ...	26	31	.456
Philadelphia.	27	26	.509	Cleveland ...	23	34	.404

New York State League Games.

At Albany—A. J. & G., 10; Albany, 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Ilion, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Utica, 3.
At Troy—Schenectady, 5; Troy, 2.

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Crescent and Orange Athletic Club Teams Won Games.

The Crescent Athletic Club baseball team lost the Amateur League gama at Montclair yesterday to the home athletic club by a score of 8 to 7. Mackay, the Crescent pitcher, was hatted quite hard, sixteen hits being tallied against his delivery. As several of these were hunched in the second inning, the Montclair Athletic Club was able to score 5 runs and assume a lead which the Crescents ware unable to overcome. They tried hard, however, and succeeded in making a very interesting game of it. In their half of the eighth inning two runs were scored, but the Montclair boys maintained their lead by adding a run to their total in thia inning. In the ninth inning the Crescents scored again, and it seemed for a while as if the nina innings would be finished with the score a tie, as the visitors retired the first two Montclair batsmen. Three singles in succession, however, by English, Ruahmore, and Burgess ware sufficiont to score a run and win the gama.

Neither team played what might be considered brilliantly in the field, seven errors being charged against each side. Several good plays were made, however, a one-handed catch by Clarka of a difficult fly in tha first inning being one of tha features of tha game. The score:

MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burgess, cf...1	2	3	0	0	
Wheelsr, 2b.0	0	8	0	0	
Williams, lf.0	0	3	0	2	
Hirsch, o....1	2	7	2	0	
Whinery, 3b.1	2	3	3	1	
Harrison, p.2	2	1	5	0	
McGibbon, ss1	1	0	0	1	
W. Englisb rf1	4	1	1	0	
A. Englisb 1b0	0	6	1	3	
Rushmore, p.1	3	0	0	0	
S. Wheel'r, rf0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....8	16	27	12	7	

CRESCENT A. C.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keater, 1b..2	1	11	0	2	
Quinby, 2b..1	0	2	2	0	
Camp, ss....0	2	0	2	3	
Reding't'n, cf1	1	2	0	0	
Clarks, lf...2	3	3	1	0	
G. St'vns'n rf1	1	1	0	0	
Affsld, 3b...0	0	0	2	1	
Dunne, c....0	1	6	8	0	
Mackay, p..0	0	1	0	0	
Total.....7	9	26	9	7	

Montclair A. C.....0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—8			
Crescent A. C.....0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1—7			

Two-base hit—Stevenson. Sacrifice hits—McGibbon, Camp, Affsld, and Dunne. First base on balls—Off Harrison, 2; off Rushmore, 1. Struck out—By Mackay, 5; by Harrison, 4; by Rushmore, 2. Stolen bases—Rushmore, 2, Camp, Affsld, and Dunne. Wild pitches—Mackay, 1; Harrison, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Leinkauf.

Orange A. C., 5; New York A. C., 0.

In the Amateur League baseball game at the Orange Oval yesterday the Orange Athletic Club defeated the New York Athletic Club by a scora of 5 to 0. Up to the fifth inning it was a pitchers' battle, neither team being able to score. Score by innings:

Orange A. C.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	.	5
New York A. C....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Deegan and O'Neill; Kebler and Mallay.

YACHT RACES ON NEW YORK BAY.

Annual Event of Pavonia Yacht Club Sailed Off Bayonne.

The annual regatta of the Pavonia Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon over the club courses on Nsw York Bay, starting and finishing off the clubhouse at the foot of East Forty-first Street, Bayonne. For the larger classes, including yawls and sloops, the course was to the bell buoy off the Swash Channel and return, whils the smaller classes, comprising the decked and the open catboats raced over a triangular course from the clubhouse to the stone crib off Cumming's Dock; thence to the bell buoy off Robbins Reef Light, and thence to the starting line. This course was sailed over twice.

Class A for schooners did not fill, and so no race was sailed in that class. In class B for yawls, A. F. Rowe's Forsyth II., 35.4 feet, won by fifteen minutes elapsed time from C. Wright's Kittla. Capt. Fougera's Zoraida, 27 feet, was third, and Commodora S. A. Cooper's Proleus, 28 feet, was fourth.

J. D. Tate's Nomad, 33 feet, was tha winner in ths sloop class by nine minutes, with S. Lockwood's Forsyth, 30 feet, second, and George James's Nannie, 28 feet, third. J. Kreymeyer's N. N. Holmes, 22.4 feet, was ths winner in the cabin catboat class, with John Ellis's Loretta, second, and C. E. Cammann's Clara, third. O. W. Bergman's Tam O'Shanter, 22 feet, won in the open catboat class, with W. Poland's Emma K., second, and Dr. Coe's Bell, third. Over 500 persons were present at the regatta or the reception which followed at ths clubhouse in the evening

Harbor Hill Golf Handicap.

Only fiva cards were returned in the Class A handicap yesterday at the Harbor Hill Golf Club links, which was played in addition to the final for tha club championship, in which J. F. Tobin defeated W. Scott O'Connor by 1 up in 37 holes. The handicap resulted in a tie between J. F. Tobin and W. T. P. Fiska. The acores were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
W. T. P. Fiske.....	80	0	80
J. R. Tobin.....	83	3	80
W. A. Smythe.....	98	9	89
F. G. Jansen

ssoh, with one-story stable and blacksmith's shop on essterly lot.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1¾ by 99.1 by 100.11 by 25 by 25.2 by 103.3½, seven-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THURSDAY, July 3.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, referee, 1,748 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 26.2 by 80, five-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $31,263.

SATURDAY, July 5.—To be continued on Monday, July 7, on the premises, by Joseph H. Lewis, 200 building plots at Rutherford, N. J., the property of the Ridge Heights Land Company, on Fiorepont, Riverview, Newell, Park, Addison, and Ridge Avenues, and other thoroughfares.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 342 and 344 East Fifteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 42 by 90.3; Weinstein & Simon of 1,294 Lexington Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, northeast corner, for a five-story brick storage, 110.10 by 100; Swift & Co. of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, owners; Copeland & Dole of 51 Exchange Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, southwest corner, for an eighteen-story brick hotel, 125 by 100.5; The Fifty-fifth Street Company of 100 Broadway, owner; Hass & Weekes of 111 Sixth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,250,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 57; Margaret Mulhall of 834 Eagle Avenue, owner; the Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, three-story brick fire-engine house, 25 by 81; City of New York, owner; Alexander Stevens of 167 East Seventy-sixth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 56 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; R. Kallman of 374 Grand Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 161 East Seventy-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. J. Tobias, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $400.

Nos. 1,187 and 1,189 Broadway, to a one-story brick theatre; the Gilsey estate, owner; J. B. McElpatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 123 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. D. Trowbridge, resident owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 969 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. A. R. McMichael, resident owner; F. P. Bloodgood of 408 West Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,300.

No. 28 West Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick store; J. J. Astor, owner; B. M. Alexander, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 65 and 67 West Forty-fifth Street, to a nine-story brick hotel; W. Rafel, resident owner; R. C. Gildersleeve of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 55 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; B. Schwartz of 155 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; H. Lamb of 9 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 108 Broome Street and No. 63 Suffolk Street, to two six-story stables and workrooms and stores; A. Mandel of 157 Rivington Street, owner; A. E. Hadt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 193 Mulberry Street, to a —story brick tenement; M. Mangino of 121 Mulberry Street, owner; N. Langes of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 105 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. P. Morris of 107 East Sixteenth Street, owner; P. S. Bolger, architect; cost, $2,500.

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, southeast corner, to a six-story brick store; J. McCreery, owner; G. A. Schellinger of 130 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 68¾ feet south of First Street, three-story brick store, lodge rooms, and dwelling, 16½ by 55¼; Antonio Ruggiero of 65 White Plains Avenue, owner; the Bronx Architectural Company, architects; cost, $700.

The Fifty-fifth Street Company's Hotel.

The plans for the eighteen-story hotel to be built at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street for the Fifty-fifth Street Company, by the General Building and Construction Company, on the plot 125 by 100.5, were filed yesterday. Hies & Weekes are the architects. The structure will cost about $2,250,000, or, with the ground, $3,250,000. The materials used in construction will be steel to fire-proof conditions, light-colored limestone, and brick. The scheme of architecture will harmonize with that of the University Club, and there will be a balcony railing on the stoop line. The hotel will have an interior court, with a palm garden under a glazed dome.

Alterations to Proctor's Theatre.

Plans were filed yesterday for alterations to a one-story brick theatre, 1,187 and 1,189 Broadway, the Broadway entrance to Proctor's Theatre. The alterations will consist of widening the entrance. The cost of alteration is placed at $6,000. The Gilsey estate is the owner. J. B. McElpatrick & Son are the architects.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenus law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. The "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the trus consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, June 28.

LOT 182, Block E, map of Mapee estate; Mary Ryan to Charles J. Ryan, (R S $1, mtg $1,000)..... 1

180TH ST, 1,056 East, 24.11x83.2; Mapee Av, 2,078, s, 25.1x100.11; Charles Bjorkegren to Daniel Brady, (mtg $7,100)..... Exch.

72D ST, 316 East, 16.8x102.2; Joseph M. Philbrick to Bertha Steinfeld, (R S $5.50) 1

VYSE AV, e w corner of 178th St, 39.11x 143x irregular; Daniel Brady to Charles Bjorkegren, (R S $1)..... Exch.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 113th St, 18.5x70; James Neil, Sr., individually and as executor and trustee, to Hattie Y. Rosenthal, (R S $7.25)..... 17,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 149.11 ft e of 133d St, runs e 117x n 50x w to avenue x s —; Charles H. Dugliss to Leo S. Bing, (R S $11.25)..... 1

LOWELL ST, n e, 100 ft e of College Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Welss to Charlee Buchner..... 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, 50x112x50x112.3; Sarah Martin to Max Just and another, (mtg $2,100)..... 100

LOT 185, Block E, map of Mapes estate, 25x100; Mary Ryan to Charles J. Ryan, (mtg $300, R S $1)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 24 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.2x100.11; Levi L. Kessler to Amanda Kessler, all llens..... 1

77TH ST, 34 East, 24.10x90.5; Samuel Wacht to Wolf Rosenberg, (R S $2, mtg $31,750)..... 1

IRVING PLACE, 72 and 72½, e s, 26x 106.8; Alice G. Vanderbilt and others, executors, to William N. Heard, ½ part, (R S $7.85)..... 17,000

IRVING PLACE, 72 and 72½, e e, 26x 106.8; William K. Vanderbilt to William N. Heard, ½ part, (R S $7.85)..... 100

11TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 57th St, 50x 100; Charles E. Appleby to Mary Lynch, confirmation deed..... 1

ANTHONY AV, 1,988, e s, 25x127.11x irregular; Katz Solomon to Joseph J. Schmidt, (mtg $4,500, R S $2.50)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 90 ft e of Avenue D, 20x100; Adam Reinhardt to Charles J. Spies, (mtg $8,000, R S $3.50)..... 1

IRVING PLACE, 72 and 72½, e s, 26x 106.8; William N. Heard to Municipal Realty Corporation, (R S $2.50, mtge $30,000)..... 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, 50x112x50x112.3; Max Just and another to George D. Kingston, (mtg $4,750)..... 4,750

GERARD AV, n e corner of 157th St, 158.10x178.10 to w s of Walton Av x s 146.10 to 157th Stx177.3; Sigmund Bishop to Thomas A. Maguire and others, (mtg $11,000, R S $22)..... 1

72D ST, 178 East, 16.8x102.2; Charles Nosser to Louis Pick, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 112.1 ft n of 34th St, 18x 75; Elizabeth O. Finney to Eleanor G. Finney, all llens, (R S $7.50)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

63D ST, 41 and 43 West, 50x100; Isidore Jackson to the Standard Coach Horse Company, 10 years..... 3,600

86TH ST, 557 West; Mary E. Gannon and another to John Kerrigan, 5 years. 2,500

COLUMBUS AV, 841, n e corner of 101st St; William Sommer to Thomas F. Monaghan and another, 5 years..$2,200. $2,400

FORSYTH ST, 64; Emma A. Nauss to William Deutech and another, 3½ years. 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Daniel Brady; Vyse Av, s w corner of 179th St, 2 years..... $2,500

MELA REALTY COMPANY to William R. Rose; Lenox Av, e e corner of 119th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank; Houston St, 162 to 166 East, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 25,000

REKWINKEL, Wilhelmina, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Mulberry St, 288, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,500

STEINFELD, Bertha, to Stephen Grumman and others, executors and trustees; 72d St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,000

ROSENTHAL, Hattie Y., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; Madison Av, n w corner of 113th St, equal llen with following mtg, 3 years..... 6,500

ROSENTHAL, Hattie Y., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; Madison Av, n w corner of 113th St, equal llen with above mtg, 3 years..... 6,500

WISENDANGER, Philipene C., widow, to Adam Sander; 65th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

HEARD, William N., to Deborah A. Honeywell; Irving Place, 72 and 72½, 3 years..... 30,000

NEWMAN, Lusette, to Rhoda D. Newman; 38th St, s w s, 150 ft n w of 8th Av, demand..... 10,000

ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Samuel Wacht; 7th St, 34, prior mtg $27,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,330

JELLENEK, Isidor, to Matthias Voeseler and wife; Alexander Av, w s, 25 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 5 years. 2,300

DOCTOR, George, and another to Carl Fischer; 1st Av, s w corner of 59th St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SCHUYLER, Oscar, to Slmeon C. Bradley; Webster Av, s w corner of Brookline or East 193d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 200

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Levins and another; Avenue D, 20 and 22, n s corner of 3d St, rerecorded, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent.. 25,000

SCHWARTZ, Moritz, to Blanche Bergenstein and others, executors; Houston St, 249 East, prior mtg $13,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,400

FINNEY, Eleanor G., to Katharine B. Peck; 7th Av, w e, 112.1 ft n of 34th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 59th St, 195 ft s of 2d Av, due Aug. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 7,000

KINGSTON, George D., to Max Just and another; Bainbridge Av, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, due Jan. 1, 1903..... 2,650

SCHMIDT, Joseph J., to Isaac Edelmuth; Anthony Av, e s, 243 ft e of Burnside Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

COSGROVE, William R., executor, to Mary E. Cosgrove..... 10,000

CHILDS, Elizabeth J., and another, executors and trustees, to Frederick L. Haug and others, executors and trustees. 12,000

DEMPSEY, Mary, administratrix, to Fanny Wahenberger, 1-24 part..... 500

LEVY, Beno, to Callman Ronso..... Nom.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.... 45,156

SCHILT, Lewis I., to Annis Frankfort.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, entire front between 108th and 109th Sts; Hans Becker against Jacob D. Butler, owner and contractor..... $236

120TH ST, 60 East; David Weinberg against Jane Whitmore, owner and contractor..... 36

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Frederick Brandt against Thomas F. McLaughlin, owner; Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 250

73D ST, 223 to 235 East; Abraham Sarfian against the Republic Savings and Loan Association, owner and contractor..... 320

DELANCEY ST, 148; William Robinowitz against Gitel Smith, owner and contractor..... 800

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x 100; Adolph Leiser against Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner and contractor..... 350

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Antonio Cirrito against Morrie Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 520

HAMILTON TERRACE, 62; Thomas J. McLaughlin against H. C. Horn, owner; George W. Teandle, contractor..... 158

MORRIS AV, s s, 350 ft e of Burnside Av, 50x100; Thomas J. McLaughlin, agent; M. E. Yeandle, owner..... 250

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, w e, 50.3 ft n of 58th St, 50x100; William Buess against Maria A. Herter and another, March 24, 1902. $194

76TH ST, 22; Thomas J. Byrne against Annis Miller and another, March 11, 1902..... 444

Lis Pendens.

72D ST, n e, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; George E. Farewell against Myron H. Oppenheim, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, J. F. Egan.

41ST ST, 221 West; City of New York against Edward Von Volkenburgh and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

53D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x200.10 to 54th St; Otto Strack against Lewis B. Halsey and another, (partition;) attorney, A. S. Gilbert.

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x 100.11x irregular; Samuel G. Bayne against Maude 1. Gibson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Sprague.

14TH ST AND 7TH AV, e e corner, 46.6x100; George V. Watson, executor, against Trinity Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Hathaway.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM J. LANE.—William J. Lane, a clerk, of Poughkeepele, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,277 and no assets. The liabilities are for liquors and cigars when he was in business at Wappinger's Falls. There are nine creditors in New York City.

CAROLINE BORCHERS.—Caroline Borchers of 151 East Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $774 and no assets. She was formerly a grocer.

Bankruptcy Discharge Refused.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to Yetta Rosenmond, formerly a wholesale dealer in clothing at 3 West Fourth Street, who filed a petition on Jan. 13, 1899, with liabilities of $10,717 and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAM, James P.—C. D. Cornell, Jr., and another..... $13,376

ARONSTEIN, Joseph—J. M. Goldberg... 148

APFELLMANN, Anton—New York Telephone Company..... 22

ADAMS, Henry D.—L. B. Johneon..... 239

ALBERS, Henry F.—C. C. Cook..... 2,458

BARRY, James B.—Ronalds & Johnson Company..... 603

BRAUN, Frank—M. Leberman..... 111

BOEHM, Solomon—L. Kahn..... 223

BRODSKY, Morris—New York Telephone Company..... 29

BURGER, Edna F.—New York Telephone Company..... 150

BARSANTI, Martino—New York Telephone Company..... 25

BUSSING, Arthur—P. Morrison..... 131

BASS, Barnet—A. Uransky..... 454

BRODEK, Herman A.—T. Biesy..... 193

BICKLER, Henry—G. S. Cook Company. 167

CRAWFORD, Jamee R., William M. Blount, and Jamee R. Faircloth—R. A. Lytle and another..... 3,204

DALY, Michael J.—New York Telephone Company..... 29

DANE, Mildred—New York Telephone Company..... 102

DOWE, William H., and John C. Beekman—Bank of Toronto..... 2,039

DONALD, Henry W.—A. C. Wilmerding and another..... 106

FARQUHAR FOOD COMPANY—New York Telephone Company..... 25

FRISTER, Clement, and Paul Wedderien —New York Telephone Company..... 35

GREENBERG, Solomon, and Getzel Haimson—I. Brieger..... 79

HICKS, Henry T.—New York Telephone Company..... 34

HAUBE, Mary—New York Telephone Company..... 38

HARRISON, Louis E.—H. J. Ryan..... 506

HADLEY, Frank E.—P. Kent..... 2,451

JARVEROWER, Alfred B.—New York Telephone Company..... 23

KATZMAN, Mark—New York Telephone Company..... 34

KEYES, James—New York Telephone Company..... 53

LEFFERTS, Henry L.—New York Telephone Company..... 52

LEYES, Charles J.—New York Telephone Company..... 25

LEFFERTS, Henry L, and Charles Reynolds—New York Telephone Company.. 79

MAY, Pauline—New York Telephone Company..... 61

MONAHAN, Patrick J.—J. Rind..... 132

McDONALD, Hugh—J. H. Herts and another, costs..... 453

O'BRIEN, James L.—T. Moore..... 48

PENTZ, William E.—New York Telephone Company..... 28

ROAE, Henry L.—New York Telephone Company..... 27

ROTTMAN, Henry J.—New York Telephone Company..... 40

STERN, Louis—New York Telephone Company..... 73

SCHWARTZ, Simon F.—New York Telephone Company..... 37

SCHNUGG, Francis J.—New York Telephone Company..... 39

SILBERMAN, Isador — N. Rosenstock, costs..... 1,240

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—H. Immen..... 1,513

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—A. M. De Quesada... 82

TOWNSEND, George—New York Telephone Company..... 32

TOWNSEND, George A.—New York Telephone Company..... 32

TAFASCA, Nicholas, or Nicola—R. B. Ellison and another..... 15

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY—J. I. Raymond..... 1,200

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. J. McCabe..... 191

WILLIS, Pauline A.—New York Telephone Company..... 23

WAZETER, Leon F.—New York Telephone Company..... 54

WOOD, Annie D.—H. Folks, committee.. 35

WYCKOFF, Sarah J.—W. P. McLaughlin, costs..... 145

YOUNG, William J.—W. Buese..... 21

ZIMMERMAN, William W.—New York Telephone Company.....

The Fact Too Much for Agassiz.

Senator Frye told Agassiz that he had caught a speckled trout weighing eight pounds. Agassiz told him speckled trout never attained that weight. For answer Senator Frye caught a nine-pound speckled trout, and sent it to Prof. Agassiz, who replied in a telegram:

"The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact."—Boston Christian Register.

City Real Estate for Sale.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST END AVE.,
Southeast Corner of 91st St.

New five-story American basement dwelling, 25 feet front; open for inspection every day.

No. 89 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 81st St.

Five-story American basement dwelling, 20x75 x95; open from 5 to 7 P. M.

Also several American basement dwellings on west side, $16,000 and upward.

E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

LORING PLACE HOUSES,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.

Handsome modern three-story brick and stone private dwellings, containing 14 rooms and two bathrooms; hardwood trim throughout, arranged for one or two families; semi-detached in construction; can be reached by Sixth or Ninth Avenue elevated to Fordham Heights Station, or Jerome Avenue trolley to Fordham Heights Road; only forty-six from Rector St.; price, $11,000. Terms liberal. Write for booklet to VINCENT A. RYAN, Successor to William M. Ryan, 149 Broadway, N. Y., or visit the houses in Loring Place, near Fordham Road.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE MUST BE SOLD; DESIRABLY LOCATED, WITH BEST PROSPECTS FOR ENHANCEMENT; WILL BEAR THOROUGH INVESTIGATION; MAKE SPLENDID RETURNS ON AMOUNT INVESTED; PERSONS LOOKING FOR SAFE INVESTMENT FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE SHOULD INVESTIGATE ADDRESS HOWARD, BOX 211 TIMES.

West Side Dwellings For Sale:

69th Street,	four	story,	22 ft.,	price	$37,000
68th "	"	"	21 "	"	35,000
68th "	"	"	20 "	"	35,000
82d "	"	"	16 "	"	25,000
83d "	"	"	18 "	"	30,000
87th "	three	"	20 "	"	26,000
89th "	four	"	16 "	"	22,500
91st "	three	"	17 "	"	20,000
93d "	four	"	20 "	"	21,000

PERMITS FROM EDWARD D. PALMER
179 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Lexington Av., 5-story double flat, with bakery store and ovens, at $23,500. Very little cash required. Easy terms.

118th St., near 8th Av., double flat, 5-story, at a great bargain. Will pay 15 per cent. net.

5-story single flat near Madison Av. Only $1,500 over first mortgage.

4-story double flat near Lexington Av. Only $2,000 over first mortgage.

Call to get these bargains.

RAWAK, 2 East 116th St.

VACANT LOTS. WEST SIDE.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE

PLOTS ABOVE 70TH ST.

All at moderate prices; terms easy.

E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

APARTMENT HOTEL SITE

Choice plot in the 70s; private neighborhood; station street; very reasonable. Address James Pleton, 59 Times Building.

Extraordinary Bargain.—Five-story double flats, near West 116th St., sacrificed, $21,000 each; sure profit in each. Charles Richmond, Post Office Station L.

Private dwelling in 132d St., near Madison Av.; price, $11,000, free and clear; will exchange for flat. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

A 5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000; rent $3,500; 5-story double flat, 118th, near 8th Av., $22,000. Bargebuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, East 18th St.; asking $12,750; rents $1,505.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Floral Park, L. I.—A choice plot, 50x100; main avenue, near depot; very select; overlooks park; water supply. F., Box 169 Times Office.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STREETS. Take 3d Av. L to 166th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.

Builder and Owner, Ernest Wenigmann.

A.—$10 cash, $5 monthly—Building lots, $50 up, near Jerome Av. and St. Joseph's Seminary; agents wanted; 20 per cent. commission paid; new method of assistance by which sales are easily made; salary to competent person; intending buyers can meet Mr. Lawrence Sundays at 2 o'clock at Bureau of Information, Grand Central Depot, 42d St. and Park Av.; lots shown free. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381—38th.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox St., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St. and Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionnort, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, 3,029 3d Av., near 156th St.

Sacrifice!—Sherman Park; 50x100; corner store property, near station; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Grand Farm of 71 acres, high, rolling land; view unsurpassed; house of 14 rooms; high ceilings; hardwood finish; cellar under all; slate roof; shady lawns; barn, wagon house, stables, icehouse, 2 hennerles, work shop, and 6-room cottage for farmer; all buildings are in perfect repair; 6-acre apple orchard and abundance of other fruits; ample water supply ½ mile from Bedford Village; sacrifice price $7,000. A. J. Thorp, Bedford Sta., N. Y. Above property cannot be shown on Sunday.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.

Near depot and harbor; fronting Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

White Plains.

House and Lot for Sale, White Plains, N. Y.—Lot 127 x 275 deep; 8-room house; fine lawn and shade; barn; excellent location; five minutes from station; terms moderate. Michael O. Doud, White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES IN A FASCINATING & CULTURED COMMUNITY WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES, SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND ISLAND SCENERY.

BEST EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM 42D ST., CITY HALL, OR BATTERY, TIME 28, 40, AND 50 MINUTES. FARE ABOUT 8 CENTS.

SEND FOR 40 PAGE HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOK ON AMERICAN HOMES, HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.

H. P. WHEELER, 20 EAST 42D STREET.

Yonkers.—Rent, sale, or exchange. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., New York.

The Key to George IV.'s Coronation.

A coronation story, told by Sir Dominic Colnaghi, his Majesty's Consul General, Boston, U. S. A., has, of course, no application nowadays, but it is an interesting sidelight on the ways of the past. His grandfather desiring to see the coronation of George IV., for which he had no ticket of admission, put on his best clothes, and walked off with his sword, and knocked at a door in the tower of the Abbey. "I want to come in," he said. "You can't come here," was the reply. "But I've a silver key in my pocket." "That's no good." "Yes, but I've a gold key also." "Oh, well, you may come in, then!" And he did go in, and had an admirable place in the gallery, whence he saw the whole ceremony.—London Chronicle.

The Tip Question Solved.

The awkward question of the tip was solved by a big New Englander from the State of Maine, who was dining in a London restaurant the other evening. Having paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had paid did "not include the waiter." "Wal," said the stranger, "I ate no waiter, did I?" And as he looked quite ready to do so on any further provocation, the subject was dropped.—London Chronicle.

Real Estate for Sale—Richmond. | Real Estate for Sale—Richmond. | Real Estate for Sale—Richmond. | Real Estate for Sale—Richmond.

WHITLOCK

WE INVITE YOU TO SPEND

FOURTH of JULY

AT

BEAUTIFUL WHITLOCK

The Ocean Front of Greater New York.

COME!

WHITLOCK

WILL WELCOME YOU OVER THE

4TH, 5TH and 6TH of JULY.

Free Tickets! Free Music! Free Refreshments!

The NATION'S Prosperity and WHITLOCK'S Prosperity

are coincident, and we purpose to fittingly emphasize that fact by inviting you to bring your wife and children and join with us in an old-fashioned

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION,

to enjoy the lovely views, drink in the ocean breezes, listen to the music and partake of the good things we have to offer.

COME TO WHITLOCK,

whether you intend to buy a lot or not. You'll be welcome just the same, and you will see with your own eyes that Whitlock has more and greater advantages to offer homeseekers than any other section of Greater New York, and we believe you will put your name on our list of lot owners before leaving the grounds. Whitlock will soon be within 30 minutes of the City Hall, by the improved facilities of the great Pennsylvania R. R. All trains stop at Whitlock on the 4th of July; also on Saturday and Sunday.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE PERFECTED TO MAKE LOANS TO ALL OUR LOT OWNERS WHO MAY WISH TO BUILD.

If you cannot come on the **4th,** come on the **5th** or **6th,** and we'll be there to welcome you.

FREE TICKETS TO BE HAD ONLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

FREE MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS. 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Come To-day and Look the Property Over and Note the Improvements. TRAINS EVERY HOUR.

MAKE NO MISTAKE! Take Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street (Battery Park), but be sure to get your Tickets in advance at our office.

WHITLOCK REALTY CO.

ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Managers.

309 BROADWAY, Cor. DUANE ST., N. Y. Rooms 1106 and 1107.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST., pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

71ST ST., NEAR 1ST AVE. } 5-story, 20-family and stores; price, $21,500; rent, $2,288; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

AVE. A, NEAR 72D ST. } 3 5-story 20-fam. and stores apt. houses, 75x100; pr., $78,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Five-story double flat, West 113th St.; might exchange for private house. Owner, Box 1,208 Times, Harlem.

At sacrifice, lot 25x80, Crimmine Av., 23d Ward. Address B. P. Gibney, 639 East 138th St.

Real Estate.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
Write for full particulars.

216 A., Berkeley Co., W. Va. 35 A. woodland; remainder under cultivation. Good bldgs. $7,000.

A fine farm in Venango and Butler Cos., Pa., Franklin P. O. Contains 60 acres, all tillable. Excellent buildings. Fine orchard of 3 acres. Beautiful location. 8 miles from R. R. One of the finest farms in this section. $3,500.

Hotel in Williamsport, Pa., situated in the centre of the city, convenient to R. R. station and near City Hall. 40 rooms. Gas and electric lights; steam heat. Fine bar. Completely furnished, $22,000. Bargain.

Residence and 23 acres near Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. Modern stone house with 14 rooms and bath. Electric lights. Cemented laundry. Stone stable, ice house, and tenant house. Abundant shade and fruit. Bargain at $6,500.

Shedded fancy pineapple grove, house, and 8 acres, in Orlando, Fla. $2,500.

Orange grove, shedded pinery, residence, and 10 acres in Orlando, Fla.

Fine building plat in Marlborough, Mass. About 12 minutes' walk from centrs of city and 5 minutes' walk from trolley. Embraces 158 lots. High location; natural drainage. Can be developed at immense profit. $3,000.

A fine estate in Warren Co., N. C. 3 to 5 miles from Warrenton. Embraces 500 acres, all tillable, and suitable for tobacco, grain, fruit, &c. Fine large mansion with lawn of 4 acres. Barns, stables, laborers' houses, cotton gin and press, &c. Bargain at $9,000.

Large residence property in Buffalo, N. Y. Situated within 8 minutes' walk of Court House and convenient to all central pointe. Large brick house of 14 rooms and 2 baths, with all conveniences. Frontage of grounds 166 ft. Stable and large carriage house. Right price.

Excellent profitable fruit farm, Wayne Co., N. Y. All tillable. 70 acres in fruit. 20 acres basket willows. Good bldgs. 1¼ miles from R. R. Fine investment at $80 per acre.

50 A. land, eituable for bldg. purposes, Meriden, Conn. Situated on high ground; good view of city and mountain. $12,500.

Residence and lot, Binghamton, N. Y. 11 rooms; all modern impts. Stable. Lot 60x150 ft. ¾ mile to R. R. $6,700.

Cottage and about 4 A., Aiken, S. C. 5 large rooms; barn; fruit and shade trees. ½ mile to R. R. $1,600.

304 A. land bordering on Atlantic Ocean and Barnegat Bay, Ortley, Ocean Co., N. J. Fair bldgs. 60 A. plotted in lots. Fins bathing, fishing, and sailing. R. R. on property. $36,000—$16,000 down.

Grist mill and 9 A. land, Irvington, N. J. 2-story stone bldgs. Water power used. Would be available for light manufacturing purposes. 2 tenant houses. 3 miles from Nswark. $10,000—¼ cash.

Desirable residence and lot, New Brunswick, N. J. 22 rooms. Modern impts. Stable, storehouse, &c. Centrally located; ¾ mile to R. R. $25,000—⅓ cash.

Hotel, Ortley, N. J. 40 rooms; bath; fully furnished and in good order. Fine surf bathing, fishing, and sailing. Lot 150x200 ft. 1,000 ft. to R. R. $12,000—¼ cash.

Desirable residence and lot, Butler, Pa. Frame building; 9 rooms; conveniences; other bldgs. Lot 66x235x58x165 squareo to R. R. $7,000.

Residence and lot, Watervliet, N. Y. Double house; 10 rooms; outbuildings. Lot 55x100 ft. 100 ft. to trolley, 5 minutes' walk to R. R. $1,200.

25 bldg. lots, Pine View, N. J. Good location. $650.

100 A., Dekalb Co., Ala. 2-room cabin; good barn. 74 A. timber; stream; 2½ A. orchard. 4½ miles to R. R. $500—2-5 cash.

260 A. Dekalb Co., Ala. 320 A. timber; fair house; new barn; 8 A. in fruit; stream; 4½ miles to R. R. $1,400.

Desirable residence and lot, Pittsfield, Mass. Frame 12-room house; all conveniences. Fruit and ornamental trees. Location not surpassed. Lot 66x146 ft. 1 blk. to electric line; ½ mile to R. R. $12,000; $7,000 down.

Fruit and poultry farm of 44 A., Hartford Co., Conn. 6-room house; 2 barns; stream; fruit trees; 3 springs, 4½ miles to R. R. $1,700.

Hotel and 180 A. land, Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C. 175 rooms; 12 baths; large lawn; sulphur spring, valuable for medicinal properties; fine orchards; Summer resort; well patronised. 7 miles to R. R. $40,000—½ cash.

208 A., Moore Co., N. C. 16 A. orchard and vineyard; packing house; timber; excellent town site for Winter resort or sanitarium. 1½ miles to R. R. $5,000—2-5 cash.

265 A., Greenville Co., Va. Good house; fair barn; stream; abundance of timber; cotton gin; saw and grist mill, machinery, &c. 6 miles to R. R. $7,000—½ cash.

Two well-located bldg. lots, Minneapolis, Minn. Double corner lot. Fine location for residence. ½ blk. to electric line. $1,100.

250 A. near Louisburg, N. C. Main House, 10 rooms; six other houses; 5 barns; large orchard; 80 A. timber; stream; stock and implements included. ¾ mile to R. R. $20,000—¾ cash.

W. M. OSTRANDER,
North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm wanted, Monmouth or Middlesex Co., N. J., value $1,400, in exchange for Brooklyn house, $3,000; equity, $1,400; rent readily for $240 annually. Van Name, Box 170 Times.

Equity in Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn lots wanted for gentleman's unincumbered farm. Taylor, 670 President St., Brooklyn.

Plot or old buildings wanted between 8th and 9th Avs., 35th to 50th St.; have cash buyers. Charles Galewski

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

IMPORTANT OPENING NOTICE!

MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL,

(4TH WARD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.)

583 RESTRICTED LOTS,

LEFFERTS, JOHNSON, BRIGGS, JEFFERSON, AND BELMONT AVES., EEECH, OAK, AND ELM STS.

296 Lots from $160 to $185.

268 Lots from $190 to $300.

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS GRADED TO TERMINATE IN TWO YEARS, OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Titles Insured free of charge to purchasers by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

We have been directed by the owner to dispose of all these lots during this Summer, and in case any remain by Labor Day they will be sold at public auction on that date. The private sale prices, as above, are about what, in our judgment, the lots would bring at an absolute sale. The advantages of buying now are that you will have the best selection, and the terms are much more liberal than they will be at the auction. We have already sold at the price list a number of lots to local people, including builders, who happened to hear that we controlled the property. This is the best evidence that the prices are right.

The location of the property is ideal. It is surrounded by beautiful homes and is carefully restricted. It will build up faster than any other property we have ever placed on the market, although within the radius of half a hila we have sold 4,000 lots, upon which probably 1,000 houses have been erected. Five public schools, including the Richmond Hill High School, and five churches (Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist, and Congregational) are within one to ten minutes' walk.

VISIT MORRIS PARK AT ONCE.

HOW TO GO.

Take any Suburban (Jamaica) train at any of the following elevated railroad stations: Brooklyn Bridge, Johnson St., (City Hall,) Fulton St., or Flatbush Av., or any regular rapid-transit station Atlantic Av.; get off at Morris Park. Running time from Brooklyn Bridge, 35 minutes. Suitable trains leave the bridge on week days at 12:48, 1:31, 2:11, 3:34, 4:55 P. M.; Sundays, 10:25 A. M.; 12:01, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:24 P. M. Or take any elevated railroad in Brooklyn to the East New York loop and transfer without extra fare to a Jamaica Av. trolley; get off at Lefferts Av. and walk to our office on Atlantic Av.

OUR OFFICE IS ON ATLANTIC AV., ALMOST OPPOSITE THE MORRIS PARK STATION.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO.,

187 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FACTORY SITES

BOROUGH OF QUEENS,

NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OWNERS.

176 Jackson Avenue,

Long Island City, N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

Palisades Park

The COMPLETION of the HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS will mean enormous profits for property owners in Palisades Park—on the Jersey side, opposite Grant's Tomb. Offers the freedom and pure air of the ideal suburban residence locality, largely improved, with all the advantages of the city, such as macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, water, gas, electricity, thorough sswarage system, shade trees in abundance, and excellent transportation facilities.

$300 Buys a Building Lot

FOR CASH, OR

$10 Down and $10 a Month

A SPECIAL OFFER

Until July 15th, 1902,

WHEN THE PRICE OF ALL LOTS WILL ADVANCE TO $350.

BUY NOW, at less than you can purchase a lot in any other suburban residence locality. In a park where property is absolutely sure of an enormous increase in value. With the tunnels in operation Palisades Park will grow faster than Brooklyn ever did. TITLES GUARANTEED. No assessments. INVESTIGATE NOW. Send for illustrated booklet and special offer. The greatest opportunity to share in the Real Estate Boom—now on. Maps and free tickets on Erie Railroad from Chambers or 23d St. Ferry, only 14 minutes from Jersey City, upon application. The 1:20 P. M. is a convenient train. Station at Palisades Park. Address,

Palisades Park Co.,

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OR 244-246 W. 23D ST.

THE WILLIAMS LAND CO.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY, OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS SEEKING PERMANENT HOMES, NEW 6-ROOM DETACHED COTTAGES. $2,000, ON RENT-PAYING BASIS, NOW READY; ALSO LOTS $5.00 DOWN, $5.00 MONTHLY. HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT; FREESKETCHES; MONEY FURNISHED TO BUILD. SEND FOR BOOKLET TO WILLIAMS LAND COMPANY, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes via Erie R. R., modern house near station; high, healthy location; contains hall, parlor, library, dining room and kitchen, four bedrooms and modern bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda. Will sell for $4,000; small cash payment, balance same as rent. OWNER, Room 1,069, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

A gentleman, recently a widower, wishes to dispose of his house and grounds on the Hill of Passaic. The best and most fashionable location, within a few minutes of Erie R. R. and D. L. & W. House has been built by owner and occupied by him. Immediate possession if desired; terms moderate. Apply for further particulars to owner, F. S., No. 152 Fifth Av., N. Y.

7-room house in good location, Hackensack, N. J., near depot; 40 minutes out; commutation, $5.50; bath, furnace; plot 37½x near by, 100 ft.; will sell for $3,500; $100 down, balance $25 per month; or will rent. William E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

SOUTH ORANGE—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$15,000.—For sale, the best-located site for a Summer hotel within fifty miles of New York; local interests will subscribe if wanted. Campbell, 150 Broadway.

At Westfield, N. J., property for sale paying 10% on investment; no agents. Address Property, P. O. Box 632, Westfield, N. J.

For Sale—Seaside property, Jersey coast, 150 acres, at bargain price and terms. Box 243, Camden, N. J.

Englewood and Vicinity!—Houses for sale or rent; land for building. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Factory Floors.—Two floors, size 75x140, 10,506 square feet per floor, on river front; light on all sides; skylights in roof; steam heat, elevator, good power, good manufacturing conveniences; at No. 375-377 South St. Also, Crosby St., No. 129, six floors, size 43x84, on a corner, with every convenience, one block from Broadway. Apply Leo Schlesinger & Co., No. 129 Crosby St., or your broker.

MILLER BUILDING

Broadwayand 65th St.,

Offices, studios, loft space at reasonable rents; suitable builders, tailors, any business; station and all cars.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, with skylight, $30. 114 3d Av., near 14th St. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

To Lease.—Water-front lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 20th St.; also large lofts South Street, Brookman estate, 52 Exchanges Place.

$25-$75.—Excellent opportunity to enter enterprising business man; selection 7 stores. Geo. Dennerlein, West Farms Square.

To Let—Loft, 6,300 square feet, heated, all light, elevators, and electric power. Apply Horton's, 213 East 24th St.

At 27 West 24th St., two handsome rooms, unfurnished, second floor, desirable for business or residence. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Attractive offices and studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Room and studio, with skylight, 105 East 17th St.; gas; attendance; $12. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lofts to let, large and small, with or without power. Huland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Very nice rooms for business or private; large loft, for storage or studio. 16 West 22d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

YOU owe it to yourself and family to inspect BOROUGH PARK homes and lots and realize what can be had here, and how easily purchased. Greater New York's finest suburb with every city improvement. Terms to suit. Call or write.

Borough Park Co.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Pres.

49th St. & New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.

Take Fifth Av. "L" from Bridge direct; Fare 5 cents.

JOHNSON'S MODEL SECTION

IN BOROUGH PARK

consists of up-to-date one and two family detached houses; 20 to select from on terms within the reach of all; 28 minutes from Manhattan; fare 5c.; model houses open for inspection daily and Sunday.

Take 5th Ave. L, Borough Park division, to

58th St. Station on Property.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Builder.

58th St. & 14th Ave., Brooklyn.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

FLATBUSH— BUILT FOR $10,500. FOR WALL ST. BROKER, who was unfortunate. Builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. PRICE $9,500. TERMS, $250 cash and $90 monthly 1st year, and $75 monthly 2nd year, which includes interest. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST DETACHED NEW COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in Flatbush. Contains every new contrivance and IMMENSE LARGE ROOMS, ESPECIALLY THE DINING ROOM, WITH OAK BEAM ceiling. Twelve rooms, tiled bath, two separate toilets. BEAUTIFUL LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, finest of oak trim. Separate laundry. Electric or gas lighting. Large grounds. Street has SEWER and all improvements. Very best section, west side near elevated and trolleys. This is a chance you may never see again. Come out and look at it. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Av.

FLATBUSH.

OWING TO ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES WE ARE ASKED TO SELL ONE OF THE FINEST DETACHED HOUSES ON AVE. G, EAST OF FLATBUSH AV.

THIS HOUSE CONTAINS 11 ROOMS AND IS THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE IN ALL RESPECTS. BUILT ON PLOT 40x110 FEET. TO ANY FAMILY DESIROUS OF OWNING THEIR OWN HOME THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY THAT MAY NEVER BE DUPLICATED. PRICE THE PRICE IS $5,000, SUBJECT TO $3,500 MORTGAGE, OR ON EASY TERMS.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL, FLATBUSH AV., COR. AV. F.

ONLY $1,000 CASH

BUYS NEW 2-STORY HOUSE

on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; handsome stone-front, two-story residences; elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all modern improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Balance can remain on mortgage. Write for booklet or call. W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

FLATBUSH.

THE SPECIAL BARGAIN ADVERTISED BY US LAST WEEK WAS SOLD ON THURSDAY. WE NOW OFFER ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY—A MOST EXCELLENT NEW ONE-FAMILY HOUSE, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT, CONTAINING 6 ROOMS AND BATH, SITUATED IN VANDERVEER PARK, ON AVE. F, AND CONVENIENT TO EVERY TROLLEY CAR; WE CAN SELL THIS FOR $4,200, AND WILL MAKE TERMS TO SUIT ANY PURCHASER.

CHAS. ROSENTHAL, FLATBUSH AV., COR. AV. F.

TEL. 831 FLATBUSH.

$2,000 BUYS

New 2-Story Residence.

Only few left. Stone-front houses, complete in every detail; hardwood trim, open plumbing, foyer halls, all modern improvements. Location, Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Balance remain on mortgage. Send for booklet or call. W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

Extraordinary opportunity to procure an elegant home; eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements, surrounded by verandas and lawn; thirty-five minutes from Park Row, New York; price, $3,950; payments same as rent; write for particulars. W. S. Colt, 21 East 14th St., N. Y. C.

$500 BUYS

and $50 per month pays for THREE-STORY and BASEMENT frame house, 410 Lafayette Avenue. Call forenoon. OWNER.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Finely located, well rented single flat; never a vacancy; equity of $10,000, and a well located Madison Av. dwelling, equity $5,000, and cash, to exchange for city improved. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

$30,000.—Free and clear, New Jersey Summer resort property, ripe for subdivision, to exchange for New York City property. Campbell, 150 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes via Erie R. R. Modern house, containing 20 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception hall, dining room, parlor, kitchens, and laundry; ample verandas; electric light and gas; furnaces; decorated; complete improvements; near station and trolley. Suitable for boarding house, sanitarium, or double residence; low rent. Full particulars, Lambert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

For rent, between Shrewsbury and ocean, two fine houses, furnished; 12 rooms each; rent, $600 and $800; stables, large lots. Apply premises, Highland Beach, or Stevens, 23d floor, St. Paul Building. Telephone, 2761 Cortlandt.

To Let—Two-story brick; six rooms; improvements, furnace; near Pennsylvania Station; near trolleys; $216. Dodd, 851 Broad St., Newark.

Elegantly furnished new cottages at Sea Girt to rent to desirable parties. Apply 146 Broadway, Room 401.

Montclair, N. J.—Ten-room modern furnished house; season or year; low rental. F. P., 3 East 13th St., New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Country Home

TO LET, 15 miles from Boston, in a beautiful country town, furnished house of twelve rooms and bath; hot and cold water; hot water heat; electric lights; perfect drainage; large grounds, shade and fruit trees; fine drives and walks; electric cars for a day's trolley trip to NEWPORT, ONSET, PLYMOUTH, NEW BEDFORD, or NANTASKET BEACH PASS THE DOOR.

Address D. B. SEAVER, 183 Essex St., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT AT CRAGSMOOR, N. Y., ON THE SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS, 12 MILES SOUTH OF LAKE MINNEWASKA, A COTTAGE OF 15 ROOMS, FURNISHED; ALTITUDE, 2,000 FEET; GOOD WATER; STABLE; 200 YARDS FROM POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE; RENT FOR SEASON, $250.

ADDRESS F. S. DELLENBAUGH, CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

For Rent—At Cragsmoor, N. Y., on the Shawangunk Mountains, 12 miles south of Lake Minnewaska, a cottage of 15 rooms, furnished; altitude 2,000 feet; good water; stable; 200 yards from Post Office and telephone; rent for season, $250. Address F. S. Dellenbaugh, Cragsmoor, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.) every comfort broad piazzas, windmill; bathrooms; pure water, cool climate; fine bathing; pine forests. J., Box 60, South Harwich, Mass.

Mamaksting Park.—Cottage, 8 rooms, improvements, near hotel and lake; elevation 2,000 feet; 90 miles Ont. and W. R. R., Sullivan Co., N. Y.; season, $250. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Large, handsomely furnished, well located, from Oct. 1 or sooner; rare opportunity. Hamilton Musk, 45 Park Place, New York.

Newport, R. I.—Furnished cottages, rent or sell; modern conveniences; ocean front; fine bathing; plans and photos of E. B. Hall, 58 State St., Room 642, Boston.

$50, furnished; modern; choice location; shade; Montclair, N. J.; don't miss. Address M., Box 142, Times Office.

Westchester Property to Let.

A number of beautiful homes to rent at YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.

Highest point, most desirable section; overlooking river and Long Island Sound; rent very low. Apply or address George T. Chapman, 22 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Fine house, 11 rooms, on East 135th St., bet. Willis Av. and Brown Place, suitable for doctor or lawyer; rent, $50. House, 7 rooms, on 142d St., bet. Willis and Brook Avs.; rent, $35. Fine corner flat, 7 rooms and bath, Stebbins Av. and Home St., $16. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

44TH STREET, NEAR B'WAY.

2 3-story houses, $1,700 and $1,800; will give lease ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

4-story house, good condition, below 59th St.; rent about $2,000. L. M., 530 6th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A New Departure.

A Private House—Apartment House

1078 Madison Avenue.

One Apartment on a Floor.

Seven and Eight Rooms, Bath, etc.

In construction and appointments cannot be excelled on the avenue.

Choicest residential section in city.

Rents, $1,800 to $2,400.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE AND LORRAINE.

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 99th St.,

FACING CENTRAL PARK.

Only a few apartments left; 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath, with shower; electric light, telephone, rapid elevators.

RENTS $40 TO $60.

C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754 79th.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $33.00,

510 Manhattan Av.; seven extra large rooms and bath, newly decorated, all improvements, hall service.

CORNER, SEVEN ROOMS, $38.00,

N. E. cor. Manhattan Av. and 121st St.; seven very light, sunny rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing, and all improvements; hall service. Apply janitor, or agent, 430 Manhattan Av.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 115TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

A New Modern Apartment House.

Four to seven rooms, electric light, elevator, &c.; rent, $35 to $50. 335-337 West 14th St.

A chance for small family, adults; five elegantly decorated, large, light rooms and bathroom; fine, large dining room; hot water supply; $20; two flights up; house quiet, strictly clean; no bill up, ring janitor's bell. 72 West 134th St.

Magnificently located parlor apartment; exposure, finish, management the best; newly decorated throughout; at $30 rental incomparable; refined adults only. 342 Manhattan Av., facing Park.

8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Sanitary plumbing, up to date; appointments private house; quiet, select, convenient neighborhood; accommodations unequaled at $55, $60. 245 WEST 135TH ST.

Elegant apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water supply; elegantly decorated; rent from $16.00 to $22.00. Inquire on premises, 234-238 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

Beautiful parlor apartment, 8 rooms and bathroom, basement kitchen; select block, Carnegie Hill; reduced to $54; adapted physician, dentist. 115 East 92d St., near Park.

La Rochelle, Columbus Av., 76th St.—Fireproof, electric lights, gas ranges, elevators, all-night service; telephone each apartment; $1,500; Haan's restaurant in house. Call.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St.; six rooms and bath; modern improvements; $28. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 80 West.—6 rooms, all light; bath; hot water supply; steam; elegantly decorated top floor, $21.00; 3d fl., $23.00; basement, $9.00.

Cathedral Heights.—Elevator, apartment, five rooms; latest improvements; low rent to desirable tenant. 509 West 112th St.

4 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; $20 and $21. 807 3d Av., near 49th J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

30½ Washington Square.—Newly decorated flat; 7 rooms; bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water; $60.

133d St., 16 West.—8 fine, cheerful rooms and bath, newly decorated; rent, $25 to $27.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $15 and $16.

Six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; $22 and $24. 111 West 113th St.

Brooklyn.

Elegant flats, all light, 5 rooms and bath, $15, $17. 578 Lexington Av., near Lewis. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Two gentlemen, (brothers,) occupying pleasant apartment near Riverside Drive, are desirous of finding gentleman and wife, or lady with child, who will keep house and share expense; arrangement to begin Oct. 1; references given and required. Address L. W. W., Box 168 Times Office.

Couple leaving town will rent at sacrifice to responsible person a magnificent furnished apartment in "Orleans," 80th St. and Columbus Av.; must be seen to be appreciated; reference exchanged. Address "Orleans," box 128 Times.

Summer visitors can find unequaled accommodation, week or month, 2d floor; eight large, cool rooms; tiled bath; appointments private house; quiet, select; convenient transit lines. Apply janitor, 245 West 135th St.

SUMMER VISITORS can find unequaled accommodation, week or month, 2d floor; eight large, cool rooms; tiled bath; appointments private house; quiet, select; convenient transit lines. Apply janitor, 245 WEST 135TH ST.

95TH ST., 177 WEST.—FURNISHED APARTMENT OF FIVE LARGE ROOMS; HOME-LIKE; GAS RANGE, HOT WATER. CHRISTIE.

2 apartments, furnished; steam heat; gas range; outside windows; 6 rooms and bath; near Central Park; nicely furnished. 17 West 99th St., janitor.

Two rooms and bath, overlooking Park; cool. Apply office "San Remo," 74th Street, Central Park West.

Apartment, furnished, 2 rooms and bath; very desirable central location; $30 monthly. 13 West 26th St.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 0:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } 1 half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Sundays, 6:50—8:40—10:10—11:10 A. M., 12:10—and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., and 10:10 P. M. Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 11:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Sundays, *4:00, 7:00—8:30—9:20—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:40 A. M., 12:10—12:50—1:10—1:40—2:00—2:20—2:40—*8:00—3:10—3:40—4:10 — 4:30— 5:00 — 5:50— *6:00—6:20—6:50—*7:00 — 7:20 — 7:40—8:10—8:30—8:50—9:20 — 10:20 P. M. Trains marked * stop at Hammel only on Rockaway Beach. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 11:30 P. M.

LONG BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Sundays, 4:00—8:20—10:50 A. M., 1:20—2:50—5:40 and 6:40 P. M. Returning, last train leaves Long Beach at 9:36 P. M.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.

Leave W. 20th St., 10 A. M., W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. ROUND TRIP, 80c. Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Excursions.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Take Surface cars reading "Brighton Beach," via Flatbush Ave., or Manhattan Beach Elevated Electric Trains, changing at Kings Highway to Trolley Cars, or by Ferry from Forty-second, Twenty-third, Grand, or Roosevelt St. to Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with "Brighton Beach" Surface Cars.

From CONEY ISLAND—Sea View Trolley Cars leave Culver Depot on frequent headway.

MUSIC on Hotel Veranda by BROOKLYN MARINE BAND afternoons and evenings.

Matinee and Evening Vaudeville Entertainment daily in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

From MANHATTAN (Park Row)—Electric Elevated Trains on frequent headway from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. daily, except Saturday. Sunday service from 8:40 A. M. to midnight. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 11:40 A. M.; and 7:20 P. M. to 12:20 A. M. At other hours these trains will depart from Brooklyn terminal of Bridge (See printed time tables) or take Brighton Beach Surface Cars of Flatbush and Nostrand Ave. Lines, changing to Electric Trains at Kings Highway.

From SEA GATE and CONEY ISLAND—Surf Ave. Trolley Cars direct.

CONEY ISLAND.

Frequent Trolley service from Park Row, Manhattan, and principal Ferries.

(Liberal Transfer System places all resorts on the System within reach of all sections of Brooklyn.)

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

ERIE RAILROAD.

$1.00 4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

SHOHOLA GLEN.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d st. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers st. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City, 9.15 and 9.45 a. m. Returning leave Shohola 4.30 and 5.15 p. m.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

$1.00—or, with Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d st. 9.40; Chambers st. 9.45; Jersey City 10.00 a. m. Returning leave Glens 6.00 p. m.

NIAGARA FALLS $9.00 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good going July 3d and 4th as follows: Leave Chambers st. 9.00 a. m., 7.30 p. m. and 9.15 p. m.; W. 23d st. 5 minutes earlier; Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Falls on or before July 6th.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA

Broadway Elevated Line and Long Island Railroad.

Leave Broadway Ferry daily except Sunday, A. M., 6, 7, 7:50, 9, 9:34, 10:04, 10:34, 11:04, 11:34; P. M., 12:04, 12:30, 1:04, 1:34, 2:04, 2:34, 3:04, 3:34, 3:59, 4:29, 4:59, 5:34, 6:04, 6:34, 7:04, 7:34, 8:04, 8:34, 9:04, 9:34, 10:34.

Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at 12:02 midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Broadway Ferry 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., and thereafter on frequent intervals, as travel warrants, to 9:44 P. M.

Last train leaving Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

Trains stop at all Elevated Stations. Tickets on sale at all Stations on Elevated Road and at Manhattan Terminus of Bridge.

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Fare 15 cents from all points on the Elevated System.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.



Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting Scenes. A band of wild riders and steer-catchers from the Plains of Mexico. Grand equestrian scenes, magnificent ballets, rare plants, horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and concert. ALL FREE. Theatrical sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Dinner's a poem. "Klein Deutschland." Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Dancing, Dairy, Bowling, Billiards, Lunch, Restaurant. Open all day and evening. Take Pelham Bay Park Branch of Third Ave. Elevated Trains to Westchester Station, or Boat from foot of East 34th St. Trains leave Grand Central Station, 125th St. and Third Ave. Station, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Hilton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 P. M. East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12:30 M., 1:30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings.

Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

Price, EXCURSION 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

Up Long Island Sound by Daylight

TO GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

Passing Plum Island, Orient and Shelter Island. Returning by Long Island Railroad.

The Popular Long Island Sound Steamer

"CITY OF LAWRENCE,"

on July 4th, will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Foot Wall St., at 9:00 A. M.—foot 31st St., E. R., at 9:30 A. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS $2.00.

Good only on July 4th, going by steamer and returning by trains, leaving Greenport at 7:24 or 9:00 P. M. Sag Harbor 8:10 P. M.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOAT.

Staterooms may be secured in advance.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

Excursion

JULY 4TH, 1902,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.

Switchback tickets 50c. additional.

Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

EVERY SUNDAY

AND JULY 4TH

UP THE SOUND

TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

STR. GEN. SLOCUM

SUNDAY, JUNE 29TH.

West 20th St.	8:40 A. M.	1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing	9:15 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Rockaway	11:00 A. M.	5:30 P. M.

Three trips daily, beginning Tuesday, July 1st.

ROUND TRIP, 50c.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP Sundays.

On SUNDAYS (also July 4) the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30; foot 21st St., 9:45 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. MUSIC. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's reliable, large iron seagoing steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Summer; fare, 75c., ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp, N. B.—Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

NORTH BEACH

Large Double-Decked Boats Leave East 99th St., Sundays, Hourly to 1 P. M., then Half Hourly. Week Days, Hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "RAMBLER," from FRANKLIN ST., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning arrive in N. Y. 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBURGH 75 CTS.; Summit Mt. Beacon & return, $1.00.

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NEW YORK.

THE LODGE

Briarcliff Manor, New York

27 miles from city, Scarborough Station, New York Central R. R.

Most Magnificently Furnished and Appointed Suburban Hotel in America.

NOW OPEN

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A. BAVE, Manager.

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LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Famed for many years as the Most Popular Resort Hotel in the Berkshire Hills. A large, finely equipped family, health, and pleasure resort. Half mile of broad piazzas with grand outlook. Mineral spring in courtyard of hotel, noted for its healing properties for over a century; noted baths with large swimming pools; fine golf links; lovely drives to Lenox, Pittsfield, Stockbridge; hotel grounds consist of forty acres divided into gardens, play grounds, walks, and pine groves; superior orchestra. For booklet, terms, &c., address WM. ST. LAWRENCE.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.

THE BELLEVUE.

Now open under entire new management; accommodates 100 guests, and is surrounded by 38 acres of lawn and groves; 600 feet elevation. Easy of access from New York, being one-half hour's ride from 155th Street; fourteen trains daily. No liquors sold.

THERON O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL | LAKE MAHOPAC N. Y

Now open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.

EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

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of New York, New Jersey, and New England by districts; some districts, 25c, some 50c; handsomely colored, roads and points of interest shown; of dealer or by mail; send for descriptive catalogue. GEO. H. WALKER & CO., Lithographers, Harcourt St., Boston.

MOHANSIC LAKE HOUSE, C. I. Purdy, Proprietor.—A fine new house, with accommodations for 50 people. On the N. Y. & P. R. R., 30 miles from New York. Situated on a hill overlooking beautiful Mohansic Lake. Entrancing scenery, good fishing, boating, bathing, driving, &c. Location free from malaria and mosquitoes—healthy and easy of access. Terms reasonable; $7. P. O. Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

FAIR VIEW FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Airy rooms, excellent table, beautiful drives, &c. Mrs. A. C. MARQUET.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

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HOTEL EARLINGTON

Directly opposite the Great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment.

HOTEL ST. JAMES

Moderate Rates.

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New York Booking Office Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. GOLF LINKS.

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THE BERKELEY. Situated directly opposite the Park and bathhouse. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. Rooms en suite, with or without bath. Cuisine thoroughly first-class.

OPEN FROM JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.

Amusements: Waiontha Golf Club, Tennis Courts, Ping-Pong. Through parlor car on 8:45 A. M. train N. Y. C. & H. R. R., arrives Richfield Springs 4:45 P. M.

For terms and booklet address E. H. Patrick, Manager, 4 W. 22d St., New York. Telephone 101 Madison Square.

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Thousand Island House.

O. G. STAPLES, OWNERS AND

G. DE WITT, PROPRIETORS.

NOW OPEN.

Golf and all outdoor amusements. Superior cuisine and service.

For rooms apply to the hotel. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

1,000 ISLANDS.

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Directly opposite Clayton.

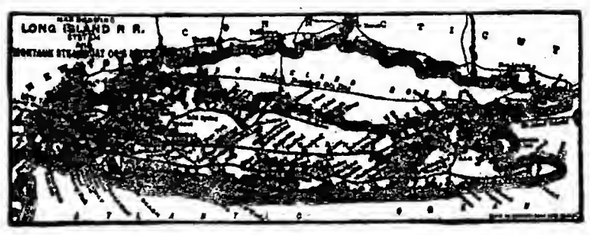
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Manhattan Beach Hotel.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

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JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

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EDGEMERE, L. I., New York City.
The finest Hotel on the Coast. 35 minutes from N. Y. City.
Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.
NOW OPEN.
Golf, tennis, croquet; surf and still water bathing, sailing, driving, fishing. 200 rooms; 50 private baths. Rates $5 per day and upward. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.
G. E. WEBB, Manager, Edgemere, L. I.

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AND COTTAGES.
BAYSHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Select family hotel; receives 400 guests; first class appointments, 55 minutes from N. Y opens June 14th; beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; all advantages of sea shore and country life; representative at hotel every day. Write for circular and terms.
BAYSHORE HOTEL CO., PROPRIETOR.

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Babylon, L. I.
American and European plan. Special terms to families. Illustrated booklet mailed upon application. Concert during meals. Casino opening for dancing or entertainment every Saturday evening. JAIMES & CHABOT, Props.

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less than one hour from N. Y. City.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND INN NOW OPEN.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
Also Proprietor of HOTEL ORENOBLE, 56th St. and 7th Avs.

PECONIC BAY HOUSE,

SO. JAMESPORT, L. I.
DOWNS BROS.
A modern hotel, situated on high ground, within 20 yards of water on three sides. Accommodating 200. Conceded to be the best house in this section. Under the personal supervision of the proprietors. Large, shady lawns on north side. Special June rates. Booklet.

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Bracing Sea Breezes. Right on water front Great South Bay. Now open. Sun parlor. Diagrams. F. J. Tobias, 261 Broadway, or writs for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

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Ocean House

NOW OPEN, NEAR THE OCEAN, NEW AND MODERN APPOINTMENTS THROUGHOUT.
JAMES F. KENNEDY, Prop.

TACK-A-POU-SHA HOUSE,

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Only hotel fronting the ocean; magnificent location; now open. A. HARTMAN, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE,

EAST QUOGUE, 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay. Pleasant drives; comfortable rooms; 15 minutes from Quogue Field Club. Still water and surf bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH, Prop.

The Long Island Hotel,

Centre Moriches. Pleasantly situated, delightfully cool, comfortable, airy rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated.
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Far Rockaway.—McClellan cottage, Central Av.; near ocean; formerly the Arlington; now open; experienced management; exceptional table; splendid beds; electric lights; modern plumbing; large, shady grounds; tennis, croquet; still water, surf bathing.

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Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

OCEAN AVE. HOTEL,

Patchogue, directly on Orsat South Bay
Electric lights; modern improvements; airy rooms; first-class cuisine; terms reasonable.
SANFORD WEEKS.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Bay Shore; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; modern improvements; large grounds; good table; terms reasonable. C. H. Wicks.

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SAYVILLE, L. I.
On Great South Bay.
Grand location, shady grounds; every modern appointment; boating, bathing, fishing; terms moderate. S. S. ACKERLY.

HOTEL ELMORE,

Sayville, L. I., near Gt. South Bay. Modern appointments; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid roads for wheeling; orchestra music twice daily. Wm. C. Spalding.

Apaucuck Point House,

Westhampton, Directly on Great South Bay. Excellent sailing, bathing; modern appointments, electric lights; desirable for families. C. L. RAYNOR.

The Wray Cottages,

Shelter Island Heights.
24th season. Shady lawns; excellent driving, boating, bathing, fishing; transients accommodated; homelike. Mrs. E. G. WRAY.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE,

and cottage, Freeport, L. I.; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, fishing, golf, billiards, &c.; suites with private baths.
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RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Centre Moriches. Directly facing water, (always cool.) Comfortable rooms. Generous table. Shady grounds. Reasonable. F. K. BOWDITCH.

PINE VIEW HOUSE. EAST QUOGUE, L. I., OPEN

June 1. Directly facing Shinnecock Bay. Splendid shade, spacious grounds. Homelike; comfortable.
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On Shinnecock Bay. Under new management; excellent table and service; bathing, boating, fishing. Send for circular. E. Williams.

EUREKA HOUSE,

Far Rockaway. New management; modern appointments; surf bathing; electric lighted; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis, billiards. Send for booklet. A. C. ELLIS.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE,

Sayville. Sixty feet from water. Boating; fishing; excellent table.
C. A. BROWN, Prop.

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Broadway, Far Rockaway, 5th House from Beach. (Always cool.) Airy rooms; 33d Season. First-class buffet. Terms reasonable. John J. Buehell.

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Blue Point. A few minutes' walk from bay. Home comforts; generous table; reasonable.
J. R. WARNER.

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Good Ground. Directly facing water; shady grounds; boating.
PETER NEHRBASS, Prop., Owner.

GRAND PARK HOTEL, Hewlett's, L. I., Broadway and Rockaway Junction.—Delightful location; airy rooms; first class table; transients accommodated; terms reasonable. Joseph Fetzer.

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CENTRE MORICHES. New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on L. I. Open June 1. N. O. HEDGES, Prop.

"THE TOWERS,"

Far Rockaway. New management; improvements; delightfully located; shady lawns. Booklets. GRETA BROWN.

Why breathe the black smoke in New York?

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NEW GARDEN CITY HOTEL

ONLY 18 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
In the centre of a beautiful 30-acre Park.
SELECT, COOL, QUIET, LUXURIOUS.
J. J. LANIN, Proprietor.
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Bellport. Located within four minutes' walk of the Bay. Large, shady lawn, beautiful drives, splendid bicycling. Airy rooms, excellent cuisine, golff tennis. Terms moderate.

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At Shinnecock Light House,
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Delightfully situated on the beautiful Shinnecock Bay. In full view of the ocean. Safest surf and still water bathing on the coast. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Booklet on application.

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Situated on golf links. COLONIAL HALL, Rockville Centre, L. I. All modern improvements. Strictly first-class. Under one management. For particulars apply to Edwin H. Payne, Manager, Freeport or Rockville Centre, L. I.

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SAG HARBOR, ON PECONIC BAY, LONG ISLAND.
Boating, bathing, fishing, fine driving; table first-class. Special rates for June. For terms and particulars addresss.
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BAKER HOUSE, Amagansett.—Pleasant location, ample shade, large rooms; good table; surf bathing; boating and fishing. W. T. Baker, Prop.

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Located on Broadway, overlooking CONGRESS PARK. Elevator; rooms with private baths; accommodates 500.

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THE ELKS, 393 Broadway, opposite U. S. Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.—For gentlemen only; large, commodious rooms, with modern improvements; terms reasonable. Pop. and Harry Elks, Proprietors.

Franklin House, Church St., near B'dway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Old-established house, under new management; modern cuisine, &c. Near hotels and springs.
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THE LINDEN, 109 Maple Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Cool and shady grounds; croquet, &c.; convenient to principal springs; moderate terms. Wm. O'Brien, Manager.

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John F. Cassidy, Mgr. Capacity 400 Guests. Special accommodations for families. Boating, fishing; fine sandy beach for bathing. Altitude 1,800 feet. N. Y. Central trains direct to hotels.

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LAKE MASSAWEPIE, ADIRONDACKS.
Private Park of 6,000 acres. Opens June 20. Fine camp sites and cottages to let. Golfing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting. Large Casino for entertainments and dancing. THROUGH WAGNER PALACE CAR from NEW YORK to CHILDWOLD.
For information and rates address
CHARLES E. LELAND,
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N.Y.

The Algonquin,

on Lower Saranac Lake,
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Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine. Golf, etc. *For Booklet address*
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ADIRONDACKS. THE WAWBEEK and COTTAGES,

ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
Open June 25 to Oct. 1.
Indian Carry Golf Links. (9 holes.)
For Booklet, Address
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CASCADE LAKE HOUSE

Adirondacks, Cascadeville.
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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Delightful location; first-class rooms; steam heat; superior cuisine. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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PINE GROVE FARMHOUSE, Cairo, N.Y. Home comforts. Elevation 1,400 ft. Fresh vegetables, fruit; substantial table; $7-$9. Joseph Richards.

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MALAESKA HOUSE, South Cairo, N. Y. Beautiful location. Accommodates 100; large rooms; good table; mountain views; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

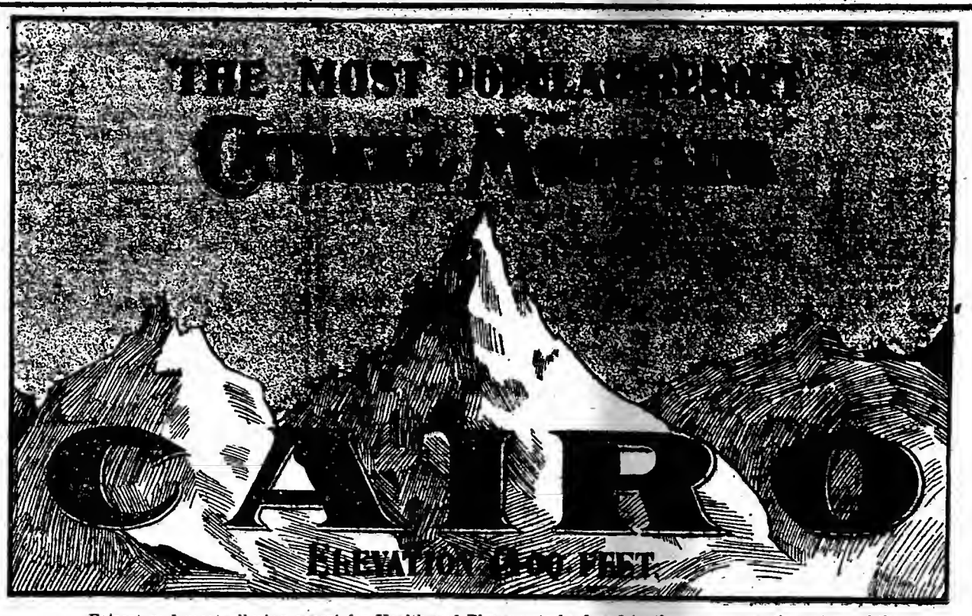
ROUND TOP FARM HOUSE, Cairo, N.Y. Fine location. High elevation. (Always cool.) Fresh vegetables. Generous table. (Gas.) Reasonable. S. Merrit Jones.

Mountaindale Farmhouse, CAIRO, N.Y. Grand location. Large farm. Beautiful shady lawns. (Scenery.) $6. $8. Walter E. Schoonmaker.

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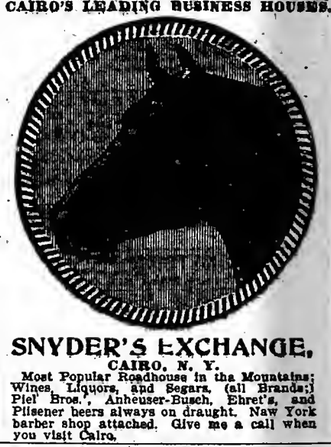
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CATARACT HOUSE. (Strictly Elite.) Tennis, golf, bathing, coaching parties. Daily Elevation, 1,600 feet. L. T. TUCKER, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

DelawareHouse Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Newly built.) Modern improvements. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, mountain walks, drives. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. (Open all year.) JOHN YARRICK.

GAP VIEW HOUSE. Del. Water Gap. Highest elevation in mountains; delightful scenery; spacious grounds; home comforts; $8.00 to $12.
SAMUEL OVERFIELD.

THE ARLINGTON. Del. Water Gap, Pa. Delightful location; spacious grounds, sanitary appointments; peerless cuisine; boating, bathing; moderate.
L. D. MARTIN.

SHAWNEE HOUSE. Near Del. Water Gap, Pa. Capacity, 75. Airy rooms; good table; sanitary appointments; boating, bass fishing free. I. R. TRANSUE.

FOREST HOUSE. Del. Water Gap, Pa. Fine location; high elevation; Blue Mountains, overlooking Delaware River. Table unsurpassed. A. L. MARSH.

RIVERVIEW HOUSE, Del. Water Gap, Pa. Fine mountain and river scenery; good table; extensive grounds, boating, bathing. Mrs. L. T. LE BARRE Estate.

THE CENTRAL. (WATERGAP PA.) Cheerful surroundings; golf, boating, bathing; moderate. S. D. Overfield.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE. (North Water Gap, Pa.) Grand location; high elevation; $7.00 to $9.00. M. M. ACE.

Brodhead Cottage (Water Gap.) Home comforts. Good table. $7-$10. Abram Bush.

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NORTH GAP COTTAGE North Water Gap, Pa. Beautiful mountain views. Fresh vegetables, butter, eggs; airy rooms; booklet. EUGENE HELLER.

BRANCH COTTAGE,
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First-class table; terms moderate. E. Compton.

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BLUFF HOUSE,
MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.
95 miles from N. Y. City, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 250; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf; half-mile track; baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitos; cuisine unexcelled; send for illustrated booklet.
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THE HOMESTEAD, MILFORD, Penn. Capacity 100. Entirely renovated. Superior cuisine. Baths. Golf. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Booklet. A. D. BROWN.

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Hotel Jardon, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., overlooking Del. River.—Bathing, fishing, golf; cuisine noted for excellence. Booklet. F. X. Jardon, formerly chef Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

CRISSMAN HOUSE. MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA. Accommodates 60. Established 1818. Substantial table. Open all year. P. M. NILIS.

**HOTEL SEITZ,

THUMB RING LORE.

Some Famous Specimens and Distinguished Wearers in Ancient History.

The custom of wearing rings upon the thumb prevailed in England until the close of the eighteenth century, and is of very ancient origin. There is a mummy case in the British Museum which represents an Egyptian lady wearing rings upon the thumbs of both her hands. The Romans were greatly addicted to this practice, and as many of their thumb rings were most cumbersome and inconvenient, the patricians varied their rings with the season, terming them "Summer" or "Winter" rings, as the case might be. During his visit to Rome, Addison saw some of these old rings, and comments thus upon them: "So very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the Summer season of so hot a climate." The Emperor Trajan possessed a "Winter thumb ring" which measured some three and a half inches in width, and bore a bust in high relief of his consort, Plotina. English thumb rings do not appear to have been less massive. During the latter part of the Middle Ages they formed part of the necessary adornment of a bishop when he was arrayed in full pontificals.

Thomas à Becket possessed a thumb ring set with a valuable ruby, which was about the size of a hen's egg. This ring was a gift from Louis VII. of France. At the Reformation, Bluff King Hal seized the Archbishop's ring from his despoiled shrine, and took it for his own personal adornment, thus bringing thumb rings back into fashion for a while. They had long been abandoned by the upper classes and had gradually come to be considered as indicative of the burgess class. Thumb rings were often set with the tooth of some animal as an amulet. A wolf's tooth was supposed to act as a charm against assault, while a badger's tooth brought wealth and general good luck. The crapandine, or toadstone, was also used in this way, as it was supposed to possess various mystic virtues, one of which being the power of warning its wearer of the presence of poison in his food or drink by changing its color. The mystic word "Anamyaptus" was often engraved upon a thumb ring as a charm against epilepsy or cramp. This was in accordance with an old superstition, which gives this word as a cure "for the falling sickness." Another favorite preventive of epilepsy was a silver thumb ring engraved in Gothic characters with the names of Jasper, Melchior, and Balthazar, the three Wise Men from the East. In "The Squire's Tale" Chaucer mentions a magical thumb ring worn by Canace, the daughter of "Cambuscan Bold," which gave her a complete knowledge of the medicinal values of herbs and enabled her to converse with birds in their own language. Wedding rings were formerly worn upon the thumb, but did not always stay there. In the ancient ritual of marriage the bridegroom was directed to place the ring upon the thumb at the words "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," moving it to the other fingers in succession.—The London Lady.

The Missionary and the Tiger.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A letter received from the Rev. Jesse F. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah H. Smith of East Hartford, and a missionary at Pagoon, Burmah, India, states that while on a recent vacation spent in hunting he was attacked by a tiger. With a friend he had shot the animal, and, supposing it to be fatally wounded, they had followed the trail and came upon the wounded animal in an opening. In stepping back to get a good shot Mr. Smith fell, and the tiger jumped upon him. After biting him twice the beast ran away. No bones were broken, but one ear was partly torn off and the scalp was badly torn. The worst wound, a severe flesh wound, was in the back, caused by falling on a sharp stub.

Patents.

PATENTS. WM. H. BABCOCK, 700 G St., N.W. Washington, D.C. Formerly examiner in Patent Office. Twenty-five years' practice. Fees for cases received by me in July and August need not be paid until application is allowed. Write for particulars.

Thomas Drew Stetson, mechanical expert and patent solicitor; established 1855; superior foreign connections. 23 Murray St. Telephone.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the Institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 80-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NEWMAN BROS. CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,965.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this Court, the personal property, consisting of leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, show cases, office furniture, safe, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt will be sold as follows, and that written competitive bids may be submitted for either or both of the following:

First.—The personal property contained in store of premises No. 152 East Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Second.—The personal property contained in store of premises No. 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Such bids should be submitted to Robert W. Thompson, Jr., Receiver, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before Thursday, June 26th, 1902, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The said property may be inspected upon the premises, No. 152 East Twenty-third Street, and No. 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City, on any day prior to the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

If the receiver shall not receive any or shall reject all bids for said property contained in the store of premises No. 152 East Twenty-third Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York City, then said property will be sold at public auction on Monday, June 30th, 1902, at 11 A. M., upon said premises, and if the receiver shall not receive any or shall reject all bids for such property contained in the store of premises No. 202 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, then said property will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at 11 A. M., upon said premises.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Receiver, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GOODALE, HANSON & PRTCE, Attorncys for Receiver, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE KINGSTON LIMESTONE QUARRYING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupte.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Marshall D. Hagar, the trustee, at public auction, by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, on the premises of the above-named bankrupt, in the Town of Ulster County, N. Y., on the first day of July, 1902, at 1:30 P. M. of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: Engines, Boilers and Connections, Machinery, Derricks, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, Steam, Gas, and Water Pipes, Tools, Utensils, Appurtenances and Implements connected with a quarrying business, Furniture, Fixtures, and Supplies used in said business, and situated on the premises of the above-named bankrupt, or adjacent thereto; the bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to Engine House, Blacksmith and Tool Office, and Other Buildings, Railroad Ties, and Six Dumping Cars for crushed stone, and crushed stone ready for delivery. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property for sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value, and the further right to sell the plant and for the best interest of the estate.

Dated June 18th, 1902.

AMOS M. VAN ETTEN, Referee in Bankruptcy for Ulster County, Kingston, N. Y.

AGUSTUS H. SKILLAN, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

Catalogues can be had at trustee's office.

☞Trains leave via New York Central or West Shore Railroad.

Receiver's Sale.—United States District Court of the Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of Dreyer's Sons, J. Weiss, Auctioneer, sells to-morrow, Monday, June 30th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 896 Broadway, Brooklyn, the entire wholesale stock and fixtures of above bankrupts, consisting in part of a large line of stationery, excellent line of toys, fancy goods, notions, &c., also elegant fixtures, fine cabinet worked shelvings, show counters, office partition, combination safe, cash register, showcases, counters, &c.

Particulars in to-morrow's Times.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:16, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:20, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 30, 66, and 200 will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arriving time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—*MAIL AND PAPER TRAIN. Ar. Buffalo 1:15 P.M., Chicago 7:10 A.M.

7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*PACIFIC MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls, 8:07.

9:55 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Via D., L. & W. and Rutland.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED, Due Buffalo, 11 P.M., Niagara Falls, 12:28 A.M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati, 10:45, Indianapolis, 11:30 A.M. St. Louis, 6:45 P.M. next day

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M.C.

1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only; other week days at 3:20 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED" 20 hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.

3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Leaves Saturdays at 1:50 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hour train to Chicago.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars.

6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, 1000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo, 7:25 A. M. Niagara Falls, 8:33, Toronto, 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cleveland, 12:25 noon, Cincinnati, 7:50, Indianapolis, 10:15 P. M. St. Louis, 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Saturday only. ¶Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

0:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Mondays at 9:25 A. M. Saturdays only at 2:46 P. M.

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Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 135th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "000 38th Street," for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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BETWEEN

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Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Leave Boston, 10:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York, 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—

*7:10 A M—For Interm. points to Albany.

*9:40 A M—(1) Catskill Mtn. Exp. to Catskills.

†11:20 A M—(2) Albany & Adirondack Exp.

†12:45 P M—(3) Rln Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.

*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

‡3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis

*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (t) at 10:15 A. M.; (2) at †10:45 A. M.; (3) at †12:10 P. M.; (4) at †3:06 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., (1) at †9:47 A. M.; (2) at †11:20 A. M.; (3) at †12:50 P. M.; (4) at †2:55 P. M. Tickets at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty St. and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M. 1:20 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 21:00, 1:30, (2:40 Lakewood only,) 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., 21:00, †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:10, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, *8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:20 P. M., 12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *†t:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10 (10:00 A. M. Reading only,) ‖21:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Reade St., Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 Ocean Grove only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

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*8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2,00, ‡*3:40 *5:00, *7:00 P. M. ‡12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. eSaturdays.

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	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., ☞
Buffalo Local	*†1.10 AM	*†1.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	9.25 AM	9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.45 AM	†12.00 NT
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†3.40 PM	*†12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Ex.	*†5.40 PM	*†5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	●†7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

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9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*†11:40 A. M.	Liberty Spl. Sat'ys only.	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon.	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*†2:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland.	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kerhonkson.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
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Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

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Kronprinz..July 1, noon Kronprinz..July 29, noon
Kaiser...July 15, 10 AM Kaiser...Aug. 12, 10 AM
Kaiserin..July 22, 10 AM *Hoh'nzol'n..Au. 16, 10 AM

*From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. Cherbourg—South'pton, Alternately, and Bremen. From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Luise....July 3, 10 AM | Bremen..July 24, noon
K'fuerst..July 10, 10 AM | Friedrich..July 31, 1 PM
Barbarossa..July 17, 10 AM | Main..Aug. 7, 1 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. From Pier 24, ft. of Amity St., Brooklyn.

Hoh'st'fen..July 5, 9 AM | Aller.....Aug. 9, 10 AM
Lahn.....July 19, 3 AM | Lahn.....Aug. 23, 10 AM
Trave....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Trave..Sept. 6, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Columbia..July 5, 10 AM | Columbia..July 31, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck..July 24, 10 AM | A. Victoria..Aug. 14, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Waldersee, July 1, 1:30 PM | Moltke..July 15, 10 AM
Pennsyl'a, July 8, 8 AM | Patricia...July 22, 6 AM

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St. Louis..July 2, 10 AM | St. Paul..July 16, 10 AM

*From Pier "C," ft. of York St., Jersey City, N.J.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland...July 5, noon | Vaderland, July 19, noon
Friesland, July 12, noon | Kroonland, July 26, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R., Foot of Bethune St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MENOMINEE.....July 2; 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 5, 5 A. M.
MANITOU.....July 14, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 19, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 26, 9:30 A. M.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Clevetand, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route), Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Clevetand, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20), (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:56 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

For points in New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrossee and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20 (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 8:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, 5:25, (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 11:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Tickets, Offices No. 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 22d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...*4:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve'd...*3:55pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"...*5:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis...*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis...*5:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....*12:55pm. †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..†8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...*9:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*11 25am. *1t:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*5:55pm. *6:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*8:55pm. *7:00am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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DELAY IN WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS

Commissioner Dougherty Reproaches the Board of Estimate.

His Warning of the Needs of the Future —His Criticism of Charter Amendments Affecting His Bureau.

Commissioner J. Hampden Dougherty of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, has made his quarterly report to Mayor Low for the three months which terminated March 31, 1902. The Commissioner in commenting upon the failure of the Board of Estimate to grant bond issues for extensions to the water supply system of the city, said:

"The head of this department must be exculpated from all responsibility if disastrous results should ensue from the refusal of the board to grant these most necessary appropriations."

The work of organizing the new department out of the old departments of Water Supply and Buildings, Lighting and Supplies are detailed in full. The Commissioner says in his report that it was a vital mistake for the chartermakers to place the supervision over electric wires and gas mains in his department.

Referring to the powers of his department, Commissioner Dougherty writes:

By a curious anomaly of legislation there were added to the concrete and specific functions and responsibilities of the former Department of Water Supply, but for no apparent logical reason, the duties of the former Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, relative to the lighting of public highways, bridges, parks, docks, and buildings; inspection of the quality of gas and electric service, both public and private; supervision and inspection of electric wiring in all streets and buildings; inspection and certification of electric meters and removal of aerial wires to subways when deemed practicable by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Numerous complicated and important legal questions as to the jurisdiction of the newly-constituted department in relation to gas and electricity at once arose for solution, and by degrees, with the cordial co-operation and advice of the Corporation Counsel, many of these troublesome questions have been settled.

Generally speaking, the duty of this department, in its supervision and inspection of electric wiring, is that of determining whether the electric service installed under the jurisdiction of other departments of the Presidents of the respective boroughs is in accordance with the charter and provisions of law, the department itself being under no obligation to furnish the plant or the wires, but acting purely as a regulative and supervisory authority.

The Commissioner shows in his report that he has made reductions in the expenditures in his department, and that $112,523 will be saved this year in salaries and wages, and $41,865 in supplies and repairs.

The following are extracts from the report in reference to the use of water:

The average daily supply received from the Croton River in January last was 265,000,000 gallons; in February, 268,000,000 gallons; in March, 263,000,000 gallons; average daily supply for the quarter, 265,333,333⅓ gallons. The excess of draft and consumption in January and February shows the reprehensible and constantly recurring waste in very cold weather, to which house owners and occupants resort, by keeping faucets open and running day and night in order to protect their water pipes from freezing.

Contrasting the first quarter of 1902 with the first quarter of 1901 there will be found an average daily increase in supply and consumption during the first quarter of this year of 12,000,000 gallons, but in considering these figures the fact that in the first quarter of 1901 there was no supply from the Croton Aqueduct for the Borough of the Bronx must be taken into account.

Engineers of high reputation who have made a careful study of the subject estimate the ultimate yield after completion of the Cornell Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir, for which the Croton watershed can safely be relied upon, at 275,000,000 to 290,000,000 gallons per day. It is apparent that at the present and past rate of increase in the consumption of water the capacity of that watershed will be exhausted in a comparatively short time, and that no time is to be lost in providing funds and devising measures for additional supply from new sources.

Referring to the gas and electricity contracts Commissioner Dougherty writes:

The City of New York pays to the gas and electric light companies for lighting its streets, highways, parks, and other public places and public buildings more than $3,000,000 per annum. Unfortunately under existing business conditions the city is subject to monopoly rates in awarding these contracts, for there is no genuine competition for bids.

In reference to his requests on the Board of Estimate for bond issues Commissioner Dougherty writes:

In a communication which I addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on April 2, relative to bond issues for water supply purposes, I urged appropriations for certain urgently needed works, and in a separate tabulation presented those for which appropriations should undoubtedly be made during the present year. That board, I regret to say, has not found it expedient to allot the bond issues desired, and in consequence nearly all the work of improving the existing water system in Brooklyn is likely to be delayed for another year at least. Work upon the Mullburn Reservoir, the construction of the new pumping engines and boilers at the Millburn pumping station, will proceed; a filter plant at the Hempstead Reservoir will be constructed and some additional driven well stations established, but beyond this none of the urgently required work can be started.

PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

Eighty Persons to Sail on the Nord America Under the Direction of Father Porcile.

With the sailing of the Nord America of the La Veloce Navigaziona Italiana on Tuesday an American Catholic pilgrimage to Rome of eighty persons will take place, the occasion being the Pontifical Jubilee of Leo XIII. The director of this pilgrimage is the Very Rev. E. H. Porcile, S. P. M., Assistant General Fathers of Mercy. The object is threefold, to wit: Religious, educational, and recreation. It is to visit the Holy Father and receive his blessing. The management is prohibited by the rule of the Vatican from issuing cards of admission to those who are not duly registered as pilgrims. At the papal audience the Pope will be presented with a beautiful album made of fine white leather, lined inside with yellow satin, lettered and embellished in gold.

The following placee in addition to Rome will be visited: Naples, Gibraltar, Havre, Florence, Padu, Milan, Lucerne, Interlaken, Geneva, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, Lourdes, Bordeaux, Paris, Cologne, Brussels, Antwerp, London, and Liverpool.

The steamship Nord America, which will be in this service, was built at the yards of I. Eder & Co., Glasgow, and is the fastest steamar of the Italian Mercantile liners, possessing a record speed of 15 knots per hour. Her registered tonnage is 4,900 tone, her displacement 7,800 tons, and her engines are of 8,500 horse power. Among those already booked for this trip are:

The Rev. A. Mistell, Ashland, Penn.; the Rev. B. D. Degenhart, Collinsville, Ill.; the Rev. Andrew M. Egan, Plainfield, N. J.; the Rev. William H. Miller, North Plainfield, N. J.; the Right Rev. John Shanley, Fargo, N. D.; the Rev. Edward M. Byrne, Millbrook, N. Y.; the Rev. Canadias Koslowiski, Lemont, Ill.; the Rev. James A. Maloney, New York City; the Rev. William J. Mulcahy, the Rev. James Dougherty, New York City; the Rev. D. O'Loan, Buckhannon, West Va.; William Hughes, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. M. Salley, Newburg, N. Y.; William J. Walker, New York City; W. S. Reilly, Montreal, Canada; Miss Mary Miller, South Amboy, N. J.; Mrs. J. Usher, New York City.

MGR. SETON MAY RETURN.

Report that He Will Be a Professor at the Catholic University.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that Mgr. Robert Seton, who in December last retired from the rectorship of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and went to Rome, intending to pass the rest of his life there, is about to return to this country to become Professor of Archaeology in the Catholic University at Washington.

The Rev. P. E. Smyth, who succeeded Mgr. Seaton as rector of St. Joseph's Church, said yesterday that while he could not positively confirm this rumor it was a matter of common report in Catholic circles and he believed it to be true.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS TO-DAY.

The following musical programmes will be rendered in the public parks at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

CENTRAL PARK MALL.

(Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, F. Fanciulli, bandmaster.)

PART I.

1. National anthem, "America."
2. Grand march from "Tannhaeuser"...Wagner
3. "Ave Maria," (by request).....Bach-Gounod
   Played at the unison by all cornets, trombones, baritones, &c., with reed accompaniment.
4. Grand selection, "Andrea Chenier".Giordano
5. Fantasie for trombone, "My Old Kentucky Home".....Zimmerman
   Mr. Leo Zimmerman.
6. Suite d'orchestre, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
   (a) Morning. (b) Death of Asa.
   (c) Dance of the imps in the hall of the Mountain King.

PART II.

7. Overture dramatique, "Saul".....Bazzini
   (By request,) describing the fury of Saul and the tender solicitude of David.
8. Grand descriptive fantasie, "A Day with Teddy's Terrors".....Fanciulli
   (By request.) In commemoration of the battle of San Juan Hill.
   Synopsis.—Hustling in camp previous to departure; (bugle calls,) the start; bivouacking on the hills of Santiago; a beautiful dawn, with barnyard sounds; come and get your hash; a song for breakfast; the advance, the ambush, the fight; preparing for the assault while the wounded emit their lamentations; the assault; the victory; "Old Glory" in Cuba.
9. Characteristic descriptive, "The Awakening of the Lion".....Koutski
10. "Old Hundred."

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

(Pierce's Orchestra and Military Band, James Pierce, bandmaster.)

1. March brilliantine, "Club-Fellow".Al. Johns
2. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
3. Characteristique, "On the Mobile Levee". W. H. Anstead
4. Valse do concert, "Helmet of Navarre". C. R. Hirst
5. March, "Twenty-third Regiment March". Joseph Lacallo
6. Cornet solo, selected. W. J. Styles.
7. Musical chatter, "A Social Gossip". Max C. Eugene
8. Grand selection, "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
9. Patrol, Scotch and English.....Clayton Mayo
10. Finale, "The Charlemagne March". D. W. Godard

CLAREMONT PARK.

(Friedgen's Band, George Friedgen, bandmaster.)

National Hymn.

1. March, "The Admiral".....Friedman
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
3. Prayer from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
4. Romance, "Happy Thoughts".....
5. Cornet solo, "Inflamatus," from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
   August Baringer.
6. Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
7. Grand selection, "Mignon".....Thomas
8. Valse de concert, "Jolly Fellows". Vollstedt
9. Medley selection, "Harry Von Tilzer New Hits".....Tilzer
10. Finale, two-step, "Blaze Away".Holzman
    "Home, Sweet Home."

BRONX PARK.

(Hager's American Military Band, F. W. Hager, director.)

Special concert, Franz Schubert Maennerchor, Carl Hein, conductor; New York Solo Quartet—J. Batz, H. Hilderbrandt, J. Haupt, C. F. Bardee.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

1. March, "Army of Peace".....Morse
2. Overture, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
3. "Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
4. Valse intermezzo; (a) "Falling Leaves" Ringleben, Jr.
   Sextette, (b) "Lucia".....Donizetti
   Messrs. Bode, Mygrant, Zimmermann, Blodgett, Roch, Wagner.
5. (a) "Fruhlingslied".....Attenhofer
   Franz Schubert Maennerchor.
   (b) "My Old Kentucky Home". Foster-Van der Stucken
   Maennerchor and New York Solo Quartet.
   (c) "Dixie's Land". Emmet-Van der Stucken

PART II.

6. Trumpet solo, "The Trumpets." Mr. A. Bode.
7. Schubert Maennerchor, "Siegesgesang"... Frans Abt
   (With military band.)
8. Grand American fantasie.....Herbert
9. Prologue from "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
10. Selection, "King Dodo".....Lunders
    "Old Hundred."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., west of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. W. S. Richardson; 11.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost; 11 and 8.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, West 104th St., west of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. Howard Fairchild; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
SEVENTH STREET, near 3d Av.—The Rev. John R. Henry; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, 4th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11.
CENTRAL, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11; the Rev. Ernest F. Hall, 4:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. John Lewis Clark, 11.
HARLEM, Madison Av. and 125th St.—The Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr.; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, corner 73d St.—Unite in morning service with Reformed Church, 57th St. and Madison Av.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. W. W. Coe; 11.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth; 11.
SPRING STREET—The Rev. J. W. Miller; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, (In First Reformed Church, 12th St., near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James R. Bayley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—11 and 4.
HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Av. and 28th St.—The Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock; 10:45 and 5.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David M. Steele; 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 and 47 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—7:30, 10, 10:45, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton; 8, 11, and 5.

REFORMED.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers, 11; the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
WEST END AVUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Herman C. Weber; 11.

UNITARIAN.

MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. John H. Hennes; 7:45.
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8 P. M.

LAWYER PEARSON'S SUICIDE.

Son Says His Father's Accounts Were Absolutely Correct.

An inquest in the case of Lawyer James E. Pearson of Hempstead, who killed himself in his office in Brooklyn on Thursday night, will be held by Coroner Flaherty next Wednesday evening. Mr. Pearson's body has been removed to Hempstead, where funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Friends and business associates of Mr. Pearson in Brooklyn, who were seen yesterday, said that they could not understand why he had left the note saying that he was a defaulter. They were inclined to the belief that Mr. Pearson's self-accusing words were due to an unbalanced mind. James E. Pearson, Jr., a son of the dead lawyer, in a public letter, yeeterday, declared that his father's accounts were absolutely correct, and that he "never would have written such a note or committed the deed unless in a state of aberrancy."

TOBACCO TRUST CHARGES

Acting District Attorney Rand Replies to Mr. Cookran.

Makes Conditional Offer (Which is Declined) to Detail an Assistant to Help Prosecute the Allegations.

Acting District Attorney William Rand, Jr., yesterday addreseed a latter to W. Bourke Cockran, in answer to one which he received from Mr. Cockran making a complaint against the Directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. Mr. Cockran argued that if admissione mada by De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for Thomas F. Ryan, James B. Duke, and others, were true, there was evidence of criminal conspiracy. Mr. Rand's letter to Mr. Cockran is as follows:

In reply to your letters of June 16 and June 23, in relation to an alleged conspiracy by Thomas F. Ryan, James B. Duke, and others, to defraud the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, and addressed respectively to the District Attorney and to myself, I beg to say:

I have carefully considered the affidavit submitted by you to the Supreme Court in support of orders obtained for the examination of James B. Duke and Thomas F. Ryan, to enable plaintiffs to prefer their complaint in the cases of George P. Butler vs. James B. Duke et al., and Susan K. Edmonds vs. James B. Duke et al., together with the stenographer's transcript of both of the arguments of De Lancey Nicoll of counsel for the defendant, for the vacating of the orders.

From these papers it appears that your clients claim to have been misled into exchanging certain shares of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company for 4 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company by a conspiracy on the part of individual defendants, all of whom are Directors of the American Tobacco Company, and some of whom are Directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company as well, to conceal from them the real and prospective earnings of that corporation, and that in support of his contention that Messrs. Duke and Ryan should not be compelled to submit to an examination to enable the plaintiff to frame complaints in actions begun by them, the defendant counsel argued that such a conspiracy was a criminal offense under Section 116 of the Penal Code, and that, therefore, the proposed witnesses were protected from examination by their constitutional privilege not to be witnesses against themselves.

Assuming all the facts in the affidavit submitted to me to be true, and by this I mean facts based upon knowledge and as distinct from description and conclusion, my belief coincides with your own that the acts charged against the defendants are not within the letter of the law defining criminal conspiracy, and I attach no importance to Mr. Nicoll'a argument to the contrary made in support of a motion to vacate an order for examination upon the moving papers. Certainly such an argument is not to be considered an admission of the facts charged for any purpose.

If in this opinion you and I shall be overruled by Mr. Justice Clarke, before whom the question has been formally raised, and if you will then lay an information before a Magistrate and supply for this office the necessary proof of the overt acts relied upon to establish the conspiracy, or inform me where such proof can be obtained, I shall be glad to detail an assistant to render you every possible assistance in the prosecution of the charge.

It is certainly, as you suggest, of great importance that offenses of the character charged against these defendants, if forbidden by the criminal law, should be promptly punished. I am glad that your sense of public duty, to which you refer, has led you to bring them to the attention of this office, and I confidently rely upon it for such further action as lies within your power, looking to the accusation and conviction of the offense.

Subsequently Mr. Cockran made public the following letter, dated yesterday, and directed to Mr. Rand, Acting Distriot Attorney:

Your letter, dated June 27, which has just been received, indicates some slight misapprehension of my object in bringing certain proceedings against officers of the American Tobacco Company to the attention of the District Attorney.

At Page 2 you say very properly that what was said by Mr. Nicoll in the Supreme Court, on a motion to vacate orders for the examination of Ryan and Duke "is not to be considered an admission of the facts charged for any purpoee." In this I entirely concur. The extract from Mr. Nicoll's argument was submitted to your office not as an admission by him that his clients were guilty, but to show that according to his construction of the law the acts described in the plaintiff's moving papers, if true, amounted to a crime under Section 168 of the Penal Code. I said in my letter to the District Attorney and in my letter to you—what I now repeat—that these statements are true and that their truth can be proved by documental evidence, the production of which prosecuting officers have the power to compel.

I am deeply obliged for your kind offer "to detail," under certain circumstances, "an assistant to render" me "every possible assistance in the prosecution of the charge," but I must none the less decline it. As a citizen I am willing to aid the prosecuting authorities in the discharge of their difficult duties; there is no assistance or aid that I desire from them.

De Lancey Nicoll, of the firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsey, who represent Messers. Duke and Ryan in the suits, was not at his office yesterday, having gone to Southampton. Cornelius Sullivan, of Mr. Nicoll'e office, however, said that the letter to Mr. Cockran was nothing more than a notification that he would have to proceed like any other complainant in the case in question.

"This letter," said Mr. Sullivan, "states plainly that on the information before him—that is cutting out hearsay matter—there is nothing upon which criminal proceedings might be based. Mr. Rand simply says that if the proper kind of evidence is laid before him he will begin proceedings."

Up-Town Steamboat Pier.

Because of the new landing of the Hudson River Day Line at the West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier the management has found it necessary for its boats to leave West Twenty-second Street exactly on time. Baggage to be checked there must arrive not later than 8:55 A. M., at which time it will be put on the boat, where it can be checked. In connection with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier it is also announced that privileges have been leased to the Mary Powell to enable her to land there every Saturday on the up trip at 2:20 P. M. This will give an opportunity to visit West Point and return by rail for the fare of $1. The Catskill Evening Line have also arranged to land at this piar on their up trip at 6:30 P. M. and 1:50 P. M. on Saturdays.

ELLIS ISLAND AND ITS PRIVILEGES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to that portion of the alleged letter of suggestions sent by Commissioner Williams of Ellis Island to Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, offering recommendations to selected biddere for the different privileges pertaining to the island, and published in The Commercial Advertiser, bearing date of June 24, 1902, I desire to say that, as regards the privilege of feeding of immigrants, the undersigned, being one of the firm of Reed & Bremhall, the lowest bidders, realizes that we have not been justly treated in this matter. We have a right to be beard. The bid of Reed & Bremhall, the lowest bidders, was, as stated, 18 cents. The bid of the firm of Hudgins & Dumas for the contract was 30 cents. Now, for what was that bid?

The Commissioner issued a circular clearly setting forth a specified bill of fare made by himself, stating the kind of food to be served at each meal and the quality of the same. Then he asked for bidders and demands a bond of $5,000 to accompany each bid as security that the contract will be complied with. Is it the highest or the lowest bidder desired when asking for bids, and for what purpose le the bond, if not for a guarantee to carry out the contract?

The Commissioner, commenting upon the bids of Reed & Bremhall and Hudgins & Dumas, admits that the prices for the articles offered for sale to traveling immigrants were practically the same. The quality is guaranteed by bond. So far so good. But in the bid for feeding the detained immigrants he says he is afraid that Reed & Bremhall will lose money at the prices. His sympathy for our pockets is strangely considarate, when you realize that in feeding 2,000 immigrants a day there is a difference of a clear profit, between the bids of aforesaid, of $13,800 per annum in favor of Hudgins & Dumas, who secured the contract. It le not natural to suppose that Hudgins & Dumas will ignore the conditions of their contract and throw aside the bill of fare made by the Commissioner and feed the immigrants on broiled chicken and sweetbreads.

We supposed, and all other bidders enpposed, that the bids were asked in good faith and would be awarded upon their merits. We all understood that no political influence would be considered, but none of us expected so flagrant a conclusion with such slaveilke excuses. We gracefully accept the inevitable, because there seems to be no alternative. Is it the same as of old, "Secure the substance ere the shadows fade"? or should it read, "Beware of the shadows from such poor substance made"?

New York June 26, 1902. CHARLES D. BREMHALL.

DIED GRIEVING FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Stelz Pined Away After His Murder in the Belfry of a Williamsburg Church.

Long-continued grief caused the death yesterday morning of Mrs. Veronica Stelz, a widow, sixty-five years old, whoee husband, George Stelz, was murdered on the night of Aug. 29, 1897, in the belfry of tha Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg. Mrs. Stelz's death occurred at her home, 64 Montrose Avenue. She had wasted to a mere shadow of her former self.

Her husband was the sexton and bellringer of tha church, and it was his custom at 7 o'clock every night to toll the angelus. On the night that Stelz was killed he told his wife on leaving his home that he would soon be back. He was heard tolling the bell, but at 10 o'clock he had not returned. Then his wife became alarmed and she began a search. She went to the church, but the doors were all locked. Then she enlisted the aid of neighbors and a second search discloeed the sexton's body in the church belfry. He had been slain by a blow on tha head and robbed of his silver watch and some money. It was fonnd that the poor boxes in the church had also been pried open and the contents etolen. The late Police Captain Alexander Lees was in charge of the Stagg Street Police Station at the time, and he worked day and night to bring the murderer to justice.

Six weeks after Stelz's death a criminal named Fritz Meyer shot and killed Policeman Thomas Smid in a church in East Third Street, Manhattan. Smid, who was attached to the East Fifth Street Station, had detected Meyer in a robbery and had pursued him to the church. Meyer was always euspected of having murdered Stelz, but would never admit it. He was eentenced to death and executed in Sing Sing Prison for the policeman's murder.

Mrs. Stelz will be buried to-morrow from the church in which her husband was slain, and will reet beside him in the Most Holy Trinity Cemetery.

DOG THIEVES AT WORK.

Operating in the Murray Hill District—Police Appealed To.

The police of the Tenderloin Station have been appealed to by the residents of the Murray Hill district to capture dog thieves who for the past few weeks have been operating extensively in that section. Many valuable animals have bean stolen, and eome have been recovered by the offer of large rewards. The thieves pay no attention to the advertisements unless a large reward is designated and the assurance given that no questions will be asked.

Twice within one week a valuable toy bull terrier was stolen from a resident on East Thirty-third Street. Yesterday a Boston bulldog belonging to James K. Hackett, the actor, was stolen from his residence, 38 East Thirty-third Street.

Acting Captain Dillon of the Tenderloin Station has two men at work trying to locate the thieves.

AN ODD OCEAN COLLIER

The Louisville and Nashville's Craft August Belmont.

Built on the Tyne for Coal Trade Between Pensacola and Tampico, the Vessel Will Cross the Atlantic Shortly.

The August Belmont is a craft certain to attract a good deal of attention, not only because she is a new departure in colliers, but also because in appearance she is, barring possibly the United States ram Katahdin, one of the most peculiar looking things in the shape of a vessel ever constructed for ocean navigation. Built by C. S. Swan & Hunter, on the Tyna, to the order of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for the coal trade between Pensacola and Tampico, Mexico, the Belmont is expected to sail shortly across the Atlantic.

What is eura to cause the vessel to be an object of a great deal of attention is of couree her very unusual appearance. Far astern, so far in fact that it looks from a distance as if it was almost in the water, is the funnel. Leaving the funnel and coming bowward, one passes five funny-looking etump maets or derricks, each of which is fixed with a derrick, along the trolley wires of which runs the cars that load and unload this etrange craft with coal.

The dead-weight capacity of the Belmont is 6,800 tons, and by means of the latest improved machinery and devices for discharging oargo, she will be enabled, ehould the occasion be necessary, of ridding herself of every pound of it inside of the space of ten houre. The hold of the veseel is fitted with eight large hatchways, each of which fe served with a eteel derrick, which in turn is equipped with the Dodge diecharging gear, which, by the way, is the latest invention of the kind, and which has been highly praised by the English experts.

The Dodge gear is eo fashioned as to discharge coal from the hold of a vessel at the maximum rate by a system which has been termed "grabs," the grabbing being carried on from one sida of tba vessel only. The gear consists of a transporter for each hatchway, fashioned to the heel of which is a swivel plate, which in turn is held in poeition by a riveted track, composed of angle irons attached to and extending abreast of the hatchways the entire length of the vessel. From the winch ends works a tackle, which in turn works the heel of the transporter, the head of which is supported by spans fixed between the masts, by means of whicb it can be lowered or elevated, ae the occasion may demand. The trolley wagon for the loading and discharging of the coal rune along the transporter and is hauled up by a wire rope attached to a steam winch, which euspends the grab. The wagon runs down the transporter by gravitation.

Another rope is connected with the opening and closing gear of the grab, while a third is fixed to a lever which fixes temporarily the trolley wagon at any desired elevation. All of the winches are direct acting, having cylinders 12 inches in diameter, with etrokes of 16 inchee, and are worked by levers located near the hatchways. They are of about 40 horse power. Of the workings of this unique craft Tba Shipping World of London of Juna 18 deals at length. Regarding the method of operation that publication says:

"Presuming that the carriage and grab are at their iowest point, say, at about tha centre of tha hatch, the carriage being etopped in thie position by an adjustable etop secured to the traneporter at the required position; the winchman then disengages the drum, which allows the grab to fall by gravitation into the hold with its mouth open. The second line is then hauled taut and closes tbe grab. Tbe other line, together with the grab line, is now hauled taut by the winch which hoists the grab and its load, until it comes up to the trolley wagon, when the trolley wagon and its load is hauled up to the transporter to the required distance or height.

"If it is required to discbarge the coal into a truck at a comparatively sbort distance below tha grab, the rope is bauled taut, which opens the grab, when the coal is allowed to fall into tha said truck; but if the coal is required to be lowered into, say, a lighter, and without unnecessary breakage, tben the trolley wagon is hauled out still further until it is caught and detained by tba lever before mentioned, when the grab can be lowered from the trolley wagon after tbe trolley is beld in position, and when lowered tbe grab can be opened at any distance, and the coal discharged into the lighter.

"The whole operation, therefore, requires at least two runners; and if the grab and coal bave to be lowered into a ligbter, then three ropes are required, as before mentioned. Eacb of tbe gears being fitted le to discharge 100 tons of run-of-mine coal per hour so long as there is two feet of coal under the grab. There are eix of these transporters working eight batchways. The weight of tbis gear, beyond that of an ordinary ship's gear, is estimated at 90 tons, including tbe necessary ship work, euch as winch beds, rack, &c."

MRS. HASKINS WANTS DIVORCE.

The Late Ambassador Runyon's Daughter Brings an Absolute Action.

Mre. Mary R. Haskins, who during the latter part of last year inetituted a suit against her husband, Harry C. Haskins, for a separation on the ground of ill-treatment and abandonment, and who was made tbe defendant in a euit for divorce, in which Lieut. Alexander von Reuter, a German officer, and two New York men were named as co-respondents, has now begun a suit for an absolute divorce on the statutory ground. The first suit brought by Mrs. Haskins and the countersuit commenced by ber husband were both discontinued a week ago.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by coneent of tbe attorneye on both sides, (Weeks, Battle & Marshall for Mrs. Haekins, and Blandy, Mooney & Shipman for her husband,) appointed Gerard Roberts as referee to hear and decide tha case.

Mre. Haskins is the daughter of tbe late Ambassador Runyon, who represented the United States in the German Court in Berlin during President Cleveland's second Administration. Her husband is the son of a wealthy Buffalo man, and is employed with Hatch & Co., stock brokers. Mrs. Haskins was in receipt of $40 a week pending the determination of the suits which were discontinued.

SENATOR PLATT RETURNS

Washes His Hands of Congress for This Term, He Says.

Declares that It Makes No Difference Whom the Democrats Name for Governor — "We Can Beat Them with a Yellow Dog."

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned to the city yesterday, and unlese something of importance occurs to require his attendenca will not visit Washington again during tbis session of Congress.

"I have washed my hande of Congress for this term," remarked the Senator, as he eat in the "Amen Corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the afternoon.

"Unless," he continued, "there is a equabble over the Philippine matter, I think Congress will be able to get through next week."

"What about the canal proposition?" he was asked.

"I am hopeful," be replied, "that the isthmian canal scheme will be carried to fruition. I did all I could for the Nicaragua route. But we want a canal there, anyway."

"Is there anything new with regard to the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor?" was a question asked tha Senator.

"Nothing that I am aware of," was his reply.

This means that Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean is still on the slate. The report a ehort time ago was that Senator Higgins would not be a candidate because he did not want to interfere with the Gubernatorial aspirations of Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, wbo is in the same Senatorial district and whose name has been prominently used in connection with eecond place on the ticket. For some reason, not yet explained, Senator Higgins has reconeidered bis decision and is said to be in a receptive mood so far as the Lieutenant Governorship is concerned.

Senator Platt was told of the recent visit here to the Tilden Club of ex-President Cleveland and ex-Gov. Hill in the interest of harmony and the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Governor who can win.

Senator Platt smiled as tbe names of several possibilities for the Democratic nomination for Governor were mentioned. Some one added that Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany was being favorably discussed by Tammany Hall leaders because of the known refusal of Justice Alton B. Parker of tba Court of Appeals to be a candidate.

"It makes no differenca who the Democrats name," said the Senator. "We can beat them with a yellow dog, even any yellow dog they may put up."

The Senator will go to Manbattan Beach for the Summer early this week.

Isaac L. Rice a Doctor of Laws.

Isaac L. Rice of this city has been informed by the Trustees and Regents in the State of Maine that Bates College at Lewiston, Me., has conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Our Early Summer Closing.

During July and August Loeser's will close at noon on Saturdays, other days at 5 P. M. When the store closes on Thursday, July the 3d, it will remain closed until Monday, July the 7th.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Second Week of White Avalanche.

Midsummer Sale of Muslin Undergarments.

Even Larger Benefits Than Opening Sale.



Every day adds something to our knowledge of your best needs—and enlarges our ability to meet them with newer, better and more advantageously priced merchandise. The magnitude and importance of this sale even in a week has brought toward the Loeser store in a magnetic force little and big lots of merchandise that are seeking the market—we have bought them very much to your advantage. Thus as has always been in the past, the second week of our sale presents benefits in many ways more far-reaching in real advantages to the Brooklyn people than the opening week. The belated shopper reaps the full harvest as well as those who do not procrastinate.

Every garment, whether it be underwear, a shirt waist, a wrapper, or a corset, from those of the largest in price to those of a few pennies, has been superintended with the utmost care in its making—no skimping in the shape—no shortcoming in fabric or finish—trimmings that are the best as well as most fashionable and honest. The money is put into the quality of the muslins, the cambrics, the buttons, the threads—with the idea of doing better in quality, in design and character rather than a process of cheapening.

The magnitude and importance of this sale are already an established fact. Its purposes, its usefulness and its benefits known to every home where the name of Loeser is spoken. The goods themselves are entirely beyond fair competition for real lowness of prices, the convenience and accommodation of shopping so superior that gathering your needs will prove a pleasure as well as the greatest economy of the year.

Corset Covers.

AT 5c.—Cambric corset covers, V-shape, perfect fitting.

AT 19c.—Cambric corset covers, 6 styles, V-shape, low neck and square neck, embroidery, hemstitching and lace effects.

AT 25c. Fine cambric covers, low and V-shape, including French body, embroidery and lace trimmed.

AT 39c. AND 49c.—Nainsook and cambric covers, including French body shape to the waist line, also dainty V-shape and low-neck effects.

AT 59c., 79c. AND 98c.—More elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace.

White Petticoats.

AT 49c.—Muslin petticoats, in a variety of styles, some with embroidery edge, others with hemstitching and lace edging.

AT 79c.—A finer lot, made of cambric, in several styles, some umbrella shape, and others with deep flounce of embroidery and insertion.

AT 98c.—A splendid lot, in six styles, umbrella shape ruffle, with deep embroidery flounce, others trimmed with Valenciennes or Torchon lace; also very pretty styles in hemstitched ruffles.

AT $1.39, $1.59, $1.98 AND $2.98.—Still finer lots, ruffles of lace, inserting and edge; also fancy embroidery flounces.

Night Gowns.

AT 25c.—Muslin gowns in 3 styles, one tucked yoke, V-shape, others with hemstitching, high neck, also with two rows of insertion.

AT 39c.—Better grade of muslin gowns, some with three and four rows of insertion, others with hemstitching and tucks.

AT 49c.—Fine muslin gowns, some trimmed with lace, others square yoke effect with embroidery and Empire style.

AT 59c.—Fine muslin and cambric gowns, some open neck, others with yokes, also V-shape. These are trimmed with insertings and embroidery and tucks.

AT 79c.—A fine lot of muslin and cambric gowns, also some in nainsook, in a variety of styles, high and low neck effects, Empire and square neck, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery.

AT 98c.—A choice lot of fine gowns in nainsook and cambric, 10 styles, low neck and elbow sleeves, low V-shape, also square and high effects. These are prettily trimmed with fine embroidery or lace, and some hemstitched.

AT $1.39, $1.59 AND $1.98—A still finer lot of nainsook and cambric gowns

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Magazine Section

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

A LOOK INTO THE CRATER OF AN ACTIVE VOLCANO

Prof. Hovey's Daring Ascent of the Soufriere—What He Saw from the Rim—Crater Half a Mile Deep and Nearly a Mile Wide—Huge Red-hot Stones That Were Thrown Out.

GEORGETOWN, St. Vincent, B. W. I., June 6, 1902.—Leaving to the regular correspondents the task of gathering the "news" features of the eruption and the relief measures, the geologists upon arriving here addressed themselves at once to learning at first hand, as far as possible, everything pertaining to the outbursts of the mountain. We found a striking resemblance between the history of the eruption of 1812 and that of this one. That eruption was preceded by earthquakes of more than usual severity and frequency for about a year. In April, 1901, earthquakes began to be noticeable in this and other of the Windward Islands.

In 1812 the activity culminated in a series of violent outbursts of steam accompanied by vast quantities of dust and ashes, but with no flow of molten lava; in 1902 the eruption thus far has been of precisely the same character, and now the indications are that this volcano is quiescent. The course of events here before May, 1902, impressed some of the inhabitants of the island with the similarity to the history of the eruption of May, 1812, so much that trouble was feared, and one person, at least, F. W. Griffith of the Government Service, some months ago, in writing to friends in England, predicted that the Soufrière would soon break out in eruption. His prophecy has proved to be only too true.

BECAME ALARMED.

The earthquake shocks and the rumblings became so strong and frequent by February of the present year that the dwellers on the estates situated on the west, or leeward, side of the volcano were so alarmed that they could with difficulty be kept from abandoning the land. On the first symptoms of actual eruption early in May all these people fled southward for their lives, and very few were killed on that side of the island.

On the windward side conditions were different, and but little alarm seems to have been felt. The earthquakes were not as severe and it was supposed that the trade winds would carry all débris toward the west. A deceptive security! About thirteen hundred and fifty persons were killed outright on the east and north sides of the island during the eruption, or died afterward of the injuries received then. Thousands of families in the northern half of the island were rendered homeless by the shower of volcanic dust and ashes which, in a few minutes, swept every vestige of tropical verdure from a district calculated to be about thirty square miles in area.

Early in the morning of Thursday, May 29, the Dixie sailed away, leaving Dr. Jaggar and the writer to carry on detailed observations regarding the volcano, in conjunction with George Carroll Curtis of the United States Geological Survey, who had been left in Martinique by the Dixie and had been brought on to St. Vincent by the steamer put at the disposal of W. R. Corwine, the representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce, by the French Admiral. James E. Richards, brother of the American Consular Agent in St. Vincent, placed at our disposal his cottage overlooking Chateaubelair and commanding an unobstructed view of the southeastern side of the Soufrière, (locally called "the Soofreer,") and we three proceeded thither Thursday afternoon in a canoe pulled by five stalwart negroes under the captaincy of a sixth.

WALLIBON RIVER.

We spent Friday studying the behavior of the Wallibon River and skirting the coast as far north as the zone of greatest devastation extended. The Wallibon is one of the very few permanent rivers of St. Vincent, one of its forks rising on the south slope of the Soufrière, flowing southward about a mile to join a similar fork coming from the northern slopes of Richmond Peak, and then westward about three miles to the sea. The east and west portion of the course, with its deep gorges, seems to have been especially well situated to catch the eddies of dust brought down the mountain, for in several places the accumulations are fifty or sixty feet deep. These great heaps or windrows retain in a remarkable way the heat due to the eruption, which has given rise to scores of outbursts of steam, with or without dust, as the river waters, especially after a rain, have reached their interiors. These secondary eruptions throw dams of dust and ashes across the river, ponding it back until the water gains sufficient force to break through the obstacle and proceed with its work of transportation and erosion. An interesting feature of the action of this stream was that it was overloaded with sediment from its loose banks, so that it could not flow continuously. It was necessary for the water to come down in pulsations of variable interval in order to overcome the drag of its load.

Late in the afternoon one of these heat reservoirs in the Wallibon Valley treated us to an eruption that really was worth seeing. The great curling clouds of dust-laden steam rose in a column to a height roughly estimated at more than a mile and then spread out horizontally like a mushroom or the famous rock pine tree of Italy and precipitated its copious showers of fine dust all about, just as the great crater did on a far grander scale about three weeks before.

MAKING THE ASCENT.

On the following day, Saturday, May 31, our party, consisting of T. M. MacDonald, Esq., a large land owner of the leeward coast, who greatly facilitated our work on that side of the mountain, and six negro servants, besides ourselves, made the ascent of the volcano. All the island seemed to know of our journey and to apprehend that we should never return alive. Our guides were brave enough when we started from our boat on the site of Wallibon village, but as we rose on the mountain slope their courage seemed to ooze away and they were content to follow our lead.

Mr. Curtis was the first man to set foot on the rim of the old crater of La Soufrière after the eruption of May 7, 1902, and Dr. Jaggar, the writer, and Mr. MacDonald were but a few minutes behind. The day was perfect; not a cloud obscured our view of the interior of the "old" crater or of the exterior slopes of the mountain. The crater lake, for which the volcano was more than locally famous, had disappeared, of course, but far below the level of its former surface we could see a smaller lake of boiling water, covering most of the bottom of the present crater, as if it were that of a titanic caldron.

The present depth of the crater below the highest point of the rim may be roughly stated, pending the reduction of our calculations, at more than half a mile, and the extreme width at its former value of about nine-tenths of a mile. The outline of the crater seems not to have been altered materially in ground plan, but portions of the southern and western sides of the rim probably have been lowered by the eruption. Every surface being denuded of vegetation, the structure of the interior of the cone and the outer slopes of the mountain are exposed as they have not been within the memory of any living person.

The eruptions of ancient days were attended with many flows of lava, but the outburst of 1812 and that of the present year have been entirely without any such feature. Just now the edges of the early lava streams are very prominent in the views of the Soufrière, but it will not be long before the topography is masked again with vegetation, judging from the great change that has taken place during the fortnight which I now have spent on the island.

The great steepness of the slopes and the extreme narrowness of the divides are very surprising to one accustomed to the rounded forms which generally characterize the topography of Northeastern North America and the British Isles. The crater of the Soufrière is encircled on the northern half by the remains of the rim of a much larger crater, just as Vesuvius is partly surrounded by Mount Somma, though here the relative proportions are reversed and the encircling crater is higher than the active cone.

Mr. MacDonald was an eye-witness of the great eruption and has laid the world under a debt of gratitude through having kept careful notes of the succession of events on May 7, up to the time, 2 P. M., when it seemed extremely dangerous to remain longer at his home, which commands an unobstructed view of the upper portion of the Soufrière. His account of the eruption of the principal day, however, must be prefaced by an extract from the notes of Mr. Mathes, a German, from South America, who was visiting at Chateaubelair and witnessed the eruption.

Mr. Mathes says that the first outburst of steam from the crater took place at 2:40 P. M., May 6, and that steam and "smoke" clouds rose from the summit at intervals until 5:40 P. M., when all was clear, but at 6:05 o'clock there was another outburst, with a very thick cloud of dust. According to Mr. MacDonald such eruptions took place at intervals of an hour and a half to two hours throughout the night.

RED-HOT STONES.

By 10:30 of the morning of the 7th the outbursts had become continuous, the column of steam rising to a height seven or eight times the altitude of the mountain, or at least 30,000 feet. The display of lightning about the column was constant and impressive, being vivid in the extreme. At 1 o'clock large stones could be distinguished in the ascending clouds of steam and dust. These seemed to fall to windward.

Tremendous roaring mingled with the thunder and lightning to produce terror in the minds of beholders. Just before 2 o'clock there was a marked increase in the already great activity, with great showers of stones to windward and "a terrific huge reddish and purplish curtain" advanced toward Mr. MacDonald's house, causing him to consider discretion the better part of valor and to take to a boat which he had in readiness for the emergency. He and his boatmen thought that they would be overwhelmed by the cloud, but they made good their escape, though many stones fell in their boat.

From 2 o'clock onward of that terrible Wednesday the volcano was enveloped in a dense cloud of dust and steam, from which red-hot rocks fell in torrents, and anything like continuous and calm observation of phenomena was out of the question. The present appearance of the mountain slopes corroborates Mr. MacDonald's observation that most of the large stones fell to windward. Stones 6 inches, and perhaps more, in diameter fell in Georgetown, five and one-half miles in an air line from the crater to the southeast.

I observed blocks 2 feet in diameter in the material from this eruption four miles from the crater, while on the actual slopes of the mountain such blocks even 4 feet across are to be found. On the leeward side the absence of stones, especially near the crater, is remarkable, but we found some as large as one's head in the débris covering Richmond village, four miles southwest of the crater. As has been said, the loss of life was almost entirely confined to the eastern, or windward, side of the island, and seems to have been due to four causes: The blows given by falling stones, the burns due to hot stones, suffocation by hot, dust-laden air, and lightning. The last is, perhaps, somewhat doubtful, for, though this cause is very generally named by the inhabitants, there has been no substantiation mentioned beyond the fact that there was a very great deal of extremely vivid lightning during the eruption.

Of the number on the windward side who did not save their lives by flight, comparatively few are now alive. The most striking instance of preservation is that of 132 persons who took refuge in the empty rum cellar of the sugar factory on the Orange Hill estate, not one of whom perished. The cellar is only partly underground, but it stands upon a divide between two ravines and has no openings toward the volcano. The openings and two windows on the side toward the sea are provided with heavy wooden doors and shutters, which were closed at the beginning of the eruption and remained so throughout.

One hundred yards distant from the cellar is the manor house of the estate, in and near which many persons were killed, including the manager, Alexander Fraser, his wife, and his nepbew. These three were the only white persons killed, with the exception of a Portuguese man, who was killed at Wallibon factory, on the west side. The experience of the people in the old rum cellar suggests the utility of constructing similar places of refuge for use in time of hurricane as well as of volcanic eruption.

The eruptions continued with abating force for some days after the great outburst of May 7, but after a few days of quiet the crater broke out again on Sunday evening, May 18, and the eruption was so violent that there was a heavy shower of stones in Kingstown, the capital of the island, which is about twelve miles distant from the crater in a straight line. This eruption was very short-lived, and there seems to have been no noteworthy outbreak since.

The area of the district devastated has been roughly estimated at thirty square miles. Much of this, however, is only temporarily damaged. The heavy rains of the past three weeks washed off some of the coating of ashes and induced vegetation to spring up again, but some months must elapse before the land again will yield crops. Hundreds of houses have been destroyed, but most of these were the huts of the negroes, and consisted of a few feet of lumber covered by a roof of thatch and can be replaced without great expenditure of money.

The bounty of the civilized world will tide the sufferers over the worst of the trouble, and he who has given promptly has given twice. In Georgetown at the present time, a month after the eruption, it is almost impossible to get milk, the cattle having been destroyed, fruit and vegetables are entirely absent from the markets, eggs are scarce, and meat is very hard to get.

Along most of the western foot of the mountain a belt of the old seacoast has slipped down into the sea, leaving deep water where villagers used to stand; while on the east coast the beach is building out by reason of the ashes brought down by the streams and distributed by the ocean currents.

Not until after our return from our memorable first ascent of the Soufrière (we have since made another ascent, from the windward side, and are waiting for clear weather to make a third) did we realize what heroes our simple feat had made of us in the eyes of the islanders. The Kingstown Times of June 5 enlightened us, for an editorial regarding our ascent closed with the sentence: "The task of reaching the top of the Soufrière Mountain just now is fraught with many dangers, and we congratulate the party, whose undaunted perseverance richly merits the place it will occupy in the history of the Soufrière."

E. O. HOVEY.

New Things in Moving Pictures.

Recent Developments of Mysterious and Puzzling Photographs — Apparent Impossibilities Accomplished by the Camera—How the Egg-and-Chicken Illusion Is Produced.

THERE have lately been important developments in the "moving picture" business. Practically every theatre in the country where vaudeville is either incidental or a feature has its own machine, which at each performance projects on canvas a dozen or more active views, the exhibition being given equal prominence on the programme with the comedietta preceding or the "musical act" following. The views are changed weekly, so that the American public may not be surfeited.

Of late nearly all the pictures produced have been either of a comic or a mysterious nature. Where a year or so ago those "in front" were treated to realistic scenes of Niagara Falls, a trip across Brooklyn Bridge, or a view taken from the locomotive of an English railway train, they will now be shown with humorous exaggeration how Mrs. O'Grady deals with her husband when he comes unsteadily home on Saturday night minus his wages, or they will be permitted to gaze upon the remarkable spectacle of a clown ambling about the canvas, detaching his head or limbs at will.

There are dozens of this latter class, and as they are all photographic reproductions and still picture occurrences which every one knows to be manifestly impossible, interest and wonder in them never lessen. And yet, as a representative of one of the biggest of film manufacturing concerns said:

"The whole thing is so very simple that I'm afraid if we give it away we'll destroy interest."

It is perhaps regrettable that such a wonderful invention as the reproduction of life motion by aid of the camera should have degenerated into a mere toy, but shrewd caterers to the amusement-loving public know that in order to interest they must amuse and mystify at the same time. Hence the retirement of the scenic view and the advancement of the clown with the accommodating organism.

A NEW PROFESSION.

The companies manufacturing the films used in these machines have in their employ a large number of persons whose business it is to pose for the pictures. They are the originals of the characters to be seen on the canvas. They are trained "camera actors," and know just what is required of them to make the picture most effective.

At one end of a long gallery on East Twenty-first Street is a tiny stage. The room is crowded with scenery and properties, and on this stage are enacted most of the tableaus seen later on canvas in the theatre. If you will notice, you observe that the characters enact by rapid pantomime in sixty seconds a little comedy which would require five or ten minutes if presented on the stage in the usual way. This is acted originally about ten feet from the mouth of a big lens, behind which a roll of film two or three hundred feet long is rapidly being reeled across the point of exposure.

One of the latest mystery pictures is "The Human Incubator." A man is represented standing before a table on which there are six eggs and a plate. He takes up one egg, breaks it about a foot above the plate, and as the contents strike the latter a little chick picks itself up and runs over the table.

This he does with each egg in succession. When the six chicks are running about he holds the last broken shell again over the plate, a chicken runs back and apparently jumps up into the shell, which is placed on the table again whole.

HOW IT IS DONE.

This is one of the simplest of all the pictures. In reality the man stands before the camera and breaks an egg into the plate. He then reaches out for a little chicken, which is handed to him, and puts it on the plate. Naturally it immediately runs off on the table. The same thing is done with each of the six eggs until the same number of chickens have actually been put on the plate.

When the film is developed ten or fifteen feet of it represent the man reaching out and putting the chicken on the plate. This part is cut out of the main strip, and the section of the film representing the contents of the egg striking the plate is attached to that showing the chicken picking itself up from the centre of the plate where it has been placed in the interval. The apparent impossibility of the tiny fowl returning to the egg is accomplished merely by reversing the course of the film—that is, making the picture operate backward.

Two similar pictures are "The Tramp's Miraculous Escape" and "The Photographer's Mishap." In the first one, two tramps meet on a railroad track and exchange embraces. One produces a bottle and goes on, leaving it with his colleague of the road.

The tramp who received the bottle sits down on a railroad tie, takes several good "pulls" at it, and finally goes to sleep. Suddenly a fast express makes its appearance, and being unable to stop in such a short distance, strikes the unfortunate man and scatters "fragments of him" in every direction. The train is stopped, and train hands return to gather up the remains. After carrying them for a short distance on a stretcher the tramp jumps up alive and makes a dive for his bottle, which has been left behind.

The other picture embodies the same idea, an amateur photographer having set up his camera on the tracks and commenced focusing when an express train strikes him. He is hurled into the air, but on striking the ground, picks himself up and brushes his clothes. As he is shaking his fist at the receding train another one strikes him, and the same performance is gone through with again.

THE EXPLANATION.

The same idea is used in the preparation of both. An invariable groan of horror comes from in front of the canvas when the train strikes the body, for it seems impossible that it is not a reproduction of an actual catastrophe. A man is really photographed on the track until the locomotive gets near.

Then the camera is stopped and the man steps out of harm's way. Another picture is taken with a dummy in the same position, and this time the locomotive is permitted to mangle it. The camera is again stopped, the real man substituted for the remains of the dummy, and the third picture represents the marvelous resurrection. When the three films are adjusted so they run continuously the affair is extremely realistic.

One of the most mystifying effects obtained is that in the picture "Impossible Bathing." There are several pictures exploiting this idea, and it is always very effective. A man arrives at the river bank with the intention of taking a swim. He takes off his hat and throws it down, and in the same instant there is another hat resting comfortably on his head. So on with his coat, vest, and other garments, until there are a dozen or more suits of clothing scattered about on the ground before he has been able to disrobe to his bathing suit.

He plunges into the water, only to be thrown back on the bank a second later, as usual, fully dressed. He tries it again three or four times, with the same result, and then in despair finally dives with every garment on.

To the observer this instantaneous dressing seems utterly unexplainable. It is done simply by stopping the camera after the man has thrown his hat down or his coat off and waiting until he has put on another. Of course, when the picture is projected on the canvas, the redressing interval is lost. He is thrown back out of the water by a reversal of the film.

The same principle is applied in the picture where two fishermen get into a dispute, and, in the struggle which follows, tumble overboard while grappling each other. Another fisherman arrives and, immediately getting a bite, drags ashore the disputants, still fighting, on the end of his line.

As a peacemaker he becomes involved and the three go overboard. A moment later they are thrown back on land and start off arm in arm for refreshments. Three cameras are used in preparing this picture, one working in reverse, and each being stopped at proper periods while changes are made.

FOR SUBURBANITES.

Another amusing and mystifying picture is "Trying to Catch a Train." A suburbanite is seen in bed in the morning. He discovers he has overslept himself, and as he jumps out of bed, shirt, trousers, shoes, collar, tie, coat, vest, hat, cane, cigar, and satchel arise from the floor and adjust themselves. He makes a hasty exit. In this the camera is stopped while the man puts on each garment, which in the picture seems to fly on by magic.

Two or three other illustrations will serve to explain the whole scheme of the preparation of these pictures. Views on the order of the clown with the adjustable head are of course made by the aid of mirrors. The same thing is done on the stage, and is familiar to every one. What appears on canvas is simply a photograph of what appears on the stage, only in many cases the mystic effect can be greatly intensified by the way in which the camera may be juggled, so to speak.

THE "MYSTERIOUS URN."

For instance, while the "Mysterious Urn" picture might be presented on the stage, the optical illusion becomes much greater on the canvas owing to the rapidity with which the effects are reproduced by the camera. A large urn is in the middel of the picture. Several young women are gathered about it when Mephisto appears, waves his magic wand, and causes the urn to disappear.

He then commands the young women to take places upon the stand which the urn occupied. By a wave of his hand he causes them, too, to disappear in a cloud of smoke. The scene suddenly changes to an artist's studio. The artist commences to make love to one of the suddenly appeared young women, and as he is about to encircle her in his arms she vanishes and Mephisto appears in her place. The picture then shows several other "lightning changes."

The very simple explanation of this is in the fact that when Mephisto waves his wand for the urn to disappear the camera is stopped until the urn is carried away bodily. This is also the case when he waves his hand and the seven women disappear; they walk away in front of a closed lens. Of course the scene is changed in the same way.

Another picture called the "One Man Orchestra," in which the leader is seen alone, and by a move of his hand causes eight chairs to appear in rapid succession, immediately after to be occupied in some mysterious way, each by a musician, is prepared in the same way. The camera does not operate while each chair is being put in place or while the musicians are walking to their seats.

The London Times's special correspondent in Tokio declares that because of the demoralizing speculation on the Exchanges, of which eighty-two exist in Japan, about half being petty concerns with insufficient capital and irresponsible brokers, the Government suddenly issued regulations fixing the minimum paid-up capital at 100,000 yen and raising the brokers' license fees from 10 to 100 yen, enacting further that half the profits earned above 10 per cent. must be carried to reserve. These changes become operative within six months. The action of the Government, it is said, has caused a commotion on the Exchanges and a heavy depreciation of shares, aggregating 3,000,000 yen in three days. The press condemns the suddenness, while approving the spirit, of the new legislation.

TUNNELING UNDER THE HARLEM

Work Now Being Begun Excites Wonder of Engineers—To Lay Submarine Tubes Without Compressed Air—How an Engineering Difficulty Has Been Met in a Novel Way.

SINCE the New York subway was begun its builders have been confronted with many new engineering problems. The work has been so productive of mechanical novelties that not a technical periodical in the country has failed to show an interest in the undertaking, and one part of the tunneling is regarded as so extraordinary that The London Engineering News has sent a special representative across the Atlantic to write about it.

This especially distinctive problem is the Harlem River tunnel. It is now proposed to complete the river stretch without the use of compressed air and without caissons—a proposition which would have been regarded a few years ago as nearly impossible and certainly impracticable. The originator of the new plan is Duncan D. McBean. It was only after he had considered all the recognized methods of tunneling under water that he finally devised this one.

The Harlem River has an unusual sort of bottom. Under the top stratum of mud is a clay soil containing much sand. This combination, when subjected to water pressure, does what the engineers know as "blowing," which means that it rises, or puffs up, when the water penetrates underneath it. In a river bottom that "blows" it is obviously impossible to do open-work tunneling, for you can't hold the bottom down. It was after the nature of the clay-and-sand soil was discovered that the idea of going under the river by the open-work process had to be abandoned.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

"If the bottom had been of blue clay, as in the Chicago River," explains Mr. McBean, "we could have tunneled in this way, as was done in the case of the La Salle Street tunnel of Chicago, but it was evident as soon as we became familiar with the Harlem that such a method would be impracticable."

The open-work process having been laid aside, Mr. McBean began to plan some method by which it would be possible, if the necessity should arise, to hold down the "blowing" bottom by means of compressed air. Engineers had discussed many times the feasibility of making river tunnels by means of a series of caissons, but no one had yet solved the problem of establishing connections between the different separate caissons. The plan finally hit upon by the sub-contractor involved the making of a box, a sort of continuous caisson, reaching one-half way across the stream, its roof and sides protecting the workmen from the water. This box, with no bottom but the soil beneath the water, is not being built into position all at once, but piece by piece.

It was required of the sub-contractors that they should use only half the river at a time for their operations, leaving the other half free for traffic and entirely finishing the first half before blocking the remainder of the stream.

The first thing to do was to dredge a channel, the final total depth of the channel to be about fifty-three feet below the ordinary high water level. Already the dredging has been done to a depth of nearly forty feet. The channel has sloping sides, and on each side is a working platform for dredging and other machinery, one platform being fifty feet wide and the other more than twenty feet.

ONE DANGER AVOIDED.

In preparing for the building of the box there was one danger to be avoided—the river bottom might sink after the water had been pumped out. To obviate a trouble of this sort piles are driven at right angles to the line of the tunnel, four piles every eight feet. These piles are cut off under the water at the proper distance from the surface, and then they are "capped" and braced with diagonal braces to make them firm under very great pressure. The box is to rest partially on the caps, so that it cannot sink down, no matter what happens to the river bottom.

It has been no simple matter to drive the piles properly. Their tops, after being "capped," must be on the same incline as the grade of the tunnel, and they have been driven so successfully that the line formed by the caps is true within two one-hundredths of an inch.

After the pile-driving, the next operation is the insertion of "wallings" and "bracings" to support the sides of the box. These "wallings" and "bracings" are similar to those seen in the open-work sections of the subway under the city streets—in Fourth Avenue, for instance—the "wallings" being the transverse beams that help to form the maze of woodwork through which one looks down into the tunnel in passing over the line on foot or in a trolley car. The woodwork in the river section differs from that in Fourth Avenue in that it is much heavier. It has to be heavier, for the strain upon it is far greater.

When the "wallings" and "bracings" are sunk, forming a skeleton around which the box is to be made, the next stage of the work consists of driving the sheeting which will form the sides of the box. Instead of using three-inch planks for sheeting, as is done in Fourth Avenue, the river tunnel builders use twelve-inch timbers.

Three of these are bolted together, so that they represent, with their tongues and grooves, thirty-eight inches along the sides of the big box. The sheeting is driven five or ten or twelve feet below the bottom line of excavation, and then it is cut off just above the line of the completed tunnel's roof.

SINKING BOX'S ROOF.

Following the completion of the sides comes the sinking of the box's roof or top. This roof is to be forty inches thick, made of solid timbers and held together by longitudinal beams running along both its top and bottom and bolted through. The box having been finished, earth will be heaped around it, making it water-tight and adding another force to hold it in place. Then the water on the inside will be pumped out, and the box will be all ready for use by the workmen who are to lay inside it the two tubes for underground trains.

Although Mr. McBean plans to use no compressed air, his box being built with a view of using it if necessary. Unless such a necessity arises, however, the workmen will breathe natural air that enters the box from two openings. On the land side the entrance to the box will be beyond the water's edge, and out in the centre of the river there is to be a wooden shaft protruding from the surface of the water.

As indicated above, the only chance that compressed air will have to be used lies in the danger of the river bottom's "blowing." If it does "blow," Mr. McBean must bulkhead the box and fill it with enough compressed air to hold the rising soil down to its proper position. But he does not expect any such necessity, as he calculates on finishing the work in so great a hurry that there will be no time for the bottom to "blow" sufficiently to cause trouble.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The present condition of the river work is as follows: The dredging has been nearly finished; the piles are down and "capped"; the "wallings" and "bracings" are being sunk.

Within a fortnight they will begin to drive the side sheeting, and the sub-contractor says he expects to be ready to pump the water out of the box in September. Then the work will be almost done as far as the Manhattan half of the river is concerned. Before next Christmas the builders are confident of having everything ready for a start on the Bronx side of the stream, having completed the work on this side and cleared the nearest channel for traffic. No doubt is felt that all the river stretch, measuring 1,504 feet in length, will be ready for service before Christmas, 1903, which is the date set for running the first train through the subway.

In the approaches to the tubes that will run under the water the lining of the tunnel is to consist of concrete arches. The tubes themselves, twelve and one-half feet between centres and separated by a diaphragm, will be covered on the outside with concrete and lined with cast iron.

New Light on the Explosion of the Maine

DURING the past week there has been a good deal of quiet discussion among naval men concerning the explosion of the Maine, excited by the news which arrived from China on Monday morning that the warship Kai Chih exploded and sank within thirty seconds while lying in the Yang-tse-Kiang River, killing 150 officers and men.

The explosion of the Maine was one of the most mysterious affairs that ever happened in naval history. Notwithstanding the report of the Board of Inquiry into the manner of her loss there are naval officers who maintain that the cause of the explosion of the Maine had never been cleared up. They say that no positive evidence was adduced to show that the Maine was exploded from the outside, although the report of the board pointed out many significant facts which supported this contention.

On the other hand, there was some evidence tending to show that the explosion was of interior origin. Among this was the fact that about half an hour before the explosion there was an unaccountable and sudden rise in the temperature in one of the magazines, which fact was reported to Capt. Sigsbee and entered in the records.

Some thought this was occasioned by spontaneous combustion in one of the coal bunkers and which subsequently exploded one of the magazines. Such combustion is known to be liable to occur, especially when vessels are lying in tropical waters. A British man-of-war had previously been exploded by fire from spontaneous combustion reaching one of the magazines.

Now comes the mysterious explosion of a Chinese warship of large dimensions. She went to the bottom in about the same time as the Maine, and although the total loss of life was not so great as on the American ship, it was relatively higher, as only two escaped. The Kai Chih was an up-to-date ship, having been built in 1884, and she resembled the Maine in many particulars.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who recently resigned the Premiership of France, is now in Hamburg with Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, preparatory to making a yachting cruise as the guests of M. Gaston Menier in Norwegian waters. The King of Sweden and Norway has invited M. Waldeck-Rousseau to be his guest for some shooting. In November he will resume his career as a Paris lawyer.

American Army Spreading National Game

Base Ball Being Taken Up by the Filipinos—How They Imitate the Soldiers—Other Athletic Sports in the United Service.

THE recent organization, with the full approval of the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Department of the East, of a baseball league composed of clubs representing the different military posts hereabouts is one of many things that go to show that athletics are progressing in the army. There are no better trained athletes in America than the men who compose the rank and file of the United States Army and Navy. Go where you will, whether it be to the Presidio in California or Fort Columbus on Governors Island in the Harbor of New York, you will be sure to find a set of strong-bodied young men who each day keep their already good constitutions in tip-top condition by indulging in various forms of athletic exercise.

There was a time when the officers engaged in the games, but to a great extent this has been abandoned. The athletes who make up the hundreds of football, baseball, track teams, &c., throughout the regular service are the men who have not been so fortunate as to acquire a commission.

Just at this time it is baseball that is the ruling favorite in the army, and there is not a regiment or a company of artillery within all the service or a ship in the navy that does not boast of a creditable team. For instance, in the Department of the East League there are eight teams, consisting of seven military organizations and one naval, that at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Every Saturday these teams meet in competition at one or other of the reservations, where, in the presence of their comrades and generally some one or two thousand civilian spectators they fight for supremacy and the ultimate winning of the pennant that is to be awarded to the champions.

All of the teams are unusually strong, are neatly and appropriately uniformed, and are sustained by their comrades. The taxpayers are not called upon to pay a cent for their maintenance. Such a thing as an admission fee in the army or navy has never been tolerated.

It was the American Army that introduced the National game in the Far East. In Manila such an occurrence as a baseball match had never been heard of until the American occupation. To hear the men tell of the way the natives received its introduction, and the expressions of wonderment they uttered when first they had a chance to watch the uniformed "Americanos" pitch, catch, and bat the sphere, forms a most interesting topic in army as well as navy circles.

The games in Manila, as in the United States, are played between the different regiments or the crews of the warships. There is hardly a day that a match is not played. Besides the military and naval people sure to be present, the natives in great numbers generally also manage to find an excuse to get in close enough proximity to the soldiers or jackies to get a good view of the contest.

An officer high in the navy not long ago said that these contests had been of immeasurable benefit to the authorities in the Philippines in dealing with the natives. It brought the latter into closer communication and fellowship with the Americans and it had resulted frequently, he said, in making of an enemy a friend. The natives have taken a great fancy to the game, and already in Manila and the other towns on the Island of Luzon and elsewhere in the archipelago can he seen the little dusky-skinned Filipinos busy throwing all kinds of round-shaped substances at one another, sometimes a ball of thread or a discarded American-made ball, or, if these are missing, one of those round, smooth stones that are to be found in the fields in the new American possessions.

During the Chinese trouble a baseball team representing the famous Ninth Regulars, played several matches with a team representing the marines for the benefit of the allied forces. The diversion proved a most welcome one to the troops, all of them, from the flaxen-haired Germans to the little "Japs," going into ecstasies every time they had a chance to watch the Americans do such wonderful things with a little piece of stuffed leather and a piece of wood, as they called it.

In football no less than in baseball are the men who do "Uncle Sam's" fighting proficient. This is easily accounted for when it is known that among the men to-day wearing the uniform of the regulars are many who prior to their enlistment played on college, school, or maybe athletic club teams, and as a result supply to the army and navy the brains necessary to train men how to play such a strenuous game as is football. The outcome is that the service prides itself on the possession of scores of creditable teams, which are always in condition and ready practically at a moment's notice to upbold the reputation of their particular organization in the field.

It may be mentioned here that a few years back one of the finest football teams in the regular army was that representing Fort McPherson of Atlanta, Ga. The Captain and one of the "tackles" on that team was a tall, splendidly proportioned soldier. He was an assistant surgeon and had been stationed at McPherson for some time. His name was Wood. This same Wood was later the Colonel of the famous Rough Riders and still later a Brigadier General of Regulars and Governor General of Cuba. Johnson Poe, the famous Princeton player, was also connected with the regular army for a long time, and his name and fame are familiar throughout the service.

Of track athletics it may be said that there are so many men in the army and navy capable of running hundred-yard dashes close to record time or vaulting the pole and throwing hammer and shot, especially the latter, that to enumerate them it would be necessary to make practically a complete census of the two services.

Still another branch of athletics that has reached a high point of excellence is rowing. This branch, however, is practically confined to the navy, for most of the army organizations, excepting, of course, the heavy artillery, are stationed inland and away from the water. The races between crews representing battleships, cruisers, and other vessels is now a matter of history, and the papers often contain extended accounts of a race between picked crews from this or that ship, the outcome of which was watched with bated breath by Admirals and other officers and men of the ship or squadron. Rear Admiral "Bob" Evans in his writings speaks of the prowess of his men in his "A Sailor's Log," where with pride he refers to their victory over a crew representing one of the great battleships that fly the flag of Germany.

DEATH VALLEY'S SECRET REVEALED

Strange Discovery After Fifty Years of Remains of a Missing Caravan—A Tragedy Enacted Near a Poisoned Spring.

THE treacherous, merciless sands of Death Valley have yielded up the story of another gruesome, ghastly tragsdy fifty years after it was enacted. Yearly, as the white men traverse that trapdoor of hell, they play their lives against the tales of yellow lure that lie under it, and some lose. The next year, says The San Francisco Chronicle, their mummified corpses are found by others, who may pity them as "good men; they played the limit and lost. Here's the next that tries."

Fifty-one years ago a party of men, women, and children—twenty all told—left Independence, Mo., in two wagons drawn by oxsn, bound for the goldfields of California. From that day until now they have never been heard of and their fate has always been a mystery. All these years the bare desert held the secret securely locked, and only recently have its restless, crawling sands disclosed the key—a huge, rusted iron hook of an ancient ox chain.

Don Pickett is a prospector with a frame of tempered steel and thews and muscles as tough as whang leather. He is not well known in Ssn Francisco, but is a familiar figure from Carson to the Mexican line. He has just returned to San Francisco from a prospecting trip to Tonopah through the Panamint country and Death Valley by way of Mojave and Keeler.

"POISON!"

At the foot of a spur on the Panamint Mountains, on its northeastern slope, he, with his partner, Len Gorson, had stopped to rest themselves and their burros from the exhaustion attendant upon their trip across Death Valley. Where they stopped a spring of perfectly clear, cold water bubbled from the rocks and lost itself in the sands a few yards further on. They did not drink of the water; they knsw it; so did their burros, and the animals hardly sniffed at it as they turned to nibble the scant herbage. It was deadly poison, and ths arsenic contained in a good draught would kill a drinksr.

Years ago some prospector had scrawled the word "Poison" on a board from a packing box and had fastened it to a stake by the edge of the spring. It was while resting in the shade of the rocks and brush that Pickstt saw, a few feet from him, the top of a rust-eaten iron hook projecting above the sand. He took hold of it, but it did not come away easily, and, exerting his strength, he uncovered an ancient ox chain forty feet in length, the kind that is practically out of use now.

From its rusty condition he and his partner estimated that it must have lain buried in the sand for at least fifty years, and knowing the manner in which the dssert concealed its secrets, they took their prospecting picks from the packs and began drawing them through the sand.

The points of the picks turned up bone after bone and pieces of wagon irons. Some of the bones were of oxen and some were of human beings, a few evidently being those of women and children. They reinterred in a trench in the sand the human bones they had uncovered, and then packed on across the dreary waste that stretched away before them. They told the story of their find to Indians and old white settlers in the Amargosa country, and from one and another of the old men they gathered the following story:

THE LOST PARTY.

It was in the Fall of 1851 that a party came down Amargosa way with two worn-out ox teams. The party had left Independence, Mo., that Spring, but had been delayed by sickness, and had once lost its way and had left the trail. Consequently they did not approach the Sierra Nsvada Mountains until the nearness of Winter prohibited their passage. They had turned south from Humboldt sink and had taken the southern route by ths way of ths old Salt Lake and Los Angeles trail.

One or two of ths women and several of the children had died on the way, and one of the wagons had broken down, and the oxen were so thin and worn that all were attached to the best wagon and the other abandoned, as were some of the goods. Ths remaining women, children, and outfit were packed in one wagon, and, with the men on foot, the little cavalcade toiled on toward El Dorado. Nothing mors was seen or beard of them by the Amargosa settlers, and it was presumed they had gone through in safety.

It is a long, thirsty way from water to water between the sink of the Amargosa and Death Valley if one does not "know"—and the party from Independence did not. If they had they would have dug a few feet in the dry sand of the bed of the lost Amargosa and fonnd water, bitter, it is true, but it would have prsserved life.

Neither did they know that if with axe or hatchet they had split the huge "bull" or "niggerhead" cactus they would have found an acrid, juicy pulp that would have moistened the parched throats of their oxen and themselves. But all tbis they did not know, and struggled on with staring eyes and parched and cracking tongues through the hot and stifling alkali dust, straining their eyes across ths dreary, dull gray waste for a spot of gresn that might mark tbs presence of watsr.

They saw that spot at the foot of a spur in the northwestern slope of the Panamints and headed for it, goading on their dragging, jaded oxen. They reached it and all drank their fill. That was fifty-one years ago, and their dry bones have just been found.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Charles H. Fish of San Francisco thinks he remembsrs the party. He crossed Death Valley in 1851, and, delirious from tbirst, he finishsd the trip with a rops around him, led by his partner. Mr. Fish remembers that in the upper part of the valley they passed a party in which were some women and children who begged piteously for water, but he and bis partner had none for themselves. That was fifty-ons years ago. After regaining consciousness tbs first words Mr. Fish remembers were from a stranger to his partner: "Water and whisky are the same price—you can have your choice."

That part of Death Valley lying below the level of the sea is only about eighteen miles long and three or four miles in width, but the Death Valley proper is about seventy-five miles long and from five to fifteen miles wide. As miles go, the distance, with water, is not far; without water, eternity lies between one and the little black dots on the map that mark the location of water. There are true and correct maps of the valley, but they ars seared on ths brains of a few hardy prospectors.

HORRORS OF THE VALLEY.

In the cooler seasons men inured to the hardships of the desert have been known to go several days without water, subsisting on the juice of the cactus; in the Summer season from twenty-four to thirty-six hours is sufficient to unsettls their reason. A newcomer, a "tenderfoot," will go stark, raving mad in from four to eight hour in hot weather if hs has not water.

To such men three gallons of water per day are necessary—ths hot, dry atmosphere causing a rapid evaporation and phenomenal thirst. During the days in ths middls of the Summer tbe thermometer stands anywhere from 125 to 135 degrees in ths shade in the coolest place that can be found. On the sand in the sun the height to which ths mercury climbs is almost beyond belief.

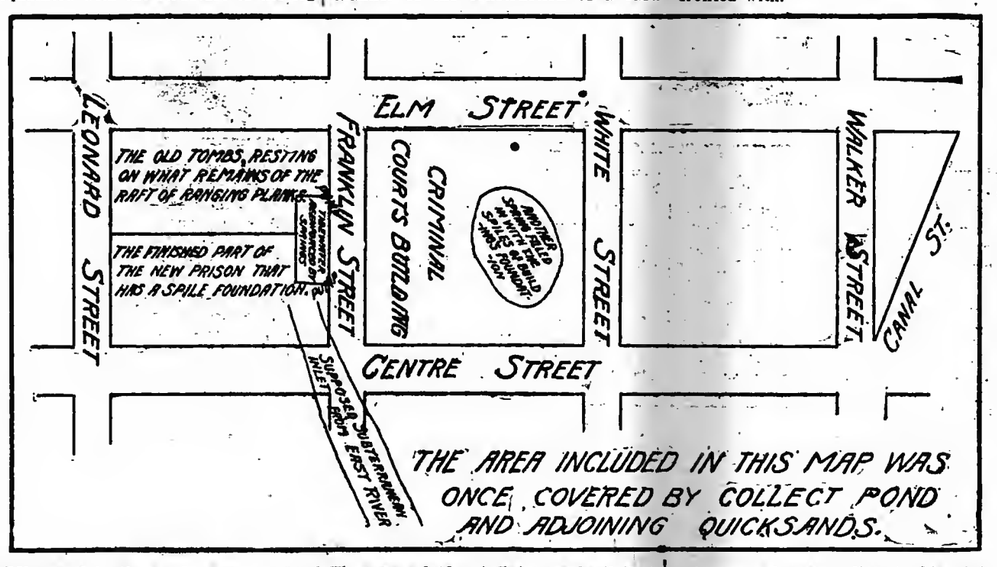
Only this excessive dryness of the atmosphere permits one to live in such heat. It is this terrible heat that boils the blood of a "tenderfoot" until the steam cooks the brain and drives him, a naked maniac, shrisking wildly across the blistering sands.

Those who "know," in going from one waterhole to another, always carry enough water to last them there and back in the event the objective waterhole should bs found dry. There is water at certain points in Deatb Valley, but unless one knows the exact location of these springs or waterholes it is desth from horrible torture to attempt to traverse the valley in the Summer months. The deadly sameness of the country is such that all mountains and rocks look alike to the stranger, and he may pass to his death within a few yards of where he could have found life.

MYSTERIOUS WATERS FOUND UNDER THE TOMBS

Tide Said to Rise and Fall Beneath the Old Prison—Pumpers Making Little Progress—The Building Itself Said to Have Moved Once in Sympathy with the East River—How the Old Collect Pond Was Filled In.

FEW, if any, of even the best informed of New York's citizens know that the Tombs, the old Tombs, a structure of seeming pyramidal solidity, was practically built upon a raft, and that this raft has been subjected to the rising and falling of the tide twice each day for many years. Though this statement as to the raft may seem remarkable, it is none tbe less true, and though the fact has been long known to a few acquainted with the structure of the old building and to those who are now engaged in erecting the new prison, it was only recently that the forces of tbe tide upon which the old raft floats, and upon which part of it still floats, revealed themselves in such a manner as to cause alarm.



The eastern half of the new building was completed without any difficulty as to tbe natural forces to be encountered, but when within a few months past work was begun upon the western section of the new Tombs, a serious difficulty was encountered in a quicksand that permitted underground tidewaters to well up practically unhindered hy tbe soil. For four weeks past men have been engaged pumping night and day against the inevitable rise of the tide, and though several hundred thousand gallons of water have been pumped out the level of the water has not been lowered a fraction of an inch. The water has been kept down, however, when the tide was low, so that workmen were enabled to work about the foundations without tbe aid of diving hells.

BUILT ON A RAFT.

The old Tombs was built upon a raft, inasmuch as tbe underlying foundation consisted of ranging planks imbedded or floated in the quicksand mud. But despite tbe rising and falling of the tide in this quicksand mud, and because of the engineering skill with which the planks of this strange, huge raft were disposed, the massive building has not sagged a fraction of an inch within the past quarter of a century.

There is a rather remarkahle story told by some of the ancient attendants of the Tombs, however, of having experienced a distinct sensation that the building was slowly rising at the time of the big storm ten years ago, when a furious gale out of the northeast drove the tidewaters around New York to a height never before attained within the memory of the present generation.

This rising sensation, according to old Turnkey Martin, came in jerks. He says that with him it was not any mere freak of imagination, for after he had felt it several times he fixed his eyes upon some object across the street, and perceived the next time he felt the rising sensation that the Tombs had been pushed bodily upward for at least an inch. This kept on, he said, until the building had risen from six to seven inches.

Then as the tide went down the building settled back into place again, and has remained there, waiting for the next hurricane out of the northeast. Martin says that, notwithstanding tbe denials and smiles of the engineers at his story, be "knows what he knows and saw what he saw."

Tbe Tombs prison stands on the site of tbe Collect Pond, a body of water which, with its springs and quicksand estuaries, spread over an area of several city blocks between Leonard, Canal, Centre, and Elm Streets. Not many generations back the Collect Pond was the favorite skating place in the city, and in the days of old New York it was filled with pickerel and bass.

This pond was extremely deep in parts, though the water ran very shallow around its edges. It was fed by a number of fresh water springs, but as it also had a subterraneous connection with the East River its water was always more or less brackish and salt.

The filling in of Collect Pond and the adjoining waters and quicksands on Canal Street was a task of great difficulty and expense. Tbe new Criminal Courts Building, which is bounded hy Franklin, Centre, White, and Elm Streets, and which is the newest and largest building erected within the nearby precincts of the Collect Pond, is built on spiles.

As for the old Tombs, however, the ranging planks comprising its immediate foundation were put together after the manner of the construction of a raft. They were laid out flat on subsoil that only appeared to be solid eartb at low water. At high tide these ranging planks were entirely under water, but upon them the massive masonry of the old prison was built, and, floating upon this Gargentuan raft, it has stood firmly and solidly for a great many years.

Though these ranging planks have been imbedded in quicksand for a time beyond the memory of the present generation, they are in just as good condition, as far as their strength and serviceability are concerned, as when first put down, and as they are being removed now to make way for the new foundation of spiles they are being sold to be used again, and can be used for practically all the purposes for which new timber can be used.

PETRIFIED PLANKS.

Among the innumerable ranging planks of the "raft" supporting tbe old Tombs several have been found to he partly petrified, which is considered remarkable, in view of the fact that so much salt water percolates through the quicksand subsoil in which they are imbedded.

The Collect Pond was always remarkable because of the manner by which it was fed by fresh water springs that had their source even below the low-water mark of the tides of neighboring waters flowing into the Atlantic. It is the general opinion of those who have studied the subject that these springs come from or are fed hy the branching veins of the system of suhterraneous rivers and streams that flow under Long Island and have their source in the Berkshires and White Mountains.

It was only since the work was begun on the western half of the new Tombs structure that the springs and underflows, cramped down for many decades under the immense weight resting upon the "raft" of ranging planks, began to assert themselves in an alarming manner that called for incessant pumping for weeks to prevent the threatened undermining of a large part of the new structure.

Almost a month's experience has shown the pumping to be useless as far as the lowering of the level of the water was concerned, for the reason that when the underground springs were not buhling up through the quicksand tbe tide asserted itself and raised the water from two to four feet above the lowest point of the foundation of the building. Pumping against the tide was, of course, known to be a physical impossibility, hut it has enabled the workmen to make preparations for the driving down of spiles which will form the basio foundation of the new prison.

WHY PUMPING IS DONE.

That the pumping should be continued in spite of the fact that the tide rises and falls in the quicksand can be explained when it is considered that tbe tide percolating through the quicksand comes very slowly, so that if the pumps are kept going rapidly the level of the water can be kept down within the narrow area affected.

This area has been shored on all four sides with planks, making it a sort of tank. The minute the pumps cease, however, if the tide is well up the water will soon seek the level of the tide in the river.

These spiles will be driven in close together, and to a depth of forty feet, filling in every square inch of the quicksand and making a foundation as secure as solid rock, notwithstanding subterraneous rivers or springs. The masonry foundation will rest on the tops of these spiles.

When the work on the subway is begun in Elm Street between Worth and Canal Streets, those in charge of the work on the new Tombs say that quicksands will be encountered that will present far greater difficulties than those which the contractors for the new prison are confronted with.

A man who, according to his statement, which is corroborated by his general appearance, has passed four score by nearly a decade, and who calls himself Henry Jameson, is a frequent visitor to the Criminal Courts Building. He now lives in one of the only frame houses on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. He explains his frequent visits to the Criminal Courts Building in that in the days of his early youth and manhood he was a resident of a house that stood for nearly a century on the shores of the Collect Pond, almost opposite the Tombs. According to his story, there was once a pool, separated from the Collect Pond by about a rod and situated directly under the Tombs.

A BOTTOMLESS POOL.

"This pool," be said, when questioned about it a few days ago, "as far as I can remember, occupied the site where the contractors are now experiencing difficulties in keeping down the tidewaters. It was called the 'bottomless pool,' notwithstanding the fact tbat the water in it was so clear that its bottom could be plainly seen, simply because its bottom was composed of a quicksand that seemed to possess a peculiar power of suction that caused anything that went only a few inches deep in it to be drawn down and to disappear almost instantly.

"When I was a boy many strange stories were told about this pool, and those superstitiously inclined in the neighborhood were of the opinion that the quicksand covered some terrible animal, floated underground by the subterraneous streams that connected Collect Pond with the East River. As far as I can remember, some of the stories had it that on certain moonlight evenings a long, thin white arm, like the tentacle of an octopus, had been seen reared above the quicksand. In any event, I can remember that at least a dozen young men and boys who ignored the warnings of their elders dived into the pool and disappeared in the quicksand before their companions had time to realize tbat they had gone beneath the surface of the pool.

"It was also reported in the early days that a number of horses that had stumbled into the pool had gone down in the quicksand, and not so much as a hair of them appeared above the surface. Such became the reputation of this pool—to-day we might even call it a puddle, for it was barely twenty feet across—that a concerted effort was made to fill it in, which succeeded to such an extent that the pool was reduced to barely a foot in depth, and then boarded over. Later it was used as a sort of a dump, and in the course of time became apparently choked up altogether."

The Inspector from the Building Department in charge of tbe work said yesterday that it would probably be necessary to keep the pumps going constantly for another month, until the "bad spot" was finally choked up with forty-foot spiles.

A Universal Disarmament.

Le Figaro of Paris recently publisbed a message from its Turin correspondent according to which the young King of Italy intends to issus a proposal for universal disarmament in conjunction with the Czar.

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Vienna papers report a serious revival of piracy in the Red Sea.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT ROYALTIES

Striking Instances in Which Evil Forebodings Have Been Realized—The Prediction About Edward VII.—Napoleon, Josephine, and Leo XIII.

KING EDWARD'S sudden illness last week just on the eve of his coronation day, gave currency to numerous predictions which had been made by fortune tellers and palmists concerning Queen Victoria's heir apparent. It was said that in the fatigue and worry incidental to the preparation for tbe crowning festivities the King had been haunted by these predictions.

There was the story of the old Epsom gypsy whom Albert Edward visited as Prince of Wales, but without revealing his identity to the fortune teller. She looked him over and remarked:

"You will come very near to gaining the throne, but you will never be crowned."

Then there was the visit of the Prince of Wales and his son the Duke of Clarence, who afterward died, to Mme. Lenormand, a Parisian palmist, they being also accompanied by Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. She told her callers that none of them would ever wear a crown. Regarding it then as a jest, it is stated that Edward revived this experience in his mind last week, to his distress. Nor was any comfort afforded him hy the coincidence some energetic historian pointed out that George IV. died on a June 26, the day set for the coronation.

There have been very few Kings of England—very few royalties of any country, in fact—about whom there has not clustered a mass of superstition. Even as far back as the coronation of William the Conqueror it was regarded as very ill-omened that Archbishop Stigand refused to attend the coronation ceremonies. This refusal was based upon the opinion that William "was covered with the blood of man."

Astrologers busied themselves no little with predictions concerning tbe reign of King John. It was predicted that he would close his reign on Ascension Day. The fact of this prophecy having been made was revived after the King had been really crowned on Ascension Day, and dire forebodings were felt in the superstitious minds of the time.

Concerning Charles I. there were numerous predictions made from his youth. But the greatest importance was attacbed to the fact that when he was crowned he was robed in a garment of white instead of the royal purple Kings had been accustomed to wear on sucb occasions.

It was afterward ascertained that the King had ordered a purple robe, hut it did not arrive in time. Sootbsayers "after the fact" interpreted this wearing of white on the King's part to a Providential arrangement that "tbe King's innocency should he thus made plain on his coronation day, that those who should afterward condemn him might themselves feel the full measure of their guilt."

AN AWKWARD FALL.

The coronation of James II. reeked with ill omens. The most significant of them, as the people of the time considered, was that the King's Champion fell full length at his feet when he went to kiss his hand. It is the duty of the Champion to challenge any one contesting the right of the King to the throne. There were many sneers upon the weakness of this official on this occasion. At this coronation also the King's crown tottered upon his head when it was first placed there, and many prophecies were hased upon tbe fact.

When George III. was walking down the aisle of Westminster Abhey after be had been crowned, a "fair large diamond," as the chroniclers of the time described it, fell from his crown. The noblemen and ladies who witnessed it are said to have been greatly awestruck, and afterward, when the American colonies fell from among the King's dominions, it was recalled that on the occasion of tbe coronation prophecies of calamity were generally indulged in.

Probably no sovereign of history was more superstitious himself than was Louis XI. of France, whose superstition received a powerful intensity from the chastening of his conscience. He had numerous astrologers and demonologists about him. On one occasion it was predicted by one of tbe Court fortune tellers that upon a certain day would occur the death of one of the favorite women of the Court.

The woman did die, and the King in his anger summoned the astrologer before him, commanding the subject to foretell the day of his own deatb. Instantly the reader of the stars replied:

"Sire, I foresee that I shall die just three days before your Majesty."

Tbis was too much for the aged King and the fellow was dismissed in great anger. The King always took great pains afterward to see to it that this man's health was well cared for.

NAPOLEONIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

From the time of his birth in Corsica Napoleon was tbe subject of prophecy. When he was crowned, he took the crown from the hands of the Pope and placed it on his own head. It was a signal to his people that he reigned by his own right and that he owned allegiance to no man, temporal or spiritual.

Napoleon caused himself to be crowned with the Iron Crown of Lombardy. It was generally asserted that the actual crown Napoleon wore was a substitute and tbat he never wore the actual crown of Lombardy. Though this crown is known as the "Iron Crown of Lombardy," tbe only iron it contains is a nail said to have belonged to "the true cross" upon which the Saviour was crucified.

There are numerous superstitions connected with the paraphernalia and regalia used at the coronation in England. For instance, it is said that the Coronation Chair in Westminster gives out a sound when a legitimate heir to the throne sits in it, but in the case of a pretender the chair is dumb. The sound comes, it is alleged, not from the wooden framework of the chair, but from the "Stone of Destiny" beneath the seat.

There is another tradition that wherever this stone shall be a Prince of the Scythian race shall rule. This was, in fact, fulfilled when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England. With the exception of Queen Mary, all the British sovereigns have been crowned in this chair. It was the subject of a special treaty at Northampton, when it was stipulated that it should he returned to Scotland. That promise, however, was not kept.

This stone is said to be the same one as was used hy Jacob for a pillow on the night when he dreamed of heaven. The Turks, however, claim to have Jacob's stone in Jerusalem, safely stored in the Mosque of Omar.

The Koh-i-nor diamond, which it has been reported King Edward would allow Queen Alexandra to wear, is said to endow its possessor with the sovereignty of India. It is the property of the King of England, it having been presented to the late Queen by the East India Company, although claimed now by the Maharajah of Dhulup Singh. A French traveler mentions having seen it in 1665 when it was in the possession of Aurungzbee, Emperor of the Moguls.

JOSEPHINE AT MARTINIQUE.

Among tbe striking prophecies in regard to sovereigns was the one made at Martinique by a negress when the Empress Josephine, as Mlle. Tascher de la Pagerie, was a young and practically unknown girl tbere. She was told that she would "be Queen of tbe greatest empire that ever existed." Tbis was subsequently realized.

Napoleon, her husband, from whom she derived her importance, was extremely superstitious. On the night of the battle of Lodi he said that when in his tent alone he suddenly saw a brilliant star close to him, and that then for the first time he realized that he was going to play a great part in history. People intimately acquainted with his life know that the reverential awe in which he was regarded commenced the following day. The star remained with Napoleon, who frequently spoke of it as "My Star."

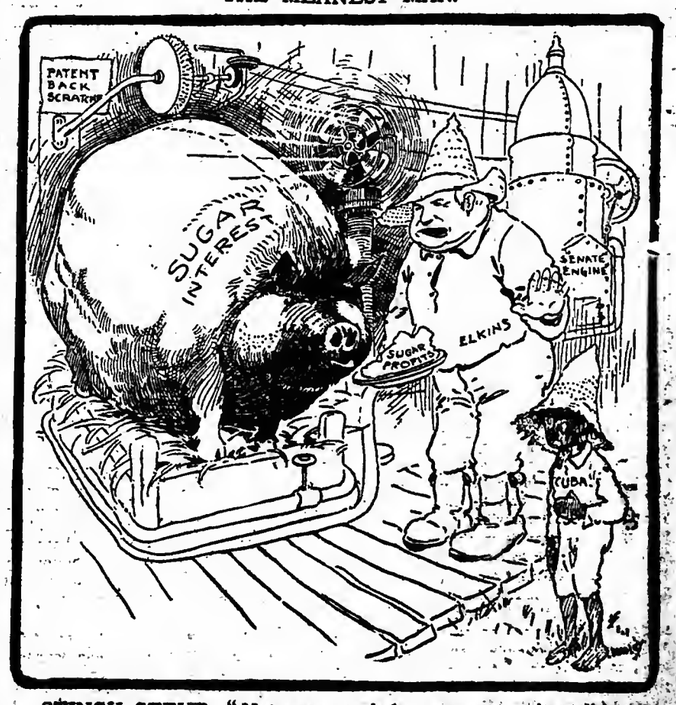
When as a prisoner at St. Helena it was reported to him one night that a great meteor had been seen, he instantly said: "Then that is a sign that I am soon to die." Nothing could shake this conviction, and he was much depressed. He was quickly taken sick and died.

Many Germans believe in the existence of the White Lady of the Hohenzollerns, who appears in one of the royal castles immediately before some disaster to the family.

When the portrait of King Edward VII. fell in Windsor Castle a few days ago superstitious people foretold that a disaster was impending over the royal family.

Pope Leo XIII. at an early age was told by a fortune teller that a career of surpassing brilliancy awaited him and that he would wear the tiara in one of the longest reigns in the history of the Papacy.

THE MEANEST MAN.



STINGY STEVE—"Not now, my lad: vou must wait until he gets through."—*From the Chicago Record-Herald.*

Sculptor MacMonnies to Become a Painter-Author

Has a Book Now Under Way and About 25,000 Words Written—He Tells How He Lived in Poverty.

FREDERICK MacMONNIES is writing a book. Incidentally he is painting portraits at a pretty studio which he has fitted up for himself not far from the Players Club and working from breakfast time until the late afternoon when the light dies. MacMonnies has always been a hard worker, and those of his friends who thought that his one purpose in coming to America was to renew his acquaintance with his family in Brooklyn and his friends in many parts of the country have found themselves disappointed.

He said to a friend the other day that what he wished to do, although whether he could find the time or not was problematical, would be to visit the Far West, with stops at Indianapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City, in all of which cities his work is represented, with a view of studying American ideas of municipal art and of coming into direct contact with the people. Mr. MacMonnies has pleasant recollections of Chicago especially, where his great ornamental fountain was one of the architectural features of the World's Fair.

But to get back to the matter of his book, which is now well under way, although the details relating to its publication have not been arranged, he is working at this with the enthusiasm which he puts into whatever he may be doing. Although best known as a sculptor, Mr. MacMonnies has regarded his prolific creations in this line as merely preliminary to painting, which has always been his favorite form of art expression.

The ease with which he shifts from one form of art creation to another may in some wise account for his facility in word portraiture. The book, which will be largely biographical, dealing with the many phases of art life in Paris and in Italy and Munich, is conceived in a light vein, even where he assumes the critical and discourses upon form and color. Some twenty-five thousand words are now ready for revision.

Mr. MacMonnies said recently that he wished to record his impressions of art life abroad, not merely for the egotistical satisfaction of portraying his own career, but with a view of making life easier for the student, especially the American student, for whom Europe and Paris are the final goal of ambition. The hardships which every student encounters, he continued, "I know from personal experience. One may buy any number of guide books to Paris. They may be interesting and of service, but there is nothing now extant, so far as I know, which may serve as a guide to the earnest student of art.

"The ever-shifting life of this most cosmopolitan of cities appeals strongly to me, and to portray it as it is to-day is a task which I find as difficult as it is interesting, and which, once performed, may be of greater value a generation hence than it is to-day."

He recently sent a letter to an importunate writer who had been assigned to prepare a biographical sketch of the distinguished sculptor-painter, and said:

"The more I think of the biographical notes the more I become paralyzed. I find nothing of any interest whatever—for such a sketch as you mention—beyond living in garrets and dining on bread and cheese in the Luxembourg Garden with the bums and ouvriers for several years, and working night and day, and one or two hairbreadth escapes, one from drowning in a mill race in Fontainebleau, tangled in the reeds; or nearly having wrecked an express train in Italy once by walking on the track; nothing but a smooth career with no money, until Brooklyn presented me to the Stranahan.

"A life of stern virtue, of course, not being interested in the ladies! I once walked from Munich to Italy afoot with scarcely a cent in my pocket, enjoyed every day more than its predecessor; slept and ate with bums and sailors in Venice, lived on two-cent plates of polenta in the restaurants, and was as gay as a parrot. I also investigated the life of the slums in London and used to take a wild delight in knowing how they lived, with the result that I was once nearly murdered at 3 o'clock in the morning by a lunatic in a five-cent London lodging house.

"When a boy I studied similar conditions in New York, to the disgust of my family, but I know more about the point of view of the pave than most men. I have always worked beyond my strength, which accounts for my bony carcass, and am only lazy once in two or three years. I am sorry I can't find any biographical data which will be of use to you."

A Mistake by Mrs. Jefferson Davis

Her Transfer of Confederate Relics Invalid Because of Peculiarity of Louisiana Law.

"IT WILL be rather disappointing for the Alabama women in charge of the Jefferson Davis relics at Montgomery to learn they have made an error," said a visitor at Birmingham to-ar Age-Herald reporter yesterday.

"A few weeks ago, at their convention, it was announced that Mrs. Davis had conveyed these relics of her illustrious husband by will to the organization. The document as printed in full showed that it was executed in New Orleans, duly signed by Mrs. Davis and two women of the committee appointed to attend to the matter. Apparently the document fills all legal requirements, and in most States it would be so, but not in Louisiana. Law in that State was fashioned on the old French model, which subordinated woman very much in a legal way. As a result a woman cannot be a witness in the signature of a legal document. Such being the case, the will made by Mrs. Davis is void.

"This fact that women cannot witness legal documents was brought out strongly a few years ago. Women who are taxpayers can vote on bond propositions in Louisiana. Also, if a woman does not desire to go to the polls personally she can issue a proxy signed by herself and two witnesses, and the holder thereof can vote in her stead.

"When I was in New Orleans they were voting on the proposition to issue bonds for an extensive sewer system. Miss Gordon undertook the work of collecting proxies to vote in favor of the bonds. For a while she paid no special attention to the persons who signed as witnesses, but her attention was called to the fact that while a woman could sign a proxy as principal she could not sign as a witness. Consequently a good many proxies had to be made out over again.

"It's the same way with this will made by Mrs. Davis. Two women signed as witnesses, but their attestation will not be considered in a Louisiana court, according to the way I understand things. A legal document must conform to the laws of the locality in which it is made, hence it will be necessary for the Alabama women, if they want to be sure of the will, to have it made out once more and in strict conformity with local law."

The Russian Government intends very shortly to establish in Finland, side by side with the military administration of Gen. Bobrikoff, the Governor General, a civil administration, which, it is stated, will have at its head M. Diedrich, who at present occupies the post of First President of the Court of Justice at St. Petersburg. M. Dietrich has the reputation of being an official agent of great severity, favoring, like Gen. Bobrikoff, the complete Russification of Finland, by the most rigorous measures, if necessary.

Coronation Honors and Literature

A British Criticism of Last Week's List—Men Who Were Left Out—A New Order Proposed for Women.

LITERATURE, poetry, drama, and journalism, so conspicuously neglected in the honors lists of the Victorian era, were fondly expected to have found a "recognizing" friend in Edward VII., who, while Prince of Wales, gave many evidences of his interest in things literary, some of his most respected friends being men prominent in the realm of literature, such as the late Dean Stanley, Lord Playfair, and others. He set it on record that among the few pleasantnesses which fell to him were the "bookish talks" he had with William Ewart Gladstone.

For long had British literature and writers been without a royal patron. Since the days of the Stuarts the close alliance between the Court and literature which was so marked a feature of the reign of Elizabeth had been suspended. Such few and far-between honors as were conferred on the "knights of the pen" by Victoria were for the most part granted to those who had rendered political service. But for his "In Memoriam"—which had a peculiar interest for the widowed Queen—it is understood that Tennyson would not have been elevated to the peerage. The late Sir Walter Besant owed his knighthood to the creation of the idea which brought about the erection of the famous People's Palace in the East End of London. Lord Glenesk, (Sir Algernon Borthwick,) proprietor of The Morning Post, is in the peerage because of his work in connection with the Primrose League, not on account of services rendered to journalism.

The "coronation" honors list grievously disappoints the hopes of those who looked to the bohemian and up-to-date King to revive the old-time alliance between the throne and literature, &c. There were expectations that in his first list the new monarch would compensate for the neglect exhibited by his royal mother and render the coronation distribution of honors memorable by its discriminating comprehensiveness.

The list is good so far as it goes, but obviously it does not go far enough. It is, moreover, an eloquent plea for a radical reform in the method of bestowing "recognition" on authors, poets, dramatists, and journalists. The creation of the "Order of Merit" does not supply the lack, for it is evident that it is designed for those who have rendered services to the State in the fields of war, scientific discovery, and politics.

Dr. Conan Doyle and Gilbert Parker deserve their honors, but there are greater than these. It may be, of course, that recognition was offered to the others and refused, but that only serves to show the faultiness of what may be called the system of awards. Charles Dickens, John Ruskin, Wilkie Collins, and the present doyen of British authors, George Meredith, each refused knighthood for the same reason which actuated Gladstone, Bright, and Morley, in the realm of politics, in declining titles. The absence of the necessary amount of filthy lucre is in many other cases the cause of the withholding of honors. Not all authors can "support the dignity" of a knighthood or a baronetcy, much less that of a peerage. For only he whose secured income from landed property exceeds $5,000 a year is eligible for knighthood, whatever may be his distinction or achievements, while the minimum in the case of a candidate for a baronetcy is $25,000.

If there is to be royal recognition of the authors, poets, dramatists, and journalists of Britain, there should be instituted a special order for themselves alone, admission to which would be gained solely by conspicuous fitness. The order would be open to women, for it is surely an unfair system by which Gilbert Parker is honored and, say, Mrs. Humphry Ward passed over. Into such an order there would enter Thomas Hardy, Theodore Watts-Dunton, J. M. Barrie, Stanley Weyman, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, Augustine Birrell, Lord Rosebery, Neil Munro, Mrs. Humphry Ward, "Fiona McLeod," &c., among authors and authoresses.

Poetry would be represented by Swinburne, Watson, Kipling, Davidson, Yeats, Mrs. Meynell, and others.

The dramatists would include Henry Arthur Jones and Arthur W. Pinero, and among the stage representatives would be Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Miss Ellen Terry.

Journalism—which fares unusually badly in the coronation list—has many possible representatives with outstanding claims. Among them are E. T. Cook of The Westminster Gazette, H. W. Lucy, Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll—who has done more to unearth and develop talent than any living British jonrnalist—W. T. Stead, Herbert Paul, T. P. O'Connor—brightest, raciest, and most versatile of all; Alfred Harmsworth, who has made the one-cent morning daily a power; A. E. Fletcher, pioneer of the school of "journalism with a purpose"; Charles Cooper, editor of The Edinburgh Scotsman, and the first newspaper man in Britain to recognize the importance of energetic business management in the life of a paper; Charles Russell, late of The Times, and now of The Glasgow Herald.

The above lists are not set forth as complete, nor do they include the names of those who have already received honors. The intention has been to point to a few of those who are admittedly as worthy of royal honors as some of the dead and living recipients.

That Court-conferred distinctions are not the true rewards of the successful author, poet, dramatist, and journalist does not make it the less desirable that so long as royal awards are made they should be discriminatingly comprehensive, and only by the institution of some such order as that referred to can the desired result be achieved. R.

THE CHAMPION SHOWS HOW TO LASSO.

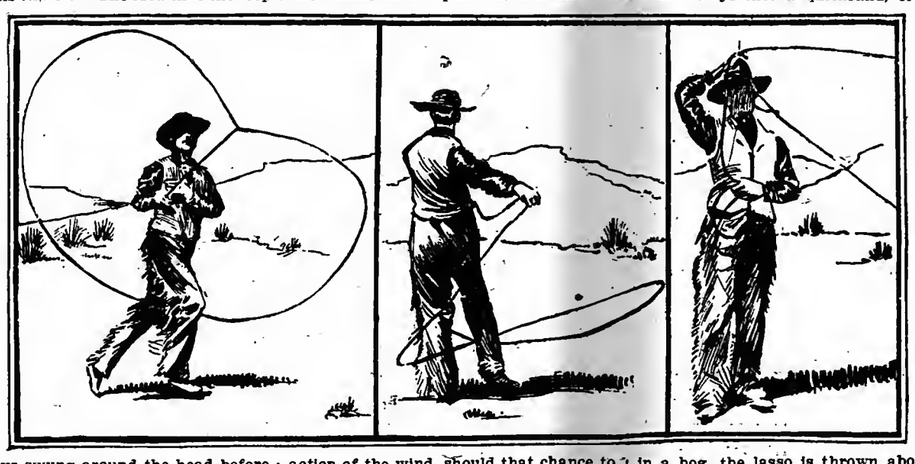
FRANK CHAMBERLAIN, the "champion lassoer of America," has arrived at Chicago from the plains. He has given an exhibition of his skill with the lariat and described the art of throwing it in The Chicago Inter Ocean.

"A mistaken impression prevails in the mind of the public in regard to the manner in which a lasso is handled," says this expert. "The idea that the loop is always swung around the head before making a cast, especially when the roper is on foot, is erroneous. No man of experience ever makes a cast in this fashion from the ground, in practical work. There are several reasons why he does not. One of them is that the movement is likely to frighten the stock, especially horses; another that he may have to wait some minutes before a favorable opportunity occurs for making a cast. He knows that better results are obtained by holding the rope as unobtrusively as possible, even keeping it concealed from the object of capture.

"On the contrary, however, when mounted and in pursuit, it is absolutely necessary to swing the loop over and around the head, for the cast must be made with the greatest possible force, in order to overcome not only the forward movement of the pursued, but also the action of the wind, should that chance to be against you.

"As to the manner of casting, some 'ropers' cast with a quick, jerky movement of the hand, seeming to use the arm very little and the body not at all. Others employ body, arm, and hand. Both methods are effective when perfected by practice.

"Branding on the unfenced range is a task that never ends. There are constantly being discovered animals that have been missed at the regular round-up, and these, wherever found, are immediately roped, thrown, and 'burned.' At every turn and in every phase of his work the cowboy has need of his rope. It is brought into play in catching fresh mounts for the men, for no horse is kept under saddle more than a few hours at a time. If, as not infrequently happens, a steer strays into a quicksand, or mires in a bog, the lasso is thrown about his horns and he is speedily extricated.



"When the mess wagon needs a lift up a hill or assistance in crossing miry bottom land, the man with the rope is at hand to render aid. Wood must be brought for the camp fire. The cowboy attaches one end of his lariat to the log of his desire, securing it by any number of 'throws' or 'hitches,' takes a snub on his saddlehorn, and the well-trained, willing pony does the rest."

The Giant Boy of North Carolina.

Astonishing Feats of Strength Recently Performed at Elizabeth City by Lewis Lewark—Hauling Up a Surf Boat That Usually Requires Labor of Seven Powerful Men—Weighs 649 Pounds and Is Still Growing.

QUITE the most remarkable feature at the recent meeting and exhibition of the Surfmen's Mutual Benefit Association, held in Elizabeth City, N. C., was the appearance of Lewis Lewark, the "strong boy" from Currituck County. Six feet two inches tall, weighing 649 pounds, and strong in proportion, Lewis attracted universal attention and vied with the life-saving drills as an attraction.

Young Lewark is being exhibited by his brother, St. Clair, or "Buggins," as he is locally known throughout the eastern coast towns of North Carolina, and his fame has spread from Norfolk on the north of Albemarle Sound on the south. Good-natured as nearly all large people are, Lewis looks upon the tour as a lot of fun.

The latest thing in human giants was born in Currituck County, North Carolina, just seventeen years ago. His parents are rather below the ordinary stature—his father weighing only 130 pounds and his mother less than 120. When he came into the world Lewis weighed eighteen pounds. At the age of five this had increased until he weighed 250.

When he was twelve years old he weighed 496 pounds, and it was necessary for his parents to take him to Norfolk to find scales large enough to weigh him. At that time his photograph was taken.

In appearance Lewis looks like any other healthy boy, except that he is extremely large. Feats of strength that would stagger half a dozen ordinary men are performed by Lewis with ease. As a young boy Lewis received very little schooling, no teacher in Currituck County being able to control him. He can read a little when the subject is in print, and he can write his name.

When he was twelve years old his father made an effort to correct him. For a few moments Lewis stood his punishment. Then he grasped his father by the trousers and lifted him high in the air. A quick throw and Lewark, Sr., landed thirty feet away. It was the last time that Lewis ever was corrected by anything stronger than moral suasion.

As young Lewark grew up he entered heartily into the work of the sound and bay men. Here he excelled. Seines that three men had difficulty in handling Lewis took with one hand. In the duck shooting season "Buggins" and Lewis were shooting partners, and while the strong boy was an excellent shot, it was found more advisable to have him sail a boat about picking up the dead ducks than to trust him in the small battery box where the shooter lay.

In the shooting of ducks for market the heavy boxes are taken aboard battery boats and anchored in desirable positions. To launch one or to haul it into the boat takes the united efforts of three men. Lewis was able to do this with one hand.

At the surfmen's exhibition at Elizabeth City, Lewis astonished all by hauling up a surfboat from the water—a task that usually requires the efforts of the entire crew of seven strong men. Again he hauled the breeches buoy ashore without trouble—a task that requires the services of three men.

WHAT HE EATS.

Despite his enormous bulk, Lewis is as supple as an Indian and as quick as a cat. He is an excellent shot, a handy sailer of small boats, and a good all around hunter.

He eats in proportion to his size. Half a dozen canvasback ducks are as nothing to him, and a dozen smaller ducks only make a fair meal.

About two years ago it became necessary for "Buggins" to build special furniture for his big brother's use. A bedstead and chair of heavy oak three by four inches was made, but in less than six months the boy had grown so large that even these huge bits of furniture crumbled under his weight. Then "stuff" four by six inches was used, and now even these things are quite unsafe.

Kindly and true to his family, Lewis is equally kind to his friends. When the great storm of 1896 struck the eastern counties of Carolina hardly a boat could live in the terrific seas that swept over Currituck Beach. Alone Lewis put forth in his boat and rowed against the hurricane that raged in order to save isolated families that were threatened with extinction by the waters. In that memorable storm, thanks to the boy's exertions, not a life was lost in Currituck County.

New Light on the Custer Massacre.

A TIME-WORN document, the authenticity of which is regarded as beyond question, and of which the following is a copy, was found a day or two ago by Col. D. W. Benham, United States Army, (retired,) among his effects at Tiffin, Ohio. It is of great historic value, as it is the first message from the battlefield to the outside world conveying an account of the massacre of Gen. Custer and his command at Little Big Horn, Mont., June 25, 1876.

The message was penciled on sheets torn from a note book by Gen. John Gibbon, who relieved Gen. Reno, and was written in the trenches in Reno's position on a hill immediately after Gibbon's arrival and repulse of the besieging Indians. A courier escaped with a message to Major Benham, who was in command at Fort Ellis, and the latter gave the news of Custer's fate to the nearest telegraph office.

The message has never before been published, because, as alleged at the time it was written, Reno was accused of deserting Custer in the hour of need. The story that Gibbon gives is probably inspired by Reno, but the interior evidence of the letter throws a hitherto unpublished light on the event.

The message is legible and is as follows:

"Camp on Little Big Horn, June 28, 1876.

"Dear Major: We will start down the river to-day for the steamboat with the wonnded of Custer's command, and from the mouth of this stream move down to the mouth of the Big Horn.

"Gen. Custer's command met with terrible disaster here on the 25th. Custer, with five companies, were, so far as we can ascertain, completely annihilated, no living man of them having yet been found, and probably none with them escaped except two of our Crow scouts, who were lent Custer by me and brought us the first news.

"Mitch Bowyer was killed, and the bodies of Gen. Custer, Col. C., (his brother,) and another brother, (citizen,) Capts. Keogh and Yates, and Lieut. Cook, Adjt. Calhoun, Porter, Riley, Sturgis, (son of the General,) Crittenden, (Second Infantry, son of the General,) Hodgson, McIntosh, Harrington, Acting Assistant Sirgeons De Wolf and Lord have all been identified positively, except Lord, Porter, and Sturgis.

"On the 26th we made a long march till dark, came in sight of some few scattered Indians, and the next day (yesterday) reached Col. Reno's command, fortified on a hill. They were in a desperate strait until 6 o'clock the night before, (26th,) with very little water and fifty wounded men, and the Indians decamped in very great haste at our approach, leaving an immense quantity of plunder behind, which we shall destroy to-day.

"The delight of the poor fellows when they discovered us to be friends was extreme. Roughly stated, the loss of Custer's command is about one-half, say 250 men. The Indians were in great strength and were estimated at from 1,800 to 2,500 warriors.

"My command is intact and in fine order, and I wish you would telegraph the commanding officers at Fort Shaw and Camp Baker that we are all well, to allay the anxiety of friends. I wish I knew where Mrs. Gibbon was that you might telegraph her, but I do not. At a venture you might telegraph Mr. Henry Moale, 18 Commerce Street, Baltimore: 'Tell Fannie myself and command are all well. J. G.' Date it Camp on Little Big Horn, June 28.

"When the fight commenced Col. Reno, with three companies, charged, had quite a heavy fight, was overpowered and driven back, and took to the bluffs, where he met four other companies, and they had heavy fighting all the rest of that day and all of the 26th, and knew nothing of the fate of Custer and his five companies until we arrived and informed them of it.

"3 P. M.—We have buried all the dead, and I hope to have litters for the wounded finished in time to go a few miles down the river to-day, camp near the site of the Indian camp, and destroy the property deserted by them.

"When you read this send it to Gen. A. J. Smith, Helena, who will please to give it to Col. Broadwater, at request of Carroll, who is with us here. Yours truly, J. G.

"Major Benham, Fort Ellis."

From May 15 to Sept. 15 all shops in Paris must be closed on Sundays, with the exception of those which purvey the necessaries of life, the latter being permitted to remain open between the hours of 10 and 12. Tobacco is included among the necessaries but the matches are not. Photographers are allowed to take pictures, for it seems that they are considered to be "artists."

ROYALTY HUNTING A LONDON PASTIME

TO most of those Americans who would have witnessed it, the coronation of the English King would have been a mere pageant or spectacle to be enjoyed for its color, and somewhat for its revival of ancient manners and costumes. The more they knew of the history of the English people the more they would have found in the spectacle for enjoyment, and, on the other hand, the less they knew of our past the less of sentiment would have entered into their sensations.

How vastly different it would have been if they were Englishmen, and how very different again would it have been had they been Londoners! As I have seen royalty abroad on many of its public exhibitions, I want to write here of the attitude of the people toward it. It is a most peculiar fact that the further a subject of a King lives from his capital city the less interest and curiosity does he feel in the King's goings and comings and daily life—and the less demonstrative is his affection for his monarch, if he feels it at all.

They sing "God Save the King" with as much gusto in Montreal as in London, but their knowledge of him and their mental attitude toward him must be much the same as their predecessors the Iroquois bore toward Gitche Manitou, the mighty. And every here and there among those who sing a prayer for Edward is to be found a Canadian who declares that Canada will some day be a part of the United States, and adds, "The sooner it is so the better." The Australians made much of the visit of the Duke of York last year, shouting themselves hoarse in welcoming him, for Australia is in a far corner of the globe and royalty is seldom seen there. But at the same time the journalists of London told me that some of their Australian "exchanges" contained many irreverent, even insulting, articles about the heir apparent, and published cartoons of a scurrilous character, such as showed him, to give one instance, using a brandy barrel to help him mount his horse.

There was no chance to question the loyalty of any of the colonials, but it was wholly due to pride in the empire and faithfulness to the race to which they all belonged. It was only "Tommy Atkins" who went to the war in South Africa "to die for the King." The colonials gave no thought to the King. "God Save the Empire" was their battlecry and prayer.

The "Afrikanders" (white men born in Africa of other stock than the Dutch) were not content to feel "free and equal"; they were always boasting that they were as good as anybody, and in a manner which implied that each one thought himself a little better than his neighbor. If you said to one, "That is Prince Francis of Teck," he would be apt to reply, "Well, he ain't any better than anybody else, and he needn't try to act the Prince with us." Whenever they saw a fussy martinet among the army officers—who was more likely to be a son of a farmer or of a London tradesman than an aristocrat—they used to say, "I suppose that lunatic's a lord when he's home." The majority proved to have an affection for the empire, but this was not true of all. There was at least one Boer commando that was almost entirely composed of former British subjects who had renounced their country, either in disgust at Gladstone's blundering after the Majuba Hill episode or in order to profit as farmers and business men by becoming burghers. Scores of Afrikanders told me that if peace was bought by any great concessions to the Boers there would be another war, and they would be found on the Boer side, as the Boers knew what they wanted and the British had done nothing but blunder throughout the entire history of their colonies on that continent. In men of that spirit it were useless to look for any sentimental regard for a King. Even their loyalty to the empire was as fragile as spun glass.

In plain truth, the English colonials are very like us in spirit and in their pride in the part they play in managing their own public affairs. They are too far from the throne to recognize very distinctly the place in the Government which the crown plays in the mind of a London man; indeed, it has very little beyond a hollow form in the actual administration of affairs, as we know, and the people of London only feel and see the vestiges of royal importance as they find echo in the mere ceremonials of the law. The colonials feel very much as we do, like so many members of a republican and popular government. They are as democratic as one could desire. As one American said to me when we were in a camp of Canadians and Australians: "These fellows are like imitation Americans."

But does my reader know, or has he ever imagined, that most Englishmen actually living in England are of very much the same mind and temper as the colonials? It is a fact. The great cities of the Midlands and the North of England are made up of a very independent-minded, democratic people. They see very little of the nobility, have even less to do with them, and, while showing no desire to disturb the aristocracy in its enjoyment of its honors, are as outspoken and frank in expressing their non-concern about them as the milder radicals who chatter to the idlers in Hyde Park on Sundays. They would not do away with the throne if they could; republicanism does not go so far as that in either colonies or provinces. They respect the old institution of royalty, have never known its absence, and are conservative by nature. In Birmingham the leading men have said to me, "We do not trouble ourselves here about lords and Princes. No lord lives here, and we seldom see one." Even Joseph Chamberlain has been a plain "Mister," as Gladstone was, all his life, and the people of Birmingham like him all the better for it. They tell you with glee that he is a man like unto themselves, a former manufacturer; and that the gilded nabobs of the Government are obliged to lean upon him and to go to him for advice. They tell you that he rubs his lowly origin in whenever he has a chance, among his belted associates of the Government, and they tell a story to prove it—a story the truth of which I very much doubt.

The story is that at a grand dinner given by the Marquis of Salisbury a lady produced a piece of jewelry or silver of a very strange and ancient-looking design, and said she would give a great deal to know whether it was really old or not. Mr. Chamberlain asked for it and began to take it apart. He examined it closely, and then handed it to a neighbor at the table, saying, "I could have told you its age if it had been screwed together, but there is no screw in it. I used to manufacture screws, you know."

They are very close to being republicans in their practical everyday life, and entirely so in the management of their local affairs, in such cities as Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Glasgow. They go to London on great occasions to "see the King in his golden crown," but they are impelled by much the same feelings of curiosity and of a desire to be "in it" as are those Americans who are in London to-day.

But in London we come upon a totally different spirit, for London no more represents England than it is said that New York represents the United States in all its views and attitudes. In London you find millions who feel more or less of reverence for the monarch, and very much of what seems to us like a servile bearing toward the nobility. In London the King and the crown appear to take precedence of the empire, in the hearts of the upper and middle class people, at least. Homage to rank is in the very air of London, and the newspapers—even the halfpenny press—cater to this spirit by publishing a daily column of gossip of the Court and aristocracy and by enlarging upon every little incident in the lives of the royal family that can be harvested on the edges of high society. In the paltriest newspapers which are read by the very poorest persons, many of whom only see them in the pothouses, the crumbs of news that fall from the throne are garnished to suit the taste of the almost idolatrous multitude of fawners upon royalty. "His Majesty, the King was graciously pleased to send the following letter," is the way they chronicle the writing of a letter by the King. In Manchester the most dignified daily newspaper would report this circumstance precisely as it would be noticed in the New York or the St. Louis press. It takes a whole line and a half in a London newspaper to say that "Rear Admiral his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended the annual dinner of the Coldstream Guards." In Birmingham the best newspaper would announce that "the Prince of Wales attended the dinner."

The spirit which interjects this reverential tone in the routine of journalistic work is caught from the people. It is a sight to sadden a sane man when he sees a tradesman waiting upon a Lord or a Lord's wife in a London shop.

"Your silk is the very worst stuff I ever bought," says the Lady. "I gave it to my maid, and I was almost ashamed to do so, it was so bad."

"Yes, my Lady; thank you, my Lady," says the tradesman; "if your Ladyship will permit me to explain—"

"I want no explanation," says she. "I merely want proper goods."

"Yes, your Ladyship; very sorry, your Ladyship. It shall not happen again, your Ladyship."

Small wonder that such a man should lie awake o' nights dreaming of some day becoming a Knight and having others kow-tow before him and call his wife "my Lady." As the race with us is for the dollar, so is the race in London, but in London the cash is not the ultimate thing, but is the stepping block to a title. If the Londoner has the means, he can give $50,000 to start the Princess of Wales's hospital fund, as plain Thomas Lipton did, or a larger sum for another charity, as Sir Ernest Cassel has just done—then, perhaps, if he has got what the English call "the know," (the pull, we would say,) prestol behold "Sir" before Thomas and perhaps "Lord" in place of Ernest. Royalty and nobility are, both alike, well treated in London. They love the capital, and the people repay their love with interest.

During the past fortnight many a hundred, aye, many a thousand, lovely London ladies have haunted Hyde Park and St. James's Park every day and all day, to catch glimpses of the King, the Queen, the heir apparent and his wife, their babies, and the visiting Princes. Homes and husbands and children have been neglected in favor of this pursuit of royalty, and the average London husband has smiled and said each night, "How many lions did you bag to-day, my dear?" He finds no fault with her; he would hunt the lions with her if he could. I have been in Hyde Park in company with a lady to whom mere Lords are as familiar as clergymen in New York, and yet when she suddenly saw the Princess of Wales driving toward us she betrayed the most extraordinary agitation. "Oh, see! see!" she cried, "here comes the Princess. Aren't we lucky? Oh, dear me, I do feel so funny and so silly when I see one of the royal family! Of course, you cannot understand it at all, not being English, can you?" No, I could not. I looked and saw a well-dressed lady, whom I knew to be wonderfully "made-up" and who is very deaf, and I realized that she was likely to be Queen some day—but a Rajah on an elephant would have interested me much more.

Again, one day an elderly lady beside me on a platform near St. Paul's bade me to be sure to tell her when the Queen was passing. I promised, and I kept my word. "Did you get a good look at the Queen?" I asked, afterward. "I did not see her at all," said she. "I have been as close to her four or five times before, but I have never been able to see her, because my eyes fill with tears and I can see nothing. It is too provoking! It always happens, and I fear I never shall see the dear Queen."

Thus do the Londoners repay the royalties for choosing that city as their home. Richard III. knew very well what he was about when he asked "the City"—that is, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the guilds—to support his pretensions to the throne. Ever since then the first word the King or Queen sends out of coming war, or peace, or sickness, death, or cause of jubilation in the royal family, or of any matter of supreme interest to subjects, is sent to "the City" and posted on the side wall of the Mansion House.

With one more story, illustrating how adroit the typical Londoner is in distributing his affection over the whole royal family, good and bad alike, I will close. When I first went to London I used to question the people about their feelings toward their rulers—the plain people, I mean, as I met them on the omnibuses and here and there. They always said that the old Queen was a saint and "almost too good to be true," as it were. Of the Prince they said: "Oh, 'e's all right. 'E's a fine man, 'e is; a 'ard-workin', straightforward man who 'as 'ad a lot of abuse wot he don't deserve and a deal of patience a-waitin' to come to the throne." And then I would ask what they thought of the present Queen. The reply usually was: "She? Why, she's a perfect hangel."

"Why does every one call her an angel?"

"Why? On account of what she's 'ad to put up with from 'er 'usband, to be sure."

JULIAN RALPH.

THE LOOKER-ON.

THERE are several New York men and women who met King Edward often in those intimate circles in which he was as nearly a private person as it is possible for a King or the heir apparent to a great throne to be. It is interesting to hear their conflicting estimates of his mind and character. Some of them make him out almost supernatural—what could be a clearer proof of one's superiority than to be on friendly terms with a supernatural being? Others go to the opposite extreme and make him out less than human in his dulness and gluttony—what could be a clearer proof of one's fidelity to democratic institutions than an exposure of the worthlessness of royalty? Those whose judgment is most trustworthy in other matters take a middle ground. They saw in him a gentleman, neither brilliant nor stupid, notable for consideration for others. He not merely tried to be tactful, he was tactful. He was, of course, no more democratic in his feelings and in the undercurrent of his actions than would any other human being be with his training and occupation.

The only extraordinary quality attributed to him is memory. This, it seems, was not a fraud, as with Napoleon and so many other public characters, but a genuine possession, an inheritance from his mother. She, it will be remembered, had all the genealogies of Europe at her tongue's end, never forgot a date, and rarely forgot a face. Edward's specialty was remembering faces and names. For example, a few years ago he met a young American casually at a small private luncheon. Three years afterward the American was standing near him in the royal inclosure at a race course. He glanced at Edward, who instantly smiled and said, "How d'ye do, Mr. ——," giving his name correctly. There is reason to believe that he charged his memory with the names and faces of the Americans he met, but at the same time such a recognition indicates unusual powers in the direction most important to a ruler whose function it is to "do the social and" of the public business.

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Like his mother, he had a great fondness for good looks. Like her, he would have had only handsome men and women about if that had been possible. Like her, he thought better of the feminine style of good looks than of the masculine, and liked the society of women better than the society of men. These preferences got him scandalously talked about where they gave her added reputation—in both cases, not unnaturally. But he did not deserve the reputation he popularly had. His crop of wild oats was small in comparison with what it might have been; and he showed in the last twenty years a sense of the dignity of his position and of obligation to the people in public matters which made his life one long sacrifice of his personal comfort. If he had been a brilliant man he could not have endured the dreary round of duties to which his position condemned him. As for his debts, of which there has been so much talk, the largest part of them was incurred in fulfilling his mother's public tasks, which she shifted to him without making him any allowance for them out of her income. He was a good son; he had the love of his children and grandchildren; and he bore with the dullness, and, latterly, with the eccentricities of his wife with a patience that is a model for husbands. And he had the courage and the philosophic or phlegmatic temper to bear calumny and misrepresentation in silence and to go serenely on his most unpuritanical but also anything but depraved and dissolute way.

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There is a strong physical and, in some respects, a strong mental resemblance between his son and the Emperor of Russia. Neither is a robust specimen of manhood, both have the quiet, simple, responsibility-hating characters which long for the most private of private stations. It is said, on excellent authorities, that each at one time in his life revolted as fiercely as his mild nature permitted against the lot to which he was doomed. But the pressure of family and tradition and "reasons of state" was too powerful. Various explanations are given of these two revolts, but the few who know the truth, like the few who know the truth about the death of the Crown Prince of Austria, have never told it so that it could be recognized as authentic.

Was there "another woman?" Perhaps—probably—what could be more natural? Whatever the cause of their discontent with their lot, they have had no deeper disappointment than falls to multitudes of human beings without their consolations. It is well to remember this fact at the present time, when, in thinking on the woes of royalty, thousands are forgetting the multitude of tiny fortunes that were embarked upon this coronation enterprise and that go shipwreck with it.

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Senator Quay's victory over Senator Beveridge seems to assure the admission of three new stars to the galaxy of States early next Winter. Two of these—Arizona and New Mexico—are stars indeed. New Mexico's population is 24,000 less than that of the Borough of the Bronx, and the density is just over one and a half to the square mile—1.6. Arizona has less than double the population of sparsely-settled Staten Island, and its people are scattered over an area so vast that the density is 1.1 to the square mile. Oklahoma is a little better qualified, but its total of population is considerably less than that of the Boroughs of Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx together.

When these three are admitted there will be between the Rockies and the big trans-Mississippi farming States a group of nine States which together have a population just equal to that of the Borough of Manhattan. Yet they will have twenty-nine electoral votes and eighteen Senators, almost one-fifth of the United States Senate, while New York City, with nearly double their population, cannot get a decent Post Office.

Two States in this group—Wyoming and Nevada—have together only 10,000 more people than there are in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District of New York City. And Nevada has fewer inhabitants than any but eight of the thirty-five Assembly Districts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

When New Mexico and Arizona are admitted there will be five "sage brush" States, sending ten Senators to Washington, each of which has fewer inhabitants than the Borough of the Bronx.

Another result of their admission and the new apportionment will be the utter breaking of the power of the combination of States that elected Cleveland in 1884 and that have been the favorite calculation of old-line Democrats ever since—the South, (including Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia,) with Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana. That combination, even with the aid of the new apportionment, will cast only 242 electoral votes—one less than a majority of the Electoral College of 1904, not counting in the nine or ten votes of the proposed new States.

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The real points of importance, psychological and gastronomic, in Senator Hanna's corned beef hash breakfasts, seem to be neglected. It was most shrewd of him to discover that the very best time for finding man in a soft and yielding mood is not after dinner, but after breakfast. After dinner a man's mind is more or less heavy. He is suspicious of and irritated by any attempt to draw him into the discussion or settlement of serious matters. He is likely to promise anything to get peace and afterward to plead undue influence. But at breakfast and immediately thereafter his mind is eager for employment, and, if the breakfast is a good one, he has an exaggerated sense of gratitude, an overflowing disposition to oblige his host.

So much for the psychology. As for the gastronomy, as for the corned beef hash, there Senator Hanna cannot honestly be praised. True, corned beef hash, manufactured on the Hanna receipt of garlic and onions, is of the kind of strong, joyous meat which the average man most delights in. But any stomach specialist will tell Senator Hanna or other hash server that hash is not a dish for the man of sedentary habits or for a general company. To be digested it must be chewed thoroughly, and it refuses to be chewed. To eat it in safety a man should sit at table, undistracted by conversation, and should give his whole attention to seeing that his teeth do their duty.

The sedentary breakfast hash eater may be cheerful while he eats—let him be, by all means. For a fearful day of reckoning will come if he persists.

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Our naval recruiting officers are busy in the strike region, trying to induce striking miners to enlist. They have scoured the lakes and the Mississippi Valley, and, of course, our entire seaboard, but still there are not nearly enough men to man our present war ships. As the new ships come into commission, the difficulty may become insurmountable—unless the times are very bad. Increasing pay will not fill the fo'castle; lowering the standards may be the only open course.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "no man will be a sailor who has contrivance enough to get himself into jail. For being on a ship is being in a jail with the chance of being drowned. A man in jail has more room, better food, and commonly better company."

In spite of the improved conditions for them that go down to the sea in ships, the Johnsonian indictment of fo'castle life still meets the approval of the average man, with his liking for room, for solid ground, for wife and family and home cooking. Even Britain, with her pauper millions to draw upon, cannot begin to fill her merchant fleet with Britons—can hardly fill her naval fleet. As for us, whenever one of our war ships touches shore there are desertions; and if the cruise has been long, the desertions are wholesale.

These, however, are little considerations "touchin' on and appertainin' to" human nature which statesmen disdain to take into their consideration.

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Not in a long time has there been so much news of activity in our small colleges as this year. They are improving their facilities; they are seeking, and getting, additions to their endowments. Nor are they in the least disturbed by the supercilious patronizings of the big colleges and of the educators who believe in education on the wholesale plan.

It is not surprising that parents and philanthropists are awakening to the superior advantages of the small college in the small town. If learning, profound scholarship, is the object most young men have in view when they are going to college, then the big college or big university is beyond question the place. There are to be had the best instruments to the latest and completest knowledge.

But if character-building is the main function of the college, then does not the small college meet the situation better than the large?

The cry of the day is for individuality, for more originality, for more daring to feel and think and act upon lines of one's individual conscience. The big factory can turn out a vast product along pattern lines, but it would fail utterly if it tried to turn out a varied produce, each piece stamped with the individuality of the workingman. That work must be done by the small factory, where there is time to give attention to each individual piece. The analogy seems to hold for the big educational plant and the small.

Is it wholly a good sign when a man proclaims in his appearance and mode of speech what particular educational plant he is a product of? Is that altogether in accord with our ideal of our country as a place where individuals, not types, grow?

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

A NEW RUSSIAN MOVE.

A Russian Consulate has just been established at Mitrovitza, the chief centre of Albania. This is characterized by the Glas Crnogorca, the official organ of Montenegro, as "an event of great importance for our suffering Servian brethren, as up to the present none of the powers have had a Consular representative there." The new official, who previously acted as Vice Consul at Skutari, speaks the Servian and Albanian languages. The Glae Crnogorca adds that he came to Cettinge and was received in special audience by Prince Nicholas.

Gen. Lew Wallace's New Outlaw Hero

"Billy the Kid," Who Terrorized the Southwest, Finds a Distinguished Biographer—His Midnight Conference with Gen. Wallace Revealed —Remarkable Escapes from Prison—The Story of His End.

IN his newest hook, just now receiving its finishing touches, Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," devotes a good deal of attention to "Billy the Kid." This celebrated outlaw, who has never hefors had a biographer of distinction, occupies several chapters.

The General also for the first time will relate the frus story of the "Kid's," terrihis vendetta against him and his officers. The General's encounter with the desperado occurred in 1879 while Wallace was Governor of New Mexico. A more intimate acquaintance, however, wae cemented when it hecame necessary for Gov. Wallace to interview "Billy the Kid" personally. Ths interview was arranged to he held at night, and, in readiness for the occaeion, two men, a few minutes before midnight, sat silent, eager, expeciant, huddled together in a little hut on the outskirts of old Santa Fé, N. M.

Their gaze, says the Indianapolis correspondent of The Detroit News-Tribune, was fasiened on the door.

One man was the owner of ths rude home that stood desolats on the shifting sands of the great mesa. The oiher was Gen. Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico.

The hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12. The hush deepened. Suddenly it was hroken hy the eound of a resolute knock on the door of the cahin.

"Come in," said the Governor of New Mexico.

IN RIGHT HAND A RIFLE.

Ths door flew open, and, standing with his form outlined hy the moonlight hehind him, was the most fearsd, the most desperate, and most hunted man in the great Southwest—"Billy the Kid." In his right hand he carried a Winchester. In his isft was a revolver. The weapons covered the two occupants of the room.

"I was to mset the Govsrnor here at midnight. It is midnight; is ths Governor here?"

The light of the candiss flickered against a hoyish facs, yst the man who stood in the doorway was the most notorioue desperado in New Mexico. He had killed scores of men; hs was ths quarry of every Sheriff from the Rio Grande to the hordering foothills that shut in Death Valley. In facial features "Billy the Kid," the notorious bandit and fugitive from justice, was a mers stripling. His narrow shoulders were rounded, his posturs slightly stooped, his voice was low and sffeminate. But his eyes wsre cold and piercing, steady, alert, gray, like steel.

Gen. Wallace rose to his feet and held out his hand, inviting ths visitor forward for a conference.

"Your nots gavs the promise of absoiute protection," said the outlaw, warily.

"I have heen true to my promise," repiied the Governor. "This man," pointing to the owner of the cabin, "and myself are the only persons present."

The rifis was slowly lowered, the revolver returned to its leather holster. "Billy" advanced and the two seated themselves at opposite sides of the narrow tahle.

AN EXTRACT.

Explaining his midnight intervisw with "Billy the Kid," Gen. Wallace says:

"The man whose deeds of hiood had drawn upon him the gase of an entire Nation was born a Nsw York waif. Befors he was more than ten years of age he was hrought to Indiana, and in Terre Haute and Indianapolis, where he was raised, he was known as William Bonne. In 1876, when he was ahout seventeen years old, he suddenly ieft his home, crossed the Mississippi, and cams into the country of ths men of his kind—ths frontier of ths far West.

"Billy began his career with an oath to kiii John Chisum, his first employer when ths iad reached the plains. Chisum and the 'Kid' had heen unable to agree on terms of sstiement for a season's work. Ths rssult was the iad's fearful vendstta sworn not only against Chisum, hut against aii of Chisum's other employes as weii.

"'For each herdsman employed hy you whom I kiii,' 'Billy' sent word, 'I will deduct $5 from our unsquared account. If I kill you,' he added, grimly, 'my hiii will be receipted in full.'

"Then hie hloody career began. It was not iong until William Bonne, the waif, reared in the midst of the peaceful surroundinge of Indiana, became the most feared man in the Southwest. At the same tims, hs wae the most reverenced, the most adored, and ths most respected man in the Terriiory. It was the kind of good reward that sometimes comes to had men.

"Shortiy hefore I had become Governor of New Mexico Chapman, a young attorney at Lincoin, had heen murdered. Haif a dozen men were arrested, accused of ths crime. Among them was Jesse James.

"While it was more than probahie that one or more of ths men charged with the murder were guiity, it was impossihle to prove the aiiegation, for ths witnssses, fiiled with terror, fled the country. When I rsached New Mexico it was stated on every hand that 'Billy the Kid' had heen a witness to the murder. Could he he made to testify? That was the question on ths tip of every tongue.

ARRANGES A MEETING.

"I had heen sent to the Southwest to pacify the territory; here was an opportunity I could not afford to pass hy. Therefore, I arranged the meeting hy note deposiied with one of the outiaw's friends, and at midnight was ready to receive the desperado should he appear. He was there on time—punctual to the second.

"When 'Billy the Kid' stepped to the chair opposite me, I iost no time in stating my proposition.

"'Testify,' I said, 'hefore ths Grand Jury and the trial court and convict the murderer of Chapman and I will iet you go scott-free with a pardon in your pocket for aii your misdeeds.'

"'Billy' heard me in siience; he thought several minutes without reply.

"'Governor,' said he, 'if I were to do what you ask thsy would kiii me.'

"'We can prevent that,' said I.

"Then I unfoided my pian. 'Billy' was to he seized while he was asieep. To all appearances his capture was to be genuine. To this he agreed, picking the msn who were to effect his capture. He was afraid of hostile hulists and would run no risks. Another stipulation was to the effect that during his confinement he should be kept in irons. 'Billy ths Kid' was afraid also of the ioss of his reputation as a desperate man."

The pian agreed upon in the cabin on the ionely mesa at midnight was carried out to the ietter. "Billy the Kid" was seized the following morning and confined in the Lincoln County Jail.

"Billy," though at his own request kspt in irons, did not remain iong confined. One morning the guards led him to breakfast. Rsturning, the desperado drawied, in the feminine voice that was a part and parcel of his character:

"Boys, I'm tired. Tsii the Governor I'm tired."

The manacie siipped like magic from his wrists. Ths guards stood stupsfied and "Billy the Kid," iaughing mockingly, walked ieisurely from the jail yard through the gate and across ths street. Easiiy, gracefuiiy he threw himself into the saddle on the hack of a horse standing near at hand, and, putting the spurs to the animai, dashed away. "Billy" was gone. Hs had not escaped in the night. He had walked away in the hroad light of day, with his guards, heavily armed, standing about him.

They were not in coiiusion with the despsrado; Gen. Wallace satisfied himseif of that fact. But how account for "Billy's" escape? Hypnotism, some say—hypnotism, or that strange something that lurked in the depth of the steel-gray eyes.

CAPTURED AGAIN.

The desperado's freedom, however, was not long-lived. He was arrssted shortly afterward for a series of murders and hrought again to ths Lincoln County Jail. Patrick Garrett was Sheriff; he was probahly the one man in New Mexico who did not fear "Billy the Kid." He was his match in evsry respect—as caim, as desperate, as certain.

Perhaps "Billy" knew this; at any rate, he must have considered himself in desperate straits. He sent for Gen. Wallace. The General refused to respond. Thsn the outlaw sent him a note. The note read:

"Come to the jail; I have some papers you would not want to see displayed."

"I knew what he meant," says Gen. Wallace. "Hs referred to ths note he received from me and in response to which he appeared at the hut on the mesa. He was threatening to puhiish it if I refused to see him."

In ths end ths desperado was convicted and sentenced to he hanged. When the sentence was read he stood hefore the trial Judge and said:

"Judge, that doesn't frighten me a hit. 'Billy the Kid' was not born to be hung."

He was a thorough fatalist. He believed he hore a charmed life. He believed he would not die until his "time came," and then death was inevitahie.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.

From the courtroom "Billy" was led hack to the jail. Nine men were put on guard, and he was never allowed a moment from the sight of one of them. On the day hefore that set for the execution one man sat in front of "Billy" while he ate his dinner. During the meal the guard forgot himself and suddenly stooped. "Billy's" quick eye took in the situation at a glance. With a ieap he sprang upon the bending man and dashed his brains out with his handcuffs. He seized the dead guard's revoiver and, his steel-gray eyes gleaming, he walked forward deiiherately and routed aii the other guards, who ran to the assistance of their comrade.

Once more "Billy ths Kid" escaped in the full light of day through the doors of the jail. He forced a hlacksmith to hreak ths manacle chains, seized a good horse that stood near hy and rode away.

He called hack as he spurred the animal into a gaiiop:

"Tell ths Judge that I said 'Billy the Kid' was not horn to he hung."

But "Billy" had forgotten one thing; hs had not reckoned with ths character of the man who was Sheriff of the county. Garrett shut his teeth hard, iike a man who is determined to accomplish his purpose, no matter the obstacles presenting themseives. He set out to take "Billy ths Kid," dead or aiive.

Garrett receivsd information that "Billy" had gone back to an old fort in the mountains to see his sweetheart. Garrett followed. He iay in wait in the dooryard of the house of "Billy's" love, and finally his vigii was rewarded when he saw the door open and a man step out into the whits iight of ths moon.

He passed out into the night.

Garrett crept to the door and passsd in. He covered the girl's father with his gun.

"Not a word," he said, and siid hehind the headhoard of the hed.

The door opened again, and "Billy the Kid" entered. He seemed to scent danger as a camei scents rain; instinct taught him that something was wrong. He cried to the cowering old man in Spanish:

"Who's here?" hs asked. "Who's here?"

"WITH HIS BOOTS ON."

Garrett raised his revolver; three shots rang out on the quiet air and the room filled with smoke. A form tottered, then crashed to the floor. In the nerveless hand was a smoking revoiver; for the first and iast time the notorious New Mexican outlaw had missed his aim. Garrstt escaped unwounded. But there were two hullet wounds in the body of "Billy the Kid," and both pisrcsd the heart. Garrett's aim was unerring.

To-day there is a iittie iowly heap of earth located at Las Cruces, N. M. To the curious stranger soms idle nativs may, now and again, point out this iittie grave and explain, with a certain pride, that Las Cruces possesses the final resting place of the worst had man that ever infested the Southwestern horder.

AMERICAN SKYSCRAPERS TO GO ROUND THE WORLD

New Type of Building Promised to Conquer All Before It—How the Invasion of England Is Getting On—London to Have the Biggest Building in the World.

THERE is a building now being constructed in Manchester, England, for the British Westinghouse Company which marks the invasion of American builders into England.

This building is being put up to supply the electric fittings for most of the underground railways that American capitalists are huilding in the English metropolis. It was the intention of ths moneyed men of the company, which to aii intents and purposes is a British concern, to give British contractors the job of building one of the first of the type of American skeleton steel structures to be put up in Great Britain. A company in Manchester got the contract for ths foundation and a London company for the steel work, the contracts being aiiotted in May, 1900.

Both concerns said that they could not "see their way clear" to say when the work was likely to be done. In Novemher the foundations were in shape to carry on steel construction, hut when the American capitaiists looked into the matter they found that it would take at least five years, according to the English methods, to complete the work. The contractors said that "no man on earth could do it in iess time."

The failure to complete the Westinghouse structnre in two and a haif years might be disastrous to the pians of the capitaiists. The result was that an American constructor was brought over and soon "rush work" was being done. The buildings are now practically completed, and the English builders and capitaiists are now anxious to adopt American building methods.

THE FIRST STEP.

The work on this building in England has been watched with interest by American architects. Skyscraper contractors claim that it marks the first step in the spread around the world of the steel-skeleton type of building. They predict that in iess than five years in the heart of London and on the Strand skyscrapers will be built without interfering with the laws of "ancient iights," which now prevent skyscraper hnilding in England.

The English law of "ancient lights" is most psculiar. About London may be seen placarded on houses signs bearing the words "Ancient Lights." Many American visitors believe that this is an advertisement of some kind of matches. In reality the signs prohibit your neighbor from putting up a building which will cut off from your house light and air.

Theodore Starrett, a New York engineer, predicted yesterday that it would not he many years before steel-skeleton buildings would be erected in aii the great centres of population in the world. He said:

"My first work as a very young man was to design the construction of some of the first steel-skeleton buildings, or so-called skyscrapers, ever built in the world. Of course everybody knows that the skyscrapers were first built in Chicago. It was some time before the conservative capitalists of New York would take up this method of construction.

"Then, again, the building laws of New York practically prohibited such construction because they required that the walls of high buildings should be very thick. The commission appointed several years ago revised the Building Code in many respects. The first time that rolled steei columns were used for a business building was in Cleveland, Ohio. The growth of the skeleton type of construction was gradual, and extended to Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

"The next step will be across the Atlantic Ocean to London, and then I am sure that the Parisians will adopt this method of building. The spread of the American skyscraper around the world is just as certain as a law of nature. People congregate in cities, the population becomes dense, property becomes valuable, and then follows the need of going into the air to find room for offices and living places.

"In London the law of 'ancient lights' prohibits the construction of buildings over eighty feet in height. Even with this law in force, it will be possible to design buildings of the American type which will satisfy Londoners. It may take some time to educate the British labor unions to the American idea that it is greatly to the benefit of the workingman to do a hard day's work and receive higher wages.

"At the present time the methods used in putting up buildings in London are slow from the American standard. The fact that at the present time there are in course of construction $50,000,000 worth of tall huildings in New York may lead English capitalists to adopt, in a measure, our ideas. If British capital takes up the matter in earnest, it will not be long before American contractors will be pushing the British bricklayers, carpenters, and builders to adopt plans for quicker construction.

"It will be necessary for the English constructors to learn that in modern building operations all the various processes should be started sufficiently in advance of their requirement to enable the assembling of the finished product quickly and easily. Building a skyscraper is exactly the same as constructive work in a modern factory, where the different parts of an engine, we will say, are made at the same time in the various departments and the assembling is done in quick order."

"Do you think there will he any radical change in the architectural features of skyscrapers?" was asked.

"There will be marked improvement along certain lines. I think that many New York office buildings erected dnring the last twenty years with solid walls of masonry from foundation to top will be torn down to make way for steel-skeleton buildings. The advantage of this method of construction is that in an eighteen or twenty story building the conditions of the whole bnilding are those of a one-story structure. A piece of wall can be taken out from the bottom of one of these recently constructed buildings and not endanger the structure in the slightest degree."

"Are there any plans now on foot for the construction of the American type of buildings abroad?" was asked.

"Yes; there are many. British capitalists are considering the erection of the largest building in the world, with every prospect that the plan will be carried through. I cannot discuss the details of this matter now, but when the British capitalists are ready the work will be begun."

An American who recently visited England said:

"The English laborer starts to work at 7 o'clock in the morning, stops work at 8, takes an hour for breakfast, works until 11, takes time for luncheon, and works from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 5, when he quits for the day. It is a well-known fact that there are many buildings in London on which two years have been consumed and only a story or so constructed. There are several buildings in London built somewhat on the American idea. The Harmsworth Building on the Thames Embankment is somewhat of this type, but the floors are so solid that a battery of artillery could be driven over them without any trouble."

Proposed National Park at "Wind Cave"

Extraordinary Natural Phenomenon in South Dakota Which the Government May Acquire —Mysterious Blasts That Seem to Come from the Bowels of the Earth.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has reported favorably on the bill of Congressman Martin providing for the establishment of a National park to cover the country ahout the Wind Cave, in the vicinity of the Black Hills, in South Dakota. Should this bill pass, the Wind Cave will soon stand with Niagara, Yellowstone Park, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky as one of America's most wonderful freaks.

Eighteen years ago this Summer as three cowboys, riding across the broad undulating prairies of Dakota, passed near the foot of a small hill, one of them was attracted by a peculiar hissing sound, as of escaping steam. He was some 200 yards in the rear of his companions, and without saying any word or giving any signal to them, he turned to the left and rode toward the source of the sound.

As he drew near a small clump of bushes the hissing sound became more distinct, and it was evident that it came from the bushes. He dismounted and left his horse, walking a short distance up the side of the hill, until the tangled undergrowth made further progress afoot difficult. The hissing seemed to come from back of the thick vegetation, which his gaze could not penetrate.

MOUTH OF THE CAVE.

He cut away some of the branches and tangled vines and pulled aside the brush. He crawled through the opening and was greeted by the sound of heavy rumblings which seemed to proceed from what appeared to be the mouth of a well, a short distance hack in the thicket.

He crawled toward the dark hole, wondering what the strange sounds meant and how they were produced. When within about ten feet of the opening he was hurled toward the gaping mouth hy a terrific draught of air. He threw out his arms and grasped the shruhhery, and clinging desperately he prevented himself from heing drawn into the hole hy the powerful suction.

Lying on the ground he heard the roar which came from the recesses of what appeared to be a deep cave, hut he did not dare draw nearer to investigate. Then he crawled back on his hands and knees, out into the open, mounted his horse, and rode after his companions, who had gone on without him. He did not overtake them until they had reached the sod hut at the ranch headquarters. There he told the story of what he had seen and heard.

His fellows greeted his story derisively, saying in effect that "it sounded to them like a fairy tale." But he insisted on the truth of his story, and on the following morning the trio started hack over the trail.

THE POWERFUL DRAUGHT.

As the cowboys approached the same noises were heard, first faint, and then more distinctly. They cut away more of the brush and undergrowth and revealed the yawning mouth of the cave. Carefully they approached it on either side, so as to avoid the powerful draught, and later one of the more reckless of the cowboys offered to go into the dark hole if his fellows would hold to the end of a rope which he fastened about his body.

Thus equipped, the venturesome cowboy crawled nearer to the mouth of the cavern, and was blown into it with great force. He yelled to his companions, hut the sound of his voice was lost in the deafening roar. The others, however, held tight to the rope, and then pulled the explorer back.

He explained that when he first entered the hole he was chilled to the bone—it was as though he had stepped inside a refrigerator on a Summer's day. He had been able to hear nothing and see nothing, but he thought that if he remained inside long enough to overcome the sudden effects of the changs of temperature and to accustom himself to the darkness he could learn something of the mysteries in the interior.

Accordingly he proposed a few signals which he could communicate to his partners in case of accident or his immediate need of their assistance, and started back toward the mouth of the cavern. The others braced themselves, not knowing how great a force they might have to pull against, and awaited developments.

LARGE APARTMENTS.

Once inside the cave and the explorer did not find it so difficult a proposition as he had supposed. The effect of the torrent of wind was not felt after he had picked his way some distance along the rough hottom of the opening. It seemed to be a tunnel, inasmuch as he struck his head several times on the projecting rocks from above. He crept along cautiously and finally after he had proceeded a distance of perhaps a hundred yards he entered a larger apartment, in which the reverherations when he shouted startled him.

He told his partners what he had found, and later with several other cow punchers and ranchers in the section they made a more thorough inspection of the inside of the wonderful cavern.

But it was some considerable time before anything definite as to the extent of the subterranean passages became known. They were explored for miles in several direotions. Wonders similar to those in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky were found on every hand. Those who have seen the South Dakota Cave say that it contains winding passages, spacious galleries, deep crevices, and trickling streams which grow into splashing cataracts and run into lakes.

The beauties of the rock formations inside Wind Cave are said to equal and in some instances to surpass those of the Kentucky cave. The various passageways extend in all directions. Several of them have been traversed for miles, and others which promise to reveal beauties and wonders unequaled by those already familiar to the visitors have not been penetrated.

EXPLORING THE CAVE.

Special Officer Meyendorff of the United States Land Office recently made an investigation of Wind Cave in company with agents of the Geological Survey. In his report Mr. Meyendorff said in part:

"To do justice to the wonderful evolution of nature which created this cavern, to describe its grandeur, grotesqueness, and beauty would require the research-ful mind of a profound student of geology and pen of the poet. Bereaved of both, and limited in space and time, I will simply say that it is one of the greatest wonders of the world.

"Some one aptly likened it unto a sponge. It is an oval piece of sponge several miles in length, depth, and hreadth, with caverns big enough to inclose the Congressional Library, and most artistically decorated with ferns, grasses, and feathers of pure white lime and gypsum and studded with glistening gems of crystals of the same formation.

"The cavern known as Fair Grounds is a fair illustration of it. It covers ahout 1¼ acres of space and is about 40 feet from the floor to the ceiling. Those who visited the Yellowstone National Park and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky all accord the Wind Cave only a second place to the Yellowstone Canon and the geysers of the former and declare the Wind Cave superior, in point of attractiveness, to the Mammoth Cave."

Edward C. Horn, Ph. D., who made somewhat of a study of the Wind Cave, claims that there are 3,000 chambers and 100 miles of passage.

WONDERS OF THE CAVE.

The report of the Geological Survey says:

"We keep winding and descending until we reach the first room, the Bride's Chamber, and we are 155 feet below the floor of the Cave House. This room is ahout 20 by 30 fest, with rough, ragged rocks all ahout and overheard, with many small outlets in various directions; hut as we move on we find an almost perfect prairie dog and mound, with hole as natural as possihle. We are now in the Snowhall Room, a much larger and higher room, with walls and ceiling all potted with a gypsum formation that looks like large flakes of snow.

"Next comes the Post Office, a long room, where we begin to find the boxwork formation which clings to the limestone formation all about and overhead. From here we pass on to Red Hall, a smaller room, the sides of which are of a soft red stone. Here I saw some of the mineral paint, of which you had samples in exhihits sent from Rapid City.

"From here we enter the Opera House, an immense room, grand in its varied formations of boxwork and varied colors of the rocks that form the grand arches overhead. Then the Devil's Outlook, an enormous crevice reaching sixty-five feet ahove, showing how the water has cut and ground the rocks until a sharp corner cannot be found. Here we lit a calcium wire and threw the white light up above us to see the grandeur of this wonderful opening.

"There is no doubt but this cavs has at some time been filled with water, which has left its marks all about, and by the deposits has formed the beautiful frostwork we shall see later on; hut now there are but very few places you will find any moisture whatever.

FURTHER MARVELS.

"Moving along from one room to another, we come to Capitol Hill, about 60 by 100 feet, with its high dome ceiling, in the centre of which nature has placed a centrepiece of most beautiful boxwork. The Odd Fellows' Hall comes next, with ths three links in the ceiling, formed by three holes cut out by the rushing water. The goat standing in a little side opening looks very natural.

"Then we reach the Stone Quarry, where we find great slahs of stone of a pink tint, broken away as straight as if cut and piled up ready for a large building.

"Then we reach the Garden of Eden, where we find the frostwork, being down in the second tier of chambers; here the boxwork is coated with a pure white frost and the edges are trimmed with little white balls like popcorn and long frost petals white as snow and so delicate that a breath will almost destroy it. Noah's beard hangs from a little point of rock in this frostwork about an inch long, and from it are long strings like fine silver wire fully two feet long.

"Words cannot describe this place, so we will go down Corkscrew Path, a winding trail going down quite steep around a deep, dark hole, and we are on the brink of Dante's Inferno. Amid a continuous change of formations and constantly changing scenery, we find the Monte Criato Palace, the Assembly Room, the Fair Grounds—an immense room 200 feet long and from 40 to 60 feet wide, with great domes near the centre."

New Jersey to Have a Tuskegee Institute.

"Old Ironsides," Famous as Home of Commodore Stewart and of the Mother of Mr. Parnell, Favored for the New School — Negroes Want the Historic Bordentown Property.

NEW JERSEY is to be the first State above Mason and Dixon's line to apply under Stats patronage the plan of the Tuskegee Institute for the benefit of its colored population. Many Northern States have applauded the practical and thorough beneficence of Booker T. Washington, hut New Jersey is going to use some of its large surplus by appropriating his scheme of negro education.

The State's proposition is now agitating a large percentage of the 70,000 negroes that are by the last count of Uncle Sam accredited to New Jersey. The negroes of Central New Jersey are on edge about the locality, preferring the present Old Ironsides farm at Bordentown, which is now occupied by the Colored Industrial School and utilized under distressing inconvenience. The negro leaders of the State have shown rather unique sentimentality for this place, because it was the home of Commodore Stewart, ("Old Ironsides,") who died there, and later the home of his daughter, Mrs. Parnell, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader. They claim that a spirit of heroic freedom pervades the old historic site that augurs well for a new undertaking. The State Board of Education is undecided as to locality.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

There have been experiments for the betterment of the negro in New Jersey, and the State's scheme was particularly brought to prominence during the past week by the announcement that former Representative Henry C. White, who was a negro Congressman from North Caroline, has purchased, through the instrumentality of Congressman Loudenslager of New Jersey, a tract of land of nearly a thousand acres in Cape May County for experimental farms for the practical advancement of the Southern negro. This proposition of Congressman White has a slight suggestion of altruism. There are to be cozy homes that are to be paid for on easy installments and industries for the employment of the sons of these farmers, as well as schools. It is supposed to be principally for the benefit of the negroes of North Carolina, who are to develop into good citizens on New Jersey soil, because New Jersey is a historic negro "promised land." The late negro millionaire John McKey of Philadelphia had contemplated an industrial experiment at McKey City, in upper Atlantic County, but his proposition of colonization was not favorable to the negroes of Philadelphia.

New Jersey is historically a negro State, and the surprising fact is that it has a larger percentage of negro population to its total white population than any other State above the Mason and Dixon line. There are in the United States, according to recent census bulletins, in population, 8,840,089 negroes, an increase of over a million and a quarter in ten years. New Jersey has 69,844, the increase in ten years being 22,200, and in twenty years 30,991. New Jersey's negro population stands in strong contrast with that of the great State of New York because New York has 99,232 negroes, principally located in one section of Greater New York, about one-third more than the whole State of New Jersey. New Jersey has a trifle less than one-half of the large State of Pennsylvania, which has within its confines the negro capital of the United States, Philadelphia, which has 62,613.

A State that has considerably over one-third of its population of the descendants of Ham, and so located that it is bound to increase, is forced to meet an important problem in sociology, and it starts by a generous appropriation of $35,000 for buildings, with prospects of enlarging them as necessity will demand.

WHAT THE STATE HAS DONE.

New Jersey has now an industrial school for colored boys and girls which has been managed under a civilian board of white and black and sustained by a State appropriation. It is now controlled hy the State Board of Education. It is the outgrowth of the work of the late Rev. W. A. Rice of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who established a small school in Morristown, and who by hard and sometimes embarrassing advocacy secured the interest of the philanthropic whites and benevolent colored people who sustained it. The African Methodist Episcopal Conference took up the subject, and through the political activity of the leaders of that church secured a small annual appropriation from the State Legislature.

The school was removed to Bordentown, so as to get a central position, as there is an intelligent negro colony there where the students could be lodged in the absence of any fixed building. Later, when the State's support grew to $5,000, the famous historical Ironsides property, where the exiled King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain and Sicily and Commodore Stewart had many literary conferences, was established. There the negro has been given a general as well as a technical education. Manual training is the supposed principal feature, hut the buildings are not only dilapidated, but badly arranged for both class and dormitory purposes, but the one hundred and more negro boys and girls endure their inconvenience in their desire to get a high-grade education, and having hoped for better things they are now to realize their hope.

The boys do the farming, or most of it, and the girls the housework, so that these students need only to pay $1 a week for their keep, which means that a full course of four years costs an economical student less than $300. They are surrounded with pleasant environments, and life is made attractive by a students' hand of music, to lead the Cadet Corps, which is regularly uniformed.

There is a regular corps of teachers, hut the work of some of them ie unsatisfactory, because they labor under disadvantages that almost double their work. Walter Mitchell, an enthusiastic promoter of the scheme, and who is a successful builder of suburban cottages in South Jersey, is in charge of the carpenter's shop of the school and is making some handy colored carpenters, but he is badly handicapped for room and sadly for tools, the boys being obliged to wait in line for the use of tools. The negro of intelligence takes very kindly to carpentry and to farming, as the statistics of that institution show.

The location of the new school is in doubt. The Ironsides property as it is now is not adapted to the purpose. The site is regarded as admirable, hut there is some doubt as to the possibilities of extension when the time comes. New Jersey owns several large farms which are far from paying any percentage of interest for the amount involved, and there is a desire for the State to appropriate these farms as far as possible for its new institutions. There is a possibility that one of these farms may be applied to this purpose, but the negroes of New Jersey are up in arms and want their pet institution to stay at Old Ironsides, and they are preparing to organize for this purpose.

ADOPTING TUSKEGEE METHODS.

The State Board of Education state that they will adopt as far as possible the Tuskegee methods, even to the establishment of the wage system for all the work of the studente, with the hope that the benevolent and religious element of the negro population will gradually endow or assist in securing the needed advantages of education. The new scheme will have double the capacity of the present institution. The basis of admission is now regulated by law. There is a representation from each Assembly district, according to the capacity of the school. It can be made by appointment, which is supposed to be based on educational ability.

The huildings will be modern, the farm implements up to date, the curriculum practical, and the teachers as good as can be ohtained. The State will each year extend its original plant, and within a few years New Jersey will have its Tuskegee, which institution has inspired international admiration.

The negro population of New Jersey goes back to the days of Colonial slavery. An agreement was made for slaves in "the concessions and agreement" of the Lords Proprietors Berkeley and Carteret as far back as 1664. Later legislation placed a duty on slaves brought into the State. The Quaker spirit which prevalled in New Jersey was against slavery, and in 1738 the Friends in their various meetings denounced slavery and began to cultivate the abolition sentiment. In 1804 the Gradual Abolition act was passed, which provided that every child born of a slave should be free, remaining a servant until of age.

The State Constitution now in force, adopted in 1844, declared all men free and independent. This led to contests in the courts, but in 1846 slavery was abolished largely in name and fact. New Jersey was the favorite highway of the Underground Railroad. There were many stations where the fugitive slave found shelter and the work of aiding the escape of slaves began early in the century through organized efforts.

The District of Columbia is a great drift negro centre, but it has only 17,000 more than New Jersey. In New Jersey the negro centre is Atlantic County, because of the numerous hotels. There are 6,920 negroes in the permanent population, an increase in ten years of over 4,000. Without any special reason, Camden County has the largest percentage of negroes, the largest colony there being 8,583. Mercer has a large number, 4,152, the number being augmented by the negro population of Princeton, which was established early in the century, when many youths from the South came to the college and brought their negro body servants. Many remained and established a negro congregation in Princeton in 1832.

A New School of "Insurance Engineering"

Subject Never Before Assumed in Educational Work in This Country Now to be Undertaken by Massachusetts Institute of Technology— Students Will Practice With Fireproof Materials in a Boston Lot.

FOR the first time in this country the prevention of fires by planning the construction of buildings in such a way as to reduce the opportunities for occurrence to a minimum is to be made a regular feature of the training afforded at a collegs of applied sciencs. When the Massachusetts Institute of Technology opens in the Fall the diversity of its oourses will include a school or department of "insurance engineering" under the executive charge of Prof. Charles L. Norton.

The undertaking has the enthusiastic support and co-operation of Edward Atkinson of Boston, whose efforts in recent years have materially changed the methods of mill construction and the theories of industrial insuranc; and it has appealed so etrongly to mill owners, builders, manufacturers, and other investors to whom fire is a constant menace that, at Mr. Atkinson's instance, a fund sufficient to place it at once on a substantial money basis with liberal allowance for the necessarily heavy initial expense has been raised.

ENORMOUS MONEY LOSS.

During the past year destruction by fire in the United States amounted to over $150,000,000. To this sum must be added practically another $100,000,000 to cover the excess of expense in water works, Fire Departments, and in the conduct of insurance companies due mainly to the existence of avoidable dangers in great cities, so that the nation's total tax, in an average year, is about $250,000,000 greater than the annual appropriation for the common schools, more than double ths sum expended yearly for the support of all the universities, colleges, and technical schools in the country, and somewhat above the normal expense of conducting the United States Government if you omit the items of interest and pensions.

This enormous money loss by fire has been increasing steadily during the last five years, despite every development of fire fighting apparatus and methods, and the institute's plan is to reduce to an exact science the means of preventing destructive fires, not only by putting out a blaze as quickly as possible after it has started, but by making it as nearly impossible for it to start as may be practicable.

PROF. NORTON'S TOUR.

There is at present no school where the elemental principles of prevention of loss by fire forms any part of the instruction and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology bids fair to be the first institution in this country, or in fact anywhere, to supply what would seem a very important addition to modern education. Prof. Norton will start immediately on an extended visit of inspection to the various large cities of the United States with the purpose of examining their buildings and investigating the methods under which they are constructed, consulting prominent insurance men in regard to the apparatus to be used in the new school for experiments with fire-proof construction and the scope of ths instruction it should give.

Unlike most educational plans the new school will assume an immediate and important practical relation to the business world. The first work of its testing station will be bent, not only to educating students in methods of fire prevention; but also to classifying and establishing a standard for the so-called fire-proofing materials that are now in more or less general use.

SELECTING A SITE.

The department of insurance engineering will require about an acre of land, and a site is now being selected in the vicinity of Boston, the necessary conditions being that the land shall be so situated that somewhat offensive and possibly dangerous experiments may be conducted without risk to neighboring property, and that a sufficient supply of water may be available without having to make special arrangements with the police, the Fire Department, and the Water Board before beginning each test.

Offices and laboratories will be erected at once, and it is proposed that a certain numher of ths huildings shall he in themselves examples of the various methods of modern fire-proof construction. In this way they will themselves be subject to an endurance test, so to speak, extending over several years. An element of co-operation enters in here, too, for the manufacturers of the various types of fire resistance construction now before the public are offered an opportunity to erect structures embodying their respective theories.

TO MEASURE HEAT.

The buildings will be of a uniform size, on a ground plan of 16 by 22 feet, with one post in the middle, so that the relation of the middle heam and walls will correspond to two bays in a factory each 22 by 8 feet in dimensions. In the rear of each will be a one-story annex in which constant tests will be made to determine ahility to resist fire or any other means of accidental destruction that can be experimentally brought to bear upon it.

The annexes, used in this way, will aiso serve to measure the power of the walls of the main structures to resiet the heat from a conflagration in an adjoining huilding. The plan for this novel undertaking includes an offics building for housing the finer scientific apparatus to be used in measuring high temperatures, and taking other minute observations while the tests are in progrese, and for making plans and working out the scientific results of the experiments, and at least one laboratory, very solidly constructed of fire-proof brick, large enough to test fire-proof flooring under high temperature and heavy ioads similar to those that the same floor might have to sustain in a big fire in a great business block.

There will be a place to test fire doors, glazed windows, and other devicee under the conditions of intense heat frequently sufficient to melt cast iron, that would be produced by the actual burning of a building in which they were located; and to produce such extreme temperature in the small compass of a laboratory there will be provided a gas plant, for the ordinary materials, such as cord wood, will not serve the purposes on the smaller scale of an experiment. Fires will probably be started with wood and then gas will be injected to maintain them at a very high and even temperature.

Special facilities are planned for determining the efficiency of steel framed posts and other metal featuree of up-to-date fire-proofing and the value of their protection against deterioration by various concretes, veneers, &c. Specimens will be subjected to the varying weather conditions of the New England climate for a considerable period of time to discover the effect of humidity or of the substances with which they are coated upon the metals.

Steel, for exampis, embedded in a suitable concrete with a baee of lime, may last two thousand years, while the same material imbedded in some of the concretes now in use, is likely to corrode and even be destroyed in less than twenty. So the echool will divide its attention between the action of modern building materials under the influence of the slowest hut least combatable of all destroying agencies, Father Time himself.

Up to the preeent time this country has been behind England in attempting a thorough and systematic understanding of the actual causes of fires and the beet means of preventing them, and the architects and engineers of London have already organized a Fire Prevention Committee to devise safeguards against the dangers that are believed hy many experts to lurk in some of the new steel and iron buildings that were hailed only a few years ago as absoiutely safe. The United States has indeed several isolated testing stations—notahly those in Philadelphia and Chicago—but the report of none of them is to be taken as definitely final.

The new School of Insurance Engineering is expected to supply this deficiency, and to send out, year after year, several young men whose expert knowledge can accomplieh a great saving of human life, as well as of property and of money invested. But perhaps the greatest economic value of its "ounce of prevention" theory lies in its possibilities for correcting one of the hardships of present day conditions, under which a property owner may protect himself against fire loss by means of an insurance policy, while hundreds of thousands of persons may be deprived of their livelihood by the destruction of the buildings in which they are employed.

Frauds That Accompany the Small Circus

Swindling Games Practiced in Country Towns and Efforts Made to Stop Them.

THE efforts of officiale of a Western town, as reported a day or two ago, to "cleanse a circus of its fakirs" before it was allowed to exhibit there, excited the contempt of an old circus man in this city.

"The most dangerous and sneaking beasts of prey," said he, "connected with many of the smaller circuses and menageries, and one or two of the more pretentious ones, are not confined in cages, but prowl under the tents, upon the show grounds, and about town, fostered and protected by the circus management and covering into its treasury a specified percentage of their stealings. People do not hegin to realize the extent of this villainous organization, the character of the various schemes it employs, and the amount of plunder it obtains.

"To begin at the beginning: In the very organization, as well as in the running, of the kind of shows referred to, the license to rob the public and their patrons is listed as the most valuable 'privilege' they have to dispose of, and is the one upon which the majority of such concerns mainly, and sometimes entirely, rely for profit, the show proper often being run at an actual and anticipated dead loss so far as legitimate receipts at the big tent and side-show doors and from the concert and candy stand sales are concerned. In this scheme it is taken for granted that there is enough honor among thieves to warrant the enterprising, and generally totally irresponsible, management in bargaining for a division of the spoils with the boss ecoundrel in a gang of expert 'fakirs,' which professional slang term is sufficiently elastic to include blacklegs, cappers, sneak thieves, pickpockets, pilfering candy butchers, ticket sellers, and slick scalawags of every kind and degree, and is sometimes stretched to embrace even burglars and footpads.

"On its part, the management agrees to harbor and transport this precious gang of workers; to 'cap' their game in every possible underhand, non-committal way; to afford them every facility to rob the patrons of the show; to conceal them and cover their tracks, and to aid them in escaping punishmsnt, so far as all these things can be done without serious hazard of being nabbed as an accessory. The boss fakir agrees to turn over to the management a stipulated portion of the swag—usually from 50 to 60 per cent.—and is supposed to live up to his contract in the most edifying and honorahle style.

THE "SQUARER."

"The most important lieutenant in the nomadic campaign of plunder outlined is the genius known as the 'Squarer,' and in all the accomplishments of a first-class confidence man he is an expert. Not only is he well mannered, informed, and dressed, as affable as an office seeker, as plausible as an auctioneer, as shrewd as an Old Bailey lawyer, and a capital judge of human nature, hut eupplied with imperturbable nerve. He slides into town in advance of the show, and if the officials are not old-time friends and confederates soon learns more about the true inwardness of the City Marshal or Chief of Police, the Mayor, and the Sheriff than the voters will ever know.

"To this list he also adds the attorney generally identified with bringing suits against shows, including those of the 'shakedown' order. If he finds these parties open to conviction, he puts money, presents, and 'complimentaries' where they will do the most good, and 'sets the fair weather signal.' If he cannot 'square' all the parties likely to make trouble the game is off.

"In fact, skillful and experienced fakirs will not operate unless assured protection, and so well does the 'Squarer' do his work that the cases in which fakirs have been sent to prison for any length of time can be counted on the fingers of one hand, although some of these sharpers have been on the road for from thirty to forty years.

"By a preconcerted signal, if any victim complains to the authorities, the gamblers are notified and vanish. If it is found necessary to make an arrest, if possible the wrong party is nabbed, and of course is acquitted.

"STRAW BAIL."

"Should the guilty party happen to be captured, straw bail is accepted, or he is let off upon making restitution, in part or whole. This is compounding a felony and capping one crime with another, but that don't count, and is a preventive against the repetition of the offense, for who would dare to roh when sternly confronted with the possibility of being compelled to disgorge some of the plunder?

"The kind of work referred to is mainly confined to towns of 10,000 inhabitants and less, and it would horrify their worthy burghers to know how generally their officials are implicated in the schemes to rob them. Often—very often—the Chief of Police doubles his salary by going directly to the manager and stating the specific sum for which the gang will be permitted to work the town. I know of one instance in which one of these trusted guardians approached a reputable showman and said: 'It will cost you $250 to work this town.'

"'I carry no thieves and I never pay for the privilege of robbing my patrons,' the manager replied.

"The 'Squarer' receives from $150 to $200 a week salary, sometimes a percentage in addition, besides whatever he can make on the outside. He comes high, but he does his work so well that it is almost impossible for the guilty to help escaping.

PLAYING THE GAME.

"The most lucrative and common swindles perpetrated are the games known as 'three-card monte' and 'the shells.' They are similar in character, in one case three marked cards being used and in the other three shells and a pea. In one the trick is to guess the right card and in the other under which shell the pea is hid.

"The marks on the cards are deftly changed so as to mislead the victim. In the shell game there is no pea under any of the shells. The manipulator palms it under the base of the little finger of the right hand, and after the bettor loses drops it in one of the shells.

"In these games the operator generally plays the rôle of a greenhorn, who, having been victimized, has learned the trick, and to prove it handles the cards and shells with a conspicuous clumsiness, calculated to make any fool bite. The 'capper' to the game usually plays the rôle of a dignified Judge, an unsophisticated farmer, or a swell young man.

"Assuming him to ape the Judge, he has not money enough to make the required bet, and ropes the victim in to make up the deficiency. He is overwhelmed with grief and remorse at the inevitable result, and taking the kicking victim one side, drowns him in tears and overwhelms him with protestations, winding up by giving him a note at sixty days, which upon his judicial honor will be met. If the victim kicks strong and loud enough he gets his money, or a part of it, back.

"Another favorite device is the roulette wheel, so arranged that touching a spring regulates the stopping of the ball.

"Still another profitable and easy-worked swindle is the 'envelope' game. Ths player against this is privileged to draw an envelope from a pile containing numbers corresponding to those on articles of jewelry, &c., in a glass case. He is often permitted to win a small prize, and almost invariably inveigled into losing all the money he has.

"These, and sometimes other games, are played on the show lot or in the side show, and sometimes the card and shell sharps go several miles in the country to meet soms previously selected victim on his way to town.

"What is known as the 'ehort change' dodge is a common and dangerous swindle, easily practicsd and requiring no confederate. This is worked hy doubling one bill among three or four and counting it so that the two ends will appear to belong to separate bills.

THE CHANGE GAME.

"Requesting paper money in exchange for silver is another scheme in which the operator generally steale 50 cente out of each $5. He doee this by conspicuously counting either dimes, quarters, or half dollars from the right hand to ths ieft, and when he hands over the change 'palms' as much of it as he thinks safe.

"Offering emall bills for a big one opens up another chance to palm off a smaller bill for the one received, with the remark: 'See here, Mister, that was only a five you gave me; not a twenty!' Unlees the predestined victim has more sand than the thief gives him credit for—and the iatter does not often misjudge his man—he is jollied or bluffed out of his money.

"If people will patronize the shows which harbor theee scoundrels they should at least steer clear of all games of chance, never extend a financial accommodation to any stranger, and have the exact change for whatever they buy. But they won't; for there is a fool born every minute, and the boldest kind of swindlers will always attract shells of them.

"Tent fakirs would soon starve if the authorities would require every suspected or unknown show to produce satisfactory evidence of good character hefore granting it a license to exhibit. This may come some day, and so may the millennium.

"When I first went into the show husiness I was not much taller than a guy stake, and it was a much harder and rougher life than it is now; but every manager I knew or worked for was as straight as a centre pole, both with his people and the public. The breed has not run out, and it may be that the evils referred to have their origin more in the lowering of the general standard of character and in the immense increase in the number of second-class, irresponsible shows than in the demoralization of the individual."

"Disappearing Cab" Mystery Solved.

THE Paris police have received during the iast six months over fifty complaints, all of them from cabmen, and relating to similar circumstances. While the cabmen were at dinner their horses and vehicles disappeared, and in spite of all possible inquiries, nothing more was heard of them. It has been estimated that the value of the stolen property was between 40,000f. and 50,000f. But, although an inquiry was opened into the matter, little progress had been made.

A few days ago, however, a cab owner, who was one of the greatest sufferers, was on the watch in the Rue de Vaugiraud, in company with two dstectives, when ths latter called his attention to a cabman against whom there were certain suspicions. The three men hailed him and stepped into the vehicle, asking to be driven to a distant locality.

On the way there the cab owner closely scrutinized the horse and came to the conclusion that it was one of the animals stolen from one of his drivers about a month before. The cabman was arrested and later in the day the police made a "perquisition" at his lodgings. The result was edifying. It showed the existence of a regular organization for the theft and subsequent disposal of horses and cabs. The stolen horses were found in the stable attached to the premises, and the police are certain that there are many others being worked in the streets, while a numher have been sold to dealers in horses.

The organization employed a special saddler to prevent the possibility of subsequent discovery. Three men have been apprehendd so far, and other arrests are expected.

A LESSON FROM THE WAR.

Berlin papers acknowledge that the Tranevaal war has been of immenee service to Germans, teaching them how to traneship large hodies of troops. The Chairman of the Naval Mohilization Commission spent a conelderahle time at Plymouth, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town etudying British methods of shipping and landing troops and munitione of war, and has eent exhaustive reports home to Berlin. These, it is said, have already heen turned to practical account in the China expedition.



Maybe this is one of the reasons why divinity students are scarce.
—*From the Ram's Horn.*

Sending Flowers to the Steamer

A Company Superintendent and a Florist Talk of the Extravagancies of the Custom in Its Present Stage.

"IF the 'language of flowere' were audible a full-grown boiler factory would be a retreat of somnolence and silence compared with the pier of any one of these hig trane-Atlantic linere on sailing days during these prosperoue timee," said the Superintendent of one of the linee last Wednesday morning as he stood on the dock and pointed out no less than six highly ornate florists' wagone drawn up alongside the gangway and their liveried footmen transferring great loade of daintily heribboned boxee to the steamer deck and down into the dining saloon.

"They've been arriving all morning," continued the official, "and the delivery will keep up until the very last minute. And look at those fruit wagons lined up there. There ie about $500 worth of fancy fruit, about three dollars' worth of which will be thoroughly enjoyed, and as for flowere, the Lord only knows what quantities are piled up in the staterooms and dining saloon now, nine-tenthe of which will probably be overboard by the time the ehip gets well into the seas outside, for there are times on the ocean when to the novice the odore of tube rosee and boiled turnips amount to about the sams thing. The custom of sending flowers to departing voyagers is becoming more and more universal, and the wonder to me is that the surfeit, from which many eociety people euffer on sailing day, has not long ago rendered it de trop.

"It ueed to be that a small bouquet or two were eent down to the steamer for various passengers, hut now the flowers almost literally come by the ton. Why, thers are staterooms at times that are simply banked on all sides with flowers until there is barely space for the occupant and a friend or two to enter, and an attendant has to work for an hour after the vessel gets outside to make the room habitable.

"Now, take a man or a woman who ie a poor sailor and subject him or her to this eort of smothering in hlooms, and it ie enough to almost deetroy for a lifetime their love of flowers. It'e getting worse and worse, however, and I suppose it will continue to do so, until prosperity takes a tumbls."

The remarks of the steamship pier superintendent led to an investigation among the florists uptown, which disclosed the fact that this is pre-eminently a year of flowers, and the outgoing steamers carrying the more fashionahle clientele are simply being loaded with hloseome at every sailing.

The manager of one of the biggest and moet fashionable of the Broadway florist establishments went into the subject in some detail and threw a good deal of light on the fashion—or the art, if you please—of sending flowsrs ae pressnts. He said at once that the preeent unprecedented delivery of flowers to outgoing eteamers was the result of the spread of the fashion to the provincial cities of the country.

"We florists," said he "have, through a system of correspondence with local florists in the various Western and Southern cities and towns, made it possible for a man or woman, say, in Chicago, to chooss the composition of the floral gift to a departing friend or relative in his or hsr own city and be sure that it will be delivered fresh from a New York house on the eteamer and on the day of sailing.

"Therefore it has now become almost the invariable custom for a friend to speed the parting one with flowers. As every fashionable person going abroad has certainly more than one well-wishing friend left behind, there ie a corresponding accumulation of flowers on the piers on sailing day.

"While the quantities of flowers sent to steamers are greater now than ever before thers is a decided change in the quality and the methods of delivery. The days of the ehowy baskets of blossome have passed as regarde the great hulk of the steamer deliveries. To-day the style runs to hoxee of blossoms so arranged that the blossome that will mature first will be found on top, so that the recipient may havs fresh flowers for every day of the voyage. These hoxes are not as large as they used to he, either, for the demand rune rather to the moet expensive flowers, and even of these it is scarcely proper to send more than $100 worth of blossoms in one package.

"Of course, there are floral gifts eent to the stesmers worth much more than this and running in value to $250 and $300, and there are floral decorative schemes undertaken in certain suites and staterooms that run even higher than this, but these are the exceptions and rarely come from New Yorkere to New Yorkers, except in the cases of hig financiers and othere to whom a large collective body of associates desire to be remembered.

"It may bs put down as fairly certain that to eend a floral gift costing more than $100 to a New York man or woman will be to offend them. There is a style of providing loved ones with flowers throughout the voyage, however, that is much in vogue now and that ie to so arrange matters that the recipient may have fresh flowers every day during the voyage. The order is given to one of the most prominent florists and flowers are put up in large tin boxee which are cut up into compartments, one for every day of the voyage. These are delivered to the eteward of the vessel, who is recompeneed for his trouhle to the value of about $5 hy the florist. They are placed on ice.

"In these compartments are flowers arranged according to their preserving qualities. For instance, on ths first day out My Lady will find in her eteateroom or at her place at table sweet peas, on the second day pink roses, on the third day red roses, on the fourth day lilies of the valley, on the fifth day carnations, on the sixth day gardenias, and on the seventh day orchids, and eo on.

"And thie season there is a new style in vogue, consisting in the concealing in boxes of flowers, bottles of champagne, fruits, candies, and even boxes of cigars. This is quite fashionable and the florists are already undertaking to supply these accessories to the floral gifts.

"It must be admitted, however, that, considering the matter from a purely economical view, there ie a great waste of flowers in the matter of gifts to outgoing voyagers, but in a sense thie cannot he well avoided. Take, for instance, any one of the society women of New York. During the course of the Winter she hae given, say, ten little dinners to her most intimate friends, and at each dinner there were ten of these friends. Each of these knows when she is going abroad, and the result ie that, roughly speaking, there are sixty boxes of flowers sent to the steamer on her sailing day.

"What can one person do with eixty boxee of flowere? The maid or man servant is sent to collect the carde from the gifts, and must be very careful to make a memorandum of the general character of the flowers from which each card is removed, otherwise there might he a note of acknowledgment of 'those perfectly splendid orchids' when the donor sent violets, or 'so charmed with the magnificent roses' when the young man had sent lilies of the valley. Then when the cards have been duly collected from this fragrant mountain of hlossoms the recipient may select a blossom here and there and—well, they say one may purchase very fine 'second-hand' flowers from the stewardess at any time during the voyage, and I have heard voyagers say that they have seen flowers consigned to the vasty deep.

"But in contemplating the vast cargoes of flowers taken on board on steamer day it must be remembered that not all are for outgoing passengers. It is a common thing for florists to ship in cold etorage roses to be delivered to the persons intended who may be booked to return on the vessel."

Whils the fashion ie to dress the stateroom of a departing man of note with flowers it is a rare thing for those flowers to be allowed to remain more than a few hours after the vessel has passed out through the Narrows. It is a very pleasant thing to find one's water pitcher and various other useful utensils filled with flowers, hut these things all have to be used, and ohviously a good many dollars' worth of hloseoms go overboard promptly. And then, if the recipient is inclined to be eeasick, the aroma of petunias and pork, verbenas and vertigo, onions and orchids—all are as one to the miserahle one.

The fruit men tell a etory eimilar to the sellers of flowers, and admit that their wares are not always consumed by the reoipient, but they argue that in the case of fruit a man, however sick, may take a hite of orange or grape fruit and, furthermore, the fruit will keep nntil the voyage recovers. But everyhody agrees that the fruit and flower businsss is being overdone at the eteamer landings.

TO POPULARIZE THE THAMES.

Ths Rivers Committee of the London County Council is about to advise the establishment of a fifteen-minute boat service on the Thames between Hammersmith and Greenwich—running from 4:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. in the Summer and from 5:30 A. M. to 9:15 P. M. in the Winter. In order to provide a fifteen-minute service from early morning until late in the evening all the year round between Hammersmith and Greenwich ths committee advised that thirty boats will be necessary, and the cost of their construction is estimated to amount to £238,000. It is anticipated that the annual income would be ample to cover the expenditure, which would amount, it is estimated, to £96,960 a year. An act of Parliament is necessary, but since their last unsuccessful appeal for powers the committee has collected fresh evidence.

ALONG THE JERSEY SHORE THE SUMMER SEASON WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED DURING THE COMING WEEK

Preparations for a Big Independence Day Celebration at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove—Activities of the Summer's Visitors Up and Down the Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 28.—Thus far not a single striped bass has been hooked, notwithstanding the fect that scores of skilled anglers have haunted the fishing pier day and night for the past month. Last Summer at this time, but with warmer water running, hundreds of bass weighing over fifteen pounds had been captured.

All ths hotels and boarding houses in the Twin Cities are now open, and many of them will not close until Oct. 1, for the seasons here ere gradueily lengthening out. The arrivals to-day were numerous enough to keep the expressmen working until midnight delivering the luggage of tbe newcomers, and the hotels and board walk, for the first time this Summer, were alive with jolly pleasure seekers. The social season does not hegin unti the eve of Independence Day, so ths visitors were obliged to while away the evening strolling on the beach, listening to the new military hand employed by the city, and taking in the varied amusement places adjacent to the board walk.

Tbie was opening day over in Ocean Grove, and the auditorium, this evening, contained an audience of nearly 5,000. Tomorrow morning the first sermon of the season will he preached in the auditorium by Bisbop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia. The next event scheduled is the Fourth of July celebration, when Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey will preside at the meeting held in the auditorium, and Congressman R. Wayne Parker of the Newark district will deliver an oration.

Gov. Murphy will be in Asbury Park Monday evening, when he will open the patriotic bazaar to be held for a week hy the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Other dignitaries who have promised to he present on this occasion include United States Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, ex-United States Senator Smith of New Jersey, and Supreme Court Justice Fort of Newark.

The New Jersey State Dental Society will hold its thirty-second annual session in the beach auditorium next month, when prominent dentists from all parts of tbe country will be present. William I. Fish of Newark is President of the State Society and Charles A. Meeker of the same city is its popular Secretary.

Ashury Park will celebrate the Fourth by burning up $1,000 worth of powder and colored fire in Atlantic Square, near the beach, and there will be dances given at several of the fashionahle hotels.

A lawn tennis tournament is now in progress on the courts of the local cluh in Educational Hall Square. It began Thursday and will continue for a week. Suitable prizes have been offered and all the local experts as well as a number of crack visiting players are contesting daily for the honors.

Mayor Bradley has put his foot down on the scheme proposed by several hotel keepers to increase the number of musicians in the military band employed hy the city to forty-five and charge ten cents for the privilege of listening to the evening concerts on tbe heach. He insists that so long as he controls the shore front visitors to Ashury Park will not be obliged to spend a penny to enjoy the varied attractions thereon, so the proposed innovation will not hc introduced until the city obtains control of the boardwalk, an event scheduled for next Summer.

The Summer train schedule on the New York and Long Branch Railroad goes into effect to-morrow, and advance copies of the timle table show that it is the best one ever made up for frequent and rapid transportation between the shore towns and the big cities. There will he twenty all-rail trains to and from New York daily and eight trains each way connecting with the boats of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Atlantic Highlands pier. The Pennsylvania road will have vestihuled coaches on all its trains, and the Central will provide new rolling stock, drawn hy new and powerful locomotives.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of the Methodist Episcopal Church was one of the distinguished visitors this week.

Alderman William Harrigan of Newark is making Sunset Hall his Summer headquarters.

Judge H. B. Collier of New York is a guest at the Franklin. At the same hotel, from the same city, is Dr. R. G. Durnall.

H. B. Snyder, a New York hroker, is domiciled for the Summer at the Fenimore.

Capt. C. S. Foster, U. S. A., is stopping at the Florida.

Mrs. M. A. Noe and Miss A. Koopman of New York are being entertained at the Bristol.

Miss H. C. Anderson, L. Scott, Mrs. L. Scott, and Miss Mildred Scott comprise a party of vacationists from New York at the New York.

C. J. Spiro of New York hrought Mrs. Spiro to the Yorkshire this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Locke, Mrs. M. A. Bush, Mies Irene L. Bush, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bryan of Brooklyn spent a portion of the week at the Franklin.

William Rohinson of New York is with Mrs. Robinson at the West End Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. King and Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Rohinson of New York have quarters at the Hotel Columhia.

Miss Priscilla S. Heverin of New York is enjoying Summer pleasuree at the Ocean Hotel.

W. M. Gould, a New York phyeician, is enjoying a rest at the Wellington. Other New Yorkers at thie house include Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jeffries and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Moore and family.

Mise Mary E. Lester and Miss Ida E. Stevens of White Plains have chosen the Victoria for their Summer resting place.

R. P. Anderson and P. C. Mann are Bloomfield representatives at the Minot House.

Mre. S. Crane, Daniel Crane, and Mise Lottie Crane of Newark arrived recently at the Bristol.

J. Hugh Walsh of New York is making the Madison his Summer abiding place.

W. B. Pierson and C. S. Straat of New York spent several days thie week at the Tenney House.

O. W. Brady of New York has taken roome at the Fenimore for his family.

The Rev. E. M. Bliss of New York is enjoying a vacation at the Chalfonte, Ocean Grove. At the same hotel, from Brooklyn, are Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Edwards.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, and hie wife, have moved into their cottage at Loch Arbour.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the raneomed miesionary, lectured this evening in the beach auditorium.

Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. King, Miss C. A. Baman, and Mrs. F. Richardson have joined the colony of New York guests summering at the Lloyd.

F. B. Covert of Philadelphia wes one of the first guests to register at the Hotel Lafeyette this season.

W. Le Grand Howland, the composer, is spending a few days in the Park prior to his sailing for Europe.

Dr. J. C. Cummis of Jersey City is at the Willard.

Major W. Enders, United States Army, is spending a few days at tbe Touraine. Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, who has been stationed at Fort Delaware for many years, is at the same hotel.

Frank C. Burnell, a theatrical manager from Elmire, is at tbe Lyndhurst.

W. H. Howelle, business manager of The Newark Evening News, is registered at Ashury Inn.

W. Johnson Quinn, proprietor of the Empire Hotel, New York, is at Hatbaway Inn, Deal Beacb, with Mrs. Quinn.

Diversions at Atlantic City

Riding and Driving the More Popular Amusements—Big Fish Hauls.

Speciol to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 28.—Delegates came this week from all parts of the United States to the Master Plumbers' and Southern Hardware Jobbers' Conventions.

The visitors, and residents, too, have taken to the saddle since last Monday. Every pleasant afternoon fifty or more prominent riders and drivers can be seen on the Speedway.

Great preparations are being made for the Horse Show, which will be held here next month, and arrangements are being made to accommodate the strings of horses that will he entered. The entries from New York alons are sufficient to make a creditahle display.

The League of American Wheelmen, 2,000 strong, will be here early next month. Local clubs are banding together arranging a programme of entertainment. One of the features will be an all-nigbt smoker at tbe Inlet, and a clam hake. Racing at night on the cycle track will bs indulged in hy ths visitors.

One of the most exciting diversions—but enjoyed only by those who rise at 4 A. M.—is to go out to the big pound nets two miles off shore every morning with the fishermen and watch the haul of queer denizens of the deep which get imprisoned in the meshes. Tons of fish for the markets are caught and brought ashore daily, and on every haul hundreds of odd and rare fish ars captured. During the week several curious inhahitants of the sea were shipped to museums.

All of Cape May's Hotels Now Open

Speciol to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—All ths hotels are open now. At ths Stockton Hotel everything is particularly gay because of the presence there of the journalistic party from Washington, who are the guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will remain until Monday. To-night a hig hall wae given in their honor, and was the first big event of the Summer.

A large number of social evsnts are now heing arranged hy the cottage colony to take place during the season. The most important of these is a series of germans to he given after the 10th of July.

The preparations for the Fourth of July have about been completed, and it has been determined that there will not he any oratory on that occasion, but the day will be taken up with athletics in the daytime and a liberal display of fireworks in the evening.

The Women's Golf Association was organized on Monday for the Summer. They began to-day their Summer teas, which are the social features of the Saturday afternoons.

Minister Wu Ting-Fang and family will pass ths Summer here. Minister Wu was here two seasons ago.

Mrs. Diana M. Kearny, widow of Gen. Phil Kearny, is occupying her cottags on Stockton Avenue.

Gen. John Watts Kearny, wbo hes heen named for Postmester of New Orleans, will also be here all the season.

New York and Brooklyn visitors wbo have arrived during the week are John F. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Gus W. Hogan, Gotlieb Uhler, John Richards, Samuel E. Buck, Edward Miller, R. F. Trimball, and Henry E. Townsend.

Seabright Plans a Golf Contest

Speciol to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 28.—The new residence of ex-Mayor James J. Reed at tbis place is nearly completed. It will cost about $10,000.

The Octagon Hotel, at this place, has opened its doors for the season, and New York's ex-Mayor, Rohert A. Van Wyck, was ons of the first guests to enroll his name upon tbe hotel register.

Henry S. Wilson of New York is among tbe latest cottage arrivals at this place.

William A. Headenburg of New York is occupying a cottage near Fair Haven.

A flag raising over the Octagon Hotel took place this week, at which time ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of New York officiated.

Another automobile parade is being arranged to take place here this Summer. It will be conducted on the same order as tbat of last season, but on a much largsr scale. The same committee has it in charge that bandled the affair last year, and it is expected that this season many more vehicles will he in line.

The Seahright Beach Cluh promises to be very popular this season. New members ars being enrolled nearly every day. Among the latest of the cottagers to he placed on the membership list for the season is the Rev. Haelett McKim of Locuet Point, who is now occupying his Summer home.

Cecil Barrett of New York is President tbis year of the Seahright Lawn Tennie and Cricket Cluh, on the Rumson Road, and is occupying the Packer cottage for the Summer.

The golfing season at this place will be in fnll hiast heginning with July 4, when a numher of evente will be decided.

W. T. Havemeyer of New York, who owns a handsome residence on the Rumson Road and is President of the club, bas presented two silver cups, to be known as Independence Day cups, open to all members of the cluh.

H. L. Thornell has presented a cup to he played for on July 4. It will he at eighteen holes, medal play, open to members and guests who are members of the Mstropolitan Golf Association. Entries must he handed in by July 3.

The winners last year of the Thornell Cup were: Fourth of July event, Simon Wylie; Labor Day, R. Reed Fuller.

Sword Fishing at Block Island

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 21.—The roads and etreets are being put in good order for ths season, pleasure boats have been overhauled, and the smell of paint and the sound of hammer and saw have been in evidence for weeks.

The great fad just at present is to watch the swordfisbing fleet and the mackerel hoats as they come in in the afternoon and discharge their day's catch. Dainty skirts and Panama hats alternate with oilskins and "souwesters" on the dock, and at the fish markets. The city folks consider it great fun.

The Connecticut House, one of the most popular housee here, opened to-day.

Bluff Cottage, a new aepirant for puhlic favor, is near Clay Head Bluffs, and has one of the most charming outlooks on the island.

Belmar Season in Full Swing

Weekly Ping Pong Tournaments One of the Features of the Season's Entertainment.

Speciol to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., June 28.—The Summer season is now on in full force at Belmar. Many of the hotels report an exceedingly large number of guests. Foremost among these in Hotel Columhia. This hostelry was forced into an informal opening last Saturday, hut was opened formally this evening with a progressive dinner followed by an evening dress bell.

Among the new features of entertainment for the season are weekly ping pong tournaments, handsome prizes to he given to the winners. "Columbia At Home Tea" will be given every Thursday afternoon from 5 to 6 in tbe drawing room for the guests and their friends.

Among the late arrivals are H. T. Lawater, J. H. Hansleman, Edward M. McGuffey, William A. Wright and daughtere, H. W. Vaisawald, E. Titus, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Roberts of New York City; F. L. Durland and H. C. Durland and wife of Elmira, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Chapman and daughter Elizaheth of New Brunswick, N. J.; H. B. Twaz and H. O. Matile of Orange, N. J.; Walter M McManus and wife of Newark, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Jayne and family of Philadelphia, Penn.

Garden Party at Hollywood

Baseball Team Organized by New York Young Men Summering There.

Speciol to The New York Times.

HOLLYWOOD, N. J., Juns 28.—A number of the New York young men who are summering at Hollywood have organized a haseball cluh, and are hard at work practicing daily on the lawn in front of Robert Nathan's residence on Ocean Avenue.

The manager has arranged a seriee of games with nines from Elberon, West End, Allenhurst, and Avon.

Senator Dunham of New York haa leased a Hollywood cottage of Mrs. William Hoey.

Open air concerts are being given every clear night at the Hollywood Hotel to its guests, and a band stand has been erected on the lawn for the occasion.

The first garden perty of the Hollywood Hotel was held Friday evening on the lawn. These garden partiee will he a permanent feature of the hotel society life. An innovation was contained in the fact that the platform for the mnsic was huilt right on the lawn, not as heretofore, within the walls of tbe building itself.

It is the intention of the management to give the garden parties every Friday night during the season, and in addition to these open air concerts will he given every Tuesday and Saturday.

Great improvements bave been also made at the bething pavilions which will add to the comfort of those who enjoy their daily heth in the surf. The preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July are being pushed forward, and the National holiday at the Hollywood Hotel will be observed with greater festivities than ever heretofore attempted.

Recent arrivals are C. E. Bieyer, Cliff Bieyer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, Lionel Samuel of Mexico City; Victor Thomee of Paris, Mr. end Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scheftel, Miss Helen Rosenburg, Arthur Rosenburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Scbafer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ernstein, Herman R. Gunherg, Mrs. Cordelia R. Freedman, Samuel Emory, Herhert A. Scheftel, Dr. A. H. Fridenherg, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Foster, Stephen Iver Szinnyey, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Goldsmith, Mrs. M. Dinkelspiel, Mrs. Samuel H. Levy and William L. Levy, Moritz Walter, Miss Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Moore, Jr., C. S. Hashrouck, Charles D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bernheimer of New York, and Mrs. L. Bernheimer of Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Hetty Green at Rockaway

She and Her Daughter Engage a Suite of Rooms for the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, June 28.—Ping pong is fast giving way to lawn tennie here. Nearly all the residential and most of the boarding cottages are equipped with excellent tennis courts. Another game in popular favor is croquet, as is also cricket.

Thursday evening two of the largest hotels, The Windsor and Tack-a-pou-sha House, threw open their doors to the public with a grand celebration. Music and dancing were parts of ths programmes.

Mr. and Mrs. James Meehan of Manbattan have arrived for the eeason, and are now occupying their cottage on Greenwood Avenue.

Dr. Morrie Mangers has rented ths Healy Cottage, Grove and Cornaga Avenues.

Conrad Eurich, the brewer, with his family, is occupying the Simis cottage on Simis Beacb.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwart are occupying the Gipson cottage, Franklin Avenus.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cullman are residing at the Gipson cottage, on Gipson Place.

H. Kohn and family of Manhattan have arrived for the season at the Marsden cottage, Franklin and Cornaga Avenues.

Among the visitors this week were William Hughes, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel of Manhattan; Assistant City Auditor P. L. Kenny of Manhattan, Counsellor Edmund F. Driggs of Brooklyn, J. M. Van Wagner of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hetty Green and her daughter, Mies Sylvia Green, were visitors here on Sunday. Both mother and daughter liked Far Rockaway eo much that they engaged a euite of rooms for ths Summer at the Edgemere Hotel.

Newport Cottagers Prepared for Elaborate Entertaining

Three Fine New Villas Open This Season—Society Interested in the Providence Running Races —War Against Fast Automobiles.

Speciol to The New York Timcs.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28.—The season has made a marked advance during the past week. The arrivels at the cottages include Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. end Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss T. Florence Lyman, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, and Mr. end Mrs. H. F. Lippitt.

Next week there will he many more arrivals and the first of July will see by far the larger pert of the Summer visitors in their cottages. During the week there have been quite a number of entertainments. Among those who have done something in the way of entertaining this season are Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. T. M. Davies, Mrs. Elisba Dyer, Jr., Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

Everywhere there are indications that the coming season will outdo that of last year. It ie too early yet to make any announcements of balls, hut with three new and large cottages opened for the first time this year there is no douht tbat these at least will he tbs scenes of eiahorate functions, and there will undouhtedly he others. A number who occupied small housss last year are in larger ones this year with the understood purpose of heing able to entertain more extensively.

As yet tennis and driving are the only features of the life of the Summer resident. Tennis will he as popular as last yeer. Already at the Casino all ths courts eveilable have besn laid out on the green. So great is the demand on pleasant mornings tbat late comers are ohliged to wait their turn. It is expected that the tournaments which last year were so thoroughly enjoyed by the players and their friend will be repeated this year.

Next week sportsmen will go to Providence to see the running races which are to be given at Narragansett Park under the auspices of the Rhode Island Jockey Club, which is made up entirely of Newport Summer residents, and the honorary etewards for tbe meet comprise nearly all of the Summer residents now here. Several parties will go to Providence by rail or drive over the roads on the various deys of the Providence meeting.

That tbe cottagers are looking for pleesure, wherever it may he found, is evident from tbe demand for boxes at the new open-air theatre, which will hegin its season next week at Freebody Park. Last year it was quite the fad to go to the park after dinner, and this year there promises to he a renewal of the patronage of the amusement by the cottagers.

The owners of spirited horses are determined to stop tbe nuisance of fast automohile driving, and their letter to the police and the Chief's reply have been received with much favor on every hand. The police will do all tbat is possihle to stop the dangerous practice and already have given several warnings and made one or two arrests.

There are more than the usual number of automobiles, both private and public, in Newport this year, but the larger part of the owners and drivers kesp within the law, and it is only the few who give a bad name to the operation of the machines hy reckless driving.

Great Rush of Summer Cottagers to Bar Harbor

Many Noted People Among Those Who Will Spend This Season at This Resort—President Roosevelt Expected as a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Maine, June 28.—Tbe inrush of cottagers this past week has given ths resort an almost midsummer appearance. Bar Harbor never looked forward to a more promising Summer. One of the principal rsasons for this is that there is included in the list of visitors who are to remain here until the Fall the names of several persons of wealth and social prominence whose presence is noted here for the first time.

Mossley Hall, the best-known of Bar Harbor's cottages, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Leiter. They arrived Sunday with a large retinue of servants. Mossley will be the ecene this Summer of a large number of social evcnts. Lady Curzon is expected to visit the Leiters in August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia are additions to the Bar Harbor colony which will mean much in way of eocial gayety.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Wadsworth of New York came Tuesday for the Summer. They will occupy the Biddle cottage, Acadia Landing.

Although some of the best-known hostesses, as Mrs. Alesander Van Nest, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Franklin Ellis, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, are not expected, there are a large numher of others who will do ths honors, including Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Whelen. There are many families who are out of mourning this Summer for the first time in twe years, and whose return to the gay life will swell the ranks of entertainers.

The programme of the next two months contains at least three events that will provoke a great deal of interest. The North Atlantic Squedron is expected to visit here in August, and President Roosevelt will very likely he here at the same time. The squadron will he engaged in manoeuvres off the New England Coast that month, and the Ber Harbor visit has become almost a regular part of the orders. Several very prominent cottagers have extended invitations to President Roosevelt, and it is confidently reported that he has accepted one of them.

The Horee Show will be the star attraction of midsummer, and the association promisee that the exhibition will be of unusual excellence. William C. Whitney, James B. Haggin, A. J. Cassatt, Gen. Morrell, S. Megargee Wright, and Mrs. John Gerkin will he among the exhihitors.

Tbe British squadron, which visited here two years ago, ie expected to run down from Halifax late in August or early in September.

The swimming pool, of which eo much has heen expected, will not open until the 1st of Auguet, owing to a mistake in the contractor's plans.

There will be a numher of weddings of noted people here this Summer. The first will take place this coming week between Reginald Johnson of Boston and Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York, eister of Mr. William C. Whitney, has taken the Canary cottage for tbe Summer. Mrs. Dimock will prohahly divide her time hetween Bar Harhor and her Summer home at Coventry, Conn.

Mrs. Jamee W. Gerard has arrived at Cornersmeet for the eeason. Her preeence ie an assurance of delightful affeirs.

There is a promising outlook for the yachtsman. The knockabout class, which ie especially favored here, has had several additions.

A. J. Caesatt will have the Rip, which was formerly owned by Edgar Scott, who captured most of the races with it last Summer

Some of the other men who will race their boats this Summsr are William Lawrence Green, Antonio Y. Stewart, T. G. Condon, J. M. Sears, Walter G. Ladd, Edgar Scott, R. V. Massey, John B. Trevor, and W. C. Allison.

The hotels have all opened for the seaeon, and already a large number of gueste have been booked. Mrs. Henrietta Vail of New York, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary Vail, is at the St. Sauveur.

Capt. Thomas Bush of Lexington arrived this week at the St. Sauveur.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York is at Llangollen for the Summer.

Mrs. Edward Morrell arrived Saturday and is at her cottage on Malvern Hill. Gen. Morrell is expected as soon as Congress adjourns.

Gen. Samuel Thomas and his family arrived Tuesday. The Thomasee will occupy the cottage Am Meer, which wae the cottage of the Whitneys last Summer. Gen. Thomae is in very poor health at present, and it is hardly likely that they will do much entertaining.

The various members of the Vanderbilt family who will make Bar Harbor their Summer home have arrived. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will be at Point d'Acadie.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fahbri, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris have all arrived.

Mrs. Roland Redmond of New York came Tuesday.

Admiral and Mrs. Upshur are at the Marlborough.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield are now at the Schofield cottage in the Field. They have as a gueet Miss Barney.

The Keho Valley Cluh, under a new management, will open this coming week. The season may be properly said to have opened when the club gives its first dinner dance, which will be next Saturday. The number of golfers who are already seen at the course is increasing every day. The golf prospects are excellent. The first of the regular weekly tournaments will he held next Saturday.

Gen. Whittier of New York and family came Sunday and are at the Callahan cottage.

Mrs. C. F. Chickering of New York is at the Wasgatt cottage.

The revival which tennis experienced last Summer promises to maintain equal interest this season. New courts have been added at the Kebo Valley Club, and during August there will he a numher of large tournaments, including a championship tournament for Maine.

The automohile, after a strenuous struggle for existence at Bar Harbor, hae finally fought its way successfully. The Selectmen of the town have agreed to permit the introduction of the machines, and an effort will he made to have an automobile meet some time in August.

The diversion of society at the present time is driving. The Cliff Drive, the Corniche, and the Atlantic Drive are crowded each afternoon with fashionable equipages.

Among the prominent New York people who are already here are Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mre. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mre. A. Bleecker Banke, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Miss J. B. Lowell, Dr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Lee, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Miss Gilbert and Miss Louisa S. Gilbert, the Misses White, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weimar, Mrs. Cadwaleder Jones, Mrs. W. P. Draper, and A. D. Addison.

Cottages Open at Narragansett Pier

Dr. D. H. Burns of This City Builds a New Villa Called "Summer Holme."

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 28.—Day by day the beach shows more signs of life and now that the Sherry Pavilion is open the promenade will be an objective point for many during the usual batbing hours. The life rafts have at last been launched and with the advent of the patrol hoats the beach will soon present its usual Summer appearance.

The cottagers are arriving in goodly numbers. Among the most attractive of the new villae is "Summer Holme," which haa just heen completed hy Dr. B. A. Burns of New York and which hae been leased by L. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia. "Summer Holme" is on Central Street and is fashioned after the style of an old English villa. Its furniture is of prairie grass, and the large fireplace is of old style and ornamented with Miesion furnishings.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Nash of New York are among late cottage arrivals.

Late arrivals at the Imperial include Gen. and Mre. F. A. Starring, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Totten, C. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett King, Miss King, E. B. King, W. A. Goodspeed, Mrs. L. B. Duryea, Mrs. Dugan, Miss Norton, of New York City; Mrs. B. Sinnickson and the Misses Sinnickson of Philadelphia.

At the Maeeasott—John M. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Glover, Miss Glover, New York.

At Greene's Inn—H. T. Phillips, Mrs. G. Palen, R. Harman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hornblower, Washington; E. J. Hunter, Jersey City.

Club Houses Open Doors for the Long Branch Season

All the Hotels at This Popular Resort Now Running—Department Store Employes Get Unique Vacation.

Speciol to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 28.—All the cottages here are occupied, with eome few exceptions, and many new faces are seen.

The large West End Hotel and the United States Hotel opened on Thursday, and the Howland Hotel to-day.

Siegel-Cooper Company's employes are at the company's home at Bath and Second Avenues. About sixty girls are here on vacation all the time, each party of sixty staying one week, when they return to the city and another party of sixty comes, until every woman clerk in the big store has had a vacation. Since the company has purchased the home it has been put in first-clasa condition in every way.

On Thursday the annual commencement exercises of the Training School of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at this place, which a number of New Yorkers are interested in, was held. Ex-Mayor Thomas R. Woolley presided, and addresses were made by Dr. Andrew H. Smith of New York, who is summering at Elheron; Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, who is a Summer resident of Norwood Park, and is also the Superintendent of the Hoepital, Dr. Harry E. Shaw of Long Branch, and the Rev. I. P. Brokaw of Freehold.

All the clubhouses, with the exception of the Ocean Club, at this place, have opened their doore this Summer. When licenses were granted the proprietors they were given with the underetanding that no gamhling wae to be allowed upon the premises. Just how the ordere are being obeyed is a mystery at this time, but it is believed they are not heing lived up to, for it ie a well-known fact that many of the old-time gamblers, who formerly worked in the clubhouses here, are seen daily upon the streets.

Dr. Lynch of New York is domiciled in the Logan cottage, on Cheisea Avenue.

R. A. Henriquez of New York ie summering in the Hefferman cottage on Westwood Avenue.

N. M. Block has taken the Hullck cottage on Pavilion Avenue, this season.

William Kunstlar of New York is at the McWhinney cottage on Morris Avenue.

The Lanning cottage, on Bath Avenue, is occupied this eeason by Jamee Lynch of New York.

B. Crystal of New York is occupying the Lane cottage on Garfield Avenue.

Julius Oppenheim and family of New York are spending their Summer in the Blodgett cottage on Bath Avenue.

William Smiley of this place arrived home from the Philippines this week.

Max Figman of New York, a Summer resident at North Long Branch, arrived during the week, and is now domiciled at Mannahaseett Park.

Mrs. E. Shays of East Orange has rented the Havens cottage on Chelsea Avenue for the Summer.

L. M. Yonkers of New York is spending hie Summer in the Lane cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Hugh O'Reilly of New York is at his Pavilion Avenue cottage.

David S. Brown, a cottage owner on Ocean Avenue, who has been coming to the Jersey coast for many years past, hes arrived at his Summer cottage.

The Preshyterian Home for Children at Branchport, which ie managed and supported by the Fifth Avenue Preshyterian Church of New York, has opened its doors for the season.

J. Kahn of New York has taken the Poole cottage on Second Avenue for this season.

Mrs. Hammerslough of New York, who is stopping at North Long Branch, expects to have a bungalow erected et that place during the Summer. Plens have already been drawn for it.

What Is Doing at Some of New Jersey's Smaller Resorts.

Speciol to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gawtry of New York, who have spent many Summers at thie place, have closed their New York home, on Fortieth Street, and are now occupying the Loftus cottage for ths Summer.

W. D. Guthrie of New York, who has occupied different cottages during the Summer months at thia place for many years past, will spend his Summer hereafter at Locust Valley, L. I., where he has just had a handsome residence erected costing $250,000.

The Elheron Episcopal Church, which is only open during the Summer months for the cottagers, is in charge again this season of the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine of Philadelphia. Dr. Bodine has been its pastor for several seasons.

J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., and family have taken possession of their Elheron Avenue cottage for the 1902 season.

Miss E. Perish of New York is now domiciled in the Sloan cottage, on Ocean Avenue.

George T. Cox, who has been traveling ahroad, will soon return home and take possession of hie Lincoln Avenue cottage.

State Senator M. T. Barrett, Peter Hauck, Sr., and Peter Hauck, Jr., all of Newark, N. J., are among the recent cottage arrivals at this place.

Mr. and Mre. Edward Hilson and the Misses Mae and Gertrnde Hilson, who have heen epending a ehort time at the Elheron Hotel, have moved to their cottage at South Elheron.

Lyman G. Bloomingdale and Mr. Barrett, both New Yorkere, are occupying adjoining cottages at this place this eeason.

Mrs. Bingham and family are occupying the Barbour cottage for the Summer.

Henry Seligman ie occupying his new cottage at South Elberon.

Ex-Minister to Turkey Oscar Straue wae a recent guest of his brother, Isidor Straus, at South Elberon.

B. M. Shanley is occupying Senator James Smith'e cottage at thie place thie season.

Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Sr., is Summering thie season in Lyddy Cottage No. 3.

Samuel Sache, who hae just had an elegant new Summer residence completed on Norwood Avenue, this place, hae taken possession of it for the first time. It is one of the handsomest and most expensive Summer residences on the coast. Mr. Sachs hae named it Ellen Court, in honor of his daughter.

Members of Monmouth Beach Club

They Make Up the More Important Element of the Season's Population.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., June 28.—Robert Barbour, son of Col. Barbour of Paterson, N. J., who is summering at this place, is very ill with typhoid fever.

As soon as the Country Club at this place opens its doors for the season then the cottagers feel at homs, for it seems to be the chief attraction here, and nearly every cottager is a member of the club. Among the prominent persons, nearly all of whom are New Yorkers, who hold a membership are:

C. T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Prentics, Mr. and Mrs. Schaumacher, A. D. Holmee, Mr. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Millsr, Miss Gardner, A. E. Toussant, M. P. De Moriac, Mrs. Merchanson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Camp, Miss Ethel Howell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Coffin, Mrs. Edward A. Day, A. Farchiri, R. D. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Freeze, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rennard, the Misses Fanshaw, Misa Goebel, T. R. Goehel, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lawrence, D. W. Taylor, R. H. Petere. F. H. Douglass, Mrs. W. H. Beadleston, Miss H. S. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Batss, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mra. Edward Thaw, A. P. Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peck, and Donald McKesson.

Netherwood's Odd Lawn Party

Summer Resorters Turn Out in Large Numbers for Cripples' Hospital Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

NETHERWOOD, N. J., June 28.—The lawn party and fair to have heen held laet Saturday on the lawn of Mre. A. R. Dyett and her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Hill, wae postponed until Monday on account of inclement weather. The cottage contingent turned out in full force, and the hotel guests were well represented. A large eum was realized for the benefit of the Plainfield Hoepital for Crippies.

One of the attractione of the fête was a gypey fortune teller, who also danced gypsy dancee. There was a mystery table and refreehments were eerved by girls at little tables on the lawn. The ladies in charge of the fancy tablea were: Mrs. J. R. Hill, who originated the fête; Mrs. A. R. Dyett, Miss Rika Seeger, Miss Antoinette Hill, the daughter of Mre. John R. Hill; Mrs. A. J. Beale, Mise Florence Beale, Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson, Mise Ciara Davidson, Mrs. W. Platt, Mrs. William Bennett, the Mieses Reinteaux, Mre. W. Gross, Mr. Burt Holley, the Rev. Mr. W. V. Dawson, Mr. Clement Morgan, Mr. Frederick Watt, Mr. R. Davidson, Mr. J. R. Hill, Mrs. W. Palmer Smith, Miss Walsh, Mise E. Clark, Mrs. Walter Peterson, and Miss Van Herwerden.

Miss F. Seeger, who hae been visiting Mrs. A. R. Dyett and Mrs. J. R. Hill, went to Seabright on Wednesday to stay several weeks.

The following are among the guests at the Netherwood Hotel:

Mise Mae Coleman. Edgar Dial, Percy Alexander, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jacks, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Jacks, Miss Annie Alexander, M. and R. Montero, and W. Brown.

SUMMER RESORTERS FLOCK IN GREAT NUMBERS TO THE ADIRONDACKS, THE CATSKILLS, AND THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

What Campers Are Doing in These Sections—More Trains and More Boats in the Adirondack Region—Lake Champlain to Have Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 28.—Visitors to Lake Placid have three courses over which they may play. The Whiteface course of nine holes, situated at the junction of the Saranac Lake road and the road to Whiteface Inn, is owned by John Kisterboch of Philadelphia, who has a cottage, Ne-an-doc, near Whiteface Inn. From this course one will get a fine view of the southern range of the Adirondack Mountains, Old Whiteface, Pulpit Rock, and the principal hotels of Lake Placid.

Last season for the first prize a silver trophy was offered by the Adirondack Hotel Company, owners of Whiteface Inn, to be contested for by members of the Whiteface Golf Club. The cup must be won three years in succession by the winner before he becomes the owner. George A. Van Slyck of New York was the winner last year.

Another famous golf course is that at the Stevens House. Players here may get a commanding view of Lake Placid and Mirror and Whiteface Mountains. The location of the Stevens House course is most advantageous for the visitors at the Stevens House, and a large percentage of the visitors to Lake Placid enter the games there in the course of the season. The players over the course at the Stevens House will this year find new putting greens.

The course of the Lake Placid Club over looking Mirror Lake is easily accessible to the Ruisseoumont and the Grand View, whose Summer visitors are admitted to the contests, as well as the members of the Placid Club.

The week has been noteworthy in the arrival of a large number of Summer resorters to occupy either camps, cottages, or hotels. Among those who will remain through the greater part of the season ot the Stevens House are Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Riley and the members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Connell and their family, Mr. and Mrs. Doughton and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Graham and family, the Misses Tobins and nephew, New York; Miss Fraser and Miss Elizabeth N. Fraser, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Squires and family, Rahway, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlap and family, Philadelphia; the Lippincotts of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Greene and family, and Miss Laura Bidwell Greene, Philadelphia, and Mrs. G. T. Rogers, son, and doughter, Binghamton.

The Stevens cottages are rapidly receiving their occupants for the Summer. The Brewster cottage will be occupied this Summer by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brewster and their family, Rochester; the Hadley cottage by Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenough and their family, New York; the Barney cottage by the Misses Patterson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Keep and the members of their family of Lockport, N. Y., who have had the Noble cottage for two seasons, are here again for the Summer. The Misses Walsh of Troy have taken the Lydamore cottage. The Stevens cottage is rented by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kuhn of New York, and the Shea cottage by Mr. and Mrs. Rudd of New York.

Mrs. C. M. Van Hensen of New York will have the Moir cottage near the Ruisseaumont for the Summer. It is called St. Eustace Camp, named for the saint whose heathen name wos Plocidus. Wide piazzas overhang the water, and command a fine view of the lake. The cabin is thirty feet or more from the water, and is built from cedar logs with the bark on, finished inside with polished wood, and containing all the comforts of a city house. The walls of the second floor of the boathouse are paneled with green grass matting and wide stripes of cedar bark. The floor is waxed, and this room may be used either for dancing or as a cozy living room. Tho camp was owned and occupied during the Summer by the late Rev. W. W. Moir, formerly of New York, but a resident of Lake Placid for the last few years.

Among those at the Ruisseaumont are Mrs. J. L. Stephen, Louis J. Dalby, William Greenough, Jr., Miss Greenough, D. M. Coffin, Jr., Mrs. R. E. Aitken, Miss Aitken, Miss Pomeroy, and Miss McLean, all of New York.

Saranac Lake's Summer Colony

Hotels Double Their Capacities—Great Demand for Cottages —Well-Known Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, June 28.—At Riverside Inn in Saranac Lake great strides have been made toward caring for the Summer and Winter resorters. The capacity of the hotel has been nearly doubled during the last few months.

The Ampersand and The Algonquin are now open after general repairs for the season. The cottages at the Ampersand are very popular and reservations are made rapidly. Mrs. A. C. Pollion of New York will have the Glenmore again this season.

Among the other cottagers are Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Jennings and the members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Montgomery and their family, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Goff and their family, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Bidwell and their family, Buffalo; Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Husselton, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Barrows, and Mr. and Mrs. William Berg and the members of their families, New York.

Among those at The Algonquin are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pryor, New York; Mrs. F. W. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Leon F. Miller and Frederick Siebecker, Buffalo; Edward Gould and F. W. Crane, Boston.

Mrs. S. M. Stakosch of New York has arrived at her camp on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Peabody and their family of Philadelphia, have moved into their camp, The Wigwam, on the Upper Saranac Lake for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs, who have had "The Kinderwold" for seven years are here from New York for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Firth of Philadelphia are at "The Beeches" for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. K. Taylor and their children have a camp on the Upper Saranac Lake and will remain there throughout the Summer.

Talbot J. Taylor has taken the Dunlop camp adjoining that of Levi P. Morton on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Swenson of New York are at Saranac Inn for a few days while their camp is prepared for them.

Mrs. S. A. Boynton of New York is also at Saranac Inn. Among other late arrivals at Saranac Inn are Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cammann, H. S. Cammann, New York; E. S. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wharton, East Orange, N. J.; Cyrus A. Hardy, Chicago.

Miss J. McC. Taylor, Mrs. H. C. Winchester, and H. C. Winchester, Jr., of Cedarhurst, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wetherill, Edgewater, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Lindsley H. Miller are also among the number to have opened their respective camps this week.

Sportsmen at Elizabethtown

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., June 28.—This Summer deer are very plentiful and very tame. John Anderson, Jr., of Newcomb was with a number of friends recently at the hotel of Powell Smith, at the head of the Boreas River, and while eating supper they saw a buck walk leisurely upon the hillside in full view. There he was soon joined by half a dozen deer. The number of deer in the Adirondacks this Summer indicates a great season for the hunters when the law shall give its permission for the sport.

One of the most enthusiastic fishermen who come here is Jay Cooke, the financier. Mr. Cooke's experience here covers many years. Each Spring he returns to the scenes of his boyhood and whips the familiar streams all over again. He is usually fortunate, and some of his experiences while in quest of the elusive trout are rare.

Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Gildersleeve, and their daughter are expected in Elizahethtown about July 1 to remain for the Summer. Justice Gildersleeve is a great dog fancier, and has sent to his favorite Summer home a fine English setter. He is President of the Cobble Hill Golf Club, and is an excellent player.

Mr. ond Mrs. L. H. Hyde of New York are at Garonda, their Summer home, near Elizabethtown, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mellor and the members of their family of New York are at New Pond Inn for the Summer.

Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin and children of New York are established for the Summer at Port Henry. They expect Judge McLaughlin to join them very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Currier of New York are at their Summer home, on Cannon Point, near Essex.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Galway and the members of their family are at their home at Alden Lair for the season.

Joseph and William O'Donnell of New York are at their home in New Russia.

Recent arrivals ot the Windsor include Mrs. M. S. Throop, Miss Throop, Miss Elizabeth Throop, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Laight, Miss Laight, Dr. Benjamin S. Barringer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young, Miss B. Demarest, Miss Emma Robins, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wadhams, A. J. Wadhams, Dr. Sue E. Hertz, Calvin P. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Cardani, Mrs. Mellor of New York, Commander and Mrs. A. V. Wadhams, Chester Wells, A. M. Beecher, United States Navy; William Evans, Jr., Miss M. E. Evans, Albert M. Evans, Lewis P. Evans, Brooklyn; Mrs. D. H. Gregory, Mrs. L. G. Palmer, Gregory Palmer, Fred F. Wadhams, Larned Hand, Albany; William G. Neilson, Meredith Hanna, Philadelphia; Mrs. E. J. Dunning, Miss Amy Dunning, Brookline, Mass.

Activities in the Fulton Chain

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE BAY, N. Y., June 28.—In anticipation of an increase in traffic the Raquette Lake Railroad, the Fulton Navigation Company, and the Raquette Lake Transportation Company have all added new trains and boats, and the service is now almost metropolitan in its frequency. Beginning July 1 the train and boat service will be again largely increased.

Those who have recently arrived at Eagle Bay are Mr. and Mrs. C. Taberer, H. W. Fish, A. W. Williams, Mrs. G. C. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shoemaker, and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Leavit, New York; William B. Bush, Charles N. Tucker, Miss C. W. Gillich, and Miss E. E. Livingstone, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sbunk Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Humphrey, and Robert J. Towns, Philadelphia; J. A. Murphy and Helen J. Saunders, Brooklyn; D. C. Disbrow, Boston; J. C. Bray, Utica; Mrs. H. S. White, Ithaca; Miss Mabel T. White, Dr. E. L. Mooney, M. J. Mooney, Mrs. Margaret Hopkins, and Miss Nellie Hopkins, Syracuse.

In spite of the cold weather, which has hardly been conducive to the best results with the rod, the hass fishing has opened up well. John W. Peterson, a prominent Utica Democrat, has made several fine catches of the black beauties in Fourth Lako.

Well-known Campers at Raquette Lake

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., June 28.—The transportation facilities on Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes have been considerably improved this Summer. The fleet of steamers formerly owned by William West Durant and later by Patrick Monnaban have now come into the possession of Dr. W. Seward Webb and his associates, one of whom is J. Pierpont Morgan, who owns a fine mountain home at Mobegan Lake, a few miles from Raquette Lake.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Jr., and her brother are at Camp Stott, on Raquette Lake, for the Summer. Mrs. George Carnegie of New York is at The Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Henderson and the members of their family of New York are at Camp Henderson, on Forked Lake. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson are expected at Wildwood during the last of the month.

Mrs. J. W. Harper of New York is expected in a few days at her Summer home, Birch Point, on Long Lake.

The Utowana, Blue Mountain Lake House, and Blue Mountain House, all at Blue Mountain Lake, have opened for the Summer.

Richfield Springs Improving Itself

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, June 28.—Richfield Springs is having its last nap before waking up to the season's activity. In fact, many guests and cottagers have already arrived and the homes of wealthy families who have lived for years upon the surrounding hills are being rapidly put in order.

New sidewalks, more electric lights, improvement in the already almost perfect bathing equipment, better train service, new telephone lines, more lines of lamps, and a new trolley are some of the advanced features which this resort can hoast over last season.

The Otsego Park on the line of the road is to be put in first-class condition for picnics and excursions. A large pavilion, rustic buildings, women's buildings, and refreshment tables are among the proposed features.

Whipple cottage is occupied hy Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kenyon.

Col. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson of New York are among the first New Yorkers to settle in their Summer home, Maple Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tailer and Lee Tailer and family are in heautiful Bella Vista.

The Lees of Philadelphia, the Earles, the Crawfords, Frank B. Hall, and Mrs. S. E. Bigelow of New York are at the St. James, whose doors were fairly forced open this year.

Elsewhere from New York are L. S. Greves, J. C. Freund, E. H. Patrick, Richard Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. de Corkez, Miss de Corkez, Mrs. T. Hiller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhodes, Mrs. J. T. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson, Edwin Penfold, Miss Penfold, Mr. John Powers, Miss Powers, and Miss Gladys Powers.

Busy Season Begins at Lake Hopatcong

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. James Condit of Brooklyn gave a dinner party to twenty of their friends at their cottage here one evening this week. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taff, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. William Barton, Mr. and Mrs. James Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. D. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. N. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dunn, Miss Laura Hammond, Miss Sadie Platt, Miss Grace Bryant, Miss Florence Watson, John Blackwell, and Harry Firth.

Miss Mary Young of New York has sent out cards for Wednesdays.

John F. Cooper of the New York Yacht Club and Mrs. Cooper, who are spending the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Scott, gave a pleasant sailing party this week to Woodport and back. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. R. Peeke, Mr. and Mrs. L. Loomis, Miss M. Lamhert, and C. Budd.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rockwell of New York have a houseful of guests this week. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradon, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Bissell, Miss Helen Atwood, Miss Susie Brayton, and James C. Arnold.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Duncan and family of New York are spending the season at their cottage, Kenilworth, on River Styx.

Mrs. Albert Tilt has arrived here for the season with her two sons, William and Benjamin. William Tilt of the Columbia College haseball team will have charge of the various athletic games on Breslin Oval.

A coaching party was given by Mr. and Mrs. B. Evans of New York to a party of friends on Tuesday. The trip was to the Water Gap and to Bernardsville. Those on the coach were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Estier, and Frederick D. Salmon.

Athletic Contests in the Catskills

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., June 28.—The real season at Stamford commenced with the opening of the Rexmere on the 20th. In spite of the severe weather this year's applications for cottages and hoard have been more numerous than ever before.

The nine-hole golf course on the grounds of the Rexmere, Churchill Park, has been greatly improved and put in excellent condition for the Summer season. Arrangements have been made for an invitation tournament to be held during August. Tennis seems to have increased in favor as much in Stamford as elsewhere. Tennis tournaments and championships are scheduled for later in the season.

Churchill Hall and the Rexmere will, as usual, be the centres of social life, and an excellent orchestra from New York will alternate between the two hotels beginning with to-day. Weekly dances will be given at the hotels and sacred concerts will he rendered by the orchestra on Sunday evenings. The customary card parties will he held in the parlors of Churchill Hall and the Rexmere.

The cottage colony is chiefly located in Churchill Park, with its lakes and golf links, and in Grandhurst, where the more expensive homes have been built. Four cottages have recently been erected by New York and Brooklyn business men, and the influx of visitors indicates a most successful season.

Dr. E. S. M. Bristol and family of New York are at their beautiful cottage, Chateau de Navarre, in Grandhurst Park, where they will remain till late in the Fall.

Mrs. George E. Reid and daughter of New York have rented Dr. Churchill's new cottage in Churchill Park for the season.

George H. Coutts and family of Brooklyn are occupying Grant Cottage, on Main Street. Mr. Coutts, who is of the New York firm of Holmes & Coutts, has spent several seasons here, but this is his first year in the cottage colony.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hiscox and the Misses Hiscox recently returned to their cottage, The Uplands, situated in Churchill Park.

Prof. K. G. Reeves and family of New York are at Muir cottage, on Seminary Heights. Prof. Reeves is of New York University and is spending his first Summer in Stamford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Becker of 22 West Seventy-second Street are again occupying Craig Gowan cottage, in Churchill Park.

Ex-Mayor Hine of Poughkeepsie, with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hazel, has taken possession of Gergua, one of the handsome ootages in Churchill Park.

A. D. Middleton and daughter of New York are at Halceter cottage, Grandhurst Park.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. A. Brown of New York have engaged one of Dr. E. S. M. Bristol's new cottages.

Miss Helen M. Dodd of New York is spending the Summer at Bonner cottage, on Brooklyn Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Overman of Newark have rented Honeymoon Cottage, near Churchill Lakes.

Andrew Kolm and family of New York have returned to their cottage on Lake Street. Mr. Koim has made extensive improvements on his cottage during the Winter and intends staying till late in the season.

W. K. Baxter of New York has leased a cottage in Grandhurst for the season.

Among the many visitors who arrived during the week and the hotels at which they are stopping are:

CHURCHILL HALL.—Mrs. P. Stewart, Miss Martin, George C. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Smith, Mrs. Edward A. Hecht, M. Geiler, F. Klingman, Miss Bessy L. Dickson, Mrs. J. I. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brower, Mrs. J. de F. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cosgrove, Mrs. Seggerman, Miss Seggerman, Mrs. J. S. Merrifield, Mrs. William T. Olcott, Mrs. J. Bianchi, Miss Bianchi, Eugene H. Conklin, Mrs. S. L. Mulgren, and E. B. Price of New York City; Mrs. William Hagan, Miss A. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cheney, Mrs. F. S. Burroughs, Miss Burroughs, the Misses Wagenssll, Miss M. C. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Dyckman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stelling of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edwin West, M. D.; Mrs. Hedding Fitch, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Hampton D. Euing, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rice, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; H. M. Taylor and Miss Taylor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REXMERE.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doeiger, Jr., the Misses Doeiger, Mrs. George Reid, Miss F. E. Reid, Mrs. Charles S. Fischer, Miss Eita W. Pellby, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Buckley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Mahl, of New York City; Miss Schmeizel, George and William R. Schmeizel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Meeker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. D. F. Ginna and Miss M. E. Wood, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. J. F. and Miss E. Taylor, Albany, N. Y.

NEW GRANT HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. John Turnhull, Mrs. E. R. Fielding, Mr. E. F. Pettigrew, Mrs. E. A. Bioni, Harold F. Bioni, Mrs. James B. Smith, Mrs. David M. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Pettigrew, Master Kenneth Pettigrew, Miss Elizabeth Pettigrew, the Misses Vail, Miss Elizaheth W. Gwynne, New York City; Miss Constance White, Bloomfield, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Rue, Hoboken, N. J.

HAMILTON HOTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Studier and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kendall and family, James F. Markey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herzog and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREYCOURT INN.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Sutton, Mr. George P. Hawkes, New York City; Miss L. Stimpson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hawkes, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. W. S. Feildin, Miss Lillian Gregory, Auburn, N. Y.

ATCHINSON HOUSE.—Mrs. James Douglas, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. James Cassidy, Miss Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merrihew, Mrs. Camp, Miss Caroline Camp, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The noted hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains, opened for the season today, with good prospects for Summer husiness. The well-known Catskill Mountain House also opened to-day. One of the interesting features of this hotel is a powerful searchlight, whose rays cast its light into five States.

Saratoga Welcomes Conventions and Prepares for More

Improvements on the Race Track Made by the New Management—Unusual Season Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 28.—The Master Car Builders and the Railway Master Mechanics, who began their annual conventions here on June 18 and ended them on June 23, enjoyed the novelty on Tuesday afternoon of being banqueted in a Schenectady holler shed. As guests of the American Locomotive Company, they visited Schenectady and inspected the big locomotive plant there. Dinner was served in the spacious new holler structure, which was profusely decorated for the event.

These associations will, it is thought, assemble in annual sessions in Saratoga in June, 1903, hut the selection will not be made and publicly announced until next December. This town may become their permanent place of meeting.

The New York State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began its annual meeting here on Thursday, and occupied the remainder of the week. It attracted here many thousands of veterans from all sections of the Empire State.

The Bay Ridge Athletic Association of Brooklyn gave a minstrel performance here on Monday evening for the benefit of the Master Mechanics. Those soloists who participated included Charles Walsh, John F. Tracy, John Lloyd Wilson, T. Jay Murtagh, John H. Jackson, Joseph McKenna, Herbert Self, John W. Armour, Frank J. Corbett, Charles W. Martin, Jr., and George W. Decker.

The demand for cottages still continues, notwithstanding the fact that an unprecedentedly large number have heen rented. J. M. Alexander of New York City will occupy the Potter cottage on Circular Street. Dr. Albert S. Cook of Whitehall has rented the Tanner cottage on Walton Street. L. E. Demelman of Boston has purchased a 50 by 100 foot lot on Lake Avenue, and will erect a Summer cottage. Mrs. James D. Leary of New York City has rented Putnam Place, formerly the home of the late Supreme Court Justice John R. Putnam. Several cottages are now in process of construction, and work on many more will be begun early the coming Fall.

Three of the hotel orchestras will the latter part of next week hegin their Summer engagements here, and ahout that time the regular dances will begin. Stub, who has supplied the music at the United States Hotel since the opening of the new house, will return there. Victor Herbert will wield the musical baton at the Grand Union Hotel, and Doring will resume his place at Congress Hall. A little later on Gartland may he found again in Congress Spring Park.

The New York State Teachers' Association will convene here next week in annual session, and will probably he attended by fully 1,000 delegates.

The State Lodge of the Royal Arcanum is considering the matter of making Saratoga a permanent place for its annual gatherings. The committee having the matter in charge is said to be favorably disposed toward this town.

Aside from delegates and other convention people who have poured into town during the past few days, there has been a large increase in the number of Summer visitors and those who pass their annual vacation here. Cottagers are here in force and cottage life is being enjoyed to the fullest degree. The procession of private carriages and rigs seen daily on the avenues and drives is lengthening from day to day.

President W. C. Whitney and those associated with him in the management of the Saratoga Racing Association have been very successful in carrying forward the many improvements to the running park out on Union Avenue. The work is nearing completion. The racing meeting will hegin on Aug. 4 and cover substantially that month.

Excursionists in Large Numbers Touring in the Thousand Islands

Yachtsmen Getting Their Craft in Commission for the Season's Cruising—The Luck of a Fisherman.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON-ON-THE-ST. LAWRENCE, June 28.—The day of excursions has come. One of the events of the week was an excursion from New York, in which seventy-five Germans participated. The members of this party are at the Thousand Island House, and will remain three days. A Raymond & Whitcomh excursion will hring about 200 persons from Boston to the same hotel on Wednesday, July 2. Among the local excursions this week were those of the Methodists to Grindstone Island, and the Baptists to Murray Hill Park.

The Thousand Island House is now open for the Summer. The hotel was thoroughly overhauled during the closed season, and one of the new features is a circular stone abutment on the lower corner of the terrace. Moll's Orchestra of Rochester will furnish music during the Summer. Among the late arrivals at the Thousand Island House are Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Peter, Mrs. S. Strode, Mr. and Mrs. Nate Ehrlich of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Camp, Buffalo.

Among the late arrivals at the Frontenac are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello, Mrs. Harkness, and Mrs. W. G. Sharp of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Kunsen, Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. K. Kleen, Poughkeepsie.

The Prince and Princess Engelletchell, formerly of St. Petersburg, hut now of Chicago, are expected to arrive at the Frontenac on July 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett P. Serviss and Garrett P. Serviss, Jr., of New York stopped at the Crossman House this week en route to Montreal from New York.

The steam yacht Hirondelle, owned by J. Fred Zimmerman of the Nixon-Zimmerman theatrical syndicate of New York, has arrived on the river after a seven days' trip up the Hudson River, through the Erie and Oswego Canals, and thence down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The yacht is 96 feet over all and is propelled by two triple expansion engines. Mr. Zimmerman and his son Frank J. will join the party here and the Summer will be devoted to fishing and cruising.

The Idler, one of the river's fastest steam yachts, has been chartered by J. M. Friend of Pittsburg for sixty days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ferris and the members of their family have arrived at Alexandra Bay en route to their Summer home on Lorne Island in the Canadian channel.

The new structure which George C. Boldt of New York is hulidng on Heart Island will not be finished this Summer, it is thought. The building contains twenty-seven suites of rooms, and is of fire-proof construction.

George C. Boldt, Jr., and a number of his friends arrived this week at the cottage on Belle Isle. Mr. Boldt's yachts Crescent and Louise went into commission Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper and the members of their family have arrived for the Summer at their home, on the Isle of Pines, opposite Fine View.

At Grennell Park, Mrs. O. L. Williams and family of Pittsburg are in their cottage, as are also Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williams of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connor of Syracuse and Miss Edith Michies of Buffalo are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Webb, at Wildwood cottage. Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Webb, C. H. Smith, and John Pease on a recent fishing expedition in the vicinity of Ganonoque, Ontario, captured 124 perch and black bass.

Yacht Races on Lake Champlain

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 28.—The Summer season will be in full swing in the Lake Champlain Valley by the last of next week. Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, which already has many guests, will be formally opened on Tuesday, July 1.

J. J. O'Connor of Elmira, N Y., has leased the Manhattan College for the season and will occupy it soon with his wife and children.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who was painfully and possibly seriously injured by a fall from her horse while riding last Monday on their magnificent country place—Shelburne Farms, on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain—is now reported to be improving.

Yachting, which has become so popular on Lake Champlain during the past four or five years, will this year be more popular than ever, unusual preparations being planned for the race meets at Westport, Port Henry, Burlington, Plattsburg, and other places.

Golf, tennis, and all the outdoor sports are well provided for, but baseball will continue to hold first place as a means of diversion throughout the Adirondacks and the Champlain Valley this year, as in the past. The rivalry between the various villages and hotels is keen, and as the teams are closely matched the games are very exciting.

Glories of the Heavens During Next Month

Saturn to be in Opposition—Venus in Conjunction with the Moon.

THE duration of Old Sol's stay ahove the horizon reached its maximum June 22, and henceforth and until June next we shall see less of him than has been our pleasure the last few weeks. The difference in the length of the daylight period, however, can not yet he discerned by the average person. When the days were at their longest the sun rose a few minutes after 4 o'clock and set at 7:24, giving us daylight for fifteen hours and seventeen minutes, to which twilight made sufficient addition to call the days sixteen hours long. On July 1 the later rising takes away four minutes. It will be observed that the setting for several days is at 7:25, a minute later than at the time of the Summer solstice. This is due to the gradually increasing equation of time, which for these few days is a greater factor in the local time of the sun's setting than the earlier moment of the actual disappearance of the sun itself as timed by the astronomical measure.

Around the beginning of July the earth will be at its greatest distance from the sun. At that time it will be ahout 3,000,000 miles further away from the great central orb of the system than it was six months ago, and than it will be six months hence. The fact that the sun is ncarer to us in midwinter than it is in midsummer may offer some difficulties to the ordinary understanding, but a simple explanation is possible. The rate of the temperature on the earth is determined less by the distance of the heat-disturhing body than it is on the angle at which the heat rays strike us and the length of time which they are felt. In Summer the sun is higher above the southerly horizon at noon than it is in Winter, and it is visible longer. Consequently its rays do not have to pass through so much atmosphere in reaching us. They come to us more directly and they stay with us for a greater length of time, and hence, although the sun is more distant from us than in December, its effect on us is greater.

Reference is here made to the globe north of the Equator, below which line the conditions are, as we know, reversed. When Summer is in this section of the earth Winter is in the other, and vice versa. The month of January, when the earth is nearest the sun, is the middle of the Summer season in the lower half of South America and Africa and in Australia. In those regions the direction and duration of the sun's rays at that time are reinforced by the nearness of the body from which they emanate. Therefore the Summers in the south temperate zone are usually hotter than they are in the north temperate. As the Winter on the south side of the globe comes in June and July, when the sun is furthest away, the season is generally colder in that section than it is with us.

The scene in the firmament at 9 o'clock in the evening of the opening days of July will be materially different in some respects from that which presented itself at the same hour a month earlier. Regulus, which then was high above the horizon in the southwest, will now be so near the horizon that it can barely be discerned, and the stream of small stars to the north and east of it, which formed the Sickle, will not he as readily traced out. All the stars visihle at that time will be noticed to have shifted westward in these four weeks. Spica, the leading star in the constellation of the Virgin, is in the southwest. Castor and Pollux, which were in the west north of Reguius a month ago, have vanished, and the only bright star passing anywhere near the zenith which will he west of the point overhead at that time is Arcturus. In the southeast Antares of the group of the Scorpion will be seen. In the east, and now high above the horizon at 9 o'clock, Altair of the Eagle will be in view. Altair is the middle and brightest star of three ranged in a line up and down with respect to the horizon. In the northwest, and well up near the zenith, is Vega of the constellation of the Lyre, and further north than Vega, and nearer the horizon, is Deneh of the star group of the Swan, which is sometimes known as the Northern Cross. All these are first magnitude stars, except Deneb, and this is the brightest in its locality, and is prominent enough to he noticeablo to those looking at that part of the heavens. From the Scorpion and the Archer in the south, northward through the Eagle, the Lyre, and the Swan, to the Lady in Her Chair, the zone formed of the blended light of tens of millions of distant stars called the Milky Way is flung like a scarf across the firmament.

The new moon comes to us on the fifth, the first quartering on the twelfth, the full moon on the twentieth, and the last quartering on the twenty-eighth. It is claimed by Prof. Pickering that it is absolutely impossihle for water to exist upon the moon in the liquid state. Above the freezing point it would be wholly gaseous; helow it it would be partly gaseous and partly solid. He also holds that the temperature of the dark portion of the disk and of the regions in shadow in the bright portion must be far lower than any found on the earth's surface, which discoveries will somewhat damp the ardor of the aeronauts who contemplate visiting our satellite in their flying machines.

Among the planets for July Saturn holds the post of honor, for on the seventeenth he is in opposition and rising about the time the sun sets. At this time we shall see the planet at his best for the year, and during the Summer months he will form a beautiful and conspicuous object in the evening sky. Three days after opposition Saturn and the moon are in conjunction, but there is so much clear sky intervening that the picture will not form a particularly striking feature.

Venus is twice in conjunction with the moon during the astronomical month, that which occurs first, on the second of the month, being the closer of the two. Venus is still queen of the early morning sky, and rises a little before 2 o'clock, so that we can get a real good look at her charming face some little time before sun-up.

Mars is a morning star and receives a visit from Luna on the third, as she makes her monthly rounds among the planetary brotherhood. Mars helps out the programme considerably in this season of rest for the chief stars, as he has a close meeting with Neptune on the twenty-third, and a somewhat closer one with Venus on the last day of the month, astronomically speaking. Neptune, while not really in evidence, also has some fine parts allotted him during the heated term. To begin with, he and the moon are in conjunction on the fourth, then he meets Mercury on the fifteenth, Mars on the twenty-third, and Venus on the twenty-seventh. Just about one hour and three-quarters after the close of the calendar month he again is in conjunction with the moon.

Uranus only makes one appearance this month, and at that time, excuse the Irishism, we can't see him. He is in conjunction with the moon on the seventeenth, but 'tis not hy any means a close meeting. Mercury reaches his greatest elongation to the westward of the sun on the fifteenth, when those whose eyes are wide enough open and sufficiently sharp will be ahle to see him for a short while. Jupiter is evening star, and from about 9 o'clock we shall have him with us for the rest of the evening. Alone and unchallenged he shines radiantly and appealingly in all his magnificent beauty, well worthy of our attention and admiration.

A New State Officer Wanted

ENERGETIC action will be taken next Fall by the New York Historical Society toward securing a better system for the preservation of New York State records than has existed in the past. A memorial on the subject will very likely be presented to the next Legislature asking for the appointment of a State Record Commissioner, whose duty it will be to see that all local records throughout the State are not only carefully and intelligently kept, but also preserved for permanent use.

Prof. Herbert L. Osgood of Columhia University has recently made a careful study of the condition of puhlic records in New York State, and in many cases he discovered a most deplorable lack in the care and attention of records that in future years may form valuable aids to the history of their respective localities. Massachusetts is the only State in the Union that has given careful attention to its local records. A Record Commissioner has been one of the State officials for ten years. In many places he has entirely revolutionized the antiquated methods of the town clerks, and he has furthermore discovered a large number of old records which had been forgotten and practically lost.

The committee which was recently appointed by the society to secure co-operation of all historical and patriotic societies in the State toward ohtaining from the Legislature such action at its next session as will insure the preservation of New York City and State records, is simply carrying out the original policy of the society in rendering local historical material more availahle for research. Prof. Herbert L. Osgood of Columhia University, is Chairman of this committee and many encouraging replies have already been received promising hearty support in the matter. Superintendent Charles Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction gave his ideas on the subject as follows:

"I am rejoiced to know that your society is inaugurating a movement for the preservation of local records through the State. I have long been impressed with the necessity of organized movement in this direction. I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation with you in your efforts to secure legislation."

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The aim of the society in this matter is to secure a State Record Commission, and the benefits to be derived from this have been expressed by the committee as follows:

"The law of the State, like that of the other States of the Union, has always provided that records should remain in the custody of the officials in whose offices they originated. There is no desire or intention to advocate a different system. What is needed is an increase of interest in the care of records throughout the State, working in co-operation with a system of State supervision.

"Neither of these helps will be sufficient of itself, but the two working in harmony will accomplished the desired end. It is believed that the only way in which the proper care of local archives can be secured is through a State Record Commission, furnished by law with proper authority and resources to enable it to supplement, and, where necessary, control the work of town, village, county, and city clerks in respect to this matter.

"The local records need, in many cases, to be copied and bound, preserved in fire-proof huildings, safes, or vaults, and cared for in accordance with regulations which will make them accessible to all properly accredited persons. By the labor of a Record Commissioner during the past ten years this has been most satisfactorily accomplished in Massachusetts. He has also recovered from private hands many valuable documents and record books, and restored them to the archives where they belong. This has been done at very slight expense to the State."

In addition to Prof. Osgood, the members of this Record Committee consist of Robert H. Kelby, F. Robert Schell, Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., and Frank W. Crane.

Death List of the Week.

ACKERT
Allen
Altburger
Ames
Anderson
Andrews
Austin

BAKER
Baldwin
Bangs
Banks
Barnes
Barry
Bates
Bergen
Berger
Berry
Bertram
Blenes
Bierwirth
Bishop
Blackmore
Bliss
Bogan
Booth
Bouker
Bourke
Boyer
Brady
Brambach
Brandt
Bray
Broadfoot
Brotherson
Brown
Brush
Buell
Buhler
Bunzick
Burke
Burkett
Burns
Burnside
Burrill
Burt
Butler
Byrne

CADLEY
Cady
Carey
Carpenter
Carr
Carragan
Cassidy
Child
Clancy
Clark
Conkling
Conlon
Connor
Conway
Cox
Crawson
Croswell
Cullen
Curran
Curtis

DALLON
Daly
Darrow
Davis
Day
Deede
Delap
Dempsey
Dennin
Depew
Dickinson
Dodge
Donahue
Doran
Driscoll
Duggan
Duncan

EBYAN
Edwards
Elliott

FANE
Farrell
Feeney
Feld
Ferry
Figaro
Fisher
Fitzgerald
Fogerty
Forbes
Ford
Fox
Foy
Francis
Friedline
Furman

GALLAGHER
Gaylor
Gelien
Giblin
Gillen
Glover
Grayney
Green
Grogan
Gross
Groseard
Guinand
Gummey

HALL
Hallinan
Hamerschlag
Hamilton
Hannam
Harris
Hartmann
Hartwell
Havilland
Hebberd
Hecker
Heig
Hendrickson
Henney
Henry
Higgins
Hogan
Holland
Hobe
Honig
Hoppe
Horton
Howard
Howley
Hoyt
Hubner
Hutton

IRVINE
Israel

JACOBS
Jacobson
Jenks
Jillson
Johns
Johnson
Johnston
Jones
Jordan

KANE
Kartowitch
Katz
Kavanagh
Kelsey
Kelly
Kennel
Kennlon
Kent
Kernan
Keyes
Kitto
Klein
Kleinfeld
Kliner
Klingsohr
Knapp
Kobstedt
Koons
Krauter
Kuhn

LAMAR
Lamden
Lane
Lang
Lavendol
Leddy
Lenahan
Lent
Leon
Le Roy
Levy
Liese
Linker
Litohman
Littler
Lloyd
Long
Lucas
Lyman
Lynch
Lyons

McADAM
McAuliff
Macbeth
McCann
McCarthy
McClean
McDonach
McDonald
McEntee
McGirney
McGovern
McGowan
McHench
McKee
McKenzie
McKeogh
McLaughlin
MacMahon
McNally
McVeagh
McWay
Madden
Madge
Manso
Marean
Marks
Marron
Marshall
Mason
Matthews
Meade
Mebus
Merrifield
Meyer
Mills
Minster
Mintonye
Mitchell
Moffitt
Mullaney
Mullen
Muller
Murphy.
Murray

NEELY
Nevins
Nicholl
Nieman
Nolan
Noland
Noonan

OAKLEY
O'Bryan
O'Driscoll
O'Halloran
O'Keefe
Olcott
O'Sullivan
Ottmann
Outwater

PALMER
Parks
Parvin
Patrick
Pawlowsky
Pearson
Pell
Peters
Peterson
Peuquet
Phair
Phillips
Planor
Pierce
Poston
Powers
Praeger
Prince
Pyatt

QUINN

RANAHAN
Rankin
Rapp
Rattey
Reed
Reeves
Reichers
Reilly
Reynolds
Richter
Rippel
Roberts
Rolland
Ross
Rothmuss
Rouwel
Ruddy
Rumler
Russell
Ryan

SACKETT
Sage
Sargent
Saun
Schaffer
Schanze
Scheenan
Scheib
Schenck
Schmeelk
Schmitt
Sedore
Seiler
Seville
Sbanley
Shaw
Sherlock
Sherman
Shipman
Silva
Simon
Simpson
Smith
Smythe
Snyder
Sotheran
Spooner
Sproule
Starck
Stebz
Steuerwald
Stohr
Story
Suydam
Swarthout
Swearingen
Sweetland

TALLANT
Terrell
Terry
Thompson
Thorne
Thum
Trowley

ULMER

VAN HOUTEN
Van Pelt
Van Sise
Van Steenburgh
Van Valkenburg
Van Vliet
Von Wylie

WALSH
Ware
Wathey
Watkins
Welch
Welsh
Westcott
Wheeler
Wiegand
Williams
Winter
Wolf
Wood
Woods

YALE
Youngs

ANDERSON.—June 23, at Middletown, N. Y., Mrs. J. D. Anderson, aged 56.

ALTBERGER.—At College Point, L. I., June 23, Catherine E., wife of John Altberger, aged 60.

ACKERT.—June 22, in Denver, Col., Arthur O. Ackert of Wurtenburg, N. Y.

AUSTIN.—At Richmond Hill, June 26, Mrs. Julia A. Austin, aged 85 years.

ALLEN.—At 181 Reade Street, June 26, Annie Boyd, wife of J. R. Allen, and only sister of William J. Boyd.

ALLEN.—June 26, 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Franx X., only son of John H. and Annie A. Allen.

AMES.—June 26, at 100 West Eighty-seventh Street, Wilbur Tyler Ames, beloved husband of Margaret Lennox, in his 33d year.

ANDREWS.—June 26, Dr. Benjamin Andrews, 83 years of age, 227 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—June 26, Larz Anderson of Grandin Road, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, at the home of his brother Joseph, in Ridgefield, Conn., aged 57.

AZOY.—June 25, Frank, a nepew of the late Don Mariano Cilasquez De La Cadena of Spain, and son of Don Francisca Azoy of Havana, at Atlantic City.

BERGEN.—At Peconic, June 25, Ann S. Bergen.

BERGER.—Louis F. Berger, June 27, at 52 Lexington Avenue.

BIENES.—June 26, Hattie Bisnes, aged 22, 349 East Fifty-eighth Street.

BLISS.—At Perth Amhoy, N. J., June 26, Helen N., wife of Junius Bliss.

BURKETT.—June 27, William J., husband of Cecilia Burkett, (née Shields,) 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

BANKS.—June 27, Lillian M., daughter of W. H. S. and Kate Banks, aged 23 years, 41 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

BARRY.—June 27, Joseph E., son of Mary E. Barry, 2,268 Second Avenue.

BERRY.—June 27, John Berry of Chicago, at Hot Springs, Ark., 52 years old, a native of Manchester, England.

BROWN.—June 27, Lemuel B. Brown, aged forty, of 120 Huron Street, Greenpoint, L. I.

BURNSIDE.—June 24, at Coney Island, Lillian, (Consuelo Oft,) wife of David Burnside, 63 Luquer Street, Brooklyn.

BOURKE.—June 25, at 1,495 Amsterdam Avenue, Michael J., son of William and Margaret Bourke, native of the Parish of Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland.

BROADFOOT.—June 24, George W., eldest son of Mrs. A. G. Broadfoot, 2,772 Marion Avenue.

BRAMBACH.—June 24, Kaspar Joseph Brambach, in Bonn, born July 14, 1833.

BRUSH.—June 25, Mrs. Charles F. Brush, in Cleveland.

BURNS.—Christopher, June 23, 25 Cliff Street, Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

BURT.—June 24, at 140 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Henrietta Tolley, wife of George H. Burt.

BUTLER.—June 26, Eliza M., nee Egan, wife of John and mother of Joseph Butler, at 531 West Forty-ninth Street.

BIERWIRTH.—Anna Gertrude, widow of Sebastian Bierwirth, 77 years of age, 269 East Tenth Street, June 25.

BLACKMORE.—June 26, at 46 Division Avenue, Maude Grace, wife of George F. Blackmore and daughter of Katharine Tufts.

BOUKER.—June 24, Alice Curtis, wife of Franklin Bouker and daughter of Daniel Bedell, born March 15, 1870, in Rockville Centre.

BRADY.—June 26, Michael J., husband of Ellen Brady, 322 East Sixty-first Street.

BOGAN.—June 25, Ann Bogan, daughter of Catherine Bogan, 1,160 Third Avenue.

BRANDT.—June 27, Nellie Brandt, 35 years old, of 114 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

BRAY.—June 26, Susie A., daughter of Susan and the late Richard Bray, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, (Spring Place.)

BURRILL.—June 24, William A., only son of Joseph D. and Adrienne A. Burrill, 4 years old, 550 Third Street, Brooklyn.

BAKER.—At Orange, N. J., June 22, Mary Louise, widow of Christopher Baker, aged 70 years.

BALDWIN.—June 22, Francee J., widow of Alfred D. Baldwin, aged 81 years, 469 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

BANGS.—Chicago, June 23, Judge Mark Bangs, aged 80 years.

BERTRAM.—June 24, Charles Bertram, 67 years old, at 138 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

BOOTH.—June 22, at 401 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, James Booth, aged 79 years.

BROTHERSON.—June 23, at 106 West Eighty-fifth Street, Alietta, eldest daughter of the late Philip and Alice Lansing Woodruff Brotherson.

BRUSH.—June 23, Ella, wife of William Brush, 452 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

BUHLER.—At Hyde Park-on-Hudson, June 22, Sheridan Buhler, aged 62 years, son of the late Christlan Frederick Buhler of New York City.

BUNZICK.—June 23, Balthazer Bunzick, 60 years old, of 51 Ludlow Street.

BURKE.—Emily Roberts, only daughter of Robert M. and Elizabeth Burke, June 23, 315 East Fifty-sixth Street.

BURKE.—June 22, Richard Thomas, aged 4 years, 6 months, son of John and Mary Burke, at 514 West Fiftieth Street.

BARNES.—At White Plains, N. Y., June 21, Adella E. Leviness, beloved wife of Edward E. Bernes, in her 34th year.

BATES.—June 21, Isaac Q. Bates, 338 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

BUELL.—Willis M. Buell of Ogdensburg, at St. Luke's Hospital, Ithaca, 47 years of age.

BOYER.—Harry B., in his 22d year, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyer, June 21, 546 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

BYRNE.—June 22, Maria, wife of Thomas Byrne, 43 years, native of the Parish of Dunkerrin, Kings County, Ireland, 142 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Jun 24, 230 East Twenty-fourth Street, Ann, wife of John Butler, nativs of Leicester, England, in her 56th year.

CAREY.—June 23, Thomas Carey, 925 First Avenue.

CARR.—At Baltimore, June 21, Nicholas Carr, aged 14 years.

CHILD.—June 23, Charles T. Child of The Electrical Review, aged 35 years, at the home of his father-in-law, the Rev. John R. Cushing, Gleasondale, Mass.

CONNOR.—June 21, William J. Connor, 863 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

CONLON.—Jnne 26, at Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., William, son of R. J. and Elizabeth Conlon, 241 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

CASSIDY.—June 27, Nellie, wife of John J. Cassidy, and daughter of Michael Tohin, at 61 West Ninety-third Strset.

CROSSWELL.—At Lynbrook, L. I., on the 21st inst., Nathaniel Crosswell, aged 53.

CLANCY.—June 24, Thomas Clancy, 45 years old, of 121 India Street, Brooklyn, June 24.

CLARK.—June 22, 87 years of age, Cornelia Augusta, widow of Thomas M. Clark.

CURTIS.—June 24, Emma D., wife of Robert C. Curtis, at 416 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

CONKLING.—June 23, Middletown, N. Y., Joseph R. Conkling.

CONWAY.—June 22, Michael Conway, father of Mrs. John Kyle and Mrs. Isabella Chamberlain, at 702 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.

CULLEN.—June 23, John J., husband of Mary E. Cullen, 34 First Place, Brooklyn.

CURRAN.—June 22, at 345 Rivington Street, Ellen, daughter of the late John and Margaret Curran, a native of Cole Island, County Tyrone, Ireland.

CADLEY.—June 26, at 28 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen C., youngest daughter of the late Joseph and Ellen C. Cadley.

COX.—June 25, Judge Walter S. Cox, in Washington. He was born in the District of Columbia in 1826.

CRAWSON.—Easton, Penn., June 24, Francis J. Crawson, aged 26 years.

CARR.—June 24, Harold James, infant son of James J. and Ellen T. Carr (nee Degnan,) 341 West Twenty-enghth Street.

CADY.—June 26, in New Canaan, Conn., the Rev. Hamilton Cady, son of the Rev. P. K. Cady.

CARPENTER.—At Yonkers, June 26, Annis M., widow of Samuel Carpenter.

CARRAGAN.—June 26, 1902, Frederic Carragan, 32 years old, 85 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

DORAN—June 21, Patrick Doran, 126 Mott Street.

DALLON.—At 128 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, June 27, George H. Dallon.

DORAN.—June 27, Bridget Doran, mother of the late James Doran, formerly of 312 East 33d Street.

DRISCOLL.—June 27, Margaret, wife of Cornelius Driscoll, native of Parish of Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland, 81 Montgomery Street.

DAVIS.—June 23, at East Norwalk, Conn., Frank Stenley, only son of Frank F. and Clara L. Bell Davis, aged 2 weeks.

DEPEW.—June 23, Mary, widow of Robert A. Depew, in her 75th year, 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

DALY.—June 22, William Daly, husband of Kate Doran, 100 Madison Street.

DORAN.—June 21, Patrick Doran, 126 Mott Street.

DARROW.—June 21, Ebenezer Smith Darrow of Greenfield, Saratoga County, aged seventy-five years.

DRISCOLL.—June 23, Johanna, widow of the late John Driscoll, 6 Jones Street.

DEEDE.—June 21, Nicholas, in his seventy-first year, 37 Douglass Street, Brooklyn.

DICKINSON.—June 21, Julia A. Dickinson, in her 89th year, 316 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

DUNCAN.—June 21, Sarah A., widow of John A. Duncan, at the residence of Mrs. Beecher, 356 Sixteenth Street.

DUGGAN.—Patrick Duggan, June 22, 173 St. Nicholas Avenue, native of Clogharn, County Tipperary, Ireland.

DODGE.—June 21, at Saddle Rock, Great Neck, L. I., George P., eldest son of Nathenlel Shatswell and Emily Pomeroy Dodge, of Pittsfield, Mass.

DELAP.—June 25, Charles S., oldest son of the late Peter Delap, in his 52d year, at 95 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn.

DAY.—June 24, Louis Day, in his 84th yeer, et East Seventh Street, near Avenue L, Brooklyn.

DENNIN.—June 26, Eugene, eldest son of William and the late Margaret Dennin, at 244 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

DEMPSEY, Mary, wife of John Dempsey, at 24 Beach Street, June 26.

DONAHUE.—At Cairo, Catskill Mountains, June 24, Annie, daughter of Mary and Bernhard Donahue, (née Manning,) aged 26 years, of 413 West Seventeenth Street.

EDWARDS.—Jnne 25, Mrs. Silas Edwards, aged 52 years, in Centre Moriches.

EBYAN.—June 22, William Ebyan, 9 years old, of 303 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

ELLIOTT.—June 27, Mary E., wife of Lee G. Elliott, daughter of Michael H. and late Catherine McCarthy, at 33 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

FANE.—June 22, Michael J. Fane, 239 East Twenty-second Street.

FELD.—June 22, Julia, wife of August Feld, Drew Avenue, near Jamaica, Union Course.

FOY.—June 27, Thomas, son of Norah Murphy and the late John Foy, a native of Warrington, Lancashire, England, 410 West 57th Street.

FURMAN.—June 27, at the Brooklyn Hospital, Garrett Furman of Elmhurst, N. Y., aged 55 years.

FRANCIS.—William J. Francis, 727 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

FOGERTY.—Summerville, S. C., June 22, Mary E. Fogerty, 145 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

FRIEDLINE.—June 23, Samuel A. Friedline, 116 East Fifty-fourth Street.

FERRY.—June 27, Morrie Ferry, aged 92 years, in Bayport, L. I.

FEENEY.—At 332½ East Twentieth Street, June 26, Michael Feeney, husband of the late Jane Brennan.

FITZGERALD.—June 26, Patrick Francis, Jr., eon of P. F. and the late Ellen Fitzgerald, in his 26th year, 143 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

FARRELL.—June 24, John, husband of Annie Farrell, 235 Mott Street.

FEENEY.—William B., son of the late Patrick and Mary Feeney, June 25, 1,094 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

FORD.—At 449 West 48th Street, June 23, Ann, widow of Burnett Ford.

FISHER.—June 26, Dr. William N. Fisher of Richmond, Va., in Waehington, D. C.

FIGARO.—James M., aged 58 years, June 25, at 422 West Forty-fourth Street.

FORBES.—June 24, Henry Hall, infant son of Henry Hall and Jenny P. Forbes, at 96 Park Avenue.

FOX.—June 24, at 236 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Mary Rox, (née Naughton,) widow of Michael Fox.

GAYLOR.—At Stamford, Conn., June 26, Charles Gaylor, in his 87th year.

GIBLIN.—June 27, Thomas, son of the late Thomas and Catherine Giblin, 412 East Tenth Street.

GALLAGHER.—June 27, 1,114 Flathush Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine Gallagher, (née Egan,) relict of James Gallagher, native of Shannon Harbor, Kings County, Ireland, aged 66 years.

GALLAGHER.—June 22, at 110 Eighth Street, Long Island City, James Gallagher, aged 64 years.

GILLEN.—June 26, Hugh J. Gillen, at residence of John Murphy, 144 Tillary Street, Brooklyn.

GALLAGHER.—June 27, Catherine Gallagher, (née Egan,) relict of James Gallagher, native of Shannon Harbor, Kings County, Ireland, in the 66th year of her age, 1,114 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

GROGAN.—June 28, at the residence of his son, Jamss J., 17 East 131st Street, John Grogan.

GELIEN.—June 24, Henry Gellen, husband of Johanna, in his 76th year; 48 Bonn Place, Highwood Park, Hoboken, N. J.

GROSS.—June 24, Ernestine Gross, 156 East Ninety-fourth Street.

GLOVER.—Southold, L. I., June 26, John S. Glover of Cutchogue, aged 42 years.

GREEN.—Port Chester, N. Y., June 22, John Green.

GREEN.—June 23, Esther Y. Green, 76 years of age, at the residence of her son, Dr. H. C. Green, 228 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

GROGAN.—June 22, Lawrence A., son of Mary A. Cooney and the late Felix Grogan, 869 First Avenue.

GUINAND.—Daniel Guinand, 60 years old, in Mulberry Bend Park, of Bath, N. Y.

GRAYNEY.—June 22, New Haven, Conn., Thomas Grayney, 21 years old, nephew of James Scott.

GROSSARD.—June 21, Iaoul Grossard, 246 West Sixteenth Street.

GUMMEY.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on June 21, Clara Magarge, wife of Brinckle Gummey.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., June 24, Theodore W. Hoyt.

HALL.—John H. Hall, in Hartford, June 25; born in Portland, Conn., March 24, 1849.

HAMERSCHLAG.—June 25, at 251 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Fanny Hamerschlag, in her 57th year.

HEIMAN.—June 25, Col. Daniel H. Heimen in Easton, Penn., 80 years old.

HIGGINS.—June 23, at 222 East One Hundred and Third Street, Bridget, native of County Leitrim, Ireland, daughter of Bridget Kelly and Patrick Higgins.

HORTON.—June 24, Tallmadge B., son of the late Theodore R. Horton, 50 years of age; 501 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

HUBNER.—In Pittsburg, June 25, Georgs Hubner of 346 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 23d year.

HOGAN.—June 28, Ann, wife of the late Michael Hogan and mother of Mary and Augusta Hogan, 235 East 89th Street.

HOWLEY.—June 28, Annie Howley, (née Burns,) a native of Killimacowan, Sligo, Ireland, 1,399 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

HECKER.—June 25, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rascoe, Ridgefield, Conn., Constant, son of the late Carl Hecker.

HOLZ.—June 26, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., George, husband of Elizaheth Holz, in his 60th year.

HONIG.—June 27.—Morris Honig, 34 years of age, at 613 Sixth Street.

HAMILTON.—June 26, Walter Stewart Hamilton, aged 21 years, 447 West Twenty-first Street.

HOLLAND.—June 26, Margaret, daughter of the late Martin and Catherine Holand, 257 Hudson Street.

HALL.—Suddenly, at Jersey City, on June 21, Frederick S. Hall, son of the late Edwin and Jane Hall, 300 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Newark papers please copy.

HALLINAN.—June 22, Alice, widow of Patrick Hallinan, 155 Seventh Avenue.

HALLOCK.—June 20, Mrs. Mary A. Hallock, D. D., mother of George R. Lathrop and grandmother of Mrs. Charles C. Abbe, in the ninety-third year of her age.

HANNAM.—On June 21, Catherine Hannam, (née Kelly,) at the age of seventy-seven years, a native of King's County, Ireland, widow of John Hannam, 140 West Twenty-eighth Street.

HARRIS.—At East Orange, N. J., June 21, Alice Wilde, wife of Samuel L. Harris, 29 Burnet Street.

HARTWELL.—On June 22, John D. Hartwell, M. D., Woodmere, L. I.

HEIG.—On June 21, at Stratford, Conn., Rudolph John, son of Rudolph and Augusta Margaret Heig, 14 New Chambers Street.

HARTMANN.—On June 23, at 569 Madison Street, Brooklyn, John G. Hartmenn.

HENRY.—June 22, Lihhle, wife of Capt. D. P. Henry, 105 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

HENDRICKSON.—June 21, Mary Hendrickson, aged sixteen years, only child of Henry Hendrickson, 411 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

HAVILAND.—At Denver, Col., June 21, Frederick Haviland.

HENNEY.—June 24, Delia, wife of John Henney, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lamertine, 331 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

HOWARD.—June 23, 391 Madison Street, Jerry, son of John and Nora Howard, (née Kelliher,) native of Macroom, County Cork, Ireland, aged 1 year and 2 months.

HOPPE.—June 23, Theresa M., wife of John H. Hoppe, 303 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

HUTTON.—At Denver, Col., on the 21st inst., Georgina E. M. Rollestone, wife of Alexander B. Hutton.

ISRAEL.—Gertrude Evelyn, daughter of Charles W. and the late Mary Israel, aged 4 years.

IRVINE.—June 21, Alfred B., the youngest son of William and Christina Irvine, 297 Humboldt Street, nine years of age.

JONES.—June 26, Andrew J. Jones, 92 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

JACOBSON.—June 24, Leon Jacobson, 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

JENKS.—June 26, at 100 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Dr. Ernest Potter Jenks, husband of Lora, in his 37th year.

JILLSON.—At Ocean Grove, June 23, Mary C., wife of Dr. Jullus A. Jillson and daughter of the late William and Sarah McKee of New York City, 22 South Clinton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JOHNS.—June 27, Harry R. Johns of 97 Wright Street, Newark, N. J.

JOHNSTON.—June 25, Mary, widow of William S. Johnston, 77 Madison Street.

JOHNSTON.—June 21, Margaret, wife of Charles E. Johnston, 103 West One Hundred and First Street.

JORDAN.—June 22, Sarah M., widow of Richard R. Jordan, Croton-on-Hudson.

JACOBS.—June 23, Benjamin F. Jacobs of Chicago, in his 68th year.

JOHNSON.—June 23, Prof. John C. Johnson of the Wisconsin State University at Madison, Mich.

KENNEL.—June 22, Annie Kennel, aged 28 years, 103 Avenue B.

KARTOWITCH.—June 24, William Kartowitch, 5 years old, at 52 North First Street, Brooklyn.

KENT.—At Newark, N. J., June 23, John S. Kent, 65 years of age.

KEYES.—June 22, Margaret J., widow of James Keyes, aged 69 years, 68 West Ninety-third Street.

KOBSTEDT.—At Woodhury, N. Y., Martha C. Kobstedt, June 22.

KOONS.—Trenton, N. J., June 28, William H. Koons, aged 43 years.

KRAUTER.—At College Point, L. I., June 24, Christian Krauter of College Point, aged 65.

KEESEY.—June 21, J. B. Keesey, in Conestoga Creek.

KENNION.—June 22, Nellie C. Kennlon, nee Scholl, wife of Kenward K. Kennlon, 43 Third Street, Brooklyn.

KLEIN.—Isador Klein, 7 years old, of 54 Seigel Street, Williamsburg, June 21.

KUHN.—At Jersey City Heights, June 21, Walter Kuhn, aged 30 years.

KANE.—June 25, Lawrence Kane, 79 Thomas Street.

KERNAN.—At Utica, June 26, Nicholas E., son of the late Senator Kernan.

KATZ.—Rose Katz, sister of Mrs. Johanna Strauss, 53 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

KITTO.—June 24, William C. Kitto, 1,231 Thirty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

KLEINFELD.—Adeline, wife of Samuel H. Kleinfeld, June 24, 238 East Eighty-second Street.

KLINER.—At Plainfield, June 24, Henry A. Kliner, aged 37.

KELLY.—Michael Kelly, late of Athy, County Kildare, Ireland, at 793 Second Avenue, June 24.

KAVANAGH.—At 444 West Thirty-ninth Street, in his 27th year, Thomas A. Kavanagh, June 26.

KANE.—June 25, Lawrence, husband of Mary Kane, (née Sonne,) at 79 Thomas Street.

KNAPP.—At Stamford, Conn., June 25, infant son of Ethel Ferrie and James Hoyt Knapp.

LANE.—June 21, Michael L. Lane, 239 East Twenty-second Street.

LANG.—June 26, Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Lang, at 247 East Fifty-eeventh Street.

LEDDY.—June 26, Rose, daughter of the late Thomas and Annie Leddy, at 201 East Twentieth Street.

LONG.—At Detroit, Mich., June 27, Charles D. Long, born at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Mich., June 14, 1841.

LLOYD.—June 27, Dorothy Mabel, infant daughter of William and Amanda Lloyd, (née Carmine,) 328 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

LAVENDOL.—June 25, Florence, daughter of Mary and the late Leonard Lavendol, 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

LINKER.—June 25, 1902, Marie B., wife of the late Erhardt Linker.

LYMAN.—On the 24th inst., at Randolph, N. Y., Caroline E., wife of Joel H. Lyman and daughter of the late Edward and Elizabeth Carter of New York City.

LYNCH. — Patrick, husband of the late Bridget Lynch, 104 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

LAMAR.—June 21, Marie Lamer, aged 21 years, of Saginaw, Mich., in Utice, N. Y.

LEON.—Leonard M. Leon, at Far Rockaway, L. I., June 21, 56 years of age, husband of Sara and son of the late Morris I. and Hannah Leon.

LEVY.—June 22, Max Levy, 1,295 Third Avenue.

LITCHMAN. — Washington, June 21, Charles H. Litchman of Marhlehead, Mass., 54 years old.

LYONS.—June 22, at Englewood, N. J., William T. Lyons of Brooklyn.

LAMBDEN.—At New Rochelle, June 23, George Lamhden, in his 68th year.

LENAHAN.—June 22, at 2,063 Madison Av., Daniel J. Lenahan, in his 60th year, formerly of the Seventh Ward.

LENT.—At Norfolk, Conn., June 23, William Bement Lent.

LE ROY.—June 23, Charles Le Roy, 58 years old, of 142 Amsterdam Avenue.

LIESE.—June 23, Henry Liese, in his 69th year, 186 Ninth Avenue.

LITTLER.—At Springfield, Ill., June 23, David T. Littler, born in Clifton, Ohio, in 1836.

MEYER.—June 24, Helena, wife of Louis Meyer, 82 Morningside Avenue.

MARKS.—June 23, Gussie C., wife of Max Marks, and daughter of Esther and the late S. L. Cohen, 231 East Forty-ninth Street.

McCARTHY.—June 23, John F., eldest son of Francis and Alice McCarthy, 339 East 69th Street.

McDONADH.—June 24, John, son of Hugh and Katie McDonadh, age 4 months, 545 West Forty-third Street.

McCANN.—June 25, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Meadows, 315 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, Mary J. McCann.

McGIZNEY.—Matthew Joseph, son of Hugh and Bessie M. McGizney, 201 East Fourth Street, aged 14 months.

MACBETH.—At Ossining, N. Y., June 24, Stephen A. Macbeth, aged 73 years.

McGOWAN.—June 25, Douglas Gilbert, infant son of Lizzie S. and Charles McGowan, aged 8 months, at 453 State Street, Brooklyn.

McKENZIE.—June 24, Sarah A. McKenzie., 150 President Street, Brooklyn.

MARKS.—June 25, Jane W., widow of A. B. Marks and sister of Anna T. Brown, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street.

MERRIFIELD.—June 25, at Central Valley, N. Y., Edward L. Merrifield of New York City, in his sixty-fourth year.

MEYER.—June 24, Annie A., aged 27 years, daughter of Henry Meyer, 467 West Forty-second Street.

MINTONYE.—June 25, William Lines Mintonye, naval constructor, United States Navy, retired, 647 Jefferson Avenue.

MARSHALL.—June 25, William Thomas, youngest son of Isabella and Joseph Marshall, aged 5 years, 246 East Forty-sixth Street.

MULLER.—June 24, 245 State Street, Brooklyn, Mina Muller, aged 62 years.

MULLANEY.—June 23, at 521 Hudson Street, Thomas, husband of Catherine Mullaney, (née Traynor,) native of Townland, Rathconnor, County Roscommon, Ireland.

MURPHY.—June 24, 142 West Sixty-second Street, Nora, daughter of Patrick and the late Johannah Murphy, native of Bullinacarrie, Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland.

MURPHY.—June 25, John H., husband of Annie Murphy (nee McMahon,) 128 Broad Street.

MURRAY.—June 24, Therese, wife of Peter F. Murray, 426 East Eighty-seventh Street.

McAULIFF.—June 26, at 1,235 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, Thomas McAuliff.

McCARTHY.—June 26, 313 East Sixty-first Street, Kate McCarthy, (nee Flavahn,) wife of John McCarthy, native of Ballyhunnion, County Kerry, Ireland.

McCLEAN.—June 27, at 61 York Street, Brooklyn, John R. McClean, after a brief illness.

McKEE.—June 26, at No. 10 Thompson Street, Stapleton, S. I., Thomes McKee.

MADDEN.—June 26, 207 West Sixty-seventh Street. Daniel Madden, husband of Catharine Tully, aged 75 years, native of parish of Nina, County Tipperary, Ireland.

MARRON.—June 27, Jean Marron, aged 61 years, Briggs Avenue, near Atlantic, Morris Park, L. I.

MASON.—June 26, Hiram Mason, 525 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL.—June 26, Col. James Mitchell, at Little Rock, Ark., aged 72 years.

MACDONALD.—June 23, Jane B., wife of Alexander B. Macdonald, 94 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

MANSO.—June 22, Jose Mario Morales Manso, at Laredo, Texas.

McENTEE.—June 27, at 34 West Sixty-sixth Street, Sarah C., widow of Peter McEntee.

McGOVERN.—June 26, wife of Martin McGovern, (née Stokes,) 842 Ninth Avenue.

McNALLY.—June 26, Eliza, wife of Sergt. Patrick McNally, First Precinct, at 1,793 Lexington Avenue.

MacDONALD.—June 27, Charlotte, sister of the late Col. R. S. MacDonald of this city, Hughesville, Ill., 65 years old.

McADAM.—June 28, James, retired patrolman, hueband of Melvina McAdam, fether of the Rev. William J., Sergt. James C., and John J. McAdam, 132 East Eighty-fifth Street.

McKEOGH.—June 27, Frances McKeogh, native of Llsnaban, Killucan, County Westmeath, Ireland, at residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Deavy, 954 Second Avenue.

MASON.—June 26, Hiram H. Mason, 525 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

MADGE.—June 25, Capt. Thomas I. Madge of New York, aged sixty-one years, at Greenwich, Conn.

MULLEN.—June 27, Patrick Mullen, aged seventy years, horn in Hornheed, near Dunfaneaghy, County Donegal, Ireland, at 509 West 28th St.

MITCHELL.—At Utica, N. Y., June 27, "Chris" Mitchell, of Saranac Lake.

MAREAN.—At Washington, June 22, Morell Marean, aged sixty years, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was a native of Montrose, Penn.

MARKS.—June 21, Edward N. Marks, at Long Branch, aged fifty-two yeare, 145 West Seventieth Street.

MEADE.—June 22, Julia, wife of the late William J. Meade and daughter of Mary and the late James Buckley, 905 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

MINSTER.—June 22, Charles Cass Minster, Park Hotel, 35 Gramercy Park.

MILLS.—June 21, Eugenia H., daughter of George and Kate Mills, 265 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

MOFFITT.—June 21, Edward Moffitt, husband of Annie Morrow, native of Templeboy, County Sligo, Ireland, 227 West Sixty-sixth Street.

MATTHEWS.—June 23, at Leonia, N. J., Thomas Taylor, child of Thomas and Sarah Matthews, aged 15 months.

MEBUS.—June 21, Frederick W. Mehus of College Point, L. I., in Remscheid, Trier, Germany.

MULLANEY.—June 23, Sarah, wife of Edward Mullaney and mother of Sarah and Mary Sheehan, 74 Market Street.

McDONALD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., June 22, Prof. William H. McDonald, sixty-five years of age, of 122 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

McHENCH.—June 21, Miss Mary McHench, daughter of the late William and Margaret McHench of Albany, 820 President Street, Brooklyn.

McLOUGHLIN.—June 22, Victoria, daughter of Josephine Avezzana and the late John A. McLoughlin, Mother Mary Eudes, Superiorese of Convent of Good Shepherd, East Ninetieth Street, New York.

McMAHON.—June 23, Joseph, eon of Mary McMahon (née McKenna) and the late Patrick McMahon, aged 21 years, Hudson Boulevard and Savoye Street, West Hoboken.

McVEAGH.—Thomas F. McVeagh, husband of Sarah F. McVeagh, June 22, 317 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

McWAY.—At Hackensack, N. J., June 23, Charles McWay, aged 80 years.

NOLAN.—June 21, Mary Lucina, wife of John Nolan, 520 Fourth Avenue.

NEELY.—June 22, Thomas Neely, at Atlantic and New Jersey Avenues, Brooklyn.

NOLAND.—June 23, at the Hotel Endicott, Burr P. Noland, aged 60, son of the late Bishop Noland of Richmond, Va.

NEVINS.—Mrs. Kate Nevins, June 26, at 233 Bank Street, Newark.

NICHOLL.—Sagg Harbor, June 23, Squires F. Nicholl, in his 89th year.

NOLAN.—June 26, Kate M., wife of Patrick Joseph Nolan, 118 Union Street, Brooklyn.

NOONAN.—June 26, 149 Richard Street, Brooklyn, John Noonan, native of Fankerstown, Milmallock, County Limerick, Ireland.

NEIMAN.—June 25, Col. Deniel H. Neiman, in Easton, Penn., 80 years old.

OLCOTT.—June 23, William M. Olcott of Norwich, Conn., horn in Utica, N. Y., in 1833.

OAKLEY.—June 23, Julia, wife of John D. Oakley of Deer Park Avenue, aged 47 years.

O'DRISCOLL.—June 23, Jeremiah J. O'Drlscoll, 52 years old, at 20 Henry Street, Jersey City.

O'KEEFE.—June 25, Katie O'Keefe, daughter of the late Bridget Killeen, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Colletti, 321 East Twenty-fifth Street.

O'SULLIVAN.—June 26, at 1,208 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, John D., husoand of Joanna O'Sullivan, native of Valentia, County Kerry, Ireland.

O'BRYAN.—June 23, William O'Bryan, ten years of age, at 303 West 142d St.

O'HALLORAN.—June 27, at 80 Morton St., Thomas O'Halloran, a native of Carlklish, County Limerick, Ireland.

OTTMANN.—June 26, Augustus F. Ottmann, in his fiftieth year, at 59 West 82d

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Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Financial and Commercial Section

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

England's tragedy, overshadowing all else of current public interest, has deadened the whole world's security markets. Here there was already a summertime languor. The week's New York Stock Exchange record is of dullness, broken by hardly a notable movement anywhere.

Ice Trust wreckage has incumbered the tickers a little, a "cumulative" preferred stock defaulting, new mortgage loans going begging—the same Ice Trust which but one summertime ago was loudly proclaimed as a distributer of fortunes to coparcener politicians, since deserted by its promoters, and now floating bunglingly toward predestined reorganization and assessments.

And Colorado Fuel and Iron "insiders" have been cutting theatrical capers. Freebooting brought down to date makes very clear the fact that Messrs. Richard Turpin and Claude Duval were mere amateurs. Merry sport their crude ways would have provided for "financiers" lately landed in Wall Street. Colorado Fuel thimble rigging is in various ways educational. It discloses that pretense can be industrious. It reveals important financial interests permitting petty larceny persons to claim their fellowship. It parades bunko as a profit maker. It presents, in disgusting variety, proofs that lying is no lost art.

Here is an industrial property so situated and so equipped that it can command prosperity. Legitimate business patronage has warranted its expansion. It has a vast plant, it is building a larger one. If there were no stock market to be watched, no speculative scalping to be indulged in, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would be a steady, rapid grower in intrinsic worth. Under such circumstances the paying of unearned dividends would not have to be discussed, and consequent floating debt emergencies would not have to be reckoned with. Wholly natural is it that a stock jobbing contingent descends upon such a property—attended (as its fortunes can be twisted) with so many possibilities of the speculative sort. They have "worked" in no half-hearted fashion. Flinging it high above par they filled the Street with their cry that it was going to have dividends guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation deal, that J. P. Morgan had bought control of it, that it was no longer speculative, but an investment security. Men of consequence in the financial world have known all this to be fraudulent representation, and because they realized the ridiculousness of it, perhaps they deemed it unnecessary to expose the falsehoods; but the general public didn't know, the general public was fooled, the general public bought in good faith, and the general public has been despoiled.

The stock has not only broken par, bnt has sunk down under 90. Dividends are suspended.

James R. Keene is credited with having once tersely described an outbreak of cholera as "by no means a bull argument." Wall Street just now stands sorely in need of a Board of Health.

New coal strike developments are not disclosed, though there are evidences that some efforts progressing have arbitration plans in view. Mr. Mitchell's ranks are shaken a little perhaps by the return to work of some groups of men, but he is able to speak with apparent confidence of approval and helpfulness, if not open co-operation, in related labor circles.

So far as the anthracite stocks quoted in Wall Street are concerned the strike exerts no effect. Important issues are higher now than they were when the strike started, and manipulators making raids find it impossible to force any liquidation or cause even apparent weakness. It is one of the much quoted maxims of wiseacre Wall Street that it never pays to sell stocks short on a strike, but the present exhibit is much beyond precedent. Usually some impression is made. This time only greater market value firmness is produced.

Anent the prospects of gold exports, a development invariably attended by a good deal of heartburning in many quarters, although there must be disappointment that they have not materialized on time, hopes may still be entertained by the pessimistically inclined that they will yet be seen and that the market will get a shivering fit in consequence. The bear heart began to rejoice—let it not be said at the misfortune which befell the English people in the illness of the King and the postponement of the coronation—but at the outlook for "heavy London selling of Americans," "Europe sending over steamers loaded with American securities," and so forth. This of course meant a double influence, the pressing down of prices by the wholesale liquidation that was to take place, and by the force this would exert on foreign exchange in the other direction. The inevitable would be gold exports—figured on even to the extent of placing an estimate on "the present movement."

So far, however, shipments of the precious metal have not taken place. The London market improved, and showed no disposition to sell us back the good certificates it holds, exchange was relieved, and the hour for the departure of gold has to be revised and put a little further ahead. The incident, nevertheless, calls up once more the changed conditions which prevail, and invites comparison of those features in which gold stands out prominently. From the sentimental standpoint the spectacle of a gold exodus is not stimulating, perhaps, and possibly from the more material standpoint of the stock market an outgo might have a temporarily depressing effect. But when this is said all is said of the harm that can come of the loss, sure to be regained when the trend of trade and commerce is again in the direction which means the accumulation of bills and the payment thereof in the usual course of events later in the year.

But let a few facts be noted. Take first gold production, and see how increase in this direction should minimize the terrors attendant upon the export of a few million dollars. Beginning with 1890, which is far enough back to go, we had an output of less than $33,000,000, and did not show $40,000,000 by 1894. The quietus put upon silver, however, turned considerable attention to gold production about that time, and from $46,610,000 for 1895 the output has steadily increased until for the late year the figure stands for more than $80,000,000—in exact numbers $80,219,000—$27,000,000 gained in five years and $47,000,000 gained in ten years, this being the record:

GOLD PRODUCTION.

1890	$32,845,000	1896	53,088,000
1891	33,175,000	1897	57,363,000
1892	31,000,000	1898	64,463,000
1893	35,935,000	1899	71,053,000
1894	39,500,000	1900	79,171,000
1895	46,610,000	1901	80,219,000

A few weeks ago United States Treasurer Roberts called attention to the fact that the outstanding gold certificates for the first time exceeded in volume the United States notes, whose total is fixed at $346,861,016. He also alluded to another fact, that, also for the first time, the gross gold holdings of the Treasury reached a volume as large as $554,000,000. Let us see how this has grown by taking results half yearly from 1890, which will go behind the times of stress and storm, panic, and peril to our currency, adding interest to the showing by including the amount held against outstanding gold certificates and the net gold in the vaults of the Government:

TREASURY GOLD HOLDINGS.

	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Held Against Certificates.	Net Gold Holdings.
1890.			
January	$316,043,454	$138,657,169	$177,320,285
July	316,636,823	132,444,749	184,092,074
1891.			
January	297,567,546	155,839,449	141,728,097
July	236,828,413	115,715,389	121,113,024
1892.			
January	282,753,864	163,178,959	119,574,905
July	247,306,220	136,861,829	110,444,391
1893.			
January	228,827,532	120,645,819	108,181,713
July	186,813,962	87,611,029	99,202,933
1894.			
January	142,665,594	77,015,419	65,650,175
July	120,092,836	65,947,229	54,975,607
1895.			
January	97,353,776	52,047,809	44,705,967
July	155,354,066	48,117,579	107,236,487
1896.			
January	99,693,357	49,847,849	49,845,508
July	150,012,225	39,293,479	110,718,746
1897.			
January	182,387,122	37,580,629	144,800,493
July	178,044,578	37,226,879	140,817,699
1898.			
January	200,731,552	36,494,759	164,236,793
July	225,138,393	35,693,679	189,444,714
1899.			
January	261,692,280	33,039,939	228,652,341
July	277,848,323	32,593,789	245,254,534
1900.			
January	403,496,505	184,882,889	218,613,616
July	431,170,785	207,603,400	223,567,376
1901.			
January	497,100,353	257,916,709	221,183,644
July	505,423,230	255,467,399	249,955,831
1902.			
January	546,545,240	307,504,839	239,040,401
*June	557,500,000	308,000,000	249,500,000

*Estimated.

There was quite a liberal volume of gold held in 1890, $316,000,000 gross, and not an insignificant sum net, for that was as much as $177,000,000. What havoc was played with both these totals is seen in the returns for January, 1895, and January, 1896, when the full holdings were below the $100,000,000 mark and the net holdings less than $50,000,000. The bolstering of bond sales was ineffectual. It was simply a case of fear and trembling, and every man for himself before the country got on a fifty-cent dollar basis. The upward movement of these gold funds has been no less remarkable than the expansion seen in so many other directions, holdings for January last being $546,545,240 gross and $239,040,401 net, the estimate for the current month showing $557,500,000 gross and $249,500,000 net. The highest monthly figure reached by the latter has been even better than this, namely, $262,800,534 for December last, but then the gross amount was only $540,797,603 and outstanding certificates but $277,797,069.

We may here observe what was taking place during the trying years 1893 to 1897, when notes were being redeemed in a manner which could at times be checked only with difficulty, and when embarrassment was the lot of Treasury officials, who were forced to yield of their slender store or capituiate, and by contrast see what has been the more recent record, that from 1898 to 1901. Here are the items by years and averages for the two periods mentioned:

NOTES REDEEMED IN GOLD.

1893	$102,100,345
1894	84,842,150
1895	117,354,198
1896	158,655,956
1897	78,201,914
Five years	$541,154,563
Yearly average	108,230,912
1898	$24,907,963
1899	25,642,265
1900	35,598,337
1901	24,223,111
Four years	$110,461,676
Yearly average	27,615,419

In one year, 1896, it is seen redemptions ran up to $158,655,956, more than the Government held at any one time during that period, while for the five years ending with 1897 the annual average was as large as $108,230,912. The quieting of fears has seen this brought down to an average of only $27,615,419, or one-fourth of the previous sum of annual redemptions. Mr. Roberts in his further remarks referring to the accumulation of gold, stated that this resulted from the tremendous gold production, and showed how we are getting more and more on the gold standard, and how little excuse there is for worrying on that score, concluding: "The mines are more effectual than any legislation in protecting it, and strengthening the currency. Should there be any demand for gold for export or for other uses it would obviously be drawn against gold certificates, because they are most abundant and because they are in large denominations and convenient for presentation at the Treasury."

All the same, gold exports will be gold exports to Wall Street, in season or out of season, and will never lose their potency as a bear argument. It would be the same were the banks loaded down with a heavy surplus, or were gold production or the gold stock twice as large as now. Of course, there are reasons for gold to be shipped when shipments take place, and these are largely removed from the question of production or how much there is of gold in the country. There is a difference, however, in contemplating a gold exodus from full coffers, and a drain upon resources which can only be met by superhuman effort to replenish those resources.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

A Statistical Study of the Southwestern Railway System in Which Standard Oil Millions are Invested.

Conditions have so changed that, with Rockefeller interests reputed to have become powerful in Missouri Pacific—a Gould property—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas—their own property—may some day come under the wing of the larger system again.

But with regard to other rumors, more particularly those which again raise the question of a dividend for the preferred stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, people inclined to regard such a possibility as likely to develop in the near future might profitably read the history of the company, and mark even the latest official utterances on the subject of the physical requirements and financial position of the property. Mr. Henry C. Rouse, the Chairman and President of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, took occasion in his last annual report to point out to what extent reaching for traffic into the company's territory on the part of several important roads had already taken place, and to refer to "other minor aggressions by rival lines" also impending. Mention was made of the Rock Island's extension into Texas, the completion of the Kansas City Southern to Port Arthur, Texas; the Southern Pacific's entrance into Galveston, the extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco to Sherman, Texas, and that road's construction from Sherman to Fort Worth. "Parties in its interest," said Mr. Rouse, "are reputed to have secured control of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway, extending southwesterly, thus cresting a system stretching widely through Northern and Southwestern Texas, in competition with your lines." Further notice was taken of the fact that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, which heretofore exchanged an important coal traffic with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at South McAlester, is building an extension of its own to a junction with the Atchison at Ardmore, I. T., which threatens to divert considerable coal tonnage, and also of the fact that an extension has been made by the International and Great Northern into Waco, Texas, thence to Fort Worth.

Perhaps of greater importance is Mr. Rouse's reference to the company's financial position. Equipment and other facilities have been required to meet a heavily growing traffic, itself, of course, a highly favorable development, but provision, therefore, has only been "achieved in the face of unusual financial difficulties, arising from the fact that the plan of reorganization under which the management took control made no provision for future capital requirements." On the contrary, the company was burdened with debt, and "in consequence, every addition made to the system had to be mortgaged in order to raise funds for its construction, and all surplus of net revenue accruing had to be devoted to supplement capital outlays."

These are tolerably plain statements, easy to comprehend, and in no sense such as would be made in an attempt to cover up an unfavorable situation or mislead as to actual conditions. But more emphatic still is the further reading of the report, to the effect that "it is important that shareholders should realize that your company has practically no available capital, excepting what it may earn in excess of its fixed charges, and that the judicious application of its net earnings in the past to create facilities for conducting its business is all that has enabled your company to carry its burden safely until the present, and the same policy should be its safeguard for the future."

Of course, in the face of all this, with earnings sufficient to pay a dividend, the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas might elect to make a distribution on the preferred shares. It can hardly be said, however, that any such hopes have been officially held ont. The tenor of previous utterances has been much about the same as that of the remarks just cited, the true nature of the work to be accomplished by the management having been fnlly recognized from the start of its career, and the work itself having been constantly kept in mind and proceeded with as opportunity offered.

Actual growth of business has pushed the Missouri, Kansas and Texas into its present comfortabis position, and it has doubtless heen the prosecution of the policy of improvement that has done so much to facilitate the making of profits on their present scale, the company having shown for the year 1901 a surplus of $761,779, the largest in its history, and having increased that surplus slightiy the current year, as far as that has been reported on, by showing after interest and rentals for ten months $1,025,462, as compared with $964,880 for the like period a year ago.

What the present conditions have sprung from were poor in the extreme, and may well be referred to in order that the change may be properly appreciated. It will perhaps be recalled thst all the property of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, some 879 miles, together with equipment, was leased to the Missouri Pacific in 1880, the company having been actually chartered in 1870, and commencing operations with the mileage of a number of small concerns. Progress was of anything but a satisfactory chsracter from many points of view, and in June, 1888, a Committee of Investigation was appointed to inquire into the operations of the property and its relations with the lessee company. The report issued by that body was exhaustive, covering more than 100 pages, and the road was finally reorganized in 1890 without foreclosure, when the old first mortgage bonds were paid off at par. It is what this committee had to say, however, which is of interest, particularly as the condition of the property was the subject of extended comment in the first report of the present management, since followed up, as already intimated, by reference thereto as later periods have brought later operations under notice. Where the trouble seems to have arisen in great psrt was the road's connection with the International and Great Northern. In 1881 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, by negotiations with the latter, made an exchange of stock, thus virtually becoming its owners, but it was the result of the investigation that "the International and Great Northern has been a source of serious loss to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas." The aggregate of this loss to April 30, 1888, was stated to be $1,500,000. Say the investigators:

"To a certain extent, this loss has been offset by profits accruing to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway on the business contributed to it by the International and Grest Northern Railway, and it is not impossible that if the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company had received from the International and Great Northern, which was its own property and substantially its own line of road, all the business thereon accumulated and forwarded to northern points, and vice versa, there might have been full compensation for the loss already paid, or yet to be paid, on the tributary road. But this equitable right has been ignored by the Missouri Pacific Road in its operation of the leased property, and the International and Great Northern business has been so divided that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has received but 30 per cent. of it, and the remaining 70 per cent. has heen diverted to other portions of the system and to the benefit of other properties than the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. This could not have been done had the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with its ownership of tbe International and Great Northern, been operated in its own interest alone. The business of the Texas end of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway has also been diverted over other lines in a similar manner, though not to the same degree."

In traversing the statements made with regard to physical condition on different sections of the system, if system it could be called in its disjointed state, such items as these are encountered: On the Hannibal section there were points where cuts were without drainage, track partly covered with wash from the banks, original fifty-two-pound steel rails being much worn and requiring renewing. Ties generally old, without ballast except in a few places, an entire want of paint, necessary for the protection of truss bridges and buildings. Parson's section had a very poor track, mostly old fifty-two pound rails. Labor not well distributed. Tracks subject to overflow. Trestles had bad rails on them, adding to risk of derailment. Ths Neosho section showed right of way only partly fenced, track generally poor, of fifty-six and fifty-two pounds steel and iron, overgrown in some places, and not well kept up in others. That portion of the road operated by the International and Great Northern was "still in a bad condition." Reference to the branch from Houston to Columbia, fifty miles, reads this way: "This track is of old iron, and there being but little business on the road it is entirely neglected. There is little or no roadbed, the track being laid on the prairie, and ties rotten, making it risky to use tbe line to run over it. The town of Columbia is on the right bank of the Brazos River, and, although there is a ferry over to the station opposite, most of the business goes by the boats. This road has the right of way to Wayland, and to be of any use should extend there. The station and section houses are mostly made of box cars, but opposite to Columbia, on the river, the station house answers fairly well for the protection of freight. Some of the trestles have been renewed, and there is more work being done on the road now than ever before. To place this in fair working order will cost about $244,200, or about $4,880 per mile."

And so the description of the property continues, estimates of $1,000, $2,000, and $3,000 per mile and upward being made as the necessary outlay to put the road in order, the average for all the lines being put down at $2,000 per mile.

Some of the items are enumerated below, extracted from the summaries following such descriptive matter as that just quoted:

	Miles.	Required per Mile.
Hannibal section	142	$2,400
Parsons section	158	2,100
Cherokee section	116	1,500
Denison section	153	1,740
Neosho section	157	2,400
Branches of above sections	18	3,700
Denison to Tayler	187	1,620
Mineola section	103	1,850
Henrietta branch	85	412
Dallas extension	30	1,150
Greenville extension	52	730
McKinney and Jefferson section	155	5,216
Taylor, Bastrop, and Houston	88	390
From Taylor south	116	1,735
Columbia branch	50	4,880
Trinity to Colmesneil	67	3,770

Taken together the estimate figured out as follows:

	Required for Repairs, &c.
Line north of Texas	$1,595,000
Texas division	1,450,000
International and Great Northern	1,721,904
Total	$4,736,904

But to put the property into fairly good shape for the needs of the traffic, $2,840,000, or about $1,200 per mile, it was thought would suffice. Additional thereto the freight equipment and engines needed considerable renewals.

In closing its report the committee referred to remarked as to certain financial features that "the carelessness with which $1,182,000 was charged upon the property by its owners, prior to the lease without constructed line, also imposed an unnecessary burden of annual interest charges as well as of ultimate obligation of debt. These facts are mentioned with reference to the interest charge upon the road. It was constructed in early times, with iron rails, at a high cost, which were subsequently replaced by steel, also at a high cost. The interest charges on the property at the time of its lease amounted to about $2,200 per mile. This burden it has to bear in competition for business with roads charged with a much smaller ratio. Statistics show that the Miasouri, Kansas and Texas has not at any time earned its heavy interest charge, and the same is true of its property, the International and Great Northern Railway."

President Rouse very natnrally in his first report, for the year 1892, reviewed the situation to some extent in order that the owners of the property might comprehend the nature of the task imposed upon the new administration. The reorganization plan, he noted, provided a considerable capital available in the hands of the receivers for the rehabilitation of the property, but a large portion of the 1,700 miles of railway was in such a condition that virtual rebuilding was requisite, and large additions, both of cars and engines, were needed, so that the present management inherited an obligation to continue the effort inaugurated by that body. The map of the lines shows that at that time the property was dismembered into five portions, none of them in physical contact with the other, the connection between them being dependent for the most part on the railway lines owned by the Missouri Pacific, "which was in a position to charge an undue rate for the connection which it furnished, and practically dominated therehy the action of your company in relation to any competitive business."

One of the first objects of the incoming officials was therefore to change this absurd condition of things so that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas could supply a continuous line of transportation of its own. The line had no terminals at any important point, another detrimental feature. It stopped sbort of reaching Kansas City, did not touch St. Louis, and was broken on the way down from Fort Worth to Galveston, in spite of its 1,672 miles. It has now, to quote the iste year's report, "2,480 miles of first track, and 427 miles of second track, reaching from St. Louis, Kansas City, Hsnnibal, and Junction City in the North to San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, and Shreveport in the Southwest. At all of these cities your company now has adequate terminal facilities." Furthermore, in 1892 the line had no bridges equal to the present demand of the increased weight of the rolling load, which has more than doubled during the period, to meet which condition more than $4,000,000 has been expended upon bridge maintenance and renewal.

There has thus been a general transformation in progress with regard to Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and although there is admittedly mucb further improvement work to be undertaken, a great deal has been accomplished through steady effort and against considerable odds. Fortunately, there has been marked development in the section served, one and one-half million people having been added to the population of six and one-half millions of Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas in the past decade, and a pronounced expansion in business offering and in receipts therefrom. Before showing what has resulted in the ten years under the new order of things, it may not be out of place to indicate what was developing under the conditions already referred to as existing between 1881 and 1887, the fiscal years for this period ending Dec. 31. The property, it will be remembered, was then leased to the Missouri Pacific, becoming the owner of the International and Great Western in 1881 through the exchange of stock already noted.

	Miles Oper.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Charges, Taxes, &c.
1881	1,003	$5,360,897	$1,911,674	$1,891,667
1882	1,374	6,715,790	2,830,803	2,628,444
1883	1,388	7,080,718	3,343,215	2,971,717
1884	1,386	7,788,670	3,441,423	2,938,278
1885	1,388	7,048,454	2,988,353	2,750,074
1886	1,386	7,578,096	3,340,342	3,985,384
1887	1,611	7,435,500	1,035,439	3,234,264

From this it appears that the burden of charges grew with considerable rapidity, while available revenue to meet them barely kept pace therewith, and in the latest of the seven years was heavily short of requirements. Actual gross revenues displayed little advancing tendency, but expenses were trimmsd, maintenance of way per mile, for example, whioh had been $1,125 in 1881, being reduced to $723 per mile for 1884, and not making good this cut even in 1887, when the large expansion in total working outlays of about $1,300,000 was placed on record. The year before the reorganization, 1890, shows gross earnings increased to $9,004,006, and net earnings to $2,652,143. Taxes deducted would bave reduced the latter to $2,480,862, and with such aggregates the following record makes comparison.

	—Gross Earnings.— Amount.	Per Mile.	—Net Earnings.— Amount.	Per Mile.
1892	$9,750,564	$5,285	$2,369,996	$1,416
1893	10,388,191	6,068	2,577,456	1,506
1894	9,877,291	5,039	2,671,349	1,363
1895	11,554,364	5,892	3,123,180	1,540
1896	11,036,987	5,140	3,382,887	1,552
1897	11,478,315	5,225	3,140,914	1,430
1898	12,047,287	5,483	3,864,849	1,759
1899	11,930,334	5,423	3,917,506	1,781
1900	12,626,512	5,693	3,861,042	1,741
1901	15,403,083	6,800	4,268,936	1,885

It is evident from this showing that there have been more or less anxious periods passed through. Increase in mileage, even up to 1900, failed to produce such totals as would give a better average than that which was recorded at the start. This, however, is hardly a fair criticism in this case. It rarely is in any case, for more often than not additions to a system are less productive than original lines. It is, however, an oft-quoted feature, valueless as the comparisons frequently turn out to be. Still, these are the figures, and whatever the merits of the property in part or in whole, old lines or new, they show that at least 1901 was a record breaker by giving $6,800 per mile, or an average of $732 more than 1893, the previous best year. Net earnings showed their first improvement in 1898, and they have practically kept it up. A slight falling back per mile took place in 1900, but here, as with gross, the best results ($1,885 per mile) were obtained last year.

After the 1st of August, 1895, full interest on the second mortgage became a fixed charge. "The increased obligation of $400,000 in excess of what has been heretofore paid," said the report for that year, "may be regarded without disquietude in view of the largely increased revenues of the company." It happened, however, that while 1896 provided enough profit to meet this obligation, 1897 was to follow showing a decrease in net revenues. Gross earnings were maintained, hut expenses—not adequately detailed in the company's statements—increased more heavily, chiefly in the grouped items of transportation cost, and not on account of extra maintenance outlays, and the result was a deficit of $286,353. But this was the last arrearage the company had to report, and as this table shows, years succeeding 1897 have brougbt very comfortable surpluses, charges having expanded but moderately, while net income, as shown, increased in this period from $3,140,914 to $4,268,936.

	Interest and Rentals.	Surplus or Deficit.
1892	$2,250,827	Surplus $110,169
1893	2,359,443	Surplus 218,013
1894	2,690,871	Deficit 9,522
1895	2,808,440	Surplus 224,740
1896	3,316,494	Surplus 16,393
1897	3,472,267	Deficit 286,353
1898	3,427,170	Surplus 437,679
1899	3,430,410	Surplus 487,096
1900	3,453,385	Surplus 407,657
1901	3,507,157	Surplus 761,779

Traffic development has been conspicuous the past year or two. Before then freight ton mileage expanded, but not so heavily as to indicate increased density. On the contrary, the latter grew considerably lighter subsequent to 1893. Measuring up the later year against any previous year, however, shows the latter to considerable advantage, and over 1892 with an increase of 185,871 ton miles per mile of road, equal to 47 per cent.

	Miles Operated.	—Ton Miles.— Amount.	Per Mile.
1892	1,674	653,114,627	390,152
1893	1,712	752,445,014	439,500
1894	1,980	695,609,442	354,900
1895	2,028	811,324,553	400,061
1896	2,147	846,627,435	349,422
1897	2,197	1,017,781,507	403,280
1898	2,197	1,040,700,027	473,691
1899	2,200	1,005,776,939	457,170
1900	2,218	1,176,879,464	530,604
1901	2,265	1,304,692,564	576,023

With a somewhat fluctuating commodity movement, operating to offset rates at times quite considerably, Missouri, Kansas and Texas has shared in the general experience of declining averages. It got 1.121 cents per ton per mile in the year 1892, but as low a rate as 0.840 cent in 1900. The late year was one of improvement, one in which the cotton movement was heavy, and in which there were gains for merchandise and manufactures and many articles on which rates are comparatively high. The average then rose to 9.27 cents, still far below the 1892 figure—20 per cent. below—but, as has been seen, the company's earnings forged enormously ahead. Traffic density in 1901 took the large step forward indicated in the last table above and from the record of a further gain of nearly $1,000,000 gross the current year, it may be presumed that a higher average still has been reached than that recorded for the period compared with. In meeting the gradual shrinkage in rates, the company, owing to its improved facilities, has made gratifying progress in the handling of traffic. Thus, while rates went off 20 per cent. in the past ten years, train load ran up from 127 tons for 1892 to 212 tons for 1901, an increase of 85 tons, or nearly 70 per cent.

	Trainload. Tons.	Rate. Cents.
1892	127	1.121
1893	140	1.046
1894	133	1.058
1895	147	1.107
1896	149	0.991
1897	157	0.895
1898	173	0.918
1899	176	0.934
1900	197	0.840
1901	212	0.927

From this relation of facts it will be seen that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been doing anything but standing still and allowing the procession to go by without joining its forces thereto. It is an easy calculation, of course, to show that with a surplus of $761,779 for the late year, apparently added to by results for the current year, the company could pay 4 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 of preferred stock, for that would call for only $520,000. The outlook, therefore, consequently resolves itself into a question of managerial policy, and so far it is clear that there has been brought to light no sign of effort to put the stock on a dividend basis, action being undoubtedly deterred by the known needs of the property, improvement to which is the best investment officials can make of surplus earnings. Three per cent. on the stock would not have exhausted resources in either of the three years prior to the late one, and 4 per cent. is all it is entitled to, but as has been pointed ont, the road is handicapped as to capital resources, and the claim is worth consideration that the policy which has proved beneficial in the past—that of applying net earnings to increased facilities—should be the safeguard for the future. Funded debt has been increased by about $13,750,000 the past ten years to finance new construction and acquisitions, and interest, rentals, &c., have increased $1,247,000, including the $400,000 increase in the amount now annually paid on the second mortgage bonds, not a full liability in 1892. These are all matters of importance, not less so than the fact that the company has been able to meet its growing charges with correspondingly greater ease, the future in this respect naturally depending as well upon further traffic development as upon the further raising of the physical standard of the property.

The form of reporting operations omits details of working expenses, and in some other respects is not all that is desired. It showed, however, for the late year that the liberal sum of $1,243 per mile had been put into maintenance of way and $648 per mile into maintenance of equipment, items which are apparently sufficiently indicative of the prosecution of a fair amount of improvement work. MILTON J. PLATT.

Wabash as an Example.

American Railway Developments That Have Been Induced by the Coal Trade's Expansion.

An item of much interest is contained in ths following news: "The Citizens' Party members of Pittsburg Councils favor the passage of an ordinance giving the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad, otherwise the Wabash, an entrance into the city. If introduced in Common Council it will pass that branch at once. Citizens' Party leaders in Councils favor any legislation that will relieve freight congestion in Pittsburg. James W. Patterson, chief engineer in charge of the Wabash interests in Pittsburg, declares that the Wabash is anxious to present a new franchise ordinance to Councils, and will do so at an early date: one that will conserve the interests of the city in every way."

As showing what a trade there is in coal in the Smoky City's tributary districts, and why it is of sufficient value to make a push for, one need only quote from the last report of the Chamber of Commerce, just issued:

"In these latter years railway corporations have not been slow in comprehending the prizs offered by this growing industrial realm of mineral wealth. The writer recalls the time when in the entire Monongahela Valley not a single railway line was in sight; now there are four trunk lines, with branches, each crowded to its utmost capacity, and yet inadequate to meet the pressing demands of trade. River and rail conjointly represent an annual movement of 50,000,000 tons, so vast and marvelous are the industrial agencies of the world-famed valley. The full transportation statistics of the valley for 1901 are not at hand. One of the railroads reports 6,708,965 tons of coal and 2,403,834 tons of coke moved during the year. On the reasonable supposition that the other roads moved at least like amounts, added to the river movements, will give some idea of the magnitude of the commercial movements of this fairy valley of human activity."

Of the railway work now under construction in the Pittsburg district, the building of the Wabash line into Pittsburg will probably have the greatest effect upon the coal trade, for within about a year this new road will enable the Gould interests to enter into competition for the Pittsburg coal-carrying trade. This work is now well under way, and the fact that the Wabash interests have purchased many thousand acres of coal land along the new line in Allegheny and Washington Counties indicates that it is to become a great factor in the coal mining as well as in the coal-carrying business.

Just now the matter of a line to connect the Wabash line at Pittsburg with the seaboard is receiving much attention in that city. The formation of the West Side Belt line, which has already awarded extensive contracts for a line from South Side, Pittsburg, southward along the Monongahela, is now known to have been accomplished with the object of giving the Wabash an entrance into Pittsburg for its eastern line. For several months numerous surveying parties have been at work between Pittsburg and Baltimore, and within a short time the line to connect Pittsburg with the Western Maryland Road is expected to be located. That this line will follow much the course of the old Southwestern Pennsylvania Road, traversing Westmoreland, Somerset, and Bedford Counties, is now pretty well known, and in this instance the road will open up one of the richest undeveloped coal fields in the State, and at the same time pass through the great gas and coking coal fields, and afford additional means of traffic for the existing mines.

The fact that this line is to follow the line of the old Southwestern Pennsylvania Road has revived interest in that abandoned project. The road was begun by the Vanderbilt interests about 1884, and was abandoned after something like $10,000,000 had been expended, much of the road having been completed and ready for the rails. When the Vanderbilt interests were thus preparing to enter into competition with the Pennsylvania Road for the traffic between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, the latter system showed its aggressiveness, and finally an agreement was reached whereby the Pennsylvania came into possession of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Road. The abandonment of the road was a great disappointment to Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. In many instances the right of way of the old line has been allowed to lapse, and there is now nothing to prevent the Wabash Road from utilizing much of the road, and thus saving a large amount of grading.

Another work of importance about to be begun in Pittsburg is the building of the new belt line by the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company. This company will expend over $10,000,000 in railway work and in opening up new mines. The old Osborne-Saeger interests are largely concerned in this company as well as in the Youghiogbeny and Ohio Coal Company recently formed. The line to be built by the company will girdle Pittsburg and extend into the coal fields of the Monongahela Valley, where the company controls nearly 20,000 acres of coal land and is preparing to open ten great mines which will have a combined annual output of 2,000,000 tons.

Among the other important railway work now in progress in the Pittsburg field may be mentioned the new line being built jointly by the Pennsylvania and Pittsburg and Lake Erie Companies in the Monongahela Valley, and which is known as the Monongahela River Railroad. It will have a length of about fifteen miles. It is being built solely as a coal road, and will serve as a connecting link between the lines of the two systems. One effect of the entrance of the Wabash to this field is here seen.

The projected Connelisville and Wheeling Road has been lost sight of, but in the meanwhile numerous lines are under construction which could readily be used for the traffic of this road, which could be completed with very little real work. In Westmoreland County the Pittsburg, Westmoreland and Somerset Road is rapidly nearing completion, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg is building its line into the coal fields of Indiana County.

Altogether the coal industry has done more than any other thing in the way of stimulating railway development in Western Pennsylvania, and to-day the coal and coke tonnage forms the most important item in the traffic of the roads of this district. Aside from the high freight rates paid for the transportation of these products their handling is comparatively free from loss on the part of the railroads. In case of wreck there is very little loss, the product being reloaded and shipped to its destination. The coal trade is probably less exacting than any other in the class of cars required.

In addition to the railway work almost entirely in the interest of the fuel industries there has been a large amount of other railway work by which the coal trade is largely benefited. The construction of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Road has given another great route for the lake coal trade, while the building of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Road has been equally beneficial to the coal trade. In addition to the work already completed not less than $30,000,000 is involved in railway work now under way in the Pittsburg district, while the new railway projects now taking shape will involve the outlay of many million dollars.

Distilling Company Prospects.

Financial Readjustment Plans Whose Success Can Provide Permanent Profits.

A large holder of the securities of the Distilling Company of America, who is in close touch with its affairs, and who was instrumental in the formulation of its proposed financial readjustment plan, says that it is the result not only of careful investigation of the business of the company since its formation, but close study of its future prospects.

The volume of business handled by the constituent companies in the last fiscal year amounted to upward of $80,000,000, and, while a substantial part of this business represents internal revenue tax payments, such an amount of business requires a large working capital. The working capital of the companies on Jan. 1 last was about $13,000,000.

The earnings of the Distilling Company and its constituent companies since the formation of the Distilling Company in July, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1901, were upward of $5,000,000, equal to some 17 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, the total issue being $31,250,000. These earnings were, of course, subject to the payment of sinking funds, interest on bonds, and discount on borrowed money, which are provided for under the new plan. It has been deemed inexpedient to use these earnings for the payment of dividends, because essential to the profitable operation of the business.

Large holders of the preferred stock, however, have thought that a plan should be devised by which the shareholders, both preferred and common, should immediately benefit by the satisfactory results thus far shown, correcting at the same time the fault of overcapitalization, reducing fixed charges, and thereby materially improving the condition of the company. Hence the

proposed financial readjustment plan, of which its banking friends say:

"By this plan preferred shareholders will immediately receive the 21 per cent. accumulated dividend in a bond, which is officially recorded as reasonably certain to be worth par in the near future. In addition, they will receive 70 per cent. in the stock of a company capitalized well within actual value, whose earning capacity is certain to increase rapidly henceforth, and will immediately be put upon a basis of receiving at least 4 per cent. dividend per year. So much for the preferred stock.

"The common stock, under the present status, has abead of it annually:

7 per cent. on $31,250,000 preferred	$2,187,500
5 per cent. on $3,580,000 Distilling Company bonds	179,000
6 per cent. on $1,873,000 A. S. M. Company bonds	112,380
Other discount and intereet	200,000
Redemption of collateral trust bonds	500,000
Total	$3,178,880

"And in addition to this the dividend already accumulated on the preferred stock amounts to $6,562,000, which, under the present status, would increaee until the company commenced to pay dividends. Thus, undsr sxisting circumstances, the common shareboider will be indefinitely delayed in participation in the earnings. Under the new plan, while it is true he receives only 17 per cent. of his boldings in the new stock, be immediately participates with the preferred shsreholders in the earnings.

"The entire issue of bonds of the new company ($16,000,000) will be less than the actual net current assets, consisting of cash, accounts and bills receivable, merchandise, and goods in process of manufacture, instantly convertibls into cash. In addition to ths net current assets ths various companies own in fee, upon which their different plants, warehouses, &c., are erected in the Cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Peoria, Frankfort, Lexington, and other cities, land estimated to be worth at least $5,000,000. They also own 96 separate, distinct plants, which include distilleries, buildings, warehouses, machinery, brands, &c., variously estimated, and, it is believed, conservatively, at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"Conservatively estimated, ths property represents a valuation of $56,000,000 against a bond and stock capitalization of $48,500,000. The bonds and stocks now outstanding smount to $33,130,000. Therefore the capitalization is reduced by $34,630,000.

"From any point of view it seems clear," proceeds the official view, "that the conversion botb by the preferred and common stockholder ie distinctly advantageoue and beneficial. A calculation ehowing the income, based upon the present market price of the two stocks, is interesting. The holder of 100 shares of the common can convert them into 17 shsres of the stock of tbe new company. At the present market price 100 shares of the common stock are worth about $500, witb no proepects of dividends for years to come. The 17 shares he will receive in exchange will participate immediately in dividende at the rste of 4 per cent. per annum, or $68. This is equivalent to nearly 14 per cent. on present valuation. The preferred stock is now quoted on the market at about 37. This would stand the holder at $3,700 for 100 shsres. In the conversion he will receive $2,100 in 5 per cent. bonds, with an income of $105 per annum and $7,000 in the new stock, with an income of at least $280 per annum, a total of $385, or more than 10 per cent. per annum on present valuation.

"Since the formation of the company, in July, 1899, all efforts have been directed to the organization and systematization of the different departments, which had been operated independently and many of them in competition with each other. Besides, the compsny has hsd to contend with plenty of off-colored petty litigation. The results achieved under tbese conditions are no criterion of the real earning capacity of the company under normal conditions.

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"Conveying some idea of the possibilities of this large industry, interesting statistics are officially given:

"Over $600,000,000 per annum are spent by the peopis of the United States for whisky for medicinal purposes and as a beverage. This does not include alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, nor illicit or so-called 'moonshine' whisky. Taking the population according to tbe census of 1900 roughly at 76,000,000, this ehows a per capita expenditure of about $7.90 per annum, or not quite 2 1-5 cents per capita per day. The report of ths Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiecal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that taxes were paid on, roughly, 100,000,000 gallons.

"The first cost, together with the expense of carrying, blending, compounding, &c., of the 100,000,000 gallons of spirits, was, roughly, $150,000,000. The difference between $150,000,000 and $600,000,000, viz., $450,000,000, represents the profit, including the cost of distribution, waste, bad debts, &c., from the producer to the consumer. The procurement of but a small percentage of this vast profit will ehow bandsome dividende upon the stock of the Distilling Company as now arranged."

Money Market Outlook.

The Continued Quiet in Speculative Circles a Helpful Factor—Expectation of Easy Rates Very Shortly.

While Stock Exchange nouses in and out of the financial district have been deploring the lack of business and the absence of customers, icading financiers in the Street have been rejoicing because of the continuance of this very condition of things. Reasons for this readily suggest themselves. Brokers have been losing commissions—have barely been "earning their salt," as a member of a leading Stock Exchange house puts it. On the other hand, because of the iack of demsnd for funds to carry on any active speculation, the banks and trust companies have been able the better to prepare for the immense disbursements which are to be made at the beginning of the month.

Last year, it will be recalled, around this time rates rose sharply, and the stock market suffered a severe reaction in consequence. This year there seems little probability of any such happening. But one business day remains before July 1, and yet the money market has gone on placidly and without disturbance, rates being actually cheap. What there may be in store this week or until such time as the disbursements (spproximating $150,000,000) shall return to the banks remains to be seen, but best authority is that there is little probability of anything that will seriously disturb. There msy or there may not be a flurry—for on Thursday loans will have to be arranged to carry over until the following Monday—but in any event bankers declare that there will be nothing that will not be overcome in a day or two.

And so it is that, while Stock Exchange houses are lamenting the present dullness, that very dullness is likely to prove the best corrective of and help to the stock market that could be devised. Instead of a weak technical poeition, made weaker by a too-limited supply of available money, the general stock market is confessedly strong, with stocks in good bands and witb no likelihood tbat they will be forced overboard ehould the financial institutions at the last moment have to resort to the not unusual expedient of calling loans. This may not bs pleasing to stock market bears, but it presents nevertbeless tbs actual money market position.

As to wbat le to happen after this disbursement period has been successfully bridged over there seems to bs little doubt or difference of opinion. Rates will work cheaper—either tbat or all calculations and all signs must go for naugbt. The repeal of the war tax revenue measure will be operative, Klondike gold will bs arriving, money from tbe interior will continue to come in for some weeks—of course to go ont later when the needs of the crope dsmand it for moving purposes, and all the while tbe Rand mines will be steadily increasing their output, and tbus materially strengthening the general financial situation.

However, it will be well not to expect, as some people apparently do, that money will be a drug on the market, for it is not likely to be. Indesd, actual ease may not come for some tims, because of ths effects of the war revenue tax repeal whicb, in the end will, of course, be altogether beneficial. As was pointed out in these columns last week, so a Wall Street authority notes, collections of intsrnal revenus during ths first two or three weeks of July will bs quite large, because brewers and manufacturers of cigars and tobacco bave bsen restricting their aales for several months in order that customers may have small stocks on hand when the repeal of tbs war tax takes effect. Last year, whsn tbers was a rednction of the tax to take effect on July 1, that date fell on Monday, and very heavy payments for the new stamps were made immsdiately after midnigbt of Sunday, June 29.

At best, bowever, these excesive collections will be for but a week or two, after which—the disbursements returned and new gold to hand—the market should be distinctly easier.

That the bears, nsverthsless, will yield in their insistence that rates will be higher instead of lower is hardly to be expected. They will tell you, first, that the moment money becomes easy, that momsnt gold exports will be begun. Tbey will tell you also that in the Autumn large sums of money will be needed for crop-moving purposes. In both instances they will tell the truth. But they will not tell you, as they ehould, that the receipts of gold from tbe Klondike and Australia during the next fsw months ought to be more than sufficient to supply any foreign dsmand for gold—or, ratbsr, to offset sucb exports as there may be, for with the present strong positions of the Banks of England, France, and Germany there is little likelihood of any pressing demand for gold. Nor will they tell you that with the extra deposits of Government money in interior National banks the interior is better able than ever before to provids money for crop-moving purposes. That is this year a fact, not a theory. But, beyond this, it is clear that the local banks will be able to send more money than ever to the interior and miss it less, when, to quote an authority, "through the reductions of taxation and the increase in tbe appropriations for the fiecal year ending June 30, 1903, the banks cease to lose several millions to the Sub-Treasury every week, the daily payments by the Assay Office here for domestic gold will add an aversge of over $100,000 each day to bank reserves."

Payment is to be completed on Tuesday for the $15,000,000 new stock of the National City Bank at 150, involving $22,500,000. All preparations for this bave already been practically completed—another of the many evidences how in these days advanced methods of finance are able to carry through undertakings that in days not so long past would certainly have had disturbing money market effect.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Though the stock market throughout the week just passed was generally dull, it was a noticeable fact that it was strong notwithstanding. Usually a dull market is a sagging market, but last week's, as many another one recently, was quite the reverse, nor did even the unexpected announcement of King Edward's sickness have other than transitory effect. Such declines as there were—due largely to London selling—were speedily recovered.

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St. Paul.

In the standard railway stocks, St. Paul was distinctly the strong feature, selling up to the highest price recorded in some months on buying said to come from Standard Oil interests. One leading Director, said to bave opposed bimssif to the Great Northern-Nortbern Pacific offer, ie credited with having taken 10,000 shares of the stock during the week for his personal account. Expectations of an increased dividend seem to be the bull argument. Earninge of course are very large.

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Missouri Pacific.

The Gould and Rockefeller interests, who eome time ago expressed tbeir intention of putting Missouri Pacific "twenty-five points higber," have already almost half succeeded. Starting around 98, they have advanced the issue practically a dozen points, and apparently without much effort. Their contention is that, as a 5 per cent. dividend-paying railroad stock, the issue is too cbeap, and that, with the rounding out of the Greater Missouri Pacific System, the property is bound to become mucb more valuable."

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Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

One of the strongest stocks on the list in recent days has been the usually inactive Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which is now up more than a dozen points beyond the figure of a few weeks ago. The talk is of a "change of control," the probable purchasers suggeeted being Illinois Central and St. Louis Southwestern. Illinois Central officials, however, have several times stated that they do not want the property. Wbether change of control is or is not imminent, tbe late advance in the stock looks more like manipulation than anything else.

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Texas Pacific.

Ths breaking of tbe drougbt in Texas has not unnaturally helped this stock, but from all accounts ths late buying of it has been, not because of the helpful rains, but because of plane for the retirement of the stock prior to its merger with tbe Missouri Pacific, as a part of the greater system. It is said—and on what usually bas been good autbority—tbat the stock ia to be retired at either 60 or 65. At President Gould'a office the only information to be gotten is that the present time is not opportuns to state wbat ia or is not contemplated in respect to the property.

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Copper Trust Stock.

After heavineee in the early part of the week, Amalgamated Copper took on a tone of strength, and advanced rather easily. There bas been no newe on the stock of late—there never is until tbe officials choose to givs it out—but intereats identified witb the property have never stopped lamenting becauee of what they declare to be "the deplorably bad trade conditions." On the other hand, John Stanton and officials of ths United Metals Selling Company say trade conditions at preeent are good and daily are becoming etronger and bstter. In the meantime it is worth recalling that the last monthly lstter of Jamea Lewis & Sons of London, England, declared that Amalgamated people, in the face of their pessimistic talk, were steadily buying Amalgamatsd stock.

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Colorado Fuel.

Notwithstanding his abeence from tbe meeting, many people in the Street are declaring that the fine Italian hand of John W. Gates was seen in the matter of the passing of ths Colorado Fuel dividend, juet as it was seen in the Steel and Wire fiasco about two years ago. Of course, Mr. Gates may, ae he does, say that the Oegood faction was responible for the non-payment of the dividend, but the fact remains that Mr. Gates induced many of his friends to buy Colorado Fuel abovs par, assuring them thst it wss a "great proposition—a great money maker, and that dividends were assured for all time."

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Ice Trust Stocks.

Ice Trust shares have eold down to the lowest prices ever recorded for them, as a result of the passing of tbe dividend during the week upon the preferred stock—this following on the passing of the common stock dividend some weeks ago. The exhibition has been anything but a pleasing one. Apparently the greatest sufferers ars those politicians who loaded up witb the stocks in the belief tbat the company would prove to be a veritable gold mine, being induced to buy by other politiciane who had been given tbe stocks "for services rendered." The public never was a lover of the Ice Trust, and its stock, therefore, was not a popular trading one.

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Some General Issues.

The indications that tbe coal striks is slowly disintegrating has led to eome little buying of the coalers, with greatest etrength in the Readings and Delaware and Hudeon.

The Wabash sbares bave held well at near to the top prices on support and buying by Gould interests.

The strength of ths Grangers, especially Atchison and Union Pacific, hae been on the very excellent crop advices. Increased dividend talk on Union Pacific persists.

The decline in Western Union is directly referable to the abrogation of the contract witb Pennsylvania and the new contract between Pennsylvania and the Postal Telegraph.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in moet outside stocks during the past week were very limited, and in only a few cases did the totals compare favorably with those of two weeks ago. At tbe same time a fairly large number of issues were dealt in, and especially at the close of the week did the market present considerable broadness in so far at least as tbe number of stocks dealt in was concerned. Prices while they showed more or less irregularity were for the most part firm, and eome substantial advances resulted from tbe week's trading. Here and there in the list tbere was marked weakness, but this was in most cases due to special unfavorable influences, such, for example, as the corner in the San Francisco Street Railway bonds. Northern Securities after sbowing some heaviness early in the week became more active and coincidentally enjoyed an advance of about two points. The Copper stocks held a relatively unimportant place in ths week's trading. Tbe pools wbich bad been operating in several issues in this group eeemed to bave practically abandoned further efforts to advance tbe quotatione for these issues, and, left to themselvee, the etocks for the most part dropped back a point or two. Initial transactions were made in several stocks, including the reorganized securities of the New England Gas and Coke Company, and the new Distilling stock. In the latter there was only one transaction at 34.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

There bas of late been considerable trading in the bonds of the Cuban Government of the issue of 1896. The belief some time ago that the friends of reciprocity would prevail upon Congress to pass a measure of relief for the Island of Cuba resulted in considerable buying of tbs 1896 bonds, it being believed that under favorable conditions the Cuban Government would be able and willing to meet the intereet on these bonds and at maturity to pay the principal. This buying brought about an advance of about 20 points, and the quotation advanced to nearly 45. Then as it became more doubtful that reciprocity would be granted to the Cubans the price of the bonds began to decline. During the past week salee of the bonds were made below 20, being less than tbe amount of accrued interest on the bonds. The trading in these securities has at no time been general, and it ie only within the last few weeks that they have shown much activity.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

The corner whicb was made in the bonds of the United Railways Company of San Francisco resulted in an advance of more than 10 points in the price of these bonds from 91¾ to 102½. When the contracts were brought in by the house which beld them the episode, as far as it directly affected tbe market, appeared to be closed and immediately thereafter tbe bonds began to be offered at prices very mucb below the figure at which tbe contracts were brougbt in. The offering price was lowered from day to day and before the close of the week it bad dropped more than 8 points from the bighest price at which the bonds had sold. That ths influence exerted by the corner was far from favorable was indicated by the subsequent course of the stocks, which became very dull and rather weak. The preferred etock, wbich jumped up to 65½ early in tbe week, later sold down two points or more on very light transactions. It was generally considered natural tbat the artificial manipulation of tbe bonds sbould have precisely thie reeult.

THE SOUTHWEST'S RAINFALL.

Railroad men hers say it ia difficult to exaggerate the importance of tbe rainfall wbich hae at last visited the Southwest, referring particularly to Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texaa, and Louisiana. An immense load of anxiety has been lifted from the minds of thousands of holders of securities of the railroads covering that region, and advices received from the regions which has been suffering from drought now indicate that a bumper corn and cotton crop will be raised in the Soutbwest. Tbe great difference the changed outlook will make in the revenues of tbe railroads and the forthcoming fiscal year will be readily appreciated.

General Manager Thorn of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company telegraphs as follows: "We have had rain all afternoon east of Fort Worth over both divisions of the Texas and Pacific as far east as Provencal, La. At some places the rain is reported to be heavy. Tbs indications for to-nigbt are favorable to continue the rains. It looks as if the drougbt was surely broken."

The officers of the St. Louis Sontbweetern Railroad Company telegraphs to this city as follows: "We bave bad gsneral rains over all our Texas lines in the last six hours. It is raining hard at Fort Worth now."

The officials specify all of the divisions from wbicb reports of rain has been received, and they amount virtually to every single mile of road in Texas.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 30.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books cloes
Atlantic Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies—Books cloee.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books cloee.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payabls.
Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey—Books close.
Central Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable July 21 to holders of record this date.
Exploration Company of New York—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Truet Company—Dividend payable.
Frank A. Munsey Company—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Truet Company—Dividend payable.
Laks Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.
Lake Shors and Michigan Soutbern Railroad—Dividend payable July 29 to holders of record this date.
Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotyps Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Trust Company—Books cloee.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable July 29 to bolders of record this dats.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close on common and preferred.
Morton Truet Compsny—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudeon River Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record thie date.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holdere of record this date.
North American Trust Compsny—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books cloee.
Peopis's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Providence and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railrosd—Books cloee for dividend on first preferred.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—Dividend payable.
Securities Company—Books close.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Standard Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Temple Iron Company—Dividend payabls on certificates of intereet to holders of record thie date.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Fruit Company—Books close.
United Gas Improvement Company—Books close.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on common.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Books cloee.
Weetinghouse Machine Company—Books cloee.

Tuesday, July 1.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding—Dividend payable on preferred.
Allegbeny and Western Railway—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Express—Dividend payable.
American Graes Twine Company—Dividsnd payable.
American Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Snuff Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Arlington Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Cotton Mille (Maes)—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Belt Railway, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Belt Railroad and Stock Yards, Ind.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Birmingham (Ala.) Railway, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bliss (E. & W.) Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beacb and Lynn—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Company—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Broadway Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Bank—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Capital Traction Company, Washington, D. C.—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Chase National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chattaboochee and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Junction Railwaye and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chicago National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Northweetern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Books close.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and West Indiana Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Colonial Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable—Dividend payable.
Commercial Towboat Company—Dividend payable.
Corporation Liquidating Company—Dividend payable.
Cutting Car Company—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Eleventh Ward National Bank—Dividend payable.
Empire Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Finance Compsny, Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.—Dividend payable.
Flatbueh Truet Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Franklin Truat Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
George A. Fuller Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Books cloee.
German Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Granite Railroad—Dividend payable.
Great Western Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Hanover Bank—Dividend payable.
Hartford Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Hartford Street Railway—Dividsnd payable.
Hestonville and Fairmount Pase. Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Hill Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Holyoke (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Hudson Realty Company—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Steam Pump Company—Dividend payable on common.
Irving National Bank—Dividsnd payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company—Books close for dividend on prefsrred.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Maryland Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Massachusetts Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Montville (Conn.) Street Railroad—Dividend payable.
Naesau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Cuba—Dividend payable.
National Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable.
National Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
National Citizens' Bank—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Fireproofing Company—Books cloee for dividend on preferred.
National City Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
National Sboe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company—Dividend payable.
New Amsterdam Bank—Dividend payable.
New England Cotton Yarn Company—Dividend payable.
New London (Conn.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New Orleans and Carrolton Railroad, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Newtown and Flushing Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Air Brake Company — Books close.
New York County Bank—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Realty Corporation—Dividend payable.
Northampton (Maee.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Railroad of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
North Side Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Northern Ohio Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Norwich (Conn.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Norwich and Worceeter Railroad—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
Parrott Silver and Copper Mining Company—Postponed annual meeting.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelpbia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on common July 10 to holders of record thia date.
Philadelpbia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—Dividend payable on special stock.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company—Dividend payable on common.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Quincy Railroad Bridge—Dividend payable.
Railroad Securities Company—Dividend payable on Illinois Central stock interest certificates.
Railway Automatic Sales Company—Dividend payabls on common and preferred.
Reading (Penn.) Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Revere Rubber Company—Dividend payable.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rochestsr Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rock Island and Peoria Railroad—Dividend payable.
Sacramsnto (Cal.) Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Second National Bank—Dividend payable.
Sloes-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sprague National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Standard Coupler Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sweetser, Pembroke & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Tefft, Weller Company—Dividend payabls on preferred.
Toledo (Ohio) Bowling Green and Southern Traction—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Toronto (Canada) Railway—Dividend payable.
Trust Company of America—Dividend payable.
Twenty-eixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Rsduction and Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Traction and Electric Company of Providence—Dividend payable.
Vermont Valley Railrosd—Dividend payable.
Victoria Coal and Coke—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washburn Wirs Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Washington Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payabls.
Williamsburg Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Winchester Avenue Railroad, New Haven—Dividend payable.
Worcester, Naahua and Rocheeter Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 2.

American Locomotive Company—Books close for dividsnd on preferred.
American Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolsn Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston and Lowell Railroad—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Books close.
National Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Seidsnberg Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, July 3.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Frank A. Munsey Company—Dividend payable.
Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Company—Dividsnd payable July 15 to holdere of record thia date.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 5.

American Shipbuilding Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbus Edison Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia—Dividend payable.
Texas Central Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Printing Company—Books close.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Thought That the King's Demise Would Have No Effect.

Gloom Caused Simply by a Sense of Personal Pecuniary Loss—Operations Expected To-morrow Under Normal Conditions—The "Panic" at Lloyds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 28.—The closing of the Stock Exchange all the last half of the week was the very beet thing that could have happened to the City, although confirmed bears opposed the action. No benefit to anybody would have been likely to result from reopening for a half day on Saturday.

Yet there is no cause for any freeh concern in regard to the London financial markets, in spite of the needless hammering down of prices in all departmenta last Tuesday. Even if the worst should happen, the King's demise would have small political effect and consequently no financial influence.

Gloom depreeeea all bueiness temporarily, but when gloom is caused only by a sentimental sense of personal loss, it can have no far-reaching effect in finance.

The Stock Exchange postponed its merrymaking on Wednesday and did what it could to lift prices artificially lowered on the previous day; it then adjourned.

It is expected that operations will be renewed on Monday under normal conditions, for as to stability, no stock has really been affected except home rails on account of the decrease in the excursion bueiness caused by the postponement of the coronation.

It is said that the elight panic caused at Lloyds by the prospect of large inaurance lossea somewhat affected the market, but this is not supported by a record of the transactiona, which were really very small, even in console, which were most affected.

American ralle were only aympathetically lower, and, all things considered, post-holiday prospects are not discouraging.

There has been a little scare in the money market about a possible outflow of gold, but there is not much present danger in that direction. E. A. D.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Monsy on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper ratee, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety daye' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to eix months' single namee, and 5 per cent. for othere.

Clearing House etatement: Exchangee, $239,517,311; balances, $15,711,833; Sub-Treaeury debit balance, $418,868.

Money on call in London 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2½@2⅝ per cent. for three monthe' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty daye, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅞.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18⅜ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95⅝@95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boeton—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 75c discount for $1,000; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 28.—Business on tbe Bouree to-day was quiet and pricee had a weak tendency, owing to tbe apprehenelon of dearer settlement money. Stocke were offered, causing an all-round dspression. Rentss were principally affected.

The private rate of discount was 2 9-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 60c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 81.55.

BERLIN, June 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, being influenced by the favorable reports from Buckingham Palace, though business was checked on account of the closing of the Stock Exchange in London. Toward the close the weakness of coal shares affected other departments.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

LONDON, June 28.—Bar silver steady at 24 5-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount rates: Short and tbree montbs' bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.80; Madrid, 36.72; Lisbon, 26; Rome, 1.27.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
OMAHA—			
Month May	$876,877	$797,260	$771,230
From Jan. 1	4,500,811	3,987,453	3,606,207
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,821	1,821	1,766
3d week June	177,055	171,148	142,804
From July 1	9,278,035	8,447,337	7,488,859
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTSBURG for May—			
Gross earnings	584,135	518,987	571,478
Op. expenses	329,098	277,810	290,083
Net earnings	255,037	241,677	281,445
Gross, 11 months	5,770,755	5,297,858	4,520,992
Op. expenses	3,329,627	3,057,290	3,641,125
Net, 11 months	2,371,128	2,288,608	1,879,867
CENTRAL PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	1,655,533	1,647,339	1,436,465
Op. expenses	1,007,276	989,191	794,899
Net earnings	648,257	658,148	641,566
Gross, 10 months	16,845,518	16,065,653	15,515,959
Op. expenses	10,563,956	9,782,649	9,455,581
Net, 10 months	6,284,862	6,283,006	6,060,378
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for May—			
Gross earnings	1,442,673	1,310,902	1,124,546
Op. expenses	939,927	878,450	799,444
Net	502,746	432,452	325,102
Gross, 10 months	15,336,355	14,057,851	12,139,009
Op. expenses	9,618,068	8,796,872	8,229,421
Net, 11 months	5,712,287

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities presented all the appearances of a Summer half holiday. Few stocks were dealt in and only one or two issues showed any signs of activity. When any effort was made to advance prices it was found relatively easy to raise quotations, but for the most part variations were very slight. Many brokers were absent from the market and those present in few instances showed much disposition to trade.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING was practically the only stock that was traded in to any considerable extent. Over 2,000 shares were bought at a net advance of half a point. The buying of the stock was called good.

***

CHAMPION MATCH, which was first traded in here two weeks ago, advancing on the initial transactions from 60 to 63¾, was offered down to 50 without calling out a bid. No explanation of the decline was made. It is said that of the company's authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, only $65,000 is outstanding. This represents only 650 shares, being less than the amount of stock which has been reported sold during the past two weeks.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Elevated	1½	1½	1½
100	Am. Light & Trac	37	37	37
3	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3
1,400	Bay State Gas	2¼	2	2¼
10	Brooklyn Ferry	16	16	16
2,100	Con. Refrigerating	5⅞	5¼	5⅝
100	Dom. Securities	24½	24½	24½
5	Electric Vehicle	7	7	7
500	C. C. ctfs. of deposit	5¼	5¼	5½
518	Greene Con. Copper	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
5	Havana Commercial	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
900	Man. Transit, w. i	5	5	5
50	Minc Securities	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Mon. & Boston Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
325	Northern Securities	104½	104	104
37	Royal Baking P. pf	105	105	105
25	Safety Car Heating	151	151	151
100	San Francisco, w. i	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
6	Standard Milling	9½	9½	9½
104	Standard Milling pf	35	35	35
10	Standard Oil	655½	655½	655½
300	Storage Power	2½	2¼	2¼
50	Tennessee Copper	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	Union Copper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	Union Ferry	44½	44½	44½
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Bonds.

$20,000	*Mt. St. Ry. 4s	98½	98¼	98½
15,000	*N. E. Gas & Coks 5s	60½	60	60
14,000	Standard Milling 5s	82⅜	82	82½
5,000	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	87	87	87
5,000	U. S. S. new 5s, w. i.	95¾	95¾	95¾

*Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 28. Bid.	June 28. Asked.	June 27. Bid.	June 27. Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Can	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
American Can pf	54	54⅜	54	54⅝
American Chicle	100	104	100	104
Am. Chicle pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
American Elevated	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Am. Hide & Leather	8	7⅞	8	8
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	40	41	40¼	41
American Malting 6s	94¾	95½	94¾	95½
American Tobacco	328	340	328	340
American Typefounders	41	44	41	44
Am. Typefounders pf	98	102	98	102
American Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	13	12¼	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72		72	
Borden's Con. Milk pf	107½	108	107¼	108
British Columbia Cop	7⅞	8¼	8	8¼
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden & Trenton Ry	4	4¼	4	4¼
Central Foundry	2⅜	2¾	2½	2¾
Central Foundry pf	11¼	11⅞	11	11¾
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	22	24½	22	24½
Central Firsworks pf	65	70	65	70
Champion Match		50		64
Chi., Peo. & St. Louis pf.	12½	14		
Compressed Air	8	9	8	9
Con. Rubber Tire	2	3	2	2½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	15	22	15	22
Con. Storage Battery	12¾	15	12¾	15
Consolidated Tobacco	220		220	
Continental Tobacco deb.	104½	107	104½	107
Distil. Co. new stock, w.i.	29	33	30	32
Electric Boat		43		30
Electric Boat pf	43	48	43	48
Electric Lead Reduc	2¾	3	2¾	3
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	3	4	3	4
Electric Vehicle	7	7¾	7¼	7¾
Electric Vehicle pf	15	15½	15	15½
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1¾
Empire Con. Quicksilver	3	4	3	4
Empire Steel	11	13	11	13
Empire Steel pf	50	52	50	52
General Carriage	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gen. Car. ctfs. of deposit	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102¾
Gold Hill Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
Hackensack Meadows	8	15	8	15
Hall Signal	87	90	87	90
Havana Commercial	19½	20	19¼	20
Havana Commercial pf	60	61	60	61
Havana Tobacco, w. i.	48	51	48	51
Hav. Tobacco pf., w. i.	68	75	68	75
Houston Oil	20	20½	20	20½
Houston Oil pf	72	76		75
Illinois Trans	1	1¼	1	1⅛
International Power pf	1	145	1	145
International Salt	10½	11¼	11	11¼
Lanston Monotype	12⅛	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	8	8½	8	8½
Mines Securities	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
National Bread		21¾		21¾
National Bread pf		92¼		92¼
National Enameling	20½	30	20½	30
National Enameling pf	84½	85½	84½	85½
National Sugar pf	102	103	102	103
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	41¼	40	41¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	78	76	78
New Eng. Trans	¾	1	¾	1
New York Trans	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13⅝
N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	5	10	5	10
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	102	104	100	104
Pac. Pack. & Nav	5	8½	5½	10
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	20	30	24	30
Peo., Pek. & Evansville	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Pioneer Mining	50	60	50	60
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	36	37	36	37
Rapid Tr. Op., 10% paid	126	131	126	131
Rapid Tr. Op., full paid	115	120	115	120
Retsof		47½		47½
Retsof bonds	80	84	80	84
Royal Baking Powder pf	104½	105	104½	105
St. Louis Transit	30	30½	30	31
Seaboard Air Line	24¾	25¾	24½	25¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	44¾	45½	44½	45
Simpson-Crawford	30	34	30	34
Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	87	84	87
Sonth. Light & Trac. 5s	86	88	86	88
Standard Coupler	35	38	35	35
Standard Coupler pf	128	137	128	137
Standard Milling	9¼	10	9⅝	10¼
Standard Milling pf	35	36	35	35½
Tefft-Weller pf		100		100
Timber Certificates	90	100	90	100
Trenton Potteries	17	18	17	18
Trenton Potteries pf	100	105	100	105
Union Typewriter	100¾	100	100¾	100
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	130	134	130	134
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	124	128	128	130
United Copper	33½	34	33¾	34½
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	95½	95½	95	95¼
Universal Tobacco	9	9½	9¼	9½
Universal Tobacco pf	30	34	30	40
Virginia I., C. & C	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	56½	58	56½	58
Vulcan Detinning	35	36	35	38
Vulcan Detinning pf	82½	84¼	82	84
White Knob Copper		20¾	19½	20¾

Street Railways.

Broadway and 7th Av	245	250	247	252
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101	102	101	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	109½	108	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112½	115	112½	115
Broadway Surface 2d	101	102	101½	102½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Brooklyn City R. R	249	250½	249	250½
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cen. Pk., N. & E. R. bds.	100½	102	100½	102
Columbus Railway	52	54	52	54
Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J	70	71½	70	71½
Con. Traction 5s	110½	111	110½	111
Detroit United Ry. 4½s	97¾	98¼	98	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	111½	113	111½	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry	46	50	46	50
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	95	98	95	98
Jersey City H. & P	19	19½	19	19½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	79¾		79¾	
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90	87	90
N. Orleans St. Ry., w. i.	9½	11¼	9½	11¼
N. Or. St. Ry. pf., w. i.		60		60
N. O. St. Rys. subs, 25% paid		112		112
N. Orl. St. Rys. 4s, w. i.		100		100
Ninth Avenue R. R.	100	210	190	210
North Jersey St. R. R.	27	29	27	29
Nor. Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
San Francisco pf., w. i.	63½	64¾	63½	64½
San. Francisco subs	101	102	101¾	102¾
San Francisco 4s	91½	94	90½	95
Sec. Av. R. R. consols	117¾	119	117½	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	180	190	170	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 5s	117½	119¼	117½	119¼
Syracuse Rapid Transit		28		28
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	68	62	68
Toledo Ry. & Light	29	30½	28¾	30
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1096	112½	114½	112½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
U. Rys. of St. L. pf.	82¼	83½	82½	84½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	87	87½	87	87½
Union Traction, Prov	117	120	117	120
Union Traction bonds	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	42	43	42	43
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½

Gas Companies.

Amer. Light & Tr. pf	94	95	94	95
Buffalo Gas	11	13	11	13
Buffalo Gas pf	30		30	
Buffalo Gas 5s	84	55	84	55
Central Union 5s, gtd	110	112	110	112
Columbus Gas 5s	108	109	108	109
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	103	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	15	17½	15	17½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	90	88	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	20	23	20	23
Denver Gas 5s	68	72	69	72
Indianapolis Gas	75	80	75	80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	
4,000	103¾	5,000	105½
500	103⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	103¾	10,000	90⅞
5,000	103⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	85⅝
4,000	94	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		1,000	108
1,000	97⅛	N Y Dock Co 4s	
Brooklyn Un El 1st		9,000	96½
2,000	103¾	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		8,000	117⅞
Cent of Ga 1st inc		16,000	97⅜
1,000	82⅜	50,000	97⅞
Cent of Ga 2d inc		N Y, Lack & West Term & Imp 4s	
3,000	36	1,000	102
Ches & O gen 4½s		Nor & W con 4s	
1,000	108⅝	4,000	101½
Chi & Alton 3½s		500	101½
1,000	85¼	Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s,		5,000	93
7 per cent bonds		North Pac 4s	
490,000	06¼	10,000	105½
50,000	96⅛	North Pac gen 3s	
74,000	96⅛	1,000	74⅝
Ill Div 3½s		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
1,000	102¼	1,000	110½
1,000	102	6,000	111
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Penn R R warrants for new conv 3½s, 50% paid	
7,000	124¼	12,000	104¼
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s		Reading gen 4s	
13,000	185	5,000	102½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	100⅝
5,000	112¼	4,000	100½
Chi, R I & P col 4s, Series N		Rio Gr South 1st, gtd	
5,000	99⅝	2,000	94⅝
Col F & I conv 5s		St J & G I 1st 4s	
2,000	101¼	10,000	89½
1,000	101⅜	St L, I M & South, unif & ref 4s	
Col Mid 1st 3-4s		36,000	95
39,000	84⅞	St L S'w'n 1st	
Col & South 1st 4s		7,000	99⅞
2,000	96	St L S'w'n 2d	
Consol Tobacco 4s		2,000	87½
14,000	67	San A & A P 4s	
10,000	67½	10,000	90⅜
1,000	67½	Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s	
8,000	67	2,000	103½
Denver & S'w'n gen 5s		Gold 4s	
11,000	87	5,000	85⅝
2,000	88	South Pac 4s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		1,000	92½
8,000	89	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		1,000	123⅜
15,000	94¾	Stand R & T 6s	
Flint & P M 6s		5,000	65
5,000	125	Stand R & T inc	
Ft W & D C 1st		8,000	13½
6,000	113½	16,000	13⅜
Inter Paper 6s		Tol & O C 1st 5s	
1,000	108½	2,000	114½
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
1,000s20	111¾	2,000	106⅜
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s		Union Pac conv 4s	
4,000	100½	3,000	107½
Unified 4s		1,000	107½
2,000	103¾	6,000	107½
Met St gen 5s		10,000	107⅝
1,000	120	U S Redu & R 6s	
Met W Side El of Chi 4s		22,000	87¾
10,000	102¾	Wabash deb B	
Mex Cent con 4s		40,000	76⅜
10,000	84¼	130,000	77
Mex Cent 4½s		West Shore 4s	
10,000	98	9,000	115¾
Milw Gas L 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	95½	1,000	93⅜
		5,000	93⅞

Total sales $1,316,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼	Int. Silver	12	14
2s, c., 1930	108¾	108¾	Int. Sil. pf.	59½	65¾
3s, r., 1918	107	108	Int. St. P.	51½	54
3s, c., 1918	107	108	I. S. P. pf.	92	93
3s, 1918, sm.	107	108	Joliet & Chi.	185	
4s, r., 1907	100⅞	110⅜	Kan. & M.	41½	42¾
4s, c., 1907	110⅞	111⅜	K. & D. M.	29	31
4s, r., 1925	134⅜	135½	K. & D. M. pf.	65	70
4s, c., 1925	134⅜	135½	King, & P.	10½	12
5s, r., 1904	105	106	Kn. Ice, Chi.	12	15
D. C. 3-65s	124		K. I. C. pf.	35	55
Adams Exp.	197	210	Lacl. Gas	85	89
Alb. & Sus.	225		Lacl. G. pf.		109
Alls. & W.	138		L. E. & W.	63	65
Am. Ag. Ch.	25	29	L. E. & W. pf.	125	130
A. A. C. pf.		88	Laks Shore	330	350
Am. Elec. pf.	223	233½	Long Island	88	87
A. C. & F. pf.	91	91¼	Md. C. pf.	74	78
Am. Coal	180	195	Met. St. Ry.	148	148½
Am. Cot. O.	51¼	52	M. W. S. El.	37¾	39
A. C. O. pf.	95	97¾	Chi. pf.		
Am. D. Tel.	35	38	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	89	95
Am. Exp.	222	224	M. El. R. & R. pf.	121	
Am. Gr. T.	57	57½	Mich. Cent.		174
Am. L. Co.	23½	23¾	M. & St. L. pf.	125	130
A. L. Co. pf.	50½	54	Nat. Biscuit.	46⅞	48
Am. M. Co.	6	6½	Nat. Bis. pf.	104	106
A. M. Co. pf.	24	25	N. Cent. C.	33	38
A. S. R.	98	98¼	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	
Am. Snuff		125	N. Y. A. B.	161	165
Am. Sn. pf.	98¼	98⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	52¼	52¾
A. S. R. pf.	118½	119½	N. Y., C. & St.L.1st pf.	115	119
A. T. & C.	86	87	N. Y., C. & St.L.2d pf.	89	91½
Am. Tob. pf.	145	151	N. Y. Dock.	20	25
Am. W. Co.	13	13½	N. Y. & R. Beach	12	
A. W. Co. pf.	73	77	Nor. & W.	56½	57
Ann Arbor	36	40	N. & W. pf.	91	95
Atl. C. L.	70	72	North. Am.	122	123
A. M. 1st pf.	92	95½	Nor. Cent.	235	
B. & O. pf.	95	95½	Ont. Min.	8	8½
B. A. L. pf.	108		Pac. Coast.	65	70
B. Un. Gas.	230	240	P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
Bruns City.	12½	13	P. C. 2d pf.	74	80
B., R. & P.	115	122½	Pac. Mail.	41¼	42
B., R. & P. pf.	139		Pere Marq.	70	75
B., C. R. & N.	165	185	Pere M. pf.		90
Butterick Co.	45	46½	P., C., C. & St. L.	112¾	113¾
Canada So.	90¼	92	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	116	125
Can. P. cts.	128½	129¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	191½	194½
C. & O.	40		P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	146	147
C., R. R. of N. J.	180	190	Pr. Steel C.	45¼	46¼
Chi. & A.	37½	37⅞	P. S. C. pf.	85½	86½
C., B. & Q.	190	225	Pullman Co.	232	236
C. & E. Ill. pf.	98		Quicksilver	3½	4
C. & N. W.	250	251	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10½
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	160	170	Rep. S. Spr.	30½	32
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	200	210	R. R. S., Ill. C. ctfs.	93⅝	94
C. U. T. pf.	52		Rens. & Sar.	210	
C., C. C. & St. L.	103	104	R. W. & O.	130	
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	119½	120	Rub. Goods.	18	19
C., L. & W.	76	78	Rub. G. pf.	65	68
C., L. & W. pf.	94	96	St. J. & G. I.	22½	23
Cleve. & P.	192½	195	St. L. & A.	50	
C. F. & I. pf.	124	135	St. L. & S. F.	68½	69
Col. South	30½	31	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	83
C. S. 1st pf.	70½	71½	S.-S. S. & I.	32¼	34
C. S. 2d pf.	42¾	43½	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80¼	82
C. & H. C.	16	17	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	90	92
Com. Cable	155		S. R. & T.	6½	7
Consol. Coal	70	85	T. P. L. Tr.	38	41
Corn P. pf.	83¼	85	Third Ave.	130	131
Del. & Hud.	174½	175¾	T., P. & W.	15	25
D., L. & W.	280	285	T. C. R. T.	117½	119½
D. & S. W.	25	65	U. B. & P.	14¼	16
D. & Ft.	49½	51	U. B. & P. pf.	51½	55
D., M. & Ft. pf.	143	170	U. S. R. & R.	38	39
Det. So. pf.	39½	40	U. S. R. & R. pf.	62	64
Dia. Match.	132	134½	Va.-Car. Ch.	69¼	69½
Erie 1st pf.	68⅜	68½	V.-C. C. pf.	182	182¼
Erie & T. H. pf.	50	51	W., F. Exp.	105	210
Ev. & T. H. pf.	81	85	Westinghouse 1st pf.	205	220
Ft. W. & D. City.	46	48	Westinghouse ass't	206	210
Gen. Chem.	64	68	W. & L. E.	22	22¾
Gen. Ch. pf.	98	103	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	62½	63
Gen. Elect.	305	307	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	34½	36
G. A. Fuller.	49	50			
G. A. F. pf.	94	95			
Hock. V.	88	90			
Ill. C.	104½				
Int. P. Co.	20½	20¾			
I. P. Co. pf.	73	74			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—New York exchange was at par to-day; time and call loans, 4½ and 5 per cent. Most of the local leaders closed fractionally off to-day. Biscuit common sold at 47⅝, Can common at 12½, Lake Street Elevated at 10¼, Union Traction common at 17, and Diamond Match at 134. There was a sharp break in the quotations for Strawboard, the receipts selling at 33 just at the close on a 50-share trade. The receipts were offered shortly after the opening at 34½, but no buyers could be found, and the price was finally lowered to 33. The trust agreement under which Strawboard stock has been deposited expires July 2, and recent reports in regard to the progress of negotiations for a consolidation of the companies have been favorable. It would seem, however, that some holders still fear that there will be another hitch.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Can com	12½	12½	12½
150	American Can pf	84¼	84¼	85
50	Am. Strawboard Rects	33	33	33
325	Chicago Title & Trust	131½	131	131
220	Chicago Union Traction	17¾	17	17
150	Diamond Match	134	134	134
245	Lake Street Elevated	10¼	10¼	10
50	Met. W. S. El. pf	90	90	90
120	National Biscuit	48	47⅝	48
81	National Biscuit pf	106½	105⅝	105½
52	National Carbon pf	96½	96¼	96¼
100	Northwestern El. com	37	37	37
65	Quaker Oats	70	70	70
50	Quaker Oats pf	94	94	94
225	Swift & Co	125	124	124

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The mining market is dull and unchanged. The Clearing House rate was 3¼ per cent. New York Funds were par and 5c premium. Call loans were 3 to 4. Time money was 4 to 5. The Clearing House exchanges were $19,242,020; balances, $1,196,010. The stock market to-day was extremely dull and devoid of feature. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Atchison	82¾	82½	82½
191	Atchison pf	101	100⅝	101
12	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
5	Boston & Maine	203	203	203
9	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
8	Fitchburg pf	143⅜	143⅜	143½
102	Mass. Electric	42¾	42½	42¾
8	Mass. Electric pf	98	97½	97½
23	N. Y., N. H. & H	231	231	231
15	Old Colony	208½	208¼	208½
100	Union Pacific	105¾	105¾	105¾
25	Union Pacific pf	88½	88½	88½
10	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONE.

264	Am. T. & T.	178¾	177¾	178½

MISCELLANEOUS.

130	Am. Ag. Chem	25½	25	25½
50	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5¼	5¼
145	Am. Pneu. Service pf	25	25	23
335	Am. Sugar	126¾	126¼	126⅝
10	Am. Sugar pf	119	119	119
24	Am. Woolen	18	13	13
211	Am. Woolen pf	76¼	76	76¼
210	Dom. Iron & Steel	52½	51½	52
300	N. E. Gas & Coks	3½	3 7-16	3 7-16
553	Swift P. & P. Co	125½	124	124¼
135	United Fruit	112½	112	112½
100	United Shoe Machine	54	54	54
50	United Shoe Machine pf	22	22	22
21	U. S. Steel	38½	38	38
30	U. S. Steel pf	89½	89	89¾

MINING.

286	Amalgamated	63¾	63½	63¾
355	Cons. Mercur	2	2	2
145	Copper Range Cons	54	53¾	53¾
5	Daly West	48½	48½	48½
350	Dom. Coal	137	136	137
50	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Mayflower	2	2	2
50	Michigan	11½	11½	11½
20	Mohawk	42¼	42¼	42⅓
300	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2¼	2¼
300	Old Dominion	20	19½	19½
58	Osceola	61	60	60
5	Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	United States	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	U. S. Oil	15	15	15
674	Winona	5¼	5	5¼
100	Victoria	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
75	Wolverine	54¾	54¾	54¾
50	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The local market to-day was dull and unsettled. Reading was quite freely sold for New York account. Lehigh Valley was steady. Union Traction and United Gas Improvement were firm. Philadelphia Rapid Transit again sold above 9. Trading was in narrow volume and at the close there was a tendency toward weakness. Quotations for money remain unchanged at 4 per cent. for call, 4@4½ for time, and 4½ per cent. and upward for commercial paper. There were practically no transactions in loans to-day. Complete transactions in stocks were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Railways	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Cambria Steel	24¾	24¾	24¾
550	Lake Superior	29¾	29¼	29⅜
145	Con Lake Superior pf	76½	76½	76½
100	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
0	Con. Trac. of N. J	69¾	69¾	69¾
52	Elec. Co. N. America	7¼	7¼	7¼
85	Indianapolis Street Ry	85	85	85
200	Lehigh Valley	34¾	34½	34¾
2	Lehigh Navigation	74¼	74¼	74¼
100	Marsden Company	3¾	3¾	3¾
345	Philadelphia Elec.	5¼	5¼	5¾
310	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	9-16	9	9

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits, $5,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Cluster Gas Light Company, New York, capital $25,000. Directors—Louis B. Loudon, Frank Capian, Louis Schaffer, Manhattan.

Schenectady Building and Improvement Company, Schenectady, capital $25,000. Directors—John H. Vernon, Mohawkville; Charles Vernon, Schenectady; Frederick Aldhouse, New York.

Ki Ki Remedy Company, (tonic or beverage,) New York, capital $10,000. Directors—Ernst Finnan, Peter Gieckner, Henry Maisel, New York.

H. A. Conklin Company, Menhatten, (trucking,) capital $5,000. Directors—Henry A. Conklin, Kate M. Conklin, William P. Hanifire, New York.

Nichols Hat Company, Manhattan, capital $15,000. Directors—Frederick Mercy, Edward P. Shield, New York; Theodore M. Thorn, Brooklyn.

Empire Embroidery Company, Manhattan, capital $5,000. Directors—Charles M. Learned, Bernard Naumburg, Robert Cohn, Manhattan.

Castle Brothers, Brooklyn, (cement floors and articles,) capital $32,000. Directors—Emily E. Castle, Walter L. Castle, William T. Bather, Brooklyn.

Inglewood Company, New York, (real estate,) capital $50,000. Directors—Frank Squier, New York; William M. Griffith, Utica; Wilmot L. Morehouse, Brooklyn.

Brunton-Studebaker Company, Brooklyn, (brokers,) capital $2,000. Directors—John W. Brunton, Charles A. Studebaker, Sanders Shanks, Brooklyn.

No-Ice Machine Company, Queens, New York, (artificial cooling machines,) capital $50,000. Directors—Daniel C. Smith, Queens; Gilbert K. Harroun, Oscar P. Williams, Rockville Centre.

James Rowland & Company, Manhattan, (commission business,) capital $500,000. Directors—James Rowland, Howard D. Reynolds, New York; Walter Irving Moody, Chicago.

The Wilmout Company, Manhattan, (real estate,) capital $100,000. Directors—William H. Slayton, Yonkers; John A. L. Campbell, Pocantico Hills; Charles B. Reid, New York.

Oxford Realty Company, Manhattan, (real estate,) capital $150,000. Directors—Charles F. Deshler, Martha U. Overland, Charles Both, Arthur A. Schomberg, New York.

Robert Coleman & Company, Manhattan, (department store,) capital $15,000. Directors—Robert Coleman, Sheepshead Bay; Sol M. Stroock, William B. Logan, Manhatten.

Morris Hefter, Manhattan, (gold embroidery,) capitnl $2,000. Directors—Morris Hefter, Abraham M. Stein, Joseph Cohen, Brooklyn.

Coin Counting Machine Company, New York, capital $250,000. Directors—William F. Weyburn, Newark, N. J.; Eugene M. Dunbar, Chicago; Curtis B. Plante, New York.

B. Wasserman Company, Manhattan, (tobacco and pipes,) capital $100,000. Directors—Benoit Wasserman, Samuel Wassermen, Charles Wasserman, Brooklyn.

Unity Improvement and Development Company, New York, (mining and quarrying,) capital $25,000. Directors—Solomon Steinfeld, Maurice M. Kayton, Edward Alkemeyer, New York.

Locke & Company, Manhattan, (carriages,) capital, $50,000. Directors—Elisha P. S. Wright, Carrie E. Wright, Short Hills, N. J.; J. Vinton Locke, New Rochelle.

The University Society, Manhattan, (books and music,) capital $400,000. Directors—George J. Bryan, A. C. Butters, Ferdinand Trep, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 28.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

W. A. Russell & Co., to manufacture steel, iron, and brass; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Cleland V. Childs, George T. Mills, and H. N. Smith.

The United States Bottlers' Association of New Jersey; capital, $10,000.

Naumkeag Cotton Dividend.

SALEM, Mass., June 28.—A semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared by the Directors of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, payable July 1. This is the first dividend for some time, as the company passed the last two semi-annual dividends.

H. W. Maxwell's Seat Sold.

The transfer of the Stock Exchange seat of the late Henry W. Maxwell was announced yesterday. The purchase price of the seat, which has been bought by Morris Glazer, was not made known.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.
TORONTO, CANADA.

REPORT 31ST MAY, 1902.

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto have pleasure in presenting the Forty-sixth Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank:—

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss on 31st May, 1901, was		$11,269.51
The Net Profits for the year, after meking full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of	$325,372.26	
Profits realized from sales of securities	100,000.00	
Premium received on New Stock	492,360.00	
		917,732.26
		$929,001.77

This sum has been appropriated as follows:—

Dividend No. 91, Five per cent	$111,452.81	
Dividend No. 92, Five per cent	122,429.13	
Bonus of one per cent	24,531.25	
		$258,413.19
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments		3,575.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund		5,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account from Profit and Loss Account	$100,000.00	
Transferred to Rest Account, Premium on New Stock	492,360.00	
		592,360.00
Carried forward to next year		69,653.58
		$929,001.77

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance as on 31st May, 1901		$2,000,000.00
Premium on New Stock	$492,360.00	
Transferred from Profit and Lose Account	100,000.00	
		592,360.00
Amount at credit on 31st May, 1902		$2,592,360.00

The average paid-up Capitel for the year has been $2,338,000.00.

GENERAL STATEMENT—31st May, 1902.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation		$1,959,839.00
Deposits hearing interest	$12,260,969.71	
Deposits not hearing interest	2,464,332.76	
		14,725,302.47
Balances due to other banks		472,231.50
Unclaimed Dividends	$63.00	
Half-yearly Dividends and bonus payable 2d June, 1902		
		147,023.38
		$17,304,396.35
Capital paid up	$2,492,360.00	
Rest	2,592,360.00	
Interest Accrued on Deposit Receipts	25,325.00	
Rebate on Notes Discounted	102,750.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	69,653.58	
		5,282,448.58
		$22,586,844.93

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin on hand	$866,835.57	
Dominion Notes on hand	1,536,273.00	$2,203,108.57
Notes of and Cheques on other banks		374,349.88
Balances due from other banks		681,911.91
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation		95,000.00
Government, Municipal, Railway, and other Debentures and Stocks		8,241,252.00
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds		2,233,195.15
		$8,828,817.51
Loans and Bills Discounted	$13,557,676.30	
Overdue Debts, (estimated loss provided for)	351.12	
		13,558,027.42
Bank premises		200,000.00
		$22,586,844.93

D. COULSON, General Manager.

UNUSUALLY ACCURATE ADVICES
and authentic data relative to all stocks and their probable market move given our customers upon request. We have made a study of the markets for nigh onto 20 years. APPRECIATING AS WE DO THE ADVISABILITY AND NECESSITY OF BEING IN POSSESSION OF THE LATEST UP-TO-DATE OBTAINABLE INFORMATION, WHEN EITHER BUYING OR SELLING STOCKS SPECULATIVELY OR SELECTING SHARES FOR INVESTMENT. We have at a large expense prepared for our clients a 400-page, cloth-bound, illustrated book, which we have issued annually for more than ten years for their benefit. WE DISTRIBUTE THIS WORK FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS. It has been prepared to place in possession of the public all the facts relative to Wall Street, its securities and speculative commodities. It is conceded by Exchenges, Boerds of Trade, Banks, and the Press to be an absolute authority. OUR HOUSE ALSO INSURES FREE EACH AFTERNOON A RESUME OF THE MARKET, calculated to aid speculators in making stock selections. IT PIKES TO FORESHADOW THE MOVEMENTS OF THE MARKETS. If your are in possession of both our
"Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter"
you will he better fitted to successfully cope with Wall Street and improve your likelihood of success. One word more: In selecting your broker deal with a house of mature years, thereby securing the benefits of its greater experience. We have been in this business for nearly **20 Years,** and since 1890 at the one New York address. Our offices have every facility that experience and capital can suggest for the satisfactory handling of orders for Stocks, Grain, and Cotton. We respectfully solicit your business, guaranteeing every facility that you will find in any other broker's office, and many little aids calculated to assist our customers to success that you will fail to find elsewhere.

HAIGHT & FREESE
Established 1890. CO. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
1181 BROADWAY,
GERKEN BLDG.,
147 WEST 125TH ST.
BROOKLYN:
44 COURT ST. (TEMPLE BAR.)
3 WALLABOUT MARKET.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

MINING STOCKS.
Special prices quoted on the following stocks and opportunities offered for exchange:
MAJESTIC MINING AND SMELTING CO.
SAN LUIS MINING CO.
BLACK WARRIOR COPPER CO.
McKINLEY MINING AND SMELTING CO.
RELIEF GOLD MINING CO.
BLACK DIAMOND COPPER CO.
GEO. A. TREADWELL MINING CO.
HIDDEN FORTUNE GOLD MINING CO.
EXPOSED TREASURE GOLD MINING CO.
KING MIDAS GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
FORWARD REDUCTION CO.
COPPER CLIFF MINING CO.
COPETE MINING CO.
UNION STANDARD GOLD CO.
The preferred stock of the MECKLAN WAGON CO. is a sound investment. Write us for particulars.
G. HERBERT DALEY & CO.,
Unlisted Investment Securities,
68 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Lisman, Lorge & Co.
Telephones 2889-90 Broad, 25 Broad St.
MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Trust Company Stocks
Selling at a moderate premium.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John M. Hughes has been appointed manager of the re-established Newark fire underwriting compact's bureau.

John T. Kaier has been appointed Boston agent of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank Gair Macomber.

The Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union has reaffirmed its resolution favoring the adoption of the coinsurance principle by the local board at Pittsburg.

A new fire insurance grain schedule has been drawn up for the Northwest, and provides that 25 cents be added to the basis rate where the coinsurance clause is used and 50 cents where it is not accepted.

Local fire insurance agents in Los Angeles are endeavoring to form a board of underwriters in that city. The plan under contemplation provides that each member deposit a cash forfeit of $500.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BOSTON UNITED GAS
5% Sinking Fund Trust Bonds
(FIRST SERIES)
Due Jan. 1, 1939:

Default having been made in the payment of the sinking fund instalment due January 1st, 1902, under the deed of trust dated January 1st, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust, have agreed to act on behalf of the bondholders in the protection of their interests, and to recommend a Plan of Reorganization if a satisfactory one is submitted. All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, to the order of the undersigned, for which receipts will be given, and in the event of the preparation of a bondholders' agreement, any bondholder who does not approve of the same may withdraw his bonds without expense. Bondholders are advised not to part with their bonds at the present time.

Deposits will be received up to and including July 8, 1902.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
VERMILYE & COMPANY,
New York and Boston.

New York, June 20th, 1902.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
OF BALTIMORE CITY.
19 SOUTH STREET.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 25TH, 1902.

To the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City:

The management of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City is in the hands of a Board of Directors composed of the following gentlemen:

WILLIAM W. SPENCE, Capitalist, First Vice President of Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore.
WILLIAM F. FRICK, Capitalist, senior member of the Baltimore bar.
JAMES A. GARY, Capitalist, former United States Postmaster General.
E. AUSTIN JENKINS, firm of Edward Jenkins & Sons, Director in Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, and in other large corporations.
JOHN W. HALL, Former President and now Director in First National Bank of Baltimore, and former President of Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City.
WILTON SNOWDEN, Treasurer of Baltimore Equitable Society.
JOHN E. HURST, senior member of firm of John E. Hurst & Company, and Director in Mercantile Truet & Deposit Company of Baltimore, and in other large corporations.
N. W. JAMES, Wholesale Lumber Merchant, Director in Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore, and in other large corporations.
GEORGE A. VON LINGEN, German Consul and Director in Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore, and in other large corporations.
JOHN B. RAMSAY, President of National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.
CHARLES H. DICKEY, Director in First National Bank of Baltimore.
FERDINAND C. LATROBE, former Mayor of Baltimore.

In view of the criticism to which the management of the Company hes heen subjected, the following statement is due to the Stockholders. It will, we think, demonstrate that their interests have been thoroughly protected, and that, considering the conservative character of the citizens of Baltimore, and the strong competition with electric lighting, the business of the Company has increased as rapidly as could reasonably he expected.

Baltimore is essentially a city of homes. The tenement house is comparatively unknown, and many of the working people living in small houses cnrtail their expenses, as they helieve, hy the use of oil. Notwithetanding these conditions, the plans adopted hy the Company for pushing its business, as indicated hy the following figures, have resulted in a very decided increase in the numher of its customers, and also in the amount of gas consumed.

First, as to numbers: On Jan 1,

1899, there were 47,611 private consumers. 1901, there were 50,427 private consumers.
1900, there wers 48,828 private consumers. 1902, there were 58,359 private consumers.

An increase of 2.55%, 3.27% and 15.73% each year, respectively.

Second, as to the gas consumed: The calendar year of

1898 shows 1,312,888,700 feet. 1900 shows 1,404,543,900 feet.
1899 shows 1,346,595,500 feet. 1901 shows 1,548,329,000 feet.

An increase of 2.57%, 4.30% and 10.24% each year, respectively.

Third, as to earnings: The calendar year of

1898 shows earnings of $814,672.19. 1900 shows earnings of $744,189.86.
1899 shows earnings of 862,112.66 1901 shows earnings of 729,917.51.

In connection with the above it must he remembered that during 1900 the Legislature of the State lowered the price of gas from $1.25 to $1.10 per thousand feet, and our revenues were correspondingly decreased from June 1st, 1900.

This, with the increased cost of material, more than accounts for this reduction in earnings.

The management of the Company is now engaged in extending its mains into the snhurhs of the city, is constructing two additional holders of one million and three million cubic feet capacity, respectively, and is generally enlarging its facilities for the manufacture of gas to meet the rapidly increasing consumption.

Negotiations are now pending with the Maryland Steel Company for the purchase of coal gas which, when completed, will, in our judgment, result in advantage to this company.

Under these conditions we helieve that the hest interests of the Stockholders will he furthered hy continuing the control of the corporation in the hands of the present management.

The proxy sent herewith, if duly executed and returned to the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Md., will be voted for the present Board of Directors. Under the Laws of Maryland, in case of a contested election the proxy MUST BE SWORN TO BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC. If in Baltimore City, an affidavit hefore a Justice of the Peace will he sufficient.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE,
President Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEO. H. PHILLIPS.

It affords me great pleasure to announce that I have opened offices in New York City with a view to creating greater interest on the part of the Eastern public in the Chicago grain markets.

Up to this time Stocks and Securities have mainly absorbed the attention, but I believe a favorable opportunity is now offered the investor in grain, Wheat especially.

My Main Office in New York will be at No. 16 Beaver St., with a branch Up-town Office in the Hoffman House. At both these places continuous Chicago quotations will be posted as received over our private wire from my Chicago office. In addition I will furnish all current gossip and news direct from the Chicago Exchange floor and obtainable only by the traders on the ground. I will make every effort to give you everything that will have any influence on prices.

I am in constant communication with prodncers and handlers of cash grain in every section of the entire Western country. My information from those eources comes uncolored, senders having no interest in Stocke that might be effected by particulary good or bad crop reports.

I will be pleased to enter your name on my mailing liet and regularly eend you my daily and weekly market letters, if they will be of interest to you,

I invite you to make my New York Offices your head quarters, and all correspondence directed to me at No. 16 Beaver St., N. Y. City, will receive prompt attention. Let me hear from you. I am now ready for business.

Yours Truly
Geo. H. Phillips

25% ON YOUR Money!
MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF THE 20TH CENTURY, BACKED BY A $1,000,000 CORPORATION, CONDUCTED BY SOME OF THE MOST SOLID BUSINESS MEN IN THE COUNTRY.

No irresponsible gold-mining speculation, promoted as an experiment. A huge daily growing success on a rock-bottom of 1,128 acres of the **richest Lead Mines in America** (Owen Co., Ky.,) systematically developed, conservatively managed, and mining to-day

50 to 75% PURE LEAD
besides other valuable minerals, more than enough to pay the cost of mining. To immediately realize the full value of these immensely rich holdings and distribute the enormous benefits, we offer this "ground-floor" special allotment of

$10.00 Shares for $2.00
actual $10.00 par value shares, carrying a 5% (or 50c. per share) non-cumulative yearly dividend. **We prove every statement.**

Write at once for full particulars! Find out all about these mines and who are behind them!

ALL SHARES COMMON STOCK! NO BONDS OR PREFERRED SHARES! SMALLEST ALLOTMENT, 10 SHARES. WE RESERVE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW THIS OFFER WITHOUT NOTICE!

THE LEAD MINING CORPORATION
OF AMERICA.
29 FERRY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper. Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

Elderly persons of either sex can double, treble, quadruple, or quintuple their income, according to age, by purchasing annuities; no medical examination required; write for particulars. George W. Ford, 32 Liberty St.; 40 years' experience.

Notice.—Contrary to rumors, the undersigned has no legal or financial connection with Packard & Co.
J. J. K. COARD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BOSTON UNITED GAS
5% Trust Bonds
(SECOND SERIES)
Due Jan. 1, 1939:

Default having been made in the payment of the sinking fund instalment due January 1st, 1902, on the First Series of these Bonds, under the deed of trust dated January 1st, 1889, the undersigned, at the request of a large number of holders of the bonds secured by the said deed of trust, have agreed to act on behalf of the bondholders in the protection of their interests, and to recommend a Plan of Reorganization if a satisfactory one is submitted. All bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or its agent, the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, to the order of the undersigned, for which receipts will be given, and, in the event of the preparation of a bondholders' agreement, any bondholder who does not approve of the same may withdraw his bonds without expense.

Deposits will be received up to and including July 8, 1902.

HENRY B. DAY, Chairman,
WILMOT R. EVANS,
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

Boston, June 20th, 1902.

CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
25 Broad St., N. Y.
MEMBERS { Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN and INVESTMENTS.
Orders executed for investment or margin. Send for our new Eighty-Page Illustrated
WALL STREET GUIDE.
Just published. Daily letter on application.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison ave., near 59th st.
Cor. Broadway & Spring st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Savings Banks.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 20, 1902.
A semi-annuel dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum hes been declared and will he credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payahle on and after Monday, July 21, 1902.
Money deposited on or hefore July 10 will draw interest from July 1st, 1902.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 28, 1902.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1902, and will he payable on and after Monday, July 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FOURTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 21, 1902, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will he paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M. holidays exceptcd. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
84TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered thet interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum he paid to depositors on and after **July 21st** on all sume of **$5** and np to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th,** 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. REID, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest he credited depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.
2,279-2,281 THIRD AVE., COR. 124TH ST.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 Per Cent. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30, on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 to $1,000, and 3 Per Cent. per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after July 21st. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
June 10th, 1902.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 3RD ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 17th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

100 PER CENT.
INCREASE IN VALUE
Sounds Big, But
—Figures Warrant It.
Investors Should Investigate.

The Mohican Spring Water Co. of Bridgeport, New York, Newark, and Philadelphia wants to establish branches in other cities. Every branch they have in operation now is making money. They have, however, the biggest factory and bottling plant in the United States, with a possible output of twenty times their present business.

To build up a demand for the new branches quickly, extensive advertising will be done in those cities. Money for this purpose is to be secured by the sale of stock which the Company controls. Governor Vorhees of New Jersey, Elias O. Doremus, President of American Fire Insurance Co.; J. P. Dusenberry, President of Essex and Hudson Gas Co.; Frederick T. Johnson, Comptroller of Newark; ex-United States Senator Smith of New Jersey, James L. Hays, Postmaster of Newark; Theodore C. Blanchard, Superintendent Prudential Insnrance Co., and other men prominent financially are stockholders and recommend Mohican stock at the present price.

The first thousand shares will be sold at thirty dollars per share, (par value $100,) full paid and non-assessable. At this price large dividends are assured and the investment is safe. Do not delay.

Send application and check to Mohican Spring Water Co., 11 West Twenty-seventh St., New York, or call at your convenience. FULL PARTICULARS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

A $100 A
A few parties investing $100 or more at once will positively make big money. Money secured. Impossible to lose. Address H. ELBEE, 134 Times.

Dividends.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company.
Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will he held at the office of Wallach & Cook, its ettorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated June 27th, 1902.
PETER FOGARTY, Vice President.

The semi-annual interest on the bonds of the
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company
will be paid on and after July 1st at the National City Bank of New York City.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 Ceder Street.
June 26th, 1902.
A dividend of Seven Per Cent. (7%) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payahle on and after June 30th, 1902, to stockholders of record on June 27th, 1902.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Office of Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.
Louisville, Ky., June 26th, 1902.
The July, 1902, coupons of Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co. will be paid on and after July 1st, 1902, on presentation at the Bank of America, New York, or the Columbia Finance & Trust Co. at Louisville, Ky.
H. V. SANDERS, Treasurer.

The National Citizens' Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., free of tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

National Bank of Cuba.
Havana, June 26th, 1902.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE TODAY declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 7th, 1902. J. N. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 20th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1902. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal & Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1952, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. City.
W. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columhus, Ohio, June 24, 1902.

The State Bank.
New York, June 13th, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months, a dividend of Ten Per Cent, upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. L. NOORHIS, Cashier.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after July 1, 1902.
COUPONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ONCE AND CHECKS IN PAYMENT OF SAME WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY AT 10 A. M. ON JULY 1.
NEW YORK CITY.

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5%.
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
American Bond Co.
Amherst Co., Va., 4½.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5%.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5%.
Betavia Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Bay Shore, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 1 4%.
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5%.
Brunswick & Birmingham R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Childs Ellsworth.
Citizens' Light & Power Co. 1st 5%.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 1st 4%.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers 4%.
Corning, N. Y., School District No. 13 4%.
Corning, N. Y., River Bonds 4%.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5%.
Decatur Traction & Electric Co. 1st 5%.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5%.
Fishkill & Matteawan Equitable Ges Co. 1st 6%.
Gilson Asphaltum Co. 1st 5%.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. General 5%.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. General 5%.
Independent Union Telephone Co. 1st 5%.
General American Reduction Co. 1st 6%.
Key West Electric Co. 1st 5%.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5%.
Marion City Water Co. 1st 4%.
Manor Club 2d 5%.
Mechanicsl Ruhher Co. 1st 6%.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. Consolidated 5%.
New York Belting & Packing Co. Debenture 6%.
New York Cab Co. (Rex.) 4%.
New York & East River Gas Co. Consolidated 5%.
New York Weighing Barge & Coaling Co. 1st 5%.
Newhurgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Paulinskill Consolidated Power & Ice Co. 1st 5%.
People's Mutual Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Port Jervis El. Light, Pow., Gas & R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5%.
Rhineheck Water Co. 1st 5%.
Schenectedy Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5%.
Southern Missouri & Arkansas R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6%.
Victor Fuel Co. 1st 5%.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5%.
West Michigan Traction Co. 1st 5%.
York Silk Manufacturing Co. 1st 6%.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 18, 1902.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.
The Board of Directors has declered a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 21st day of July, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer hooks on the second day of July, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed on July 2d, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on July 22, 1002, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 19th, 1902.
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

New York County National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 26, 1902.
100th DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this hank have this day declared a semi-annuel dividend of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25%), payeble July 1st, 1902, until which date the transfer hooks will remain closed.
CHARLES G. DALE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, June 25th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this hank, payahle, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, at ten o'clock A. M.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

237TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
National Banking Association.
New York, June 17th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payahis on and after July 1st, 1902.
Ths transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1902. CHARLES ONLEY, Cashier.

Rhode Island Snburban R'way Co.,
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1902.
Holders of the July, 1902, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suhurban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1902. Checks for interest on the regist

JUNE 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.



AUTOMOBILE WHIST.

ALONZO—These people are so disconcerting—don't you know—a fellow can't keep the score.

CHOLLY—Never mind. The hospital lists will be official as to dead and wounded.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Copyright, 1902, by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

EDWARD the Seventh, hy the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, &c., was recently at a reception in London where various classes of society were largely represented by both sexes. An extremely wealthy costumer, who enjoys an international reputation, approached him and remarked familiarly:

"The crowd is a somewhat mixed one this evening, your Majesty, is it not?"

"Well, my dear ——," responded the King, apologetically, and with an amiable smile, "we can't all be tailors, you know."

++++++

ALTHOUGH James McNeill Whistler was "found" at West Point in chemistry, some of his cadet drawings are still to he seen at ths Academy, and he retains the greatest admiration for the institntion. Not long ago, in London, he met a casual West Pointer whom he entertained sumptuously on that ground, and who expressed his regret that the artist had not graduated and "served."

"Yes," rejoined the artist, "too bad. And such a little thing, too. If silicon had been a gas, I should have been a soldier."

++++++

WHEN Mr. William Rockefeller had appendicitis Dr. McBirney was called in to perform the necessary operation.

After his recovery Mr. Rockefeller received the doctor's hill in due course, and, drawing a check, went to pay the account in person. In the conversation which followed appendicitis was naturally their main theme.

"You told me," said Mr. Rockefeller, "while I was sick, doctor, that every hody in the world had a vermiform appendix."

"With a few exceptions I believe that to be the case," answered the doctor.

"And that sooner or later," pursued the oil magnate, "every one would have to be operated on, either to cure or prevent the disease."

"That is the generally recognized opinion among the medical fraternity," was the answer.

"Well," said Mr. Rockefeller, rising, "if you will pardon my saying so, it seems to me that you have a better thing of it than has the Standard Oil Company."

++++++

AT the graduation exercises of the Morris High School last Tuesday at the annex on Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Commissioner of Education Mack related the following incident, which may serve to throw a little light npon the mutual relations existing between the members of the board which directs and shapes the destinies of our puhlic schools and the Superintendents who carry out their directions:

"One evening, not long after I had been made a Commissioner," said Mr. Mack, "I attended a social affair at which one of the School Superintendents was present. Desiring to show the gentleman that at affairs of this nature I removed the cloak of dignity with which my high office clothed me, and, for the time being, treated as an equal those in a lower position than myself, I made my way to where he was standing, and, after saluting him and slapping him on the back, remarked:

"'It seems, old man, that we are the only representatives of education present here this evening.'

"The Superintendent drew himself up with all the dignity of a monarch.

"'I beg,' he replied, 'to represent education; you represent the Board of Education.'"

++++++

"MON ami," said the Marquis de Croisic the other day, "the hotel keeper's life is an unhappy one. If he does not look to the least little detail the whole thing goes—what you call it? Ah! yes—on the hlink.

"Hcre is example of what I say. When I had the Logerot there was once a dinner there at which Chauncey Depew was a guest. I told the chef to put in the menu some dish in honor of him, and I forgot to look at the menu before it went to the printer.

"What you think that impecile of a chef had done? There—"

And the Marquis produced an old menu card, on which, among the "soupes," appeared the following:

"Purée de Marrons à la Depew."

++++++

MARK TWAIN occasionally makes a grim effort to earn a reputation as a philosopher. Recently he laid down ths dictum that a malarial chill has one advantage, for through its agency, according to his conception, it is a means by whic:: "An all-wise Providence has devised a way hy which man can indulge in exercise without exertion."

++++++

ROBERT LUCE of Somefville, the author and champion in ths Massachusetts Legislature of the Luce hill for primary elections which has been one of the features of this season's session, was recently in New York to look after his business interests here. While in the metropolis he delighted a party of friends with a story about a certain nameless club in Boston which has strict regulations against gambling.

A quartet of club members decided to break that rule by a game of poker for small stakes. So they adjourned to one of the small rooms of the club and called the old colored servant to bring a pack of cards. When he brought them, one of the members queried:

"John, I suppose it would be something [illegible] such a thing as play for money with these cards?"

The negro scratched his head and deliberated, finally answering:

"Boss, I'se been wiv dis club a long time and I'se seen many things."

"Yes, hut what have you seen?"

"I'se seen ebry rule oh dis club vi'lated 'ceptin' one."

"What rule is that one?"

"De rule 'gainst gibbin' tips to de serbants."

And straightway that rule was relieved of its lonesomeness among its fellows.

++++++

WHEN J. J. Hill and his friends started out a few weeks ago from New York, a good deal of curiosity was aroused as to the destination and object of the cruise. No one seemed anxious to tell the puhlic about it. Mr. Hill said, "'Labrador," with a smile that implied that Labrador was big enough to he good and vague.

"But, Mr. Hill," said one of his interviewers, "do you mean that this cruise has no definite end? Can't you even say when it will end?"

"No," said the President of the Great Northern, with a smile, "this cruise is just like the widow's cruse of pll. It will last as long as it needs to—and it won't be wasted, either!"

++++++

DR. HERBERT W. SPENCER tells the following story of his attempt to corner a Christian Scientist:

"Every time we met this Scientist [illegible] occasion to scoff at medical science and to dwell upon the wonders which could be performed through faith. 'You are convinced that through faith you can do anything?' I said to him one day.

"'Yes,' he replied, 'faith will [illegible] mountains.'

"A week later, he was in my [illegible] with a swollen jaw due to a [illegible]. 'What, you here!' I exclaimed, with feigned astonishment.

"'Oh, [illegible],' he said, 'I have suffered [illegible]'

JUNE

"You know you told me the other day that faith could move mountains."

"'But this is a cavity, Doctor; this is a cavity.'"

++++++

THE following story proves that the present Prince of Wales is not entirely devoid of a sense of humor.

It appears that the Princess is very fond of cats and always keeps a number of these pets around her. One day she happened to break the mirror in her boudoir. This she considered a bad omen and she so informed her royal consort.

The Prince merely laughed. But the next morning the Princess came to him and breathlessly exclaimed:

"Didn't I tell you that it was a terrible thing to break a mirror. To-day my pet cat died."

Now, the Prince is no animal hater, but he does not like cats. Still, he expressed his condolences. A few days later, however, he went to the Princess and, with evident disappointment, told the following story:

"I thought you said breaking a mirror was a bad omen? Well, I have broken six since then, but not a single one of your other six cats has died thus far!"

++++++

DURING the progress of a Prohibition wave that swept over Rochester, N. Y., some twenty-five years ago, the excited popular feeling resulted in the appointment of a committee of the City Fathers who were empowered to investigate the local excise situation and to whom was given power to summon witnesses before them. Among those who were thus called was the late "Sam" Wilder, well known to all Rochesterians as a citizen of wealth and high social position, as a man of the world in the best sense of the phrase, and as a wit and good fellow generally. After answering many questions bearing on his personal knowledge of the matter under investigation, one of the committee finally put forward this rather direct query:

"Mr. Wilder, where did you get your last drink?"

Quick as a flash, and with comical seriousness, came "Sam's" reply:

"Please God, I haven't had it yet!"

++++++

"IT is all in the way you look at things," said ex-City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, interposing to stop what threatened to become an argument among a party of Tammany men.

"Now, there was the fellow at the Winter race track in Jersey, whom I suppose you've heard of. No? Well, he was back in the betting ring when a race was started, and he ran out to the side of the track just in time to see the horses going away, all strung out over a hundred yards. Says he, 'The thieving robbers, the murdering pirates, did ye ever see anything so owdacious? To call that a start! But what horse is that wan out in front so far?' Somebody answered that it was Fenelon.

"'Ah,' says the fellow who had been kicking, 'it is not so bad, at all, at all. I have him straight and place.'"

++++++

AT a recent dinner of the Thirteen Club the question of matrimony came up, and J. B. Abarbanell said:

"Speaking of matrimony, there is a word in connection with the subject which I can seldom recall. When speaking of a plurality of wives you naturally use the word polygamy. But when speaking of one wife to a man you say mo—mo—can any one help me out?"

"Yes," said Brian G. Hughes, the practical joker, "you mean monotony."

++++++

MAYOR LOW, at a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was becoming rather weary of the arguments that a lawyer was making in favor of a garbage contract being awarded to his clients.

One of the essential points was whether the process by which the company proposed to dispose of the garbage would leave any offensive smells. In answer to the question, the lawyer straddled the issue by saying that "there would be none to speak of."

Controller Grout was getting ready to pin the lawyer down to something specific when Mayor Low quietly remarked:

"I was once talking with the Governor of New Jersey, and asked him if there were any mosquitos at Elizabeth. He replied that there were none—to speak of."

The connection was so apparent that further questions were unnecessary.

++++++

ONE of the leading figures in the house of Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia, which represents the interests of J. P. Morgan in that city, is George C. Thomas, who tells a story of the great financier's knowledge of the world in general and of expressmen in particular.

Mr. Thomas's only daughter was married last Fall, and Mr. Morgan, in speaking to the father of the event, said that he had brought over from Europe a little present for the young lady, which he would send from New York as soon as he had returned. A few days later there came to the office of the Philadelphia banker a medium-sized package, addressed in Mr. Morgan's own handwriting, tied with a common piece of brown twine and wrapped in coarse yellow paper which had broken at the corners. The look of the thing did not speak of any contents out of the ordinary, and, being very busy at the moment of its arrival, Mr. Thomas did not open it for nearly an hour, during which time it rested unnoticed on a corner of his desk.

Then he broke the string, dug down through a lot of paper, and brought to light a pearl necklace worth anywhere from $1,500 to $2,500.

Mr. Morgan had merely realized that an article of that value was more safely sent through the express with neither seals nor registering to tell of its worth.

++++++

WHEN the late Bishop Hare was presiding over a Methodist Episcopal church in New York City a large reception was given in his honor, to which a brother of his—who closely resembled the Bishop—was invited.

During the evening a member of the conference who had never met the Bishop's brother approached him, and, shaking him warmly by the hand, said:

"Good evening, Father Hare; I greatly enjoyed the sermon you gave us today. It is just what this church needs."

"You are mistaken in the person," said the brother, smiling, as he pointed to the Bishop on the oposite side of the room, "that is the man who preaches—I practice."

++++++

ASSISTANT Attorney General James M. Beck, at the ceremonies on the Wissahickon Drive the other day, when he presented to the City of Philadelphia the statue of the Delaware Chief Tedyscung, told the story of a presentation orator who forgot his lines.

"He was to present a sword to a returned war hero," said Mr. Beck, "and, wishing to do the thing just as it should be done and to please every one concerned, wrote out his address and presented it for the approval of the warrior who was to be honored. That gentleman, in turn, taking his cue from what was to be said to him, prepared a very nice little speech of thanks.

"The evening of the ceremony arrived, and the two principals appeared on the stage before a crowded house. Then the presentator's nerved failed him. He could not think of a word he had written and learned with such care. He stammered, stuttered, and turned pale and red, and at last blurted out:

"'Captain, there's the sword.'

"The recipient had been fearfully upset by all this, and he, too, went to pieces. He could say absolutely nothing at first, but after a few gulps and gasps managed to exclaim:

"'Is that it?'"

++++++

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, the editor of The Century Magazine, has definitely expressed himself on the subject of spelling reform. When he was speaking before the students of Bryn Mawr College the other day he said:

"Our English friends say we are going to the dogs in this little matter, and all because we spell a bit more sparsely than they think right. As for myself, I must admit that I approve of the American idea of economy in this as in so many other things—with the single exception of the name of William Shakespeare. When it comes to that, I go in for all the letters possible to be included. We can never have too much of Shakespeare."

++++++

SOME one put up a joke on Capt. O'Reilly of the Oak Street Station the other day.

"Mr. Johnson of 17 Park Row sent me around to say that men are writing policy sheets in the building," exclaimed a boy, running into the station house, and giving the number of a room.

Out started the Captain with two of his detectives, hotfoot after the supposed policy men, and bursting in on a roomful of clerks, he found them—writing life insurance policies.

++++++

GEN. HORATIO C. KING told this story at the dinner given to Gen. Porter, the Ambassador to France, at the National Arts Club a few nights ago.

"It was during a long march of our regiment in the civil war, and the troops had been without food for several days. At daybreak one morning Sambo, the officers' colored servant, was startled by the sound of a cock crowing. Sambo turned to me and said:

"'Massa General, you done hear dat noise?'

"'Yes,' I replied; 'it was only a cock crowing.'

"'I know it, Massa General; it was only a pullet crowing, but Massa General, how careless, how careless.'"



LET THE GOOD WORK BEGIN.

No gentlemen, that is not another volcanic erruption; it's just Uncle Sam digging the Panama canal.

WRAPS AND GOWNS

THE Summer wrap question is a puzzling one to the majority of womankind. So many more points have to be considered in purchasing coats or capes for warm weather wear than for cold. The woman of wealth, of course, has little to consider at any time save the appropriateness of her wrap or gown to the season of wearing and its fitness for her style of beauty, or—dare it be said—degree of plainness.

Summer wraps for the woman of moderate or limited means may be divided into three classes, those to be worn during the day, those for evening, and, lastly, traveling coats.

For the purpose of moderate capacity the long black taffeta coat is perhaps the best for evening wear, when a handsome or demi-toilette is worn. It should be three-quarters fitting, and those having a yoke or deep collar and wide sleeves drawn into large cuffs are the best. The addition of white lace to the collar and sleeves makes such a coat a little too showy for street wear; for n carriage of course it is in good taste. A plain collar or a series of little capes of the taffeta stitched in black or with self-strapping is the best form of trimming. It can be lined or unlined, as the wearer pleases. Lined with white liberty satin it is much handsomer. The abuse of the long taffeta coat has cheapened it much.

For shopping and traveling conts the mohairs are the best investment. They may he worn in black or in colors, and a silvery gray is pretty and cool looking. These are inexpensive, and will last easily a couple of seasons, if necessary. They should be as plain as possible; taffeta strappings or silk stitching are the proper decorations.

Black taffeta Etons and short jackets and three-quarter coats are all much worn; also the pongees in three-quarter and half lengths. The short plaited Eton with plaited sleeves and deep collars of cream or white lace make pretty afternoon wraps.

***

Perhaps the best all around wrap for all sorts of day wear is the covert cloth jacket. It must, however, be of the best material, made by a tailor who knows his business, and finished by a handsome lining and machine stitching. Such a coat will always look well, and it never goes out of style. The so-called cheap, ready made coats of covert cloth are not to be mentioned in the same breath, and they are not really cheap. The tailor made coat will cost from four to six times as much, but it will always retain its shape and style and outwear a dozen of the other sort.

***

For the rich woman who can afford many garments a charming wrap—a cross between a coat and a cape, highly suggestive of the old-time dolman—was in black silk point d'esprit over black chiffon. It was loose and "floaty," and near the neck in the back the point d'esprit was plaited into two pointed top boxplaits. Over each point was a large crescent in jet, with loops and rope ends perhaps five inches long, terminating in balls. The wide, short sleeves had deep cuffs, and on these the jet crescents and ends were used.

Another charming wrap to wear with light Summer frocks is of white linen, a coarse weave, with insertions and border of Irish crochet, or other coarse white lace—the coral being very pretty. The sleeves are wide and end a little below the elbow. There are no seams, the pieces of the garment being united by bands of lace. Even the sleeves are joined to the body of the coat by insertions, and the belt is of the same. Immense pearl buttons with rhinestone, silver, or cut steel centres are used on these coats. Several of these have been seen at Delmonico's in the evening.

***

At one of the fashionable June weddings Miss Kathleen Neilson displayed a charming foulard in several soft shades of gray. It had oval, rather than round, dots of varying sizes, almost covering the background, some of them darker and some lighter than the groundwork. The skirt, excepting an applied flounce finished by a tuck or two, was plain. The bodice was also simple; it bloused a little and was partially covered by a little jacket of gray taffeta. This jacket was rounded out in the neck, showing the stock and upper portion of the dress, and terminated two or three inches above the belt, while its sleeves came only a little trifle below the elbows. Around the neck were three scant, slightly overlapping ruffles—each perhaps three inches wide—of taffeta, the edges worked in buttonhole stitch with gray silk floss, and this formed tiny scallops. The sleeves, which were rather wide and full, were also edged with narrow frills, showing the same worked edges. The bottom of the jacket was similarly finished. It met in front at the bust line, but below that was left unfastened. A very large gray hat with a wide, rolling brim—the outer edge of which was faced for an inch and a half, with much darker gray chip; large and wide gray ostrich plumes were the trimmings.

***

Mrs. James W. Gerard was out walking the other day in a pretty black and white. The skirt was gathered a little into a narrow belt. The graduated applied flounce was headed by little squares of black lace insertions over white; the squares turned diagonally, corner to corner. The simple, little, gathered bodice bloused a little in front and had a small vest. Its white lace stock extended in front into a maltese cross-shaped vest; around it were insertions of the lace squares in diamond pattern. The sleeves were loose, flowing some from the elbows, and had insertions of the lace squares at the wrists, where the sleeves were gathered into narrow bands. The dark blue straw hat worn was small, flat-crowned, and with the brim curled up on each side. It had a touch of white.

***

Mrs. Harry Lehr, lunching in a favorite restaurant, just after her return from Europe, was in a plain white shirtwaist that fitted more like a bodice than a



A seasonable frock for general wear was of olive green pongee, the color dark enough to withstand the damage of soft coal, yet light enough to be summery. The skirt escaped the ground, and was formed of almost flat flounces. Each was cut in points and worked with silk floss matching the pongee in hue. The Eton coat was also finished around the edges with deep points—in this case about two inches in depth—and carried out the overlapping flounce idea of the skirt, in that the wide, turned-down collar was finished in worked points; midway between its lower edge and the bottom of the jacket there was another line of points similarly finished. The upper sleeves flared from the shoulder to below the elbows, where they ended in the worked points over small undersleeves terminating in narrow wristbands, each edge of the latter being also worked in half-inch points with silk floss. The jacket opened in front over an underblouse of plain, white linen, and the cincture was a fold of silk, the edges worked in buttonhole stitch. The hat was of light, dull brown straw, encircled with a wreath of dull green leaves.



A coat suitable for cool evenings was of silvery gray Irish poplin, of three-quarter length. The seams were backed by strips of gray cloth, so that the stitching made tiny cords. A scalloped band of cloth was inserted under the lower edge of the garment, and the stitching followed its lines. There was a four-inch tourned-down collar of the poplin, and a close cape of cloth of the same shade. This was perforated. In front there were long straps of the poplin pointed at the ends. These had at their lower ends diamond-shaped pieces of the cloth caught with coarse buttonhole stitch to the poplin. The sleeves were unique of their kind. The lower part of each was formed of a circular piece of the poplin between two and a half and three feet across. The centre was cut out, leaving an opening of sufficient size to allow the piece to be joined to the upper sleeve without gathers. This formed a sleeve over four feet around at the bottom, and fell in graceful, graduated folds from the elbow. The joining of the upper and lower sleeves was concealed under inch-wide bands of poplin edged with gray cloth.

white foulard. Three bias folds of black taffeta edged the applied flounce, and these were headed with pipings of white. Forming cape to the sleeves were bias folds of taffeta headed with white. There was a bolero effect in the bodice, produced by the use of black and white lace and pipings of black and white. A large white lace hat with a wide brim had a big soft bow of black ribbon on the left brim, and a wide band of the ribbon crossed the front, where, running over the side, it banded the under brim to the crown. The hat was raised by a narrow bandeau and set back a little from the face—just enough to form a background for the dark hair.

***

Mrs. Francis E. Pendleton, lunching lately at Sherry's with Mrs. Lehr, wore a pretty dark blue foulard spotted with

blouse. The skirt was a lightweight, silver-gray cloth, closing invisibly and very smooth, but easy in its fit around the hips. It swept the floor in folds. Three groups of rib tucks five inches apart—and the tucks half an inch apart—simulated a deep applied flounce, and curving from top to bottom of this tucked portion was inch-wide fine gray silk braid that formed long ovals over each row of tucks; the largest ovals crossing the lowest group of tucks and the smallest ovals the upper; the bands were carried from one series to the other. Mrs. Lehr's hat of white straw had a low, round crown and wide flat brim curving down a little in front and pinched in at the back—where it narrowed to a tab like termination—to touch the knot of the coiffure. The brim had a binding an inch wide of black velvet; narrow black velvet ribbon was drawn around the crown and mingled with the black and white cherries and their foliage, which drooped from the right of the back almost three-fourths the way to the bodice's stock. The fruit and foliage were also used liberally around the outside of the brim. A plain parasol of soft gray silk with a narrow-shaped ruffle with buttonhole work edges and plain wood handle was carried.

***

One of the prettiest costumes seen of late was of blue and white foulard trimmed with plain blue and fine lines of light green—dark blue and pale green being an especially chic combination. The foulard was a deep blue, sprinkled with white polka dots perhaps a quarter of an inch across. The skirt closed invisibly in the back. At the bottom a bias piece of plain blue foulard perhaps five inches wide was folded over to make a deep tuck, and its edges were covered with a quarter-inch light green cord braid. Some seven inches above this another wide fold of the plain blue circled around the skirt, dipping lower in the front; six or seven inches above this was a similar but narrow bias ruffle, and at the same distance above a third ruffle. The bodice had two similar bias folds two inches deep showing the green. These extended up from under the arms, describing upward turning points directly in the centre of the back; there was about a quarter of an inch space between them. The same effect was shown in the front. Below the applied tucks the bodice bloused a trifle in front. There was a plastron of lace with pale blue and green worked in, forming a yoke. In the back it formed a square collar, perhaps five inches d... It extended down the sides for six inches below the shoulder seams; it slanted off to a square finish in the centre, and was fully fourteen inches deep from stock to bottom. A chain of precious and semi-precious stones in blues, greens, white, and yellow came almost to the bottom of the plastron. The bishop-shaped sleeves also had slanting tucks describing points, and were shaped into diamond-shaped wristbands of lace. The hat was as effective as the gown. It was low-crowned, broad-brimmed, of rough, dull, dark blue straw, and was bent well down in the back. A scarf of blue ribbon was twisted carelessly around it, with flat loops in the front and the same in the back. It was raised a little from the hair by a bandeau; at the sides full clusters of white buds and dull green stems began, and these drooped in the back.

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Miss Ethel Davies started by train for Newport the other day in one of the fashionable pongee gowns—in this instance a shirtwaist suit. The straight skirt was fitted with narrow tucks, allowed to flare from the knees down, and the waist fitted smoothly but easily and bloused a trifle in front above the pongee belt. This was also laid in narrow vertical tucks, as were the medium-sized bishop sleeves; the sleeve tucks also being allowed to flare—from eight inches above the wrists to the narrow band cuffs. A small round hat or toque was set back a little on the crisp dark hair. It was of light brown straw, almost matching the pongee in shade, and was trimmed with folds of black tulle around the crown, and a couple of large clous of the tulle at the left side and close to the back. Miss Davies's Juno-like beauty was enhanced by the simplicity of the costume.

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A gown worn at a recent dinner by Mrs. Orme Wilson was charming. The skirt was white lace over chiffon and silk, and a French coat, tight fitting and with its skirts cut away in the front and having elbow sleeves of white satin, was worn. This was cut a bit square in the neck, and the front opened over a lace vest. The elbow sleeves had deep frills of delicate lace, and immense and brilliant buttons of rhinestones and metal were set in the back just below the waist. The skirts did not extend far enough around at the sides to cover the hips.

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Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, came into town recently in a charming [illegible] and white foulard. The black background was broken by [illegible] and small white polka dots were scattered pleasingly over it. The [illegible] skirt had [illegible]

fitted bodice. There was a stock and little guimpe of white, and the small tucked bishop sleeves opened over undersleeves of white. A small round black hat trimmed with black quills and tonches of white, and draped with a green veil, topped the frock, and a bright hued plain parasol was carried.

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Mrs. William Payne Thompson, in passing through town several days since, showed a seasonable traveling and street gown. The material was light gray Sicilian having a slight greenish tinge. The skirt was absolutely plain, not even an applied flounce, and seemed to be stiffened slightly. The seams were outlined by rows of stitching, and the skirt closed without gathers or plaits. The tight fitting coat hnng open; it came perhaps ten inches below the waist line, with its seams outlined, like those of the skirt, by several rows of gray stitching. At the left side in the front were two pockets—like those in a man's coat—one above and the other below the waist. The sleeves were plain and bishop-shaped, with narrow cuffs. The only ornament was in the form of small dull



Mrs. William Payne Thompson wears a pretty hat in light ecru straw trimmed with two shades of soft, dull red satin ribbon and small apples with their foliage. The fruit is a dull green and reddened slightly at the sides. The straw is a fancy weave, and where the underbrim rolls at the left three or four very narrow lines of black thread it. At this side also the satin ribbon is laid in loose folds with a chou near the middle and a smaller one near the back, where the ribbon ends.

gold huttons. Two of these finished the tops of the coat-skirt seams in the back, and there was a row down the left side of the front. The underblouse was plain white wash material, and the stock was held in front by a large turquois.

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Mrs. Ormc Wilson was in white lace the other evening. The yoke and elbow sleeves were unlined, and there were frills of lace at the elbows, and a lace stock, barred horizontally by three bands of black velvet bebé ribbon, one at the top, another near the hottom, and the third midway between; these were tied in tiny bows at the back. She wore a short hut superb string of graduated pearls. Her small toque was formed of small mauve and white orchids and lace. The skirt of the gown had its simple and gathered top of white brussels net spotted, and the lower portion had two deep flounces of heavier lace with a space between them.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, who was with her daughter, Mrs. Barney, was in black lace over white chiffon and silk. The nnderbodice was of white chiffon and the upper part was a jacket effect—tight fitting—of black lace in medallion-striped pattern. This upper jacket had very wide sleeves; these were close at the shoulders, bnt slanted and widened out until below the elbow they were a foot across. The full under sleeves of white chiffon were plaited into lace cuffs. The skirt was made up of the wide stripes of medallions and equally wide stripes of plain lace or chiffon. There was an applied flounce at the bottom, headed by an insertion and having a full ruffle of chiffon at the lower edges. Mrs. Van Nest's bonnet was a small one of black and white chiffon, laid in fine gathered folds, and having chous and a black and white aigrette at the left.

Love's Awakening.

Mrs. Benham—The doctor says thst I crave things that don't agree with me.

Benham—That's nothing; I once had the same trouble.

Mrs. Benham—When was that?

Benham—When I married you.

MRS. MARKHAM'S WILL





MRS. MARKHAM went to her country home a few days ago, where the old-fashioned flowers, even the red "cock's-comh," flonrish in her garden. She left the city before the schools were closed, separating herself from the loved grandchildren, for there was another grandchild come into the family, and she wanted to see the third of those whose children would look upon her as an ancestor.

The baby was born in the house where she had gone as a bride years ago, and she could not help feeling that she must hpace herself against the feeling in her heart that she might love the new one more than those to whom she had been so devoted. She tried to shake off the thought as something evil, distinct disloyalty, but the fact that the new haby was horn in the old house and that it was the son of her youngest son would recur.

As the train rushed along she thought of her will. She had been wicked, she was sure, for she had but recently left all, in a new-made will, to the golden-haired babies of New York. It was very possible tbat she might be killed on the journey, and she had not even seen the new baby she had disinherited. As the train took sharp curves without reducing speed, she became so very nervous that the kindly conductor asked whether she were ill. She changed her traveling bag so that there would be room for him to sit by her, and then told him about the new baby not included in her will, and of her anxiety.

"Likely enough you will hoodoo this train," said the conductor, for, like all men whose lives place them in more or less daily danger, he was more superstitious than he would have acknowledged to himself. Seeing the alarm on the old lady's face, he added, "but we'll have this right in a minute."

Leaving her, he went to the smoking car, where there was a lively game of poker among legislators on their way to Alhany. He interrupted the game, saying that tbere was an old lady in the rear coach who was frantic about making her will, as she feared that the train would jump the track. The hands were high and the players hesitated, for there was a jack pot, and they had wagered almost all they had in their clothes on their cards.

The idea that an old lady wanted to make her will and that the train might jump the track was impressive, for gamblers, even though they be legislators, are superstitious, like trainmen and sailors. It was agreed that each man should put the cards he held in his pocket, and that the conductor should put the rest of the deck in his pocket with great care, so that the order of their sequence might not be interrupted. Then they counted the amount of the pot and registered the number of chips each man had.

Proceeding in a dignified body, they went to the seat occnpied by the old lady. Two of the legislators were lawyers, and the other two had been so mnch abont the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building that they ought to have had degrees. They discussed the proper wording of a will, and were disputing one with the other, when the train came to so sudden a stop through the application of the air brakes that they were nearly thrown from their seats. The engineer had stopped in time to avoid hitting a great rock that had rolled down on tbe track from the cut in the Palisades. Mrs. Markham was usually careful in her language. In the excitement of the moment she said:

"In the name of heaven I must make a will now!"

One of the legislators handed her a fountain pen and she wrote on the flyleaf of the Bible she had been reading, or rather trying to read, while agitated about ber will:

"I, Jane Markham, bequeath all I own to my grandchildren."

One of the legislators suggested that there ought to be a reference to the Almighty in the will, and was silenced by the others, who pointed ont that the will was registered in a Bible.

Then one, who had been a police court lawyer, insisted that there ought to be something about being in sound mind, and was squelched by the others, who said they would swear in any conrt that Mrs. Markham was mentally right. Then they attached their names as witnesses.

That Mrs. Markham was shocked at the names she had read of in the papers need not be donbted. She felt that her precions book had been desecrated. Then she looked at the kindly faced men about her, and, not knowing of the poker hands they had secreted in their pockets, decided that they might have been libeled.

The rock had been removed from the track and the train whizzed on. Mrs. Markham felt safe. She had done right, and the will was on the fly leaf following Revelations; the other white leaf preceding Genesis bore the inscription of her dear husband:

"From Jobn to Jane."

He had given her the Bible shortly after their betrothal. John had been dead almost five years. She remembered how stanch a Republican he had been, and wondered what he wonld think of the Tammany names in the Bible, and then she could remember him saying to his boys that if they had acted according to their consciences they need never feel that they had done wrong. She felt that she had done right, and fell to dreaming of the sweet days long ago.

The legislators resnmed their game. Four queens won, and the winner said that his luck was due to the old lady, "better than any four queens." The legislators had learned the name and address of the baby who had caused the new will.

Not many days later there came to the old house a registered package addressed to "Master John Markham." The postman knew the rules of the Government and would not deliver it nntil Master John should sign for it. He was at last persuaded that if the grandmother should hold the pen in the baby's hand to make a cross, and that the others should sign, signifying that it was his mark, he would deliver the package.

It was opened in the presence of the postman, and proved to be a valuable but rather gaudy silver cup inscribed with the names of the witnesses to the will. Mrs. Markham has been busy since explaining to her neighbors how it happened that the baby had such remarkable and discredited friends, but Mrs. Markham is loyal to them and insists that tigers have good hearts.

A Matter of Sex.

"A MAN trimmed that window," remarked a dealer in women's headgear, passing a millinery establishment on Twenty-third Street in which all the hats and bonnets faced squarely toward the sidewalk, "and a woman fixed up the windows in that store," continued the man milliner as he came to the next store, in which the women's hats showed their backs, with their bows, pendant ribbons, and streamers.

"You see," he said, "a man looks at a woman's face and so it is only the front of the hat that he sees, and he don't know any better than to show the fronts when he is exhibiting hats for sale.

"But it is women, not men, who are the buyers, and they know that their women friends when they meet them smile sweetly as they pass and then turn and critically inspect their hats from the rear.

"So women select hats with stunning hind effects, and the woman milliner judiciously shows the rear elevation when she puts a hat on exhibition."

Oversuspicious.

Hewitt—Gruet hasn't any confidence in anybody.

Jewett—No, I don't believe he'd cash his own check.

What He Saved.

AROUND the corner from the free-lunch emporium there had been an alarm of fire and some excitable tenant had flung a costly lamp from the second-story window and then run down stairs with a dustpan and brush and deposited them carefully on the strip of sod beside the front entrance. The meek man was telling about it when the man with the stogie came in.

"Undoubtedly it is a difficult matter to keep one's head in times of emergency," interrupted the oracle in a tone which implied the opinion that the meek man had been usurping some of his prerogatives in talking at all. "This reminds me of my friend Struve—the Hon. H. G. Struve of Seattle, who was pretty prominent out there about the time of the great fire.

"During the raging of the conflagration which made Seattle look like half a dozen punched nickels, Struve rushed up into his office to save some of his most valuable books. He had accumulated a lot of material which he was working np into a history of Washington State, and this material and some of his books were mighty precious to him. So as the fire came sweeping down upon his office he began to select the books he desired most to save.

"'Ah, this is one I'll take!' he told himself, grabbing up one. 'No, this is worth more—ah! there's one I've got to have,' and all the time the flames were getting closer and the paint on the outside of the office wall began to smoke.

"Just then the firemen began to yell outside. 'Come down, Jndge! Come out o' that! the blamed ranch has got to go like the rest of 'em!' says they.

"Still Struve hesitated until finally one of the boys tore up the smoking stairway and burst open his office door. 'Quick! git out o' this!' he yelled.

"Being thoroughly alarmed by that time and still undecided, Struve tnrned and grahbed the first book in reach and rushed out of the building. The roof caved in before he got across the street. He stopped, panting, and looked at the valuable volume he had saved.

"It was the City Directory!"

Misapprehension.

From The Chicago News.



Prisoner—I t'ought de combination o' stars snd stripes meant liberty!

A Fashionable Foible.

THE woman was dressed in black, with the exception of her shirt-waist, which was white. But even that patch of brightness had its touch of gloom, for round the left sleeve was tied a narrow ribbon of crepe, the badge of mourning. The man in the doorway looked after the passer-by disapprovingly.

"That is a freakish fashion the women are taking up nowadays," he remarked. "It seems to be growing quite popular, too. I have seen no fewer than a dozen women go past here in the last week tricked but with that sombre decoration, and I'd like to know where the fad is going to end.

"If the women only knew how ridiculous it is, they would drop it pretty quick. I like to see people pay respect to their departed friends, but I do wish they would choose a more appropriate method than the string of crepe tied round the arm. It looks bad enough to see a man so bedeck himself, but when it comes to a woman the offense is doubly great.

"You wouldn't think that women of taste could be induced to favor such a custom, but, strange to say, every single devotée to the crepe craze that I have seen sauntering along here has evidently been a woman of gentility and good sense. How she could so far forget her creed ss to adopt the left arm decoration is a matter for wonderment, hut that many of them have forgotten it is evidenced by tbe crepe itself."

STRAY BITS from STAGELAND



A SCENE was enacted in a Brooklyn theatre last Saturday night that goes a long way toward proving that though Brooklyn is now a part of Manhattan, the borough across the bridge is still a long way from having adopted the blasé and matter-of-fact attitude toward actors that prevails so largely in New York.

Scenes of enthusiasm are not entirely absent over here on special occasions, and there is frequently a mild display of excitement on opening nights even in Broadway playhouses. But such exuberance as manifests itself here, when compared with the excitement that marked the close of the Spooner Stock Company's season in the transbridge settlement, is as the fizz of a soda fountain compared with a Mont Pelée in modern, twentieth-century, up-to-date activity.

From time to time whisperings of the way these actors had "caught on" in Brooklyn have been wafted over the river, and tales of the crushes at their pink teas after the matinées have been recorded.

But the ocular demonstration afforded on Saturday night transcended the wildest imaginings, and words really fail to do it justice.

The play announced was "The Girl from Laramie," a queer kind of hodge-podge by Mark Swan, that became queerer, if possible, by reason of interpolated specialties. Every one, from the tender heroine to the heavy woman, "obliged" during the evening with a song or dance, and seventeen encores rewarded the local favorite's—Cecil Spooner—effort in the direction of serio-comics.

Every time a member of the company made an entrance—not merely in the first act, but until the last curtain fell—there was a pause of from five to fifteen minutes, while the orchestra leader passed baskets of flowers, fruits, books, boxes of candy—and—mark the distinction—embroidered sofa cushions over the footlights.

The floral offerings came so fast and strong that the unbelieving New York man suggested that repeating was going on—that the flowers having done service once were taken out by the stage door and again brought forward in view of the audience. That illusion was dissipated, however, when the curtain fell on the final scene, for at that time the furniture, the carpet, the back drop, and the wings were almost eclipsed in the massed gifts of flowers.

Each person on the stage stood with from three to four baskets dangling from his or her arms, while juggling with dexterity pyramids of books and boxes of various kinds.

Brooklyn is honeycombed with social clubs named after the favorite players in the organization, and they were all present. And every man, woman, and child in the company, from the leading actress to the utility man and the stage manager, had to make a speech amid the clamorous applause of the multitude in front.

Any one who thinks that the old-time hero worship of people of the stage is dead should have witnessed that scene. It was nearer the conditions that existed in California in the days of the old forty-niners, when favorites were rewarded with showers of gold pieces on the stage.

But it would have taken a pretty large mining camp to fulfil the contract of equaling the enthusiasm that prevailed in that Brooklyn playhouse.

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There is a story being told in Washington of a young actress who has been playing a small part in a Washington production. She has been receiving a salary of $15 a week, and has been living on it. She has been living on it because she has been in love with the stage, and has been willing to sacrifice much for the love and art to which a young actress was recently subjected. She hasn't been an actress very long, but she loves the stage—almost as well, she admits, as she loves a handsome young chap whom she expects to marry.

This was proved conclusively the other evening at a full dress rehearsal, the first, by the way, which the fiancé had attended. He sat off in the gloom of the empty theatre, but the girl did not forget that he was there. Her heart remained in its proper location.

She did very well, indeed, with but one or two corrections from the stage manager, until the moment arrived for the leading man to kiss her. She modestly turned her head when the actor called out:

"Well, do I kiss your ear or your mouth?"

The young lady hesitated, hung her head, blushed and gazed absently out into the auditorium.



Then she became resolute. Art triumphed.

"Please turn your head, Jack," she called to her fiancé.

And without further hindrance the rehearsal continued. She is still of the opinion that some stage managers are unnecessarily strict at rehearsals, however.

***

John Allison, comedian of the Robinson-Temple Opera Company, says that he does not think 13 unlucky. He was led to the remark the other night, when a boy came into his dressing room bearing a package of laundry with a bill for $1.13 attached.

"Better give him the extra 2 cents," suggested the property man, who was standing by, "and save trouble."

Robinson drew himself up haughtily.

"Huh!" he said, "I'm not afraid of 13. It's my lucky number."

Then, as he walked over to his dressing table and began to heat a stick of grease paint over the gas jet, he went on:

"Last season I started with The Wrong Mr. Wright Company. We opened on Friday, Sept. 13. There were 13 people. Leaving my dressing room for the first scene I saw a fireman with Badge No. 463, which, when added, makes 13. Leaving the theatre, I spoke to a policeman on the corner with Badge No. 49; add again. Coming to the theatre this evening I boarded Car 2,515—add once more. There are thirteen men in the Cooper Chorus in this company, and to cap the climax my house number is 409—another chance to add—and there are thirteen steps from the pavement to the front door. So you see, if I were the least bit superstitious—whoop!"

The comedian gave a shriek that brought half the company to the dressing room door, his finger sought his mouth, and he made a rush for a water tap.

A moment later he exhibited a burn that covered half the side of the index finger, and as he reached over and picked up the implement of his trade that had gone flying in the excitement, the label disclosed the words:

"Meyer's Grease Paint, No. 13."

***

Said Hans Roberts a few days ago: "You know it is the fashion for actors to write plays now, and I've become one of them. I have the greatest in the market. To be sure, the title is a trifle long, but it expresses the drama better than any other. The managers kicked some at first, because the title takes up more room on the billboards than their own names. This is the title:

"'Never Strike a Woman with a Child in Her Arms, Remember, You Were Carried Once Yourself.'"

***

An example of the ready wit of George Broadhurst, recently disclosed, is told as follows:

On the eve of the first production of Reed, a dinner was given in the playwright's honor, at which sat Mr. Reed and his daughter and the leading lady, Isadore Rush, and her daughter.

William Seymour proposed the toast: "Here's to Broadhurst, the Moses whom we hope may lead us into the promised land of success."

Broadhurst arose and blurted out: "I suppose the reason Mr. Seymour refers to me as the Moses is because he finds me among the Reeds and the Rushes." Then he sat down. They tried to encore him, but he knew when his curtain was down.

***

During a rehearsal at the Columbia Theatre, in Washington, Edwin Arden had to cut a few lines from a scene at the end of an act, exclaiming as he did so: "I'd buy the best bottle of wine for one look at a play from which something could not be cut." W. H. Post, the stage director of the organization, wrote the following on the back of an envelope:

THE TOY COMEDY.

Dramatis Personae.

A poor little boy.
His parents.
Scene—A poorly furnished tenement.
Place—The whole world.
Time—Always.

(At rise of curtain the poor little boy's parents are discovered; they are very discouraged at their vain search for employment. The poor little boy enters.)

Poor Little Boy—I saw some toys in a window to-day. Please buy them for me. (The parents, overcome by their inability to comply, can only sigh. The boy realizes the situation, and draws himself up bravely.) Don't speak, father. I understand—you are poor. I will go and earn the money.

(Poor Little Boy exits—acquires large fortune—returns, only to find his parents have joined the great beyond, and that his love for toys is dead.)

Curtain.

"Cut a line from that," said Post, handing it to Arden.

Arden read it over, and remarked laconically, "The wine goes, and it's on me."

***

A Cleveland man has finished a new melodrama that he thinks will be a winner.

In the construction of his play he has followed the Dumas method and written the last act first. This enabled him to finish at the beginning.

"My drama can be played from either end," he said recently. "It not only concludes with a climax, but begins with one as well. This at times should be a very good thing for us. If business proved dull and it became necessary to take unusual pains to save the costumes from the despoiler, the people of the cast could wear all their costumes at once, and then by beginning the play at the end would be enabled to utilize the outside costume first.

"While all my scenes are strong, I like the climax of the third act best. An officer comes in to arrest the hero for a crime which he did not commit—an old idea carefully worked over—and the hero's intelligent dog eats the warrant for his master's arrest. The officer, who is really the villain in disguise, is nearly baffled, but not quite. He snatches up the dog and hands him to the hero, declaring that in doing so he has served the warrant on him.



"The hero demurs, and thereupon everybody comes on, including the father of the girl the hero loves, a leading corporation lawyer, and to him the hero appeals for a decision in the matter. The eminent counsel considers the question gravely, while everybody hangs around waiting for the opinion. Just as he is going to decide in favor of the villain the dog suddenly coughs up the seal of the warrant he had swallowed, and the lawyer quickly decides that the document without the seal is worthless. That releases the hero amid tremendous applause, and the villain speaks a few mutterings. Realist!

"All I'm afraid of," the dramatic student said, "is that some actor I put this play [illegible] claimed Chicagoan will hustle forward and insist that he wrote the piece twenty years ago."

***

Miss Lucy Sibley, the English actress, considers the most extraordinary incident that every happened to her on the stage was when she played Lady Isabel in "East Lynne," with two "Little Willies" in the same evening. During the first two acts the part was played by the small boy originally engaged for it, but in the interval he suddenly ran away, and the rôle had to be undertaken by the actress who had appeared earlier as Wilson. The lights were lowered and the company played for all they were worth to a crowded house. The scene never went better, and the audience remained quite unconscious of any change in the character.

***

Charles Macdona, while visiting Edinburgh with the Gay Grisette Company, received the following rather alarming letter: "Charles Macdona, Esq.—Sir: I trust you will excuse the liberty I take in thus writing you. I am only a humble grocer's assistant. My excuse for writing is that two gentlemen came into our shop to-day and purchased a haggis. One gave his name as Bromley and the other I recognized as an actor named May. They will in all probability eat the haggis on Tuesday or Wednesday. They are English, and don't know the effect of these things. You are Scotch, and, therefore, I warn you. They will not be able to appear on the stage after eating the one they bought. I know it is a bad one. As I don't know their address I am writing to warn you in case you have no one who could play their parts at short notice. I have seen 'The Gay Grisette' three times, and I could play any part in it if I had two or three hours' notice. Trusting that if either of your actors are ill you will give me a chance, I have the honor, Sir, to remain yours to command."

***

The claquer, or paid applauder, in the theatre is said to have been first introduced to the world by the Emperor Nero. Not only did he make it worth while for those who were willing to sell their signs of approval, but he discouraged lukewarmness of interest by sentencing to death those who dared to go asleep while he was on the stage. Vatinius, an old cobbler, was one of the tyrant's greatest favorites. He could laugh and weep to order like nobody else in Rome. His voice by turns had the wild roar of the tempest and the gentle whisper of the zephyr. These qualities secured him the chieftainship of the Neronian applauders, and the walls of the theatre fairly shook when, at his signal, the 5,000 members of the claque greeted their imperial master's efforts. But manual demonstration of delight was not the only thing left to their hands. If they saw any [illegible] lack of enthusiasm, or what was worse, unduly emphasized expression of disgust, they were empowered to and often did, fall upon the offender, with fatal results. The [illegible] of the theatre [illegible] goes to that effect at the present day, but that the [illegible] die [illegible] thinking [illegible] ing it.



When the Tenderfoot "Made Good."

SOMEBODY in the party got off that old threadbare aphorism about a man being known by the company he keeps, when the reserved man with the gray hair about his temples spoke up:

"That reminds me of a little experience I had in the callow days of my youth," he said. "I say 'youth,' although I was in my early manhood and quite old enough to know better, and that brings me to that other old saying about the exorbitant rates charged by Experience for tuition. My trouble was that I needed experience, but didn't know it. You couldn't tell me many things that I didn't already claim a familiarity with when I set out on this little Western trip that I am about to tell of. I was bound from New York to San Francisco, and, in order to dip a little into the ways of the Western border town, I had concluded to stop off for a day or two in El Paso, which, at the time of which I speak, had a considerable reputation in the line of social informality.

"I didn't expect to learn a great deal about border civilization, mind you, for I had long ceased taking an interest in this sort of thing as depicted in the books and magazines, having come to the conclusion that it had been overdone. I figured that after the veneer of the story book had been scraped from the average Western 'bad man,' he would amount to about one rough, uneducated, blustering son of a gun in need of a shave and carrying about a gun because the laws of the Far West were still rather lax as to the carrying of weapons.

"I made my little trip over the Southern Pacific, and the further West I got the more imminent became the explosion of the frontier myth. I talked the matter over with a young fellow who had got aboard the train at the little town of Abilene, on the edge of the 'cow country,' and he said he had lived in the bad lands since he was twenty, and he was then thirty, and he hadn't seen any devilishness worth speaking of.

"He explained that he came from St. Louis, and with a lot of money given to him by his father, who was in the grocery business there, he had bought a bunch of cattle and had settled down to roaming the Texas plains as a sort of boss cowboy.

"'All this rot about the cowboy being such a tough proposition,' said he, with a peculiar sort of accent imbibed from the plains, 'is just a lot of airy talk. I ought to know, for I've been kicking around here in the grass for ten years. I've had a little trouble, of course, but nothing worth speaking of, and your talk about the bad men of the West being played out is right, all right.'

"'Exactly,' I replied, gratified at this indorsement of my views by an expert, 'exactly so. There are a lot of long-winded galoots hanging around here yet, I suppose, who might give a tenderfoot the impression that they were bad, but I dare say that they're simply a lot of imitators who want to keep up old traditions, and who would dodge if a real loaded gun were pulled on them.'

"'Exactly,' said my new friend, whose name, by the way, was Williams.

"We seemed to agree on everything, and became fast friends. I acknowledged that I was a pretty nervy proposition in the East, and showed Williams a superb Smith & Wesson 'long range' which I had bought on Broadway especially for this trip. I told him that I always carried one, and he said that he did also as a matter of precaution.

"Well, he was going to El Paso, and of course two such kindred spirits arranged to go over the town together a bit. Williams said he would show me the sights of the place, which were not much, except for a lot of faro houses along the main street and a fandango over in Paso del Norte, across the Rio Grande, in the evening.

"Well, I found Williams a first-rate fellow in every respect, quiet and inoffensive, and yet I wondered that he was not more popular than he appeared to be in the gambling houses, in every one of which he seemed to be well known. Everybody nodded to him respectfully but rather darkly, and the bartenders all seemed to be intent on keeping their eyes on him. And the way that man could hold liquor was wonderful. I had already begun to spend money very freely, and, to keep up my self-described reputation of being a sort of an Eastern bad man, began to swagger a little.

"I was somewhat astonished while standing at a bar on San Antonio Avenue to observe Williams draw his gun and put a bullet into a small mirror hanging just back of the bar. I was equally surprised but relieved beyond words to observe the bartender smile a sickly smile as he came out from under the bar and accept a ten-dollar bill from Williams in payment for the broken mirror.

"'Line up here, you galoots, and have a drink with your Uncle Dickey!' shouted my inoffensive friend to as rough a looking lot of gents as ever congregated in a saloon. 'Waltz up and let me introduce you to my friend and pardner from the East, and he's not one of your damned tenderfeet, either!' This last referred to me, but what surprised me and lifted a load off my mind at the same time was that this mob of ruffians promptly lined up and shook me by the hand.

"Williams bought drinks and paid with a twenty-dollar bill, spurning the change.

"Now, it struck me that I would have to 'make good' in some way, and then, in a grand finale of fierceness and generosity, break away from Williams, who was fast becoming too strenuous for me.

"I essayed a number of picturesquely violent expressions, and while ordering up the next round of drinks drew my revolver. I had picked out a small glass pitcher standing behind the bar, which I figured on costing me about $15, and intended to put a bullet through it, but my nerve failed me at the last moment, and I bought another round of drinks instead.

"Well, things went from bad to worse—that is, Williams did. He became wildly hilarious and careless the more sober and careful I became. I wanted to go home, but Williams wouldn't hear of it. He even began to get ugly with me and threatened to shoot me if I deserted him, my old pal.

"The word soon got around that 'Jake' Williams from Sage River was on the rampage, and that there was a devil of an Eastern highbinder with him, and I had to live up to my reputation. I found out that Williams, when drunk, in which condition he got on each annual visit to El Paso, was about as wild and vicious an Indian as ever came out of the sage brush, and he was such a good shot that it was generally agreed among the men in town to let him alone.

"Well, nobody will ever realize the horrors of that night. Williams shot at something in about every place we got into, and in order to save my life I was compelled at times to follow suit, and several times came near taking off bartenders' heads. A number of men, I could see, wanted to kill me, but they were afraid of Williams, who was shouting and singing and shooting and spending money like a crazy man. I followed suit with hollow mockeries of defiant bellowings, and during the course of the evening paid for two window panes, two mirrors, and a dog which had fallen victim to my unwilling shooting arm. I was fast going broke with the enormous drain on my finances. Williams said I was 'all right,' not knowing how little interest I was taking in the proceedings. I finally got Williams to bed in a hotel, an entire floor of which we had engaged, and in the quiet of the night I told the clerk of my troubles and bribed him to send me over to the station, where I took the first train out of El Paso a sadder and a wiser man."

Caesar Discusses 'Possum.

OLD CAESAR, a white-headed darky of the olden time, gives the following receipt for cooking and eating a 'possum:

"De fustest t'ing ter do w'en yer yis gwine ter eat a 'possum wid de sperit an' de onderstandin' am ter ketch de 'possum.

"Tek yer ax 'an' yer dog an' hunt fer de 'possum onder de 'simmons tree. W'en de dog tree um up de tree, clim' up de tree, tek de 'possum by he tail, an' t'row um down ter de dog. He soon mek out he dead an' de dog leff um lone twell yer tek yer ax an' cut down a leetle white oak saplin' 'bout hig as yer wrls', an' split um frum de leetle eend ha'f way ter de hutt eend. 'Possum 'celtful same lik' er good-lookin' 'oman. Yer can't trus' needer one. Put der 'possum tail in de split an' lem go shut tight. Sling um oher yer leff shoul'er, an' g'long home.



"Put de possum tail in de split 'en l'em go shut tight."

"W'en yer git dar, tek yer ax han'le cross he neck, den twis' um oher twell yer yerr he neck crack. Den yer knows bim done gone dead. Bury um in de groun' twell sun-up de nex' mawnin', den tek um up an' scal' um an' open um an' tek out de intrusts an' clean um up good. Den you'se got yer 'possum ready fer de pot.

"Nex t'ing, git yer garlic an' yer inlons an' trow all dem t'ings wid yer 'possum in de pot. Bile um all day long twell him ten'er, good. W'en night come, lem git col' an' put um in er big pan. Call up all de chilIun an' de ol' 'oman an' de dog w'at hope yer ter kotch um, an' le'm all smell dat 'possum—an' den sen' ehery body ter sleep.

"De nex' mawnin' atween day-hroke an' sun-up, git yer tater—yam tater de hestes'. Ef yer yent got no tater, git um, dat's all, 'cas 'possnm an' tater jes' hleeged ter go tergedder. Tek out de 'possum whar you hide um in de pan, an' put um in de hig uhhen an' put some red pepper down he t'roat, an' stuff um wid de tater inside an' outside, topside an' bottomside, an' all 'roun'. Start yer fire under an' atop de ubben, an' keep um up twell dinner time oh day. Ehry time yer t'ink 'bout hit, tek a big spoon an' dip up de grahy an' pour um all ober de 'possum from he he'd ter he tail an' frum he tail ter he he'd, an' see ef he iniony an' peppery an' salty an' brown nuff. Put um one side ter git col.' Mek hit a pint to put um whar nobody kin fin' um.

"Jes' as de sun am a-settin', tek out yer col' possum an' put um in er hig pan, an' sot der pan on de table. Den call up der dog an' all de res' ob de chilIun, an' dip yer finger in de graby an' le'm all smell an' tas' um.

"Den dribe dem all outen de house, shet de winder an' lock de do'. Git yer cheer an' sot down an' cross yer laig onder de tahle; cl'ar yer t'roat—an' den gih yer soul ter de Lawd an' dat 'possum!"

Oriental Baby Talk.

"ONE of the things that struck me as being very peculiar when I first began to get acquainted with Oriental languages was the baby talk mothers used to their children," said a man who has lived for many years in the Far East.

"Of course, being a family man, I knew all about baby talk in my own tongue—indeed, I may say that I had taken a post-graduate course in the jargon myself—but somehow it had never occurred to me that people speaking another language had coined a similar fond nonsense for the nursery, and the discovery that baby talk is limited to no particular race or clime gave me quite a shock.

"Why, I nearly had a spasm the first day I heard a Chinese mother croon the equivalent for 'mnzzer's little pet,' and when I got so I could understand the translation of 'Didum's little toofins hurt um?' I was so astonished that I had to lay off from the office for a whole day to recuperate.

"Of course when you sit down and figure the thing out in cold blood you find that there is no reason on earth why baby talk should not prevail the world over. A baby is a baby and a mother is a mother, no matter where you find her, and it is only natural that the words addressed to a youngster should assume a diminutive form. Still, in spite of that common-sense way of looking at it I never quite got used to Oriental baby gibberish, and to this day when I hear Chinese parents talk about "B'ess um's little heart' and 'Was um's duss ee seetest little sing?' in their own lingo, I want to go behind the door and snicker, for it really does sound funny.

"However, the Orientals themselves don't see anything strange in it, and no matter how many Chinese and Japanese purists stand up and denounce the practice as silly and harmful to the speech of the child. I fancy the mothers will keep on talking just so to the end of the chapter.

"It's a queer thing, anyway, this baby talk. I know an artist who has spent the past twenty years knocking around over the globe, camping right down in the homes of 'the people' for local color. He has a smattering of twoscore of languages, and he says that no matter where he is or how tight a fix he may be in, the minute he hears a word of baby talk he feels safe.

"People to whom baby talk comes natural have a mighty comfortable way with them. They make their meaning known with marvelous quickness. A person may be almost wholly ignorant of a language, but just let some woman start up a string of infantile endearments and the stranger will declare, straight off, 'That's baby talk, all right,' even though he doesn't understand a word that is spoken. I believe that if I were in the wilds of Africa and heard somebody coo 'Goorey, goorely, goo,' I'd say, 'That means "Ze little little lamb,' and settle down for a good night's rest. Verily, baby talk is the universal language of the present day. All honor to baby talk."

Their Words Stuck.

When Mark Twain was in Egypt he one day arranged with a friend to meet him at one of the pyramids. The latter engaged two old but experienced Arabs to guide him to the place. He afterward complained that, although he had some knowledge of their native language, he could not understand anything that his guides had said to him.

"You should have hired younger men," Mr. Clemens told him. "These toothless old fellows talk only gum Arabic."

Out of Proportion.

Benham—I try to believe the Bible, but I find that story of the ten virgins, five of whom were wise and five foolish, a little perplexing.

Mrs. Benham—What's the matter with that?

Benham—Judging from the women I have known the proportion of foolish ones was altogether too small.

Style in Eden.

"There!" remarked Eve as she held her creation off at arm's length. "I flatter myself this is in style even if it is home made."

And, indeed, the artistic arrangement of six pterodactyl wings in front and ten yards of Florida moss hanging down the back gave it quite a 1902 effect.

Taking His Shop Home.

"Close is the very meanest railroad President in the business," snorted little Blurfer fiercely. "He has refused me a pass every time I have asked him for one."

"It's the man's nature," exclaimed Cagey. "They say he will never pass dishes at the luncheon table at home."

A Tale of Theatre Tickets.

"I HAVE not been to a matinée for more than two months," said Mrs. Finch to her husband as they arose from the breakfast table. "I think I shall go this afternoon, and if I can get two good seats in the middle of the house I'll take Mrs. Parrot with me. She worked the buttonholes in all my cotton shirtwaists, and the least I can do to show my appreciation of her neighborly kindness is to treat her to the price of a theatre ticket."

Mrs. Finch, having once made up her mind to do a thing, usually proceeds on the early-bird-and-the-worm system. That was the principle on which she bought her theatre tickets. She left the house with Mr. Finch and got to the theatre fifteen minutes before the box office was opened. Being the first and only person in line, she had her pick of the unsold seats, and chose D 36 and 38.

Having transacted that important business she went down to Twenty-third Street and bought a few notions. Her next stop was made at a Columbus Avenue grocery, where she ordered a can of salmon sent around for luncheon. Then she went home. The first thing she did when the door of her flat closed behind her was to make sure that her theatre tickets were all right. The process of reassurance was short and ended in dismay. The tickets were not all right. They were not even there.

Mrs. Finch is a woman whose energies are never floored for long by any calamity, no matter how appalling, and by the time she had caught her second breath of surprise her wits were in good working order.

"The grocery!" she cried, hopefully.

Five minutes later she stood in the midst of pickle kegs and cheese boxes, talking excitedly to the bewildered proprietor.

"I had them when I came in here," she said, "I can swear to that. They were in the theatre envelope, and I carried them in the same hand with my pocketbook. I laid my pocketbook down when I was looking at the salmon, and of course the tickets were with it. Then, when I started away I forgot all about them and left them here, and here they are yet, if somebody hasn't—hasn't stolen them."

The word "stolen," as pronounced by Mrs. Finch, had a disagreeable sound which struck the proprietor's ears like a note of personal accusation.

"We'll look around," he said, "and see if the tickets are still here. If we don't find them I'll be inclined to think that you are mistaken about having them when you came in. You must have left them somewhere else."

He called in his wife and numerous progeny from the sitting room in the rear of the store and headed the investigation himself. Boxes were shifted and barrels were rolled, but not all the commotion thus created brought from their retirement tickets D 36 and 38. Mrs. Finch was crying when she went home, and she was still crying when the clock struck 12. At that point Mrs. Parrot came in. Mrs. Parrot is a woman endowed with the heaven-born faculty of bringing good news. She brought good news that day.

"Hurry up," she said. "Dress and eat your luncheon, and let's go to the theatre. I've got some tickets."

Cheering as was this proposition when taken at its face value, it had an underlying dragon's tooth which raked Mrs. Finch's wound anew. Between sobs she recounted to Mrs. Parrot the tale of the lost tickets. Mrs. Parrot was properly sympathetic.

"It certainly is too bad," she said; "but it might be worse."

"I don't see how," lamented Mrs. Finch.

"Why, I might not have been able to get tickets, myself," explained Mrs. Parrot. "It was just one chance in a thousand that prevented Mrs. Dart and her daughter from going after they had bought their tickets, and that sent Timothy to me with an offer to sell them. I don't know the Darts at all—none of them except Timothy. He plays with my Harry. He might as well have gone to the mothers of any of the other boys he knows instead of to me, but it just happened that he didn't. Pure luck has followed us all the way through, and we'll see the play, after all."

On the way to the theatre Mrs. Finch hatched a complicated plot for trying to get her money back.

"I know just as well as anything," she said, "that the grocer's wife and daughter stole those tickets. They looked guilty, and I had a notion to accuse them right to their faces, but I thought I'd better not till I had some proof. And proof is what I'm going to get. They'll either go to the theatre themselves or else try to resell the tickets at the box office or to the speculators, and I'm going to block their little game. I'll explain my case to the theatre management and to the men on the sidewalk, so they can keep their eyes open for those two numbers and refuse to buy them. I'll tell the man at the door about it, too, and I'll stand right beside him till the play begins, to make sure that he doesn't forget, and then, when those two people come in, I'll nab them and have it out with them then and there."

This diplomatic scheme met with Mrs. Parrot's unqualified approval. "I'll stand by you," she said, "and between us we ought to be able to get the best of them."

The theatre employés to whom Mrs. Finch confided her troubles treated her with marked respect and promised to throw their influence on the side of justice. The ticket receiver was particularly accommodating.

"The surer plan would be to notify the ushers of the fraud and let them call you when the usurpers arrive," he said. "Still, that might cause a disturbance in the theatre, and I don't know but what your suggestion is best, after all. I'll be awfully busy to-day at the rush hour, but for all that I'll oblige you by glancing at the seat numbers of all the tickets I take in, and when I take up D 36 and 38, I'll call out, 'Here they are!' and you can do the rest."

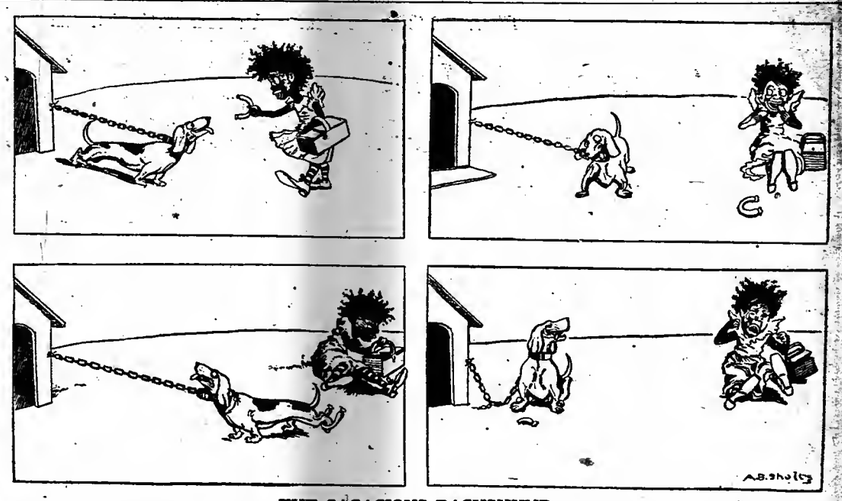
Mrs. Finch and Mrs. Parrot braced themselves against the brass railing at the theatre entrance and prepared to meet the foe. Two o'clock came and went, 2:10 did likewise, and 2:15 was at hand, and still the unlawful holders of D 36 and 38 had failed to claim their plunder. When the first growls of the orchestra were wafted out into the foyer Mrs. Parrot became restless.

"They say the opening lines are very interesting," she said, "and that if you miss them you're apt to lose the plot of the whole play. I believe we'd better go in. The impostors may not come, after all, and if they do the ushers and this man will deal with them."

Mrs. Finch sighed despondently. "Perhaps we'd better," she said. "I hate to give up, but now that we're here I don't want to miss anything."

Mrs. Parrot fished her tickets up from the depths of her opera bag and tore open the sealed envelope. From force of habit the doorkeeper glanced at the numbers, and then he collapsed.

"D 36 and 38!" he gasped. "Good Lord, you've got 'em yourselves!"



THE SAGACIOUS DACHSHUND.

A Lost Model.

SECURING good peasant models abroad is even more difficult than in this country, as a story connected with a delightful little canvas of early light called "Morning" in John A. McDougall's studio shows. It represents a peasant woman of Brittany driving her cows to pasture at dawn. This woman used to pass over a hill by Mr. McDougall's studio every morning at 4 o'clock. He longed to paint her, but the peasants of that neighborhood had a superstition that if they had their pictures taken they would die.

Finally Mrs. McDougall resorted to a ruse. She arose before dawn, walked over the hill and then walked back by time to meet the woman as she came along with her cows. She detained her with friendly talk, while Mr. McDougall, stationed behind, obtained his sketches.

For several mornings all went well. The peasant willingly stopped to chat about her cows, pigs, and chickens. But soon she began to wonder what induced this American lady to rise so early and come out to talk with her. She became convinced that something was wrong. One morning she did not appear. She had taken her cows to pasture by another route, and Mrs. McDougall could never find her again.

Short Sermons.

When a woman begins to flatter you, run.

⁂

Don't let your mirror do all the reflecting.

⁂

Women used to believe that hearts were always trumps. It's diamonds now, clubs later, and finally spades.

⁂

Never let art delude you into believing that Cupid represents the naked truth.

⁂

No dressmaker has ever succeeded in making velvet fit vulgarity.

⁂

Some women think more of their hats than of their husbands, and the hats are not always to blame for it, either.

⁂

Girls, remember that a promise to die for you is no good unless accompanied by a life insurance policy.

⁂

Where the saloon is the poor man's club, it is the poor woman's hell.

⁂

If you look attractive at breakfast you will be more likely to have your husband's company at dinner.

⁂

Woman has more faith than man, and the Lord knows she needs it.

⁂

What excuse can any woman offer for making her hat an advertisement of the murder of beauty, innocence, and song?

⁂

First love feeds on ice cream soda, and, like it, is too delicious to last long.

⁂

How many old maids, think you, would seek a divorce from celibacy?

⁂

Beauty does not disdain to borrow the homely woman's hair.

⁂

Many a weak woman has the strength to support a staggering husband.

⁂

There was a man who married an angel, clipped her wings, and then swore at her because she did not fly to do his bidding.

⁂

Did you ever make the mistake of roasting your wife instead of the butcher when the meat was tough?

⁂

Wise folks pay more attention to burying their own pasts than to digging up those of others.

⁂

A family Bible is a more harmonious present for the young wife than is your mother's cookbook.

⁂

Woman forgives and forgets; man never forgets that he has forgiven.

Waiting for Willie.

MRS. CHARLES GIBSON tells a funny experience. She is extremely particular about her stationery. While it is her pet luxury it is also her pet economy, and, knowing this, no one dares invade the sanctum of her writing desk. One day, however, she found a strange letter there—and, oh, horrors, written on her best note paper!

She looked at the offending note and searched in vain for the signature. There were sixty young women students at Barnard, she argued, and—her duty lay clearly before her. She read from the beginning to the nameless end.

"Dear Willie," it began; "I want you to come to the dance on Friday. I will meet you outside on the pavement at 8:30. Do come. Willie, you mustn't think hard of me for what I said. I have been so worried. But I'll make it all right when I see you. Be sure to come."

Mrs. Gibson called her two assistants.

"Do you know who wrote this?" she asked, showing the anonymous script.

The first assistant eyed it critically. She had B. A. and M. A. and degrees by the score tacked to her name, and shook her head scornfully. College girls are so superior!

The second assistant, a pretty young widow, with brown eyes, smiled and suggested "Mrs. G.'s maid."

Mrs. Gibson scouted the idea. Her small Irish maid was too ugly and too stupid to be victim of the small boy Cupid. Nevertheless she attacked her next day.

"Ellen," she said, "did you write this?"

Ellen promptly replied:

"No, madam, I didn't," without dropping her sewing.

"But, Ellen, look at this!"

For the first time Ellen glanced at the writing. Her large, brown freckles grew pale and her mouth trembled.

Mrs. Gibson's heart softened toward the evidence of penitence.

"Never mind, Ellen, just don't do it again."

Ellen made no effort to stop the falling tears.

"It isn't that, Mam, but—I forgot to mail it!"

"I laughed in the girl's face," said Mrs. Gibson. "It had been written days before, and the dance had come and gone. I gave her some more of my best paper and told her she was the stupidest thing I ever knew. She is still waiting for Willie, and I'm wondering if she has again forgotten to mail it."

Origin of the Feather Boa.

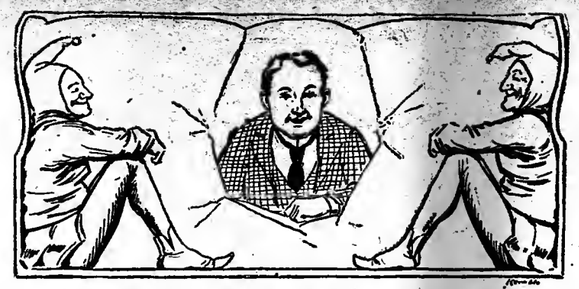
IT has long been a popular impression that the feather boa originated in Paris, the birthplace of so many fascinating creations for enhancing woman's beauty.

The cradle of the feather boa, however, was a feather factory in Third Street, this city, and it first saw light in 1[illegible] when a girl employed there in [illegible] over a lot of plumes that had been [illegible] back damaged strung them [illegible] her own amusement.

A member of the firm [illegible] the result, pronounced it [illegible] feather boa was born.

The first [illegible] was [illegible] Lillian [illegible] for [illegible] stage [illegible] the [illegible]







THE GENIAL IDIOT.

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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II.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. CARNEGIE.

"I SEE," said the Idiot, picking up the morning paper and perusing it diligently for some moments, "I see that a Western city has drawn on Mr. Carnegie for a public library at sight."

"You don't mean to say so!" cried Mr. Brief. "Well, that must be an enterprising community. Did they get it?"

"No," replied the Idiot. "It was found that Mr. Carnegie's library account was overdrawn, so the draft went to protest, and now they're going to put the matter in the hands of a lawyer."

"Seems to me that shows a tremendous lot of nerve on the part of the Trustees," said the Poet. "Rather peremptory, don't you think?"

"Very," said the Idiot, "but characteristic of modern methods. It serves Mr. Carnegie right, though, and I hope it will teach him a lesson. He's got the public so worked up by these library gifts of his that there isn't a hamlet of any size between Maine and California that doesn't think it should become a beneficiary of his munificence, and in every mother's son of 'em the people have gone in for reading and neglected their regular business in life. In the middle West the crops are actually unharvested because the farmers and their hands have given up work to read 'When Richard Calmady Was in Blossom,' and the last I heard about the coal strike was that the miners wouldn't go to work again until they'd got through with 'The Crisis.' That's a pretty howdy-do now, isn't it?"

"You don't approve of reading for the masses, then?" asked Mr. Whitechoker.

"Not when it interferes with their regular business in life," replied the Idiot, "any more than I believe my boy Tommie is justified in devoting his hours to 'Red Eyed Dick, the Terror of Tammany Hall,' when he hasn't learned his geography lesson. A farm hand who will sit down and read 'Gibbon's Rome' when he ought to be tossing hay, or a dairy maid who spends her hours over 'The Duchess' when she should be extracting the milk of bovine kindness from the lowing herd, isn't doing him or herself or the world any good, and, while I think Mr. Carnegie is remarkably generous with his funds, it strikes me that he ought now to be looking out for other methods to rid himself of his surplus. The library demand would seem to have been met, temporarily, anyhow."

"You surprise me," said Mr. Whitechoker. "Reading is of such vast educational value to the people; the dissemination of knowledge, the spreading of ideas; the—"

"Perfectly true," the Idiot answered, "but are the public libraries disseminating knowledge and spreading helpful ideas among the people? I don't know that they are not, but at the same time who knows that they are? I know that they supply the demand for those sunlit little glimpses of the happy life by Mr. Hall Caine of Gloomville-on-the-Pike, any one of which is guaranteed by the author to produce pronounced symptoms of nervous prostration in any healthy reader under fifty within twenty-four hours. I know that there was hardly one of 'em last year that did not disseminate a book called 'Sir Richard Calmady' which, next to a welsh rabbit, is about as efficacious a promoter of bad dreams as one could wish to discover—in fact, with the exception of the Boston Public Library, which excludes all books for which there are more than two demands in six months, I have not heard of any library anywhere where the process of selection was based upon the educational value of the books chosen, or was in any way scientific. The Boston method does very well for Boston, where popular things are always harmful, but it wouldn't do for other literary centres like Binghamton, N. Y., or Salt Lake City, and the consequence is that the public library as an institution, admirable as it is in the light of an ideal, is as yet far from being established on a scientific basis."

"Then you would have Mr. Carnegie say what books should go into these libraries," demanded Mr. Brief.

"No, indeed," said the Idiot. "I should not tax his time and generosity to that extent. But I would have him go right to the root of things, and improve the quality of the literature that is being produced. He could establish a University of Authorship, where writers could learn to write, and have it understood that no book that did not have the Union Label should be disseminated through the libraries the public owes to his beneficence."

"He couldn't do it," cried the Poet.

"There isn't much a man with $284,000,000 can't do if he puts his mind upon it," said the Idiot.

"But it isn't reasonable," persisted the Poet.

"I don't see why not. If a man is not allowed to practice medicine without a diploma, why should he be allowed to practice literature without at least a certificate attesting his capacity?" demanded the Idiot.

"Literature and medicine are very different things," the Poet retorted.

"Well, they oughtn't to be," said the Idiot. "There should be as much tonic in a book as there is in a bottle of cod liver oil, and for my part I believe more cases of melancholia can be cured by a dose of Mark Twain or Mr. Dooley than by a thousand boxes of carmine capsules for corpulent customers."

"You have an idea that you can cure the mumps by a course of reading?" demanded the Bibliomaniac.

"Not exactly cure—but mitigate the severity of the attack," smiled the Idiot in return. "A volume of London Punch, for instance, is so much more solemn a thing than the mumps that the latter would seem positively joyous alongside of it."

"I don't know but that, without realizing it of course, the Idiot has stumbled on an excellent idea," Mr. Pedagogue put in at this point. "A School of Literature in which authors should be taught their craft scientifically is an idea worthy of some consideration. Surely there should be some means by which we might differentiate between the real author and the quack."

"Precisely," said the Idiot. "If you were to require historical novelists to study history before writing it the historical novel might become less of a nuisance, and instead of books like 'The Hemlock of Navarre' and 'High and Dri,' we'd get something that was really instructive. History made while you wait may be interesting reading, but it is not educational. Then, too, a Department in Style, with laboratory work in which the student should be compelled to analyze the products of the masters of letters, would be a mighty good thing. Just think what interesting work it would be to hold a clinic on Henry James one day, and another on Sylvanus Cohb the next. What an inspiring examination paper could be based upon the differences between George Eliot and Laura Jean Libby, Moses and Mr. Dooley, Walter Pater and Chimmie Fadden. If you could only get a four years' university course established in literature that should be practical, and fit men for the practice of the profession of letters just as the medical schools fit out our doctors, is there any doubt that the output would be materially bettered?"

"Do you contemplate a Surgical Department?" asked the Doctor, drily.

"Certainly," said the Idiot. "Authors should be taught how to perform delicate surgical operations on their manuscripts and to realize at a glance the necessity for it. Take a good healthy book like 'Richard Carvel' for instance. It begins well and it ends well, but it suffers from symptoms of what I should call literary appendicitis. Mr. Churchill could have cut out a portion of its middle and left the patient stronger, if, before publishing, he had studied his profession more scientifically and with the surgeon's eye. There's hardly a book in existence today that wouldn't have been better had it been operated upon by a skillful literary surgeon. Fifty million dollars would easily provide for the needs of such an institution, and if Mr. Carnegie would endow that, ten years from now we could stop talking about English letters and begin to peep a little about American literature."

"Seems to me," the Poet interjected, "that you eliminate all consideration of the courses in literature already established in our colleges."

"No I don't," said the Idiot. "They are all right as far as they go, but they don't teach men how to write. They turn out scores of dilettante dabblers in style, and cultivate a high-bred higher hypercriticism which never realizes the satiation it seeks in this world, and is devoid of hope for the future. They are of negative value since they create merely a cultured dissatisfaction with what exists without pointing out any constructive method of improving conditions. For a man who is going to live all his life in Boston that is very fine, but you see we can't all do that. At least seven or eight



"A farmhand who will sit down and read Gibbon's Rome when he ought to be tossing hay."



"Operated upon by a skillful literary surgeon."

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people of my acquaintance live in New York, and I understand there are dozens of others scattered throughout the South and West who have no choice in the matter."

"Meanwhile what becomes of the writers of to-day?" asked the Poet.

"Oh, that is easy," said the Idiot. "Mr. Carnegie could establish an asylum for them like Lang Tammas's Home For Geniuses, where they could live without writing, or he could set them up in some other business. If we were to have a closed season for authors in which they were forbidden by law to write, say for ten years, the public would have a rest and the authors themselves would have one too. Just now they are working overtime."

"And what of the publishers? With nothing to publish—"

"They'd save money," said the Idiot.

"Do you mean to assert that there isn't any money in the publishing business?" demanded the Poet.

"Certainly I do," replied the Idiot. "That is a well established fact. They will tell you so themselves."

"Then what is thunder are they in business for?" queried the Bibliomaniac.

"Fun," said the Idiot, as he left the table.

Victims of Courts-Martial.

KIDNAPPED in Havana in the days when that city was governed by the United States military authorities, and brought to New York to be finally lodged in Castle Williams, the military prison on Governors Island, where she is at present, is the history of "Minnie," the Maltese playmate of Sergt. Way's dog Puglets, who is serving a life sentence in the castle for maltreating the cats of his former mistress. Of Puglets's smart ways much has been written, but of Minnie, who, though not so intelligent as her playmate, is, nevertheless, a wonderfully smart feline, nothing so far has ever been recorded.

It was in June, 1900, that Minnie, then an inmate of one of Havana's most fashionable homes, was captured by a young American artilleryman, who eventually succeeded in slipping her on board a transport and brought her to New York. The cat did not understand a word of English. Association with other army cats, however, soon began to show its influence, and ere many months had gone by the soldiers had their pet well on the way to a pretty fair English education.

Minnie made one great mistake, however, on the island, which in the end led to her being deprived of her liberty. From the very first she formed a great dislike for the scores of squirrels that infest the island in the neighborhood of the headquarters of the Department of the East. The many attacks she made on these innocent, bushy-tailed little animals finally led to an order that she must either leave the island or else be incarcerated in a place where she could not vent her wrath on the squirrels.

A court-martial was therefore called, and Sergt. Way, Supervisor of Castle Williams, the owner of Puglets, was made President of the court. The charges against Minnie were thoroughly investigated, and after a day's sitting the court rendered a unanimous opinion, relegating her for the rest of her life to imprisonment in the castle. She was escorted under guard then to the prison, and the big gate closed on her forever.

Minnie had not been in the castle many minutes when she ran across Puglets, who was playing with some of the better behaved of the prisoners in the quadrangle. A moment later there was a snarl from Puglets, and on the back of the cat there rose a line of wicked-looking bristles. The fight started, and Puglets was getting the worst of the affair, when Sergt. Way, who thinks as much of his pet as "Andy" Peterson does of his Manila game rooster, appeared on the scene, and ordered an immediate cessation of hostilities. There were one or two more fights after this, but both cat and dog soon found out in a way they were calculated not soon to forget that it was best for all concerned that they henceforth live in peace. From that time the two animals have been the best of friends, and instead of fighting one another have formed a sort of dual alliance for mutual protection against stray dogs and cats that sometimes manage to slip inside the castle walls when the sentinels are not looking.

The New Cult.

"What protection has this place against fire?" asked the tourist.

"Not much," replied the native. "We rely principally on a belief in the efficacy of prayer."



AS already intimated, the dark-green tie has come to stay. In coronation week it would have seemed as if it were the green above the red. The red coronation ties did not gain any favor here a' all.

The first dark-green tie worn was seen last Spring. Arthur Turnure had one of the fashionable color of this year. It is not the vivid St. Patrick green, but a species of dark bottle color. Although there are some small bows, these ties are worn so far as four-in-hands. They harmonize with everything except the brightest blues. The wearing of pongee colored or light café au lait shirts brings out the green in the ties excellently.

Frederick Gebbard, who has been wearing quite a variety of gray suitings this Spring, has an assortment of green ties which go excellently well. He has given up the red ties, which were characteristic of his dress for some years.

⁂

The tri-colored band for the straw hat has again come in vogue, perhaps only for these college weeks, although many of the men who wear it left college years ago. The hat is very flat brimmed and low crowned, and the tri-color is put on with quite a narrow band of ribbon, so that the effect is as if one were looking at the hat through a prism.



Reginald Vanderbilt wore one of these hats in town last week.

"Chapple" Navarro had another, and Clarence Mackay has one. In England it is the custom to wear one's regimental or club colors when going to the races, and perhaps the preponderance of these hats during the smaller regattas of the last ten days, as well as on the track at Sheepshead, may be derived from the same source.

⁂

The dinner coat which was introduced early in the Spring by Mr. Franklin A. Plummer, who is one of the best-dressed young men in town, has "caught on," and at several of the restaurants last week it appeared more than once. The coat has excited enough curiosity to have made it the subject of some comment in one of the newspapers some time after it had been described in THE TIMES. It has one salient feature—an outside breast pocket—and it buttons. It is of the usual black dress material, faced with satin, but made with a waist, and its buttoning makes it available to be worn without an overcoat on Spring and Summer nights. At places like Newport, where the climate changes and where sea fogs come up suddenly, such a coat is a boon.

⁂

There is no doubt that the dinner coat will be worn a great deal at that resort during the Summer months. It was suggested some time ago that the white lawn and linen evening jackets, which are always worn in the East, be adopted here.

Mr. Louis Boissevain had one last year, and there are no less than fifteen in course of construction at the different fashionable tailors. They have a cool effect, and are worn with black cloth—not white duck—trousers.

⁂

There have been numerous inquiries as to what clothes a man should take with him for the week end—that is, for a Saturday to Monday visit. At Tuxedo or at Newport one will find at the majority of the residences—and at the former place at the club—valets who will straighten out one's belongings and keep one in trim during the visit. But, notwithstanding, one should always pack one's clothes so that he can take them out looking just as if they had come from the tailor's.

At the bottom of the bag pack the patent leather shoes. Wrap each of the shoes—if you have not a shoe bag—in tissue paper or newspaper. A pair of tennis shoes is also necessary if one is going to a place where the game is played. Then the dress trousers, carefully folded with the crease down the side; the evening waistcoat and coat, two white shirts for evening, ties, one colored shirt, pajamas, two pairs of evening [illegible] suit of light underclothes. If your collars are not attached to your shirts—four collars. Your toilet articles can be placed in a little silk bag. You can get it at the chemist's or at almost any shop, and it will not take up much room.

Sometimes it is difficult to decide about your evening clothes. At places like Newport and Tuxedo it were better to take a large-sized bag and put in both of your coats, the dinner and the evening. If folded properly, on the outside, doubled lengthwise, they will not wrinkle and may be put in a small space. Two white ties and one black will be enough. Collars should be put out flat, one or two in the bosom of each shirt. They will take up less room and will keep in good condition.

⁂

The double-breasted jacket and the double-breasted waistcoat are at present in eclipse. Van Rensselaer Wheeler, in "The Chinese Honeymoon," has rather a neat Summer suit, but unfortunately he wears with it a double-breasted waistcoat of the style which was taken up about three years ago, in which the buttons ran diagonally across the surface of the garment. The single-breasted jacket and the single-breasted waistcoat are the fashion for this Summer.

⁂

Winged collars are seen, but are not as much worn as the turndown. The latter are about two inches to perhaps nearly three in height. All the turndown collars of the year have rounded points.

⁂

The dress-suit case is going out of favor. This implement—it is hard to call it by any other name—was a veritable boon when it appeared about eight years ago. It was just the thing for the week end or for dinner at Tuxedo or at Meadowbrook, or up in Westchester, or any of the country clubs. Then women took to them, then they were manufactured cheaply, and now they are the inevitable badge of a certain class of commuters.



In their place a Gladstone bag or kit is used. These are wide receptacles of soft leather. They are a compromise between the old-fashioned valise and the still more antiquated carpetbag. They hold more than the dress-suit case, and are excellent for the week end.

An Isle of Safety.

MEN and women were hurrying from business and teamsters were hustling along toward the ferry, so that Fulton Street was an unsafe place for little girls unused to turmoil, but three mites, the children of janitors of business buildings, found an "isle of safety" where they could play to their heart's content.

They had books and paper dolls and other small playthings, and their merriment was noticeable for some passers-by who had eyes and ears for children's pleasures.

They sat on the stone coping of a side wall of a basement stairway. For protection behind was a sign, and a rail in front prevented them from falling down stairs.

They chattered and laughed and sang snatches of songs, all unconscious of the noise and bustle on the sidewalk at one side. They were startled into silence only when a passer-by remarked: "You're having a great time, aren't you?"

Another Convertible Cruiser.

"CHOLLY VERISOPHT has just bought a sailing yacht."

"How many sticks on her—one or two?"

"That will depend on whether the new owner is aboard or not. She was built for a sloop."

A Result of Higher Criticism.

"I hear E. E. Life says he is ready to sit in sackcloth and ashes. Do you think he can mean it?"

"Undoubtedly," answered the man who knew all about such things. "Only he means broadcloth and [illegible] ashes."

THE RESOURCEFUL KANGAROO.

O'er the plain like the whirling sirocco as
it whirls at its liveliest rate,
Skipped the kangaroo happily grinning
while she never let up in her gait.
And the dust that she raised while gyrating o'er the ground in a solo of thuds,
Was as smoke from the big locomotive
as along on its mission it scuds.

If the beast had been made of elastic and
to go for a year had been wound,
Or discharged from a cannon, she never
could more swiftly have covered the
ground.
But, alas! when her jumps were most
lively and she skipped like the snipe
on the shore,
All her joints became stiff and she never
could cavort like the snipe any more.



By the demon of pain rheumatism was
the kangaroo sorely unpinned;
But she wasn't cast down for a moment,
though her apple cart surely was
dumped.
Oh she didn't despair, but sang sweetly,
"Though no more like the wind I
may flit,
I can crouch like the sphinx by the wayside while the stockings of commerce
I knit."

Soon equipped with a couple of needles
o'er her knitting she smilingly hung,
While the big ball of yarn slowly dwindled in her lap while a ditty she sung.
And the people flocked round by the
hundreds and they raised a great
hullabaloo
While the socks grew in colorful beauty
'neath the eye of the wise kangaroo.



While the kangaroo full of her purpose
went a-knitting so gayly along,
All her song was a ribbon of sunshine,
all her smile was a ripple of song.
And she sold all the fruits of her labors,
and the light of her vision was bland;
And she laughed at grim Fate and its
methods while she lived on the fat
of the land.

"To the changing conditions of fortune
we ourselves should most quickly
adapt."
Sang the kangaroo, gleefully grinning, in
a dream of philosophy wrapt.
"And observe while I crow in my triumph over Fate's ineffectual bump,
That I jumped into fortune and plenty
with no hind legs to help me to
jump."

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.



WITH the CLUBMEN

COOLING drinks are among the necessities of every club at this time of the year. Nearly all the clubs in New York have some one drink which has been specially concocted by a member and the recipe of which is sometimes jealously guarded until at last it does become public property.

Legend states that it was the Manhattan Club which first gave birth to the Manhattan cocktail.

One of the sons of the late William Remsen originated the Remsen cooler, which is one of the standard drinks at the Union Club. I think it was the late William Remsen, who died very shortly after his father. The Remsen cooler has now been adopted as one of the best of Summer drinks.

At the Calumet a favorite drink before dinner is the Hall cocktail, named in honor of Frank de Peyster Hall, for a long time one of the Governors of the club. It is a great improvement on the popular Martini and has a dash of absinthe as one of the ingredients.

Irish whisky has, however, taken hold of New Yorkers as a drink, both for Summer and Winter, and a great deal of it is consumed at the Fifth Avenue clubs. It threatens to take the place of Scotch. One brand is very difficult to obtain, as it is not imported except in very small quantities. It is still expensive, but it is softer than Scotch, and, if more insidious, is considered less intoxicating.

⁂

The Fourth of July approaches and every one is waiting for the return of Hermann Oelrichs from San Francisco to preside over the clambake at Newport on that date. Hermann Oelrichs has been delighting the San Francisco people with some of his original verse this Winter, and he seldom fails to give out a bit at the famous bake at Newport. The Kat Boat Klub, of which he was the founder, has



for a time gone out of existence, but if he comes back it will be revived.

⁂

Craig Wadsworth, at the Knickerbocker, was one of the first men at the club to wear the new grass green tie, which in a few weeks has become the very latest article of neckwear. It has been the custom of Craig Wadsworth to sport very bright red cravats, but he has changed his allegiance. The deep green is not flaring and rather grateful to the eye. It is worn as a four-in-hand, and Craig had on one of these when he went to Chicago the other day with the Mackay party. Since then Chappie Navarro has gone in for green ties, and they have become the denier cri.

⁂

The Knickerbocker is one of the few clubs which has not a barber's shop, and many of the members have been going for years to a barber close by who is an absolute type of Figaro, although he is a German and not a Latin. He knows all the small talk of the clubs and a great deal of the gossip going around New York. It has become, however, more and more the custom of men to shave themselves.



One of the members of the Knickerbocker Club, Barton Willing, the brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, has an odd fad. He will be shaved by a barber, who has performed that office for him for years, and immediately afterward he will take the razor and go over his face once again himself. He is quoted as saying that he will trust no barber on earth. The spectacle of Willing shaving himself in this barber's shop is familiar to many of the patrons.

⁂

Reginald Vanderbilt will be made a member of the Metropolitan Club. This is the club to which his brother Alfred belongs and of which he became a member just before his father's death. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt took much interest in the Metropolitan and Willie K. Vanderbilt has lived there off and on. Alfred Vanderbilt, if I remember rightly, was proposed by one of the Webbs and seconded by one of the Iselins. He where Ernest Iselin either proposed or seconded him. He goes very little to clubs, and is the least seen of any of his family at them. Every one of the Vanderbilt family, with the exception of young William K., belongs to the Metropolitan, and the young men, when they reach their majority, are promptly put up, seconded, and go through with celerity.

⁂

Ernest Staples, who belongs to a half dozen or more clubs, is considered one of the best raconteurs in town. He has a bluff, hearty manner, and he is especially in his element at the New York Yacht or the Manhattan, where he brews a certain species of cocktail which is only prepared for him.



⁂

Franklin Bartlett has been Secretary for more years at the Union than any other member who has filled that office. He is thorough in his knowledge of club matters. He now also occupies a position on the Governing Board of the Strollers. He is essentially a clubman and is generally to be found at the Union between 5 and 6 each afternoon—one of the most sociable hours there, when men coming from their offices stop at the club on their way home to dinner. The Union has been called the Half Way House in consequence. With the moving of the club up town there will be some change.

⁂

Drinking at the bar is one of the latest ideas at the different smart clubs. Formerly it was considered necessary to ring for a waiter and order your drinks brought to you, but now the average New Yorker is in such a hurry that he goes direct to the bar, which is a small but well-arranged sanctum, tucked away in a corner of the clubhouse. At the Manhattan, in the days of its occupancy of the old Stewart mansion, oysters were always eaten from the counter down stairs.

⁂

The Consular corps in New York belongs in the majority to the Calumet Club, and it sometimes dines in a body there one evening of the week. Among the members of the club are Giovanni Branchi and Ferdinand Prat, representing Italy; C. Clive Bayley, representing Great Britain; Thomas de Dessewffy of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate; Aziz Bey, Richard von Kapp-Herr, and Konrad von Wiser. Clive Bayley, by the way, has been selected as one of the ushers at the Abbey for the coronation. His father was a clubman. He belongs to the Century, but is seldom seen there.

⁂

There has been no definite organization of the members of the French Legion of Honor in this country in the form of a dinner club, as it has not been settled as to who shall be the President. There have been several names proposed. It would seem as if to Mr. Perry Belmont, who is the only Knight of the Order, should be given the Presidency as a matter of right. There are, however, several candidates in the field, including Mr. Stokes, who gave the first dinner at his house, and Mr. Peck, who is remembered by those who were at the Paris Exposition. But so far the matter seems to stand in statu quo.

⁂

During the past year the Knickerbocker Club has been much relieved by the final dropping of quite an objectionable member. This person came in on the ground floor when the club was first established. He was a man of excellent family and very good social position, but extremely eccentric. Of late years he has been very careless in his dress and was almost disgraceful in appearance. When he was the shabbiest and the most unkempt he took particular delight in going to the club, which is the sanctum sanctorum of New York exclusives, and sitting in the front window a very conspicuous object. He was also dictatorial and made himself quite obnoxious. At last some infringement was made an excuse to apply the screws. The opportunity which had been awaited for years was at hand, and the club was happy.

⁂

The New York Yacht seems to unite the elements of the navy and the army, as the men who are there most frequently are Commodore Nicolson Kane and Gen. McCoskry Butt. The Kane family is very well divided with its idea of sports. Nicolson Kane is of the navy and one of the best informed men on nautical matters in this country, and Capt. Woodbury Kane has an excellent knowledge of military matters and distinguished himself in the Spanish war, while De Lancey Kane is the father of amateur coaching in this country. Each brother has a favorite club. Nicolson Kane prefers the New York Yacht; Woodbury Kane the Knickerbocker, and De Lancey Kane the Union.



BOBBIE.



And Polly Only Winks

MR. GREY is five years old, worth $1,000, was educated at Harvard, and does not swear. That last statement is not a reflection upon Harvard, but one justified by the well-known proclivities of Mr. Grey's race in that direction. Mr. Grey is a parrot.

An introduction to Mr. Grey came about quite casually. Within the last month or so it has seemed that half of New York was up in arms and complaining that the other half owned parrots which persisted in long conversational monologues to which the parrotless half of the city objected, as if, forsooth, its conversational powers were not the great charm of the parrot, making him valuable in a ratio which would seem to be quite out of proportion to the extent of his vocabulary. It was in the interest of the community to see if a plague of parrots had really come upon New York that a visit was made to Mr. Grey's proprietor, and the introduction to the Harvard linguist followed.

"It does seem sometimes," said the former gentleman, "as if the thoughts of people turned all at a time in one direction, and perhaps there is a little run upon parrots just now. But it is not a particular fad for the bird which is the real reason for so many people buying them at the present time. We are in the height of the parrot season. The young birds which are in a receptive state and are ready to learn to talk are now coming in from Cuba, Mexico, and Africa. A great many people prefer to take a young bird and teach it as they please. Young parrots come in at any age from three to six months old, and at that age people like to get them.

"A parrot gets its physical development at six months, but it will grow mentally as long as it lives, and that may be for seventy-five years. You will pay anywhere from $5 to $25 for these young birds, according to the variety, and then—"

"It is a lottery as to whether you have a good talker or not," broke in the volunteer missionary for assuaging the griefs of the non-parrot-loving half of the community.

"Not at all," replied the owner of Mr. Grey; "the lottery is entirely in the teacher. Tell me what the teacher is and I will tell you in advance exactly how much the parrot will learn. Some varieties of parrots will learn more than others, but they will all learn about so much, and when they have once begun they are usually eager to learn more. The trouble is with the teachers. They start in enthusiastically, but they have not the patience to continue. There must be a continual reiteration of a single phrase or sentence until the bird has learned it, and then another may be taken up. The parrot seldom forgets. But most people tire of this very soon, and consequently the birds do not learn.

"Parrots range as to variety something in this order—first the Cuban, then the Maracaibo, Amazon, South American single yellow heads, double yellow heads, and the gray parrots. The gray parrots make the best talkers, though they mature slowly and do not learn to talk as quickly as some other birds. But their vocabulary when they do learn is practically unlimited. The double yellow heads follow them, and make a close second as to talking ability."

Among the least expensive parrots good talkers will cost from $25 to $50. Grays and double yellow heads will cost from $200 to $300. Mr. Grey is of course an exception, and one-thousand-dollar parrots are not often to be seen.

The most showy parrots are the macaws, large, handsome birds of blue and yellow, with long tails. They do not talk to any extent, but are intelligent and affectionate. They understand what is said to them, and will learn to shake hands upon request. They are frequently bought as lawn ornaments, and with a big crosstree upon a lawn, high enough to keep them out of the way of dogs, they are quite happy. They have no fear of cats, which they delight to chase.

One of the most marked Boston characteristics of Mr. Gray is shown by his name. He always speaks of himself in this dignified fashion, and the plebeian word "Polly" is unknown to him. He will whistle, bark like a dog, and squeak like a door. He is somewhat given to slang and comic songs, but this is not strange in a college student. "Peek-a-Boo" is a favorite song with him, and he is familiar with the classic "Hickery, dickery, doc." He cries with amusement "Oh, you funny little rooster!" "Poor little boy," and "Master's own little peek-a-boo boy." "Give us a kiss, a nice, sweet kiss," he continues; then "Take care! Tut, tut, tut!" and with a laugh, "Where was Moses when the light went out?"

Mr. Grey, who comes from Cambridge, in the vicinity of Harvard College, is an unusual bird, worthy of the City of Boston and the great university. He is a comparatively small bird, a gray parrot with a scarlet tail, and his vocabulary would fill a book. It has to be taken by hearsay by most visitors, for upon seeing a stranger Mr. Grey will hang in a most undignified way from the side of his cage with his head down, cocking his eye up at the visitor in a saucy fashion, and saying not one single word. The most courteous conversational advances, such as "Hello!" and "Good morning, Mr. Grey!" words from his own vocabulary, and even the crushing statement that the one-thousand-dollar parrot is a "dummy"—another word from his vocabulary—calls forth nothing more than an expression which is very much like a wink.

Heavy Lifting.

"THE great advantage of my system of physical culture," said the professor, glibly, "is that it is all light exercise with absolutely no heavy lifting."

"No heavy lifting, eh?" retorted the puny man. "Nevertheless, I see by your circular that the pupil has to raise fifty dollars at the second lesson."

Utterly baffled, the mighty man with the John L. Sandscow shoulders stole away.

Not Worry, but Slumber.

They were discussing suicides and the proneness of different peoples to depart in that way, when one of those engaged in the conversation turned to a colored man and asked: "Why is it that so few of your people take their own lives?"

After scratching his head a moment, the person addressed responded: "Well, I tell you, boss; when a nigger sits down he don't worry, but goes to sleep."

JUNE



Women Here and There

THERE is a great secret, but it must never be whispered, except sub rosa. There is a pretty woman in Washington, the Nation's capital, who is blessed with a very beautiful pair of shoulders. Now, this is not so strange, perhaps as the fact that in many houses of prominent women in the city these same pretty shoulders are perched upon brackets or pedestals, and above them is the face not of the pretty woman herself, but of the mistress of the house. She may be more or less beautiful, but she has not been dowered with shoulders of surpassing comeliness though there are ten chances to one that when she looks with complacence at the bust of herself which one of the most clever of sculptors has done she is almost surprised at the charms he has revealed. The truth is—and here is where the sub rosa part of the story comes in—the pretty woman with the divine shoulders is a friend of the sculptor and of an accommodating frame of mind, to say nothing of her natural pride in her shoulders. Now, a sculptor, to make his work satisfactory, must have the proper kind of a model. So all women prominent in Washington's social circles, have not all the charms which the sculptor most desires to reproduce and which the subjects of his work like to see when that work is supposed to represent themselves. But the sculptor is equal to such difficulties. The neck of the woman who comes under his ministrations may be a scraggy region of unleveled plains and valleys, or so overplump that there are curves where curves ought not to be. But it is all one to the sculptor. He hies himself to the woman of the pretty shoulders.

"My dear Mrs. Blank," he says, "can't you give me a sitting for Mrs. Senator's shoulders?"

Or it may be Mrs. Cabinet Officer's or Mrs. Admiral's. Whichever it is, pretty Mrs. Blank doesn't mind the least bit in the world. She would be shocked at the idea of being a model of any kind if it was not as an accommodation to a friend, but as it is she considers it a great lark, and dons an evening gown or wraps soft draperies around those charming shoniders of hers, and beneath the sculptor's clever hand the neatest kind of a surgical operation is performed, and Mrs. Senator's, Mrs. Cabinet Officer's, or Mrs. Admiral's head grows as naturally as life upon Mrs. Blank's pretty shoulders. And so every one is made happy.

"Bnt, oh, dear me!" says Mrs. Blank, "who would ever think those women could be so conceited?"

***

There is a Frank Stockton story in a big apartment house in New York, and all the people in the house who happen to know anything about the circumstances are asking, wonderingly:

"Which was it—the parrot or the baby?"

This is the story, and readers may ask the question themselves, or perhaps the cat will be let a little way out of the bag. In the house mentioned there lives a happy young couple. Not so many months ago they were blessed with the greatest possible blessing which could come to a young couple—the "dearest baby in the world." The young wife took such of the women in the house as she knew into her confidence, and they all rejoiced greatly with her, as every right-minded woman would. The baby was ushered into the world in one of the big hospitals of the city provided for such purpose, and after a time infant and mother returned. But what surprised all the sympathetic neighbors was that this strange mother cared apparently nothing at all for this little one upon whom her heart had been so set and for whom she had made such great plans. A woman came in to care for it, and when she was not there baby had but little care of any kind, apparently, as its frequent cries proclaimed. It was very strange, but then there are many strange things in the world, and after a time it became an old story and was forgotten. That was until one day when one apartment house dweller had "run in" to see the baby's mother and noticed a large green parrot in a cage making a great racket in its efforts at conversation. She looked at it in some surprise, and the young wife made haste to explain:

"That's my new parrot. I have had it for some little time. Haven't you heard it crying?"

Had she heard it? The woman wondered to herself. But what was more puzzling—had she heard the baby crying recently? No, that was one thing she was certain about. She had not heard the baby, though it had not occurred to her before. Where was that baby? There was no baby now—that was certain—and it was equally certain that there had been no funeral in the house. Had there ever been a baby, anyway? Hadn't she dreamed about it? Surely little Mrs. Youngwife was no ogress. Which was it—the baby or the parrot?

This being a real story, and not the fiction of an author's brain, in which will work so far and no further, there must be some explanation of the mystery. This is the way it has been answered so far, and with apparent satisfaction, by the interested neighbors:

Little Mrs. Youngwife's own baby did not live, and in her sorrow she was persuaded by the people at the hospital to take another baby the age of her own, and one which needed a home, something easily supplied in a big hospital, where babies are plentiful and much below par value. This she had consented to do, but found eventnally that she could not give it the necessary mother love and returned it. All this the neighbors guess, but as for Mrs. Youngwife, she only reiterates:

"Have you seen my new parrot?"

***

Every one does not know the many uses for which engine houses are valuable. People who are afraid of fire are delighted to live within a short distance of one, feeling that they are much safer, but in some of the down-town streets engine houses have a higher and greater value than this in the estimation of the people who live near them. In Summer the engine houses furnish the hot water for bathing purposes to favored neighbors. In many of the old houses which have been left in the progress of the residents of the city up town and the inroads of big business buildings, there are still families living in the business quarters of the city, doing some small line of business in an old house and living in the remainder of the building. But when these houses were put up there were none of the modern conveniences, nor have they been added. There are no convenient hot-water faucets, and all the hot water used must be heated on the stove. This is all right in Winter, bnt in Summer it would be a trial but for the engine houses.

"Why," says one of the dwellers in one of these old-time down-town houses, "it's easy for us to have a hot bath in Summer. All we have to do is to send over to the engine house for two or three pailfuls of hot water, and there you are. You see," confidentially, "it's give a hand and take a hand. Now, we are able to help the engine-house people once in a while, and so they are glad to accommodate us."

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At quiet hours during weekdays, when few people are [illegible] Stuyvesant Park, a pretty sight may be seen there. This is one of the oldest parks in the city, picturesque with its big, old trees, and never more so than when the Sisters of St. John the Baptist, an Episcopal sisterhood, [illegible] children as nurses and [illegible] exercising with their pupils. The sisters are teachers in a church school in the neighborhood, and bring their pupils to enjoy this little green spot. While the girls are playing the sisters walk up and down soberly, and apparently with thoughts as far from the outside world as if they were shut within convent walls.

***

These may not be new remedies for seasickness, but they were new to the woman who heard them the other day, and they are worth repeating. A woman who travels frequently says she has always found effective a piece of fresh sod. This she has dug up just before she starts on any trip she is to make by water, and it is placed where she can get at it easily. At the first symptom of illness she takes out her piece of sod and smells of it, and the odor of the fresh earth revives her immediately.

***

Newspaper is the simple remedy which a young woman has found entirely effective, not only in preventing sea, but car, sickness. This young woman has had from her babyhood a stomach which revolted immediately against traveling. She was always ill, and seriously so. Her mother, hearing of this simple remedy, would always before taking her little daughter upon the cars fold a piece of newspaper, place it across her chest, and with the most satisfactory results. Traveling but little, however, it had been forgotten, and the little girl had become a young woman. The family lived in the suburbs, and were obliged to travel by train to and from the city. Here the old trouble came to the fore. Going to the city and returning home the young woman was sure to be deathly sick, and it looked as if such trips must be abandoned entirely. They were not worth the suffering. Then the mother remembered the old-time remedy, the young woman resorted to the newspaper, and travels now with absolute comfort. Both of these remedies are much less expensive than champagne, which has hitherto been considered one of the best preventives, and either of them would be much safer for a young woman who values her reputation to use on a local train.

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It is an old-fashioned remedy, and it is not often that it can be applied in the city to the turbulent small boy. This boy is going to be a great man one of these days, if it is possible to judge by youthful energy, mental and physical. At present he is making himself as annoying as a youngster of five can, when he is abnormally healthy.

The other day the woman to whom the house belongs—but to whom the small boy does not—reached the limit of her patience. Then she interviewed the boy.

They were in the back yard of the house, where grows a peach tree which is in a remarkably healthy condition, and at the present time covered with a number of very green, hard peaches.

"Boy," she said, sternly, "do you see that tree?"

Of course the boy did; there is not much a boy of five does not see.

"Do you know it is a peach tree?"

Yes, the boy knew that.

"Very well," she said. "Now, any of those peaches you wish you may have, and you may have them as soon as you like."

Later returns have not been [illegible]



UNCLE SAM'S GREATEST PERIL—THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.
UNCLE SAM—Talk about Trusts and the Tariff! They are infants 'longside this question.



MILL OWNER—Take that beast to the pond and then I will talk with you.

HOW MR. FARLEY EARNED HIS DINNER

IT was 10 o'clock, and Simon Farley was looking for a breakfast. There seemed but little chance, however, of his quest proving successful; the business of the city was now well under way, and no one had time to stop for a starving man. Mr. Farley had eaten nothing for two days. At intervals his legs wahbled and threatened to give way beneath him, and sudden dizziness forced him to seek support of the nearest building or lamp post.

At the moment he was standing before the window of a cheap Sixth Avenue restaurant, longingly regarding the food therein exposed to view, and idly wondering what might be the price of yonder pie. Whether it cost ten dollars, however, or only ten cents could make no practical difference to him, as both amounts were hopelessly beyond his reach.

But suddenly an idea occurred to him—perhaps the proprietor of the place might need a man to walk the streets with the restaurant sign attached to his shoulders! For a moment hope rose in Mr. Farley's bosom, and he made a step toward the entrance. Then he checked himself.

"What's the use?" he thought, according to lifelong habit; "I never strike anything, anyhow; he wouldn't take me."

With a sigh he turned to continue his wanderings, when suddenly a man appeared at the door of the restaurant and called after him:

"Hey, there, you! Come back here! I want to see you!"

Mr. Farley turned in surprise, and, having assured himself that he was the one addressed, quickly advanced to the doorway.

"Did you call me, Sir?" he asked half apologetically of the large, stout man standing on the threshold.

"Do you want a job?"

"Yes, Sir, if I may make so bold as to ask for one."

"It's not a question of your askin' for one; it's a question of my askin' you. I want a man to walk the streets around here with my sign on his shoulders. What do you say—hey?"

"Why, yes," replied Mr. Farley, with a deprecating smile, "if you think I'll suit."

To this the proprietor vouchsafed no reply.

"Come along, then; get your sign on and get on the street. I'll give you twenty-five cents and your dinner and supper. That satisfy you?"

"Oh, yes; certainly," Mr. Farley hastened to say; "certainly, Sir."

Then he followed his new employer to a little office at the rear of the restaurant, in which accounts were evidently kept and the financial business of the place was transacted. From the nearby kitchen came savory fumes to tantalize Mr. Farley's stomach, causing his momentarily forgotten hunger to return with redoubled keenness. Perhaps the proprietor might be willing to advance him a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

"There you are; there's the sign over in the corner," said the stout man sharply. "Come now; get it on your shoulders, and get out of here."

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Farley, and he advanced to the sign, which was mounted on upright carrying bars; picked it up and tried to raise it into position. But it was beyond his strength.

"I don't think I can lift it alone, Sir," he said. "I'm afraid I'll have to beg you to assist me."

"Humph! You're a beauty!" snapped the proprietor. "That ain't heavy; a child could lift it. That's the way. Now fasten it across your breast in front—so. Now you're fixed. Be careful, though, not to strike it against anything. And now I'll give you your route. You're to walk up and down Sixth Avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-first Streets, and along Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Seventh Avenues, do you understand? And you're to keep movin', too. I'll be out myself to see you're not shirkin' your job, and if I catch you off your beat you don't get any dinner. Otherwise you can come back here at 1 o'clock for your grub. And now get out and go to work."

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Farley, and he started to leave the room. At the door, however, he checked his steps.

"Excuse me, Sir," he said, turning toward his employer, "but—would you—perhaps—mind——"

"Mind what?" snapped the man, wheeling around in his chair so as to face him.

"Well, Sir, I thought," stammered Mr. Farley, "I thought you might perhaps be willing to advance me a cup of coffee, Sir."

"Advance you a cup of coffee! What do you mean? You're crazy! Get out of here, and don't you dare to show your face again before 1 o'clock. Now git."

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Farley, meekly; "it doesn't matter in the least," and he hurried from the room and passed through the restaurant to the street, with the sign rocking above his head at each step. Having reached the sidewalk, he turned toward the right and walked slowly along the edge of the gutter in the direction of Twenty-third Street. The sign was heavier than it had appeared, or was it that he himself was so weak that the slightest weight was a burden to him?

At the corner of Twenty-third Street Mr. Farley stopped to make up his mind which course to take. Lower Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues were crowded with shoppers, and he therefore decided in favor of the block to Seventh Avenue. The hands of a nearby clock pointed to twenty minutes past 10—two hours and forty minutes, therefore, must elapse before dinner time. And he was so hungry!

Mechanically Mr. Farley continued his way till Seventh Avenue was reached; then, crossing to the south side of Twenty-third Street, he returned in the direction of Sixth Avenue. It suddenly occurred to him that he had not read the sign which he was carrying, and he advanced to one of the large show windows and tried to decipher the lettering. The background of the window was dark, and after a moment's difficulty he succeeded in reading the reversed reflection:

THE ELITE RESTAURANT.
Cleanest and Coolest Place in New York.
Lunch, 20 cts. Dinner, 25 cts.

"Twenty cents," murmured Mr. Farley, "twenty cents," and he took up the march anew. At the corner of Sixth Avenue he turned in the direction of Twenty-first Street, fearing to attempt the crossing of the crowded thoroughfare at the junction of the avenue and Twenty-third Street. His legs, he felt, were not to be depended on to bear him out of danger's way in an emergency.

Owing to the crowd, Mr. Farley was forced to walk more slowly than in Twenty-third Street, and fully eight minutes elapsed before he reached the southern limit of his course. It was now quarter before 11, he saw, and consequently only two hours and a quarter remained till dinner time. To him, however, this seemed an age.

Waiting for a lull in the traffic, he left the security of the pavement and crossed to the east side of the avenue. The pangs of hunger had now almost entirely ceased, but his head felt strangely light and uncertain. For a moment he could not remember whether he was bearing the restaurant sign or his own head on the uprights fastened to his shoulders. But suddenly the fumes cleared away from his brain and everything became clear again—it was the restaurant sign which he was carrying, and in a little more than two hours' time he would have earned his dinner! The thought revived him, and for half a block he walked along with firm tread and head erect. Dinner—what would he get for dinner, he wondered. Would there, perhaps, be chicken pie, such as they used to have on the farm? How delicious it always smelled when his mother plunged the spoon into the crisp, firm crust and the steam escaped in a great, savory cloud! Mr. Farley's mouth watered, and he closed his eyes to enjoy the vision to the full. Ah, those were happy days!

With a sudden start he awoke—he had walked directly into a telegraph pole, and the recoil nearly took him off his feet.

"I must be more careful," he said to himself, "or I'll get a bad bump."

With the determination, therefore, not to lose control of himself again, he took up the march anew and kept his eyes open to avoid foot passengers or obstructions of any kind. And for two minutes he succeeded in controlling his thoughts. At the end of that time, however, visions of trees and hills and fragrant hay mounds began to obtrude themselves between his eyes and the hot, crowded street along which he was walking. No, he would not close his eyes; he would not succumb to this weakness—in two hours' time dinner would be served!

Therewith he energetically shook his head, to aid in keeping awake, and, as he did so, his eyes fell upon a large, stout figure on the other side of the street, standing motionless on the curbstone. Was that not his employer? He felt sure that it was, despite the mist before his eyes. He did not dare look around again, however, but with a bracing of the shoulders he walked on with eyes fixed before him. Was the man still watching him, he wondered.

What was that noise? It was growing louder, louder in his ears. Oh, yes; it was the sound of the old millrace—how strange that he should have failed to recognize it! What a delightfully cool, dreamy sound it was, to be sure!

"I think I'll lean up against this tree and listen to it a while," murmured Mr. Farley to himself; "just for a minute."

Hark! That was a bird singing—a blue bird, the saucy fellow that always perched on the topmost twig of the apple tree down by the gate. Every year he came just at the same time in April and built his nest in the old apple tree and sang to his mate while she sat on the precious eggs. How many eggs were there, anyhow, in a blue bird's nest—three or four? He had forgotten. He must climb up the tree some time and investigate. At the present moment, however, he was far too comfortable in the shade of the tree listening to the blue bird's song and the music of the brook. Some other time he would examine the nest. But how sleepy he was; he could hardly keep his eyes open. Fortunately there was no school that afternoon, so he could take a nap there under the tree before lunch time. His mother always came out on the front porch to call him, so he could not fail to hear her. Perhaps they were going to have chicken pie to-day. He smiled at the thought.

"Chicken pie!" he murmured, and with the words on his lips he fell asleep.

* * *

"Yes, just a plain case of starvation," said the ambulance surgeon ten minutes later to the policeman who was unfastening the restaurant sign from Mr. Farley's shoulders. "Nothing to keep the fire going inside. And all the time he was walking around with a grub-house advertisement on his shoulders. That's New York for you, with a vengeance! Well, there's one comfort for him, anyhow; he's gone where they don't have restaurants."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

It Couldn't Happen Now.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

The boy stood on the burning deck;
They called; he failed to go;
To-day he wouldn't linger there
And disobey them, though.

For now the decks are Morgan's decks;
He owns them all to-day,



And boys are not allowed on them—
They'd just be in the way.

Rebellious Girl Graduates.

A NOVELTY in strikes has been recently experienced in Newport, Ky. The graduating class of 1902, consisting of five boys and ten girls, represents the dissatisfied faction. The preparations for the final exercises were proceeding amicably and pleasantly, and each young lady was extending invitations galore to all her interested friends to come and see her "stand with reluctant feet on the brink where womanhood and childhood meet," when a clash in the arrangements occurred by the announcement of the heartless Faculty that each graduate would have the privilege of inviting only ten spectators. Then there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

It is understood that the young ladies of the class felt the bitterness of the blow most keenly, but their gallant associates rose as one man to the occasion, although it has not been promulgated what form of coercion was used.

An indignation meeting was held and the ultimatum of the class was forwarded with proper and impressive ceremony to the heads of the Faculty; namely, that if at least twenty-five admission tickets were not granted each graduate the class would not only decline to participate in any exercises whatever, but would institute even more stringent measures and refuse altogether to accept diplomas at the hands of the board.

The seriousness of the effect of such measures may well be contemplated with terror by all School Boards. It remains for the Newport (Ky.) Board of Education to say whether in the future young graduates shall dictate terms or shall accept in the good old-fashioned humble spirit the blessings of a scrap of parchment tied with a pink ribbon, conferred how and where the purveyors of education may desire.

And So She Had One.

"I was surprised last night, daughter, to see you sitting on the knee of that country fellow who was calling on you."

"Well, pa, it's quite the correct thing these days to have a country seat."

A COLLEGE BOAT RACE, AS EBENEZER GREEN SAW IT.

"'THERE isn't one of them boats that I'd row in,' I told Mary Ann. Mary Ann's my wife, and she never seen a race before.

"They call 'em 'shells,' and I'll allow it takes a heap o' grit even to get into 'em. Got to part yer hair in the middle to stop 'em goin' clean over, seems to me. But the boys acted as if they were jest scows, six foot 'cross.

"Don't jest know why I cum to P'keepsie this time. Seen 'em all row before; hut Mary Ann had to milk the four cows then, and kicked on doin' it agin. So, to squelch a family strike, I 'greed, way back in April, that she should hev a hran' new Easter hat; and a new caliker dress, and see the thing thru.

"Why, them 'shells' ain't as hig as the eve-trough over my barn door. Could cut a ten-foot strip off that, close up the two ends, and knock any one of them 'shells' silly for a hoat. Most o' the crowd didn't belong in P'keepsie. Could tell the city gang right off—a few Vasserites lookin' more at the boys than at the boats, and a few of the erhan and sub-erban 'stocracy. They all flocked on the observatin' train.

"But it costs like hlazes to get on that, and it costs to cross the ferry. So Mary Ann and I got up on what they call 'Kaal Rock,' on the P'keepsie side. I believe that's what the Dutch called it, 'cordin' to Benson G. Lossin's Hist'ry. It's a pretty steep climе to get to it, and it was wetter than my hog swamp. But it gives a good long stretch of sight. Yon could get pop corn, candy, and peanuts there, and a hrewery was clus hy.



"The waitin' was the worst, and allers is. Them pesky 'shells' never do get reddy, and it rained and threatened dreadfully. I had no umhrel, and Mary Ann nothin' hut an outlawed parasol.

"When the whistle hiew, tho', we looked and looked. Some of the high folk had opery glasses and 'scopes, hut there never was one in our house. So we looked on as natur intended. Bimeby we seen somethin' very small a-comin'. Them 'shells' take a long time to make no show at all. You kin see my old mare when she gets up speed hurryin' hum from the County Fair. And you can see the dust, pervided you ken keep anywhere near up to her. But them 'shells'—way on the west side of the river and we on the east—what can you see? I vum I wished I'd had a kalidoscope, after all. It seemed like an hour before they hove in sight.

"Mary Ann put on the Quaker colors. She never saw the State of Pennsy, hut she always heard that her great-grandmother was a Quaker, and that's enuff for Mary Ann. I wore the Cornell colors. It's a New York skule, and the hoys are agrycult'ral, and it's my 'corn' crop, too, that'll pull me thru this year. So corn-ell I yell.

"Now, I don't h'ieve much in bettin'. But I bet on Cornell with Mary Ann. We got to disputin', and had to bet to shet off arguin'. The beauty of bettin' with Mary Ann is, that if I lose I win, and of course I win if I don't lose, all the same. We keep everythin' that way in the fam'ly. We hadn't a dollar betwixt us—not quite—hut the bet was who should milk the three cows out of the four the next day.

"We hadn't bet long 'fore Mary Ann looked hlue, for Pennsy and her Quakers wasn't in it. Nothin' was in it hut Cornell.

"We saw the shells better as they cum in. They went hy like little streaks. I asked Mary Ann how she liked it. But she looked solemn like. That bet prejudiced her. The Quaker hlood in her veins was smsii, and a good way back, hut it rose in wrath, and she didn't answer me sweetly.

"'It's nothin' to see,' said Mary Ann. 'I'll never cum agin. Nothin' hnt nine rats on a rail—each lot of 'em trying to pass t'other. You can cum, Ebenezer, next year ef you want to, hut yon won't get me to.'

"I had to keep a little still fer a while. Mary Ann will cum, tho', just the same, with the same hribe. After gettin' hum I remembered to cry out again the yell, 'Cornell, I yell! I yell!' It duzzent please Mary Ann a hit. But it keeps her mighty good-natured when I don't say it."

ONE EFFORT TOWARD MAN'S DISENTHRALLMENT.

A PARTICULARLY hroad forehead, surmounted hy a dome, made it understandahle, and at once, that the newcomer with such a cerehral construction must be endowed with talent of a superior order. It would have been a remarkahle, a startling, figurehead if not for the ears; they stood at right angles, were huge, foliated, hut, possihly like the animal in the child's story, they were all the better adapted to hearing. He was the type of an inventor, hut the sweetness of his smile was convincing that he was not of the sordid kind, intent on deriving profit from patents. True genius pays little attention to the onter man. His dress showed that it had been long in service.

It was hreakfast at the boarding house when the new man made a first appearance. An egg was handed him. He accepted the egg, placed it on the table cloth, then gazed at it in an abstracted manner. He seemed ohlivious to the fact that there was a cup of coffee before him, and facing him a plate of huttered toast.

The landlady seemed to respect his silence. She was a most kind-hearted person, and always saw what was best in her boarders. She had at dinner the day before commented on the distinction of the new guest, and how as an inventor he was likely to startle the world.

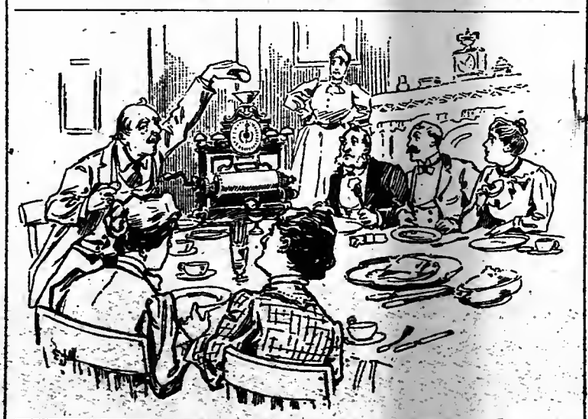
One hungry woman had already bolted her several eggs and was passing her plate for a second helping of liver and bacon. She was not an unsympathetic person, for she remarked:

"Probably you don't care for eggs red hot—I do."

The newcomer heard that speech, and he seemed to gather in his wits; more than that, at once, and without much preamble, he began a lecture, and this is about what he said, emphasizing his talk with a tablespoon:

"Does not an egg appeal to you, my friends, most particularly at breakfast time? There is nothing I know of which shows man's subjectivity to woman more conclusively. How can a man prepare an egg for himself? If your mother is at breakfast, she lovingly arranges the egg for you. It may be your wife, who manages your egg for you in a perfunctory manner.

"There is the romance of the egg. Oh! the bliss of sitting alongside of your betrothed—at hreakfast, and as a great presumption on your part you beg her to 'fix' your egg. Then her blushing, and, as the first real sign of tender intimacy, her asking you in a timid, almost inaudible voice—at least to all but you, 'whether you like much hutter in your



when, and how he pleases. No woman can in the future say to the man: 'The idea of eating an egg with a spoonful of salt and pepper in it.'

"After repeated experiments I became satisfied that the degree of temperature when the albumen coagulates (a thermometrical expression) must be the basis of the mechanism. It had to be the conversion of heat into motion. It was after all but a matter of dynamics. You take your egg, and by means of a spirit lamp you boil it. Then, when it is sufficiently cooked, it is secured by two levers, and carried to another part of the machine. Then a knife cuts off the head of the egg. When the top drops, a piece of hutter falls automatically into the egg. In a smaller action the greater dome of the egg is removed, and a man must feel that he is suhjected to a certain thraldom, for in the preparation of the egg She rises superior to man. It may be, I grant you, a matter of digital dexterity alone, a woman's taper fingers being the better adapted to the manipulating of that slippery thing, an egg.

"The suhject then is one that has long attracted my attention. With the highest respect for the gentler sex, still the position of the man is endangered. I have often pondered over Columhus and his setting the eggs on end. Certainly, if the eggs had been jnst boiled the anecdote would have had no existence. What I have tried to do is to make man more helpful. He can now emerge from his slavery, and can eat his eggs just where, to render it an ornament to the breakfast table."

The landlady had been listening with marked attention. As to the hungry woman, she was munching her toast in an audible manner, recalling a grist mill. After a short pause, the speaker resumed:

"During the last year I have had to study out a difficult, a serious, problem. I am a conscientious man. My work must be complete or it is useless. I had to devise the machine so that at [illegible] and one that [illegible] determined. The [illegible] system to a hard [illegible] his own take. There is a plunger with a churnlike movement which mixes up the egg perfectly. There are also two adjuncts—for without them the apparatus would be wanting in positive utility. Ought yon to eat yonr egg in the shell or in a cup? I do not wish to be dictatorial on this matter. You may do as you please. You touch a button and the egg remains in the shell or is poured in a cup, and so is slid out on the table, all ready for consumption.

"The actual machine, as I have completed it, is elegant in form, and, according to the taste of the user of it, may be made of silver and chastely decorated. It is not more than two feet in height, and stands on a hase a trifle larger in area. Its appearance is such as hridle up, and her eyes flared with a iamhent flame.

"I trust, Sir," she said, "that there is nothing intended of a personal character in the last remark of yours—for I want yon to understand that at my table at least—"

"Madame," answered the inventor caimly but authoritatively, "were I invited to breakfast at the White House, and President Roosevelt had a bad egg on his table, the precise character of that egg would be relentlessly determined. I should be very happy if you would permit me to exhibit my machine at breakfast to-morrow. It is puhlicity I court. Such minor adjustments as a chime of bells indicates the many stages the egg is passing throngh—and this feature may strike you as a pleasing interlude—hut should there be a decayed egg, then there comes as an unmistakable warning a discordant clang."

The sequel, or what did precisely happen afterward has not been recorded. The landlady remarked, however, at dinner:

"The idea! Trying to throw discredit on my eggs! I told him he would have to go, and at once. I don't want any of that sort of man in my house. Some experiences have convinced me that the man of genius does not always pay his board. As you know, Mrs. Gohhlewitch, there is no one more particular than I am as to the quality of my eggs."

THE HAPPY CORK.

I am a happy cork;
I dance and prank and play
O'er rock and cave
Upon the wave
Throughout the fleeting day.

I'm tossed into the air,
And yet I'm tossed in vain
From here to there
And everywhere,
For I bob back again.

To let me bound and romp
And skip amid the spray;
In calm and storm
Let me perform
Forever and a day.

That he who sees may sing
"My wealth right out I'd dork
Could I but be
From care as free
As yonder happy cork."

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Up-to-Date.

Bacconist—Did your ancestry come over in the Mayflower?



HIS FIRST WEAK FISH.

By "MICKEY FINN."

THE sloop yacht Sibyl lay tugging at her anchor rope in the middle of the Fishkill Channel, in Jamaica Bay. June had lain her smiling benediction over all the land and sea. Oases of grass in the black water waved in the pulsing of the ebbing tide. A strong breeze from the ocean had kicked up a fretful sea. The wind was warring with the tide. The wide water reaches were alive with white caps. The spume from the little waves swept the deck of the Sibyl. It was a baptism by sprinkling. The sun was resting his chin on the edge of New Jersey, throwing a fiery pathway up the lifting tide, and painting the horizon with reckless prodigality of color.

The angler stood in the cockpit with a ten-ounce rod in his hand. It was fashioned of wood from the jungles of Calcutta. A master workman had welded one hundred pieces of this resilient wood together with glue such as Guanarius used in his sobbing violin. The rod was further strengthened at intervals with fibres of crimson silk. The guides were lined with smooth glass and the tip with amber. When at home the rod reposed in a rosewood box carpeted with blue velvet. No woman can ever take the place in an angler's heart occupied by his best fishing rod. That rod had skittered pork-rind for pickerel in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It had jerked the gymnastic bluefish from his environment of blue water. It had thrown a thin shadow over the smiling ripples of the Neversink at the foot of Slide Mountain. It had conjured leaping grilse from the tide waters of the Miramichi, and still its spring was arrogant, its fibre unimpaired.

The reel was a mechanical gem of solid silver, cunningly devised, like a Jurgenson watch, its pivots running on jewels, its barrel multiplied four times with each revolution of the handle. The lightest touch would set it whirling as if in sheer delight of its perfect bearings. For any one but a high priest of the art of angling to touch this reel were a profanation. The line was of twelve-thread linen of a special weave, with a tensile strength of ten pounds to each of the 300 carefully paraffined feet. The cost of the line only was sufficient to pay a month's rent in a tenement house. The double leader was five feet in length, of carefully selected silk-woven gut, and the hook of blued steel, keen and cruel. It measured three-quarters of an inch from shank to barb, and would have held anything from a shark to a rubber boot filled with sand in a swirling East River racing tideway.

"The wind is rising, Sir," said the guide. "We'll have to reef her goin' in. Shall I take up the anchor?"

"Not yet," replied the angler. "I have been out here all the afternoon and not a sign have I seen of our old friend Cynoscion regalis. I have chummed him with two quarts of shrimp, I have tempted him with yards of blood worms at 5 cents per yard, and yet he has not responded to my wooing. I shall try one more cast and then we will pull up the anchor and sail for home."

Three of the largest shrimp left in the bait box he carefully impaled on the hook. Then he dumped the remaining shrimp into the bubble and yeast of the bay. They vanished like snow on a pancake griddle. The line ran slowly out carried by the tide. The twilight was deepening, the breeze freshening. Sea lettuce, weeds, and grass floated down and lodged against the throbbing anchor rope. The Sibyl yawed and plunged. Still the line ran on and on until 150 feet of water had been covered.

Suddenly the line lifted over the intervening furrows of water. The point of the rod went up in the air. The line tightened until it sang a tune in the stiffening breeze, and little beads of water dropped from it into the bay. Cynoscion regalis had come. The angler braced his feet, for the Sibyl was uneasy as a yearling colt. The fish had struck the hook in the white-plumed apex of a wave, which the departing sun had dyed a vivid crimson. In the red glare he shone like refined gold. Urged by the resilient rod and persuasive revolutions of the silver windlass, the fish came nearer and nearer to the boat, in narrowing arcs of a circle, crossing and recrossing the radiant waterway made by the setting sun; the line cutting a little jet of spray before its tense fibre.

Only once did Cynoscion reveal his silvern symmetry as he darted through one water furrow into another in the effort to rid himself of that inexorable line. Frightened at the sight of the boat, the fish dove and tore fifteen feet of line from the willing reel and the unwilling angler. But the hook kept his mouth open and he was slowly drowning. One despairing attempt he made to rush under the boat, but the strong wrist turned him, the landing net slipped under him, and he was laid tenderly upon the rounded, wave-swept free-board of the Sibyl. Running the hook of a pocket scales through the light of the moon, the angler raised the fish.

"Three pounds ten ounces," said he, "and with a belly rounded like a fifteenth century prior's."

Then he lay Cynoscion regalis back upon the deck, a living jewel bathed in brine. His sides were silvery, with irregular dark, undulating stripes. His eye looked like a spot of jet in a circle of amber. He lay perfectly still except for a faint motion of his fanlike rudder. As the light touched his armor the burnished scales took on iridescent, kaleidoscopic hues.

"Do you think he is dead?" asked the angler.

"No, Sir; he is only wind-blown."

The angler leaned over the side of the boat and placed the fish gently in the water. He lay upon his side, supine, inert. But the waves dandled him and the juvenescence of old ocean trickled through his crimson gills. His body began to tilt until it stood nearly on an even keel. His dorsal fin rose like a sail on the far horizon. Cynoscion regalis was alive again. One flirt of his mighty tail, one heave of his virile, flexuous body, and he was gone, leaving the angler wet with the spray of his parting salute.

Two hours later the angler went down an elevated railway staircase, near Central Park West. At the foot of the stairway a carriage was waiting. In it sat a woman wearing an anxious look.

"Oh, John," she said. "I am so pleased to see that you have come back in time. Really, I was getting frightened."

"Well, my dear, I don't see what there was to be afraid of."

"Why, do you know I was afraid you would not get back before all the fish stores were closed."

HONEYMOON ECONOMY

PASSENGERS on a certain Eastern-bound sleeper a few days ago were treated to a quaint and amusing comedy. The train which left Cincinnati stopped at one of the little towns along its outskirts, when the indifferent passengers were aroused to a sense of something important going on on the platform. A carriage was standing there beribboned and regal in flowers and flags. Nearly the entire population of the village was clustered about the carriage, and alighting from it were the principal actors themselves.

She was young and coy and rather pretty. He tall and narrow chested, with a shiny Prince Albert and a white tie which seemed to show a strong desire to choke him. They moved toward the train with the crowd laughing and shouting at their heels.

Everybody in the train stuck his head out of the window to watch, and the babel of voices in the station grew louder and louder. Suddenly the young husband made a dart, a dodge, a spring, and with his bride held firmly by the waist slipped past his tormentors and entered the coach. There was a cry of disappointment from the platform, and then a pleasant-faced traveler with a funny little cap on his head, and glasses, put his head out of the window.

"Give me your old shoes and things," he said, amiably. "I'll throw them at them in here."

"We haven't any shoes," answered a young lady, ruefully; "but we brought bags upon bags of rice with us."

"Pass them in," said the traveler, and in a twinkling every passenger on the train stretched out expectant hands and gathered in bags of the flaky substance.

By this time the young couple were well inside the coach. The young husband turned toward the window with a leer of triumph, when, almost in his face, and certainly down his collar, descended a shower of white flakes.

"This is from some of your friends outside," said the pleasant-faced traveler. "They asked me to give it to you," and as the indignant groom and his bride passed through the coach into the one ahead, each passenger threw his share with a "God bless you and your bride."

"Tell you what, boss," said the porter, entering soon after and addressing the genial traveler, "I dunno as dat was sech a joke fur ter throw all dat rice in dis hyar cyar. Hit 'pears like ter me it belongs in de odder cyar along wid dat couple."

The genial traveler looked thoughtful.

"That's so," he said, "it is hard on you. But then, you know, when a man's on his wedding tour he don't mind a little thing like expenses. Why don't you go in and wish him joy and congratulate him, and maybe it'll be worth your while? Newly married men always like to impress their wives with their liberality, you know."

The black man's face glowed, and he thanked the genial traveler with real sincerity. But it was not long after that he returned crestfallen and glum.

"Dat man am tight paper," he said, indignantly; "dat what he am. I goes hup ter 'im and I says, 'Boss,' I says, 'I reckon as you am on your wedding trip an' I wants ter congratulate youh. I'se porter on the back cyar, an' I'se got a right smart lot o' rice ter clean hup arter you. But I don't care a bit, boss. I'se married myselb.' An' what you tink dat man say. He guv me de glad hand, dat what he done. He stick out his paw dat away and says, 'Uncle,' he says, 'dat's right. Clean hup nice, and I tank you fer your congratulation.'"

It was not until the train reached the station at Buffalo that the genial traveler saw the young couple again. They alighted from the train, and the man was carrying a large dress suit case, while the girl staggered under the weight of a heavy-looking satchel. The young groom, still wearing the Prince Albert and white tie, walked straight up to the genial traveler, not recognizing him from the evening before.

"Can you direct me to the nearest place where I can get a street car for Niagara?" he asked.

The traveler looked first at the groom, then at the blushing bride. Then his glance came back to the groom with the slightest perception of a sneer.

"No, Sir," he answered; "but I can show you the nearest hack stand."

The young bride blushed violently, and the groom froze perceptibly.

"Thank you," he said, with cutting dignity, "we prefer the street car."

"And they say a man don't think about expenses when he's on his wedding trip," mused the genial traveler. "And she such a sweet-faced child, too."

A Supplication.

Let me but hold thy hand,
And, through the valleys, dark with toil and care
And disappointment I would pass with stride
That faltered not, and I would count as naught
The doubts and fears that now assail me, fraught
With whispers of False Hope—twin brother of Despair.
I'd scale Ambition's peaks unterrified
Could I but hold thy hand.



Could I but hold thy hand
Just once, I'd lean back in my little chair
And bet the limit sure, whate'er betide.
Unnumbered stacks of "reds and blues"
I've bought
And lost. You've won all night; I haven't caught
A thing to help along a sickly "pair."
Give me that "flush," and joy with thee abide!
Oh, let me hold that hand!

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

PRINCE CHARMING ON COMMISSION.

IT WAS just a game of "Kiss in the ring" which was being played at the inst of the May parties—but nevertheless it contained more elements of the human comedy (and tragedy) than was to be found in most of the plays on Broadway this Winter.

A ring was formed by passing a clothesline to a number of children, who then arranged themselves in a circle—girls and boys alternating—each pair of hands firmly grasping the rope, while the one who was "It" stood in the centre and made frantic efforts to slap the hand of a member of the opposite sex. To succeed in doing this was to be entitled to kiss the one caught napping—and after that the kissed one was "It."

A pretty little miss with drooping eyelids and all the marks of the accomplished coquette was lazily surveying the ring of boys. She betrayed no preference, and, after the manner of their kind, (to whom the unattainable is always the desirable,) the boys were wildly anxious to be chosen. My Lady Disdain was about eight years old, but evidently not lacking in humor, for smiling sweetly, she bestowed her kiss on a promising three-year-old youngster.

A howl of disgust went up from the boys, and one of them loudly demanded that the rest "put that kid out of the game," which was accordingly done, his indignant sister going with him.

The play progressed until every one had been kissed save one little girl. Her tiny hands were cramped from the rigid clasp with which she held the rope, and "hope," which "springs eternal," was beginning to fade from the fine gray eyes, her sole claim to beauty. Always and ever had those eyes lighted up when the professional "male beauty" of the game held the centre of the ring, and always had the drooping of the lips betrayed the "hope deferred" that "maketh the heart sick."

Suddenly a thought occurred to the woman who looked on. She followed the handsome boy when he was pursuing the object of his choice and proceeded to buy happiness for the neglected one, at the same time taking care not to expose her to scorn. To do this last required some prevarication, but the Ready-Made Philanthropist didn't hesitate.

"I want you to help me play a joke on that little girl in brown," she said to the boy. "You see, she's terribly afraid of being 'It' and having to stand in the centre of the ring. But I'd like to see her have to do it—just for fun, you know. When you go back, choose her in, will you? And," she concluded, (placing a shining quarter in his hand,) "when the game is over buy yourself some ice-cream."

The boy took his pay and did his work—did it well and heartily, too. And when the fairy godmother came by again Incarnate Happiness (clothed in brown) held the centre of the ring.

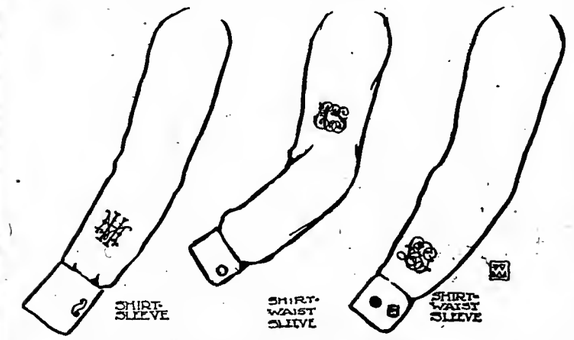
Mankind Running to Monograms

ALL mankind is running to monograms this year. Mankind in this connection includes womankind as well, for both men and women are being marked for identification upon the sleeves of their shirts and shirtwaists.

If anything, men run the most to monograms, for they have their initials not only upon their negligée shirts, white silk dress shirts—these are a French fad—and white cotton shirts, but upon their pajamas as well. The woman as a rule keeps her initials on her shirtwaists, and finds that she spends quite money enough in doing this.

There is not much difference in the styles of the letters used for shirts and shirtwaists, if any. The man as a rule chooses the simpler and more massive designs, and the woman runs a little more to floral decoration. The woman, too, will perhaps have her monogram in script more often than in the plainer letters, but there is no rule about this. Men have script initials, and women those in the more severe styles, but both utilize all the colors of the rainbow and without regard to much of anything in particular in making the selections but has been a sufficient demand for them to develop the fancy into what may be called a fad. It is a fad for men quite as much as for women, and with reason. The monogram on the man's shirt is not to be seen upon all occasions, while the woman's is always in evidence, as she seldom wears a coat with her shirtwaist. It is for this reason—that it is somewhat conspicuous—that only the younger women have taken to the fashion. It is seldom that even a middle-aged woman indulges in shirtwaist monograms. The younger girls are not initialed either, but for quite a different cause. The fad is somewhat expensive, costing up to $1 and $1.25 for the marking of one monogram, and the little girl has not reached the age where her mamma cares to indulge her in fads. Those will come when she is "out."

In size the monograms range from one to two inches, though it is seldom that anything less than one and a quarter inches is used, and the letters one and a half inches in length are most frequently seen. Entwined letters are used, but less often than the monogram, which is comparatively long and narrow, and rather better suited to the sleeve. Occasionally a woman will have her monogram set in a shield or wreath, but that is an individual fancy and not often to be seen.



individual taste. Not even that, in fact, for—it is too bad to tell it—as a rule the wearer of the monogram puts himself or herself in the hands of the embroiderer, and that industrious person, knowing just what colors will best blend and present a pleasing contrast, uses her own judgment. It is lucky, take it as a whole, for there is sure to be no color profanity in the result, as there might be if the non-professional set about making combinations.

There is frequently a pleasing effect given by reproducing the colors to be found in the shirt or shirtwaist. A monogram in pink and black is attractive when the material shows pink and black upon a white ground, or buff and white upon a buff shirt. As a rule, however, there is a tendency to bright colors, and a number are introduced having no reference to the colors of the shirt or shirtwaist except that they are not inharmonious.

Monograms on the sleeves were to be seen last Summer, but this season there

For position, the monogram is set three and a half inches above the top of the cuff on the left arm, in the position where it will be most conspicuous. The Summer girl with a monogramed sleeve does not wish to hide her light under a bushel. Once in a while the Summer girl, wishing to have something a little different, has been monogramed above her elbow, thinking perhaps of naval insignia. However, that, too, is an individual fancy, and not generally followed.

The colored shirtwaist is quite as often monogramed as the white, but that may be because the colored waist is more frequently worn upon occasions when a monogram would be in order, and that is not the case in the thinner and more elaborate shirtwaists, which are worn upon special occasions. The position for the monogram is the same on men's shirts as on women's shirtwaists.

When Love Grew Cold.

IT WAS Tuesday morning. The head copy reader came hustling into the office and glared about him savagely. Half a dozen office boys, unused to anything but mildness itself from Street, beat a hasty exit.

"The new book must have been thrown down good and hard," remarked one of them as he hustled out of sight.

The head copy reader sat down, and apparently allowed his badly ruffled temper to cool off for a few minutes. Then he arose and walked over to the city editor's desk and in a confidential tone, said:

"My wife and I are not on good terms. It's all off—and to think that the whole thing was caused by a blankety-blank old registered letter."

The unexpected announcement that Street had had trouble with his charming little wife was startling in itself. For eleven years he had been married, and so far as the world knew, not one cross word had ever marred the happiness of his little home.

"Why, what's it all about?" asked a number of men who had overheard the but finally he unbosomed himself as follows:

"It's this way," he said. "Only a few weeks ago I completed my new book. It was in the publisher's hands, and naturally both my wife and I were rather anxious. One day last week a friend of mine who has a country place near Orange invited me to come out and visit him. I spoke of it to my wife and she agreed with me that a day's outing would do us both good.

"Well, Saturday last was my day off, so my wife and I hied ourselves Orangeward. We had a rattling fine time up in the Orange Mountains, and we did not return home until late Saturday evening.

"As we were going up to our apartments the elevator boy said: 'De mail man hab dun been here twice to-day lookin' fo' you-all. He had a registered letter and dun say it was impo'tant. Ah dun tole him I'd take it and gib it to you-all when you cum home, but he say dat de letter was for Massa Street and he dun could'n gib it to anybody else.'

"You can imagine our feelings. We were naturally anxious to know what was in that letter. conclusion we could arrive at was that it was from my publisher friend. Finally we retired for the night. I did not sleep well, and I don't think Mrs. S. did, either.

"On Sunday I worked, and I did not have much time to think about the letter, but just the same I would have been willing to part with a ten-spot if I could have had it. My wife had lots of time to think the thing over on Sunday and I guess she did some good work in that line.

"When I arrived home on Sunday evening we talked about the matter some more. She had an idea that it might be from an uncle of hers—a rich old man with whom she is a great favorite. All sorts of conjectures were indulged in by us until, finally, we went to bed. I will confess I passed a most restless night, and I don't believe that my wife got more rest than the law allowed.

"Well, Monday morning came. I was up first and waited around as long as I could before going to the office. The letter carrier, however, did not turn up. You may have noticed that I was like a man who was a little off his feed around here yesterday.

"About noon my wife's patience became exhausted, and she went out and inquired of the colored boy whether the postman had been to the house.

"'Mos' sure, he hah,' replied Sam. 'He dun been here and gone again. He say he went up to you-all's apartment and rang the bell, hut he could'n get no answer. He toted the letter away with him agin.'

"Mrs. S. was mad clean through. You know she is usually a mild-tempered woman, but this was an exception. It seems that the letter carrier had rung the wrong bell. Tired of the baffling mystery, she decided to find out just what had become of that letter, so she put on her wraps and trotted off down to the Post Office.

"She went to the registered letter department and asked a clerk if he had a registered letter for Street. The clerk waded through a big bundle of letters and then replied that he had no such letter. Then my wife was furious.

"'Well, mister,' she said, 'somebody is getting real funny in this department. There was a letter carrier came to my house twice on Saturday and once today who said he had a registered letter for Street. I want that letter. But maybe it's a special delivery letter. Please look.'

"The clerk did as requested. Sure enough, there was a special delivery letter for me.

"'Well, give it to me,' demanded my wife.

"'Can't do it,' answered the clerk suavely, 'the letter is addressed to Mr. Street—Mr. Charles Street.'

"'But I'm his wife,' snapped my wife, 'and I want the letter.'

"'Can't help that,' replied the clerk, icily, 'and I can't give you the letter. We have got into too much trouble already by giving special delivery letters addressed to men to their wives. Sorry, Madam, but I can't break the rules. Besides, the carrier has the letter out with him now.'

"I don't think my wife ever was as mad as she was just at that moment. To make matters worse, she met the letter carrier just as she was going in the door of our apartment. He condescendingly allowed her to look at the address on the letter, hut he would not allow her to open it.

"Now, this letter, unfortunately for me, was addressed in what apparently was a feminine hand. That settled the whole business for me. A couple of hours later I arrived home, and the real trouble began. Hysterical sobs greeted me. Try as I would, I could get little or no explanation. A flood of briny tears was everywhere. Finally the oratorical storm broke.

"'What did I mean by having young women write to me, and special delivery letters at that! And, worst of all, what was I thinking of by having them sent right to my home? Oh! the deceit of men!'

"But right here we may as well draw a veil over the proceedings. The next hour was one living misery for me. I had never dreamed that my charming little wife had a temper before.

"But suddenly there came an impatient ring at the door bell. Nobody discouraged and [illegible] a plan to get rid of [illegible] a call, I [illegible] On the threshold I was [illegible] by a man dressed in one of the [illegible]

"[illegible]

"A choking sob awakened me to a sense of realization. Deliberately, without looking toward the sitting room, I opened the letter."

"Well," chorused half a dozen anxious voices, "who was it from?"

"It was a notice from the insurance company telling me that the premium on my policy was due and that if I did not pay up within three days the policy would be canceled."

Magnates.

NOBODY knows just what a magnate is. It is the easiest thing in the world to be one, according to some people, and the hardest, according to others.

In the first case all you have to do is to buy an automobile and take it down into the country roads and chase yourself around until you run over a farmer or a hay rick or a harmless bovine. Then you are a magnate right away, and all the people are loud in calling you by that name.

In the other case you have to consolidate the ocean or something, and get the people to buy it in consolidated chunks. That is not the popular way, because it means hard work.

The real magnate is born like other men, not made like a loaf of bread. What is more, he is born a hoothlack in the streets of some country town, or he becomes one as soon as he realizes that he will be a magnate some day. His mother dies before he gets very old, for fear she might be in the way when he gets his house on Fifth Avenue. Also his father dies, for reasons not specified.

Then he starts out on the road to being a magnate. He polishes boots till he gets tired of that, and then he comes to Wall Street and begins to get tired tramping around and being thrown down hard by every one to whom he applies for a job. When he has passed through that stage, an inspiration comes to him, and he resolves to go away and come back rich. He does that. Perhaps he drives a stage some place, or maybe he goes to work in the mines and bobs up at last with hands so callous that he can cut chunks off them and never feel it. This part of the education of a magnate is largely left to the individual choice. If he wants to be a salt magnate, he goes where there is salt, &c. All this is very easy.

At last one day somebody gives him a hard knock, and he says to himself, "Some day I shall buy you out to get even." This is the crucial point. If he says that to himself, he will be a magnate, without a doubt. Somebody hears him whispering in his own ear these magic words, and offers him half a dollar to catch the hat that is blowing down the street. Quick as a flash he realizes that here is a chance to make half a dollar, and get the start in life that he needs. He goes after the hat and gets run over by an Italian with an apple cart or something like that. Then the wealthy man that led him into trouble sends him to the hospital and the papers make a fuss. After that his digestion is nursed into a chronic state of dyspepsia by the good things that the women give him, and when he leaves the hospital he is physically qualified to be a magnate.

With the rake-off that accrues to him from this accident it is dollars to doughnuts that he goes to Wall Street and starts an account with some consolidated house. If he does not do that, he goes West and buys an acre of oil land or a gold mine, starts farming on it, digs up the oil or the gold in one time, and there you are!

When he really gets there he has to do stunts to stay there. If he settles down to enjoy life, or merely invests his money, he will soon lose his magnateship and become a mere capitalist. The life of a magnate must be more than a strenuous life. He must own steamships, railroads, or some other scheme for making the people pay good elegant green money into his treasury. He must have a trust or two up his sleeve all the time. He may become a coal baron or an oil king, perhaps a captain of industry.

It becomes evident that being a magnate is not so easy as it might seem. He must also be a racing man—that is, he must own some horses that he never sees except when they come to the track to race. Then he must be able to smile sweetly when hailed as "one of the men that make the turf what it is." All these are accomplishments that mean something. If it is made clear that the magnate does not have the careless kind of an [illegible] [illegible]

JUNE 1902



FISHING IS GOOD.

Bound for Georgia.

As the 7:40 train began to pull away from the Alexandria station an old, white-haired negro hurried across the platform and swung himself on the rear car. He was very black and very dusty, and the single occupants of seats looked a little apprehensive as he shuffled diffidently through the car, but he did not offer to sit down. When he reached the opposite end, he took hold of a seat to steady himself and gazed around curiously, his big, wondering eyes roving from one face to another with the eager scrutiny of a child.

Evidently he was very tired, for his shoulders began to slope, and every few minutes he shifted his feet as though they hurt him.

At last a young man lowered his newspaper.

"Here is a seat, uncle," he called; "you look tired."

The negro shuffled forward eagerly.

"Yes, Sah! t'ank yo', Sah!" he said, gratefully, as he sank down. "I's plumb beat. Done walk mons'rous long way dis yer mawnin'. Yo' see," as the young man folded his newspaper and slipped it into his pocket, "Marse Henery an' me lib ober in Prince George County, an' larst week Marse Henery he up an' die. Dat lef' me by myse'f."

"I see, and you are going South to look for work."

"No, Sah; goin' back home—goin' back to ole Georgy." Into his eyes came a look of eager expectation, and he stroked the back of the seat softly, as though it were his old home in far-away Georgia.

"I ain' been dar in mos' thutty year," he went on, slowly; "not sence de Linkum men took we all's niggers. Dar was a whole passle of 'em, but dey all done bruk away. Den de Sheriff sol' de plantation, an' dar wa'n't nutten lef' we all but de Norf. We's bleeged to hab money to lib."

"And you stuck to Marse Henry?"

The old negro looked at him in surprise.

"Ob co'se!" he answered, simply. "I's de body sarbent, an' Marse Henery couldn' git 'long 'thout me. He's a gen'leman, an' 'pended on bein' tuk car' ob. But I's bleeged to be 'way in de daytime, case I's a cyarpenter an' allers hab pleuty wuk."

"What did Marse Henery do?"

"Marse Henery!" indignantly; "why, he's gen'leman, I tells yo'. He ain' do nutten. He ain' nebber learn do t'ings like common w'it fo'ks. He hab niggers for dat."

"You don't mean that you have supported him ever since the war?"

The old negro drew himself up with unconscious dignity.

"You goin' talk like dat, I ain't got nutten mo' to splain."

"I beg your pardon," said the young man, hastily; "please go on."

The black face relaxed.

"Yo' ain' know Marse Henery," commiseratingly; "so yo' don't un'stan'. Ob co'se I wuk for him. He car' for me befo' de war, didn' he? What nigger good for but wuk, I like know."

A boy came through the car with a basket of sandwiches. The young man bought two and handed them to his companion. The old negro's eyes glistened.

"T'ank yo', massa! t'ank yo', Sah!" he said, gratefully. "I didn' hab no breakfas', an' money's too scase to buy t'ings on de road. I war 'lowin' to fill up arter I done reach Georgy."

A few minutes later there was a slight ripple through the car. The conductor had entered and was calling for tickets.

The young man produced his and held it in readiness. The negro fumbled anxiously through several pockets, and finally remembered that he had pinned his to his hat lining.

"Done tuk ebery cent I could scrape up to buy dat," he said, triumphantly, as he produced it. "But dat's all right. I kin wuk, an' fo'ks don't nced money w'en dey's home. Money's for trabblin'."

In the seat behind them was a shabbily dressed woman whose face had an anxious, frightened expression. Crowded on the seat beside her were several bundles, and in her arms was a white-faced, big-eyed baby. When the conductor touched her shoulder she started uneasily.

"Ticket, please."

A red flush of shame spread over the woman's face; then it faded, leaving her white and dogged.

"I haven't any."

The conductor grew stern.

"Very well. If you get off at the next station it will save us the trouble of putting you off," and he turned to the opposite seat.

The woman's eyes grew big with terror as she sprang up and caught him by the arm.

"Don't do that, Sir! Don't put me off!" she implored, hoarsely. "Ive got to go. My husband has written for me to come. He's—he's dying," and a great sob rose to her white lips, but was resolutely choked back. "I tried to raise money," lowering her voice so the other passengers could not hear, "but couldn't. We sold everything we had so he could go South, as the doctor ordered. And now he's—he's—" She turned from him and sank weakly into her seat. The conductor shook his head.

"I'm sorry, Madam," he said, kindly, "but we have only one rule. You must pay or get off. I can't risk breaking the rules. Ticket, please."

The old negro rose slowly to his feet.

"I's feared you'l hab to put me off, too, boss," he said, humbly. "Hit's mons'rous hard work for pore nigger like me to raise money for ticket."

"Off at the next station!" broke in the conductor, harshly. "We'll be there in a minute. If it was not so near I'd slow the train and put you off. This poor woman has some excuse, but you—bah!" The young man was about to make a protest, but something in the old negro's face restrained him.

Before the conductor reached the end of the car the speed began to slacken. The old negro rose and turned to his companion.

"Reckon I better be leabin'," he said. "T'ank you for dem san'wiches, an' I hope'll 'member me kin'ly. Here, missy," to the woman, who was gazing stonily from the window, and, dropping his ticket into her lap, "here's yo' ticket. I recko yo' done drap hit. I hope yo' fin' dat husban' ain' so bad as you' t'ink," and before she could recover from her bewilderment he had left the car and was shuffling down the platform. The young man half rose to call him back; then a remembrance of his own resources, or perhaps of some one waiting for him, caused him to sink back on his seat and stare blankly at the window. As the train moved out he saw the old negro trudging along beside the track, evidently still bound for Georgia.

Too Strenuous.

"He seems to be a very active man."

"Yes, but he lacks judgment. He tries to play ping-pong with golf clubs."

The Silent Baseball Crank.

There is one type of American citizen which it is certain no foreign critic will ever be able to understand. It does not make much difference who the critic may be, when he confronts the type of silent and suffering baseball crank he will be at sea.

It is a type that is familiar to all the attendants at the ball games and to the many men who are acquainted with the world of sports. The howling dervish sort of crank is known to all men, but the silent and suffering one usually baffles analysis.

In the majority of instances he is a man of mature years, who has secured an important place in the financial or commercial world. His passion for baseball is a thing that passes all understanding. He is on hand at the games whenever it is possible, but always takes a retiring and unobtrusive seat, where he sits with an outward air of boredom and indifference, but really suffering from emotions that are violent and tempestuous. It is only when he grits his teeth, drives his nails into the palms of his hands, or suddenly lets out a blood-curdling scream that the spectator gets any idea of the emotions which are aroused by the playing. At other times the tremor of his eyelids or the fierce fashion in which he bites his lips as he watches the game indicates how closely he participates in the fortunes of the home team.

There is one instance of a banker of sedate mien, with white muttonchop whiskers and a smug exterior, who, when spoken to on the subject of baseball, smiles, shrugs his shoulders, and refuses to be drawn into a discussion. Yet at dinner he is mildly jubilant or immoderately depressed, according to the result of the day's game. He is only one of hundreds of men who are known to the frequenters of the ball grounds, and who are bound up in the National game to a degree of absorption that even the devotees of racing could not rival.

Bertie's Discovery.

Bertie was seventeen, of seraphic countenance and a scientific turn of mind. Bertie, though young, was also an enthusiastic materialist, and, notwithstanding his big, dreamy blue eyes, totally devoid of sentiment. Surgery was his hobby. He pictured himself in the future as the greatest surgeon of the age.

* * * * * * *

Aunt Susan had come all the way from Montreal to visit the family, and brought with her Brutus, her beautiful maltese Angora. Aunt Susan owned broad acres, and before her the Presidents of many banks salaamed. Aunt Susan was childless. Hence Bertie, Mary, and Susan were warned not to do or say aught that might offend.

* * * * * * *

Two weeks had passed. Aunt Susan was dozing in the big armchair. The family was gathered about the sitting room table, variously occupied, though silently, fearing to disturb Aunt Susan's repose. Bertie burst into the room, his face aflame and his eyes shining with the light of a great discovery.

"Aunt Susan," he cried, in a voice vibrant with emotion, "you are a benefactor to science. I have discovered the original function of the vermiform appendix. It is the purring apparatus in the feline. I anaesthetized Brutus and then dissected him slowly—he was purring all the while—and found that the purrs came from the vermiform appendix, and had he lived only a few minutes longer I might have made a still greater discovery."

But Aunt Susan had fainted and pater familias was rolling up his sleeves, his eyes fixed upon Bertie with a significant stare and a look of grim determination drawing down the corners of his mouth.

Would Determine the Disease.

Hewitt—What did the doctor say was the matter with you?

Jewett—He said he couldn't tell until tomorrow.

Hewitt—I suppose he wants time to look up your financial rating.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.
Tel.: 112 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Ave.
Artificial Vichy, Kissingen, Selters, Ems, Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad, Marienbad, Pullna, Bilin, Double and Quadruple Carlsbad, Carbonic Club Soda, are also put up in bottles for out-of-town delivery.

20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
20th CENTURY LIMITED New York Central & Lake Shore

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 28. 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

JUNE 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 28, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, June 28. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 28 1,058,981.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 28, '02.
120	60¼	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25	63⅝	63¾	— 2⅜	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,384,100	May 26, '02.	½	Q	68¼	68¼	62¼	63¾	124⅛	120,995
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	2	Feb. 25.	7⅞	7¼		American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500				7½	7½	7	7¼	5	1,200
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	10	Jan. 6.	23⅜	23½	— 1½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,234,900				22½	22½	22½	22½		200
35	19	33⅝	June 17.	23½	Apr. 11.	31⅞	32	— ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	½	Q	32½	32⅝	31¼	32	32¾	12,040
89¼	67	91¾	Mar. 25.	85½	Jan. 14.	91	91¼		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	91½	91	91	88⅝	300
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	51¼	52	— 1⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	52	52	51¼	52	32¼	720
40	32	42⅜	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	35	38	+ ½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	37	38	36½			500
210	170	244½	Feb. 11.	210	Jan. 13.	225	228		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 1, '02.	14	SA	226	226	226	226	195	200
45	35½	59¾	June 12.	39½	Jan. 9.	57	57½	— ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	57½	57½	56¾	57		1,120
41⅜	25⅜	31⅞	Jan. 2.	12⅝	June 27.	12⅜	12⅝	— 2⅞	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1		14⅜	15½	12⅜	12¼	34	18,880
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	40½	June 27.	41½	41⅝	— 5	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	46⅜	50½	40½	42	71½	17,683
30½	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	23½	23⅝	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				23	25	23	23	25	43
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 23.	54	..	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	55¾	43
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	29⅜	May 19.	32	32¼	— ⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				32½	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞		2,005
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	94	94½	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94⅜		1,425
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	6	6½	+ ⅞	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7½	300
30	22½	26¾	May 26.	21	Jan. 20.	24	25	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24	24	24	24	28½	100
69	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43¼	Apr. 22.	47½	47½	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				48	48	46⅝	47¼	58⅜	5,800
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	95	Apr. 30.	98	98¼	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 8, '02.	1¾	Q	100	100⅛	97¾	98	103¾	3,000
49⅞	26	126⅝	June 20.	40½	Jan. 22.	..	123	— 2	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700				124⅝	124⅝	124⅛	124⅝		200
153	103⅜	135½	Mar. 31.	116½	Jan. 6.	126	126¼	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	128	129¾	124⅜	126	145¼	22,070
130	111	120¾	May 7.	115	Jan. 2.	118¾	119½	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119	119	118⅝	118⅞	120½	320
167⅜	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160⅜	Jan. 13.	178½	179	+ 1¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,714,300	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	177	179	177	179		480
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	13	13¼		American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000				13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	17⅝	10
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	105	June 24.	105	105¾	— 5	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	110½	111¼	105¼	106	136	5,000
34	20	48⅞	May 16.	32	Jan. 4.	36	40	..	Ann Arbor.	100	3,200,000				36	36	36	36	25	50
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62¼	Feb. 4.	70	72	— 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				72	72	72	72		100
91	42¼	84¾	Apr. 18.	74½	Jan. 27.	82¼	82½	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	82	82½	80¾	82⅜	89¾	51,015
108	70	103⅜	Jan. 6.	93½	Jan. 27.	101	101¼	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100¾	101	100⅛	101	105½	22,970
114½	81¾	110	Apr. 18.	101	Jan. 14.	105¾	106¼	— ½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	75,996,200	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	106¼	106¾	105½	106	108⅞	3,900
97	85⅞	97	Jan. 2.	93⅜	Feb. 21.	..	95	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,227,000	Mar. 3, '02.	2	SA	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	94⅜	30
...	...	*104	June 23.	*104	June 25.	...	...		Beech Creek.	50	5,665,000	Apr., '02.	1	Q	104	104	101	104	...	9
88⅞	55⅞	72⅛	Apr. 28.	60⅞	Feb. 14.	67⅝	67¾	+ 1⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				66¼	67⅝	66¼	67⅝	82¾	15,945
...	...	50⅜	June 13.	41	June 5.	45	46½	— 1¼	Butterick Co.	100	6,000,000				47¼	47¼	46½	46½	...	300
89	34¼	97	May 22	85⅛	Jan. 6.	90¼	92	— 3	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '02.	1½	SA	92	92	91	92	70	700
117½	87	141⅜	May 26.	112¼	Jan. 28.	133⅝	133⅝	— 1¾	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2½	SA	135½	135⅝	131⅜	133⅜	105½	32,500
...	...	134⅛	May 26.	122	May 6.	123½	123¾	— 1	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	...	...				129½	129½	127½	128½	...	3,500
52⅜	29	49⅝	Jan. 2.	45	Feb. 20.	46⅞	47	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	40,342,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	46⅞	47⅜	46¼	47	40	1,810
50½	27	39¾	Apr. 19.	33½	Jan. 14.	37¾	37⅞	— 1⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				38¼	38¾	37⅜	37½	45⅝	5,500
82½	72½	77⅞	June 19.	74½	June 27.	74½	75½	— 1⅛	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '02.	2	SA	73¼	75¼	74½	74½	79½	450
199⅞	138¼	194¼	Apr. 15.	194¼	Apr. 15.	190	225		Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	111,142,900	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	191	191	191	191	128	12
140	91	103¾	June 28.	134½	Jan. 14.	103¼	104	+15¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,107,500	Jan. 2, '02.	2½	SA	178	193¾	178	193¾	128	5,620
136	120½	148½	June 26.	137	Jan. 10.	146	147	+ 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	145	148½	145	148¼	134½	2,100
27	16	32½	May 7.	22⅜	Jan. 23.	30¼	30⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,383,300				28⅞	30⅞	28⅞	30⅜	24⅜	43,650
90¼	75	90¼	June 24.	83¾	Jan. 22.	87	88	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Jan. 31, '02.	2½	SA	89⅜	90¼	87¼	88	86	900
56	41	50⅝	May 7.	43¾	Jan. 14.	48¾	49	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,488,100				48⅝	48¼	47¼	48½	53	1,000
52⅝	23	80	May 7.	49½	Jan. 14.	75	75⅞	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 20, '02.	1	..	73	75½	74¾	75½	37⅜	2,800
77⅜	58¾	90	May 15.	75	Jan. 16.	86½	87½	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 20, '02.	2	SA	86⅜	86⅝	86	86½	72½	1,000
188	134	170⅜	June 27.	160⅛	Jan. 27.	175⅞	176	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	38,183,900	Apr. 23, '02.	3	SA	173¾	176⅛	171⅜	176	178	168,150
200	175	196½	Apr. 4.	186	Jan. 14.	191	190	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,982,400	Apr. 23, '02.	3½	SA	188½	191½	188½	190	190	2,150
215	168⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204⅛	Jan. 14.	250	251	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Jan. 3, '02.	3	SA	254¼	254¼	248	251	202½	3,615
248	207	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	..	..		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	Apr. 4, '02.	1¾	Q	262	262	262	262	222	10
175¼	116⅞	181¾	Mar. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	171½	172	— ⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	59,938,280	May 1, '02.	1¼	Q	172½	172¼	170¾	171½	158¾	2,262
31	10⅝	23¼	Apr. 21	15⅜	Jan. 2.	21	21¼	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000				21	21¼	20¾	21¼	21¼	1,000
57½	28⅝	42	Apr. 21.	30¼	Feb. 20.	38	38½	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				38	38½	37	38	46¾	3,050
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅝	Jan. 8.	17	17⅜	— 1	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000				17⅜	18	17	17	10¾	3,800
60	54⅜	58½	Apr. 11.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	52	52	— ¼	Chicago Union Traction Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼		52½	52½	52½	52¾		100
101	72⅝	107½	Apr. 24.	95¾	Jan. 14.	103	104	— 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2	SA	103	103	103	103	88¾	300
136½	41⅜	110¼	Apr. 24.	84	Jan. 8.	87¼	87⅝	— 5½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,931,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	92¼	92½	85	87½	116	110,200
18	6⅝	33	Apr. 19.	14⅜	Jan. 15.	30¾	31	— ½	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000				31	31	30⅜	30¾	14¼	1,200
60	40	75¾	Apr. 21.	59¾	Jan. 15.	70½	71¼	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	SA	71¼	71¼	71	71	51¾	200
28¾	16¼	47	Apr. 21.	23	Jan. 14.	42¾	43½	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				42½	43	42½	43	22¾	200
25¼	12¼	23⅜	Apr. 4.	14⅜	Jan. 17.	16	17	— ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,014,400				16¼	17	10	16½	23½	425
238	157	230½	Apr. 25.	213	Jan. 6.	220¼	221	+ ¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,831,900	June 10, '02.	2	Q	220	230⅞	218¼	223⅞	222½	3,300
124	93¼	128½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	121	123	+ ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Apr. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	121¼	122	120½	122	118½	1,525
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	28	June 25.	28	29	— 3	Corn Products Co.	100	44,495,500				30½	30¼	28	28	...	2,750
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	83¼	June 24.	83¼	85	— 2	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,010,400				83⅛	85	83½	85	...	630
185¼	105	184½	Jan. 7.	170	Mar. 11.	174¼	175⅞	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Mar. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	174	176½	173½	176	168	1,900
258	188½	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	280	285	+ 7	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	278	278	278	278	237½	300
53¾	29½	47	Apr. 17.	41	Apr. 7.	42¼	42¼	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				42½	43	42	42	50½	400
105¼	80	94⅜	Feb. 13.	89¾	May 19.	93¼	93⅝	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,155,880	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	93¼	93⅝	92⅜	93¼	101⅜	4,610
71	49	49	Jan. 10.	40	Apr. 19.	35	50	+ 1	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½		41	41	41	41		100
45	18	52¼	June 16.	38½	May 19.	49¼	51	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100				40¼	50⅝	48½	50½	40	2,800
130	123	150	June 7.	130	June 7.	143	170	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	763,500	Aug. 1, '01.	7	..	140	145	145	145		45
92	72¾	85	June 28.	65	May 8.	..	..	+ 4½	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	80¼	86	80½	85	80¼	2,500
17	14¼	22⅝	May 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	7,000,000				20⅜	20⅞	19⅝	20¾		6,400
40⅞	36	44½	May 7.	33	Feb. 24.	39⅞	40	— 1⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000				41	41	39¾	39⅞		300
82	75	80¾	June 4.	75	June 2.	76¼	77¼	+ 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	78½	78½	77	77		670
132½	127½	139⅞	Jan. 2.	130	Jan. 13.	132	134½	— 1½	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	June 12, '02.	2½	Q	134	134	134	134		162
10¼	6⅞	10	Feb. 3.	5	June 23.	5	5¼	— 1	Distilling Co. of America.	100	44,485,997				6¼	6⅝	5	5	10	11,992
34½	23¼	42⅜	Apr. 4.	33	Jan. 3.	35¾	36	— 2⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,583				38⅜	39	34¼	36	32	16,306
12½	4½	18⅜	Apr. 9.	10	Jan. 15.	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				16⅝	17⅜	16½	17⅜	11¼	1,450
22½	13⅜	35⅝	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	30¾	30½	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				29½	30¼	29¼	30¼	20½	900
45¼	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35⅝	May 19.	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				36⅜	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	43¾	23,350
75	59¾	75¾	Jan. 2.	65¼	May 19.	68⅝	68¾	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,822,400	Feb. 28, '02.	1½	SA	67⅛	68¼	67	68¼	73¾	2,200
62⅜	39¼	65⅜	Jan. 2.	51	May 17.	52	53	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				52½	53	52½	53	58⅜	884
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	50	51	— 3⅛	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	54	54	50½	50½	59½	1,900
96	81	104⅜	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	81	85	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '02.	2½	SA	83	83	83	83	...	200
86	17	52½	May 9.	30	Jan. 2.	46	48	..	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	47	47	47	47	...	100
...	...	67¼	May 10.	64	June 20.	64	68	+ 2	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	June 2, '02.	1	Q	66	66	66	66	...	200
...	...	101½	May 23.	98¼	June 20.	98	103	+ 1	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,416,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	...	100
338¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	276¾	Jan. 23.	305	307	— 1	General Electric Co.	100	25,122,500	Apr. 15, '02.	2	Q	303	309	304	305	267	2,185
...	...	53	June 2.	40	May 17.	40	50	— 1	G. A. Fuller Co.	100	10,000,000				49¼	49½	48½	49	...	2,131
...	...	98	May 28.	92	May 20.	94	95	— ¾	G. A. Fuller Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	93	93	94½	94½		300
208	167½	191	Jan. 6.	181½	Mar. 5.	187	188	— 1½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,852,900	May 1, '02.	1¾	Q	187½	187¾	185½	187	186	2,200
75½	40½	88	May 29.	66	Jan. 15.	84⅝	85	+ ½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	10,421,600	Jan. 18, '02.	1½	SA	85¾	86½	84⅝	84¾	53¾	3,900
83½	69¾	93	June 2.	81½	Jan. 14.	88	90	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	14,000,000	Jan. 18, '02.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	76¼	100
154⅝	124	160⅝	June 28.	137	Jan. 14.	160⅝	160¾	+ 2⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	SA	157½	160⅝	156⅝	160⅝	154½	41,305
28	18½	28⅝	Mar. 20.	19	Jan. 14.	20¼	20½	— ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	20½	20½	20	20¼	22½	2,100
81½	69	77⅛	Jan. 6.	72⅜	June 24.	73	75	— ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73½	77⅞	200
100½	54⅛	99	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	..	..	+ 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	75	75	75	75	95¾	200
11	5¼	19¼	Apr. 18.	6¼	Jan. 27.	12	14		International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				11⅜	14¼	11½	14	8	6,767
89	74	94	Mar. 21.	87½	Jan. 6.	92	93	— ¾	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '02.	1½	Q	92½	92½	92½	92¼	84	100
43⅜	21	51¼	Mar. 10.	37½	Jan. 15.	49¼	49¼	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,300				48¼	49¼	46¾	49½	40⅝	1,450
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	87½	88	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	87	88	85¾	87½	81¾	1,320
81¼	77½	85¼	Feb. 24.	80¾	Jan. 2.	82	82¾	..	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.**	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	82¾	82½	82	82¾	..	1,300
25	13½	35¼	May 23.	19	Jan. 15.	33¾	35⅜	— ¼	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,968,500				34⅜	34½	33¼	33¾	20½	4,100
49	35	62⅝	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	59¼	60¼	— ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				60¼	60½	59½	59⅞	44	700
15½	5⅝	40¾	Apr. 29.	13	Jan. 15.	29	31	— 3	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400				30	30	30	30	...	100
45½	24	84	Apr. 22.	45	Jan. 2.	65	70	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	Sep. 1, '01.	1	..	65	65	65	65	...	20
90	67	91¾	May 2.	78¾	Jan. 15.	86	87	— ⅝	**Long Island.**	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	88	86	85¾	85¾	79	900
111⅝	76	146	May 7.	102⅜	Jan. 27.	137	137½	+ ⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '02.	2½	SA	136¼	137¼	135	137¼	111	3,430
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	12	Jan. 24.	15	17¼	— 1⅜	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000				15	17¼	15	15¼	19	300
145	88	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	131¼	131¾	+ ¼	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1	Q	131	132¼	130½	131¼	125½	27,810
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	146	May 12	148	148¼	+ ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	151	151¼	148¼	148¼	174¾	4,300
...	...	118⅝	Apr. 29.	109¾	May 19.	115	117¼	+ ½	Met. Sec. Co. Sub. Rects., 1st in. pd.	100	...				117	117¼	117	117¼	...	200
30	12⅜	31½	Mar. 31.	25¾	Feb. 15.	28	28¼	— ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100				28¼	28¾	28	28½	28¾	19,600
111¼	87⅝	116	Apr. 19.	105	Jan. 27.	113¾	114		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	113¾	114½	113½	114	106	1,500
124½	101⅝	127⅜	Apr. 28.	118¼	Jan. 22.	123	130	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '02.	2½	SA	127	127	127	127	112	100
38¾	15	64	Apr. 5.	36¼	Jan. 2.	60¾	61	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				59	61¼	59	60¾	20¼	8,874
94⅝	49	127⅝	June 28.	90	Jan. 14.	122¾	125¾	+ 5⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	4,000,000				120	127¼	120	126	72¼	6,750
35⅞	15	28	June 28.	24	Mar. 5.	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300				27	28	26⅝	27¼	31⅞	20,050
69¾	37	59¾	June 18.	51	Jan. 13.	59	59¼	— ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				58⅝	59¾	58	59½	63¾	8,100
124½	69	110⅞	June 28.	96⅜	Mar. 11	110⅝	110¾	+ 2⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,050,200	Jan. 20, '02.	2½	SA	106¾	110⅞	107⅝	110⅝	121½	169,250
90	75½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	..	..	— 4½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	102¾	108¼	99	103½	..	5,825
48	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	43⅜	Jan. 14.	46⅞	48	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,296,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1	Q	48¼	48½	47⅝	47⅝	45	900
108¾	92	100⅞	Apr. 4.	104½	Jan. 8.	104	108	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '02.	1¾	Q	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅝	102	1,100
25¾	15	23½	Mar. 23.	15¾	Jan. 13.	21¼	22	— ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,505,400	Mar. 1, '02.	1	Q	22	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23	2,000
93⅞	74⅜	91	May 28.	78⅝	Jan. 10.	87	88⅞	+ 1⅞	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	88¼	88¾	88⅛	88½	90	100
...	...	20⅜	Mar. 10.	14⅜	Jan. 15.	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,896,000				18⅝	18⅞	18	18½	...	2,518
...	...	45⅞	Mar. 18.	39	June 23.	39	40⅛	— ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico pf.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 28, 1902.—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 28. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 28, '02.
115¾	95¾	106	Jan. 4.	96¾	Jan. 9.	100¾	101	— 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	May 24, '02.	1½	Q	102	102¼	100¾	100¾	119	5,200
50	14½	47½	Apr. 9.	39	Jan. 9.	39	42		Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				39	39	39	39	100	100
90	33¾	83	Jan. 14.	71	Feb. 15.	70	76	— ½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,200				71	71	71	71	72½	100
111	97	98¾	May 9.	96	Jan. 7.	96	97	— 3	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,847,080	Feb. 15, '02.	1¾	SA	96	96	96	96	79	500
113	98	128	May 14.	115	Mar. 25.	116	125		Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	Jan. 15, '02.	2	SA	126	126	126	126	102½	100
52	30	50¼	May 26.	39	Jan. 14.	45¼	46¼	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,800,000	May 28, '02.	1	Q	46¼	46¾	45¼	46	44¾	1,700
89	72½	89	Apr. 28.	82¾	Feb. 4.	85¼	86¼	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 21, '02.	1¾	Q	85¾	85¾	85¼	85½	89¾	530
5¼	1¼	4¾	Mar. 8.	3¼	May 24.	3¼	4	— ½	Quicksilver	100	5,706,700				3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	4	100
...	...	34½	Apr. 29.	24¾	Apr. 11.	30½	32	— 1¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,300,000				31	31	30¾	30¾	...	700
...	...	95½	June 3.	80	Apr. 1.	85½	86¼	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 30, '02.	1¾	Q	85½	86½	85¼	85¾	...	700
58	24½	68¾	Apr. 28.	52¼	Mar. 10.	65½	66	+ ¼	Reading	50	69,900,080				65¾	67¼	66	66	49¾	167,250
87¾	65	87	Apr. 22.	79¾	Mar. 10.	83¼	84½	...	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 10, '02.	2	SA	84	84¼	83¾	84	76¾	1,200
64½	38	74½	Apr. 22.	60	Jan. 14.	69¾	70¼	...	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				70	71	69¾	69¾	57¾	9,790
...	...	96¾	May 15.	69¾	June 27.	93¾	94	— ¾	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock tr. ctfs.	100	8,000,000				95¾	95¾	93¾	93¾	...	350
24	11¾	20	Apr. 22.	15¾	Jan. 2.	17	17¾	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				17¾	17¾	17	17	32¼	4,200
82	55¾	76	Apr. 25.	68	Jan. 16.	72¾	73	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,906,900	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	76	2,100
38¼	18	22¾	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 28.	18	19	— 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,241,700	July 15, '01.	1		18½	18½	18½	18½	31½	1,000
80	65	74	Mar. 21.	65½	June 21.	65	68	+ 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 16, '02.	1¾	Q	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	79¼	200
113¾	97	125	Apr. 23.	74	June 27.	...	...		Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600				75	75	74	75	...	400
15¼	7¾	24	Mar. 10.	12	Jan. 14.	22¼	23	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,600				22	22¼	23	23	14¾	600
79¾	55	77	June 17.	62	Feb. 6	74½	75	— 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	Dec. 30, '01.	2½	SA	75¼	75¼	72	74¾	76	7,521
38	17	35¾	Mar. 12.	27	Jan. 6	33½	34	— ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	5,500,008				34¼	34½	30	33¾	35	2,200
86¼	21½	72¾	Apr. 4.	53¾	Jan. 2.	68½	69	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,406,700				69¾	69¾	68½	68½	47½	2,650
76¼	53¾	77	Jan. 18.	70½	May 5	71¾	72¼	1	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	June 2, '02.	1	Q	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	70	2,100
39¾	16	31	June 28.	24¾	Mar. 6	30½	31	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,560,000				30¾	31	29¾	31	34	6,550
71	41½	66	June 28.	55¾	Mar. 5	67	68	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				67	68	66	68	67	12,220
41½	19½	34½	Mar. 18.	29¼	Jan. 3.	32¾	34	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				33	33	33	33	36	200
93¾	29	69½	Apr. 21.	38	Jan. 15.	64¾	...	— ¼	Southern Pacific	100	197,882,100				64¾	65	63¾	64¾	60¾	29,285
35¾	18	40¾	Apr. 15.	31¼	Jan. 27.	36½	36¾	...	Southern Railway	100	119,000,000				36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	33¾	21,700
94¾	67¼	98½	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	95	95½	— ¾	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2½	SA	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	87½	2,217
...	...	91	May 26.	90	May 22	90	92	— ½	So. Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock tr. ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Apr. 1, '02.	1	SA	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	...	100
...	3½	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	6½	7	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				6¾	6¾	6½	6½	6½	600
70¾	49¾	74¾	Apr. 24.	61¼	Jan. 14.	62½	63	+ ¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	...	62	63	61¼	62¾	73¾	3,910
52¼	23¾	44¼	Apr. 19.	37¼	Jan. 15.	43¾	43½	+ ¾	Texas Pacific	100	39,760,000				43	44	42½	42½	44¾	24,220
63¼	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38	41	+ ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,845,300				40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	32	210
122¾	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	130	131	+ 1	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	Nov. 25, '99.	1¼	...	131	131	131	131	122	100
25¾	10¾	23¼	Feb. 11.	18¼	Jan. 21.	21	21¼	+ ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000				21	21¼	20¾	21¼	23½	200
39¾	26	43¾	Feb. 11.	35	Jan. 15.	37	37¾	+ ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				37	37¾	36¾	37½	36	1,130
109¾	65¾	124	Apr. 21.	107	Jan. 20.	117½	119½	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,010,000	May 15, '02.	1¼	SA	119¾	119¾	116¼	116¼	94	200
...	...	1¾	June 4.	1¾	June 26.	...	...	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co. rights	...	...				1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...	1,200
16¾	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	13	Feb. 1.	14½	16	...	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				15¾	15¾	15	15	17¾	200
85	65	85	Apr. 5.	72	Jan. 16.	81½	81½	— ¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	31,000,000	Apr. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	74	200
133	76	106½	Apr. 21.	98¾	Feb. 28.	105¾	105¾	— ¾	Union Pacific	100	104,064,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	105¾	105¾	103¾	105½	111¼	108,780
93¼	81¾	91¾	Jan. 2.	86¾	Mar. 6.	88¾	89	— ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,541,400	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	89¼	89¾	86¾	89	91¾	4,600
...	...	13¾	May 6.	10¾	May 12.	11½	12	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				12¼	12¼	12	12¼	...	100
...	...	47	May 1.	42	May 19.	43¾	44	1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	June 1, '02.	1	Q	44½	44½	43¾	44	...	600
100	54	126¾	Apr. 17.	97	Jan. 2.	114½	116½	— 1¾	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	114¼	114¼	114½	114¼	90	220
16¾	7¾	14¾	Apr. 3.	11¼	Feb. 20.	12¾	12¾	— ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300				13	13	12¼	12¾	14½	6,710
89¾	69¾	86¼	Apr. 2.	79¾	Jan. 21.	84½	85	+ ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Apr. 1, '02.	1½	Q	84	84½	83¾	84½	79¾	1,220
34	12½	19¼	Apr. 14.	14	Jan. 2.	14½	14¾	— ¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,096,900	Apr. 30, '00.	½	...	15	15	14½	14½	21½	800
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50½	Jan. 14.	51½	55	— 2½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	28,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	...	54½	54½	52½	52½	61	500
55	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	36¾	June 19.	37½	38	— ¾	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Mar. 2, '02.	1	Q	38¼	38¾	37¾	38	48¼	59,360
101¾	69	97¾	Jan. 7.	87½	June 19.	89½	89¾	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	May 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89¼	89½	88½	89¾	99¾	34,422
72	51	76¾	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	69½	69½	— ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02.	1¾	Q	69¾	69¾	68½	69	66	1,300
36	11¾	31¼	June 24.	21¾	Jan. 14.	30¾	30¼	+ 1¼	Wabash	100	28,000,000				29¾	31¾	29¼	30¾	23¾	101,654
46¼	23¾	47¾	June 23.	41¼	Jan. 13.	46¾	46½	+ 1¾	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				45¾	47¾	45¾	46½	44¾	82,900
100¾	81	94¾	Apr. 19.	88⅞	June 26.	89	89½	— 1½	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	90¾	90¾	88¾	89½	93¾	10,429
180	145	230½	Apr. 9.	169½	Jan. 15.	206	210	— ½	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	May 15, '02.	1½	Q	209	210	209	210	...	400
22	11¾	23¾	Apr. 29.	17	Jan. 2.	22	22¾	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				22	23	22	23	20½	1,730
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	62½	63	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900				62¾	64¾	62¼	63	55	3,100
38	24	38½	Apr. 30.	28	Jan. 17.	34½	36	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				36¾	37	36¾	37	32	1,290
26	14½	29¼	May 7.	19¼	Jan. 30.	28¾	27¼	— ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800				27¼	27½	26½	26¾	25¾	5,220
49¾	38½	51¼	May 7.	39½	Jan. 24.	48½	48¾	— 1⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				50	50	48¼	48¾	47¼	3,300
									SILVER.											
65½	59¾	55⅝	Mar. 12.	52¾	June 24.	...	...	— 2⅝	Bullion certificates	...	...				52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	...	5,000

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,340,900	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,380,000	$2,917,000	$1,599,000	$17,842,000	$496,000
2,500,000	2,386,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,909,000	5,875,000	2,020,000	27,434,000	.....
2,000,000	1,246,700	Merchants' National	12,782,700	2,519,200	1,602,300	16,195,800	.....
2,000,000	2,496,300	Mechanics' National	13,000,000	2,068,000	1,332,000	13,158,000	.....
1,500,000	3,375,300	Bank of America	10,707,400	2,982,800	2,850,300	21,973,800	.....
1,000,000	285,600	Phenix National	2,155,000	901,000	376,000	5,080,000	45,700
10,000,000	7,383,400	National City	112,124,500	24,697,700	7,934,900	122,754,100	4,422,600
300,000	7,057,100	Chemical National	24,694,000	3,963,500	2,228,900	23,096,000	.....
600,000	273,100	Merch. Exch. National	4,928,300	669,400	599,300	5,131,000	230,300
5,000,000	3,300,000	Am. Exchange National	29,897,000	964,000	2,038,000	24,130,000	4,452,000
10,000,000	7,337,200	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,597,100	7,2 [illegible] 200	8,477,900	85,030,000	7,666,600
1,000,000	1,902,100	National Broadway	9,885,800	1,429,[illegible]	190,500	6,126,500	448,700
1,000,000	1,416,300	Mercantile National	13,883,300	2,163,100	818,100	14,987,200	983,400
422,700	549,000	Pacific	3,139,900	333,700	511,000	3,846,200	.....
250,000	1,002,100	Chatham National	6,172,800	689,300	587,300	6,187,800	49,300
200,000	361,300	People's	2,001,100	154,300	500,400	2,705,800	.....
2,000,000	2,027,700	National Bank of N. A.	17,360,800	2,467,100	1,162,800	16,431,200	618,100
3,000,000	5,012,100	Hanover National	48,179,300	7,134,100	5,406,200	54,726,000	2,000,000
500,000	484,900	Irving National	4,559,000	635,500	516,000	4,894,000	242,100
1,550,000	603,400	National Citizens'	5,922,500	1,012,000	670,000	8,779,000	644,200
500,000	295,900	Nassau	2,802,500	308,700	315,700	3,306,000	.....
900,000	1,046,500	Market & Ful. National	8,041,000	1,122,000	715,700	8,493,200	50,000
1,000,000	247,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,860,500	921,600	532,400	4,420,900	49,000
1,400,000	1,312,500	Corn Exchange	25,125,000	4,134,000	2,827,000	28,329,000	.....
300,000	420,300	Oriental	1,989,000	216,500	204,000	1,856,000	.....
1,500,000	6,273,200	Imp. & Trad. National	24,301,000	3,868,000	2,247,000	21,743,000	44,700
2,000,000	1,102,700	National Park	20,022,000	13,883,000	4,384,000	24,498,000	49,600
250,000	132,100	East River National	1,163,400	217,300	203,900	1,371,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,666,500	Fourth National	21,423,100	3,554,700	2,771,000	23,689,900	50,000
1,000,000	330,100	Central National	10,749,000	2,512,000	1,155,000	13,874,000	560,000
300,000	1,135,800	Second National	9,357,000	1,524,000	1,171,000	10,306,000	269,000
10,000,000	11,960,100	First National	78,135,200	18,791,100	1,751,900	75,500,900	2,097,900
5,535,700	341,300	N. Y. National Exch.	5,489,800	1,005,700	401,900	5,492,100	492,100
500,000	772,300	Bowery	3,030,000	411,000	313,000	3,362,000	.....
250,000	604,100	N. Y. County National	3,763,000	966,100	479,000	4,941,800	50,000
750,000	425,200	German American	3,435,000	542,500	241,700	3,322,800	.....
1,000,000	3,029,200	Chase National	40,457,800	10,059,500	2,247,000	48,668,100	50,000
100,000	1,483,300	Fifth Avenue	9,071,700	2,262,600	218,800	9,951,800	.....
200,000	621,400	German Exchange	2,495,100	222,500	222,500	2,496,000	.....
200,000	850,100	Germania	3,041,000	412,700	549,100	4,680,000	.....
300,000	1,171,200	Lincoln National	13,072,900	1,170,200	2,852,900	15,442,900	246,300
1,000,000	1,234,400	Garfield National	1,721,300	1,500,900	301,800	8,048,400	49,600
200,000	257,900	Fifth National	2,258,900	550,700	133,100	2,473,300	193,100
300,000	1,233,300	Bank of the Metropolis	8,797,600	1,738,000	729,500	10,207,900	.....
200,000	472,000	West Side	2,889,000	511,000	318,000	3,316,000	.....
500,000	1,108,200	Seaboard National	11,988,000	2,220,000	1,579,000	14,210,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,874,700	Western National	40,728,900	14,506,600	2,203,400	52,330,100	50,000
300,000	536,200	First National, B'klyn	4,235,000	453,000	453,000	4,283,000	75,000
500,000	829,300	Liberty National	8,896,100	1,140,[illegible]00	425,000	6,600,100	497,300
1,000,000	443,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,019,700	605,[illegible]00	372,000	3,854,600	.....
500,000	563,200	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,533,700	1,636,000	514,700	8,520,100	100,000
350,000	469,300	Astor National	4,079,900	761,000	113,000	3,041,000	350,000
500,000	422,400	Hide & Leath. National	3,140,200	542,400	98,600	2,480,100	380,000
73,900,000	89,585,300	Total, National banks.					
9,972,700	15,872,700	Total, State banks.					
$83 872 700	105 458 000	Total	$893 871 800	$173 614 500	$78 201 200	$865 829 400	$31 456 000

*As per official reports: 42 National Banks, April 30, 1902; 17 State banks, June 10, 1902.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 28..	1,958,981
Same week last year	3,181,088
To date this year	87,239,753
Corresponding date last year.	175,796,433

Bonds for the week	$14,513,900
Same week last year	$14,150,250
To date this year	$483,281,900
Corresponding date last year.	$637,004,650

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES)

	June 29,'01.	June 28,'02.	Decrease.
Railroad	2,220,953	1,418,309	802,644
Industrial	960,135	540,672	419,463
Mining	500	100	400

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	June 29,'01.	June 28,'02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$13,675,250	$12,573,700	$1,101,550
Industrial	429,500	1,925,500	*1,496,000
Government	25,500	13,700	9,800
State	12,000	1,000	11,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4⅛@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@4¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 28	1,223,624,382	$72,309,747
June 21	1,280,698,007	59,493,186
June 14	1,086,280,998	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,240,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,038,884	61,334,676
May 17	1,486,162,079	61,910,007
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,000
April 19	1,750,118,759	69,287,580
April 12	1,535,196,041	58,346,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,993,961	43,674,065
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	61,639,957
March 8	1,314,238,887	67,340,182
March 1	1,480,914,603	69,567,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,858,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,101	56,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,078	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,682
Jan. 11	1,709,012,701	71,206,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	56,765,733
Dec. 7	1,540,888,651	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,843,838	53,429,376
Nov. 23	1,402,045,350	60,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,095,912
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,807	69,068,440
Nov. 2	1,350,813,915	71,537,108
Oct. 26	1,286,040,364	67,478,587
Oct. 19	1,337,309,210	59,619,022
Oct. 12	1,321,644,023	66,346,175
Sept. 28	1,314,026,307	69,577,911
Sept. 21	1,226,580,571	53,889,116
Sept. 14	1,376,846,725	70,030,703
*Sept. 7	967,339,861	60,308,405
Aug. 31	1,125,853,498	53,713,614
Aug. 24	964,503,079	40,990,648
Aug. 17	1,028,925,922	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,068,353	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,183,185,610	78,874,142
July 27	1,251,550,071	67,322,332
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,140,455	86,588,815
*July 6	1,135,979,369	64,705,629
June 29	1,525,857,123	68,723,632

*Five days.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$206,485,018
Gold	102,165,117
Silver	24,255,699
United States notes	10,332,312
Treasury notes of 1890	136,513
National bank notes	10,290,730
Total receipts this day	2,312,190
Total receipts this month	45,820,266
Total receipts this year	550,553,985
Total expenditures this day	670,000
Total expenditures this month	32,950,000
Total expenditures this year	470,321,797
Deposits in National banks	127,002,560

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$347,558,089
Silver dollars	453,074,000
Silver dollars of 1890	213,755
Silver bullion of 1890	29,848,245
Total	$831,294,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$347,558,089
Silver certificates outstanding	453,074,000
Treasury notes outstanding	30,662,000
Total	$831,294,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,361,167
Gold certificates	40,803,950
Silver coin and bullion	17,851,099
Silver certificates	6,421,991
United States notes	10,382,312
Other assets	25,162,027
Total in Treasury	$161,904,548
Deposits in National banks	$127,002,560
Total	$288,907,109
Current liabilities	82,722,090
Available cash balance	$206,185,018

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 28, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$257,300.00	$2,500.00	$14,900	$26,800.00	.....	$152,500.00
Colonial	100,000	2,085,300.00	52,000.00	143,100	154,400.00	$160,000.00	2,330,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,675,000.00	172,000.00	191,600	278,000.00	3,000.00	2,378,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	599,419.00	16,080.00	34,294	56,871.00	.....	584,000.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,929,900.00	144,100.00	56,600	331,800.00	.....	2,302,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,541,371.77	12,103.72	98,857	138,661.58	21,096.71	1,697,800.50
Hamilton	200,000	1,964,800.00	92,400.00	35,800	123,600.00	5,000.00	1,989,000.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,814,900.00	10,103.00	72,100	76,700.00	300.00	1,182,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,146,800.00	126,100.00	80,000	315,400.00	52,900.00	2,743,500.00
Mutual	200,000	1,626,285.07	41,495.80	15,381	150,577.00	8,847.00	1,563,564.46
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,476,778.00	27,785.00	121,478	288,739.00	255,866.00	1,913,423.00
Plaza	100,000	2,980,000.00	98,800.00	253,300	114,500.00	.....	3,143,400.00
Riverside	100,000	779,900.00	16,881.17	38,432	63,442.00	.....	1,007,811.45
State	100,000	4,786,000.00	317,000.00	158,000	226,000.00	300,000.00	5,470,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,517,000.00	37,000.00	162,000	169,000.00	.....	1,836,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,150,900.00	40,200.00	109,600	66,500.00	86,500.00	1,303,400.00
Union Square	200,000	1,646,569.12	34,693.70	184,019	1,201,546.96	.....	2,737,731.79
United National	1,000,000	2,025,900.00	105,600.00	36,200	44,800.00	.....	1,001,300.00
Varick	100,000	753,200.00	3,400.00	63,900	98,500.00	400.00	701,200.00
Washington	100,000	733,883.00	11,500.00	54,883	51,433.00	20,731.00	720,400.00
Washington Hgts.	100,000	467,681.00	9,804.00	15,029	45,964.00	.....	313,216.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,496,500.00	742,700.00	137,200	115,000.00	7,800.00	1,501,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,423,564.00	12,429.00	88,901	73,564.00	101,496.00	1,500,800.00
Broadway	100,000	1,640,471.00	12,834.00	121,301	156,290.00	.....	1,739,540.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,410,400.00	73,000.00	41,200	132,500.00	58,900.00	1,444,900.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	329,900.00	6,100.00	41,000	46,900.00	43,300.00	411,500.00
Fifth Avenue

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 28, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended June 28. $14,499,200

	Week Ended June 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	5½
American Bicycle 5s	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	5
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100	100½	12
American Dock & Improvement Co 5s	115	115	115	115	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	97¼	97¾	90¼	97¾	11
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	90¼	91	90¼	91	23
American Thread 4s	82	82	82	82	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅝	103½	103½	103⅝	280
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	93¾	94	93⅞	94	60½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92	92	91¾	92	11
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97½	97	97½	38
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼	285
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. L. E. & West Va. 4s	98	98	97½	98	38
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91½	92½	91½	91½	10
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	20
Balt. & Ohio, Monongahela River 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	3
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	103	103	103	103	11
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	117	117	117	117	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	106⅝	107	12
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	81	83	81	82⅜	95
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	35½	36½	35¼	36	38
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	23	23	23	23	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅝	103	102½	102⅝	67
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	114½	114½	114½	114¼	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	109	100	100	100	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108½	108½	108¼	108⅝	79
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120	120⅝	16
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	14
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85¼	86⅞	85¼	85¼	14
C. B. & Q. coll. Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96½	96½	96	96¼	3,729
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Chi.; Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Chi.; Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102½	102½	102	102	11
Chi.; Bur. & Quincq, Illinois Div. 3½s	124½	124½	124½	124½	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	7
Chi. & East. Illinois sinking fund 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10
Chicago, Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	185	185	183	185	13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	101½	101½	101½	101½	7
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	107	107	107	107	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	131½	131½	131½	131½	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	112	112¼	112	112¼	62
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100¼	100½	100½	100½	20
Chi., R. I. & Pac col. 4s, Series C	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	15
Chi., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series N	133½	133½	133½	133½	8
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	4
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	15
C., C., C. & St. L. general 4s	105	105¾	105	105¾	13
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	102	102⅞	101	101⅝	838
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	39
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	96½	96½	96½	96	32
Colorado & Southern 4s	67⅜	68⅛	67	67	567
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	108½	108½	106½	108½	3
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s					
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	54
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	84½	88	84½	88	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	99½	99½	96½	99½	2
Det., Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	57	58	57	58	25
Detroit Southern 4s	86	86½	86	86½	70
Distilling of America col. tr. 5s	95	96	95	96	28
Edison Etec. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	21
Erie general 4s	89	89	88½	89	75
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	51
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	124½	125	124½	125	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113¾	113⅞	113⅞	113½	20
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	7
Grand River Coal & Coke 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Green Bay debenture, B	21	21	19¾	20½	170
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	118⅝	110	118⅝	119	6
Hocking Valley 4½s	111	111	111	111	1
Houston & Texas general 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	10
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	95
International Paper 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	96	96	2
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	28
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¾	72¾	72	72¾	47
Kings Co. El. L. H. & P. pur. money 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	89½	89½	89	89	16
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	11
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	123	123	122	123	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
Long Dock 6s	137¾	137¾	137¼	137¼	1
Long Island unified 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Long Island general 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	4
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	16
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	114	114	113¾	113⅞	9
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	17
Metropolitan St. Ry. of New York gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Mexican Central 4½s	97½	98	97½	98	25
Mexican Central consol. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	22
Mexican Central 1st income	32	32⅞	31½	32¼	101
Mexican Central 2d income	21	22¾	21	22¼	105
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	95¾	96¼	95¼	95¼	22
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Minneapolis Street Railway 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 6s	122¼	123¼	122¾	122¾	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105¾	105	105¾	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	106¾	106¾	93¾	93¾	63
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	122
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	97¾	96	96	32
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107	107	12
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109	35
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	5
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	135	135	135	135	
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis cons. 5s	114¼	116¾	114¼	114¼	5
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	79	79	78½	78½	58
National Starch 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
New York Central 1st 7s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	3
New York Central, Lake Shore 7½s	135½	135½	135½	135½	6
New York Central, Michigan Central 5½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	13
New York Dock 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	14
New York, Lack. & West. term. & trust 4s	102	102	102	102	1
New York, Lack. & Western consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	92½	92½	92	92½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s, small	216	216	216	216	22
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103	103⅝	9
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	109	109	108	109	2
Norf. & W. Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	203
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	1204
Northern Pacific 3s	74¾	75	74¾	74¾	141
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¼	65
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	105	106½	105	105½	6
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115¾	116¼	115¾	115⅝	14
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	111	109¼	111	18
Pacific of Missouri 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	
Penn. Tax, for New Cent'r. 2½s, 50 per cent. pd	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	218
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	6
Reading, general 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	221
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	95¾	96¼	95¾	95¾	27
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	103½	103½	102	102½	21
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s, gtd	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	104	104	104	104	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gold 4s	95	95	95	95	111

	Week Ended June 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	117	117¼	117	117¼	13
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	108½	108½	106½	106½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	100	96½	96½	33
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	55
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	1
St. Paul, Minn & Man. con. 4½s	115	115½	115	115½	24
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	129⅜	129⅜	129¾	129¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90⅜	91	90¾	90¾	30
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85½	85⅜	85¼	85¼	54
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	18
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Southern Pacific 4½s	96⅝	96¾	96¼	96¼	124
Southern Pacific 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	92½	118
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1910	114½	114¼	114½	114½	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	112	112	111	111	4
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Southern Railway 5s	123½	123½	123⅜	123⅜	70
Standard Rope & Twine income	14½	14½	12⅜	13⅜	122
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	65	65¼	65	65	36
Tenn. Coal & Iron. Birm. Div. 6s	113	113	113	113	4
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	12
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	90½	90½	89¾	89¾	10
Third Avenue consol. 4s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞	55
Third Avenue 1st 5s	126	126	126	126	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83	83	82½	82½	30
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	64
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅝	2,063
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. 6s	87	87½	87	87⅝	64
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120	118½	119½	37
Wabash debenture, Series B	76½	78	76½	77	2,801
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	88½	88½	88¼	88½	8½
Wabash 2d 6s	111⅝	112	111½	112	41
West Shore 4s	116	116	115¾	115¾	28
West Shore 4s, registered	113½	113¾	113½	113½	2
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	100	100	99½	99½	6
Western Union ref. & real estate 4½s	106	106	106	106	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95	95	93	95	93
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	94	94	93½	93½	78
Total sales					$14,499,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 28, 1902.

United States 3s, coupon	107	107	107	107	11½
United States 3s, registered small	107	107	107	107	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	10
Total sales					$11,700

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 28, 1902.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Grand total					$14,513,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109⅞	Apr. 14	109½	Apr. 7	109⅝	Apr. 14
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109⅝	Mar. 7	106½	Jan. 8	109⅝	May 8
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112¼	Feb. 7	106½	June 5	109½	June 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	110½	June 5	111	June 12
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	135¼	Feb. 5	135¼	June 23	135¼	June 28
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2	139⅝	Apr. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106½	Mar. 11	105¾	Apr. 23	106¼	May 15
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1	106¼	Feb. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	107	June 26	107	June 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	109½	Apr. 23	106¾	Feb. 5	109½	Apr. 23
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 24	107¾	June 18	107¾	June 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small	107	June 28	107	June 26	107	June 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	106	Jan. 9	107	May 19
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					102½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	105¼	Jan. 29	105	May 15	105	May 15
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					130½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95¾	June 27
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	94	June 21	94	June 21	94	June 21
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs	10½	Apr. 30	8	Feb. 14	8½	June 21
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¾	June 7

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	100	June 9	98	Jan. 12	99½	June 26

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$10,169,248
Week ended June 28, 1901	11,622,700
From Jan. 1, 1902	277,701,906
From Jan. 1, 1901	288,981,538

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 24, 1902	$9,410,227
Week ended June 25, 1901	10,244,741
From Jan. 1, 1902	234,290,243
From Jan. 1, 1901	233,992,533

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$18,826
Week ended June 28, 1901	45,063
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,361,834
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,226,372

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$3,000
Week ended June 28, 1901	2,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	14,920,198
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,736,705

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$15,826
Week ended June 28, 1901	43,063

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1902	$13,558,363
From Jan. 1, 1901	26,509,333

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$15,633
Week ended June 28, 1901	32,237
From Jan. 1, 1902	650,838
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,382,375

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$132,949
Week ended June 28, 1901	1,121,207
From Jan. 1, 1902	17,021,655
From Jan. 1, 1901	20,691,645

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$117,316
Week ended June 28, 1901	1,088,970
From Jan. 1, 1902	16,370,817
From Jan. 1, 1901	19,309,270

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$135,949
Week ended June 28, 1901	1,123,207
From Jan. 1, 1902	31,941,853
From Jan. 1, 1901	48,428,350

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 27, 1902	$133,244
Week ended June 28, 1901	1,082,470
From Jan. 1, 1902	32,070,849
From Jan. 1, 1901	50,745,801

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, June 23 to 28.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Iberia	Oporto	$1,000
Caracas	Curacao	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Velascia	Long Cay	125
Iberia	Oporto	37
Fontabelle	St. Kitts	200
Caracas	Curacao	200
Athos	Lisbon	640
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Bonifacio	Colon	1,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altonso	Colon	50
Gold Bullion—		
Orinoko	Colon	2,000
Orizaba	Barbadoes	2,000
Alliance	Puerto Colombia	2,000
Niagara	Yucatan	2,000
Altonso	Colon	2,000
Silver Bullion—		
Panama	New York	2,000
St. Paul	Southampton	2,000
Orinoko	Colon	2,000
Niagara	Nassau	2,000
Total		$23,000

Exports, New York, June 23 to 28.

June 23—Grenada	Trinidad, B. C.	(Mex.) 2,000
June 24—Kr. M. Theresa	London, S. B.	40,000
June 24—St. Paul	London, S. B.	32,000
June 25—Kentucky	Progreso, C. C.	(U. S.) 4,000
June 27—Umbria	London, S. B.	50,000
Total		$128,000

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 19—Alps	Naples	(Mex.) 1,000
June 20—Campania	London, S. B.	1,000
Total		$2,000

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended June 20, 1902.

JUNE

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 18	95¾ Jan 3	100 June 6	100
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	107¾ Mar 31	103 Apr 24	103¾ June 26	103¼ 103¾
Do registered	A O*	105¼ Mar 25	102¾ Jun 26	102¾ June 26	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	95¾ Jan 4	92 Jan 28	94 June 26	93¾ 94
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	93½ Mar 24	94½ Apr 15	
Do stamped		95¾ Jan 8	91¼ Jun 0	92 June 27	91¼ 92
Do debenture 4s, Series L, 1914	F A	95¾ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	95¾ Apr 28	
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 20,01	112½
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¼ Jun 23	94¾ Jan 2	97¼ June 28	96¾ 97¼
Do do registered	A O*	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	104¾ Jan 28	102 May 20	103½ June 27	102¾ 103¾
Do do registered		103¼ Feb 6	102 Jan 6	102½ Feb 19	
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	110 Apr 16	104 Jan 14	107¾ June 23	106½ 107¼
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	93¼ Apr 25	90½ Jan 10	90¾ June 16	90¾
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101 Feb 18	97½ May 21	98 June 27	97¼ 98
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	91¾ Jun 1	90¾ Feb 21	91¾ June 27	91¾ 91½
Do do registered		....	.. ....	90½ Je 4, 01	.. ..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	A O*	114¼ Jun 27	114¼ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 14,01	100 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119½ Feb 20	117 Jun 25	117 June 26	117 120
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ....	.. ....	Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	130½ Apr 11	123 Feb 28	130 May 20	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	122½ Mar 10	127½ Feb 20	127½ May 17	124 ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	No 18,00	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 18	103 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	106¾ May 29	103¾ Jun 5	103¾ June 23	103¾ 104
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*J D	120¾ Mar 22	124¾ Jan 2	125 June 12	125 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	120¾ Mar 22	124¾ Jan 2	125 June 12	125 ..
Do registered	A O	124¾ Feb 26	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	117¼ ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	107¼ Apr 24	105¼ Jan 2	107 June 27	107 107¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Feb 15	107¾ Mar 10	109¾ June 27	109¾ 110
Do do registered	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	55 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	93 June 23	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	109¾ Apr 15	106¾ Jan 28	109 June 18	108¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122 May 27	119½ Mar 10	122 May 27	122 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾ Apr 12	110½ Jan 3	110 June 26	108¾ 109½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		84½ Apr 12	76 Jan 2	82¾ June 28	82 ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		44¼ Apr 12	32¾ Mar 14	36 June 28	35½ 36½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		31 Apr 12	18¾ Jan 8	23 June 24	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 May 22	90¾ 92
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 27,99	100 ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Je 27,99	110¾ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	112½ Apr 30	105 Jan 20	112½ Apr 30	112 114½
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	103¼ Jan 7	101¼ May 24	101¼ May 24	101¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	133¼ June 20	139 135¾
Do do registered	Q J	130¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	135¾ June 11	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115 Jun 25	113¾ Jan 21	115 June 25	115¼ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	103 Mar 27	105 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	.. ..
Leh. & Hud. R. gen. g. 4½s, Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	102 Jan 6	102¾ June 19	.. ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	112 114
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	118 Mar 4	114 Apr 28	114½ June 25	114 117
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	122½ Apr 30	119½ May 14	120¾ June 27	119¾ 120½
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	120½ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¾ Feb 27	106¾ Jan 3	108¾ June 28	108 108½
Do do registered	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116 Jun 17	108½ May 15	116 June 17	116¾ ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	105½ Apr 21	103 Jan 4	105¾ June 20	105 105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100 Jun 26	100 Jun 26	100 Jun 26	99 101
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	.. ..
Chi. & Aton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104½ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ June 27	102 ..
Miss. R. Bridge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	88 Jan 11	85 Apr 18	85¾ June 27	85 ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	88 Jun 11	84 Jan 2	85¾ June 28	85 85½
Do registered		87 Jun 11	83¾ Apr 10	83¾ Mar 27	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	106¾ Jun 6	104¾ Jan 0	106¾ June 23	106¼ 106¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	101¼ Jan 7	100¾ Feb 24	102 June 20	102 102½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	101¾ Mar 31	102 Jan 7	102 June 28	102¼ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	116¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Apr 18	114¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	106 Feb 14	105 May 14	105 May 14	104¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111½ Feb 20	109¼ Jun 23	109¼ June 23	109 109¾
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109¼ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	J S*	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	100 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	110 Feb 20	107½ May 2	108¾ June 23	108 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	122 Jan 24	118¾ May 10	119 June 27	118¾ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114 May 15	111 Jan 21	111 June 21	111 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J D*	130¼ May 21	128¾ Apr 4	130¼ June 17	129¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	126¼ Apr 12	122¾ Jan 21	124¾ June 28	124¾ ..
Do do registered	M N*	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Cbl. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	123 May 6	125 May 6	125 May 6	125 ..
Cbl., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132¼ Jun 4	120 Jan 10	132¼ June 9	131½ ..
Do ref. s. f. 6s, 1947	J J*	117 Jun 24	113 Jan 24	114 June 24	117 ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	*J J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	114½ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	106 Apr 4	102¼ Jan 10	105 June 28	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115 Mar 28	112 Jan 20	114¾ June 2	114¾ 116¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117 Jun 10	110¾ Jan 3	117 June 10	116¾ ..
Do do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 10,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124¾ Apr 29	123¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Jan 14	117¾ May 6	117¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	121 June 2	121 121½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 16	116 ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	137¼ Jy 18, 00	130¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	124 Apr 2	122¾ Feb 28	123¾ June 9	124 ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¼ Apr 16	108¾ Jan 21	110¼ Apr 16	110¾ 111½
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	182¾ Jan 22	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119 Mar 10	118¾ May 20	119 May 20	119¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	109¾ Feb 7	109¾ Feb 7	109¾ Feb 7	110¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	117¾ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	117 June 5	117¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*J J	115 Mar 4	115 Mar 4	115 Mar 4	114¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121½ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	120¾ May 21	120¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 10	115¾ 116¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	124¾ Mar 14	120¾ May 14	124¾ May 14	120¾ 121½
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141 Jan 23	136¾ Jun 24	136¾ June 24	136¾ ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	101¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	101¼ June 20	101¾ ..
Do do registered	J D*	101¼ Apr 2	101¼ Jun 3	101¼ June 14	101¼ ..
Do ext. 5s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	15 107½ May 3	107 Jun 23	107 June 23	106¾ ..
Do do registered	F A	15	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	106¼ Jun 24	106¼ Jun 24	106¾ June 24	.. 108
Do do registered	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 18,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	118 Mar 3	115 117½
Do do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110 Apr 10	106¾ Jan 2	109 June 4	108 ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ My 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	109½ Feb 27	107¼ May 8	107¾ June 27	107½ ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	15 117¾ Mar 22	111 May 10	115½ June 24	115¼ 110
Do do registered	A O	15	.. ....	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	J D	124 Apr 21	121¼ Jan 8	123¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 23,01	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	109½ Mar 7	100¼ Mar 7	109¼ Mar 7	110¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Au 30,01	109¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	115¼ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	116¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	135¾ Apr 10	133¾ May 17	134¾ June 23	135¾ 135
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*J A	125¾ Jan 8	125¾ May 17	125¾ May 17	125¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	138¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	139¾ Jan 10	139¾ Jan 3	139¾ Jan 10	138¾ ..
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1907	*F	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Fe 21,01	105¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	110¾ May 2	110¾ May 2	110¾ May 2	107¾ ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132 Apr 29	128 Jan 6	131½ June 25	130¾ ..
Do registered	J J	132 Apr 29	128¾ Mar 11	128¾ Mar 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	117¾ Apr 18	105¾ Jan 6	112¾ June 28	113¾ 112¾
Do do registered	*J J	112 Mar 23	109 Jan 25	112 Apr 0	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ June 27	99¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M N	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ June 28	98¾ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	99¾ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1905	July	.. ....	.. ....	97¾ Au 27,00	97¾ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 19,00	96¾ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110¼ Jan 10	100¼ Apr 2	110¼ Apr 4	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 Apr 30	139¾ Jun 5	138¾ June 27	138 139
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾ Mar 21	140 Jan 6	141¾ Mar 21	133¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 Jun 6	140 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O*	127¾ Mar 20	127¾ Apr 2	127¾ June 26	125¾ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90¾ Apr 17	90 Feb 6	90¾ June 27	90 90¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec. 1932	Q M	119 May 21	117¾ Jun 24	117¾ June 24	117¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*J D	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	108 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114¼ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¼ May 14	111 ..
C., Ind. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ De 9, 01	100½ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ....	.. ....	122¾ Oc 10,00	104¾ ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115½ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	113¾ May 7	114¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	104¾ Apr 17	102 Jun 3	102¾ June 27	102¼ 102½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	103 Jan 28	102 Apr 0	102 Jan 28	101 ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103½ Jun 27	101½ Mar 3	103¾ June 27	103¾ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾ Apr 7	102¾ May 29	104 June 16	103 104
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4, 00	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Je 14, 01	98 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	83 No 22,99	104 ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	103 104
Miss. R. Bridge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	106 Jan 29	105 Jan 20	105¾ Apr 2	.. ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	115½ Apr 23	115 Mar 28	115½ Apr 23	115¾ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 4s, 1914	*J D	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J D*	133 May 9	128 May 9	133 May 9	136¼ ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	104¼ No 19,01	.. ..
Ped. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102 Mar 3	98¼ Jan 6	100¾ June 27	99¼ 100½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	J J	82¼ Feb 21	82¼ May 19	74 June 13	72¾ 74
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	A O*	116¾ May 27	114½ Apr 2	116¾ May 27	115 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	128 Jun 6	127¾ Jan 25	128 June 6	128 ..
Col., Mid. Ry 1st g. 4-4s, 1947	J J*	87 Feb 27	82 Jan 2	84¾ June 28	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	86¾ Mar 14	82¼ Jan 6	85 June 11	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	96¼ Apr 21	91 Jan 2	96 June 28	95¼ 96½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼ Jan 23	117½ May 1	117¼ May 1	117¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138 Apr 1	135 Jun 24	135 June 24	.. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jan 18	137 June 18	137 ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	137 May 10	133½ Jan 6	135¾ June 11	133¼ ..
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*F A	118¼ May 2	116¾ Mar 31	117 June 23	116¼ 116
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	102 June 28	101¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117 Mar 12	114¾ May 5	114¾ May 28	114¾ ..
Del. & R. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144 May 12	140 June 5	143 June 5	140 ..
Do registered	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	115¾ Feb 19	112½ ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	100 Jun 12	100¾ Apr 2	100 June 12	100¾ ..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½ Apr 2	147½ Jun 3	147½ June 3	147¾ ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do registered	*M N	147¾ Jun 18	147¼ Jun 18	147¼ June 18	147½ 150
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾ Apr 28	101 Jan 6	104 June 27	103¾ 104¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	112 Jan 6	110¾ Mar 17	110¾ May 21	110¾ 111¾
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J J	113¾ Apr 17	110¾ Mar 31	110 June 28	110 110
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	90 Jan. 0,	84½ Jun 26	88 June 28	87 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Fe 28,01	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	101 Jun 10	101 Jun 10	101 June 10	100 ..
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995	*J D	95¾ May 15	92¼ Jan 24	95¾ May 15	93 ..
Det., M. & M. id. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	90 Apr 7	90 Jan 8	58 June 25	55 58
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	87¾ Apr 25	84¼ Feb 6	86¾ June 27	.. ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	95¾ Feb 28	92¾ Mar 29	94 June 10	93¼ 94
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115 Mar 7	115¾ Apr 16	115 June 20	114 ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 June 20	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118 May 14	115¼ Jan 13	118 May 22	115 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122 Jan 25	118¾ May 20	118¾ June 6	119 ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116 Jan 25	114¾ May 20	114¾ May 26	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	121¾ Jan 13	120 May 26	120 May 26	119¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	109¾ Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	109¾ Jan 16	107 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1996	M S*	142 Feb 25	138 Mar 21	139 June 6	139 141½
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	136 May 21	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	102 Jun 12	98¼ Feb 4	101¾ June 27	101¾ 101¾
Do registered		....	.. ....	80 Au 16,01	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90 Jan 2	87¼ Mar 11	90 June 28	88¾ 90
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96 Apr 28	93¾ Feb 3	94¾ June 28	94½ 95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 9	133 Jan 0	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾ Apr 25	122¼ May 1	124 June 12	122 124¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan. 1000	A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Apr 1	106 108
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼ Jun 23	136¾ May 20	137¼ June 23	137 ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1st c. 5s, 1937	J J	119½ Apr 23	115¾ Apr 23	115¾ Apr 23	113¾ ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 27,88	116¾ ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118 Mar 8	115¾ Jan 7	115¾ May 22	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118 Mar 6	115¾ Jan 13	117 May 29	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	102¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¼ Jan 13	109 Feb 19	109 June 26	107¼ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116¾ May 3	116 Jan 24	116¾ May 3	114 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾ May 20	112¾ Jan 17	114¾ June 24	114¾ ..
Ererkn Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	95 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J	126¼ Jun 0	123 May 9	126¾ June 4	123¼ 126¼
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jan 7	112 Mar 18	110 ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	100 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	114 116
Flo. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	107¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	106¼ Feb 26	106½ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	108 ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	J D*	110½ May 23	106 Jan 30	110¾ June 28	113¾ 113¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92¾ Apr 4	88 Feb 6	90 June 20	90¾ 90¾
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	100¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 May 22	104 106
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 12,98	113¼ ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	111¾ Mar 20	100¼ Jan 27	111¾ Mar 20	113¾ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		100 May 22	70 Jan 11	80¼ May 23	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		25 Apr 9	9¼ Jan 3	20¾ June 27	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	112 May 2	107¼ Jan 7	111 June 26	112
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106 Mar 19	103¾ Apr 23	105¾ Apr 28	105 107
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951	*J J	116 Feb 15	113 Jan 24	113½ Apr 5	115¾ ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111¾ Mr 12,00	113 ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	106¾ Feb 15	104½ Mar 25	104¾ May 25	105½ ..
Do do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O	106¾ Jan 20	105 Apr 17	106¾ June 17	106¾ ..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 4, 01	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106 Jan 31	103¼ May 1	103¾ May 10	105 106½
Do do registered	M N*	104½ May 20	104¾ May 20

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J*	109¼	Apr 8	108	Jan 11	109	June 25	109 ..
Do do registered	J*	109	Jan 27	108¼	Apr 2	108¼	Apr 2	103½ ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103	June 10	103¾ ..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾	Jan 3	102½	Apr 17	103	....	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 11	101¾	Apr 29	100 101½
Do do registered	*J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100 101½
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995	*M N	101¾	Apr 3	100¾	Jun 10	100¾	June 10	100¼ 101½
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	100¾	No 21,01	100¾ 101½
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	94¾	May 20	95¾	June 27	95½ 95¾
Do do registered	*F A	96¾	Jan 16	93	Jun 9	93	June 9	.. 95
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾	Jan 6	93¾	Apr 1	94¼	June 24	94½ 95¾
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93½	Feb 15	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼	Oc 10,01	108¼ ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Je 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J*	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	93 ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24,97	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jy 6 00	105½ ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¼	Ds 6, 01	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	108	De 14,01	.. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 15,01	102 ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	115¾	June 28	115½ 116¼
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Jun 11	112¼	Jan 22	113¾	June 24	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 3	104½	Jan 24	104½	June 24	104¼ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 13	104¼	May 20	104¼	May 20	104½ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109¾	Feb 17	108	Feb 11	109¼	May 14	.. 107
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110¼	Mr 17,00	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	112 ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	146¾	Ap 12,01	141 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 4, 01	116 ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128	June 21	127¼ 130
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	126½ 128½
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	.. ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	106½	No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. & c., 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾	My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	124¼	Jan 8	121½	Feb 28	121½	May 1	.. 122½
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127¾	Mar 12	123¼	May 12	125½	June 17	123½ 124
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan.. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	A*	114¾	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	.. ..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 25,01	108 111
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 6	105¼	May 29	105¾	June 26	105½ 106
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	105	Se 29,01	.. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	100	De 18,01	100 100½
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	225	Jun 26	201½	Jan 26	225	June 26	220 ..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	..	216	Jun 26	207	Mar 10	216	June 26	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	134¼	Jan 14	133½	Jan 14	135¼	Jan 14	132½ 135½
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. Ist 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	105½ ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¾	Mar 18	105¼ ..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	103¾	Jan 4	103	Mar 3	105¾	June 28	103¼ 103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	..	..	....	..	....	101½	No 20,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¾	Mar 7	116½	Mar 7	116½	Mar 25	.. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135½	Mar 10	134	Jun 10	134	June 10	133 ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	135¾	May 29	132¾	Feb 18	132¾	May 29	132¼ ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾	May 28	135	Apr 3	135¾	May 28	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¾	Mar 21	101¼	Apr 12	101½	June 28	101¾ 102
Do registered	..	103¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	.. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	99¾	Jun 19	92	Jun 6	93	June 28	.. ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 1, 01	100 ..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	101¼	Apr 21	101	Jan 10	101¾	June 26	.. ..
N. P. Ry p. in-ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾	Mar 31	104	Jan 13	105¾	June 28	105 105½
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Feb 27	103¾	Apr 12	104	June 7	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¼	Jan 31	72	May 6	74½	June 28	74½ 75
Do do registered	Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Apr 11	..	....	.. ..
Do. St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	*J D	102¾	May 20	100	Jan 2	102¼	May 20	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, E. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97	Jan 2	95¾	Jan 22	96¾	June 28	96¾ ..
Do do registered	..	96¾	Jan 10	94¾	Mar 13	95	May 16	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F	120¾	May 1	120½	May 1	120¾	May 1	123½ ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28,99	128 130
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122	Apr 15	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾	Feb 28	110¼	Apr 4	111¼	June 3	112 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	98½ 101
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼	Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	92 94½
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	110½	May 29	115	Jan 13	119¼	May 20	118½ ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	112¼	Je 3, 01	115 118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108	June 2	108 112
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar 12	110	Jun 24	111	June 28	109¼ 110½
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102¾	May 13	102½	May 14	102½	May 14	102¼ 105
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102	Apr 14	99½ ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¼	May 28	111¾	Feb 4	113¾	June 5	112¾ 113½
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 28	111¾	Jan 10	112¾	June 9	110 ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	99½ ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B., 1941	*F A	99	Jan 3	97½	Mar 7	97¾	May 27	96½ ..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	May 28	97½	May 12	98	May 28	96 ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	122½	May 2	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22,00	122½ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	102½ ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116¾	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115¾	June 17	114¾ 115¾
Do Series B, gtd	*F A	116¾	Jan 7	114¾	Apr 2	115¾	June 17	114¾ 115¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116¼	Fs 14,01	113 ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 4, 01	106 ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97¼	May 28	97	Jun 13	97¼	June 13	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun 13	120	Jan 20	132	June 13	131½ ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May 2	130	Jan 24	131¼	May 2	131½ ..
Do 2d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	128 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	109¼ ..
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	..	104½	May 2	103⅞	May 19	104¼	June 28	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	106 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	111½	Mar 19	112½ ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	117	May 1	115	....	117	May 1	115 ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¼	Feb 10	123 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31,00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123	Mar 5	124	Apr 21	125	June 28	124½ 125
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112	May 24	111 ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 17	113½	May 19	114	June 13	113¾ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 5s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98	122¾ ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11,01	125 ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	114 ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121	May 2	120 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	102½	June 19	101¾ 102½
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101	Apr 28	101	Apr 23	101	Apr 23	.. 101¼
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	Jnns 3	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	97½	Jan 14	100¾	Jnne 28	100¾ 100¾
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 16,01	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	95¼	Apr 1	98¼	June 26	98¼ 98½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾	Jun 27	100	Jan 2	102¾	June 27	102 103
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95½	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94¼	June 19	93¼ 94
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1-g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	93½ ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112½	Mar 26	114	May 13	112¾ ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82¾	Apr 30	82	Feb 6	82¾	Apr 30	.. 84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94½	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	94½	June 28	94½ 95
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18,01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	90¼	Jun 25	85	Jan 4	90¼	June 28	89¾ 100
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	106½	June 24	108 109
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	107	May 14	108 109
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 28	131½	Jan 7	131¾	June 25	132 133¼
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118	Jan 28	115¾	Jan 7	117	June 20	116¾ 118½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100	Jan 16	96	Jan 5	96	June 6	100 ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98¼	Feb 5	98½	Jan 2	97¾	June 19	97¼ 98½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125½	Jun. 16	125¼	Jun 16	125¾	June 16	125¼ ..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	90¾	Jun 27	90¾	June 27	90¼ 91
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½	Apr 15	96¾	Jan 2	96¾	June 28	99¾ 100
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J*	88	Apr 14	77	Jan 3	87½	June 28	87 87½
Do do trust certificates	..	81¾	May 26	80¾	May 12	81¾	June 3	.. ..
St. P., Minn. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	*A O	117	Feb. 7	114½	May 16	115¾	June 25	114¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼	Apr 30	137¾	Jan 11	141	Apr 30	140 ..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140	May 14	135¼ ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½	May 27	114	Feb 24	115	June 10	115 115½
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾	Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¼	Apr 7	115¾	Jun 24	115¾	June 24	115 ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	106	Jan 6	107¾	May 27	105½ ..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	106	May 8, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar 14	100¾	Jun 3	106¾	June 3	106¾ ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	140¼	Mar 7	141¼	Apr 24	140½ ..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr 17	124½	Mar 26	124¾	June 12	122¾ ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125½	Feb 17	123 ..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,98	.. ..
St. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 15,01	111 ..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J*	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11,01	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	128	De 31,01	125½ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	113	Mr 17,99	114½ ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	95¾	No 20,01	95 ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	May 28	112 ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22,01	85 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	93¼	Mar 11	89½	Jan 8	93	Apr 7	97½ ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	87¾	Apr 28	84	Apr 30	85¾	June 28	85¾ 85¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	105½	Apr 30	103¾	May 28	104¾	June 28	104¼ 105½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 11,97	112¾ ..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	96¼	Mar 3	96¼	Mar 3	96¼	Mar 3	90 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 4, 01	103 ..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¾	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	99¾	June 28	99¼ 99¾
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col. Aug., 1949	J D	96¾	May 1	92	Jun 6	96¾	June 28	95¾ 96¾
Do do registered	J D	93	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	95	Apr 10	.. ..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111	Je 26,01	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 8	101¼	Feb 11	102¾	June 27	102¼ 103
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97¾	Je 1, 99	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929	J D	96	Feb 15	87	Jan 2	96	June 26	96 96¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	*F A	113	Jun 27	109¾	Mar 7	113	June 27	113 ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108	Mar 26	103	Mar 26	108	Mar 26	.. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M N	110¼	Apr 28	106½	Feb 21	110¼	Apr 28	107¾ ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112	Apr 28	108	May 14	108	May 14	.. ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108	Feb 24	103	Feb 3	108	Feb 24	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	115¾	Jan 4	110¼	Jan 27	115¾	June 27	113 ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	*A O	116¾	Mar 20	110¾	May 14	112¾	June 25	110¾ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	95¾	Jun 18	89¾	Jan 9	95¾	June 27	95 ..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¾	Feb 27	122¾	Feb 8	127¾	Feb 27	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123½	Jan 10	123	Jan 13	123½	Feb 5	123½ ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	J J*	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	133½	May 28	.. ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	109 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	117½ ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 7, 01	102 ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	87½	Jan 16	90¾	June 23	90½ 91
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¾	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	113 ..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	114	Mar 21	114½	June 23	114¼ ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¾	Jan 27	103¼	Apr 23	105½	June 6	106¾ 106½
Do do Series B	J J*	..	....	..	....	108	De 23,01	107¾ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110¾	Jan 14	110¼	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	107½ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½	Jun 13	119¼	June 13	119½	June 13	117 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107	Nc 27,00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	106¼	May 2	109¾	June 13	103¾ 109¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	113	Mar 12	116¼	Apr 23	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	114½	Feb 14	111½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 29, 01	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	119¼	Jan 16	123¾	June 28	123¼ 123½
Do registered	..	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99½	Feb 27	97	Jan 6	99	June 26	98 99
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	Mar 12	111½	Feb 1	115	Mar 18	115 ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99½	Mar 20	101	June 6	101¼ ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Mr 25,01	119 ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	98½	June 13	97½ 98¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Ja 12, 01	121¾ ..
E. T., Va & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120½	Apr 17	117	Jan 17	119¼	June 18	119¾ ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121	June 17	121 ..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½	Jun 3	113¼	May 6	117½	June 3	.. 117½
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	121	Apr 25	123	Jan 29	128	June 17	128½ ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126½	Jun 17	125	Jan 30	126¼	June 17	126½ ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½	May 3	120¼	Jan 24	122	May 8	122 123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jy 20, 99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼	May 1	111¼ ..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	90	May 7	90	May 7	90	May 7	90 ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	111	June 27	110¼ ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	115¾	May 6	115	Jan 13	115½	June 9	115½ ..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	..	....	116½	De 30,01	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	120¾ ..
Do serial, Series D	..	..	....	..	....	102	De 13,00	112 116
Do serial, Series E	M S	..	....	..	....	114	Se 10,01	114½ ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	93½ ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	127	May 2	120	Feb 28	120½	June 20	120½ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	125 ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	111½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116½	Jun 17	116½	Jan 24	116¾	June 17	.. ..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115¼	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¾	May 15	113 ..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 15,01	103 105
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 20	110	Jan 11	119¼	June 26	119 119¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 10	96	Mar 11	99½	June 25	98½ 100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	Ja 18, 01	.. ..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Jan 15	113¾	Mar 20	114½	June 28	114¼ ..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 22,01	110½ ..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109	May 23	106 108¼
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	96¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 3	96	June 24	95 97½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93½	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	93½	June 24	93 94
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼	Jun 10	90	Feb 27	92¼	June 20	90¼ 93
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87	Feb 13	81¾	Apr 15	82¾	June 26	82½ 83½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99½	May 5	97	Jun 6	97	June 17	97 98½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113	May 13	110½	Jun 3	111½	June 10	111½ ..
Ulm. Pac. 1st & 1d. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106¾	Feb 24	104¾	Jan 13	106¾	June 28	106¼ 106½
Do registered	J J*	104	Jun 21

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920....*M N	110¼ Apr 11	106 May 12	106¾ June 24	106¾ ..
Do sink. fund Deb. g. 5s, 1925...J J*	95 Mar 31	93 Jan 20	94 Apr 28	.. 92
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946...J A*	74 Apr 29	65 Feb 8	65 June 28	64 65
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	13¾ June 26	12½ 14
U. S. Leath. Co. 1. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913..*M N	116½ Apr 2	112 May 1	113 June 4	112¾ ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931..J J*	86¾ Feb 27	85 Feb 5	87¾ June 25	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902...*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 20, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	No Z, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1943...*F A	106¾ May 7	103 Mar 13	105¾ June 27	105½ 105¾
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911..F A*	111¼ Apr 24	101½ Jun 27	101¾ June 28	101½ 102
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919....*M N	115 Apr 3	113 Apr 11	115 Apr 1	110¾ ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919...A O	115 Jun 23	108 Jan 20	115 June 23	112 ..
Jaff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 May 22, 97	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 May 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951..J J*	106¾ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	105¾ Feb 27	104½ ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928....J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan. 1917. A O	111¼ Apr	8 106	Jan 16 110	June 12 110 111¼
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917...*J J	113 Jun 23	109	Jan 9 112	June 23 112½ 113

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922..J J*	....	....	105 Fe 9, 00	.. ..
De Bardt. S. & I. gtd. 6s, 1916...*F A	104 Apr 8	101¼ Feb 6	103¼ May 21	.. ..
W. L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1949..J J	....	....	82 Ja 15, 00	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.....J J*	100¼ Mar 17	98¾ Feb 4	100 Mar 26	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397..Q J	100½ Apr 8	160½ Apr 8	100½ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1931..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Mo. Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918..*M N	114½ Apr 29	114¼ Apr 28	No 2, 00	.. ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938..*J J	113¾ Feb 27	112 Apr 21	112¾ May 17	112¼ ..
Do reg. and r. a. 4½s, 1950.....*M N	109¾ Apr 30	106 Jun 25	108 June 24	.. 106
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.....M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 6	113 June 17	111 ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904.....J J	104 May 9	104 May 9	104 May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	15⅝	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	5½	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅛
Chi. M. & St. P.	2⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. W.	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Det. City Gas.	4½	Third Avenue	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Wabash	1¼
General Chemical	2	Wabash pf.	1⅛
Gen. Chemical pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Ill. Central	2⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Int. Silver	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Gen. Electric	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	1¼	George A. Fuller	1
Am. Ice	2⅜	Gt. Northern pf. 1st pf.	1⅛
Am. Ice pf.	5	Keokuk & D. M.	3
Am. Malting pf.	1	Manhattan Beach	1⅝
Am. Snuff	2	Mass. C. & St. L.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	5	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Butterick Co.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Can. Southern	3	Pac. Mail	2
Can. Pacific	1¾	North American	3
Can. Pac. Sub. ctfs.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	3½	P., C. C. & St. L.	2
Chi. Union Trac.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1¼
C., C. C. & St. L.	1¼	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	5½	Rubber Goods	1¼
Corn Products	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Corn Products pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. L. & W.	7	Silver Bull. ctfs.	2½
Det. South. pf.	1⅛	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	1
Det. United Ry.	1	U. S. Express	1⅝
Dist. of Am.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Dist. of Am. pf.	3½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	3½	Wis. Central pf.	1⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1⅜	Hous. & Tex. Cen. 6s	3
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½
B. & O., Mon. Riv. 5s	2½	K. C., El. L., H. & P. 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1⅝	Long Dock 6s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1	Mexican Central 4½s	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	1¼	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1¼
Den. & S. W. 5s	3	Do 4s	1¼
Dist. of Am. 5s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	2½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4½s	2⅝	Nor. Pac. gen. 4s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Gal., H. & S. A. 6s	1½	So. Pac. of Ariz. 6s	1½
Grand Riv. Coal & C. 6s	7	Texas Pac. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Thread 4s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼
Buff., R. & P. gen.	1	Met. St. Ry. 6s	1
Ches. & O., R. & A.	1¼	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton S. F. 6s	2⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. con. 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	11	N. Y., L. & W. imp. 4s	1⅞
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5½s	4⅝	N. Y., L. & W. const. 5s	1¼
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s	6

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,975	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,983,450	22,388,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,900	24,185,975
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,786,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,396,525	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	13,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,075	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,968,425	11,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,022,000	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,963,575	7,570,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,849,525	5,817,375	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,850,275
April 19	6,578,650	14,222,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,299,925	15,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,923,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,941,500	17,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,153,250	6,611,350	15,528,350
June 28	12,973,350	8,484,200	16,859,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
June 29	$8,484,200	$16,859,375	$14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,308,375	12,960,125	10,696,750
July 20	31,023,275	24,961,900	12,205,000
July 27	23,126,575	27,525,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,250	23,144,575	8,120,000
Aug. 10	20,852,900	26,125,950	14,295,575
Aug. 17	18,421,800	20,527,050	13,092,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,388,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	5,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,925
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	16,664,225	16,852,225	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450
Oct. 5	15,580,025	6,241,900	643,200
Oct. 12	17,483,175	4,482,525	1,177,350
Oct. 19	15,465,775	2,947,700	1,441,075
Oct. 26	14,713,175	6,031,825	3,668,225
Nov. 2	10,482,800	5,250,400	*338,350
Nov. 9	8,689,925	4,606,050	*2,788,950
Nov. 16	10,108,825	7,669,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,498,925	12,273,275	6,823,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	5,536,700
Dec. 7	6,607,675	5,071,125	6,859,625
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,325
Dec. 21	5,785,225	9,497,050	10,394,075
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$12,973,350	1896	$21,917,325
1901	8,484,200	1895	34,225,225
1900	16,859,375	1894	74,803,350
1899	14,274,550	1893	1,251,725
1898	62,206,250	1892	19,572,050
1897	49,239,150	1891	18,411,600

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. June 28.	Closing Asked. June 28.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale.
197	210	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	210	Apr. 14	199	Jan. 4	205 May 19, 1902
225	..	**Albany & Sus.**	2,500,000	Jan., 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	*236 Dec. 15, 1902
25	29	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,000	....	30½	Apr. 30	26½	May 17	29¾ May 24, 1902
..	88	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Apr. 1, 1902 3	87¾	Apr. 29	82¾	Jan. 2	86 May 9, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	30	June 19	30	June 19	30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	70 July 15, 1901
..	..	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	..	....	..	....	130 Dec. 12, 1901
150	195	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,196,600	June 2, 1902 3	96¼	Apr. 22	86	Feb. 3	96½ June 21, 1902
95	97¾	American Snuff pf	12,600,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2½	100	Apr. 19	85	Jan. 13	98½ June 20, 1902
96¼	98¾	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,988,200	....	..	....	..	....	90 Dec. 18, 1901
87	95	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1902 1¼	93	Apr. 22	84	Mar. 10	91¾ May 13, 1902
145	151	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 1, 1902 2	151½	Jan. 6	140	Jan. 9	147 May 26, 1902
73	77	Am. Woolen pf	20,000,000	Apr. 25, 1902 1¾	78	Jan. 10	73	Apr. 22	37½½ June 12, 1902
92	95¼	Am'd Malting pf. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1¼	96	Feb. 14	90	Feb. 14	95 Apr. 28, 1902
..	..	At. & Charleston Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*121 Nov. 28, 1899
108	..	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,428,000	Jan. 1902 2	108¼	Jan. 17	108½	Jan. 17	108¼ Jan. 17, 1902
230	240	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 2, 1902 2	242	Apr. 25	210	Jan. 4	233 June 19, 1902
12½	13	Brunswick City	5,000,000	....	14¾	Apr. 23	10	Jan. 13	12¾ June 20, 1902
115	122½	Buff., Rich. & Pitts.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902 2	121½	June 14	110	Apr. 4	121½ June 14, 1902
139	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1902 3	144	Feb. 19	139	Apr. 2	141½ June 2, 1902
165	185	Bur., C. R. & Northern	7,150,000	Feb. 1, 1902 3	185	Apr. 1	139	Feb. 13	170 Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	*103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	20¾ Oct. 15, 1898
190	190	Central of New Jersey	27,414,800	May 1, 1902 2	198	Jan. 6	187	May 12	190 June 17, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	39 Apr. 28, 1900
92½	93	Chi. Gt. Western deb.	24,527,000	Jan. 15, 1902 2	95¾	June 10	90¾	May 5	92¾ June 20, 1902
170	175	Chi. St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1902 5	170½	Apr. 30	140	Feb. 6	162 June 9, 1902
200	210	Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	102¾ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 June 4, 1896
..	..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902 1¼	..	....	..	....	121¼ Apr. 28, 1902
78	78	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	5,000,000	....	85	Feb. 10	84½	May 22	78 June 17, 1902
94	96	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	90 June 5, 1902
192½	195	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1902 1¼	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23, 1902
124	135	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 4	140	Mar. 28	132	Mar. 25	138¾ Apr. 2, 1902
153	..	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Apr. 2, 1902 1¾	160	Jan. 23	152	Apr. 15	158 Apr. 25, 1902
70	85	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80 Apr. 24, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 28, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾ May 21, 1902
25	65	**Den. & Southwestern pf.**	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	64	Feb. 24	49	Jan. 20	64 Feb. 24, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1902 3¾	..	....	..	....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G. pf.**	3,108,100	....	..	....	..	....	29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	....	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	April, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	.. ....
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	.. ....
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	.. ....
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	.. ....
..	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 26, 1902 30c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90 Apr. 17, 1902
104½	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1902 2	..	....	..	....	100 Mar. 30, 1901
65½	65¾	Int. Silver pf.	5,107,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1	65	May 17	45	June 14	50⅝ June 20, 1902
51½	54	Int. Steam Pump	12,262,600	Apr. 1, 1902 1	57¼	Mar. 19	47	Jan. 2	54 June 19, 1902
41¼	42¾	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	43	May 20	33⅜	Jan. 25	42 June 18, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	....	..	....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
10½	20	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	....	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	....	..	....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
12	15	Knickerbocker Ice	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	17½	Mar. 11	15	Feb. 10	17½ Mar. 11, 1902
35	55	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55 Apr. 7, 1902
85	89	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902 2	91	Feb. 6	88½	Jan. 30	89 Apr. 19, 1902
..	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	102½ May 5, 1902
63	65	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	71½	Jan. 3	64	Jan. 15	64½ June 19, 1902
125	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1902 2	138	Feb. 6	125	Jan. 15	125 May 27, 1902
330	350	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29, 1902 3½	340	Apr. 23	325	Apr. 7	346 Apr. 25, 1902
74	78	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1901 3	78	May 15	72	Apr. 18	77½ June 2, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1901 2½	..	....	..	....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
37¾	39	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	....	43	Jan. 6	38	Feb. 1	38 May 28, 1902
89	95	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1902 1	91¾	Mar. 22	89	Mar. 3	90 June 7, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 20, 1902 2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	173¾ June 21, 1902
121	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 1, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	196¾	Mar. 20	196¾ Mar. 20, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	..	....	..	....	3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15 Apr 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66 Feb. 13, 1902
33	38	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900 2	35¼	Jan. 24	33	May 1	33 May 14, 1902
115	119	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124¾	Jan. 27	117¾	May 21	118 May 21, 1902
20	25	New York Dock	7,000,000	....	28	Apr. 4	12	Feb. 7	27 June 17, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	....	..	....	..	....	430 Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1902 4	..	....	..	....	*235 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	*173 June 6, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	83¾ Nov. 14, 1899
91	95	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 21, 1902 2	93	Jan. 14	90	Feb. 21	91 June 13, 1902
235	..	Northern Central	11,462,300	Jan. 15, 1902 4	235	June 16	235	June 16	236½ June 21, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 2, 1902 1	..	....	..	....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,322,900	July 2, 1888 1	..	....	..	....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	Jan. 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
100	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,000	May 1, 1902 1¼	106	Mar. 25	100¼	Jan. 6	106 Mar. 26, 1902
74	80	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1902 1	82½	Mar. 8	79	Jan. 20	79¾ May 9, 1902
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	June 5, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	*35 Sep. 25, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1902 1¾	..	....	..	....	*110 June 26, 1899
..	90	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1902 2	88	Apr. 24	80	May 17	80 May 17, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,862,550	Apr. 21, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 2	..	....	..	....	117 May 16, 1899
191½	194½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Apr. 8, 1902 1¾	*194¾	May 29	*192¾	Apr. 15	*194¾ May 29, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	Jan., 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
232	236	Pullman Co.	74,000,000	May 15, 1902 2	250	Apr. 29	215	Jan. 13	235 June 11, 1902
9½	10½	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11⅞	Mar. 10	9½	June 5	10 June 18, 1902
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1902 4	..	....	..	....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 18	*138	Jan. 7	*139 Mar. 3, 1902
50	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141½	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50 May 16, 1902
82	83	St. Louis & San. Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1	88	Jan. 11	83	Feb. 5	83 June 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Ave.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	200 Mar. 16, 1899
80¾	82	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Iron pf.	6,700,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¾	84½	Mar. 7	80¾	May 19	82 June 12, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	659,525	Jan., 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	100 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,824,500	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	....	..	....	*80 Apr. 9, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,900	....	20	June 9	20	June 9	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	157	May 15	157 May 15, 1902
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902 ½	..	....	..	....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*290 Jan. 6, 1902
38	39	U. S. Red. & Refining	5,916,800	Apr. 1, 1902 1	44¾	Mar. 8	38¾	Feb. 5	39¾ June 19, 1902
62	64	U. S. Red. & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Apr. 1, 1902 1½	68	Mar. 6	62	Feb. 5	62 June 20, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 31, 1902 3½	..	....	..	....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	132½	**Va.-Car. Chemical pf.**	12,000,000	Apr. 15, 1902 2	134¾	May 15	120¼	Jan. 17	131⅝ June 13, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*174 Nov. 11, 1896
195	210	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902 5	215	Apr. 22	194¾	Jan. 25	205 May 19, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1902 1½	..	....	..	....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
205	220	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1902 3	..	....	..	....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
		West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	Apr. 1, 1902 1¾	234	Apr. 9	180	Jan. 2	217 June 17, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend April 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100 except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Northern Central, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Warren Railroad, and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing first preferred, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—An nual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 01	535	553
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	273	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	685	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	320	350
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	190	200
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	145	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	335	345
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	May, 1902	4250	4400
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	†3	S	May 1, 02	205	215
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 01	335	340
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	375	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	340	350
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Feb. 1, 02	420	445
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	180
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Fifth Avenue	100,000	$25	Q	Apr. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	820	830
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 02	180	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	240	250
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 5, 02	428	440
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	135	145
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	8	S	May 1, 02	330	345
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	665	680
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	660
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	200	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	†4	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	263	275
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Jan. 2, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	250	275
Mechanics' ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	160	175
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	315	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	150	..
Metropolis	800,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	115	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1804	2	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 02	195	..
New Am'dam Nat.	1,000,000	60	..	Dec 31, 01	625	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	342	355
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 02	1525	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	250	275
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	..	Apr 15, 02	190	195
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	145	155
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	†4	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	285
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	220	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 02	640	650
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jun. 2, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 02	485	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,798,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	125	135
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 02	600	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	816,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	608	615
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	295	305
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	214	219
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 02	425	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 01	1890	1930
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	540	560
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	400	..
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 02	380	400
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	625	..
Eastern Tr., w.i.	.....	..	..	.....	195	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1455	1495
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 02	660	690
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 02	750	..
Guardian Trust	.....	..	..	.....	205	213
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	300	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	420	440
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	210	220
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	350	360
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	290	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,800,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 02	440	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 02	340	350
Mercantile	2,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	8	S	Jan 15, 02	320	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1075	1125
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 02	210	220
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 16, 01	1290	1300
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 02	1175	1200
North American	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 30,	283	288
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	June 2,	375	390
Real Estate	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 01	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	570	580
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 02	260	270
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	280	290
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 10,	1390	1400
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	2,000,000	6	S	Jan.	365	..

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 02	73½	80
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 2, 02	69	71
Do con. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	103	105
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	44½	45
Do 1st 6s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1902	97	98
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,424,300	..	..	.....	36½	37
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	7,534,000	1½	Q	May 15, 02	94	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	93	95
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 1st 6s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	84	85
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	109½	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	4	..	Mar 15, 02	95	97
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	June 16,02	105	107
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	88	90
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	20	23
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	68	72
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	104½	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s, 1923	2,750,000	2	..	June, 1900	75	80
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	102½	104
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	78	75
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr., 1902	101	102
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	107½	108½
N. R. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	111¾	112¼
Do 1st 5s, 1937	10,370,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	3¼	3½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	60	60½
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	118	115
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 6s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	51	54
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	95½	96½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1901	93	94
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do 1st 5s, 1931	1,362,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	116¼
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	96¼	98
Un. G. & El. of New Jersey	1,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do preferred	600,000	..	..	.....	37	37½
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 20, 02	88½	89

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 02	95	96
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	..	..	.....	105	108
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Mar 31, 02	*57	58½
American Can	44,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	12¾
American Can pf.	44,000,000	..	..	.....	54	54½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	June 10,02	100½	103
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	88	91
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	1½
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	..	8
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	40	41
Amer. Malt 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1901	94½	95½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,360,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	8¼	8¾
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	326	340
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 02	41	44
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	63	63¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1902	92	93½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 02	72	..
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 2, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	June 16,02	108	108½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8¼
Brit. Exched. 8s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1902	98½	99⅛
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7	8
Camden Land	720,000	..	..	.....	½	¾
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	4	4¼
Cent. Coal & Coke	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	113	115
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	11	11½
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	60	65
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,900	1½	Q	Apr. 9, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,159	1	S	Feb., 1902	22	24½
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1902	65	70
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	460
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	6	9
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	548,000	10	S	Jan., 1902	69	70½
Con. Refrig'ating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	5⅝
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	15	22
Con. Stor. Ref'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16⅞	19
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	June 15,02	65	72
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	19	25
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	24	25½
Electric Boat	4,367,300	..	..	.....	..	39
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	43	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	3
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	5	..	1899	7	7¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	15¾
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	2,200,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 02	50	52
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝
Gold Hill Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Grass C. Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	23½	23
H'nack-Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	15
Hall Signal	1,583,200	1	Q	Apr. 1, 02	87	90
Havana Comm'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	20
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	60	61
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Do 1st pref'd	950,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	.....	20	20½
Do preferred	7,500,000	5	S	Mar 15, 02	72	75
Hudson Riv. Tel	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 02	102	107
Ill. Tunnel ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Int. Power pf.	900,000	*5½	Q	May 20, 02	..	102
Internat. Salt 6s	.....	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Lambton M'type	6,367,300	..	..	.....	12½	12⅝
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	120	..
Maxim, Tweed, when issued	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 02	188	..
Mexican Se	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	100½	101
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Mines Securities	1,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	7¾
Montreal & Dom.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2½
National Bread	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	15
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	50
Nat. Sugar pf.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	102	102½
Nat. Tube pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 02	124	125
N. R. Trans. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	110	115

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 02	102	104
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
P., E. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*36	37
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 02	380	390
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 02	200	205
Retsof Mining	3,600,000	1	Q	.....	..	47½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	80	84
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 02	104¼	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,800	2	Q	Apr. 1, 02	149	151
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	24½	25¼
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	44¼	45¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	250	270
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	88	90
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	31	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 01	128	127
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	9¼	10
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	35	38
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	..	..	.....	82	82½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	June 16,02	654	658
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 31, 02	124	128
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101¼	102
Tenn. Coop. ($25)	4,275,000	..	..	.....	*15	17½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	15½	17
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	June 10,02	101	105
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Apr. 1, 02	100	..
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 02	130	134
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 02	124	129
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	33¾	34¼
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	16⅞
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	12	30
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 02	73	78
U.S. Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	93⅝	95½
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12¼
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	56½	58
Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	..	..	.....	35	36
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82½	84½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	†6	Q	Apr 10, 02	*184	186
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	20¾
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 02	130	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	114	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	Jan., 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	101	102
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	108	109½
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	112½	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	101	102
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1902	102½	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 02	249	250
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	111½	113
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	114¼	116½
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	106	111
Buff. Croast'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1902	116½	118½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	280	375
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1902	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100¼	102
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	182	194
Coinmbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,988,000	14	Q	May 1, 02	385	415
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	99	101½
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	97	100
Do 5% ctf. 1906	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1902	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan 15, 02	70	71½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	110½	111
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	May, 1899	120	130
Do 1st 6s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	114	116
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1902	400	410
42d St. & Gman St.	748,000	2½	Q	May, 1902	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112	114
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	90	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1936	500,000	2	S	May, 1902	97	100
Hanan Electric. B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	111	114
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1902	87	90
New Orleans subs						112
Do com., w. i.	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	11½
Do pf., w. i.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	60
Do 4s, w. i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	..	100
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1902	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1902	82¾	84
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	65	66
Rochester pf.		1½	..	Apr. 1, 02	98	100
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	111	114
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	30	30½
San F. St. Ry. subs.		..	..	.....	101	102
Do common		..	..	.....	23¾	24
Do preferred		..	..	.....	63½	64¼
Do 4s		..	..	.....	90½	94

JUNE 1902

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N J.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED PROFITS..... 3,500,000.00

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals Solicited.

Out-of-town items collected and credited at par (Free of Exchange). Interest allowed on daily balances.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER.....President — JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER.....General Consul and 2nd Vice President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assist. Secretary and Assist. Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

JOHN F DRYDEN, JAS. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOS. N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, S. B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, J. H. BALLANTINE, W. N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3138 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

BUNNELL & BUCHANAN. Buy and Sell Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds. Tel. 2273-2274 Broad. 44 Broad Street.

COWPERTHWAITE & CO. Miscellaneous Securities, Stocks, Bonds. 15 Wall Street.

CURRIE & GWYNNE. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

DE VAN & CO., 20 Broad Street. Telephone, 4234 Cortlandt.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Trust Company of the Republic.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000
340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Down Town Branch 71 Williams St.
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DANIEL LE ROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, } *Vice-Presidents.*
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FEY, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

W. D. Baldwin,	Ballard McCall,
Perry Belmont,	James McMahon,
George C. Boldt,	Chas. D. Marvin,
Chas. F. Brooker,	John M. Parker,
Thos. Crimmins,	Henry C. Rouse,
Daniel Le Roy Dresser,	Tom Randolph,
Jas H. Eckels,	R. Waverly Smith,
Stuyvesant Fish,	Herbert L. Satterlee,
Alex. Greig,	Elbridge G. Snow,
Thos. F. Goodrich,	Chas. W. Wetmore,
George J. Gould,	Daniel G. Wing,
Hon. Erastus C. Knight,	Edwards Whitaker.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1 000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles Y. Forres,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien.	Jas. Ross Curran.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,432,995.34

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.
Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* JAMES CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	Wm. D. Sloane,
D. Willis James,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John A. Stewart,	Frank Lyman,
John Harsen Rhoades,	George F. Vietor,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	James Stillman,
John Crosby Brown,	John Claflin,
Edward Cooper,	John J. Phelps,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John S. Kennedy,
Charles S. Smith,	D. O. Mills,
Wm. Rockefeller,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Alexander E. Orr,	Marshall Field,
William H. Macy, Jr.,	Lyman J. Gage.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President.
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital $2.500,000. Surplus. $2.500.000

OFFICERS;

EDWIN GOULD....President
SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON....V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Andrew Langdon,
Geo. R. Bidwell,	Wm. M. Laws,
Frank Brainard,	Edward A. Maher,
Amos H. Calef,	J. W. Middendorf,
Edmund C. Converse,	Henry A. McGee,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	Winslow S. Pierce,
Thomas T. Eckert,	William H. Taylor,
Edwin Gould,	Samuel Thomas,
Frank Jay Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
John A. Hilton,	John P. Truesdell,
Myron T. Herrick,	John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew,	E. F. C. Young.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.
Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.
No. 30 Nassau Street.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. DeWitt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Ghubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee,
	Robert Goelet.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

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WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.
Investment Securities.
Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street,
66 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,399.11

CHAS. T. BARNEY.....President
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE.....1st Vice-President
JOSEPH T. BROWN.....2d Vice-President
FRED'K GORE KING..Secretary and Treasurer
JULIAN M. GERARD..Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
WM. B. RANDALL.....Trust Officer

NEW LOANS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
City of New York Gold 3½% Bonds

Rapid Transit, Maturing Nov., 1951; Repaving of Streets, Maturing Nov., 1942; New Aqueduct, Maturing April, 1922.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized to invest in these bonds.

WELLES, HERRICK & HICKS, 15 WALL STREET. TELEPHONE 245-246 CORTLANDT.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK, 100 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 5476 CORTLANDT.

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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
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DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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CENTRAL TRUST CO.
BORDENS CONDENSED MILK STOCK.
TRENTON POTTERIES COM. and PFD. BLAKE RIFLE CO.
SYRACUSE GAS.
WM. E. NICHOLS & CO.
TEL. 3383 CORT. 15 WALL ST., N. Y.

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzdorber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
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963 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 302 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 66 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Mers. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 28, 1902, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$964,107,070	$1,195,538,376	—18.0
Boston	97,970,702	108,538,944	— 9.7
Philadelphia ...	87,424,425	89,965,084	— 2.8
Baltimore	18,790,244	20,104,817	— 6.5
Chicago	128,788,702	117,108,183	+ 9.9
St. Louis	41,700,715	34,899,422	+19.5
New Orleans ..	8,592,542	7,207,018	+19.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,367,384,069	$1,577,432,844	—13.3
Other cities, 5 days	252,063,218	221,008,417	+14.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,619,447,287	$1,798,441,261	—10.0
All cities, 1 day	350,672,481	429,899,568	—16.1
Total, all cities, for week	$1,970,119,768	$2,228,340,829	—11.6

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,000,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, followed by fair and warmer; winds variable

VOL. LI...NO. 16,374. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT CAPE HAITIEN

City Bombarded and Artillery Used in the Streets.

FOREIGNERS IN GREAT PERIL

Admiral Killick Bombarded the Port Without Previously Notifying the Consuls—Fighting Continues.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 29.—There has been much fighting here to-day, and great excitement prevails. Admiral Killick, commander of the Haitien fleet, disembarked an additional detachment of troops and a large quantity of ammunition at 4 o'clock this morning for the further protection of Gen. Firmin, one of the candidates for the Presidency. Since 6 o'clock this morning there have been several lively engagements between the men from the fleet and the revolutionists from the north.

Several machine guns were set up in a commanding position by Gen. Firmin's forces, and an attempt was made to drive the men from the north from their position. Notwithstanding the fire from the machine guns, detachments of the northern revolutionists made several attacks on Gen. Firmin's followers, and the latter were eventually dislodged.

In the meantime the vessels under the command of Admiral Killick were bombarding Cape Haitien. This action was taken without previous notification to the foreign Consuls here. There has been a lively rain of shot down the streets of Cape Haitien all day long, the firing being particularly heavy between noon and 2 o'clock and between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

At the moment of filing this dispatch the Consuls, under the protection of their various flags, are with Gen. Firmin, and are about to embark on the Government gunboat Crête à Pierrot. They are under a rather heavy fire and in considerable danger. The foreign residents of this port are at present exposed to the lawlessness and savagery of the combatants.

Deep regret is expressed that no warship of a foreign power is in the harbor at present, in order to afford protection to foreign residents.

Great excitement reigns here, and as this dispatch is sent the firing in the streets continues.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 28.—The elections for Deputies have commenced here. The city is calm, and the electors are voting freely.

In the other cities of the republic, however, military supervision of the elections has been imposed, and the people are very much excited.

CASTRO'S OVERTHROW NEAR?

COLON, June 29.—The French steamer La France, which has arrived here from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, brings reports of much unrest at those ports.

The Venezuelan insurgents are said to be in the vicinity of Caracas, and the overthrow of the Castro Government is believed to be likely at any moment.

There are two American warships and one German warship at La Gauyra.

JESSE JAMES'S REMAINS DISINTERRED AND MOVED.

Taken to a Cemetery at Kearney, Mo.—Only Relatives Allowed Near the Old Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 29.—Amid a torrent of rain, the grave of Jesse James on the Samuels farm was opened to-day and the remains of the famous bandit were exposed to the light of day after a lapse of twenty years. Mrs. Samuels, mother of Jesse James; Frank James, his brother; Lieut. Jesse James, Jr., his son; six pall bearers, and about fifty grizzled veterans of the Quantrell band, who were comrades and associates of the dead man, with 500 visitors, assembled from all points of the compass to witness the disinterment.

There was a startling surprise when the spade struck the metallic casket and it was found that it had gone to pieces, leaving the bones scattered in the earth. The skin was drawn taut over the face of the outlaw Captain, leaving the features plainly recognizable. The head was turned to one side, revealing the ghastly wound made when "Bob" Ford sent his bullet crashing through Jesse James's brain in April, 1882.

Mrs. Samuels, Frank James, and his wife, and Jesse James, Jr., alone were permitted to approach and view the remains, the public being barred by a rope stretched round the grave. Denhamm Cally, an undertaker of Kearney, provided a new metallic casket, and, followed by a long line of vehicles, the cortege moved slowly through the rain to South Park Cemetery at Kearney, where the reburial took place.

There was no minister present, nor was a religious service of any description attempted. The body was disinterred at 1:30 P. M., and reached South Park Cemetery at 3 o'clock.

Indicted for Killing a Man Still Living.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 29.—The fact that George B. Mattice of Elmira was indicted on the charge of being responsible for the death of a man who is alive will necessitate a resubmission of his case to the Grand Jury. The case was to have been called for trial in the County Court to-morrow. Mattice is the Lackawanna engineer to whose negligence it is claimed the wreck and dynamite explosion at Vestal were due a year ago. Five men were killed. The indictment names Martin Kelly as being one of them. Kelly was one of the witnesses at the investigation before the Grand Jury.

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Fourth of July Excursion Tickets via Lackawanna Railroad to Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains at one fare for round trip. Sold July 3 and 4, good to July 7. Special train leaves New York July 3 at 2 P. M.—Adv.

EX-COUNTESS'S STRANGE END.

Explosion of a Lamp Frightens Her to Death—Her Life Full of Vicissitudes.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 29.—Ex-Countess Overaden of Berlin, who fourteen years ago became widely known in both Europe and America, met with a tragic death at Whatcom this week. She being ill, her husband, F. G. Martesch, got up at night to get her some medicine. While he was out of the bedroom a lamp exploded. Mrs. Martesch died of fright due to the explosion.

Her life had been full of tragedy and suffering. She was the second daughter of Baron von Overaden, a wealthy German nobleman. He desired her to marry an aged wealthy German friend. Just prior to leaving school she visited her elder sister, who had married a nobleman and a member of Crown Prince Frederick's staff. Here she met Surgeon von Sieffert, a dashing young army officer, and they were married. Her father disinherited her, and the mesalliance cost her the title of Countess. Soon afterward her husband was shot from ambush just outside of Berlin. On his deathbed he declared her one-time suitor was concerned in his assassination, and made her promise never to marry him.

To ease her bereavement, she was taken on a trip around the world by her sister. In Chicago she was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Minshall, where she met the man whom she soon married. They lived unhappily. Being a Catholic, and discovering that her second husband had a divorced wife alive, she secured a divorce.

About this time a German Prince who visited Chicago had in his suite the ex-Countess's first lover. Through deceit he secured an interview, and was ordered from her presence. Her first lover and her second husband then began harassing her by employing detectives. She was forced to change her location, and soon after, in June, 1888, she married Martesch, whom she had known from childhood. They had since lived in Whatcom.

SIX LOST IN BARGE SUNK IN LAKE ERIE.

Yawl in Which the Survivors Took Refuge Capsizes, but They Are Washed Ashore.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 29.—It is feared that at least six lives were lost in the terrible storm which raged on Lake Erie Saturday night and to-day. Word was received here to-night that the steam barge George Dunbar went down in the storm early to-day ten miles east of Kelley's Island. The barge carried a crew of ten, and six of the crew are still unaccounted for.

The Captain, John Little of Port Huron; two women, and a sailor arrived at Kelley's Island in a yawl early to-day. When they reached shoal water near Kelley's Island the yawl capsized and the occupants were thrown into the water. The heavy seas washed them ashore, and they were taken in charge. So far as is known, the four who were saved are the only survivors of the crew.

The Dunbar is a steam barge 140 feet in length. It cleared from Cleveland Saturday morning with coal for Alpena. Capt. Little is the owner of the boat.

BURIED HYPNOTIST'S PERIL.

When Hastily Exhumed, His Coffin Was Found Partly Filled with Water from Rainstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., June 29.—Prof. W. W. Keretz's experiment, in which he allowed himself to be buried yesterday afternoon in a box under six feet of earth, while in a hypnotic condition, terminated very abruptly this morning. It came near resulting seriously to the professor. He hypnotized himself yesterday afternoon, was buried, and was to have remained under ground until to-night, but a terrific rainstorm set in after midnight and the vicinity of the professor's grave at the fair grounds was deluged.

Those on watch became alarmed, and at 8 o'clock this morning the coffin was hastily unearthed. The water had already begun to enter the coffin, and had it been allowed to remain in the ground a few minutes longer its occupant would have been drowned like a rat in a trap.

The professor, though somewhat wet, was still sound asleep. He had timed himself not to awake until the specified time, and half a dozen persons in vain exerted all their influence to arouse him. After three hours' hard work he partly regained consciousness, but he has been in a sort of stupor all day.

HURT IN BRIDGE COLLISION.

Drivers of Two Trucks Thrown to the Roadway—Trolley Car's Platform Smashed.

Two men were injured in a collision on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge early this morning, when a Graham Avenue electric car crashed into a double truck which had swerved on to the tracks to get ahead of a wagon. The drivers of both vehicles were thrown from their seats, but they escaped serious injury.

The dashboard and platform of the car were smashed and several passengers shaken up.

A double truck driven by Christopher Kuhlman of 139 Wallahout Street was going at a fast clip, when it tried to head off a single truck driven by Henry Schmidt of 225 Linden Street, Brooklyn. As Kuhlman drove on to the tracks the Graham Avenue car struck his truck, knocking it against Schmidt's, hurling both drivers to the ground. They were slightly injured, but refused medical attendance.

FRANK WESTON STRIKES GOLD.

Said to Have Found a Rich Vein Near Durango, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

DURANGO, Col., June 29.—A strike of considerable proportions has been made in the Needleton district, about half way between Durango and Silverton. Frank Weston, who is operating a group of claims in the vicinity, is reported to have encountered in a 200 foot tunnel a vein of quartzite about three feet wide, carrying $60 in gold, 110 ounces in silver, and 15 per cent. lead.

The ore was encountered in a lime and diorite contact, and the vein is a strong one. Mr. Weston is the husband of Effie Elisler, the actress, who has been with her husband in the Needles for some months past.

The world's greatest pleasure route is via the Hudson River Day Line Steamer's new landing, West 129th St., 9:15 A. M.—Adv.

What will happen if the coal strike continues! See to-day's MORNING TELEGRAPH. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

ELEVEN MEN RESCUED IN MIDOCEAN WRECK

Waterlogged and Sinking Bark Biskap Brun Set Afire.

First Officer Metz and Six Men from the Potsdam, Who Saved the Mariners, Cheered by Liner's Passengers.

The Holland-America liner Potsdam arrived in port yesterday from Rotterdam, with Capt. Nilsen and ten men whom she rescued on Wednesday in midocean from the water-logged and sinking bark Biskap Brun, bound for New Richmond, Quebec, from Limerick. The bark had been drifting helplessly for ten days, and the crew from the Potsdam, who brought the Biskap's men safely off through the high running sea, were loudly cheered by the liner's passengers, few of whom had ever witnessed a midocean rescue. The men lost all their belongings, as it is a rule of the sea to save only lives, and the bark was set on fire.

The Biskap Brun left Limerick on May 30 in ballast for New Richmond, where she was to take on a cargo of lumber. When thirteen days out she ran into a heavy northwest gale, which continued the next day, and on June 15 became a hurricane. The Biskap Brun, though only a small bark of 521 tons, had run up against some stiff blows in her thirty-five years or service, for she was built at Vrammen in 1867, but four days' continuous gale and the pounding of a heavy sea were too much for her old timbers and she began to leak. The biggest leak was about twenty feet from the stern on the starboard side and on the water line. Besides that, the stern and the planking on both sides of the stern a few inches above the water line had been torn away in some unknown way, and the strain had spread nearly every seam in the vessel. On account of the injury to the stern it was impossible to put on sail, as the extra strain would put the break in the stern under water.

The bark continued to leak, but with a windmill pump and two hand pumps, the men working in relays were able to keep her afloat. Several steamers were sighted during the next few days, but the Captain could not bring himself to abandon his ship and he did not signal them. Finally, on Tuesday night, he thought he would try to make a little headway and set his fore and main lower top sails.

Mate Kruge had charge of the pump crew, and the bark had not been under sail long when he noticed that the windmill pump was not sucking. Seizing a candle he climbed down into the hold and found over six feet of water. Distress signals were put up, and early the next morning the Potsdam was sighted about a mile and a half to windward.

When the Potsdam made out the signals Capt. Potjer of the liner ordered the forward starboard boat lowered. First Officer Metz with six men went to the rescue. The sea was running high, and the passengers watched with breathless interest while the little boat made its way to the bark. Finally they got alongside, the eleven men were taken off one by one, and an hour and a quarter after the distress signals were seen by the Potsdam the bark's crew was safe aboard the liner.

They had been told not to bring any of their belongings away with them, so clothes, chronometers, and all the ship's instruments were left behind. Mate Kruge owns a fine sextant, and when he went aft to set the ship afire he got his sextant and threw it aboard the Potsdam's boat. It was broken up considerably, but the mate thinks that he can get it repaired. He was also mourning yesterday the loss of seventy crowns' worth of books which he had collected in his travels.

The vessel was set afire in the after hold where petroleum, paint and oil were stored. The old bark blazed up quickly, and while it was visible the Potsdam's passengers enjoyed a remarkable midocean spectacle.

A concert was given in the saloon on Friday night and the proceeds, which amounted to $150, went to the shipwrecked mariners. The men will see the Norwegian Consul to-day, and if they cannot get berths on a ship here, they will go back to their homes in Norway.

MICHIGAN CATTLE RAISING.

As Timber Becomes Scarcer, Stock Raising Succeeds Lumber Business.

Special to The New York Times.

MENOMINEE, Mich., June 29.—As timber is becoming scarcer in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, agriculture and stock raising is supplanting the lumber business. George Hubbard of Crivitz, Wis., has leased 600 acres of the H. Zech farm at Crivitz and is turning it into a cattle ranch.

S. M. Stephenson of this city and Isaac Stephenson of Marinette have both gone into the cattle raising industry. S. M. Stephenson purchased several hundred head of cattle at the Chicago yards last week and shipped them to his Grass Lake farm in the Thunder River region, where the timber has been cut off.

The progress made in farming in this section during the last decade has been striking, but only recently has stock raising been given much attention and already the advance has been wonderful.

VISIT GEN. GRANT'S COTTAGE.

Commander in Chief Eli Torrance and Other Grand Army Men Journey to Mount McGregor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 29.—The cottage on Mount McGregor where Gen. U. S. Grant died on the morning of July 23, 1885, was visited yesterday by several prominent Grand Army veterans. The trip involved a drive in carriages of twenty-six miles, the party returning to this village last night. While there they were the guests of the cottage custodian, Col. Oliver P. Clark. It was the first time that a majority of them had had the opportunity to visit the historic spot.

Among those who paid homage to the memory of the illustrious soldier were Commander in Chief Eli Torrance of Minneapolis, Minn.; Past Senior Commander in Chief Alfred C. Lythe of Buffalo, Allen C. Bakewell of New York City, recently elected Commander of the Department of New York, and Adjt. Gen. Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis, Minn. They were accompanied by Veterans Robert F. Knapp, Thomas R. Knell, and James R. Gibbs.

Colorado and Return
by the "Colorado Special," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Low excursion rates every day, via Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Rys. Offices, 287 and 461 Broadway.—Adv.

$35,000 DAMAGES AWARDED.

Engineer Injured by the Explosion of His Locomotive Wins His Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO, Mo., June 29.—Patrick Markey, formerly an engineer on the Chicago and Alton Road, has been awarded $35,000 damages in a suit against the Louisiana and Missouri Railway Company for injuries sustained in the explosion of his locomotive in October, 1900. The road belonged to the Louisiana and Missouri Company and had been leased to the Chicago and Alton for 1,000 years.

Under the Illinois statutes the damages assessable against the Chicago and Alton Company were limited to $2,000, so suit was brought against the lessor company and a verdict for $35,000 found in favor of the plaintiff.

BIG COTTON MILL PLANNED.

$10,000,000 Establishment Is to be Built Near Kansas City—Electricity the Motive Power.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—One of the largest cotton mills in the world is to be built within twenty miles of Kansas City. Ten million dollars is to be invested, $3,100,000 of which has already been subscribed by Eastern and Western men. W. B. Smith Whaley, President of the Olympia and Granby Cotton Mills of Columbia, S. C., is to be President and General Manager of the enterprise.

The mill will have 500,000 spindles and 12,000 looms. It will employ 4,000 operatives and have a payroll of $2,450,000 a year. The capacity of the mills will be 170,000 bales of cotton a year, with an output of 75,000,000 pounds of finished cloth. The value of the annual output will, it is estimated, amount to $12,750,000. The mill will be revolutionary in its construction. Electricity will be used as the motive power, and several new devices will be installed. There will be four mill buildings, covering an aggregate of 2,000 acres of ground.

The following Board of Subscribers and Directors has been announced:

Edward F. Swinney, President of the First National Bank, Kansas City.
W. S. Woods, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.
Edward Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Topeka, Kan.
A. E. Robinson of the Mexican Central Railway, City of Mexico.
H. C. Flower, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City.
W. B. Smith Whaley of Boston and Columbia, S. C.
Witten McDonald, and four representatives of the Eastern stockholders, yet to be named.

Meetings of the preliminary Directors have been held in Kansas City, with the final result of a formal announcement of plans already presented to Eastern capitalists and accepted by them.

AUTOMOBILE RACE ENDED.

Renault Finished First and Three Contestants Claim the Honors in Paris-Vienna Contest.

VIENNA, June 29.—The Paris-Vienna automobile race was finished here to-day. Marcel Renault arrived first, but was disqualified. He covered the distance from Paris to Vienna in 15 hours and 22 minutes, at an average speed of 82 kilometres (about 51 miles) an hour. Zborowski was second, Maurice Farman third, Baras fourth, Edmond fifth, and Hemery sixth.

Baron de Forest, who was seventh, was disqualified. On account of an accident to his motor car, S. F. Edge, an Englishman, was the twentieth to arrive. He denies reports circulated to the effect that he was disqualified, and cites as proof that he was declared winner of the James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Three of the contestants in the race claim to have won. Renault passed the winning point precisely at 2 o'clock. He was disqualified, however, for having failed to stop at the control station at Floridsorf, a suburb of Vienna, across the Danube, where the final racing time was to be taken. Instead, he dashed madly through the crowd of officials and timekeepers, and entered Vienna at full speed, scattering vehicles and pedestrians in all directions, and arriving at the Prater in eighteen minutes instead of the prescribed minimum of forty-five minutes from Floridsorf.

Zborowsky, although he arrived second, is believed to be too heavily handicapped by his previous day's performance to win first place. It is expected that Maurice Farman will attain the coveted honor, his brother Henry coming second. The decision will probably be delayed three days, owing to the complicated calculations arising from the speed restrictions imposed upon the contestants in Switzerland and elsewhere along the route.

The final stage of the race was favored with glorious weather. Spectators lined the route for many miles into the country. The Austrian Automobile Club received the racers at Prater, where thousands of persons had gathered and cheered the arrivals.

Much sympathy was expressed over the ill-luck which befell the American representatives. The Englishmen who took part in the contest were also unfortunate. It is asserted that Edge, who was believed to have won the James Gordon Bennett Prize, will be disqualified on account of having received help from some peasants in extricating his machine from a bad place on the road. The International Committee will investigate the charges.

In the opinion of experts the race was the severest test of the capacity of automobiles ever imposed, the participants declaring that the roads over the Arlberg Pass and thence to Vienna are some of the worst in Europe. Every automobile covering the entire route in any reasonable time will be entitled to a place in the first rank of manufactures.

A striking feature of the race has been the success and endurance of the light cars, especially in mountain work.

OYSTER BEDS DAMAGED.

Schools of Drumfish in New Jersey Waters—Dynamite Exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—The Ocean County oystermen have become alarmed over the threatened destruction of the oyster beds by large schools of drumfish, and they have appealed to the Fish and Game Commission that on Friday last ordered out the yacht Lulu to explode dynamite in the water.

Damage, estimated between $75,000 and $100,000, has been done to the oyster beds in the waters of Tuckerton and Great Bays this season. The destruction of many young oysters is reported in Atlantic and Cape May Counties, but as yet no damage has been reported from the Maurice River and Delaware River beds, though the planters there are worried.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

STRIKE BREAKING UP, COAL OPERATORS SAY

Daily in Receipt of Applications by Miners for Work.

Two-thirds of the Collieries Could Resume Operations Now—Start May Be Made Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 29.—The operators are confident that the strike is breaking up, and will be ended soon by the great majority of the men returning to work. To-night they authorized the following statement:

"All signs point to a complete break up of the strike. The managers and Superintendents of mines in all parts of the region are daily in receipt of so many applications for work from those who left when the strike was declared that they now believe they could readily operate two-thirds of their collieries if the men were afforded proper protection.

"These statements are confirmed by the men themselves, and, while applications are not in all cases made direct at the company's office, they are being made in sufficient number there to afford any one opportunity of learning of the anxiety of the men to end the strike and get back to work under the same conditions as when they went on strike.

"In addition to the applications for work, numerous requests come from men who know the collieries are employing all the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen they need and who ask to be put on the list of those who will be first called back to work when the mines resume. So pronounced is the feature of calling out the engineers, pump runners, and foremen, that these classes of employes are now being turned away from the collieries every day because there is no work for them. Their places having been filled by others, some have been taken back, but many others will have to wait their turn.

"The mines, with an occasional exception, can be opened for work upon a day's notice. And the outlook now is that it will not be much longer before work is resumed. Just when the start will be made, or where, we cannot say."

MR. MITCHELL IN CHICAGO.

His Object to Settle Illinois Coalfields Disputes.

CHICAGO, June 29.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America arrived at Chicago to-day and will be here several days. When asked the object of his visit to Chicago, Mr. Mitchell said he came to settle several questions in dispute in the Illinois coal fields, which had been referred to Commissioner Herman Justi of the Illinois Operators' Association and himself. These matters, he thought, would be disposed of to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell said matters were progressing as satisfactorily as could be expected in the anthracite field in Pennsylvania. Regarding the action of the coming convention in Indianapolis, he declared he had nothing to say, as he had no idea what action the special convention would take.

Mr. Mitchell will go to Saginaw, Mich., Tuesday, to meet the miners' officials of Michigan and the operators of that State, with a view to settling the strike which has been in progress there since last April. He expects to be again in Wilkesharre, Penn., not later than next Friday.

At President Mitchell's headquarters National Board Member John Fallon is in charge during Mr. Mitchell's absence in the West. Mr. Fallon said to-night that the miners were just as determined as ever. The National Board member also denied that there was any suffering among the strikers.

An attempt will be made to start at least three washeries in the Wyoming region to-morrow. One operator said to-night that the number of washeries now in operation was greater than at any time since the strike began.

The Wilkesbarre Lace Mill, which has been idle for ten days, will resume work to-morrow. The mill employs 1,100 hands, mostly girls. Because the Superintendent would not discharge five girls whose fathers and brothers were working as non-union men in the mines the other employes quit work. The Superintendent of the mill then announced that there would be no work until further notice. Last night he was waited upon by a committee from the Central Labor Union and a temporary agreement was reached by which all hands will return to work Tuesday. In the meantime it is thought a permanent settlement will be reached.

While a number of coal and iron policemen who are guarding the Nottingham Mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth were cleaning their firearms this morning one of the guns went off and a bullet struck one of the officers, Benjamin Kauer, in the side, inflicting a very serious wound. The wounded man was removed to the Wilkesbarre Hospital in a critical condition.

A notice was issued from strike headquarters to-night that all union miners should keep away from Fernie, British Columbia, where, it is claimed, a strike is in progress. It is said agents from British Columbia have been in the anthracite region for some days past trying to hire men to go to Fernie.

MINERS LEAVE A CHURCH WHERE NON-UNION MAN PRAYS.

Union Man Calls Attention to His Presence and Sixty of the Workers Walk Out.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 29.—At the Olyphant Catholic Church this morning a striker arose in the congregation, and declaring that a "scab" workman was present, asked all fair men to quit the services. The striker left the edifice and sixty union men followed him.

Five of the men employed as policemen at the Glenwood Colliery of the Erie Company at Mayfield were taken into custody this morning on the charge of shooting Joseph Quinn, during a strike melée which occurred there at midnight. The prisoners were given a hearing to-day and held in $500 bail each, General Manager May of the Erie Company becoming their bondsman.

The defendants say they were attacked by a big crowd and fired to frighten off their assailants. They deny having shot at the crowd. Quinn was emerging from a barber's shop across the way when a stray bullet struck him in the leg. The wound is not serious.

ROANOKE, Va., June 29.—This has been the quietest Sunday experienced in the Pocahontas-Flat Top fields for more than a month. Up to to-night the official representations received by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company indicate that good order has prevailed. It is expected that every man who came out of the mines at quitting time on Saturday will return to work Monday morning and that many men who have been on strike up to the present time will go back to work. The loading on Saturday was 400 cars, which is double the amount of coal mined on any previous Saturday since the strike was inaugurated, and in excess of what the operators had expected.

There is no report to-day of any bands of marchers, and the strike agitators who have heretofore taken advantage of Sunday to place their claims before the miners who failed to join the strike have been remarkably quiet to-day.

The situation in the Tug River field is unchanged, and everything is practically closed tight in that district.

THE UNION PACIFIC'S STRIKE.

Order Calling Out All the Machinists on the System Goes Into Effect To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 29.—Both sides of the Union Pacific shopmen's labor controversy are anxiously awaiting to-morrow, to see just how effective the walkout order to all machinists on the system will be obeyed. The Executive Committee is confident the order will be obeyed to a man and that not a single machinist will be working to-morrow, where two weeks ago there were more than 5,000. On the other hand, the officials of the road say that, while they expect a complete walkout of the skilled machinists at Omaha, Cheyenne, and Armstrong, Kan., the men at the smaller repair shops along the line will remain at work, and with their help the road can keep up for months. The officials also claim to have secured enough hollermakers to carry on the work at all points except Omaha.

Vice President Wilson of the machinists says: "The walk-out will be effective over the whole system and will include even the smallest towns. We can give the strikers assurance of enough money to pay strike benefits as long as the strike lasts. That is something never before offered the men in any strike. We won't have to ask help from the engineers and firemen. The railway cannot run without skilled machinists."

An officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said:

"We will take no part in the strike until called upon to take out engines which scab machinists have repaired, then I know we will take action."

At the headquarters of the strikers to-day it is said the Union Pacific is making efforts to obtain skilled machinists at Chicago and other points. This the railway officers deny and say they are waiting until Monday before making a single move. Officials of the National organizations are either in Omaha or are en route here and will arrive by Tuesday. The strike is in the hands of Vice President Wilson.

ESCAPED CONVICTS CORNERED.

Posse Believed to Have Surrounded Them in a Woods After a Two Weeks' Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, June 29.—The man hunt to secure either dead or alive Convicts Tracy and Merrill, who escaped from the Oregon penitentiary two weeks ago, to-day assumed a more exciting phase. The men were seen yesterday near Winlock and during the night marched through the woods to the outskirts of Chehalis. It was discovered to-day that they ate breakfast early this morning at the ranch of John Porter, near Centralia.

The Sheriffs of three counties are in charge of a posse which believes it has the convicts surrounded in the woods near the State Reform School, just outside of Chehalis. Two sets of bloodhounds were brought to Chehalis to-day and placed on the trail. Company F. of the State Militia was called out at Chehalis and is guarding the trails and roads leading in every direction. The posse is hourly growing larger, and the officers believe they will catch the convicts by to-morrow.

Great caution is being exercised, because both men are heavily armed and thoroughly desperate.

NEW JERSEY'S BIG BALANCE.

Taxes Paid by the Corporations During the Past Month Caused an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—The balance in New Jersey's State Treasury for the fiscal year ending to-morrow will show a balance of $2,698,202, which means nearly a half million increase over that of last year. The large amounts received within the last month in taxes from the trusts chartered in 1900 and 1901 make up this big increase. The taxes on the big corporations foot up considerably more than $2,000,000 annually.

The State authorities are awaiting anxiously the decision of the court in the case of the United States Steel Corporation, wherein it is sought to convert $200,000,000 of preferred stock into bonds. An unfavorable decision would result in a loss to the State of $10,000 annually in taxes from that concern.

WESTERN UNION LOSES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Following the breach between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company over their Eastern contracts, it is now reported that the railroad has notified the telegraph company that the contracts on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will not be renewed. These contracts have some time to run.

The loss of the lines west of Pittsburg would be a more severe blow to the telegraph company than the loss of the Eastern routes, owing to the greater mileage.

Gasoline Launch Burned Up.

BEMIDJI, Minn., June 29.—The new gasoline launch Ranger, with fourteen passengers on board, caught fire last night on Lake Bemidji and was totally destroyed. All the passengers, including women and children, jumped overboard and were saved with slight injuries. The accident was caused by a leaking gasoline tank. Some one on board struck a match, and in an instant everything was enveloped in flames.

In from One to Ten Minutes from your breakfast table you can go from any one of the dozen hotels in New York and be in a New York Central train bound for the West; Grand Central Station is so central.—Adv.

KING EDWARD STILL PROGRESSING WELL

All Three Bulletins Issued Yesterday Satisfactory.

SOME PAIN FROM THE WOUND

It Grew Slighter, However, in the Course of the Day.

The King Feels Stronger—Bonfires to be Lighted To-night in Honor of His Majesty's Improvement.

LONDON, June 30.—King Edward's physicians announced at 9:40 o'clock last night that the royal patient's progress was entirely satisfactory. They added that no further bulletin would be issued until to-day.

The following bulletin was issued at the palace at 9 o'clock yesterday morning:

"The King feels stronger, in spite of some discomfort from the wound. Nothing has occurred to disturb the satisfactory progress the King is making.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

The bulletin posted at the palace at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon stated that King Edward's progress was in every way satisfactory, and that the local discomfort had decreased.

Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, authorizes the following statement:

"The King is rapidly getting better, and the moment, therefore, seems most appropriate for public rejoicing. As Chairman of the Bonfires Committee, I suggest that bonfires throughout the country be lighted Monday night."

The King yesterday was again successfully transferred from his bed to a movable couch.

Buckingham Palace wore a gayer appearance yesterday than for a week past, and the constant coming and going of royalty and streams of carriages bore testimony to the feeling of increased confidence that the King would recover. In the afternoon a party of Princesses drove to the Sheen House, Richmond, and the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a long visit to Buckingham Palace. Last evening the Queen and the royal ladies dined within sight of the public, which could view them through the windows in the front of the palace, many thousands of persons being gathered in the space before the building.

The morning bulletin was not expected until 10 o'clock, consequently the few persons who were passing in the neighborhood of the palace were the only ones attracted to the announcement. When the footman had posted the notice, however, the crowds soon increased, early churchgoers stopping to read the latest news and passing on with expressions of thankfulness.

Saturday night passed with less incident than previously, and there were fewer watchers outside the palace than on any other night since the operation, the public apparently having accepted the official announcement that the King had passed the point of immediate danger.

Several postponed functions are being rearranged. Lord and Lady Lansdowne announce that their reception will be held on Tuesday.

The King has commanded that the Prince and Princess of Wales represent himself and the Queen at the India Office reception, to be held on July 4.

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION.

Held All Over the United Kingdom Yesterday—Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House Chapel.

LONDON, June 29.—Yesterday was another day of intercessional services throughout the kingdom for the recovery of King Edward.

In the morning a vast crowd of the general public gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral, and there was also present a representative gathering of Government colonial officials and uniformed colonial officers. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children and Lord and Lady Lansdowne sat under the dome. An impressive service was conducted by the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, and at its conclusion the whole audience sang "God Save the King."

Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and almost all the other members of the royal family now in London attended a similar morning service in Marlborough House Chapel, while there was a large gathering of peers and peeresses at a service held at noon in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary; Sir Dighton Macnaughten Probyn, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Extra Equerry to the King, and almost the entire Royal Household attended the service in Marlborough House Chapel, and the Queen, who had not previously left the precincts of Buckingham Palace since the King was stricken, received a most sympathetic greeting. The public was delighted with such evidence of the King's continued improvement.

Throughout the United Kingdom all religious denominations made similar intercession for the sovereign's recovery. Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Envoy to the coronation, conducted a service in Brompton Oratory in the afternoon, his congregation including Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and other Canadians.

A MIXED ANAESTHETIC USED.

Chloroform and Ether Administered to the King Last Tuesday—No Unfavorable Effects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 30.—The Times, referring to the administration of the anaesthetic to King Edward last Tuesday, says this proceeding, in view of the condition of his Majesty, was by no means devoid of risks involving very grave re-

$24.75 to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and Return, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale July 10 to 12, good to return until August 31.—Adv.

sponsibility. The task of administering the anaesthetic was committed to Dr. Frederic W. Hewitt of St. George's Hospital, (anaesthetist to the King.) The Times continues:

"We understand that a mixture of chloroform and ether suited to the surgical and other requirements of the case was used, and that the King's condition, both as regards respiration and circulation, remained perfectly satisfactory throughout. His recovery of consciousness was not attended by unpleasant or unfavorable symptoms."

CORONATION IN SEPTEMBER?

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that Queen Alexandra has invited the deputation of Danish Hussars to return to London at the end of September for the coronation of the King.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

More Messages Exchanged Between Them—The King's Regret at German Torpedo Boat Accident.

KIEL, June 29.—King Edward sent a telegram to Emperor William yesterday expressing his regret at the accident to Torpedo Boat No. 42 of the German Navy, which was run down and sunk by a British steamer on June 24 at the mouth of the Elbe, and of which accident King Edward said he had just been informed. He also expressed his appreciation of the fact that the last order of the commander of the torpedo boat, who was drowned, was that the Englishmen should be saved first.

The Emperor replied to the King, saying he was deeply touched by the latter's sympathetic message, which had immediately been signaled to the fleet.

"Every officer and man of the fleet," said Emperor William in his message, "is profoundly sensible that the first act of our new Admiral should have been such a kindly worded message. They beg to express their sincerest thanks for your communication, and join me in prayers for the complete restoration of your precious health."

Mr. Choate at a Special Service.

LONDON, June 29.—United States Ambassador Choate, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain (Colonial Secretary) and Mrs. Chamberlain, and some of the colonial Premiers now in London were the guests of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn at luncheon to-day, and attended a service of intercession for the recovery of the King at the quaint little chapel of the society.

RUSSIAN COURT IGNORES KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS.

No Official Expression of Sympathy—Result of Chagrin Over the End of the Boer War?

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The fact that no representative of the Court or Ministry has called at the British Embassy here to offer the sympathy of Russia on account of the illness of King Edward has occasioned much comment, and is generally attributed to Russian chagrin over the conclusion of peace in South Africa.

It is said upon excellent authority that Count Lamsdorf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, admitted that this peace had upset Russia's calculations, which were based upon a much longer continuance of Great Britain's difficulties in South Africa.

Count Lamsdorf is reported to be particularly nettled because Great Britain did not consult the Boer delegates in Europe in regard to peace.

THE MAJOR GARDENER INQUIRY.

Hearing on the Charges of Cruelty Against American Soldiers Proceeding.

MANILA, June 29.—The board which is inquiring into the charges of cruelty, &c., brought by Major Cornelius Gardener, Governor of the Province of Tayabas, against American officers and soldiers, being desirous of completing its sittings, held a session to-day.

The Recorder objected to the admission as evidence of addresses from Filipinos on the ground that these were merely huncombe and not worthy of consideration. He said that every regiment was deluged with such addresses, the worst regiments getting the most praise. He said that Major Gardener should have called the affiants when he was at Lucena, in Tayabas Province, and that the court would personally undertake to obtain 600 affidavits regarding conditions in Tayahas. The Filipinos, said the Recorder, are designing and are past masters in the art of affidavits and addresses, and the board had allowed the affidavits presented by Major Gardener, but refused to receive more.

Major Gardener, continuing his testimony, said he had considered his original report to be strictly confidential, and for Secretary of War Root, and that, since he wrote this report and during the present investigation, he had heard testimony, which he presumed to be true, which, had he heard before, might have caused him materially to have altered his report. He said that insurgent troops might have been temporarily dishanded and hidden, and no one except themselves cognizant of their existence.

Regarding the alleged cases of outrages committed by five soldiers, Major Gardener said he did not desire to bring these cases before the hoard, and that they probably were not true, although he had made his report in good faith, as the original affidavit proved.

Regarding the charge that American soldiers in the Summer and Fall of 1901 had administered the "water cure" to natives, Major Gardener said that he received information to this effect from deputatious of citizens from towns near which the cure was said to have been given.

GEN. SMITH SAILS FOR HOME.

MANILA, June 29.—Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, formerly in command of the American forces on the Island of Samar, who was recently tried by court-martial on charges prejudicial to good order and discipline, left here to-day for San Francisco on the United States Army transport Thomas. A large number of people assembled to bid him farewell.

All the newspapers of Manila have printed eulogies of Gen. Smith, and even the Filipino papers say that even the most cruel methods of ending a war are, in the long run, the wisest and the most humane.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry also sailed on the Thomas.

PATERSON STRIKERS QUIET.

PATERSON, N. J., June 29.—Except to go through the usual formalities of mounting guard the soldiers from Newark had nothing to do to-day. The four companies which came up yesterday to replace the eight that did duty last week found the day exceedingly dull.

It is expected there will be a general return of the silk workers to the mills tomorrow morning. The hands will also go to work in the dye shops where the scale has been signed, and things seem certain to go along quietly to the end.

It is a question when all the dye shops will resume. The bosses could not start work if they would, for they must first solicit orders. These have been placed out of town and it will be some time before the local dyers can obtain work even if they were willing to give in to the men or the men willing to give in to the bosses, and there seems little likelihood of either occurring.

WIDESPREAD RAINSTORM

Extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies.

Average Fall, One to Two Inches—$250,000 Damage in St. Louis—Fatalities in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—This city and vicinity is the centre of a rainstorm of unprecedented severity that has prevailed almost incessantly since Saturday morning. According to the local Weather Bureau reports, 5.45 inches of rain have fallen since early Saturday morning. At times the storm equaled a cloudburst in severity.

The storm is the most widespread that has been experienced in this country for many years, according to Weather Bureau officials, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghanies. In Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania the rainfall during yesterday and to-day averaged from one to two inches.

Damage in this vicinity estimated at about $250,000 resulted from the wind that accompanied the rain. Last night the wind attained a velocity of about fifty-five miles an hour, blowing down trees, telephone, telegraph, and trolley poles, and interfering with communication of all sorts. At least 1,000 shade trees in various parts of the city are reported blown down. From the country surrounding come reports of destruction to and the washing out of railroad tracks and bridges, causing considerable delay to trains.

Five hundred feet of the north wall of the Varied Industries Palace at the World's Fair site fell last night as the result of ths storm, the water undermining the foundations when the wind was at its height. In places the World's Fair grounds are covered with water.

One of the most disastrous floods in the history of Alton, Ill., and vicinity resulted to-day from the heavy rains. At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was estimated that 10,000 acres have been covered by the overflow of Wood River, which is from three to six miles wide.

The greatest single disaster caused by the flood was the destruction of the plant of the Stoneware Pipe Company at East Alton. The loss is estimated at $40,000. One of the kilns was filled with stonewars and red hot. When the water reached the kiln an explosion followed, which set fire to the buildings.

The station of the Chicago, Burlington and Quiucy Railroad was carried away a quarter of a mile distant. The flood produced the worst railroad tie-up in recent years in the vicinity of the Altons. The Big Four and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroads were hit the hardest. Tho Burlington, west side, was the only line working directly between Alton and St. Louis to-day. The Burlington and Quincy had a had washout between upper Alton and Wood's Station. Two miles of the track of the Big Four Railroad on the main line and branch at East Alton have been washed away.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—Later information from the storm of Saturday afternoon shows that great damage was done to farms in this section, many barns and other buildings having been hlown down. Cora Kelly, a public school teacher of this city, while driving through a grove of trees in Meigs County, near Dayon, was killed by a falling tree.

James Grayson, proprietor of a sawmill near this city, and Jesse May were killed.

Private José Quirk of the Seventh Regiment, while engaged in trying to prevent a stampede of the horses in the corral, was trampled under the feet of the animals and fatally injured.

At Harriman, a fifteen-year-old daughter of Frank Dugger was struck by lightning and killed.

MILAN, Tenn., June 29.—A severe storm which passed through this section of Gibson County yesterday afternoon destroyed a number of residences and caused the death of John Richardson, a white man, sixty years of age. Fences and crops were ruined hy the wind and rain. It is feared complete details of the storm will bring additional reports of loss of life and damage to crops.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 29.—Eastern Nebraska has had four days of almost continuous rainfall, flooding cornfields and delaying the harvesting of small grain. Some damage has been done to wheat in the shock. Country roads are almost impassable. The temperature has ranged in the fifties, to-day's high mark being 58 degrees.

One year ago to-day the thermometer recorded 103.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—The drought which threatened to be the most severe that Colorado has known for years, has been broken by a heavy and widespread rain. Though the storm in places was accompanied hy hail that did much damage, this is trivial compared with the value of the crops saved by the rain.

The storm damage in Denver and vicinity is estimated all the way from $10,000 to $50,000.

Snow fell to the depth of eight inches in Leadville and many other places in the mountains.

WINTER STORM IN CHICAGO.

Unprecedented Weather, the Observer Says—This June Compared with Others In Previous Yeare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A Winter storm such as December or March develops hurst on Chicago late last night and continued to-day. Said Prof. Cox, the Weather Observer: "Such a storm in summertime or anywhere near this time of year never, in my experience, came before. It has all the phenomena of an early Winter or early Spring affair."

Prof. Cox last night advised all lake Captains not to put to sea. Few disregarded the warning. The wind blew thirty-six to forty miles an hour to-day.

The average temperature for twenty-nine days of this June of 1902 has been 64.3 degrees. The normal temperature for the beginning of June is 61 degrees, and for the end of the month 71 degrees. The combination of great rainfall and low temperature is what distinguishes this month. Following is a table of previous Junes, with figures of rainfall and temperature:

Year.	Rain-fall.	Av. Temp.	Year.	Rain-fall.	Av. Temp.
1875.....	5.17	63	1883.....	5.61	64
1876.....	5.96	68	1885.....	5.20	65
1881.....	5.93	63	1892.....10.58		64
1882.....	5.71	64	1893.....	5.03	69

Eighteen out of twenty-eight days of the month have been days of rain. This is only surpassed by June, 1892, which contained twenty-one days of rain. At this time of the year only one day out of three or of two and one-half days should contain the phenomenon of rain.

National Life Insurance Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—A controlling interest in the National Life Insurance Company of this city has been sold by O. D. Wetherell, ex-City Controller, to E. A. Shedd, formerly of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and A. M. Johnson. Mr. Johnson has been elected Treasurer of the company and R. E. Sackett remains as General Manager. The new interests have ample capital behind them and propose to push the company in every way. It is now being examined hy the Insurance Departments of the District of Columbia and Illinois and whatever requirements they may make will be complied with.

CITY DETECTIVE CONVICTED.

Minneapolis Officer Found Guilty of Aiding a Thief—Other Indicted Officials Alarmed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—A verdict of guilty was returned late last night in the case of Detective Nathaniel W. King, indicted on charges of being accessory after the fact to a felony. Another indictment alleging larceny is still pending against the prisoner. King stands convicted of having guilty knowledge of the theft of a diamond from John W. Hooper, in that he knew the thief and aided him to escape justice. It is charged in the remaining hill that the detective retained the stolen gem for his use when it was turned over to him hy the original culprit for restoration to the rightful owner.

King was chief of detectives under Mayor Ames in a previous administration. His conviction has a depressing effect on ths other indicted officials, as the evidence against him was not as strong as that which confronts most of those remaining for trial or indictment. Polics Superintendent Ames is expected to go on trial Monday. All the indicted officials continue to draw salaries from the city.

STUDENT CONFERENCE OPENS.

Crowde of College Men Flock to Northfield, Mass.—Events Scheduled for This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 29.—The largest student conference ever held at Northfield was started last week. Crowds of students from all the colleges have flocked to the little town, filling up the Northfield Seminary huildings and Camp Northfield and occupying ths Northfield Hotel. It is estimated that there are 200 more delegates than last year and several more institutions are represented.

The initial meeting was held Friday night. John R. Mott presided. H. P. Beach, Educational Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movemcnt; E. C. Carter, General Secretary of the Harvard Association; C. C. Mitchener and George B. Chadwick, Chairman of the Athletic Committee and Captain of Yale foothall team, made speeches. Saturday was a full day. Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin spoke in the morning and John R. Mott in the evening. The Rsv. C. W. Gordon, ("Ralph Connor,") author of "The Sky Pilot," "The Man from Glengarry," and "Black Rock," will preach Tuesday. President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton is scheduled for the Fourth of July.

A baseball series and golf and tennis tournaments have heen arranged. The Athletic Committee is composed of the following well-known athletes:

C. B. Marshall, Columbia.
F. J. Tees, McGill.
W. H. Underhill, Princeton.
Harry Baker, Syracuse.
M. H. Bowman, Jr., the Hill School.
W. G. Gardiner, University of Pennsylvania.
G. B. Chadwick, Yale.
Superintendent of Athletic Grounds—B. J. Baldwin, Wesleyan.

DISBROW'S FATHER WORRIED.

Maintains He Does Not Know of His Son's Plans or Whereabouts—Speculation at Good Ground, L. I.

T. A. Dishrow, the father of Louis Dishrow, remained at his home in Richmond Hill yesterday. The strain of the last few weeks is beginning to tell on him, and much of his good humor has left him. He refused to say whether he would go to Southampton or Good Ground to-morrow, and maintained that he knew nothing of his son's plans or whereaboute.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 29.—Thsre is a great diversity of opinion here regarding Lawyer Rowland Miles's ability to keep his promise to produce Louis Disbrow Tuesday to answer the warrant issued for his arrest in connection with the death of Sarah Lawrence and Clarence Foster. Many people are of the opinion that Dishrow will disappoint his counsel at the last moment, while others are just as firm in thsir helief that Mr. Miles will he ahle to make his promise good.

As Mr. Miles is a political opponent of District Attorney Smith, should he fail to produce his client it will, many think, work to his disadvantage in the race for the District Attorneyship. Should Dishrow show up, however, and Justice Foster decide that the evidence is sufficient to hold him, he will have to remain in jail until October, as the Grand Jury does not meet until then.

There has been considerahle speculation as to why District Attorney Smith sent to Southampton for Justice Foster to take the sworn etatements in the case, as under ordinary conditions Justice Griffin of Ouquo would be called. This is explained by the statement that Justice Griffin is the Postmaster of his town, and a very husy man.

ONE DEAD, THE OTHER DYING.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 29.—One man ie dead and another dying as a result of a quarrel this morning over $2. Joseph Carris, an Italian shoemaker, having a shop at 10 Greenwich Street, was the man killed. Felice Ravo is the man dying. He was shot twice hy Carris before he himself shot and instantly killed Carris.

Carris, besides running the shoeshop, kept a hoarding house, and Ravo formerly hoarded with him, but more recently boarded at the house at 28 Orchard Street. It is claimed Ravo owed $2 for board when he left Carris's house. Carris went to the house on Orchard Street this morning and demanded the money. There was a dispute, and Carris shot. One bullet struck Ravo in the groin, inflicting what is believed to he a fatal wound. Ravo grabbed a shotgun and chased Carris. He caught him a few doors from the house and fired. The charge carried away Carris's breast, and he died instantly.

Ravo, exhausted by his wound and chase, dropped beside the corpse. He was carried to a shed, and Dr. Lanehart examined him and found the injury almost certainly fatal. Ravo was taksn to the Nassau Hospital, where Justice Clowes took his ante-mortem statement.

Pawtucket Street Cars Stoned.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 29.—Street cars were stoned and obstructions placed on the tracks by sympathizers of the striking motormen and conductors in this city and Central Falls to-day. The heavy rain had made the police less vigilant than usual and the attacks were a surprise. Two street railway men wsre hurt by missiles. After running ten cars during the day the traction company took all off at dusk.

The Sunday Edition

THE NEW YORK TIMES is now appearing improved and enlarged every Sunday. A departure in the Magazine Supplement is the introduction of cartoons and illustrations. The many bright, breezy, entertaining articles are materially more acceptable, being brightened by illustrations from the pens of well-known artists. New features will constantly be introduced to improve the Magazine, but the old friend, THE MAN IN THE STREET, will remain to amuse people with his bright, chatty, and clever stories of men and women who figure prominently in the news and events of the day. The news section of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is as interesting as always was. Readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES may depend on getting "all the news that's fit to print" promptly, accurately, and well told. The Financial Quotation Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES covers all transactions in Stocks, Bonds, and Investment Securities—both listed and unlisted. It includes capitalization of corporations—dividends—date and rate, the fluctuations in quotations for the closing week—high and low price for both the current year and the year preceding, and other information indispensable to either investor or speculator to aid him in solving financial problems. The Quotation Supplement is kept on file by all banks and financial institutions for daily reference. The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is far better and greatly improved. It is a Sunday newspaper written for intelligent people.—Adv.

POLICEMAN INHERITS $75,000.

Lucky Patrolman Harry McCutcheon's Windfall Comes from an Uncle—His Plans for the Future.

Patrolman Harry McCutcheon of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, better known to his colleagues on the forcs and to all others who know him as "Handsome Harry," has become heir to $75,000. The good fortune came to the patrolman, who is twenty-seven years old, through his uncle, William McCutcheon of Nashua, N. H.

There are at least four other heirs, who receive a part of the estate of the Nashua man, who was a bachelor. It is invested largely in timber lands in Northern Maine and New Hampshire. "Handsome Harry" comes in for the greatest share because of his athletic tendencies and because the young man accompanied the rich bachelor on many of his hunting and outing expeditions.

McCutcheon had created something of a stir in the Police Department even before the last and best news for him. He has blonde, curly hair, which, owing to the fact that he is much in the sun when rowing and engaging in other athletic sports without his hat, he allows to grow quite long. He is a marvel of muscular development. He weighs exactly 167 pounds stripped at the present time, which he confessed last evening was three pounds lighter than his usual weight, and is 6 feet in height.

McCutcheon has been living in New York off and on about ten years. He has been on the police force five years. He joined the Young Men's Christian Association several years ago, and to that fact attributes the good habits which have kept him in good health. He has several times come to the notice of his superior officers for acts of bravery, the latest instance being on April 2, when at Eighth Avenue and Fortieth Street he stopped a runaway.

The lucky policeman has just returned from a trip to Nashua, where he has heon looking after his new interests. He said last night that two nephews and two uncles took exception to the large share of the estate bequeathed to him, but that he was convinced they would compromise rather than allow the lawyers to eat up all their interests. He said that he had not yet made up his mind to leave the force, but added significantly:

"I wouldn't wonder if something of that kind were to happen."

He said that hereafter most of his time would be devoted to athletics—to rowing principally. He will row with the Hudson Rowing Club on July 5, and again in the Long Island Rowing Club regatta on July 12. He said also that he might go into bueiness of eome kind, but that he had not yet made up his mind fully what the nature of it would be.

HANDY WITH A REVOLVER.

Man Who Shot Tammany Politician Uses for Target Paper Held by His Wife, it. Is Said.

Amandu Pedron and his wife, Nellie, or 770 Tenth Avenue were arraigned before Magistrate Brann yesterday in the West Side Police Court on a charge of shooting Matthew Gall, a Tammany District Captain, on Saturday night at 770 Tenth Avenue. Gall, Jacob Zimmermayer, a tenant in the house, and Charles Scheeler, another politician, were also arraigned by Policemen Haley and Heckley of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct made by Pedron and his wife.

Gall, who was taken to the Roosevelt Hoepital on Saturday night, told the Magistrate that the bullet had been turned from its course by a pipe in his breast pocket, and had merely grazed his side ovsr ths heart. He and Schesler, he said, were in Zimmermayer's flat, which ie situated on the third floor just over the apartment occupied by Pedron. They were trying to get Zimmermayer to enroll in the Narragansett Club, of which they are mmmbsrs, when Pedron shot through the partly open door from the hall.

Scheeler alleged that he was standing near the door and saw Pedron coming up the stairs with his wife. When they reached the top Mrs. Pedron handed a revolver to her husband, and said, "Shoot—fill them full of lead!"

"He is an Anarchist," said Scheeler; "why, he's threatened to shoot everybody in the house. He's got his place full of guns and rifles. He's got a habit of shooting out of the windows. He eaid he would just as lief shoot a person as not."

"Ie his wife an Anarchiet, too?" asked the Magistrate.

"I guess so," replied Scheeler; "she holds up pieces of paper in the flat and he shoots them full of holes."

"How do you know that?" his Honor asked.

"Why, I sor her," protested Scheeler.

"That's a new one in the English language. I'll have to believe you if you 'sor' her."

Scheelsr went on to say that he had just come home from work and had stopped at Zimmermayer's flat on his way upstairs to his own apartments.

Edward Zimmermayer, a son of Jacob Zimmermayer, told the Magistrate that Pedron threatened to shoot him three weeks ago.

"What for?" the Magistrate inquired.

"He says my dog killed his cat."

Pedron and his wife looked ae if they had heen roughly handled. Mrs. Pedron had two black eyes and Pedron had several bruises on his face.

"Well," decided the Magistrate, "I'll hold Pedron and his wife in $500 for examination to-morrow and discharge the others. People who try to kill other people have no right to complain of disorderly conduct on the part of others."

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

One Man Killed and Thirty Injured on Colorado Midland Railway.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 29.—An excursion train on the Colorado Midland Railway, coming down Ute Pass from Cripple Creek, struck a broken rail to-day and seven cars were wrecked. Francis M. English, a prominent musician of this city, was instantly killed and thirty other passengers were more or less injured, three or four probably fatally.

The wreck occurred at Culbers Siding, an abandoned station, one mile east of Cascade, in Ute Pass, and twelve miles from Colorado Springs. The train was crowded to its utmost capacity.

LEAPED FROM CAR INTO RIVER.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 29.—A trolley car, fully loaded with passengers, was crossing the trestle bridge near here at midnight last night on its way from Camden, when a man about thirty years of age arose, and before he could be prevented stepped on to the side rail of the car and leaped into the river. The body was recovered to-day.

The man's skull was fractured by his striking a spile as he went down into the water. There was nothing on the body which sheds light on his identity.

Believe School Teacher Thomas Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—Notwithstanding the Government report, friends of Lewis A. Thomas, the school teacher said to have probably been murdered in the Philippines, hope that he is still alive. They base their theory on the fact that a revolver and a watch were stolen from him in that country several months ago and believe that these were those possessions of his found on the dead Filipino. Mrs. Nancy Thomas, his mother, has been at Ocean Grove, and her brother-in-law, G. W. Churchill, went to bring her home to-day, but they had not arrived in Dunellen this evening. Thomas intended to spend his vacation this Summer at work on The Manila Times.

Struck by a Pennsylvania Train.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 29.—A man whose identity has not yet been established was struck and received probably fatal injuries at the station here this evening. He is supposed to have been trying to cross the tracks ahead of the second section of the Pennsylvania train No. 900. He crossed from the fireman's side and was hit hy the pilot on the engineer's side. His left foot and right hand were cut off and his head deeply and badly gashed. He wore a light-colored and light-weight suit, and had gray mustache and beard and was about fifty-five years of age.

THIRTEEN CHINAMEN FOUGHT DETECTIVES.

Raid on a Place in Pell Street That Was Lively for Awhile—"Pigow" Outfit Found.

Thirteen Chinamen fought detectives who raided an alleged "pigow" place at 22 Pell Street last night. The fight was the first of the kind in the experience of the detectives, who said that they would not have believed it had they not hsen there. One of the detectives was handled roughly, and another had his coat torn from his back.

Roundsman Burns and Detectives Nevins, Milhauser, and Routh went to the third story of the house, where they learned that a "pigow" game was in progress. They broke open the door and rushed upon the thirteen frightened Chinamen. Milhauser, who was the first in the room, attempted to arrest one of the men. He was struck a hiow in the face that knocked him to the floor. In a moment five Chinamen were on top of him, kicking and beating him. When he was rescued his face was cut and hruised in many places, and his body had many bruises. Roundsman Burns jumped to the rescue of Milhauser, while Nevins and Routh guarded the door.

Seeing some of the Celsstials trying to escape through a rear door, Nevins went to head them off, leaving Routh alone at the door leading to the stairway. Five of the Chinamen jumped at Routh and tried to pass him. He was dragged to the ground, and had his coat torn off. He reached his revolver and frightened the Chinamen into suhmission.

In the meantime Burns had rescued Milhauser by the free use of his "billy." Three Chinamen with sore heads were on the floor. Burns went to a window and signaled for the patrol wagon, which is stabled a short distance away, and the thirteen were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station. The detectives secured a "pigow" outlay, consisting of dominoes, dice, cuttone, and $1.50 in cash.

COULDN'T FOOL THE JUDGE.

Detective Mahoney arraigned fifteen men yesterday morning hefore Magistrate Brann, in the West Side Court, the result of a "round-up" of a gang of night prowlers on the pier at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street made by a squad of policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Among the prisoners were several fishermen who said they went to the pier to fish for "tommy-cods."

"Tommy-cods don't run excspt in the Fall and Spring," remarked the Magistrate. "Don't you know that?—or were you willing to wait until Fall for a hite?"

The fishermen admitted that they had fallen asleep while waiting for a hite.

The complaint was made against William Heeley and others. Heeley was one of the fishermen.

"Where do you work, Heeley?" asked the Magistrate.

"I work for Scott the iceman," was the reply.

"There you go with the ready lie—Scott is out of husiness these three years," his Honor commented. "If you haven't worked since Scott was in business, you're a 'vag.'"

"I work for the Merchants' Ice Company," corrected Heeley.

"The only work you do, I guess, is working the duck," retorted the Magistrate.

The other prisoners represented themselves to he hard-working employes of various ice companies, and the Magistrate concluded to discharge them all, with a warning.

ORATOR'S ANTICS COST HIM $3.

Jeremiah Lynch, twenty-two, of 1,881 Amsterdam Avenue, was fined $3 in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning for creating a disturbance at First Street and Bowery at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Policeman Frank M. Roth said that he was attracted by a large crowd at the corner. He found Lynch hanging from one of the cross hars of an elevated road pillar hy one arm and discoursing on the vagaries of the reform administration. In order to give greater point to his remarks he would change his position from time to time, occasionally hanging head down, with his legs over a cross bar.

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Narrow strands,
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Brims of
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Automatic Ice Making Ice Box
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Or will grant the right to sell in small districts for a consideration of $100 and upward.
With this invention it is possible to generate in the ice or water compartment IN A FEW MINUTES A TEMPERATURE OF 35 DEGREES BELOW ZERO, OR BY OPENING OF THE VALVE THE CLEAREST GERM-FREE ICE or ice cream can be made IN A FEW MINUTES. THE PATENT SYSTEM can be ATTACHED at small cost TO EVERY ICEBOX, no matter of what make. (IT ALSO CAN BE APPLIED TO BEER APPARATUSES.) Technical knowledge not necessary; can be carried on as a side issue. Patented in all civilized countries. LICENSES AND APPARATUSES FOR OVER 150,000 MARKS HAVE BEEN SOLD IN GERMANY. APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC, PHYSICIANS, MANUFACTURERS, and others. Has been AWARDED GOLD MEDALS. For particulars and pamphlets write to F. E. M., P. O. Box 1,216, City.

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We can fit you perfectly in this make, no matter what your figure, at any price, from

75c to $5.00 pair.

Second Floor, near Rotunda.

Beautiful Cottons at Half!

A superb lot of fascinating silk chambrays, in white, linen, green, pink and other handsome colors, silk and linen batiste, embroidered in silk dots and lace stripes, silk and lisle thread in white with satin stripes and other dainty colorings, and a fine lot of single and half piece lengths of various other cotton fabrics, all of which have sold all along at from 50c to 75c, to sell to-day at, yard, **39c**

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Charming Swiss Mulls 11½c Yd.

About 5,000 yards of this dainty, sheer, and most desirable fabric, mostly white grounds, with black figures and stripes, though plenty of black grounds with white figures prevail, as well as all pink, blue, and other solid colors. Fully equal to the imported grade.

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Annual Toilet Article Sale!

Prices half to one-third regular. Every toilet need or aid to summer comfort here at the smallest prices ever quoted. Glance through this list, which barely hints at economies waiting you.

Patent Medicines.		Toilet Requisites.	
Peruna,	59c	*Listerine*, large size,	59c
Paine's Celery Compound,	59c	*Listerine*, small size,	15c
Castoria,	19c	*Lyons's Tooth Powder*,	12c
Soaps.		**Bathing Goods.**	
Cuticura Soap,	15c	*Bathing Caps*, best gossamer cloth, either checked or plain black,	10c
Pears' Soap,	7c	*Bathing Slippers*,	39c and 49c
Violet Soap, per box of 3 cakes,	10c		

Main Floor—59th St. Section.

Two White Goods Specials.

Jacquard Figured Pique—Pretty, dainty figures; soft finished and most desirable; worth 40c, yd., 21c

Lace Lawns—Fancy satin stripes in hemstitch effects; worth 20c; at, per yard, 8c

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Annual Hosiery & Underwear Sale.

The greatest values ever known in men's, women's and children's knit underwear and hosiery are here in this great Mid-Summer Sale. Only room for these two quotations here, but the saving on everything is half and more.

Men's Half Hose—Lisle thread and cotton; imported and domestic; lace openwork effects; mode, tan, blue, gray and black; regularly sold for 35c, at, per pair, 15c

Women's Hosiery—Lisle thread; fine imported and domestic makes; lace openwork and gauze effects; worth 35c, at, per pair, 14c

Main Floor—59th St. Section.

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PIANOLA

The entire musical literature of the world is opened to everyone.

In all 7,429 selections have been arranged for the Pianola. Among them are the following:

CHOPIN	101	*selections, including*—Ballade in A flat, Polonaise in E flat, etc.
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LISZT	123	*selections, including*—Hungarian Rhapsodies, Song Tranecriptions, etc.
SCHUBERT	63	*selections, including*—Carneval, Traumerei, etc.
MENDELSSOHN	63	*selections, including*—Songs Without Words, Rondo Capriccioso, etc.
MOZART	36	*selections, including*—Sonatas, Rondos, etc.
MOSZKOWSKY	57	*selections, including*—Waltzes, Polonaises, etc.
BRAHMS	32	*selections, including*—Hungarian Dances, Intermezzos, etc.
CHAMINADE	24	*selections, including*—Air de Ballet, Valse Caprice, etc.
GOUNOD	32	*selections, including*—Faust, Romeo and Juliet, etc.
GRIEG	26	*selections, including*—Peer Gynt, An der Fruehling, etc.
VERDI	14	*selections, including*—All operas.
WAGNER	49	*selections, including*—All operas.
MEYERBEER	15	*selections, including*—Les Huguenots, Le Prophete, etc.
RAFF	38	*selections, including*—La Fileuse, Cavatina, etc.
PADEREWSKI	9	*selections, including*—Minuet, Manru, etc.

All the light operas of Sullivan, De Koven and Sidney Jones:—San Toy, Foxy Quiller, Maid Marian, The Geisha, The Show Girl, The Chaperone, Liberty Belles, King Dodo, The Strollers, Florodora, Emerald Isle, Sultan of Sulu, Belle of New York, Doily Varden, etc.

All the popular college songs, including songs of Princeton and Harvard.

In fact, there is hardly a selection you can ask for that is not included in the catalogue of Pianola music, and 250 selections of new music are being isened each month.

Now the Summer season is here, what could be more enjoyable than the Pianola as an entertainer and educator? If up in the mountains or at the seaside, it will be found an ever-ready friend to while away the hours.

A brochure showing royal palaces around the world which contain these marvellous instruments will be sent upon request.

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No Agreement Reached Regarding Tien-Tsin.

Trade Seriously Interfered With, Native Banks Still Closed, and Salt Harvest of a Province Lost.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 30.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the meeting held on Saturday by the foreign Ministers to discuss the conditions under which Tien-Tsin shall be restored to the Chinese was without result. Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister, supported by Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, insisted that the conditions be unmodified, while the Japanese Minister favored modification.

The position, says the correspondent, is a remarkable one, because the Russian, British, and Japanese Ministers originally assented to the conditions for the sake of unanimity, and now Russia has withdrawn and will be followed by France. The delay is regrettable. Trade has been seriously interfered with. No native banks have been reopened and China has lost the entire salt harvest this year in Pe-chi-Li Province, amounting to some hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The correspondent goes on to say that the difference regarding the Northern Railway is not yet entirely removed. Russia objected to two clauses in the agreement, one regarding foreign financial assistance in the construction of the railway from Peking to the Great Wall, the other stipulating for the appointment of British, German, and Japanese military co-Directors. In regard to the former question the objection has been satisfied. In the latter case a note sent by Prince Ching (head of the Chinese Foreign Office) to M. Lessar, (the Russian Minister,) embodying an alleged British alteration which M. Lessar accepted, contained a gross misstatement of fact. Prince Ching stated that Great Britain had consented to the abolition of the military co-Directors, agreeing instead that orders for military transport should be given by authorized commanders of the different powers to the railway administration direct.

As a matter of fact, says the correspondent, the clause remains unchanged, but Sir Ernest Satow agreed that authorized commanders who so preferred should have the right to transmit their requirements direct to the railway administration without the intervention of the military co-Directors.

GERMANS' "MONITORIAL TONE."

They Accuse Other Nations of Faults for Which They Are Themselves Blamed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 30.—A further instance of the offensively monitorial tone of the German press toward Austria-Hungary, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is furnished by the Berlin Post, which contends that in the projected erection of the new university the Hungarian authorities are not guided solely by educational requirements, but are promoting national aims. Ignoring the Polish policy of the Prussian Government, the paper stigmatizes "the ruthless fashion with which the Magyars endeavor to suppress minorities belonging to other nationalities."

The correspondent says this attempt to browbeat a friendly and allied State is not only calculated to offend the Magyars, hitherto the most reliable of the non-German supporters of the Triple Alliance, but it also affords the Austrian Slavs a welcome opportunity to convict the Prussians out of their own mouths for their petty and oppressive policy toward the Posen Poles.

In national affairs, says the correspondent, the whole German-speaking race has yet to learn that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The Prussian journalists who have fallen into ecstasies of indignation at the treatment of the Boers and of the Saxons in Transyivania—both far better situated than any foreign nationality in the German Empire—have raised no objection to the flogging of Polish children in Posen and the imprisonment of the children's mothers as a means of promoting appreciation of the language of Luther and Goethe.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY PLAN.

Orders Dividing the Territory Into Three Separate Commands Criticised.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 30.—Army orders dividing South Africa into three separate commands have attracted considerable attention, says The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg. He asserts that this cannot be regarded as an altogether fortunate proceeding, because it must be an obstacle to demobilization, while politically it is a retrograde step.

The correspondent says that one great aim which should be kept in view while the settlement of the country is proceeding is the ultimate federation of South Africa. With this object anything serving to emphasize the separatist tendencies of the different colonies should be tacitly avoided, while no opportunity should be lost to bring the colonies together in regard to matters of joint concern.

INTERRUPTED M. LOUBET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 30.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that President Loubet, in presiding at a gymnastic competition, expressed his interest in physical training, as, he said, it prepared good soldiers. A man thereupon exclaimed: "If you are so fond of gymnastic societies, let Déroulède come back." The disturber was expelled, and the crowd cheered the President.

M. Déroulède was President of the League of Patriots, which was made up of members of gymnastic societies. On banishment from France for ten years as the result of the part he took in the famous conspiracy case.

GORGEOUS CEREMONY AT FEZ.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch from Fez, Morocco, to The Times says that on June 19, the birthday of the Prophet, the Sultan held a reception of the tribes on the plain outside the gate of Fez. It was a most impressive sight. The Sultan's procession included mounted guards and richly caparisoned led horses. Finally came his Majesty, riding a white horse with green silk trappings, the imperial red velvet umbrella waving over his head. There was nothing left to be desired in the way of gorgeous effect.

THE NEW DREIBUND TREATY.

French Press Believes that the Alliance Is Not So Strong as Formerly.

PARIS, June 29.—The French press views the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which was effected yesterday in Berlin by the signing of a treaty by the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors to Germany, with considerable equanimity, and expresses the belief that the strength of the alliance has been much enfeebled by dissensions with regard to tariff questions and by the better understanding between Italy and France. The press considers, moreover, that the existence of the Franco-Russian alliance deprives the Triple Alliance of its original aggressive character. The Temps says:

"A tariff war is about to graft itself on this political alliance, and the future will teach us how far an economic war is compatible with a diplomatic understanding. Recent developments have singularly modified, if not the cordiality and intimacy between the powers of the Triple Alliance, at least the efficacy and practical value of the league."

The Journal des Débats is convinced that the new alliance will not be the same as the old one either in spirit or letter, and recalls the declaration of Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that "no military or diplomatic convention will be appended to the new treaty." This paper concludes by saying:

"The Triple Alliance has been renewed under unfavorable conditions, and these should be taken into account, not only in considering its present renewal, but with regard to the prospects of a further renewal of the alliance later."

MANAOS, BRAZIL, ISOLATED.

Notice Sent Out that Cable Communication Is Interrupted.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday sent out the following notice:

"We are advised that telegraphic communication with Manaos is interrupted."

In reply to inquiry at the office of the Commercial Cable Company as to the cause of the interruption announced in the foregoing, it was said last night that the company had simply been notified of the fact by the Eastern Company, and that no details were furnished and no explanation was given.

Manaos is the capital of the Brazilian State of Amazonas and stands upon a moderate elevation on the left bank of the Rio Negros, about six miles above the junction of that river with the Amazon. The population is about 45,000.

In spite of the distance of Manaos from the coast, ocean steamers ascend the Amazon and Rio Negros to the city, and it is an important centre of river navigation. The rubber trade especially is extensive.

Getting Alaska Boundary Data.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Edwin and Thomas Balch of Philadelphia are at present in St. Petersburg for the purpose of collecting information and material with regard to the boundaries of Alaska.

The Russian Recruiting Frauds.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Capt. Krivetsky has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months by a court-martial, which was held at Poltava for having accepted bribes to free recruits from military service. Six of the Captain's accomplices have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and six others to various terms of penal servitude.

The Cholera Outbreak at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—In a dispatch from Port Arthur, a correspondent of the Novoe Vremya blames the Captain of the British vessel Hinan for the recent epidemic of cholera there, which has caused the death of over 400 persons, nearly 300 of whom were Europeans.

The Pope to Write to the President.

ROME, June 29.—The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., when he returns to the United States, will be the bearer of a letter from the Pope to President Roosevelt and will take with him the Pontiff's magnificent gift to the President, which consists of a view of the City of Rome from the Vatican studio, done in mosaic. The idea of appointing Bishop O'Gorman Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines appears for the present at least to have been abandoned, although the first suggestion of this appointment was uttered by the Pope himself when he received William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

American Jockeys in France Exonerated

PARIS, June 29.—The recent investigation by the Jockey Club of the conduct on the French turf of American jockeys, who, it was intimated, had attempted to prevent English jockeys riding against them from winning races, has resulted in the exoneration of the Americans. It is announced that the club found nothing questionable in their behavior, and that no proof of a combination on their part against the English riders was discovered.

A March Composed by Prince Henry.

BERLIN, June 29.—A march called "The Parade March of the Marine Division," composed by Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, has been brought out by a publisher of Leipsic.

POLICE FIND RUNAWAY GIRL.

Brought to the Station by Man from Whom She Sought Food.

Katharine McCabe, a thirteen-year-old girl, who during the past three months has managed to run away from home no less than ten times, and for whose apprehension a general alarm was sent out by the police on Friday, was brought to the East Fifty-first Street Station by John Minogram of Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon. Capt. Lantry was behind the desk when Minogram and the girl walked in. Minogram explained that the girl had stopped him in the street and asked for something to eat. Feeling sorry for her, he had decided it was best to bring her to the station and let the police locate her friends.

Capt. Lantry recognized the child as the runaway and sent for her father, Patrick McCabe, who lives on East Fiftieth Street. The Captain advised McCabe to put the girl in some institution where she would be well taken care of. The father replied that, if she needed any reforming, he preferred to be the one to undertake the reformation.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 4th. Tickets good for return until August 3d.—Adv.

Adjournment Expected Not Later than Wednesday.

Conference on the Philippine Bill May Be Completed To-day—Two Appropriation Bills to be Finished.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The exact time when the present session of Congress shall come to a close cannot be foretold until there is definite information as to when an agreement will be reached on the Philippine Civil Government bill. However, the general consensus of opinion pisces the adjournment on Tuesday, or at the latest, Wednesday. This prediction involves the opinion that the Philippine conferrees will be able to conclude their work to-morrow. That they can do that is quite evident in view of what already has been accomplished in the way of harmonizing the differences on that bill and on account of the probability that parts of the measures will be dropped in case it should appear that no agreement can be reached except through prolonged exchange of views.

Neither house is disposed to extend the session for more than a day or two for the purpose of securing agreement on all features of the bill when it is felt on all hands that the preservation of no one feature of the bill is necessary to its success as a whole. It is not believed in any quarter that either house will consume a great deal of time in debating the conference report when presented, but, lest the debate should run longer than is expected, the resolution fixing the time for adjournment will not be brought in until the Philippine conference report shall be made to and accepted by both houses.

Of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency and the Naval bill remain to receive the finishing touches. There are still some points of difference on each of these measures between the two houses, but none that cannot be harmonized whenever the Philippine bill shall be out of the way.

Neither house will attempt much other business. The Senate calendar contains a number of measures which can be discussed, and there is an understanding in the House that the Militia bill shall be used as a basis for discussion to fill in the time when conference reports are not at hand for consideration. There also is an understanding that the London Dock Charges bill shall be taken up under suspension of the rules after the adoption of the resolution fixing the hour for adjournment.

Both houses will close the session with exceptionally clean calendars and with the feeling that it has been a session of important achievements.

PHILIPPINE BILL CONFERENCE.

No Agreement Reached Yesterday, but Indications Are Favorable to an Understanding.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The conferrees on the Philippine Civil Government bill were in session a large part of to-day. They met first in the forenoon at Senator Lodge's house, breaking up about 4 o'clock and reassembling at 9 o'clock. The second meeting was still in progress at midnight.

After the conference took a recess at 4 o'clock, it was stated that no agreement had been reached on the coinage and Philippine legislation branches of the bill, which have been the chief obstacles to an agreement, but it was said to-night the indications were favorable to an agreement being reached.

APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Total for the Session Now Closing Will Amount to Almost a Billion Dollars.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The amount of appropriations for the present session of Congress will run unusually high, owing in part to the amount required to build the isthmian canal. When Mr. Cannon submitted a general estimate of appropriations a few weeks ago he made the total up to that time $691,445,000. Since then the Canal bill has passed, carrying a present appropriation of $40,000,000 for the franchise, and enough more for the rights of Colombia and for beginning the work to carry the total up to $50,000,000. The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately $184,000,000.

Mr. Cannon's estimate also omitted contracts for future expenditure included in the Omnibus Public Building, the Omnibus Claims, and various other bills, aggregating a large amount. This will carry the total for the session, figuring in these future amounts, almost, if not quite, up to the billion-dollar mark.

The appropriation bills have contained little general legislation, being confined chiefly to the regular needs of the various branches of the Government. The Naval bill provided for an addition of two armored cruisers, two battleships, and two gunboats to the navy, and a provision is still in controversy as to whether one of each class of these ships shall be built in Government yards.

HOUSE'S SUNDAY SESSION.

First Time in Ninety Years that the Sabbath Was Made a Legislative Day.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The House of Representatives held a session to-day to pay tribute to the memories of Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York and Representative Peter J. Otey of Virginia. The widows and families of the deceased occupied the Speaker's pew in the galleries and delegations from Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, the Letter Carriers' Association, and the New York Pilots' Association came here to honor Mr. Cummings's memory. The public galleries were well filled. The eulogies were impressive, especially that delivered by Mr. Cannon of Illinois, the veteran Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who paid a tribute to the character of Mr. Cummings.

Although services have been held in the House on Sundsy on previous occasions, notably on the death of Henry Winter Davis, this was the first in ninety years that Sunday was made a legislative day and the House met on the Sabbath with a Speaker, clerks, and all the other paraphernalia which accompany the actual transaction of legislative business. Frequently in times past the House has been in session on Sunday, especially at the close of a short session, but such sessions always have been continuations of the legislative days of Saturday and the Journal on Monday showed no session on the Sabbath. In this case, however, the Journal of to-dsy will be that of a regular legislative day. In order to find a precedent for the session, the House managers went back to 1811, when the House held a session on March 2 because of the pressure of public business two days before the final adjournment, March 4.

Among those besides Mr. Cannon who paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Cummings were:

McClellan, (Dem., N.Y.)	Clark, (Dem., Mo.)
Foss, (Rep., (Ill.)	Goldfogle, (Dem., N. Y.)
Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)	Lessler, Rep., N. Y.)
McCall, (Rep., Mass.)	

Eulogies were pronounced on Representative Otey of Virginia by the following:

Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)
Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.)	Rhea, (Dem., Va.)
Flood, (Dem., Va.)	McCall, (Rep., Mass.)
Hay, (Dem., Va.)	Rixey, (Dem., Va.)
Morris, (Rep., Minn.)	Graff, (Rep., Ill.)
Swanson, (Dem., Va.)	

Isthmian Canal Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 29. — President Roosevelt last night signed the Isthmian Canal bill.

Exposition to be Held in Osaka from March to July, 1903.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Consul S. S. Lyon sends from Kobe, Japan, a pamphlet giving the classification of articles in the Osaka Exposition, to be held from March to July, 1903. Mr. Lyon also transmits descriptive matter of the forthcoming Japanese World's Fair. Spacious buildings, eighteen in number, are being erected. They are being constructed entirely of wood and covered with galvanized zinc sheets. At the northern entrance to the grounds there will be a tower ninety feet high, from which visitors may view the surrounding country.

The laying out of the grounds and the construction and fitting up of the buildings and appurtenances have been undertaken by Obayashi Yoshiboro, the great Japanese architect and contractor, at the price of 1,100,000 yen, ($550,000,) the buildings alone costing 700,000 yen.

As Osaka possesses no carriages or cabs but only jinrikishas, it was at first proposed to build a tramway to run from Umeda Station to the exhibition, for which purpose, most of the streets being very narrow, the municipality intended to purchase and remove a great number of houses, but the expenditure for this being found too great, the idea has been abandoned. Instead, visitors who arrive at Umeda Station will be carried by train to Kawaguchi Station, which lies on the western side of the city, from which steam launches provided by the municipality will take them up the river to Minato-machi Station, and thence they will proceed by rail to the exhibition grounds.

McKINLEY TABLET UNVEILED.

The President Among Those Who Attend the Exercises in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A small tablet of white marble, bearing in letters of gold a brief statement of the life and deeds of William McKinley, the tribute of his friend Judge Thomas H. Anderson, formerly of Ohio, but now a member of the District bench, was unveiled in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church here to-day. The unveiling was attended with simple ceremony, in the presence of some of those who had helped the dead President administer the Government. Well-known public men added their tributes and made the occasion a memorable one. The American flag that concealed the tablet was drawn aside as the congregation sang with deep feeling "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The tablet occupies a position on the north wall of the main auditorium, midway between the two entrances to the church.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou were present. Addresses were made by the Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D., the pastor of the church; Senator Fairbanks, Representative Grosvenor, and Representative Robert W. Tayler of Ohio, who now represents the district in Congress once represented by President McKinley.

The tablet is about three feet high by two feet wide, and is made in the form of a shield. At the apex of the shield a small cross is carved, while at the bottom is the shield from the great seal of the United States. Beneath the cross are the words, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The main inscription is on the body of the shield. Below the border are the last words of the dead President, "Thy will, not ours, be done."

ELOPERS HELD IN CUBA.

Frenchman Accused of Embezzlement, and His Mexican Sweetheart Taken Off an American Vessel.

When the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived here last night from Vera Cruz and Havana, left the former port she had on board as passengers Amadeo Raves, a young Frenchman, and Isabelle la Cavalirie, a Mexican girl. Raves was charged with embezzlement by the father of Isabelle la Cavalirie, who had the Mexican authorities cable to the Mexican Consul at Havana to arrest the couple, stating the charges against Raves.

The Mexican Consul at Havana consulted with the French Chargé d'Affaires there, and together they presented the case to Señor Zaldo, the Cuban Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Secretary Zaldo decided that it was possible to hold the couple, and took them from the vessel when she arrived. Capt. Robertson protested, but to no avail.

When Raves and Miss la Cavalirie boarded the steamship at Vera Cruz they had no clothes but those they wore, and it was quite evident the girl had just come from school. They told the passengers they intended to be married as soon as possible. The passengers supplied them with clothing and requested Capt. Robertson to marry them. The Captain refused to do so, because the girl is only fifteen years of age. Raves threatens a damage suit against the Ward Line, and says he will also invoke the aid of France to protect him.

STAYED IN HOSPITAL AT LAST.

For Three Days Woman with Probably Fractured Skull and Injured Spine Refused to Remain.

After declining daily since last Thursday to remain at Bellevue Hospital, Mrs. Delia McDonald, twenty-six years old, of 402 West Twenty-fourth Street, finally consented to remain yesterday afternoon when Dr. A. Jones found that her skull was probably fractured and said he thought her spine was also injured. As a result of her unwillingness to remain at the hospital last Thursday five doctors are working over her trying to save her life.

Mrs. McDonald was thrown against an elevated road pillar Thursday afternoon by a Third Avenue trolley car at Twenty-third Street. She was stepping from the car when it started. Policeman Buckley of the East Twenty-second Street Station found her unconscious in the midst of a crowd. He called an ambulance, but Mrs. McDonald on recovering consciousness refused to go to the hospital and was taken to her sister's home, 402 East Twenty-fourth Street.

That night she became delirious. Her sister, Mrs. Mary Cavanaugh, who is very poor, went out to beg a piece of ice to put on the injured woman's head to allay the pain, but could not get any. All day Friday the injured woman was in agony and the two sisters paid a visit to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. McDonald refused to stay and left with her sister. On Saturday evening they went again to the hospital and again the injured woman refused to stay. When they went there yesterday afternoon inflammation had set in and Mrs. McDonald was in a serious condition. Dr. Jones insisted that she remain and she consented to do so.

STEAMSHIP HINDOO AFIRE.

The Wilson Line Steamship Hindoo, which sailed for Hull on Saturday with a cargo of cotton and hay, had made 110 miles east of Sandy Hook when, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered in Compartment 4, which is between decks forward.

Live steam was turned into the compartment and the fire was under control in a short time, but the steamship returned and anchored off Liberty Island. Capt. Clark said that she will proceed after the cleaning of the compartment.

Lake-Built Schooner Here.

A novel arrival here yesterday in the shape of a vessel was the lake-built schooner Linerla of Manitowoc, Wis. The Linerla has been on the way twenty-four days, during which time she has called at Menominee, Mich., and Three Rivers, Quebec, at which latter place she took on a cargo of lumber for the New York trade. After discharging her cargo, the Linerla will take a run down to New Orleans in search of something new in the way of cargo for customers along the St. Lawrence and great lakes.

Store Closed All Day July 4th and 5th.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

20,000 Women's Shirt Waists
On Sale To-day at Astonishing Reductions from the Regular Prices.

A sale of this character is an event of commanding importance. It presents arrays of opportunities that are as unusual as they are welcome. Being part of what are indisputably

The Largest Stocks of Shirt Waists in the World, the occasion becomes invested with a degree of fascination positively irresistible when you consider what an exceptional amount of style and value you receive for your money.



Shirt Waists that embody all those cunning witcheries of style so delighting to the eye and embellishing to the wearer. Waists that possess every touch of cleverness, every curve of gracefulness, notwithstanding the low prices we quote for this sale.

$1.00 WHITE MADRAS WAISTS with fancy black stripe and figures; stock collar with white tie, at 50

$1.50 DOTTED SWISS WAISTS, tucked front and three rows of hemstitched Val. lace, forming bodice, 89

$1.75 DOTTED LAWN WAISTS, closely tucked over bust, hemstitching across front and back, forming yoke, at 95

$2.50 CIRCULAR YOKE WAISTS of fine white lawn. The yoke and collar in one piece of alternating rows of fine lace and embroidery; tucked and hemstitching across front, with inserting of Val. lace in centre; flaring elbow sleeves; the most striking effect of this season; at 1.25

$1.95 SHEER LAWN WAISTS, with dainty patterned hemstitched Val. lace strips across yoke, set between clusters of tucking; elbow sleeves with flaring flanges; trimmed with lace and hemstitching; at 1.25

$1.75 WHITE "ELBOW SLEEVE" WAISTS, solidly tucked and hemstitched front with three rows of hemstitched blind embroidery across blouse, at 1.00

ALSO TO-DAY
500 of the finest
White and Colored Waists
Made of Imported Materials.
Reduced from 3.50, 3.75, 5.00 and 5.90 to 1.90
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Skirts.
Styles are entirely original. Prices are abnormally low.
300 Outing Skirts At $3.90
of best Russian Duck, in plain white, black or blue, with self color or white fagoting.
300 Outing Skirts At $1.85
of best Russian Duck, in solid black, blue or white, with self or white stitching on straps.

Trunks.
HEAVY OIL PAINTED CANVAS COVERED TRUNKS; iron-bound, protected with five hardwood slats on top, two hardwood frames around body, malleable iron clamps and corners, two steel centre bands, brass Excelsior lock, heavy dowels and bolts each side of lock, iron bottom, linen lined; two trays, one with hat-box and packing compartment, thoroughly riveted throughout:

30 inch.	32 inch.	34 inch.
6.95	7.35	7.75
36 inch.	38 inch.	40 inch.
8.10	8.45	8.85

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Boys' Serge Sailor Suits.
The typical American Suits for boys 3 to 10 years. So cool and comfortable. Suitable for all weather conditions—mid-summer or early fall.
An Offering of 800 Suits.
Fine quality pure wool serges; fast colors; every fashionable shade and combination; finished with silk scarfs, 2.50
Continuation of the special sale of high-class Boys' Garments, including JACKET, NORFOLK AND 3-PIECE SUITS, for the larger boys, up to 17 years, same price. 2.50
Main Floor, Rear.

"Double Value" Shoe Sale.



An Event That Never Fails to Interest Thousands Who Are Looking for Rare Bargains.



To-day will be a memorable day in the Shoe Store, for it inaugurates the annual "Double Value" Shoe Sale.

Crowds came every day of the sale last year; and it was the unanimous verdict of all who shared in that event that it was the most remarkable sale of its kind that had been exploited.

This Year's Sale Will Exceed It in Every Particular.

Stocks are larger; varieties are greater. Assortments are more liberal. The range of choice is exceptionally advantageous. The sale is possible for this reason: During the month of July every well regulated shoe factory closes for repairs, stock taking and other reasons, preparatory to beginning the fall business. All surplus stocks, all odd lines, all miscellaneous assortments of Shoes are sold at sacrifice prices to warrant their immediate clearance.

IN THIS WAY WE OBTAINED THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. All styles. All leathers.

We Offer Them at About ½ the Usual Prices.

Boys' and Girls' Summer Shoes at 98c.

About 5,000 pairs at this price, as follows:

GIRLS' TAN AND BLACK SHOES, with spring heels; all sizes up to the ladies' size 6, for large girls; these usually SELL AT $1.50 and $2.00, ACCORDING TO SIZE.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OXFORD TIES AND SANDALS; SEVERAL STYLES; $1.50 AND $2.00 GRADES. BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES; tan and black calfskin lace; several styles; mostly all sizes up to 8½ for young men; $1.50 to $2.50 qualities.

WOMEN'S SHOES.
AT 1.45 Black Kid Shoes, button and lace, and Tan Kid Lace Shoes, all sizes, $2.50 and $3 values
AT 1.95 Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, button and lace, light and heavy soles, several pretty styles of toes and heels; also some Patent Kid Welt Sole Lace Shoes; $3.50 and $5.00 values.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS.
At 1.45 OXFORD TIES of tan, Russia calf, and black vici kid; single and double soles; all sizes; $3.00 and $3.50 values.
At 98c WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES of tan and black kid, four different styles; all sizes; $1.50 and $2.00 values.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS.
AT 1.95 WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES of black kid and patent leather; eight pretty styles; welted and turned soles; also patent leather and dull kid colonials and several lines of sample shoes; all $3.00 to $5.00 values.
AT 1.90 The Shoes are of tan kid and calf, and black kid and calf; the Oxfords are of black kid and patent leather; most of the shoes in this lot have Goodyear welted soles, and are as good as any $3.50 Shoes sold anywhere.
AT 2.85 Shoes and Oxfords, in kid, calf, patent kid and patent leathers; all the best makes; all sizes; $4.00 to $6.00 values; the best are mostly in sizes 6 to 8.
(Main Floor, Rear of Fountain.)

A $5 Bill and Its Purchasing Power To-day at "The Big Store."

Facts are impressive because they constitute the truth.

And the truth is mighty, for it is triumphant.

When the Siegel Cooper Store closed Saturday evening it brought to a termination a phenomenal sale in our clothing store. From start to finish the sale was a series of ovations rather than a mere exchange of money and merchandise.

Causes and conditions are exceptionally interesting. It has never been the policy of the Siegel Cooper Store to do a thing in a listless, stereotyped fashion. Energy and originality are among its leading characteristics, as you know. New standards, new ideas; bold, progressive, clear-cut policies accentuate every enterprise of this establishment.

And so with the great sale of Men's Clothing that ended Saturday night. The sale began without any fanfare of trumpets, without any verbosity, without any excuses, without any of the folderols so many storekeepers find it irresistible to avoid.

We told you simple facts simply. Your attention was immediately attracted. Crowds responded. Business reached a wonderful degree, but perhaps, not so wonderful after all when you reflect how very remarkable the values were. VALUES! The keynote of the whole fabric in a single graphic word. And in vigorous pursuance of this policy, we are going to make the

Last Day of June a Record Breaker

in every sense of the phrase.

Every broken lot in our Men's Clothing Store will be grouped in the centre aisle of that section of the Store. About 900 garments in 5 groups will be at your disposal, every garment being uniformly priced "FIVE DOLLARS."

In the assortment are:

240 Mixed Suits of Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds. (Broken lots.)
170 Blue Serge Suits; all worsted serge; fast color. (Broken lots.)
110 Black Suits; Cheviots, Thibets; Unfinished Worsteds. (Broken lots.)
90 Coats and Vests; both sacks and 3-button frocks; black diagonals and worsteds. (Broken lots.)
164 Hot Weather Suits, Norfolks included; coats and trousers of Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes. (Broken lots.)
114 very fine quality Flannel Coats and Trousers; majority navy with fine stripes; coats double breasted. (Broken lots.)

Quantities, as you will note, are small—limited.

$5.00 To-day.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes Daily, Except Saturday, at 5 P. M.

When the Store closes next Thursday, July 3d, it will remain closed until Monday, July 7th. During the months of July and August the Store will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Five Hundred
Handsome Dresses
At Half Price!

And More Than a Hundred SILK WRAPS At the Same Radical Price-Concession

ALL of the Dresses are imported; as are the majority of the Silk Coats. They are the most exquisite Summer garments to be found in New York today. They are here, on this last day of June, in such ample quantities, simply because we outdid all precedent in this season's importations; making a showing of such brilliance as to delight and enthuse our public in a manner that repays, a dozen times over, the price we pay for it in today's accepted loss, which means gratifying saving to the women who now claim the garments, at two dresses for the fair price of one.

The Paris Model Dresses at half price, include the *Grand Prix* Dresses that arrived so recently. Prices were $175 to $450; now $87.50 to $225.

The Organdy and Foulard Costumes are copies of special models made for us by Corne, Havet and Armand. The Organdy Dresses are now $10.50 to $62.50, from $21 to $125. The Foulard Dresses are now $27.50 to $36; formerly $55 to $72.

Then there are handsome Outing Costumes, made of white and colored duck, after designs by Francis. They are beautifully trimmed and embroidered. Prices were $21 to $70; now $10.50 to $35.

All Silk Eton Jackets, Half Price

About seventy of these smart and dainty jackets—in the handsomest styles of the season. Prices were $10 to $110; now $5 to $55.

Also about forty Imported Three-quarter-length Coats, from the best foreign makers; were $32 to $160; now $16 to $80.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Remarkable Display of White SHIRT-WAISTS

WE HAVE BEEN fortunate enough to secure, from a quarter to a third below their worth, a collection of some of the most remarkable White Shirt-Waists we have ever been able to offer at the low price of **$1 and $1.75 each.**

They are made of fine, sheer lawn, the $1.75 waists in *fifteen* attractive styles. Women will grasp eagerly this exceptional chance to get such cool, charming shirt-waists as these at such low prices. Descriptions:

At $1, worth $1.50—Of lawn; fine cluster plaits and Valenciennes lace insertion; plaited back; elbow sleeves with ruffle edgings.

At $1.75, worth $2.50 and $2.75—Of lawn, 15 styles; embroidery insertions, fine plaits, and hemstitching; some with black embroidery; plaited stock collars with embroidered turnovers, or soft stocks with hemstitched ties. Main aisle.

On the Second floor, these exceptional offerings of White Lawn Wrappers, in charming Summer styles, at reduced prices:

At $1.25, from $1.75—Yoke of hemstitching with hemstitched ruffle; ruffle on skirt.

At $2.50, from $3.75—Two styles; yoke of allover embroidery and ruffle or cluster-plaited full front, Watteau back; ruffles on skirt.

At $3.50, from $5.50 and $6.50—Two styles; square neck; Point de Paris lace and beading with ribbon; or cluster-plaited yoke with insertion and ruffle; ruffles on skirt.

Girls' Summer Woolen DRESSES

INTO the middle of your ninety-degree weather is apt to come, by way of contrast, the cool, brisk, October-like day that makes one's warmer clothing popular.

Don't take your little girls away for the Summer without a woolen dress or two for just these sudden changes. Especially when such pretty dresses as these, many of them treated to a half-price stimulus to hurry them out, are here to choose from. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

At $3.50, worth up to $7.50—
Dresses of cashmere and serge, in sailor, Russian blouse and other good styles, in a variety of colorings.

At $5, worth up to $12—
Dresses of cashmere and serge, all beautifully made and trimmed, in white and colors. Sailor, Russian blouse and other good styles. Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Garments
SOME REDUCTIONS

THERE'S much of interest in these newly-priced groups of Girls' Silk Petticoats and Babies' Pique and Cloth Reefers and Wash Dresses.

All new, handsome garments, in perfect condition, and all reduced *from one-third to one-half:*

Girls' $6.50 to $10 Silk Petticoats at $3 to $4.50—
With extra wide, deep ruffle with small ruffle, or accordion-plaited flounce with under ruffle. In light blue, pink, rose and other shades. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Babies' $2.50 to $15 Reefers at $1 to $10—
Of pique or cloth; in various styles; with embroidery and insertions in elaborate designs; in light blue, pink and white.

Babies' $1.50 to $5.50 Dresses at 75c to $3.50—
Of gingham, percale and colored lawn; in guimpe, sailor or Russian blouse effect; trimmed with embroidery, lace or braid. Sizes 2 to 4 years. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JAPANESE LANTERNS
For the Fourth

NO FOURTH OF JULY celebration is complete without Japanese Lanterns, strung in festive fashion around piazzas, on lawns, under trees. They are as essential as the fire-works.

We are splendidly prepared to supply your needs—even of those styles and sizes of lanterns in which there is a shortage elsewhere:

Lanterns, in assorted shapes and sizes, in packages of 6, for 50c; of 5, at 60c.
12-inch Oval Lanterns, four different colors, 75c dozen.
Other Lanterns, in great variety, from 10c to $1 each.
Package of 25 Lanterns, all different, $2.50.
Paper Napkins, in fancy boxes, 50 for 25c; larger quantities at proportionately low prices.
Tenth street aisle and Basement.



Midsummer Sale of
Carpets and Rugs
A Semi-Annual Clean-up of 30,378 Yards of Carpets

NOT a mere Remnant Sale—mark you that; though the movement includes a splendid remnant sale, as its secondary feature. But, primarily, this is an offering of really immense quantities—as, witness the total actual figures above, which are aggregated by immense numbers of full pieces, and in some cases *up to twenty full pieces of a pattern!* Enough, in most instances, to cover the largest floors of private homes and hotels, too. There can be no quantity-disappointments, as is common in most so-called "Carpet Sales," for those who seek floor-coverings in this great Midsummer movement.

Then every variety of carpet is included—Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain—all of the very highest character, in the various grades, and all in profuse variety of patterns.

For these AMPLE QUANTITY lots these are the new prices:

Fine Axminsters, $1.40 to $1.65; now $1 and $1.25
Other Axminsters, $1 to $1.20; now 75c and 85c
Wilton Velvets, $1.35; now 95c
Regular Velvets, $1; now 75c
Body Brussels, $1.40; now $1
Tapestry, in 9 and 10-wire qualities, 75c and 85c; now 55c
Second grade of Tapestry Carpets, 65c; now 45c
Third grade of Tapestry Carpets, 50c; now 40c
Best All-wool Ingrain Carpets, 65c; now 50c
Extra heavy quality Ingrain Carpets, 85c; now 60c

Then here are the facts of the **Carpet Remnant Sale** in which lengths vary from 5 to 30 yards in a piece, and prices shorten as the length lessens:

Fine Axminsters at 60c to $1 a yard
Other Axminsters at 50c to 75c a yard
Brussels at 60c to 85c a yard
Wilton Velvets at 60c to 85c a yard
Other Velvets, 50c to 75c a yard
Best Tapestries, 40c to 50c a yard
Other Tapestries at 30c to 40c a yard
Agra Ingrains at 40c to 50c a yard
Extra Supers, all wool, at 30c to 40c a yard

And there are thousands of yards here, too; but you must bring your room dimensions along to buy to advantage.

Then there is another branch of this movement of intense interest to people with Summer or city homes—

The Clean-Up Rug Sale

Including a large number of Oriental Rugs, as well as Domestic Rugs, in lines where sizes are broken; and to buy certainly and to best advantage you'd best be sure to know the measurements of your rooms before you come.

DOMESTIC RUGS Our offering of these comprises all rugs in which the line of sizes is broken or patterns are dropped, and prices are reduced 25 per cent. and in some cases 33⅓ per cent. There are all grades, just as good in quality and style as goods at regular prices, if you can find the sizes you want. They consist of Smyrna, Axminster, Velvet, English and American Squares, in various grades; too many sizes and prices to quote. The above reduction, however, tells the story.

ORIENTAL RUGS We have culled from our large stock about two hundred and fifty, all of the best grades, in good condition; and they show a very handsome reduction of nearly one-third from the original retail prices. Every quality and size of rug is represented. Again, there are too many rugs and too much variation in size to give prices; but it is a decided opportunity which should not be overlooked by any one desiring a rug now or later in the season.

This is without doubt the best offering of floor coverings that we have ever assembled at any one time. Superb patterns, ample quantities, best grades, and littlest prices. The movement commands the attention of all housekeepers interested in large and positive economy.

Third floor.

The Wanamaker Store.

Men's Trousers
Made to Measure, Under-Price

WE'VE BEEN pluming ourselves on our remarkably fine collection of Men's Worsted Trouserings. The patterns are really worth being proud of. But we want as many men as possible to let us make them their Summer Trousers before the Fourth of July—so today have newly marked all of these stylish

$6.50 and $7.50 Trouserings at $5

And, of course, promise you trousers you'll be glad to wear. We advise you to act quickly for the Fourth is coming a-running.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The News for Boys

MORE ACCURATELY—for parents of boys. For a boy, while he takes true boyish pride in being well dressed, is not vitally interested in the cost of his clothes. His parents, however, *are* interested. Today's economy-news of Summer clothes will please the parents, on the score of the low prices; while the garments themselves will gratify the boys, because of their good looks:

At $3.75—Double-breasted and Norfolk Jacket Suits, in plain blue serges and cheviots, also mixtures; broken lots; sizes 6 to 16 years; reduced from $5 to $8.50.

At $3—Sailor Suits, of various materials and colors; a round-up of 3 to 12-year sizes that have been $5 to $8.50.

At $2.75—Golf and Bicycle Suits, of fancy cheviots and cassimeres. Most attractive suits, for boys of 6 to 10 years, and formerly priced at $5 to $8.

At 25c—Boys' Washable Trousers, of checked materials; handsomely made; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Simplex Vaporizer
And Formalin Disinfecting Lamp

A SIMPLE, compact, effective, and inexpensive Fumigating Lamp. An article that should be in every home; but hitherto complex and expensive. Its usefulness is broad, and its service inestimable—

for steaming the face—
for vaporizing treatment in cases of Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Hay Fever—
for disinfecting and fumigating with Formalin (or Formaldehyde)—
for exterminating moths, mosquitoes, flies and other insects.

Up to the present time Formaldehyde Fumigating Lamps are little known in the home; houses and hotels are still fumigated by expensive, inconvenient, and unpleasant processes.

The Simplex Vaporizer is the most thorough and effective agent that can be used, and ten minutes after the windows are thrown open the air is pure and healthful again.

Then it has a very satisfying use at the present time for people who spend the summer among *mosquitoes, flies,* and other insect pests. Just last Friday, in answering, in the Philadelphia North American, a correspondent who wanted help against flies, *Marion Harland* said: "If I could invent such a thing (to banish flies) I should make my fortune." Yet here it is—every housekeeper wants it, for both flies and mosquitoes; and it is as simple to use as boiling a teapot on a gas stove.

Price, Complete for Use, $1.50;
by mail, post-paid, $1.65.

It's worth its price, a dozen times over, to clear the bedroom of flies and mosquitoes for freedom to sleep at night.

Housefurnishing Store, Basement.

Linen Madras Under-Price

THIS half-linen, half-cotton fabric is probably the coolest and most serviceable of Summer dress stuffs; and its real beauty and smartness make it one of the most popular fabrics for shirt-waists and shirt-waist suits.

Today we quote newly little prices on about a hundred and forty choice patterns, besides the popular solid colorings. All are this season's patterns, in embroidered figured stripes of Persian colors on white stripes, small fancy corded stripes of white and colors in clusters, single stripes, narrow spaced stripes and widely-spaced stripes on grounds of light blue, green, dark blue, pink, tan, gray, cardinal, mais and heliotrope.

The linen in the fabric gives it an almost silk-like lustre. It is a rare fabric to find so much under-price just when most wanted.

24-inch Madras, was 30c and 35c; now 20c.
32-inch Madras, was 40c and 50c; now 25 and 30c.
32-inch Madras, in solid colors of light blue, green, dark blue, pink, gray, tan, cardinal, mais, and heliotrope, at 30c a yard. Also 24 inches wide, at 20c.

Rotunda.

Lillian Corsets in Summer Models
And a Particular Bargain

IT'S in the Summer that Corsets constructed on correct lines show to best advantage their superiority over corsets of poor design.

Lillian Corsets, the best that are imported, belong in the former class. While giving stylish lines and graceful carriage to the figure of the wearer, they possess the delightful ease and comfort essential for hot-weather wearing.

Here's word of some appropriate models, including an interesting group that's marked far below usual prices:

At $5, reduced from $10 to $13.50—Of white coutil; medium and low bust; medium and extra long hips; whalebone; bias sides; lace-trimmed.

At $5.50—Of batiste; medium length bust; short hips; whalebone.

At $5.50—Of light-weight brocade; medium and short length; gored bust and hips; lace-trimmed; garter attachment; excellent model for Summer wear.

At $2.75—Of batiste; low bust; no side steels; for slender figures.

The Wright Bust-Form Corset gives an admirable shapeliness to women of slight figure; and it gives the stylishness of a corset without its discomforts to those who have been able to wear only waists in the past. Price, $1.50 and $2.50.

Demonstration of the Wright Bust-form Corsets, Second floor, Tenth street.

Underwear at 12½c

HERE is a pair of offerings of Summer Cotton Underwear for men and women, that will astonish by their low prices, for garments of such good quality:

At 12½c each, seconds of 25c grades—125 dozens of Men's Cotton Undershirts; in ecru, blue and blue-striped. Slight spots or breaks prevent their being sold at full price.

At 12½c each, seconds of 18c grades—Women's white Cotton Vests; well made and nicely finished; high necks, long sleeves; light weight, generous sizes. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.



We tower above all—for we are the largest tailoring house in the world. Every garment bearing our name is a guarantee to satisfaction. Style is right, material is right and workmanship right.

We have special facilities to complete a suit in 12 hours.

A special sale this week of serges, homespuns, and worsted cheviots, to order, at $16.00—exceptional value and worth double our price. Otherwise your money back.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free.

Our store closes on July 3rd and will not reopen for business until July 7th. During July and August we close at noon on Saturdays.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Kitchen Utensils

HAVING THIS *Trade Mark* Are SAFE: *NO POISON* Is used in the enamel. AGATE Mfg. Co. NICKEL-STEEL-WARE

Send for Our New Booklet Showing WHY.

A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

PREVENT BLACK SMOKE

Power plants can burn soft coal without black smoke and save money by applying

THE ÆOLIPYLE.

Applied to your plant if in New York or vicinity on

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL FREE.

Call, write or telephone

THE ÆOLIPYLE CO.,

Telephone 1849 John. 237 Water St., New York.

Fourth on Friday Three Days Off

for thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers. Wherever you go—be sure to carry a Kodak. 'Twill multiply your interest in the trip, extend a good share of the fun to your friends, and perpetuate in picture the pleasures of the triple holiday.

Intelligent service and 20 per cent. off list price on all regular Eastman models.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

Only one store—Opposite Madison Sq. P. O.

A New Patent, which will be hailed by every housewife, or every one who needs ice, with delight, is the automatic ice box, with food preserver. The great advantage of this invention is obvious; then nobody is any more dependent from the ice dealer; the air in the ice box is no more musty, but pure; the food therefore will not spoil so easily, as the air in the ice box is an excellent preserver. But of the greatest importance is the automatic manufacture of the cleanest ice in a few minutes, which will be fully appreciated when ice is needed in emergencies, such as sudden sickness, &c., especially as the ice thus made is free of all germs. Ice cream can also be made in the ice box in a few minutes without the use of ice or salt, simply by opening the valve. As the patented system is very simple and can be attached to any ice box or beer apparatus in use at a small outlay, there is no question that there will be a great demand for this practical invention.

Amusements.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. | Regular Mat. Sat. Special Mat., July 4th.
Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot

Herald SQ. THEA. | Closed Until Thursday. Seats Tdy. Box ofc. open 9 to 9.
OPENING 8:15 PROMPTLY **THURSDAY, JULY 3RD.**
A. H. Chamberlyn's Production of
THE DEFENDER A New Musical Yachtical Extravaganza.
Regular Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY, JULY 4TH.

MANHATTAN BEACH
At 3:30 P. M. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND
At 8 P. M. PAIN'S ANCIENT ROME and GRAND FIREWORKS.
L'st Wk. Frank Daniels and Company in MISS SIMPLICITY.
Matinee Sat. at 4. EXTRA MAT. JULY 4.
NEXT WEEK—RICE'S SHOW GIRL.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN 50c. Fare.
Every Ev. ST. GRAND REPUBLIC, Fri. Exc'd. Conterno's 14th Regt. Band & Vaudeville.
Leave W. 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 20th St. 8:30 P. M. Battery 9 P. M.
BEGINNING TUESDAY EV'G, JULY 1ST.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE 'ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Every Eve, Frank L. Perley's
CHAPERONS with Immense in conjunction VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Bargain Mats. (50c.) Wed. & Sat. in Theatre.

TERRACE GARDEN 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave.
TO-NIGHT. "THE PEARL OF PEKIN."

DALY'S B'way & 30 St. At 8:15. Mat. SAT. 2
LAST WEEK "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal.
KING DODO.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS Hammerstein's 424 St., B'way, & 7th Av. Glass enclosure. Evgs, 8:15. 20 International vaudeville celebrities

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT.
Ted Mark's Varieties. New Bill. Seats, 50c.

DUSS ST. NICHOLAS BAND CARNIVALS, 'Mid Arctic Breezes.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38 St.
LEDERER'S THE WILD ROSE.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23rd St., FIFTH AVENUE. OPEN
BIG COMEDY & VAUDE. ALL SUMMER.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral concerts and vocal soloists.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4.P.M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN NEW YORK STATE

Less Idleness Among Workmen than in Any Recent Year.

Average Earnings Also at Top Notch in the First Quarter of 1902—Arbitration of Disputes.

ALBANY, June 29.—State Commissioner of Labor John McMackin has issued the following review of the condition of labor in thios State during the first quarter of 1902:

"The amount of idleness among the members of New York labor organizations was far smaller than it has been in the months of January, February, and March in any recent year. Heretofore, at least 10 per cent. of trade unionists have been idle during those months, but this year the proportion has fallen to 6.2 per cent. The average number of days worked by the men increased from 58 in 1897 to a little less than 67 in 1901 and 67.3 in 1902. Average earnings of organized workingmen increased in about the same ratio, having been $155 in the first quarter of 1897, a little less than $183 in 1901, and a little over $184 in 1902.

"Building operations in the first three months of the year, before the interruption occasioned by the usual Spring disputes, were very active in all the large cities. The number of labor organizations in this State at the end of March was 1,930, which is an increase of 50 over the number existing last September. The number of new unions recorded was 152; of old unions dissolved, 93. The aggregate membership is now 279,950, an increase since September of only 3,809.

"The number of immigrants at the port of New York in January, February, and March, 1902, was 104,937, which was 35,154 more than a year ago and 76,829 more than in 1895.

"The total number of accidents in factories reported in the first three months of 1902 was 677, of which 23 were fatal and at least 63 involved permanent disability. Twenty of the persons injured were boys and three were girls under sixteen years of age, while 62 were young men between sixteen and eighteen years. About one-half of the accidents were due to machinery.

"The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration recorded 22 industrial disputes in the first quarter of this year, involving 75 firms or associations of employers. The number of employes directly affected by these disputes was 1,788, and the number indirectly affected 744, while the duration of the disputes in working days (time lost by the 2,532 work people) was 84,425. Four of the disputes that ended in the period began in 1901, while two of the eighteen disputes that began in the quarter are still unsettled. More than one-half the disputes turned upon the question of wages. The Brewers' Exchange and the Lake Lumber Carriers' Association of Buffalo have both signed with their employers agreements which will prevent disputes for some months to come at least."

The report closes by reviewing the labor legislation enacted by the last Legislature.

MONKEY HUNT IN THE DARK.

Press Agent Tells How Man's Wit Finally Proved Superior to Simian Cunning.

A thrilling monkey hunt in the dead of Saturday night on peaceful and beautiful Glen Island, in which the wit of man proved finally victorious over the cunning of the simians is thus vouched for by the press agent.

"It all happened by an accident to one of the cages of monkey in the big zoo," he says. "The keepers were transferring twenty monkeys from one cage to another when the wooden supports under the cage containing the specimens fell over. The roof of the cage caught on the roof of the adjoining cage, wrenching it open. In an instant there were twenty chattering monkeys of the Brazilian ring-tail variety on limbs of the surrounding trees, sedately watching the men at work.

"The big zoo occupies an island by itself, and, the bridge being guarded, it was impossible for them to effect an escape, as the average simian is a poor swimmer. A few futile attempts were made to capture the runaways, but the little rascals when chased simply climbed to the topmost limbs of the trees, and sat there making grimaces at the men.

"It was finally decided to leave them alone until hunger drove them down. A carefully prepared trap was laid, but the monkeys displayed rare intelligence in frustrating the plan. An empty cage was placed in view of the fugitives, and food, rare delicacies to the simian taste, displayed therein. It was anticipated that the monkeys would rush into the cage to devour the food, in which event the door would have been shut by a string manipulated from a distance. The monkeys watched the preparations with open-eyed wonder, and when the men had completed their task and apparently gone away held a council of war. They all assembled in one tree, and their chattering could be heard some distance.

"Finally one little fellow jumped from limb to limb, and, reaching the ground, looked about evidently on a reconnoitring tour. The result of his observations was apparently satisfactory, for he cautiously approached the trap, and then jumped inside. The remainder of the tribe came to the ground and arrayed themselves in front of the open door of the cage. There was a fusillade of nuts, biscuits, and other edibles from the cage, and as the stuff came out each monkey grabbed his share and nimbly jumped for the nearest tree. The keepers pulled the string when they realized that the ring-tails had outwitted them. There was one prisoner, and he had voluntarily sacrificed his liberty for the benefit of his fellows.

"Then the keepers decided on another plan. They procured a few dozen cocoanuts, had holes bored into them, and filled the interiors with peanuts. It was expected that the monkeys would thrust their paws in and grasp the peanuts. The opening was not large enough to admit of the paw being withdrawn when doubled. Sailors have captured monkeys in this manner, but the unsophisticated simians thus caught did not possess the intelligence acquired by the monkey who has been behind bars for any length of time. The Glen Island monkeys knew a thing or two that would beat this game. When the cocoanuts were deposited they made a jump for them and rolled them over and over until the peanuts fell out, when they grabbed them and made for the trees again.

"Finally the night hunt was organized. The men were armed with bull's-eye lanterns and crabnets with long handles. They would turn the glare of the lanterns full on a sleeping monkey, and the light dazzled him. Before he could recover, the net was over him and he was made a prisoner.

"One little fellow became so frightened that he made a spring out into the darkness and landed near a lion cage. In his frantic efforts to escape he crawled into the cage, and in another instant would have formed a midnight lunch for the king of beasts. A keeper turned his bull's-eye on the lion and distracted the attention of the king of beasts, whereupon the monkey crawled out and quietly submitted to capture.

"Another monkey managed to reach the elephant sheds and sought the protection of Zip, the largest of the herd of elephants. Zip showed his sympathy by guarding him. A man was placed to watch him, and he avers than at daybreak Zip sat on his haunches and stretched his trunk to a small opening in the roof. The monkey then climbed up the trunk and made his exit through the opening.

"The hunt ended at daybreak with the capture of fifteen of the monkeys."

TRIUMVIR MURPHY RETURNS.

Arrives with His Bride from His Honeymoon Trip to Atlantic City.

Triumvir Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall returned to New York from Atlantic City last evening. He was accompanied by his bride. They went at once to their home, at 309 East Seventeenth Street.

The same atmosphere of mystery which has enveloped Mr. Murphy's movements since last Tuesday permeated this district—the Eighteenth—last night. At the Onawanda Club, however, it was said by several of the leader's political associates and personal friends that he did take unto himself a wife on Tuesday last, and that the remainder of the week was spent at Atlantic City.

It was also said that the triumvir had told his friends upon his return to the city that he would not be "in the harness" for several days, inasmuch as domestic affairs would occupy nearly all of his time.

THE CASE OF MORRIS HONIG.

Physician's Autopsy Shows Congestion of Lungs—Bloomfeld's Bail Reduced.

At the request of the police, who said that they wanted more time to investigate, Magistrate Pool, in the Essex Market Court yesterday adjourned until Tuesday afternoon the hearing in the case of Max Bloomfeld, the money lender, who was arrested on Friday last on suspicion of having fatally poisoned Morris Honig of 613 Sixth Street, who died in Dr. Finkelstein's office, at 110 Rivington Street.

Dr. Weston, who performed an autopsy on Honig, found that he was suffering from acute congestion of the lungs, and from a fatty heart. Pending the hearing, Bloomfeld's bail was reduced from $5,000 to $2,000.

Arrests for Excise Violations.

Arrests yesterday for violations of the excise law were as follows: Church Street, 1; Oak Street, 1; Elizabeth Street, 1; Charles Street, 1; Mulberry Street, 1; Eldridge Street, 1; Union Market, 3; Fifth Street, 1; West Twentieth Street, 1; East Twenty-second Street, 1; West Forty-seventh Street, 2; East Fifty-first Street, 1; East Sixty-seventh Street, 1; East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 1; West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 2; total, 19. Total arrests last Sunday, 23.

Storm Postpones Cornerstone Laying.

Owing to yesterday's storm the laying of the cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was postponed indefinitely. The Rev. Edward T. McGinley, pastor of the new church, was for more than twenty-five years pastor of the old Church of St. Rose of Lima, which was torn down to make way for the approach of the new East River bridge.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, followed by fair and warmer; winds variable.

Along the New England coast the winds will be brisk north becoming northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northwest winds will diminish to-day; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf States fresh southwest; on the Great Lakes the winds will be mostly fresh north to northeast; on the West Gulf Coast fresh southeast winds will continue. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have brisk north to northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed from Baltimore to Eastport and on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	76	68	69
6 A. M.	75	68	69
9 A. M.	79	63	68
12 M.	88	59	64
4 P. M.	92	59	62
6 P. M.	88	58	60
9 P. M.	86	59	60
12 P. M.	82	58	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows.

Printing House Square	64
Weather Bureau	61¼
Corresponding date 1901	62
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 66 degrees and at 8 P. M. 58 degrees, the maximum register being 69 degrees at 12:01 A. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 7 P. M.; At 8 A. M. there was 68 per cent. of bumidity and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:26 A. M.—901 Lexington Avenue; J. Kennedy; damage trifling.

12:30 A. M.—Pier 6 East River, Robert Rogers; damage, $500.

3:30 A. M.—77 Delancey Street; E. Pelkman; damage trifling.

4:45 A. M.—180 Orchard Street; Sam Grossman; damage, $100.

8:05 A. M.—57 Park Place; Hunt estate; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—2,294 Eighth Avenue; John Brown; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—227 Bleecker Street; Petrie Smith; damage, $5.

2:45 P. M.—44 White Street; Louis Reiter; damage, $700.

3:15 P. M.—1,214 First Avenue; Peter Lamb; damage, $5.

4:15 P. M.—403 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Tony Culla; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—9 and 11 Marion Street; American Candy Company; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—824 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Lewis Sexton; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway, Chicago; W. M. Greene, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Capt. R. C. Granger, United States Army.

SAVOY—Dr. Edward Fraench, Massachusetts.

VICTORIA—Col. J. L. Moon, Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Consul General William T. Townee, Porto Rico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, Massachusetts.

PARK AVENUE—Bishop G. H. Kinsoling, Austin, Texas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ullman, M. M., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; M. M. Ullman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Toplitz, R. I., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. L. Toplitz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Jackson, J. W., & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Jackson, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Sturtevant House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Wyahbeking, millinery; C. T. Pidgeon, millinery; H. A. Keplinger, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; W. I. Rhodes, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Portenus & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Portenus, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Mitchell, Harris & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Greenebaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Gerwin, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kahn, M., & Co., Dallas, Texas; B. Kahn, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Pryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Pryce, hats; Hoffman House.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Heiman, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Meitzman, Jomestice; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods and jewelry; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Mendenhall, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Levie-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats and straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridgett, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Seely, Howe & Levan Company, Des Moines, Iowa; C. H. Seely, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Snyder, corsets; 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:35	Moon rises.12:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:07	Gov. Isl'd...2:10	H. Gate...4:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:54	Gov. Isl'd...3:10	H. Gate...5:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nord America, Naples	.....	.....
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	.....
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Luisc, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	.....
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Trinidad, and South America	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Celtic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	5:00 A. M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer; close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamer, are dispatched daily, except Thursday, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 A. M.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Saturdays at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.; close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be especially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and first-class matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $11, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June $28 and up to July $19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Umbria, due at New York July $10, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Transpecific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, June 4; Shanghai, June 7; Kobe, June 11; Yokohama, June 13, and Tokio, June 13, which reached Vancouver per steamer Empress of China, and were dispatched east June 25, will arrive here to-day.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer China, and were dispatched east June 27. Due here Wednesday, July 2.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 30.

Bernard, Para, June 18.
Hanover, Hamburg, June 16.
Minnehaha, London, June 21.
Nicomedia, Stettin, June 4.
Otoyo, Gibraltar, June 13.
Perugia, Naples, June 14.
Trinidad, Bermuda, June 28.
Xenia, Copenhagen, June 10.
Zeeland, Antwerp, June 21.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Advance, Colon, June 24.
Concho, Galveston, June 25.
Eiffel Tower, St. Lucia, June 25.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 26.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 21.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, June 21.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, June 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 28.
Ponce, San Juan, June 26.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Alamo, Galveston, June 26.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 18.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, June 23.
Sicilia, Napies, June 18.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

El Dia, New Orleans, June 28.
Indradevi, Glasgow, June 19.
Milano, Hamburg, June 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Germanic, Liverpool, June 25.
Norge, Christiansand, June 19.
Roda, Huelva, June 25.

Arrived.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans June 25, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen. Anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 1:43 A. M. this morning.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorenesn, Montego Bay, Ja., with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 9:30 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Askine, Savannah, June 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 1:25 A. M., 20th.

SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz, &c., June 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Trinidad, &c., June 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Page, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ethelbrytha, (Br.,) Targoose, Cardenas, &c., June 19, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam, June 19, and Boulogne, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 A. M.

SS George Farwell, Brewster, Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to the J. C. Turner Lumber Company.

SS Robinia, (Aust.,) Catterinich, Alexandria, June 1, with sugar to McCall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Tholen, Hamburg, June 15, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Ponceiet, Havre, June 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS El Rio, Parker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Maracaibo, Crockett, Maracaibo, &c., June 21, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:22 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Huipbers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hexham, (Br.,) Painter, Palermo, June 6, with mdse. to Phaips Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, strong breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Apache, for Philadelphia.
SS Bergen, (Nor.,) for Cartagena.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Azores, Lisbon, Oporto, &c.
SS Georgia, (Ger.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Hilltarn, (Br.,) for Port Natal.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Tripoli, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Usher, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 29.—SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Genoa, Naples, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwarp, passed the Lizard at 7:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York, arr. at Antwarp at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Ranson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 5:15 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, for New York via Southampton, sld. from Hamburg yesterday and passed Beachy Head to-day.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 104 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

For our Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday sale we make this attractive offer of flour and sugar. The price speaks for itself. As to quality—you buy from us with the distinct understanding that no better goods can be had anywhere than are sold in our stores.

3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar
3½ Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour
BOTH FOR **23c**

Soap Special.
8 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap..... 25c
15 Cakes Coney Island Soap..... 25c
Two better bargains cannot be had.

15 Cent Special.
1 Can Imported Sardines.....
1 Can Potted Ham or Tongue..... All Three for 15c
1 Package Uneeda Biscuits.....

Breakfast Cereals—Special.
Force.....
Malt Breakfast Food..... Package, 12c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit.....

Eiffel Tower Lemonette.
Now ready in all of our 104 stores. The hit of last season and promising to be even more popular this season.
For this sale, a bottle..... 9c

Soap Powder, Clenewell Brand, 1-pound package	5c
Laundry Soap, Nickel Brand, extra large, a cake	5c
White Floating Soap, Fairy Brand, a cake	4c
Butler's Square Blue, three squares	5c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c
Best Cider Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sance, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Ice Cream Salt, best quality, 10-pound bag	12c
Olive Oil, imported ½-pint bottle	19c



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Absolute purity guaranteed.
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Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Salmon, Hatchery Brand, Fancy Red Alaska, 1-lb tall can	13c
Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, per bottle	8c
Corn, Essie Brand, fancy Maine, a can	9c
Cocoa, Butler's Triumph Brand, finest quality, ½-lb. can	21c
Lemons, large, juicy Messina, a dozen	13c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in the bean or ground, a pound	10c
Anderson's Soups, all varieties, a can	7c
Boston Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, plain or in sance, a 3-lb. can	10c
Lion Brand Coffee, a package	10c

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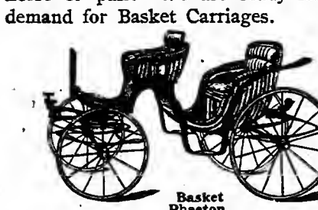
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THE WEEK'S GREAT RACES.

Lawrence Realization and Brighton Handicap Will Be Run.

BOTH EVENTS PROMISE WELL

Major Daingerfield Is Chief Figure in Rich Stake at Sheepshead Bay—Gold Heels to Start.

Important and popular turf events will crowd each other close at the conclusion of the present week, when the Sheepshead Bay meeting will end with the running of the greatest stake of the American turf for three-year-olds, the Lawrence Realization, and the Brighton Beach meeting will open with the running of the last of the great handicaps of the early season, the Brighton Handicap. Every day racing will lead up to the decision of the Realization on Friday, the last day of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting, and then, without a break in the sport, Brighton will begin its long Summer term with the eighth Brighton Handicap.

From every promise the big event of Sheepshead Bay's last day of its brilliant meeting will make a great horse race, in spite of the ill-fortune that has attended the best of the present season's three-year-olds. Though every indication is that the field will be a small one, it will include the pick of the colts that are in training in the East. Of the 153 entries for the stake, at one mile and five furlongs, which this year will be run for the first time as the Lawrence Realization, the title formerly having been simply the Realization, 78 horses still are eligible to start. The gross value of the race from forfeits and added money alone, without counting the additional fees from starters, is $14,635, a sum that will be increased by $250 for each horse that runs in the race. For the Lawrence Realization horsemen with the best of the three-year-olds have been pointing for the past month. While on the form that the racing so far has brought out horsemen generally are agreed that the phenomenally fortunate stable of F. C. McLewee & Co. will send to the post the favorite in the splendid black colt Major Daingerfield, winner of the Brooklyn Derby and the $20,000 Tidal Stakes, several of the prominent stables are prepared to make a struggle for the rich prize, and the field on Friday almost certainly will include the colors of William C. Whitney, J. B. Haggin, and Green B. Morris.

McLewee & Co. have in the race both Major Daingerfield and Luck and Charity, but it is hardly to be questioned that Trainer M. M. Allen, who this season has prepared the two champion horses up to date, Major Daingerfield and the Suburban winner, Gold Heels, will send Major Daingerfield to the post to do battle alone under the white jacket and red star of the McLewee stable. Of the other owners, William C. Whitney is the best represented in the race, his numerous entries including several horses that have been returned winners this Spring. The Whitney stable representatives include Yankee, the star of last season and winner of the Futurity; King Hanover, winner of the Carleton Stakes this Spring, and Pretorius, Goldsmith, and Blackstock. The probability, however, is that the stable will start Goldsmith and Yankee. J. B. Haggin's two best horses in the race are Ranald and Juvenalis, both recent graduates from the maiden ranks, but both horses good enough to compel respect in almost any company. Green B. Morris most likely will send Homestead for the big event, while others likely to be among the runners on Independence Day are G. E. Smith's Chilton, S. J. Smith's Northern Star, and T. C. McDowell's The Rival.

To be raced for on the following day, Saturday, at Brighton Beach, the Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward at the popular trial distance, one mile and a quarter, gives every promise of attracting one of the largest fields that ever ran for that event, which this year will have a value considerably above $10,000. A canvass by the officials of the Brighton Beach Racing Association among the owners and trainers of the forty horses engaged for the stakes has shown that about half that number may be regarded as possible starters. The strongest influence against the chance of a big field of runners is that the best horse the year has produced so far, Gold Heels, may start. If Gold Heels runs, it is to be expected that his presence will keep out of the race a number of the lesser lights, but even that may be good, for the race on the mile course will be the truer run for the fact that the field is small. That Gold Heels will be a starter is regarded as most probable, in spite of the fact that he has earned the top limit in the way of penalties. Without being penalized he already had the place of top weight, 123 pounds, among the horses likely to run. Others counted among the probabilities are Blues, the brothers Herbert and Bonnihert, Ten Candles, Rochampton, Watercure, Arregor, Carbuncle, Dixieline, Morningside, Fly Wheel, Port Royal, Keynote, and Northern Star. The Brighton Beach programme already has been distributed, an average of $8,000 a day being hung up.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles on the turf course over eight flights of hurdles. Topmost, 155 pounds; Big Gun, 150; Perion, 149; Semper Ira, 147; Neponset, 140; Hardy C., 142; Glen-Yarlock, 135; Herculean, 134; Seminole, 133; Ferocious, 130. Topmast and Seminole are F. Ambrose Clark's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $800, weights seven pounds below the scale, with penalties; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Jack o' Lantern, Buttons, Decoration, Colonel Tyler, Hint, Attorney, Rightful, Clarion, President, and Spring Silk, 118 pounds each; St. Jude, 112.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings, three-years old, non-winners of $700, weights fifteen pounds below the scale, the winner to be sold for $800; six furlongs on the main track. MacAna, Cigar, Fire Escape, The Mower, Gibson Light, Van Tuyl and Major Daniels, 108 pounds each; Avis, Flirtineer, Mint Bed, Biserta, Sweet Clover, Clipper, Lady Radnor, Pearl Finder, and Sedition, 106 each; Worry and Maru, 103 each. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn. Ohio Girl, 101; Blanche Ferma, 106; Ghost, Kneipsack, and Van Wood, 108 each, and Hebron, 101. Apprentice allowance claimed for Maru, Worry, Ohio Girl, and Hebron.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course. Mizzen, 128 pounds; Golden Maxim and Africander, 125 each; Shorthose, 122; Mary Street, 119, and Hurst Park, Whorler, and Drop o' Rye, 117 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Morningside, 110 pounds; Belle of Troy, 106; Port Royal, 105; Pretorius, 103; Kilogram, 102; Sister Juliet, 98; Cunard, 97; Himself, 96; Transvaal, 93, and Keynote, Grand Opera, and Operator, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a half on the turf. Surmise, 111 pounds; Philippine, 104; Cougar, 101; Faustus, 99; Alaska of San Andreas, 96 each; Adelaide Prince, 94, and Bessie McCarthy, 84. Apprentice elloweoce claimed for Fatalist and Alaska.

Knights of Columbus Games Saturday.

The mile run at the Knights of Columbus games at Celtic Park on Saturday will be a hard-fought battle. In this event are entered A. C. Bowen of the University of Pennsylvania and J. H. Wright of the New West Sides. Bowen will be remembered as the man who defeated Franchot of Yale in a sensational finish in the two-mile run at the intercollegiate championships on May 31 last, thus acquiring the title of intercollegiate champion. Notwithstanding this fact, the handicapper has seen fit to give Bowen a start of ten yards on Wright of the New West Sides. Wright is without doubt the best miler hereabouts, and that he is in good condition he proved on May 30 last at the Irish Club games at Celtic Park by defeating a large field. That he is good enough to beat Bowen with the start that Bowen has is an open question. The clubmen in this district seem to favor Wright, while the college men pick Bowen.

Dr. Bernard E. Mulligan of the Sanitary Inspection Board at Yonkers, the old crack jumper of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and a former record holder, is practicing for the scratch ten jumps, and on Tuesday night in a trial he cleared 115 feet 3¼ inches, nearly 5 feet better than the record. Otto Sauer of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club has also been jumping close to the record, and it looks as though the record of 113 feet 5½ inches made by Malcolm W. Ford will be broken on Saturday.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Defeated Cincinnati and Kept Latter from Scoring — Rain Spoiled the Sport.

Pittsburg and Cincinnati figured in the only National League baseball game that was played yesterday, the former team leaving Cincinnati out without a tally. The only other league game scheduled and most of the minor leage contests were prevented on account of the bad weather.

PITTSBURG, 6; CINCINNATI, 0.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Leever, with the assistance of the fine playing by the rest of the Pittsburg baseball team, succeeded in shutting the Cincinnatis out. Thielman pitched well but was unlucky, the majority of the hits being scratches. The Pittsburg team moved around over the wet diamond much faster than the Cincinnati players. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	2	0	0	0	Davis, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Dobbs, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Clnrke, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	17	0	0	Beaum't, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	0	4	0
Magoon, 2b	0	1	3	3	1	Brans'd, 1b	0	2	12	0	0
Corc'an, ss	0	0	1	8	0	Ritchey, 2b	1	0	2	3	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	Leach, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Peitz, c	0	0	2	1	0	Smith, c	1	1	3	2	0
Thiel'an, p	0	0	0	3	0	Leever, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	5	27	18	1	Total	6	7	27	13	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0—6

Two-base hits—Hoy, Smith, Bransfield. Hit by pitcher—By Thielman, 3. Struck out—By Thielman, 1; by Leever, 3. Passed ball—Smith. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	41	12	.774	Philadelphia	27	31	.466
Brooklyn	33	26	.559	Cincinnati	22	32	.407
Chicago	29	24	.547	St. Louis	21	33	.389
Bostoo	27	27	.500	New York	20	35	.364

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0—11	15	10
Montreal	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0— 4	7	2

Batteries—Moriarity and Jope; Mills and Fuller.

American League.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 2.
At St. Louis—Cleveland vs. St. Louis, rain.

Standing of Local Cricket Clubs.

The race for the cricket championship of New York still preserves its interesting state. Three clubs are tied in the lead, and among these the question of supremacy is one which is difficult of solution. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Livingston, two of the leaders, will meet on the Fourth, and then there should be a change in the positions. The Manhattans, owing to their defeat of Saturday, were relegated to fourth place, but they will have a chance of improving their position this week, for on Saturday they should have an easy victory over Nelson Lodge, while they have also a good chance of securing another win in their game with Paterson on Friday. The following is the standing of the clubs entered in the Metropolitan District Cricket League championship series:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	2	2	0	1.000
Knickerbocker	2	2	0	1.000
Livingston	3	3	0	1.000
Manhatten	2	1	1	.500
Kings County	4	1	3	.250
Paterson	1	0	1	.000
Nelson Lodge	4	0	4	.000

Weight-Throwers to Meet on Friday.

Three of America's greatest weight throwers, Flanagan, De Witt, and Sheldon, will meet in the all-round weight throwing event at Celtic Park on Friday in conjunction with the all-round championships of the Amateur Athletic Union.

John Flanagan is without doubt the greatest weight thrower at the present time in America. He is the world's champion and world's record holder for throwing the hammer and the 56-pound weight. John R. De Witt of Princeton University is the intercollegiate champion and holder of the intercollegiate record for throwing the hammer, while Richard Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club is the present world's champion for putting the 16-pound shot.

On form it looks as though Flanagan will defeat the two collegians, although Flanagan admits that De Witt will push him hard in the hammer throw, and both should beat him in the shot. Flanagan on his record should win the 56-pound weight event, while the discus is the open event. Besides these three, F. G. Beck of Yale and the New York Athletic Club is expected to compete.

Cycle Races at Manhattan Beach.

With an entry list containing over 150 riders the postponed meet of the Metropole Cycling Club will take place at Manhattan Beach on Saturday. The entries were reopened on the postponement, and many noted riders have been added to the record-breaking string of riders. The two big handicaps, the Columbia for the amateurs and the Metropole Sweepstakes for the professionals, contain most riders of prominence in both classes, and the four-cornered paced event at twenty miles will herald the first appearance in this district of "Gus" Lawson, the Salt Lake City cyclist, who by many is predicted to be the coming champion behind motors. While this is an invitation meet, those not possessing tickets of admission may obtain reserved seats at a small charge.

TROTTING AND PACING NOTES.

A. R. Meyers's bay pacer Peter H., who is much faster than his mark of 2:26¼, has been out of condition all Spring, but is now rapidly improving. Last year he could step down the stretch with the best of them.

Tom Boy, the chestnut trotting mare recently purchased by Morris S. Hermann at the Vanderbilt sale, has proved herself an excellent Speedway horse, and has won a number of well-contested brushes both in and out of her class during the past week.

The story to the effect that E. E. Smathers, the well known Speedway driver and owner of the trotting mare Miss Speedway Queen Wilkes, had offered to bet $50,000 on the result of the match races between Boralma and Lord Derby, has been denied by Thomas Lawson of Boston.

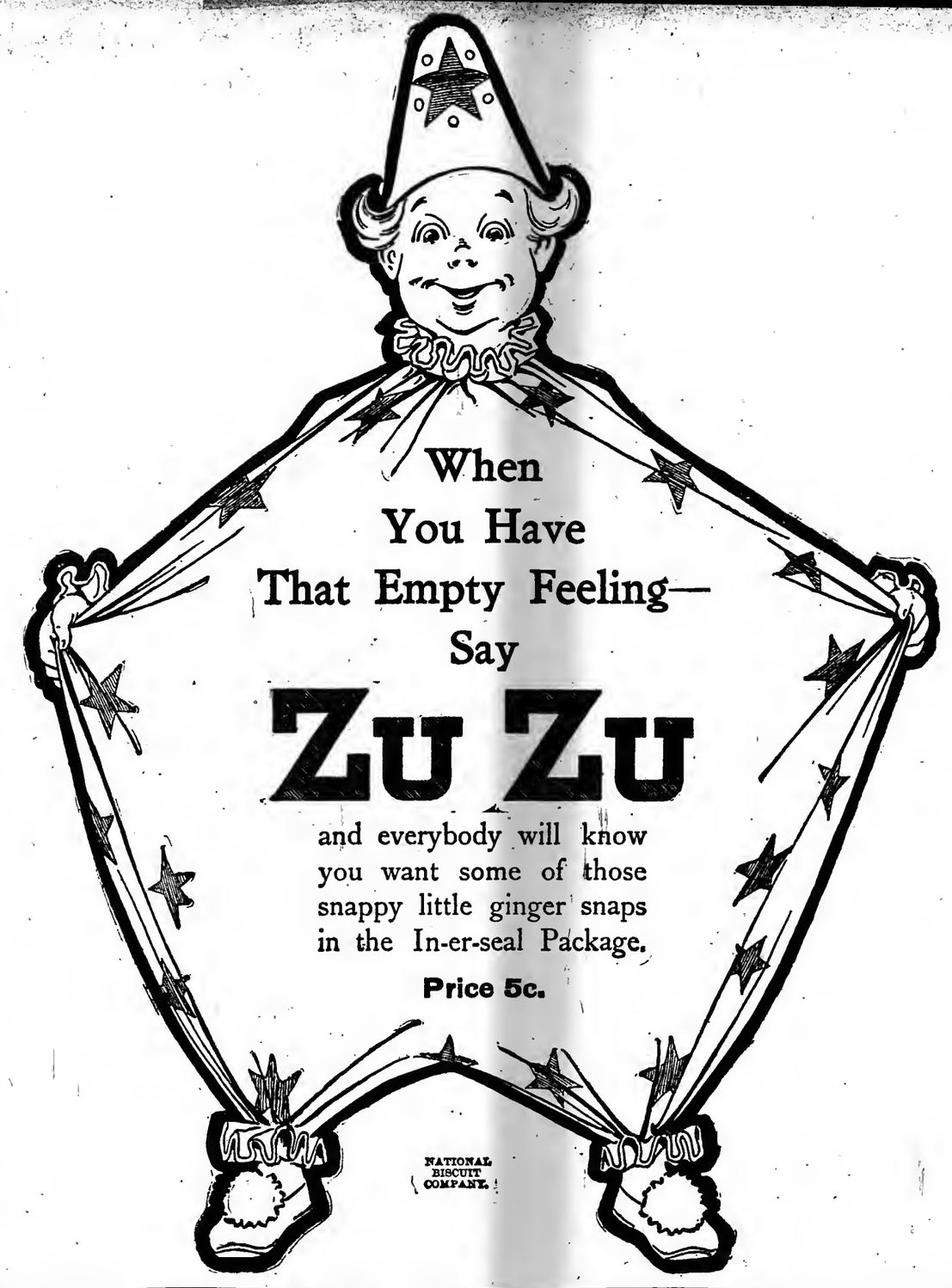
The new clubhouse of the Road Drivers' Association is now entirely completed and is being furnished in Spanish style. It is proposed to build a balcony about the second floor this Fall 20 feet in width. This will give persons occupying it an unobstructed view of the lower stretch from start to finish.

John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association, has filed plans for a new private stable for his Speedway horses on St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The ground is occupied by a high ledge of rock, and until the adjoining property is cleared the new stable will be hemmed in on three sides by a high wall of rock.

The giant trotter Mosul, 2:09¾, has been sold by Charles Wellend to Frank Darrin, the owner of the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07½. Mr. Welland thought he had a record breaker when he purchased Mosul. Although the trotter improved wonderfully under his care he never accomplished anything remarkable while on the Speedway and was somewhat of a disappointment.

Queen Wilkes will not be entered in the M. and M. as recently reported. It is a question whether or not she would stend training, as she has broken down twice before under the strain. Her qualities as a Speedway trotter improve constantly, however, and she is believed by many to be the fastest queen mare alive. Her bursts of speed in the stretch have attracted the attention of horsemen from all over the country.

Isaac Fleming has moved his training stable, which includes many Speedway horses, to the Empire City track. Among the fast steppers he is training for matinee events are J. P. Baiter's Fire Gilt, 2:11¼; Dr. Moore's bay trotter Page, 2:09¾, and the pacer Fairview, 2:00¾, also owned by J. P. Baiter. Page, whose work on the Speedway this Spring was not very satisfactory, has improved wonderfully of late and is stepping some very fast miles.



KIEL YACHTS DRIFTING HOME.

Shortly After Midnight This Morning Meteor Was Leading with Emperor and Empress Aboard.

KIEL, June 30.—Emperor William's American-built yacht Meteor, the Cicely, owned by Cecil Quentin of England, and the other yachts which etarted in the schooner race yesterday, are at this hour, 12:30 A. M., drifting toward home. The Meteor is in the lead, and the Cicely is second.

Emperor William and the Empress are on board the Meteor, and will probably spend most of the night on the water. The guests invited by the Emperor to dine tonight on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern have long since dispersed. Emperor William resolutely declined to leave the yacht until the finish of the race, and the judges and the Sailing Committee sent a launch to port to bring out provisions to the vessel which carries them.

The yachts in to-day's race, carrying full light weather canvas, crossed the starting line at 11:35 yesterday morning in the following order: The Lasca, the Clara, the Cicely, the Iduna, the Nordwest, and the Meteor. The wind was dead ahead for the entire distance to the first mark, twelve miles from the starting point. At the end of an hour the Meteor worked out ahead of the Cicely, which had already distanced the other contestants. The Cicely challenged the Meteor for the weather herth, slowly passed her, and lengthened her lead. The time at the first mark was as follows:

	H.M.S.
The Cicely	3:24:40
The Meteor	3:29:20

As the wind had dropped a good deal the Sailing Committee decided to shorten the course by one side of the triangle, and to instruct the yachts to come home direct from the first mark. The committee consequently borrowed all the available steam launches in its neighborhood, and, with a member of the committee on hoard each, the launches started to intercept and instruct the yachts to this effect before they rounded the first mark. Acting under these instructions the Cicely rounded the mark and etarted for home, but Emperor William objected to this change of the course because the Meteor was coming on the reach, which would show her best points. The Sailing Committee countermanded its previous instructions.

The Cicely, in the meantime, had lost the five minutes she had gained, and being to leeward, she lost five minutes more in jibing. All the yachts, with their spinnakers boomed out to starboard, then started for the second mark, seven miles away. On this reach the wind continued to die away. The Meteor rounded the second mark a long way ahead of the other yachts, and when she started on the homeward leg of eleven miles it was almost completely calm. All the observation yachts and excursion steamers left the racers at this point; they were drifting hopelessly.

The Sailing Committee has decided, if the Meteor beats the Cicely, to give the latter yacht a special prize in view of the complication which arose from the orders to change the course.

The race of Friday has been awarded to the Cicely. In this contest the Meteor finished eeven minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the Cicely, but under her time allowance the English boat won by one minute and eleven seconds. Upon this occasion M. Guilleaume, the owner of the Clara, which was also in the race, lodged a protest against the Cicely, declaring that the rules required her to carry two anchors at her bow instead of one. The judges reserved decision Friday because of this protest.

Contest of Newark Women Golfers.

The second of a series of weekly golf handicaps for women was finished Saturday on the links of the Roseville Golf Club, Newark. The first prize was won by Mrs. E. C. S. May, whose net score was 88. Mrs. B. B. Clayton won the prize for the best gross score.

The handicap contest for the Governore' Cup will be played on the Roseville links Friday. On Saturday the return match with Arsdale Golf Club will be played at Roseville.

BRIGHTON'S NEW CLUBHOUSE.

Novel and Convenient Additions Made on the Popular "Track by the Sea."

The new clubhouee of the Brighton Beach Racing Association yesterday was opened informally for inspection, and a number of invited guests of the club were eurprised and delighted at the traneformation worked in the popular old "track by the sea." The additions to the equipment of the course are in perfect keeping with the eplendid and airy grand stand, and the latest improvements, put in at a cost of about $100,000, make the course a complete plant of its character, and one that will compare favorably with even the great race courses of Morris Park and Sheepshead Bay, in spite of the fact that Brighton Beach is restricted to the area of the inclosure about the model mile track, while both of the other tracks named have unlimited land at the dispoeal of their managers.

Chief of the new structures at the seaside track is the clubhouse, a pretty etructure of three stories, with broad galleries eurrounding it on all eides, and a promenade on the roof from which a perfect view of the entire couree may be obtained. The clubhouse, which ie east of the grand stand, and in line with the front of that etructure, is connected by a bridge with the inclosure of the private boxes, and club membere and gueete thus may pase freely hetween the two buildings without having to descend to the ground.

The rear of the clubhouse opens on the approach to the track, and carriages may be driven direct to the building, a broad gallery with easy etepe then leading to the interior. On the second floor is a well appointed café, and on the third floor ie the ladies' restaurant. On the ground floor and eeparate from the remainder of the structure are the rooms for the jockeys, with baths, and the offices of the club. East of the house, and connected with an elevated footway with the houee, is the paddock proper, with a gallery running around the entire inclosure under the roof, which gives the club members and guests the opportunity to witness the preparation of the horses for the races without the necessity of leaving the clubhouee. The construction of this addition to the clubhouse is the idea of President William Engeman, and is a distinct novelty on an American race track, the only thing even remotely resembling it being the overhanging annex to the cluh etand at the Gravesend track. At the new Brighton Beach track, however, visitors may see the saddling of the horses, and without moving still may command a full view of the race couree and watch every part of any race that may be run.

The new paddock is 100 feet square, and with open stalls for a score of horses is perfect in its appointments, an addition to the track equipment that horeemen especially will appreciate. To the private box inclosure additione have been made until that part of the stand will hold twice as many guests as before. The capacity of both grand and field stands has been increased, and eeats have been provided for about 10,000 visitors, while the accommodations of the track are equal to the demande of 25,000 persons, a number which the cluh officials confidently expect will be exceeded at the opening of the reconstructed Brighton Beach track next Saturday.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

JUNE 14 TO JULY 4, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine)

14TH DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 30,

Spring Stakes and 5 Other Races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:20, 3:40 P. M. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Landar.

ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Fully Ripe

Made from the choicest of selected Rye, and distilled under every precaution, insuring the highest nutrient quality.



Hunter Baltimore Rye

Undergoes thorough ageing before it is sold, and in this state of fullest development it is the perfection of Rye Whiskey.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Sporting Goods.

Rambler AUTOMOBILES GREAT VALUE. $800
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON, 20 Cortlendt St. & 187 W. 38th St

Surrogate Notices.

SAMLER, JESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSIE SAMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Vernon M. Davis, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1902. MARY J. KENNY, MARY E. DAVIS Administratrices. FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER, VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorneys for Administratrices, 49 Wall Street. my12-law6mM

GALLATIN, ALBERT HORATIO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HORATIO GALLATIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Harris & Towne, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of Decsmber next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Executor; LOUISA B. GALLATIN, Executrix. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my19-law6wm

PENDERGAST, PATRICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK PENDERGAST, sometimes known as Peter Pendergast, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of C. L. Lyon, No. 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902, next.—Dated New York, January 31st, 1902. CATHERINE E. PENDERGAST and WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Administrators. C. L. LYON, Attorney for Administrators, 99 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. f2-law6mM

RAUB, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK RAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 735 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1901.

EMMA RAUB,
GEORGE HILLEN,
Executors.

EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executors, 189 Broadway, New York City. ma8-law6mM

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,742.—HYMAN OLANSKY and DAVIS PARKIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as OLANSKY & PARKIN, and the said firm of OLANSKY & PARKIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Olensky and Davis Parkin of the City of New York, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated May 29, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United Stetes District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 24th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,506.—PETER L. WILBUR, Bankrupt.

Notice ie bereby given tbat Peter L. Wilbur of ths City of New York, hankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Fshruary 18th, A. D., 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New Yrrk, June 23rd, 1902.

NO. 3,966.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISAAC L. DAVIS, individually and doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby givsn that Iseac L. Davis of the City of New York, bankrupt, has filed hie petition, dated May 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court Houss and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 9th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why ths prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 19th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLIO V. PEISER, as PEISER & CO., Bankrupt.—Ches. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Mondey, June 30, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard St., ths assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Desks, Leather Chairs, Blackboards, Safe, Stocks, and all other essets of aforsaid bankrupt. Order of CLARENCE E. SUTHERLAND, Trustee. ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BOGANI & KILLIAN BOGANI, Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for Southern District of Nsw York, in bankruptcy, sells to-morrow, Tuesday, July 1, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 565 Broadway, Manhattan, ths assets of above bankrupts, consisting of Leather Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Manufacturers' Goods, Hat Boxes, Fittings, Meteriel, Machinery, Fixtures, &c. Order of MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee. CHAS. FIRESTONE, Atty. for Trustee, 302 Broadway.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court of the Eestern District of New York.—In the matter of A. DREYER'S SONS, Bankrupts.

J. Walter, Auctioneer, sells to-day, (Monday,) June 30, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 896 Broadwey, Brooklyn, the entire wholesale stock and fixtures of above bankrupts, consisting in part of e large line of Stationery, excellent line of Toys, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.; also elegant Fixtures, Fine Cabinet Work, Shelvings, Show Counters, Office Partition, Combination Safe, Cash Register, Showcases, Counters, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEWMAN BROS. CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 30, 1902, 11 A. M., at 152 East 23d St., the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Office Fixtures, Safe, &c. Order of ROBERT W. TEMPSON, Jr., Receiver. GOODALE, HANSON & PRICE, Attorneys for Receiver, 271 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that The Free Home for Destituts Young Girls, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "FREE HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS."

Dated New York, N. Y., June 26th, 1902.

THE FREE HOME FOR DESTITUTE YOUNG GIRLS. By MARY E. N. BOOTH, First Directress. je30-law6wMaug11

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER against CHARLES W. KAY and JEANNETTE G. KAY, his wife.

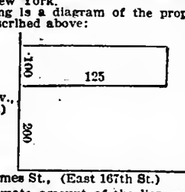
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldetcker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jeroms Avenue two hundred feet north from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue with the northerly side of James Street, running thence northerly along the said side of Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue one hundred feet; thence running westerly and parallel with James Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, being Lot No. 29 as the seme is laid out on the map of a portion of the farm of William H. Morris, situate at Morrisania, said map being dated November 13th, 1868, and filed in the Register's Office of Westchester County, in Vol. 3, on Page 30. Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in Liber 695 of Conveyances, Page 162.—Dated. New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadwey, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Ths following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satiefy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,330.92, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.63, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,393.20 and interest.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&fy8.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. RUBINE and others, defendants.

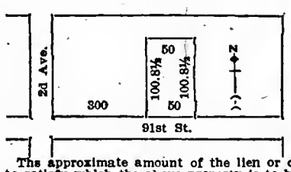
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of lend in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, with the huildings erected and to be erected thereon, hounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 91st Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenus with the northerly line of 91st Street; running thence easterly along the northerly line of 91et Street fifty feet; thence northerly and peralel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block 50 feet; thencs southerly parallel with Second Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the northerly sids of 91st Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

SIDNEY NORDLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 321 and 323 East 91st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



This approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,163.96, with interest from the 10th day of June, 1902, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $312 87-100, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

Said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage for $13,500, with interest from November 4th, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, and to a second mortgege upon which the sum of $1,500 is due with interest from Novemher 4th, 1901, at six per cent. per annum.

JOHN R. FARRAR, Referee.

je16-2aw3wM&Th&jy7.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUST KREHBIEL, plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. YUENGLING and others, defendants.

In pureuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 13th dey of June, 1902, I, the undereigned, the referee in

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Neither the unexpeoted announcement of King Edward's illness, followed by selling in this market for London account, nor the dividend disappointments in respect to Colorado Fuel, Ice Trust, and Rutland Railroad forced any liquidation in the stock market last week. The stocks directly affected were heavy, but this heaviness in nowise attached to the remainder of the list. On the contrary, elsewhere there was strength—strength of a decided and substantial nature. St. Paul, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Chicago and Eastern Illinois—these were the leaders, with practically every other important stock following in their wake.

The exhibit is, however, in no sense surprising. Stocks are not for sale. Rather they are in demand even at advancing prices because of the phenomenal prosperity of the country, assuring to the railroads and industries immense earnings, which, after all, are the things that count. Beyond all this, all the promises are of even larger earnings, now that good crops are reasonably assured, as they seem to be. The drought has finally been broken in Texas, and in the West and Southwest, where there has been an abundance of rain, clearer weather is prevailing. So altogether promising, indeed, is the outlook that representative opinion is that the year ahead holds in store greater and more substantial prosperity than any in the past history of the country.

Because of the preparations for and the payment of the July disbursements the present week may see money rates somewhat stiffer. But that is as far as the matter will go, so say the bankers. Afterward easy rates are assured for some time.

The voluntary 10 per cent. increase in wages by the Steel Trust—amounting to $4,000,000 a year—is not indicative of hard times.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, June 29.—The Boerse had an extremely dull week and many prominent securities have not been quoted for some days because of the lack of transactions. All departments show declines, especially coal and iron shares, and machinery shares were unusually heavy. The present tendency of speculators is to close out engagements for the Summer vacation, believing that no improvement is probable in the immediate future and that the forthcoming yearly reports will prove disappointing.

Another disquieting factor is found in the latest reports of the coal and iron industries. The recent improvement in the coal situation seems to have been reversed. The coal mines not belonging to the syndicate are increasing their competition with the syndicate, hence the stocks of coal of the latter have again commenced to accumulate at the mines. The coke syndicate intends further to increase the restriction of the coke output for the month of July. Reports published last week represent the iron situation to be weakening; buyers are less inclined to give orders and are resisting prices, which are already too low for profitable work.

Bank stocks were all lower last week, notwithstanding a number of bond and stock floatations from which good earnings may be expected.

The monthly settlement is passing off under much more favorable rates for money than is usual. The settlement for the end of June has revealed larger engagements than were anticipated.

An installment of 15,000,000 marks' worth of Shen-Tung Railroad stock will be offered for subscription on July 2.

The pig-iron production of Germany for May amounted to 710,420 tons, which is an increase over the production for April of 15,147 tons.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 29.—With only three days of business last week, the Stock Exchange shows little that is worth recording. King Edward's illness flattened everything, prices falling in anticipation of sharp selling, but no sales of importance were made. Quotations revived, however, and the decline on the week proved generally to be small.

The demand for money was strong, the holiday settlement and the turn of the half year falling together. The market was forced to go about £10,000,000 in debt to the Bank, but there is an expectation of easier rates during the coming month, and talk of gold exports from New York. The general feeling is that there is good business ahead, barring a serious relapse in the condition of the King.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 28th day of June, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$347,558,089	Gold certificates outstanding	$347,558,089
Silver dollars	433,674,000	Silver certificates outstanding	453,674,000
Silver dollars of 1890	213,755	Treasury notes outstanding	30,062,000
Silver bullion of 1890	29,848,245		
Total	$831,294,089	Total	$831,294,089

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$61,361,167.69	
Gold certificates	40,803,950.00	
Standard silver dollars	17,489,777.00	
Silver certificates	6,421,991.00	
Silver bullion	334,322.57	
United States notes	10,382,312.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	136,513.00	
National banknotes	10,280,730.45	
Subsidiary silver coin	13,816,647.43	
Fractional currency	142.10	
Minor coin	927,995.24	
		$161,964,548.48
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$120,128,058.03	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,784,325.64	
Total	$126,912,383.67	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	90,176.96	
		127,002,560.63
Total		$288,967,109.11
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,381,041.16	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,697,601.88	
Disbursing officers' balances	50,993,407.52	
Post Office Department account	9,815,749.14	
Miscellaneous items	2,894,290.44	
		82,782,090.14
Available cash balance		$206,185,018.97

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,017,701.31	$20,601,788.12	$258,791,131.59
Internal revenue	955,853.20	21,606,166.54	270,359,951.20
Miscellaneous	338,642.12	3,618,311.43	35,402,902.52
Total receipts	$2,312,196.63	$45,826,266.09	$559,553,985.31
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	395,000.00	8,450,000.00	113,184,989.63
War	175,000.00	7,580,000.00	112,021,414.33
Navy	100,000.00	5,675,000.00	67,627,868.04
Indians	.....	740,000.00	10,010,593.37
Pensions	.....	10,255,000.00	138,455,010.18
Interest	.....	250,000.00	29,021,920.07
Total expenditures	$670,000.00	$32,950,000.00	$470,321,797.62
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,642,196.63	12,876,266.09	89,232,187.69
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	513,273.19	17,850,881.77	288,228,244.29
Internal revenue	1,014,119.70	24,245,108.37	304,327,717.22
Receipts from all sources last year	1,553,986.82	47,466,049.82	582,980,450.98
Expenditures last year	1,470,000.00	31,550,000.00	508,477,266.81
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,287,257.50	32,697,884.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	60,305.00	2,062,051.00	20,037,624.50
Notes received for current redemption	483,101.00	15,727,968.00	170,687,594.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,468,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$58,894,138.00	$5,075,630.00	$63,969,768.00
This fiscal year	17,436,768.00	1,268,305.00	18,705,073.00
This month	542,120.00	136,925.00	679,045.00
This day	51,655.00	16,545.00	68,200.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	58,894,138.00	5,075,630.00	63,969,768.00
This fiscal year	17,436,768.00	1,268,305.00	18,705,073.00
This month	542,120.00	136,925.00	679,045.00
This day	51,655.00	16,545.00	68,200.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000 Surplus and profits $5,912,106.53
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. BANKERS, 41 Wall Street, New York.
Transact a General Banking Business.

Issue Foreign and Domestic Travelers'
Letters of Credit
in Sterling, Francs, Marks or Dollars, payable in all parts of the world.
Chicago Office, 232 La Salle Street.
Philadelphia, Graham, Kerr & Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
for use of travellers, available in all parts of the world.
Investment Securities

E.C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (next Manhattan Hotel.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

GLASS FACTORIES SHUT DOWN.

First Time that the Entire Industry Is at a Standstill.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 29.—With the last turn to-night the plate glass and window glass industries of the country will be at a standstill, the former plants for one and the latter for two months, throwing idle an aggregate of 10,000 men. The complete shutdown of the plate glass factories is a condition never before existing in this country.

The plate glass men go out through an agreement of producers which the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company insisted upon, thereby forcing the smaller concerns to fall in line. The window glass workers who will quit to-night are employed in the independent factories, the American companies and the Federation Company's employes having quit on May 15.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, June 29.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 267,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 12,755,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 24,204,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 36.60.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a general Trust & Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Aesen R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kahne,	Geo. Warren Smith
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernen H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard.
W. Seward Webb.	

The PHILADELPHIA TIMES prints more Financial News than any other Philadelphia newspaper.
Its own reports are supplemented by the full and unrivaled reports of The New York Times.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND COUPONS of the United States Flour Milling Company issued under its Mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, bearing date May 1, 1899:

Take notice, that the undersigned, Special Master appointed by the decree of the Chancery Court of the State of New Jersey and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts of New York, the Eastern and Western Districts of Wisconsin, and the District of Minnesota, to sell the property embraced in said mortgage, will on the second day of July, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office of the Central Truet Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, he prepared to pay to the owners of the outstanding bonds and coupons, upon presentation thereof for appropriate stamping, the amonnts to which they are respectively entitled, upon the distribution of the proceeds resulting from the sale of the mortgaged premises and property.

Dated June 16, 1902.
JOSEPH CROSS, Special Master.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 127, 161, and 166 for $500 each, and Nos. 32 and 56 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1, 1902.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. D. MARSTON, President.

New York, June 2, 1902.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $17,262.66. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

New York, April 30, 1902.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,419,345.28.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATTEY, Secretary. H. B. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Standard Dishwasher Manufacturing Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of Wallach & Cook, its attorneys, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated June 27th, 1902.
PETER FOGARTY, Vice President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Steel Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33d Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 26th, 1902. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
W. E. KURTZ, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gould Coupler Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business which may be brought before them, will be held at the offices of the said Company, at No. 25 West 33d Street, New York City, on Saturday, July 26th, 1902. Polls will be open from eleven to twelve A. M.
F. P. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

We, MARY C. LEARY, residing at the Hoffman House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and DANIEL J. LEARY, residing at No. 119 East Twenty-fifth Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, do hereby certify and declare that we intend to deal under the business name of JAMES D. LEARY & SON, in the business of dockbuilding and general contracting, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and elsewhere; and that our respective places of residence are as above stated.
MARY C. LEARY,
DANIEL J. LEARY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

On this 6th day of May, 1902, before me personally appeared MARY C. LEARY and DANIEL J. LEARY, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they thereupon severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
CHARLES PLATNER,
[L. S.] Notary Public, No. 47,
New York County.

OFFICE OF J. R. WILLISTON & CO.,
New York, June 30, 1902.

The partnership of J. R. WILLISTON & CO. expires this day by limitation.

J. R. WILLISTON & CO.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, the remaining partners, under the same firm name.
JAMES R. WILLISTON.
ROBERT L. IDE.
THOMAS B. ATKINS.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 29.—The holidays of the latter half of last week hindered the progress of business in the cloth market in the earlier part of the week. There was some increase in the inquiry for cloth, but notwithstanding the extremely low basis to which many manufacturers have been forced, the prices offered were impossible.

The transactions in yarns were very moderate, users buying from hand to mouth.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock ... $2,000,000.00
Surplus 2,784,840.15
Receives Deposits subject to check.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OAKLEIGH THORNE.....President
HEMAN DOWD..... } Vice
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH. } Presidents
RICHARD J. SCOLES.....
G. M. WYNKOOP.....Secretary
S. D. SCUDDER.....Treasurer
FRANCIS C. PREST....Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Horace E. Andrews,	Allan McCulloh,
H. S. Black,	Joy Morton,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,	Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr.
Jonathan B. Carrey,	E. C. Potter,
E. A. DeLima,	John J. Riker,
Heman Dowd,	Henry F. Sheemaker
R. L. Edwards,	Edwin Thorne,
H. B. Holling,	Oakleigh Thorne,
John Hone,	John C. Temlinson,
James Jourdan,	Warner Van Norden,
James S. Kuhn,	R. N. Young.
Charlton T. Lewis,	

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Sec.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Olcott
Albert G. Case	John T. Pansons
Bailey Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	Edward R. Simmons
Edward B. Judson	John Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
June 24, 1902.
102d Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trusteee of thie inetitution have declared intersst at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rnles entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inet., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from Jnly 1st.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Jnne 28, 1902.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of thie Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annnm on all deposits np to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1902, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to he credited to depositors July 1, 1902, shall he at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Jnne 30th, 1902.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 21st day of July.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st July, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will he entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (Near Eighth Avenue.)
73D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors on June 30th, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amonnts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1902. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from Jnly 1st.
W. H. H. TOTTEN, President,
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. Sixth Ave. & 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thonsand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 21, 1902.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1902, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1902.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors July 1st, 1902, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and npward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Dividends.

COUPONS MATURING JULY 1ST, 1902, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
Morton Trust Co.
38 NASSAU STREET.

American Transportation Co.
Augusta Warehouse & Banking Co.
Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
Citizens' Standard Telephone Co.
City of Milwaukee.
Connecticut Lighting & Power Company.
Calhoun County, Alabama.
Denver Tramway Power Company.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
do. do. do. do of Brooklyn.
Express Coal Line, Clase A.
Golden Crescent Water & Light Company.
The Gulf Company.
Hastings Pavement Company.
Jamestown Street Railway Company.
Keokuk Union Depot Company.
Lockport & Olcott Railway Company.
Montezuma, Ga., Town of
Madison County, Ga.
Moultrie, Ga., City of
New Colorado Coal Company.
The Pike's Peak Power Company.
Pleasant Valley Coal Company.
Pueblo Traction & Lighting Company.
Railroad Equipment Co.
Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Refunding Mtge.
Sanford & Cape Porpoise Railway Co.
Second Avenne Railroad Company.
Sparks, Ga., Town of, School Bonds.
Steinway Railway Company.
Stephenson, John, Co.
Stony Creek Red Granite Company.
Tacon Realty Company.
Third Avenne Railroad Company First Mortgage.
do. 1st Con. Mortgage.
United Verde & Pacific Railway Co.
Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Company.
Walhalla Town, S. C., School Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1902, AT
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
222 Broadway, New York.
Atlantic Ave. Railroad Co. Improvement Mtge.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., Series "A."
Buffalo & Lockport Railway Co. 1st Mtge.
Citizens' Water Supply Co. of Newtown, N. Y., 2d Mtge.
Confectioners' Mannfacturing Co. 1st Mtge.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 1st & Refunding Mtge.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co. 1st Mtge.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co. 1st Mtge.
East Side Electric Ry. Co. of Kansas City 1st Mtge.
El Paso & Rock Island Railway Co. 1st Mtge.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co. 1st Mtge.
Nassau Electric R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtge.
Neuse River Mills 1st Mtge.
Norfolk Warehouse Association 1st Mtge.
People's Tramway Co. 1st Mtge.
Tannersville Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Townsend & Downey Ship Bldg. & Repair Co. 1st Mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. Cons. Mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. Prior Lien Mtge.
Venango Power & Traction Co. 1st Lien Mtge.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Office of the Treasurer.
New York, June 28, 1902.
Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co.
Georgia & Alabama Railway.
Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Co.
The coupons due July 1, 1902, from the bonds of the above-named companies, will be paid on and after July 1, 1902, at the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, No. 15 Wall St., New York. J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

John B. Stetson Company.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1902.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock for the half year ending May 31, 1902, and an ad-interim dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable July 15th, 1902.
The Books will close July 9th, and will be reopened July 16th.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders.
WM. K. KRIPS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due July 1, 1902, on the following bonds:
Mobile Division, First Mortgage,
Macon & Northern Division 1st Mtge.,
Ocean Steamship Company,
Middle Georgia and Atlantic Division, and Chattanooga, Rome & Southern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds
will be paid on and after July 1, 1902, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co., 55 Cedar St., New York. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
1 Broadway, New York City, June 10th, 1902.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1902. The Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 14th, 1902, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 2d, 1902.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treasurer.

Office of **Wells, Fargo & Co.,**
63 Broadway,
New York, June 26, 1902.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1902, at our office, as above.
The tranefer books will cloee June 30, 1902, and reopen July 16, 1902.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.
COUPON No. 40, due July 1st, 1902, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 23, 1902.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company.
New York, June 17, 1902.
Conpon No. 24 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1902, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of the Swiss Bankverein.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.
COUPON No. 44, due July 1st, 1902, from the First Series Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 23d, 1902.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest on Series A bonds, due July 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.
Registration books close June 20th, and reopen July 2d, 1902.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.
New York, June 16, 1902.

NOTICE.
Interest conpons maturing July 1, 1902, from 50-year 4% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of International Traction Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company on and after that date.
R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.

Coupon No. 16, due July 1st, 1902, from
JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after July 1st, 1902.
W. M. DAVIDSON,
Acting Treasurer.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
The conpons due July 1st, 1902, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company will he paid on and after July 1st, 1902, upon preeentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, June 17, 1902.
The conpons dne July 1, 1902, on the bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF Baltimore City.—The coupons dne July 1st, 1902, of the Bonds of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore City will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank of Baltimore on and after that date.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.
COUPON No. 24, due July 1st, 1902, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., Financial Agents, New York.
J. W. GILLULY, Treasurer.
Denver, Colo., June 23d, 1902.

Central Union Gas Company.
New York, June 26, 1902.
The conpons on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Co., due July 1, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.
WILLIAM R. BEAL, President.

New Amsterdam Gas Co.
New York, June 26, 1902.
The Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Co., due July 1st, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.
M. M. GRAHAM, Treasurer.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO., 120 Broadway, (Equitable Building,)
NEW YORK, N. Y.
COUPONS due July 1, 1902, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.	6s
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.	5s
Louisiana Western Railroad Co.	6s
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co.	5s
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.	5s
Austin & Northwestern Railroad Co.	5s
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of Arizona	6s
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of New Mexico	6s
Northern Railway Company	6s
South Pacific Coast	4s
Oregon & California Railroad Co.	5s
Southern Pacific Co. Steamship	6s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co.	4s
California Pacific First Mortgage	4½s
California Pacific Second Mortgage	4½s
California Pacific Third Mortgage, Series "A."	
California Pacific Third Mortgage, Series "B."	
Stockton & Copperopolis	5s
Galveston, Houston & Northern Railway Co.	5s
Houston & Shreveport Railroad Co	6s
Carson & Colorado Railway Co.	4s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island R'way Co
38 Broad Street, New York, June 20, 1902.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15th, 1902, at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock, at the closing of the transfer books on June 30th, 1902.
The transfer books for the First Preferred Stock will close June 30th, 1902, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16th, 1902, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., June 26, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid, on July 15, 1902, out of the rental payment made hy the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will he made to stockholders of record the 30th day of June, 1902. Transfer books close June 30, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 16, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Coupons due July 1, 1902, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassan Street, corner Cedar, New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1902, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will he paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.
G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Toledo Railways & Light Company.
Conpons due July 1st, 1902, from Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% bonds will he paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., 26 Nasseau Street, corner Cedar, New York.
E. O. REED, Treasurer.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.
Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Conpon No. 2, due July 1, 1902, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of thie Company will be paid upon presentation, on and after July 1, 1902, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,** 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** 59 Wall Street, New York.
EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.
Bangor, Maine, June 21, 1902.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1902.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....1,420 F Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times
Eighth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
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REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE.

Apparently the chief reason why the Republicans at Washington think that the address of the Democratic Congressional Committee will fail flat is the belief that the people of the United States care nothing about justice or injustice to Cuba. That is a belief that experience may rudely dispel.

The Republicans in Congress have roundly refused to do what the President insisted was our plain duty to Cuba mainly because the sugar-beet men wanted to keep up the price of sugar, and all the other protected interests feared that if a breach was made in the tariff wall at any one point, it might be broken down all along the line. That was all there was to the whole business. No one pretended that there was anything else. It was selfishness as simple and bald as ever was shown in politics. The obligation to Cuba was not denied. The advantage to this country in securing peace and prosperity in the island was conceded. The benefit of broadened trade with Cuba was obvious to all. It was simply a question of the protected favorites of the tariff against the duty and the lasting welfare of the country, and the protected favorites of the tariff won.

Now, for the first time in the recent history of the United States, the tariff question touches the conscience of the people. It is no longer merely a question of their own interests and rights, of whether they are themselves taxed for the enrichment of a small number of persons selected by the Legislature on purely partisan grounds. It is a question of whether the plain duty of the country shall be performed, whether the honor of the Nation shall be maintained, whether we shall be exposed to the deserved rebukes, the well-pointed sneers of the enemies of the Republic in other lands. This is an appeal to which the American people may not be so indifferent as the Republican politicians in Washington think that they will be. The tariff itself is not so dead an issue as these politicians imagine that it is. When presented in a form that touches the sense of decency, the National pride and self-respect, the result may be surprising.

Nor must it be forgotten that the Republicans have spared no pains to present the issue in its most definite and impressive aspect. The House passed a bill that gave to Cuba all the advantage of the bill of the Administration, but cut off the special duty on refined sugar put on for the use of the Sugar Trust. The Senate would have none of it. They would not do justice to Cuba at the price of offending the Sugar Trust. The differential duty on refined sugar, the lever by which the trust raised the price to a level satisfactory to its rapacity, that was all that had to be sacrificed to secure a certain amount of fairness to Cuba—not an adequate amount, but as much substantially as the President had asked for. The Republican politicians of the Senate refused it. The dictation of the trust was more potent than the pressure of conscience or the demands of public honor. Possibly the people will pass over this monstrous offense. Possibly they may resent it in a way that will strike dismay to the hearts of the cock-sure politicians.

THE GOLD STANDARD EVERYWHERE.

It is to be hoped that the House conferrees will stand fast on the currency provisions of the Philippine bill. The House bill will establish the gold standard in the islands as it exists everywhere else within the jurisdiction of the United States, and it will do this without disturbing in the least any of the business relations of the people, either internal or external. It will give to the islands the same basis of value, the same security, the same stability, the same general credit that prevail in the rest of the American dominion. Silver coins at substantially their bullion value will be issued and kept at par by redemption on the part of the Government. While these will serve all purposes of internal trade, their relations to gold will be so steady that transactions with the rest of the world can be carried on safely and without risk from the condition of the currency.

On the other hand the Senate, with incredible folly, has undertaken to establish the free coinage of silver in the islands under conditions that threaten the permanence of the gold standard. For this there is absolutely no justification or excuse. It is at best but a wild experiment, involving great peril and offering not a single advantage that is not secured by the House bill. It would be far better that the bill should fail altogether and the islands be left to the administration of the Civil Commission than that the crazy scheme of the Senate as to the currency should be undertaken.

AMNESTY FOR THE FILIPINOS.

It is much to be hoped that the announcement is authentic and authorized which comes from Washington in an unusually plausible and responsible form that the Government will take the occasion of the Fourth of July to issue a general proclamation of amnesty in the Philippine Islands. It would not be merely an extension and a bringing down to date of the like proclamation of last year, which inaugurated the civil government. It would be giving official form and sanction to what the officers of the Government, civil and military, have for some time been telling us, and which was perhaps most explicitly put by Secretary ROOT in his speech at the Military Academy. There can be no pretense that it is made for electioneering effect. There is no election pending, and neither the President nor the Secretary of War is of the grade of statesman about whom such a charge would be credible if there were. Moreover, what is said at the War Department is abundantly confirmed by the report of every returning American soldier or civilian who comes from the Philippines.

Such a proclamation would be the greatest possible tribute to the work of the army and would go far to justify Mr. ROOT's saying, in the speech to which we have referred, that the achievements of the army in the Philippines would be hereafter recognized as entitling it to even a higher meed of praise than is due to its brilliant services in Cuba or in China. It is not to be supposed that the anti-imperialists will for some time be prepared to make that admission, but the ordinary American citizen may be trusted to see and acknowledge that the pacification of an archipelago a thousand miles long, populated by tribes and nationalities of different races, languages, and religions to the number of ten millions, in the time and by the moderate force which have been employed, is a wonderful feat of arms. It is a feat of more than arms. To beat down opposition is one thing, and purely a military thing. To carry to the ends of the islands the conviction that the invaders mean nothing but justice and kindness to the native population is quite another and a much harder task. That this also the army has accomplished is implied in a proclamation of pacification.

TO KEEP UP THE PENSION OUTLAY.

The House of Representatives recently amended a Senate bill increasing pensions to those disabled by loss of limb or limbs. The increases had been approved by the Bureau of Pensions, we believe, before Commissioner EVANS was "promoted" out of the office he had filled so faithfully. The number of cases to which such increases may be applicable must be small, and the highest rating allowed by the amended bill is less than the $72 paid for extreme disability under general laws. The mischief, it appears to us, is in the adoption of a further amendment by which the consent of Congress is given to abandon the limitation of the act of 1890, known as "the dependent pension law," and to attempt to do under that later statute what it has heretofore been possible to do only under "general laws."

When the "dependent pension" law was adopted, it was largely to meet the needs of applicants who could not prove title to pensions under the older but otherwise more liberal laws. Most of those veterans who sought pensions under the terms of the act of 1890 were probably just within the requirement that applicants must have had ninety days' service. Possession of a certificate to draw money from the Treasury was made comparatively easy by the acceptation of present disability as a qualification, without demanding proof that the disability was of service origin. About the only restraint upon the applicant was the requirement to establish that his disability was not attributable to his vicious habits. Under the new and recent law the minimum rate to be allowed was $6; the maximum was to be $12. Those rates have prevailed until now, although many efforts to go beyond the maximum rate have been esisted by the Bureau of Pensions.

The added language giving pensioners under the act of 1890, "when they require frequent and periodical aid," from $12 to $30 per month, looks strangely like an attempt to get approximately the benefits of the general law for subjects that may not possess the qualifications demanded of an applicant under the old laws. There is now no insuperable difficulty to be overcome by the veteran who can prove his right, by arduous service, by wounds, illness, or any disability attributable to his life in the army, to the highest pension, which is paid to those unable to help themselves. But these high pensions go to men about whose actual services in the field there is next to no doubt whatever. The later rates were offered as a sort of substitute for service pensions, and evidently to head off various service pension propositions.

There are about 450,000 pensions under the law of 1890. Of the whole, about 170,000 are receiving the maximum rate of $12 a month, and there are more than 100,000 persons already pensioned under this law who have applied for increase of their pensions. The discretion proposed to be allowed to the Bureau of Pensions to advance the maximum rate to $30 is liable to abuse. We do not say that the opportunity will be abused at the expense of the taxpayer. If the attitude of the Administration toward the Pension Bureau had been recently more courageous, we should have asserted confidently that this proposed amendment, if adopted, would not have been easily abused. As it is, with a Pension Commissioner ousted by the "sharks," and a new one put in from the State that was most conspicuous in waging the vicious fight against Mr. EVANS, and with the pension attorneys and professional "comrades" to be considered first, we may be pardoned for regarding this "liberal" amendment with distrust and to await with concern the interpretation of it by the new head of the Pension Bureau.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has handed down a decision defining the rights of employment, which may have been called for by the nature of the appeal under consideration, but which is extremely elementary. The gist of the decision is that an agreement to labor or the refusal to labor for another cannot be made a crime; that employer and employé must enjoy equal rights in determining the question of employment. The right to employ or be employed, the freedom of the will to employ or to be employed, is held to be a primary right not subject to legislative restriction. If an employer can be made a criminal for refusing to employ union labor, the union employé can be made a criminal for quitting in obedience to his union. The reasons which may influence a man freely to contract or refuse to contract his labor must not be inquired into. This includes his right to join any lawful organization pertinent to his business as freely, without question, if and when it deems to his advantage. Of these advantages he is the sole judge. He must weigh all these questions and decide for himself.

It is difficult to imagine a set of conditions under which a question could arise for adjudication in which any of these propositions would be called in question. Possibly it might in connection with an attempt to penalize an infraction of an eight-hour law when the employer and employed had agreed upon a mutually satisfactory wage for a nine or ten hour day.

JOHNS HOPKINS.

It will be good news to the friends of sound and progressive scholarship in the United States and throughout the civilized world that the endowment fund which was regarded as necessary to the continuance of the work of Johns Hopkins University has been completed. The sum was not large, as such things go at the present time and in this country, only a million of dollars, and the slowness with which it was gathered has seemed a little puzzling to those who have understood the value of the university and the peculiar distinction it conferred on the city where it was situated. But the money has now been raised, and the fact is a cause of congratulation.

The work of Johns Hopkins is known the world over. Under the highly intelligent guidance of its former President, Dr. GILMAN, it has from time to time secured the enthusiastic service of some of the most learned and efficient men in their respective lines, and it has succeeded in inspiring its students with a fervor and persistence in thorough study and inquiry that have made the proportion among them of distinguished names very remarkable. The university has united courage and sound conservatism. Its work has been solid and painstaking as well as progressive. It has been free from fads, and that freedom has been as complete from the old fads as from the new. It has sought to test and to prove, and while holding fast to that which has been shown to be good in the past to seek safely and surely all practicable acquisitions in the realm of knowledge and thought. There has been no institution for the higher education in this country that has been more completely and characteristically American, and none that has done more to bring our country into harmony with the world's movement of civilization.

THE BACILLUS EPISTOLARUM.

The latest addition to the micro-organisms which lie in wait for the unwary human being to implant within him the colonies of disease germs, to eradicate which is as troublesome as to eradicate the Boers from the Transvaal, is the microbe which reaches ones breakfast table through the agency of his morning mail. Until better defined we shall probably have to designate him by the generic name of bacillus epistolarum. Against reading letters before the system is fortified by a substantial meal and the powers of resistance stimulated by coffee, The London Lancet utters a solemn warning. Statistically it might be shown by indisputable evidence that a majority of those who receive their morning mail at the breakfast table die sooner or later, and generally sooner, since this habit is not ordinarily contracted until somewhat late in life—except in the case of women, who are also mortal. The hygienic aspects of the matter are ably presented by The Lancet as follows:

> In nine cases out of ten the envelope containing a letter is licked, as is also the stamp, by the sender. Infection, therefore, may easily lurk here, especially as by the time the letter reaches its destination the stamp and sealed cover are dry. Any matsries morbi present would be easily detached. Then there are the risks of infection to which a letter is exposed in transit. The sorter at the Post Office or the postman may not be as bacteriologically clean as is desirable. The dust of the road may adhsre to any exposed gum, or the letters may be dropped, and the bacteriology of the road dust exhibits some well-known pathogenic organizms. Letters are frequently smeared with road mud. Among the microbes recognized in road sweepings are the microbes of pus, malignant oedema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicaemia. The post probably is a very wide distributing agency of all sorts and conditions of organisms, and this would be difficult to prevent. But surely care might be taken to kesp from association the plate upon which food is partaken and the letter or newspaper packet. It follows that from a hygienic point of view letters should never be opened or read during a meal.

From the same set of disquieting facts it would not be a violent assumption to argue that letters should not be opened and read at all until thoroughly sterilized. This might be done in a wholesale way at the Post Office, if many of the micro-organisms described by The Lancet were not picked up in delivery. During the cholera epidemic in the South of France some years ago, telegrams received at Paris from Marseilles were disinfected before distribution, and equal prudence might cause the postal system to cease to be a disseminator of contagion; but since the sorter and the carrier cannot very well be maintained in a condition of surgical asepsis, the only avenue of safety would seem to lie in having a steam chamber or a tank of bichloride of mercury solution so placed that the postman may drop his mail matter into it through a slot in the outside wall or the front door, and so keep dangerous organisms out of the house. The correspondence habit was ever one of peril to the writers of letters; and since it is shown to be equally perilous to those who receive them, to expect its relegation to innocuous desuetude is not unreasonable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Strikes are little likely to present humorous features anywhere, and least of all, perhaps, in England, where the national solemnity tends to take among the working classes the semblance of surliness, but certain London engine cleaners have managed to invent a form of industrial revolt which for a while was decidedly funny. These men, it seems, have been expected to toil the week through, and they recently decided that they needed one day off out of seven as much as other people do. So they instituted a strike for a weekly holiday, going through all the customary proceedings and "walking out" when their demand was refused. The unwonted leisure having been enjoyed for twenty-four hours, a particularly able striker suggested to his fellows that they confess themselves beaten and go back to work, and when they protested against so prompt a surrender he quietly suggested that there was nothing to prsvent them from striking again after working for six days—nothing, indeed, to prevent a strike once a week, always unsuccessful, but always productive of the desired day off. The idea was hailed with frantic enthusiasm as a fruit of truest genius; but, alas, trouble arose when for the second time the strikers went back to admit their defeat. To their utter disgust they found that the locomotive Superintendent, in gross violation of the rules of the game as they understood them, had secured other men to do their work! The strikers pointed out to him that as they had declared the strike over and had accepted defeat they were entitled to go back to work. They assured him on their personal honor that such was the use and custom, and that any one who knew anything at all about strikes would tell him so. It was all in vain. The Superintendent insisted that the rules had been changed to meet new conditions, and so ths improved system of atrikes has not gained the popularity it seemed at first destined to acquire.

—One would not expect to find under the title "Using the Public Schools in the Philippines for Sectarian Purposes" an accurate and sympathetic statement of the great and complex difficulties with which the Administration is contending in those islands, or a hearty expression of confidence in the Administration's intention to do what is just and right in all things. Both appear, however, in an editorial article, so headed, in The Catholic World Magazins of this city, and yet the writer of the article, after beginning so well, asserts that the selection of Mr. F. W. ATKINSON for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines was a "fatal step," and, without falling into the blunders of fact made by our recent correspondent of the Intsrnational Catholic Truth Society, he repeats that careless person's charge that Mr. ATKINSON is using the schools, or permitting them to be used, as a means of changing the religion of the native children. Nothing to substantiate this accusation is given in the article except the report of an unnamed traveler that one of the American teachers told him nearly all her pupils had been induced to join her Sunday school claas, and the fact that the heads of the Methodist and Presbyterian missions in the islands are sending home "glowing reports of their successes in turning the people away from their old church." We do not regard either of these revelations as particularly shocking, and certainly they do not justify the charge that the schools are being used as engines of conversion by the Protestant sects. It may be, of course, that individual teachers are misbehaving themselves, but it is more than slightly ridiculous to believe, or even to suspect, that the Filipino schools as a whole are anything worse than absolutely unsectarian. If that is bad—and we are inclined to assume that it is the real grievance of those who criticise Mr. ATKINSON—there is no help for the evil while American sentiment as to public education remains what it always has been and still is. The Paulist Fathers, who control the magazine mentioned above, are both too intelligent and too good Americans to doubt that.

—Anti-imperialism is indeed hard up for excuses to shudder when it has to do it for no better reason than the fact that Admiral DEWEY permitted the Spanish commander of Manila to make a sham defense of that city. In reality the Admiral simply had to permit Gen. JAUDENES to do just as much or as little fighting as that officer chose. The American in effect said, "We are going to take possession of Manila." The Spaniard's reply, also in effect, was: "I know it, but as my people at home have a way of inflicting capital punishment on commanders who surrender cities without striking a blow at the enemy, I shall be obliged to kill a few of your men and have a few of mine killed before I let you in." This may have seemed absurd to the Admiral, but it also seemed absurd to Gen. JAUDENES to get himself shot as a traitor when he could avoid it in what he regarded as a perfectly proper way, and so the "battle" took place. As a veteran of the bloodiest war in history, Admiral DEWEY regarded the carefully restricted carnage before the walls of Manila with entire composure, and he showed no symptoms of hysteria as he rehearsed the story for the benefit of the Senatorial investigators. Instead of mourning for the men who were needlessly sacrificed, not by him or any other American, but by the Spanish General, he noted the fact that fortified cities are rarely taken so easily—that a real defense, which the Spaniard could have made if he pleased, would have been vastly more sanguinary than the pretended defense was. And for this he is denounced for a "jaunty" indifference to loss of life, and gravely lectured for showing no more emotion than he would have done in a discussion of squirrel shooting! Well, he can stand it. A very large majority of his countrymen have pretty strong nerves themselves, and when they go to some trouble and expense in training a young man for ths trade of war they do not expect him to call for his smelling salts every time he tells of a war experisnce.

—After perusing Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S coronation ods, the able individual who daily writes some remarkably picturesque pieces for The Rochester Post-Express has been moved to remark—with what for him is unusual gentleness when a Briton is concerned: "The best that can be said for him is that he has less precious gifts than greater men to sacrifice in honor of untruth." The Rochesterian had just asserted that "priests are always ready to bless and poets to celebrate a King of any kind," so his exculpation of the Laureate was decidedly neat. But while it is doubtless true that no King ever lacked a priest to bless him or a poet to celebrate him, we question both the propriety and the accuracy of decisring that the two classes, as classes, are "ready" to do the blessing and the celebrating for Kings as Kings. Even residence in Monroe County should not make even an ex-New Yorker as pessimistic as all that. Bad Kings have indeed always found priests and poets who would overlook their vices, and Kings from fair to good those who would ignore their faults and weaknesses, but never, probably, was there a King of any sort who was not found, and found out, by priests who were not complaisant and by poets who were willing to take chances for the sake of speaking the truth as they saw it. Mr. AUSTIN himself, we are quite sure, believes every word he wrote about the "Coronation of Kingship," and if our friend up in the Hinterland had read ths poem—we mean the verses—more carefully he would have seen that Mr. AUSTIN dealt with ths future rather than with the past, that he did not describe, but exhorted, and that, just possibly, the quicker-witted members of ths British Court may discover in ths lines traces of a cruel sarcasm. With no protest from us the critical lions of Rochester may bite the poet AUSTIN as hard as they please, but we must enter a mild objection when one of them questions ths man AUSTIN'S artistic honesty.

EXPANSION VS. TRADITIONS AT WEST POINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been proposed to mark historic sites at West Point. It has also been proposed to tear down the historic West Point Chapel. We rejoice that Congress has recently appropriated $6,000,000 for the expansion of West Point, and we can only hope that its traditions may be kept in their integrity.

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES Prof. Larned of West Point expressed the opinion that "West Point cannot afford to surrender its traditions."

Ths Nation cannot afford to surrender them. Each tradition is an inheritance of our own. The dawn of our country, represented by Prof. Weir's painting in ths Chapel, is coming on to noon. Who can prophesy what the afternoon may be? But may not our country expand, as it must, without ths surrender of its traditions?

The chapel is a growth; it was "born, not made." We cherish old St. Paul's in New York City with its "Washington's pew," and other traditions; we would not even give up old Trinity at Newport; yet it is proposed to tear down ths most unique and interesting chapel in the United Statea—the West Point Chapel.

Oh, for another Holmes, and another poem like his when it was proposed to destroy a certain old frigate—Ths Constitution!

The very age of the chapel has an eloquence of its own, and apeaks for itself. The picture of the dawning Republic looks down upon a quaint colonial interior of which each detail is unique. The dawn of our National life, the War of the Revolution, of 1812, of Mexico, are represented there with surroundings most characteristic and fitting.

The old tablsts are more eloquent than newer ones of bronze, "Seniores priores!" Majestic presence of dead heroes! Each name on the plain old tablets, (simple, as the early Republic was simple,) seems a living presence.

"There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay."

Ths blank tablet of Benedict Arnold is ths most impressive sermon ever preached upon loyalty. Every day young faces gaze up at it with silent awe, and take away enduring impressions.

Might not ths chapel be enlarged by an added wing upon each side, and kept in its integrity?

"Trophy Point," too, which may be ordered to "move on," is a growth of traditions. Historic, once a fort, and already, by its own right, the "Park," a point to which hearts and memories turn, an out-of-door memorial hall with its captured cannon and old chain, unique in every natural feature, especially the beautiful and graceful old elms. Surely not one of those trees can be spared. Nothing can be spared! Partridge, the sculptor, says in his "Life of Nathan Hale," "The time is just dawning for America when her people are beginning to appreciate the great souls that have created the republic."

And, again, he says:

"Our American world, given so much to commerce, is, of necessity, only beginning to appreciate the service of those men who have gone on before, and who have made this great and wonderful republic."

No traditions can be spared. The desire to keep them is not the aversion of the old resident to any change, but true love of country, ardent love of West Point and its traditions, and the earnest wish that it may expand, as it must, without surrendering one tradition which the Academy and the Nation cannot afford to lose.

CHARLOTTE SAYRE BOORMAN.
Fort Washington, N. Y., June 28, 1902.

WOMEN WHO ARE FOND OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased with a communication signed "A Friend of Dogs" which appeared in your journal a short time ago. It is not often the case that a person who is so exceedingly fond of the canine race manifests so much consideration for the feelings of those who do not share his peculiar affection. If all people who keep dogs were as careful to prevent them from annoying their neighbors we should hear no more about the dog-barking nuisance and dogs would have few enemies.

George T. Angell, the veteran editor and friend of dumb animals, sets an example in this direction that all true friends of dogs and cats could profitably follow, by keeping this notice standing in his paper: "Don't let your dogs or cats disturb the sleep of your sick or well neighbors."

I have almost come to believe that people who are inordinately fond of animal pets—more particularly dogs and cats—are very apt to have a lower degree of respect and affection for their human friends than do those who simply care enough for brutes to want to see them treated kindly. This excessive fondness is especially pronounced in women dog lovers. No one who has lived in New York City for any length of time will need any elaboration of this statement.

Again, I have noticed that women whose favorite animal is the horse are almost invariably of a higher order of intellect and refinement, as well as more sympathetic, than women who idolize dogs. I don't think I ever knew a woman admirer of the horse who was lacking in affection for human beings, but I can recall a number of instances of women dog worshippers whose regard for their own kind was of a singularly indifferent character. I once had occasion to rebuke a young woman for alluding to herself as "msmma" when talking to her dog. She was very coarss and abusive in resenting my reproof. I can recall several similar instances illustrative of my argument, but none, I am glad to say, quite so outrageous as the one noted.

Now, I am not an enemy of the canine race, by any means. I rather like to see a dog about a place, particularly in the country. But I like it to be well behaved. I think all dogs are capable of education, although great difference in intelligence is said to exist even between canines of the same species. There are bright and stupid dogs, just as there are bright and stupid members of the human family. Bright or stupid, however, dogs that are allowed free access to the homes of human beings ought to be taught good manners—to be silent and to keep in the background at proper times.

I was taught in my childhood to treat all of God's harmless dumb creatures with kindness, and although I have passed this threescore milestones of my earthly pilgrimage, I can truthfully say that I never misused a harmless animal of any description or allowed one to suffer from hunger where it was in my power to relieve it. Hardly a day passes that I do not witness some act of cruelty to a horse, the noblest, handsomest, and most useful of all the brute creation. It is very strange to me that we hear so little, comparatively, about the cruel whipping and overloading of this incomplaining, faithful, hard-working servant of man, while the dog, which leads a life of luxurious idleness, is constantly evoking the interest and sympathy of the public. Truly, it was a "sad day for the poor horses of this Christian city whsn Henry Bergh was taken away."

A WOMAN OF SYMPATHY.
Woodside, N. Y., June 27, 1902.

In Praise of Mr. Cosby.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the account in this morning's TIMES, a "Sharp Attack on an Assistant Corporation Counsel," wherein some aggrieved party denounces Mr. Cosby as "an arrogant young man," with other and sundry reflections of an unpleasant nature, I am forcibly reminded of the old saw:

No thief e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

or, as a matter of course, of those who resolutely enforce its provisions.

It became necessary for me, not long ago, to have a penalty case prosecuted under Mr. Cosby's able direction, and, though otherwise a stranger to him, I esteem it a privilege to bear witness here to a gentlemanly demeanor, a refined courtesy, a quick comprehension, a promptness of action, and a conclusion so effective that ths experience shines out like a calcium light through the befogged atmosphere, which, for the layman, usually surrounds judicial affairs.

If more of the city's revenues were simillary "wasted" (?) in securing such fearless, disinterssted service as this official seems disposed to render in the interest of justice, the law-respecting citizen would have more of a chance as against culpable negligence and willful annoyance or oppression.

CIVIS.
New York City, June 26, 1902.

The Push-Cart Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without any particular sympathy for the pushcart man, I could not help feeling amazed at the sight of a number of them being haled to ths police court in City Hall Park to-day. In my hearing many expressions of indignation were heard from on-looking citizens who, like myself, considered it rathsr hard on the poor Dagos, who were honestly trying to earn the living for which they are yearly taxed. Their obstruction of the thoroughfares is a very trifling matter compared with that of the sidewalks of most streets, running off Broadway and elsewhere, by merchants and storekeepers, who remain entirely unmolested by the police.

surely in this country of "equal rights to all men" there is an inconsistency in this conduct of the authorities which is worthy of investigation.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.
New York, June 25, 1902.

A Danger to the Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday last the contractor who has charge of the work on the subway at Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street started a pump to remove the water at the point mentioned in order to begin excavating the day following. Just below One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway there had been standing for many days a pool of water covered with a thick scum, and an attempt was msde to remove it Friday, when it became very offensive to the neighborhood.

Now, if a contractor can remove the water when it becomes necessary to do so for his own convenience, why do not the authorities insist that it be removed as soon as it becomes a danger to the community?

J. H. S.
New York, June 28, 1902.

THEY STRUCK WHILE THE IRON WAS HOT.

From Newspaperdom, June 26.

The boycott of beef has hsd a curious effect upon the advertising business.

Cereal makers had been using magazines to reach consumers. In this emergency opportunity they could not walt a month or more for the slow methods of magazine preparation and distribution; they rushed into the newspapers, and through those machines, at much lower rates, they appealed to the housewives in those localities where they had placed their goods on sale.

This plan would have been impossible through magazines. They also avoided a waste of publicity in those States where they had been unable to introduce their goods.

They covered territory after territory thoroughly and promptly through the newspapers, and a judicious selection in each locality enabled them to prevent that unnecessary duplication which attends magazine advertising.

They secured effective display in good position and reaped a golden harvest in immediate returns.

Changes in style of type and manner of presentation were made within twenty-four hours; another feat which would have been impossible through magazine advertising.

"They struck while the iron was bot." They obtained results.

NUGGETS.

No Lion to Her.

Mrs. Muggins—That woman's husband is quite a literary lion.

Mrs. Buggins—Why, she told me he was a perfect bear.—Philadelphia Record.

Juvenile Rivalries.

First Little Boy—My Paw's got a ottomobeel.

Second Little Boy—That'a nothing; my Paw's got dyspepsy.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Nothing Doing.

"What is the matter with Bills?"

"Worrying over business affairs."

"I didn't know he had any business."

"That's it. He hasn't."—Indianapolis News.

That Jury All Right for His Purposes.

Counselor Law—I see you got a disagreement of the jury?

Counselor Case—Oh, yes; it was easy.

"How did you manage it?"

"Why I got two fellows on the jury, one owns an automobile, and the other owns a horse. I knew those two would nevsr agree."—Yonkers Stateaman.

DOING HIS BEST.

From The Washington Star.

It somehow seems little enough when you say
That a fellow "is doing his best."
It means that he tolls and he hopes day by day
That Heaven will attend to the rest.
He is jostled aside by the hurrying crowd,
Unsought by the lonely; forgot by the proud.
He earns what he gets, and no more is allowed
To the fellow who'a "doing his best."

But whenever a crisis arises, we look
To the man who is doing his best.
The prince with his splendor, the sage with his book,
Full oft fail to answer the test.
And when there's a home or a country to serve
We turn to the man with the heart and the nerve
The man whom adversity's touch could not curve,
The man who hss doing his best.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Raymond Hitchcock Gets Nerve Rest by Digging Ground.

Clyde Fitch Resting at St. Moritz—Casino Girls Visit Chinatown—Black List of Chorus Girls to be Made by Managers.

Raymond Hitchcock quits this week for ths vacation which it has been the good fortuns of other actors to begin long ago. And it is nons too soon, hs intimated, for another week's work would have sent him to the hospital instead of the yachting trip along the Maine coast. Hs has been working almost continuously in "Dodo" since last July, and his nerves have been racked. In order to keep them limbered up a bit, he digs in the earth with a pick and shovel.

"Ws have got to do something to hold our nerves in harmony," Hitchcock said one evening, as he stood in the wings, "or we'll hear from the manager, so I just get out and dig in plain, old, common dirt and hold on to the job. I have a little country place down in Delaware, and in Summers past I have filled it full of little roads, trying to rest my nerves.

"I live in New Rochelle just now, and when I first came to New York this Spring I was at a loss to find a place to dig in. One day about three weeks ago I was out walking in Hudson Park, where I saw a psrk employe digging up sand and carting it away. I couldn't rssist the temptation—the shovel was like a red flag to a bull—so I asked the workman to let me help him.

"'I'm in a burry. I ain't got no time to fool with crazy people.'

"'Please let ms help. I'll work as fast as you,' I pleaded.

"'Here, take this shovel and get a move on you then,' was the consent.

"Eager for the chance, I pitched in and worked desperately. Hs glanced at me approvingly, and said he reckoned I'd do. As a matter of fact, I was done—good and plenty. Tha night my tired bones would hardly drag themselves through ths part. However, I was in search of nerve rest, and I have been back almost each day to my park friend. Perhaps that is why I'm not in ths hospital now."

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Since the departure of Clyde Fitch for Europe numerous conflicting reports have been printed concerning his condition. A letter received here yesterday from a friend, who, with Miss De Wolf, recently spent several days with Mr. Fitch and his mother, says that, while his condition is serious, his physicans are hopeful and that they think he will recover after complete rest.

The letter runs:

"On our way home we stopped a few days with Mr. Fitch and his mother, Mrs. William Fitch, in Berne, Switzerland, where Fitch had been sent for the expert advice of a great physician, nsmed Dr. Kocher. He had many symptoms of appendicitis, and Dr. Kocher is believed to be the greatest operator in Europe for this complaint. The physician confirmed the fact that Fitch had this disease, but decided that his general health was in no condition to stand the shock of an operation, so he has been sent to St. Moritz, to remain at least a month. He has lost over fifty pounds of flesh and is merely a shadow of his old self."

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Girls of the company playing in "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino are the envy of their fellow-players up and down Broadway this Summer. The company and thestre managements are combining to give them a series of treats to keep them in good health and good cheer. After the performance on Saturday night Sam S. and Lee Shubert bundled Miss Adele Ritchie, Miss Amelia Stone, Miss Katie Barry, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Miss Aimee Angeles, Miss Nella Webb, and Miss Edith Barr of the principals and the eight bridesmaids into electric automobiles and gave them a sight-seeing tour of Chinatown.

First they attended a special performance of the current Chincse melodrama in the little Chinese Theatre. The performance started at 12 o'clock. The Shuberts had a two-fold object in having their "Honeymoon" players as the audience. They gave them a treat and glimpses of Chinese color and character. After visiting several resorts, the party had a special feast of birds nest soup, shark's fins, chop suey, chrysanthemum salad, and many other Chinese dainties.

On Friday afternoon the company enjoyed a tally-ho ride through Central Park and along the roads of the Bronx and a part of Westchester County.

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Following the announcement from the West last week to the effect that some chorus girls had formed a combination against managers, one came from the latter yesterday. New York managers have combined against chorus girls, and they are going to black list unruly ones. The trouble is, according to the managers, chorus girls have for several years, and in growing numbers, maintained a woman's right to change her mind, and have had the habit of signing several different contracts in the Spring for the season to come. In the Fall, the managers say, they have chosen the contract that promised best, leaving the managers in the lurch.

In order to avoid the inconvenience of hunting up chorus girls on the moment when half the cast attends in the Fall, Managers Fred Whitney, the Shubert brothers, Kirke La Shelle, and George Lederer have agreed to form a black list.

***

"The Chaperons" is to be removed tonight from ths New York Theatre proper to the roof garden. The vaudeville bill of the roof is to be continued in part, but given before the curtain rises on "The Chaperons." The regular Wednesday and Saturday matinée performances are to be in the theatre.

***

Henry E. Dixey has been announced as the centre of the new Dockstader Minstrel Company, with Arthur Rigby and Arthur Deming, well-known minstrels, as end men. It is said that the company will follow Klaw & Erlanger's "Bluebeard" at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

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By special arrangement with Miss Clara Morris, Jules Murry has had the sole rights of "Miss Moulton" vested in him for the sole and exclusivs use of Miss Rose Coghlan, who will appear next season in the part played by Miss Morris.

***

Miss Luiu Glaser sails to-morrow in the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Europe. She will return next month, possibly to go on the road with "Dolly Varden."

***

Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts leave to-day for San Francisco, where they join the Frawley stock company to play in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Business Places Closing July 4 and 5.

These dry gooda jobbing houses have decided to close their places of business on July 5, as well as on July 4, so as to give all the employes a holiday from Thursday afternoon, July 3, until Monday morning, July 7: Calhoun, Robbins & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, Sweetser, Penfield Co., the Tefft-Weller Company, and Frost, H. Dunham & Co.

SUNDAY'S TIMES REPLETE WITH FEATURES

Attractive Special Articles and Complete News Reports.

Dispatchee and Correspondence from Abroad—Stories in the Magazine Supplement and Descriptive Articles on Many Pages.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, as in the enlarged issues of previous Sundays, there was variety enough to satisfy the most critical newspaper reader. The news section, that had special dispatches and correspondence from all the centres of to-day's great events, embraced whatever was of importance in the line of current happenings. In the Magazine Supplement, the feature supplement, and the financial pages were carefully prepared articles on up-to-date subjects, stories of fiction, anecdotes and sketches of people, tales in dialect, humorous pieces, and contributions that were attractive to business men, sportsmen, politicians, engineers, theatregoers, and men and women generally.

Cartoons drawn by the artists of THE TIMES and taken from other journals and other illustrations enlivened the Magazine Supplement and the pages of other parts of the paper. Stories of well-known persons made up the department which has been popular among its readers for a long time, "The Man in the Street."

The clothes of women and men had their usual prominent places among the magazine features, and the announcements of new styles for both were accompanied by descriptions of costumes worn recently by New Yorkers who know what is the right thing to wear.

John Kendrick Bangs's second chapter of "The Genial Idiot" was entitled "A Suggestion to Mr. Carnegie." "Mickey Finn" contributed a story entitled "His First Weakfish," in which it was related how an enthusiastic angler, after making his catch, allowed the prey to swim away, and then managed to reach the city before all the fish stores were closed. Another story had to do with the delights of eating a 'possum, the method employed by an aged darky to capture the animal, the way he cooked his victim, and the burial of the crafty animal for a whole night before the cooking began.

Charles B. Graves and R. K. Munkittrick, the contributors of poems, chose as subjects for their respective verses these titles: "A Supplication" and "The Resourceful Kangaroo." The former began with "Let me but hold thy hand," and then, after leading the tearful reader to believe that his soul was about to be rent by flights of sentiment or pathos, concluded with the rhythmic information that the hand in question was a straight flush or something of the sort.

A list of short stories about folk theatrical, written by Adolph Klauber, under the title "Stray Bits from Stageland," included anecdotes and bright sayings of the footlights district. Other magazine contributions were "When the Tenderfoot Made Good," "Oriental Baby Talk," "With the Clubmen," "Women Here and There," "How Mr. Farley Earned His Dinner," by W. W. Whitelock; "Honeymoon Economy," and "Mankind Running to Monograms."

In the feature supplement the leading article was "A Look into the Crater of an Active Volcano," by Prof. E. O. Hovey, one of the geologists who went to Martinique soon after the first eruption of Mont Pelée. The methods of producing the remarkable moving pictures seen nowadays in the variety theatres were described in an interesting article. Another article to interest engineers and rapid transit enthusiasts had to do with the tunnel under the Harlem River, where the builders of Section 9 of the subway are making a railroad by the use of methods entirely new in the mechanical and engineering world.

Further along in the supplement it was told how the Tombs, New York's city prison, was swimming to some extent on an underground lake, the waters of which rise and fall despite constant pumping. The spreading of baseball, the American National game, by the soldiers in the Far East was described, and there was a story about superstitions regarding royalties, including the prediction about King Edward of England.

"The Giant Boy of North Carolina," aged 17 and weighing nearly 700 pounds, furnished an interesting topic, and it was recalled that this wonderful youth tipped the scales at 250 pounds when he was five years of age. British coronation honors—who got them and who didn't—were discussed briefly, and Julian Ralph wrote about "Royalty Hunting a London Pastime." Two other stories dealt with the intention of Sculptor MacMonnies to become a painter, and with Gen. Lew Wallace's new hero, "Billy, the Kid."

The growing favor of the American sky-scraper, New Jersey's proposed Tuskegee Institute, the new insurance school, the Summer resorts of the country, and the glories of the heavens in the coming month were other subjects. But these formed not half of the special features which had been selected to interest readers.

Besides the regular weekly review and discussion of the financial situation, the financial pages had special articles on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Wabash Railroad, as well as the weekly sable about London money matters from the correspondent of THE TIMES, and the usual quotation lists, the latter appearing in a separate supplement, with numerous financial advertisements.

There were two news sections in the edition. The latest tidings from the British King's bedside were printed in full, accompanied by descriptions of the jewels that were to be worn by American-born peeresses at the coronation. The special Washington correspondent had a long review of the work of the present Congress, including readable comparisons of well-known legislators, their present influences, and their past mistakes, their titles to leadership or to future powerlessness.

Special cablegrams from the foreign capitals told of the social doings of London, Paris, and Berlin. American visitors in those cities being considered particularly. Plans for a Fourth of July celebration in the German capital were described in one of the dispatches from Berlin. From London came the news of theatrical doings there. The Paris correspondent told among other things how Foxhall Keene came to grief at a bad place on the road over which the Paris-Vienna automobile race was run.

Dorothy Stanhope wrote from Havana about the water famine in the Cuban capital, a main having broken and left the city dry for five days, with water selling at 10 cents a gallon. One of the principal articles on topics of current interest was about the Isthmian Canal. A map of the route for the proposed waterway accompanied the description of the work, and the history of the efforts to realize a plan that had its origin many years ago. The page of letters to the editor was another interesting feature.

The columns devoted to matters of local interest included articles on the city's taxes and the hundreds of plots of untaxable ground, and the new park at Coney Island. In the sporting department the victory of Harvard over Yale in baseball was told interestingly, and there was a supplementary account of the college students' celebrations throughout the city during the evening. Tennis, golf, polo and other sports were treated fully, and there was a cut of the latest "auto," invented by a Harvard student. As in each week-day edition of the paper, complete reports were given on real estate matters, Wall Street doings, theatricals, society, court proceedings, and police happenings, musical entertainments, religious projects, and other matters of special and general interest.

Day Nursery at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 29.—The Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten of Cannon Street, New York, has opened a Summer home in the Robillard cottage, on Chelsea Avenue, which is one of the prettiest spots at the Branch. About fifty little children are brought from New York, and given a two weeks' outing here. S. R. Guggenheim, L. M. Hornthal, James Loeb, S. V. Sidney Rothschilds, Jacob H. Schiff, and Felix M. Warburg are on the Advisory Board of the nursery.

OCEAN GROVE MEETING.

Beginning of the Summer Services—Prayer for King Edward—Rain Prevents Beach Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 29.—Prayer for the speedy restoration to health of England's King was offered this morning in the Ocean Grove Auditorium by Bishop John W. Walden of Cincinnati. The venerable Bishop also asked the Almighty to bless the great nation of which the stricken King is the head—a nation which has done much, he said, in shaping important events in the world's history.

It was "opening day" in Ocean Grove, and, despite the deluge of rain, the services were attended by many persons. At the holiness meeting in the temple in the early morning 2,000 were present. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman had charge. The holiness meeting in the tabernacle at the same time was under the charge of Bishop FitzGerald and Vice President Ballard.

Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, presided at the inaugural service in the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. On the platform were several Methodist divines, including Bishops Walden and Foss. A choir of 200 voices and an orchestra of 40 musicians furnished the music. The sermon was preached by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia from the text: "Watchman, What of the Night?"

The Summer Sabbath school, divided into three departments, was organized this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class. The beach meeting was abandoned owing to the storm. This evening there was a praise service in the Auditorium, led by Bishop FitzGerald. Miss Ellen M. Stone, the ransomed missionary, delivered an address on "Saved from Captivity," which was a résumé of her lecture dealing with her capture by the Bulgarian bandits.

CONVENTION AT JERUSALEM.

Next World Gathering of the International Sunday School Convention Will Be Held There.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—Toronto having been selected as the meeting place of the next triennial convention of the International Sunday School Association in 1905, the world convention in 1904 will be held at Jerusalem. At the last world convention in London in 1894, the Executive Committee was empowered to select the next meeting place, a preference being expressed for either Toronto or Geneva. A quorum of the members of that committee are here in attendance upon the International Convention, and they have already practically agreed to hold the next world convention at Jerusalem.

The Nominating Committee of the International Sunday School Convention has selected the following as members of the Lesson Committee for the next three years:

F. I. Patrick, Manitoba.
Ira M. Price, Chicago.
A. C. Dixon, Boston.
The Rev. C. R. Hemphill, Louisville.
The Rev. John Potts, Toronto.
The Rev. A. E. Dunning, Boston.
The Rev. B. B. Tyler, Denver.
Prof. J. R. Sampey, Louisville.
Bishop H. W. Warren, Denver.
The Rev. J. S. Stahr, Lancaster, Penn.
The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, New York.
The Rev. E. B. Kephart, Baltimore.
John R. Pepper, Memphis.
The Rev. Moses H. Hodes, St. Louis.
E. I. Rexford, Montreal.

The British member of the committee, H. F. Bolsey of London, will be chosen in open session of the convention.

Dr. Potts of Toronto will probably be re-elected Chairman and Dr. Dunning of Boston Secretary.

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

It Will Be Held in Connection with the Olympian Games in 1904 at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A gathering of representatives of the many religions and creeds of the world, which will rival the Congress of Religions of the World's Fair, is planned in connection with the Olympian games in 1904 by Bishop Fallows, Chairman of the Committee on Ethical and Religious Organizations. The religious feature of the games will be organized on the same broad lines as the games themselves. Every country which is to be invited to send its athletic representatives will be urged to have its religions represented as well.

Following the idea that all games of endurance and skill had their origin in religious workshops in ancient times, this committee will endeavor to show that the connection has not been lost in later years. It is held that the temperance and self-denial exacted of candidates for modern sports of all kinds are closely allied to the principles of self-control which are thought of as part of every creed in civilized lands, and that athletics and religion work together in forming a race of perfect human beings.

The six Sundays included in the time occupied by the games will be devoted to the demonstration of this idea. Bishop Fallows was prominently connected with the World's Fair Congress of Religions.

Present for the Rev. C. S. Williams.

At the close of the morning service at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Russell Place and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday the pastor, the Rev. C. S. Williams, was presented with a purse of $100 in gold. It was an expression by the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, the official board, and the church of their appreciation of the pastor's work for the past two years which resulted in the reconstruction and enlargement of the church and its formal dedication on Sunday, June 22.

CRITICISM UPON THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly surprised when I read the Sunday school lesson, printed in THE TIMES of Saturday, June 21, to find that the writer implied that the disciples were called Christians at Antioch by divine authority. Whereas I had been taught in my childhood, and have taught both, my children and my grandchildren, that the term was one of derision, given to the followers of Christ by their heathen neighbors and persecutors.

The writer also asserts that "the Gospel was primarily, specially offered to, and accepted by those who bore the highest positions among men." I have always thought just the contrary to be the fact, and have failed to realise that it was ever offered to any one class in preference to others.

Whatever "ready acceptance" it met with later from those holding "the highest positions," it is recorded that "the common people heard Him gladly." And certainly the chosen twelve were from humble walks in life. Perhaps the writer will in a future issue give his authority for these, to me, surprising statements.

A GRANDMOTHER.

Hartford, Conn., June 24, 1902.

ORDER OF AHAWAS ISRAEL.

Representatives of a Jewish Beneficial Society Convene in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Representatives of 126 lodges of the Independent Order of Ahawas Israel, a Jewish beneficial society, attended the opening session of the organization's twelfth annual convention here to-day. The order has a membership of more than 13,000. The following officers were elected:

Grand Master—Simon Friedman, New York.
First Deputy Grand Master—Louis Morris, Philadelphia.
Second Deputy Grand Master—S. London, Baltimore.
Grand Treasurer—H. Hauben, New York.
Endowment Treasurer—A. Samst, New York.
Grand Secretary—L. Hermann, New York.
Grand Messenger—W. Boemerwald, New York.

MAJOR IRA A. SHALER DEAD

Park Avenue Subway Contractor Expires in Presbyterian Hospital.

Murray Hill Dynamite Explosion, Armory Fire, and a Cave-in Ruined Him Financially — Then a Boulder Struck Him in the Tunnel.

Major Ira A. Shaler, the sub-contractor in charge of Section 4 of the subway, who was so terribly injured on June 17 by being crushed down by a half-ton rock that fell on him in the tunnel at Thirty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, as a result of that accident. He was perfectly conscious to the end, and died, it was said at the hospital, apparently without agony. His father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander Shaler, and his wife were with the Major at the last.

Major Shaler was one of the most prominent of the younger civil engineers of New York. He was born in Ridgefield, N. J., Sept. 19, 1862. He received his education at Cornell University, being a member of the class of '84. About two years ago he was married to Miss Leverich, a daughter of F. S. Duncan Leverich of this city. Major Shaler was a member of the Cornell, Lotos, Barnard, Alpha Delta Phi, and Lenox (Mass.) Clubs, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. During the Spanish-American war he was made a Major of the First United States Volunteer Engineers, with which organization he served in the campaign under Gen. Miles in Porto Rico.

On account of the many accidents that have attended the section of the subway for the building of which Major Shaler had the contract, he was dubbed many months ago as the "hoodoo contractor." Accident after accident attended the work in his section, nearly all of them being accidents of the most serious nature.

First and most serious of all was the dynamite explosion of Jan. 27, which damaged the Murray Hill Hotel, killed six persons and injured 125, and inflicted heavy property losses. The February Grand Jury held Major Shaler responsible for that accident, and he was to have been tried during the October term of court on a charge of manslaughter. That accident ruined Major Shaler financially, it is said, suit after suit being instituted against him for damages, until the plaintiffs in the actions found out his financial status, after which they directed their energies against John B. McDonald, the contractor of the subway.

After this accident all went well until the morning of Feb. 22, when the Seventy-first Regiment Armory was destroyed and the Park Avenue Hotel badly damaged by fire, a score of guests of the hotel being killed. While Major Shaler was in no way connected with the responsibility for that fire, the damage it wrought along Park Avenue greatly impeded the work on his section, with a serious loss to him financially as a result of the unavoidable delay.

His next misfortune came the following month, on the 21st of which the rock, which was of the stratified and decayed type, caved in under four houses along Park Avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, damaging them to an estimated extent of $100,000.

The last serious accident to occur within his section was that of June 17, which caused his death. The morning of that day, in company with William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer of the subway, and George Rice, the Assistant Engineer, Major Shaler started on a tour of inspection of the work that had been done. An object of the inspection was to devise means to strengthen the walls of rotten stone within the tunnel. The engineers first inspected the east tunnel, and after finding the work there satisfactory, started on a return trip southward through the western section. They entered the tunnel at Forty-first Street, and were leisurely inspecting the work when they reached the point where Thirty-ninth Street crosses the subway. Here there was a projecting ledge of rock which drew the attention of Mr. Parsons, who picked up a bar and dislodged it. As the boulder fell Major Shaler, who was standing between Mr. Parsons and Mr. Rice, suddenly and for some reason unaccounted for made a step or two forward. He turned to see if Mr. Parsons and Mr. Rice were following him, when another boulder of the rotten stone, weighing about 1,000 pounds, suddenly fell from the ledge above.

A great, jagged piece of it that had fallen first struck Major Shaler on the head, inflicting a severe, but not necessarily fatal, scalp wound. Realizing in an instant what was transpiring, Major Shaler ducked his head just in time to receive the full weight of crumbled stone on his neck and back. He was crushed down, terribly mangled, and his horrified companions knew in a moment that he was very seriously, if not fatally, hurt. While the contractor was buried beneath the débris Mr. Parsons rushed for assistance. All the workmen had fled immediately after the accident, the only persons remaining behind to help the suffering contractor being Mr. Parsons and Mr. Rice and Major Shaler's foreman, Charles E. Fraser, who was standing near.

Buried beneath the crumbled mass of stone, Major Shaler, who never for a moment lost consciousness, raised his head and with perfect composure remarked:

"I am afraid my back is broken."

Mr. Rice answered him reassuringly, and the stricken contractor smiled his appreciation of the kind words.

He was then taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that his spine was broken between the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ, his leg badly injured, and his scalp frightfully lacerated. For the eleven days that he survived his injuries his wife was constantly beside him.

Saturday morning the surgeons saw that the end was approaching, and told the members of the family that it was practically impossible for him to live through the night. When his father and mother and sisters assembled in his sickroom, Major Shaler, realising what their presence meant, turned to his wife and asked if the end was near. Mrs. Shaler, as best she could, told him the worst had been predicted. After this the stricken man talked with his wife and parents at intervals until a short time before he breathed his last.

Soon after Major Shaler died the family were driven to their home, at 27 Washington Square North. The body remained at the hospital until the afternoon, when Coroner Jackson gave permission for its removal.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Major Shaler's father in Ridgefield, N. J.

DEATH OF SAM BRYANT.

He Was a Noted Turf Character and Owner of Good Horses.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—Capt. "Sam" Bryant, one of the best-known turfmen in the country, died of dropsy at his home in this city last night after a long illness. His end was hastened by the fact that he insisted on going to Chicago to see the American Derby run a week ago, though he had to be carried to the train on a stretcher and then was advised that he was near death.

Samuel Bryant was about seventy years of age, and for nearly fifty years of that time had been prominently identified with the turf and kindred sports, his greatest prominence having been earned in connection with the thoroughbred turf. Originally occupied as a steamboatman on the Ohio River, he settled in Louisville, Ky., a few years after the war, and there began his connection with horse racing by training trotters, making his home near the old Greenland track, which occupied a part of the site of the present Fair Grounds track in Louisville. He early attracted attention by his peculiarities, and became known as a unique figure in horse racing. When he turned his attention from trotting to thoroughbred racing, his first good horse was the Bonnie Scotland-Lisa Davis gelding, Big Medicine.

Though well known to turfmen years before he sprang into National prominence in 1888, when, with the fast horse Proctor Knott, he won the greatest prize of the American turf, the first Futurity Stakes, run for at Sheepshead Bay and worth $40,000, Bryant bought the horse as a yearling at the annual sale of the Belle Meade horses for about $300, and with him captured several of the greatest prizes of the turf from the most prominent stables in American racing. Bryant owned a number of other good horses, chief among which were Uncle Bob, General Harding, and the fast horse Benedict, but his greatest success was with Proctor Knott, whose victory in the Futurity made his owner, until then poor, a comparatively rich man. Bryant frequently was in trouble with the turf authorities, the most notable instance being when at Long Branch, about 1880, he was ruled off the turf for what was regarded as a suspicious race run by the horse Big Medicine, afterward known as Charley Marks. He was reinstated two years later, but never ceased to criticise the turf officials for what he termed their injustice to "a poor man," and from that time was suspicious to the last degree of all persons representing turf authority.

After his success with Proctor Knott he became interested in partnership with the Scoggan Brothers of Louisville in racing, Bryant training the horses and winning a number of important stakes in the West, though he never again was conspicuously successful in the East. His most notable triumph in after years was with the horse Uncle Bob, who won the American Derby at Chicago after Bryant, who bought him as a yearling, developed him to his three-year-old form. Bryant also was a noted patron of the cockpit, and was identified with the most successful cock fighters of twenty years ago, before cock fighting was suppressed in the Southwest. Bryant particularly was identified with this breed of game fowl known as the Kentucky and White Domineque. He had one son, Waddell Bryant, named for a wealthy gambler of Louisville, and this boy Bryant trained to the business of race riding. Young Bryant became the most successful lightweight of his time, but died when at the height of his career. Bryant lived in a house adjoining the race track of the Louisville Jockey Club, known commonly as Churchill Downs, and there for a number of years he kept a small roadhouse, where it was his delight to entertain visiting horsemen, and where he kept on view the trophies he had won in the several branches of sport with which he had been connected.

LESS SMOKE NOTICEABLE.

Inspectors Found Few Violations—Interest in the Coming Convention of Mine Workers.

Several Inspectors of the Board of Health went through the streets yesterday, looking for violations of the soft coal ordinance. A few cases were found in which apartment houses were burning soft coal. It was said that the enforcement of the soft coal ordinance by the Board of Health had produced some good results and that there was less smoke than on the previous Sunday.

President Lederle of the Board of Health, who has called the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to a hearing this afternoon for violating the soft coal ordinance, said yesterday afternoon that the locomotives of the company had begun to burn soft coal mixed with anthracite. That, he believed, could be done in a way to create little smoke. If, however, it can be shown, he said, that hard coal can be procured in sufficient quantities in Brooklyn the locomotives of the company must burn hard coal.

Some of the agents of the coal companies are beginning to look forward with interest to the coming National convention of the mine workers on July 17. They say that, while they do not believe that the miners who are under contract will decide on a strike, there is a bare possibility that a general strike may be ordered.

C. B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and of one of the coal agencies of the Chesapeake and Ohio mines, said:

"If a general strike of the soft coal miners were ordered now it would have a disastrous effect. It would simply cripple the entire industries of the country, but I do not believe the miners who are under contract will strike. I know that many of the anthracite miners want to go back to work, but are afraid to do so."

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday Patrick Rooney of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Workers called the attention of the delegates to the scarcity of water between West Eighty-eighth and Ninety-eighth Streets, in the vicinity of Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. That, he said, was because Commissioner Dougherty could not get coal for the pumping station in West Ninety-eighth Street.

"The Commissioner cannot get hard coal," he said, "and the Board of Health won't let him burn soft coal. The result is that the people, especially those living between Eighty-eighth and Ninety-third Streets, cannot get water. This is not only a discomfort, but also a menace to health. I never saw such a condition of affairs since I began to live in this city."

It was decided to ask President Lederle of the Board of Health to remedy the condition of affairs.

CHRISTENING IN BELLEVUE.

Infant Born in the Institution Took the Name of Dr. William Studdiford.

For the first time this year there was a christening in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in Bellevue Hospital, when the son of Mrs. Mary Myles, thirty-four years of age, of 36 East Broadway, was baptized yesterday by the Rev. Charles Garvin of the Church of the Carmelite Fathers, Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue, in the presence of several nurses and hospital attachés.

The child was born in the hospital on Tuesday after a Cæsarian operation by Dr. William Studdiford, one of the visiting surgeons. The father was so pleased at the success of the operation that when the time came for a name for the infant he decided on that of the physician, so Father Garvin christened the child William Studdiford Myles.

The infant weighed only eight pounds at birth, but it has gained considerably since. The mother is doing well.

"EL CAPITAN" QUITS.

Little Money for the Members of the Opera Company.

The Robinson-Temple opera company has been playing for three or four weeks at the New Star Theatre. On Saturday night there was not money enough to pay the members of the organization, and just before the curtain went up on "El Capitan" some of the players struck for their wages.

John Allison, the tenor, was one of those who insisted on payment, and he was paid, but the others were not. The performance went on, but the company decided after ward to quit, having dropped about $3,100.

To Lengthen a Clyde Liner.

The Clyde Line steamship Apache, a comparatively new vessel, which was placed in the New York, Charleston, and Jacksonville service last year, left here yesterday for Philadelphia, where she will be cut in two parts and a section of about sixty feet added in order to increase the vessel's carrying capacity. When the Apache is completed her sister ship, the Arapahoe, the latest addition to the Clyde fleet, will go to Philadelphia for the same purpose.

Woman Scientist Going to South America.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., June 29.—Miss Harriet B. Merrill, a former student in the University of Wisconsin, will sail on July 5 for Rio Janeiro. She expects to spend three months in South America, where she goes for the purpose of making a collection of fresh water crustacea for the University of Wisconsin. Miss Merrill is connected with the public Museum of Natural History, and is one of the best known women scientists in the country.

MARRIED ON A "DARE."

Actor Edward Redway and Actress Katherine Pearl Wed Suddenly.

Edward Redway, playing at the New York Theatre with "The Chaperons," and known in private life as Edward Saylor, was unexpectedly married on Saturday night to Katherine Pearl (in private life, Smith) of the same company. The ceremony was performed by Alderman James Oatman.

In the rathskeller of the New York Theatre after the Saturday performance a number of theatrical people were gathered, including Mr. Redway, Miss Pearl, and George Lederer. The party was merry, and Lederer dared any two persons present to get married out of hand.

Both Mr. Redway and Miss Pearl declared promptly that they couldn't take a dare—they agreed to marry—and Alderman Oatman, who was the only competent person who could be found on such short notice was brought in in haste.

The party then adjourned to the office of the Messrs. Sire, managers, and there the knot was tied by the Alderman, though Mr. Redway, being without a ring, had to borrow one from Walter Jones, another member of the company and a married man. Mr. Jones and Mason Mitchell stood up with the couple, and H. B. Sire gave the bride away.

THE BROOKLYN AT ANNAPOLIS.

Arrives to Receive the Remains of Lord Pauncefote.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 29.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which is to convey the remains of Lord Pauncefote to England, arrived here to-day. She anchored in the roadstead three miles off the Naval Academy. The tug Standish will transfer the casket from the Academy wharf to the Brooklyn.

The remains of the British Ambassador will arrive from Washington on Tuesday, July 1. An escort consisting of two companies of marines from the Naval Academy and one company of marines and two companies of bluejackets from the Brooklyn will meet the funeral train. All the officers stationed at the Naval Academy will also assemble at the railroad station and accompany the funeral party to the Academy grounds. There will be no services here. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired as the Standish, with the remains aboard, leaves the wharf.

It is expected that the Brooklyn will sail at 6 P. M. on Tuesday.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here are some of the prettiest and simplest of gowns for young girls. They are all "tub" gowns; one of them is a little red and white frock, narrow stripes of the red upon a white ground. The waist is simply made in plaits stitched the full length, and the skirt is shirred at the top with two or three rows of shirring set rather far apart and running from the front breadth around the sides and back. The front breadth is perfectly plain, finishing with a hem at the lower edge, around which at the sides and back are two or three loose looking tucks, perhaps a little more than an inch wide. The sleeves are perfectly plain, gathering full a little below the elbow. Turned back over this is a little fine embroidered lawn cuff. The neck is finished with a similar little low turned down collar of the fine embroidered lawn in place of any kind of a high stock. The result is simple and charming.

***

There are a couple more little gowns made on the same lines, one a black and white check, and the other dark blue. The skirts, however, are minus the shirring and the tucks, but otherwise are made in the same way. The frock has the tucked waist, sleeves reaching only a little below the elbow, and finished at neck and wrists with embroidered white collars. Don't let anyone suppose that because the gowns are simple they can be bought for a song. They were made at a smart shop, have the simple distinction of style which shows it, and cost more than the shirt waist suits which are put together by the dozen at the factories—though these are by no means to be despised and are pretty things, too, in their way.

***

A nice little Irish lace jacket has an attractive finish of chiffon and black lace. The jacket is simple in shape, basques, a little below the waist, fitting into the figure with prettily curved lines, but not too closely. The natural edge finishes with the scallop of the lace, but inside this edge is set all around it and around the sleeves a plaiting of white chiffon finished with the narrow edge of black lace. It is a nice becoming little finish. The sleeves reach only to the elbow.

***

There may have been other corset bags on the market before, but the first ones seen were elaborate, of white silk or satin painted with delicate flowers, exquisite things intended to hold my lady's very best corsets. For most women it would be only a pair, forming a part of a bridal outfit, that would go into such an elaborate bag. But now these bags are getting within the reach of every woman who has more than one pair of the straight-front articles of her wardrobe. They are simple little muslin bags, long and narrow, shaped like the richer ones, edged at the top with a narrow bit of lace and drawn up with a ribbon of some kind at the neck—pink or blue or any kind that suits the color of the contents. There are also plain silk corset bags which are not quite as extravagant as the painted articles.

***

There are knitted vests for the woman as well as sweaters, and one of the smartest patterns is knitted in diamonds in white with a black dot in the centre of each diamond. The vest is buttoned down the front with small black buttons.

***

Chinese silk is a stylish material, a pongee it looks like, with a drinkied white silk stripe in it, and it costs $1.50 a yard. There are infinite varieties of it. There are groups of narrow stripes, smaller groups of wider stripes, even stripes of the white and pongee, and groups combining the narrow and the wider stripes.

***

From those fine little platinum chains hang the most elaborate of ornaments. One of the most beautiful has three pendants hanging from three little chains set solid with diamonds falling something more than an inch from the platinum chains. The centre chain has an oval diamond at its tip, while from each of the others hangs a pear-shaped pearl, both pearls being colored and of different shades. Another pendant has a beautiful round pearl in the centre and large diamonds attached to the two diamond-set chains on either side. One of these gems is oval and the other heart-shaped.

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Ping-pong stocks have the ping-pong rackets in black and white crossed on the white duck stock in front, and other rackets crossed on the two ends.

***

In all-rubber caps for bathing there are some which come in marbleized effects. This looks better than it sounds. Most of the ordinary bathing caps are made of silk with a rubber lining, and they are not water-proof. The genuine rubber caps have heretofore come only in all black, and have been very ugly. These marbleized caps have something of an Oriental effect at a little distance and are very good.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Harry B. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 29.—Harry B. Paul of Camden died at his cottage here last night of congestion of the brain. He was born in Philadelphia, June 11, 1855. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and then entered the office of Gen. Louis Wagner in that city. In 1869 he was apprenticed in the shops of the Caffrey Carriage Company, Camden, and rose to the Secretaryship of the organization. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Abbett Police Justice of Camden, and served two years. About this time he established The Camden Review, which he published up to the time of his death.

President Cleveland in 1894 appointed him Postmaster of Camden, which position he held for four years. For many years he was a member of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee, and for a time in 1900 he was New Jersey's member of the Democratic National Committee. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Lulu Temple, Philadelphia, and of the Order of Elks, United Workmen, and Odd Fellows. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will occur at Camden on Tuesday.

Benjamin White Otis.

Benjamin White Otis died at his home, 307 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a long illness. Mr. Otis was born seventy-five years ago, in Greenfields, Me., and was a son of Simon Otis. He came to this city about fifty years ago, and engaged in the produce commission business as a member of the firm of Ege & Otis. This firm was succeeded about ten years ago by that of B. W. Otis & Co. Mr. Otis remained at the head of the business, which is carried on at 130 Reade Street and in West Washington Market, up to the time of his death. He was a Mason, and was for many years a member of Commonwealth Lodge of Brooklyn. He was also for some years a member of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Otis is survived by three sons and three daughters. The funeral will be held to-morrow evening at the family home.

John D. Blood.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 29.—John D. Blood, a prominent manufacturer of this place, died to-day aged seventy-one. For many years he owned the largest broom factory in the United States, which in 1895 he sold to the American Broom Company. Since that time he had been engaged in the manufacture of knit goods and brooms. He had extensive banking interests in Kansas and Illinois and was the President of the Amsterdam Hospital Association.

James E. Miller.

DANBURY, Conn., June 29.—James E. Miller, aged fifty-four, one of Danbury's most prominent citizens, and well known throughout the State, died to-night as the result of a stroke of apoplexy which he sustained four weeks ago. Mr. Miller had served on the Board of County Commissioners, was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1883-9 represented the town of Redding in the Legislature. He is survived by three sons.

William G. Bertermann.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—William G. Bertermann, one of the prominent business men of this city, died this morning at Sacramento, Cal. He was born in Germany and came to this city in 1872. He was one of the best known florists in the country and one of the most active members of the National Carnation Society.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. JOHN W. BENNETT, who served in the Confederate Navy, died at his home in Sykesville, Md., yesterday, aged eighty-one years. Capt. Bennett commanded the Gaines in the battle of Mobile Bay.

Gen. JOHN HENDRICKSON died suddenly at his residence, 19 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday. Gen. Hendrickson was a dealer in woolens at 170 Fifth Avenue. The funeral arrangements had not been perfected yesterday.

JOHN S. HUBBARD of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home yesterday at the age of eighty years. He was formerly largely interested in real estate, and was a member of a company which established the Borough of Atlantic Highlands. He had for many years been a Trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Red Bank.

Jefferson's Great Granddaughter Dead.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 29.—Miss Carolina Ramsey Randolph died at Edgehill, Va., yesterday, and was hurried at Monticello to-day. Miss Randolph was seventy-five years old and the last of the great-granddaughters of Thomas Jefferson.

Want the City to Furnish Water.

The residents on the east shore of Staten Island have called a mass meeting at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, this evening, for the purpose of advocating municipal ownership of the water supply plants and of taking measures to prevent George S. Scofield, Deputy Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity for Richmond Borough, from renewing the contract of the Crystal Water Company, which has expired.

DIED.

BREVOORT.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Marie Louise, wife of James Renwick Brevoort. Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, North Broadway.

CARRINGTON.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, June 29, 1902, at her residence, 112 Franklin St., Astoria, L. I., Adelie E., wife of James M. Carrington. Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Tuesday, July 1, at 11 A. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

GIBSON.—On Sunday, June 29, at her residence, 124 West 103d St., Susan M., widow of Robert P. Gibson, M. D., in the 81st year of her age. Notice of funeral later.

HEISER.—On Saturday, June 28, Henry Anthon Heiser, son of Rosalie Mercein and the late Henry Anthon Heiser, aged 25 years. Funeral from St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday morning, July 1, at 10 A. M.

HENDRICKSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 29, at his late residence, 19 West 82d St., Gen. John Hendrickson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATTHEWS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, June 13, Mary Elizabeth Matthews of Oakfield, Shrewsbury, England.

MORRISON.—At his residence, on Sunday, June 29, Augustus F., son of the late John H. and Catherine G. Morrison. Funeral at St. James's Church, Fordham, Tuesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

MORSE.—Suddenly, Saturday, 28th inst., David Randolph Morse, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, 30th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, on arrival of 12 o'clock (noon) train from New York.

OTIS.—On Sunday, June 29, 1902, Benjamin White Otis, in his 75th year. Services on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 307 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

OTTMANN.—On Thursday, June 26, at 4:30 P. M., Augustus F. Ottmann, beloved husband of Agatha Micolino Ottmann, in his fiftieth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 West 82d St., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the German Liederkranz, are respectfully invited to attend. Burial on Monday, private. Kindly omit flowers.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, Sunday, June 29, 1902, Edward Seaman. Services and interment July 1, at Catskill, N. Y.

SHALER.—Early Sunday morning, June 29, 1902, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Major Ira Alexander Shaler, only son of Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral services from his father's residence, Ridgefield, N. J., on Wednesday, July 2 prox., at 2 P. M. Trains of the Northern Railroad of N. J., leave 23d St. at 1:10 and Chambers St. 1:30 P. M. Returning to New York 4:18 and 4:30 P. M.

TOMPKINS.—On Sunday, June 29, at his late residence, 234 Macon St., Brooklyn, Henry E. Tompkins, aged 74. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUTT.—On Sunday, June 29, 1902, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Sallie Rodes, widow of the late Thomas E. Tutt, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., in the 61st year of her age. Funeral in St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, July 3, 1902.

YOUNG.—At Mount Pocono, Penn., Saturday, June 28, Howard Winthrop Young of East Orange, N. J., son of Bertram and the late Charlotte Elisabeth Young, aged 25 years. The funeral services will be held in Christ Church, East Orange, Tuesday, July 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment will be in Rockland

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS UNDERHILL, suing in behalf of himself and all other bondholders of the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Plaintiff, against DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF MOMPOS and THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, defendants.

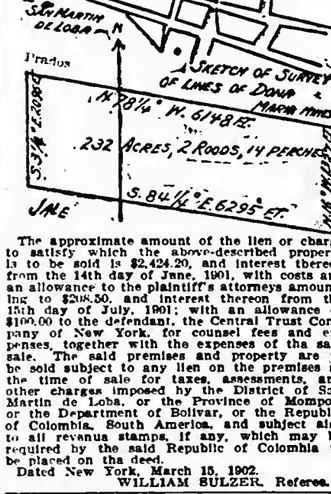
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated the 22nd day of July, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 15th day of July, 1901, which judgment and decree was entered in favor of John P. Faure, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine A. Faure, deceased against the above named defendants, and thereafter the above named plaintiff, Morris Underhill, was substituted as plaintiff in the place and stead of said John P. Faure, as executor, &c., by order duly entered herein on the 18th day of November, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, located near the village and in the District of San Martin de Loba, in the Province of Mompos, Department of Bolivar, Republic of Colombia, South America, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point called "Prados," located near the margin of the cienega, called "Atalanta"; thence south 3¾° E. 2.005 ft. to a post called "Jala"; thsnca south 86¾° E. 6.295 ft. to a post in the Caretel Mountain; thence north 16° W. 1.327 ft to a post at the junction of the Caretel Mountain road with the road to tha village of Chimi; thsnce north 78¾° W. 6.148 ft to the said first post called "Prados," tha placa of beginning, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected and the mining privileges and franchises appurtenant to the said property, as well as the property which is described in Schedula "A" of tbs said mortgage, as follows: Mill building, 56'x64'; boat building, 28'x50'; office building, 20'x50'; store building, 14'x16'; residence building, 18'x50'; framed inmber for crusher building; 1 ten-stamp California gold mill equipped with chrome steel shoes, dies, tappets, and cams; one 20-horse power engine; one 40-horse power Ames horizontal boiler; one Frue Vanner concentrator; one 12'x6'x12' Hall duplex pump; one 42,000-gallon wooden water tank; one 10-horse power hoisting engine, with 250 feet wira rope, pulley, &c.; ona 20-horse power upright boiler; one steam tank pump; two iron mina cars; one hand pnmp; stores of powder, fittings, &c., tools, wheelbarrows, forgs, &c., assay apparatus, and chemicals.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

ROSENSTEIN & KOHN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of tha real property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charga to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,424.20, and interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1901, with costs and an allowance to the plaintiff's attorneys amounting to $250.50, and interest thereon from tha 18th day of July, 1901; with an allowance of $100.00 to the defendant, the Central Trust Company of New York, for counsel fees and expenses, together with the expenses of tha said sale. The said premises and property are to be sold subject to a first mortgage now a lien on the premises at the time of sale for taxes, assessments, and other charges imposed by the District of San Martin de Loba, or the Province of Mompos, or the Department of Bolivar, or the Republio of Colombia, South America, and subject also to all revenua stamps, if any, which may be required by the said Republic of Colombia to be placed on tha deed.

Dated New York, March 15, 1902.

WILLIAM SULZER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE E. VAN FLEET, plaintiff, against PATRICK GARRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in this action, dated June 6th, 1902, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate (Exchange) Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City and County of New York on July 15th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, by John S. Mapes, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein thus described:

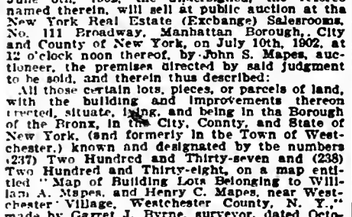
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in tha Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, (and formerly in the Town of Westchester,) known and designated by the numbers (237) Two Hundred and Thirty-seven and (238) Two Hundred and Thirty-eight, on a map entitled "Map of Building Lots Belonging to William A. Mapes, and Henry C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Garret J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, November 16th, 1872, which said lots, taken together, according to said map, ara bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on tha northerly side of Cornell Avenue, (lately westerly two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet from the northwesterly corner of Cornell Avenua and Mapes Avenue, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence southerly and again on a line parallel with Mapes Avenue ona hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Cornell Avenue, and thence easterly along said side of Cornell Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, be tha said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated, June 18th, 1902. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Referee.

STEPHEN WRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of tha property to be sold; it has no street number:

Cornell Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charga to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $789.20, with interest from June 6th, 1902, with costs and allowance amounting to $109.79 and interest from June 6th, 1902, and with expenses of tha sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by tha referee, is $261.51 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgaga now a lien thereon, the principal of which is six thousand dollars, with interest thereon from tha first day of January, 1902, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.—Dated June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

je18-2aw3w&jy10.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY P. ANSORGE, plaintiff, against MARIA KIEFER, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosura and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing data tha 22d day of May, 1902, I, tbe undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at tha New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

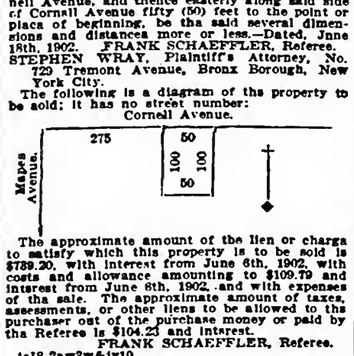
All that certain piece of land situate at Tremont, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, being a part of the lands formerly of Ferdinand Proffen, deceased, with the buildings and improvementa thereon, and which lot on a map made by Georgi & Haight, Surveyors, dated July 7th, 1858, is described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Fordham, or North Third, Avenue at a point one hnndred and eight feet and 20-100 of a foot north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, formerly Mott Street; running thence westerly on a line nearly parallel with that street ninety-four feet; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Fordham Avenne, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly ninety-three feet and 42-100 of a foot to said avenue, and thence southerly along said avenue twenty-seven feet and 5-100 of a foot to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Also all right, title, and interest in the adjoining street or avenne snbject to public use as a highway, and also subject to a strip of land about one inch on the front of said premises taken by the city authorities in straightening out Third Avenne.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

SAMUEL J. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described abovs:

177th Street.



176th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $157 27-100, with interest from May 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents and other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $261.51 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgaga now a lien thereon, the principal of which is six thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1902, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.—Dated June 10th, 1902.

FRANK M. TICHENOR, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. HOUGH as administrator with the will annexed of HENRY M. LEAVITT, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN M. LEWIS and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situata in the Twenty-first Ward of said City of New York, and being on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, distant ninety-five (95) feet westerly from the corner formed by intersection of the westerly line of Madison Avenue with tha said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-second Street, and thence easterly, along said northerly line of Thirty-second Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the tanements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Subject to the covenants contained in an agreement dated February 20th, 1855, made between DeForest Manice and Charles G. Havena and Francis Griffin and Thomas E. Davis, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 536 of Conveyances, Page 251, March 6th, 1855; and also to a covenant against nuisances contained in a deed of one-fourth part of the said lots by Charles G. Havens to DeForest Manice, dated December 22d, 1854, and recorded in tha said Register's offica in Liber 664 of Conveyances, Page 561, January 13th, 1855; also subject to the covenants and conditions containing a party wall agreement made between DeForest Manice and David Robins, dated March 8th, 1850, and recorded in tha said Register's office in Liber 781 of Conveyances, Page 126, March 16th, 1850; and also subject to a covenant against erecting any stable nearer than five (5) feet from the street line, contained in a certain indentnre of conveyance of the foregoing premises and others made by William D. F. Manice and Benjamin C. Wetmore, exrs., &c., of DeForest Manice, to the said Edward Robinson, which is recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 864 of Conveyances, Page 156.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Tha following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, tha street number being 19 East 32d:

33d Street.



32d Street.

The approximate amonnt of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,500 and interest.

The above property will be sold subject to a lease to ona Lida Seely, dated March 1, 1900, expiring April 30, 1905, recorded in the office of the Register of the City of New York, April 10, 1901, Section 3, Block 862, Liber 74, Page 232. Said lease provides for the payment of rent at the rate of $2,700 per year during the first three and $2,800 per year during the last two years, in monthly payments in advance.

Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—STANLEY NORTON, plaintiff, against ANNIE SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, tha premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-first Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre lina of the block; thence westerly along said entira line of tha block forty-three feet ten inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along tha northerly side of Eighty-first Street forty-three fest ten inches to the point or place of beginning. Be all of the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Being the premises known by the street number of one hnndred and fifty-one and one hundred and fifty-three East Eighty First Street, in tha City of New York, being the sama premises conveyed to the said Annie Simon by deeds of conveyance delivered and recorded at the same time as the said mortgage; the said mortgage being given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

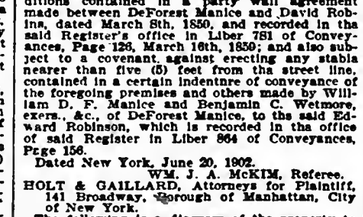
Dated New York, June 13th, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 151 and 153 East 81st Street.

82d Street.



81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred and twenty-three 88-100 dollars, ($5,323.88,) with interest thereon from tha 9th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to five hundred and seven 50-100 dollars, ($511.50,) with interest from June 9, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is four hundred and seventy-three dollars ($473) and interest.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, liens thereon prior to the mortgage of the said plaintiff, one for $7,000 and interest thereon from Oct. 1st, 1901, at 4½ per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage; another mortgage for $4,100 and interest thereon from July 2, 1901, at six per cent. per annum, together with all costs and disbursements in an action now pending to foreclose the said mortgage, and another mortgage for $8,000 and interest thereon from June 1, 1901, at five per cent. per annum. The total amount dua on tha said three prior mortgages being $19,100, besides accrued interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated New York, June 18, 1902.

CHARLES LYONS, Jr., Referee.

je16-2aw3w M&Th&jy7

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—I. JULES MAYER, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, Samuel H. Stone, Emanuel Heilner, Allen L. Mordecai, Alfred Casby, Harold Nathan, and United States Mortar Snpply Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, tbs premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

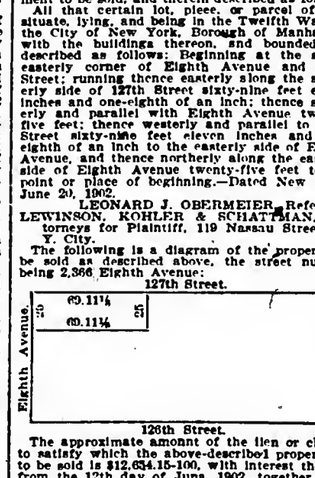
All that lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the northerly side of One Hnndred and Fifty-eighth Street, ninety-six (96) feet one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches west of the Boulevard Lafayette, being eighteen (18) feet in width on said street and nineteen (19) feet six and one-eighth (6⅛) inches in width on Boulevard Lafayette, and extending north the Boulevard Lafayette seventy-two (72) feet and nine (9) inches in length on the westerly side and sixty-five (65) feet three and oue-eighth (3⅛) inches in length on the easterly side, the easterly and westerly walls of the building on the premises being party walls.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of tha property to be sold as described above:



158th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,446.66, with interest thereon from April 25th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.66, with interest from June 3d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $445.07 and interest.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

je16-2aw8w M&Th&jy8.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA GOLDSTEIN, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM LESSER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1902, and entered in office of Clerk of New York County, June 20, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, sitnate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and 127th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 127th Street sixty-nine feet eleven inches and one-eighth of one inch; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel to 127th Street sixty-nine feet eleven inches and one-eighth of an inch to the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,366 Eighth Avenue:

127th Street.

126th Street.

The approximate amonnt of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,634.15-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.58, with interest from June 20, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser ont of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,177.45-100 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20, 1902.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Referee.

ju23-2aw3w M&F&jy15

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ISAAC METZGER, plaintiff, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, sitnate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Tenth Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of the lands belonging to tha late Ellen Brevoort, dated New York, 2d of May, 1843, filed in the office of the Registar of tha County of New York by tha number (38) thirty-eight, bounded as follows:

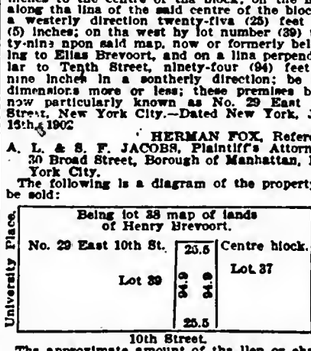
In front on the northerly line of Tenth Street (25) twenty-five feet and (5) five inches; on the east by lot (37) thirty-seven on said map, now or formerly belonging to the estate of Margaret Ann Renwick, and on a line perpendicular to said Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) fest and (9) nine inches to the centre of the block; on the north along the line of the said centre of the block in a westerly direction twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches; on tha west by lot number (39) thirty-nine upon said map, now or formerly belonging to Ellen Brevoort, and on a line perpendicular to Tenth Street, ninety-four (94) feet (9) nine inches in a southerly direction; be said dimensions more or less; these premises being now particularly known as No. 29 East 10th Street, New York City.—Dated New York, Jnne 19th, 1902

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Being lot 38 map of lands of Henry Brevoort.



10th Street.

The approximate amount of tha lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,930.75, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $405.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amonnt of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser ont of tha purchase money, or paid by tha referee, is $1,390.39 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $25,000, with interest.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1902.

HERMAN FOX, Referee.

je16-2aw3w—m&th&jy8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MALVINA LESSER, individually and as executrix, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing data tha 11th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at tha New York Real Estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in tha Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, tha premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence southerly along Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty-three feet three inches; thence diagonally in a straight line forty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at a point distant fifty feet westerly from the place of beginning, and thence easterly along One Hundred and Thirty-third Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. Tha southerly side wall of said building being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

ALEXANDER U. ZINKE, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being —

133d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand three hnndred and four and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of May, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to two hundred and ninety-six 90-100 dollars, with interest from June eleventh, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $474.07 and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1902.

A. WELLES STUMP, Referee.

ju20-2aw3w M&F&jy15

Excursions.

Entertaining Beyond Comparison.



Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting people. A band of 60 pieces. Riders and spectacles from the Plains of Mexico, Grand Canyon, Colorado, Mountains of California, rare Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Game, Fish, Poultry, Cattle, Horses, Dairy and Farm products on exhibition. Glen Island Hotel open for Dinners a la carte, Table d'Hote Lunches, Suppers, Banquets, Receptions, Weddings, &c. Fishing. TIME TABLE. Steamers LEAVE: Cortlandt St.: 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00 P. M. East 23d St., 8:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Frequent extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including admission to all attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:30—6:40—7:40—9:20—11:00 A. M. 12:10 (12:40 Race Days, C. I. J. Club) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40—4:40—5:10—5:40—6:00—6:40—7:10—7:40—8:10—8:40—9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach 12:00 midnight.

Trains leave East New York about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. **Excursion Fare, 40c.**

From New York, Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. B'klyn Ferry, connecting with L. I. R. R. Trains. Week days only, 7:00—8:00—8:30—11:00 A. M. 1:00—2:20—3:40—5:00—6:40 P. M. Additional trains Race Days, C. I. J. C. 12:20—12:40—1:20 and 1:40 P. M. **Excursion Fare, 50c.**

ROCKAWAY BEACH:

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R., week days, 5:40—6:40—8:30—9:20—10:30—10:50 A. M. 12:50—1:50—2:50—4:20—5:20—6:30—7:20—8:20—9:20 and 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays and July 4th additional trains will leave 1:20—2:20—3:20 and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

Excursion

JULY 4TH, 1902,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

ADULTS, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75c.

Switchback tickets 5sc. additional.

Special train from Liberty St. station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

COOK'S HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Pleasant Tourist Parties for short trips including ALL EXPENSES.

	Date.	Time.	Fare.
Niagara.....	July 3	3 days	$15.50
1000 Islands.....	July 3	3 days	17.50
1000 Islands, Montreal and Lakes.	July 3	5 days	33.00
	July 17	4 days	28.50
Bermuda.....	July 10	11 days	44.00

Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

DAILY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON

TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and SUMMIT of MOUNT BEACON.

Str. "ARTHUR M." from FRANKLIN ST., week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M.; SUNDAYS, half hour earlier. Returning arrives in N. Y., week days, 10:30 P. M.; SUNDAYS, 9:00 P. M.

Round trip to WEST POINT or NEWBUROH, 75c.; S. SUMMIT MT. BEACON and return, $1.00.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

To West Point, Newhurgh, or Poughkeepsie, Grand Daily Excursion (except Sunday), BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
From New York, West 129th St. Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Morning and Afternoon Co... ts.



DEEP SEA FISHING daily. Al Foster's sailabla, large iron sea going steamer Angler, regular boat runs Winter and Snmmer; fare, 75c.; ladies, 50c. Leaves 22d St., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Battery Landing, 8:05 A. M. sharp. Telephone 1349 Cortlandt. Only iron boat on this route. Large ladies' saloon and first-class restaurant. Music on board. AL FOSTER.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against LAMONT RICH and ETHEL RICH, his wife, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of July, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, tha premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

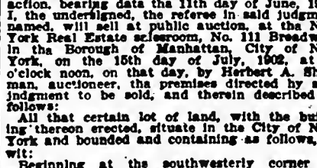
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City and County of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Mary Pearsall Tiffany, in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on March 5th, 1883, as map number 918, is known and designated by the lot number thirty in block number four hundred and eighteen, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Stebbins Avenue distant as measured along said easterly side of Stebbins Avenue as the same bends and turns six hundred and sixty-one feet and thirty-nine one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the intersection of said easterly side of Stebbins Avenua and the northerly side of Freeman Street; and running thence easterly at right angles to Stebbins Avenue one hundred and three feet and eight one-hundredths of a foot to tha easterly boundary line of the land of the party of the first part hereby intended to be conveyed; thsnca northerly along said boundary line twenty-five feet and three-tenths hundredths of a foot; thence westerly at right angles to Stebbins Avenne one hundred and five feet and three-one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side of Stebbins Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Stebbins Avenue twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1902.

ALEXANDER U. ZINKE, Referee.

RABE & KELLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described abova.



Freeman Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which tha abova-described property is to be sold is one thousand one hundred nine and 72-100 dollars, ($1,109.72,) with interest thereon from the ninth day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to one hundred forty-five and 87-100 dollars, with interest from June 10, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser ont of the purchase money, or paid by tha referee, is five hundred fifty-eight and 72-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 13, 1902.

ALEXANDER U. ZINKE, Referee.

je16-2aw3w M&W&jy8

Legal Notices.

JOHN REYNDERS & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made on the 21st day of May, 1902, by the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN REYNDERS & COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, with an office at No. 2 Pine street, Passaic, N. J., and lately doing business at No. 208 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, William A. Kirchhoff, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said John Reynders & Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, James M. Hunt, No. 34 Pine St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of August, 1902.—New York, May 26th, 1902. WILLIAM A. KIRCHHOFF, Assignee. JAMES M. HUNT, Atty. for Assignee, 34 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my26-law6wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dining-rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

4TH OF JULY

Delightful two or three days' trips covering this holiday are offered by the

OLD DOMINION LINE

Leave New York on the fast Steamship "Hamilton," Thursday, July 3d, at 3 P. M., for

Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.,

arriving at Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach the following morning.

Returning, passengers can leave Norfolk 7 P. M. Saturday, July 5th, on S. S. "Hamilton," arriving in New York Sunday afternoon.

Tickets, covering round trip and meals and berth en route, $13.00, $13.50, and $14.00, or, including round trip, meals, and berth, and short stay (one and one-quarter days,) at Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, or Princess Anne, Virginia Beach, $16.00.

PHONE 1580 FRANKLIN.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinaore's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

M. E. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

| From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St. | |
|

ON THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. H. Russell, referee, Lexington Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 ft. by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,480; subject to another mortgage for $1,137.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. H. Russell, referee, Barker Avenue, west side, 350 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 30 by 125, vacant; Duncombe Avenue, west side, 350 feet south of Juliana Street, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,588.

By Michael J. Tierney, referee, partition sale, six lots of improved and vacant property in the town of East Chester, estate of Ann Havey, on the Boston Post Road between Reed's Mill Road and the Westchester Landing Road.

City Real Estate for Sale.

EIGHT 26-FT. LOTS.

130 FT. 17th St. and 18th St., 78 FT.,

EAST OF 8th Av., 100 FT.

On part of this plot are buildings erected for

COLD STORAGE.

ALSO 239, 241 and 243 W. 18th St.,

50.7½x92 FT.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, Agent,
11 West 34th St.,
or your own brokers.

West Side Dwellings For Sale:

68th Street, four story, 22 ft., price.....$37,000
68th " " " 21 " " 35,000
68th " " " 20 " " 35,000
69d " " " 16 " " 25,000
83d " " " 18 " " 30,000
87th " three " 20 " " 28,000
89th " four " 16 " " 22,500
91st " three " 17 " " 20,000
93d " four " 20 " " 21,000

PERMITS FROM EDWARD D. PALMER
179 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Lexington Av., 5-story double flat, with bakery store and ovens, at $23,500. Very little cash required. Easy terms.

118th St., near 5th Av., double flat, 5-story, at a great bargain. Will pay 15 per cent. net.

5-story single flat near Madison Av. Only $1,500 over first mortgage.

4-story double flat near Lexington Av. Only $2,000 over first mortgage.

Call to get these bargains.
RAWAK, 2 East 116th St.

Extraordinary Bargain.—Five-story double flats, near West 116th St., sacrificed, $21,000 cash; sure profit in each. Charles Richmond, Post Office Station L.

Private dwelling in 132d St., near Madison Av.; price, $11,000, free and clear; will exchange for flat. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

A 5-story 7th Av. store property, $32,000; rent $3,500; 5-story double flat, 118th, near 8th Av., $22,000. Bargehuhr, 280 Broadway, Room 132.

Bargain.—New, substantial factory building, 50x98.9, West 25th St.; asking $50,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, East 18th St.; asking $12,750; rents $1,045.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story; fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST., pr. $10,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.
8TH & 9TH AVS., E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

71ST ST., } 5-story, 20-family and stores; price,
NEAR 2D AVE. } $25,500; rent, $2,287; terms.
1ST AVE., } E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

AVE. A, } 3-story 20-fam. and stores apt.
NEAR } houses, 75x100; pr., $75,000; bargain.
2D ST. } E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av., $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

For Sale—28, most elegant and complete two-family brick and stone dwelling in the "OLD FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK." The best house of its kind ever built in this city, on sandy soil, which assures A MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION; 8 rooms and bath in each apartment; hardwood trim; double flooring throughout; cabinet finish; most modern plumbing and heating; street paved and sewered; property restricted; CLAY AV., BET. 165TH AND 166TH STS. TIED 3d Av. L. to 149th St.; walk 3 blocks west; or New York and Harlem Railroad to Melrose Station; or Mt. Vernon trolley at 129th Street and 3d Av. Call and see for yourself.
Builder and Owner, Ernest Wenigmann.

Absolute Bargain.—Two-family detached house, all improvements; 11 rooms, two baths; Fox Av., near Home St., near rapid transit station; five lots, Jennings St., near Longfellow St., near rapid transit station; four lots, with cottage and stable in Unionport, near trolley. Particulars from owner, Wm. Reubel, 3,029 3d Av., near 156th St.

Sacrifice!—Sherman Park; 50x100; corner store property, near station; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Grand Farm of 71 acres, high, rolling land; view unsurpassed; house of 14 rooms; high ceilings; hardwood finish; cellar under all; slate roof; shady lawns; barn, wagon house, stables, icehouse, 2 henneries, work shop, and 6-room cottage for farmer; all buildings are in perfect repair; 6-acre apple orchard and abundance of other fruits; ample water supply ½ mile from Bedford Village; sacrifice price $7,000. A. J. Tow, Bedford Sta., N. Y. Above property cannot be shown on Sunday.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100. High and dry.

Near depot and harbor; Boulevard and trolley; titles guaranteed; no assessments. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

White Plains.

House and Lot for Sale, White Plains, N. Y.—Lot 127 x 275 deep; 8-room house; fine lawn and shade; barn; excellent location; five minutes from station; terms moderate. Michael O. Doud, White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

PICTURESQUE NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS.

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"Pine Grove House," Neversink, Sullivan county, N. Y., Hurleyville Station.—Daily mail; table supplied from our farm; shady grounds; healthful climate; no malaria or mosquitoes.

Sullivan County—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; near churches; fine scenery, roads; fishing, bathing; all conveniences, toilet, bath; rates low. Joseph Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Farm House, 1½ miles from Ferndale, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm; good trout and pickerel fishing. Darius Depuy, Prop.

Boarders accommodated; rates moderate; large rooms; nice shade. Prospect House, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Prop., 41 James St., Englewood, N. J.

MAPLE VILLA,
Commutation $7.70; monthly $7 to $8. Mount Kisco, N. Y., Box 281.

Excellent accommodation; $7 to $10; family house; cool location. The Altimount. Mrs. Leek, Asbury Park.

GALATEA, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.
Table and appointments first-class; large verandas; plenty of shade; 'phone 33A.

Long Branch, N. J.—Good board near ocean. For terms apply 3 Seavlew Av.

For Sale.

20c line—3 times, 48c; 7 times, 84c.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 66th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Av., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 Broadway, nr. Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

BEST QUALITIES OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR SALE.

WHITE ASH FURNACE, EGG, STOVE, NUT, AND PEA. ALSO SUPERIOR RED ASH STOVE AND NUT.
JOHN C. STOKES,
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
121st St. and 8th Ave.

FIREWORKS. $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $25. ASSORTED LOTS.
Especially for Children and Family Display.
LIEDER'S Firework & Novelty House. 90, 92, 94 Park row, nr B'klyn Bridge.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Typewriter Inspection Co., 310 B'way

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
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TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND RENTED. Standard Machines, $25. Rented from $2.50 upwd. General Typawriter Exchange, 239 B'way.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Gies & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Machinery.

CHEAP POWER

For elect

THE LIE PASSED IN CENTRAL LABOR MEETING

Furious Wrangle Over National and Independent Unions.

Delegate Hatch of Local Upholsterers Declared Prosperity Came with Secession—Striking Miners' Glee Club Heard.

The question of National and International organizations versus independent unions caused a stir at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union and led to an interchange of left-handed compliments between labor orators which threatened at one time to end seriously. The matter was brought up by the reading of a report by H. E. Richards, Chairman of a committee appointed to find how far, if at all, Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was to blame for organizing a union of carpet layers employed by one firm. The report charged that these carpet layers, who were organized as a local of the International Upholsterers' Union, were chiefly men who remained at work during a strike, and called on the central body to repudiate it. It recommended that the new union be disbanded and that its members join an upholsterers' union which had been in existence before this one was organized, and condemned Robinson, who besides being an organizer, is Financial Secretary of the Central Federated Union.

Herman Grossman, also of the committee, handed in a minority report, in which he charged that the report read by Richards was unfair to Robinson, who, he said, did his duty as an organizer, and while he did not approve of the new union, he thought Robinson should not be condemned.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union moved that the majority report be accepted, but before any action could be taken Delegate Wolff of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 jumped to his feet.

"There's a nigger in the fence," he said. "We have no jurisdiction here. The whole matter should be left to the American Federation of Labor."

Delegate Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union, affiliated with the central body, who made the first complaint about the organization of the new union, said he was not worrying about the American Federation of Labor.

"The people who made the complaints did not try to get the proper information," said Robinson. "If they had honestly tried, they could have done so. I think the delegates here are too broad-minded to have their minds poisoned by the statements they have just heard."

Robinson then charged that the Upholsterers' Union represented by Hatch had been suspended by the International Upholsterers' Union for not paying its dues and assessments during the last strike of the machinists.

"The statement that my union did not pay assessments is a deliberate lie," said Hatch.

Robinson made an angry reply, and the meeting became wildly excited. Half a dozen delegates began speaking at once, and personalities flew around freely. Finally Daniel Harris, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, got the floor. He declared that independtn unions, such as Hatch's union of upholsterers claimed to be, were calculated to destroy the labor movement.

"Its future lies in National and International unions," he continued, "and the sooner we get this fact into our minds the better. Independent unions make trouble everywhere. They don't recognize any unions but their own."

"My union was a member of the International body for nine years, and those were nine years of failure," retorted Hatch. "We were never prosperous until we got out of the international union."

A proposition to refer the whole matter to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was laughed down by the Socialists. Hatch declared that many of the National unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were "paper organizations." After a furious wrangle the majority report read by Richards was adopted. It was decided not to refer the matter to Samuel Gompers, but to notify the firm whose carpet layers have been organized that the union is not recognized by the central body.

When the debate was over the Chairman announced that the Anthracite Glee Club, which is composed of striking miners, would give a specimen of its singing preparatory to giving its first concert to-morrow evening. Twelve men marched up to the platform and formed a semicircle, like Part I. in the old minstrel shows. Just then a delegate got up and began talking to several other delegates in an audible tone. The Chairman called him to order, but he paid no attention, and the meeting then became highly excited.

"Sit down!" "Put him out!" shouted several voices. The delegate sniffed scornfully, and putting his hat on, marched out of the hall. The members of the Glee Club then sang several glees to the approbation of the audience. They were husky young men with lusty voices, and the effect in the hall was tremendous, as they sang with all the power of their lungs.

A collection was afterward taken up for the club, and it was announced that their concert to-morrow night will take place in the University Settlement Hall, the use of which has been given to the club for the purpose by Robert Hunter, the head worker. A feature of the concert will be a song by a four-year-old boy who is regarded as a musical phenomenon.

A letter was read from Mayor Low in reference to the demand of the labor unions that the contractors for the Jerome Park reservoir be required to grant the eight-hour workday to the employes. It stated that a hearing on the subject will take place before the Board of Estimate and the Aqueduct Commission on July 8. It was decided to appoint a committee to attend the hearing. It was stated that the Social Reform Club, the Civic Club, and other organizations will also appoint committees to attend the hearing and speak in favor of the eight-hour workday.

BOSS BAKERS APPEAL TO LAW.

Complaint of Criminal Libel Against President of Bakers' Union at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 29.—Criminal prosecution and civil suits for damages are threatened as a result of the crusade of the Bakers' Union at Paterson for the organization of the non-union bakeshops of the city.

President Henry O'Hagan of the Bakers' Union and Baker Andrew Van Nimwegen of Clinton Street appeared before Justice of the Peace John Keys yesterday. O'Hagan was summoned to answer a complaint for criminal libel.

Van Nimwegen complained that O'Hagan and the union bakers were engaged in an effort to ruin his business in the district through the circulation of defamatory statements in printed cards and circulars. He said the annoyance had been borne in silence until O'Hagan happened along and pasted on his baker wagon in plain view a yellow poster that bore a public warning to the people not to buy bread from Van Nimwegen, for the reason that he refused to recognize the Bakers' Union of Paterson.

Bakers of the city who do not use the union label, he added, had decided to take action to protect their business and test the open declaration of the men who circulated the circulars that there was no danger of indictment by the Grand Jury.

President O'Hagan, upon receiving notice of the complaint, appeared before Justice Keys and furnished security. O'Hagan did not acknowledge the charge, but said the circular had been circulated as a warning to workingmen and was not libelous. The Bakers' Union had issued it after consultation with counsel. There was no intent to injure or libel Van Nimwegen or other bakers in business, but to advertise the union label in the district. O'Hagan said he would test the matter in a suit against Van Nimwegen for damages for false arrest and malicious prosecution.

HE PEDDLED MAGIC POWDERS.

Enterprising Youth from Boston Fined for Selling Marvelous Mexican Gold Without a License.

Harry Nathan, a young man from Boston, who told Magistrate Mott in Harlem Police Court that he "didn't know any better," that he "wasn't used to the gay whirl of New York," was fined $5 yesterday morning for peddling without a license, and thereby hangs a tale of magic powders.

Nathan, who is twenty-one years old, was haranguing a large and interested crowd at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue on Saturday evening, when Detective Shea of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, happened along.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the young orator was saying, "I have here the greatest marvel of the age. It is gold, glittering Mexican gold. But what is gold, sordid gold, as compared to what the future has in store for us? But this future, your happiness, perhaps your fortune, is concealed in this gold. Take home a package of it and have your future revealed."

He produced from a huge valise a small package containing a reddish powder, which he slowly poured into a hat.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," he continued, "watch me closely. You see I am going to burn this gold, this Mexican gold, taken from the cave of hidden wealth. Now, in the smoke that will arise from it is concealed the owner's future. It will reveal to you whether your best girl is true. It will tell you how to make your fortune on the horses or in Wall Street. Through this smoke you will be enabled to converse with the departed spirits. Watch me closely, ladies and gentlemen. It only costs—"

At this juncture Detective Shea tapped him on the shoulder and informed him that the Captain wanted to see him at the station house. Nathan protested, but the detective was insistent.

"Who is going to carry this?" asked Nathan. "I won't."

This was the valise, weighing at least 150 pounds. After a lot of parleying the detective was forced to shoulder the valise and he and his prisoner wended their way to the station house.

When the young man was arraigned in court yesterday morning Detective Shea told Magistrate Mott that Nathan had offered him $3 before coming to court to square the matter and let him go.

Magistrate Mott, in imposing the fine, advised the young man to procure a license before peddling any more gold.

COLORED POLITICIAN SHOT.

Sheehan's "Black Lieutenant" Probably Fatally Wounded in a Greater New York Democracy Clubhouse.

While attempting to stop a quarrel among several men in the clubhouse at 144 West Twenty-seventh Street, the headquarters of the Colored Greater New York Democracy of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, early yesterday morning James H. Smith of 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, the leader of the district, who is known as John C. Sheehan's "black lieutenant," was shot in the abdomen and probably fatally injured.

Smith made an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Scholer yesterday, in which he said that he did not know the name of the man who shot him other than that he was called "Eph." After the shooting his assailant fled to the street, where he was joined by his companions. They quickly got a cab and drove away.

William Coleman, thirty-two years old, of 132 West Twenty-fourth Street, a member of the club, followed the cab, but he could not keep up with it. At the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue he met Policeman Terrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and told him of the shooting. At that moment both espied a cab going rapidly up Sixth Avenue, and Terrell boarded a north-bound electric car and overhauled the vehicle at Thirty-first Street. In it were Thaddeus Washington, twenty-one years old, of 284 Seventh Avenue; James Henry, nineteen years old, of 220 West Sixty-fourth Street, and Ida Evans, twenty-four years old, of 117 West Thirty-second Street.

They were taken to the New York Hospital, to which institution Smith had been removed, but the injured man could not identify either of the men as his assailant. They and the woman, however, were held and locked up, the woman as a witness and the men on suspicion. Under the seat in the cab Terrell found a revolver, two chambers of which were empty.

Washington and Henry were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court, and held without bail for examination.

DYING MAN GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Italian Carpenter First Shot the Girl Who Did Not Want Him.

Antonio Sposit walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station shortly before midnight on Saturday night, and, with some manifestation of emotion, said:

"I'm shot; can you send for a doctor?"

The Captain, upon examining the man, noticed upon the left side of his shirt near the waist a red spot. The Captain ordered an ambulance, and, while it was coming, the wounded man confessed that he had shot his sweetheart, May Balsam, before he had shot himself.

Detectives Donahue, Dunn, and Saver were sent out to learn how much truth there was in the Italian's story. They found May Balsam, a nineteen-year-old Italian girl, in bed on the top floor of 306 West Sixty-eighth Street, where she is living with her mother and brother. She confirmed the story that Sposit had told in the police station, and said that she had been wounded in the right side but slightly, as the bullet had glanced off, and had fallen on the floor. The shooting had followed her refusal to marry Sposit.

The wounded man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he remained yesterday in a critical condition. He is a carpenter, and had done some work for May Balsam's brother, who has a shop in West End Avenue, near Sixty-eighth Street.

HOUSE LOOTED BY BURGLARS.

Neighbor Communicated by Telephone with Edward T. Jenkins, but He Arrived Too Late.

Burglars ransacked the home of Edward T. Jenkins, son of John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank, at 825 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, and carried off property valued at $3,500. Mr. Jenkins's family are summering at Ocean Grove. The robbery was reported to the police of the Ralph Avenue Station, but it was not until yesterday that it was made public.

The burglars entered the house by the front cellar grating during the afternoon and carried off their plunder in a truck which drove up in front of the house. A neighbor saw the goods being carried from the house, and becoming suspicious that something was wrong, went to a telephone and called up Mr. Jenkins at his place of business, the Long Island Storage Warehouse Company, Park Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg, of which he is the head. He hastened to his home, but the truck and thieves had left. It was then found that the rooms had been stripped of all their draperies, lace curtains, rugs, portieres, bric-a-brac, and silverware. The windows had been covered by the burglars with blankets taken from the beds, while the ransacking of the place was going on.

O'Neill's

THE FIRST CUT-PRICE SALE OF

Her Majesty's Corset

EVER HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



We have just purchased from the PRINCESS OF WALES CO. Two Thousand Five Hundred Pairs of

THESE CELEBRATED CORSETS

and will place them on Sale, beginning this morning, at the extraordinary price quoted below.

The Assortment comprises three different styles, all absolutely perfect in shape and finish, and all of this season's production.

They are made of very fine Drills, Coutils and Diamond Sateens. The colors are White, Drab and Black; Sizes 18 to 33.

Never Before sold in New York for less than 2.50 to 5.00 Pair.

All on Sale To-day at the remarkable price of .. **1.48** PAIR

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Slipless Oxfords.

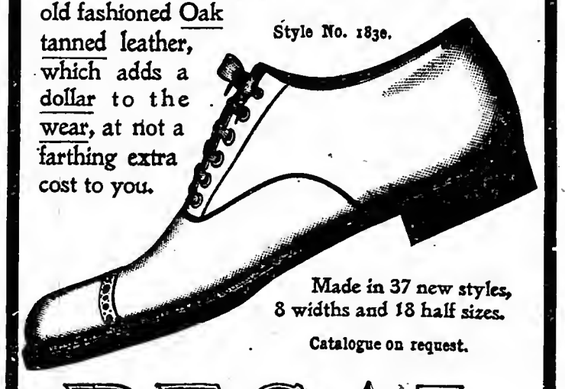
Regal "Oxfords" clasp heel and instep so snugly, that they never slip nor chafe.

Because—they are made upon lasts designed for Oxfords only,—instead of upon high laced shoe lasts extemporized into Oxfords.

Because—the vamps are cut for right and left, from patterns shaped to each last—instead of from the usual "interlocking" patterns, which economize leather and labor, at the expense of fit, and shape-retention.

Every Regal Oxford has a sole of genuine old fashioned Oak tanned leather, which adds a dollar to the wear, at not a farthing extra cost to you.

Style No. 1830.



Made in 37 new styles, 8 widths and 18 half sizes.

Catalogue on request.

REGAL $3.50 OAK SOLED SHOES.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2,087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.

JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

GRAND JURY AFTER POLICE

Queens County Body May Call Hugh McLaughlin.

At Picnic of Senator McCarren's Club Policemen in Uniform Are Alleged to Have Watched Prizefighting and Gambling.

The prizefight which is alleged to have taken place last Monday at Witzel's Grove, College Point, as well as the allegations that on the same day there were numerous gambling games in full operation at the same place, are to form the basis of an inquiry by the Queens County Grand Jury, which will assemble this morning, although it had reported its work finished and asked for its discharge.

District Attorney Merrill had his men at work on the case in question, and requested that the jury be held. The term was about to end, but the court agreed to sit on Thursday next to take the findings of the Grand Jury, and this morning the hearings will begin.

It is understood that Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader in Brooklyn; State Senator P. H. McCarren, and other Brooklyn politicians will be called to testify. The inquiry will be directed mainly against the police of the precinct, the Seventy-sixth, and about a score or more of Brooklyn policemen who are said to have attended the outing held in the park on the day of the alleged open violations of the law.

The outing held at the resort on the day in question was that of the Seymour Club of Williamsburg, Senator McCarren's political organization. It is alleged that one of the attractions was a "go" between a man named Kennedy, living in Greenpoint, and "Kid" Dorsey. Kennedy is said to have received a knock-out blow in the second round, and to have been so completely put out that a doctor had to be called to bring him around. It is claimed that the fight was carried out under regular ring rules.

It is further claimed that policemen in uniform and out stood about watching the "go," and made no attempt to interfere. It is also alleged that about the time the outing party reached the park several gambling games of various descriptions opened up and were not interfered with, although doing business openly through the day. Some of the operators of these games are said to have made a good haul out of the crowd.

It is said that a large portion of those policemen at whom the proceeding is directed are men who are above the rank of patrolman, including Sergeants and Captains. The District Attorney will hold that these men, although not in uniform and out of their own borough, should have stopped the fight and have arrested the gamblers.

Capt. Hickman had two men in uniform detailed to the park on that day, and these men do not appear to have made any report to the station house of the alleged illegal proceedings. It is also claimed that from time to time during the day various other patrolmen connected with the local precinct stopped in the park, and saw what was going on but took no action.

TWO RAID PRISONERS HELD.

Others Taken in Descent on Alleged Prizefight Discharged.

Capt. Hogan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station in the Harlem Court arraigned the twenty-three men caught in a raid upon an alleged prizefight Saturday night. "Jack" Jones or James Gullfoyle, one of the alleged principals in the fight, was held in $500 bail, charged with participating in a prizefight. George C. Murphy, the alleged proprietor of the saloon where the fight was to have been held, was paroled in the custody of his counsel pending further examination. The other prisoners were discharged. The other principal, said to be "Tony" Moran of Philadelphia, escaped.

While the hearing was going on before Magistrate Mott, Murphy was spied sitting in the rear of the courtroom. He was promptly arrested and haled before the Magistrate. He was charged with aiding and abetting in a prizefight. His examination was fixed for this afternoon.

Closed from Thursday evening, July 3rd, until Monday morning, July 7th.

12 o'clock noon is the closing hour on Saturdays during July and August.

O'Neill's

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

All cash purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Untrimmed Hat Dept.

The Great Straw Goods Sale with Its Wonderful Values Still Continues.

All the Newest and Best Shapes in Neapolitans, Manilas, Satin Chips, Etc.

All new crisp goods in a great variety of colors.

Worth 1.00 to 1.25 each.

25c and 45c Each.

Trimmed Hats

For 4th of July Wear.

A large assortment of Outing Hats, comprising all the latest shapes and effects, all newly and handsomely trimmed, not one in the whole stock worth less than 7.00, on special sale to-day at

3.48 Each.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS AT PRICES EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Sale of Porch Rockers

200 PORCH ROCKERS,



like cut, finished in red or maple colors, double reed seats, strong and very serviceable, Regular Price 1.00.

Special 79c Each.

Trunk Dept.

Our Trunk stock is one of the largest in town and includes almost every kind of Trunk manufactured.
Wardrobe Trunks! Steamer Trunks! Bureau Trunks! Dress Trunks! Sportsmen's Trunks! Gentlemen's Trunks! All of the best quality and at the lowest prices in town.

This is positively the greatest Trunk Bargain in New York.



It is made of basswood, heavily covered with canvas, sole-leather bound, two sole leather straps, brass dowels and "Excelsior" lock, two deep trays, with extra shirt waist tray, linen lined throughout. It comes in three sizes, and all at the same price.

9.50 Each.

Actual value 15.00.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRESS SUIT CASES AND BAGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

OUR RESTAURANT

located on the 4th floor, is one of the coolest and best equipped in New York. Excellent cuisine. Moderate prices.

To-day's Special Attractions in the Women's Cloak and Suit Dep't!



New Foulard Silk Suits

in the latest shirt waist effects, with full sweeping flounce, tastefully trimmed in white, blue or green; also in handsome checked taffetas.

Regular value 15.00 to 20.00.

To-day 11.98 to 15.00 each.

Also 150 Cloth Suits

all high grades, in tans, blues and blacks. Some have Eton Jackets, others the popular blouse. All of them have the silk drop skirt. These suits are particularly desirable for wear on cool days or while travelling. The prices heretofore ranged from 25.00 to 60.00.

To-day they are marked 11.75 to 25.00 each.

Sale of Outing Skirts!

Five Hundred Outing Skirts, made from men's wear materials—cassimeres, crashes and worsteds, broken plaids and mixtures in soft tones, nine gore shape with box flare and lap seams—the product of one of New York's best makers.

Regular value 8.75.

Special 5.50 each.

Clearing Sale of Silk Jackets and Long Coats!

Peau de Soie, Taffetas and Moires, made in the most stylish designs at less than Half Former Prices!

Silk Jackets, formerly 10.75, now.... 4.95
Silk Jackets, formerly 16.50, now.... 7.95
Silk Jackets and Long Coats, formerly 22.50, now..... 9.75
Silk Jackets and Long Coats, formerly 26.50, now..... 11.75
Silk Jackets and Long Coats, formerly 30.00 and 35.00, now..... 14.75

Men's Negligee Shirts!

The Most Extraordinary Offering of the Season!

Hundreds of dozens of the famous "Sans-Pareil" Shirts, made by E. MILLEN & CO., OF NO. 628 BROADWAY, a house well known for the production of high-class goods only, now on special sale. The assortment comprises Madras, Percale Cloths, and White Cheviots, attached and detached cuffs. Every garment cut full and handsomely finished. This season's best patterns, worth from 1.00 to 1.50..... 75c each

Sale of Men's Underwear To-day!

A special purchase of genuine French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, short or long lengths.

Regular 75c. grade.

50c. Each.

Exceptional Value in Women's Silk Vests!

We place on sale this morning a recent purchase of pure spun Swiss ribbed Silk Vests. They come in low neck and no sleeves and are very neatly finished at neck and shoulders.

Regular value 85c. to 1.00.

To-Day 69c each.

Special Offering of Women's Hosiery!

500 Dozen

Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose, plain and ribbed.

Regular value 39c.

Special 25c. Pair.

All mail orders for goods mentioned in this advertisement promptly and accurately filled.

4th of July Hints from the House Furnishing Dept.!

(Basement).

Hammocks!

An unequalled stock, all well made goods, in beautiful colors. If you're going to buy a hammock to use on the "Fourth," buy it here, where you'll find the best assortment. The prices range from 98c. upward.

Croquet Sets!

Eight-ball sets, very handsomely finished, complete..... 98c
Better quality, 1.48 and 1.75 set.

Lawn Swings!

Very strong, handsomely painted Lawn Swings from one of the best makers.
For two persons..... 3.98
For four persons..... 5.48

Table Tennis!

A large assortment of Table Tennis Sets at prices ranging from 60c. to 7.50 set.

Stoop Seats!

Imported Grass Stoop Seats, in two sizes, 5c. and 9c. each.

Ice Cream Freezers!

"Twentieth Century Freezers," require no work, no crank to turn, best make on the market.

No. 2	No. 3	No. 4.	No. 6
1.50	1.75	2.00	3.00

Send for our Grocery Catalogue if you live out of town. The prices will interest you.



You've a million little mouths to provide for!

If you don't want to put them, and yourself, out of tune, you'll provide underwear of the weave, texture and weight that your skin calls for.

Every underwear weight, of all the different good textures, in the very best weaves.

To fit the man of good figure, too much figure, or no figure at all.

45 cents upward.

Everything man and boy wears.

NOTICE:

When our stores close Thursday night they will be kept closed until Monday morning, July 7.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS!

Great Clearance Sale.

400 Pieces Axminsters, " Moquettes, " Velvets, } from 75c. yd.

Made-up Rugs

from odd pieces of Carpetings in various grades and sizes, suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring Size of Room.)

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

WE OFFER AN IMMENSE LINE OF CARPETS (various grades,) RUGS (various sizes,) & MATTINGS (various qualities,) slightly damaged by water in storage warehouse, to close out quickly AT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Furniture Building: Great Clearance Sale of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, including Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cottage Draperies, &c., &c.

Water Filters and Coolers

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best Kinds

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

THE Coward Shoe

Good Sense

For Children.



Pain and deformity, the twin evils with which ordinary shoe-making so often saddles growing feet, never come to light in the Coward Shoe. The "Coward" is a scientifically perfect shoe—thoughtfully planned, precisely builded.

The shoe that will ensure ease, encourage shapeliness, and carry the feet of children surely and painlessly along the smooth path toward life development.

Many dealers claim to sell the "Coward Good Sense Shoe." This is untrue—they cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,

268-274 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.

Send For New Catalogue.